

Surrounding matters . . .

Surrounding Matter Theory (**SMT**)

Nessie molecular cloud, Spitzer Space Telescope, NASA.

Introduction

- Presentation
- SMT is:
 - a new model (2015)
 - An alternative to dark matter, a modification of Newton's law



Content of the presentation

Content of the presentation

- Introduction
- Content of the presentation
- The model
- Behaviour of the model
- Back to theory
- Caveats and limitations
- What next ?
- Summary
- Discussion



The model

A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with several bright, glowing regions. Numerous stars of various colors (blue, white, orange) are scattered throughout the field. The text "The model: construction" is overlaid in white in the center.

The model: construction

The model: construction

- 1987 : first ideas
- 1999 : the Three Elements Theory (unpublished rough and big draft)
- 2011 : publication of the 1st article : Gravitational Model of the Three Elements Theory (IJMP 2011)
- 2013 : publication of a 2nd article describing some maths (JMP 2013).
- 2015 : copyright and submission of the 3rd article : **SMT**
- 2018 : publication of **SMT** (EPJ 2018, COSMOLOGY ON SMALL SCALES 2018).

A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with several bright, glowing regions. Numerous stars of various colors (blue, white, orange) are scattered throughout the field. The text "The model: principles" is centered in white.

The model: principles

The model: principles

- Remarks about General Relativity (GR):
 - Singularities, closed time-like curves, Mach's principle, over-densities.
- « Surrounding » model as an answer to those remarks:
 - Re-using absolute matter density,
 - at the location where the force is exerted.

A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with several bright, glowing regions. Numerous stars of various colors (blue, white, orange) are scattered throughout the field. The text "The model: equations" is centered in white.

The model: equations

Non relativistic equation

This Newtonian potential $\Phi_n = -\frac{MG}{x}$

is multiplied by a factor : $\Phi = -\frac{MG}{x} \underbrace{\frac{\alpha_0 \rho_0 + \rho_{u0}}{\alpha \rho + \rho_u}}_{C_{SMT}}$

ρ is mass density at the location where the force is applied.

ρ_0 is today's value of mass density in the vicinity of the sun.

ρ_u is the Universe mass density.

ρ_{u0} is today's Universe mass density.

α is 1 outside of any galaxy, and $\alpha = \alpha_0 = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ inside a galaxy.

Relativistic version

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} S_{\mu\nu}$$

$$S_{\mu\nu} = C_{\mu}^l C_{\nu}^m T_{lm}$$

$$C_0^{\nu} = \sqrt{C_{SMT}} \delta_0^{\nu} \quad C_i^{\nu} = \sqrt{s} \delta_i^{\nu}$$

Lagrangian

$$L_{SMT} = \int \sqrt{-g} R_{SMT} dx^4 + L_M + L_{CSMT}$$

A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with several bright, glowing regions. Numerous stars of various colors (blue, white, orange) are scattered throughout the field. The text "Behaviour of the model" is centered in white.

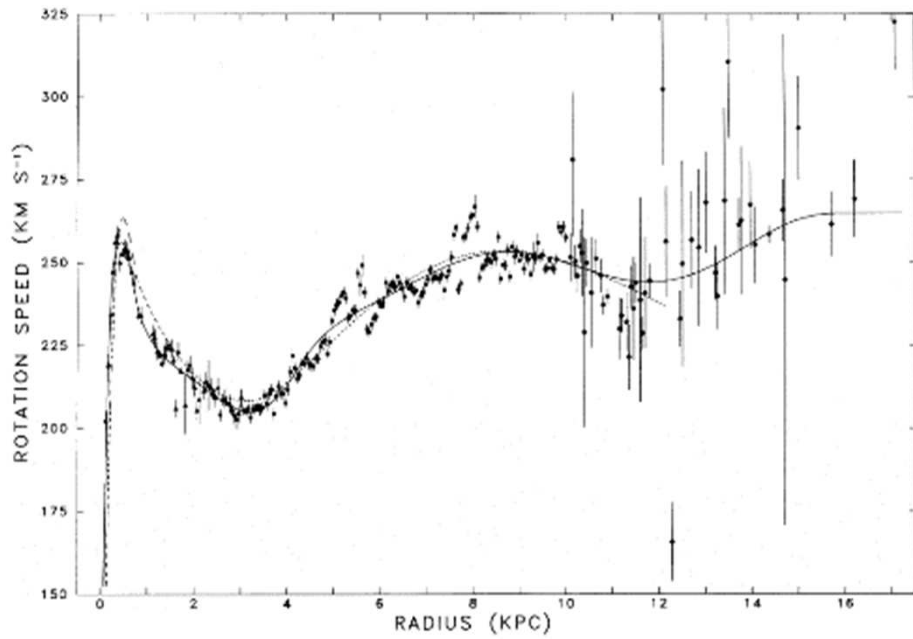
Behaviour of the model

Virial theorem

Supposing IGM matter density over
Universe density being equal to $\rho_{IGM} / \rho_{u0} = 7$

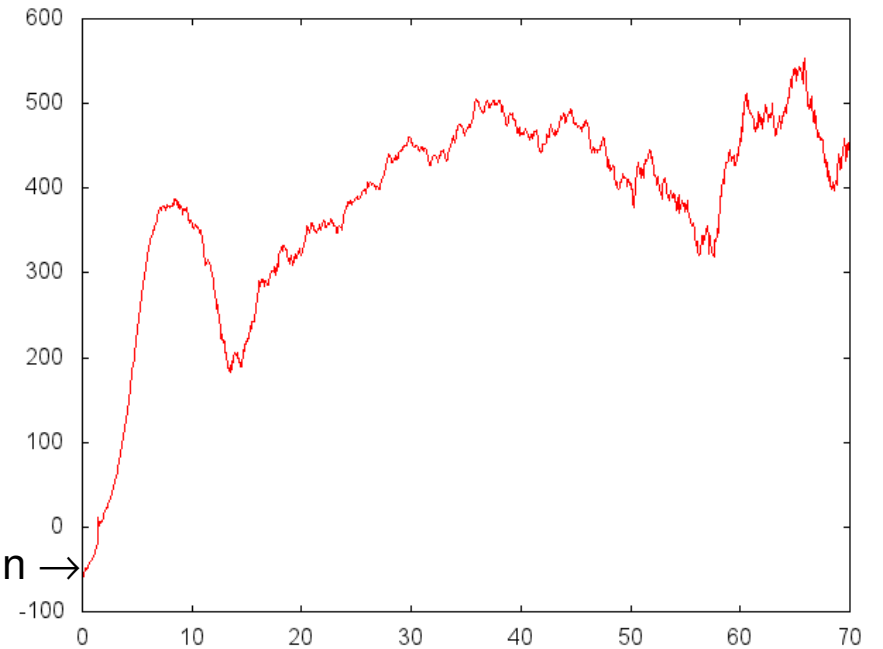
\Rightarrow G is **5 times** greater :
$$C_{SMT} = \frac{\alpha_0 \rho_0 + \rho_{u0}}{\rho_{IGM} + \rho_{u0}} = 5$$

Simulated galaxies: speed profiles



← Reality*

SMT prediction →



* : Milky-Way speed profile. Clemens 1985, ApJ

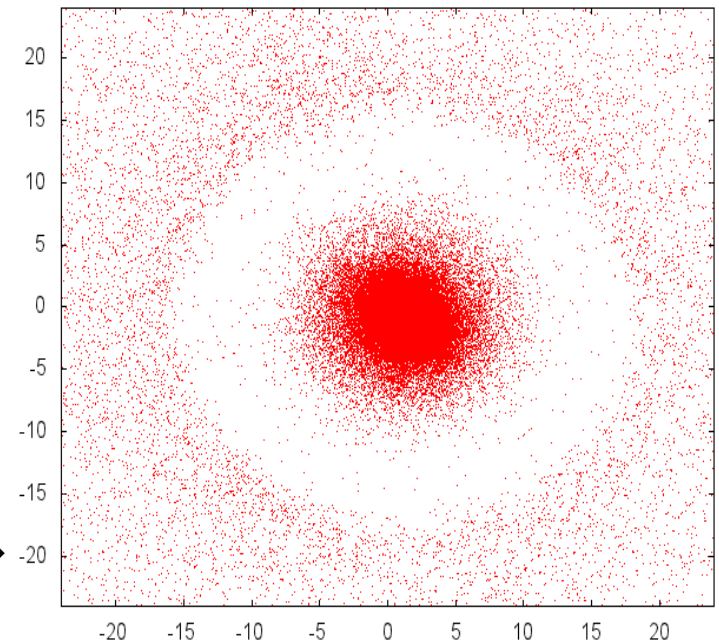
Simulated galaxies: ring galaxies

Self-generated ring galaxies :



← Reality (Hoag's object)*

SMT prediction →



* : NASA and The Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

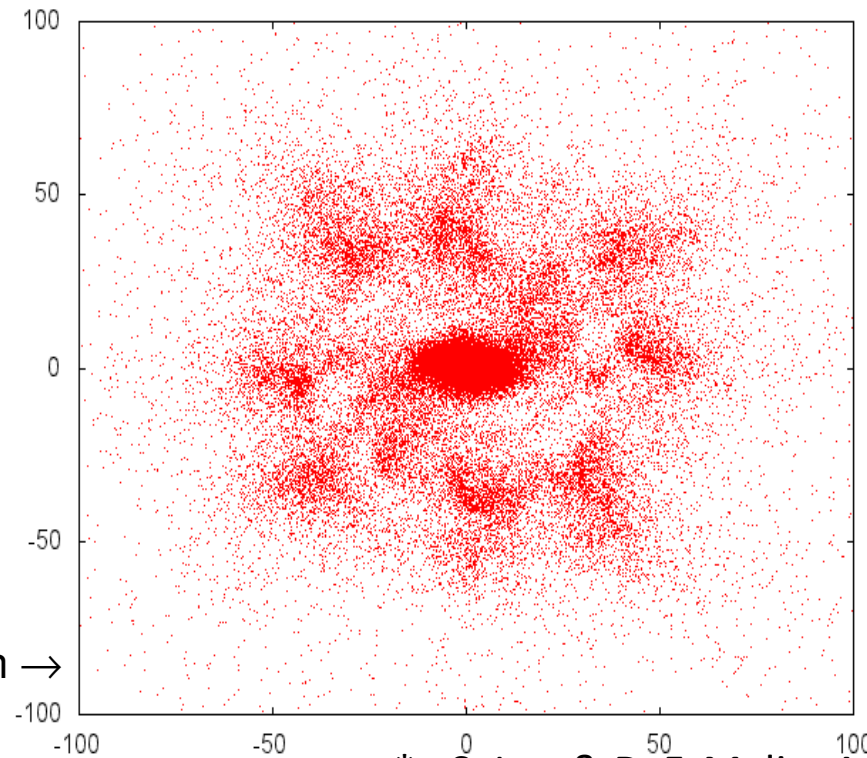
Simulated galaxies: structure

- fully unrolled arms,
- fast rotating bars,
- self-generated dwarf galaxies
-

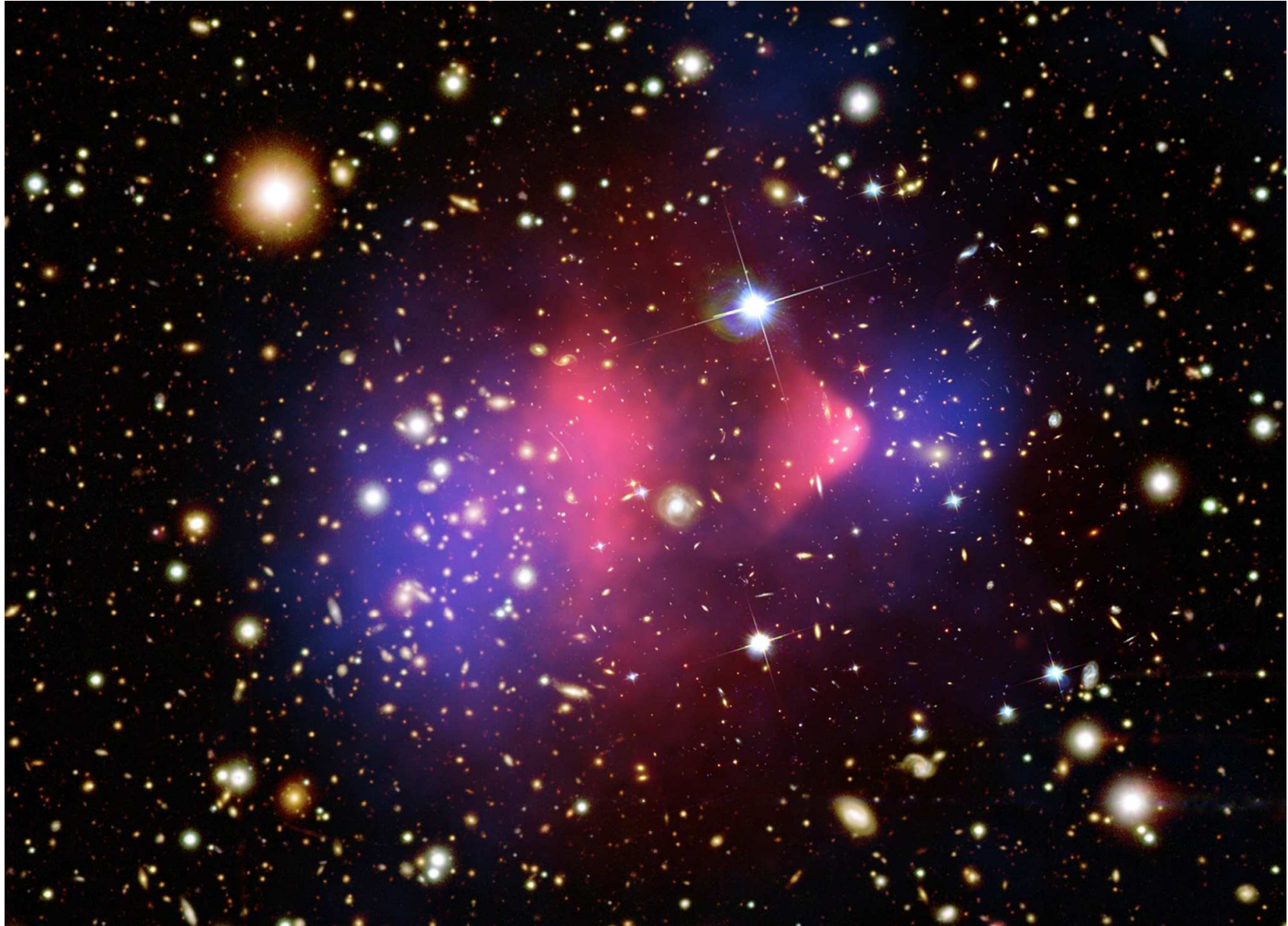


← NGC 1300*

SMT prediction →



* : S. Lee & D. F. Malin, AAO



Composite Credit: X-ray: NASA/CXC/CfA/ M. Markevich et al.; Lensing Map: NASA/STScI; ESO WFI; Magellan/U.Arizona/ D.Clowe et al. Optical: NASA/STScI; Magellan/U.Arizona/D.Clowe et al.;

Bullet cluster: attraction of the gas

Potential of the attracting gas :

$$\Phi_g(M) \propto \frac{G}{d(M, N)} * \rho_g(N) \frac{D_M(N) * \rho_g(N)}{D_M(N) * \rho_g(N)}$$

$\rho_g(N)$ is the mass density of the gas.

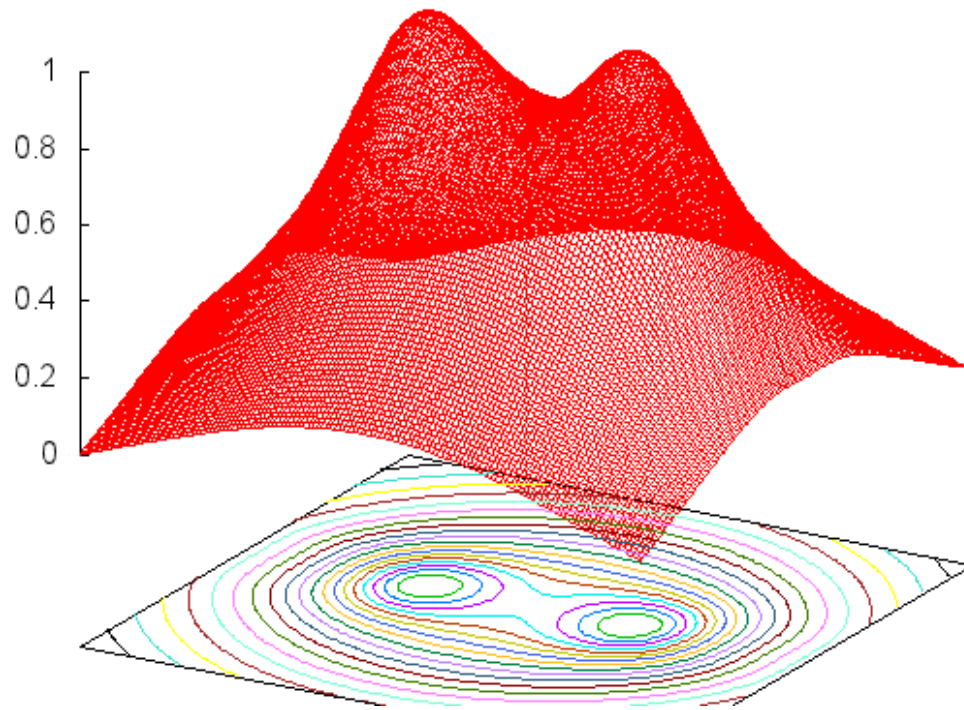
$d(M, N)$ is the distance between the convoluting N variable and the M point.

$D_M(N)$ is equal to 1 in the sphere centered on M, of a 15 kpc ray, equal to 0 elsewhere.

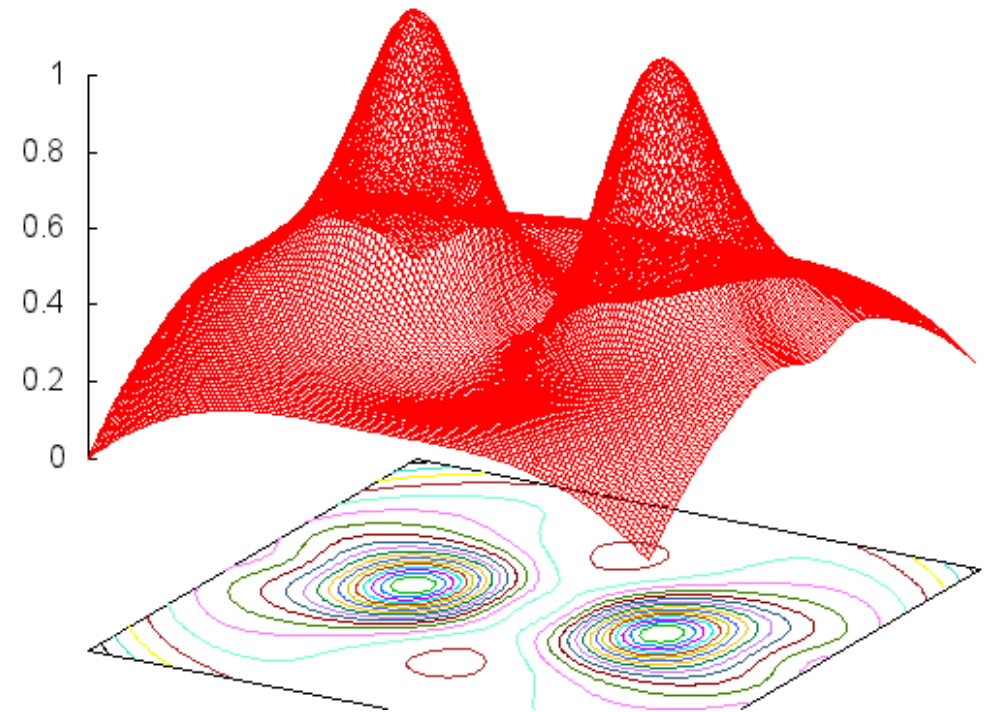
$\Phi_g(M)$ is the resulting acceleration potential generated by the gas only, in SMT.



Bullet cluster: weak-lensing mass reconstructions

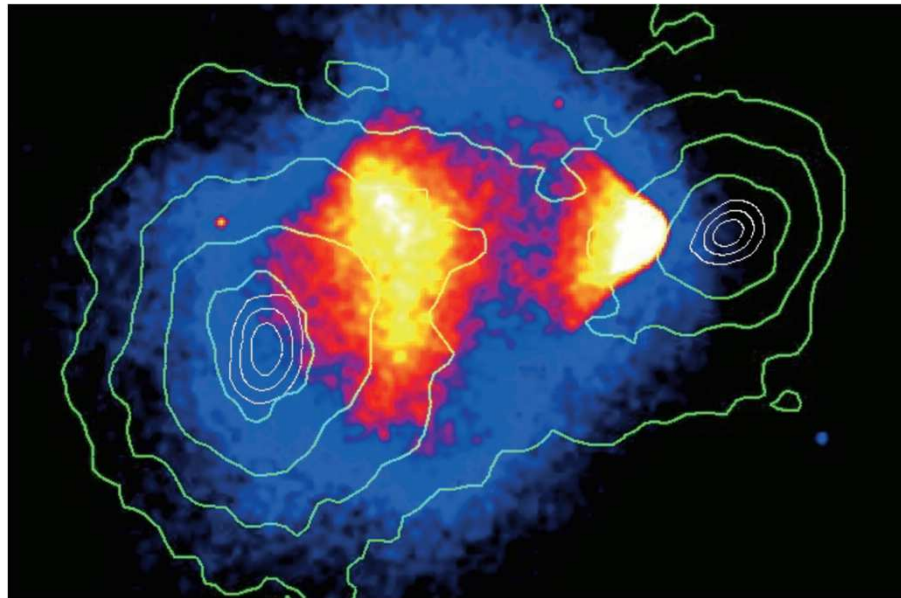


Newton's law

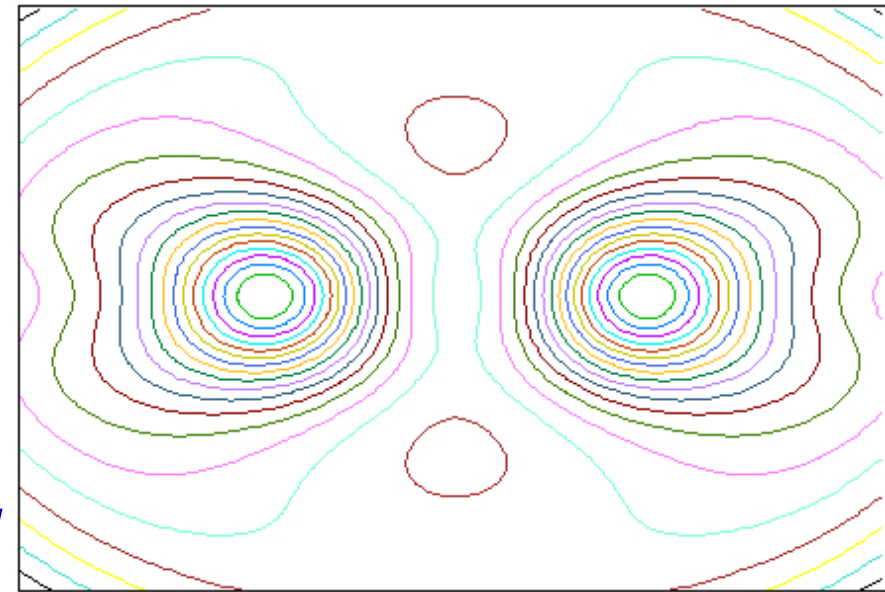
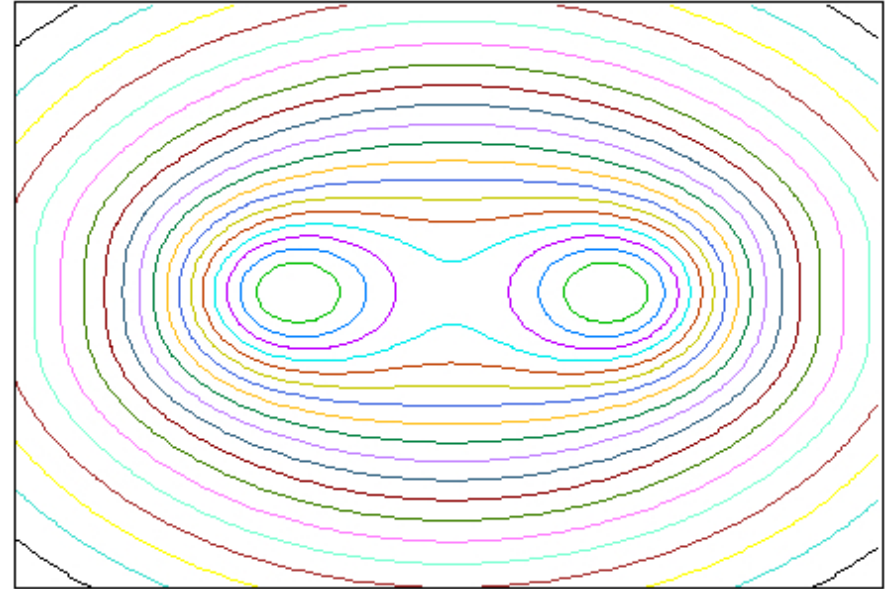


SMT

Newton's law

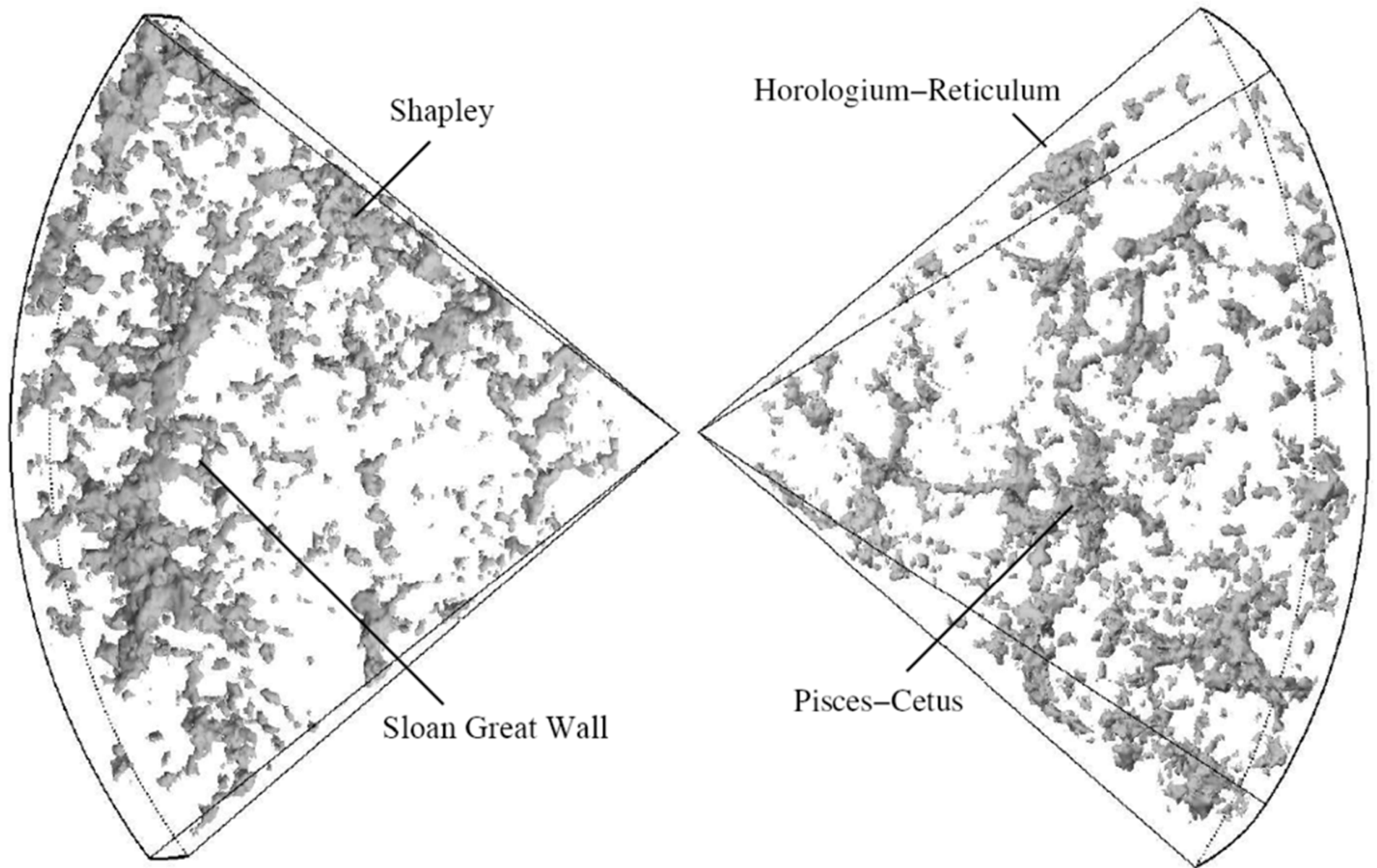


Reality*



SMT

* : D. Clowe et al : The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 2006



Credit & Copyright: W. Schaap (Kapteyn Institute, U. Groningen) et al., 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey

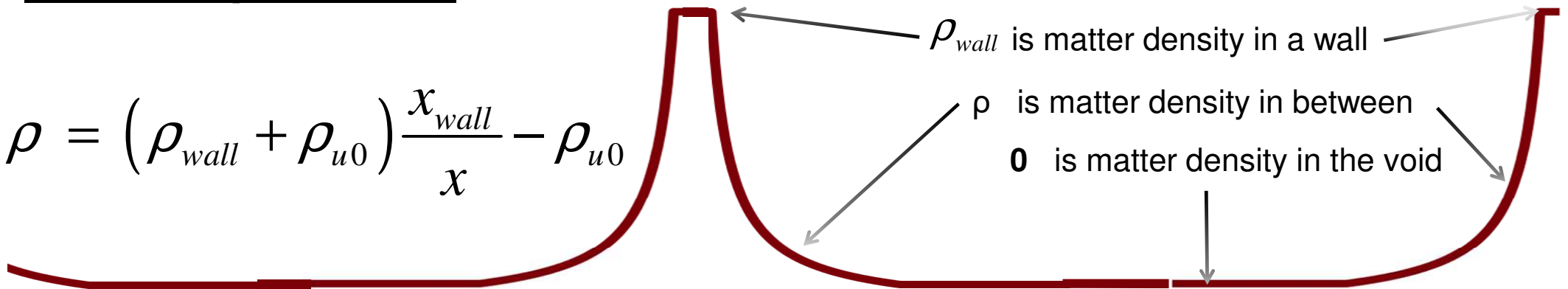
Heterogeneities of large scale structures

In a **void**, G is **40 times** greater :

$$C_{SMT} \cong \frac{\alpha_0 \rho_0 + \rho_{u0}}{\rho_{u0}} = \frac{2}{\Omega} = 40$$

Empty voids are predicted, in a **stable equilibrium** :

$$\rho = \left(\rho_{wall} + \rho_{u0} \right) \frac{x_{wall}}{x} - \rho_{u0}$$



Cosmology

New Friedmann-Lemaître equation $H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho_c$

⇒ a **de Sitter Universe** is predicted, with :

- alternative to dark energy
- explanation of fine tuning issue
- space curvature $K = 0$
- deceleration parameter $q = -1$

Cosmology

Time since last scattering prediction: $68 h^{-1} \text{Gyr}$,
7 times greater than with ΛCDM .



*

=> High-z clusters are predicted

=> Existence of UGC 2885 is possible.

* :Mullis et al 1985, arXiv.org > astro-ph > arXiv:0910.1716v2 2009

Other addressed mysteries

- Low matter density environments
- Dwarf galaxies
- Galaxies alignments
 - in clusters,
 - in a major galaxy environment
- . . . (please refer to my article)

Remaining mysteries which were not addressed yet

- Tully-Ficher relation (in progress)
- Galaxy mass to size proportionality
 - Would need to know also the evolution of the structure and content of a galaxy, when varying its size
 - Would need a simulation of this evolution in the context of SMT.

A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with several bright, glowing regions. The text "Back to theory" is centered in white. The background is filled with numerous small, bright stars of various colors, including blue, white, and orange.

Back to theory

What is *new* in physics, in this gravitational model ?

only 1 assumption :

« Matter is made of indivisible particles sharing the same constant speed ».

- Suggests the principles of:
 - a unification of the 4 forces,
 - a unifying theory.

- The rest is logical deduction and maths in the context of GR :

1) This speed is c

2) Gravitational waves are only microscopic ones, Lorentz transforms at c speed

3) A corrective factor is inserted in Newton's potential equation:

4) This yields « Gravitational model of the three elements theory » (GMTET)

- « Surrounding » just fits this corrective factor.

- « Surrounding » : a simplified version of GMTET.

$$\Phi = -\frac{MG}{x} \frac{\alpha_0 \rho_0 + \rho_{u0}}{\underbrace{\alpha \rho + \rho_u}}$$



Caveats and limitations

Caveats and limitations

- Violation of momentum conservation at large scale
- Time since last scattering ?
- Nucleo-synthesis
- $q = -1$
- The α parameter

A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with several bright, glowing regions. The text "What next?" is centered in white. The background is filled with numerous small, bright stars of various colors, including blue, white, and orange.

What next ?

Collaborations

I am looking forward for any kind of collaborations. For example:

- Astrophysicists: validation or invalidation of SMT.
 - experimental data
 - simulations
- Physicists:
 - publications as single author or co-author
 - applying to Research Project Grants.
 - Could this project succeed in finding funds ?
- Laboratories:
 - for example as a 1 year invited associate researcher.
 - Shared projects . . .

A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The word "Summary" is centered in white text. The nebula features a complex structure with dark filaments and bright, glowing regions. Several bright stars are visible, some with prominent diffraction spikes. The overall scene is rich in detail and color, typical of a deep-sky photograph.

Summary

Summary

- Newton's law modification
- Behaviour: galaxies, IGM and clusters, large scale, cosmology.
- Some caveats
- Comparison with experimental data is required
- . . .
- Looking forward for any kind of collaboration

A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with several bright, glowing regions. The word "Discussion" is centered in white text.

Discussion