

Abstract Submitted  
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**Quantization of Relativistic action in multiples of Planck's (constant) Quantum of action** AHMAD REZA ESTAKHR, Researcher — Quantization of Relativistic action in multiples of Planck's (constant) Quantum of action. a new Postulate for special relativity theory. The third Postulate of special relativity: Relativistic action is limited to Planck's Quantum of action.  $S = \int_{\square} \mathcal{L}[\square] = \int_{\square} \mathcal{L}[\square] \in \mathbb{Z}$ . where the  $\mathcal{L} = -\hbar \gamma^{-\infty}$ , is the Lagrangian. action for a point particle in a curved spacetime.  $S = -\mathcal{M} \int_{\xi_i}^{\xi_f} \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu}(\xi) \frac{dx^\mu(\xi)}{d\xi} \frac{dx^\nu(\xi)}{d\xi}} d\xi$   $[\xi = \langle$   
Quantization of Nambu-Goto action:  $S = -\frac{\infty}{\epsilon \pi \alpha'} \int d^2 \Sigma \sqrt{\dot{X}^2 - X'^2} = n \hbar \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .  
point: The action  $S = -E_0 \Delta\tau$  of a relativistic particle is minus the rest energy  $E_0 = m_0 c^2$  times the change  $\Delta\tau = \tau_f - \tau_i$  in proper time. Single relativistic particle  
When relativistic effects are significant, the action of a point particle of mass "m" travelling a world line "C" parametrized by the proper time  $\tau$  is :  $S = -m_0 c^2 \int_C d\tau$ .  
If instead, the particle is parametrized by the coordinate time "t" of the particle and the coordinate time ranges from  $t_1$  to  $t_2$ , then the action becomes :  $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \mathcal{L}[\square]$  where the Lagrangian is :  $\mathcal{L} = -\hbar \sqrt{\infty - \frac{c^2}{j^2}}$ .

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