

Weekly Update

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Files

- Using new ATLAS dataset
- 14 different files, each for a different eta
- [0.20,0.25,0.30,0.35,0.40,0.45,0.50,0.55,0.60,0.65,0.70,0.85,0.90,0.95]

Made concatenated files using the layers with nonzero events and the incident energies for each eta

Example:

using these layers: [0, 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14]
/fast_scratch_1/calogvae/data/atlas_regular_cat/dataset_eta_020_positive_cat.hdf5

using these layers: [0, 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]
/fast_scratch_1/calogvae/data/atlas_regular_cat/dataset_eta_085_positive_cat.hdf5

Training on ATLAS Data: Challenges

- Eta = 0.20, 0.30 train successfully, but all other ones fail
- Problem: p_state in RBM is filled with NaNs!
- No NaNs in data for any eta...

```
File "/home/leozhu/CaloQVAE/models/samplers/pgbs.py", line 62, in _p_state
```

```
    raise RuntimeError("p_activations contains invalid values")
```

```
RuntimeError: p_activations contains invalid values
```

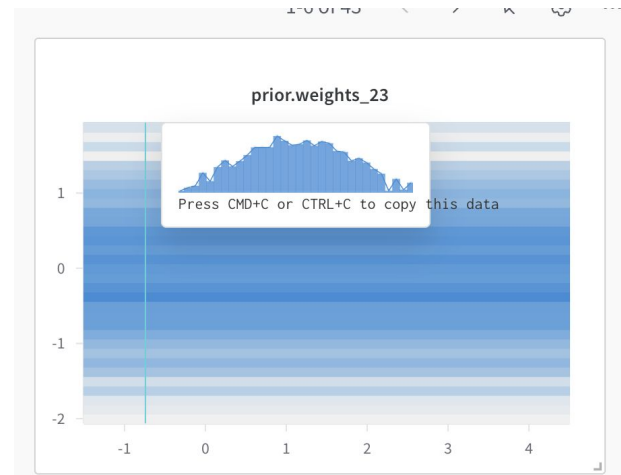
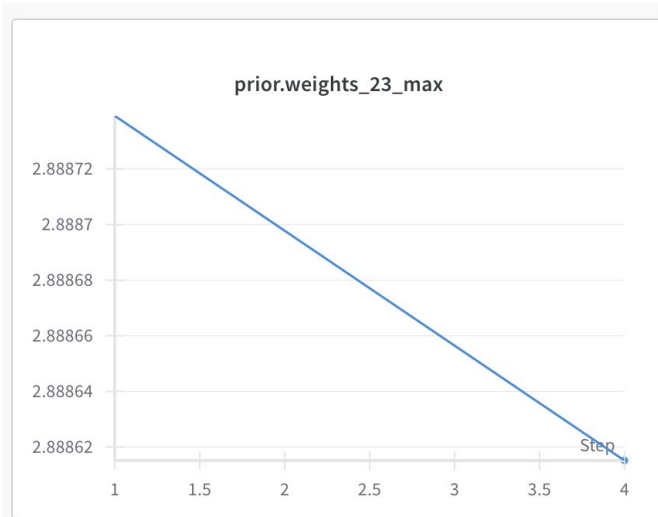
```
NaNs/Infs detected in p_activations!
```

```
p_activations has 38656 NaNs
```

Some Hypotheses

Debugging the RBM

- Idea: Weight explosion?
 - Reduced learning rate
 - Weight decay term in loss function
 - Weight initialization
- Tracking weights in WandB
- No explosion!
- Problem must be in encoder output



Culprit: Processed Data

- Manually ran forward passes in notebook to replicate NaNs
- Always the same few data points that cause problems
- Problematic step: data reduction/normalization
- When voxel energy is greater than incident energy, end up taking the log of a negative value

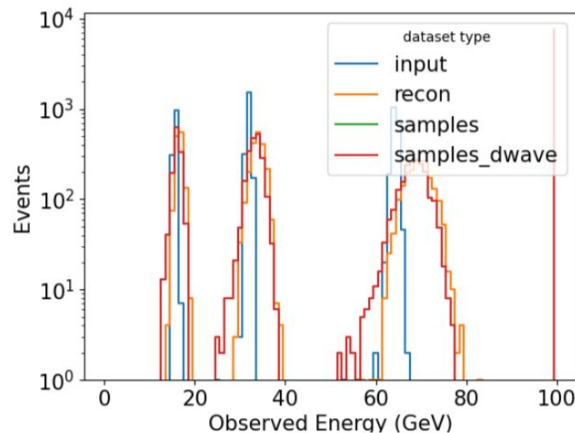
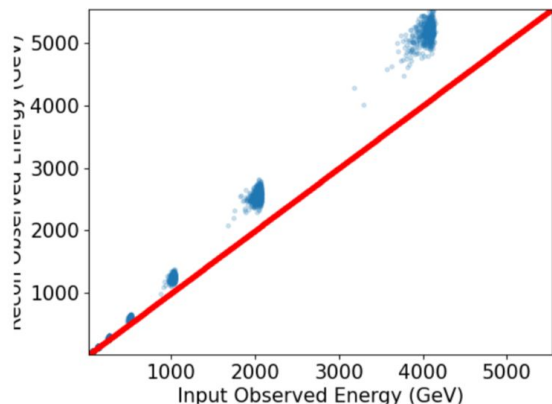
```
: for batch_idx, (inputs, labels) in enumerate(train_loader):
    in_data_og, true_energy, in_data_flat = engine._preprocess(inputs, labels)
    in_data = engine._reduce(in_data_og, true_energy)
    if torch.isnan(in_data).any():
        nan_index = torch.nonzero(torch.isnan(in_data), as_tuple=False)[0]
        print("bad batch: ", batch_idx)
        print(nan_index)
        print(in_data[nan_index[0]][nan_index[1]-5:nan_index[1]+5])
        print(in_data_og[nan_index[0]][nan_index[1]-5:nan_index[1]+5])
        print(true_energy[nan_index[0]])
    print("done")
```

```
def _reduce(self, in_data, true_energy, R=1e-7):
    """
    CaloDiff Transformation Scheme
    """
    scaling_energy = max(torch.max(in_data), torch.max(true_energy))
    e = in_data/true_energy #*self.e_scale
    x = R + (1-2*R)*e
    u = torch.log(x*(1-R)/(R*(1-x)))/self._std
    return u
```

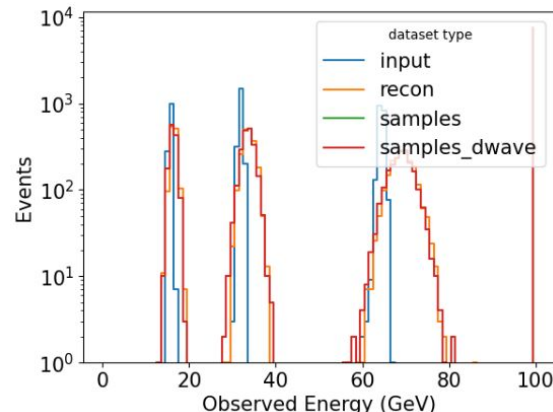
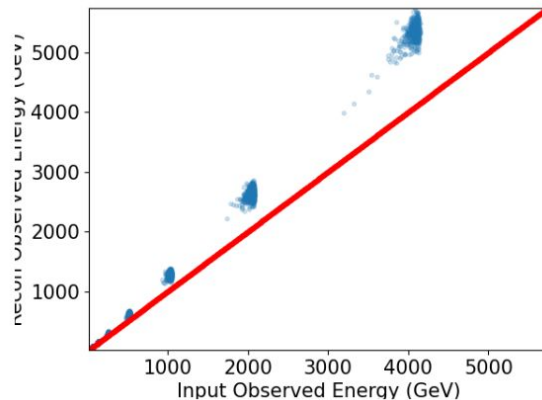
Models Currently Training

Currently training $\eta=0.2$ and $\eta=0.3$

For $\eta=0.2$:



For $\eta=0.3$:

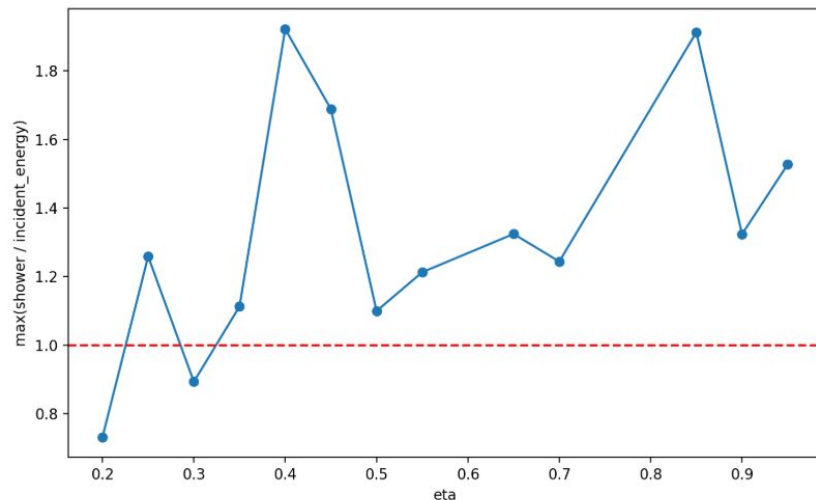
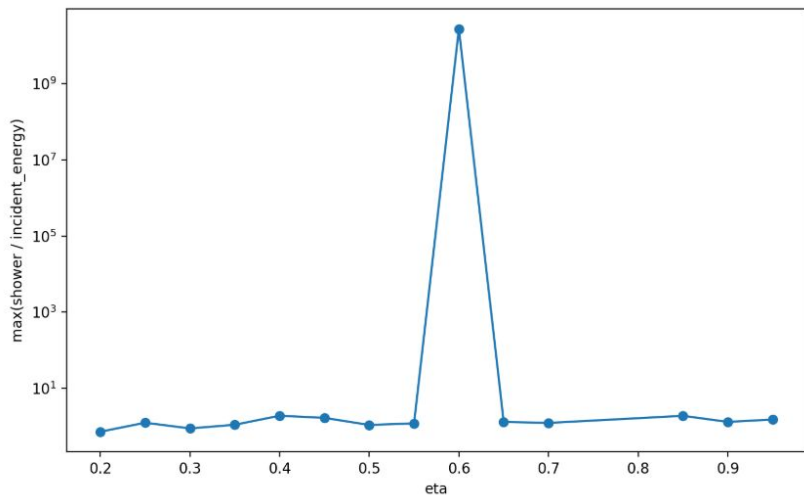


Investigating Individual Files

Looking at voxels divided by the incident energy and taking the max value

Very large value for eta=0.6

- Omitting eta=0.6
- Only eta=0.2 and eta=0.3 were able to train
- Every other file has this max greater than 1



Data Clean Up

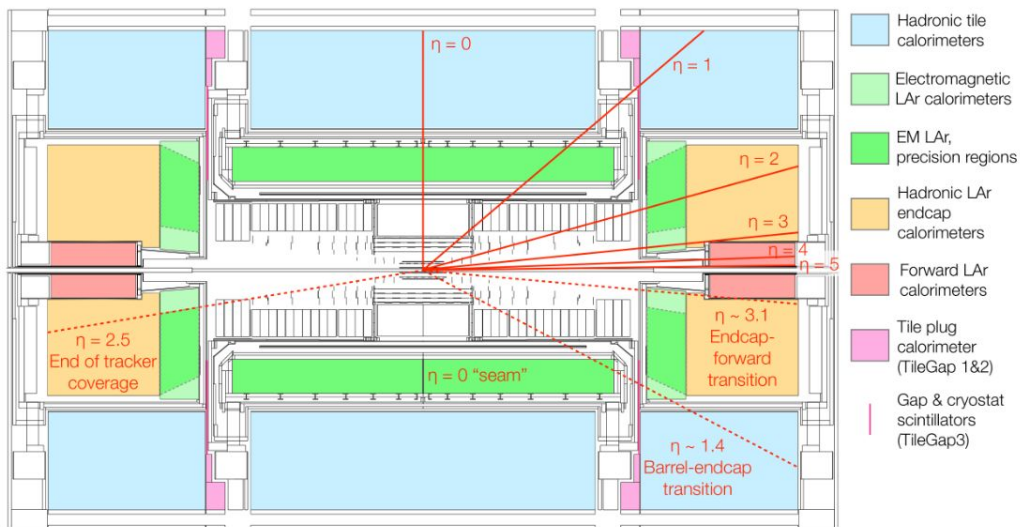
- Other than $\eta = 0.6$, all other problematic energies are 256 MeV
- No negative voxels in any η slices
- New dataset created without problematic entries: plans to start training ASAP

[illegible]

ATLAS layer dictionary

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1140/epjc/s10052-021-09402-3>

◆ The number of the layer points to a specific region in ATLAS and a specific type of detector.



#	Layer	#	Layer
0	PreSamplerB	12	<u>TileBar0</u>
1	EMB1	13	<u>TileBar1</u>
2	EMB2	14	<u>TileBar2</u>
3	EMB3	15	<u>TileGap1</u>
4	PreSamplerE	16	<u>TileGap2</u>
5	EME1	17	<u>TileGap3</u>
6	EME2	18	<u>TileExt0</u>
7	EME3	19	<u>TileExt1</u>
8	HEC0	20	<u>TileExt2</u>
9	HEC1	21	FCal0
10	HEC2	22	<u>FCal1</u>
11	HEC3	23	<u>FCal2</u>