

Measuring H_0 from supernovae without anchors

Davide Piras (with Francesco Sorrenti, Ruth Durrer and Martin Kunz)



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But first... let me apologise

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- First time I present this work

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- Material is untested...

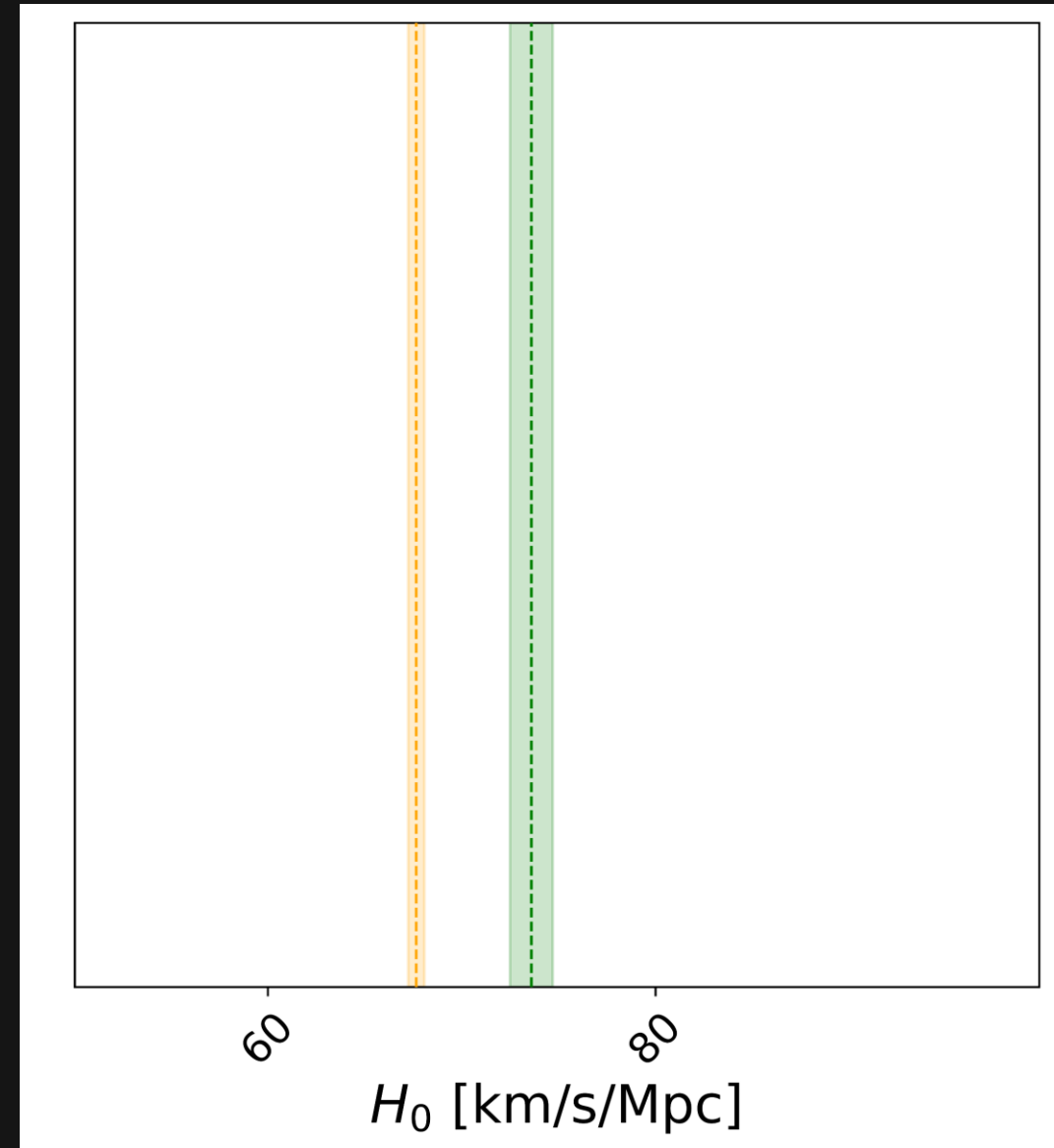
But first... let me apologise

- First time I present this work
- Material is untested...
- ... including jokes

In a nutshell

- There is a Hubble tension

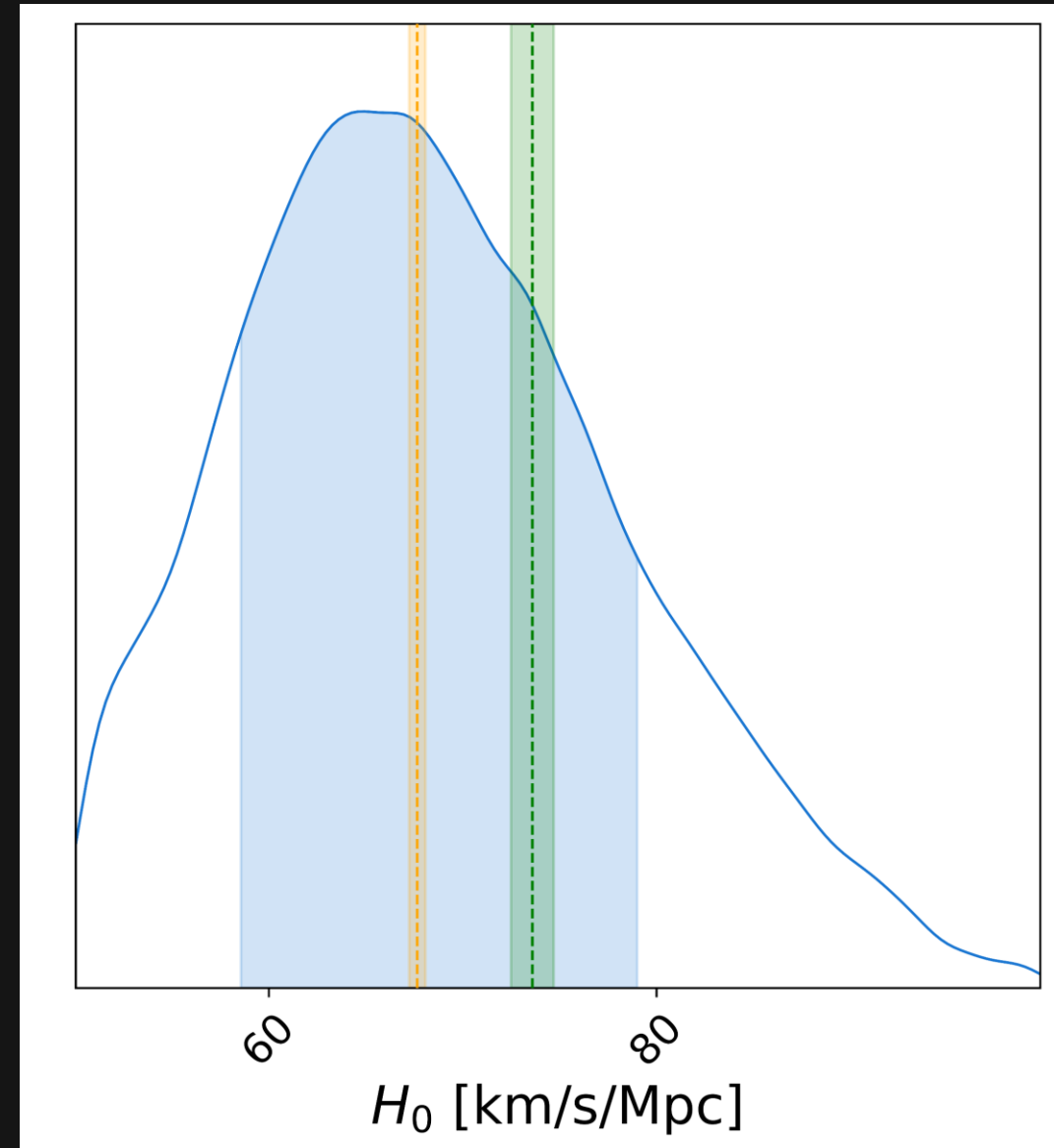
Cosmic microwave background
Supernovae (with anchors)



In a nutshell

- There is a Hubble tension
- We find $\sim 68 \pm 10$

Cosmic microwave background
Supernovae (with anchors)
Supernovae (without anchors)



Thank you for your attention

Cast

Davide

DAVIDE PIRAS

Francesco

FRANCESCO SORRENTI

Martin

MARTIN KUNZ

Ruth

RUTH DURRER

Directed by

DAVIDE PIRAS

Produced by

DAVIDE PIRAS

Director of Photography

DAVIDE PIRAS

No animals were harmed in the making of this presentation

Let's take a step back

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- Supernovae are exploding stars with ~stable brightness



Let's take a step back

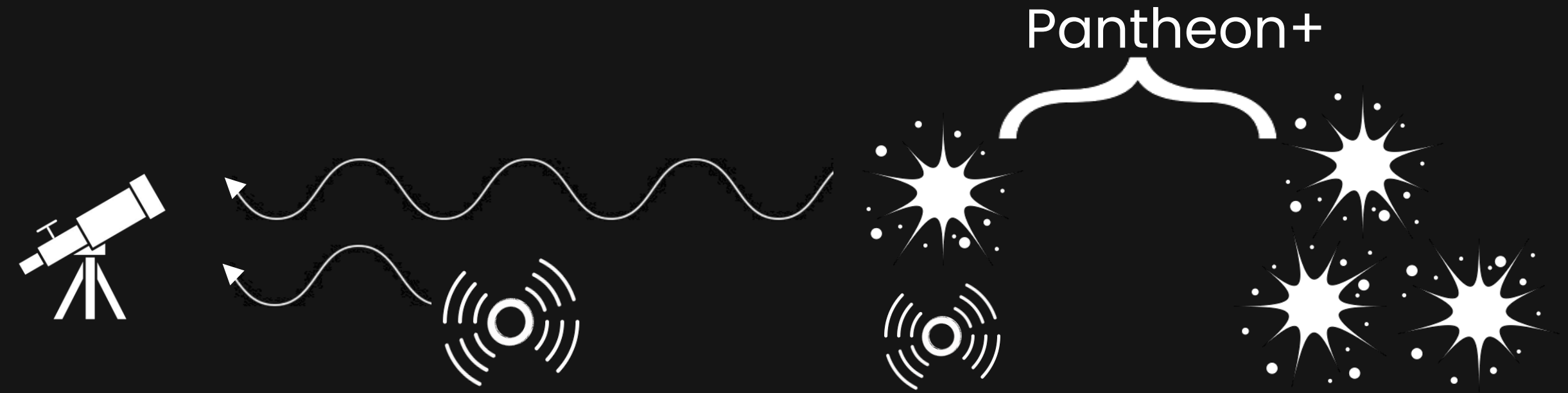
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- Distance calibrated using e.g. Cepheids (pulsating stars)

Let's take a step back

- Supernovae are exploding stars with ~stable brightness

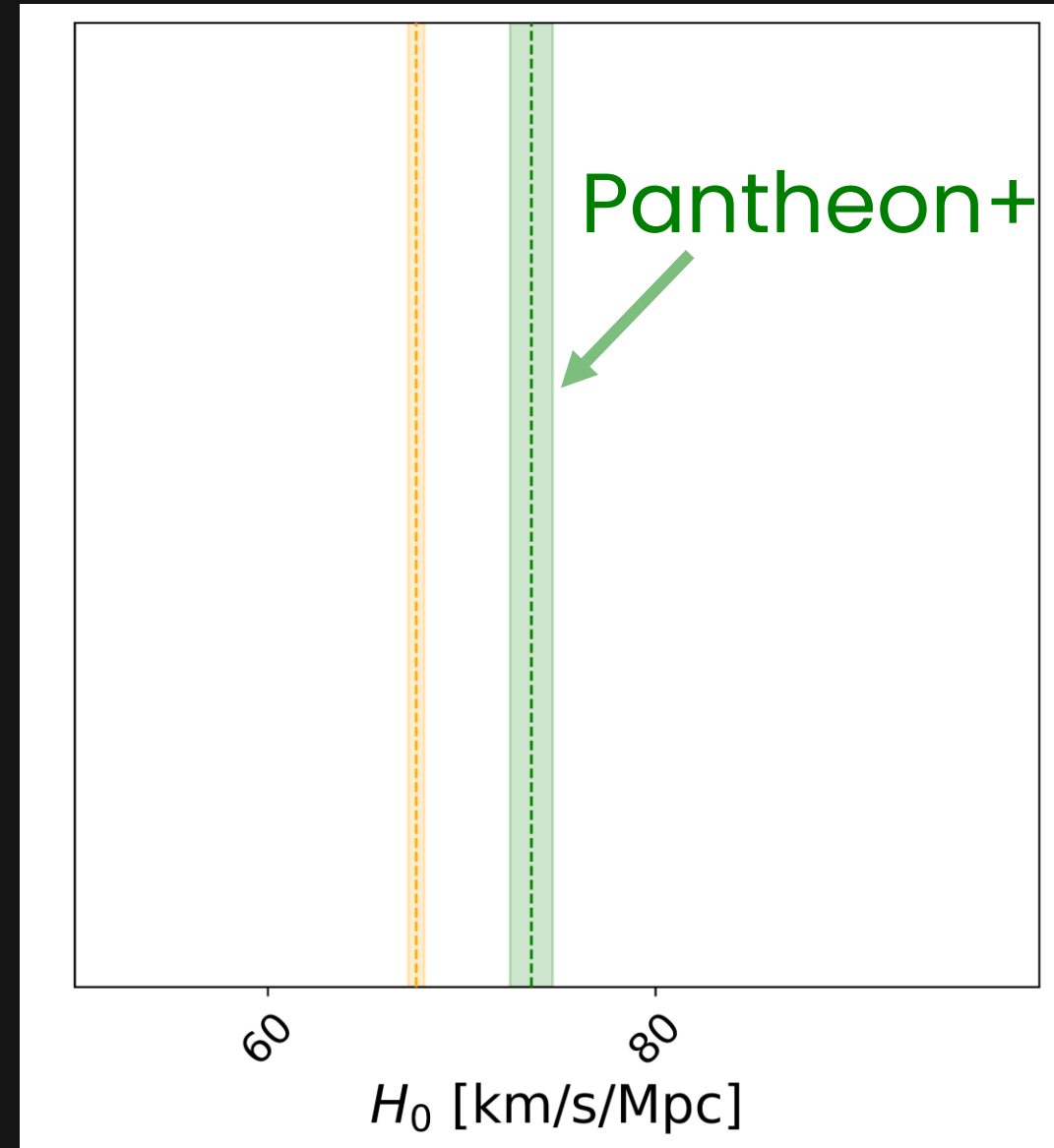


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In a nutshell

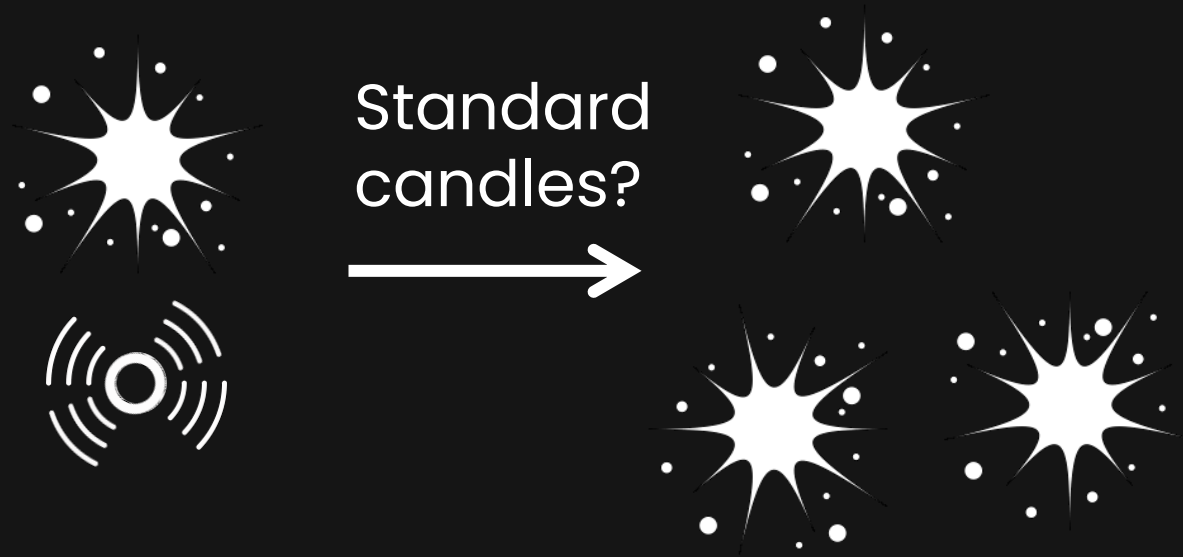
- There is a Hubble tension

Cosmic microwave background
Supernovae (with anchors)



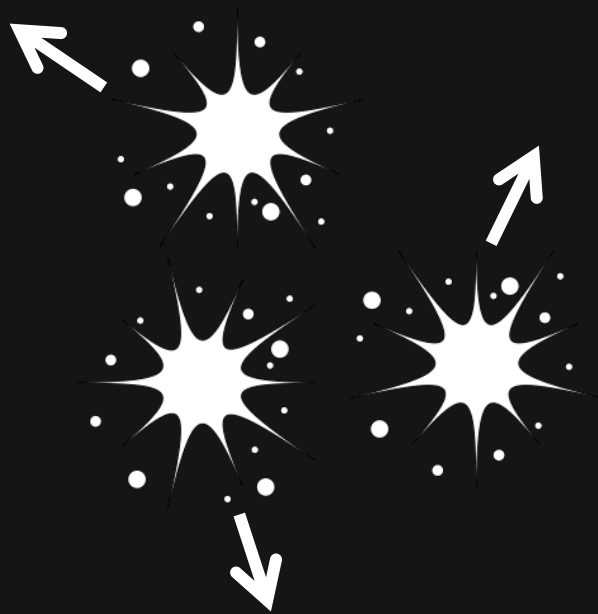
Two problems

1. Supernovae might not have all the same brightness



Two problems

1. Supernovae might not have all the same brightness
2. Supernovae have peculiar velocities (PV)

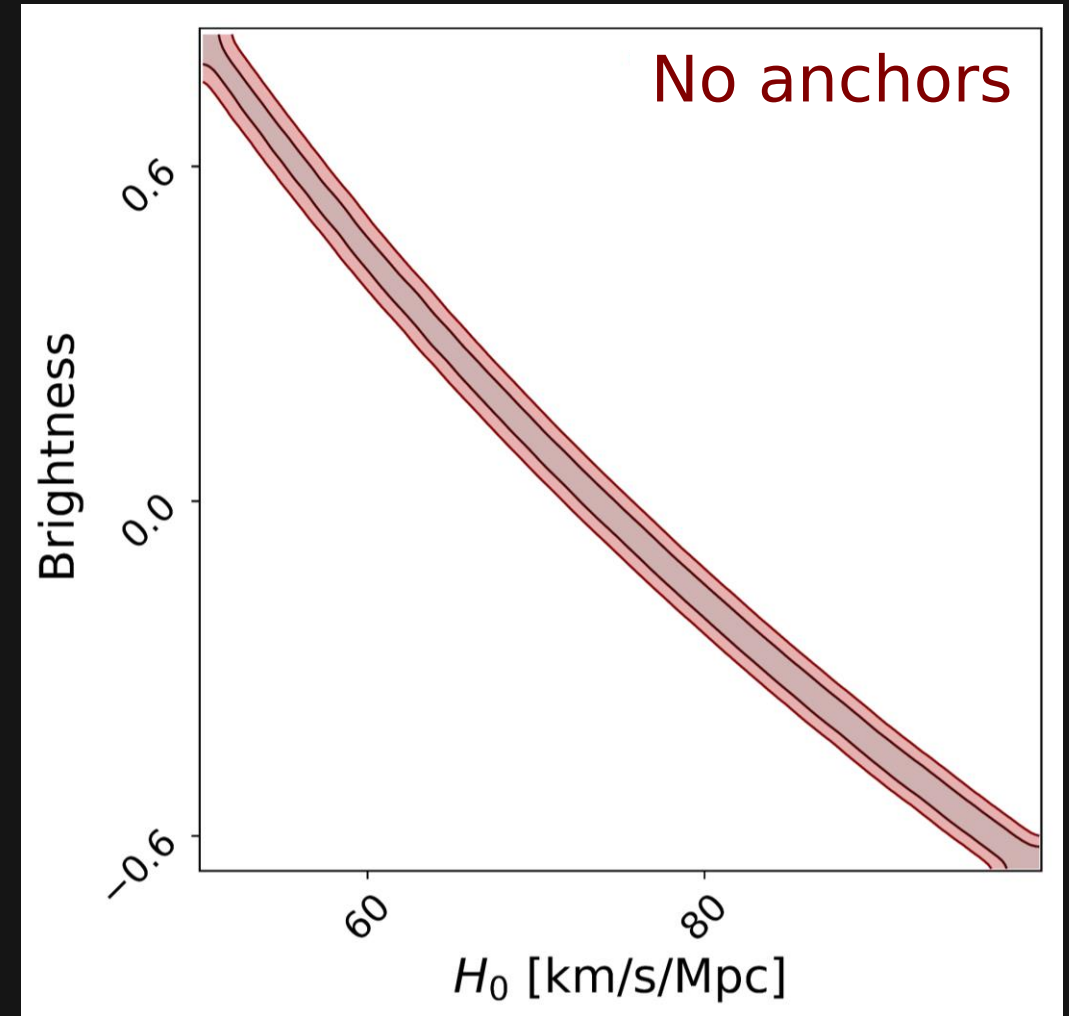


Supernovae might not have all the same brightness

- What if we let it be a free parameter?

Supernovae might not have all the same brightness

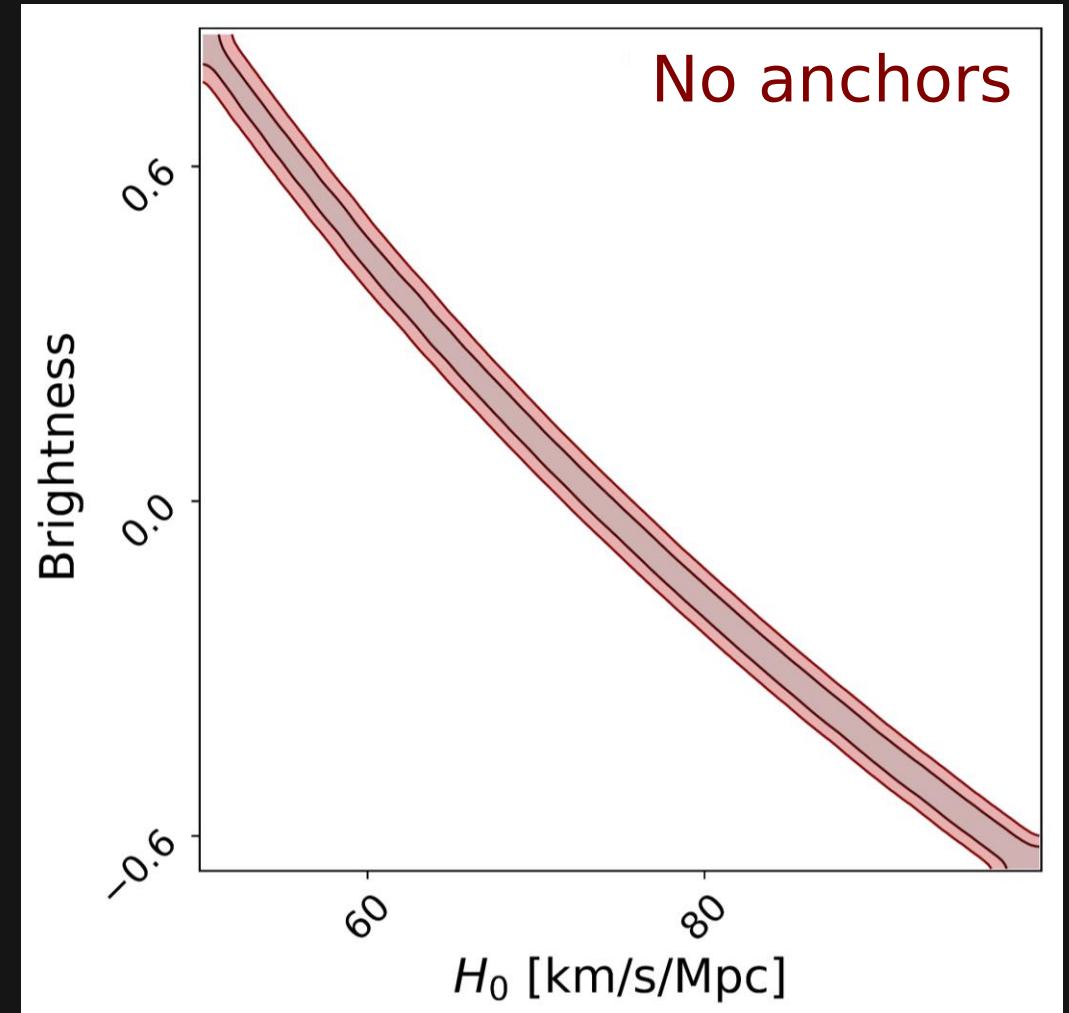
- What if we let it be a free parameter?
- Brightness is perfectly degenerate with H_0 !



Supernovae might not have all the same brightness

- What if we let it be a free parameter?

- Brightness is perfectly degenerate with H_0 !
- H_0 information must come from somewhere else...



Supernovae have peculiar velocities (PV)

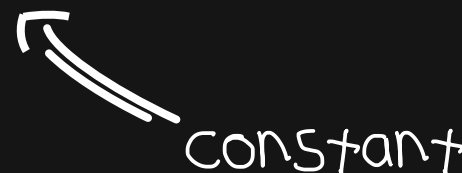
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Supernovae have peculiar velocities (PV)

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- Constant term added to distance covariance matrix

$$C = C_{\text{photo}} + C_{\text{lensing}} + \dots + C_{\text{PV}}$$


constant

How we model peculiar velocities (PV)

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- At linear level, $P_v \propto$ matter power spectrum

How we model peculiar velocities (PV)

$$C = C_{\text{photo}} + C_{\text{lensing}} + \dots + C_{\text{PV}}$$

 ~~constant~~

- C_{PV} depends on velocity power spectrum P_v
- At linear level, $P_v \propto$ matter power spectrum
- We also include nonlinear corrections

How we model peculiar velocities (PV)

$$C = C_{\text{photo}} + C_{\text{lensing}} + \dots + C_{\text{PV}}$$

~~constant~~

$$C_{mn}^{(v)} = \frac{B_{mn}}{2\pi^2} \frac{D_1(z_m) D_1(z_n)}{D_1^2(0)} \left[\frac{H(z_m) f(z_m)}{(1+z_m)} \right] \left[\frac{H(z_n) f(z_n)}{(1+z_n)} \right] \\ \int dk W_{mn}(k) \mathcal{Z}(k, z_m, z_n) P_\delta(k, 0) D_u^2(k\sigma_u) e^{-k \max[a_1(\sigma_8) + a_2(\sigma_8)k + a_3(\sigma_8)k^2, 0]}$$

How we model peculiar velocities (PV)

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Supernovae have peculiar velocities (PV)

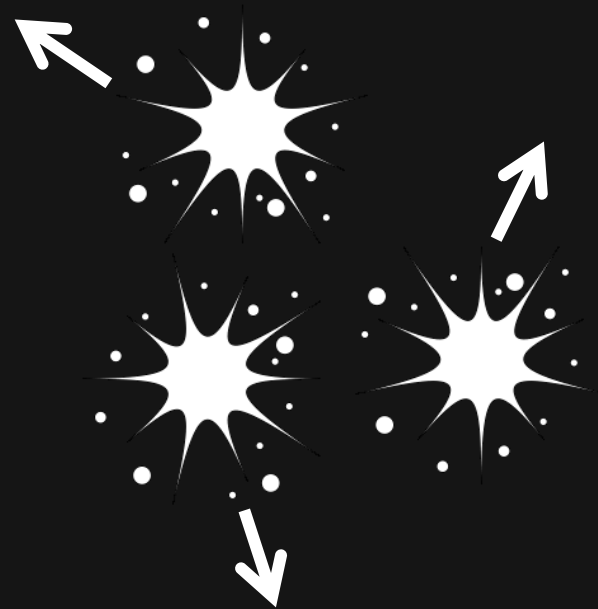
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~~constant~~
DEPENDS ON
COSMOLOGY

Supernovae have peculiar velocities (PV)

$$C = C_{\text{photo}} + C_{\text{lensing}} + \dots + C_{\text{PV}}$$

~~constant~~
DEPENDS ON
COSMOLOGY



Supernovae velocities are a cosmological probe!

Did someone say computationally intractable?

$$C_{mn}^{(v)} = \frac{B_{mn}}{2\pi^2} \frac{D_1(z_m) D_1(z_n)}{D_1^2(0)} \left[\frac{H(z_m) f(z_m)}{(1+z_m)} \right] \left[\frac{H(z_n) f(z_n)}{(1+z_n)} \right] \\ \int dk W_{mn}(k) \mathcal{Z}(k, z_m, z_n) P_\delta(k, 0) D_u^2(k\sigma_u) e^{-k \max[a_1(\sigma_8) + a_2(\sigma_8)k + a_3(\sigma_8)k^2, 0]}$$

- Perform Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling

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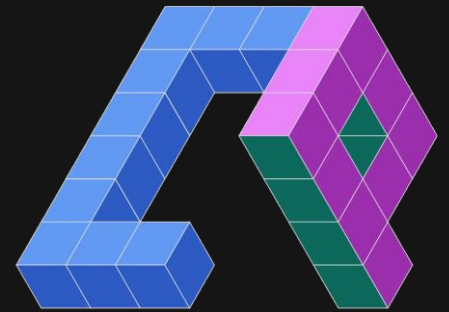
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- Perform Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling
- Covariance must be recomputed at each step
- Would take 25 years to run...

Did someone say computationally intractable?

$$C_{mn}^{(v)} = \frac{B_{mn}}{2\pi^2} \frac{D_1(z_m) D_1(z_n)}{D_1^2(0)} \left[\frac{H(z_m) f(z_m)}{(1+z_m)} \right] \left[\frac{H(z_n) f(z_n)}{(1+z_n)} \right] \\ \int dk W_{mn}(k) \mathcal{Z}(k, z_m, z_n) P_\delta(k, 0) D_u^2(k\sigma_u) e^{-k \max[a_1(\sigma_8) + a_2(\sigma_8)k + a_3(\sigma_8)k^2, 0]}$$

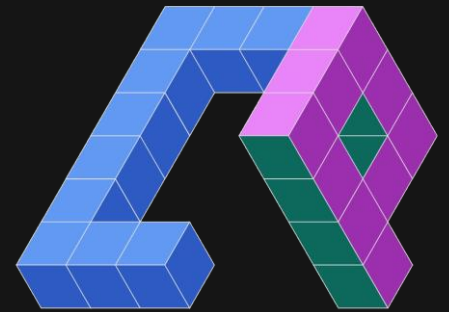
- We train an emulator based on CosmPower-JAX



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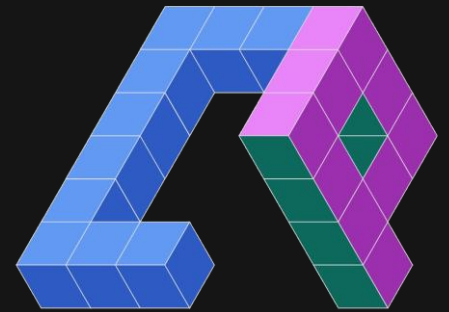
- We train an emulator based on CosmPower-JAX
- Differentiable likelihood in JAX



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- We train an emulator based on CosmPower-JAX
- Differentiable likelihood in JAX
- **From 25 years on CPU to 1 hour on GPU**

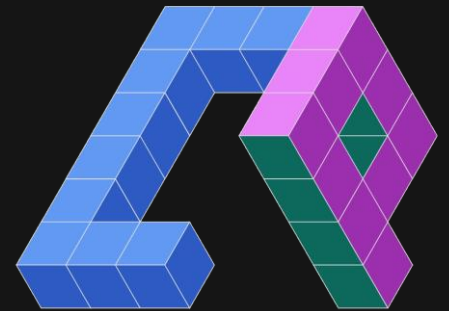


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- We train an emulator based on CosmPower-JAX
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LIKELIHOOD CALL TOO SLOW? • TOO MANY PARAMETERS TO SAMPLE? • RUNNING OUT OF EXCUSES WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR?

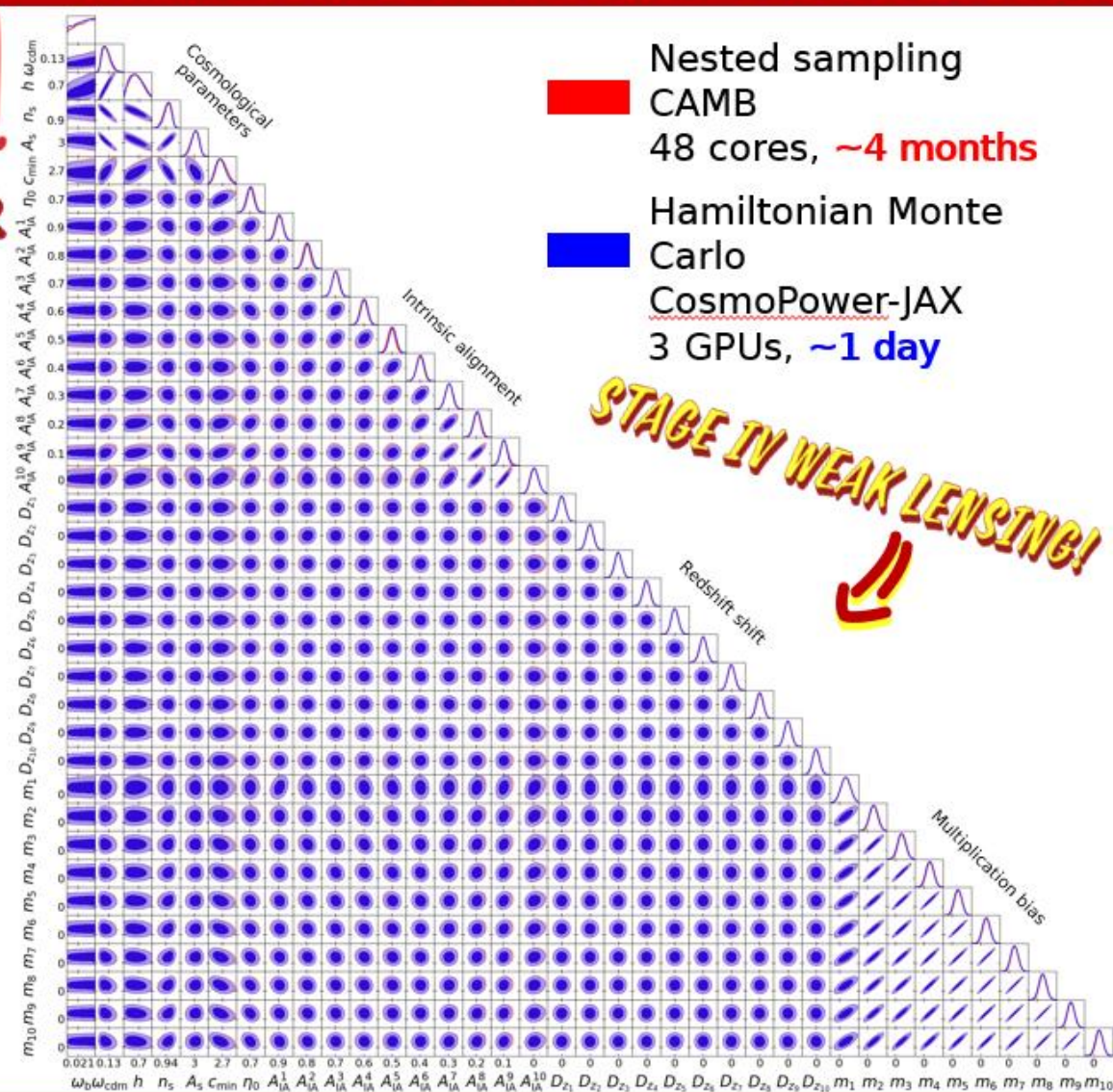


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ALESSIO
SPURIO MANCINI



Better Use
CosmoPower-JAX!
THE JAX VERSION OF COSMOPOWER



WATCH
MORE!

>1000x SPEED-UP WITH NEURAL EMULATORS • SCALES TO >100 PARAMETERS

“Speedy Inference For You!”

CODE
HERE!



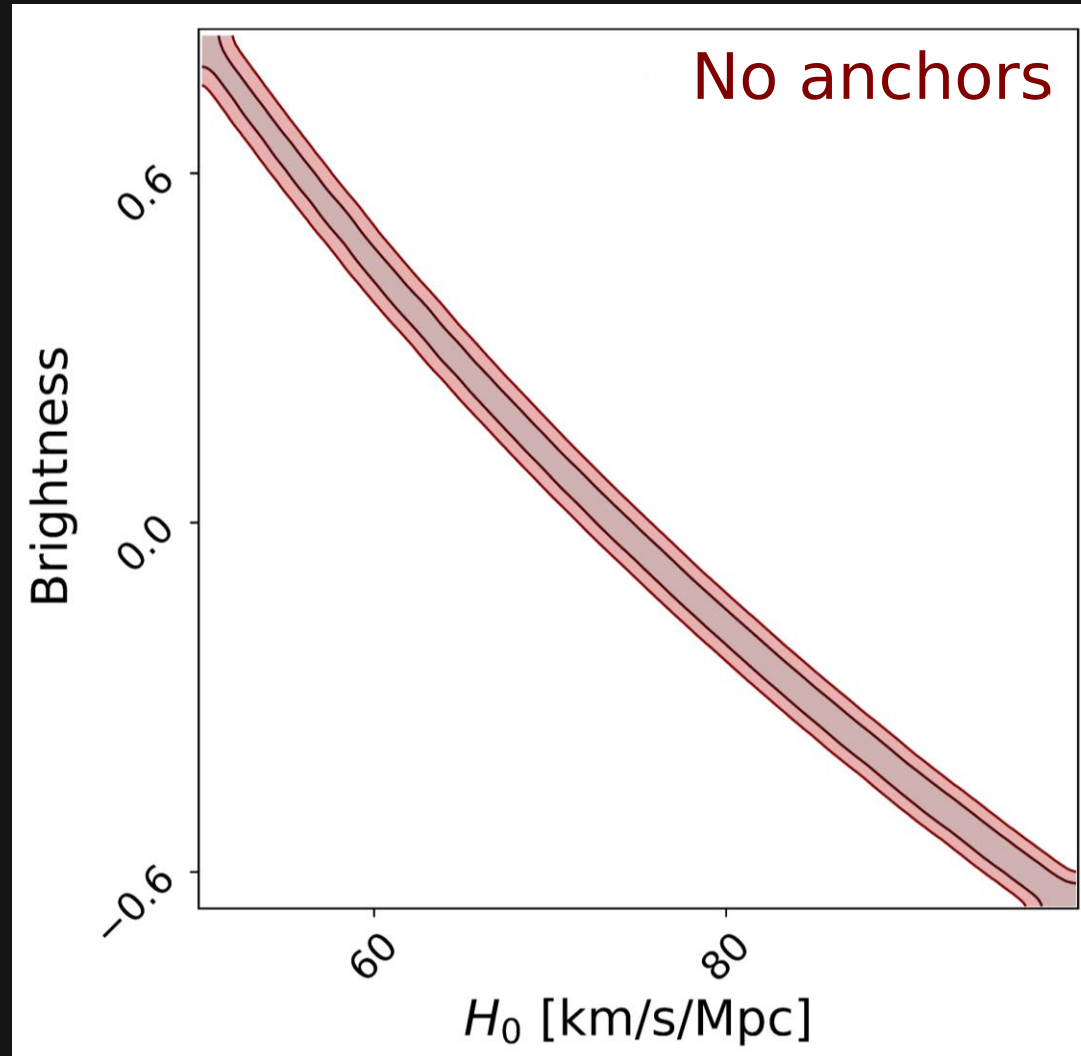
Results

- Validation on mocks and N -body simulation

[ask me later if interested]

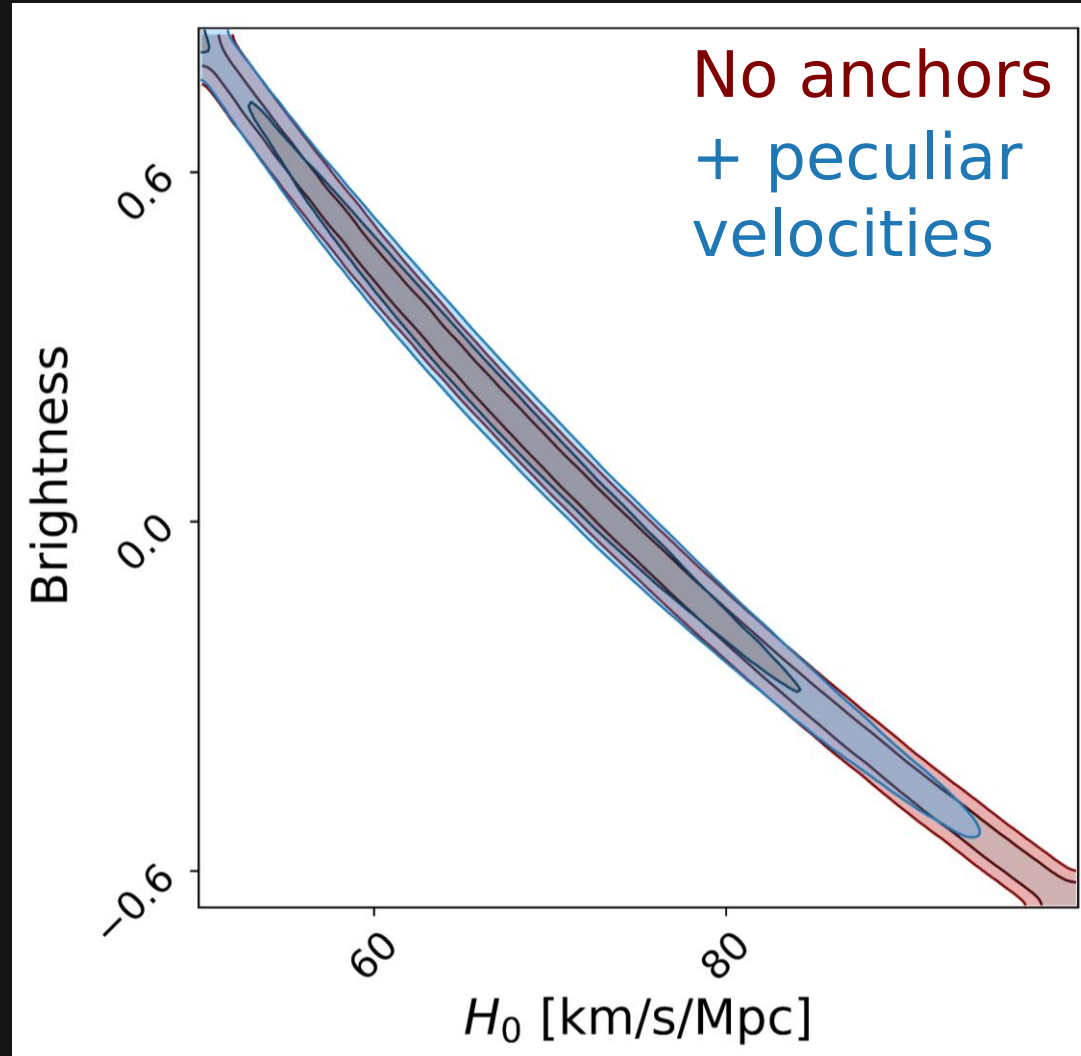
Results

- Results on Pantheon+ data



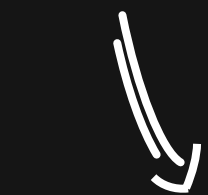
Results

- Results on Pantheon+ data: we find $\sim 68 \pm 10$

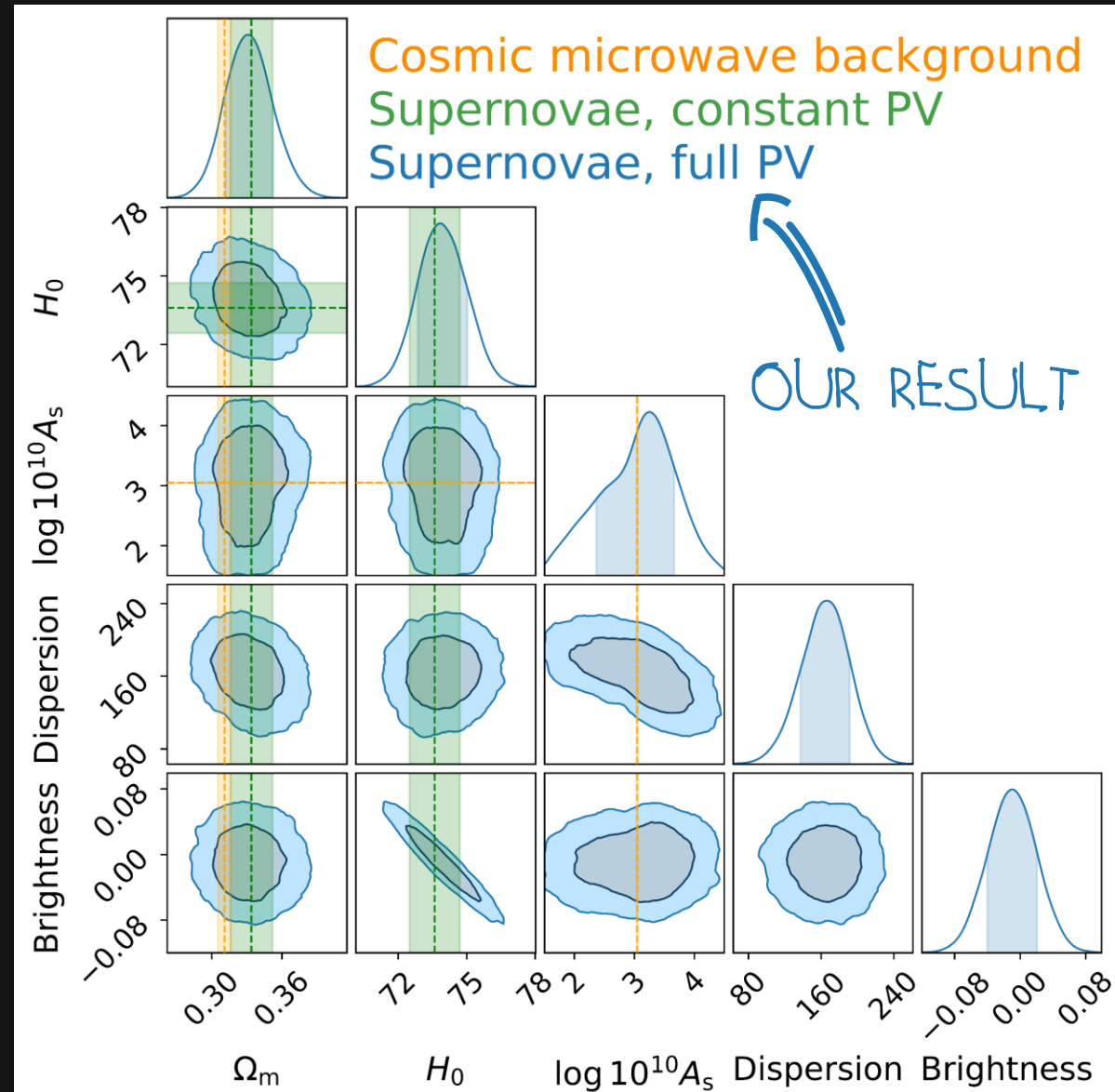


Results

PECULIAR
VELOCITIES

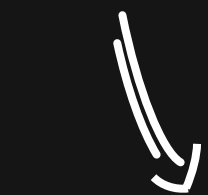


- PVs constrain primordial amplitude A_s (with anchors)

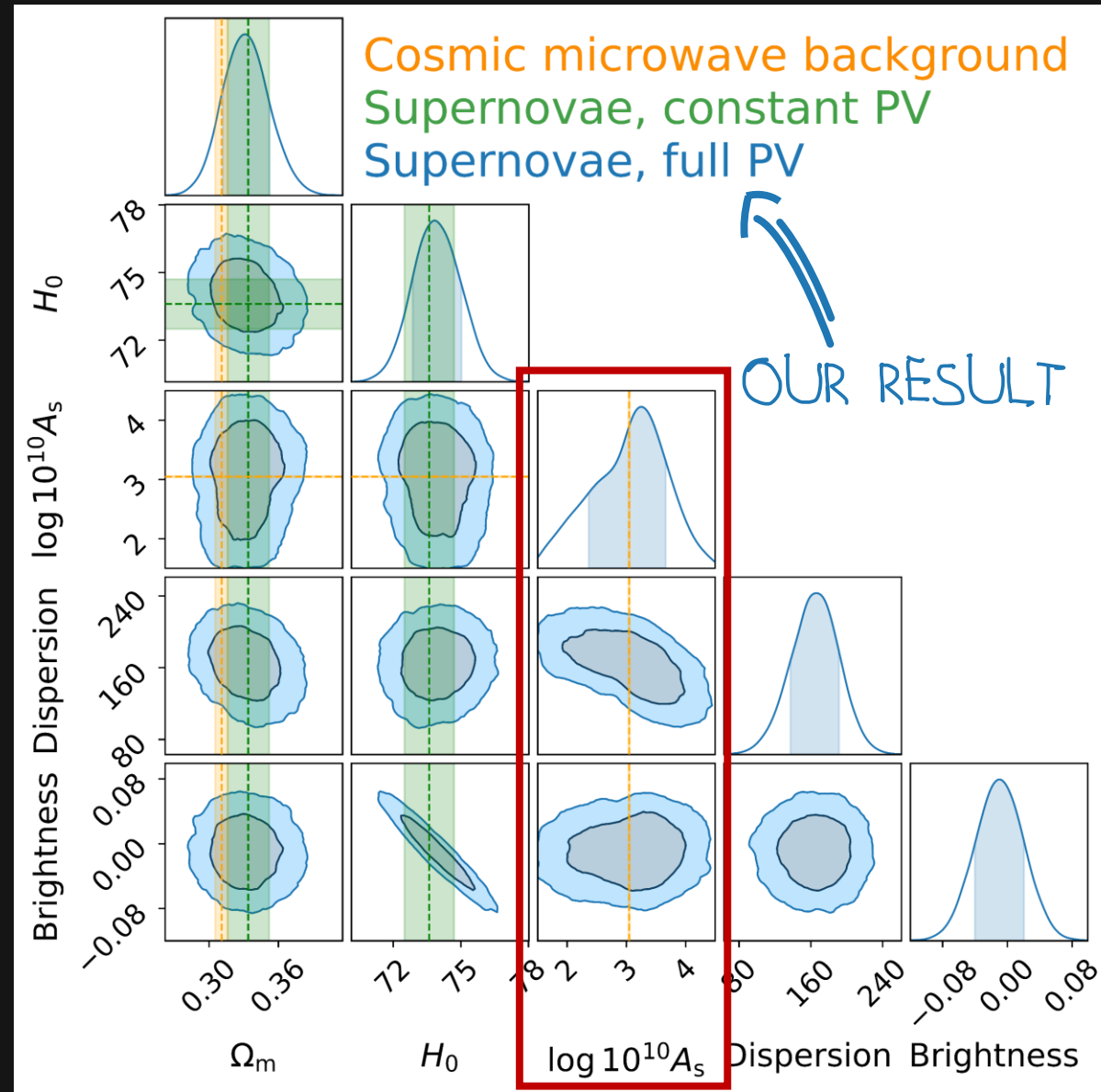


Results

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Conclusions

- Supernovae peculiar velocities contain cosmological information

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- Supernovae peculiar velocities contain cosmological information
 - They allow for independent measurements of A_s and H_0 (without anchors)
 - Working on Zwicky Transient Facility data next

Conclusions



**RELY
ON ANCHORS**

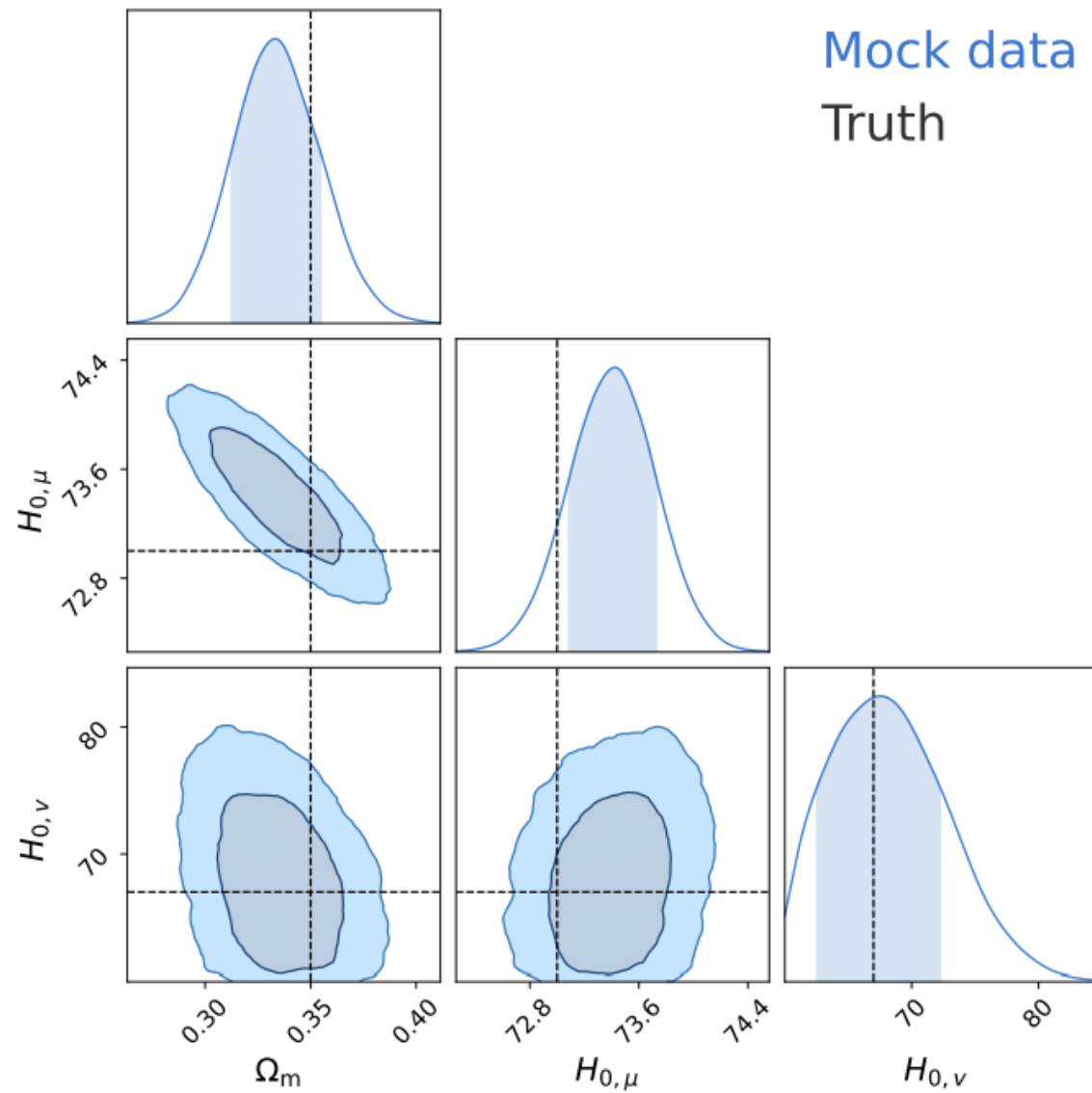


**USE PECULIAR
VELOCITIES**

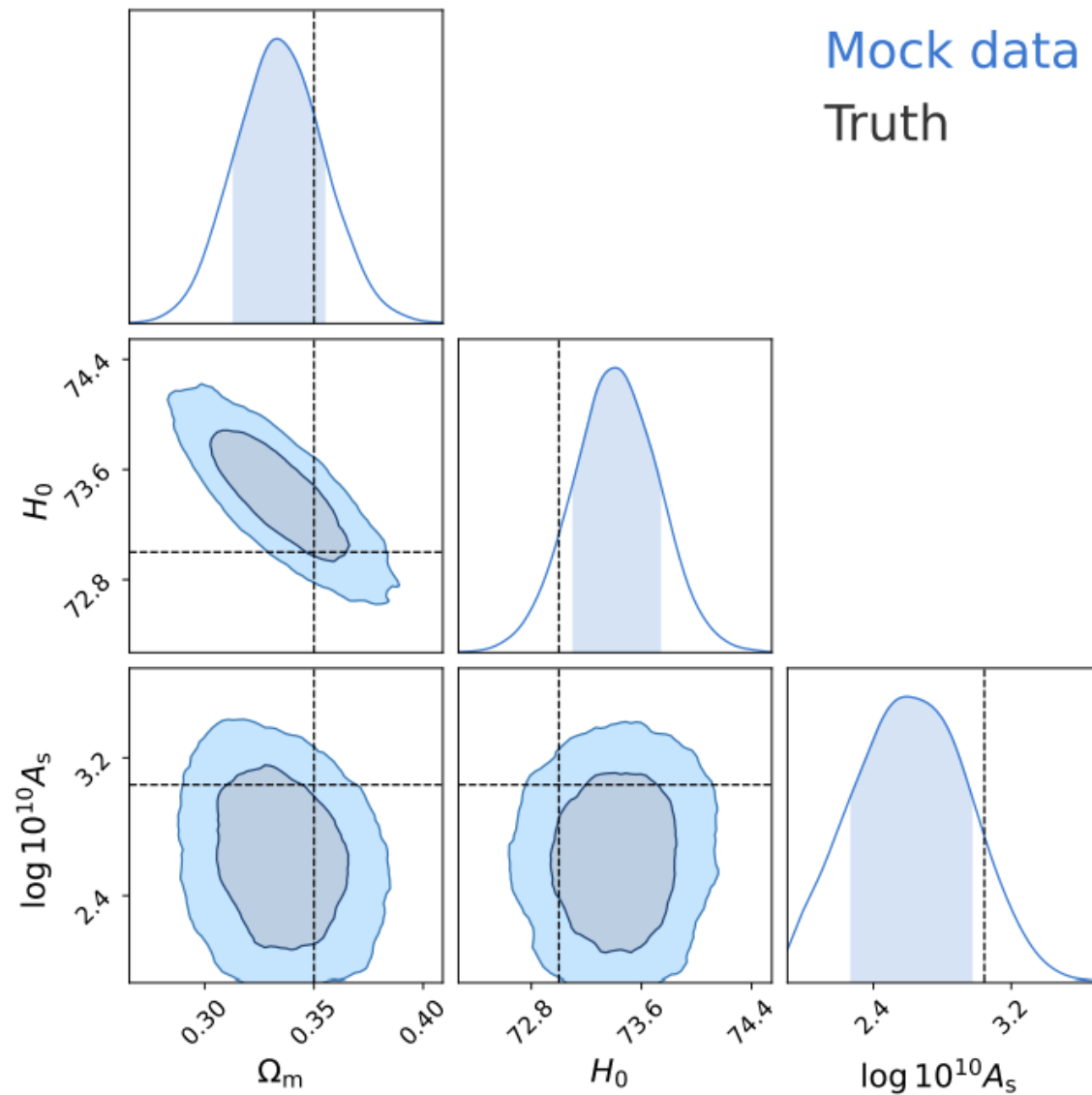
Extra slides

Mock results

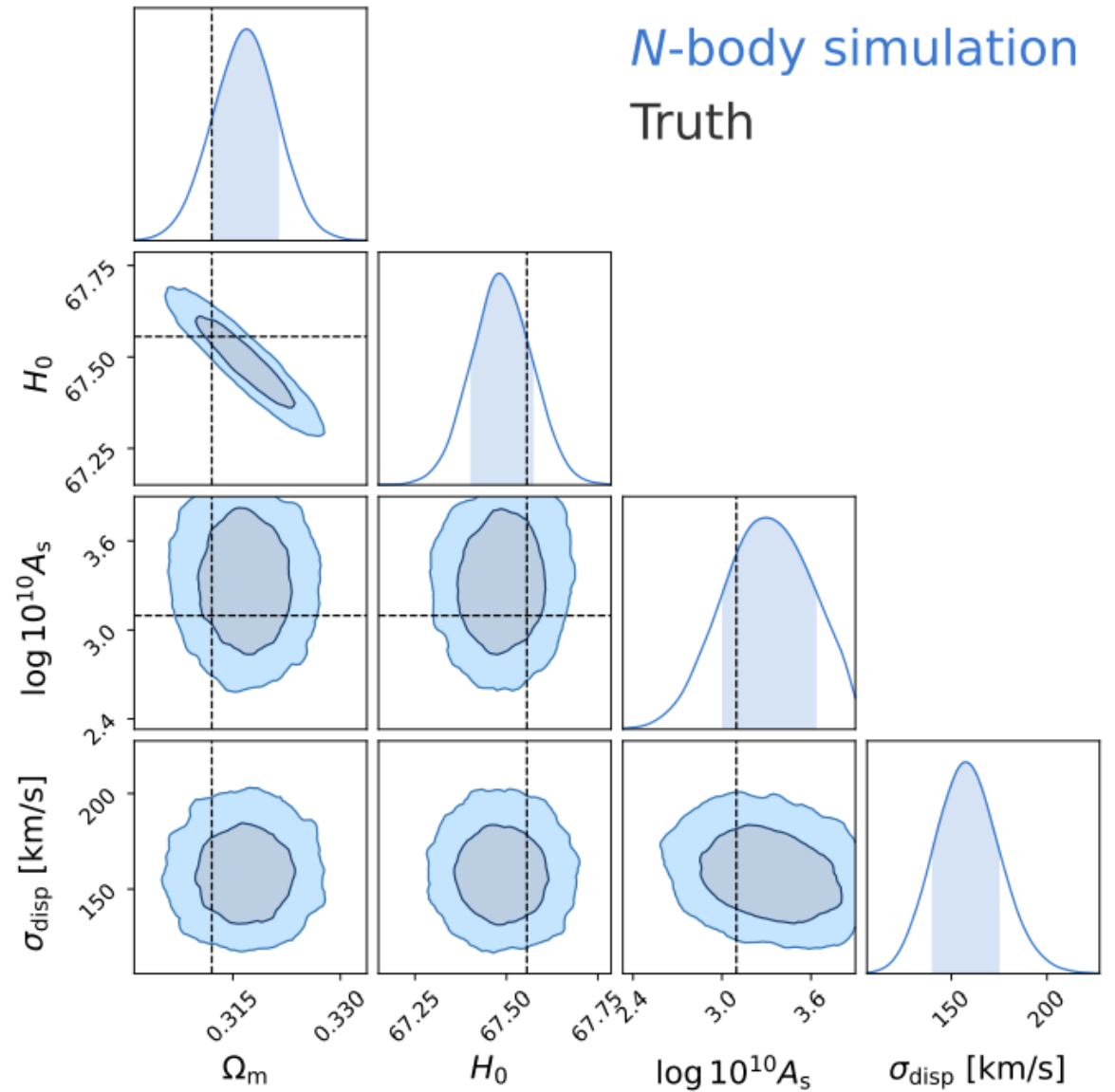
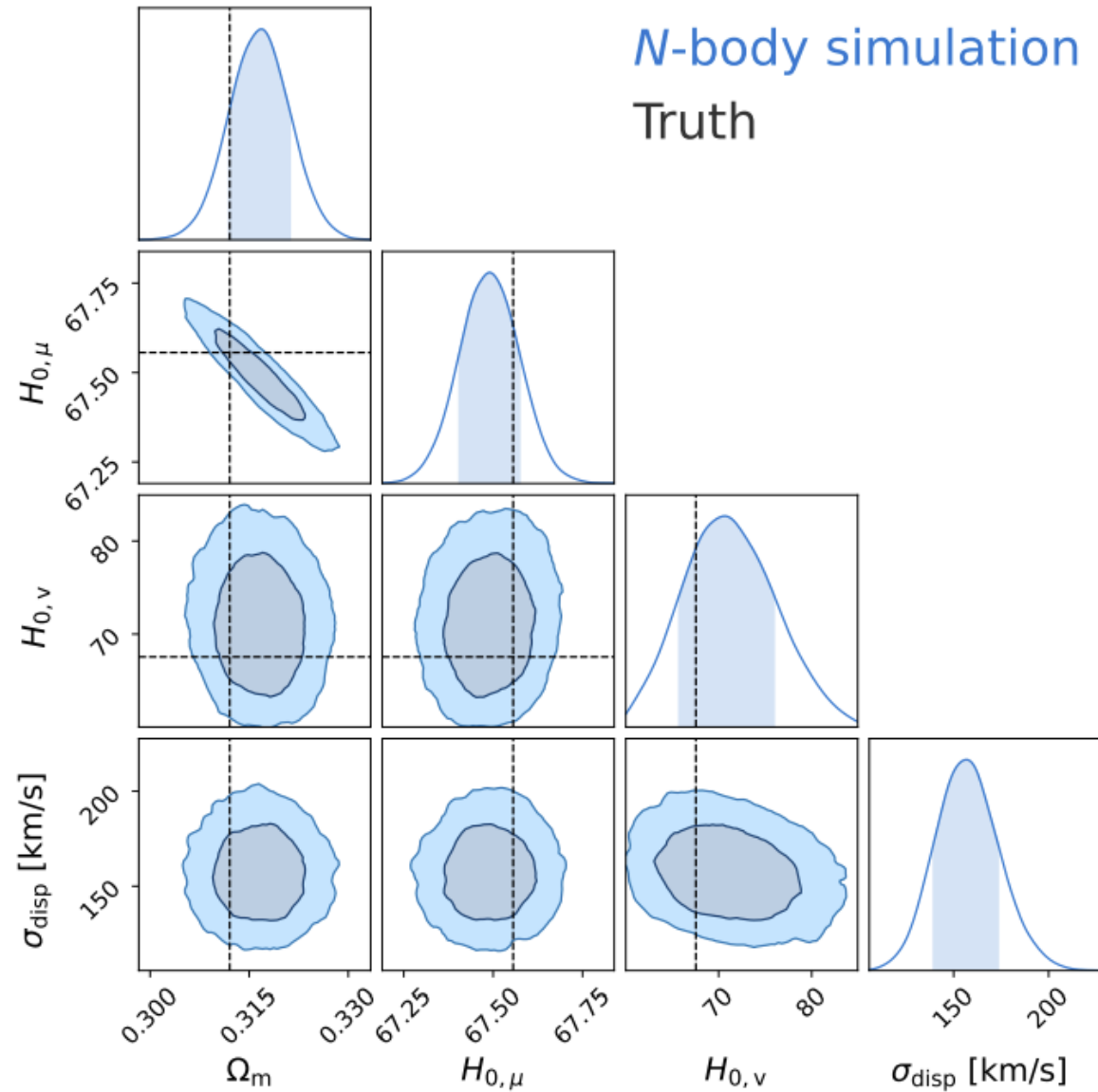
Mock data
Truth



Mock data
Truth



N-body simulation results



N -body simulation results

