

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

Autor:

Miguel Sabogal G.¹

Director:

Javier Gonzalez S.²

¹B.S, Universidad del Atlántico, Colombia

²Ph.D, Universidad Federal de Sergipe, Brasil

27 de septiembre de 2022

Contenido

1 RECA

2 Introducción

3 Procesos Gaussianos

4 Propuesta

5 Resultados

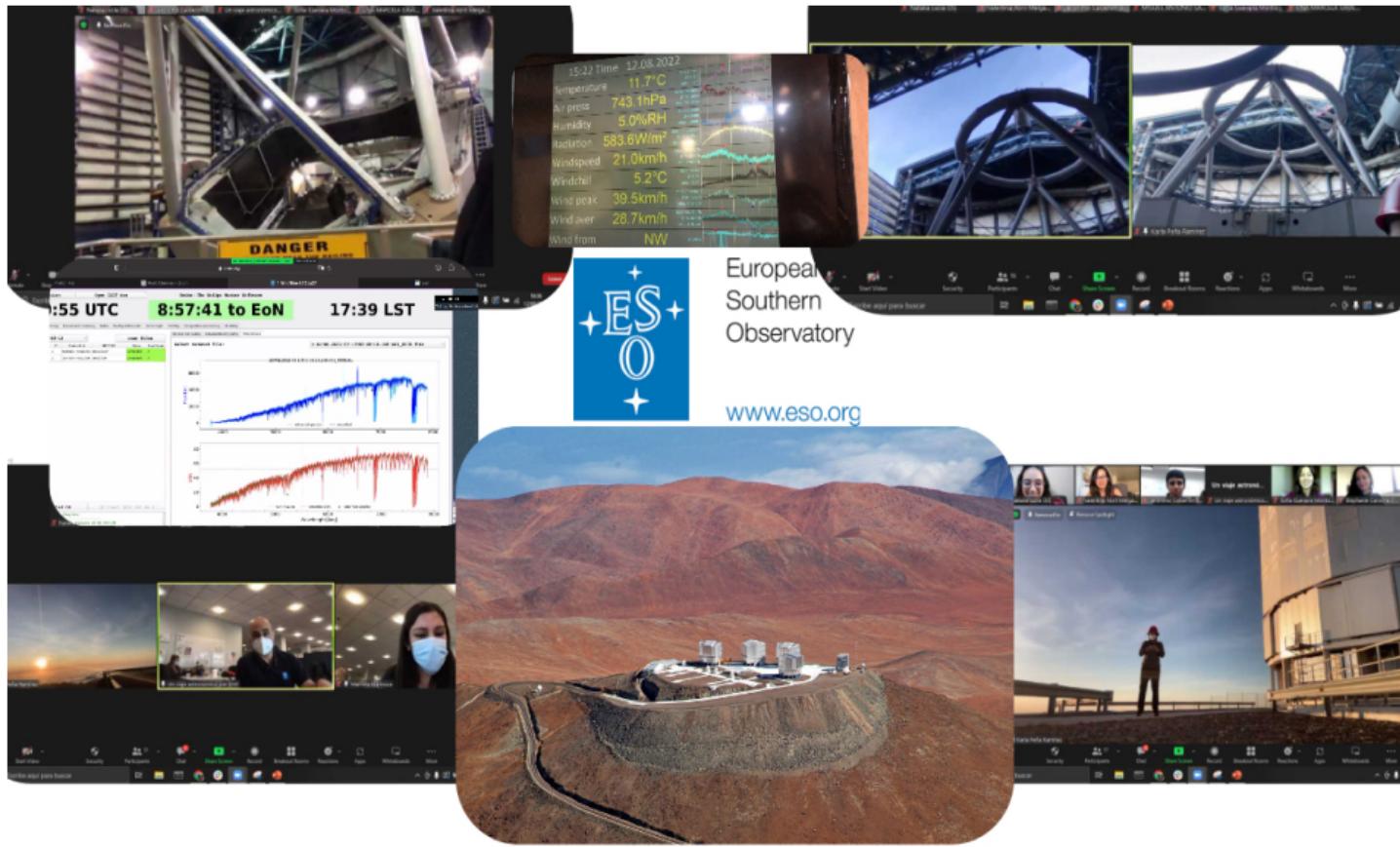
6 Conclusiones

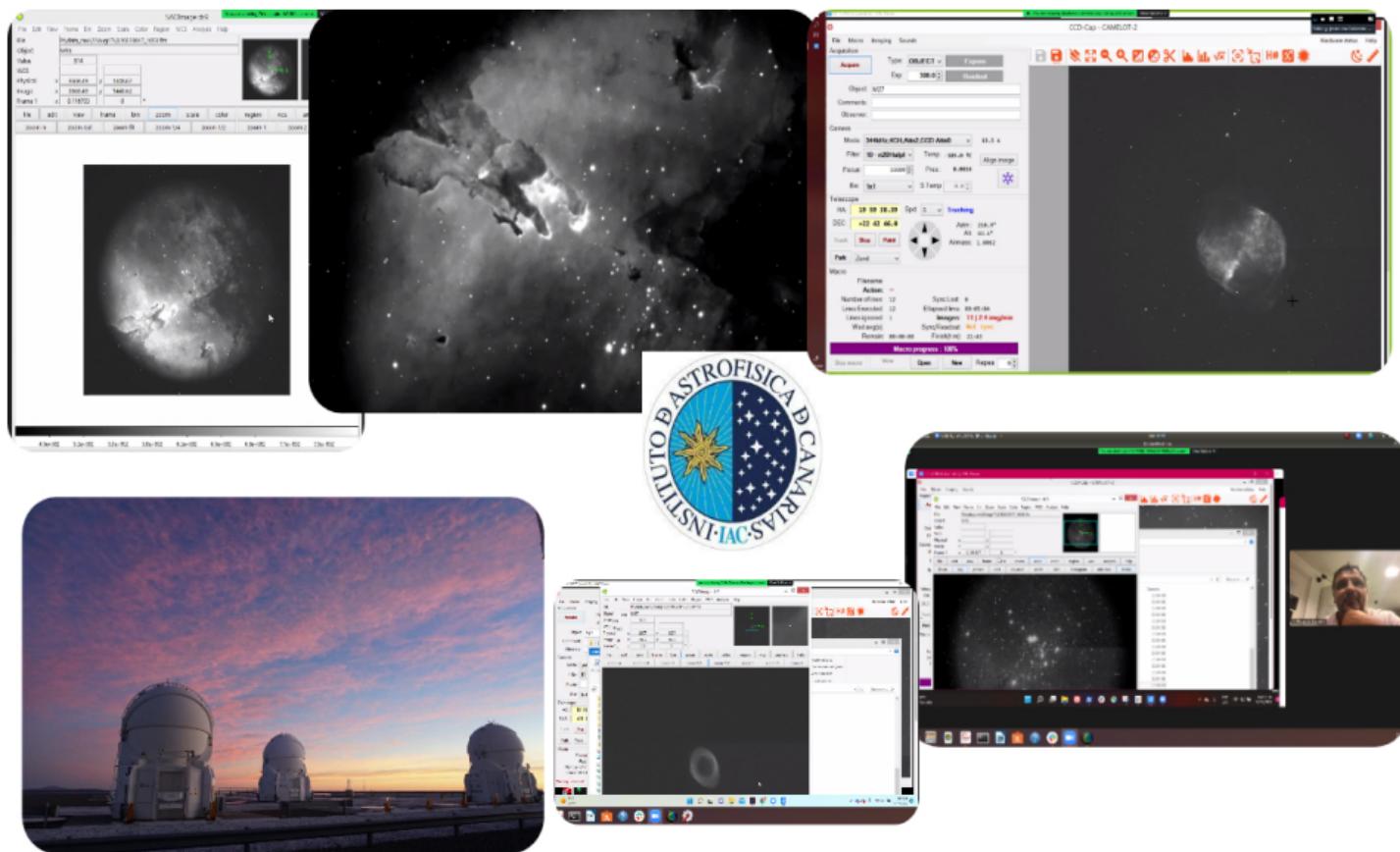
ASÍ ESTÁ CONFORMADO RECA:





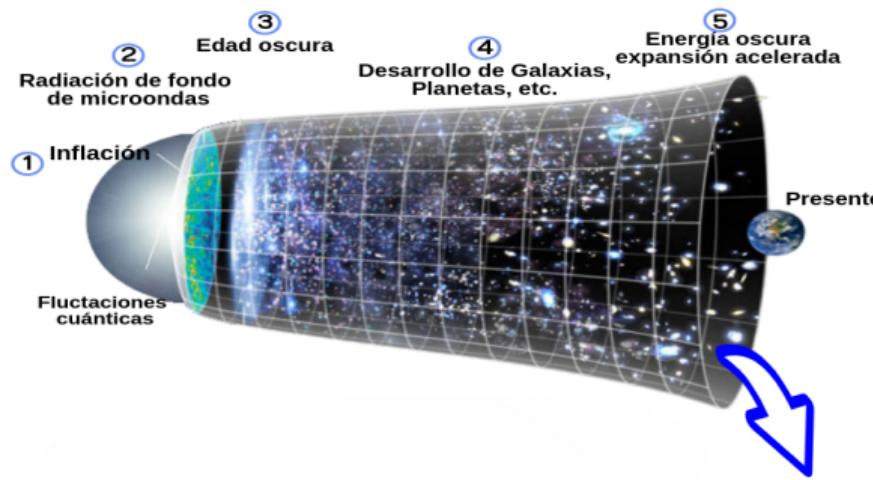
Figura 1: Credito: www.astroreca.org

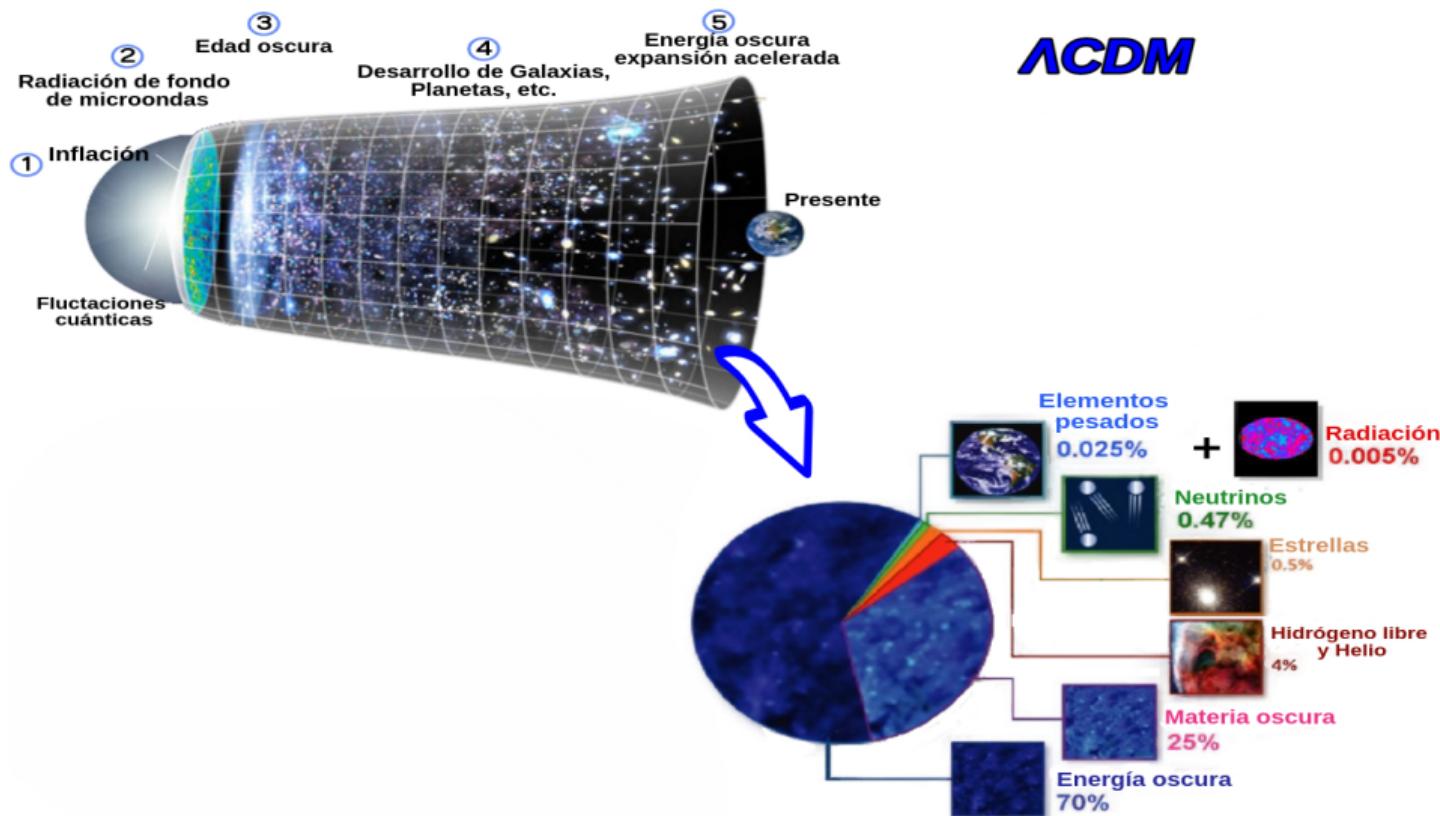


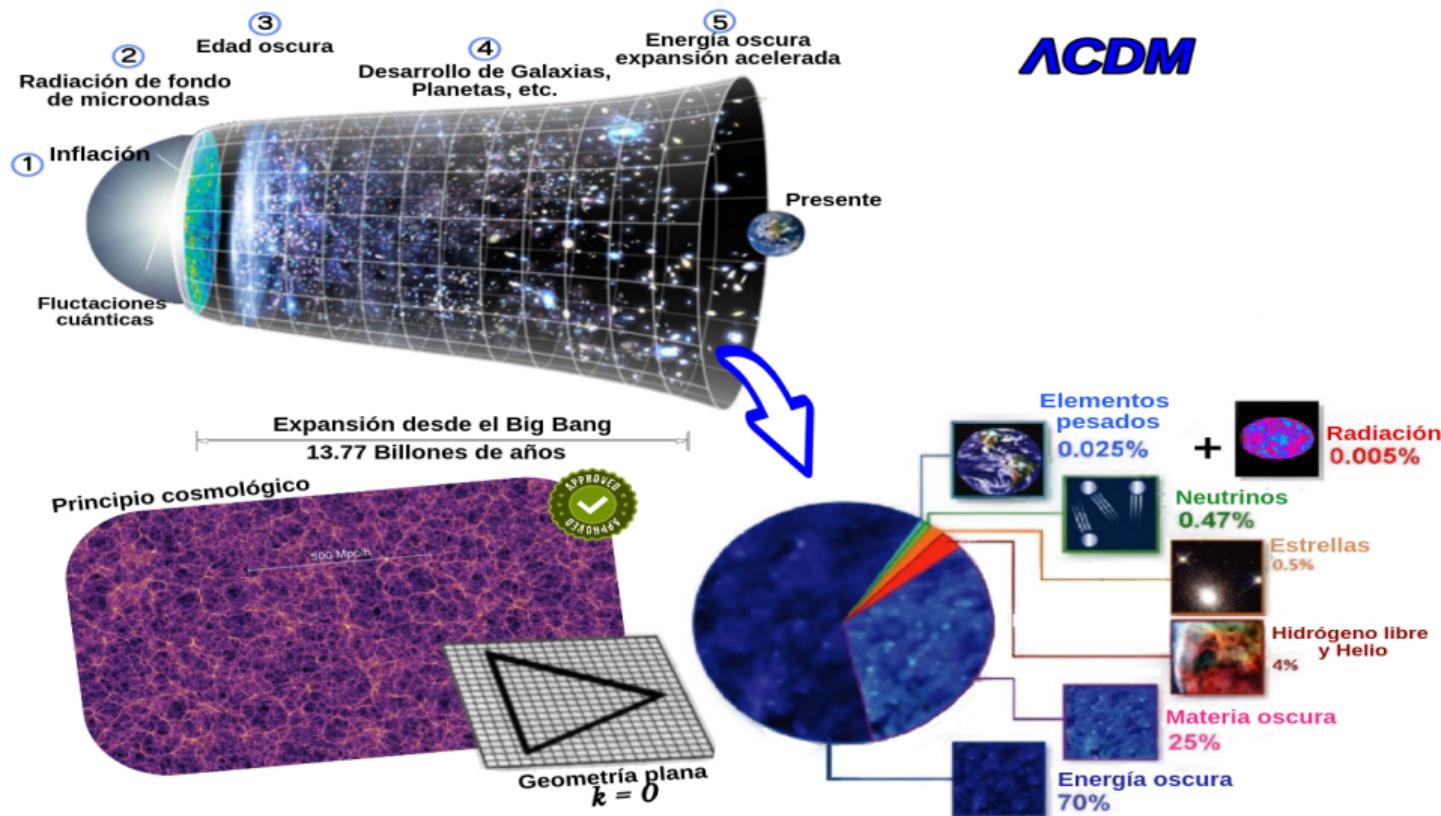




 **Λ CDM**

 **Λ CDM**

 **Λ CDM**

 **Λ CDM**

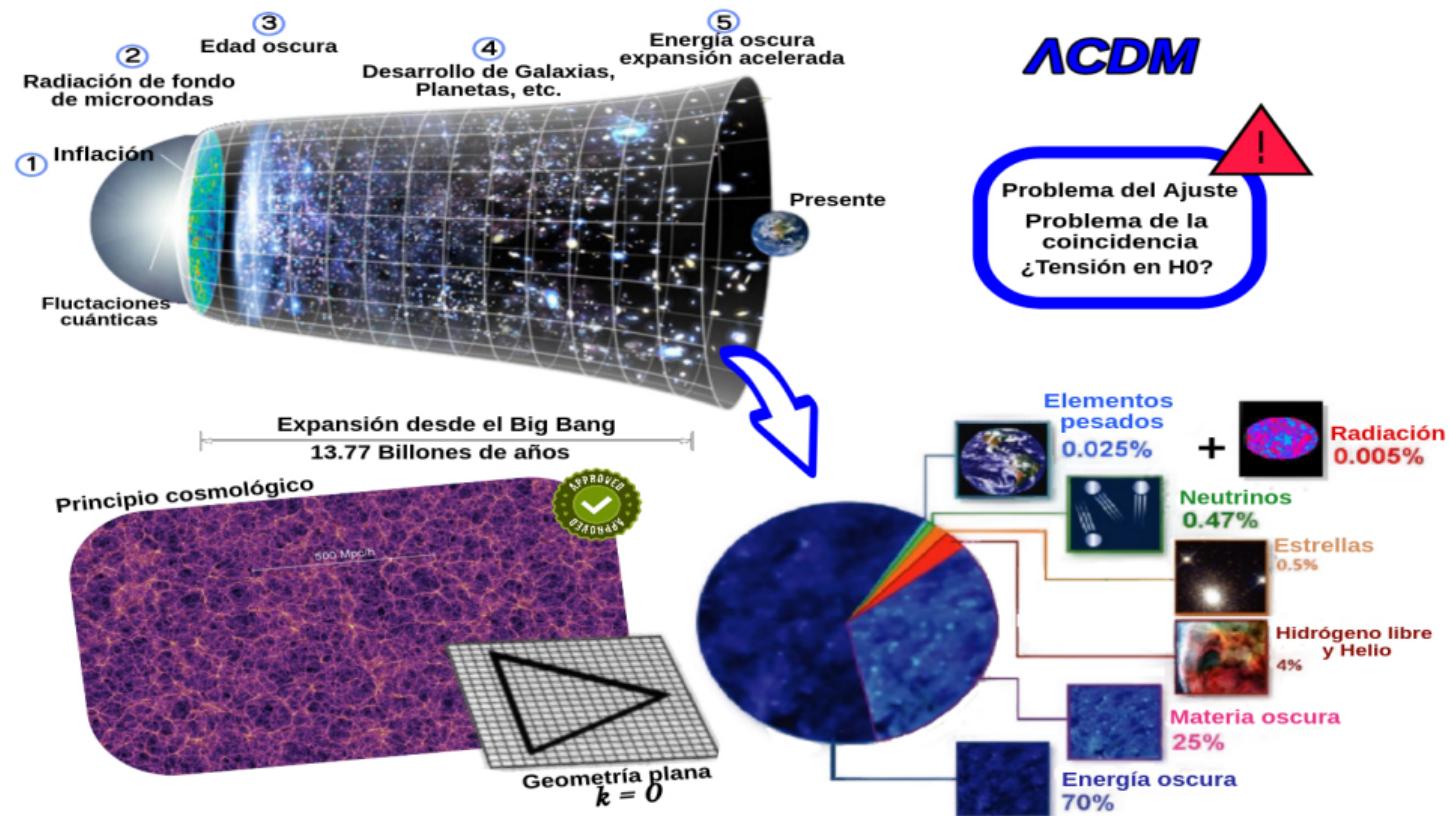
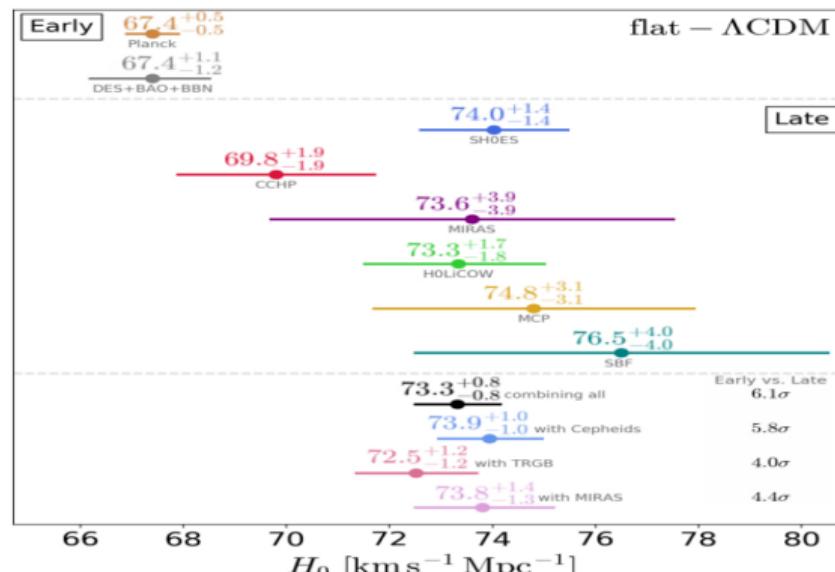
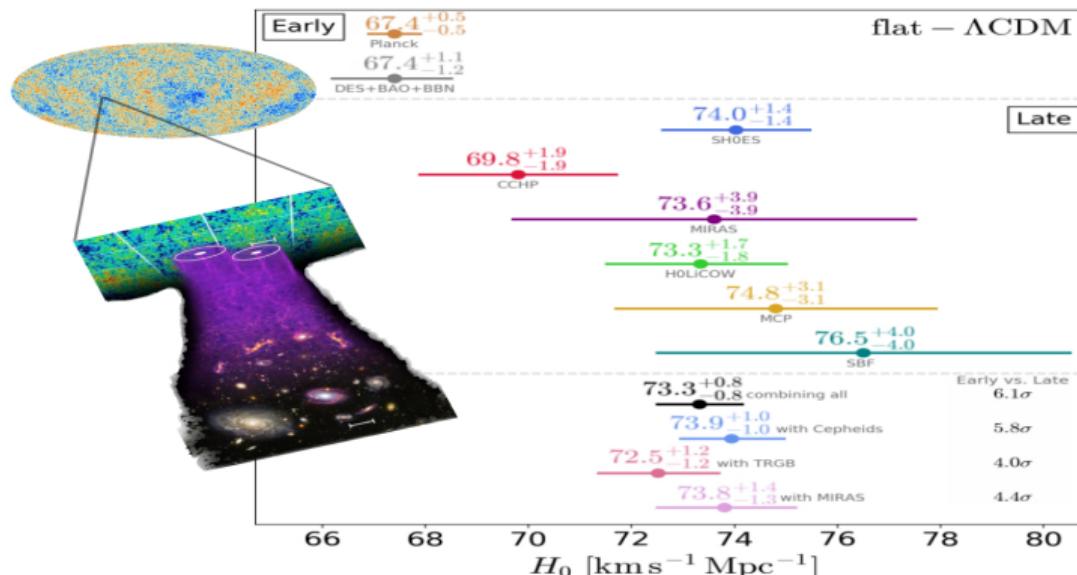
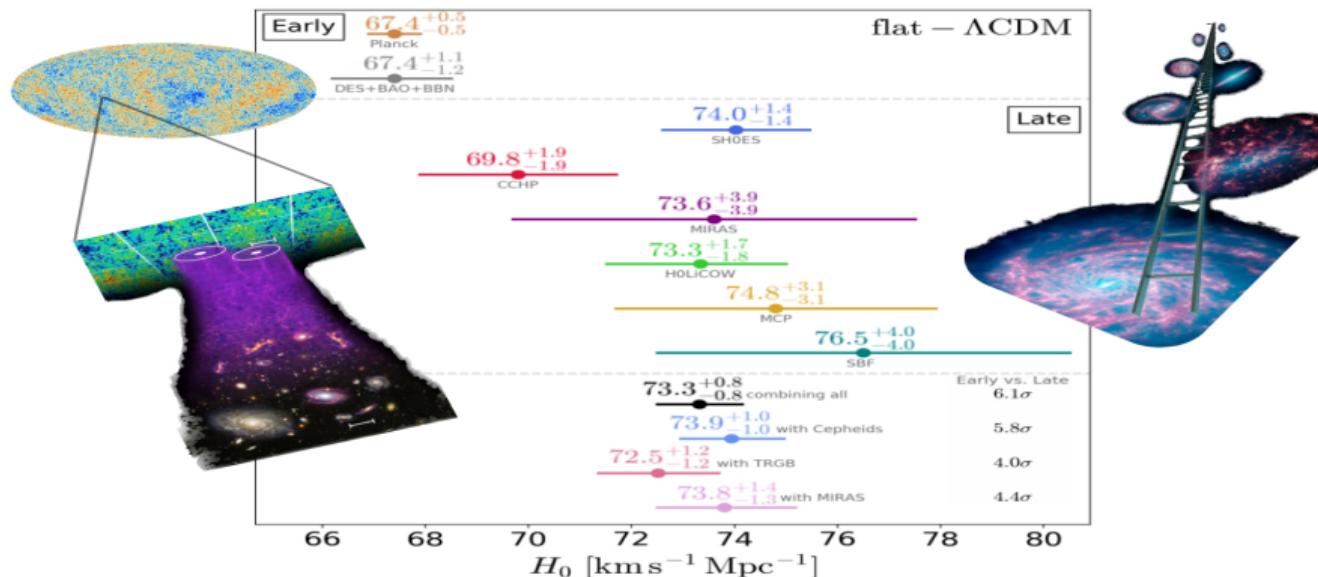
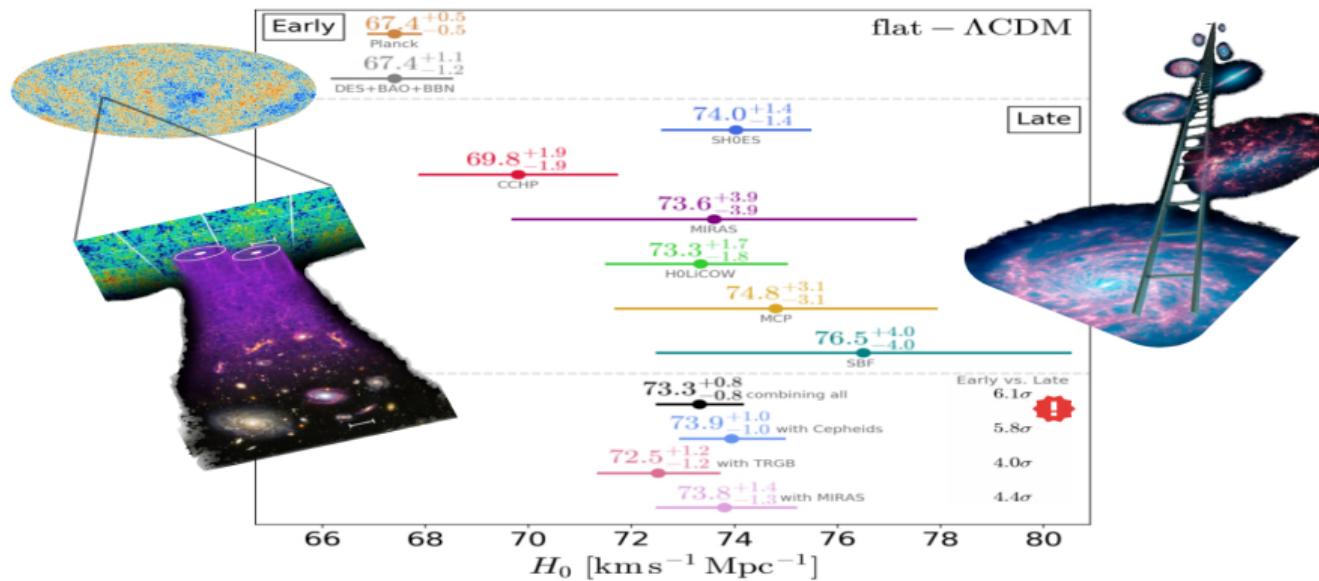


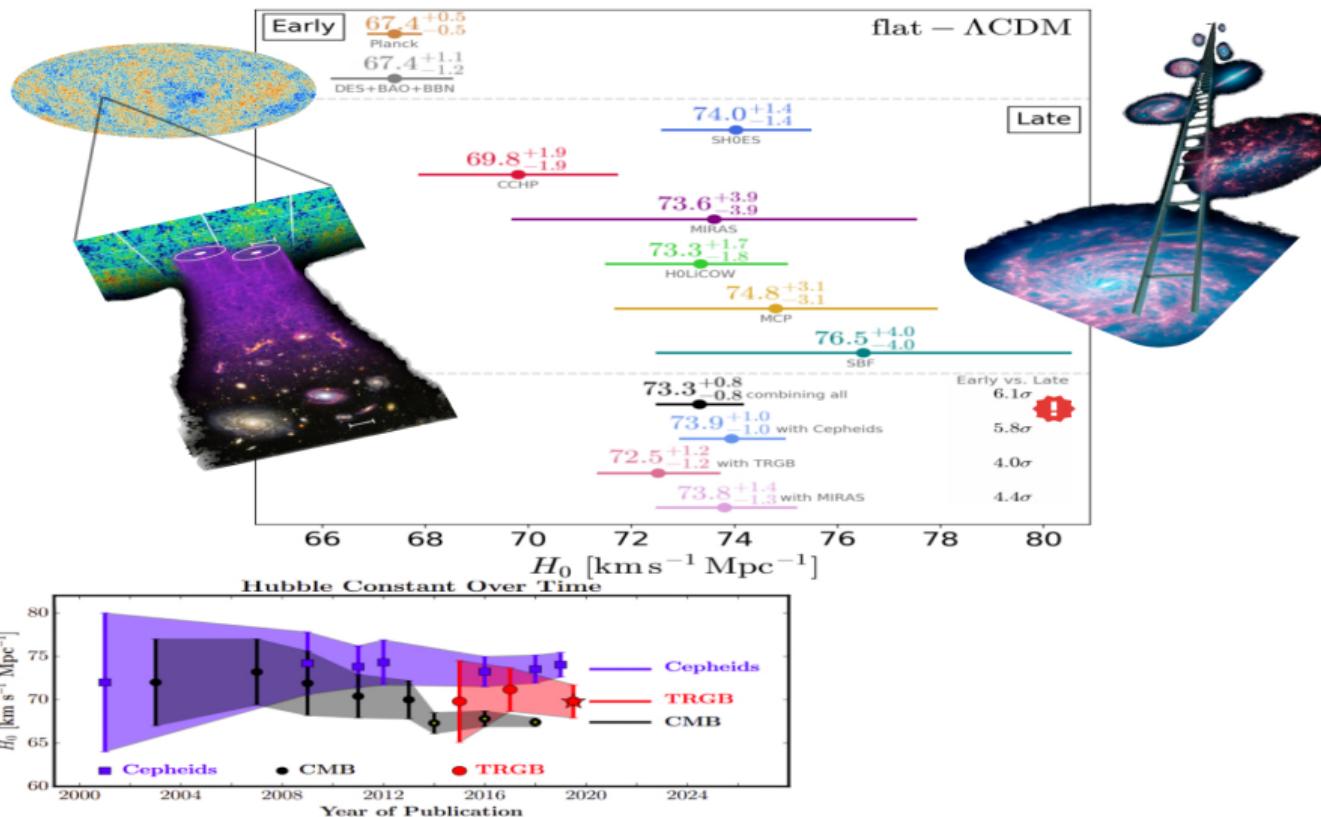
Figura 2: Credito: Adaptado de NASA/ LAMBDA Archive/ WMAP Science Team.











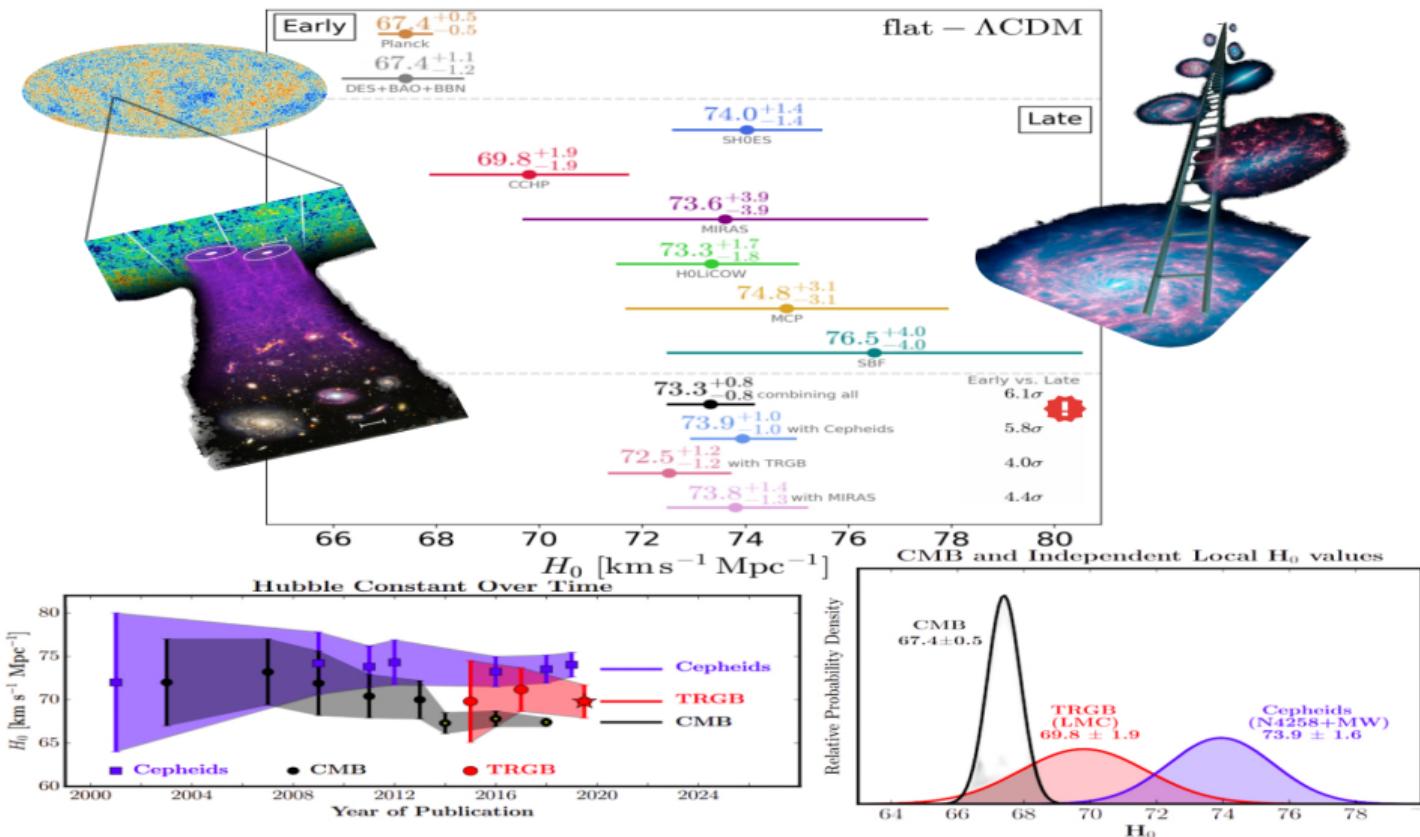
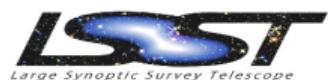
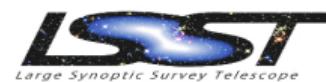
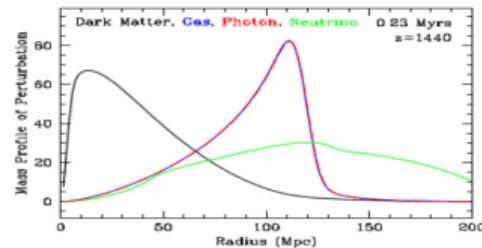
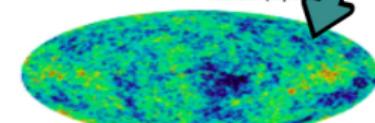
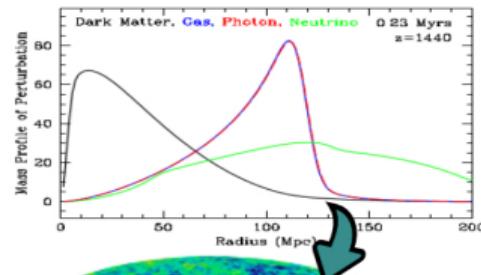
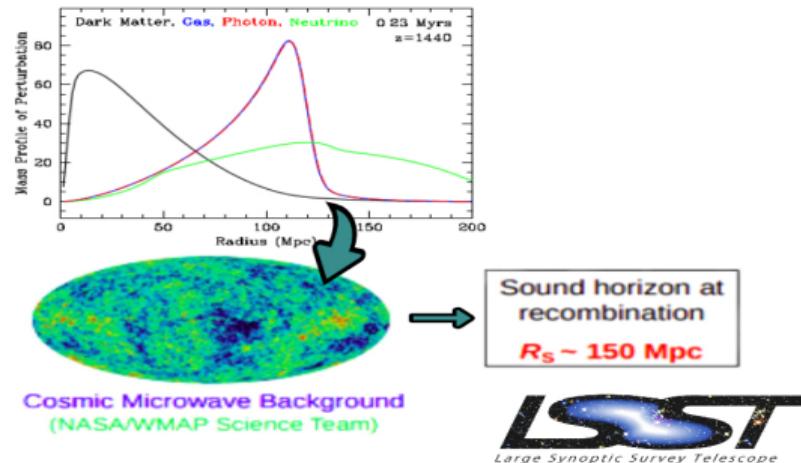


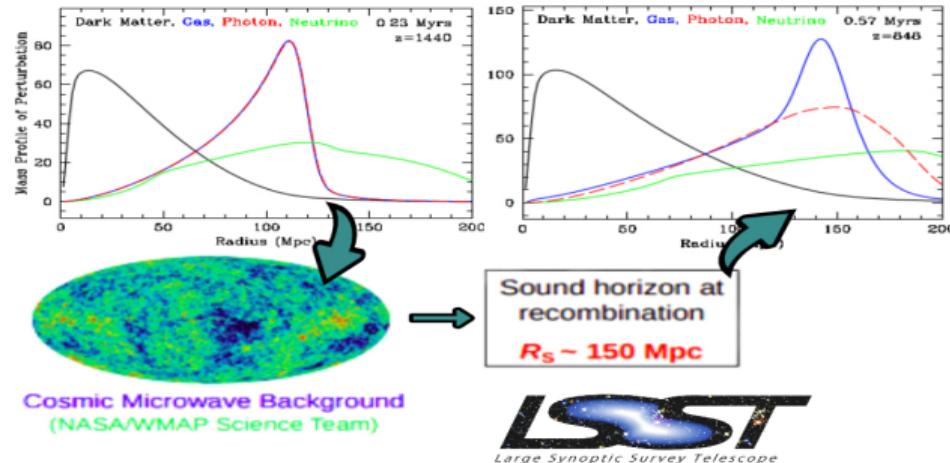
Figura 3: Credito: Adaptado de Verde, L., Treu, T., & Riess, A. G. (2019).

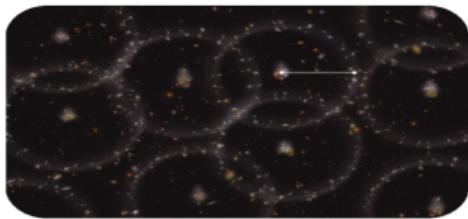
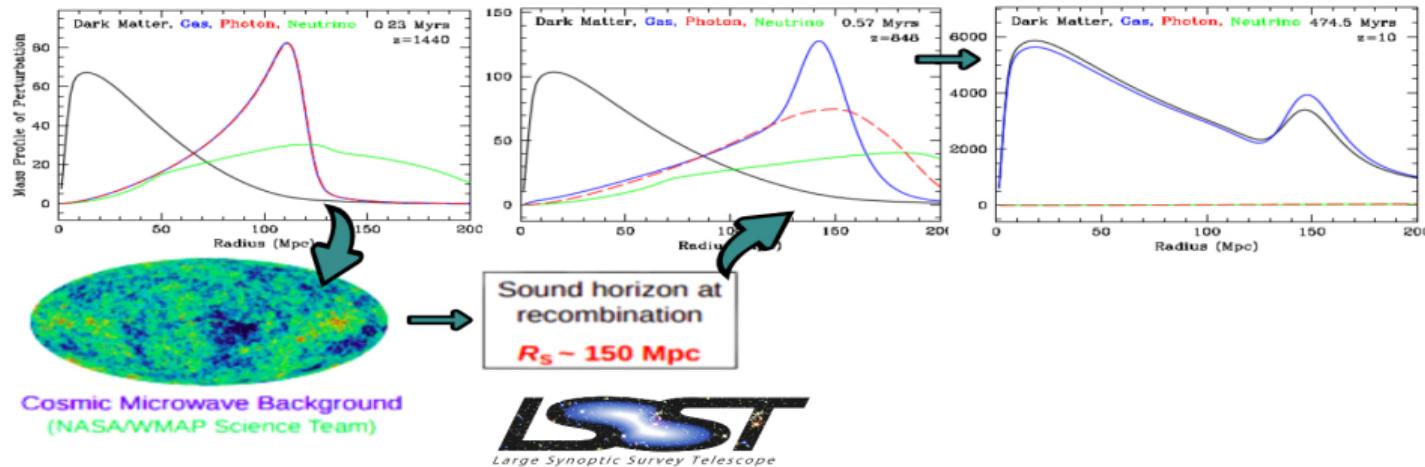


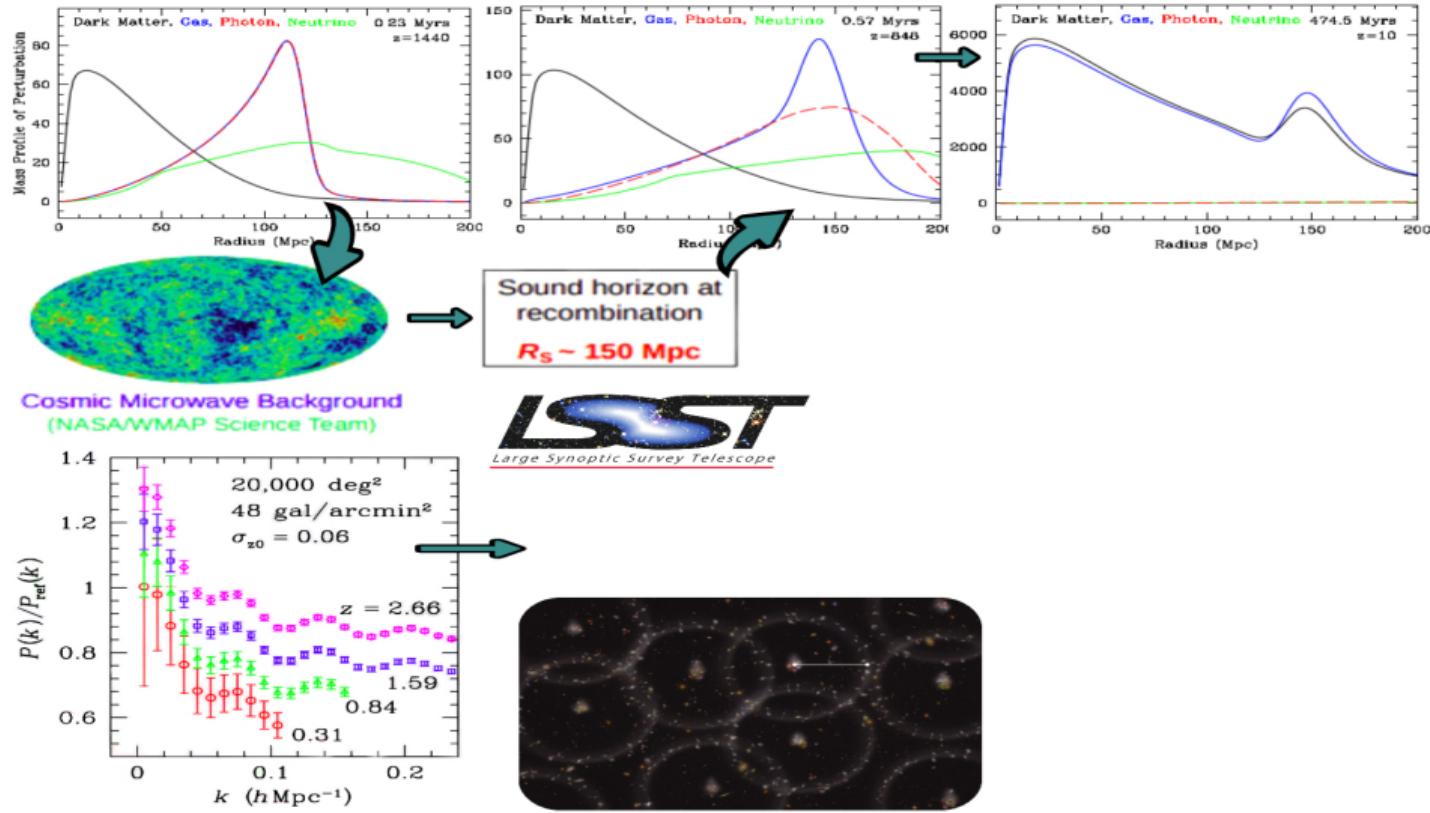


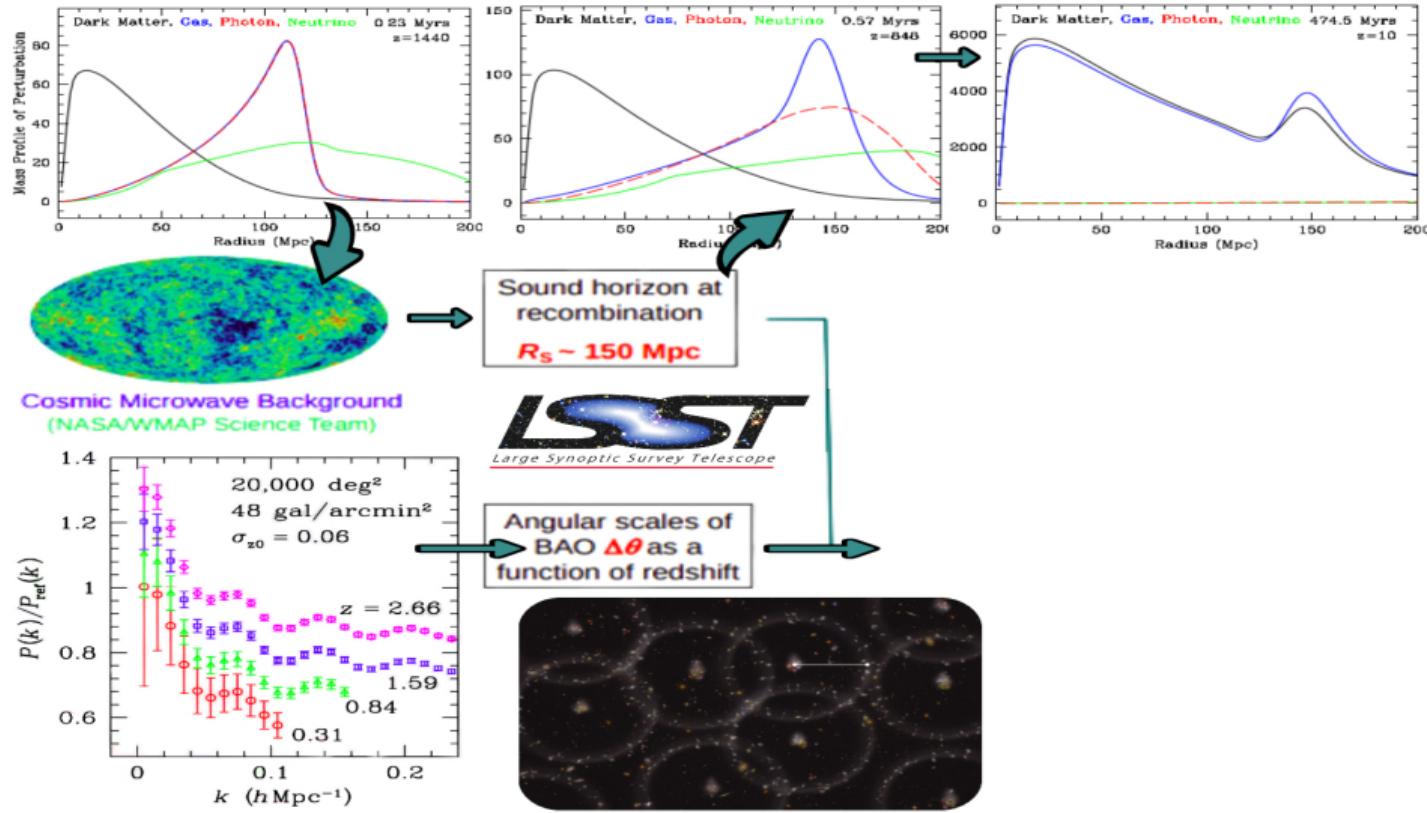


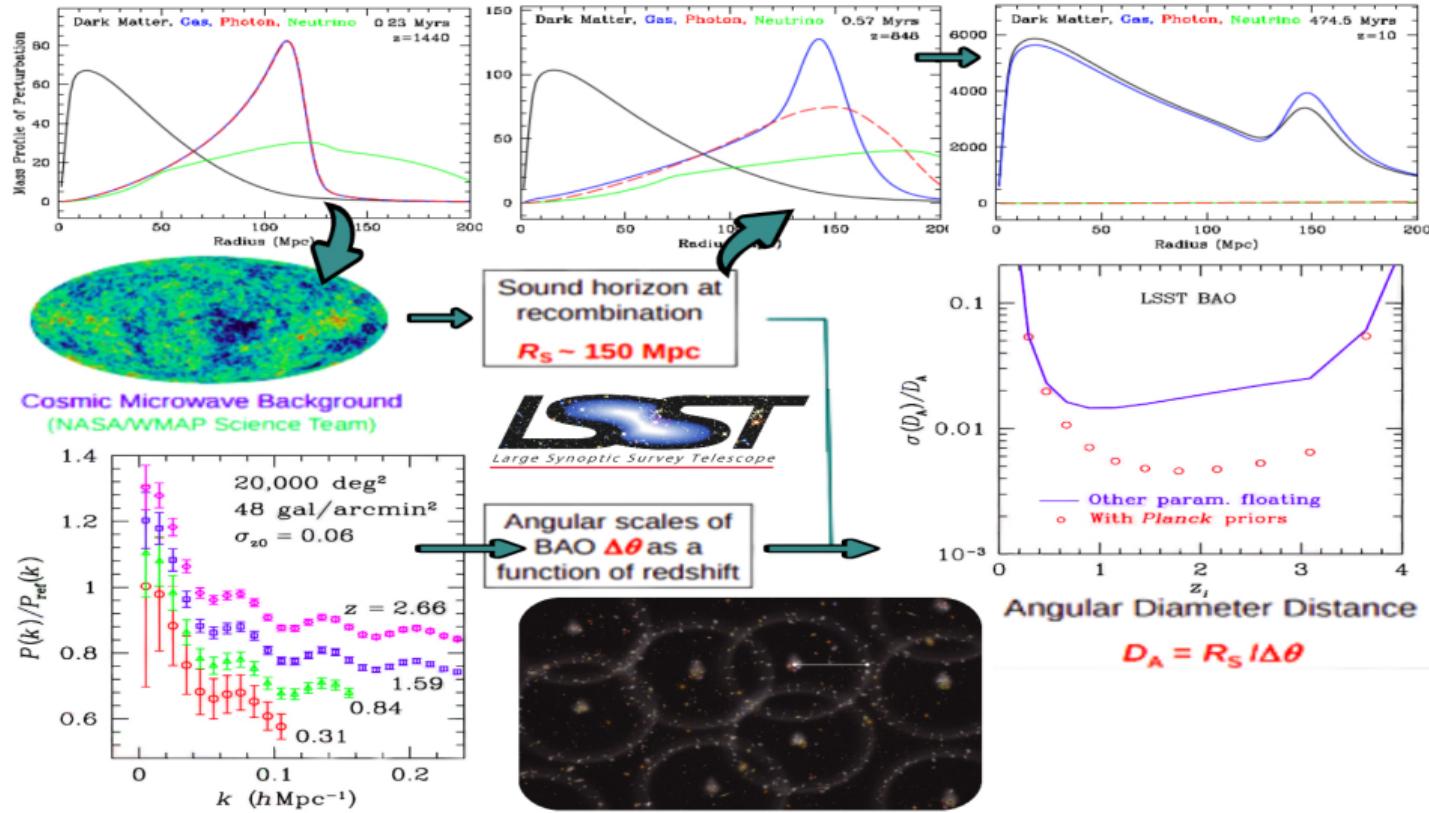












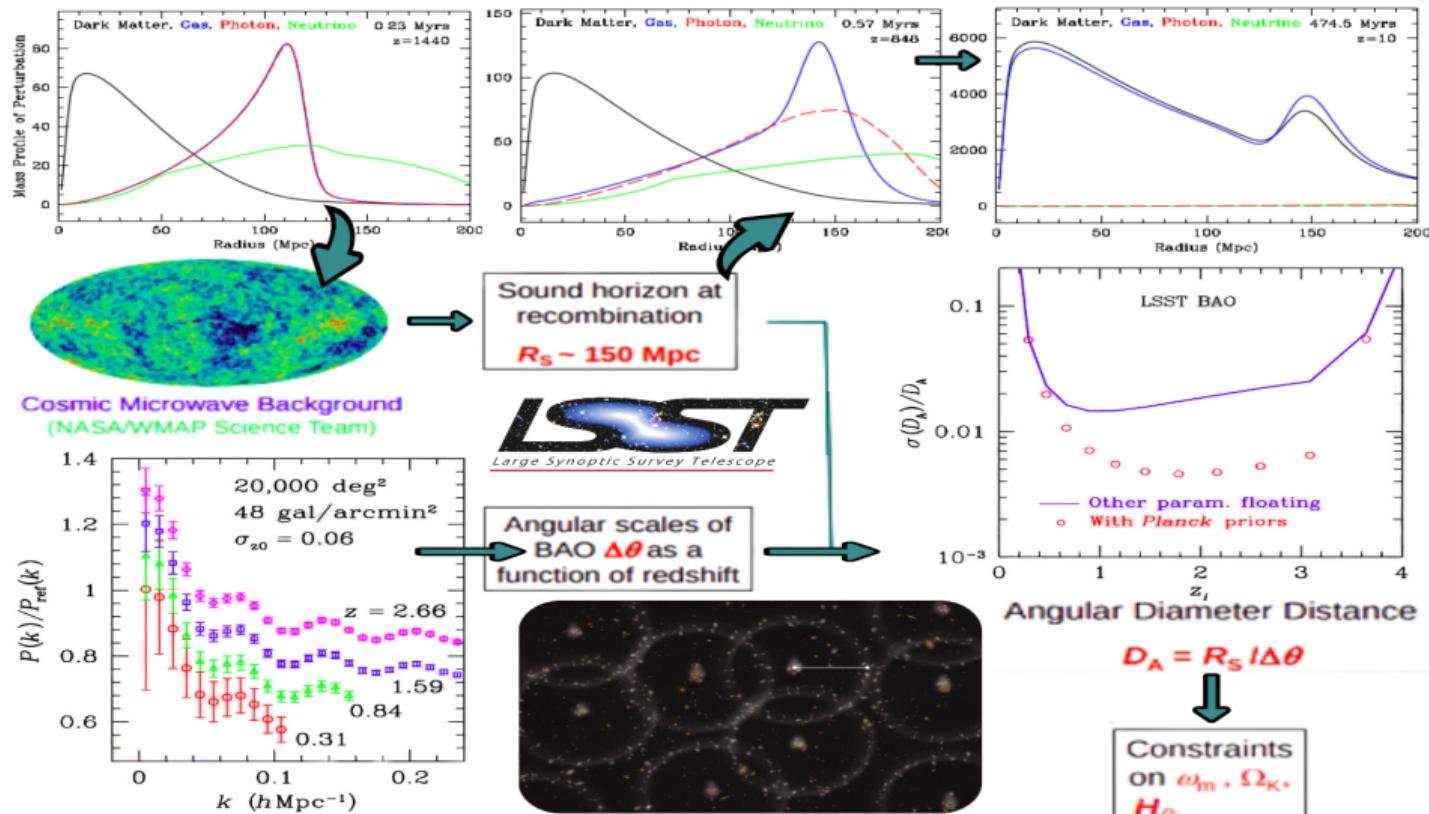


Figura 4: Credito: Adaptado de LSST at AAS 213/ H. Zhan/ 460.08

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

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

The equation shows a set of data points D and a function $f(x)$. A curved arrow points from the word "Datos" in a blue box to the set D . Another curved arrow points from the phrase "Función que describe los datos" in a blue box to the function $f(x)$.

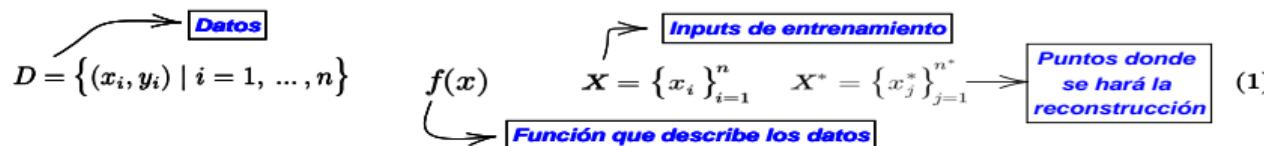
Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

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

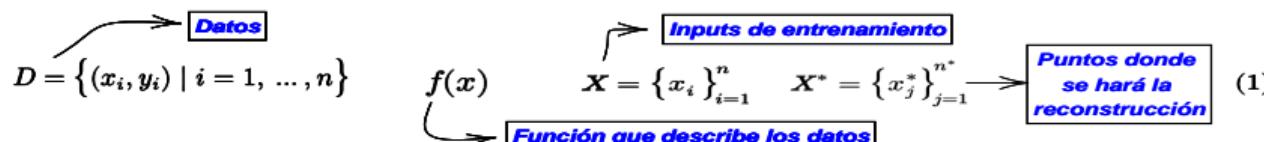
Datos **Inputs de entrenamiento**
Función que describe los datos

(1)

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

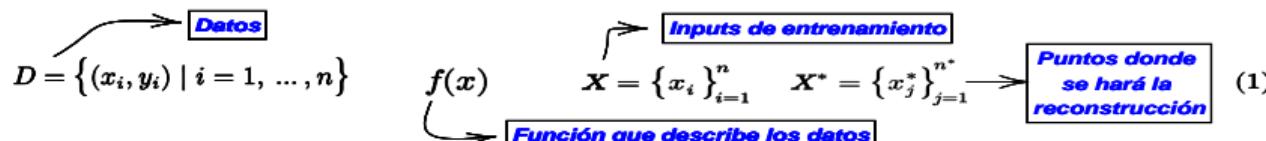


Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

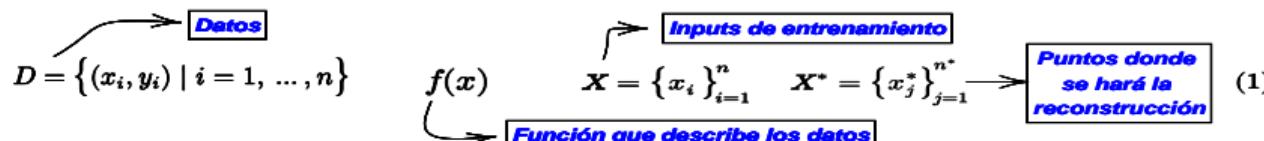
Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

↳ Proceso Gaussiano

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



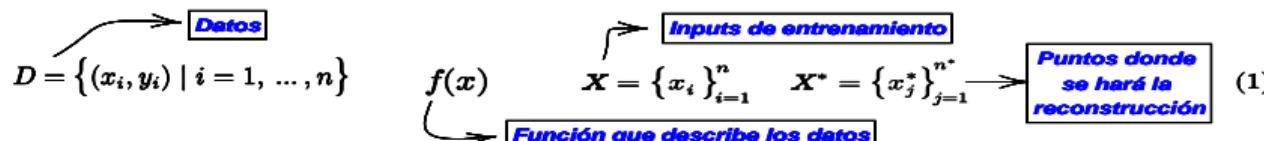
$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Proceso Gaussiano

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

Vector Gaussiano

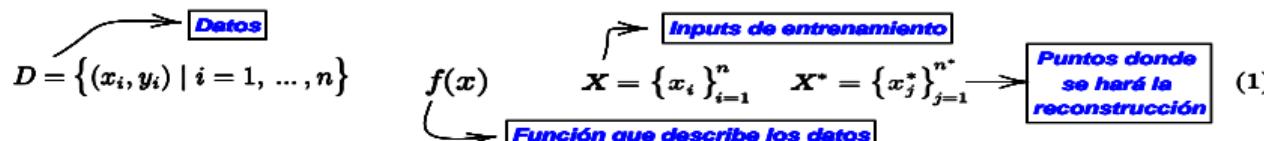
Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

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

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

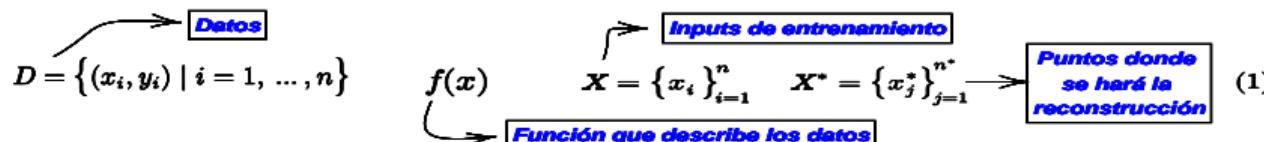


$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

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

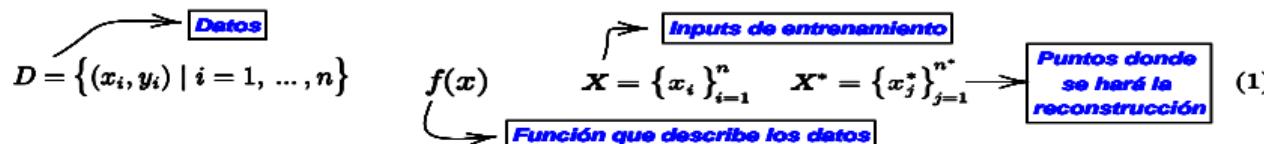


$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Proceso Gaussiano is highlighted under $f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x}))$.

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

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



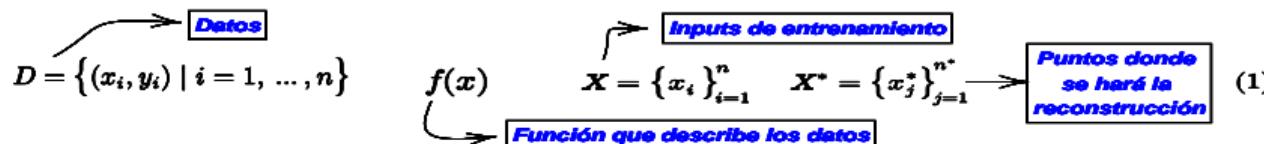
$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Proceso Gaussiano

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

Vector Gaussiano

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

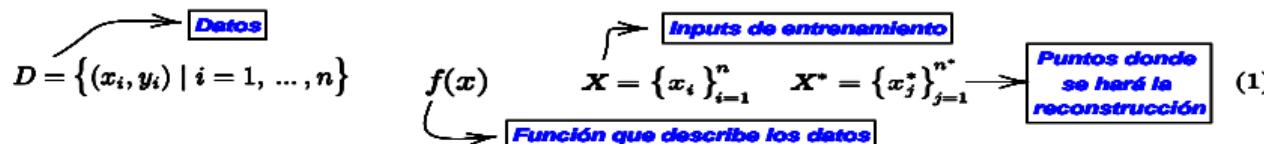
Proceso Gaussiano

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distribución de probabilidad conjunta

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

(5)

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

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

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

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

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

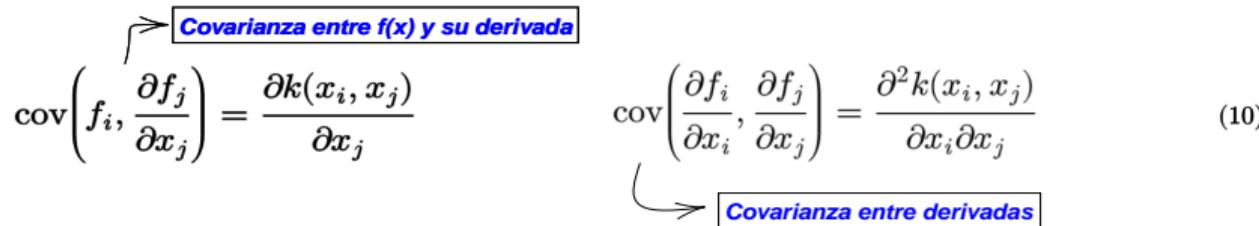
$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \ln p(y | X, \sigma_f, \ell)$$

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

(8)

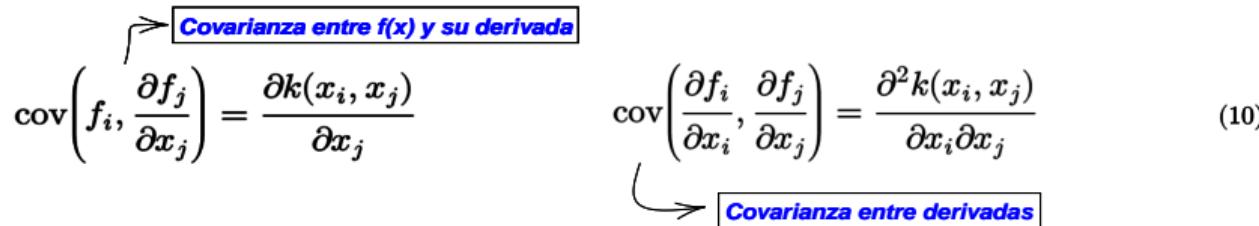
⇒ **Covarianza entre $f(x)$ y su derivada**

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

**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

**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

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

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

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

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

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**¹ 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^{2 3}], y realizar una estimación de la futura medida de H_0 .

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

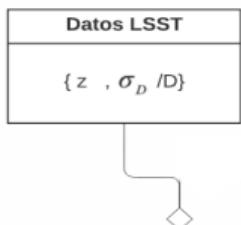
¹Seikel, M., Clarkson, C., Smith, M. (2012). Reconstruction of dark energy and expansion dynamics using Gaussian processes. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2012(06), 036.

²Zhan, 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.

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

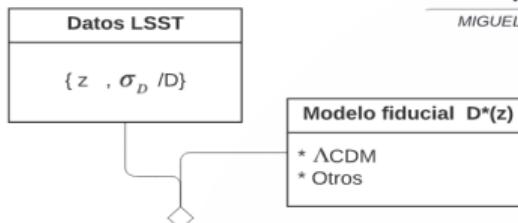
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



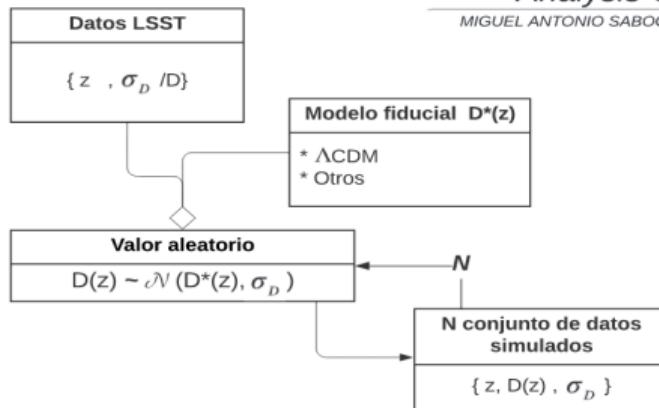
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



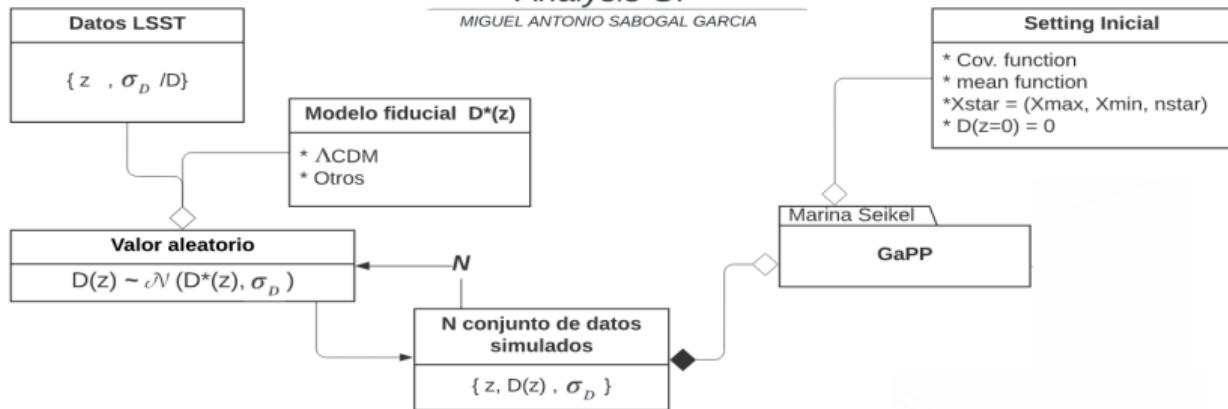
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



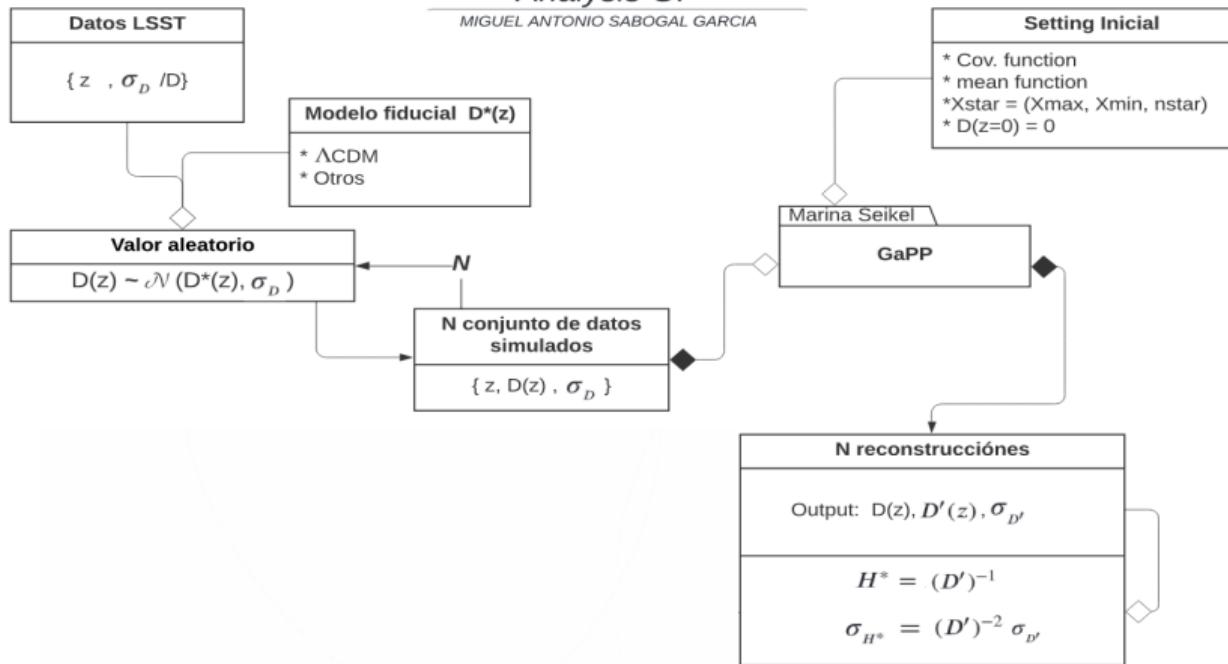
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



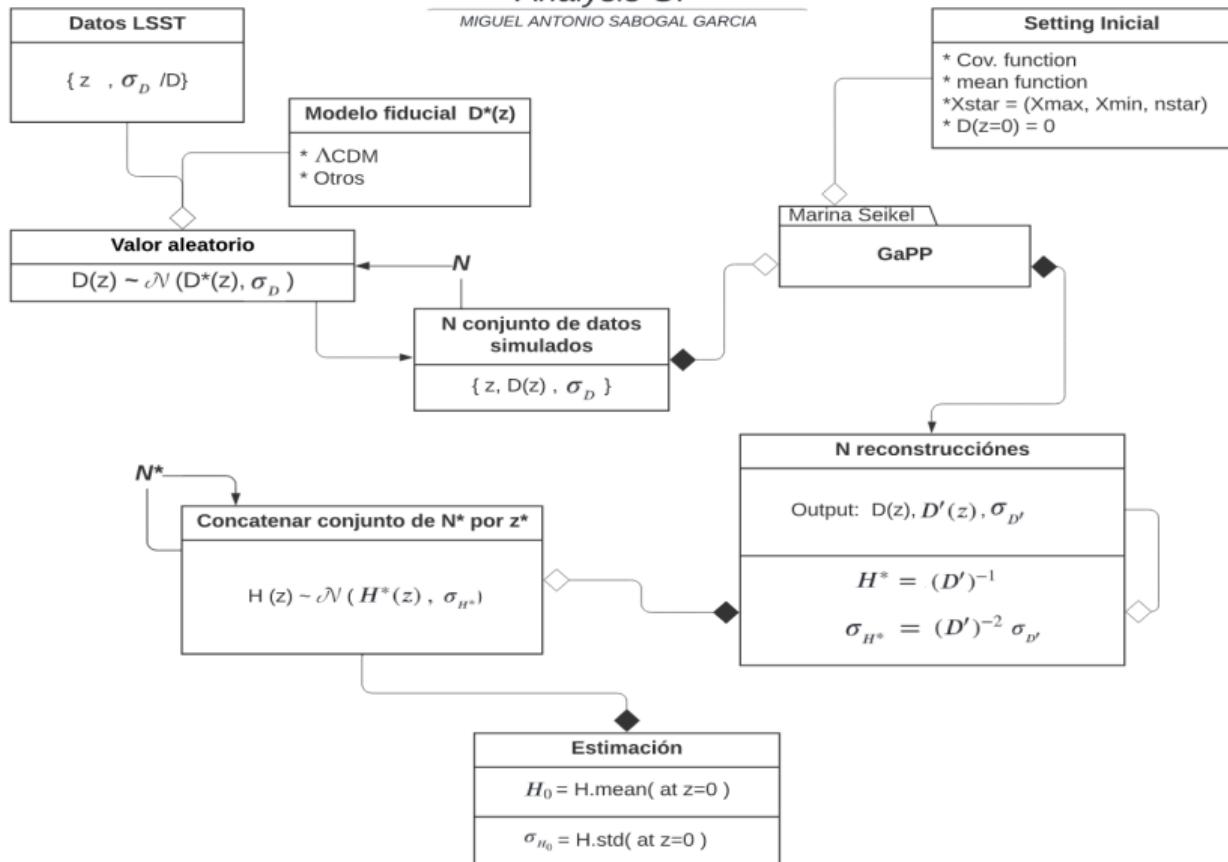
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



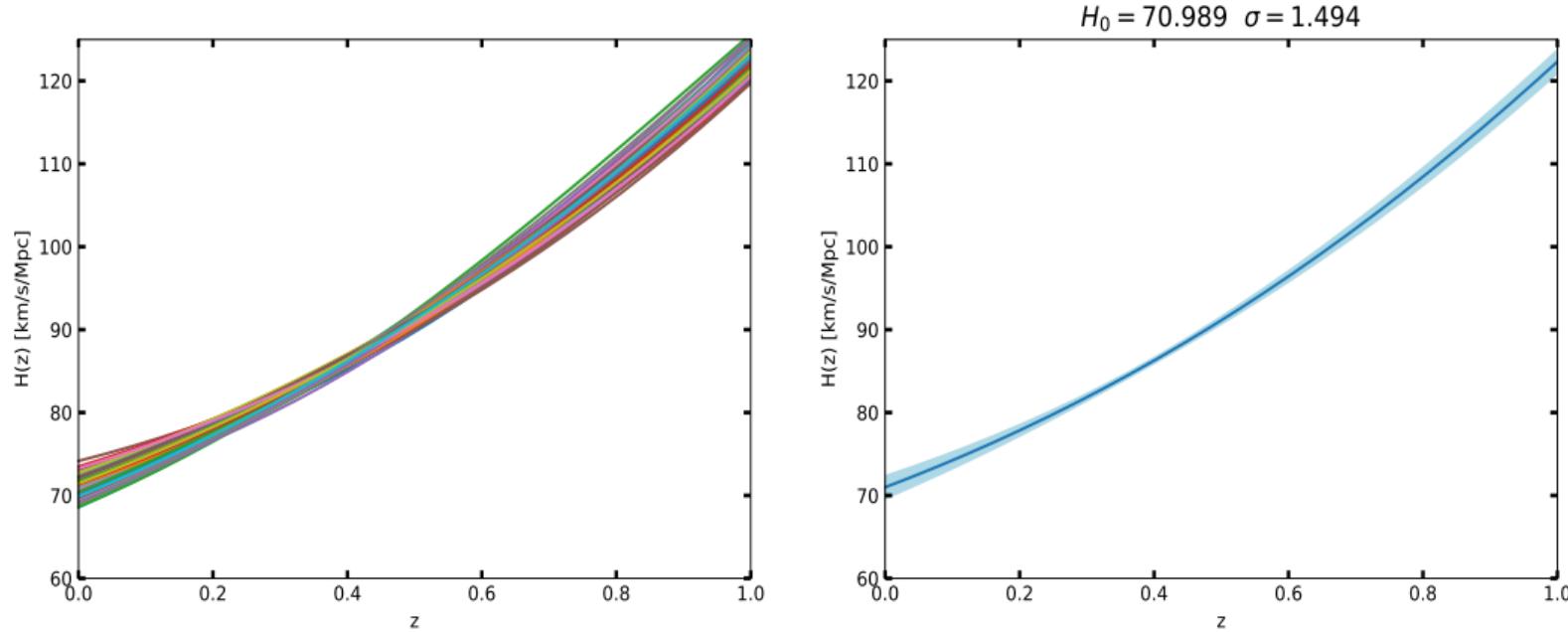


Figura 5: Por optimización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

Analysis GP-MCMC

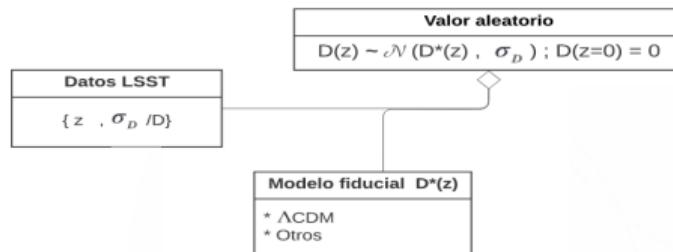
MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA

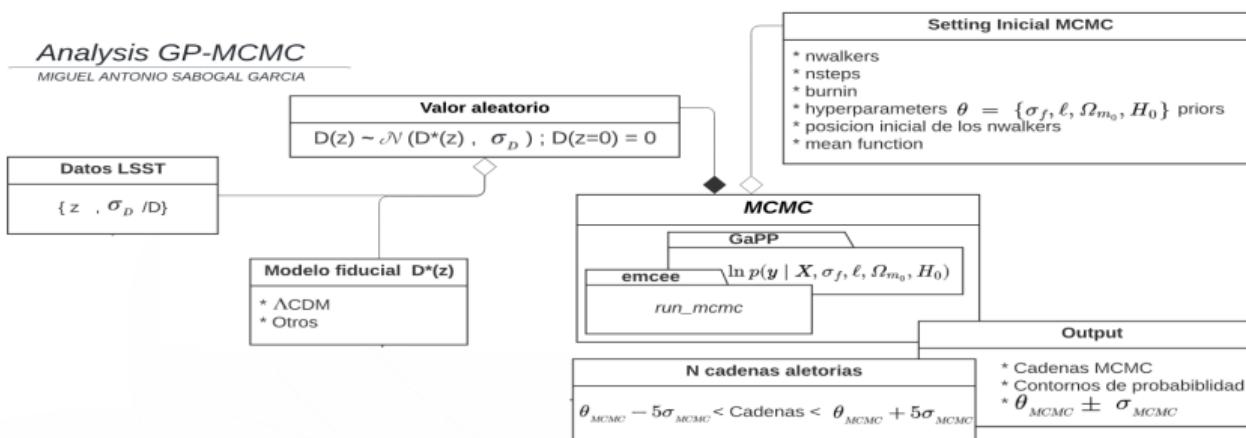
Datos LSST

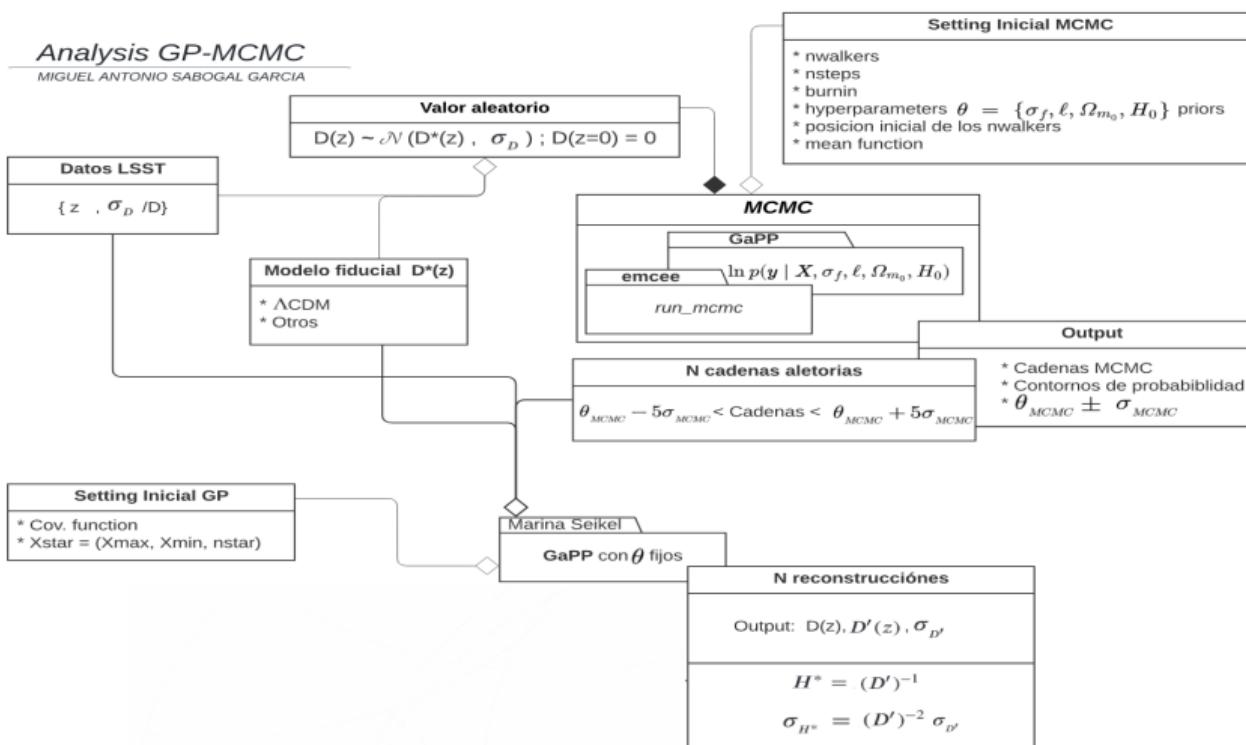
{ z , σ_D /D}

Analysis GP-MCMC

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA

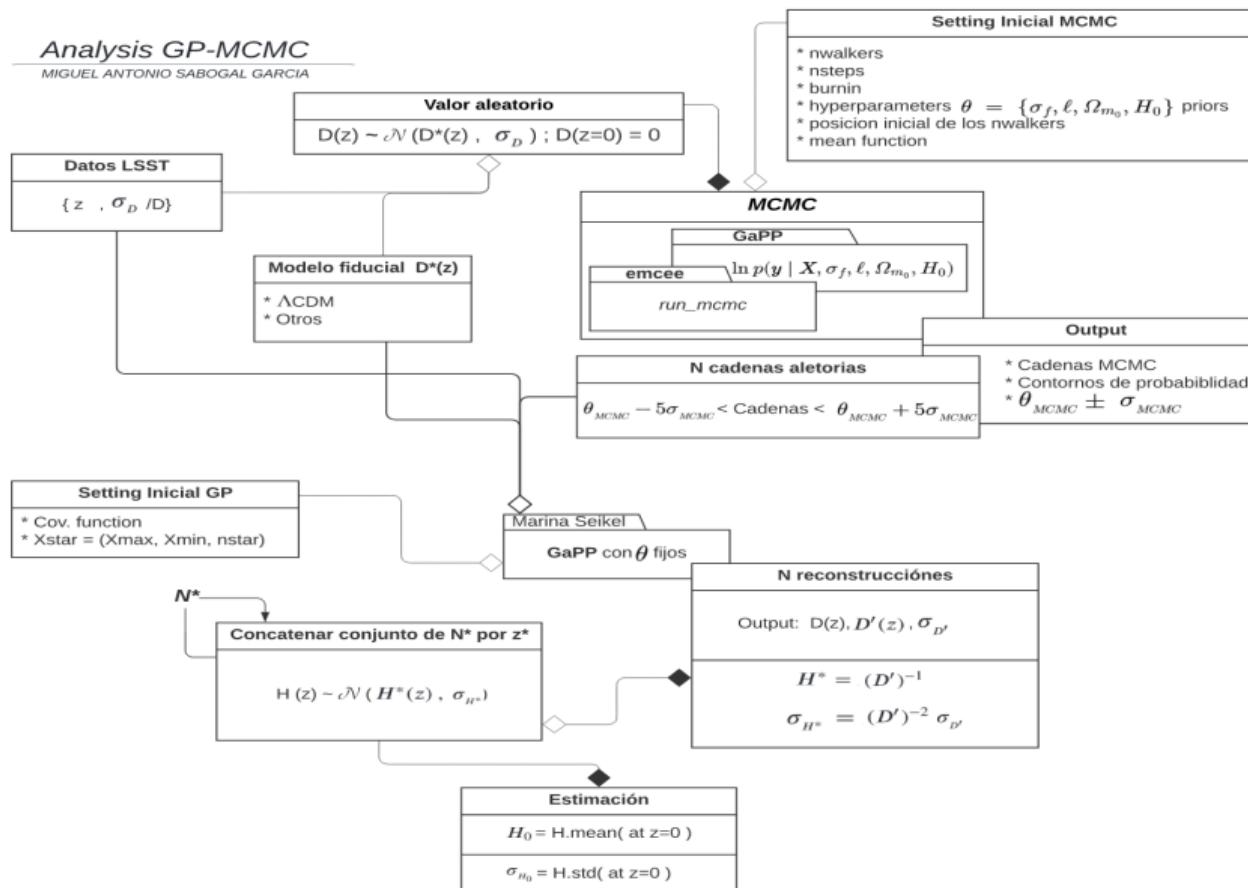






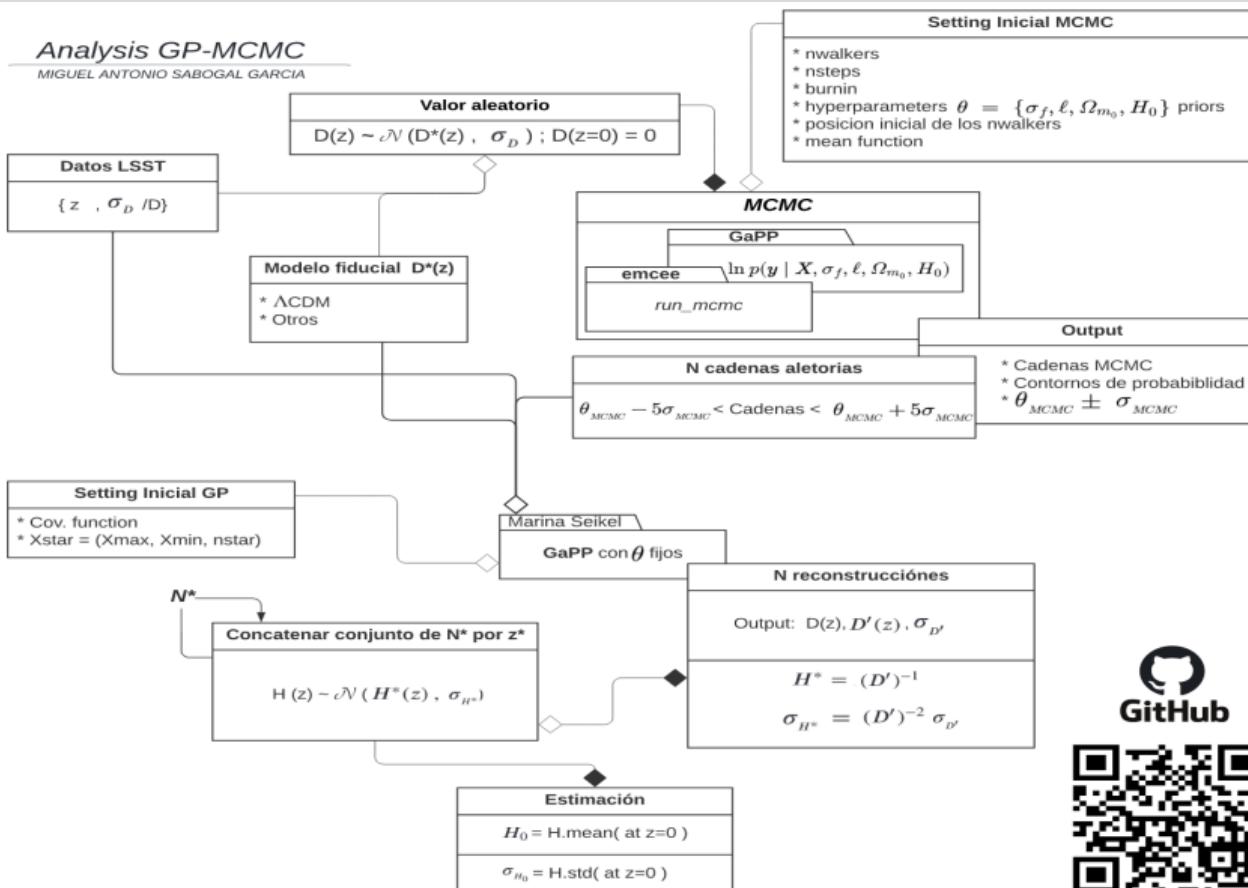
Analysis GP-MCMC

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



Analysis GP-MCMC

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



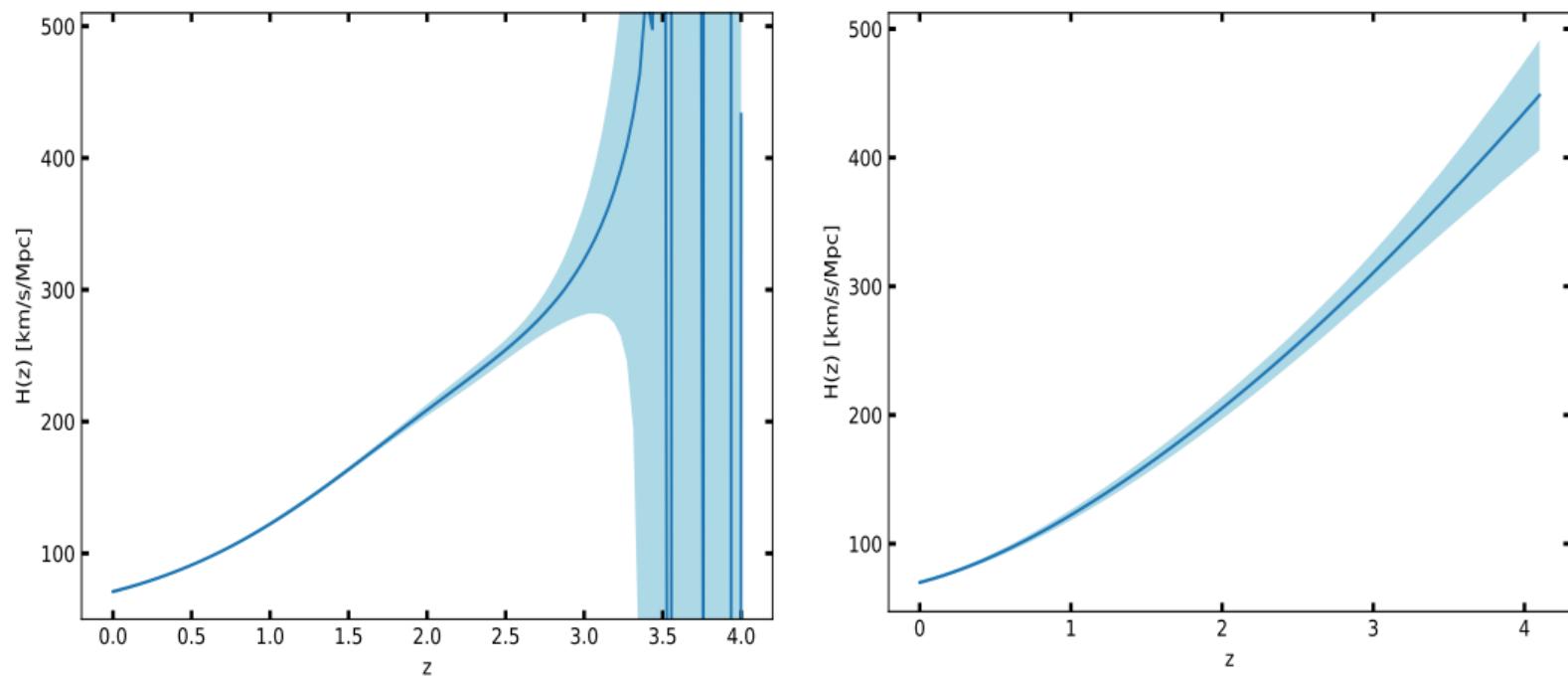


Figura 6: Comparación de la reconstrucción de los valores de $H(z)$ (Línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro) por el método de Optimización (Izq) y Marginalización (Dch), en universo simulado con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

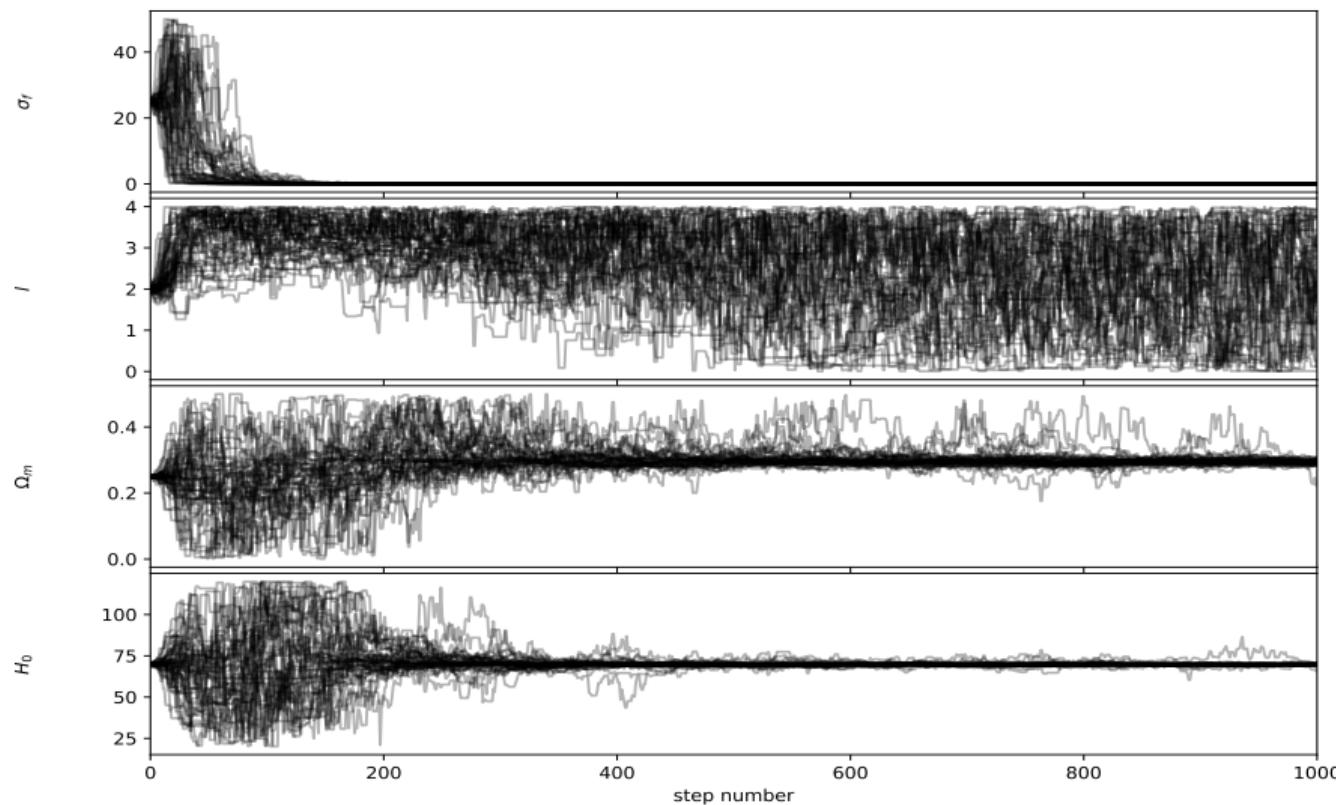


Figura 7: Cadenas MCMC para los hiperparámetros, en universo con $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

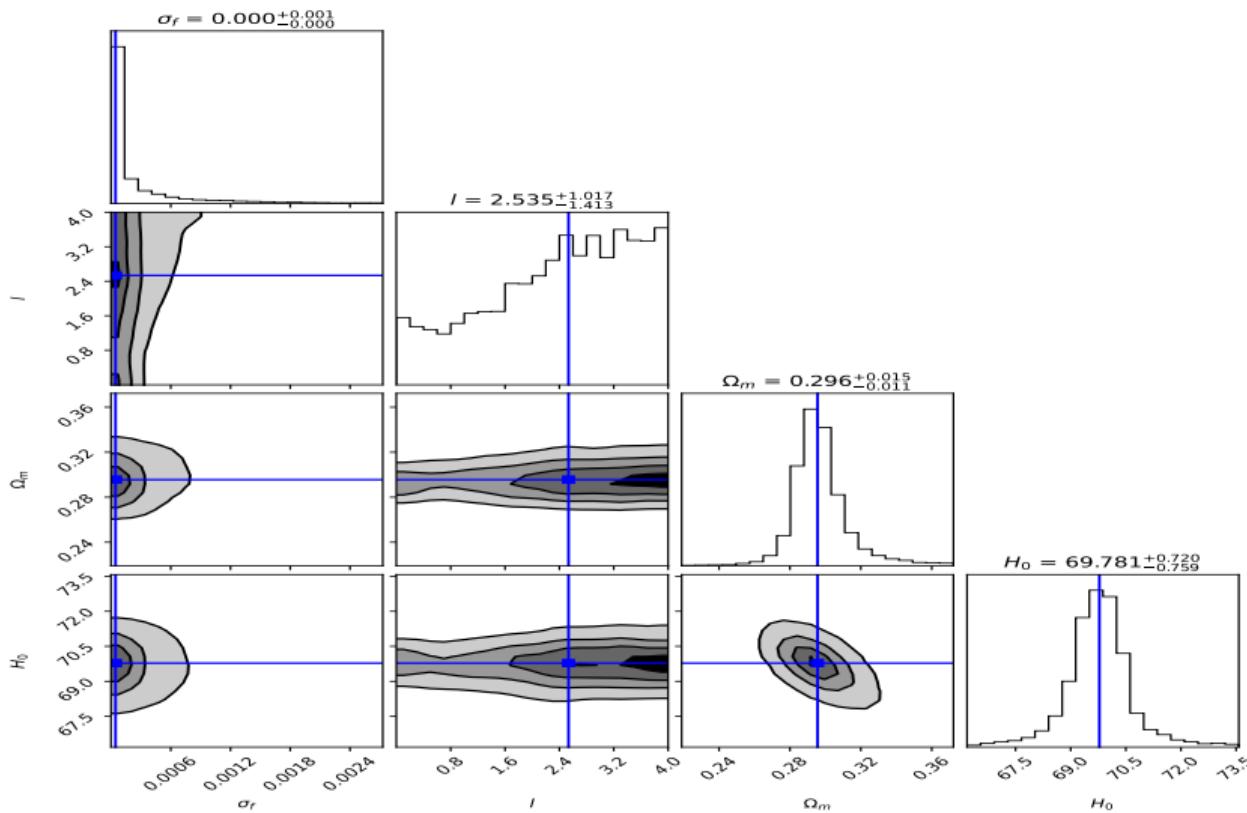


Figura 8: Contornos de Prob. de los hiperparámetros, en universo con $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

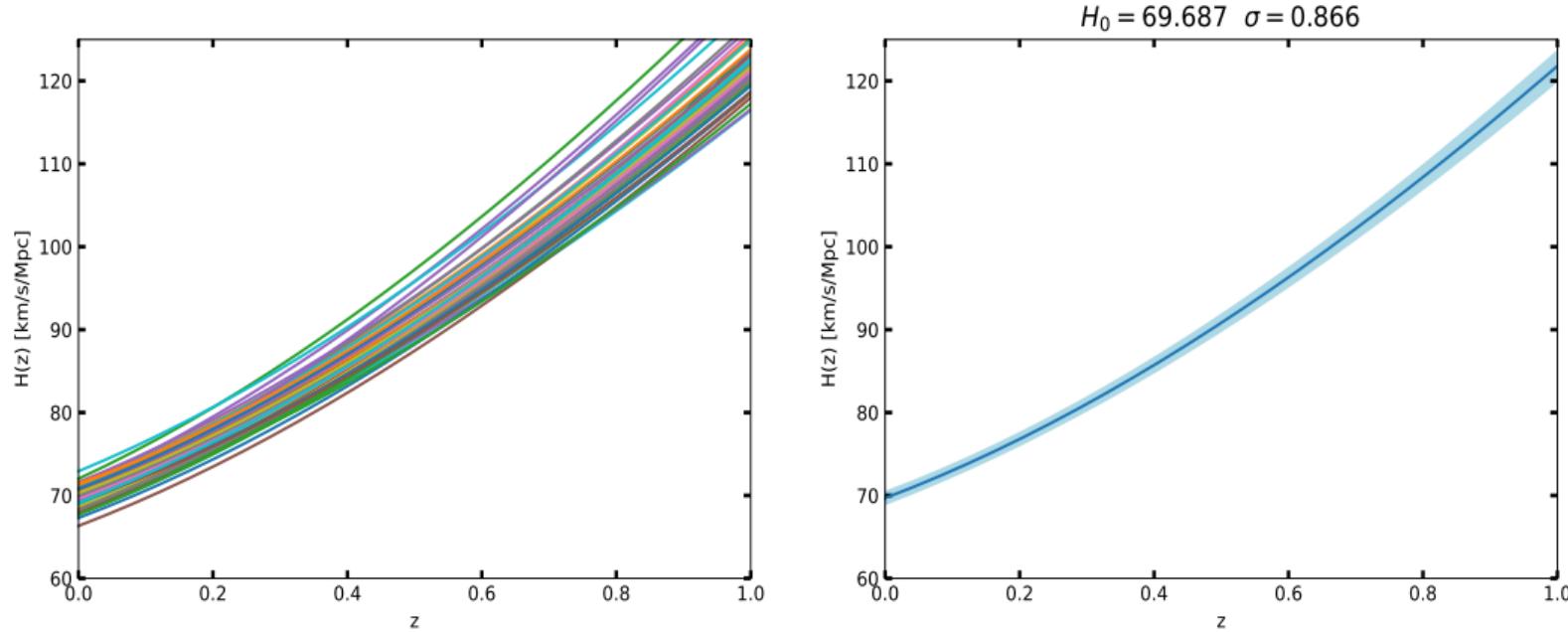
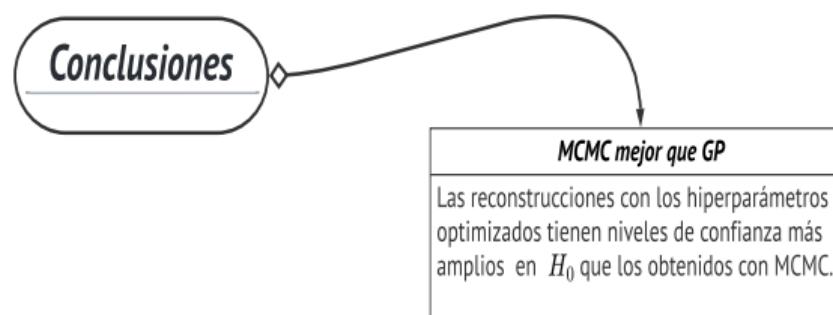
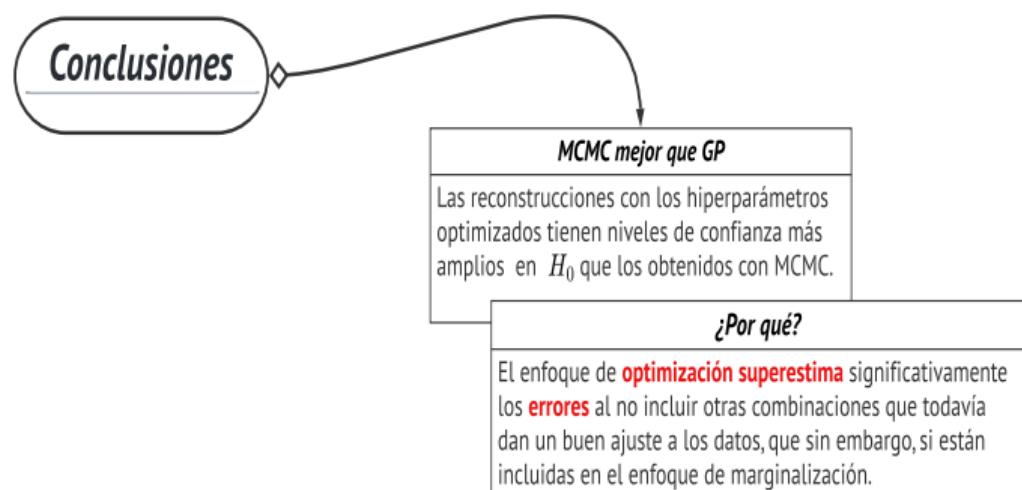
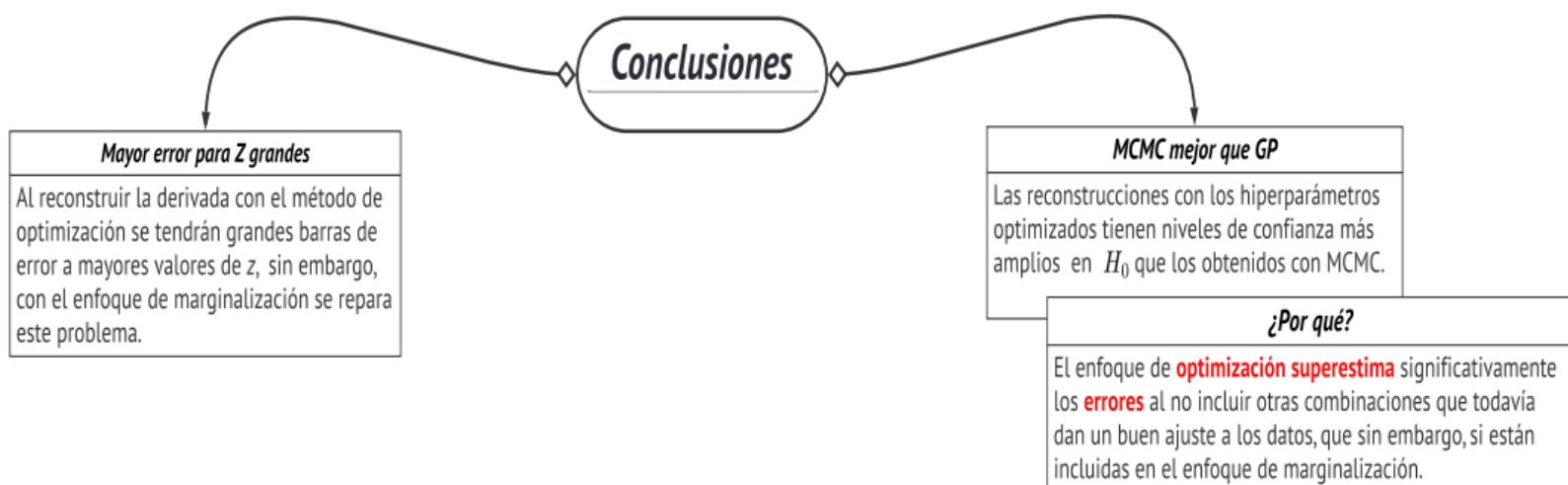


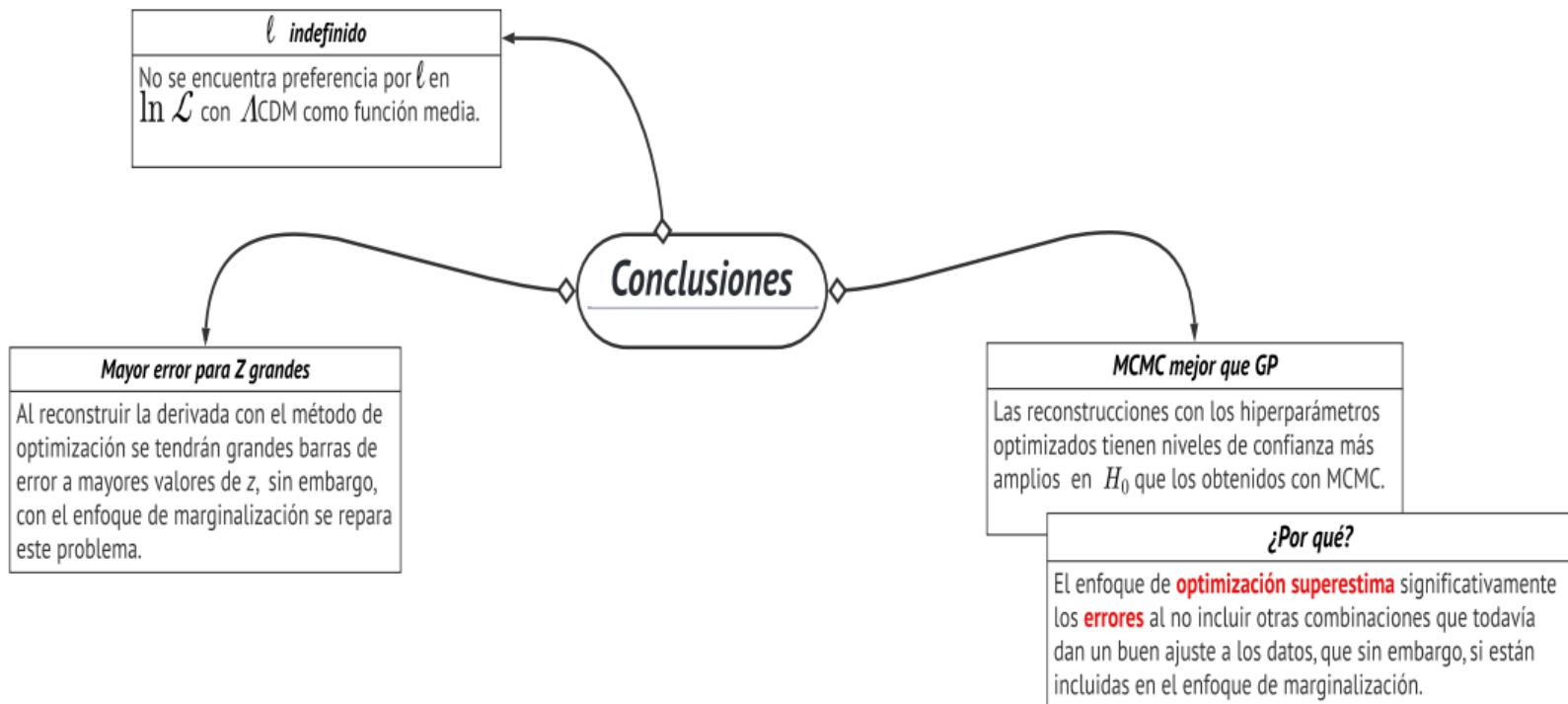
Figura 9: Por marginalización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

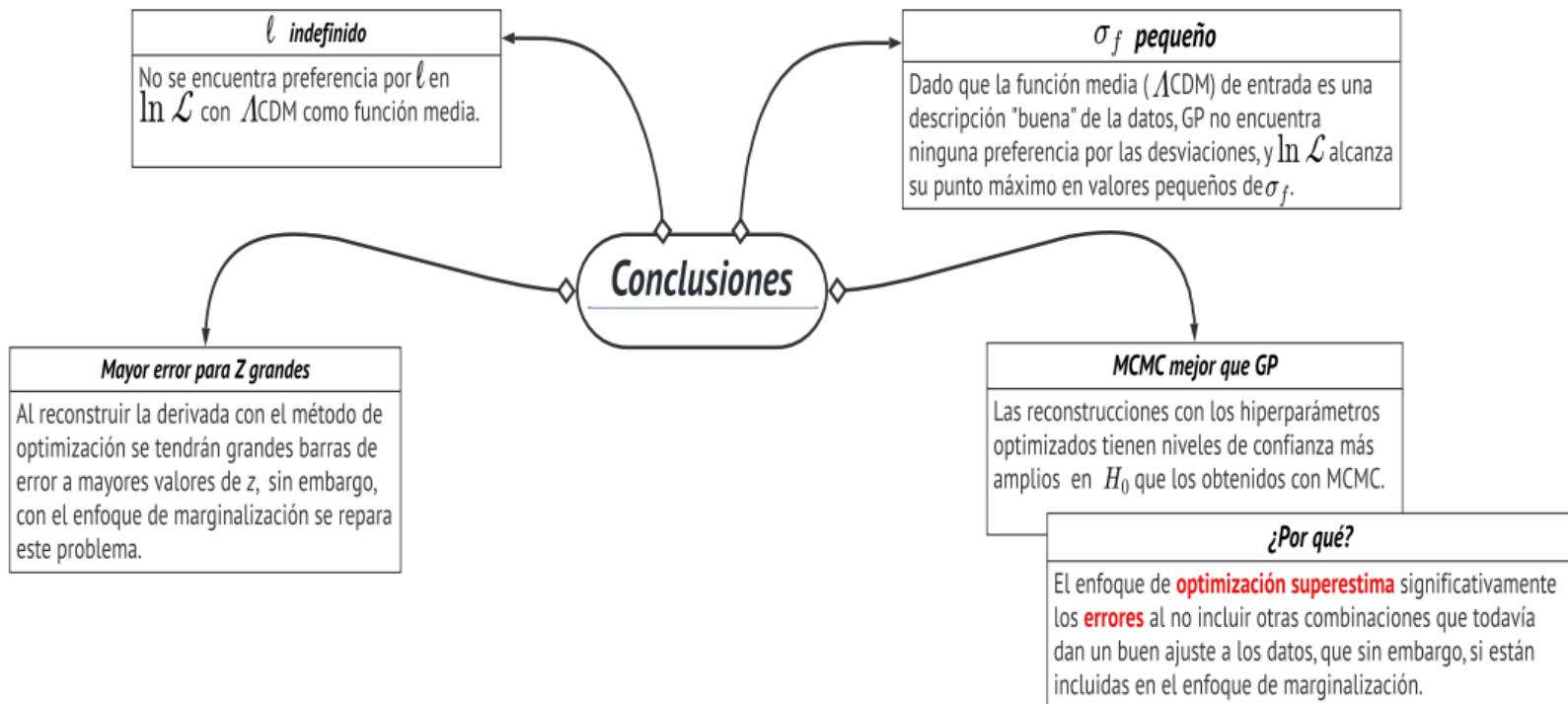
Conclusiones

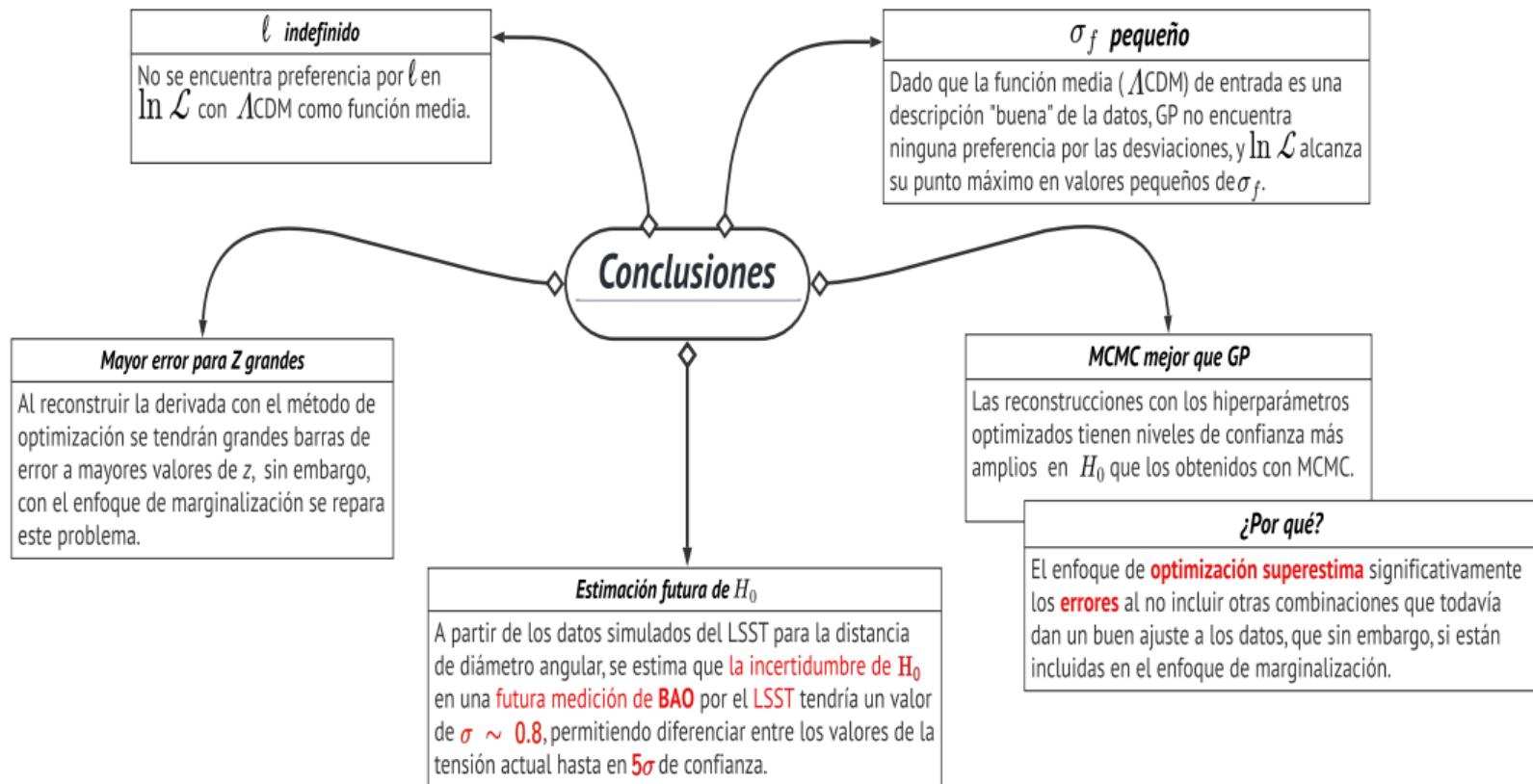














!Muchas Gracias!

Anexos

Modelo estándar de la cosmología ΛCDM :

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

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

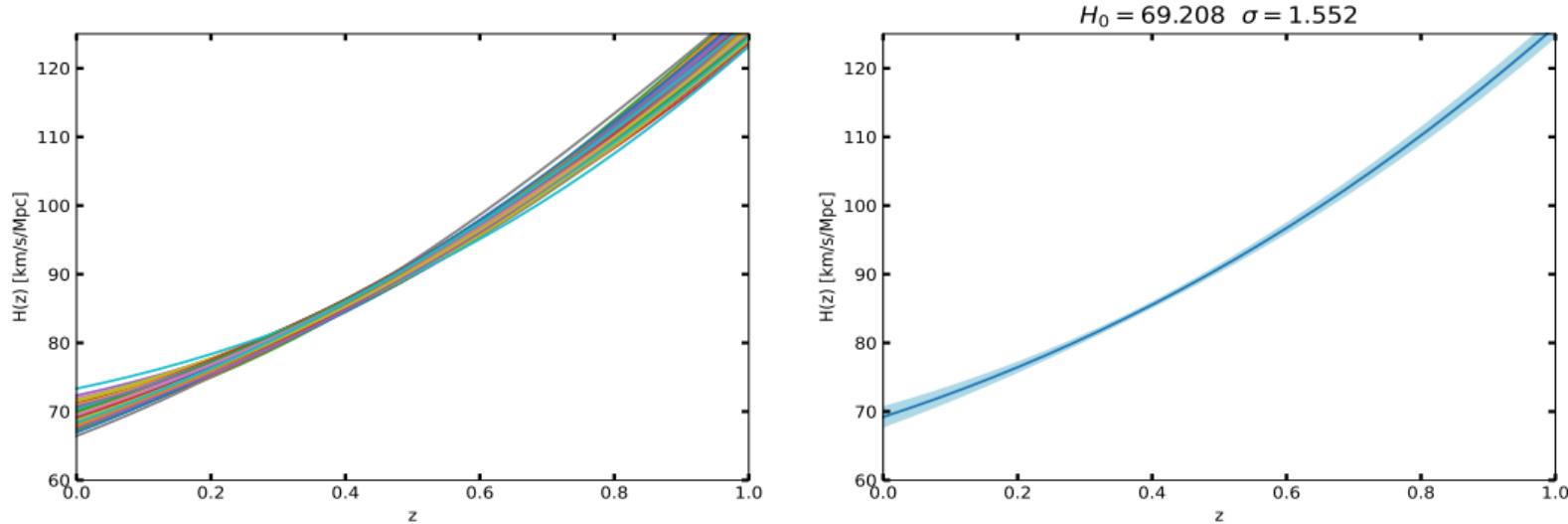


Figura 10: Por optimización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo (G-O) simulado con $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

Anexos

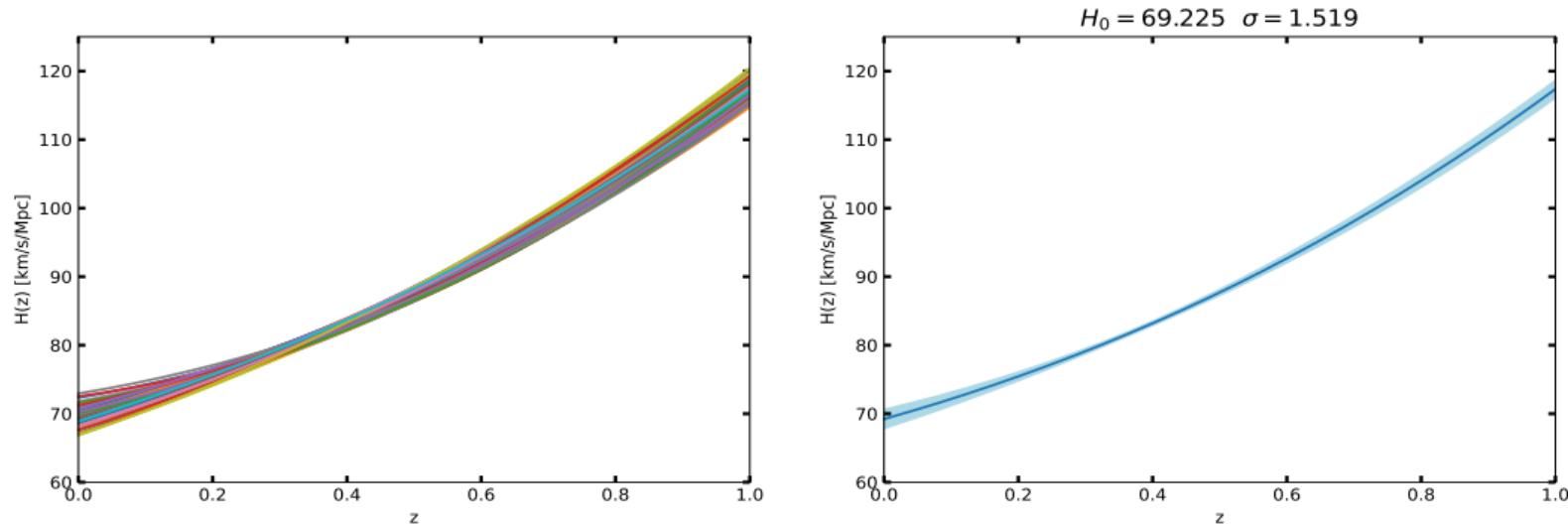


Figura 11: Por optimización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo ($wCDM$) simulado con $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

Anexos

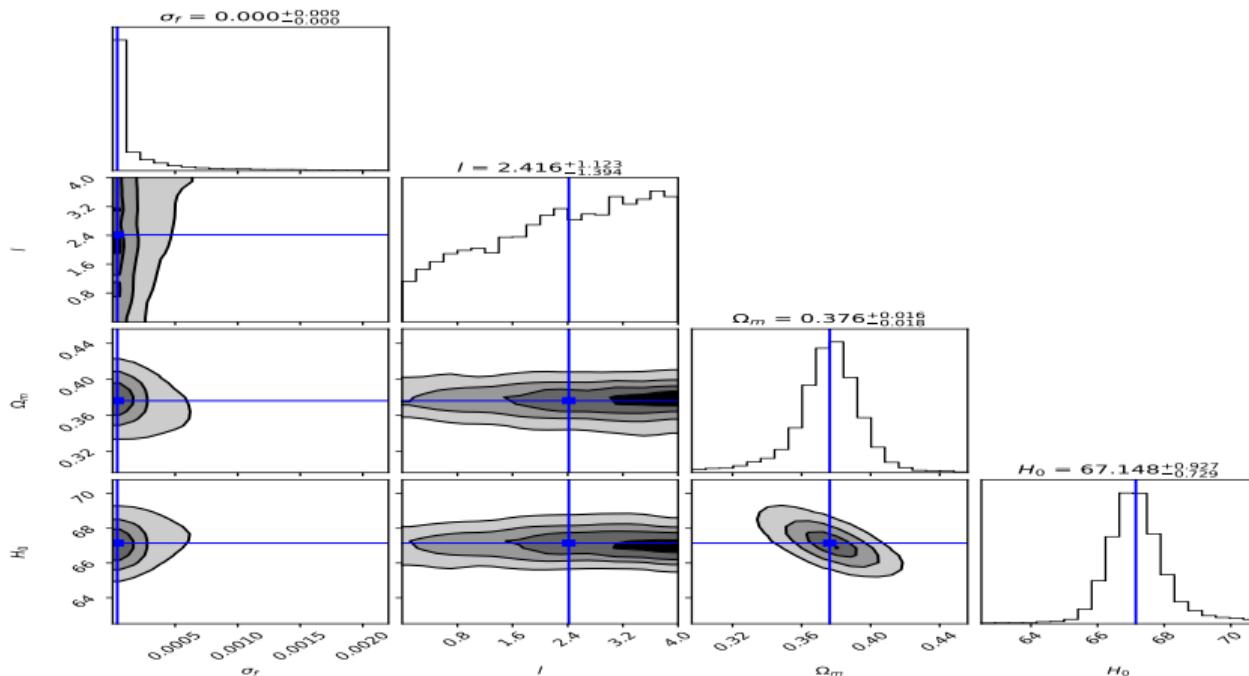


Figura 12: Contornos de Prob. de los hiperparámetros, en universo con $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$, variando el modelo fiducial.

Anexos

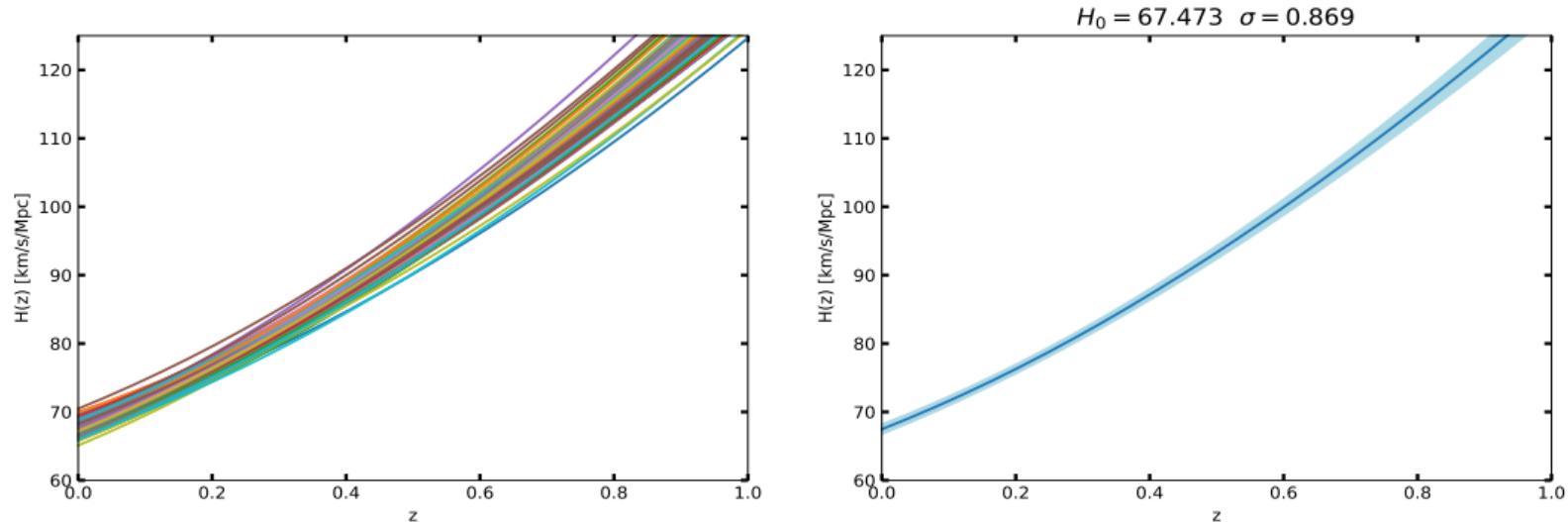


Figura 13: Por marginalización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$