

# Estimación de la constante de Hubble a partir de señales de BAO con datos LSST-simulados

Autor:

Miguel Sabogal G.<sup>1</sup>

Director:

Javier Gonzalez S.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>B.S, Universidad del Atlántico, Colombia

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D, Universidad Federal de Sergipe, Brasil

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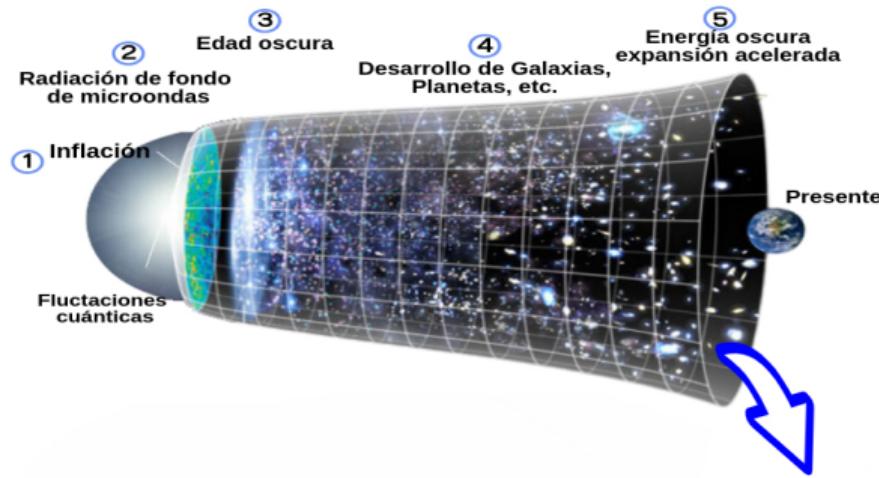
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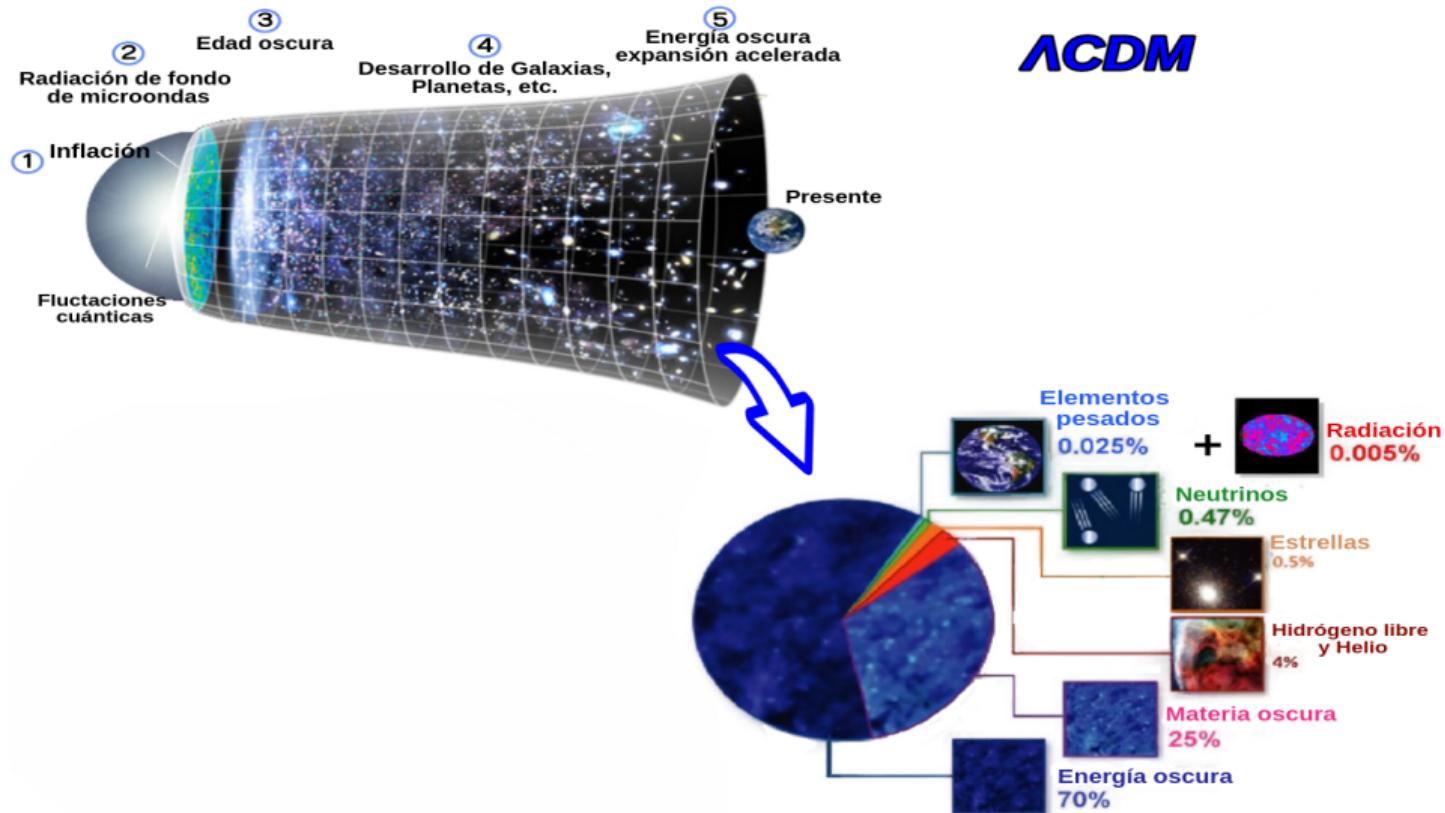
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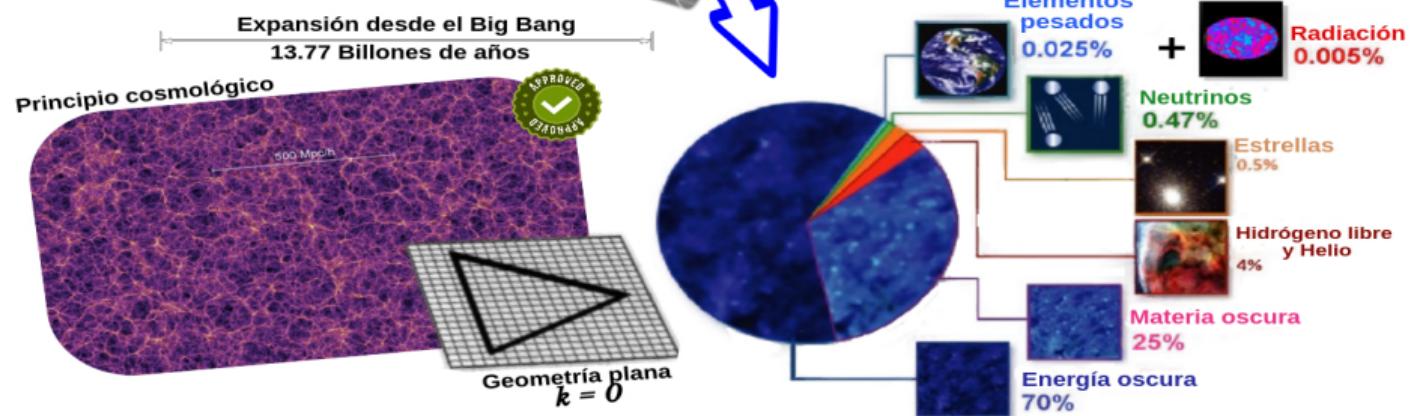
**$\Lambda$ CDM**

 **$\Lambda$ CDM**





**$\Lambda$ CDM**



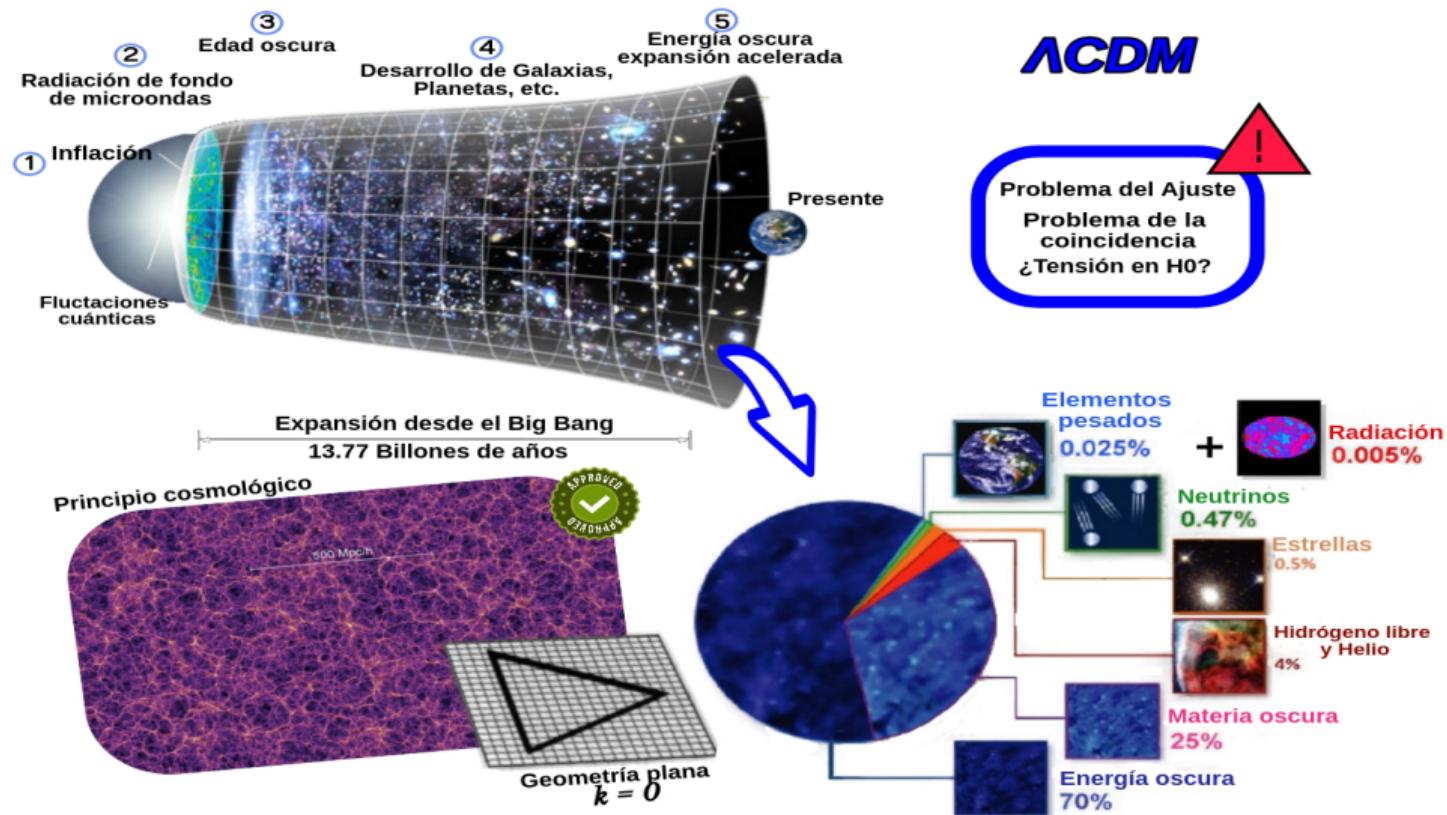
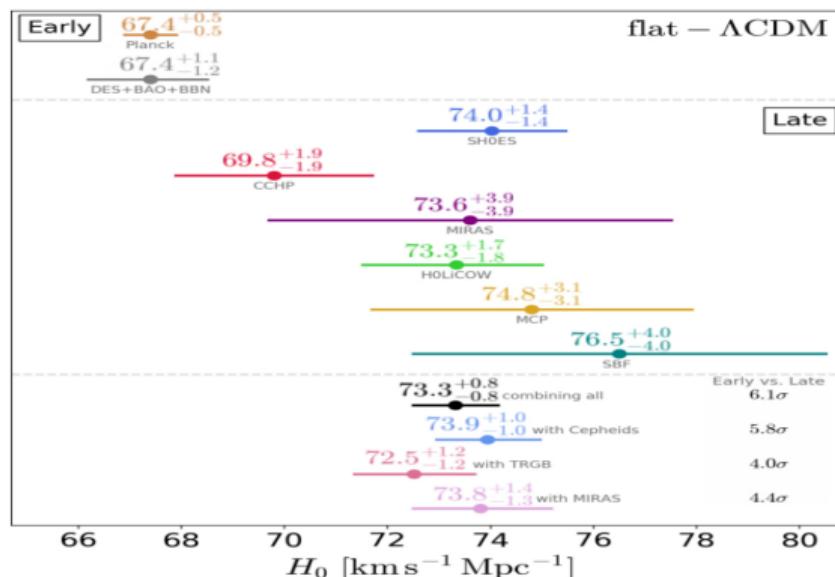
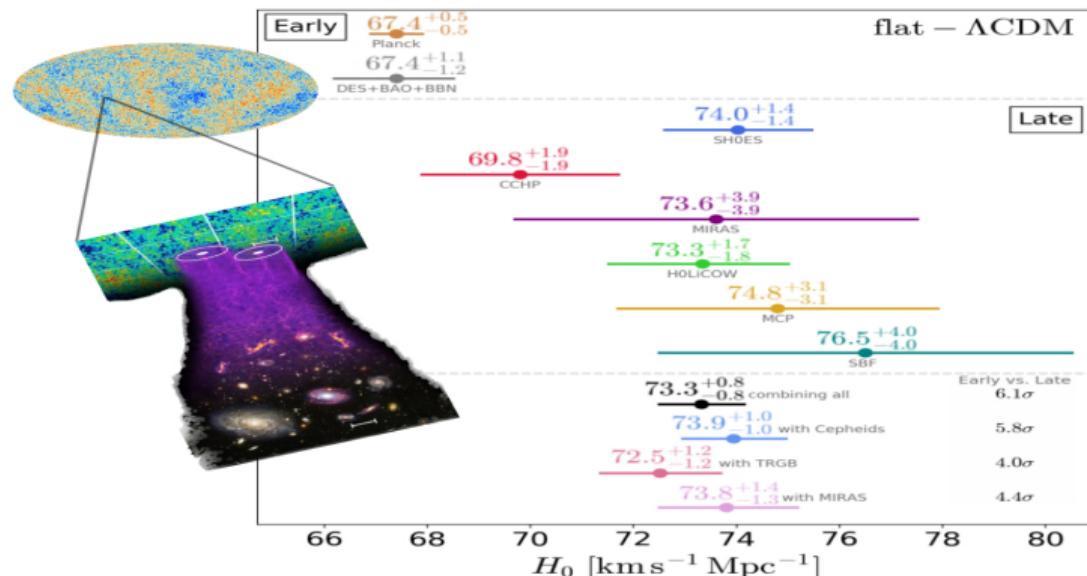
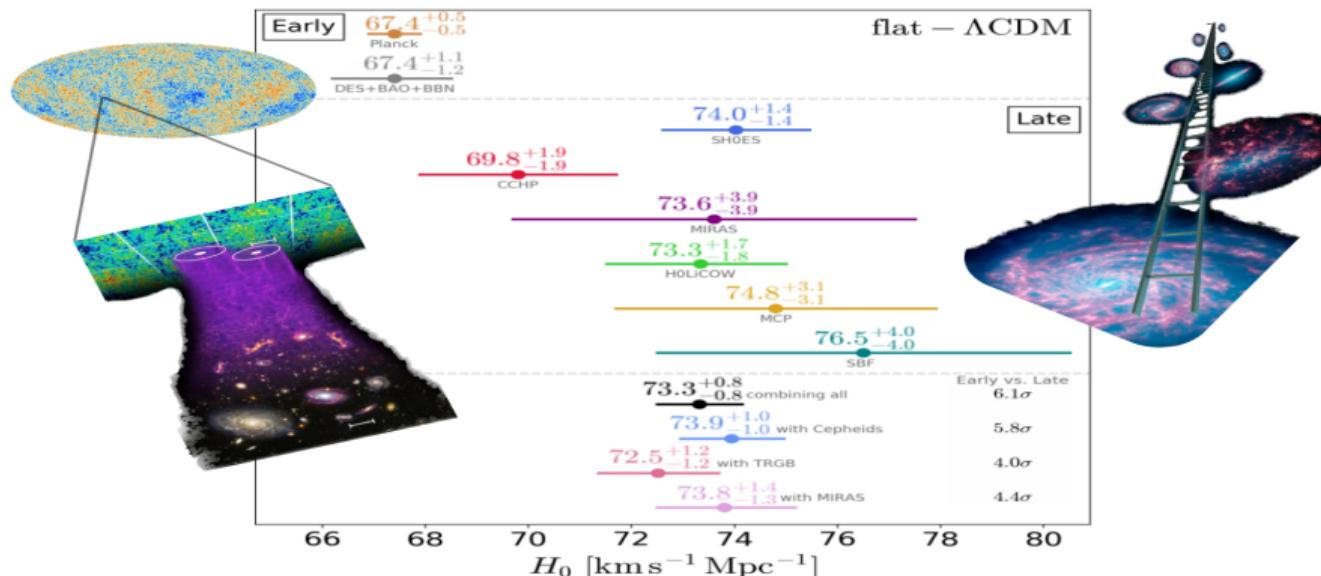
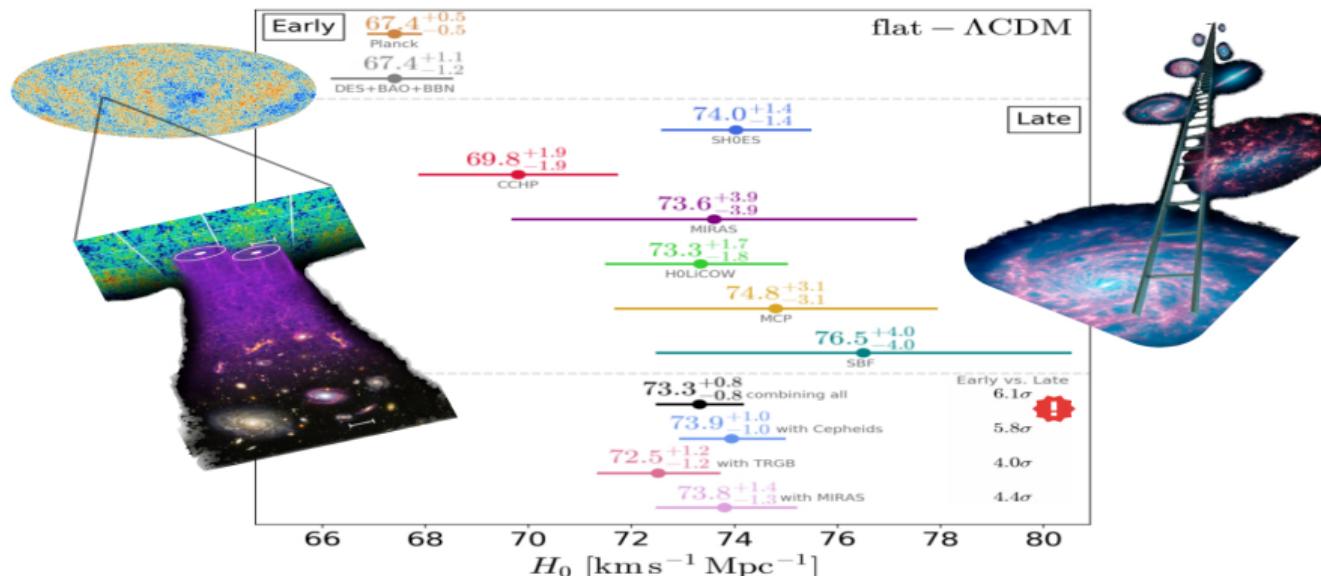


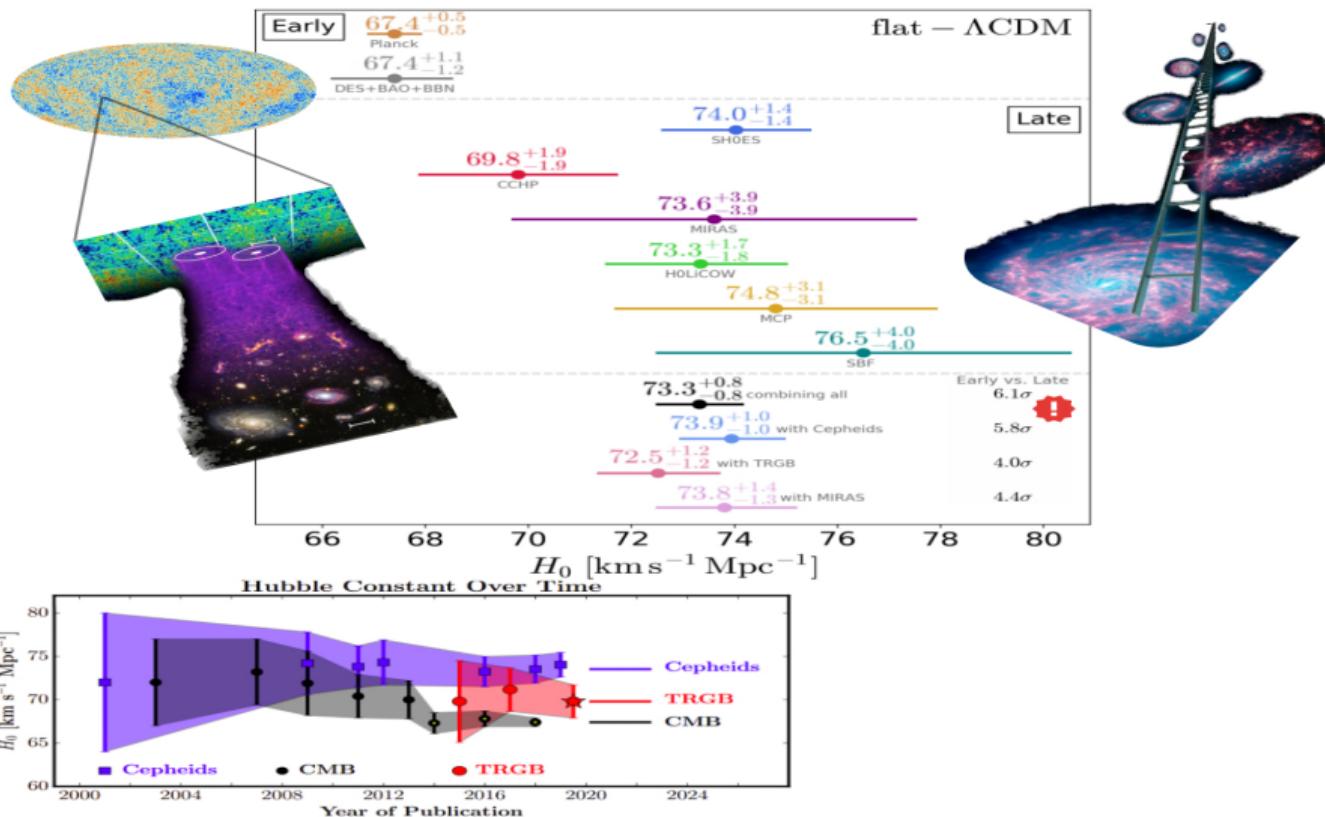
Figura 1: Credito: Adaptado de NASA/ LAMBDA Archive/ WMAP Science Team.











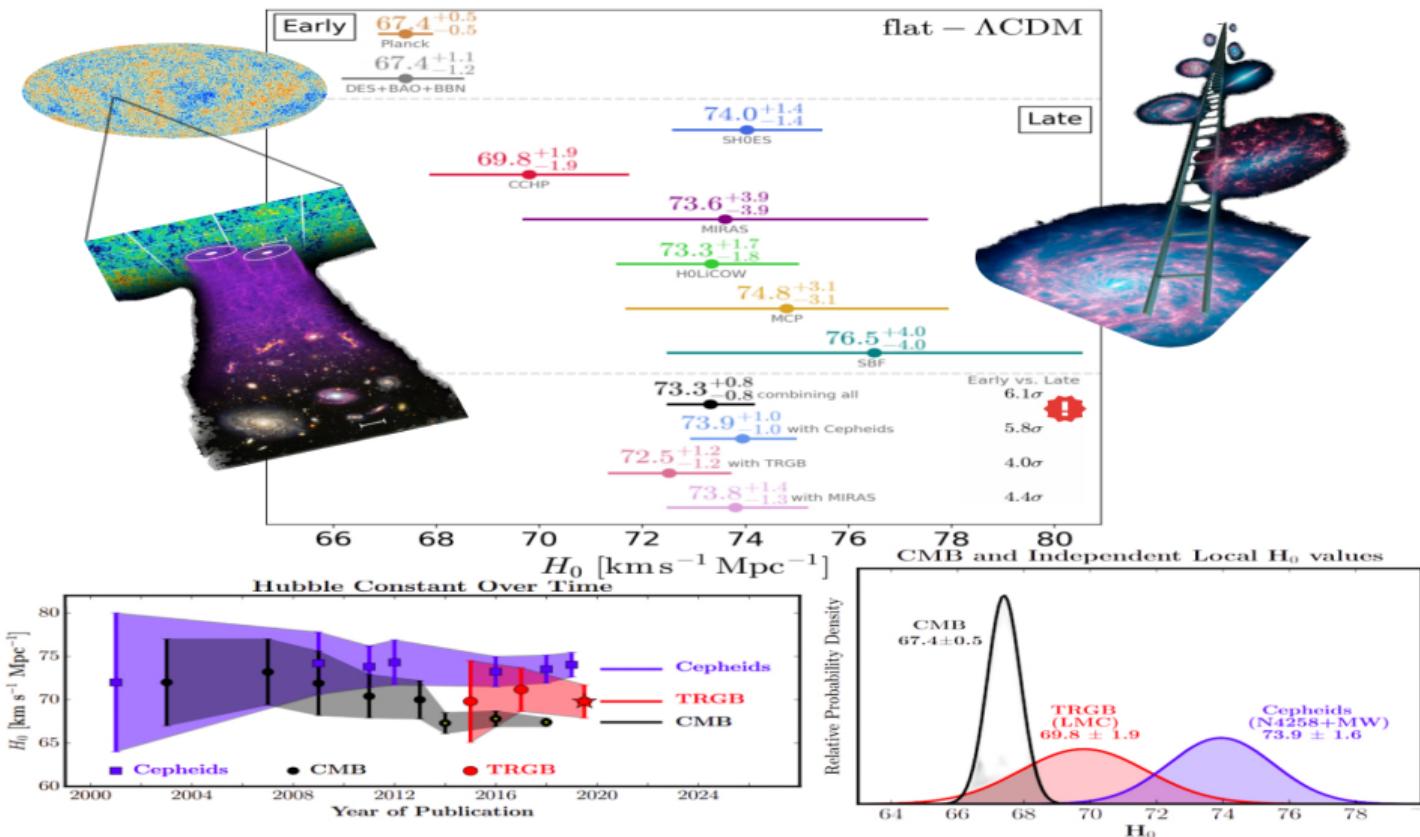
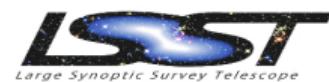
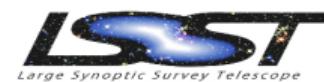
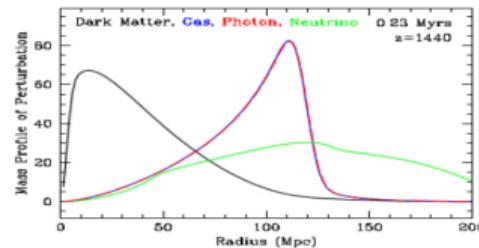
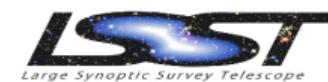
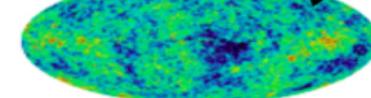
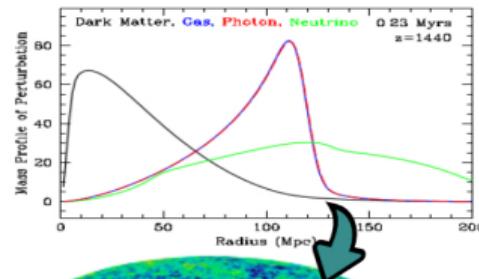
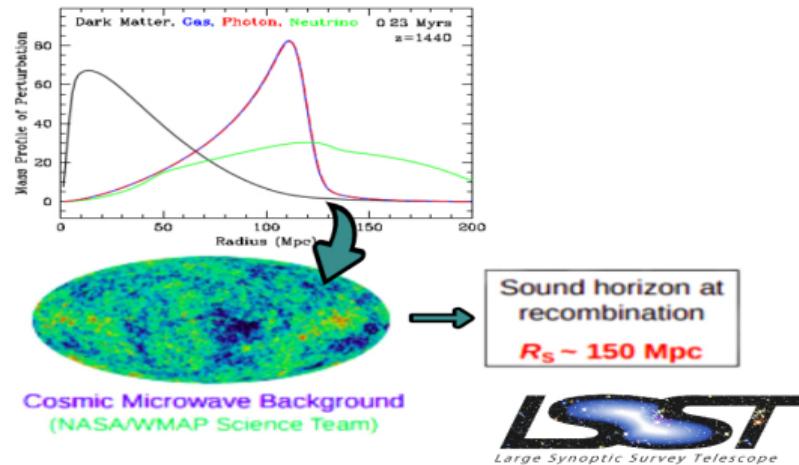


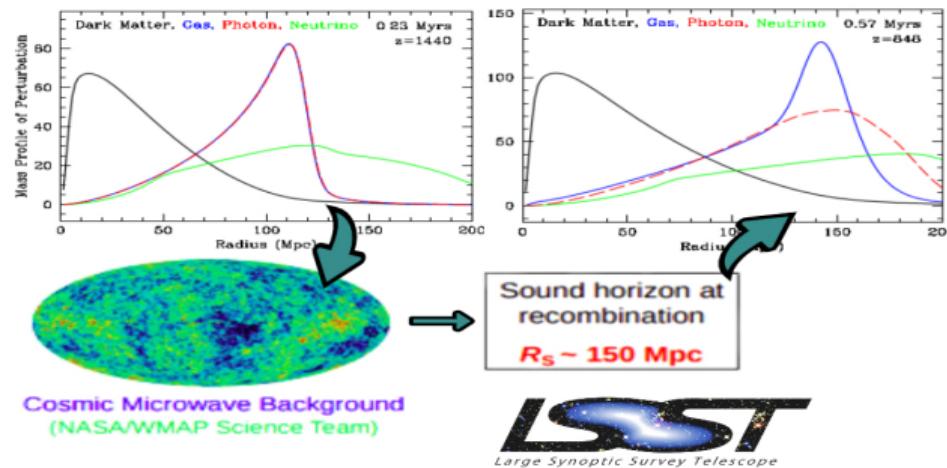
Figura 2: Credito: Adaptado de Verde, L., Treu, T., & Riess, A. G. (2019).

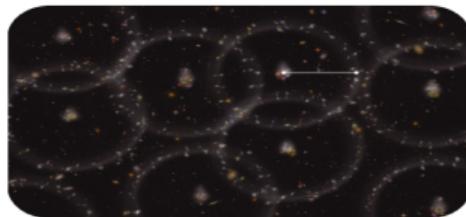
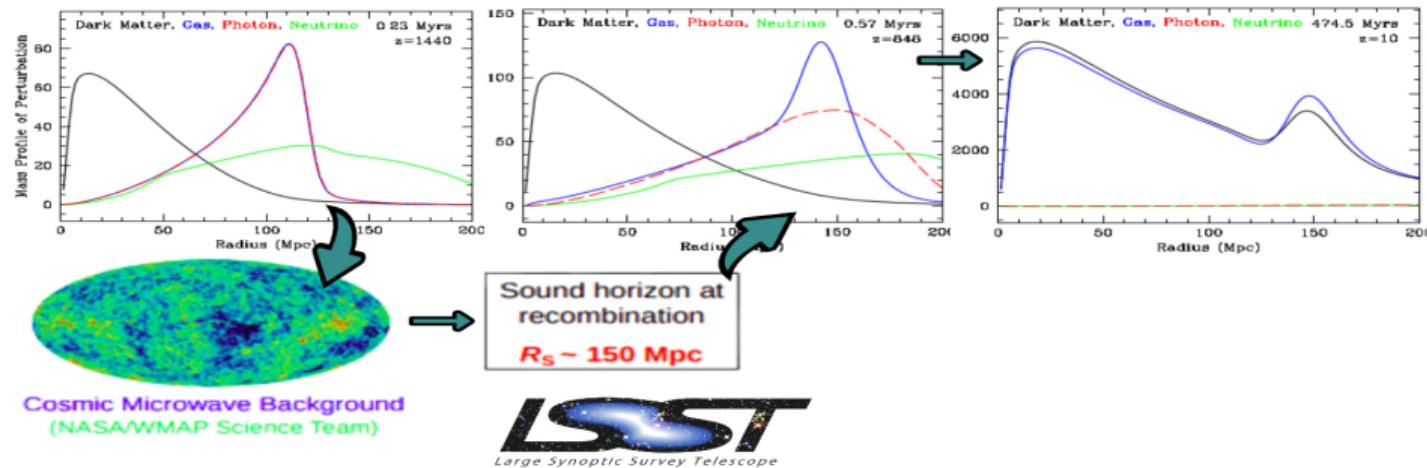


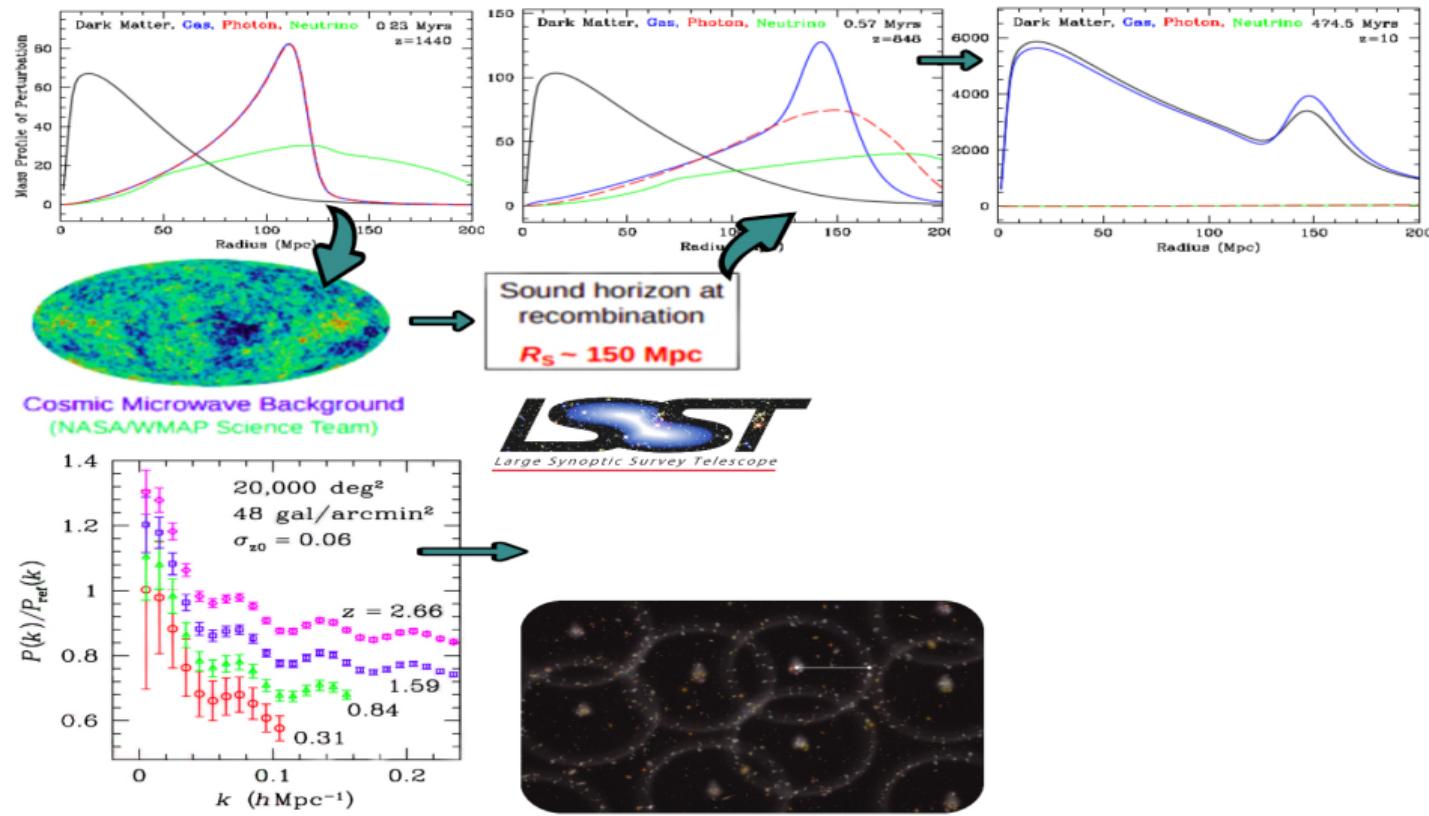


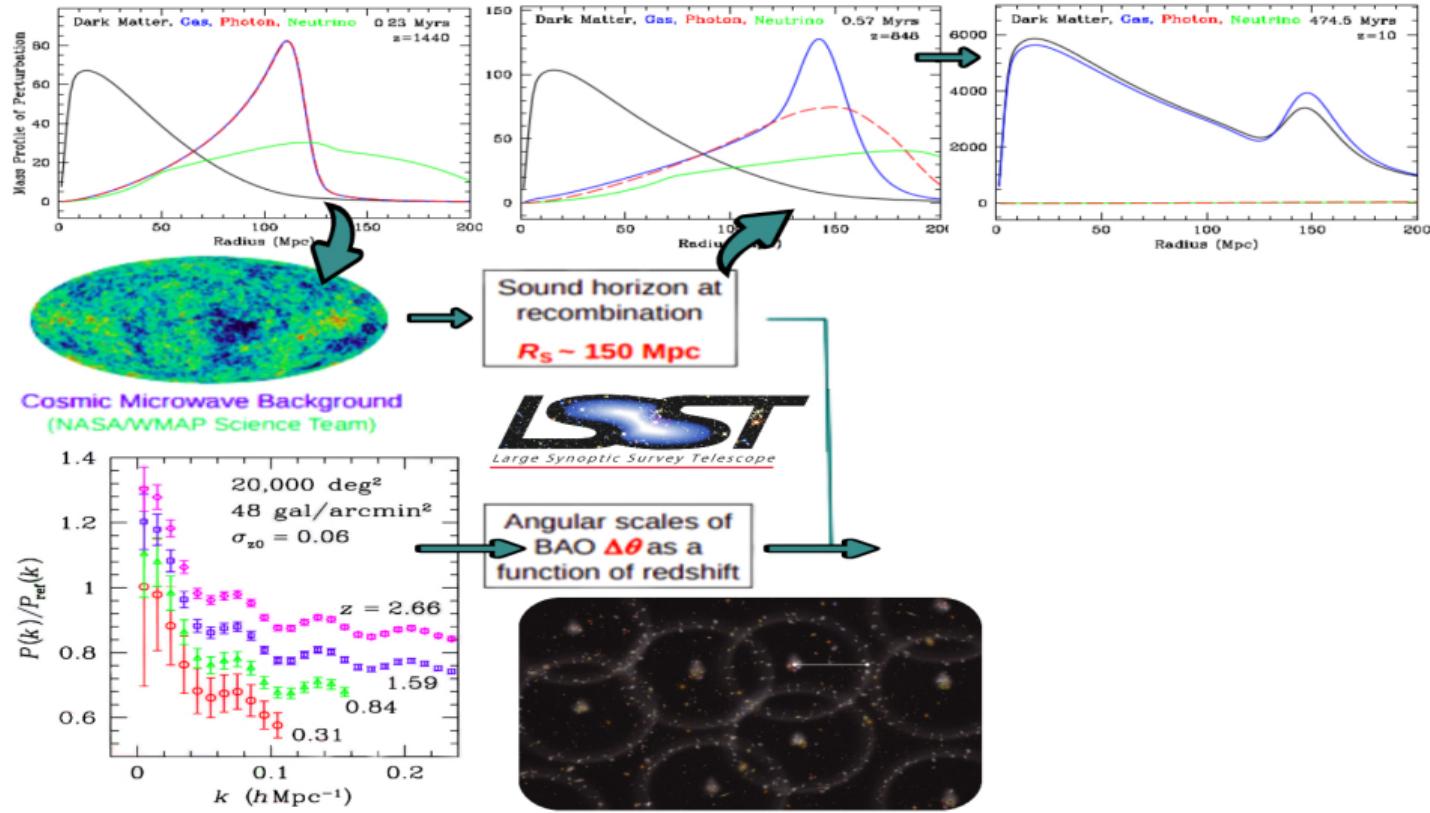


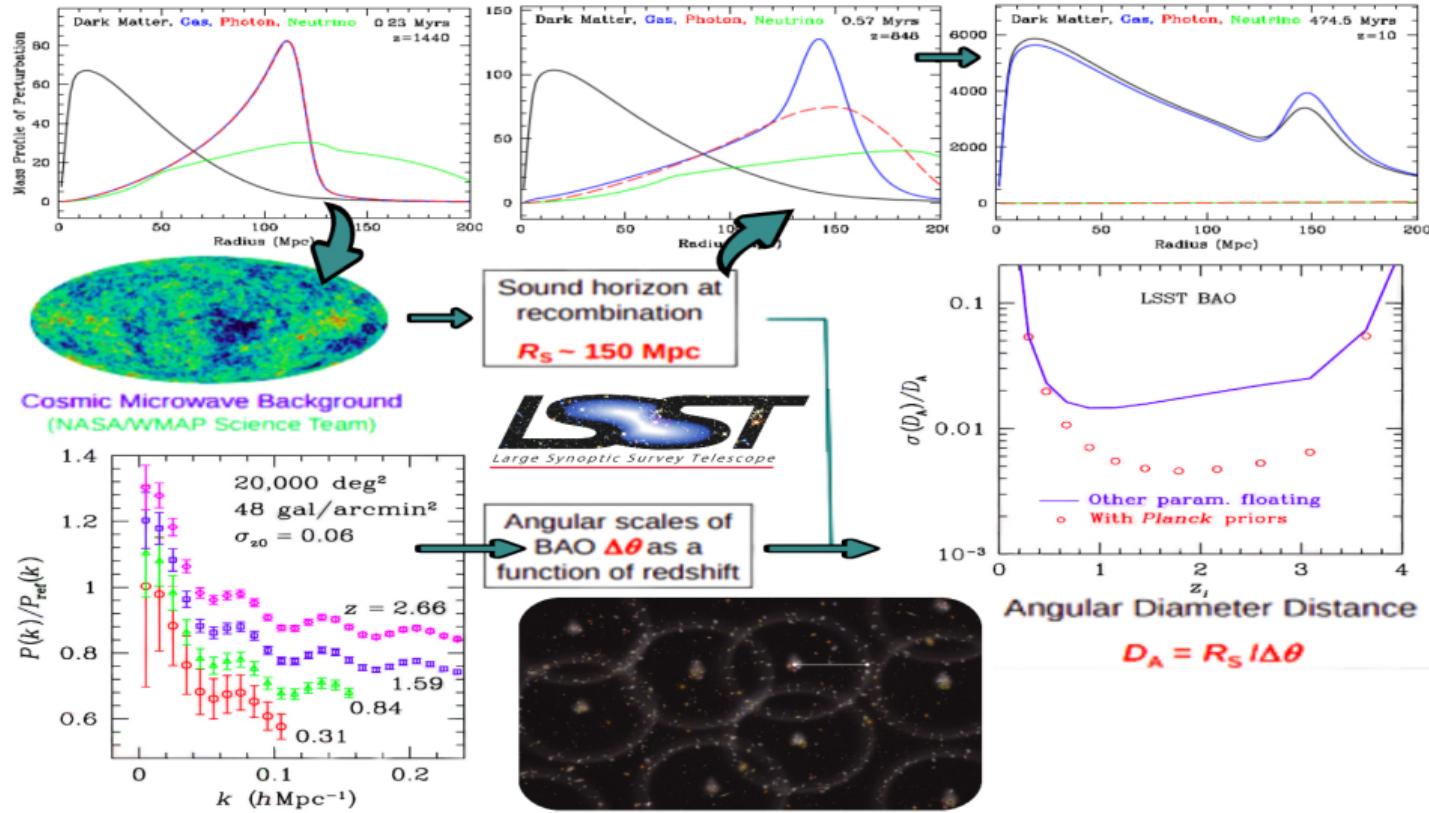












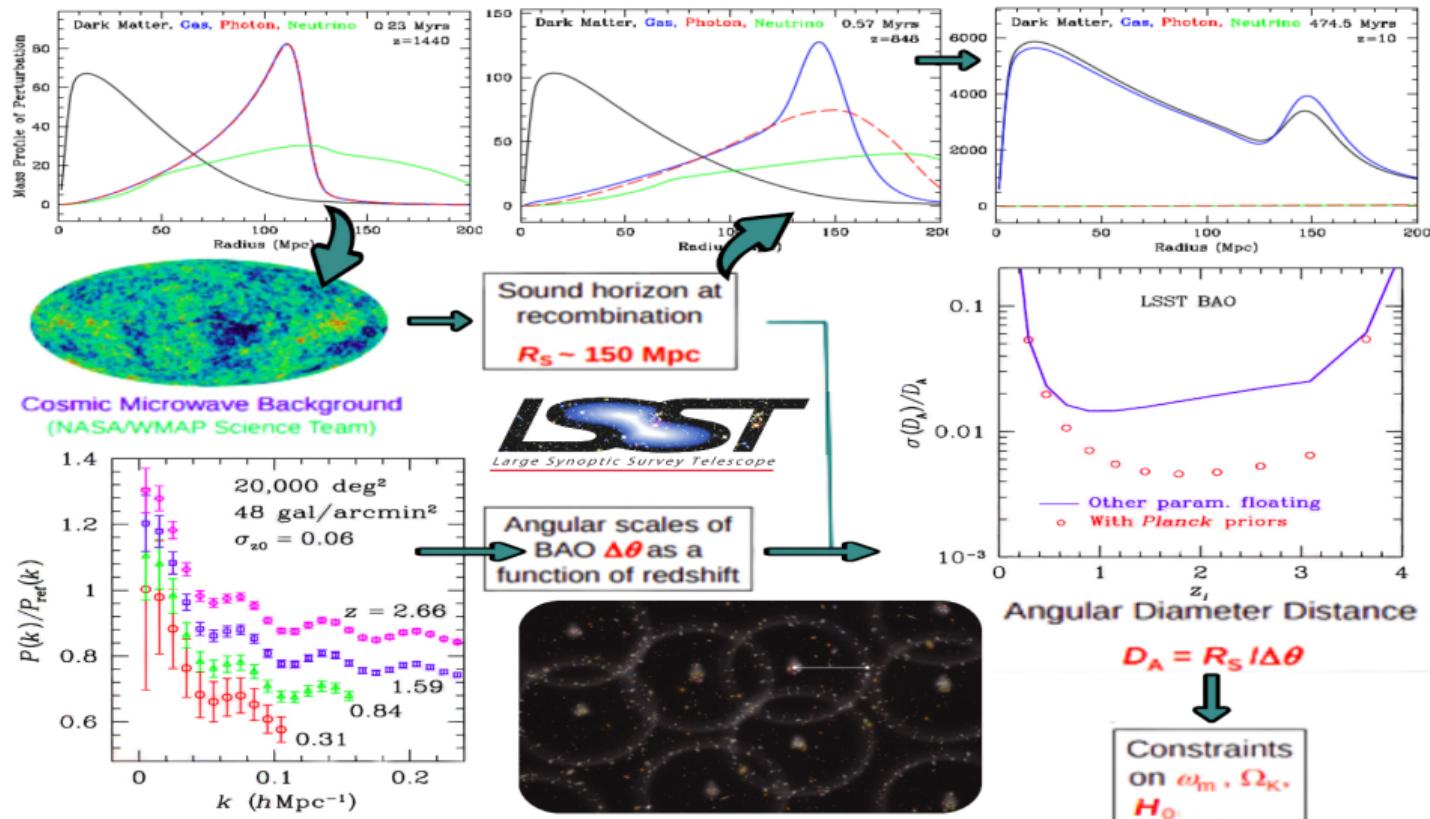


Figura 3: Credito: Adaptado de LSST at AAS 213/ H. Zhan/ 460.08

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

 **Datos**

$$D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \quad (1)$$

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

$$D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \quad f(x) \quad \text{Función que describe los datos} \quad (1)$$

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

$$D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \quad f(x) \quad X = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$$

**Datos**      **Inputs de entrenamiento**  
**Función que describe los datos**

(1)

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

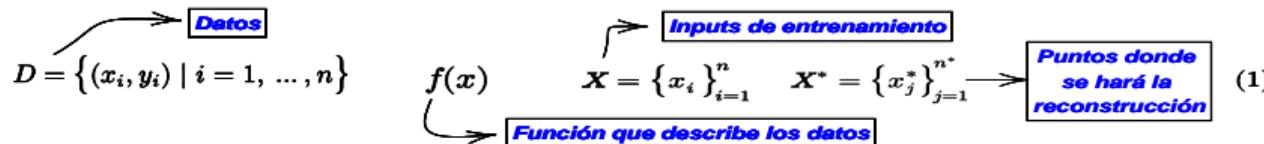


# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad (2)$$

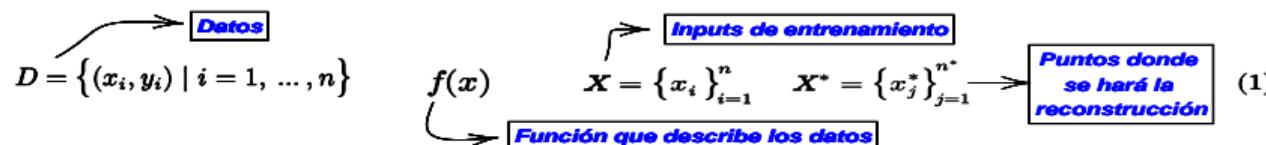
# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

**Proceso Gaussiano**

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

**Proceso Gaussiano**

$$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*)) \quad (3)$$

**Vector Gaussiano**

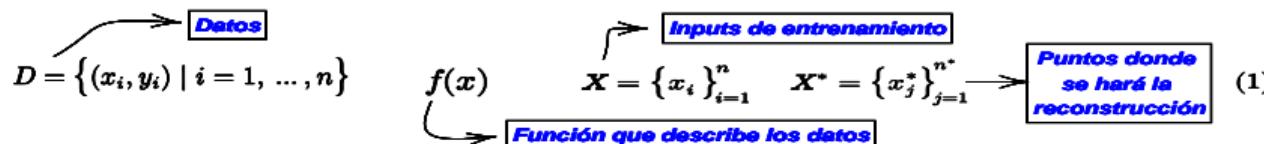
# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \xrightarrow{\text{Proceso Gaussiano}} \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*)) \xrightarrow{\text{Vector Gaussiano}} \begin{aligned} \mu^* &\xrightarrow{\text{Función priori mean}} \\ K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})_{ij} &= k(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

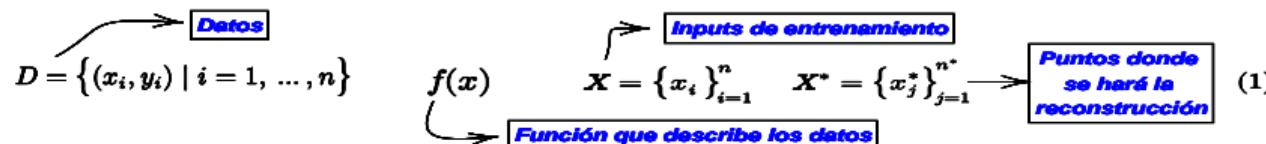


$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

**Proceso Gaussiano**

$$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\underbrace{\mu^*, K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*)}_{\text{Vector Gaussiano}}) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Función priori mean} &\\ \text{Matriz de covarianza} &\\ [K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})]_{ij} &= k(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) \\ (3) \end{aligned}$$

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

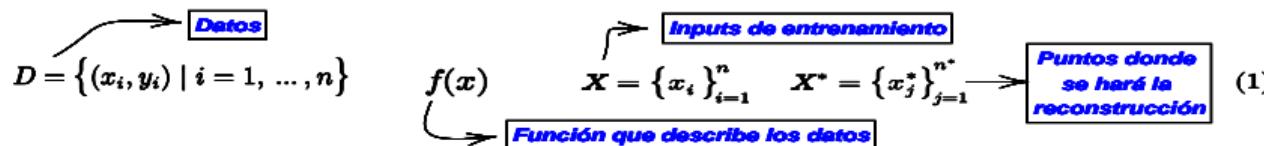


$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

**Proceso Gaussiano**

$$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\underbrace{\mu^*, K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*)}_{\text{Vector Gaussiano}}) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Función priori mean} &\\ \text{Matriz de covarianza} &\\ [K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})]_{ij} &= k(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned} \quad k(x, \tilde{x}) = \underbrace{\sigma_f^2}_{\text{exp}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) \quad (3)$$

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

**Proceso Gaussiano**

$$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*)) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu^* &: \text{Función priori mean} \\ K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})_{ij} &: \text{Matriz de covarianza} \\ [K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})_{ij}] &= k(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) \\ \sigma_f^2 &: \text{Cambio en } y \\ \ell &: \text{Distancia en } x \text{ para obtener un cambio significativo en } y \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

**Vector Gaussiano**

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

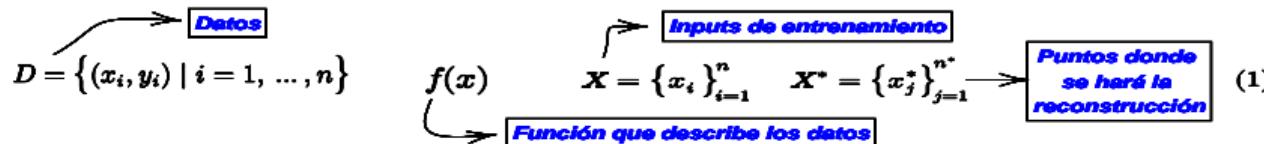
**Proceso Gaussiano**

$$\begin{aligned} f^* &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*)) && \begin{aligned} &\text{Función priori mean} \\ &\text{Vector Gaussiano} \end{aligned} \\ &\quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{Matriz de covarianza} \\ &[K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned} \\ &\quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) \\ &\quad \begin{aligned} &\text{Cambio en } y \\ &\text{Distancia en } x \text{ para obtener un cambio significativo en } y \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

**Observaciones asumidas Gaussianas**

$$y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C) \quad (4)$$

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



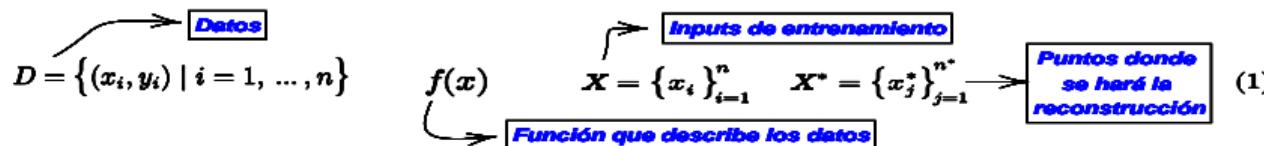
$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

**Proceso Gaussiano**

$$\begin{aligned} f^* &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*)) && \begin{aligned} &\text{Función priori mean} \\ &\text{Vector Gaussiano} \end{aligned} \\ &\longrightarrow \begin{aligned} &\text{Matriz de covarianza} \\ &[K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned} \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) && \begin{aligned} &\text{Cambio en } y \\ &\text{Distancia en } x \text{ para obtener un cambio significativo en } y \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Observaciones asumidas Gaussianas} \\ \mathbf{y} &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C) && (4) \\ &\text{Error Gaussiano} \\ C &= \text{diag}(\sigma_i^2) \end{aligned}$$

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

**Proceso Gaussiano**

$$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*)) \quad \begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\text{Función priori mean}} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Vector Gaussiano}} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\text{Matriz de covarianza}} \\ &[K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Cambio en } y} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Distancia en } x \text{ para obtener un cambio significativo en } y} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C) \quad \begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\text{Observaciones asumidas Gaussianas}} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Error Gaussiano}} \\ &C = \text{diag}(\sigma_i^2) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ f^* \end{bmatrix} &\sim \mathcal{N}\left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu \\ \mu^* \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C & K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}^*) \\ K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}) & K(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{X}^*) \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Distribución conjunta}} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

**Distribución de probabilidad conjunta**

$$\begin{aligned} p(y, f^*) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}\sqrt{\det(K(X, X) + C)}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(y - \mu)^T (K(X, X) + C)^{-1}(y - \mu)\right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n^*/2}\sqrt{\det(\text{cov}(f^*))}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)^T [\text{cov}(f^*)]^{-1}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)\right] \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

**Distribución de probabilidad conjunta**

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}^*) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}\sqrt{\det(K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C)}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T (K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C)^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n^*/2}\sqrt{\det(\text{cov}(\mathbf{f}^*))}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{f}^* - \bar{\mathbf{f}}^*)^T [\text{cov}(\mathbf{f}^*)]^{-1}(\mathbf{f}^* - \bar{\mathbf{f}}^*)\right] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$\bar{\mathbf{f}}^* = \boldsymbol{\mu}^* + K(X^*, \mathbf{X})[K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C]^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$

$\text{cov}(\mathbf{f}^*) = K(X^*, X^*) - K(X^*, \mathbf{X})[K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C]^{-1}K(\mathbf{X}, X^*)$

**Distribución de probabilidad conjunta**

$$p(y, f^*) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{\det(K(X, X) + C)}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(y - \mu)^T (K(X, X) + C)^{-1}(y - \mu)\right] + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n^*/2} \sqrt{\det(\text{cov}(f^*))}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)^T [\text{cov}(f^*)]^{-1}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)\right]$$

$$\bar{f}^* = \mu^* + K(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}(y - \mu)$$

$$\text{cov}(f^*) = K(X^*, X^*) - K(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}K(X, X^*)$$
(5)

**Distribución de probabilidad para  $y$**

$$p(y) = \int p(y, f^*) df^*$$
(6)

**Distribución de probabilidad conjunta**

$$p(y, f^*) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{\det(K(X, X) + C)}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(y - \mu)^T (K(X, X) + C)^{-1}(y - \mu)\right] + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n^*/2} \sqrt{\det(\text{cov}(f^*))}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)^T [\text{cov}(f^*)]^{-1}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)\right]$$

$$\bar{f}^* = \mu^* + K(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}(y - \mu)$$

$$\text{cov}(f^*) = K(X^*, X^*) - K(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}K(X, X^*)$$
(5)

**Distribución de probabilidad para  $y$**

$$p(y) = \int p(y, f^*) df^*$$

$$p(f^* | y) = \frac{p(y, f^*)}{p(y)} = \mathcal{N}(f^*, \text{cov}(f^*))$$

**Distribución de probabilidad condicional**

$$f^* | X^*, X, y \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{f}^*, \text{cov}(f^*))$$
(6)

**Distribución de probabilidad conjunta**

$$p(y, f^*) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{\det(K(X, X) + C)}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(y - \mu)^T (K(X, X) + C)^{-1}(y - \mu)\right] + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n^*/2} \sqrt{\det(\text{cov}(f^*))}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)^T [\text{cov}(f^*)]^{-1}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)\right]$$

$$\bar{f}^* = \mu^* + K(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}(y - \mu)$$

$$\text{cov}(f^*) = K(X^*, X^*) - K(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}K(X, X^*)$$
(5)

**Distribución de probabilidad para  $y$**

$$p(y) = \int p(y, f^*) df^*$$

$$p(f^* | y) = \frac{p(y, f^*)}{p(y)} = \mathcal{N}(f^*, \text{cov}(f^*))$$

**Distribución de probabilidad condicional**

$$f^* | X^*, X, y \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{f}^*, \text{cov}(f^*))$$
(6)

**Probabilidad marginal**

$$p(y | X, \sigma_f, \ell) = \int p(y | f, X) p(f | X, \sigma_f, \ell) df$$

$$f | X, \sigma_f, \ell \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(X, X))$$

$$y | f \sim \mathcal{N}(f, C)$$
(7)

**Distribución de probabilidad conjunta**

$$p(y, f^*) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{\det(K(X, X) + C)}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(y - \mu)^T (K(X, X) + C)^{-1}(y - \mu)\right] + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n^*/2} \sqrt{\det(\text{cov}(f^*))}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)^T [\text{cov}(f^*)]^{-1}(f^* - \bar{f}^*)\right]$$

$$\bar{f}^* = \mu^* + K(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}(y - \mu)$$

$$\text{cov}(f^*) = K(X^*, X^*) - K(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}K(X, X^*)$$
(5)

**Distribución de probabilidad para  $y$**

$$p(y) = \int p(y, f^*) df^*$$

$$p(f^* | y) = \frac{p(y, f^*)}{p(y)} = \mathcal{N}(f^*, \text{cov}(f^*))$$

**Distribución de probabilidad condicional**

$$f^* | X^*, X, y \sim \mathcal{N}(\bar{f}^*, \text{cov}(f^*))$$
(6)

**Probabilidad marginal**

$$p(y | X, \sigma_f, \ell) = \int p(y | f, X)p(f | X, \sigma_f, \ell) df$$

$$f | X, \sigma_f, \ell \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(X, X))$$

$$y | f \sim \mathcal{N}(f, C)$$
(7)

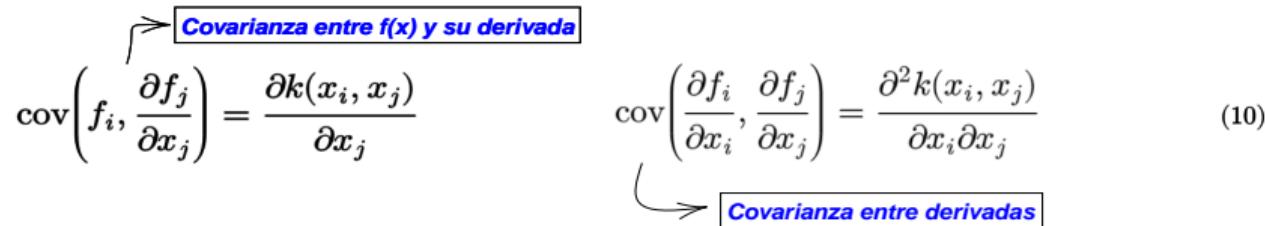
$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \ln p(y | X, \sigma_f, \ell)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(y - \mu)^T [K(X, X) + C]^{-1}(y - \mu) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |K(X, X) + C| - \frac{n}{2} \ln 2\pi$$

(8)

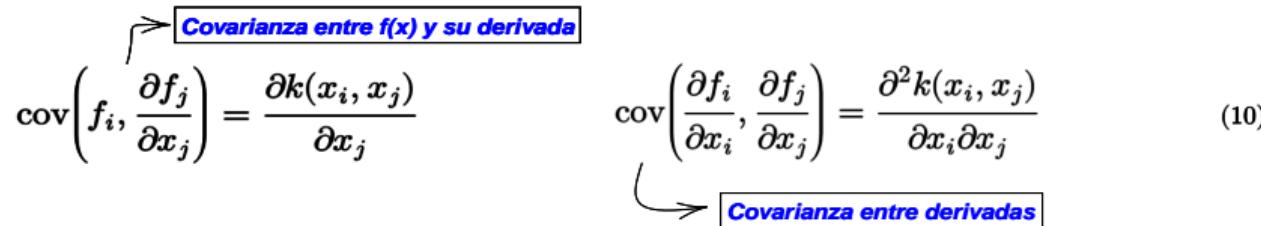
⇒ **Covarianza entre  $f(x)$  y su derivada**

$$\text{cov}\left(f_i, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

**Covarianza entre  $f(x)$  y su derivada**

$$\text{cov}\left(f_i, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_j}$$
$$\text{cov}\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

**Covarianza entre derivadas**



$$\text{cov}\left(f_i, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_j} \quad \text{cov}\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})\right) \quad (11)$$

Covarianza entre  $f(x)$  y su derivada

$$\text{cov}\left(f_i, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_j} \quad \text{cov}\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

Covarianza entre derivadas

$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})\right) \quad f'(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu'(x), \frac{\partial^2 k(x, \tilde{x})}{\partial x \partial \tilde{x}}\right) \quad (11)$$

También es un Proceso Gaussiano

**Covarianza entre  $f(x)$  y su derivada**

$$\text{cov}\left(f_i, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_j} \quad \text{cov}\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

**Covarianza entre derivadas**

$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})\right) \quad f'(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu'(x), \frac{\partial^2 k(x, \tilde{x})}{\partial x \partial \tilde{x}}\right) \quad (11)$$

**También es un Proceso Gaussiano**

$$f^{*'} | X^*, X, y \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\overline{f^{*'}}, \text{cov}(f^{*'})\right) \quad (12)$$

**Distribución de probabilidad condicional**

**Covarianza entre  $f(x)$  y su derivada**

$$\text{cov}\left(f_i, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_j} \quad \text{cov}\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

**Covarianza entre derivadas**

$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})\right) \quad f'(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu'(x), \frac{\partial^2 k(x, \tilde{x})}{\partial x \partial \tilde{x}}\right) \quad (11)$$

**También es un Proceso Gaussiano**

**Distribución de probabilidad condicional**

$$f^{*'} | X^*, X, y \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\bar{f}^{*'}, \text{cov}(f^{*'})\right) \quad \text{cov}(f^{*'}) = K''(X^*, X^*) - K'(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}K'(X, X^*) \quad (12)$$

**Covarianza entre  $f(x)$  y su derivada**

$$\text{cov}\left(f_i, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_j} \quad \text{cov}\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

**Covarianza entre derivadas**

$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})\right) \quad f'(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}\left(\mu'(x), \frac{\partial^2 k(x, \tilde{x})}{\partial x \partial \tilde{x}}\right) \quad (11)$$

**También es un Proceso Gaussiano**

$$f^{*'} | X^*, X, y \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\overbrace{\bar{f}^{*'}}^{\Rightarrow}, \text{cov}(f^{*'})\right) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{f}^{*'} &= \mu^{*'} + K'(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}(y - \mu) \\ \text{Distribución de probabilidad condicional} &\quad \text{cov}(f^{*'}) = K''(X^*, X^*) - K'(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}K'(X, X^*) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

# Propuesta

- Aplicar el método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico conocido como **Procesos Gaussianos**<sup>1</sup> a los datos simulados de errores para la distancia co-movil  $\ln(\sigma_{D(z)}/D(z))$  a partir de señales BAO medidas por el LSST [ Zhan<sup>2 3</sup>], y realizar una estimación de la futura medida de  $H_0$ .

$$D(z) = c \int_0^z H(z')^{-1} dz'$$

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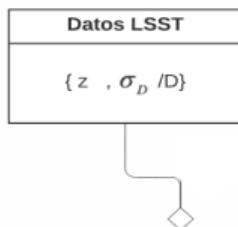
<sup>1</sup>Seikel, M., Clarkson, C., Smith, M. (2012). Reconstruction of dark energy and expansion dynamics using Gaussian processes. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2012(06), 036.

<sup>2</sup>Zhan, H., Knox, L., Tyson, J. A. (2008). Distance, growth factor, and dark energy constraints from photometric baryon acoustic oscillation and weak lensing measurements. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 690(1), 923.

<sup>3</sup>Zhan, H., Knox, L. (2006). Baryon oscillations and consistency tests for photometrically determined redshifts of very faint galaxies. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 644(2), 663.

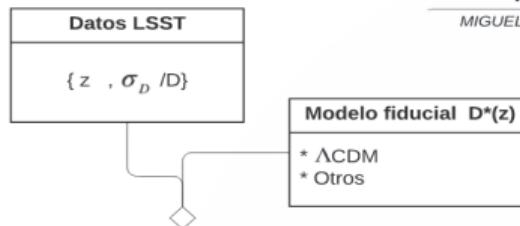
*Analysis GP*

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



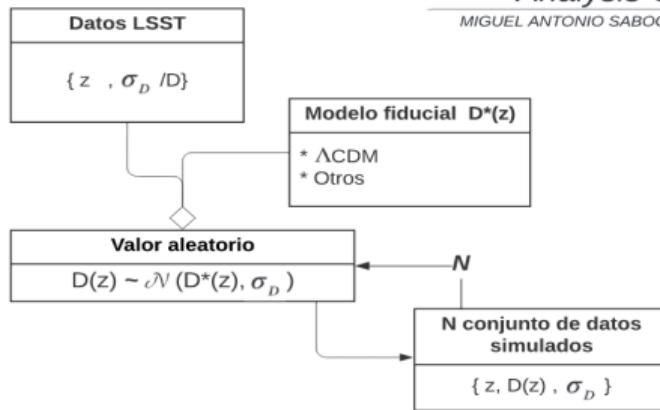
## Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



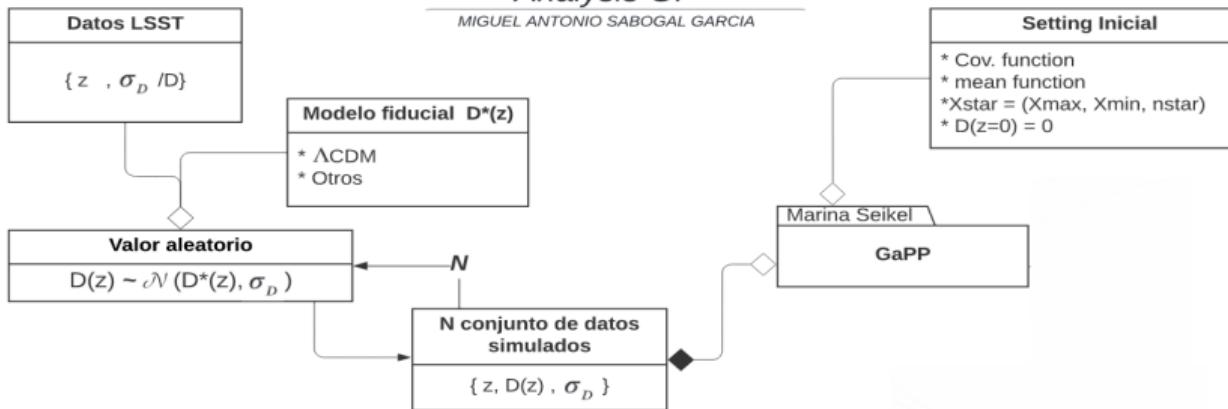
## Analysis GP

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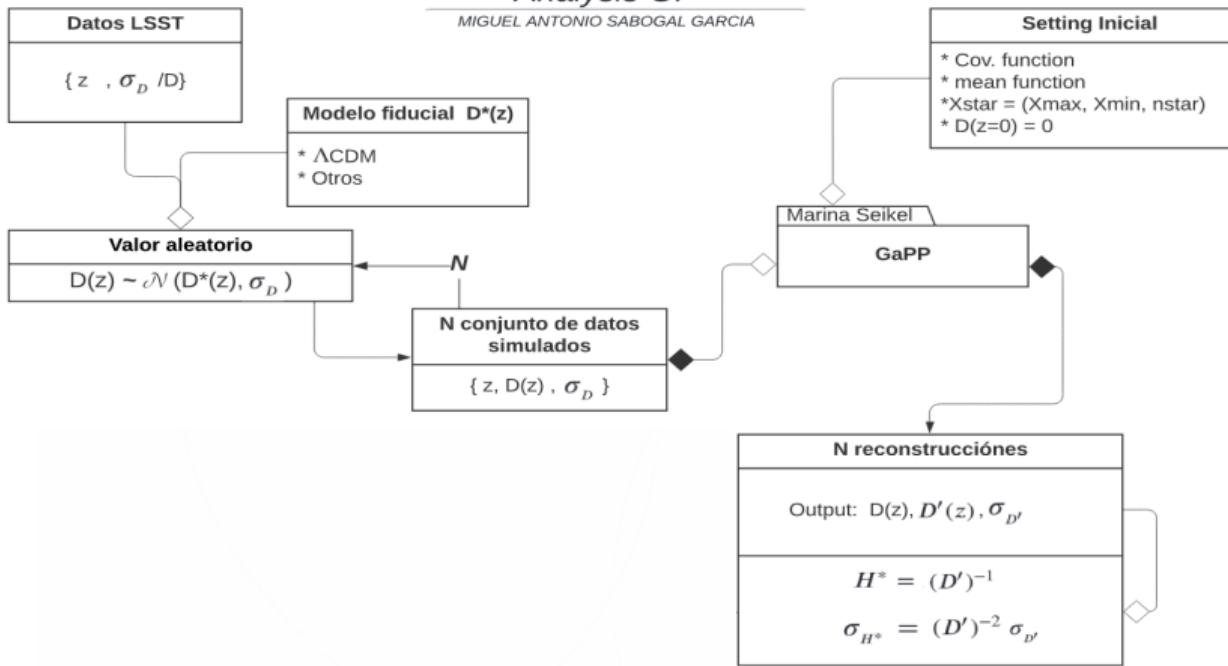
## Analysis GP

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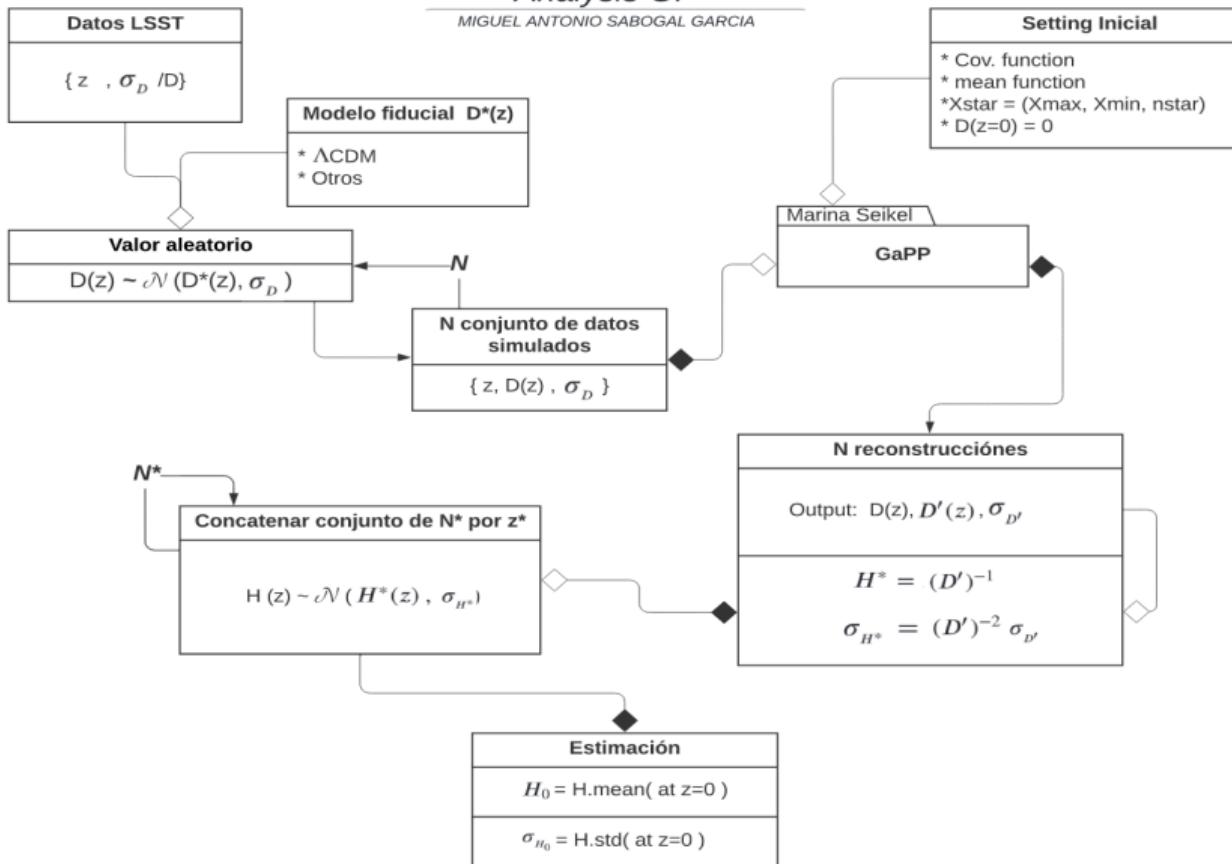
*Analysis GP*

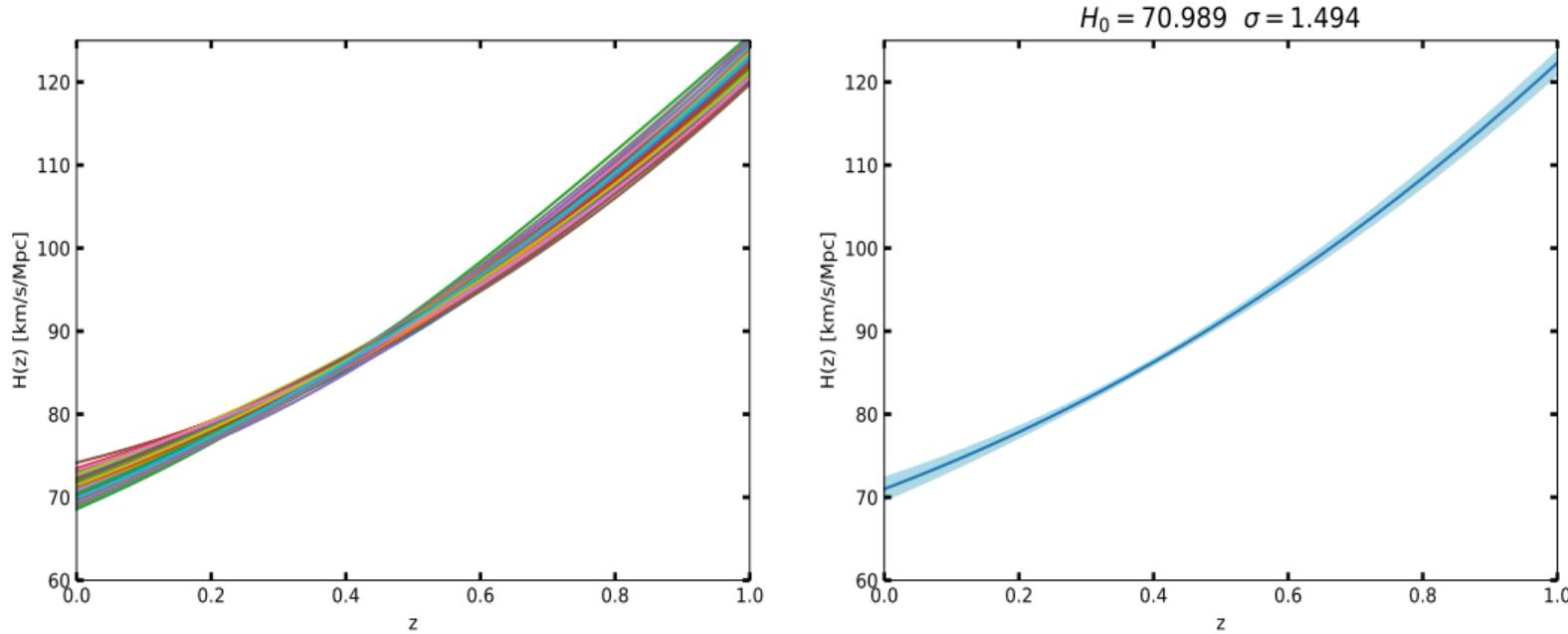
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*Analysis GP*

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA





**Figura 4:** Por optimización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de  $H(z)$  a partir de los datos simulados<sup>1 2</sup>, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de  $H(z)$  (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con  $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

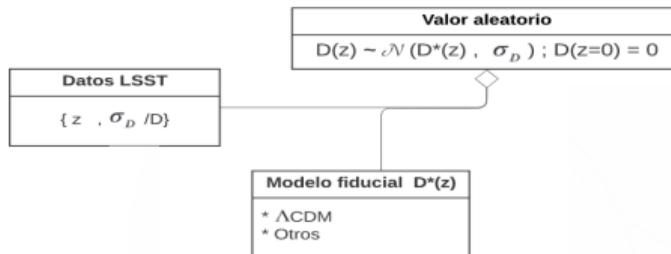
## *Analysis GP-MCMC*

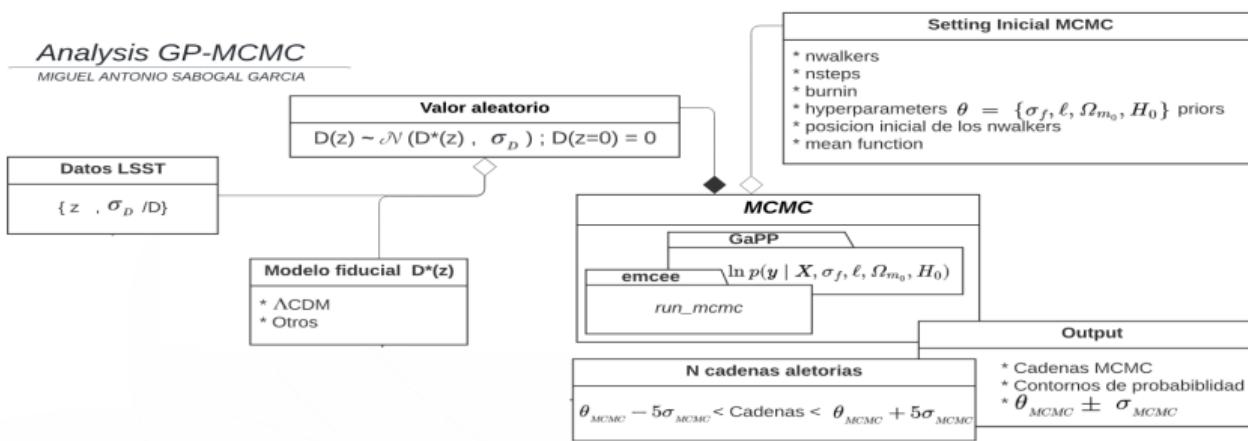
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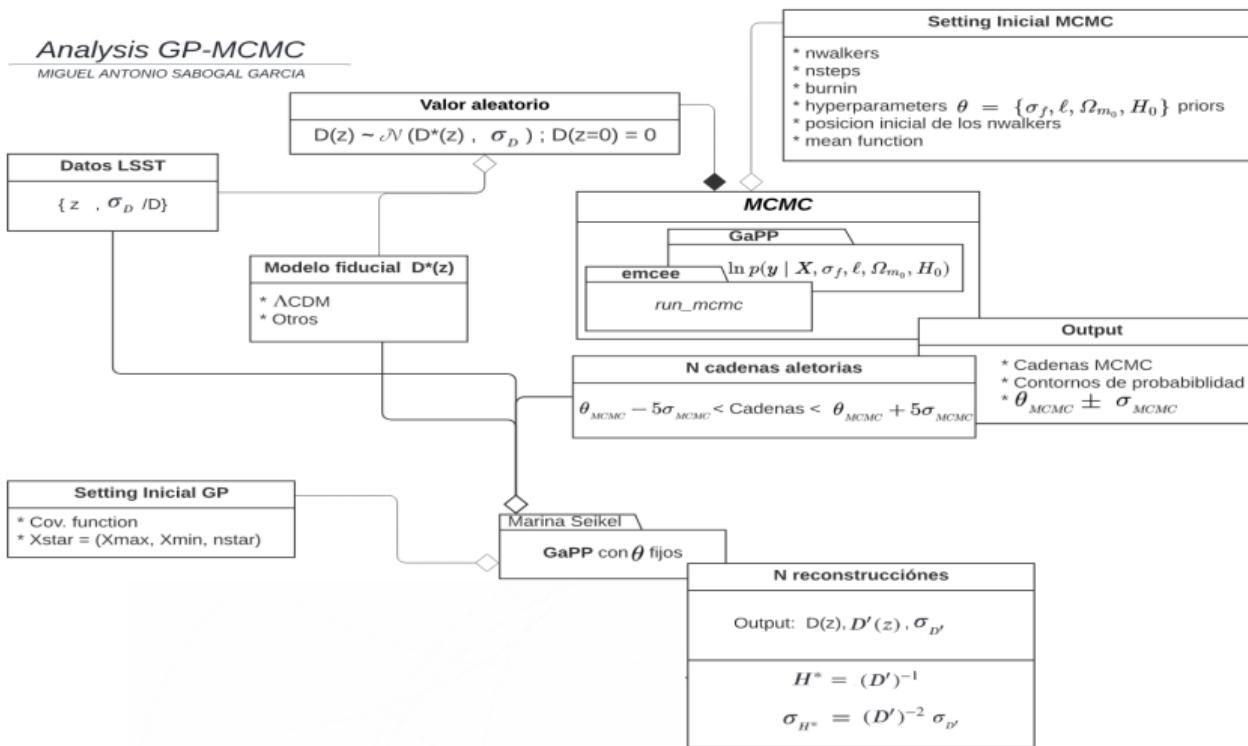
Datos LSST
{ $z$ , $\sigma_D$ /D}

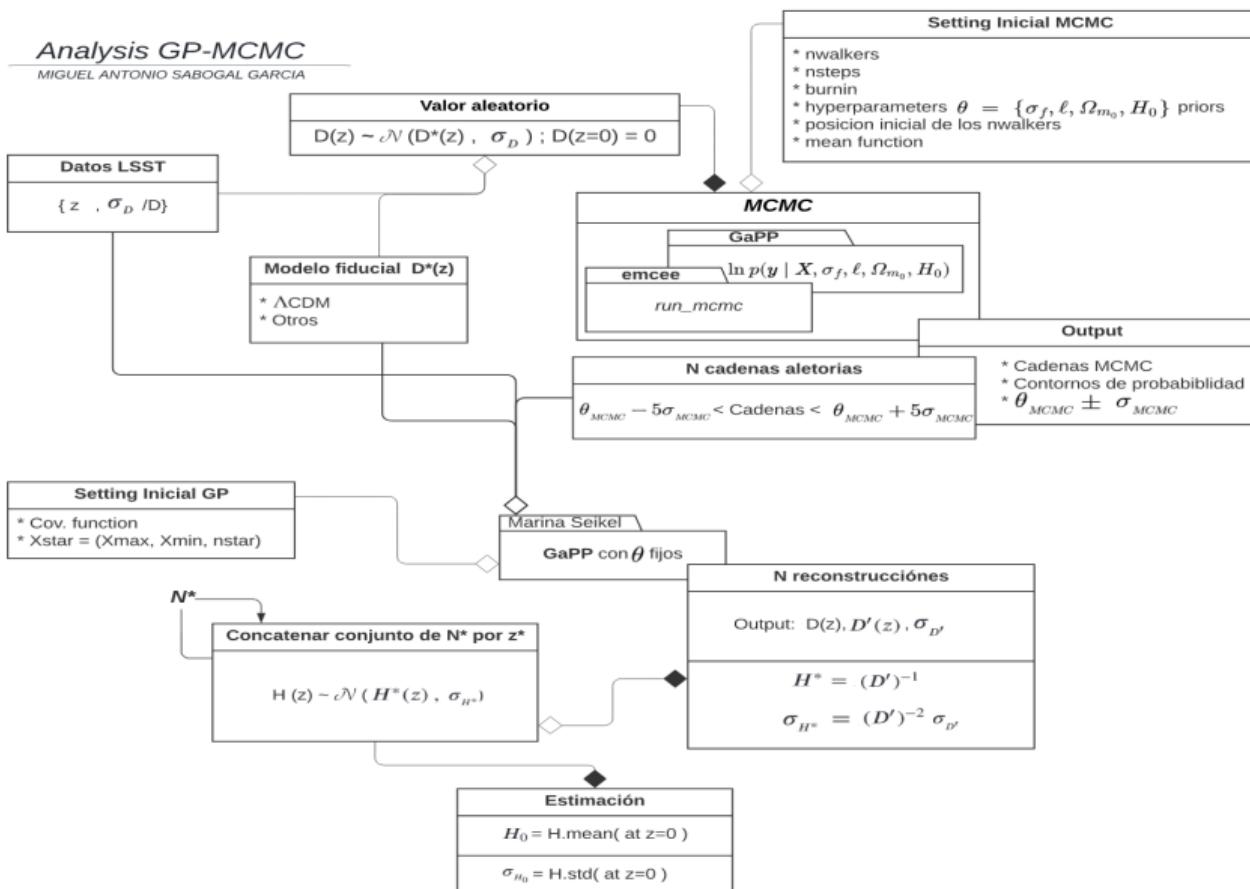
## Analysis GP-MCMC

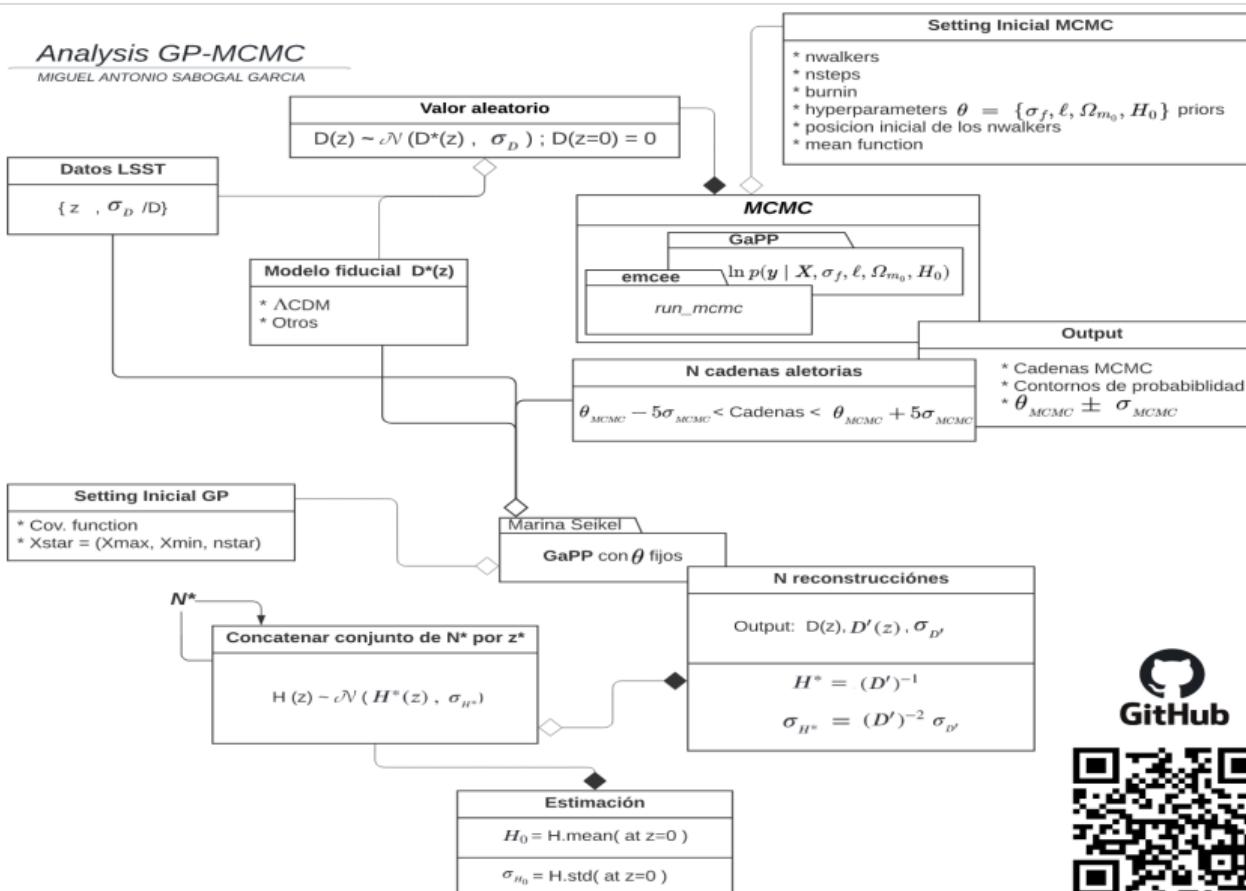
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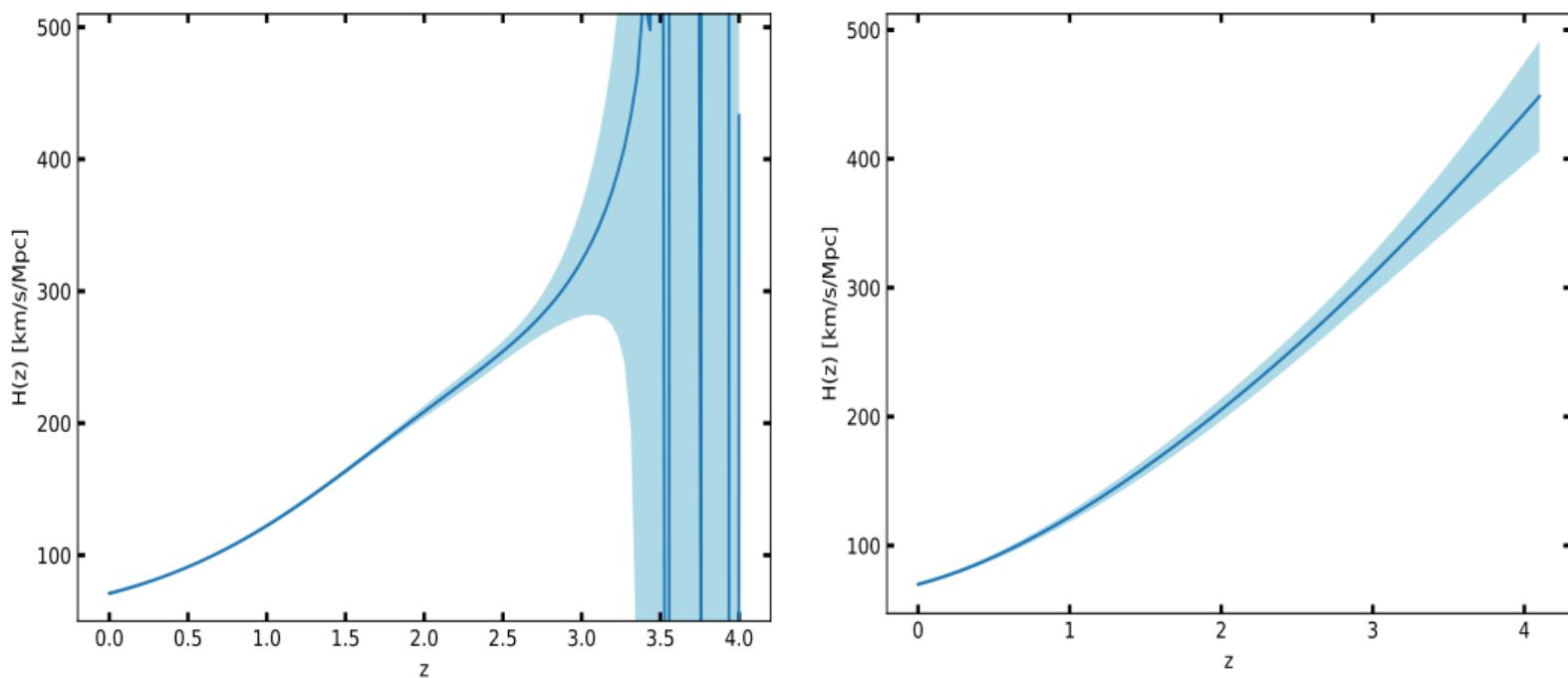












**Figura 5:** Comparación de la reconstrucción de los valores de  $H(z)$  (Línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro) por el método de Optimización (Izq) y Marginalización (Dch), en universo simulado con  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

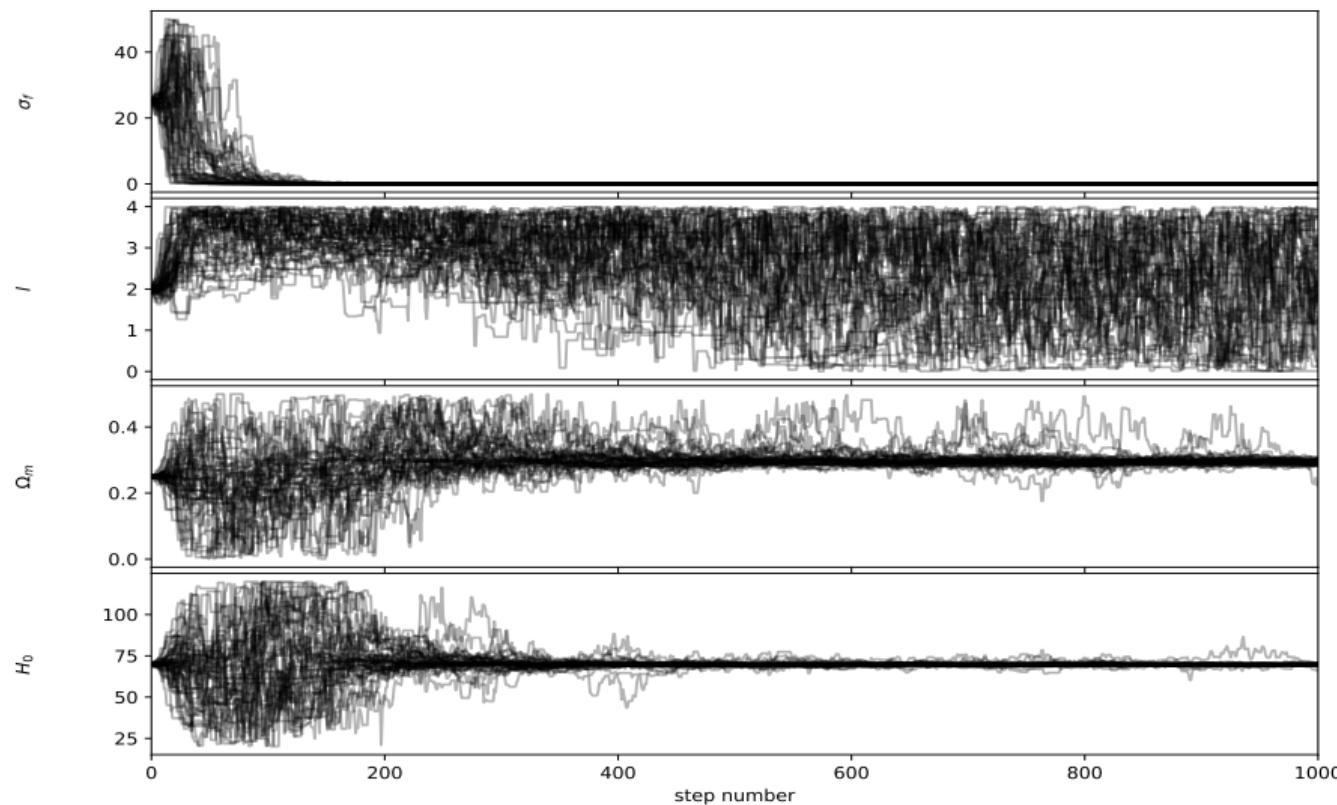


Figura 6: Cadenas MCMC para los hiperparámetros, en universo con  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

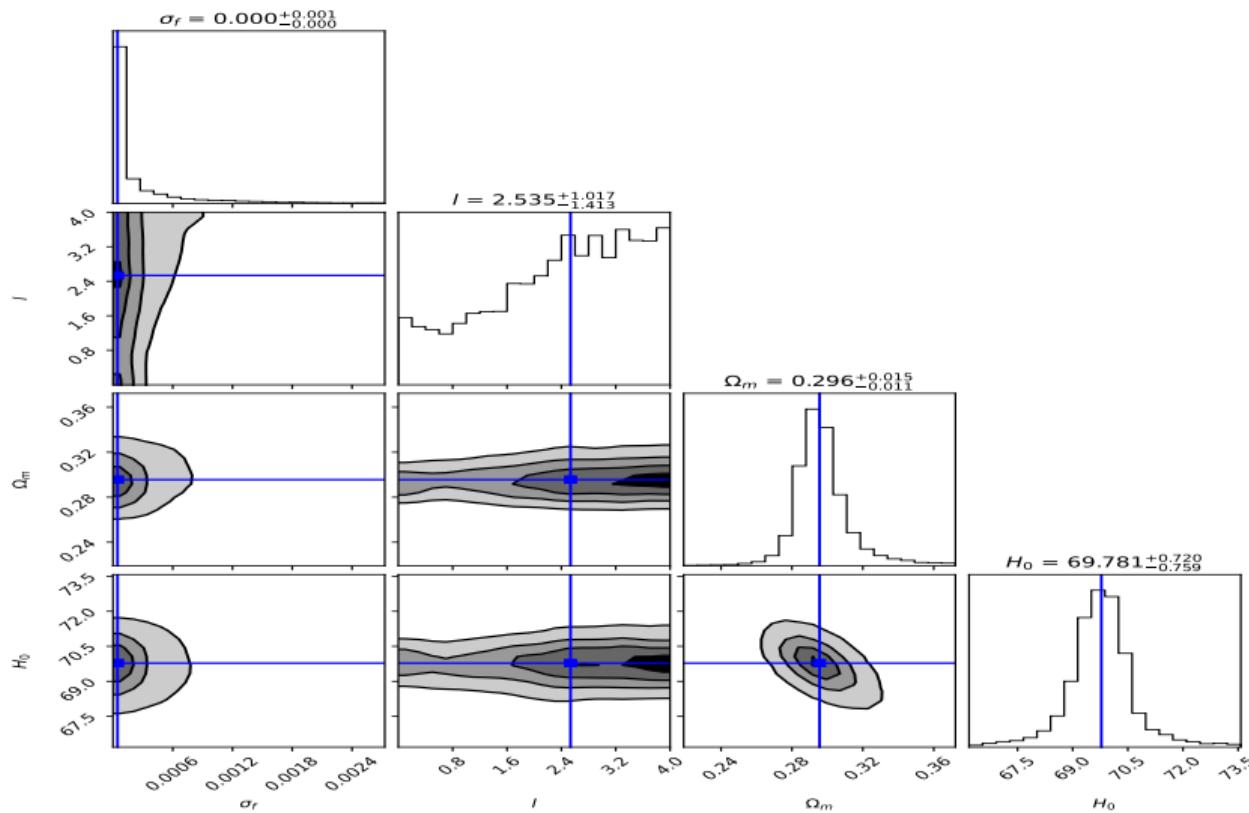
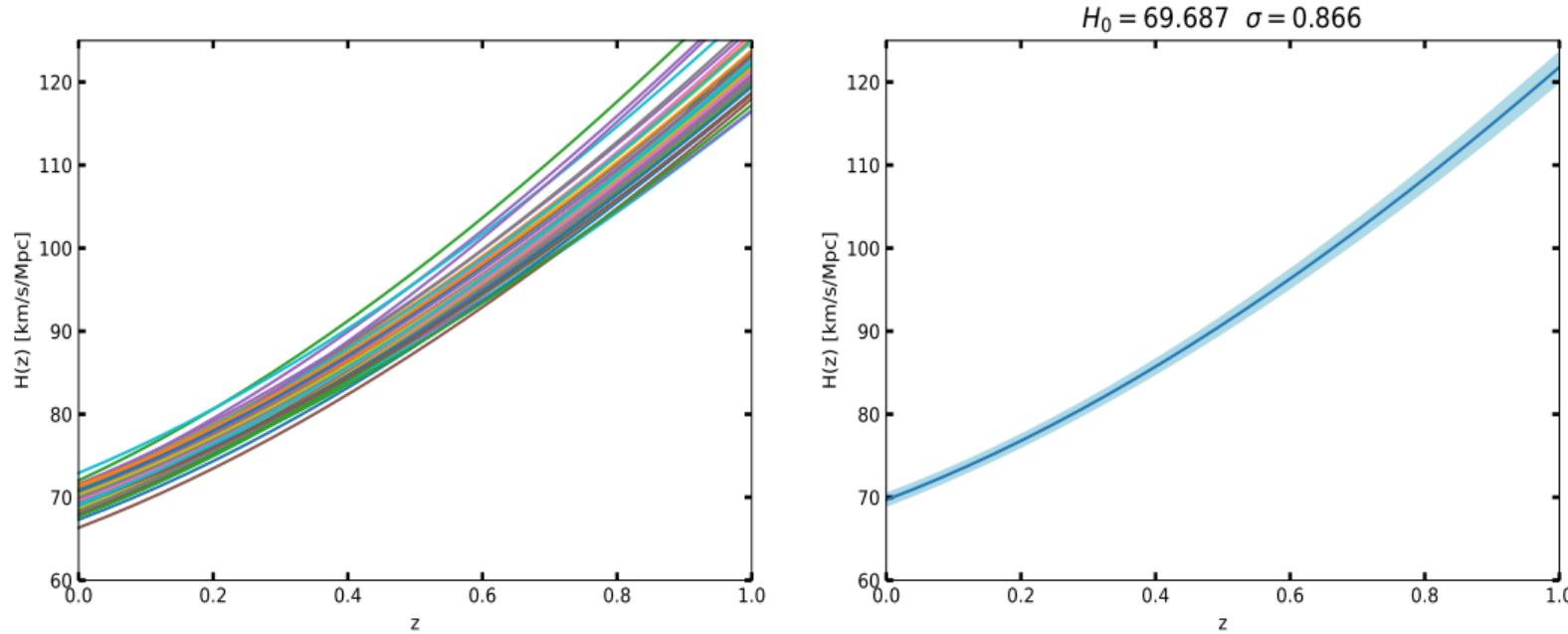
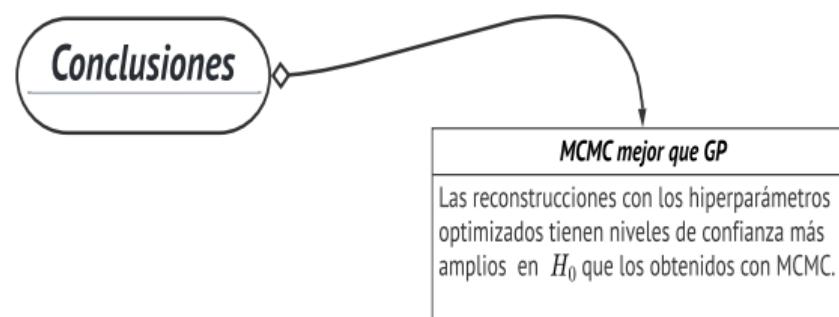


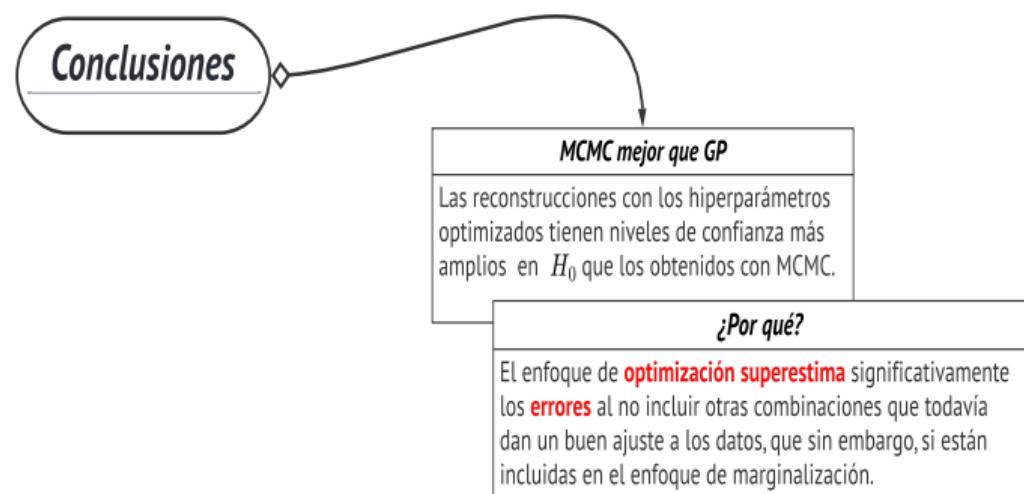
Figura 7: Contornos de Prob. de los hiperparámetros, en universo con  $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

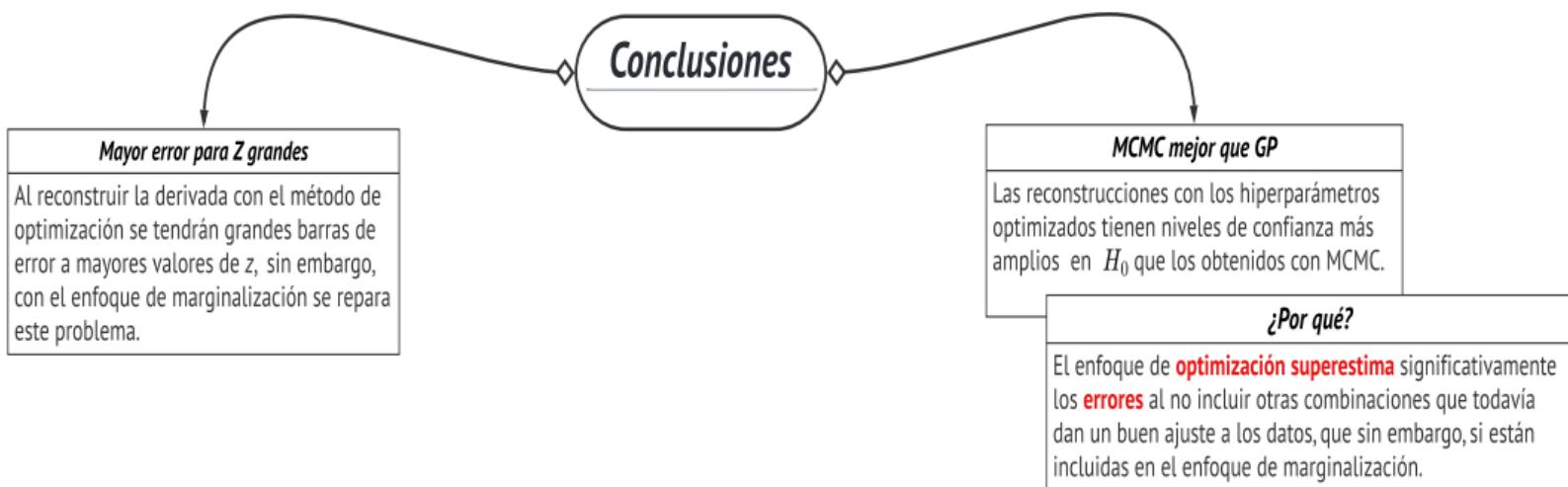


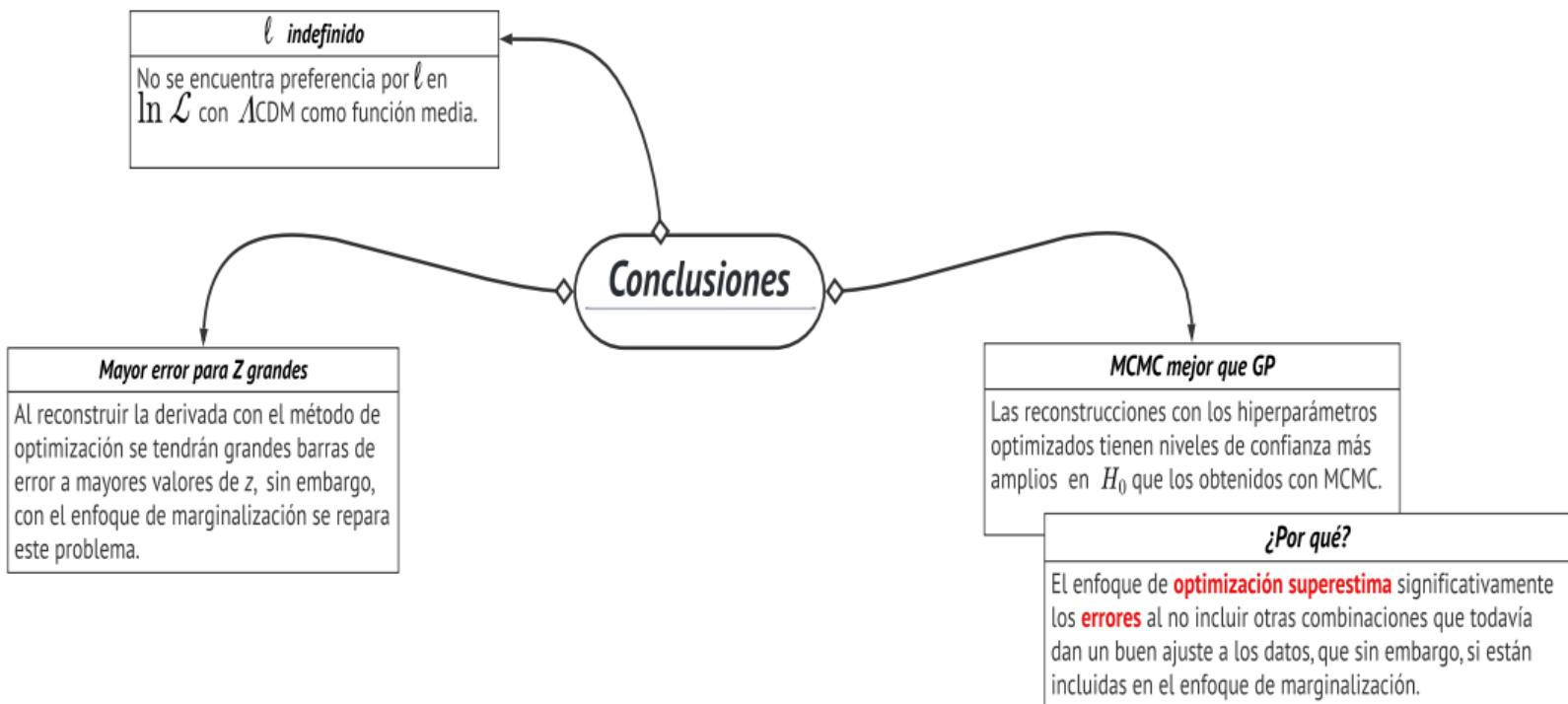
**Figura 8:** Por marginalización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de  $H(z)$  a partir de los datos simulados<sup>1 2</sup>, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de  $H(z)$  (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

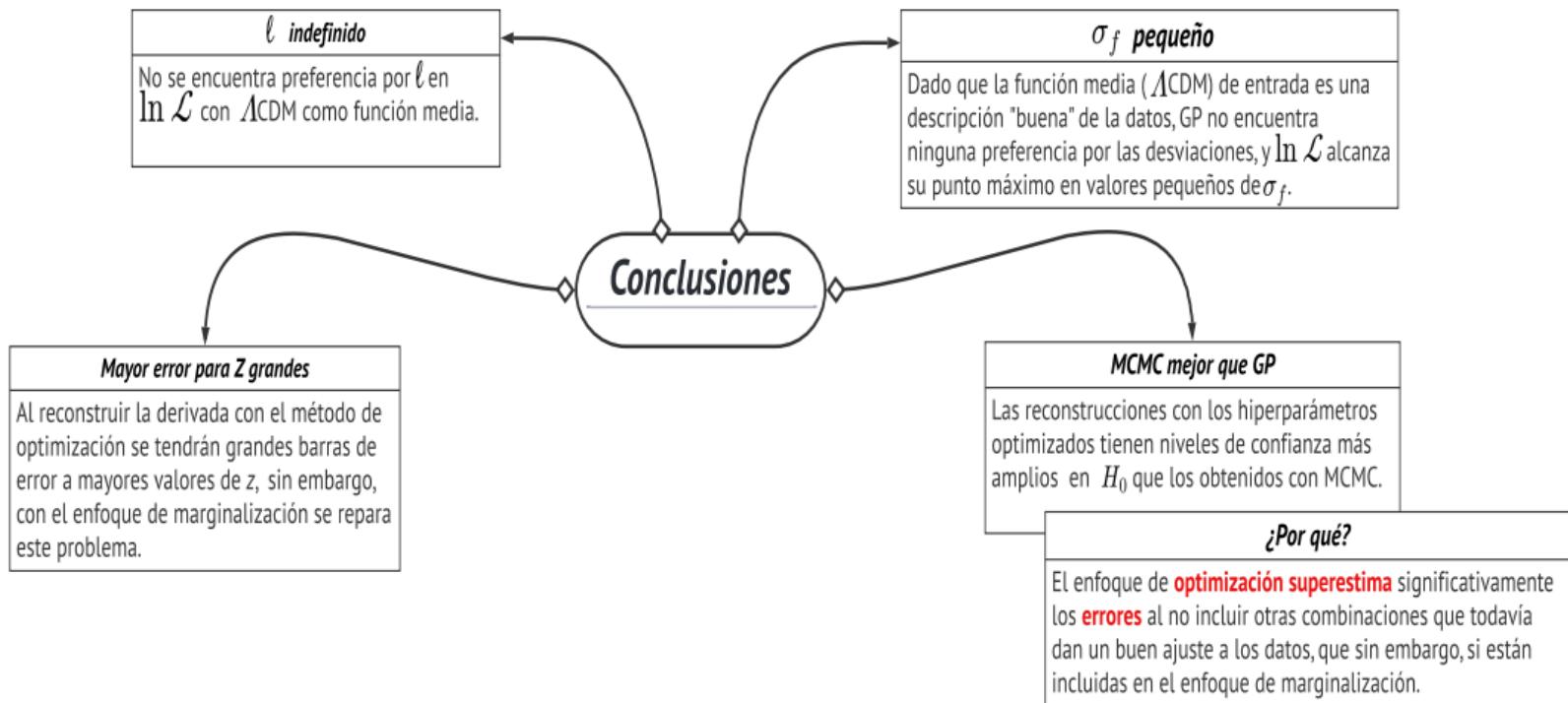
## *Conclusiones*

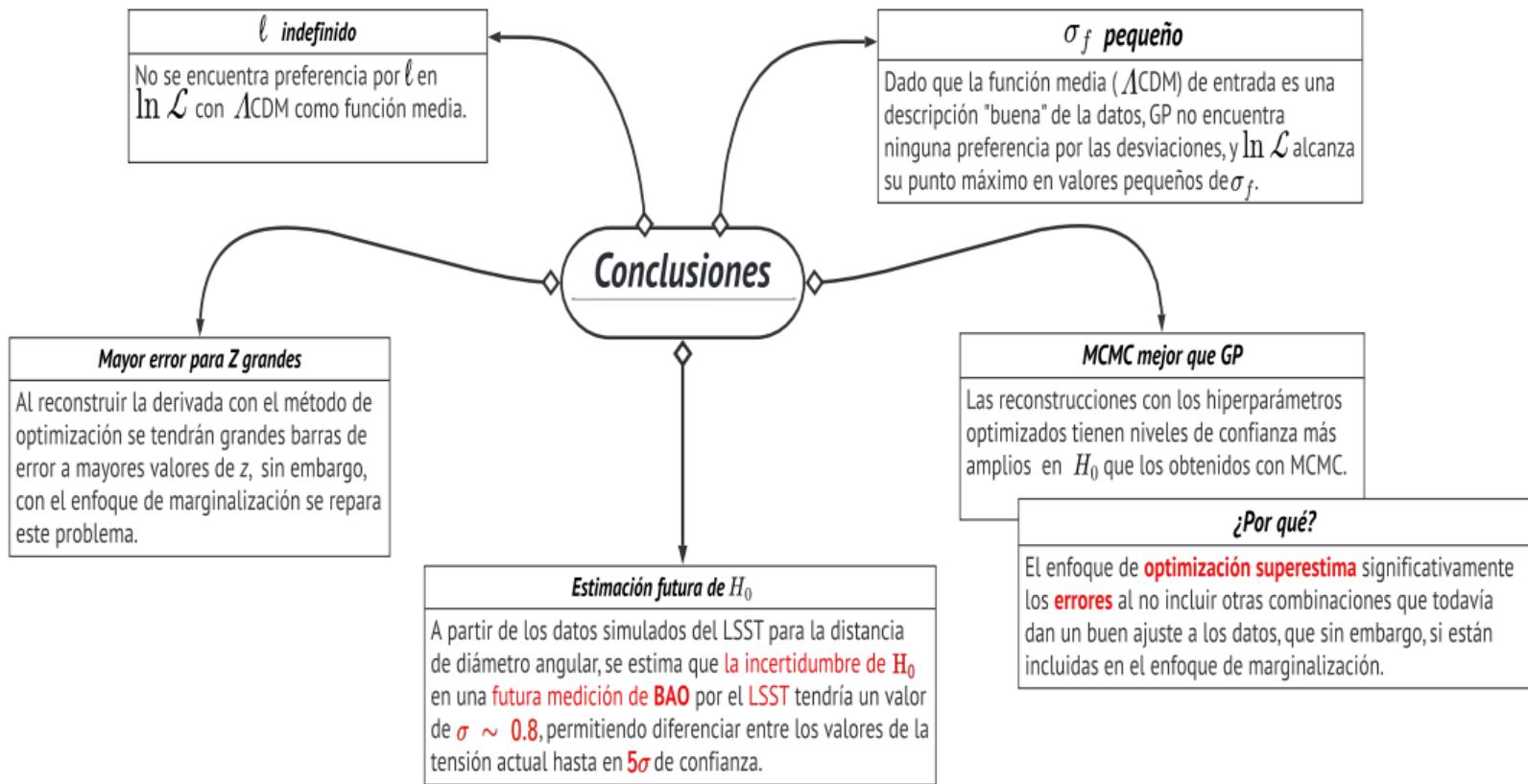














***!Muchas Gracias!***

# Anexos

Modelo estándar de la cosmología  $\Lambda CDM$ :

$$H^2(z) = H_0^2 \left[ \Omega_{m0} (1+z)^3 + \Omega_{r0} (1+z)^4 + \Omega_{\Lambda0} \right]$$

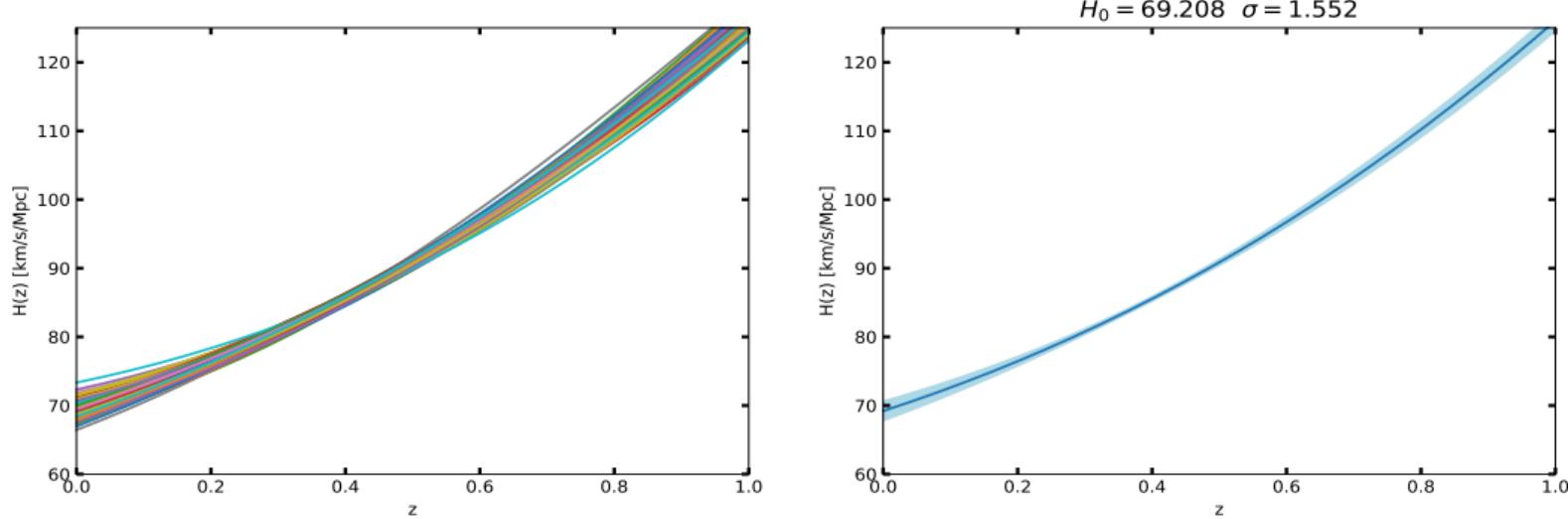
Modelo  $wCDM$ :

$$H^2(z) = H_0^2 \left[ \Omega_{m0} (1+z)^3 + \Omega_{r0} (1+z)^4 + \Omega_{\Lambda0} (1+z)^{3(1+w)} \right]$$

Modelo de energía oscura holográfica de Granda-Oliveros:

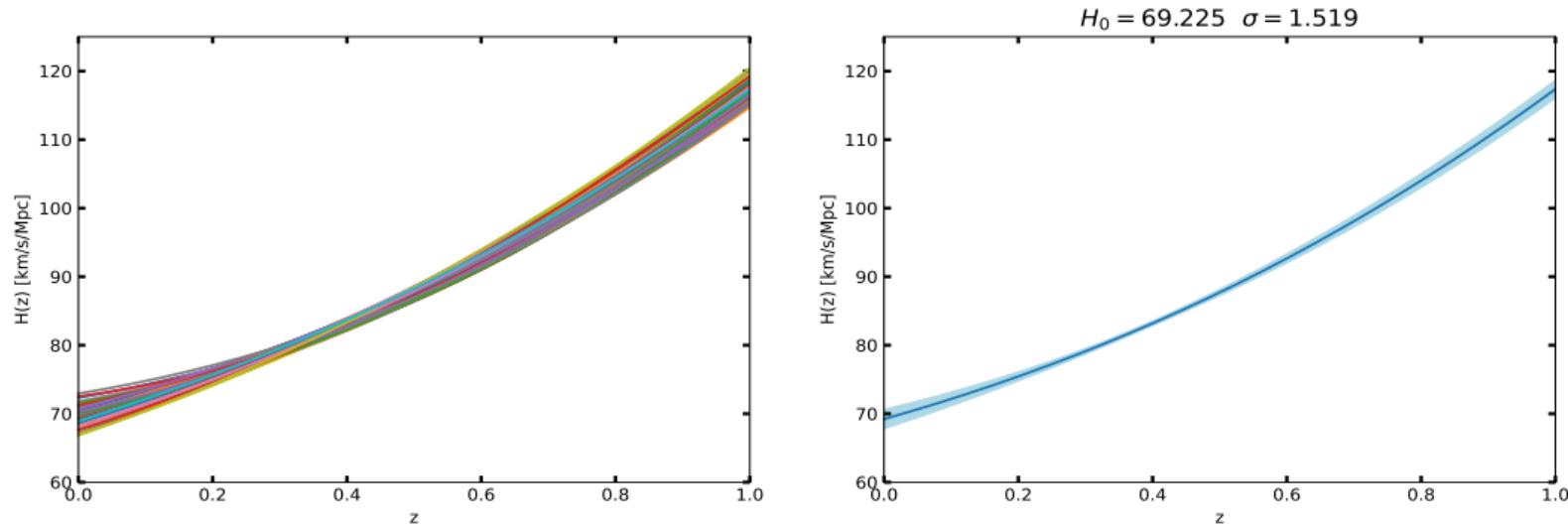
$$\begin{aligned} H^2(z) &= H_0^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{(2\alpha - 3\beta)}{(2 - 2\alpha + 3\beta)} \right] \Omega_{m0} (1+z)^3 + H_0^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{(\alpha - 2\beta)}{(1 - \alpha + 2\beta)} \right] \Omega_{r0} (1+z)^4 \\ &\quad + H_0^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2\Omega_{m0}}{(2 - 2\alpha + 3\beta)} - \frac{\Omega_{r0}}{(1 - \alpha + 2\beta)} \right) (1+z)^{\frac{2(\alpha-1)}{\beta}}, \end{aligned}$$

# Anexos



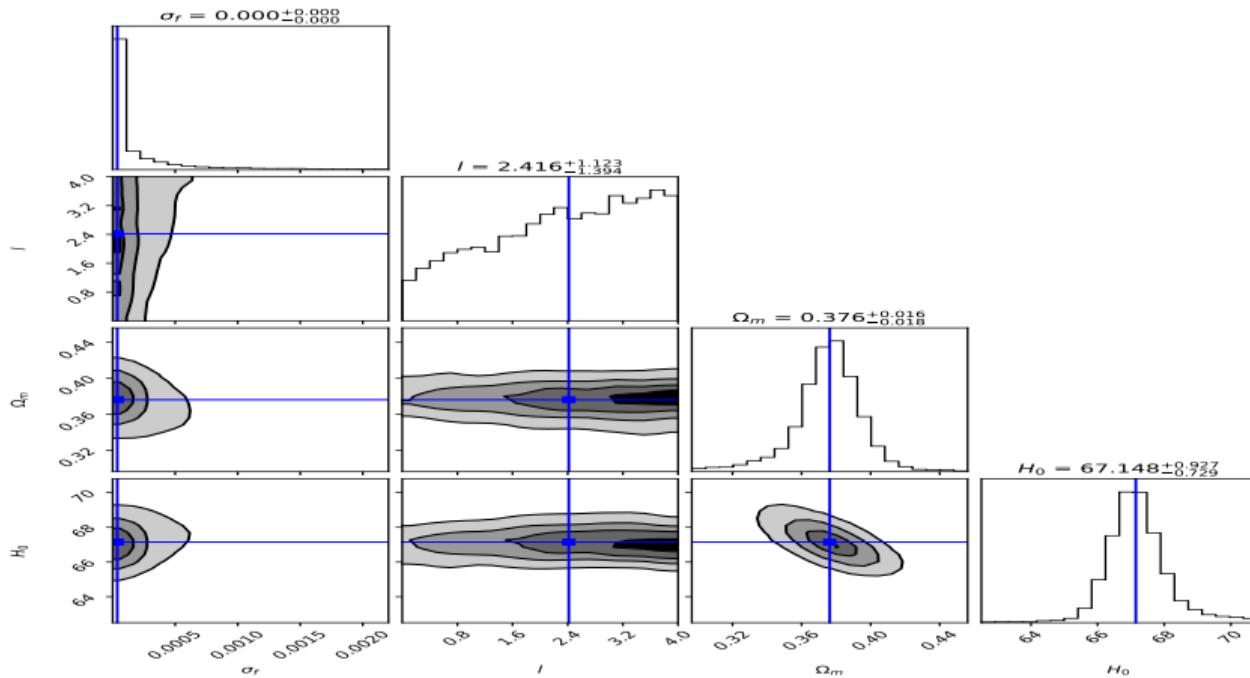
**Figura 9:** Por optimización: (Izq)  $N$  reconstrucciones de  $H(z)$  a partir de los datos simulados<sup>1 2</sup>, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de  $H(z)$  (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo (G-O) simulado con  $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

# Anexos



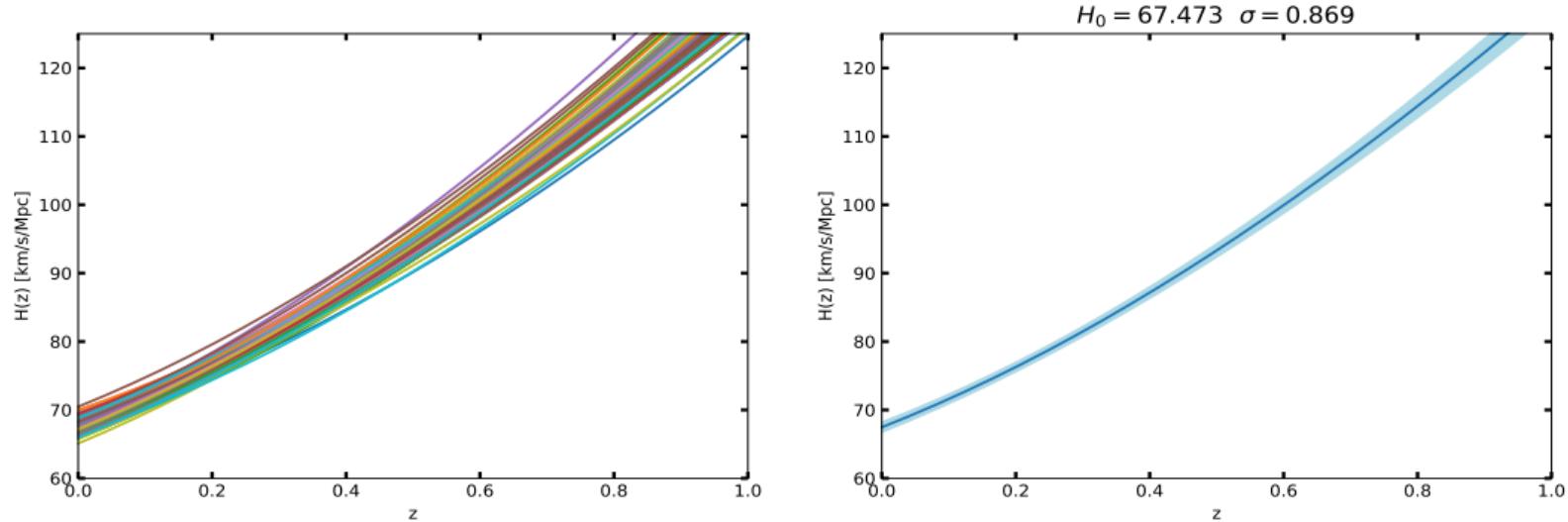
**Figura 10:** Por optimización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de  $H(z)$  a partir de los datos simulados<sup>1 2</sup>, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de  $H(z)$  (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo ( $wCDM$ ) simulado con  $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

# Anexos



**Figura 11:** Contornos de Prob. de los hiperparámetros, en universo con  $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$ , variando el modelo fiducial.

# Anexos



**Figura 12:** Por marginalización: (Izq)  $N$  reconstrucciones de  $H(z)$  a partir de los datos simulados<sup>1 2</sup>, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de  $H(z)$  (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con  $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$