

## Research Article

# Density Perturbation and Cosmological Evolution in the Presence of Magnetic Field in $f(R)$ Gravity Models

Samarjit Chakraborty  and Sarbari Guha 

Department of Physics, St. Xavier's College (Autonomous), Kolkata 700016, India

Correspondence should be addressed to Sarbari Guha; srayguha@yahoo.com

Received 16 July 2021; Revised 1 December 2021; Accepted 11 April 2022; Published 23 May 2022

Academic Editor: Cesar A. Vasconcellos

Copyright © 2022 Samarjit Chakraborty and Sarbari Guha. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The publication of this article was funded by SCOAP<sup>3</sup>.

In this paper, we have investigated the density perturbations and cosmological evolution in the FLRW universe in the presence of a cosmic magnetic field, which may be assumed to mimic primordial magnetic fields. Such magnetic fields have sufficient strength to influence galaxy formation and cluster dynamics, thereby leaving an imprint on the CMB anisotropies. We have considered the FLRW universe as a representative of the isotropic cosmological model in the 1 + 3 covariant formalism for  $f(R)$  gravity. The propagation equations have been determined and analyzed, where we have assumed that the magnetic field is aligned uniformly along the  $x$ -direction, resulting in a diagonal shear tensor. Subsequently, the density perturbation evolution equations have been studied, and the results have been interpreted. We have also indicated how these results change in the general relativistic case and briefly mentioned the expected change in higher-order gravity theories.

## 1. Introduction

The study of density perturbation evolution in the presence of a primordial magnetic field (PMF) with higher curvature contributions in the gravitational actions is of considerable importance in determining the physical viability of a cosmological model in any theory of gravity. These PMFs in the early universe are expected to be the origin of the large-scale cosmic magnetic fields. The widespread existence of magnetic fields in the universe [1] possesses sufficient strength to suggest that galaxy formation and cluster dynamics are, to some extent, influenced by magnetic forces. Although large-scale magnetic fields are not expected to survive an epoch of inflation, such fields could also be generated even at the end of inflation or during the subsequent phase transitions [2, 3]. Even though the origin of such magnetic fields may be debated upon [4], their effects on the anisotropies present in the cosmic microwave background (CMB) due to both the electromagnetic and gravitational interactions will provide a better understanding of the early evolutionary phase of the universe.

Even though people initially thought that PMFs did not produce any relevant effect after recombination, later it

was realized that PMFs might have a significant role in several fundamental processes which occurred in the initial  $10^5$  years, e.g., it may have affected the big bang nucleosynthesis, the dynamics of some phase transitions, and baryogenesis [5]. The hypercharge component of PMF has a net helicity (Chern-Simon number), which, using the Abelian anomaly, may have been converted into baryons and leptons. Thus, PMF plays an important role in the production of the matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe [6]. Moreover, cosmic magnetic fields must exist everywhere in our universe. Recent astronomical studies have revealed that the magnetic fields are crucial for the origin and evolution of different astrophysical systems such as solar flares, fast radio bursts, binary systems, Gamma-ray pulsars, magnetars, active galactic nuclei jets, and galaxy-cluster evolution [7–11]. Consequently, different varieties of cosmological processes also can produce relatively high primordial magnetic fields of strength  $10^{-10} - 10^{-9}$  gauss at the redshift  $z \sim 5$  [6]. Recently, the effect of these PMFs on the CMB anisotropies on smaller scales than the mean-free path of the CMB photons has been investigated [12]. The measurements of CMB anisotropies may be used to compare the

predictions of a given cosmological model with the observed values to establish the viability of a chosen model of the universe.

The universe is in a state of accelerated expansion in the current epoch [13, 14]. This observed acceleration is usually addressed by either modifying the Einstein-Hilbert action or by introducing a “dark energy” component in the energy-momentum tensor of matter [15–17]. The simplest dark energy (DE) model which is consistent with the observations is the Lambda cold dark matter ( $\Lambda$ CDM) model. However, the extraordinary fine-tuning necessary for the value of the cosmological constant to be compatible with the observational results led researchers to explore other models including the dynamical DE ones, as well as modified gravity models. The simple version of the modified gravity models is the  $f(R)$  gravity model, where the Einstein-Hilbert action includes higher power terms of the scalar curvature  $R$  [18–21]. The first  $f(R)$  gravity which passes solar tests was proposed in [22]. Several reviews of modified gravity models can be found in literature [23–30].

In [31], the authors have linked the problem of dark energy to the issue of the generation of PMF. They studied the PMF generation during the large-scale structure formation of the universe by coupling the electromagnetic field to an evolving pseudoscalar field which accounts for the dark energy dynamics. Though the origin and composition of DE still remain unresolved, the observational data can be used to test the dynamic property of DE [32]. The study of these dynamic properties can give us crucial information about the PMF and its interaction with the pseudoscalar field. Another interesting aspect of this scenario is that magnetic fields present in the early universe are capable of generating and amplifying baryonic matter density perturbations through the Lorentz force, and the presence of gravitational coupling enables these density perturbations to propagate to the dark matter fluid as well, leading to a significant change not only in the distribution of density fluctuations but also in the structure formation [33].

In 1967, Field and Shepley [34] studied the density perturbations in cosmological models and demonstrated that density perturbations with long wavelengths are unstable for all time. In 1984, Kodama and Sasaki reviewed and reformulated extensively the linear perturbation theory of spatially homogeneous and isotropic universes [35]. Souradeep and Sahni [36] studied the contributions to the observed large-scale anisotropy in the cosmic microwave background radiation (CMBR) arising from gravitational waves and adiabatic density perturbations generated by a common inflationary mechanism in the early universe. They also found that in the inflationary models predicting power-law primordial spectra, i.e.,  $|\delta_k|^2 \propto k^n$ , the relative contributions to the quadrupole anisotropy from gravity waves and scalar density perturbations depend on  $n$ .

Tsagas and Maartens [2] performed a fully relativistic treatment on all the effects on the growth of density perturbations, rotational instabilities, and anisotropic deformation in the density distribution, incorporating the magnetocurvature coupling that arises in a relativistic approach. Marklund et al. [37] investigated the dynamics of electromagnetic fields

in an almost-Friedmann-Robertson-Walker universe using the covariant and gauge-invariant approach of Ellis and Bruni [38]. They have shown that the coupling between gravitational waves and a weak magnetic test field can generate electromagnetic waves. Barrow et al. [39] reviewed the spacetime dynamics in presence of large-scale electromagnetic fields and then considered the effects of the magnetic component on perturbations to a spatially homogeneous and isotropic universe. Gao et al. also studied the other properties of gravity, such as the scattering of Dirac spinors and the scalar fields, which can also be very useful in the study of PMFs [40, 41].

The linear theory of perturbations in a FLRW universe with a cosmological constant was studied by Vale and Lemos [42], and the equations for the evolution of the perturbations were derived in the fully relativistic case. In [43], the Einstein-Maxwell field equations for orthogonal Bianchi  $V$   $I_0$  cosmologies with a  $\gamma$ -law perfect fluid and a pure, homogeneous source-free magnetic field were expressed as an autonomous differential equation in terms of expansion-normalized variables. Pereira et al. [44] described the theory of cosmological perturbations around a homogeneous and anisotropic universe of the Bianchi I type. In [45], the authors extended the standard theory of cosmological perturbations to homogeneous but anisotropic universes using the case of a Bianchi I model, with residual isotropy between two spatial dimensions, which is undergoing complete isotropization at the onset of inflation. Recently in [46], the authors examined the effect of a magnetic field on the growth of cosmological perturbations by developing a mathematical treatment in which a perfect fluid and a uniform magnetic field evolve together in a Bianchi I universe.

In the papers [47, 48], the evolution equations for small perturbations in the metric, energy density, and material velocity for an anisotropic viscous Bianchi I universe were studied. In [49], the authors examined the growth of perturbations in an expanding Bianchi type-I metric dominated by dust and a cosmological constant. Barrow and Hervik [50] investigated the Bianchi type-I brane-worlds with a pure magnetic field filled with a perfect fluid to find new properties of such brane-worlds. Clarkson et al. [51] examined the qualitative properties of the class of spatially homogeneous Bianchi type- $VI_0$  cosmological models containing a perfect fluid with a linear equation of state, a scalar field with an exponential potential, and a uniform cosmic magnetic field, using dynamical systems techniques.

Watanabe et al. [52] investigated the statistical nature of primordial fluctuations from an anisotropic inflation conceptualized by a vector field coupled to an inflation. They found the cross-correlation between the curvature perturbations and gravitational waves, which never occurs in conventional inflation. Bamba et al. [53] demonstrated that the subhorizon approximation in cosmological perturbation theory is not always a good approximation at least in the case of the  $k$ -essence model of dark energy. They showed that the sound speed in these models has a huge influence on the time evolution of the matter density perturbation, and future observations may clarify the differences between the  $\Lambda$ CDM model and the  $k$ -essence model.

Ellis and Mac Callum [54] provided a detailed study of homogeneous cosmological models. In [55], Wainwright and Hsu considered the problem of describing the asymptotic states of orthogonal spatially homogeneous cosmologies, near the big bang and late times. The paper [56] describes the partially locally rotationally symmetric (LRS) perfect fluid cosmologies. In 1997, Elst and Uggla [57] explicitly discussed the dynamical equations of an extended 1 + 3 orthonormal frame approach in the relativistic description of spacetime geometries. In the paper [58], the authors studied the growth of density perturbations in Kantowski-Sachs cosmologies with a positive cosmological constant, using the 1 + 3 and 1 + 1 + 2 covariant formalisms.

In their paper [59], the authors investigated the cosmological dynamics of a uniform magnetic field in the orthogonal spatially homogeneous (OSH) anisotropic Bianchi I universe with viable  $f(R)$  gravity models. They found that there exists an additional fixed point before the emergence of the standard matter epoch, which shows the existence of the primordial magnetic fields and the anisotropy of spacetime before the universe expands to assume isotropic geometry. In [60–62], the authors formulated several versions of  $f(R)$  gravity, and its modified form is consistent with realistic cosmology, which were compatible with solar system tests. Matsumoto [63] investigated the oscillating solutions of the matter density perturbation in  $f(R)$  gravity models using appropriate approximations. It was concluded that the condition  $f_{RR}/f_{RRR} > 0$  helps us to generate a model which yields almost equivalent background evolution to the  $\Lambda$ CDM model but yields different evolution of the matter density perturbation compared to the  $\Lambda$ CDM model.

Amendola and Tsujikawa [64] identified the class of  $f(R)$  dark energy models which have a matter-dominated epoch followed by a late-time acceleration. The representative models that satisfy both cosmological and local gravity constraints take the asymptotic form  $m(r) = C(-r - 1)^p$  with  $p > 1$  as  $r$  approaches  $-1$  where the deviation from a  $\Lambda$ CDM model ( $f = R - \Lambda$ ) is quantified by the function  $m = Rf_{,RR}/f_{,R}$ . In [65], the authors obtained the equations governing the shear evolution in Bianchi spacetimes for general  $f(R)$  theories of gravity. The paper [66] investigated the past evolution of an anisotropic Bianchi I universe in  $R + R^2$  gravity.

An analytic solution for density perturbations in the matter component during the matter-dominated stage was obtained in the paper [67] in terms of hypergeometric functions for a class of viable  $f(R)$  models in which the deviation from the Einstein gravity decreases as an inverse power of the Ricci scalar. An analytical expression for the matter transfer function was also obtained at scales much smaller than the present Hubble scale. The authors in [68] studied the evolution of linear cosmological perturbations in  $f(R)$  models of accelerated expansion with a minimally coupled matter in fourth-order gravitational dynamics. These models predict a testable set of linear phenomena which are accessible with current and future data giving stringent tests of general relativity on cosmological scales.

In the paper [69], the authors obtained field equations in a special  $f(R)$  gravity in the presence of external, linear/non-

linear electromagnetic fields. The paper [70] gave a detailed mathematically well-defined presentation of the covariant and gauge-invariant theory of scalar perturbations of a FLRW universe for fourth-order gravity, where the matter is described by a perfect fluid with a barotropic equation of state. They obtained exact solutions of the perturbations equations for scales much bigger than the Hubble radius and discussed their various interesting features. In [71], the authors studied matter density perturbations in both metric and Palatini formalisms. Considering a general function of the Ricci scalar  $R$ , they derived the equation of matter density perturbations in each case, in a number of gauges, demonstrating that for viable  $f(R)$  models that satisfy cosmological and local gravity constraints (LGC), and matter perturbation equations derived under a subhorizon approximation are valid even for super-Hubble scales provided the oscillating mode (scalaron) does not dominate over the matter-induced mode. Scalar perturbations of the metric for nonlinear  $f(R)$  models have been studied by some authors in the case of the universe at the late stage of its evolution [72]. A review of the investigations on the structure formation in  $f(R)$ -gravity based on the covariant and gauge-invariant approach to scalar perturbations is available in [73].

Maartens and Taylor [74] examined the kinematic and dynamic properties of fluid spacetimes in higher-order gravity and extended the general equations of Ehlers and Ellis governing relativistic fluid dynamics from general relativity (GR) to the higher-order theory. In [75], the authors extended the equations of relativistic fluid dynamics given by Ehlers and Ellis for GR and by Maartens and Taylor for quadratic theories, to generalised  $f(R)$  theories of gravity. The dynamics of OSH Bianchi cosmologies were studied by Goheer et al. in  $R^n$ -gravity [76].

In [77], the cosmological scalar perturbations of standard matter are investigated in the context of extended teleparallel  $f(T)$  gravity theories using the 1 + 3 covariant formalism. The authors concluded that  $f(T)$  models contain a richer set of observationally viable structure growth scenarios that can be tested against observational data and are consistent with currently known features of the large-scale structure power spectrum in the GR and  $\Lambda$ CDM limits. De Felice and Suyama [78] derived the equation of matter density perturbations on subhorizon scales around a flat FLRW background for the general Lagrangian density  $f(R, G)$ , that is, a function of a Ricci scalar  $R$  and a Gauss-Bonnet term  $G$  demonstrating the effective gravitational constant generically scales as distance squared at small distances.

Harko et al. [79] proposed and discussed in detail the modified  $f(R, T)$  theory of gravity, where the gravitational Lagrangian is given by an arbitrary function of the Ricci scalar  $R$  and of the trace of the stress-energy tensor  $R$ . Subsequently, in the paper [80], the authors studied the evolution of scalar cosmological perturbations in the metric formalism in the context of  $f(R, T)$  theories of gravity. They found the complete set of differential equations for the matter density perturbations, where in the case of sub-Hubble modes, the density contrast evolution reduces to a second-order equation. In [81], a class of spatially homogeneous

and anisotropic Bianchi-V massive string models have been studied in a modified  $f(R, T)$  theory of gravity in the presence of a magnetic field. They found that the expanding solution is stable against the perturbation with respect to anisotropic spatial direction.

This work is an extension of the previous works in the  $f(R)$  theory to examine the effect of the magnetic field in the evolution of density perturbation. We find that the effect of the magnetic field is expected as it behaves like an effective magnetized fluid in the matter sector of the action. The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the background equations in 1 + 3 covariant formalisms in the presence of a cosmic magnetic field. The linearized equations are given in Section 3, followed by the subhorizon approximation and ultrarelativistic approximation in Section 4. In Section 5, we have presented the evolution equations in the general relativistic case and other higher-order theories. We end with some discussions of the results obtained and our conclusive statements in Section 6.

## 2. Background Equations in 1 + 3 Covariant Formalisms in the Presence of Magnetic Field in $f(R)$ Theory

Let us consider the action for the  $f(R)$  gravity model in the following form [63].

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} [R + f(R)] + S_{\text{matter}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $f(R)$  is an arbitrary function of the scalar curvature  $R$ , which represents the deviation from the Einstein gravity. Here,  $\kappa^2 = 8\pi G = 1/M_{pl}^2$ ,  $G$  being the gravitational constant,  $M_{pl}$  is the reduced Planck mass, and  $S_{\text{matter}}$  is the matter part of the action. We want to point out that contrary to the popularly used functional form (i.e.,  $f(R)$ ), we have used this decomposed version  $R + f(R)$  in the action. This choice of the  $f(R)$  function helps us to keep track of the curvature terms in the equations, and we can quickly derive the corresponding equations for GR by simply setting  $f(R) = 0$ . This is also in conformity with the functional form of the action in the Starobinsky model where the function is  $R + \alpha R^2$ . According to our choice,  $f(R) = \alpha R^2$ . This is only for mathematical convenience; the physical interpretation does not get affected by it.

Varying the above action with respect to the metric  $g_{ab}$ , and after some manipulations (see standard literature on  $f(R)$  gravity), the gravitational field equation can be reduced to the following form:

$$R_{ab} = \frac{1}{(1+f_R)} \left( \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} (R + f(R)) - (g_{ab} g^{cd} - g_a^c g_b^d) S_{cd} + T_{ab} \right), \quad (2)$$

where  $S_{ab} = \nabla_a \nabla_b (1 + f_R)$ .

Let us define the energy-momentum tensor  $T_{ab}$  as

$$T_{ab} = \rho u_a u_b + p h_{ab} + Q_a u_b + Q_b u_a + \Pi_{ab}, \quad (3)$$

where  $h_{ab} = g_{ab} + u_a u_b$  is the induced metric, which is associated with the spatial hypersurface. The four-velocity given by  $u^a = (1, 0, 0, 0)$  is orthogonal to  $h_{ab}$  (i.e.,  $h_{ab} u^a = 0$ ). Moreover,  $Q_a$  denotes the energy flux such that  $Q_a u^a = 0$ , and the symmetric trace-free anisotropic pressure is denoted by  $\Pi_{ab}$ . Here,  $\Pi_a^a = 0$  and  $\Pi_{ab} u^a = 0$  are all relative to  $u^a$  [65]. Now, let us consider a uniform magnetic field, so that electromagnetic contributions will be present in the energy-momentum tensor. Consequently, the energy-momentum tensor in (3) can be decomposed into two parts as the following:

$$T_{ab} = T_{ab}^{PF} + T_{ab}^{EM}, \quad (4)$$

where  $T_{ab}^{PF}$  is the energy-momentum tensor of the uncharged matter assumed to be represented by a perfect fluid, and therefore, it can be expressed using  $u^a$  as the following:

$$T_{ab}^{PF} = \rho_m u_a u_b + p_m h_{ab}. \quad (5)$$

In order to know the full functional expression of the energy-momentum tensor, we must also have the expression of the contribution responsible for the electromagnetic interactions (in this case a uniform magnetic field). Consequently,  $T_{ab}^{EM}$  is the energy-momentum tensor for the Maxwell field, which is given by

$$T_{ab}^{EM} = F_{ac} F_b^c - \frac{1}{4} g_{ab} F_{cd} F^{cd}, \quad (6)$$

where  $F_{ab}$  is the field strength and defined by the following expression:

$$F_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} u_{[a} E_{b]} + \eta_{abcd} H^c u^d. \quad (7)$$

Here,  $E_a$  and  $H_a$  are the electric and magnetic fields, respectively. In this work, we will assume the energy-momentum tensor of the Maxwell field to be a pure magnetic case. For simplicity of calculations, let us assume that the uniform magnetic field is aligned in the  $x$ -direction only. Therefore, we can take the magnetic fields with components as  $H_a = (0, \tilde{H}, 0, 0)$  [43].

We can treat the energy-momentum tensor of the Maxwell fields as analogous to the case of a perfect fluid [50], having an expression described by the following:

$$T_{ab}^{EM} = \rho_{EM} u_a u_b + p_{EM} h_{ab} + \Pi_{ab}, \quad (8)$$

where the energy density of the electromagnetic field is  $\rho_{EM} = 1/2 \tilde{H}^2$ , the pressure is given by  $p_{EM} = 1/6 \tilde{H}^2$ , and  $\Pi_{ab}$  is given by

$$\Pi_{ab} = \frac{1}{3} H^2 h_{ab} - H_a H_b. \quad (9)$$

The quantity  $H^2 \equiv H_a H^a = \tilde{H}^2$  is the magnitude of magnetic fields expressed in terms of the field strength.

As the energy-momentum tensor of the Maxwell field is trace-free ( $g^{ab} T_{ab}^{EM} = T^{EM} = 0$ ), the energy density  $\rho$  and the pressure  $p$  can be decomposed into the matter and the magnetic parts as the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \rho_{PF} + \rho_{EM}, & \rho_{PF} &= \rho_m, & \rho_{EM} &= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{H}^2, \\ p &= p_{PF} + p_{EM}, & p_{PF} &= p_m, & p_{EM} &= \frac{1}{6} \tilde{H}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Now, we will describe the propagation equations [54–57] for the  $f(R)$  gravity in 1 + 3 covariant formalism. The 1 + 3 orthogonally spatially homogeneous formalism uses the fluid velocity as time-like vector fields which orthogonalize along with the spatial vector fields. We will be assuming a LRS geometry on the spacetime, where the spatial vector fields span the space-like hypersurface along with a preferred spatial direction. As there is local rotational symmetry, the spatial vectors remain invariant under the rotation of the preferred spatial axis (the  $x$ -direction, parallel to our chosen magnetic field). Using our previous expression for the Ricci tensor in Equation (2), we can always split [65, 75]  $R_{ab}$  into the following forms:

$$R = (1 + f_R)^{-1} (T + 2f - 3S), \quad (11)$$

$$R_{ab} u^a u^b = (1 + f_R)^{-1} \left( T_{ab} u^a u^b - \frac{1}{2} f + h^{ab} S_{ab} \right), \quad (12)$$

$$R_{ab} u^a h_c^b = (1 + f_R)^{-1} (S_{ab} u^a h_c^b - q_c), \quad (13)$$

$$R_{ab} h_c^a h_d^b = (1 + f_R)^{-1} \left( \Pi_{cd} - \left( p + \frac{1}{2} f + S \right) h_{cd} + S_{ab} h_c^a h_d^b \right), \quad (14)$$

and similarly, for the  $S_{ab}$  the same decomposition can be done as

$$S = -f'_R (\ddot{R} + \Theta \dot{R}) - f_R'' \dot{R}^2, \quad (15)$$

$$S_{ab} u^a u^b = f_R' \ddot{R} + f_R'' \dot{R}^2, \quad (16)$$

$$S_{ab} h^{ab} = -f_R' \Theta \dot{R}. \quad (17)$$

An explicit study of the 1 + 3 covariant analysis in the  $f(R)$  gravity models can be found in Refs. [65, 76]. Following the above analysis (using (17)), we obtain the Raychaudhuri equation as given in the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\Theta} + \frac{1}{3} \Theta^2 + 2\Sigma^2 + \frac{1}{(1 + f_R)} \left( \rho - \frac{1}{2} f + h^{ab} S_{ab} \right) &= 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\Theta} \\ + \frac{1}{3} \Theta^2 + 2\Sigma^2 + \frac{1}{(1 + f_R)} \left( \rho - \frac{1}{2} f - f_R' \Theta \dot{R} \right) &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

and subsequently, we take the first integral of the above Equation (18) to get the Friedmann equation in the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} \Theta^2 - \Sigma^2 - \frac{1}{(1 + f_R)} \left( \rho + 3p + f - 3S + 2h^{ab} S_{ab} \right) &= 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \Theta^2 \\ - \Sigma^2 - \frac{1}{(1 + f_R)} \left( \rho + \frac{1}{2} ((1 + f_R)R - f) - f_R' \Theta \dot{R} \right) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

A very important thing to note here is that, both in (18) and (19), the effect of the magnetic field is present via the parameters  $\rho$  and  $p$  of the effective cosmic fluid, influencing the evolution of the universe via the rate of expansion and the rate of Ricci scalar. Moreover, the shear propagation equation is given as follows:

$$\dot{\Sigma}_{ab} + \Theta \Sigma_{ab} = \frac{1}{(1 + f_R)} \left( \pi_{ab} - f_R' \dot{R} \Sigma_{ab} \right), \quad (20)$$

where  $\Theta \equiv \Theta_{ab} h^{ab}$  is the rate of volume expansion,  $\Sigma^2 \equiv 1/2 \Sigma_{ab} \Sigma^{ab}$  is the magnitude of the shear tensor  $\Sigma_{ab}$  (with  $\Sigma_{ab} = \Theta_{ab} - 1/3 h_{ab} \Theta$ ,  $\Sigma_a^a = 0$ , and  $\Sigma_{ab} u^a = 0$ ).

We know that during structure formation, the shear plays a very important role. Therefore, the evolution of the shear tensor is very crucial, and the effect of the magnetic field in the evolution of the shear tensor is very much evident from the above Equation (20). The magnetic field is affecting the structure formation via the anisotropic pressure like term  $\Pi_{ab}$ , which directly depends on the magnetic field strength.

Now, we decompose the tetrad field into the orthonormal frame according to [56, 57]. Here, we align the frame in such a way so that  $\mathbf{e}_0 = u = \partial/\partial t$ , where  $u$  is the fluid vector field, and the spatial triad  $\{\mathbf{e}_a\}$  spans the tangent space. The commutation relationship between the vectors is

$$[\mathbf{e}_a, \mathbf{e}_b] = \gamma_{ab}^c \mathbf{e}_c. \quad (21)$$

Here, the purely spatial components,  $\gamma_{ab}^c$ , are being decomposed into an object  $a_a$ , and a symmetric object  $n_{ab}$  as follows:

$$\gamma_{bc}^a = 2a_{[b} \delta_{c]}^a + \epsilon_{bcd} n^{da}, \quad (22)$$

where  $\epsilon_{abc}$  is the totally antisymmetric 3D permutation tensor. It is to be noted that we have the algebraic constraint  $n_b^a \Sigma_c^b = \Sigma_b^a n_c^b$ , and using this freedom [43, 51], we can simultaneously diagonalize  $\Sigma_{ab}$  and  $n_{ab}$  as the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{ab} &= \text{diag} (\Sigma_{11}, \Sigma_{22}, \Sigma_{33}) \equiv \text{diag} (\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3), & \& \quad n_{ab} \\ &= \text{diag} (n_1, n_2, n_3). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

There is also another constraint, which is  $n_{ab} H^b = 0$ . For the sake of simplicity, we can always align the direction of

the magnetic field along with that of the shear eigenvector. Therefore, our shear propagation equation gets diagonalized and reduces to a vector equation from a tensor equation. This can be seen in the following.

$$\dot{\Sigma}_a + \Theta \Sigma_a = \frac{1}{(1+f_R)} \left( \Pi_a - f_R' \dot{R} \Sigma_a \right), \quad (24)$$

where the analogous anisotropic magnetic pressure becomes  $\Pi_a \equiv \Pi_{aa}$ , and  $\Pi_{aa}$  is the diagonal element of the  $\Pi_{ab}$  tensor.

Using the conservation of energy-momentum tensor along with the source-free of the Maxwell field, we obtain [43] the propagation equation of matter parts described as follows:

$$\dot{\rho}_m = -(1+w)\rho_m \Theta, \quad (25)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{H}} = -\frac{2}{3} \Theta \tilde{H} + \Sigma_1 \tilde{H} = -\frac{2}{3} \Theta \tilde{H} - 2(\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3) \tilde{H}. \quad (26)$$

In order to emphasize the effect of the magnetic field on the entire dynamics of the universe, we present another useful relation among the Ricci curvature and the Raychaudhuri variables. With the help of the Raychaudhuri equation (18) and the Friedmann equations (19), we can obtain the following relation as

$$R = 2\dot{\Theta} + \frac{4}{3}\Theta^2 + 2\Sigma^2. \quad (27)$$

Note that the magnetic field is not visible in the equation, but from the Raychaudhuri equation, it is evident that the term  $\dot{\Theta}$  is being influenced by the magnetic field, i.e., not only the structure formation but even the rate of expansion of the universe is also influenced by the magnetic field. Therefore, the role of the magnetic field in the evolution of the universe cannot be understated. It is to be noted that we are using the isotropic FLRW spacetime as the background with an anisotropic magnetic field in order to closely mimic an almost isotropic magnetized universe without magnetocurvature coupling. We are not addressing specifically the exact anisotropic magnetized solutions of the Einstein-Maxwell system. This is done for mathematical convenience where we have attributed the anisotropy not to the background spacetime but to the magnetic field. Therefore, this present study deals with isotropic spacetimes having magnetic field anisotropy in  $f(R)$  theories, which may lead to anisotropic effects. We do so because we want to study the effects of magnetized background on the density perturbations in such cases. In the subsequent sections, we have shown how the presence of such magnetic field affects the cosmological evolution and how it affects the density perturbation.

### 3. Linearized Equations in 1 + 3 Covariant Formalisms in the Presence of the Magnetic Field

In order to see the effect of magnetic fields on the density perturbation, we will consider the spatially flat Friedmann-Lemaitre-Robertson-Walker (FLRW) metric which is given in the following form:

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \left( d\eta^2 - \sum_{i=1}^3 dx^i dx^i \right). \quad (28)$$

Consequently, we express the Friedmann-Lemaitre equations in the following way:

$$\frac{3\mathcal{H}'}{a^2} (1+f_R) - \frac{1}{2}(R+f) - \frac{3\mathcal{H}}{a^2} f_R' = -\kappa^2 \rho, \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} \left( \mathcal{H}' + 2\mathcal{H}^2 \right) (1+f_R) - \frac{1}{2}(R+f) - \frac{1}{a^2} \left( \mathcal{H} f_R' + f_R'' \right) = \kappa^2 w \rho, \quad (30)$$

where the Ricci tensor is given by  $R = 6a^{-2}(\mathcal{H}' + \mathcal{H}^2)$  and the derivative of the  $f(R)$  function with respect to  $R$  is being expressed as  $f_R \equiv df(R)/dR$ . Here, the prime represents the differentiation with respect to conformal time  $\eta$ . Also, the energy density of the matter is given by  $\rho$ , which is coming from the variation of  $S_{\text{matter}}$ , and  $w$  is the equation of state parameter defined by  $w = p/\rho$ . The Hubble rate with respect to conformal time is expressed by  $\mathcal{H}$  which is defined by the relation  $\mathcal{H} \equiv a'/a$ . The equation of continuity can be written as follows:

$$\rho' + 3(1+w)\mathcal{H}\rho = 0. \quad (31)$$

Finally, the Friedmann-Lemaitre equations along with the continuity equation form the background equations of the Universe.

In order to find the perturbation equations for matter density, we begin with the FLRW metric in the Newtonian gauge:

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \left[ (1+2\Phi) d\eta^2 - (1+2\Psi) \sum_{i=1}^3 dx^i dx^i \right]. \quad (32)$$

Moreover, the elements of the linearized Einstein equation in the Fourier space (i.e.,  $(00)$ ,  $(ii)$ ,  $(0i) = (i0)$ , and  $(ij)$ ,  $i \neq j$  components) are represented, respectively, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (1+f_R) \left\{ -k^2(\Phi + \Psi) - 3\mathcal{H}(\Phi' + \Psi') + (3\mathcal{H}' - 6\mathcal{H}^2)\Phi - 3\mathcal{H}'\Psi \right\} \\ + f_R' \left( -9\mathcal{H}\Phi + 3\mathcal{H}'\Psi - 3\Psi' \right) = \kappa^2 \rho a^2 \delta. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

This equation involves only the first derivative in

conformal time. Next, we have

$$(1+f_R)\left\{\Phi''+\Psi''+3\mathcal{H}(\Phi'+\Psi')\right\}+3\mathcal{H}'\Phi+\left(\mathcal{H}'+2\mathcal{H}^2\right)\Psi\left\}+f_R'\left(3\mathcal{H}\Phi-\mathcal{H}\Psi+3\Phi'\right)+f_R'(3\Phi-\Psi)=c_s^2\kappa^2\rho a^2\delta.\quad(34)$$

Interestingly, this equation involves second derivatives in conformal time along with the first derivatives. Then, we have

$$(1+f_R)\left\{\Phi'+\Psi'+\mathcal{H}(\Phi+\Psi)\right\}+f_R'(2\Phi-\Psi)=-\kappa^2\rho a^2(1+w)v.\quad(35)$$

This equation also involves first derivatives in conformal time, and finally, we have the expression involving a double derivative in  $R$  (unlike the previous three where we have  $f_R$ ):

$$\Phi-\Psi-\frac{2f_{RR}}{a^2(1+f_R)}\left\{3\Psi''+6(\mathcal{H}'+\mathcal{H}^2)\Phi+3\mathcal{H}(\Phi'+3\Psi')-k^2(\Phi-2\Psi)\right\}=0.\quad(36)$$

Here, the sound speed is defined by  $c_s^2\equiv\delta\rho/\delta\rho$ , and the matter density perturbation is expressed as  $\delta\equiv\delta\rho/\rho$ . Next, we perturb the equation of continuity,  $\nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu}=0$ , and we have the following relations:

$$3\Psi'(1+w)-\delta'+3\mathcal{H}(w-c_s^2)\delta+k^2(1+w)v=0,\quad(37)$$

$$\Phi+\frac{c_s^2}{1+w}\delta+v'+\mathcal{H}v(1-3w)=0.\quad(38)$$

#### 4. Subhorizon Approximation and Ultrarelativistic Approximation in the Presence of Magnetic Field

In this section, we derive the differential equation of the matter density perturbation in the subhorizon approximation. Firstly, let us assume the quasistatic approximation, i. e.,  $\partial/\partial\eta\sim\mathcal{H}$ . We also need to take into consideration the small-scale approximation, which is given by  $\mathcal{H}\ll k$ . Therefore, in the subhorizon approximation, we combine these two conditions to have  $\partial/\partial\eta\sim\mathcal{H}\ll k$ . Next, we apply subhorizon approximation to the linearized Einstein equations in the Fourier space to deduce the equation of the matter density perturbation. Necessary precautions regarding this problem were discussed in detail in the paper [63].

Unlike in the case of the exact calculations, the procedure to derive the equation of the matter density perturbation is not unique in the approximated calculations. We follow the process recommended in [63], and using the limit  $|f_{RR}|k^2/a^2\ll 1$ , we get the evolution equation of the density

perturbation as the following:

$$\frac{\delta\rho''}{\rho}+\left(\mathcal{H}-\frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right)\left[\left(\frac{\delta\rho_B}{\rho}\right)+\left(\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho}\right)\right]-\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho}\left(\frac{\rho''}{\rho}+\frac{3a^2\Omega_m}{2(1+f_R)}\right)=0.\quad(39)$$

The above equation can be decomposed into the form:

$$\left(\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho}\right)+\mathcal{H}\left(\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho}\right)-\frac{3a^2\Omega_m}{2(1+f_R)}\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho}+\mathbf{O}_B=0.\quad(40)$$

Now, if we take the approximation of a weak magnetic field compared to the matter contribution, i. e.,  $\rho_m\gg\rho_B$ , then the total energy density can be approximated as  $\rho\sim\rho_m$ . This transforms the above evolution equation into the following expression:

$$\delta_m''+\mathcal{H}\delta_m'-\frac{3a^2\Omega_m}{2(1+f_R)}\delta_m+\mathbf{O}_B=0,\quad(41)$$

where  $\mathbf{O}_B$  is given by

$$\mathbf{O}_B\equiv\frac{\tilde{H}}{\rho}\delta\tilde{H}''+\frac{\delta\tilde{H}'}{\rho}\left[2\tilde{H}'+\left(\mathcal{H}-\frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right)\tilde{H}\right]+\frac{\delta\tilde{H}}{\rho}\left[\tilde{H}''+\left(\tilde{H}'-\frac{\tilde{H}\rho'}{\rho}\right)\left(\mathcal{H}-\frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right)-\tilde{H}\left(\frac{\rho''}{\rho}+\frac{3a^2\Omega_m}{2(1+f_R)}\right)\right].\quad(42)$$

The expression in (41) represents the density perturbation equation in a weak magnetic field. The higher contribution from the magnetic field is enclosed in the term  $\mathbf{O}_B$ . We note that in absence of the magnetic field our result in Equation (41) reduces to the density perturbation equation obtained in [63], thereby extending their results to a universe dominated by a magnetic field.

Similarly, when  $|f_{RR}|k^2/a^2\gg 1$ , we have the following equation by using the subhorizon approximation:

$$\delta_m''+\mathcal{H}\delta_m'-\frac{2a^2\Omega_m}{(1+f_R)}\delta_m+\tilde{\mathbf{O}}_B=0,\quad(43)$$

where similarly, the magnetic contribution  $\tilde{\mathbf{O}}_B$  is given by

$$\tilde{\mathbf{O}}_B\equiv\frac{\tilde{H}}{\rho}\delta\tilde{H}''+\frac{\delta\tilde{H}'}{\rho}\left[2\tilde{H}'+\left(\mathcal{H}-\frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right)\tilde{H}\right]+\frac{\delta\tilde{H}}{\rho}\left[\tilde{H}''+\left(\tilde{H}'-\frac{\tilde{H}\rho'}{\rho}\right)\left(\mathcal{H}-\frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right)-\tilde{H}\left(\frac{\rho''}{\rho}+\frac{2a^2\Omega_m}{(1+f_R)}\right)\right].\quad(44)$$

Therefore, in both regimes, we recover the expression of the density perturbation equation for a nonmagnetic case discussed in [63]. It may be noted that both  $\mathbf{O}_B$  and  $\tilde{\mathbf{O}}_B$  are of the second-order in  $\delta\tilde{H}$  and depend inversely on the total energy density, i. e., the larger the matter contribution is, the smaller the magnetic contribution is. It is as if the

magnetic contributions are evolving side by side depending on the fluctuations in the magnetic field strength, although one must notice that these are not completely independent of the matter part as there are coupling terms present in both the cases.

We know that oscillating solutions cannot be obtained by subhorizon approximation, and therefore, we employ the ultrarelativistic approximation, i.e.,  $\partial/\partial\eta \sim k$ , and small-scale approximation  $\mathcal{H} \ll k$ , instead. We will only briefly describe how the ultrarelativistic approximation can be done in the presence of a uniform magnetic field. In short, we say that to obtain the equation of  $\delta$ , we first assume a relation  $\Phi \approx -\Psi$  from the leading terms of Equation (34), and using Equation (36), we arrive at the following:

$$\Psi + \frac{3f_{RR}}{a^2(1+f_R)} (\Psi'' + k^2\Psi) \approx 0. \quad (45)$$

Now, if we assume the condition  $|f_{RR}|k^2/a^2 \ll 1$ , then the  $f(R)$  gravity models which satisfy such a condition do not possess oscillating solutions of  $\Psi$  and  $\delta$  of the type  $\sim e^{ik\eta}$ . But if we consider  $|f_{RR}|k^2/a^2 \gg 1$ , then  $\Psi$  satisfies the equation,  $\Psi'' + k^2\Psi \approx 0$ , and the general solutions are of the form:

$$\Psi = \alpha_1 e^{-ik\eta} + \alpha_2 e^{ik\eta}, \quad (46)$$

where  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  are integration constants. Consequently, we can combine Equations (37) and (38) to obtain a relation between  $\delta$  and  $\Psi$ , as  $\delta'' \approx 2\Psi''$ . Finally, we can compute the general solutions of  $\delta$  of the form:

$$\delta = 2\alpha_1 e^{-ik\eta} + 2\alpha_2 e^{ik\eta} + \alpha_3 \eta + \alpha_4, \quad (47)$$

where  $\alpha_3$  and  $\alpha_4$  are integration constants. To understand the effect of the magnetic field on these oscillating solutions, we need to analyze these equations without approximations. Moreover, the behavior of the oscillating solutions cannot be determined only by the leading order terms. We will be dealing with such issues in our future works.

## 5. Evolution Equations in the General Relativistic Case and Other Higher-Order Theories

We now derive the density perturbation evolution equation in a general relativistic scenario where we can treat it as a special case of our more general result by substituting  $f(R) = 0$  in (1) and subsequent equations. Therefore, from (40), we obtain the GR case

$$\left(\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho}\right) + \mathcal{H}\left(\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho}\right) - \frac{3a^2\Omega_m}{2}\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho} + \mathbf{O}_B^{\text{GR}} = 0. \quad (48)$$

Note that the higher curvature terms are absent in (48) unlike (40). Consequently, with appropriate approximations mentioned at the beginning of this section, Equation (48)

can be expressed as follows:

$$\delta_m'' + \mathcal{H}\delta_m' - \frac{3}{2}a^2\Omega_m\delta_m + \mathbf{O}_B^{\text{GR}} = 0, \quad (49)$$

where  $\mathbf{O}_B^{\text{GR}}$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{O}_B^{\text{GR}} \equiv & \frac{\tilde{H}}{\rho}\delta\tilde{H}'' + \frac{\delta\tilde{H}'}{\rho}\left[2\tilde{H}' + \left(\mathcal{H} - \frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right)\tilde{H}\right] \\ & + \frac{\delta\tilde{H}}{\rho}\left[\tilde{H}'' + \left(\tilde{H}' - \frac{\tilde{H}\rho'}{\rho}\right)\left(\mathcal{H} - \frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right) - \tilde{H}\left(\frac{\rho''}{\rho} + \frac{3a^2\Omega_m}{2}\right)\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

Similarly in the subhorizon approximation, Equation (43) becomes

$$\delta_m'' + \mathcal{H}\delta_m' - 2a^2\Omega_m\delta_m + \tilde{\mathbf{O}}_B^{\text{GR}} = 0, \quad (51)$$

where the magnetic contribution  $\tilde{\mathbf{O}}_B^{\text{GR}}$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{O}}_B^{\text{GR}} \equiv & \frac{\tilde{H}}{\rho}\delta\tilde{H}'' + \frac{\delta\tilde{H}'}{\rho}\left[2\tilde{H}' + \left(\mathcal{H} - \frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right)\tilde{H}\right] \\ & + \frac{\delta\tilde{H}}{\rho}\left[\tilde{H}'' + \left(\tilde{H}' - \frac{\tilde{H}\rho'}{\rho}\right)\left(\mathcal{H} - \frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right) - \tilde{H}\left(\frac{\rho''}{\rho} + 2a^2\Omega_m\right)\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

We can see that in (49) and (51), the effect of higher curvature is absent as opposed to (41) and (43), and the equations reduce to the standard density perturbation equations with the magnetic terms denoted by  $\mathbf{O}_B^{\text{GR}}$  and  $\tilde{\mathbf{O}}_B^{\text{GR}}$ . We can easily check that if we switch off the magnetic field, our density perturbation equation reduces to the standard form in general relativity without any magnetic field.

Finally, it may be noted that our results can be extended to other higher-order variations of gravity like  $R^n$  gravity, and the evolution equations will change accordingly. For example, the evolution of density perturbation is then given by the following equation:

$$\delta_m'' + \mathcal{H}\delta_m' - \frac{3a^2\Omega_m}{2nR^{n-1}}\delta_m + \mathbf{O}_B^{\text{R}^n} = 0, \quad (53)$$

where  $\mathbf{O}_B^{\text{R}^n}$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{O}_B^{\text{R}^n} \equiv & \frac{\tilde{H}}{\rho}\delta\tilde{H}'' + \frac{\delta\tilde{H}'}{\rho}\left[2\tilde{H}' + \left(\mathcal{H} - \frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right)\tilde{H}\right] \\ & + \frac{\delta\tilde{H}}{\rho}\left[\tilde{H}'' + \left(\tilde{H}' - \frac{\tilde{H}\rho'}{\rho}\right)\left(\mathcal{H} - \frac{2\rho'}{\rho}\right) - \tilde{H}\left(\frac{\rho''}{\rho} + \frac{3a^2\Omega_m}{2nR^{n-1}}\right)\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

For  $n = 1$ , the above equations reduce to GR. For any other value of  $n$ , appropriate equations can be obtained.

## 6. Discussions and Conclusions

In this paper, we have studied the evolution of the modes of the density perturbations in the universe in presence of a cosmic magnetic field. The occurrence of a primordial magnetic field (PMF) in the universe is unavoidable, and it has a myriad of effects on the cosmological scenario. The stress-energy tensor of the PMF can induce additional metric perturbations, besides the primordial curvature perturbations, and also its Lorentz force affects the motion of primordial plasma. Small-scale PMFs can produce fluctuations in the baryon density field, which can affect the CMB anisotropy. Therefore, we have studied the effect of such magnetic fields on the density perturbation evolution in  $f(R)$  gravity models, i.e., in the presence of dark energy or higher curvature gravitational theories, to see whether their coexistence is physically viable, in other words, whether the evolutionary consequences are realistic or not.

Here, we have introduced a uniform magnetic field in order to approximate the effect of PMF. We have shown that, when the primordial magnetic field aligns with the preferred spatial direction of the LRS spacetime, it diagonalizes the shear tensor, making the shear propagation equation simpler. The effect of this PMF on the Raychaudhuri equation and other evolution equations of cosmological variables has also been analyzed. Consequently, we have demonstrated the role of the PMF in structure formation. We have also found that in the subhorizon approximation, our results on scalar density perturbation conform to that of Matsu-moto [63] in the appropriate limits, validating our results. We found that the density perturbations have an almost separate component for the magnetic field contributions in the weak-field limit. Further, the more the matter dominates over the magnetic field energy contributions, the weaker the contribution of the magnetic field perturbations on the density perturbation sector, which is a viable physical feature. This kind of approximation is possible for weak magnetic field limits, i.e., when the source of the magnetic field is weak or it is far away from the system, which is a viable approximation for the large-scale study of the universe as a whole. Therefore, this is not applicable to the study of local magnetized systems in the  $f(R)$  gravity.

It is to be noted that the coupling between curvature and magnetic field in the action itself is very important for the generation of a primordial magnetic field in the  $R^n$  gravity, but we must clarify that in our case that we have not considered any coupling as such, i.e., we are not interested in the origin of the PMF as such but in the effect of it on density perturbation evolution in the weak-field limit. In such a case, PMF is acting like any other cosmic or astrophysical magnetic field except that the strength of the field is very weak, and that is why our approximations holds true.

This study creates the ground work for the future studies of PMF in higher-order gravity theories. The robustness of the result comes from the reproducibility of the previous theoretical results. It also shows that for higher-order gravities, the contribution of the magnetic term increases. It is clear from our analysis that the magnetic contribution is increasing steadily from GR to  $f(R)$  and subsequently to  $R^n$ , i.e.,  $\mathbf{O}_B^{\text{GR}} < \mathbf{O}_B < \mathbf{O}_B^{\text{R}^n}$ , showing increasing interplay between the magnetic

field and baryons. This effect will surely get amplified further if the coupling term between curvature and the magnetic field is taken into account. Consequently, this will have a significant impact on structure formation and will affect the temperature-polarization anisotropies correlation in CMBR. The effect of the magnetic field energy on the expansion of the universe cannot be neglected either. Therefore, density perturbations in presence of PMF will affect the formation of cosmic defects. It can also influence the baryon to photon ratio and the relic neutrino temperature. Other astrophysical events like the amplified effect of PMF on the scattering of Dirac spinors around rotating spheroids may also occur. The presence of magnetic field will change the scattering cross-section and different gravity theories, say in the  $R^n$  gravity, so it should be measurably different when we also consider the presence of amplified PMF in the reheating epoch.

Similar analysis can be done following the argument of [63] for oscillating solutions in the ultrarelativistic regime, but such investigations will be carried out in our future work. A detailed unapproximated analysis is required for such cases. In conclusion, our work gives an approximate analysis of the density perturbation evolution in the presence of a weak uniform PMF for the  $f(R)$  gravity and for other higher-order gravity theories related to it. Our study not only extends the findings of Matsu-moto on the density perturbation evolution but also demonstrates how the interplay between the magnetic field and density perturbations increases with higher-order curvature terms in gravity theories.

## Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during this study.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

## Acknowledgments

SC is grateful to CSIR, Government of India, for providing junior research fellowship. SC also thanks Sucheta Datta for sharing some references during the initial part of this work. SG acknowledges IUCAA, India, for an associateship and CSIR, Government of India, for approving the major research project No. 03 (1446)/18/EMR-II. This work was conceptualized during the online program Physics of the Early Universe—An Online Precursor (code: ICTS/peu2020/08).

## References

- [1] P. P. Kronberg, "Extragalactic magnetic fields," *Reports on Progress in Physics*, vol. 57, no. 4, pp. 325–382, 1994.
- [2] C. G. Tsagas and R. Maartens, "Magnetized cosmological perturbations," *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 61, no. 8, p. 083519, 2000.
- [3] T. Vachaspati, "Magnetic fields from cosmological phase transitions," *Physics Letters B*, vol. 265, no. 3–4, pp. 258–261, 1991.
- [4] T. Vachaspati, "Progress on cosmological magnetic fields," *Reports on progress in physics*, vol. 84, no. 7, article 074901, 2021.

- [5] H. R. Rubinstein, "Magnetic fields in the early universe," *Nuclear Physics B-Proceedings Supplements*, vol. 35, pp. 58–61, 1994.
- [6] D. Grasso and H. R. Rubinstein, "Magnetic fields in the early universe," *Physics Reports*, vol. 348, no. 3, pp. 163–266, 2001.
- [7] Z.-F. Gao, N. Wang, Y. Xu, H. Shan, and X.-D. Li, "The effects of superhigh magnetic fields on the equations of state of neutron stars," *Astronomische Nachrichten*, vol. 336, no. 8-9, pp. 866–870, 2015.
- [8] Z.-F. Gao, N. Wang, H. Shan, X.-D. Li, and W. Wang, "The dipole magnetic field and spin-down evolutions of the high braking index pulsar PSR J1640–4631," *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 849, no. 1, p. 19, 2017.
- [9] H. Wang, Z.-F. Gao, H.-Y. Jia, N. Wang, and X.-D. Li, "Estimation of electrical conductivity and magnetization parameter of neutron star crusts and applied to the high-braking-index pulsar PSR J1640-4631," *Universe*, vol. 6, no. 5, p. 63, 2020.
- [10] Z.-L. Deng, Z.-F. Gao, X.-D. Li, and Y. Shao, "On the formation of PSR J1640+2224: a neutron star born massive?," *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 892, no. 1, p. 4, 2020.
- [11] Z.-L. Deng, X.-D. Li, Z.-F. Gao, and Y. Shao, "Evolution of LMXBs under different magnetic braking prescriptions," *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 909, no. 2, p. 174, 2021.
- [12] T. Minoda, K. Ichiki, and H. Tashiro, "Small-scale CMB anisotropies induced by the primordial magnetic fields," *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, vol. 2021, 93 pages, 2021.
- [13] A. G. Riess, A. V. Filippenko, P. Challis et al., "Observational evidence from supernovae for an accelerating universe and a cosmological constant," *Astronomy Journal*, vol. 116, no. 3, pp. 1009–1038, 1998.
- [14] S. Perlmutter, G. Aldering, G. Goldhaber et al., "Measurements of  $\Omega$  and  $\Lambda$  from 42 high-redshift supernovae," *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 517, no. 2, pp. 565–586, 1999.
- [15] P. J. E. Peebles and B. Ratra, "The cosmological constant and dark energy," *Reviews of Modern Physics*, vol. 75, no. 2, pp. 559–606, 2003.
- [16] T. Padmanabhan, "Cosmological constant—the weight of the vacuum," *Physics Reports*, vol. 380, no. 5-6, pp. 235–320, 2003.
- [17] E. J. Copeland, M. Sami, and S. Tsujikawa, "DYNAMICS OF DARK ENERGY," *International Journal of Modern Physics D: Gravitation; Astrophysics and Cosmology*, vol. 15, no. 11, pp. 1753–1935, 2006.
- [18] H. A. Buchdahl, "Non-linear lagrangians and cosmological theory," *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 150, no. 1, pp. 1–8, 1970.
- [19] A. A. Starobinsky, "A new type of isotropic cosmological models without singularity," *Physics Letters B*, vol. 91, no. 1, pp. 99–102, 1980.
- [20] S. Capozziello, "CURVATURE QUINTESSENCE," *International Journal of Modern Physics D: Gravitation; Astrophysics and Cosmology*, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 483–491, 2002.
- [21] S. M. Carroll, D. Vikram, M. Trodden, and M. S. Turner, "Is cosmic speed-up due to new gravitational physics," *Physical Review D*, vol. 70, no. 4, p. 043528, 2004.
- [22] S. Nojiri and S. D. Odintsov, "Modified gravity with negative and positive powers of curvature: unification of inflation and cosmic acceleration," *Physical Review D*, vol. 68, no. 12, p. 123512, 2003.
- [23] S. Nojiri and S. D. Odintsov, "Introduction to modified gravity and gravitational alternative for dark energy," *International Journal of Geometric Methods in Modern Physics*, vol. 4, pp. 115–145, 2007.
- [24] S. Tsujikawa, "Modified gravity models of dark energy," *Lecture Notes in Physics*, vol. 800, p. 99, 2010.
- [25] A. De Felice and S. Tsujikawa, "Living reviews in relativity," vol. 13, p. 3, 2010, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1002.4928>.
- [26] T. P. Sotiriou and V. Faraoni, "f(R)theories of gravity," *Reviews of Modern Physics*, vol. 82, no. 1, pp. 451–497, 2010.
- [27] S. Capozziello and M. De Laurentis, "Extended theories of gravity," *Physics Reports*, vol. 509, no. 4-5, pp. 167–321, 2011.
- [28] T. Clifton, P. G. Ferreira, A. Padilla, and C. Skordis, "Modified gravity and cosmology," *Physics Reports*, vol. 513, no. 1-3, pp. 1–189, 2012.
- [29] S. Nojiri and S. D. Odintsov, "Unified cosmic history in modified gravity: from theory to Lorentz non-invariant models," *Physics Reports*, vol. 505, no. 2-4, pp. 59–144, 2011.
- [30] S. Nojiri, S. D. Odintsov, and V. K. Oikonomou, "Modified gravity theories on a nutshell: Inflation, bounce and late-time evolution," *Physics Reports*, vol. 692, pp. 1–104, 2017.
- [31] W. Da-Shin Lee and K.-W. N. Lee, "Primordial magnetic fields from dark energy," *Physics Letters B*, vol. 542, p. 1, 2002.
- [32] L. Huang, X. Yang, and X. Liu, "The reconstruction of dark energy with the ridge regression approach," *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 913, no. 1, p. 24, 2021.
- [33] C. Fedeli and L. Moscardini, "JCAP11 055," vol. 2012, no. 11, 2012.
- [34] G. B. Field and L. C. Shepley, "Density perturbations in cosmological models," *Astrophysics and Space Science*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 309–335, 1968.
- [35] H. Kodama and M. Sasaki, "Cosmological perturbation theory," *Progress of Theoretical Physics Supplement*, vol. 78, pp. 1–166, 1984.
- [36] T. Souradeep and V. Sahni, "Density perturbations, gravity waves and the cosmic microwave background," *Modern Physics Letters A*, vol. 7, no. 38, pp. 3541–3551, 1992.
- [37] M. Marklund, P. K. S. Dunsby, and G. Brodin, "Cosmological electromagnetic fields due to gravitational wave perturbations," *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 62, no. 10, p. 101501, 2000.
- [38] G. F. R. Ellis and M. Bruni, "Covariant and gauge-invariant approach to cosmological density fluctuations," *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 40, no. 6, pp. 1804–1818, 1989.
- [39] J. D. Barrow, R. Maartens, and C. G. Tsagas, "Cosmology with inhomogeneous magnetic fields," *Physics Reports*, vol. 449, no. 6, pp. 131–171, 2007.
- [40] G. Z. Fu, C. C. Xing, and W. Na, "The scattering of Dirac spinors in rotating spheroids," *European Physical Journal C: Particles and Fields*, vol. 80, no. 6, p. 582, 2020.
- [41] Z. F. Gao, D. L. Song, X. D. Li, H. Shan, and N. Wang, "The equilibrium equations of Boson-Fermi systems in the Newtonian approximation," *Astronomische Nachrichten*, vol. 340, no. 1-3, pp. 241–246, 2019.
- [42] A. Vale and J. P. S. Lemos, "Linear perturbations in a universe with a cosmological constant," *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 325, no. 3, pp. 1197–1204, 2001.
- [43] V. G. LeBlanc, D. Kerr, and J. Wainwright, "Asymptotic states of magnetic Bianchi VI cosmologies," *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 513–541, 1995.
- [44] T. S. Pereira, C. Pitrou, and J.-P. Uzan, "Theory of cosmological perturbations in an anisotropic universe," *JCAP*, vol. 2007, no. 9, p. 006, 2007.
- [45] A. E. Gümrukçüoğlu, C. R. Contaldi, and M. Peloso, "Inflationary perturbations in anisotropic backgrounds and their imprint

- on the cosmic microwave background,” *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, vol. 2007, no. 11, p. 005, 2007.
- [46] F. Di Gioia and G. Montani, “Linear perturbations of an anisotropic Bianchi I model with a uniform magnetic field,” *European Physical Journal C: Particles and Fields*, vol. 79, no. 11, p. 921, 2019.
- [47] P. G. Miedema and W. A. van Leeuwen, “Perturbations in Bianchi I universes,” *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, vol. 8, p. 183, 1992.
- [48] P. G. Miedema, “Density perturbations in Bianchi type-I universes,” *Phys. Rev. D*, vol. 50, no. 4, pp. 2431–2440, 1994.
- [49] E. Dimastrogiovanni, W. Fischler, and S. Paban, “Perturbation growth in anisotropic cosmologies,” *Journal of High Energy Physics*, vol. 2008, 45 pages, 2008.
- [50] J. D. Barrow and S. Hervik, “Magnetic brane-worlds,” *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 155–172, 2002.
- [51] C. A. Clarkson, A. A. Coley, and S. D. Quinlan, “Qualitative properties of magnetic fields in scalar field cosmology,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 64, no. 12, article 122003, 2001.
- [52] M. Watanabe, S. Kanno, and J. Soda, “The nature of primordial fluctuations from anisotropic inflation,” *Progress in Theoretical Physics*, vol. 123, no. 6, pp. 1041–1068, 2010.
- [53] K. Bamba, J. Matsumoto, and S. Nojiri, “Cosmological perturbations in the  $\kappa$ -essence model,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 85, no. 8, p. 084026, 2012.
- [54] G. F. R. Ellis and M. A. H. Mac Callum, “A class of homogeneous cosmological models,” *Communications in Mathematical Physics*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 108–141, 1969.
- [55] J. Wainwright and L. Hsu, “A dynamical systems approach to Bianchi cosmologies: orthogonal models of class A,” *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, vol. 6, no. 10, pp. 1409–1431, 1989.
- [56] N. Mustapha, G. F. R. Ellis, H. van Elst, and M. Marklund, “Partially locally rotationally symmetric perfect fluid cosmologies,” *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, vol. 17, no. 16, pp. 3135–3156, 2000.
- [57] H. van Elst and C. Uggla, “General relativistic orthonormal frame approach,” *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, vol. 14, no. 9, pp. 2673–2695, 1997.
- [58] M. Bradley, P. K. S. Dunsby, M. Forsberg, and Z. Keresztes, “Density growth in Kantowski–Sachs cosmologies with a cosmological constant,” *Class. Quantum Grav.*, vol. 29, no. 9, article 095023, 2012.
- [59] X. Liu, P. Channuie, and D. Samart, “Cosmological dynamics of magnetic Bianchi I in viable  $f(R)$  models of gravity,” *Physics of the Dark Universe*, vol. 17, pp. 52–62, 2017.
- [60] S. Nojiri and S. D. Odintsov, “Modified  $f(R)$  gravity consistent with realistic cosmology: from a matter dominated epoch to a dark energy universe,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 74, no. 8, p. 086005, 2006.
- [61] S. Capozziello, S. Nojiri, S. D. Odintsov, and A. Troisi, “Cosmological viability of  $f(R)$ -gravity as an ideal fluid and its compatibility with a matter dominated phase,” *Physics Letters B*, vol. 639, no. 3–4, pp. 135–143, 2006.
- [62] G. Cognola, E. Elizalde, S. Nojiri, S. D. Odintsov, L. Sebastiani, and S. Zerbini, “Class of viable modified  $f(R)$  gravities describing inflation and the onset of accelerated expansion,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 77, no. 4, article 046009, 2008.
- [63] J. Matsumoto, “Cosmological perturbations in  $F(R)$  gravity,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 87, no. 10, article 104002, 2013.
- [64] L. Amendola and S. Tsujikawa, “Phantom crossing, equation-of-state singularities, and local gravity constraints in  $f(R)$  models,” *Physics Letters B*, vol. 660, no. 3, pp. 125–132, 2008.
- [65] J. A. Leach, S. Carloni, and P. K. S. Dunsby, “Shear dynamics in Bianchi I cosmologies with  $R_n$ -gravity,” *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, vol. 23, no. 15, pp. 4915–4937, 2006.
- [66] D. Müller, A. Ricciardone, A. A. Starobinsky, and A. Toporensky, “Anisotropic cosmological solutions in  $R + R^2$  gravity,” *European Physical Journal C: Particles and Fields*, vol. 78, no. 4, p. 311, 2018.
- [67] H. Motohashi, A. A. Starobinsky, and J. Yokoyama, “Analytic Solution for matter density perturbations in a class of viable cosmological  $F(R)$  models,” *International Journal of Modern Physics D*, vol. 18, no. 11, pp. 1731–1740, 2009.
- [68] Y.-S. Song, W. Hu, and I. Sawicki, “Large scale structure off  $f(R)$  gravity,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 75, no. 4, p. 044004, 2007.
- [69] S. H. Mazharimousavi, M. Halilsoy, and T. Tahamtan, “Solutions for  $f(R)$  gravity coupled with electromagnetic field,” *European Physical Journal C: Particles and Fields*, vol. 72, no. 1, p. 1851, 2012.
- [70] S. Carloni, P. K. S. Dunsby, and A. Troisi, “Evolution of density perturbations in  $f(R)$  gravity,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 77, no. 2, p. 024024, 2008.
- [71] S. Tsujikawa, K. Uddin, and R. Tavakol, “Density perturbations in  $f(R)$  gravity theories in metric and Palatini formalisms,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 77, no. 4, article 043007, 2008.
- [72] M. Eingorn, J. Novák, and A. Zhuk, “ $f(R)$  gravity: scalar perturbations in the late Universe,” *European Physical Journal C: Particles and Fields*, vol. 74, no. 8, p. 3005, 2014.
- [73] S. Carloni, “Covariant gauge invariant theory of scalar perturbations in  $f(R)$ -gravity: a brief review,” *The Open Astronomy Journal*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 76–93, 2010.
- [74] R. Maartens and D. R. Taylor, “Fluid dynamics in higher order gravity,” *General Relativity and Gravitation*, vol. 26, no. 6, pp. 599–613, 1994.
- [75] S. Rippl, H. van Elst, R. K. Tavakol, and D. Taylor, “Kinematics and dynamics of  $f(R)$  theories of gravity,” *General Relativity and Gravitation*, vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 193–205, 1996.
- [76] N. Goheer, J. A. Leach, and P. K. S. Dunsby, “Dynamical systems analysis of anisotropic cosmologies in  $R_n$ -gravity,” *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, vol. 24, no. 22, pp. 5689–5708, 2007.
- [77] S. Sahlü, J. Ntahompagaze, A. Abebe, A. de la Cruz-Dombriz, and D. F. Mota, “Scalar perturbations in  $f(T)$  gravity using the  $1 + 3$  covariant approach,” *European Physical Journal C: Particles and Fields*, vol. 80, no. 5, p. 422, 2020.
- [78] A. De Felice and T. Suyama, “Linear growth of matter density perturbations in theories,” *Progress in Theoretical Physics*, vol. 125, no. 3, pp. 603–615, 2011.
- [79] T. Harko, F. S. N. Lobo, S. Nojiri, and S. D. Odintsov, “ $f(R, T)$  gravity,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 84, no. 2, p. 024020, 2011.
- [80] F. G. Alvarenga, A. de la Cruz-Dombriz, M. J. S. Houndjo, M. E. Rodrigues, and D. Sáez-Gómez, “Dynamics of scalar perturbations in  $f(R, T)$  gravity,” *Physical Reviews D*, vol. 87, no. 10, article 103526, 2013.
- [81] A. Pradhan and R. Jaiswal, “Magnetized string cosmological models of accelerated expansion of the universe in  $f(R, T)$  theory of gravity,” *International Journal of Geometric Methods in Modern Physics*, vol. 15, no. 5, p. 1850076, 2018.