

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

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ASÍ ESTA CONFORMADO RECA:





Figura 1: Credito: www.astroreca.org

15:22 Time 12.08.2022

Temperature	11.7°C
Air press	743.1hPa
Humidity	5.0%RH
Radiation	593.6W/m ²
Windspeed	21.0km/h
Windchill	5.2°C
Wind peak	39.5km/h
Wind aver	28.7km/h
Wind from	NW

ES O

European Southern Observatory

www.eso.org

8:55 UTC 8:57:41 to EoN 17:39 LST

Un video de YouTube que muestra la estructura interna de un telescopio con un cartel de 'DANGER'.

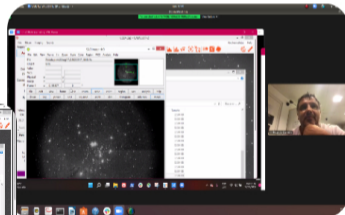
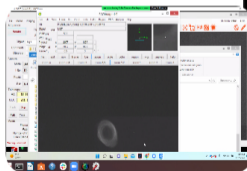
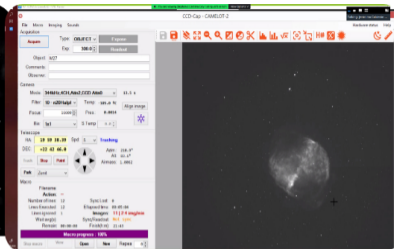
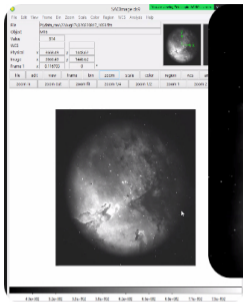
Una pantalla de datos meteorológicos que muestra lecturas de temperatura, presión, humedad, radiación, velocidad del viento, viento aparente, viento máximo y viento promedio.

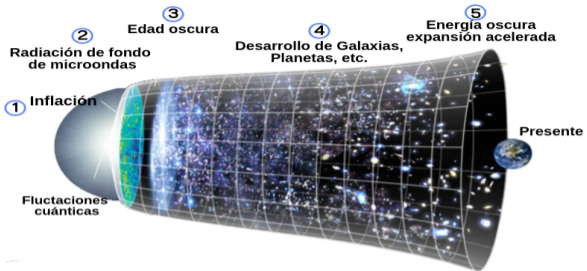
Una pantalla de un video que muestra la estructura interna de un telescopio.

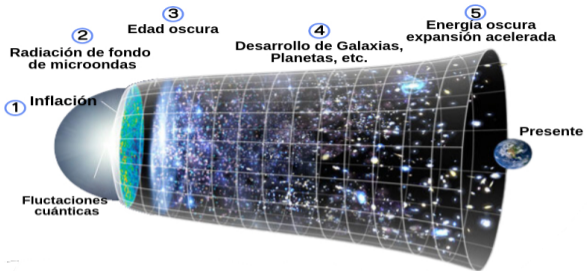
Una pantalla de un video que muestra un gráfico de datos con dos líneas de tiempo (una azul y una roja) que representan mediciones de radiación.

Una imagen 3D de un telescopio en un paisaje desértico.

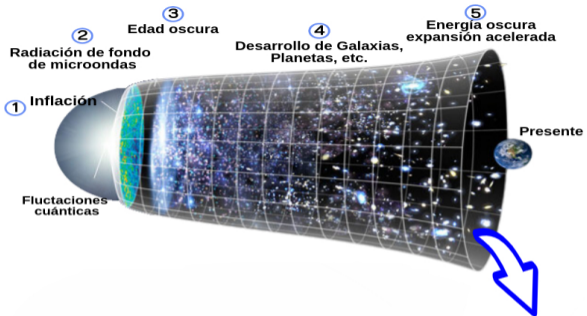
Una pantalla de un video que muestra a una persona de pie en la estructura de un telescopio.



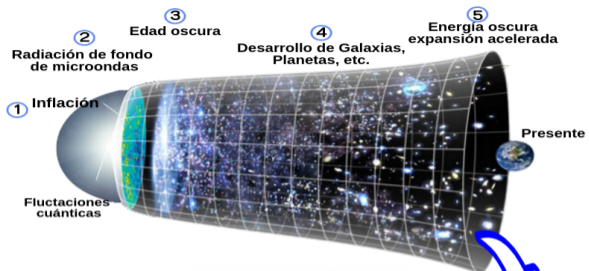
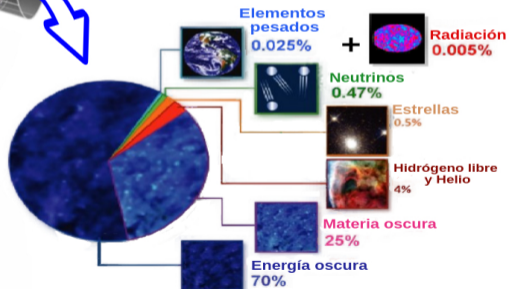


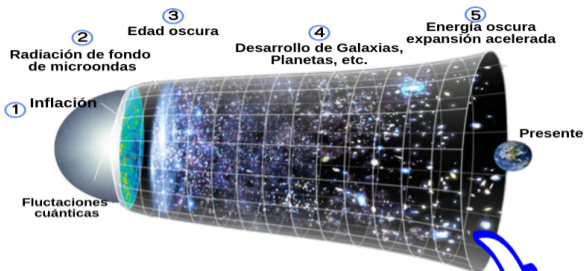
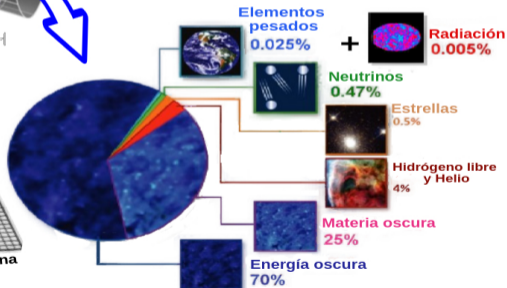
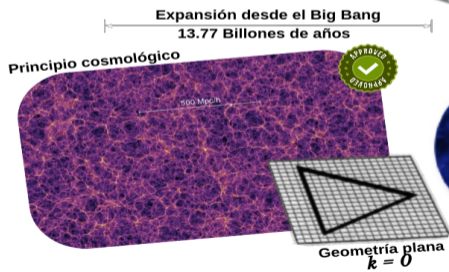


***Λ*CDM**



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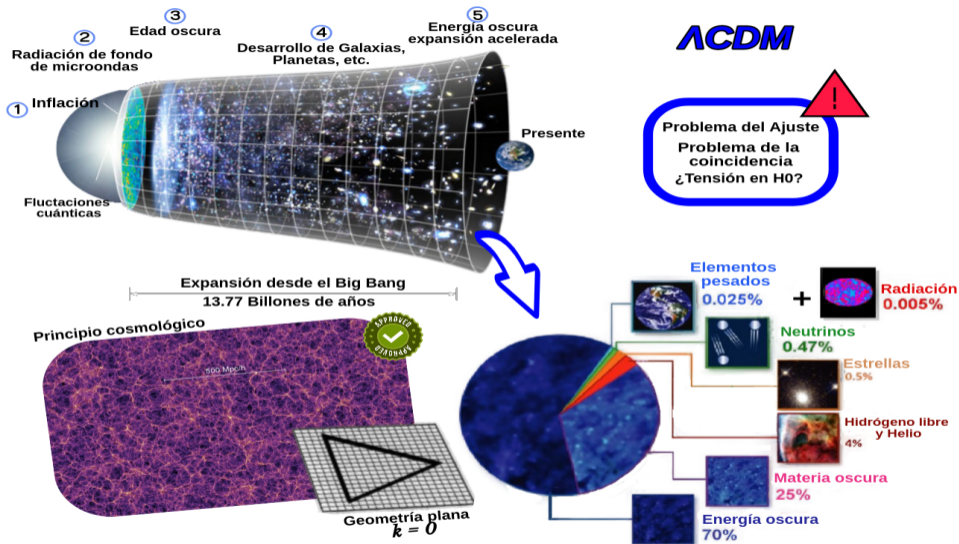
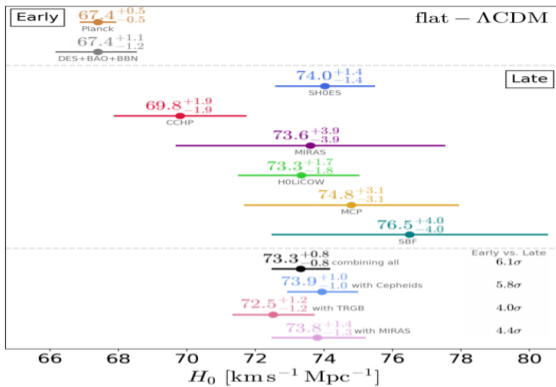
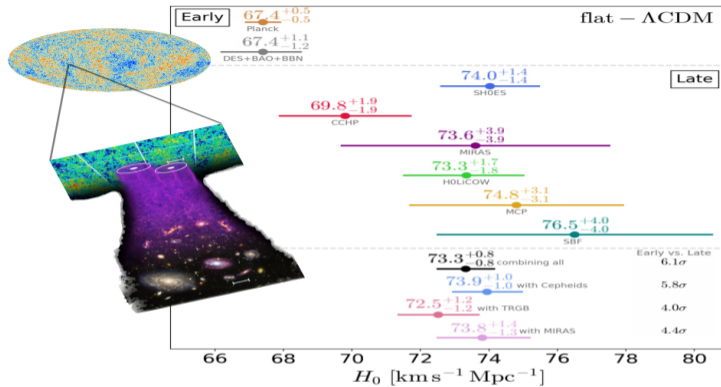
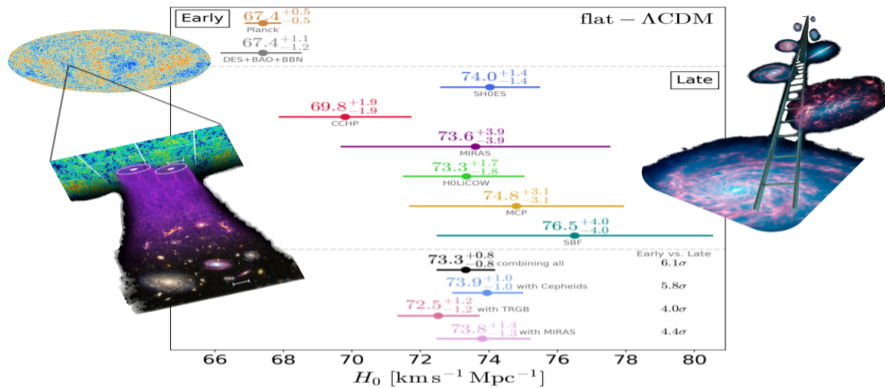
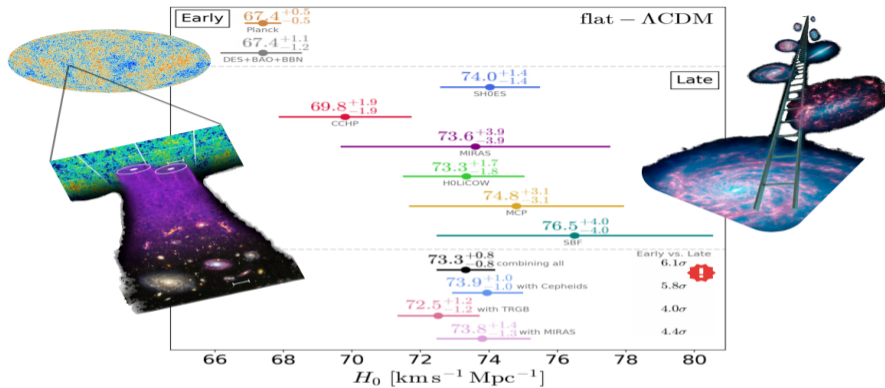


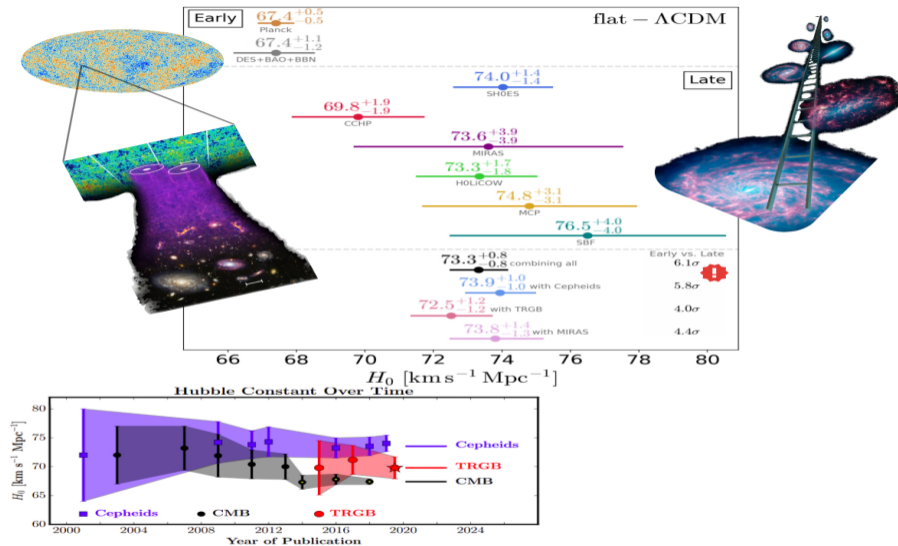
Figura 2: Credito: Adaptado de NASA/ LAMBDA Archive/ WMAP Science Team.











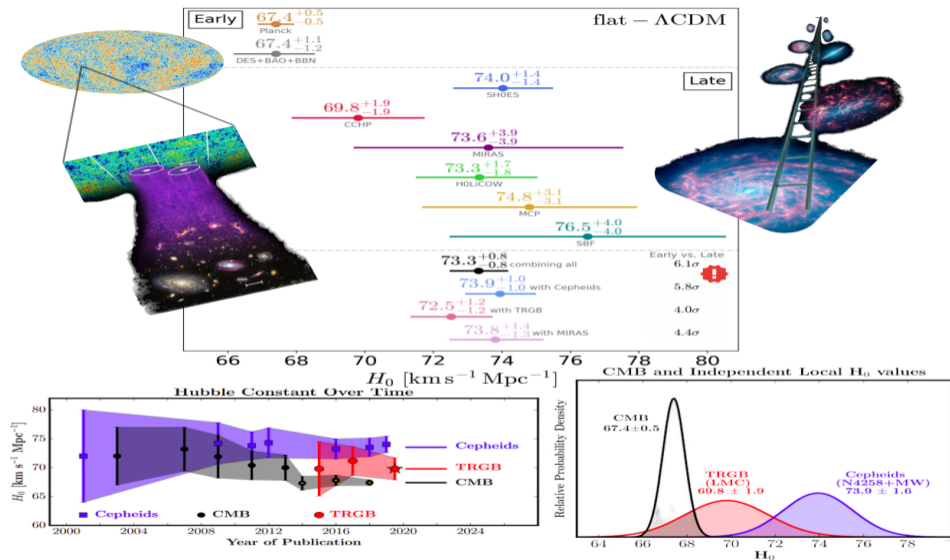
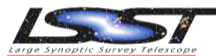
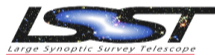
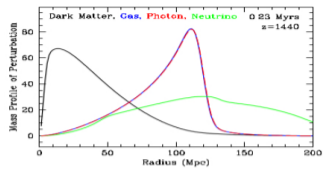
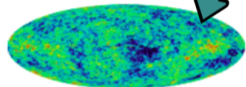
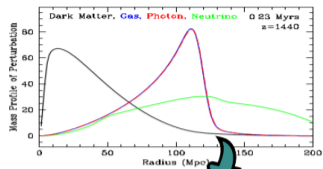


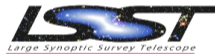
Figura 3: Credito: Adaptado de Verde, L., Treu, T., & Riess, A. G. (2019).

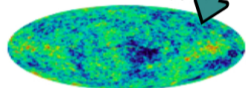
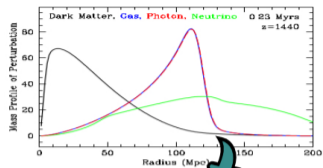




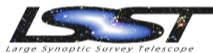


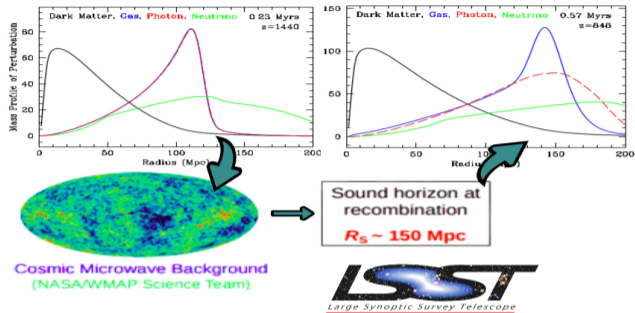
Cosmic Microwave Background
(NASA/WMAP Science Team)

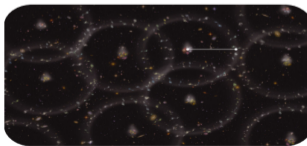
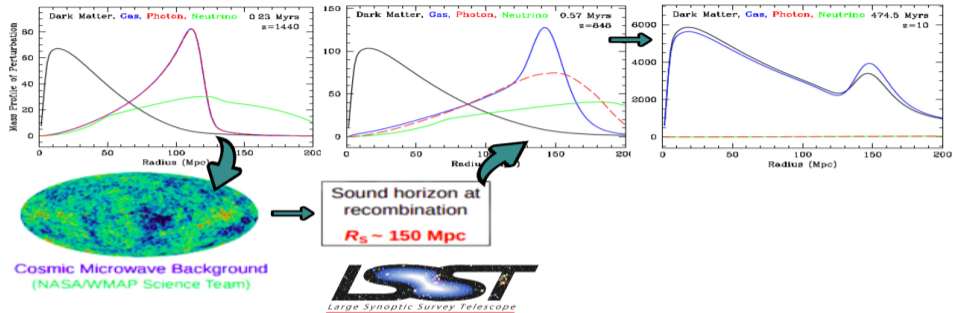


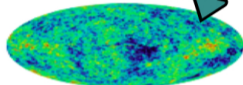
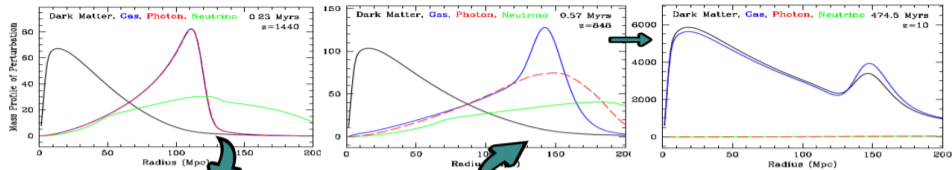


Sound horizon at
recombination
 $R_s \sim 150$ Mpc



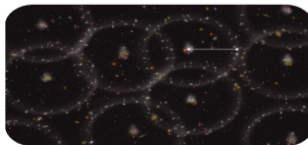
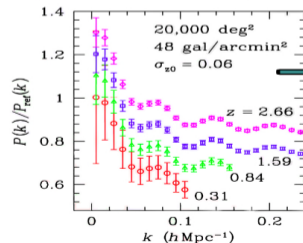
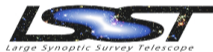


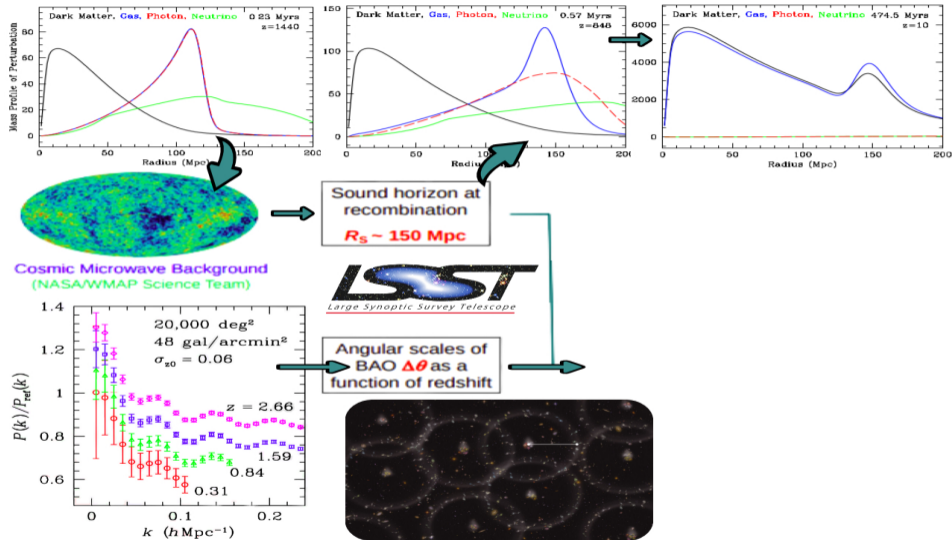


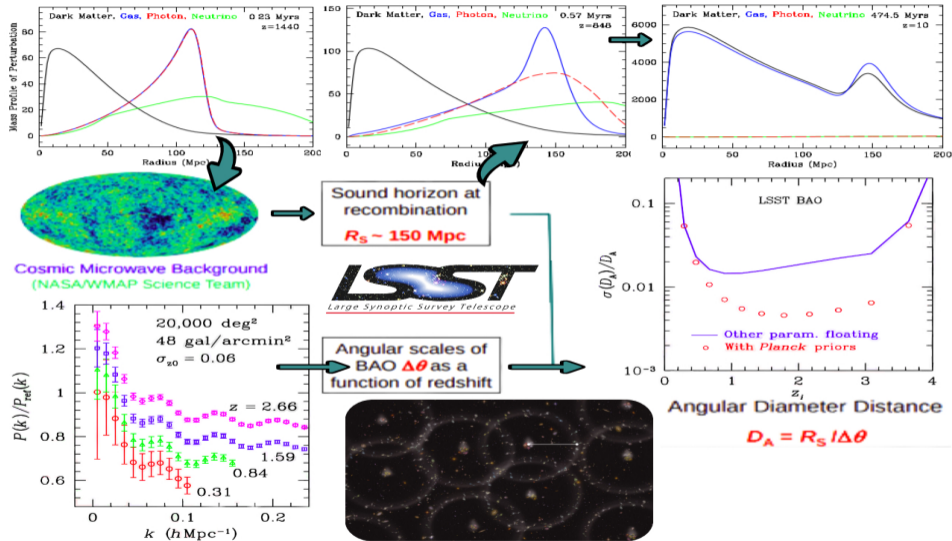


Cosmic Microwave Background
(NASA/WMAP Science Team)

Sound horizon at recombination
 $R_S \sim 150 \text{ Mpc}$







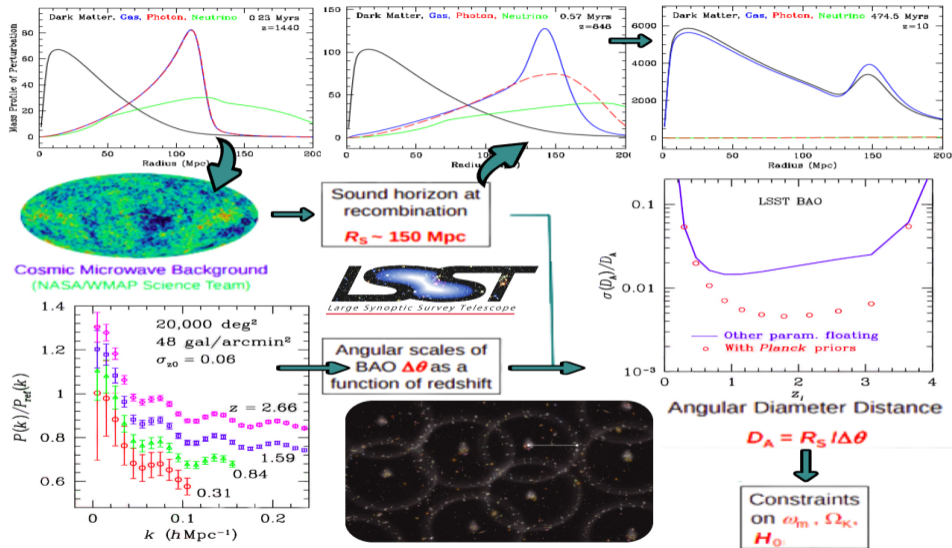



Figura 4: Credito: Adaptado de LSST at AAS 213/ H. Zhan/ 460.08

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico


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

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

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

Datos

Función que describe los datos

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

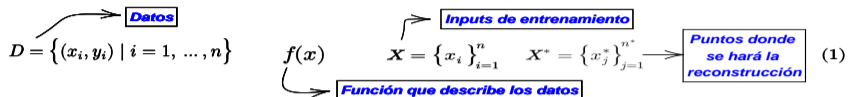
$$D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \quad f(x) \quad X = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n \quad (1)$$

Datos

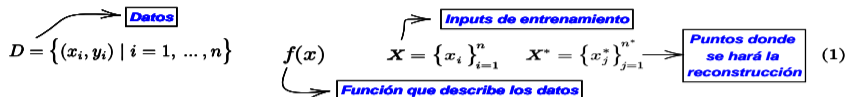
Inputs de entrenamiento

Función que describe los datos

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



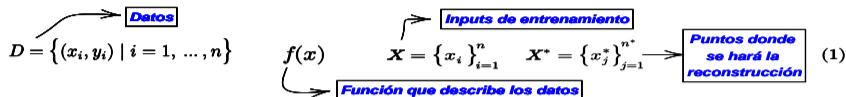
Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

↳ **Proceso Gaussiano**

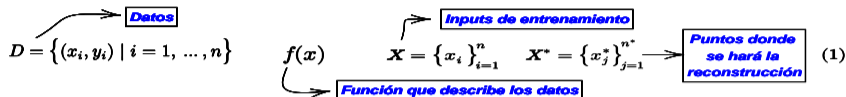
Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

Proceso Gaussiano

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



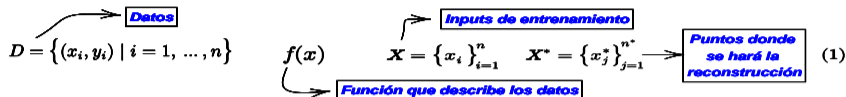
$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x})))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

\hookrightarrow **Proceso Gaussiano**

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

\hookrightarrow **Vector Gaussiano**

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



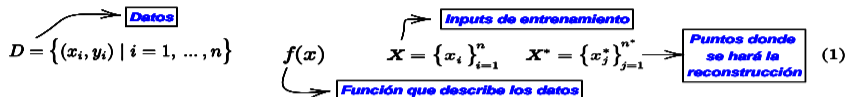
$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x})))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

\hookrightarrow **Proceso Gaussiano**

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

\hookrightarrow **Vector Gaussiano**

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



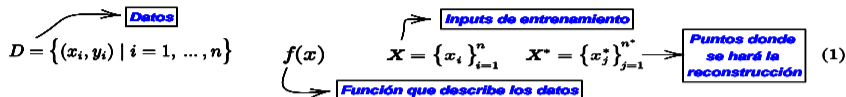
$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x})))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Proceso Gaussiano

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

Vector Gaussiano

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



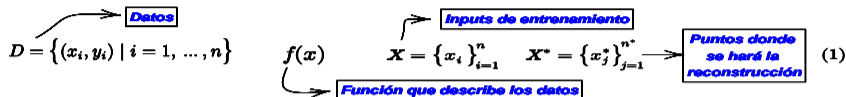
$$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x})) \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \mathbb{E}[f(x)] \\ k(x, \tilde{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x})))] \\ \text{Var}(x) &= k(x, x). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

↳ **Proceso Gaussiano**

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

↳ **Vector Gaussiano**

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x}))$ (Proceso Gaussiano) \rightarrow

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

$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(X^*, X^*))$ (Función prior mean) \rightarrow (Vector Gaussiano) \rightarrow (Matriz de covarianza) $[K(X, X)]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j)$

$$k(x, \tilde{x}) = \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) \quad (3)$$

(Cambio en y) \rightarrow (Distancia en x para obtener un cambio significativo en y)

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

$D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$ **Datos**
 $f(x)$ **Función que describe los datos**
 $X = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ **Inputs de entrenamiento** $X^* = \{x_j^*\}_{j=1}^{n^*}$ **Puntos donde se hará la reconstrucción** (1)

$f(x) \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu(x), k(x, \tilde{x}))$ **Proceso Gaussiano**
 $\mu(x) = \mathbb{E}[f(x)]$
 $k(x, \tilde{x}) = \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))]$ (2)
 $\text{Var}(x) = k(x, x).$

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

$y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(X, X) + C)$ **Observaciones asumidas Gaussianas** (4)

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

$$D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \quad f(x) \quad X = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n \quad X^* = \{x_j^*\}_{j=1}^{n^*} \quad \text{Puntos donde se hará la reconstrucción} \quad (1)$$

Función que describe los datos

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

Proceso Gaussiano

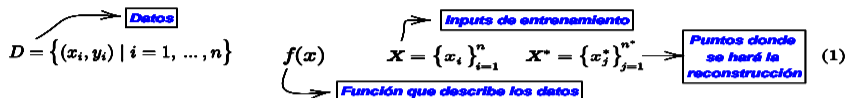
$$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(X^*, X^*)) \quad \text{Matriz de covarianza} \quad [K(X, X)]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j) \quad k(x, \tilde{x}) = \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) \quad (3)$$

Función prior mean
Vector Gaussiano
Cambio en y
Distancia en x para obtener un cambio significativo en y

$$y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(X, X) + C) \quad \text{Error Gaussiano} \quad C = \text{diag}(\sigma_i^2) \quad (4)$$

Observaciones asumidas Gaussianas

Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



Relationship between the function $f(x)$ and the Gaussian process model:

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

(Proceso Gaussiano)

Relationship between the prior mean function and the covariance matrix:

$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(X^*, X^*))$ (Función prior mean) → $[K(X, X)]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j)$ (Matriz de covarianza)

$k(x, \tilde{x}) = \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right)$ (Cambio en y)

(Distancia en x para obtener un cambio significativo en y)

(3)


Relationship between the observed data and the joint distribution:

$y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(X, X) + C)$ (Observaciones asumidas Gaussianas)

$C = \text{diag}(\sigma_i^2)$ (Error Gaussiano)

$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ f^* \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu \\ \mu^* \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} K(X, X) + C & K(X, X^*) \\ K(X^*, X) & K(X^*, X^*) \end{bmatrix}\right)$ (Distribución conjunta)

(4)



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

Distribución de probabilidad conjunta

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

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

Distribución de probabilidad conjunta

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

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

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

Distribución de probabilidad para y

$$p(\mathbf{y}) = \int p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}^*) d\mathbf{f}^* \quad (6)$$

Distribución de probabilidad conjunta

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

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

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

(5)

Distribución de probabilidad para y

$$p(\mathbf{y}) = \int p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}^*) d\mathbf{f}^*$$

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

Distribución de probabilidad condicional

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

(6)

Distribución de probabilidad conjunta

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

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

(5)

Distribución de probabilidad para y

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

Distribución de probabilidad condicional

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

(6)

Probabilidad marginal

$$p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{X}, \sigma_f, \ell) = \int p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{X}) p(\mathbf{f} | \mathbf{X}, \sigma_f, \ell) d\mathbf{f} \quad \mathbf{f} | \mathbf{X}, \sigma_f, \ell \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}))$$

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

(7)

Distribución de probabilidad conjunta

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

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

Distribución de probabilidad para y

$$p(\mathbf{y}) = \int p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}^*) d\mathbf{f}^* \quad p(\mathbf{f}^* | \mathbf{y}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}^*)}{p(\mathbf{y})} = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{f}^*, \text{cov}(\mathbf{f}^*)) \quad (6)$$

Distribución de probabilidad condicional

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

Probabilidad marginal

$$p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{X}, \sigma_f, \ell) = \int p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{X}) p(\mathbf{f} | \mathbf{X}, \sigma_f, \ell) d\mathbf{f} \quad \mathbf{f} | \mathbf{X}, \sigma_f, \ell \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X})) \quad (7)$$

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

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \ln p(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{X}, \sigma_f, \ell) = -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T [K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C]^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}) + C| - \frac{n}{2} \ln 2\pi \quad (8)$$

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

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

$$\text{cov}\left(f_i, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_j} \quad \text{Covarianza entre } f(x) \text{ y su derivada}$$
$$\text{cov}\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 k(x_i, x_j)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad \text{Covarianza entre derivadas} \quad (10)$$

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

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

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

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

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→ **Covarianza entre derivadas**

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

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

→ **También es un Proceso Gaussiano**

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

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

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

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

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

→ **También es un Proceso Gaussiano**

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

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

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

También es un Proceso Gaussiano

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

Distribución de probabilidad condicional

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

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

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

También es un Proceso Gaussiano

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

Distribución de probabilidad condicional

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

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 .

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

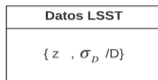
¹Seikel, M., Clarkson, C., Smith, M. (2012). Reconstruction of dark energy and expansion dynamics using Gaussian processes. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2012(06), 036.

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.

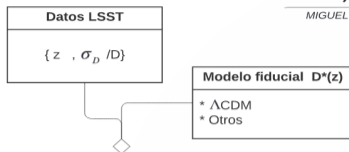
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



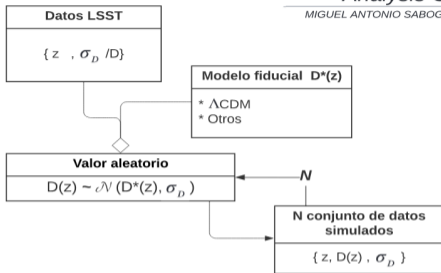
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



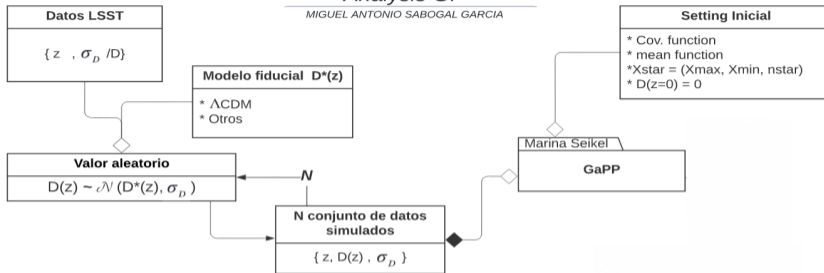
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



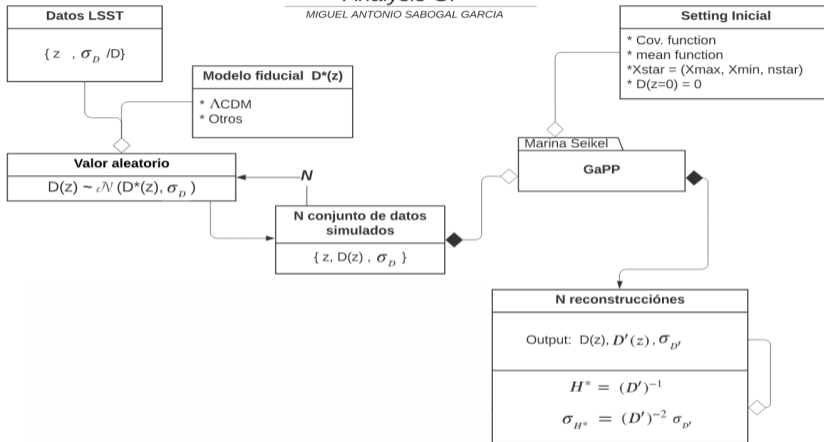
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



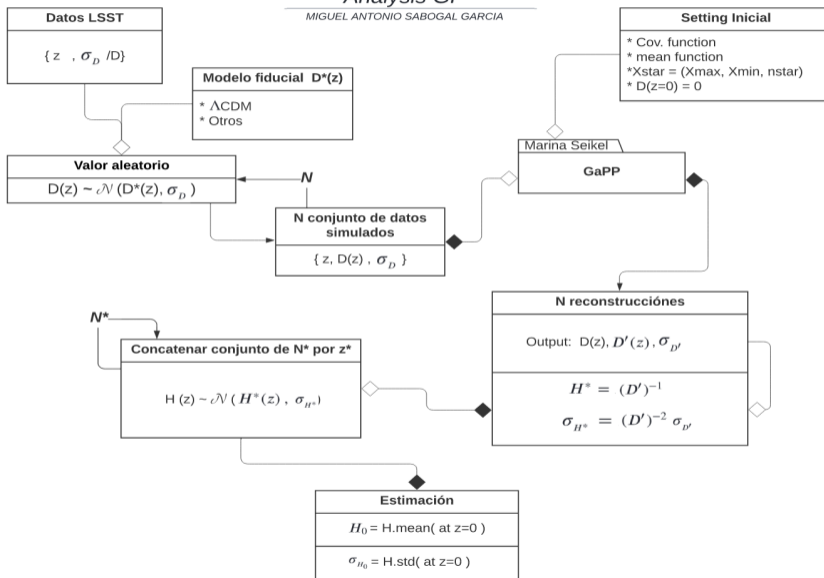
Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



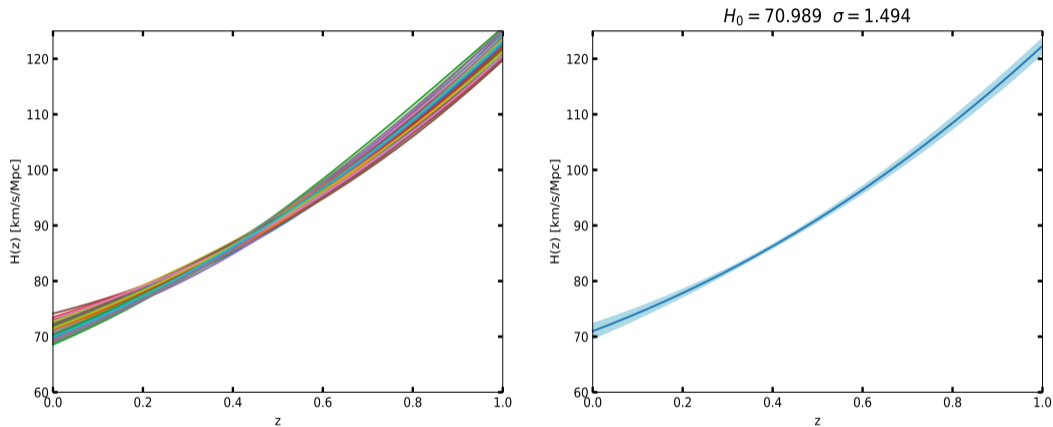


Figura 5: Por optimización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

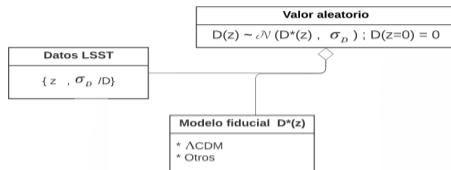
Analysis GP-MCMC

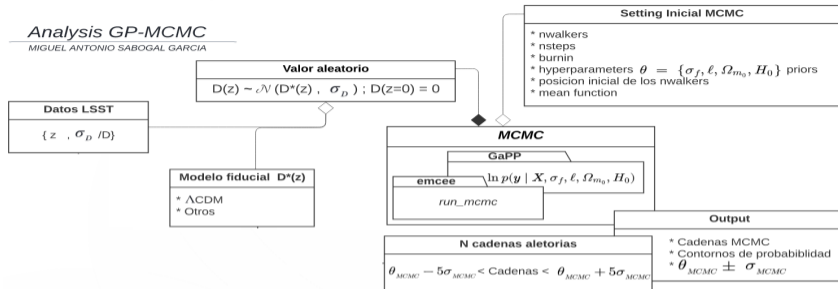
MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCÍA

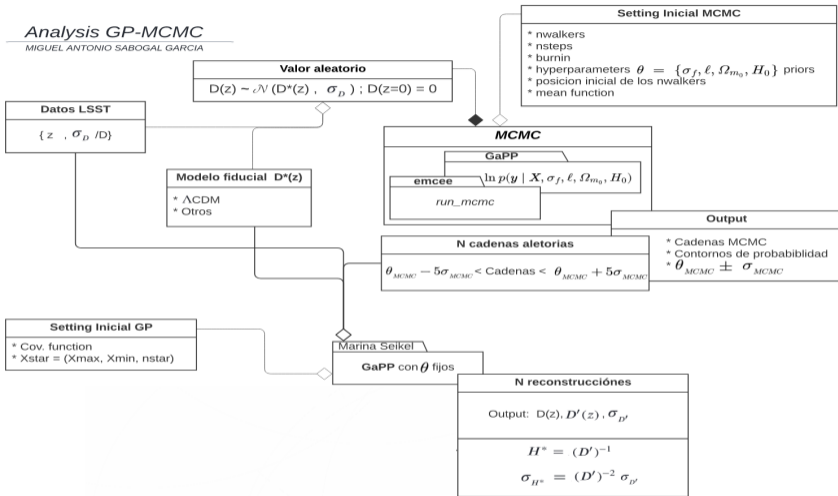
Datos LSST
$\{z, \sigma_D / D\}$

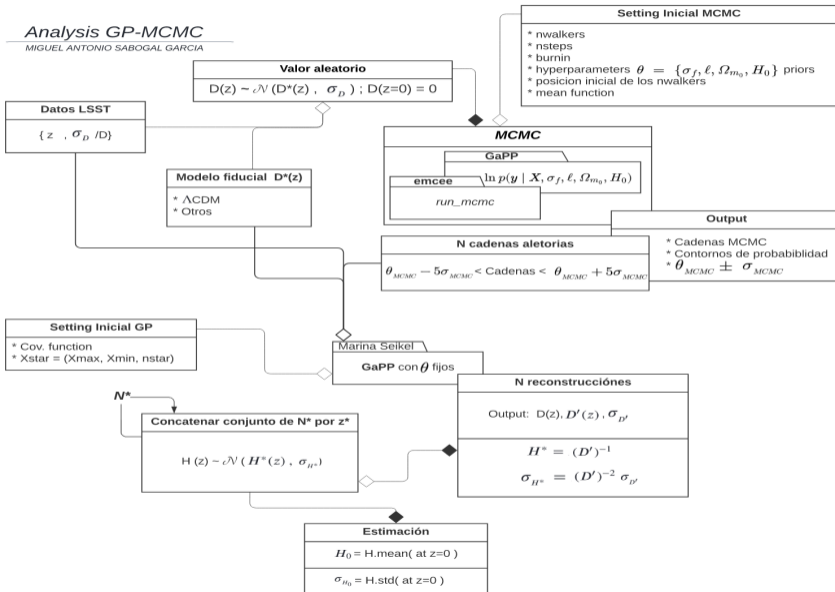
Analysis GP-MCMC

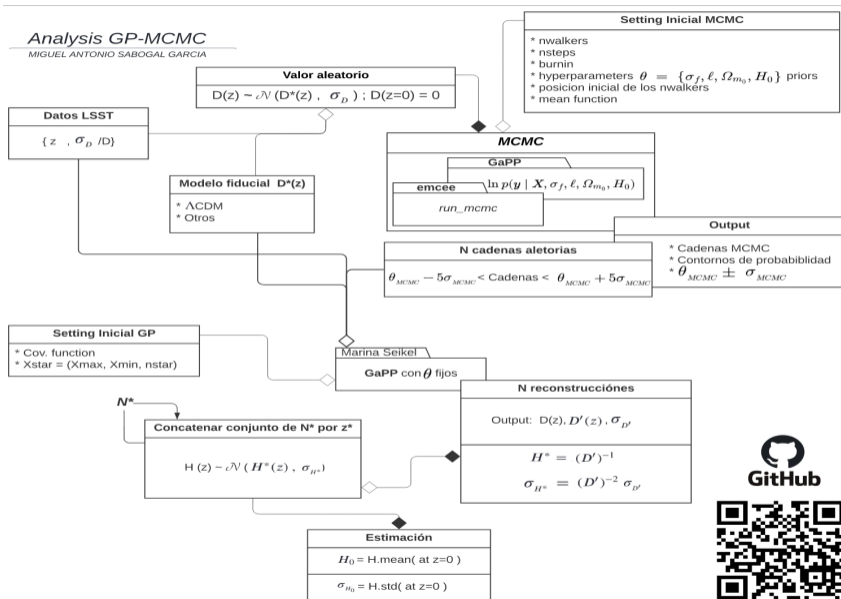
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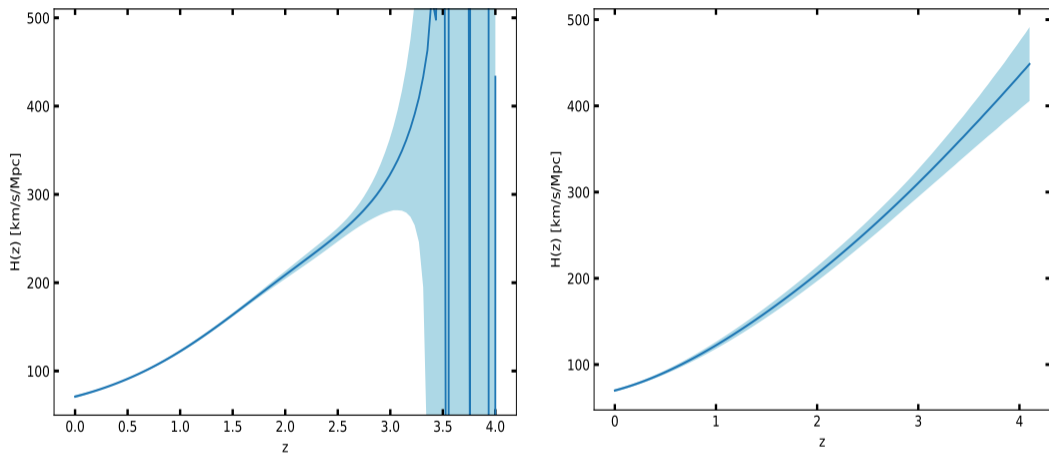


Figura 6: Comparación de la reconstrucción de los valores de $H(z)$ (Línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro) por el método de Optimización (Izq) y Marginalización (Dch), en universo simulado con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

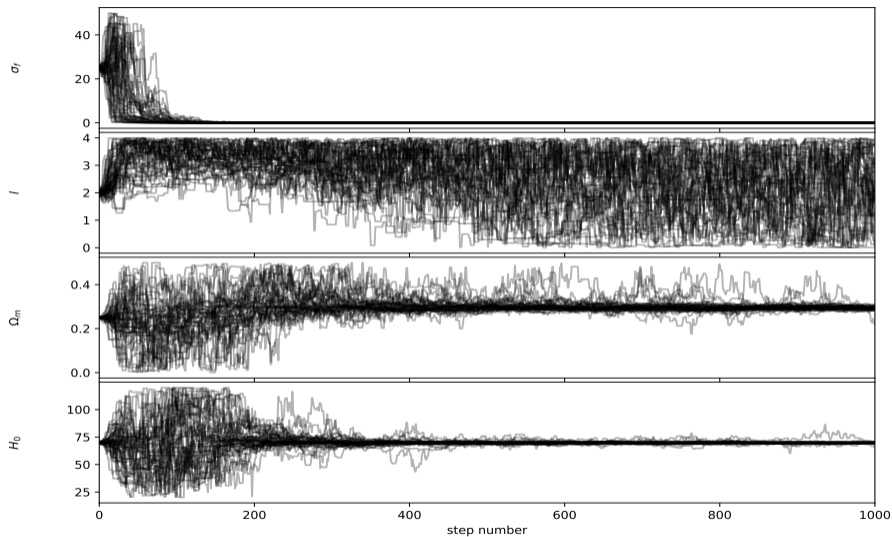


Figura 7: Cadenas MCMC para los hiperparámetros, en universo con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

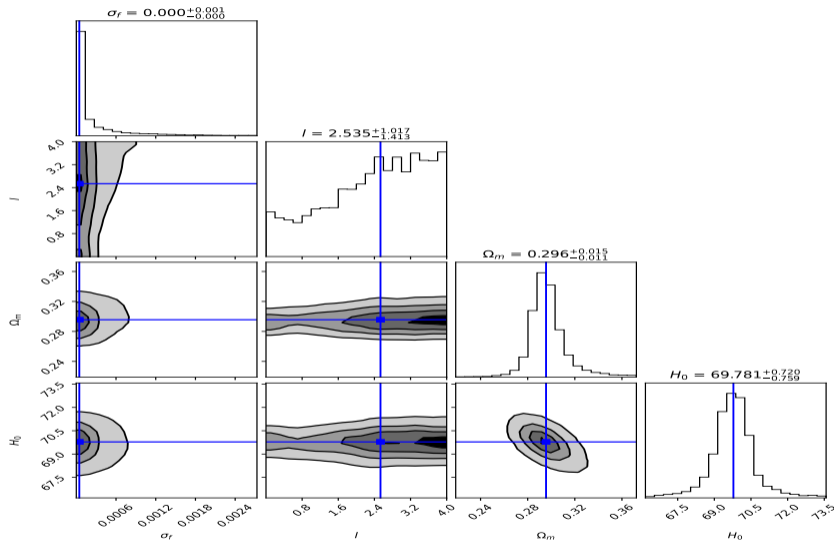


Figura 8: Contornos de Prob. de los hiperparámetros, en universo con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

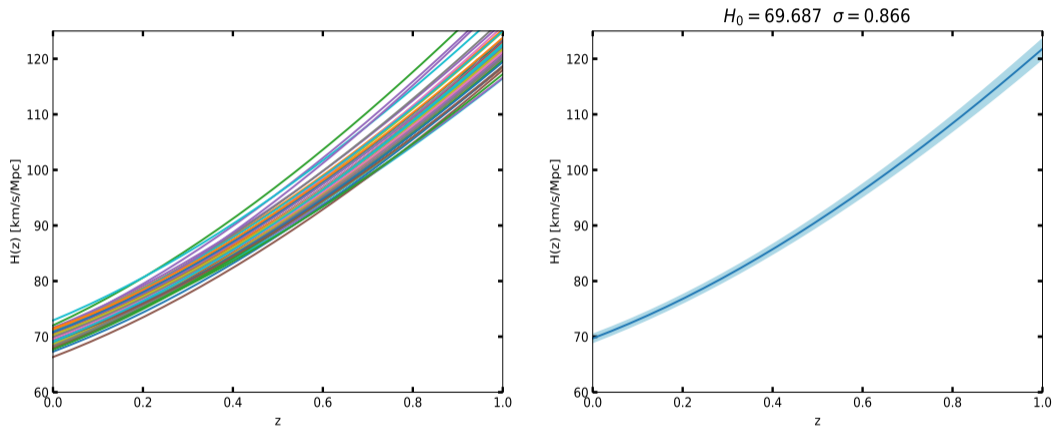
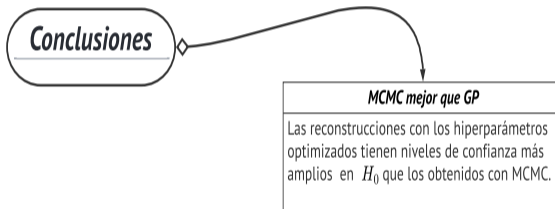
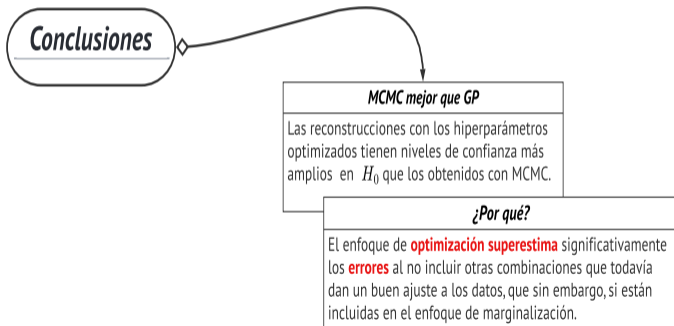


Figura 9: Por marginalización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

Conclusiones





Conclusiones

Mayor error para Z grandes

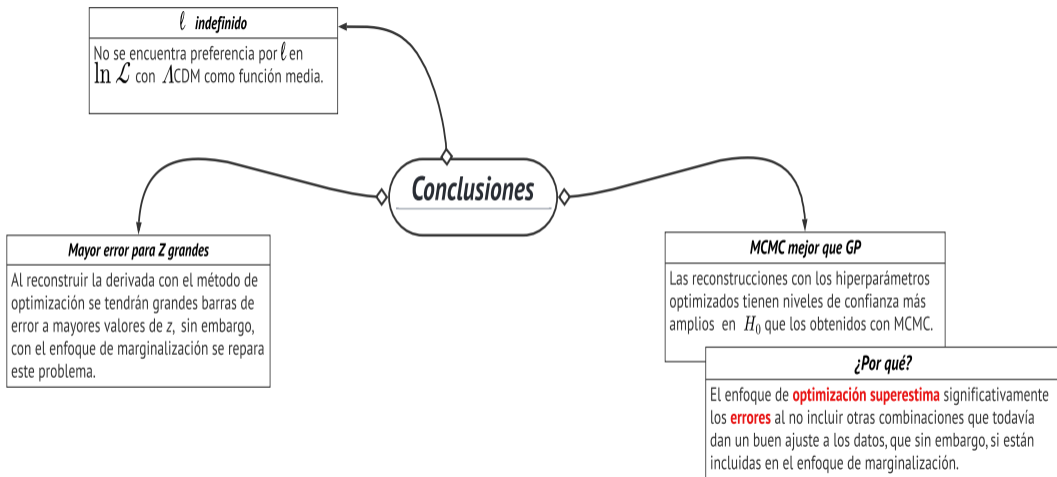
Al reconstruir la derivada con el método de optimización se tendrán grandes barras de error a mayores valores de z , sin embargo, con el enfoque de marginalización se repara este problema.

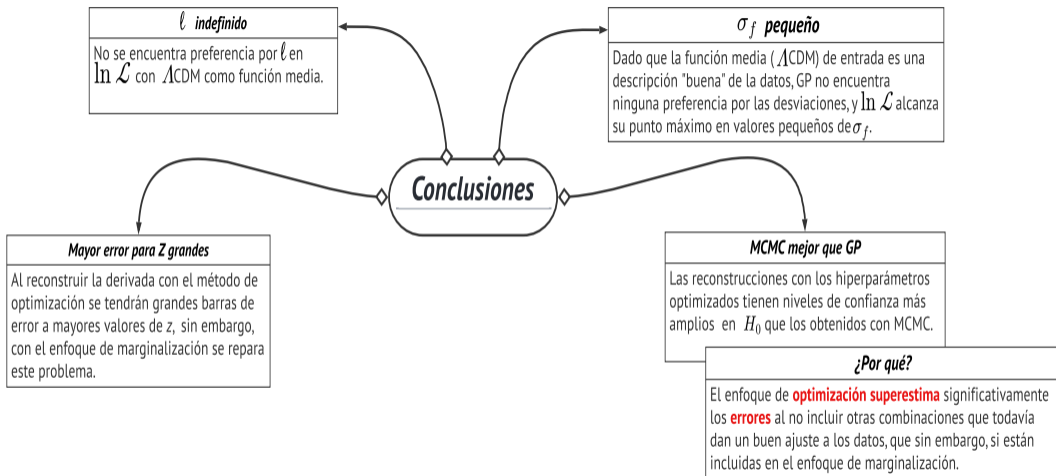
MCMC mejor que GP

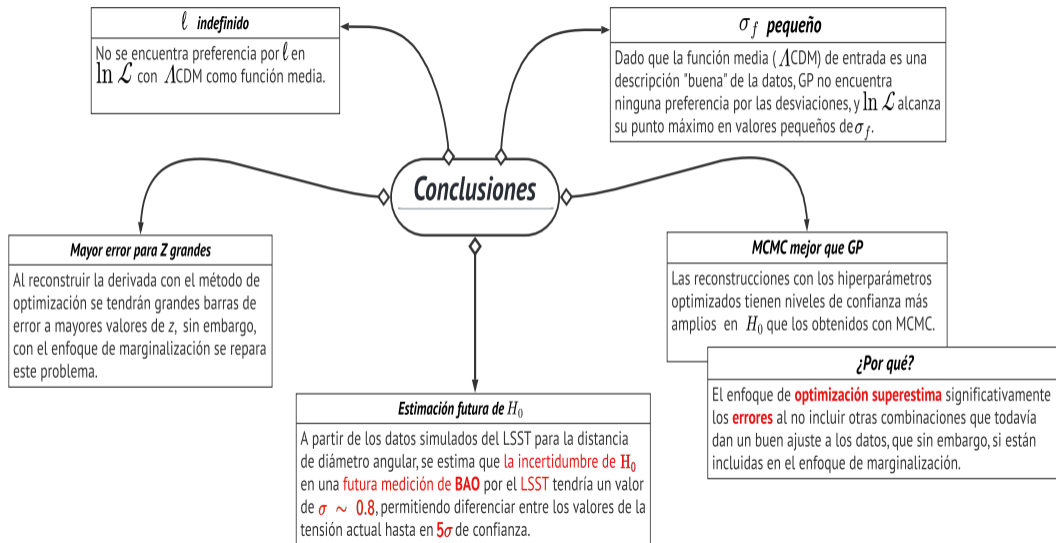
Las reconstrucciones con los hiperparámetros optimizados tienen niveles de confianza más amplios en H_0 que los obtenidos con MCMC.

¿Por qué?

El enfoque de **optimización superestima** significativamente los **errores** al no incluir otras combinaciones que todavía dan un buen ajuste a los datos, que sin embargo, si están incluidas en el enfoque de marginalización.







!Muchas Gracias!

Modelo estándar de la cosmología Λ CDM:

$$H^2(z) = H_0^2 \left[\Omega_{m_0}(1+z)^3 + \Omega_{r_0}(1+z)^4 + \Omega_{\Lambda_0} \right]$$

Modelo w CDM:

$$H^2(z) = H_0^2 \left[\Omega_{m_0}(1+z)^3 + \Omega_{r_0}(1+z)^4 + \Omega_{\Lambda_0}(1+z)^{3(1+w)} \right]$$

Modelo de energía oscura holográfica de Granda-Oliveros:

$$H^2(z) = H_0^2 \left[1 + \frac{(2\alpha - 3\beta)}{(2 - 2\alpha + 3\beta)} \right] \Omega_{m_0}(1+z)^3 + H_0^2 \left[1 + \frac{(\alpha - 2\beta)}{(1 - \alpha + 2\beta)} \right] \Omega_{r_0}(1+z)^4 \\ + H_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{2\Omega_{m_0}}{(2 - 2\alpha + 3\beta)} - \frac{\Omega_{r_0}}{(1 - \alpha + 2\beta)} \right) (1+z)^{\frac{2(\alpha-1)}{\beta}},$$

Anexos

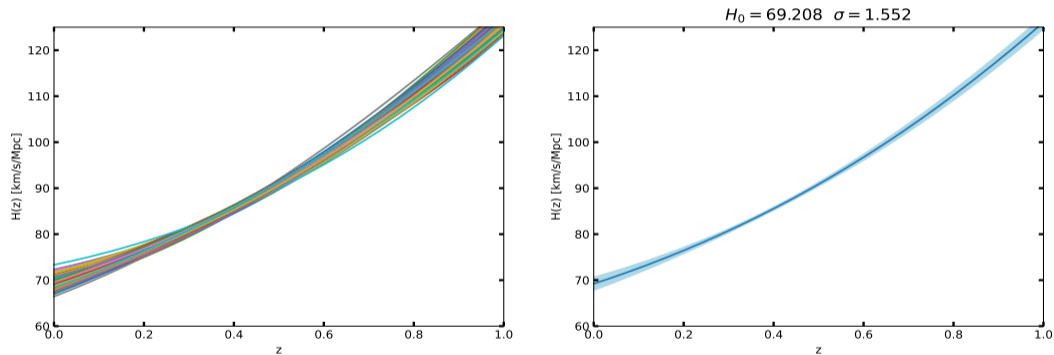


Figura 10: Por optimización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo (G-O) simulado con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

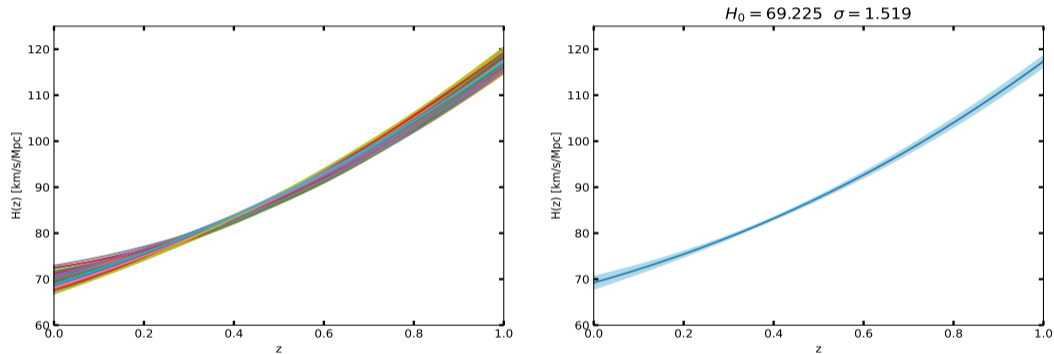


Figura 11: Por optimización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo ($wCDM$) simulado con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$

Anexos

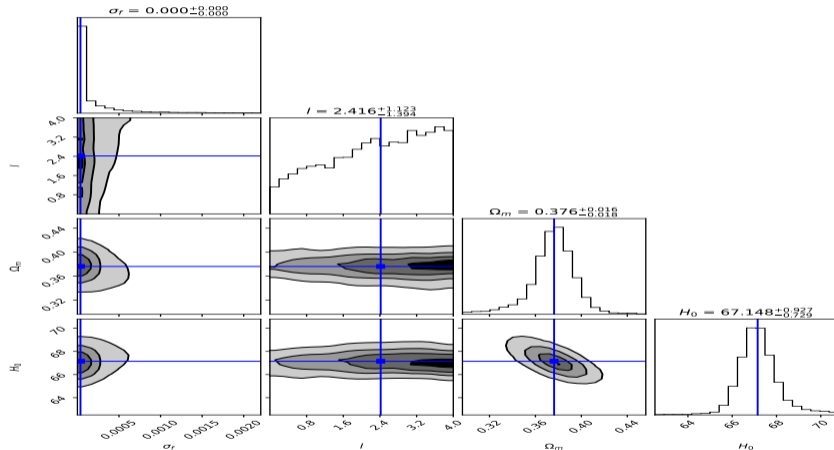


Figura 12: Contornos de Prob. de los hiperparámetros, en universo con $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$, variando el modelo fiducial.

Anexos

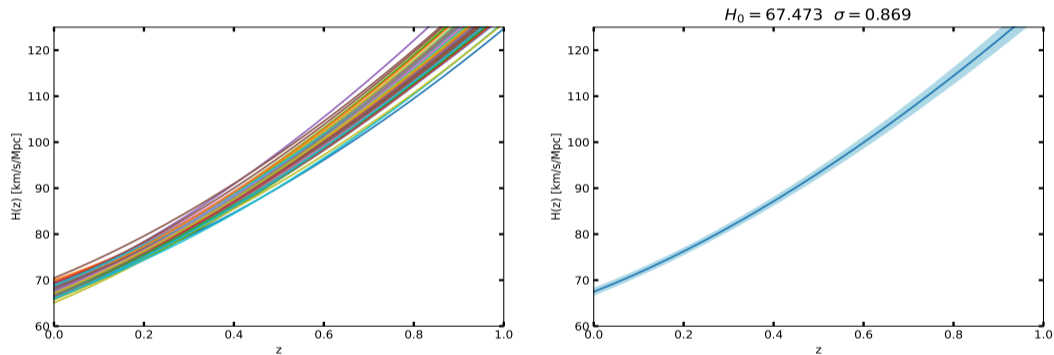


Figura 13: Por marginalización: (Izq) N reconstrucciones de $H(z)$ a partir de los datos simulados^{1 2}, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de $H(z)$ (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$ y $H_0 = 70.0$