Abstract Submitted
for the APR17 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Space-time Dependency of the Time and its Effect on the Relativistic Classical Equation of the String Theory HASSAN GHOLIBEIGIAN[1], ABDOLAZIM AMIRSHAHKARAMI[2], Retired, KAZEM GHOLIBEIGIAN[3], None
— In special relativity theory, time dilates in velocity of near light speed. Also based on "Substantial motion" theory of Sadra, relative time (time flux); $R = f(mv, \sigma, \tau)$, for each atom is momentum of its involved fundamental particles, which is different from the other atoms [Gholibeigian, APS 2015, abstract #V1.023]. In this way, for modification of the relativistic classical equation of string theory and getting more precise results, we should use effect of dilation and contraction of time in equation. So we propose to add two derivatives of the time's flux to the equation as follows: $\mathrm{n.t}_p \frac{\partial R}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial^2 X^\mu(\sigma,\tau)}{\partial \tau^2} = n.t_p(\frac{\partial R}{\partial \sigma}) + c^2 \frac{\partial^2 X^\mu(\sigma,\tau)}{\partial \sigma^2} Inwhich, \mathrm{X}^\mu$ is space-time coordinates of the string, $\sigma \& \tau$ are coordinates on the string world sheet, respectively space and time along the string, string's mass m, velocity of string's motion$v$, factor$n$ depends on geometry of each hidden extra dimension which relates to its own flux time, and t_p is Planck's time.

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Date submitted: 12 Aug 2016 Electronic form version 1.4