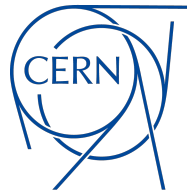


# Seeding & Pattern - ACTS Seed Finder

Luis Falda Coelho

ACTS Workshop

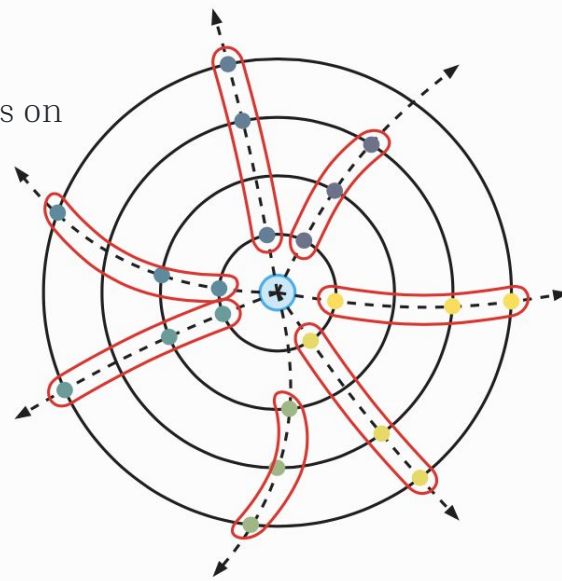
Sep 26th, 2022



# The Seeding Algorithm in ACTS

## Seeding implementation in ACTS:

- [Core/include/Acts/Seeding/](#) based on the ATLAS track seeding with a focus on parallelism, maintainability and as detector agnostic as possible
- Optimised for ITk upgrade
- Can be extended for other experiments
- Track seeds are created by **combining three SPs**
- The seeds define the helical path of a charged particle in a homogeneous magnetic field
- Used by the tracking to search for additional measurements to create a track
- Various constraints and confirmation conditions are applied to reduce the number of seed candidates → decreasing the tracking time
- Cuts are configurable



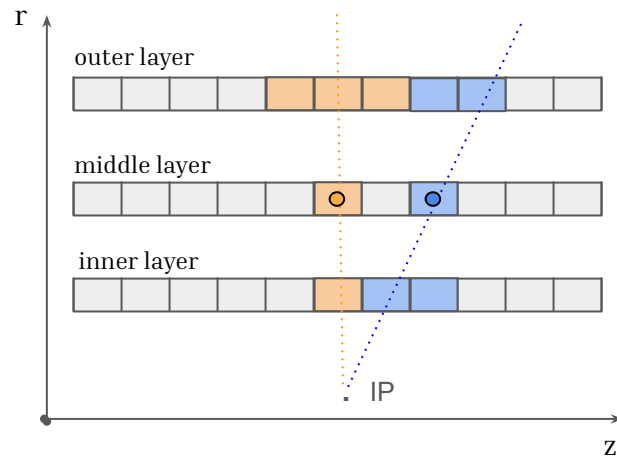
# SP Grid and Group Formation

The SPs in each detector layer are projected on a **rectangular grid** ( $\varphi, z$ ) of **configurable granularity** ([SpacePointGrid.ipp](#))

Triplet formation and search for seeds:

- Starts from **selecting SP in the middle detector layer. Then matching SPs are searched in the inner and outer layers**
- Grouping of the SPs in the grid allows to limit the search to neighbouring grid cells improving significantly algorithm performance
- The number of neighboring bins used in the search can be defined for each ( $\varphi, z$ ) bin of the grid:

```
zBinEdges = [-3000.0, -2500.0, -1400.0, -925.0, -450.0, -250.0, 250.0, 450.0, 925.0, 1400.0, 2500.0, 3000.0,] # zBinEdges enables non-equidistant binning in z, in case the binning is not defined the edges are evaluated automatically using equidistant binning
zBinNeighborsTop = [[0, 0],[ -1, 0],[ -1, 0],[ -1, 0],[ -1, 0],[ -1, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 0,]] # allows to specify the number of neighbors desired for each bin, [-1,1] means one neighbor on the left and one on the right, if the vector is empty the algorithm returns the 8 surrounding bins
zBinNeighborsBottom = [[0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 1],[ 0, 0],[ -1, 0],[ -1, 0],[ -1, 0],[ -1, 0],[ -1, 0,]]
numPhiNeighbors = 1 # number of neighboring bins in phi direction
```



Configure the search based on geometrical assumptions

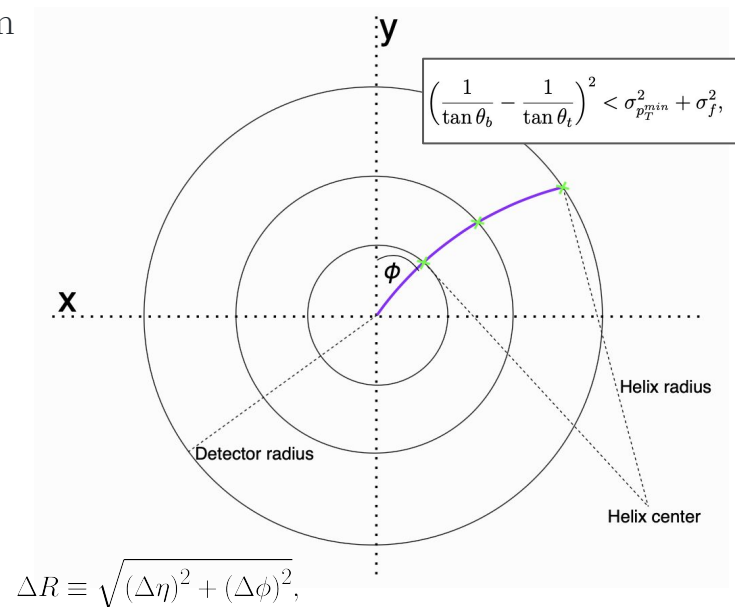
# Seed Finder

Seed finder ([Seedfinder.ipp](#)) receives three iterators constructed from SPs from middle, inner and outer layers:

- `createSeedsForGroup` function starts by **iterating over SPs in the middle layer**
- **Configurable cuts are applied** to individual SPs and to combination of SPs:
  - Cuts to middle SPs if outside the region of interest
  - SP duplets are tested for compatibility by applying cuts with two SPs only ( $\eta$ ,  $z_0$ ,  $\Delta R$  between SPs, compatibility with IP)

```
for (auto topSP : topSPs) {  
    float rT = topSP->radius();  
    float deltaR = rT - rM;  
    // if r-distance is too small, try next SP in bin  
    if (deltaR < m_config.deltaRMinTopSP) {  
        continue;  
    }  
}
```

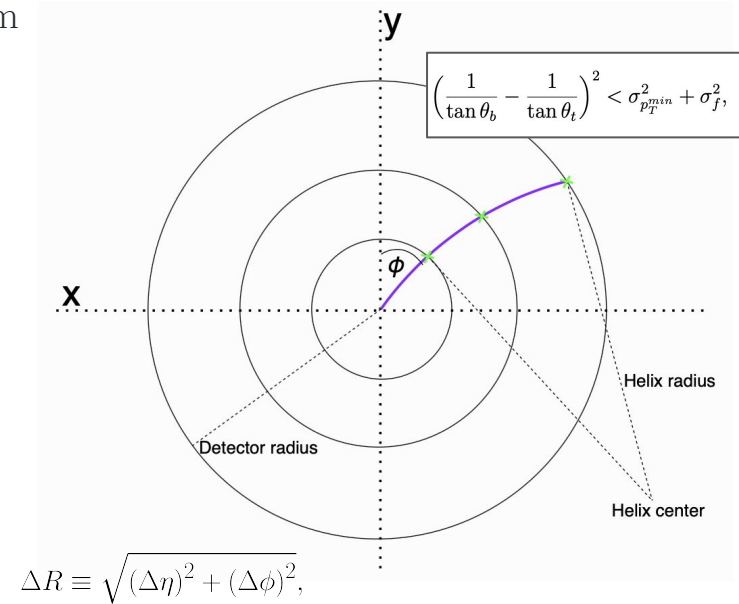
```
// check if duplet origin on z axis within collision region  
float zOrigin = zM - rM * cotTheta;  
if (zOrigin < m_config.collisionRegionMin ||  
    zOrigin > m_config.collisionRegionMax) {  
    continue;  
}
```



# Seed Finder

Seed finder ([Seedfinder.ip](#)) receives three iterators constructed from SPs from middle, inner and outer layers:

- `createSeedsForGroup` function starts by **iterating over SPs in the middle layer**
- **Configurable cuts are applied** to individual SPs and to combination of SPs:
  - Cuts to middle SPs if outside the region of interest
  - SP duplets are tested for compatibility by applying cuts with two SPs only ( $\eta$ ,  $z_0$ ,  $\Delta R$  between SPs, compatibility with IP)
  - Compatibility cuts between SP-triplets (ex: curvature compatibility with minimum  $p_T$  scattering, transverse impact parameter  $d_0$ )
- **Reduce the number of potential seeds** that may not lead to high quality tracks



# Seed Filter and Seed Confirmation

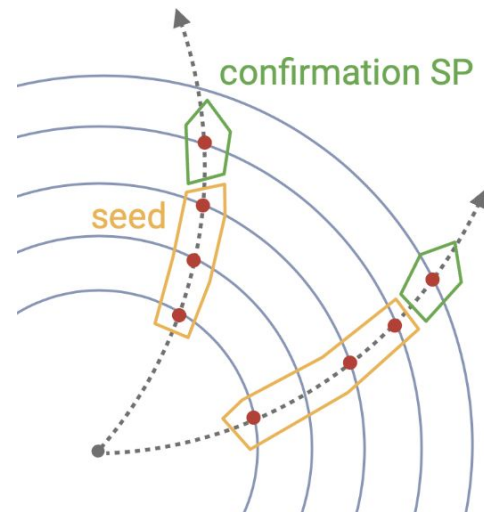
After selecting the SP-triplets, a seed filter/confirmation procedure is applied to all the triplet combinations to **rank the seeds based on a weight** and keep only the best seeds:

$$w = -c_1 \cdot d_0 + (c_2 \cdot N_t - |z_0|)$$

Seeds can also be classified as higher quality seeds if they have specific values of  $d_0$ ,  $z_0$  and  $N_t$  inside a configurable range of parameters that also depends on the region of the detector (i.e. forward or central region)

```
struct SeedConfirmationRangeConfig {  
    // z minimum and maximum of middle component of the seed used to define the  
    // region of the detector for seed confirmation  
    float zMinSeedConf =  
        std::numeric_limits<float>::min(); // Acts::UnitConstants::mm  
    float zMaxSeedConf =  
        std::numeric_limits<float>::max(); // Acts::UnitConstants::mm  
    // radius of bottom component of seed that is used to define the number of  
    // compatible top required
```

```
    float rMaxSeedConf =  
        std::numeric_limits<float>::max(); // Acts::UnitConstants::mm  
    // number of compatible top SPs of seed if bottom radius is larger than  
    // rMaxSeedConf  
    size_t nTopForLargeR = 0;  
    // number of compatible top SPs of seed if bottom radius is smaller than  
    // rMaxSeedConf  
    size_t nTopForSmallR = 0;
```



# Seed Filter and Seed Confirmation

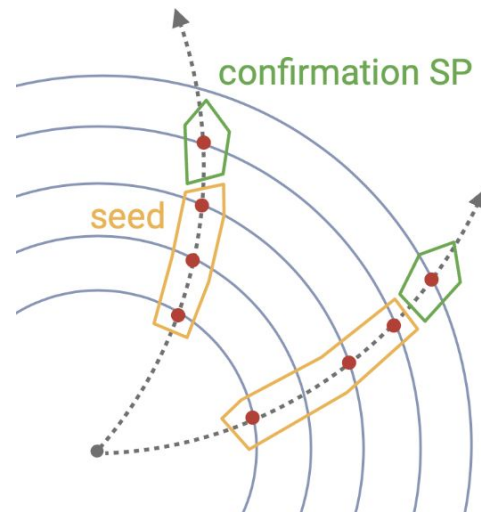
A limit to the number of seeds produced for each middle SP is also applied

```
int maxQualitySeedsPerSpMConf = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
```

If this limit is extrapolated, the algorithm will check if there is a seed with smaller weight that can be removed

Every SP holds the weight of the best seed containing that SP → one seed is kept only if its weight is greater than the weight of at least one of its SP components:

```
if (weight < bottomSP.quality() and weight < middleSP.quality() and  
    weight < topSpVec[i]->quality()) {  
    continue;  
}
```

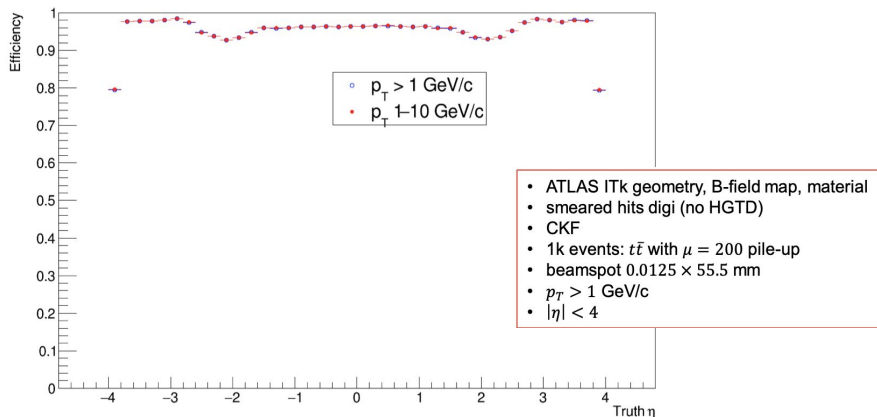


# ACTS-ITk Seeding Performance

ITk seeding configuration incorporated into chained style for Python modules:

- Standalone full chain ITk example → ITk seeding with simple python configuration

Excellent performance when compared to the previous default (generic detector's) seeding configuration



```
s = addParticleGun(  
    s,  
    MomentumConfig(1.0 * u.GeV, 10.0 * u.GeV, True),  
    EtaConfig(-4.0, 4.0, True),  
    ParticleConfig(1, acts.PdgParticle.eMuon, True),  
    rnd=rnd,  
)  
s = addFatras(  
    s,  
    trackingGeometry,  
    field,  
    outputDirRoot=outputDir,  
    rnd=rnd,  
)  
s = addDigitization(  
    s,  
    trackingGeometry,  
    field,  
    digiConfigFile=geo_dir / "itk-hgtd/itk-smearing-config.json",  
    outputDirRoot=outputDir,  
    rnd=rnd,  
)  
s = addSeeding(  
    s,  
    trackingGeometry,  
    field,  
    TruthSeedRanges(pt=(1.0 * u.GeV, None), eta=(-4.0, 4.0), nHits=(9, None)),  
    *itkSeedingAlgConfig("PixelSpacePoints"),  
    geoSelectionConfigFile=geo_dir / "itk-hgtd/geoSelection-ITk.json",  
    outputDirRoot=outputDir,  
)  
s = addCKFTracks(  
    s,  
    trackingGeometry,  
    field,  
    CKFPerformanceConfig(ptMin=400.0 * u.MeV, nMeasurementsMin=6),  
    outputDirRoot=outputDir,  
)  
s.run()
```

ITk seeding  
configuration



# Seeding & Pattern - ACTS Seed Finder

Luis Falda Coelho

ACTS Workshop

Sep 26th, 2022

