

Abstract Submitted  
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**An Atomic Bomb Explosion as an Antineutrino Hydrogen Decay**

RASULKHOZHA S. SHARAFIDDINOV, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, 100214 Ulugbek, Uzbekistan — An orbit quantized succession comes forward in an atom as a criterion for unification of its structural particles at a quantum level that the decay of  $U_{92}^{236}$  is carried out by a scheme  $U_{92}^{236} \rightarrow Kr_{36}^{92} + Ba_{56}^{141} + Fn_3^3$ . (1) We must, therefore, use the energy of atomic origination, emphasizing that it coming forward at first as the isotropic flux of the same antineutrino hydrogens  $Fn_1^1$  from the decay of an atom  $Fn_3^3$  of a lithium family  $Fn_3^3 \rightarrow Fn_1^1 + Fn_1^1 + Fn_1^1$ , (2) and, next, as the anisotropic flux of the two types of objects from the decay  $Fn_1^1 \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_{eL,R} + n_{L,R}^-$ , (3) becomes in (1) a powerful tool for new measurements owing to a full energy of an antineutrino depending on a force of an atomic unification forming the same atom  $Fn_1^1$  in which it was in orbit of its nucleus. If the spontaneous structural changing of  $U_{92}^{236}$  has successively constituted any of both types of fluxes, this implies that each antineutrino is trying to show us something nonsimple that nobody is in force to exclude the availability in an incoming astronomical object of such an energy, which was a latent in its first-initial lost orbit.

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