Today we know that light or any other electromagnetic wave is fixed in its wavelength at any distance covered by the electromagnetic wave no matter of the time passing rate as in einstein's light-distance clock however we might hypothesize that two waves do interfere if they pass through each other for example imagine if you increase the distance that the two interfering wavelengths go through as the universe expands we end up with either more oscillations or lager wavelengths needed but in the very end when the electromagnetic wave reaches a particle it makes it less hot than if the universe didn't expand the electromagnetic wave would have been much hotter now if we look again we see that an electromagnetic wave should have either increased its wavelength and decreased the number of oscillations(gives less time for the electromagnetic wave) now what happens if you make two equal in wavelength and frequency electromagnetic waves hit each other? The answer could probably be that more time is produced but for what? I mean the two electromagnetic waves have killed each other so the complete answer is that space is produced or dark energy now if photons go through space they go at a constant time rate meaning that the photons aren't effected by the dark matter and they go at the same speed or same velocity now what happens if bigger masses go through space or dark matter(assuming ofcourse that they act like electromagnetic waves)? They would go at less velocities than light and if they reached the speed of light they would stop this is probably due to the bigger masses havig much more oscillations than light but they never give their oscillations to space or dark energy unless ofcourse if they hit a similar planet with the same velocity directly at each other