

LSST Camera Sensor Characterization

The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) will use a 3.2 Gigapixel CCD camera to conduct a deep ($M_r < 27.5$) wide-field survey of the Southern sky in six optical bands (u, g, r, i, z, and y) over 10 years. The science drivers of the survey, particularly precision measurements of weak lensing, place tight constraints on camera performance in terms of both photometry and galaxy shape measurement.

This poster describes the program of sensor testing and characterization that has been developed to meet these camera performance goals, focusing primarily on methods developed to characterize pixel size uniformity and the flux-dependence of the PSF (the 'brighter-fatter effect').

Author: Mr BAUMER, Michael (Stanford University)

Presenter: Mr BAUMER, Michael (Stanford University)

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