

# The CAMELS project

Francisco Villaescusa-Navarro



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The 2<sup>nd</sup> Shanghai Assembly on Cosmology and Structure Formation

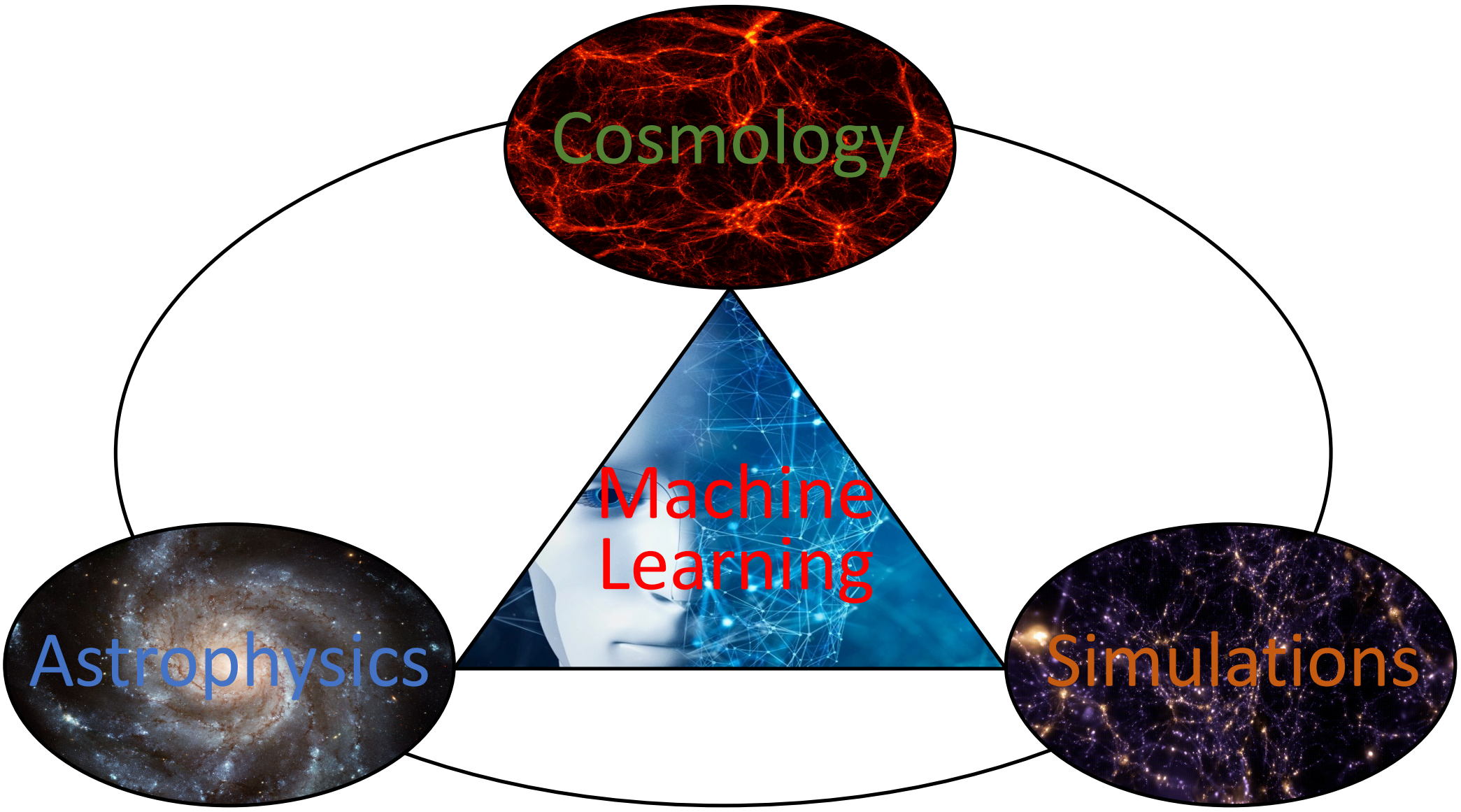
# Simulations

(<https://quijote-simulations.readthedocs.io>)

- A set of 44,100+**32768** full N-body simulations
- Around 40,000 cosmologies in  $\{\Omega_m, \Omega_b, h, n_s, \sigma_8, M_\nu, w_0, \delta_b, f_{NL}, g_{NL}, f(R)\}$
- 12+ trillion particles over a volume larger than entire observable Universe
- Catalogues with billions of halos, voids (Gigantes), galaxies (Molino & Sancho). WL maps (Ulagam)
- 50+ Million CPU hours; 1+ Petabyte of data
- 140+ papers written using this data
- All data publicly available (binder & globus)







Cosmology

Machine Learning

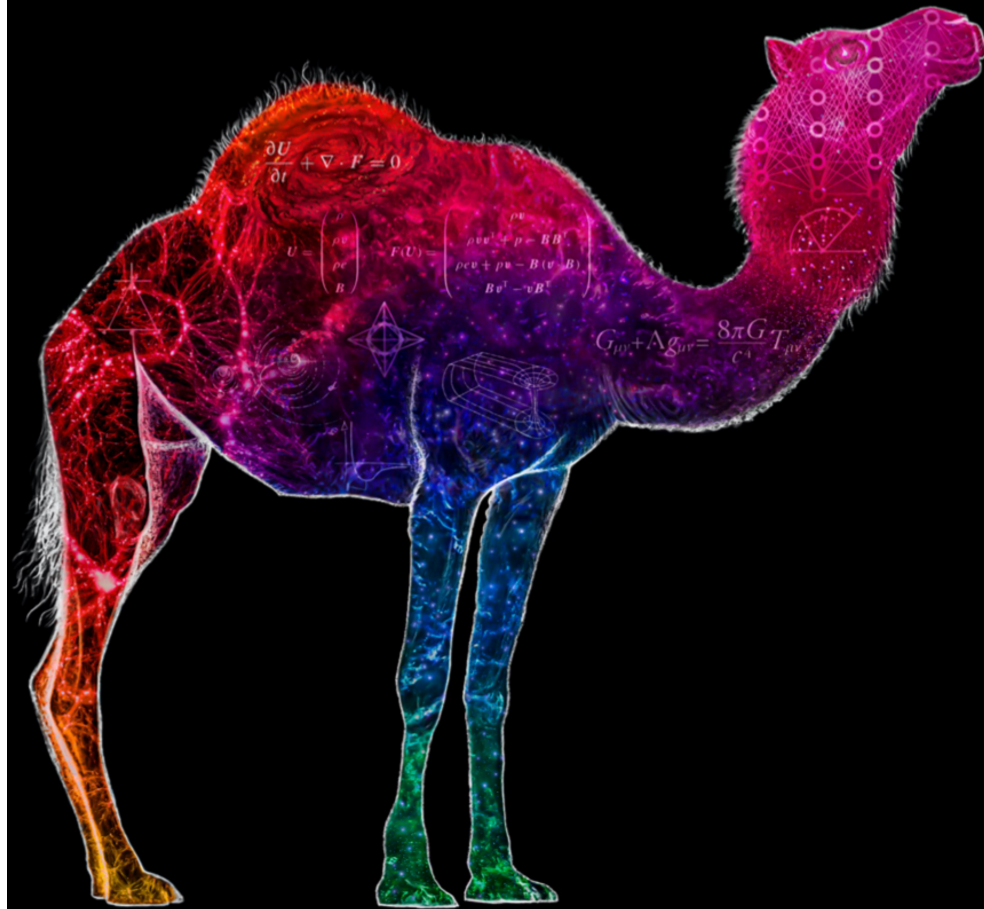
Astrophysics

Simulations

# CAMELS

<https://www.camel-simulations.org>

Cosmology and Astrophysics with  
Machine Learning Simulations



A set of 10,000+ simulations:

- 5,000+ N-body sims
- 5,000+ state-of-the art hydrodynamic sims

Hydrodynamic simulations run with 7 different codes/subgrid models:

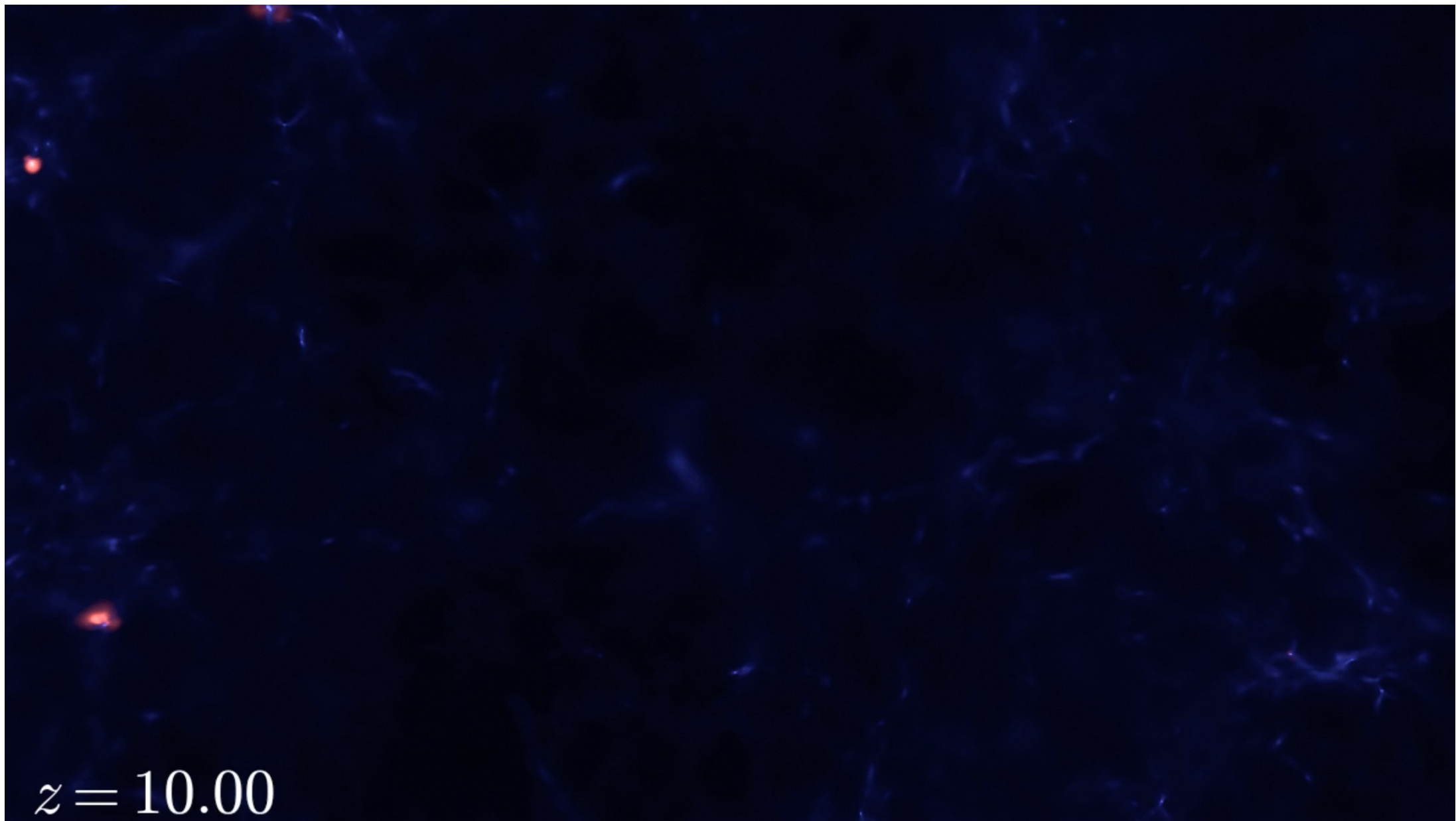
1) IllustrisTNG, 2) SIMBA, 3) Astrid, 4) Magneticum, 5) SWIFT-Eagle, 6) Ramses, 7) Enzo

Variations in cosmological & astrophysical parameters  
2 & 4 (LH set)      5 & 23 (SB set)

Hundreds of thousands of snapshots

Designed for machine learning applications





IllustrisTNG

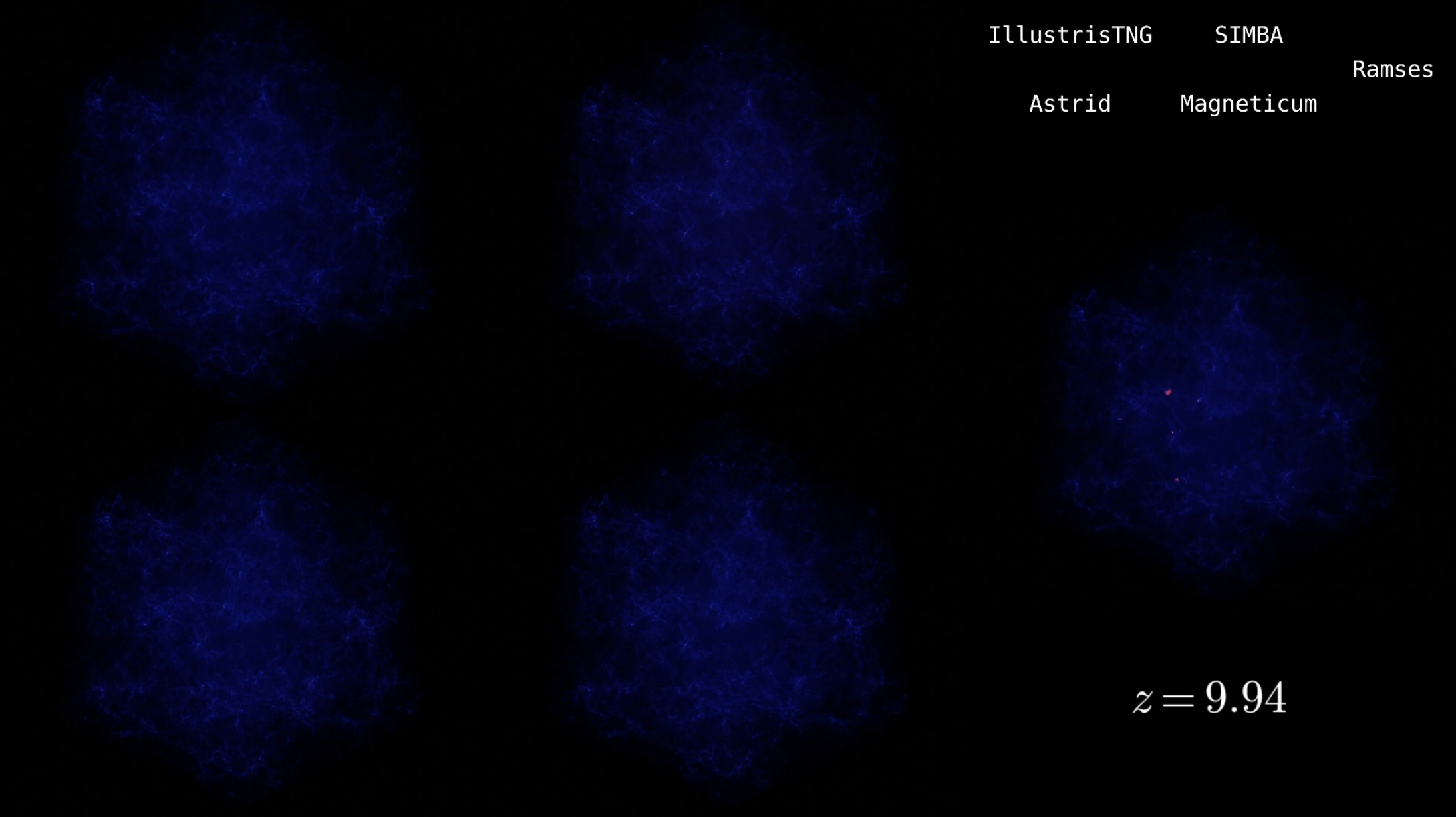
SIMBA

Ramses

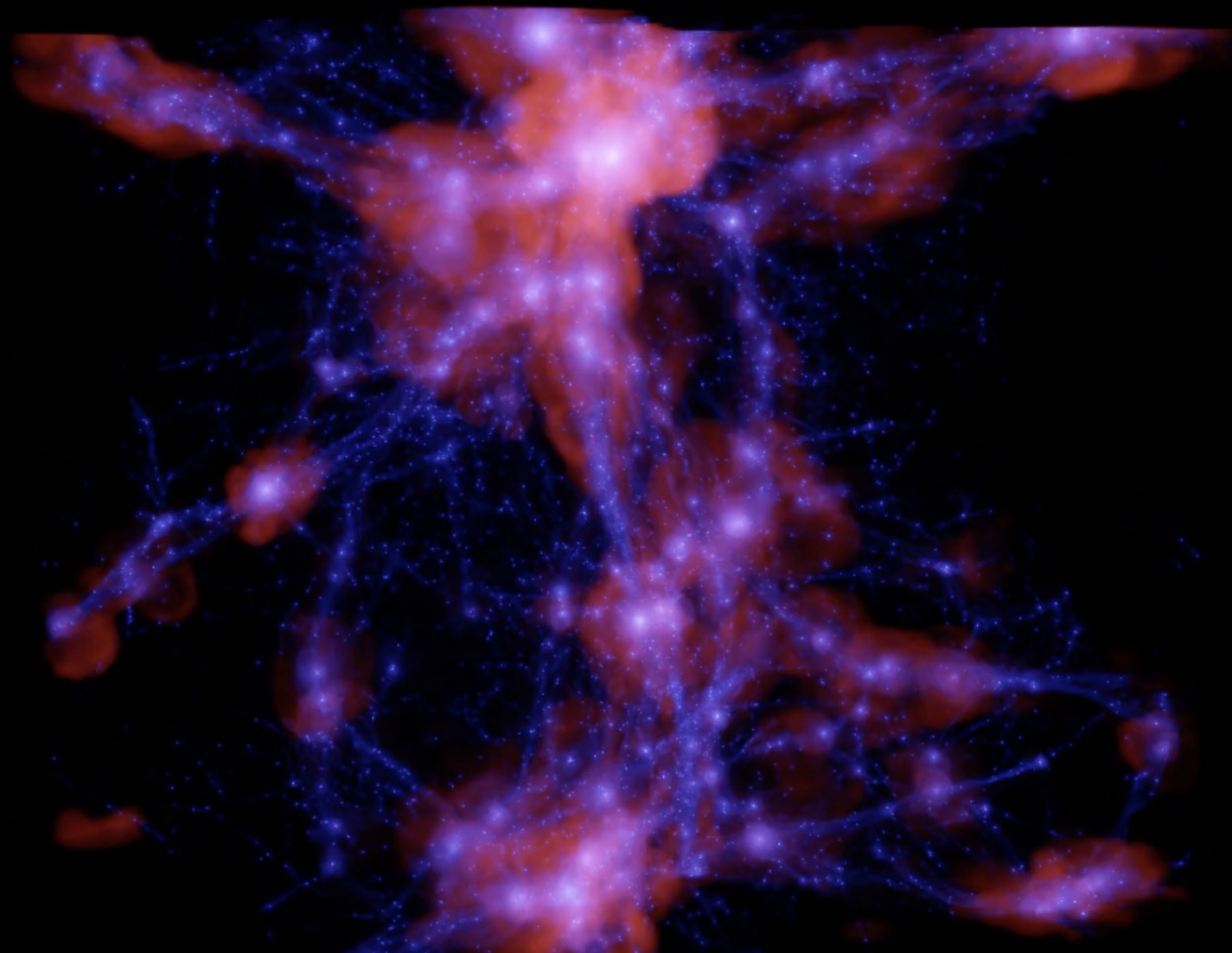
Astrid

Magneticum

$z = 9.94$

The image displays six panels of simulated galaxy distributions at redshift  $z = 9.94$ , arranged in a 2x3 grid. Each panel shows a network of blue filaments and nodes representing the dark matter and gas structure of the universe. The top row shows results from the IllustrisTNG, SIMBA, and Ramses models. The bottom row shows results from the Astrid and Magneticum models. The rightmost panel in the bottom row (Magneticum) features a few distinct red points, likely representing high-redshift galaxies or star-forming regions. The overall structure is a complex web of filaments connecting dense nodes, characteristic of the hierarchical structure formation in the early universe.



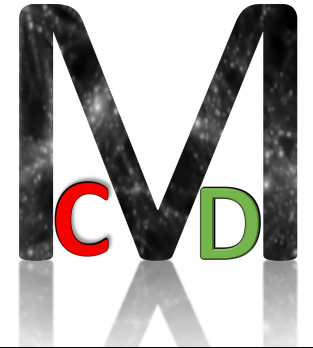


More than 5,000 cosmologies & astrophysics models; more than 500,000 snapshots

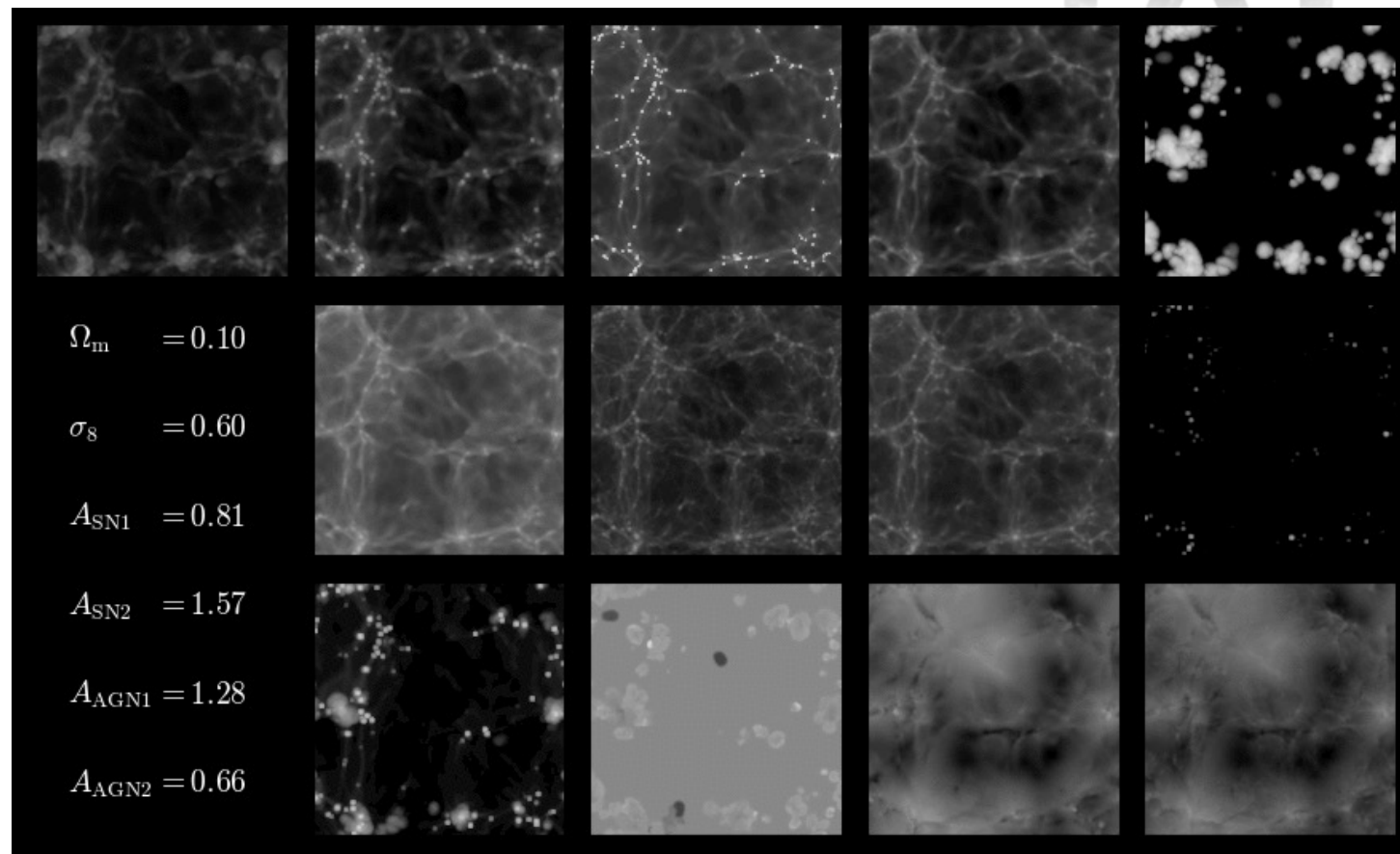
# CAMELS Multifield Dataset

FVN et al. 2021c

<https://camels-multifield-dataset.readthedocs.io>



- Hundreds of thousands of labeled 2D maps and 3D grids
- Several redshifts: 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2
- Three different resolutions
- 13 different fields:
  1. Gas density
  2. Gas temperature
  3. Gas metallicity
  4. Gas pressure
  5. Neutral hydrogen density
  6. Electron number density
  7. Dark matter density
  8. Total matter density
  9. Stellar mass density
  10. Gas velocity
  11. Dark matter velocity
  12. Magnetic fields
  13. Mg/Fe
- 70 Tb of data; Publicly available
- The MNIST of cosmology





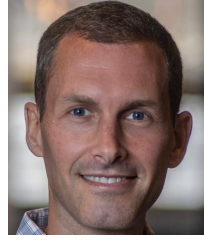
# CAMELS-SAM



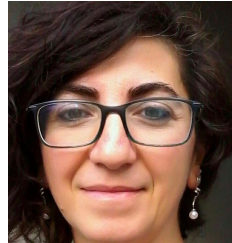
Lucia Perez  
(Princeton/Flatiron)



Rachel Somerville  
(Flatiron)



Shy Genel  
(Flatiron)



Gabriella de Lucia  
(Trieste Observatory)



Natali de Santi  
(Flatiron/Sao Paolo)



Pablo Araya  
(Sao Paolo)



Fabio Fontanot  
(Trieste Observatory)



Robert Yates  
(Hertfordshire)

- Thousands of galaxy catalogs created from semi-analytic models:
  - 100 Mpc/h boxes
  - 25 Mpc/h boxes
- Different models:
  - SC-SAM
  - GAEA
  - L-Galaxies
  - Galform
  - ...
- Varying cosmological and astrophysical parameters

# CAMELS

Warning!!  
Highly incomplete list

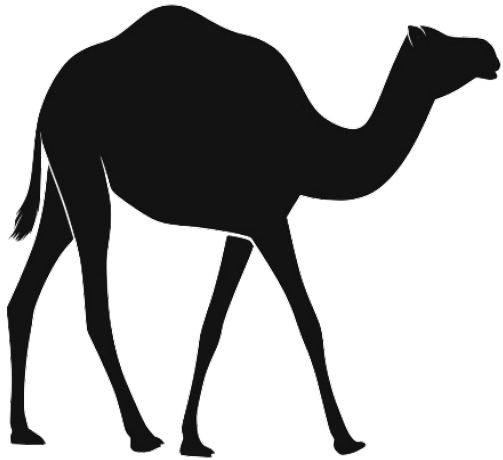
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Alice Pisani  
Benjamin Oppenheimer  
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Romain Teyssier  
Ulrich Steinwandel  
Valentina La Torre  
Vid Irsic  
William Coulton  
Yin Li  
Yongseok Jo  
Yueying Ni





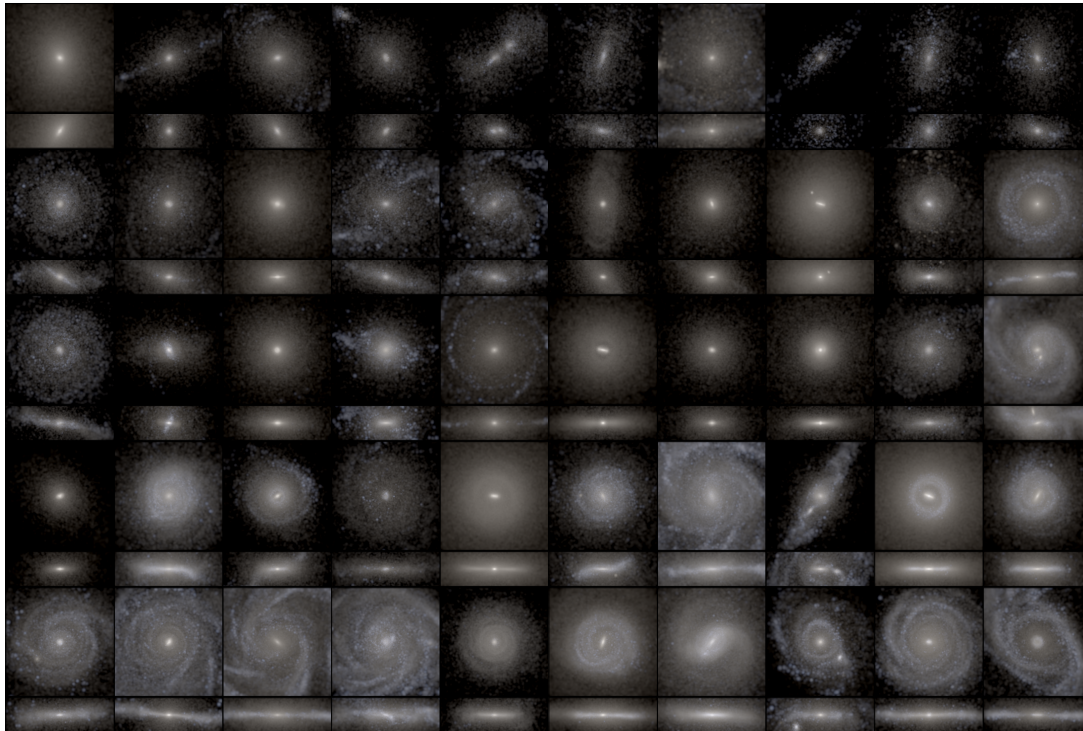
# Dark CAMELS

Thousands of hydrodynamic simulations varying

- Cosmology
- Astrophysics
- Dark matter properties



Jonah Rose  
(Florida/CCA)

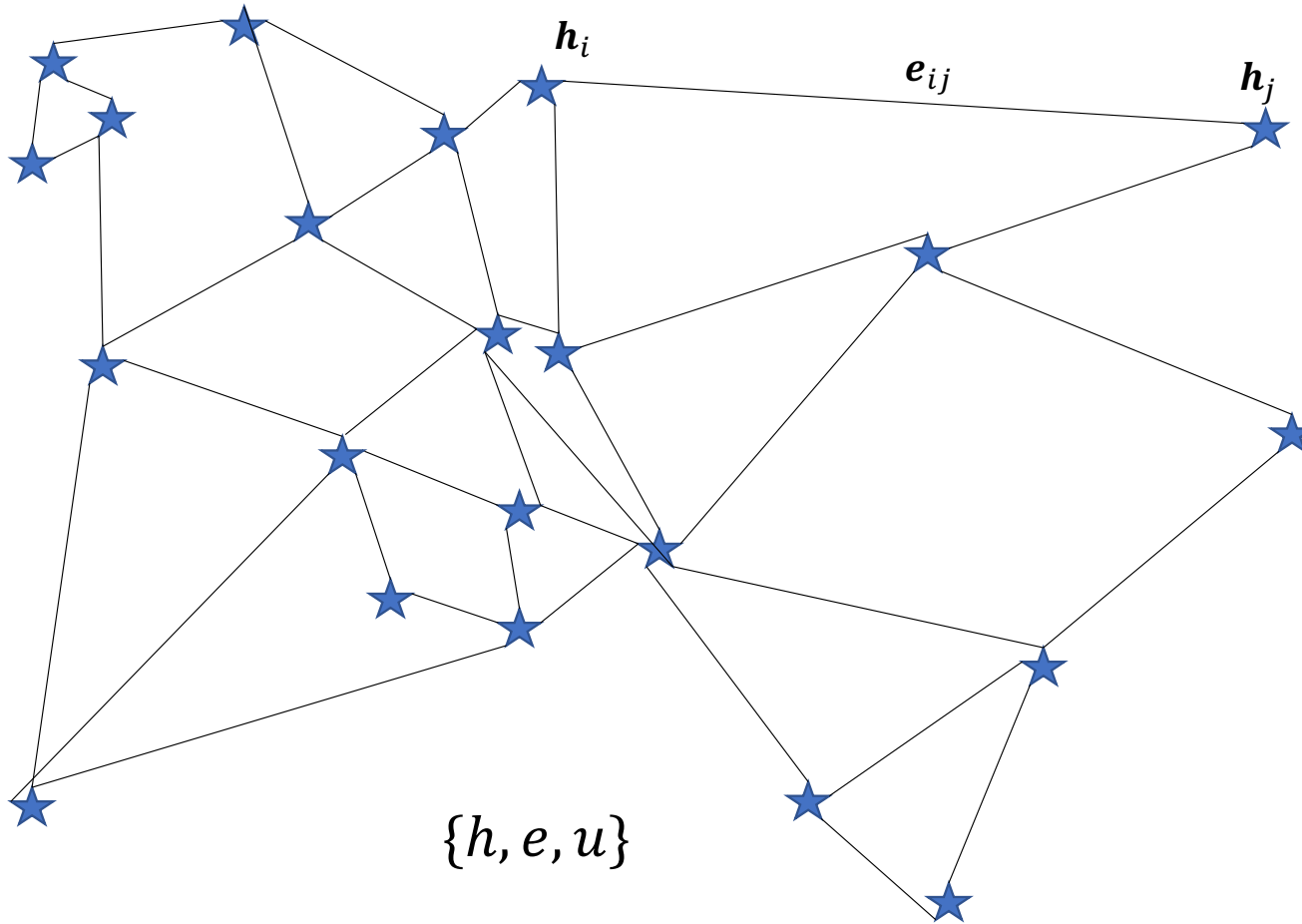


CDM    WDM    ETHOS    SIDM    ADM    ...

IllustrisTNG    SIMBA    Astrid    Ramses    ...

25 Mpc/h boxes    Milky-way zoom-ins    Dwarf zoom-ins

# Graphs and Graph neural networks



Pablo Villanueva-Domingo  
(Barcelona)



Natali de Santi  
(Flatiron/Sao Paolo)



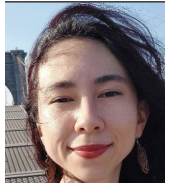
Helen Shao  
(Princeton)

$$\mathbf{e}_{ij}^{(l+1)} = \phi_{l+1}([\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)}, \mathbf{h}_j^{(l)}, \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{(l)}])$$

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{(l+1)} = \psi_{l+1}([\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)}, \bigoplus_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{(l+1)}, \mathbf{u}])$$

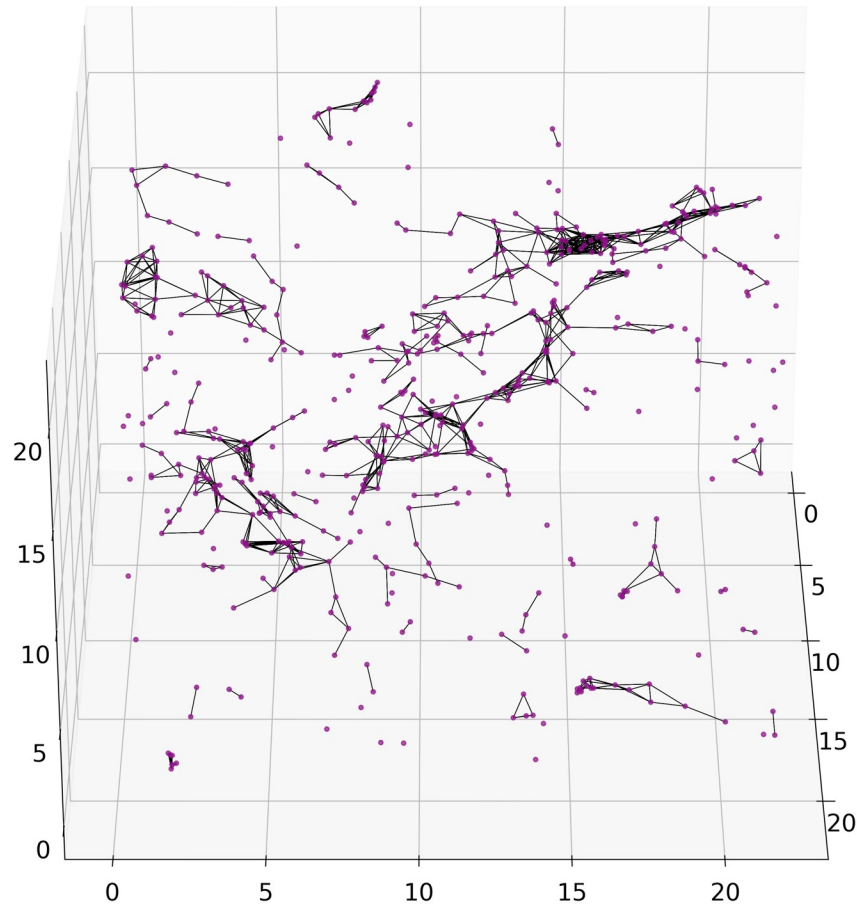
$$\mathbf{y} = \xi([\bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{G}} \mathbf{h}_i^{(L)}, \mathbf{u}])$$

# CAMELS graphs



Natali de Santi  
(Flatiron/Sao Paolo)

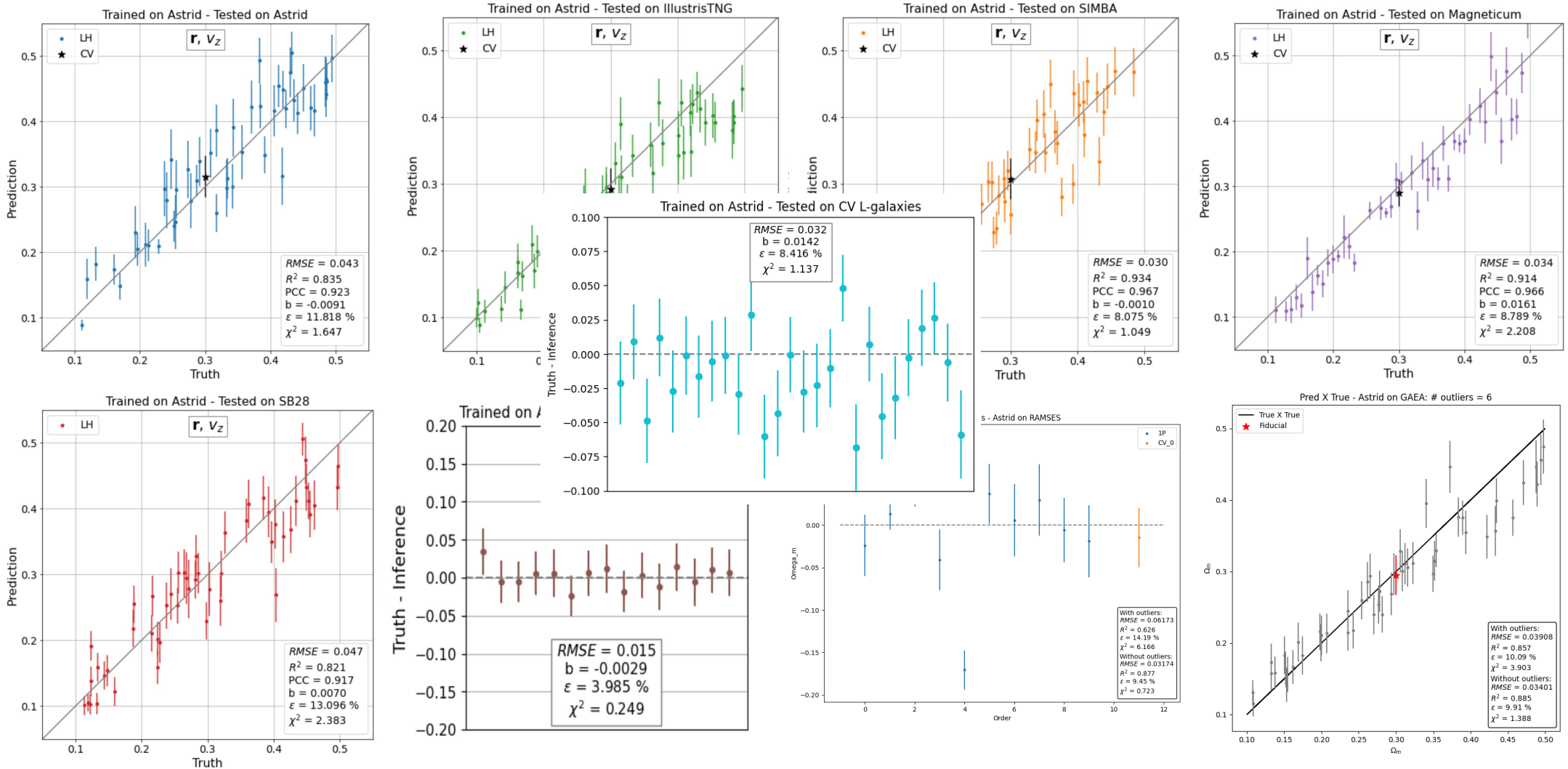
Results from 2302.14101



- 1,000 graphs
  - 1 graph per simulation (Astrid)
  - 1000 galaxies/graph
  - 25 Mpc/h boxes at  $z=0$
  - Each graph is characterized by a value of  $\Omega_m$  and  $\sigma_8$
  - Catalogs only have galaxy positions and  $z$ -velocities
- 2 galaxies are linked if their distance is smaller than  $r_{link}$
- Field-level and no cut on scale:  $k_{max} \sim 100$  h/Mpc
- By construction, rotational and translational invariant



# Robust field-level inference with GNNs



# Robust field-level inference with GNNs: Interpretability



Helen Shao  
(Princeton)

$$\mathbf{e}_{ij}^{(l+1)} = \phi_{l+1}([\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)}, \mathbf{h}_j^{(l)}, \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{(l)}])$$

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{(l+1)} = \psi_{l+1}([\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)}, \bigoplus_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{(l+1)}, \mathbf{u}])$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \xi([\bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{G}} \mathbf{h}_i^{(L)}, \mathbf{u}])$$

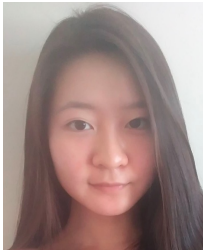
GNN Component	Formula
Edge Model: $e_1^{(1)}$	$1.32 v_i - v_j + 0.21  + 0.12(v_i - v_j) - 0.12(\gamma_{ij} + \beta_{ij} - 1.73)$
Edge Model: $e_2^{(1)}$	$ 1.62(v_i - v_j) + 0.45  + 1.98(v_i - v_j) + 0.55$
Node Model: $v_1^{(1)}$	$1.21v_i(0.77^{3.29 \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_j} e_1^{(1)} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_j} e_2^{(1)}}) + 0.12$
Node Model: $v_1^{(1)} + v_2^{(1)}$	$0.78 - \sqrt{\log(0.16^{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_j} e_2 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_j} e_1 - 0.41v_i - 1.05})} + 1.45$
Final MLP: $\mu_{\Omega_m}$	$4 \times 10^{-4} \cdot (-5.5 \sum_{i \in \mathcal{G}} v_2^{(1)} + 2.21 \sum_{i \in \mathcal{G}} v_1^{(1)} +  0.96 \sum_{i \in \mathcal{G}} v_2^{(1)} + 0.82 \sum_{i \in \mathcal{G}} v_1^{(1)} ) - 0.103$

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.14591>

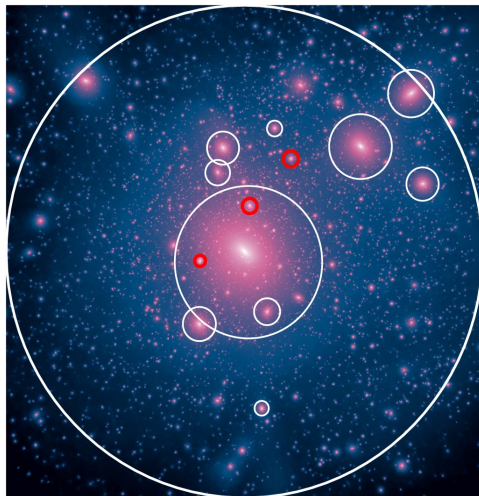
Work on thousands of halo and galaxy catalogs from 6 different N-body codes and 6 different hydrodynamic codes. Fundamental physics behind it; perhaps continuity equation.

# Using AI to learn physics

Shao, FVN et al. 2021  
(2109.04484)



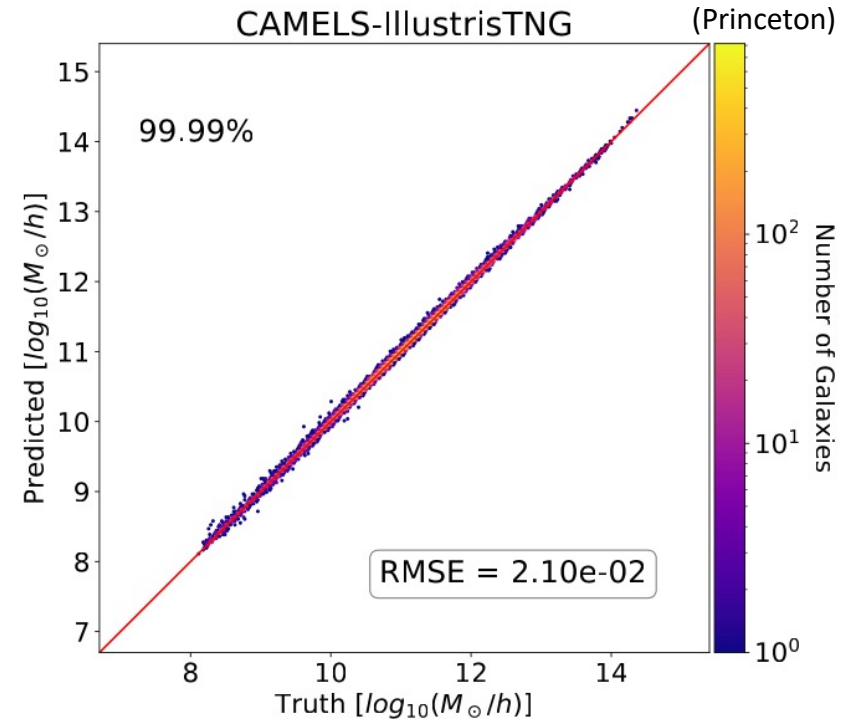
Helen Shao  
(Princeton)



- Gas mass
- Stellar mass
- Black hole mass
- Gas metallicity
- Stellar metallicity
- Radius
- $V_{\max}$
- Velocity dispersion
- Star-formation rate
- Spin

Total subhalo mass

$$M_{\text{tot}} = A\sigma^{(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \log \sigma)} R^{(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \log R)} V_{\max}^{(\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \log V_{\max})}$$



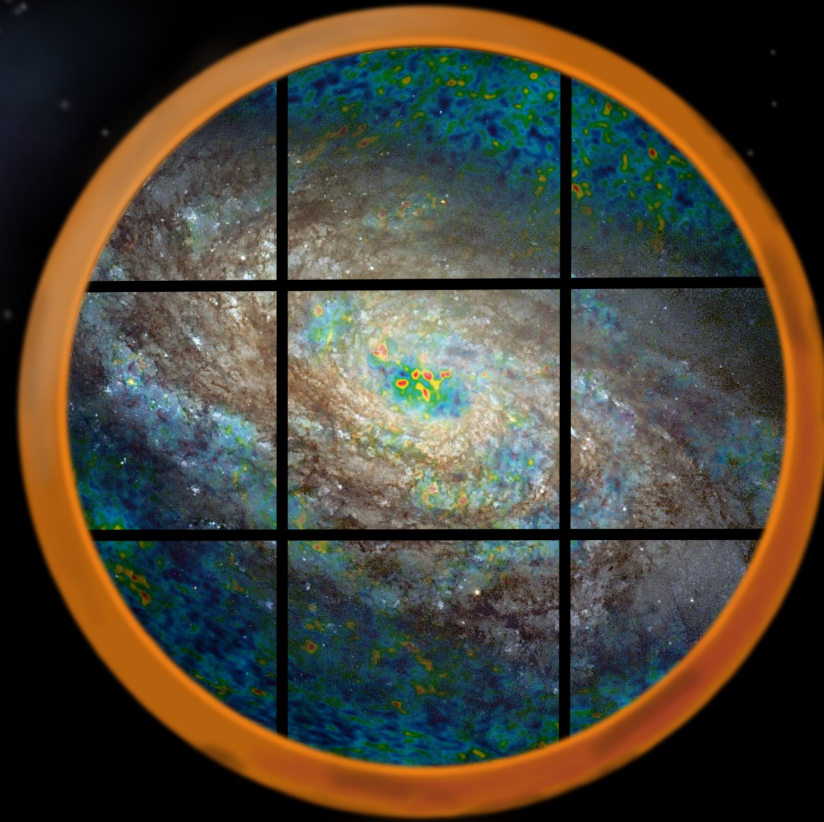
It works for any subhalo (central or satellite) containing any type of galaxy at any redshift from simulations with different cosmologies, different astrophysics, different subgrid physics, different resolutions, and different volumes.

*Some version of the virial theorem*



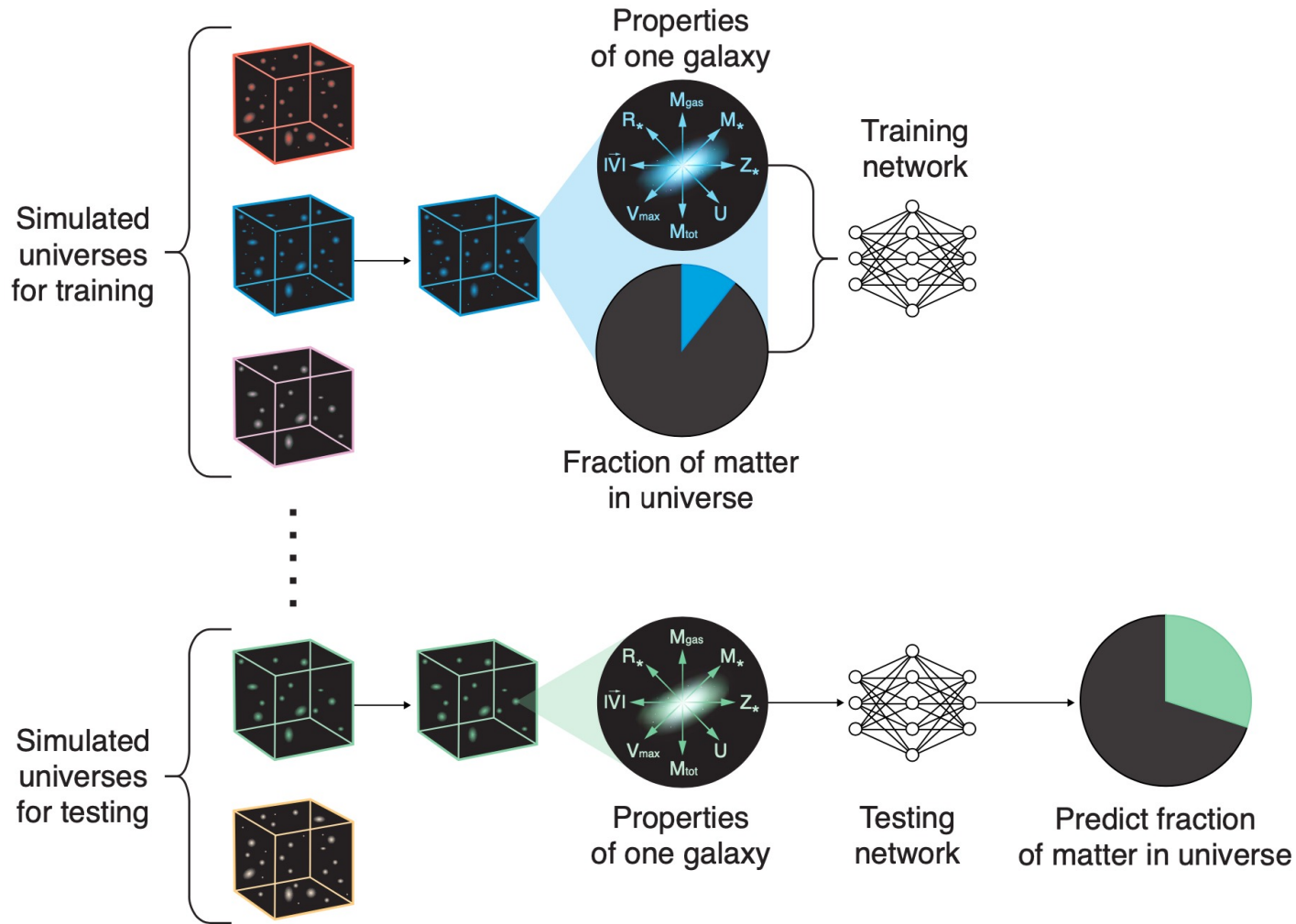
# Cosmology with 1 galaxy?

FVN et al. 2022b

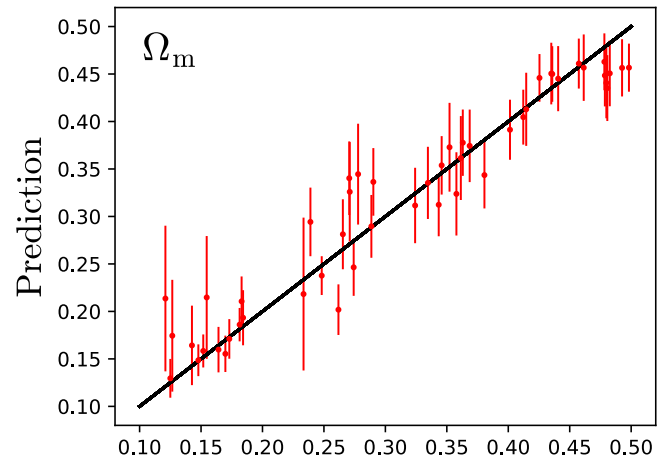


**In collaboration with** Jupiter Ding, Shy Genel, Stephanie Tonnesen, Valentina La Torre, David Spergel, Romain Teyssier, Yin Li, Caroline Heneka, Pablo Lesmos, Daniel Angles-Alcazar, Daisuke Nagai

# Cosmology with one galaxy: setup



# Cosmology with 1 galaxy





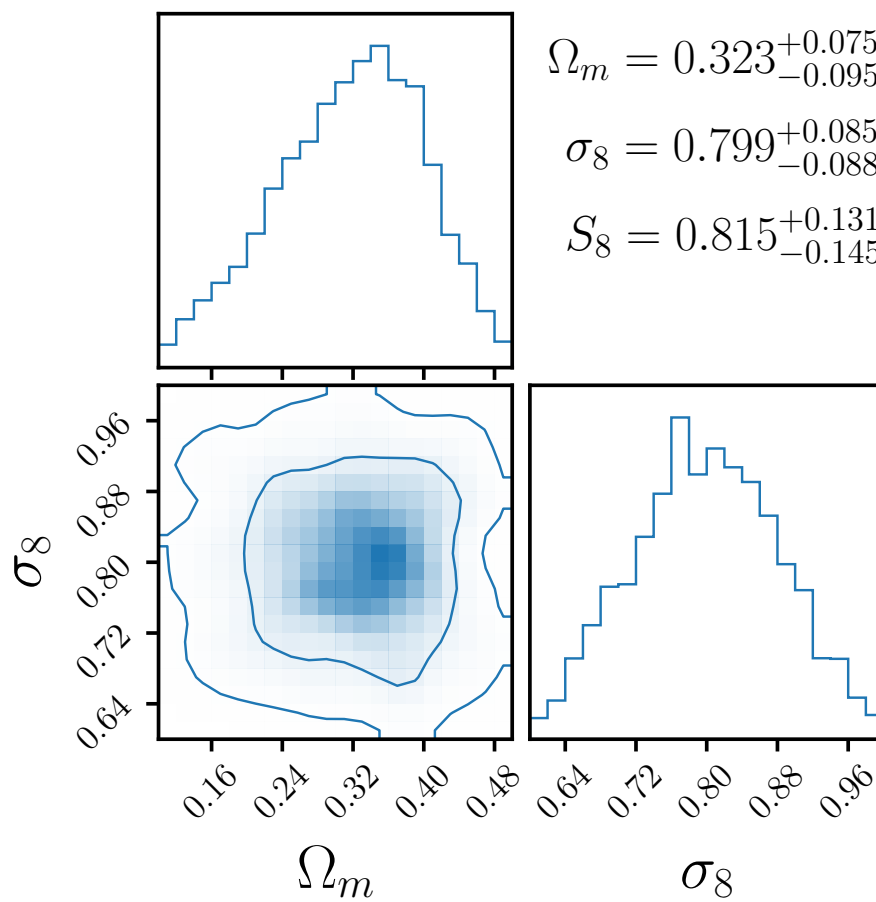
cosmological constraints from *only* the observed photometry of

22,338 NASA-Sloan Atlas galaxies



ChangHoon Hahn  
(Princeton)

2310.08634



Caveats:

- Galaxy formation
- SED model

We can be picky with galaxies.  
E.g. only take low dust, well  
constrained IMF...etc

Or marginalize over these parameters

# Conclusions

- CAMELS

- Largest and most diverse set of cosmological hydrodynamic simulations ever run
- Designed to learn cosmology and astrophysics with artificial intelligence
- Most of the data publicly available via globus and binder: 1+ Petabyte

- Dark CAMELS

- Largest and most diverse set of simulations beyond CDM
- CDM, WDM, ETHOS, SIDM, ADM...etc
- Cosmological volumes, Milky-way zoom-ins, dwarf zoom-ins

- Quijote

- Largest set of N-body simulations ever run: 77,000+ simulations
- $\Lambda$ CDM, neutrinos, dark energy, primordial non-Gaussianities, parity violation, tails, modified gravity
- Most of the data publicly available via globus and binder: 1+ Petabyte