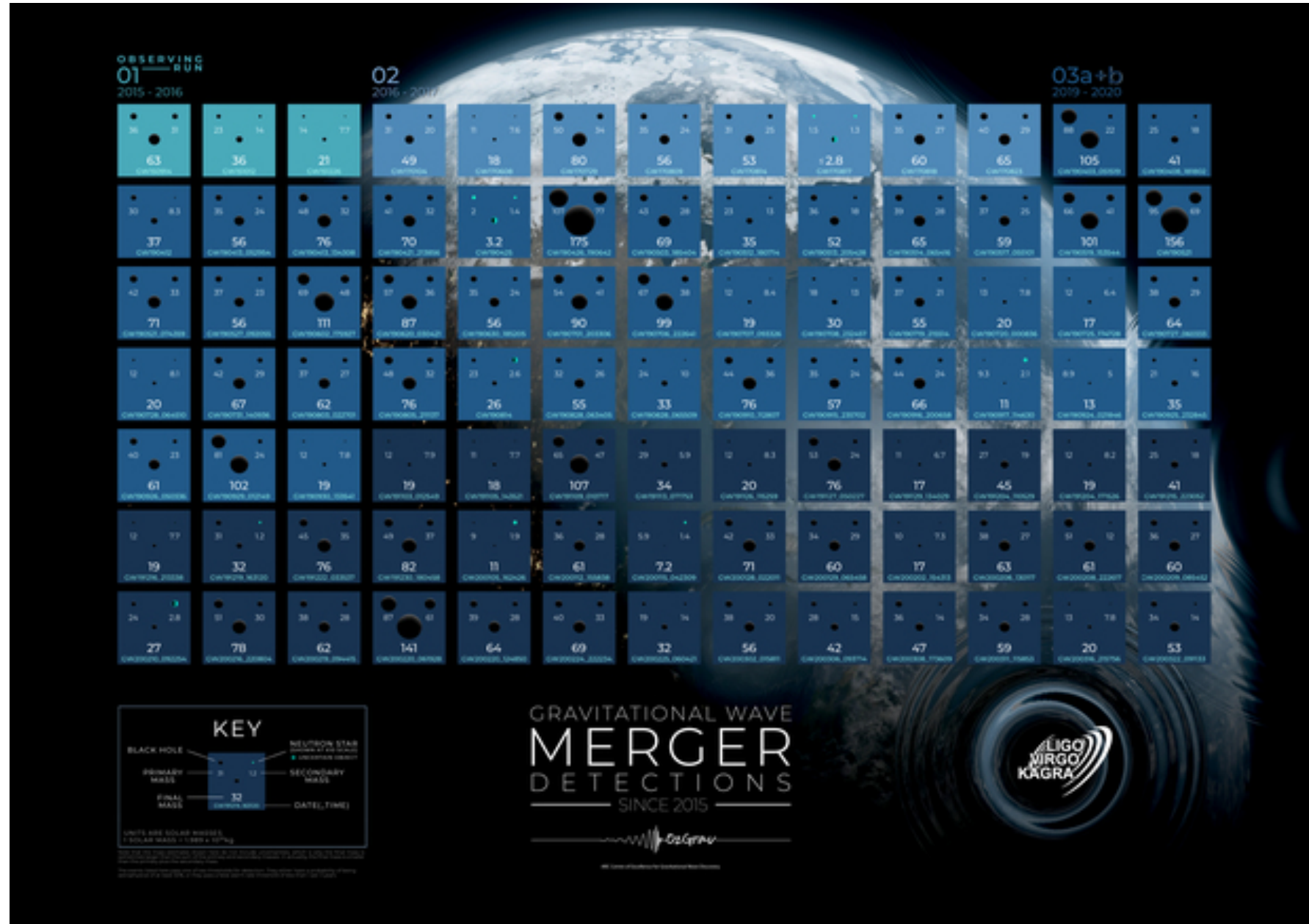


LVK cosmological pipelines

Konstantin Leyde



Cosmology with gravitational waves

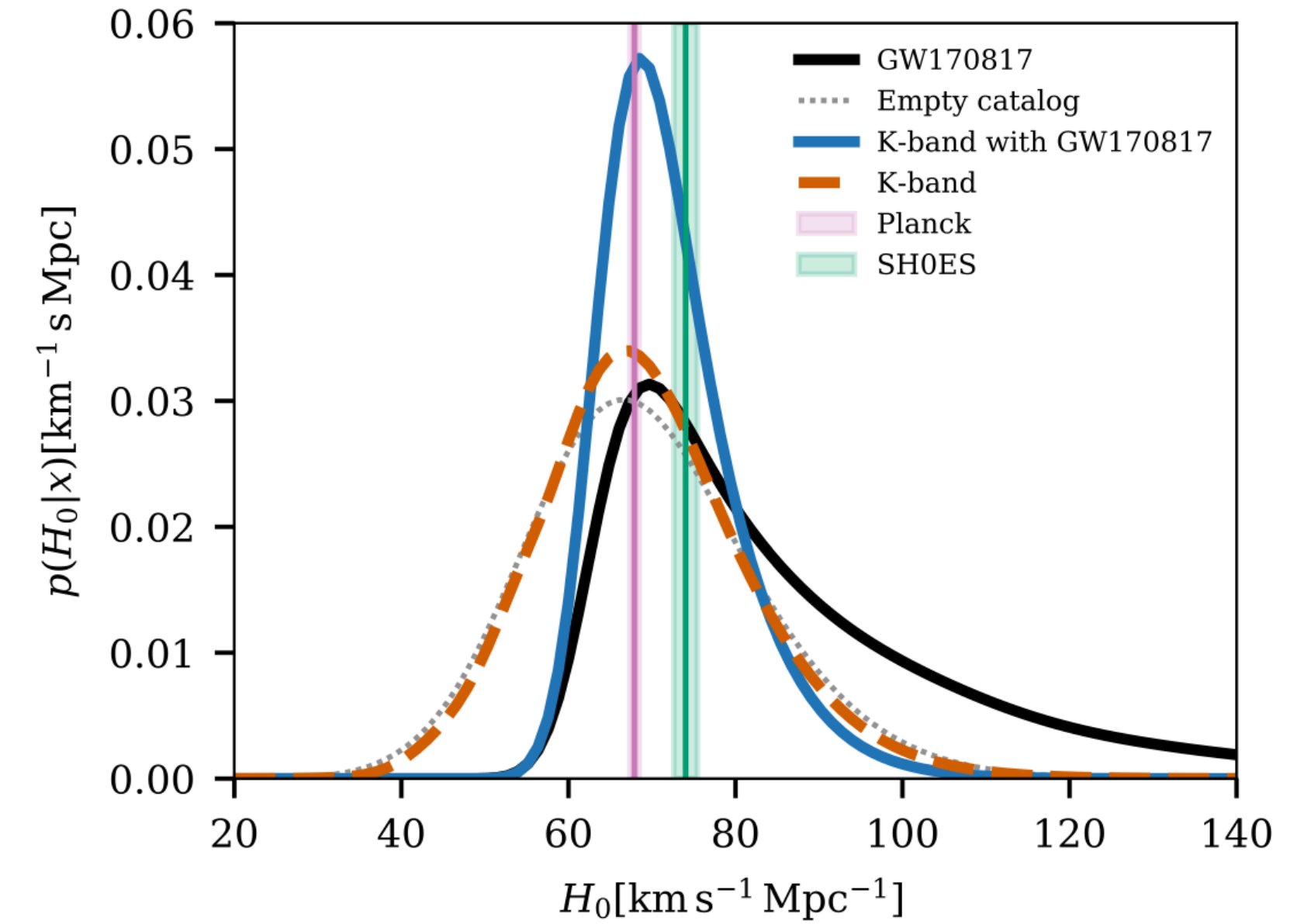


Carl Knox (OzGrav, Swinburne University of Technology)

GW data

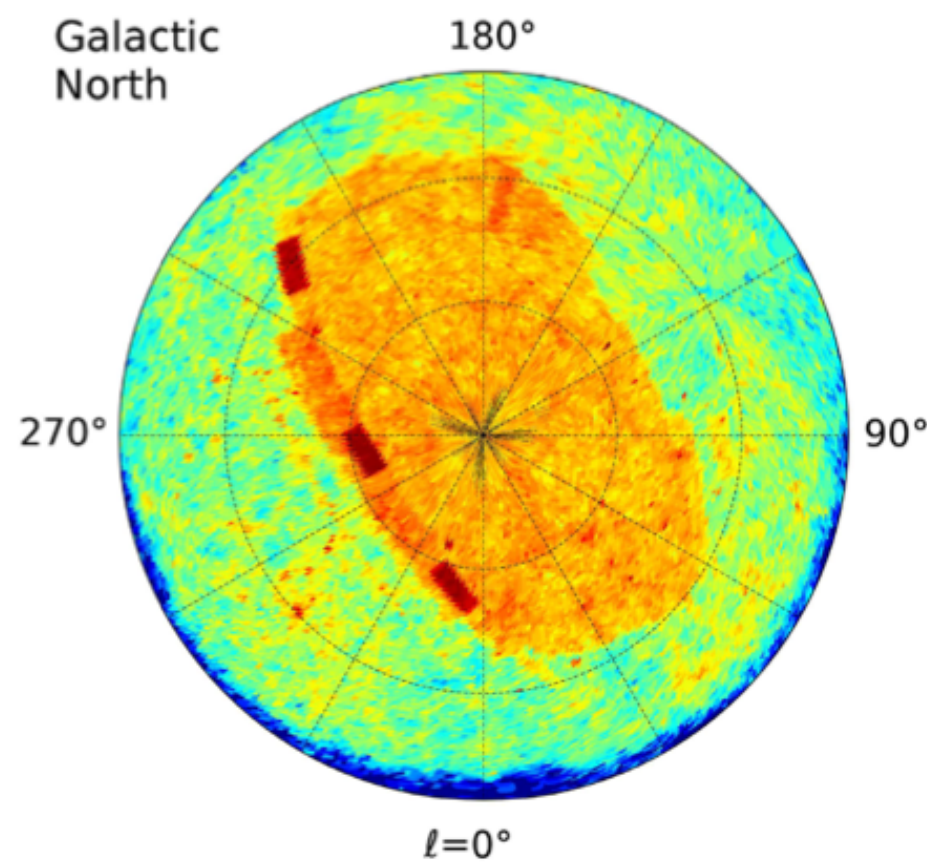
Pipelines

GWcosmo
IcaroGW

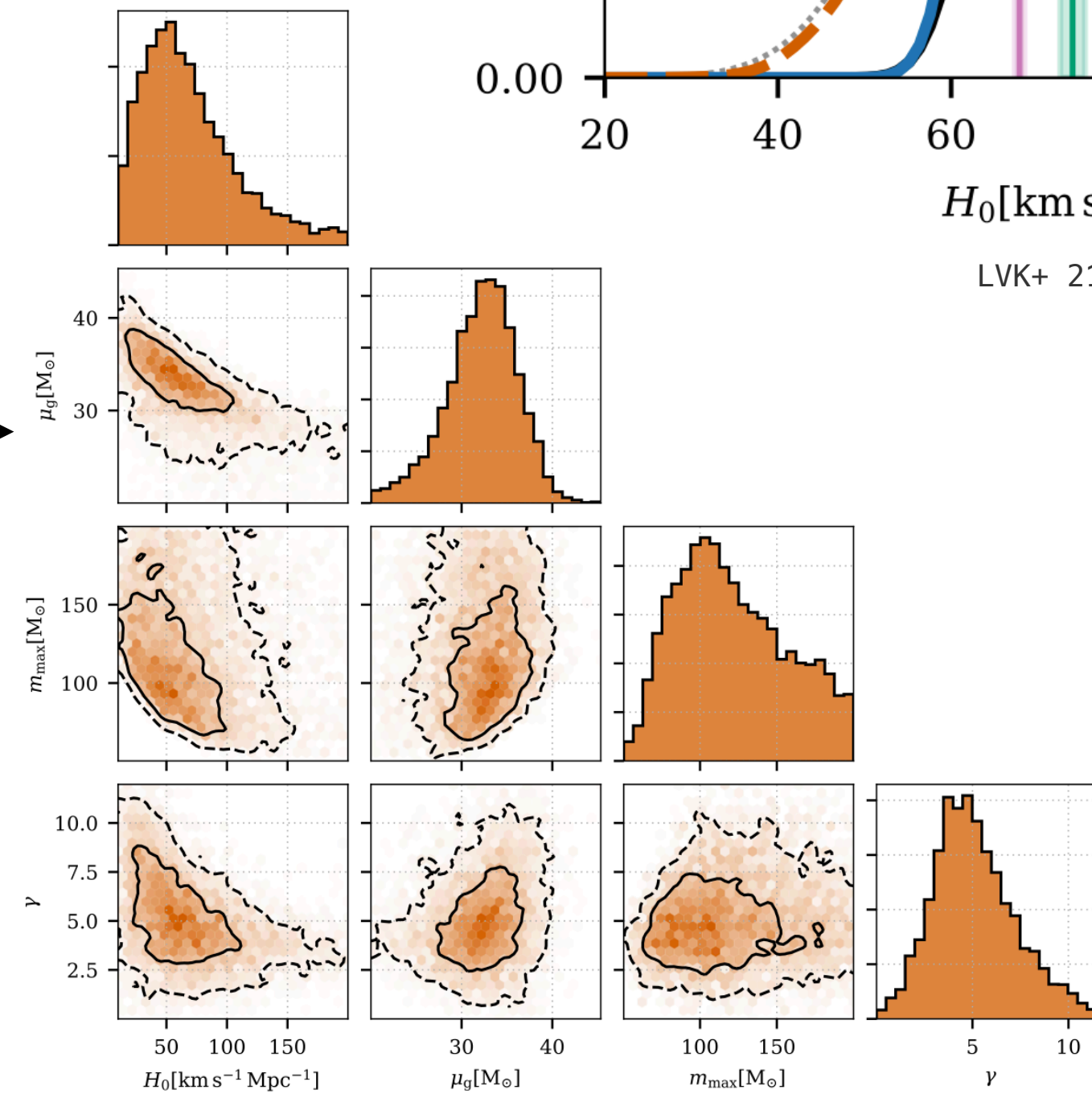


LVK+ 2111.03604

Galaxy Catalog
Data



Dályá et al. 1804.05709



Cosmology with gravitational waves

• IcaroGW

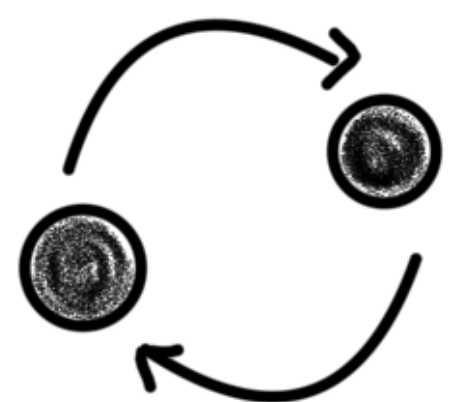
- Redshift information from source frame mass distribution
- Marginalize over mass population

• GWcosmo

- Assumption: GW sources in galaxies
- Statistical redshift association from galaxy catalogs
- Fixed mass distribution

GW data

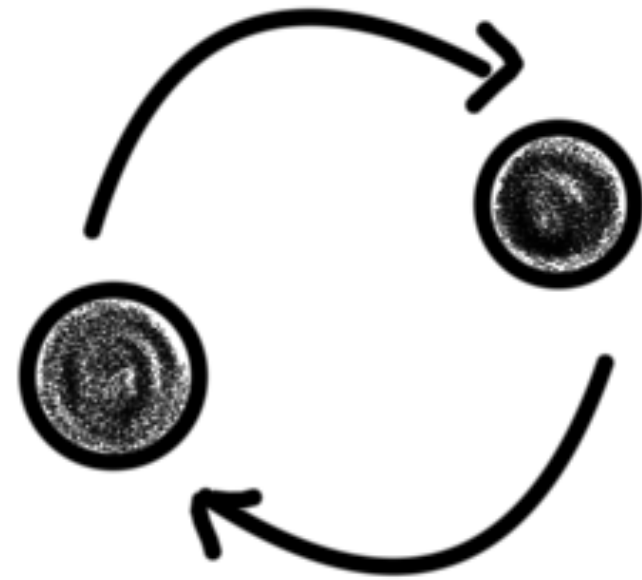
Redshift information

$$d_L(z) = \frac{(1+z)c}{H_0} \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{[\Omega_m(1+z')^3 + \Omega_\Lambda]^{1/2}}$$


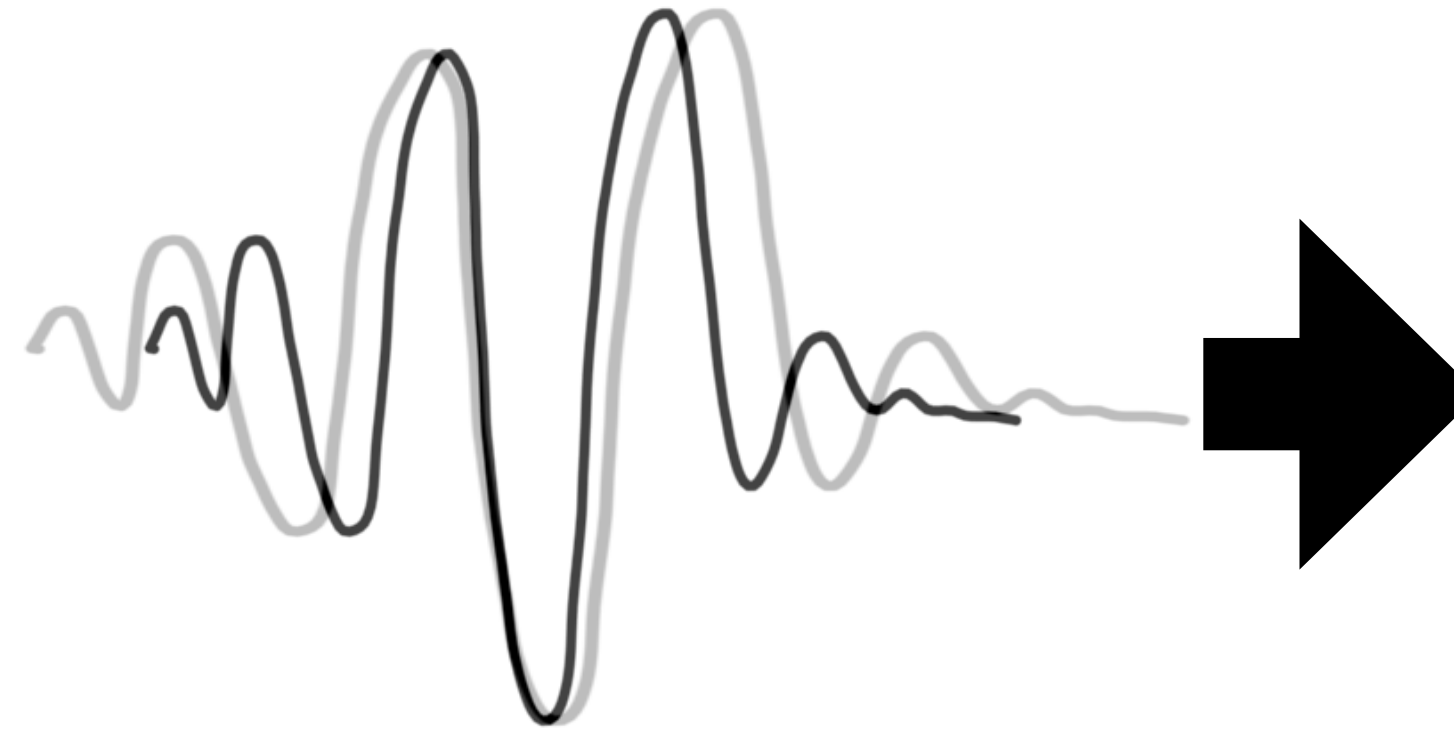
Gravitational wave parameters

Source frame masses

$$m_1^{(s)}, m_2^{(s)}$$



Expansion (H_0, Ω_m, \dots)



Detector frame masses

$$m_1^{(d)}, m_2^{(d)}$$



Observer

- GW frequency is **shifted to lower values by the expansion**
- Individual GW signal **carries no redshift information**

$$m^{(d)} = (1 + z)m^{(s)}$$

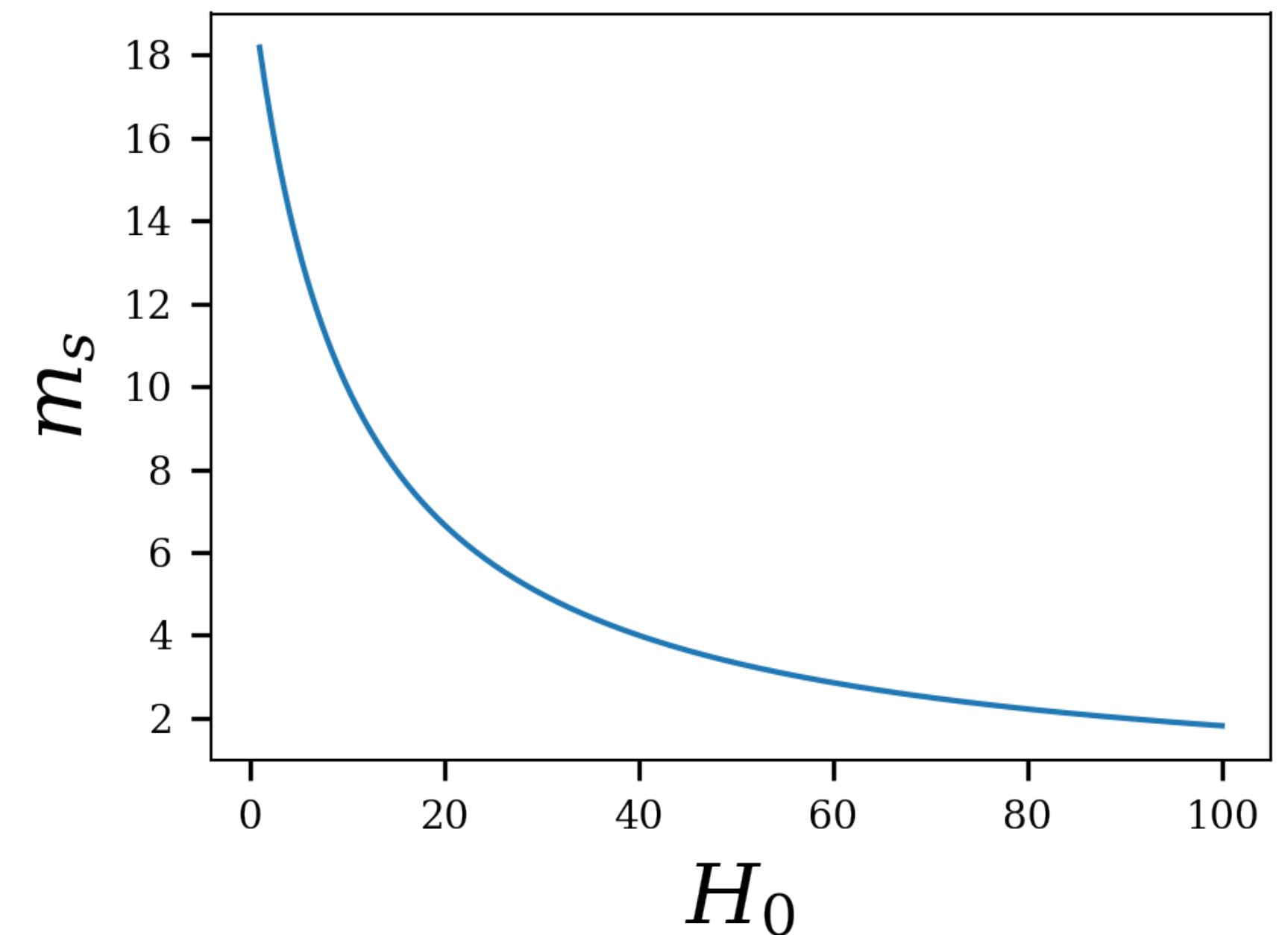
Source frame population

- Assumption of mass model → statistical measurement of redshift

$$m^{(d)} = (1 + z)m^{(s)} \quad \rightarrow \quad z = \frac{m^{(d)}}{m^{(s)}} - 1$$

- Joint fit of cosmological parameters and mass population models (*Taylor et al. 2012, Taylor and Gair 2012, Farr et al. 2019, You et al. 2020*)
- Strong correlation between H_0 and the characteristic mass scales

$$m^{(s)} = \frac{m^{(d)}}{1 + d_L H_0 / c} \quad z \approx \frac{d_L H_0}{c}$$



Statistical framework of IcaroGW

(Mastrogiovanni et al. 2103.14663)

- Bayesian analysis with selection effects (Mandel et al. 1809.02063, Thrane and Talbot 1809.02293, Vitale et al. 2007.05579)

$$p(\Lambda|\{x\}) \propto p(\Lambda) \prod_{j=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} \frac{\int p(x_j|\theta_j) p_{\text{pop}}(\theta_j|\Lambda) d\theta_j}{\int p_{\text{det}}(\theta_j) p_{\text{pop}}(\theta_j|\Lambda) d\theta_j}$$

- Metaparameters Λ : population parameters, cosmological parameters, ...
- GW data $\{x\}$
- Source parameters $\theta = \{m_{1,2}^{(d)}, d_L^{\text{GW}}, \dots\}$
- GW likelihood $p(x_i|\Lambda, \theta)$, obtained from posterior samples
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- Detection probability $p_{\text{det}}(\theta)$

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- Metaparameters Λ : population parameters (describing mass Λ_m , or redshift Λ_z), cosmological parameters, ...
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Here: Only $\theta = \{m_{1,2}^{(d)}, d_L\}$

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Bayesian analysis with selection effects

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- Only events **passing threshold** (on signal to noise ratio or false alarm rate) are considered
- Numerical evaluation of $p_{\text{det}}(\theta)$: produce a set of events and label them either “**detected**” or “**undetected**” (passing SNR threshold and IFAR threshold)

Statistical framework of IcaroGW

(Mastrogiovanni et al. 2103.14663)

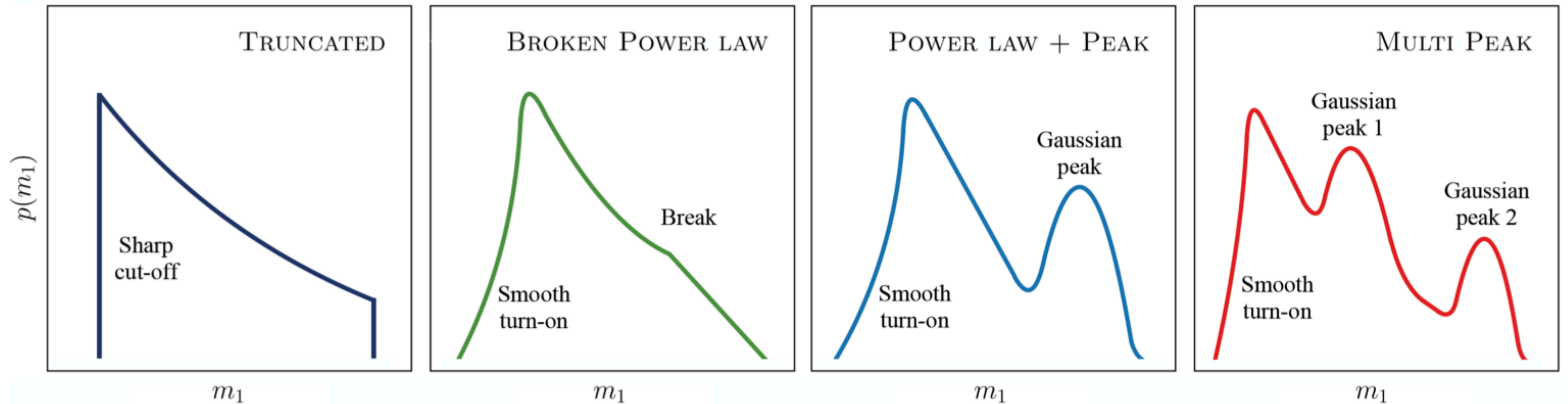
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The source mass population model

$$p_{\text{pop}}(\theta | \Lambda)$$



LVK+ 2010.14533

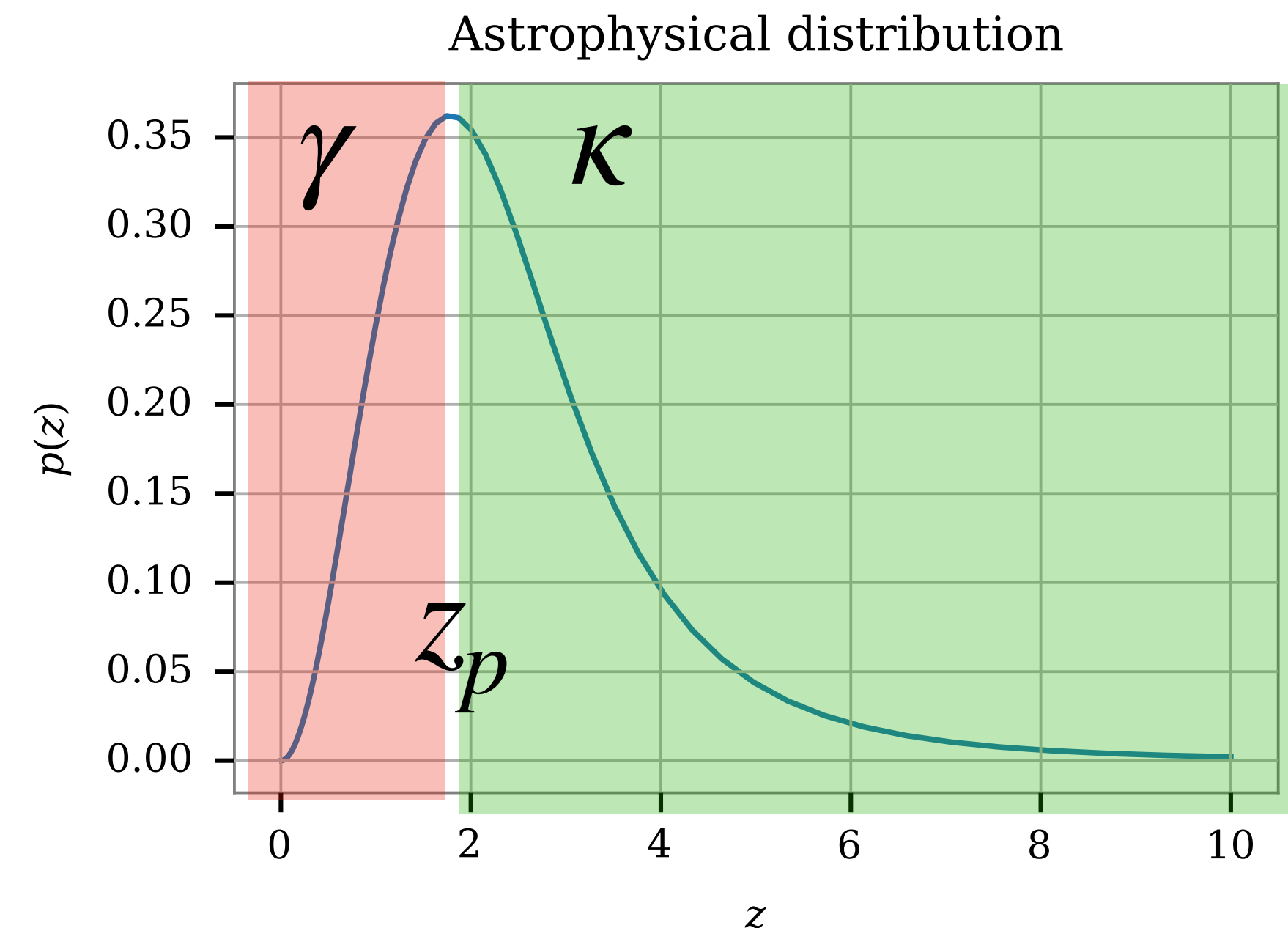
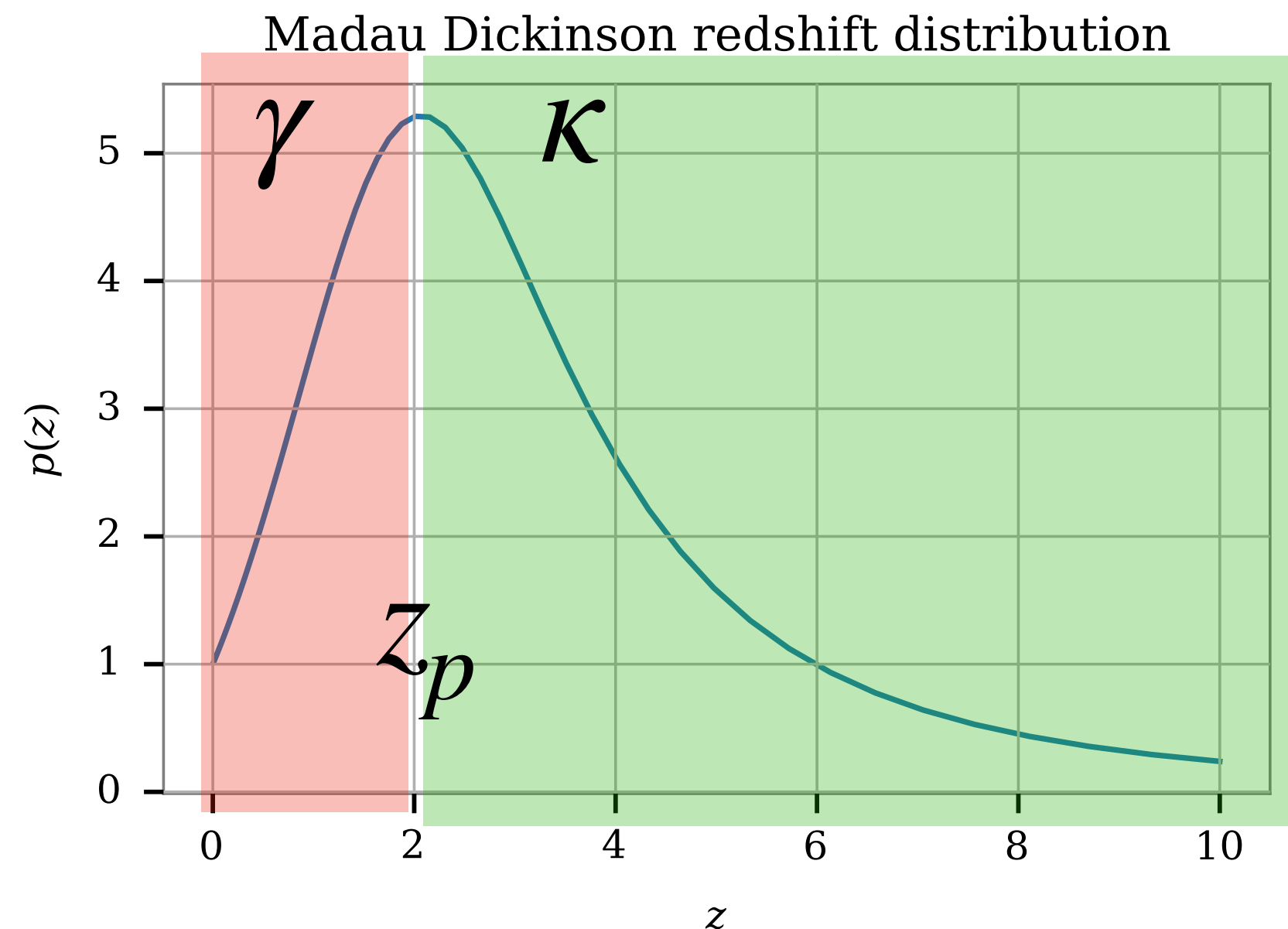
Redshift distribution

$$p_{\text{pop}}(\theta | \Lambda)$$

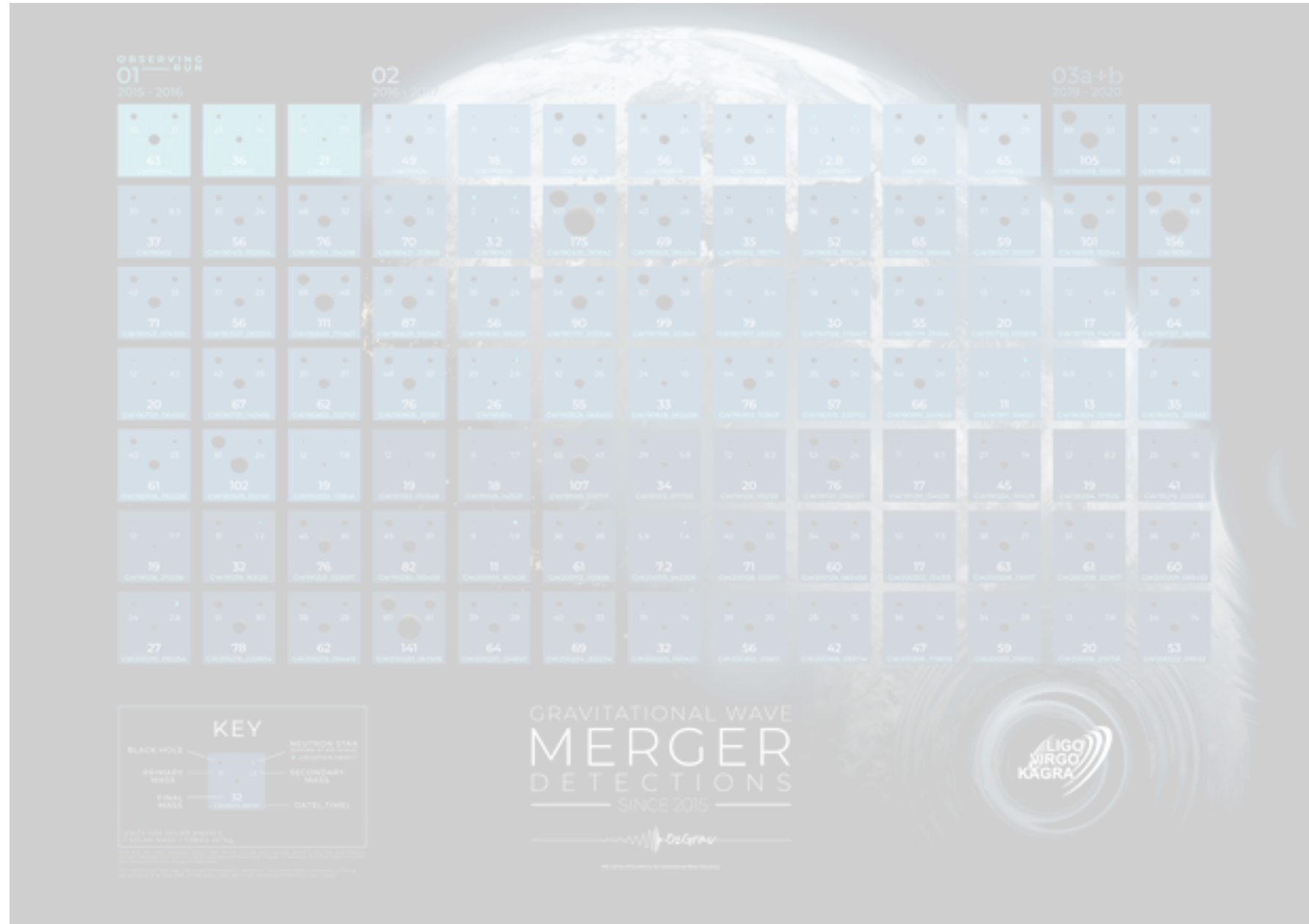
Madau Dickinson model

$$f(z | \gamma, \kappa, z_p) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{(1+z_p)^{\gamma+\kappa}} \right) \frac{(1+z)^\gamma}{1 + \left(\frac{1+z}{1+z_p} \right)^{\gamma+\kappa}}$$

- Assumption: binary black hole distribution follows the star formation rate described by a Madau Dickinson model



Using galaxy catalogs

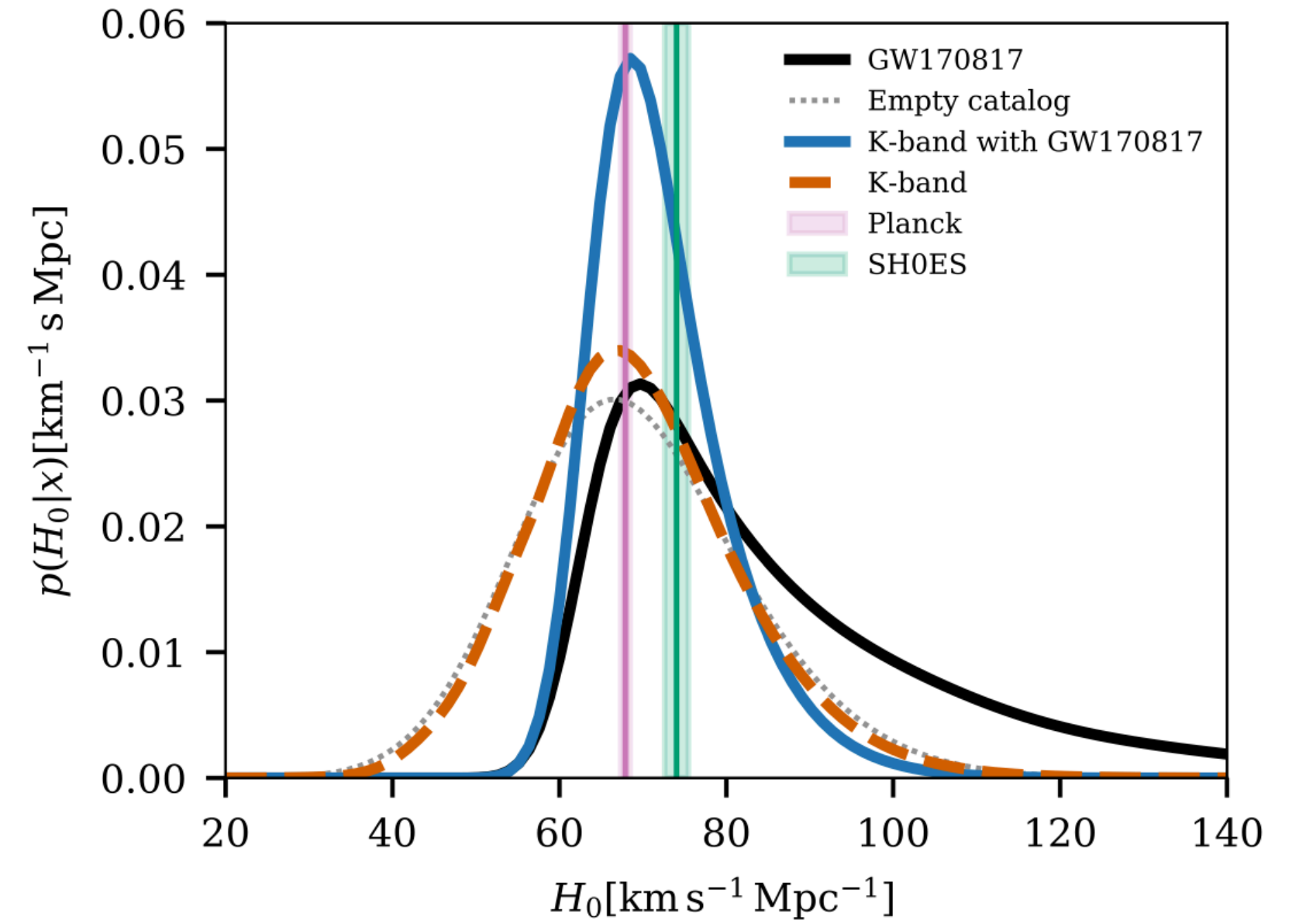


Carl Knox (OzGrav, Swinburne University of Technology)

GW data

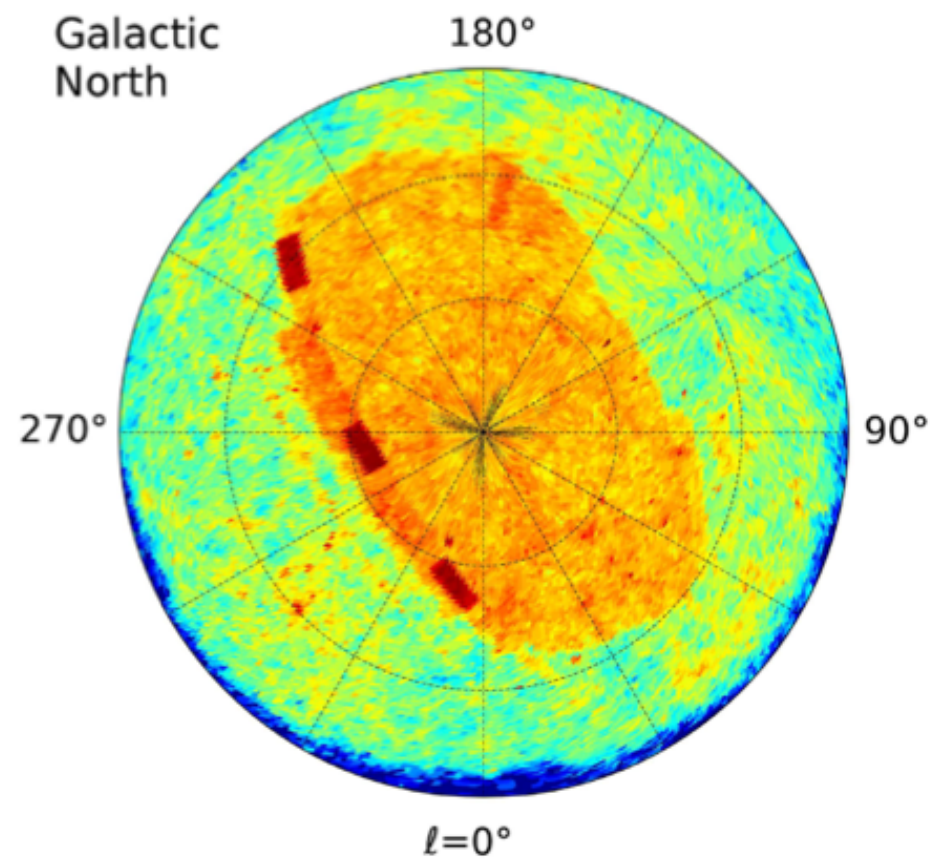
Pipelines

GWcosmo
IcaroGW

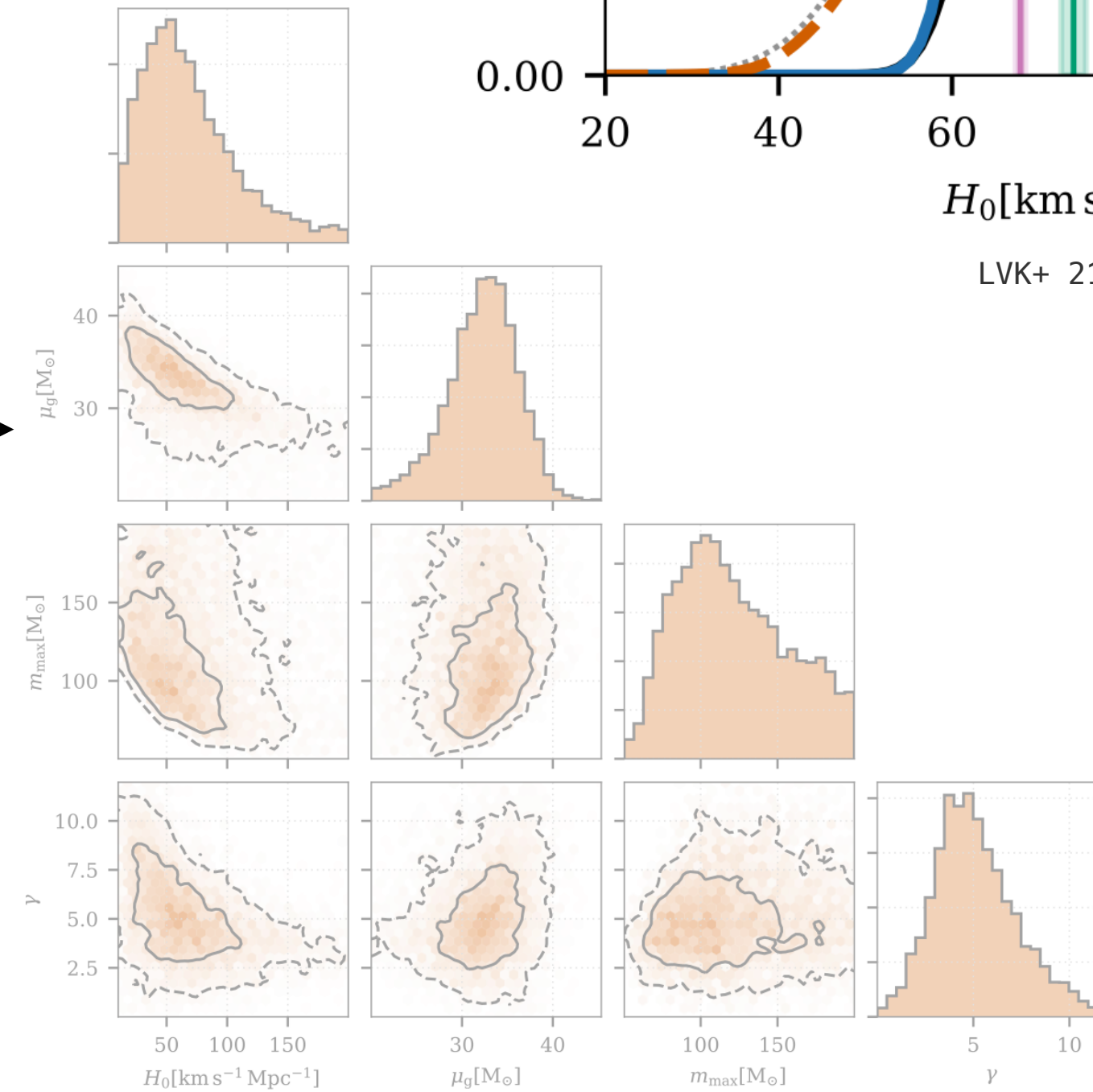


LVK+ 2111.03604

Galaxy Catalog
Data

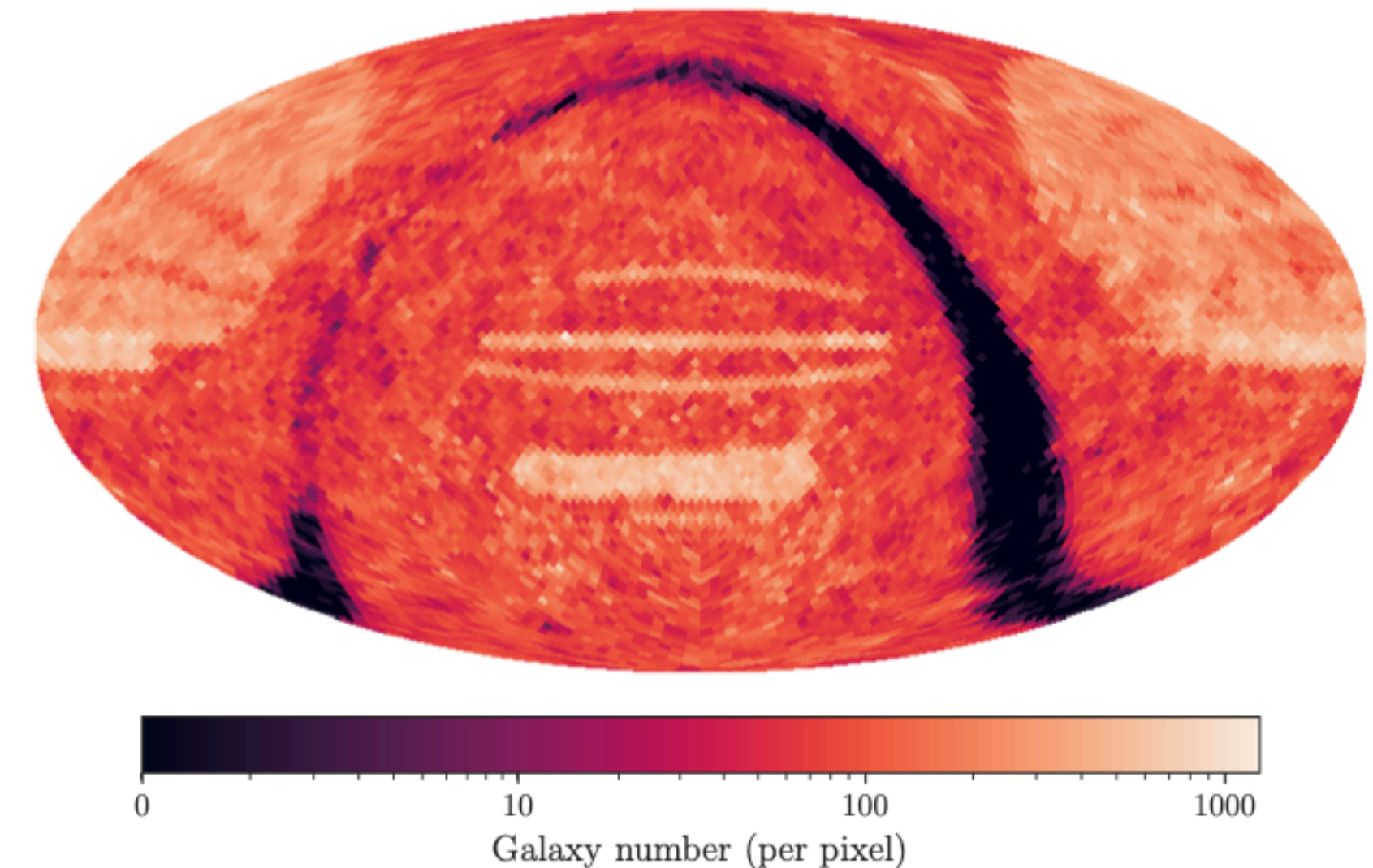


Dálya et al. 1804.05709



GWcosmo *(Gray et al. 1908.06050)*

- **Assumption:** GW sources are found in galaxies
 - Possible GW hosts from galaxy catalogs *(Schutz 1986)*
 - Weigh each galaxy according to luminosity
- **Input:**
 - Sky position
 - Luminosity distance
 - Masses
- **Challenge:** Galaxy catalogs incompleteness
 - Calculate selection effects:
 - Host galaxy is observed (in catalog) or not

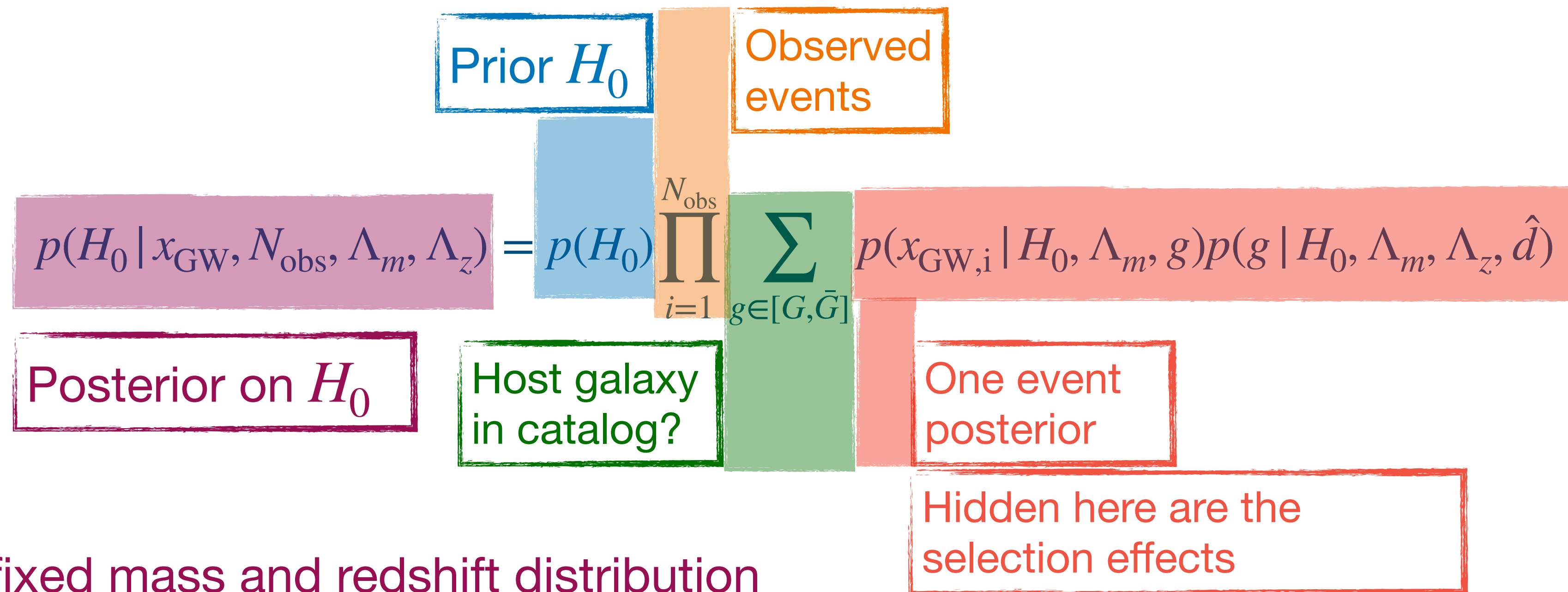


Gray et al. 2111.04629

Statistical framework of GWcosmo

(Gray et al. 1908.06050)

Bayesian analysis with selection effects



- Assumes a fixed mass and redshift distribution
- \hat{d} : “event is detected”
- N_{obs} number of observed events

Statistical framework of GWcosmo

(Gray et al. 1908.06050)

Host galaxy
in catalog?

Probability of
being in catalog

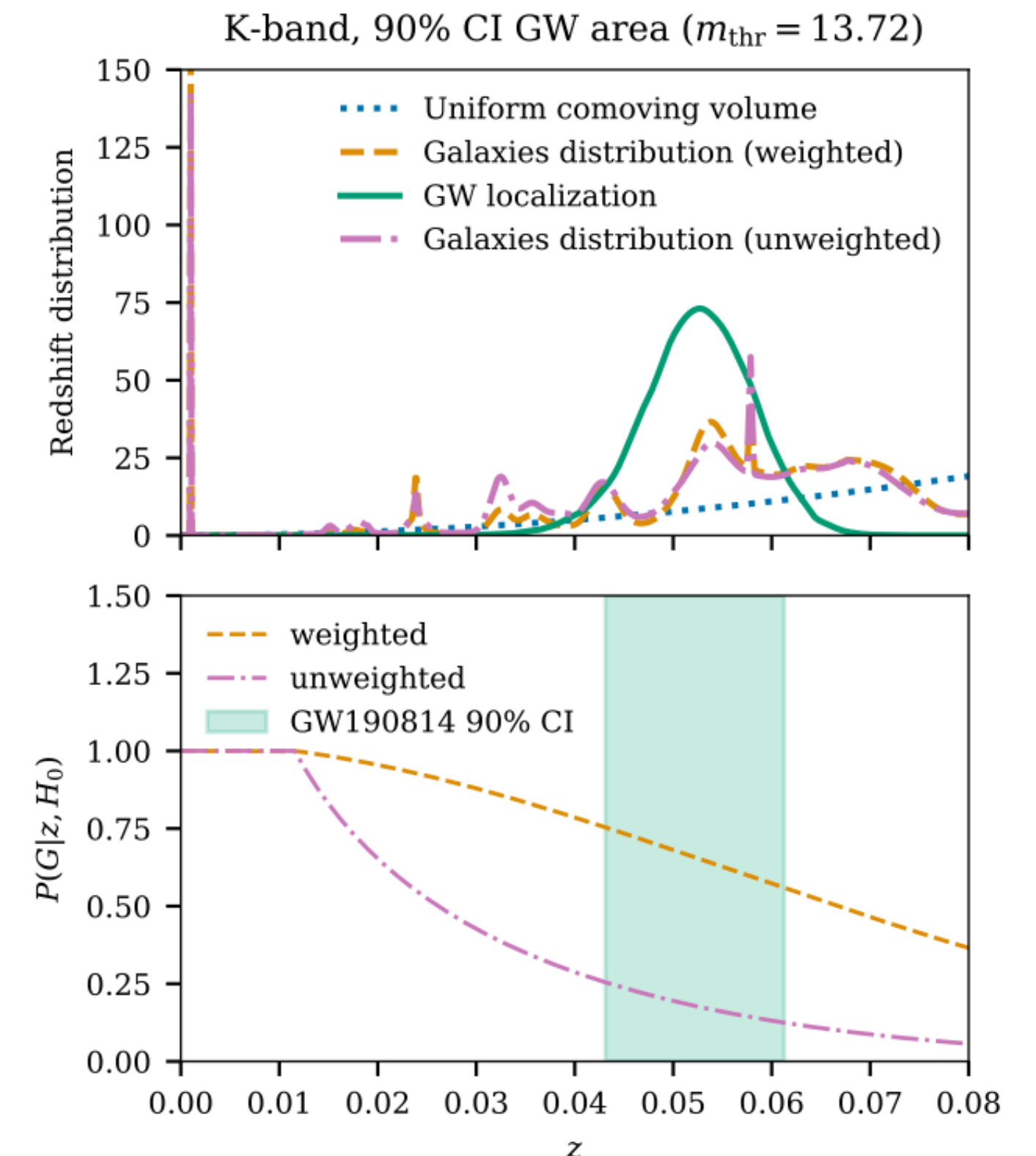
Probability of **not**
being in catalog

$\sum_{g \in [G, \bar{G}]}$

$$p(x_{\text{GW},i} | H_0, \Lambda_{m,z}, g) p(g | H_0, \Lambda_{m,z}, \hat{d}) = p(x_{\text{GW},i} | H_0, \Lambda_{m,z}, G) p(G | H_0, \Lambda_{m,z}, \hat{d}) + p(x_{\text{GW},i} | H_0, \Lambda_{m,z}, \bar{G}) p(\bar{G} | H_0, \Lambda_{m,z}, \hat{d})$$

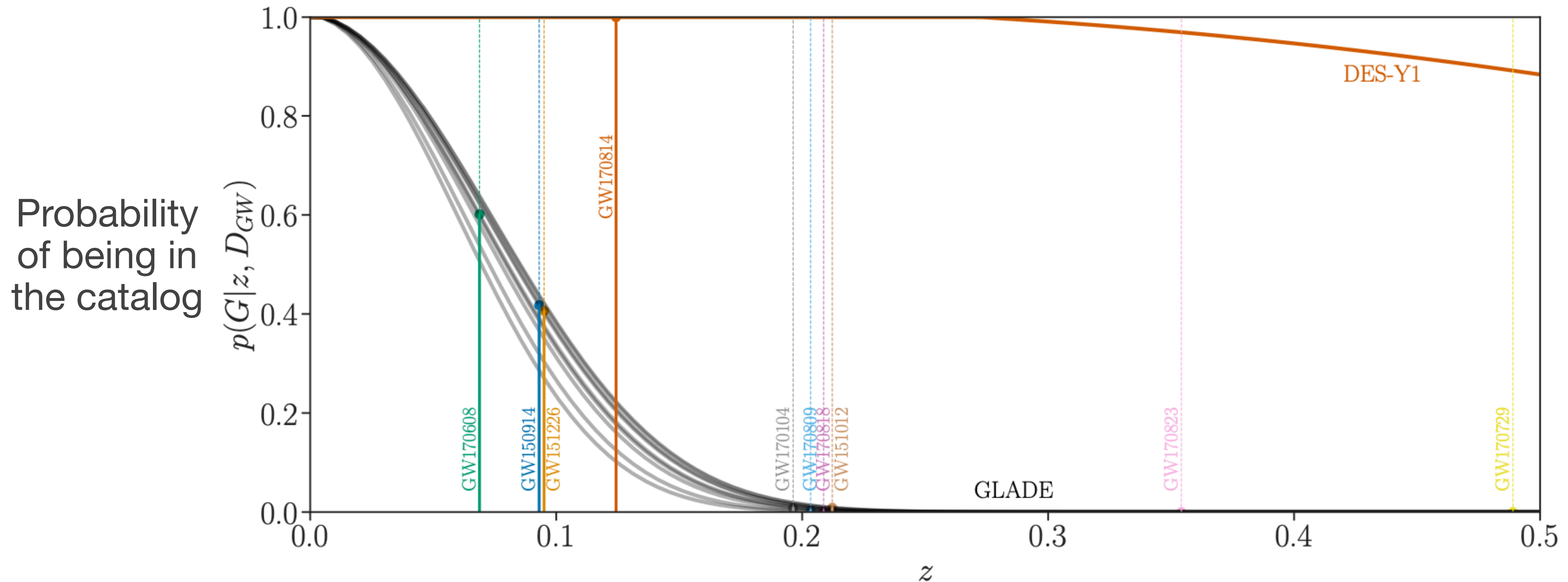
One event
posterior

- Assumptions for selection effects
 - Apparent magnitude threshold of the galaxy catalog
 - Redshift distribution of galaxies
 - Luminosity distribution of galaxies (e.g. Schechter function)
- Pixelated approach: Treat selection effects as non-uniform in the sky



Galaxy catalog used for GWcosmo

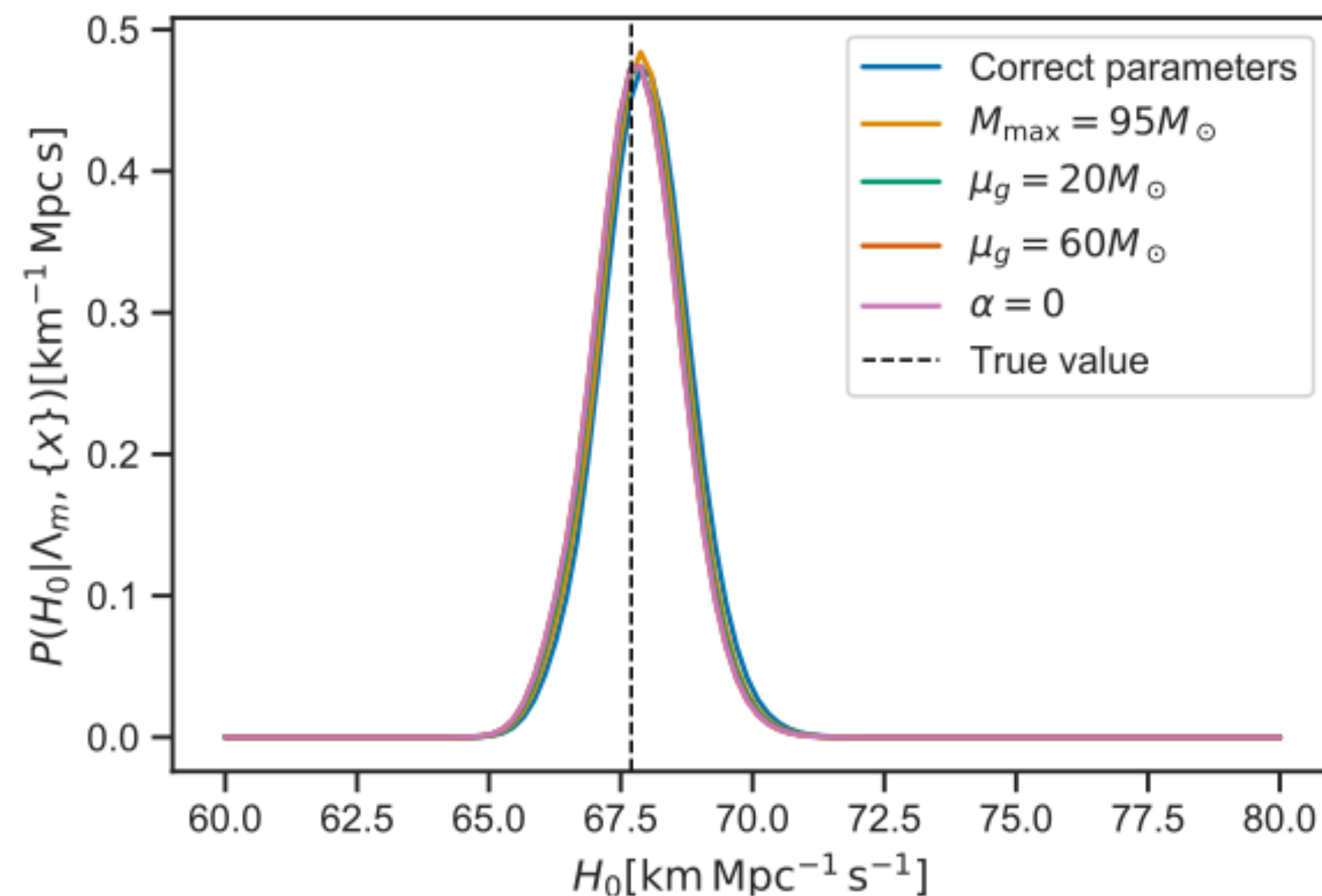
- All-sky catalog: Glade (*Dálya et al. 2018*)
- Partial coverage, but deeper in redshift: DES (*Drlica-Wagner et al. 2018*)



Two limits...

“GWcosmo”

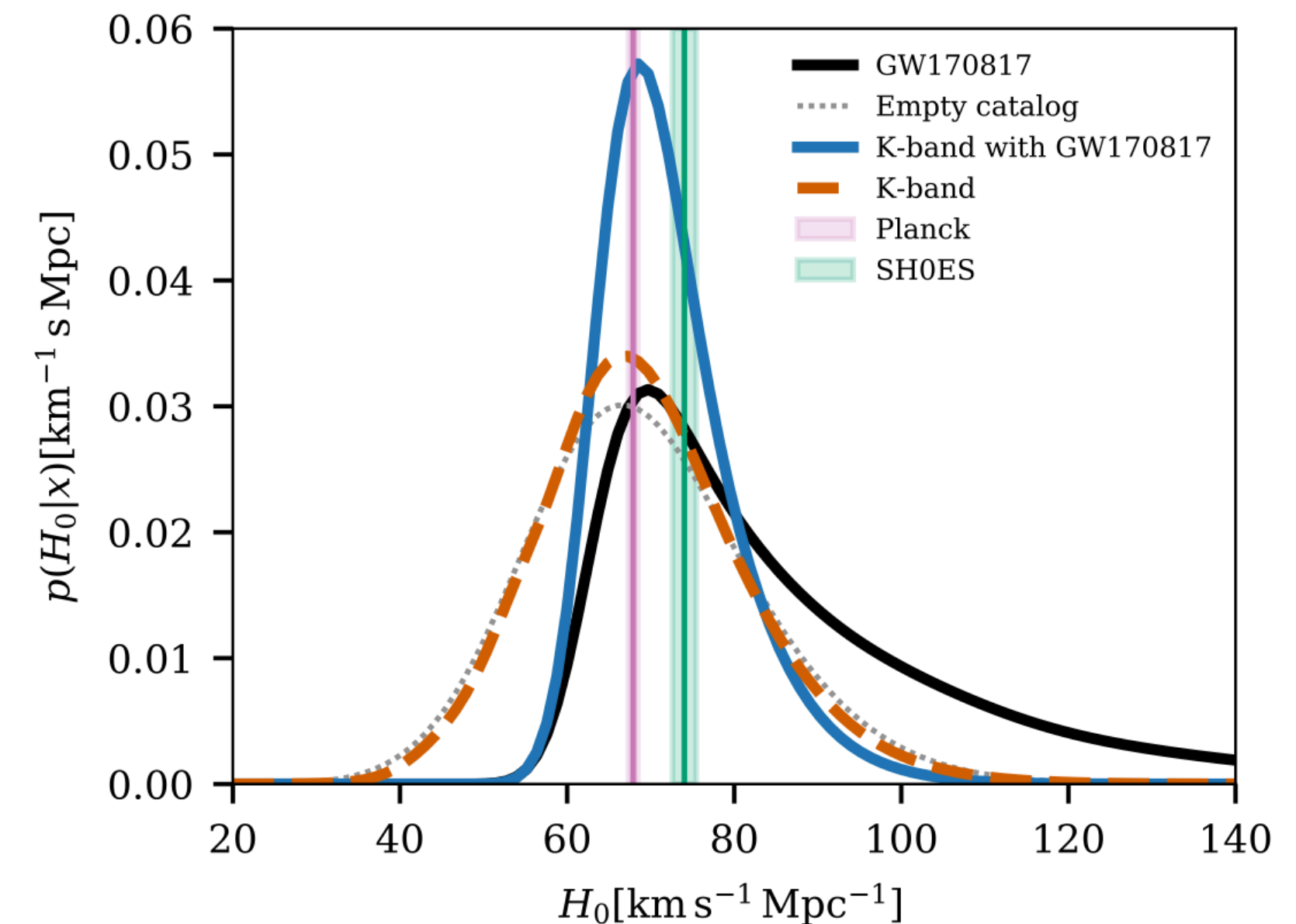
- Close-by signals, well-localised (very few compatible galaxies)
 - H_0 posterior is independent of the mass distribution assumed



2103.14663

“IcaroGW”

- Far signals, not well-localised
 - Redshift information from source frame mass distribution



LVK+ 2111.03604

Conclusions

- IcaroGW (no EM information) method allows to simultaneously constrain cosmological and population parameters
- GWcosmo uses galaxy catalog information to constrain H_0
- Strong degeneracies between the rate evolution γ , the overall rate of events R_0 , the Hubble constant H_0
 - → Marginalize over population assumptions
- Help for O4 preparations is very welcome
- Active development

“GWcosmo”

- Marginalize over mass and redshift distribution

“IcaroGW”

- Modifications of gravity
- Evolving dark energy equation of state

Thank you!

Questions?