



The Observation of the Dark Matter of the Universe through the Concept of the Theory of Relativity.

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Abstract

This research is attempt to find a logical explanations of the mystery of the dark matter which always occupies a wide areas of a modern scientific researches, therefore we may assume that the dark matter is a normal matter but due to a several circumstances that we will mention here, guides these materials to have some strange physics characteristics to represent as a dark matter and to be invisible for any sorts of electromagnetic detectors, because the light cannot be reflected from the surfaces of materials which moves at a nearly the speed of light, especially if it moves at the same direction, in the meanwhile even stars which moves away of us in nearly the speed of light (lights which been emits from these stars to our side, will not be at the same speed of light), reasons beyond moving universe materials at a tremendous values of speeds are the circumstances during the big bang, the different or opposites directions of moving also due to the attraction of materials with each other in the universe depending upon Newton's gravitational theory, and due to of their high speeds and extreme accelerations it will finally move in the high speeds and nearly at speed of light therefor all materials will disappear completely or it will hid.

The dark matter became representing as one of mysterious during a researches either from NASA's Chandra X-ray Observatory or ESA's XMM-Newton and Hitomi or a Japanese-led X-ray telescope, therefore according to a basic physics principles of a dynamic physics and its logical concepts and calculations, we may see the situation through a different angles and we may find a logical answers for the mystery of the dark matter, therefore we could consider the inability of the light reflection from surfaces of materials of the objects which moves at a tremendous speeds nearly speed of light and the opposite direction away of us, therefore it became dark matter, even stars at that circumstances (which moves at a tremendous values of speeds and nearly a speed of light and the direction away of us) will also disappear, because these Photons of light that emissions of starlight of those stars to our side will not be at the speed of light, therefore these electromagnetic waves will lose its a fundamentally physics characteristics and will be a merely (semi-stable Photons in the space or in at a low speeds), remember the materials of the universe are in moving at a tremendous speeds due to the expanding of the universe since the first second of a big bang and the different of speeds of

galaxies is due to a different values of energies of each spherical layers of the explosion zone. Practically it's impossible to the material objects move at the speed of light (299 792 458 m/s) according to a modern scientific theories, but due to a difference of a directions (opposites directions) of the universe materials and in a tremendous values of speeds, the differences in speeds may reach nearly a speed of light, remember the possibility of move the particles of materials at speed of light after the big bang which represents the fundamental materials of forming stars and galaxies which formed during a tremendous values of rushing speeds in the space, that may simply explains the reason behind the tremendous values of speeds of moving stars and galaxies in the universe and in a different directions according to the big bang zone, where any circumstances prevents light photons to move at speed of light that will loss the light its fundamental physics characteristic as electromagnetic waves and we may need to develop our equipment to be able to deal with different sorts of wave.

Keywords: Dark Matter

Introduction

The dark matter represents a one of mysteries to a modern sciences and technologies which unable to put an explanations to the existence of this sorts of materials in the space and the modern technologies is also unable to detect it, therefore we need to depend upon the concept of a theory of relativity to find a logical explanation of the existence of a big ration of universe material as a dark matter, because the theory of relativity usually encompasses a two interrelated theories by Albert Einstein the special relativity and general relativity and applies to elementary particles and their interactions describing all their physical phenomena and applies to the cosmological and astrophysical realm including astronomy also simultaneity kinematic and gravitation with relativity cosmology astronomical phenomena's, we may final realize the truth of the dark matter which may represents as one of a material phases in a specific circumstances, if we are stable in our location and direction then all standards will be stable, but unfortunately due to the circumstances of the universe after the Big Bang, everything are in movements in a different values of speeds and directions, therefore the different in speeds of our galaxy to those afar materials of the universe which represents a dark matter will reach a very high rates to prevent the ability to receive Photons of these materials at its original speed and energy.

Purpose

This research is attempt to find a logical explanations of the mystery of the dark matter which always occupies a wide areas of a modern scientific researches, it seems that the dark matter is a normal matter but due to a several circumstances that we mentioning here, guides these materials to have some strange characteristics to represent as a dark matter and to be invisible for any sorts of electromagnetic waves, because the light cannot be reflected from the surfaces of materials which moves at a nearly the speed of light, especially if it moves at the same direction, in the meanwhile even Stars which moves away of us in nearly the speed of light [light which

been emits from these stars to our side, will not be at the same speed of light], reasons beyond moving universe materials at a tremendous values of speeds are the circumstances during the big bang, the different or opposites directions of moving also due to the attraction of materials with each other in the universe depending upon Newton's gravitational theory which due to of the high speeds and extreme accelerations of moving for the trillions tons of material away of us, will finally move in the high speeds and nearly at speed of light therefor all materials will disappear completely or it will hid.

Method

Study the physics circumstances of the big bang to estimate speed of stars and galaxies of the universe. When we realize the physics circumstances of the big bang we could conclude that the values of speeds of materials of the universe are at a high limits, different values and directions, therefore the differences in their speeds may reach a nearly a speed of light thus these materials will represent as a dark matter to each other.

Investigate the rushing mechanism of materials as the first moments of the big bang

In order to estimate speed of stars and galaxies of the universe we have to investigate the rushing mechanism of materials as the first second of the big bang, the materials of the universe moving at a tremendous and a different values of speeds since the first moments of the big bang guiding the universe expansion, and due to the formation of the material of galaxies and stars of the primary materials that been rushed to the space of the universe at a tremendous values of speeds and directions.

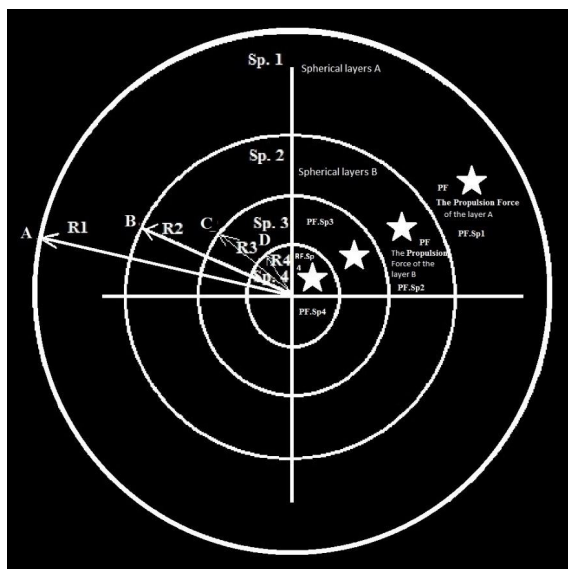


Figure 1a: It shows different value of energy of each spherical layers of the explosion zone at the first second of the big bang.

Speeds estimation of stars and galaxies of the universe

Because the primary particles been rushed to the space at the first moment of the big bang at to all directions in 360 degree, while these primary particles formed stars and galaxies of the universe, therefore if it is impossible to the materials to rush in the space at speed of light

according to the recent researches, the different in speeds among these materials which rushing in the space at an opposite directions away of each other will reach speed of light, where it is impossible for the Photons of the electromagnetic wave to pass among these material which have a big different in speeds, thus each object will represent as dark matter to the object at the opposite direction rushing object, some researchers claim that the speed of primary particles which been rushed to the space at the first moment had speed of light, note that there isn't anything in the space of the universe to reduce their speeds even after their formation of stars and galaxies, thus we could approximately estimate the value of speeds of rushing materials in the universe. The diagram -1- shows the first second in the big bang zone and clarify the different distribution of the Repulsion Forces RF. to push the elementary particles for each a Spherical layers (Sp.) in the big bang zone, where the total propulsion forces in the point A is nearly the summation of propulsion forces in each spherical layer $Sp1 + Sp2 + Sp3 + Sp4$

(The Propulsion Forces) PF. at The point A = $PF.Sp1 + PF.Sp2 + PF.Sp3 + PF.Sp4$

But the total the propulsion forces in point B is nearly the summation of the propulsion forces of the spherical layer $Sp2 + Sp3 + Sp4$ minus the propulsion of $Sp1$.

(The Propulsion Forces) PF. at The point B = $PF.Sp2 + PF.Sp3 + PF.Sp4 - PF.Sp1$

Therefore the primary particles at point A will be rushed to space faster than the speed of the primary particles of point B, here we could determine the main reason behind the difference of speed and directions of universe materials because all stars and galaxies were formed via those the primary particles.

We may also find in the same way the difference of propulsion forces at the point C and D which rush materials at a lower speed and different directions of the universe.

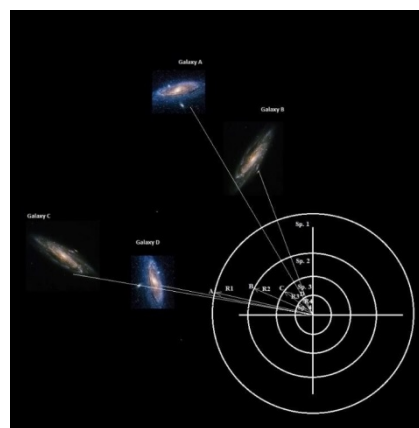


Figure 1b: It shows different values of energy of each spherical layer of the explosion zone at the first second of the big bang.

According to the different speeds distributions of the primary materials of the big bang:

- The galaxy A will move in the universe faster than galaxy B but in the same direction.
- The galaxy A will move in the universe at the same speed of a galaxy C but in a different direction.

- The galaxy A will move in the universe at a faster speed than a galaxy D and in a different direction.
- Therefore these two galaxies (A & D) will hide to each other or they will represent as a dark matter to each other.

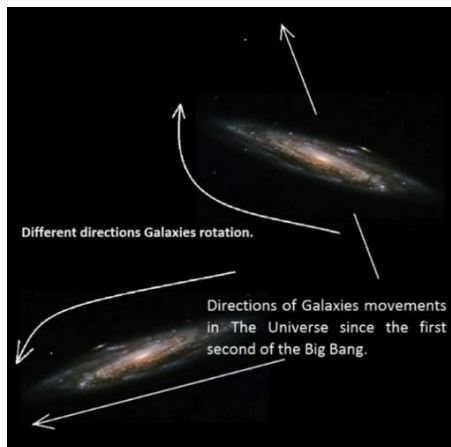


Figure 2: It shows the reasons beyond the different values speeds among universe material stars and galaxies.

This 3D coordinates diagram shows the effects of directions of galaxies upon the total different in speeds among them and finally impact with the energy of cosmic rays which emits of these galaxies that grant some of them to be appear normal and other appears an exceptional brilliant and finally most of the will disappear via our detective components and regards as a dark matter.

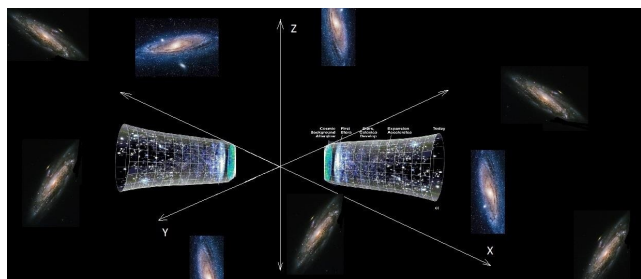


Figure 3: It shows 3D coordinates diagram shows the effects of directions of galaxies upon their energy of cosmic rays.

Factor which work assembly to result a final values of a tremendous of speeds among materials of the universe may briefly represents as fowling:

- Different direction rotation of galaxies.
- Directions of galaxies movements of each other in the universe since the first second of the big bang.
- The tremendous values of speeds of the primary particles at the first second of the big bang.
- The different directions of rushing in space which finally create a great value of speed difference among them.

Materials at a differences the layers or altitudes of the center of the any explosion gets a different values of speeds, in the meantime the value of the existence of the materials in any zones in the universe may create a specific values of gravity attraction forces may accelerate those materials to another zones in the universe, therefore we find those materials at a different values of speeds and it may reach to unexpected tremendous values of speeds, therefore according to the

theory of relativity we (the solar system and the materials around) may be the materials which moving at a tremendous speed comparing to those tremendous afar materials of the Universe which look a dark matter and we may appear as a dark matter and if any observations occurs from those fronts, due to the inability of Photons of electromagnetic waves from those zones of the universe to pass to the another side due to the high rates of differences in the speeds of the rushing of these object, because of the total different of speeds of our movements to each other which effected by the directions of rushing, revolving and their original speeds to the center of the big bang zone.

Determine factors and the circumstances that may obligated an ordinary materials to be undetectable

The term dark matter became used intently for any interstellar objects unable to be detected obviously via astronomers observation system cameras, therefore it's a very important to determine factors and the circumstances that may obligated an ordinary materials to be undetectable via our ordinary components to separate them of a rest of materials which may be exist in the universe as a real dark matter, some of these circumstances which may grant the ordinary materials undetectable via our ordinary components:

The speed and the direction of rushing of the materials objects:

The speed and direction of those materials objects according to our (Milky Way galaxy) speed and direction in the universe, because if the difference in the speed between us is extremely high value [due to the opposite directions and in the externally high speed values], the received electromagnetic waves of those objects will be at a very low limits of energy and the speed of Photons will be at a lower value of speed of light that may lose the electromagnetic waves their fundamentally physics characteristics, thus we may regard them as a dark matter, because the electromagnetic waves have a wave characteristic and materials characteristic, therefore the materials characteristic of the electromagnetic waves (is due to the mass of Photons which represent particles of the electromagnetic waves), according to the momentum and elastic colliding calculations, Photons will also lose their energy, when the electromagnetic waves passing between two galaxies moving at an opposite directions (away of each other) at a tremendous values of speeds, finally that will decrease the value of the speed of received Photons which been received from any of these galaxies from the second galaxy. The speed of the received Photons will be less than their speed from their origins, (because when the mass of Photon is stable, therefore any reduce in the value of the energy of the electromagnetic waves will be upon the value of the speed of Photons), while the decreasing in the value of the speed of light is not a new issue, remember also the speed of light at a higher density transparent materials is lower than the speed of light at a lower density transparent materials.

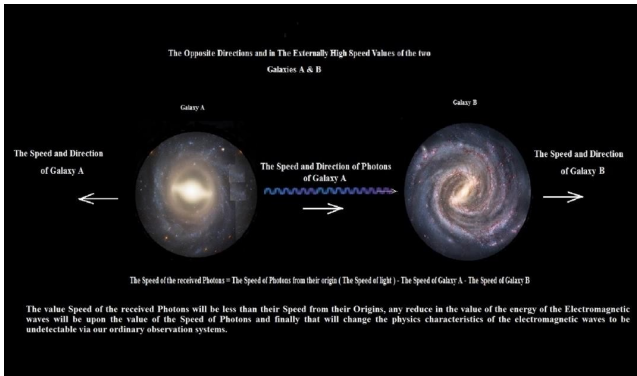


Figure 4: It shows how photons of the electromagnetic waves lose their fundamental physics characteristics.

Analyse three dimensional vector (3D vector) of the moving object

Often the moving objects of the space move in the space of the universe at a different angles to each other therefore in order to calculate the rate value of attraction forces of these object we need to analyse their three dimensional vector (3D vector) of the moving object and regard the forces which have the same dimension of each other either during the force or speeds calculations.

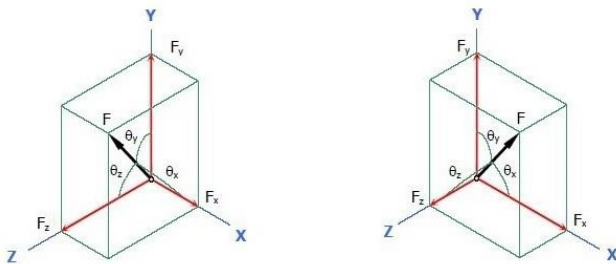


Figure 5: The 3D vector of the moving object when the rushing direction is a way of each other at a different angle.

- y is between Y axis and force F
- x is between F project onto x – z plan and X

Where these angles represents the angle of rushing of each these objects in the space:

$$F_x = |F| \cdot \sin \square y \cdot \cos \square x \quad F_y = |F| \cdot \cos \square y$$

Therefore if the direction of the rushing of both object where at X axis the total summation of the forces of the both object will be the summation of their analysed forces or speeds which have the same dimension X axis:

The analysed forces of the first object on the dimension X axis will be as following: $F_{x1} = |F1| \cdot \sin \square y \cdot \cos \square x$

The analysed forces of the second object on the dimension X axis will be as following: $F_{x2} = |F2| \cdot \sin \square y \cdot \cos \square x$

$$\text{The summation of their analysed speeds} = F_{x1} + F_{x2}$$

$$\text{The total active speed} = |F1| \cdot \sin \square y \cdot \cos \square x + |F2| \cdot \sin \square y \cdot \cos \square x$$

The speed of Photons received from any galaxy we be less than their speeds of their origin as the following equation:

$$\text{The Speed of the received Photons} = \text{Speed of light} - \text{Speed of Galaxy A} - \text{Speed of Galaxy B}$$

The primary particles been rushed to the space at the first second of the big bang at nearly speed of light in three dimensional and 360 degree, where these primary particles formed stars and galaxies of the universe, where there is nothing in the space of the universe to reduce their speeds, either when they are a primary particles or formed stars and galaxies, what about two galaxies moving at an opposite directions - away of each other - at these mentioned values of speed? Could the electromagnetic waves pass from any front to the second front? Logically it's impossible because each galaxy will represent a dark matter to the second galaxy.

This is an example as an evidence to show how the astrophysics circumstances have influences upon traditional physics characteristics, in ESA science and technology in July 12, 2019 published the post:

HUBBLE DISCOVERS MYSTERIOUS BLACK HOLE DISC [HEIC1913] 11 July 2019, (Astronomers using the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope have observed an unexpected thin disc of material encircling a supermassive black hole at the heart of a spiral galaxy.....

[The presence of the black hole disc in such a low-luminosity active galaxy has astronomers surprised. Black holes in certain types of galaxies such as NGC 3147 are considered to be starving as there is insufficient gravitationally captured material to feed them regularly. It is therefore puzzling that there is a thin disc encircling a starving black hole that mimics the much larger discs found in extremely active galaxies. The disc's material was measured by Hubble to be whirling around the black hole at more than 10% of the speed of light. At such extreme velocities, the gas appears to brighten as it travels toward Earth on one side, and dims as it speeds away from our planet on the other. This effect is known as relativistic beaming. Hubble's observations also show that the gas is embedded so deep in a gravitational well that light is struggling to escape, and therefore appears stretched to redder wavelengths. The black hole's mass is around 250 million times that of the Sun]. The reason why the gas appears to brighten as it travels toward Earth on one side, and dims as it speeds away from our planet on the other in the thin disc encircling a starving black hole that mimics the much larger discs found in extremely active galaxies, this means that this galaxy NGC 3147 is a very old galaxy, the central black hole grew to a massive value and this long age gave a long time for the secondary black holes (of dead stars systems) to be attracted to the zone a nearby the central black hole to form disc of (relatively small black holes) around the central black hole, because those secondary black holes have a greater attraction force to the central black hole due to the massive materials over there and have an active influences of prevent passing the light through that zone to be appeared as a thin disc encircling a starving black hole or disc in such a low-luminosity active galaxy has astronomers surprised, in the meantime the gas appears to brighten as it toward Earth on one side, and dims as it speeds away from our planet on the other).

Because materials moving in orbits around the central black hole, therefore the materials which move in those orbits travels at the direction towards our galaxy will appear more brighten, because the speed of receiving lights from those materials will be the value of the speed of light from the origin plus 10% of the speed of light (which represent the speed of revolving of those materials around the black hole) and the vies versa with the materials which moving in those orbits around the central black hole at the direction away of our galaxy.

Because the materials which move away from our galaxy will appear relatively darker, because the speed of receiving lights from those materials will be the value of the speed of light from the origin minus 10% of the speed of light which represent the speed of those materials, therefore the light will lose a great ratio of its energy. This is exactly what happens to some cases of the dark matter of the universe, which has an extremely high speed and moving at a direction away from us the received lights will lose a great ratio of energy therefore we couldn't detect those materials via our ordinary components and we call those materials a dark matter.

The effects of gravitational lensing:

The gravitational lensing have the effect upon the light due to analysing and fraction to a different angles in the space of the output of the gravitational lensing, according to the frequency of these electromagnetic waves and also the value of the gravity force at the altitude of the gravity fields which those rays passing through from the centre of the gravity fields, therefore may the fraction angle of the output occurs at a completely out of our observation camera direction, therefore those materials will never be visible to our observation systems.

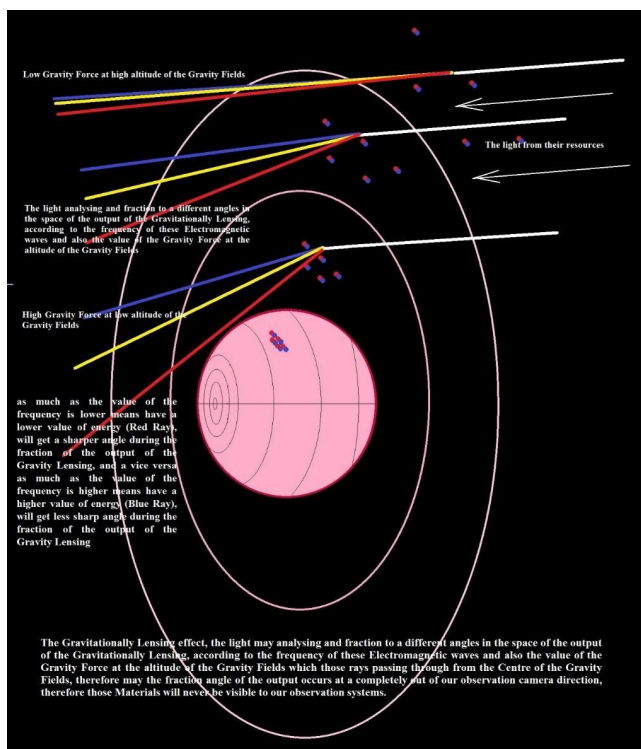


Figure 5: shows how the gravitational lensing has the effect upon the light due to analysing and fractioning to a different angle.

When we speak about the capability of the gravity lensing to analyses the electromagnetic waves, we find this image of the gravity lensing around the Neutron star is an obvious example for this claim, where as much as the value of the frequency is lower means have a lower value of energy (red ray), will get a sharper angle during the fraction of the output of the gravity lensing, and a vice versa as much as the value of the frequency is higher means have a higher value of energy (blue ray), will get less sharp angle during the fraction of the output of the Gravity Lensing, note that we finding the outer lines in

this image is green, due to the mixture of the both frequencies blue and yellow rays therefore the result is green.

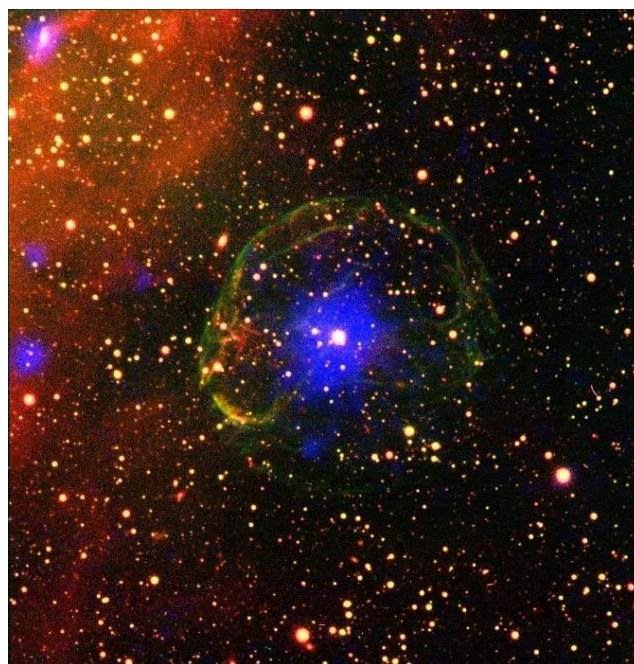


Figure 6: the gravitational lensing around a neutron star

Because as much as the frequency is at a higher value, that will grant the electromagnetic waves a higher energy to resist the gravity force of the gravity fields and to reduce the value of fraction angle at the output of the gravity lensing, but why we could not find this sort of analyzing with all Gravity Lansing obviously?

When the value of the gravity fields force is at a high value able to analyzing the electromagnetic waves to a very sharp angles to separate the different frequencies (which compose the white ray) in the space which guides finally to grant the Gravity Lansing one color either - blue or yellow or red.

Ages of formation of the Materials

There are a many sorts of materials in the universe starting with the primary particles, the next ages of forming materials, the ordinary materials, also the Neutrons stars etc. and because the nature of these materials are different than the ordinary materials, these differences is often due to the differences of the formation ages to the ordinary materials age that we know, therefore because we are using the ordinary materials as the fundamentally material in our observation systems, we could not easily to treat or deal or even detect or observe some of these extraordinary materials, therefore it will represent to us as a dark matter, again it's a very important to determine factors and the circumstances that may obligated an ordinary materials to be undetectable obviously via our ordinary components to separate them of a rest of extraordinary materials which may be exist in the universe or even in our Galaxy as well, such the temperature of these materials or even the temperature of materials gases, which occupying the space between us and the our targets observed materials, because at a very low limits of temperature, the fundamentally physics characteristics of materials changes or at least will absorbs a big ratio and values of energy either for our target objects or even the materials which occupy the distance between us and our Target in the deep space, therefore

this is one of circumstances which may distort the received data from the deep space observation due to the very low temperature and will guide those materials to absorb a high values of energy from the space around, even the fundamentally physics characteristics of the ordinary materials may change during a very low values of temperature to represent as an extraordinary materials according to our known standards, for example remember the nuclear magnetic resonance which could not be found on the ordinary materials at a high values temperature, but may represent as one of physics circumstances of materials at limits of -273.5 c we find a single polar magnetic fields and effects for the material, thus we could assume that the ordinary materials are ordering only during our laboratory physics circumstances and may change their physics characteristics during a different physics circumstances in the universe, the universe is a very wide open and there are a numerous probabilities for factors and circumstances of the materials of the universe such Speeds, directions, ages of formation of the materials, according to the speeds, directions and age of the materials of the Milky Way galaxy, and also the temperature factor, because during a very low limits of temperature, the fundamental physical characteristics of materials may change or at least will absorbs a big ratio and values of the energy of the electromagnetic waves of the universe, that may regard those materials as a dark matter, because according to our recent concept the materials should emits energy to be detect via our observation systems, but if those materials could not emits energy due their an extreme low temperature, that guide those materials to absorb a high values of energy due to their a very low temperature thus will be regard as a dark matter, there are a numerous probabilities for factors and circumstances of the materials of the universe.

The scientists found a unique peculiar source of X-Rays, featuring the shortest flare of all analyzed objects, this source appears to be located in the globular cluster NGC 6540 – a dense grouping of stars – and had not been studied before. The low-luminosity source of X-rays, XMM-Newton saw it brighten by up to 50 times its normal level in 2005, and quickly fall again after about five minutes and these outpourings of X-rays are characterized by a much higher luminosity.

We could assume that there are a several probabilities in respect to determine the source of the X - ray for that location which shows in this image, which could be as the following briefly explanation:

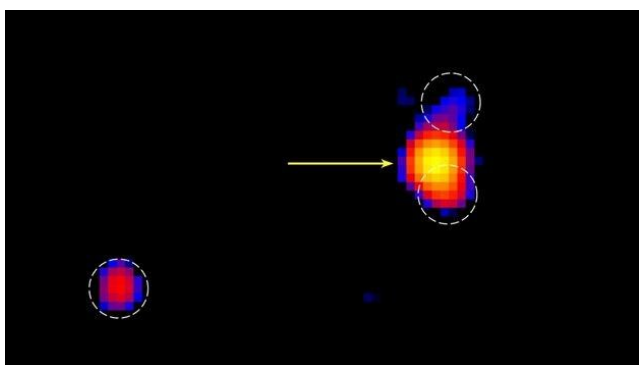


Figure 9: For the source appears to be located in the globular cluster NGC 6540 – a dense grouping of stars.

- We have to remember that the Neutron stars emits Gamma-ray in a regularly pulses, therefore it may be one of unrecognized Neutron star beyond these two stars in the image, emitting Gamma - ray regularly but due to a fared distance of that Neutron star, the Gamma-ray of that emissions transfer to X-ray via a redshift

phenomenon concept (therefore accidentally or by chance flashing of that a Neutron star appears in the zone between these two stars).

- If we focus upon the method to generate X-ray artificially, we find exposure a metallic targets via a high energy electrons fields, therefore we could assume the second probably is exposure a core of one dead stars (which always rich of metallic elements due to its a previous activities of a Nuclear fusions among elements when it was life) via a high energy electrons waves from a nearby an active living Star source, thus the core of the dead star will emits X-ray exactly at the same way how we generate X-ray it in our laboratory circumstances.

While the beta-ray or (β -ray) represent one of cosmic rays and its particles are electrons and generated due to the nuclear fusions in the stars cores, may this X-ray been generated via a fluorescence phenomenon from that core of the dead stars due to exposure with an electromagnetic waves (it's not conditions that the exciting electromagnetic waves which exposure the target should be a higher frequency than the produced frequency, [but also if it is in a high intensity that is sufficient to generate (produce in the fluorescence phenomenon) electromagnetic waves from the core of the dead stars at a higher frequency than the exciting electromagnetic waves that exposure (the target that produce electromagnetic waves via the fluorescence characteristics) which is here represent the core of the dead stars via rays of a nearby living stars which represent as the exciting electromagnetic waves.

Results

During the estimation speeds of stars and galaxies to recognize the differences of their speeds comparing of their real speeds in the universe to the center point of the big band to find the effect of their speeds and the differences of their speeds to impact the physics characteristics of the light and the electromagnetic wave to find a logical answer for the mystery of the dark matter of the universe searching on the probability of the inability of the light reflection from surfaces of materials of the objects which moves at a tremendous speeds a nearly to speed of light and in the direction away of us, also changes that may occurs for the physics characteristics and properties of the electromagnetic waves due to a different relativity circumstances in the universe, because materials of the universe are in moving at a tremendous different values of speeds due to the expansion of the universe since the first second of a big bang because galaxies and stars have been formed from the primary materials that been rushed to the space of the universe at a tremendous values of speeds and directions, therefore first we should study the physics circumstances of the big bang at the first second of the explosion, practically it's impossible to the material objects move at the speed of light (299 792 458 m/s) according to a modern scientific theories, but due to a difference of a directions (opposites directions) of a universe materials in a tremendous speeds the final differences of speeds may reach nearly a speed of light, remember the possibility of move the particles of materials at speed of light after the Big Bang which represents the fundamental materials of forming stars and galaxies which may form during a Tremendous speeds of moving in the space that may simply explains the reason beyond a Tremendous speeds of moving stars and galaxies in the universe and in a different directions according to the Big Bang zone, therefore any circumstances prevents light photons to move at speed of light either [the elastics collide or losing the momentum energy etc.] that will loss the light its fundamental physics characteristic as electromagnetic waves and we

may need to develop our equipment to be able to deal with different sorts of wave and according to the theory of relativity we (the solar system and the materials around) may be the materials which moving at a tremendous speed comparing to those tremendous afar materials of the universe which look a dark matter and we may appear as a dark matter if any observations occurs from those fronts due to inability of Photons of light or any electromagnetic waves from those fronts follow us because of the total speeds are different of our movements therefore those materials became represents as a dark matter, even stars at that same circumstances (which moves at a tremendous speeds nearly a speed of light and the direction away of us) will also disappears, because these Photons of light that emissions of starlight of those stars to our side will not be at the speed of light, therefore these electromagnetic waves will lose its a fundamentally physical characteristics and it will be a merely (semi-stable Photons in the space or at a low speeds) remember a universe's materials are in moving at a tremendous speeds and different directions due to the circumstances of big bang which guiding expanding the universe since the first second of a big bang while there is nothing in space able to reduces their speeds either when these materials were a primary particles or even after forming stars and galaxies of the universe.

Concluding Remarks

We conclude that a big ratio of the dark matter is invisible for any sorts of electromagnetic waves detectors because the light cannot be reflected from the surfaces of materials which moves at same the speed of light, especially if it moves at the same direction, and even stars which moves away of us at a tremendous speeds will be invisible due to changes that occurs in the physical characteristics of the electromagnetic waves to be receive at a lower speeds of light. Logically if the Photons of light were not at the speed of light will lose fundamentally physical characteristics of light and will be merely semi-stable Photons in the space and will never be able to be detected via our traditional radio detectors, practically it's impossible to the material objects move at the speed of light (299 792 458 m/s) according to a modern scientific theories, but due to a difference of a directions (opposites directions) of the universe materials and in a tremendous values of speeds, the differences of speeds among them may reach nearly a speed of light, remember the possibility of move the particles of materials at speed of light after the big bang which represents the fundamental materials of forming stars and galaxies which formed during a tremendous values of rushing speeds in the space, therefore the differences of their speeds explains the reason behind the tremendous values of speeds of moving stars and galaxies in the universe and in a different directions according to the big bang zone and any circumstances prevents light Photons to move at speed of light that will loss the light its fundamental physics characteristic as electromagnetic waves and we may need to develop our equipment to be able to deal with different sorts of wave, due to the elastics colliding and the momentum energy, these Photons will lose their fundamental physics characteristics and we may need to develop our equipment's to be able to deal with a different and low energy Photons.

In order to investigate the issue of the different values of rushing speeds of stars and galaxies in the space of

the universe, the best way is investigate the ground zero of the big bang at the first moment

There isn't any physics concept approves the latest claims in respect to the acceleration of the materials of the universe during their rushing in the space during the expansion of the universe, but the differences in the values of speeds of rushing galaxies of the universe may occurs due to the different distribution of the values of the propulsion forces to each spherical layer upon the primary particles in the zero zone the during the first moment of the big bang, if we simulate the ground zero of the big bang at the first moment and camper the issue with any traditional explosion, we find the different distribution propulsion forces to each spherical layer of the big bang, where the first layer will get the highest value of the propulsion force due to the summation of the total propulsion forces of the layers below the first layer, while the second spherical layer we get a less propulsion force of the rest of spherical layers below (minus) the value of propulsion force of the first spherical layer which will have the a part of its propulsion force at the opposite direction of the rushing to the second spherical layer, thus the second spherical layer of the big bang zone will get a lower value of propulsion forces than propulsion force of the first spherical layer, this is why the primary particles of the second spherical layer of the big bang zone will get a lower value of propulsion forces than the primary particles of propulsion force of the first spherical layer, and this is why the primary particles of the first spherical layer will rush in to the space a higher speed than the primary particles of the second spherical layer, via the same view we could estimate that the primary particles of the rest of spherical layers below will rush to the space at a lower values of speeds gradually.

Because the primary particles been rushed to the space at the first moment of the big bang at to all directions in 360 degree, while these primary particles formed stars and galaxies of the universe, therefore if it is impossible to the materials to rush in the space at speed of light according to the recent researches, the different in speeds among these materials which rushing in the space at an opposite directions away of each other will reach speed of light, where it is impossible for the Photons of the electromagnetic wave to pass among these material which have a big difference in speeds, thus each object will represent as dark matter to the object at the opposite direction rushing object, some researchers claim that the speed of primary particles which been rushed to the space at the first moment had speed of light, note that there isn't anything in the space of the universe to reduce their speeds even after their formation of stars and galaxies, thus we could approximately estimate the value of speeds of rushing materials in the universe.

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