Review of: "Why a uniformly accelerated classical charge must radiate"

Mykhaylo Andriychuk[1]

1 Pidstryhach Institute for Applied Problems of Mechanics and Mathematics

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The author allows a certain freedom in the designation of physical quantities. So the usual notations for time coordinate "t" and frequency "ω" are used to denote spatial coordinates; the same applies to the variable "k", to which the wave number corresponds as standard in electrodynamics.

Maybe I don't understand something, but as can be seen from the text, the parameter "t_{p}" (formula (6) and the text at the end of page 3) corresponds to time. At the same time, returning to the second formula after (6), the dimension "t_{p}" corresponds to the length. From my understanding of the text it follows that this is incorrect. If I'm wrong, then in my opinion this should still be explained further.

I am not such an expert in the field of special relativity, but in my opinion, the author's result is a consequence of the impossibility of measuring the characteristics of electromagnetic radiation at negative moments of time. This gives different values of the magnetic component of the electromagnetic field within different inertial frames.

Undoubtedly, the author's result is completely debatable, and the correctness of the results could only be confirmed by special experiments that make it possible to determine the characteristics of the electromagnetic field radiation in very short times from the onset of radiation.