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Modification of Schrodinger Equation in Quantum Mechanics by Adding Derivations of Time's Flow (Relative Time) with Respect of the Both Space and Time Based on the "Substantial Motion" Theory of Iranian Philosopher; Mulla Sadra HASSAN GHOLIBEIGIAN[1], ABDOLAZIM AMIRSHAHKARAMI[2], Retired, KAZEM GHOLIBEIGIAN[3], None — "The nature has two magnitudes and two elongations, one is gradual being (wavy-like motion) which belongs to the time and dividable to the former and the next times in mind, and the other one is jerky-like motion which belongs to the space and dividable to the former and the next places " [Asfar, Mulla Sadra, (1571/2-1640)]. These two separated natures of space-time are matched on wave-particle duality. Therefore, the nature of time can be wavy-like and the nature of space can be jerky-like. So, there are two independent variable sources of particle(s)' flow while they are match exactly with each other. These two sources are potential of flow and potential of time (relative time) which vary with respect to both space and time. Here, we propose two additional parts to Schrodinger's equation with respect to relative time: $H\Psi + \nabla t' = E\Psi + \partial t'/\partial t$, where t is time and t' is relative time: $t' = t \pm \Delta t$ [Gholibeigian et. al, APS March Meeting 2016], which for each atom becomes: $t_{atom} = \sum m_{nucleons} + \sum m_{electrons}$ where $m$is momentum [Gholibeigian, APS March Meeting 2015, abstract #V1.023]. Using time's relativity in Schrodinger equation will give us more precious results.

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