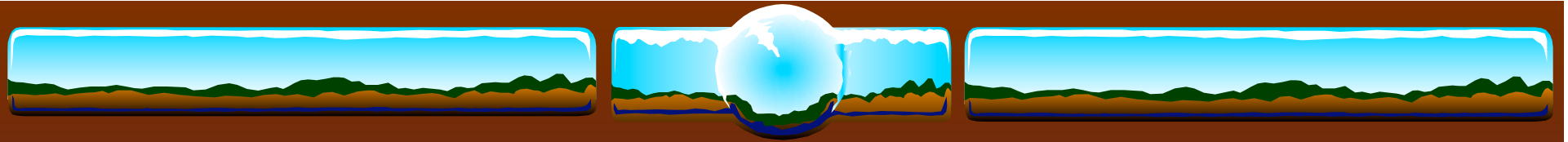


# Measurements of $\Omega$ and $\Lambda$ From 42 High-Redshift Supernovae

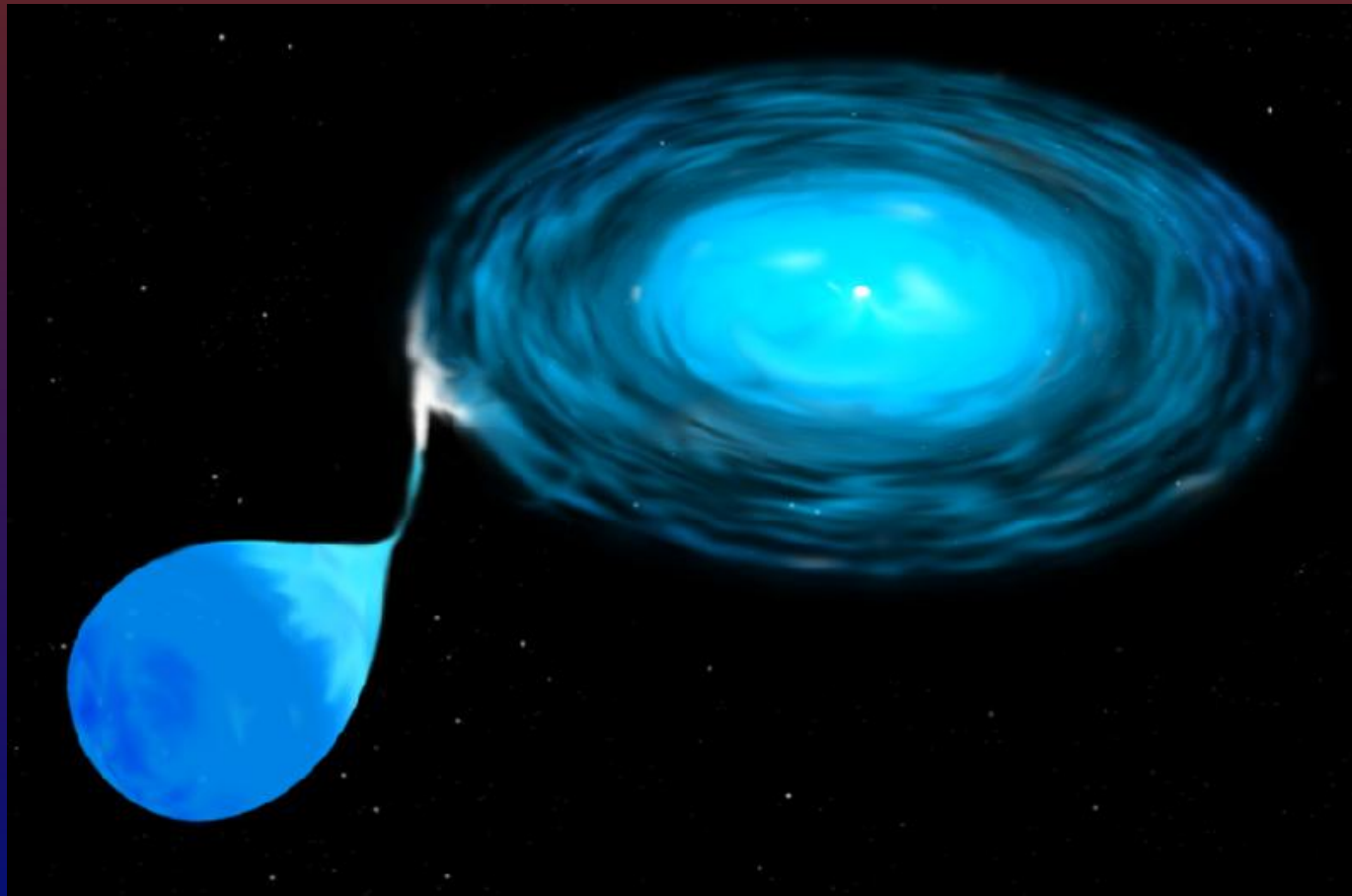
S. Perlmutter et al.



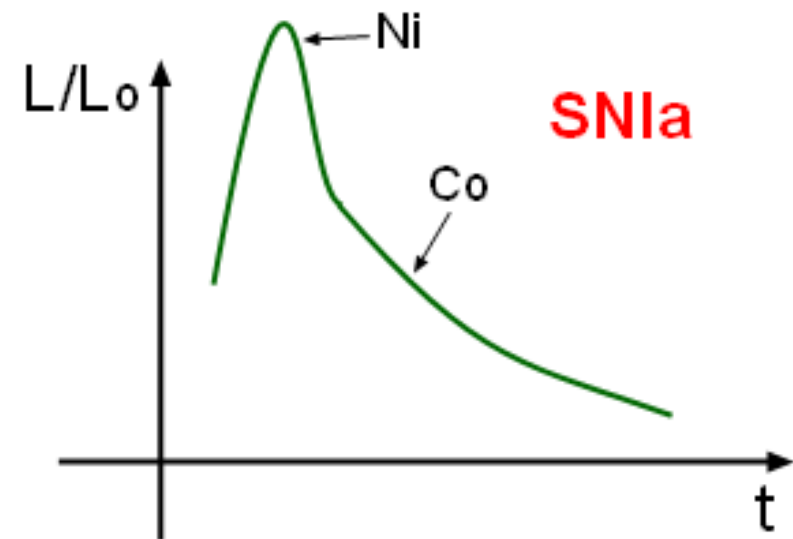
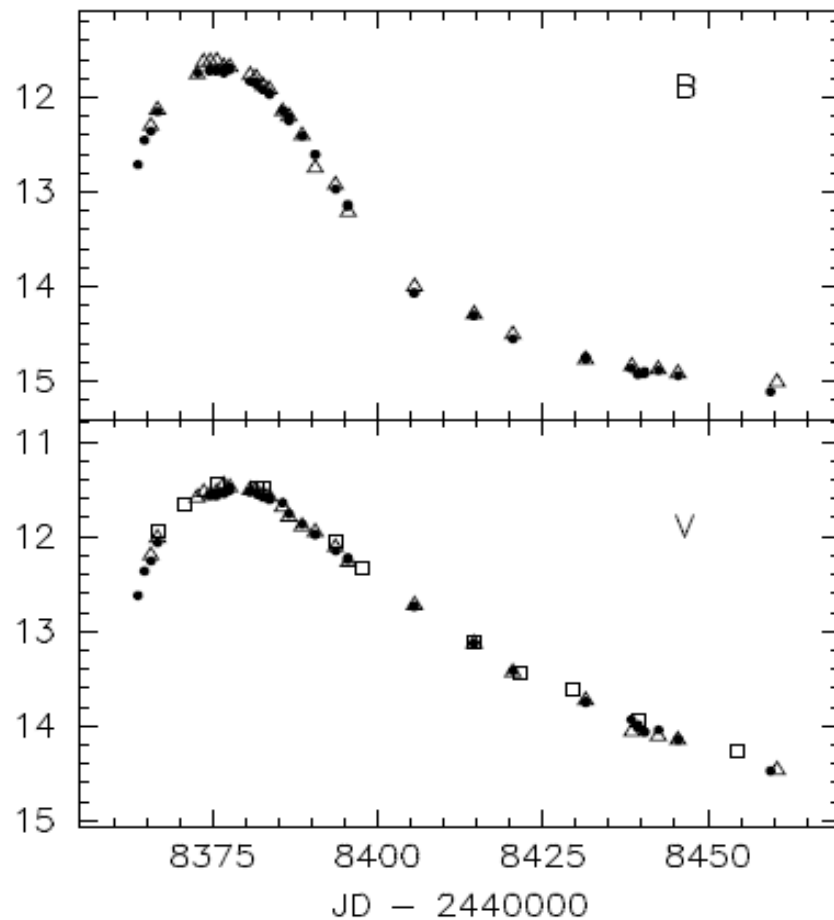
© Anglo-Australian Observatory



# Demise of a Very hungry White Dwarf

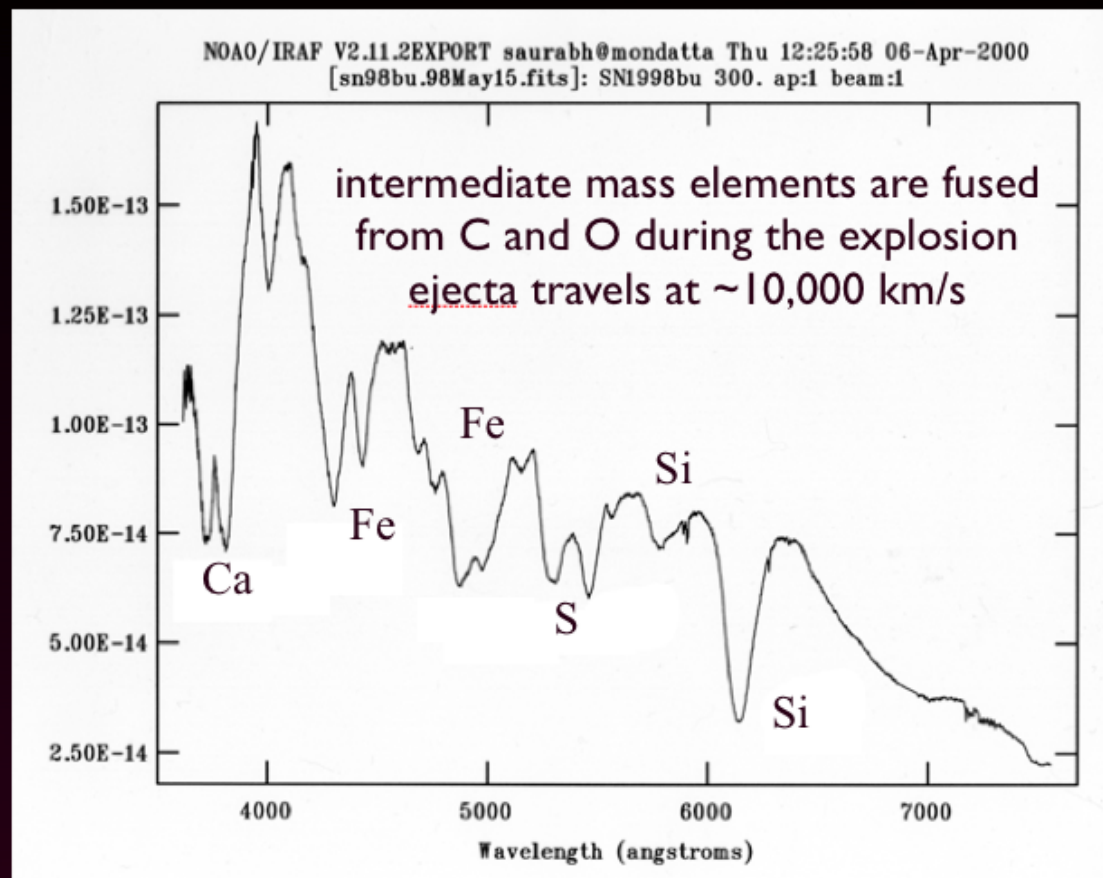


# Supernova Light-Curve (Phillips et. al. 1992)

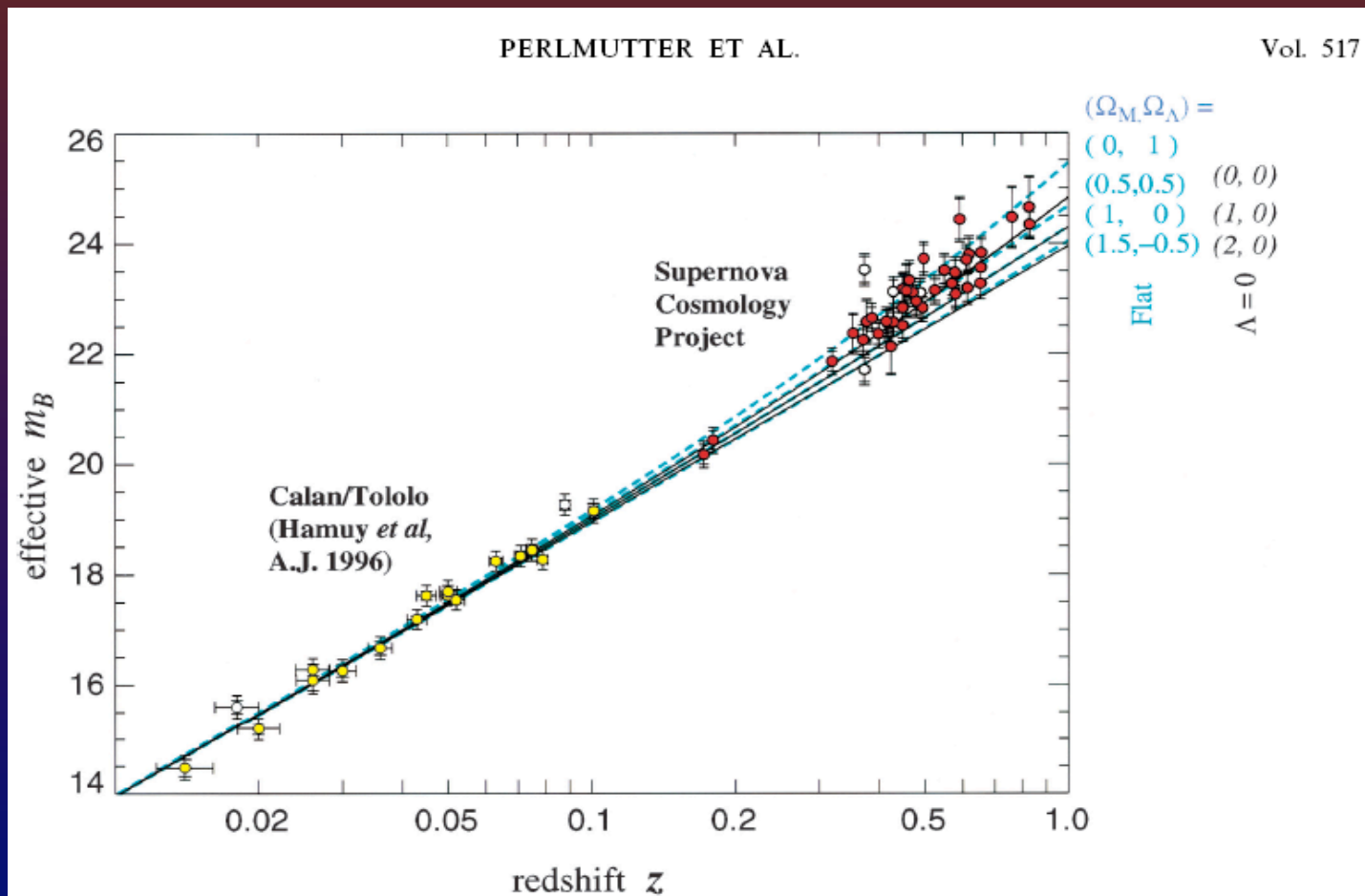


# Spectrum of Ia Supernovae

## SN 1998bu maximum light spectrum



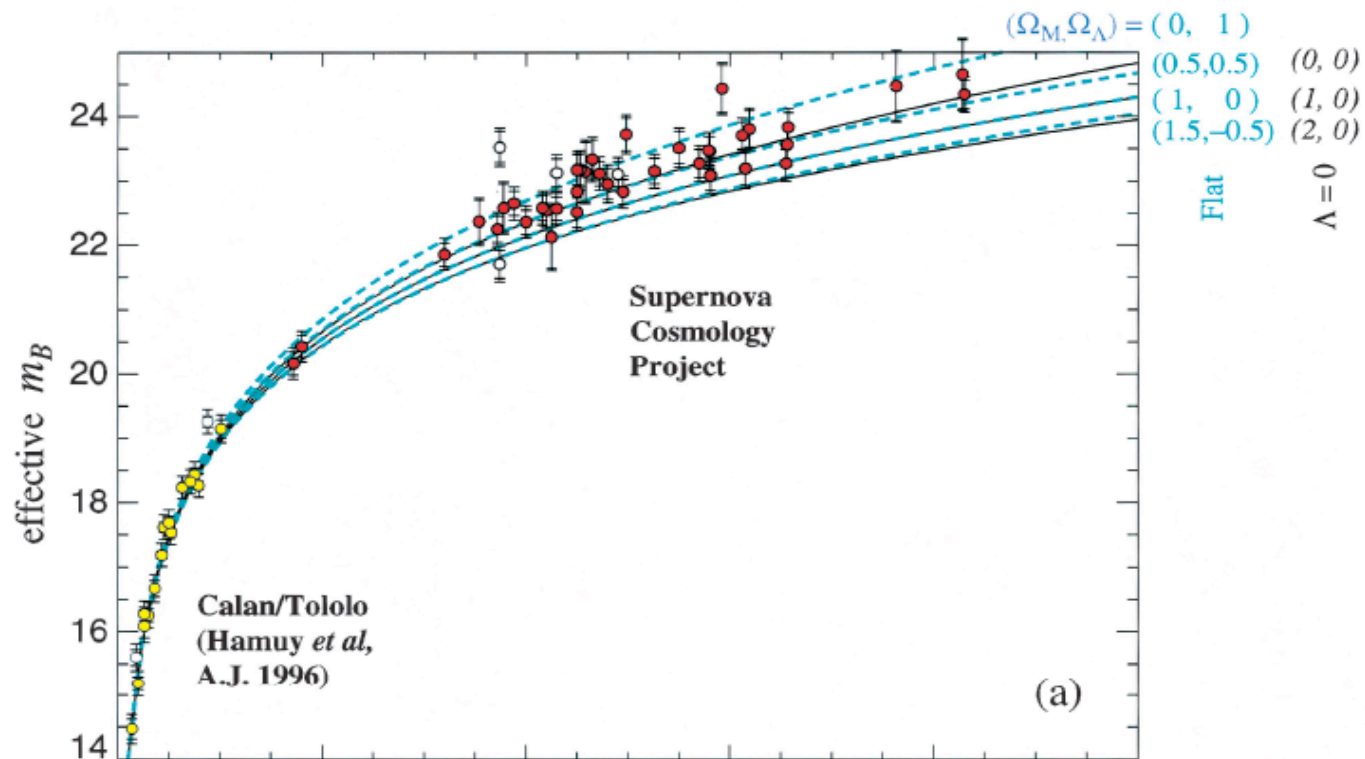
# Hubble Diagram For the Ia Supernovae Log Plot



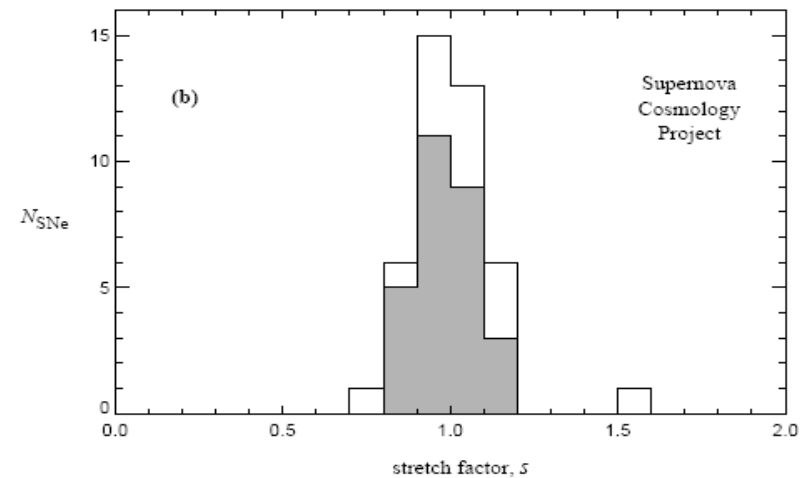
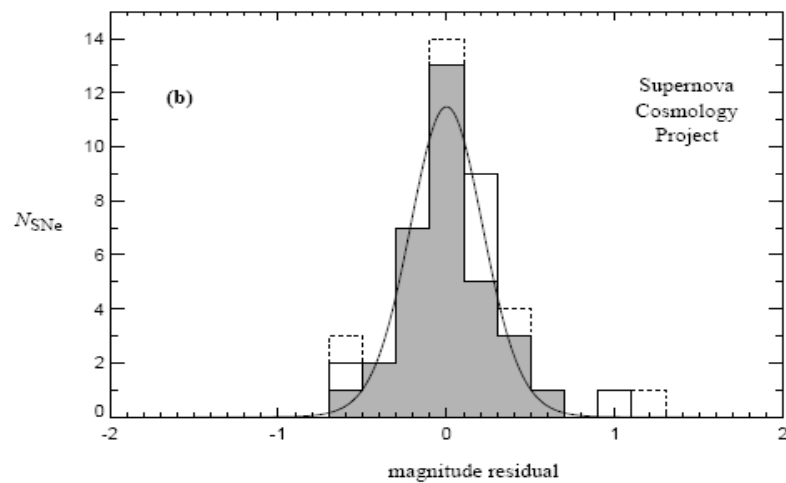
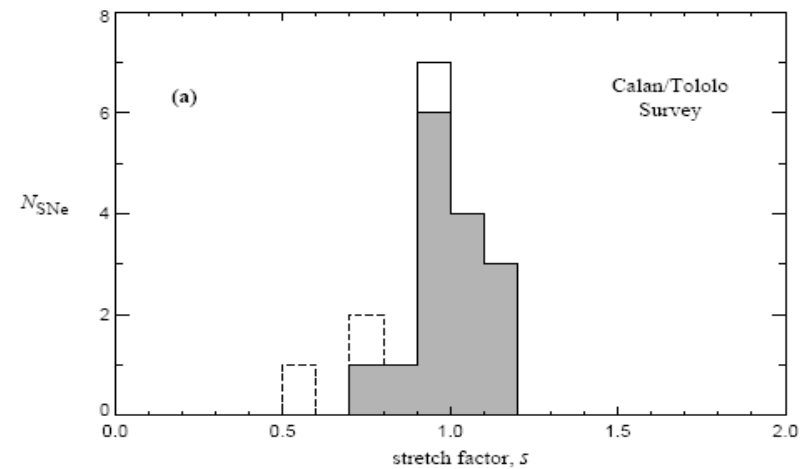
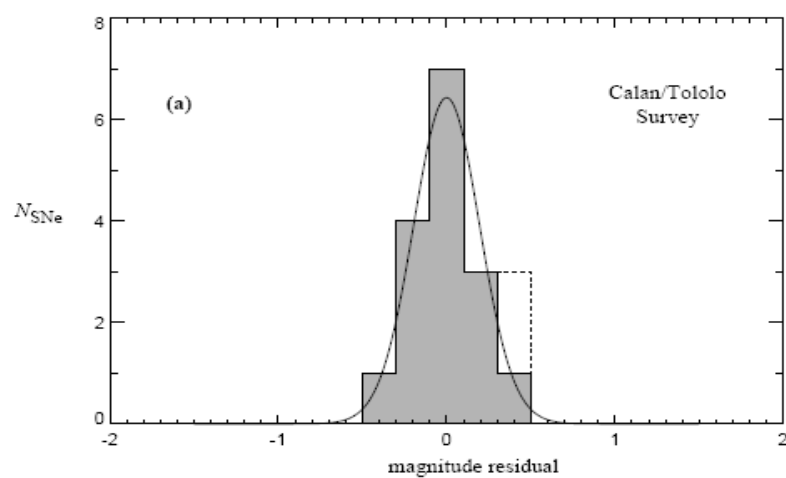
# Linear Hubble Diagram For the Ia Supernovae

No. 2, 1999

$\Omega$  AND  $\Lambda$  FROM 42 HIGH-REDSHIFT SUPERNOVAE

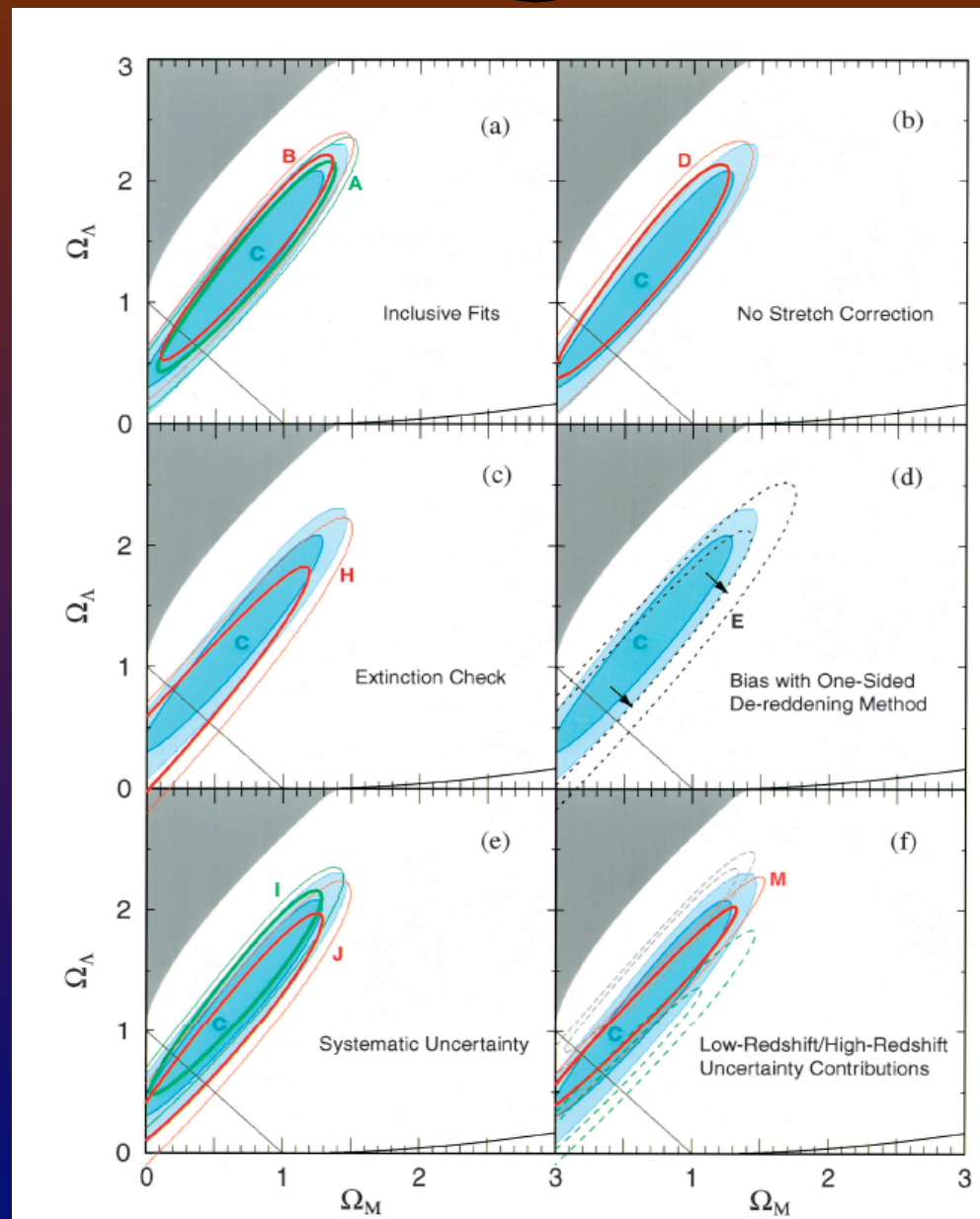


# Checking Uncertainties

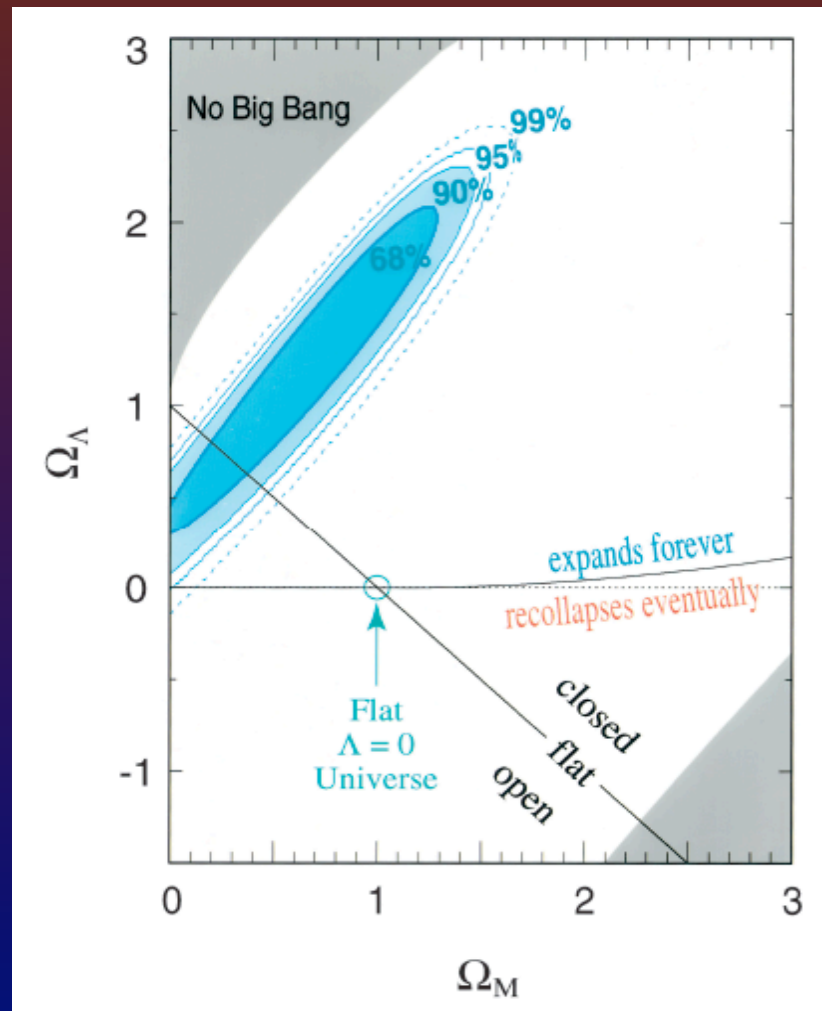




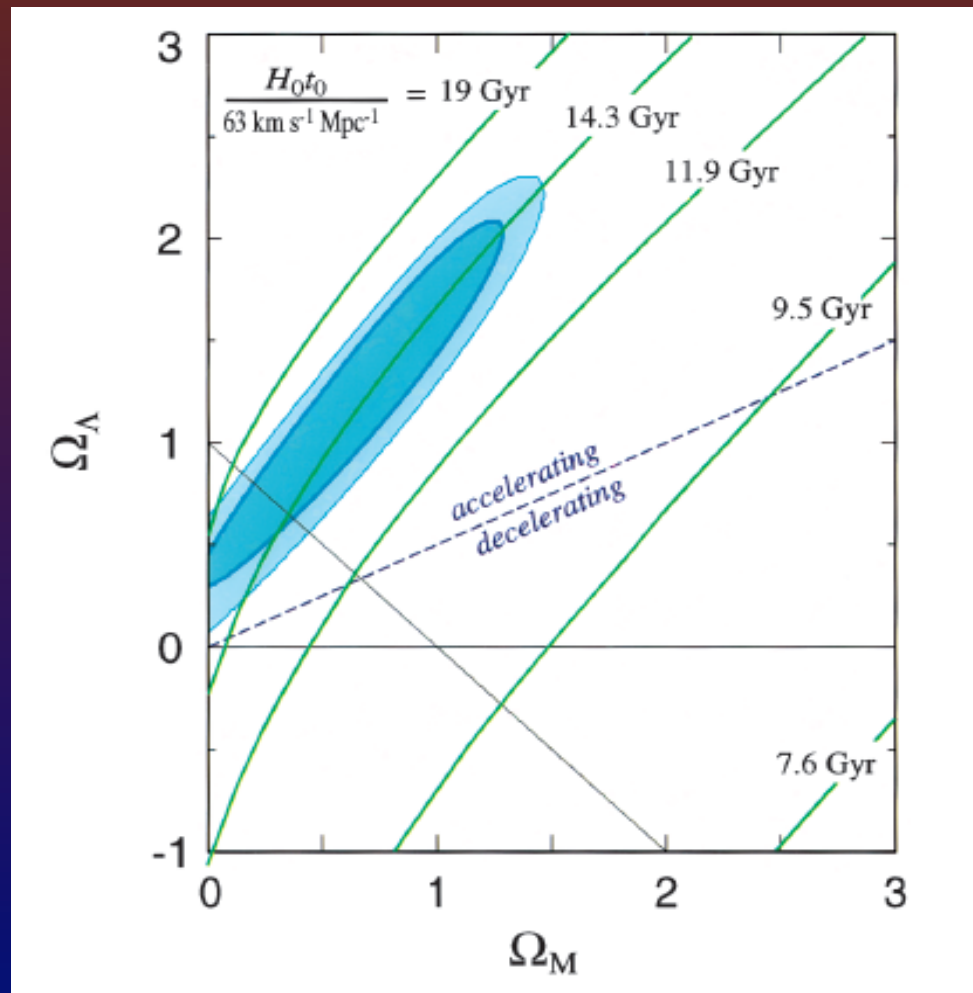
# Best Fit for $\Omega_M$ - $\Omega_\Lambda$

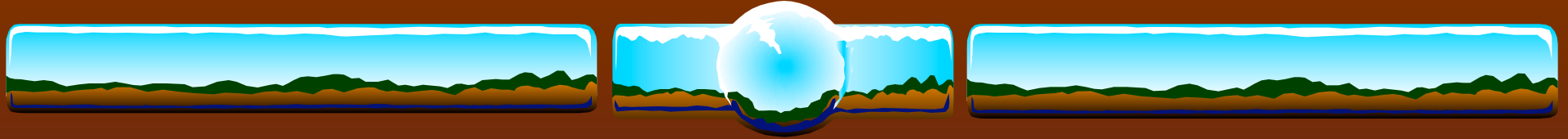


# Confidence Regions for $\Omega_M - \Omega_\Lambda$

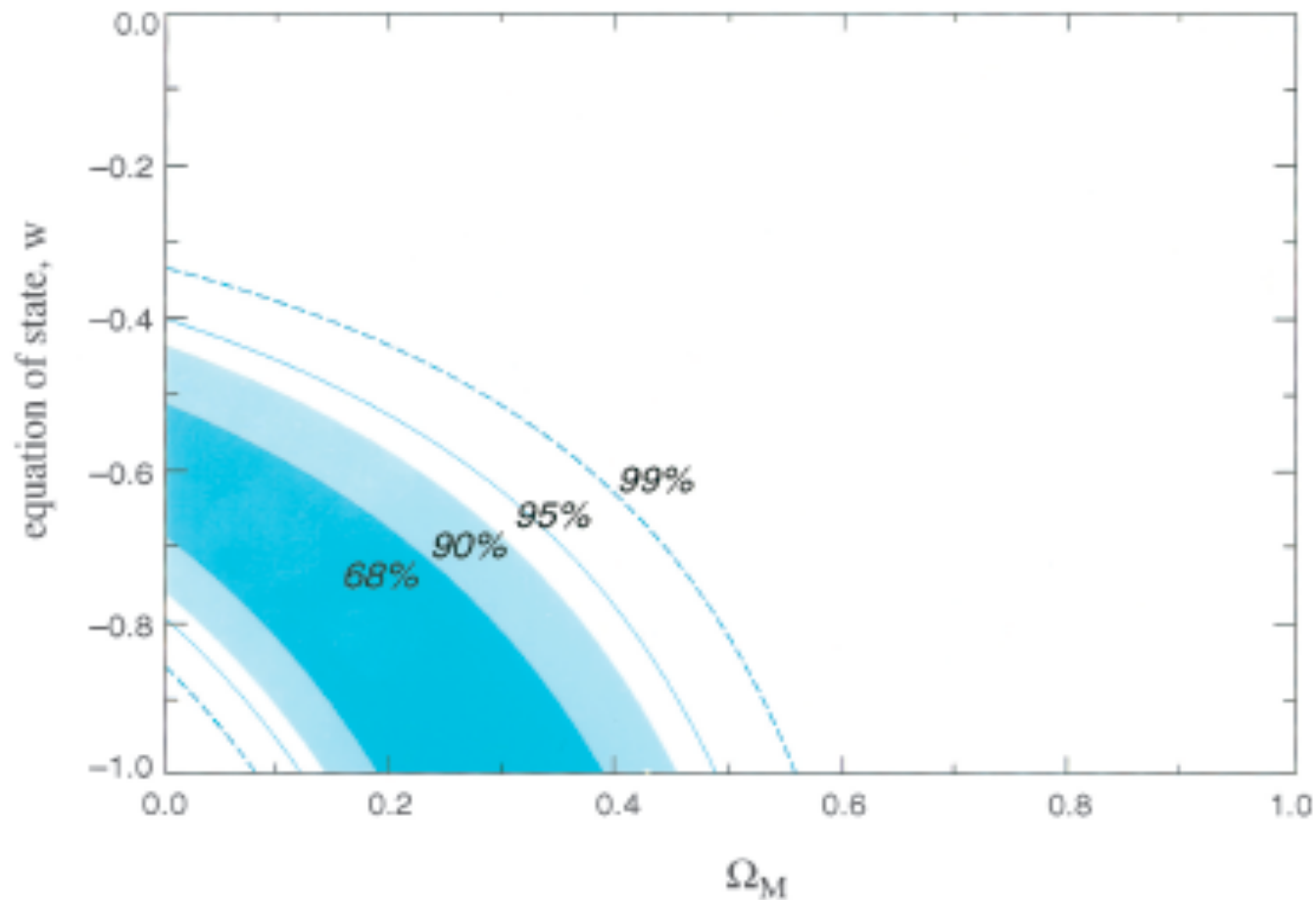


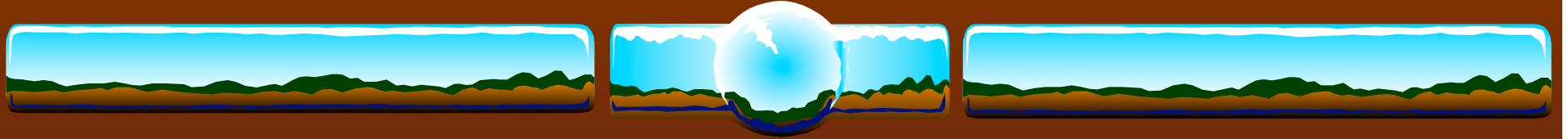
# Isochrones of constant $H_0 t_0$





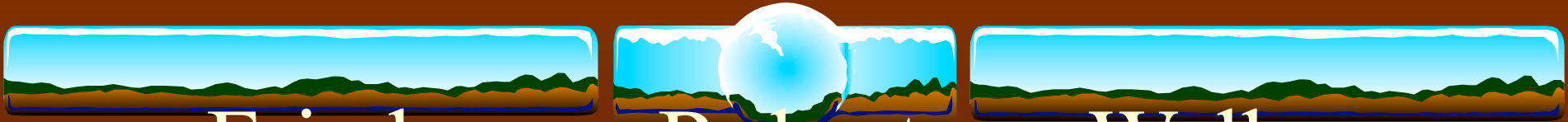
# Time Independent Equation of State for a Flat Space-Time Geometry





# Supernova Limits on the Cosmic Equation of State

❖ Peter M. Garnavich, Saurabh Jha et. al.



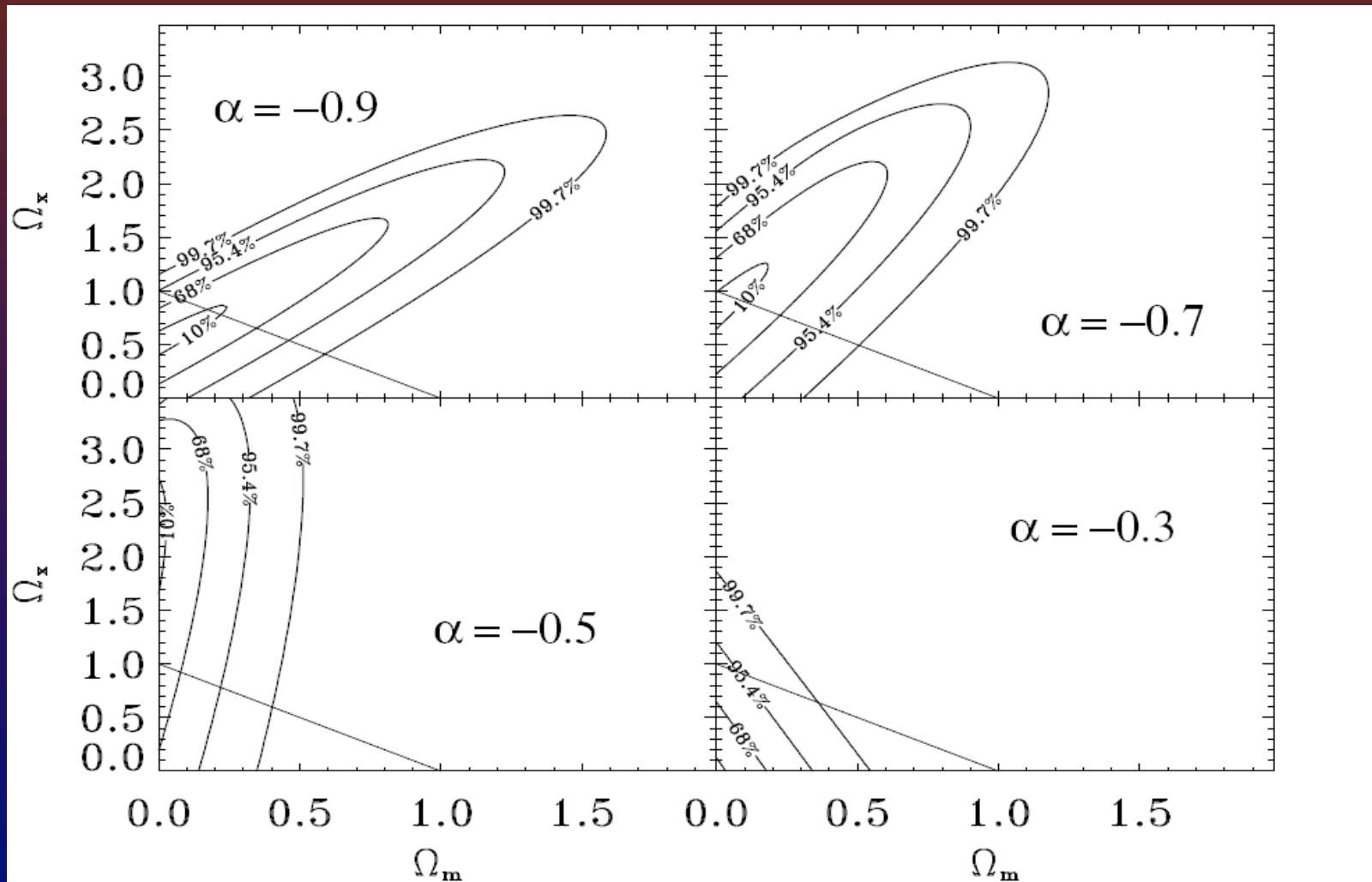
# Friedmann-Robertson-Walker geometry dependent Luminosity distance

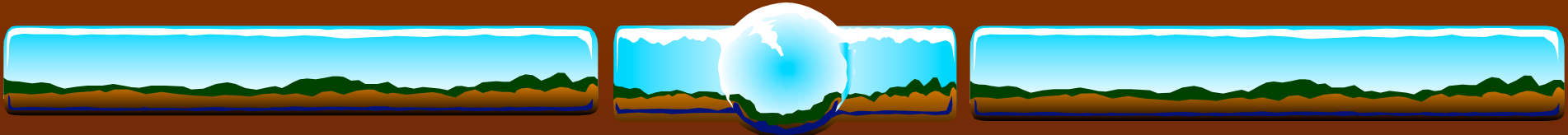
$$m = M + 5 \log D_L + 25$$

$$D_L = \frac{c(1+z)}{H_0 \sqrt{|\Omega_k|}} \text{sinn} \times \left\{ \sqrt{|\Omega_k|} \int_0^z \left[ \sum_i \Omega_i (1+z')^{3(1+\alpha_i)} + \Omega_k (1+z')^2 \right]^{-1/2} dz' \right\}, \quad (1)$$

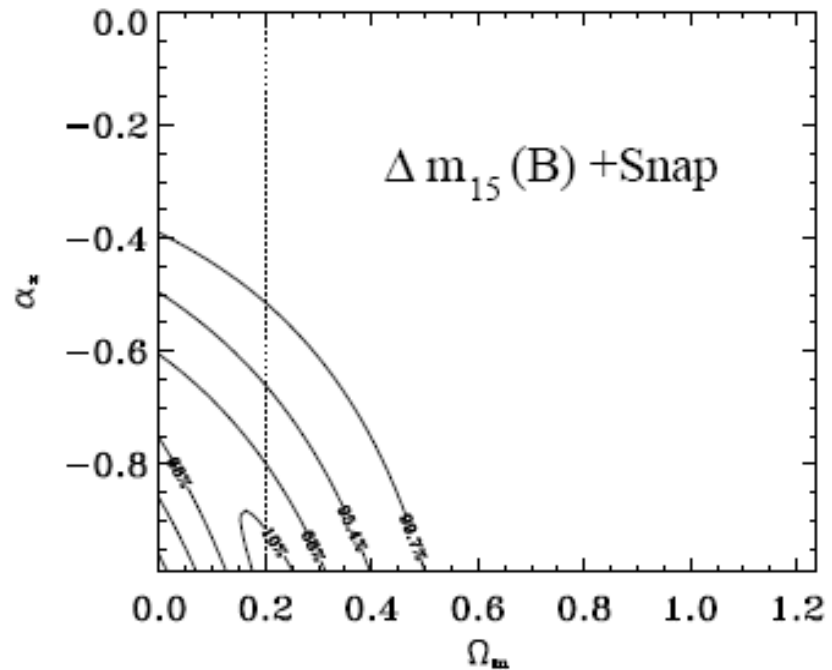
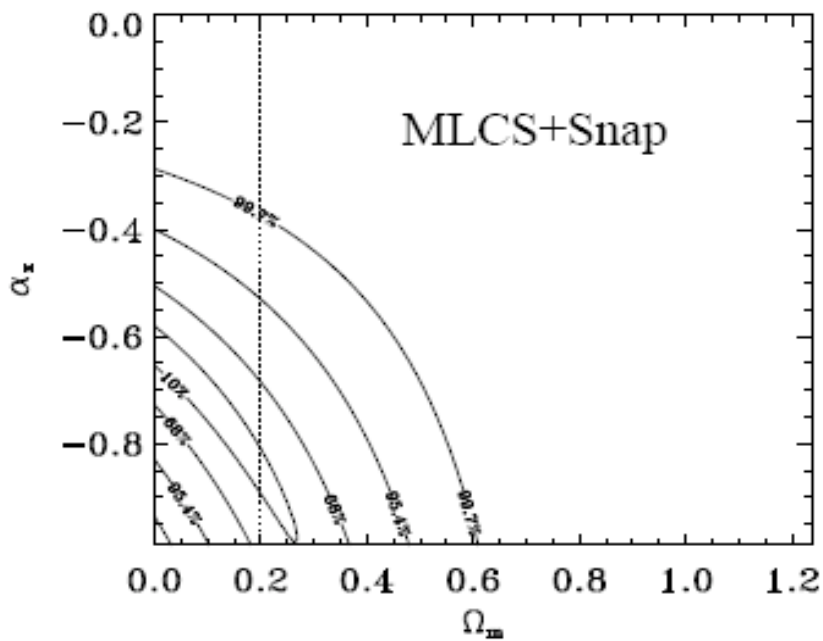
$$\text{sinn}(x) = \begin{cases} \sinh(x), & \text{if } \Omega_k > 0; \\ x, & \text{if } \Omega_k = 0; \\ \sin(x), & \text{if } \Omega_k < 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

# Joint Probability Distributions for Unknown $\Omega_x$ Vs. $\Omega_m$ at various $\alpha$ 's



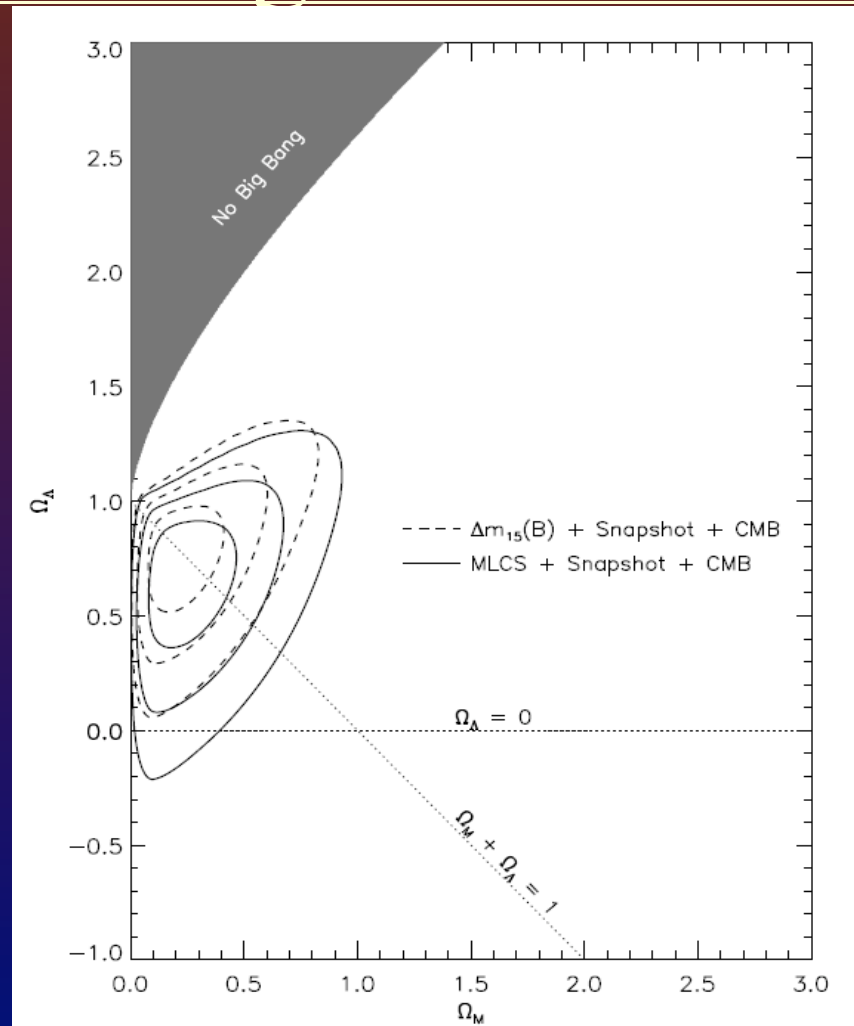


# Joint Probability Distributions for $\Omega_m$ and Equation of State $\alpha_x$





# Constraints on first Doppler Peak of the CMB Angular Power Spectrum



# CMB Confirmation

