



Performance of the ATLAS Trigger and DAQ system

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On behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

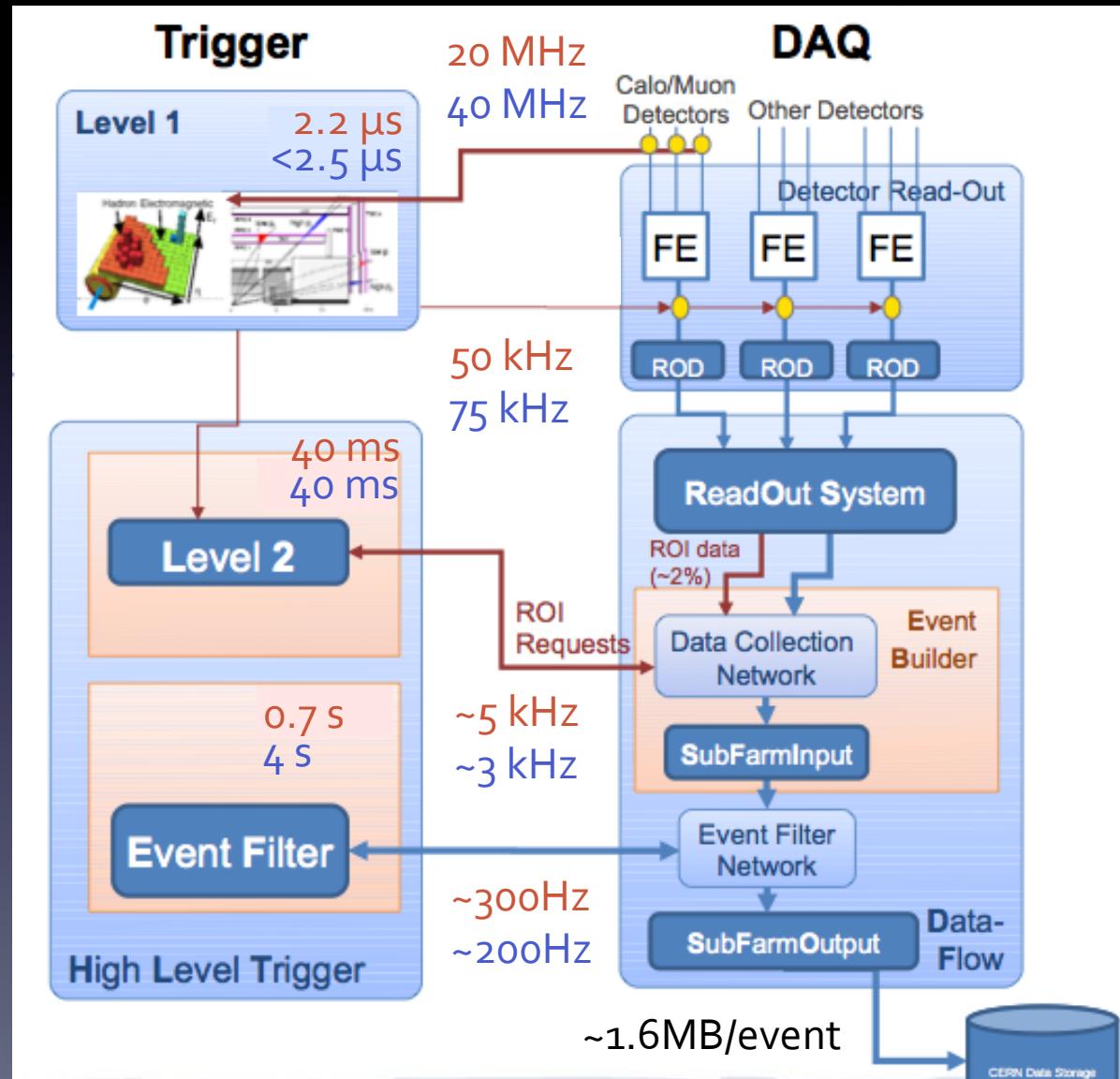
Related EPS posters:

The Control and Configuration of the ATLAS Trigger and Data Acquisition system during data taking activities (R. Bianchi)
Performance and Calibration of the ATLAS Jet Trigger (J. Miguens)
The ATLAS b-jet trigger (D. Lima)

The ATLAS TDAQ system

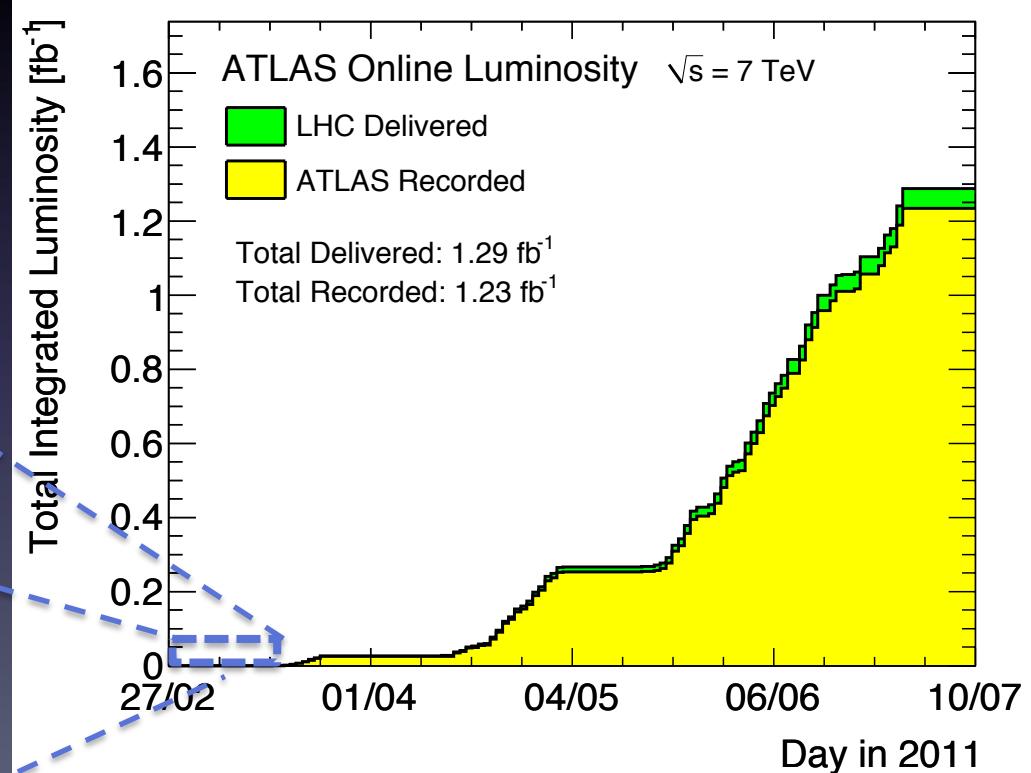
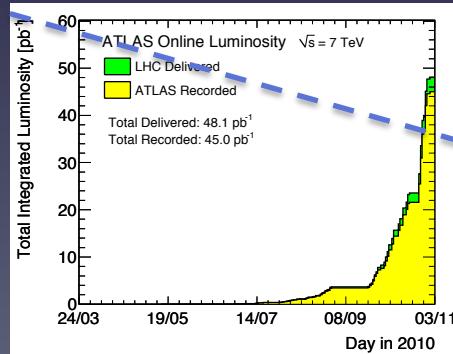
is already
outperforming
original design
expectations

Current rate
Original design rate



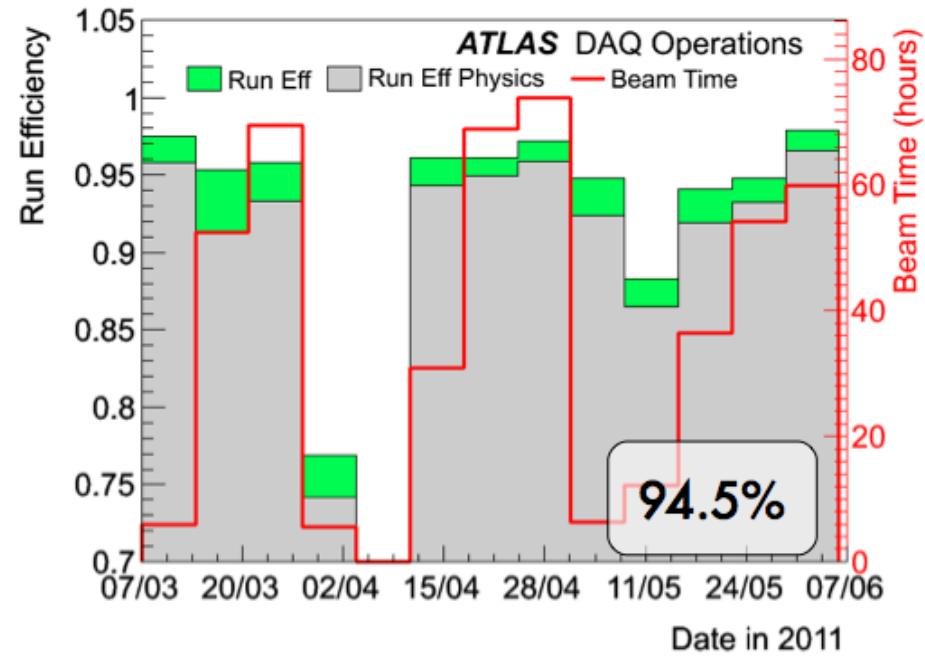
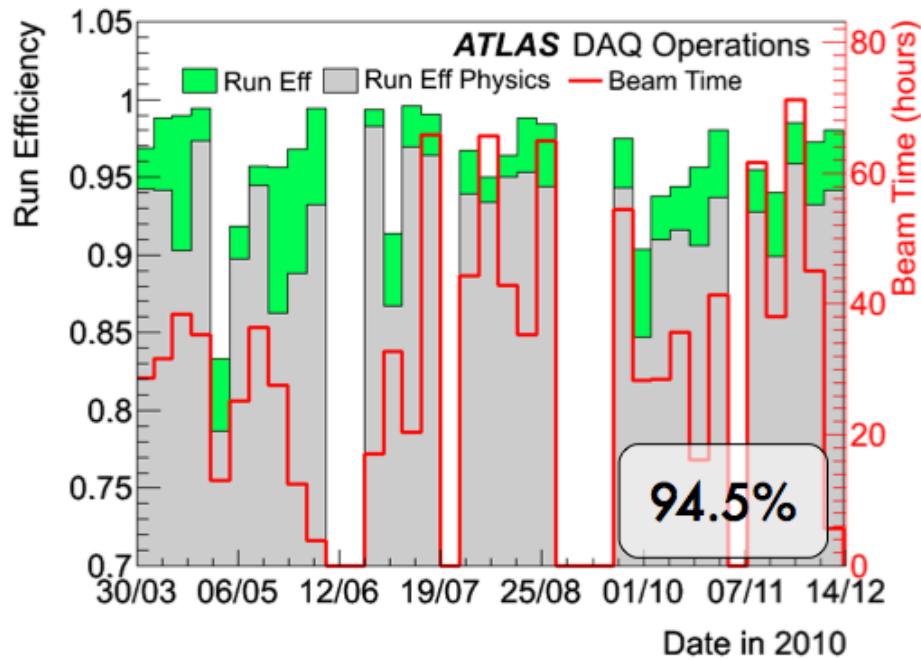
Despite increasingly demanding LHC conditions

2010 (pp)	2011
7TeV	7TeV
233 bunches	1380 bunches
>75 bunch spcg	50ns bunch spcg
Average $\mu=2$	Average $\mu\sim 7$
$10^{32}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-2}$	$>10^{33}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-2}$



...ATLAS data taking efficiency has been kept very high

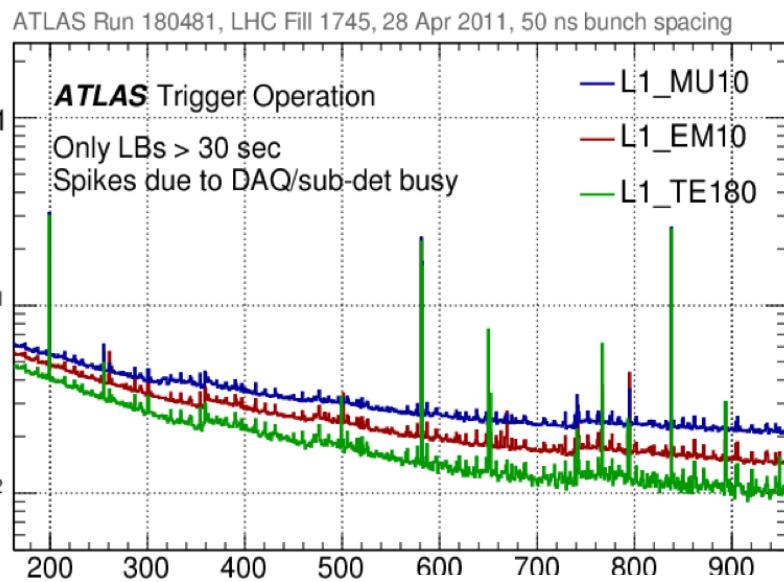
consistently over time



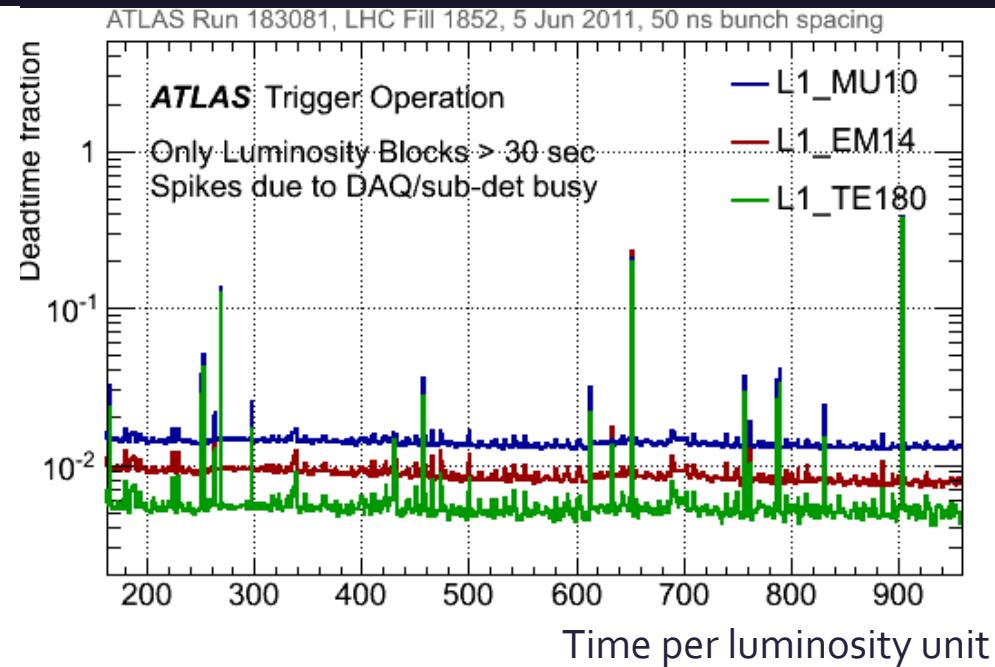
...by minimising deadtime

by changing the calorimeter noise threshold to reduce processing time, for example

With old threshold

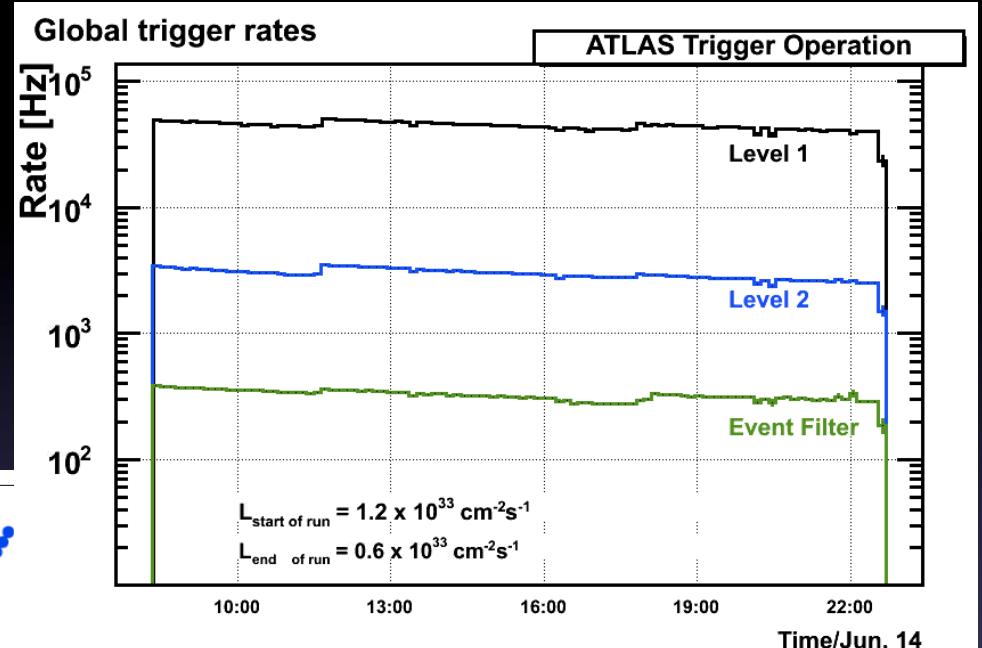
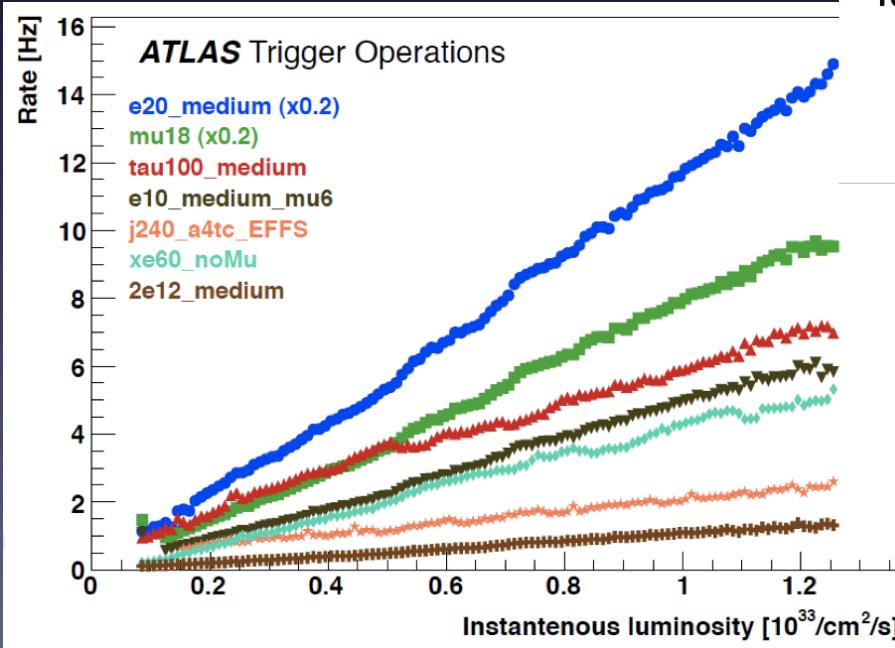


With new threshold



...by keeping rates controlled

over the run



and as luminosity increases

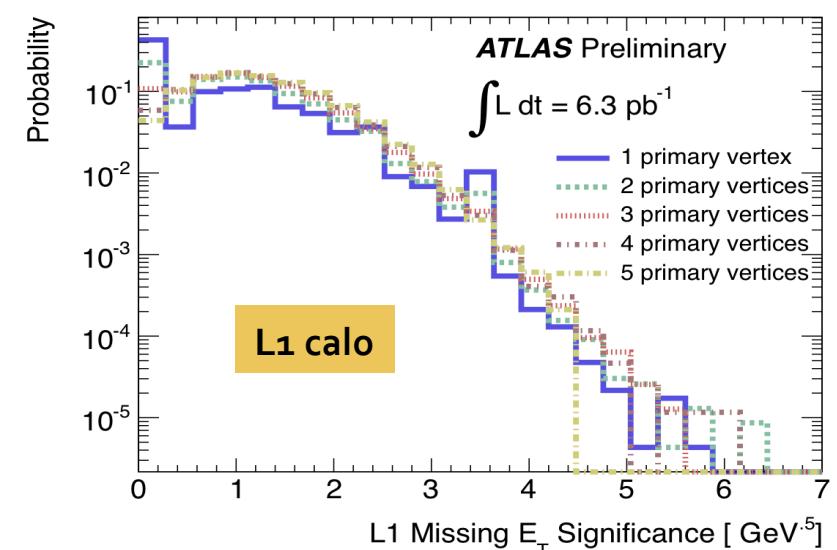
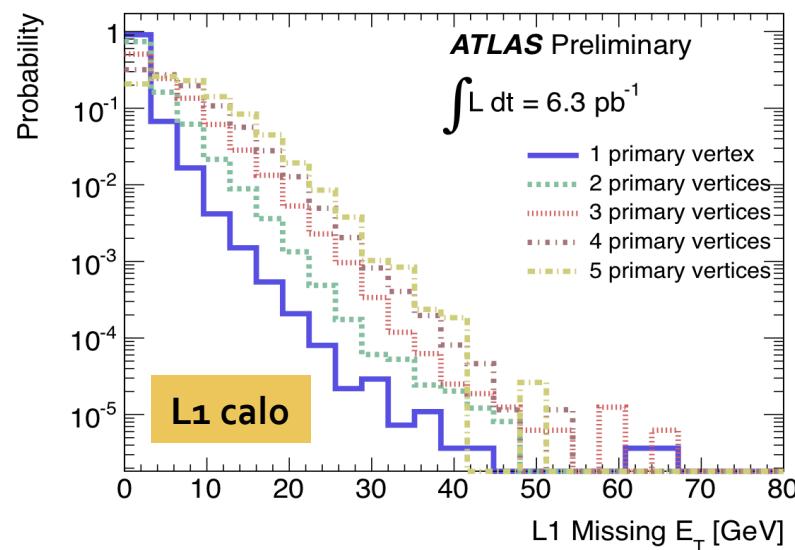
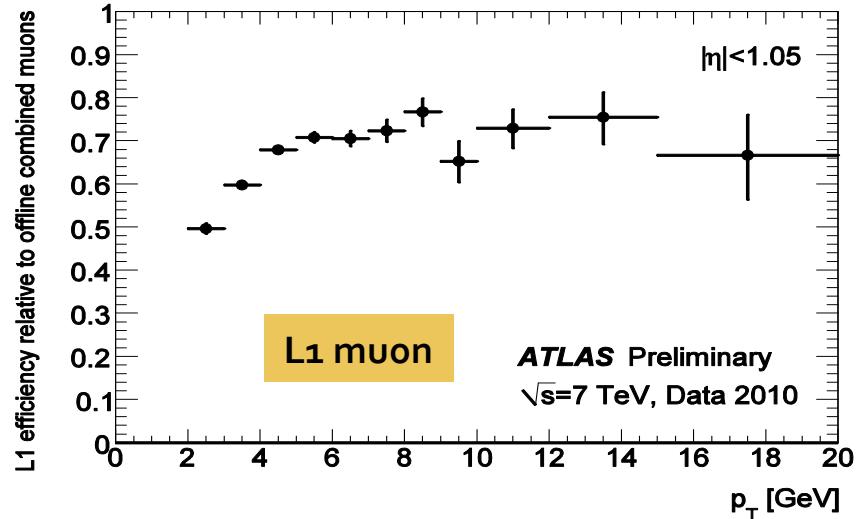
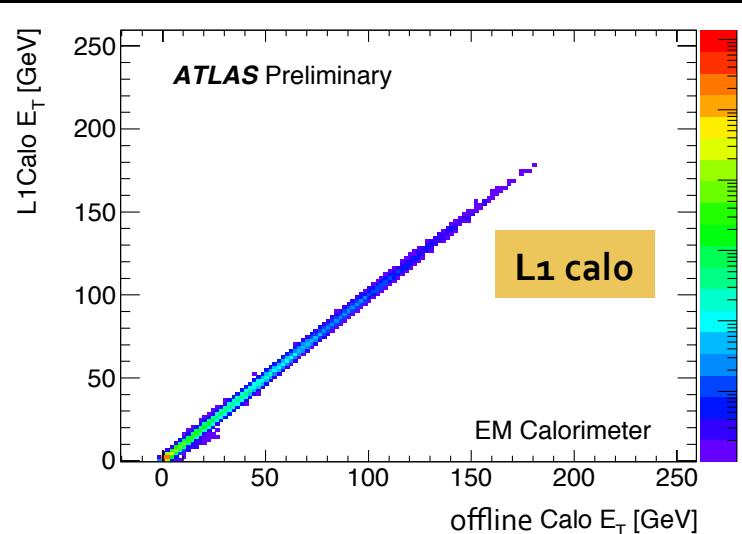
....with acceptable thresholds

so that the major trigger in a physics analysis is unprescaled

Trigger Signature	Notation		Level 1 Threshold Settings at 10^{33}							
	L1	HLT	(prescaled triggers are shown shaded)							
electron	EM	e	3	5	7	10	12	14	16	30
photon	EM	g	3	5	7	10	12	14	16	30
muon	MU	mu	0	6	10	11	15	20		
jet	J	j	10	15	20	30	50	75	175	250
forward jet	FJ	fj	10	30	50	75				
tau	TAU	tau	5	6	8	11	11I	20	30	50
Missing ET	XE	xe	10	20	25	30	35	40	50	60
ET miss Significance	XS	xs	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Sum Scalar ET	TE	te	20	180	300	400	500	600	700	
Total Jet Energy	JE	je	60	100	140	200				

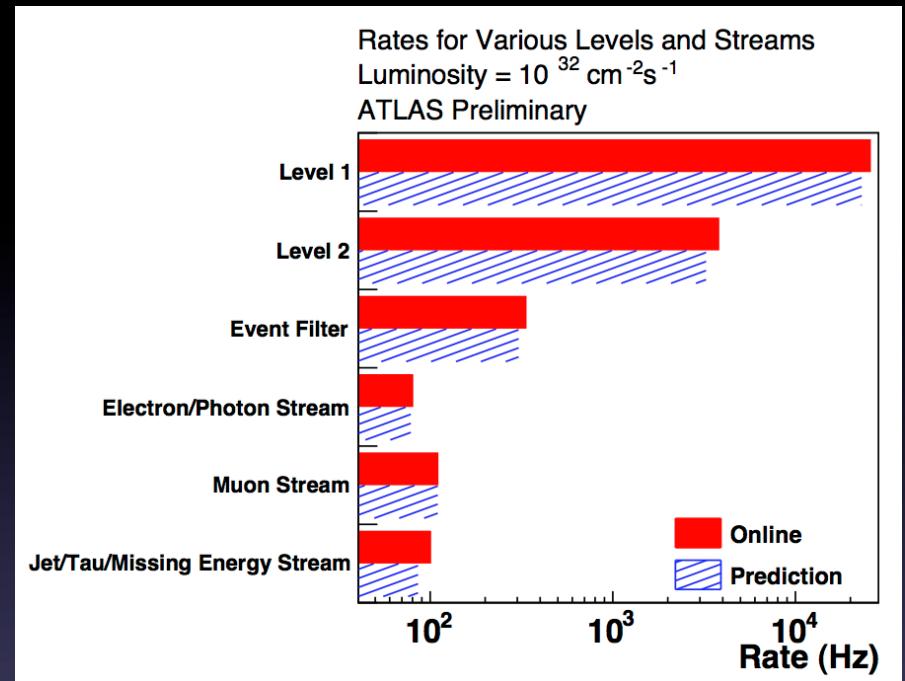
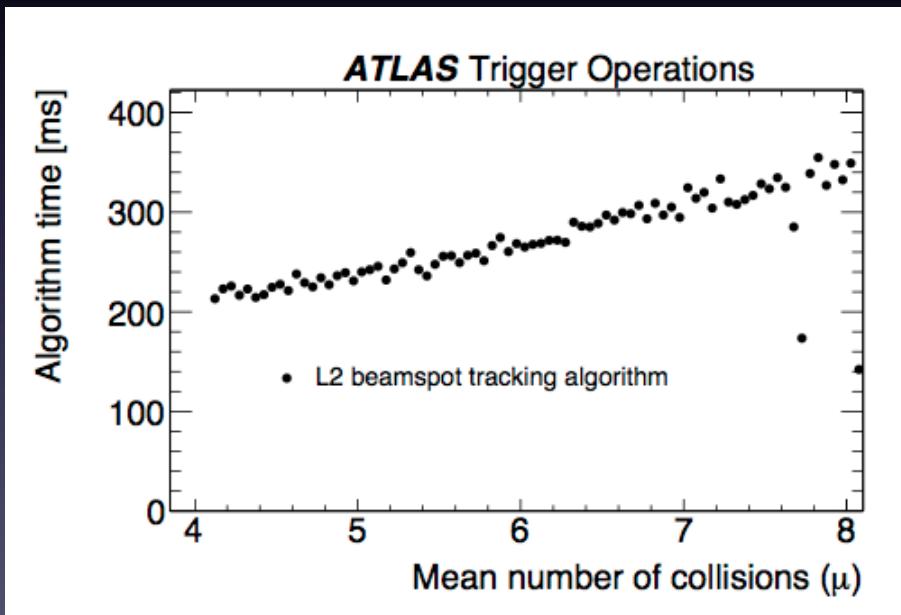
...whilst maintaining good performance

at L1 for example



We predict from recorded data

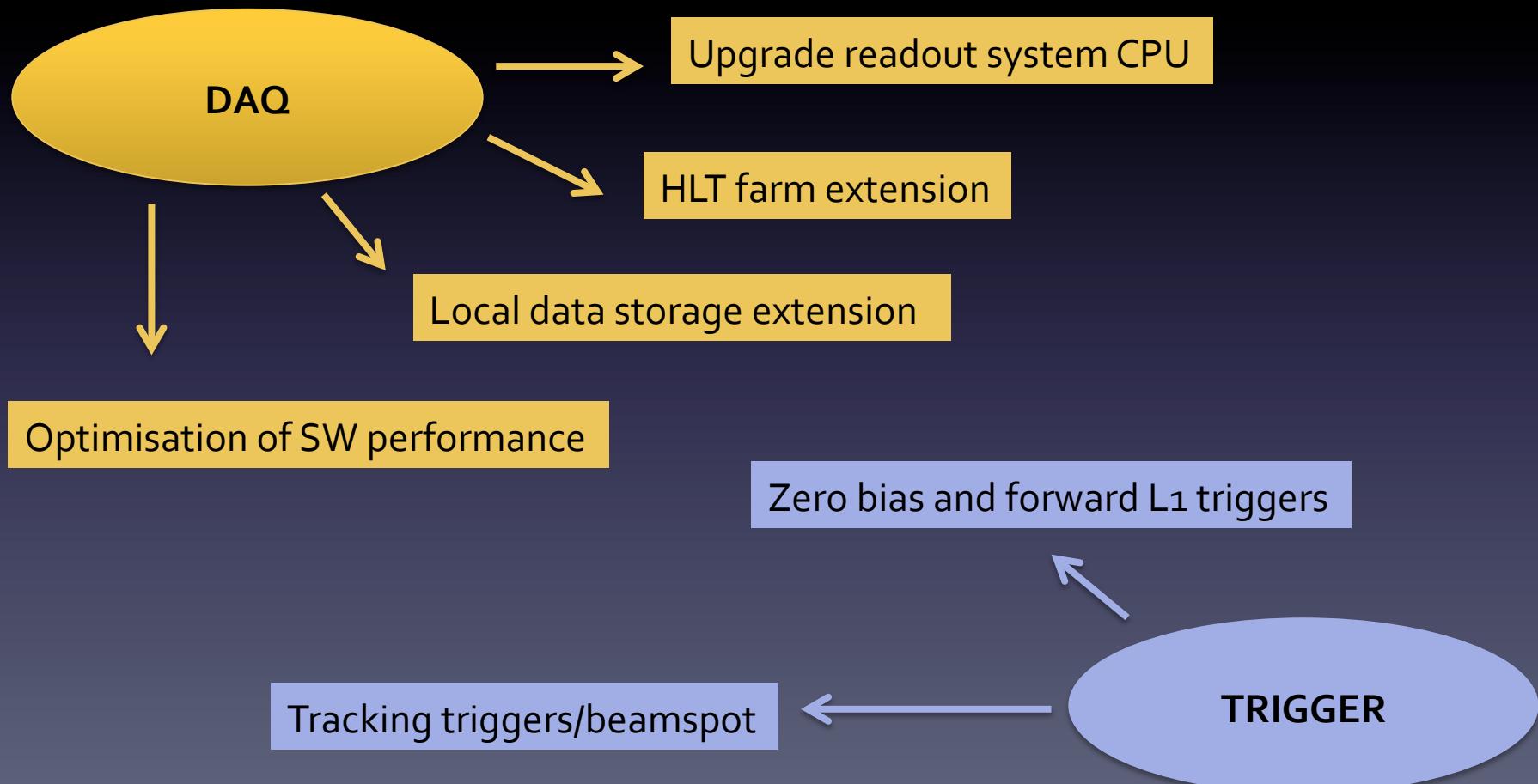
the rates...



...and system evolution

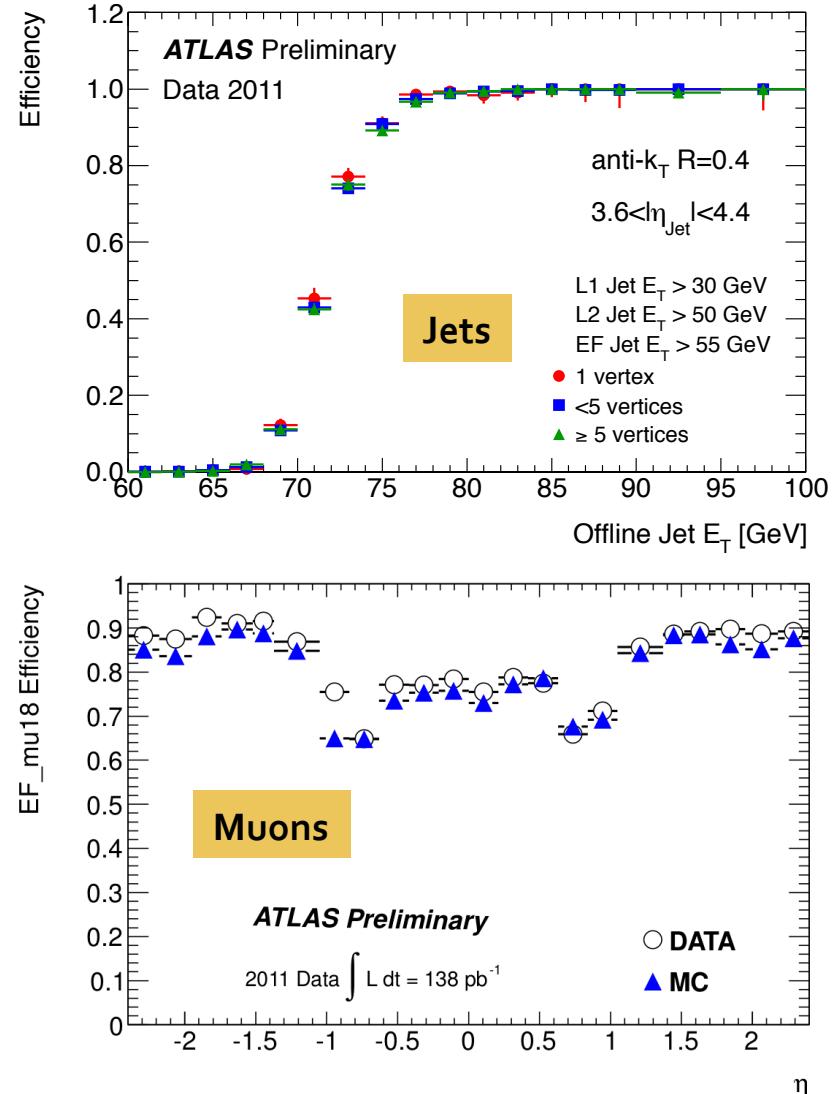
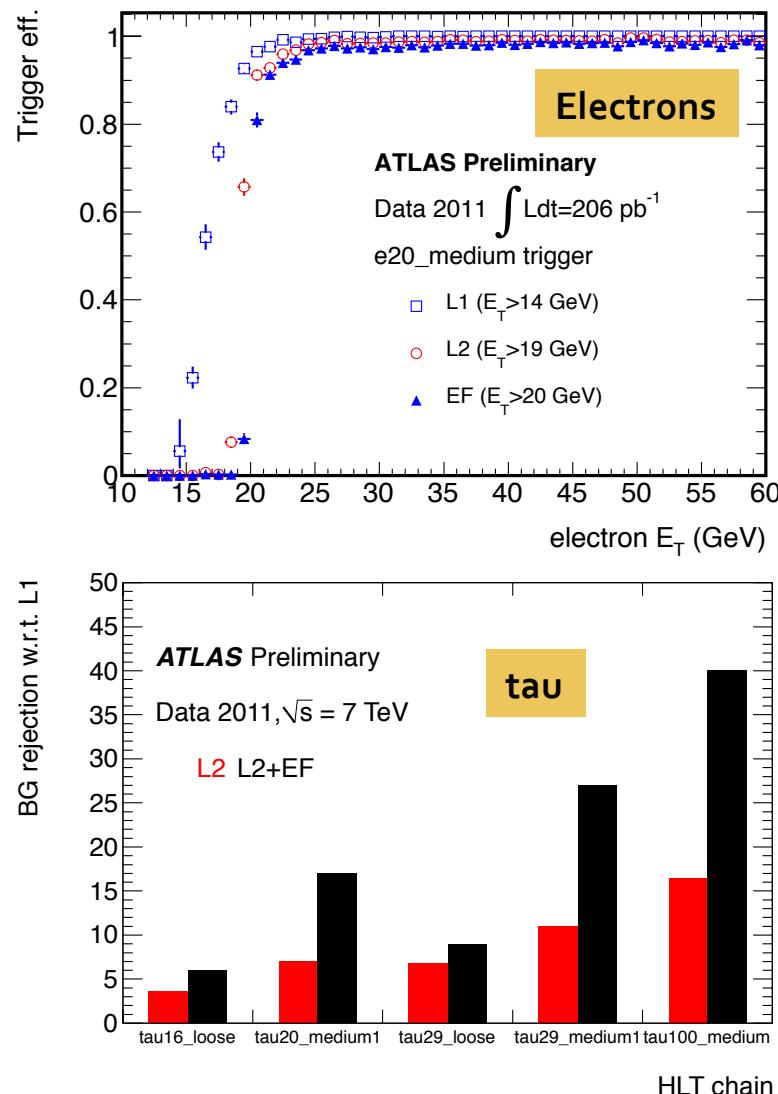
as pileup and luminosity increase

...so that we can develop the system accordingly

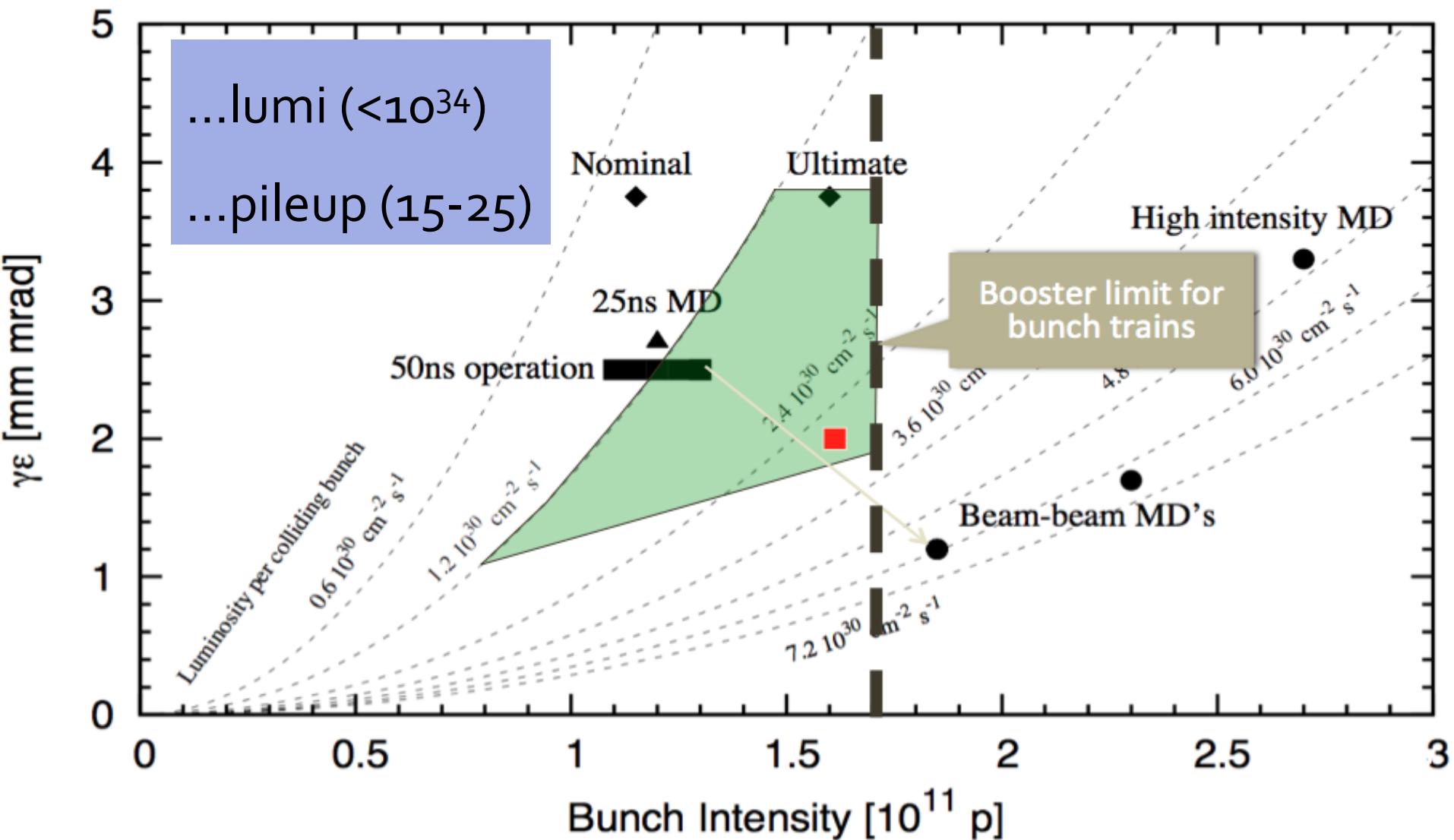


...to maintain the excellent performance seen thus far

HLT for example



...and prepare for the further challenges
that the LHC will soon provide



Conclusions

- Despite increasingly demanding LHC conditions, ATLAS data taking efficiency has been kept high by keeping deadtime low and rates controlled with acceptable thresholds, whilst maintaining good overall performance.
- We predict from recorded data the evolution as pileup and luminosity increase, so we can develop the system accordingly to maintain the excellent final performance seen thus far, and prepare for the further challenges that the LHC will soon provide.