

fit-predicted-alpha

June 15, 2021

1 Setup

```
[12]: %load_ext autoreload
      %autoreload 2
      %import
```

The autoreload extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:

```
%reload_ext autoreload
Modules to reload:
all-except-skipped
```

Modules to skip:

```
[13]: %matplotlib inline
```

```
[21]: import astropy
      from pathlib import Path
      import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import re
      from astropy.table import Table
      import astropy.table
      import json
      from scipy import stats
      from copy import deepcopy
      import warnings

      from relaxed import halo_parameters, halo_catalogs, analysis
      from relaxed.plot_defaults import *
```

2 Fits to obtain alpha

With Phil, I already discussed how adding β to the fitting procedure does not contribute much because it has a strong degeneracy with α . So in the following notebook we only use α for the fit.

Notes:

- There are two data points that don't reach $a_{1/2}$ ever, this explains the runtime error below when obtaining $a_{1/2}$

```
[4]: from relaxed.progenitors.catalog import get_alpha, lma_fit
     from relaxed.analysis import setup, get_ma
     from relaxed.halo_parameters import get_hparam
```

```
[5]: hcat, indices, scales = setup('m11')
     zs = (1/ scales) -1
     ma = get_ma(hcat.cat, indices)
     lma = np.log(ma)[: , :160] # towards very big scales many masses become really
     → close to 0.

     # remove infs
     keep = np.zeros(len(hcat.cat))
     for indx in range(len(lma)):
         if np.isinf(lma[indx]).sum() == 0 and np.isnan(lma[indx]).sum() == 0:
             keep[indx] = 1

     keep = keep.astype(bool)
     hcat.cat = hcat.cat[keep]
     ma = ma[keep]
     lma = lma[keep]
     n = lma.shape[1]
     zs = zs[:n]
     print(len(hcat.cat))
     print(lma.shape)
     print(zs.shape)
```

```
/home/imendoza/miniconda3/envs/alcca/lib/python3.8/site-
packages/astropy/table/column.py:1020: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered
in greater
```

```
    result = getattr(super(), op)(other)
```

```
9615
```

```
(9615, 160)
```

```
(160,)
```

```
[6]: # calculate all alpha, betas and add them to table.
     # log m(z) = - \alpha * z
     alphas = []

     for indx in range(len(hcat.cat)):
         alpha = get_alpha(zs, lma[indx])
         alphas.append(alpha)
     c1 = astropy.table.Column(alphas, name='alpha')
```

```
hcat.cat.add_column(c1)
```

```
[7]: # add a1/2
from relaxed.analysis import get_a2
a2 = get_a2(hcat.cat, scales, indices)
c = astropy.table.Column(a2, name='a2')
hcat.cat.add_column(c)
```

```
/home/imendoza/nbody-relaxed/relaxed/analysis.py:175: RuntimeWarning: invalid
value encountered in less
```

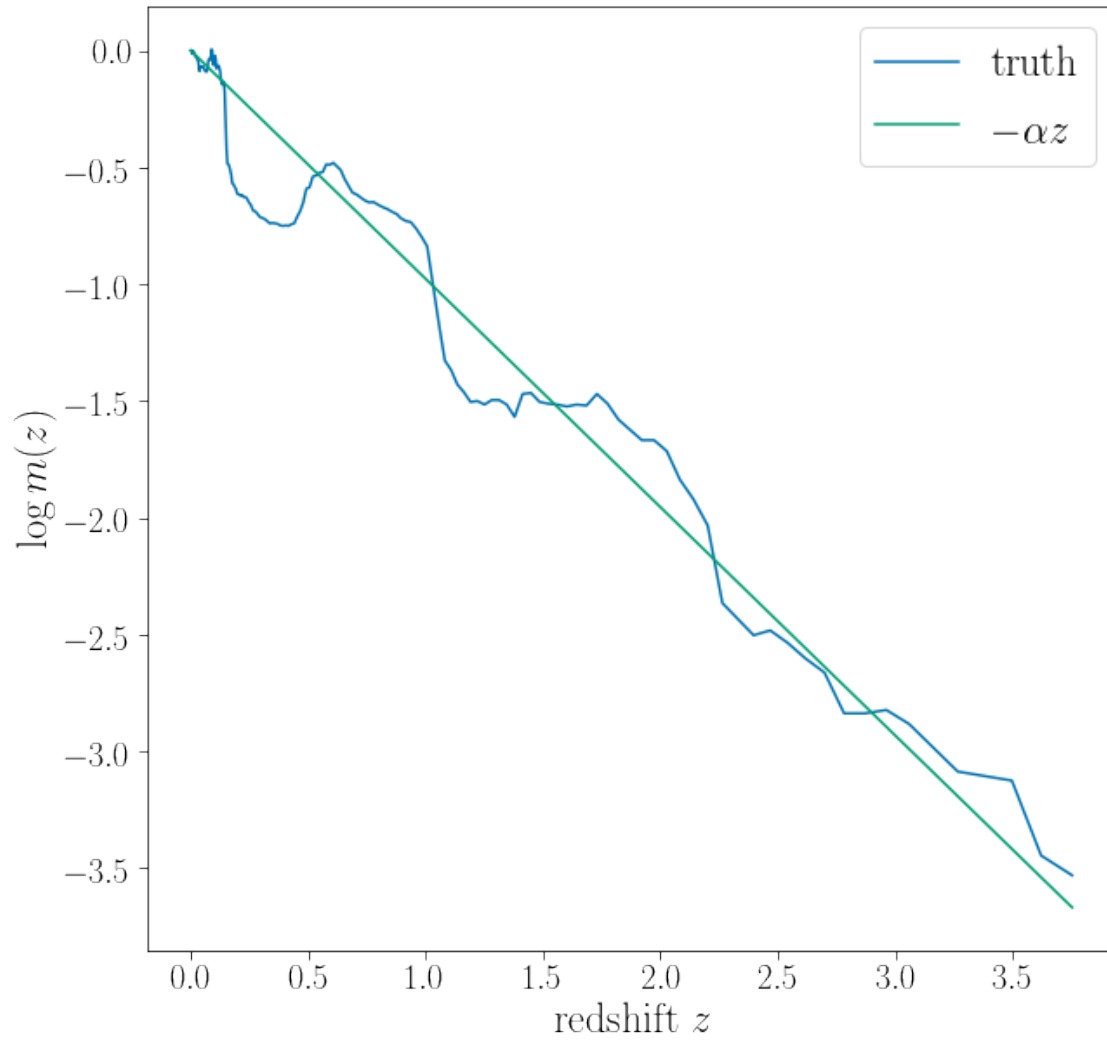
```
    idx = np.argmax(np.where(ma < 0.5, ma, -np.inf), 1)
```

3 Examples of fitting accretion history

3.1 $m(z)$

```
[32]: idx = 1
fit = -alphas[idx] * zs
plt.plot(zs, lma[idx], color=colors[0], label=r'\rm truth')
plt.plot(zs, fit, color=colors[1], label=r'\rm $\alpha$ z')
plt.xlabel(r'\rm redshift $z$')
plt.ylabel(r'$\log m(z)$')
plt.legend()
```

```
[32]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2b3c3f31a940>
```



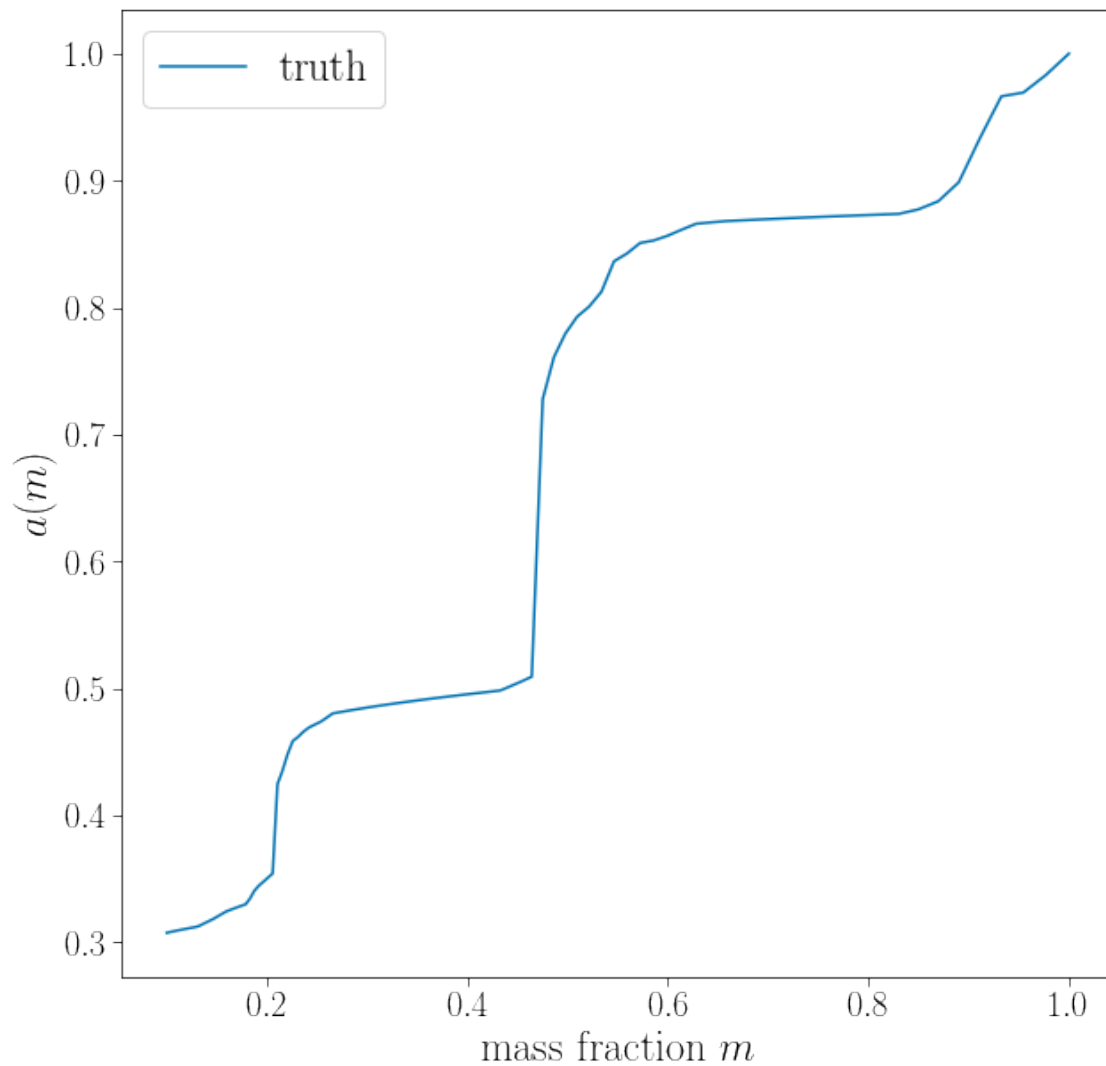
3.2 $a(m)$

```
[38]: am, mass_bins = analysis.get_am('m11', min_mass=0.1, path='../temp/')
      am = am[keep]
      print(len(am))
```

9615

```
[40]: idx = 1
      plt.plot(mass_bins, am[idx], color=colors[0], label=r'\rm truth')
      plt.xlabel(r'\rm mass fraction $m$')
      plt.ylabel(r'$a(m)$')
      plt.legend()
```

[40]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x2b3c3ed01c70>



4 Plot more complete correlation matrix

```
[32]: plt.rc('text', usetex=True)
```

```
[33]: from scipy.stats import spearmanr
```

```
def plot_correlation_matrix(ax, values, cell_text_size=14):  
    # values: list of values of each para  
    n_params = len(values)  
    matrix = np.zeros((n_params, n_params))
```

```

for i, value1 in enumerate(values):
    for j, value2 in enumerate(values):
        matrix[i, j] = spearmanr(value1, value2)[0]

# mask out lower off-diagonal elements if requested.
im = ax.matshow(matrix, cmap="bwr", vmin=-1, vmax=1)
plt.colorbar(im, ax=ax)

# add the values to each cell
for i in range(matrix.shape[0]):
    for j in range(matrix.shape[1]):
        _ = ax.text(
            j,
            i,
            round(matrix[i, j], 2),
            ha="center",
            va="center",
            color="k",
            size=cell_text_size,
        )

```

```

[34]: params = ["mvir", "eta", "x0", "v0", "q", "cvir", 'phi_1', 'alpha', 'f_sub', 'a2', 'gamma_tdyn']
hparams = {param: get_hparam(param, log=False) for param in params}
names = ['m11', 'm12']

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(15, 15))

latex_params = [
    hparams[param].get_text(only_param=True)
    for param in params
]
values = [
    hparams[param].get_values(hcat.cat)
    for param in params
]

plot_correlation_matrix(ax, values, cell_text_size=16)

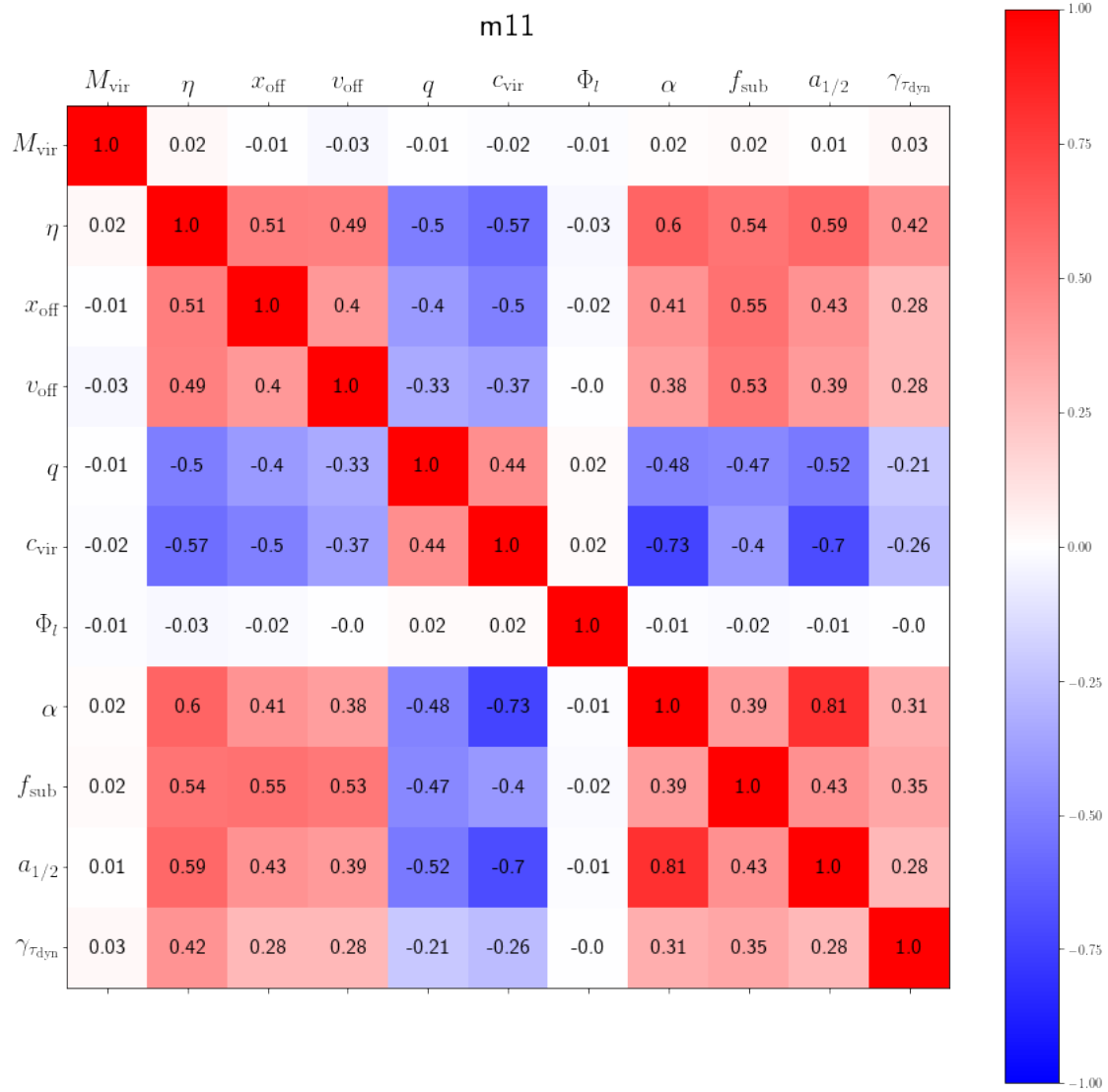
ax.set_xticks(range(len(latex_params)))
ax.set_xticklabels(latex_params, size=20)

ax.set_yticks(range(len(latex_params)))
ax.set_yticklabels(latex_params, size=20)

ax.set_title('m11', size=25, pad=20)

```

```
plt.show()
plt.tight_layout()
```



[]: