

PAINTING BARYONS ON DARK MATTER

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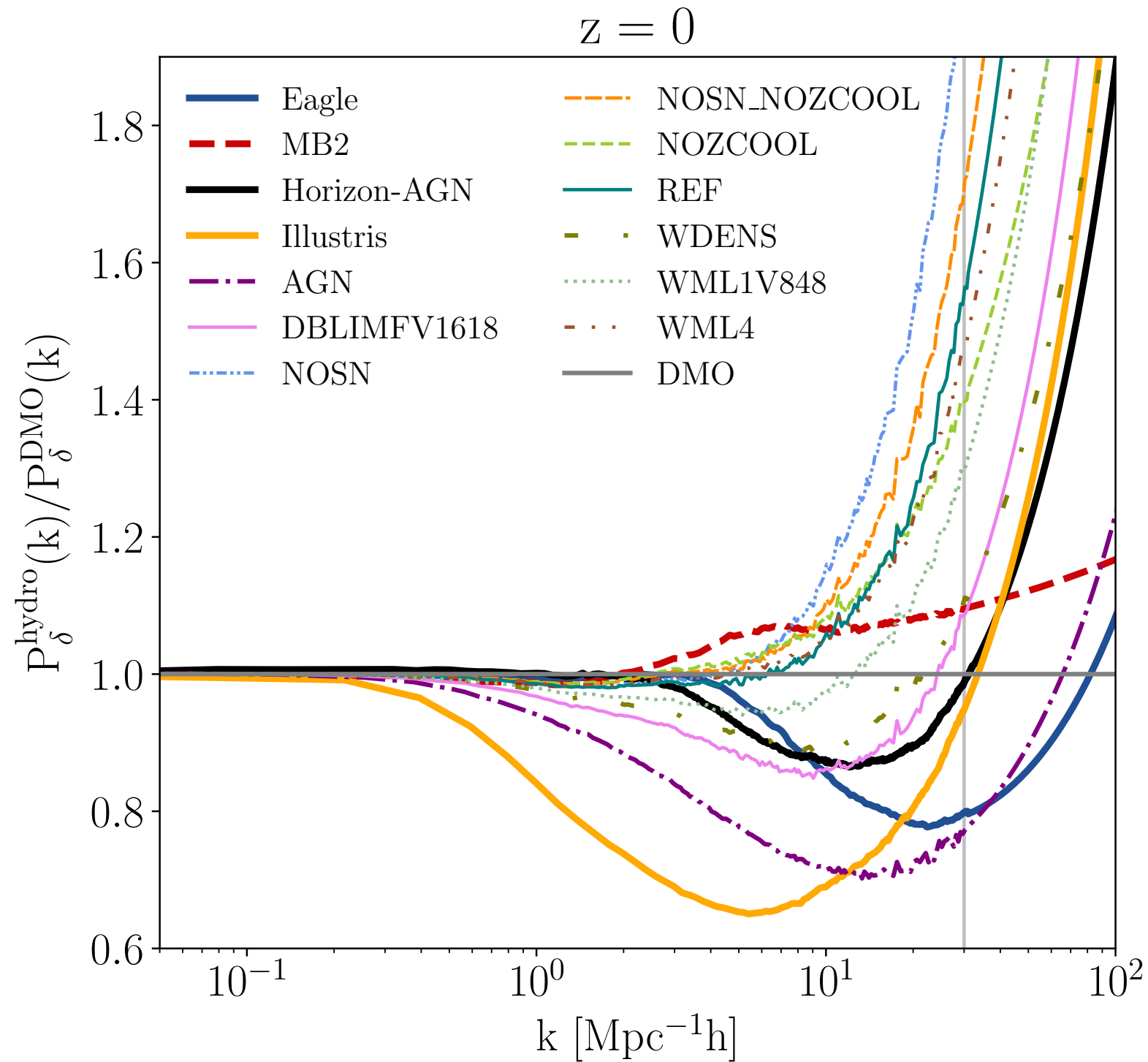
DEX XV, Edinburgh, 8 Jan 2019

Weak lensing

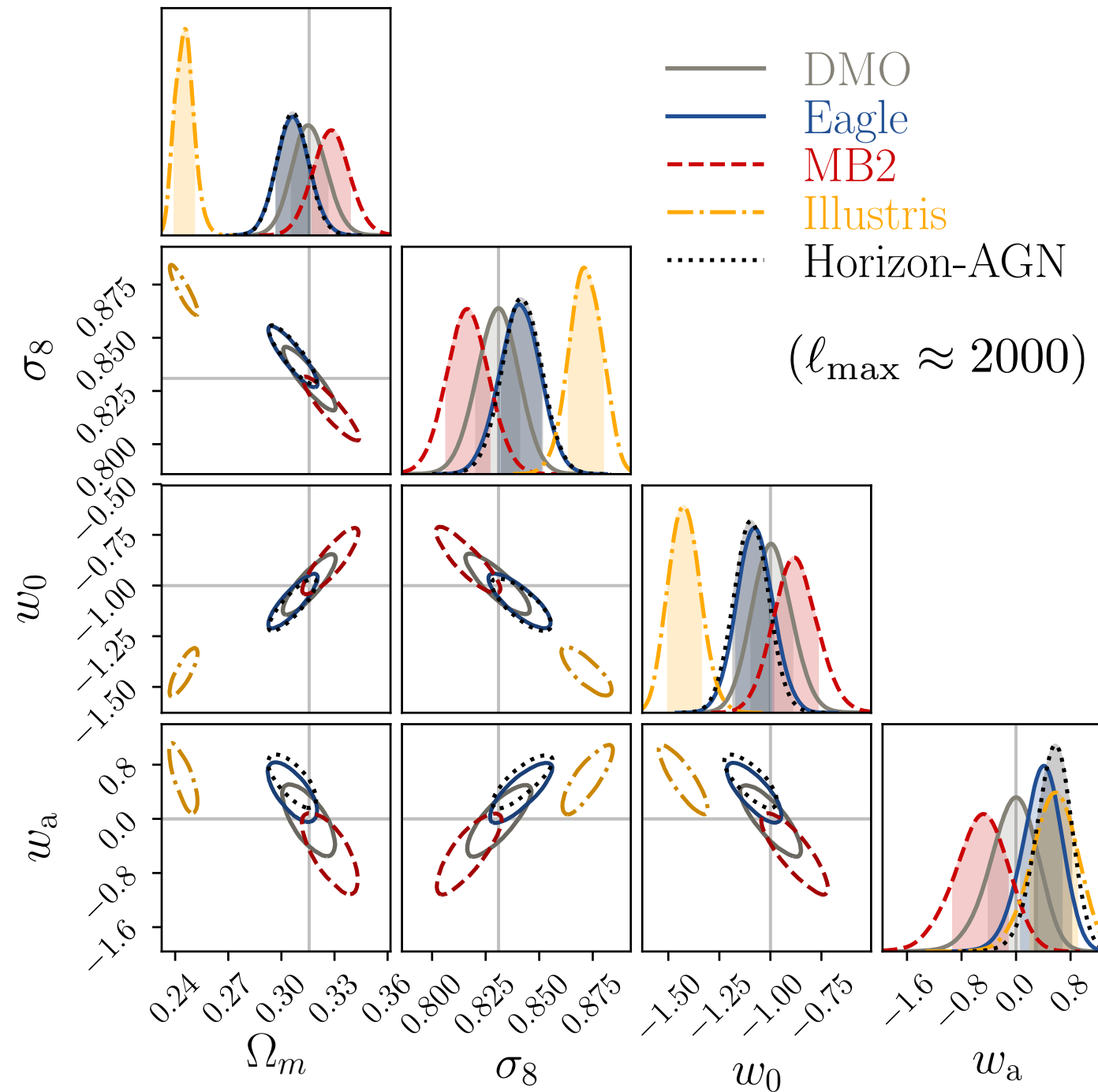
Weak lensing probes the total matter distribution

- $\sim 80\%$ of matter is dark matter
- If we want to constrain Λ CDM, we need to understand the other 20%
- Baryons are complicated!

Effect of baryons on the matter power spectrum



Effect on cosmological parameters

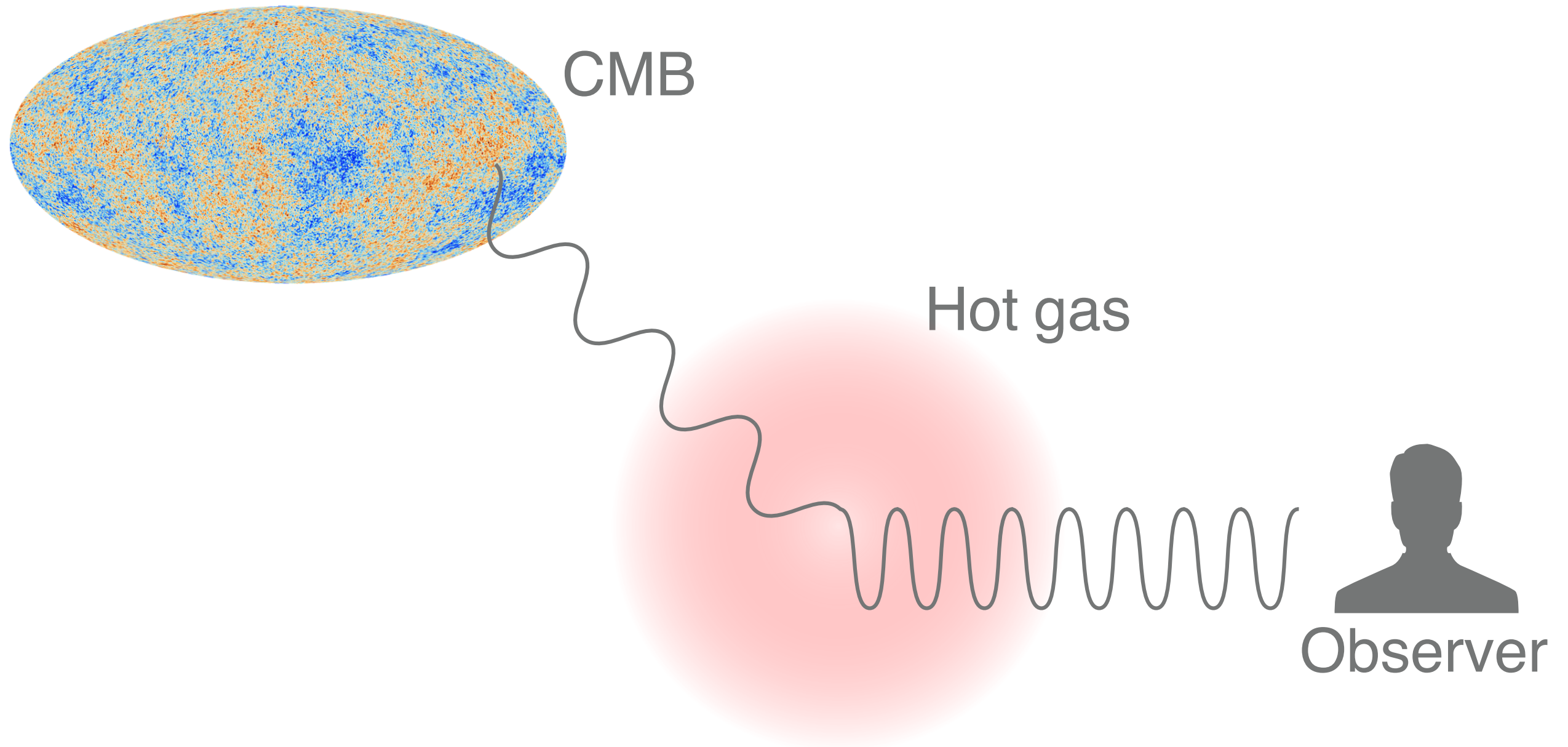


Effect on cosmological parameters

Account for baryons

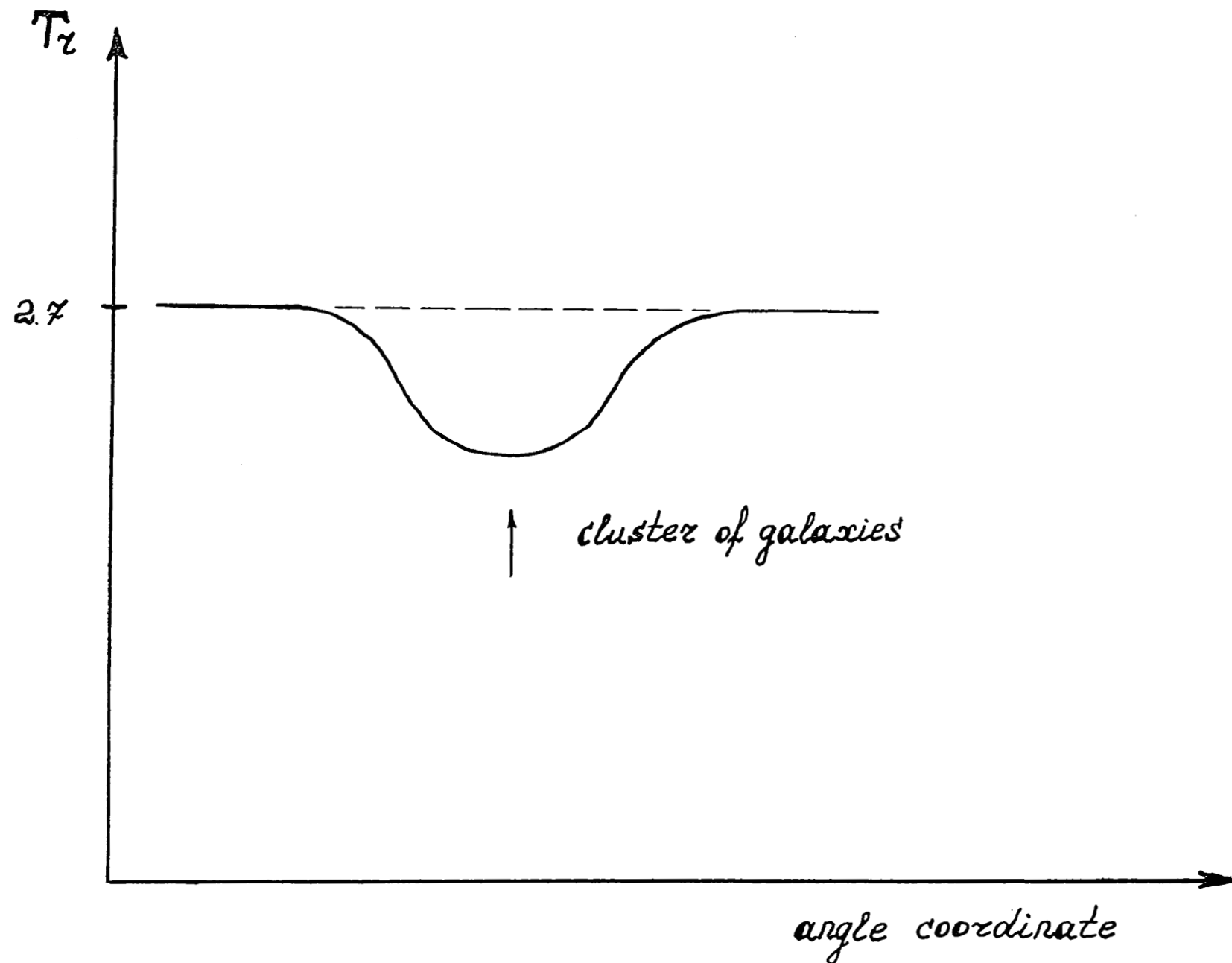
- Model
- Marginalise
- Need priors
 - Need observations

Thermal Sunyaev-Zel'dovich Effect

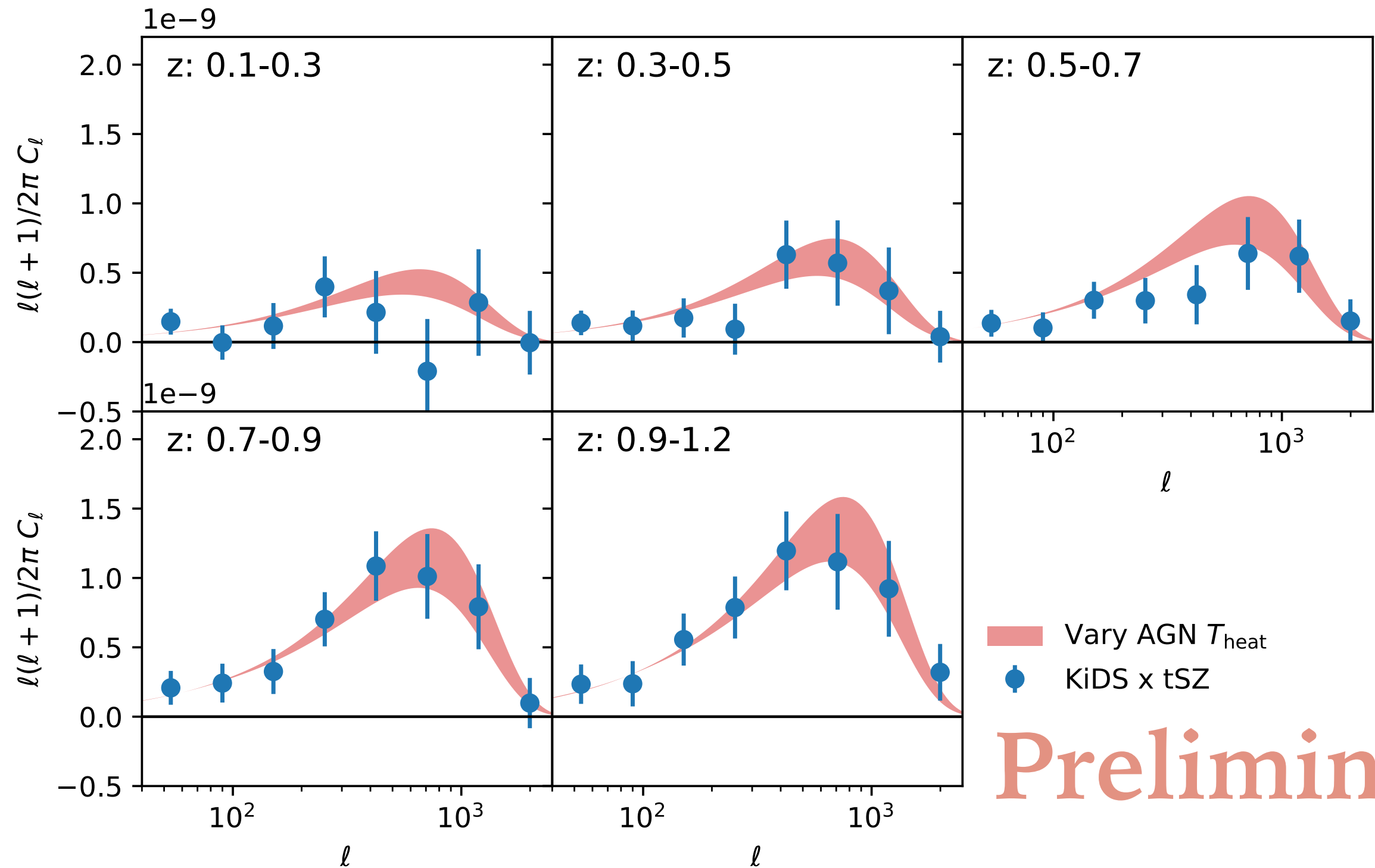


tSZ effect

“Shadow” on the CMB



Cross-correlate tSZ with lensing



Preliminary!

Covariances

Analytic

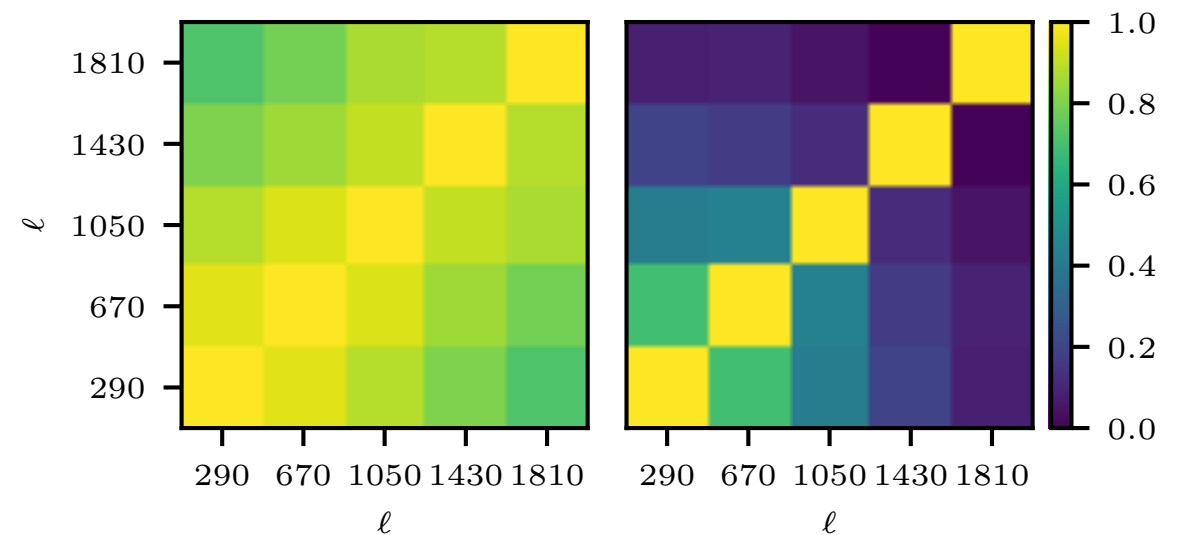
- Gaussian insufficient
- Modelling uncertain

Simulations

- Know anyone with 10^3 lensing + tSZ lightcones?

Internal

- Non-trivial to do correctly



Covariances

Analytic

- Gaussian insufficient
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- Might work but WIP

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Simulation data

SLICS

- N-body simulation
- 505 Mpc/h box size
- ~ 1000 independent volumes

BAHAMAS

- Hydrodynamical simulation
- 400 Mpc/h box size
- 3 independent volumes

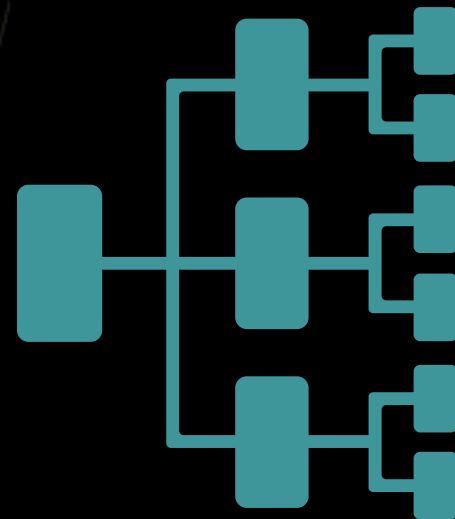
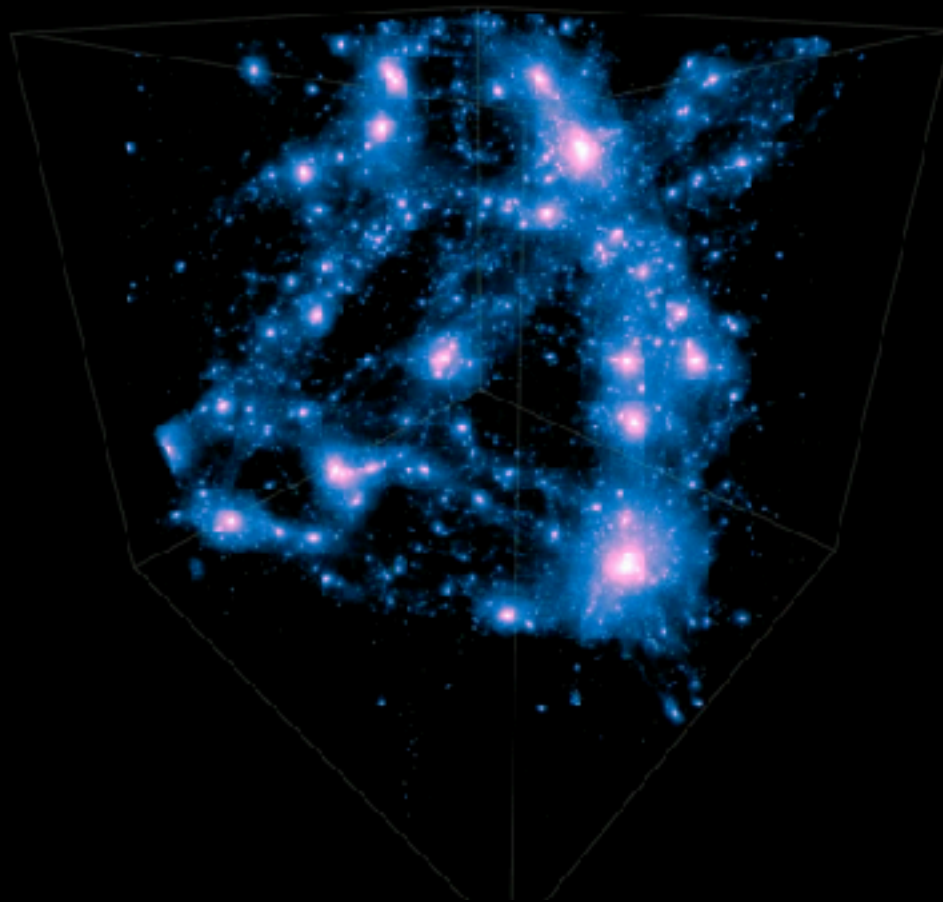
Why are hydro sims hard?

Feedback couples large and small scales

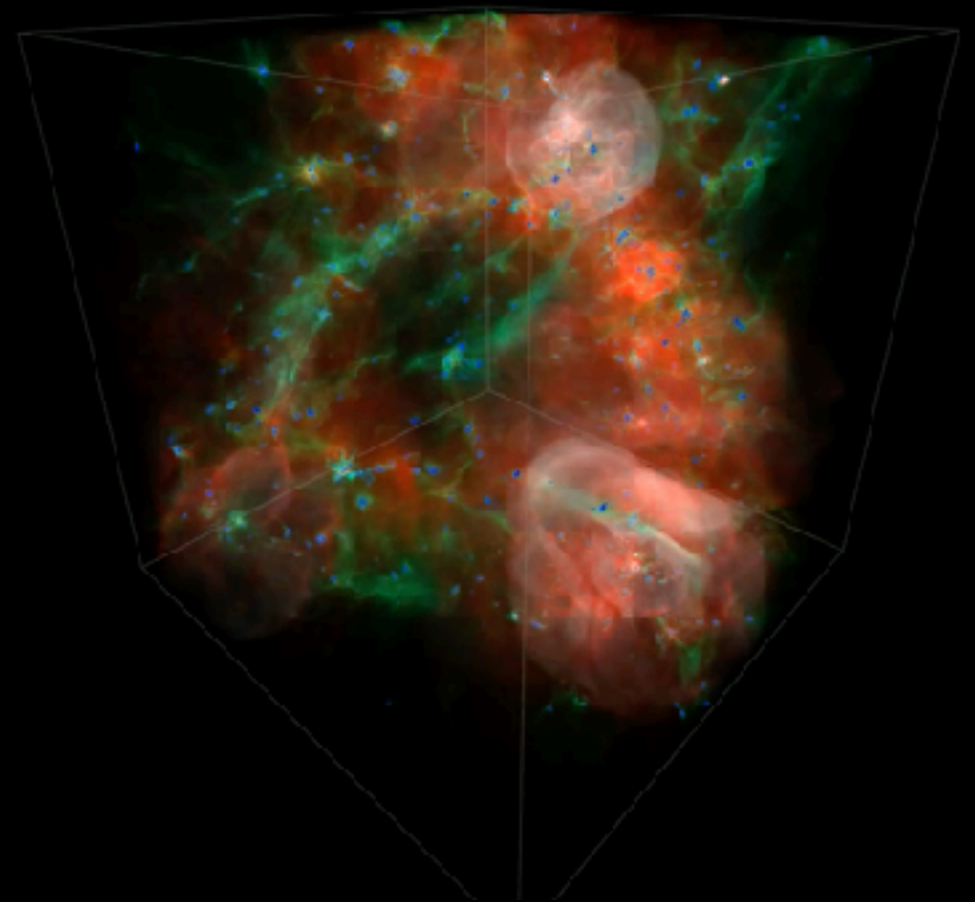
- Simulating large and small scales at the same time is hard
- (for lensing) we don't care about the small scales
- “small scales”:
 - Galaxy properties
 - SFR
 - etc

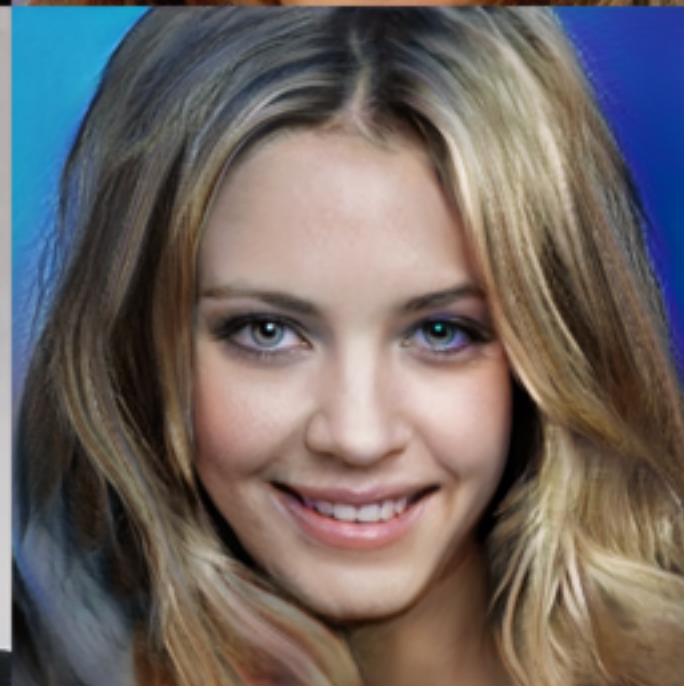
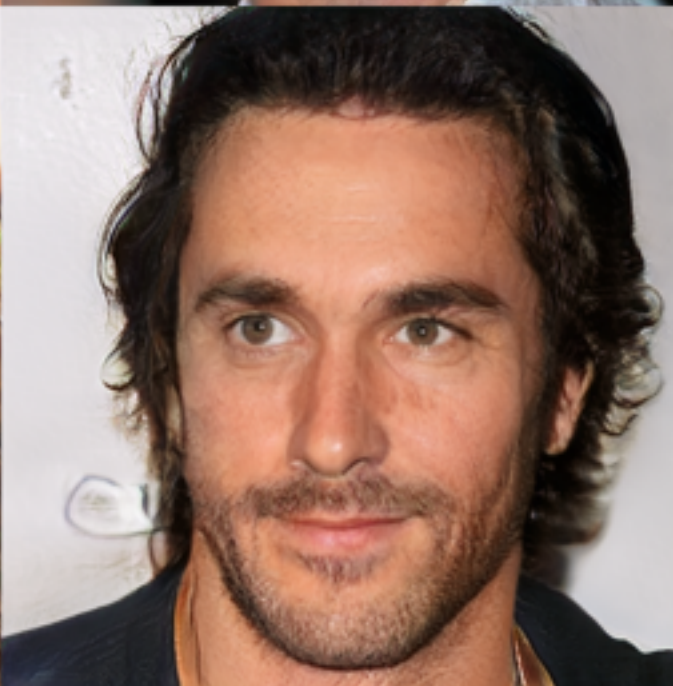
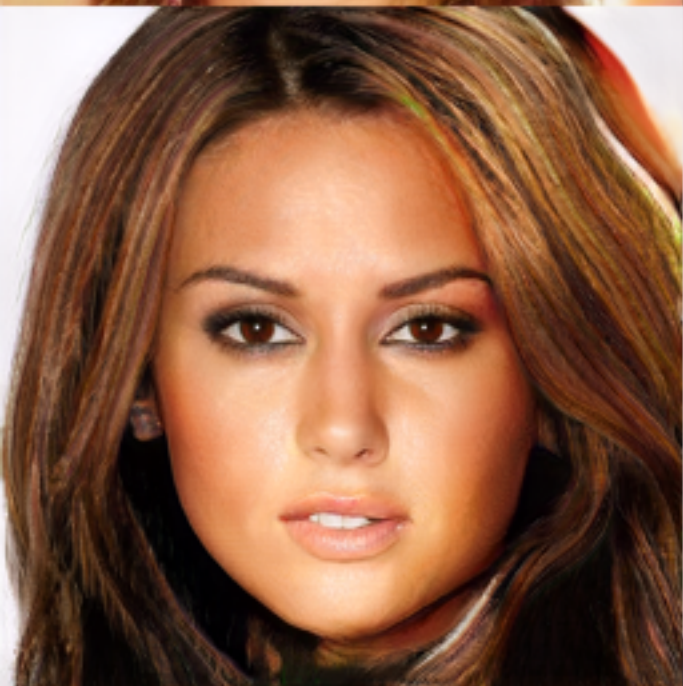
Use machine learning?

Dark Matter



Gas Temperature









Generative models

Conditional variational auto-encoder (CVAE)

- Probabilistic description
- Easy to train
- Can predict variance of output

Generative adversarial network (GAN)

- Tends to give better results
- Training is harder; often unstable

Conditional Variational Auto-Encoder (CVAE)

Sample x , given y :

- $x \sim p_{\theta}(x|y)$
- E.g., x is pressure, y is dark matter

Introduce latent variable z

- $p_{\theta}(x|y) = \int dz \, p_{\theta}(x, z|y) = \int dz \, p_{\theta}(x|y, z)p(z)$
- Infinite mixture model

Conditional Variational Auto-Encoder (CVAE)

Approximate prior on z

- $q_\phi(z|x, y) \approx p(z)$

Variational lower bound

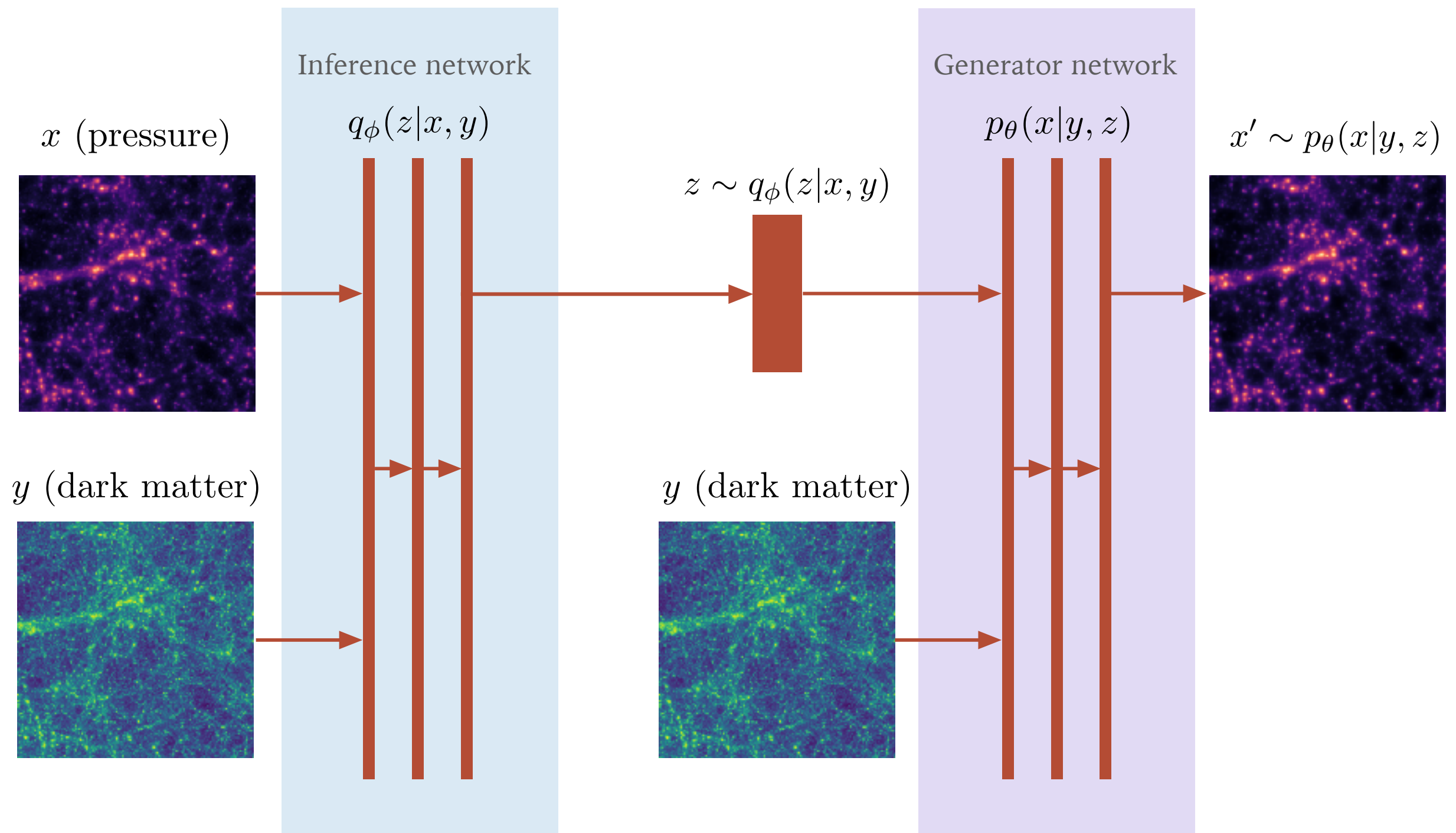
- $\log p_\theta(x|y) \geq -\mathbb{D}_{KL}(q_\phi(z|x, y) || p(z)) + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim q_\phi(z|x, y)} [\log p_\theta(x|y, z)]$

KL-term

Reconstruction loss

- $p_\theta(x|y, z)$ and $q_\phi(z|x, y)$ can be expressed as neural networks
- Can be efficiently optimised

Conditional Variational Auto-Encoder (CVAE)



Simulation data

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- 505 Mpc/h box size
- ~ 1000 independent volumes

BAHAMAS

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Simulation data

SLICS

- No particle snapshots
- Mass sheets corresponding to 252 Mpc/h thick slices
- Not a problem; lensing and tSZ are projected quantities

BAHAMAS

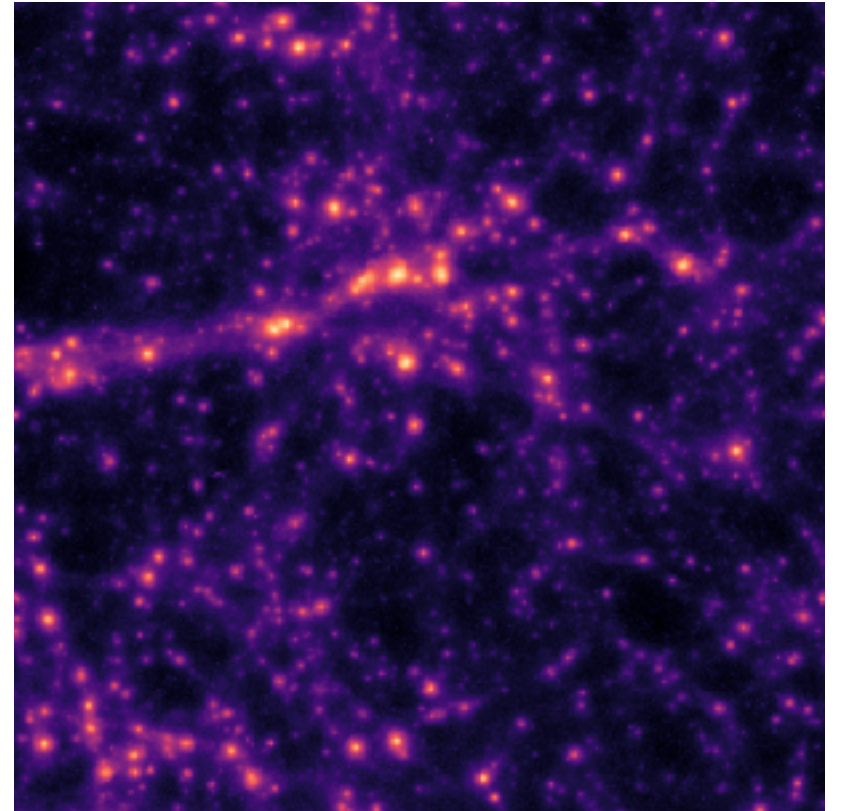
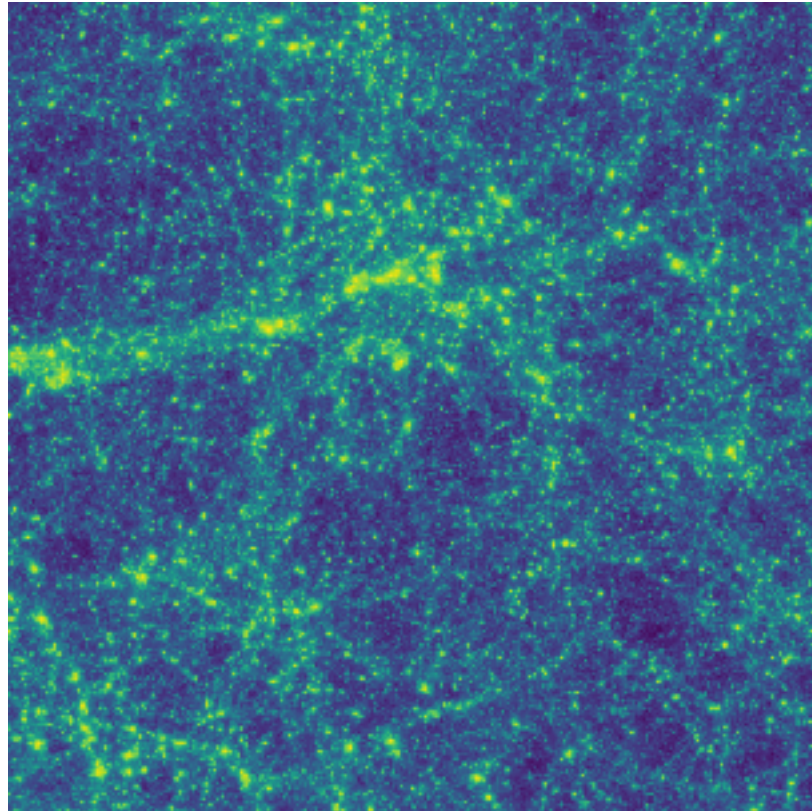
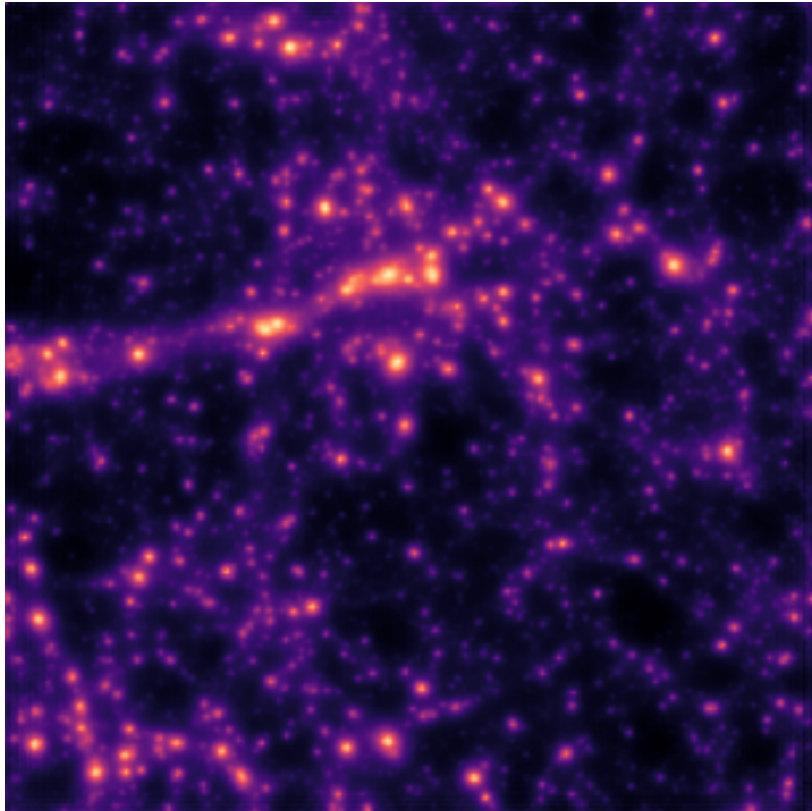
- Create 250 Mpc/h thick slices
- Form combinations of 150 Mpc/h and 100 Mpc/h slices
- 16 tiles per slice
 - ~50k combinations per redshift

Results

Pressure (fake)

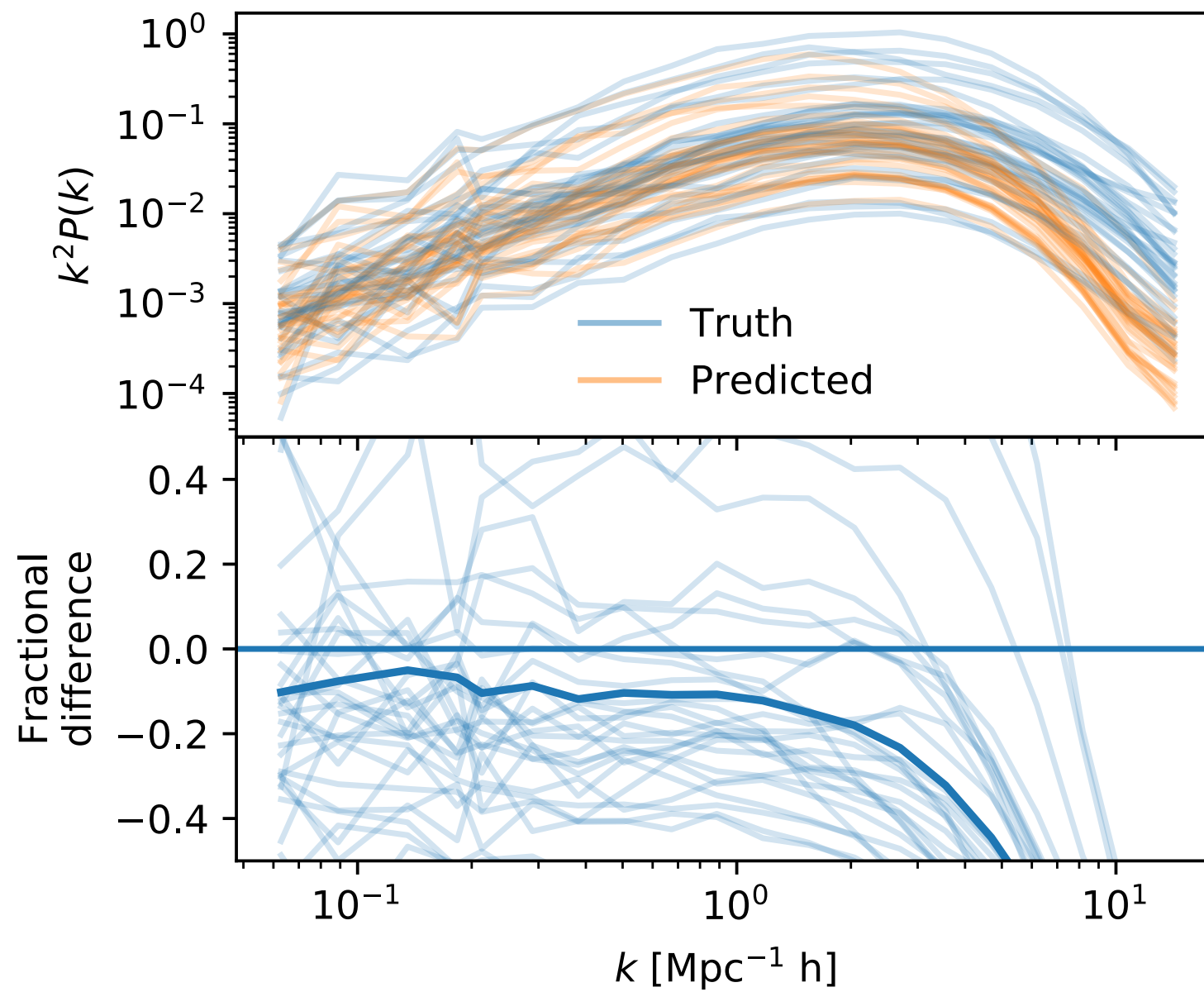
Dark matter (input)

Pressure (truth)



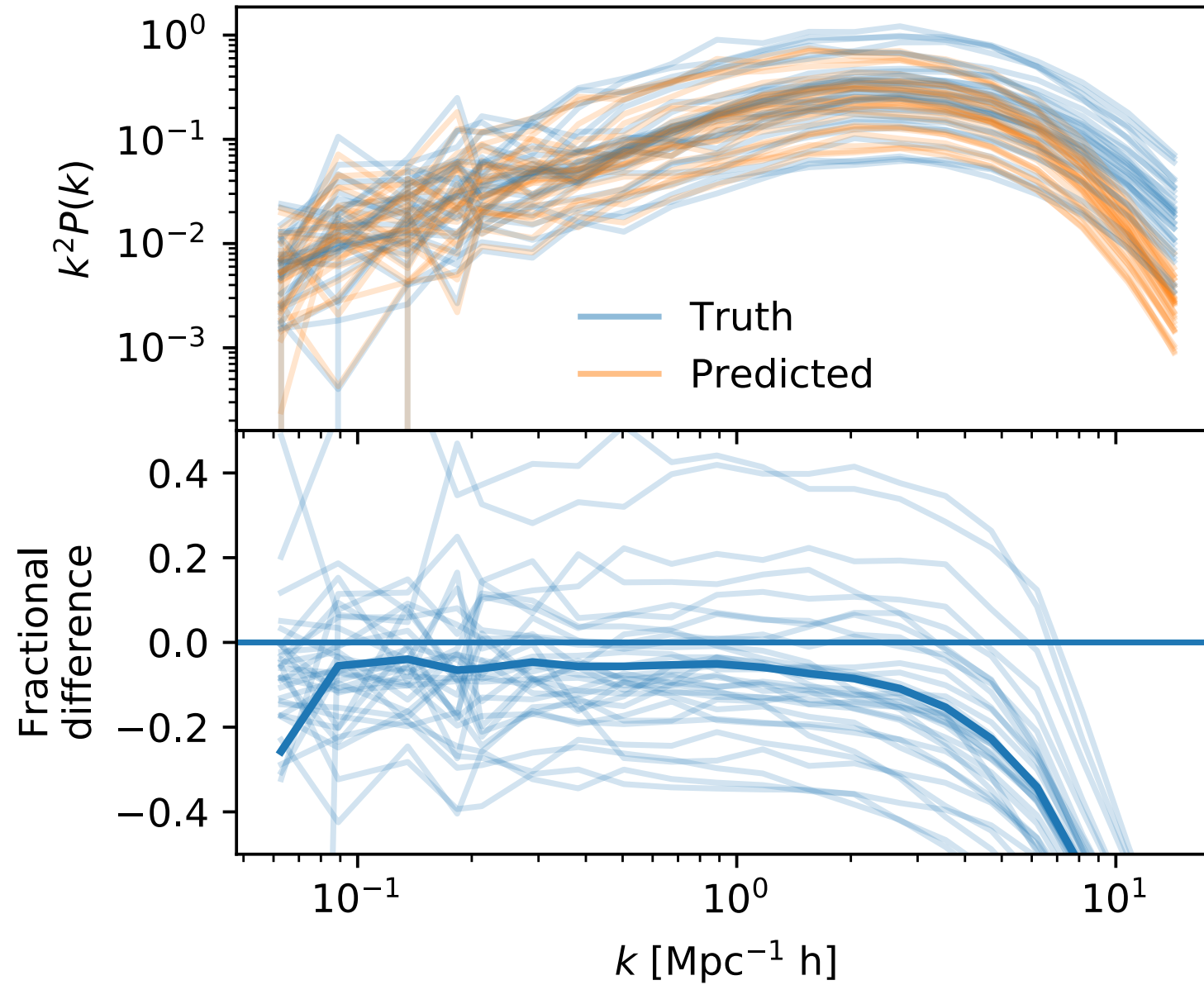
Auto-power spectra

Auto-power spectrum $z = 0.0 - 1.0$

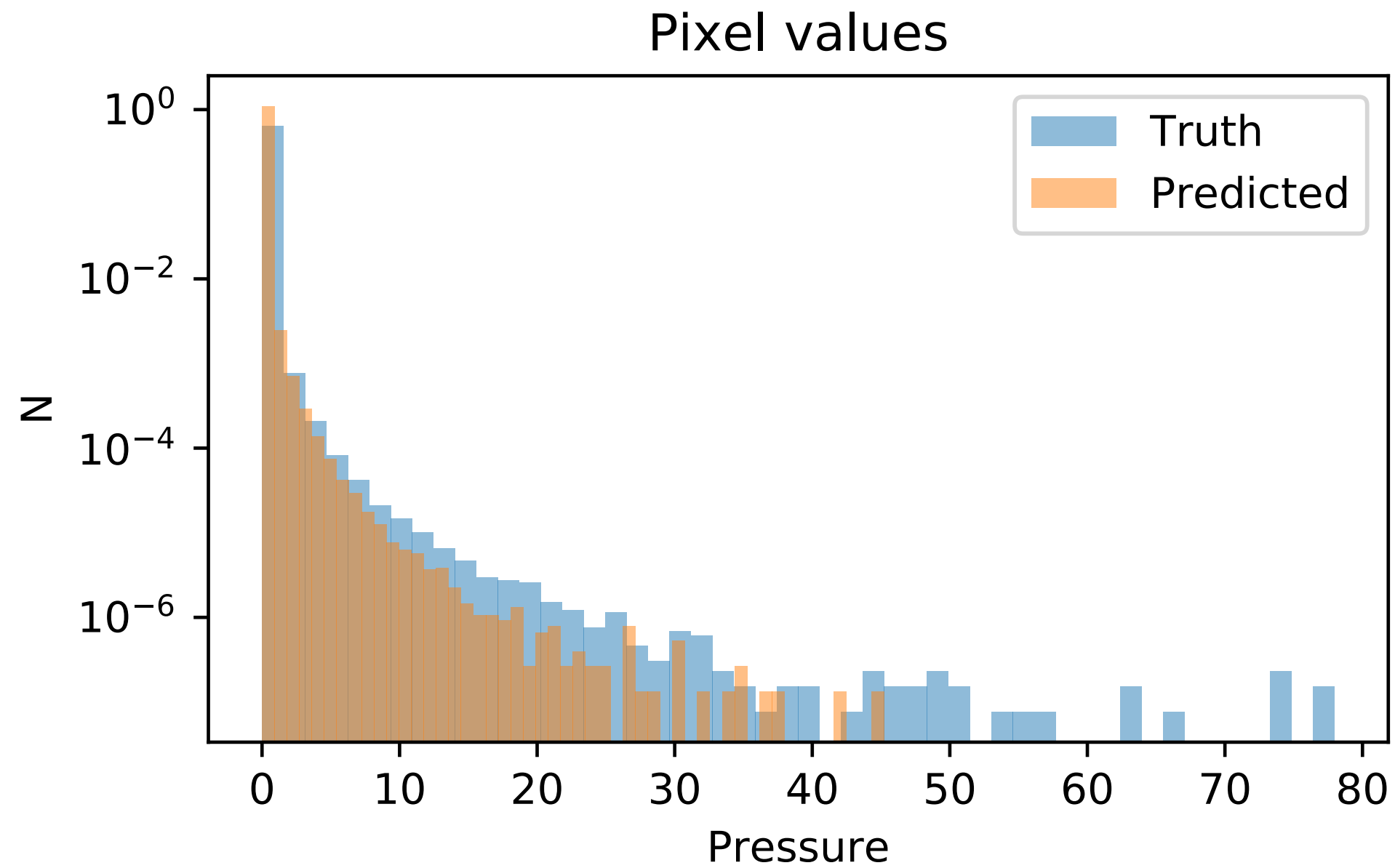


Cross-power spectra

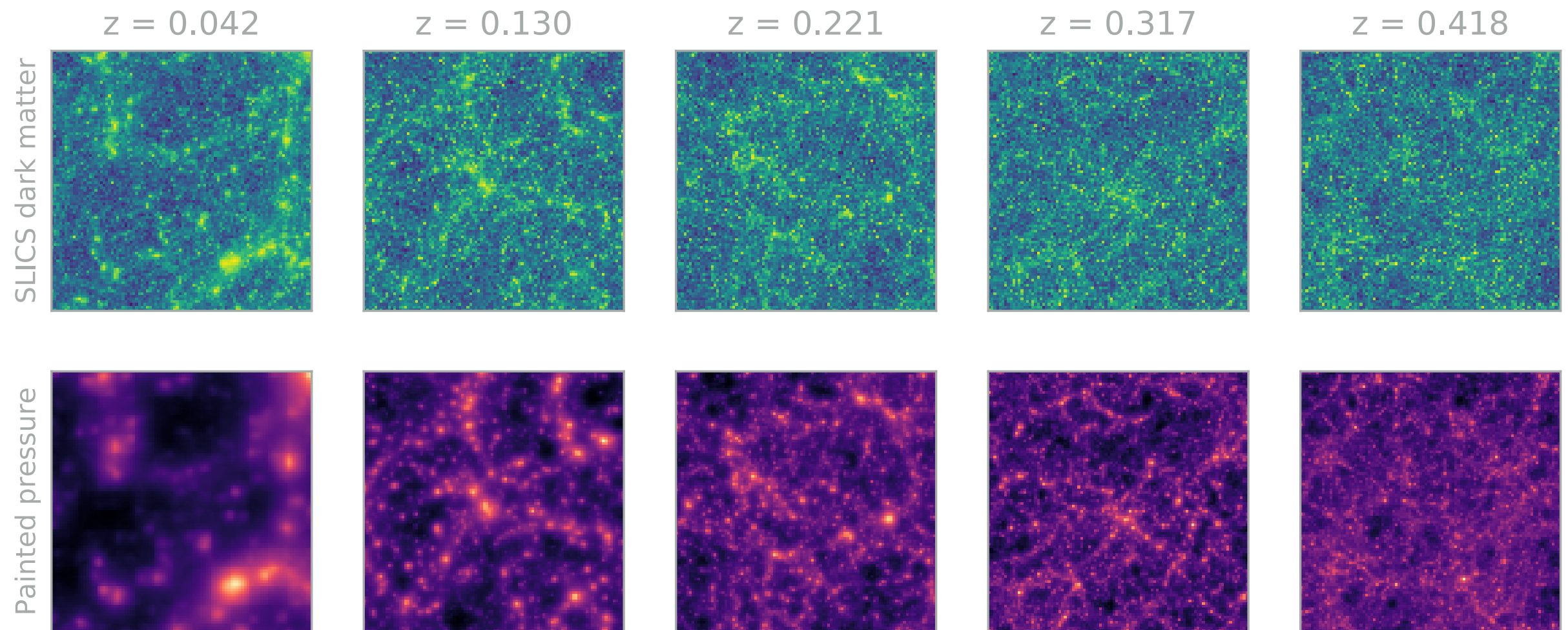
Cross-power spectrum $z = 0.0 - 1.0$



Pixel distribution

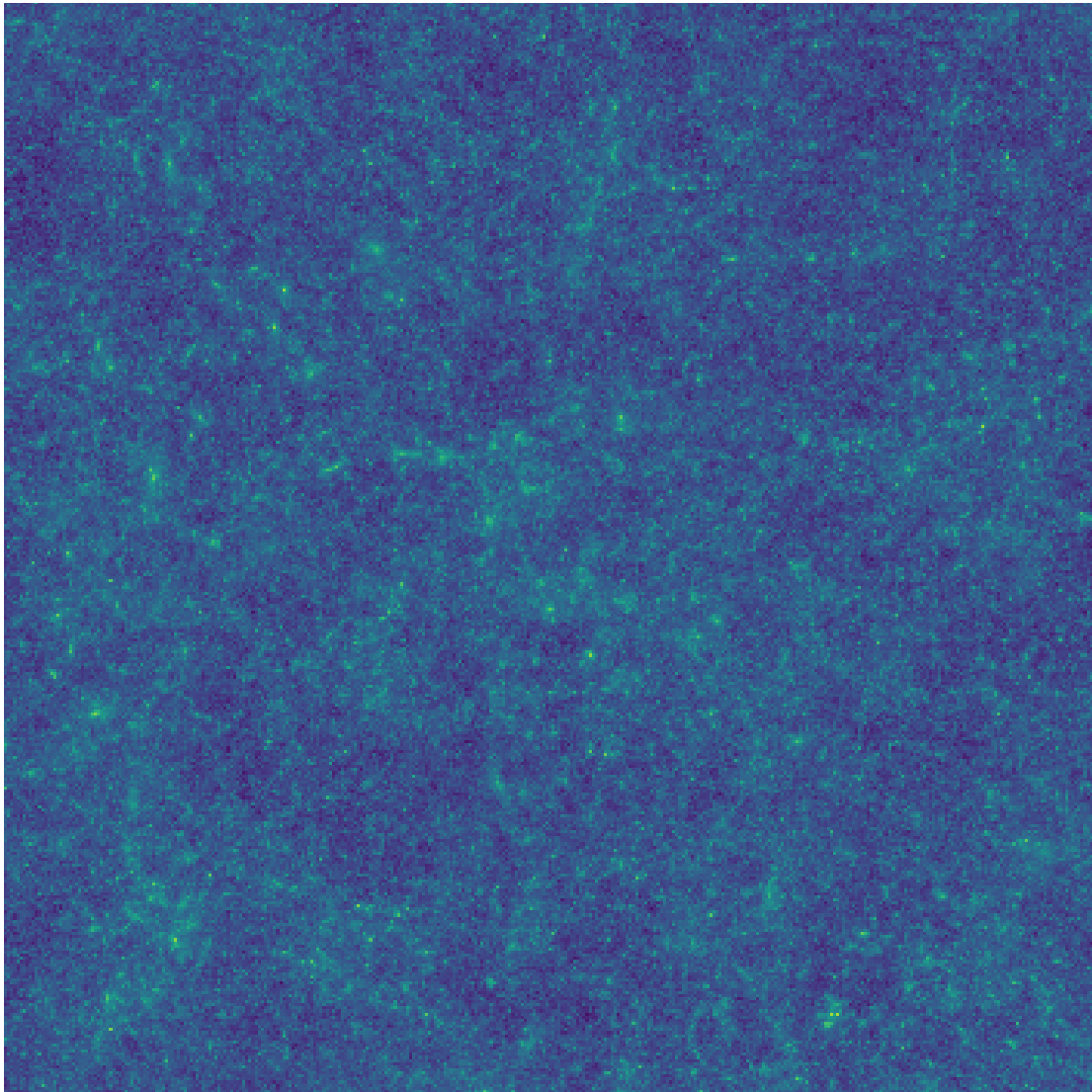


Paint on SLICS

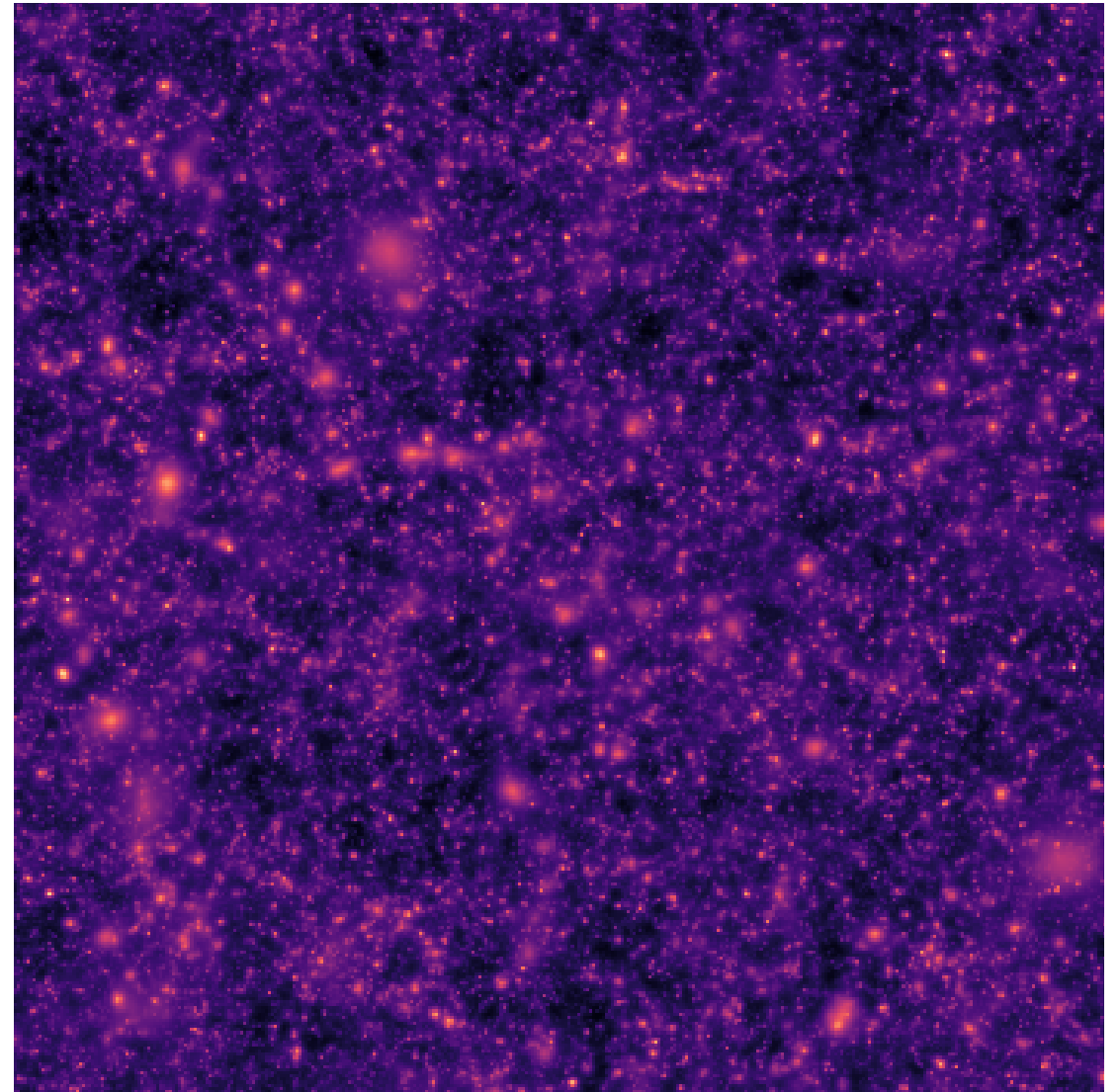


Convergence vs Compton- y

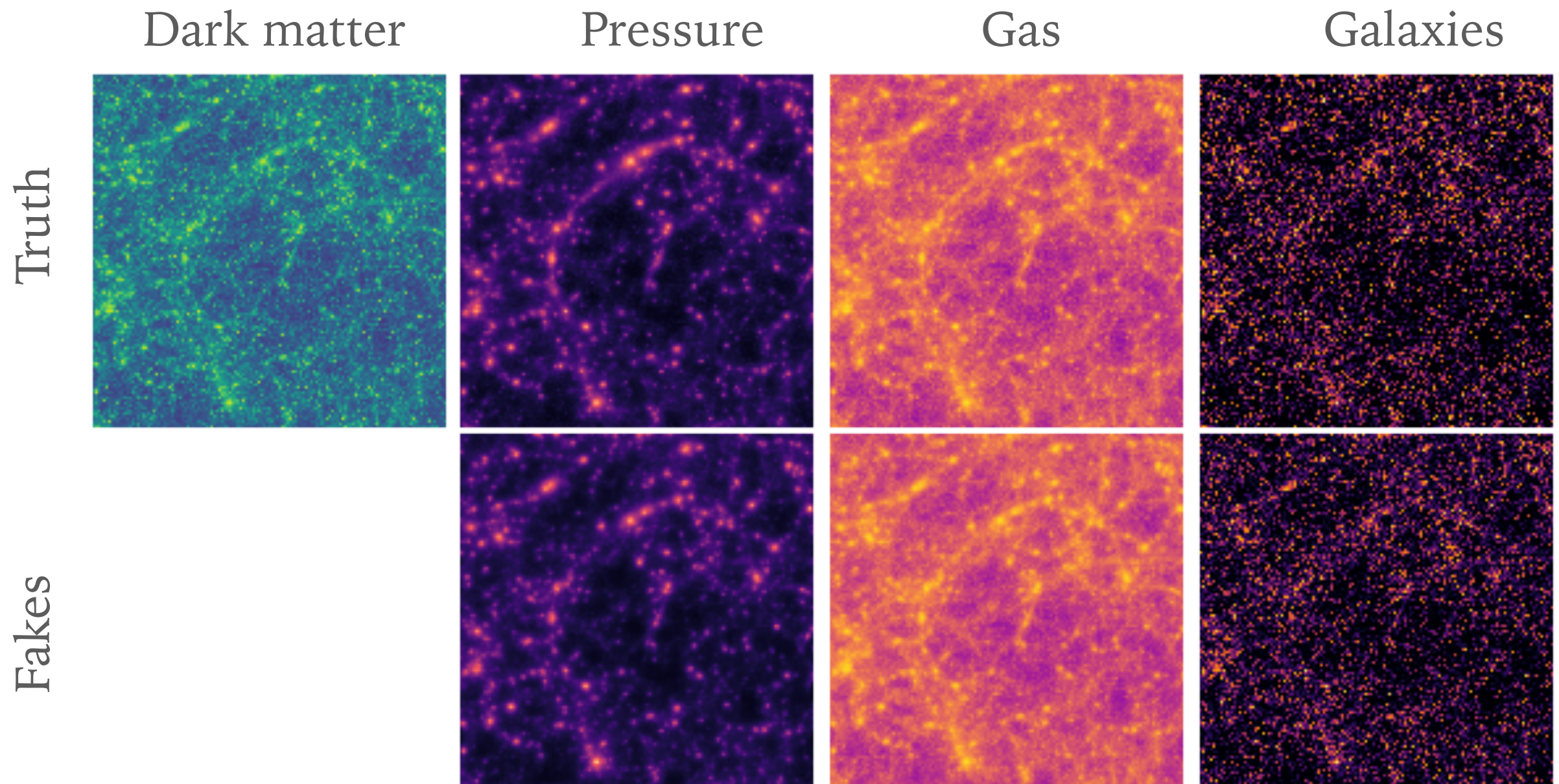
Convergence κ , KiDS-450 $n(z)$



Compton y



Paint baryons on dark matter



Summary

Deep generative models are powerful tools to bridge the gap between N-body and hydrosims

Even simple models give promising results

More sophisticated models (e.g., GANs) WIP, stay tuned!



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