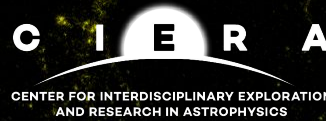


Northwestern



# Modeling galaxies in extreme-scale cosmology simulations

Imran Sultan

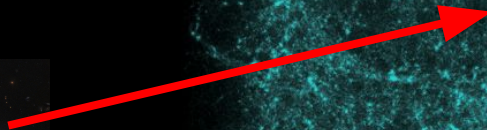
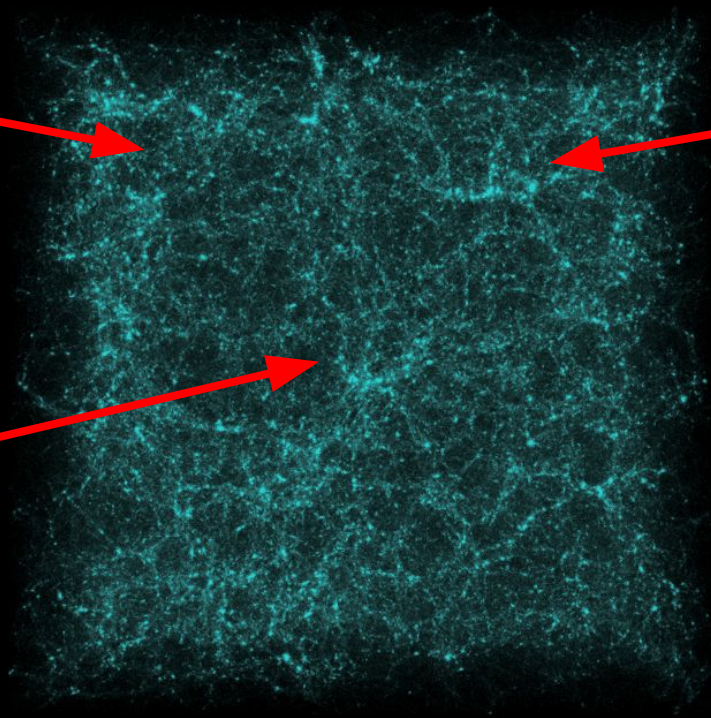
Department of Physics & Astronomy and CIERA

Faucher-Giguère galaxy formation group

[arXiv:2012.09262](https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.09262) Sultan, I., Frontiere, N., Habib, S., Heitmann, K., Kovacs, E., Larsen, P., Rangel, E. 2021

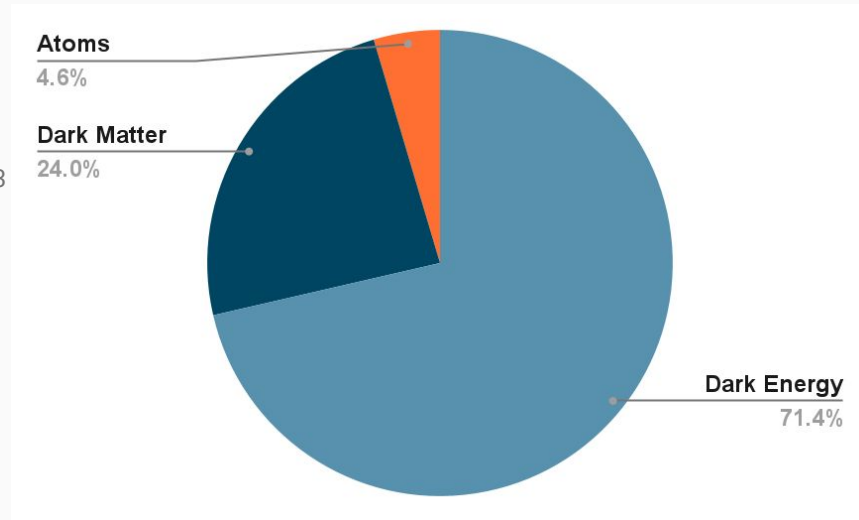
DSI Research/Networking session

July 14, 2021

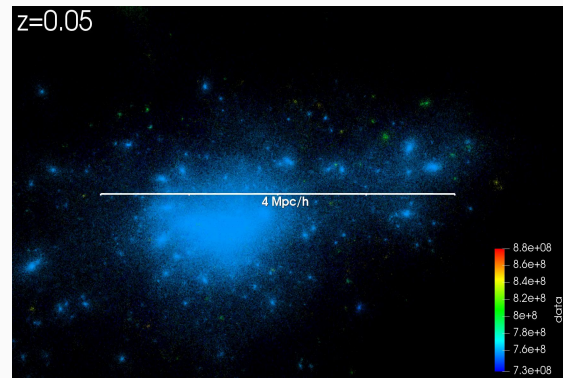
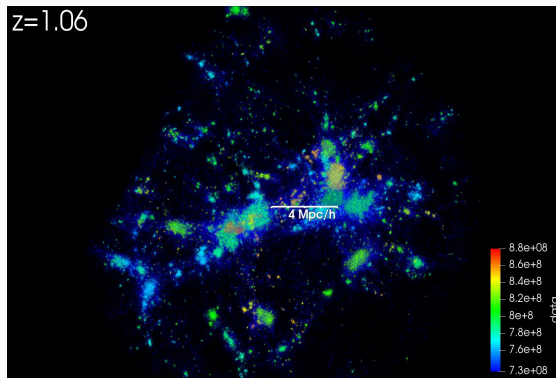
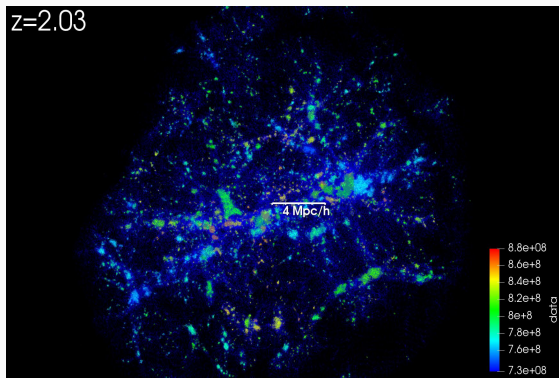
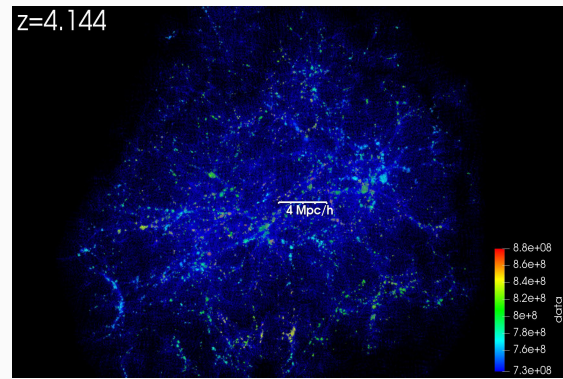
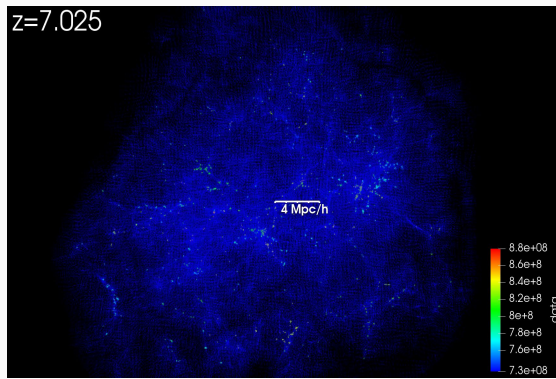
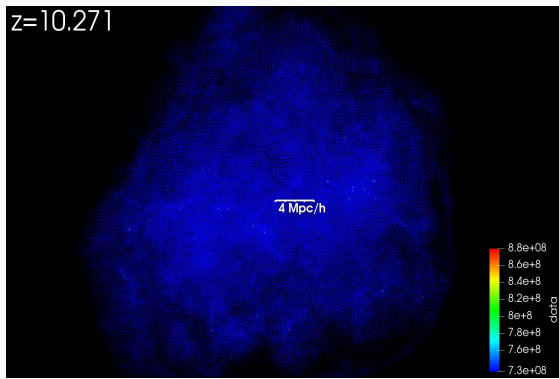


# Extreme-scale gravity only simulations

- Dark matter simulations
- Last Journey Simulation
  - over 1 trillion particles in a  $(16 \text{ billion light years})^3$  volume



WMAP-9 (NASA)

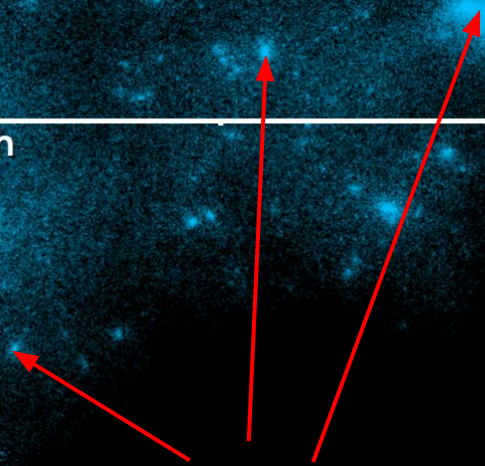


**Halos:** dense regions of dark matter within which galaxies form

$z=0.0$

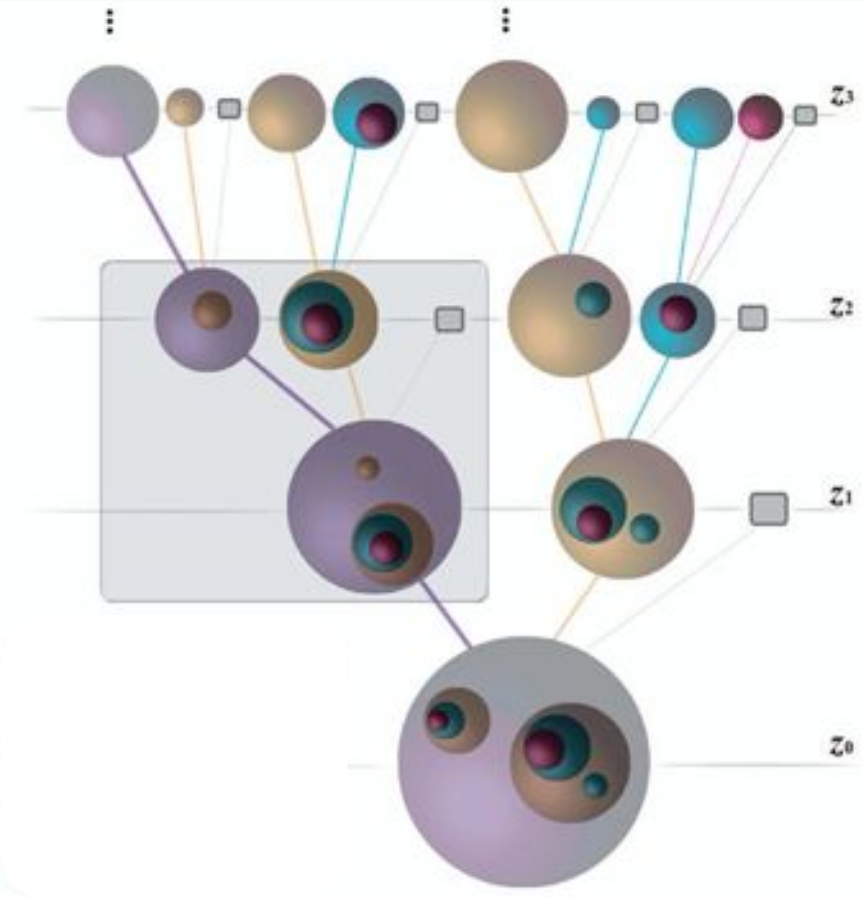


4 Mpc/h



**Subhalos**

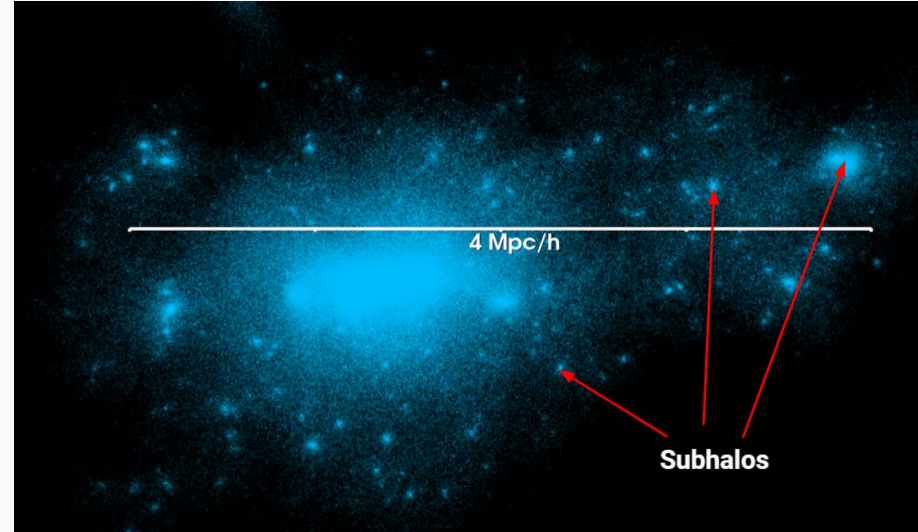
# Halos: hierarchically formed



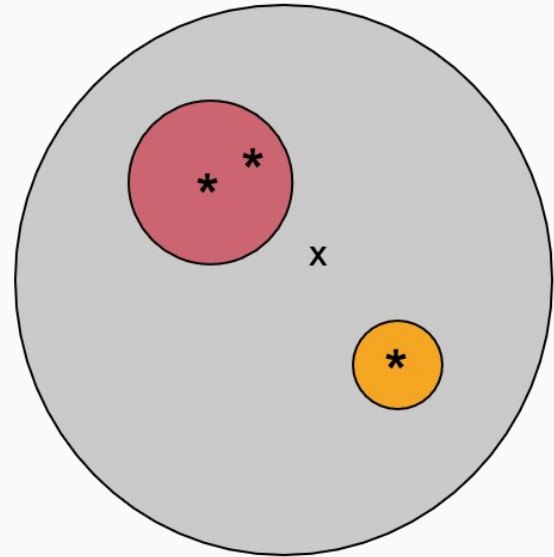
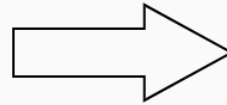
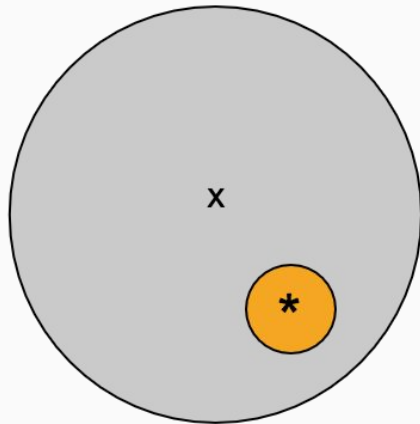
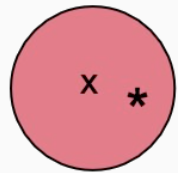
# Modeling galaxies

To add galaxies, we need to know **each subhalo's**:

1. Location
  2. Mass
  3. Merger tree (which halos is it descended from?)
- Traditional method: Subhalo Finding
    - Very computationally expensive



# Core-tracking



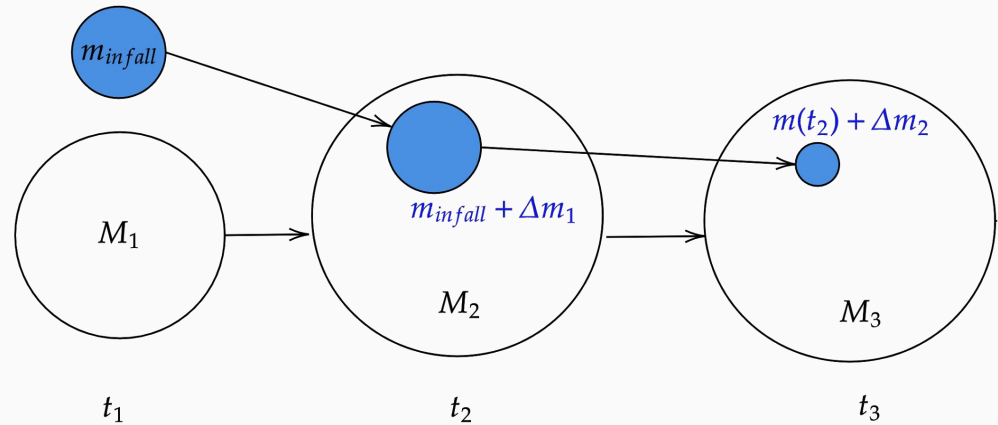
x central core  
\* satellite core

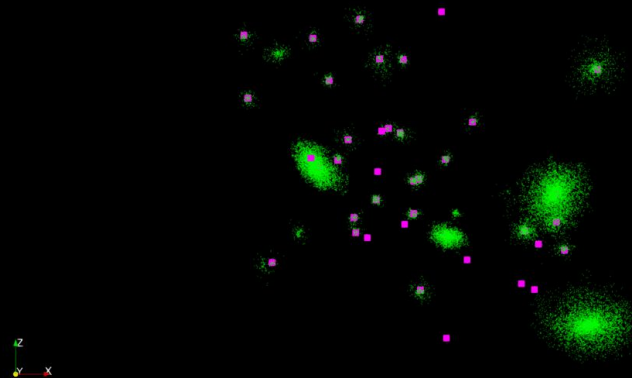
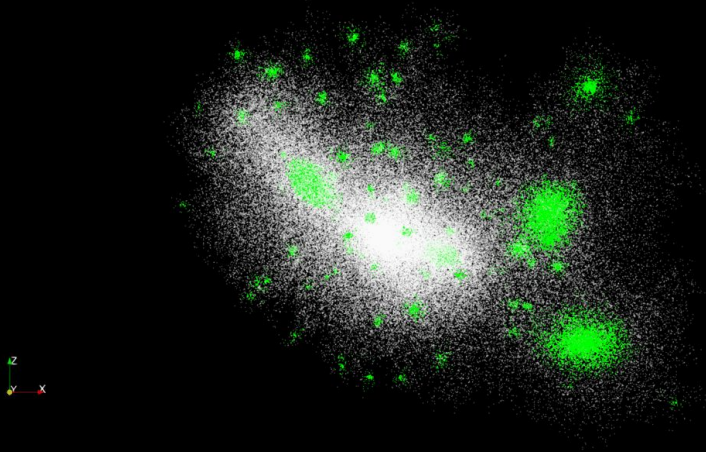


# Mass loss model

$$\dot{m} = -A \frac{m}{\tau_{\text{dyn}}} \left( \frac{m}{M} \right)^\zeta$$

van den Bosch+ 2005, Jiang & van den Bosch 2016





<https://ageller.github.io/Firefly>

# Data Science challenge: Applying the mass model to much larger simulations

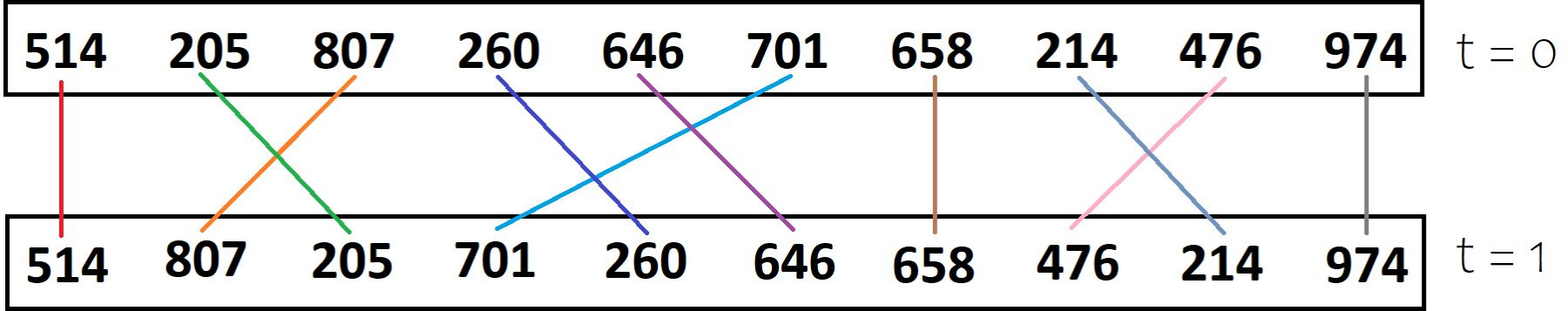
- Size of core catalogs: 100 GB → 20 TB
- Split core catalog and distribute job to hundreds of parallel processes using **MPI** (Message Passing Interface)

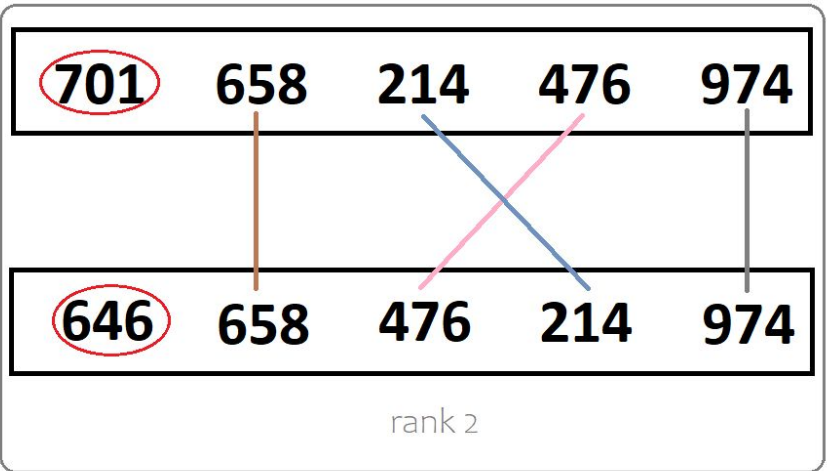
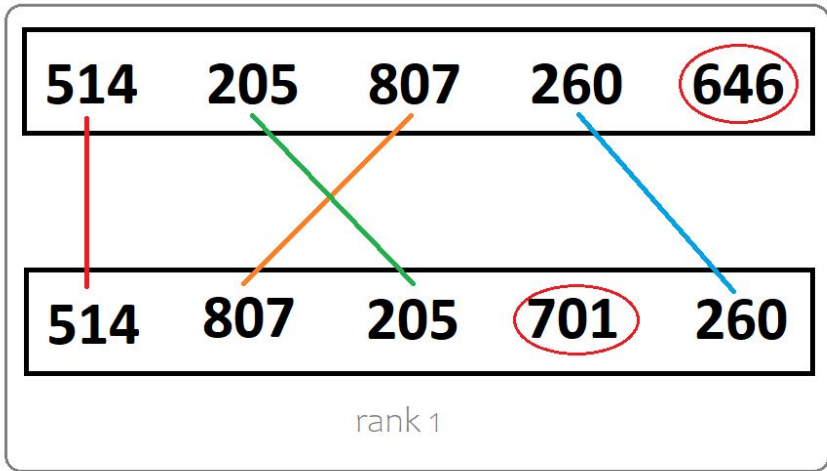
**514 205 807 260 646 701 658 214 476 974**

$t = 0$

**514 807 205 701 260 646 658 476 214 974**

$t = 1$





t = 0

t = 1

# Thanks for your time!

Questions?

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