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Centro Nazionale di Ricerca in HPC,
Big Data and Quantum Computing

Enhanced LSS cosmological simulations with ML techniques

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Scientific Rationale: Cosmology

- **Λ CDM:** the standard cosmological model due to its remarkably accurate predictions of a variety of observables. Still the nature of Dark Energy (DE) and Dark Matter (DM) are unknown, possibly indicating beyond Λ CDM physics.
- **Upcoming first Euclid data release (May 2025):** simulations help in preparing the pipeline for Euclid data analysis in the presence of massive neutrinos and dynamical Dark Energy.
- **Main goal:** accelerating the production of N-body simulations for simulation-based cosmological parameter inference.
- **Large cosmological simulations:** limited by computational resources (cpu-time and storage).

Technical Objectives, Methodologies and Solutions

- **Neural networks (NN)** can learn from **high-resolution (HR)** images to produce **super-resolution (SR)** versions of different **low-resolution (LR)** images.
- We plan to train **Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)** in the context of cosmological simulations.
- The GANs consist of two NNs: the **generator** and the **discriminator**. The generator tries to produce increasingly **realistic data**, while the discriminator gets better at distinguishing **real** from **fake**.

Technical Objectives, Methodologies and Solutions

- The **DEMNUi simulations** (Carbone et al. 2016) have been performed using the code **GADGET-3** (possibly accounting for the presence of massive **neutrinos**);
- **standard DEMNUi** (LR) and **High-Res DEMNUi** (HR) simulations will be used as training datasets to produce **SR** simulations with increased **mass resolution** and **volume for both CDM and neutrino particles**.
- **Simulation size**: respectively **2** and **16 Tb** per LR and HR sim (**4** and **32 Tb** if neutrinos are present);
- Over **150k cpu-hrs per HR simulation**;

Technical Objectives, Methodologies and Solutions

- The SR output can reproduce small-scale structures with a factor of **8** in **length** (and **512** in **mass**) below the LR scale;
- The SR computational resources are extremely reduced in comparison to a HR simulation: i.e. for a $(100 \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ Gpc})^3$ volume, it could take **500 core hours** to produce a **LR simulation** and then only **16 hours** with **1 GPU** for the **SR version** (a tiny fraction of the cost of the HR counterpart);
- It is possible to sample multiple “realizations” of the small-scale clustering by varying the **input noise component**;

Timescale, Milestones and KPIs

Test **SR Power Spectra** for **Planck's cosmology** (~ 1 month);

Incorporate **massive neutrinos** and **massive neutrinos with dynamical dark energy** (~ 5 months)

Implement a **dynamical dark energy background** (~ 2 months)

Bayesian Likelihood Free Inference (**LFI**) (~ 4 months)

~ 1 yr

Timescale, Milestones and KPIs

M8 (March 2024 - June 2024)

- First run with **LR DEMNUni** with a public available code (Li et al. 2020): testing for a different cosmology (**Planck vs WMAP**);
- **USC VIII course:**
 - Computing and High Performance Computing in Astronomy and Astrophysics (Bologna, June - July 2024)

Next Steps and Expected Results

- Step 1:** Incorporate **dynamically dark energy (DDE)** in the training process and analyze the resulting SR simulations;
- Step 2:** Implement the presence of **massive neutrinos** in the training of the GANs and test the SR outcomes in terms of different summary statistics (ie P_k , HMF etc);
- Step 3:** Implement both the presence of **DDE & massive neutrinos** in the training of the GANs and test the SR outcomes in terms of summary statistics
- Step 4:** Extend the developed techniques to hydrodynamical simulations with **baryons** and **neutrinos** by adopting a mixed-method approach that leverages both NNs and other ML algorithms, i.e. **Lagrangian Deep Learning (LDL)**.

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION!

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