


Recent example of SBI: (2310.12209)

nanogrow
 12.5 yr dataset
 obs ~ 2 weeks
 irregularly
 ms pulsar

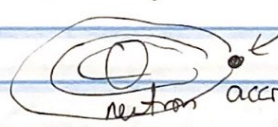
pulsar timing arrays ← radio astronomy
 ~ 10 pulsars × 50 residuals each
 t_i ; T_{obs} → δt_i residuals

rotating $\lesssim 10$ ms → very stable periods
 old rapidly spinning neutron stars
 maybe X-ray binary

radio pulses from rotating magnetic field



accretion disk
 neutron star
 transferring ang. mom.



array of ms pulsars → very sensitive to passing gravitational waves

stretch/squeeze
 GW
 affect residuals

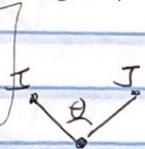
→ "stochastic gravitational wave background"

SGWB

incoherent superposition supermassive BH binaries

$$\langle a_{\mathbf{I}}(f) a_{\mathbf{J}}(f') \rangle \sim A_{\text{GW}}^2(f) \delta_{\text{GW}} \chi_{\mathbf{I}\mathbf{J}} \delta(f-f')$$

$$\delta_{\mathbf{I}}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} df a_{\mathbf{I}}(f) \cos \omega t + (\text{sin})$$



$\delta_{\text{GW}} = 1/3$ predicted

$\chi_{\mathbf{I}\mathbf{J}} =$ "Hellwig's down curve"
 $f_{\text{in}} \text{ of } \theta$

$$So (\delta_I(t_i) \delta_J(t_j)) \sim C_{IJ}(t_i - t_j)$$



Giant gaussian cov

"Gaussian process"

size $N_{pixels} \times N_{residuals} \sim 5000 \times 5000$

$$t_{iI} \left[\frac{C_{IJ}^{-1}}{\sigma} \right] t_{jJ}$$

→ takes long time to invert!
 ~ 1 week for
 one plot of posterior

→ neural posterior inference

→ ~ seconds!

Example 2: "optimal cosmological analysis"

2202.05282 Dai & Seljak

Generalizing cosmological inference beyond simple Gaussian CMB

- large scale structure - not Gaussian

- 3d maps (weak lensing, 21cm, ...) - too high dimensional

and beyond summary statistics

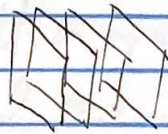
Goal: learn likelihood

$$p(x|y)$$

data

cosmo par

Their example: 4 2D maps of matter overdensities 128^2 pixels each



total dim:

$$4 \times 128^2 = 65536$$

→ too large for ordinary flow!

N-body sim FastPM

vary Ω_m, σ_8 uniform prior
 other Λ CDM parameters fixed
 to Planck 2015

→ Impose translation & rotation symmetries
reduce model parameters

want $f: X \rightarrow Z$ to be
rot & transl equivariant

then latent space has same symmetries as data

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_i \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ pixel intensities}$$

translation $i \rightarrow i+1$ these should have same PDF

$$\vec{x}_i = \vec{x}_{i-1}$$

f map should preserve that automatically

$$e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}}$$

is translation invariant

$$\sum_i z_i^2 \quad \sum_{i-1} z_i^2$$

Build f out of pixelwise nonlinearities $\Psi(\vec{x})$

Fourier transform convolution

$$\int d\vec{r}' T(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') x(\vec{r}')$$

$$= \int d\vec{k} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} T(\vec{k}) \leftarrow \text{rot' l w/c}$$

Ψ & T param
by NNS

→ "TRENF"

Impressive results on improving sensitivity to $J_{\mu\nu} \sigma_{\mu\nu}$ vs
conventional power-spectrum approach!