An Entropy-Inspired Phenomenological Relation Competes with NFW on 175 SPARC Rotation Curves under Referee-Fair, Cross-Validated Tests

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Abstract

We conduct a referee-fair, head-to-head comparison of four rotation-curve (RC) descriptors on the SPARC _rotmod sample: a two-parameter entropy-inspired relation (EBC; $V = Ar^{\alpha}$), Baryons+EBC, Baryons+NFW, and MOND ("simple" ν ; strict a_0). The protocol (frozen pre-run) enforces equal per-galaxy parameter budgets, withingalaxy 5-fold cross-validation (CV), a uniform σ_V floor of $3\,km\,s^{-1}$, and symmetric dense grids for all models. We pre-register two tracks: Track A (no NFW prior; phenomenology-only) and Track B (NFW with the Λ CDM c(M) prior of Dutton & Macciò 2014). From 175 inputs, 165 pass QC (minimum 6 usable points). On Track A, winners by BIC are M0: 62, M1: 44, M2: 55, M3: 4; decisive (Jeffreys Δ BIC> 10) counts are M0: 45, M1: 13, M2: 10. On Track B, winners are M0: 62, M1: 66, M2: 33, M3: 4; decisives are M0: 46, M1: 22, M2: 6. Thus, when NFW is constrained to be Λ CDM-consistent, the EBC family (M0+M1) wins in 128/165 galaxies with the majority of decisive outcomes. EBC is presented as a compact phenomenological descriptor, not a new gravity law. All scripts, logs, and exclusion lists are released for full reproducibility.

1 Introduction

Rotation curves (RCs) remain a decisive laboratory for galaxy dynamics. In ΛCDM, NFW halos explain large-scale structure [1–3] yet face small-scale tensions (core–cusp; too-big-to-fail [4–6]). MOND [7, 8] captures several RC regularities, including the RAR [9], but has open issues at cluster and cosmological scales. Large homogeneous datasets (e.g., SPARC [10]) enable sharp, reproducible head-to-head tests.

We introduce a minimal, entropy-inspired phenomenological relation (EBC) and compare it against NFW and MOND under identical, referee-oriented rules: equal per-galaxy parameter budgets; fixed baryons; pre-registered priors; CV; and symmetric grid search. We stress EBC is a descriptor, not a modified-gravity theory.

2 Methods and Reproducibility

Data and quality control

We analyze 175 SPARC _rotmod CSVs containing radius R (kpc), observed velocity V_{obs} (km s⁻¹), measurement uncertainty σ_V , and baryonic components ($V_{\text{gas}}, V_{\text{disk}}, V_{\text{bul}}$). The combined baryonic curve is

$$V_{\rm bar}(r) \equiv \sqrt{V_{\rm gas}^2(r) + V_{\rm disk}^2(r) + V_{\rm bul}^2(r)}.$$
 (1)

We impose a uniform noise floor $\sigma_V \geq 3 \,\mathrm{km \, s^{-1}}$. A galaxy enters the analysis if at least 6 usable points remain after parsing; by this rule, 165/175 pass QC. The 10 excluded objects and reasons are listed in exclusions_trackA.csv and exclusions_trackB.csv.

Models and parameter budgets (per galaxy)

M0: EBC (2). $V_{\text{EBC}}(r) = A r^{\alpha}$ with (A, α) .

M1: Baryons+EBC (2). $V^2(r) = V_{\text{bar}}^2(r) + (Ar^{\alpha})^2$ with (A, α) .

M2: Baryons+NFW (2).

$$V^{2}(r) = V_{\text{bar}}^{2}(r) + V_{\text{NFW}}^{2}(r; V_{200}, c), \tag{2}$$

$$V_{\text{NFW}}(r) = V_{200} \sqrt{\frac{\ln(1+cx) - \frac{cx}{1+cx}}{x\left[\ln(1+c) - \frac{c}{1+c}\right]}}, \quad x = \frac{r}{R_{200}}, \quad R_{200} = \frac{V_{200}}{10 H_0}.$$
 (3)

M3: MOND (strict- a_0 , 0).

$$a_N = \frac{V_{\text{bar}}^2}{r}, \qquad \nu(y) = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{y}}, \qquad y = \frac{a_N}{a_0}, \quad a_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-10} \,\text{m s}^{-2}, \qquad V_{\text{MOND}} = \sqrt{\nu(y)} \,V_{\text{bar}}.$$
(4)

Fairness regimes, priors, and grids

Two pre-registered regimes:

• Track A (phenomenology): NFW without a cosmology prior.

• Track B (Λ CDM-anchored): NFW with the Dutton-Macciò (2014) c(M) prior (Gaussian in $\log c$), implemented as a log-likelihood penalty [11].

Baryons are *fixed as supplied* (no M/L rescaling). All models use **symmetric dense grids** to remove discretization bias:

$$A \in [1,300] (60 \text{ steps}), \quad \alpha \in [0.10,1.20] (40), \quad V_{200} \in [30,350] \,\mathrm{km \, s^{-1}} (40), \quad c \in [2,30] (32).$$
 We adopt $H_0 = 70 \,\mathrm{km \, s^{-1}}.$

Fitting, cross-validation, and scoring

We use σ_V -weighted least squares on the grids above, recording the best point per model. Predictive performance is assessed by **5-fold within-galaxy CV** (radius-blocked splits [22, 23]). Model selection uses

BIC =
$$k \ln n - 2 \ln \mathcal{L}$$
 [19, 20], AICc = $2k - 2 \ln \mathcal{L} + \frac{2k(k+1)}{n-k-1}$ [17, 18]. (5)

Priors (Track B) contribute to $-2 \ln \mathcal{L}$. Jeffreys thresholds guide strength-of-evidence statements [21].

Rebuild and artifacts

A single script reproduces all tables and figures; logs and per-track exclusions.csv are archived. SHA256 checksums are provided for the input CSVs.

3 Results

Winner counts and decisive outcomes

Table 1: BIC winners by model (165 galaxies passing QC).

Track	M0 (EBC)	M1 (Bar+EBC)	M2 (Bar+NFW)	M3 (MOND strict)
A: no NFW prior	62	44	55	4
B: DM14 prior	62	66	33	4

Table 2: Decisive wins (Jeffreys $\Delta BIC > 10$).

Track	M0 (EBC)	M1 (Bar+EBC)	M2 (Bar+NFW)
A: no NFW prior	45	13	10
B: DM14 prior	46	22	6

Cross-validated predictive accuracy

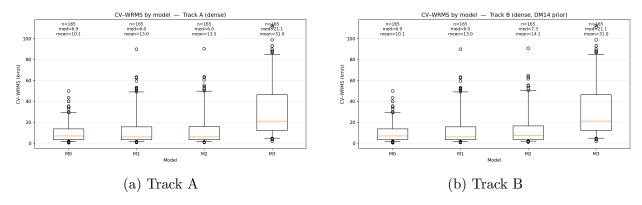


Figure 1: Cross-validated WRMS by model and track (5-fold, radius-blocked).

Information-criterion contrasts and winner distributions

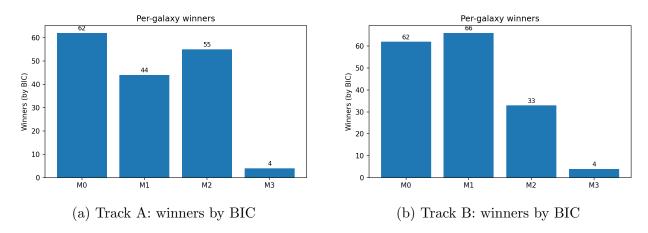


Figure 2: Per-galaxy BIC winners for the two tracks.

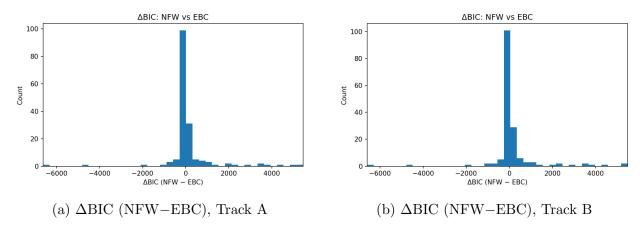


Figure 3: **NFW** vs **EBC** across the sample (positive favors EBC).

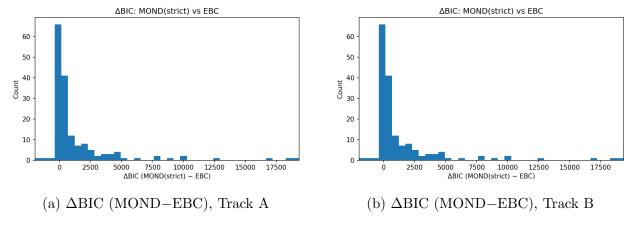


Figure 4: MOND(strict) vs EBC (positive favors EBC).

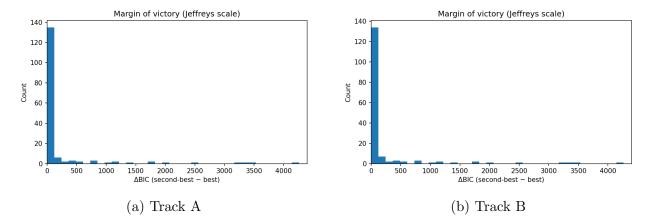


Figure 5: Margin of victory on the Jeffreys scale: $\Delta BIC(second-best-best)$.

4 Discussion and Caveats

Under equal per-galaxy parameter budgets with fixed baryons, the EBC relation provides a compact empirical baseline that often rivals or exceeds Baryons+NFW and Baryons+EBC. Track A (no NFW prior) shows NFW is competitive but not dominant; Track B (with a Λ CDM c(M) prior) increases the share of EBC-family wins. We emphasize EBC is a descriptor; we do not claim a new force law. Obvious extensions include variable stellar M/L with SPS priors, alternative halo families (Burkert, gNFW, Einasto), other MOND ν -functions, hierarchical treatment of distances/inclinations, and tests on additional datasets.

Companion theory note. A separate manuscript explores possible entropy-based underpinnings of power-law RC phenomenology; we cite it here to orient interested readers, but keep all claims in this paper empirical [29, submitted].

5 Data and Code Availability

All scripts, logs, figures, winner tables, CV summaries, and exclusion lists are archived in the public repository (README includes exact commands and SHA256 checksums).

Appendix A: Example overlays (12 galaxies)

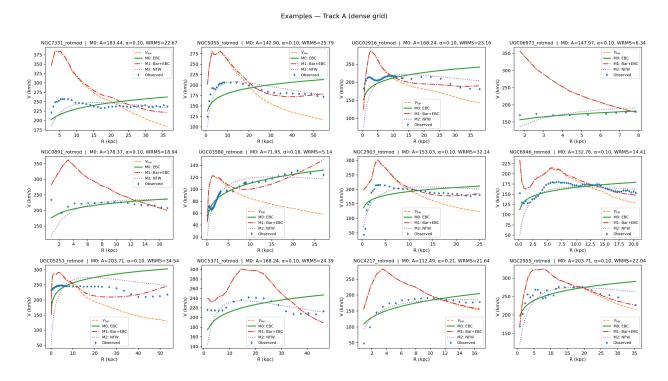


Figure 6: Twelve illustrative galaxies (Track A, dense grids). Orange dashed: V_{bar} ; green: M0 (EBC); red dash-dot: M1 (Bar+EBC); purple dotted: M2 (Bar+NFW); points: observed.

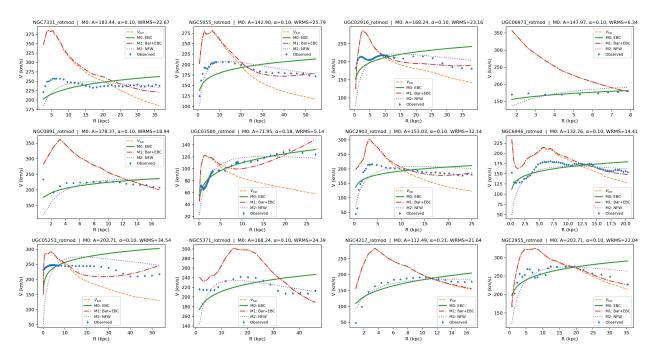


Figure 7: Twelve illustrative galaxies (Track B, dense grids with DM14 prior). Line styles as in Appendix Figure A1.

Appendix B: Reproducibility checklist (abbrev.)

- Winner tables/ Δ BIC: run scripts/ebc_ic_referee.py with Track A and Track B settings (dense symmetric grids, σ -floor $3 \,\mathrm{km \, s^{-1}}$, CV=5).
- CV boxplots: scripts/make_cv_boxplots.py produces the PNG/SVG shown in Fig. 1.
- Example overlays: scripts/plot_examples_overlay.py with --curves all produces Appendix figures.
- QC-failed (too few usable points, either track): D512-2_rotmod, F567-2_rotmod, F574-2_rotmod, NGC6789_rotmod, UGC00634_rotmod, UGC00891_rotmod, UGC02023_rotmod, UGC05999_rotmod, UGC07232_rotmod, UGC09992_rotmod.

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