

Cosmology
with torsion and nonmetricity

Metric-Affine Gravity

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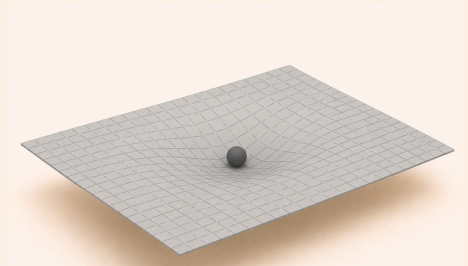


A generic lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_g + \mathcal{L}_m$$

General relativity

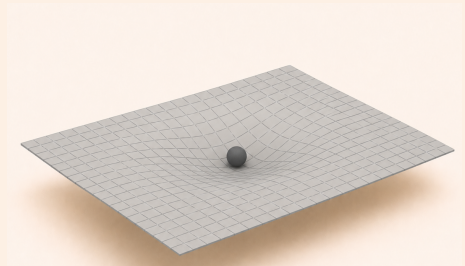
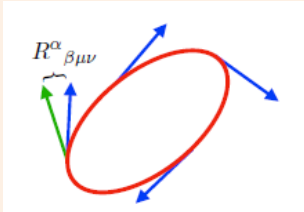
Metric $g_{\mu\nu}$



General relativity

Metric $g_{\mu\nu}$

Curvature R



General relativity

$$T_{\mu\nu}$$

Stress - energy tensor

$$T^{\alpha\beta} \equiv + \frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}_M)}{\delta g_{\alpha\beta}}$$

General relativity

$\tilde{\Gamma}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}[g_{\mu\nu}]$ symmetric

$$\nabla_{\alpha} g_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

General relativity

~~$\tilde{\Gamma}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}[g_{\mu\nu}]$ symmetric~~

~~$\nabla_{\alpha} g_{\mu\nu} = 0$~~

General relativity

~~$\tilde{\Gamma}^\alpha_{\mu\nu}[g_{\mu\nu}]$ symmetric~~

~~$\nabla_\alpha g_{\mu\nu} = 0$~~



Metric affine gravity

Metric affine gravity

$g_{\mu\nu}$

Γ

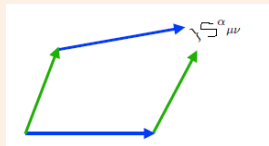
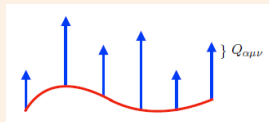
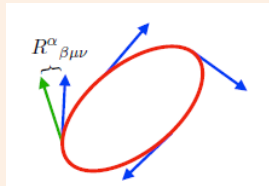
Curvature R

+

Nonmetricity Q

+

Torsion S



Metric affine gravity

$$T_{\mu\nu}$$

Stress - energy tensor

$$\Delta_{\lambda}^{\mu\nu}$$

HYPERMOMENTUM

$$T^{\alpha\beta} \equiv + \frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}_M)}{\delta g_{\alpha\beta}}$$

$$\Delta_{\lambda}^{\mu\nu} \equiv - \frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}_M)}{\delta \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu}}$$

Λ CDM model

- Baryons + radiation + Λ + CDM
- GR as theory of gravity
- CP = homogeneity and isotropy
- 6 free parameters
- Spatial flatness $k_u = 0$
- Inflationary initial conditions

General relativity

$$\mathcal{L} = \tilde{R}[\tilde{\Gamma}[g]] + \mathcal{L}_m[g]$$



$$\delta_{\textcolor{red}{g}} \mathcal{L} = 0$$

General relativity

$$3 H^2 = \kappa \rho$$

$$2\dot{H} + 3H^2 = -\kappa w \rho$$

$$\dot{\rho} + 3H(1 + w)\rho = 0$$

$$p = w \rho$$



Perfect
fluid

$$\dot{\rho} \pm \sqrt{3\kappa} (1 + \mathbf{w}) \rho^{3/2} = 0$$

$$\rho(t) = \frac{\rho_0}{\left(1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3\kappa}\rho_0}{2} (1 + \mathbf{w}) (t - t_0)\right)^2}$$

How the energy
density dilutes

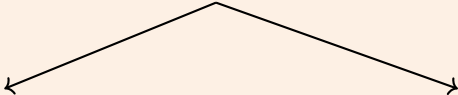
$$2\dot{H} + 3(1 + w)H^2 = 0$$

$$H(t) = \frac{H_0}{1 + \frac{3H_0}{2}(1 + w)(t - t_0)}$$

How the universe
expands

Metric affine gravity

$$\mathcal{L} = R[g, \Gamma] + \mathcal{L}_m[g, \Gamma]$$



A diagram consisting of a central point from which two arrows branch out downwards and outwards to the left and right, pointing towards the two equations below.

$$\delta_{\textcolor{red}{g}} \mathcal{L} = 0 \qquad \delta_{\textcolor{red}{\Gamma}} \mathcal{L} = 0$$

Metric affine gravity

$$3H^2 = \kappa\rho + \kappa\rho_h$$

$$2\dot{H} + 3H^2 = -\kappa p - \kappa p_h$$

$$\dot{\rho} + 3H(\rho + p) = -\dot{\rho}_h - 3H(\rho_h + p_h)$$

$$p = w\rho$$

$$p_h = w_h \rho_h$$

perfect fluid
+
hypermomentum

Metric affine gravity

$$3H^2 = \kappa\rho + \kappa\rho_h$$

$$\rho_h[\sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2]$$

$$2\dot{H} + 3H^2 = -\kappa p - \kappa p_h$$

$$p_h[\sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2]$$

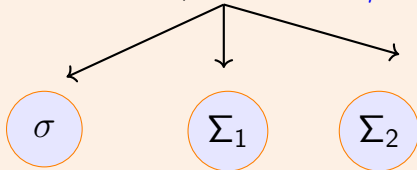
$$\dot{\rho} + 3H(\rho + p) = -\dot{\rho}_h - 3H(\rho_h + p_h)$$

$$p = w\rho$$

$$p_h = w_h \rho_h$$

Metric affine gravity

$$\Delta_{\lambda}{}^{\mu\nu} \equiv -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{L}_M)}{\delta\Gamma^{\lambda}{}_{\mu\nu}}$$



$$\rho_h[\sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2]$$

$$\rho_h[\sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2]$$

Metric affine gravity

$$3H^2 = \kappa\rho + \kappa\rho_h$$

$$\rho_h[\sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2]$$

$$2\dot{H} + 3H^2 = -\kappa p - \kappa p_h$$

$$p_h[\sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2]$$

$$\dot{\rho} + 3H(\rho + p) = -\dot{\rho}_h - 3H(\rho_h + p_h)$$

$$p = w \rho$$

$$p_h = w_h \rho_h$$

$$w_{eff} \equiv \frac{p + p_h}{\rho + \rho_h}$$

$$\dot{\rho} \pm \sqrt{3\kappa} (1 + \mathbf{w}) \rho^{3/2} = 0$$

$$2\dot{H} + 3(1 + \mathbf{w}) H^2 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{w} \longrightarrow \mathbf{w}_{\rho}$$

$$\mathbf{w} \longrightarrow \mathbf{w}_{\text{eff}}$$

$$\dot{\rho} \pm \sqrt{3\kappa} (1 + \mathbf{w}_{\rho}) \rho^{3/2} = 0$$

$$2\dot{H} + 3(1 + \mathbf{w}_{\text{eff}}) H^2 = 0$$

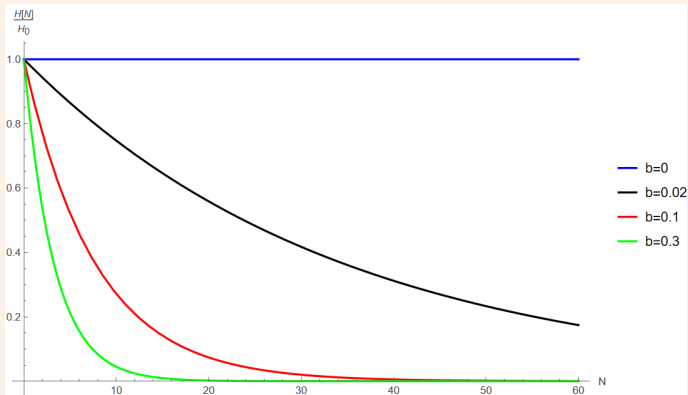
$$\dot{\rho} \pm \sqrt{3\kappa} (1 + \mathbf{w}_{\rho}) \rho^{3/2} = 0$$

$$2\dot{H} + 3(1 + \mathbf{w}_{\text{eff}}) H^2 = 0$$

How the energy
density dilutes

How the universe
expands

$$\sigma \propto b \sqrt{\rho}$$



$$w = -1$$

$$w_{\text{eff}} = \frac{2w - b}{2 + 3b}$$

$$dS \rightarrow \rho(t) = \rho_0$$

$$\rightarrow H \text{ constant}$$

Thank you



- Phys.Rev.D 111 (2025) 6, 064063
- J.Phys.Conf.Ser. 3177 (2026) 1, 012033

Metric affine gravity

$$\mathcal{L}_g[g, \Gamma] + \mathcal{L}_M[g, \Gamma, \phi_M]$$



$$\delta_g(\mathcal{L}_g + \mathcal{L}_M) = 0$$

$$\delta_\Gamma(\mathcal{L}_g + \mathcal{L}_M) = 0$$



1

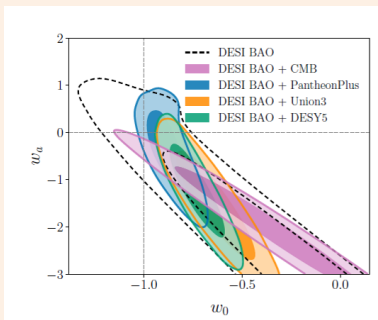
2

Constrains!!!

3

Why we need to go beyond Λ CDM?

- H_0 tension
- S_8 tension
- Dark energy
- Dark matter



$$w(z) = w_0 + w_a \frac{z}{1+z}$$

$$\text{DESI} \rightarrow w_0 \neq -1, w_a \neq 0$$

Modified Friedmann equations assumptions:

- Cosmological principle
- Projective invariance
- Parity even

Cosmological principle

- $Q \rightarrow 3 \text{ dofs}$

- $S \rightarrow 2 \text{ dofs}$

- $\Delta \rightarrow 5 \text{ dofs}$

- ~~Weyssenhoff fluid~~

- FLRW metric

- Perfect fluid

Projective invariance

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} \mapsto \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda} + \delta_{\mu}^{\lambda} \xi_{\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_g = R[\tilde{\Gamma}] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta_{\alpha} = 0$$

- $\Delta \rightarrow 4 \text{ dofs}$
- $Q \rightarrow 2 \text{ dofs}$

Parity even

$$\mathcal{L}_g = R[\tilde{\Gamma}] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}_m \text{ even}$$

•

$\Delta \rightarrow 3 \text{ dofs}$

•

$S \rightarrow 1 \text{ dof}$