

CosmoML: A Machine Learning method to measure the cosmological parameters.

Martín de los Ríos & Mariano Domínguez

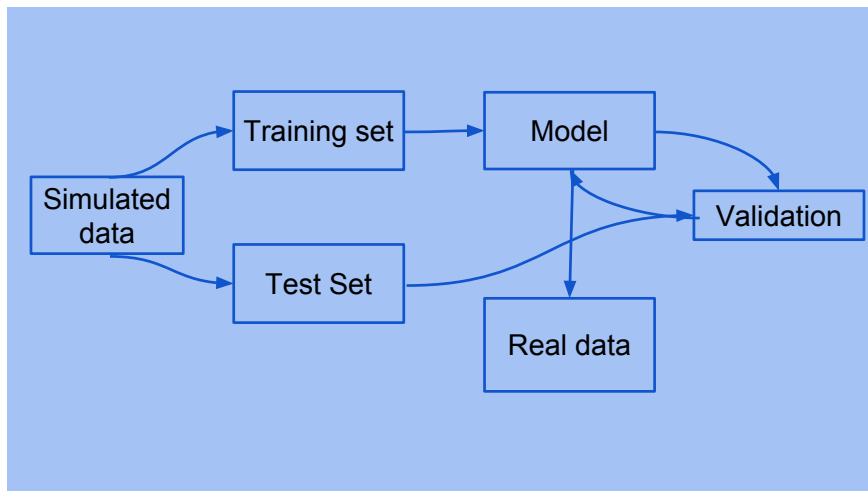
November 13, 2017

Table of contents

- 1 What is Machine Learning.
 - Supervised learning.
 - Machine Learning in physics.
- 2 Measuring the Cosmological Parameters.
 - The training sample.
 - Applications.
- 3 Final Remarks.

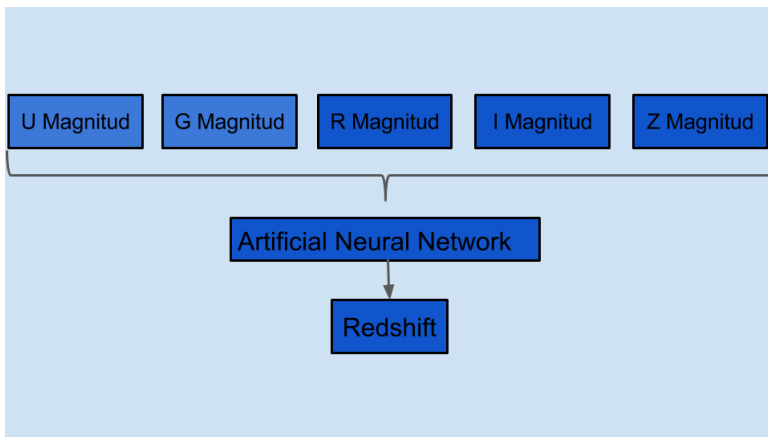
- 1 What is Machine Learning.
 - Supervised learning.
 - Machine Learning in physics.
- 2 Measuring the Cosmological Parameters.
 - The training sample.
 - Applications.
- 3 Final Remarks.

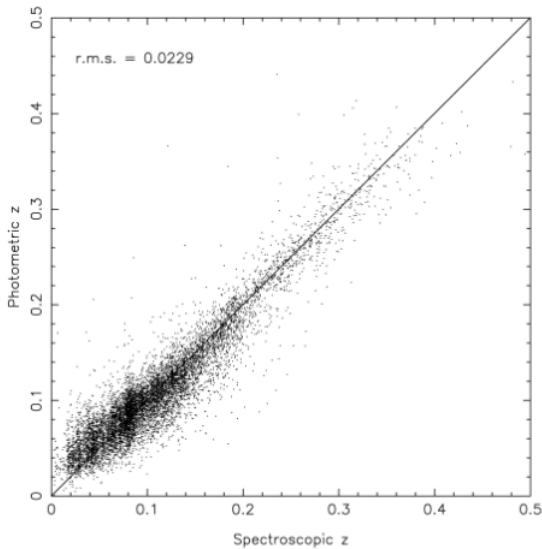
Supervised Learning.



Simple Example:ANNz

ANNz: Estimating photometric redshift using artificial neural network. Collister & Lahav 2003 (0311058)





- 1 What is Machine Learning.
 - Supervised learning.
 - Machine Learning in physics.
- 2 Measuring the Cosmological Parameters.
 - The training sample.
 - Applications.
- 3 Final Remarks.

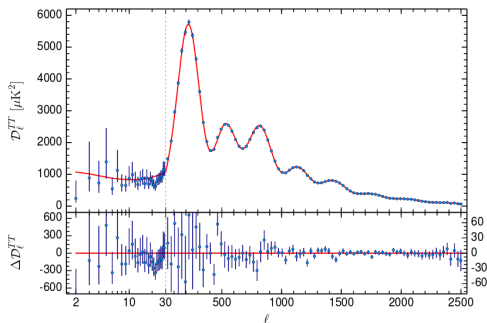
What are the cosmological parameters?

Homogeneous and isotropic Universe \rightarrow FRW metric

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) \left[\frac{dr^2}{1-kr^2} + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2) \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{H}{H_0} \right)^2 = \Omega_{rad} a^{-4} + \Omega_m a^{-3} + \Omega_\Lambda - Kc^2 a^{-2}$$

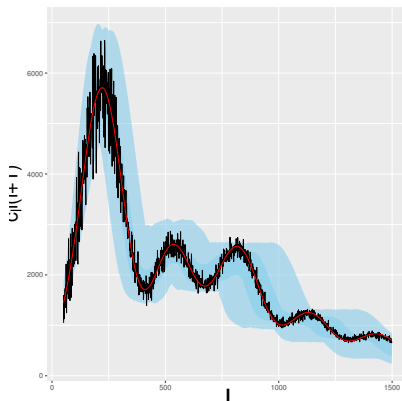
How can we measure the cosmological parameters?



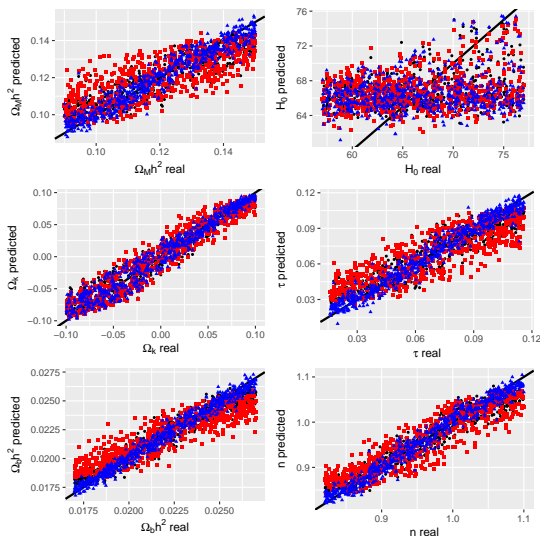
Planck Collaboration 2015 (1502.01589)

The training sample.

CAMB: Code for Anisotropies in the Microwave Background
(Lewis & Challinor)



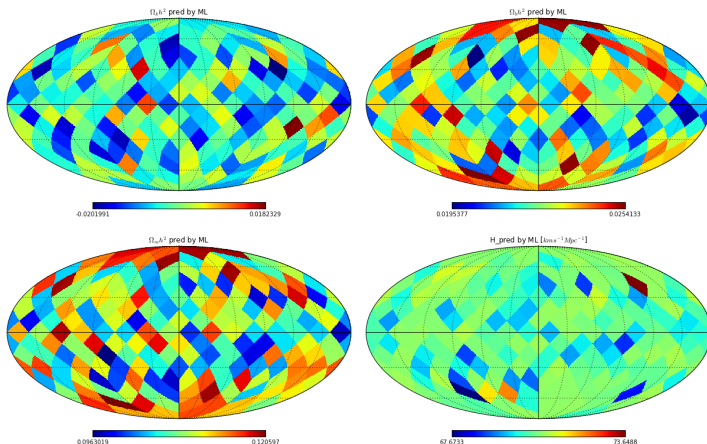
Studying different Machine Learning algorithms.



K-Nearest Neighbour
 Random Forest
 Support Vector Machine



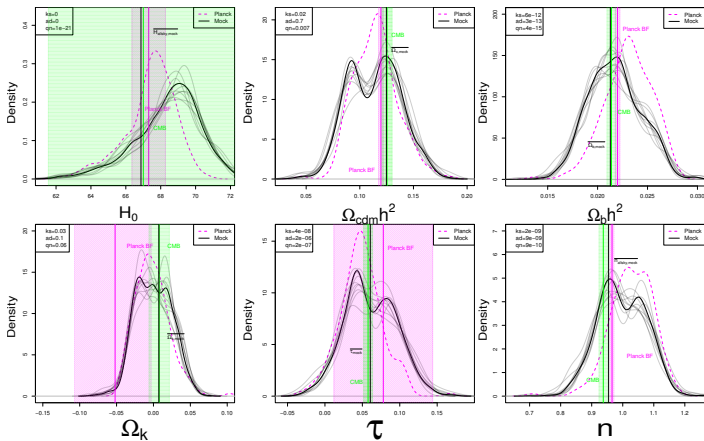
Measuring the cosmological parameters angular distributions.



de los Rios & Dominguez et al. (in preparation)



STRANGER THINGS



- 1 What is Machine Learning.
 - Supervised learning.
 - Machine Learning in physics.
- 2 Measuring the Cosmological Parameters.
 - The training sample.
 - Applications.
- 3 Final Remarks.

Final Remarks

- We developed a ML technique that estimate the cosmological parameters in a more efficient way without losing precision.
- This technique can be easily extended to use more cosmological information as features (BAO, ξ , SZ emission, etc.).
- As a first application we study the angular distribution of the cosmological parameters and the Hemispherical Asymmetry.
- We do not found any significant departure from what is expected in an homogeneous and isotropic universe, but we found some features in the distributions that may come from the pixelization.
- We will extend the parameters space and add polarization information in a forthcoming work.
- We will analyze the correlations between the angular distribution of the parameters and the large scale structure (voids, filaments, etc.)

<https://martindelosrios.netlify.com>

