

**Email:** [malobayde@yahoo.com](mailto:malobayde@yahoo.com)

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$$.(\Omega_{NR} + \Omega_{DE} = 1$$

$$. \Omega_{DE} = 1$$

$$\Omega_{NR} = 1$$

.Ia

-(Distance Modulus)

$$.\Omega_{NR}$$

$$\Omega_{DE}$$

:

## **A Proposed Cosmological Model to Explain the Accelerating Expansion and its Coincidence with the Observational Data**

**Muayyad A. Al-Obayde**

**Saja E. Khaleel**

*Department of Physics*

*College of Science*

*University of Mosul*

### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this research is to provide an explanation for the cosmic acceleration of a derived model (flat model which contains both matter and dark energy ( $\Omega_{NR} + \Omega_{DE} = 1$ )). This model depends on two different models, one contains matter only  $\Omega_{NR} = 1$  while the other contains dark energy  $\Omega_{DE} = 1$ . The derived model shows a good matching with the

observed data of supernovae type Ia. The relationships of the three models that link the illumination distance and distance modulus were drawn against redshift for the given observational data, which show that the flat universe is the closest to the observational data. It turned out that the amount of the relative density of the dark energy  $\Omega_{DE}$  is larger than the amount of the relative density of matter  $\Omega_{NR}$ . This result is considered as an explanation of the cosmic acceleration due to the presence of dark energy

**Keywords:** General relativity, accelerating universe, cosmological models, dark energy.

(Perlmutter *et al.*, 1999; Riess *et al.*, 1998)

(Perlmutter and Schmidt, 2003)

(Spergel *et al.*, 2003; Hu and Dodelson, 2002)

(Kirshner, 1999)

(White, 2005; Eisenstein *et al.*, 2005)

(Huterer, 2002; Vanderveld, *et al.*, 2012)

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(Supernova Cosmology Project, SCP)

( High-z Supernova Search Team)

(Zhang, 2007; Popławski, 2006; Carroll *et al.*, 2003)

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(Silvestri and Trodden, 2009; Frieman *et al.*, 2008)

(12), (9)

(The Union 2 compilation)

(Distance Modulus)

(Ia)

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(Ia)

Standard Candles

M

$d_L$

F  $( F = \frac{L}{4\pi d_L^2} )$

: - L

$$m(z) = \mu + 5 \log \left( \frac{H_0 d_L(z)}{c} \right) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$\mu$  Ia  $m(z)$   $(H_0)$

(Padmanabhan, 2003)

$$\mu = M - 5 \log h + 42.38 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$h = H_0 / 100$$

(1, 2)

: -1 -

$$m - M = 5 \log d_L + 24.99 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$d_L = 10^{\left( \frac{m - M - 24.99}{5} \right)} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

.(1) .

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<http://supernova.lbl.gov/Union>

SN Ia Name	Red Shift (z)	Distance Modulus (m-M)	Luminosity Distance d <sub>L</sub> (Mpc)
1993ah	0.02	35.34	117.48
2006bw	0.03	35.62	133.65
1993ag	0.05	36.68	211.83
2005ag	0.08	37.68	345.14
2005fn	0.09	38.17	432.51
2005hn	0.1	38.63	534.56
2005gw	0.25	40.74	1412.53
1996j	0.3	40.96	1563.14
2005hw	0.4	41.84	2344.22
1997ai	0.45	41.83	2333.45
1997cj	0.5	42.36	2978.51
1998bi	0.75	43.24	4466.83
03D1fq	0.8	43.71	5546.25
2001hu	0.88	43.97	6251.72
04Man	0.85	43.60	5272.22
03D4di	0.9	43.63	5345.64
04D3lp	0.95	44.18	68886.52

(z)

$$a_0 \left( z = \frac{a_0}{a_t} - 1 \right) \text{ (a) (Scale Factor)}$$

a<sub>t</sub>

ρ

(Ω)

$$\rho = \frac{3}{8\pi G} H_0^2 \Omega_c$$

(Goobar and Perlmutter, 1995)

$$d_L(z) = (1+z) \int_0^z \frac{dz}{H(z)}$$

$$H(z) = H_0 (\Omega_{NR} (1+z)^3 + \Omega_{DE})^{1/2}$$

$$d_L(z) = (1+z) \int_0^z \frac{dz}{H_0 (\Omega_{NR} (1+z)^3 + \Omega_{DE})^{1/2}} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

(3) (5)

$$m-M = 5 \log \left[ (1+z) \int_0^z \frac{dz}{H_0 (\Omega_{NR} (1+z)^3 + \Omega_{DE})^{1/2}} \right] + 24.99 \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

(5)

(Boundary Conditions)

-(Kantowski *et al.*, 2000)

( $\Omega_{NR}=1, \Omega_{DE}=0$ )

(Sahni and Starobinsky, 2000; Padmanabhan, 2003; Sami, 2009).

$$d_L^{NR} = 2cH_0^{-1} [(1+z) - (1+z)^{1/2}] \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

( $\Omega_{NR}=0, \Omega_{DE}=1$ ) ( - )

$$d_L^{DE} = cH_0^{-1} z(1+z) \dots \dots \dots (8)$$

(7,8)

(Kantowski *et al.*, 2000)

(8)

$\Omega_{NR}$

(7)

:

$\Omega_{DE}$

$$d_L^{NR+DE} = cH_0^{-1} [2\Omega_{NR} \{(1+z) - (1+z)^{1/2}\} + \Omega_{DE} z(1+z)] \dots \dots (9)$$

( $\Omega_{NR} + \Omega_{DE} = 1$ )

(8)

( $\Omega_{NR}=1, \Omega_{DE}=0$ )

(7)

( $\Omega_{NR}=0, \Omega_{DE}=1$ )

(7,8,9)

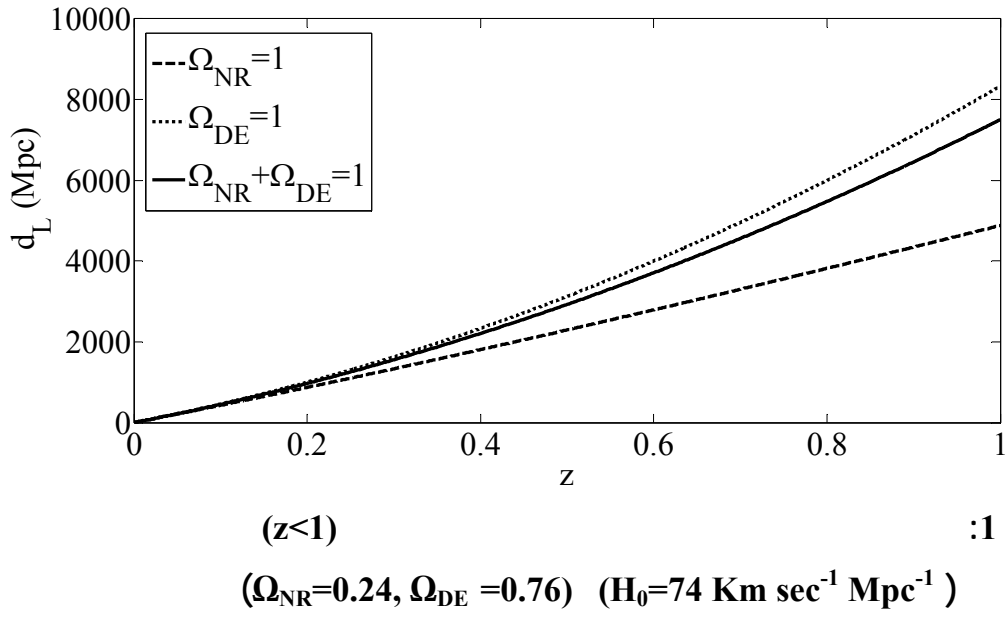
(Kantowski *et al.*, 2000)

(1)

( $z < 1$ )

(Sahni and Starobinsky, 2000; Padmanabhan, 2003; Copeland *et al.*, 2006)

(9)

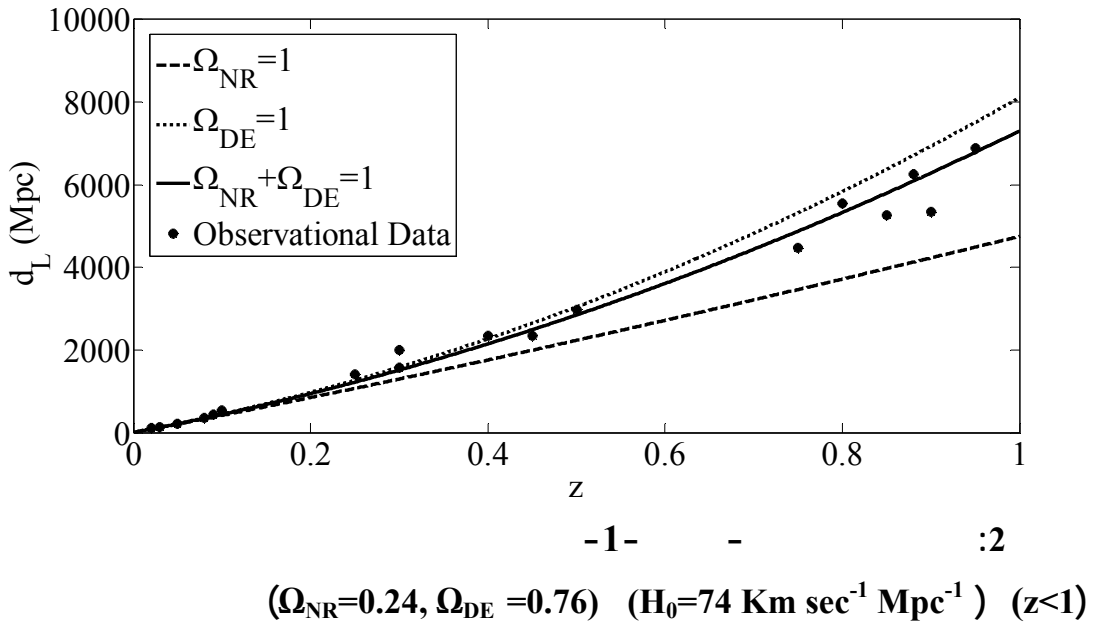


(7,8,9)

(2)

(4)

( $\Omega_{NR} + \Omega_{DE} = 1$ )



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: (1) (6) (7,8,9)

$$(m - M)_{NR} = 5 \log [2cH_0^{-1} \{(1+z) - (1+z)^{1/2}\}] + 24.99 \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

$$(m - M)_{DE} = 5 \log [cH_0^{-1} z(1+z)] + 24.99 \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

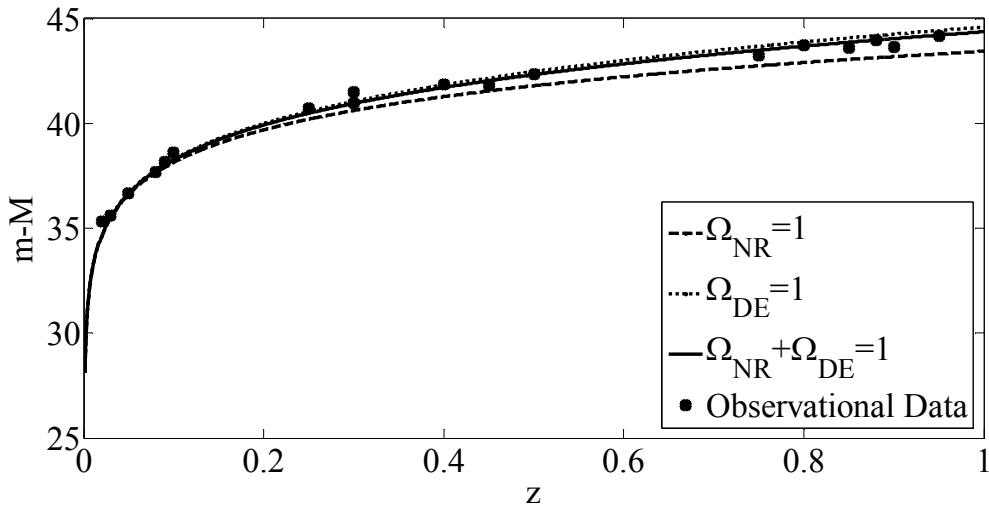
$$(m - M)_{NR+DE} = 5 \log \{cH_0^{-1} [2\Omega_{NR}\{(1+z) - (1+z)^{1/2}\} + \Omega_{DE}z(1+z)]\} + 24.99 \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

(1)

(10,11,12)

(3)

.(12)



(z<1)

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( $\Omega_{NR}=0.24, \Omega_{DE} =0.76$ ) ( $H_0=74 \text{ Km sec}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ )

(1)

.( $\Omega_{NR}+ \Omega_{DE}=1$ ) ( $\Omega_{NR}=0, \Omega_{DE} =1$ ) -

(2) .(Perlmutter *et al.*, 1999; Riess *et al.*, 1998)

- (9) -

(3)

.- -

=0.76)

- 12 -

(  $\Omega_{NR}=0.24$ ,  $\Omega_{DE}$ 

(3)

(Riess *et al.*, 1998; Perlmutter *et al.*, 1999; Padmanabhan, 2003; Riess *et al.*, 2004; Zakhrov and Pervushin, 2010; Conley *et al.*, 2011).

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$$m(z) = \mu + 5 \log\left(\frac{H_0 d_L(z)}{c}\right) \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

μ

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= M - 5 \log h + 42.38 \dots\dots\dots(2) \\ h &= H_0/100 \end{aligned}$$

(1)

(2)

$$m = M - 5 \log h + 42.38 + 5 \log\left(\frac{H_0 d_L(z)}{c}\right)$$

$$m - M = 5 \left( -\log h + \log H_0 + \log \frac{d_L(z)}{c} \right) + 42.38$$

$$m - M = 5 \left( -\log h + \log 100h + \log \frac{d_L(z)}{c} \right) + 42.38$$

$$m - M = 5 \left( -\log h + 2 + \log h + \log \frac{d_L(z)}{c} \right) + 42.38$$

$$m - M = 5 \log \frac{d_L(z)}{c} + 52.38$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^5 \text{ (Km/sec)}$$

$$\log c = \log(3 \times 10^5) = \log 3 + 5 = 5.477$$

$$m - M = 5 \log d_L + 52.38 - 27.385$$

$$m - M = 5 \log d_L + 24.99 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$(m - M)_{NR} = 5 \log [2cH_0^{-1} \{ (1+z) - (1+z)^{1/2} \}] + 24.99 \dots\dots\dots(4a)$$

$$(m - M)_{DE} = 5 \log [cH_0^{-1} z(1+z)] + 24.99 \dots\dots\dots(5a)$$

$$(m - M)_{NR+DE} = 5 \log \{ cH_0^{-1} [2\Omega_{NR} \{ (1+z) - (1+z)^{1/2} \} + \Omega_{DE} z(1+z)] \} + 24.99 \dots\dots\dots(6a)$$