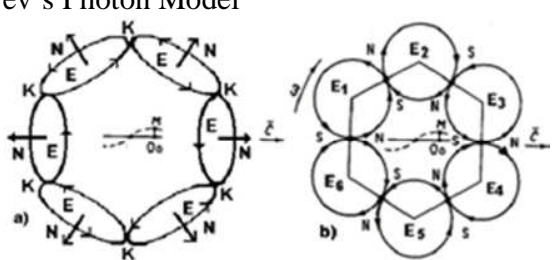


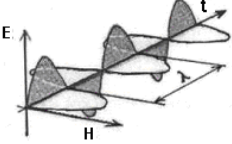
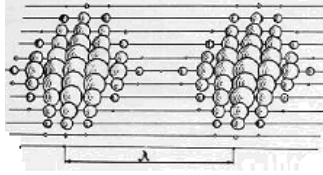
Jack Kuykendall’s English Translation + added or changed information:

- \* Energy changed to:  $[(M\bar{a}d) \text{ Mass}(kg) \text{ acceleration } (\bar{a} = m/s^2) \text{ distance}(meters)]$
- \*  $[(eV) \text{ is not } M\bar{a}d \text{ } \cancel{\text{energy}} : (eVe) \text{ is } M\bar{a}d]$   $[(M) \text{ is mass} : (m) \text{ is meters}]$
- Symmetry Math notation* :  $(10^x \text{ is } 1 > x; 10^3 \text{ is } 1 > 3 = 1000)$   $(10^{-x} \text{ is } 1 < X; 10^{-3} \text{ is } 1 < 3 = 0.001)$
- \* Names changed to SI units  $[examples : Joules = (kg)(m/s^2)(m) \text{ Newtons} = (kg)(m/s^2)]$

Professor P. M. Kanarev’s “Axioms – Postulates – Hypothesis”

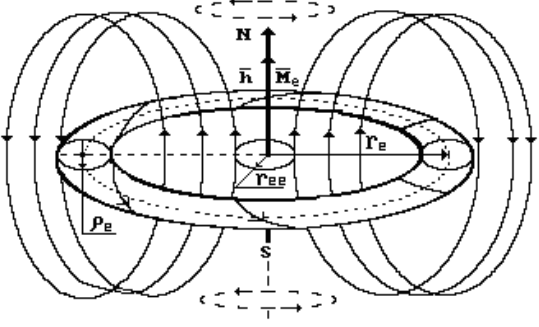
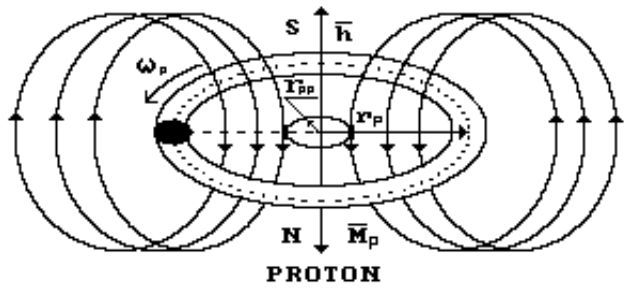
**Illogical** Academic versus **Logical** Kanarev’s

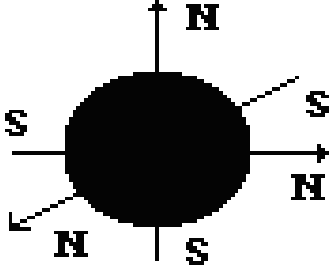
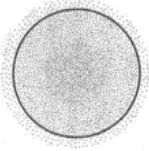
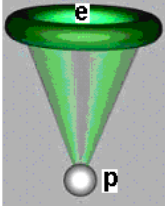
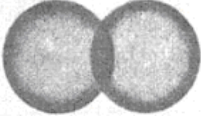
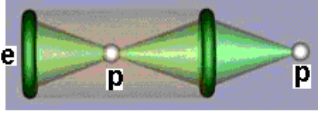

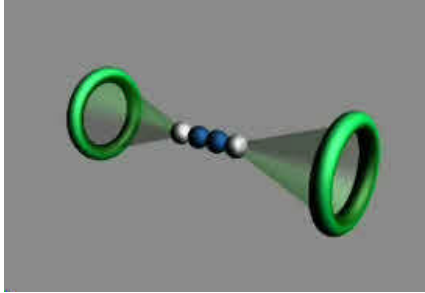
<b>Illogical academic</b> axioms(AX), postulates(PO) and hypothesis (HY)	<b>Logical Kanarev’s</b> axioms (AX), postulates(PO) and hypothesis (HY)
1. AX: Space is Relative	1. AX: Space is Absolute
2. AX: Time is Relative	2. AX: Time is Absolute
3. Matter is relative; a hypothetical postulate	3. HY: Matter is relative is a hypothesis.
4. AX: Parallel lines intersect at infinity.	4. AX: Parallel lines never intersect
5. AX: Space/time exist in a state of unity	5. AX: Space, <b>matter</b> and time are separate entities.
6. PO: Newton's Dynamics: a body moves at constant velocity in a straight line until an $(M\bar{a})$ is applied to changes it.	6. PO: Kanarev’s Dynamics: a body moves in a straight line at a constant velocity under the influence of inertial $(M\bar{a})$ ; aimed in the direction of motion, as well as under the influence of equal in magnitude and opposite in direction, driving $(M\bar{a}_{inertia})$ and active resistance $(M\bar{a}_{mechanical \text{ resistance}})$
7. PO: Academia has no theory for the carrier of $(M\bar{a}d \text{ } \cancel{\text{energy}})$	7. PO: The <b>photon</b> is the main carrier of $(M\bar{a}d \text{ } \cancel{\text{energy}})$ .
8. Academia has no model of a photon.	8. Kanarev’s Photon Model 
9. Quantum mechanics believes that photons cannot be localized in space; double slit experiment.	9. Kanarev’s equation allows the localization of photons in space. $\left[ Mr_{exp} = \frac{\hbar}{C} = \frac{6.626069}{2.99792458} = 2.210218711 < 42kgm \right]$

<p>10. Incorrect quantum electromagnetic radiation theory.</p> 	<p>10: PO: Kanarev's model of photon movement in space.</p>  <p>Long wavelengths are combined photons.</p>
<p>11. Incorrect quantum theory of "least action": (<math>hf = \text{least action}</math>)</p>	<p>11. Planck's Constant is the conservation of angular momentum. (<math>\vec{h} = Mr^2 f</math>)</p> <p>Kanarev's equation allows the calculation of the mass, radius and frequency of any photon.</p>
<p>12. Quantum theory has no theories to describe the mass, radius and frequency of photons.</p>	<p>12. Kanarev's equations allow the calculation of the mass, radius and frequency of the 16 orders of magnitude of photons. (<math>r=1&lt;2</math> to <math>1&lt;18</math> meters) (<math>1&lt;2=0.01</math>) (<math>1 &lt; 18 = 0.0000000000000000001</math>)</p>
<p>13. Incorrect quantum theory of photons is based on photons being waves. Wavelengths between <math>3&gt;4</math> and <math>3&lt;18</math> meters.</p>	<p>13. PO: Kanarev's theory is based on photons being particles with radiuses between <math>1&lt;3</math> and <math>3&lt;18</math> meters.</p>
<p>14. Incorrect quantum theory of the maximum wavelength of a photon. <math>\lambda = 1 &gt; 7 \text{ meters} = 10,000,000 \text{ meters}</math> How do you measure a wavelength of <math>10 &gt; 7</math> meters long?</p>	<p>14. Wien's equation allows the maximum radius to be calculated. <math>r_{\max} = \lambda_{\max} = \frac{2.898 &lt; 3}{T_A} \approx \frac{2.898 &lt; 3}{0.1^\circ} \approx 0.029 \text{ meters}</math></p>
<p>15. Incorrect quantum minimum mass: (<math>M \approx 4.25 &lt; 46 \text{ meters}</math>)</p>	<p>15. PO: Minimum mass is: (<math>M \approx 4.25 &lt; 41 \text{ meters}</math>)</p>
<p>16. Incorrect quantum minimum (<math>M_{\text{ad}} \text{ energy}</math>): (<math>2496603.7373 \text{ joules}</math> <del><math>4 &lt; 13 \text{ eV}</math></del>)</p>	<p>16. PO: Minimum photon mass is: (<math>2.13919 &lt; 36 \text{ kg}</math> <del><math>1.2 &lt; 3 \text{ eV}</math></del>)</p>
<p>17. Quantum (<math>M_{\text{ad}} \text{ energy}</math>) equations that are experimentally verified: (<math>C = 2.998 &gt; 8 \text{ m/s}</math>) and (<math>h = 6.626176 &lt; 34 \text{ Joules / s}</math>)</p>	<p>17. PO: (<math>\vec{h} = 6.626176 &lt; 34 (\text{kg})(\text{m}/\text{s}^2)(\text{m})/\text{s}</math>); (<math>C = 2.998 &gt; 8 \text{ m/s}</math>); (<math>r_{\text{exp}} T_A = 2.898 &lt; 3 m T_A</math>); (<math>\vec{h}/C = M r_{\text{exp}} = 2.2102541 &lt; 42 \text{ kgm} = \text{const}</math>); (<math>q = \vec{v}_\phi r / C = \alpha f \cdot r / r f = \alpha = 1.05</math>); (<math>\epsilon_0 = 8.854 &lt; 12 \text{ s}^2/\text{m}^2</math>); (<math>\mu_0 = 4\pi &lt; 7</math>); (<math>r_1 r_2 \cdot T_1 T_2 = 8.398404 &lt; 6 \text{ m}^2 T_A^2 = \text{Const}</math>)</p> <p>Expanded Kanarev equations and postulates that are Logical</p>

18. Incorrect quantum electromagnetic radiation mass ranges: ( $1 < 66$ to $1 < 30$ kg).	18. PO: Kanarev equations predict an accurate photon mass range: ( $2.2 < 39$ to $0.7 < 24$ kg).
19. Incorrect quantum ( <del>Mād energy</del> ) for electromagnetic radiation ( <del><math>1 &lt; 11 \dots 1 &gt; 11</math> eV</del> ). 62415 to 6.2415 > 29 Joules	19. PO: Photon ( <del>Mād energy</del> ) range ( <del><math>1.2 &lt; 3 \dots 1 &gt; 11</math> eV</del> ). 2.13919 < 39 to 1.78266 < 25 kg
20. The speed of electromagnetic radiation in space ( $C = 3 > 8$ m/s)	20. PO: The speed of a photon in space is ( $C = 3 > 8$ m/s)
21. Incorrect wavelength theory of the range of electromagnetic light radiation ( $\lambda = 3.8 < 7 \dots 7.70 < 7$ meters)	21. PO: Light photons radius range ( $r = 3.0 < 7 \dots 7.7 < 7$ meters)
22. Academia cannot explain why ( $272.60T_A$ Kelvin) is approximately the lowest temperature.	22. PO: Photons at ( $272.60T_A$ Kelvin) have radiuses of approximately (0.052 meters).
23. Incorrect quantum theory that equation ( $E = hf$ ) is "least action"	23. PO: equation predicts the ( <del>Mād</del> ) of a single photon $\left[ (\cancel{E_x})(Mād) = hf \right].$
24. Incorrect quantum theory that equation ( $h = m\lambda^2 f = const$ ) is "least action".	24. PO: Plank's equation is the conservation of angular momentum- ( $\vec{h} = Mr_{exp}^2 f = const$ ).
25. Quantum theory believes a photon cannot be localized to a specific place in space.	25. PO: Kanarev's equation locates a photon in space. ( $Mr_{exp} = 2.210254 < 42$ kgm = const).
26. No quantum theory exists for the amplitude of oscillation of the center of mass of a photon.	26. PO: The amplitude of oscillation of the center of mass of the photon is ( $A = 0.067r$ ) when it is moving through space at the speed of light.
27. No quantum theory exists for the wave motion for the center of mass of photons.	27. PO: Rotation frequency ( $\vec{v}_\phi$ <del><math>\alpha</math></del> ) and the linear frequency ( $f$ ) of a photons center of mass is created by six pulses at each angle ( $\alpha$ ); derived from Planck constants ( $\vec{h} = mr^2 f$ kgm <sup>2</sup> /s = const)-angular momentum, ( $\vec{v}_\phi = \alpha f$ )
28. No quantum theory exists for the wave motion of the center of mass of a photon and its linear frequency.	28. PO: The relationship between the six corner frequency ( $\vec{v}_\phi$ <del><math>\alpha</math></del> ) of rotation of the center of mass of a photon to the geometric center with a linear frequency ( $f$ ) is ( $\vec{v}_\phi = 2\pi f$ )
29. No quantum theory exists for the wave motion of the center of mass of a photon and its linear frequency.	29. PO: Kanarev's equations show the relationship between of period ( $T$ ) of fluctuations of the center of mass of the photon with the angle of rotation. $\left( T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{\alpha}{\vec{v}_\phi} = \frac{2\pi}{\vec{v}_\phi} \right).$

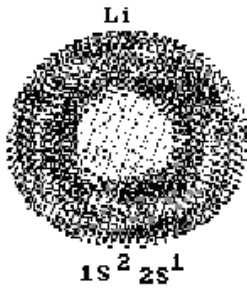
30. Quantum theory has <b>no</b> equation for the $(M\vec{a})$ powering photon energy of all frequencies.	30. PO: The equation $(Mr = 2.210254 < 42kgm = const)$ allows the frequency of all photons to be calculated
31. Incorrect quantum theory uses <b>wavelengths</b> in equation $(C = \lambda f = const)$ .	31. PO: Kanarev's equation uses the photon's <b>radius</b> $(C = rf = const)$ .
32. Quantum theory has <b>no</b> equation for the hidden parameter that describes the fluctuations of the center of mass of a photon.	32. PO: Kanarev's equation for the fluctuations of the center of mass of photon $\left( \cancel{E_x}(M\vec{a}d) = \frac{MC^2}{2} + \frac{M\vec{v}_\phi^2 r_K^2}{2} = Mr^2 f^2 = \hbar f = MC^2 \right)$ .
33. Quantum theory has <b>no</b> equation to describe the wave motion of the Center of mass of a photon.	33. PO: Kanarev's equation describes the wave motion of the Center of mass of a photon: $(x = Ct + 0.067r \sin 6\vec{v}_\phi t) \quad (y = 0.067r \cos 6\vec{v}_\phi t)$
34. Quantum theory has <b>no</b> equation for changing the speed of the center of mass of the photon.	34. PO: Kanarev's equation describes the speed of the center of mass of a photon: $(\vec{v} = C\sqrt{1.18 + 0.85 \cos 6\vec{v}_\phi t})$ .
35. Quantum theory has <b>no</b> equation for the <b>tangent</b> $(M\vec{a})$ driving the center of mass of the photon.	35. PO: Tangent $(M\vec{a})$ equation driving the center of mass of a photon: $\left[ (M\vec{a})_{\tan} = -(C)(\hbar) \left( \frac{16.01 \sin(6\vec{v}_\phi t)}{r^2 \sqrt{1.18 + 0.85 \cos(6\vec{v}_\phi t)}} \right) \right]$
36. Quantum theory has <b>no</b> equation for the <b>normal</b> $(M\vec{a})$ driving the center of mass of the photon.	36. PO: Normal $(M\vec{a})$ equation driving the center of mass of a photon: $\left( (M\vec{a})_{normal} = M \frac{C^2(1.18 + 0.85 \cos 6\vec{v}_\phi t)}{0.067r} \right)$
37. Quantum theory has no equation for the angle change between the velocity of the Center of mass of the OX axis.	37. PO: Kanarev's equation calculates the angle change between the velocity of Center of mass of the photon and the OX axis; managing the process of polarization of photons upon reflection $\left( \tan \alpha_x = \frac{\vec{v}_y}{\vec{v}_x} = -\frac{0.42 \sin 6\vec{v}_\phi t}{1 - 0.42 \cos 6\vec{v}_\phi t} \right)$ .
38. Incorrect quantum theory of "least action" for the equation that describes the forming of elementary particles that are able to be at rest in an inertial reference frame $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{m} \omega^2 \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{const}$ .	38. PO: Planck's equation describes the conservation of angular momentum; the physical process that forms elementary particles that are able to be at rest in an inertial reference frame $\vec{h} = Mr\vec{v}_\phi^2 = const$ .

<p>39. Incorrect quantum theory of “least action” for the equation that describes the process of forming electrons, protons, neutrons and other elementary particles, as well as their behavior.  <math>(h = m\lambda^2 f \text{ (kg)}(m^2/s) = \text{const})</math>.</p>	<p>39. PO: Angular momentum is the physical process that forms electrons, Protons, neutrons and other elementary particles. <math>(\vec{h} = Mr^2 f \text{ (kg)}(m^2/s) = \text{const})</math></p>
<p>40. Quantum theory <b>does not</b> have an equation for predicting the radius of an electron.</p>	<p>40. PO: Kanarev’s equation for calculating the radius of an electron. Calculation agrees with experimentally measured value.  <math display="block">\left( r_{\text{electron}}(\text{theory}) = \frac{C\vec{h}}{(4\pi)(\mu_b)(H_e)} = 2.426087 &lt; 12\text{meters} \right)</math> <math display="block">(r_{\text{electron}}(\text{experimental}) = 2.426309 &lt; 12\text{meters})</math></p>
<p>41. Quantum theory <b>does not</b> have an equation to describe the constancy of angular velocity of rotation of a free electron.</p>	<p>41. PO: Kanarev’s equation for the frequency of a free electron.  <math display="block">\left( \vec{v}_\phi = \frac{4\pi\mu_b H_e}{\vec{h}} = 1.236 &gt; 20 \text{rot/s} = \text{const} \right)</math></p>
<p>42. Quantum theory <b>does not</b> have the 23 equations developed by Prof Kanarev that describe the behavior of an electron.</p>	<p>42. PO: Kanarev has developed 23 equations that describe the behavior of an electron.</p>
<p>43. Quantum theory <b>does not</b> have a model for an electron.</p>	<p>43. PO: Kanarev’s electron model</p> 
<p>44. Quantum theory <b>does not</b> have a model for a proton.</p>	<p>44. PO: Kanarev’s proton model</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PROTON</b></p>

<p>45. Quantum theory <b>does not</b> have a model for a neutron.</p>	<p>45. PO: Kanarev's neutron model</p> 
<p>46. Quantum theory <b>does not</b> have an equation for forming the spectra of atoms and ions.</p>	<p>46. PO: Kanarev's equation for forming the spectra of atoms and ions: <math>M\bar{a}d_{ph} = M\bar{a}d_i - \frac{M\bar{a}d_1}{n^2}</math> <del><math>E_f = E_i - \frac{E_1}{n^2}</math></del></p>
<p>47. Quantum theory <b>does not</b> have an equation for communication between the valence electrons of atoms in molecules.</p>	<p>47. PO: Kanarev's equation for energy communication between valence electrons of atoms in molecules</p> $M\bar{a}d_b = \frac{M\bar{a}d_1}{n^2} = \frac{\hbar f}{n^2}$ <del><math>E_b = \frac{E_1}{n^2} = \frac{h\nu_1}{n^2}</math></del>
<p>48. Incorrect quantum theory that electrons orbit the nucleus.</p>	<p>48. PO: Electron aligns with proton via their magnetic attraction.</p>
<p>49. Incorrect quantum theory of the hydrogen atom; a single cloud of a single electron around the proton.</p> 	<p>49. PO: Kanarev's hydrogen atom</p>  <p>Align and repulse via magnetic action. Attract via charge action.</p>
<p>50. Incorrect quantum theory of hydrogen molecule; electrons bond via clouds of electrons.</p> 	<p>50. PO: Kanarev's hydrogen molecule.</p>  <p>Align and repulse via magnetic action. Attract via charge action.</p>
<p>51. Incorrect quantum theory of helium atom; electrons form clouds of electrons around nucleus.</p> <p><b>He</b></p>  <p><b>1s<sup>2</sup></b></p>	<p>51. PO: Kanarev's helium atom</p>  <p>Neutrons align with protons via magnetic action. Protons align with electrons via repulsive magnetic action. Protons align with electrons via attractive charge action.</p>

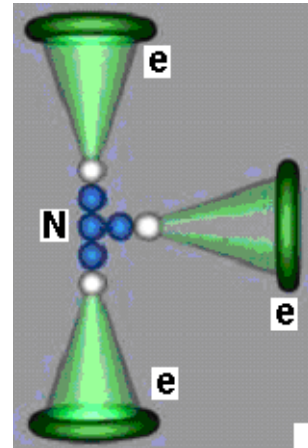


52. Incorrect quantum theory of the lithium Atom; electrons form clouds of electrons around the nucleus.

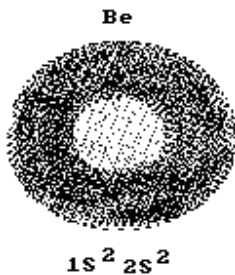


52. PO: Kanarev's lithium atom

- Neutrons align with protons via magnetic action.
- The additional neutron provides optimum ( $M\bar{a}d$  ~~energy~~) balance.
- Protons align with electrons via repulsive magnetic action.
- Protons align with electrons via attractive charge action

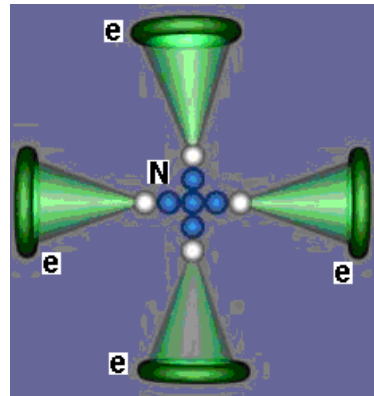


53. Incorrect quantum model of the beryllium Atom: electron clouds around the nucleus.



Quantum theory cannot explain why all beryllium atoms have five neutrons; should only be four if quantum theory were correct.

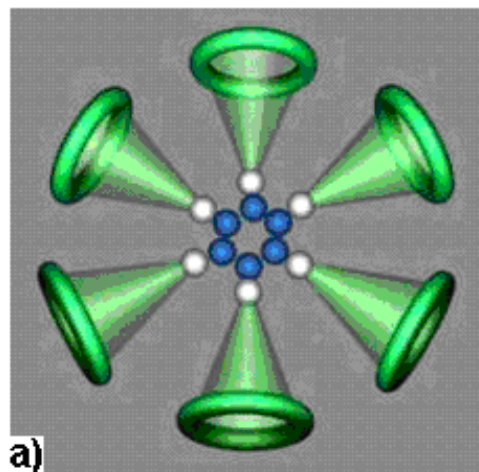
53. PO: Kanarev's beryllium Atom



Fifth neutron creates optimum ( $M\bar{a}d$  ~~energy~~) balance.

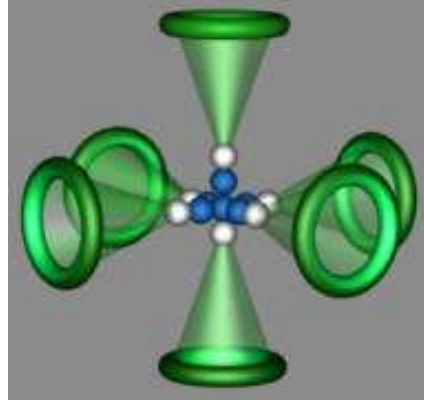
54. Quantum theory has **no** logical structure for a carbon atom.

54. PO: Kanarev's carbon atom



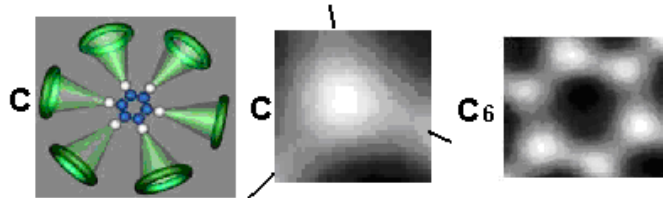
55. Quantum theory has **no** logical structure for the diamond structure of carbon.

55. PO: Kanarev's carbon diamond atom.



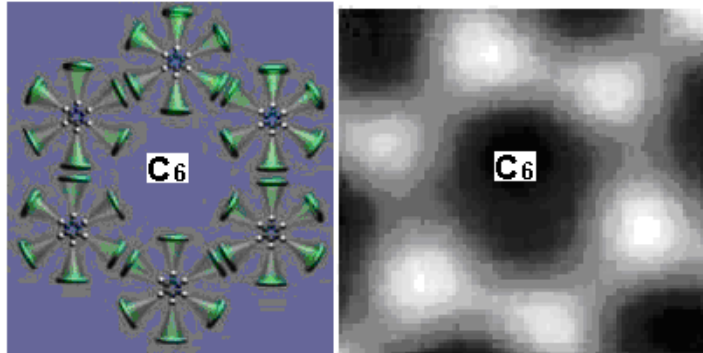
56. Quantum theory has **no** logical structure for the carbon atom nucleus.

56. PO: Kanarev's carbon nucleus agrees with experimental photographs.



57. Quantum theory has **no** logical structure for combining carbon atoms in to graphene.

57. PO: Kanarev's carbon molecules forming graphene agrees electronic photography



58. Quantum theory has **no** logical structure for combining carbon and hydrogen to form benzene.

58. PO: Kanarev's theory on combining carbon and hydrogen to form benzene agrees with photo obtained by a scanning electronic microscope

