The study of electrical force propagation and its consequences
The experiment described below attempts to rationally explain some known facts from
atomic and nuclear physics:
-quantification
-exceptional stability of an electron-nuclei system
-magnetic field
-uncertainty principle
The magnetic field(example):
The magnetic field appears only between two electrically charged bodies in motion
one against the other. A flow of electrically charged bodies in motion is equivalent
to a stationary electrically charged body(That is, if I run by an electrically
charged body, to me it is a coordinated motion of charges, thus electric current).
They produce no magnetic field. The magnetic field and it's properties are caused by
the relative motion of two electrically charged bodies. This suggest there is a
difference between the way electrical force acts on immobile charges compared to
moving charges.

The explanation given for this phenomena stems from a mathematically deduced model
of the trajectory of an electrical field between two electrically charged bodies in
motion relative one to another.
The mathematical model of electric force propagation is deduced by integration of
finite motions according to Huygens(we imagine that each point on the wavefront acts
as a point source that emits spherical wavelets) and Fermat principles(the path
taken between two points by a ray of light is the path that can be traversed in the
least time).
The resulting estimated trajectory is like that of a ballistic missile, and it
fully explains the phenomena mentioned above.
In order to prove that way of propagation very high speeds are needed. An
accelerated ray of electrically charged particles is placed under influence of an
electrical force from deflecting plates. The purpose of the experiment is to
accelerate the particles with the respect to the distance between deflecting plates.
The speed obtained will be enough to visibly change the incidence angle of
"ballistic missile"(electric force). The longer the distance from plates to the ray
the easier to notice it(the lower speed is needed). The limit is reached when it is
impossible for the electrical force to deviate the ray anymore, when the force
reaches the target from behind and only slows it down. When no deviation is detected

the loss of speed should be in accordance with the principle of energy conservation.

The importance of this experiment lies in the paths it opens for future study of atomic and nuclear physics. So far it has been insufficiently and irrationally(without logical explanation) studied(e.g. quantum physics opposed to classical physics, duality of wave-body, etc).

The foundation for current studies was laid by relativistic theory which works exactly as predicted in case of linear motions. The needed corrections were attempted by general relativistic theory(it is said to account for the existence of default forces. the restricted theory fails not because of forces but because of nonlinear motions).

This experiment is meant to show the distinction between the current theory and a new one, easier to be understood by human mind.

Description: the difference between this experiment and the one performed by W. Bertozzi is a pair of deflection plates. That pair will allow to change the character of that experiment to what I need for my theory confirmation. The details of actual implementation may vary according to practical possibilities.

Thank you very much!