

CaloDiT: Diffusion with transformers for fast shower simulation

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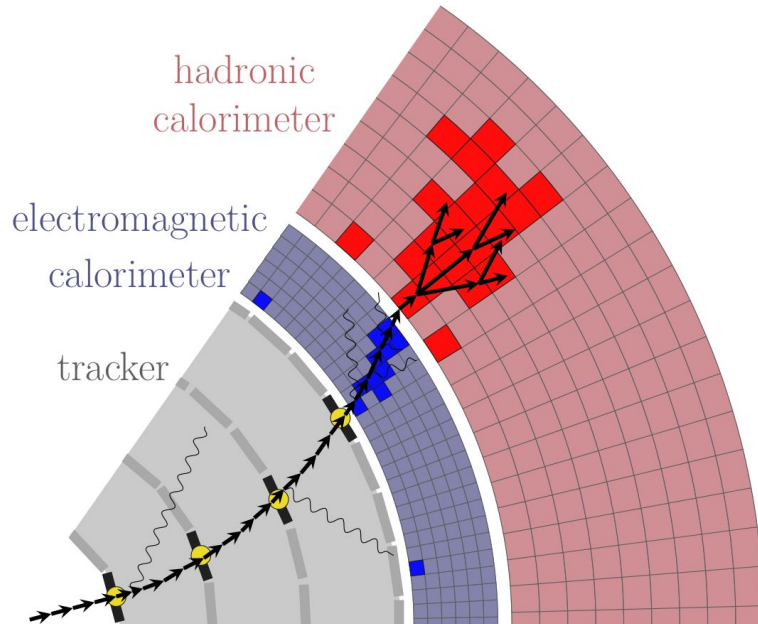
³IBM Research, India

ACAT 2024

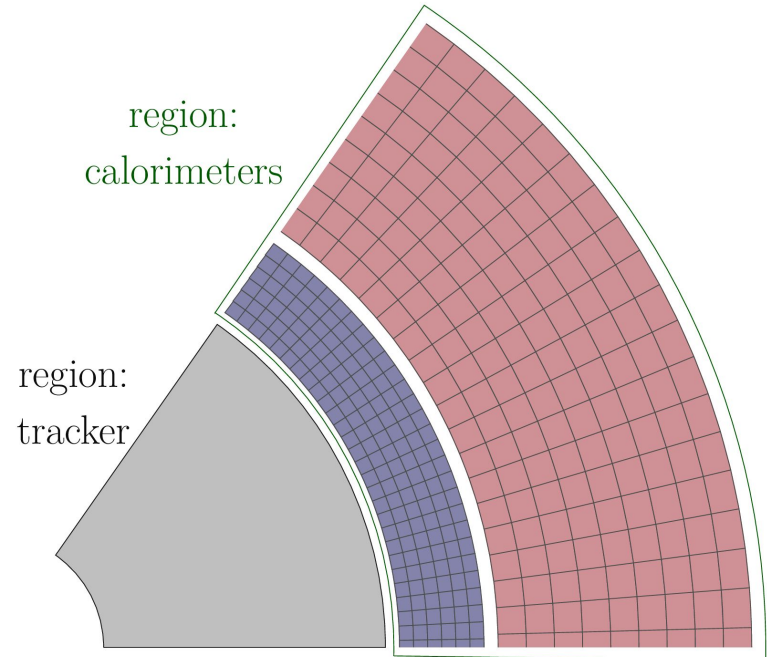
Stony Brook, Long Island NY, USA

Fast shower simulation

FullSim



FastSim



Motivation

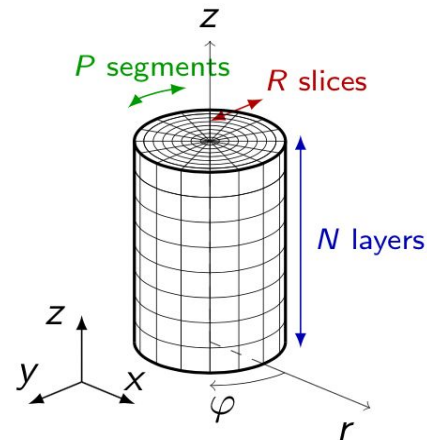
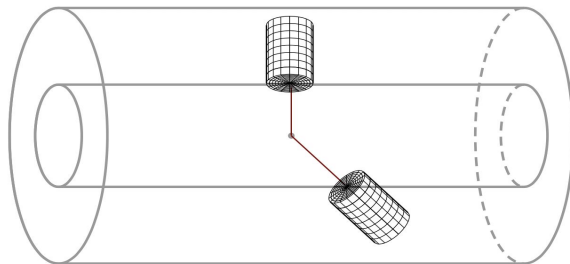
- Development of machine learning models for fast shower simulation is computationally expensive.
- Moreover, designing model for *each experiment* requires dedicated expertise.

Make FastSim easily available without access to ML expertise.

1. *Generic energy scoring mesh* [\[guide\]](#)
 - Collect energy irrespective of the detector geometry.
 - Ready to use models. (Requires training)
2. *Generalizable ML model*
 - **Train once** on very large & diverse datasets to learn rich representations.
 - **Then adapt** to new detectors, quickly.

Energy scoring

A detector agnostic mesh is constructed to contain the largest shower.

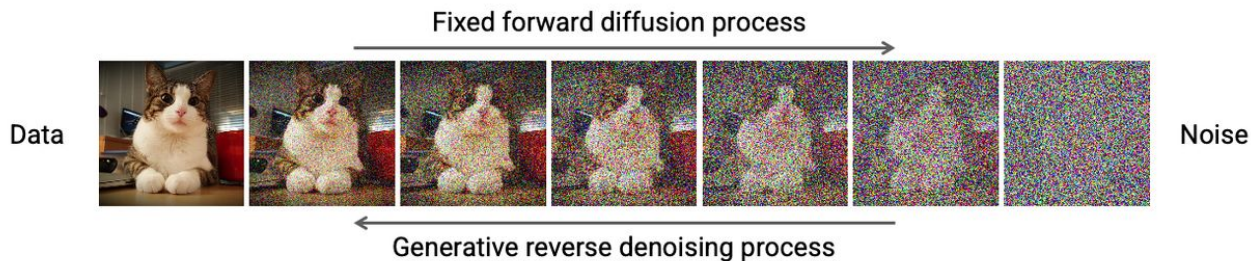
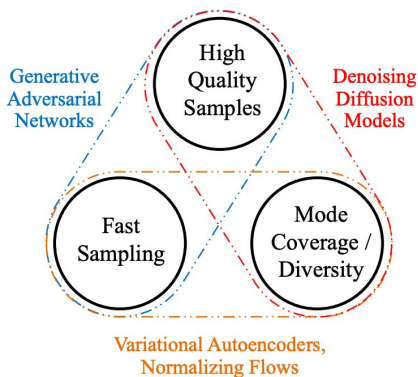


- The mesh aligns with the direction of incident particle.
 - The direction, i.e., the angles are recorded.
- The size of the cells can vary across detectors according to its X_0 & R_M , but the number of cells remains constant¹.
- Explored in LHCb [[poster](#) on 14th].

¹ i.e., for a model

Generative model

We use a **diffusion model** for higher accuracy and higher diversity.



As for the architecture, we apply **transformer** blocks.

- A **generalized architecture** that works with any type of data, e.g., text, images, audio, etc.
- Models long-range dependencies (**Attention** mechanism).

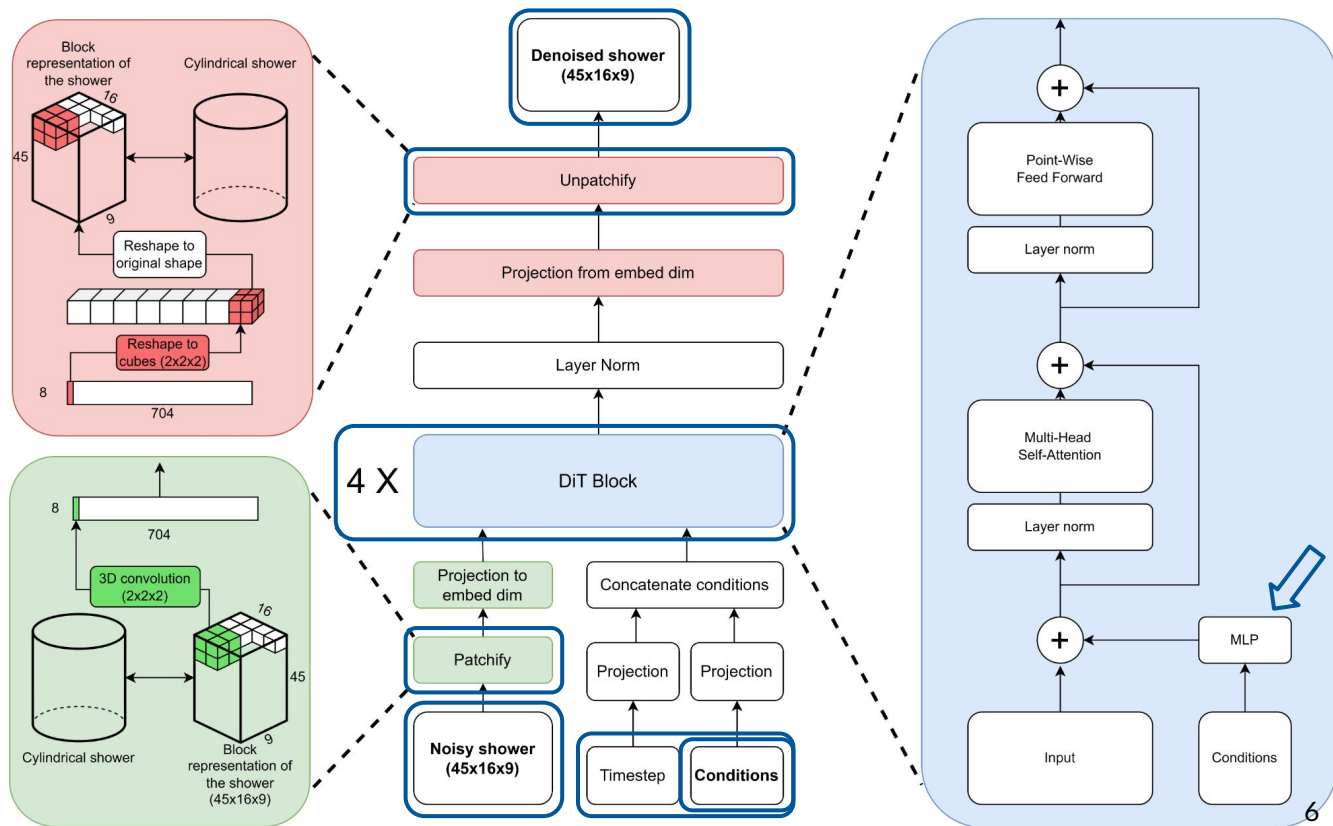
Model architecture

Conditions:

1. Energy (1GeV to 1TeV)
2. Phi (azimuthal angle) - 0 to 2π
3. Theta - 0.87 to 2.27
4. Geometry

The model:

- Diffusion steps = 400
- Embed dim = 144
- Cosine scheduler



Experiments

1. Training on single geometry
 - Par04 (CaloChallenge¹), simplistic cylindrical geometry
 - 1M samples
2. Joint training on multiple geometries
 - Par04 and [Open Data Detector](#) (ODD, realistic geometry)
 - 1M samples each
 - Geometry condition - one hot encoding
3. Adaptation on [FCCeeALLEGRO](#)
 - Checkpoint from 2
 - Baseline - training from scratch
 - 100K, 200K, 400K samples in each case

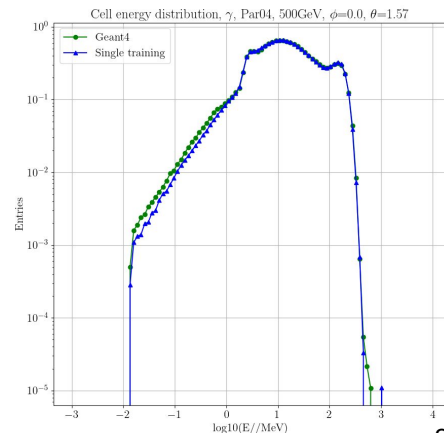
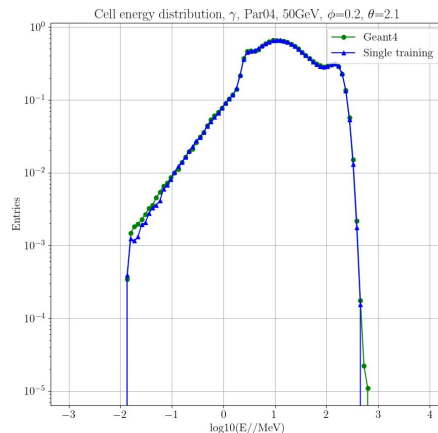
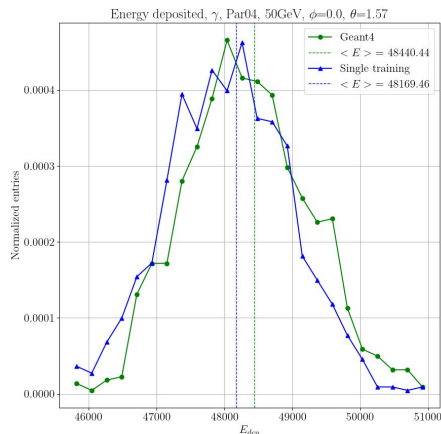
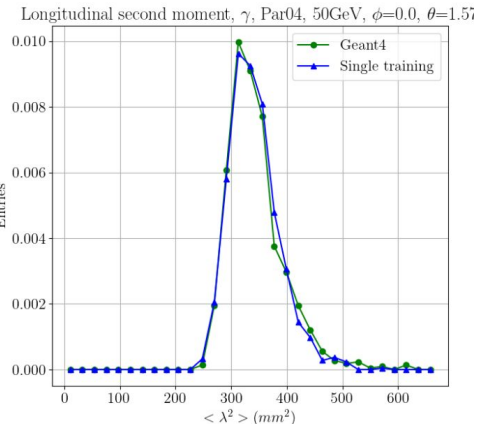
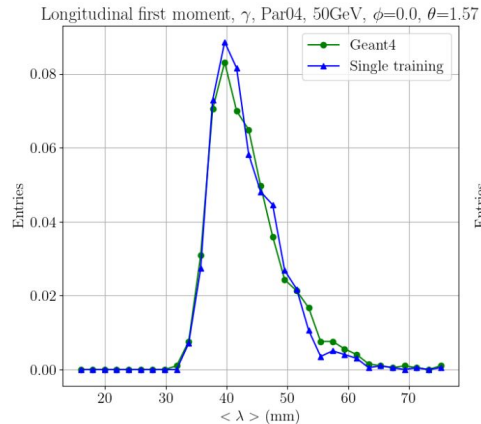
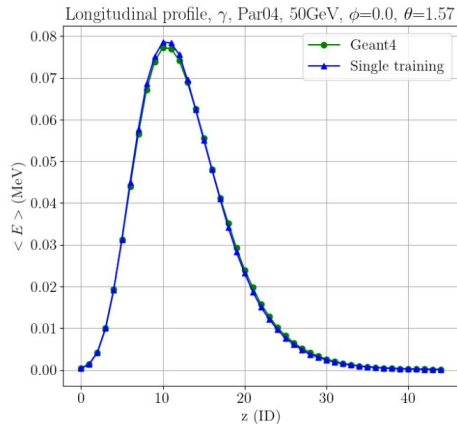
Note: The results are preliminary

¹ More samples and more conditions (ϕ , θ) compared to CaloChallenge

1. Training on single geometry

Par04

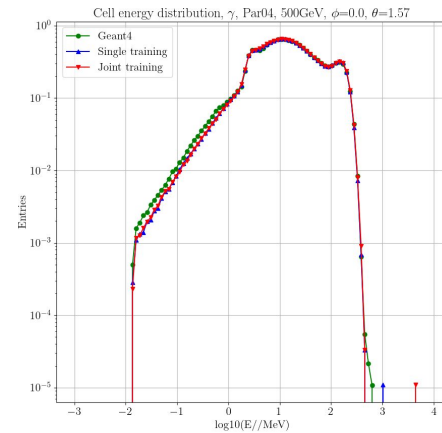
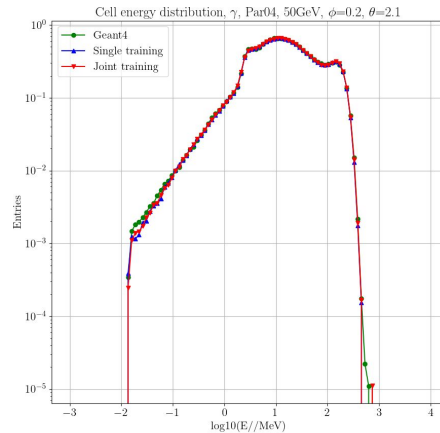
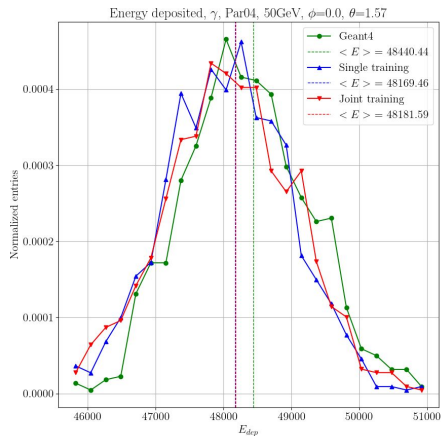
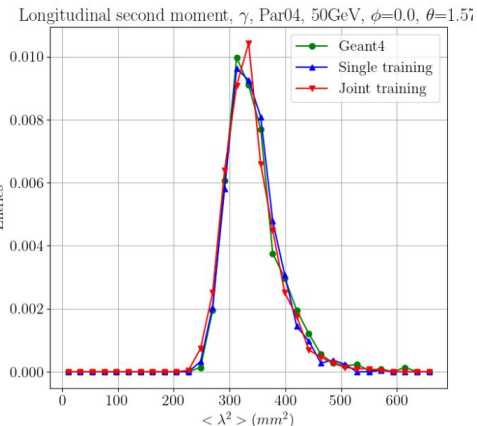
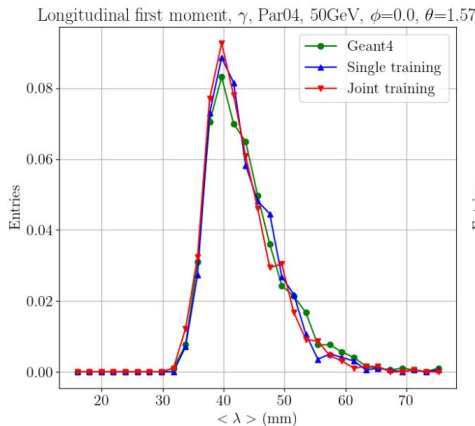
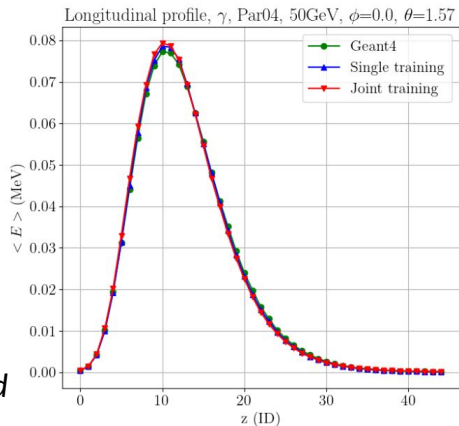
- Good accuracy with diffusion models
- Even cell energy



2. Joint training

Par04

- Almost no degradation after adding geometry condition
- *Even if there was, not intended to use directly*



3. Adaptation

FCCeeALLEGRO

250 epochs for training from scratch
20 epochs for adaptation

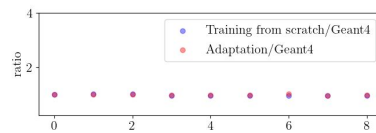
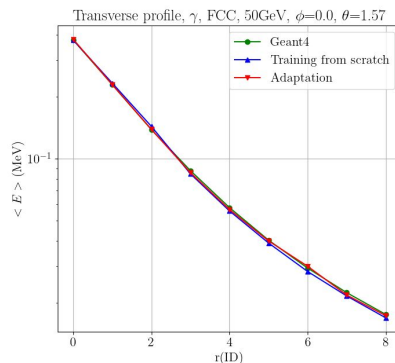
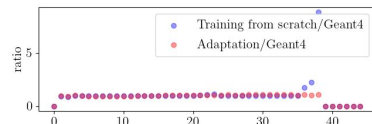
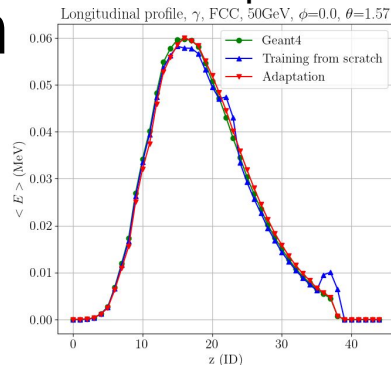
At 200K samples

~25x less training time

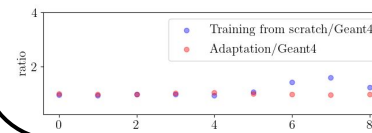
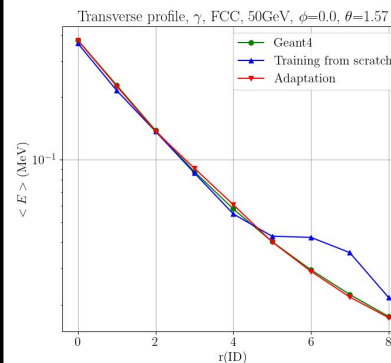
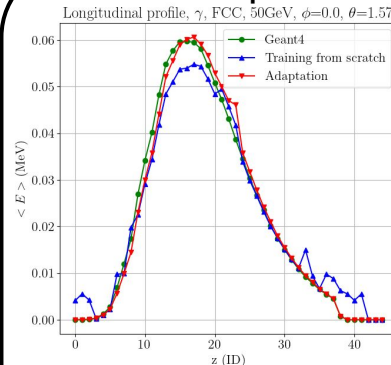
<50% of the data

Preliminary results

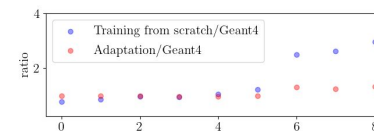
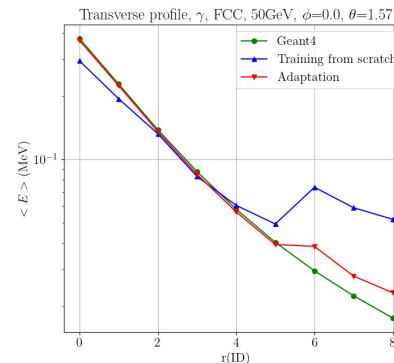
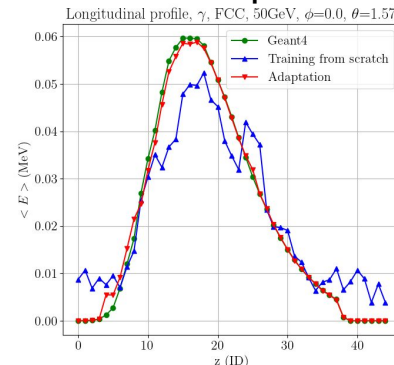
400K samples



200K samples



100K samples



Conclusion

- We present a framework for detector agnostic fastsim model, which can be easily adapted to new detectors.
- Initial results are very promising which significantly reduces the required statistics, and training time from days to just a couple of hours¹.

Future work:

- Pretraining on more geometries.
- Improvements revolving diffusion method and model architecture.
- Faster inference via distillation.
- Testing our framework in experiments.
 - The mesh is already implemented in Gaussino and [DD4hep](#).
 - Work started for ATLAS

¹ Depending on the model size of course

Thank you for listening!

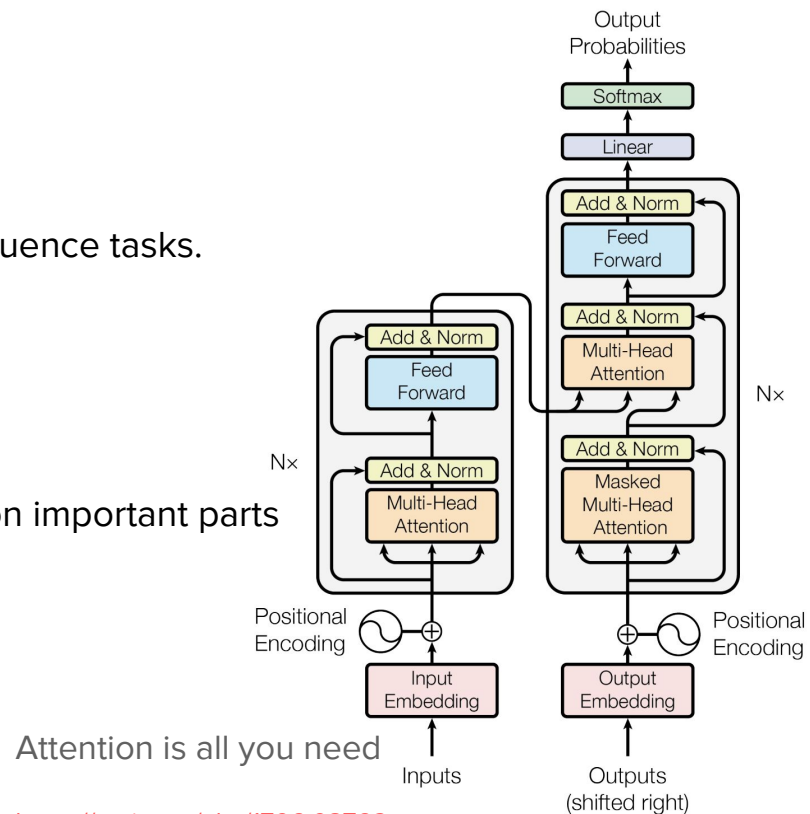
Questions?

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Backup

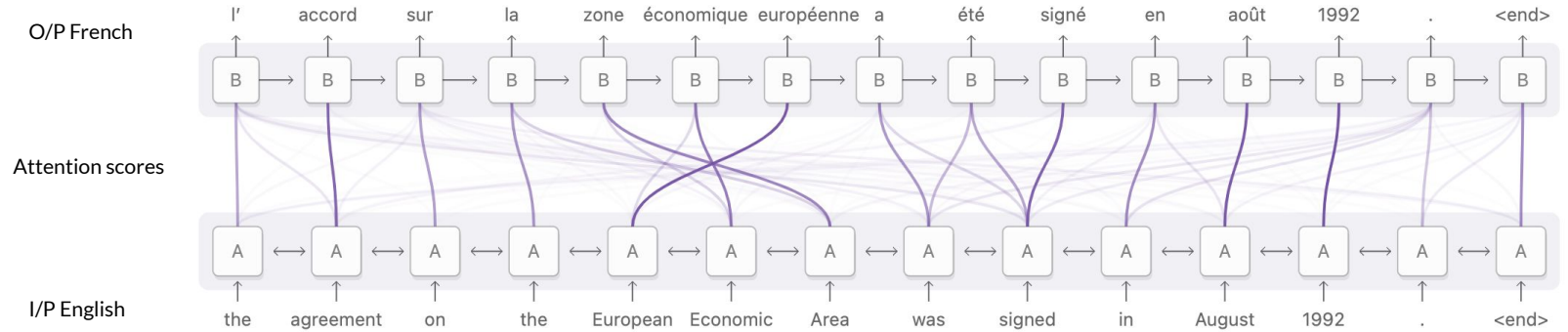
Transformer

- Proposed for sequence-to-sequence tasks.
- I/O is any type of sequences.
- Encoder-Decoder blocks.
- Positional embeddings.
- **Attention:** Dynamically focus on important parts in the input.
- Multi-headed attention.



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

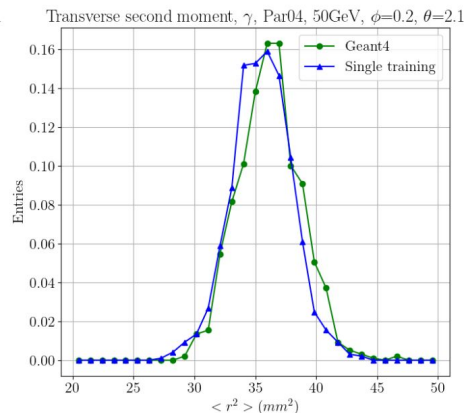
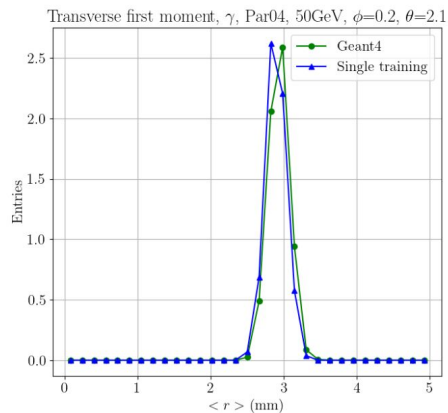
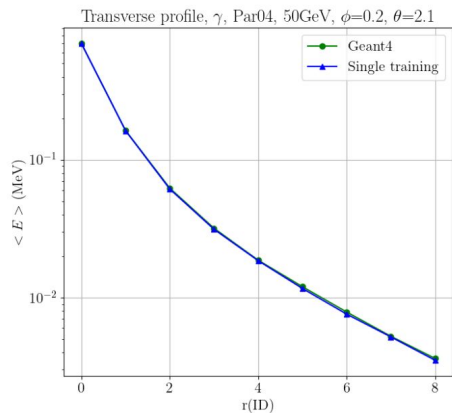
Attention in transformers



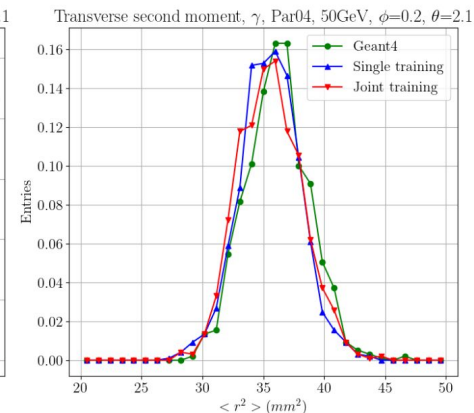
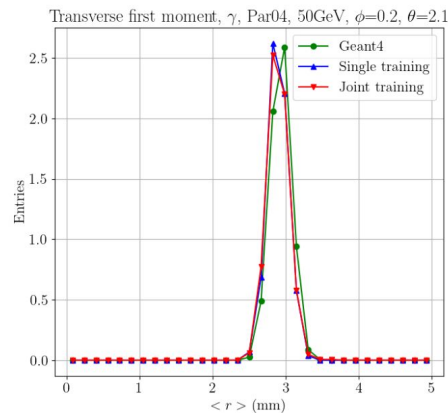
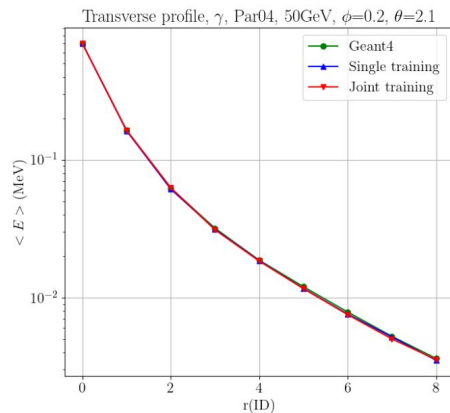
- **Dynamically focuses on important parts** in the input.
- Helps in modelling correlations between energy deposits.

Transverse profiles - Par04

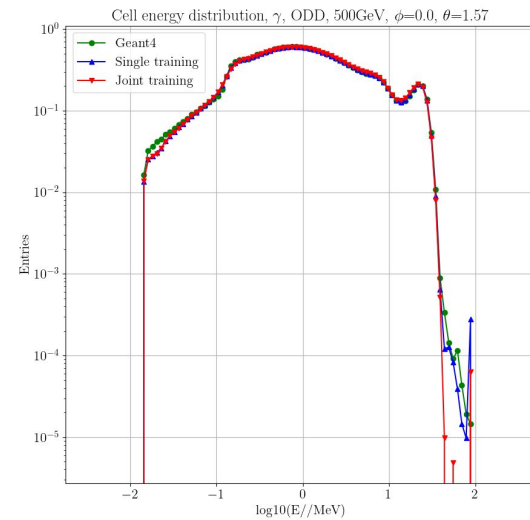
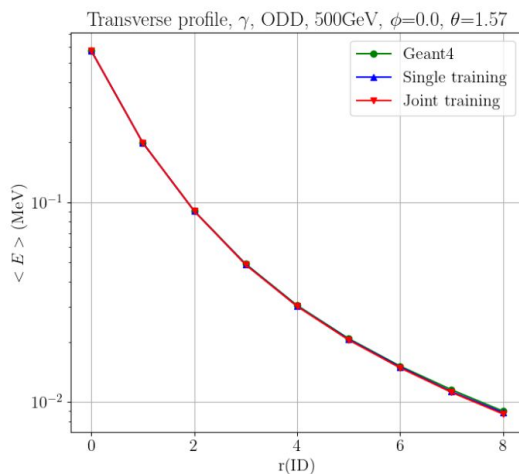
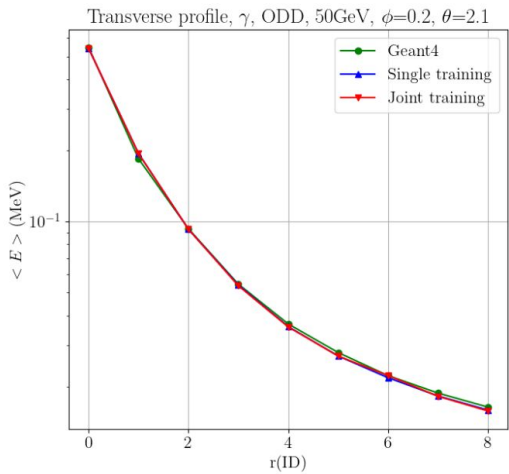
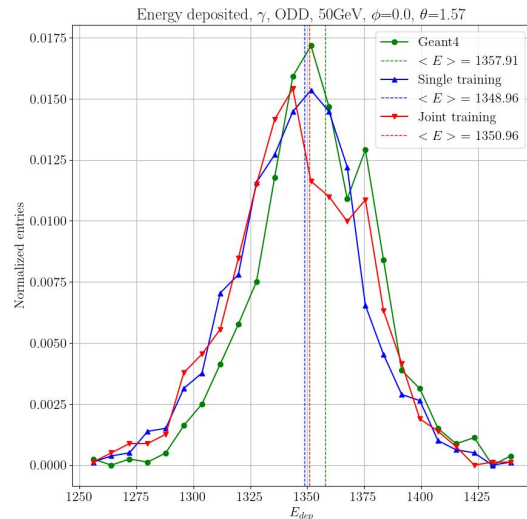
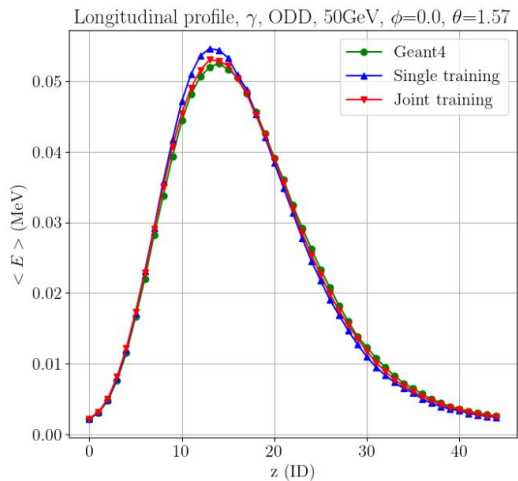
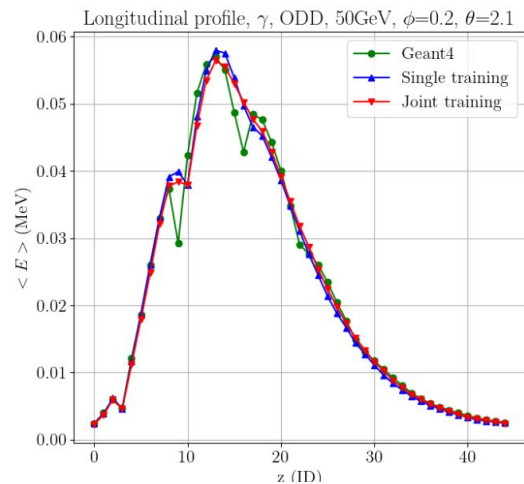
Single geometry training



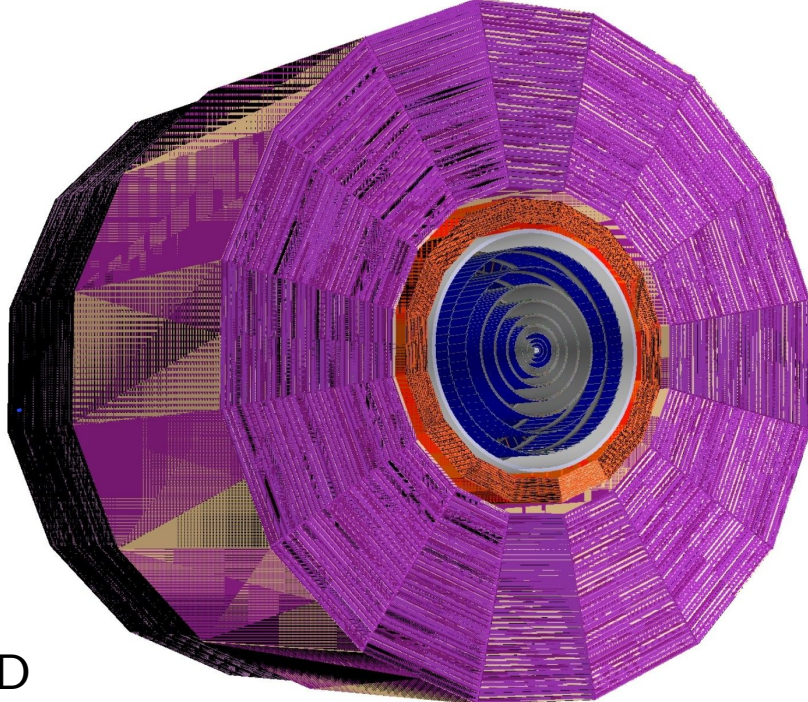
Joint training



Joint training - ODD



ODD



FCCeeAllegro

