

# Time-of-Flight Vision Transformer #1

> why vision?

$x$	$y$	$z$	$t$	$e$	$d$
$x_1$	$y_1$	$z_1$	$t_1$	$e_1$	$d_1$
$x_2$	$y_2$	$z_2$	$t_2$	$e_2$	$d_2$
$\vdots$					

Convert to image

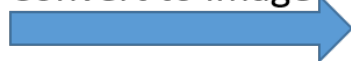
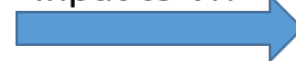


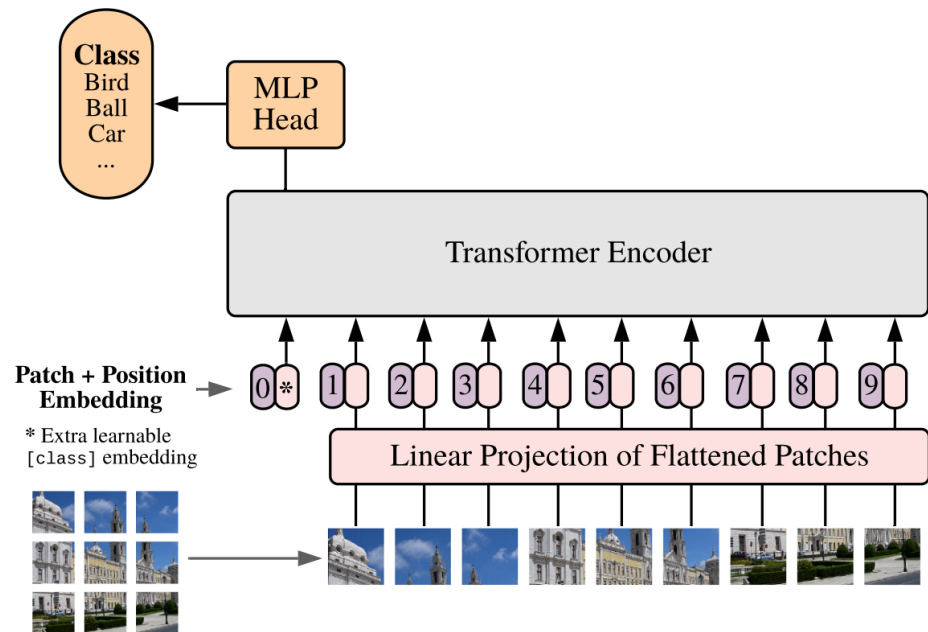
Image	Shower
Height [pixels]	n hits
Width [pixels]	1
Channels [RGB]	6 (x,y,z,t,e,d)

Input to ViT

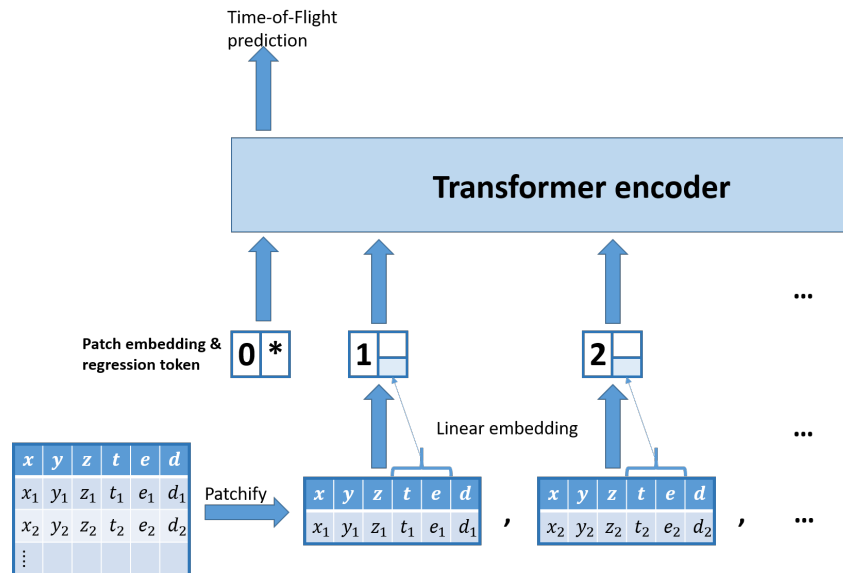


# Time-of-Flight Vision Transformer #2

## 'Normal' Vision Transformer:

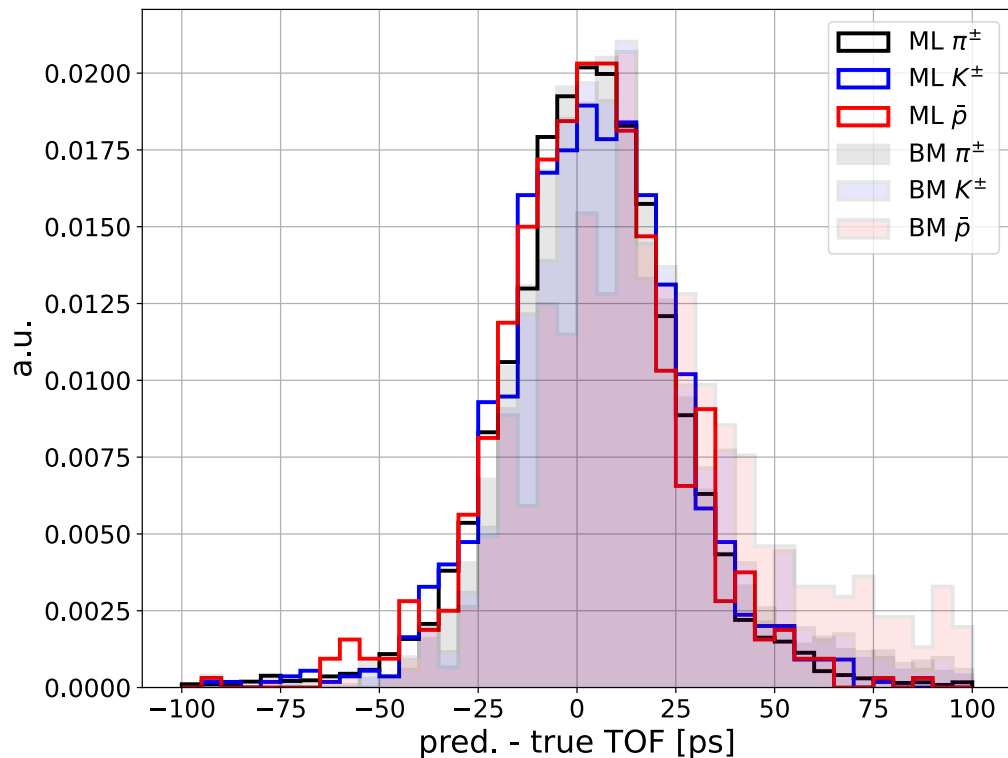


## TOF Vision Transformer:



arXiv:2010.11929v2

# TOFViT Results



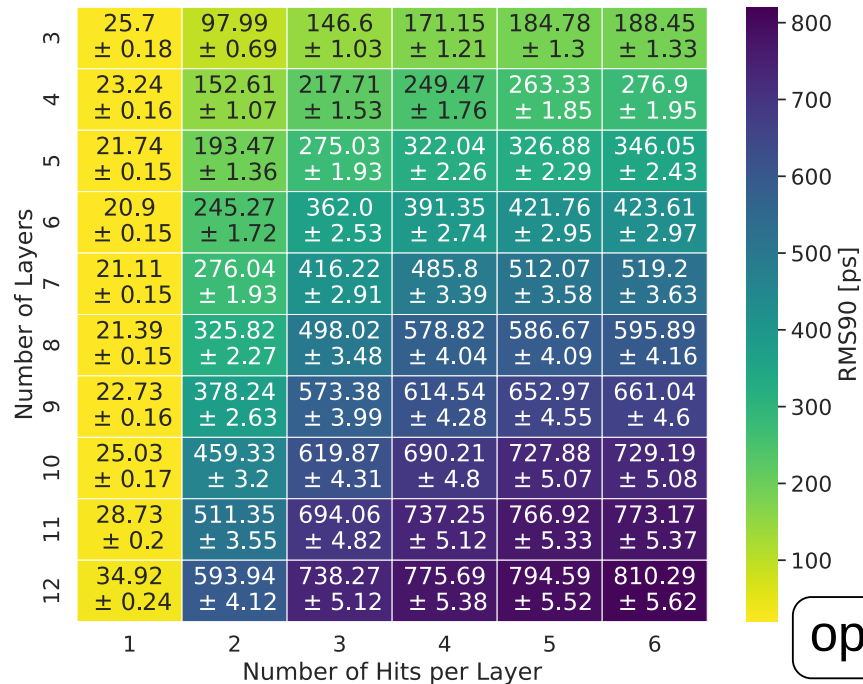
- > TOFViT beat the (improved) ILD benchmark
- > TOFViT utilises 2 hits per layer
- > only used hits from the first 10 layers
- > smaller RMS90, less biased

Network	RMS90	$\mu_{90}$
Improved benchmark	<del><math>20.94 \pm 0.01</math></del> <i>0.10</i>	<del><math>9.77 \pm 0.02</math></del> <i>0.20</i>
TOFViT	<del><math>17.09 \pm 0.01</math></del> <i>0.10</i>	<del><math>3.23 \pm 0.02</math></del> <i>0.20</i>

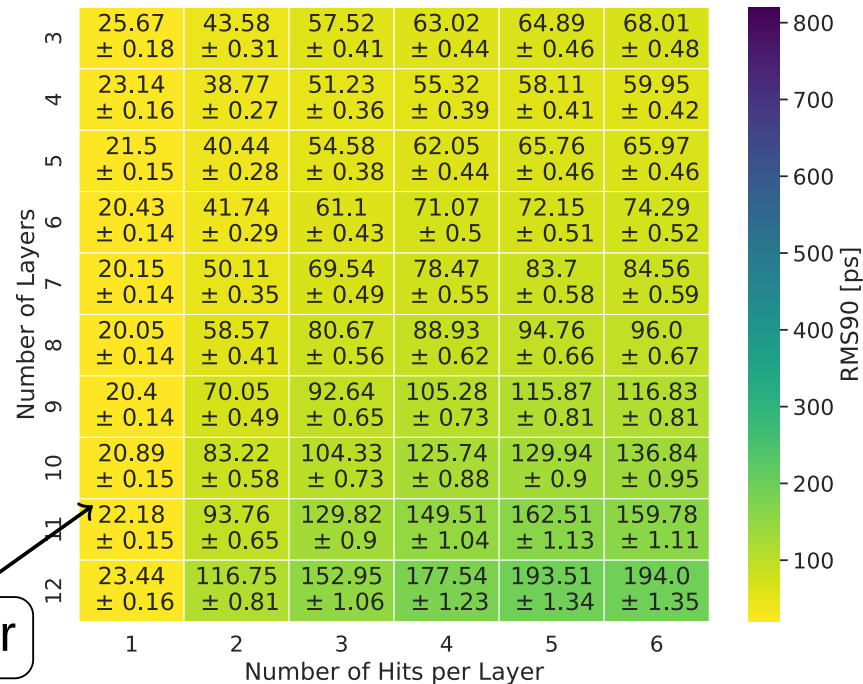
*Corrected!*

# Benchmark vs. Improved Benchmark

Benchmark Algorithm:

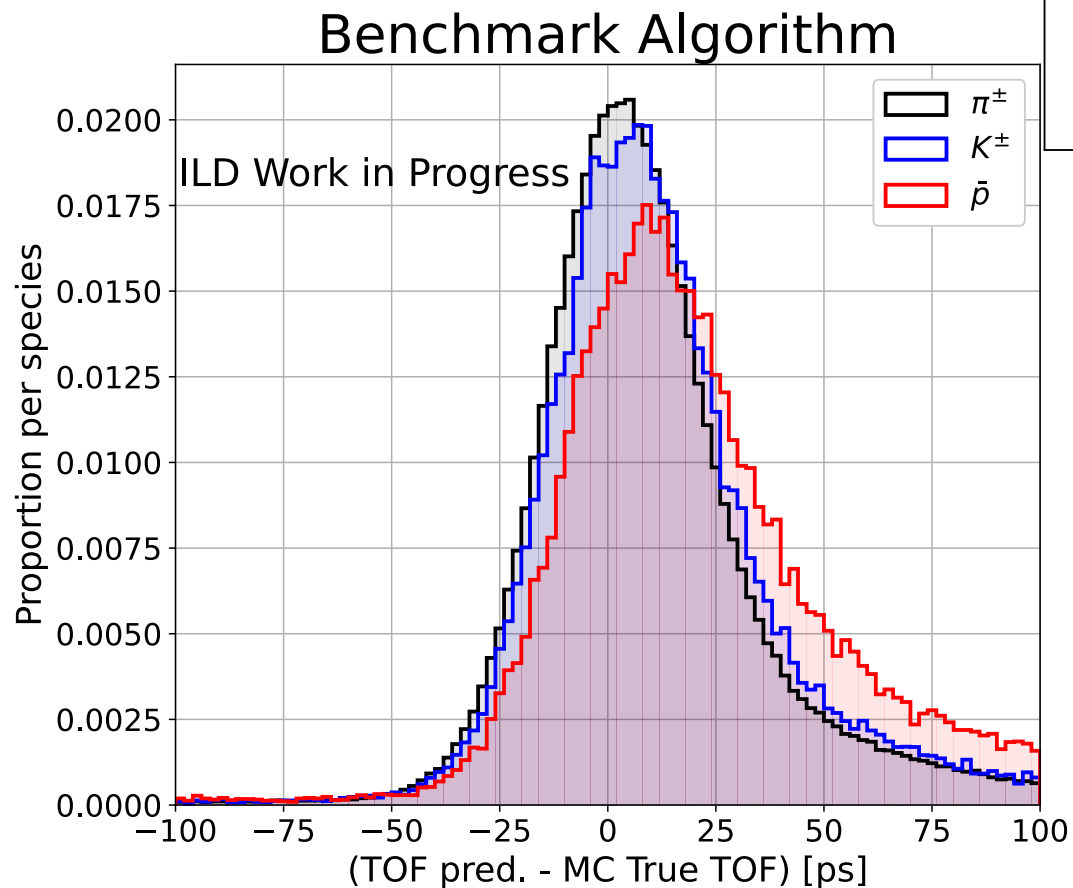


Improved Benchmark Algorithm:



\*for Gaussians:  $\text{RMS90} = 0.789 \cdot \text{RMS}$

# A Closer Look at the Benchmark Algorithm



type	$m$ [MeV]	%
$\pi^\pm$	140	85
$K^\pm$	490	10
$\bar{p}$	940	5