

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

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29 de agosto de 2022

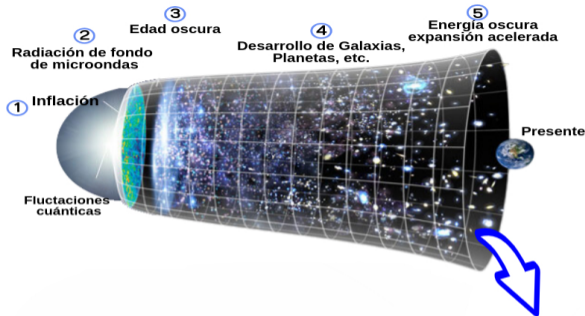
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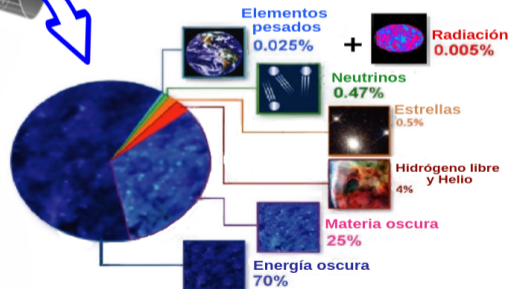


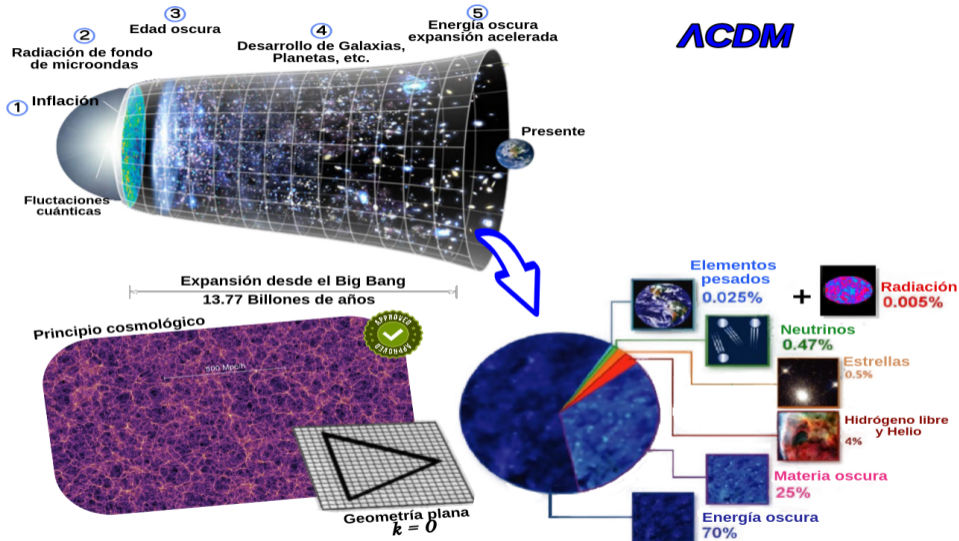


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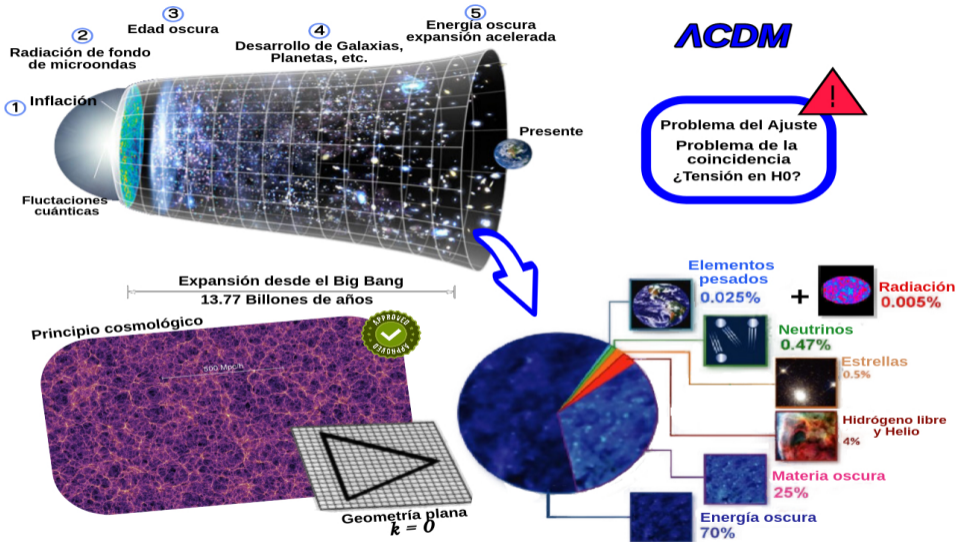
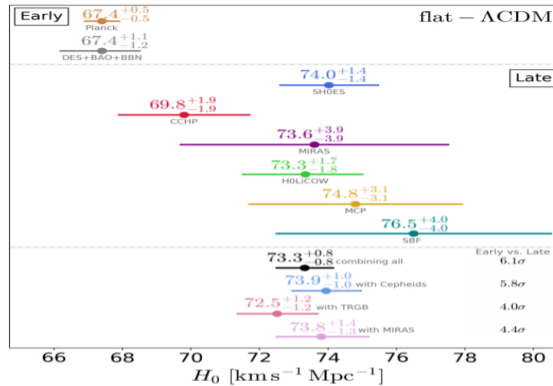
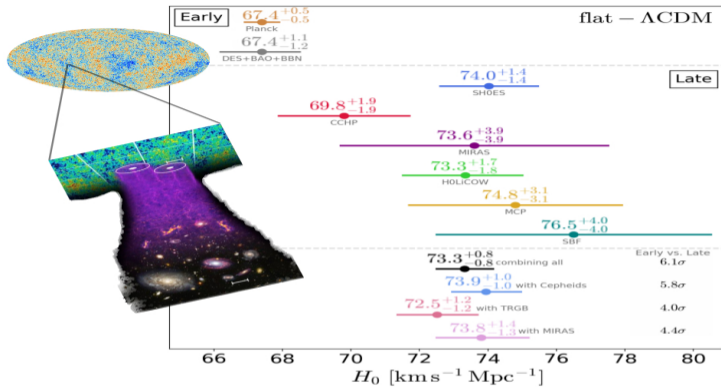
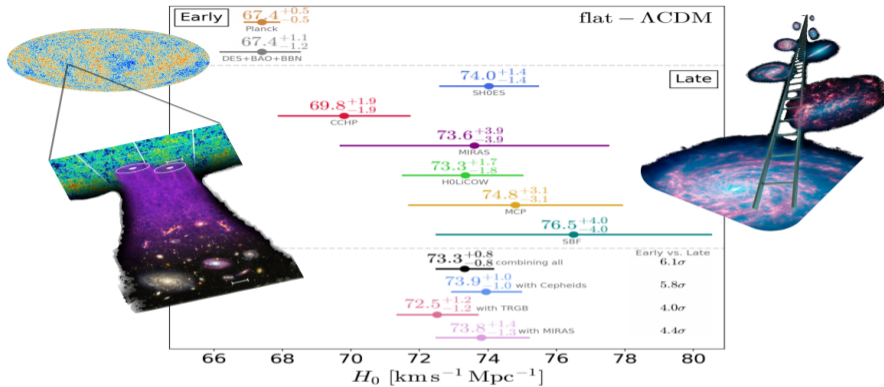


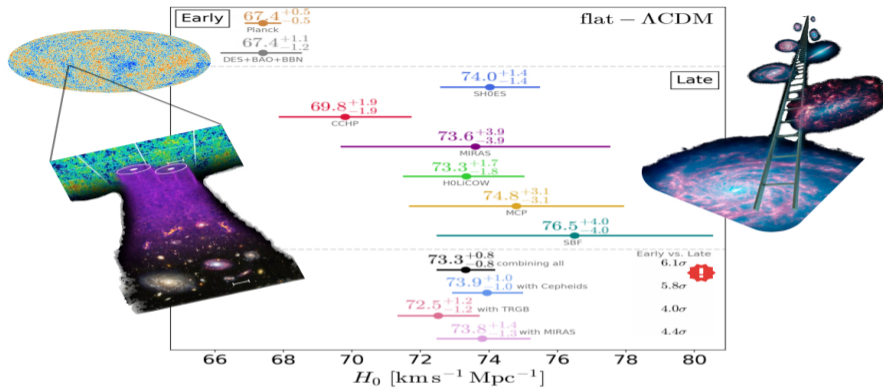
Figura 1: Credito: Adaptado de NASA/ LAMBDA Archive/ WMAP Science Team.

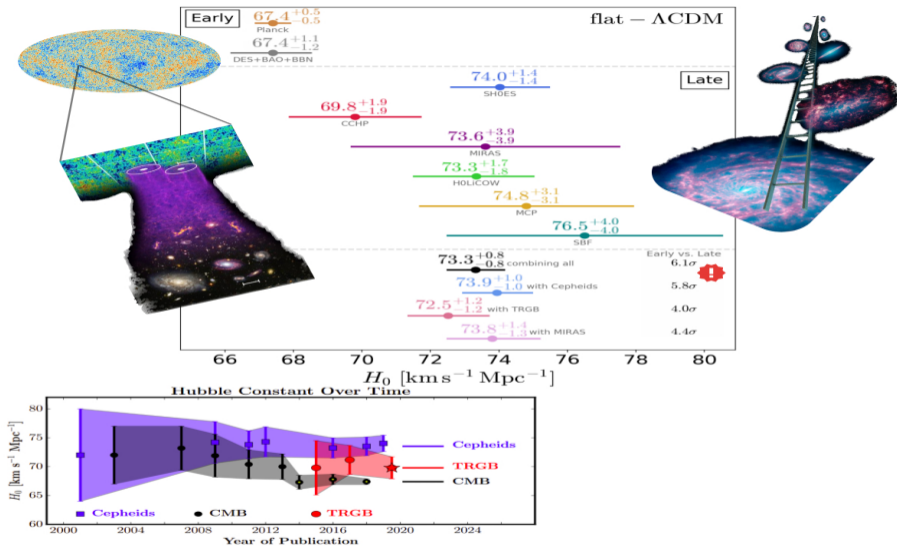












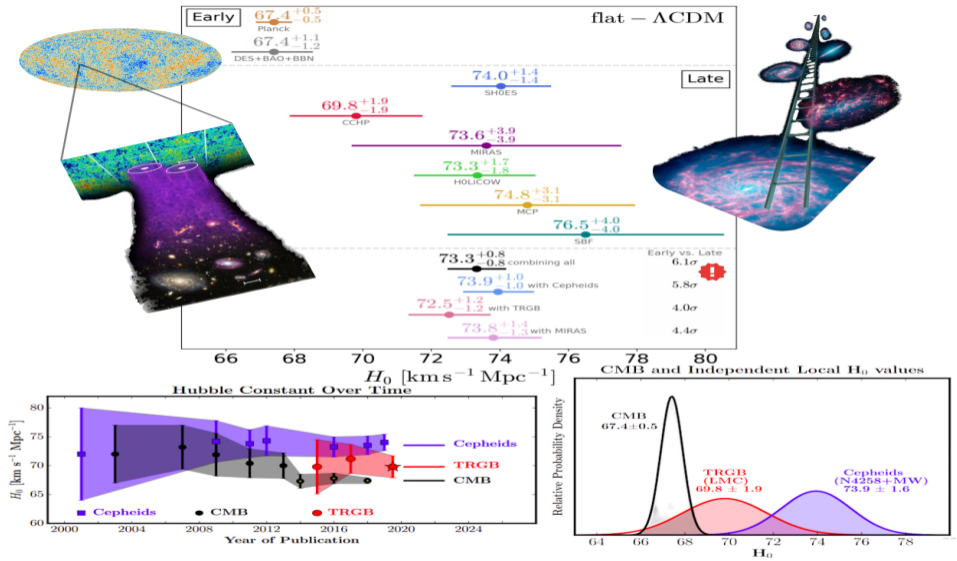
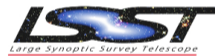
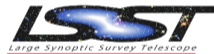
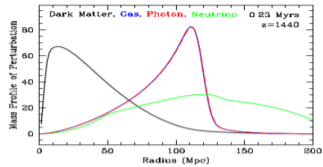
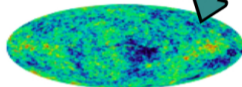
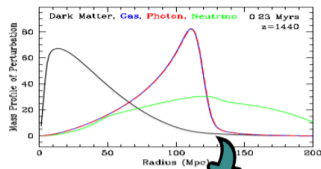


Figura 2: Credito: Adaptado de Verde, L., Treu, T., & Riess, A. G. (2019).

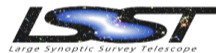


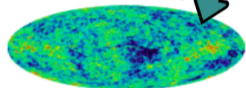
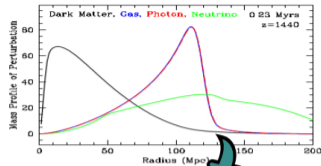




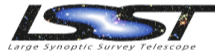


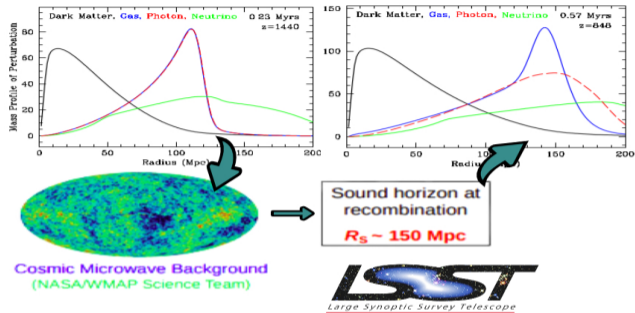
Cosmic Microwave Background  
(NASA/WMAP Science Team)

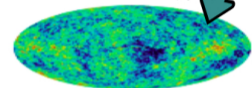
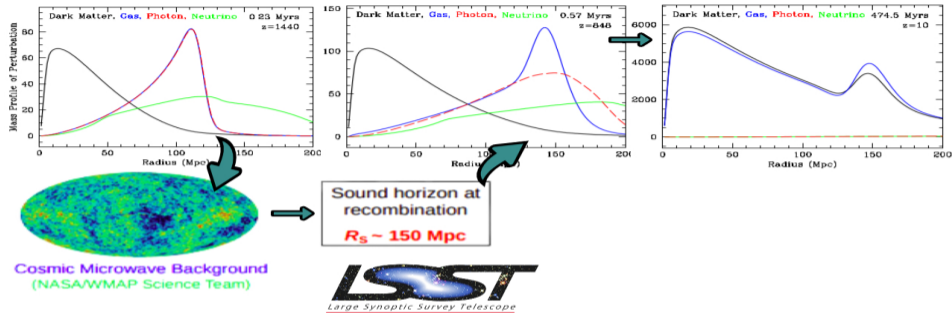




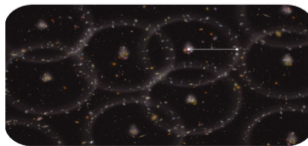
Sound horizon at recombination  
 $R_s \sim 150 \text{ Mpc}$

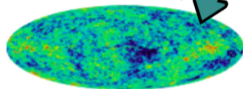
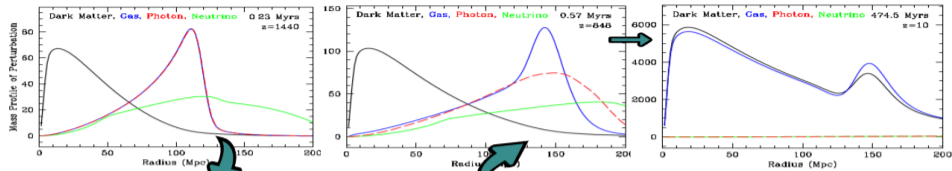






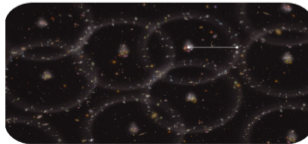
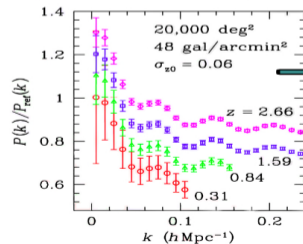
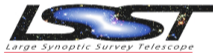
Cosmic Microwave Background  
(NASA/WMAP Science Team)

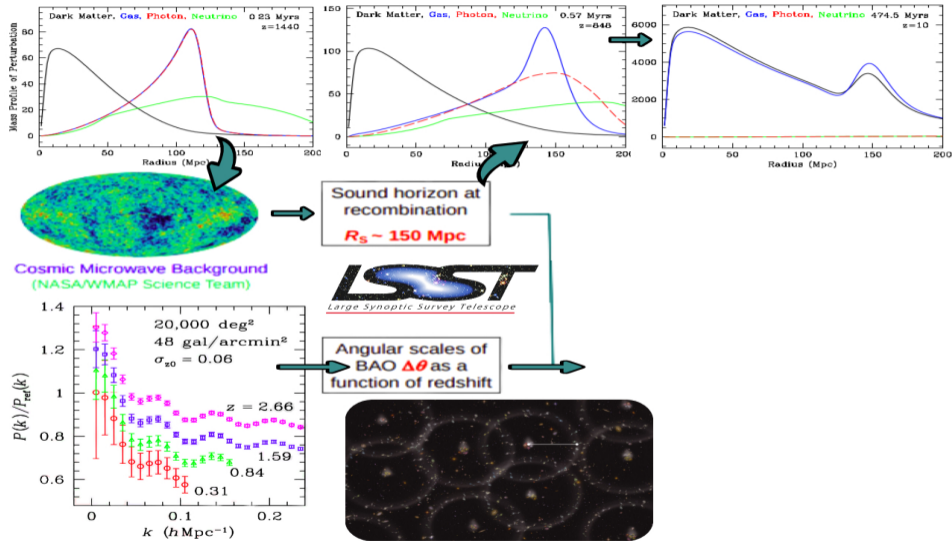


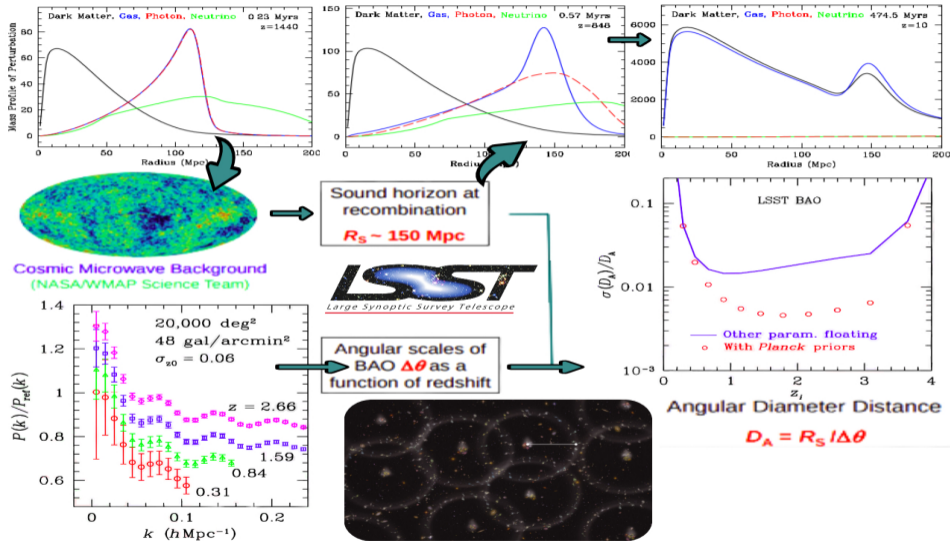


Cosmic Microwave Background  
(NASA/WMAP Science Team)

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







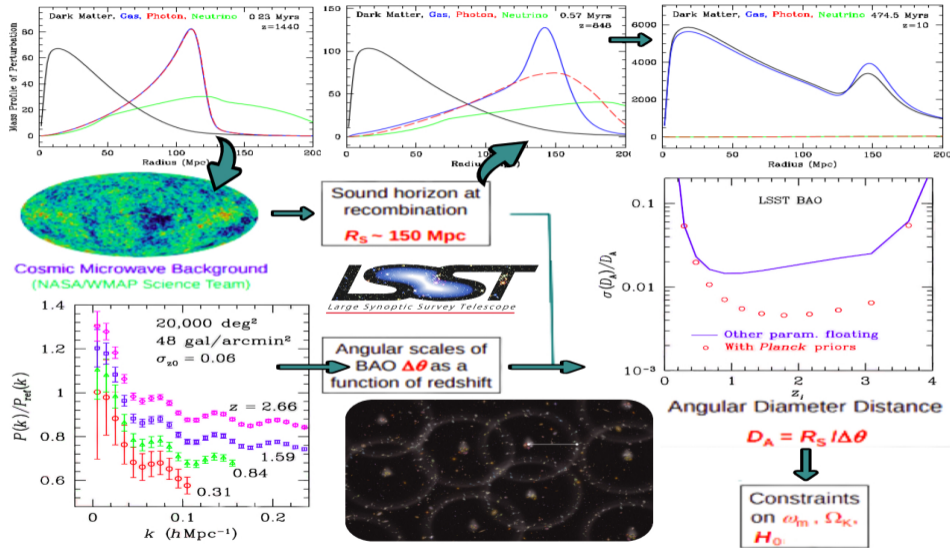


Figura 3: Credito: Adaptado de LSST at AAS 213/ H. Zhan/ 460.08



# 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

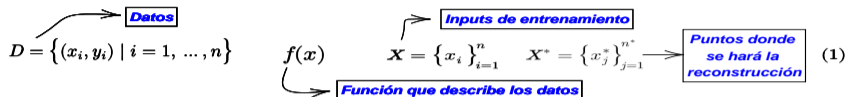
$D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$  Datos

$X = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$  Inputs de entrenamiento

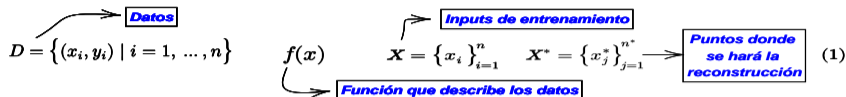
$f(x)$  Función que describe los datos

(1)

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



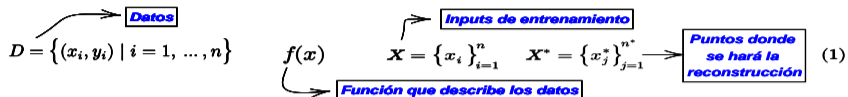
# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

↳ **Proceso Gaussiano**

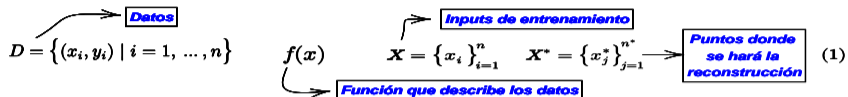
# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

↳ **Proceso Gaussiano**

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

Mean:  $\mu(x) = \mathbb{E}[f(x)]$

Covariance:  $k(x, \tilde{x}) = \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))]$

Variance:  $\text{Var}(x) = k(x, x)$ .

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

Process:  $f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(X^*, X^*))$  (Vector Gaussiano).

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

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

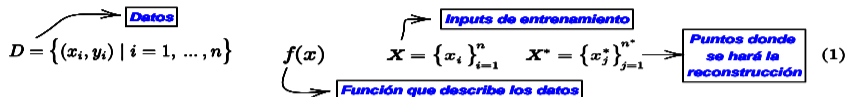
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Datos} \\
 \curvearrowright \\
 D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{Inputs de entrenamiento} \\
 \curvearrowright \\
 X = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n \quad X^* = \{x_j^*\}_{j=1}^{n^*} \\
 \text{Función que describe los datos} \\
 \curvearrowright \\
 \text{Puntos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

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

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



# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

Mean:  $\mu(x) = \mathbb{E}[f(x)]$

Covariance:  $k(x, \tilde{x}) = \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))]$

Variance:  $\text{Var}(x) = k(x, x)$ .

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

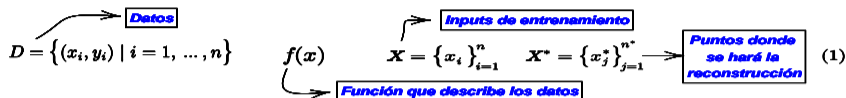
Prior:  $f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(X^*, X^*))$  (Función priori mean).

Covariance Matrix:  $[K(X, X)]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j)$  (Matriz de covarianza).

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

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

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

Mean:  $\mu(x) = \mathbb{E}[f(x)]$

Covariance:  $k(x, \tilde{x}) = \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))]$

Variance:  $\text{Var}(x) = k(x, x)$ .

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

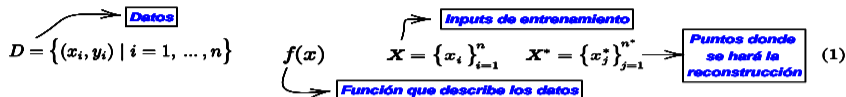
Prior:  $f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(X^*, X^*))$  (Función priori mean).

Covariance Matrix:  $[K(X, X)]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j)$  (Matriz de covarianza).

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

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

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico



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

Mean:  $\mu(x) = \mathbb{E}[f(x)]$

Covariance:  $k(x, \tilde{x}) = \mathbb{E}[(f(x) - \mu(x))(f(\tilde{x}) - \mu(\tilde{x}))]$

Variance:  $\text{Var}(x) = k(x, x)$ . (2)

Process:  $f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(X^*, X^*))$  (Función priori mean)

Matrix:  $[K(X, X)]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j)$  (Matriz de covarianza)

Vector: **Vector Gaussiano**

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

Annotations: **Cambio en y** (pointing to  $\sigma_f^2$ ), **Distancia en x para obtener un cambio significativo en y** (pointing to  $2\ell^2$ )

# Procesos Gaussianos: método de reconstrucción no-paramétrico

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

$f(x)$   $\rightarrow$  **Función que describe los datos**

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

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

**Vector Gaussiano**

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

# 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

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

*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*

$$f^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, K(X^*, X^*)) \quad \text{Cambio en } y \quad k(x, \tilde{x}) = \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \tilde{x})^2}{2\ell^2}\right) \quad (3)$$

*Función prior mean*  
*Vector Gaussiano*  
*Matriz de covarianza*  
 $[K(X, X)]_{ij} = k(x_i, x_j)$   
*Distancia en x para obtener un cambio significativo en y*

$$y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, K(X, X) + C) \quad \begin{bmatrix} y \\ f^* \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu \\ \mu^* \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} K(X, X) + C & K(X, X^*) \\ K(X^*, X) & K(X^*, X^*) \end{bmatrix}\right) \quad (4)$$

*Observaciones asumidas Gaussianas*  
*Error Gaussiano*  
 $C = \text{diag}(\sigma_i^2)$   
*Distribución conjunta*



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

**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**

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

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

**Distribución de probabilidad para y**

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

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

**Distribución de probabilidad condicional**

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

**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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

→ **Covarianza entre derivadas**

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

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

→ **También es un Proceso Gaussiano**



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

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

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

**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**

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

**Distribución de probabilidad condicional**

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

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

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

→ **Covarianza entre derivadas**

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

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

→ **También es un Proceso Gaussiano**

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

**Distribución de probabilidad condicional**

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

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

Covarianza entre derivadas

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

También es un Proceso Gaussiano

$\overline{f^*} = \mu^* + K'(X^*, X)[K(X, X) + C]^{-1}(y - \mu)$ 
(12)

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

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

Distribución de probabilidad condicional

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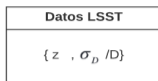
<sup>1</sup>Seikel, M., Clarkson, C., Smith, M. (2012). Reconstruction of dark energy and expansion dynamics using Gaussian processes. *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, 2012(06), 036.

<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.

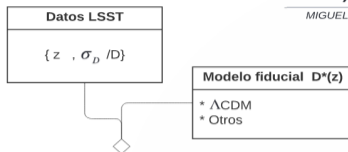
# Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



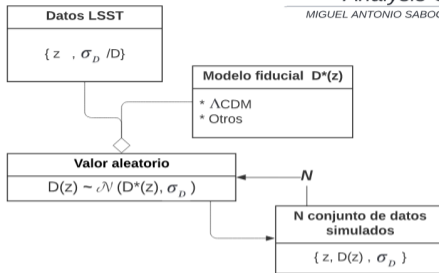
# Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



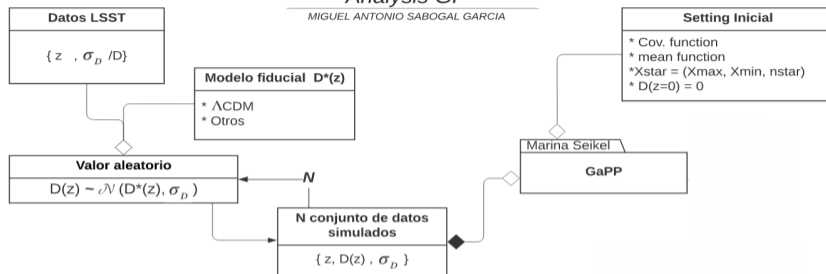
## Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



# Analysis GP

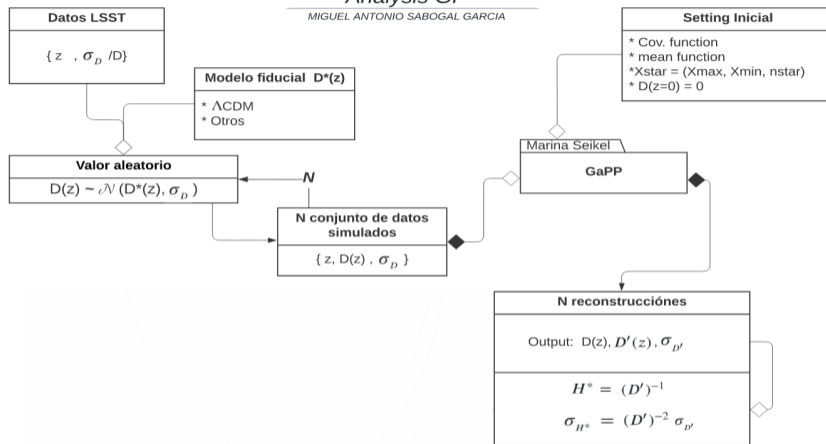
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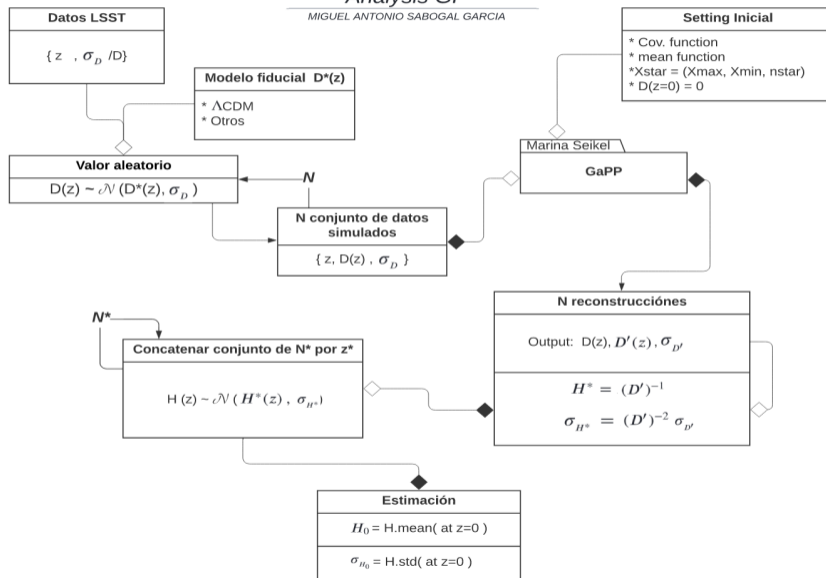
## Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



## Analysis GP

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA



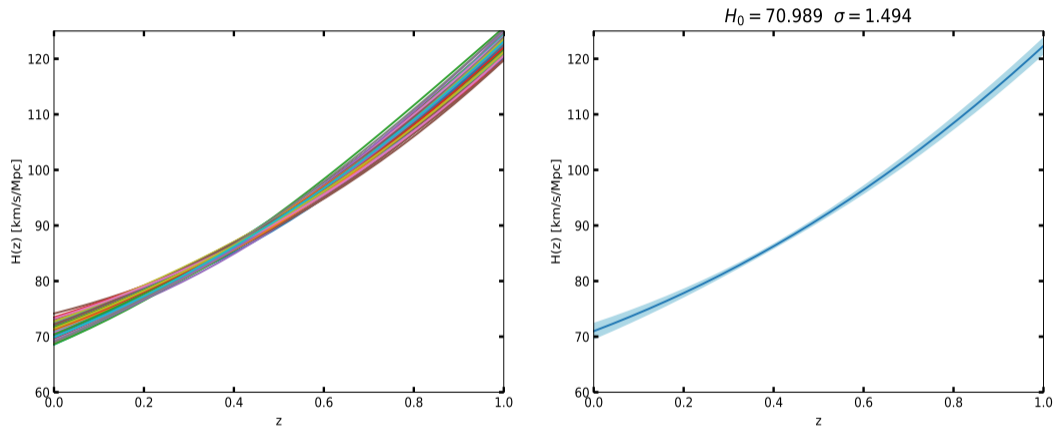


Figura 4: Por optimización: (Izq)  $N$  reconstrucciones de  $H(z)$  a partir de los datos simulados<sup>1 2</sup>, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de  $H(z)$  (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

## Analysis GP-MCMC

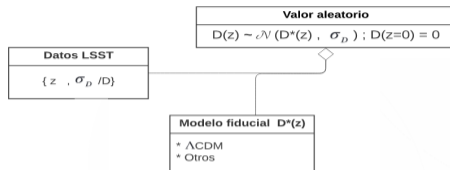
MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCÍA

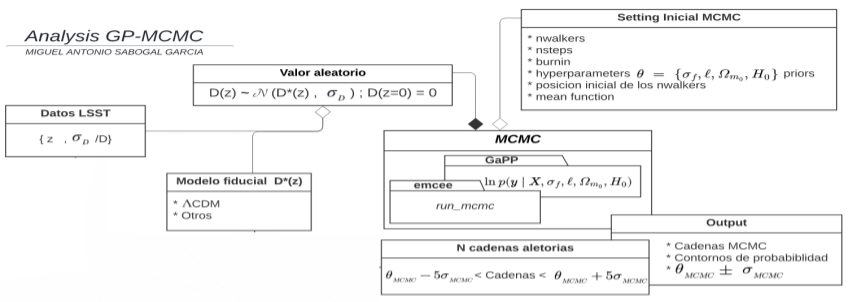
Datos LSST
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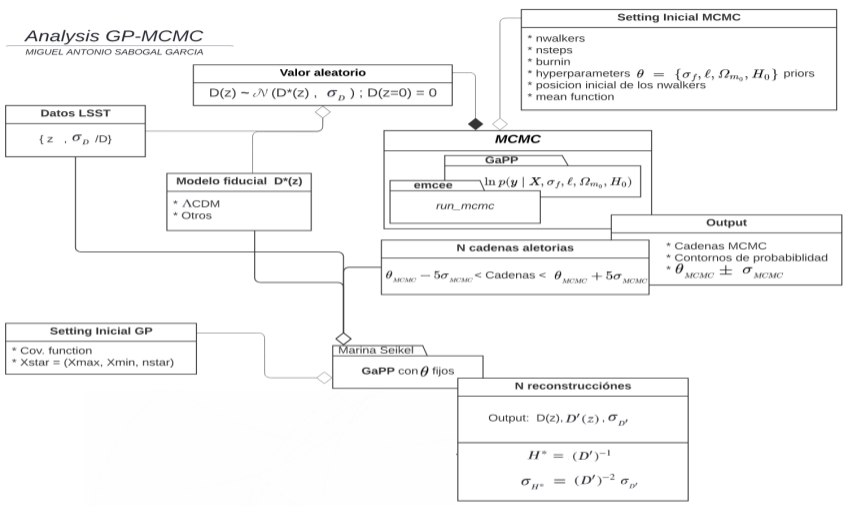
$\{z, \sigma_D / D\}$
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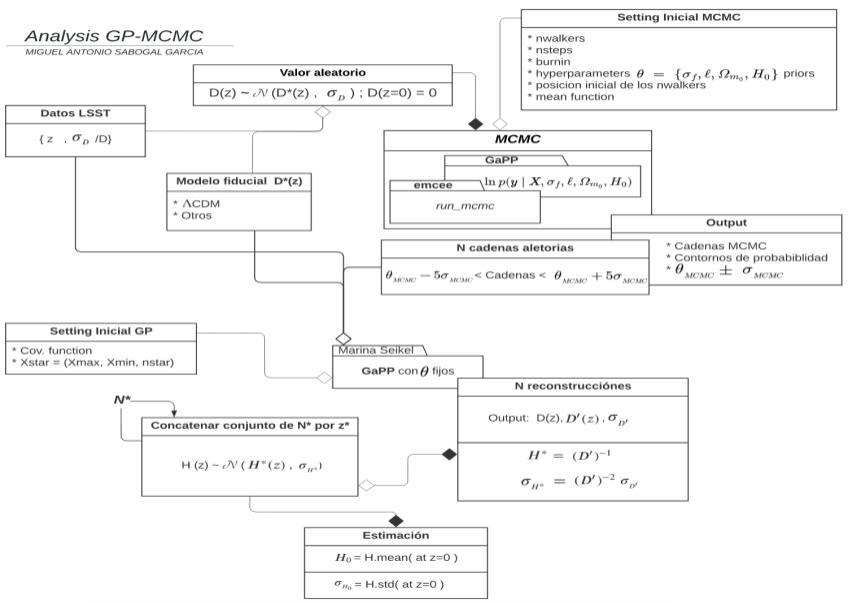
## Analysis GP-MCMC

MIGUEL ANTONIO SABOGAL GARCIA

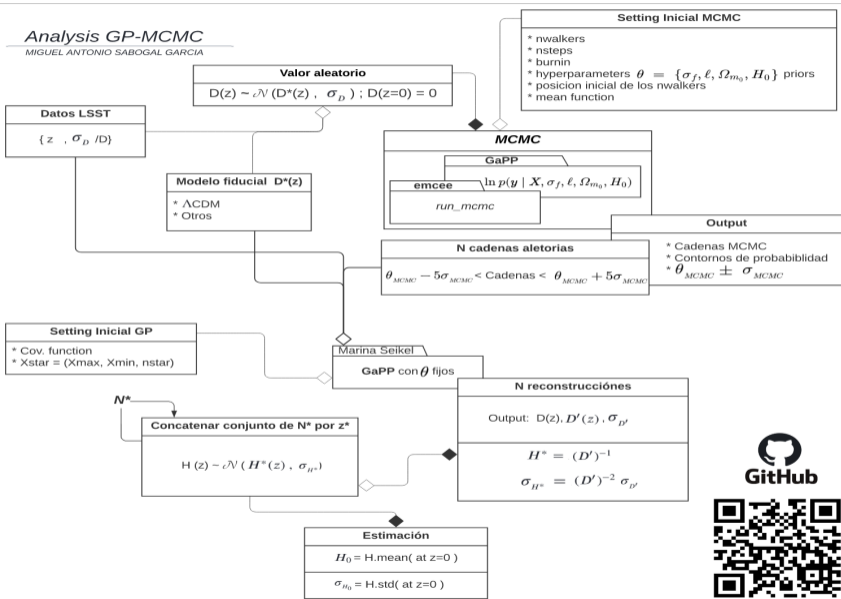


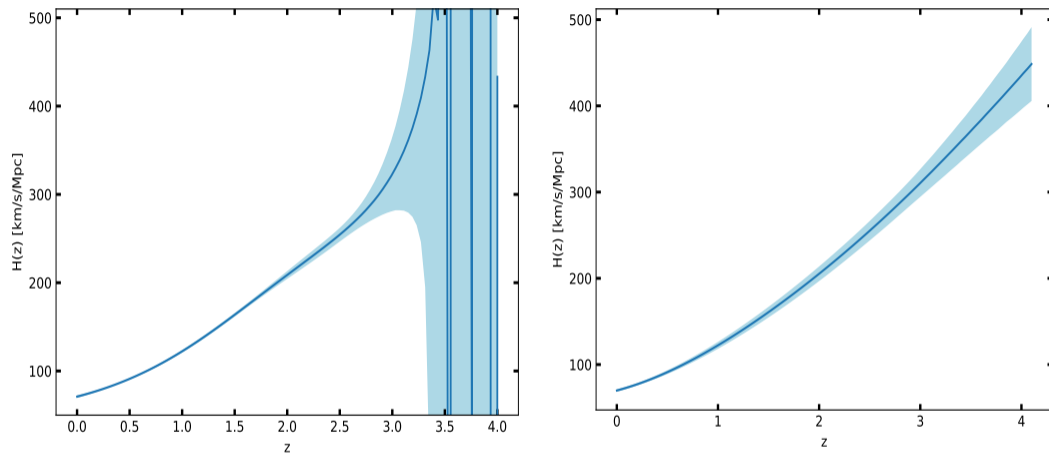












**Figura 5:** Comparación de la reconstrucción de los valores de  $H(z)$  (Línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro) por el método de Optimización (Izq) y Marginalización (Dch), en universo simulado con  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

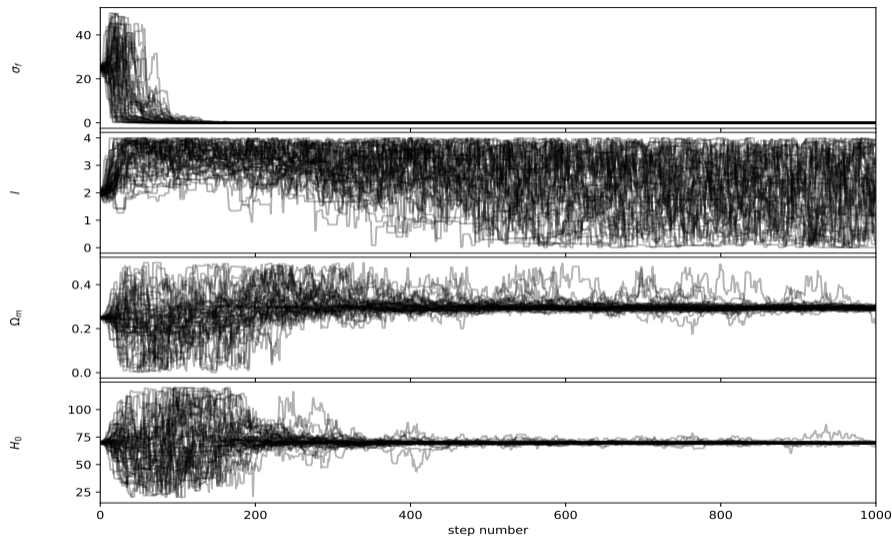


Figura 6: Cadenas MCMC para los hiperparámetros, en universo con  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

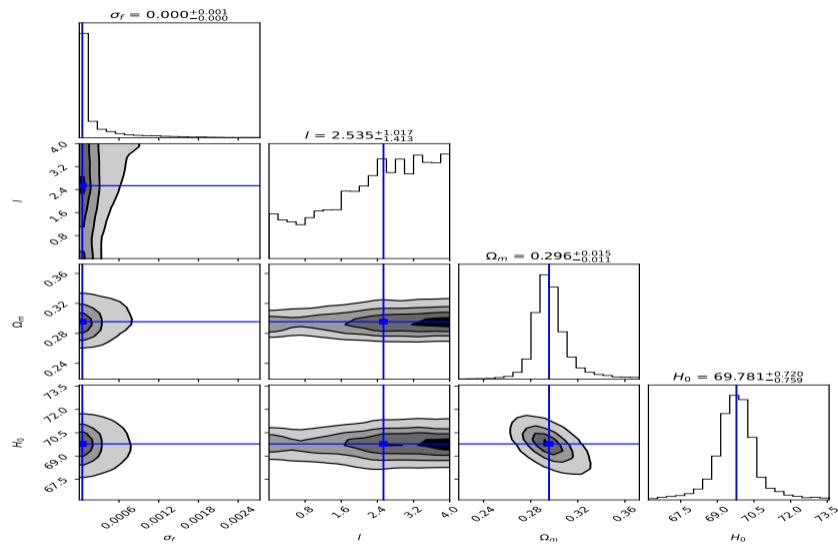
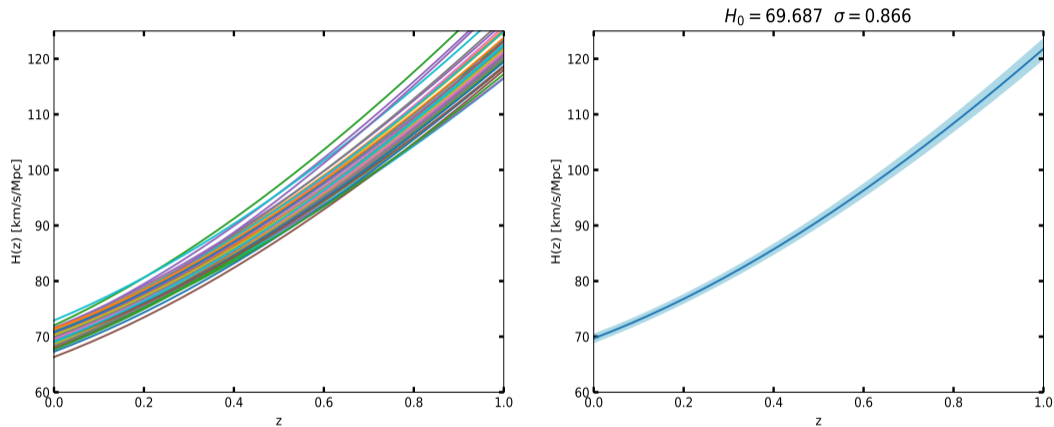
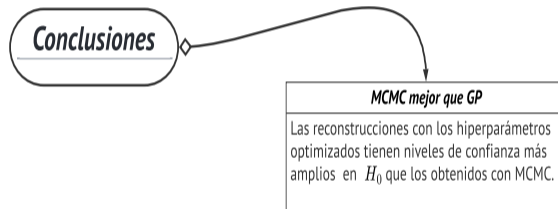


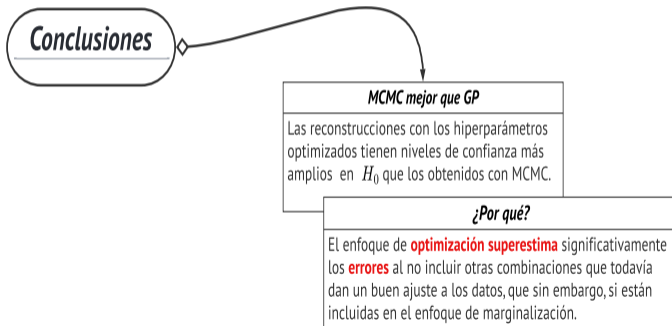
Figura 7: Contornos de Prob. de los hiperparámetros, en universo con  $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$



**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*







## Conclusiones

### Mayor error para $Z$ grandes

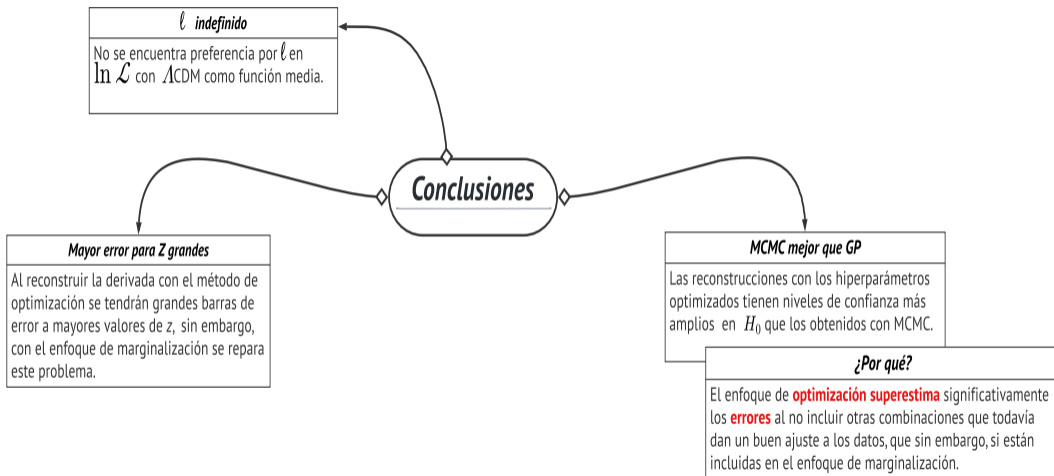
Al reconstruir la derivada con el método de optimización se tendrán grandes barras de error a mayores valores de  $z$ , sin embargo, con el enfoque de marginalización se repara este problema.

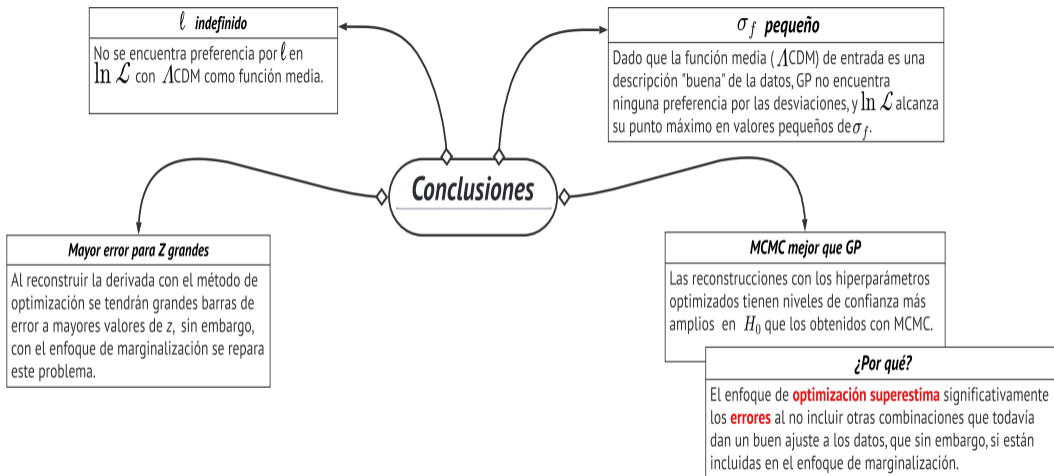
### MCMC mejor que GP

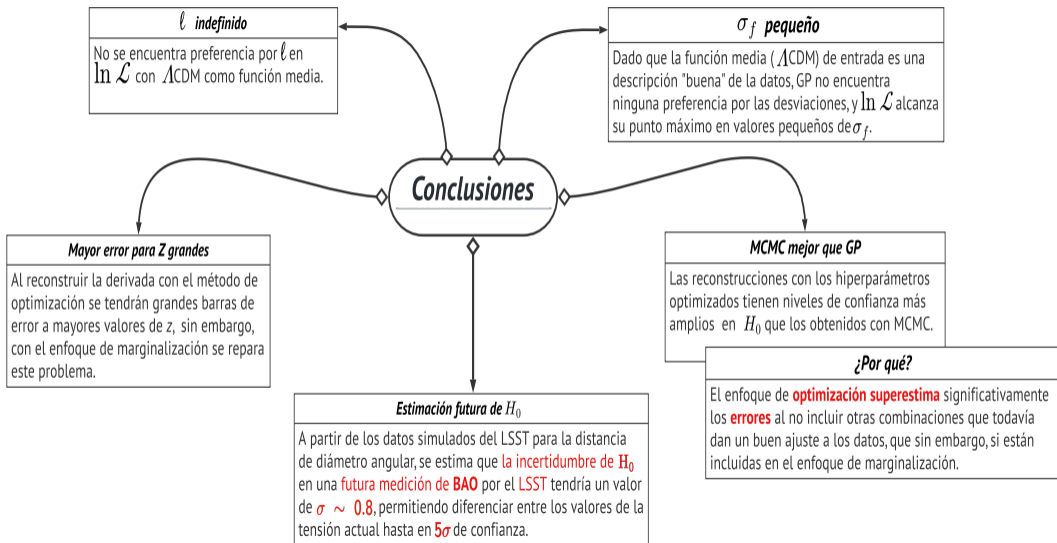
Las reconstrucciones con los hiperparámetros optimizados tienen niveles de confianza más amplios en  $H_0$  que los obtenidos con MCMC.

### ¿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  $\Lambda$ 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

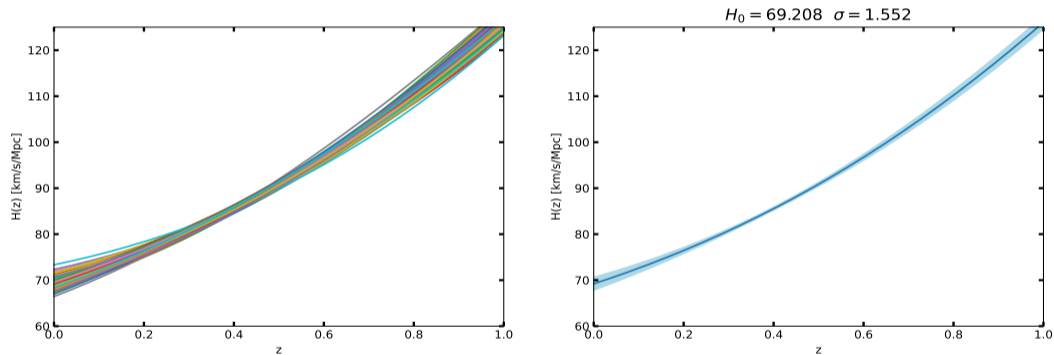
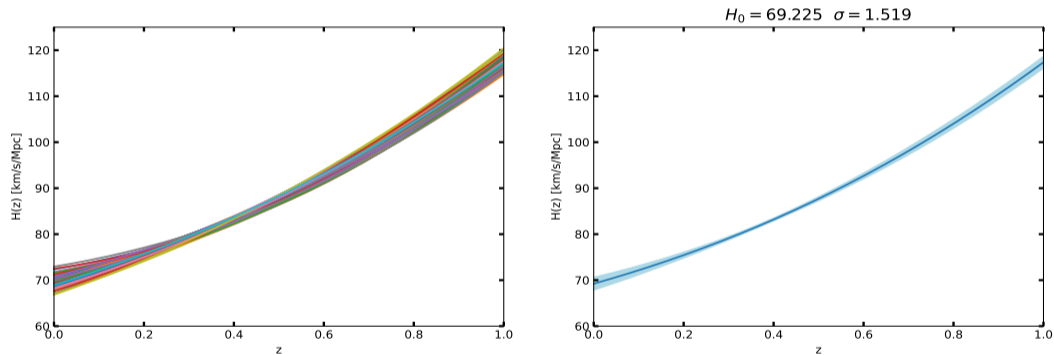


Figura 9: Por optimización: (Izq)  $N$  reconstrucciones de  $H(z)$  a partir de los datos simulados<sup>1 2</sup>, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de  $H(z)$  (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo (G-O) simulado con  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$

## 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  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$



## Anexos

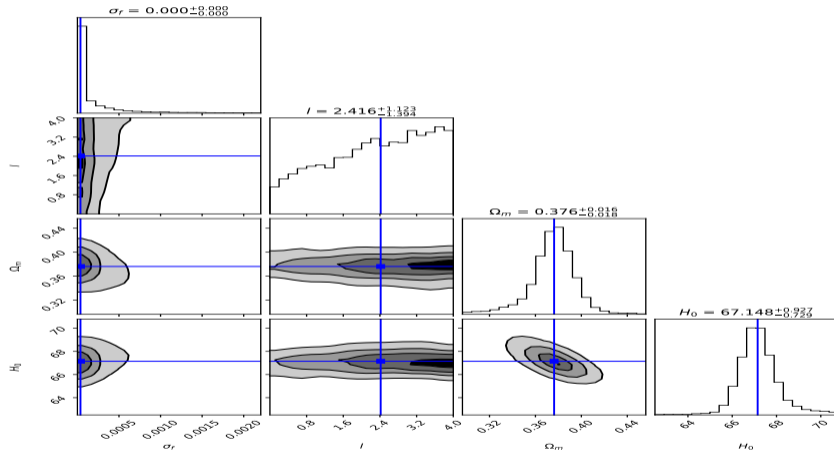


Figura 11: Contornos de Prob. de los hiperparámetros, en universo con  $\Omega_{m_0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$ , variando el modelo fiducial.

## Anexos

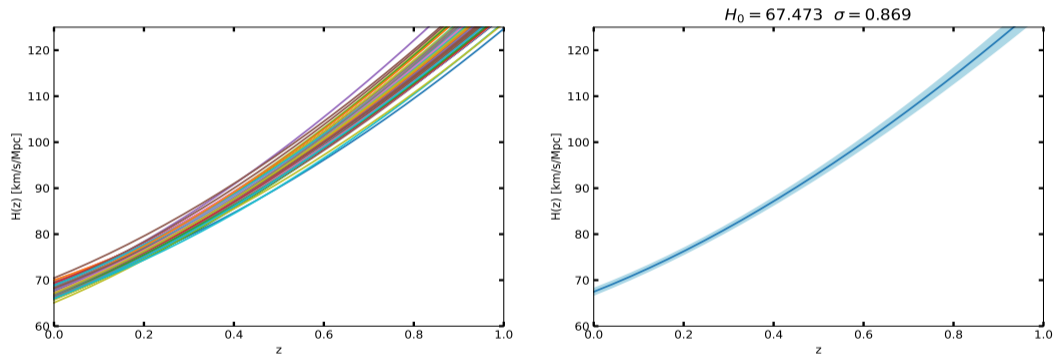


Figura 12: Por marginalización: (Izq)  $N$  reconstrucciones de  $H(z)$  a partir de los datos simulados<sup>1 2</sup>, (Dch) Estimación de los valores de  $H(z)$  (línea sólida azul) y su incertidumbre (región azul claro), en universo simulado con  $\Omega_{m0} = 0.3$  y  $H_0 = 70.0$