
ScamPy

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A PYTHON INTERFACE FOR SUB-HALO CLUSTERING AND ABUNDANCE MATCHING

ScamPy is a highly-optimized and flexible library for “painting” an observed population of cosmological objects on top of the DM-halo/subhalo hierarchy obtained from DM-only simulations. The method used combines the classical Halo Occupation Distribution (HOD) with the sub-halo abundance matching (SHAM), the synergy of the two processes is dubbed Sub-halo clustering and abundance matching (SCAM). The procedure itself is quite easy since it only requires to apply the two methods in sequence:

1. by applying the HOD scheme, the host sub-haloes are selected;
2. the SHAM algorithm associates to each sub-halo an observable property of choice.

1.1 What can be achieved

Here is an animation obtained by running ScamPy on the halo/subhalo catalogues of 42 different snapshots, from redshift $z=8$ to redshift $z=0$, of the same $64Mpc/h$ DM-only N-body simulation. The simulation has been obtained with the non-public code GADGET-3, following the evolution of 512^3 DM particles. For each different redshift we have fixed the parameters values for the HOD and matched the UV-luminosity function of star-forming galaxies.

The background color-code shows the underlying DM-density field computed by smoothing the contribution of DM-particles in a $10 Mpc/h$ thick slice of the simulation. The markers locate the positions of the mock galaxies generated with ScamPy. Circles mark the position of the central galaxies while crosses mark the position of satellite galaxies. The marker color represents lower to higher luminosity going from brighter to darker.

1.2 Basic Usage

If you wanted to populate a DM catalogue with galaxies with given luminosity, you would do something like:

```
# read the sub-halo catalogue from a file
from scamPy import catalogue
cat = catalogue.catalogue()
cat.read_hierarchy_from_gadget( "/path/to/input_directory/subhalo_tab_snap" )
volume = 512.**3 # for a box with side-length = 512 Mpc/h

# build an object of type occupation probability with given parameters
from scamPy import occupation_p
ocp = occupation_p.tinker10_p( Amin      = 1.e+14,
```

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```

                                siglogA = 0.5,
                                Asat     = 1.e+15,
                                alpsat   = 1. )

# populate the catalogue
galaxies = cat.populate( ocp, extract = True )

# define a Schechter-like luminosity function
import numpy as np
def schechter ( mag ) :
    alpha = -1.07
    norm = 1.6e-2
    mstar = -19.7 + 5. * np.log10( 5. )
    lum = - 0.4 * ( mag - mstar )
    return 0.4 * np.log( 10 ) * norm * 10**( - 0.07 * lum ) * np.exp( - 10**lum )

# call the sub-halo abundance matching routine:
from scamPy import abundance_matching
galaxies = abundance_matching.abundance_matching( galaxies, schechter, factM = 1. /
↳volume )

```

The galaxies array contains the output mock-galaxies.

1.3 Installation guide

Installation of ScamPy is dealt by the [Meson Build System](#). Each module of the API is built by a specific meson . build script.

You can decide to install it either in

- developer-mode, with shared libraries for the C/C++ sectors and headers organized in the POSIX directory structure (libraries in lib, headers in include, python package in lib/pythonX.Y/site-packages)
- package-mode, with the C++ sector compiled into static libraries within an internal sub-module of the package and C-wrapping compiled dynamically along with the former. This is what you would obtain by pip-installing from the root directory of the project.

1.3.1 developer-mode Install

From the root directory of this repository run

```
meson build_dir --prefix /path/to/install_directory
meson install -C build_dir
```

If no --prefix is specified the library will be installed in the system default prefix directory (usually /usr/local).

1.3.2 package-mode Install

From the root directory of this repository either run

```
meson build_dir --prefix /path/to/install_directory -Dfull-build=false
meson install -C build_dir
```

or run

```
pip install .
```

In the latter case the standard path for the python installation directory will be used.

1.3.3 Meson options

Build options that can be set by the user when running a `meson build - meson install build`:

- `full-build`: *boolean*, enables/disables the full build installation (default =`true`).
- `enable-doc`: *boolean*, enables/disables building of the documentation. If enabled, docs will appear in the `$PREFIX/share/man` directory (default =`false`).
- `enable-test`: *boolean*, enables/disables testing (to run tests after having compiled the project run `meson test -C build_dir` from the root directory of this repository, default =`false`).

1.3.4 Pre-requisites

For building:

- `meson` < 0.57 build system tool
- `ninja`

can both be installed either via `conda install` or with `pip install`.

If you are running a `pip install build` you will also need `mesonpep517`.

Warning: The current latest version of `meson` (i.e. 0.57.2) does not always support compiling heritage fortran programs (typically an error of type `UnicodeDecodeError` is raised). If the external library `FFTLog` (see below) is not already installed in your system (and visible to the linker), the installation process will try to download and compile it with `ninja`. If your `meson` version is superior to 0.56.2 this will cause a failure in the installation process. The quickest fix is to downgrade your build system tool to `meson` <= 0.56.2.

Dependencies of the library:

- GNU Scientific Library version 2 or greater ([GSL link](#));
- `FFTLog` ([FFTLog link](#)).

While `GSL` has to be already installed in the system, if `FFTLog` is not present `Meson` will automatically download it along with a [patch](#) we have developed, both will be installed in the `subprojects` directory of the repository.

Dependencies for building the documentation locally:

- `Doxygen`
- `Sphinx` (with `breathe`, `autodoc` and `rtd_theme` extensions)

Note: A YAML file containing the specs for building a conda environment with all the dependencies needed to build the docs is available at [doc_environment.yml](#)

Dependencies for enabling testing:

- Google Test (is automatically installed by Meson)

Python Documentation

interpolator module

cosmology module

occupation_p module

halo_model module

gadget_file module

class scamPy.gadget_file.**gadget_file** (*filebase*, *byteorder*='little', *ids_lenght*=8, *masstab*=True)

A class for reading GaDGET SUBFIND subgroup tables

Parameters

- **filebase** (*string*) – common name of the files to be read
- **byteorder** (*string*) – ‘little’ or ‘big’ for little or big endian, respectively
- **ids_lenght** (*int*) – number of bytes of the integer storing the IDs (8 or 16)
- **masstab** (*bool*) – whether the file contains mass tables

read_file (*num*, *scale_mass*=10000000000.0, *scale_lenght*=0.001, *add_to_internal*=False, *verbose*=False)

Reads the *num*th file in *base*

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – file to read
- **scale_mass** (*float*) – mass unit (in terms of solar masses, default = 1.e+10)
- **scale_lenght** (*float*) – lenght unit (in terms of Mpc/h, default = 1.e-3)
- **add_to_internal** (*bool*) – whether to add the data to the internal storage array of the class (default = False)
- **verbose** (*bool*) – whether to print on screen additional info (default = False)

Returns

Return type None

read_header (*num*=0)

Reads only the Header of the *num*th file in *base*

Parameters *num* (the file number to read) –

Returns

- **loc** (dictionary with meta-data local to file *num*)
- **glob** (dictionary with meta-data global to all files in *base*)

objects module

catalogue module

`scampy.catalogue.extract_galaxies(hhaloes, ngxy)`

Extracts objects of type galaxy from an host halo catalogue :param hhaloes: :type hhaloes: the input host-halo catalogue :param ngxy: in the input catalogue :type ngxy: the number of galaxies hosted by all the host haloes

Returns

Return type numpy array containing ngxy galaxies

class `scampy.catalogue.catalogue(X=None, scale_lenght=0.001, scale_mass=10000000000.0, boxsize=None)`

Class to handle catalogues of objects of type halo, host_halo, galaxy

Nhost (*mask=None*)

Return the total number of host haloes (central + satellites)

Parameters **mask** (*array-like*) – Array mask for filtering the original catalogue

Returns

Return type int

get_coord_cen (*store=False*)

Get the coordinates of all the central objects in the catalogue

Parameters **store** (*whether to store the returned array into an internal variable (default = False)*) –

Returns

Return type Array of central objects coordinates (shape = (n_central, 3))

get_coord_sat (*store=False*)

Get the coordinates of all the satellite objects in the catalogue

Parameters **store** (*whether to store the returned array into an internal variable (default = False)*) –

Returns

Return type Array of satellite objects coordinates (shape = (n_satellites, 3))

get_mass_cen (*store=False*)

Get the masses of all the central objects in the catalogue

Parameters **store** (*whether to store the returned array into an internal variable (default = False)*) –

Returns

Return type Array of central objects mass (shape = (n_central,))

get_mass_halo (*store=False*)

Get the masses of

Parameters **store** (*whether to store the returned array into an internal variable (default = False)*) –

Returns**Return type** Array of (shape = (n_central + n_satellites,))**get_mass_sat** (*store=False*)

Get the masses of all the satellite objects in the catalogue

Parameters **store** (whether to store the returned array into an internal variable (default = False)) –**Returns****Return type** Array of satellite objects mass (shape = (n_satellites,))**read_hierarchy_from_gadget** (*filebase, boxsize=None*)

Reads the halo/sub-halo hierarchy from a Subgroup gadget output

Parameters **filebase** –**Returns****Return type** None**set_content** (*X*)

Add element(s) to the catalogue

Parameters **X** (*array-like*) –**Returns****Return type** None**sub_sample** (*nsample*)

Return a sub-sampled catalogue

Parameters **nsample** (*int*) – number of objects in the sub-sampled catalogue, must be in the interval [0.,Nhost) where Nhost is the number of sub-haloes of the current catalogue**Returns** sub-sampled copy of the original catalogue**Return type** *catalogue****abundance_matching* module****Quickstart**

In this tutorial we show how to obtain a mock-catalogue using `scampy`.

First, we will load a DM halo/sub-halo hierarchy obtained with the SUBFIND algorithm applied on a $z = 0$ GADGET snapshot. Then, we will

1. populate the catalogue with galaxies
2. associate to each galaxy a luminosity

First of all, we populate the namespaces from `numpy` and `matplotlib` (it would be enough to state `import numpy as np` for working, this is mostly useful for plotting)

```
import numpy as np
# %pylab inline
```

Now, we import the `catalogue` module from `scampy`:

```
from scamPy import catalogue
```

We now build an object of type catalogue and read the halo/sub-halo hierarchy from the binary output of the SUBFIND algorithm.

Note that, typically, these outputs are given as a set of files with a common base-name, e.g. `subhalo_tab.0` for the first file in the set. Here we just need to provide the common name of all the files, i.e. `subhalo_tab`.

```
cat = catalogue.catalogue()
cat.read_hierarchy_from_gadget( "input/subhalo_tab" )
```

The catalogue we provide in the `input` directory has been obtained for a simulation box with side-length $L_{\text{box}} = 512 \text{ Mpc}/h$, thus we can define a `volume` variable that we will use later:

```
volume = 512**3
```

1. Populate catalogue

We will now populate the above catalogue with a 4-parameters HOD model:

$$N_{\text{cen}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \text{erf} \left(\frac{\log M_h - \log A_{\text{min}}}{\sigma_{\log A}} \right) \right] \quad (1.1)$$

$$N_{\text{sat}} = \left(\frac{M_h}{A_{\text{sat}}} \right)_{\text{sat}}^{\alpha} \quad (1.2)$$

with parameters: $A_{\text{min}} = 10^{14} M_{\odot}/h$, $\sigma_{\log A} = 0.5$, $A_{\text{sat}} = 10^{15} M_{\odot}/h$ and $\alpha_{\text{sat}} = 1$.

To do so, we have first to build an object of type `occupation_p` with given parameters:

```
from scamPy import occupation_p
ocp = occupation_p.tinker10_p( Amin = 1.e+14, siglogA = 0.5, Asat=1.e+15, alpsat=1. )
```

Then, we can call the `populate` function of the class `catalogue`, which returns a populated catalogue:

```
gxy_cat = cat.populate( ocp )
```

In order to get the number of hosted galaxies we can use the dedicated function of the class `catalogue`:

```
Ng = gxy_cat.Nhost()
```

2. Associate luminosity

In order to run the SHAM algorithm, we import the `abundance_matching` module of `scamPy`

```
from scamPy import abundance_matching
```

First of all, we need the probability distribution of the observable we want to add to the mock galaxies.

Let us define a Schechter luminosity function:

$$\phi(M) = 0.4 \ln(10) \phi^* 10^{0.4(\alpha+1)(M-M^*)} \exp(-10^{0.4(M-M^*)}) \quad (1.3)$$

```
def schechter ( mag ) :  
    alpha = -1.07  
    norm = 1.6e-2  
    mstar = -19.7 + 5. * np.log10( 5. )  
    lum = - 0.4 * ( mag - mstar )  
    # this to control overflow when integrating:  
    if lum > 308. : lum = 308.  
    return 0.4 * np.log( 10 ) * norm * 10**( - 0.07 * lum ) * np.exp( - 10**lum )
```

The routine that implements the SHAM algorithm operates on arrays of galaxy type objects, instead of on objects of type catalogue.

Such arrays can be extracted from a populated catalogue either directly, by calling the `populate()` function with the argument `extract = True`:

```
galaxies = cat.populate( ocp, extract = True )
```

or by calling the `extract_galaxies()` function of the catalogue module. This function takes 2 arguments:

- an array of `host_halo` type objects (i.e. the content of a catalogue;
- the number of galaxies found by the `populate` algorithm.

```
galaxies = catalogue.extract_galaxies( gxy_cat.content, Ng )
```

At this point we have everything we need for running the SHAM algorithm. It is implemented in the `abundance_matching()` function of the `abundance_matching` module. This function takes several arguments, we refer the reader to the documentation for a detailed description.

The positional arguments are:

- the array of galaxy type objects (`galaxies`);
- the probability distribution of the observable property we want to match (it must depend only on one-variable).

Here we are also setting the following keyword arguments:

- `minL` and `maxL`, the limits of the free-variable in our probability distribution;
- `nbinM`, the number of bins we want to divide the mass-space;
- `factM`, the constant factor to multiply the mass-distribution (since we want a volume density, here we are passing `1/volume`).

```
galaxies = abundance_matching.abundance_matching( galaxies, schechter,  
                                                  minL = -20, maxL = -10,  
                                                  nbinM = 20, factM = 1. / volume )
```

... and that's all folks!

The `galaxies` array now contains all the mock-galaxies of our catalogue.

Analysis

Here we show some results from measures that can be performed on the populated catalogue.

First of all, let us populate the matplotlib and numpy namespaces ...

```
%pylab inline
```

```
Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib
```

Abundances

We will plot here histograms of the average number of central and satellite haloes per mass-bin, compared with the occupation predicted by the selected model and with the average number of central and satellite mock galaxies in the output catalogue.

Define the log-spaced mass bins:

```
ms_binned = np.logspace( +13, +15, 40 )
```

Get abundances of the halo catalogue:

```
Nc_hal, Ns_hal = catalogue.get_abundances( cat, ms_binned )
```

Get abundances of the galaxy catalogue:

```
Nc_gxy, Ns_gxy = catalogue.get_abundances( gxy_cat, ms_binned )
```

Plot:

```
fig = plt.figure( figsize = ( 12, 4 ) )
ax1 = fig.add_subplot( 121 )

ax1.set_xlabel('$M_h$ $[M_\odot]$', fontsize=18)
ax1.set_ylabel('$\langle N_{\mathrm{cen}} \rangle$', fontsize=18)

ax1.step( np.log10( ms_binned ), Nc_hal,
          label = 'halo catalogue' )
ax1.plot( np.log10( ms_binned ), [ ocp.Ncen( mm ) for mm in ms_binned ],
          label = 'predicted' )
ax1.step( np.log10( ms_binned ), Nc_gxy,
          label = 'populated' )

ax1.legend()

ax2 = fig.add_subplot( 122 )

ax2.set_ylim( [ -5, 0.5 ] )
ax2.set_xlabel('$M_h$ $[M_\odot]$', fontsize=18)
ax2.set_ylabel('$\log \langle N_{\mathrm{sat}} \rangle$', fontsize=18)

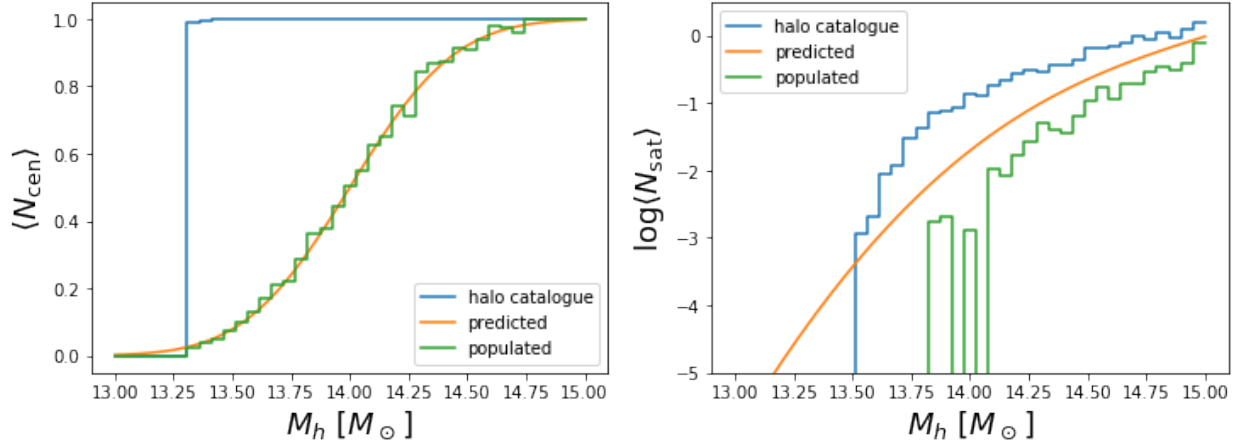
ax2.step( np.log10( ms_binned ), np.log10( Ns_hal + 1.e-7 ),
          label = 'halo catalogue' )
ax2.plot( np.log10( ms_binned ), np.log10( [ ocp.Nsat( mm ) for mm in ms_binned ] ),
          label = 'predicted' )
ax2.step( np.log10( ms_binned ), np.log10( Ns_gxy + 1.e-7 ),
```

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```
label = 'populated' )
ax2.legend()
```

```
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f897235c518>
```



Simulation box:

To have an idea of how the original halo catalogue has been trimmed by the HOD prescription, we show here a slice of the simulation box with positions of the haloes and mock galaxies.

Extract the halo coordinates from the original catalogue and select a 64 Mpc/ h slice along the z-axis:

```
coords_hal = np.concatenate( ( cat.get_coord_cen(), cat.get_coord_sat() ) ).T
wz_hal = np.where( [ ( 224. < _z ) & ( _z < 288. ) for _z in coords_hal[ 2 ] ] )
```

Extract the halo coordinates from the populated catalogue and select a 64 Mpc/ h slice along the z-axis:

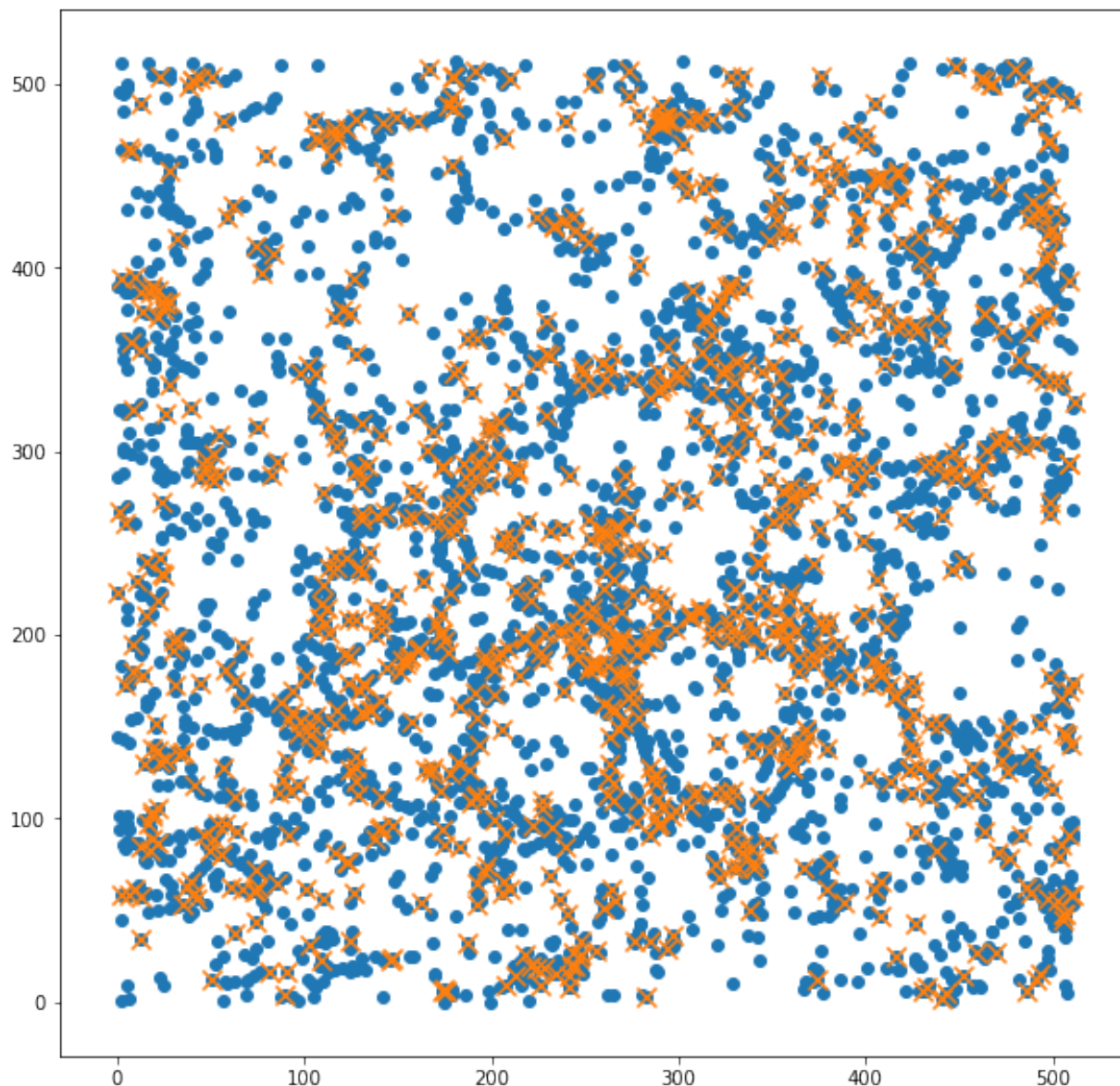
```
coords_gxy = np.concatenate( ( gxy_cat.get_coord_cen(), gxy_cat.get_coord_sat() ) ).T
wz_gxy = np.where( [ ( 224. < _z ) & ( _z < 288. ) for _z in coords_gxy[ 2 ] ] )
```

Plot the slice:

```
figure( figsize = ( 10, 10 ) )

pyplot.scatter( coords_hal[ 0 ][ wz_hal ], coords_hal[ 1 ][ wz_hal ] )
pyplot.scatter( coords_gxy[ 0 ][ wz_gxy ], coords_gxy[ 1 ][ wz_gxy ], marker='x', s = 100 )
```

```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f8970d4a8d0>
```



Luminosity function:

Finally, we want to see what is the luminosity distribution of the output galaxy mock catalogue. Let us store the luminosities of all the mock galaxies into a numpy array:

```
luminosities = np.array( [ gxy.luminosity for gxy in galaxies ] )
```

We will now call the `cumulative_counts` function of the `abundance_matching` module. This function is also used internally by the function that applies the SHAM prescription. Internally, it counts the number of occurrences in an array with value **greater** than some fixed quantity, therefore, we have to invert the magnitudes sign to make it work:

```
mag_mes = np.linspace( -19., -17., 10 )
phi_mes, phi_mes_er = abundance_matching.cumulative_counts( -1 * luminosities, -1 * _
mag_mes, 1. / volume )
```

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We can now plot the result, along with the integrated Schechter luminosity function. The latter can be obtained with the utility function `cumulative_from_differential` of the `abundance_matching` module:

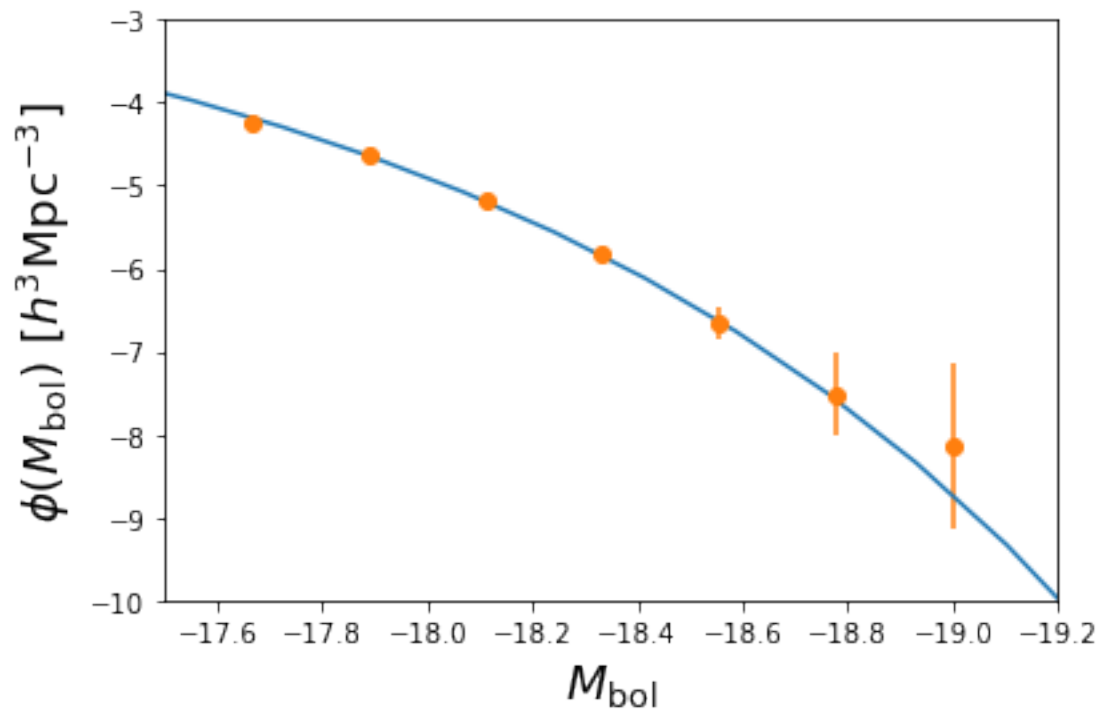
```
plt.xlabel( '$M_{\mathrm{bol}}$', fontsize = 18 )
plt.ylabel( '$\phi( M_{\mathrm{bol}} ) \ [h^3 \ \mathrm{Mpc}^{-3}]$', fontsize = 18 )

plt.xlim( [ -17.5, -19.2 ] )
plt.ylim( [ -10, -3 ] )

size = 30
MM = np.linspace( -21, -16., size )

plot( MM, np.log10( abundance_matching.cumulative_from_differential( schechter, MM ) ) )
errorbar( mag_mes, np.log10( phi_mes ),
          yerr = phi_mes_er / phi_mes, fmt = 'o' )
```

```
<ErrorbarContainer object of 3 artists>
```



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