

Reviving the parametrised Kalman filter

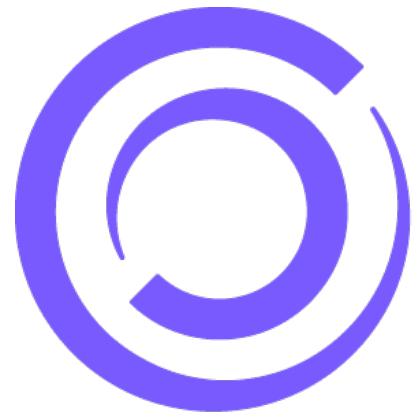
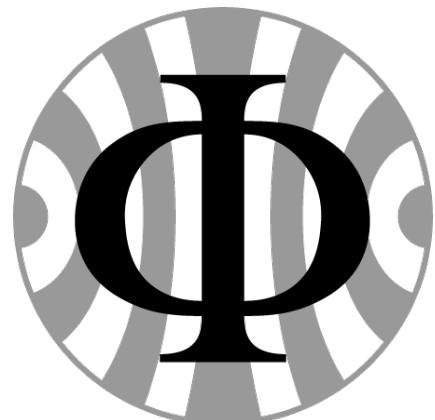
Lennart H. Uecker¹, Michel De Cian¹, Thomas Boettcher²

¹Physikalisches Institut, Uni Heidelberg

²University of Cincinnati

02.12.24

114th LHCb Week, Computing and software

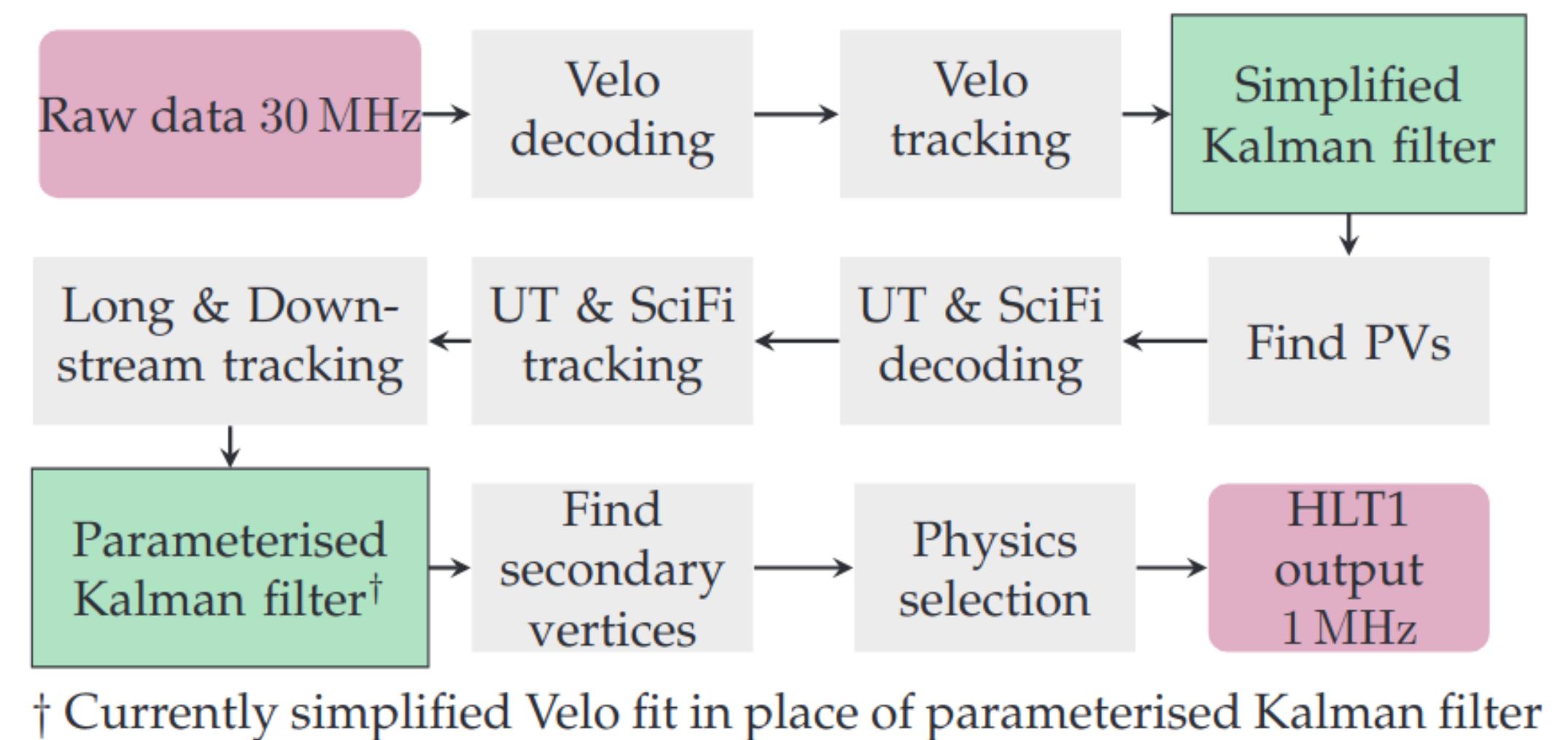
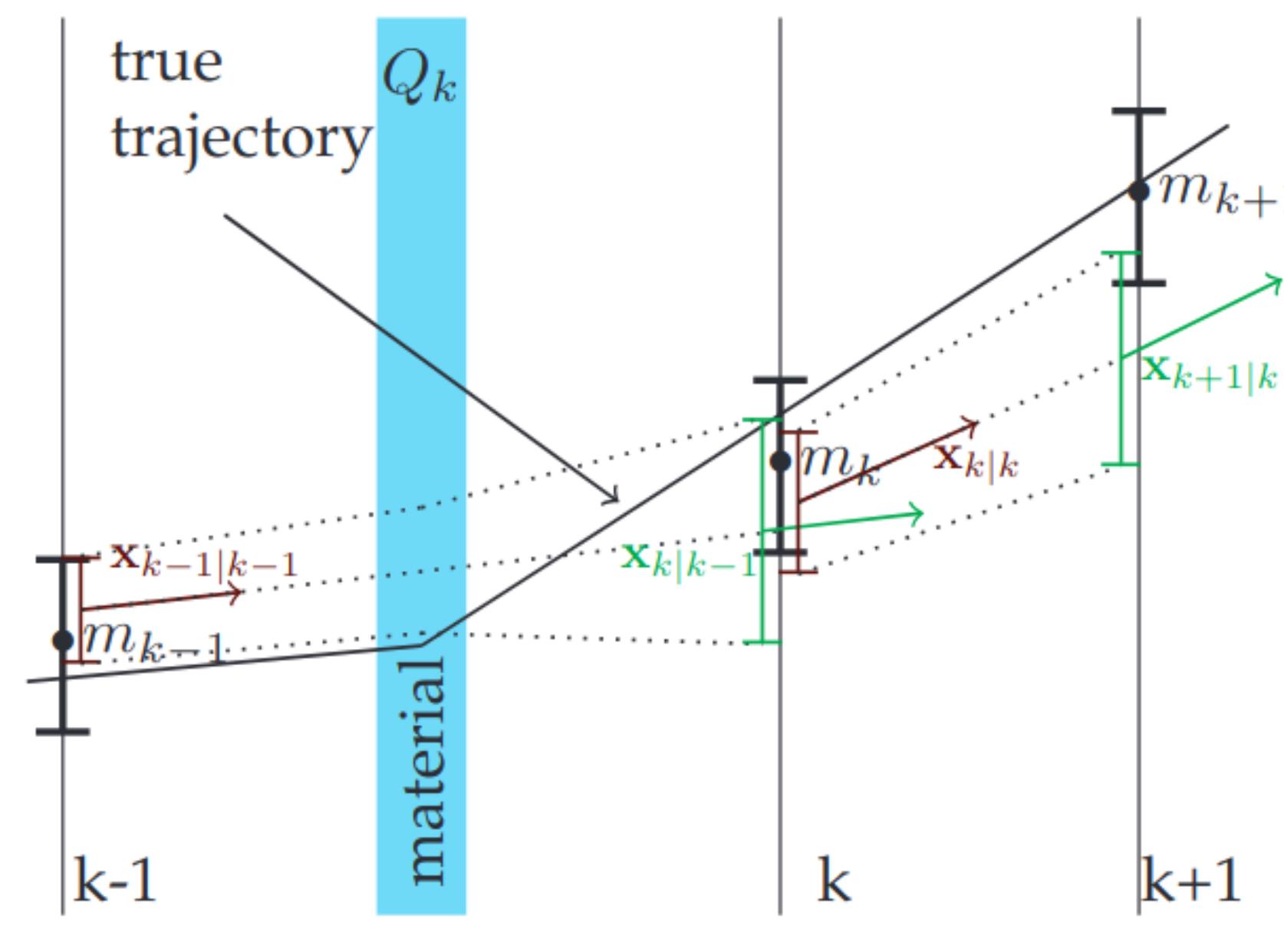


FSP LHCb
Erforschung von
Universum und Materie



What?

- Reviving the parametrised Kalman filter (parKF).
Merge Request: !1693



What is the parametrised KF

- Solving the differential equation for the magnetic field is hard.
 - So is looking at the geometry for scattering.
 - Large computing and memory demand. Not suited for GPUs/Allen.
 - Do the hard part offline and parametrise the solution.
 - Hardest part is UT \rightarrow FT extrapolation. 9(7)-order polynomial for $x(y)$
 - Parametrise scattering in each layer for noise matrix Q .
 - Parametrise transport between layers of VP, UT & FT \rightarrow Much simpler

Extrapolation in UT

```

#Pars

V:          20
V → UT:   60
UT:         144
UT → T: 3000 x 28
T:          944

0 x 50 bins over x & y.

Noise for UT extrapolation

// Define noise
KalmanFloat xErr = par[2] * fabsf(dz * x_old[4]);
KalmanFloat yErr = par[4] * fabsf(dz * x_old[4]);
KalmanFloat txErr = par[12] * fabsf(x_old[4]);
KalmanFloat tyErr = par[15] * fabsf(x_old[4]);

// Add noise
Q(0, 0) = xErr * xErr;
Q(0, 2) = par[14] * xErr * txErr;
Q(1, 1) = yErr * yErr;
Q(1, 3) = par[17] * yErr * tyErr;
Q(2, 2) = txErr * txErr;
Q(3, 3) = tyErr * tyErr;

```

History of the parKF

- First developed as a fast CPU KF
- Implemented on GPU
- This work: !1693
(started 5 months ago)



A parametrized Kalman filter for fast track fitting at LHCb

P. Billoir¹, M. De Cian², P. A. Günther³, S. Stemmle^{3,†}

¹*LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Paris Diderot Sorbonne Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France*

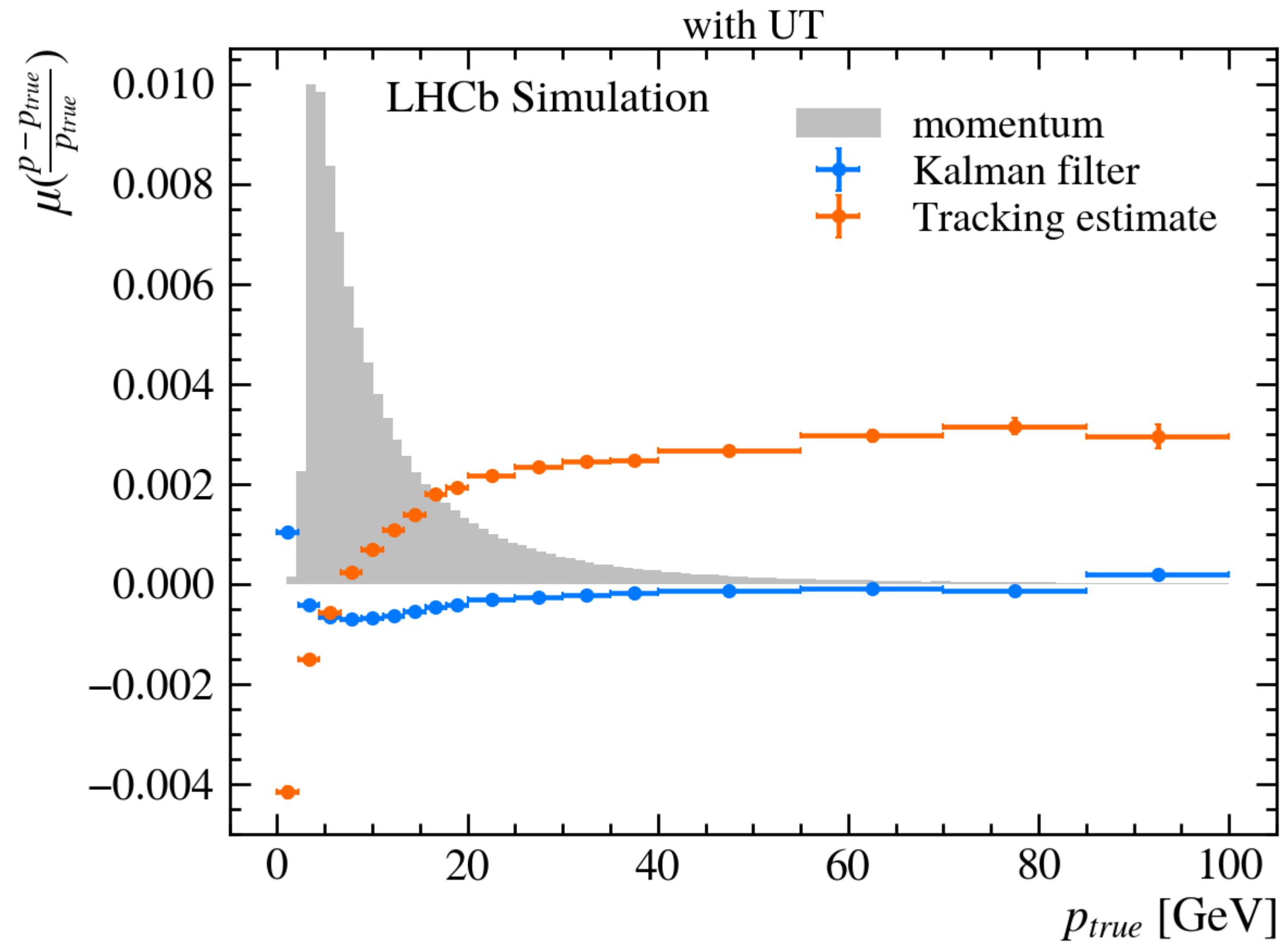
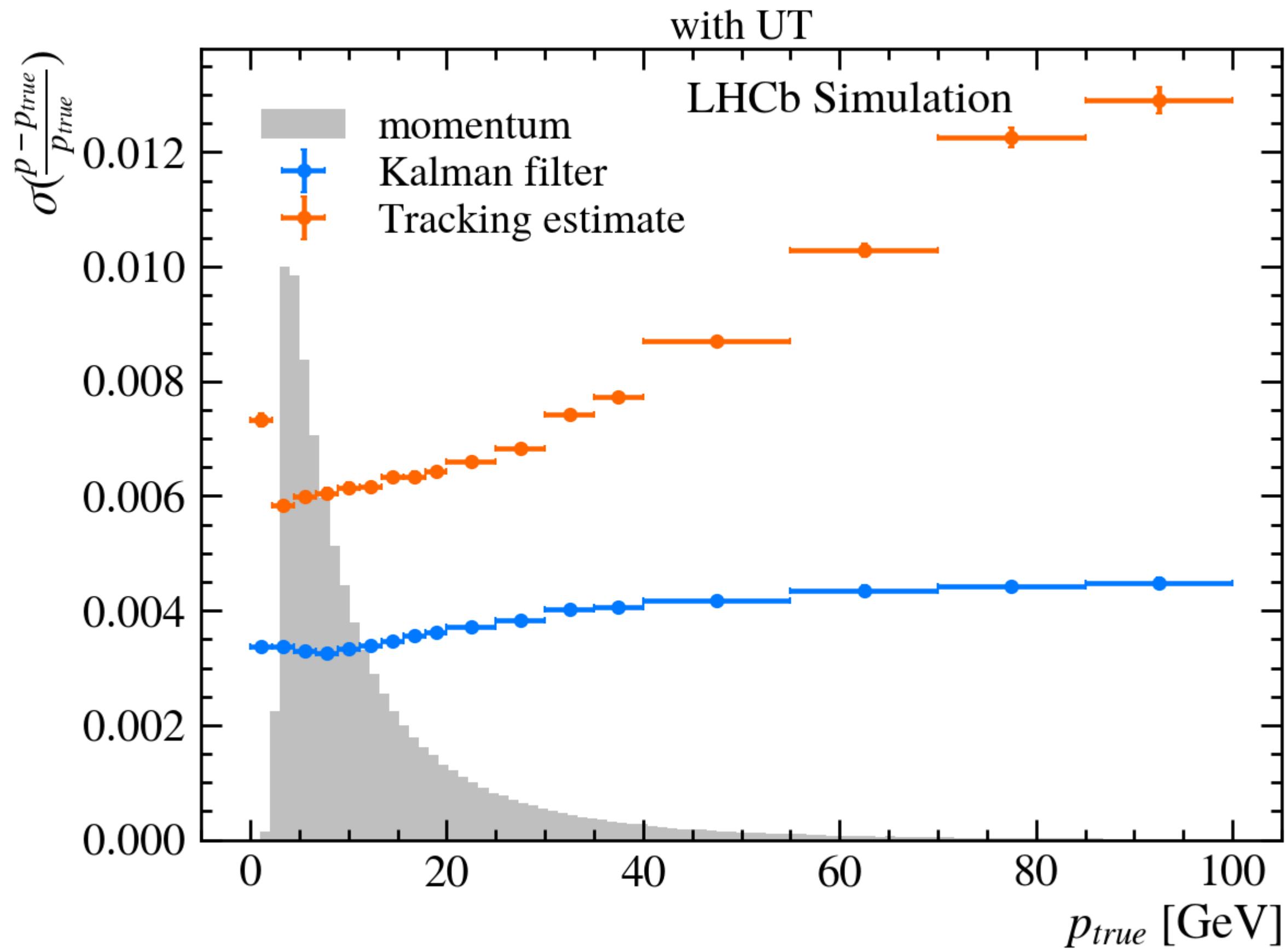
²*Institute of Physics, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland*

³*Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*

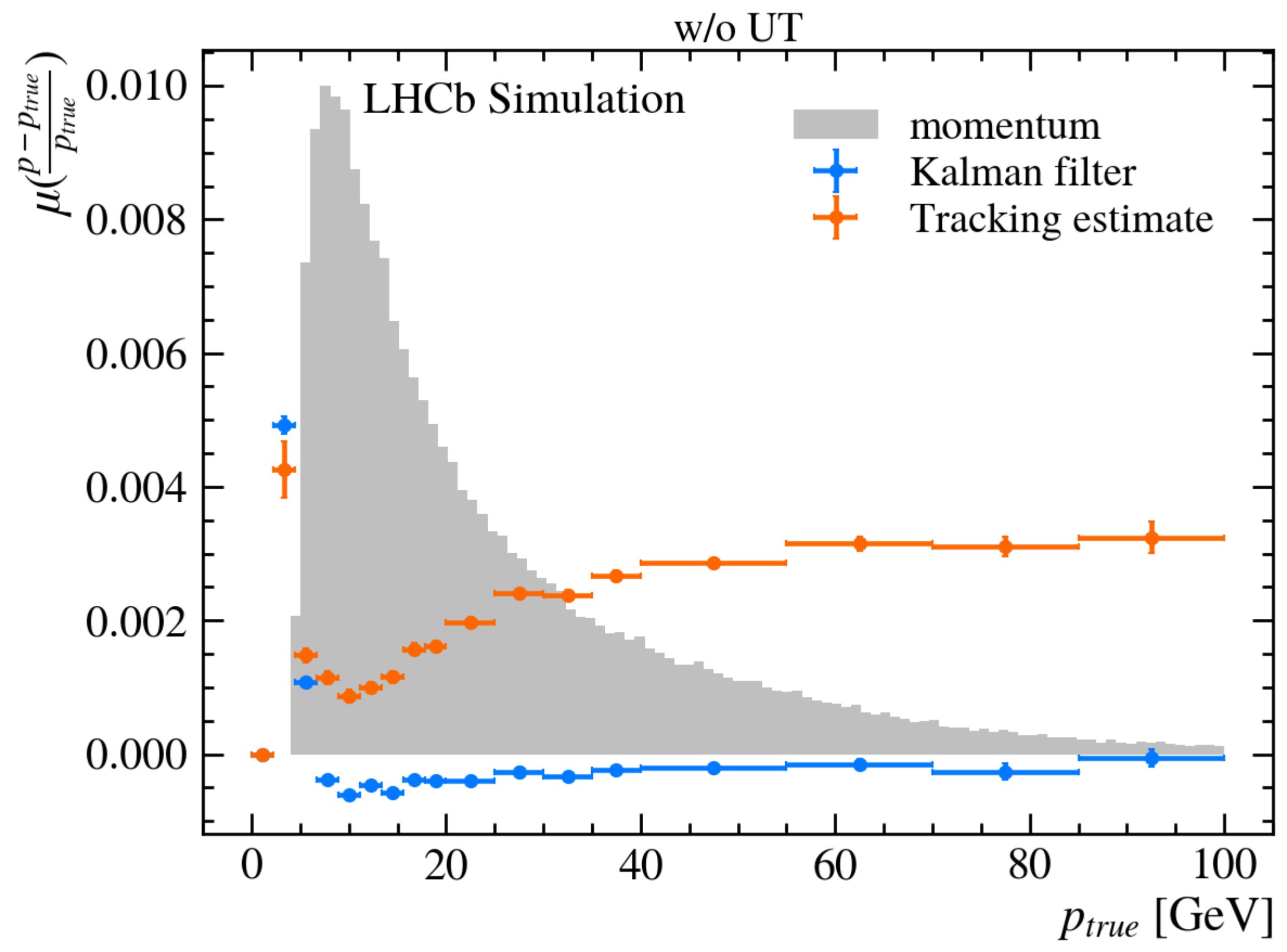
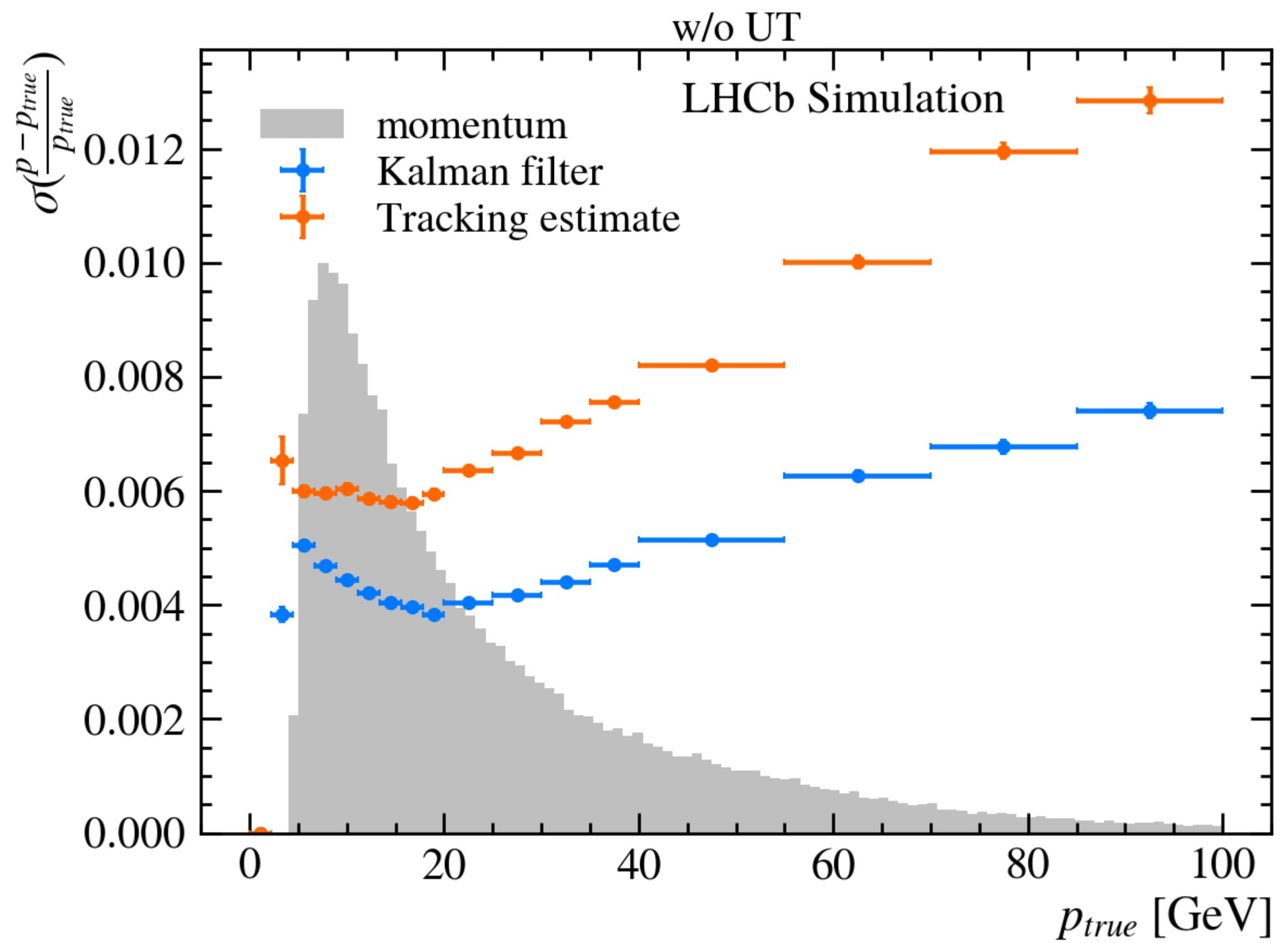
[†]*Author was at institute at time work was performed.*

The LHCb GPU high level trigger and measurements of neutral pion and photon production with the LHCb detector
by
Thomas J. Boettcher
B.S., Indiana University (2015)
Submitted to the Department of Physics
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
at the
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
February 2021

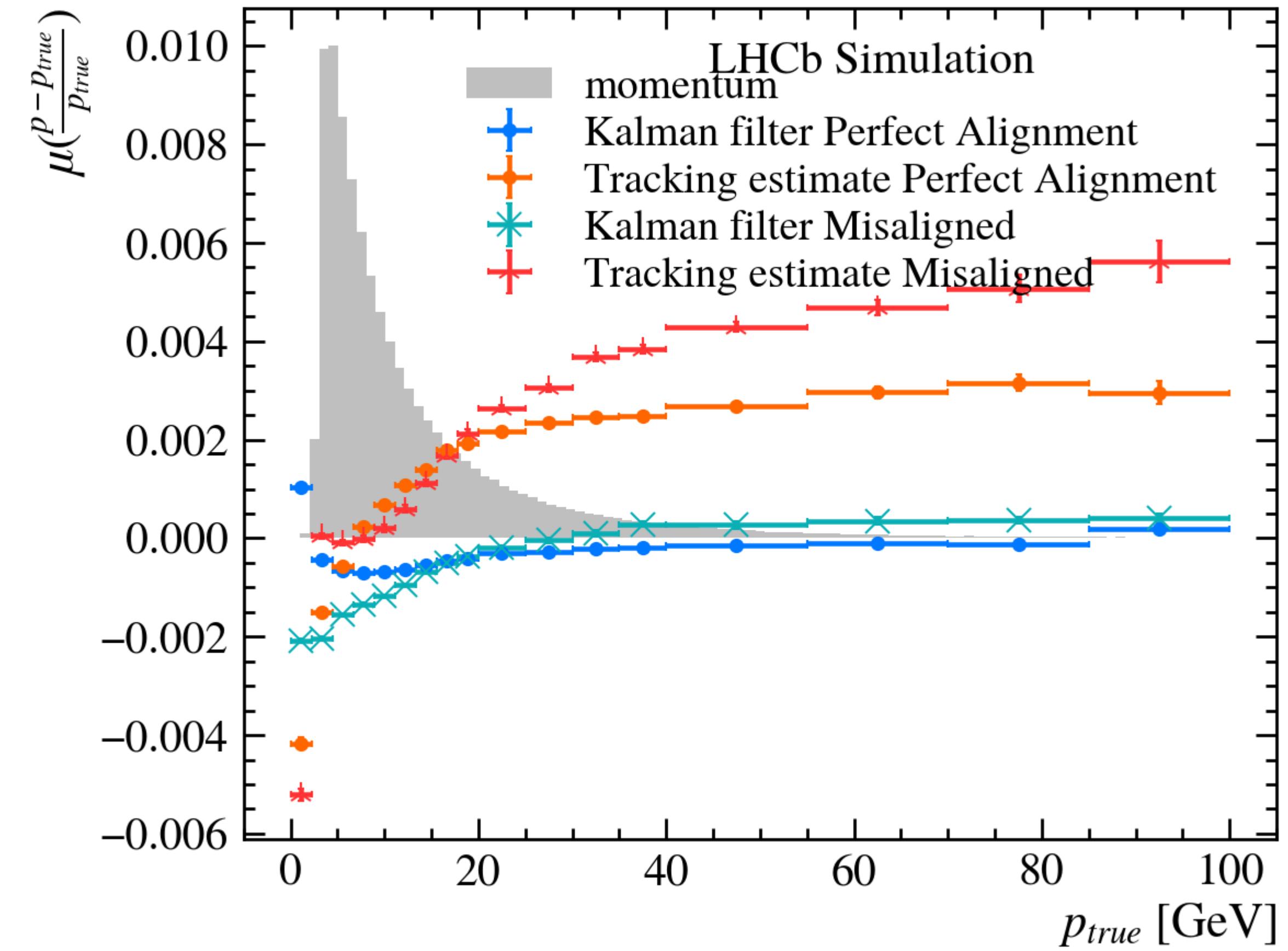
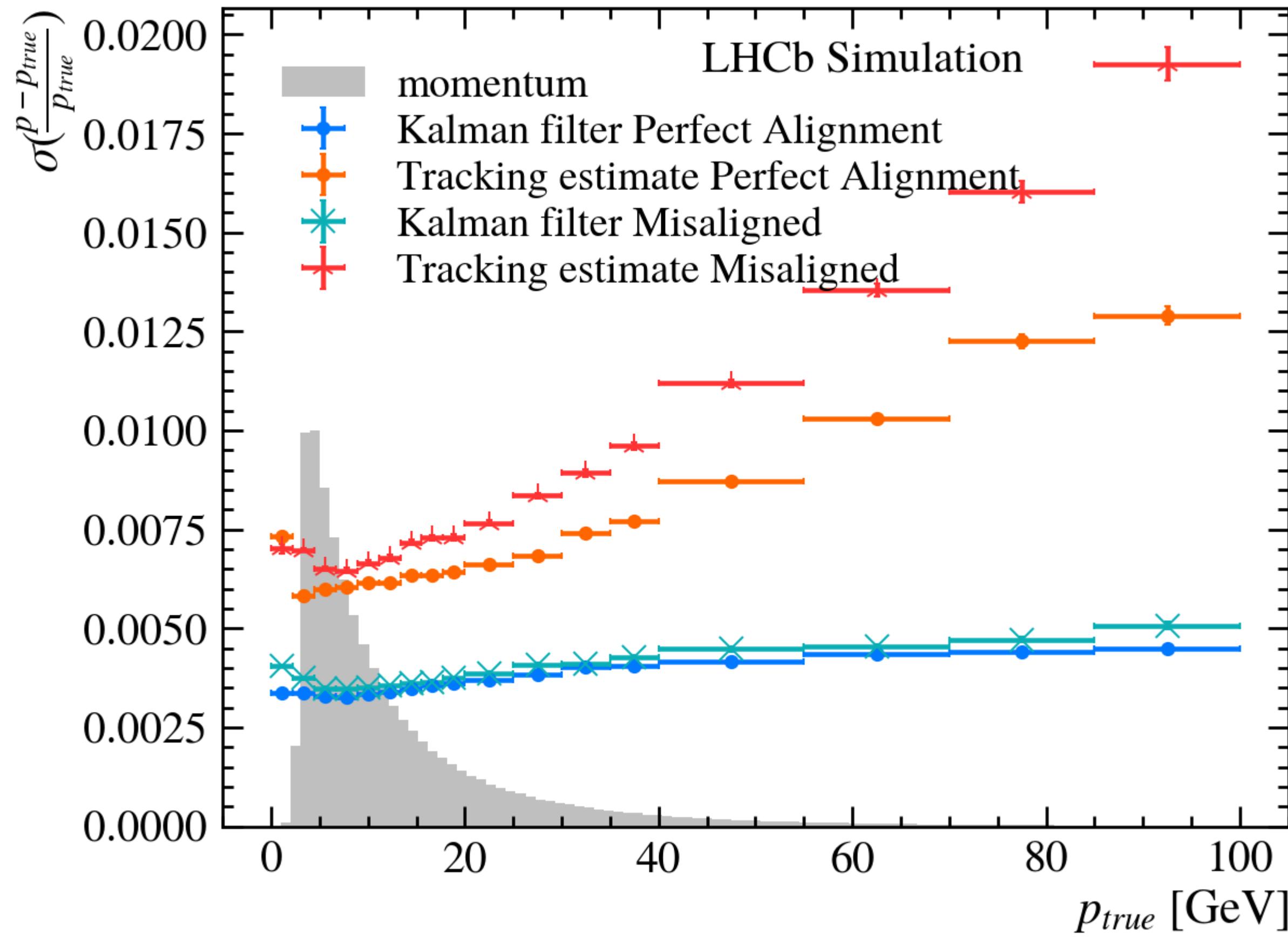
Momentum resolution – w/ UT



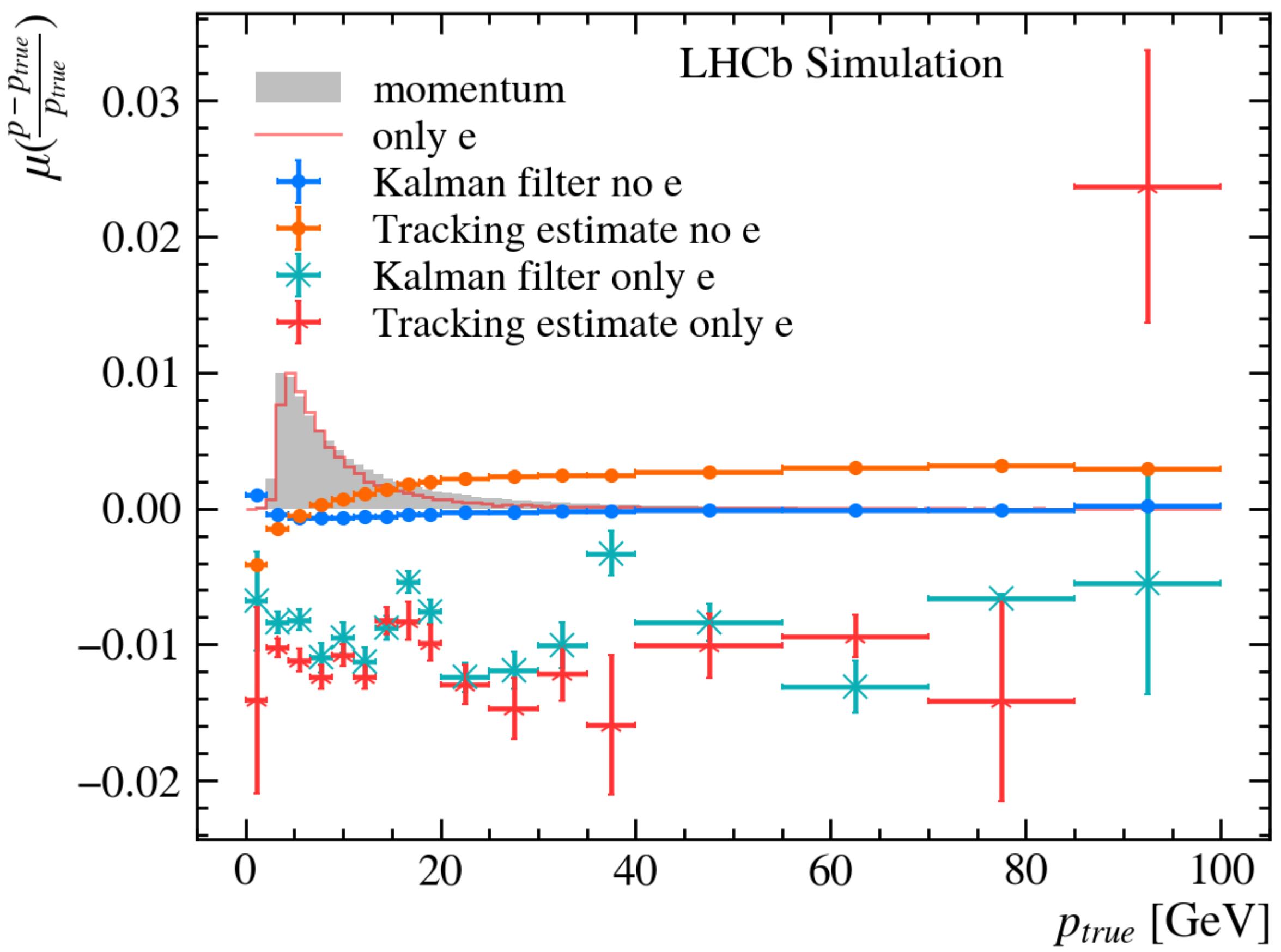
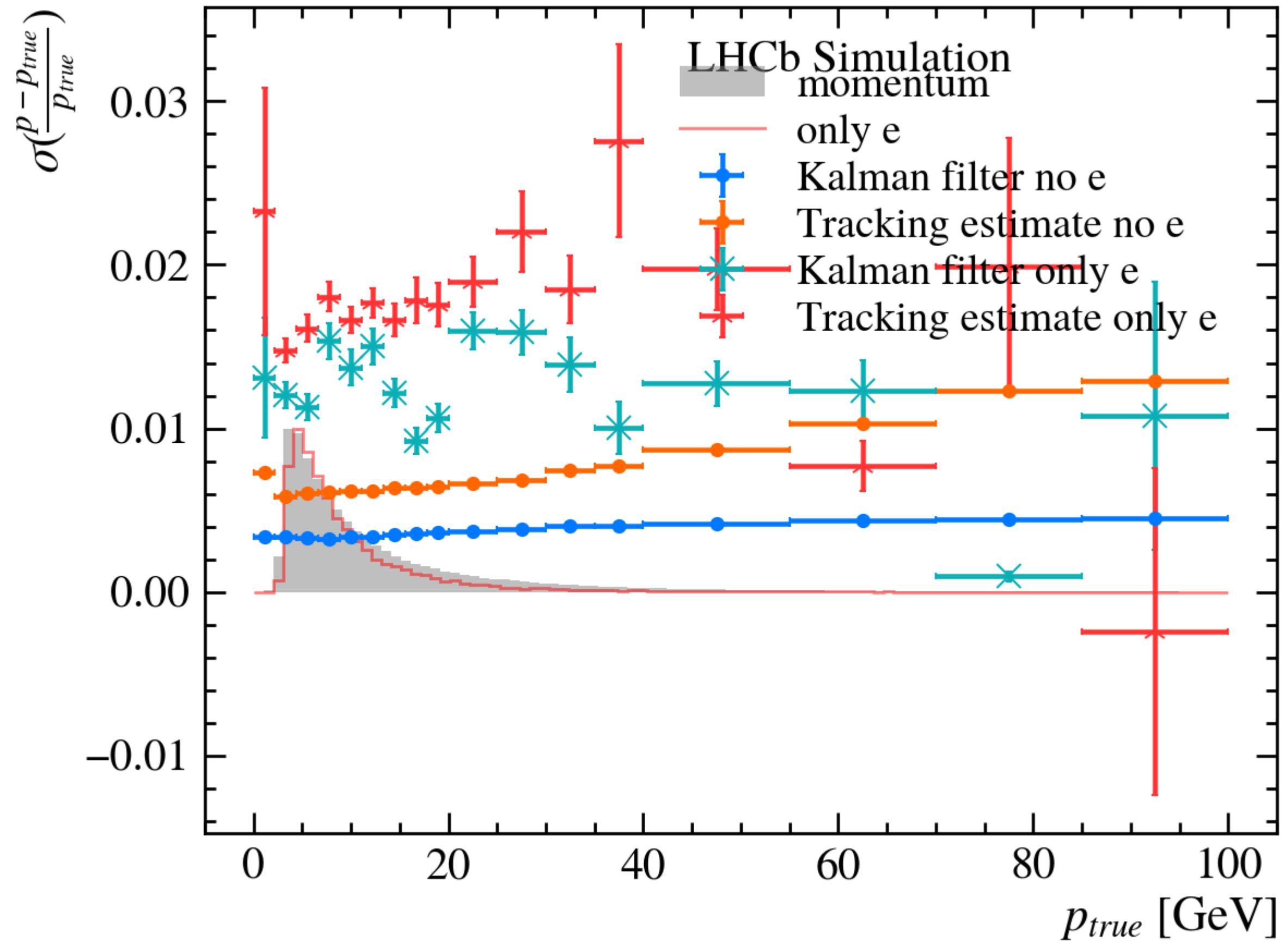
Momentum resolution – w/o UT



Misaligned (in FT)

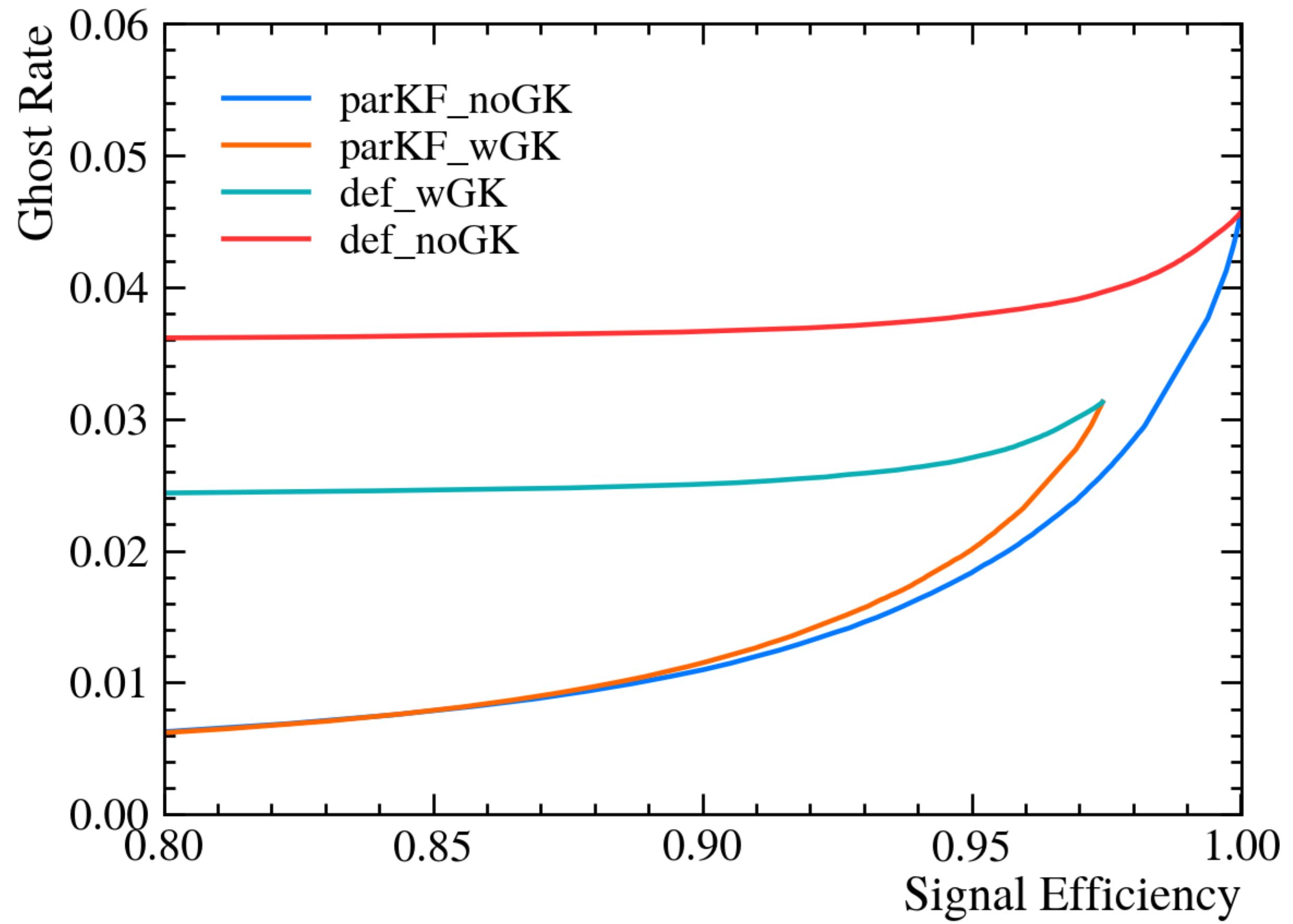
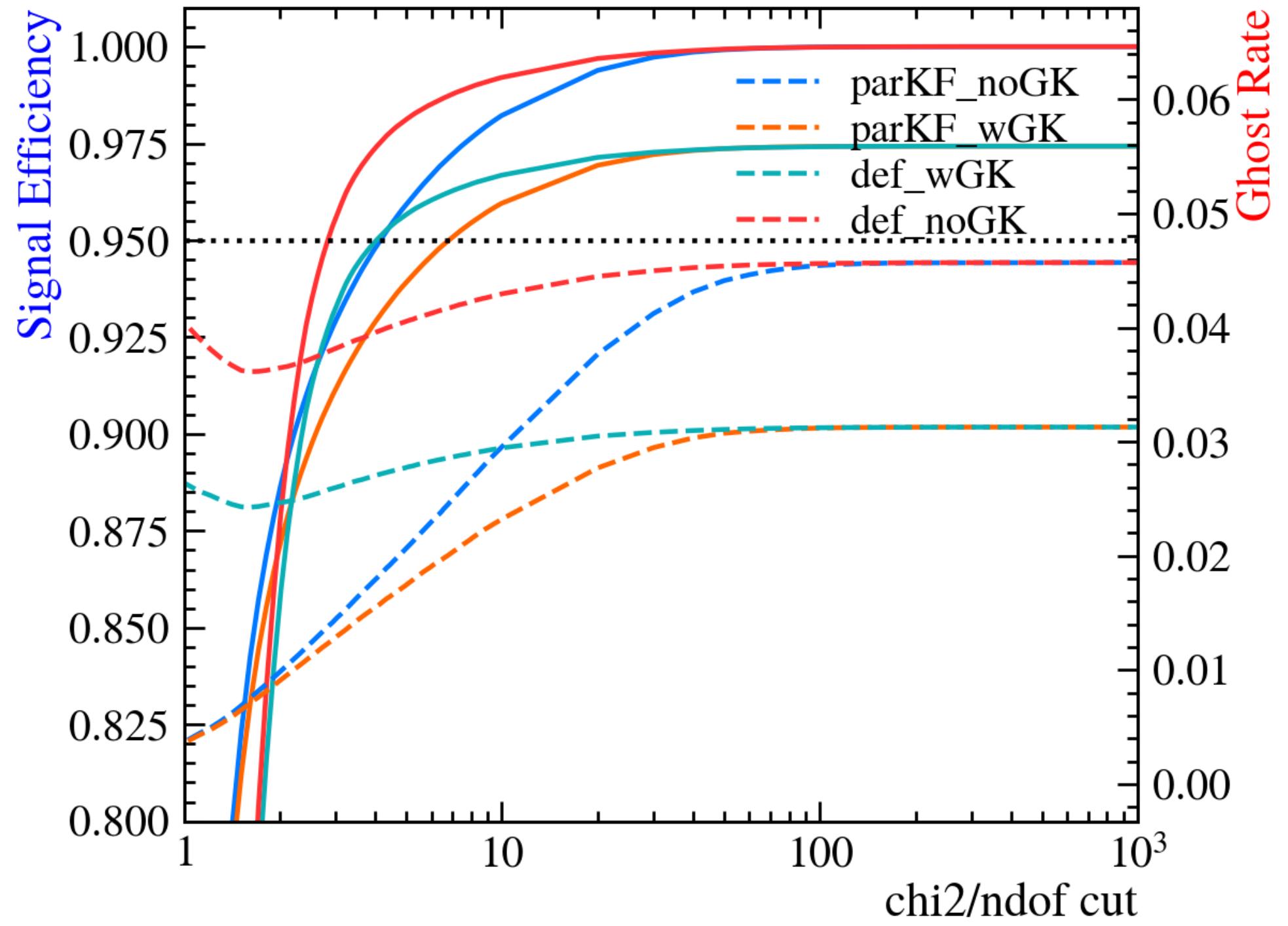


Electrons – with misalignment

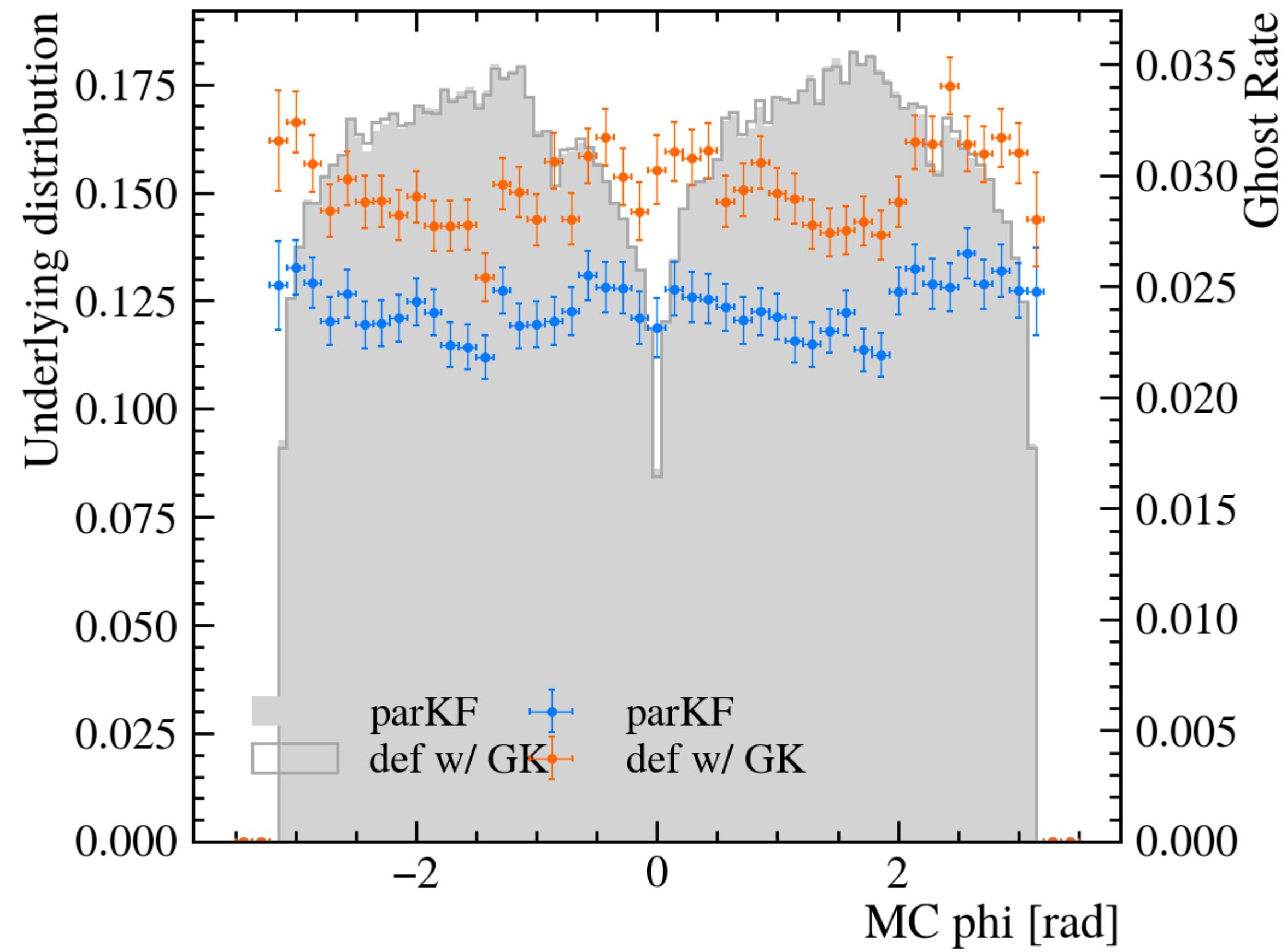
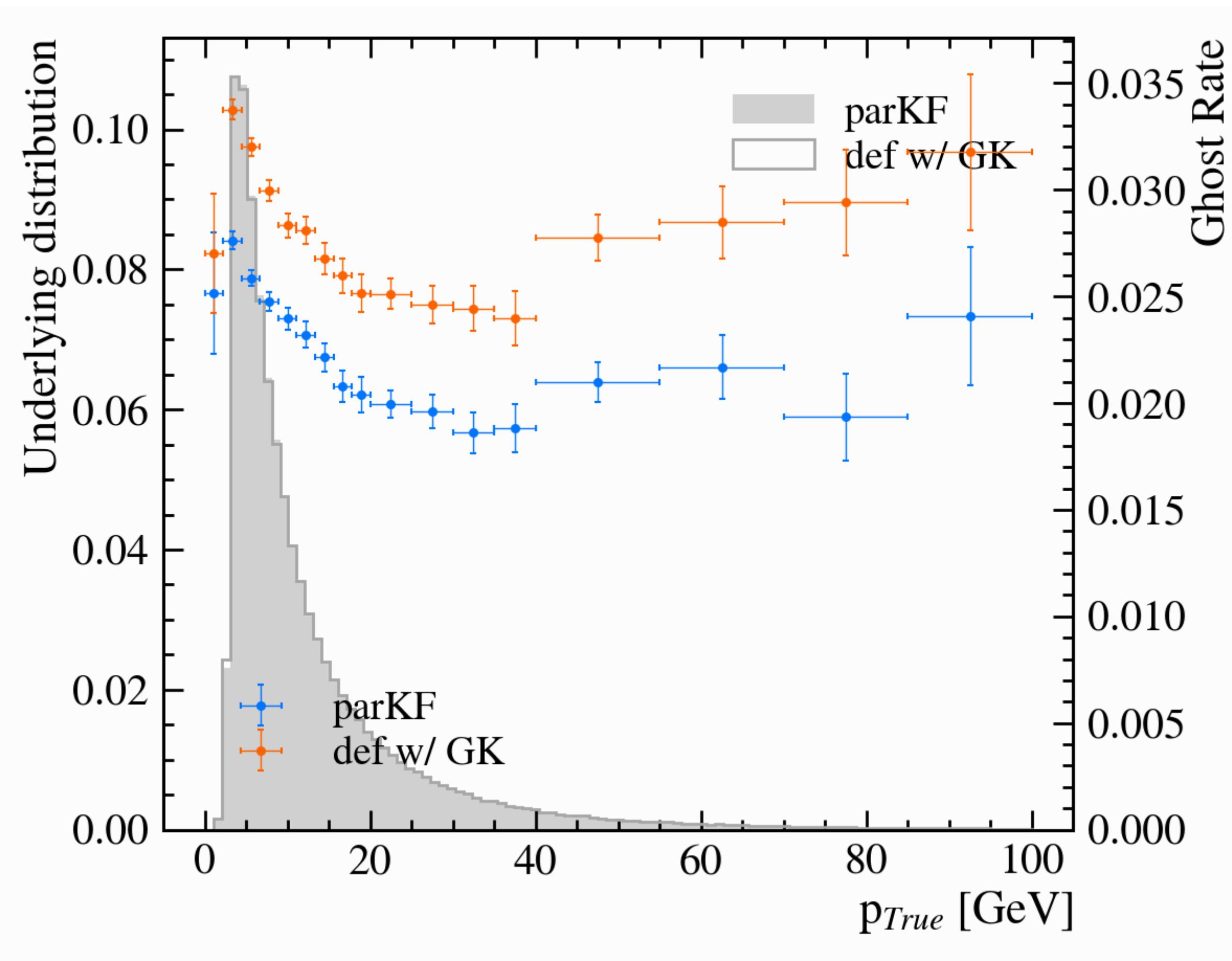


Ghost rates and the ghost killer

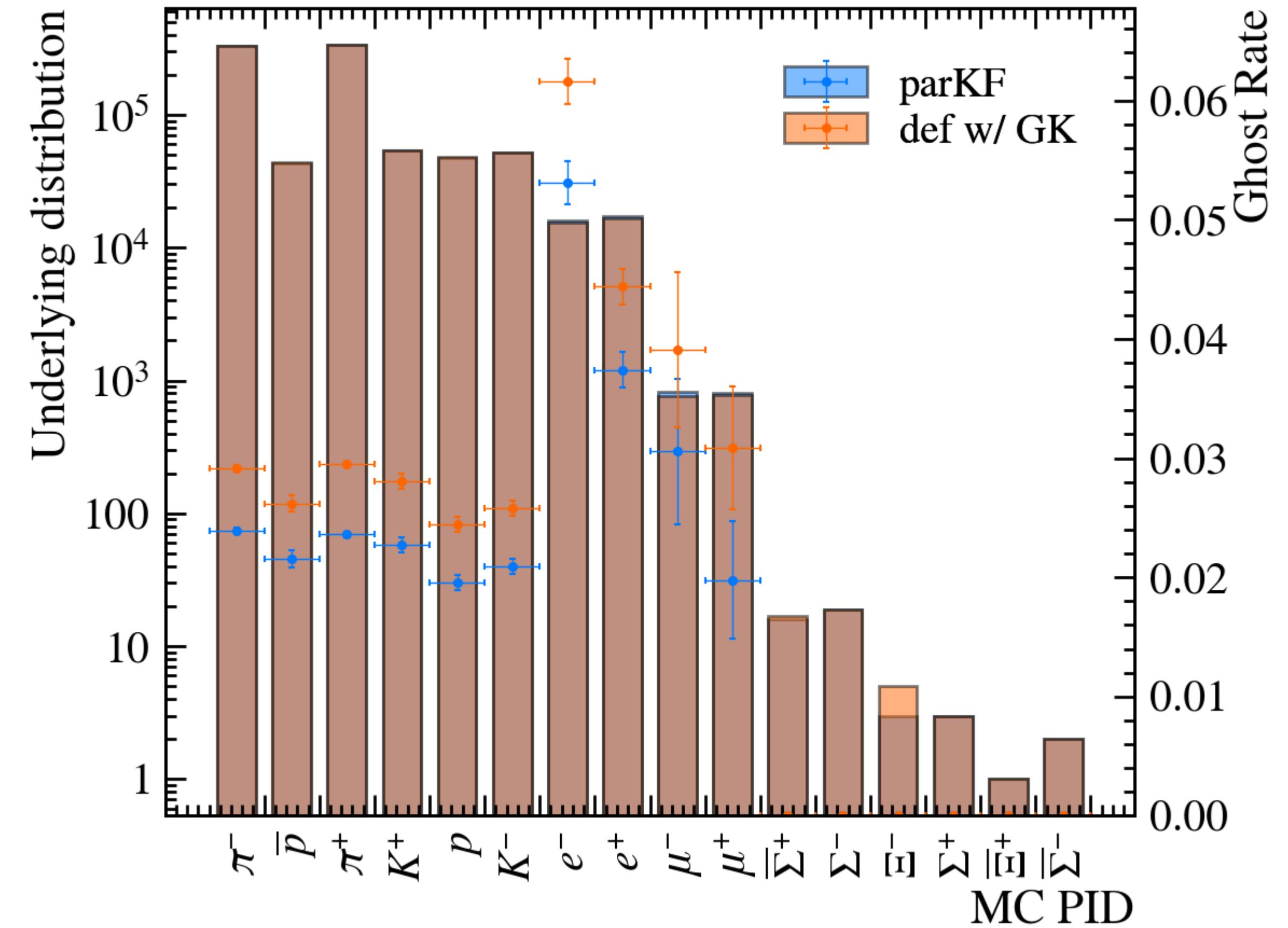
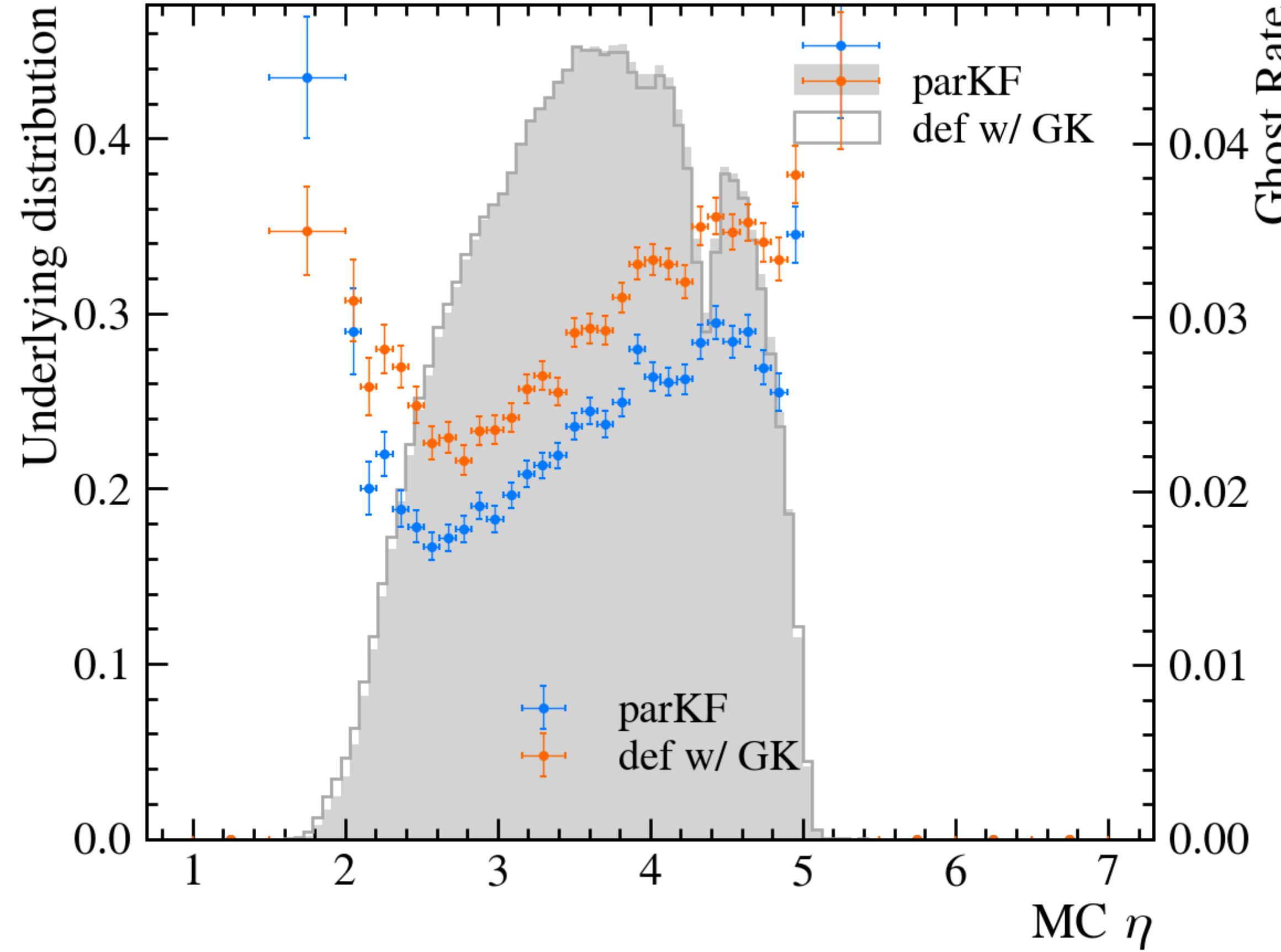
- ParKF calculates a $\chi^2 \rightarrow$ use to reject Ghost tracks



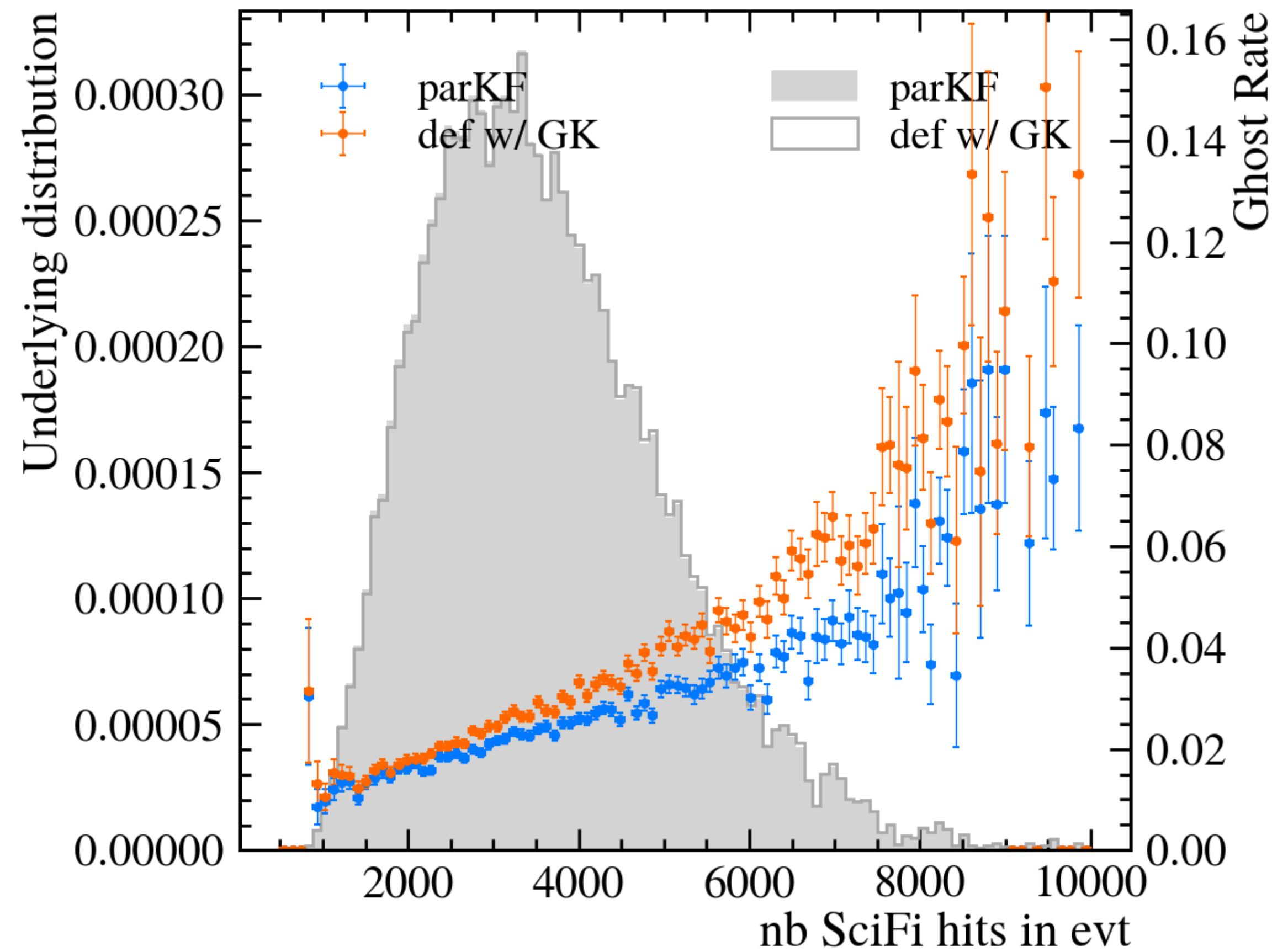
Differential Ghost rate @ 97% signal eff.



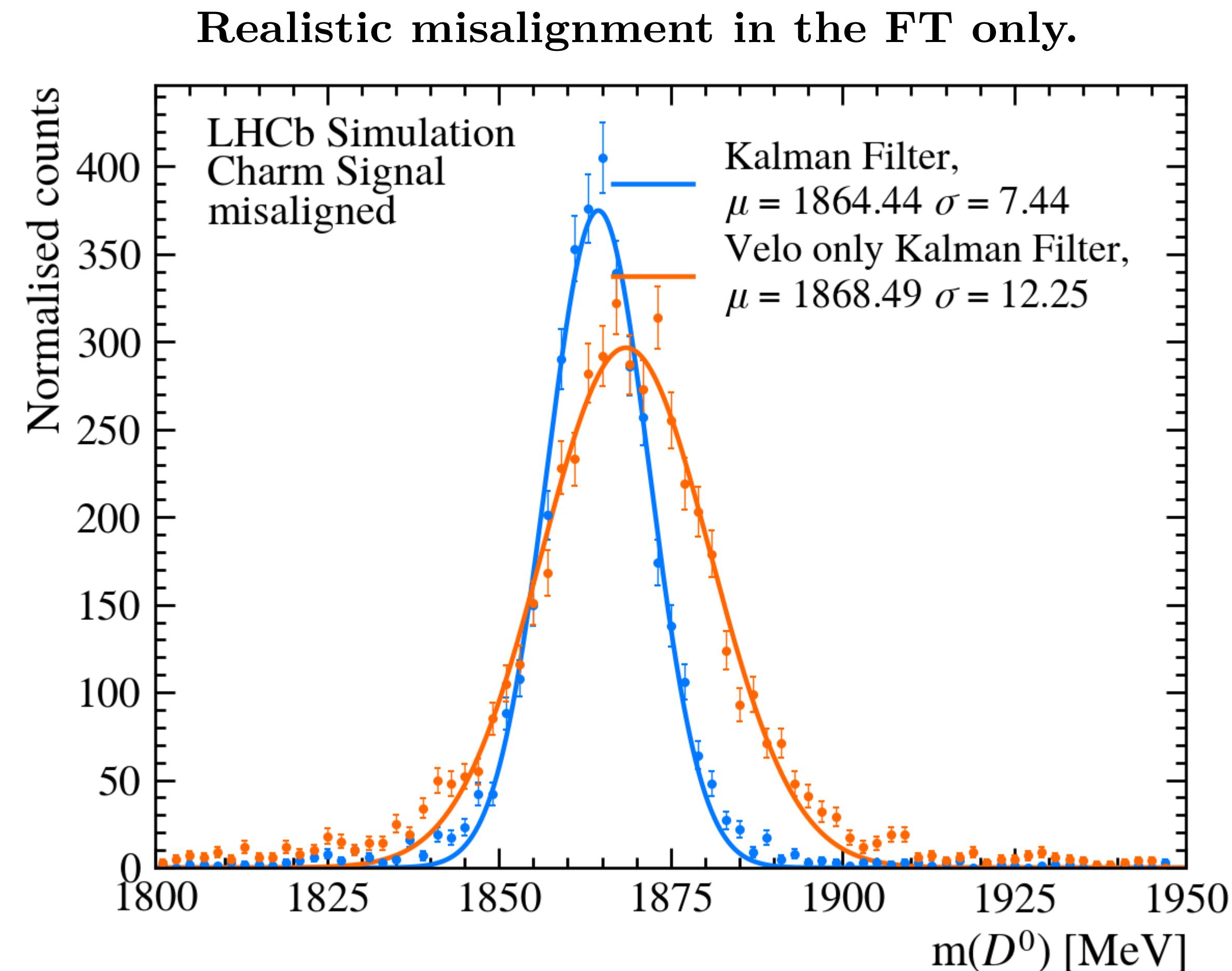
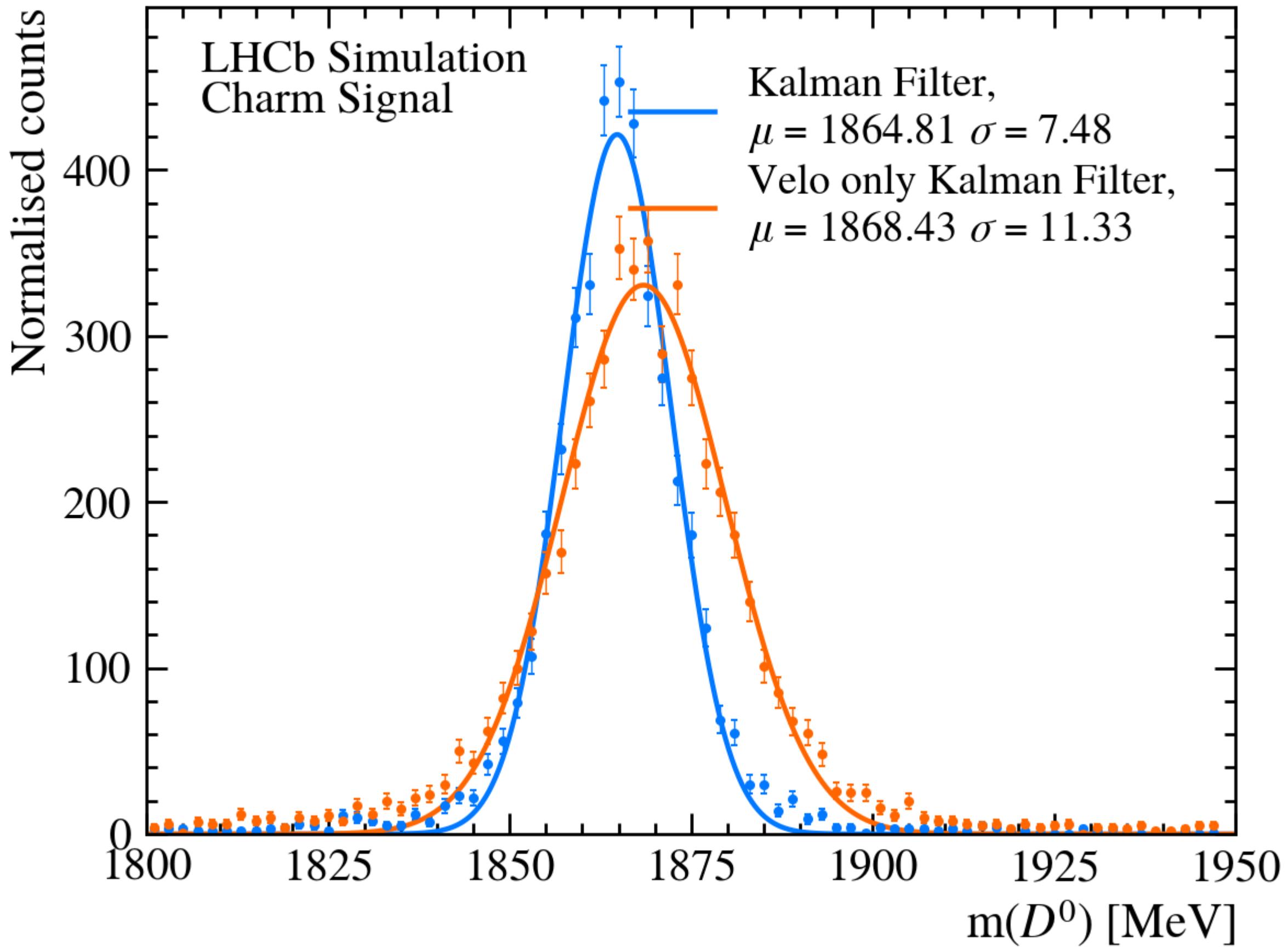
Differential Ghost rate @ 97% signal eff.



Differential Ghost rate @ 97% signal eff.

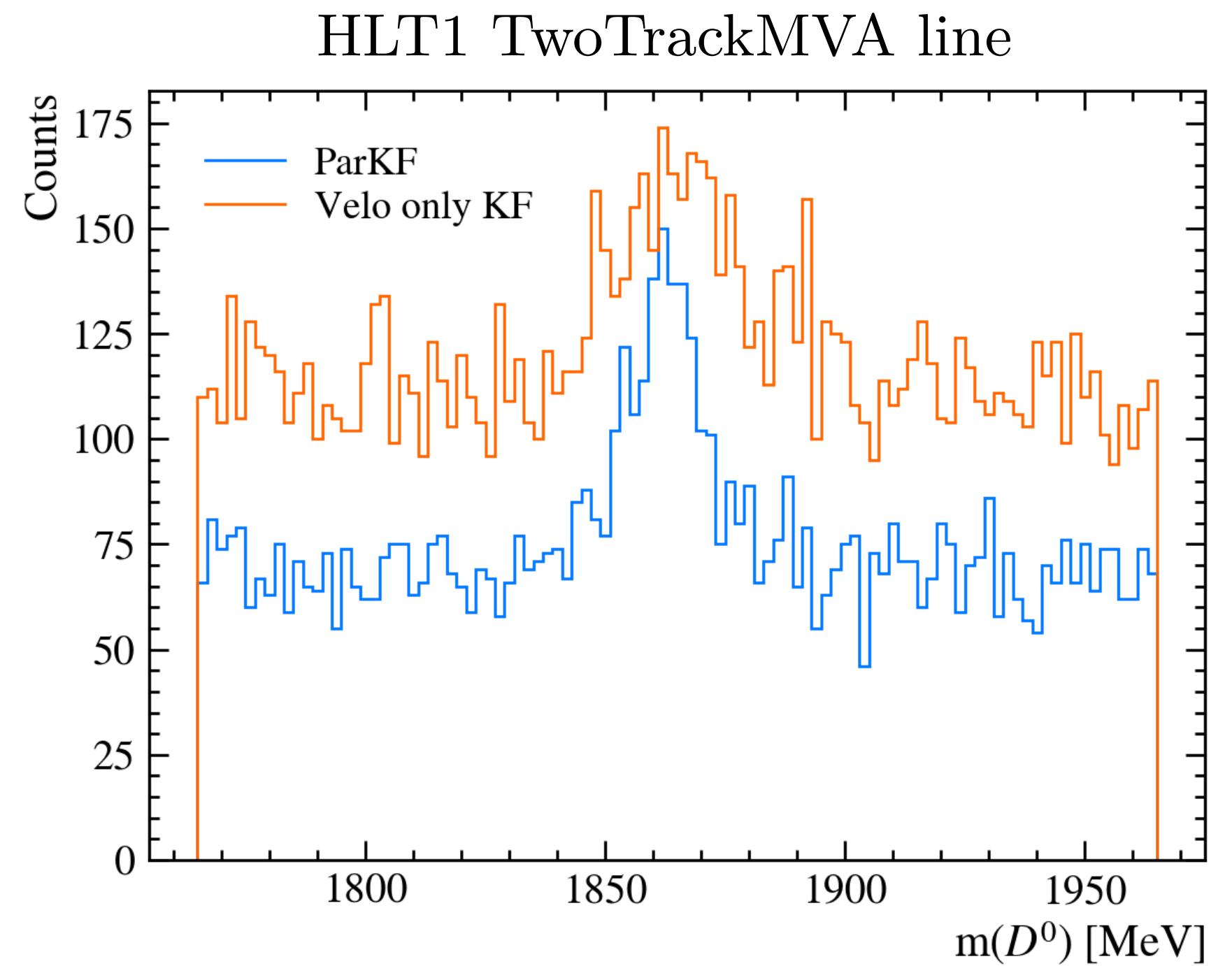


Charm in MC

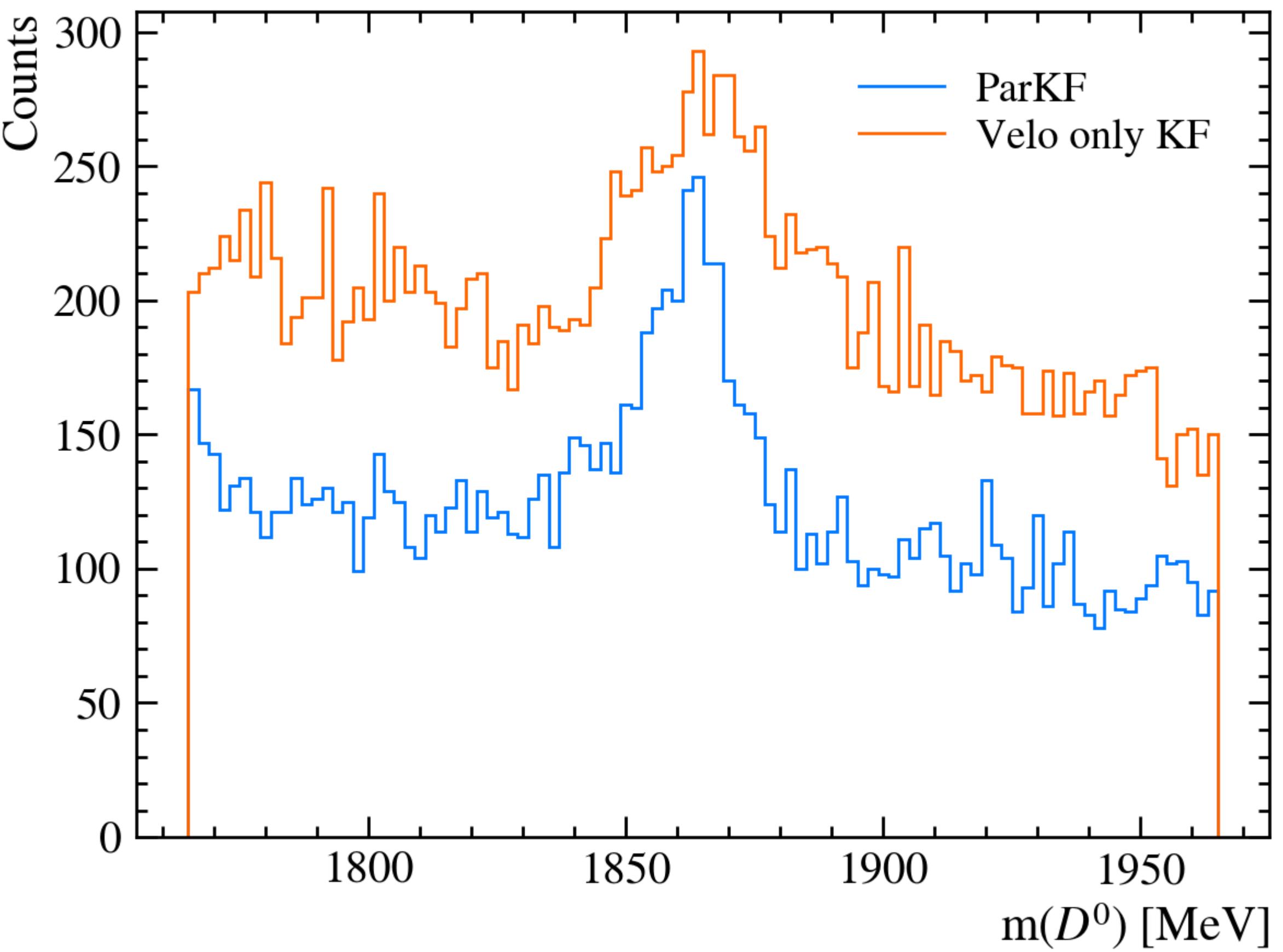


Selection in data

- MEP dumps from 09.09.24.
- 5 Million evts
- Avg. Mu 4.3, MagUp

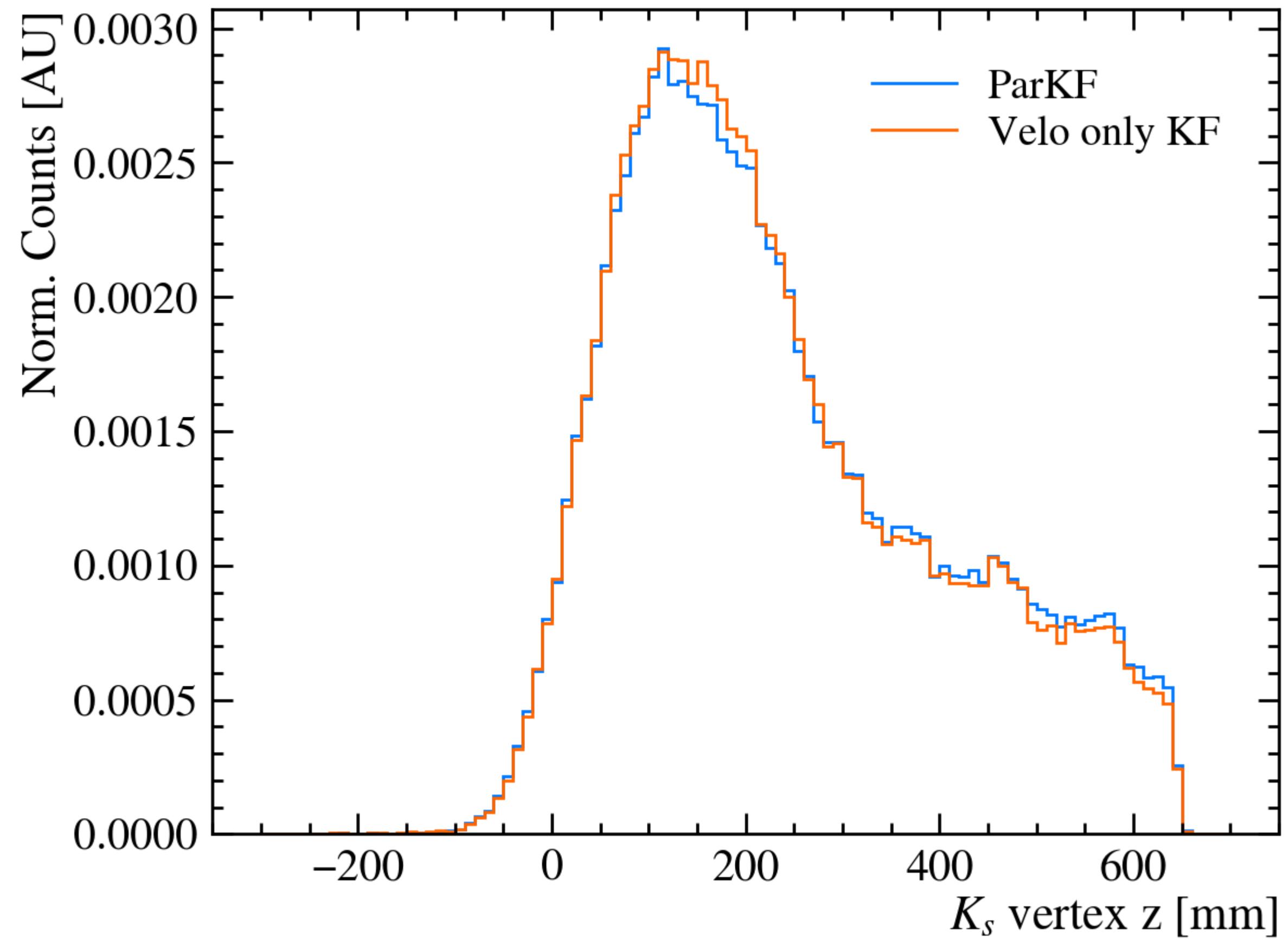


$D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$ Line



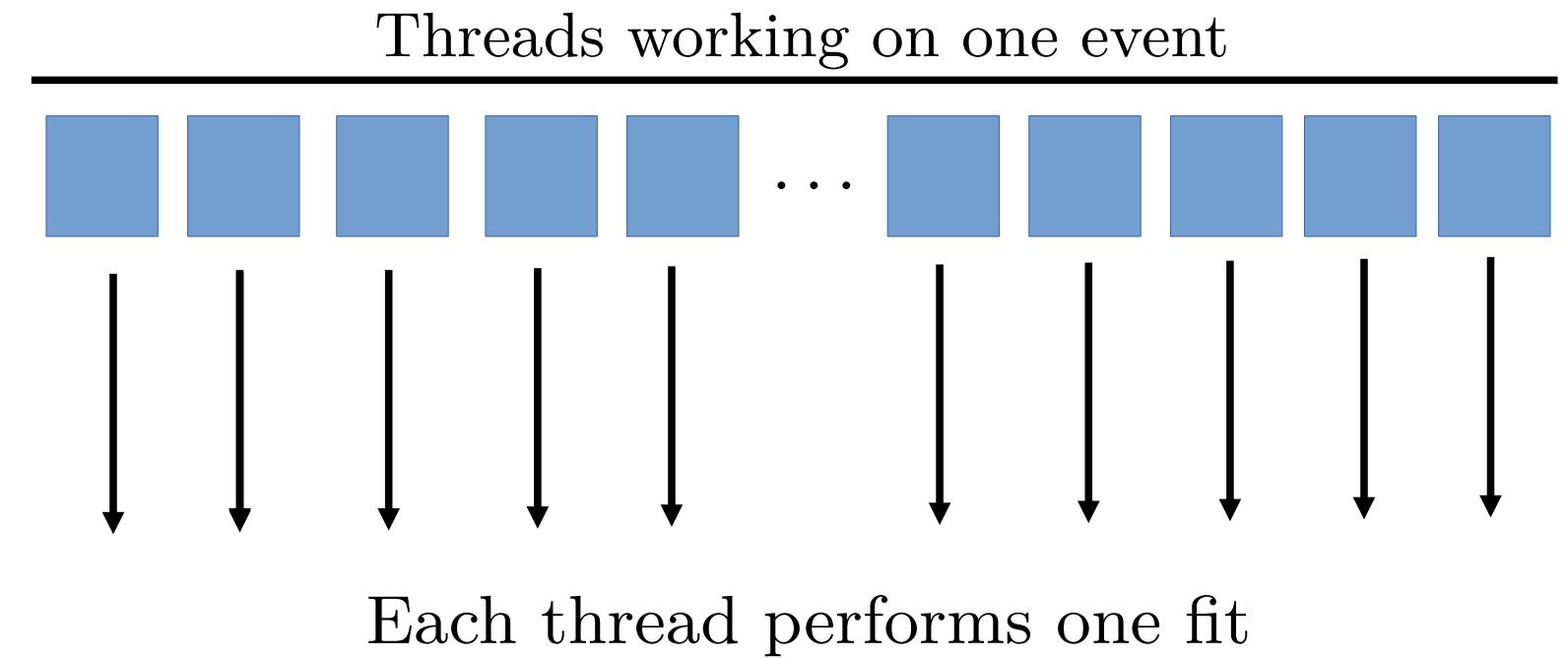
Parametrisation & large displacements

- From first principles, no strong effects
- Parametrisation has weak assumptions on the origin vertex
 - Should still hold for all long tracks
- No large inefficiencies on $K_s \rightarrow \pi\pi$ trigger line based on Vertex z



Runtime performance

- NVIDIA RTX A5000 throughput change -29.59%[†]
- Changes to thread layout and misc.
 - No physics performance impact
- Now: NVIDIA RTX A5000 throughput change -22.84%
- WIP:
 - Memory optimisation. (maybe ~18%)



[†] In previous presentation a lower throughput change was claimed because I did the test wrong.

What's next:

- Need to rewrite code to create parametrisations
 - Except the UT → FT, we already have that.
- Implementation for Downstream tracks.
- Speed up
- Outlier removal.
- Smoothing. (out of scope of HLT1)
- ...