





cooperations



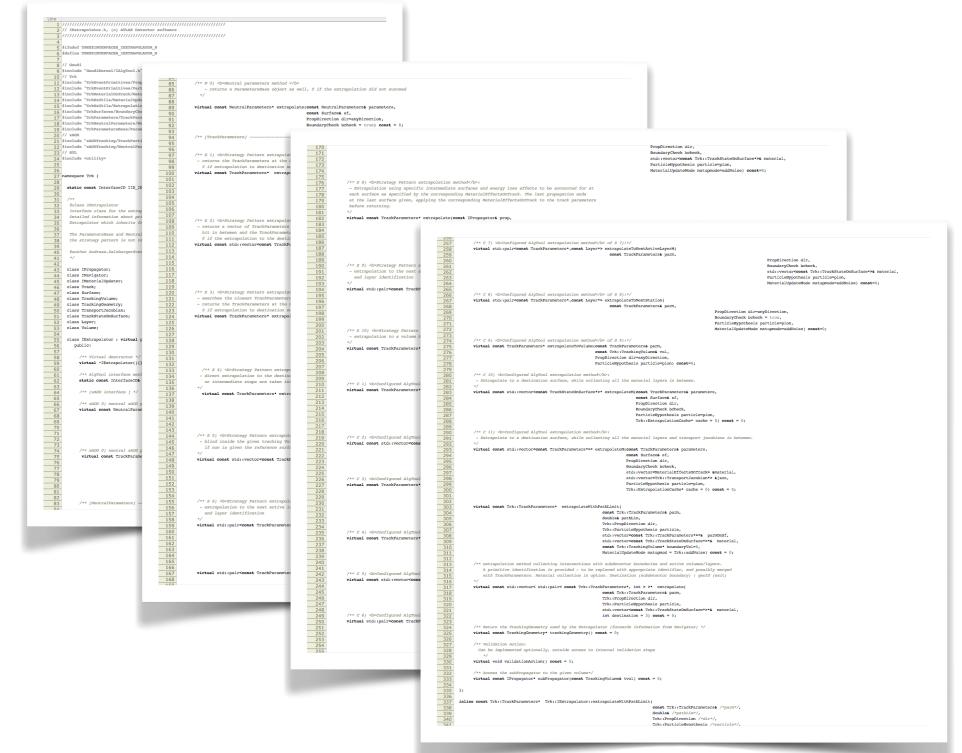




An example of code rationalisation



Extrapolator



- ~ 360 lines interface in IExtrapolator.h
- ~ 4700 lines of code in Extrapolator.cxx



```
/// @brief Propagate track parameters - User method
code!
            /// This function performs the propagation of the track parameters according
           /// to the internal implementation object until at least one abort condition
            /// is fulfilled, the destination surface is hit or the maximum number of
           /// steps/path length as given in the propagation options is reached.
the
            /// @tparam parameters_t Type of initial track parameters to propagate
            /// @tparam surface_t Type of target surface
document
           /// @tparam action_list_t Type list of actions
           /// @tparam aborter_list_t Type list of abort conditions
            /// @tparam propagator_options_t Type of the propagator options
           /// @param [in] start Initial track parameters to propagate
           /// @param [in] target Target surface of to propagate to
           /// @param [in] options Propagation options
            /// @return Propagation result containing the propagation status, final
                       track parameters, and output of actions (if they produce any)
            template <typename parameters_t, typename propagator_options_t,</pre>
                      typename target_aborter_t = SurfaceReached,
                     typename path_aborter_t = PathLimitReached>
           Result<action_list_t_result_t<
               BoundTrackParameters, typename propagator_options_t::action_list_type>>
           propagate(const parameters_t& start, const Surface& target,
```

~ 2 public interface methods, same functionality

const propagator_options_t& options) const;

Code modernisation

```
// projection of direction onto normal vector of reference frame
double PC = pVector[4] * C[0] + pVector[5] * C[1] + pVector[6] *
double Bn = 1. / PC;

double Bx2 = -A[2] * pVector[29];
double Bx3 = A[1] * pVector[38] - A[2] * pVector[37];

double By2 = A[2] * pVector[28];
double By3 = A[2] * pVector[36] - A[0] * pVector[38];

double Bz2 = A[0] * pVector[29] - A[1] * pVector[28];
double Bz3 = A[0] * pVector[37] - A[1] * pVector[36];

double B2 = B[0] * Bx2 + B[1] * By2 + B[2] * Bz2;
double B3 = B[0] * Bx3 + B[1] * By3 + B[2] * Bz3;
```

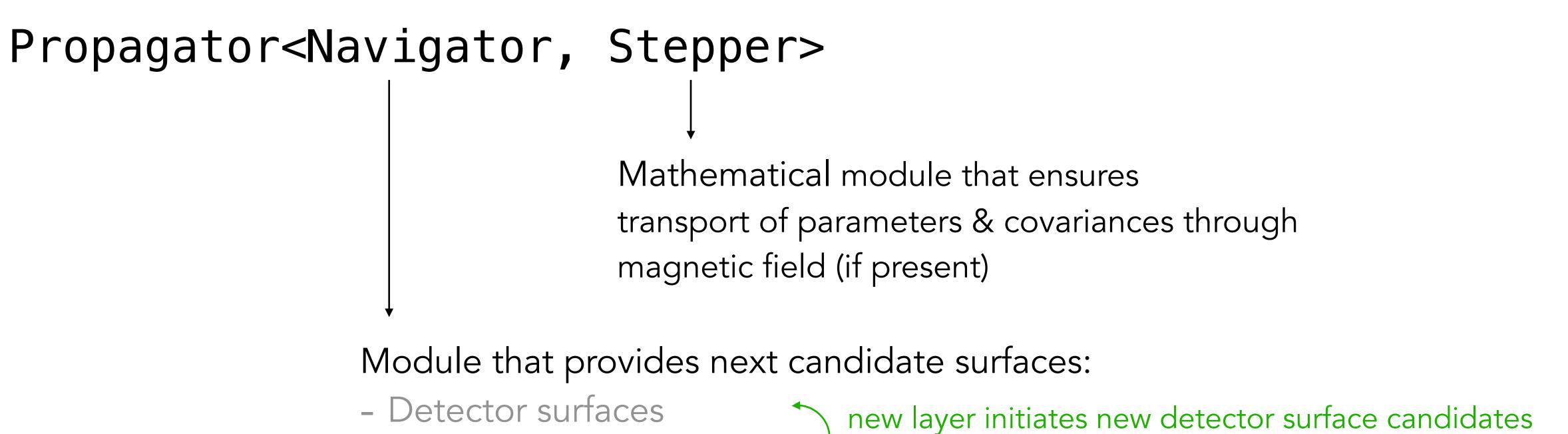
AtlasStepper, transcript in ACTS project

```
void covarianceTransport(Covariance& covarianceMatrix, Jacobian& jacobian,
                        FreeMatrix& transportJacobian, FreeVector& derivatives,
                        BoundToFreeMatrix& jacobianLocalToGlobal,
                        const Vector3D& direction) {
 // Build the full jacobian
 jacobianLocalToGlobal = transportJacobian * jacobianLocalToGlobal;
 const FreeToBoundMatrix jacToLocal =
     surfaceDerivative(direction, jacobianLocalToGlobal, derivatives);
 const Jacobian jacFull = jacToLocal * jacobianLocalToGlobal;
 // Apply the actual covariance transport
 covarianceMatrix = jacFull * covarianceMatrix * jacFull.transpose();
 // Reinitialize jacobian components
 reinitializeJacobians(transportJacobian, derivatives, jacobianLocalToGlobal,
                       direction);
 // Store The global and bound jacobian (duplication for the moment)
 jacobian = jacFull;
```

new boundary surface (= new volume) initiate

new layer candidates

Propagator infrastructure



Proposal:

Drop the layer concept and simplify to surfaces and volumes only, see tomorrow & detray talks.

- Layer approach surfaces _

- Boundary surfaces

Propagation flow

Stepping loop

(until max number of steps)

Navigator::status:

On a current surface?

Walk through actor list

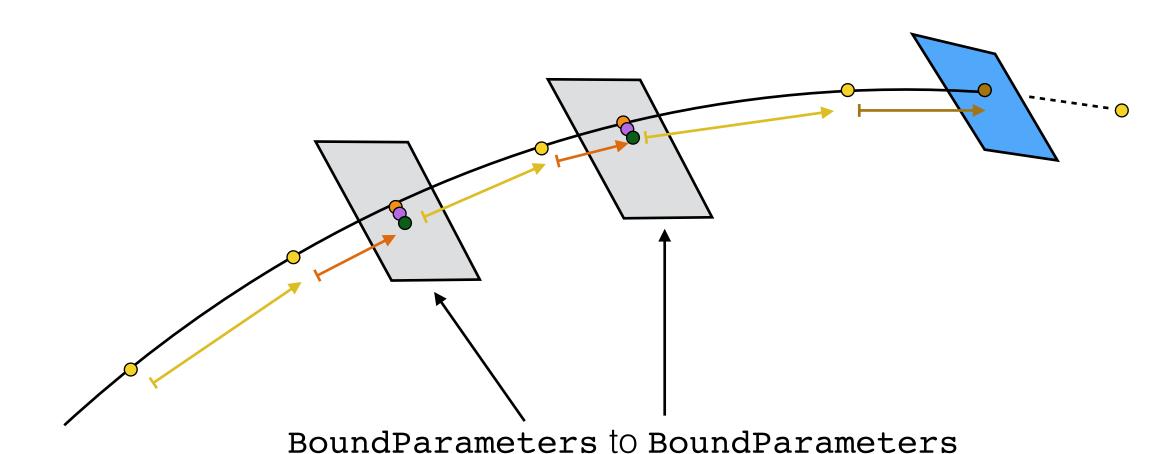
Walk through aborter list

Navigator::target

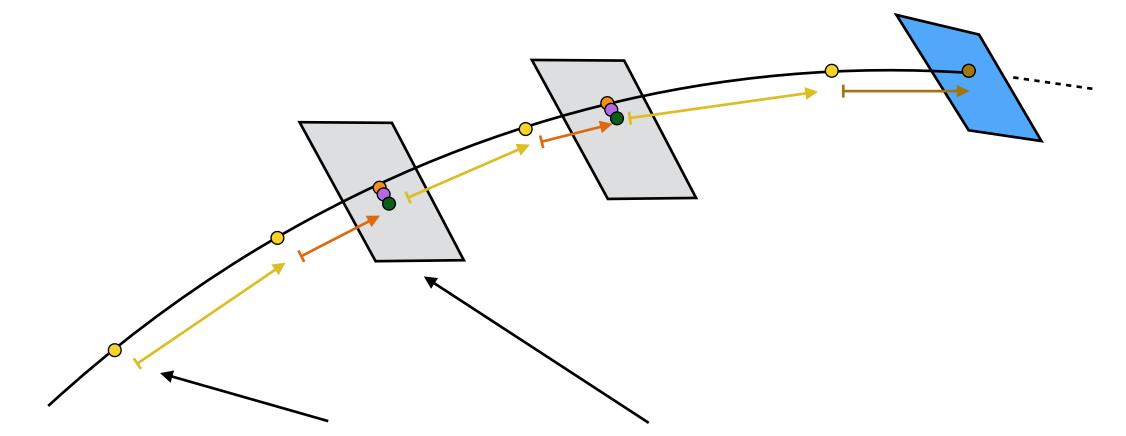
Next candidate surface

```
// Pre-Stepping: abort condition check
if (!state.options.abortList(result, state, m_stepper)) {
 // Pre-Stepping: target setting
 m_navigator.target(state, m_stepper);
 // Stepping loop
 ACTS_VERBOSE("Starting stepping loop.");
 terminatedNormally = false; // priming error condition
 // Propagation loop : stepping
 for (; result.steps < state.options.maxSteps; ++result.steps) {</pre>
    // Perform a propagation step - it takes the propagation state
   Result<double> res = m_stepper.step(state);
    if (res.ok()) {
     // Accumulate the path length
     double s = *res;
     result.pathLength += s;
     ACTS_VERBOSE("Step with size = " << s << " performed");
    } else {
     ACTS_ERROR("Step failed with " << res.error() << ": "
                                     << res.error().message());</pre>
     // pass error to caller
     return res.error();
    // Post-stepping:
    // navigator status call - action list - aborter list - target call
   m_navigator.status(state, m_stepper);
    state.options.actionList(state, m_stepper, result);
    if (state.options.abortList(result, state, m_stepper)) {
     terminatedNormally = true;
     break;
   m_navigator.target(state, m_stepper);
 else {
 ACTS_VERBOSE("Propagation terminated without going into stepping loop.");
```

Free/bound state propagation: Stepper

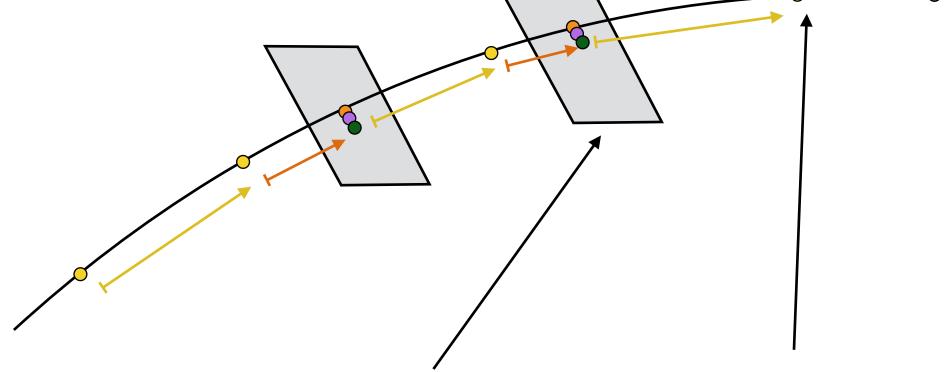


CurvilinearParameters to CurvilinearParameters



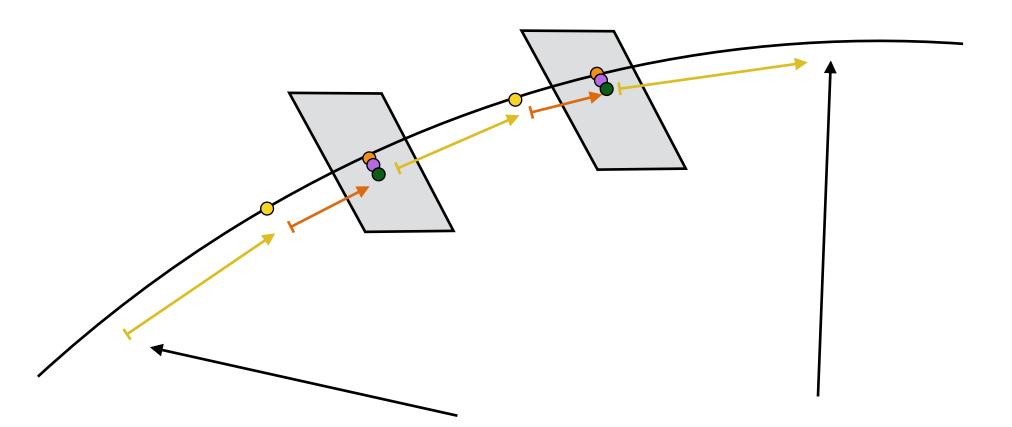
FreeParameters to BoundParameters

```
return { BoundParameters, JacobianFreeToBound, ActsScalar };
dim: 6 dim: 8x6
```



BoundParameters to FreeParameters

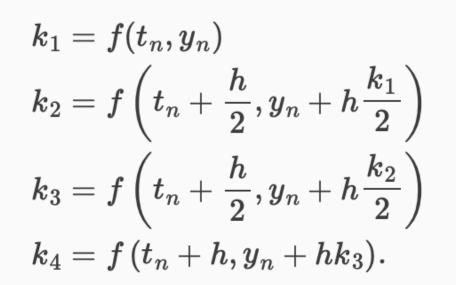
```
return { FreeParameters, JacobianBoundToFree, ActsScalar };
dim: 8 dim: 6x8
```



FreeParameters to FreeParameters

State propagation: Stepper

Standard stepper is 4th order Runge-Kutte-Nystrøm integrator



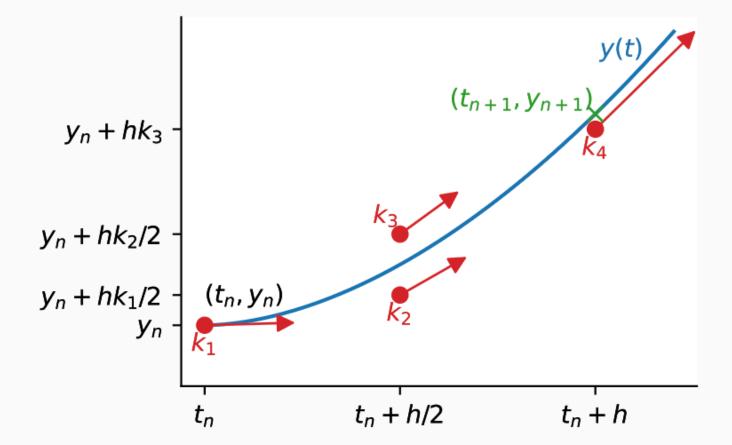


Fig. 5 Illustration of the RKN method approximating a first order differential equation. Shown is the calculation of an estimate y_{n+1} at $t_{n+1}=t_n+h$, based on the current step (t_n,y_n) . Shown are the four distinct points at which function y(t) is evaluated, and which are blended to form the estimate.

Two implementations:

AtlasStepper, transcript in ACTS project EigenStepper, covariance transport

+ Dedicated covariance transport module based on auto-differatiation.

Free/bound state propagation

Point of Attention

Change to 8x8 internally did show some performance degradation

- Chance for some customised code in place

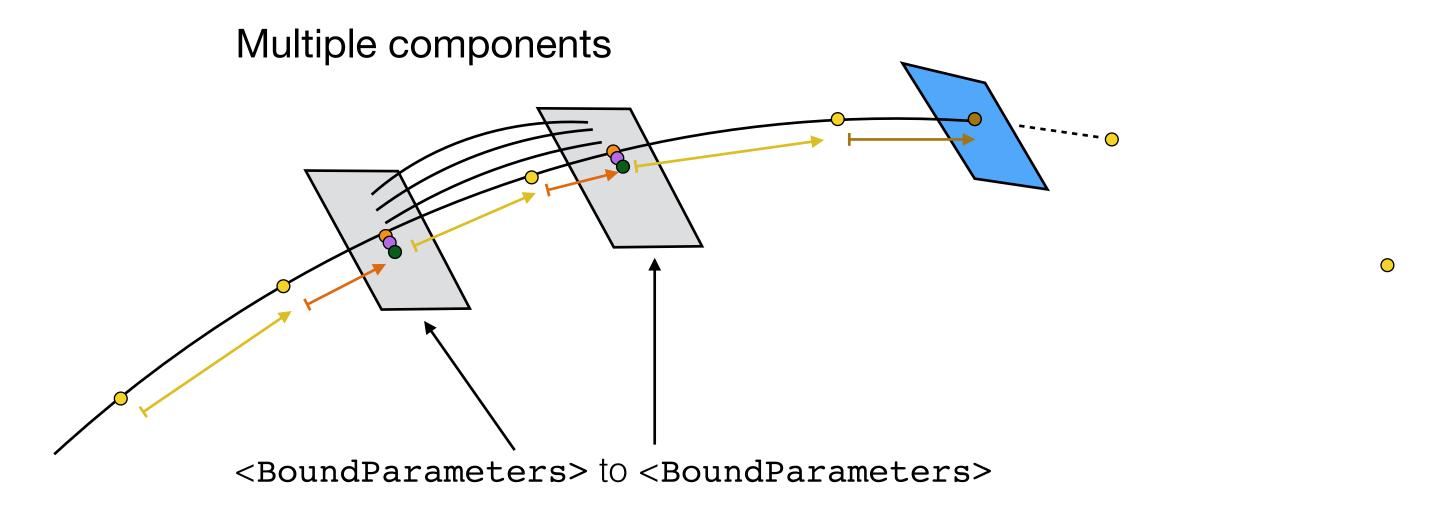
Similarity Function Scaling with Increasing Matrix Sizes (Using Google Benchmark)

| Function Name | 6x6 Time(ns) | 7x7 Tlme(ns) | 8x8 Time(ns) | 9x9 Time(ns) | 10x10 Time(ns) |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| matrixMultEi gen | 37.4 | 94.5 | 244 | 303 | 368 |
| matrixMultFa stLoopTheTri ple | 49.6 | 119 | 163 | 234 | 311 |
| matrixMultFa stLoopTripleI nit | 45.6 | 116 | 152 | 229 | 311 |
| matrixMultFa stLoopTripleR ef | 50.5 | 121 | 166 | 238 | 313 |
| matrixMultFa stLoopTripleR efInit | 45.6 | 117 | 154 | 230 | 310 |
| sMatrixSimila rity | 59.1 | 112 | 151 | 362 | 483 |

Work by Scott Hurley this summer on matrix multiplication profiling

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GSF: MultiStepper



Gaussian sum filter (multi variant Kalman filter) needs the propagation of several components for each measurement surface

- Enabled by a dedicated stepper, that allows to transport multiple components in parallel
- All components follow the same navigation stream (otherwise impossible for the fit to converge)
- Demonstrator of the success of component design choice
 - Fits into the current design by exchanging the stepper with a multi component stepper
- See talk by Benjamin on GSF

Actor & Aborter design

Propagator is compile-time extendable via Actor/Aborter mechanism

- function call takes templated Options class and hence changes return type appropriately
- has proven to have a high flexibility
- needs configuration at compile time



Clients like ATLAS have a large configuration space to cover

- A pre-compiled instance of every setup?
- A switch on/off action for Actors (some have a sterile flag already)?