

Modified Gravity or Dark Matter and Dark Energy ?

Sohrab Rahvar

Sharif Univ. of Tech. & IPM

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Dark Matter inside the Spiral Galaxies

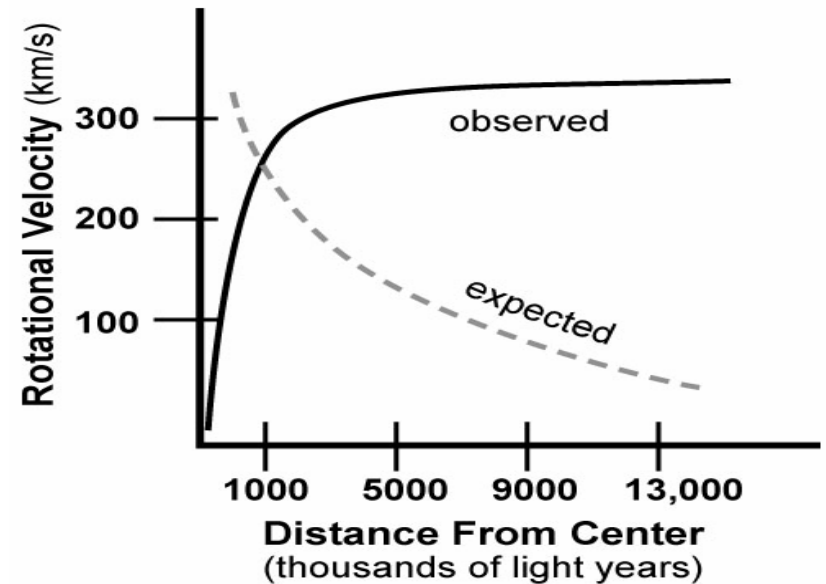
One of the Candidates is MACHOs. Those objects could be brown dwarfs, faint white dwarf and black holes



ESO PR Photo 02a/99 (15 January 1999)

Spiral Galaxy NGC 253 MPG/ESO 2.2-m + WFI (Full Field)

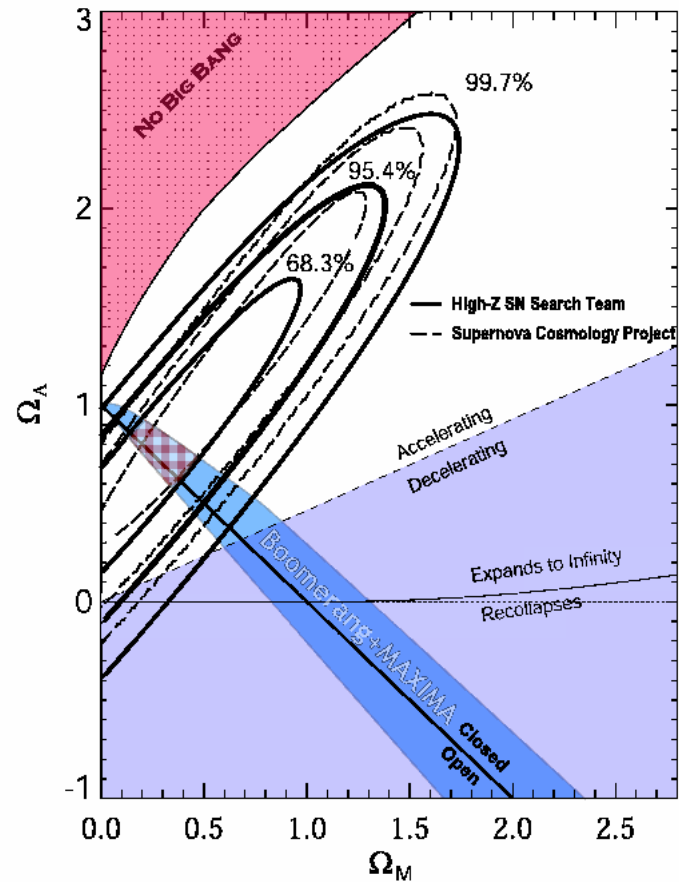
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Evidence for Dark Energy

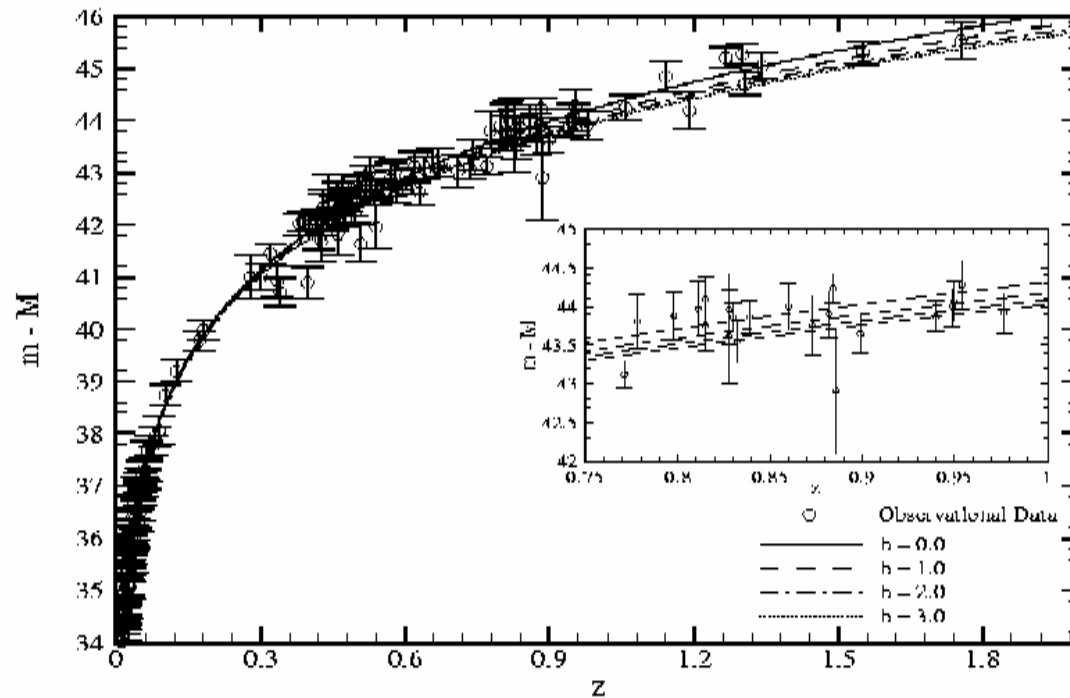
$\Omega_{\Lambda} \approx 0.7$

$\Omega_M \approx 0.3$



Experiments on Dark Matter

1. Microlensing experiments -> We failed (there is no dark Compact object at the Galactic halo)
2. WIMPs (up to now there is no significant signals)
3. In near future Baryonic matter search through scintillation experiment of Large Magellanic Clouds (OSER Project, M. Moniez & F. Habibi)



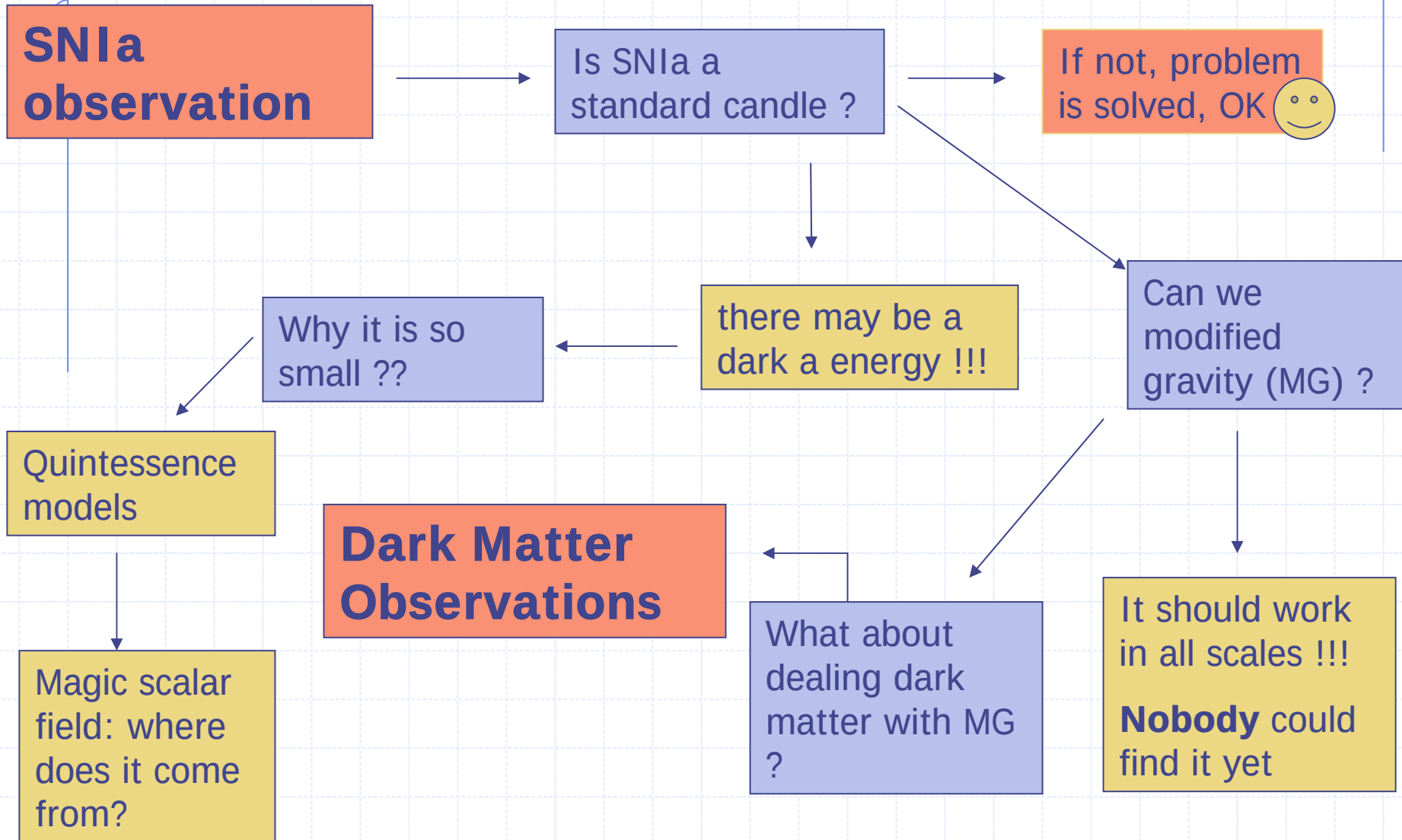
M.S. Movahed & S.R,
Phys.Rev. D73 (2006) 083518

$\Phi_{\odot}$ 0.7

Φ_m 0.3

It seems that the main
energy-momentum of
universe is in dark energy
form !!!

How we can deal with this messy problem ?



Starting from the bottom of the flow-chart

Modified gravity (MG) in small scale ?

We can start from the modified dynamics (MOND).

It is not difficult to show that MOND dynamically is equal to a MG

MOND

For small accelerations $a < 10^{-10}$ m/sec²:

$$F = m\mu(a/a_0)a \quad (\text{Milgrom M., 1983, ApJ,})$$

Assuming equality of inertial and gravitating mass:

$$-\nabla\varphi_N = \mu(a/a_0)a$$

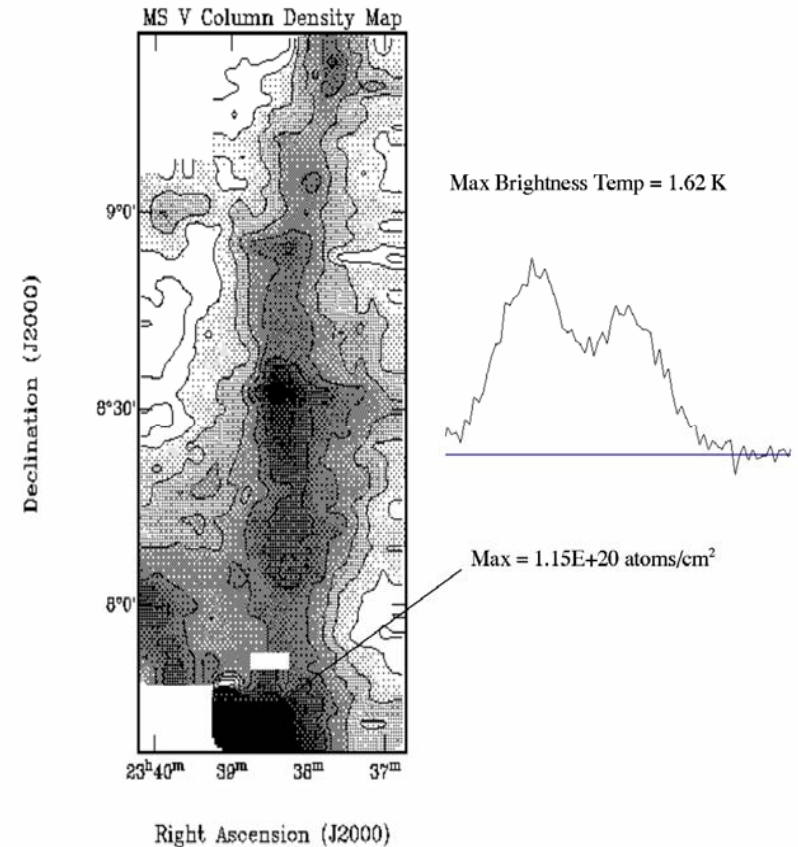
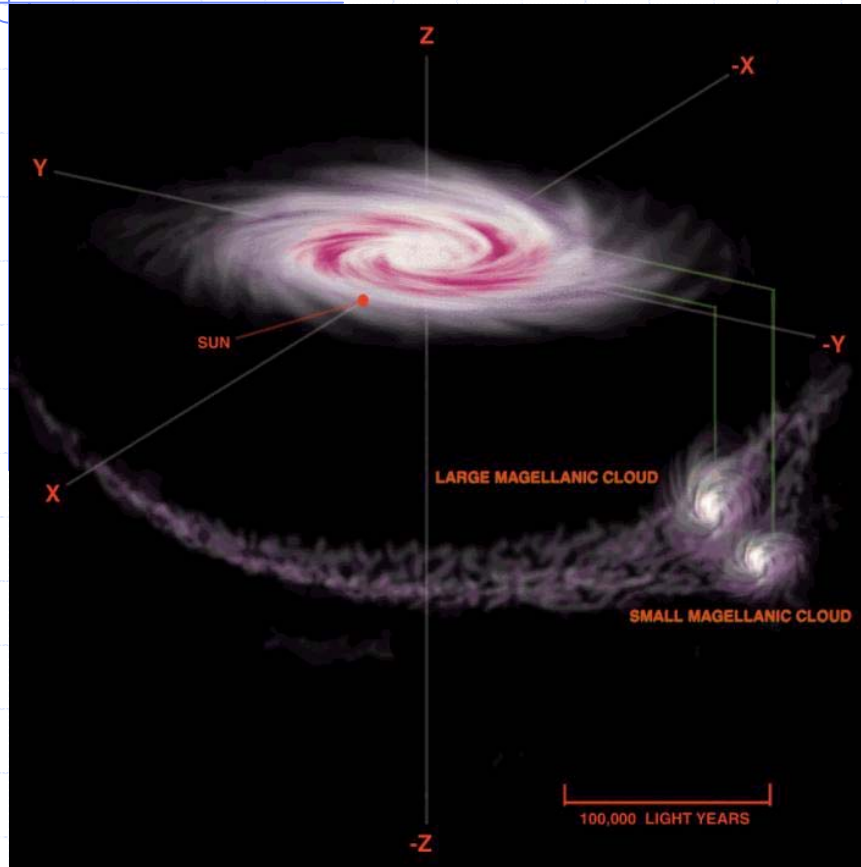
$$\mu(x) = x / \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

It is not difficult to show the physical acceleration is gradient of a scalar field, which we call it as the modified gravity

Testing MOND

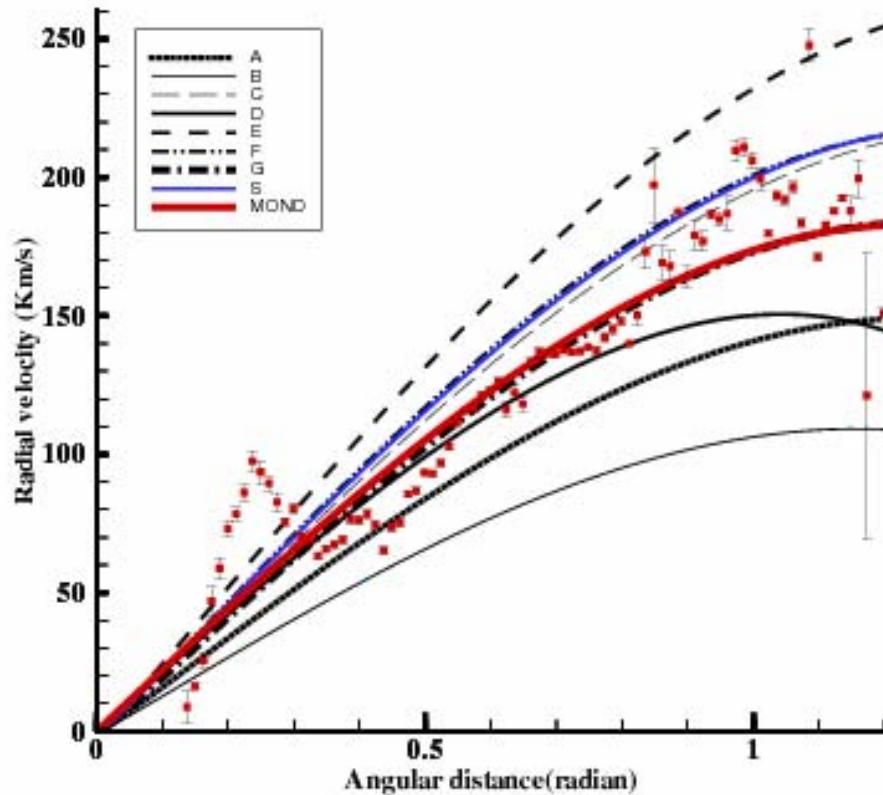
- ◆ Using the rotation curve of Spiral Galaxies
- ◆ Using the dynamics of satellite galaxies
- ◆ Looking to the dynamics of elliptical galaxies
- ◆ Cluster of galaxies

Using the dynamics of Magellanic Stream



Data from Brunes et al (2005) A&A
(Parkres Observatory)

Results:



MOND has good agreement with the Dynamics Of MS, comparable to CDM halo models

H. Haghi, A. Hassani-zonoz and S.R, (2006) ApJ (submitted)

Relativistic approach:

$$s = \int f(R) \sqrt{-g} dx^4 + \kappa \int L_M \sqrt{-g} dx^4$$

$$f(R)' R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} f(R) g_{\mu\nu} - \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu f(R)' + g_{\mu\nu} \nabla_\alpha \nabla^\alpha f(R)' = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$$

Are there any $f(R)$ which generate a MOND like potential ?

Problems:

We have fourth order differential equation in contrast to the second order equation as the equation of motion !

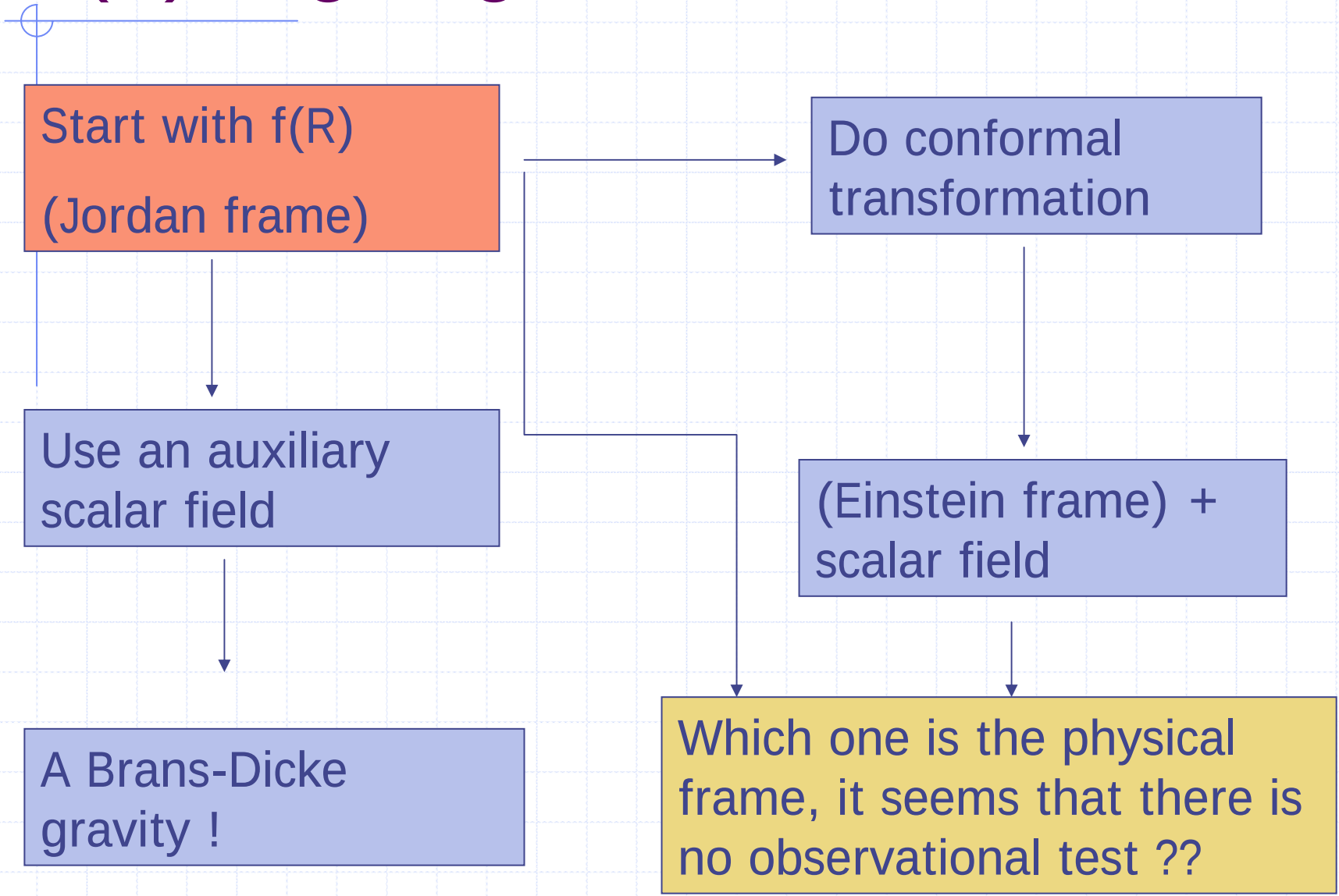
The cosmological solution is very difficult even numerically and it makes difficult for comparing with the observations

(e.g. $f(R) = (R^n - R_0^n)^{1/n}$)

Sh. Baghramian, M. Farhang,
Sh. Sheik-Jabari and S.R,
(2006)



Some interesting properties of $f(R)$ Lagrangian





Thanks for attention