Has an ordinary physicist the right to criticize the "giants of physics"?
Has he the right not to criticize them?

In general knowledge I am submitting a new view on safety of atomic power stations, other calculations of energy and speed of elementary particles, their radii of force range, other relations for the construction of atomic power stations and the nuclear reactions.

I remember the documentary film about the Bikini Island. The naiveté with which the soldiers, officers, scientists expected the A-bomb explosion, the expressions of grandiosity, the feelings of pride that they were there, the carelessness of the radiation, the swimming after the explosion, and the results putting out of countenance ending with cancer, the immense growth of extremities, their rupture - the consequent amputation of the legs, the high growth of arms, until death, also a certainty of scientists, that nothing could happen (signatures of scientists, the agreement with the production of bombs and their experimental test in presence of a large number of soldiers) - all these facts witness that it was an ignorance of people, of regular soldiers as well as scientists, the ignorance originating in a wrong or inconsequent theory.

It clearly shows that the values of total energy calculated by Einstein are substantially lower as those calculated in our theory for all particle velocities, even for the lower ones.
Calculation of the kinetic energy $T_{\text{Kin}}$ of a body moving at the velocity of $v$ according my theory and according to Einstein:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
 v/c & T_{\text{Kin, ad}} & T_{\text{Kin, id}} & T_{\text{Kin, (A.E.)}} \\
 0.1 & 0.00439 mc^2 & 0.0057 mc^2 & 0.0050 mo c^2 \\
 0.2 & 0.0156 mc^2 & 0.0268 mc^2 & 0.0200 mo c^2 \\
 0.3 & 0.0316 mc^2 & 0.0719 mc^2 & 0.0480 mo c^2 \\
 0.4 & 0.0508 mc^2 & 0.1558 mc^2 & 0.0910 mo c^2 \\
 0.5 & 0.0722 mc^2 & 0.3068 mc^2 & 0.1550 mo c^2 \\
 0.6 & 0.0950 mc^2 & 0.5837 mc^2 & 0.2500 mo c^2 \\
 0.7 & 0.1174 mc^2 & 1.1293 mc^2 & 0.4010 mo c^2 \\
 0.8 & 0.1434 mc^2 & 2.3905 mc^2 & 0.6670 mo c^2 \\
 0.9 & 0.1680 mc^2 & 6.6974 mc^2 & 1.2930 mo c^2 \\
 0.99 & 0.1906 mc^2 & 94.3948 mc^2 & 6.9200 mo c^2 \\
 1 & 0.1931 mc^2 & \text{infinite} & \text{infinite}
\end{array}
\]

At the speed of $0.1c = v$, there are the differences even by $0.0007mc^2$, which keep on increasing.

For $v = 0.5c$ this difference in the direction of motion $ab$ is about 100% more.

and for $v = 0.99c$ even is 13 times more....94.4 = 13 x 6.9

so that in fact the energies in nuclear reactions have been substantially higher than the current theory of A. Einstein assumes.

It results in the incorrect determination of energies even in nuclear reactors and thus in the insufficient protection design, what leads to breakdowns of atom power stations (USA, FRG, UKRAINE, RUSSIA) and risky, often carless behaviour of highly educated people of former AS of USSR, enormous impacts caused by irradiation of population because of the ignorance of people in high positions and the consequent disinformation of population. To be able to avoid the breakdowns, it is necessary to consider our equation for energy calculation and not the Einstein’s one. It involves all activities concerning calculation of energy of particles (accelerators, reactors,...). We will thus help substantially to prevent tragedies of the human race caused by ignorance.

\textbf{Einstein’s theory of relativity cannot explain ...}

Form of the Interference Field is Non-Linear

Form of Intensity of the Moving Charge Electric Field is Asymmetrical.

Kinetic Energy of a Charge Moving at the Velocity of $V$ Has Two Different Values

Kinetic energy against direction of motion as wave $T_{\text{Kin, ad}} = mc^2[\ln |1+v/c| - (v/c)/(1+v/c)]$
Kinetic energy in direction of motion as particle $T_{kin} = mc^2 \ln |1-v/c| + (v/c)/(1-v/c)$

Three Objections to Modern Physics

Neutrino Oscillations

Nuclear Fusion

Great Table of Elementary Particles

Yukawa potential

The 4th Maxwell's equation,

Lorentz equals without the help of Space-Time,

Confinement of quarks

A.E. - L.V. More detailed

Comparison:

First:

The form of intensity of the Moving Charge

A.E. ................................................................. L.V.

Symmetrical ellipse ........................................... Asymmetrical Pascal's screw
Jefimenko's equations
Liénard–Wiechert potential
Feynman, Lorentz
.........................................................Force(mov) = Intensity(mov) x Charge = E(mov) x Q
.........................................................E(mov) = E(standstill ) x [ 1- (v cos(theta)/c )]^2
.........................................................Force(mov) = E(mov) x Q = E(standstill ) x Q x [ 1- (v cos(theta)/c )]^2
.........................................................Force(mov) = Force(standstill) x [ 1- (v cos(theta)/c )]^2
For gravitational field analogically:

\[
\text{Force(mov)} = \text{Intensity(mov)} \times \text{mass} = g(\text{mov}) \times m
\]

\[
g(\text{mov}) = g(\text{standstill}) \times \left[1 - \frac{v \cos(\theta)}{c}\right]^2
\]

\[
\text{Force(mov)} = g(\text{mov}) \times m = g(\text{standstill}) \times m \times \left[1 - \frac{v \cos(\theta)}{c}\right]^2
\]

\[
\text{Force(mov)} = \text{Force(standstill)} \times \left[1 - \frac{v \cos(\theta)}{c}\right]^2
\]

Second:

Form of the Interference Field

A.E. ................................................................. Non-L.V.

Linear............................................................... Non-Linear

aether............................................................transmission medium

drag coefficient

Lorentz transformation equations...........................................

local time..................................................................................

covariant equations.........................................................

physical definition of simultaneity...........................................

invariant interval....................................................................

Third:

Calculation of the kinetic energy of a body moving at the velocity of \(v\)

A.E. ............................................................................. Non-L.V.

\[
mc^2 - m_0 c^2 = T_{\text{kin}}
\]

\[
T_{\text{kin id}} = mc^2 \left[\ln |1-v/c| + \frac{v/c}{(1-v/c)}\right]
\]

\[
T_{\text{kin ad}} = mc^2 \left[\ln |1+v/c| - \frac{v/c}{(1+v/c)}\right]
\]

Kinetic energy against direction of motion as wave in transmission medium (as the energy of the electromagnetic field)

\[
T_{\text{kin ad}} = mc^2 \left[\ln |1+v/c| - \frac{v/c}{(1+v/c)}\right]
\]

Kinetic energy in direction of motion as particle (as its own kinetic energy of particle)

\[
T_{\text{kin id}} = mc^2 \left[\ln |1-v/c| + \frac{v/c}{(1-v/c)}\right]
\]

so that in fact the energies in nuclear reactions have been substantially higher than the current theory of A. Einstein assumes.

To be able to avoid the breakdowns, it is necessary to consider our equation for energy calculation and not the Einstein’s one. It involves all activities concerning calculation of
energy of particles (accelerators, reactors,...). We will thus help substantially to prevent tragedies of the human race caused by ignorance.

Change QUALITY

1905 A.E. : Einstein ’s theory $T_{\text{kin}} = mc^2 - m_0 c^2$
1996: $T_{\text{kin id}} = mc^2 \left[ \ln \left| 1 - \frac{v}{c} \right| + \frac{v}{c} / \left( 1 - \frac{v}{c} \right) \right]$

$T_{\text{kin ad}} = mc^2 \left[ \ln \left| 1 + \frac{v}{c} \right| - \frac{v}{c} / \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \right) \right]$

Einstein's theory works only for $v < 0.1c$.