

Abstract Submitted
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Changes of an Atom's Lifetime in Speed of near Light Speed Due to Changes of its Properties and Geometry HASSAN GHOLIBEIGIAN¹, ABDOLAZIM AMIRSHAHKARAMI, Retired, KAZEM GHOLIBEIGIAN, Student, GHASEM GHOLIBEIGIAN, None, ARIAN RESEARCH GROUP TEAM — The matter moves permanently in its entity and the magnitude of this motion (fundamental particles' momentum) is its relative time, Sadra (1571/2-1640) [Gholibeigian, APS 2015]. When an atom moves in speed of near light speed two coupling phenomena occur. Firstly, the speed of fundamental particles of involved nucleons become slowly and they occupy a smaller space (nucleus volume squeezing) for their activities. It means that the interaction boundary layer between coupled quarks' momentum and gluons' fields of nucleus and electromagnetic-momentum fields of electrons' cloud, as the radius boundary of nucleons is changed. Secondly, the external boundary of interaction zone of spins and orbital angular momentum of electrons and electromagnetic fields generation by them as the boundary of atom is deformed. As a result, the momentum (time flux) of each fundamental particle is decreased while its lifetime is increased. Changes of particle's lifetime is a key factor in variability of species in creation and evolution in nature. Here, the four animated sub-particles (substrings) of the matter, plants, animals and human, play the vital roles in this process.

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