ACD Tile Numbering

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The LAT coordinate system and numbering schemes for the subsystems are described in a LAT project document. The ACD subsystem numbering scheme is not yet defined, and must be added to that document. After discussions with Heather and Dave, here is a proposal. Comments and changes are welcome.

The numbering scheme serves several purposes. In software, the numbering scheme is used for storing the information about an event (both simulation and real data) and it is also used in the reconstruction and analysis. In hardware, the numbering scheme is used in the design, fabrication and test.

An ACD **face number** is defined. Face 0 is in front of the TKR, and is sometimes called the "top" or the "hat". The side faces are numbered (1, 2, 3, 4) for the (-X, -Y, +X, +Y) faces, respectively. See the LAT coordinate system document for reference.

Tile numbering

The ACD is shown below, unfolded for a two-dimensional representation. The details of the lowest (back-most) rows of tiles are not shown, and the scheme can accommodate any version considered thus far.

A matrix numbering scheme will be useful for calculating nearest neighbors or other analyses. A four-digit matrix number uniquely specifies a tile. The least significant digit gives the column number, the next digit gives the row number, and the next digit gives the face number, as shown below. The side rows are numbered from the front backward, to minimize sensitivity to unresolved design decisions on the back row(s) segmentation, and the side columns are numbered along the respective (+X or +Y) axis.

			420	421	422	423	424				
Face 0			410	411	412	413	414	Face 4	i		
			400	401	402	403	404		•		
124	114	104	040	041	042 Y	043	044		304	314	324
123	113	103	030	031	032	033	034		303	313	323
122	112	102	020	021	022	023	X 024		302	312	322
121	111	101	010	011	012	013	014		301	311	321
120	110	100	000	001	002	003	004		300	310	320
					Face 3						
			200	201	202	203	204				
		Face 2	210	211	212	213	214				
		. ,	220	221	222	223	224				

A fourth digit, the most-significant digit, gives the PMT channel (primary or redundant), or the layer number in the case of the two-layer design. In the two-layer design, the inner layer is layer 0 and the outer layer is layer 1. The figure therefore shows the numbering for the inner layer or the primary PMT. The complementary layer or PMT would have a "1" in front of every number in the figure.