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Time Dilation And Changes Of Material Properties Of An Atom (Body) In Speed Of Near Light Speed Based On The "Substantial Motion"; Theory of Iranian Philosopher, Mulla Sadra HASSAN GHOLIBEIGIAN[1], No Company Provided, KAZEM GHOLIBEIGIAN[2], None — Iranian Philosopher, Sadr-ol-Moteallehin (1571-1640) said in his famous book, Asfar: "the Universe moves in its entity... and time is its fourth dimension, and time is magnitude of the motion (momentum) of the matter in its entity". In other words, time for each atom is momentum of its involved fundamental particles, [APS March Meeting 2015, abstract V1.023]. When an atom (body) moves in speed of near light speed, speed of its involved fundamental particles become slow, and consequently the magnitude of its momentum (time) will decrease. On the other hands, when the spin and orbital angular momentum of an atom changed, it means that its properties, mass, strength of its electromagnetic field and its interaction with momentum changed. As a result, each atom (body) which moves in light speed, lower or faster than that, will get a new identity and vice versa. The special relativity can be the special form of this theory. In this way, black holes will be lighter than their involved masses at rest (a paradox with general relativity). Dark matter/energy may be created at first in B.B (Convection Bang) [AGU Fall Meeting 2015, abstract ID: 58425], in more than light speed, so, if we speed protons to more than light speed (in LHC), we may see dark mater/energy in new space-time.

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