

Introducing Acts White Papers

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Introduction

- A white paper¹ ...
 - ... informs concisely about a complex issue
 - ... helps readers understand a topic, solve a problem, or make a decision
- In Acts, white papers come as LaTeX documents
 - Easy & powerful plotting, e.g., using TikZ
 - Easy cross-referencing
 - Easy citations
 - Write (very) fancy equations
- Each white paper has a GitHub repository that is indexed in the documentation
- Today: Tutorial on how to add your own LaTeX document to the Acts documentation²



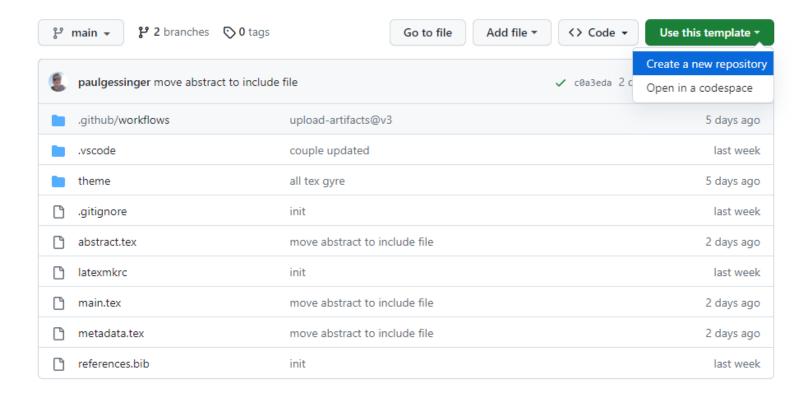


- During vertex seed finding, tracks are modelled as 2D probability distributions
 - Vertex seed = Maximum of the distribution
 - Seed width: Calculated from the FWHM of the distribution
- For a single track, one can compute the maximum and the width analytically
 - Unit test: Compare numerical and analytical calculations
- Without derivation it is hard to see where the analytical expressions come from
 → Make a white paper



Copy Template Repository

- Go to https://github.com/acts-project/whitepaper-template
- Click on "Create a new repository"





• Provide a name and a description

• Click on "Create repository"

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository.

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Repository template



Start your repository with a template repository's contents.

Include all branches

Copy all branches from acts-project/whitepaper-template and not just the default branch.

Owner *			Repository name *	
🚺 felix-russo	*	1	gaussian-track-densities	
			gaussian-track-densities is a	

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about stunning-octo-broccoli ?

Description (optional)

Documentation for the unit test of the Acts module AdaptiveGridTrackDensity.

 Public Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.
 Private You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

(i) You are creating a public repository in your personal account.



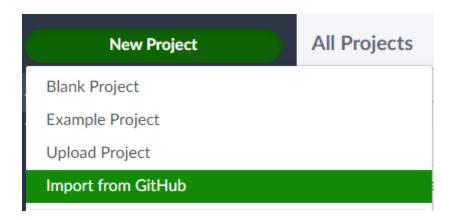
Local Compilation and Usage of Overleaf

- You can modify the repository either locally or on Overleaf
- Overleaf = Web-Based LaTeX tool with GitHub integration
- In this tutorial, we will focus on Overleaf

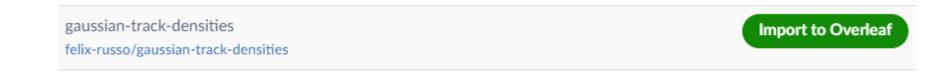


Connect GitHub to Overleaf

- Go to Overleaf
- Click on "New project" and "Import from GitHub"



• Import the repository you created in the previous step





Set LaTeX Compiler

• Click on "Menu" and choose LuaLaTeX as your compiler

Settings								
Compiler	pdfLaTeX	~						
TeX Live version	pdfLaTeX LaTeX XeLaTeX							
Main document	LuaLaTeX							

• Template should compile now



Write a White Paper

• Go to metadata.tex to specify the author(s) and the title

```
\title{Gaussian Track Densities}
\author{Felix Russo}
```

- Write an abstract into abstract.tex
 - You can only use basic LaTeX markup here
 - Gets rendered using MathJax and will be displayed on the website

%% Only use basic LaTeX markup here, it gets rendered by MathJax.

Given the impact parameters (d_0, z_0, t_0) of a track in Perigee parametrization, one can model the probability of the particle passing exactly through a point (d, z, t) using a multivariate Gaussian distribution. In this white paper, we derive the maximum and the width of such a distribution for d = 0. This is useful in vertex seed finding, where we only consider the track density along the beam axis. We use the analytical results from this white paper in the unit test of the Acts module AdaptiveGridTrackDensity.

- Put your references into references.bib
- Recommended: Put your macros into macros.sty



Synchronizing with Github

- To push your changes from Overleaf to GitHub
 - Click on the menu
 - Click on GitHub
 - Click on "Push Overleaf Changes to GitHub"
- Tip: Only do changes on Overleaf and push them to GitHub – conflict resolution is tedious in Overleaf

GitHub Sync ×
This project is synced with the GitHub repository at felix-russo/gaussian-track- densities
No new commits in GitHub since last merge.
$\blacksquare \rightarrow \bigcirc Push Overleaf changes to GitHub$
Close



Creating a Tag

- Highly recommended: Version your GitHub repository
 - Latest version is automatically included in the Acts documentation
 - In your GitHub repository, click on "Releases" and then select "Draft a new release"

Releases Tags		Draft a new release Q	Find a release
hour ago felix-russo > v0.2 ≻ 4ff6158 ⊘ Compare ▼	v0.2 Latest Merge pull request #1 from paulgessinger/patch-1 Update build.yml ▼Assets 3		<i>₽</i> Ů
	∲ main.pdf	112 KB	1 hour ago
	Source code (zip)		1 hour ago
	Source code (tar.gz)		1 hour ago



Installing Requirements

- Create a virtual environment
- Activate it
- Install requirements

python –m venv venv_white_paper

source venv_white_paper/bin/activate

pip install –r docs/requirements.txt

• Install ImageMagick

sudo apt install imagemagick

You might need to modify its security policy according to the second answer here



Add Documentation Entry

• Add the following to the bottom of docs/white_papers.toml

[[white_papers]] repository = "https://github.com/felix-russo/gaussian-track-densities" slug = "gaussian-track-densities"

• To get corresponding metadata and save it to docs/white_papers.toml:

docs/white_papers.py pull –github-token \$GITHUB_TOKEN

- Reference your white paper in the code
- Make a PR & transfer the ownership of your repository to acts
 - PR from today's tutorial is here
 - For ownership transfer, please contact Paul Gessinger-Befurt



Result

• A piece of code with a link ...

```
// The analytical calculations of the following can be found here:
// https://acts.readthedocs.io/en/latest/white papers/gaussian-track-densities.html
// Analytical maximum of the Gaussian
ActsSquareMatrix<3> ipWeights = ipCov.inverse();
ActsScalar denom =
    ipWeights(1, 1) * ipWeights(2, 2) - ipWeights(1, 2) * ipWeights(1, 2);
ActsScalar zNom =
    ipWeights(0, 1) * ipWeights(2, 2) - ipWeights(0, 2) * ipWeights(1, 2);
ActsScalar correctMaxZ = zNom / denom * d0 + z0;
ActsScalar tNom =
    ipWeights(0, 2) * ipWeights(1, 1) - ipWeights(0, 1) * ipWeights(1, 2);
ActsScalar correctMaxT = tNom / denom * d0 + t0;
// Analytical FWHM of the Gaussian
ActsScalar correctFWHM = 2. * std::sqrt(2 * std::log(2.) / ipWeights(1, 1));
```



Result

• ... to a white paper!

Gaussian Track Densities

GitHub[™]

Authors

Felix Russo

Description

Given the impact parameters (d_0, z_0, t_0) of a track in Perigee parametrization, one can model the probability of the particle passing exactly through a point (d, z, t) using a multivariate Gaussian distribution. In this white paper, we derive the maximum and the width of such a distribution for d = 0. This is useful in vertex seed finding, where we only consider the track density along the beam axis. We use the analytical results from this white paper in the unit test of the Acts module AdaptiveGridTrackDensity.

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Given the largest parameters $|k_{1}|_{1}$, $|k_{1}|<2$ is the |k| by high parameterization, one can made the posterior $|k_{1}|_{1}$ and |k| by the solution of the data for the first of the solution gaps, we do not interve one mode for which a data data for the data |k| by the solution |k| and |k| by the solution |k

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1 Maximum

Given the impact parameters $\theta = (A_i, s_i, b_i)$ of a leads in Ferigar parametersion, one can much the particulary of the particle particle scale through a point $\theta = (A, i, j)$ using a multi-work Gaussian detribution [2].

 $\mathbb{P}((1,1,0) = (\operatorname{Art} K_0)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} P^* K_0^{-1} P\right),$

where T = v - i and $R_{s}^{(1)}$ is the import parameter matrix methods with $R_{s}^{(1)}$ is the import parameter $R_{s}^{(1)}$, $R_{s}^{(1)}$ is the matrix method of $R_{s}^{(1)}$ and $R_{s}^{(1)}$ and $R_{s}^{(1)}$ is the matrix method. The matrix methods we can be a similar to the matrix method of $R_{s}^{(1)}$ is the similar method of $R_{s}^{(1)}$ is the si

P. N₀, C_{A00} + mm. (1) To mixinize a multivariant function, we world to identify its orbital points. As we will see its the following, the expression above corresponds to a server quantum function. Therefore, it is a server is a server point of the server is a server in the server.

Questions and Feedback...

• ... are more than welcome!

