

LSST Focal Plane and Detector Development

P. O'Connor (BNL), D. Figer (STScI), J. Geary (CfA), K. Gilmore (SLAC), J. Oliver (Harvard), V. Radeka (BNL), C. Stubbs (Harvard), P. Takacs (BNL)

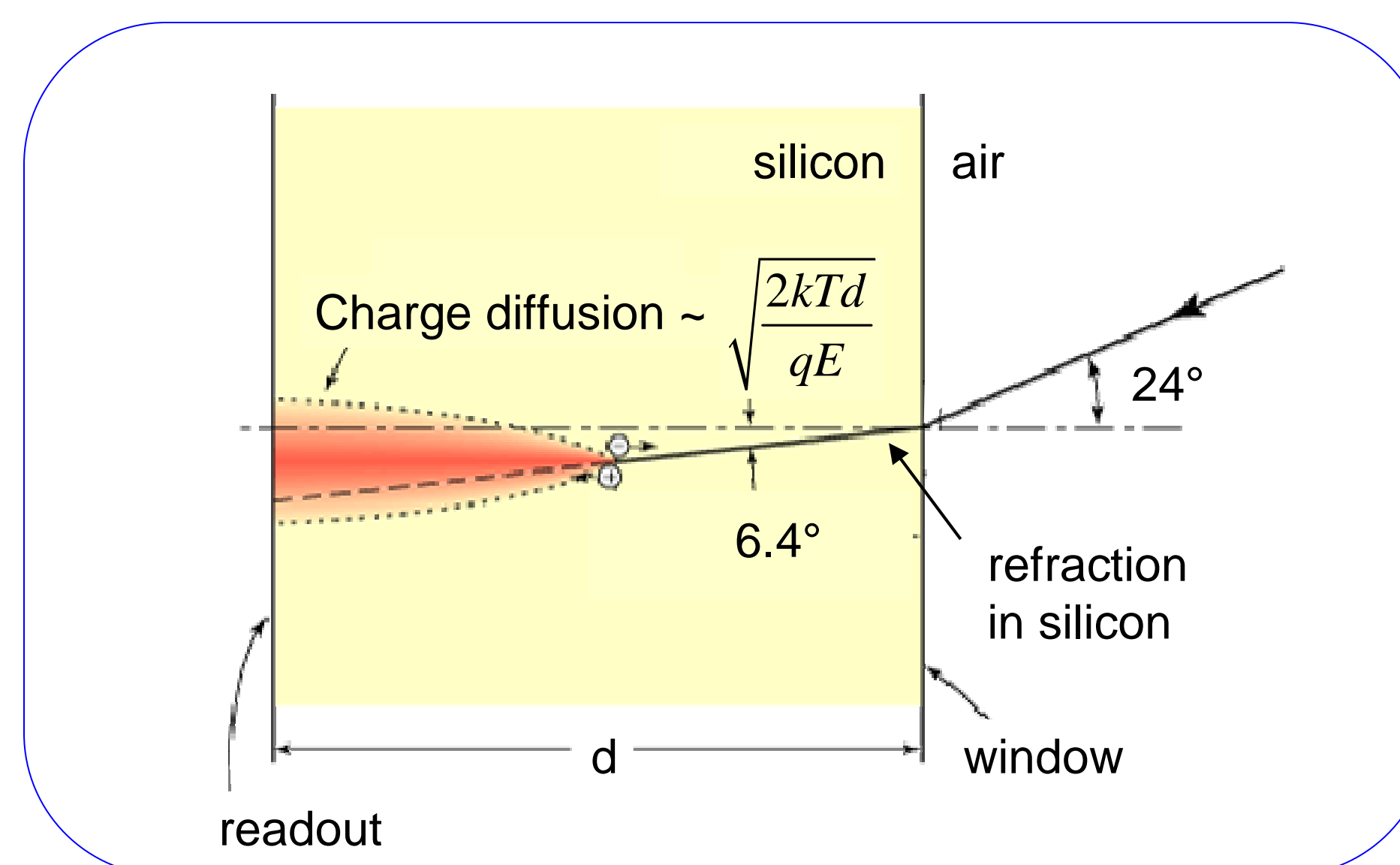
Abstract

The LSST focal plane is the largest and most complex ever proposed for an astronomical instrument. The demands of the science to be done and the nature of the cadence and very wide field preclude the use of any existing imager, so a custom device must be developed. Both CCD and CMOS imagers are being considered. We present several background studies on the size, organization, imager characteristics, and packaging we intend to develop in order to populate and read out this giant imaging focal plane.

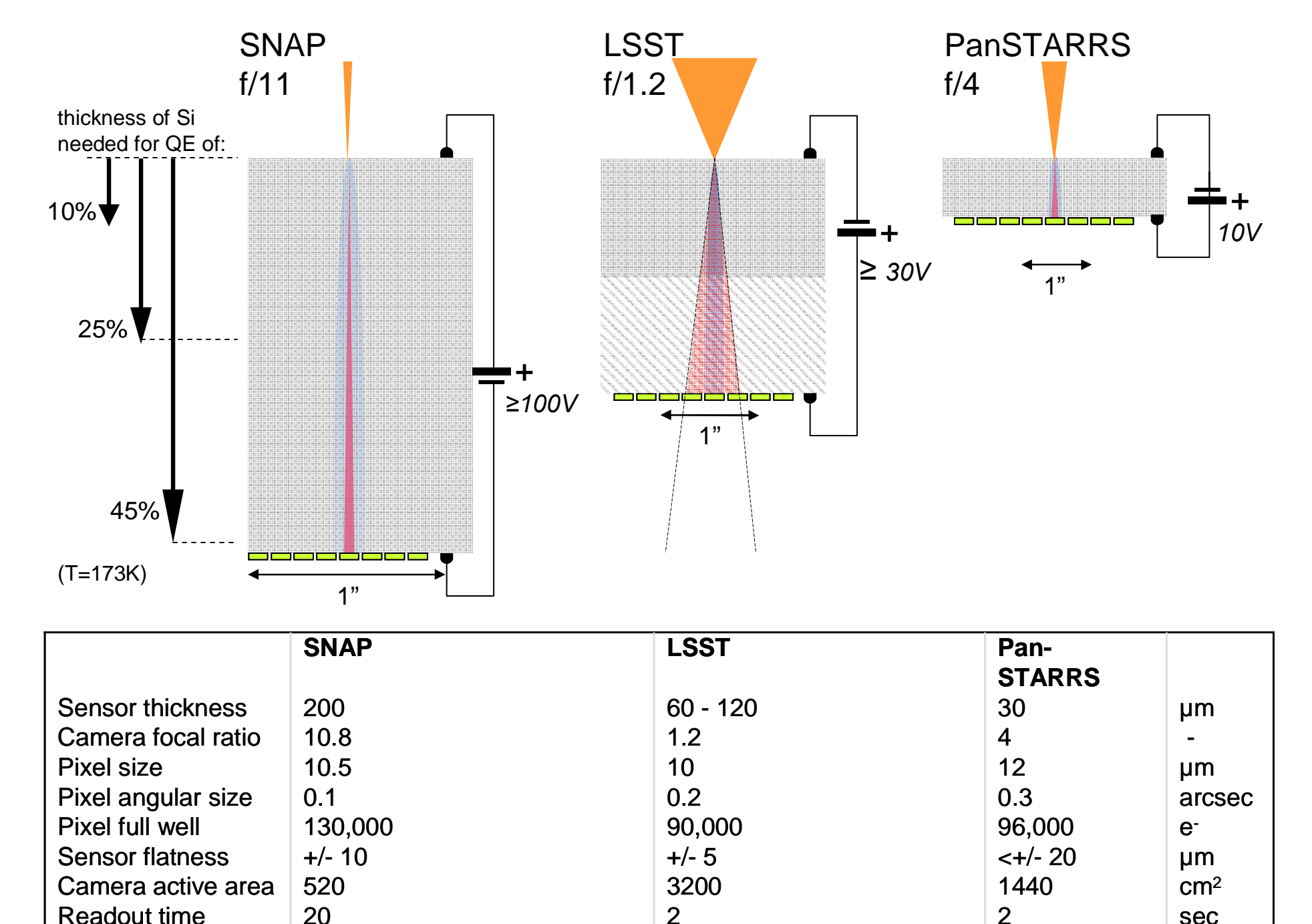
Key Requirements

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Extended red QE | ⇒ Thick sensitive material |
| Image quality matched to telescope | ⇒ Low diffusion, high resistivity substrate, high applied voltage |
| Fast, low noise readout | ⇒ Fine segmentation |
| Operation in f/1.25 | ⇒ Mechanically flat imaging surface |
| Large area focal plane | ⇒ Large format, high fill factor, high manufacturing yield |

Point Spread Function

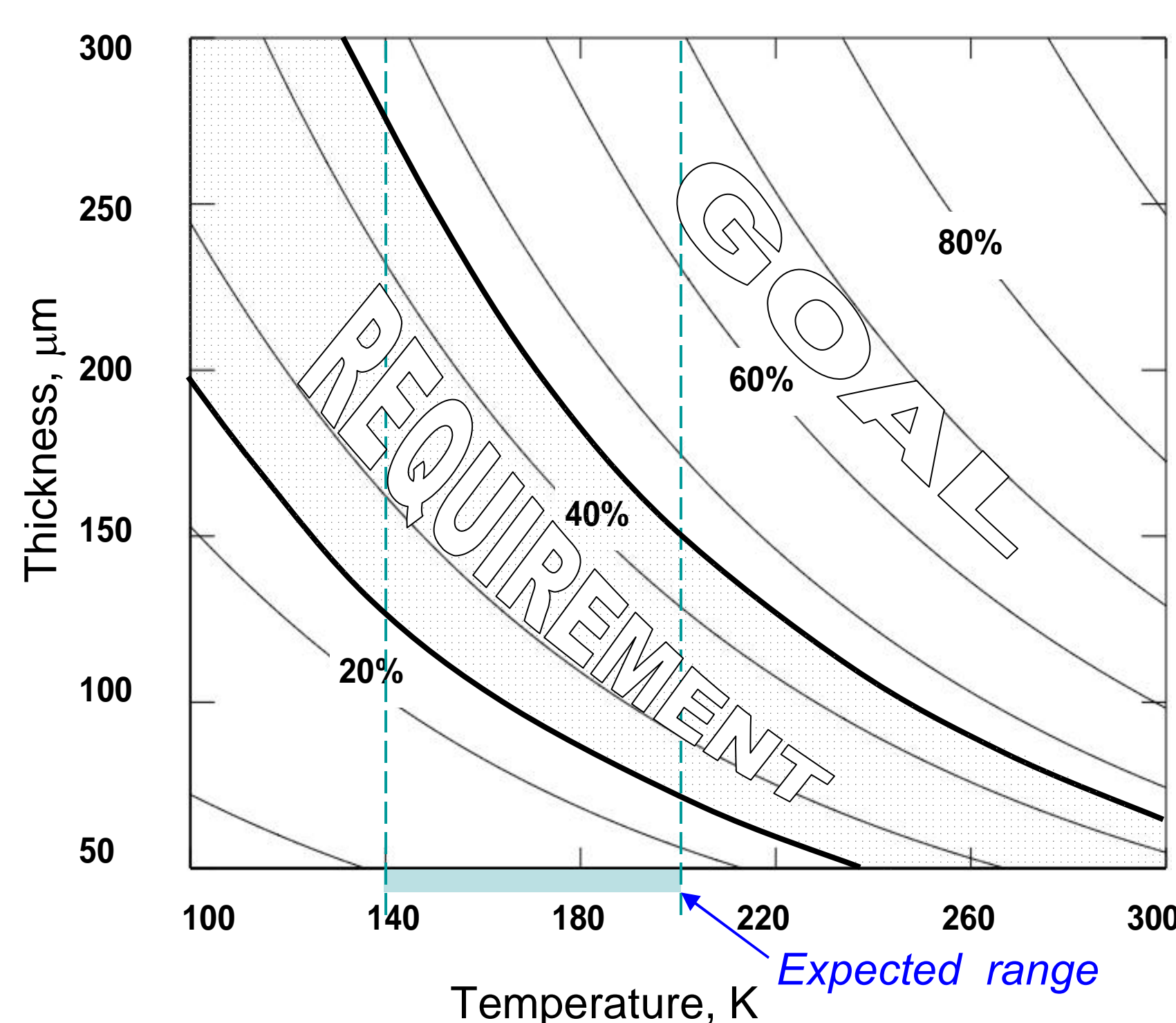


Comparison with other sensors

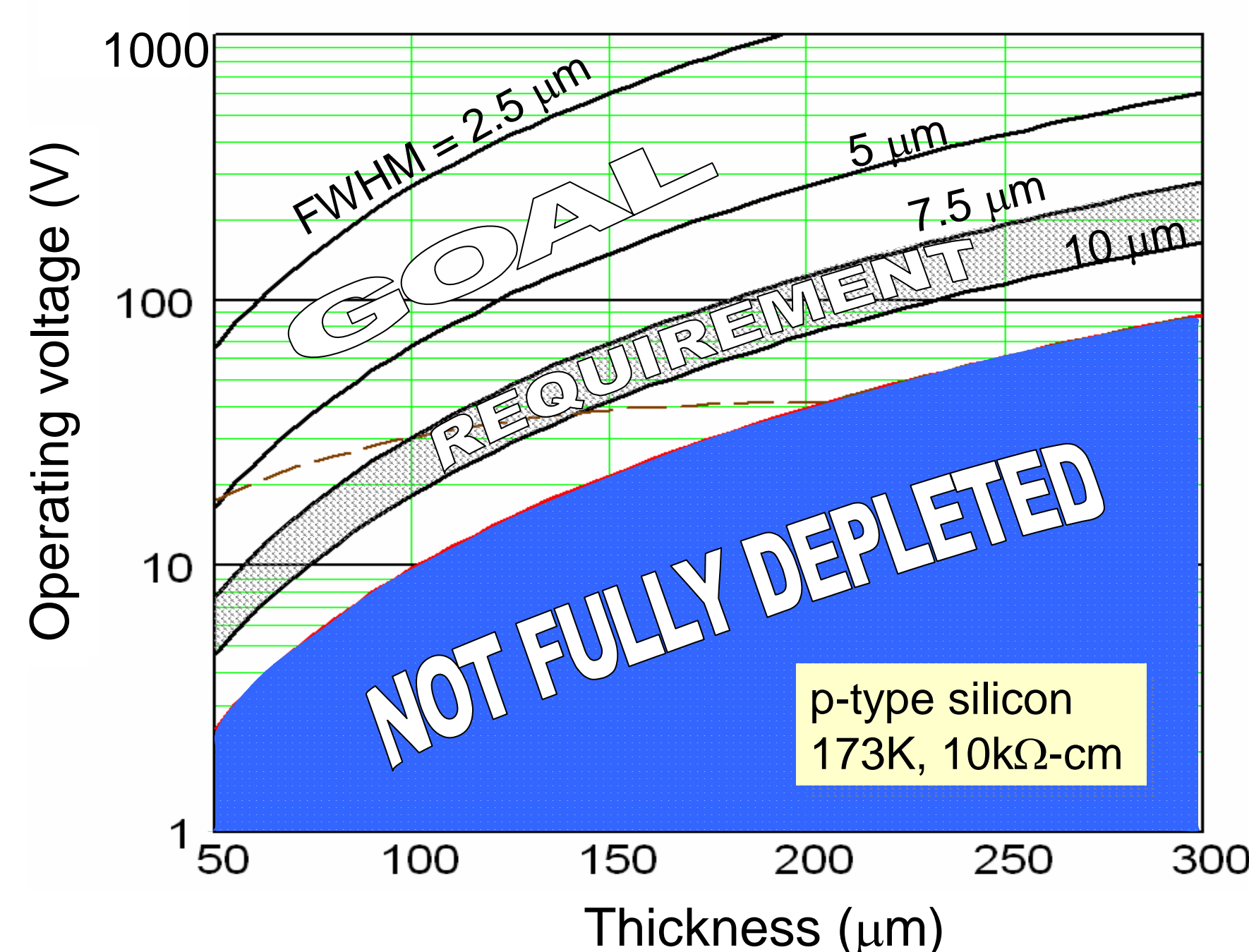


Quantum Efficiency

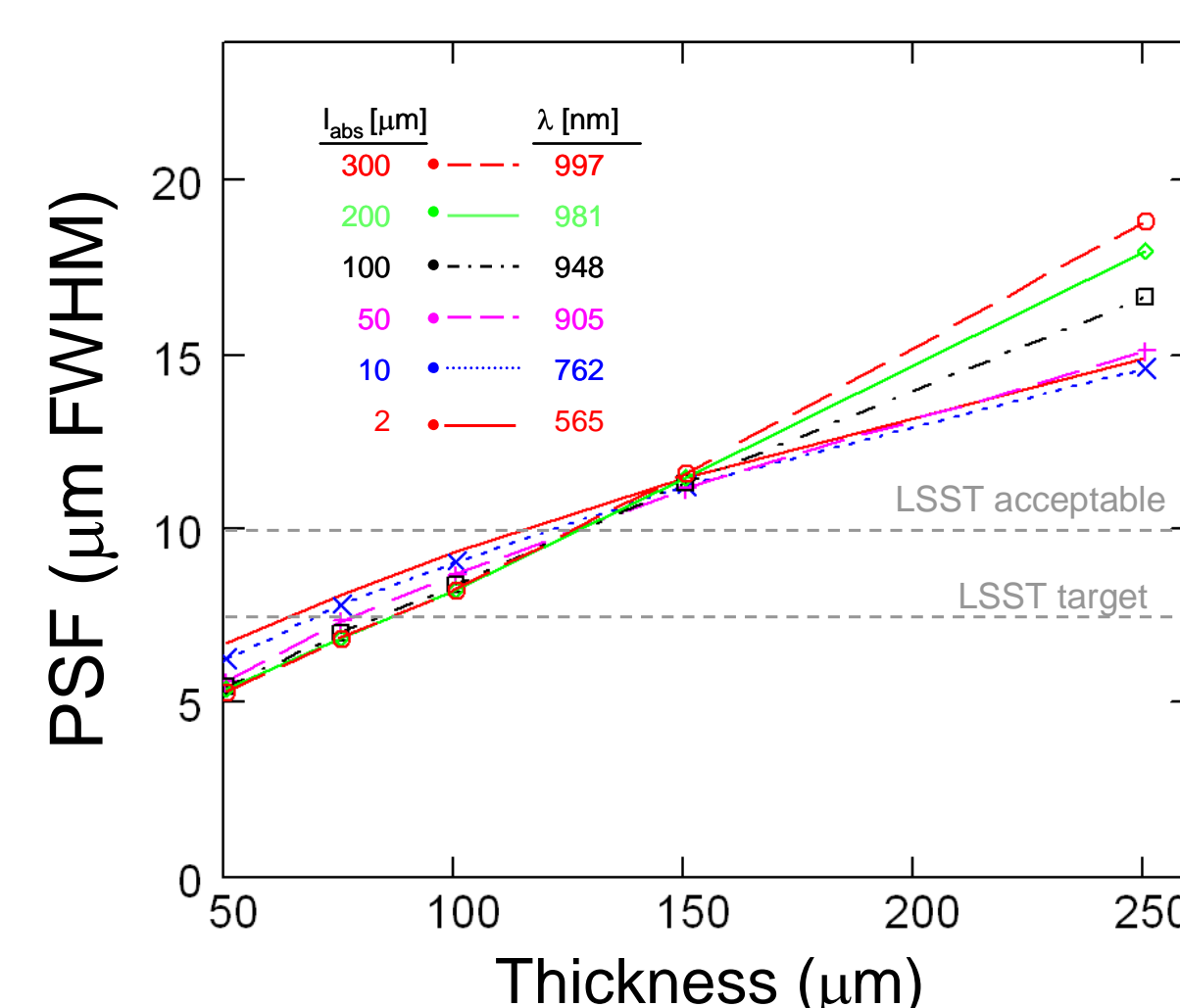
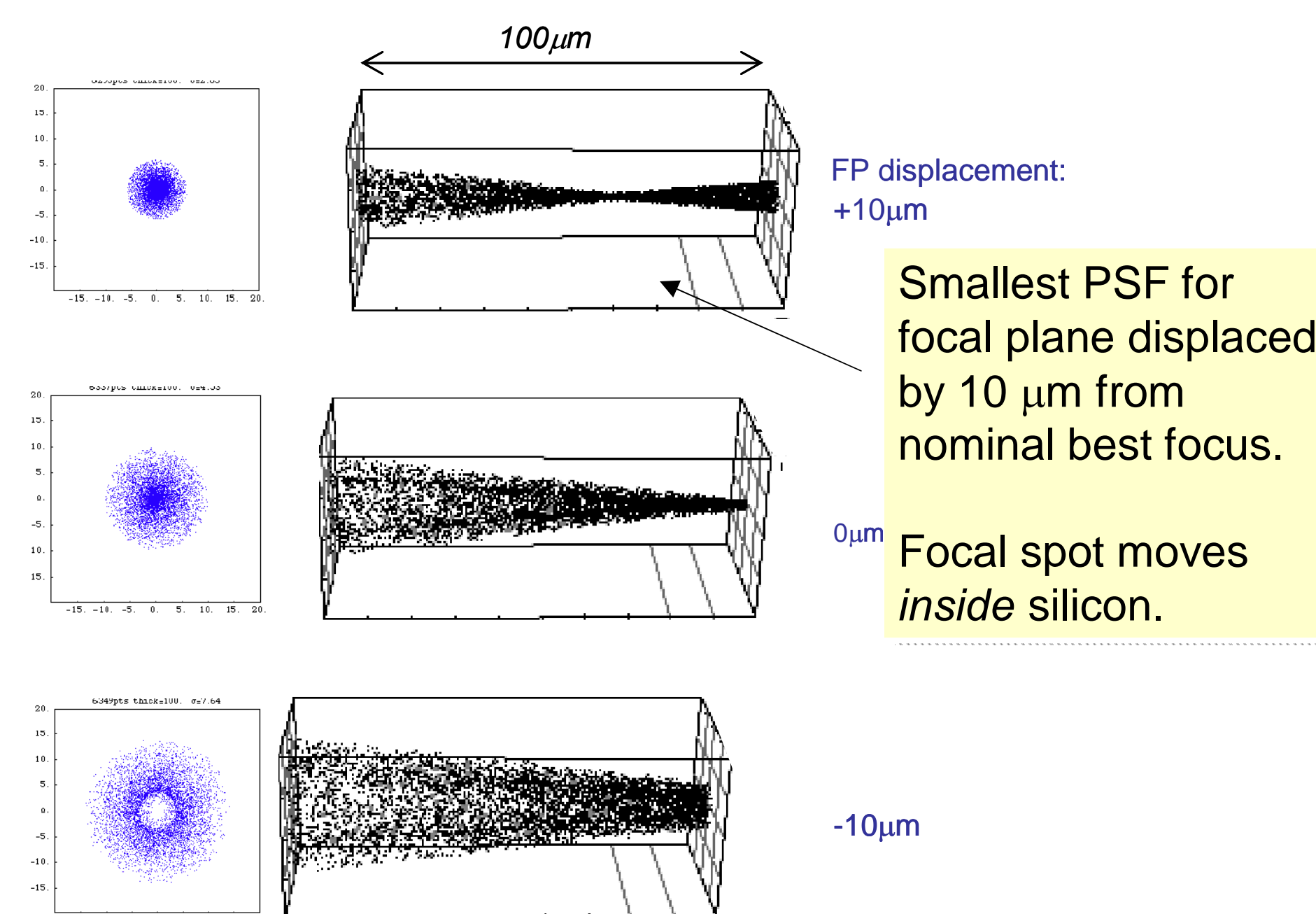
Internal QE at 1 μm is strongly temperature sensitive



Diffusion vs. thickness and operating voltage

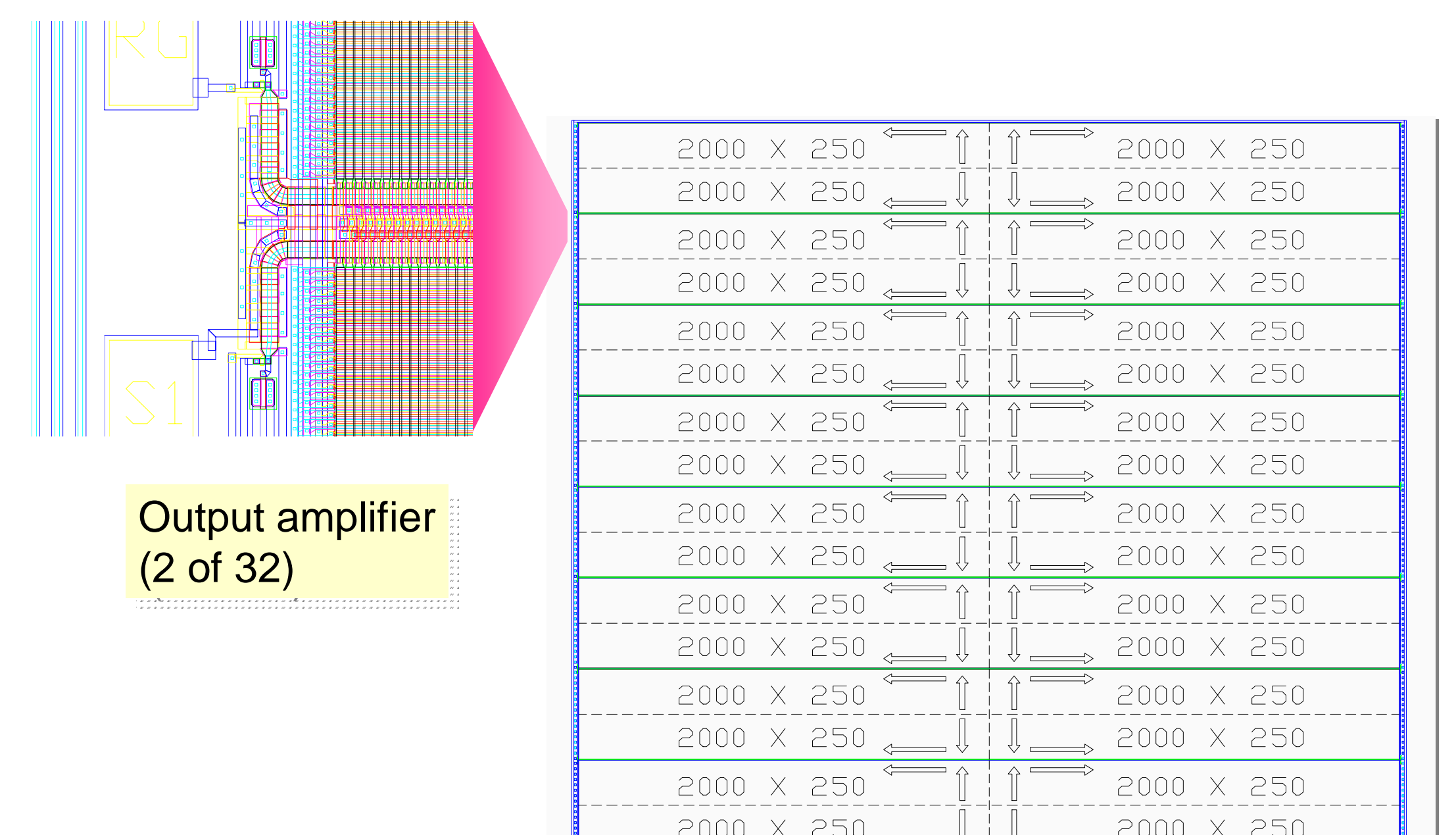


Absorption of 1 μm light in thick sensor



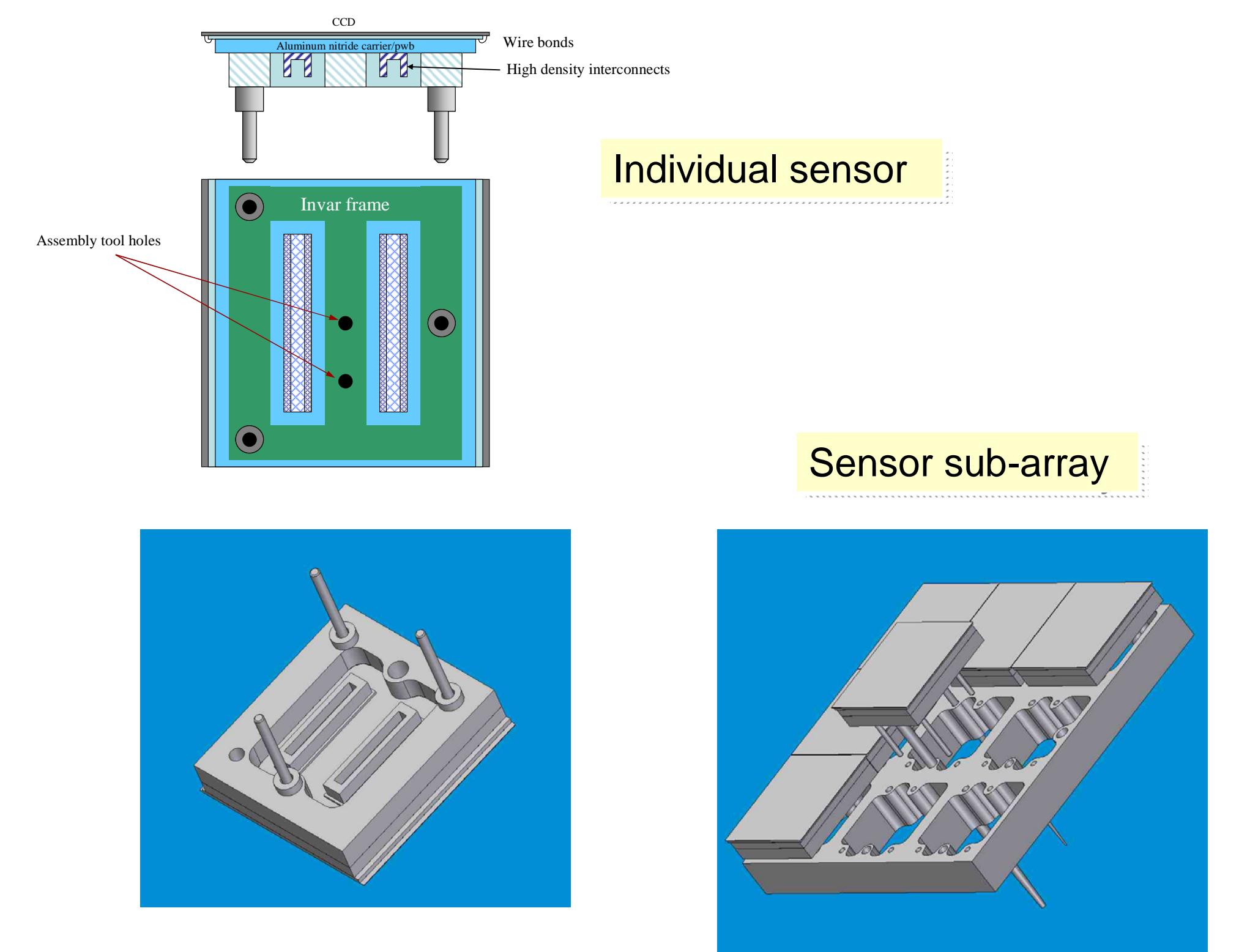
PSF vs. thickness: effects of diffusion and beam divergence.
FP position optimized at each wavelength

Strawman 4Kx4K CCD design

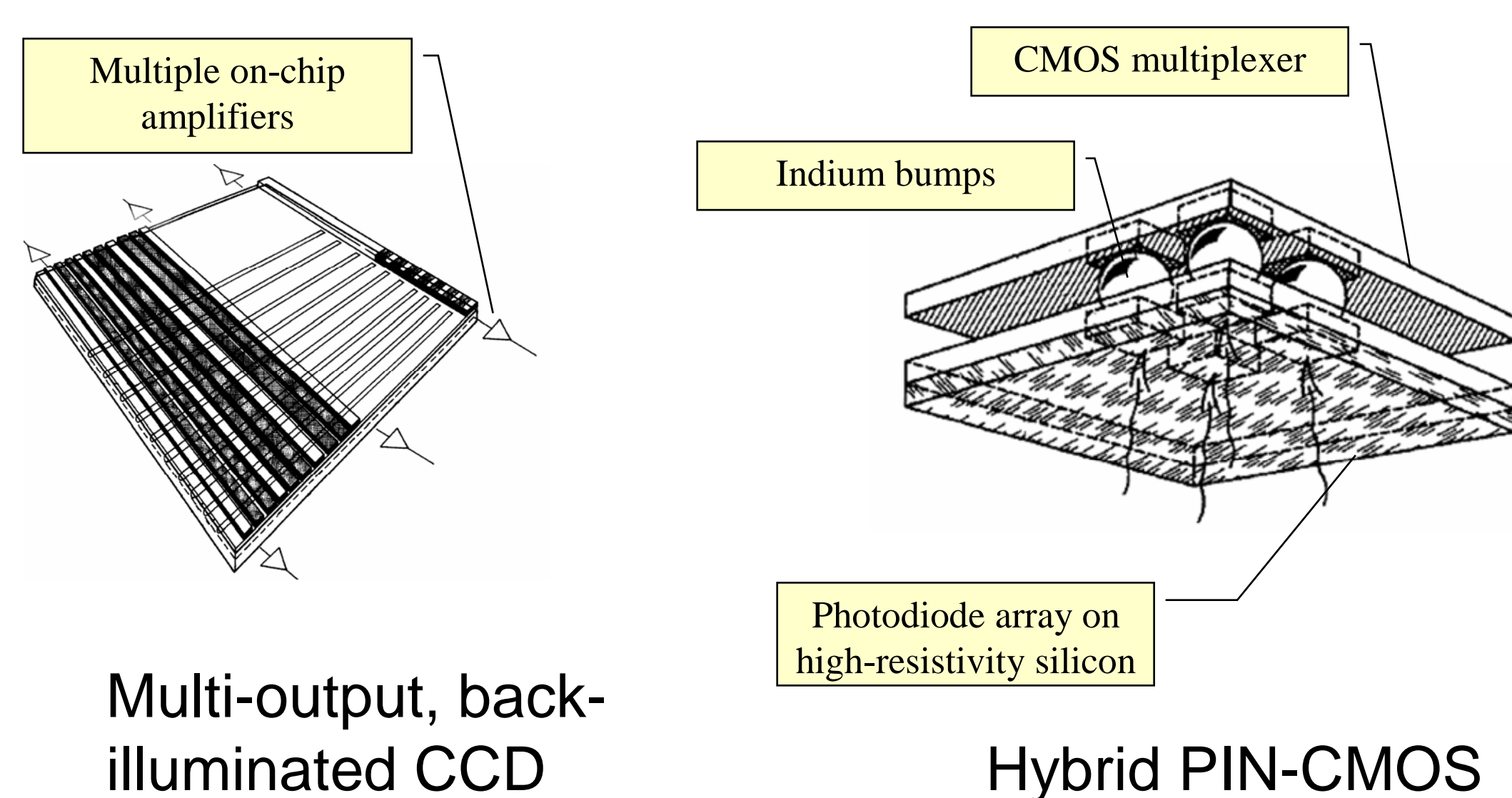


Format: 8 x (4 x 2000 x 250) = 16 Mpix
32 amplifiers to achieve 2 second readout at moderate clock rates.
10 μm pixels, fill factor 96.5%

Packaging concepts



Candidate Detectors



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