

Snakes but no ladders

a standard-siren measurement of the Hubble parameter

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Cosmic fireworks: Celebrating the dawn of multimessenger astronomy

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Abbott et al. Nature (2017), DOI: 10.1038/nature24471

# Hubble's law

recession velocity of a galaxy in  
the local universe



$$v_H = H_0 d$$

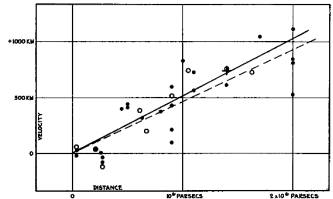


distance to the galaxy



Hubble parameter

recession → stretching of spacetime itself → expansion of the universe  
usually measured as a cosmological redshift  $v_H = c z$

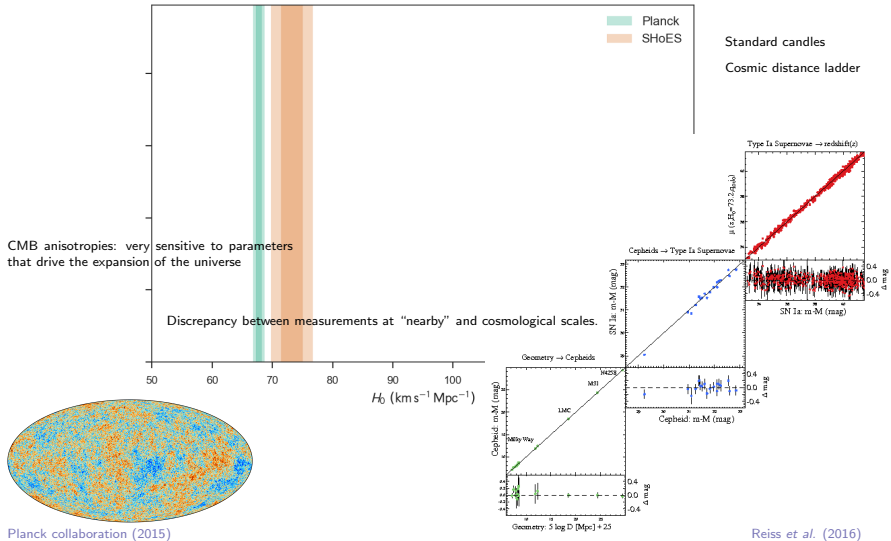


Edwin Hubble, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sciences.* (1929)

Note: significant overestimate

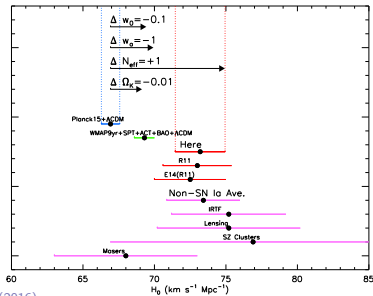
# State-of-the-art measurements of $H_0$

Two contrasting methods applied on nearby and very distant cosmological scales

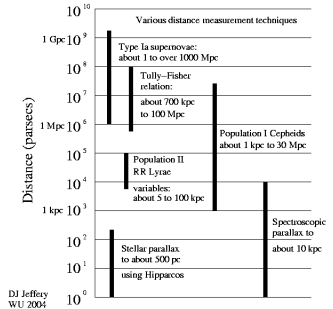


# $H_0$ measurement: take-home messages

- Crucial parameter in cosmology
- Measurement not yet free of discrepancies



Reiss et al. (2016)



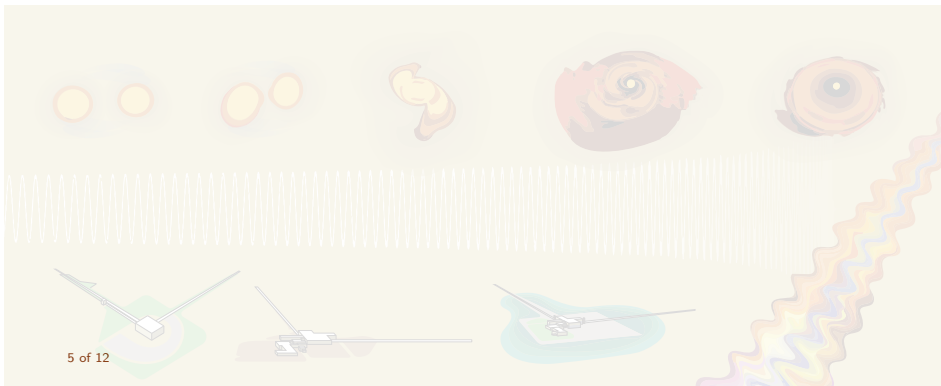
## Standard sirens

GW detectors are sensitive to both amplitude and phase evolution of the chirp signal.

For a compact binary coalescence: phase evolution  $\Rightarrow$  masses

amplitude  $\Rightarrow$  distance and inclination

Schutz (1986); Holz & Hughes (2005)



## Recession velocity (redshift) measurement

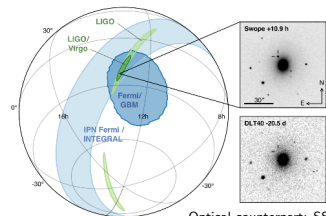
- Incredibly difficult with gravitational wave data alone.

Total mass is largely degenerate with cosmological redshift

- Input can be solicited from electromagnetic observations.

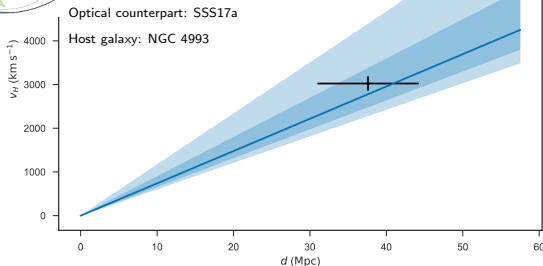
Over to GW170817 ...

# Summary of GW170817 analysis and illustration of result



$$\text{observed } v_{\text{recession}} = v_H + v_{\text{peculiar}}$$

universe is not homogeneous at small scales:  
galaxies attracted towards local matter overdensities



$$\text{NGC 4993: } v_{\text{recession}} = 3327 \pm 72 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

Correct for peculiar velocity of group of galaxies

$$v_H = 3017 \pm 166 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

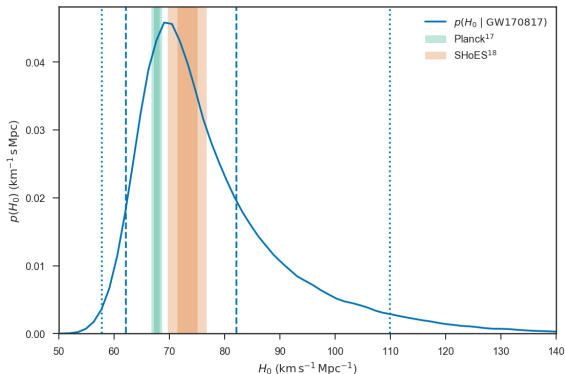
$$\text{Distance, } d_L = 43.8^{+2.9}_{-6.9} \text{ Mpc}$$

(assuming sky location of counterpart)

## Key result: $p(H_0 | \text{GW170817})$

Bayesian parameter estimation

marginalized posterior probability density



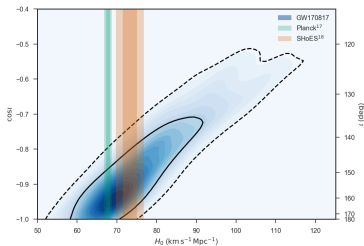
$$H_0 = 70.0^{+12.0}_{-8.0} \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$$

Broadly consistent with state-of-the-art determinations of  $H_0$ .

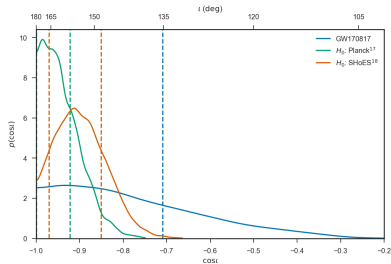


## Constraints on $H_0$ and inclination

Distance-inclination degeneracy: Gravitational-wave amplitude from by a distant binary viewed face-on or face-off is similar to that of a closer binary viewed edge-on.



Joint constraint on  $H_0$  and inclination



Constraint on the inclination angle

Marginalization over  $\cos \iota$  (vertical projection) gives  $H_0$  result

Alternatively, marginalize over  $H_0$  (horizontal projection)

## Conclusion

- First standard-siren measurement of the Hubble constant:

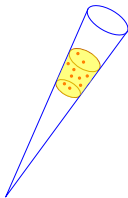
GW  $\Rightarrow$  distance estimate

EM  $\Rightarrow$  recession velocity

- Completely independent of the cosmic distance ladder.
- Consistent with SHoES (nearby) and Planck (very distant) estimates.
- Heralds the age of multimessenger cosmology.

## GW cosmology: the way ahead

- Multiple observations with transient counterparts.

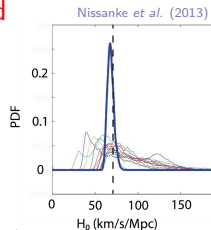


- A fully statistical analysis using cross-correlation with a galaxy catalog in absence of a transient optical counterpart.

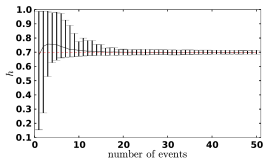
applicable also for binary black holes

extension to other cosmological parameters?

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- Narrow beam with potential host galaxies around optical counterpart if host galaxy not uniquely identified.



Del Pozzo (2012)

