Tracking summary

Paul Gessinger CERN 2024-07-17



What is ACTS?

- Experiment-independent toolkit for track reconstruction applications
- Modern architecture and code, unit tested, continuous integration
- Minimal external dependencies, easy to build
- Robust concurrency through thread-safety by design
- Community platform for R&D across various experiment



Goals

- Provide established algorithms in a modern package
- Provide testbed for R&D activities including new algorithms, machine learning, heterogeneous computing

My EP R&D involvement

- Joined EP R&D in April 2021 as a Fellow
- Worked 3 years on the ACTS project
- Presentations in this forum:
 - ▶ 2021-05-26, 2021-12-15, 2022-06-15, 2022-11-09, 2023-03-15, 2023-11-15
- Conference contributions:
 - CTD2023 (talk)
 - CHEP2023 (talk, paper)
 - ACAT2021 (poster)

Direct developments

- ACTS paper in 2021
- Python bindings for the Examples
- Reproducibility tests via ROOT hashes
- Build-time memory consumption monitoring
- New (C)KF extension mechanism
- Type-erased SourceLink
- CI-bridge + GPU CI setup

- Robust physics monitoring
- DD4hep integration rework (dropped ActsExtension requirement)
- High-level track EDM + backend abstraction
- Major documentation update and push
- PODIO track EDM backend including dynamic columns
- Floating point exception monitoring

New since November 2023

- Much improved EDM4hep reading
- Major vertexing refactor (build-time memory reduction)
- First public ATLAS+ACTS performance results
- Synthesis of geometry work (ongoing)

Python bindings in the Examples

Python bindings for the examples

ACTS examples

- ACTS ships with a set of examples to show assembly of a track reconstruction chain
- Ships with a minimal event processing framework: not intended for production
- Previously: large number of executables for different purposes: controllable via command line arguments
- Drawback: large number of options for everything, expose almost all configuration via CLI arguments
- Added python bindings to example classes: allows writing simply python scripts to run example payloads
 - Advantage: can follow configuration flow, understand what is actually happening
- Deprecated and finally removed executables in this year!

Python script example

```
detector, trackingGeometry, decorators = acts.examples.GenericDetector.create()
field = acts.ConstantBField(acts.Vector3(0, 0, 2 * u.T))
rnd = acts.examples.RandomNumbers()
s = acts.examples.Sequencer(
    events=100, numThreads=-1, logLevel=acts.logging.INFO
s.addReader(someParticleInput) # e.g. particle gun, pythia8 ...
selector = acts.examples.ParticleSelector(level=acts.logging.INFO,
  inputParticles=inputParticles, outputParticles="particles_selected")
s.addAlgorithm(selector)
alg = acts.examples.FatrasSimulation(
    level=acts.logging.INFO, randomNumbers=rnd, trackingGeometrv=trackingGeometrv.
    magneticField=field, generateHitsOnSensitive=True, # + input/output collections
s.addAlgorithm(alg)
s.addWriter(someWriter) # e.g. CSV. ROOT. ...
```

Continuous integration developments

Reproducibility tests at the python level

- Old C++ example executables were largely untested
- Added tests for many examples implemented in python
- Cover use cases: Magnetic field writing, digitization, HepMC3 recording, FATRAS, geometry construction, material recording/mapping/ validation, particle gun, propagation tests, Pythia8 input, seeding, truth tracking, CKF track finding
- Tests run in CI, check multi-threaded execution succeeds, asserts outputs in some cases
- Added reproducibility tests: ROOT outputs are hashed, current test results are compared against stored hash
- Hashes are ordering independent. Can test
 - Multi-threaded reproducibility
 - Functional regressions (same output as before)

Physics performance monitoring

- Has become one of the main ways to test new developments now!
- Implemented workflows:
 - Truth tracking with KF and GSF
 - CKF + seeding, truth estimation, truth smearing + vertexing
 - CKF on $t\bar{t}$ event at pile-up 200
 - Fatras and G4 simulation
 - Dedicated vertexing workflow
 - + more
- Runs histogram comparisons
- Further development planned to make this more parameterizable

CKF seeded

physmon/performance_ckf_seeded.root [monitored] vs. Cl/physmon/reference/performance_ckf_seeded.root [reference]



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CI-bridge and GPU CI setup

- Have custom setup to run CI jobs on CERN resources
 - ► Currently O(10) slots running in VMs + 1 physical machine with a GPU attached
- Runs our FPE monitoring jobs (see next slides)
- Runs LCG-based jobs (more robust CVMFS access)
- VM monitoring using Prometheus + Grafana





FPE monitoring

FPE monitoring

- FPE monitoring introduced as a plugin
- Uses custom infrastructure to enable FPE trap signal and handle
- Signal handler collects stack trace in async-safe way and records it
 - FPE locations are deduplicated based on the top-most stack frame source code location!

```
volatile float j = 0.0;
volatile float r
= 123 / j; // MARK: fpeMask(FLTDIV, 1, #1234)
```

```
// MARK: fpeMaskBegin(FLTINV, 1, #2348)
m_err_eLOCO[ipar].push_back(
   std::sqrt(
      covariance(
        Acts::eBoundTime, Acts::eBoundTime)));
// MARK: fpeMaskEnd(FLTINV)
```

- Sequencer can be configured to ignore (mask) FPEs
- If configured: Sequencer terminates job when FPE is encountered (and not masked)
- At end of job: FPE are accumulated per algorithm and reported
 - Job is still failed if unmasked FPE are encountered

FPE masking

- Mask is a combination of source file and line range
 - Matching is performed from bottom to top in stack frame: if any frame matches mask. FPE is considered masked
 - Limit number of FPEs per event (but keep in mind that FPE state has to be reset manually)
- Typically want to fix the FPE. masking does not mask them outside of Examples
- Statistical process: if you get them depends on the workflow / inputs



2024-07-17

EDM4hep + PODIO integration

Tracks



We \Vec{V} Tracks!

- High-level Track EDM added to ACTS
- Developments closely linked to ATLAS effort to build on top of xAOD infrastructure
- But: want EDM to fully generic as a first-class ACTS data type

Acts::TrackContainer

- New client-focused Event Data Model object as primary output of tracking
- Models track properties and gives access to track states for more information
- Fully decoupled interface seen by ACTS and client consumers from the backend implementation
 - Backend can be fully experiment-specific
- Can be augmented with additional columns, both at track and track-state level
- VectorMultiTrajectory + VectorTrackContainer : ACTS default purely transient¹ backends
- Generalized holder type: can optionally own or only reference backends
 - Optionally also via smart-pointers like std::shared_ptr
- Mirrors const-ness of backends

¹Plan to make it persistable in the future

Acts::TrackContainer interface & access

- The basic unit is the container: tracks and track states are only views into the container
 - ► Modeled with an associated *proxy* type holding a pointer + index into the container
- Track has a start index into the track state container (~ flat linked list of track states) auto tracks = factory();

```
auto track = tracks.makeTrack();
track.parameters() = BoundVector::Zeros();
doSomethingWithTheTrack(track);
track.nMeasurements() = 8;
track.template component<unsigned int, "nMeasurements"_hash>(); // equivalent
ProvvAccessor<unsigned int> nMeasurements("nMeasurements"): // use accessor for component
```

ProxyAccessor<unsigned int> nMeasurements("nMeasurements"); // use accessor for convenience
assert(nMeasurements(track) == track.nMeasurements());

Dynamic columns

- Fitters have different requirements / information to attach to tracks + track states
- Both container interfaces support dynamic columns
- Vector{TrackContainer,MultiTrajectory} support this through type-erasue by inheritance
- Backends are free to implement this: ATLAS xAOD backend will use decorations auto tracks = factory();

```
tracks.template addColumn<float>("col_a"); // create a new column of type float
assert(tracks.hasColumn("col_a"_hash));
```

```
auto track = tracks.getTrack(tracks.addTrack());
track.template component<float>("col_a") = 42.42f;
assert((t.template component<float, "col_a"_hash>() == 42.42f));
```

```
ProxyAccessor<float> answer("col_a");
assert(answer(track) == 42.42f);
answer(track) = 99.0f;
```

Migration to Acts::TrackContainer

- Migrated all Core fitters to operate on Acts::TrackContainer
- Fitter accepts mutable container as input, returns track proxy
- CKF fill track container, returns vector of track proxies

Also working to migrate all of our examples code to **TrackContainer**

```
for (auto track : tracks) {
  for (auto state : track.trackStates()) {
    if (not state.typeFlags().test(Acts::TrackStateFlag::MeasurementFlag)) {
      continue;
    }
    // do something with measurement
  }
}
```

EDM4hep conversion

- EDM4hep has edm4hep::Track & edm4hep::TrackState
 - Uses the LCIO parametrization $d_0, z_0, \phi, \tan \lambda, \Omega$ (ACTS uses $I_0, I_1, \phi, \theta, q/p, t$)
 - Track states are described using perigee parameters only (ACTS uses varying local parametrization + link to geometry object)

Direct & transparent backend in EDM4hep not feasible

- Required contract cannot be fulfilled:
 - No stable references to native parametrization
 - Loss of on-surface hit position
- Instead: Full (lossy) conversion to and from EDM4hep tracks implemented (and in turn is backend agnostic)

PODIO **backend:** ActsPodioEdm

Goal

- Demonstrate ability to integrate with an external IO solution like PODIO
 This is not an alternative to EDM(here but help us understand requirements)
- This is not an alternative to EDM4hep, but help us understand requirements
- Specify ACTS EDM in **PODIO** -yaml in *plugin*
- Implemented ActsPodioEdm::Track + ActsPodioEdm::TrackStates
 - ► Use *components* to produce stable references to fulfill backend contract
 - Recent update in PODIO made this less brittle
 - Auxiliary data types for dense columns overallocated storage for measurements
 - Experiment-aware translation helper for surfaces and uncalibrated measurements
- Full IO roundtrip implemented and tested, Kalman Filter can run on this without modifications

Experiment interface

- PODIO backend still supposed to be experiment agnostic
- Experiment-knowledge needed to persist otherwise transient information

Surfaces

- Two types: part of detector geometry, ad-hoc surfaces
- Encode known surfaces as identifiers, serialize ad-hoc surfaces
- Make no assumptions on identification model

Measurements

- ACTS uses strong type-erasure for experiment-specific input measurements
- Cannot serialize type-erased measurements automatically

Factorized to experiment-specific helper class to implement these conversions

Backend overview



Improved EDM4hep inputs

- Goal: simulate outside of ACTS (e.g. ddsim), run tracking in ACTS
- Previous status: had disjoint measurement, particle, simhit readers
 - > Problem: read internally inconsistent info
 - ACTS uses flat particle sequence with intricate barcodes
 - EDM4hep uses tree structure of particle objects
 - Missing connection between particles / hits

feat: Add uber EDM4hep reader (#2939) So Merged

- Added single reader from EDM4hep
- Reader correctly assembles ACTS' flat particle container, vertex + particle ID from EDM4hep particle tree
- Correctly splits up into generator, initial and final particles
- Associates hits to ACTS surface equivalents from DD4hep
- Critical for truth matching downstream of reconstruction

ddsim inputs read into ACTS from ODD



- Positive endcap already missing after ddsim : issue with ODD+ ddsim
- Reading + processing works correctly

Vertexing refactoring

Vertexing refactoring

- Series of PRs to reduce build-time memory footprint of vertexing (#2842 \$-> Merged)
- Vertexing code was heavily templated, leading to large memory consumption
- Refactored large fraction of the vertexing code to avoid templates

- 🏷 feat: Propagator optionally inherits from BasePropagator #2874
- Se refactor!: Vertex InputTrack becomes concrete type #2876
- ⊱ refactor!: Untemplate Vertex #2877
- % refactor!: Untemplate VertexInfo and VertexingOptions #2878
- ⊱ refactor!: Remove input_track_t template parameters #2880
- ⊱ refactor!: Use Delegate for parameter extraction #2881
- Se refactor :: Use BasePropagator interface in vertexing #2886
- ⊱ refactor!: Use Delegate for track linearizers #2946
- 🏷 feat!: Add IVertexFinder interface, use in vertexing #2948
- **]** refactor: Remove VertexFitterConcept #2951
- 🐎 refactor: KalmanVertex(Track)Updater interface change #2955
- الم refactor!: Hard-code vertex fitter, finder + density combinations #2952
- log refactor: Move large parts of Vertexing to .cpp files #2953
- ⊱ refactor!: ImpactPointEstimator moves to cpp file #2971
- > refactor!: Move and Grid Density finders to cpp #2973

Vertexing refactoring

- Custom concrete type-erased type for input tracks
- Use delegate for parameter extraction (experiment interface)
- Add IVertexFinder interface to allow for different vertex finders (nested for seeding)
- Use switch dispatch in separate compilation units to hide heavy Kalman math
- Untemplate many classes, split into header and implementation files

Result

Build-time \approx -40% memory consumption \approx -20%, runtime performance unaffected

First public ATLAS+ACTS performance results

ACTS integration into ATLAS software



Implemented with ACTS!

- Adding implementations using ACTS tools
- Add option allowing running a tracking chain with pieces using ACTS
- At the same time: enable ACTS output Event Data Model (EDM) to use ATLAS IO infrastructure
 - Converters for validation to allow reusing robust tooling in place
 - No conversions foreseen for final configuration
- At this time: full tracking chain using ACTS available!
 - Post-processing currently using non-ACTS components

ACTS Clusterization

- Reimplementation of pixel and strip clustering
 - Based on prior ATLAS implementation, with some modifications
- Number of clusters and cluster sizes agree with current ATLAS SW
- Slightly favorable timing compared to current ATLAS SW





ACTS Clusterization timing



- ACTS Clusterization faster than previous Athena implementation
- Pixel: timing differences constant vs. event complexity
- Strips: ACTS implementation has larger speedup at lower complexity

ACTS tracking efficiency

- Simulation of *tt* events with pileup with standard Athena workflow
- Configured ACTS tracking chain: clusterization, space-point formation, seeding, combinatorial track finding using Combinatorial Track Finder (CKF)
- CKF is a complete reimplementation!
- Outputs converted to standard ATLAS tracks
 - Ambiguity resolution (without refitting) using non-ACTS tools
 - Standard performance validation toolchain



- Single μ efficiencies reasonably high (note: reconstruction requires p_T > 900 MeV at central η!)
- $t\bar{t}$ efficiency within striking distance target performance

All of this is pending thorough optimization & tuning!

ACTS resolution

- Transverse impact parameter resolution directly from the ACTS CKF (no refitting)
- Produces results compatible with the standalone Kalman Filter
 - Caveats: no smoothing, no in-fit measurement calibration
 - KF independently validated against the ATLAS workhorse: the global χ² fitter
- Resolution here mainly due to composition of track population under study



Conclusion

- Three productive years with EP R&D
- Great exchange with other WPs, especially calorimetry on OpenDataDetector!
- ACTS library saw lots of developments during that time!
- Monitoring and testing infrastructure has greatly expanded
 - Reproducibility tests for all workflows
 - Increased trust in results obtained
 - Critical for ATLAS integration
- In parallel: support of developments for GPU tracking

What's next?

- Transitioned to LD Staff with WP2 (ATLAS) in the Next Generation Triggers project
- Will keep working on ACTS, keep in touch!