

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

Martín de los Ríos & Mariano Domínguez

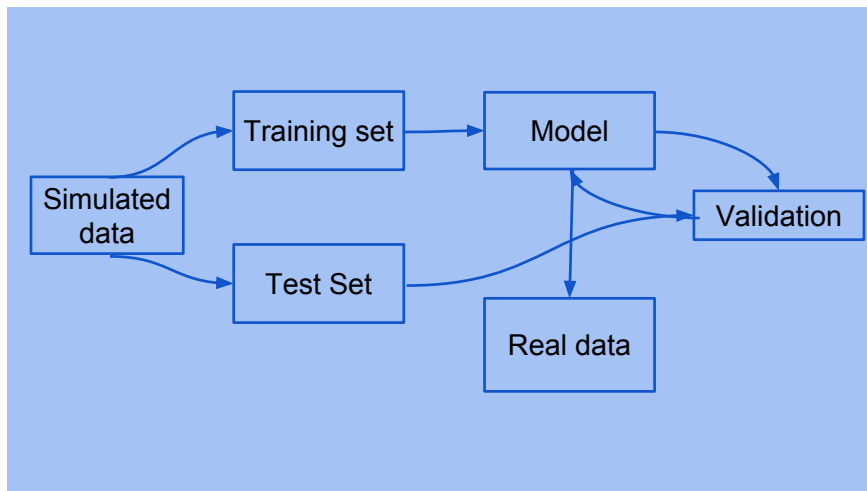
November 5, 2017

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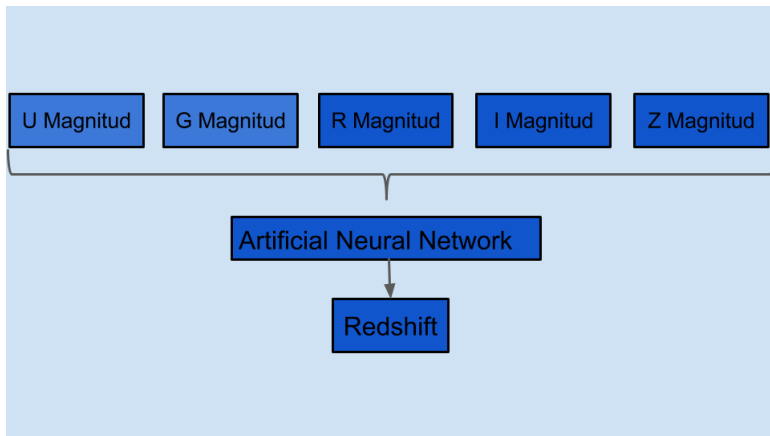
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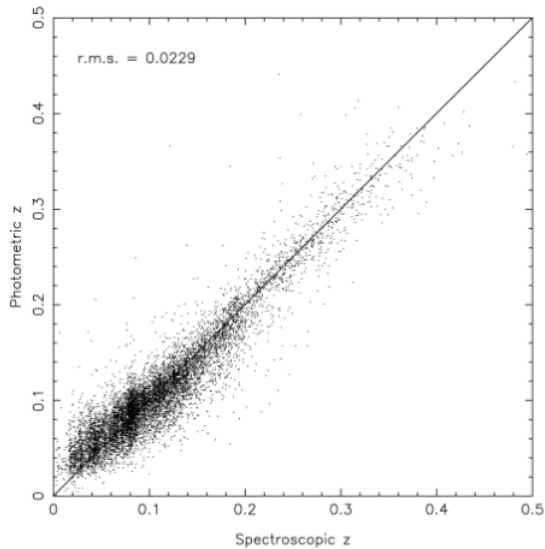
# Supervised Learning.



# Simple Example:ANNz

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





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# What are the cosmological parameters?

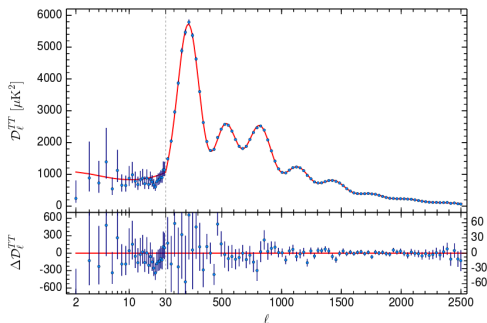
Homogeneous and isotropic Universe  $\rightarrow$  FRW metric

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

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



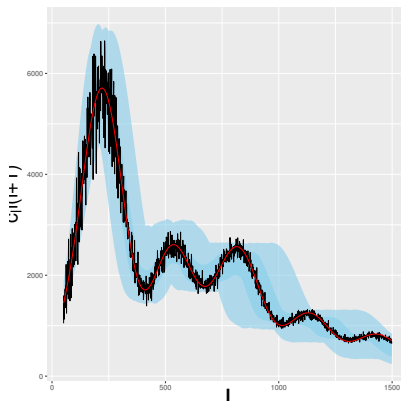
# How can we measure the cosmological parameters?



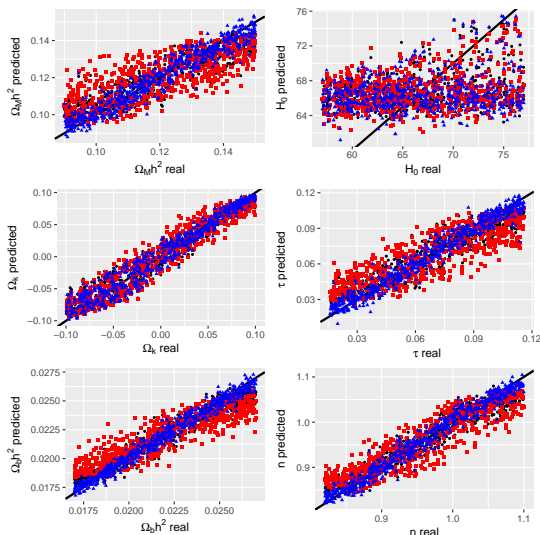
Planck Collaboration 2015 (1502.01589)

# The training sample.

CAMB: Code for Anisotropies in the Cosmic Background

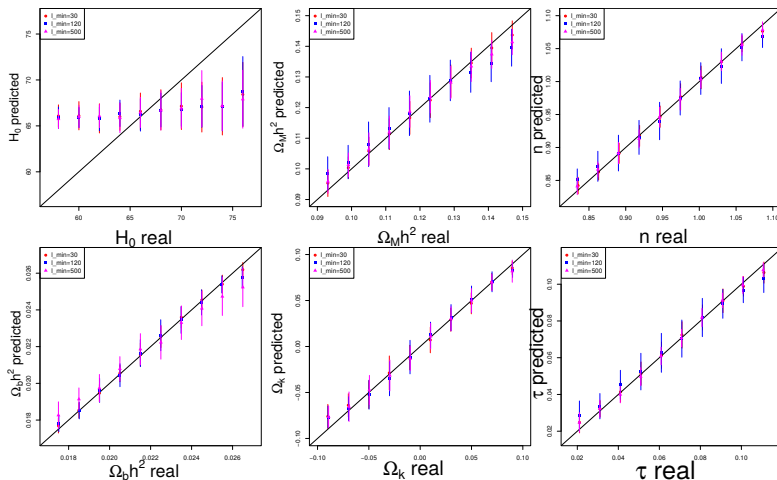


# Studying different Machine Learning algorithms.

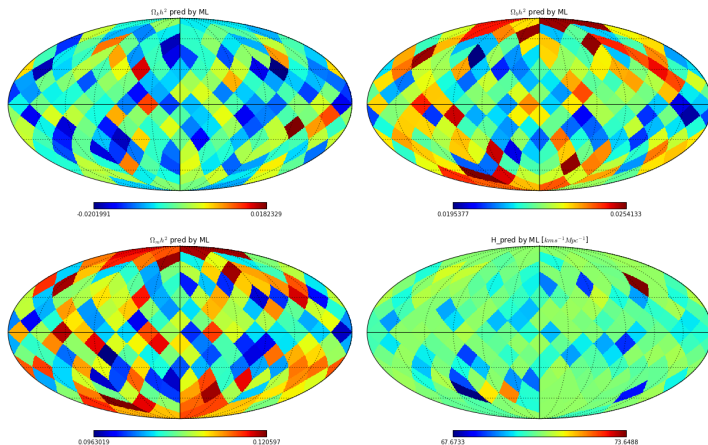


K-Nearest Neighbour  
Random Forest  
Support Vector Machine

# Changing the minimum mutipole.

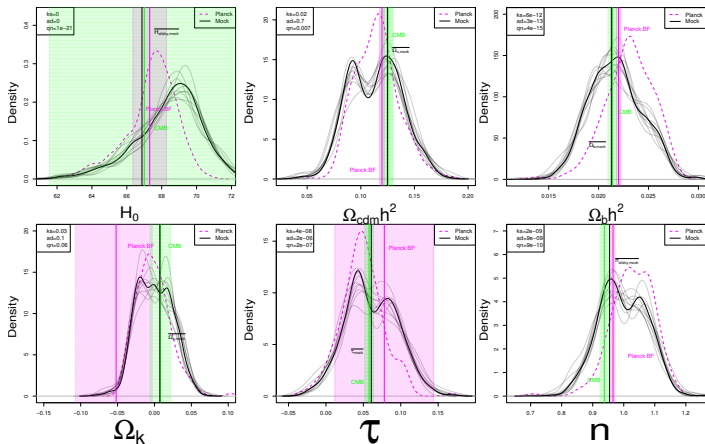


# Measuring the cosmological parameters angular distributions.



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

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# Final Remarks

- We developed a machine learning technique that estimate the cosmological parameters in a more efficient way, and allow us to measure the angular distribution of this parameters.
- This technique can be easily extended to use more cosmological information as features (BAO, correlation function, SZ emission, etc.).
- We do not found statistically significant departures from what is expected in an homogeneous and isotropic universe, with the possible exception of a bi-modal  $H_0$  distribution.
- 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 cosmological parameters and the large scale structure (voids, filaments, etc.)

