

# Estimating the Hubble constant from compact binary coalescences without electromagnetic counterparts

PHAROS CONFERENCE  
April 2019

# The Hubble's Law

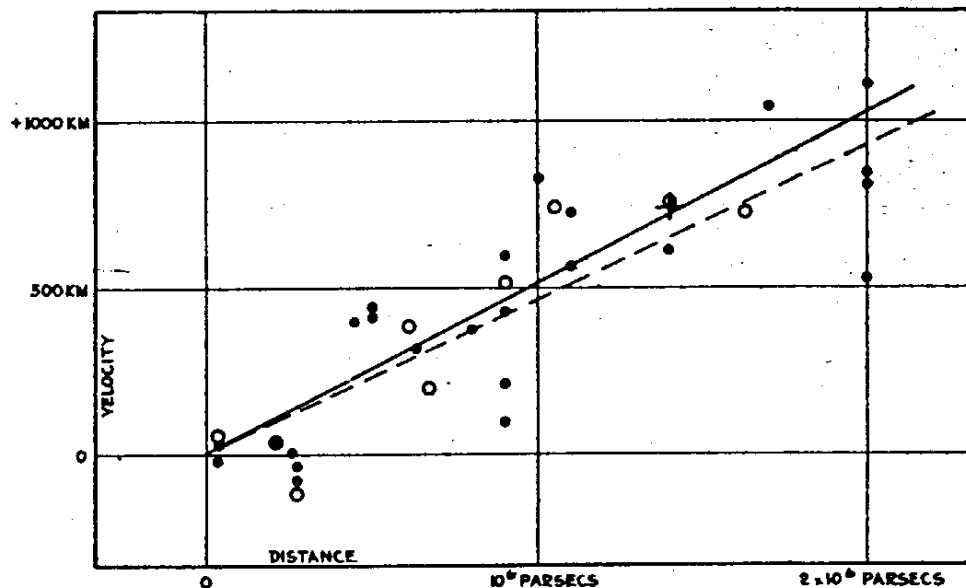


FIGURE 1

PNAS March 15, 1929. 15 (3) 168-173

Recessional velocity

$$cz = H_0 d_L$$

In local Universe

Hubble constant

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

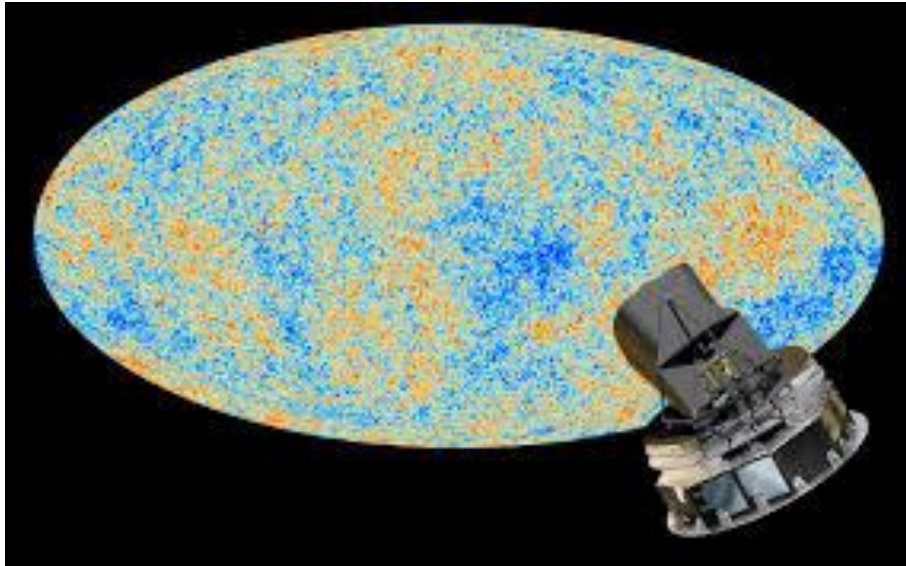
Distance-redshift relationship

$$H(z') = H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_m(1+z')^3 + \Omega_k(1+z')^2 + \Omega_\Lambda \exp \left\{ 3 \int_0^z \frac{z''}{H(z'')} [1 + w(z'')] dz'' \right\}}$$

Measures the expansion rate of the universe



# The current tension

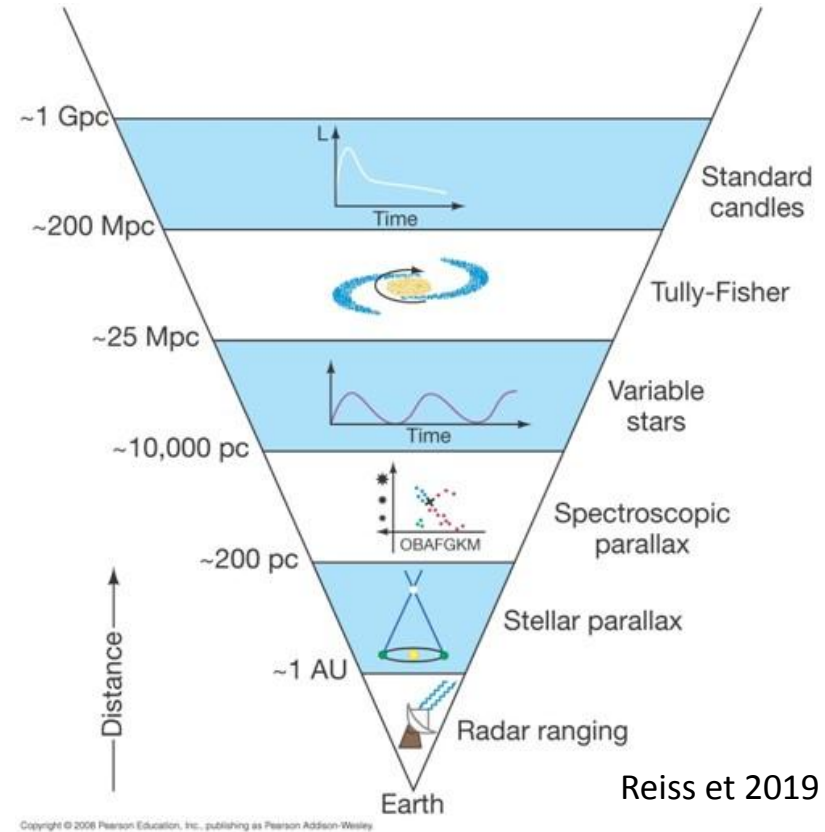


Planck collaboration 2018

$$H_0 = 67.66^{+0.42}_{-0.42} \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

PLANCK Satellite

CMB measurements



Reiss et 2019

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$$H_0 = 74.03^{+1.42}_{-1.42} \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

SHoES experiment

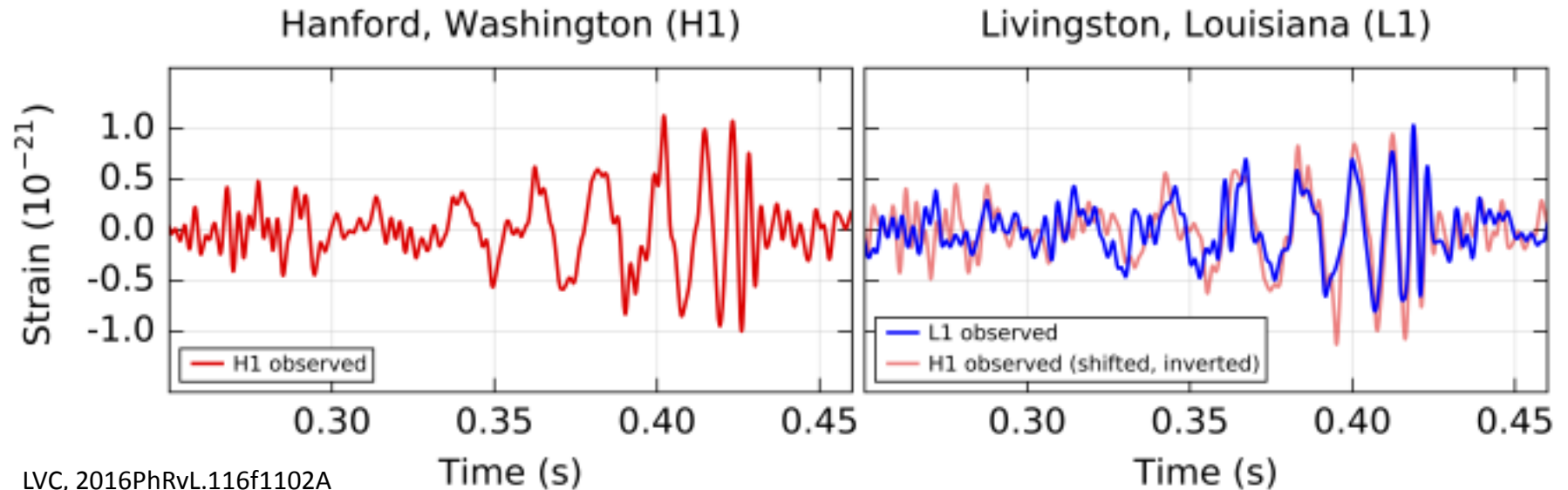
Distance ladder approach

Measurement tension of 4.4 sigma

# Cosmology with Standard Sirens

Schutz 1986, Holz & Hughes 2005, Del Pozzo 2012

Gravitational Waves from compact binaries gives direct access to luminosity distance



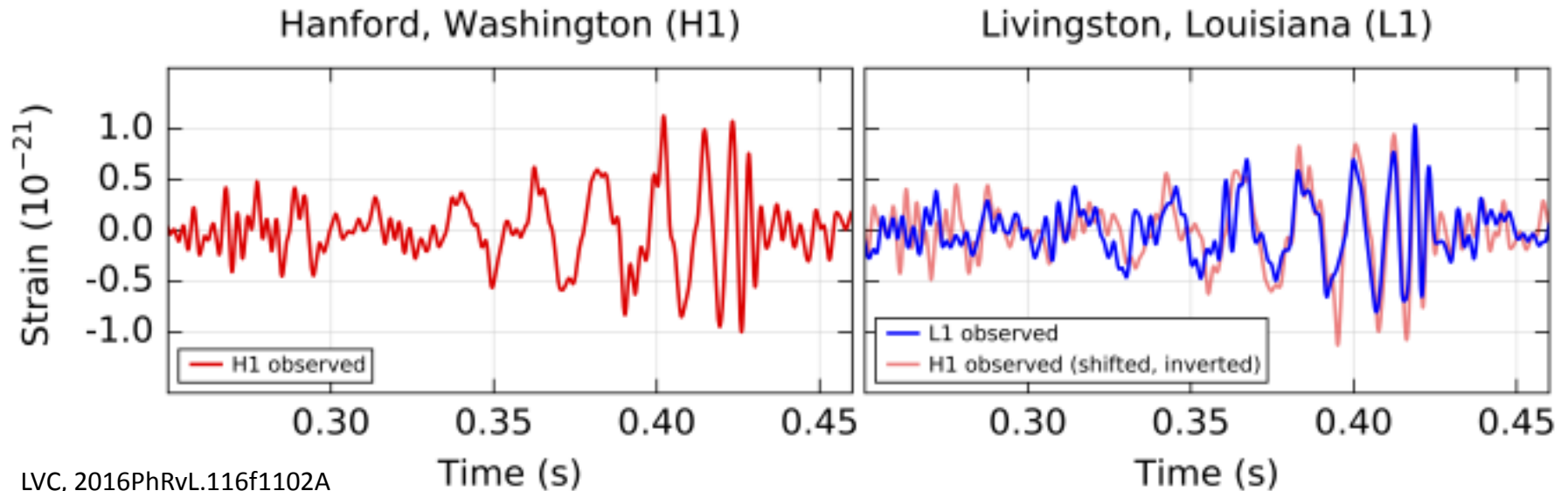
LVC, 2016PhRvL.116f1102A

Measure strain  $\longrightarrow h \sim \frac{\mathcal{M}^z}{d_L}$   $\longleftarrow$  Redshifted Chirp Mass

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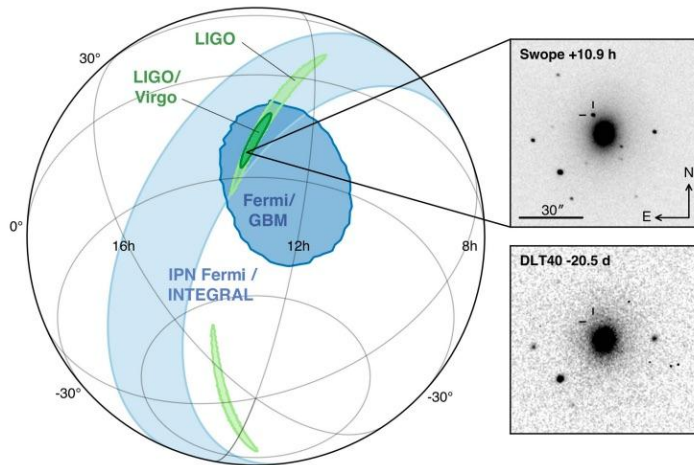
Measure strain  $\longrightarrow h \sim \frac{\mathcal{M}^z}{d_L}$   $\longleftarrow$  Redshifted Chirp Mass

Independent of any Cosmic Distance Ladder

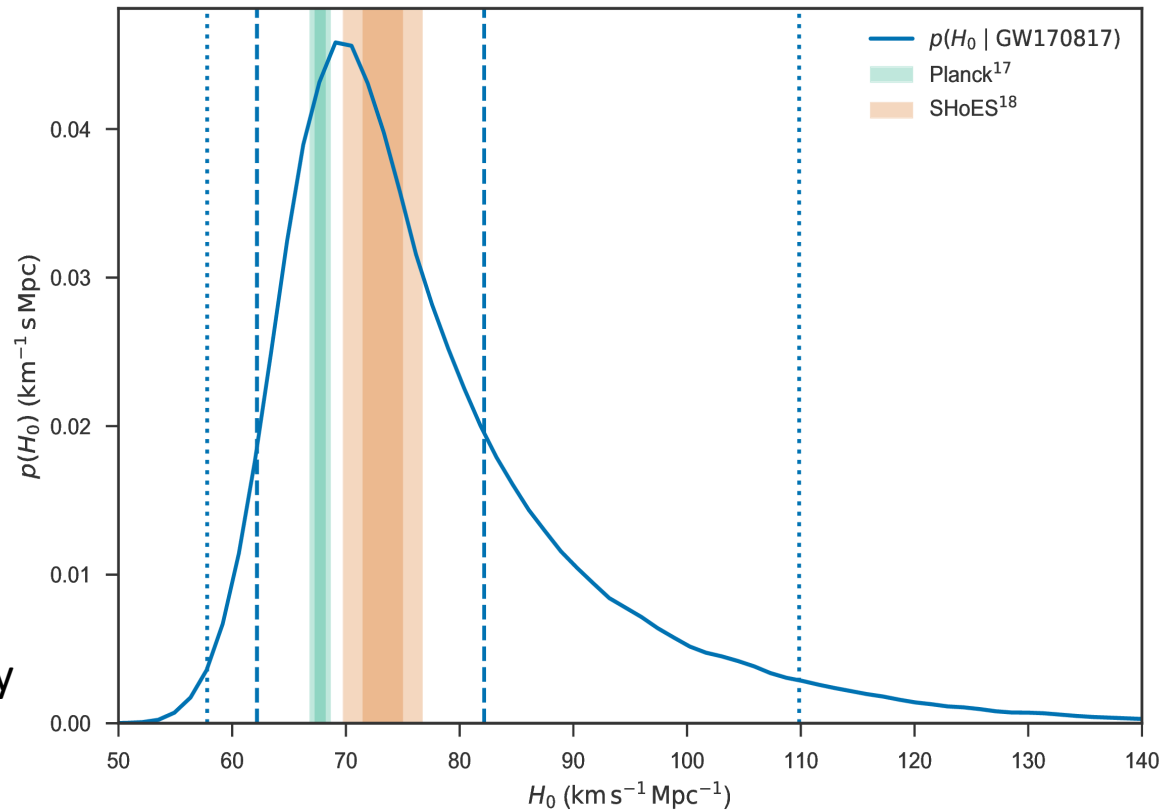
# $H_0$ with GW170817

## Gravitational Waves from Binary Neutron Star Merger

Phys. Rev. Lett. **119**, 161101



Recessional velocity from host galaxy  
NGC4993

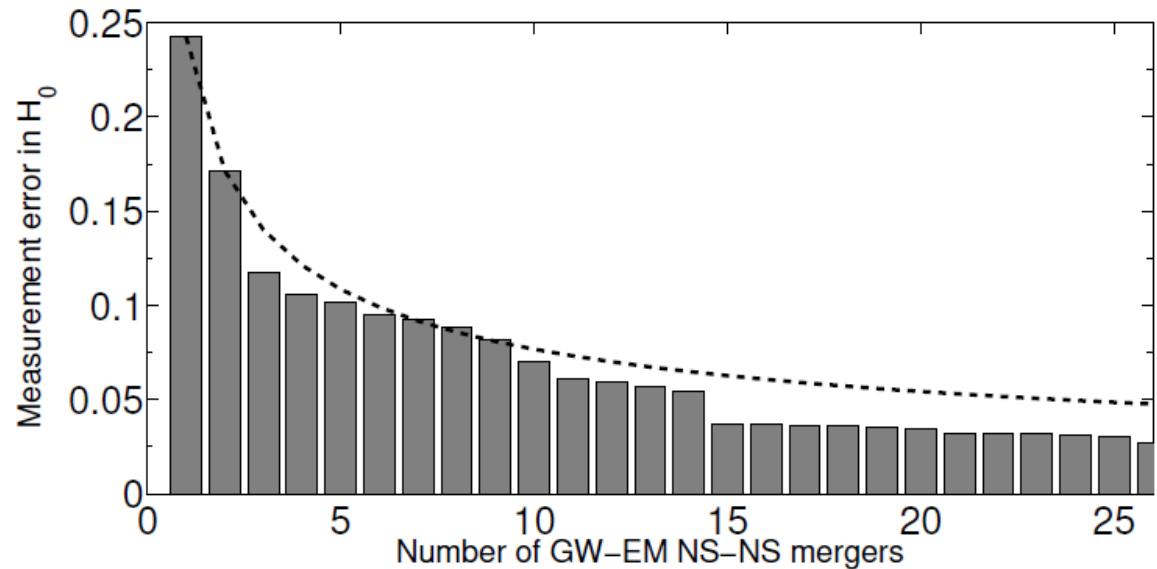
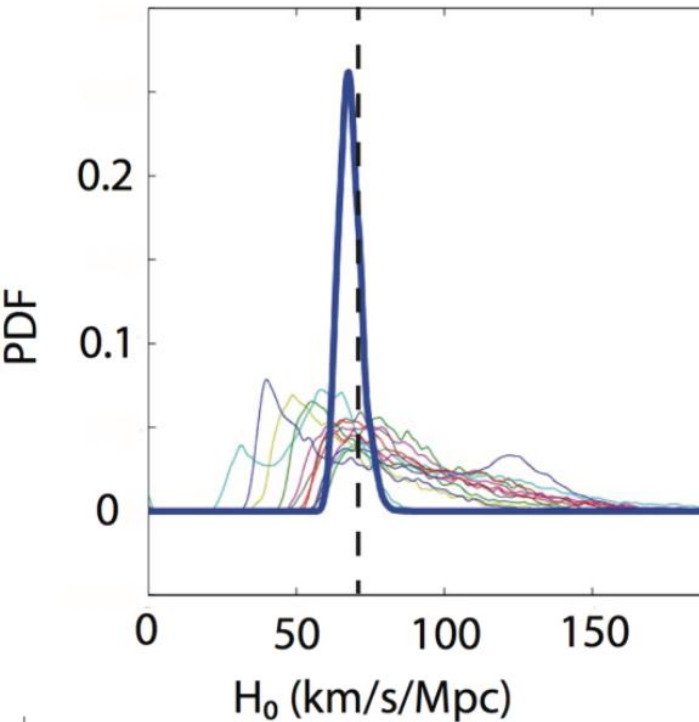


Nature 551,8588 (02 November 2017)

$$H_0 = 70_{-8}^{+12} \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$$

# Better with more detections!

Nissanke et al (ArXiv:1307.2638)

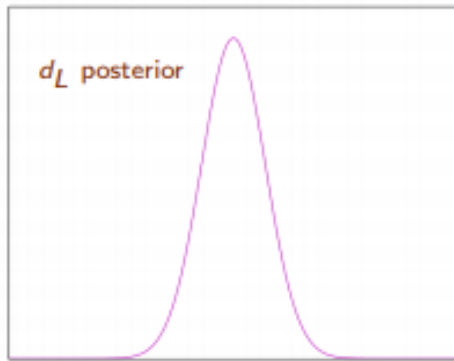


Combined measurements with identification of host galaxies and hence redshifts!

# The Statistical Method

Illustration: Archisman Ghosh

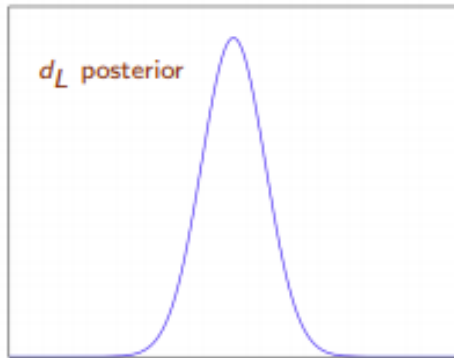
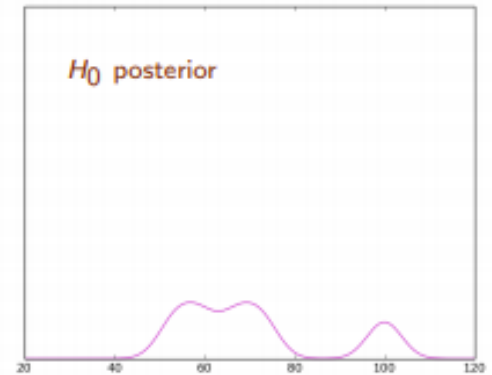
Independent events



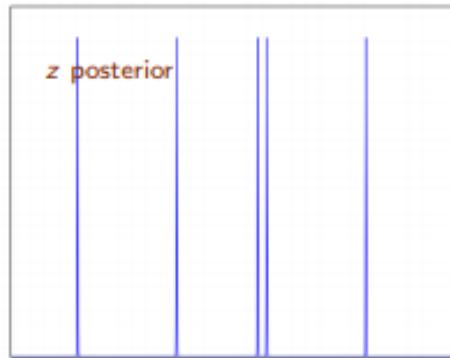
+



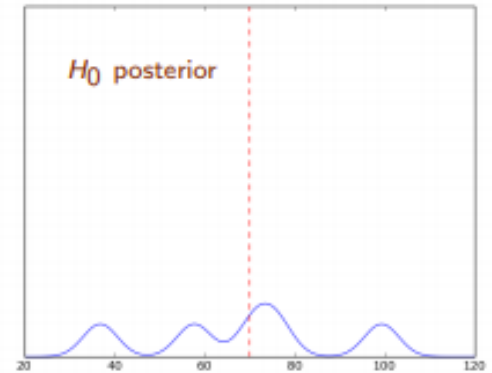
$\Rightarrow$



+



$\Rightarrow$



Different possible galaxies for single event  
Multimodal  $H_0$  posterior for each event

Combine information from all observed events  $\Rightarrow$

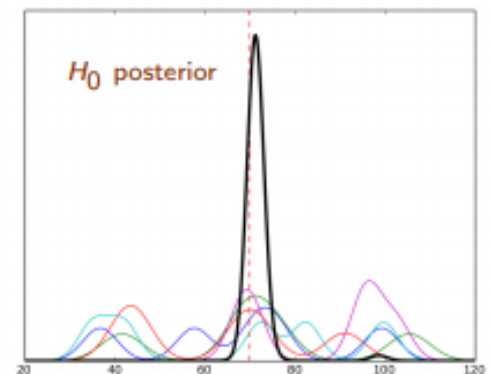


**Schutz " $H_0$ -statistical" method**

set of possible host galaxies

applicable also for **binary black holes**

Schutz (1986); Del Pozzo (2012)





# gwcosmo :code and the method

Magana Hernandez, Gray, .....

## BAYESIAN approach

Brady, Chen, Del Pozzo, Gair, Ghosh, Holz, Messenger, Veitch, .....

- Probability :

$$p(H_0|x_{GW}, D_{GW}) \propto p(H_0)p(N_{det}|H_0) \prod_i^{N_{det}} p(x_{GW_i}|D_{GW_i}, H_0)$$

Combine multiple observations

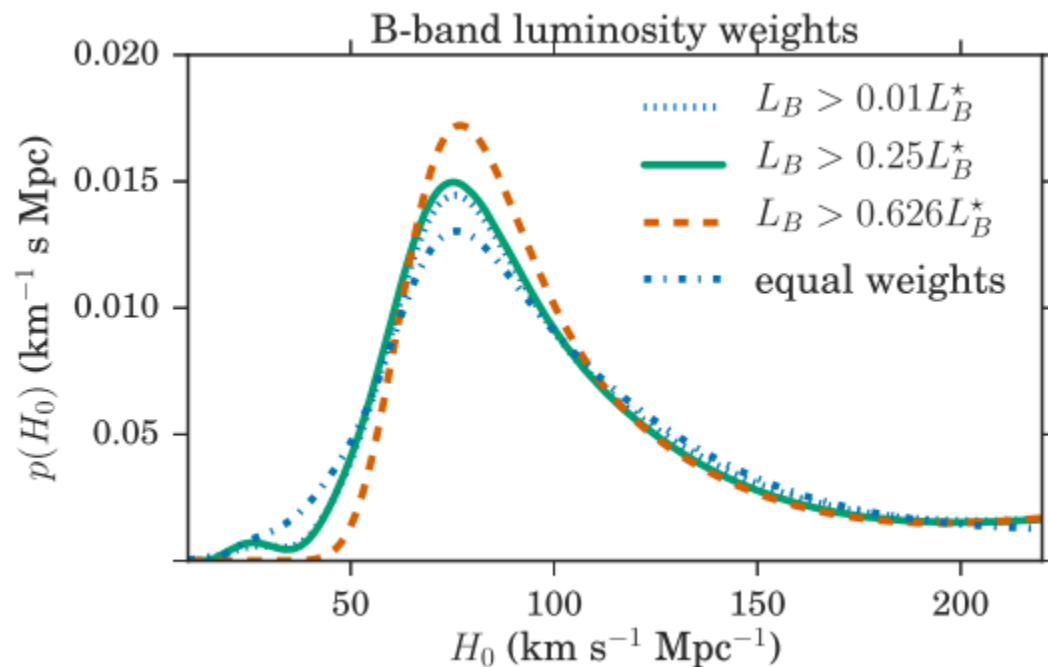
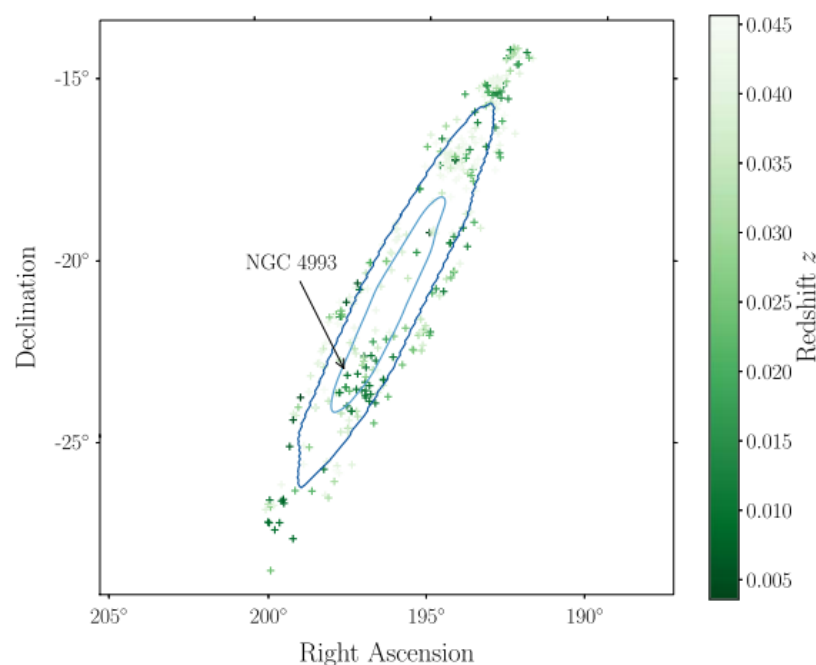
- The statistical method: likelihood

$$p(x_{GW}|D_{GW}, H_0) = \frac{p(x_{GW}|G, H_0)}{p(D_{GW}|G, H_0)}p(G|D_{GW}, H_0) + \frac{p(x_{GW}|\bar{G}, H_0)}{p(D_{GW}|\bar{G}, H_0)}p(\bar{G}|D_{GW}, H_0)$$

Information from the catalog and host galaxies outside the catalog

# $H_0$ Statistical with GW170817

Fishbach et al, ApJL 2019 Jan 20



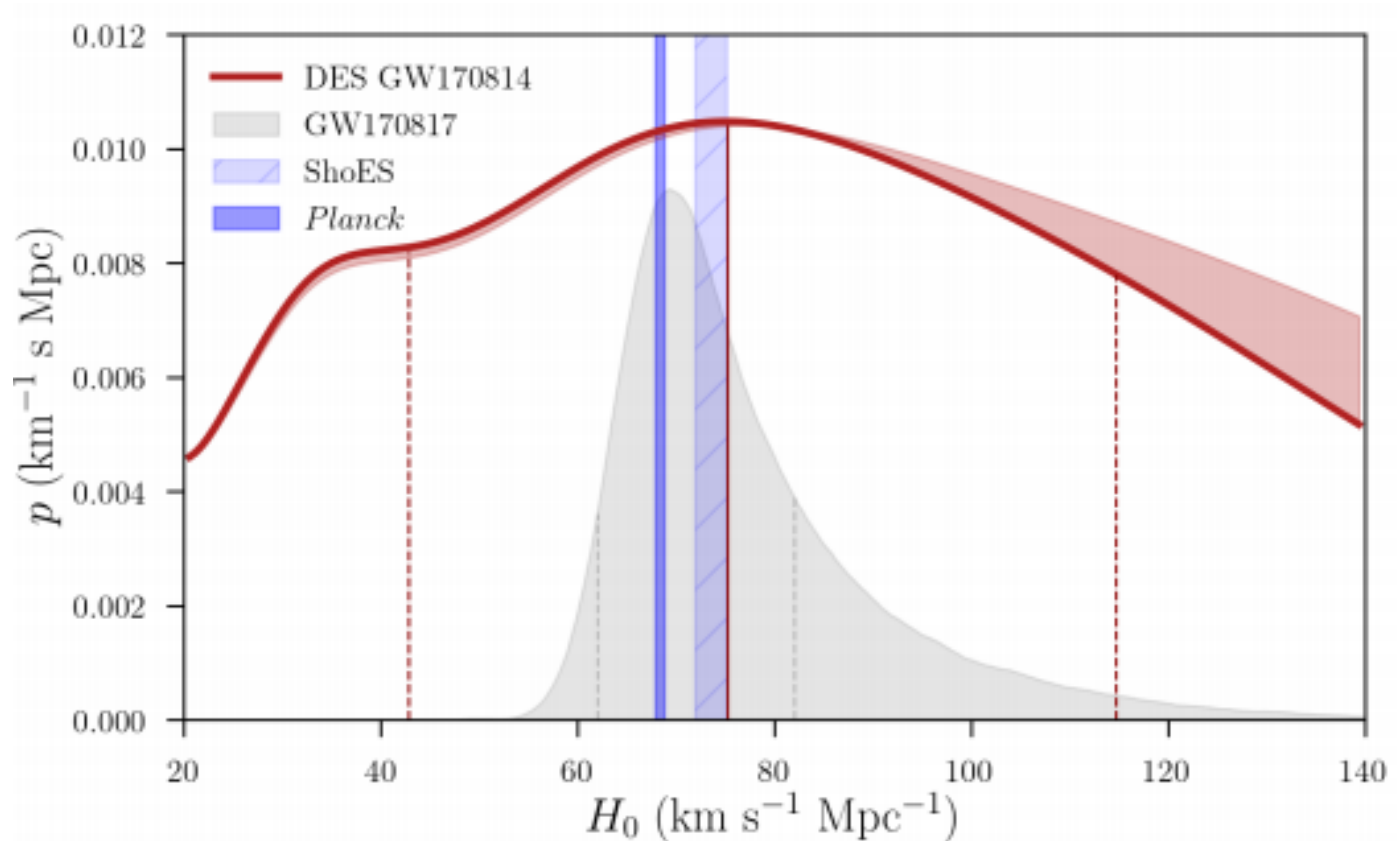
- Assume no counterpart
- Correct for incompleteness of galaxy catalogs
- Luminosity weighting

$$H_0 = 77_{-18}^{+37} \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$$

# $H_0$ Statistical with GW170814

Soares-Santos et al, arXiv:1901.01540

DES Y3 data



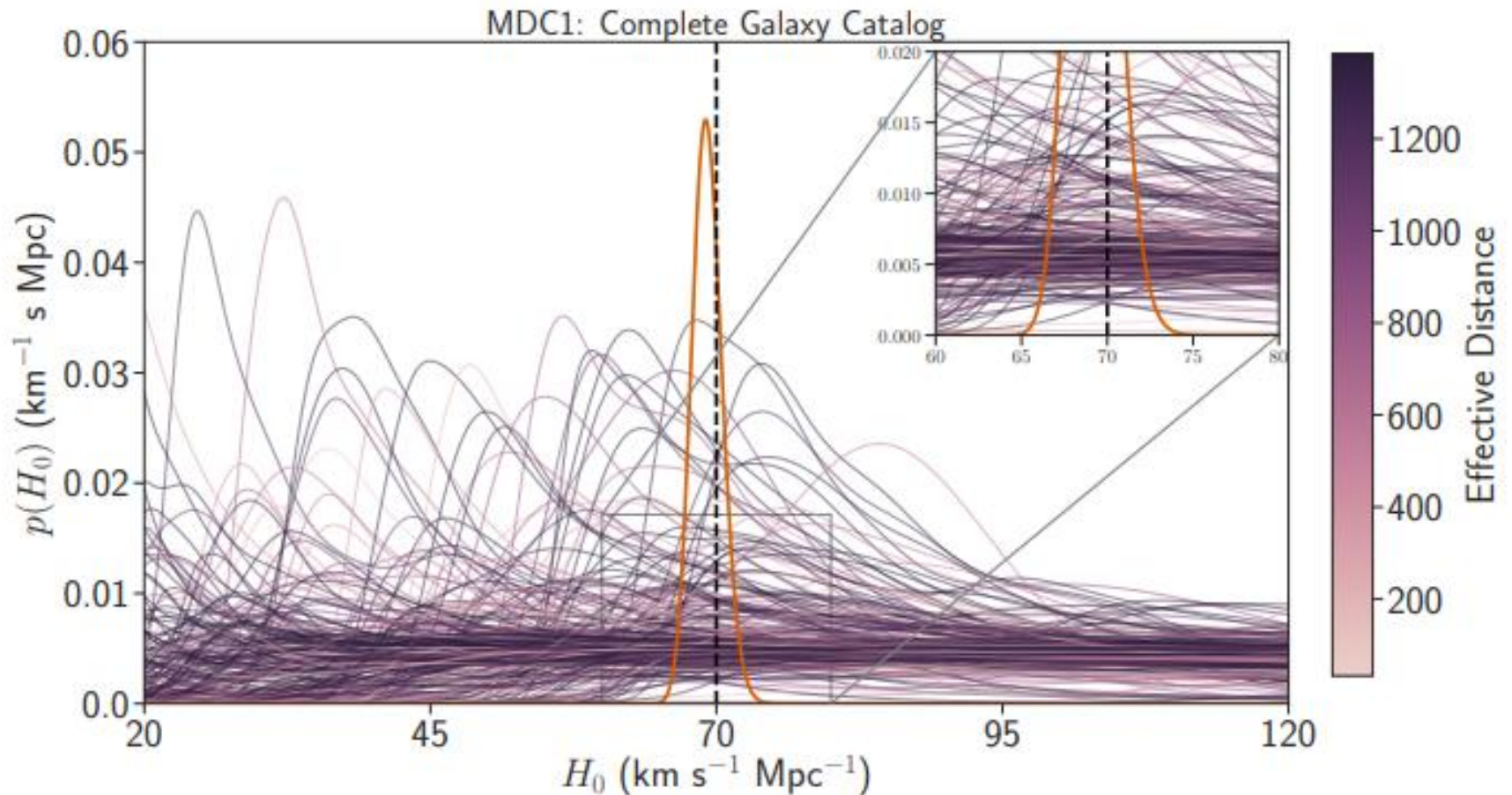
First measurement of  $H_0$  from binary black hole

$$H_0 = 75^{+40}_{-32} \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$$

# Results on Simulations

250 simulated events of Binary Neutron Stars with varying catalog completenesses

Gray, Magana Hernandez, Qi, Sur, Fishbach...



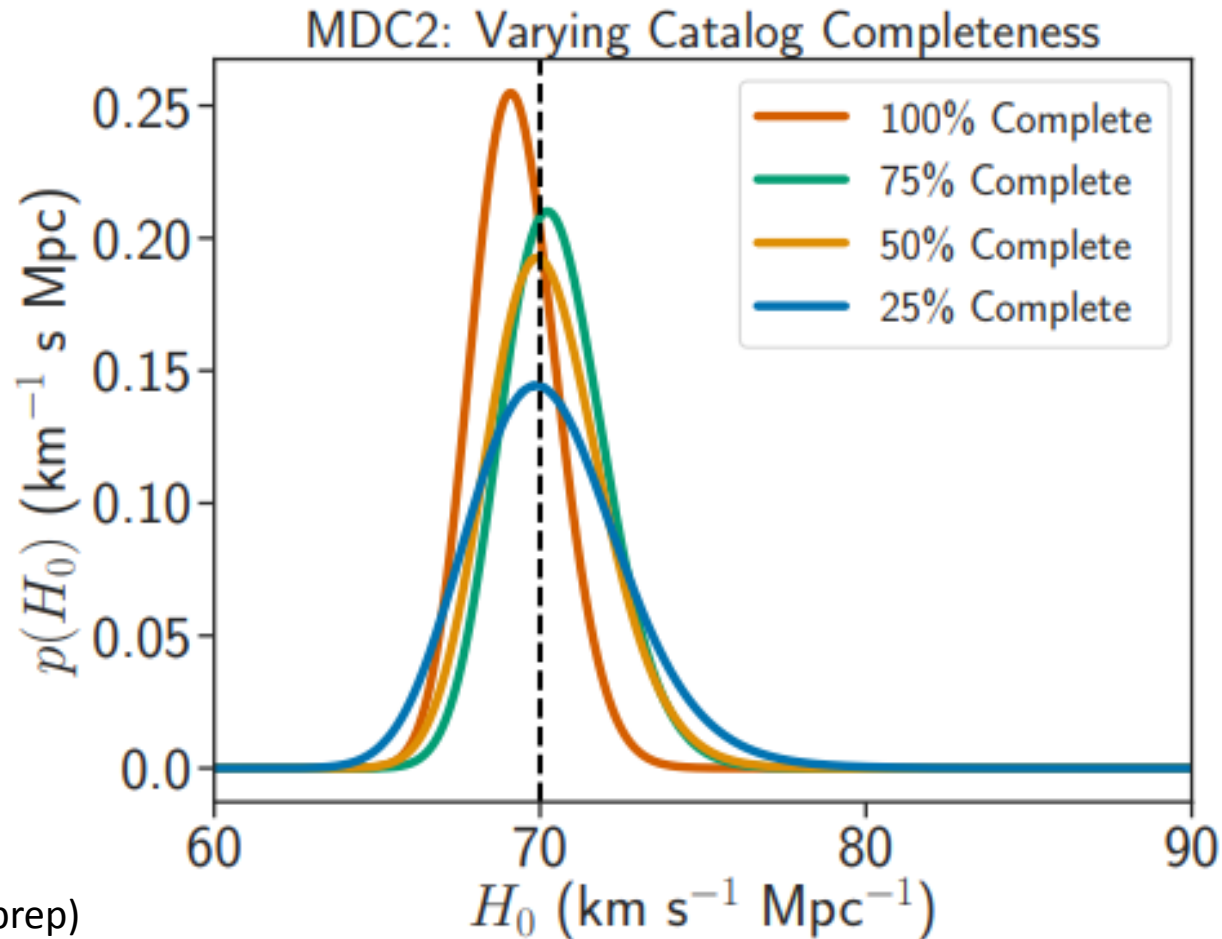
Gray et al. (in prep)



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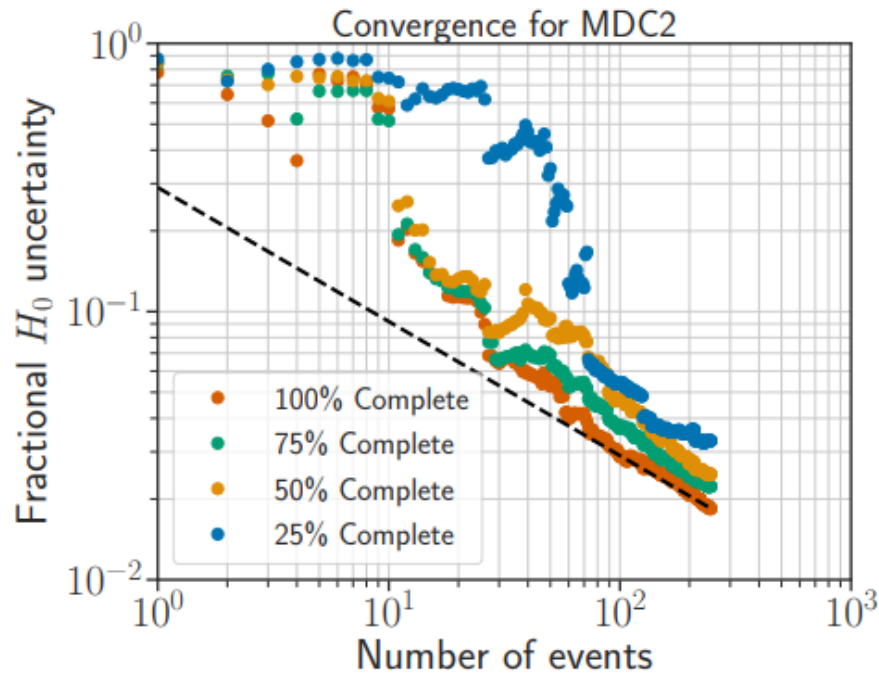
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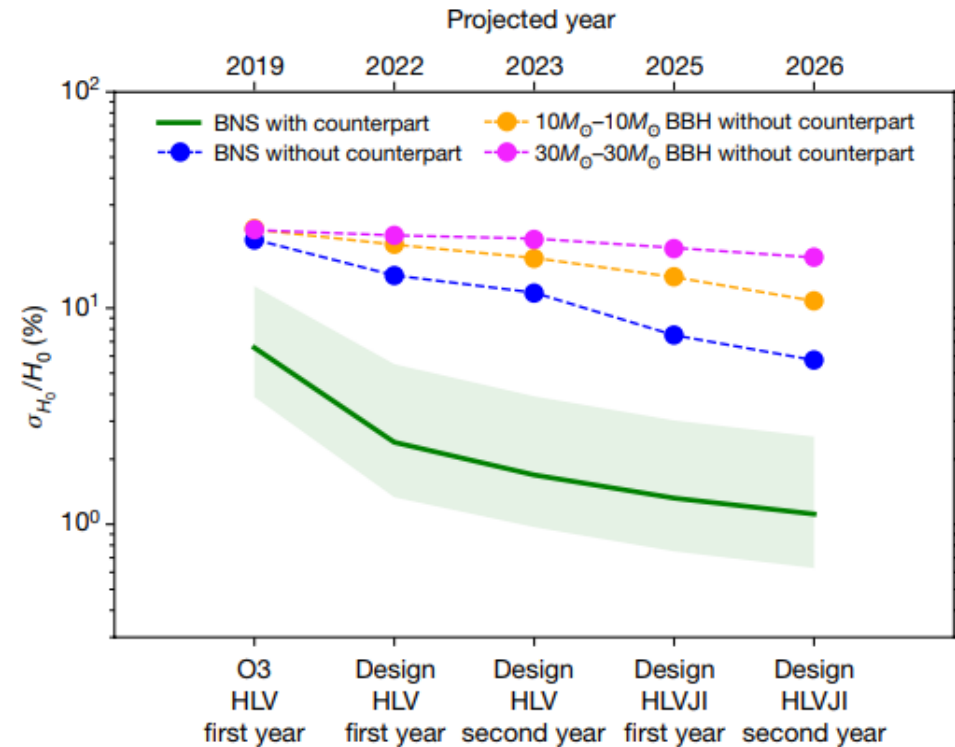
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# Results on Simulations

250 simulated events of Binary Neutron Stars with varying catalog completenesses



Gray et al. (in prep)



Chen et al, Nature, 2018

Expected a 2 per cent measurement of the Hubble constant within 5 years!

# Conclusions

- Gravitational waves are an important tool in cosmology
- Expected a well constrained measurement of the Hubble constant
- Understanding systematic effects is important
  - Gravitational waves selection effects
  - Electromagnetic selection effects
- Can be applied for other measurements