

Fast and Accurate Non-Linear Predictions of Universes with Deep Learning

11135



Fiducial Universes

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Motivation

✓ NN can <u>indeed</u> learn from fast approximation methods the evolution of dark matter particles outperforming analytical methods.

Goal

✓ Improvement of this methodology by using high resolution and full N-body simulations for universes with different cosmological parameters.

Types of cosmological simulations

✓ N-body

- Brute force method;
- Computationally expensive.

Linear Theory

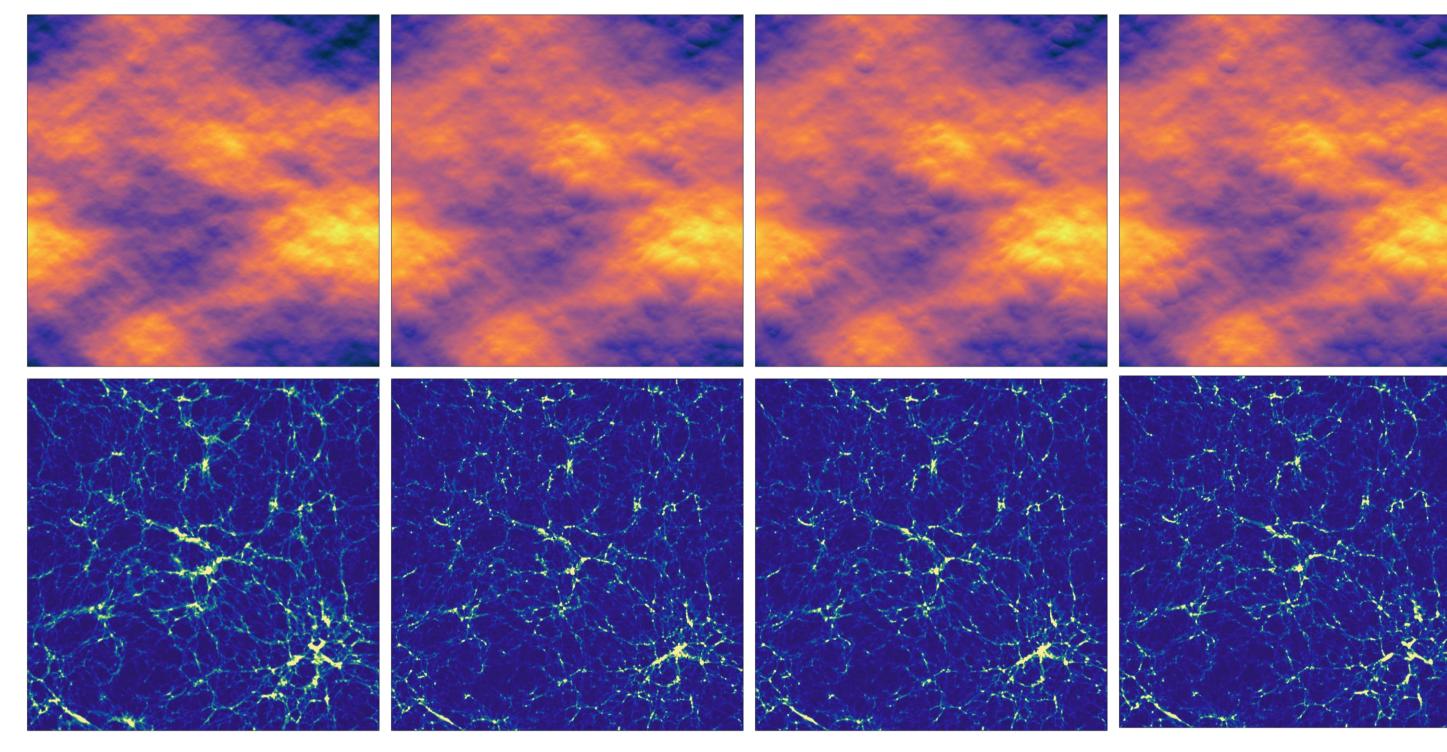
- <u>ZA</u>, <u>2LPT</u>;
- Ideal for large-scales, small matter density.

✓ Fast Approximations

- Resolves well smallscale issues;
- COLA, L-PICOLA.

✓ Neural Networks

- Outperform Linear Theory and Fast Approximations;
- Need a dataset for training.



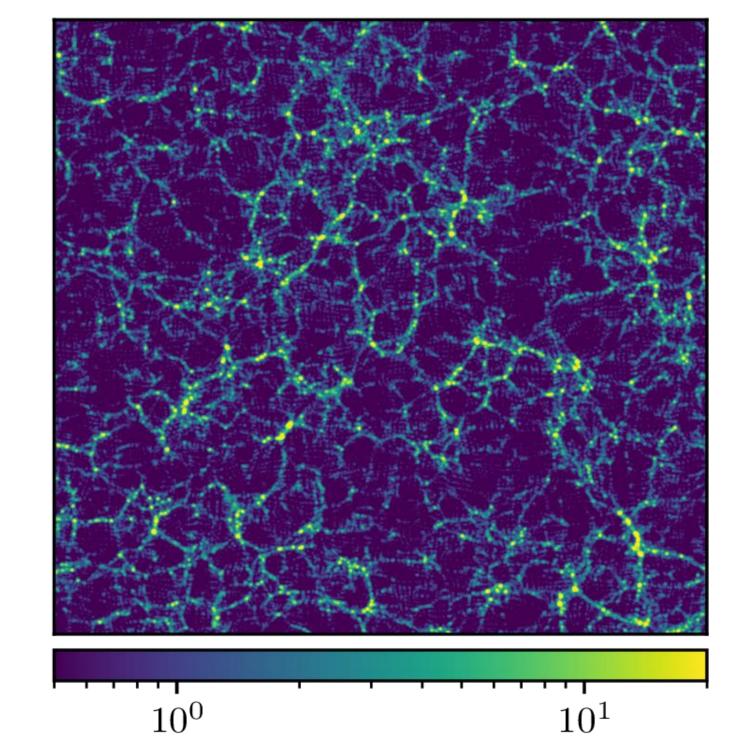


Fig. 1: Slice density δ distribution of dark matter particles in a box of 1 Gpc.

The Model

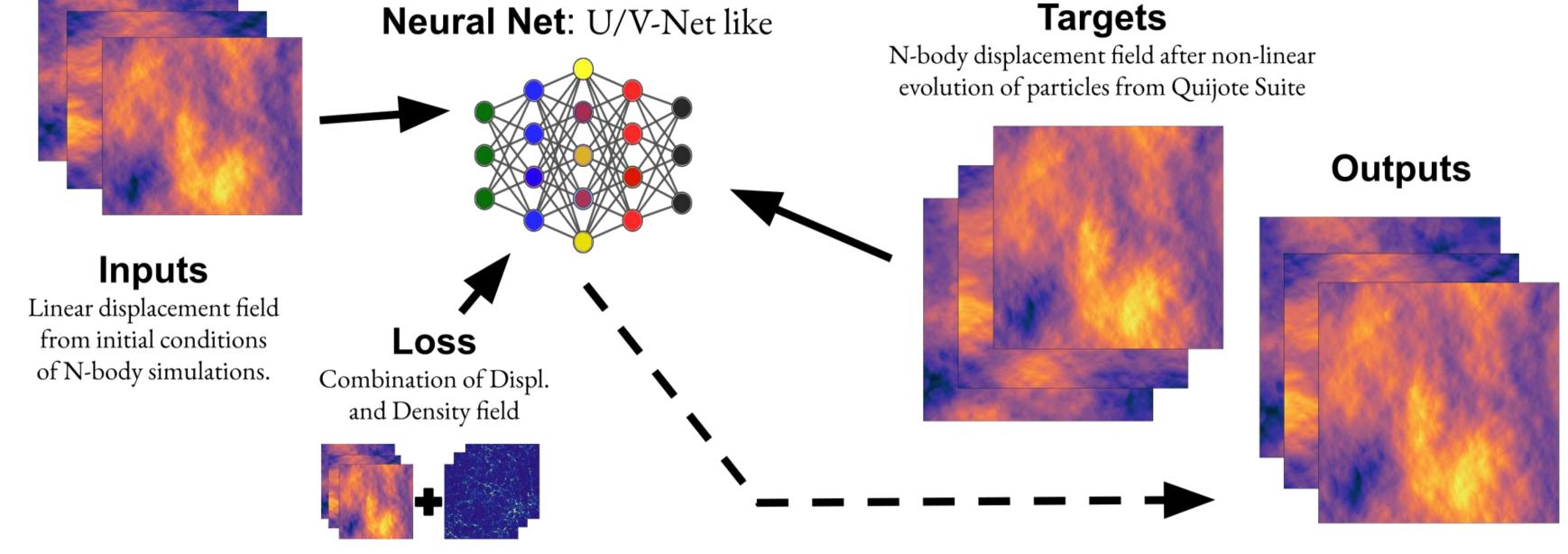


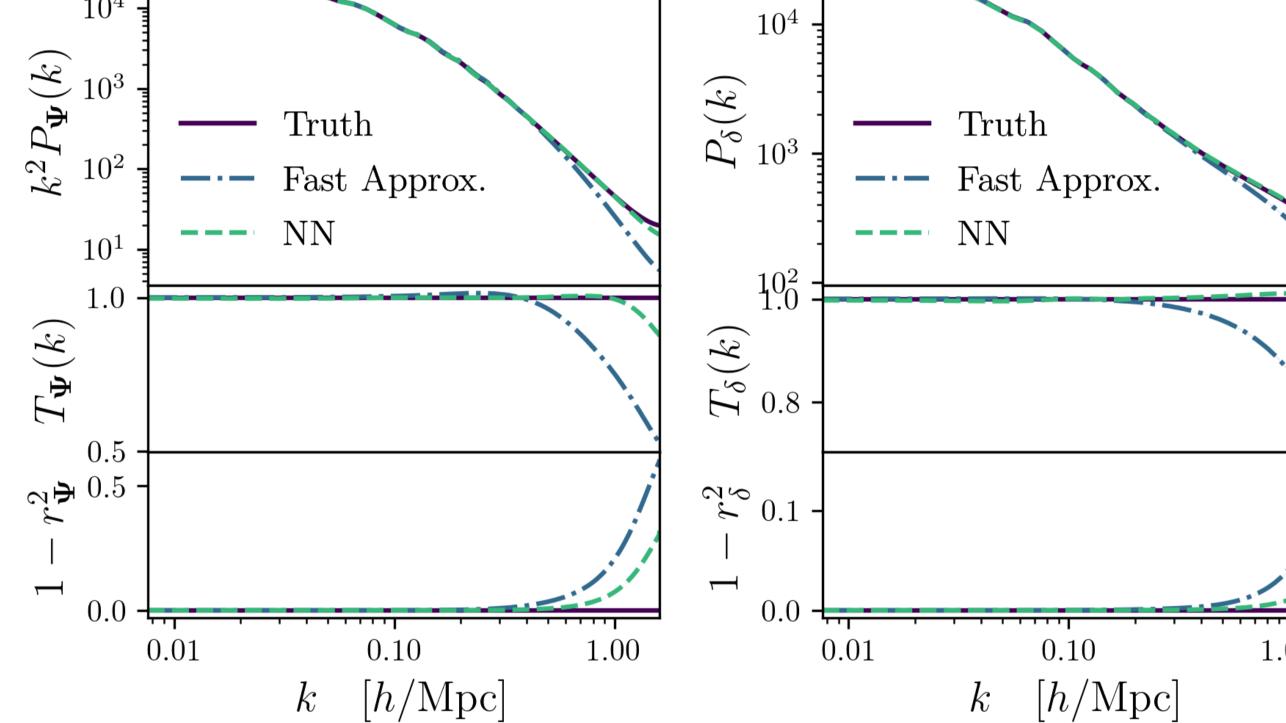
Fig. 2: The first line are slices of displacements of particles and in the second line we show density slices. Can you spot any difference between these simulations by eye? From left to right: Linear, N-Body (truth), Fast. Approx., and NN.

Truth

--- NN

 $^{\circ}$ 0.1

✓ Same set of cosmological parameters: $\{\Omega_m, \Omega_b, \Omega_{\Lambda}, \sigma_8, h, n_s\}$



Results

Fig. 3: Metrics for NN and fast approximator model compared with N-body sims. Other Universes

✓ Tested on 2000 types of universes

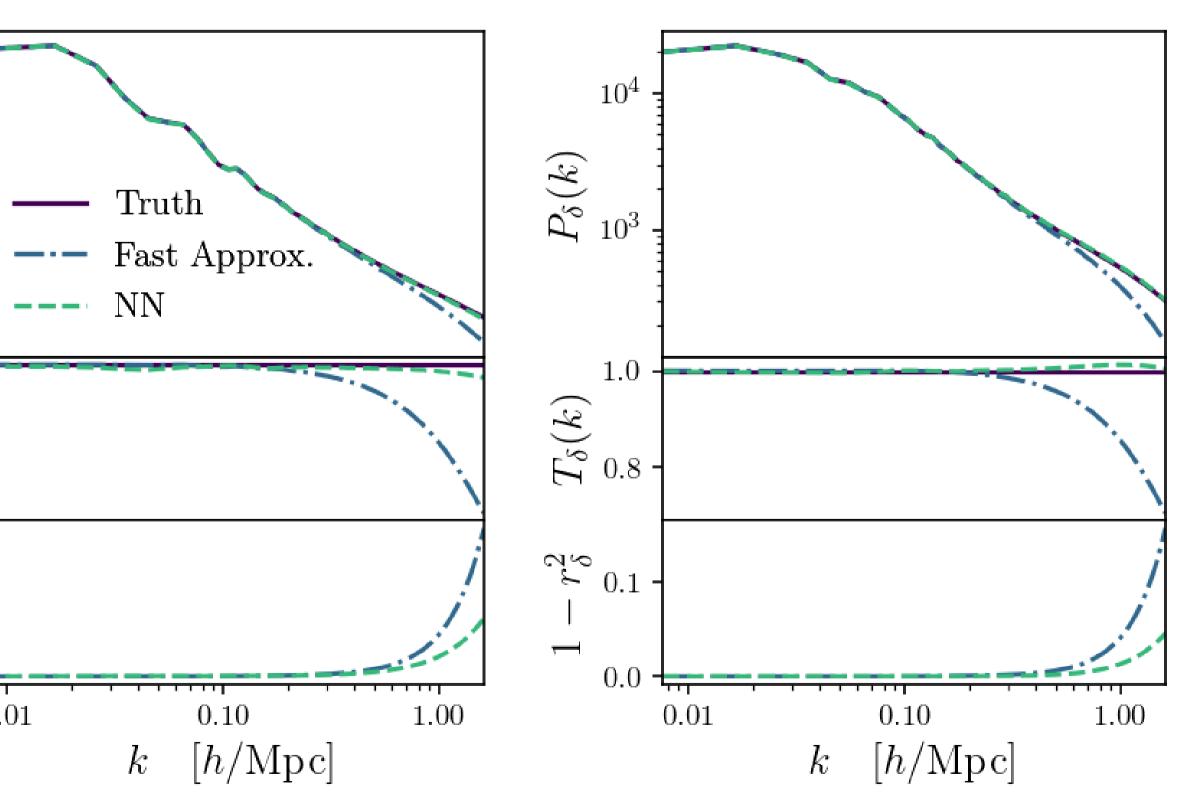
Metrics Used

- ✓ Power Spectrum P of Ψ and δ;
- ✓ Transfer function:

$$T(k) = \sqrt{\frac{P_{pred}(k)}{P_{true}(k)}}$$

Cross-Correlation:

$$r(k) = \frac{P_{\text{pred} \times \text{true}}(k)}{\sqrt{P_{\text{pred}}(k)P_{\text{true}}(k)}}$$



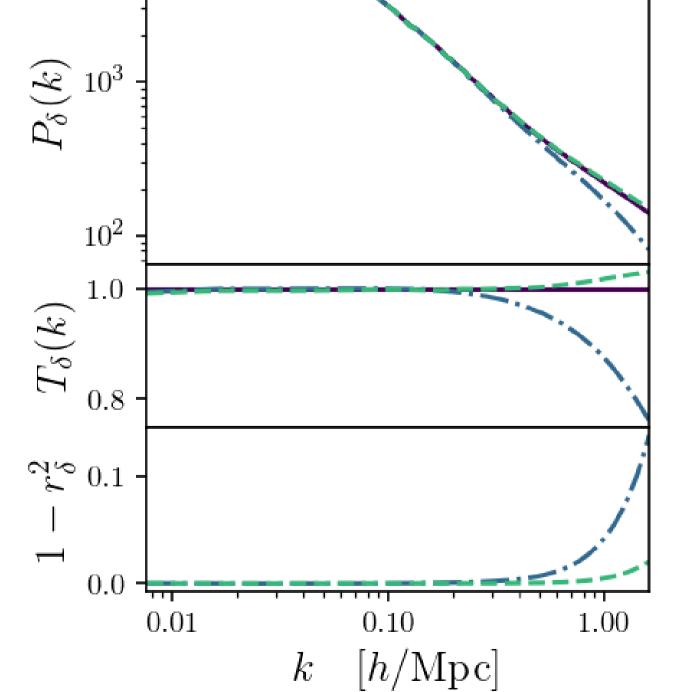


Fig. 4: Accuracy comparison between predictions by the fast approximator (blue dot-dashed) and our NN (green dashed) for universes with different cosmological parameters used in training.

References in hyperlinks | M fisica.renan@gmail.com

