An Axial Vector Nature of a Neutrino with an Electroweak Mass
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Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, 100214 Ulugbek, Uzbekistan — A classification
of elementary particles with respect to C-operation admits the existence of truly
neutral types of fermions. Among them one can find both a Dirac and a Majo-
rana neutrinos of an electroweak nature. Their mass includes the electric and weak
parts, in the presence of which a neutrino has the anapole charge, charge radius
and electric dipole moment. They constitute the paraneutrino of true neutrality, for
example, at the neutrino interaction with a spinless nucleus of an axial-vector cur-
rent. We derive the united equations which relate the structural components of mass
to anapole, charge radius and electric dipole of each truly neutral neutrino at the
level of flavour symmetry. Such a principle can explain the C-noninvariant nature
of neutrinos and fields in the framework of constancy law of the size implied from
the multiplication of a weak mass of the C-odd neutrino by its electric mass. From
this point of view, all neutrinos of C-antisymmetricality regardless of the difference
in masses of an axial-vector character, possess the same anapole, an equal anapole
radius as well as an identical electric dipole.

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