**Full Event Particle-Level Unfolding with Variable-Length Latent Variational Diffusion Paper Review**

Paper Review by Tyler Kim

**Motivation**

* Reweighting approach works well for high dimensional approach but struggles with fewer observed events
* Generative model approach does not suffer from fewer observed events because it relies on simulations yet handling variable dimensions can be difficult
* Unfolding methods optimized on simulation relies heavily on prior distribution used to construct training data

**Proposal/Contributions**

* Variational latent diffusion (VLD) model extended from Irvine paper to variable dimensional set of observables enabling full-event unfolding event even with fewer observed events
* Assess prior dependence of VLD model

A diagram of a computer program

Description automatically generated

* Learn distribution of one set of objects conditioned on another set of objects
* : particle level observations, : detector level observations
* Uses loss function from Irvine paper
* Process
  + During inference time, detector level event is mapped to latent embedding and produces a multiplicity prediction
  + Multiplicity prediction and latent embedding used for condition diffusion process which yields sample from latent space of particle VAE
  + Particle decoder produces sample from learning conditional distribution
* **Particle VAE**: Learn efficient mapping for low-level observables of particle-level events into a latent space optimized for the diffusion process
  + Unlike Irvine paper, latent space of the VAE is coupled directly to diffusion process
* **Detector Encoder**: encode detector observations into conditional latent space Y and outputs dimensional vectors
* **Multiplicity Predictor**: accommodate the generation of variable-length particle-level events
  + Transformer processes latent to extract multiplicity features
  + Deep MLP estimates parameters such as shape and scale of gamma distribution which can then be sampled from while unfolding an event
* **Latent Diffusion Process**: learns the conditional distribution
* **Particle Denoising Network**: uses encoder-only transformer architecture to predict the noise

A diagram of a transformer encoder

Description automatically generated

* **Noise Schedule Network**: determines the magnitude of noise throughout time
* **Inferencing** **Steps**
  + Encode detector observable
  + Extract multiplicity latent vector
  + Sample multiplicity
  + Sample for prior distribution
  + Perform reverse diffusion using ODE solver
  + Predict final particle-level observables via decoding

**Key Findings**