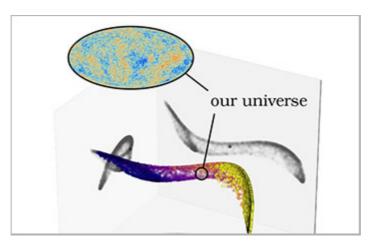


**Research News** 

## Algorithm is designed to map universe, solve mysteries

Scientists better able to visualize astronomy models



Visualization predicting patterns of cosmic microwave background in different universes. <u>Credit and Larger Version (/discoveries/disc\_images.jsp?cntn\_id=298831&org=NSF)</u>

## July 5, 2019

To solve some of physics' greatest mysteries, researchers at <u>Cornell University (/cgi-bin/good-bye?</u> <u>http://news.cornell.edu/stories/2019/06/data-visualization-could-reveal-nature-universe</u>) have developed an algorithm designed to visualize models of the universe.

The algorithm was developed by applying scientific principles used to create models for understanding cell biology and physics to the challenges of cosmology and big data.

"Science works because things behave much more simply than they have any right to," said physicist James Sethna. "Very complicated things end up doing rather simple collective behavior."

Sethna is the senior author of "Visualizing Probabilistic Models with Intensive Principal Component Analysis," published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (/cgi-bin/good-bye? <a href="https://www.pnas.org/content/early/2019/06/21/1817218116">https://www.pnas.org/content/early/2019/06/21/1817218116</a>).

The algorithm, designed by first author Katherine Quinn, allows researchers to image a large set of probabilities to look for information that might be useful, and provides scientists with better intuition for understanding complex models and data. Michael Niemack, a co-author of the paper and an NSF CAREER

awardee, is developing astronomical instrumentation that will use the algorithm to study the characteristics of the early universe.

"We need better algorithms that can extract what we're interested in," Quinn said. "We can't just say, 'Look for interesting universes.' This algorithm is a way of untangling information that can reveal the interesting structure of the data."

"What stands out about this algorithm is its general applicability," said Daryl Hess, a program director in NSF's <u>Division of Materials Research <a href="https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?">https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?</a></u>

<u>AWD\_ID=1312160&HistoricalAwards=false></u>, which provided funding for the project along with the <u>Division of</u> <u>Astronomical Sciences <a href="https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?">https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?</a></u>

<u>AWD\_ID=1454881&HistoricalAwards=false></u>. "Ideas from different fields -- information geometry, physics, and biology -- were combined to create this tool enabling insights into complex data."

-- NSF Public Affairs, (703) 292-8070 media@nsf.gov (mailto:media@nsf.gov)

National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, USA Tel: (703) 292-5111, FIRS: (800) 877-8339 | TDD: (800) 281-8749