

# TP4 Exercise 5

Intro to N-body Cosmological Simulations

<https://obswww.unige.ch/lastro/misc/TP4/doc/rst/Exercices/Ex05.html>

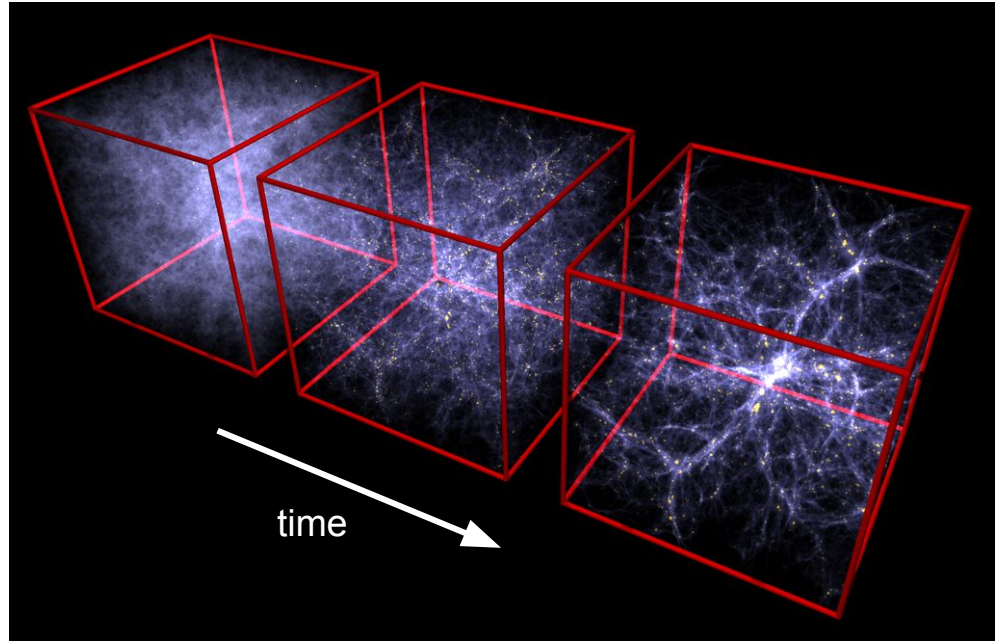
# Main idea

To be able to compare our **observations** of the *large-scale universe* to **theory**, we need to try and simulate the distribution and evolution of matter across cosmic time.

What this effectively means is

- (1) build a huge virtual box in our computers
- (2) fill it with a ton of massive particles
- (3) let them evolve according to the laws of physics--like *gravity*.

Credit : Volker Springel



# Considerations

- Solving the equations of motion for each particle is *computationally expensive*
  - tradeoff between accuracy and computability
  - specialized high-performance computing clusters are necessary

# Considerations

- Solving the equations of motion for each particle is *computationally expensive*
  - tradeoff between accuracy and computability
  - specialized high-performance computing clusters are necessary
- What does an N-body 'particle' mean ?
  - depends on the simulation / resolution
  - typically a 'mass unit' on the order of  $10^9$  solar masses

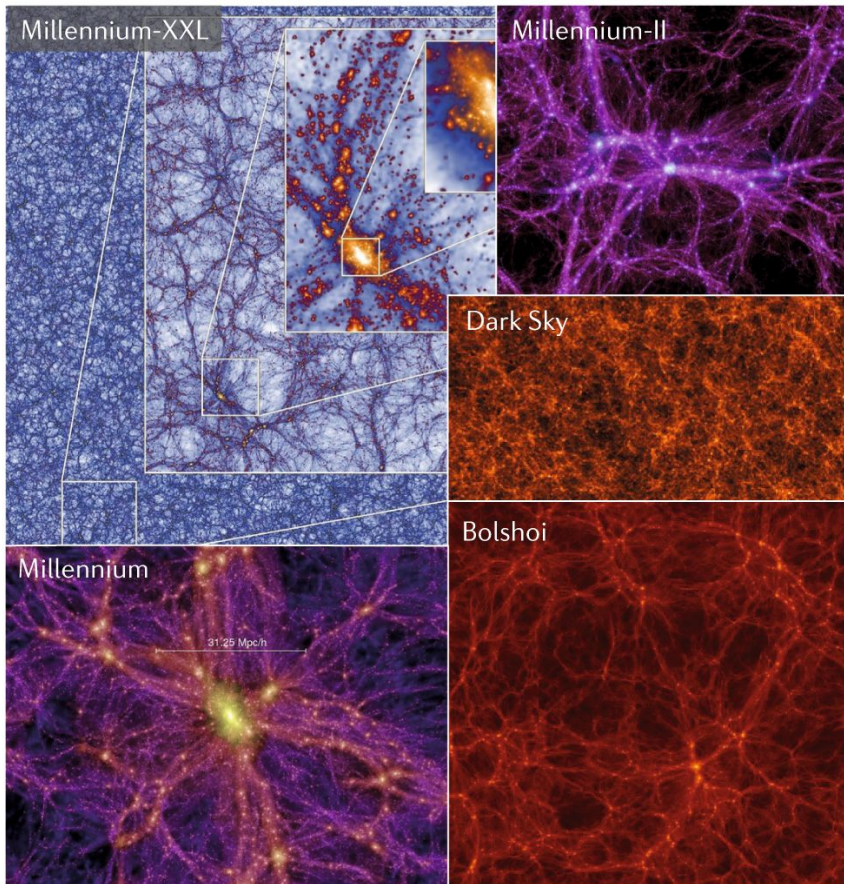
# Considerations

- Solving the equations of motion for each particle is *computationally expensive*
  - tradeoff between accuracy and computability
  - specialized high-performance computing clusters are necessary

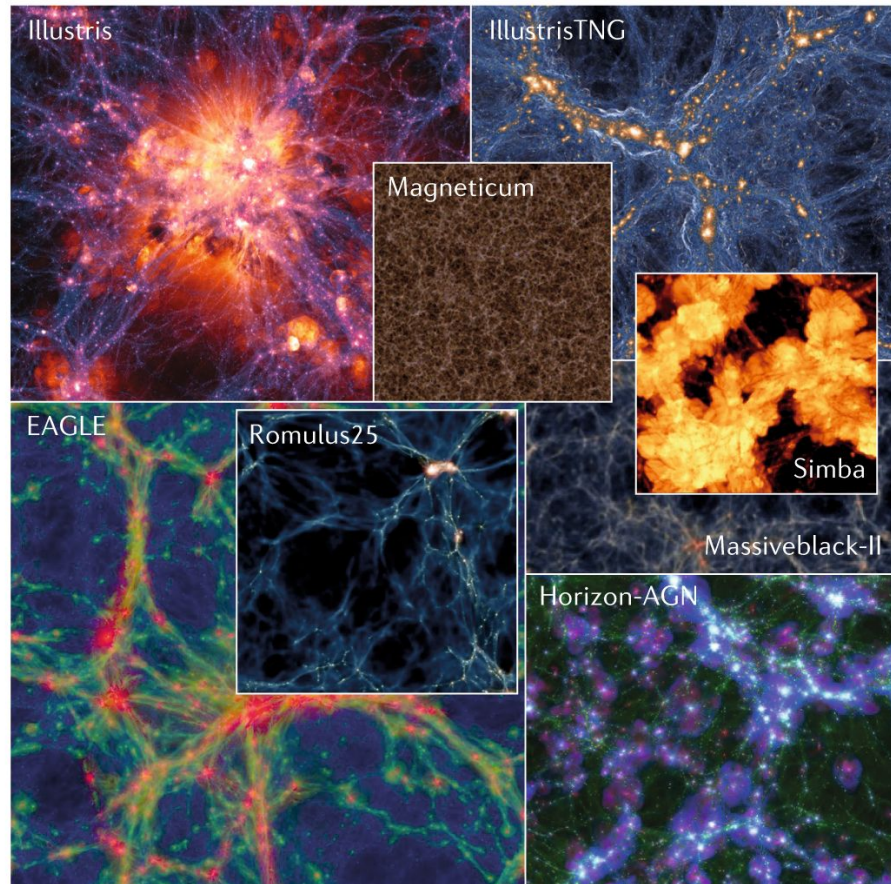
- What does an N-body 'particle' mean ?
  - depends on the simulation / resolution
  - typically a 'mass unit' on the order of  $10^9$  solar masses

- Different kinds of simulations for different science
  - DM-only : largest scales (historically first)
  - Hydrodynamical : includes baryons (now possible with improving technology)

### Dark matter only (N-body)



### Dark matter + baryons (hydrodynamical)

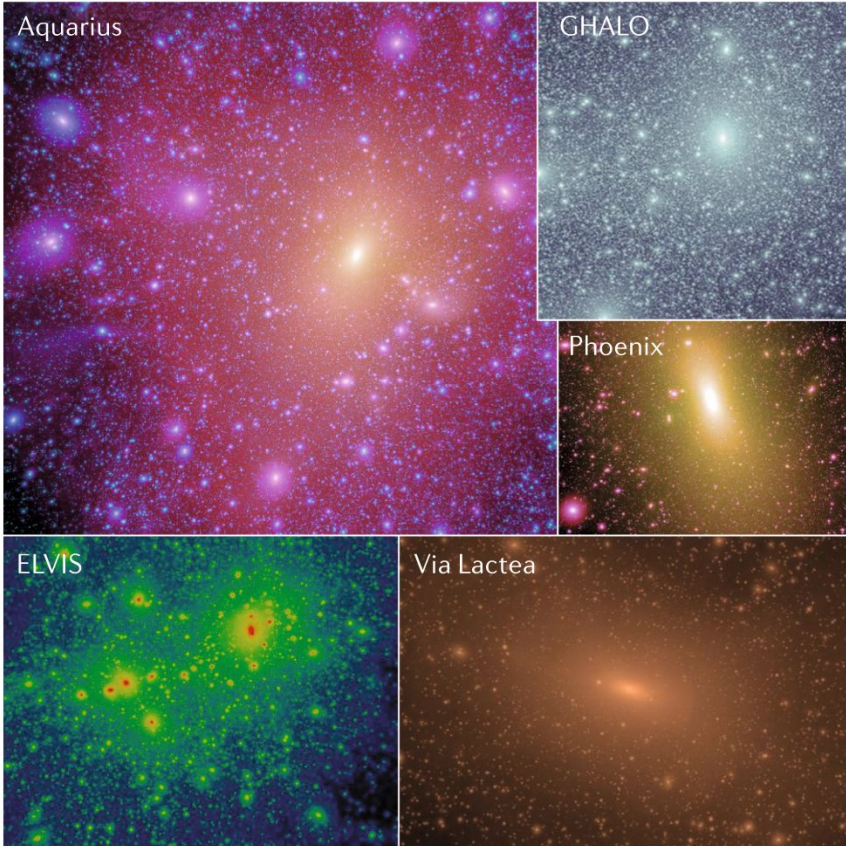


Large volume (statistics)

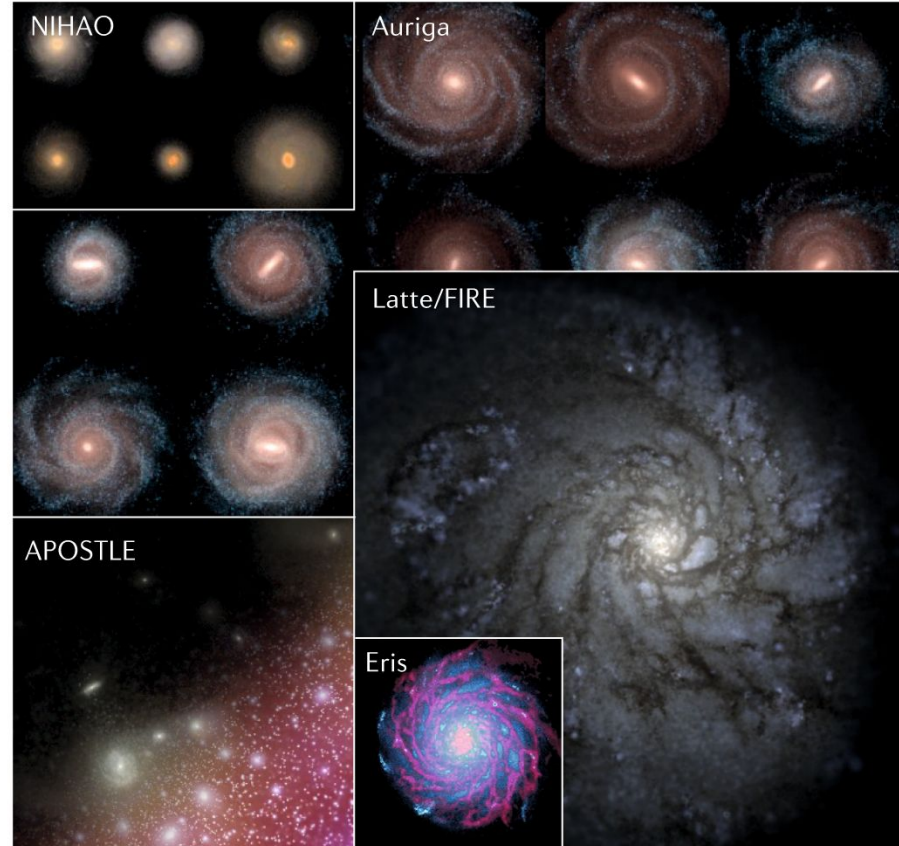


Dark matter only (N-body)

Zoom (details)



Dark matter + baryons (hydrodynamical)



# Your task

Run a small, DM-only simulation and visualise / analyse the results.

1. Generate the initial conditions (i.e. initial particle positions and velocities) using a public code called *N-GenIC*



# Your task

Run a small, DM-only simulation and visualise / analyse the results.

1. Generate the initial conditions (i.e. initial particle positions and velocities) using a public code called *N-GenIC*
2. Run the simulation from a very early time (i.e. high redshift) up to today using another public code called *Gadget-2*

# Your task

Run a small, DM-only simulation and visualise / analyse the results.

1. Generate the initial conditions (i.e. initial particle positions and velocities) using a public code called *N-GenIC*
2. Run the simulation from a very early time (i.e. high redshift) up to today using another public code called *Gadget-2*
3. Analyse what you get :
  - (i) Using public and in-house codes (Yves Revaz)
    - Make a video of the output snapshots (i.e. the state of the system at different fixed times)
    - Run a DM halo finder on the snapshots (V. Springel)
  - (ii) Write your own code to study DM halo statistics and their mass profiles

# Practicalities

You will use

`lesta` : the computing cluster at the UNIGE Department of Astronomy.

<https://www.astro.unige.ch/wiki/IT/doc/astroge/lesta>

`/scratch/<username>/` : special directory on `lesta` where you'll run the sim.

Do not run in your home directory !

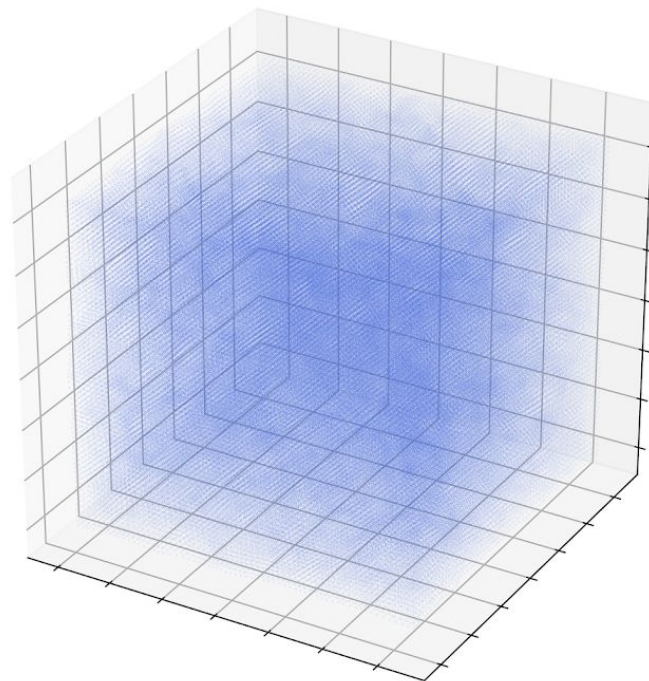
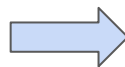
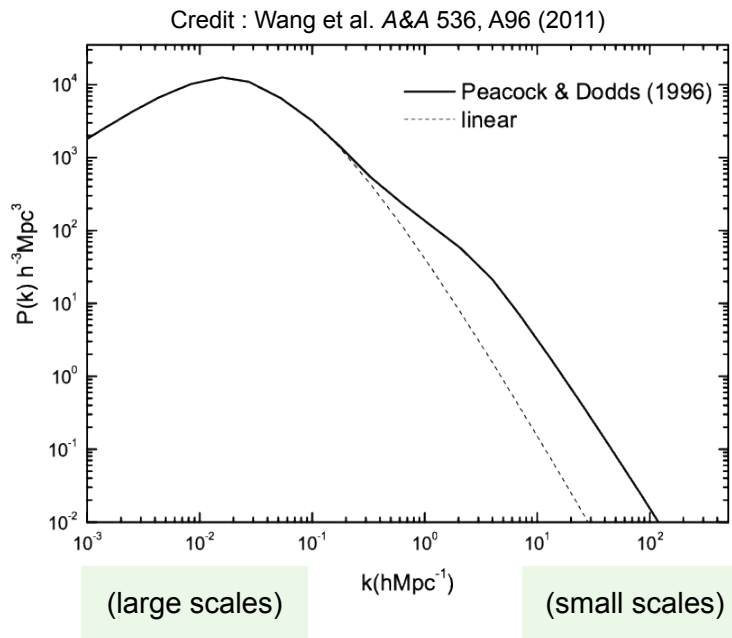
`$ sbatch` privileges : jobs are submitted to the system using this command.

Email [astro-it-support@unige.ch](mailto:astro-it-support@unige.ch) if you don't have these

already.

# 1. Initial conditions

~ Amount of spatial correlation

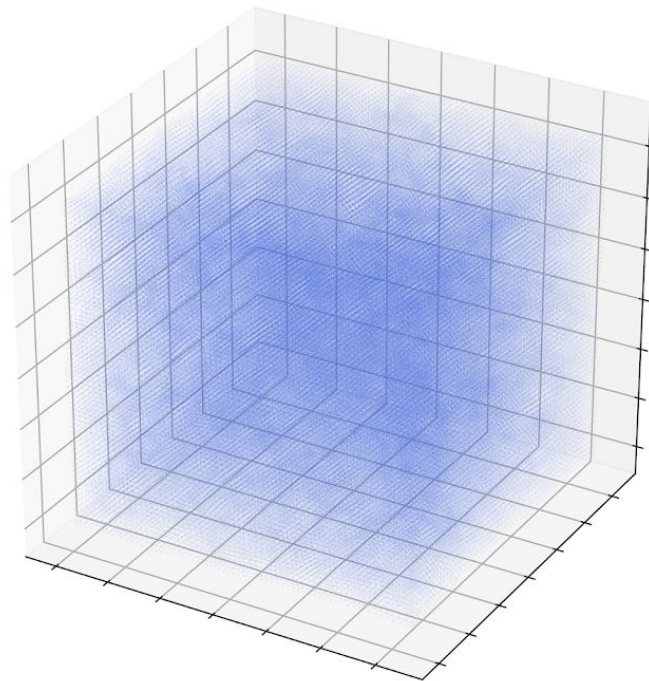


Matter power spectrum

# 1. Initial conditions

N-GenIC will do this for you (**C** code)

- download the code
- set it up to compile properly on your system
- run it to produce the ICs
- understand the cosmological parameters and their units

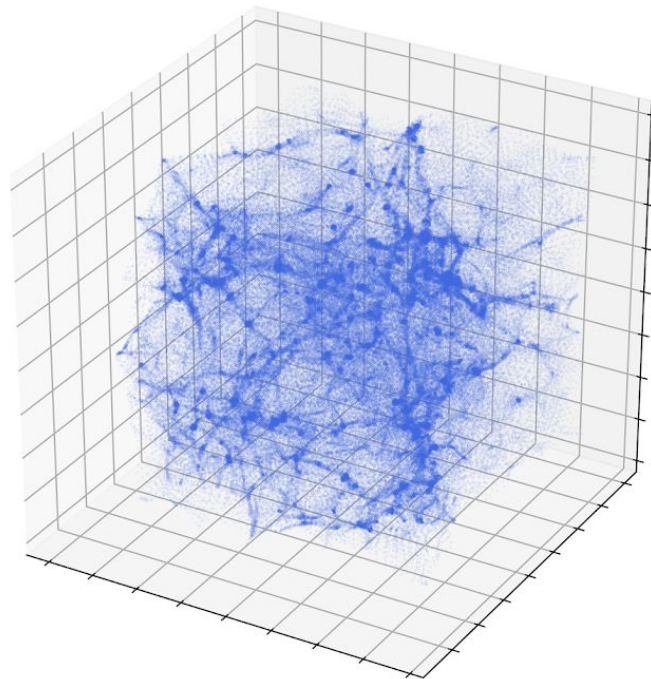




## 2. Simulation

`Gadget-2` is the simulation code (also in **C**)

- download the code
- set it up to compile properly on your system
- define the start and end time
- define the softening length
- launch the simulation to run in parallel using `slurm` (Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management)



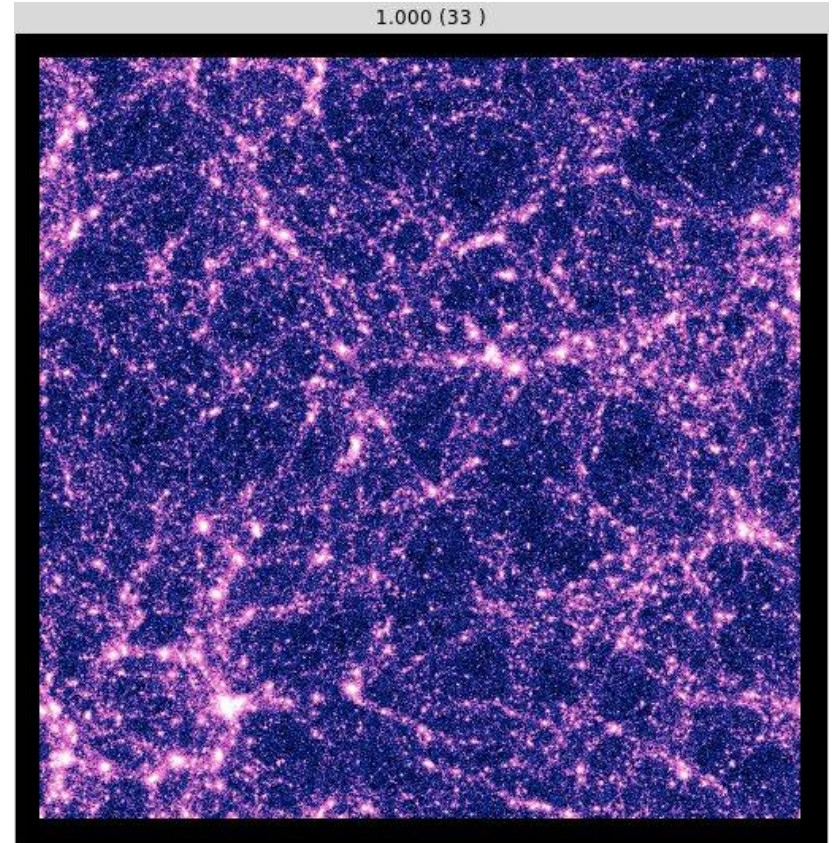
### 3. Visualisation + Analysis

`gmkgmov` within the `pNbody` **python** package

- already included in `clastro` module
- collects your snapshots and assembles them into a movie

`gmov` within the `pNbody` **python** package

- already included in `clastro` module
- displays your movie



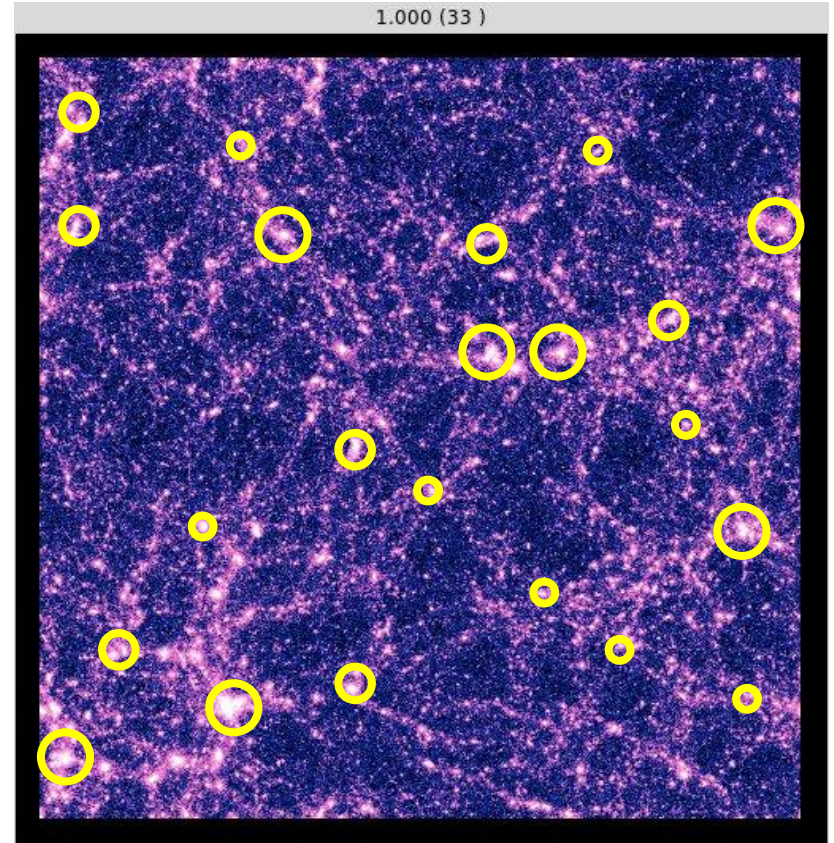
### 3. Visualisation + Analysis

`FoF_Special` will find halos (**C** code)

- download the code
- compile and run it on your snapshots
- get a halo catalogue to analyse

`FoFlib` will process your halo catalogues and make them user-friendly (**python**)

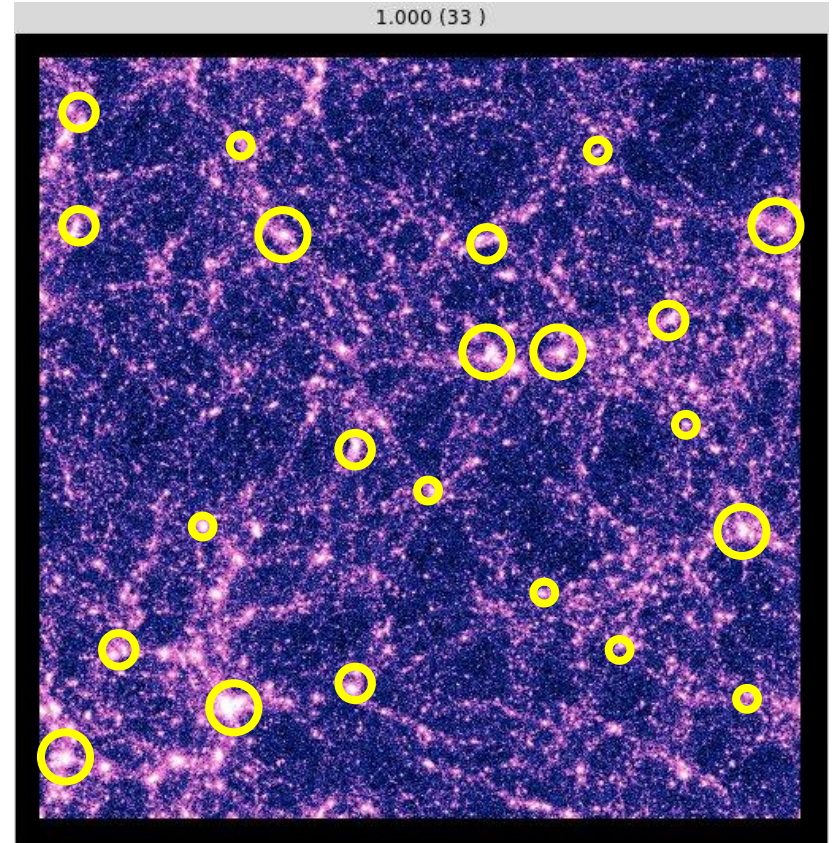
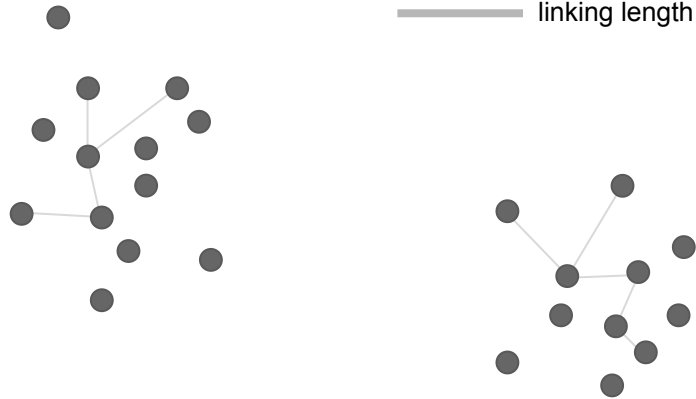
- download the code
- use its methods in your own code





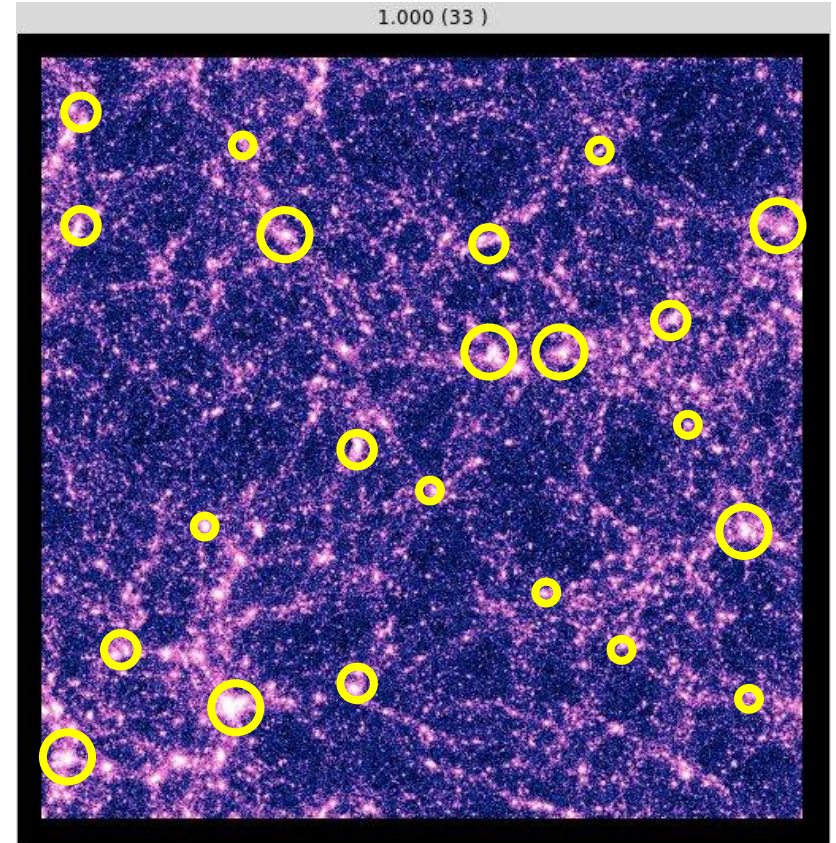
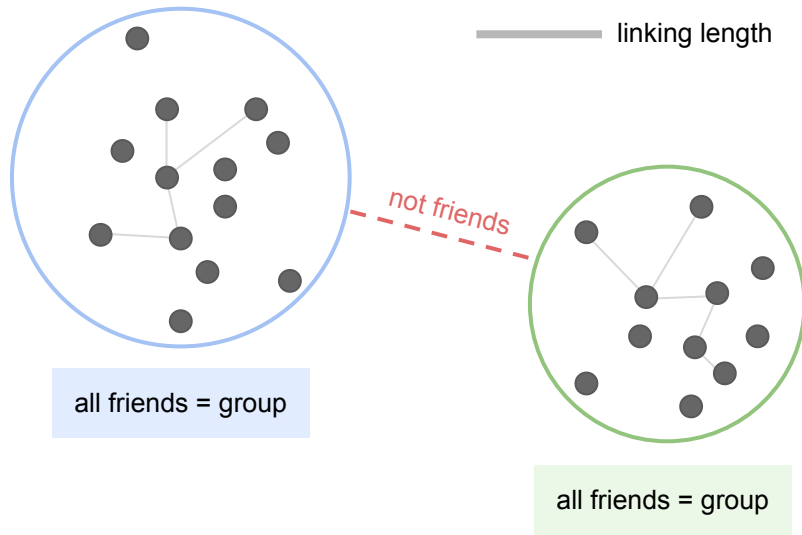
# 3. Visualisation + Analysis

FoF = Friends of Friends



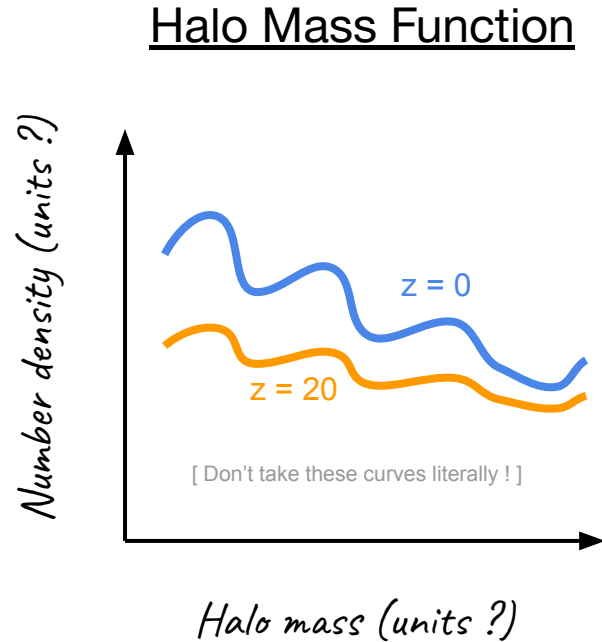
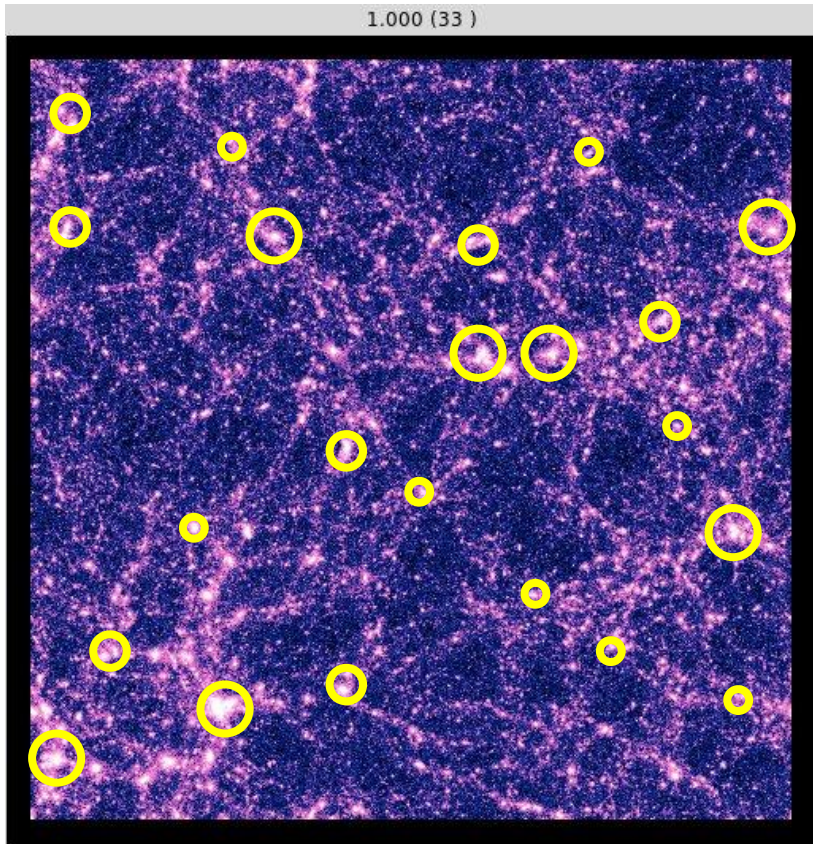
# 3. Visualisation + Analysis

FoF = Friends of Friends

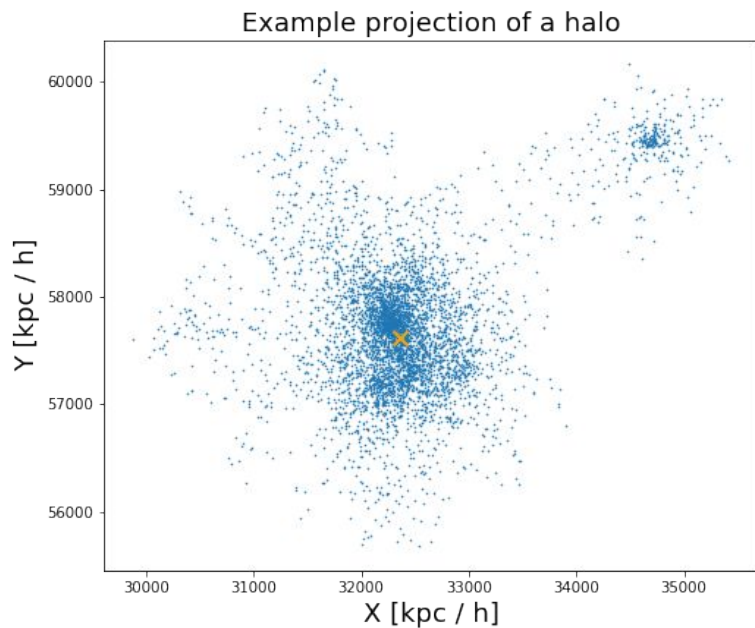




# 3a. Statistical properties of DM halos



## 3b. Halo density profiles



- Compute  $r_{200}$  and  $M_{200}$

- Plot

