

# Kinetics of supersymmetric relics in $R^2$ cosmology

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Production of massive stable relics in  $R^2$ -modified gravity is considered. It is shown that the cosmological evolution and kinetics of massive species differs significantly from those in the conventional cosmology. The results are applied to the lightest supersymmetric particles and it is argued that they are viable candidates for the constituents of dark matter, if their mass is about 1000 TeV.