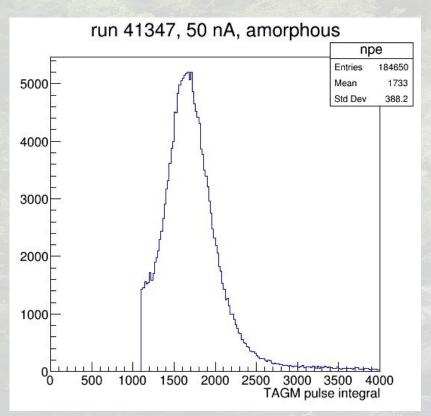
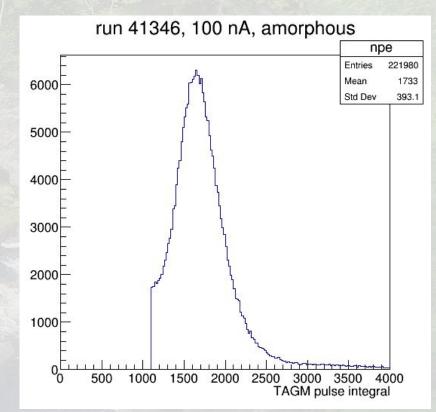


Outline

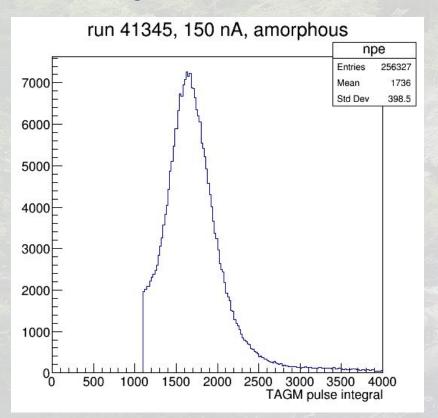
- Beam current scans in 2018 used to study rate dependence in the TAGM
 - a. detection efficiency
 - b. time resolution
- Comparison with predictions made in 2009
- An unexpected drift, and possible reasons

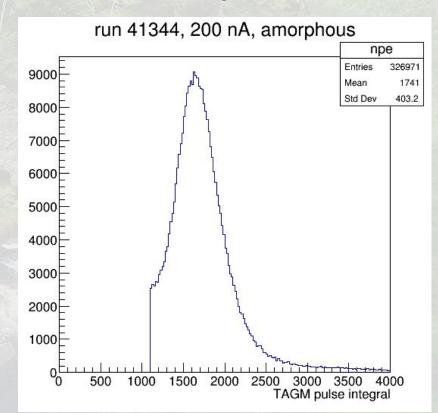
TAGM gain variation with beam intensity



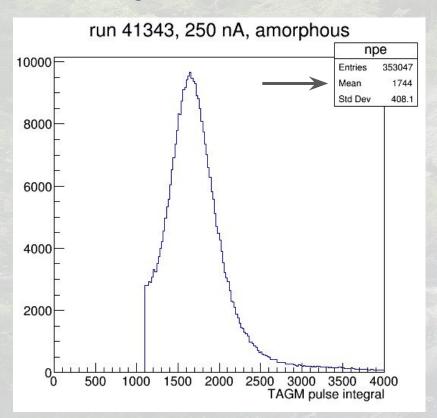


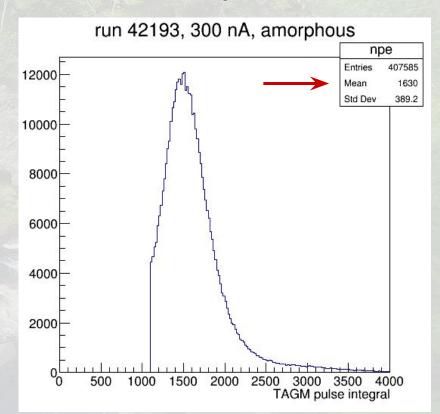
TAGM gain variation with beam intensity



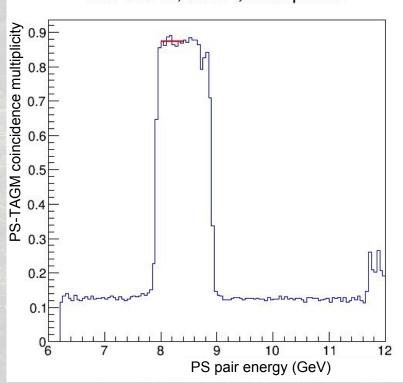


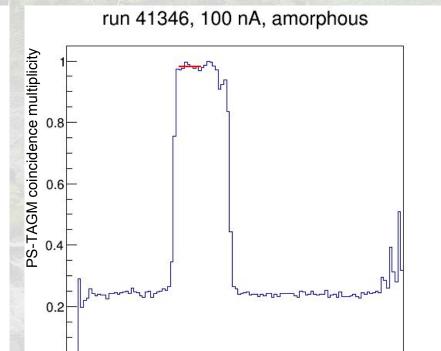
TAGM gain variation with beam intensity





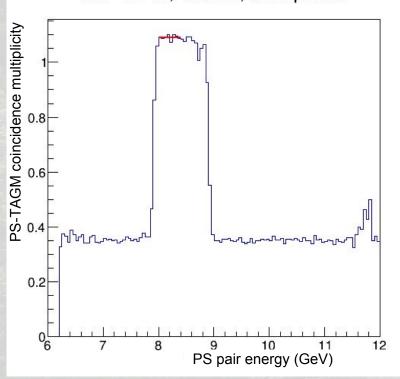
run 41347, 50 nA, amorphous

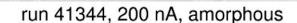


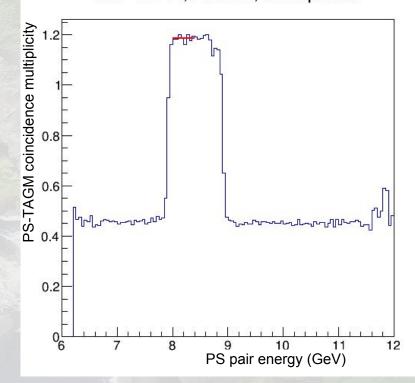


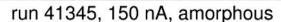
PS pair energy (GeV)

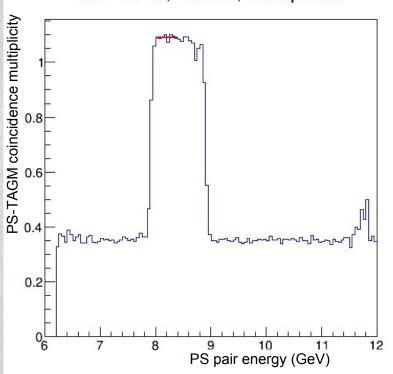
run 41345, 150 nA, amorphous



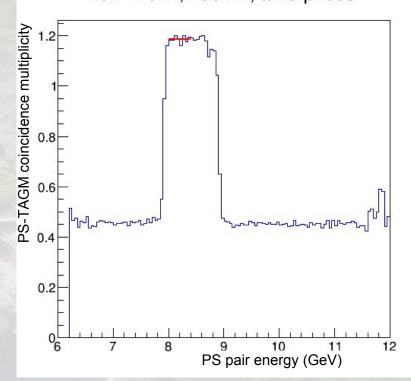


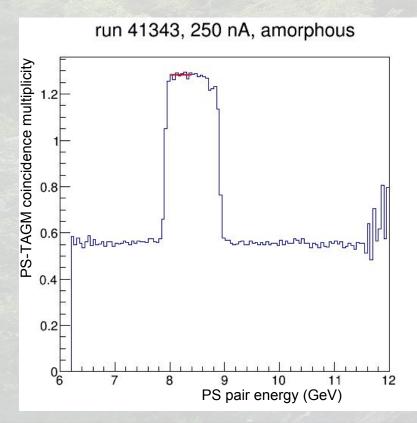


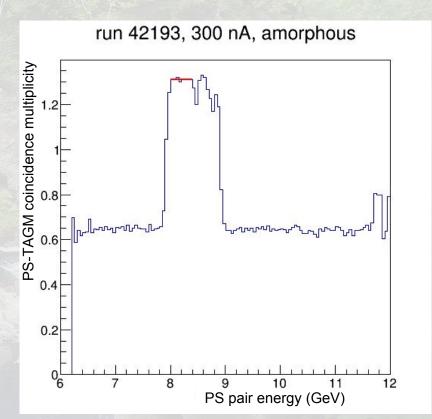




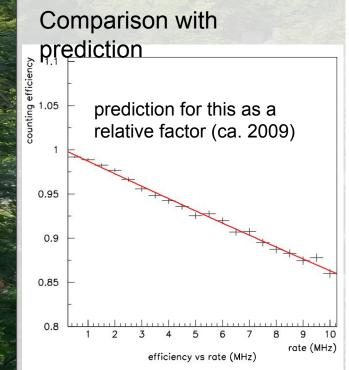
run 41344, 200 nA, amorphous

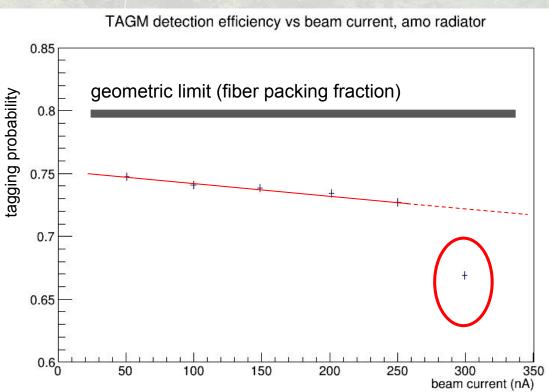




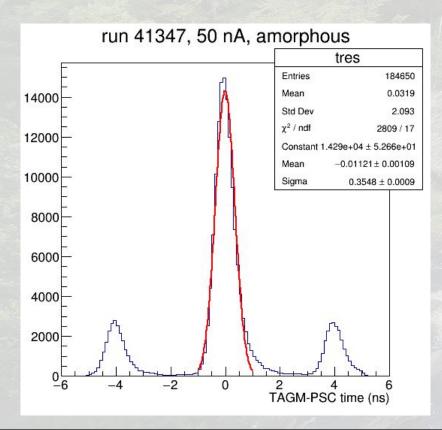


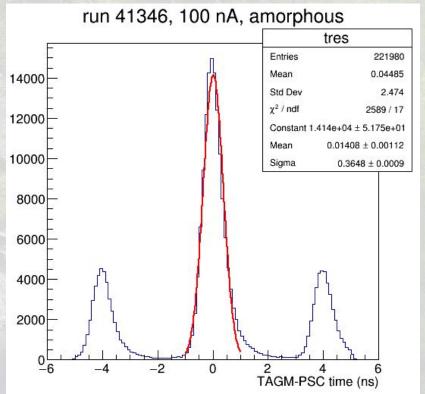
TAGM detection efficiency: summary



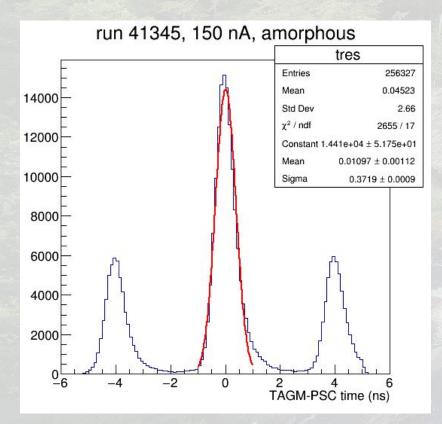


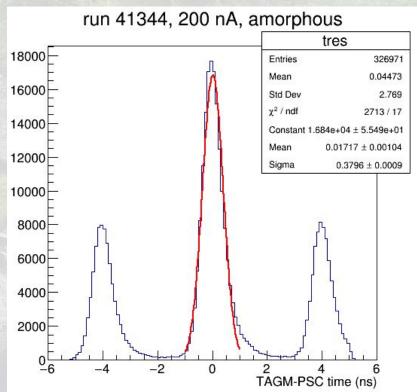
TAGM time resolution



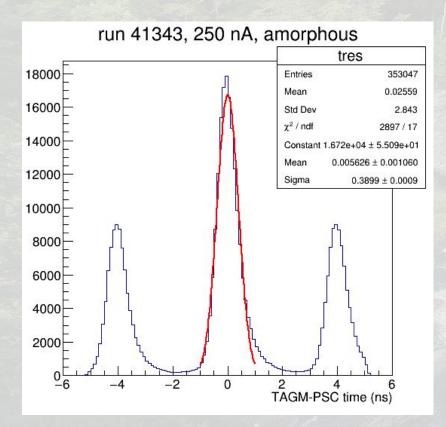


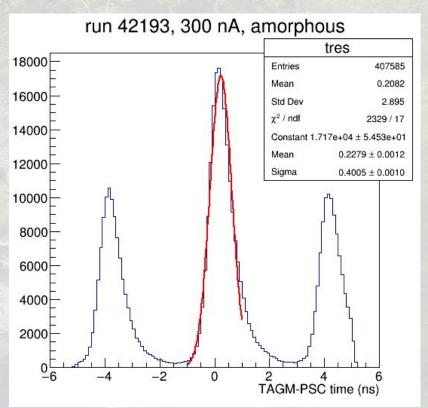
TAGM time resolution





TAGM time resolution





TAGM time resolution: summary

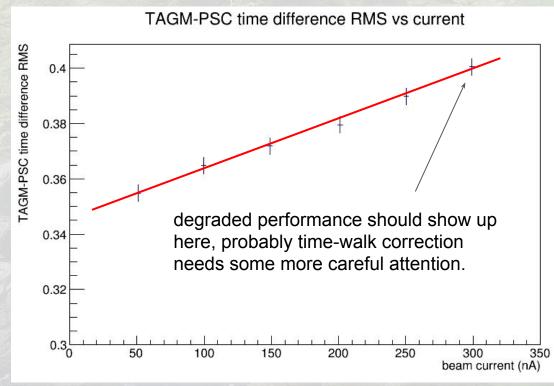
rate (MHz)

Comparison with prediction

x 10-9
0.25
0.15
prediction ca. 2009

time resolution vs rate (MHz)

0.05



Summary

- 1. The tagger microscope shows the expected small dependence on beam current, in terms of detection efficiency and time resolution.
- 2. In 2018 data, current calibrations, the TAGM time relative to the PS shows significant broadening, should be checked against the RF.
- 3. A significant decrease in output pulse height for the same Vbias was seen between mid-Feb. and mid-April 2018. This could be radiation damage to the fibers, more likely radiation effects in the SiPM. *Should check dark rates*.
- 4. This can be compensated by increasing the Vbias at the moment, but it should be monitored at regular intervals during future runs.