



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Physical Science International Journal
Manuscript Number:	2015_PSIJ_21549
Title of the Manuscript:	Extending the Classic Conclusions in Lorentz Transformation for Super Natural Relativity
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	A new coordinate system (x,y,t,k) is discussed in the paper. The subspace (x,t) can be considered to be the traditional space-time. What is the new sub-space (y,k)? What is its physical significance? How to defined it? For example, there is a mass point. We know how to define coordinates (x,t), but how to define its (y,k)? Use which ruler and which clock to define them? From equation (3) and (4), we find that the transformation rule of sub-space (y,k) is almost the same as that of Lorentz transformation, except that they have different parameters. It is known that Lorentz transformation is not the start point of special relativity. It is only a result that is deduced from the principle of special relativity and the principle of constancy of light velocity. What is the fundamental principle that is used to deduce the transformation rule of sub-space (y,k)? There is no suggestion that there exists new space-time (y,k) in the physical event of nature.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	It is generally believed that the speed of gravity is the same as the speed of light. In the paper, the speed of gravity is considered to be much faster than the speed of light.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Ning Wu
Department, University & Country	Center for Theoretical Study, Beijing, China