Estimating the Hubble constant from the mock GW data of Einstein Telescope

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Einstein Telescope (ET) is a future third generation GW detector operating in the 1 Hz–10 kHz band expected to detect $10^4 - 10^6$ BNS and BBH mergers per year.

Can we use ET as a standalone instrument to measure the cosmological parameters using compact binary merger events without electromagnetic counterparts?

How can we use the information on the intrinsic mass distribution of compact stars to constrain the Hubble constant and possibly resolve the Hubble tension?