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Using Derivatives of Time's Flux with Respect to Space-time in Generalized Planck-Einstein Equation and de Broglie Wavelength Relations HASSAN GHOLIBEIGIAN, No Company Provided, ABDOLAZIM AMIRSHAHKARAMI, Retired, KAZEM GHOLIBEIGIAN, Student — In our vision, the nature of time is wavy-like motion of the matter and nature of space is jerky-like motion of the matter. These two natures can be matched on wave-particle duality of elementary particles [Gholibeigian, et.al. APS April Meeting 2016, abstract #1.032]. On the other hand, it seems that the variation of time's flux (time's dimensions) arises from different geometries of extra dimensions of string which are in face-front of the string's motion. So, we propose to use derivatives of time's flux, $R = f(mv, \sigma, \tau)$, with respect to the space-time for modification of the Generalized Planck-Einstein equation and de Broglie wavelength relations as follows: $\mathrm{n.t}_p \frac{\partial R}{\partial \tau} + P^\mu = n.t_p \frac{\partial R}{\partial \sigma} + \frac{h}{2\pi} K^\mu Inwhich \sigma \& \tau$ are coordinates on the string world sheet, respectively space and time along the string, m is string's mass, v is velocity of string's motion, n factor depends on geometry of each extra dimension which is in face-front of the motion, and t_p is Planck's time.

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