

Bridging perturbation theory and simulations:

Initial conditions and fast integrators for cosmological simulations

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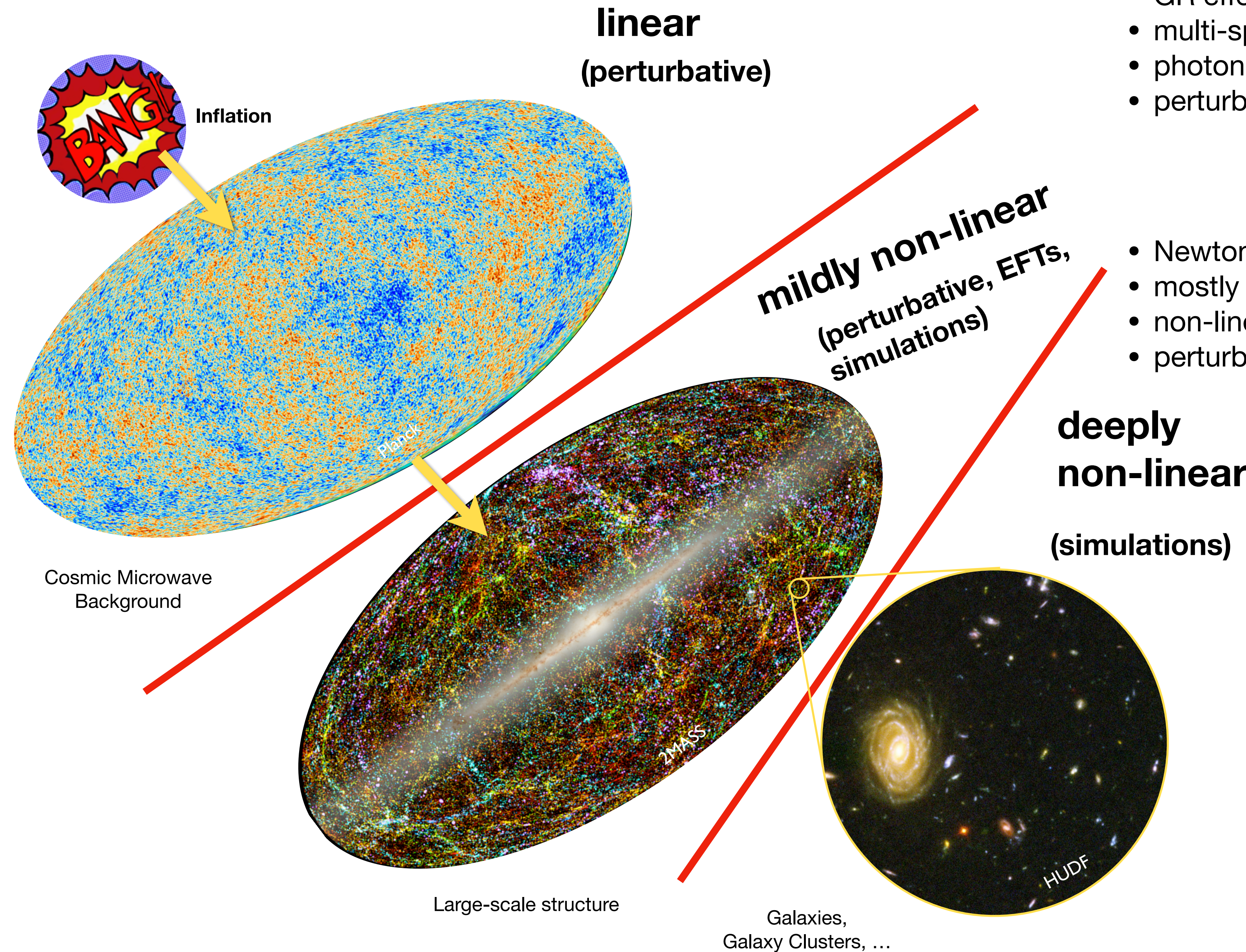
oliver.hahn@univie.ac.at

[@cosmohahn.bsky.social](https://cosmohahn.bsky.social)



universität
wien

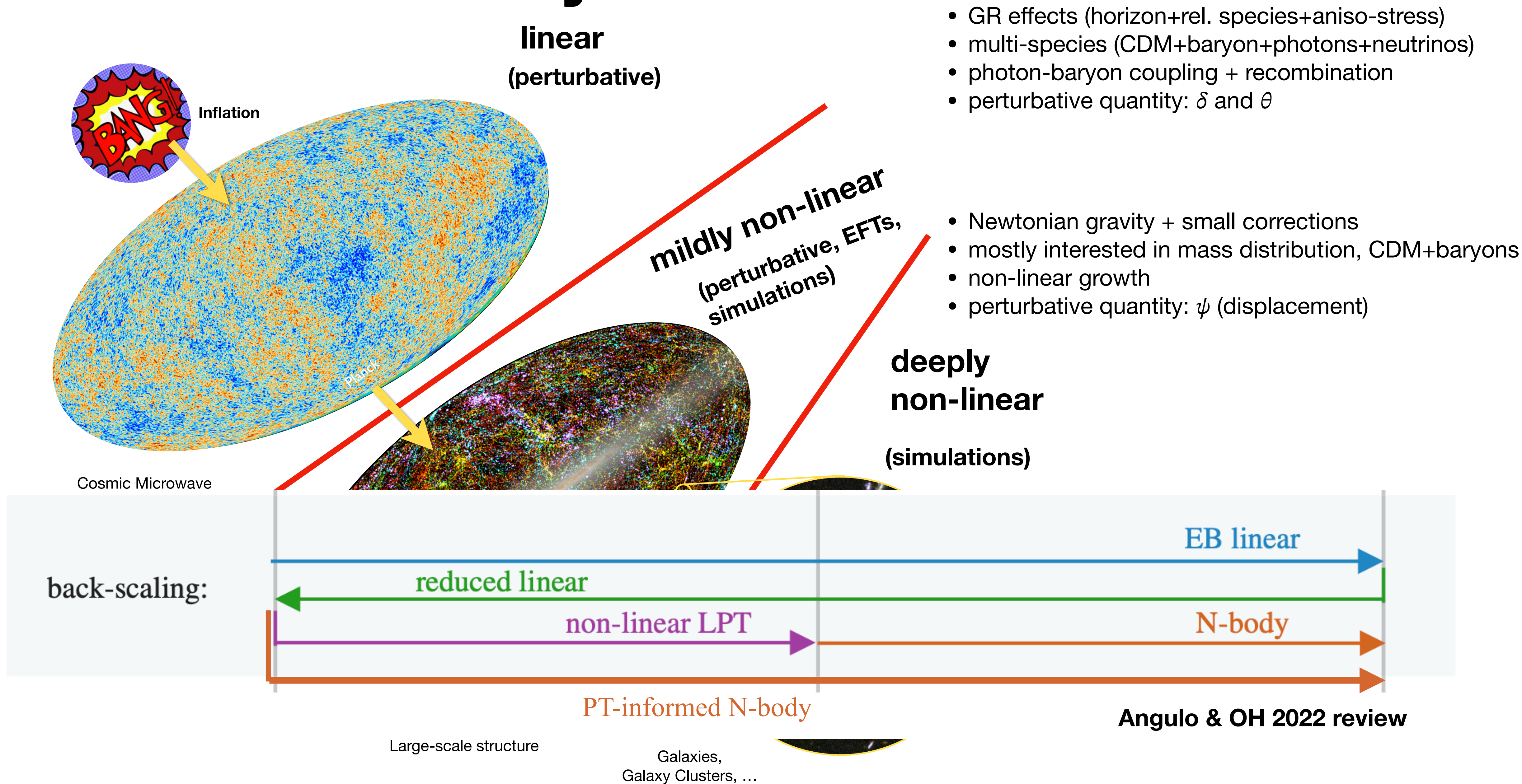
The cosmic history model



- GR effects (horizon+rel. species+aniso-stress)
- multi-species (CDM+baryon+photons+neutrinos)
- photon-baryon coupling + recombination
- perturbative quantity: δ and θ

- Newtonian gravity + small corrections
- mostly interested in mass distribution, CDM+baryons
- non-linear growth
- perturbative quantity: ψ (displacement)

The cosmic history model



Simulating Gaussian Random Fields (GRFs) – black board

Simulating Gaussian Random Fields (GRFs) – jupyter notebook

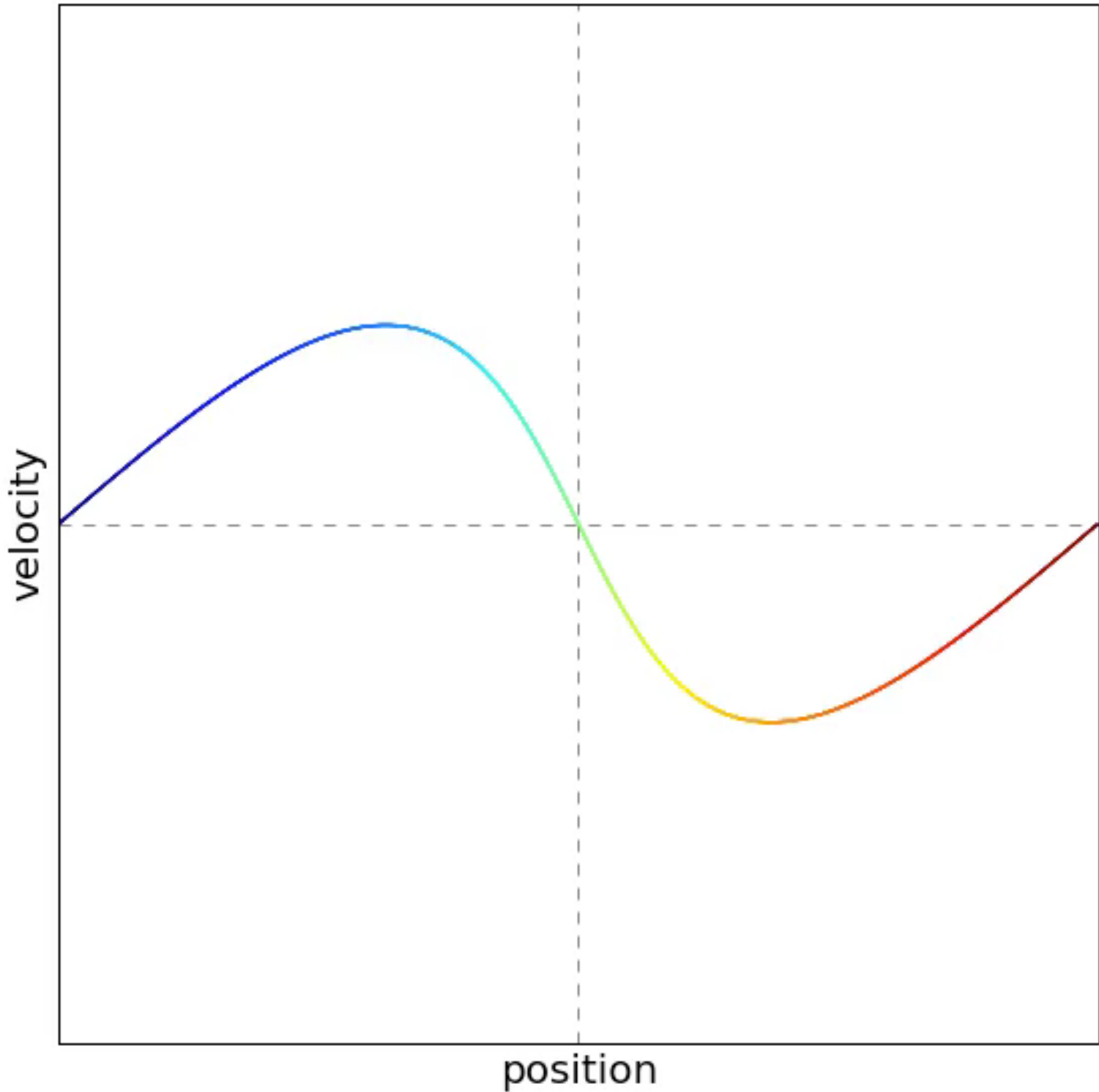
Lagrangian Perturbation Theory (as initial conditions)

Non-Linear Evolution of Fluctuations

Cold Dark Matter lives on Lagrangian submanifold

Solve Vlasov-Poisson on (submanifold) characteristics $(q, t) \mapsto (X_q(t), V_q(t))$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{a^2} \cdot \nabla_x f - \nabla_x \phi \cdot \nabla_v f = 0 \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad X_q'' + \mathcal{H} X_q' = -\nabla \phi(X_q)$$



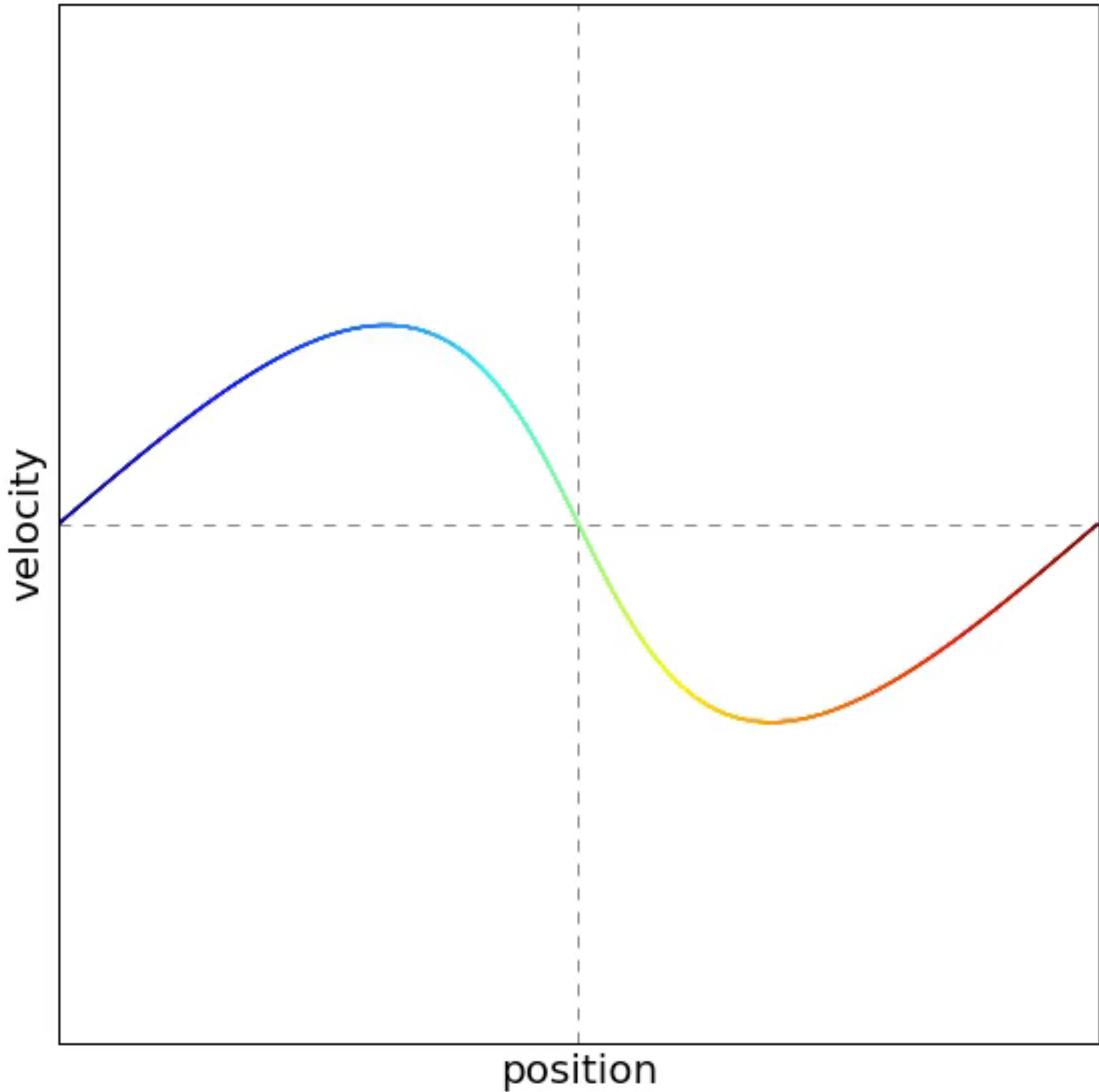
1D singularities: Rampf, Frisch & OH (2021)

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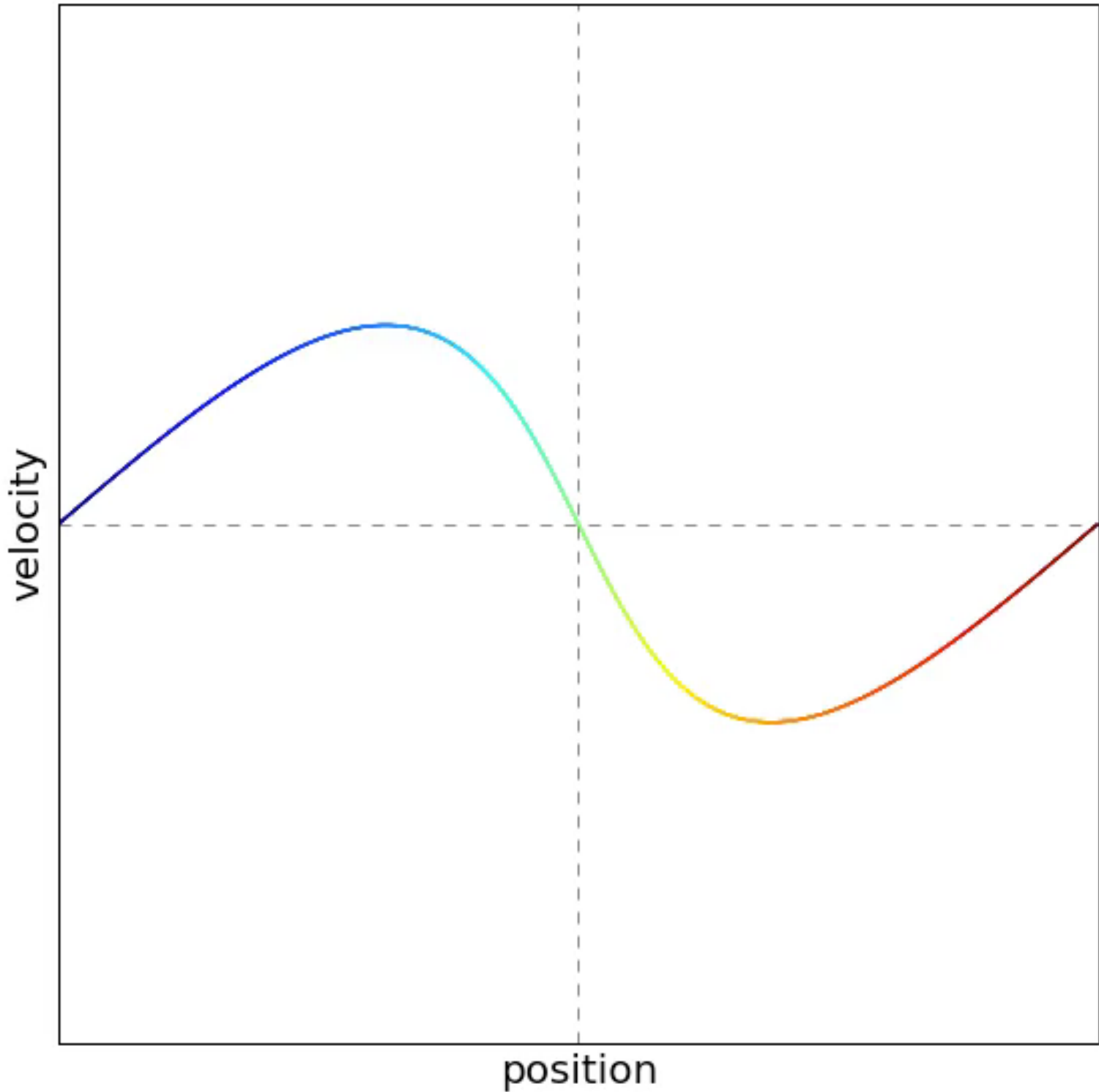
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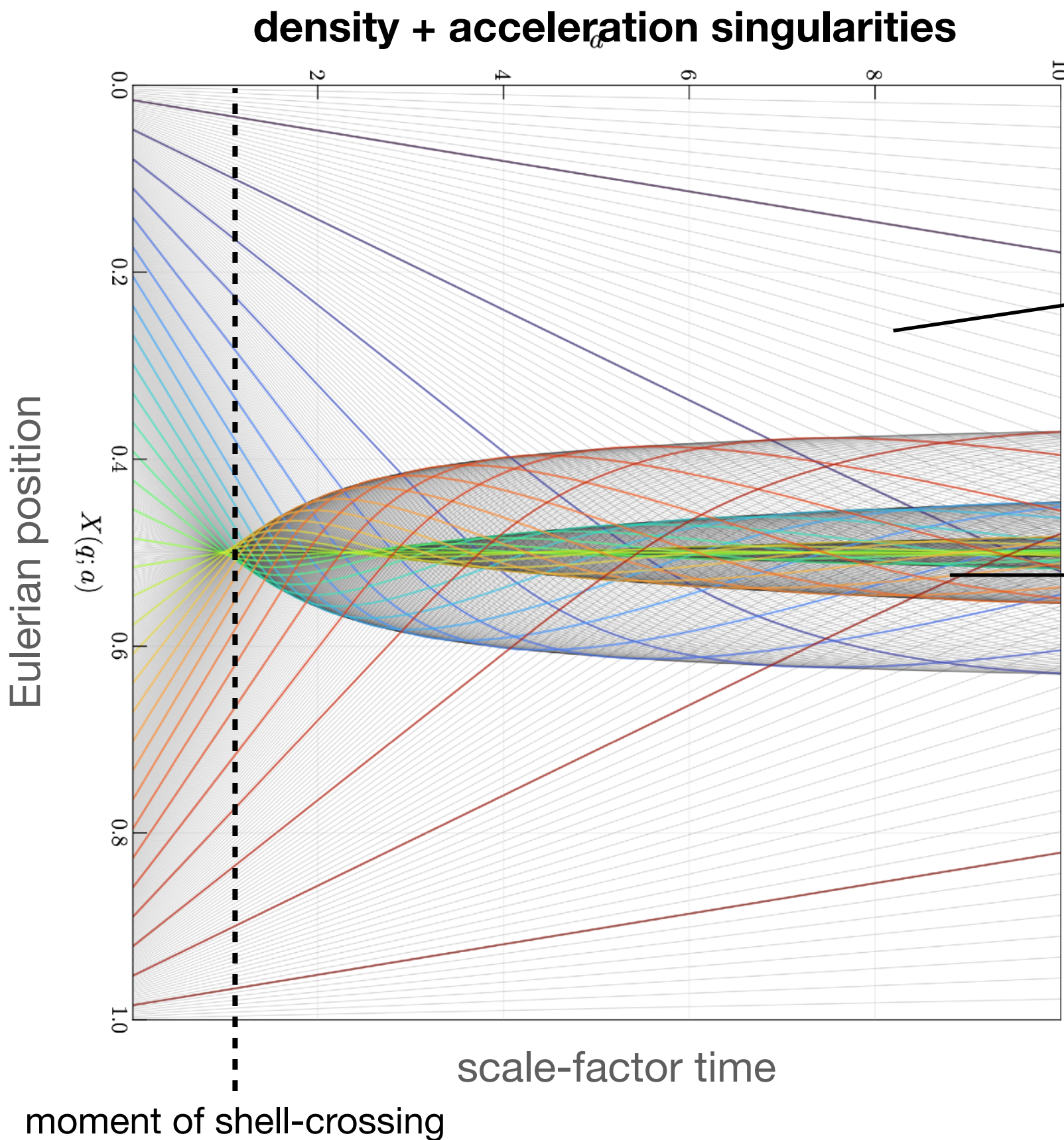
$\Leftrightarrow$

$$X_q'' + \mathcal{H} X_q' = -\nabla \phi(X_q)$$

entering the multi-stream
region is non-analytic
(only finitely many bounded
derivatives)



1D singularities: Rampf, Frisch & OH (2021)



monokinetic,
single-valued
(analytic treatment possible)

multikinetic,
multi-valued
(simulations, EFTs [by
integrating out])

Zeldovich (1970) solution
(straight lines)
is exact
prior to shell-crossing and
outside shell-crossed regions

Lagrangian Perturbation Theory (LPT)

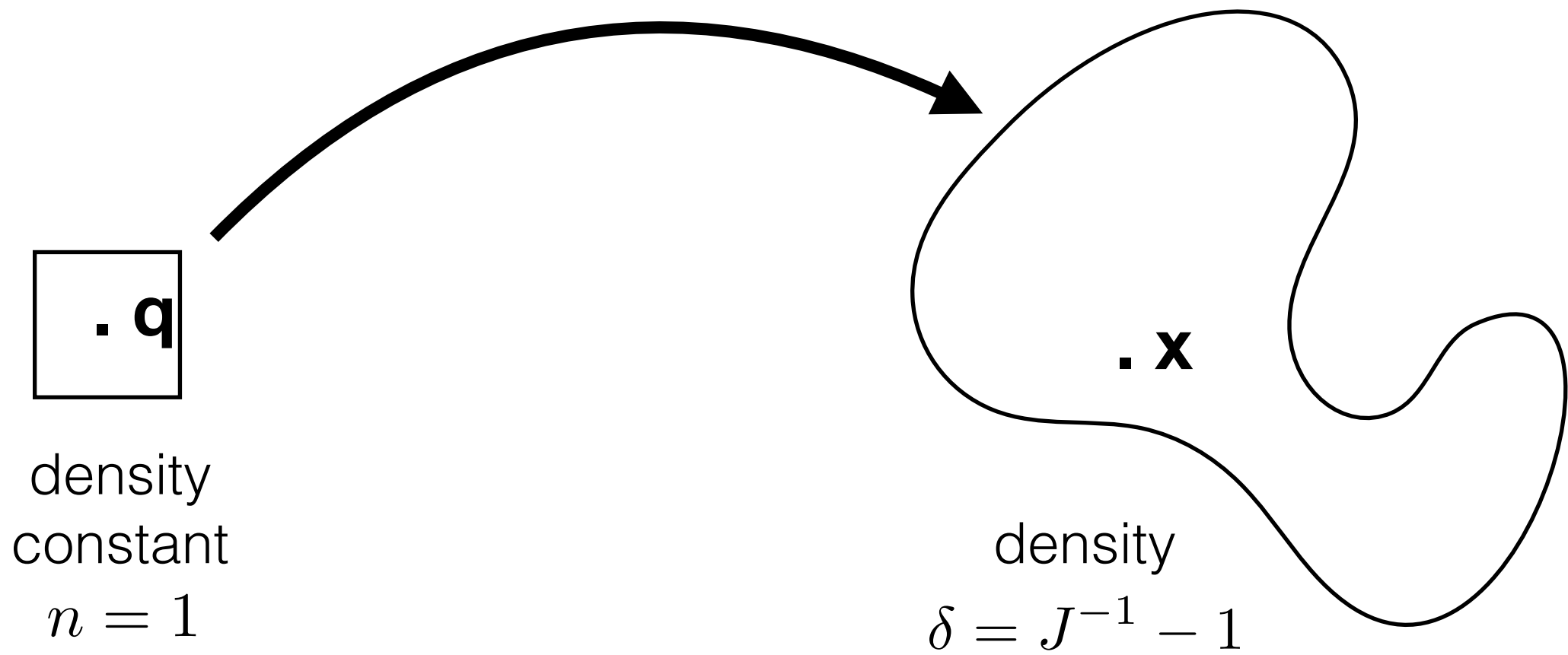
(for single fluid with cold initial data)

Lagrangian map

$$\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{q}}(t) = \mathbf{q} + \Psi(\mathbf{q}, t)$$

Overdensity given by Jacobian

$$\delta(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{J(\mathbf{q}, t)} - 1$$



Shell-crossing: loss of bijectivity of Lagrangian map when $J=0$

Lagrangian Perturbation Theory (black board derivation)

Lagrangian Perturbation Theory (LPT)

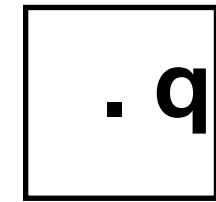
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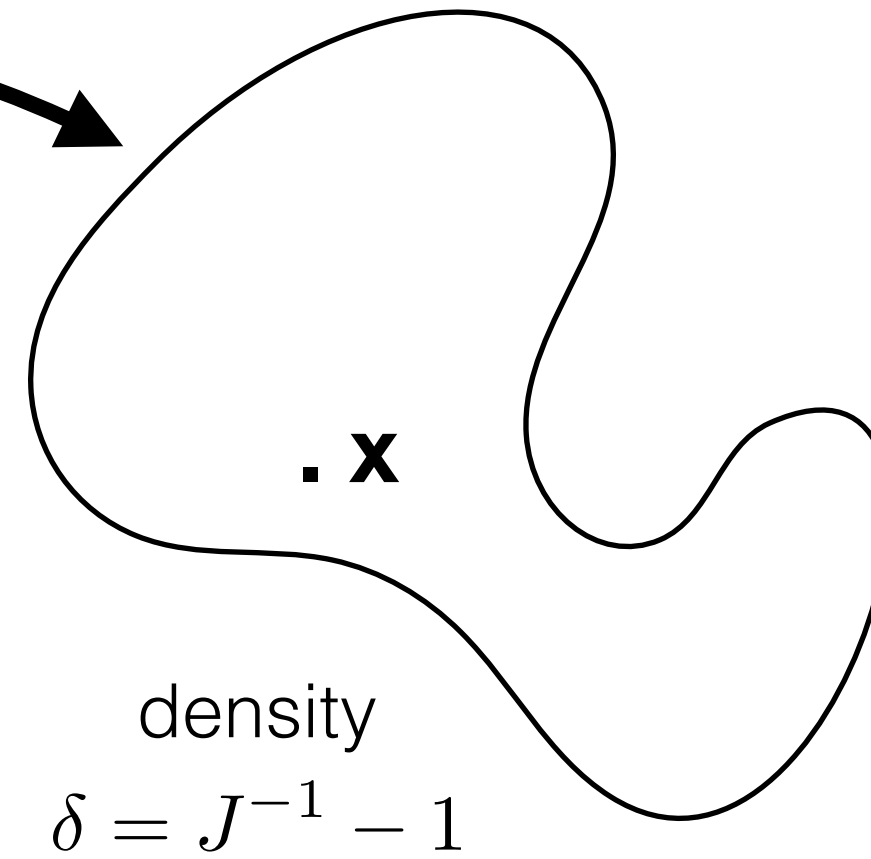
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density
constant
 $n = 1$



density
 $\delta = J^{-1} - 1$

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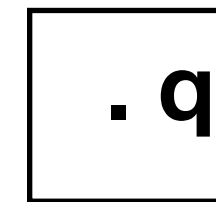
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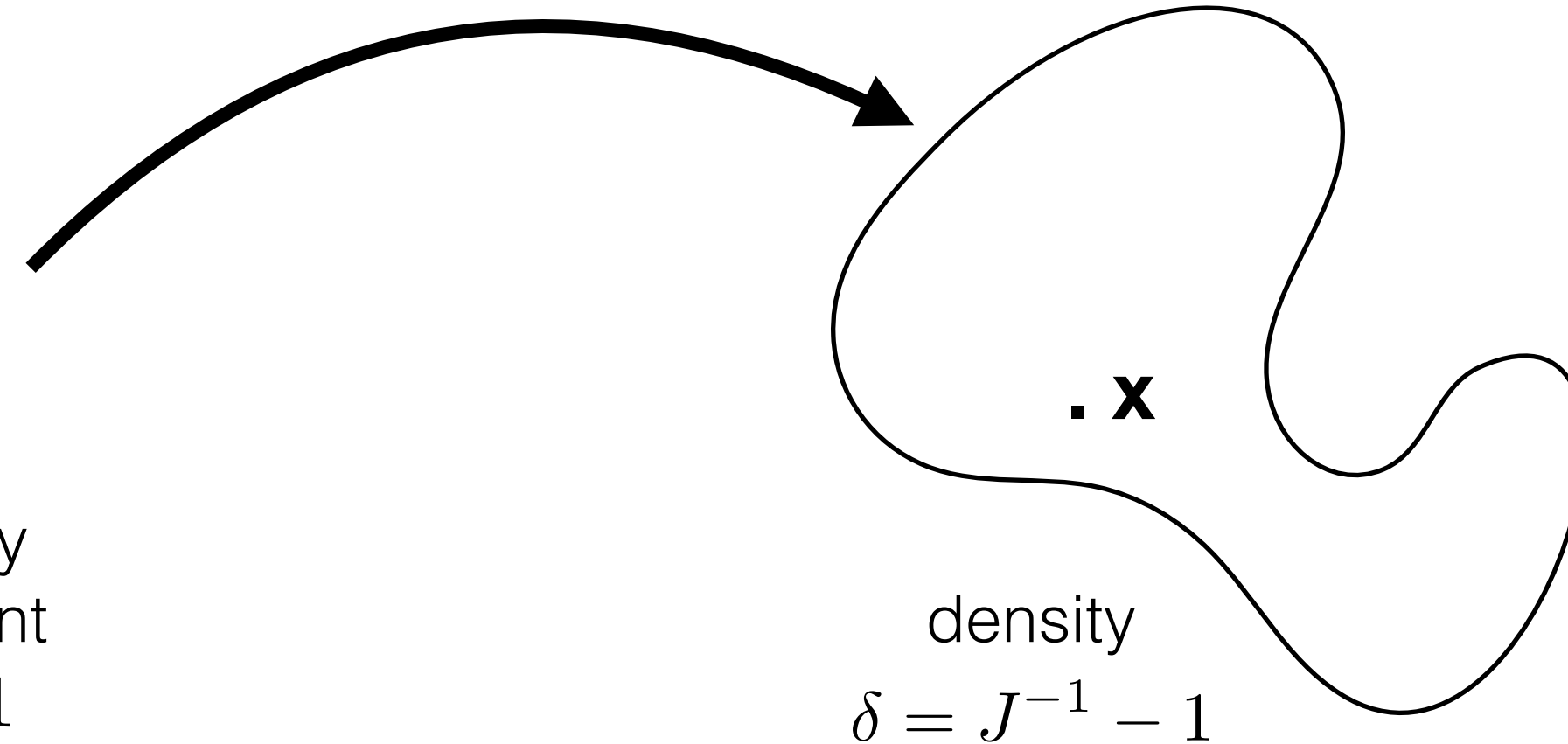
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Solve as Taylor series (D is small parameter)

$$\Psi(\mathbf{q}, \tau) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D(\tau)^n \Psi^{(n)}(\mathbf{q})$$

Buchert (1994), Catelan (1995), Bouchet+(1995), n=3
Rampf (2012), Zeligovsky&Frisch (2014), Matsubara (2015), all order

yields recursion relations to all orders.

For LCDM, actually $D^{(n)}(\tau) \neq D^n(\tau)$, see Rampf, Schobesberger & OH(2022), Fasiello, Fujita, Vlah (2022)

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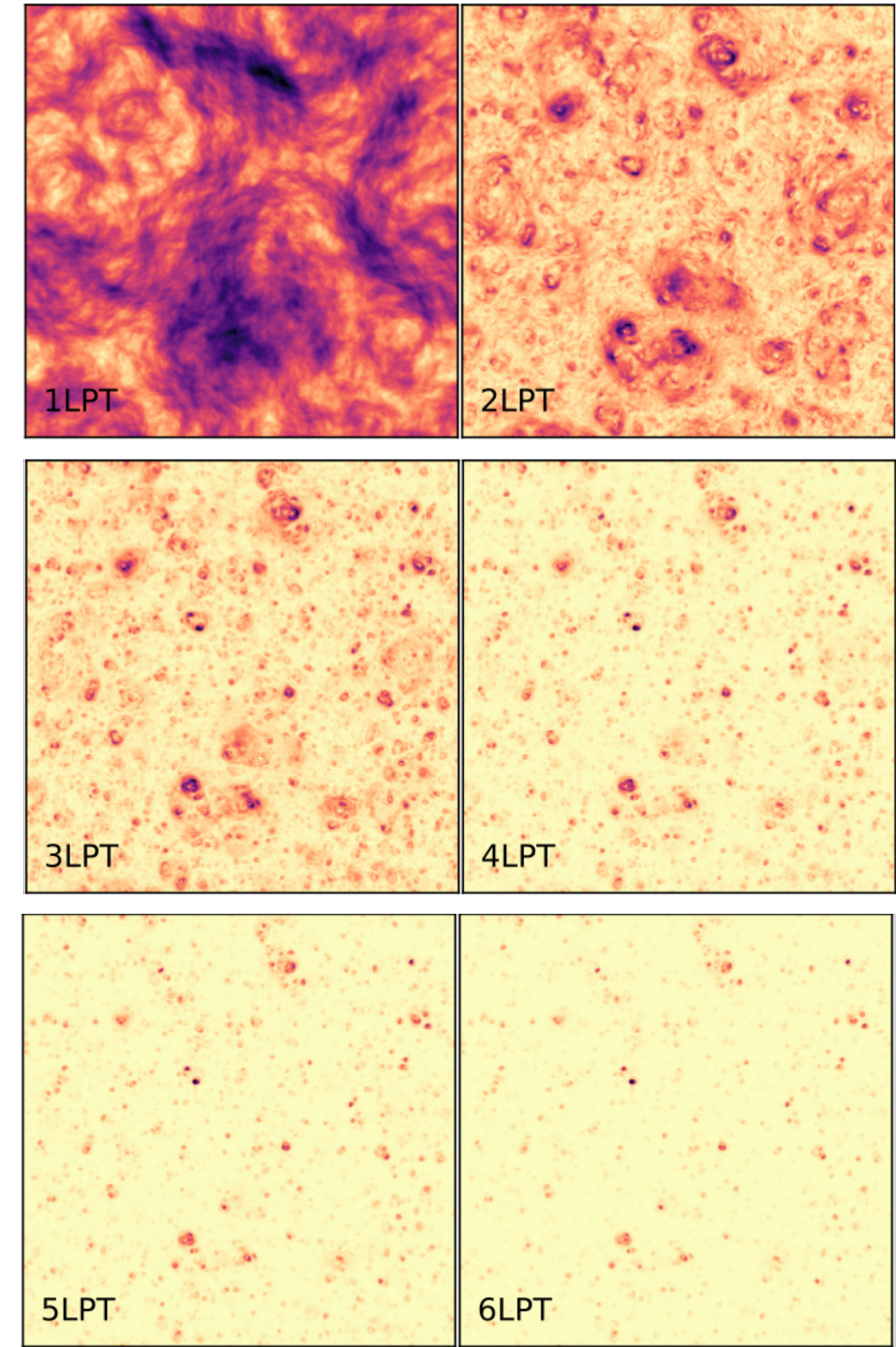
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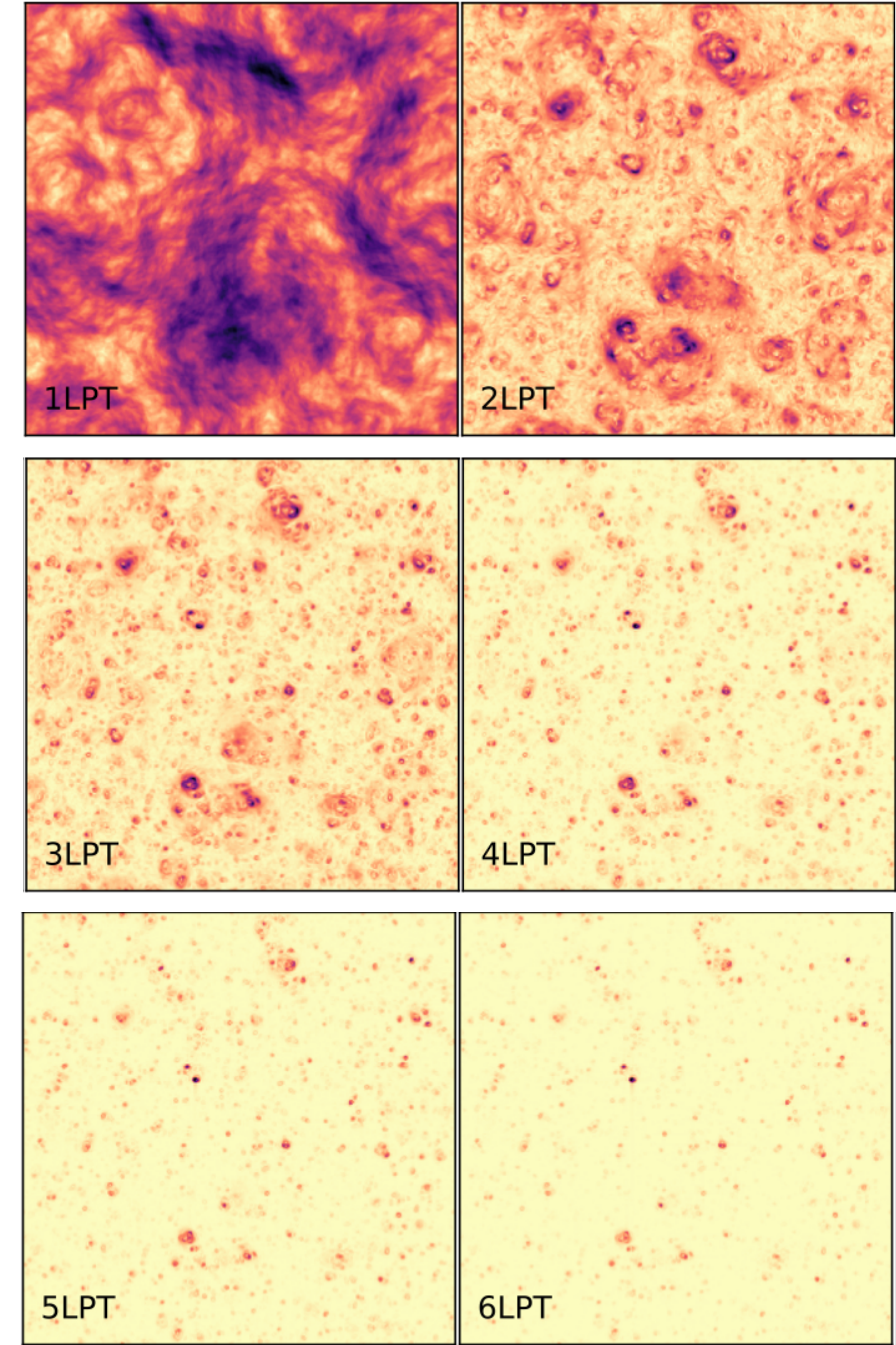
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Convergence radius limited by ‘shell-crossing’, but not only!



Rampf+OH (2021)

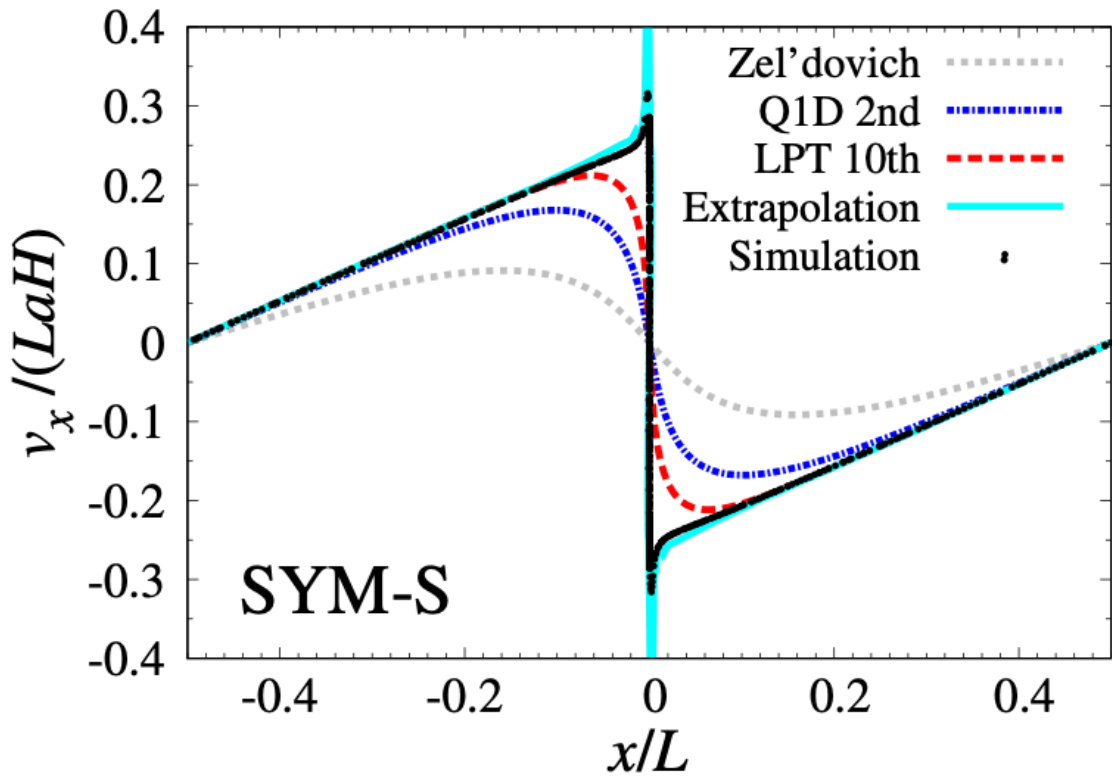
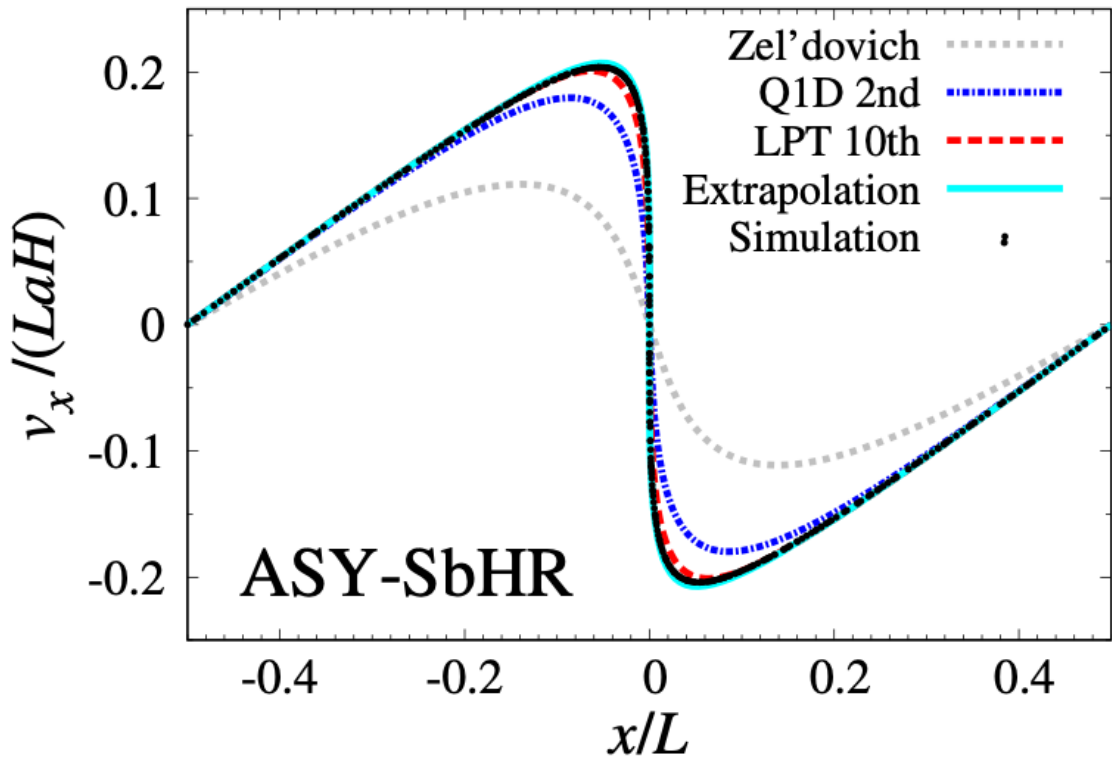
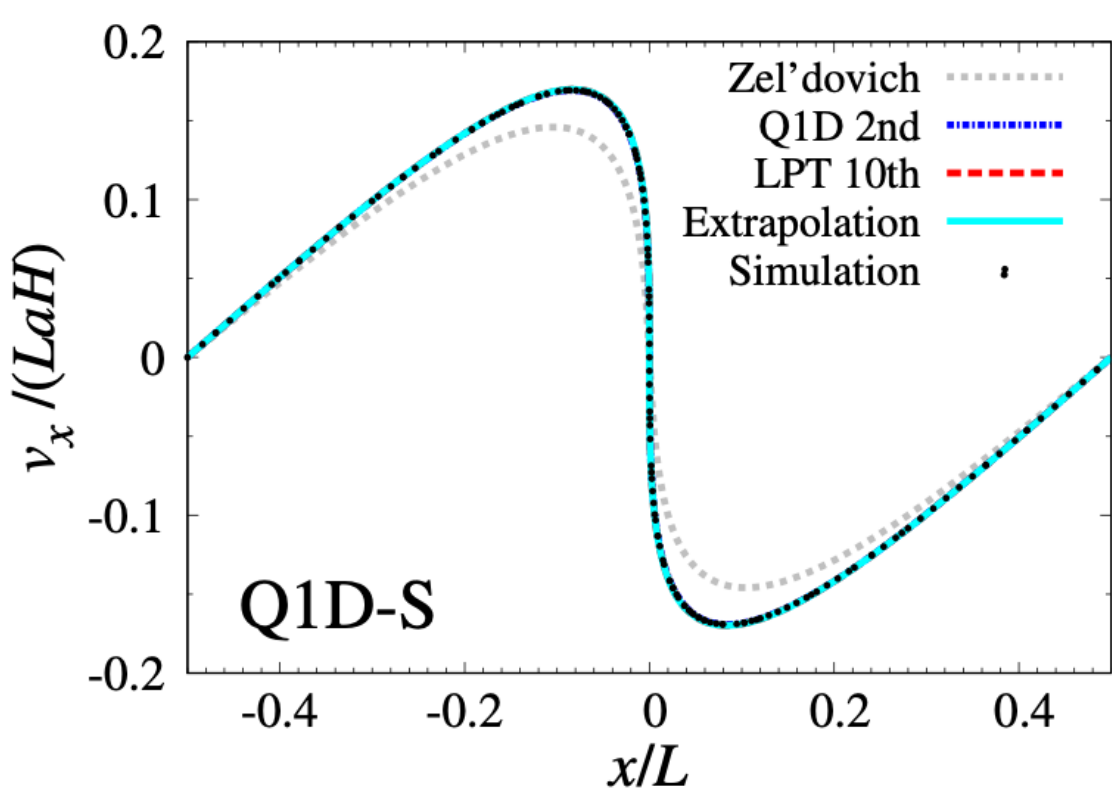
Convergence limiting singularities

Rampf, Frisch, OH '21: For 1D planar initial data, generic non-analyticity appears in the displacement

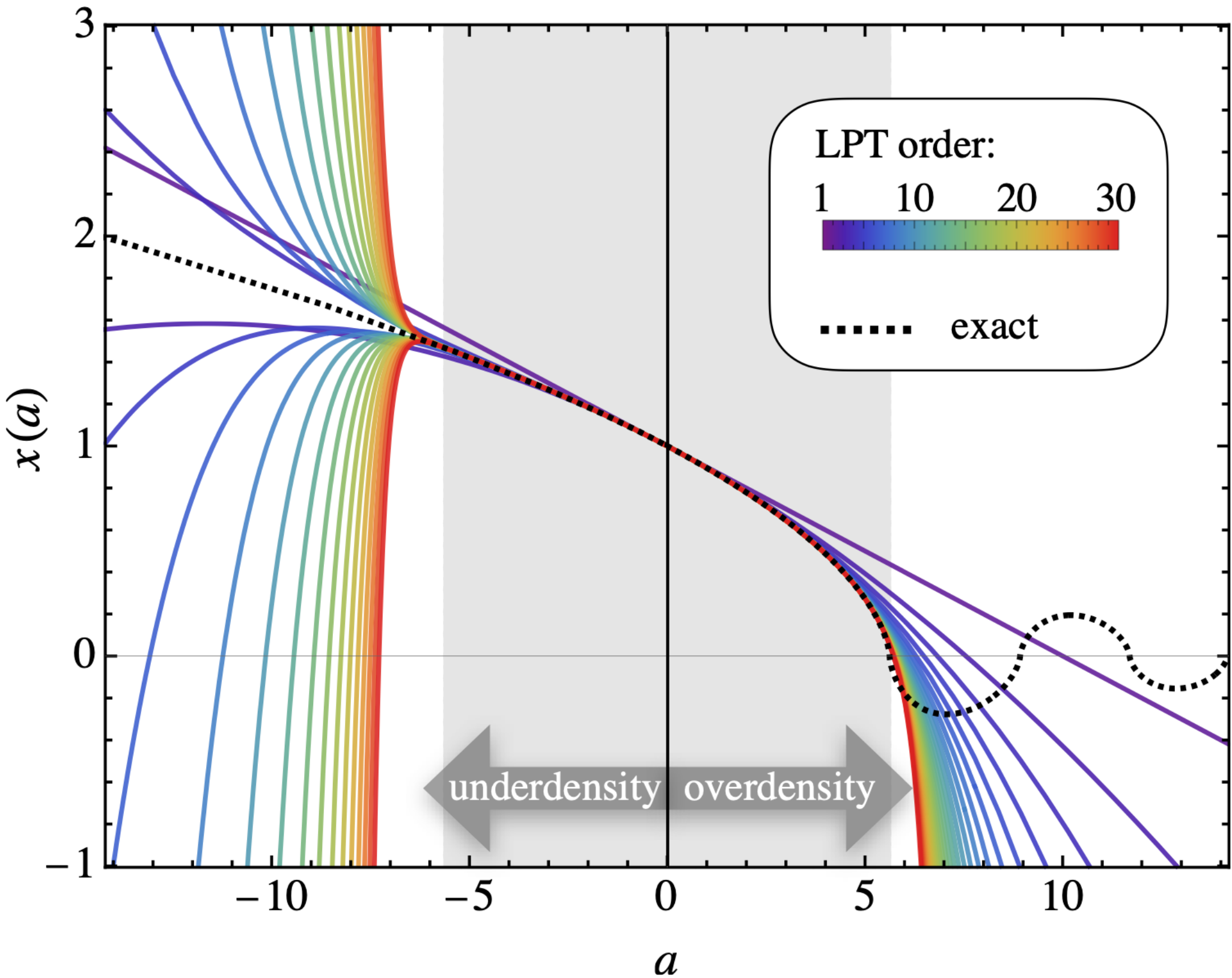
$$\Psi(q, a) \propto (a - a_*(q))^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

for 1D spherically symmetric initial data, this is hardened to (Rampf & OH '23)

$$\Psi(q, a) \propto (a - a_*(q))^{\frac{2}{3}}$$



Saga, Colombi, Taruya 2019



Rampf & OH 2022

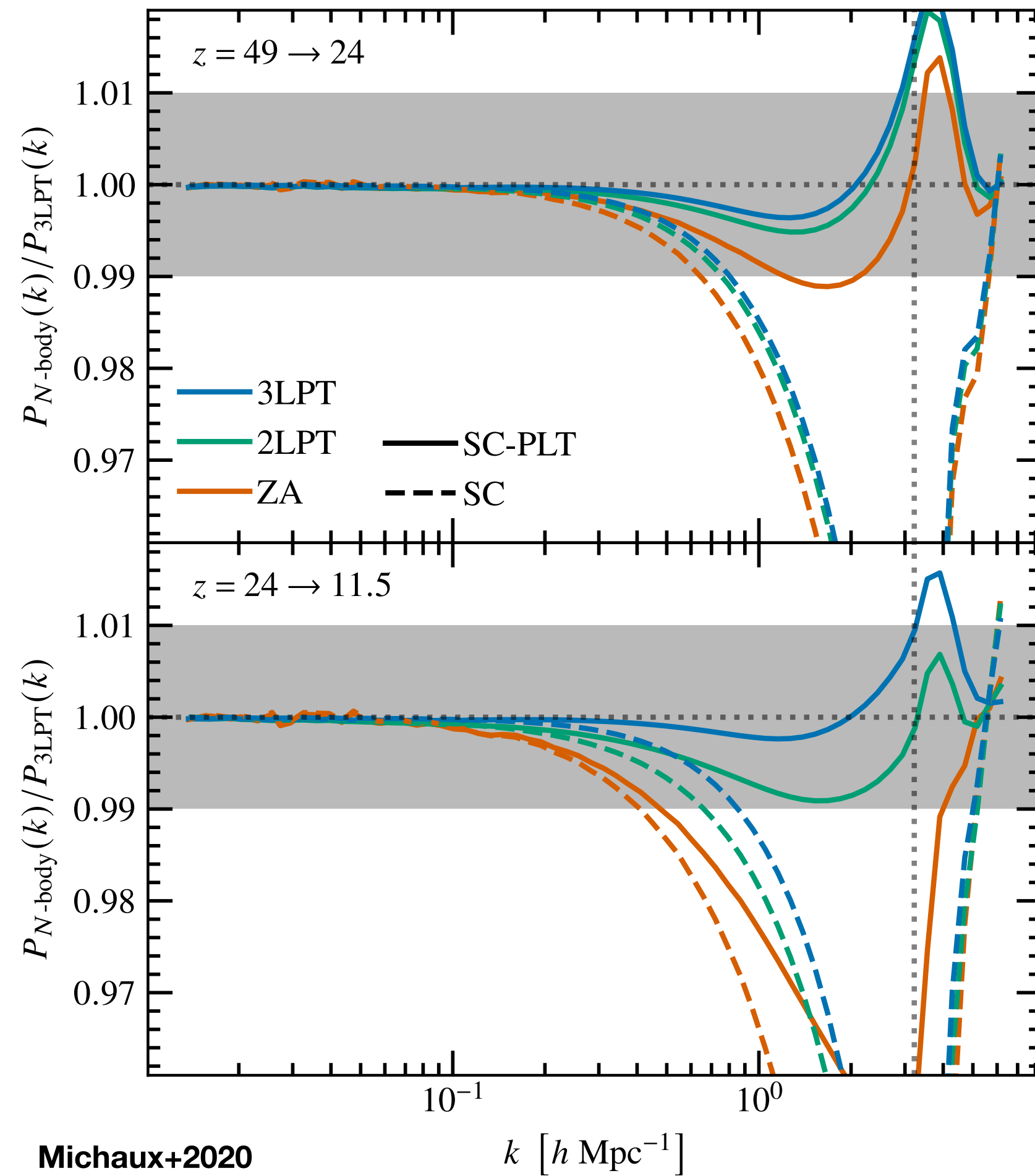
Simulating ZA characteristics from GRFs – jupyter notebook

Convergence between LPT and simulations

Agreement between N-body and LPT

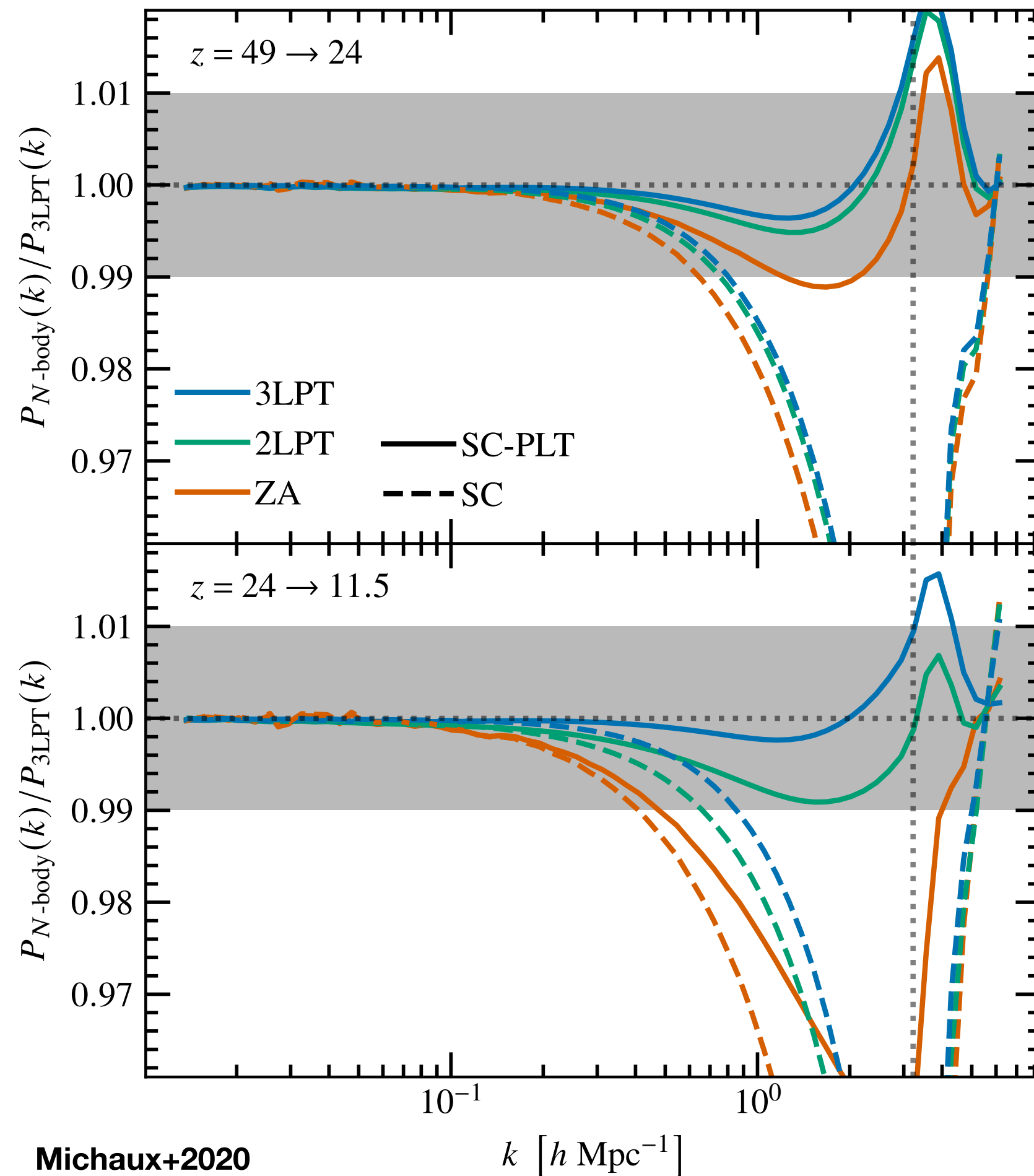
Comparison of weakly evolved power spectra:

How is this possible? They model the same discrete set of modes



Agreement between N-body and LPT

Comparison of weakly evolved power spectra:



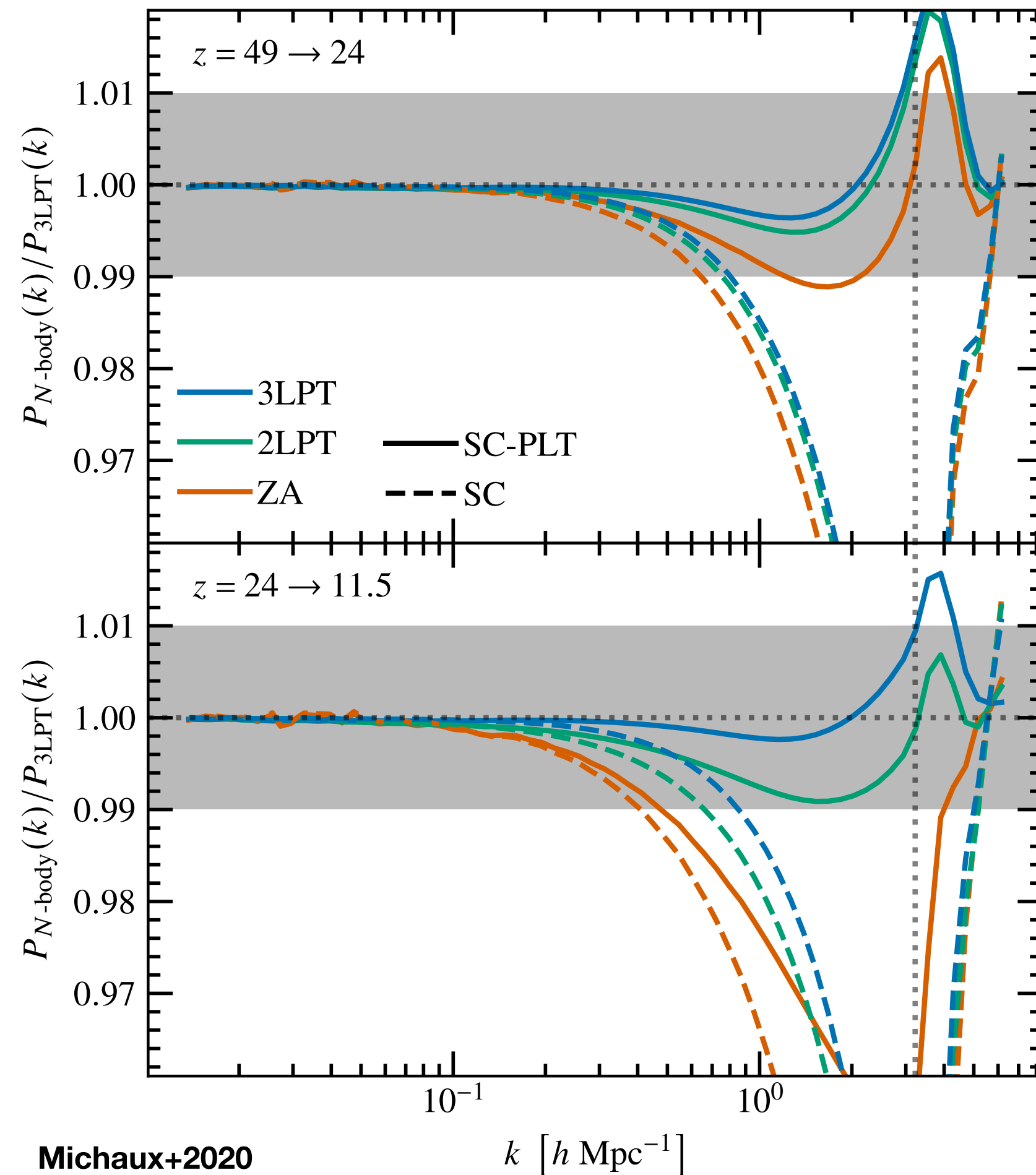
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Two sources of error:

- 1) the nLPT truncation error (Scoccimarro 1998, Crocce+2006) aka 'transients'

Agreement between N-body and LPT

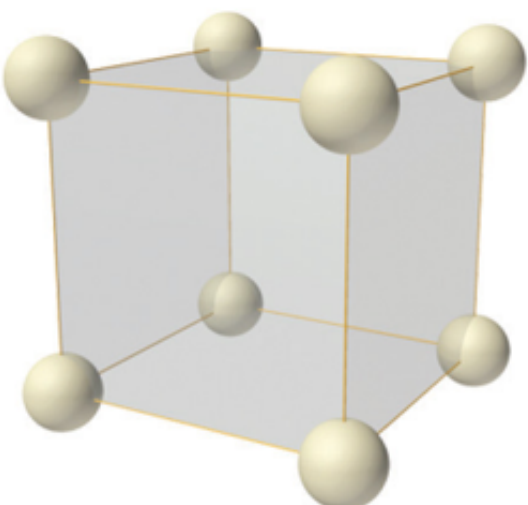
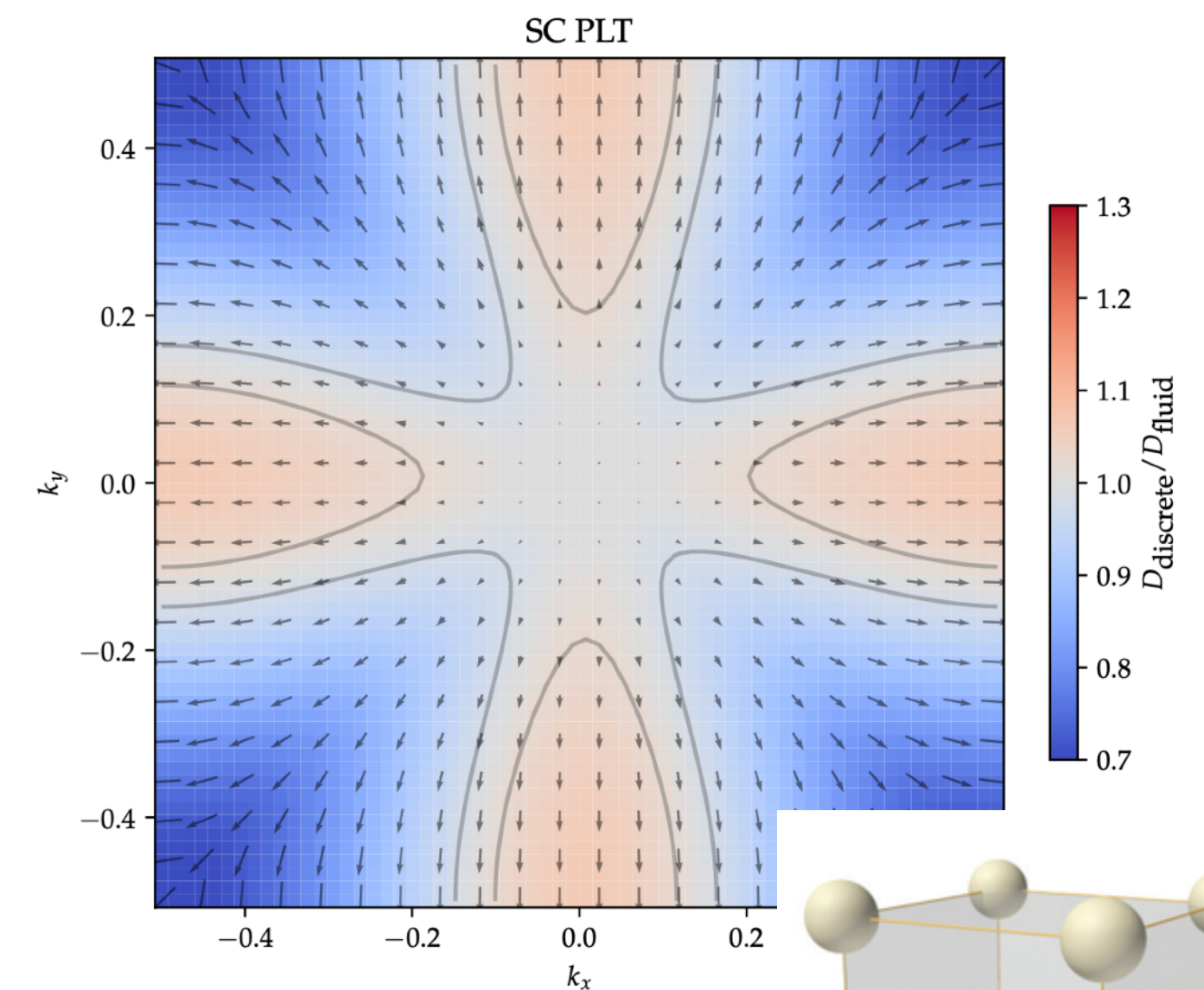
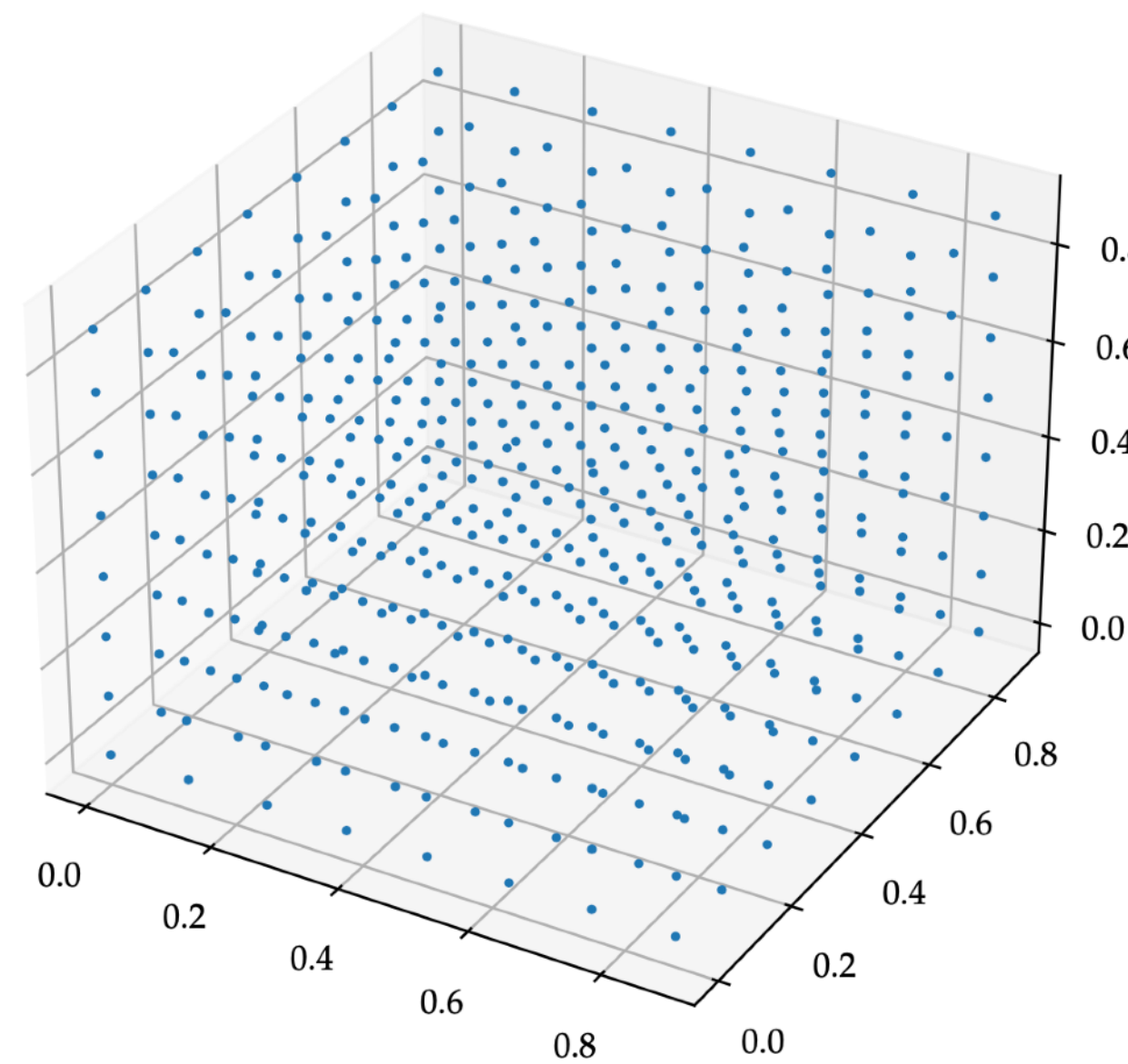
Comparison of weakly evolved power spectra:



How is this possible? They model the same discrete set of modes

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- 2) the N-body discreteness (and force) errors:

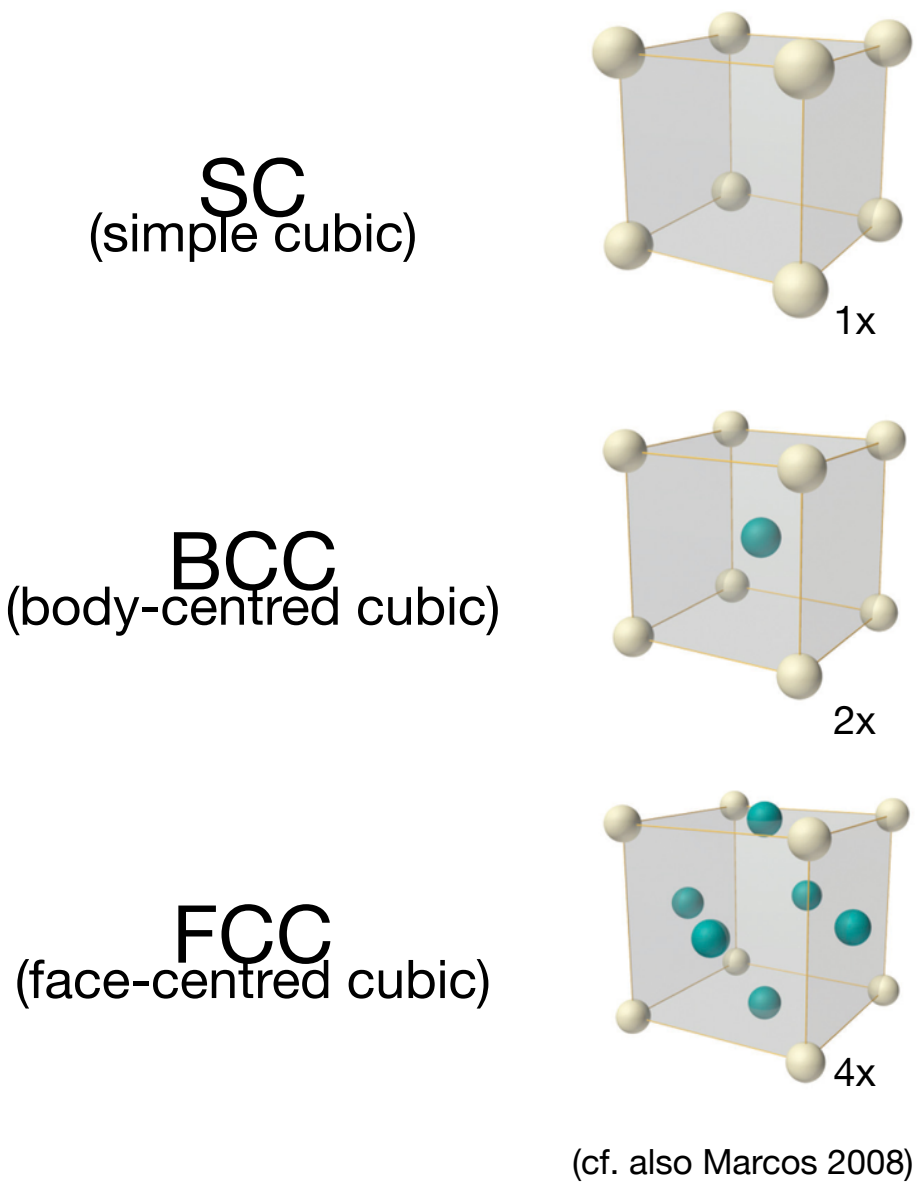
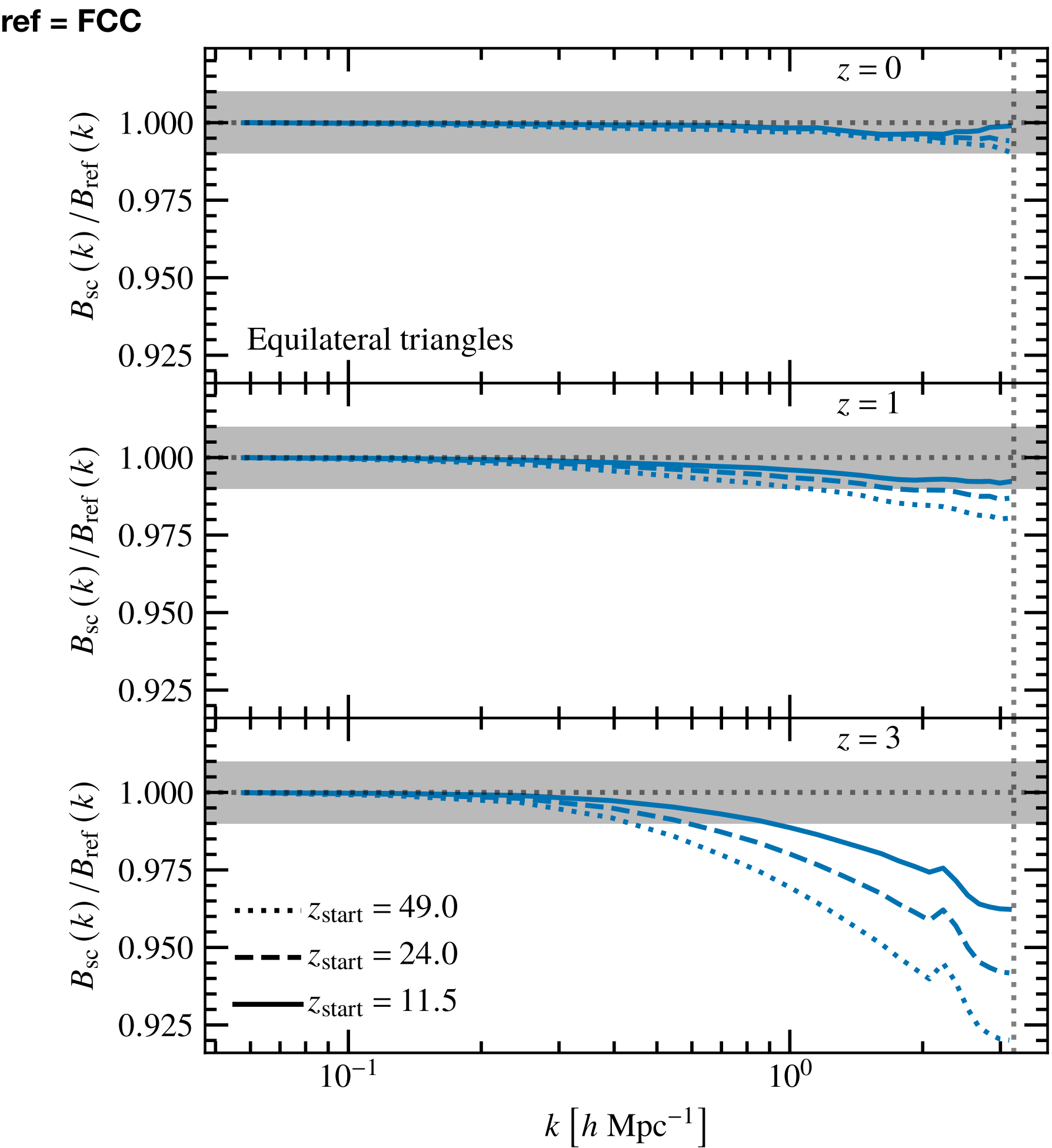
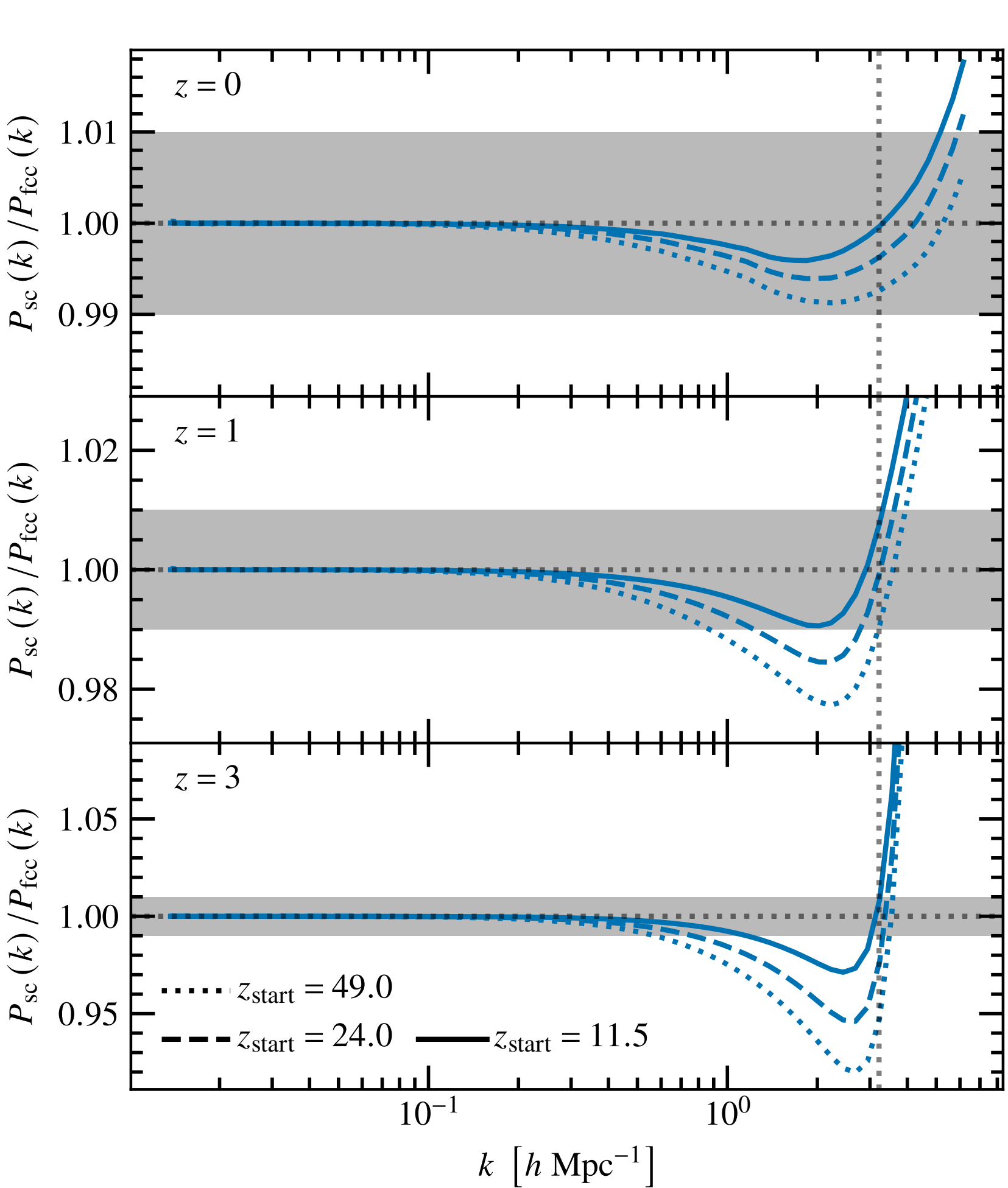


SC
(simple cubic)

cf. Joyce+2005, Joyce&Marcos 2007, Marcos 2008,
but also Garrison+2016

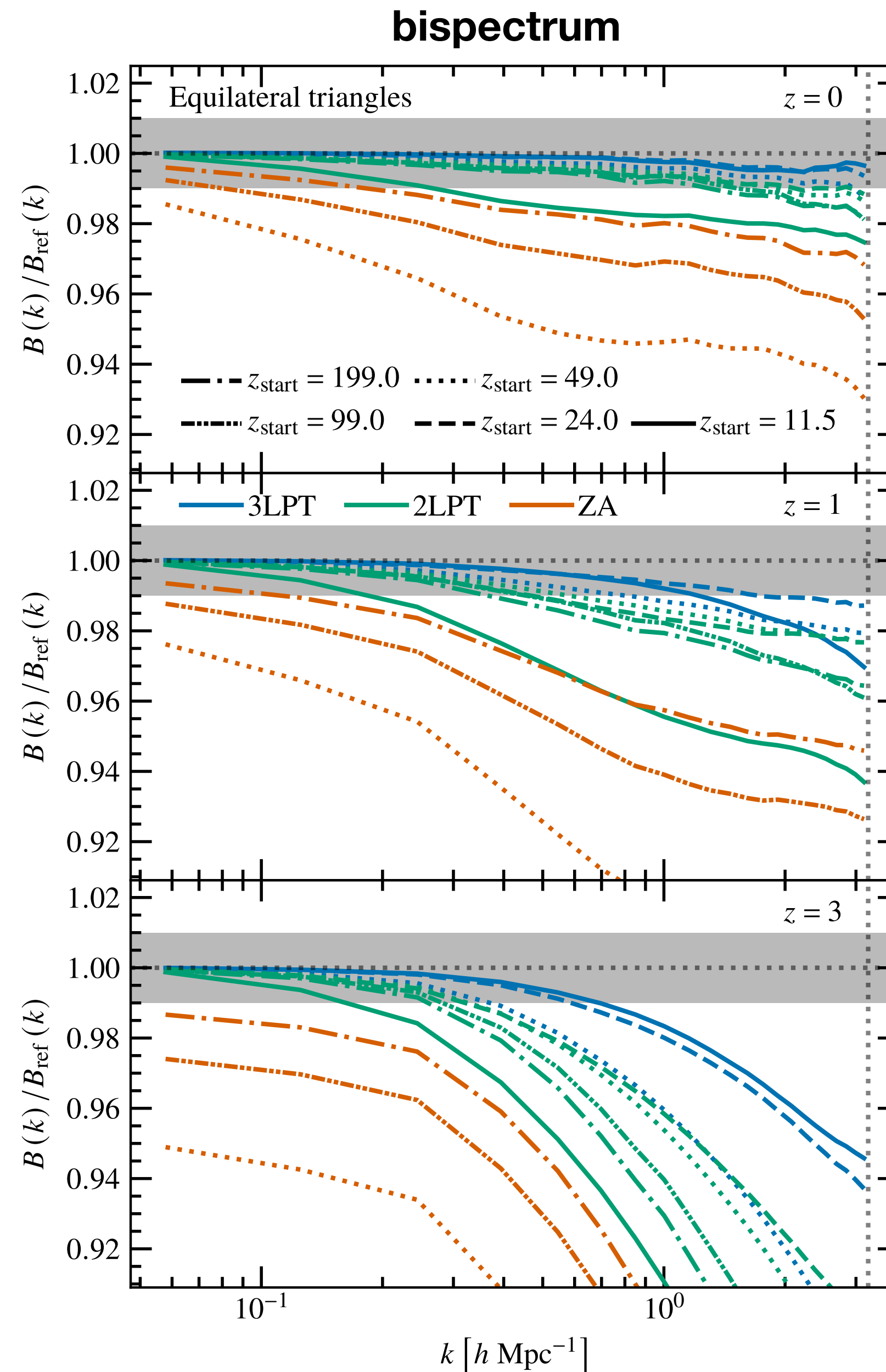
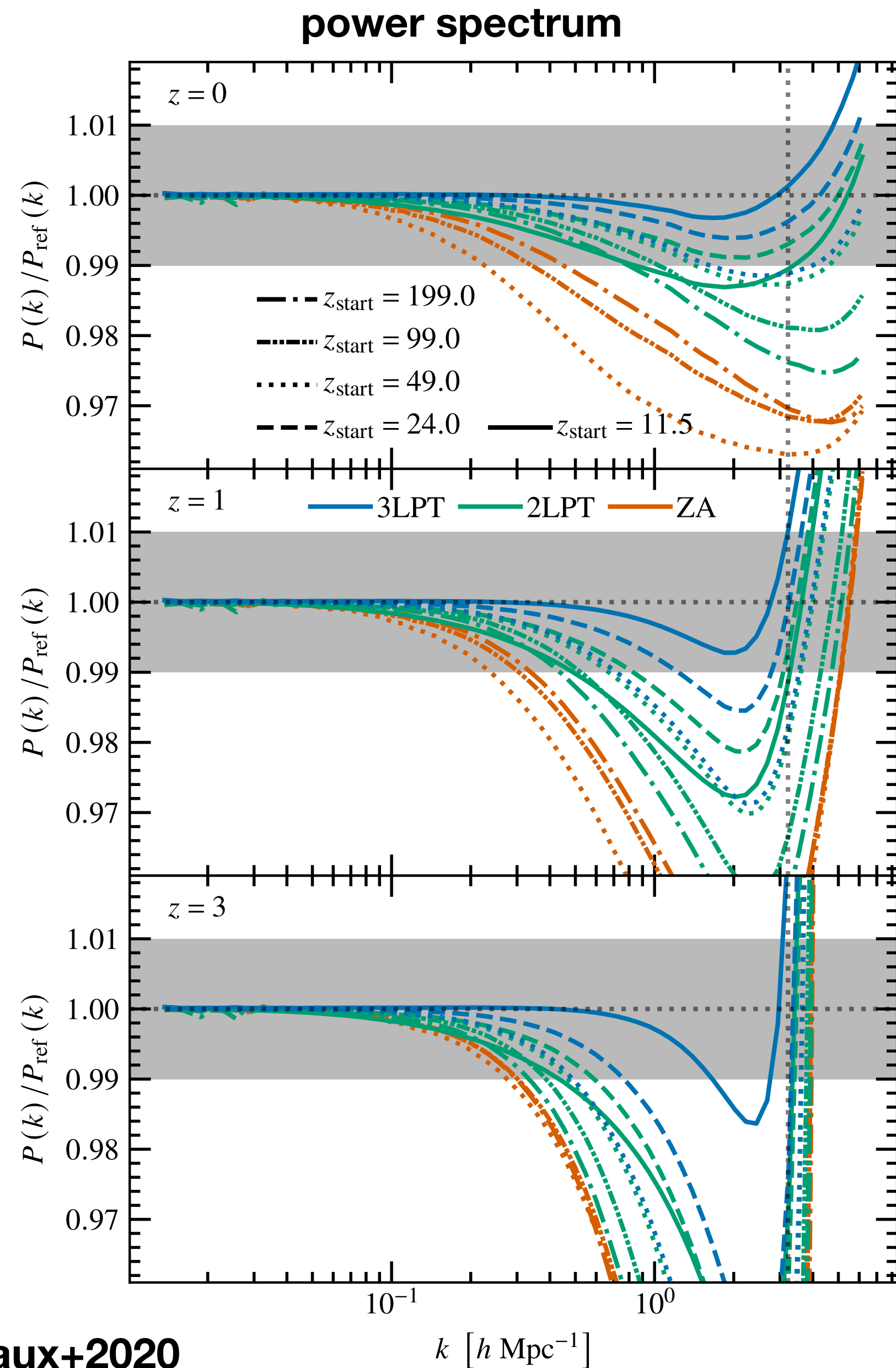
Discreteness — impact on low-z power spectrum

effect on PS at $z=0$ wiped out by non-linearity (scale-mixing), not at higher z



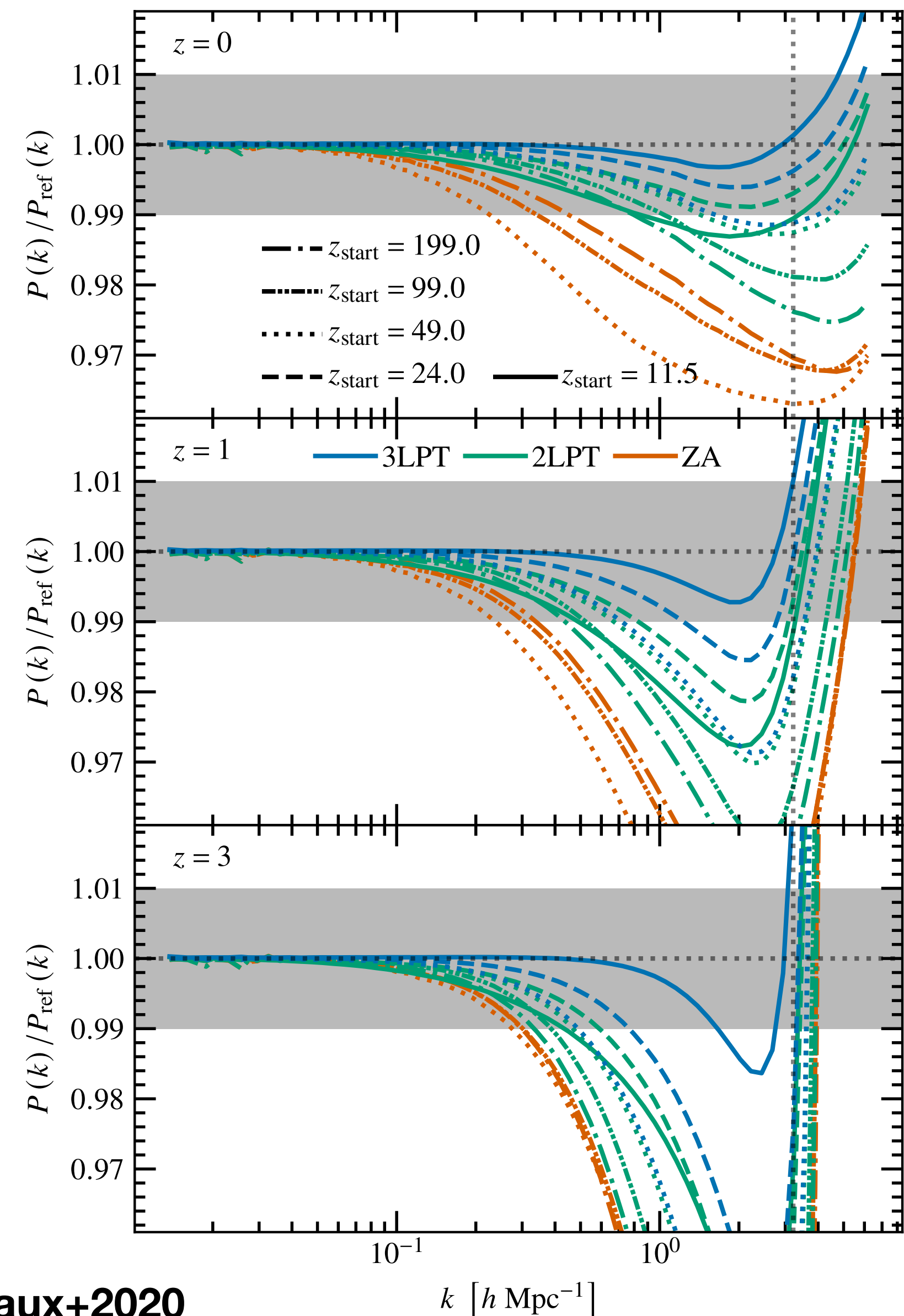
discreteness effects strongest at high z
very slow convergence with particle number ($\propto k_{\text{Ny}}^3$)

Impact of nLPT vs. discreteness on low- z spectra

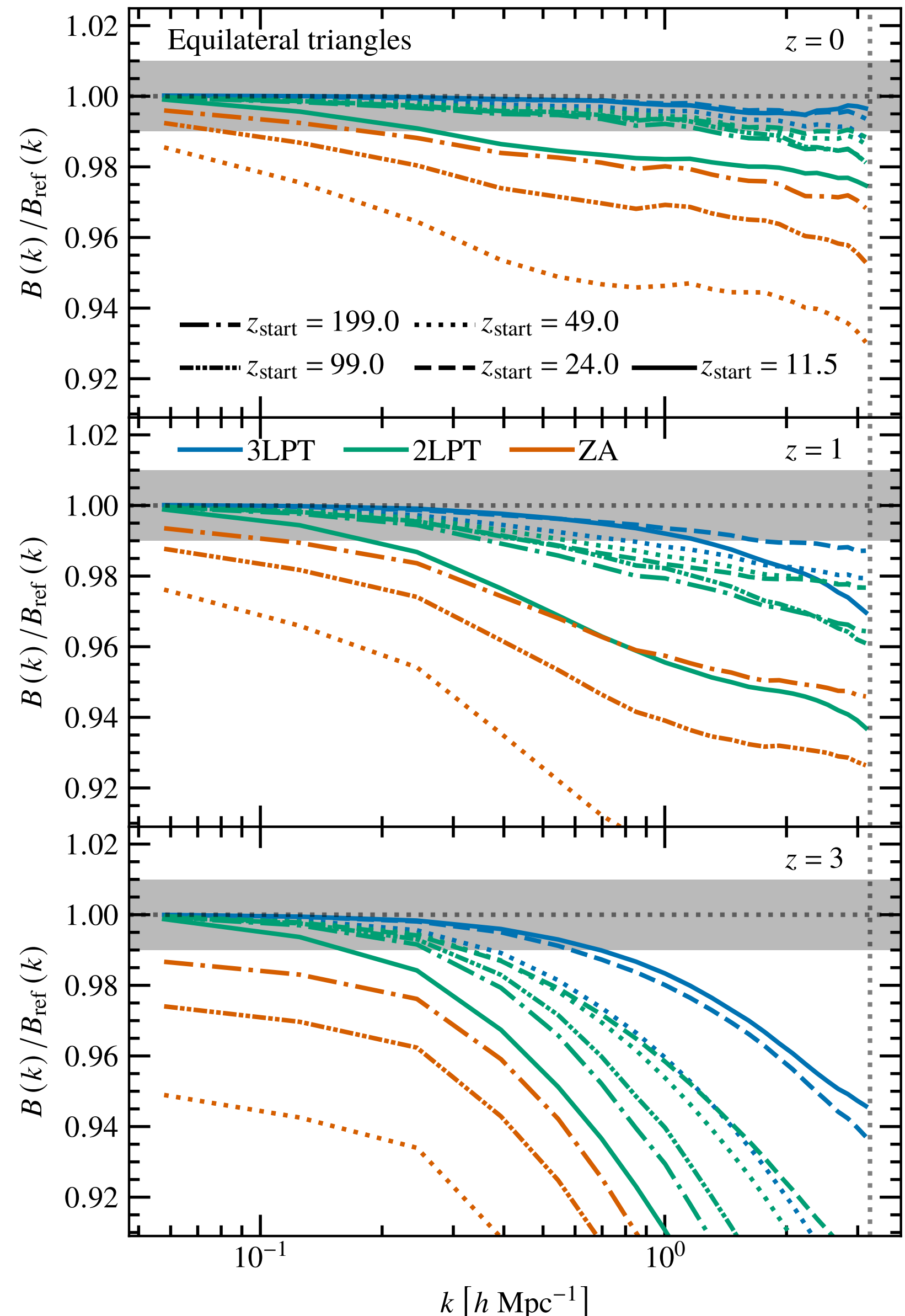


Impact of nLPT vs. discreteness on low- z spectra

power spectrum



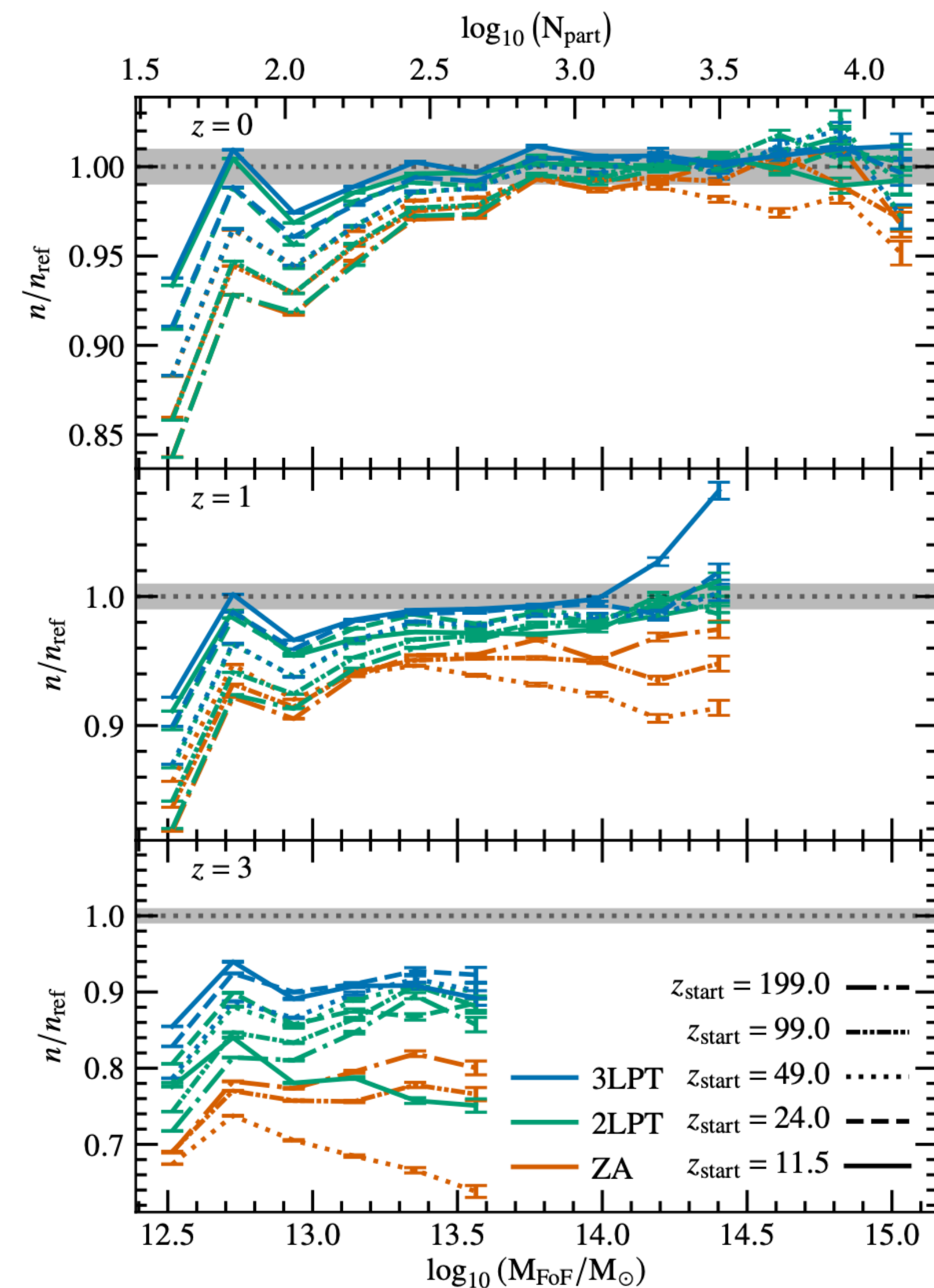
bispectrum



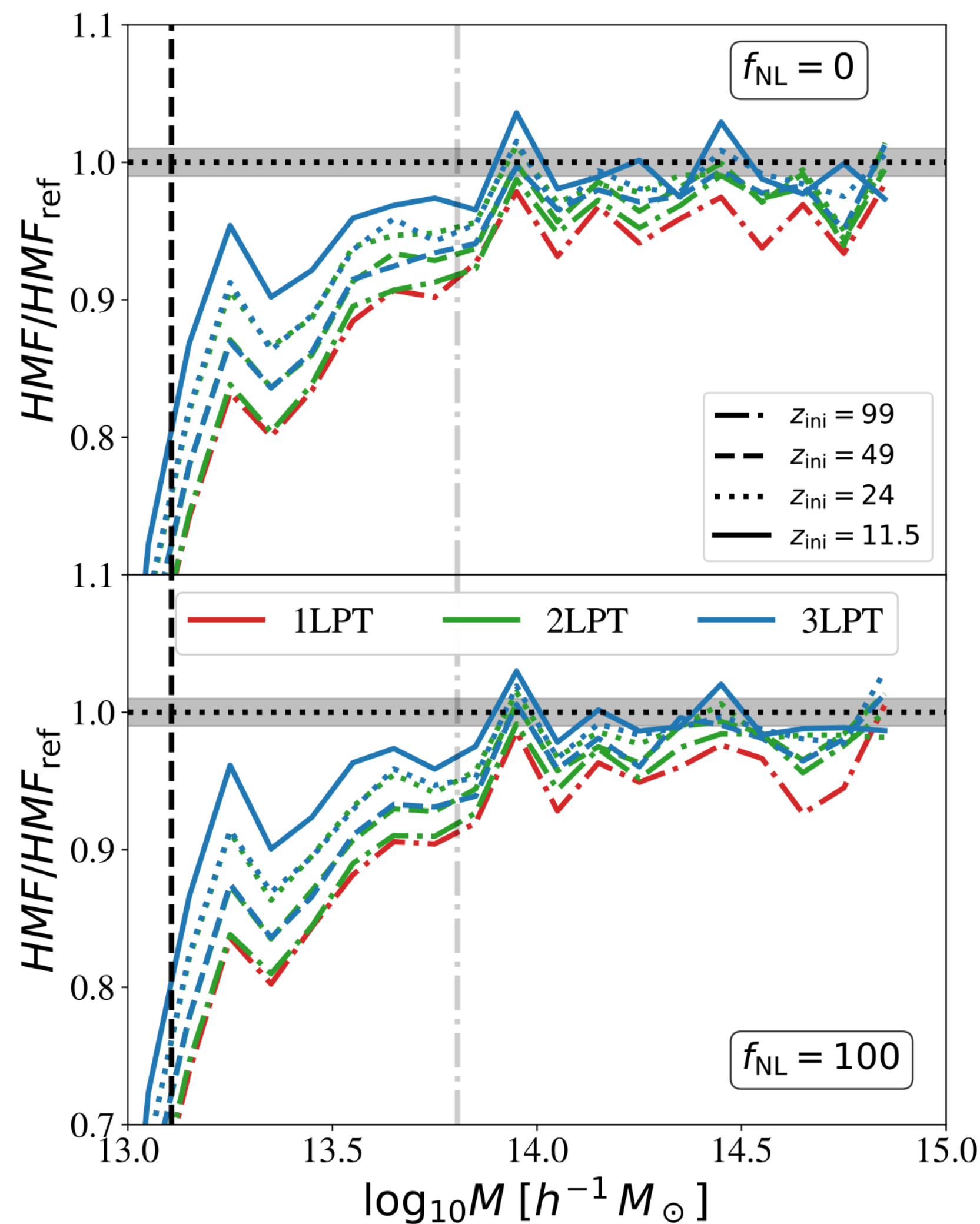
discreteness always dominates when starting@ z too high (cf also Garrison+2016)

best results with high order LPT and low starting redshift (counter to common lore!)

Impact of nLPT on mass functions



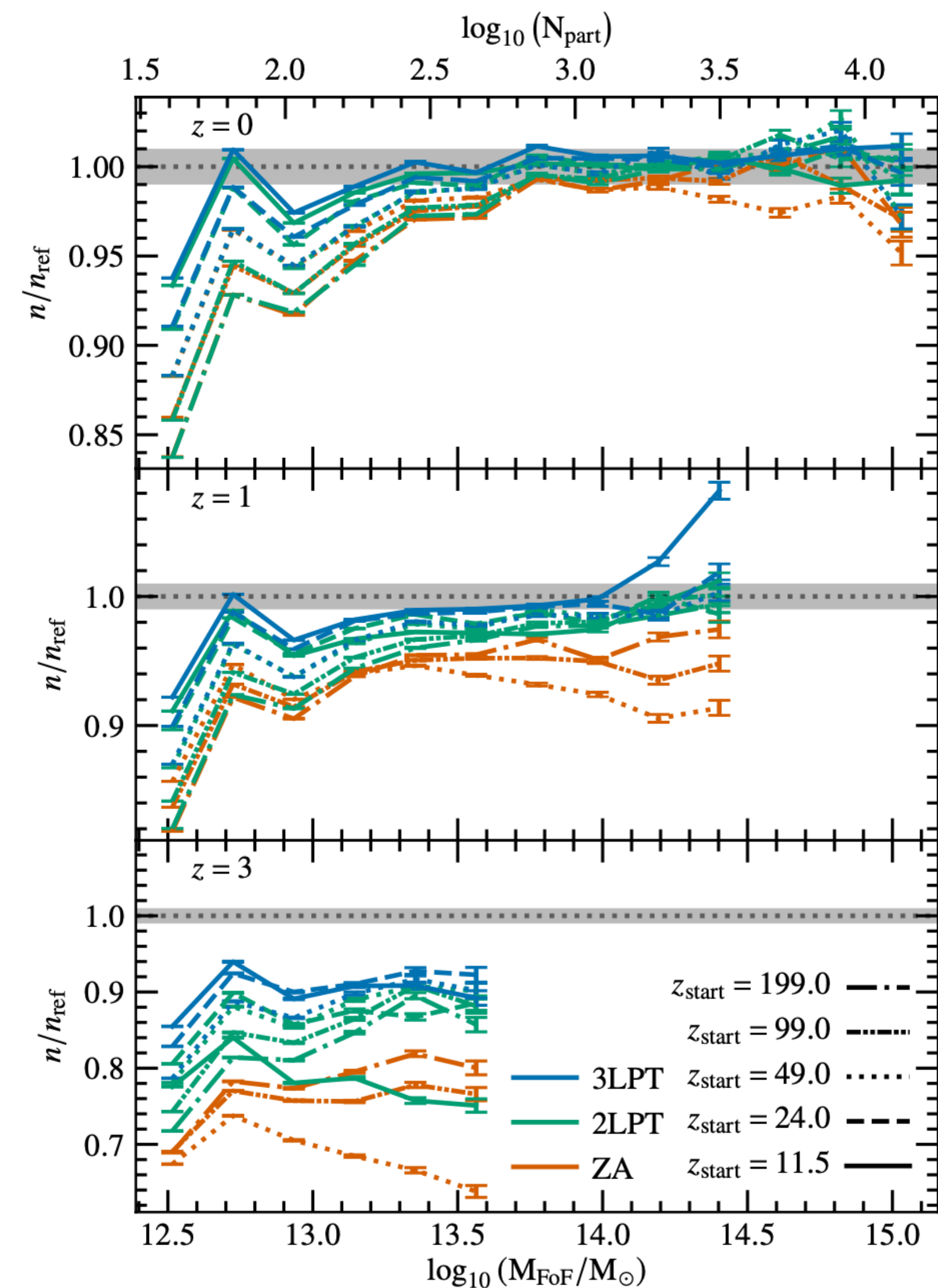
Michaux+2020



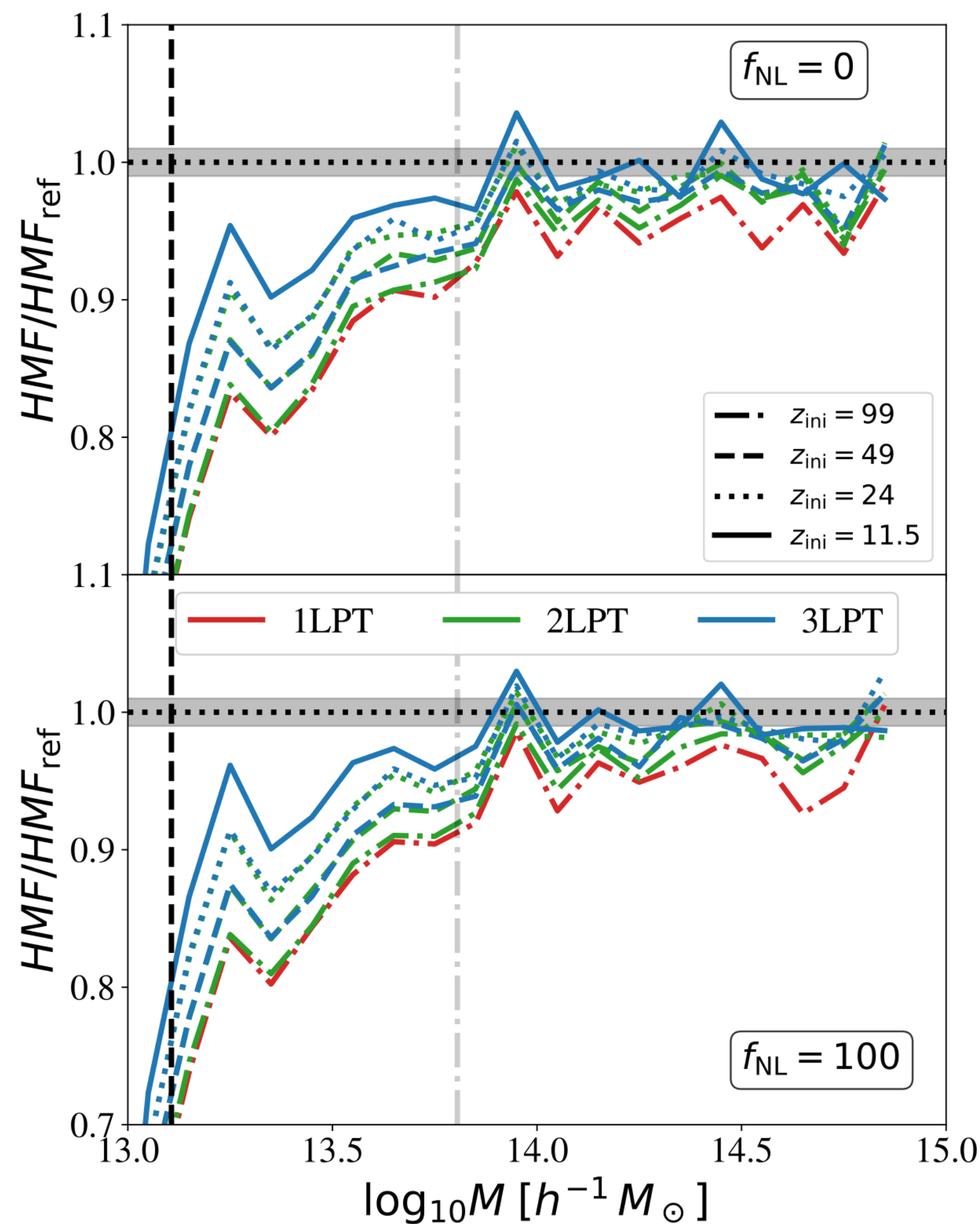
Adame+2025

(ref = 3LPT, $z_{\text{start}}=24$)

Impact of nLPT on mass functions



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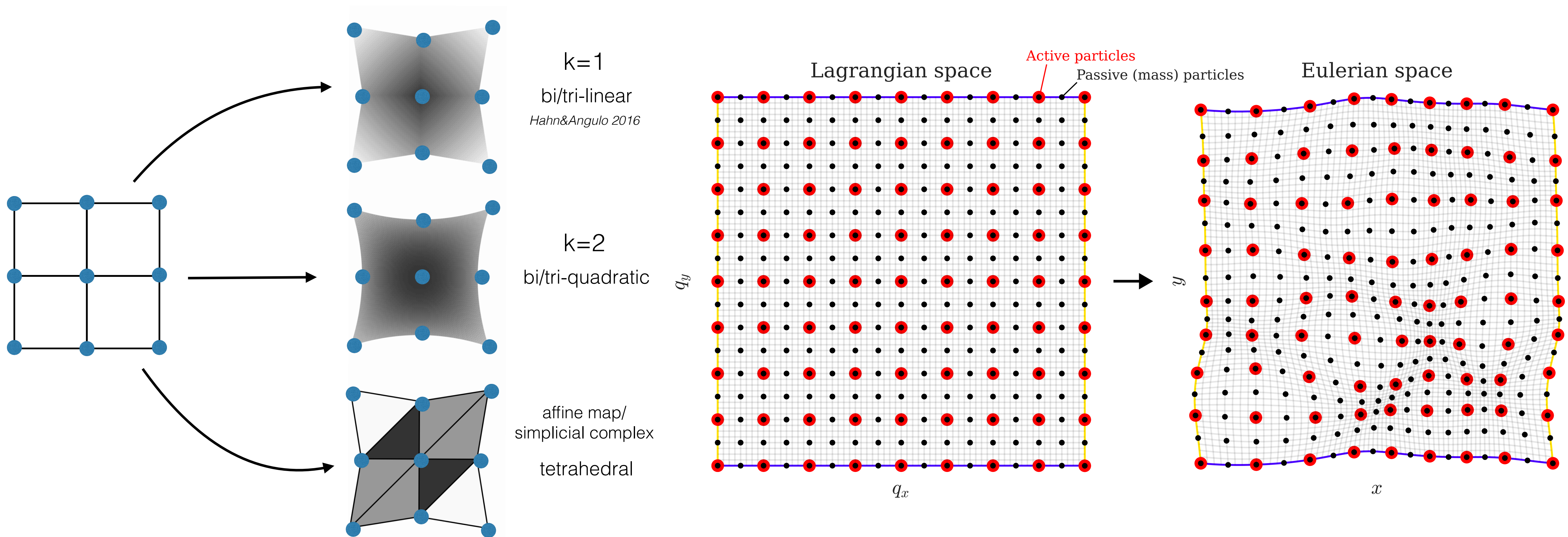
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Control discreteness errors by sheet interpolation

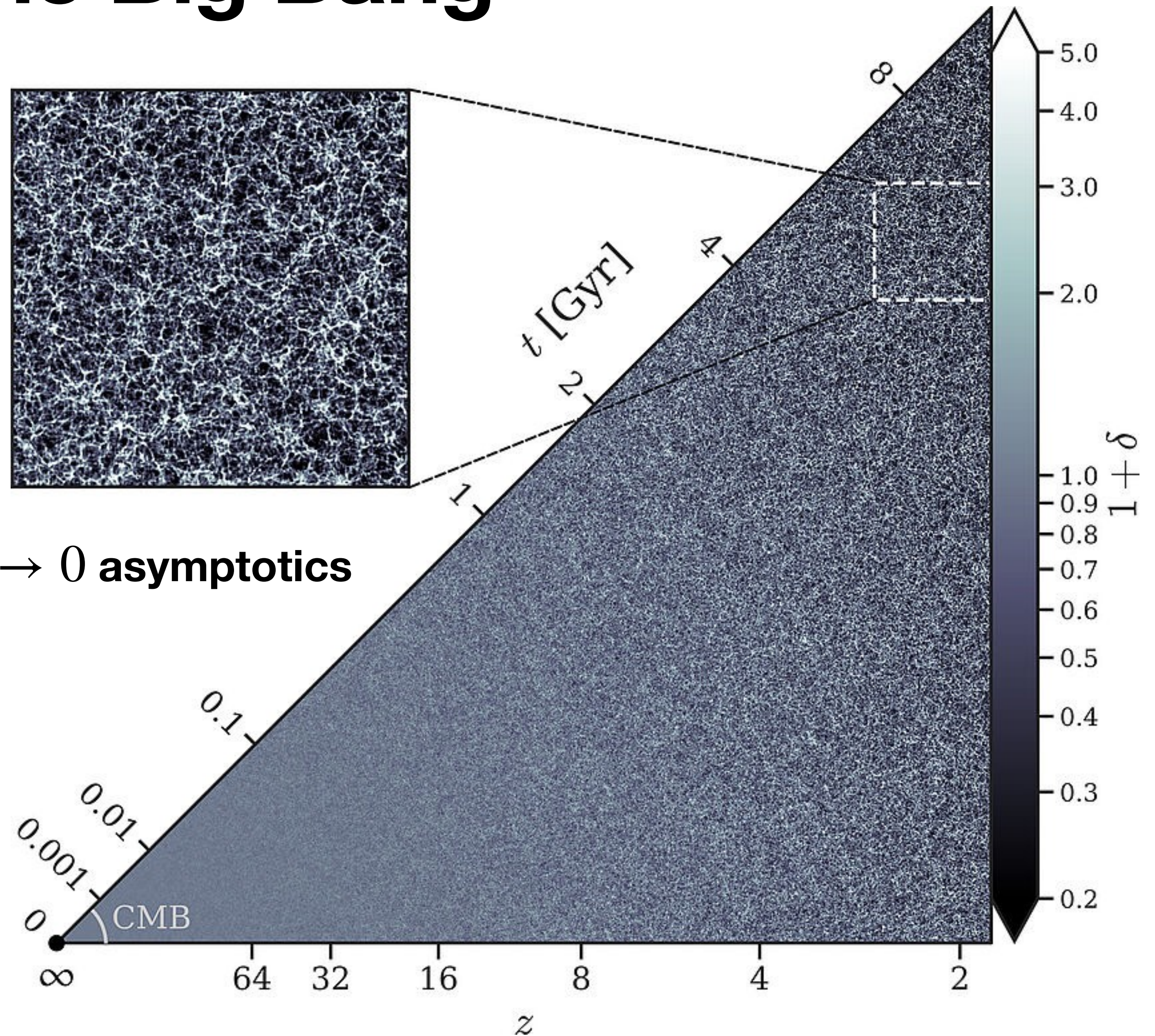


or spectral interpolation (Stücker+2020; List, OH, Rampf 2024)

element-wise interpolation: Abel, Hahn & Kaehler 2012, Schandarin et al. 2012, Sousbie&Colombi 2015, Hahn&Angulo 2016

“Simulations from the Big Bang”

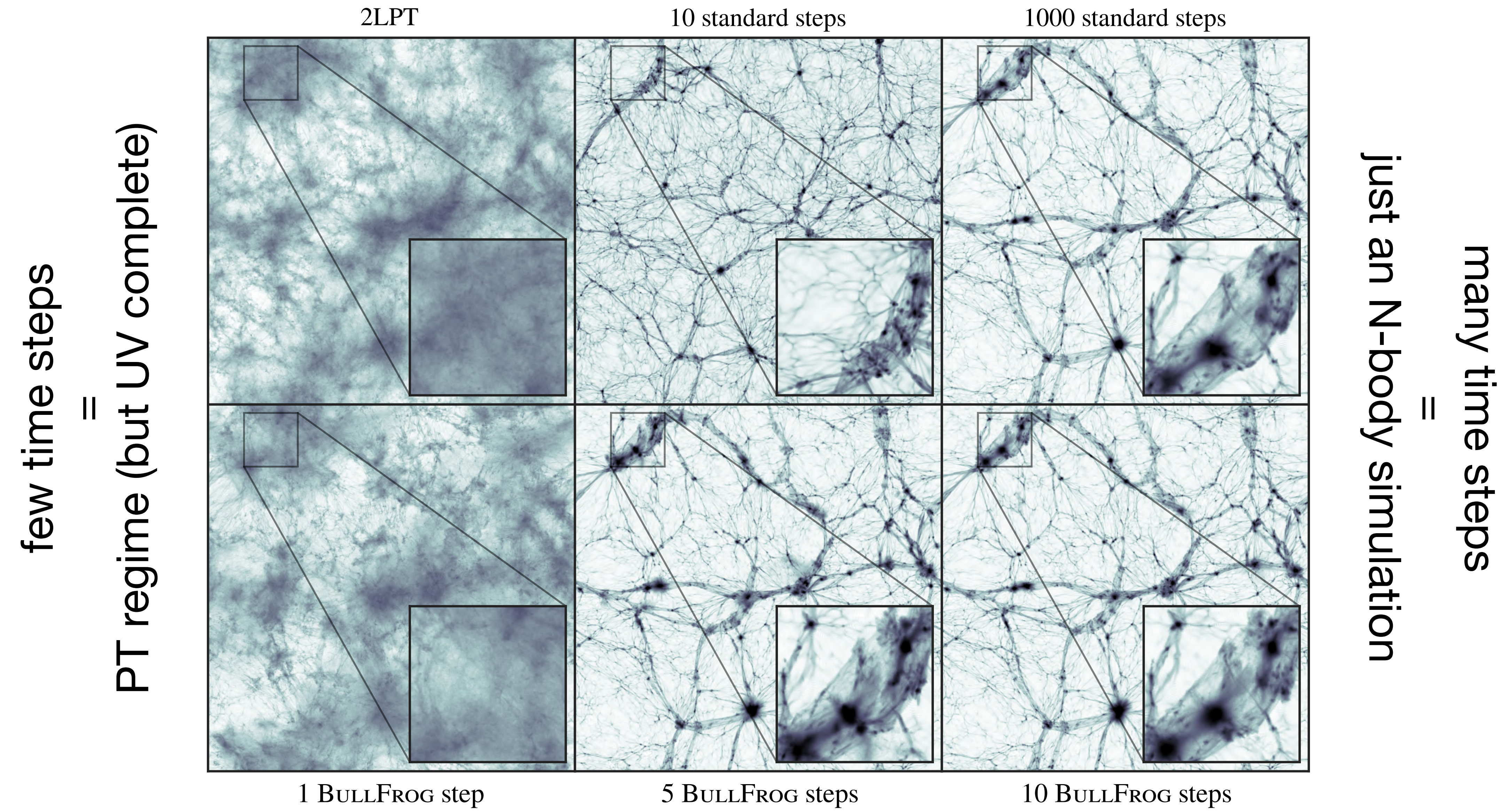
Unlike standard N-body leapfrogs,
LPT-informed integrators have correct $a \rightarrow 0$ asymptotics
(no momentum blowup)



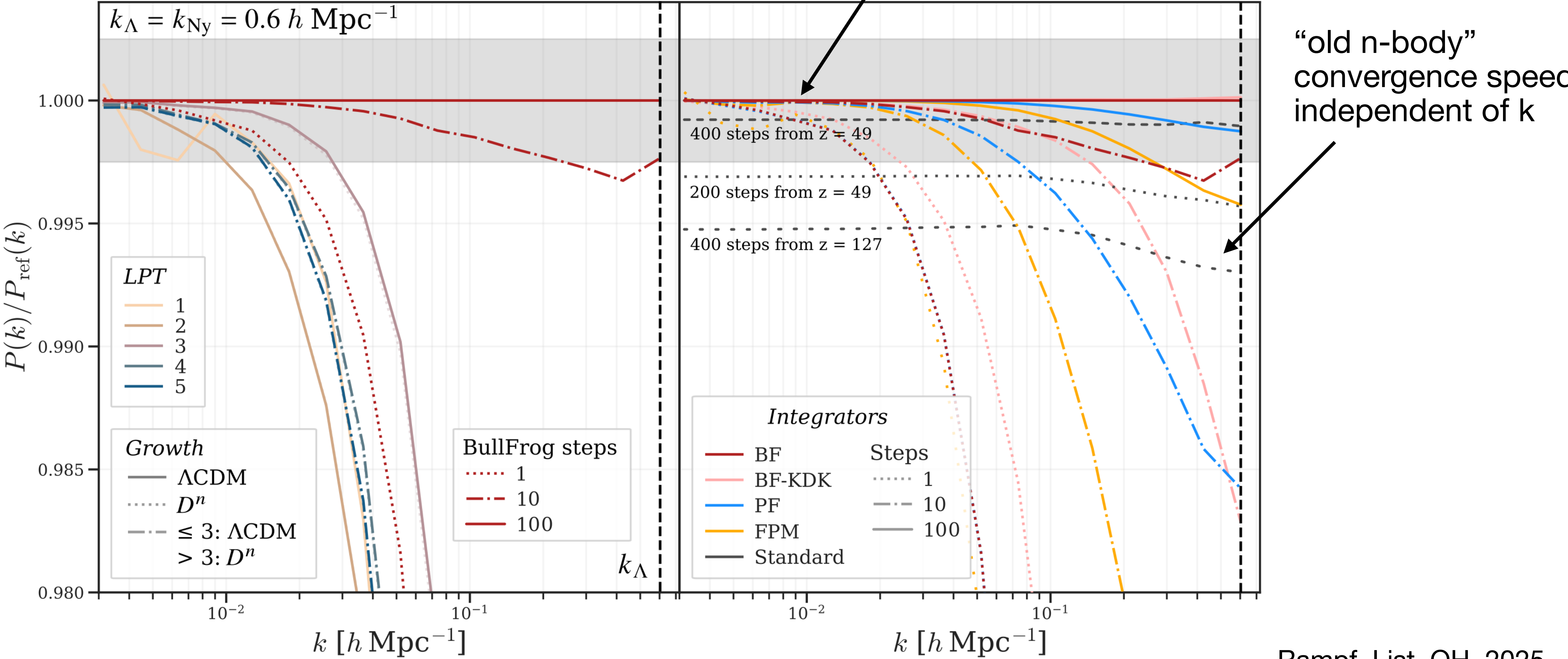
Perturbation theory informed integrators

black board derivation

BullFrog integrator as UV complete multi-step LPT



BullFrog🐸 integrator



**ICs for two fluid systems:
CDM + baryons**

MUSIC ecosystem

zoom ICs in the cloud:

<https://cosmicweb.eu/>

ZOOM IC generator

<https://github.com/cosmo-sims/MUSIC2>

high-precision full volume IC generator

<https://github.com/cosmo-sims/monofonIC>

(fast version incl. bullfrog on request)

monofonIC demonstration