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(anisotropy)

**The Relation of the Ratio of the Anisotropy in the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) Temperature with the Accelerating Expansion of the Universe**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research seeks to provide evidence to support the accelerating cosmic depending on the relationship between the ratio of the anisotropy in temperature of the cosmic microwave background with the luminosity distance through a statement similar to the relationship between the red shift with the luminosity distance. So, the relationship between

the ratio of the anisotropy in temperature of the cosmic microwave background with the red shift was explained. Also, the relationship between the red shift with the luminosity distance concluded for the universe that contains non relativistic matter and dark energy. The relationship between the ratio of the anisotropy in temperature of the cosmic microwave background with the luminosity distance was reached. The accelerated expansion of the universe is clear from the painting of the relation which makes the anisotropy in the temperature of the cosmic microwave background as an evidence for the accelerated expansion of the universe.

**Keywords:** Cosmic microwave background, accelerating universe.

– ) .(

– ) ( z ~ 1100)

– (Penzias and Wilson, 1965) (CMB)

– . 2.7 (isotropy)

(Cosmic Background Explorer) .(Cheng, 2005)

(COBE)

– .(Smoot *et al.*, 1992) .10<sup>5</sup>

(WMAP) (Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe)

(Spergel *et al.*, 2003)

– .(Komatsu *et al.*, 2009) (Spergel *et al.*, 2007)

– .(Spergel, 2007) (Riess *et al.*, 2004)

– .(Hu and Dodelson, 2002)

– . (Silvestri and Trodden, 2009)

.....

$$(3)$$

(T)

(z)

(Avgoustidis *et al.*, 2012)

(Lima *et al.*, 2000)

$$T_{(z)} = T_0(1 + z)^{1-\alpha} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\alpha \quad z = 0 \Rightarrow (T_0 = 2.725 \mp 0.002 \text{ K})$$

(Horellou *et al.*, 2005) (1)

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$T_{(z)} = T_0(1 + z) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$(1 + z) = \frac{T_{(z)}}{T_0} = T_{(ani)} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$T_{(ani)}$

(a)

$$z=0$$

(3)

$$a=(1+z)^{-1} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

(d<sub>L</sub>)

(Ω)

(Padmanabhan, 2003)

$$d_L = 2H_0^{-1} \left[ (1 + z) - (1 + z)^{1/2} \right] \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$d_L = H_0^{-1} z(1+z) \quad (\Omega_{NR}=1, \Omega_\Lambda=0) \quad \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

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

(6,5)

( H<sub>0</sub>=72 km/Mpc /sec)

(5)

$\Omega_\Lambda$

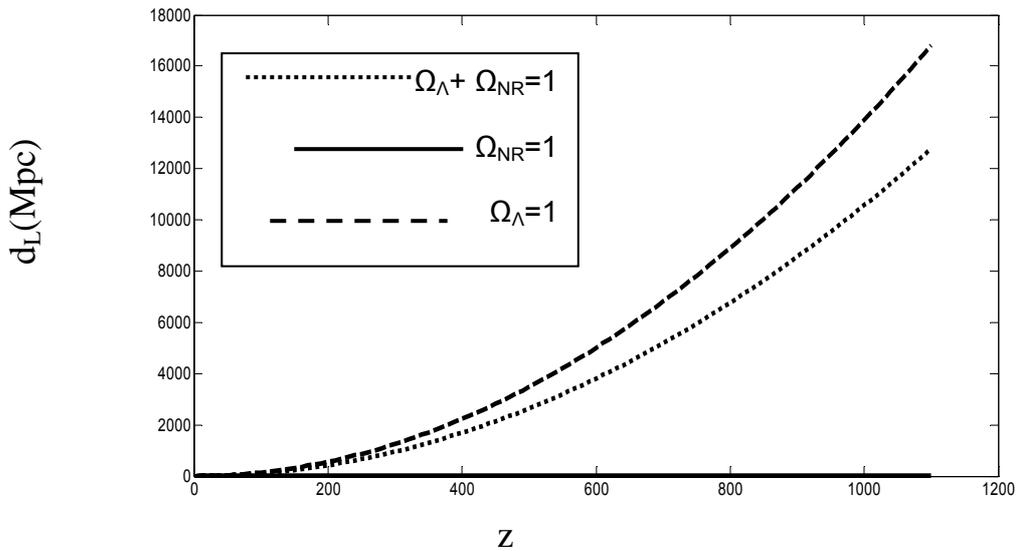
(6)

$\Omega_{NR}$

$$d_L = H_0^{-1} [\Omega_\Lambda z(1+z) + 2 \Omega_{NR} \{(1+z) - (1+z)^{1/2}\}] \quad (7)$$

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

(Tegmark *et al.*, 2006)  $(\Omega_{NR} = 0.24 \quad \Omega_\Lambda = 0.76)$  (7,6,5) (1)

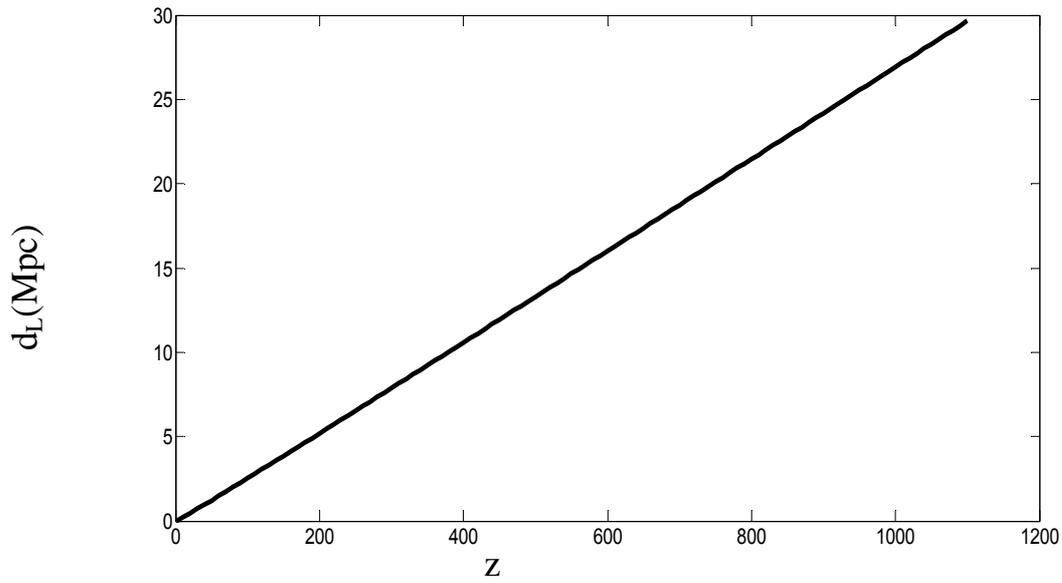


:1

(1)

.(2)

.....



$(\Omega_{NR} = 1)$

:2

(7 ,6 ,5 ,3)

$T_{(ani)}$

:

(7 ,6 ,5 ,3)

$$d_L = 2H_0^{-1} \left[ \frac{T(z)}{T_0} - \left( \frac{T(z)}{T_0} \right)^{1/2} \right] \Rightarrow d_L = 2H_0^{-1} \left[ T_{(ani)} - (T_{(ani)})^{1/2} \right] \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

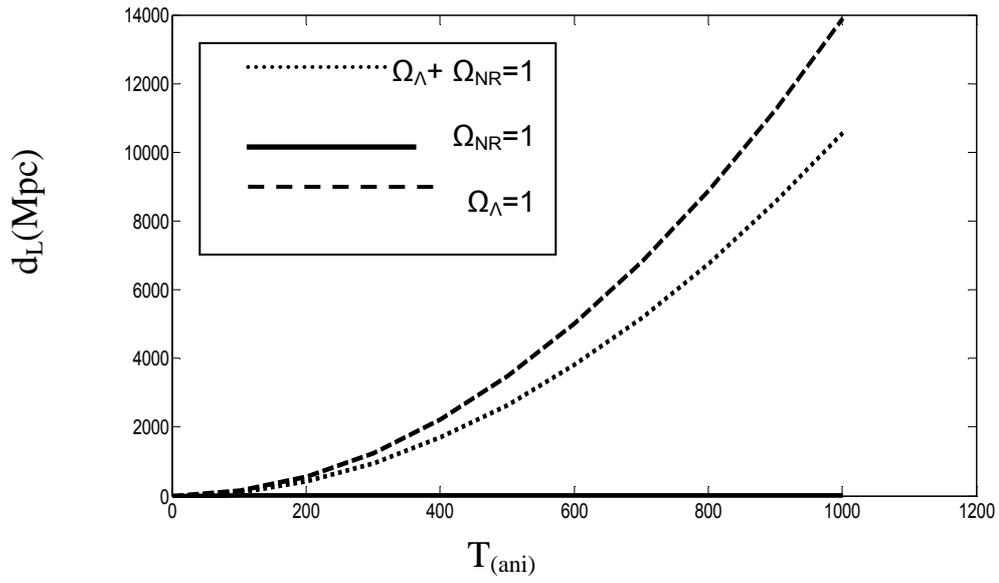
$$d_L = H_0^{-1} \left[ \left( \frac{T(z)}{T_0} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{T(z)}{T_0} \right) \right] \Rightarrow d_L = H_0^{-1} \left[ (T_{(ani)} - 1) (T_{(ani)}) \right] \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

$$d_L = H_0^{-1} \left[ \Omega \wedge \left( \frac{T(z)}{T_0} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{T(z)}{T_0} \right) + 2 \Omega_{NR} \left\{ \left( \frac{T(z)}{T_0} \right) - \left( \frac{T(z)}{T_0} \right)^{1/2} \right\} \right]$$

$$d_L = H_0^{-1} \left[ \Omega \wedge (T_{(ani)} - 1) (T_{(ani)}) + 2 \Omega_{NR} \left\{ (T_{(ani)}) - (T_{(ani)})^{1/2} \right\} \right] \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

(3)

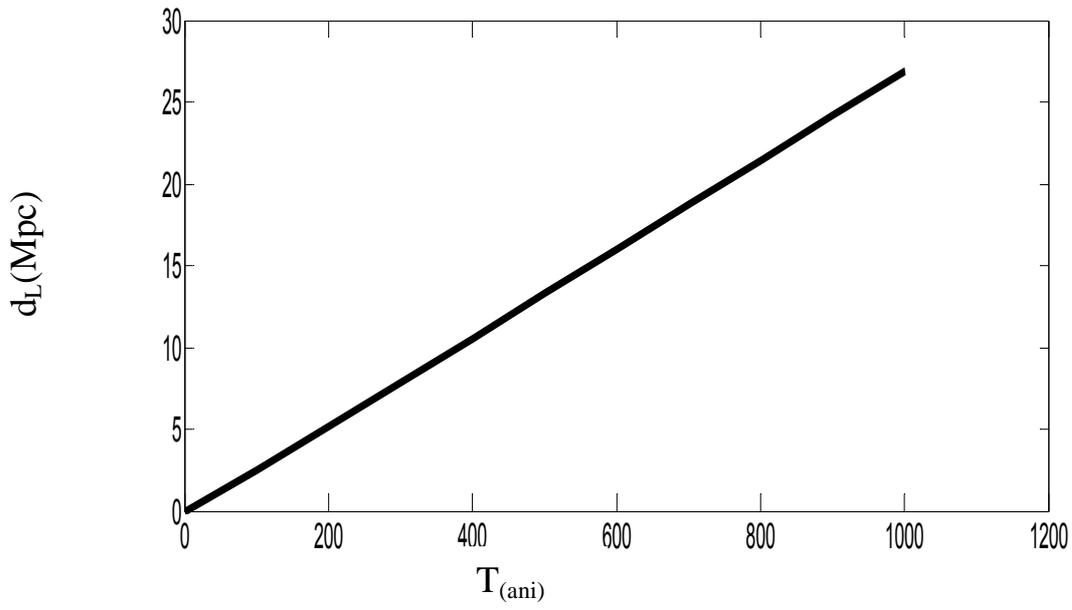
(10 ,9 ,8)



:3

$T_{(ani)}$

(4)



:4

$(\Omega_{NR} = 1)$

.....

(1)

$$(\Omega_{\Lambda} = 1) \quad (\Omega_{\Lambda} + \Omega_{NR} = 1)$$

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

(2)

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

(3)

(1)

(3)

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

(3)

(10)

Ia

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