

The ATLAS Trigger Menu design for higher luminosities in Run 2

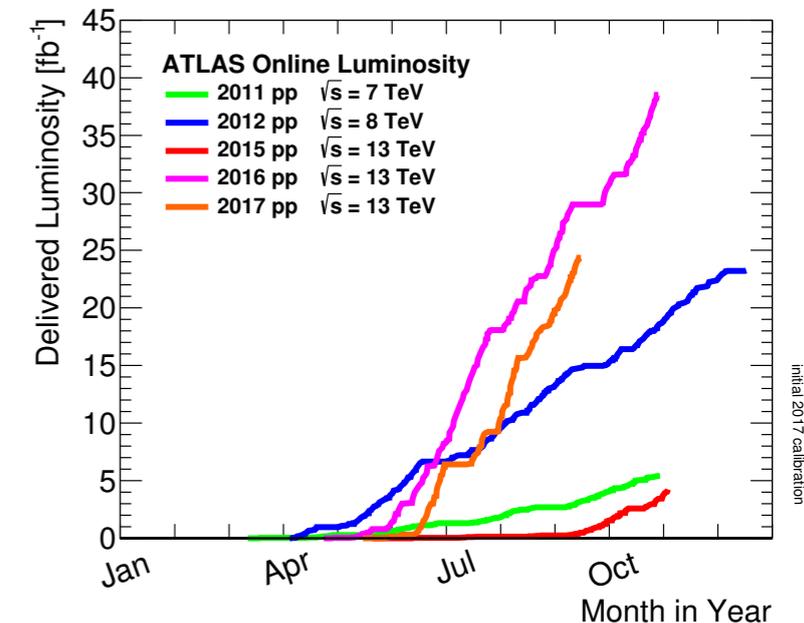
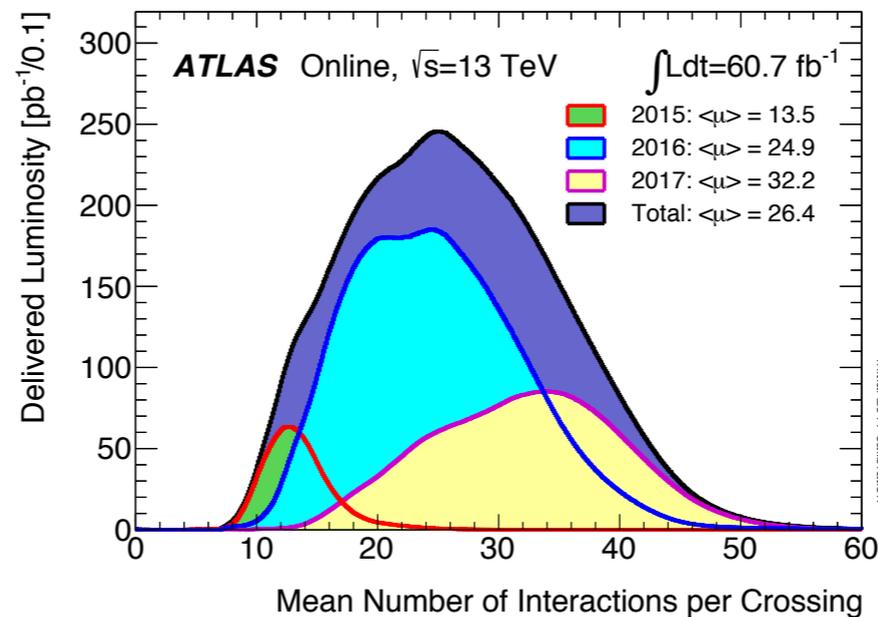
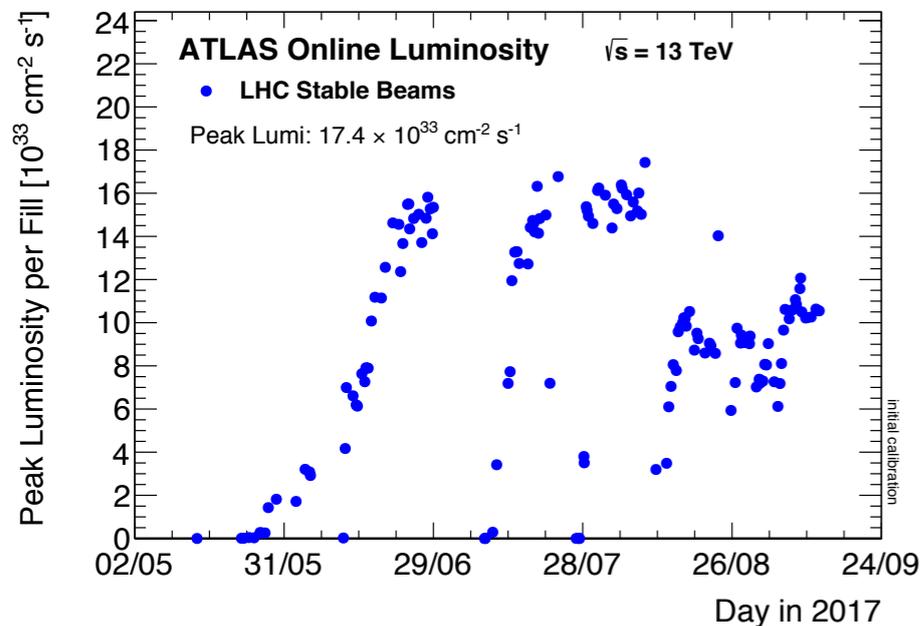
Emma Torr3, on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration
University of Washington - Seattle

NEC 2017

Budva

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- ▶ Excellent performance of LHC and ATLAS during 2017:
 - ▶ record peak luminosity: $1.74 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - ▶ peak interactions/bunch crossing (pileup) : $\mu \sim 56$
 - ▶ recorded luminosity during 2017 to date: $\sim 22 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



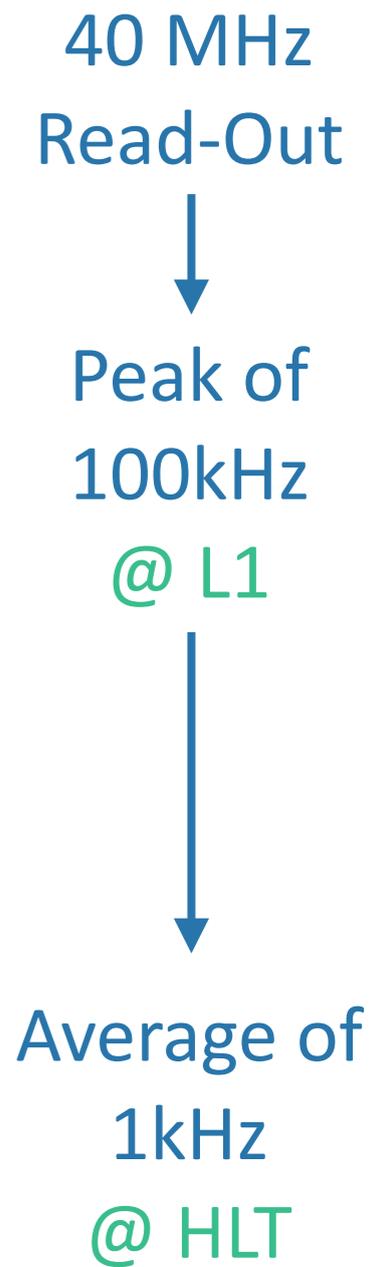
- ▶ The ATLAS trigger system operated successfully in Run-1 and Run-2
- ▶ Conditions become more and more challenging:

	bunch spacing	\sqrt{s}	luminosity	peak pileup
Run-1	50 ns	8 TeV	$< 1 \text{ e}34$	~ 30
Run-2	25 ns	13 TeV	$1 - 2 \text{ e}34$	~ 56

- ▶ Many improvements in the ATLAS Trigger system for Run-2 - see talk by Savanna Shaw

Trigger Chain definition

- ▶ Rate of collisions in ATLAS: 40MHz → only events considered interesting are kept for analysis
- ▶ Selection of events is done following physics criteria in two steps:
 - ▶ **Level-1 (L1) trigger:**
 - ▶ First and simple preselection based on coarse information from the detector
 - ▶ Determine Regions-of-Interest (RoI) from calorimeter and muon system.
 - ▶ Require presence of muons, calorimeter energy deposits consistent with e/gamma, taus, jets, MET, etc. E.g:
 - ▶ **EM22: require a signal in EM calorimeter with $E_T > 22$ GeV**
 - ▶ **MU20: require a signal in the muon system with a muon of $E_T > 20$ GeV**
 - ▶ Many possible combinations of object selections
 - ▶ **High-level Trigger (HLT) algorithm**
 - ▶ Activated if L1 is passed
 - ▶ Fast algorithms run on RoIs with full event information
 - ▶ Designed to be as close to offline as possible
- ▶ Sequence Level 1 criteria + HLT criteria form a **trigger chain**.
- ▶ Example: **single electron trigger chain**

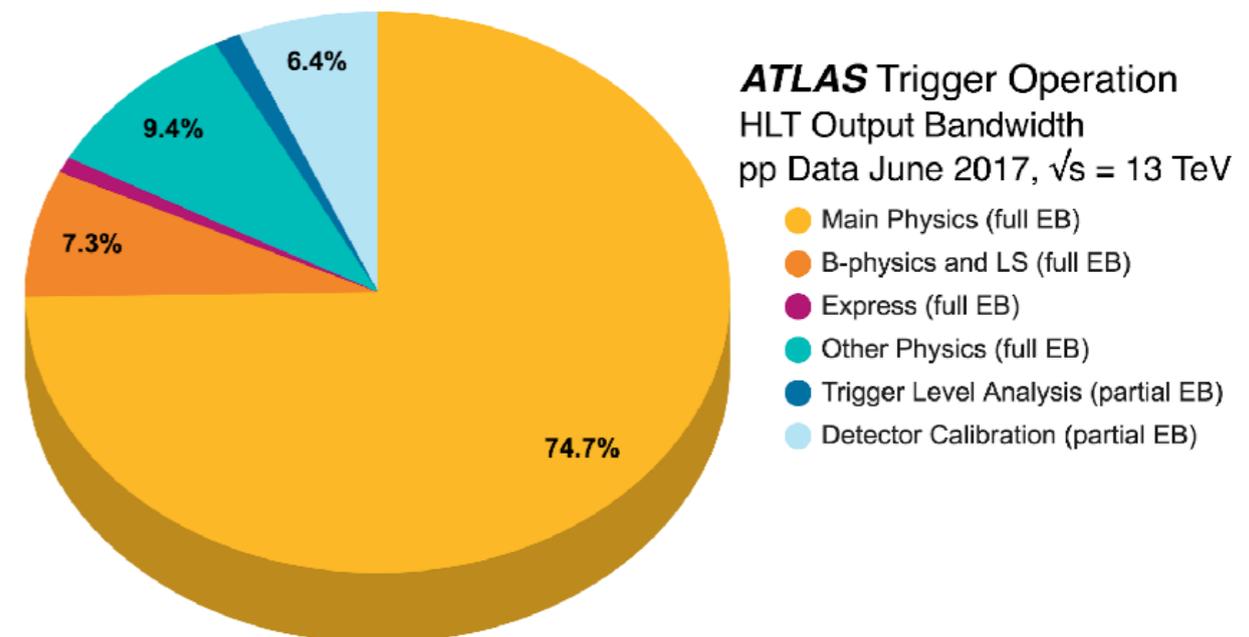


L1 trigger EM22 →



HLT trigger

- ▶ Trigger Menu: list of chains to be used in data-taking, together with rate allocation depending on luminosity
- ▶ Objective in menu design: cover the wide ATLAS physics program with no gaps in physics coverage and within trigger system constraints
- ▶ The trigger menu needs to respect several limitations:
 - ▶ Detector readout: only 100kHz can be sent to the HLT
 - ▶ CPU limitations (cannot perform full ID tracking on every event)
 - ▶ Offline storage limitation: HLT physics output is limited to 1kHz average
- ▶ Trigger strategy for bandwidth allocation is developed to maximize physics coverage
 - ▶ Inputs from:
 - ▶ Physics program in ATLAS:
 - ▶ Most bandwidth given to generic triggers (e.g. MET or inclusive single electron/ muon with low p_T thresholds)
 - ▶ More dedicated/multiobject triggers with smaller rates (a few Hz) in order to cover specific phase spaces.
 - ▶ Performance groups
 - ▶ Detector experts (monitoring, calibration)



- ▶ Large set of trigger chains implemented:
 - ▶ ~2000 types of chains
 - ▶ It needs to keep a **good balance** between the trigger signature groups
- ▶ Triggers may be prescaled by a factor of p (only $1/p$ events is considered by the trigger) in order to fulfil the trigger system limitations
- ▶ Physics analyses need trigger stability
 - Define Primary triggers which are never prescaled. When major change in luminosity, the primaries can change
- ▶ All chains properly validated and simulated in Monte Carlo

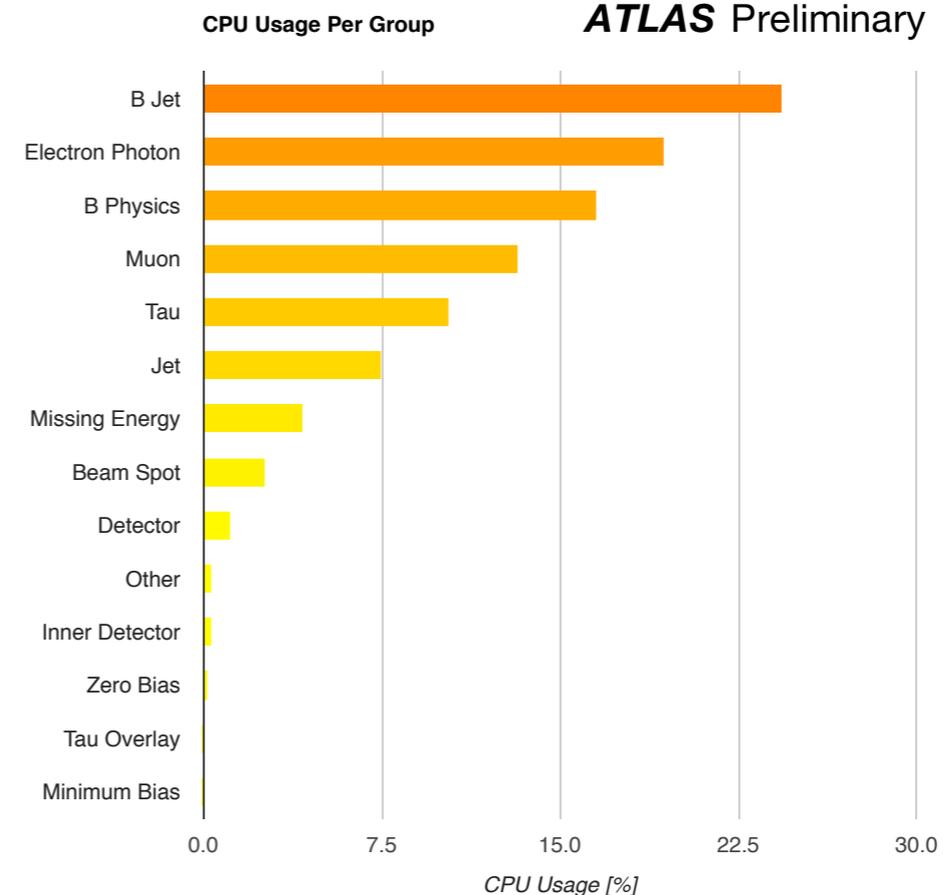
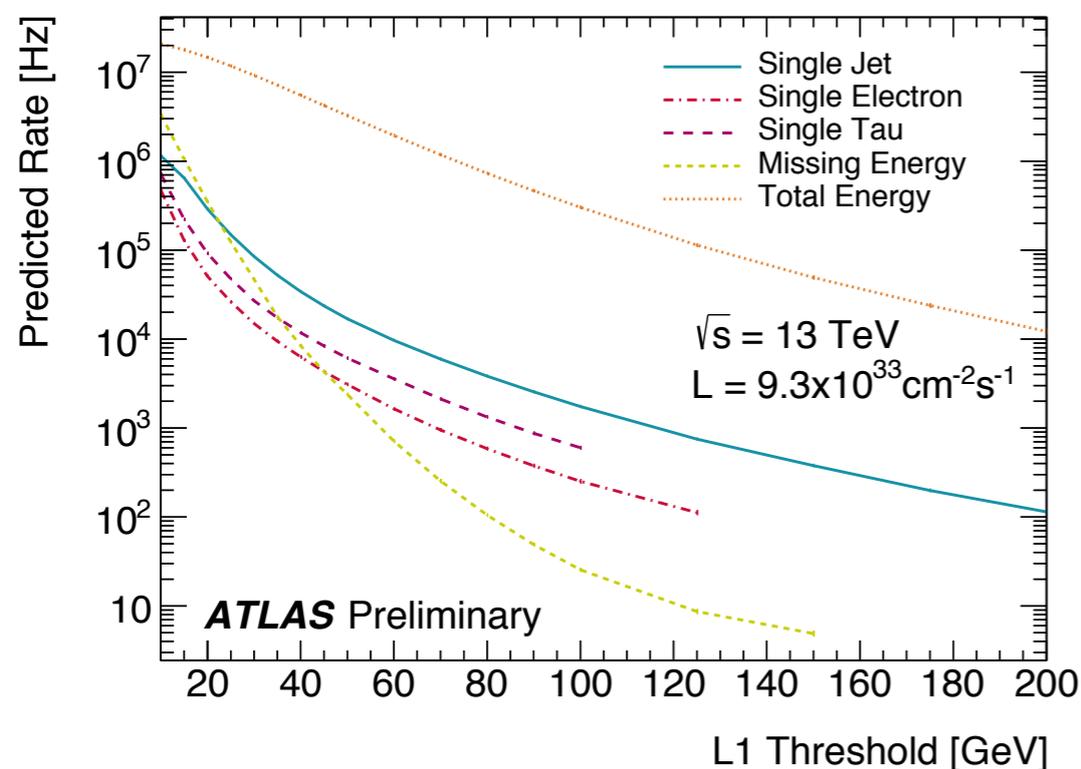
Trigger	Typical offline selection	Trigger Selection		Level-1 Peak	HLT Peak
		Level-1 (GeV)	HLT (GeV)	Rate (kHz)	Rate (Hz)
				$L = 5 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	
Single leptons	Single iso μ , $p_T > 21 \text{ GeV}$	15	20	7	130
	Single e , $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$	20	24	18	130
	Single μ , $p_T > 42 \text{ GeV}$	20	40	5	130
	Single τ , $p_T > 90 \text{ GeV}$	60	80	2	130
Two leptons	Two μ 's, each $p_T > 11 \text{ GeV}$	2×10	2×10		
	Two μ 's, $p_T > 19, 10 \text{ GeV}$	15	18		
	Two loose e 's, each $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$	2×10			
	One e & one μ , $p_T > 10, 26 \text{ GeV}$	$20 (\mu)$			
	One loose e & one μ , $p_T > 19, 15 \text{ GeV}$				
	Two τ 's, $p_T > 40, 30 \text{ GeV}$				
	One τ , one μ , $p_T > 30, 15 \text{ GeV}$				
Three leptons	Three loose leptons			0.2	
	Three loose leptons			< 0.1	
b -jets	One loose b , $p_T > 235 \text{ GeV}$	100	225	0.9	35
	Two medium b 's, $p_T > 160, 60 \text{ GeV}$	100	150, 50	0.9	9
	One b & three jets, each $p_T > 75 \text{ GeV}$	3×25	4×65	0.9	11
	Two b & two jets, each $p_T > 45 \text{ GeV}$	3×25	4×35	0.9	9
	One loose b , $p_T > 95 \text{ GeV}$	3×40	4×85	0.3	20
	One loose b , $p_T > 70 \text{ GeV}$	4×20	5×60	0.4	15
	One loose b , $p_T > 55 \text{ GeV}$	4×15	6×45	1.0	12
	One loose b , $p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$	4×10	6×35	1.5	12
	One loose b , $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$	2×20		1.5	7
	One loose b , $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$	100	360	0.9	18
b -physics	Two μ 's, $p_T > 6, 4 \text{ GeV}$	6, 4	6, 4	8	52
	plus dedicated b -physics selections				
Total				70	1400

~2000 trigger chains to maximize the reach of ATLAS physics program with 2017 high luminosity + pile-up

- ▶ The Trigger menu is designed for different luminosity conditions → different prescale sets for different luminosity points
- ▶ Need precise rate and CPU usage predictions in order to design the prescale sets for different beam conditions and to study new triggers
- ▶ Special datasets called Enhanced bias are used for rate and CPU estimations:
 - ▶ Only L1 triggers, select dataset enriched in medium and high- p_T physics.
 - ▶ Recorded every time data-taking conditions change significantly (increased pileup or lumi)
 - ▶ Can be used to study new HLT selections minimising input bias and for validation of existing triggers

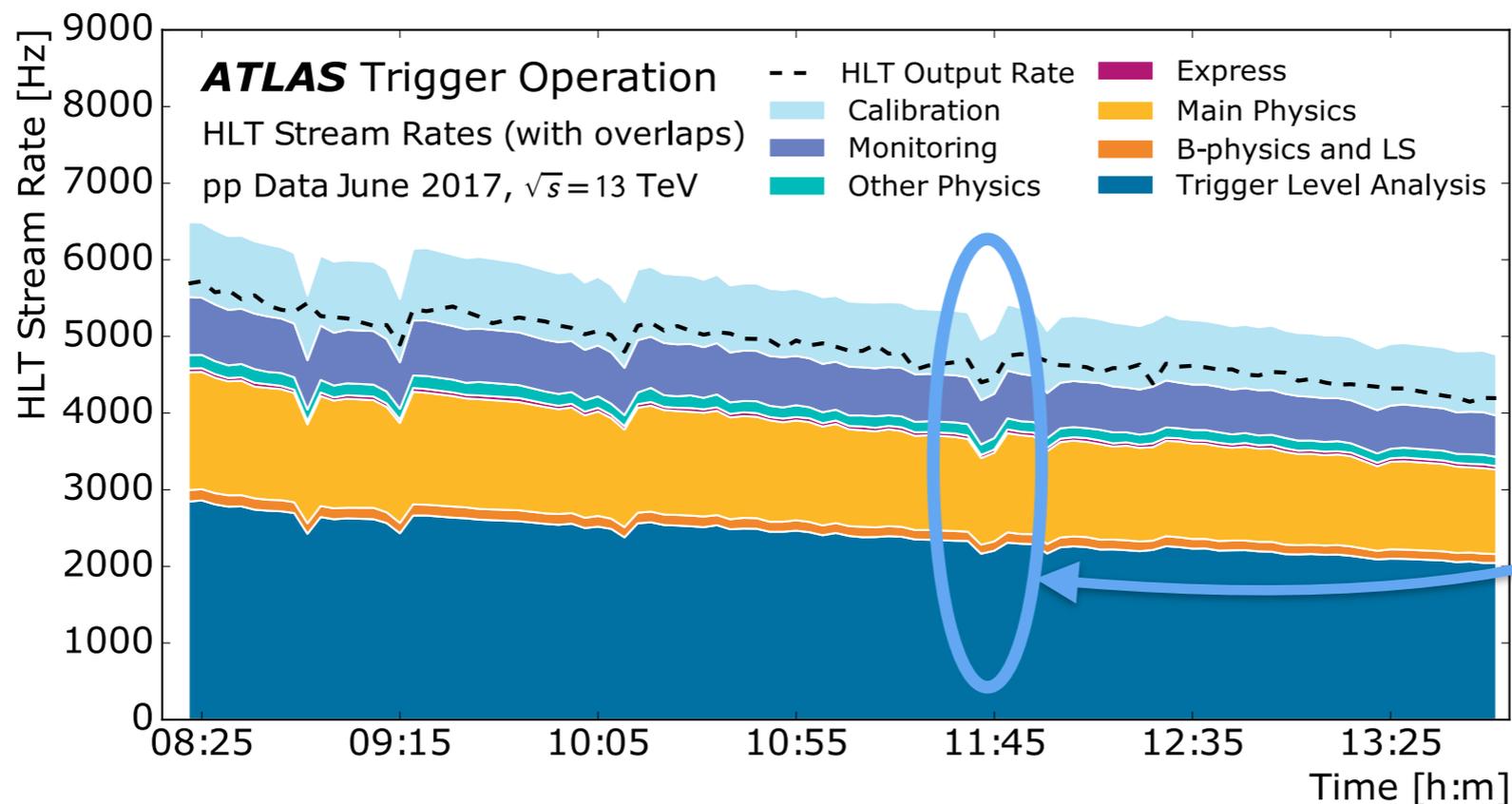
ATL-DAQ-PUB-2016-002

ATLAS Preliminary



Trigger Menu Operations

- ▶ New menus are deployed at P1 every few weeks, to add newly requested chains and adjustments.
- ▶ Before deployment, the menu is **carefully validated** by reprocessing and rate prediction
- ▶ Individual trigger rates are adjusted via **prescale (PS) sets** at L1 and at HLT to optimise the bandwidth usage, depending on the instantaneous **luminosity**
- ▶ In 2017, prescale sets are defined **up to $2.0 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$**

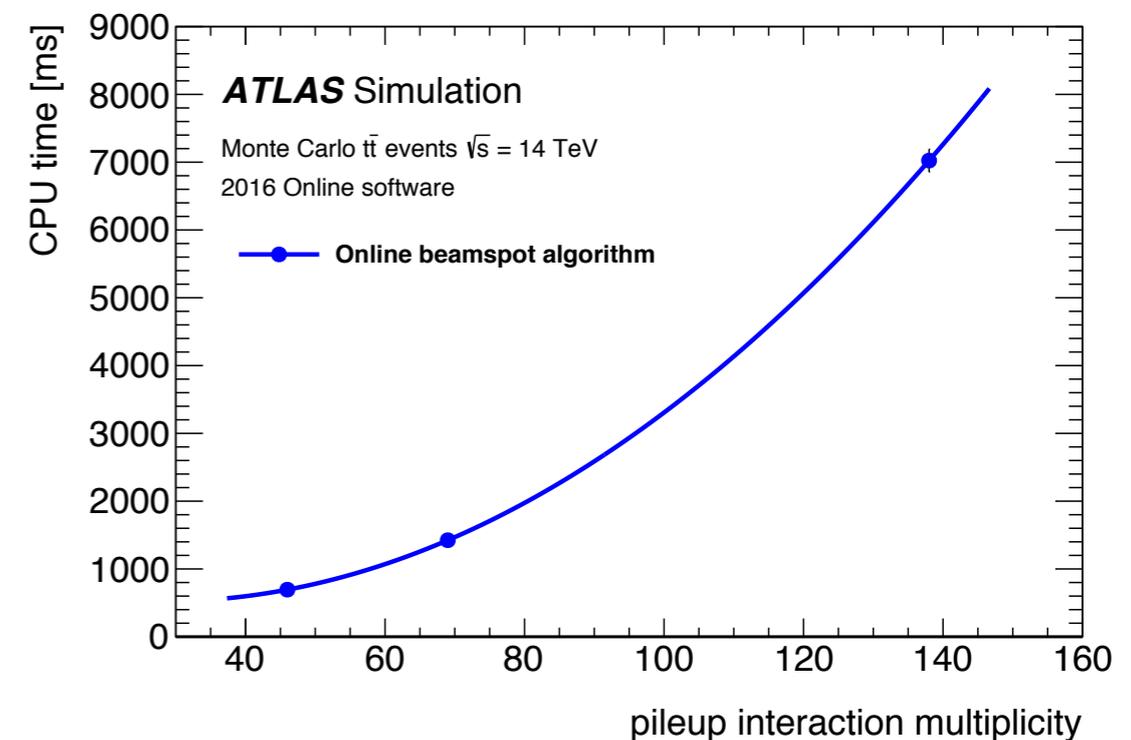


Change in PS set

- ▶ Performance and efficiencies studies show **good trigger behaviour** that satisfy the requirements from the ATLAS physics program.
- ▶ Several **improvements** for higher luminosity and pile-up conditions

CPU usage reduction

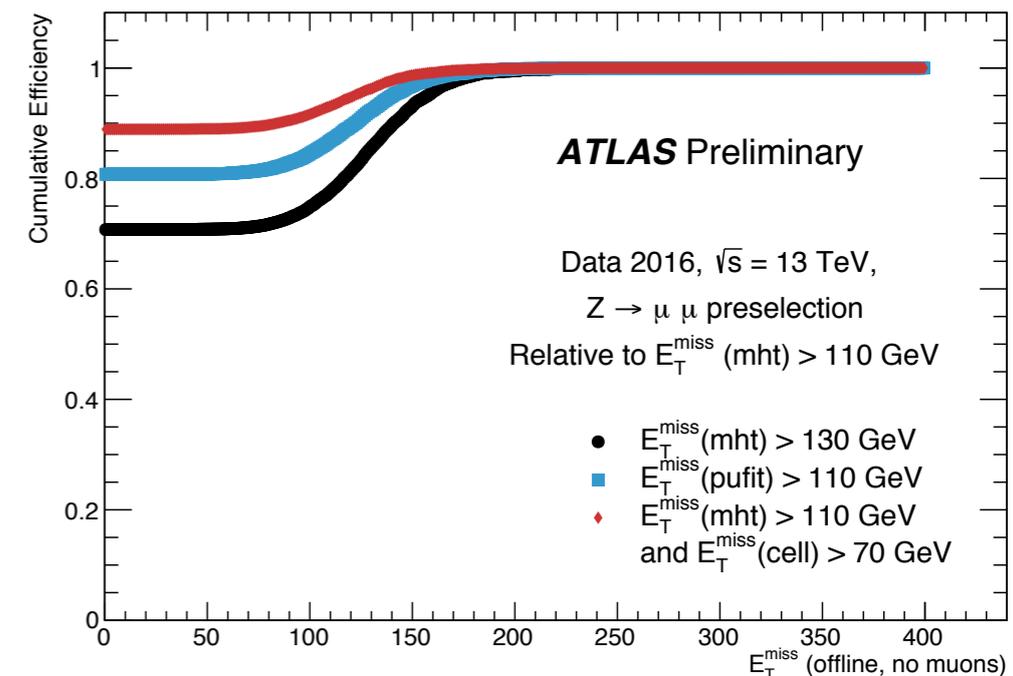
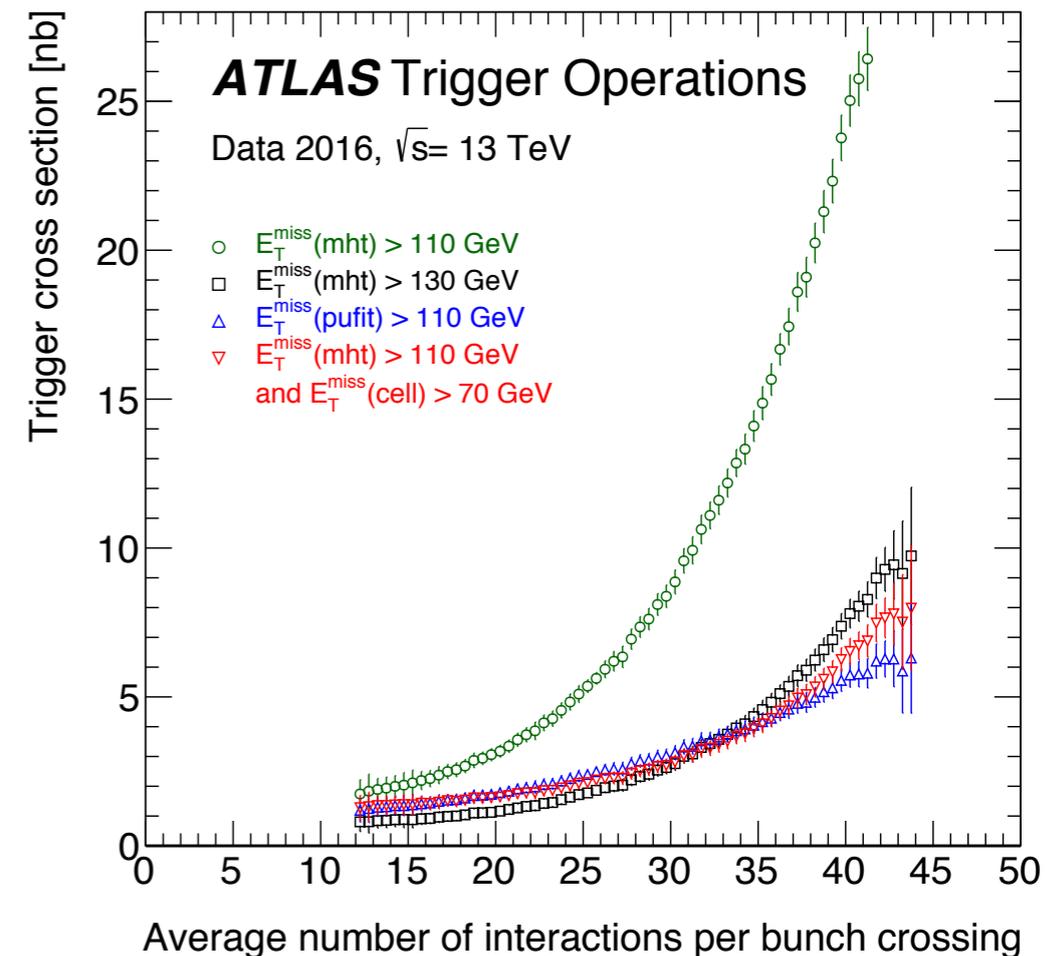
- ▶ HLT PC farm has a finite size (~40k processing slots)
- ▶ Running many complex trigger algorithms at higher luminosities & pile-up conditions
→ heavy CPU usage in the HLT farm.
- ▶ Some algorithms scale exponentially with pileup.
- ▶ Large CPU reduction campaign was achieved successfully for 2017 data taking to keep CPU usage within the available resources
 - ▶ technical improvements to trigger software: software optimisation
 - ▶ algorithm improvements to speed up
 - ▶ menu/trigger-sequence-order optimisations
 - ▶ higher rejection at earlier stage
 - ▶ more effective usage of shared algorithms by multiple triggers



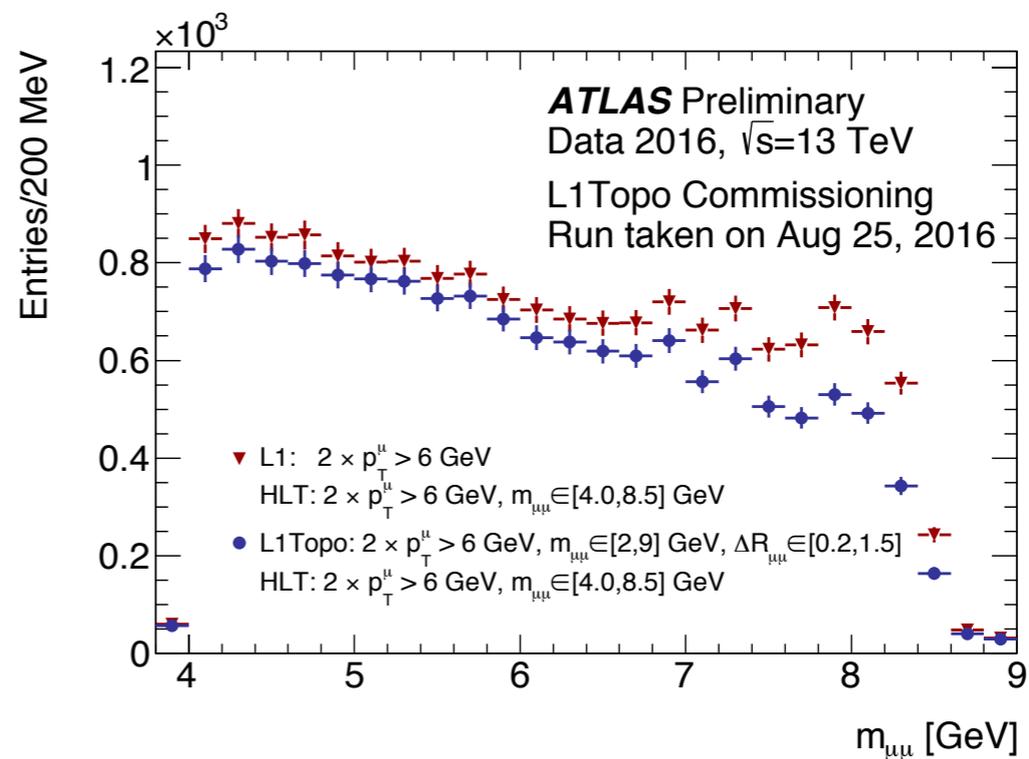
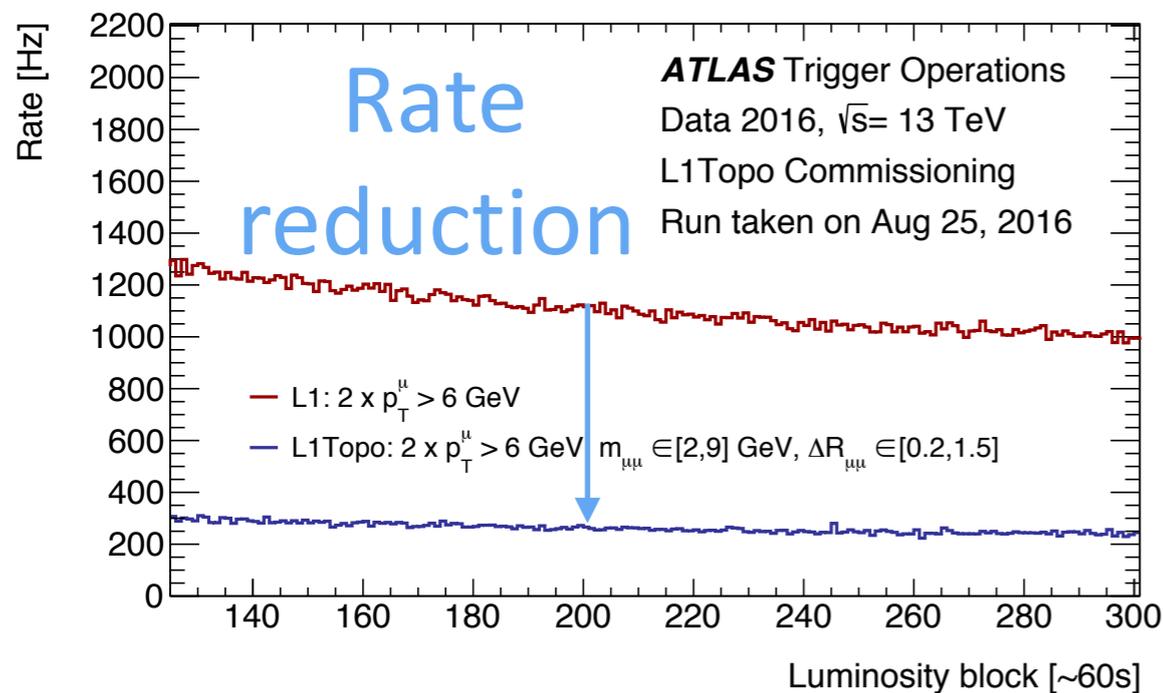
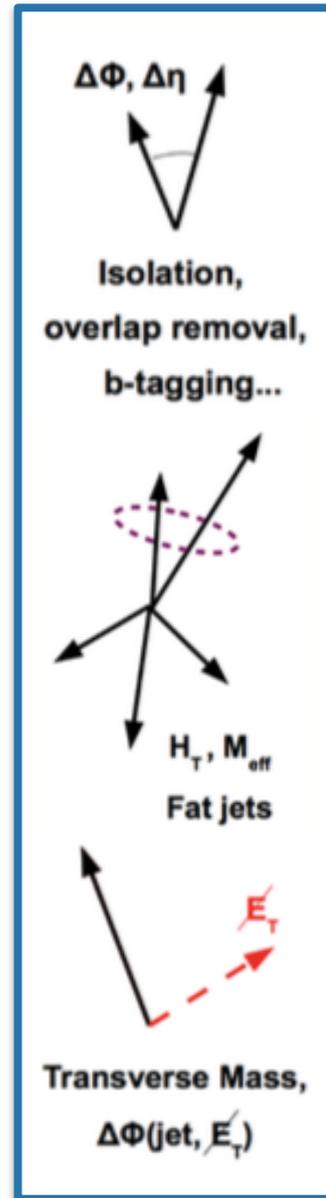
Missing Transverse Energy (MET)

- ▶ MET triggers rates present a dependence on pile-up.
- ▶ By mitigating it we can lower the thresholds (gain in efficiency) with no increase in rates
- ▶ Several new algorithms studied:
 - ▶ mht: cut on the negative sum of transverse energy of jets (missing H_T)
 - ▶ cell: cut on the negative sum of transverse energy of cells above noise threshold
 - ▶ pufit: identify calorimeter energy deposits from pile-up and subtract them from MET
- ▶ Best performance given by **pufit**:
 - ▶ strongest reduction in rate as a function of pile-up
 - ▶ reaches an efficiency plateau as quickly as mht+cell combination to speed up
 - ▶ **pufit used by default in 2017**

▶ This is an example of an exercise done in many triggers to improve their performances



- ▶ FPGA-based algorithms that analyse geometrical information on candidate trigger objects
- ▶ Event topological selections using **muon and calorimeter information at Level-1**
- ▶ Suppresses backgrounds and **reduces rates** at L1, allowing to keep thresholds more optimally low.
- ▶ Essential for some signatures with 2017 luminosity conditions.
- ▶ Physics examples
 - ▶ High mass di-jet pairs from VBF processes $\rightarrow M_{inv}(j_1, j_2)$
 - ▶ Di-muons with a limited opening angle from B -hadrons $\rightarrow \Delta R(\mu_1, \mu_2)$:
 - ▶ L1 rate reduced by a factor of 4 with only 10% loss in HLT efficiency



- ▶ The definition of the trigger menu is a complex procedure
 - ▶ take into account inputs from several groups: physics analyses, detector calibration, monitoring, etc
 - ▶ respect technical limitations: bandwidth, CPU usage, etc.
- ▶ The ATLAS trigger system has been upgraded
 - ▶ to cope with the challenging conditions it's facing in Run2 with higher luminosity.
 - ▶ to have no significant efficiency loss despite the challenging conditions
- ▶ Several steps in monitoring and validation ensure correct behaviour of the trigger menu after every adjustment or inclusion of new triggers to the system
- ▶ The Trigger Menu evolves with changing conditions and the increasing luminosity conditions at the end of 2017
- ▶ The performance has been successful so far during Run-2, allowing for collection of lots of good data used by analyses in ATLAS



Backup



- ▶ ATLAS public results:
 - ▶ <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic>
- ▶ ATLAS public results on the Trigger System:
 - ▶ <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/TriggerPublicResults>