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Kilonova Posteriors for Estimating the Hubble Constant

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Observations of gravitational waves emitted from compact binary mergers and associated kilonovae show promise for estimating the Hubble Constant. We are able to take data gathered from these kilonova events and implement them into different methods to calibrate a precise method of estimation. The Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) method is founded in Bayes' Theorem. This method utilizes functions representing individual data points of the set, then adds them together to get a KDE. We then combined the KDEs using a method outlined here https://github.com/tsunhopang/KDE_multiply/tree/main

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