Início
PSICONS, IMAGINARY TACHYONS: AN INTRODUCTION – 1988
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Two basic types of three space dimensions tachyons may be distinguished: Feinberg (1967) and Goldoni (1972).
Both os them have real mass when in movement. In the case of tachyon-psi or psicons, here described by Sarti – 1988, proposed, the situation is the opposite: the protomass is real and bradyonic, and the mass in superluminal movement is imaginary:
$m = \quad im_o / (v^2 - 1)^{1/2}$
 The total energy of the psicons is also imaginary:
$E^2 = P^2 + m^2 < 0 : (v^2 / v^2 - 1 > 1)$
                                    0

For that reason the psicon is connected to other no real forms of mind energy well related to semantic informacional and neguentropic processes.

WAVE FUNCIONS TACHYONS – PSI OR PSICONS

The wave functions associated with psicons shall not form a packet because its group velocity would be subluminal. The function $\tau\Psi$, a plane wave obtained as a solution of the Schroedinger's equations without interaction potentials, is associated with the psicons:
 $\tau\psi = \exp i(\kappa x - \omega t)$
 Since the $\tau\psi$ functions d'ont form packets, by manipulating the de Broglie expressions we obtain:
$v_{phase} = \lambda\mu = E/P = (1 + m^2 /p^2)^{1/2} > 1$
                                              0
Moreover, taking into account that the wave number k and the angular frequency w are constants, we conclude that the linear momentum p and the to tal energy E of the particle are determinated.
Considering the uncertainty principle and the Born's postulate, the spacial and temporal indeteminations of the psicons are infinite:

$\Delta x = \infty$
$\Delta t = \infty$
$\int (\tau\psi)^*(\tau\psi)dV = \infty$
                              space-time

As a result, the psiconic particles have maximum probability, 1, throughout every point of space and time. We have an ocean of psicons which covers all space-time.

APPLICATION TO COSMOGENESIS OF BRADIONS

Bearing in mind that different functions $\tau\psi$ do not maintain linear relation $\lambda\mu = c$ and that

phase constants (κx - ωt)n are differents then the wave functions τψ are dispersively propagated and their superposition must form a subluminal packet more or less localized.

The packet frmed in that manner represents a real particle. If the wave number κ lies in a narrow interval Δκ , the superpositins of Fourier plane waves will be:

$$\psi = \int \Delta\kappa \ a\,(\kappa)\,(\tau\psi)\,d\kappa$$

By using Taylor expansion with a fixed value κ0 and not considering terms greater then one degree, we obtain:

$$\omega(\kappa) = \omega0 + (d\omega/d\kappa)\kappa0\,(\kappa - \kappa0)$$

The result is a real group – particle with definite probabilities of space-time occupation in the interval (0,1):

$$\psi = (\tau\psi)0 \ \bullet \ \text{integral modulation with group velocity}$$

This demonstration represents a first try on the use of the psicons. Such proceeding may be of help to understand parapsycological and other PSI-phenomena related to the origin of matter.