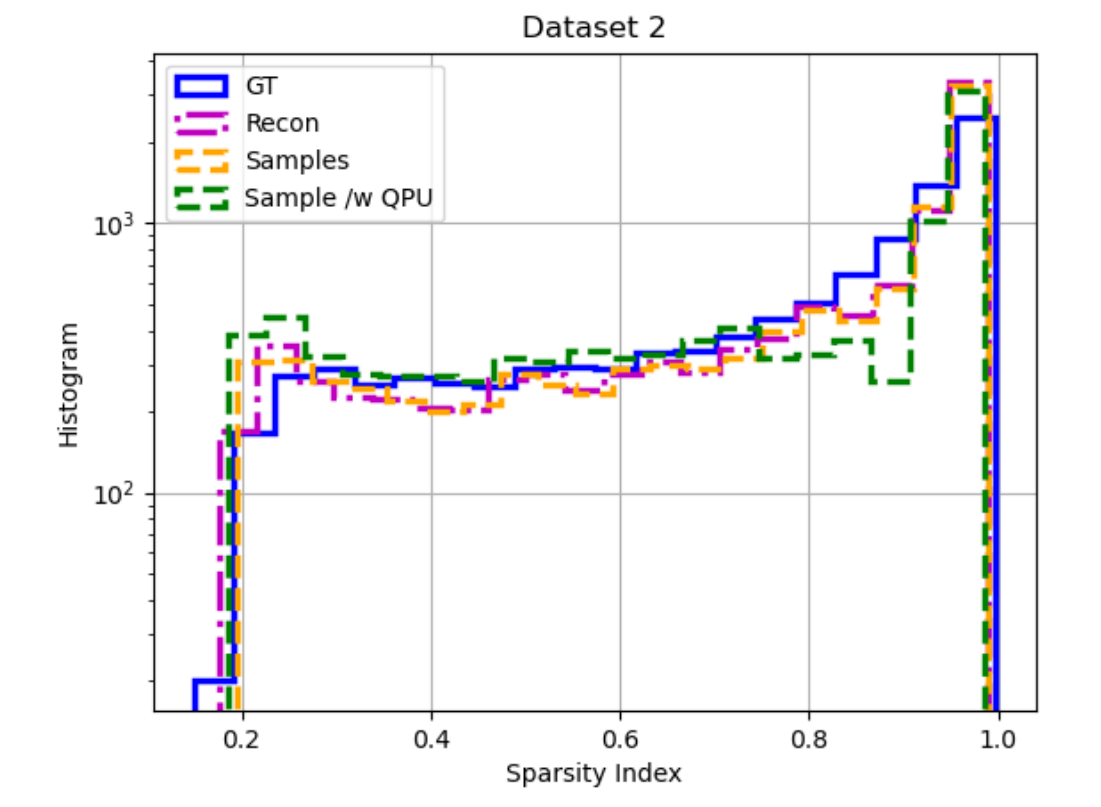
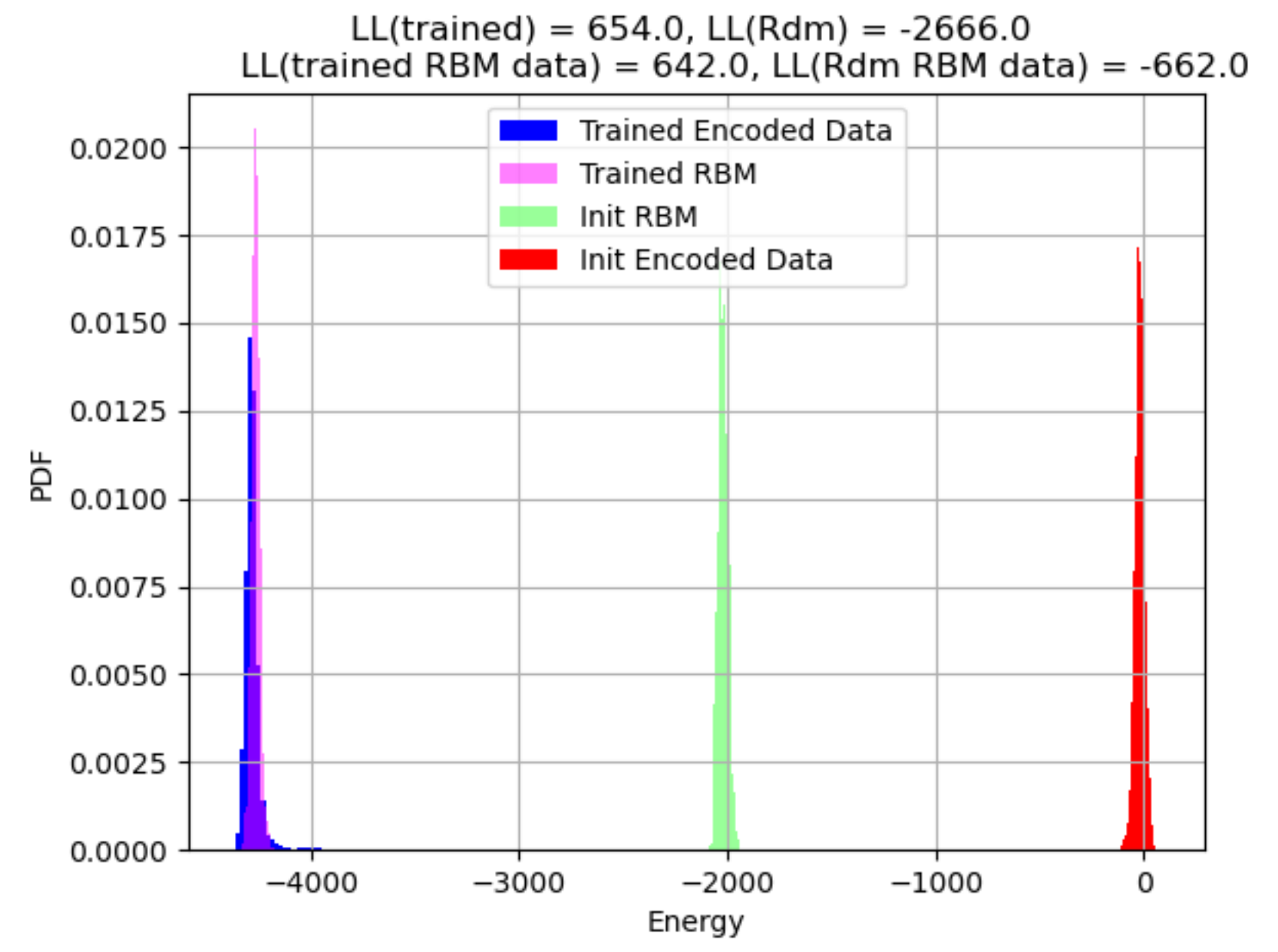
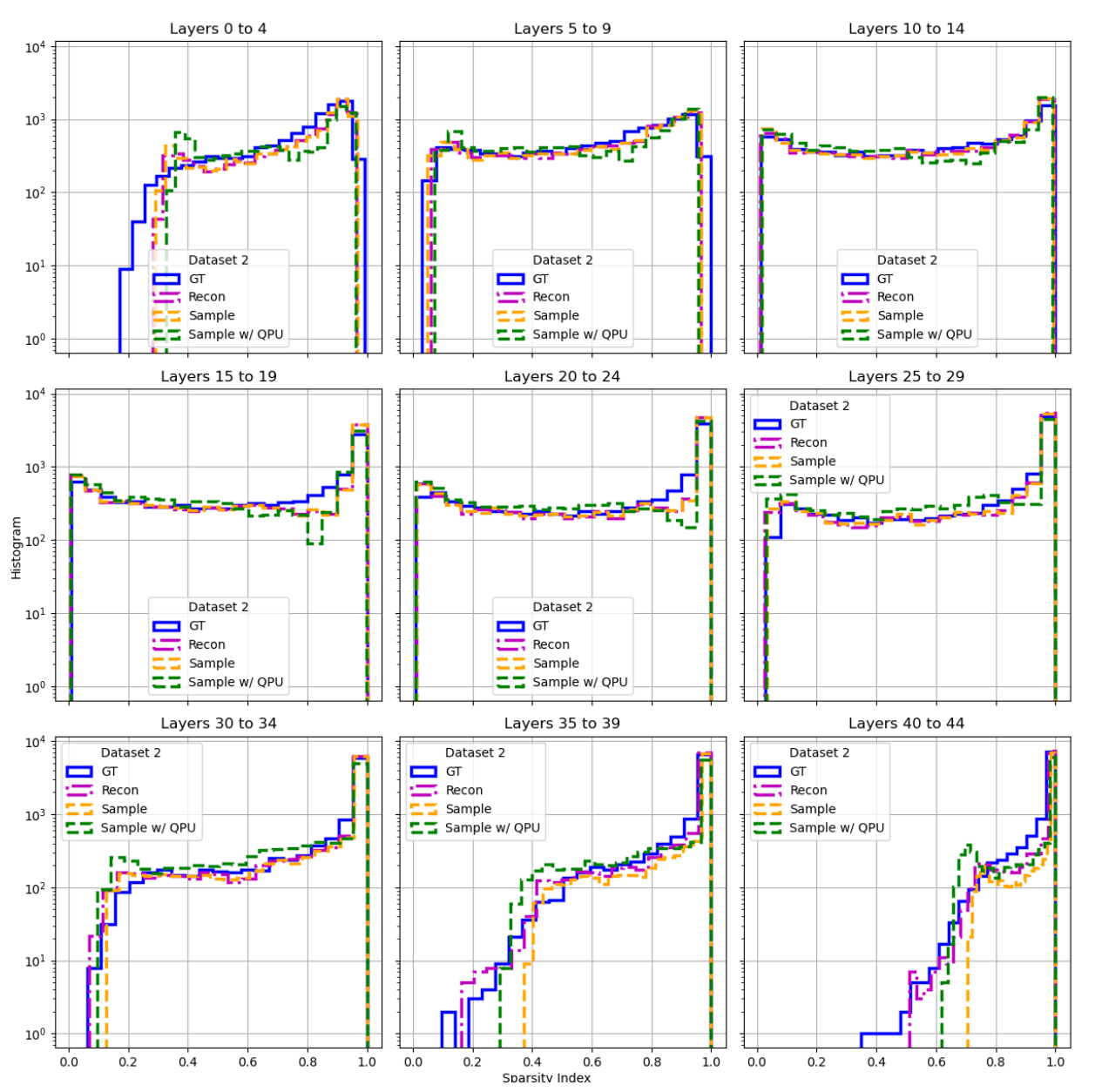
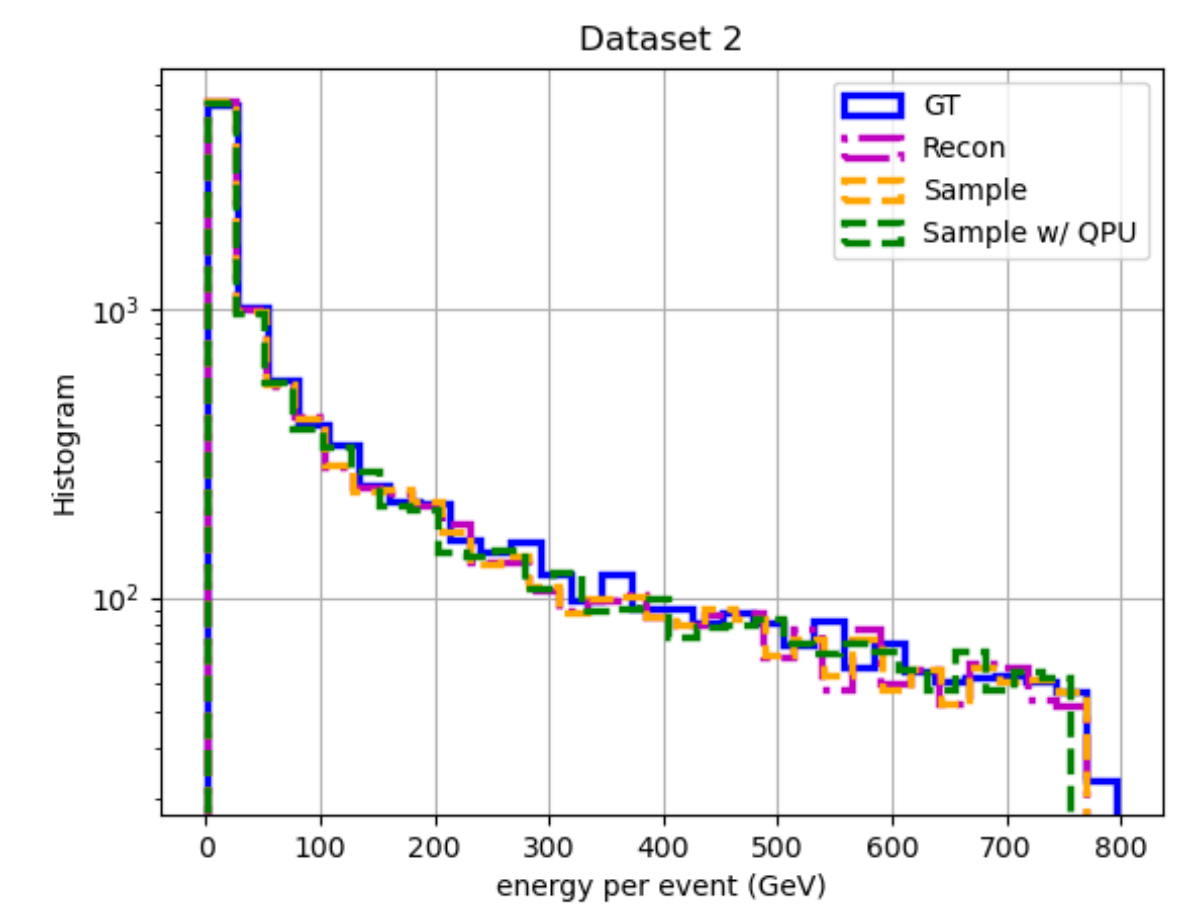
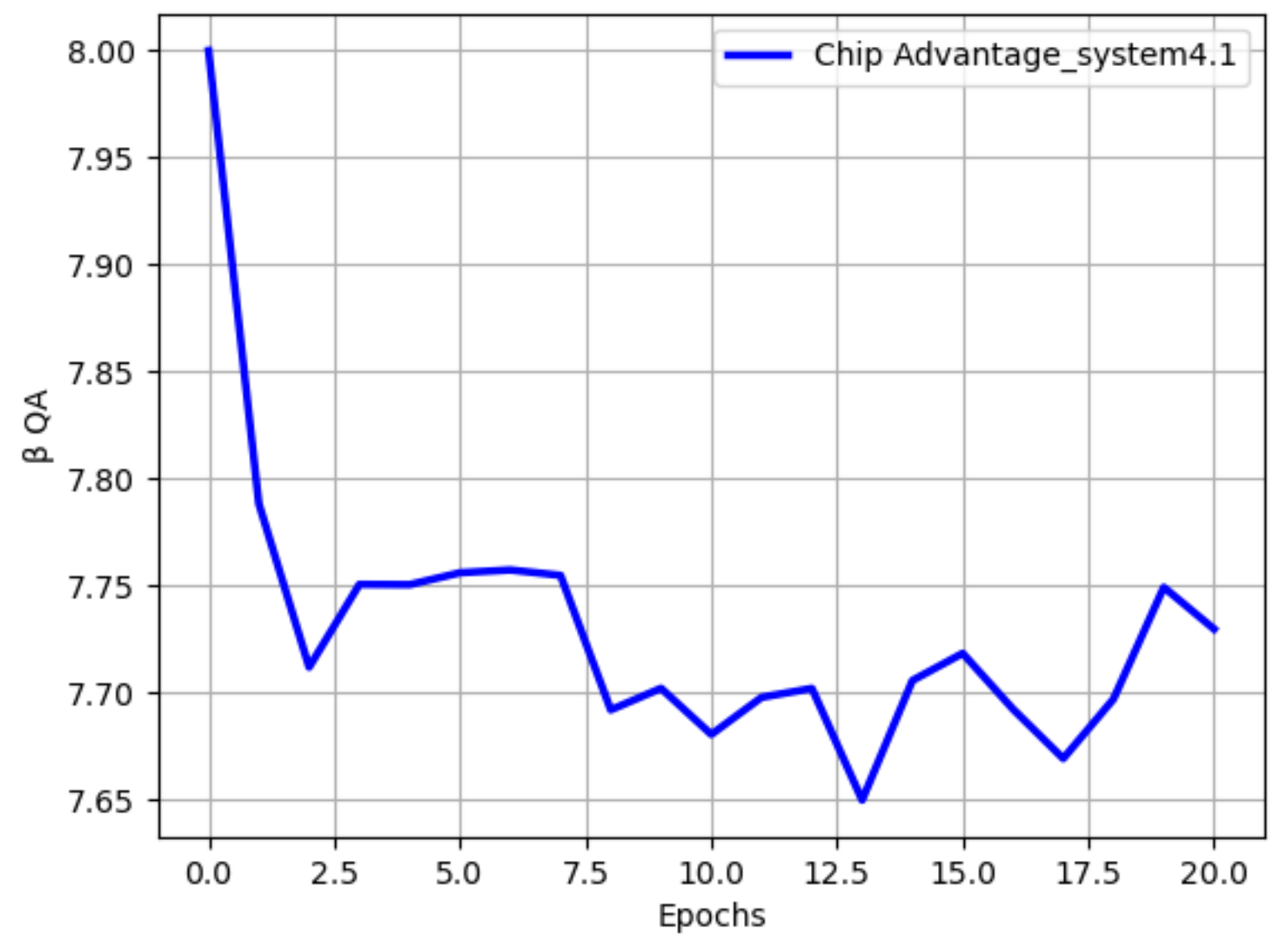
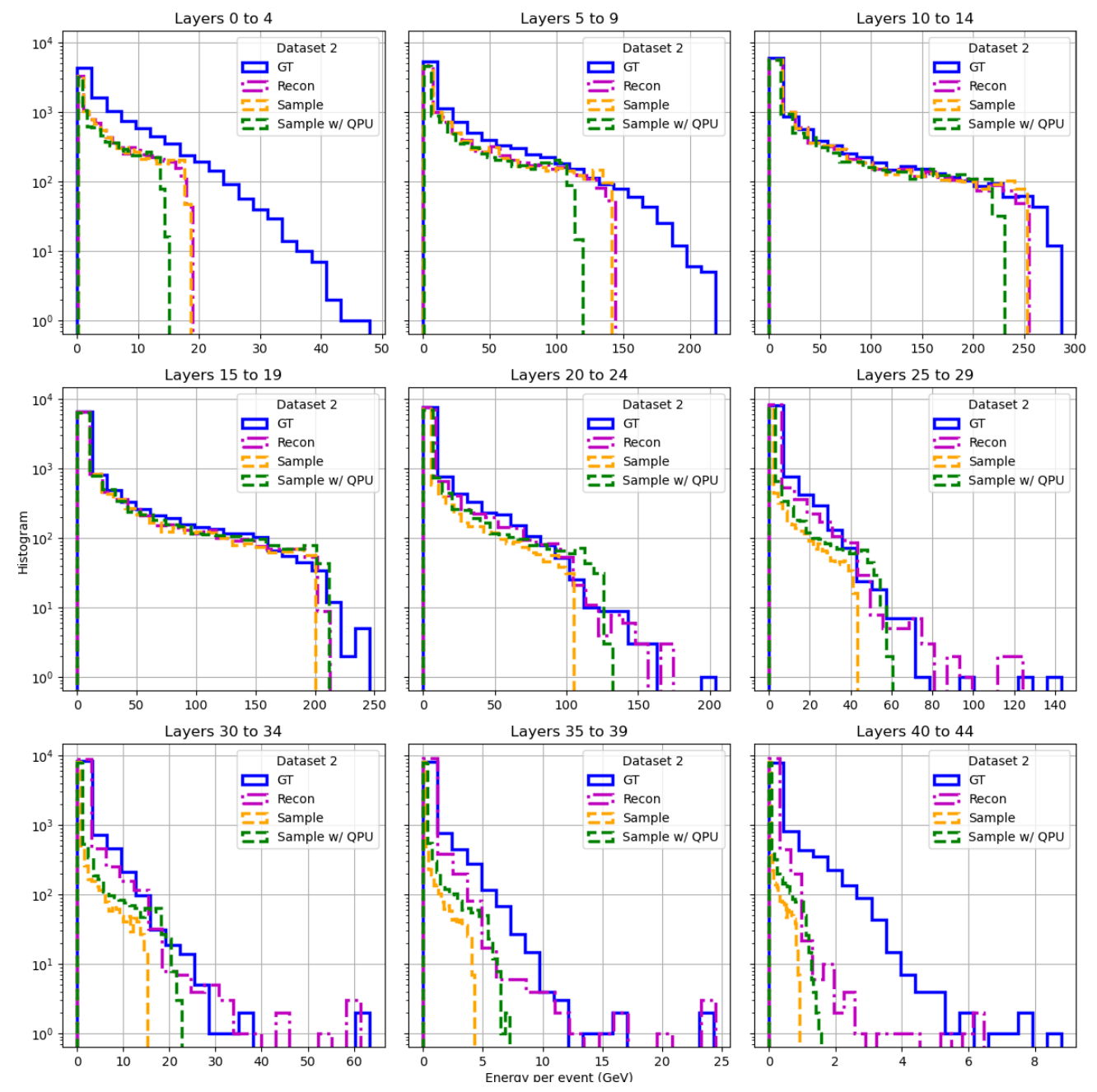


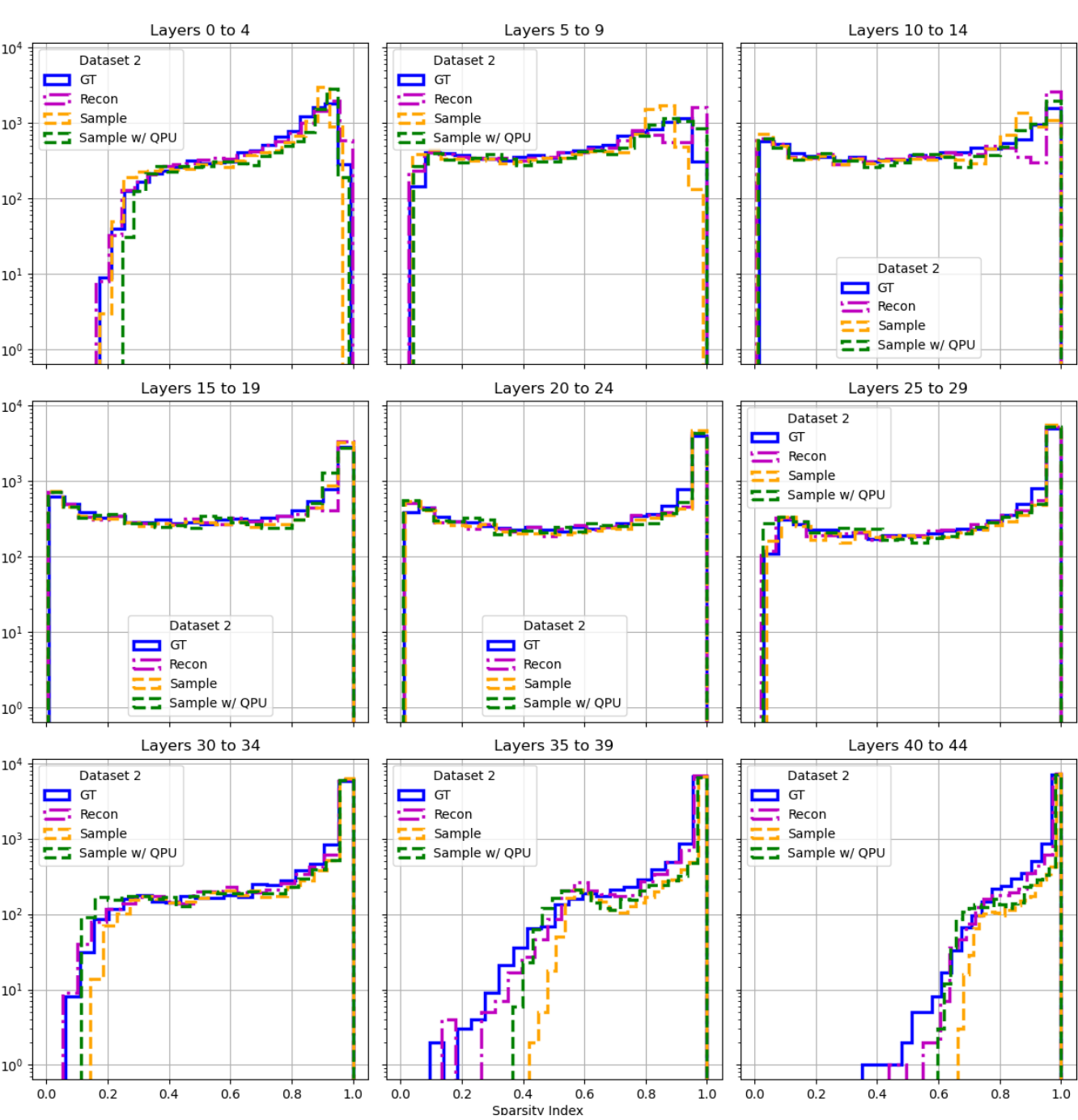
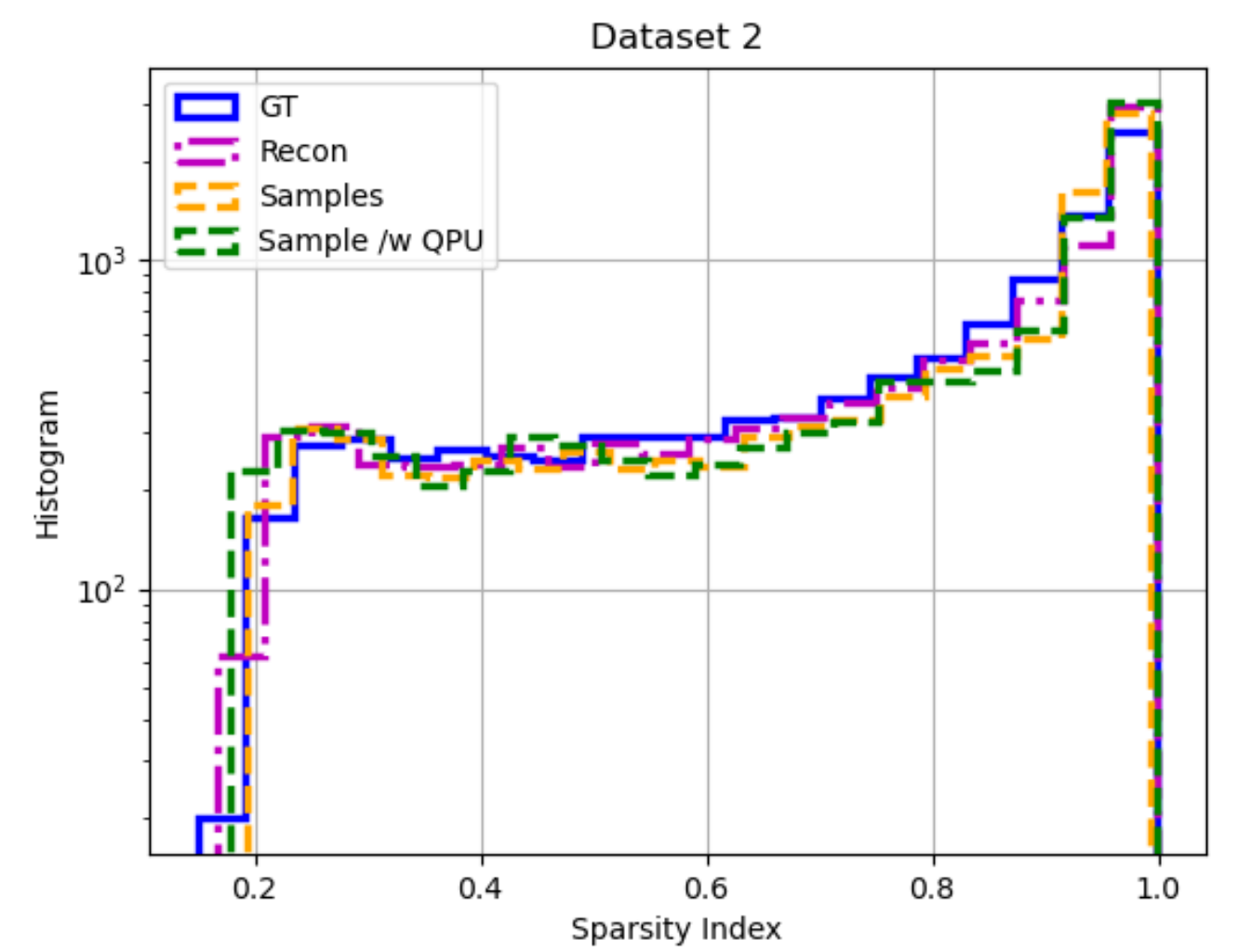
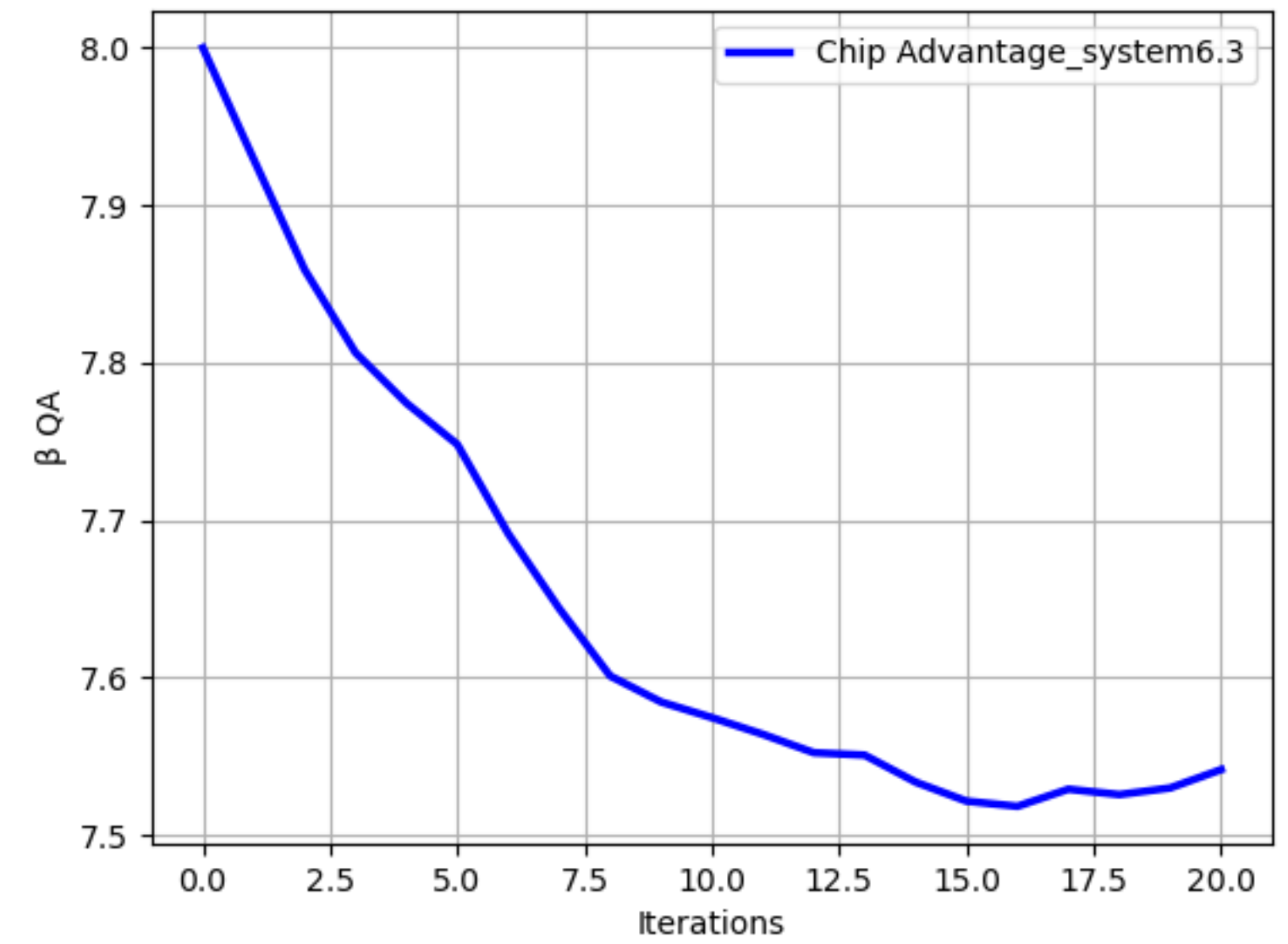
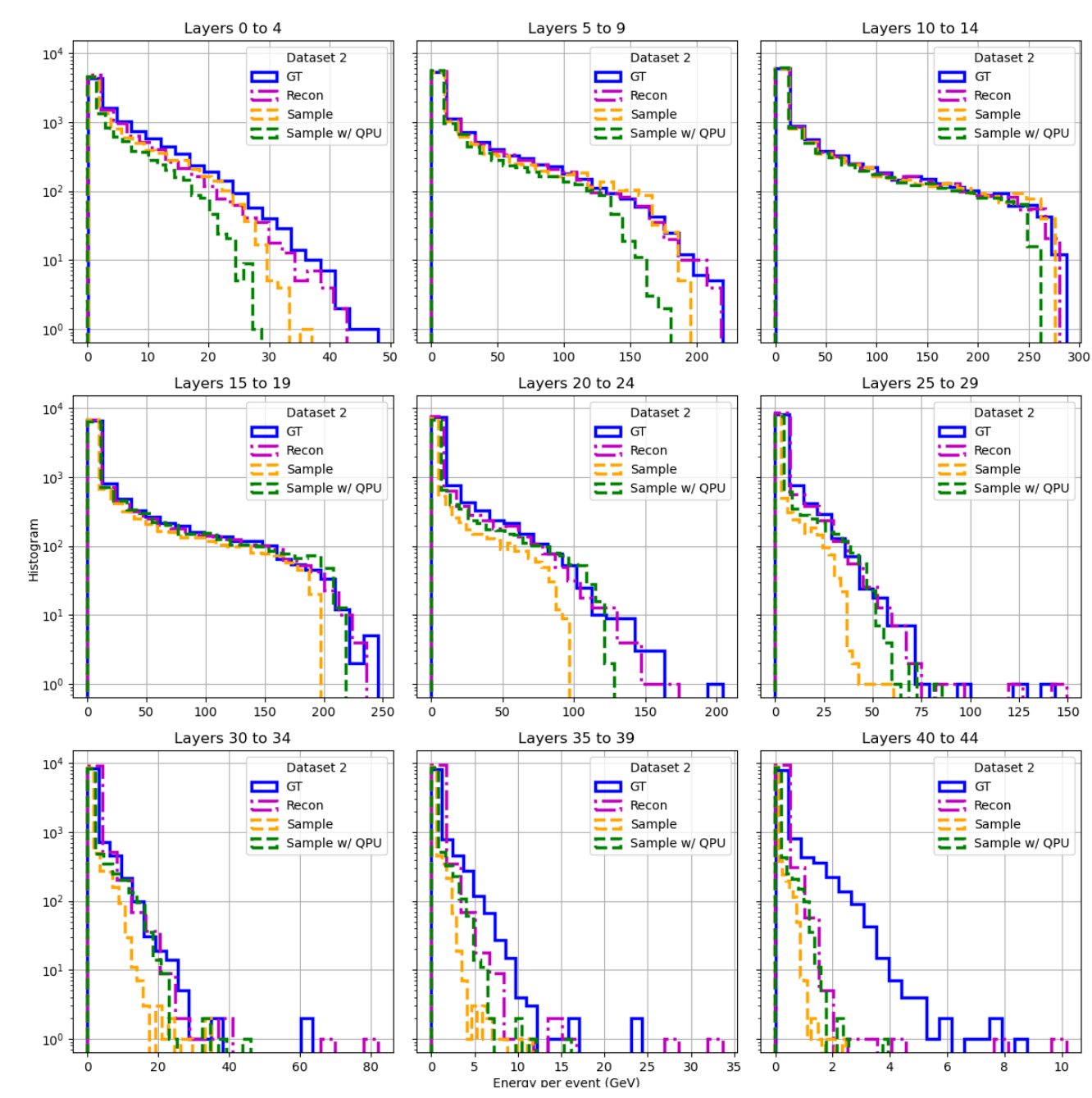
Apricot model is FCN

Robust-dawn is unconditionalized. Every other model is conditionalized

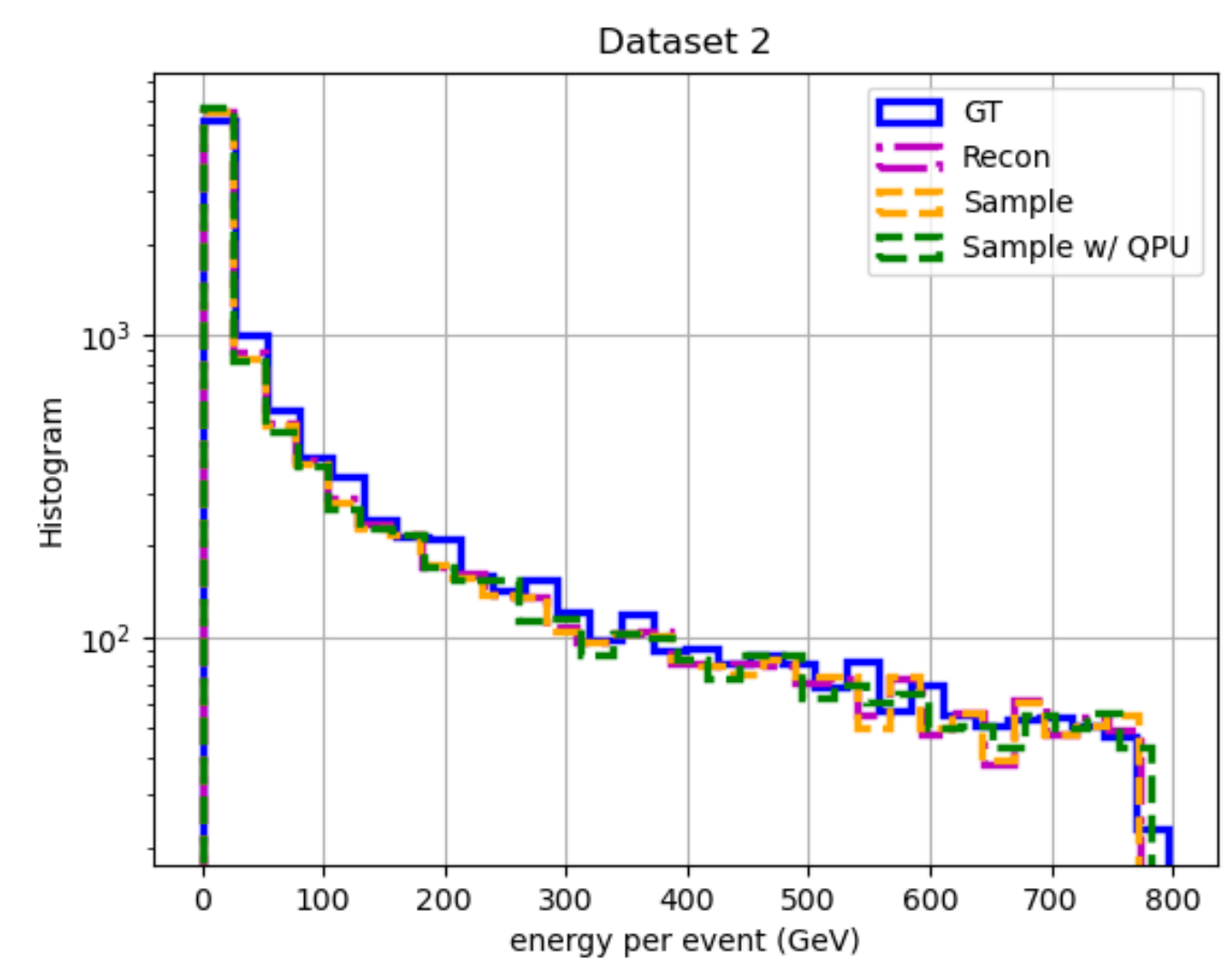
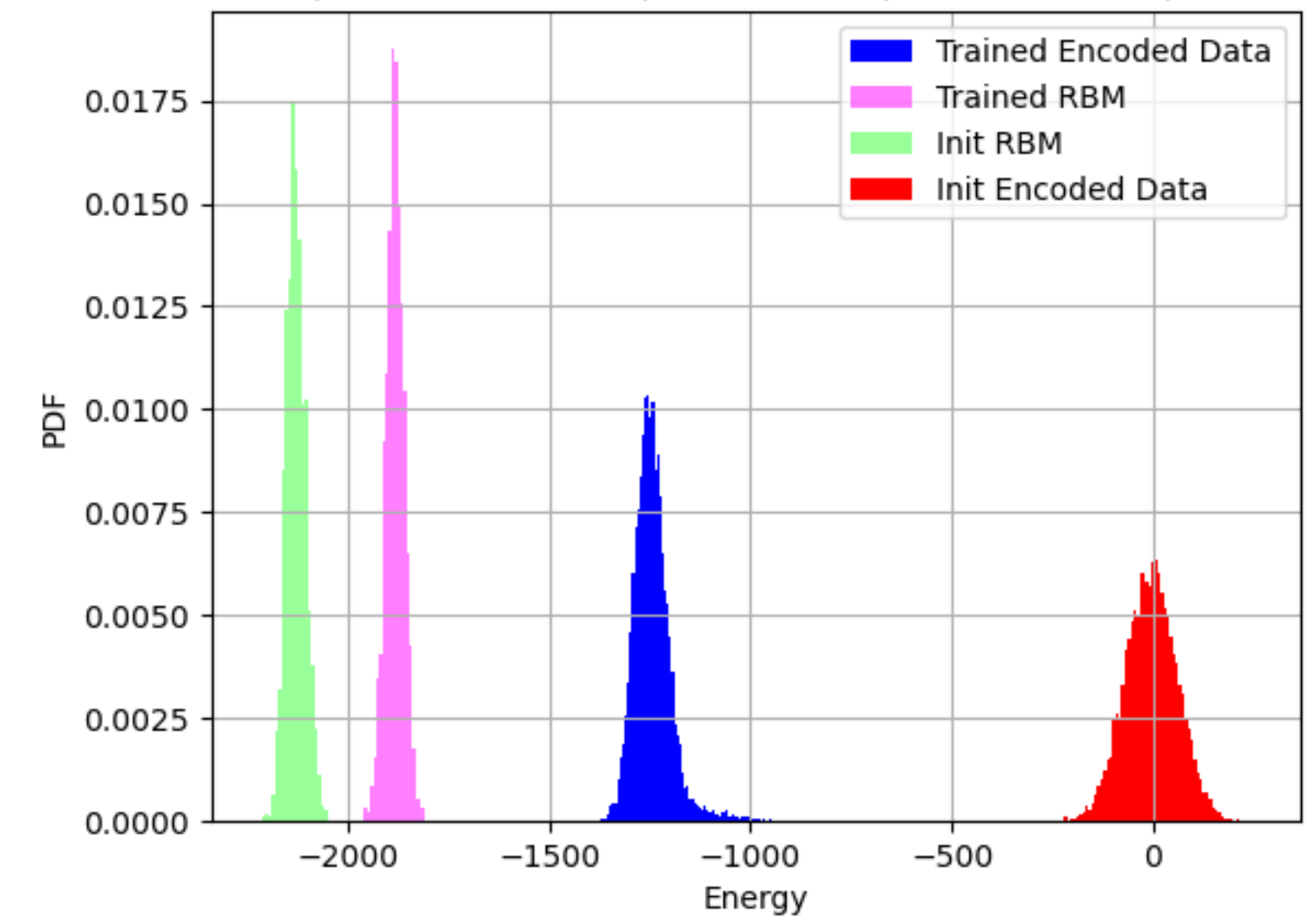
Nov 17th



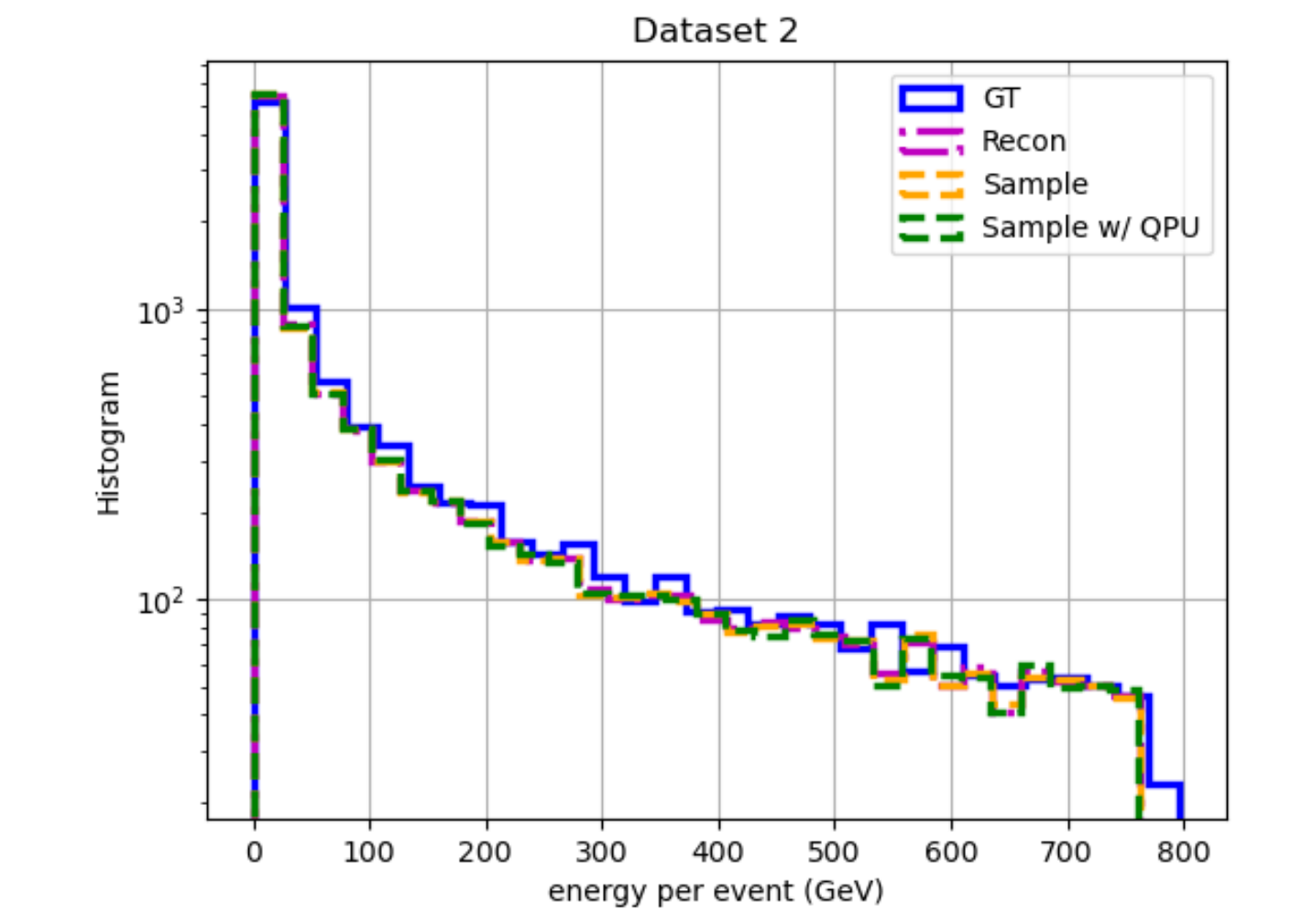
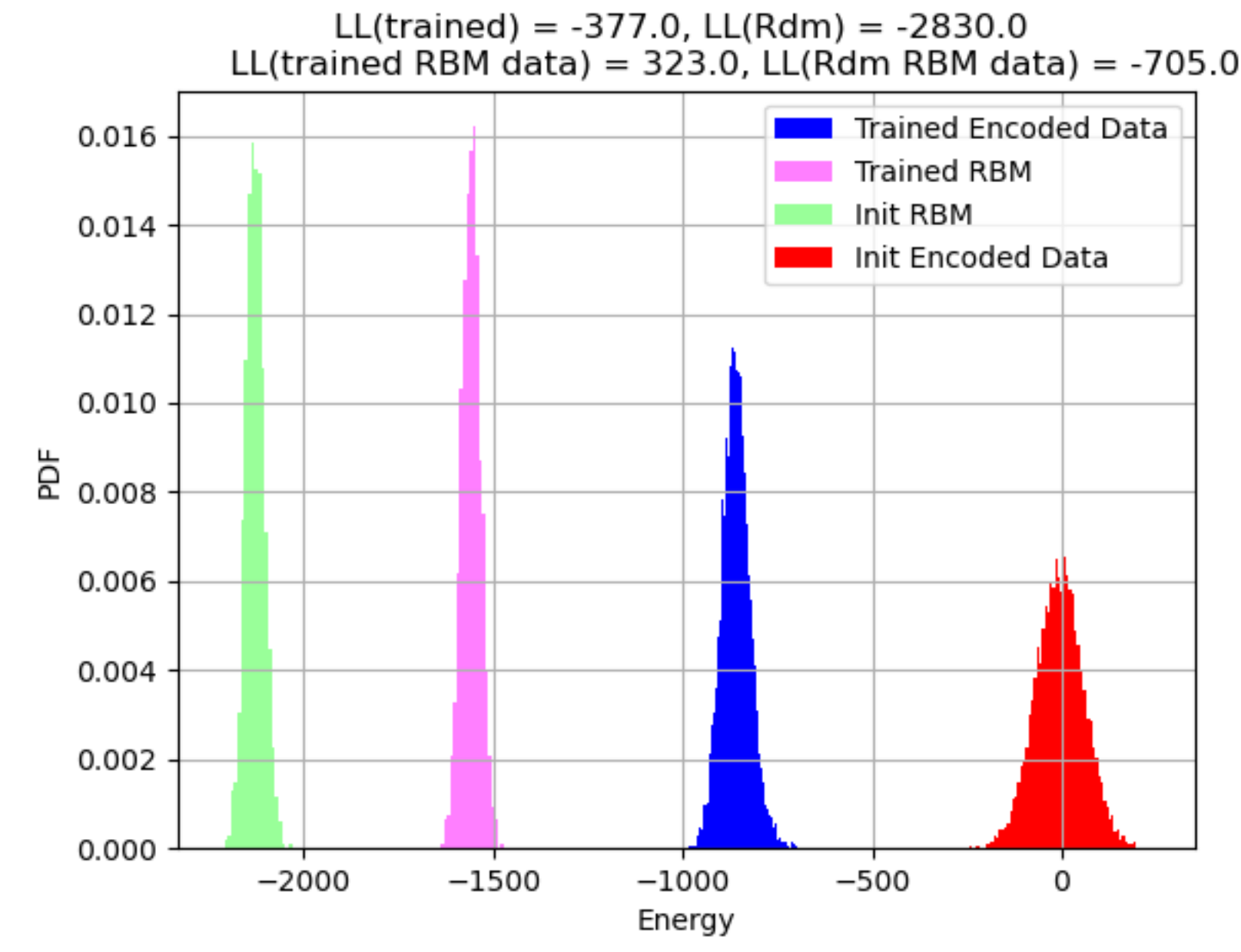
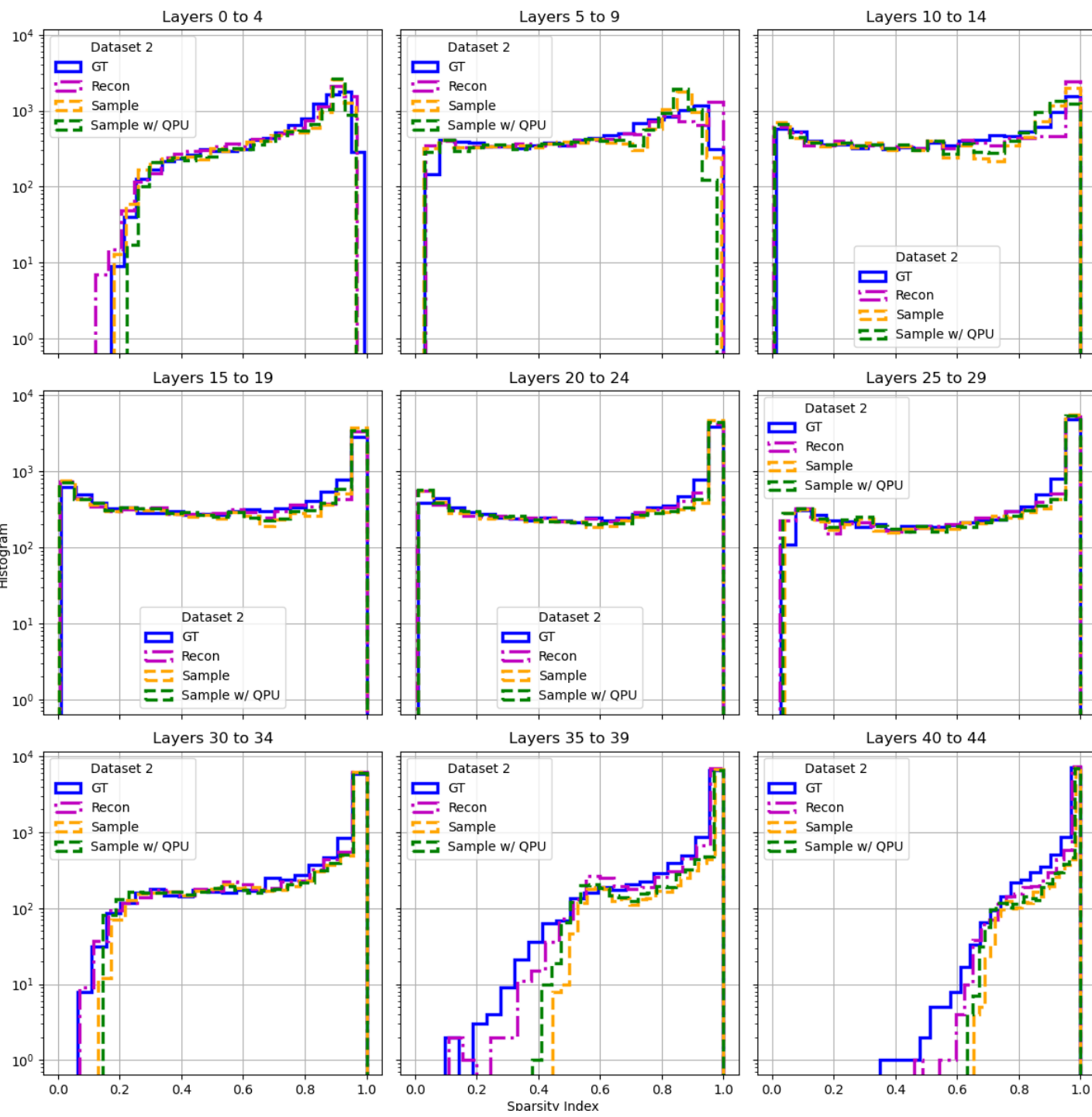
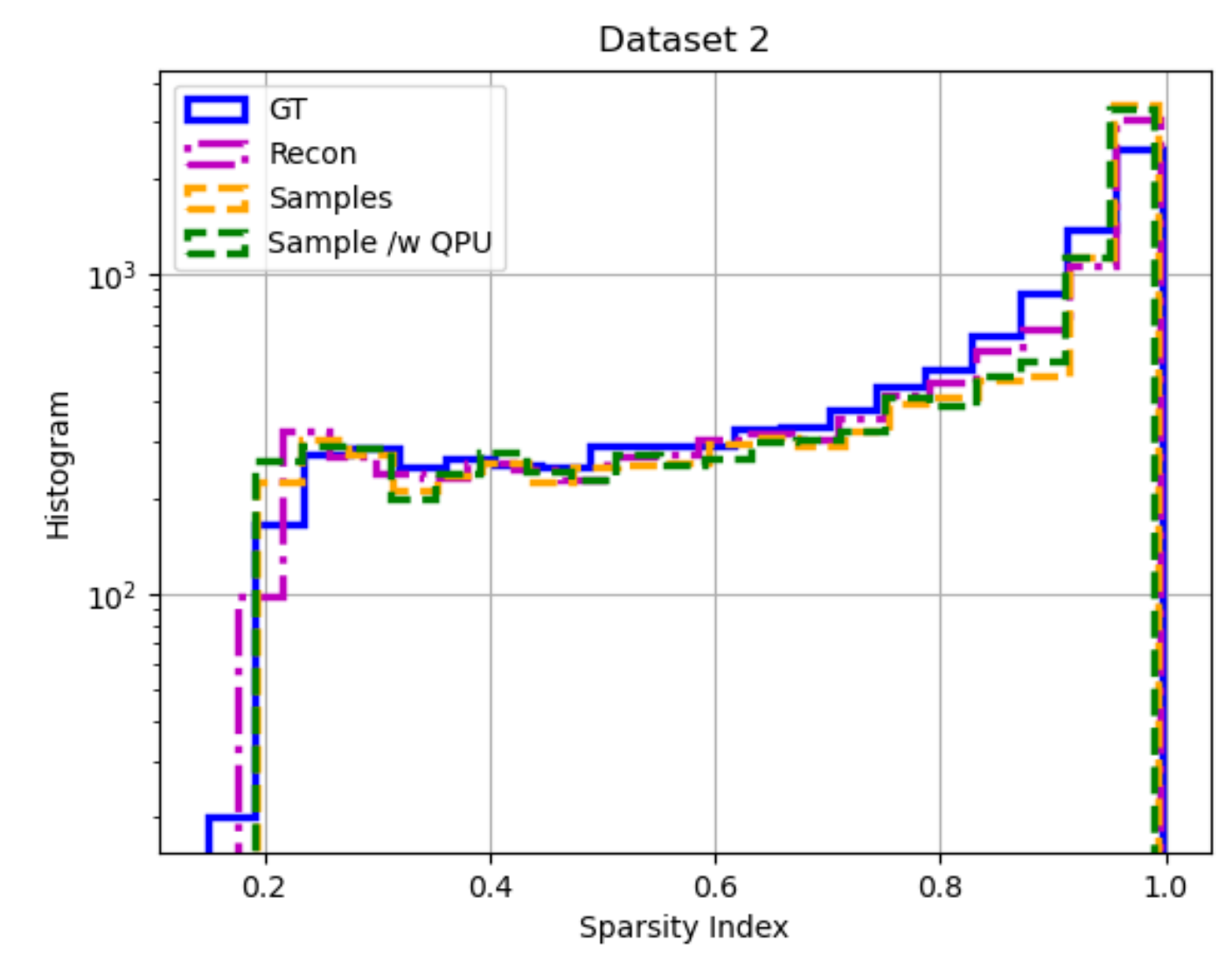
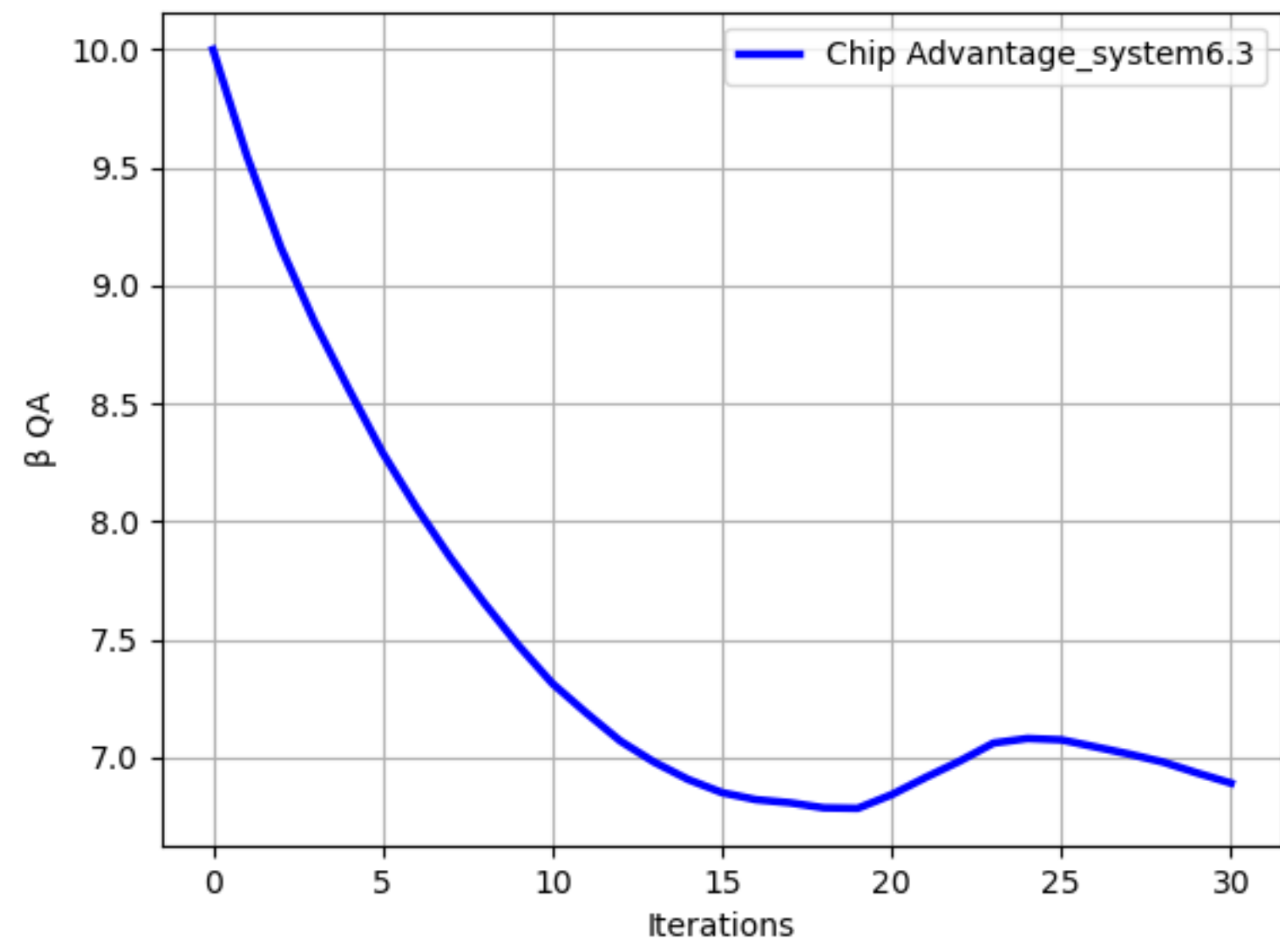
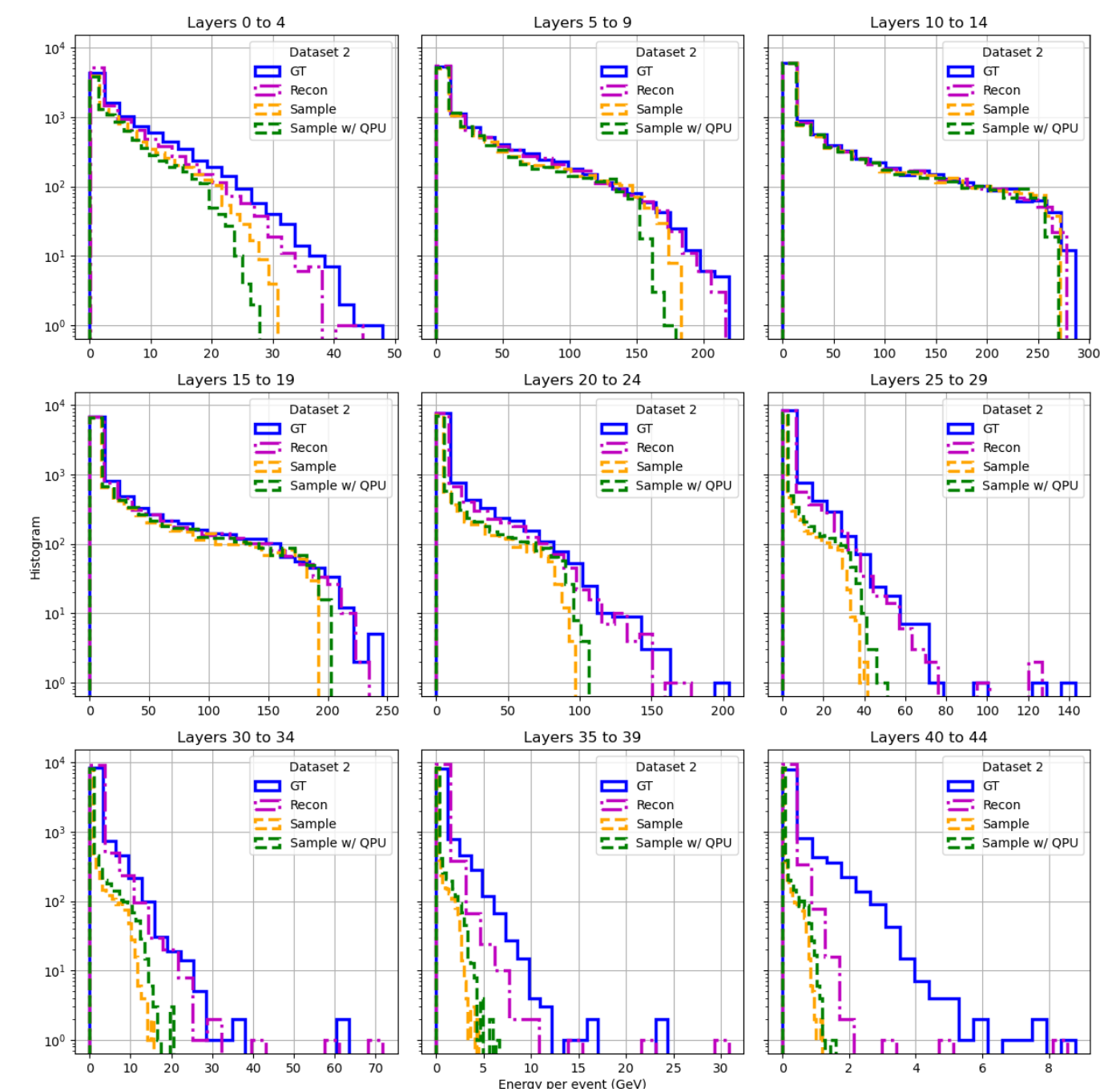
Apricot-terrain-235



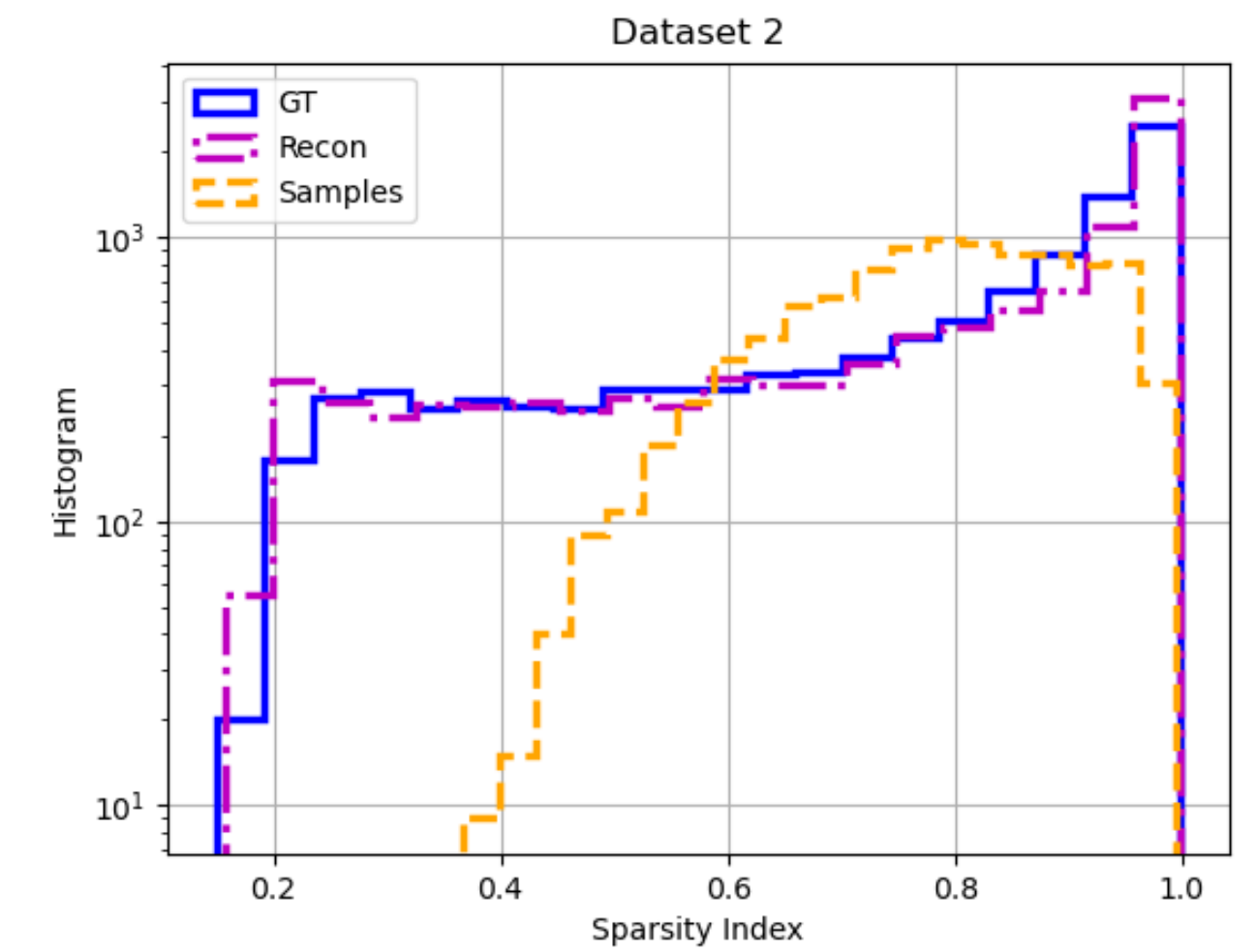
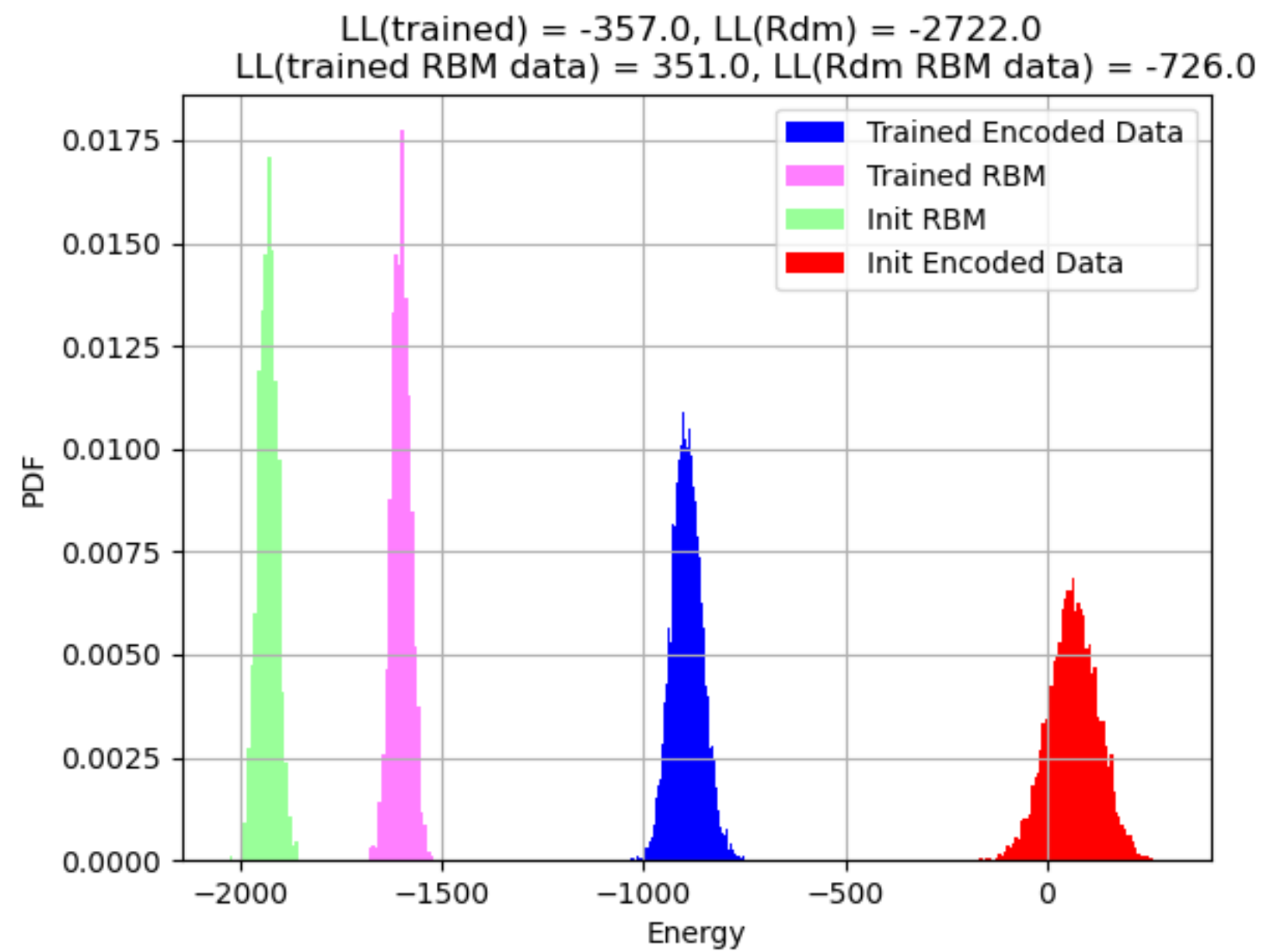
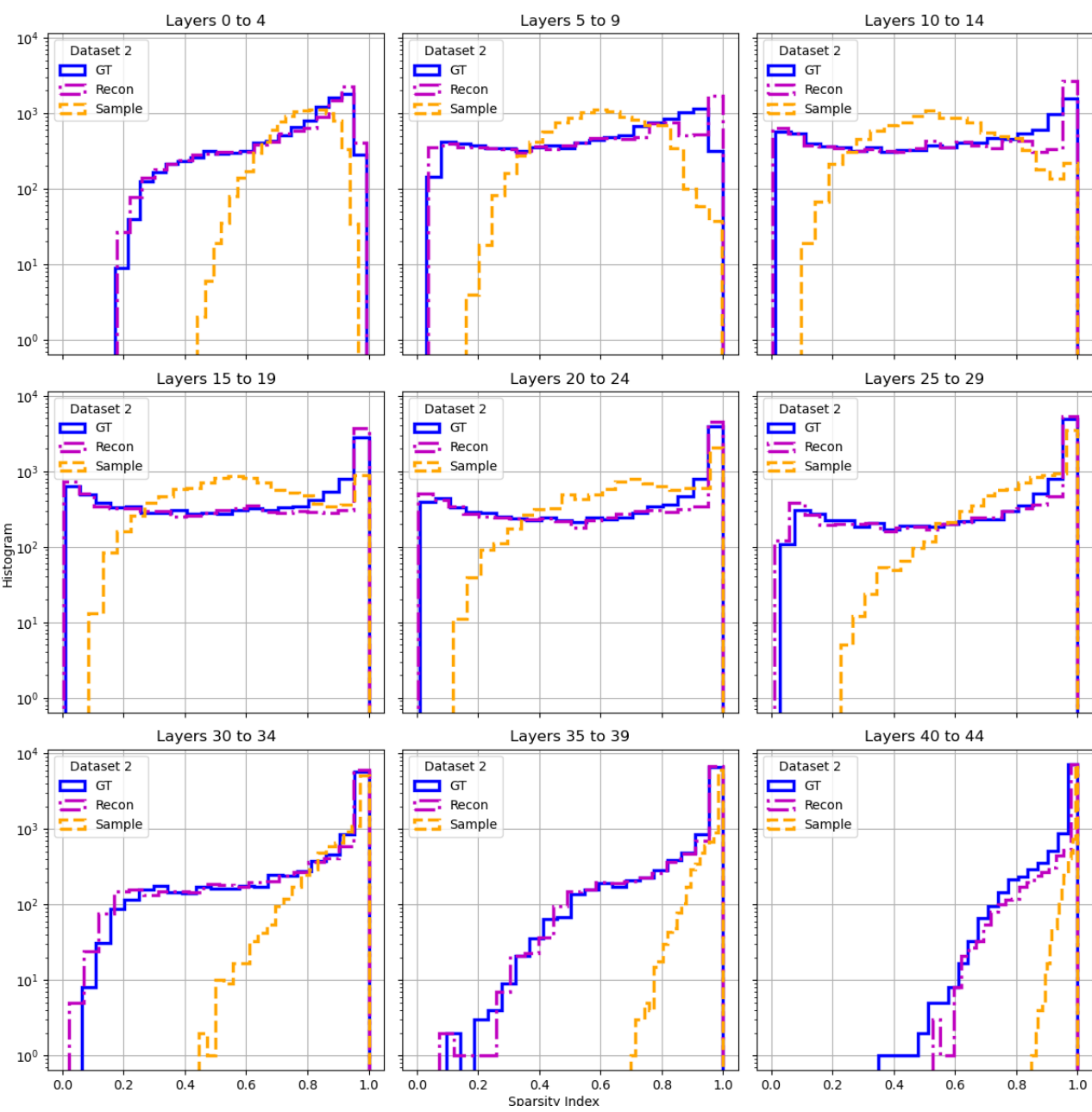
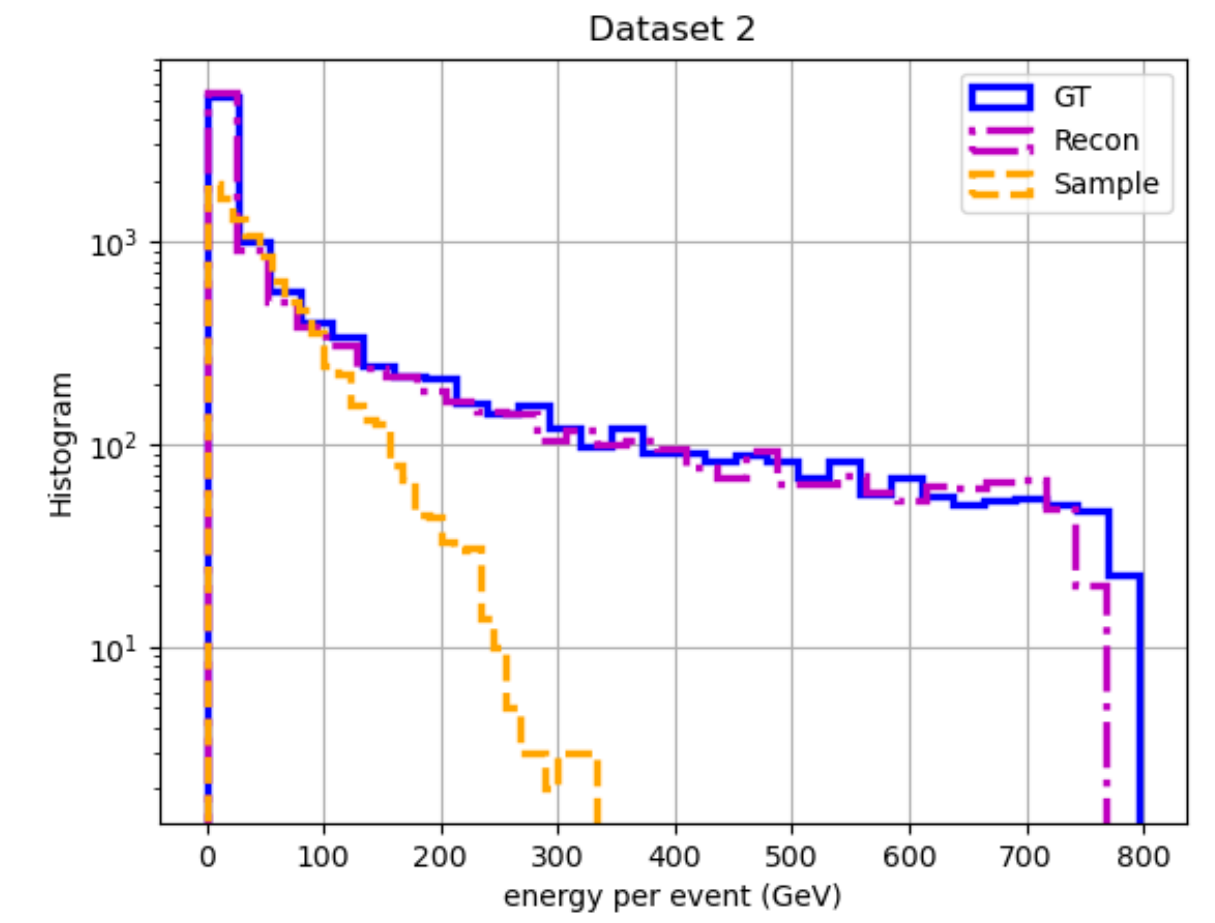
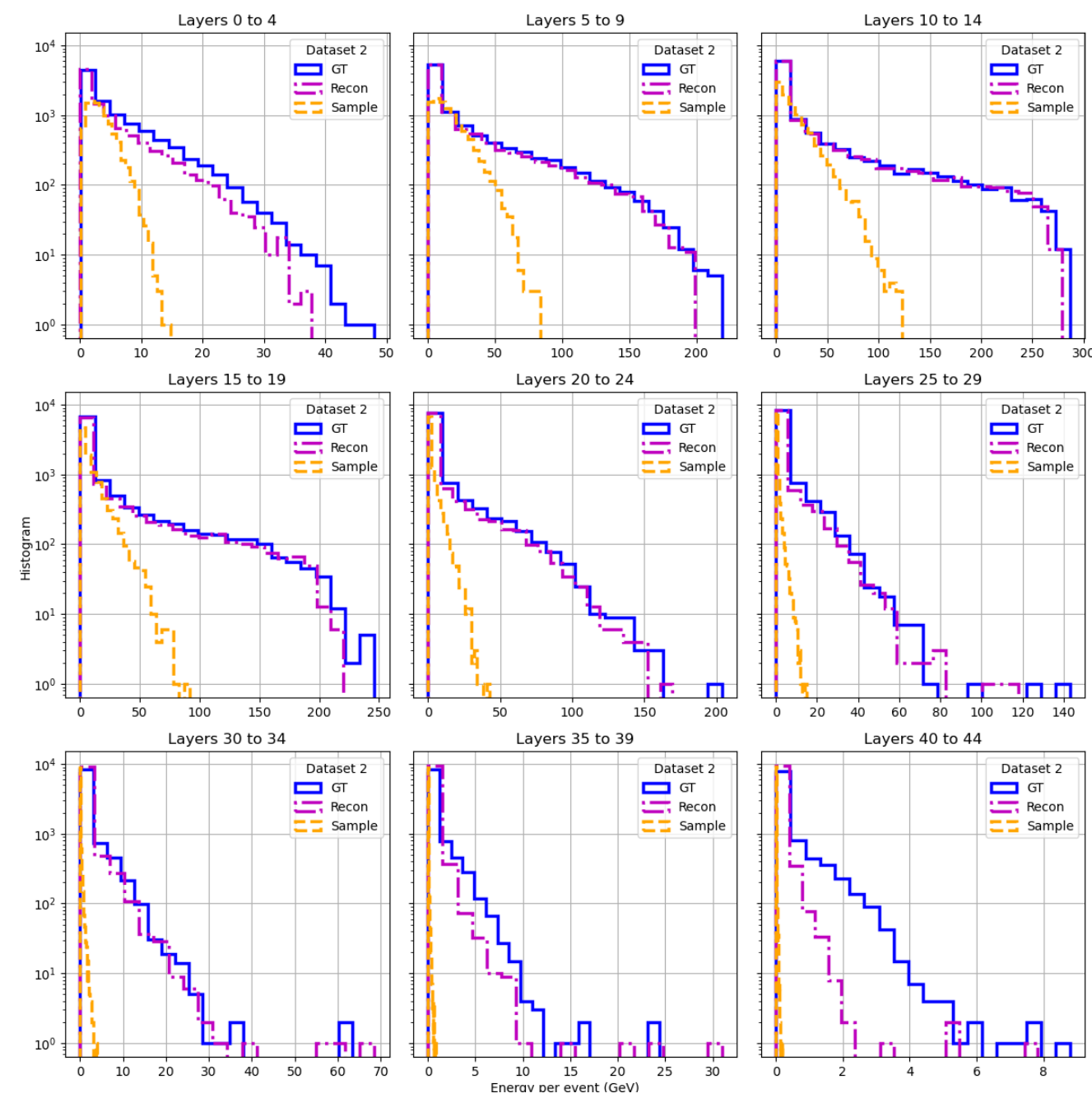
$LL(\text{trained}) = 216.0, LL(\text{Rdm}) = -2828.0$
 $LL(\text{trained RBM data}) = 856.0, LL(\text{Rdm RBM data}) = -703.0$



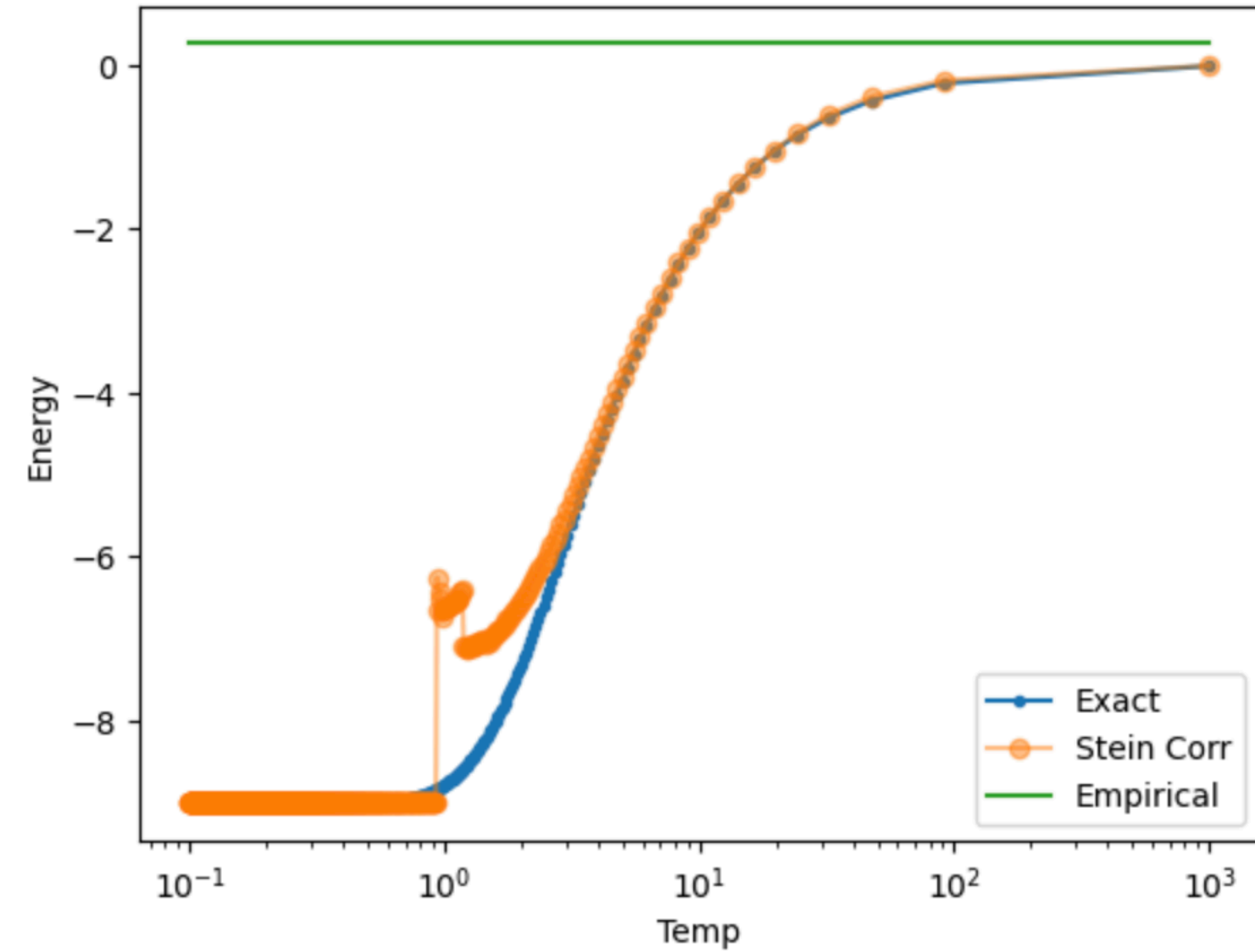
Polished-night-232



Faithful-cosmos-237



Robust-dawn-236



We used fast stein correction for different temperatures. The method doesn't seem robust. The intuition behind this failure is that the method struggles if the two Boltzmann distributions don't overlap

- QVAE
 - Architectures
 - CNN
 - FCN
 - Energy incidence
 - Condition on encoder and decoder
 - Condition on encoder
 - Unconditionalized
 - Modulated energy => Can lead to learning how to modulate more features, position of voxels, angles, etc.
 - Results/metrics
 - Energy histogram
 - Sparsity histogram
 - Conditionalized energy and sparsity histogram (NOT GOOD)
- RBM
 - Topology
 - Chimera-like
 - Pegasus
 - Metrics
 - Energy distribution for encoded and RBM Gibbs samples
 - Zais and Zrais estimates for partition function => log-likelihood of model
 - Dwave
 - Sehmi's method
 - Fast stein. Not robust but could be helpful?
 - Hao's method
- Theory. Work in progress