### A Theory-Driven Approach Beyond Two-Point Inference

### Joint TITAN-ARGOS-TOSCA Workshop, 07 July 2025 FORTH, Heraklion, Crete

slides at vilasinits.github.io/Talks/TITAN-ARGOS-TOSCA 2025/

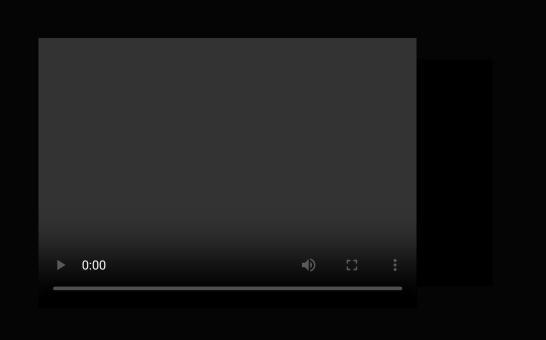
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#### Introduction – Weak Lensing

- Weak Lensing (WL): An observational technique in cosmology used to study the distribution of matter in the universe.
- **Principle:** Light from distant galaxies is deflected by gravitational fields, leading to subtle distortions in their observed images.
- Weak Lensing Effect: Small, coherent distortions in the shapes of background galaxies.



- WL provides a direct measurement of gravitational distortions.
- It allows us to probe cosmic structure, study dark matter, and constrain cosmological parameters.

# Recap Why use HOS?

# Cosmology Inference Pipeline

Observed Data



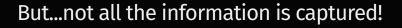
Summary Statistics Extract key features (powerspectrum, bispectrum etc)

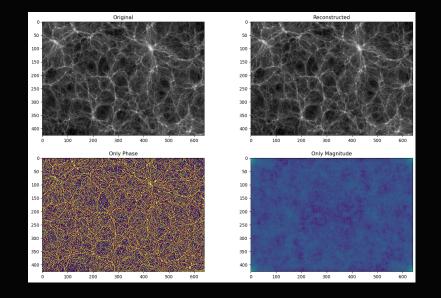


Simulations

#### General approach: 2 point statistics

• Has a theory prediction





• Cannot extract non-Gaussian statistics

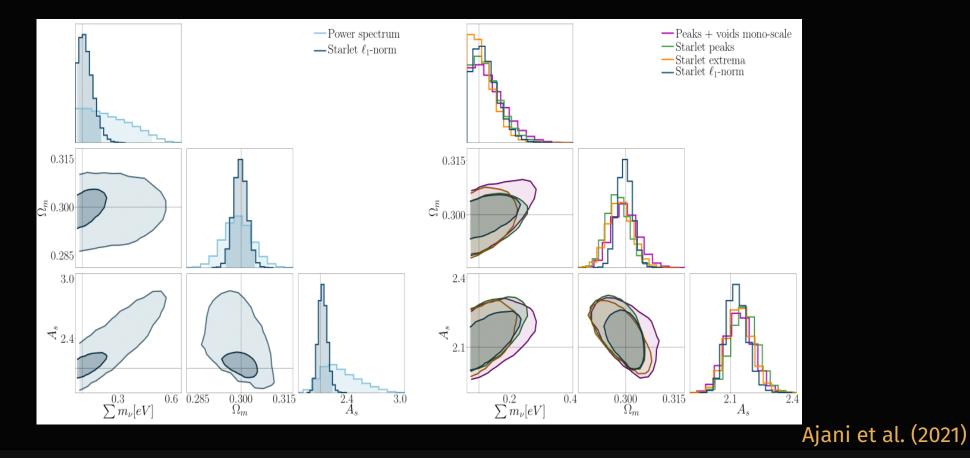
# Alternative approach: Higher order statistics

- Can extract non-Gaussian statistics
- Several HOS exists
  - Bispectrum
  - Minkowski functionals
  - Betti numbers
  - PDF
  - Wavelet  $\ell_1$ -norm
- Many do not have a theory prediction
- Need simulations

# Why wavelet $\ell_1$ -norm?

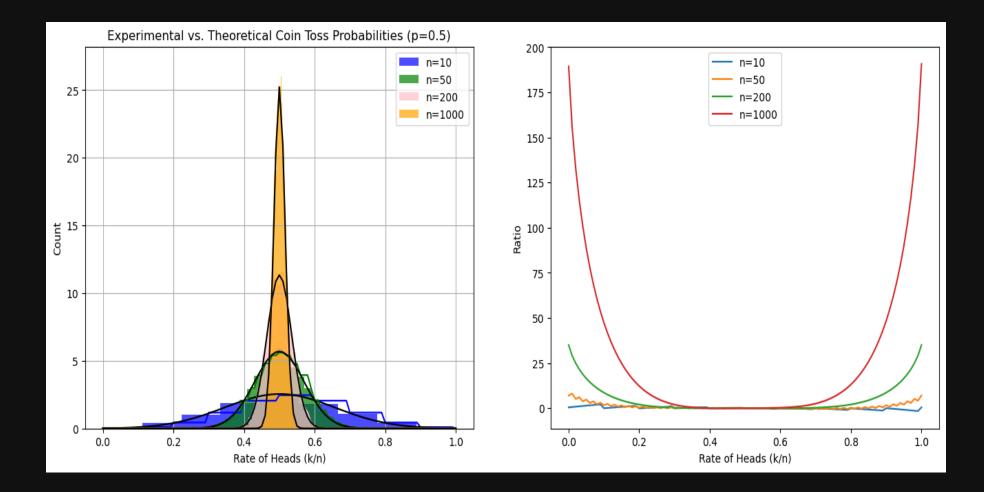
$$\sum_{i=1}^{j,i} = \sum_{u=1}^{coef(Sj,i)} |S_{j,i}[u]|$$

- the wavelet  $\ell_1$ -norm carries the information encoded in all pixels of the map.
- It is shown in that it remarkably outperforms commonly used summary statistics, such as the power spectrum or the combination of peak and void counts.



### Working principle

#### Intuition for large deviation theory

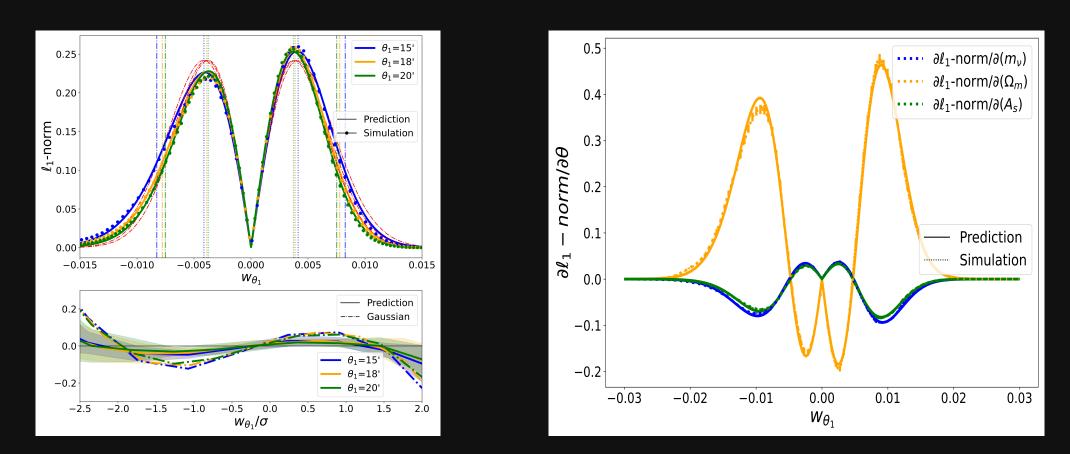


### Theoretical Pipeline Overview



- Start: From the first principles of cosmology → Spherical Collapse Model (One-to-one mapping between initial and final densities)
- LDT Framework: used to predict the probability distribution
- Final: Connect the distribution to the *l*<sub>1</sub>-norm

# Results

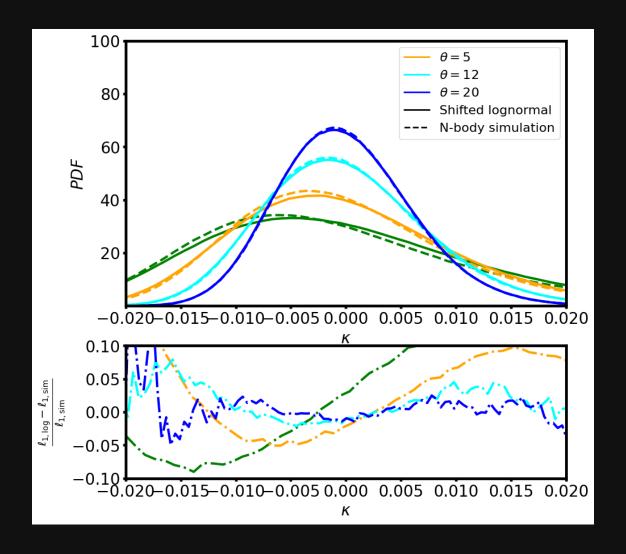


Sreekanth, V. T., Codis, S., Barthelemy, A., & Starck, J.-L. 2024, A&A, 691,A80

#### What about...

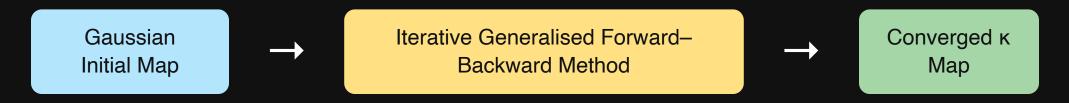
### combination-probes biases intrinsic-alignment noise baryonic-processes

Is an N-body simulation still the only way? 🦃



Current emulators for weak-lensing convergence maps does not encode accurate HOS!

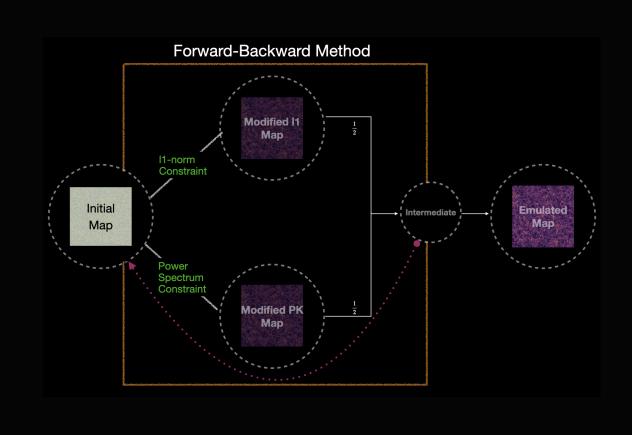
### Generative Process of Weak Lensing Convergence Map



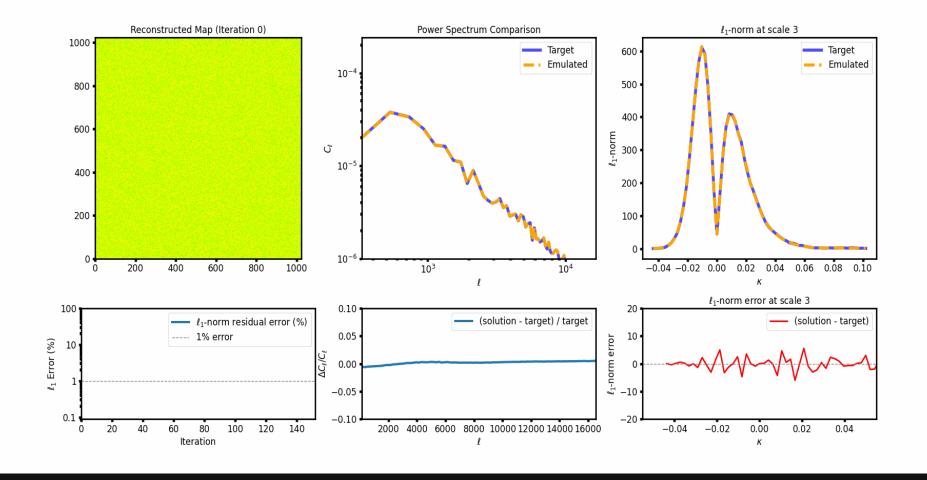
 $GFB \rightarrow$  decompose the optimisation into simpler sub-problems associated with each constraint and alternate between them

•  $\|P[\kappa] - P_{target}\|_{2}^{2}$ ;  $\|\ell_{1}[\kappa] - \ell_{1}[\kappa]_{target}\|_{2}^{2}$ 

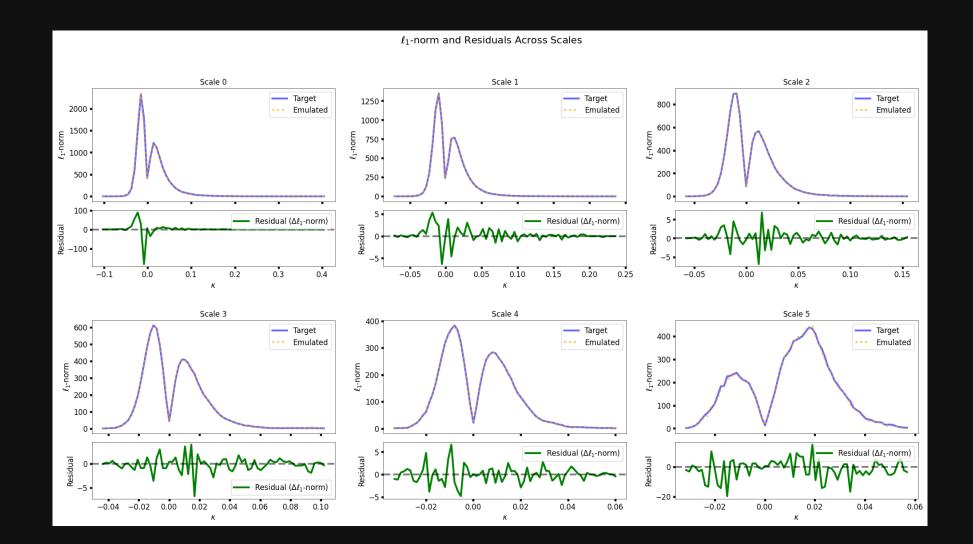
where P is the power spectrum operator and  $\ell_1[\kappa]$  is the wavelet  $\ell_1$  norm of the map  $\kappa$ .





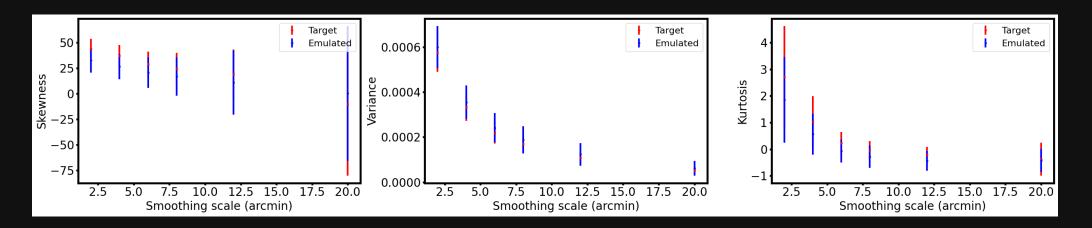


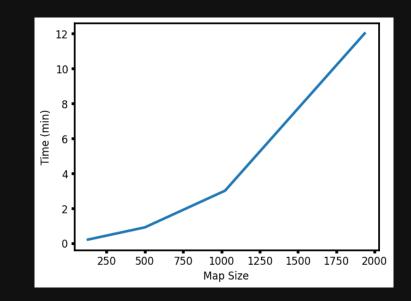
Tinnaneri Sreekanth, V., Starck, J.-L., & Codis, S. 2025, , arXiv:2507.01707.



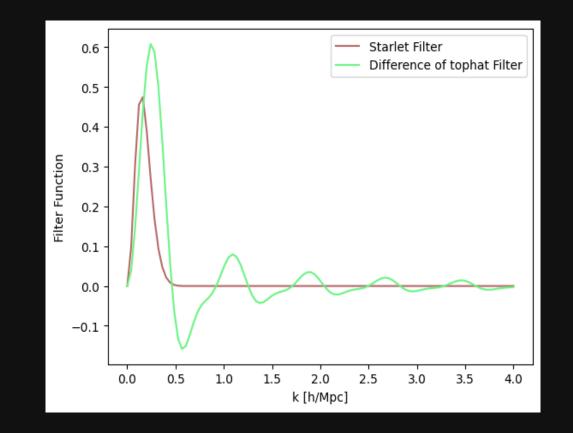


### Benchmarking

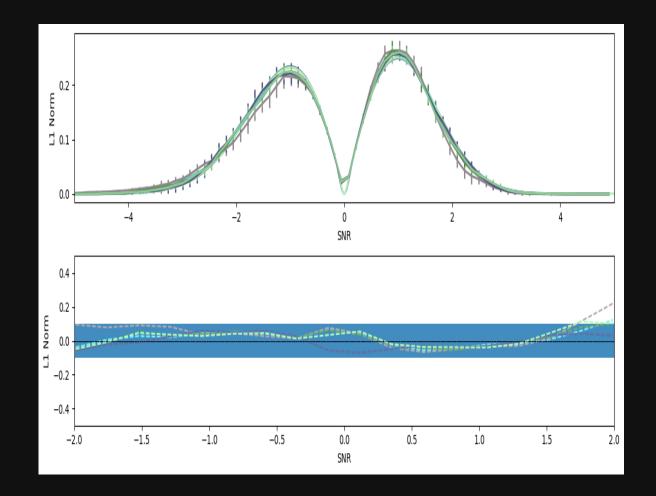




#### Extension to Starlet wavelet - Preliminary



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#### Conclusion

- Need HOS to extract non-gaussian information.
- We have developed a theoretical prediction tool for the wavelet  $\ell_1$ -norm using large deviation theory.
- The prediction is validated against N-body simulations and is robust.
- Developed an emulator for kappa maps using forward-backward method.
- The emulator is relatively fast and can be used to generate kappa maps with desired properties.

#### Future Work

- Include stochasticity in the prediction tool.
- Investigate the potential of using other filtering schemes in wavelet  $\ell_1$ -norm.

Thank you!