

CCD thickness investigation (4th episode)

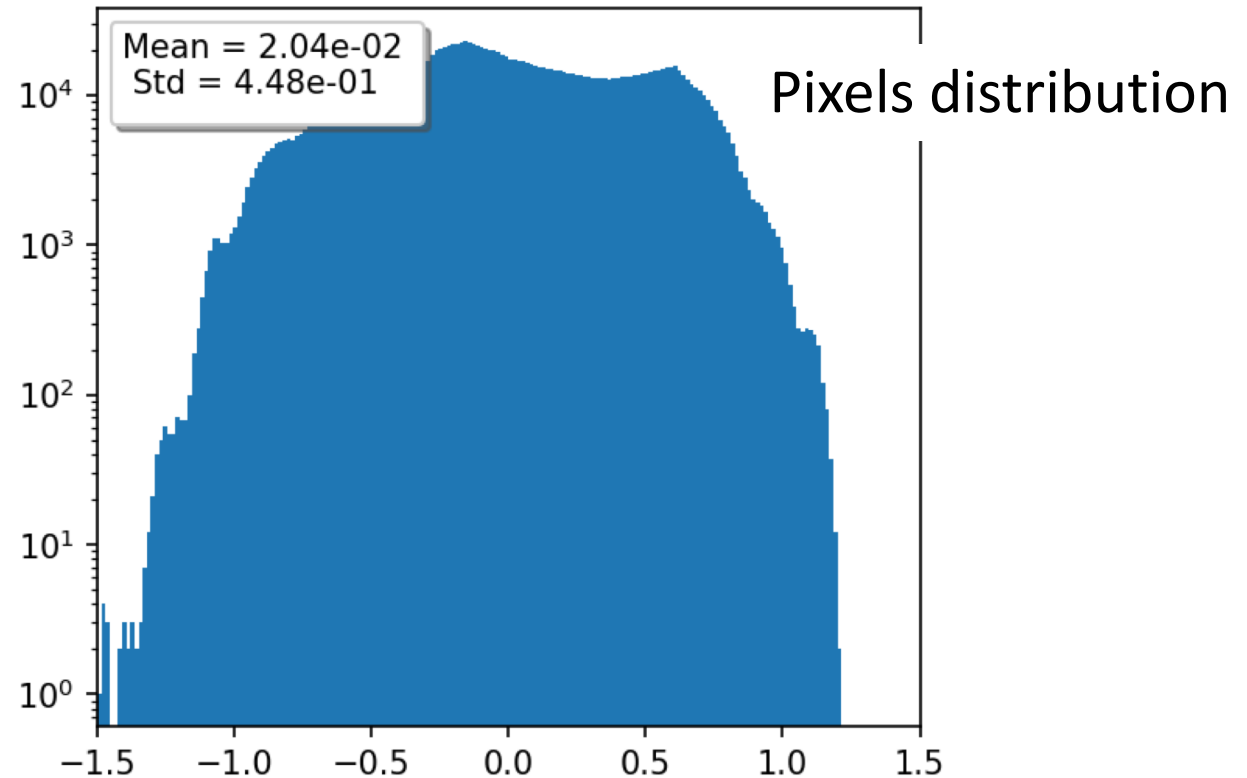
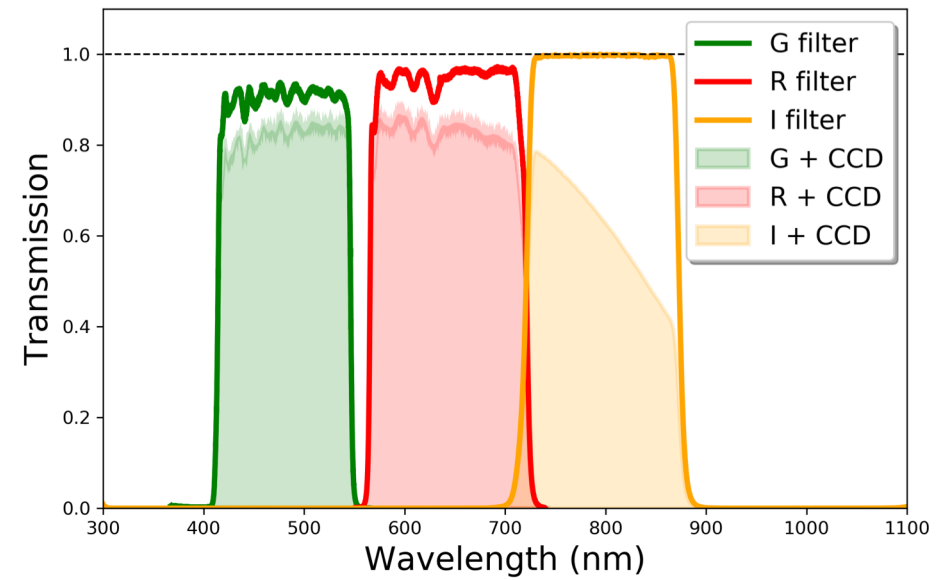
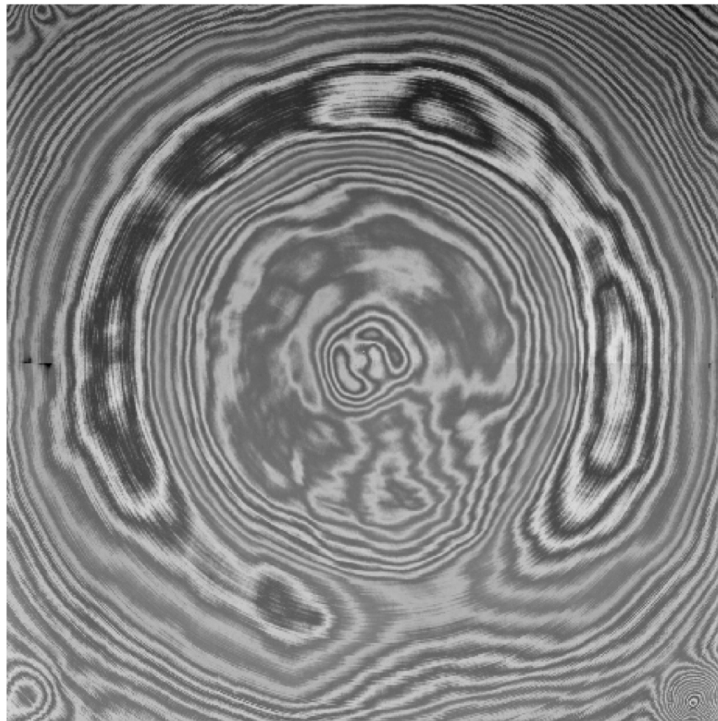
Philippe Rosnet
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with

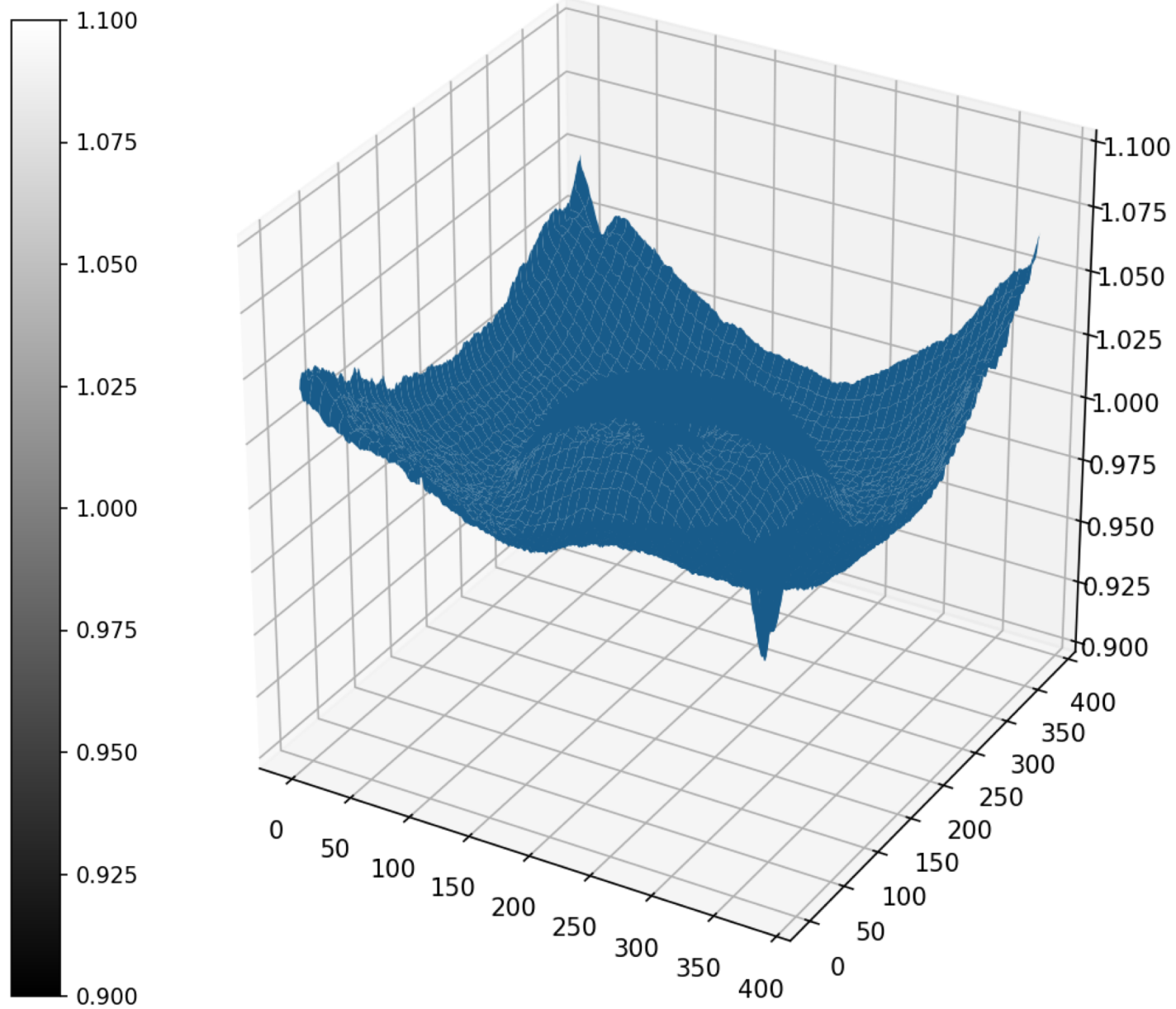
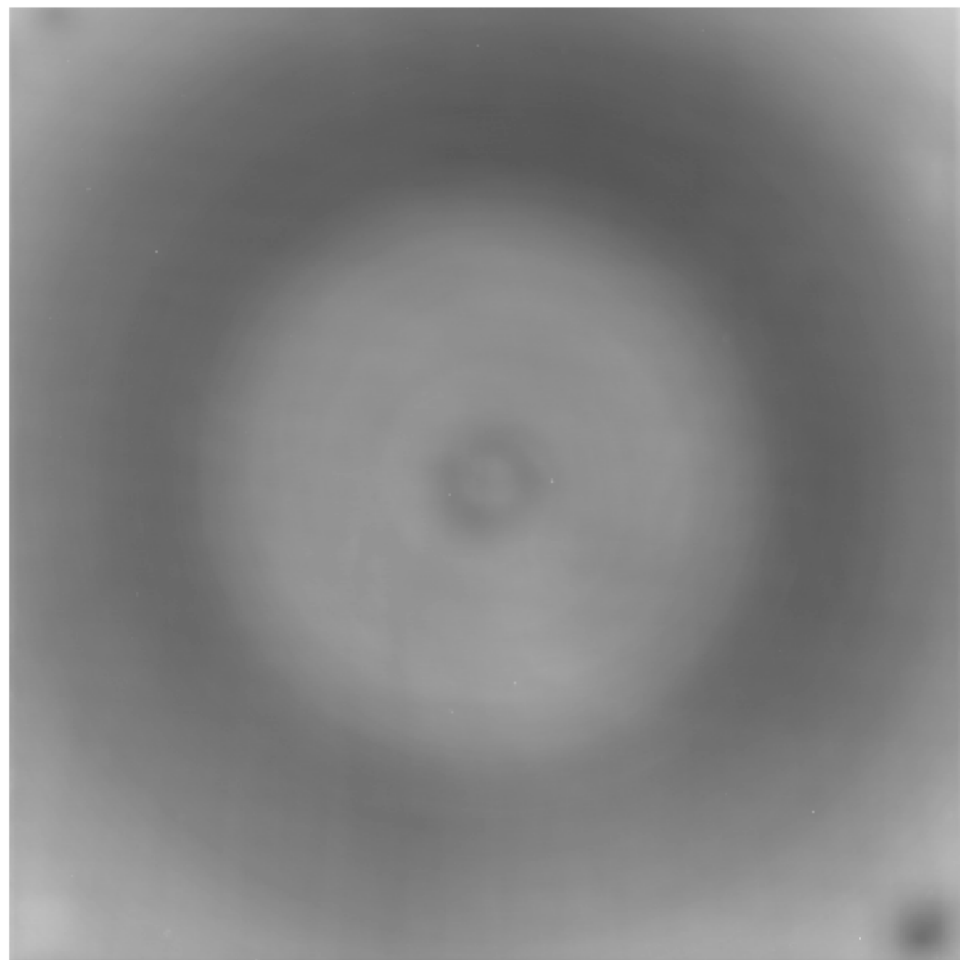
Roger Smith, Steve Kaye, Michael Coughlin and Michael Medford

Initial idea: use CCD fringing pattern from PCA analysis of I-band images (M. Medford) to deduce CCD thickness profile

CCD 01 fringing map

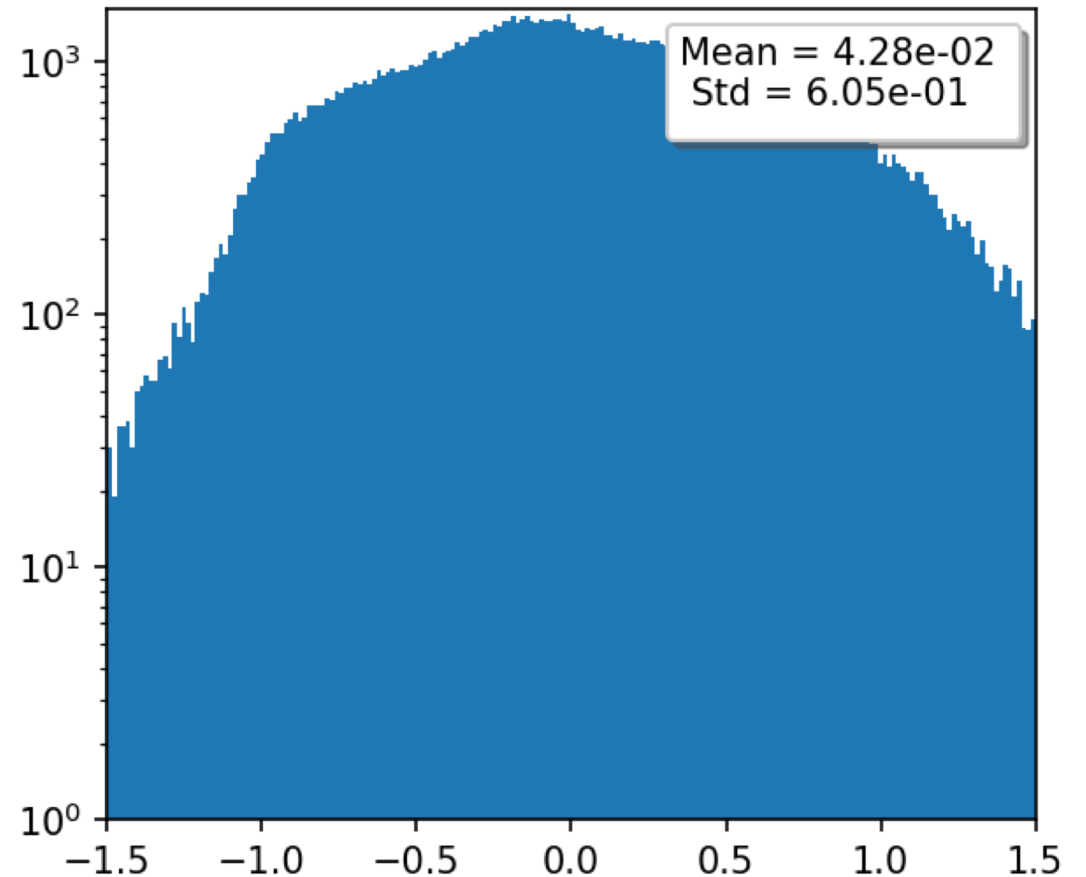
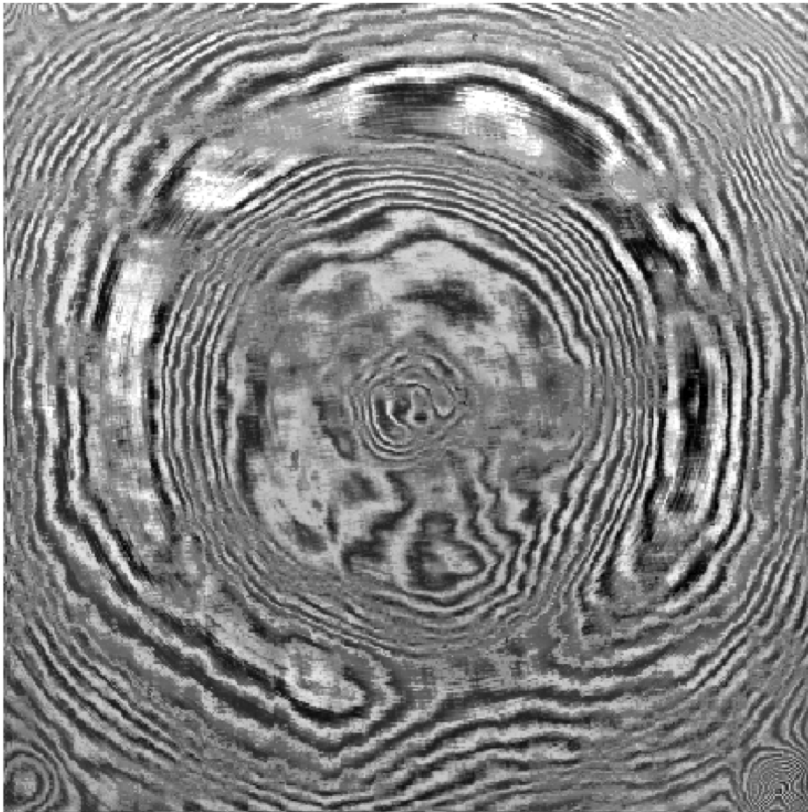


LED ratio filterless: CCD 01



Fitting of overall thickness

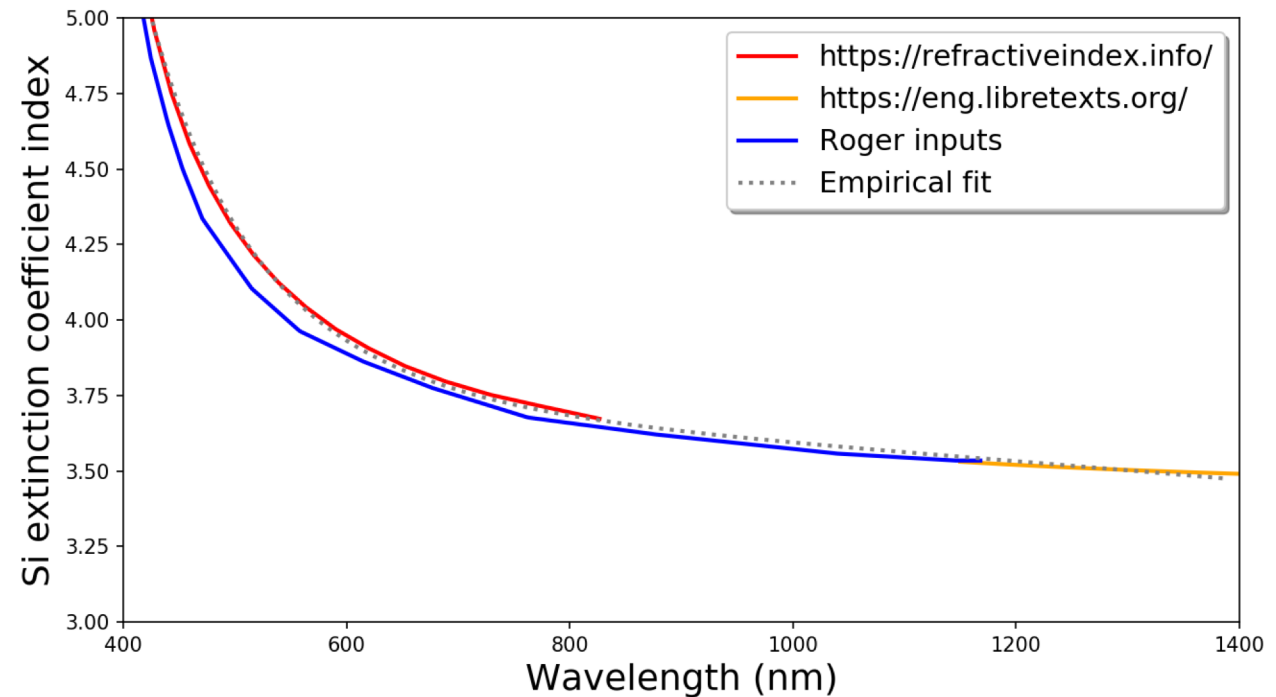
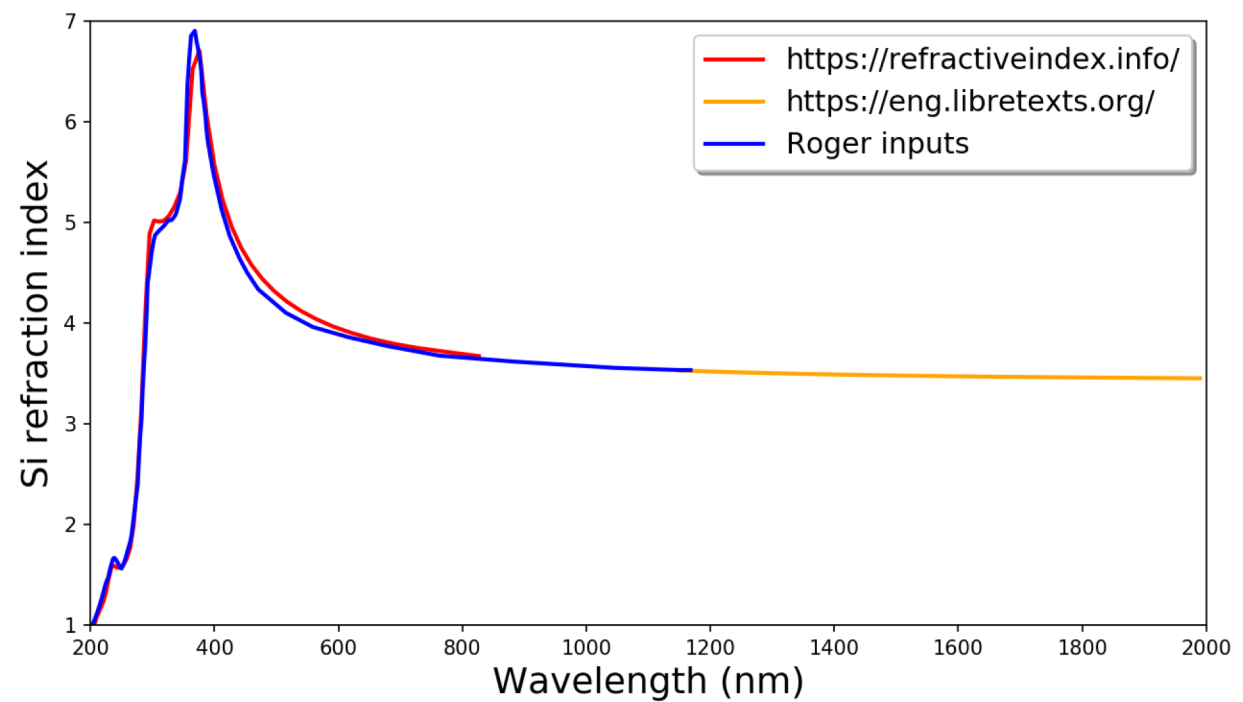
- Minimization procedure (iminuit) of the standard deviation (std) of the pixel distribution of the difference between model and observed fringing maps
- Two free parameters fit
 - $d = 24.99 \mu\text{m}$
 - $r = 0.4996$



Silicon refraction index

$$I = I_0 \frac{(1 - r)^2}{1 + r^2 - 2r \cos \Delta\phi}$$

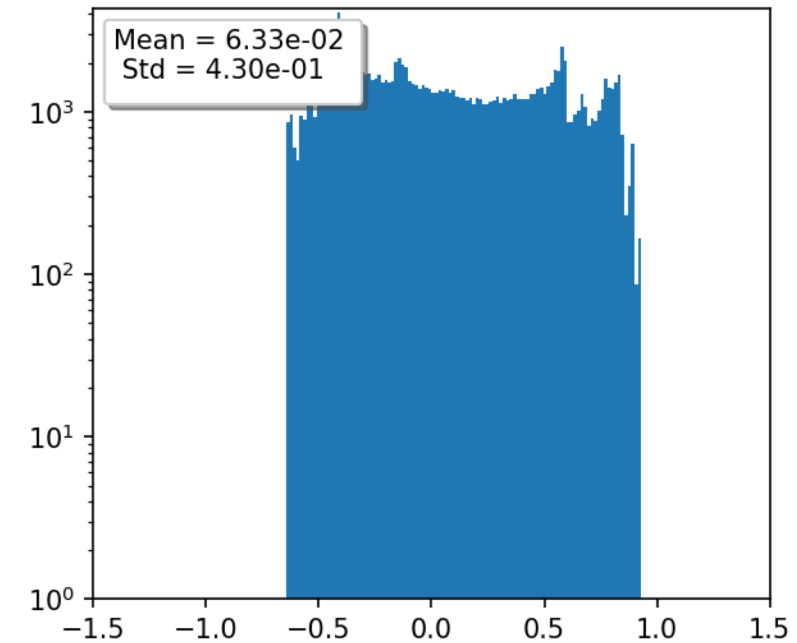
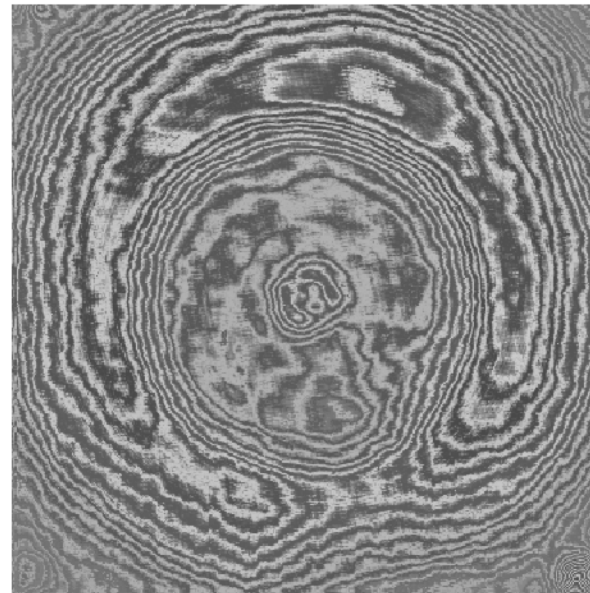
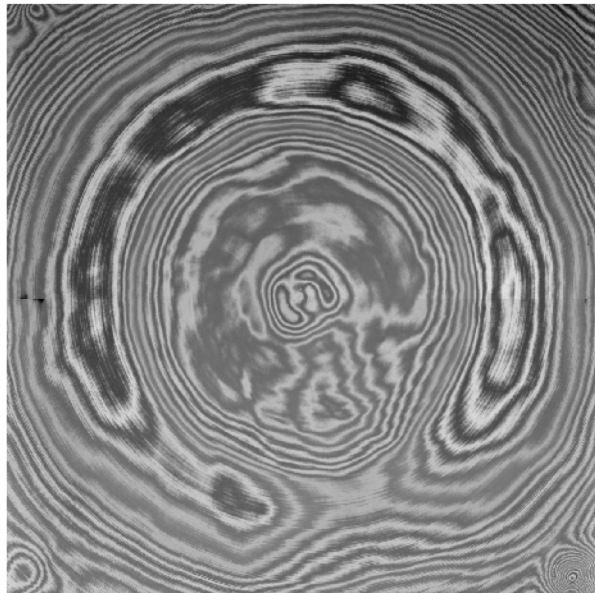
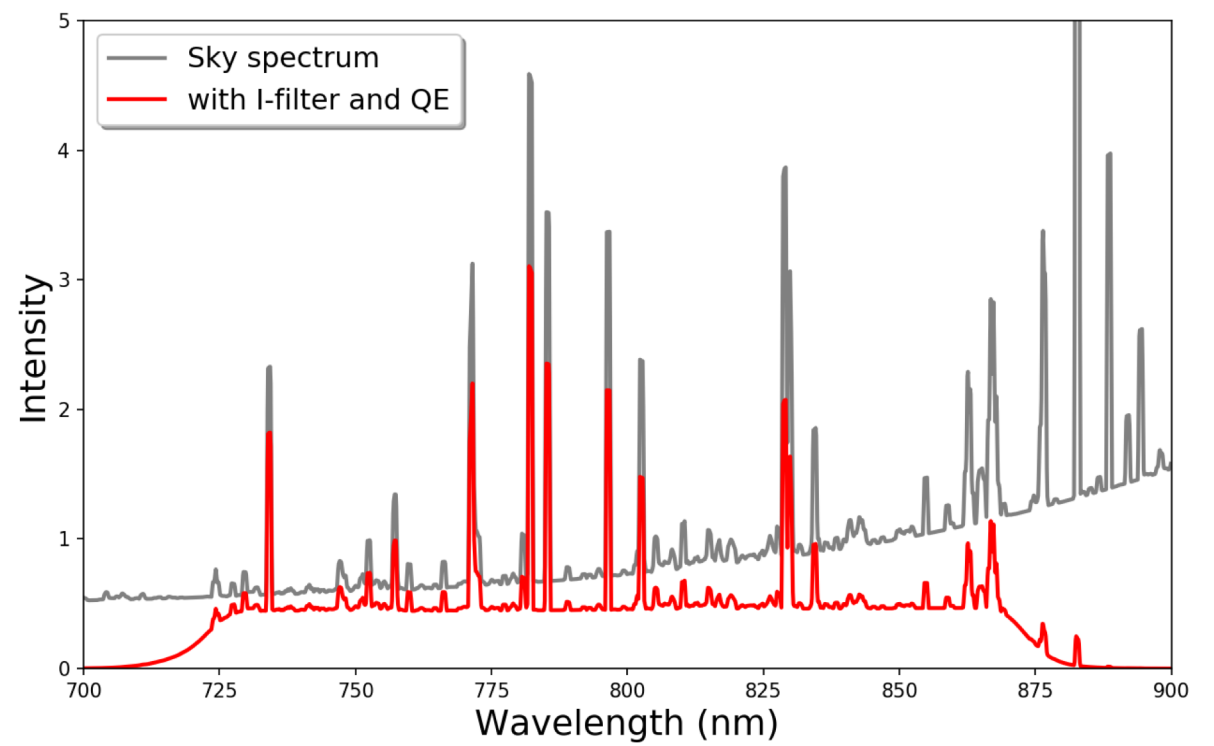
$$\Delta\phi = 2 \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} n_{\text{Si}} d \cos \beta$$



LED ratio filterless with sky spectrum and QE

Mean fringing maps with

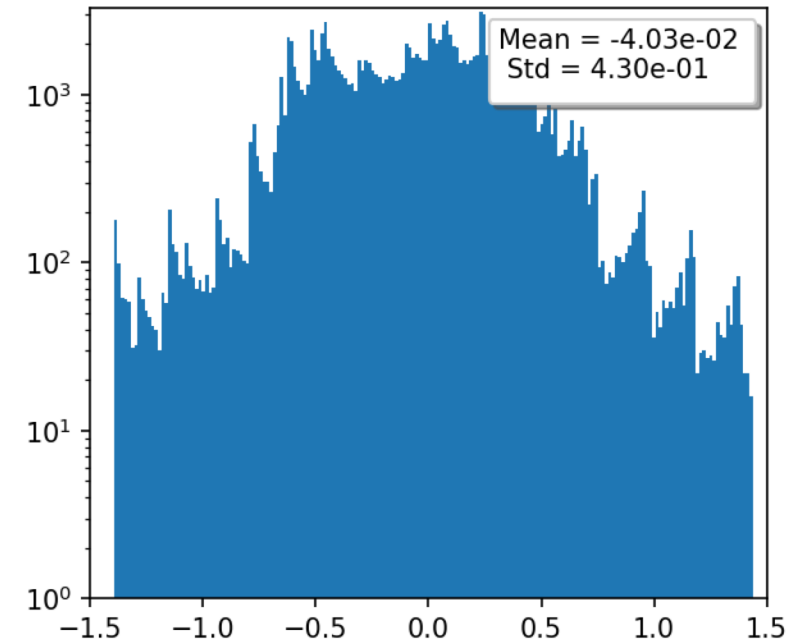
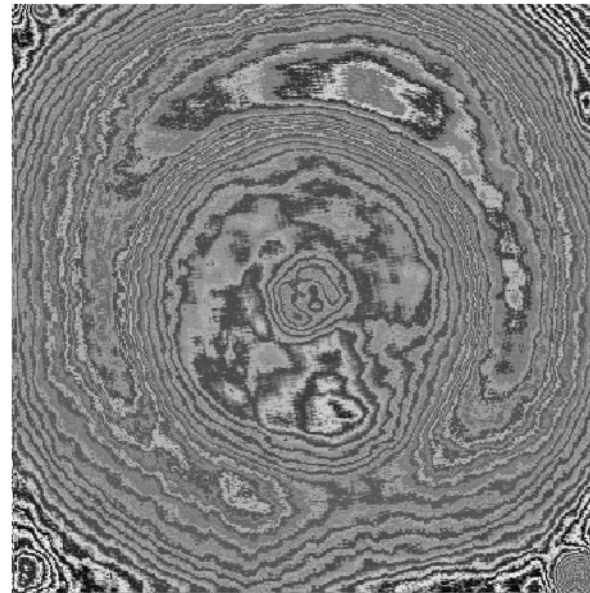
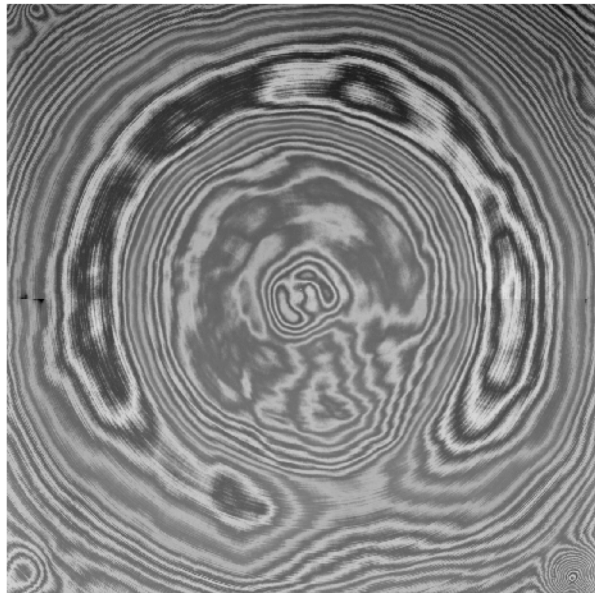
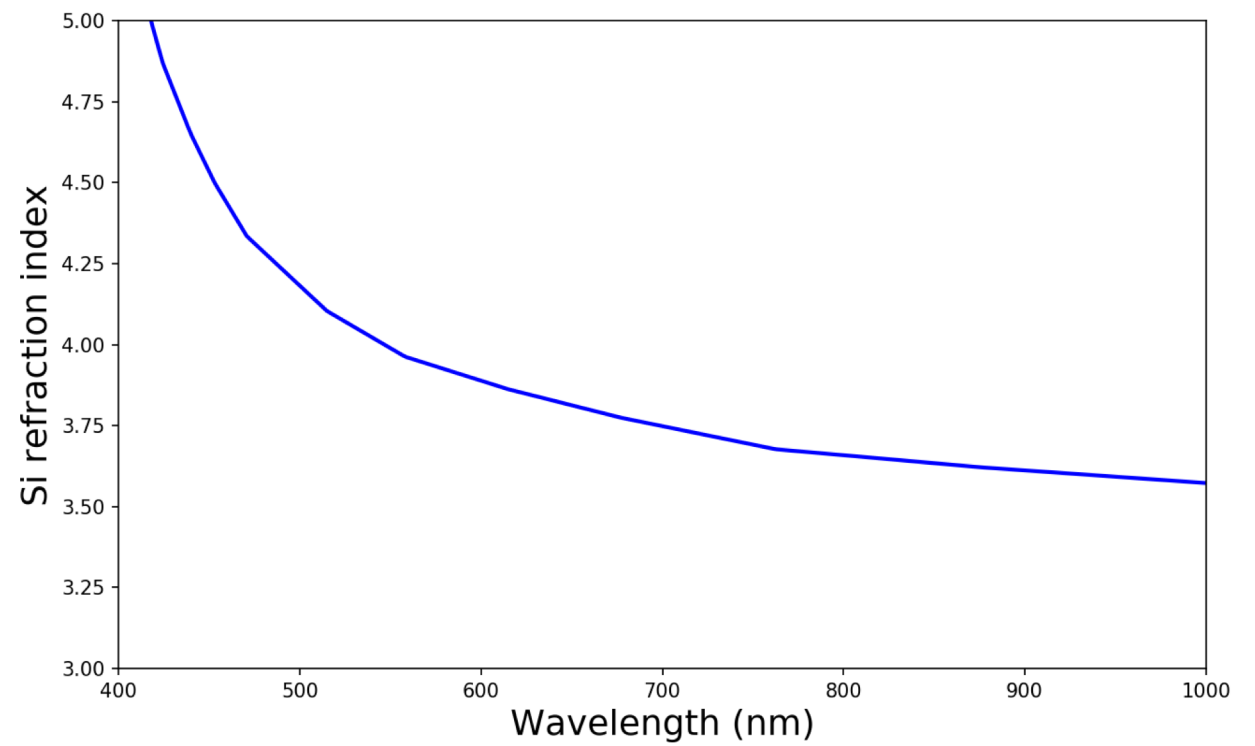
- $700 < \lambda < 900$ nm sky by steps of 0.1 nm
- $d = 25$ μm
- $r = 0.5$
- $n_{\text{Si}} = 3.6$



LED ratio filterless with sky spectrum and QE

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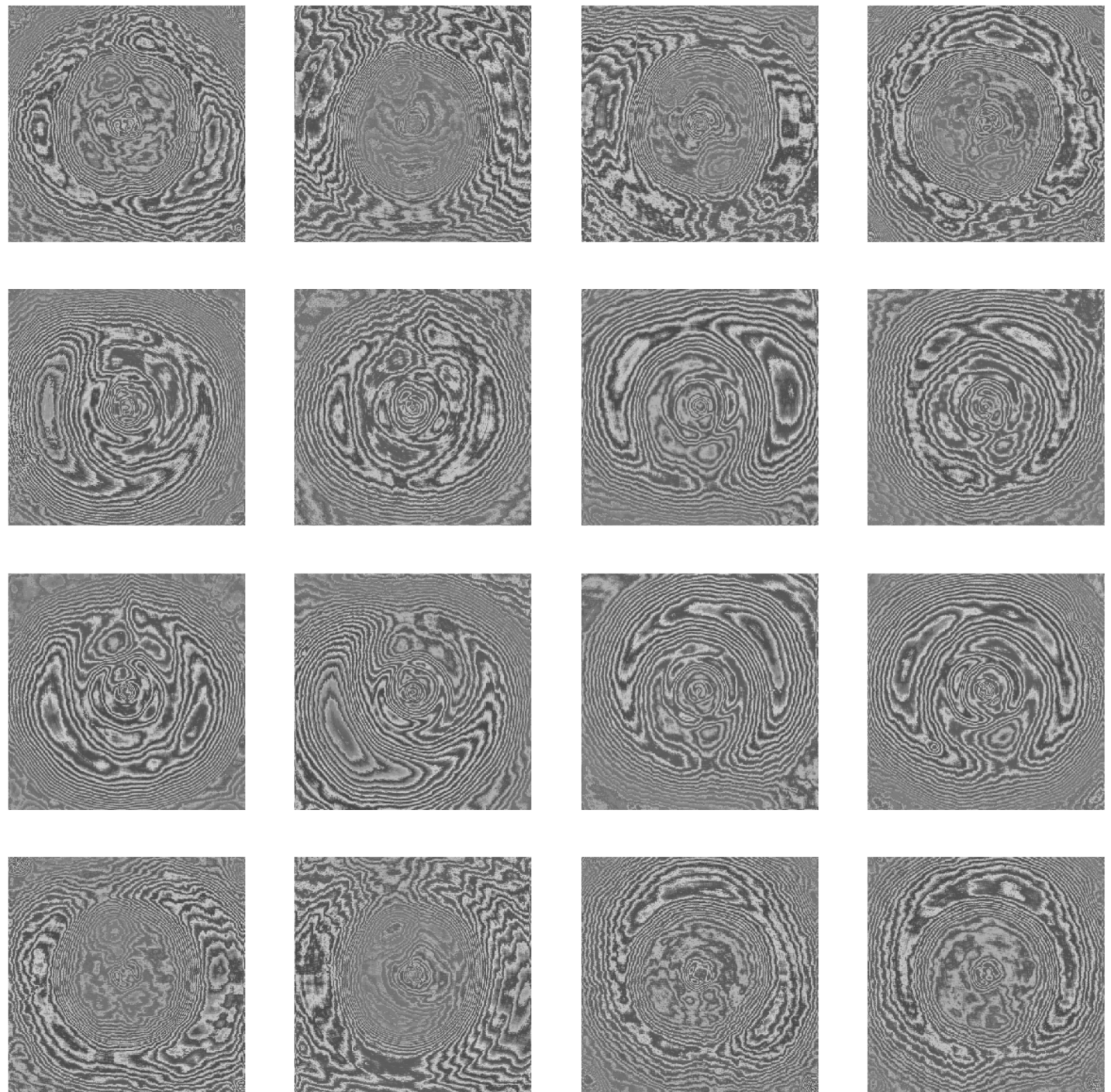
- $700 < \lambda < 900$ nm sky by steps of 0.1 nm
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- $r = 0.5$
- $n_{\text{Si}} = n(\lambda)$



Mosaic fringing model

Mean fringing maps with

- $700 < \lambda < 900$ nm
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