Understanding our Universe with AI : aims and challenges

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Laboratoire Univers et Théories

LUTH Students Day

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Cosmology and machine learning - Students Day

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Dark Energy Universe Simulation deus-consortium.com, LUTH, 2012

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- Those are REALISTIC models ⇒ the final Universes are very close one to each other [Alimi&al 2010]

Making the difference ...



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- CAN WE PREDICT/DISCRIMINATE THE COSMOLOGY BY ANALYZING THE HALOS ?
- IF SO, WHAT ARE THE DISCRIMINATORY HALO PROPERTIES ?

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 - We try to determine which properties are important to achieve the recognition

 those are the "cosmologically impregnated" attributes. this is a physical
 output

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"The 'Clever Hans' effect occurs when the learned model produces correct predictions based on the 'wrong' features. This effect [...] goes undetected by standard validation techniques has been frequently observed [...] where the training algorithm leverages spurious correlations in the data." [Kauffman & al 2020]

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This is a typical Clever Hans : the data embody clues w.r.t. the target variables of purely arithmetical nature, which are thus not reproducible out of this set of simulations - on real observations, for example. This kind of effects should be carefully hunted if we want to obtain physically reliable results.

- Our objective is to detect and localize cosmological imprints in halos properties.
- Signals are weak, AI could be a solution.
- But we do not only want an AI that works on the simulation, we want an AI that would work on real/physical examples.
- This is why one should understand how the AI works and track any Clever Hans.
- This means that, crucially, one has to pave the way with much physical knowledge.

Perspectives :

- Extension to projected halos
- Application to observed clusters (weak lensing ...)
- Extension of cosmological detection to gravity-theory detection

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