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Accurate Non-Linear Predictions Beyond ΛCDM

DEX XV, Edinburgh January 2019

(A quick reminder from Matteo Cataneo's talk)

P(k, z)

The full NL matter power spectrum in model of interest (e.g. f(R), wCDM, massive neutrinos)

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$$P(k, z) = P^{\text{pseudo}}(k, z) \times$$

The full NL matter power spectrum in model of interest (e.g. f(R), wCDM, massive neutrinos)

Obtained by modifying the initial conditions in *a* ΛCDM simulation

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$$P(k, z) = P^{\text{pseudo}}(k, z) \times R(k, z)$$

The full NL matter power spectrum in model of interest (e.g. f(R), wCDM, massive neutrinos)

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"Response function": From halo-model, cheap to compute

(A quick THE KEY TO NL PREDICTIONS eo's talk) WITH ACCURACIES ~1%

pseudo

The full NL matter power spectrum in model of interest (e.g. f(R), wCDM, massive neutrinos)

P(k, z)

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"Response function": From halo-model, cheap to compute

 $k, z \rightarrow R(k, z)$

What I've done / Questions I've asked (and answered)

- * Trained a GP emulator on a suite of (fake) simulations...
 - Can we accurately predict the NL Ppseudo(k,z) for existing extensions to ΛCDM?
 - * Can we predict it for *arbitrary* extensions which the emulator *has never seen before*?





Summary

* The Cataneo et al. (2018) methodology combined with the Giblin et al. (In prep.) emulator give you *non-linear* cosmological statistics with ~2% level accuracy *for any reasonable extension to ACDM*.



Recipe for emulating $P^{\text{pseudo}}(k)$ User inputs $P_L^M(k)$ for arbitrary model M and the 5 cosmological params for the matching $P_L^{\Lambda CDM}(k)$ A PCA breaks this into 8 numbers parameterising its deviations from ΛCDM These are fed into a GPR Emulator which has been trained on how these numbers relate to $P_{NL}N(k)$, where N is an ensemble

of simulated models

 $P_{NL}M(k)$ returned to user

As long as M is contained by model ensemble **N**, the emulator provides accurate predictions for P_{NL}^M(k) - it need not have been trained on Model M.