

Fast Track Reconstruction for HL-LHC in ATLAS

by Markus Elsing

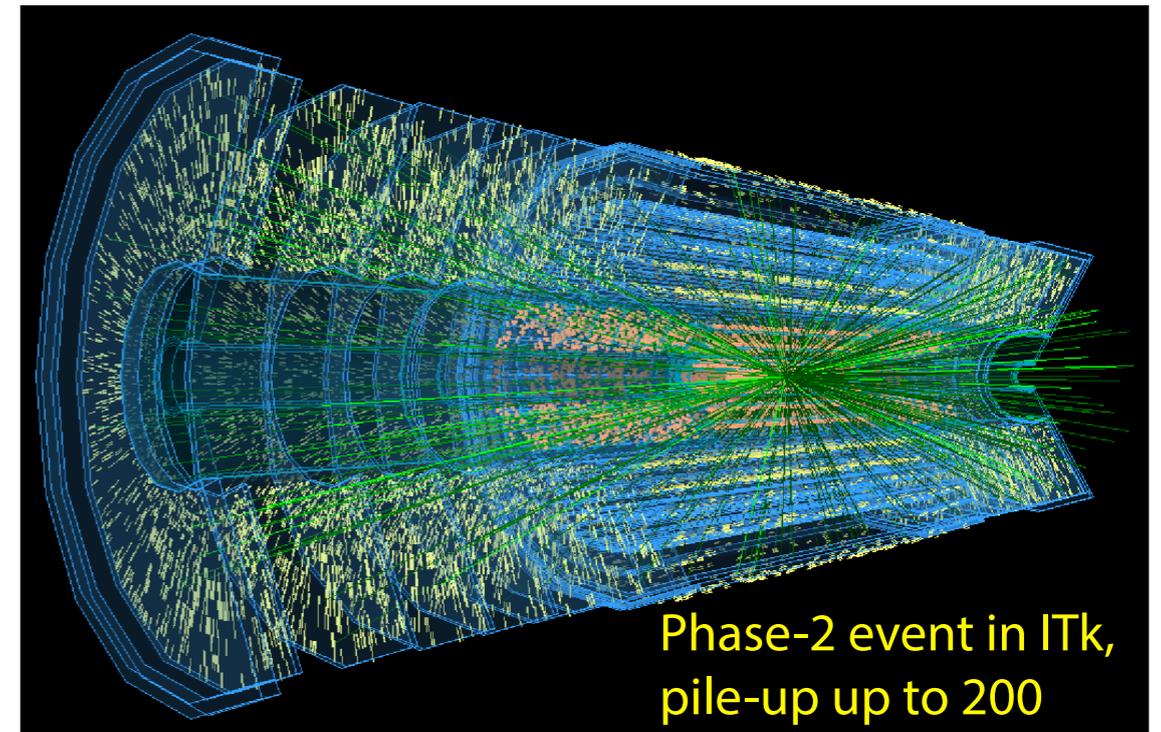
- presentation at HSF reconstruction group meeting



Introduction

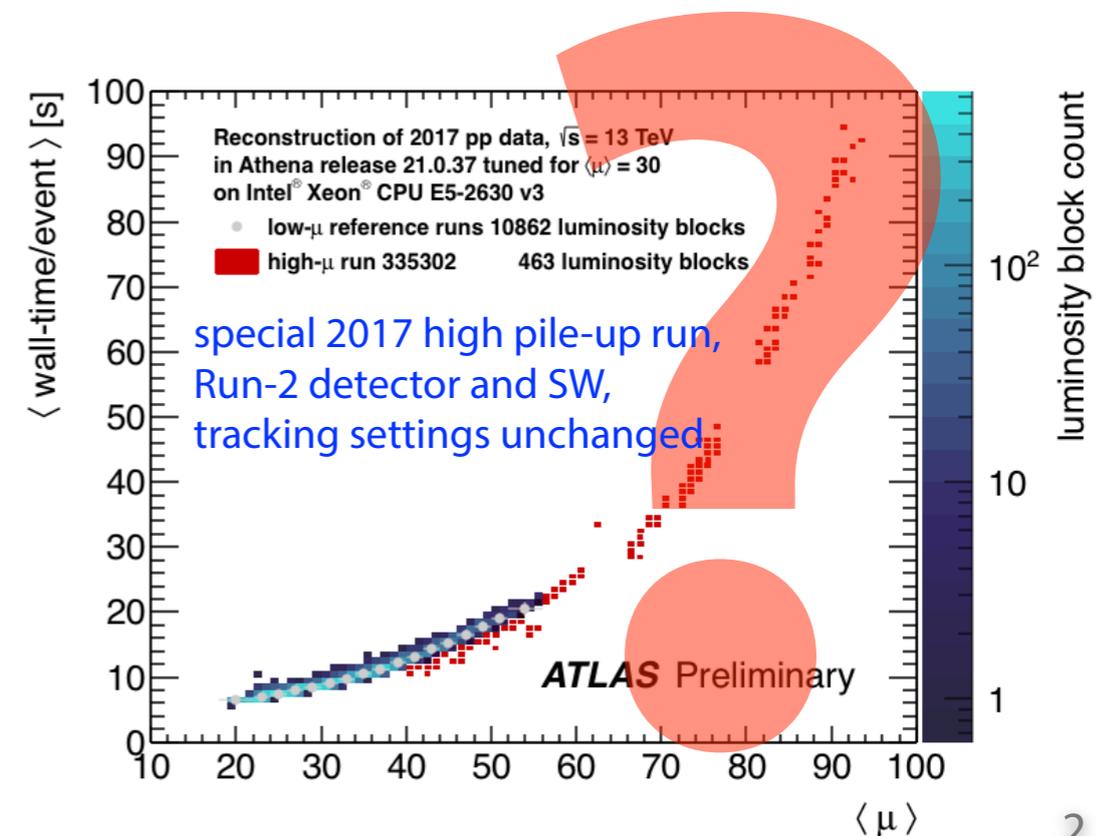
● Phase-2 levels of pile-up

- ➔ a challenge all aspects of the experiment
 - in particular for track reconstruction
- ➔ famous CPU plot using special Run-2 run with very high pile-up
 - Run-2 detector not made for this !
- ➔ tracking settings unchanged
 - not adequate for such high pile-up levels
- ➔ still raised a lot of concerns and interest in R&D on tracking algorithms !



● outline of the following:

- ➔ brief introduction to the ITK upgrade
- ➔ performance of default ITk reconstruction and current computing model
- ➔ R&D for fast track reconstruction
- ➔ results of fast ITK track reconstruction study
- ➔ computing model implications and outlook





Run-2 NewTracking (for completeness)

vertexing

- ➔ primary vertexing
- ➔ conversion and V0 search

standalone TRT

- ➔ unused TRT segments

ambiguity solution

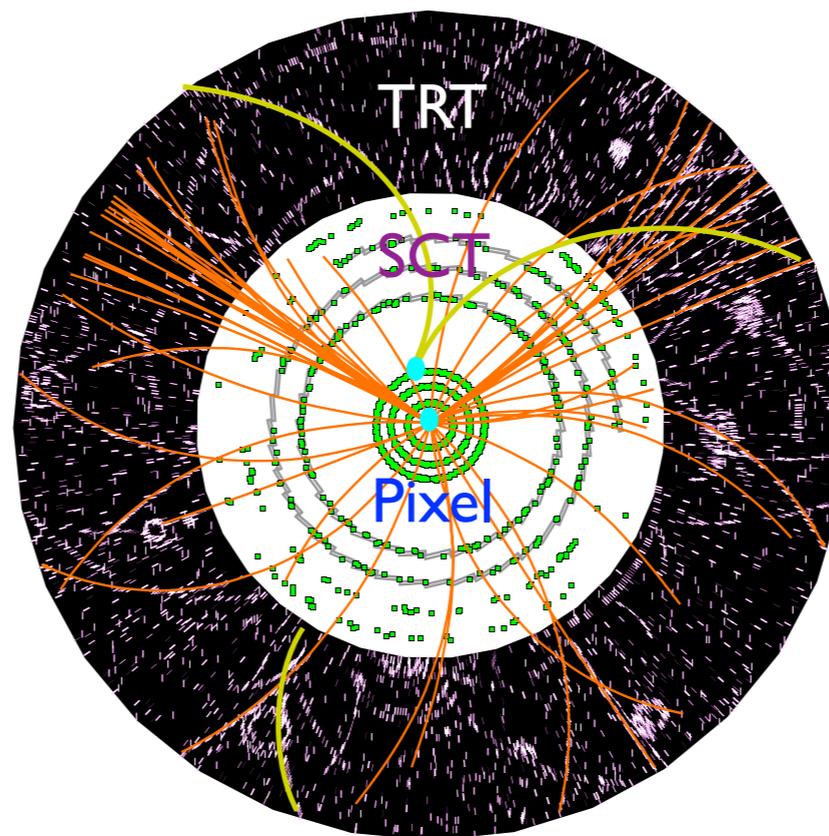
- ➔ precise fit and selection
- ➔ TRT seeded tracks

TRT seeded finder

- ➔ from TRT into SCT+Pixels
- ➔ combinatorial finder

pre-processing

- ➔ Pixel+SCT clustering
- ➔ TRT drift circle formation
- ➔ space points formation



combinatorial track finder

- ➔ iterative :
 1. Pixel seeds
 2. Pixel+SCT seeds
 3. SCT seeds
- ➔ restricted to roads
- ➔ Brem.recovery in EM Regions-of-Interest

ambiguity solution

- ➔ runs hole search
- ➔ scores tracks according to quality
- ➔ NN cluster splitting in jets
- ➔ precise least square fit with Brem.recovery
- ➔ final selection cuts

extension into TRT

- ➔ progressive finder
- ➔ refit of track with Brem.
- ➔ scoring and selection cuts

TRT segment finder

- ➔ in EM Regions-of-Interest
- ➔ on remaining drift circles
- ➔ uses Hough transform



ATLAS Phase-2 Tracker Upgrade ITk

- Run-2 detector designed for $\langle \mu \rangle \approx 20$

- ➔ will operate at bandwidth limit already in Run-3
- ➔ will reach end-of-lifetime

- ITk layout optimised for $\langle \mu \rangle \approx 200$

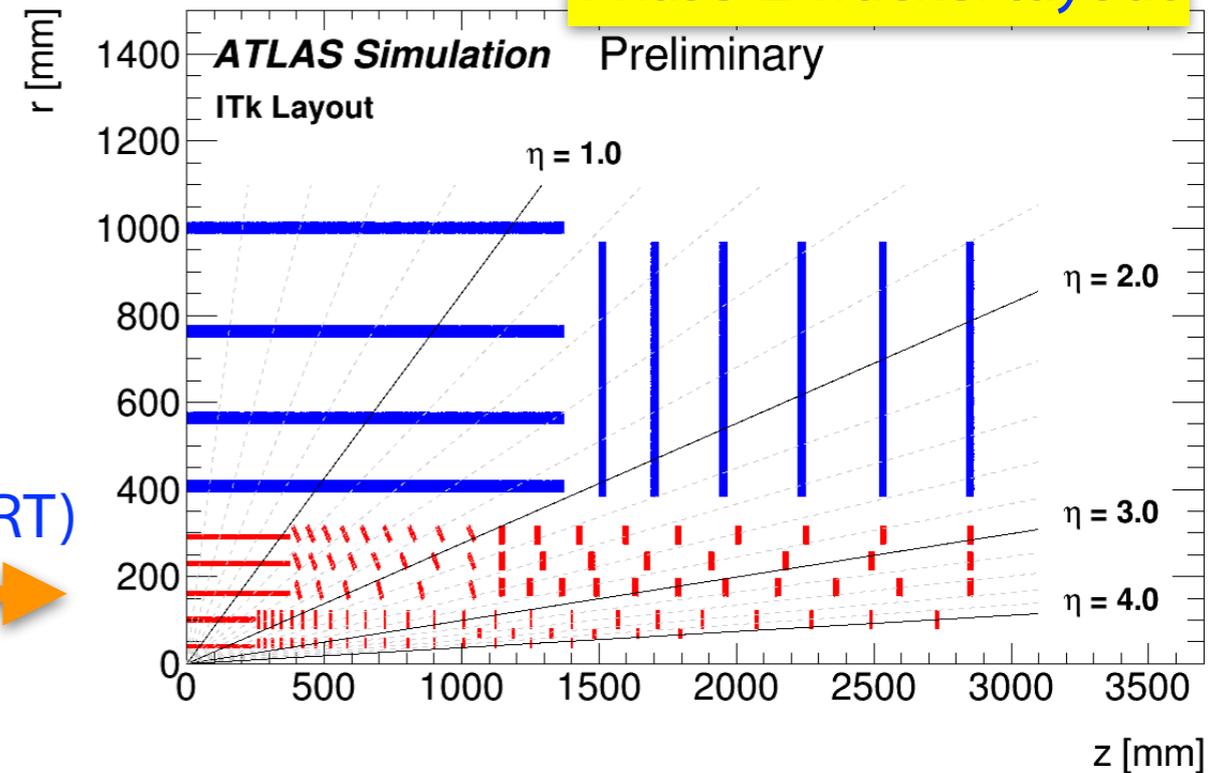
- ➔ higher granularity Pixel and Strip Detector (no TRT)
- ➔ 5 layer Pixel Detector covering $|\eta| < 4$

[50x50 μm^2 pixels, L0 barrel 25x100 μm^2 , $r(\text{L0}) = 34 \text{ mm}$]

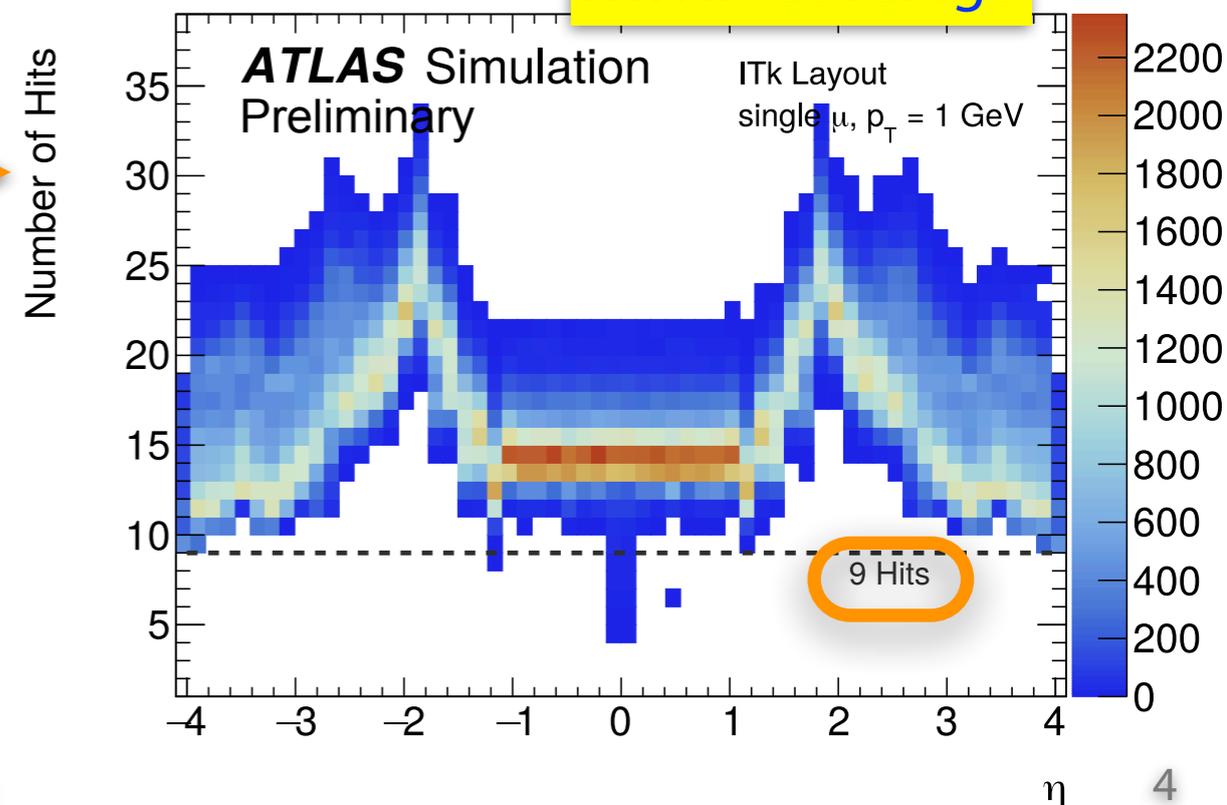
- ring design of ITk Pixel Detector

- ➔ optimised for:
 - tracking performance at all η
 - required hit coverage as function of η
 - minimal pixel surface to achieve this (cost)
 - and CPU performance of tracking (!)
- ➔ multiple hits per layer in forward region

Phase-2 Tracker layout



ITk Hit Coverage



ITk Track Reconstruction using Run-2 Software

● Run-2 NewTracking software adapted to ITk:

➔ harder selection cuts compared to Run-2(3):

Requirement	Pseudorapidity interval		
	$ \eta < 2.0$	$2.0 < \eta < 2.6$	$2.6 < \eta < 4.0$
Pixel+Strip hits	≥ 9	≥ 8	≥ 7
Pixel hits	≥ 1	≥ 1	≥ 1
Holes	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 2
p_T [MeV]	> 900	> 400	> 400
$ d_0 $ [mm]	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 10
$ z_0 $ [cm]	≤ 20	≤ 20	≤ 20

➔ high purity working point, used for TDRs and Yellow report

Pre-processing

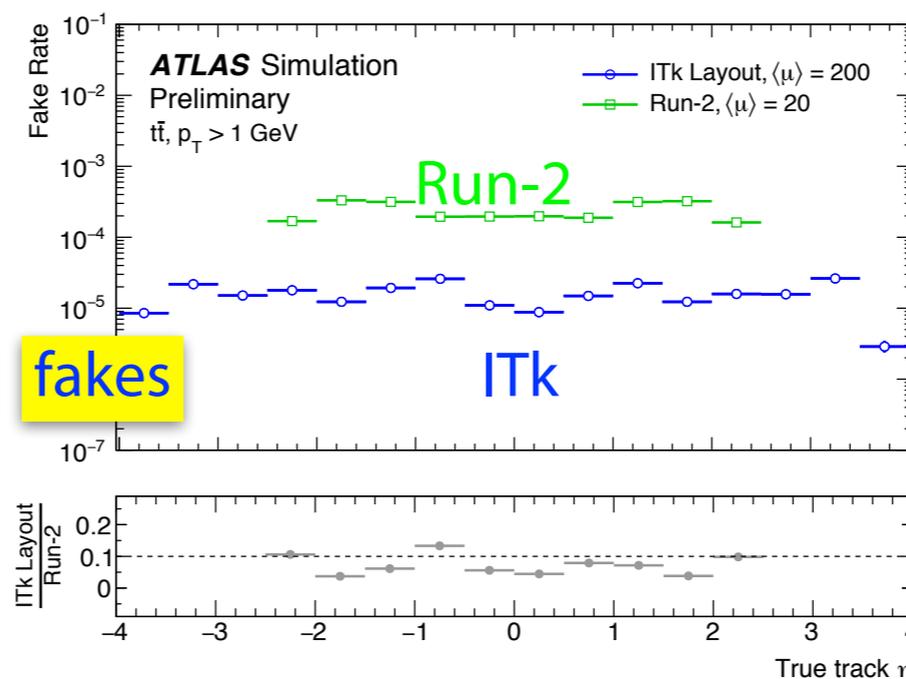
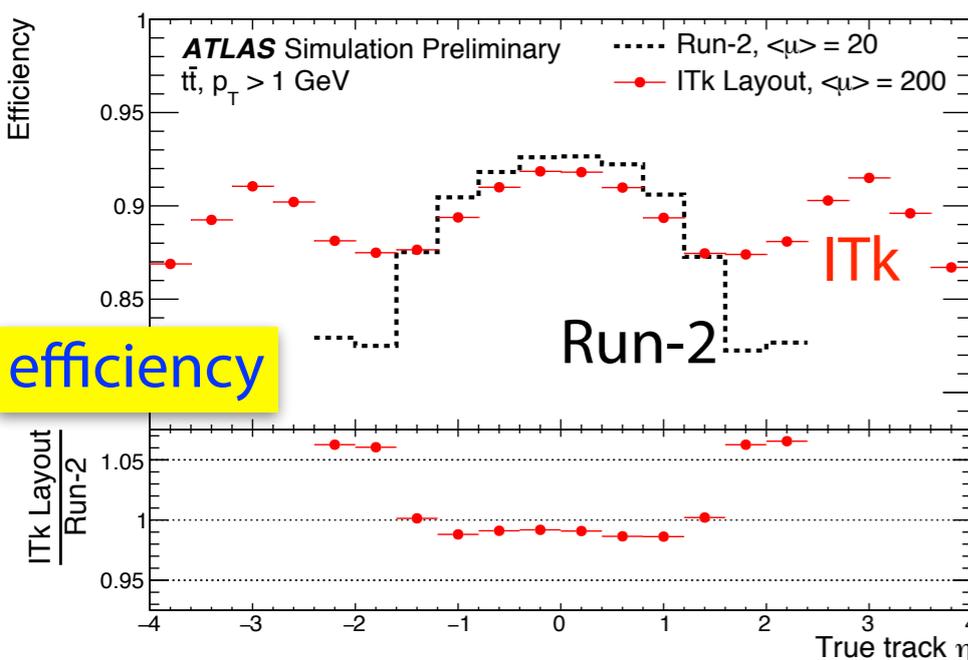
- ➔ Pixel+SCT clustering
- ➔ Space Points formation

Silicon Track Finding

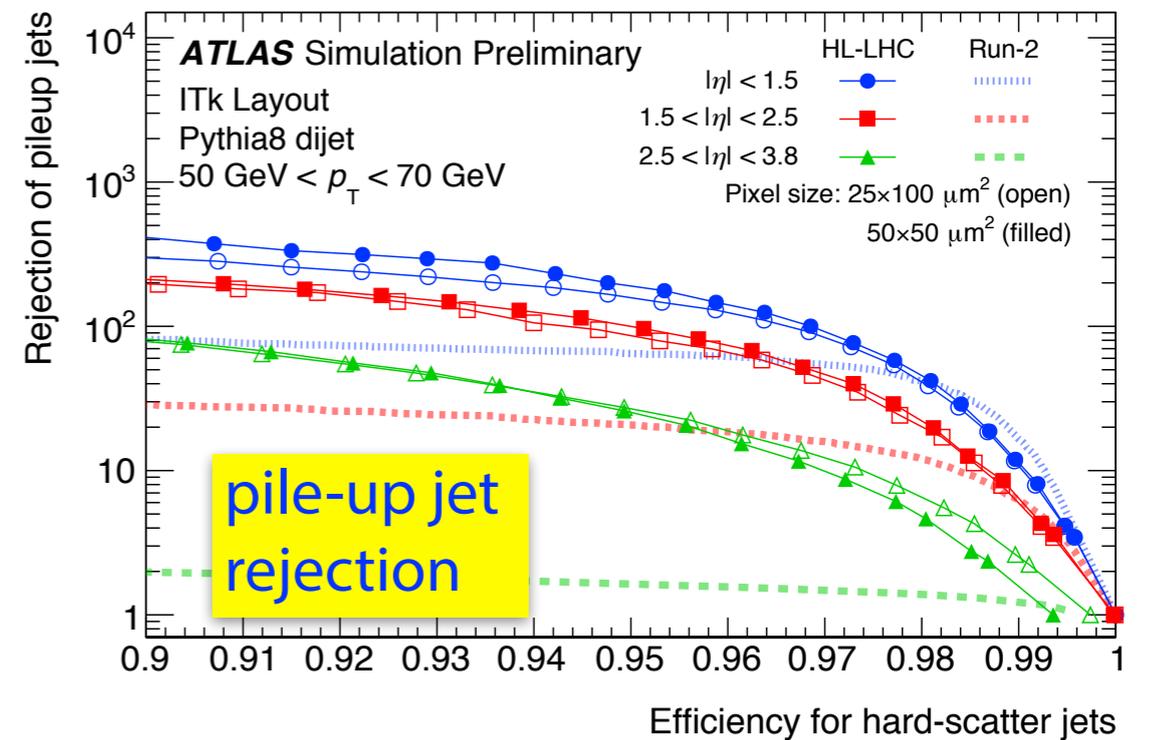
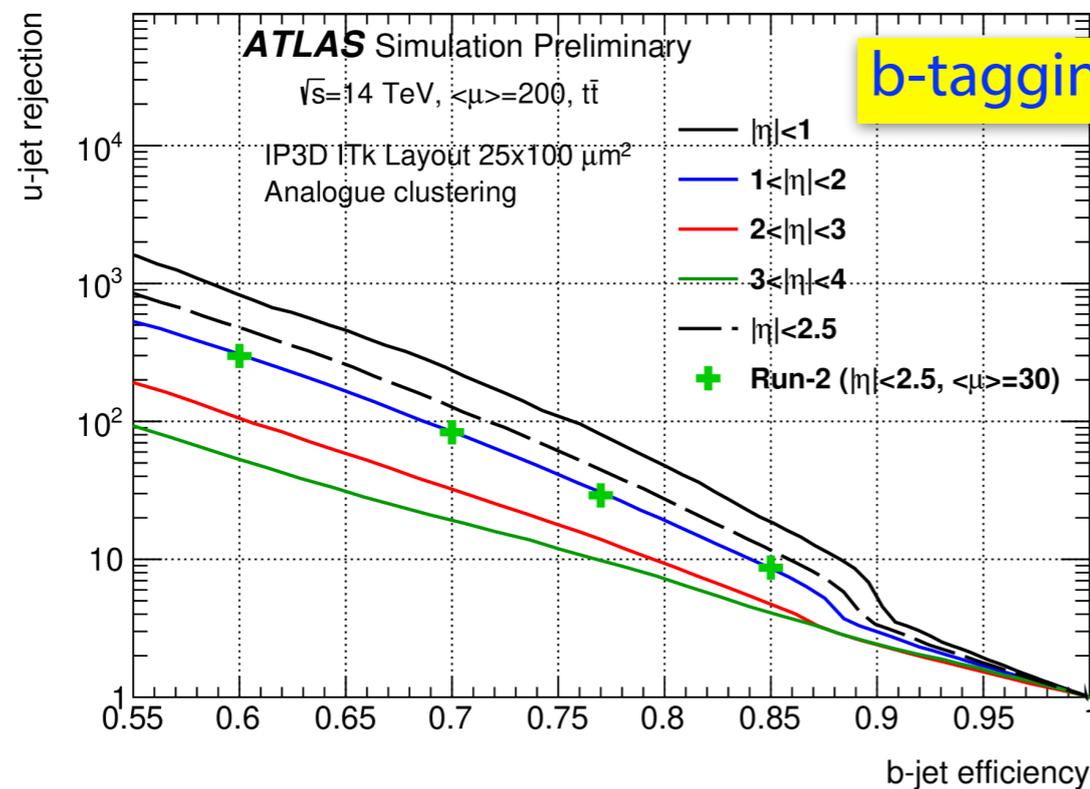
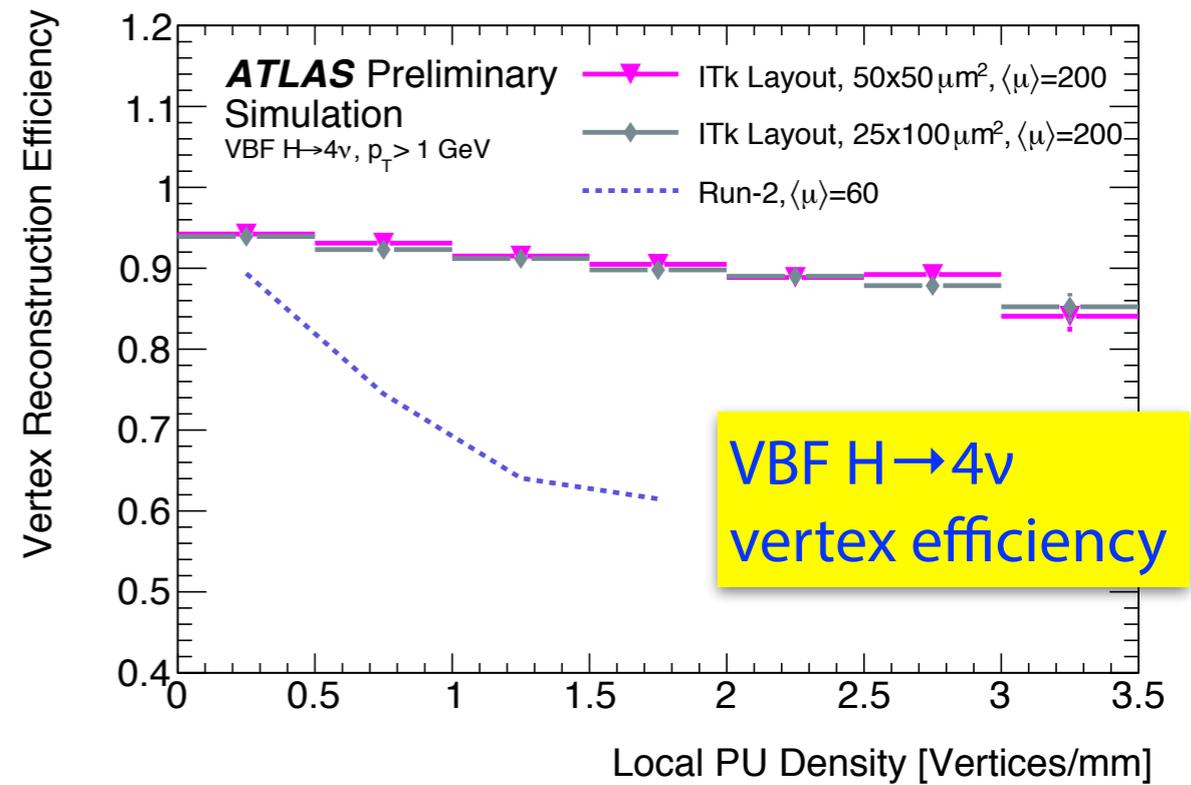
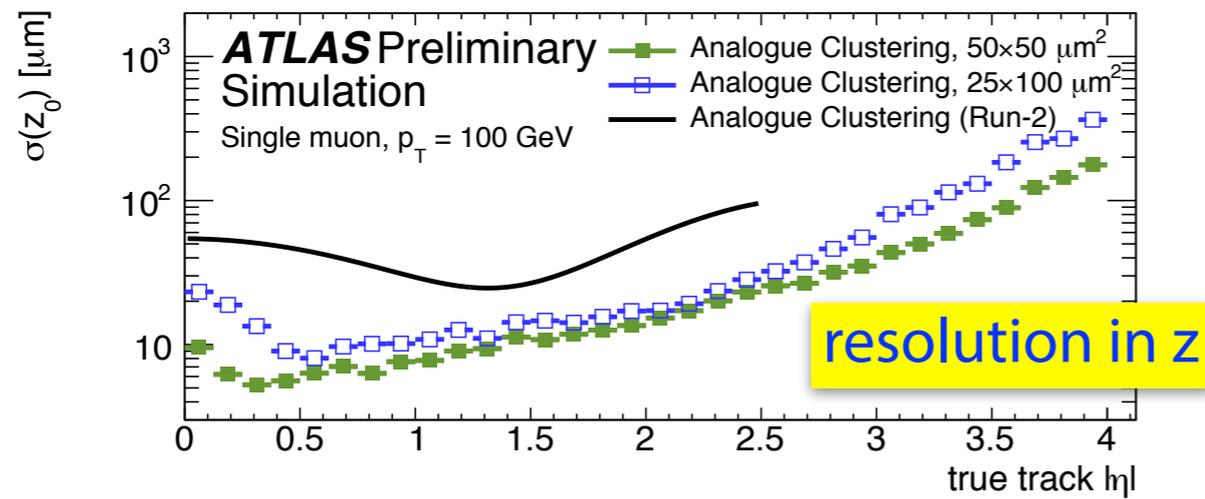
- ➔ iterative :
 1. Pixel seeds
 2. Strip seeds
- ➔ restricted to roads
- ➔ combinatorial Kalman Filter
- ➔ Brem.recovery in EM Regions-of-Interest

Ambiguity Resolution

- ➔ runs hole search
- ➔ scores tracks according to quality
- ➔ NN cluster splitting in jets
- ➔ precise least square track fit with Brem.recovery
- ➔ final selection cuts



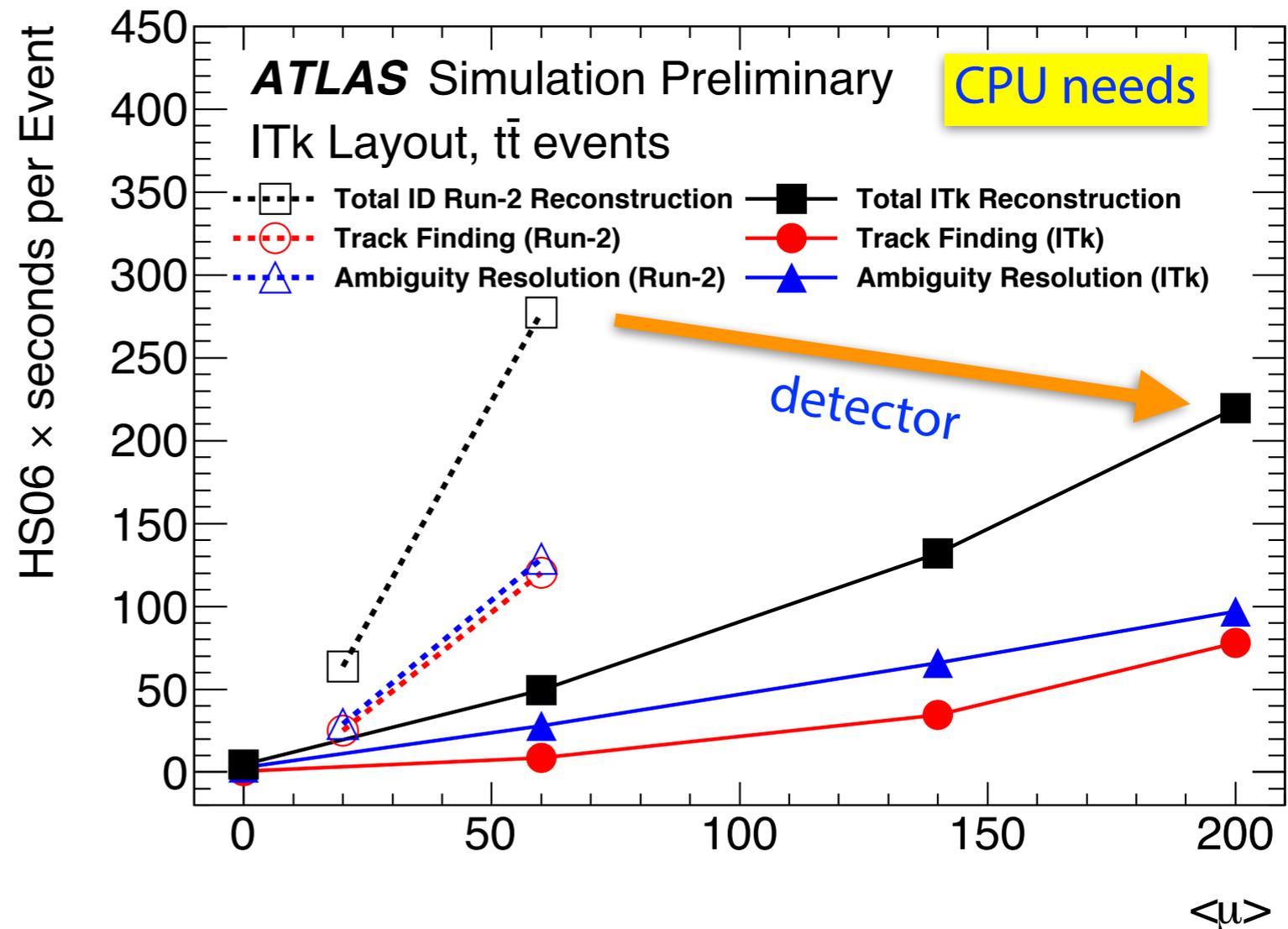
Examples for ITk Physics Performance



CPU needs for ITk Track Reconstruction

- large CPU reduction due to detector upgrade

- ➔ same Run-2 tracking software base
- ➔ biggest contributions in both cases:
 - Silicon Track Finding
 - Ambiguity Resolution (different scaling for both with ITk)
- ➔ in addition, TRT reconstruction for Run-2 ID (not dominant)
- ➔ tuning of tracking code as used for all TDRs and Yellow report
 - mainly for physics performance !



(numbers in HS06*seconds, today's CPUs have 15-20 HS06 per core)

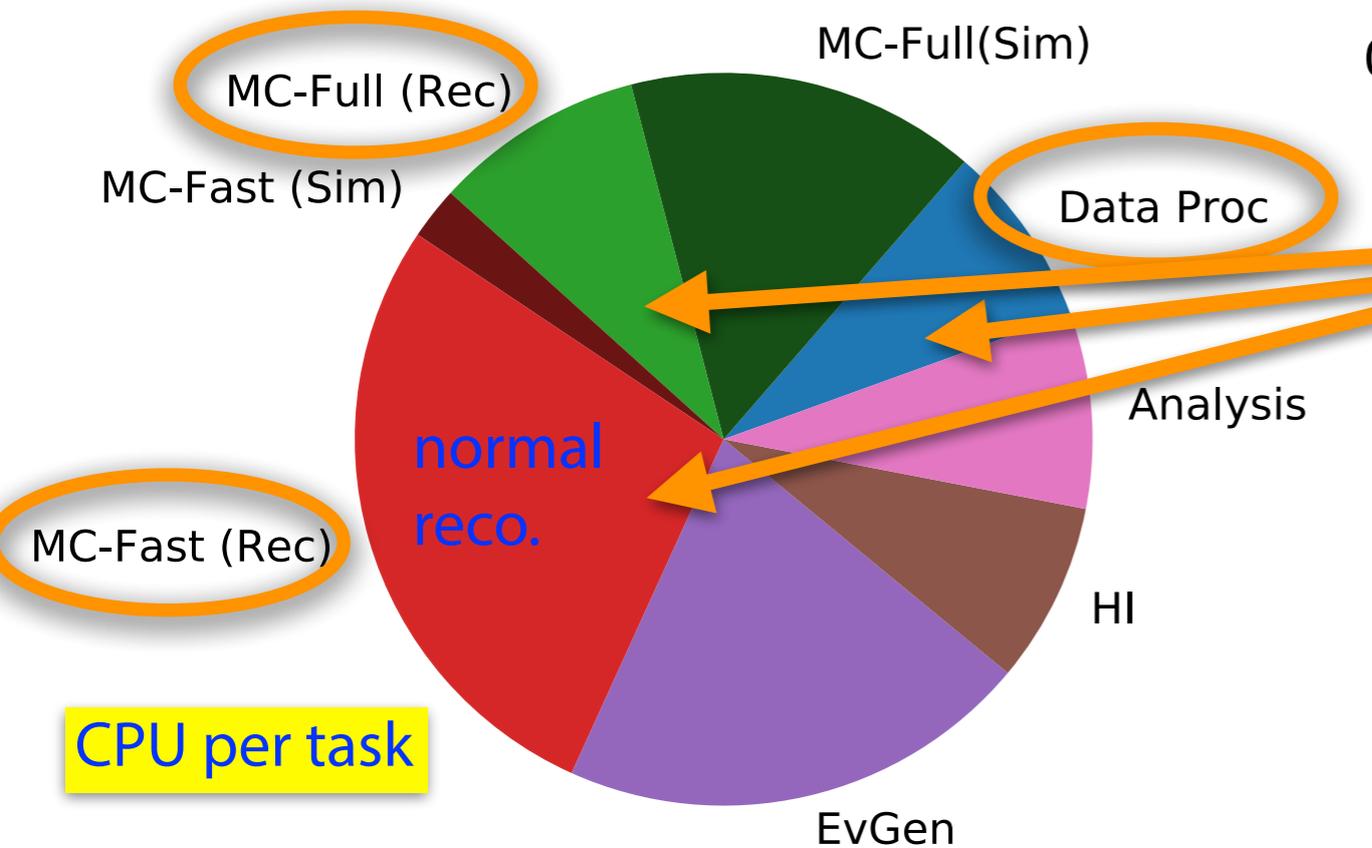
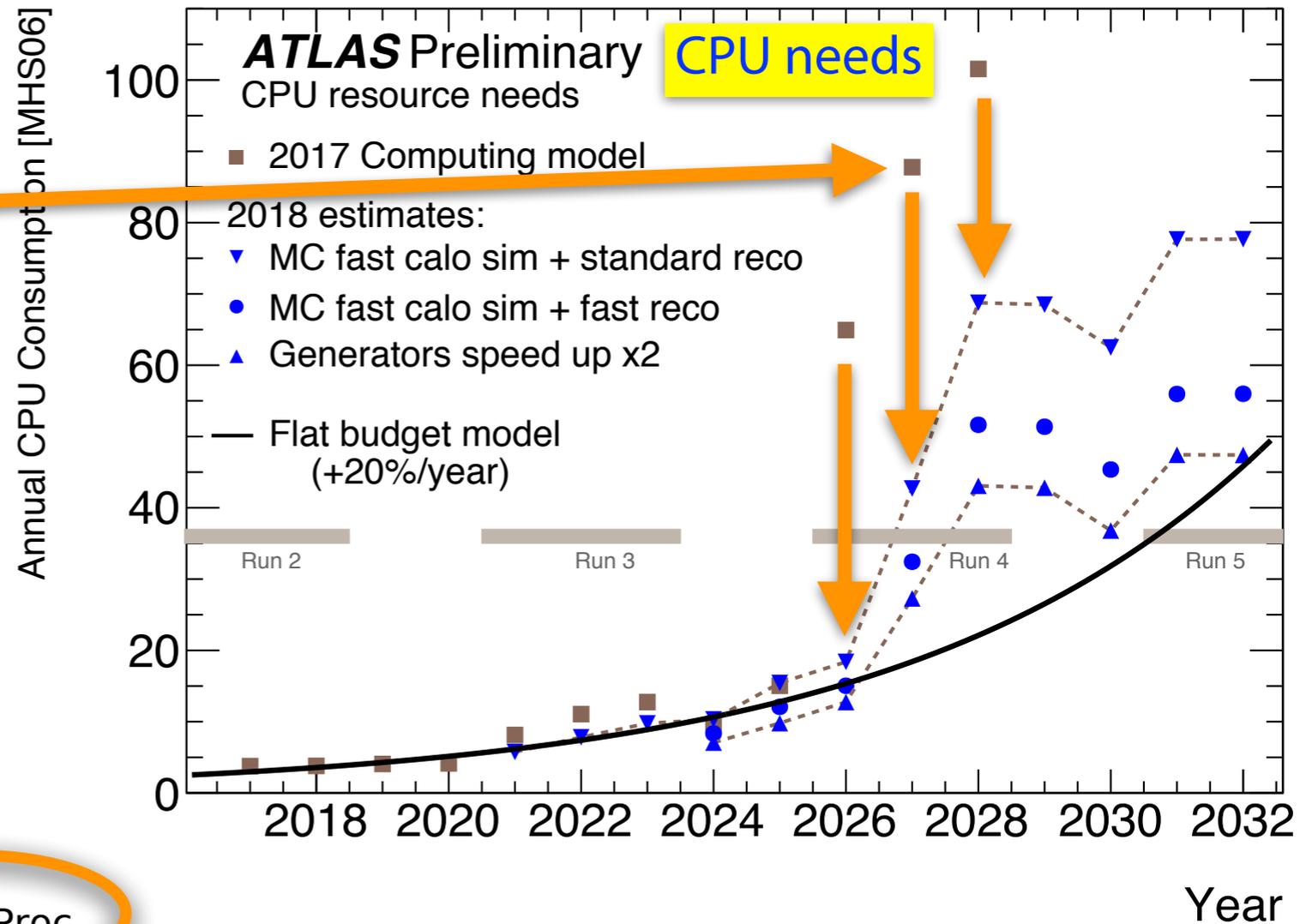
Detector	Pile-up	Cluster Finding	Space Points	Si Track Finding	Ambiguity Resolution	TRT+Back Tracking
ITk	200	22	6.5*	78	97	-
Run-2	20	1.5	0.7	23	15	19



ITk Layout Design and Phase-2 Computing

Phase-2 computing model

- ➔ original Phase-2 CPU projections used extrapolations based on Run-2
- ➔ 2018 update based on ITk and current reconstruction software
- ➔ resulted in significant reduction!



- reconstruction still ~ 45% of projected Phase-2 CPU needs
 - ➔ still above flat computing budget
 - ➔ optimistic projections use **truth based tracking** for fast simulation
 - ➔ can we do better?

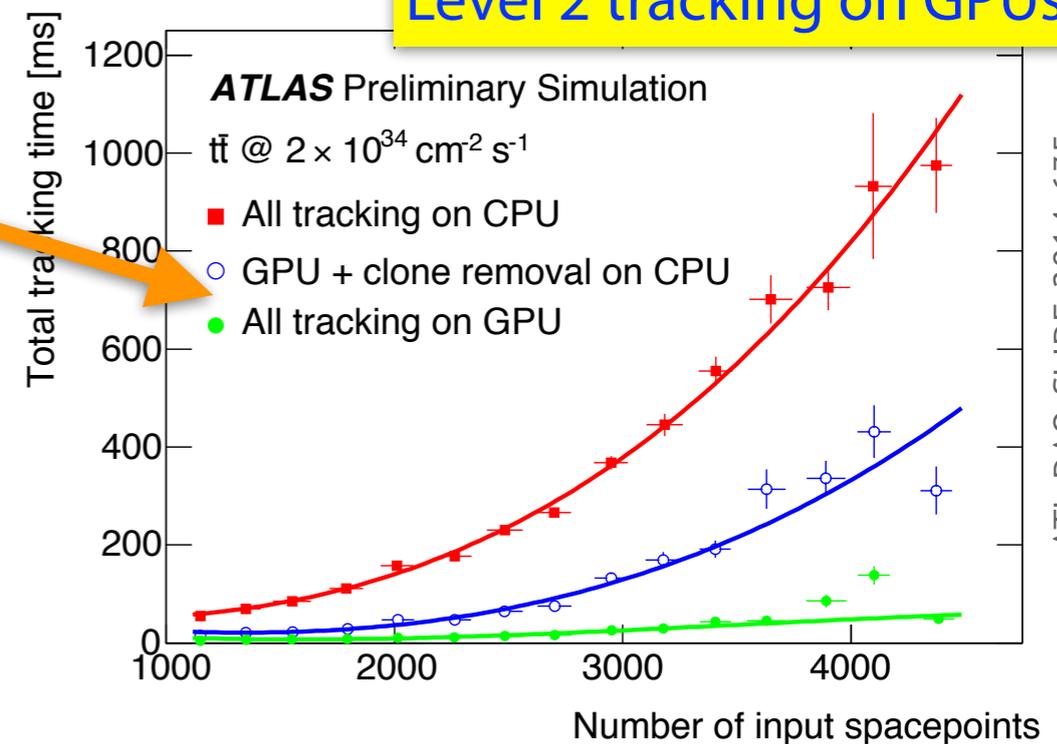
Towards Fast Offline Tracking for Phase-2

● Intensive R&D on tracking software

- ➔ tracking community workshops (CTD)
- ➔ ACTS as an open source tracking project, "community" project ATLAS/Belle-II/FCC...
- ➔ R&D on using GPUs and other co-processors
 - dedicated hardware for tracking (HTT)
 - R&D on GPU track finding for High Level Trigger
 - R&D on ACTS track seeding prototype on GPUs
- ➔ TrackingML Challenge
 - reaching out to data science community
 - open data detector based on ACTS software
- ➔ tracking R&D using unconventional approaches



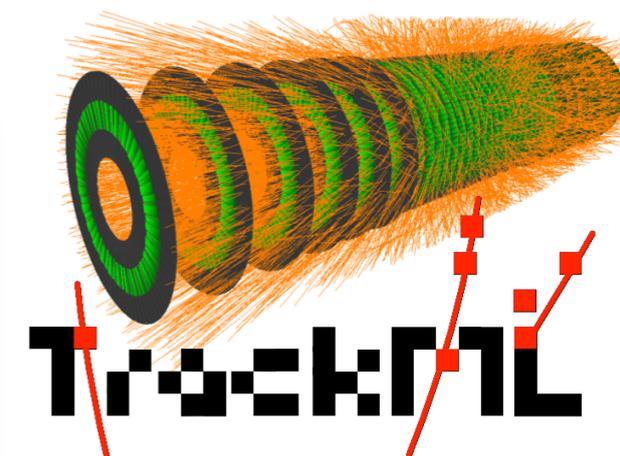
Level 2 tracking on GPUs



ATL-DAQ-SLIDE-2014-635

● ATLAS also invests in optimising its classical tracking chain !

- ➔ rest of this talk....



Modifying the ITk Track Reconstruction Chain

- start from classical software chain

- ➔ goal is to push CPU limits
- ➔ some physics performance compromises tolerable for this study

- main steps of ITk track reconstruction

- ➔ pre-processing
- ➔ Silicon Tracking Finding
- ➔ Ambiguity Resolution



Pre-processing

- ➔ Pixel+SCT clustering
- ➔ Space Points formation



Silicon Track Finding

- ➔ iterative :
 1. Pixel seeds
 2. Strip seeds
- ➔ restricted to roads
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Ambiguity Resolution

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Modifying the ITk Track Reconstruction Chain

- remove the Ambiguity Resolution step ?

- ➔ would lose precise track fit, hence resolutions affected
- ➔ no NN cluster splitting, so loss of performance for b-tagging

- rely on Silicon Track Finding instead:

- ➔ use its Kalman Filter to estimate track parameters
 - remove (some) approximations in the material estimates
 - make use of full cluster calibrations in track finding
- ➔ add some improved duplicate removal (shared hit treatment) and apply final selection cuts:

Requirement	Pseudorapidity interval		
	$ \eta < 2.0$	$2.0 < \eta < 2.6$	$2.6 < \eta < 4.0$
Pixel+Strip hits	≥ 9 (7)	≥ 8 (7)	≥ 7 (7)
unique hits	≥ 7 (1)	≥ 6 (1)	≥ 5 (1)
shared hits	≤ 2 (no cut)	≤ 2 (no cut)	≤ 2 (no cut)
p_T [MeV]	> 1000 (900)	> 400 (400)	> 400 (400)
$ z_0 $ [cm]	≤ 15 (20)	≤ 15 (20)	≤ 15 (20)

(tighter selection cuts also speed-up track finding !)

Pre-processing

- ➔ Pixel+SCT clustering
- ➔ Space Points formation

Silicon Track Finding

- ➔ iterative :
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Ambiguity Resolution

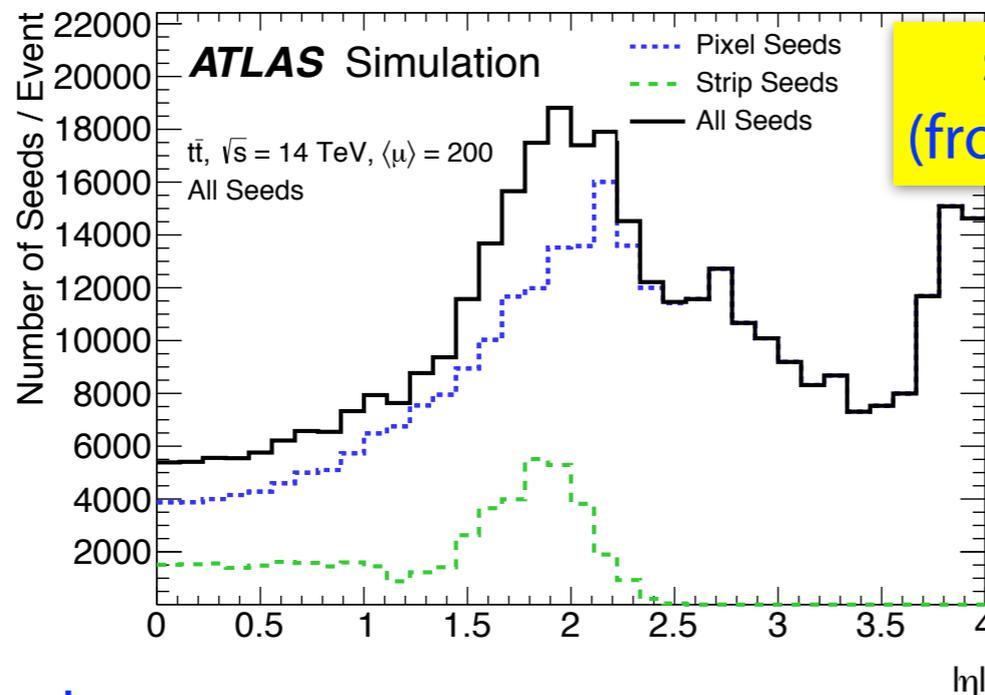
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Modifying the ITk Track Reconstruction Chain

- simplify strategy for Track Finding:

- ➔ at pile-up 200 about 50% of CPU time is spend on seeding



seeds vs η
(from Pixel TDR)

- ➔ optimised strategy:

- drop strip seed iteration and improve purity of pixel seeds

- ➔ less seeds means also less CPU for combinatorial finder !

(in addition, temporarily turned off the Brem.recovery)

Pre-processing

- ➔ Pixel+SCT clustering
- ➔ Space Points formation

Silicon Track Finding

- ➔ iterative :
 1. Pixel seeds
 2. ~~Strip seeds~~
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Modifying the ITk Track Reconstruction Chain

● improvements to Pre-processing

- ➔ technical improvements to speed-up code execution
 - Pixel Space Point formation and Strip clustering code optimisation
 - Pixel clustering needed a bigger rewrite to speed it up
- ➔ Strip Space Point formation only needed for seed finding
 - can be dropped, because no seeding using Strips anymore

● raw data byte stream decoding

- ➔ no decoding software for new Pixel frontend chip (RD53B)
 - new chip significantly compresses pixel information
 - event size for 200 pile-up: 580 kB for Pixels, 470 kB for Strips
- ➔ use Run-2 raw data decoding times scaled to ITk event sizes
 - for MC, this is replaced by ROOT file decoding

Pre-processing

- ➔ Pixel+SCT clustering
- ➔ Space Points formation

Silicon Track Finding

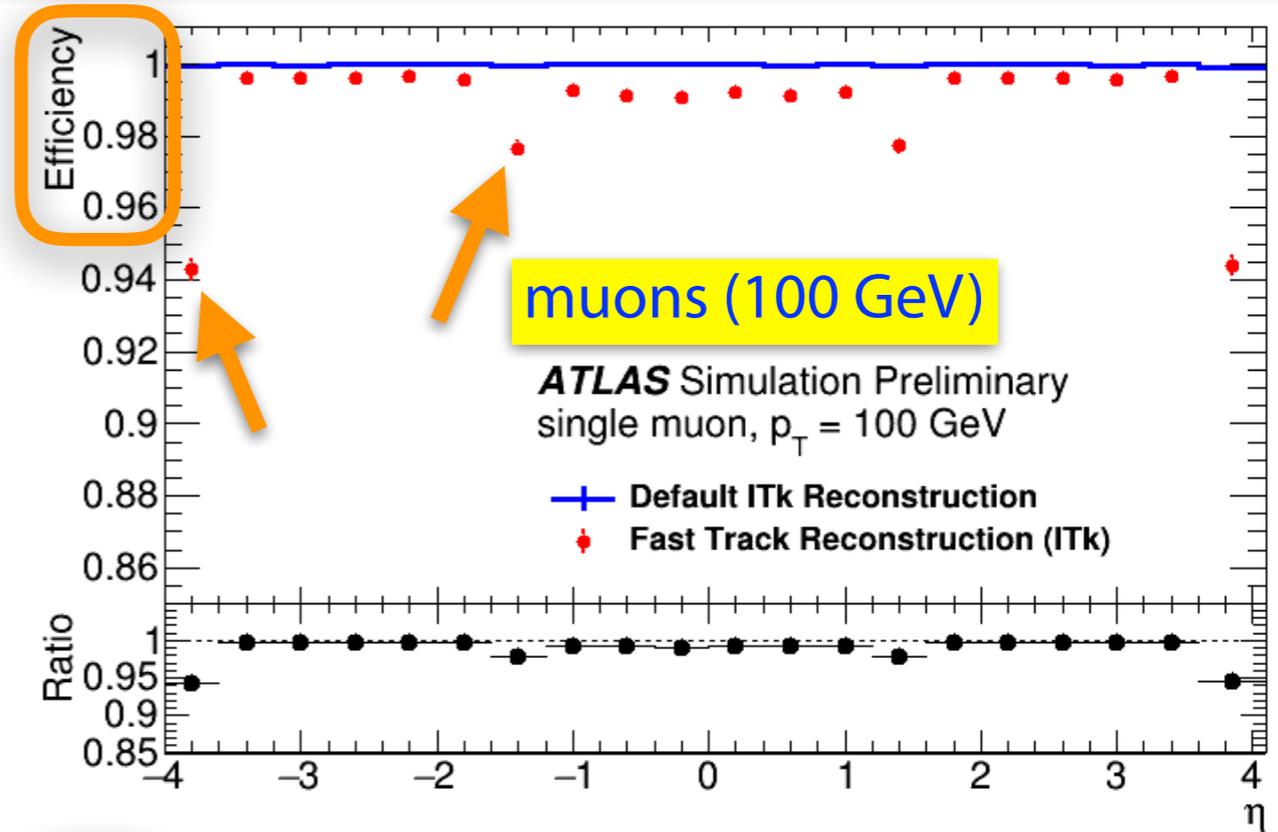
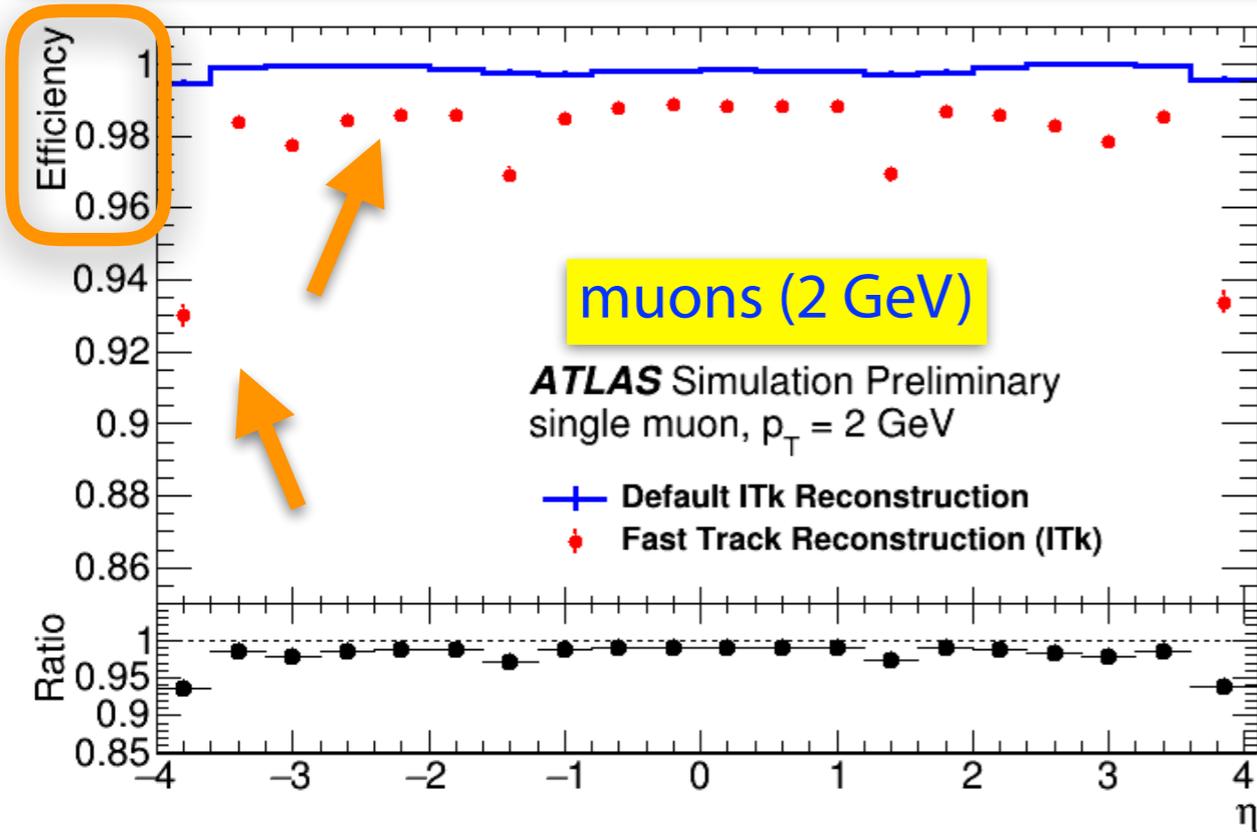
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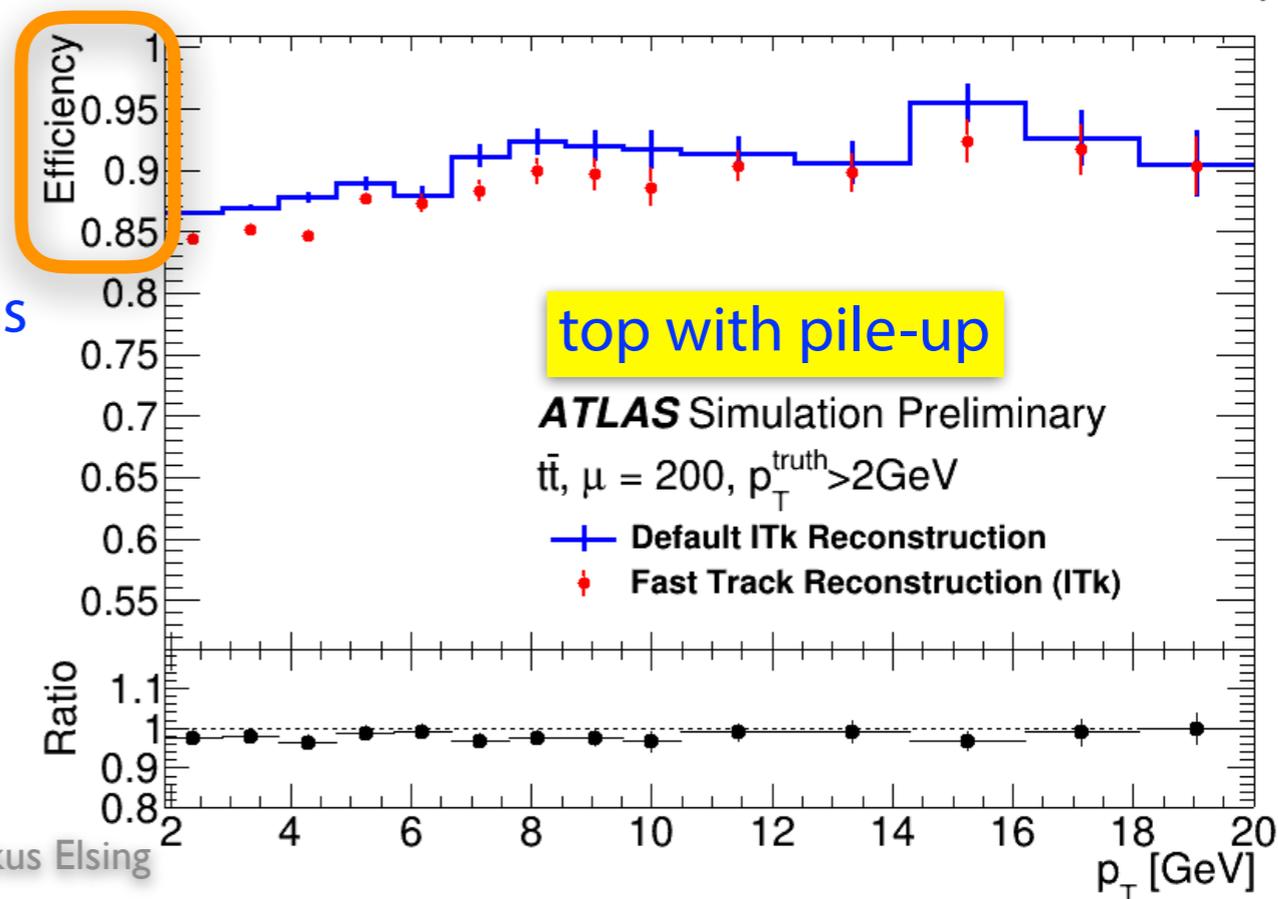


Performance of Fast Track Reconstruction



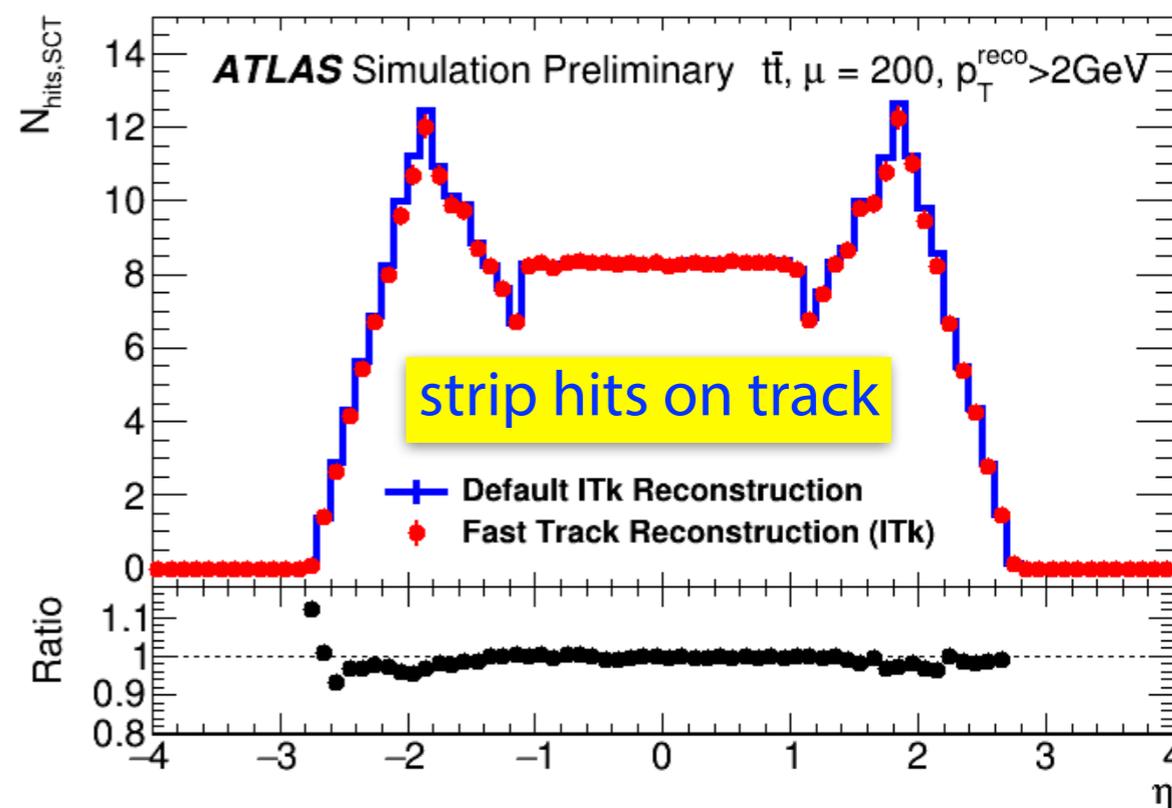
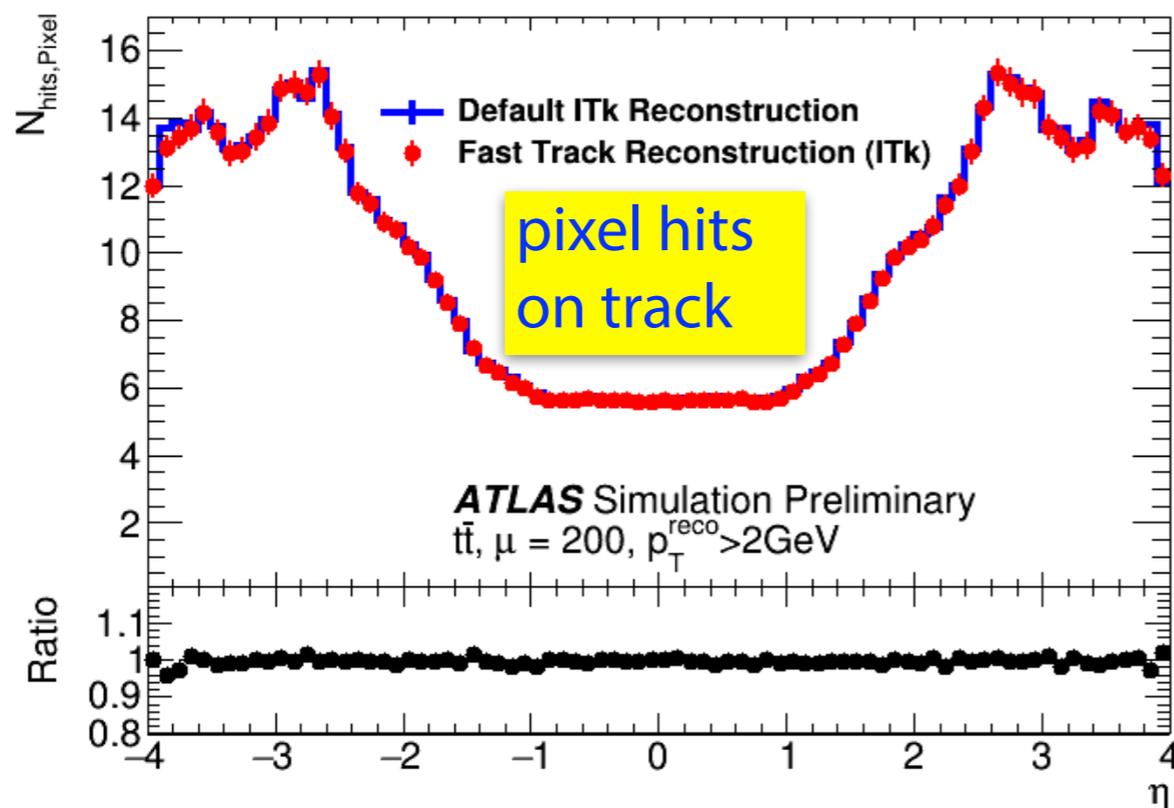
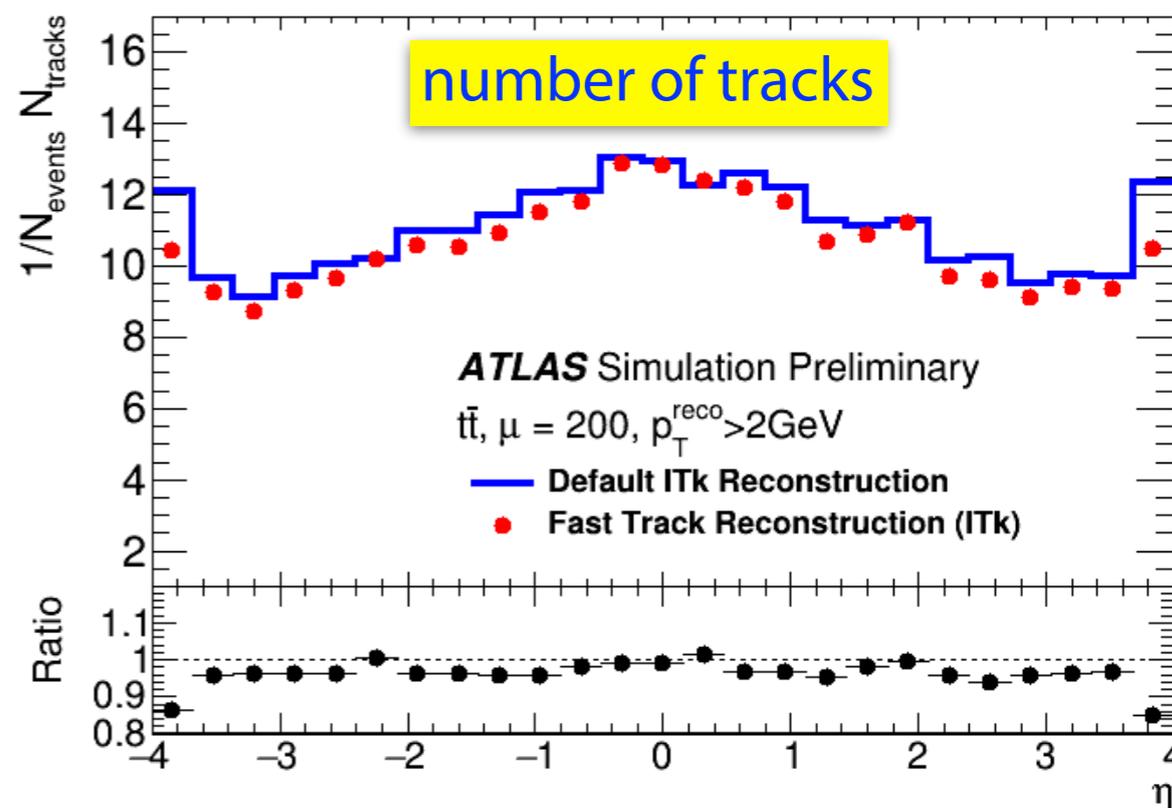
- **small efficiency losses**

- ➔ strip barrel/end-cap gap, $|\eta| \sim 4$, low- p_T
- ➔ stable as function of p_T and in hadronic events, dominated by material interactions
- ➔ encouraging, but still some work to do !



Performance of Fast Track Reconstruction

- slightly less tracks found
 - ➔ reflects lower tracking efficiency
 - ➔ no significant additional rate of fakes
- hit association almost identical
 - ➔ **full detector** used for regional and global tracking ! (all η , all layers)



Performance of Fast Track Reconstruction

track resolutions

➔ single muons to illustrate effects

➔ at 2 GeV:

- 20% loss in p_T resolution
- imperfect correction of multiple scattering effects

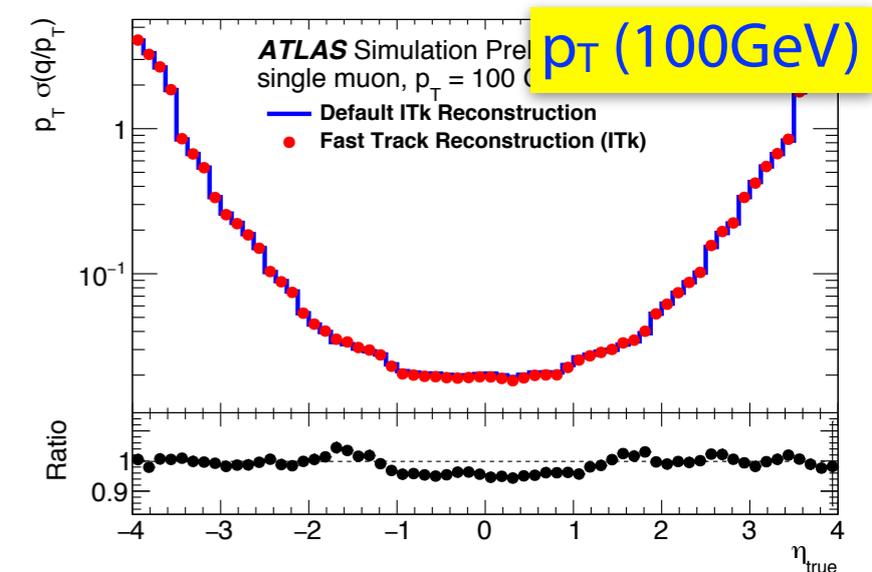
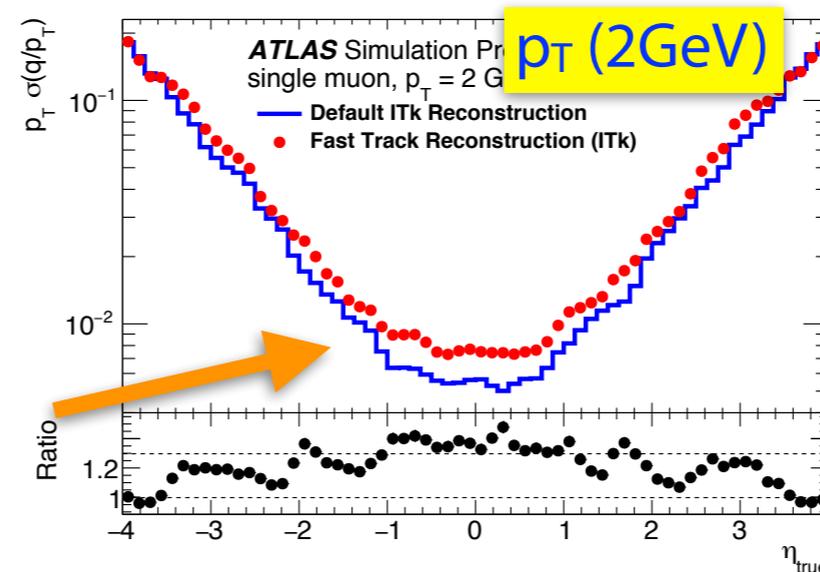
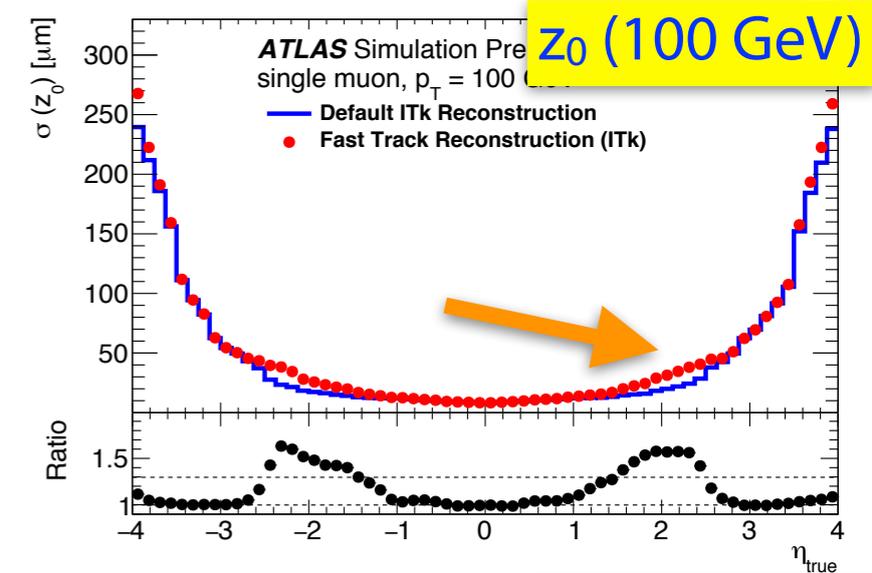
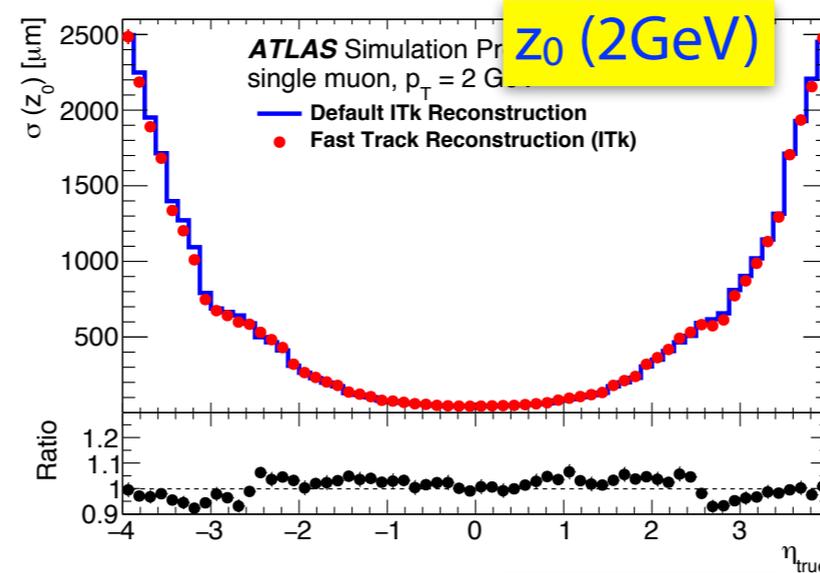
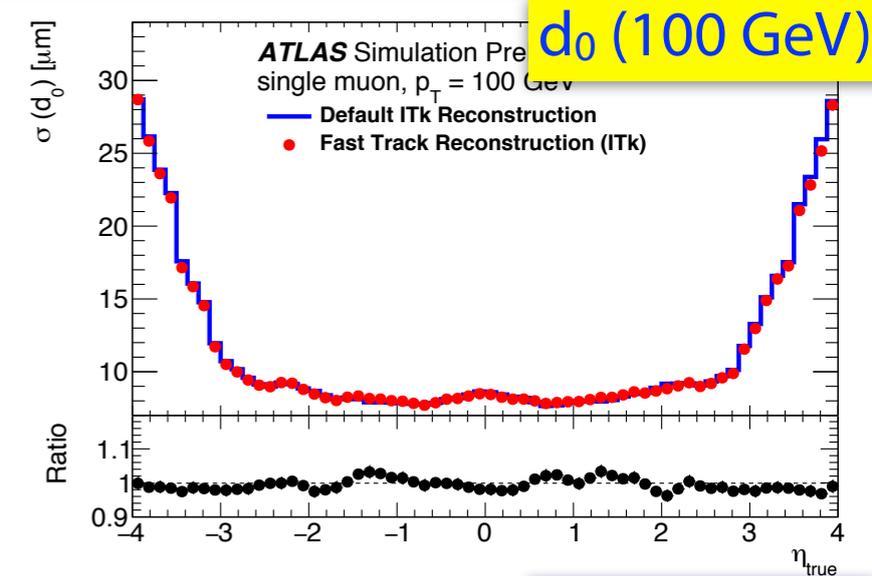
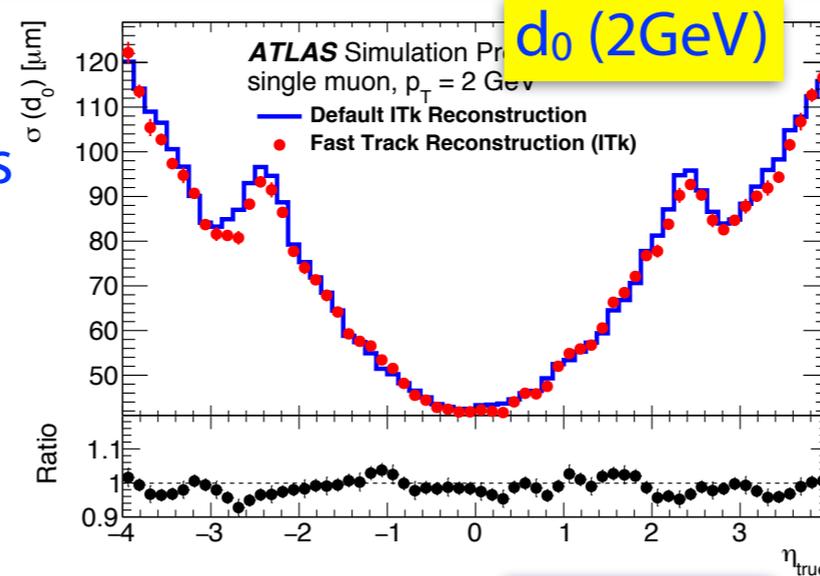
➔ at 100 GeV:

- 50% loss in z_0 around $|\eta| \sim 2$
- imperfect cluster correction in track fit

➔ we do understand the sources of the issues!

tracking performance already good enough for High Level Trigger

➔ for offline, still work to do!



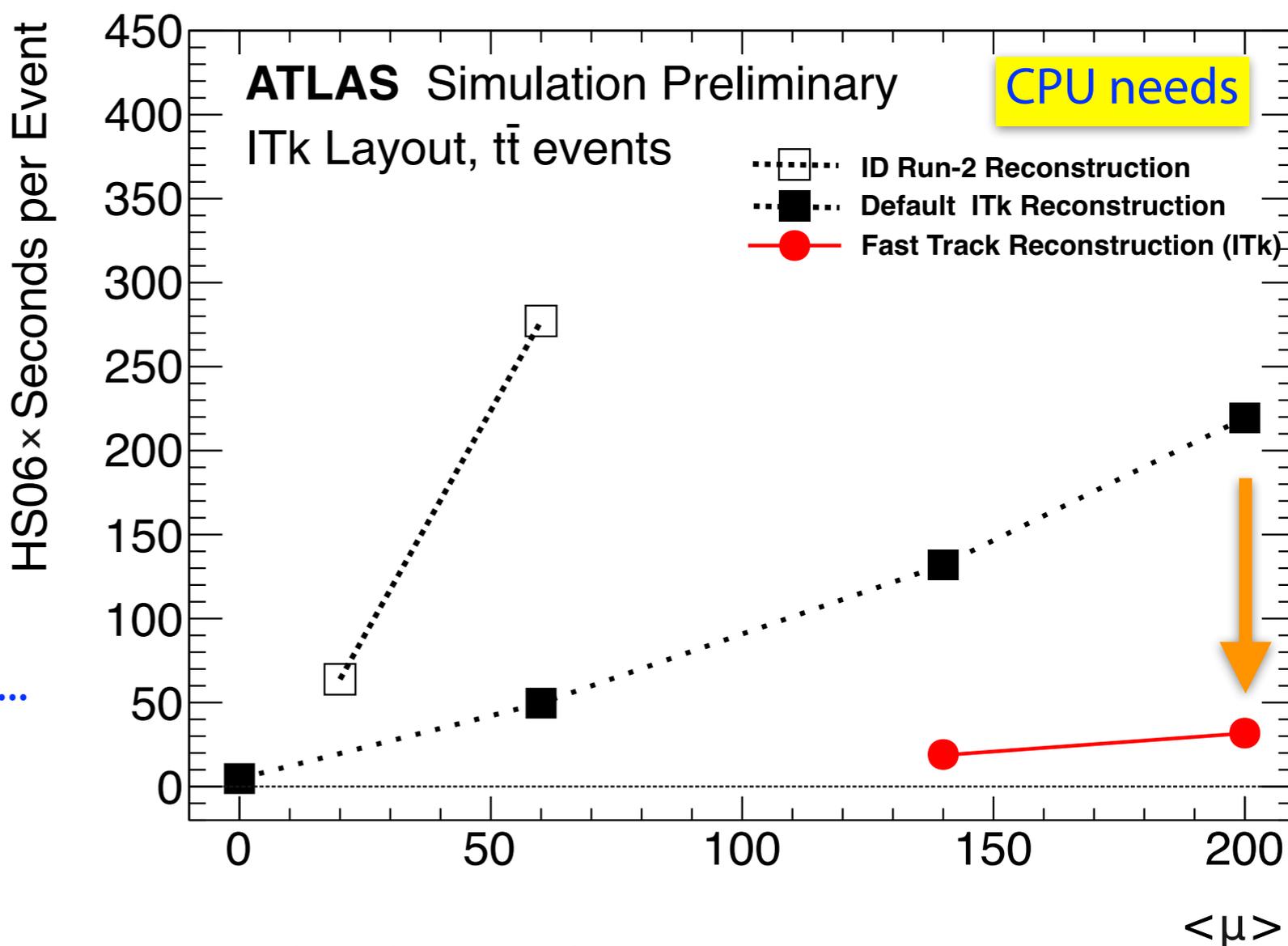
CPU Performance of Fast Track Reconstruction

- dramatic speed-up:

- ➔ factor 6-7 overall for both, 140 and 200 pile-up
- ➔ full detector reconstruction ($|\eta| < 4$, all layers)
- ➔ results for $p_T > 1$ (0.4) GeV (global tracking requirement)

- software based on Run-2

- ➔ old release, no benefit from ACTS...



(numbers in HS06*seconds, today's CPUs have 15-20 HS06 per core)

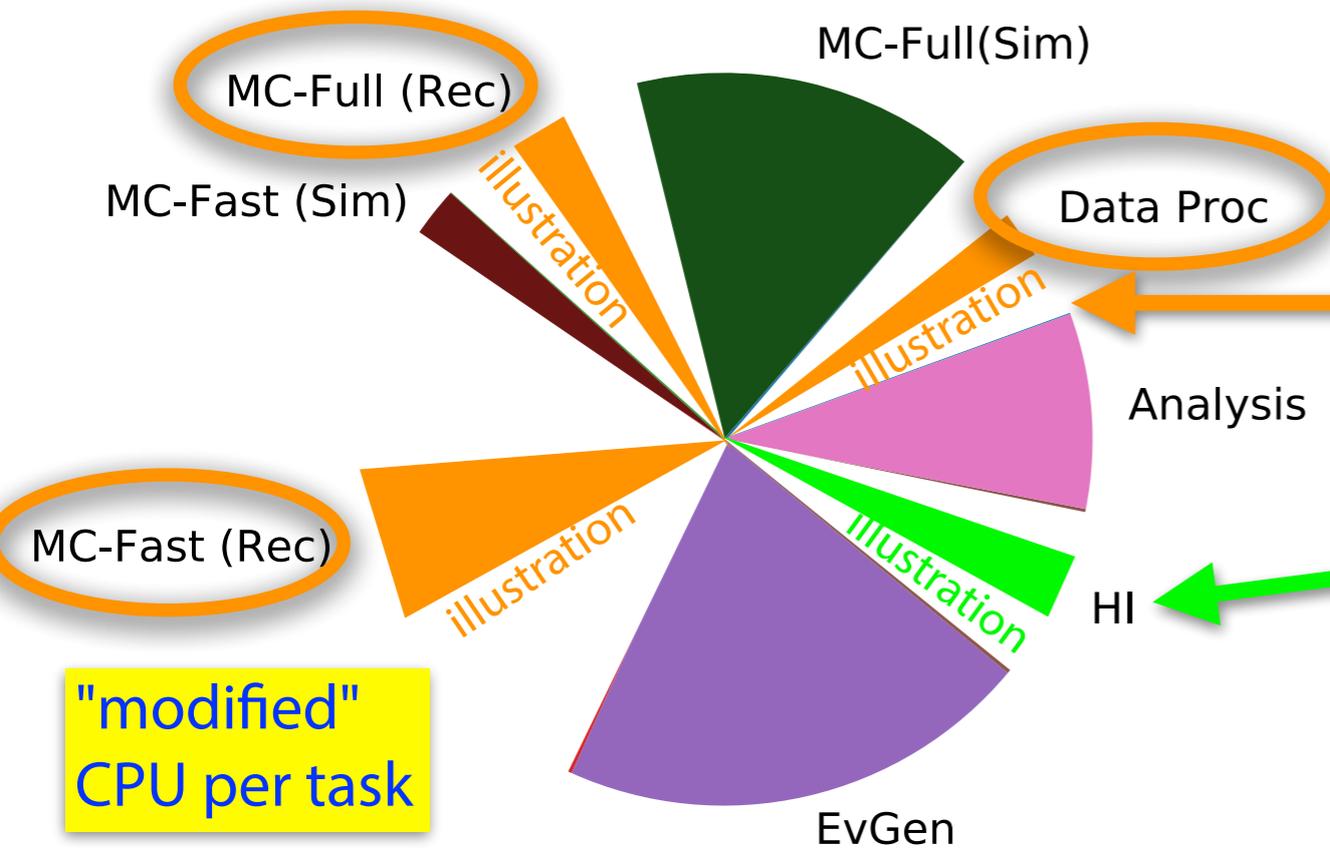
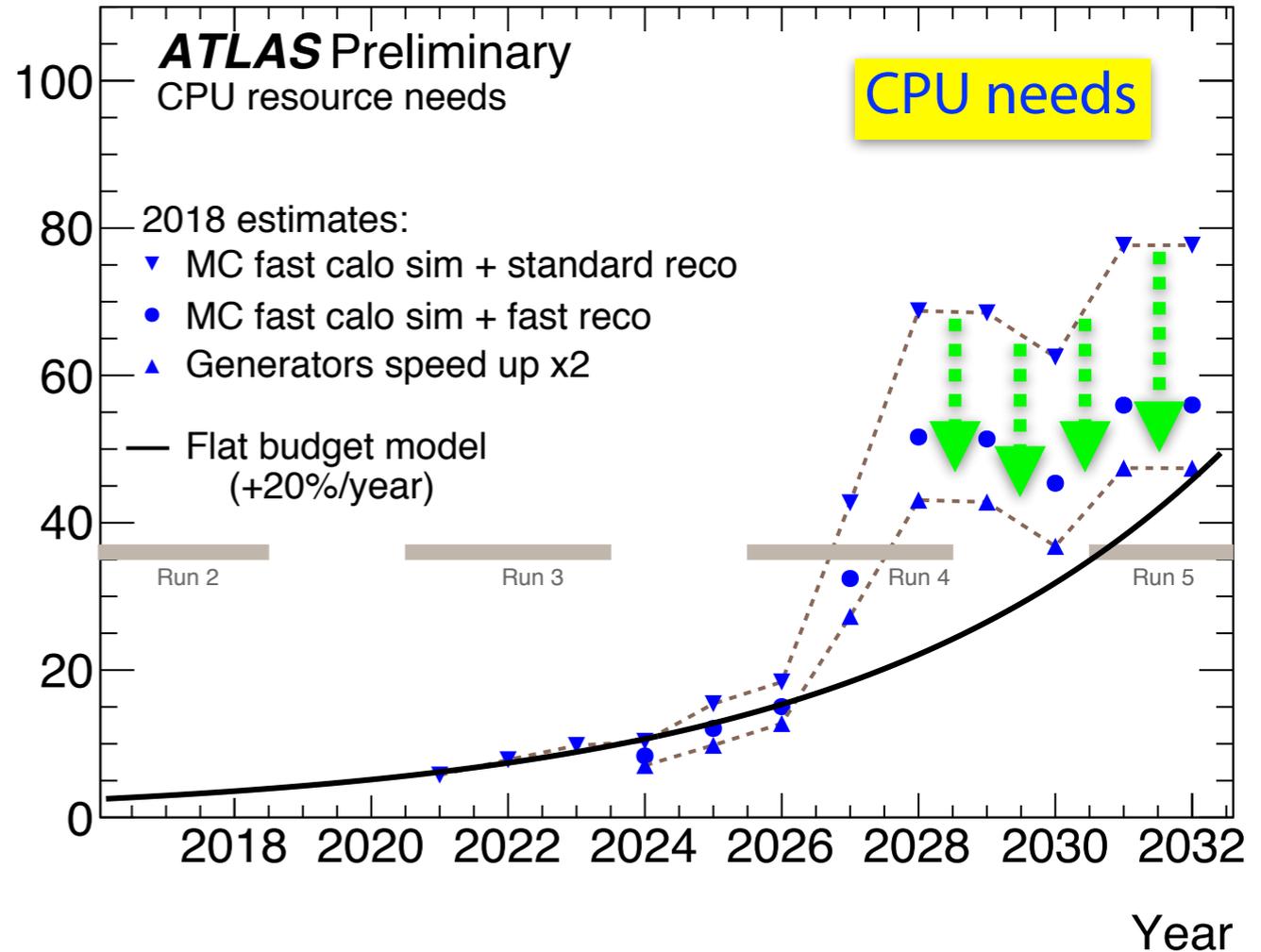
$\langle \mu \rangle$	Tracking	Byte Stream Decoding	Cluster Finding	Space Points	Si Track Finding	Ambiguity Resolution	Total ITk
140	default	1.2(*)	17.1	6.0	41.1	58.2	123.6
	fast	1.2(*)	4.5	0.9	12.4	-	19.0
200	default	1.6(*)	26.3	8.6	85.8	92.0	214.3
	fast	1.6(*)	6.3	1.2	22.6	-	31.7



Implications on the Computing Model

- fast ITk track reconstruction matches previous model assumptions for "fast reco" !
- ➔ "●" model assumes this for "MC-Fast"
- ➔ will also reduce CPU for "MC-Full" and "Data Proc" !
- ➔ model update for upcoming ATLAS HL-LHC Computing CDR (not yet publ

Annual CPU Consumption [MHS06]



- naive illustration of reduction for current computing model
- ➔ reduction in CPU for reconstruction (CPU for Heavy Ion mostly reconstruction as well)
- ➔ CPU for event generators and G4 will dominate
- ➔

Summary and Outlook

- fast ITk track reconstruction at $\langle\mu\rangle=200$ is **8x** faster than Run-2 ID track reconstruction at $\langle\mu\rangle=60$
 - ➔ physics performance already almost matches offline, exceeds trigger requirements
- demonstrated potential of the classical tracking software
 - ➔ of course, we don't want to lose physics performance
 - ➔ clear development plan to address problems without losing CPU performance
- ACTS essential to fix performance and to keep the CPU gains
 - ➔ ACTS comes with a fast Kalman Filter with full resolutions, aim is to use this directly in Silicon Track Finding (no refitting)
 - ➔ re-purpose Ambiguity Resolution to just deal with NN cluster splitting in jet cores
 - ➔ and ACTS data model will be faster (less malloc), ...
- in parallel, ATLAS continues intensive R&D on ML inspired tracking algorithms and on using co-processors
 - ➔ single tracking algorithm no longer CPU hot-spot in reconstruction
 - ➔ harder to gain from fine-grained offloading on co-processors...

