

The luminosity of the darkness - Schechter function in cosmological analysis with dark sirens

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The gravitational-wave (GW) cosmology community has been developing techniques and methodologies to infer the cosmological parameters and investigate the black hole population with Compact Binary Coalescences (CBCs) without an electromagnetic counterpart, commonly referred to as dark sirens.

In this study, our focus lies on the method based on galaxy catalogues such as GLADE+, a composite catalogue whose completeness varies across the sky. Galaxy catalogues typically suffer from significant incompleteness after redshift $z = 0.1$. To date, most of the sources of GW detections have originated from larger distances, and with ET this trend is destined to continue, potentially extending detection capabilities to redshift as high as $z = 10$.

Hence, to infer cosmological parameters with a Python package such as gwcosmo, it is necessary to estimate the luminosity of galaxies beyond the detection threshold of electromagnetic telescopes –“the luminosity of the darkness”. This estimation currently relies on the Schechter function. Empirical evidence points towards an evolution of the Schechter function as a function of the redshift, however, this effect is not yet accounted for in the cosmological analysis. We will show how the redshift dependency can impact the line of sight (LOS) redshift prior and subsequently the posterior distribution of H_0 due to the evolving Schechter function.

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