

A vibrant, multi-colored image of the Nessie molecular cloud, showing intricate patterns of green, blue, and orange light against a dark background. The cloud is filled with numerous bright stars, some appearing as sharp points of light with diffraction spikes. The overall scene is a complex, multi-colored nebula.

Surrounding

A vibrant green and orange nebula with a central bright spot and a dark horizontal band. The nebula is filled with numerous small stars, some of which are bright blue and others are orange. The central bright spot is a prominent feature, surrounded by a dark horizontal band that runs across the middle of the image. The overall color palette is dominated by green and orange, with a mix of blue and red stars scattered throughout.

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A wide-field astronomical image of a nebula, primarily green with orange and red highlights. The word "Introduction" is centered in the upper half of the image. The nebula shows complex filamentary structures and bright spots of light.

# Introduction

# Introduction

“Surrounding”, or « Surrounding Matter theory », or « Surrounding gravitational model » :

- Creation 2015
- An alternative to dark matter, a modification of Newton’s law

# Introduction: motivation

- The speed of the quarks is close to the speed of light

This generates microscopic gravitational waves (GW)

- The effect of those GWs is given by this equation relating GW four-momentums in any “x” space-time event:

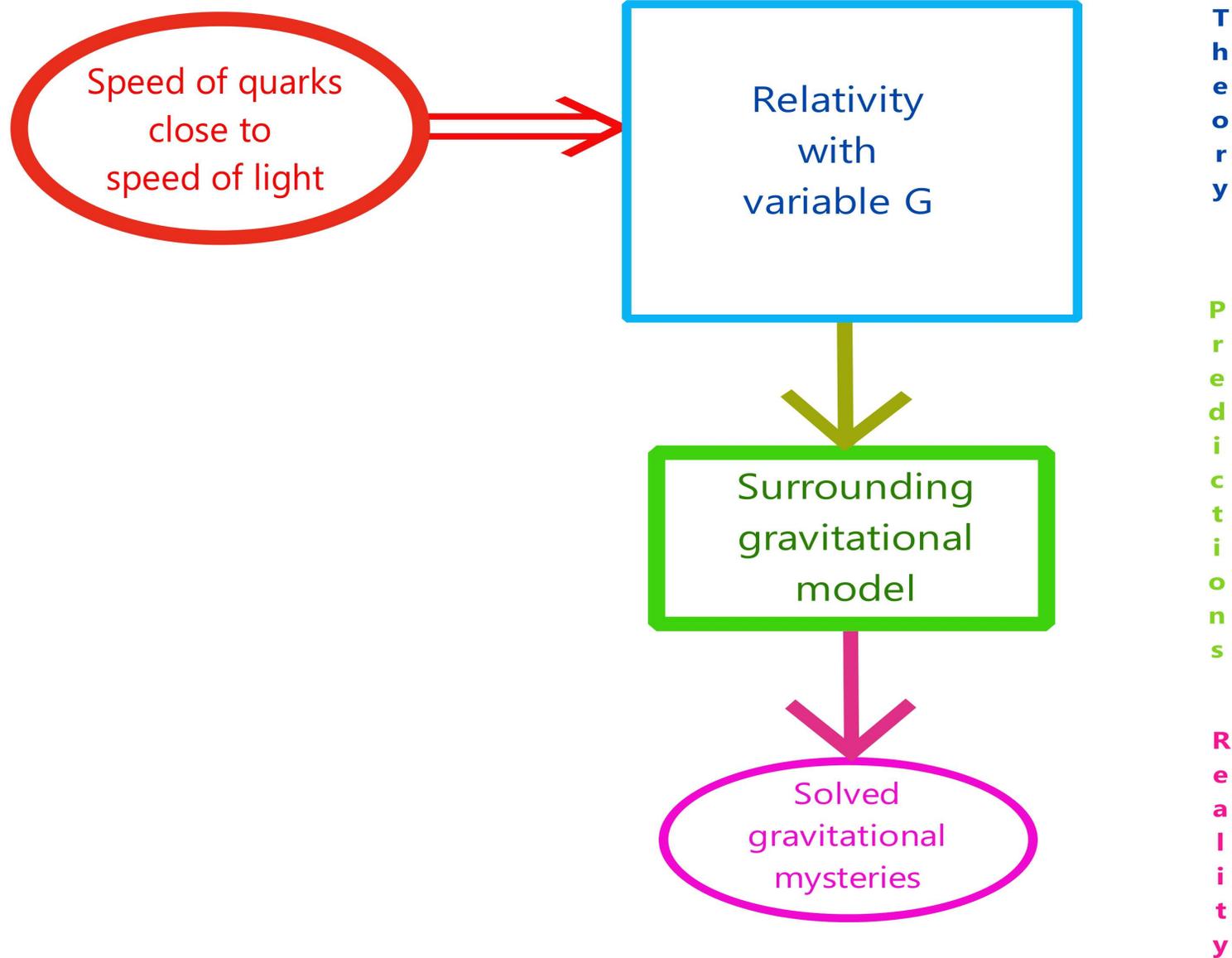
**Equation:**

$$D^\mu(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(\|x - y_n\|_3 - x^0 + y_n^0) f(\|x - y_n\|_3) C^\mu(y_n)$$

- From it is deduced space-time structure with a « surrounding effect ».
- Modelizing this effect the simplest way at large scale yields:

the **Surrounding gravitational model**

# Introduction : motivation : picture



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 "The model" is centered in the upper half of the image.

The model

# 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- 1999 : the Three Elements Theory (unpublished rough and big draft)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 : submission of the 3rd article : **first version of Surrounding**
- 2018 : publication of **Surrounding** (EPJ 2018, COSMOLOGY ON SMALL SCALES 2018).

# Non relativistic equation

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

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

$\rho$  is mass density at the location where the force is applied.

$\rho_0$  is today's value of mass density in the vicinity of the sun.

$\rho_u$  is the Universe mass density.

$\rho_{u0}$  is today's Universe mass density.

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

# Relativistic equation

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

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

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

## 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 the upper half of the image.

Behaviour of the model

# Virial theorem

# Virial theorem

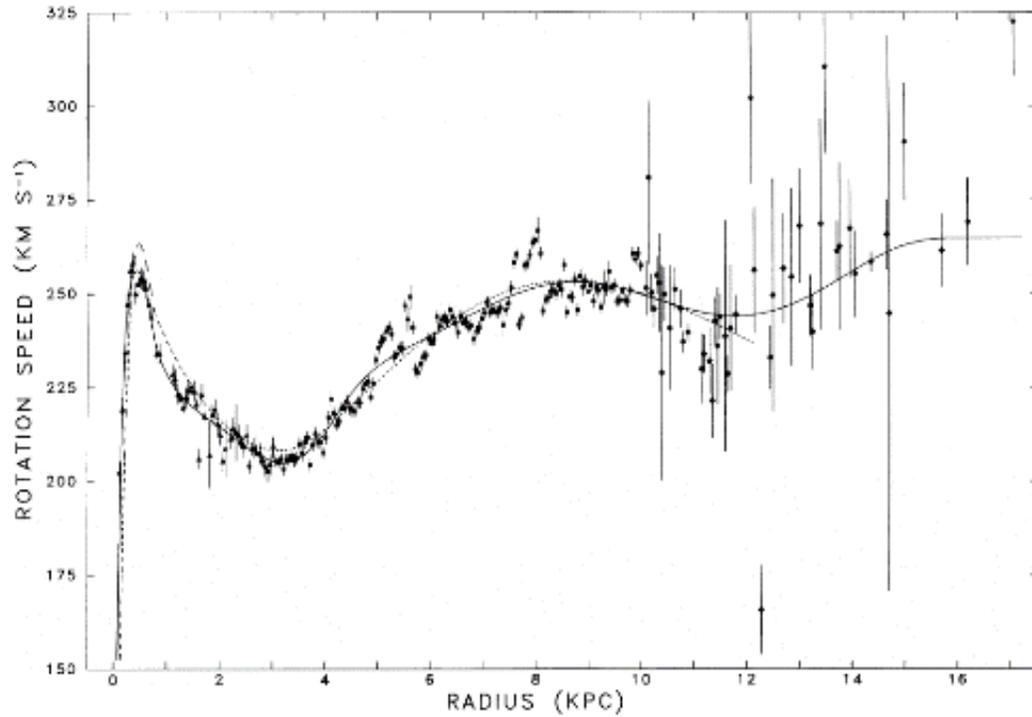
Supposing IGM matter density over

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

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

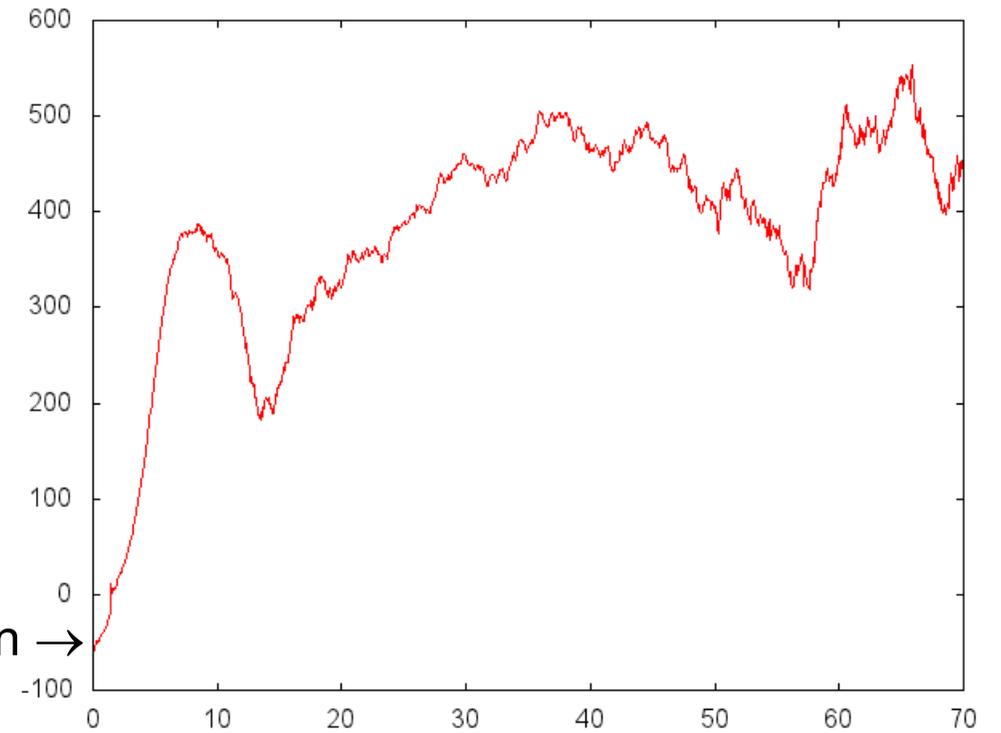
# Galaxies

# Simulated galaxies: speed profiles



← Reality\*

prediction →



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

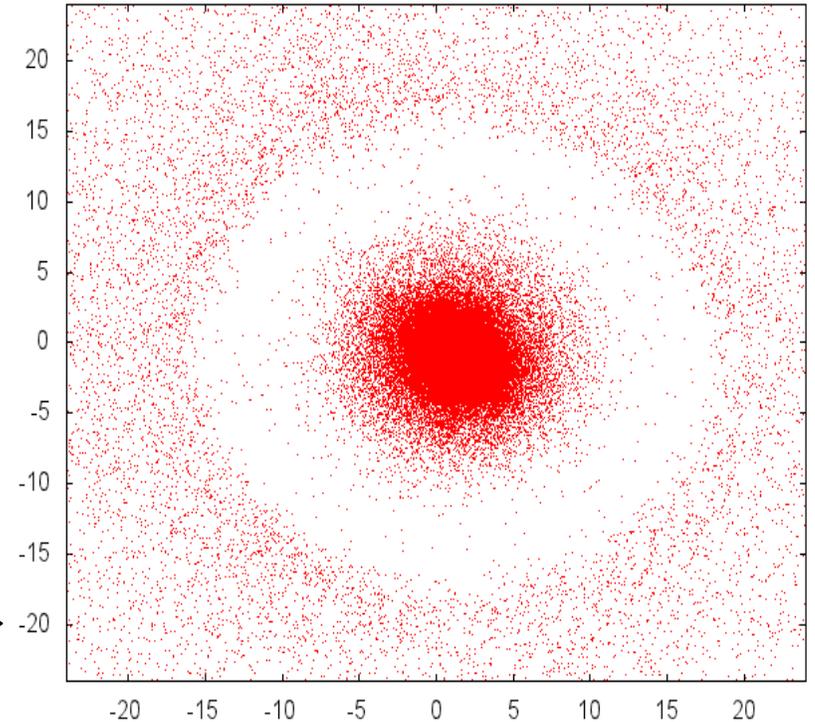
# Simulated galaxies: ring galaxies

Self-generated ring galaxies :



← Reality (Hoag's object)\*

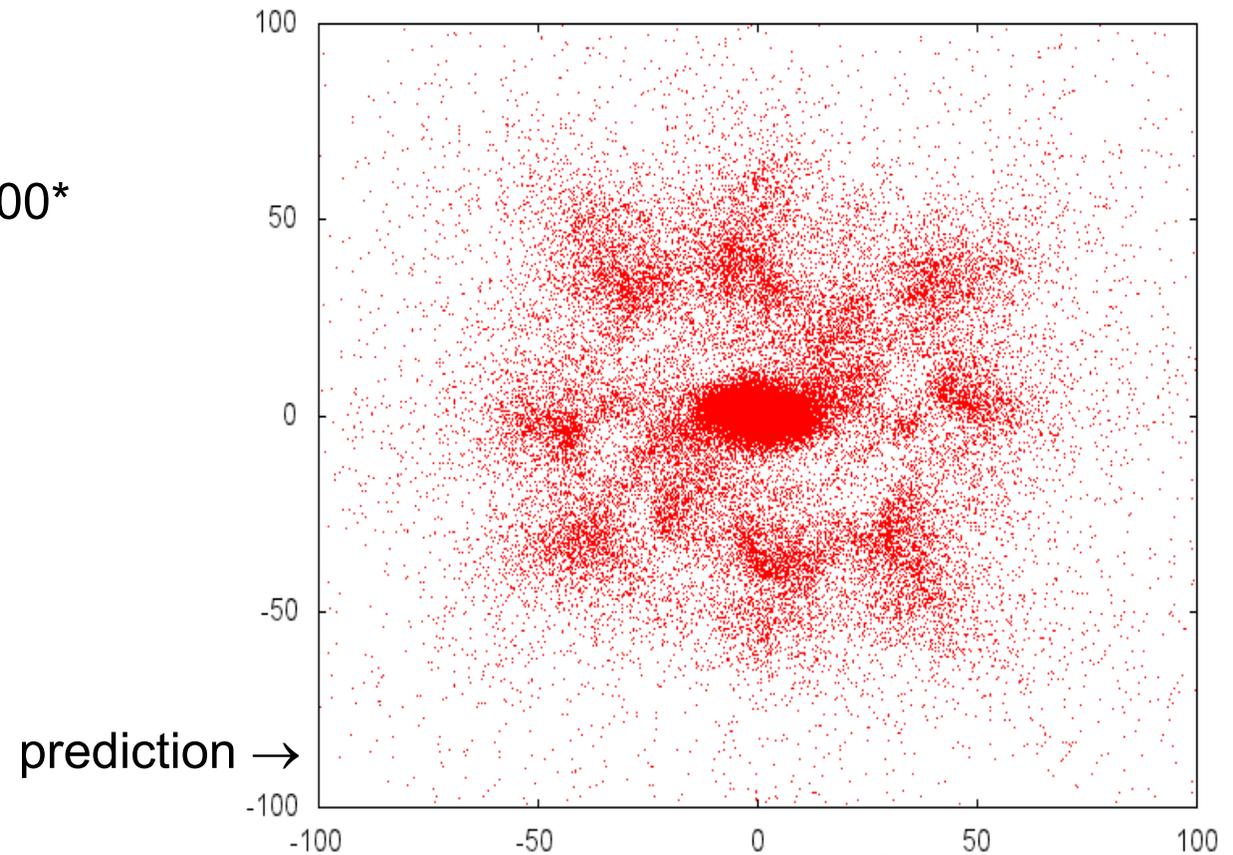
prediction →



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

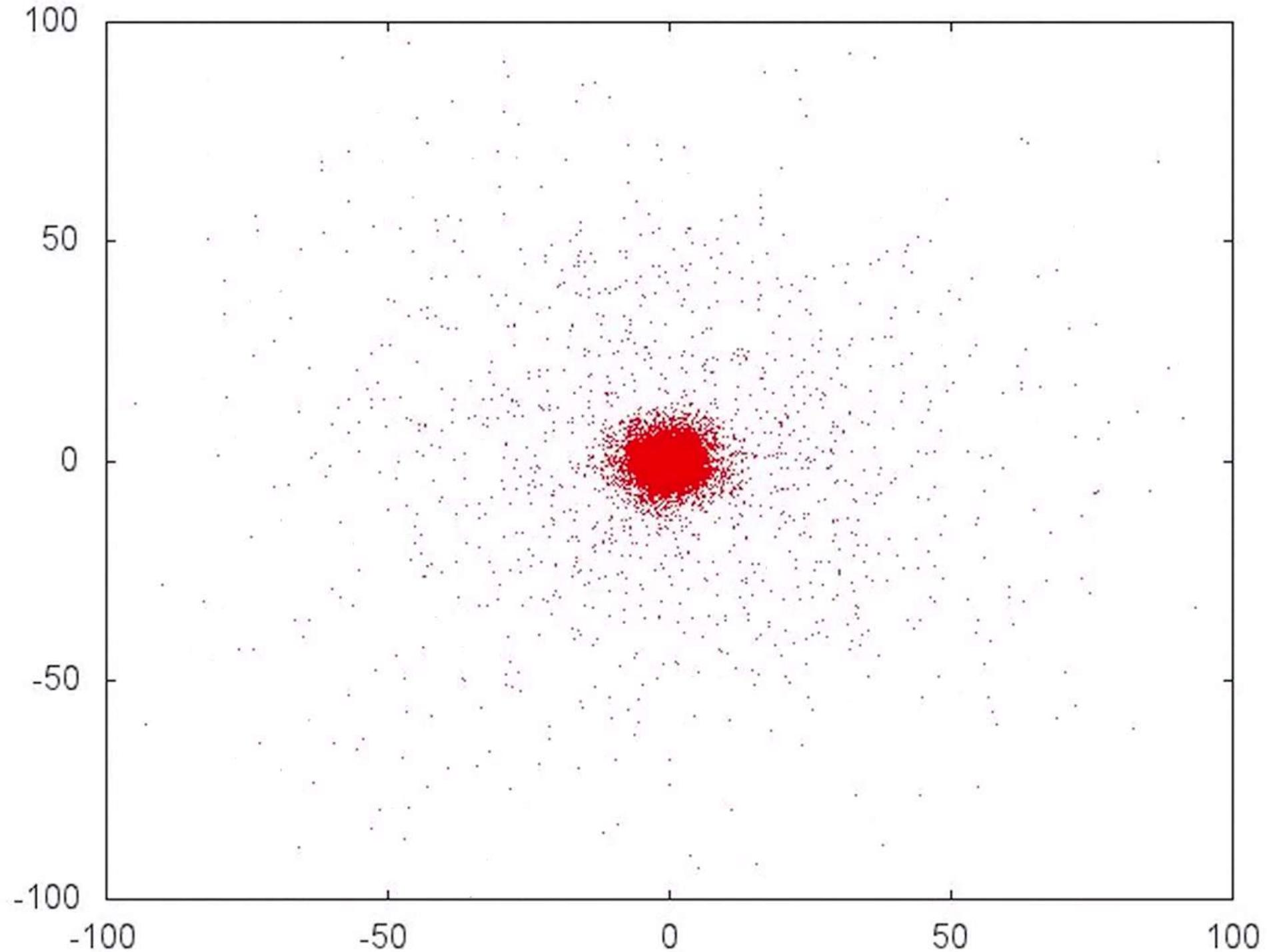
# Simulated galaxies: structure

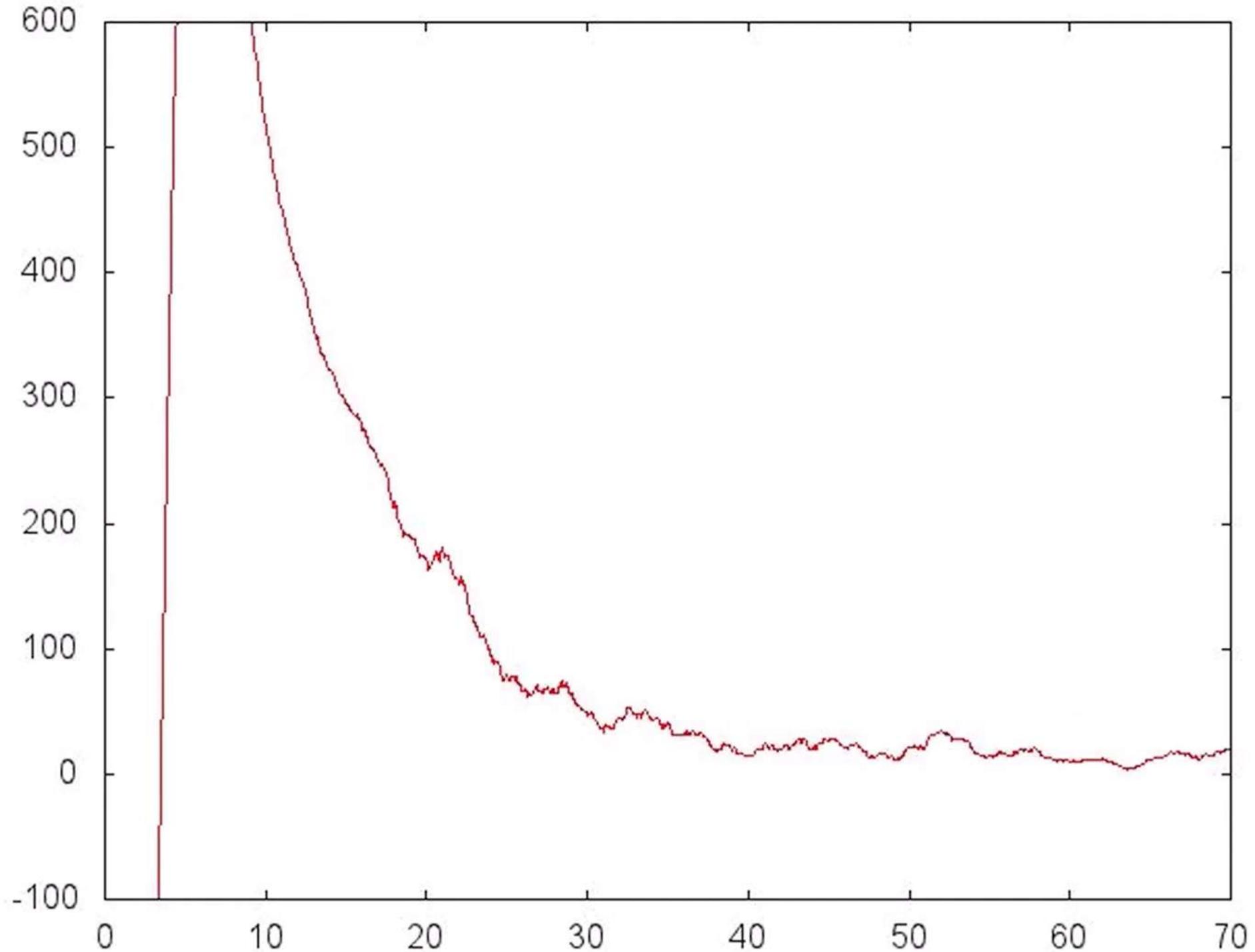
- fully unrolled arms,
- fast rotating bars,
- self-generated dwarf galaxies
- ....



Nom	Modifié le	Type	Taille
1_Newton_speed.exe	21/08/2018 21:12	Application	3 248 Ko
1_Newton_struct.exe	21/08/2018 21:13	Application	9 367 Ko
2_SMT_speed.exe	21/08/2018 21:04	Application	2 774 Ko
2_SMT_struct.exe	21/08/2018 21:06	Application	12 715 Ko

Aucun aperçu n'est disponible.

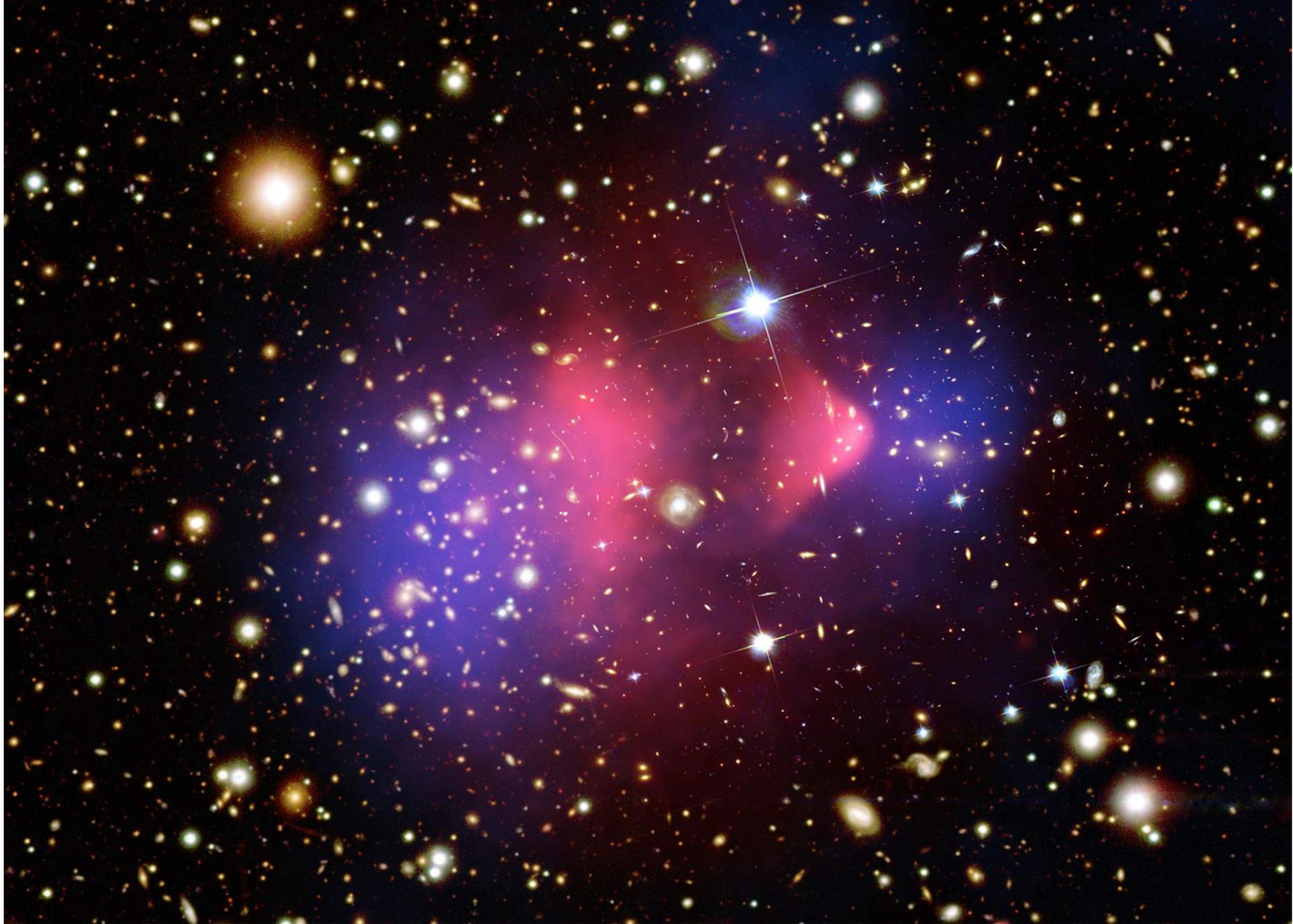




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Bullet cluster



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 :

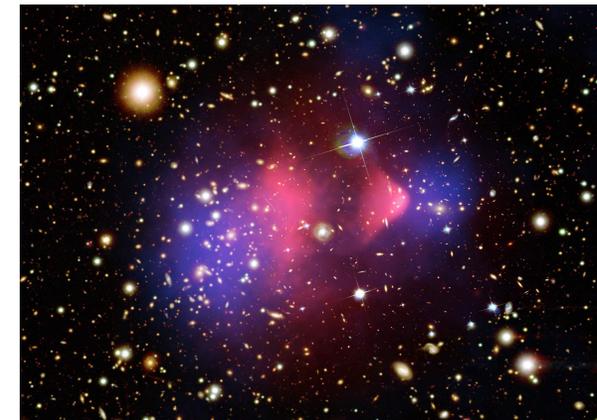
$$\Phi_g(M) \propto \frac{G}{d(M, N)} * \rho_g(N) \frac{D_M(N) * \rho_g(N)}{D_M(N) * \rho_g(N)}$$

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

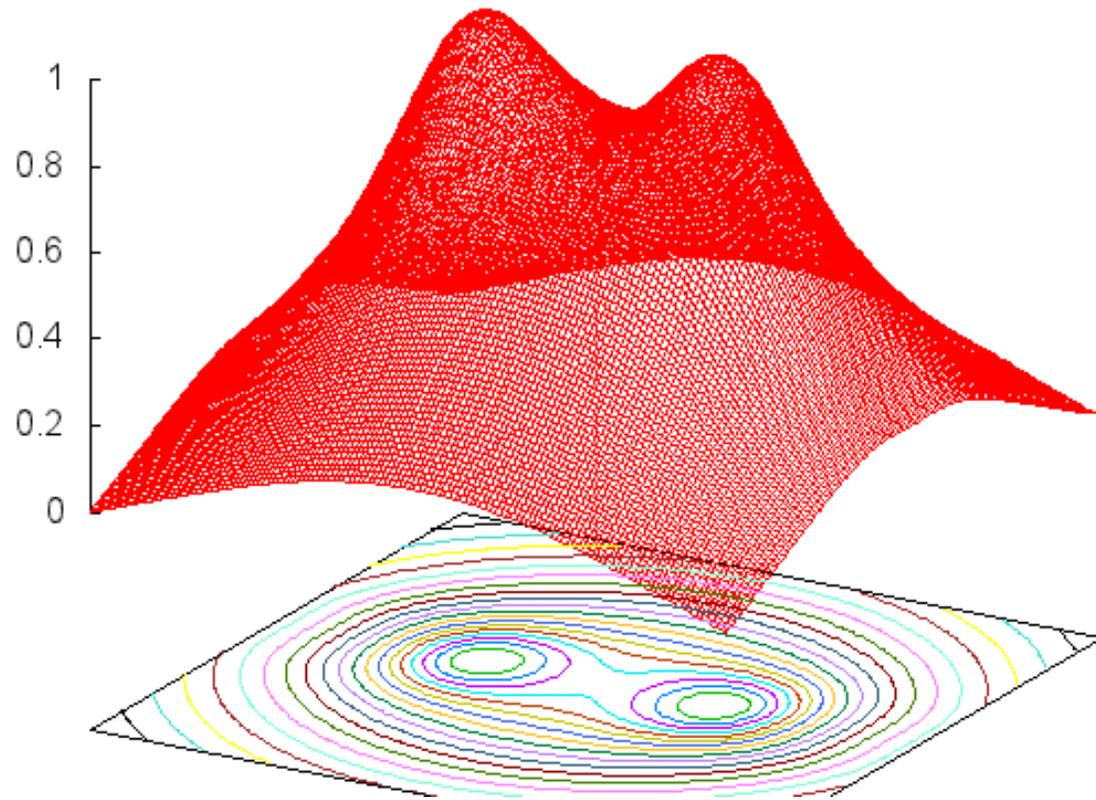
$d(M, N)$  is the distance between the convoluting N variable and the M point.

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

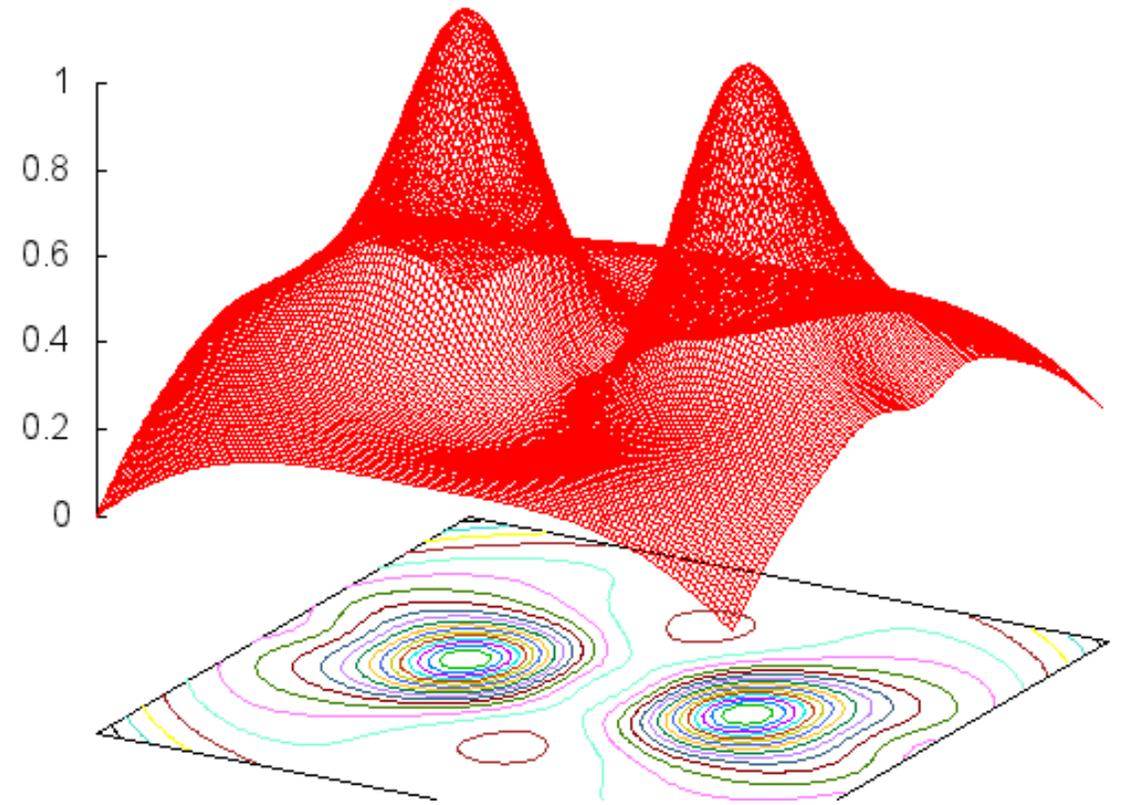
$\Phi_g(M)$  is the resulting acceleration potential generated by the gas only, in Surrounding.



# Bullet cluster: weak-lensing mass reconstructions

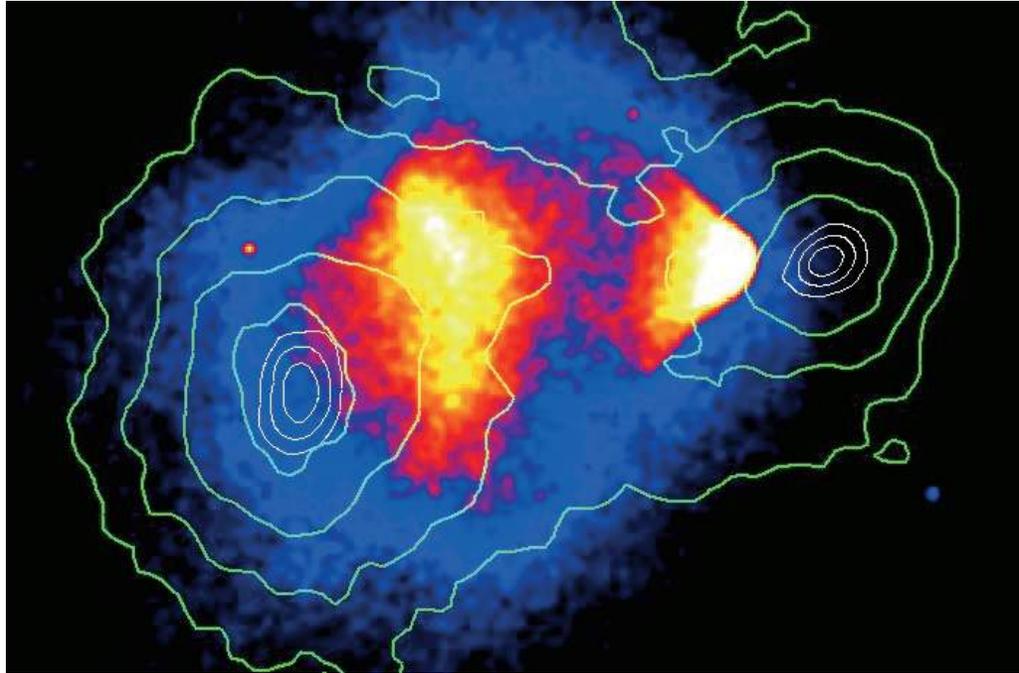


***Newton's law***

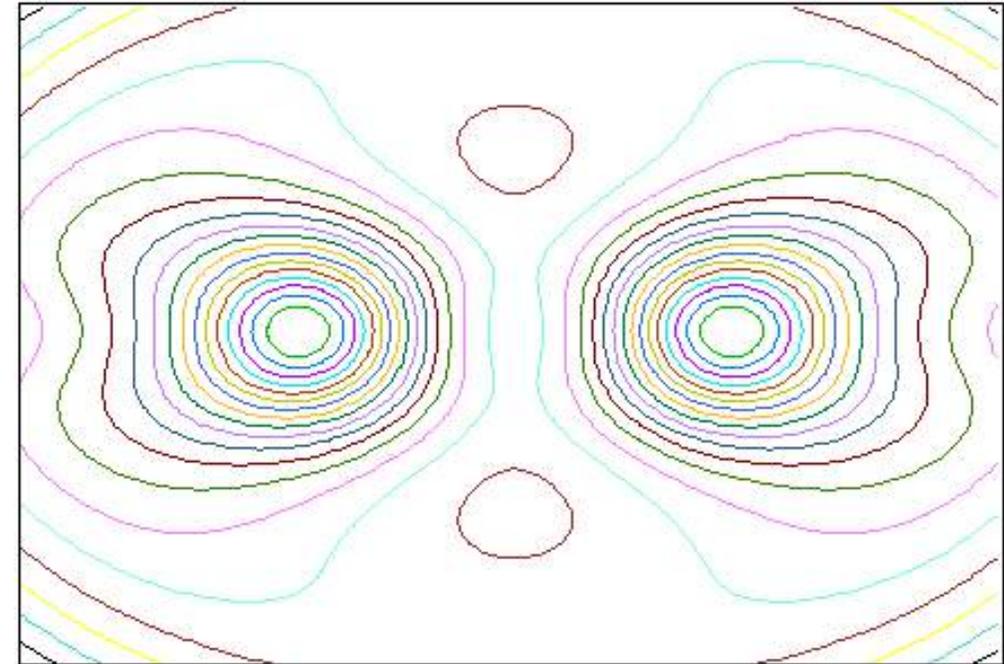
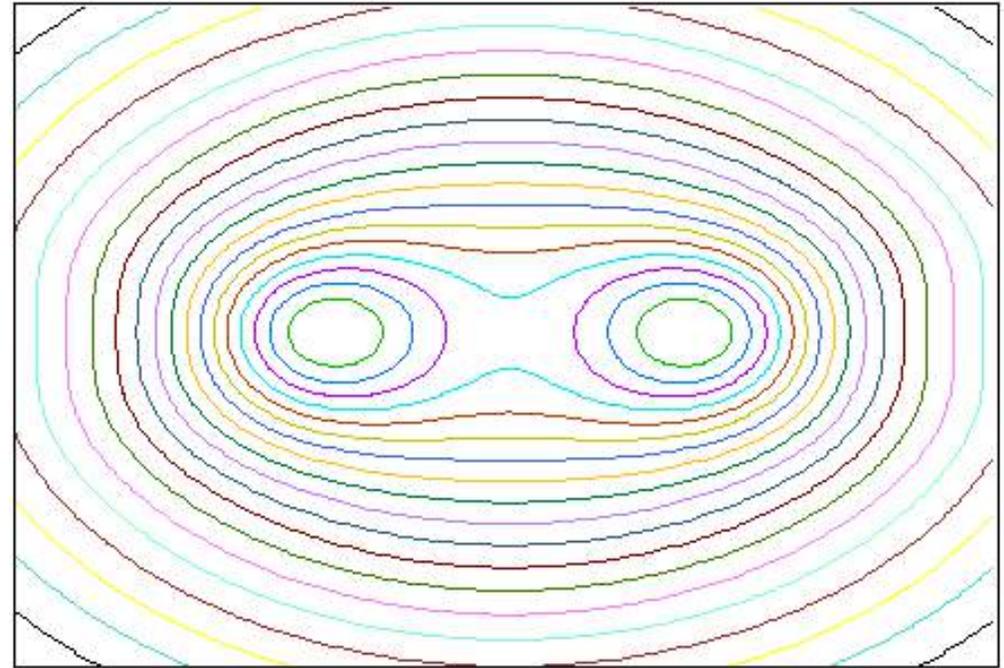


***Surrounding***

# ***Newton's law***



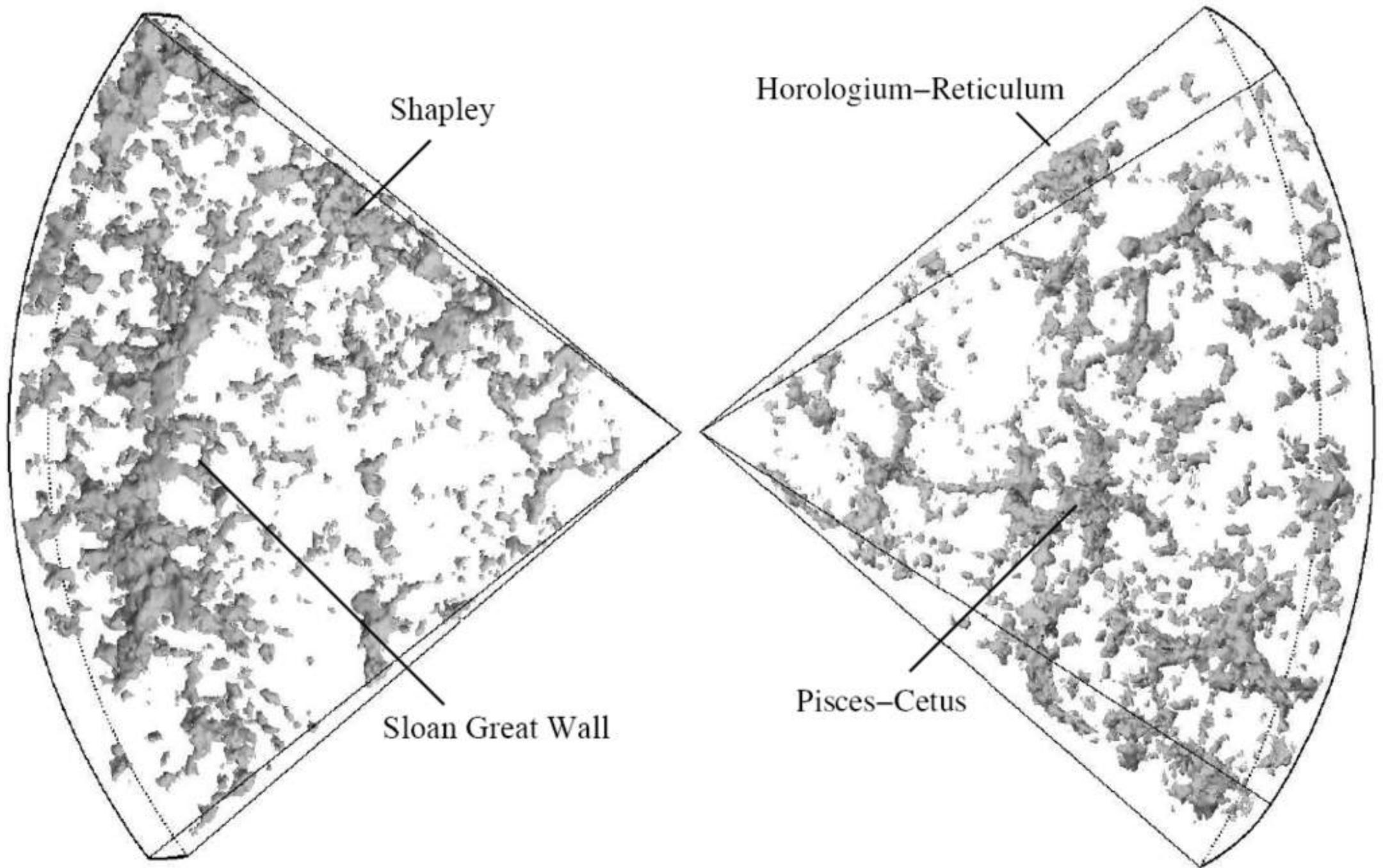
***Reality\****



***Surrounding***

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

# Heterogeneities of large scale structures



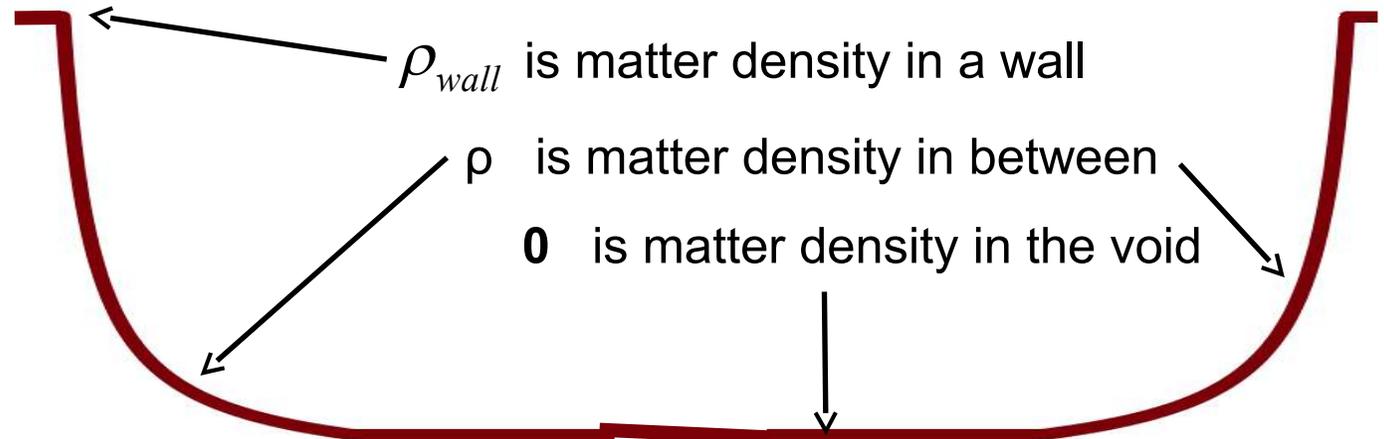
Credit & Copyright: W. Schaap (Kapteyn Institute, U. Groningen) et al., 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey

# Heterogeneities of large scale structures

In a **void**, G is **40 times** greater :  $C_{STET} \cong \frac{\alpha_0 \rho_0 + \rho_{u0}}{\rho_{u0}} = \frac{2}{\Omega} = 40$

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

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



# Cosmology

# 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  $\approx 100$  Gyr  
7 times greater than with  $\Lambda$ CDM.



**=> High-z clusters are predicted**

**=> Existence of UGC 2885 is possible.**

# Other addressed mysteries

- Low matter density environments
- Dwarf galaxies
- Galaxies alignments
  - in clusters,
  - in a major galaxy environment

# Remaining mysteries which were not addressed yet

- Tully-Ficher relation (in progress)
- Speed profiles of dwarf galaxies
  - should require a lower surrounding ray
- 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 Surrounding.
- .....



# Caveats and limitations

# Caveats and limitations

- Violation of momentum conservation at large scale
- Time since last scattering ? 100 Gyr
- Nucleo-synthesis
- $q = -1$
- The  $\alpha$  parameter

A vibrant, multi-colored nebula, likely the Helix or Ring Nebula, is shown in shades of green and orange. The nebula's structure is complex, with bright, glowing regions and darker, filamentary structures. The word "Conclusion" is overlaid in the center of the image in a black, sans-serif font. The background is filled with numerous small, bright stars of various colors, including blue, white, and red.

Conclusion

# Conclusion

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

A vibrant, multi-colored nebula, likely the Orion Nebula, is the background of the top half of the image. It features a rich palette of green, orange, and red, with numerous bright stars scattered throughout. The nebula's structure is complex, with various filaments and knots of gas and dust. The text "Thank you for your attention" is centered over the nebula in a black, sans-serif font.

Thank you for your attention