

## References

- Abdel-Rahman, A.-M.M. (1990). A critical density cosmological model with varying gravitational and cosmological constants. *General Relativity and Gravitation*, 22(6), 655–663.
- Abdussattar, & Vishwakarma, R. G. (1997). Some Robertson-Walker models with variable G and Lambda. *Austral.J.Phys.* 50(5), 893-901.
- Adams, F., & Laughlin, G. (1997). A Dying Universe: The Long-Term Fate and Evolution of Astrophysical Objects. *Reviews of Modern Physics*, 69(2), 337-372.
- Ade, P.A.R. et al., (2014a). Planck 2013 Results—I. Cosmological Parameters. *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, 571, A1.
- Ade, P.A.R. et al., (2014b). Planck 2013 Results—XVI. Cosmological Parameters. *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, 571, A16.
- Adhab, K.S. et al., (2013). LRS Bianchi Type-I Cosmological Model with Anisotropic Dark Energy and Special Form of Deceleration Parameter. *Journal of Modern Physics*, 4(8), 1037-1040.
- Adhab, K.S. et al., (2014). Interacting dark matter and holographic dark energy in an anisotropic universe, *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 353(1), 249-257,
- Adhab, K.S. et al., (2017). Bianchi Type- $VI_0$ Cosmological Model with Polytropic Equation of State. *European International Journal of Science and Technology*, 6(2), 26-31.
- Adhav, K.S. (2011). Kaluza-Klein cosmology with Polytropic gas dark energy. *The European Physical Journal Plus*, 126, 127.
- Adhav, K.S. et al., (2016). Anisotropic and Homogeneous Cosmological Models with Polytropic Equation of State in General Relativity, *Bulgarian Journal Of Physics*, 43(3), 171–183.
- Adhav, K.S. et al., (2011). Bianchi Type -III Magnetized Wet Dark Fluid Cosmological Model in General Relativity. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 50(2), 339–348.

- Afshordi, N. et al., (2007). Causal Field Theory with an Infinite Speed of Sound. *Physical Review D*, 75(8), 083513.
- Albarran, I. et al., (2017). Cosmological Perturbations in Phantom Dark Energy Models. *Universe*, 3, 22.
- Allen, S. W. (1998). Resolving the discrepancy between X-ray and gravitational lensing mass measurements for clusters of galaxies. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 296(2), 392–406.
- Allen, S. W. et al., (2001). Chandra measurements of the distribution of mass in the luminous lensing cluster Abell 2390. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 324(4), 877–890.
- Allen, S.W. et al., (2007). Improved constraints on dark energy from *Chandra* x-ray observations of the largest relaxed galaxy clusters. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 383(3), 879–896.
- Amendola, L. et al., (2003). Early acceleration and adiabatic matter perturbations in a class of dilatonic dark-energy models. *Physical Review D*, 67(4), 043512.
- Anderson, L. et al., (2012). The clustering of galaxies in the SDSS-III Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey: Baryon acoustic oscillations in the Data Release 9 spectroscopic galaxy sample. *Monthly Notices*, 427(4), 3435–3467.
- Arbab, A. I. (2008). Phantom energy with variable  $G$  and  $\Lambda$ . *Chinese Physics Letters*, 25(12), 4497–4500.
- Arkani-Hamed, N. et al., (2004). Ghost Inflation. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2004(04), 001–001
- Armendariz-Picon, C. et al., (1999). k –Inflation. *Physics Letters B*, 458(2–3), 209–218.
- Armendariz-Picon, C. et al., (2000). Dynamical solution to the problem of a small cosmological constant and late-time cosmic acceleration. *Physical Review Letters*, 85(21), 4438–4441.

- Armendariz-Picon, C. et al., (2001). Essentials of k-essence. *Physical Review D*, 63(10), 103510.
- Asadzadeh, S. et al., (2014). Cosmological Constraints on Polytropic Gas Model. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 53, 1248-1262.
- Astier, P. et al., (2006). The Supernova Legacy Survey: measurement of  $\Omega_M$ ,  $\Omega_\Lambda$  and w from the first year data set. *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 447(1), 31-48.
- Avelino, P.P. et al., (2011). Quintessence and tachyon dark energy models with a constant equation of state parameter. *Physics Letters B*, 699(1–2), 10-14.
- Bagla, J.S. et al., (2003). Cosmology with tachyon field as dark energy. *Physical Review D*, 67(6), 063504.
- Banerjee, N., & Sen, S. (1998). Power law inflation and scalar field cosmology with a causal viscous fluid. *Physical Review D*, 57(8), 4614-4619.
- Barreiro, T. et al., (2000). Quintessence arising from exponential potentials. *Physical Review D*, 61(12), 127301.
- Barrow, J. D., & Matzner, R. A. (1977). The homogeneity and isotropy of the Universe. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 181(4), 719-727.
- Bassett, B.A., & Hlozek, R. (2009). Baryon Acoustic Oscillations. *Dark Energy: Observational and Theoretical Approaches*.
- Baushev, A.N. (2010). Phantom Dark Energy and Cosmological Solutions without the Big Bang Singularity. *Physics Letters B*, 684(2-3), 69–72.
- Beesham, A. (1986). Variable-G cosmology and creation. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 25(12), 1295–1298.
- Beesham, A. (1991). Some Friedmann cosmological solutions in the scale covariant theory of gravitation. *International Journal of Mathematics and Mathematical Sciences*, 14(2), 305-308.
- Beesham, A. (1993). Cosmological models with a variable cosmological term and bulk viscous models. *Physical Review D*, 48(8), 3539-3543.

- Bengochea, G.R., & Ferraro, R. (2009). Dark torsion as the cosmic speed-up. *Physical Review D*, 79(12), 124019.
- Bennett, C.L. et al., (2003a). The Microwave Anisotropy Probe Mission. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 583(1), 1-23.
- Bennett, C.L. et al., (2003b). First-Year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) Observations: Preliminary Maps and Basic Results. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 148(1), 1-27.
- Bennett, C.L. et al., (2011). Seven-Year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) Observations: Are There Cosmic Microwave Background Anomalies? *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 192(2), 17.
- Bennett, C.L. et al., (2013). Nine-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) observations: Final maps and results. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 208(2), 20.
- Bergman, J. (2003). The Big Crunch, Windows to the Universe,  
[https://www.windows2universe.org/?page=/the\\_universe/Crunch.html&edu=high](https://www.windows2universe.org/?page=/the_universe/Crunch.html&edu=high)
- Beutler, F. et al., (2011). The 6dF Galaxy Survey: Baryon acoustic oscillations and the local Hubble constant. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*. 416 (4), 3017–3032.
- Bisabr, Y. (2009). Holographic Dark Energy Model and Scalar-Tensor Theories. *General Relativity and Gravitation*, 41(2), 305-313.
- Blake, C. et al., (2011). The WiggleZ Dark Energy Survey: Mapping the distance-redshift relation with baryon acoustic oscillations. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*. 418 (3), 1707-1724.
- Blanton, M.R. et al., (2017). Sloan Digital Sky Survey IV: Mapping the Milky Way, Nearby Galaxies, and the Distant Universe. *The Astronomical Journal*, 154(1), 1-35.
- Bondi, H., & Gold, T. (1948).The Steady-State Theory of the Expanding Universe, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 108(3), 252-270.

- Bose, N., & Majumdar, A.S. (2009). A k-essence Model of Inflation, Dark Matter and Dark Energy. *Physical Review D*, 79(10), 103517.
- Bousso, R. (1999). Holography in General Space-times. *Journal of High Energy Physics*. 1999(06), 0 028–028.
- Bousso, R. (2002). The holographic principle. *Reviews of Modern Physics*. 74 (3), 825–874.
- Brandenberger, R., & Peter, P. (2017). Bouncing Cosmologies: Progress and Problems. *Found Phys.*, 47(6), 797-850.
- Brax, P., & Martin, J. (1999). Quintessence and Super gravity. *Physics Letters B*, 468(1-2), 40-45.
- Buchdahl, H.A. (1972). Characteristic function of Robertson Walker spaces. *General Relativity and Gravitation*, 3(1-2), 35–41.
- Cai, R.-G. (2007). A dark energy model characterized by the age of the universe. *Physics Letters B*, 657(4-5), 228–231.
- Caldwell, R. R. et al., (2003). Phantom energy: Dark energy with  $w < -1$  causes a cosmic dooms day. *Physical Review Letters*, 91(7), 071301.
- Caldwell, R. R., & Doran, M. (2004). Cosmic microwave background and supernova constraints on quintessence: concordance regions and target models. *Physical Review D*, 69(10), 103517.
- Caldwell, R.R. (2002). A phantom menace? Cosmological consequences of a dark energy component with super-negative equation of state. *Physics Letters B*, 545(1-2), 23–29.
- Capozziello, S. (2002). Curvature Quintessence. *International Journal of Modern Physics D*, 11(04), 483-492
- Carroll, S.M. (2001). The Cosmological Constant. *Living Reviews in Relativity*, 4(1), <https://doi.org/10.12942/lrr-2001-1>
- Carroll, S.M. et al., (2003). Can the dark energy equation-of-state parameter  $w$  be less than  $-1$ ? *Physical Review D*, 68(2), 023509.

- Chand, A. et al., (2016). FRW cosmological models in Brans-Dicke theory of gravity with variable  $q$  and dynamical  $\Lambda$ -term. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 361, 81. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10509-015-2579-x>.
- Chattopadhyay, S., & Debnath, U. (2009). Tachyonic field interacting with scalar (phantom) field. *Brazilian Journal of Physics*, 39(1), 86-91.
- Chattopadhyay, S., & Pasqua, A. (2013). Various aspects of interacting modified holographic Ricci dark energy. *Indian Journal of Physics*, 87(10), 1053–1057.
- Chattopadhyay, S. et al., (2015). Holographic Polytropic  $f(T)$  Gravity Models. *Advances in High Energy Physics*, 798902. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1510.01611>
- Chaubey, R., & Shukla, A.K. (2015). Holographic dark energy model with quintessence in general class of Bianchi cosmological models. *Canadian Journal of Physics*, 93(1), 68-79.
- Chiba, T. (2002). Tracking k-essence. *Physical Review D*, 66(6), 063514.
- Chiba, T. et al., (2000). Kinetically driven quintessence. *Physical Review D*, 62(2), 023511.
- Christensen-Dalsgard, J. (2004). Lecture Notes on Stellar Structure and Evolution (6th ed.). Aarhus, Denmark: Aarhus University Press.
- Cohen, A. G. et al., (1999). Effective Field Theory, Black Holes, and the Cosmological Constant. *Physical Review Letters*, 82(25), 4971-4974.
- Copeland, E.J. et al., (2006). Dynamics of dark energy. *International Journal of Modern Physics D*, 15(11), 1753–1935.
- Copeland, E.J. et al., (2009). Dynamics of a scalar field in Robertson-Walker spacetimes. *Physical Review D*, 79(10), 103515.
- Copi, C.J. et al., (1995). Big-bang nucleosynthesis and the baryon density of the universe. *Science*, 267(5195), 192-199.

- Dabrowski, M. (2007). Phantom Dark Energy and its Cosmological Consequences.  
[https://doi.org/10.1142/9789812834300\\_0248](https://doi.org/10.1142/9789812834300_0248)
- Daniel, S.F. et al., (2008). Large scale structure as a probe of gravitational slip.  
*Physical Review D*, 77(10), 103513.
- Das, P., & Basak, S. (2018a). K-Essence Polytropic gas dark energy model.  
*International Journal of Current Advanced Research*, 7(11), 16377-16378.
- Das, P., & Basak, S. (2018b). Universe dominated by dark energy in presence of Polytropic gas. *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research*, 5(12), 195-198.
- Das, P., & Basak, S. (2018c). Corresponding between the Polytropic gas dark energy model and Tachyon scalar field. *International Journal of Advanced Scientific Research and Management*, 3(12), 154-156.
- Das, P., & Basak, S. (2018d). LRS Bianchi Type-1 Polytropic gas dark energy models in Cosmology. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 5(4), 701-704.
- Das, P., & Basak, S. (2018e). Modified Polytropic  $f(T)$  gravity model. *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research*, 5(12), 374-376.
- Das, P., & Basak, S. (2019). Correspondence between the quintessence and dilaton scalar fields with the Polytropic gas dark energy model. *International Journal of Advanced Scientific Research and Management*, 4(1), 169-171.
- Das, P., & Singh, K. P. (2019). Polytropic gas has plausibility in preventing big rip singularity. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 6(2), 688-691.
- Das, P., & Singh, K. P. (2020a). Reconstruction of the Holographic Polytropic Gas Dark Energy Model in the Flat FRW Universe. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Technology*. 11(10), 241-246.
- Das, P., & Singh, K. P. (2020b). Thermodynamic behavior of the Polytropic Gas in Cosmology. *Ratio Mathematica*. 39, pp. 261-268.

Davies, P. (1997). The Last Three Minutes: Conjectures about the Ultimate Fate of the Universe. Basic Books.

de Bernardis, P. et al., (2000). A flat Universe from high-resolution maps of the cosmic microwave background radiation. *Nature*, 404(6781), 955–959,

De Putter, R., & Linder, E.V. (2007). Kinetic k-essence and quintessence. *Astroparticle Physics*, 28(3), 263–272.

Debnath, P. S., & Paul, B. C. (2006). Cosmological models with variable gravitational and cosmological constants in  $R^2$  gravity. *International Journal of Modern Physics D*, 15(2), 189-198.

Devlin, H. (2015). This is the way the world ends: not with a bang, but with a Big Rip. *The Guardian*

Doran, M., & Wetterich, C. (2003). Quintessence and the cosmological constant. *Nuclear Physics B - Proceedings Supplements*, 124, 57-62.

Dutta Choudhury, S. B., & Sil, A. (2006). A Varying cosmological models with viscous fluid. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 301(1), 61-64.

Eisenstein, D.J. et al., (2005). Detection of the baryon acoustic peak in the large-scale correlation functions of SDSS luminous red galaxies. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 633(2), 560–574.

Eisenstein, D.J. et al., (2011). SDSS-III: Massive Spectroscopic Surveys of the Distant Universe, the Milky Way, and Extra-Solar Planetary Systems. *The Astronomical Journal*, 142(3), 72, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0004-6256/142/3/72>

El-Nabulsi, A. R. (2010b). A dark energy and phantom energy dilaton-Brans-Dicke multiverse with positive cosmological constant, *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 327, 155–159.

El-Nabulsi, A.R. (2010a). Dark energy from extended modified gravity and Gauss–Bonnet invariant term. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 327, 161–165.

- Farooq, M.U. et al., (2010). Interacting entropy-corrected New Ageographic tachyon, K-essence and Dilaton scalar field models of dark energy in non-flat universe. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 49(9), 2278-2287.
- Feinberg, G. (1967). Possibility of Faster-Than-Light Particles. *Physical Review*, 159 (5), 1089–1105. Doi: 10.1103/PhysRev.159.1089
- Ferraro, R., & Fiorini, F. (2007). Modified teleparallel gravity: Inflation without an inflaton. *Physical Review D*, 75(8), 084031.
- Filippenko, A.V. (1997). Optical spectra of supernovae. *Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 35, 309–355.
- Fischler, W., & Susskind, L. (1998). Holography and Cosmology. <https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/9806039>.
- Frampton, P.H., & Takahashi, T. (2003). The Fate of Dark Energy. *Physics Letters B*, 557(3-4), 135-138.
- Friedman, A. (1999). On the curvature of space. *General Relativity and Gravitation*, 31(12), 1991–2000.
- Frieman, J.A. et al., (2008). The Sloan Digital Sky Survey-II Supernova Survey: Technical Summary. *The Astronomical Journal*, 135(1), 338-347.
- Gasperini, M. et al., (2002). Quintessence as a runaway Dilaton. *Physical Review D*, 65(2), 023508.
- Gibbons, G. W. (2002). Cosmological evolution of the rolling tachyon. *Physics Letters B*. 537 (1–2), 1–4.
- Gong Y., & Zhang, Y.-Z. (2005). Holography and holographic dark energy model. *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, 22(22), <https://doi.org/10.1088/0264-9381/22/22/014>
- Granda, L.N. (2009). Reconstructing the potentials for the quintessence and tachyon dark energy, from the holographic principle. *International Journal of Modern Physics D*, 18(11), 1749-1764.

- Gunn, J. E. et al., (2006). The 2.5 m Telescope of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. *The Astronomical Journal*, 131 (4), 2332–2359.
- Guth, A. H., & Weinberg, E. J. (1983). Could the universe have recovered from a slow first-order phase transition? *Nuclear Physics B*, 212(2), 321-364.
- Hanany, S. et al., (2000). MAXIMA-1: a measurement of the CMB anisotropy on angular scales of  $10' - 5''$ , *The Astrophysical Journal*, 545(1), L5–L9.
- Hayashi, K., & Shirafuji, T. (1979). New General Relativity. *Physical Review D*, 19(12), 3524-3553.
- Heller, M., & Suszycki, L. (1974). Dust filled viscous Universes. *Acta Physica Polonica. Series B*, 5(3), 345-351.
- Hinshaw G. et al., (2007).Three-Year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) Observations: Temperature Analysis. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 170 (2), 288-334.
- Hinshaw G. et al., (2009).Five-Year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) Observations: Data Processing, Sky Maps, and Basic Results. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 180(2), 225-245.
- Hinshaw G. et al., (2013).Nine-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) observations: Cosmological parameter results. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 208(2), 19.
- Hinshaw, G. et al., (2003). First-Year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP): Data processing method and systematic error limits. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 148(1), 63-95.
- Horava, P., & Minic, D. (2000). Probable Values of the Cosmological Constant in a Holographic Theory. *Physical Review Letters*, 85(8), 1610–1613.
- Hossienkhani, H. et al., (2018). Anisotropic Cosmology with a Dilaton Field Coupled to Ghost Dark Energy. *Theoretical and Mathematical Physics*, 194, 415–438.

- Hsu, S.D.H. (2004). Entropy bounds and dark energy. *Physics Letters B*, 594(1-2), 13–16. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2004.05.020>
- Hu, W. (2005). Crossing the phantom divide: Dark energy internal degrees of freedom. *Physical Review D*, 71(4), 047301. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.71.047301>
- Huang, Q.-G., & Li, M. (2004). The holographic dark energy in a non-flat universe. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2004(08), 013-013.
- Huang, Z.G. et al., (2006). Coupled quintessence and phantom based on a dilaton. *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, 23(22), 6215–6226.
- Huang, Z.G. et al., (2008). State finder diagnostic for Dilaton dark energy. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 315, 175–179, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10509-008-9810-y>
- Ibotombi Singh, N., & Biren Singh, N. (1992). Conformally-invariant scalar field with trace-free energy-momentum tensor in Robertson-Walker models. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 188, 165–167.
- Ibotombi Singh, N., & Golkulchandra Singh, Ch. (1998). Cosmological massive scalar field interacting with viscous fluid. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 259(2), 109-116.
- Ibotombi Singh, N. et al., (2009). Bulk viscous cosmological models of Universe with variable deceleration parameter in Lyra's Manifold. *Astrophysics and Space Science Astrophys*, 321(3), pp. 233-239.
- Jaffe, A.H. et al., (2001). Cosmology from MAXIMA-I, BOOMERANG, and the COBE DMR CMB observations. *Physical Review Letters*, 86(16), 3475–3479.
- Jamil, M., & Debnath, U. (2011). FRW Cosmology with Variable  $G$  and  $\Lambda$ . *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 50, 1602–1613.
- Jamil, M., & Farooq, M.U. (2010). Phantom Wormholes in (2+1)-Dimensions. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 49, 835–841.

- Jassal, H.K. (2004). Tachyon field in cosmology. *Pramana*, 62(3), 757–760,
- Jhingam, S. et al., (2008). Phantom and non-phantom dark energy: The cosmological relevance of non-locally corrected gravity, *Physics Letters B*, 663(5), 424-428.
- Johri, V. B., & Sudharsan, R. (1988). Friedmann Universes with bulk viscosity. *Physics Letters A*, 132(6-7), 316-320
- Johri, V.B., & Desikan, K. (1994). Cosmological models with constant deceleration parameter in Brans-Dicke theory. *General Relativity and Gravitation*, 26(12), 1217-1232.
- Kalita, R. (2015). Dark Energy. *Journal of Modern Physics*, 6, 1007-1011.
- Kaloper, N., & Linde, A. (1999). Cosmology versus holography. *Physical Review D*, 60 (10), 103509.
- Kamenshchik, A. et al., (2001). An Alternative to Quintessence. *Physics Letters B*, 511(2-4), 265-268.
- Karami, K., & Abdolmaleki, A. (2010a). Reconstructing  $f(T)$ -gravity from the polytropic and different Chaplygin gas dark energy models. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 375, 032009.
- Karami, K., & Abdolmaleki, A. (2010b). Reconstructing interacting new agegraphic polytropic gas model in non-flat FRW universe. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 330(1), 133–136.
- Karami, K., & Ghaffari, S. (2010). The generalized second law of thermodynamics for the interacting Polytropic dark energy in non-flat FRW universe enclosed by the apparent horizon. *Physics Letters B*, 688(2-3), 125-128.
- Karami, K. et al., (2009). Interacting polytropic gas model of phantom dark energy in non-flat Universe. *The European Physical Journal C*, 64(1), 85–88.
- Karami, K. et al., (2010). Interacting new agegraphic tachyon, K-essence and dilaton scalar field models of dark energy in non-flat universe. *Physics Letters B*, 686(4-5), 216-220.

- Karami, K. et al., (2012). Power-law entropy-corrected new agegraphic dark energy in Horava- Lifshitz cosmology. *Canadian Journal of Physics*, 90(5), 473-479.
- Karolyhazy, F. (1966). Gravitation and Quantum Mechanics of Microscopic Objects. *Nuovo Cimento A*, 42(2), 390-402.
- Katore, S.D., & Kapse, D.V. (2018). Bianchi Type-I Dark Energy Cosmological Model with Polytropic Equation of State in Barber's Second Self-Creation Cosmology. *International Journal of Mathematics Trends and Technology (IJMTT)*, 53(6), 476-487.
- Khurshudyan, M. (2015). Some non linear interactions in polytropic gas cosmology: Phase space analysis, *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 360, 33.
- Khurshudyan, M. et al., (2014). Interacting quintessence models of dark energy. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 53(7), 2370–2378.
- Kim, K.Y. et al., (2008). Instability of agegraphic dark energy models. *Physics Letters B*, 660(3), 118–124, 2008.
- Kleidis, K., & N. K. Spyrou. (2015). Polytropic Dark Matter Flows Illuminate Dark Energy and Accelerated Expansion. *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, 576, A23.
- Koivisto, T., & Mota, D.F. (2006). Dark energy anisotropic stress and large scale structure formation. *Physical Review D*, vol. 73(8), 083502,
- Komatsu, E. et al., (2009). Five-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe observations: Cosmological interpretation. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 180(2), 330–376.
- Kremer, G. M., & Devecchi, F. P. (2003). Viscous cosmological models and accelerated Universes. *Physical Review D*, 67(4), 047301.
- Kutasov, D. et al., (2000). Some exact results on tachyon condensation in string field theory. *Journal of High Energy Physics*, 2000 (10), 045-045.

- Lemaître, G. (1931). *Expansion of the universe, A homogeneous universe of constant mass and increasing radius accounting for the radial velocity of extragalactic nebulae*. Monthly, 91 (5), 483–490.
- Leon, G., & Saridakis E. N. (2010). Phantom dark energy with varying- mass dark matter particles: Acceleration and cosmic coincidence problem. *Physics Letter B*, 693(1), 1-10.
- Li, M. (2004). A model of holographic dark energy. *Physics Letters B*, 603(1-2), 1–5.
- Linder, E.V. (2010). Einstein’s other gravity and the acceleration of the Universe. *Physical Review D*, 81(12), 127301.
- Liu, X.-L., & Zhang, X. (2009). New Agegraphic Dark Energy in Brans-Dicke Theory. *Communications in Theoretical Physics*, 52(4), 761-768.
- Lu, H.Q. et al., (2004). Dark Energy and Dilaton Cosmology. <https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/0409309>
- Ludwick, K.J. (2017). The Viability of Phantom Dark Energy: A Brief Review. *Modern Physics Letters A*, 32(28), 1730025.
- Majumder, B. (2013). f(R) in Holographic and Agegraphic Dark Energy Models and the Generalized Uncertainty Principle. *Advances in High Energy Physics*, 2013, 1–11.
- Malekjani, M. (2013). Polytropic gas scalar field models of dark energy. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 52(8), 2674–2685.
- Malekjani, M. et al., (2011).Cosmological Implications of interacting Polytropic Gas Dark Energy Model in Non-flat Universe. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 50(10), 3112-3124.
- Malquarti, M. et al., (2003). A new view of k-essence, *Physical Review D*, 67(12), 123503.
- Martins, C.J.A.P., & Moucherek, F.M.O. (2016). Cosmological and astrophysical constraints on tachyon dark energy models. *Physical Review D*, 93(12), 123524.

- Melchiorri, A. et al., (2000). A Measurement of  $\Omega$  from the North American Test Flight of Boomerang. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 536(2), L63-L66.
- Miknaitis, G. et al., (2007). The ESSENCE Supernova Survey: Survey Optimization, Observations, and Supernova Photometry. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 666(2), 674–693.
- Mohajan, H.K. (2013). Friedmann, Robertson-Walker (FRW) Models in Cosmology. *Journal of Environmental Treatment Techniques*, 1(3), 158-164. <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/id/eprint/52402>
- Moradpour, H. et al., (2016). Thermodynamic behavior and stability of Polytropic gas, *International Journal of Modern Physics D*, 25(1), 1650014.
- Mostafapoor, N., & Gron, O. (2011). Viscous  $\Lambda$  CDM Universe models. *Astrophysics*, 333, 357-368.
- Mukhanov, V. F. (2005). *Physical Foundations of Cosmology* (pp. 58). United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Mukhopadhyay, U. et al., (2008). Dark energy with polytropic equation of state. *Modern Physics Letters A*, 23(37), 3187–3198.
- Myung, Y. S., & Seo, M.-G. (2009). Origin of holographic dark energy models. *Physics Letters B*, 671, 435-439,
- Myung, Y. S. (2005). Holographic principle and dark energy. *Physics Letters B*, 610(1–2), 18-22.
- Myung, Y. S. (2007). Black hole and holographic dark energy. *Physics Letters B*, 649(4), 247-251.
- Netterfield, C.B. et al., (2002). A measurement by BOOMERANG of multiple peaks in the angular power spectrum of the cosmic microwave background. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 571, 604–614.
- Nojiri, S., & Odintsov, S.D. (2003). Quantum deSitter cosmology and phantom matter. *Physics Letters B*, 562(3-4), 147-152
- Nojiri, S. et al., (2005). Properties of singularities in (phantom) dark energy universe. *Physical Review D*, 71(6), 063004

- Noorbakhsh, S.M., & Ghominejad, M. (2013). Interaction between tachyon dark energy and modified Chaplygin gas. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 348, 221–231.
- Olive, K.A., & J. A. Peacock, J.A. (2012). Review of particle physics, chapter 21: Big-bang cosmology. *Phys. Rev. D*, 86, 010001
- Onemli, V.K., & Woodard, R.P. (2004). Quantum effects can render  $w < -1$  on cosmological scales. *Physical Review D*, 70(10), 107301.
- Onemli, V.K., & Woodard, R.P. (2002). Super-acceleration from mass less, minimally coupled  $\varphi^4$ . *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, 19(17), 4607–4626.
- Overduin, J.M., & Cooperstok, F.I. (1998). Evolution of the scale factor with a variable cosmological term. *Physical Review D*, 58(4), 043506.
- Padmanabhan, T. (2002). Accelerated expansion of the Universe driven by tachyonic matter. *Physical Review D*, 66(2), 021301.
- Paul, B.C. (2010). Holographic Dark Energy Model with Modified Variable Chaplygin Gas. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1006.3428>
- Peebles, P. J. E., & Ratra, B. (2003). The cosmological constant and dark energy. *Reviews of Modern Physics*, 75(2), 559–606.
- Penzias, A.A., & Wilson, R.W. (1965). A Measurement of Excess Antenna Temperature at 4080 Mc/s, *Astrophysical Journal Letters*. 142, 419–421.
- Perlmutter, S. et al., (1998). Discovery of a supernova explosion at half the age of the Universe. *Nature* (London), 391, 51-54.
- Perlmutter, S. (2003). Supernovae, Dark Energy, and the Accelerating Universe. *Physics Today*, 56(4), 53-62
- Perlmutter, S. et al., (1999). Measurements of  $\Omega$  and  $\Lambda$  from 42 high-redshift Supernovae. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 517(2), 565–586.
- Persic, M., & Salucci, P. (1992). The baryon content of the universe. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 258(1), 14-18.
- Piazza, F., & Tsujikawa, S. (2004). Dilatonic ghost condensate as dark energy. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2004(07), 004-004.

- Pradhan, A., & Vishwakarma, A.K. (2002). LRS Bianchi Type-I Cosmological Models in Barber's Second Self Creation Theory. *International Journal of Modern Physics D*, 11(8), 1195-1207.
- Pryke, C. et al., (2002). Cosmological parameter extraction from the first season of observations with the degree angular scale interferometer. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 568(1), 46–51.
- Rahman, M.A., & Ansari, M. (2014). Interacting Holographic Polytropic gas model of dark energy with hybrid expansion law in Bianchi type--  $VI_0$  space-time. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 354(2), 617-625.
- Ratra, B., & Peebles, P.J.E. (1988). Cosmological consequences of a rolling homogeneous scalar field. *Physical Review D*, 37(12), 3406—3427.
- Riess, A.G., (1998). Observational Evidence from Supernovae for an Accelerating Universe and a Cosmological Constant. *The Astronomical Journal*, 116(3), 1009-1038.
- Riess, A.G. et al., (2004). Type Ia Supernova Discoveries at  $z > 1$  from the Hubble Space Telescope: Evidence for Past Deceleration and Constraints on Dark Energy Evolution. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 607(2), 665-687.
- Riess, A.G. et al., (2007). New Hubble space telescope discoveries of type Ia supernovae at  $z \geq 1$ : narrowing constraints on the early behavior of dark energy. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 659(1), 98–121.
- Robertson, H. P. (1935). Kinematics and world structure. *Astrophysical Journal*, 82, 284–301.
- Roy, N., & Bhadra, N. (2018). Dynamical systems analysis of phantom dark energy models. *Journal of cosmology and astroparticle physics*, 2018(06), 002-002.
- Rozas-Fernandez, A. (2011). Holographic dilatonic dark energy model. *The European Physical Journal C*, 71(1).

- Rozas-Fernandez, A. (2012). Kinetic k-essence ghost dark energy model. *Physics Letters B*, 709(4–5), 313-321.
- Sahni, V., & Starobinsky, A. (2009). The case for a positive cosmological  $\Lambda$  term. *International Journal of Modern Physics D*, 09(04), 373-443.
- Sahni, V., & Wang, L. (2000). New cosmological model of quintessence and dark matter. *Physical Review D*, 62(10), 103517.
- Salti, M. et al., (2014). Polytropic Gas and Gravitational Thermodynamics. *Chinese Journal of Physics*, 52(3), 939-948.
- Sarkar, S. (2015). Interacting Holographic Dark Energy, Future Singularity and Polytropic Gas Model of Dark Energy in Closed FRW Universe. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 55(1), 481-494.
- Sen, A. (1998). Tachyon condensation on the brane antibrane system. *Journal of High Energy Physics*, 1998(08), 012-012.
- Sen, A. (2002). Rolling Tachyon. *Journal of High Energy Physics*. 2002(04), 048-048.
- Sen, A.A. (2006). Reconstructing k-essence. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2006(03), 010-010.
- Setare, M.R., & Darabi, F. (2013). Polytropic inspired inflation. *Chinese Journal of Physics*, 51(3), 427.
- Setare, M.R. (2006). Interacting Holographic Dark Energy Model in Non-Flat Universe. *Physics Letters B*, 642(1-2), 1–4.
- Sheykhi, A., & Setare, M.R. (2010). Interacting New agegraphic viscous dark energy with varying G. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 49(11), 2777-278.
- Sheykhi, A. (2011). Holographic scalar field models of dark energy. *Physical Review D*, 84(10), 107302.
- Sheykhi, A. et al., (2012). Holographic dark energy in Brans–Dicke theory with logarithmic correction. *General Relativity and Gravitation*, 44(3), 623–638,

- Singh, C.P., & Kumar, S. (2007). Bianchi type-II space-times with constant deceleration parameter in self- creation cosmology. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 310, 31-39.
- Singh, C.P. (2012). Viscous FRW model with particle creation in the early universe. *Modern Physics Letters A*, 27, 1250070,
- Singh, G.P., & Bishi, B.K. (2015). FRW universe with variable  $G$  and  $\Lambda$  term in  $f(R, T)$  gravity. *Romanian Journal of Physics*, 60(1-2), 32–43.
- Sistero, R. F. (1991). Cosmology with  $G$  and  $\Lambda$  coupling scalars. *General Relativity and Gravitation*, 23(11), 1265-1278.
- Slipher, V.M. (1913). The radial velocity of the Andromeda Nebula. *Lowell Observatory Bulletin*, 1, 56-57.
- Spergel, D.N. et al., (2003). First-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) observations: Determination of cosmological parameters. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 148(1), 175–194.
- Spergel, D.N. et al., (2007). Three-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) observations: implications for cosmology. *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, 170(2), 377-408.
- Srivastava, S.K. (2007). Gravitational origin of phantom dark energy and late time cosmic acceleration. *International Journal of Modern Physics A*, 22 (06), 1123-1134.
- Starobinsky, A. A. (1980). A new type of isotropic cosmological models without singularity. *Physics Letters B*, 91(1), 99-102.
- Steinhardt, P. et al., (1999). Cosmological tracking solutions. *Physical Review D*. 59 (12): 123504.
- Steinhardt, P. J., & Turok, N. (2001a). Cosmic Evolution in a Cyclic Universe. *Physical Review D*, 65 (12), 126003.
- Steinhardt, P. J. & Turok, N. (2001b). A Cyclic Model of the Universe. *Science*. 296 (5572), 1436-1439.
- Susskind, L. (1995). The world as Hologram. *Journal of Mathematical Physics*, 36(11), 6377-6396.

- Suzuki, N. et al., (2011). The Hubble Space Telescope Cluster Supernova Survey: V. Improving the Dark Energy Constraints Above  $z>1$  and Building an Early-Type-Hosted Supernova Sample (Supernova Cosmology Project Collaboration). *The Astrophysical Journal*, 746(1), 85.
- 't Hooft, G. (1993). Dimensional Reduction in Quantum Gravity. *Conference on Highlights of Particle and Condensed Matter Physics (SALAMFEST) Trieste (Italy, March 8-12, 1993)*, 284-296.
- Taji, M., & Malekjani, M. (2013). Interacting Holographic Polytropic Gas Model of Dark Energy. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 52, 3405–3412.
- Tarachand Singh, R. K., & Ibotombi Singh, N. (1989). Imperfect fluid interacting with the gravitational field in Robertson-Walker Universe. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 159, 271-278.
- Tegmark, M. et al., (2004). Cosmological parameters from SDSS and WMAP. *Physical Review D*, 69(10), 103501.
- Thomas, S. (2002). Holography Stabilizes the Vacuum Energy. *Physical Review Letters*, 89(8), 081301.
- Tiwari, R.K. (2011). Robertson-Walker cosmological models with perfect fluid in general relativity. *Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 11(7), 767–775.
- Tiwari, R.K. et al., (2017). Scenario of a two-fluid FRW cosmological model with dark energy. *The European Physical Journal Plus*, 132, 126.
- Tonry, J. L. et al., (2003). Cosmological Results from High-z Supernovae. *The Astrophysical Journal*. 594(1), 1–24.
- Tsujikawa, S. (2013). Quintessence: a review. *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, 30, 21.

- Vishwakarma, R. G. (2001). Consequences on variable  $\Lambda$  -models from distant type Ia supernovae and compact radio sources. *Classical and Quantum Gravity*, 18(2), 1159–1172.
- Wang, L. et al., (2017). Holographic Dark Energy. *Physics Reports*, 696, 1-57.
- Wang, Y, et al., (2004). Current Observational Constraints on Cosmic Doomsday. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2004(12), 006-006.
- Wang, Y.-Y. et al., (2016). Stability Analysis of the Viscous Polytropic Dark Energy Model in Einstein Cosmology. *Chinese Physics Letters*, 33(10), 100403.
- Wei, H., & Cai, R.-G. (2008). A new model of agegraphic dark energy. *Physics Letters B*, 660(3), 113-117.
- Weinberg, S. (1972). Gravitation and Cosmology. New York, NY, USA: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- Weinberg, S. (1989). The cosmological constant. *Reviews Modern Physics*, 61(1), 1-23.
- Weisskopf, M.C. (2005). The *Chandra* X-ray observatory: Five years of observations. *Space Research Today*, 162, 5-18.
- Weisskopf, M.C. (2010). The making of the Chandra X-Ray Observatory: The project scientist's perspective. *PNAS (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America)*, 107(16), 7135–7140.
- Wetterich, C. (1988). Cosmology and the fate of dilatation symmetry. *Nuclear Physics B*, 302(4), 668-696.
- Wetterich, C. (2002). Quintessence – the Dark Energy in the Universe?. *Space Science Reviews*, 100(1/4), 195–206.
- Wu, X., & Zhu, Z.H. (2008). Reconstructing  $f(R)$  theory according to holographic dark energy. *Physics Letters B*, 660(4), 293–298.

- Wu, Y. et al., (2010). Modified Chaplygin gas as an interacting holographic dark energy model. *Science China: Physics, Mechanics and Astronomy* , 53(4), 598-606.
- Yang, R.J., & Gao, X.T. (2009). Observational constraints on purely kinetic k-essence dark energy models. *Chinese Physics Letters*, 26(8), 089501.
- Yang, R.J. et al., (2015). The evolution of the power law k-essence cosmology. *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 356, 399–405.
- Yang, W. et al., (2019). Constraints on quintessence scalar field models using cosmological observations. *Physical Review D*, 100(2), 023522.
- York, D.G. et al., (2000). The Sloan Digital Sky Survey: Technical Summary. *The Astronomical Journal*, 120(3), 1579-1587.
- Zhang, J. et al., (2007). Holographic tachyon model, *Physics Letters B*, 651(2-3), 84-88.
- Zhang, J.-F. (2014). Revisiting the interacting model of new agegraphic dark energy. *Science China Physics, Mechanics and Astronomy*, 57(2), 387-39
- Zhang, W., & Kuang, X.-M. (2018). The Quantum Effect on Friedmann Equation in FRW Universe. *Advances in High Energy Physics*, 2018, 6758078.
- Zhao, W. (2007). Holographic hessence models. *Physics Letters B*, 655(3-4), 97-103.
- Zlatev, I. et al., (1999). Quintessence, Cosmic Coincidence, and the Cosmological Constant. *Physics Review Letters*, 82(5), 896-899.
- Zwicky, F. (1933). Die Rotverschiebung von extragalaktischen Nebeln. *Helvetica Physica Acta*, 6, 110–127.
- Zwicky, F. (1937). On the Masses of Nebulae and of Clusters of Nebulae. *Astrophysical Journal*, 86, 217-246.