

# Next-generation astrophysical inference across the interdisciplinary frontier

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29<sup>th</sup> April 2024



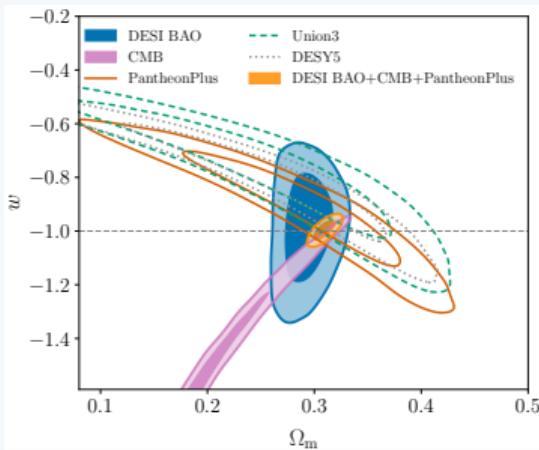
UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE



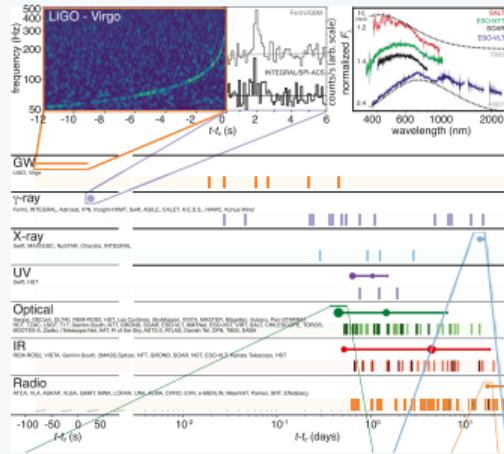
# The future of astronomy is interdisciplinary

- ▶ Across astronomy, combining data and disciplines will be the key to the next breakthroughs.

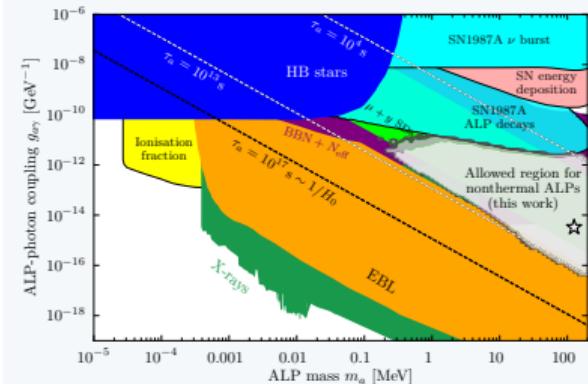
## CMB+BAO



## GW170817



## HEP+Astro

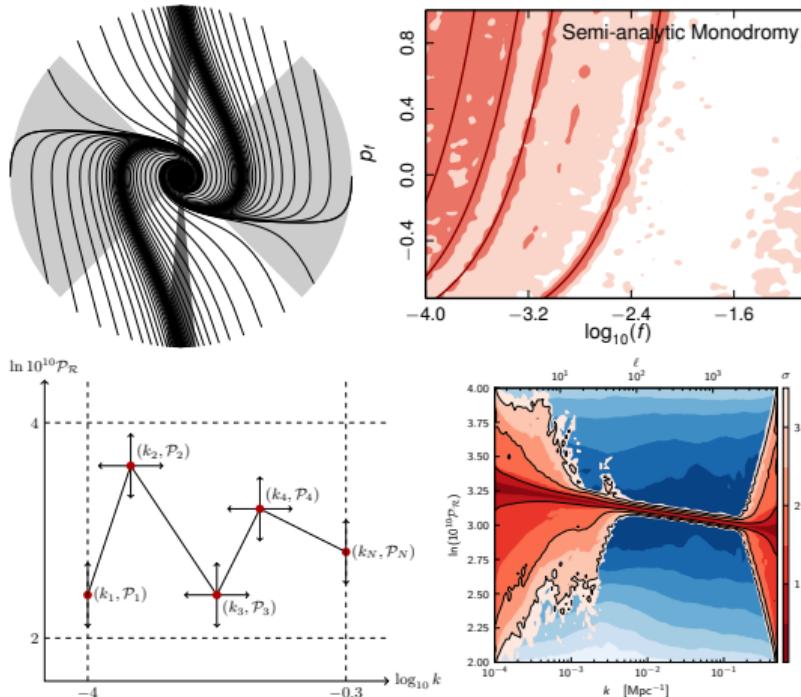


[2205.13549]

- ▶ We have spent the last 5 years hair-splitting “parkable” tensions.
- ▶ The next 25 years of data confront the real tensions in our understanding of the Universe.
- ▶ I aim to show how my research programme is preparing us for this interdisciplinary challenge.

# Planck: Inflation & primordial power spectrum

- ▶ Began theoretical PhD in 2012 investigating initial conditions for inflation.
- ▶ Joined Planck inflation team, working on Bayesian model fitting alongside theory.
- ▶ Found I enjoyed the observation & inference as much as the theory.
- ▶ FlexKnots were used to reconstruct the primordial power spectrum, inflationary potential & reionisation history (now used by Fialkov group) [1908.00906].
- ▶ PolyChord developed for model comparison, particularly axion monodromy.

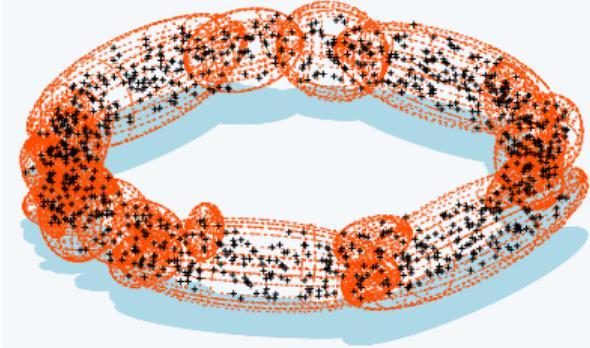


# Analytic innovation: from MultiNest to PolyChord

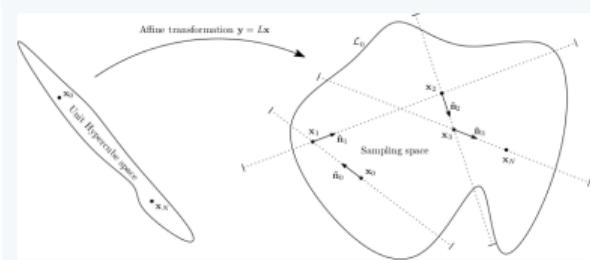
- ▶ MultiNest [0809.3437] was the leading Bayesian numerical model comparison tool in 2013.
  - ▶ A general purpose & performant implementation of John Skilling's nested sampling meta-algorithm.
  - ▶ Remains the leader of the pack in  $n \sim \mathcal{O}(10)$  parameter fits.
  - ▶ Careful testing in *Planck* showed that it couldn't handle the many fast-slow nuisance parameters needed for systematics .
- ▶ I theoretically developed and numerically implemented PolyChord, which has polynomial scaling efficiency  $f_{\text{PC}} \sim \frac{1}{n}$  with model parameters (c.f. exponential  $f_{\text{MN}} \sim e^{-n/n_0}$ ).
- ▶ Exemplifies theoretical innovation & numerical implementation driven by astrophysical challenges.

PolyChord inspired a new generation of nested samplers (dynesty, UltraNest, nessai...), but remains the state of the art in high-dimensional model comparison.

## MultiNest [0809.3437]



## PolyChord [1506.00171]



# Aside: theoretical work

This talk will focus on my interdisciplinary work, but I have theoretical interests in:

- ▶ Quantum fields in curved spacetime  
(Mary Letey, Zak Shumaylov, Fruzsina Agocs)
- ▶ Poincaré Gauge Theory  
(Sinah Legner, Will Barker)
- ▶ Future conformal boundary/CPT universes  
(Metha Prathaban, Wei-Ning Deng)
- ▶ Curved finite inflation  
(Lukas Hergt)

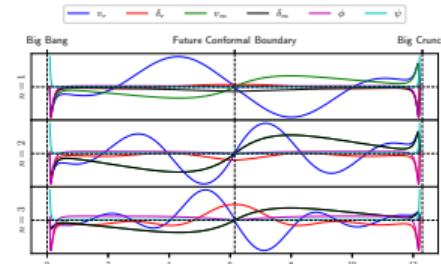
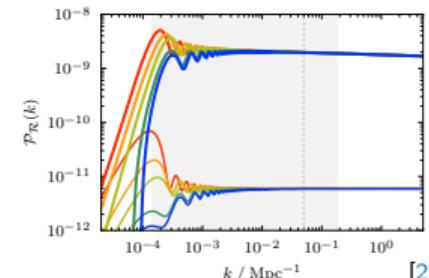
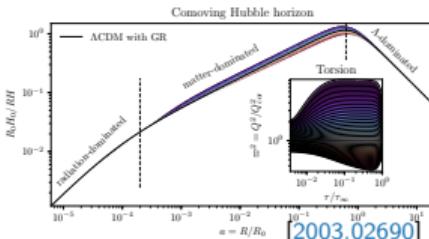


energy tensor (5). Inserting the mode function (26) into (32) and taking the coincidence limit, one finds:

$$\langle 0 | T_{00}(x) | 0 \rangle_{\text{ren}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3 a^2} \left( \chi_{\mathbf{k}}' - \frac{a'}{a} \chi_{\mathbf{k}} \right) \left( \chi_{\mathbf{k}}^{*\prime} - \frac{a'}{a} \chi_{\mathbf{k}}^* \right) + (k^2 + m^2 a^2) \chi_{\mathbf{k}} \chi_{\mathbf{k}}^* + \tilde{T}, \quad (34)$$

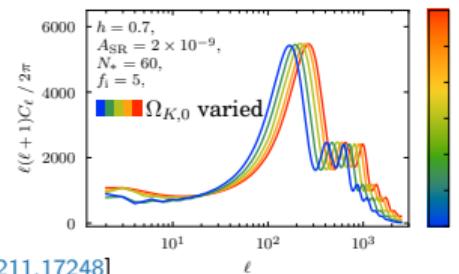
where  $\tilde{T}$  signifies the plethora of additional terms arising from the renormalisation process that have no dependence on the variables  $\mathcal{X}$ . Minimising this with respect

[1607.04148]



Substituting Eq. (24) into the above, and integrating by parts one more time returns the unusual action

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d^4 x \sqrt{|c|} a^3 \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{H^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{a^2} \mathcal{R} D^2 \mathcal{R} + \left( \mathcal{R} - \frac{K \mathcal{R}}{a^2 H} \right) \frac{D^2}{D^2 - K \mathcal{E}} \left( \mathcal{R} - \frac{K \mathcal{R}}{a^2 H} \right) \right\}. \quad (26)$$



# Interdisciplinary work to date

- ▶ CMB cosmology
- ▶ Cosmological tension quantification
- ▶ **21cm cosmology**
- ▶ Radio Instrumentation
- ▶ **Gravitational waves**
- ▶ **Exoplanets**
- ▶ **Particle physics**
- ▶ Theory of machine learning
- ▶ Nested sampling theory
- ▶ Atomistic chemistry
- ▶ **Industrial applications**
- ▶ ...

50 minutes is not enough time to cover a decade's publishing.



[arxiv.org/a/handley\\_w\\_1.html](http://arxiv.org/a/handley_w_1.html)

Will showcase a targeted subset.

# 21cm cosmology

Collaboration with Anastasia Fialkov & Eloy de Lera Acedo transfers interdisciplinary ideas 21cm cosmology

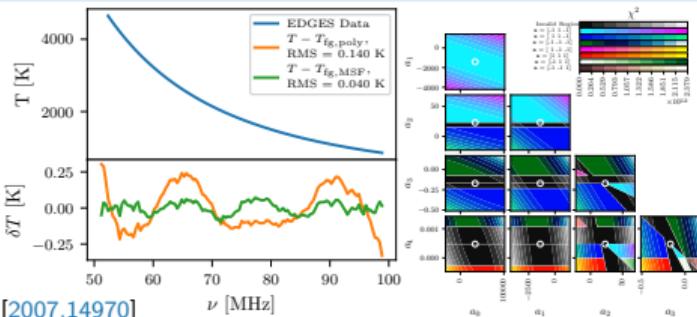
- ▶ [maxsmooth \[2007.14970\]](#)
  - ▶ quadratic programming choice arose from quantitative finance consultancy work
- ▶ [FlexKnots](#)
  - ▶ importing ideas from inflationary reconstruction into reionisation [\[2310.05608\]](#)(Heimersheim) & ionospheric reconstruction [\[2311.14537\]](#)(Shen).
- ▶ [margarine \[2205.12841\] \[2207.11457\]](#)
  - ▶ combination of ideas from interdisciplinary fields (emulators, nested sampling, marginal density estimation)

These techniques are now widely used beyond the Cambridge 21cm community.

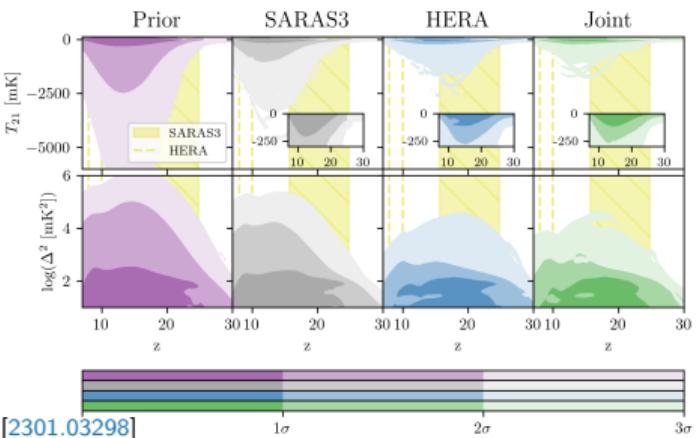
Harry Bevins



PhD→KICC fellow



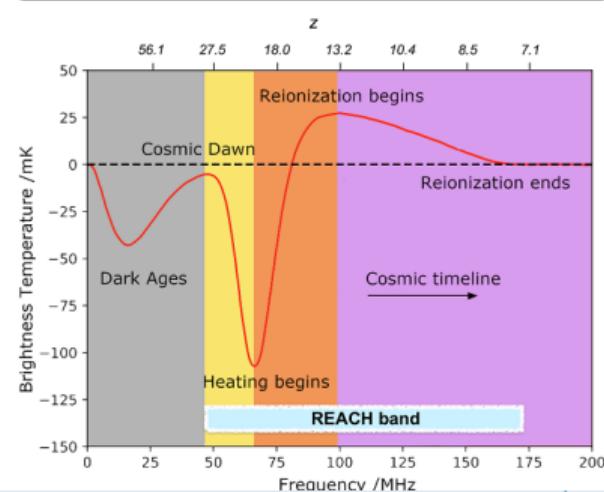
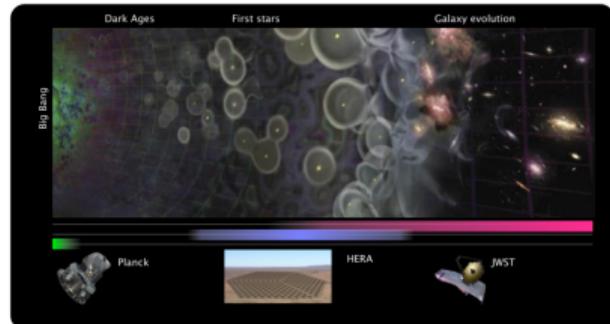
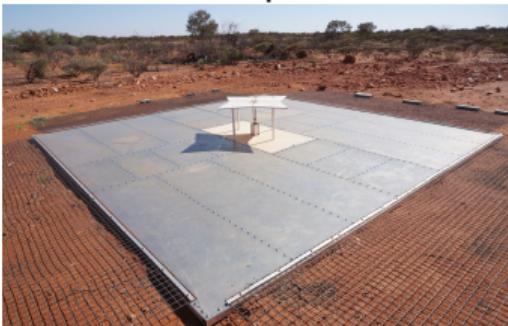
[2007.14970]



[2301.03298]

# REACH: Global 21cm cosmology [2210.07409]

- ▶ Imaging the universal dark ages using CMB backlight.
- ▶ 21cm hyperfine line emission from neutral hydrogen.
- ▶ Global experiments measure monopole across frequency.
- ▶ Challenge: science hidden in foregrounds  $\sim 10^4 \times$  signal.
- ▶ Lead data analysis team (REACH first light in January)
- ▶ Nested sampling woven in from the ground up (calibrator, beam modelling, signal fitting, likelihood selection).
- ▶ All treated as parameterised model comparison problems.



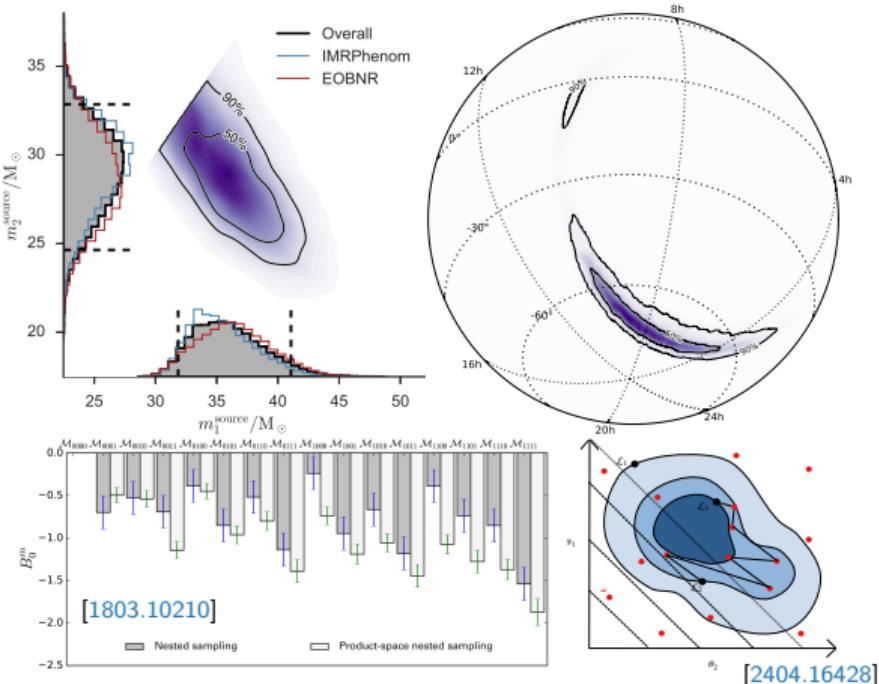
# Gravitational waves

Metha Prathaban

PhD



- ▶ Nested sampling has been used in GW since the beginning [GW150914]
- ▶ Work with Alvin Chua & Chris Moore on transdimensional sampling for EMRI [1803.10210]
- ▶ Recent work with Metha Prathaban showing new chain-based approaches for improving precision [2404.16428]
- ▶ Discussed use of `margarine` [2207.11457] as alternative to GW hierarchical modelling at inaugural data science discussion group





- ▶ Exoplanet science requires solution of subtle inference problems
  - ▶ Inference from RV data [1806.00518]
  - ▶ Survey challenges [2007.07278]
  - ▶ Stellar activity [2102.03387]
- ▶ Gaussian processes+Nested Sampling for transit astronomy [2311.04153]
- ▶ Potential for further collaboration with Madhu's group who are seeking beyond MultiNest solutions as their problems scale in dimensionality
- ▶ Ongoing cross-disciplinary theoretical chemistry work may be useful in Paul Rimmer's group.

## Kernel-, mean-, and noise-marginalized Gaussian processes for exoplanet transits and $H_0$ inference

Namu Kroupa,<sup>1,2,3\*</sup> David Yallup,<sup>1,2</sup> Will Handley<sup>3</sup> and Michael Hobson<sup>1</sup>

## The HARPS search for southern extra-solar planets – XLV. Two Neptune mass planets orbiting HD 13808: a study of stellar activity modelling’s impact on planet detection

E. Ahrer<sup>1,2</sup>, D. Queloz,<sup>1,3</sup> V. M. Rajpaul<sup>1</sup>, D. Ségransan,<sup>3</sup> F. Bouchy,<sup>3</sup> R. Hall<sup>1</sup>, W. Handley<sup>1,4</sup>, C. Lovis,<sup>3</sup> M. Mayor,<sup>3</sup> A. Mortier<sup>1,4</sup>, F. Pepe,<sup>3</sup> S. Thompson,<sup>1</sup> S. Udry<sup>3</sup> and N. Unger<sup>1,3</sup>

## Global analysis of the TRAPPIST Ultra-Cool Dwarf Transit Survey

F. Lienhard<sup>1</sup>, D. Queloz,<sup>1</sup> M. Gillon,<sup>2</sup> A. Burdanov<sup>1,3,4</sup>, L. Delrez<sup>1,2,5</sup>, E. Ducrot,<sup>2</sup> W. Handley,<sup>1</sup> E. Jehin,<sup>5</sup> C. A. Murray<sup>1</sup>, A. H. M. J. Triaud<sup>1,6</sup>, E. Gillen<sup>1,7</sup>, A. Mortier<sup>1</sup> and B. V. Rackham<sup>1,3,7†</sup>

## On the Feasibility of Intense Radial Velocity Surveys for Earth-Twin Discoveries

Richard D. Hall,<sup>1</sup>\*, Samantha J. Thompson,<sup>1</sup> Will Handley<sup>1,2</sup> and Didier Queloz<sup>1,3</sup>

# GAMBIT

## Interdisciplinary case studies

- ▶ GAMBIT is an interdisciplinary community and software framework.
- ▶ Like CosmoMC/Cobaya/Bilby, an organiser of data, likelihoods & theory, including:
  - ▶ Collider data (e.g. LHC)
  - ▶ Direct detections (e.g. XENON1T)
  - ▶ Cosmology (MontePython)
  - ▶ Astrophysics (e.g. Bullet Cluster, Supernovae)
  - ▶ Pulsar timing
  - ▶ ... & much more
- ▶ GravBit and LowEnergyBit arising from GAMBIT@KICC workshop



# GAMBIT: sub-GeV Dark matter constraints

## Interdisciplinary case studies

Felix Kahlhoefer et al

GAMBIT cosmo/DM working group



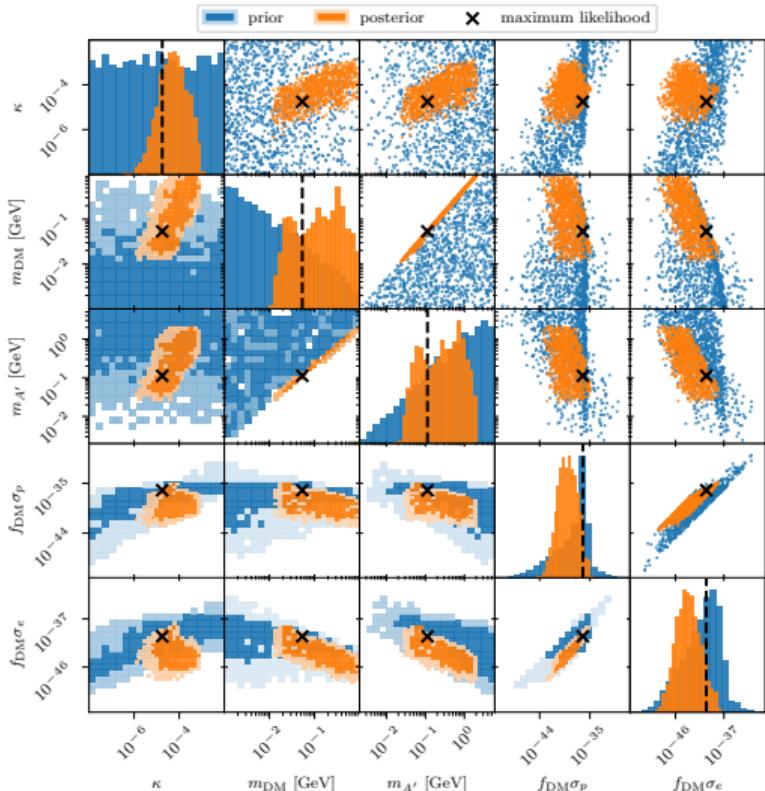
- ▶ Physical model of sub-GeV thermal dark matter with a dark photon mediator  $A$ :

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -\frac{1}{2} m_{A'}^2 A'^{\mu} A'_{\mu} - \frac{1}{4} A'^{\mu\nu} A'_{\mu\nu} - \kappa e A'^{\mu} \sum_f q_f \bar{f} \gamma_{\mu} f ,$$

- ▶ Constrain using cosmological, astrophysical, accelerator & direct detection data.
- ▶ Bayesian Model comparison of Fermion  $\psi$  vs scalar  $\Phi$  models (scalar preferred).

$$\mathcal{L}_{\psi} = \bar{\psi} (i\cancel{\partial} - m_{\text{DM}}) \psi + g_{\text{DM}} A'^{\mu} \bar{\psi} \gamma_{\mu} \psi ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\Phi} = & |\partial_{\mu} \Phi|^2 - m_{\text{DM}}^2 |\Phi|^2 - g_{\text{DM}}^2 A'_{\mu} A'^{\mu} |\Phi|^2 \\ & + i g_{\text{DM}} A'^{\mu} [\Phi^* (\partial_{\mu} \Phi) - (\partial_{\mu} \Phi^*) \Phi] , \end{aligned}$$



# PolyChord Ltd: interdisciplinary R&D spinout

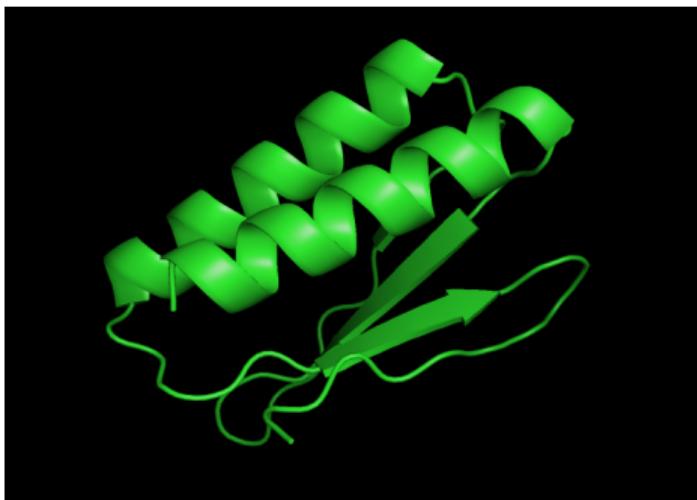
## Interdisciplinary case studies

Catherine Watkinson

Senior Data Scientist



- ▶ Techniques have been spun-out (PolyChord Ltd) to:
- ▶ Protein folding
  - ▶ Navigating free energy surface.
  - ▶ Computing misfolds.
  - ▶ Thermal motion.
- ▶ Nuclear fusion reactor optimisation
  - ▶ multi-objective.
  - ▶ uncertainty propagation.
- ▶ Telecoms & DSTL research (MIDAS)
  - ▶ Optimising placement of transmitters/sensors.
  - ▶ Maximum information data acquisition strategies.



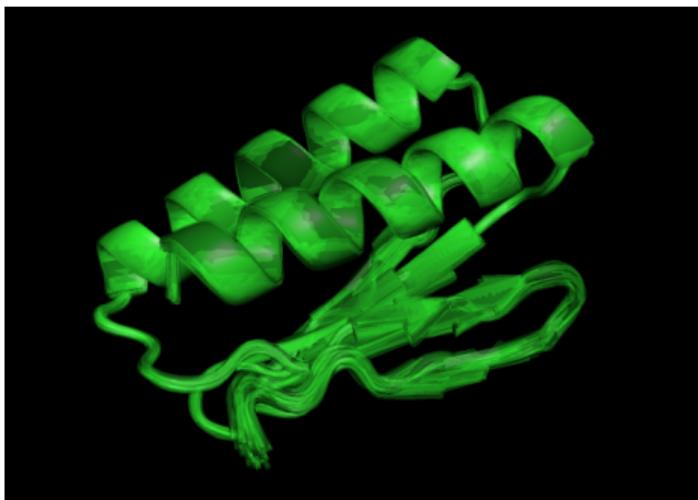
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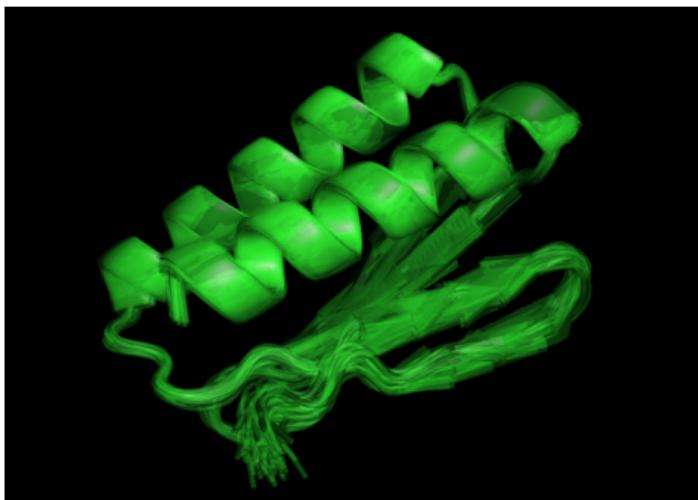
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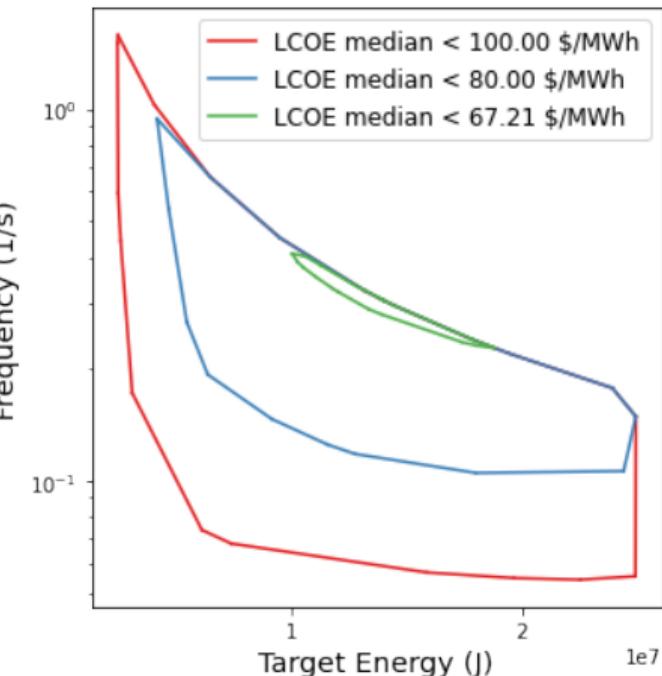
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Senior Data Scientist



# PolyChord Ltd: interdisciplinary R&D spinout

## Interdisciplinary case studies

Thomas Mcaloone

PhD → Data Scientist



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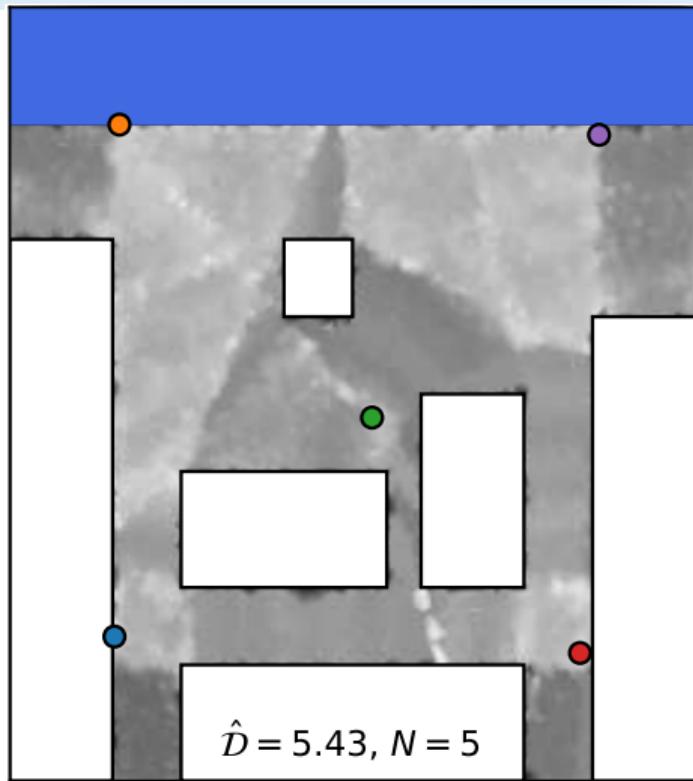
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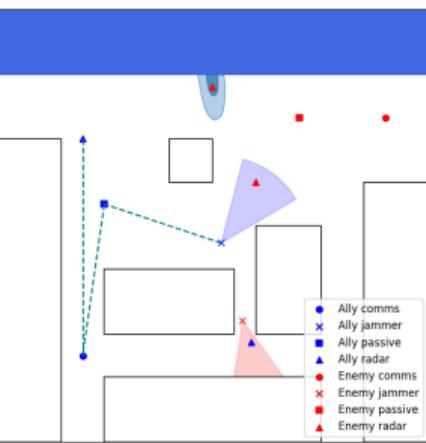
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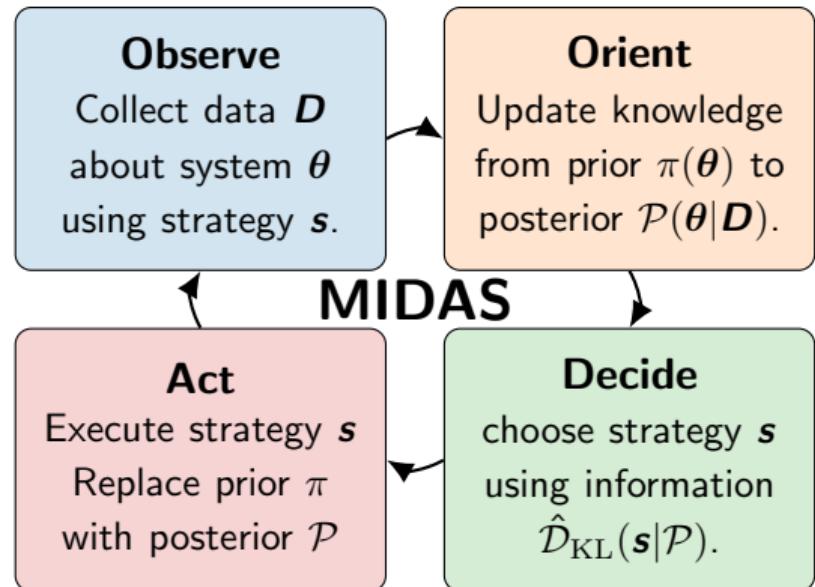
# DSTL: Bayesian OODA loops

## Interdisciplinary case studies

- ▶ Work through Isaac Newton Institute with Defence Science & Technology Laboratory.
- ▶ Quantification of “OODA” loop concept from litigation, business, law enforcement, management and military strategy



- ▶ Two-way research interaction between government and academia.
- ▶ techniques now being used in REACH antenna design [2309.06942]



# Beginning the golden age of astronomy data

- ▶ Over our research lifetimes we will see next-generation data rates across the electromagnetic spectrum & beyond:

Radio SKA *et al*

Micro SO/CMB-S4

IR JWST, Roman (WFIRST)

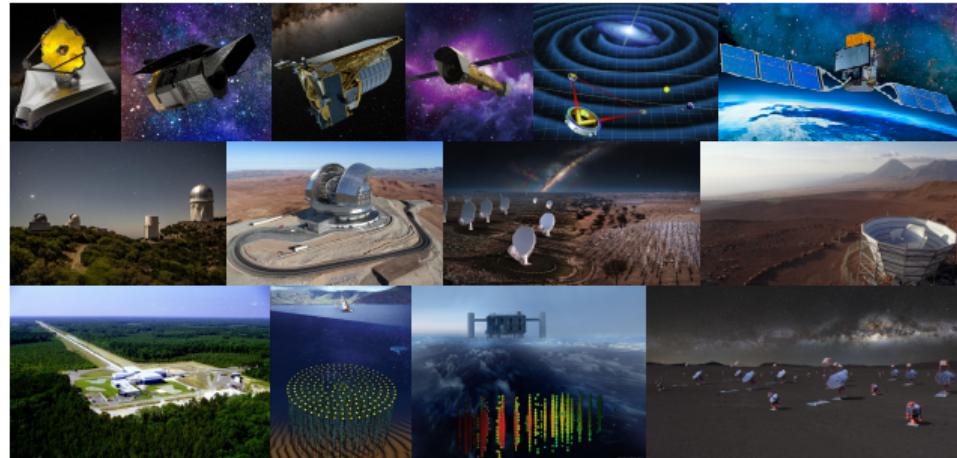
Optical Euclid, DESI, Rubin  
(LSST), EELT

X-ray Athena

Gamma-ray e-ASTROGAM

Gravitational LIGO/Virgo/Kagra +  
LISA

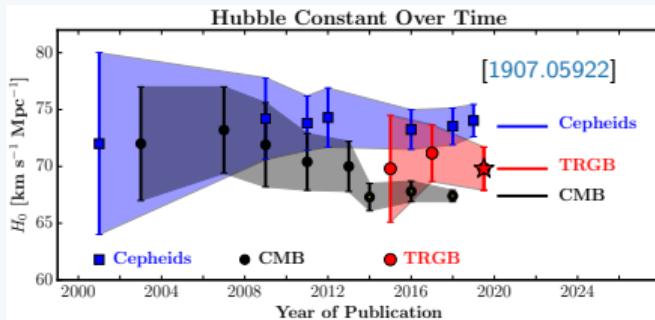
Particle CTA, IceCube, KM3NeT



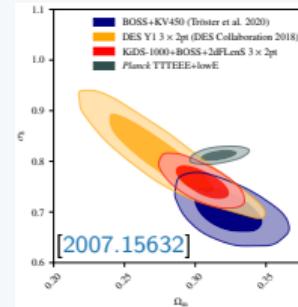
- ▶ We are moving from an age of **precision** cosmology to **accurate** cosmology.
- ▶ **Systematics  $\gtrsim$  statistics.**
- ▶ Tools risk lagging behind hardware

# Tensions in cosmology

## Hubble

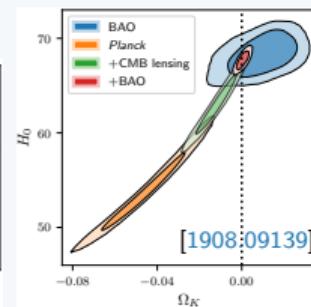
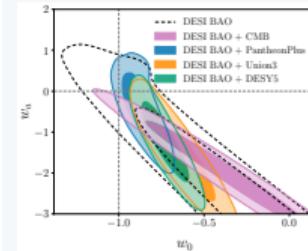


## Weak lensing



## other $w_0/\Omega_K/\nu?$

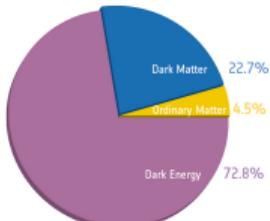
[2404.03002]



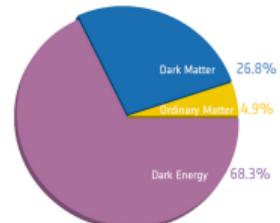
- ▶ Tensions of debatable significance have been plaguing cosmology for the past five years
- ▶ Independent of veracity, they have revealed a gap in the armour of modern data analysis.
- ▶ Likelihood-based methods have assumed a fiducial cosmology.
- ▶ This will cast greater doubt on the robustness of our conclusions from stage 4 surveys.

# The real tensions in the room

## Dark tension

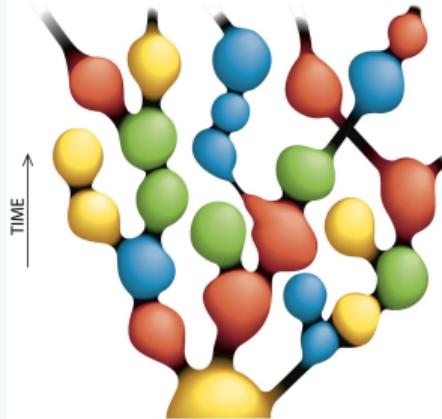


Before Planck

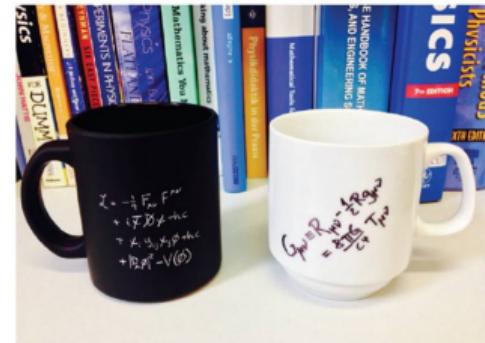


After Planck

## Initial conditions



## Quantum gravity



- ▶ These are existential questions that don't go away if  $\Lambda$ CDM is phenomenologically correct...
- ▶ ...and if it is, we will need an interdisciplinary approach that goes far beyond cosmology (using astronomy, collider & experimental physics).
- ▶ The GW redshift frontier, time domain astronomy & 21cm SKA will be the key tools for challenging our astronomical understanding.

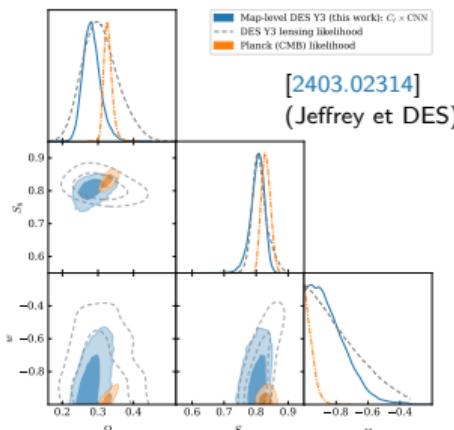
# The future: simulation-based inference

Kilian Scheutwinkel

PhD



- ▶ Traditional Likelihood-based inference (LBI) requires knowledge of the likelihood  $P(D|\theta)$ 
  - ▶ For the CMB, it is possible to compute  $\text{Probability}(\text{Sky}|\Lambda\text{CDM})$  [with caveats]
  - ▶ For almost everybody else (different models, more evolved systems), the likelihood is approximate
- ▶ Simulation-based inference learns the likelihood from physical simulations  $\theta \rightarrow D$ .
- ▶ Can extract nonlinear information from data
- ▶ Users do not need to know advanced statistics
  - ▶ For this reason alone, it will come to dominate the next generation, so it is imperative to build a principled understanding!
- ▶ The current state of the art is achieved with *Neural* estimation
- ▶ My interest has been in understanding how essential machine learning is by building analytics [github.com/handley-lab/lsvbi](https://github.com/handley-lab/lsvbi)
- ▶ Have also made progress on the first simulation-based nested sampler PolySwyft [2403.02314] (presenting at EuCAIFCon)

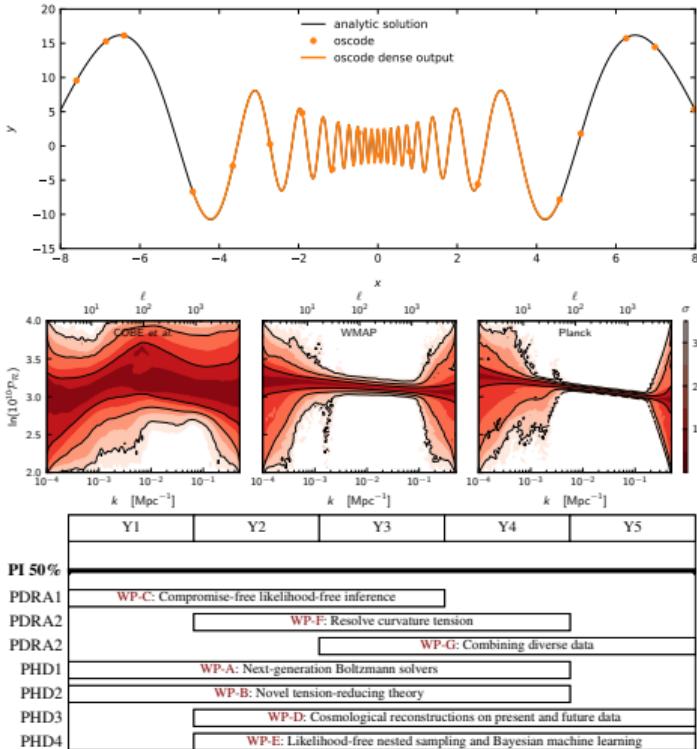


# ERC grant: COSMOTENSION

[willhandley.co.uk/ERC.pdf](http://willhandley.co.uk/ERC.pdf)

Resolving cosmological tensions with diverse data, novel theories and Bayesian machine learning

- ▶ ERC starting grant  $\Rightarrow$  UKRI Frontier, commencing October 2024.
- ▶ Funds 3 PDRAs and 4 PhDs over 5 years.
- ▶ Research programme centered around combining novel theories of gravity, Boltzmann solvers [1906.01421], reconstruction [1908.00906], nested sampling & simulation-based inference (née LFI).
- ▶ Aims to disentangle cosmological tensions  $H_0$ ,  $\sigma_8$ ,  $\Omega_K$  with next-generation data analysis techniques.



# Conclusions

[github.com/handley-lab](https://github.com/handley-lab)



- ▶ The astronomy challenges of our generation are interdisciplinary.
- ▶ Interdisciplinary approaches are two-way streets for innovation.
- ▶ Simulation-based inference represents the frontier of how we will all be doing data analysis.
- ▶ Our research programme at the interface between theory, observation and inference is well-placed to explore the interdisciplinary frontier.



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