



MOND: Modified Newtonian Dynamics

Deniz Koksal

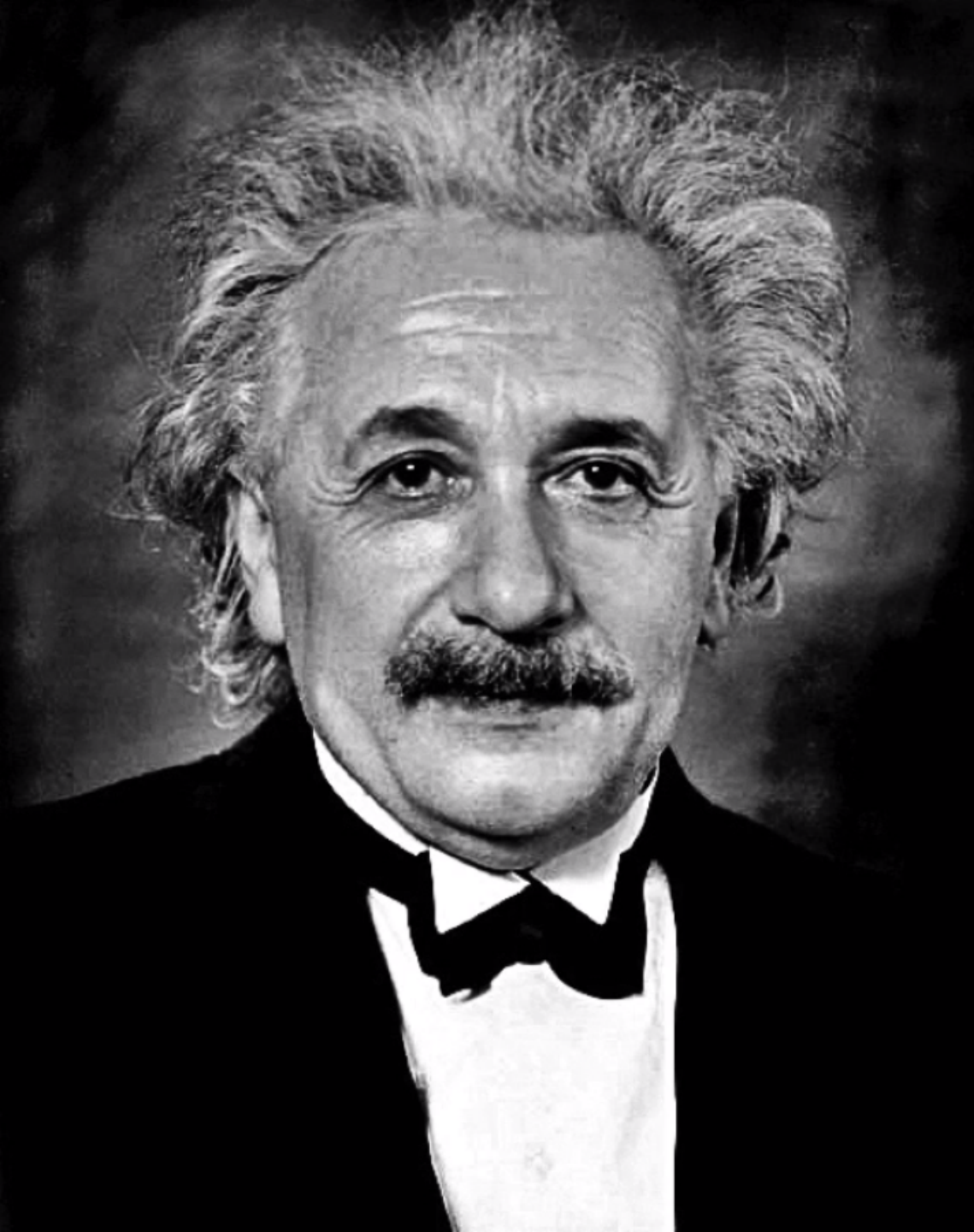
28/09/2016



Sir Isaac Newton

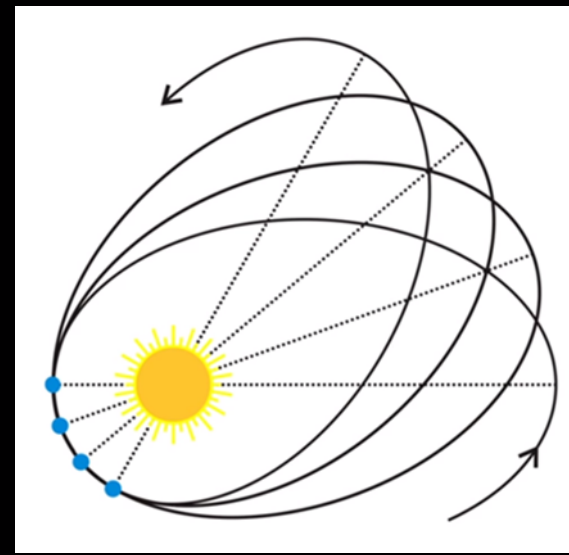
Universal Law of Gravity

Everything happens ... as if



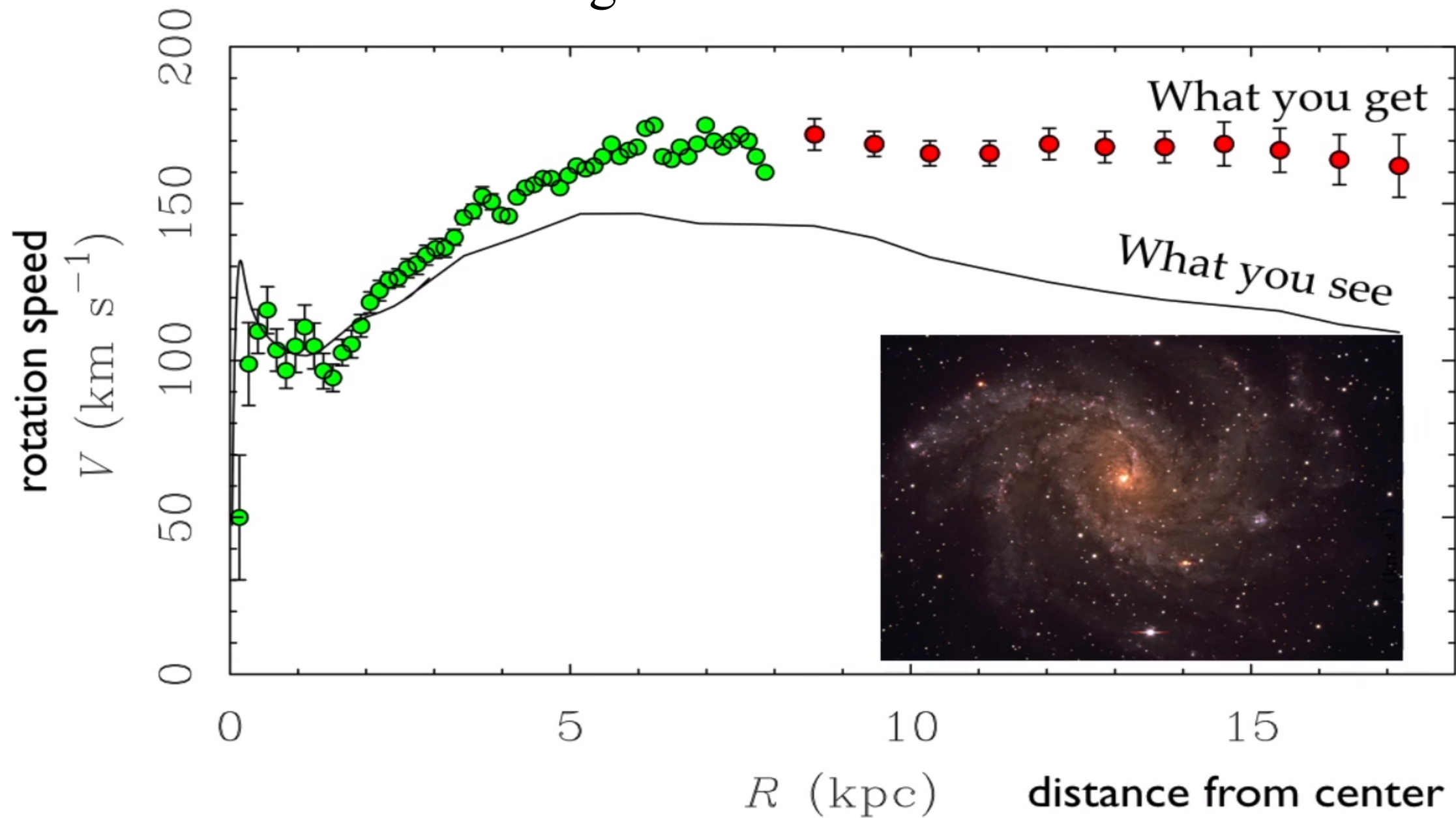
Albert Einstein

General Relativity

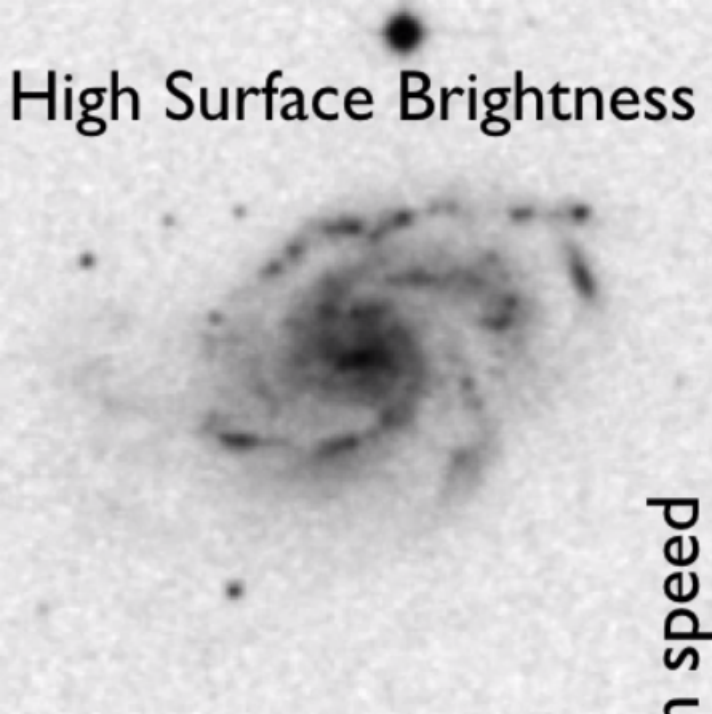


Naturally explains “extra”
precession of the perihelion of
Mercury’s orbit.

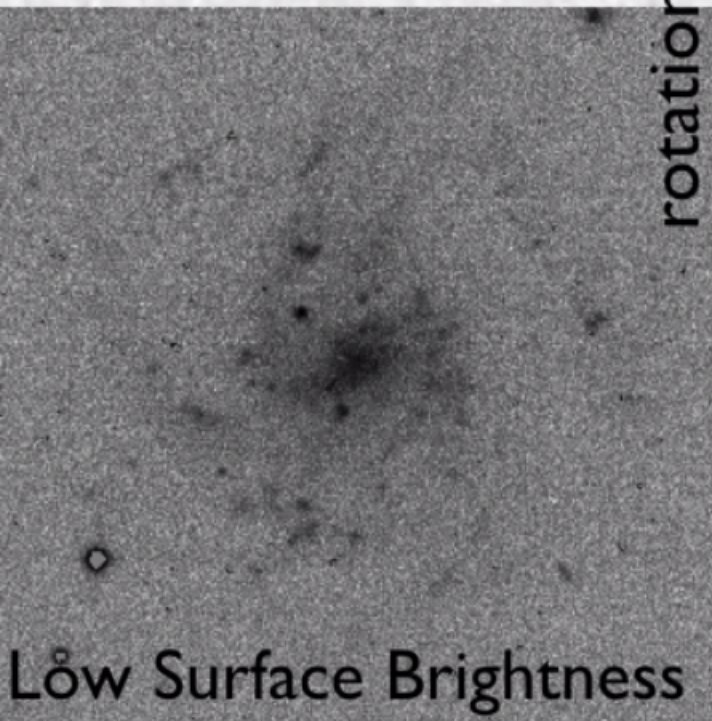
However at the galactic scale:



High Surface Brightness

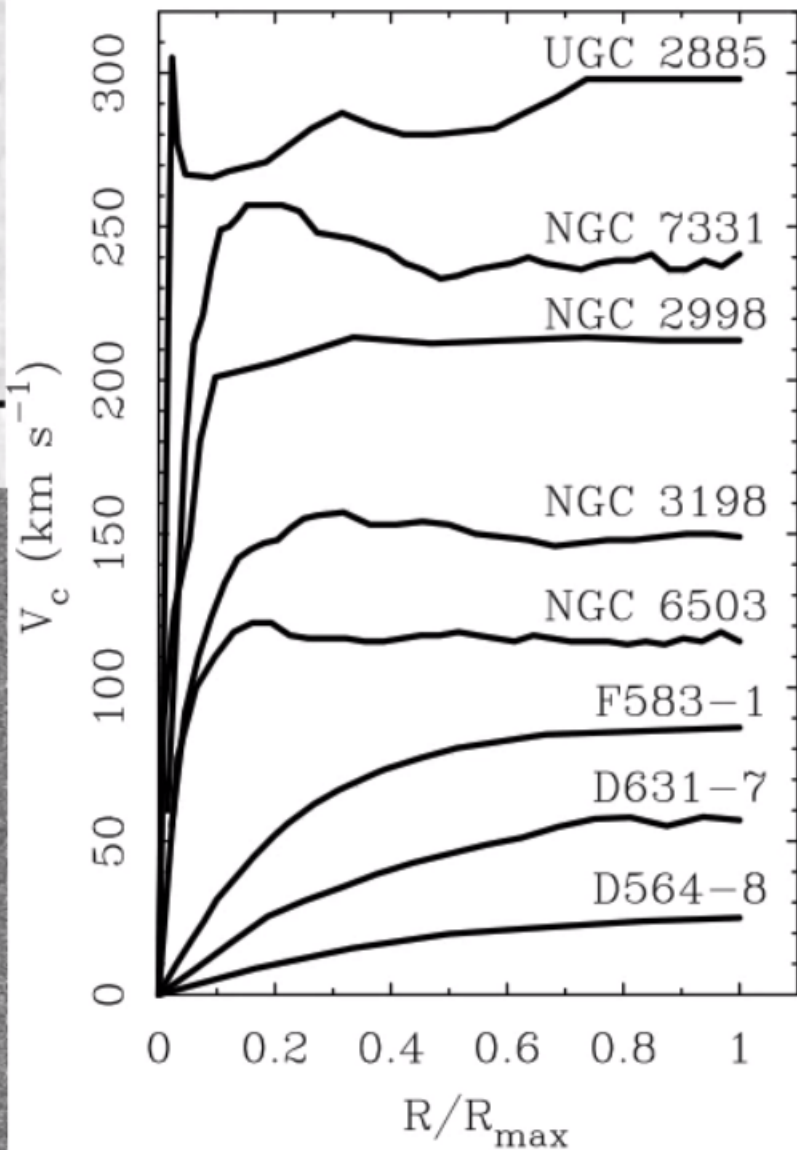


Low Surface Brightness



Flat rotation curves

rotation speed



Spiral galaxy



Gas rich, low surface brightness galaxies



Moti Milgrom

(1983)

MOND

Modify gravity at an acceleration scale

$$a_0 \approx 10^{-10} \text{ m s}^{-2} \sim cH_0 \sim c\Lambda^{1/2}$$

$$a \gg a_0 \quad a \rightarrow g_N$$

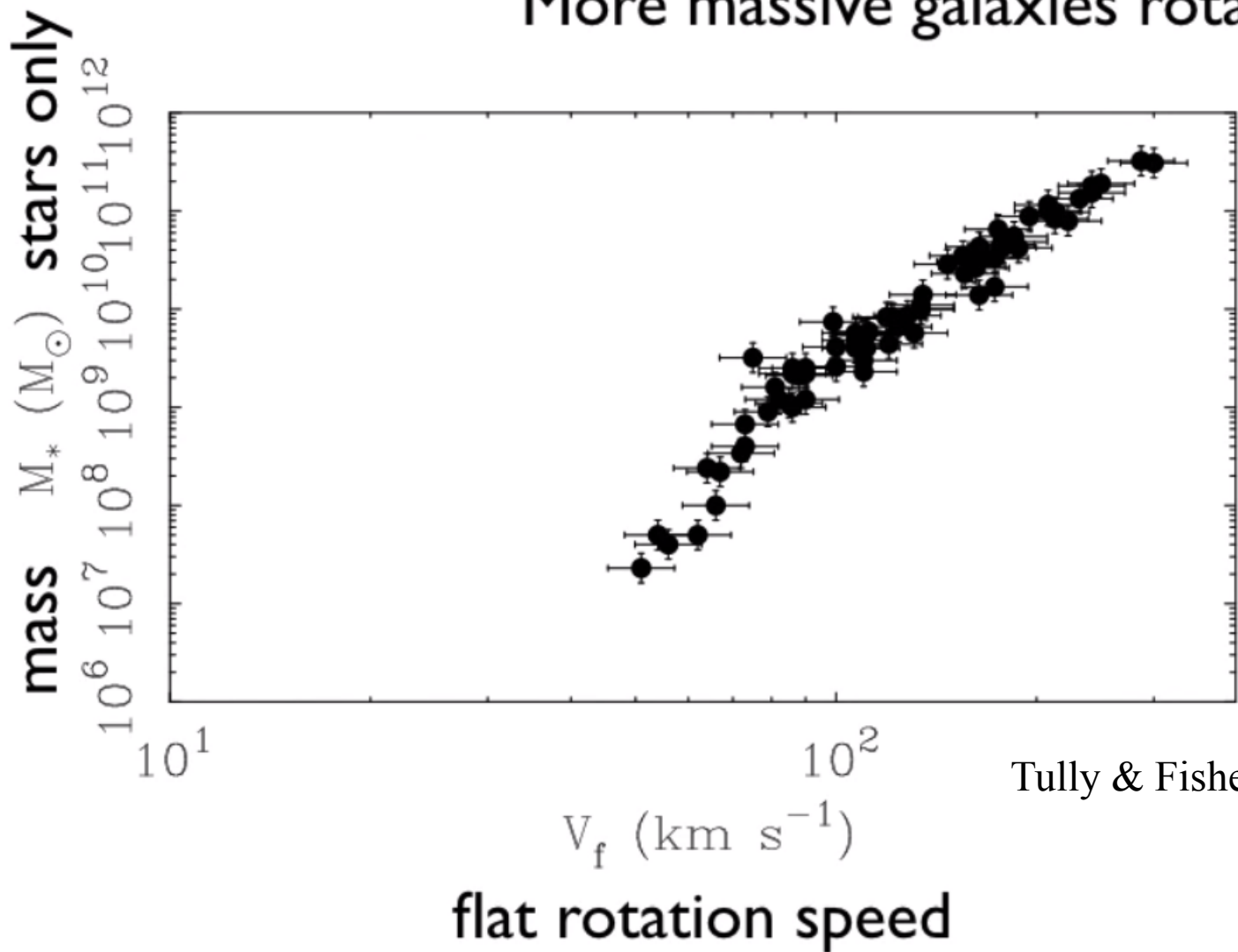
$$a \ll a_0 \quad a \rightarrow \sqrt{g_N a_0}$$

Suggested modifying Newton's Law
below a tiny acceleration scale

$$a_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s/s}$$

The Tully-Fisher Relation

More massive galaxies rotate faster



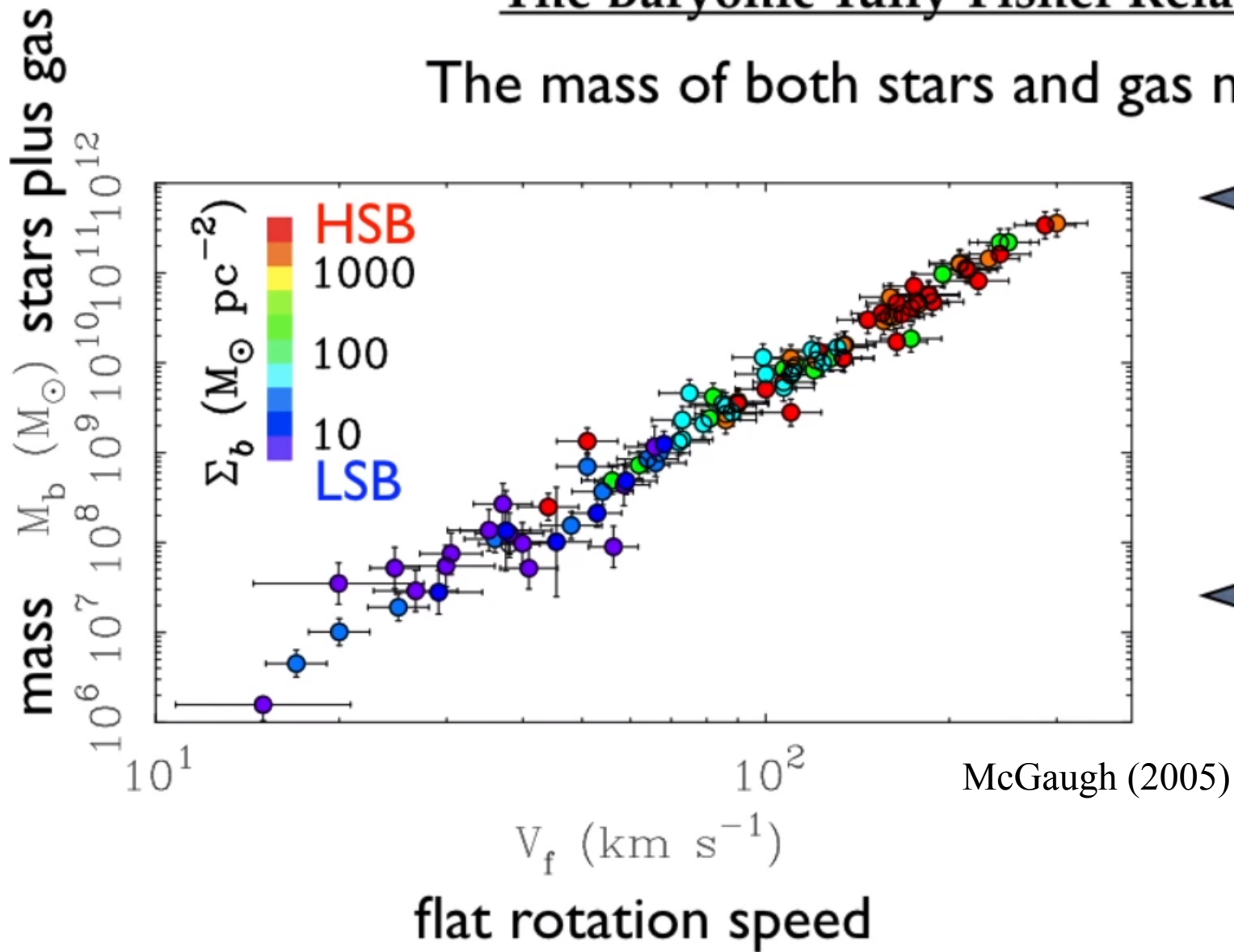
Brent Tully



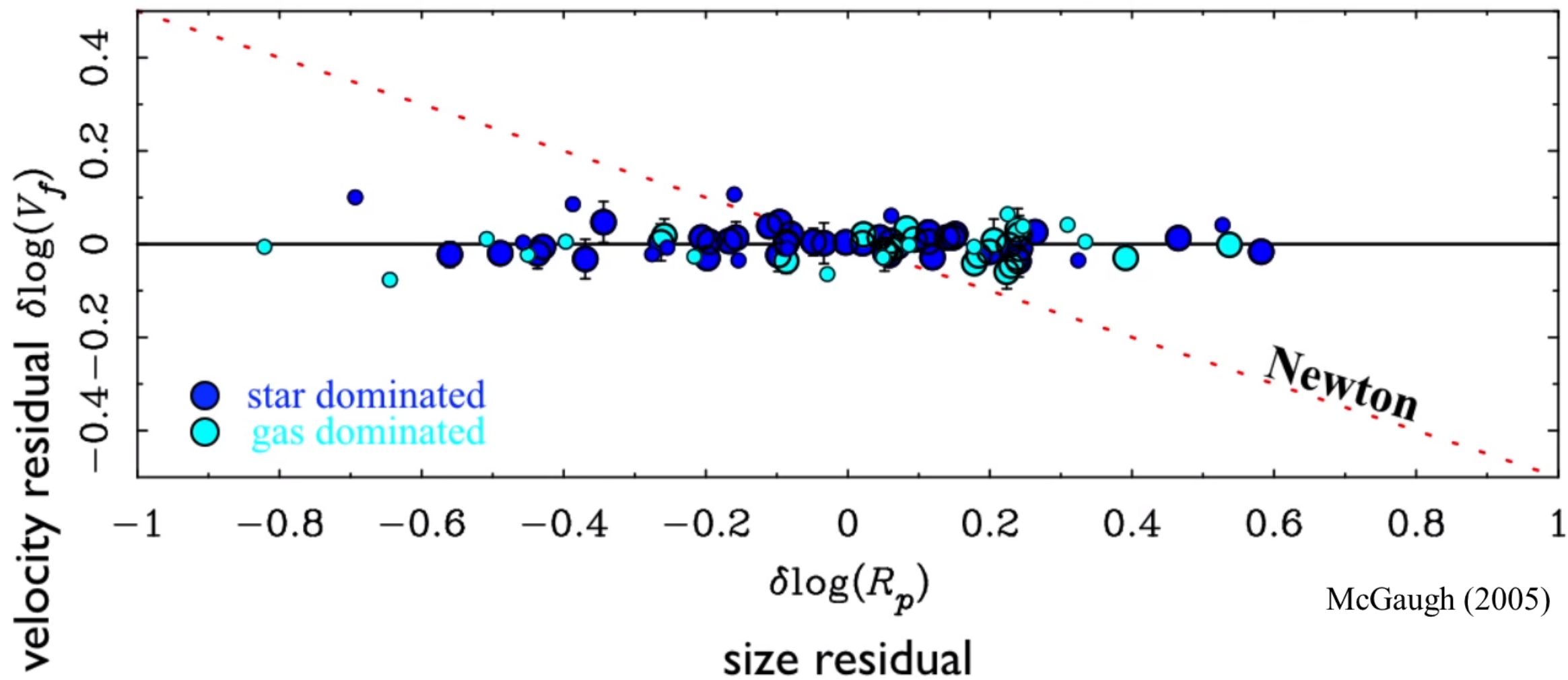
Rick Fisher

The Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation

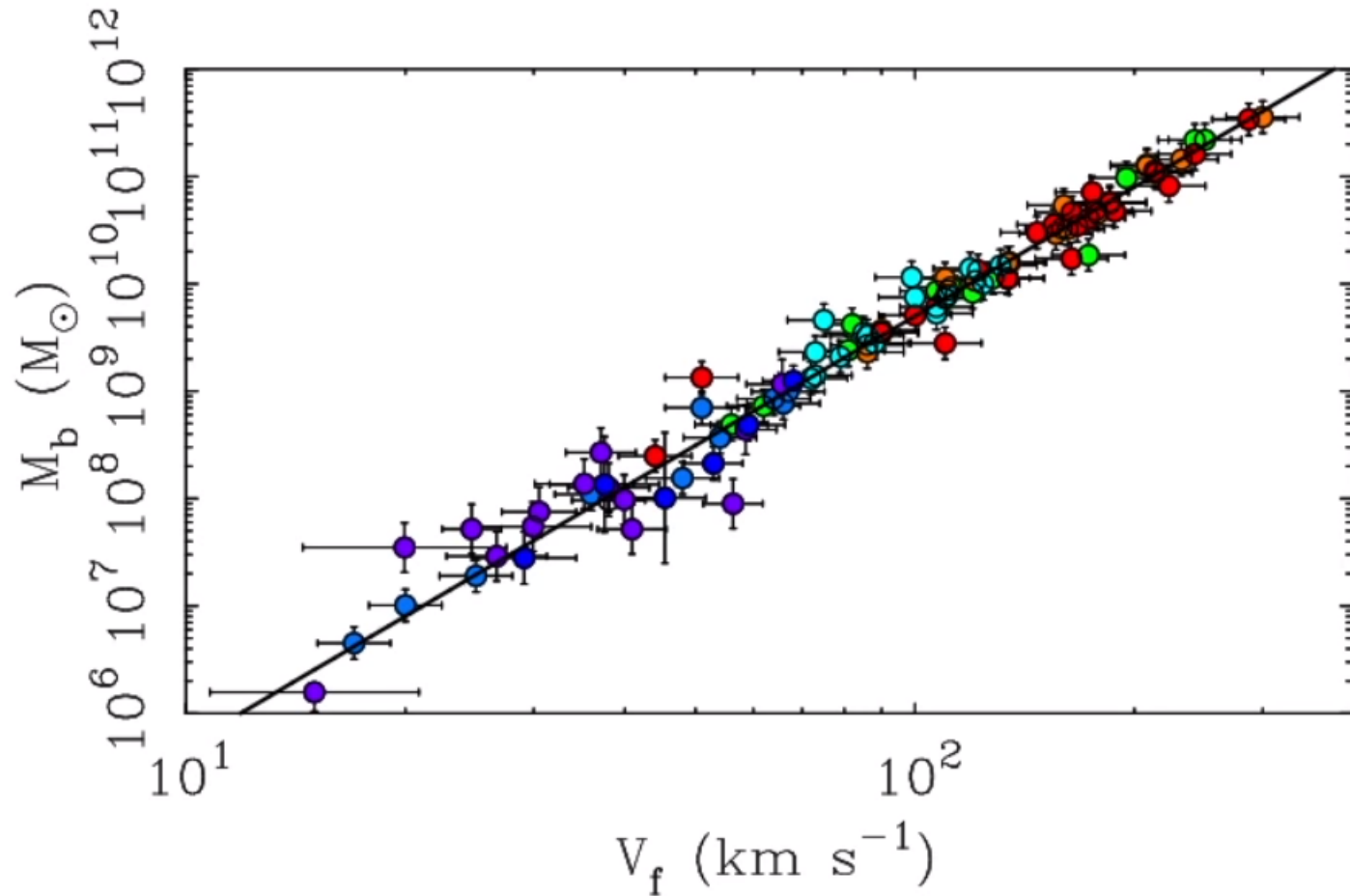
The mass of both stars and gas matters



Newton predicts residuals that are not observed!



MOND predictions



- The Tully-Fisher Relation



- Slope = 4



- Normalization = $1/(a_0 G)$



- Fundamentally a relation between Mass and V_{flat}



- No Dependence on Surface Brightness !

- Dependence of discrepancy on radius and surface brightness

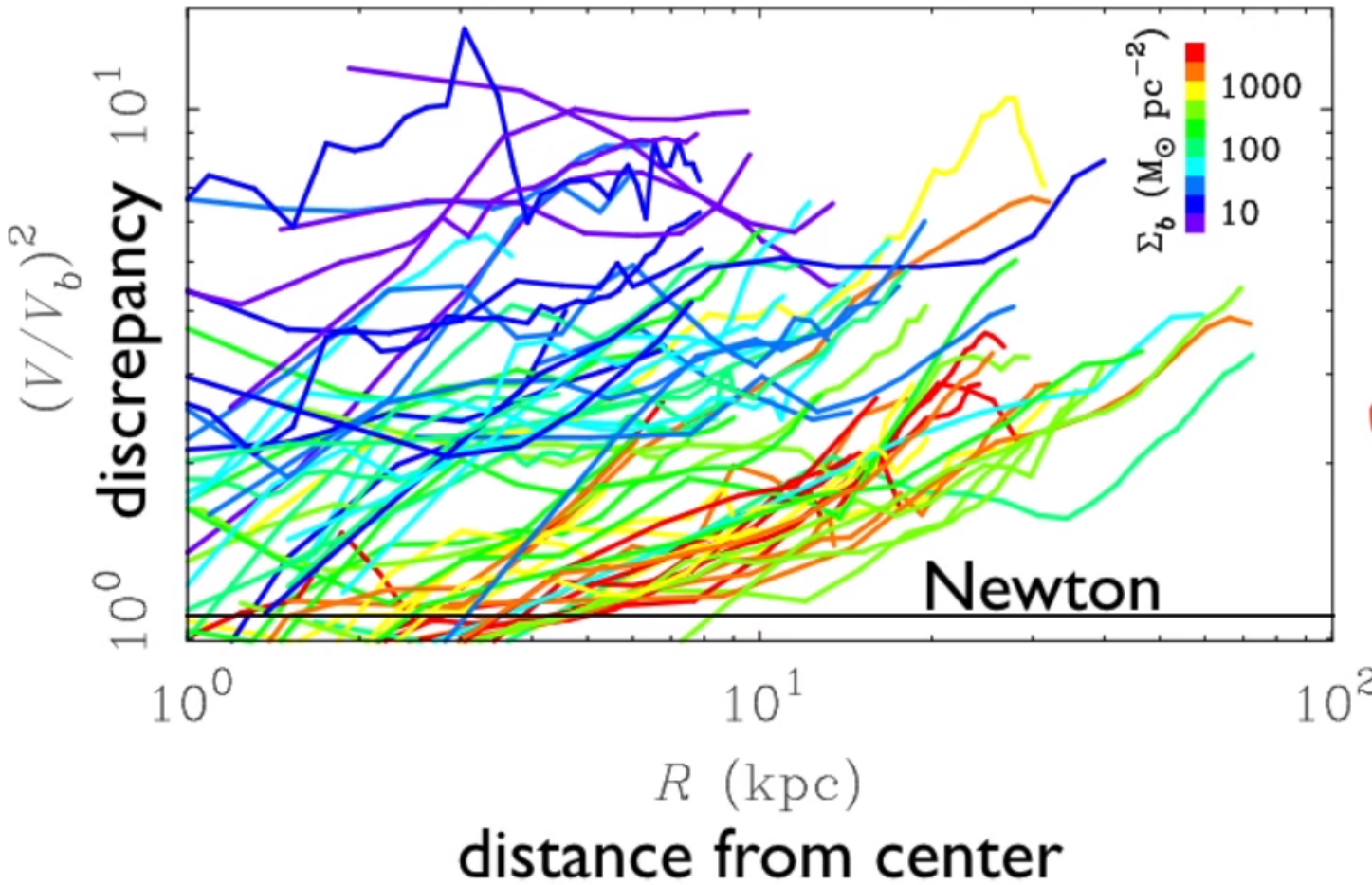
- Rotation Curve Shapes

- Acceleration \sim Surface Brightness

- Detailed Rotation Curve Fits

- Stellar Population Mass-to-Light Ratios

MOND predictions



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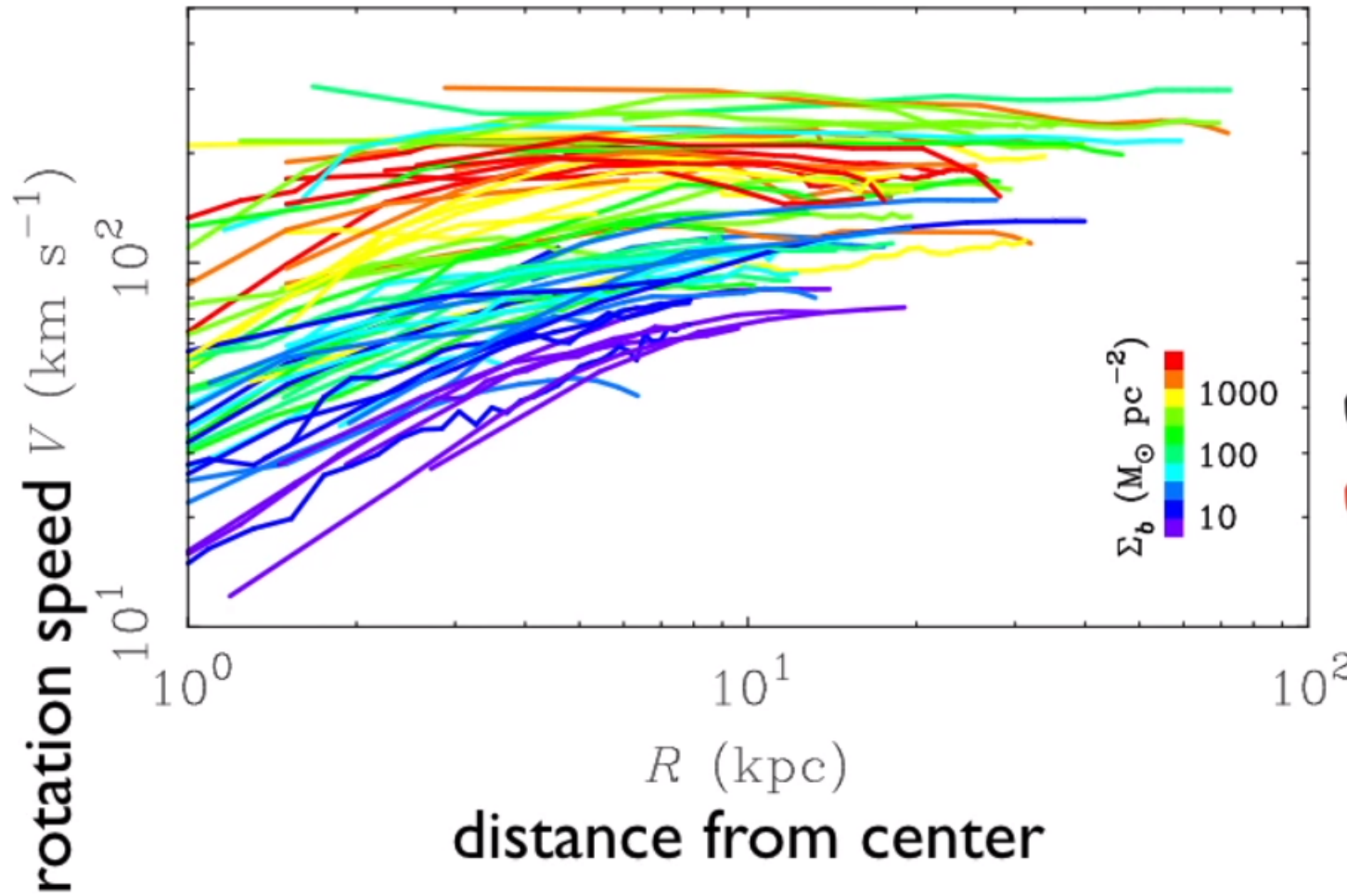
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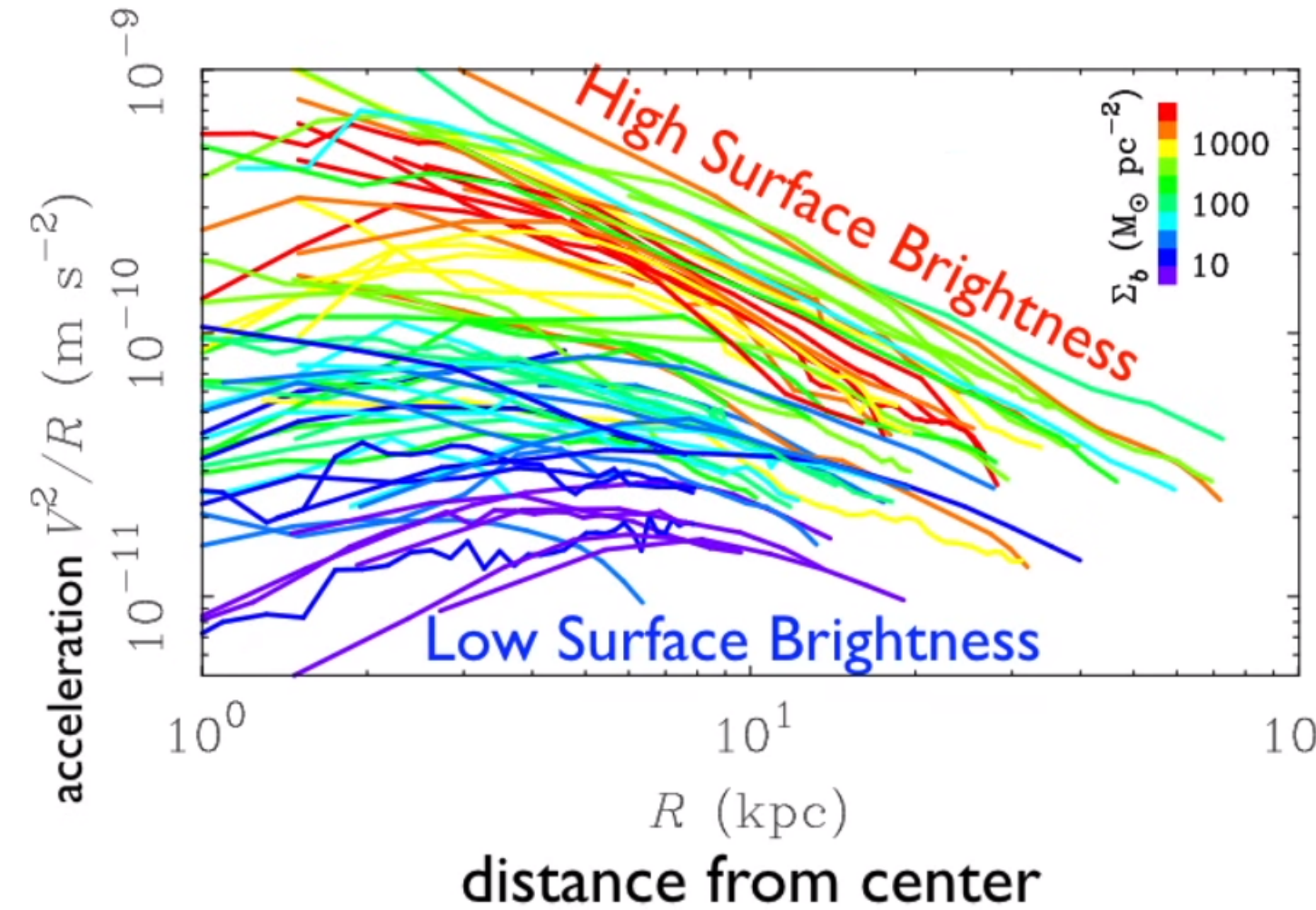
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MOND predictions



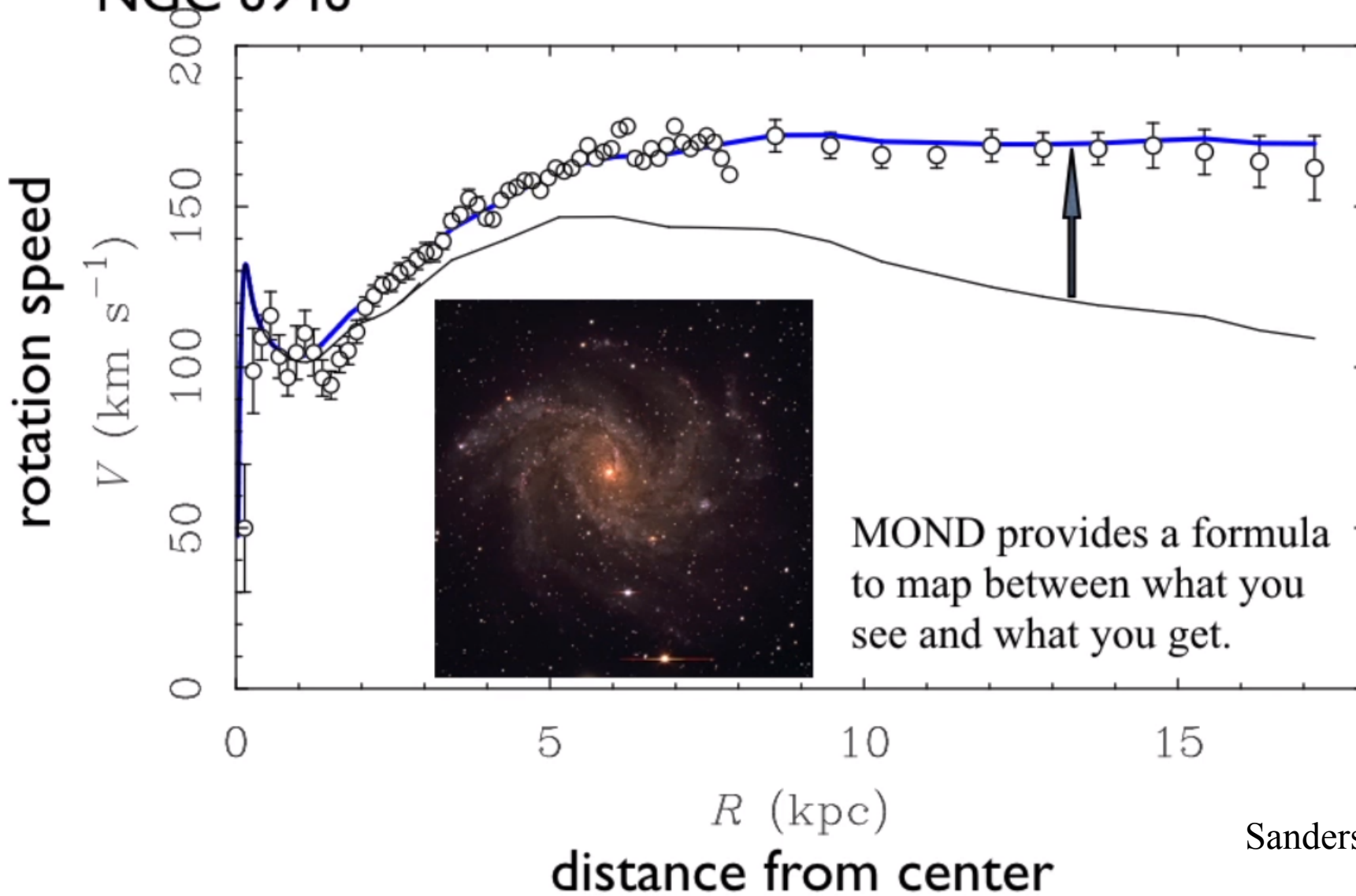
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MOND predictions



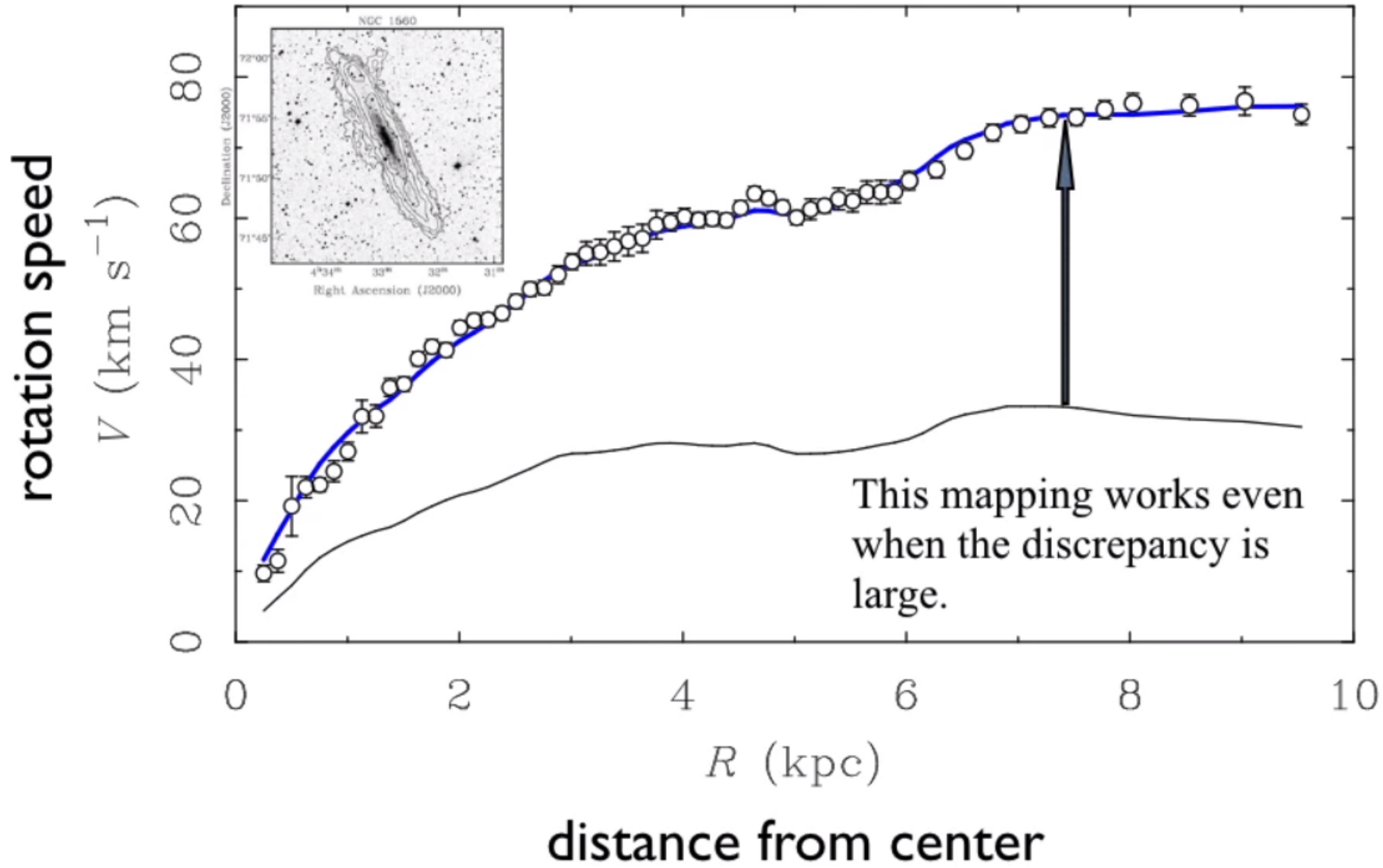
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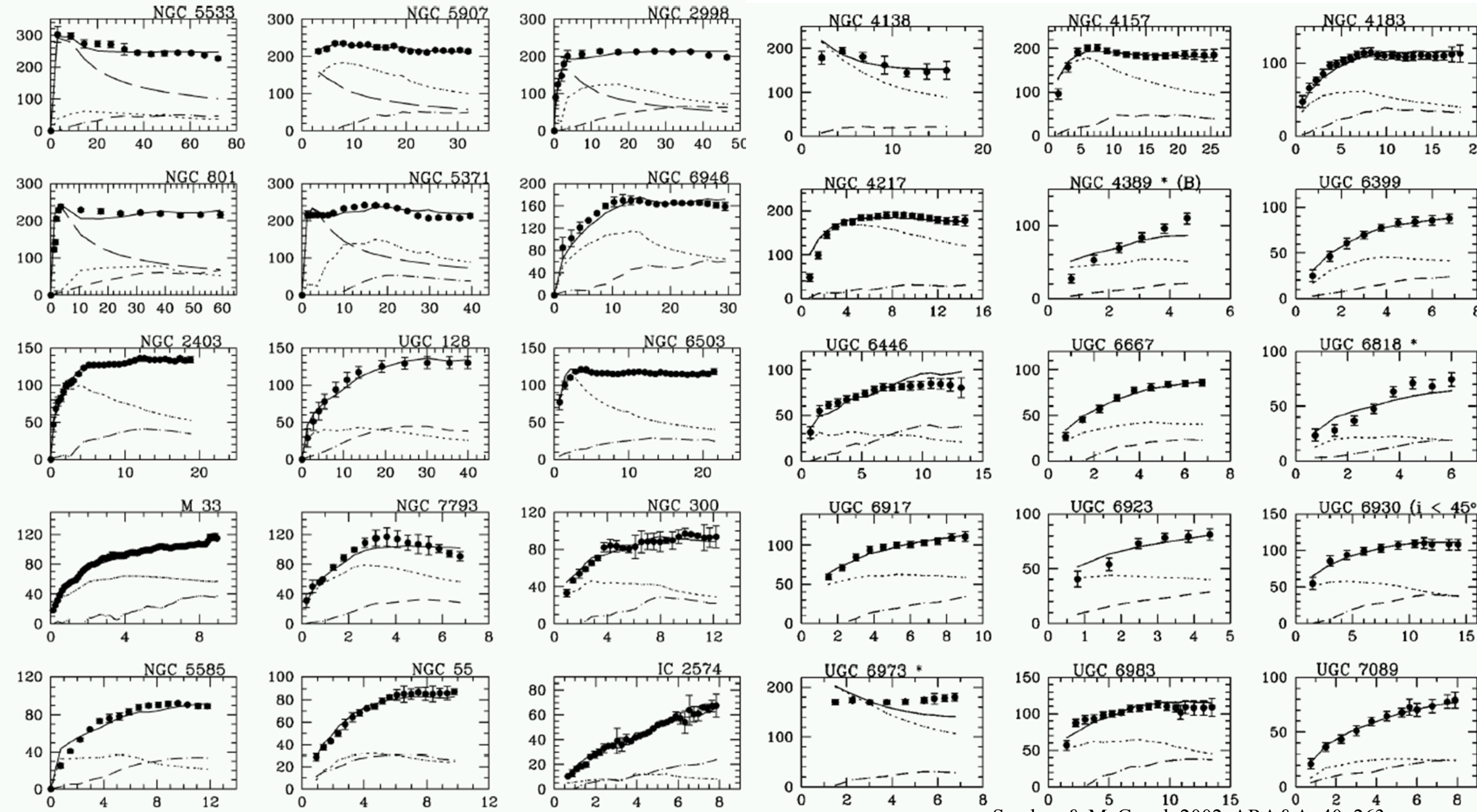
NGC 6946



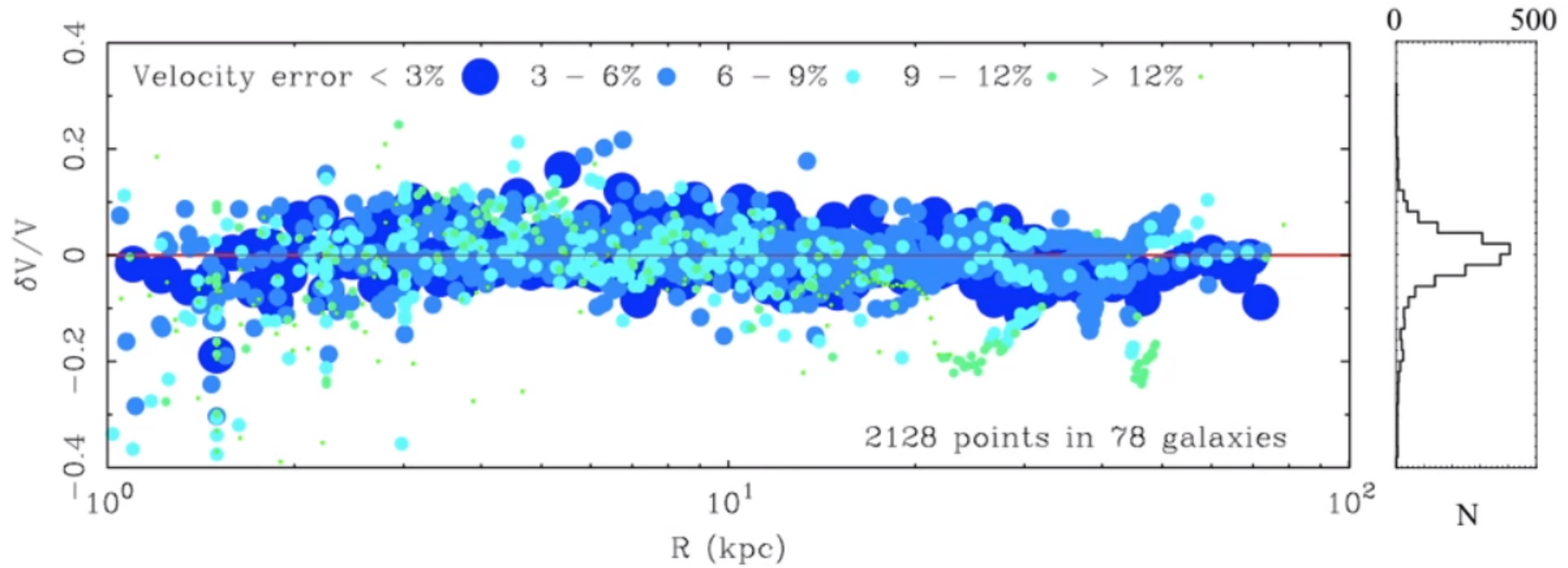
Sanders & Verheijen (1998)

NGC 1560





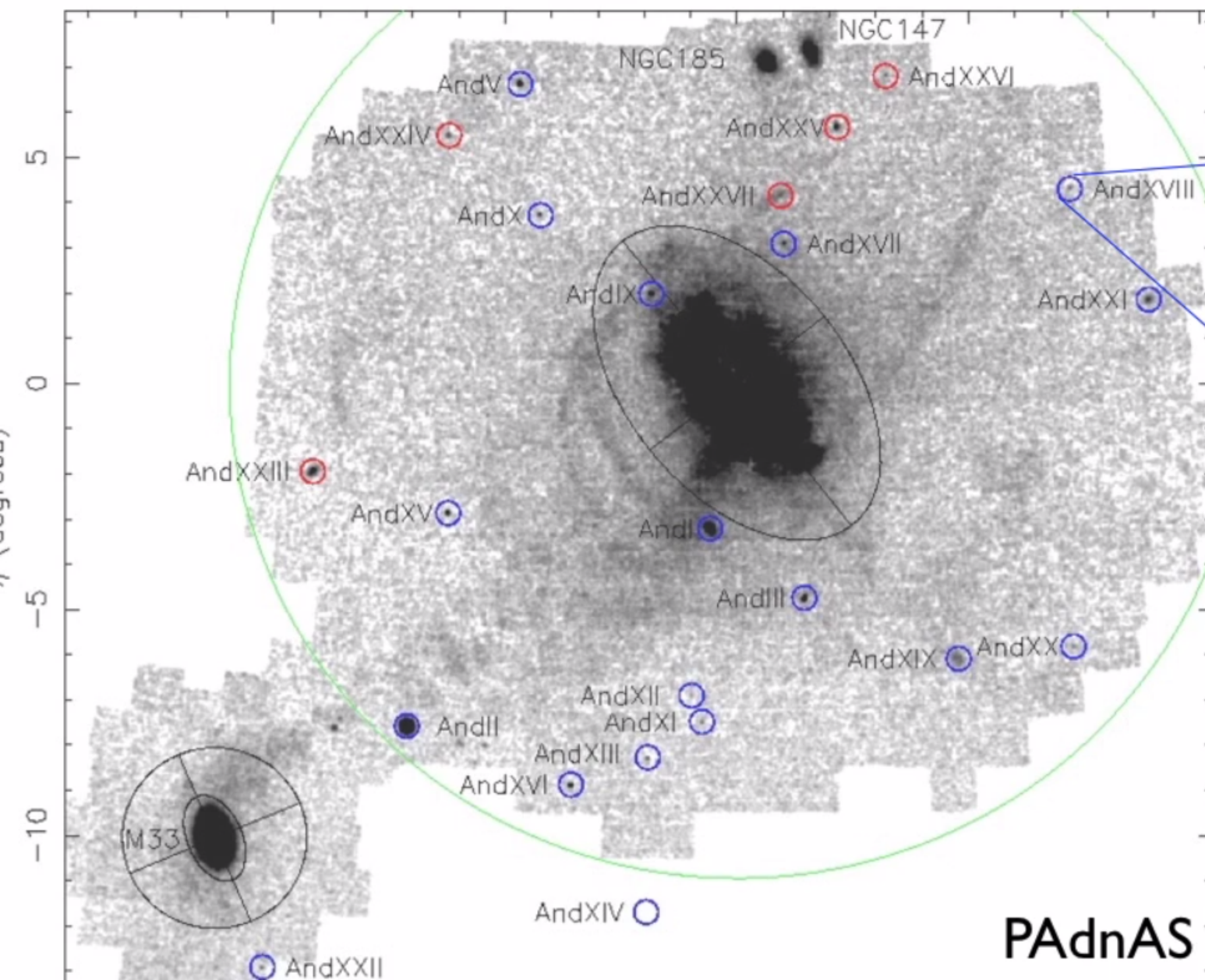
Residuals of MOND fits



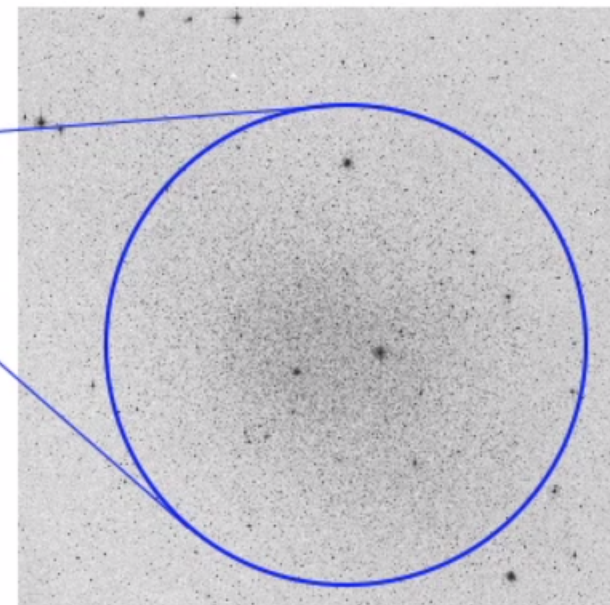
Sanders & McGaugh (2002)

A new test: the dwarf satellites of Andromeda

Andromeda & environs



Typical dwarf satellite galaxy

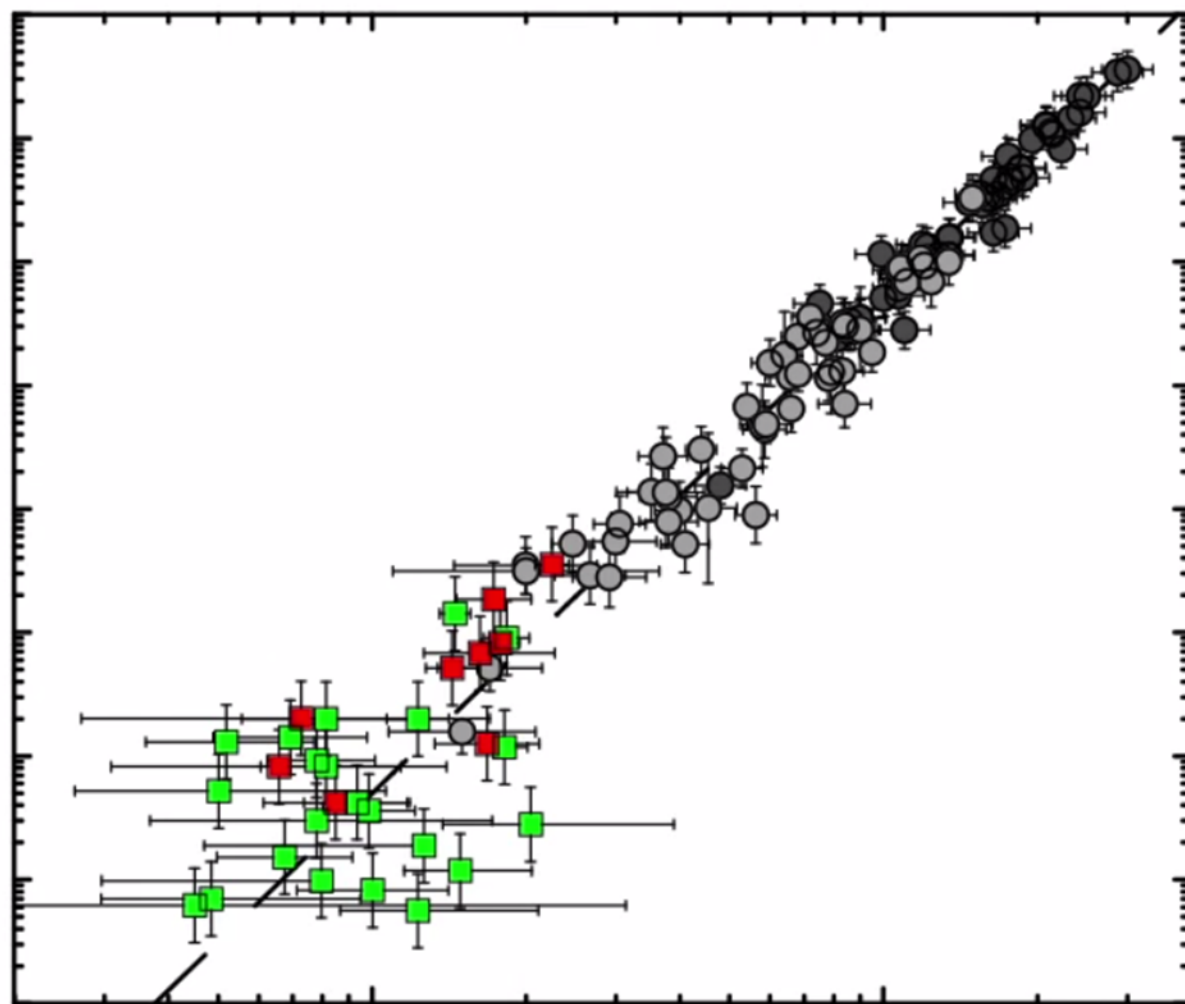


The Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation

No MOND
correction

$M_b (M_\odot)$

10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 10^{10} 10^{11} 10^{12}



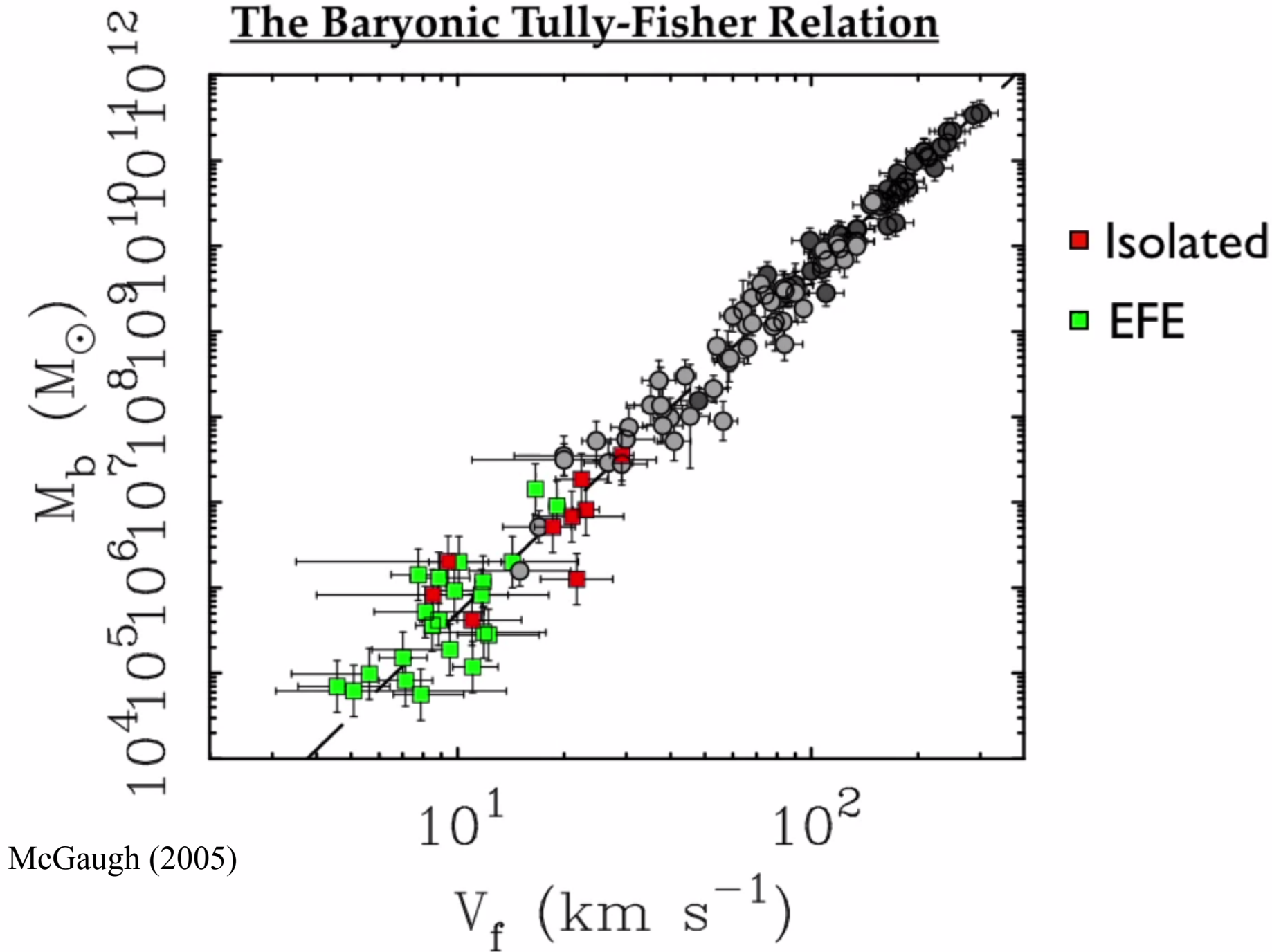
10^1

10^2

$V_f (\text{km s}^{-1})$

The Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation

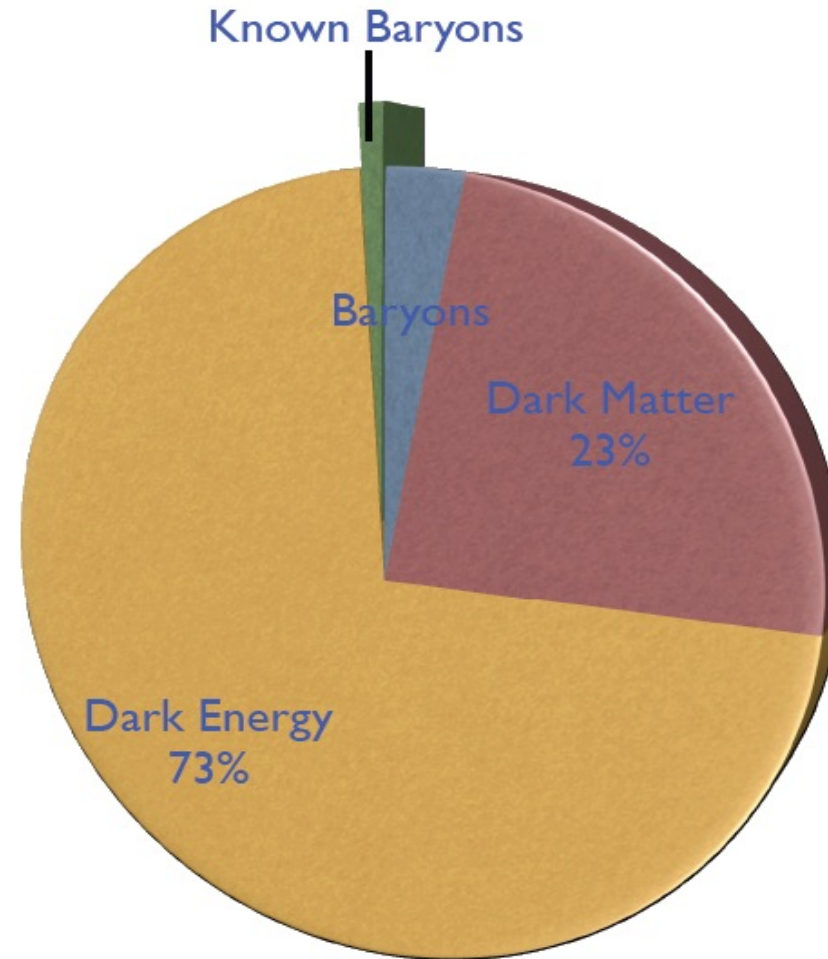
MOND
correction



New physics at the c^2/R scale?

Do we need DM?

What is Dark Energy & the Cosmological Constant?



“Cosmologists are often wrong, but never in doubt”
- Lev Landau

$$\mu(\vec{a}/a_0) \vec{a} = -\nabla \Phi_N$$

$$E[\Phi] = \int \vec{\nabla} \phi(x) \cdot \vec{F}(\vec{\nabla} \phi(x'))$$

$$\frac{\vec{\nabla} \phi(\vec{x}') \cdot \vec{\nabla} \phi(\vec{x}') \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3}$$

$$L = \int \left(\frac{1}{8\pi G} F(|\nabla \Phi|^2/a_0^2) d^3x + \rho \Phi \right) d^3x$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (F' \nabla \Phi) = 4\pi G \rho$$

$$F' \leftrightarrow \mu$$

**Developed TeVeS:
First combination of
General Relativity
and MOND**

Jacob Bekenstein

References:

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- *The Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation of Galaxies with Extended Rotation Curves and the Stellar Mass of Rotating Galaxies*, McGaugh, Stacy S., Astrophys.J.vol. 632 no.2 (2005).
- *Rotation Curves of Ursa Major Galaxies in the Context of Modified Newtonian Dynamics*, Sanders, R. H.; Verheijen, M. A. W., The Astrophysical Journal, Volume 503, Issue 1, pp. 97-108.
- *A new method of determining distances to galaxies*, Tully, R. B.; Fisher, J. R., Astronomy and Astrophysics, vol. 54, no. 3, Feb. 1977, p. 661-673.