

A cosmological model in Weyl-Cartan spacetime

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OVERVIEW

- Metric-affine gravity (MAG)
- Weyl-Cartan spacetime
- Lagrangian & Field equations
- Solutions
- Conclusion & Outlook

Metric-affine gravity (MAG)

Potentials	Field strengths	Excitations	Gauge currents	Matter currents
$g_{\alpha\beta}$	$Q_{\alpha\beta}$	$M^{\alpha\beta}$	$m^{\alpha\beta}$	$\sigma^{\alpha\beta}$
ϑ^α	T^α	H_α	E_α	Σ_α
$\Gamma^\alpha{}_\beta$	$R^\alpha{}_\beta$	$H^\alpha{}_\beta$	$E^\alpha{}_\beta$	$\Delta^\alpha{}_\beta$

Field equations

MAG

GR

$$\text{I} \quad DH_\alpha - E_\alpha = \Sigma_\alpha \quad \eta_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \wedge R^{\sim\beta\gamma} + 2\Lambda\eta_\alpha = 2\kappa\Sigma_\alpha$$

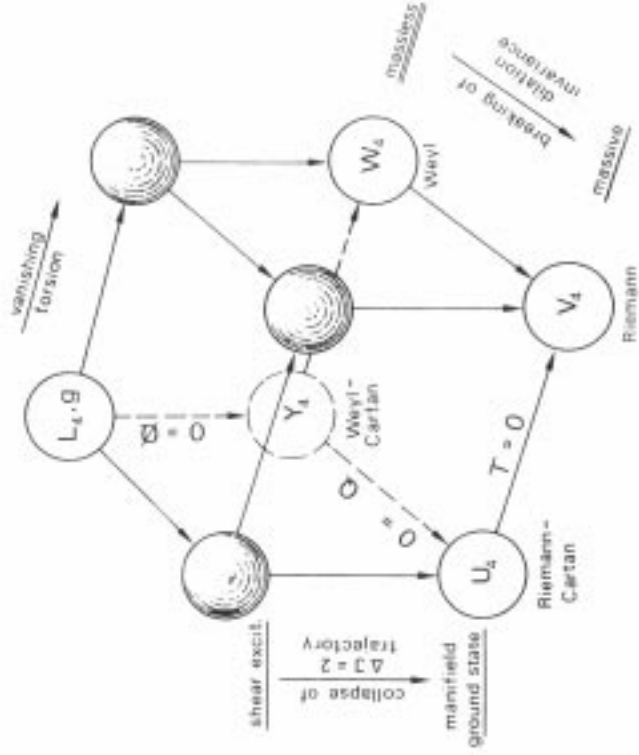
$$\text{II} \quad DH^\alpha{}_\beta - E^\alpha{}_\beta = \Delta^\alpha{}_\beta$$

Lagrangian

$$L = V_{\text{MAG}} + L_{\text{mat}} = V_{\text{MAG}}(g_{\alpha\beta}, \vartheta^\alpha, Q_{\alpha\beta}, T^\alpha, R^\alpha{}_\beta) + L_{\text{mat}}(g_{\alpha\beta}, \vartheta^\alpha, \Psi, D\Psi)$$

Weyl-Cartan spacetime (Y_n)

FW. Hehl et al. / Physics Reports 258 (1995) 1-171



Properties

Weyl 1-form $Q := \frac{1}{4} Q^\alpha{}_\alpha$

$Q_{\alpha\beta} \sim Z_{\alpha\beta} \sim Q$

Hypermomentum current

$\Delta_{\alpha\beta}$ = antisymmetric piece + trace piece
 $= \tau_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{4} g_{\alpha\beta} \Delta = \tau_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{4} g_{\alpha\beta} \Delta^\gamma{}_\gamma$
 = spin current + dilation current

Second MAG field equation

$dH^\alpha{}_\alpha - E^\alpha{}_\alpha = \Delta$
 $g_{\gamma[\alpha} D H^\gamma{}_{\beta]} - E_{[\alpha\beta]} = \tau_{\alpha\beta}$

Lagrangian & Field equations

Lagrangian

$$V = \frac{\chi}{2\kappa} R_{\alpha}{}^{\beta} \wedge \eta_{\beta}{}^{\alpha} + \sum_{I=1}^6 a_I ({}^I W_{\alpha}{}^{\beta} \wedge {}^* R_{\beta}{}^{\alpha} + b Z_{\alpha\beta} \wedge {}^* R^{\beta\alpha})$$

= Einstein-Hilbert + quadratic rotational curvature + quadratic strain curvature

Assumptions

$$\tau_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \quad \Sigma_{\alpha} \text{ ideal fluid} \quad T^{\alpha} \quad \sim \quad \Delta \quad \sim \quad Q$$

$$\vartheta^0 = dt \quad \vartheta^1 = \frac{S(t)}{\sqrt{1-kr^2}} dr \quad \vartheta^2 = S(t) r d\theta \quad \vartheta^3 = S(t) r \sin\theta d\phi$$

$$ds^2 = \vartheta^0 \otimes \vartheta^0 - \vartheta^1 \otimes \vartheta^1 - \vartheta^2 \otimes \vartheta^2 - \vartheta^3 \otimes \vartheta^3$$

Field equations

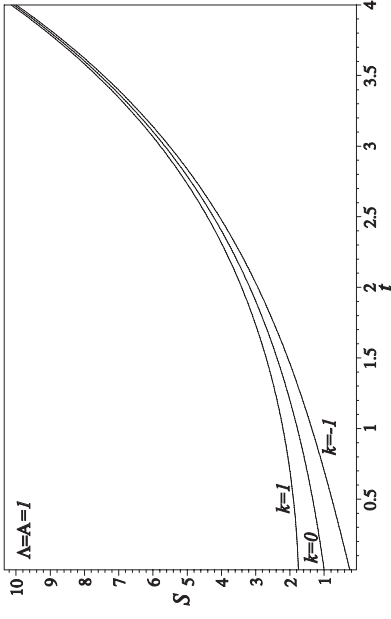
$$\ddot{\frac{S}{S}} + \left(\frac{\dot{S}}{S}\right)^2 + \frac{k}{S^2} = \frac{2}{3}\Lambda$$

$$\chi\Lambda = 0$$

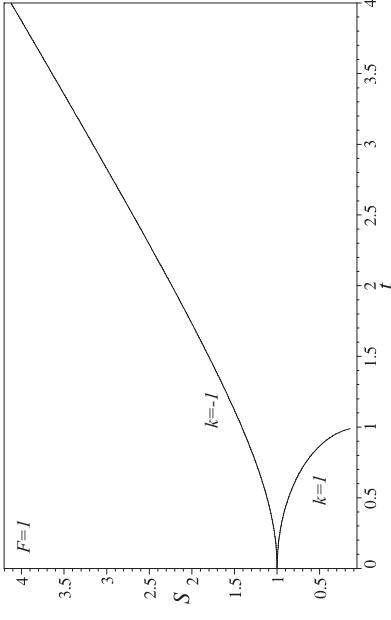
$$\chi\frac{\dot{S}}{S} + \frac{4\kappa\Lambda}{3} (a_4 + a_6) \left(\frac{\dot{S}}{S} - \frac{\Lambda}{3}\right) = -\frac{\kappa\mu_0}{3S^4}$$

Solutions

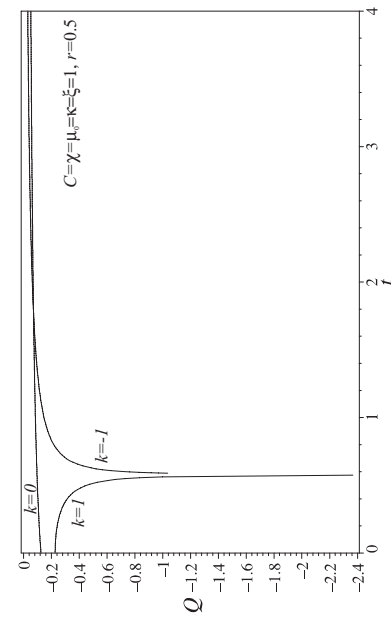
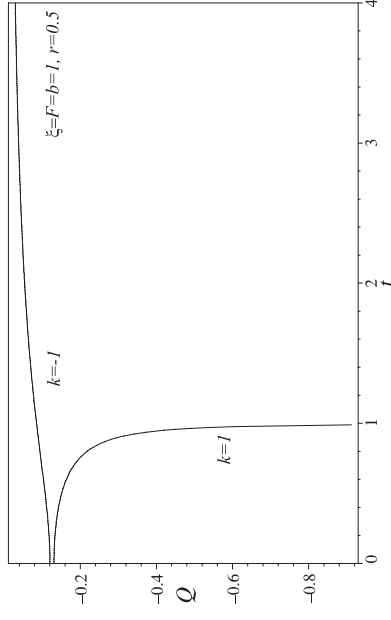
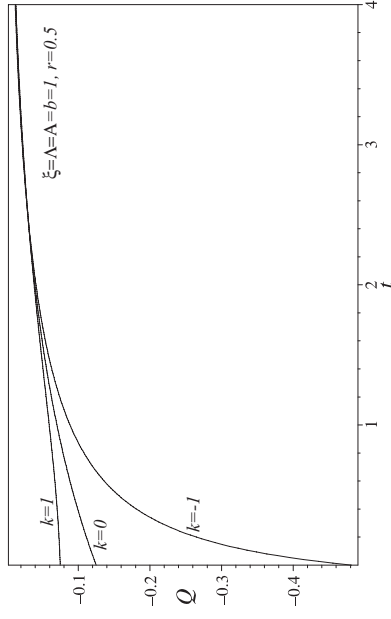
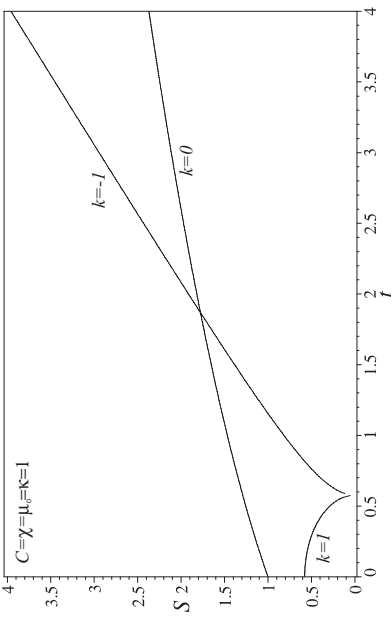
Vacuum solution



Intermediate solution



Radiative solution



Conclusion & Outlook

- Field equations stay at manageable size (if you make use of CA)
- Exact solutions with reasonable behavior of the scale factor
- Post-Riemannian quantities *die out* at late stages of the universe
- Model does not incorporate the full MAG symmetries
- Very restricted matter model
- Further extension of the gauge Lagrangian (e.g. additional quadratic nonmetricity terms)
- Incorporation of anisotropic metrical structures
- Modify parameters in order to fit recent observational data
- Address problems of standard cosmology
- Comparison with existing cosmological models (e.g. Inflation)

References

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