

# The Hubble constant and dark energy

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The Hubble Constant measured from the anisotropy in the cosmic microwave background (CMB) is shown to be independent of small changes from the standard model of the redshift dependence of dark energy. Modifications of the Friedmann equation to include phantom power ( $w < -1$ ), textures ( $w = -2/3$ ) and curvature are considered, and constraints on these dark energy contributors from supernova observations are derived. Modified values for the density of matter inferred from cosmic density perturbations and from the CMB under these circumstances are also estimated, as exemplified by 2df and SDSS.

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