

X Meeting on  
Fundamental Cosmology  
16 - 18 October, 2024, Seville

# Lightening black-box models in field-based implicit-likelihood cosmological inference

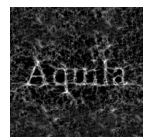
Tristan Hoellinger

PhD candidate at the Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris  
CNRS & Sorbonne Université

In collaboration with:  
Florent Leclercq (IAP), Guilhem Lavaux (IAP)  
and the Aquila Consortium

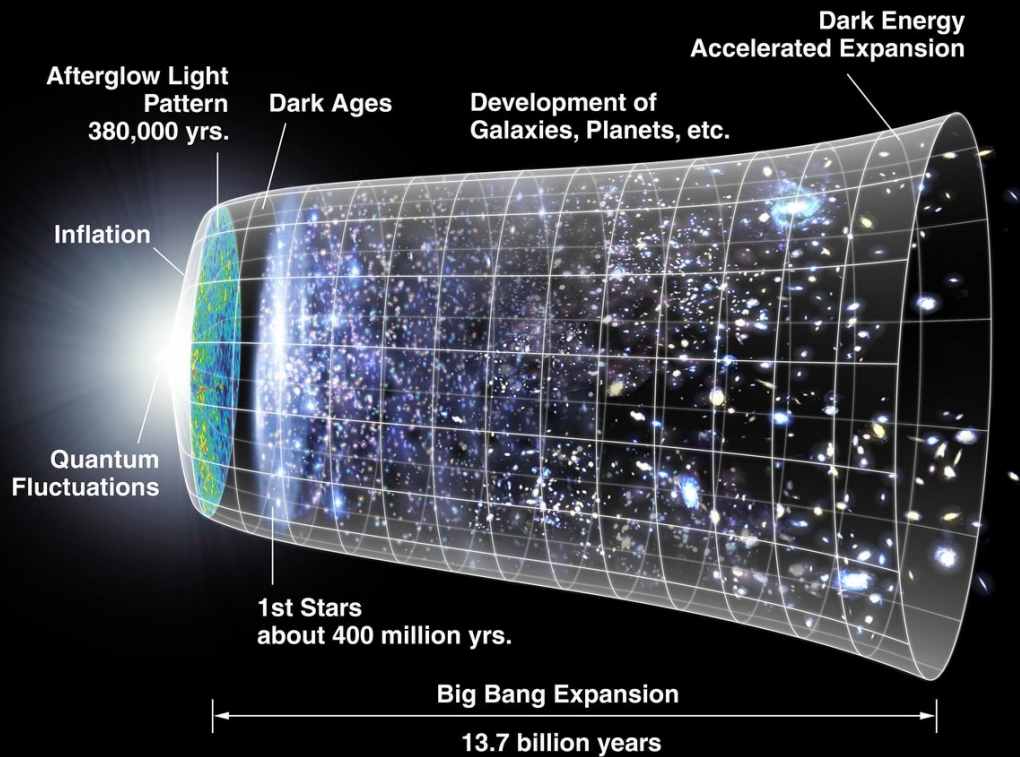
[aquila-consortium.org](http://aquila-consortium.org)

October 18th, 2024



# The big picture

## Cosmological parameters



Parameters in  $\Lambda$ -CDM

$$\Lambda \quad \Omega_m \quad \Omega_b \quad n_s \quad A_s \quad h \quad \tau$$

Basic extensions of  $\Lambda$ -CDM

$$w \quad \sum m_\nu$$

Signatures of inflation

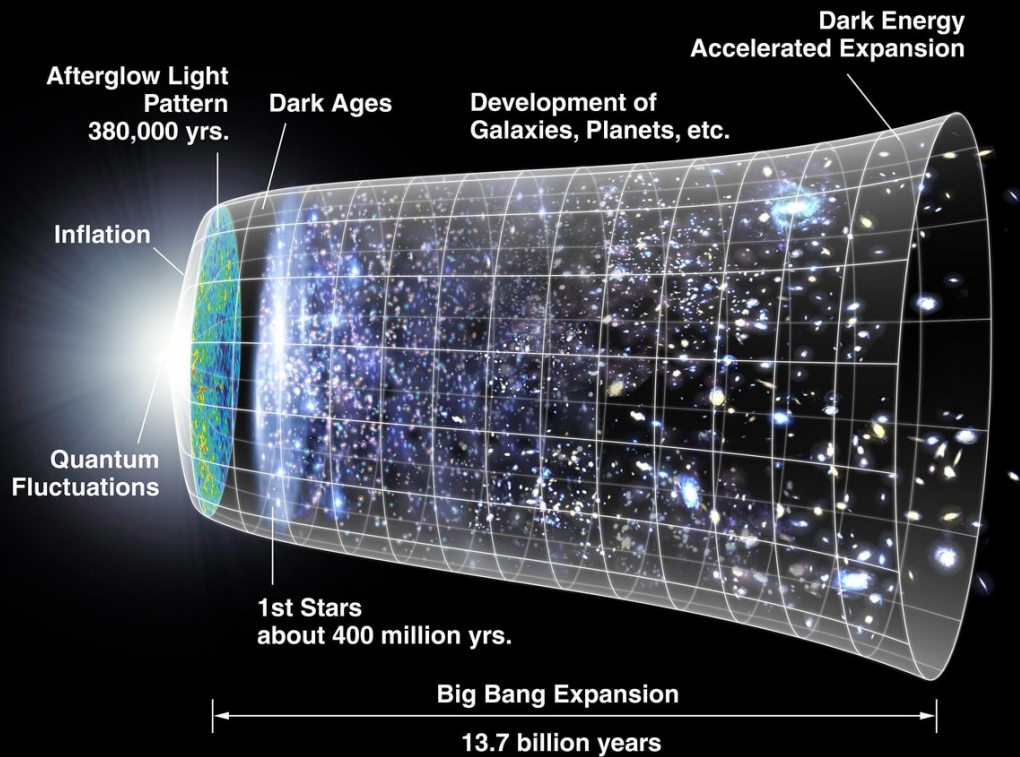
$$f_{NL} \quad r$$

Cosmic beginning  
Cosmic content  
Cosmic fate



# The big picture

## Emphasis on Dark energy



$\Lambda$  Dark energy

*Basic extensions of  $\Lambda$ -CDM*

$w$  Quintessence

- *Dynamical component?*
- *Relation to fundamental physics?*



# euclid

Exploring the dark Universe

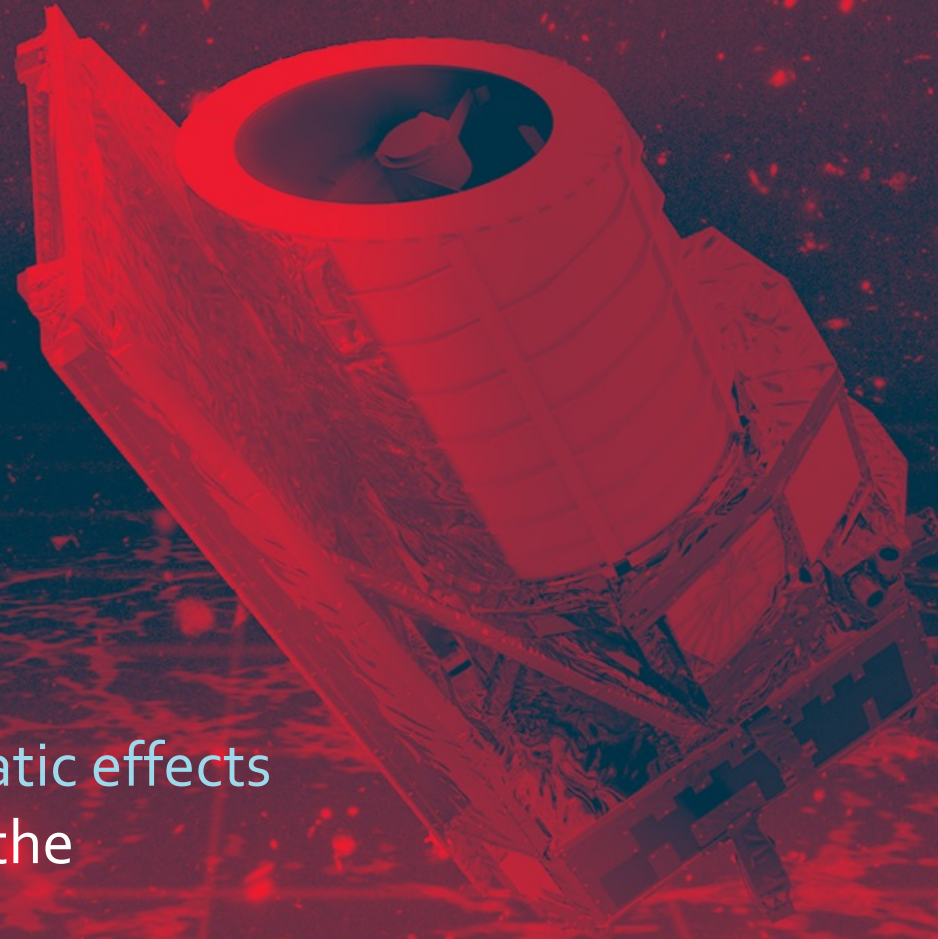


*Exponential growth  
of the size of the Universe,  
but also of the amount of  
data to probe dark  
energy*



# euclid

Exploring the dark Universe



Many instrumental systematic effects may bias the posteriors on the cosmological parameters.



# Issue of model misspecification

How to attain robust Implicit Likelihood Inference (ILI) from Stage-IV galaxy surveys?

## Model misspecification

Causes biased posteriors.

Several solutions for *explicit* likelihood inference.

So far, no solution within ILI frameworks in cosmology.



# Issue of model misspecification

How to attain robust Implicit Likelihood Inference (ILI) from Stage-IV galaxy surveys?

- ✓ Diagnose systematic effects using the inferred **initial matter power spectrum** after recombination.

We propose a generic **solution** within ILI frameworks in cosmology.



# Field-based Implicit likelihood cosmological inference

Observations  $\Phi_O$   $\xrightarrow{?}$  Posterior  $\mathcal{P}(\omega|\Phi_O)$

Cosmological parameters  
 $\omega = (h, \Omega_b, \Omega_m, n_S, \sigma_8)$

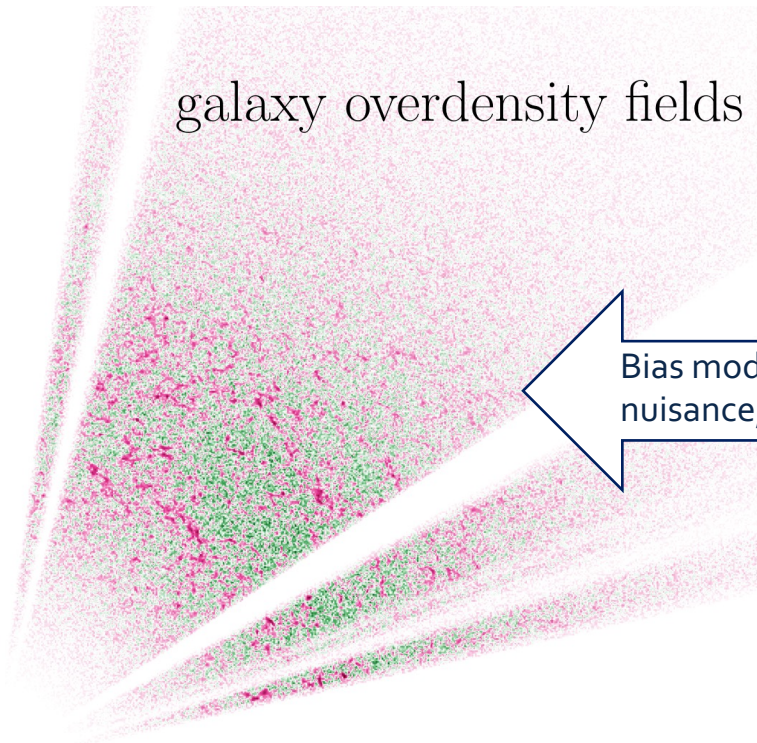




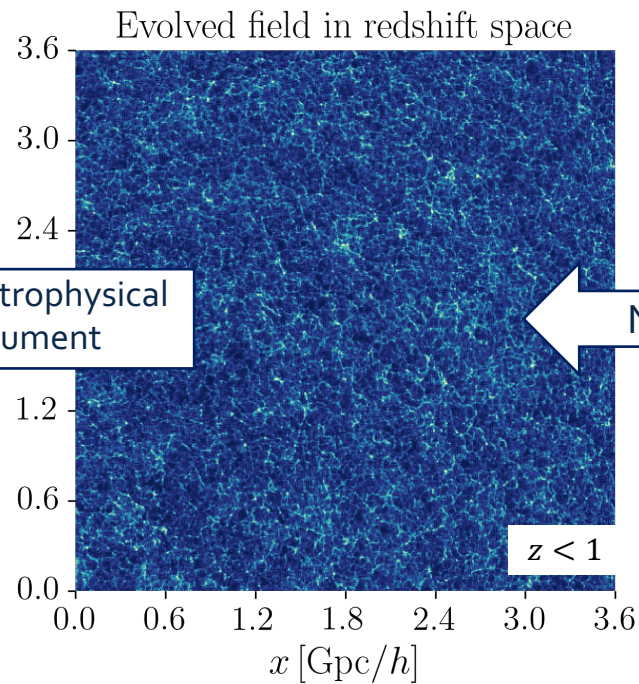
# Field-based Implicit likelihood cosmological inference

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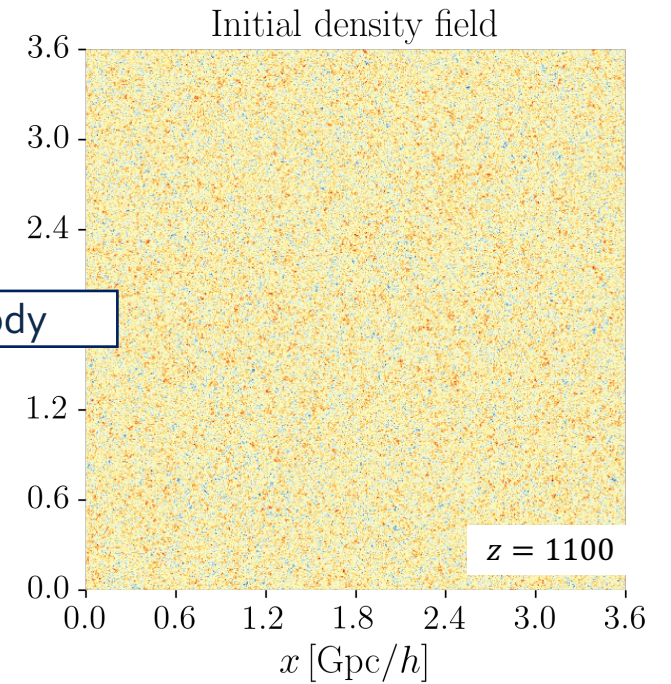
Cosmological parameters  
 $\omega = (h, \Omega_b, \Omega_m, n_S, \sigma_8)$



Bias model, astrophysical nuisance, instrument



N-body



Observations  $\Phi_O$   $\xrightarrow{?}$  Posterior  $\mathcal{P}(\omega|\Phi_O)$

Cosmological parameters  
 $\omega = (h, \Omega_b, \Omega_m, n_S, \sigma_8)$



Our prior knowledge of what Bayes looks like

$\mathcal{P}(\text{Bayes})$

The **likelihood** is represented **implicitly** through simulations.

$$\mathcal{P}(\omega|\Phi_O) \propto \mathcal{L}(\omega)\mathcal{P}(\omega)$$

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The **likelihood** is represented **implicitly** through simulations.

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- Non-linear gravity, selection effects
- Modelling assumptions, redshift uncertainties, galaxy biases +
  - ✓ In Bayesian analysis, **whatever is uncertain gets a pdf.**

Observations  $\Phi_O$   $\xrightarrow{?}$  Posterior  $\mathcal{P}(\omega|\Phi_O)$

Cosmological parameters  
 $\omega = (h, \Omega_b, \Omega_m, n_S, \sigma_8)$



What Bayes is likely to look like when panicking  
 $P(\text{Bayes} | \text{panicking})$

The **likelihood** is represented **implicitly** through simulations.

$$\mathcal{P}(\omega|\Phi_O) \propto \mathcal{L}(\omega)\mathcal{P}(\omega)$$

- Non-linear gravity, selection effects
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  - ✓ In Bayesian analysis, **whatever is uncertain gets a pdf.**

Main challenge: **model misspecification.**

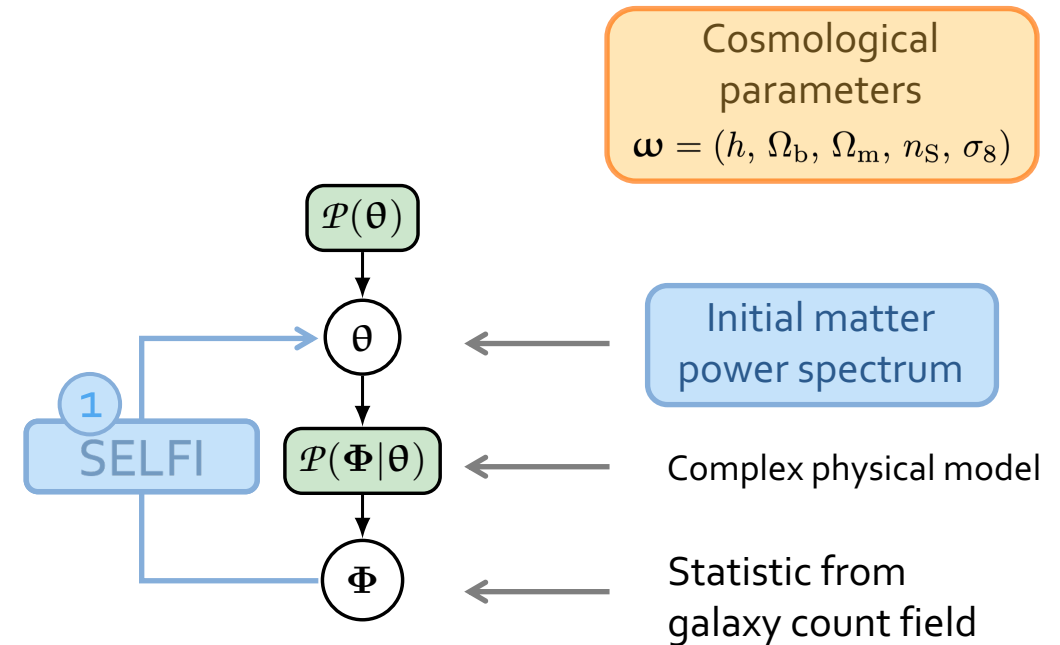
# Robustify field-based inference with SELFIE

Observations  $\Phi_O$   $\longrightarrow$  Posterior  $\mathcal{P}(\omega|\Phi_O)$

SELFIE (Simulator Expansion for Likelihood-free Inference)

[Leclercq et al. 2019, 1902.10149](#)

- 1 Infer a latent function, the initial matter power spectrum  $\theta$

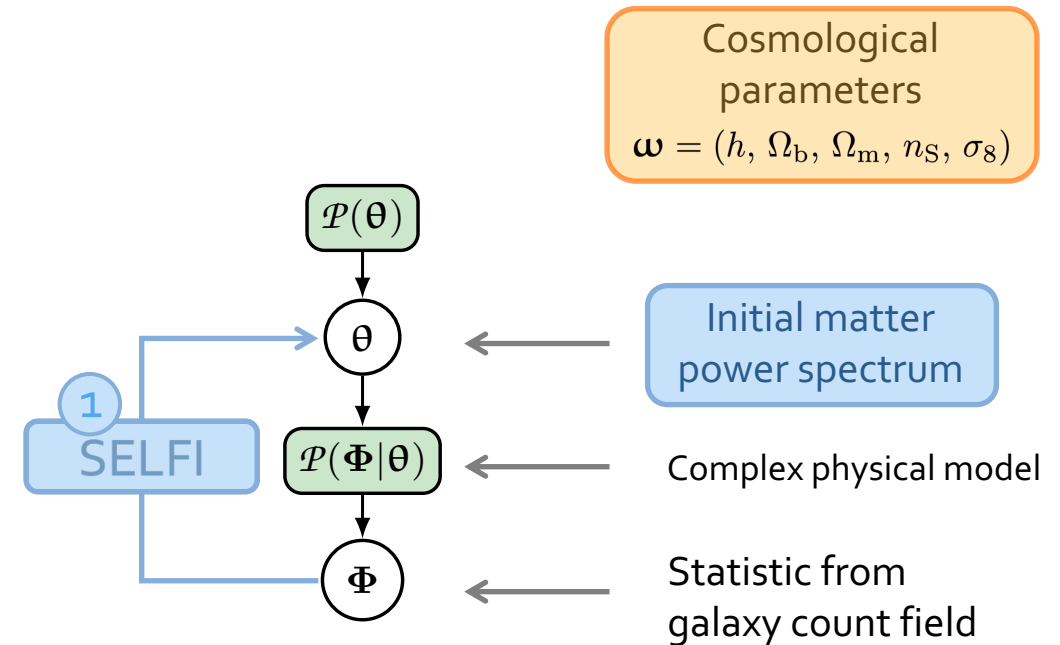


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- 1 Infer a latent function, the initial matter power spectrum  $\theta$ 
  - ✓ Utilise  $\mathcal{P}(\omega|\Phi_O)$  to thoroughly diagnose systematic effects



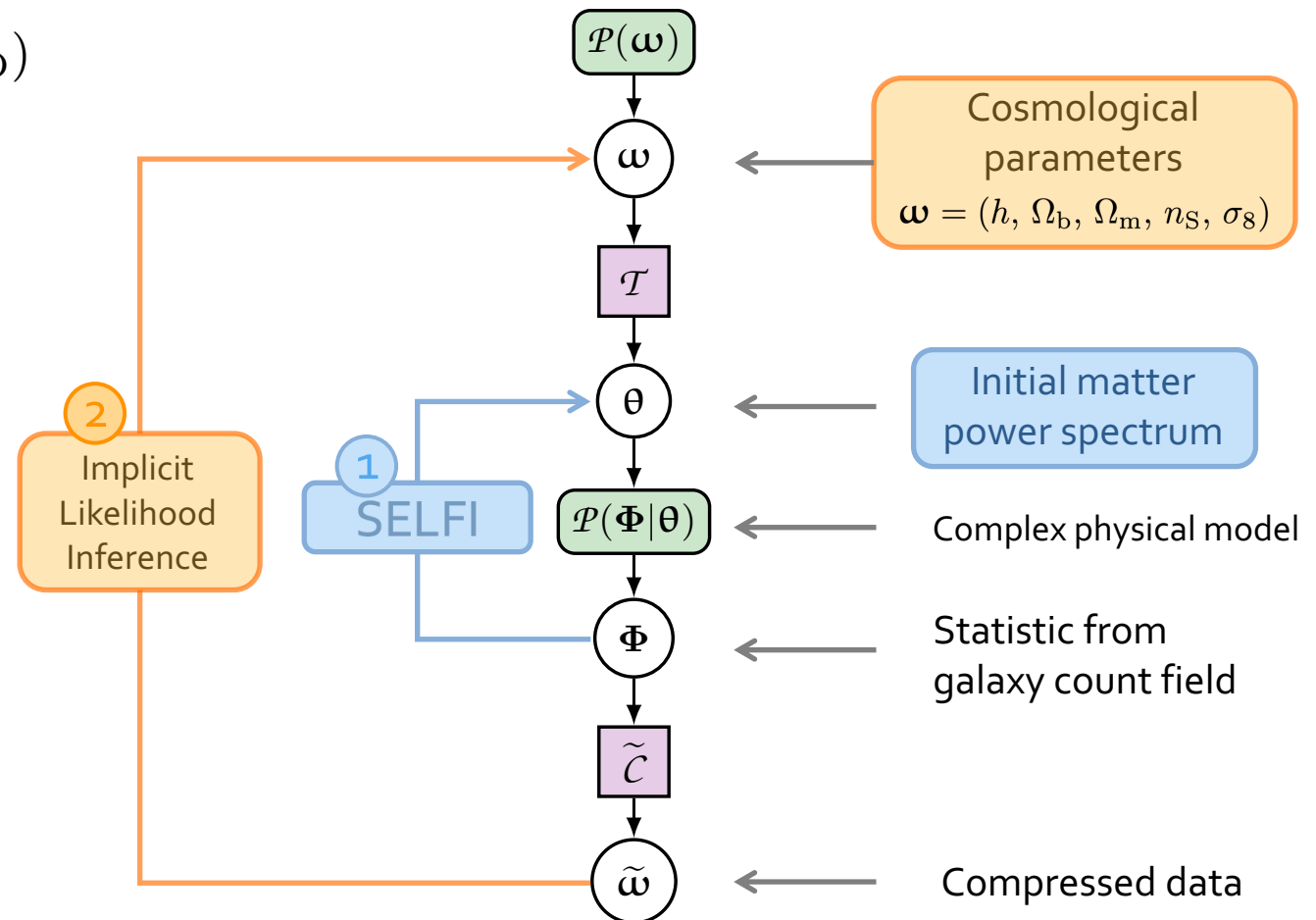
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SELFIE (Simulator Expansion for Likelihood-free Inference)

[Leclercq et al. 2019, 1902.10149](#)

- 1 Infer a latent function, the initial matter power spectrum  $\theta$ 
  - ✓ Utilise  $\mathcal{P}(\omega|\Phi_O)$  to thoroughly diagnose systematic effects
- 2 Infer the top-level cosmology  $\omega$ 
  - With any Implicit Likelihood Inference technique



# Forward model of spectroscopic galaxy surveys

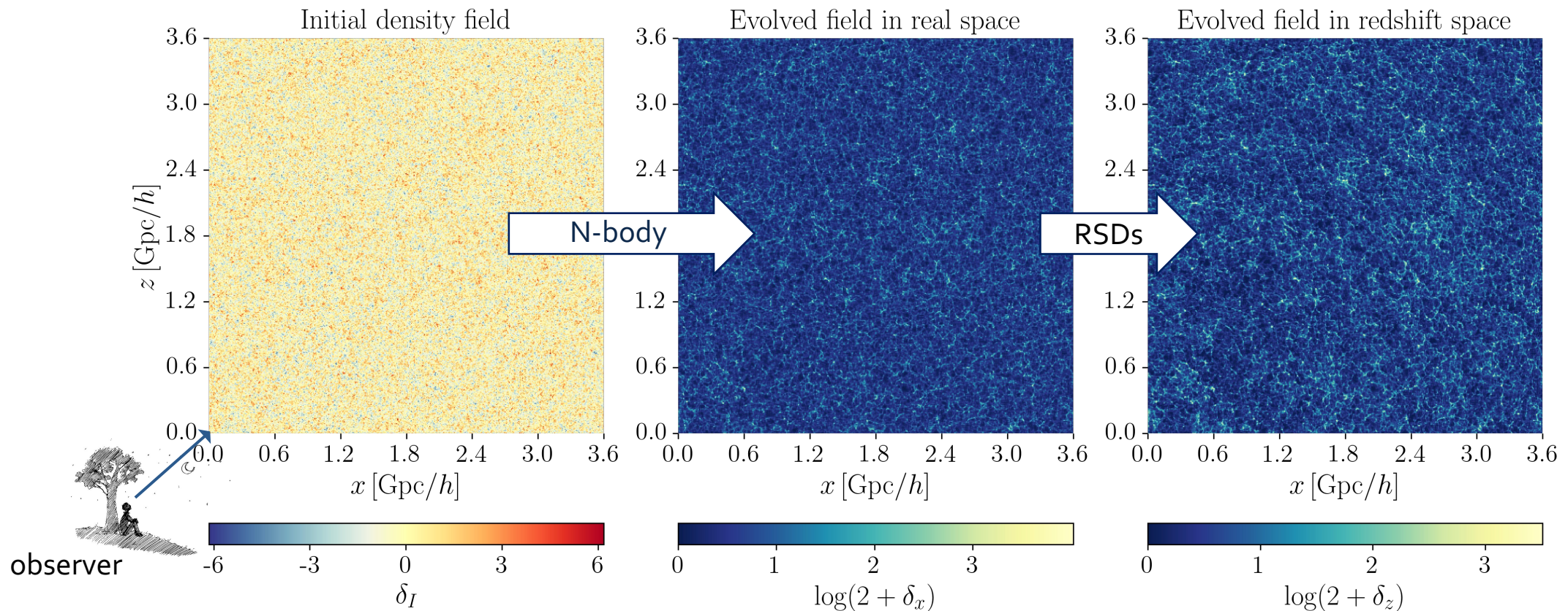
[Leclercq, Jasche & Wandelt 2015, 1502.02690](#)

- $\theta$  defined on  $S = 64$  support wavenumbers
- Flat  $\Lambda$ -CDM

- Gravitational evolution (N-body) using Simbelmynë

1024<sup>3</sup> dark matter particles on a 1024<sup>3</sup> grid

[Tassev, Zaldarriaga & Eisenstein 2013, 1301.0322](#)



Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.

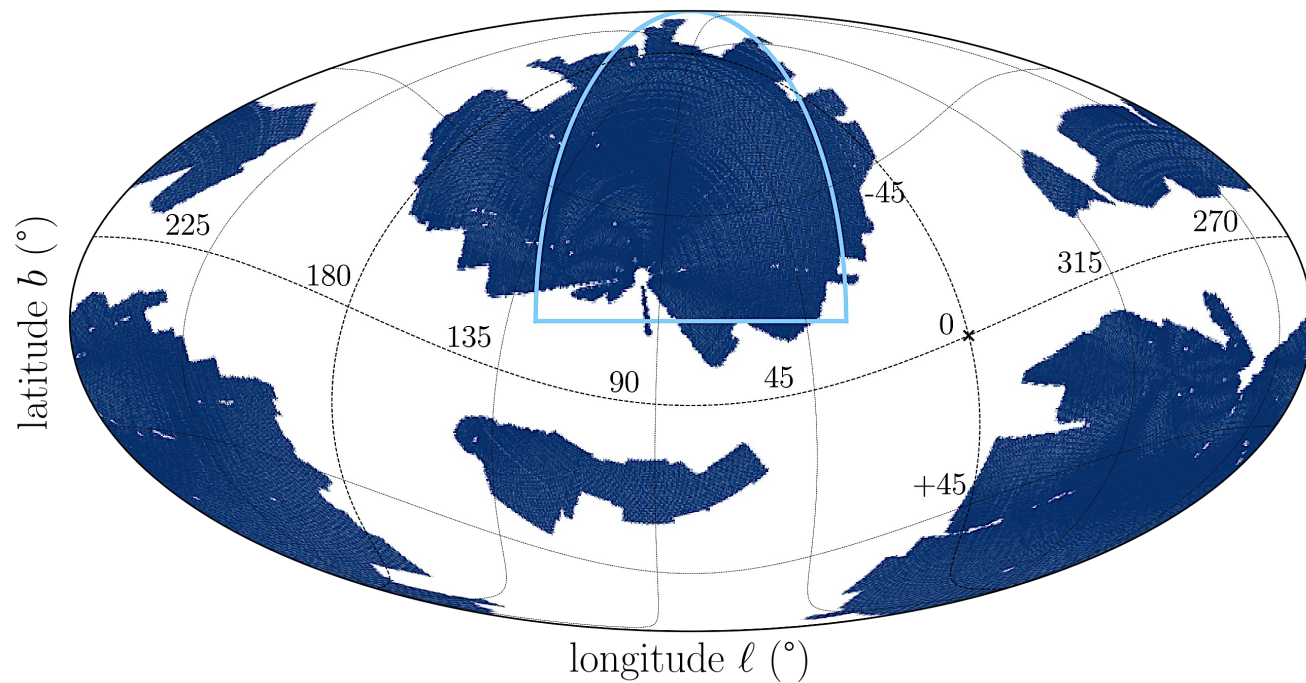
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# Forward model of spectroscopic galaxy surveys

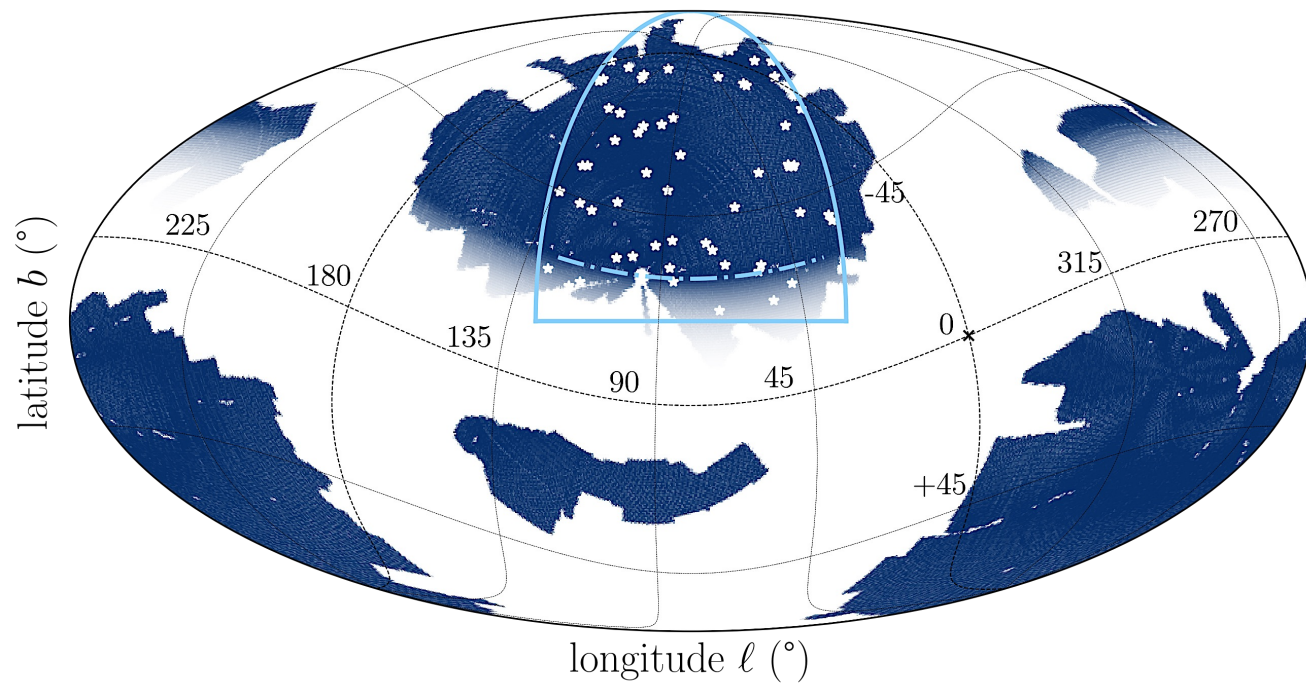
Observer at the corner of a cubic box covering **1 octant of the sky**.



Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.

**Tristan Hoellinger**

Observer at the corner of a cubic box covering **1 octant of the sky**.



## Model A

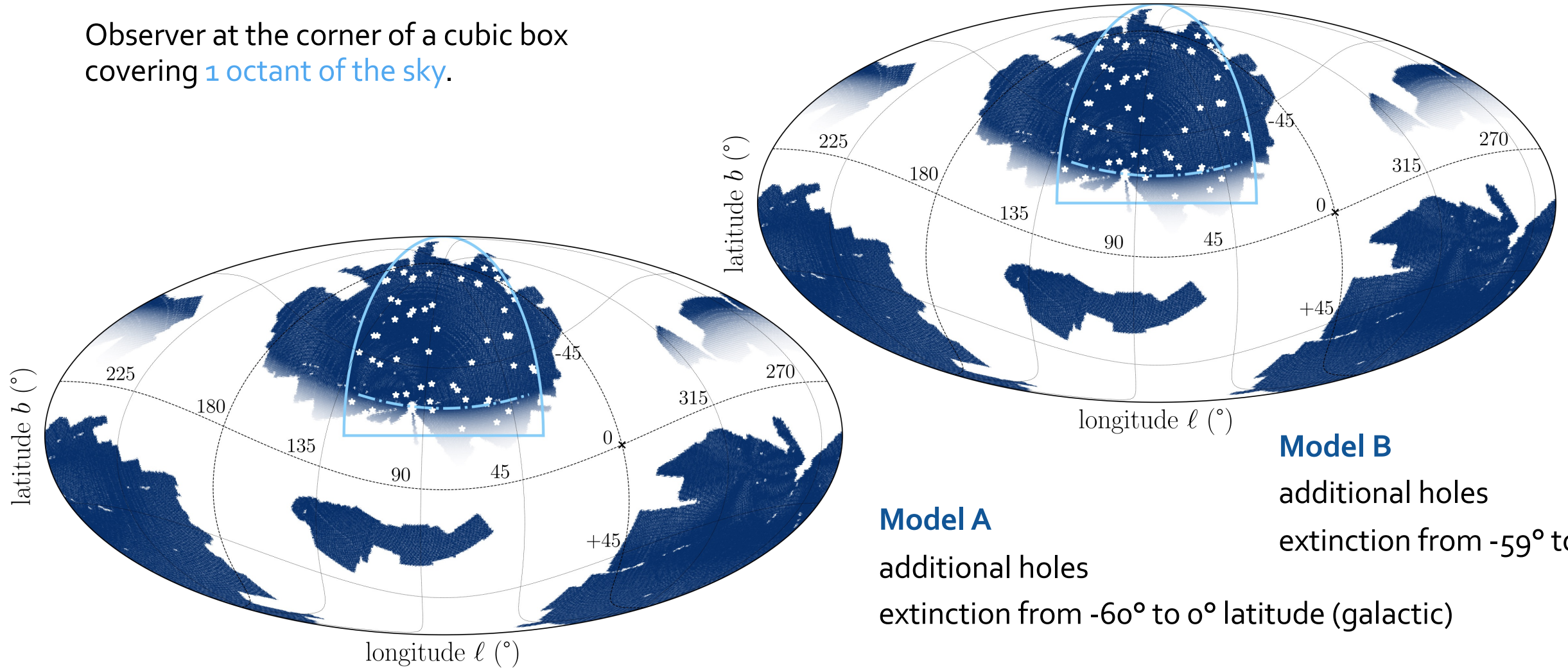
additional holes

extinction from  $-60^\circ$  to  $0^\circ$  latitude (galactic)



# Forward model of spectroscopic galaxy surveys

Observer at the corner of a cubic box covering **1 octant** of the sky.



**Model A**

additional holes

extinction from  $-60^\circ$  to  $0^\circ$  latitude (galactic)

**Model B**

additional holes

extinction from  $-59^\circ$  to  $0^\circ$



Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.

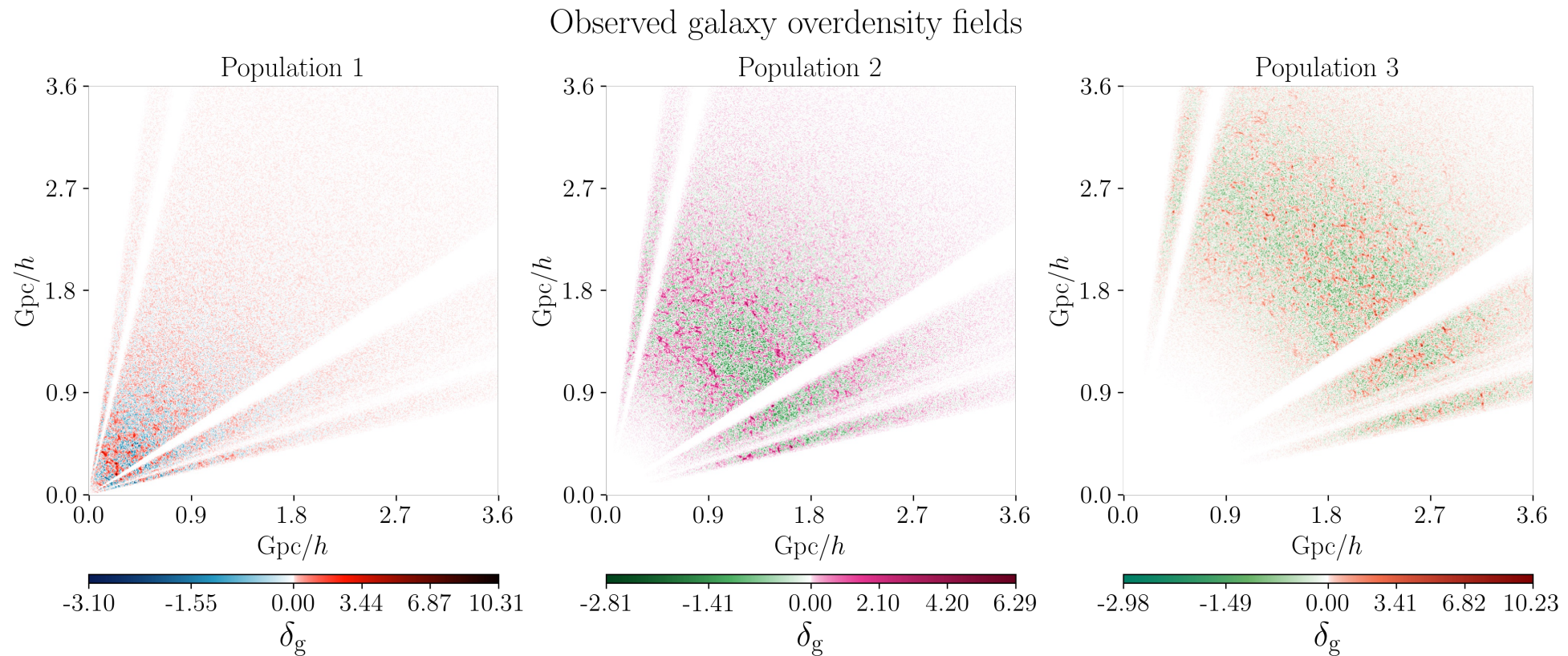
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## Model A: correct

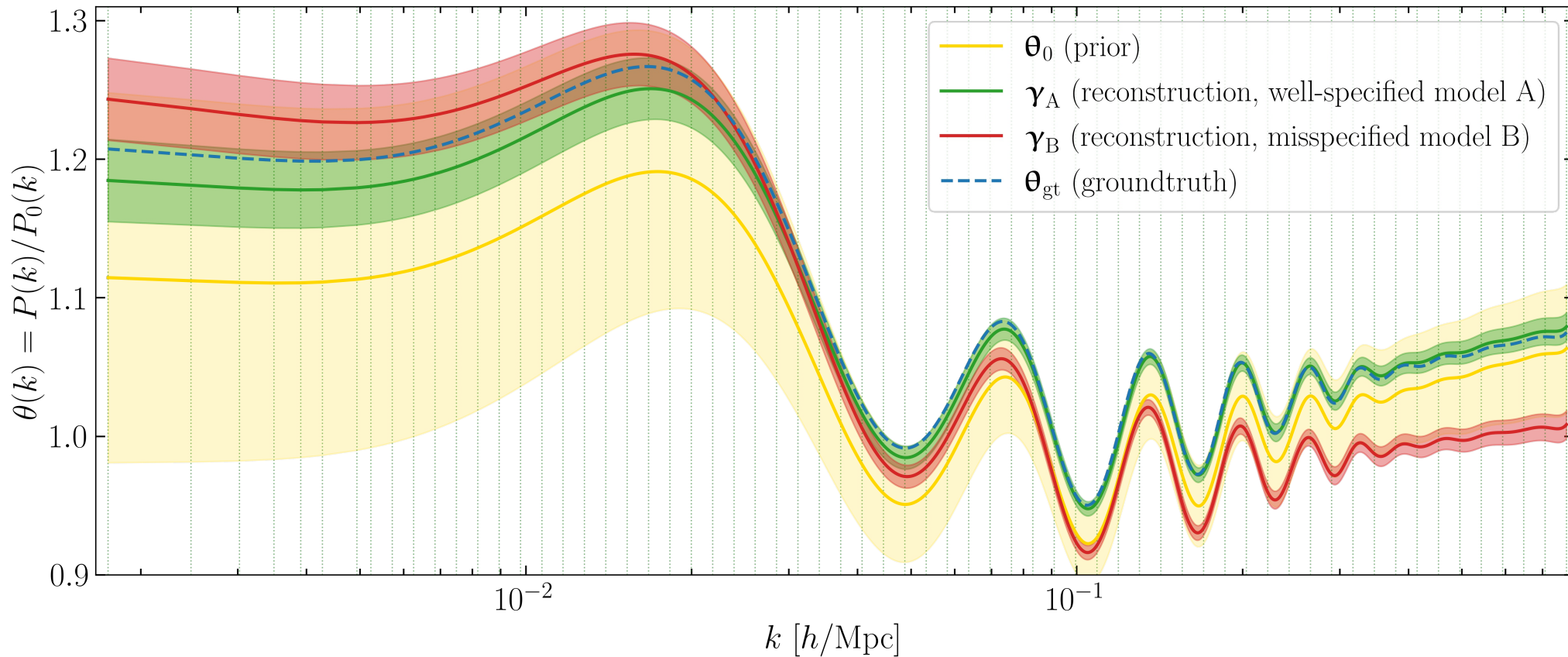
- Log-normal selection functions
- First order linear biases

## Model B: misspecified

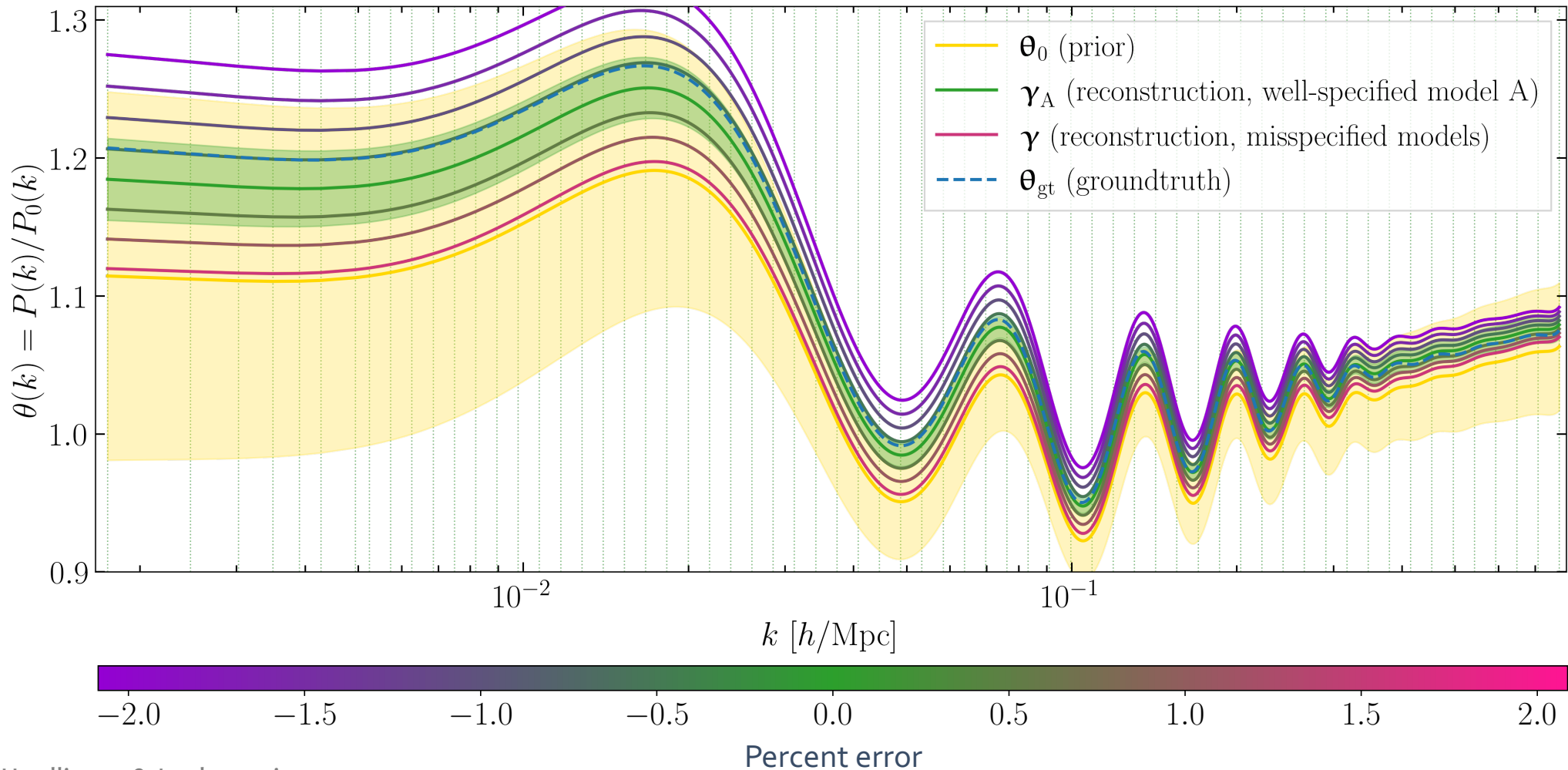
- Misspecified selections functions & biases
- Effect sizes  $\mathcal{O}(1\%)$



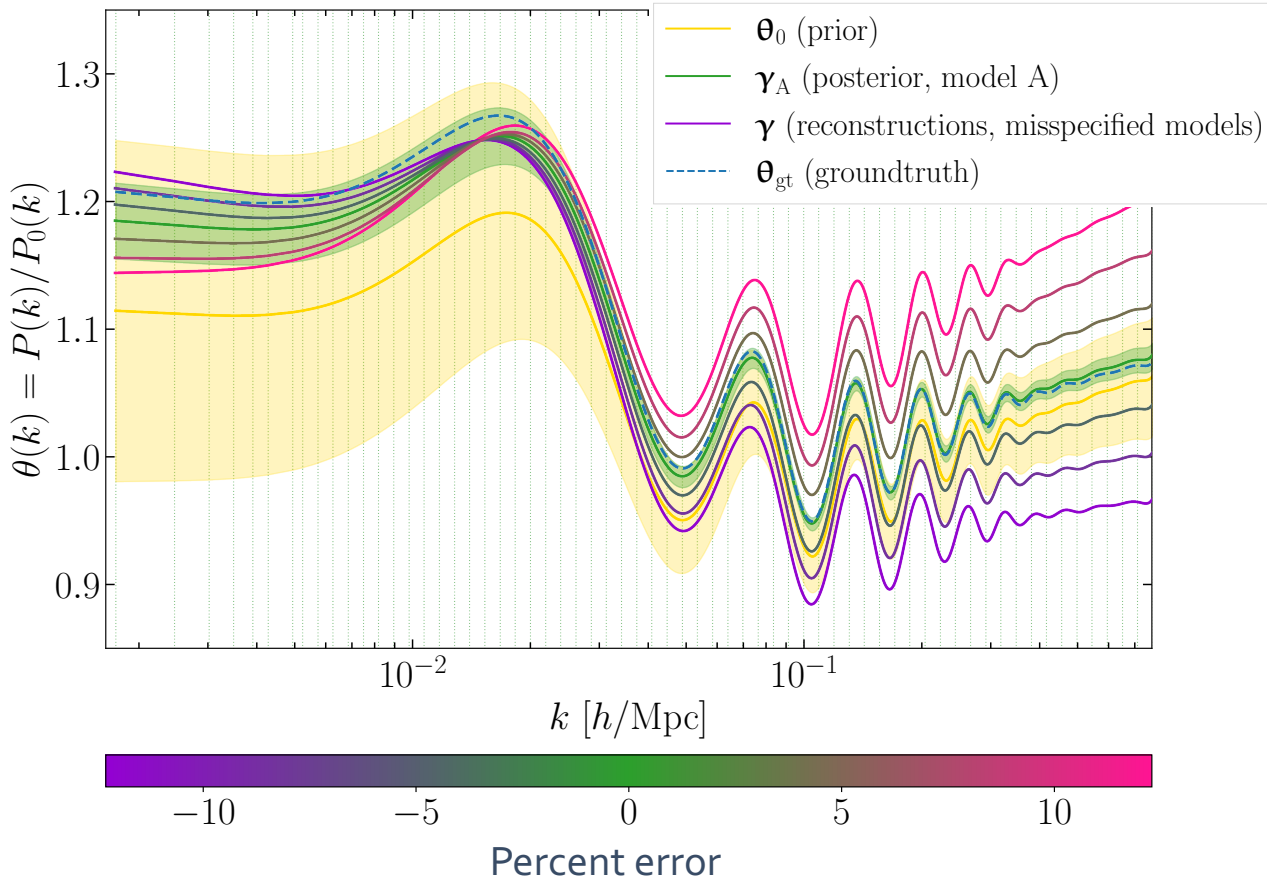
## Prior and posterior on the initial matter power spectrum after recombination



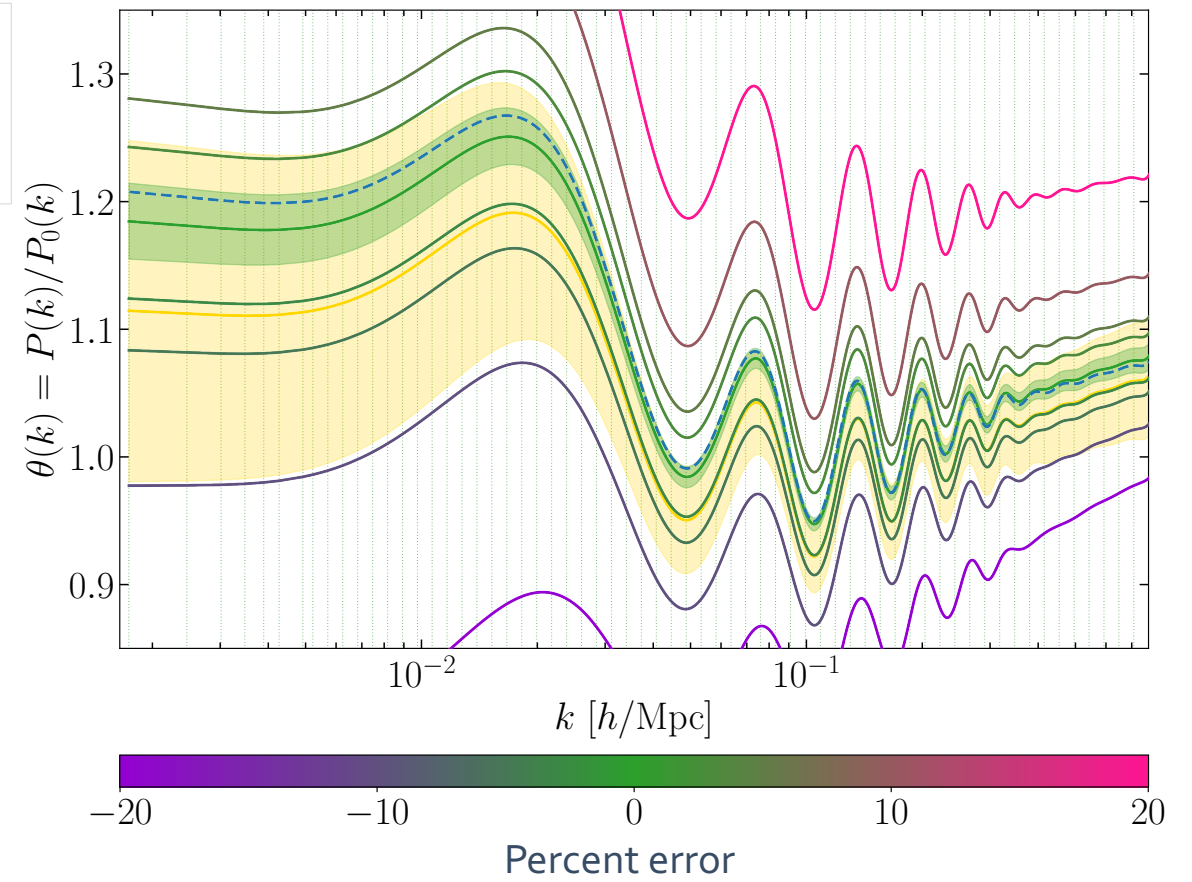
## Impact of misspecified galaxy biases on the posterior



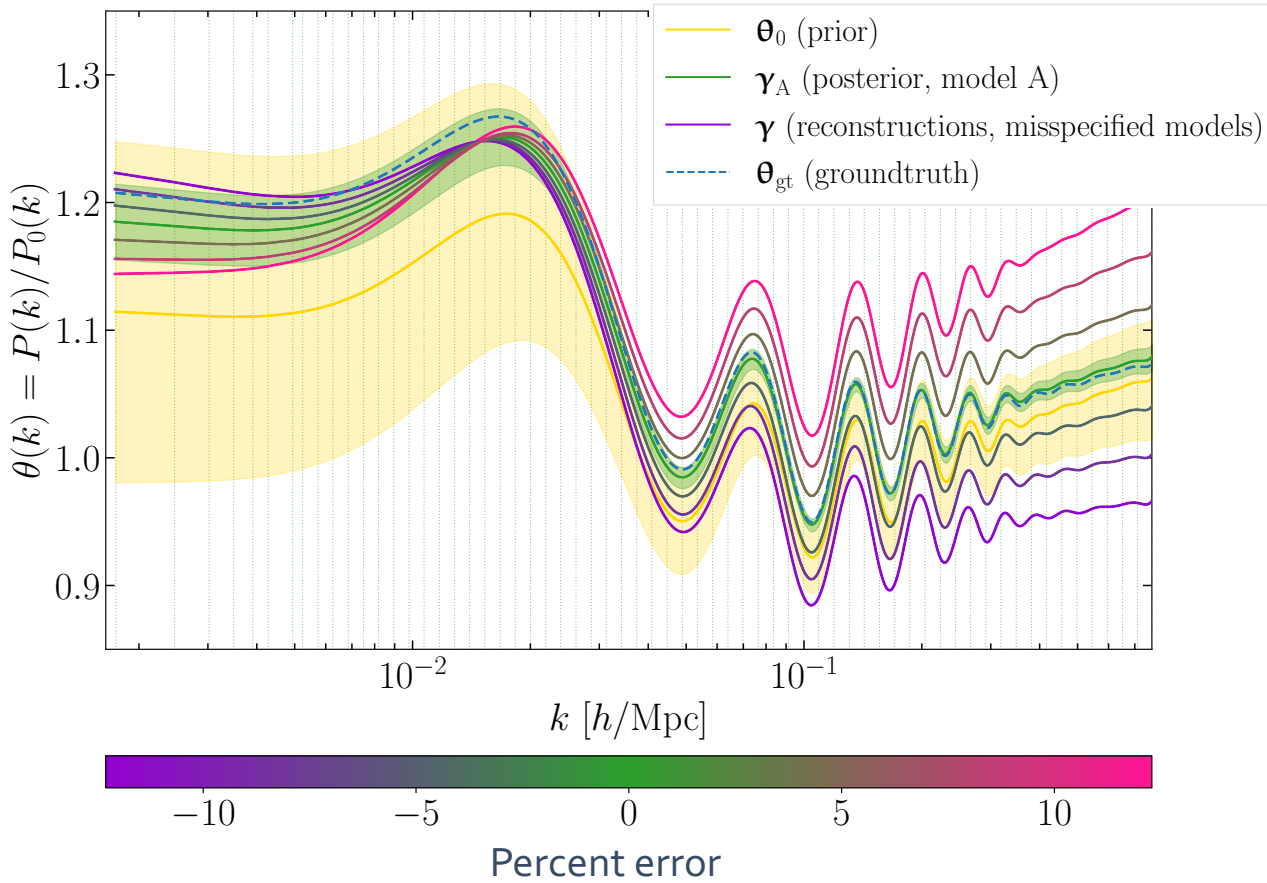
## Impact of misspecified extinction



## Impact of misspecified selection function variance

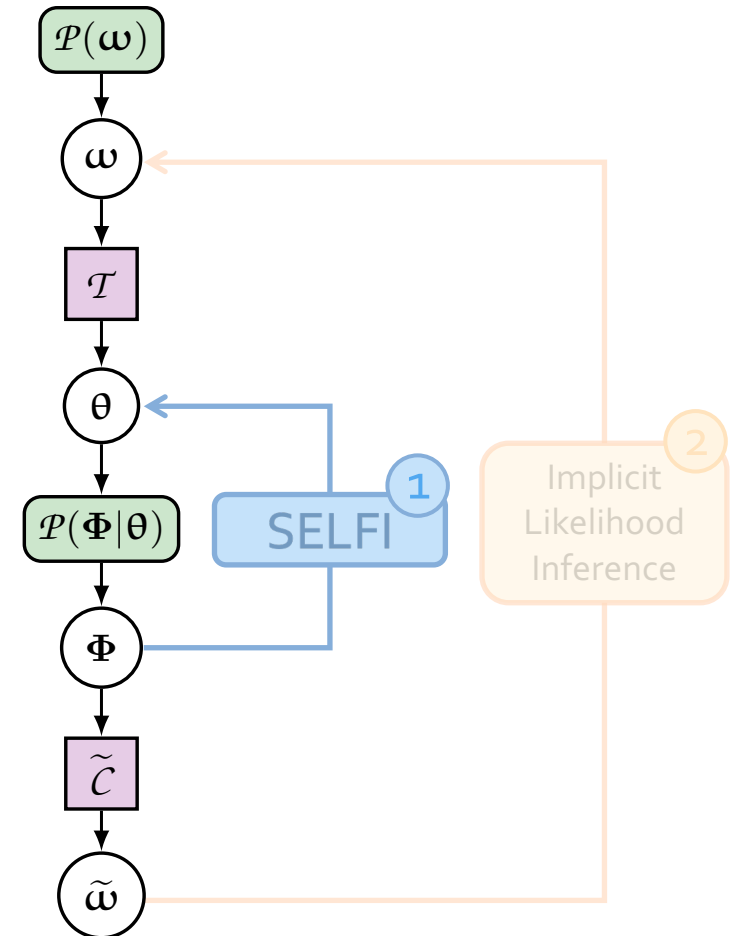


## Impact of misspecified extinction



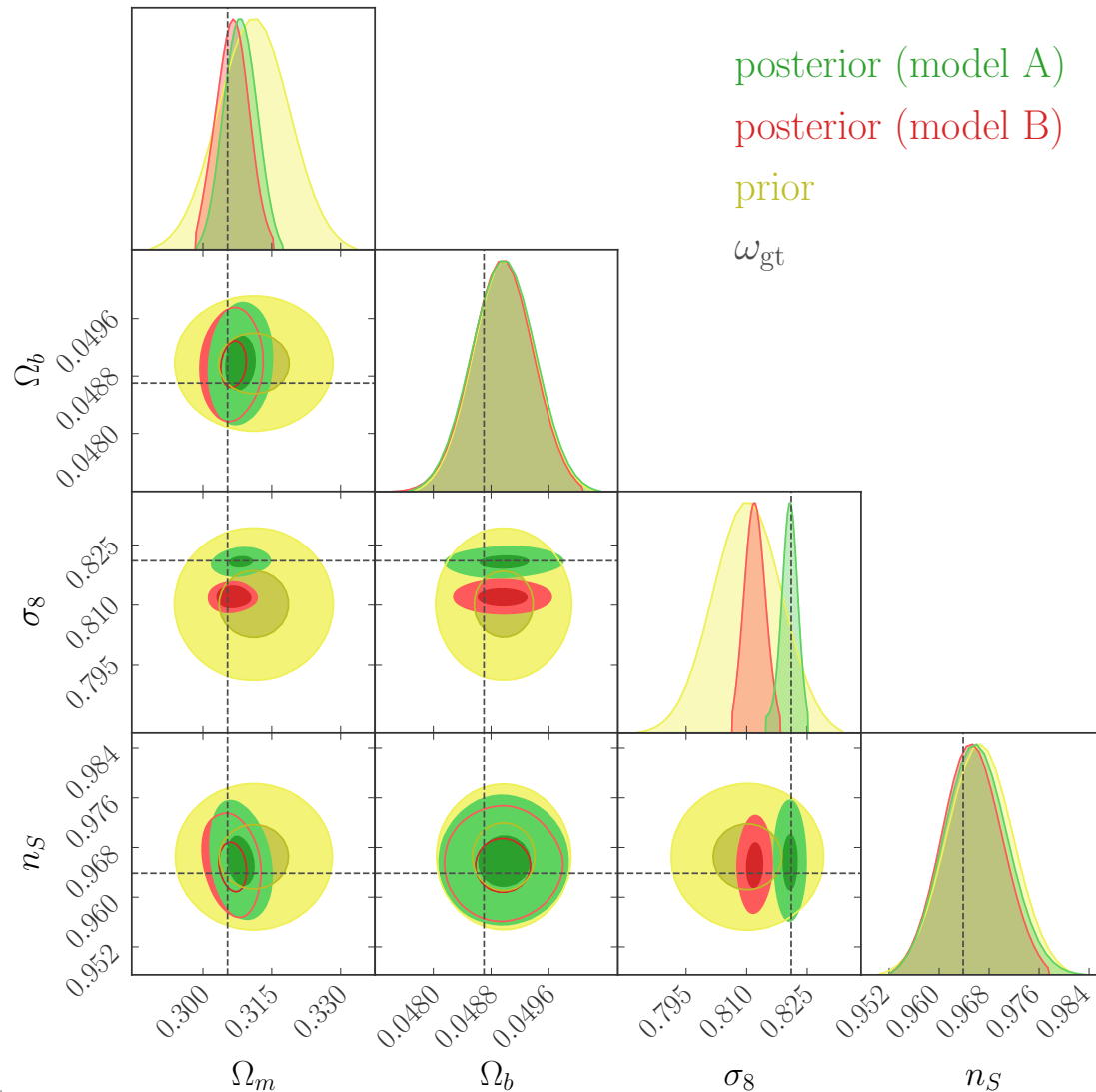
## Step 1 diagnose systematic effects

1,140 N-body simulations

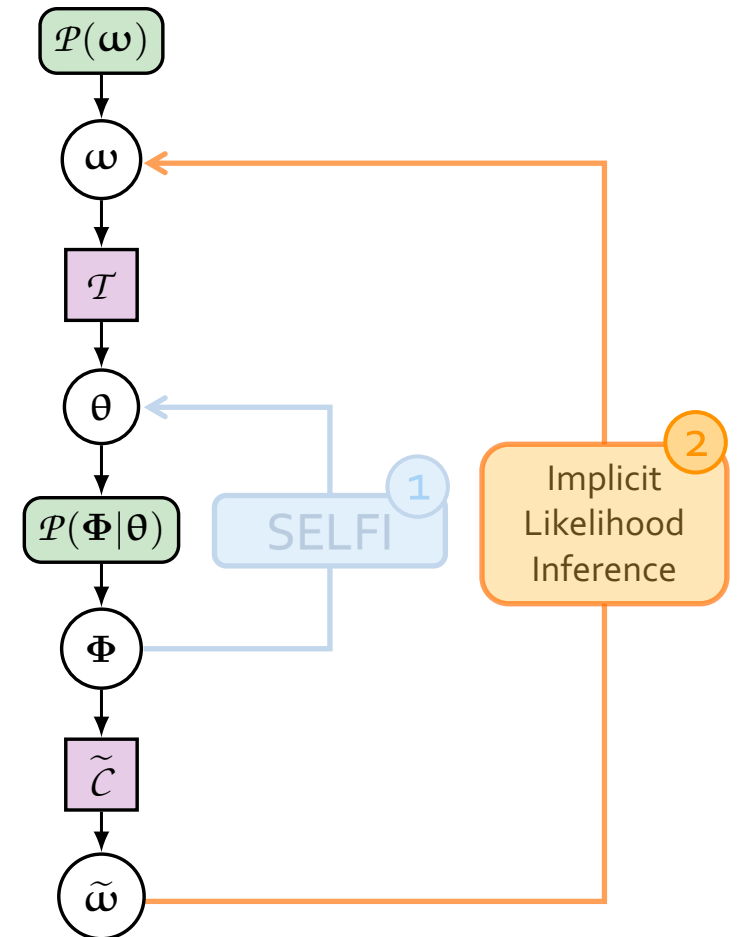




# Implicit Likelihood Inference of cosmological parameters



**Step 2**  
**ABC-PMC**  
 18,052 N-body  
 simulations for Model A



Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.



### A two-step framework to address model misspecification in field-based, implicit likelihood cosmological inference:

- utilise our prior knowledge & theoretical insight of the **initial matter power spectrum**,
- **arbitrarily complex physics and systematic effects** can be included in the forward model,
- additionally, the N-body simulations are recycled for optimal data compression.

# Thanks!

Main references:

[Alsing & Wandelt 2018, 1712.00012](#)

[Leclercq \*et al.\* 2019, 1902.10149](#)

[Leclercq 2022, 2209.11057](#)

[Leclercq, Jasche & Wandelt 2015, 1502.02690](#)

 SELFI: [github.com/florent-leclercq/pyselfi](https://github.com/florent-leclercq/pyselfi)

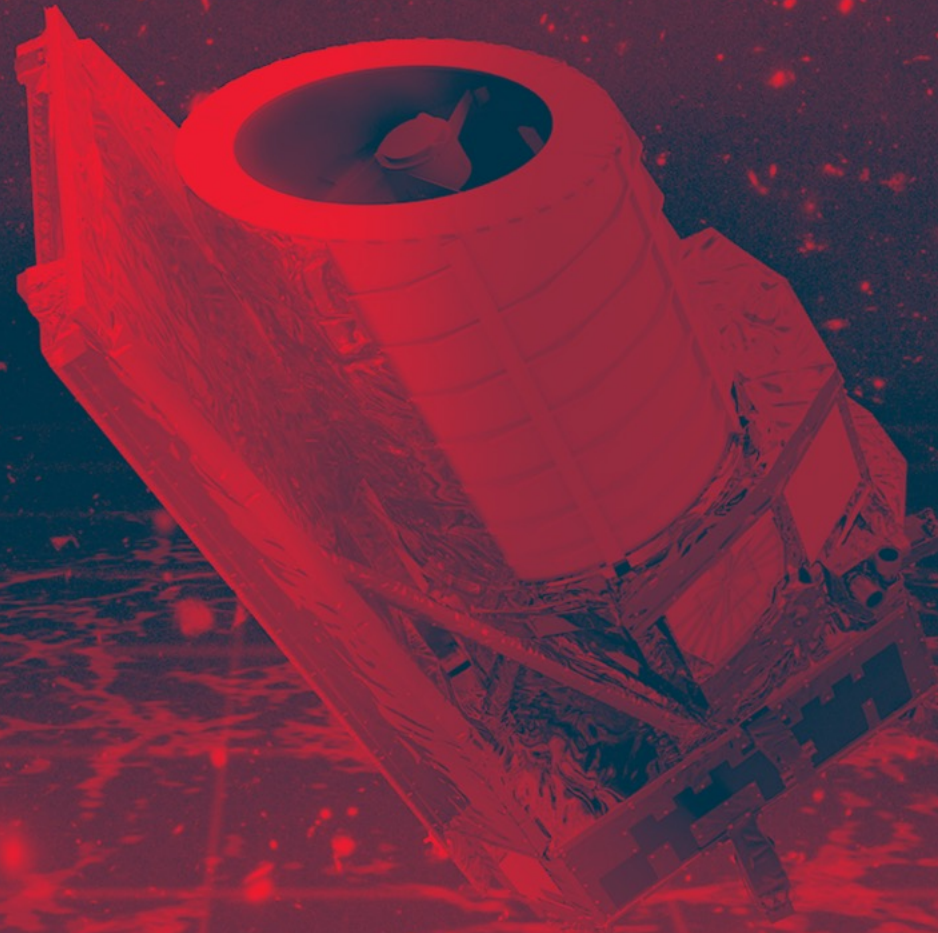
Code & paper: in prep.



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**Lightening black-box models in cosmology**

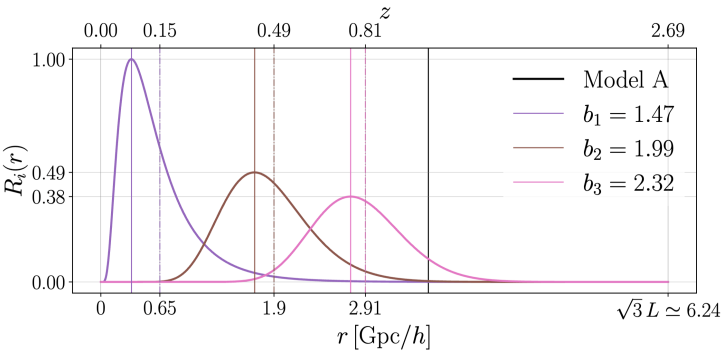
# Backup slides



# The Bayesian Hierarchical Model in details

## Complex probabilistic observational process

2-LPT, N-body (e.g. COLA, PM), galaxy formation

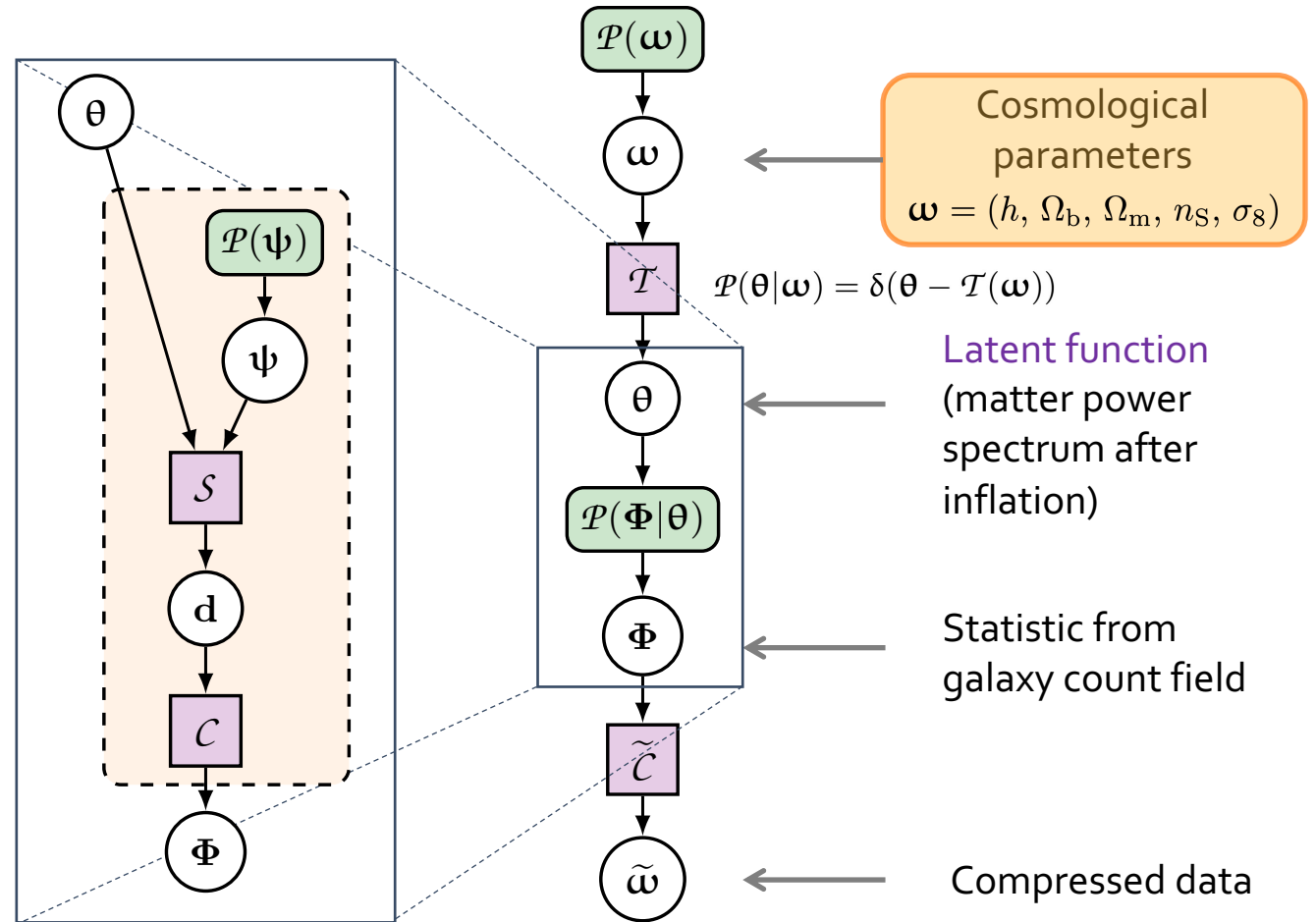
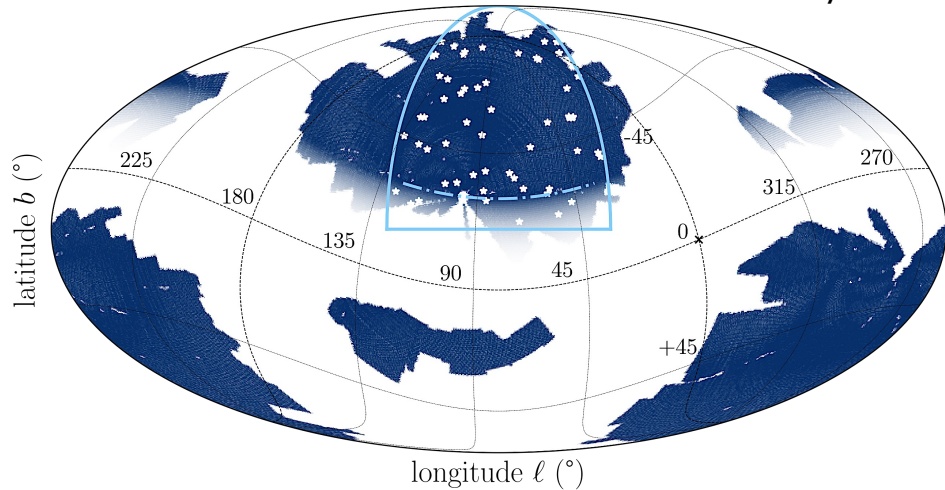


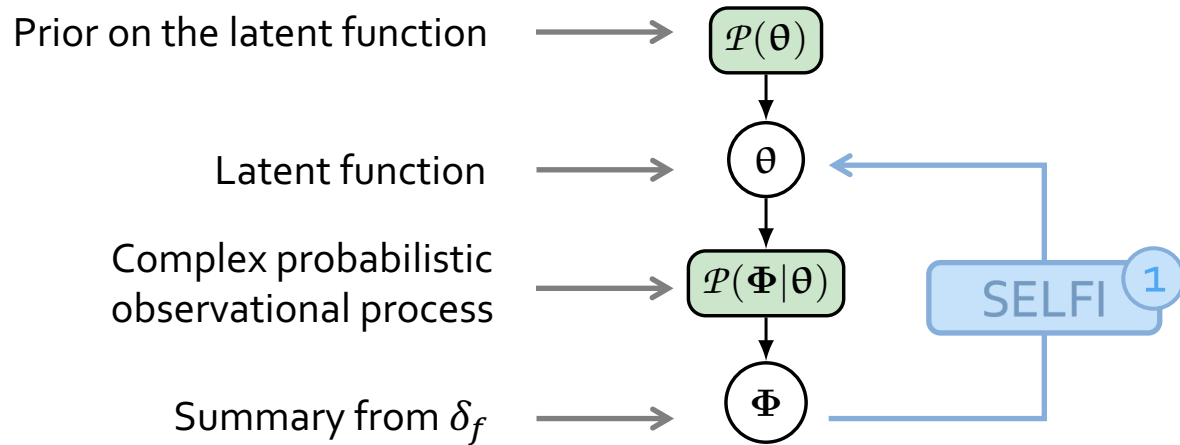
### Nuisance parameters $\psi$

- ❖ redshift uncertainties
- ❖ galaxy biases

### Instrumental effects

- ❖ radial selection
- ❖ survey mask





➤ Effective posterior (when  $\theta_0 =$  prior mean)

expansion point                      observed summaries

Mean:  $\gamma \equiv \theta_0 + \mathbf{\Gamma} (\nabla \mathbf{f}_0)^\top \mathbf{C}_0^{-1} (\Phi_O - \mathbf{f}_0)$

Covariance:  $\mathbf{\Gamma} \equiv [(\nabla \mathbf{f}_0)^\top \mathbf{C}_0^{-1} \nabla \mathbf{f}_0 + \mathbf{S}^{-1}]^{-1}$

covariance of summaries                      gradient of the black-box                      prior covariance

- **Linearization** of the black-box data model around an **expansion point**  $\theta_0$

$$\hat{\Phi}_\theta \approx \mathbf{f}_0 + \nabla \mathbf{f}_0 \cdot (\theta - \theta_0) \equiv \mathbf{f}(\theta)$$

- Assumptions
- For step 1. & data compression only, assume:
    - Gaussian prior
    - Gaussian effective likelihood

- $\mathbf{f}_0, \mathbf{C}_0$  and  $\nabla \mathbf{f}_0$  evaluated through simulations
- The number of simulations is fixed *a priori* (contrary to MCMC)
- These 2 assumptions are not even mandatory if one is ready to use MCMC to get  $\mathcal{P}(\theta|\Phi_O)$



# Optimal data compression

## 2 Infer the top-level cosmology $\omega$

We rely on **score compression** to compress the summaries from  $\dim(\Phi) = 111$  to  $\dim(\tilde{\omega}) = \dim(\omega) = 5$

The compression is optimal in the sense that it **preserves the Fisher content of the data**.

$$\mathcal{C}(\Phi) = \tilde{\omega} \equiv \omega_0 + \mathbf{F}_0^{-1} [(\nabla_{\omega} \mathbf{f}_0)^{\top} \mathbf{C}_0^{-1} (\Phi - \mathbf{f}_0)]$$

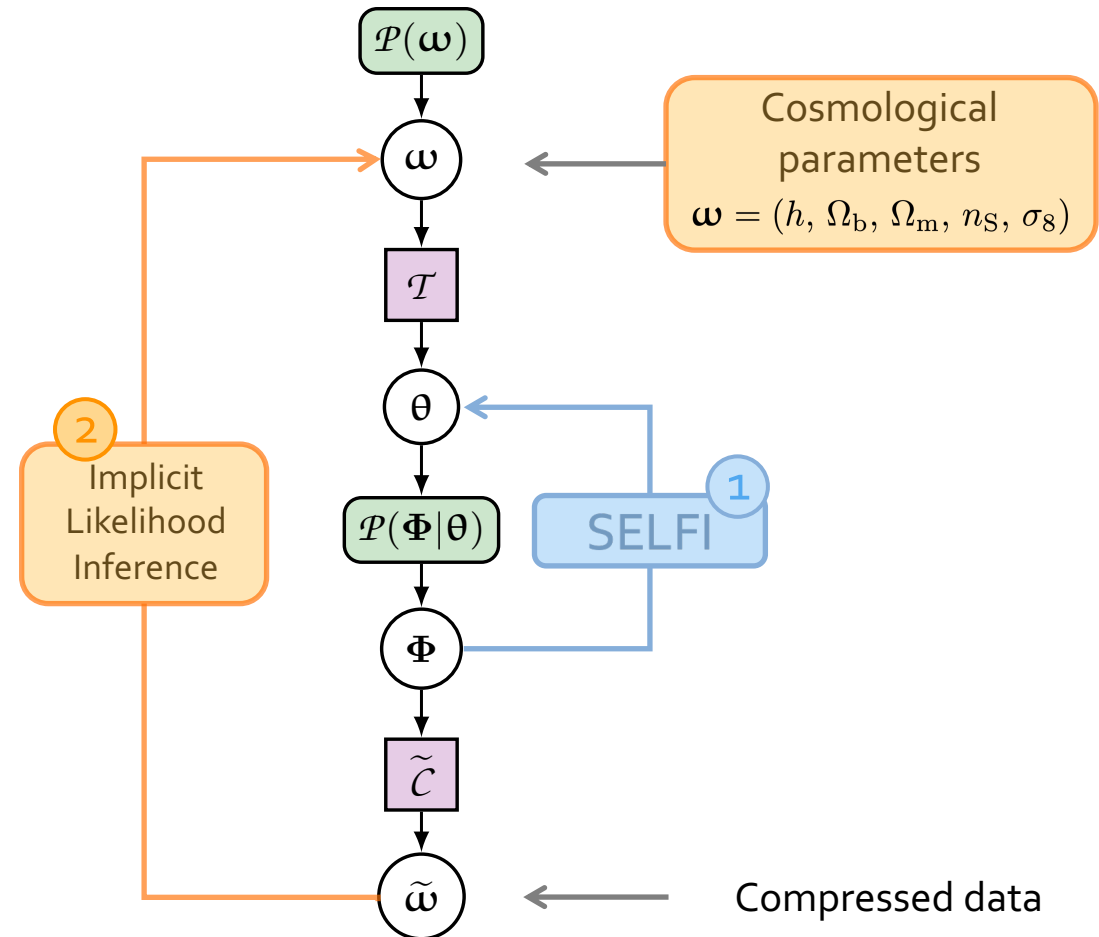
$$\text{Fisher matrix: } \mathbf{F}_0 = (\nabla_{\omega} \mathbf{f}_0)^{\top} \mathbf{C}_0^{-1} \nabla_{\omega} \mathbf{f}_0$$

$$\nabla_{\omega} \mathbf{f}_0 = \nabla \mathbf{f}_0 \cdot \nabla_{\omega} \mathcal{T}_0$$

Already computed for SELFI
Cheap via finite differences

The compression is optimal in the sense that it **preserves the Fisher content of the data**. Hypothesis:

- Locally Gaussian likelihood or:  $\nabla \mathbb{E}_{\theta} [\nabla^T \mathcal{L}] = \mathbb{E}_{\theta} [\nabla \nabla^T \mathcal{L}]$
- covariance matrix ~constant close to the expansion point  $\nabla_{\omega} \mathbf{C} = 0$



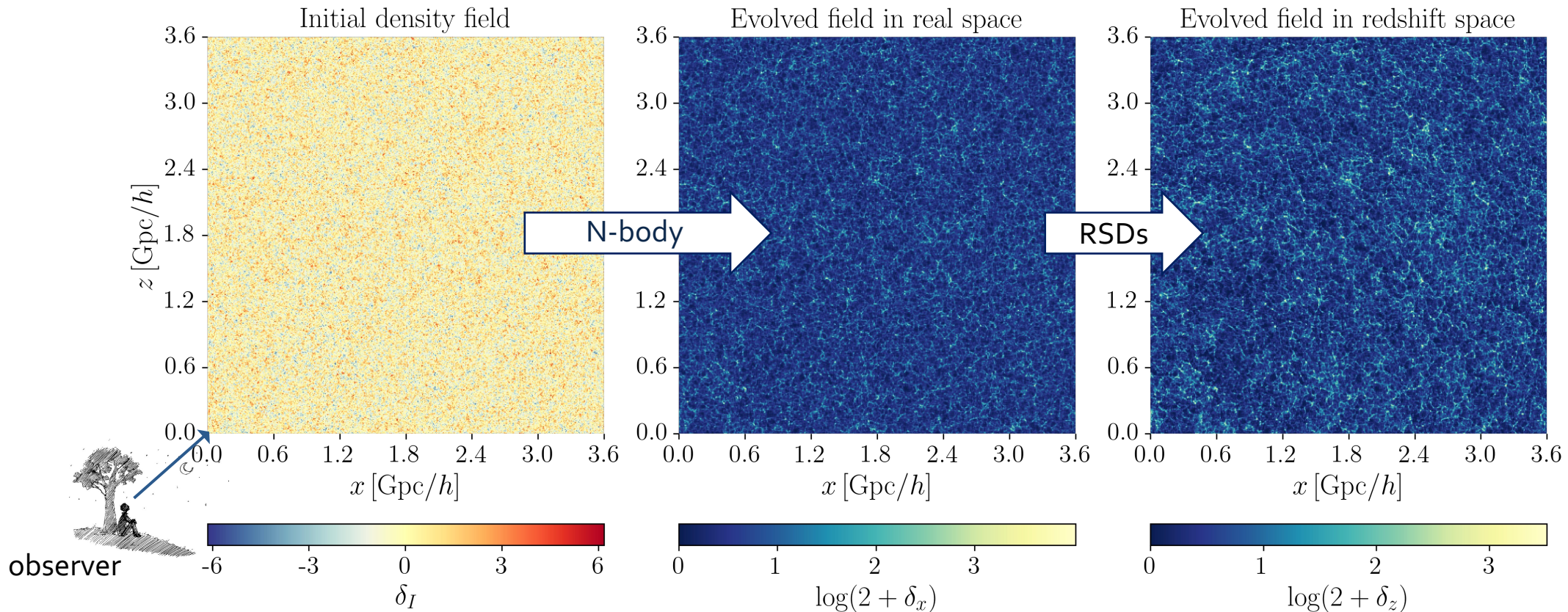
# Simulator-based data model of galaxy surveys

[Leclercq, Jasche & Wandelt 2015, 1502.02690](#)

- $\theta$  defined on  $S = 64$  support wavenumbers
- Flat  $\Lambda$ -CDM

- Gravitational evolution (N-body) using Simbelmynë

COLA with  $1024^3$  dark matter particles on a  $1024^3$  grid  
[Tassev, Zaldarriaga & Eisenstein 2013, 1301.0322](#)



Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.



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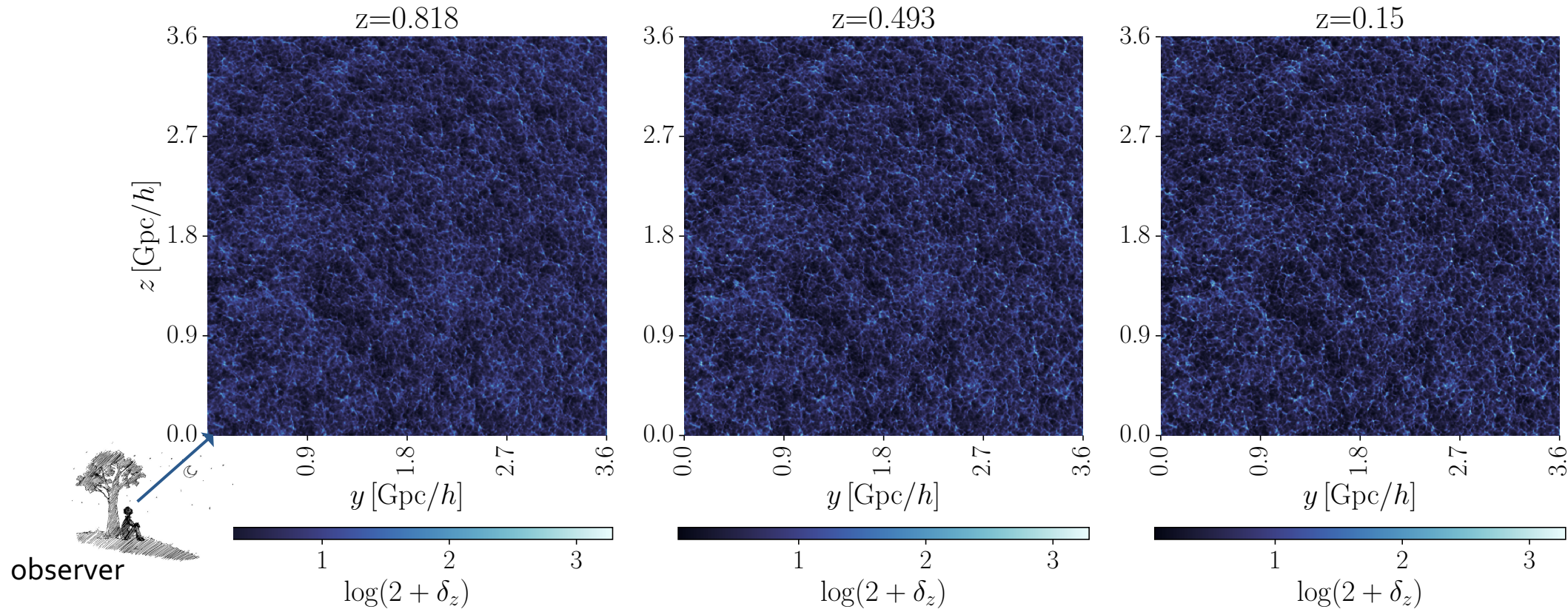
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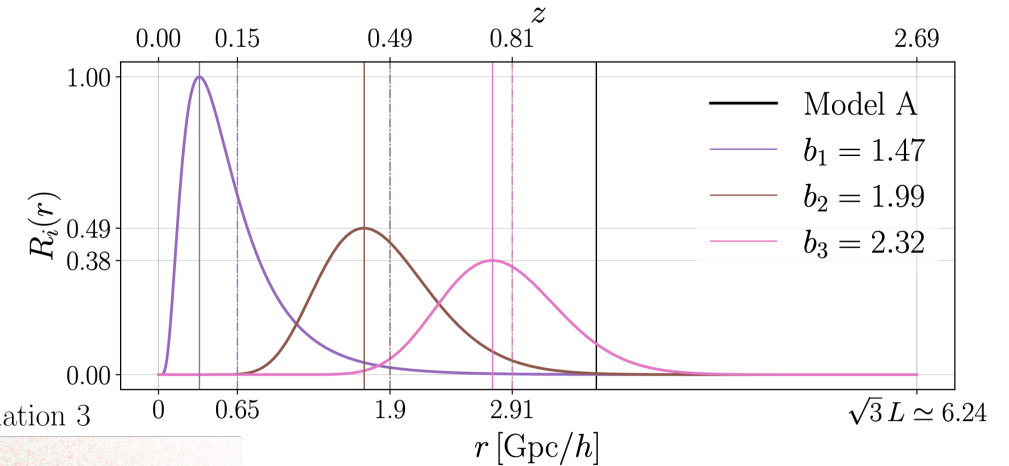


# Forward model of spectroscopic galaxy surveys

## Model A: correct

3 mock galaxy populations (1 nearby, 2 LRGs)

- Log-normal selection functions
- First order linear galaxy biases

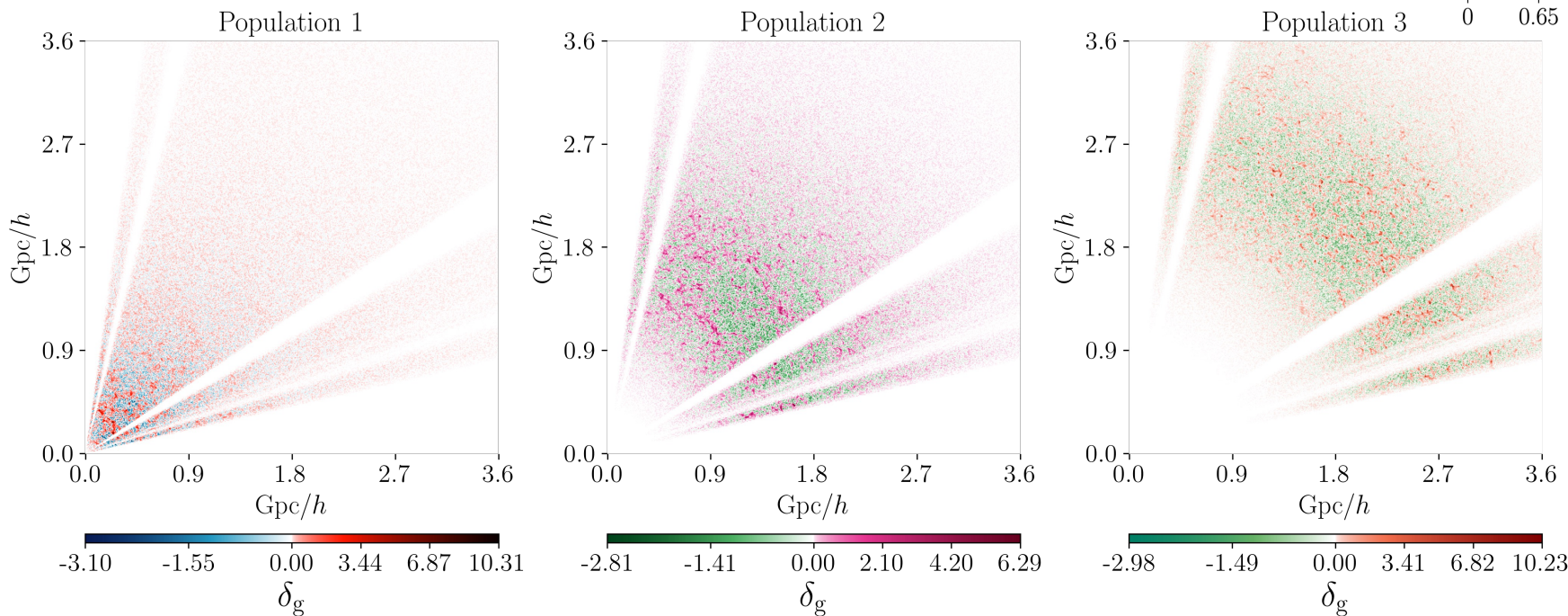


Biases based on:

[Howlett et al. 2015, 1409.3238](#)

[Gil-Marín et al. 2015, 1407.5668](#)

Observed galaxy overdensity fields



## Model B: misspecified

- Misspecified selection functions
- Misspecified biases
- Effect sizes  $\mathcal{O}(1\%)$

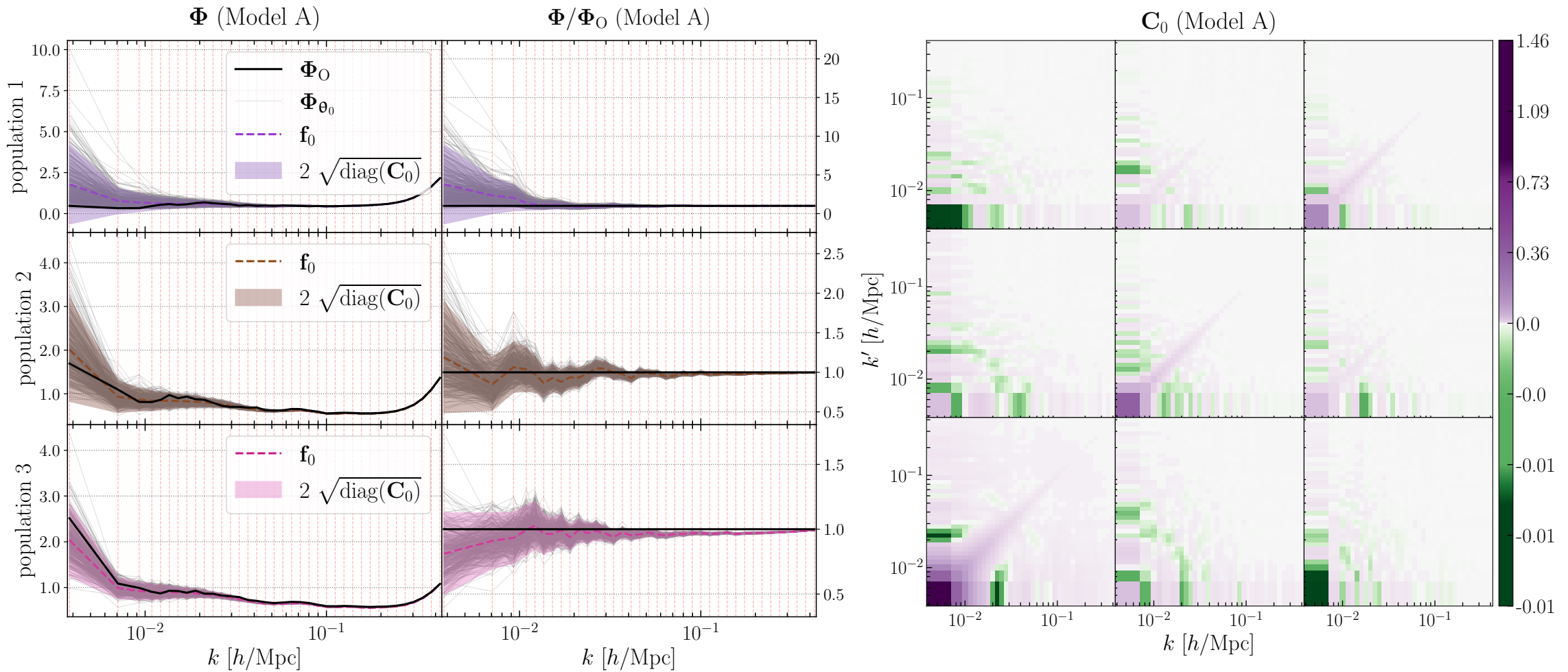


Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.

Tristan Hoellinger

# Generating the simulations for SELFI

Observations, mock data and their covariance. Hard to distinguish well- from mis- specified model.

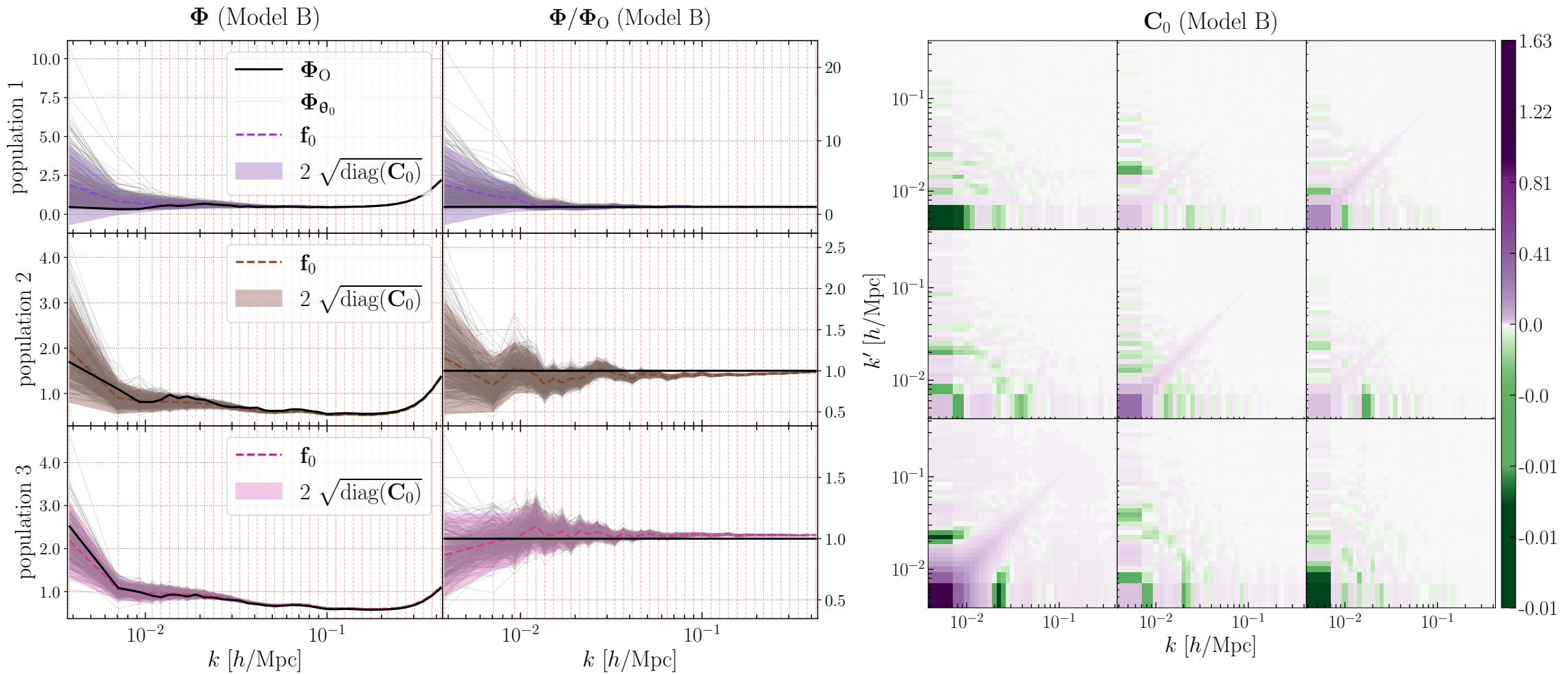


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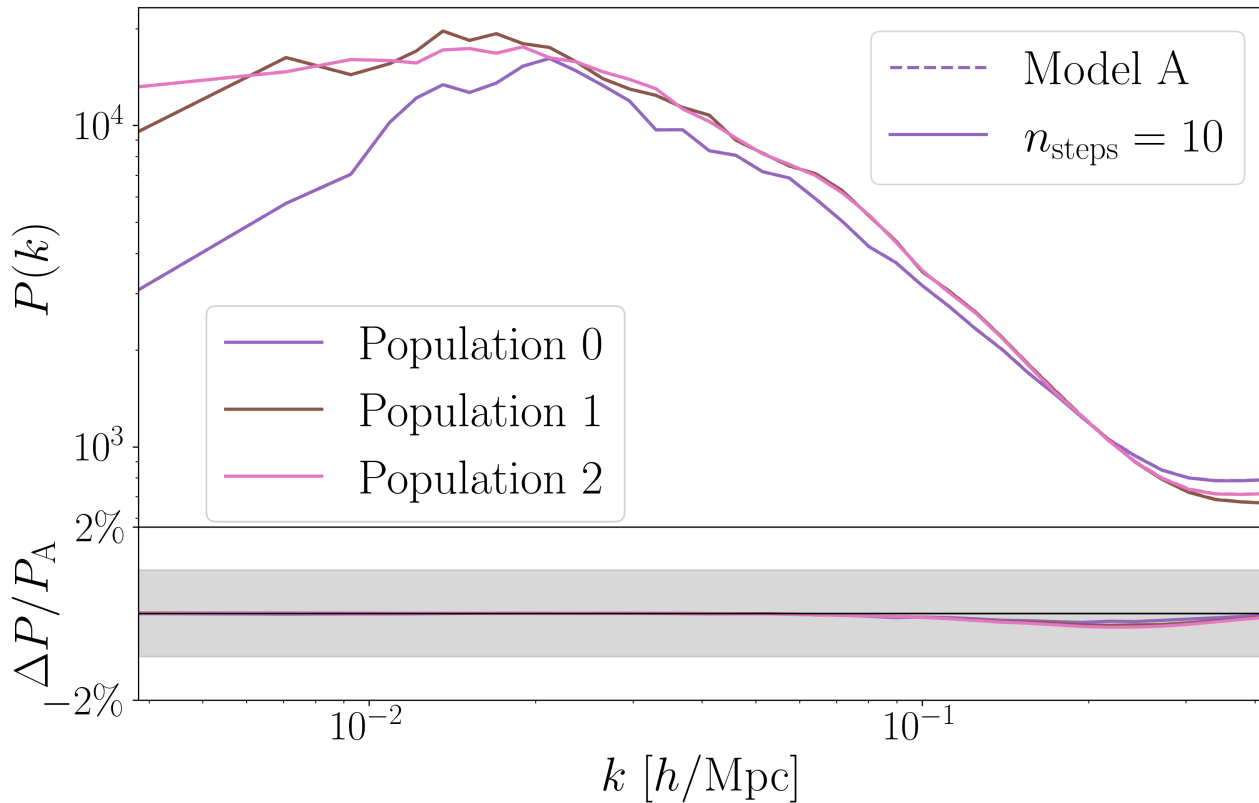


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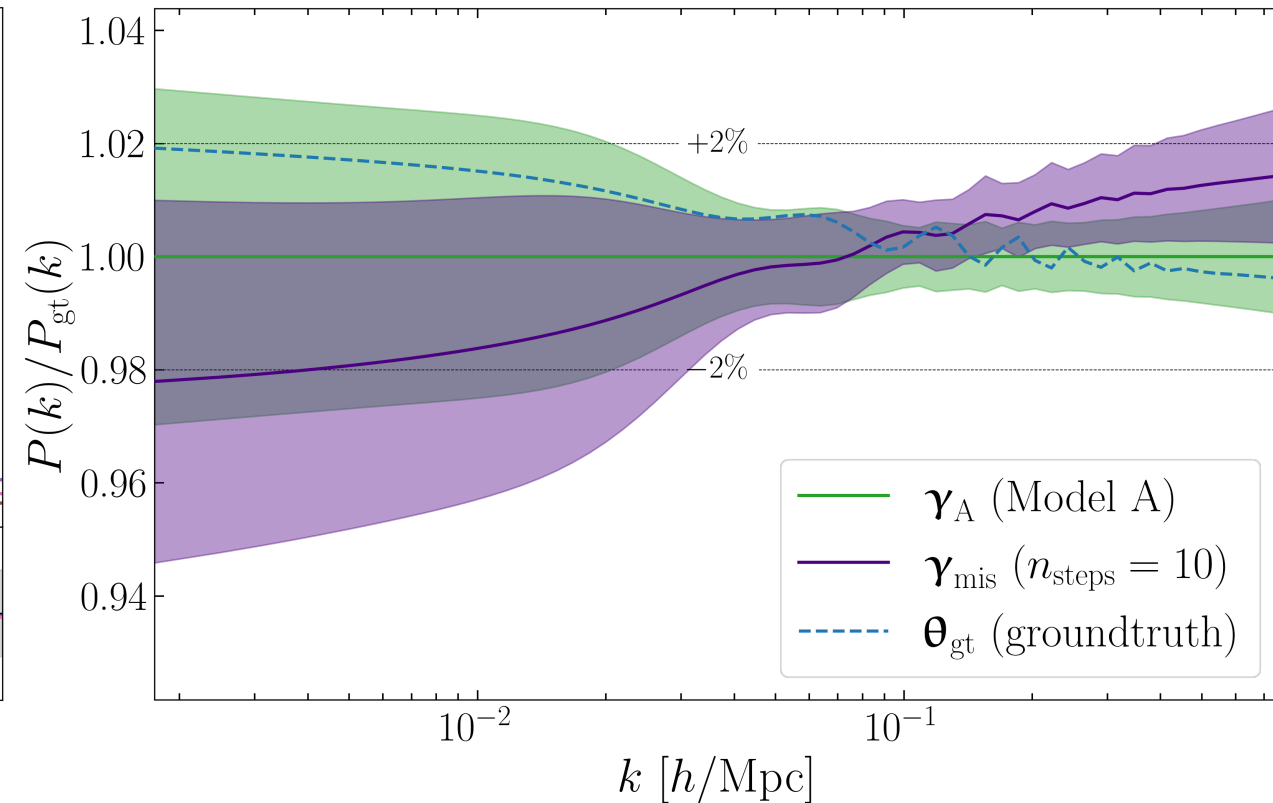
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# SEFI posterior to compute the inverse error of the gravity solver

Direct error on the measured galaxy spectra with 10 vs 20 time steps for the gravitational evolution

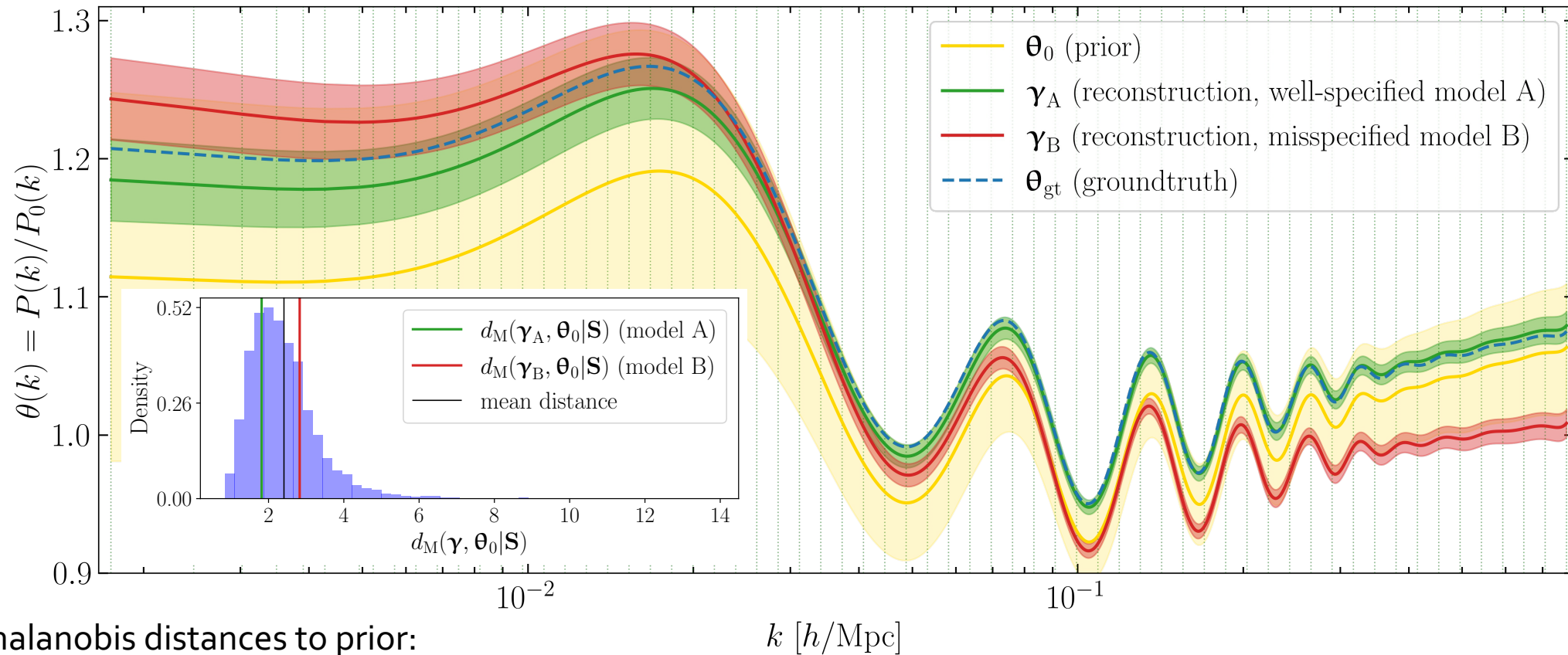


Corresponding inverse error on the SEFI posterior



# SEFI posterior for the initial power spectrum

## Prior and posterior on the initial matter power spectrum after inflation



Mahalanobis distances to prior:

$$d_M(\boldsymbol{\gamma}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 | \mathbf{S}) \equiv \|(\boldsymbol{\gamma} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\|_{\mathbf{S}^{-1}}$$

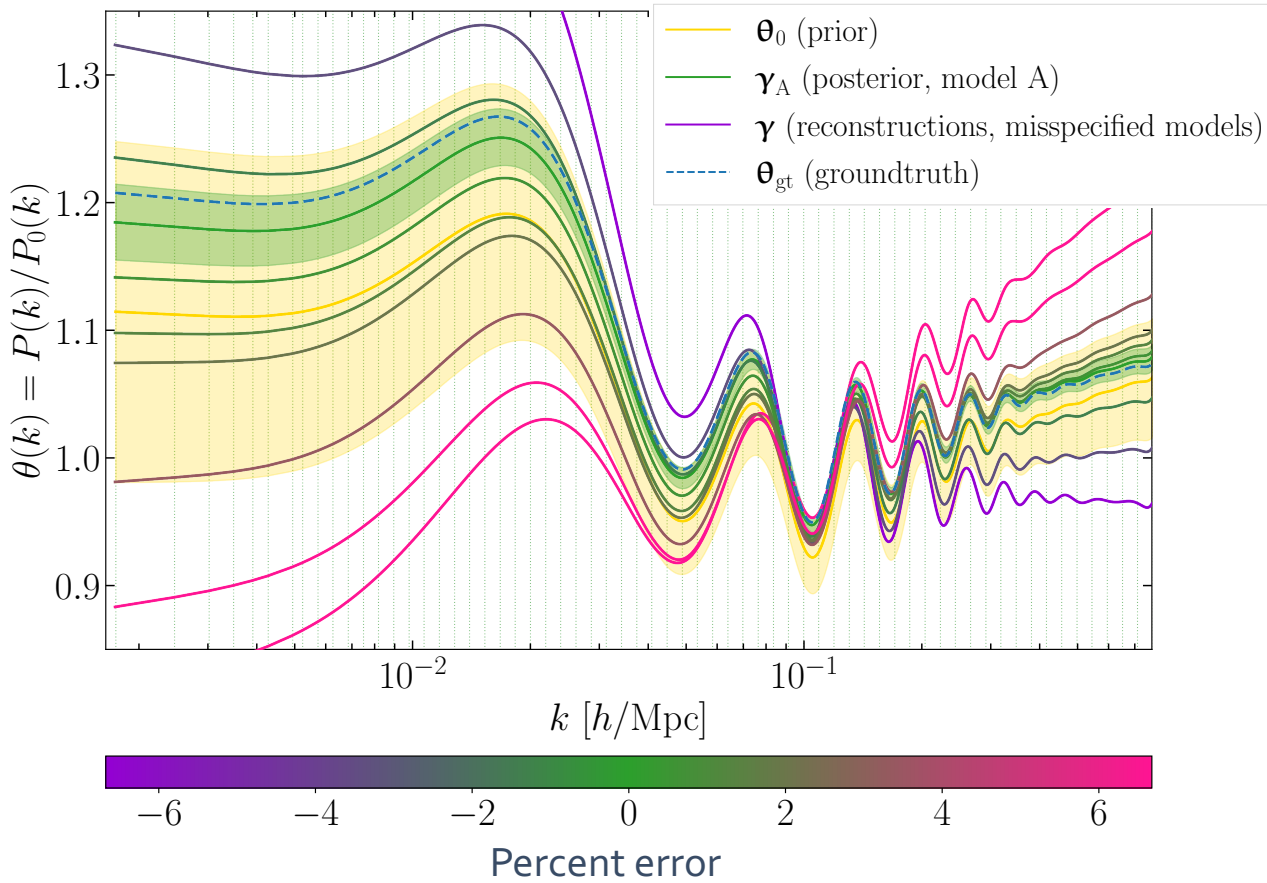
**Model A: 1.81**

**Model B: 2.82**

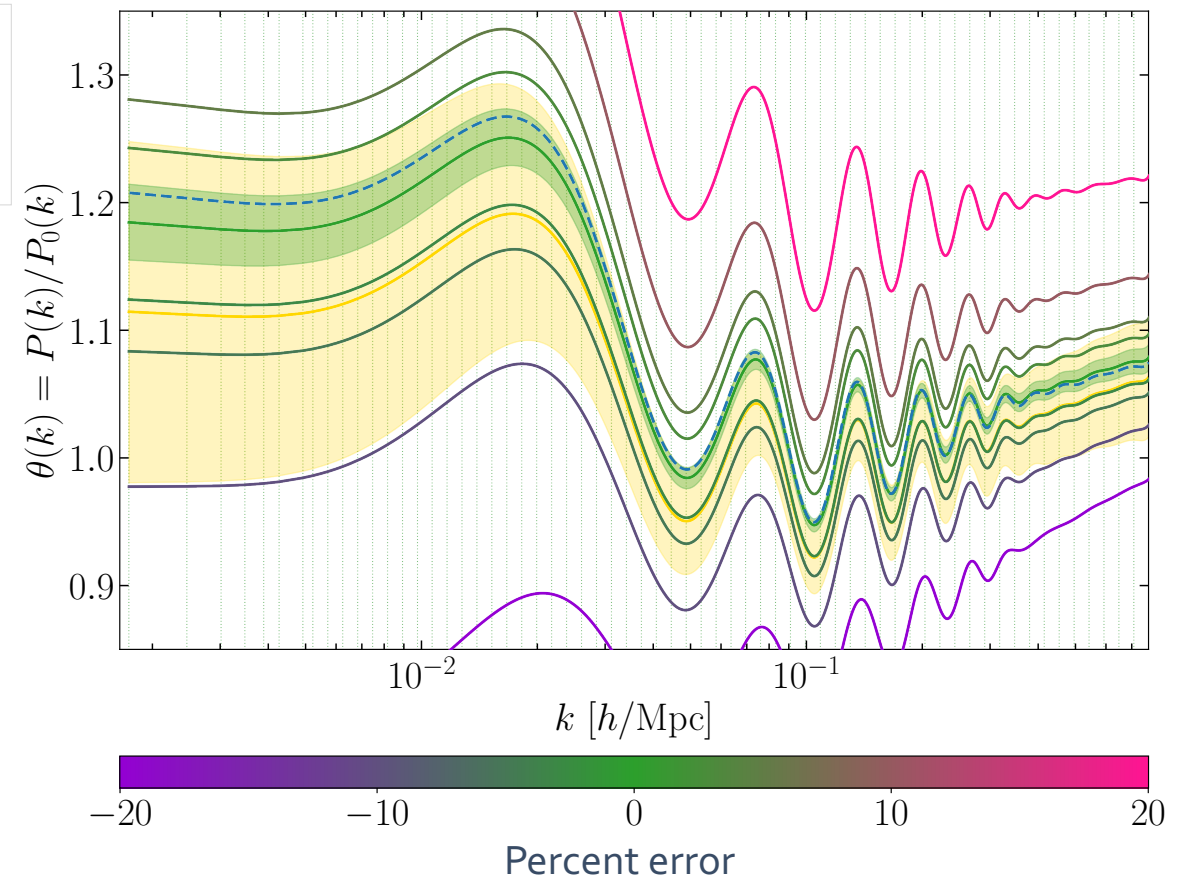


# SELFIE posterior for diagnosing systematic effects

## Impact of misspecified redshifts



## Impact of misspecified selection function variance



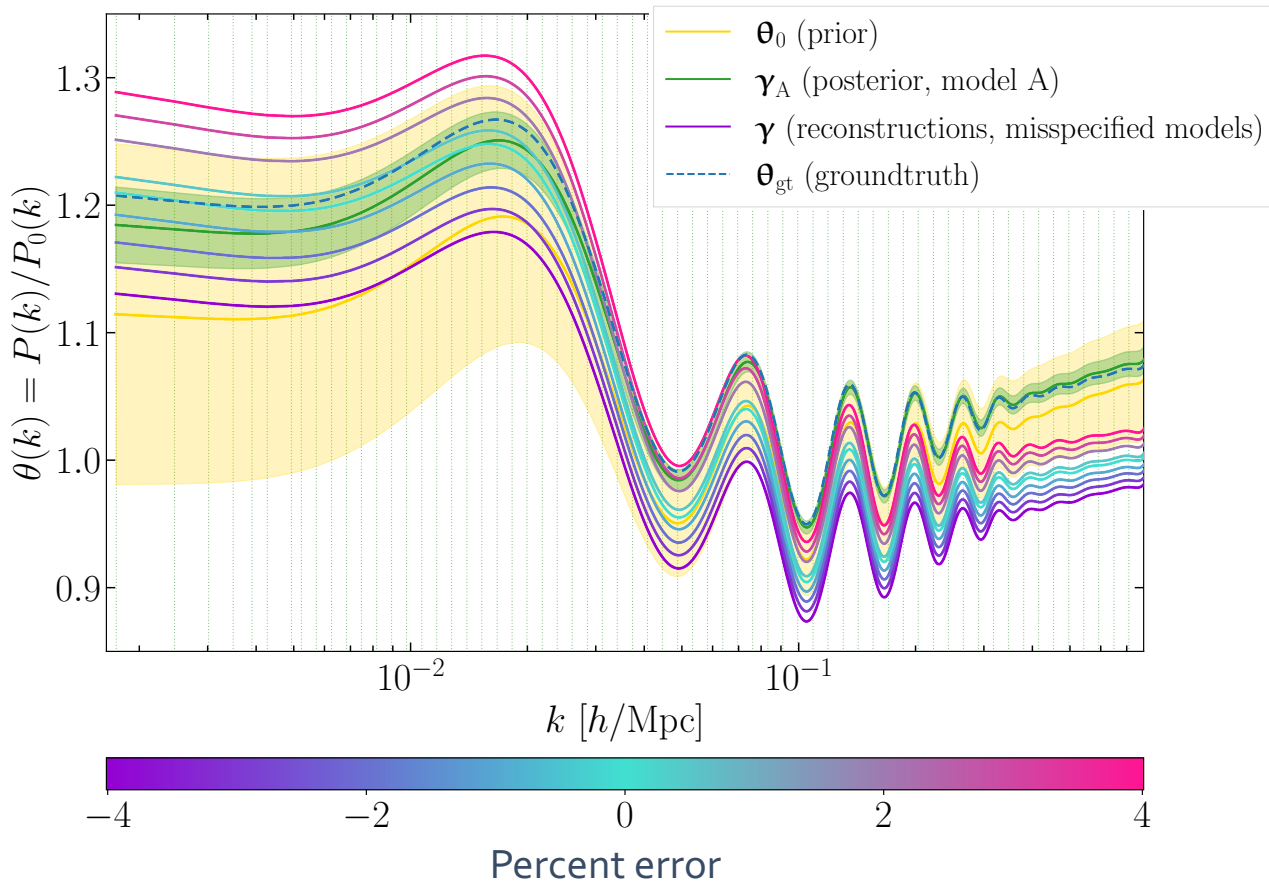
Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.

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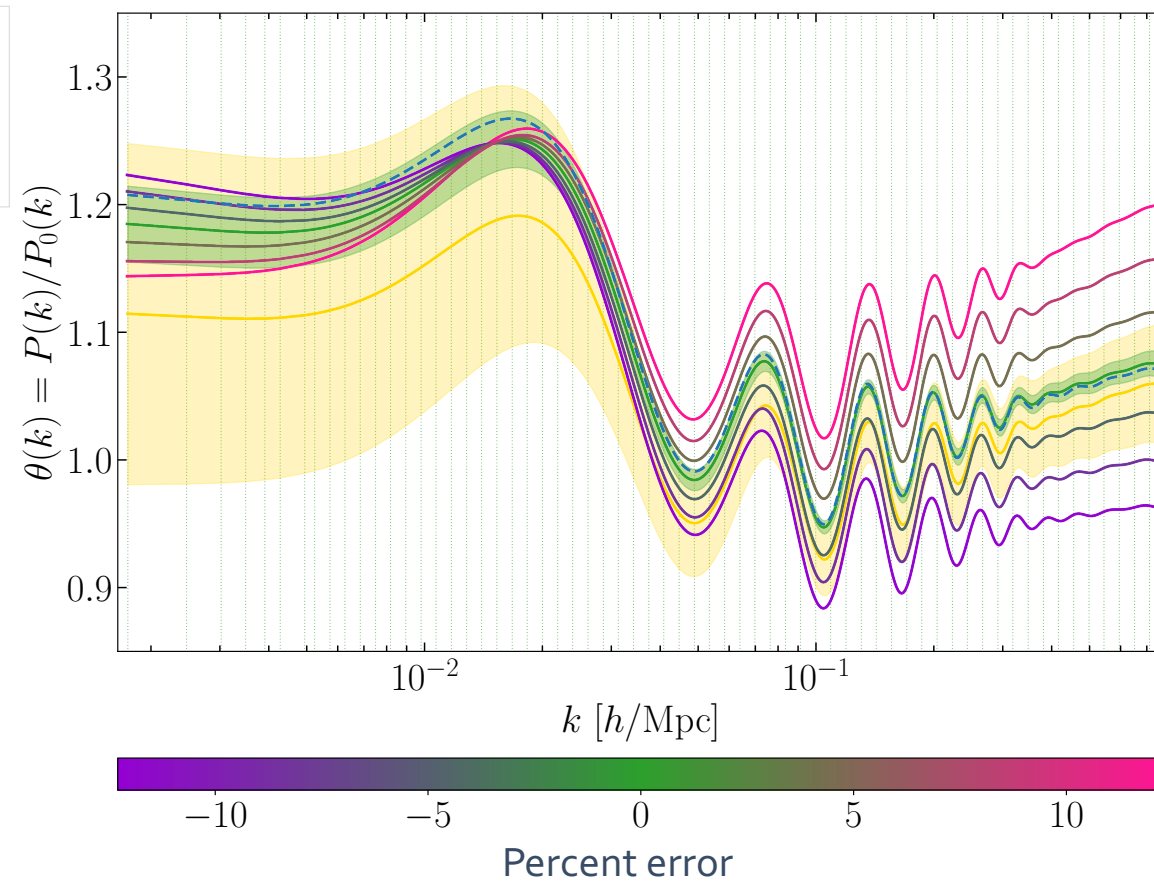
**Lightening black-box models in cosmology B10**

# SELFIE posterior for diagnosing systematic effects

## Impact of misspecified selection function variances\*



## Impact of misspecified linear extinction



\*under misspecified linear extinction

Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.



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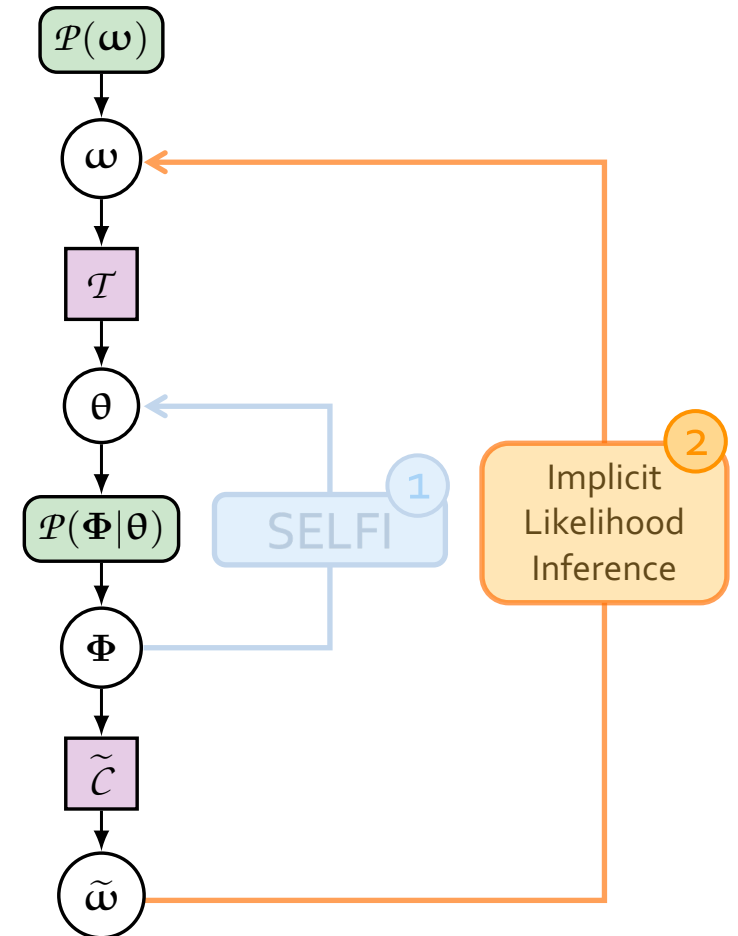
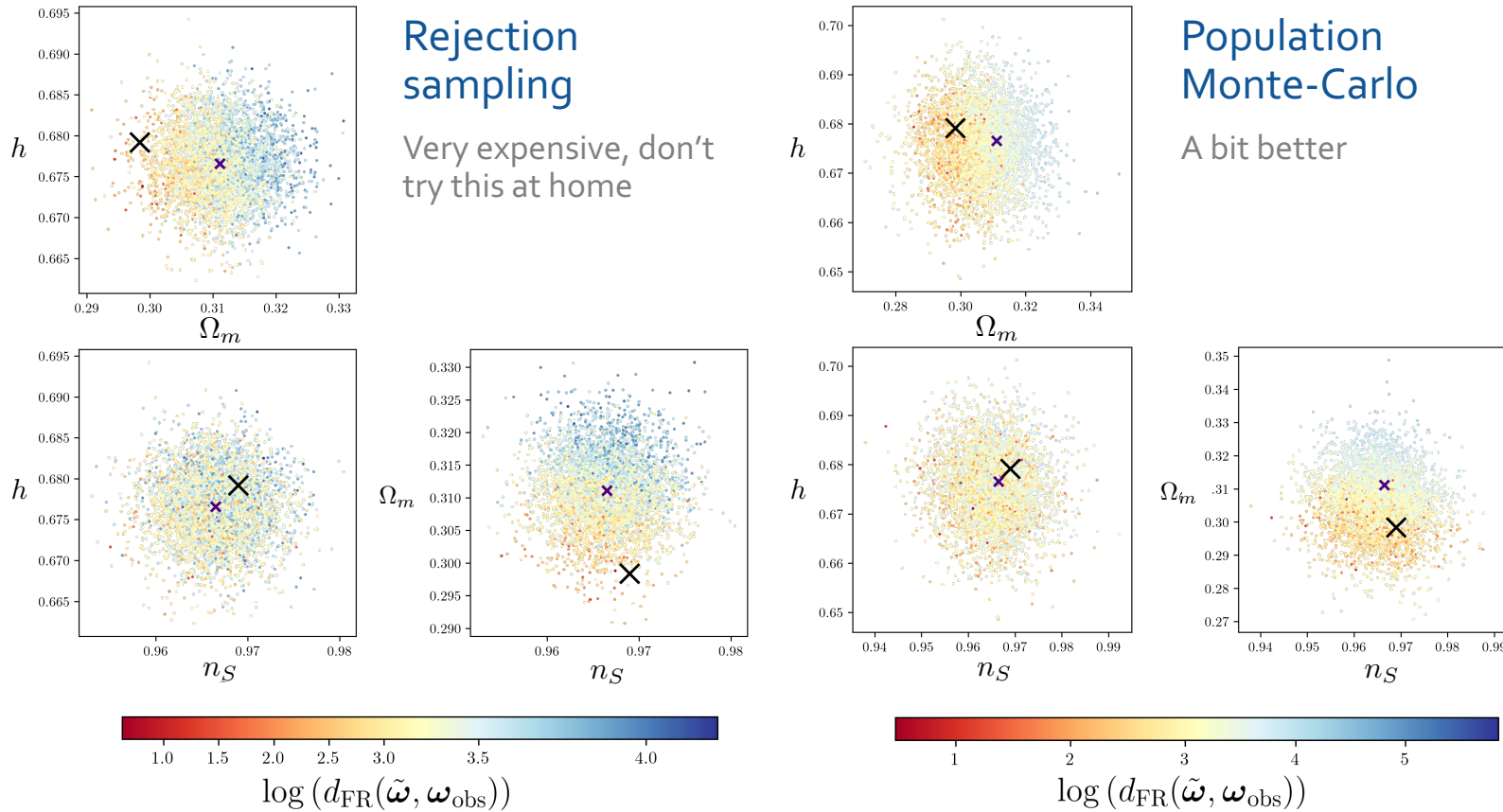
Lightning black-box models in cosmology B11



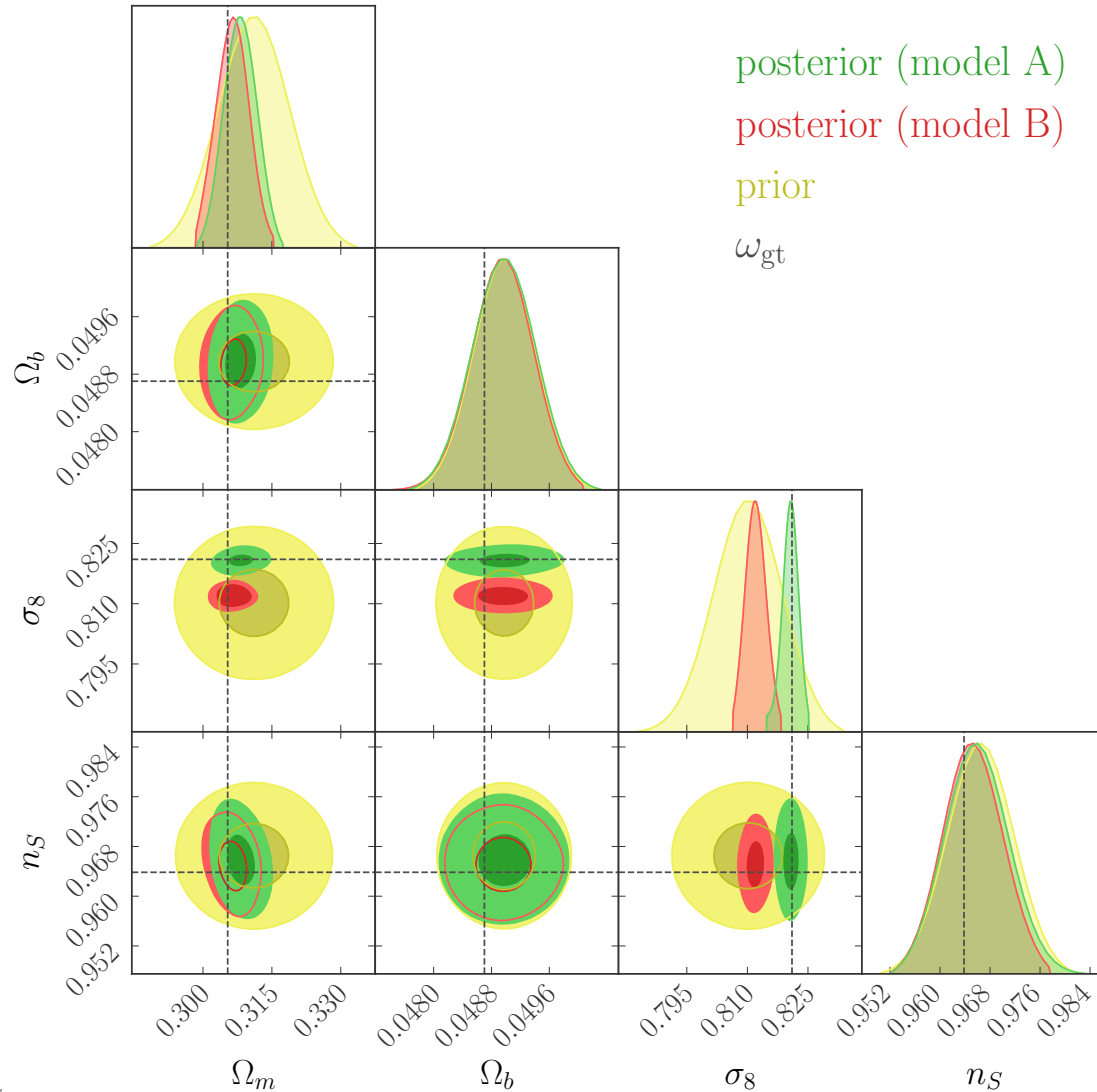
# Implicit Likelihood Inference of cosmological parameters

## 2 Infer the top-level cosmology $\omega$

Any ILI method such as Approximate Bayesian Computation with any sampler

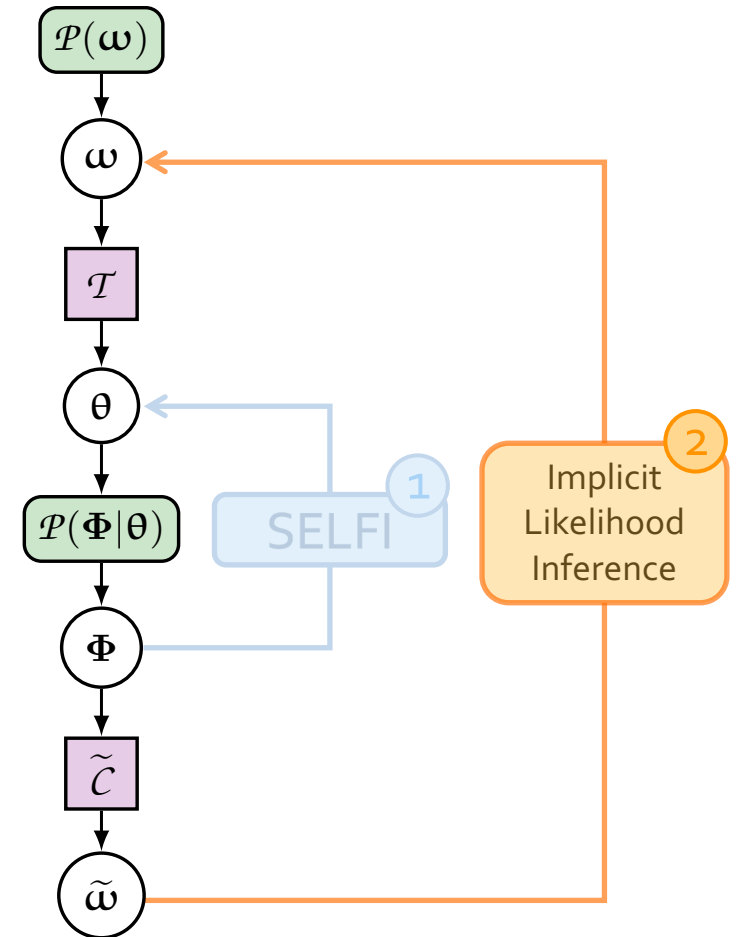


# Implicit Likelihood Inference of cosmological parameters



## Step 2 ABC-PMC

18,052 N-body  
simulations for Model A  
512 particles



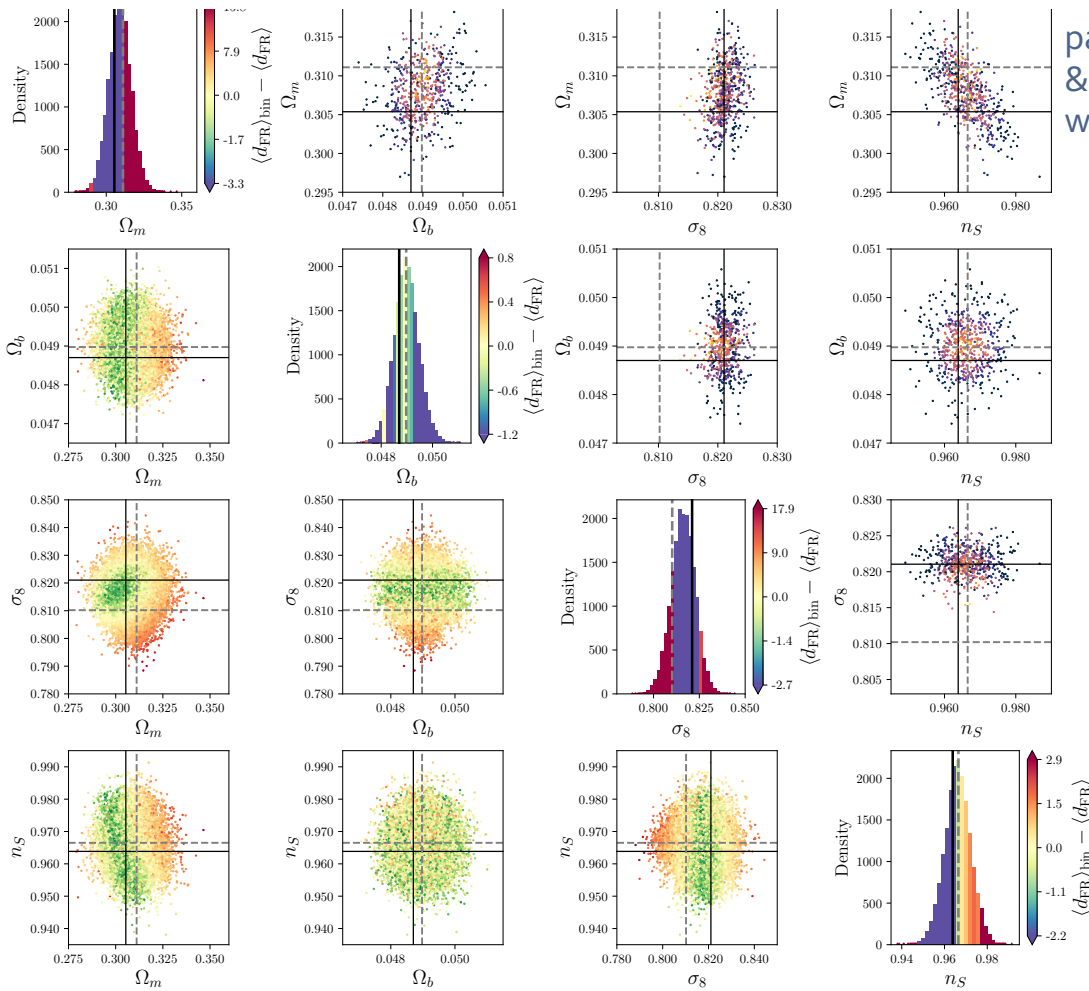
Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.

Lightening black-box models in cosmology B13



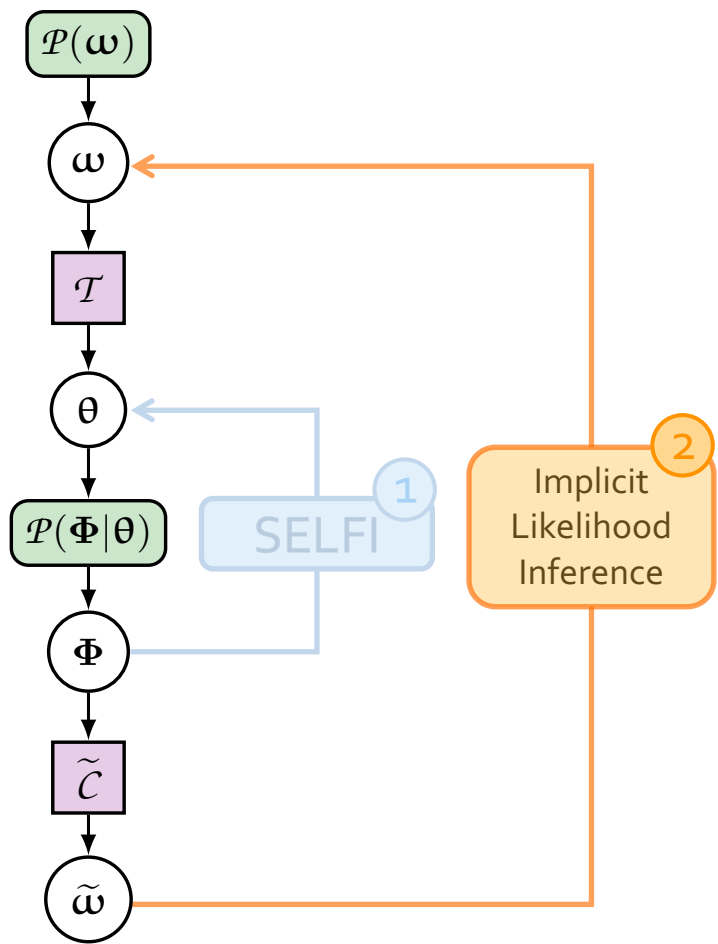
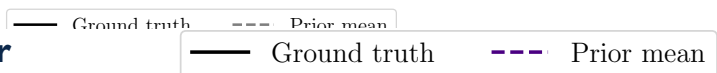
Tristan Hoellinger

# ILI of cosmological parameters: Model A, well specified



particles & importance weights

samples & Fisher



Step 2  
ABC-PMC  
18,052 N-body simulations for Model A  
512 particles

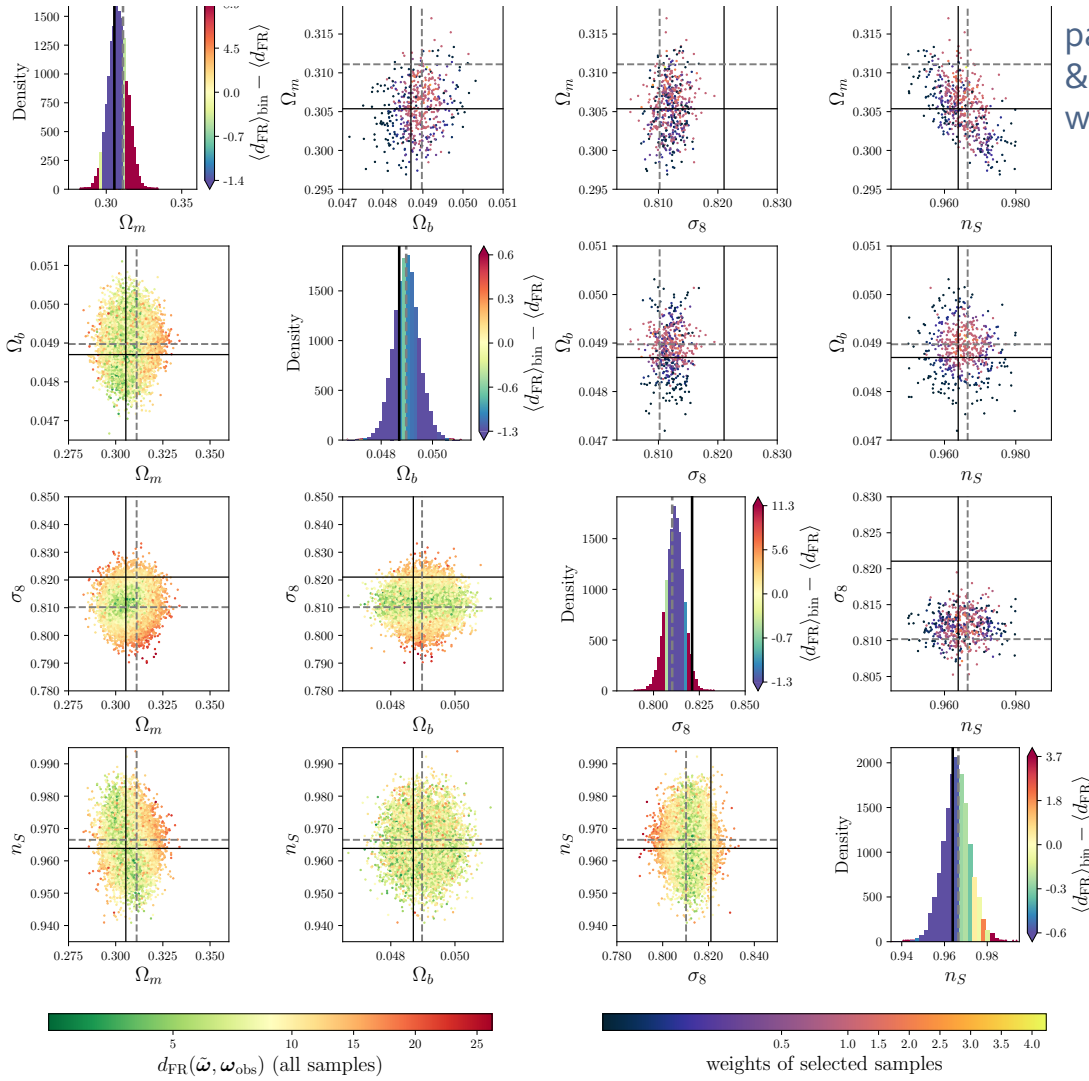
Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.

Lightening black-box models in cosmology B14



Tristan Hoellinger

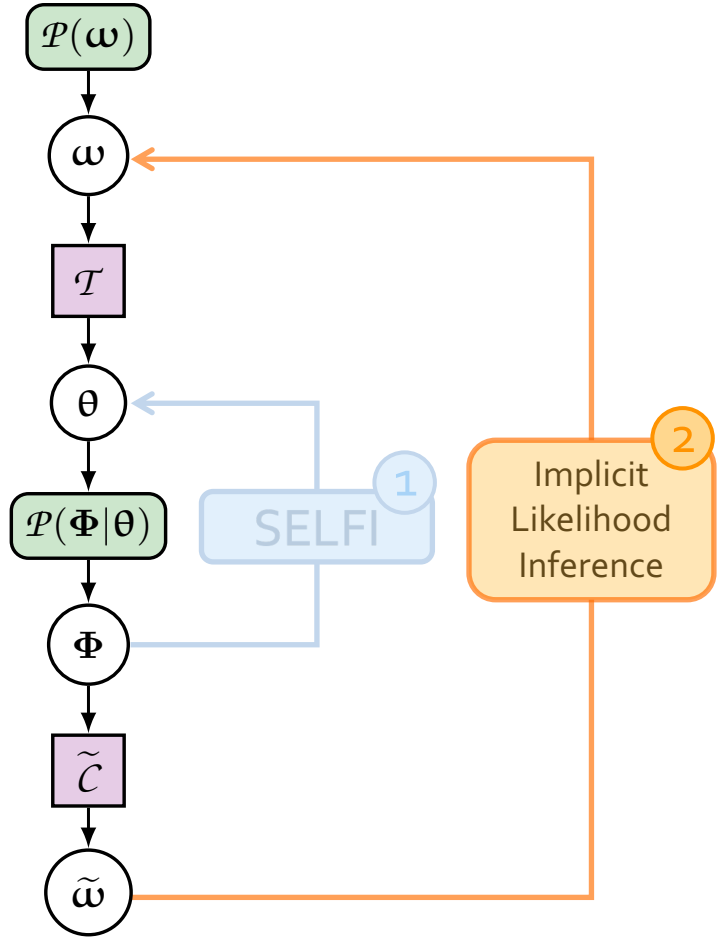
# ILI of cosmological parameters: Model B, misspecified



particles  
& importance  
weights

samples  
& Fisher

Step 2  
ABC-PMC  
14,668 N-body  
simulations for Model B  
512 particles



Tristan Hoellinger

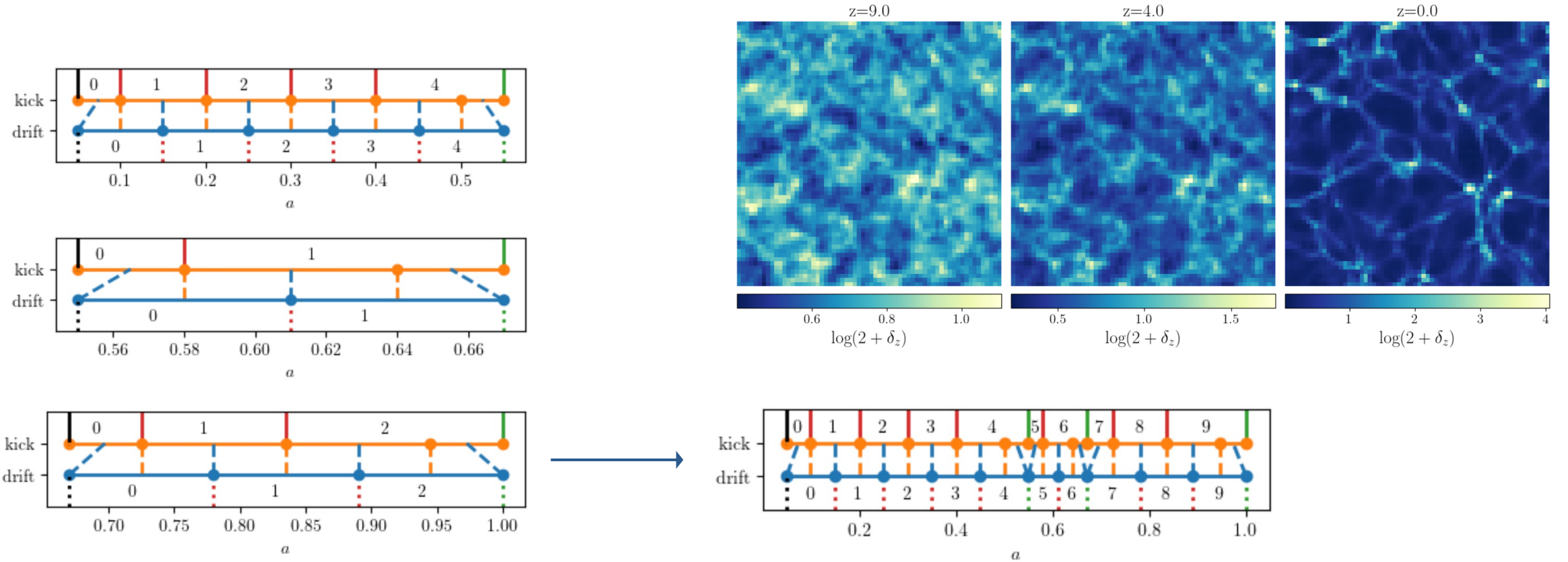


Hoellinger & Leclercq, in prep.

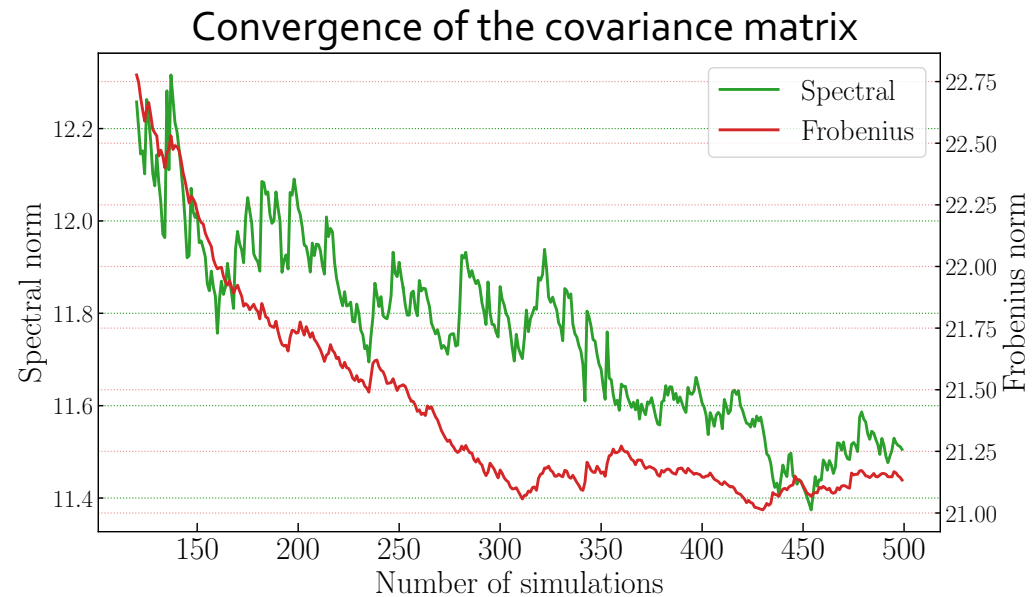
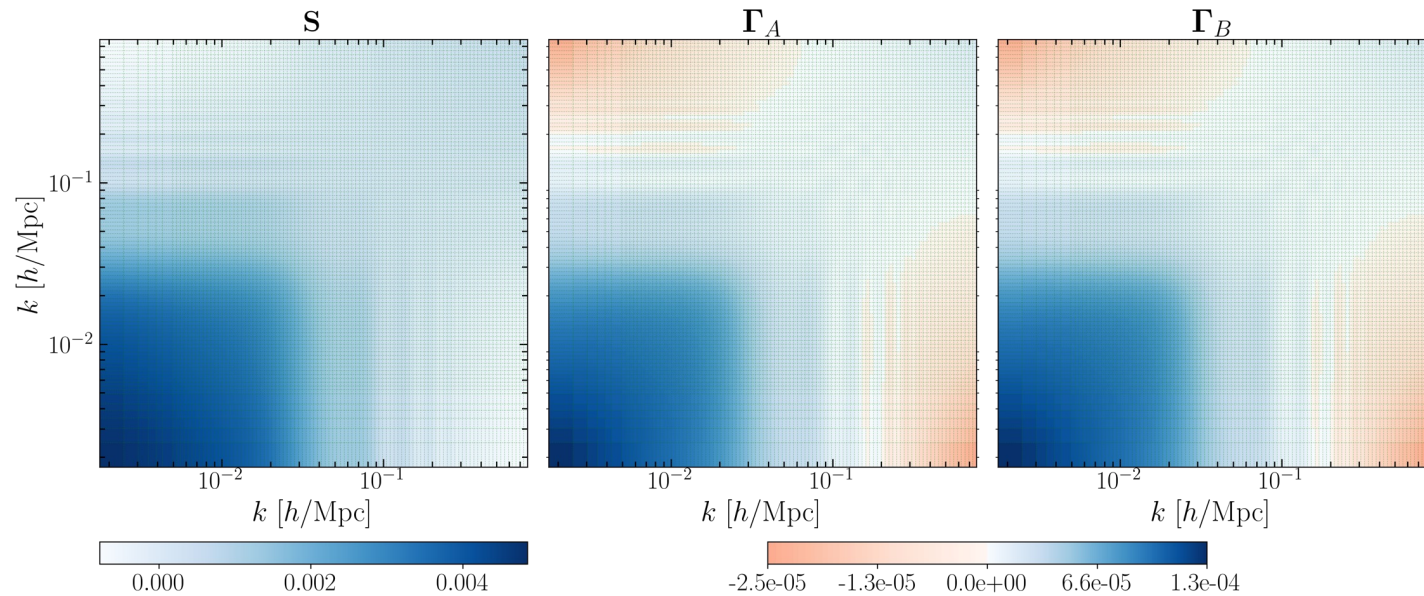
Lightening black-box models in cosmology B15

# Gravitational evolution

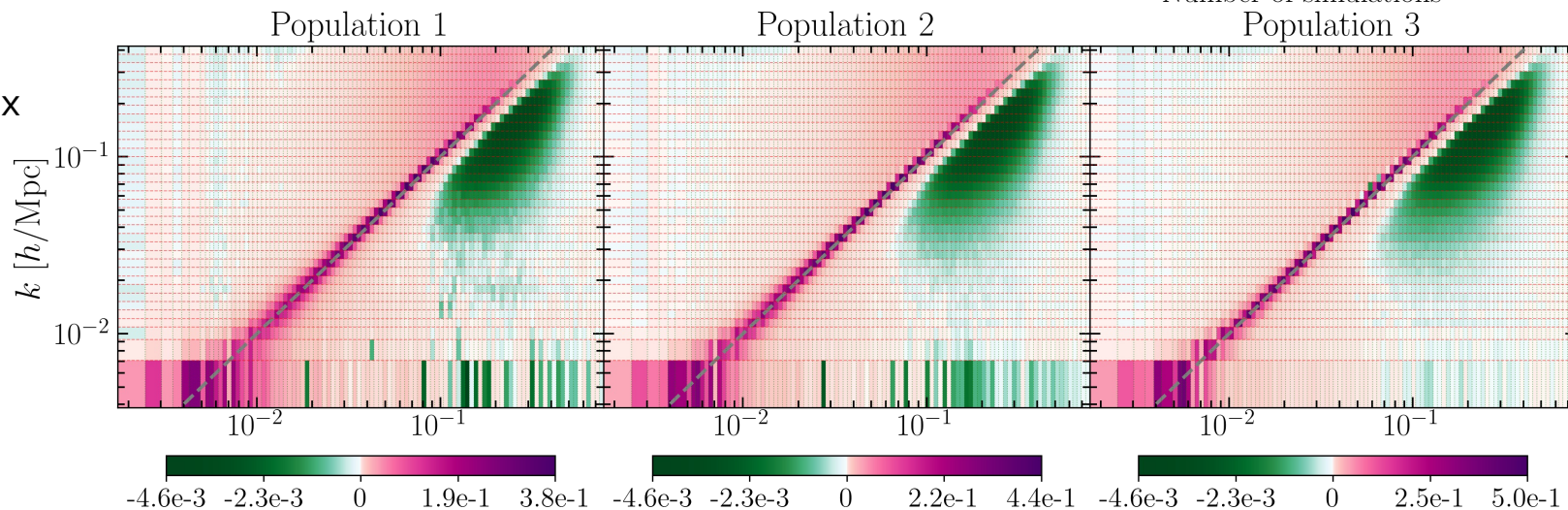
To approximate light cone effects we use 3 distinct snapshots at different redshifts, for the 3 galaxy populations (obtained with COLA using the Simbelmynë code). [Leclercq, Jasche & Wandelt 2015, 1502.02690](#)



# Diagnostic of SELFI



Gradients  $\nabla \mathbf{f}_0$  of the blackbox at the expansion point



Prior agnostic to the BAOs and corresponding SELFI posterior

