

Further analysis with metric-affine $f(R)$ gravity

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August 19, 2024



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- 1 Motives
- 2 Introduction and that's why ...
- 3 What is $f(R)$
- 4 Our $f(R)$ type
- 5 Next and beyond the horizons ...
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Background and Motivation

Why this topic:

- If we check our main goal, and set back for a while!
- Basically we need some presentations of this category.
- It does really root in even unimaginable levels.
- For a batter understanding of our universe.



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Introduction and that is why ...:

- Studying cosmology and pontificating through it has been our horizon, especially lately.
- As we gain more knowledge, many obstacles come across our trajectory.
- Some of these problems is: [the late Universe acceleration](#).
- Many attempts has been proposed. E.g., models that requires exotic sources AND; on the other hand, modified gravity via non-Einsteinian dynamics.
- [The Hubble issue](#).



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$f(R)$:

- GR had a wide range of acceptance then, but it took physicists only 4 year to start questioning its uniqueness!
- Early vs. Late Universe.
- Some modification on the Einstein-Hilbert action.
- It is not that easy task, the competition is hard.
- There are mainly two variational principles to derive Einstein's equations from the Einstein-Hilbert action; [Metric variation & Palatini variation](#).



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metric-affine $f(R)$:

- But there is a third one; when the assumption of the Independence of matter action from the connection \rightarrow **metric-affine $f(R)$ gravity** which makes it the most general!

$$S_{MA} = \frac{1}{2\kappa} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} f(\mathcal{R}) + S_M(g_{\mu\nu}, \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda, \psi)$$

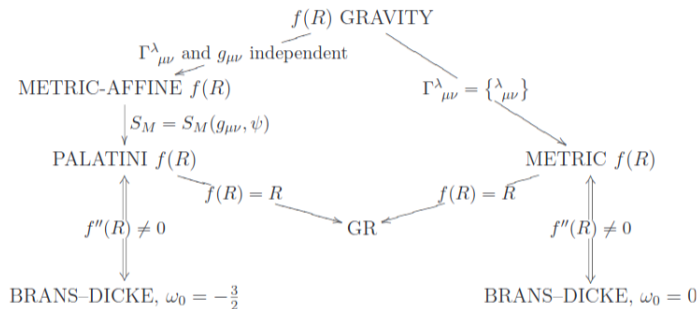
- where $\kappa \equiv 8\pi G$, G is the gravitational constant, g is the determinant of the metric, ψ collectively denotes the matter fields, $\mathcal{R} = g^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu}$.
- We need **hypermomentum** to mimics the definition of the stress-energy tensor as following

$$\Delta_{\lambda}^{\mu\nu} \equiv -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta S_M}{\delta \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}}$$

- The way is long from here ...



Illustration:



[5]



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The Horizons:

- It is the most general case of $f(R)$ for its enriched phenomenology, e.g., matter-induced, non-metricity, and torsion, which comes quite naturally since it is introduced by particles with spin.
- It is not a metric theory, hence the name! $\rightarrow T^{\mu\nu}$ is not divergence-free with respect to the covariant derivative defined with the Levi-Civita connection (nor with $\bar{\nabla}_\mu$)
- The physics meaning of the last statement is questionable and **further analysis** is *needed* since in the metric-affine gravity $T_{\mu\nu}$ does not really carry the usual stress-energy tensor, and we already have the hypermomentum which describes matter characteristics.
- Viability, representations, and Post-Newtonian limits



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Thanks a bundle !

Don't hesitate reaching me out for any questions or collaboration

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