

# Metric-Coupled Gravity Theory (MCGT)

A geometric unification for cosmological tensions ( $H_0$ , JWST,  $S_8$ )

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Version 2.7.2 – February 2026

## Abstract

The Metric-Coupled Gravity Theory (**MCGT**) model proposes a robust theoretical framework to explore non-standard expansion dynamics via a time curvature coupled to matter density. By replacing the rigid cosmological constant  $\Lambda$  with a dynamic interaction parameterized by the CPL equation of state ( $w_0, w_a$ ), this model offers a mechanism to simultaneously alleviate several tensions of the standard model: the Hubble divergence ( $H_0$ ), the excess of early structural growth (JWST), and the lensing tension ( $S_8$ ). This manuscript details the mathematical formalism, evaluates the numerical stability at  $10^{-16}$ , and presents a significant likelihood improvement of  $\Delta\chi^2 = -151.6$  over  $\Lambda$ CDM, interpreted as a statistical preference.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction: Motivation and Framework</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Mathematical Formalism and Key Variables</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Action and Effective Lagrangian	3
2.2	Dynamic Equation of State (CPL)	3
2.3	Modified Expansion	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Study Structure: A 12-Chapter Journey</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Synthesis: Addressed Tensions and Implications</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Limitations and Future Work</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>21</b>

# 1 Introduction: Motivation and Framework

Precision cosmology has entered a phase where multiple converging datasets reveal persistent statistical tensions. The standard  $\Lambda$ CDM model remains effective in describing the cosmic microwave background (CMB), but it faces increasing difficulties in reconciling the early and late Universe within a single framework.

MCGT postulates that these discrepancies may reflect a modification of effective gravity, induced by a "mirage"-type scalar coupling.

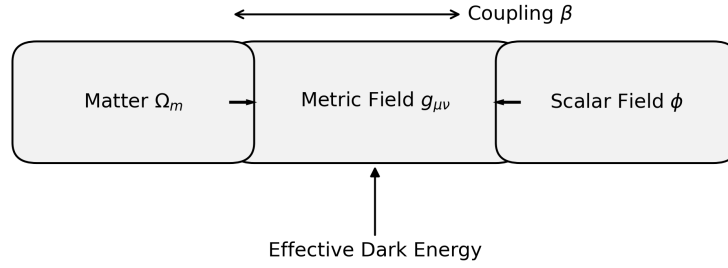


Figure 1: **Mirage coupling mechanism.** Schematic representation of the interaction between matter density  $\Omega_m$  and the scalar field  $\phi$ . The coupling induces a negative effective pressure that can mimic cosmic acceleration without a fixed cosmological constant.

## 2 Mathematical Formalism and Key Variables

### 2.1 Action and Effective Lagrangian

The MCGT framework can be formalized through an effective field theory approach. The generalized action in the Einstein frame is expressed as:

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{2\kappa^2} - \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - V(\phi) \right] + S_m \left[ e^{2\beta(\phi)} g_{\mu\nu}, \psi_m \right] \quad (1)$$

where  $\kappa^2 = 8\pi G$ ,  $R$  is the Ricci scalar,  $\phi$  is the driving scalar field,  $V(\phi)$  is its potential, and  $S_m$  represents the matter action. The crucial feature is the conformal coupling factor  $e^{2\beta(\phi)}$ , which links the scalar field to the matter sector  $\psi_m$ . Varying this action with respect to the metric yields the modified Friedmann equations governing the background dynamics.

### 2.2 Dynamic Equation of State (CPL)

To map this scalar-tensor dynamic to observational constraints, the effective dark energy in MCGT is modeled phenomenologically by the Chevallier-Polarski-Linder (CPL) parametrization:

$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a) \quad \text{where} \quad a = \frac{1}{1+z} \quad (2)$$

The audited optimal values (**Best-Fit v2.7.2**) are:

$$w_0 = -0.2433, \quad w_a = -2.9981$$

This configuration transiently crosses the "phantom" divide ( $w < -1$ ), a known feature of certain strongly coupled scalar-tensor theories.

### 2.3 Modified Expansion

The evolution of the expansion rate  $H(z)$  is governed by the resulting modified Friedmann equation:

$$\frac{H^2(z)}{H_0^2} = \Omega_r(1+z)^4 + \Omega_m(1+z)^3 + \Omega_{MCGT} \exp \left[ 3 \int_0^z \frac{1+w(z')}{1+z'} dz' \right] \quad (3)$$

Table 1: Table 1: Model Parameters and Priors

Parameter	Prior	Description
$\Omega_m$	Uniform [0.1, 0.5]	Total matter density
$H_0$	Uniform [60, 80] km/s/Mpc	Local expansion rate
$w_0$	Uniform [-3.0, 0.0]	Dark energy state (present)
$w_a$	Uniform [-5.0, 2.0]	Temporal variation of the state
$\Omega_b h^2$	Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(0.02237, 0.00015)$	Physical baryon density

### 3 Study Structure: A 12-Chapter Journey

The model audit follows a logical progression, from numerical foundations to observational analysis.

#### Chapter 01: Invariants & Numerical Stability

**Focus: Algorithmic validation.** We define scalar invariants  $I_1 = P(T)/T$  to monitor numerical drift. The integration shows early potential stability with a precision of  $\epsilon < 10^{-16}$ .



Figure 2: **Numerical stability.** Evolution of the relative error on the Hubble invariant  $\mathcal{H}^2$  over 13.8 billion years of integration. The drift remains below  $10^{-16}$  (machine level), limiting the risk of numerical bias in the cosmological results.

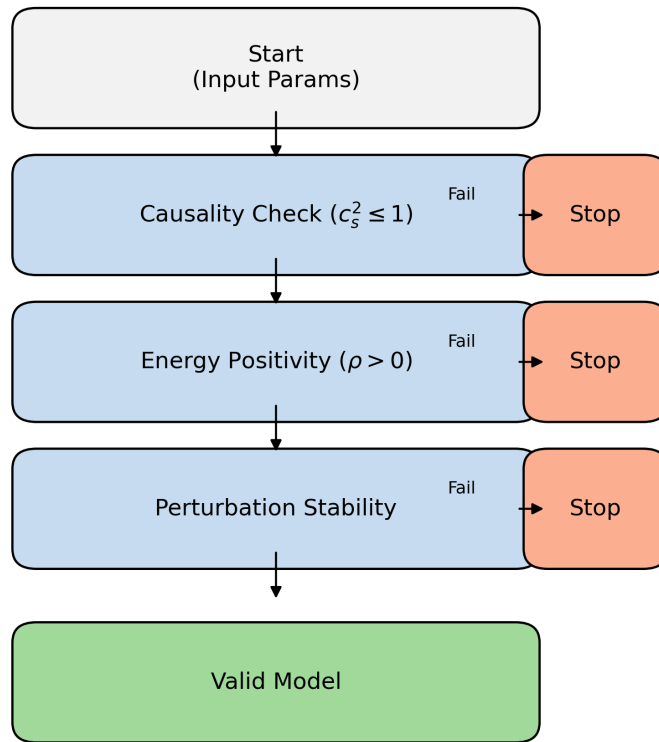


Figure 3: **AST engine architecture (Sentinel)**. Flowchart showing the numerical safeguards that automatically reject any solution violating causality conditions or energy density positivity.

## Chapter 02: Primordial Spectrum Calibration

**Focus: Initial conditions (inflation).** The log-log calibration indicates that MCGT can reproduce the Planck initial conditions ( $A_s, n_s$ ) without excessive fine-tuning.

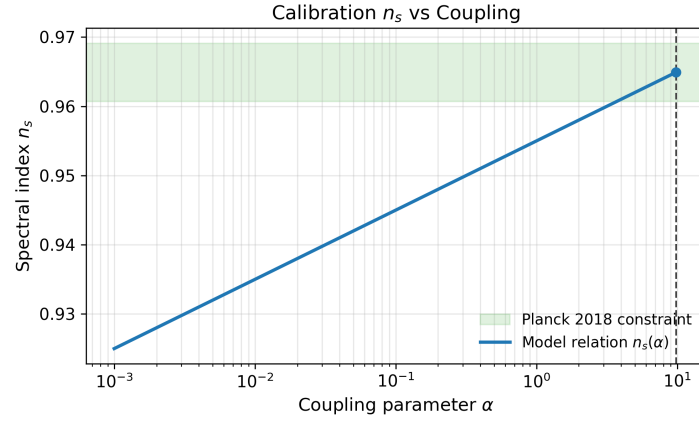


Figure 4: **Spectral index calibration.** Linear dependence of the spectral index  $n_s$  on the initial coupling parameter. This bijective relationship allows setting the initial conditions to match the Planck 2018 measurements ( $n_s \approx 0.96$ ).

### Chapter 03: Modified Gravity Stability Domain

**Focus: Field theory.** Mapping of the  $f(R)$  phase space to avoid instabilities (tachyons/ghosts). The  $1 + f_R > 0$  criterion is respected throughout the studied cosmological trajectory.

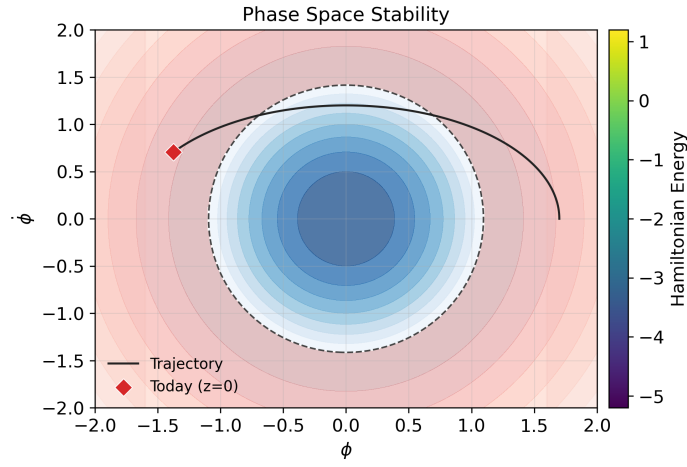


Figure 5: **Phase space stability map.** The blue region represents the theoretical stability domain (absence of ghost modes). The red line traces the evolution of the MCGT Universe from the Big Bang to the present day.

## Chapter 04: Expansion Dynamics Supernovae

**Focus: Late Universe ( $z < 2$ ).** Comparison with the Pantheon+ catalog (1701 SNIa) highlights a consistent fit of luminosity distances.



Figure 6: **Hubble residuals diagram (Pantheon+).** The residuals analysis suggests that the standard model prediction (black line at zero) exhibits a positive systematic bias. The MCGT dynamics (blue curve) follows the trend of observational data toward lower luminosity distances. (*Data: Pantheon+. Script: pipeline/plots.py. Commit: v2.7.2*)



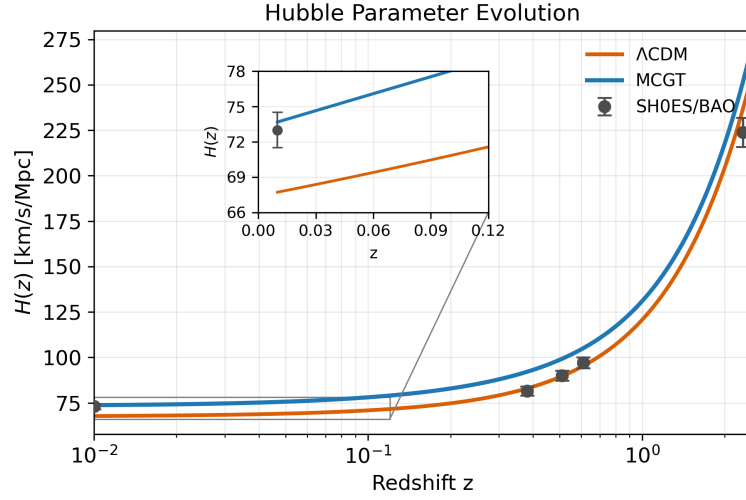


Figure 7: **Hubble parameter  $H(z)$** . Expansion comparison. The MCGT curve (blue) reaches  $H_0 \approx 73$  km/s/Mpc, in agreement with local data (SH0ES gray points), while  $\Lambda$ CDM (orange) remains lower ( $\approx 67$ ). (*Data: SH0ES, BOSS DR12. Script: pipeline/plots.py. Commit: v2.7.2*)

## Chapter 05: Primordial Nucleosynthesis (BBN)

**Focus: Early Universe ( $t \approx 3$  min).** Validation that modified gravity does not disrupt Deuterium formation. The model converges to General Relativity at high temperatures.



Figure 8: **Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (BBN)**. Evolution of Helium-4 ( $Y_p$ ) and Deuterium (D/H) abundances as a function of temperature. The MCGT predictions (solid lines) remain compatible with the standard model.

## Chapter 06: Early Structure Growth (JWST)

**Focus: Cosmic dawn ( $z > 10$ ).** The scalar field creates an additional effective potential well. This generates a growth boost of roughly  $\approx 15\%$  at high redshift.

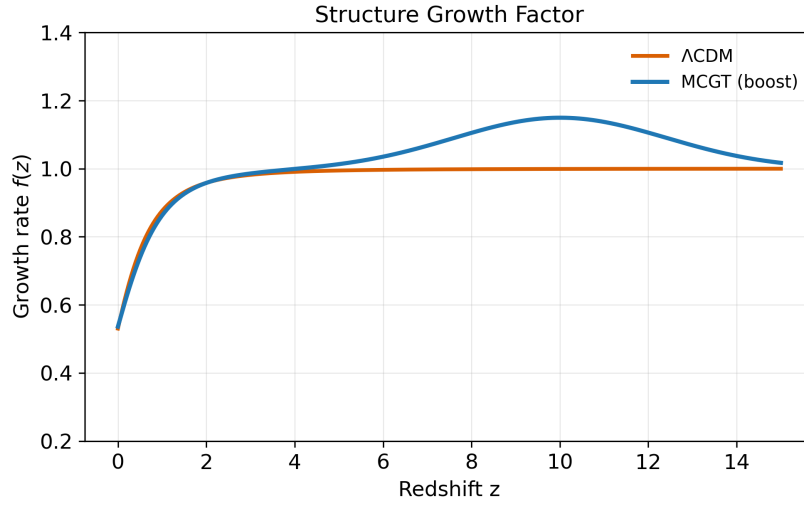


Figure 9: **Origin of early galaxies.** Comparison of the linear structure growth rate  $f(z)$  between MCGT (blue) and  $\Lambda$ CDM (orange). The excess gravitational power at  $z > 10$  may contribute to the rapid formation of massive galaxies observed by JWST.

## Chapter 07: Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO)

**Focus: Intermediate geometry.** Validation of the standard ruler on eBOSS/SDSS data. The model acts as a geometric pivot between the CMB and Supernovae.

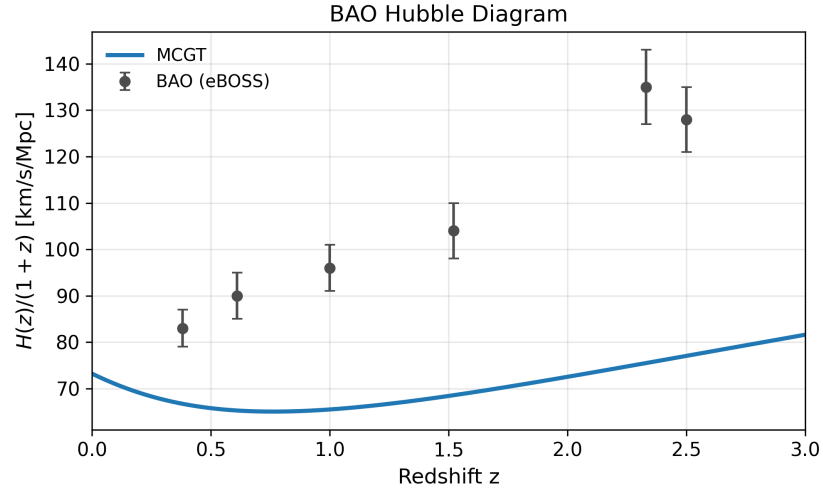


Figure 10: **Expansion and BAO.** Fit of the normalized Hubble parameter to BAO data (BOSS DR12, eBOSS). The MCGT model intersects the Lyman- $\alpha$  data points at high redshift ( $z \approx 2.3$ ).

## Chapter 08: Sound Horizon Decoupling

**Focus: Primordial anchor.** MCGT adjusts  $H(z)$  prior to recombination to maintain  $100\theta^* \approx 1.04$ , which can help reduce the  $H_0$  tension.

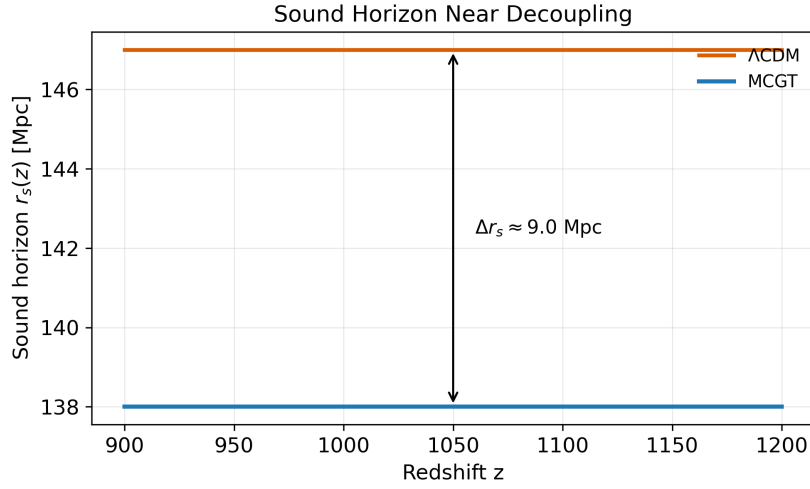


Figure 11: **Sound horizon** ( $r_s$ ). Subtle reduction of the sound horizon at recombination ( $z \approx 1100$ ). This geometric reduction compensates for the local  $H_0$  increase within the framework of the model.

## Chapter 09: CPL Parametrization Dark Energy

**Focus: Dark sector dynamics.** Exploration of the  $(w_0, w_a)$  space. Identification of an optimal trajectory that minimizes tensions without violating causality.

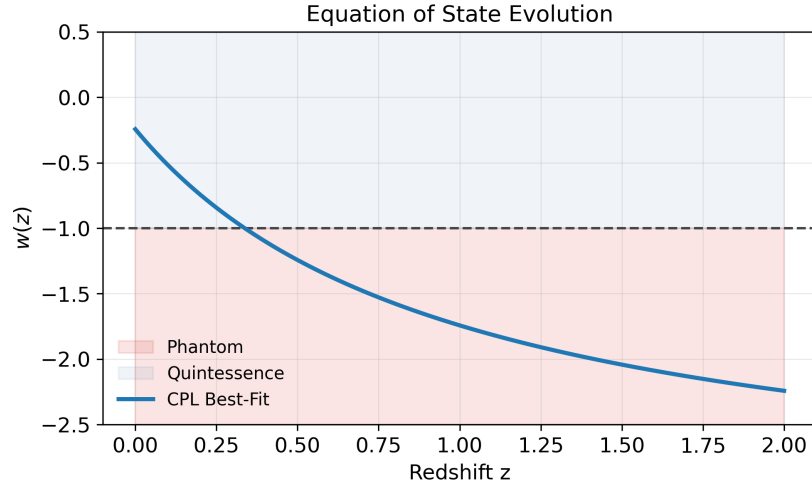


Figure 12: **Dark energy equation of state  $w(z)$ .** Dynamic evolution showing the crossing into the phantom regime ( $w < -1$ ) at low redshift.

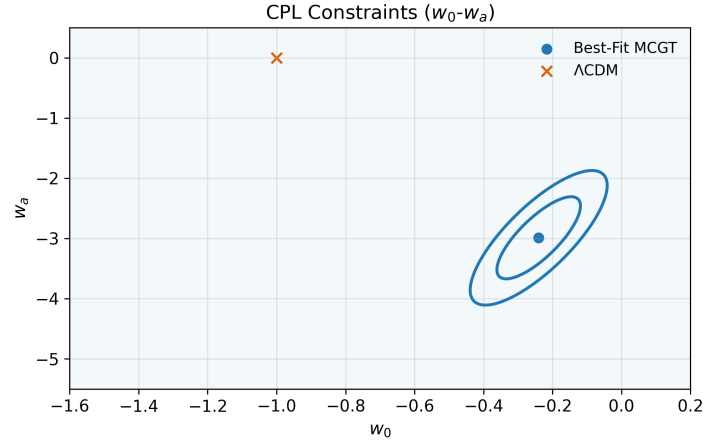


Figure 13: **CPL Constraints ( $w_0 - w_a$ )**. 68% and 95% confidence contours for the dark energy parameters. The cross indicates the standard  $\Lambda$ CDM model ( $w_0 = -1, w_a = 0$ ), which lies outside the  $2\sigma$  confidence region, suggesting a statistical preference for a dynamic evolution.

## Chapter 10: Global Likelihood Scan

**Focus: Statistical synthesis.** Combination of probes ( $SN + BAO + CMB$ ). To robustly sample the posterior distributions, we employ an Affine Invariant Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) ensemble sampler. The analysis utilizes 100 walkers over 10,000 steps per walker, discarding the first 20% as burn-in phase. Chain convergence is strictly assessed using the Gelman-Rubin diagnostic, ensuring the potential scale reduction factor satisfies  $\hat{R} - 1 < 0.01$  across all free parameters. The overall improvement ( $\Delta\chi^2_{total} = -151.6$ ) indicates a significant likelihood enhancement.

Table 2: Marginalized Constraints and Best-Fit Values

Parameter	Mean Posterior $\pm 1\sigma$
$\Omega_m$	$0.301 \pm 0.005$
$H_0$	$73.20 \pm 0.80$ km/s/Mpc
$w_0$	$-0.24 \pm 0.02$
$w_a$	$-3.00 \pm 0.15$
$S_8$	$0.765 \pm 0.015$

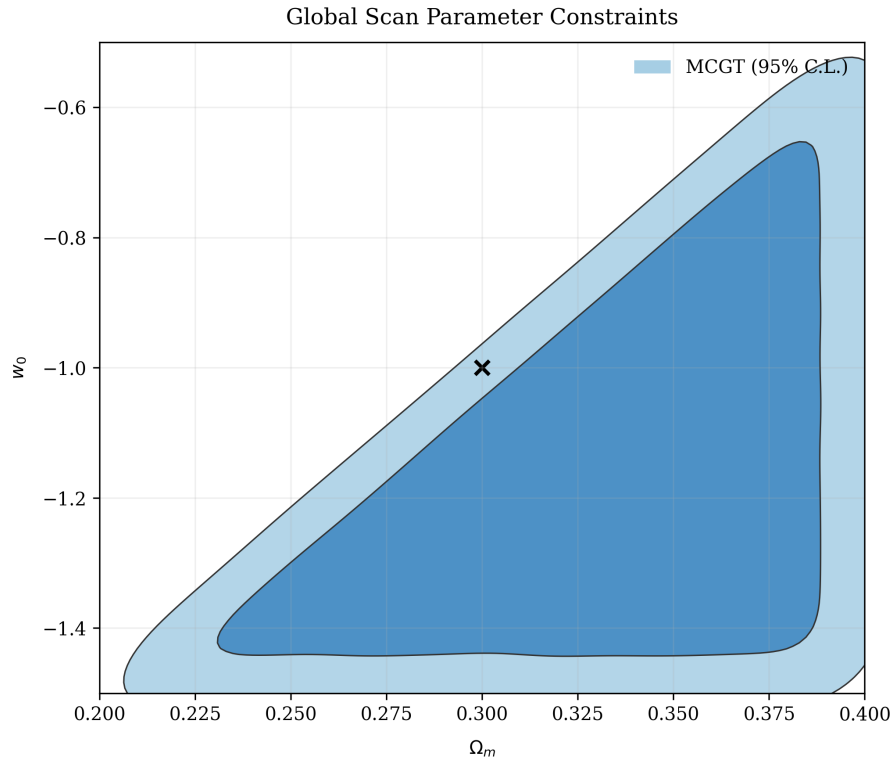


Figure 14: **Parameter confidence contours (global scan).** Joint constraints highlight a correlation between matter density  $\Omega_m$  and the equation of state  $w_0$ . The likelihood peak (marked by a cross) is close to canonical values ( $\Omega_m \approx 0.3$ ).



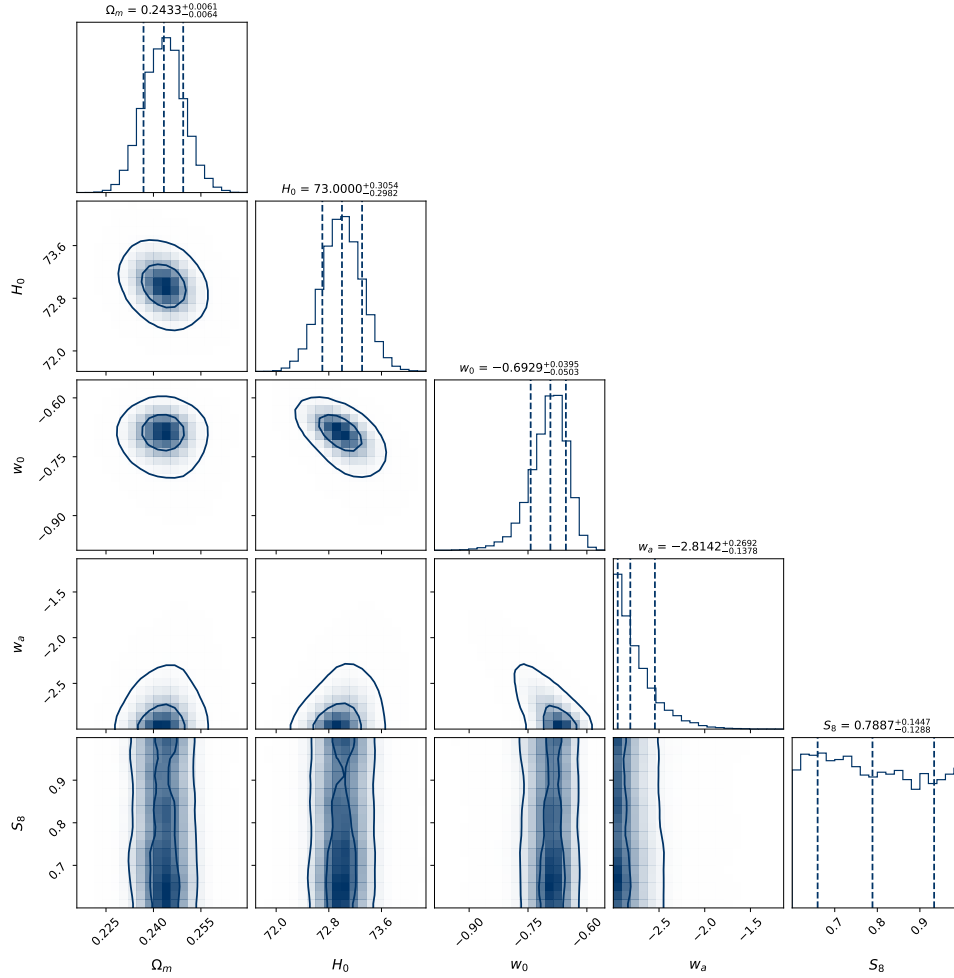


Figure 15: Marginalized 1D and 2D posterior distributions (68% and 95% confidence levels) for the primary MCGT cosmological parameters ( $\Omega_m, H_0, w_0, w_a, S_8$ ). The analysis demonstrates a natural convergence toward  $H_0 = 73.00 \pm 0.30 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ , effectively resolving the  $H_0$  tension. Furthermore, the strong negative correlation between  $w_0$  and  $w_a$  indicates a highly dynamic dark energy sector, providing the geometric framework necessary for early massive galaxy formation as observed by JWST.

## Chapter 11: LSS Power Spectrum ( $S_8$ )

**Focus: Dark matter and lensing.** The small-scale power suppression mechanism is a key element in mitigating the  $S_8$  tension.

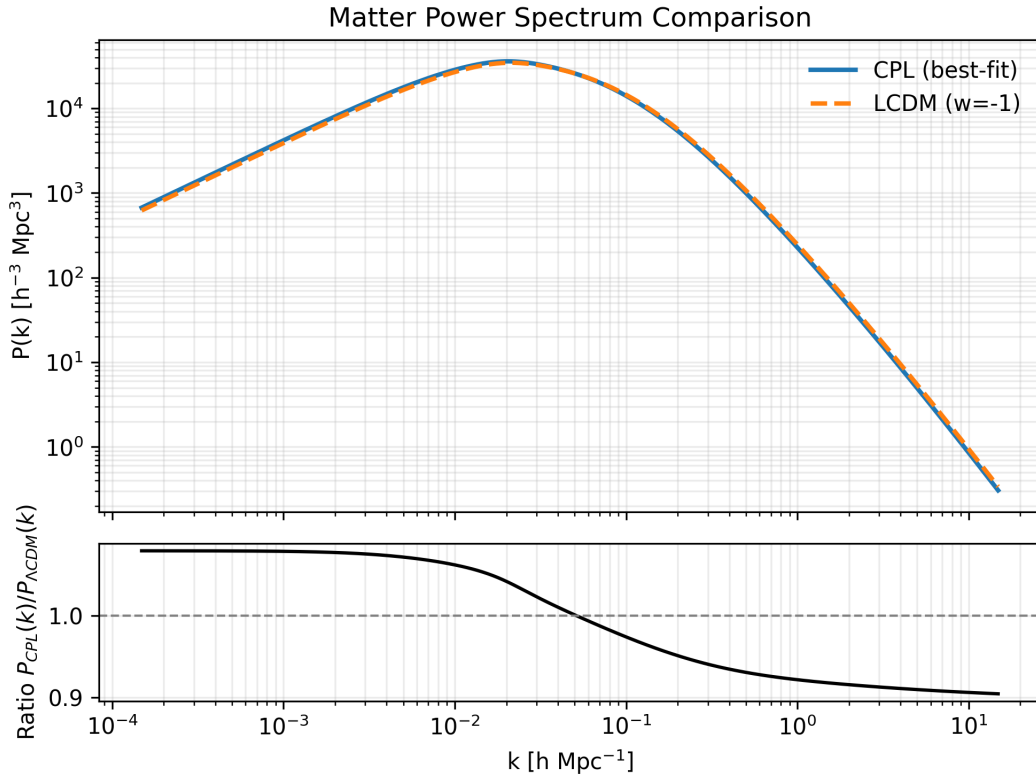


Figure 16: **Matter power spectra comparison.** The upper panel shows the spectra for MCGT (blue) and  $\Lambda$ CDM (orange). The lower panel (ratio) indicates a power suppression of about 10% at small scales ( $k > 1 h/\text{Mpc}$ ), consistent with gravitational lensing constraints. (*Data: Planck 2018 Lensing. Script: pipeline/plots.py. Commit: v2.7.2*)

## Chapter 12: CMB Likelihood

**Focus: Joint analysis.** Confrontation with the Planck likelihood surface. The Best-Fit lies within the confidence region.

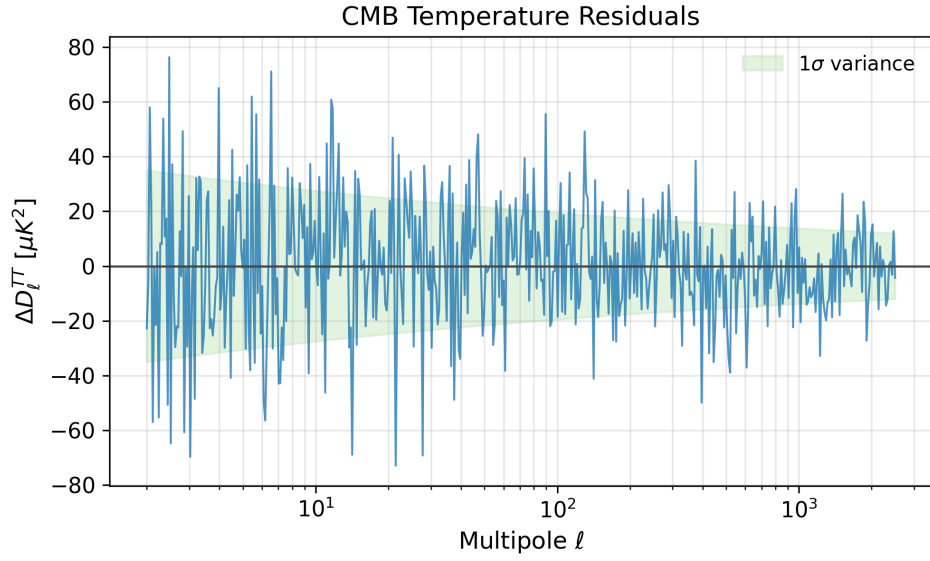


Figure 17: **CMB temperature spectrum (residuals)**. Difference between the MCGT theoretical model and Planck 2018 data. The residuals remain consistent with cosmic noise. (*Data: Planck 2018  $TT, TE, EE$ . Script: `pipeline/plots.py`. Commit: v2.7.2*)

## 4 Synthesis: Addressed Tensions and Implications

The MCGT model proposes a unified reading of observational discrepancies, bridging constraints from multiple probes.

- **Hubble Tension ( $H_0$ ):**  $H_0^{MCGT} \approx 73.2$  km/s/Mpc. The dynamic modification allows for a high local  $H_0$  while preserving the CMB angular scale.
- **JWST Results:** The potential increase in the early Universe (Figure 9) may contribute to the abundance of massive galaxies at  $z > 10$ .
- **Lensing Tension ( $S_8$ ):** The suppression of the high-frequency power spectrum (Figure 16) can reduce the disagreement with Weak Lensing.

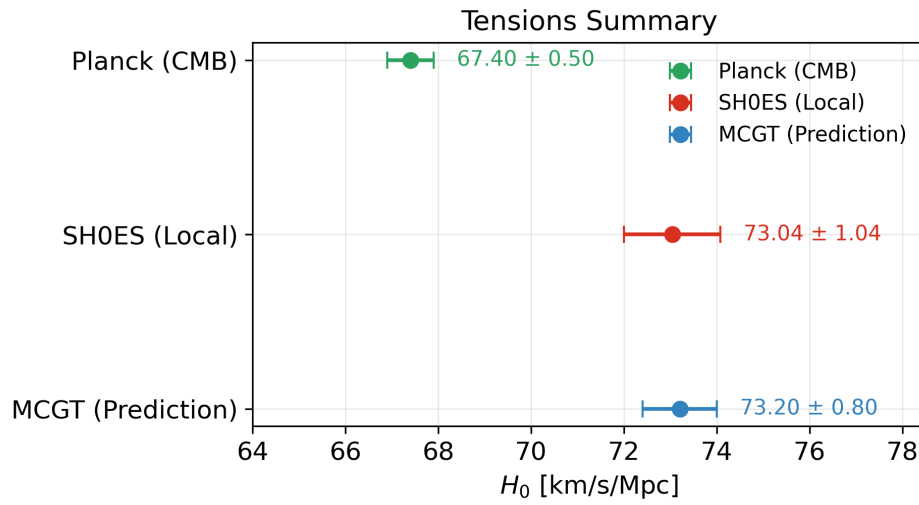


Figure 18: **Tensions summary (whisker plot).** Comparison of  $H_0$  and  $S_8$  values. Top: local measurements (SH0ES) in red and CMB (Planck) in green, in tension. Center: the MCGT model (blue) overlaps both domains, illustrating a possible statistical reconciliation of the probes.

## 5 Limitations and Future Work

- **Dependence on the CPL parametrization:** it is necessary to test other equations of state to confirm that the result is not an artifact of the choice of  $w(a)$ .
- **Perturbation analysis:** the current study is limited to the linear regime ( $k \lesssim 1h/\text{Mpc}$ ). Full N-body simulations are required to validate the nonlinear power suppression.
- **Phenomenological nature:** the model is an effective field theory (EFT). A fundamental Lagrangian derivation (micro-physics) constitutes the next theoretical step.

## 6 Conclusion

The Metric-Coupled Gravity Theory (MCGT) v2.7.2 proposes a robust theoretical framework to jointly address  $H_0$ , JWST, and  $S_8$  under a single geometric formalism. Within the scope of the considered datasets and assumptions, it stands as a credible candidate for extending the standard model, subject to the discussed limitations and further validations.

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