# Vibration of Yukawa Potential dependent Time

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## ABSTRACT

Atom's nucleus force understand by Yukawa potential independent time. We study Yukawa potential dependent about time. We make Klein-Gordon equation is satisfied by Yukawa potential dependent about time.

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#### 1. Introduction

Atom's nucleus force understand by Yukawa potential. We study Yukawa potential dependent about time. We make Klein-Gordon equation is satisfied by Yukawa potential dependent about time.

At first, Yukawa potential V describes nucleus's combine force in semi-classical method.

$$V = -\frac{g^2}{r} e \times p \left(\frac{m_{\pi} r c}{\hbar}\right)$$

 $\mathcal{G}$  is real number,  $\mathcal{M}_{\pi}$  is the meson's mass (1)

Klein-Gordon equation independent time is satisfied by Yukawa potential V.

$$-\partial_{i}\partial^{i}V + \frac{m^{2}c^{2}}{\hbar^{2}}V = -\nabla^{2}V + \frac{m_{\pi}^{2}c^{2}}{\hbar^{2}}V = 0$$
$$V = -\frac{g^{2}}{r}\exp(-\frac{m_{\pi}r}{\hbar}), i = 1, 2, 3$$
(2)

#### 2. Yukawa potential dependent about time from Klein-Gordon equation

If we focus Klein-Gordon equation make 4-dimential partial differential equation about Yukawa potential  $\phi$  dependent time,

$$\frac{m_{\pi}^{2}c^{2}}{\hbar^{2}}\phi + \partial_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\phi = -\frac{m_{\pi}^{2}c^{2}}{\hbar^{2}}\phi + \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t}\phi - \nabla^{2}\phi = 0$$
(3)

In this time, Yukawa potential  $\phi$  dependent time is.

$$\phi = -\frac{g^2}{r} \exp(-\frac{m_{\pi} r c}{\hbar}) + A_0 \sin \omega t, \quad \text{Frequency} \quad \omega = \frac{m_{\pi} c^2}{\hbar}$$
(4)

Absolutely, if we calculate, Eq(3) is satisfied by Eq(4). Because Yukawa potential  $\phi$  is vibrated about

the amplitude  $A_0$ , we know the nuclear strong force vibrate about time.

### 3. Conclusion

We found Yukawa potential dependent time. Hence, the nuclear strong force vibrate about time..

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