

Weekly Update Nov. 21, 2024

<https://github.com/QaloSim/CaloQVAE/tree/haojia>

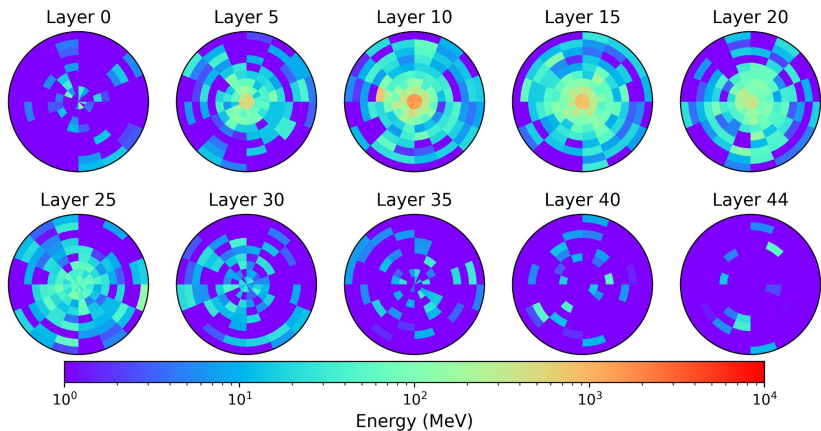
Progress

Run:elated-silence-540

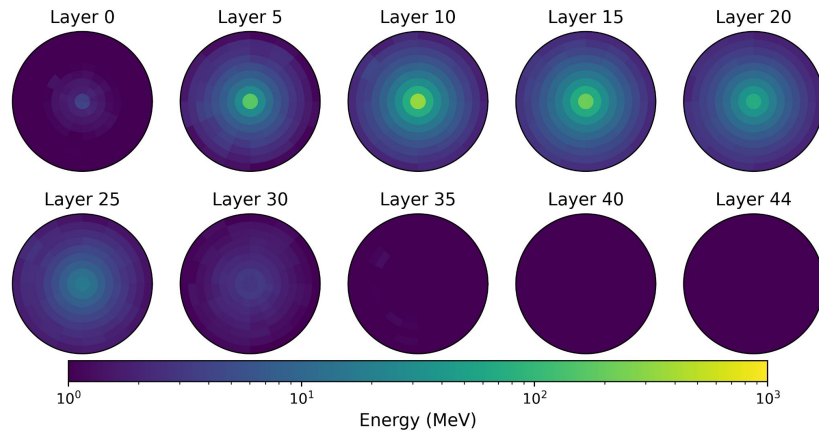
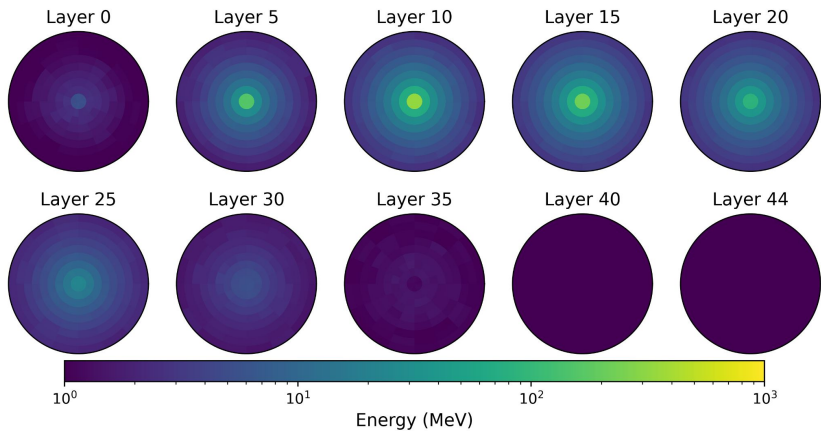
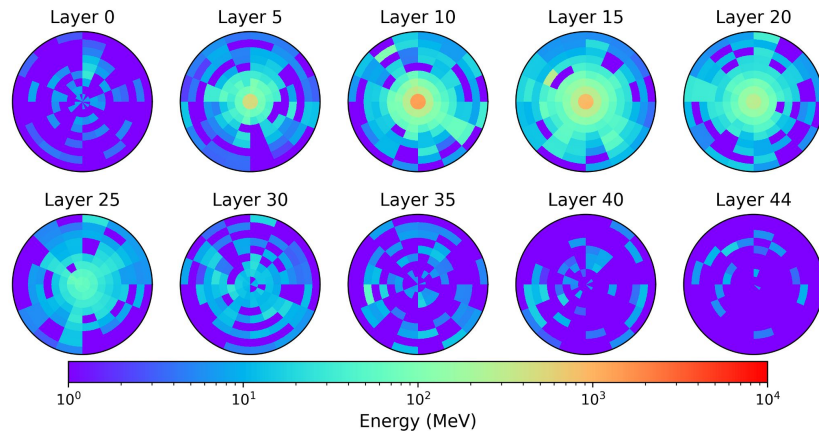
- Self Linear Attention Layers
 - Extra Attention layer between incident energy and decoder
 - New scaling: $\log(1+x)$
- Loss
 - $AE_loss_per_event = MSE * [\exp(a*(input-<input>))+\exp(-b*(input-<input>))]$
 - $Sum_AE_loss = scaled_E_inc \otimes AE_loss_per_event$
- Constrain the NN output by scaled Sigmoid function (0-9) (Reason in later pages)

Current: Pegasus, 302 x 4, old KL training, no freezing, potentially better samples next week

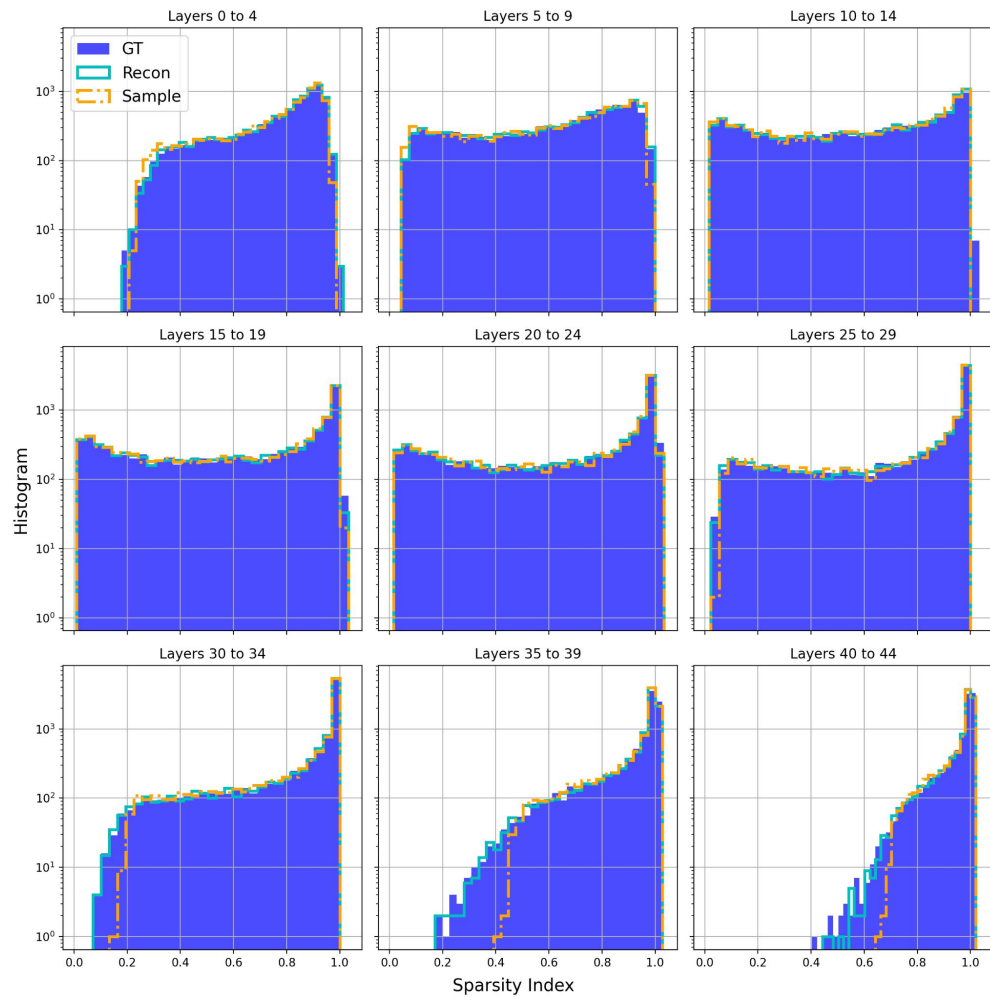
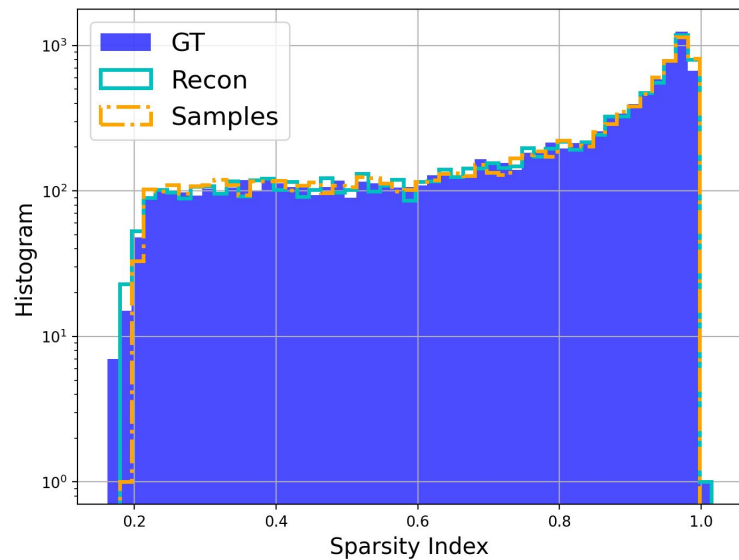
GEANT



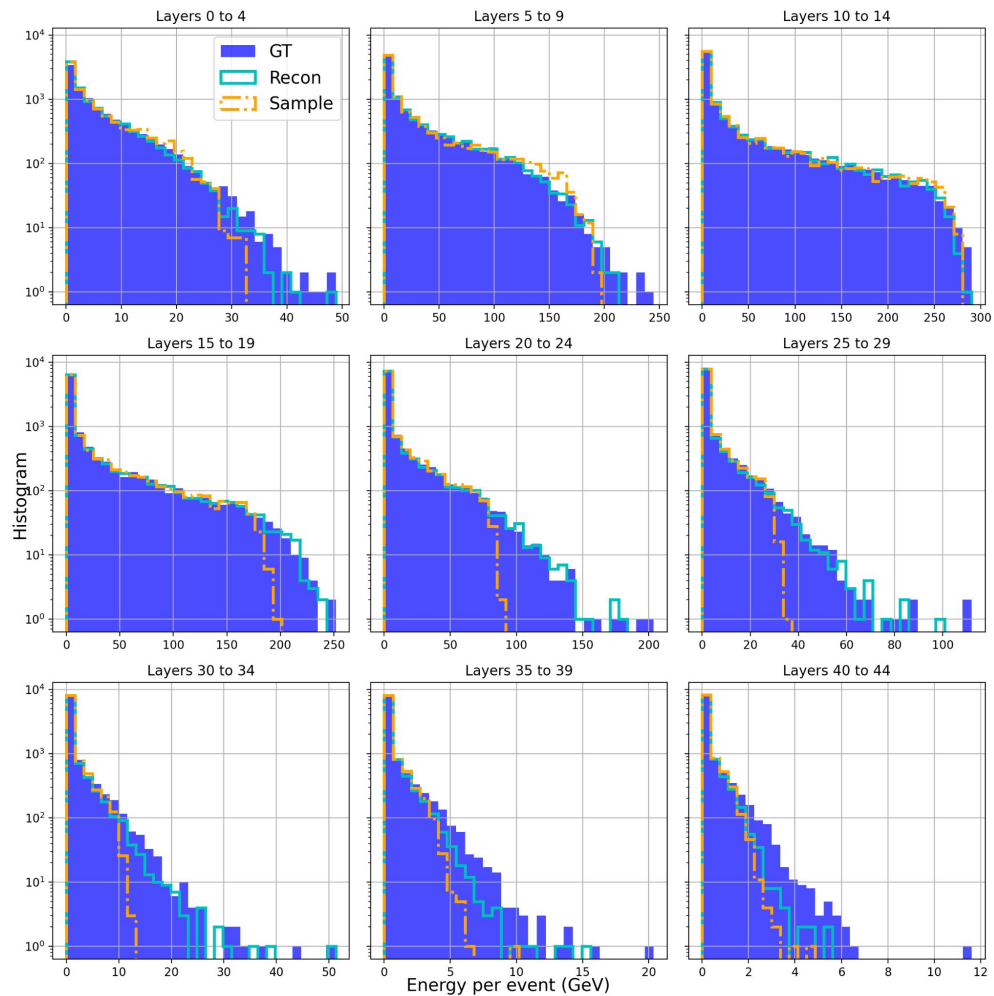
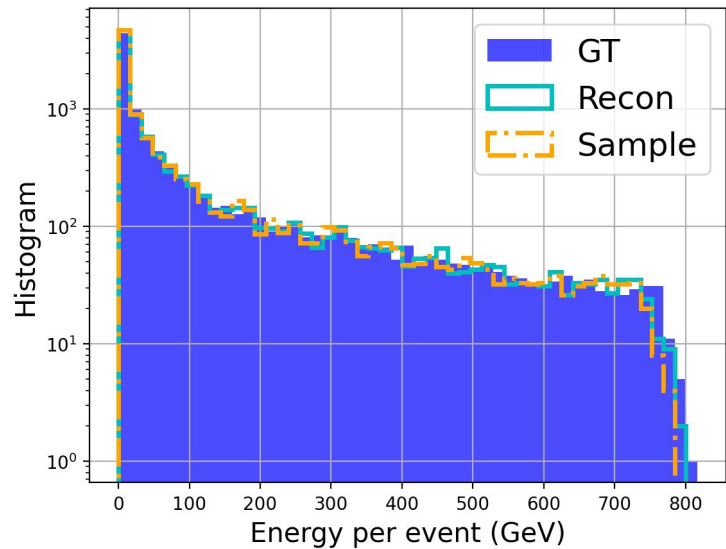
Gen



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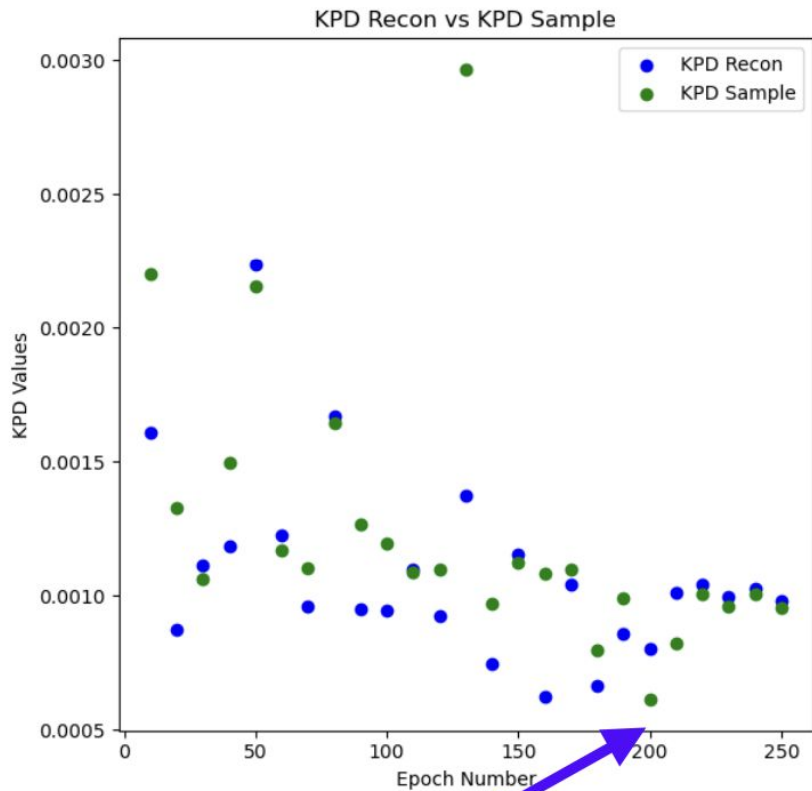


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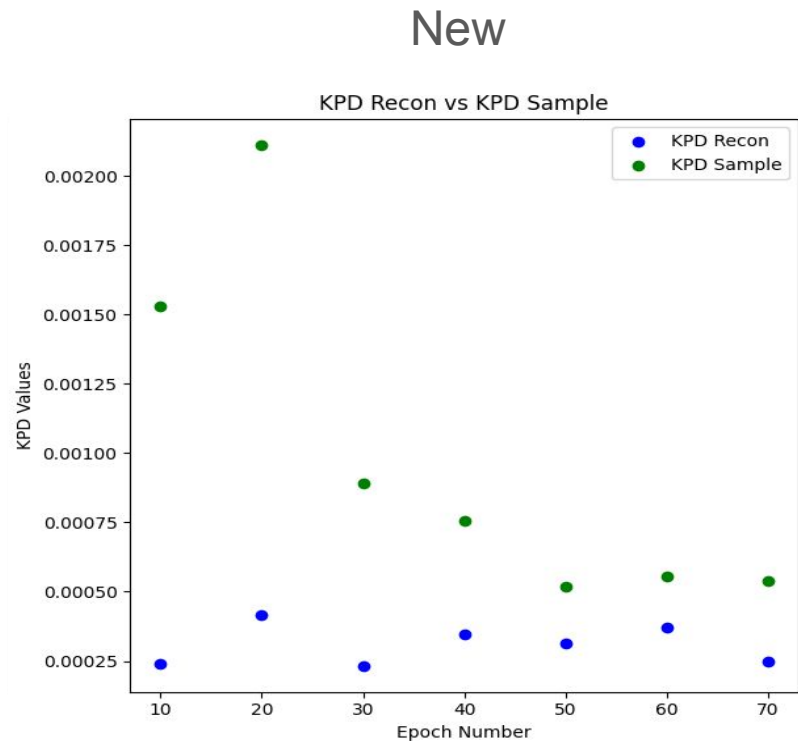


KPD

Current: Pegasus, 302 x 4, old KL training, no freezing, potentially better samples next week

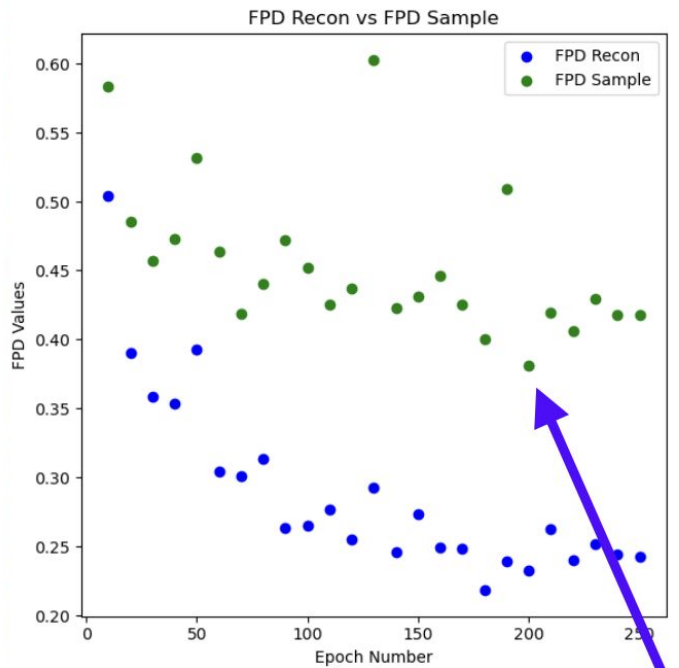


Old



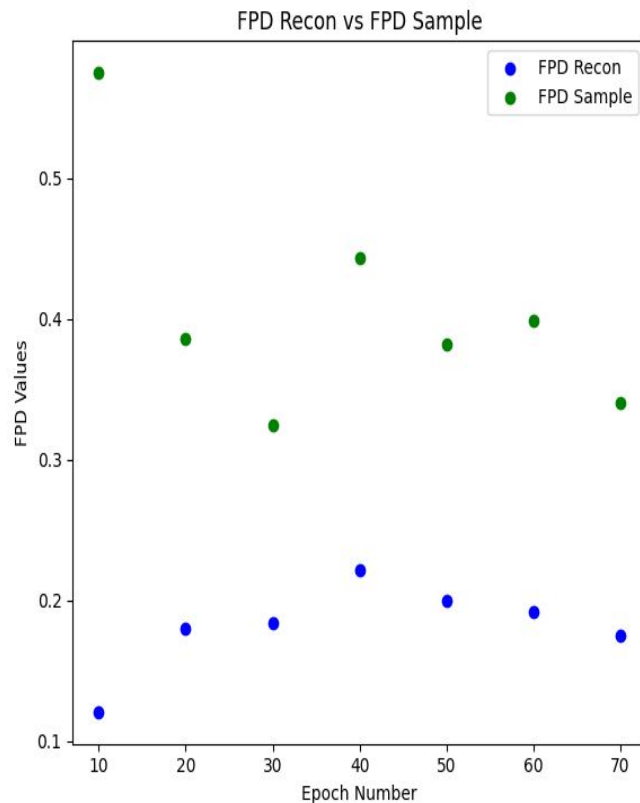
FPD

Current: Pegasus, 302 x 4, old KL training, no freezing, potentially better samples next week



Old

New

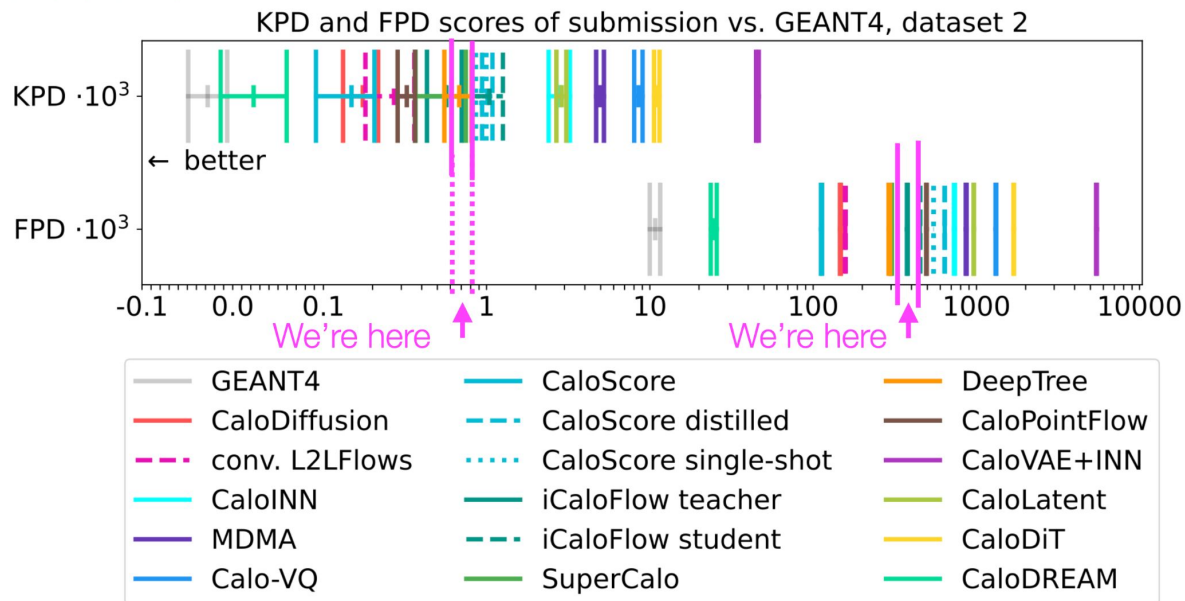


Previous models

	FPD ($\times 10^3$)	KPD ($\times 10^3$)
Pegasus	443.0 ± 2.4	0.84 ± 0.1
Zephyr	380.7 ± 1.1	0.61 ± 0.06
Zephyr	362.7 ± 1.7	0.57 ± 0.08

New

FPD	KPD
340+- 1.44	0.54+- 0.06

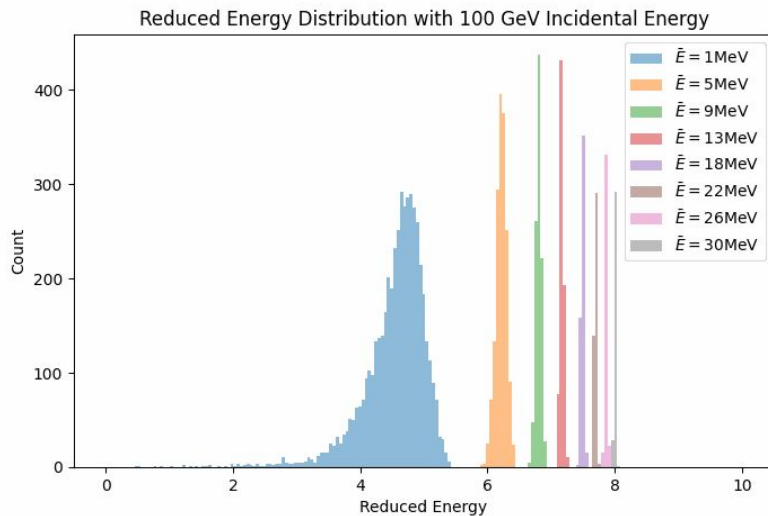
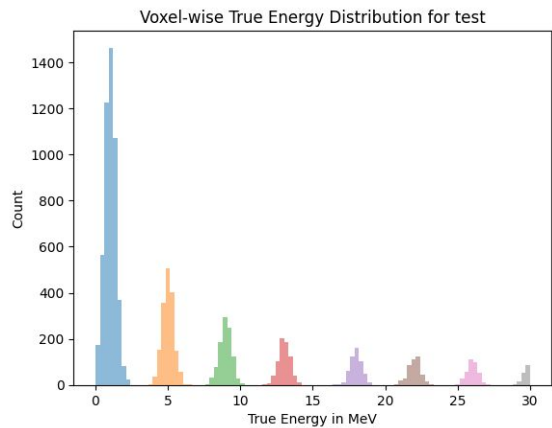


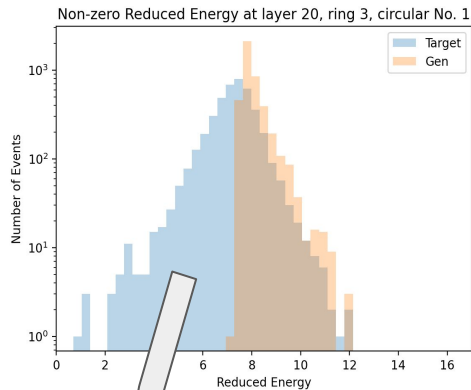
New scaling

- Better granularity
 - Reason: More adjustable range on b (negative weight)
 - Literally it can control the granularity
 - Why? Next page
- Better performance
 - Higher b needs higher a for balance.
 - More aggressively high energy region prediction
 - Higher a , better e_ratio hist
- Less stable:
 - Rarely, may give high prediction for a single voxel
 - Predict range (0-8), but result in $14 \dots e^6$ order higher than it should.
 - Solved by adding scaled Sigmoid function (0-9) in the last layer of decoder.

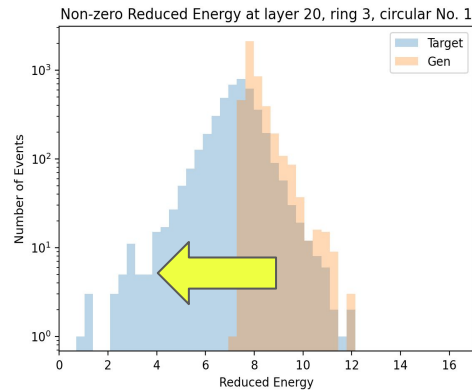
Review the old scaling method

```
def _reduce(self, in_data, E_inc, R=1e-7):  
     $\epsilon = \text{in\_data} / E\_inc$   
     $x = R + (1-2*R)*\epsilon$   
     $u = \text{torch.log}(x/(1-x)) - \text{torch.log}(\text{torch.tensor}([R/(1-R)]))$   
    return u
```





Higher b



Predictions will move left across whole range of E_{inc}

Lower prediction for high E_{inc}

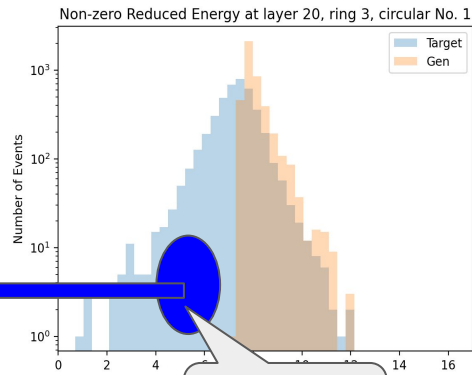
Lower prediction for high E_{inc}

↓

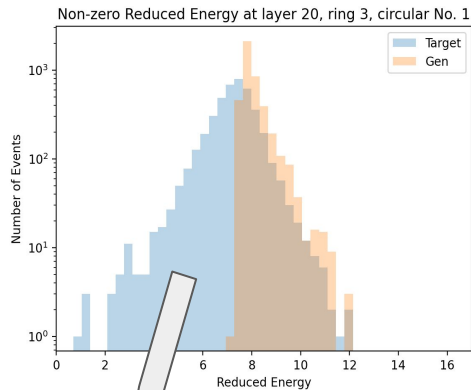
Tons of extremely low values

Inverse scale

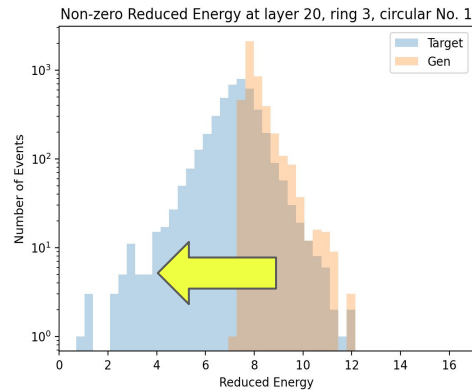
←



Low prediction for low E_{inc}



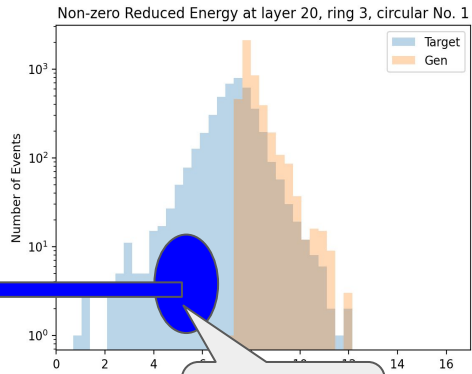
Higher b



Predictions will move left across whole range of E_{inc}

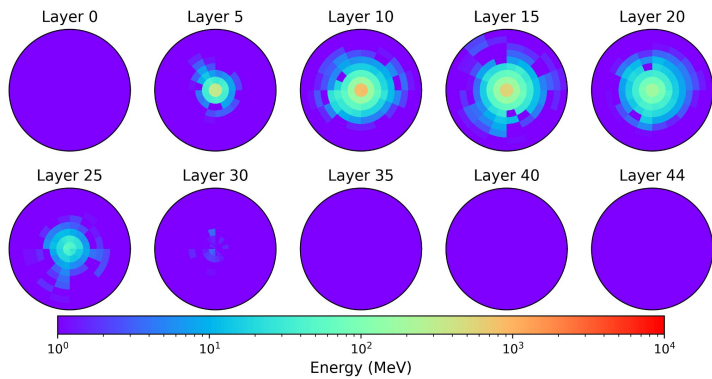
Lower prediction for high E_{inc}

↓



Low prediction for low E_{inc}

Inverse scale



Next

- Use Zephyr
- New KL Loss training
- Freeze from best FPD/KPD Recon epoch
- More aggressive parameters

Thanks!