

# **CMOS Imaging Sensors**

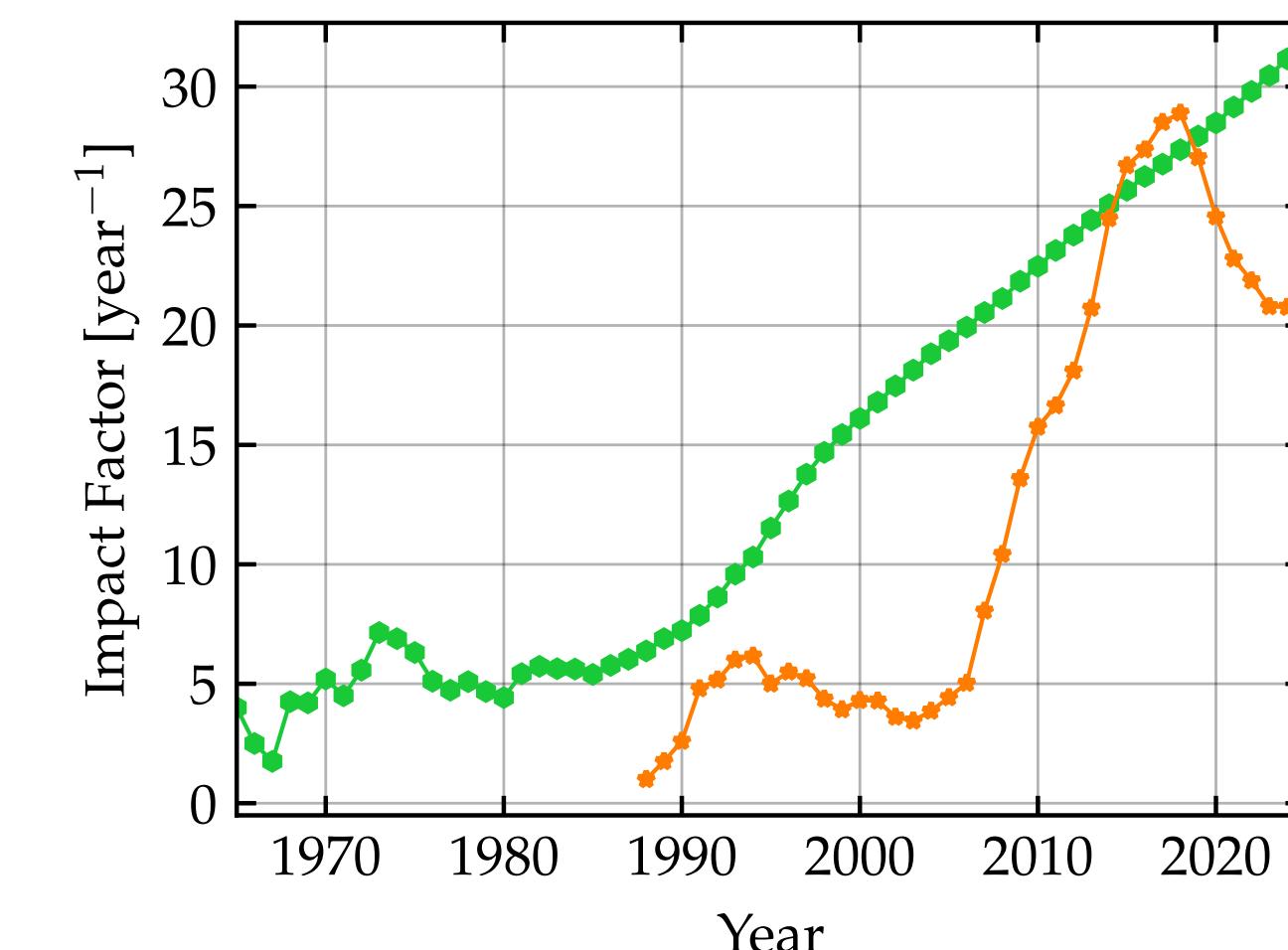
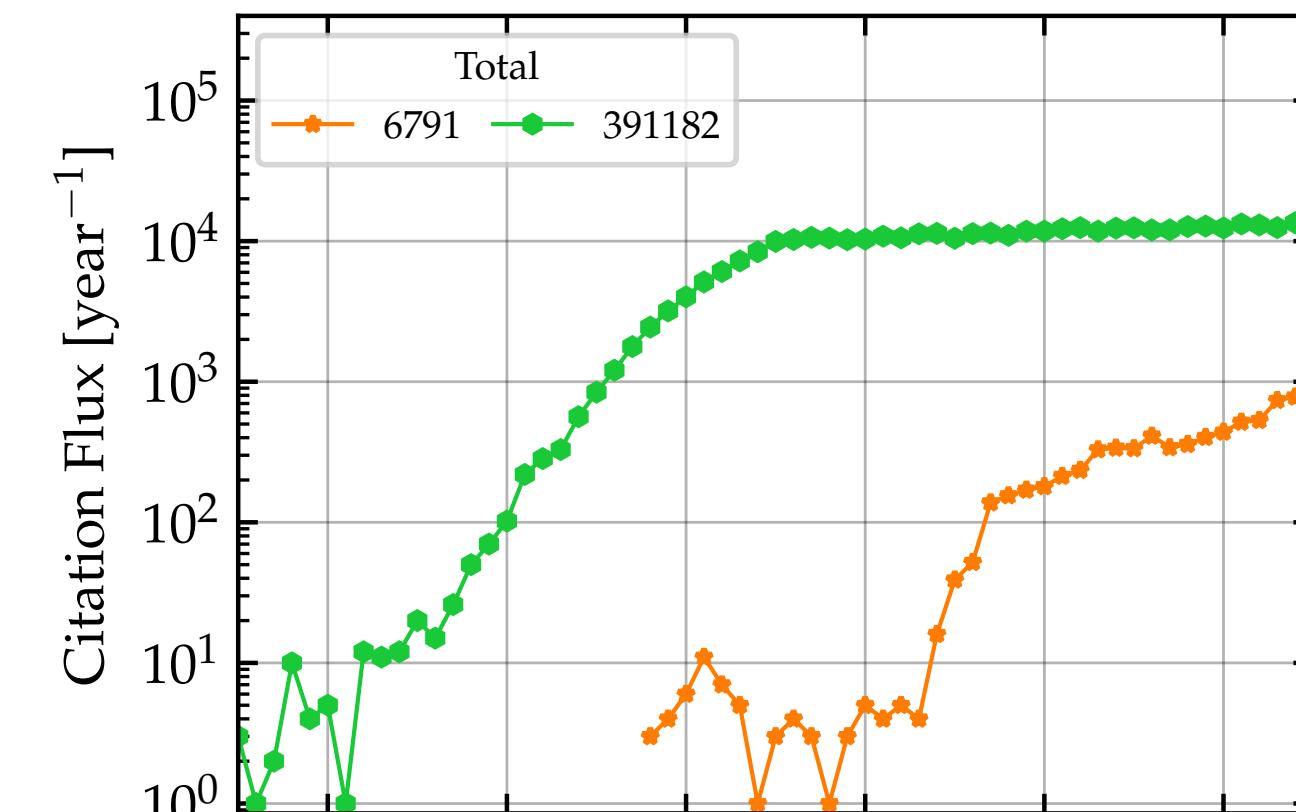
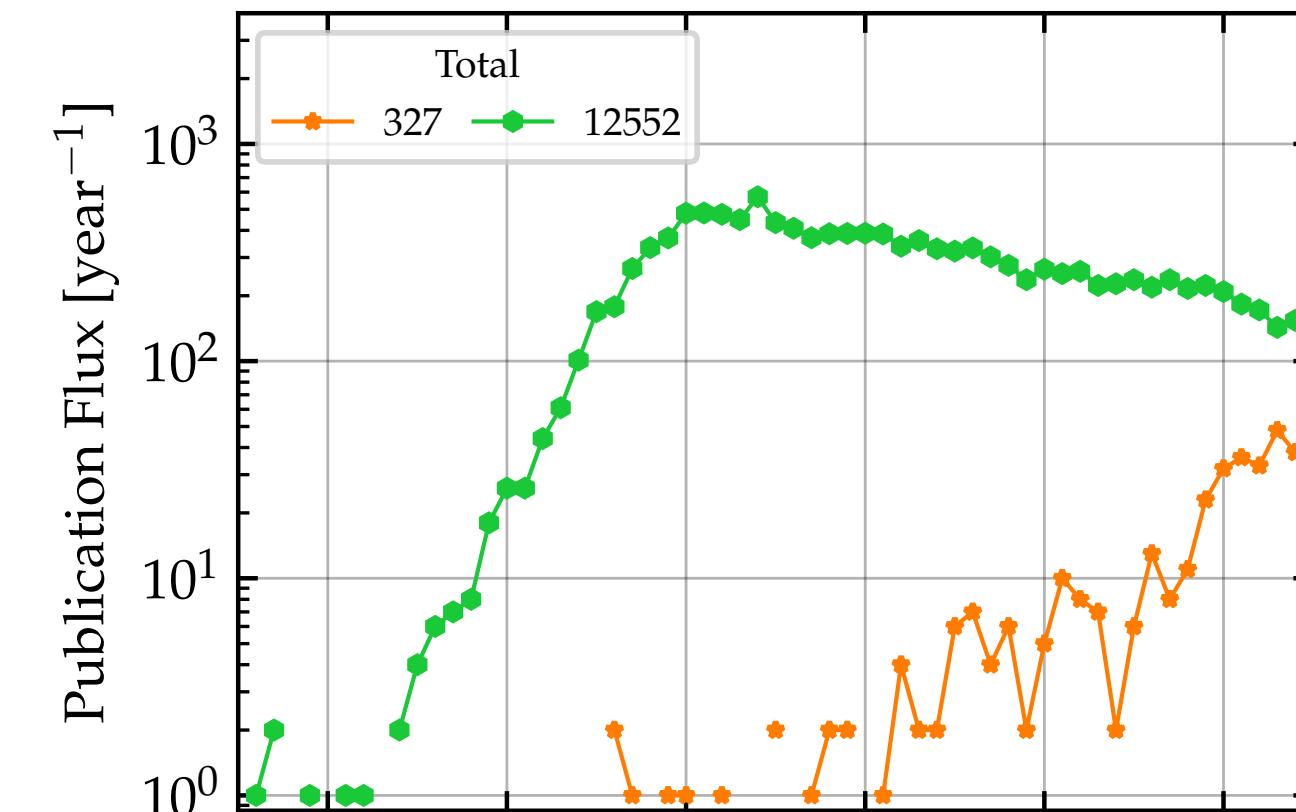
## **Characterization for UV Astronomy**

**HMMS, Annual Meeting 2025, Julian von Hoerschelmann-Schliwinski**

# CMOS vs. CCD

## Bibliometrics from ADS

CMOS      CCD

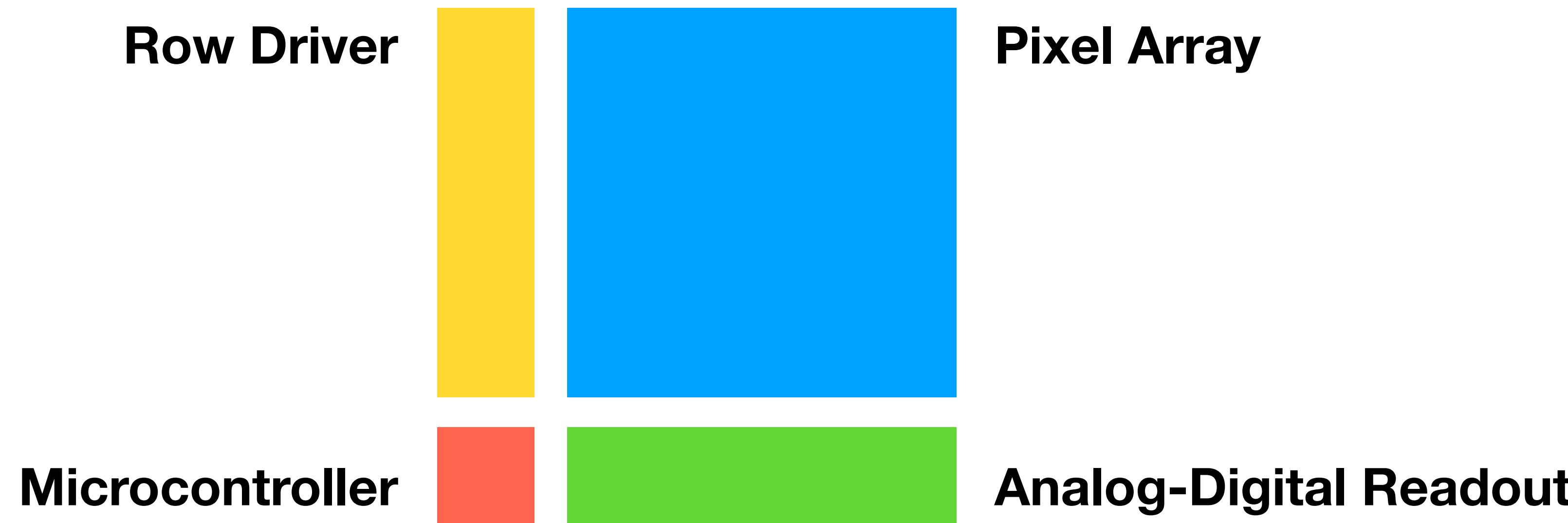


ADS API: <https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/help/api/>

ADS Python Tool: <https://github.com/andycasey/ads>

# CMOS Imager

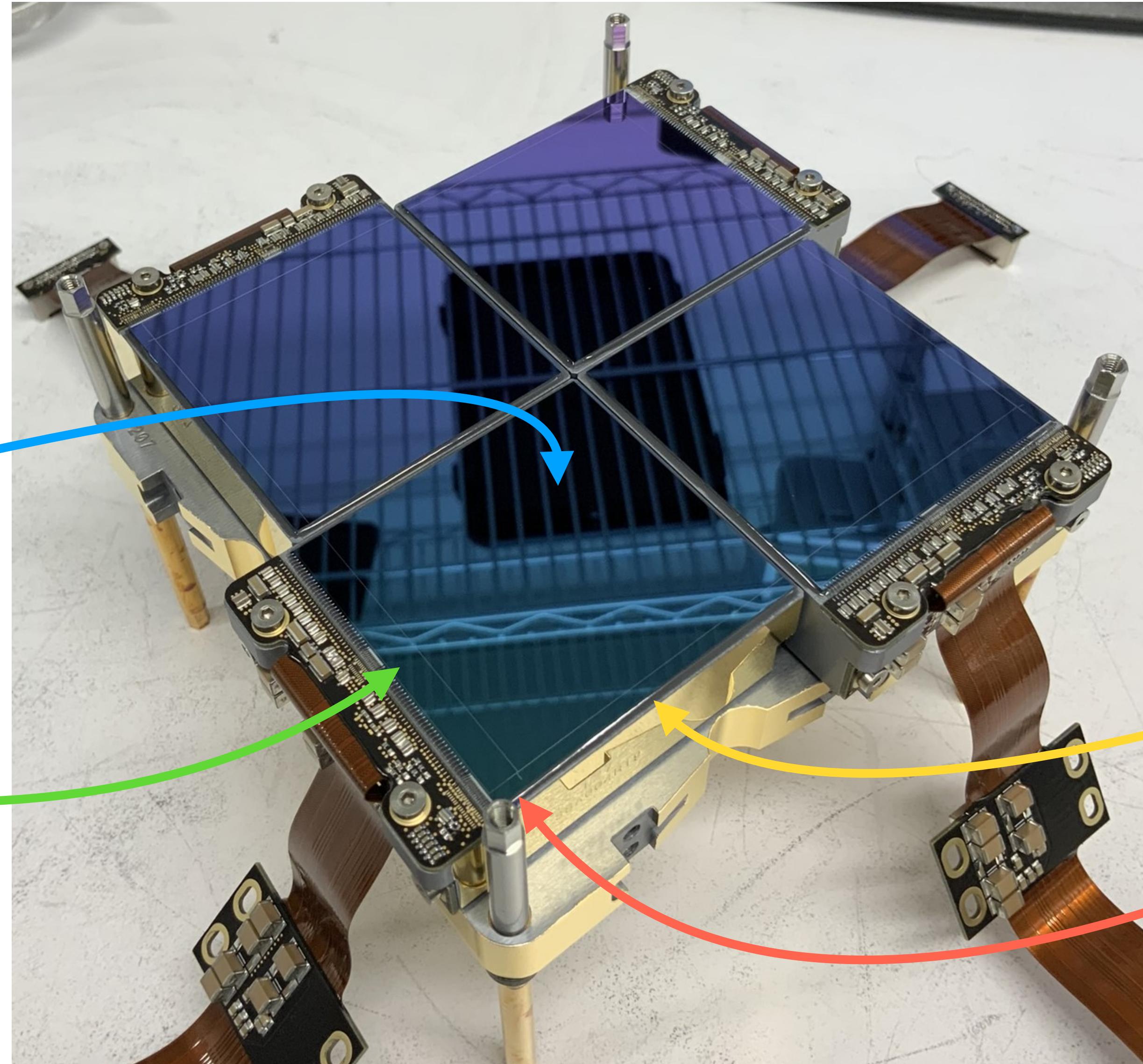
## General Architecture



# CMOS Imager General Architecture

ULTRASAT  
4-tile sensor mosaic  
9cm x 9 cm

Pixel Array  
Analog-Digital Readout



# CMOS Imager

## ULTRASAT Dual-Gain Pixel Layout

### RST - Reset

- Establish known initial charge states

### SEN - Sensor Enable

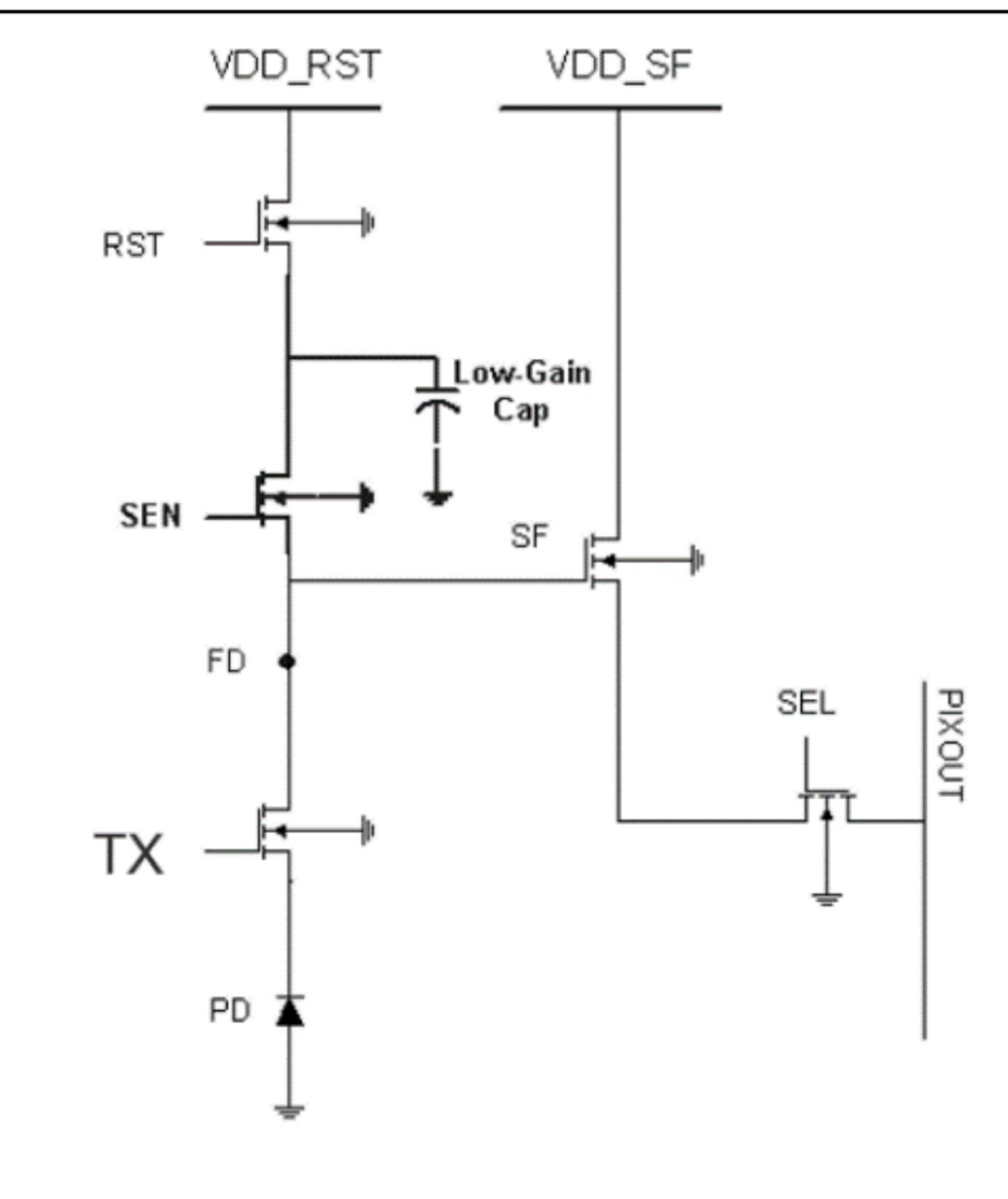
- Control dual-gain mechanism

### TX - Transfer Gate

- Control charge transfer timing

### PD - Photodiode

- Collect photoelectric charge



### VDD\_RST & VDD\_SF

- Tunable, low-noise voltage supply

### SF - Source Follower

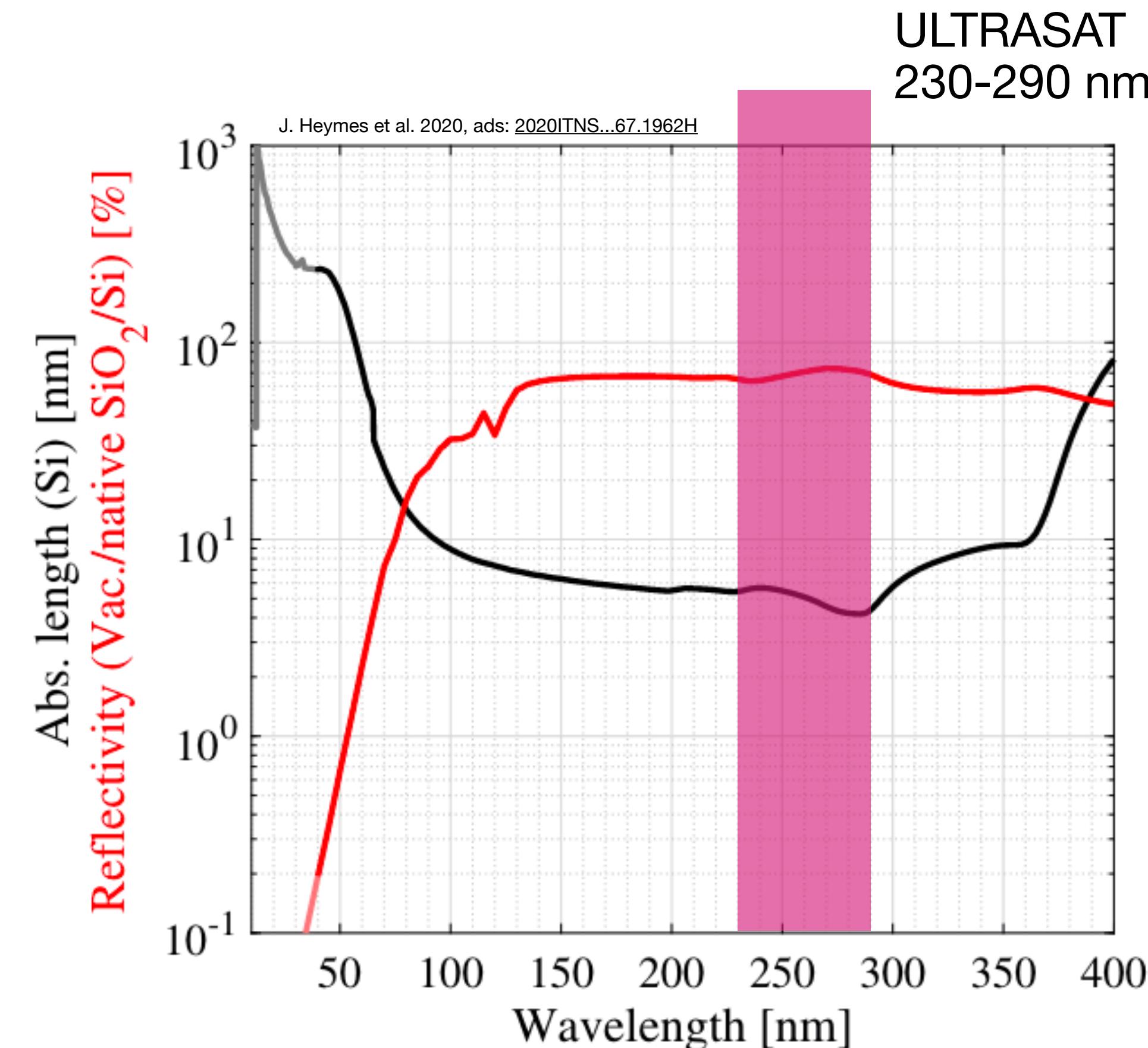
- Control output signal

### SEL - Select

- Enable row addressing and signal routing

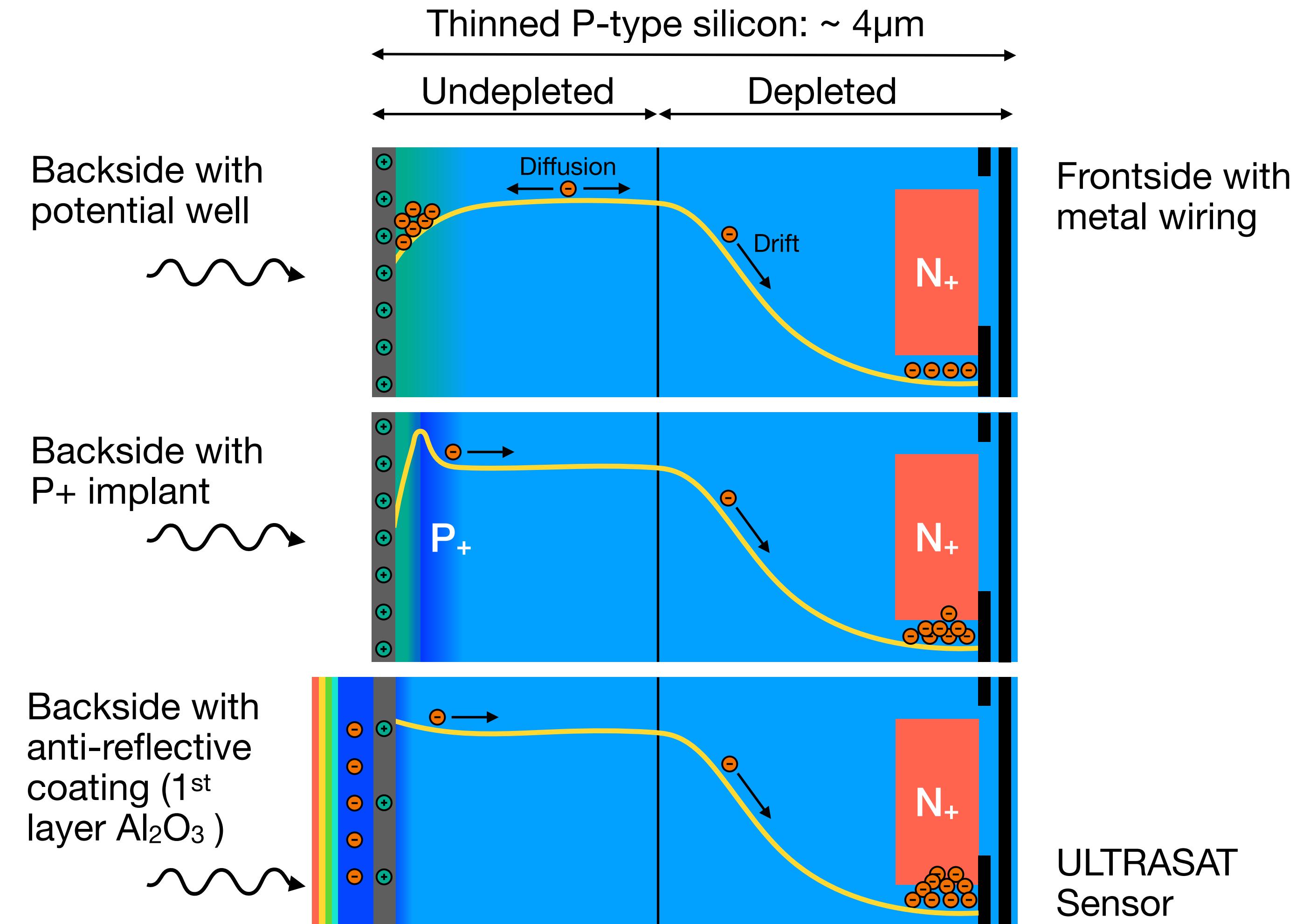
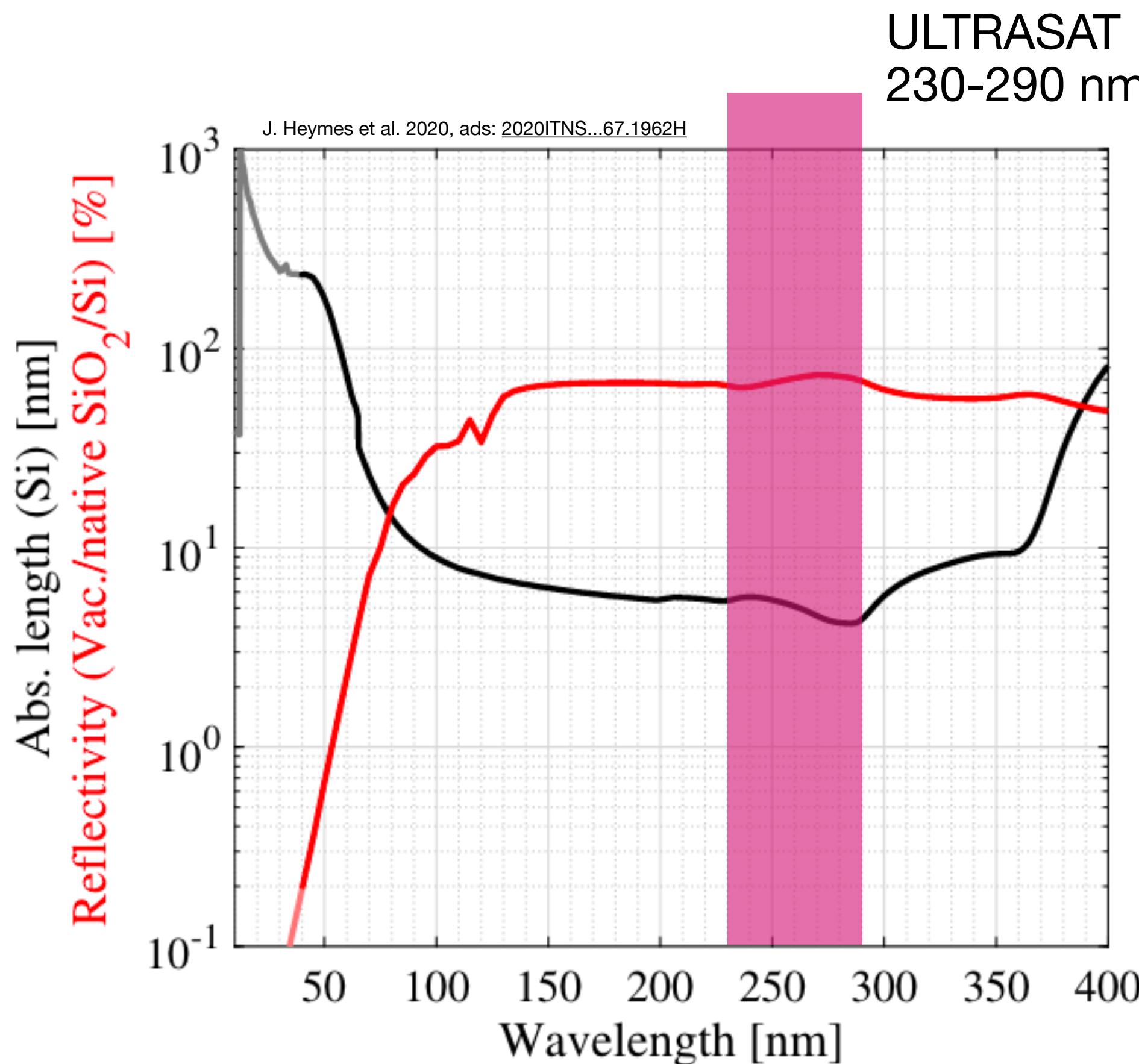
# CMOS Imager

## Backside-Illumination & UV Enhancement



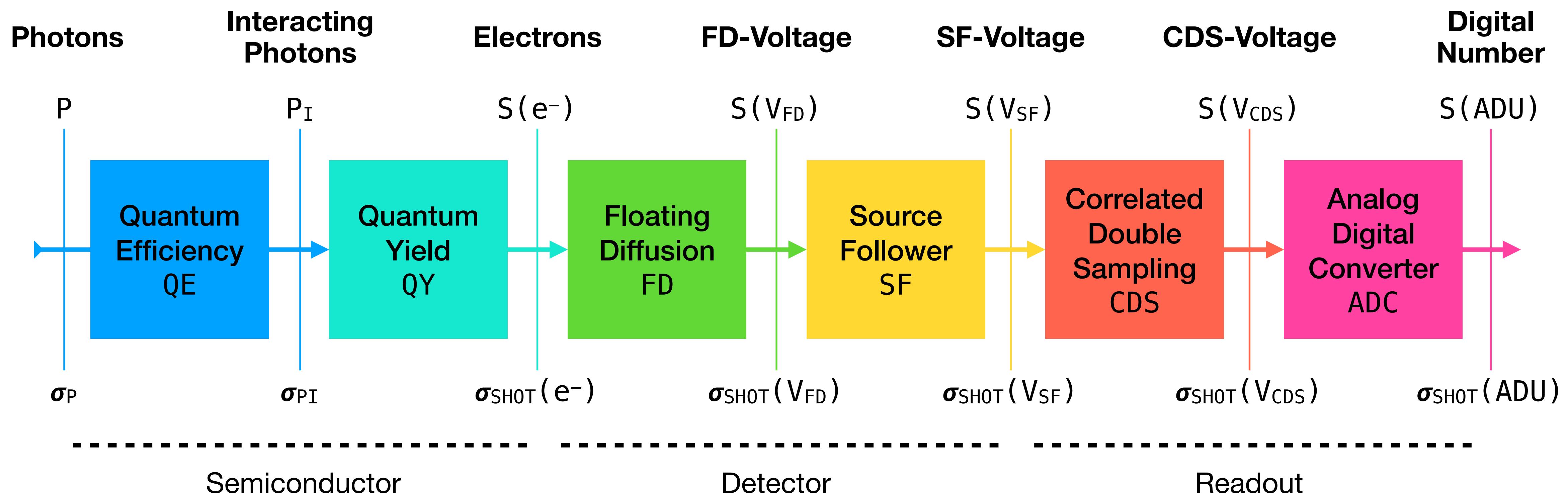
# CMOS Imager

## Backside-Illumination & UV Enhancement



# Digital Camera Model

## Transfer Functions



# Digital Camera Model

## Photon Transfer Function

Assuming shot noise  
(Poisson-distributed)

$$\sigma_P = P^{1/2}$$

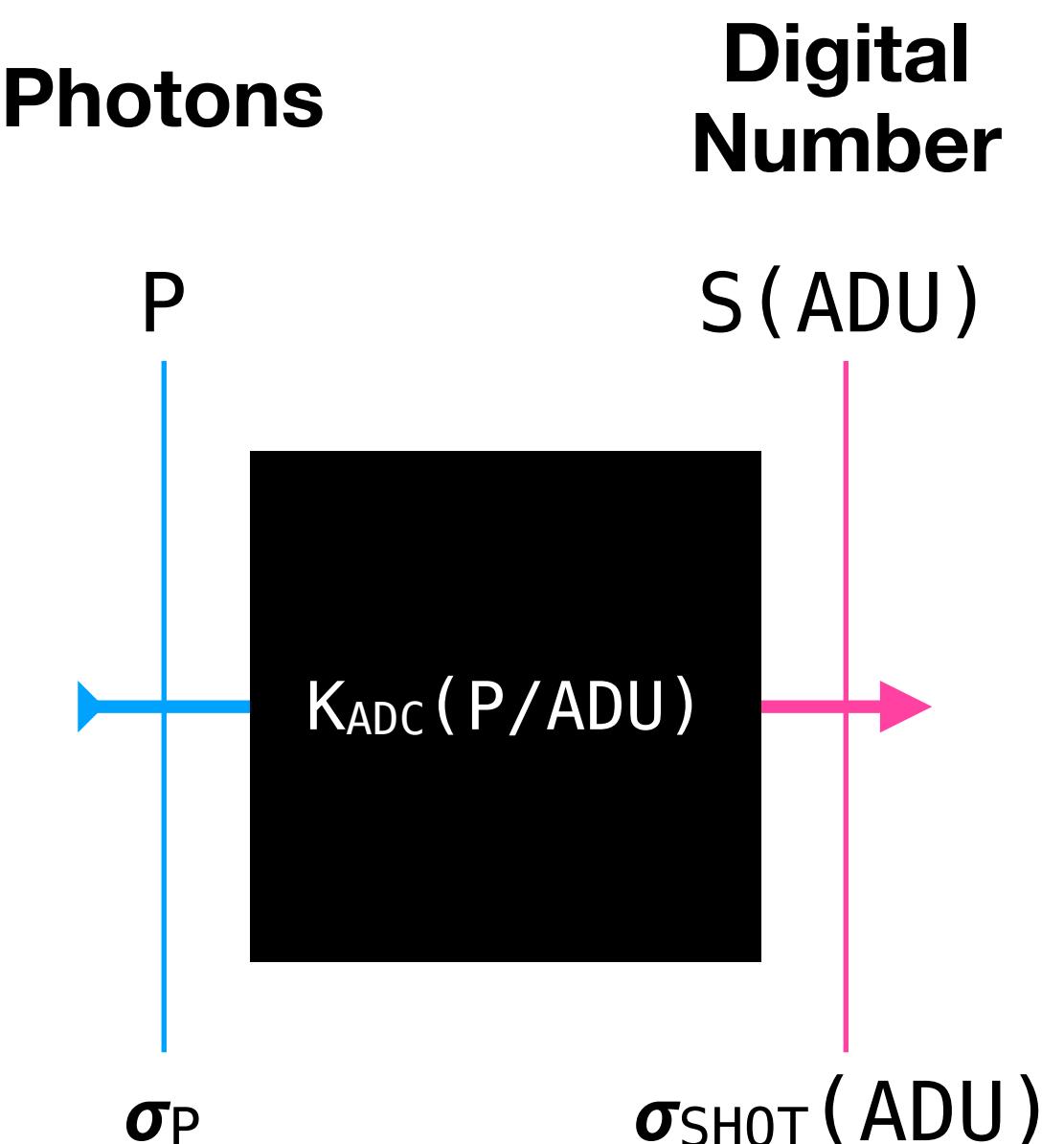
and relating input to output  
using the conversion constant

$$P = K_{ADC} \cdot S$$

$$\sigma_P = K_{ADC} \cdot \sigma_{SHOT}$$

yields the constant by only  
measuring output quantities:

$$K_{ADC} = S / \sigma_{SHOT}^2$$



# Digital Camera Model

## Photon Transfer Function

Assuming shot noise  
(Poisson-distributed)

$$\sigma_{\text{SHOT}}(\text{ADU}) = S(e^-)^{1/2}$$

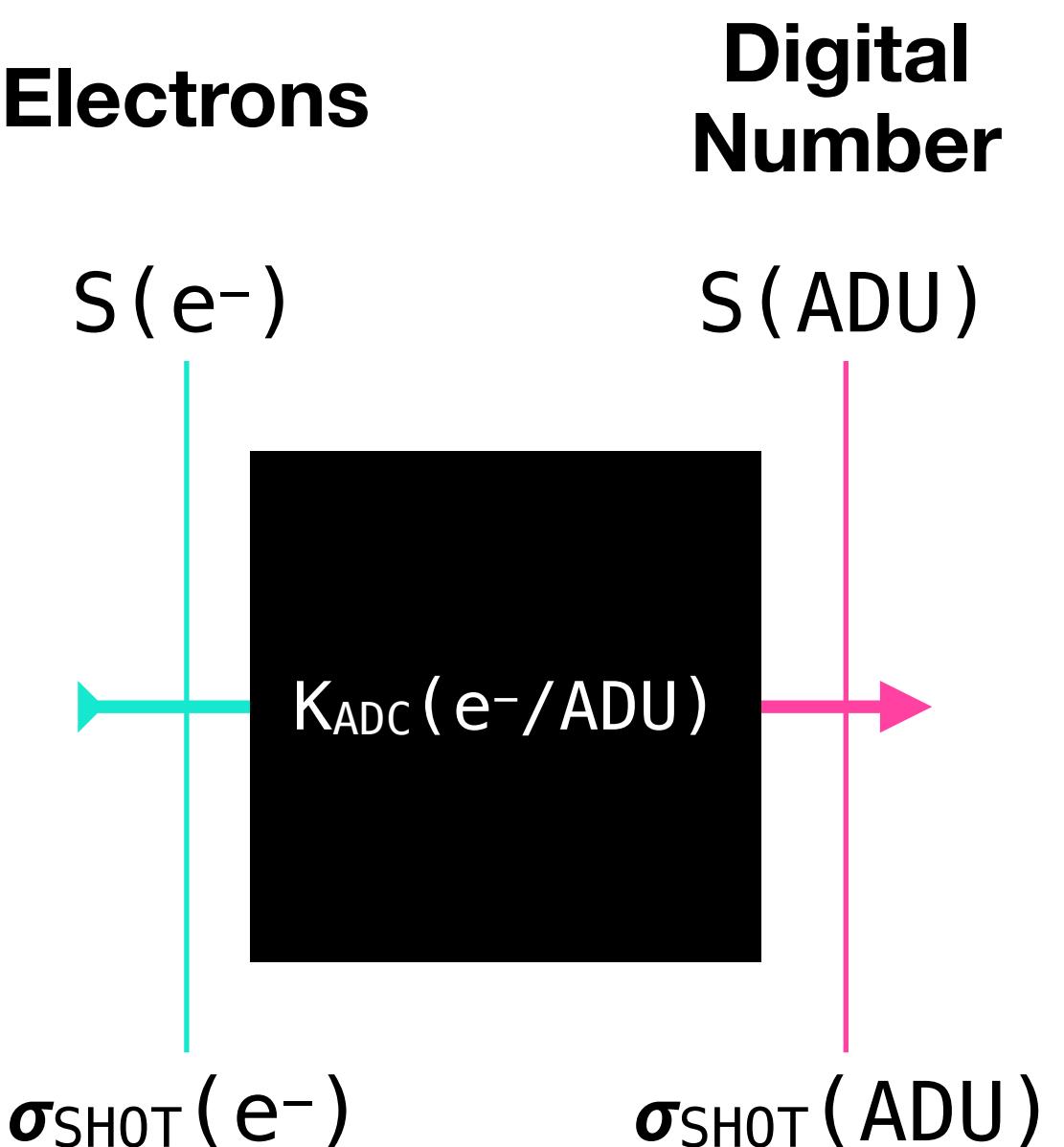
and relating input to output  
using the conversion constant

$$S(e^-) = K_{\text{ADC}} \cdot S(\text{ADU})$$

$$\sigma_{\text{SHOT}}(e^-) = K_{\text{ADC}} \cdot \sigma_{\text{SHOT}}(\text{ADU})$$

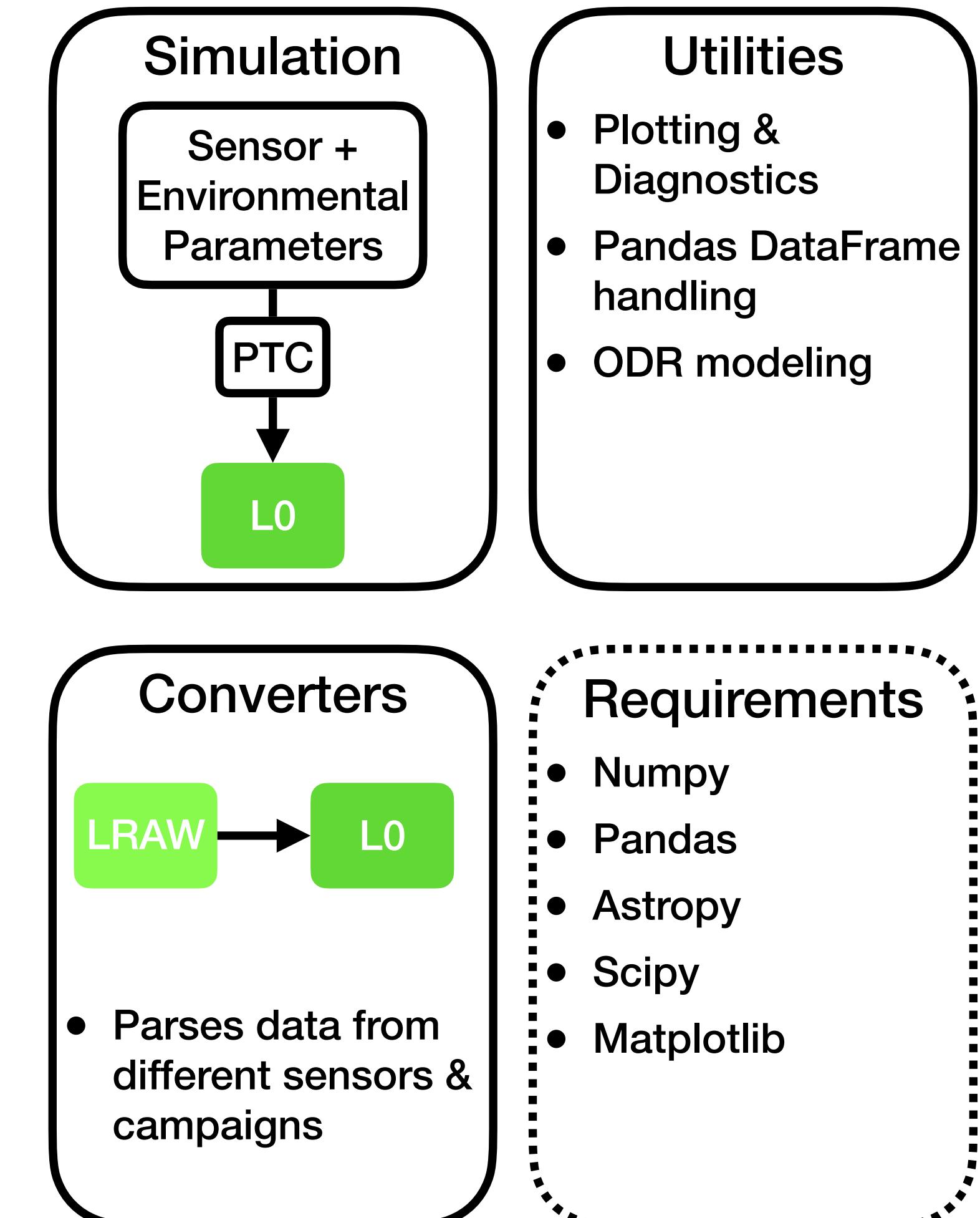
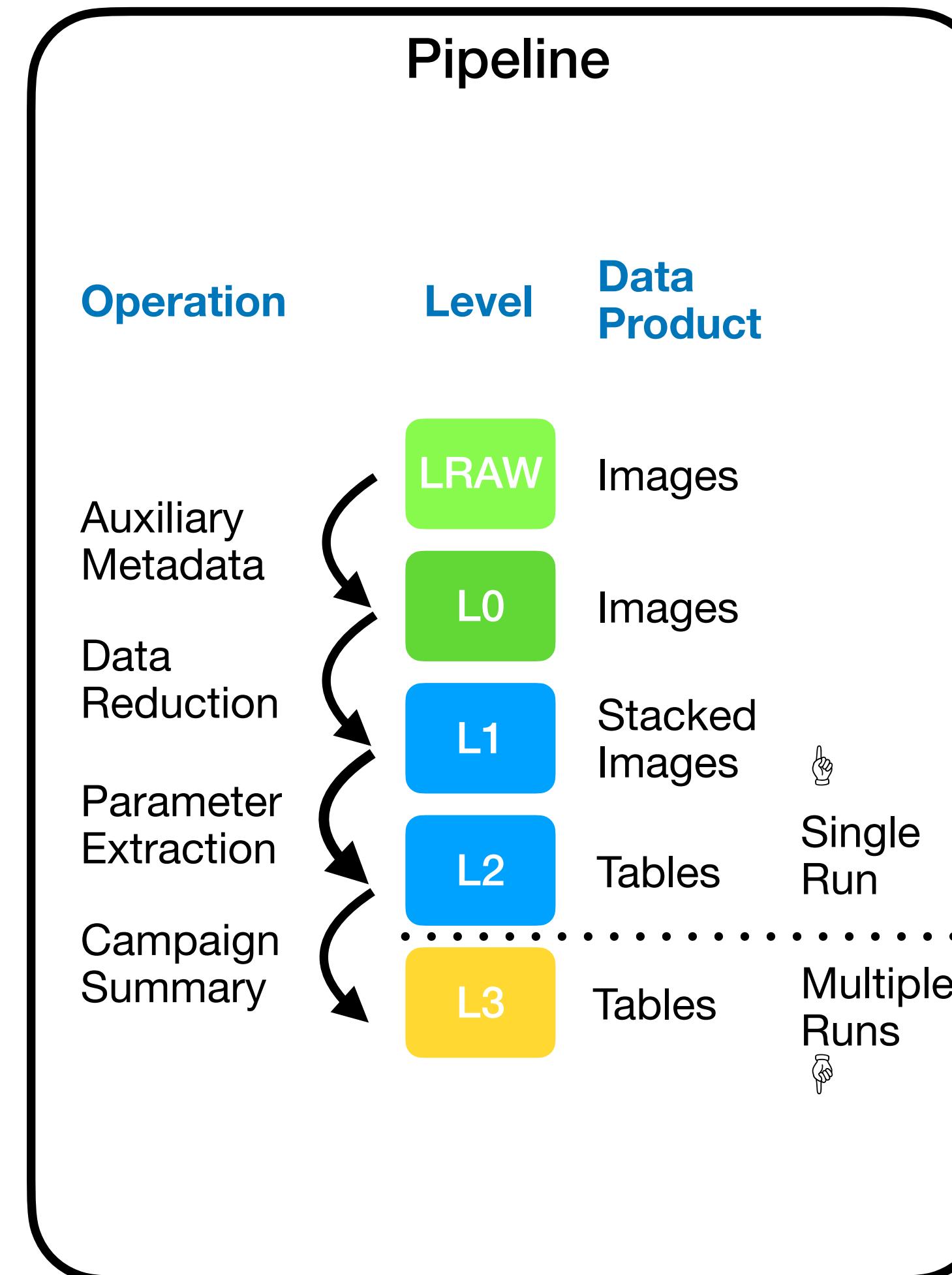
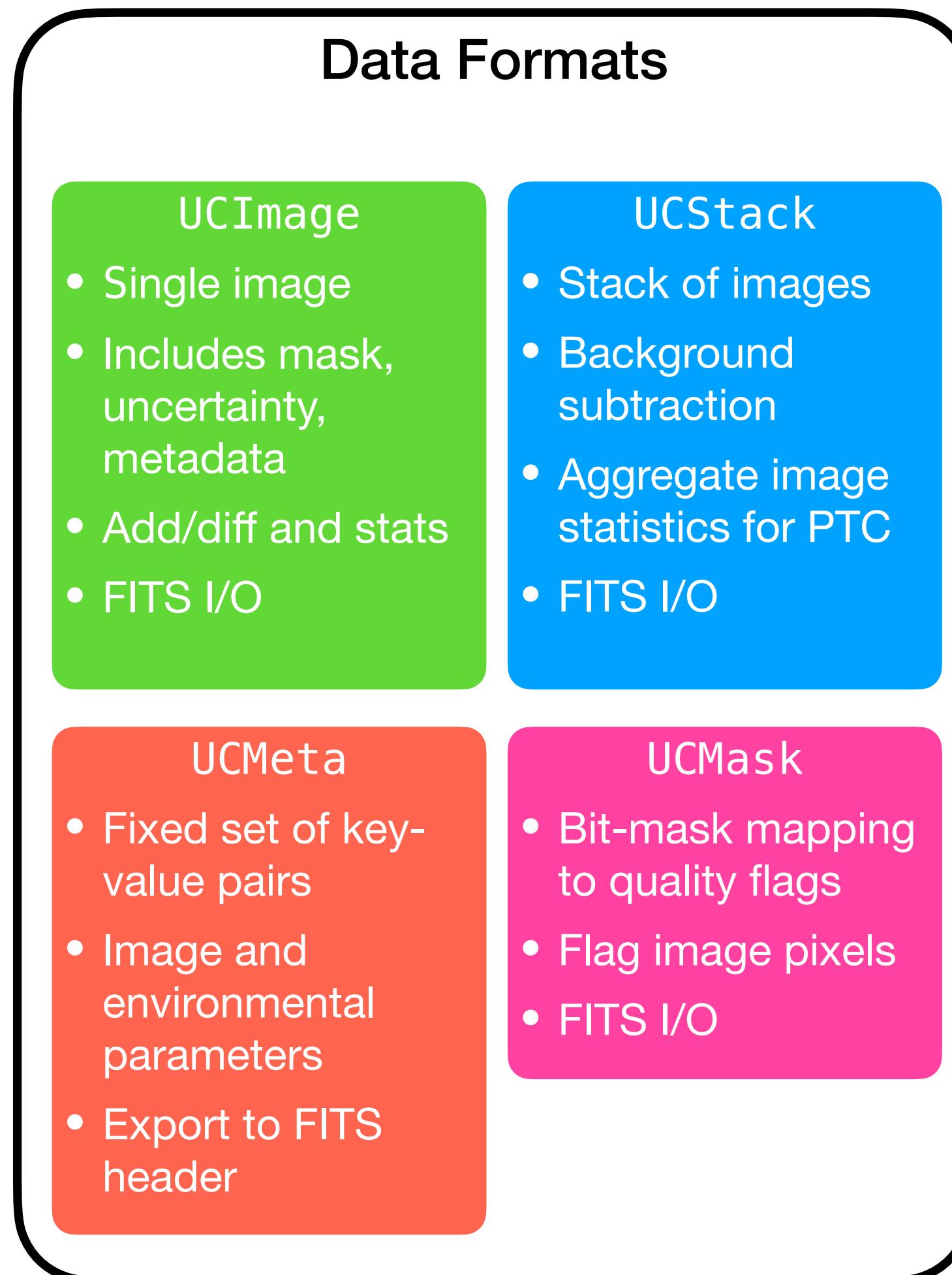
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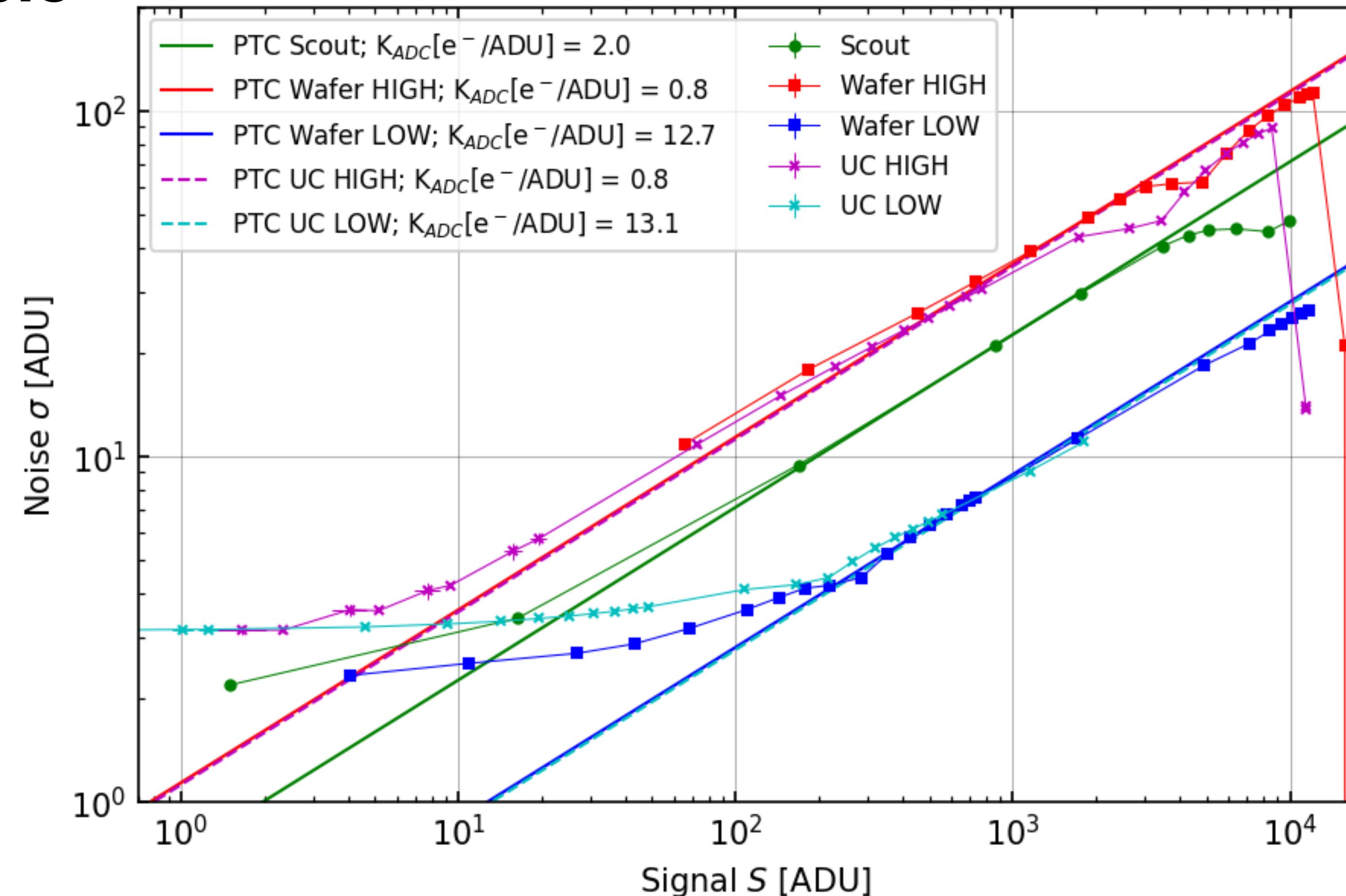
# UCSTAN

## ULTRASAT Camera Sensor Testing Analysis Software



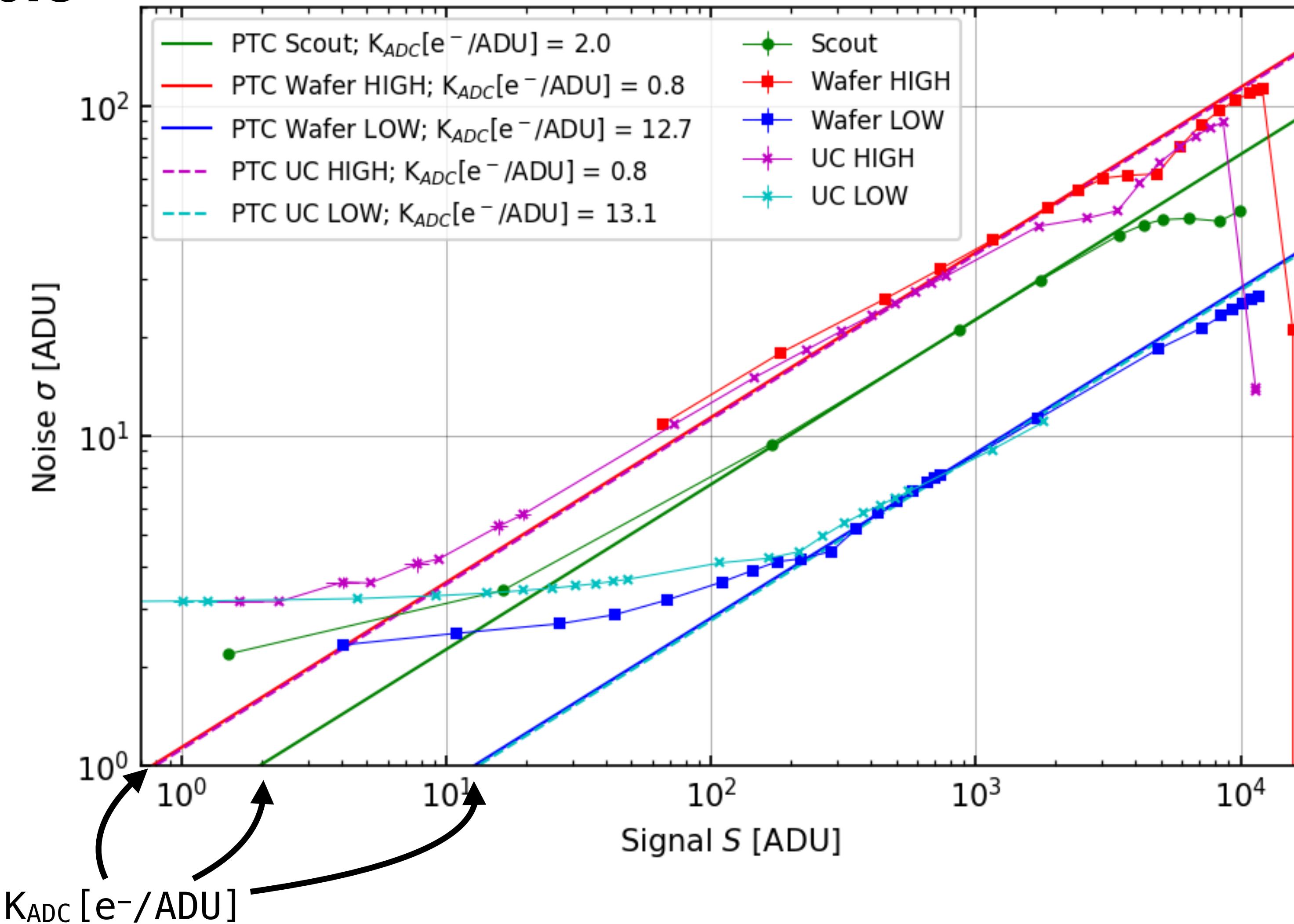
# UCSTAN

## PTC Example



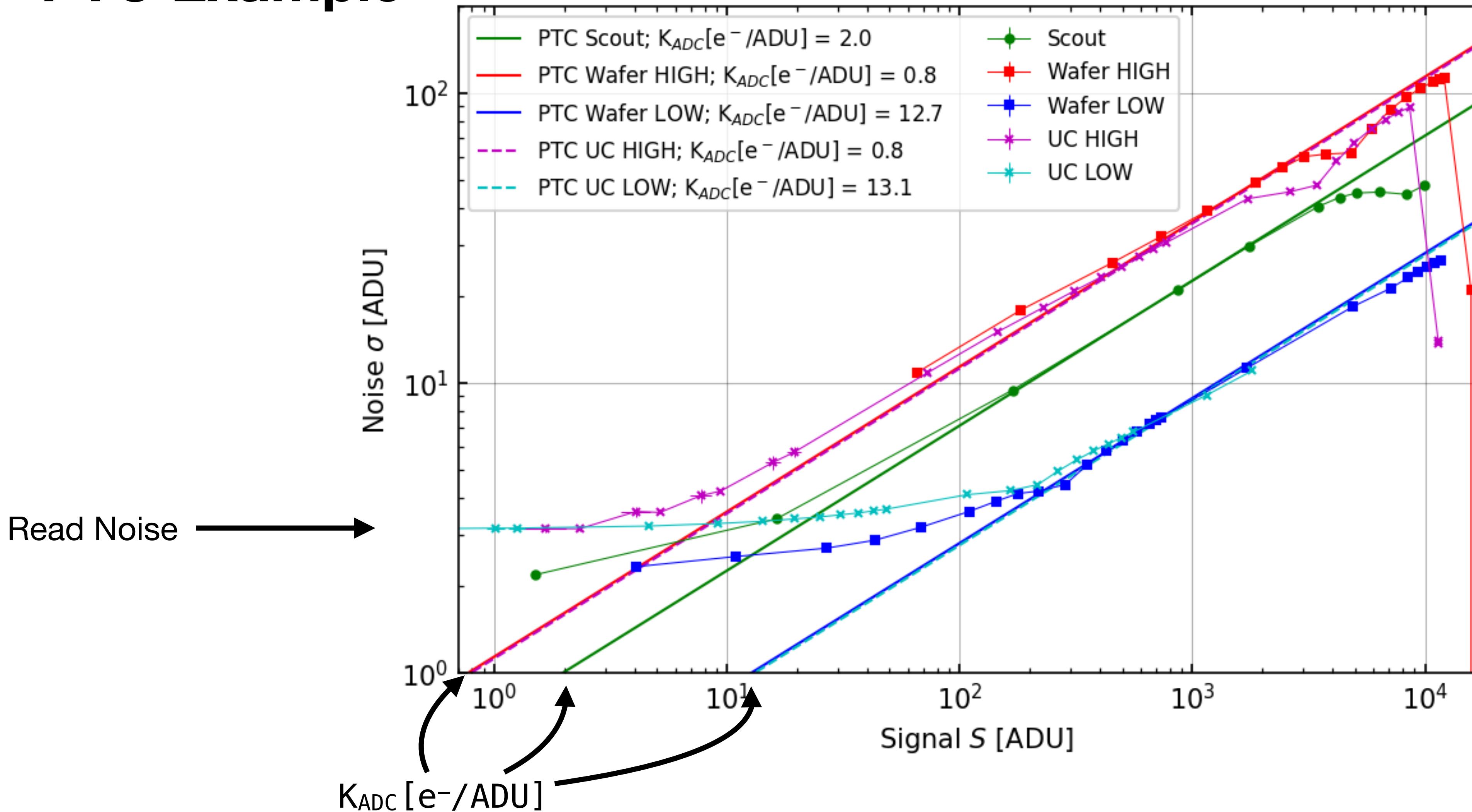
# UCSTAN

## PTC Example



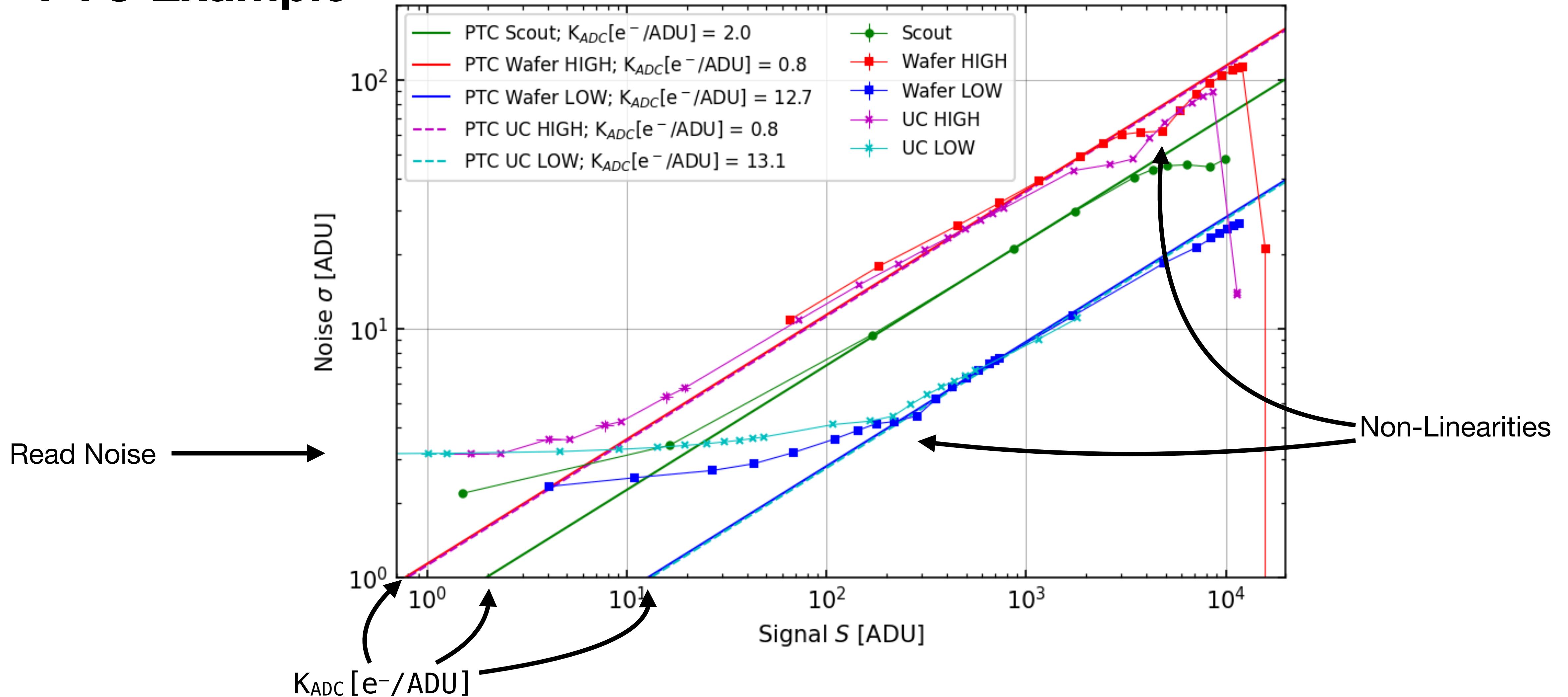
# UCSTAN

## PTC Example



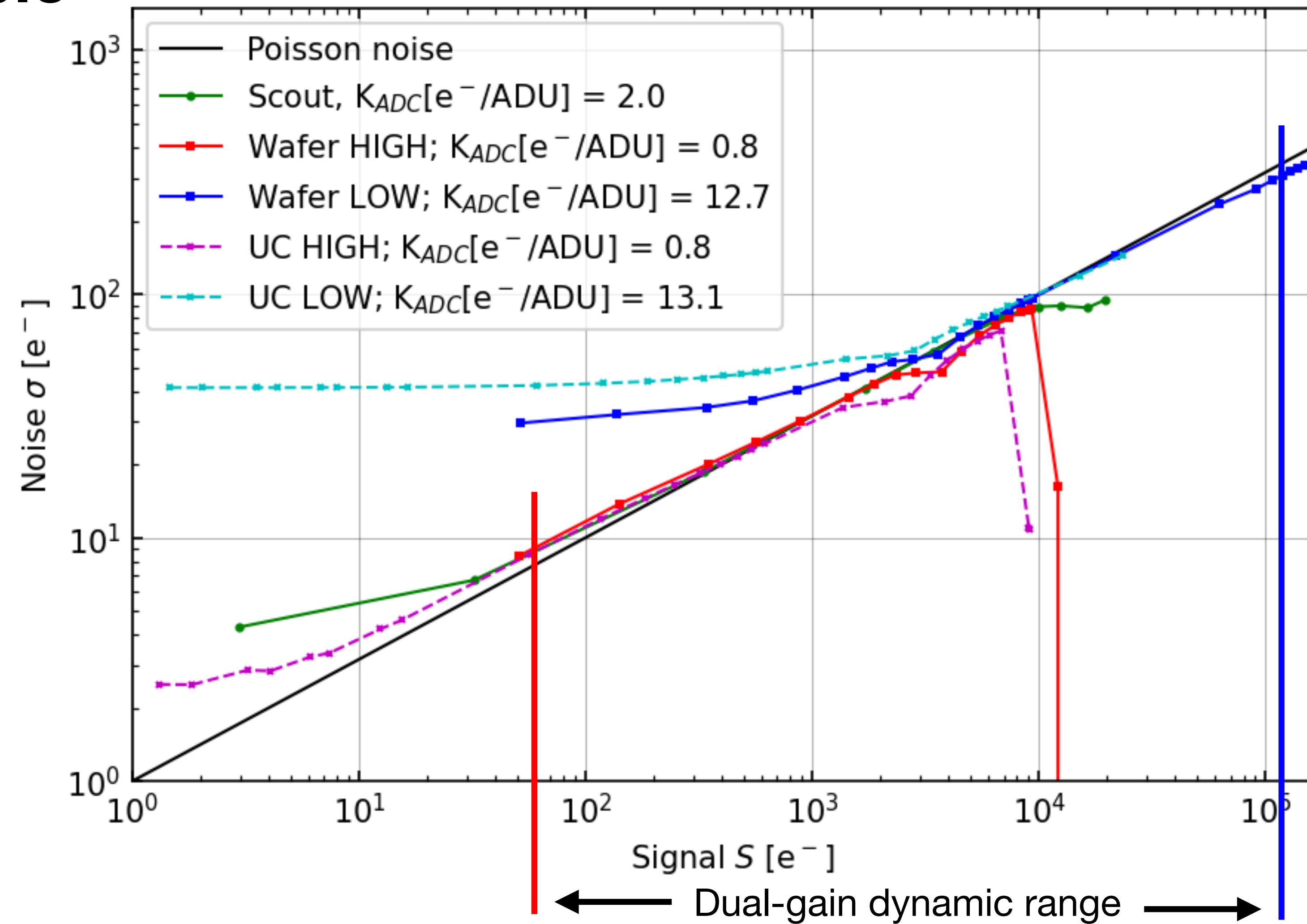
# UCSTAN PTC Example

Full Well  
(Saturation)



# UCSTAN

## PTC Example



# Summary

## TL;DR

- ULTRASAT's CMOS sensors are backside-illuminated & UV-enhanced with dual-gain pixels
- The Photon Transfer (PT) method is a powerful one-stop shop for CMOS characterization
- The UCSTAN software implements PT and provides a high-quality infrastructure to the camera development effort.
- Next: UC sensor tuning and final characterization

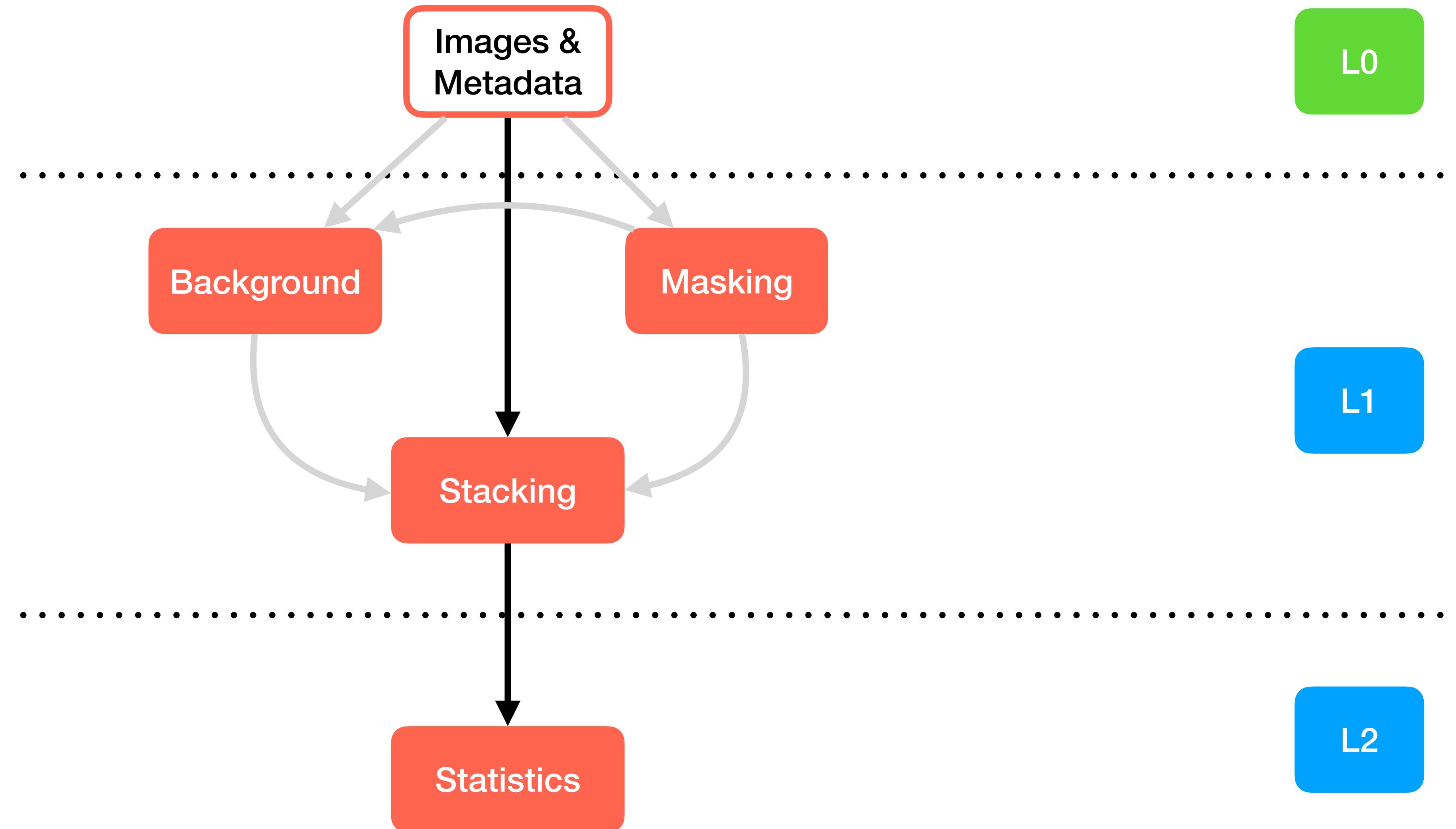


# Data Reduction Flow

$L0 \rightarrow L1 \rightarrow L2$

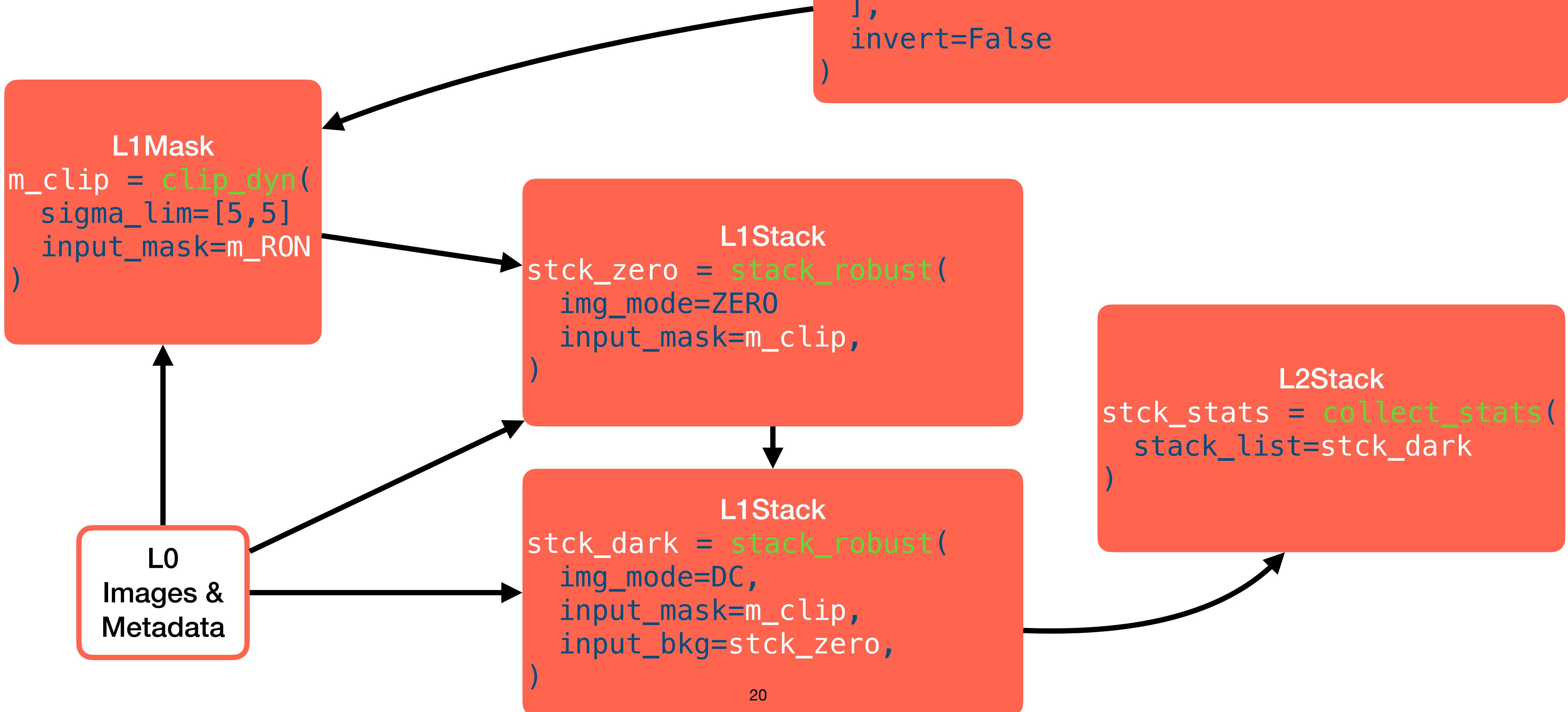
**Processing Units**  
are Python objects called „L1Masking“ or „L1Stacking“  
and can implement their operation with different  
methods. All methods should  
create the same output.

- processing unit
- default
- optional



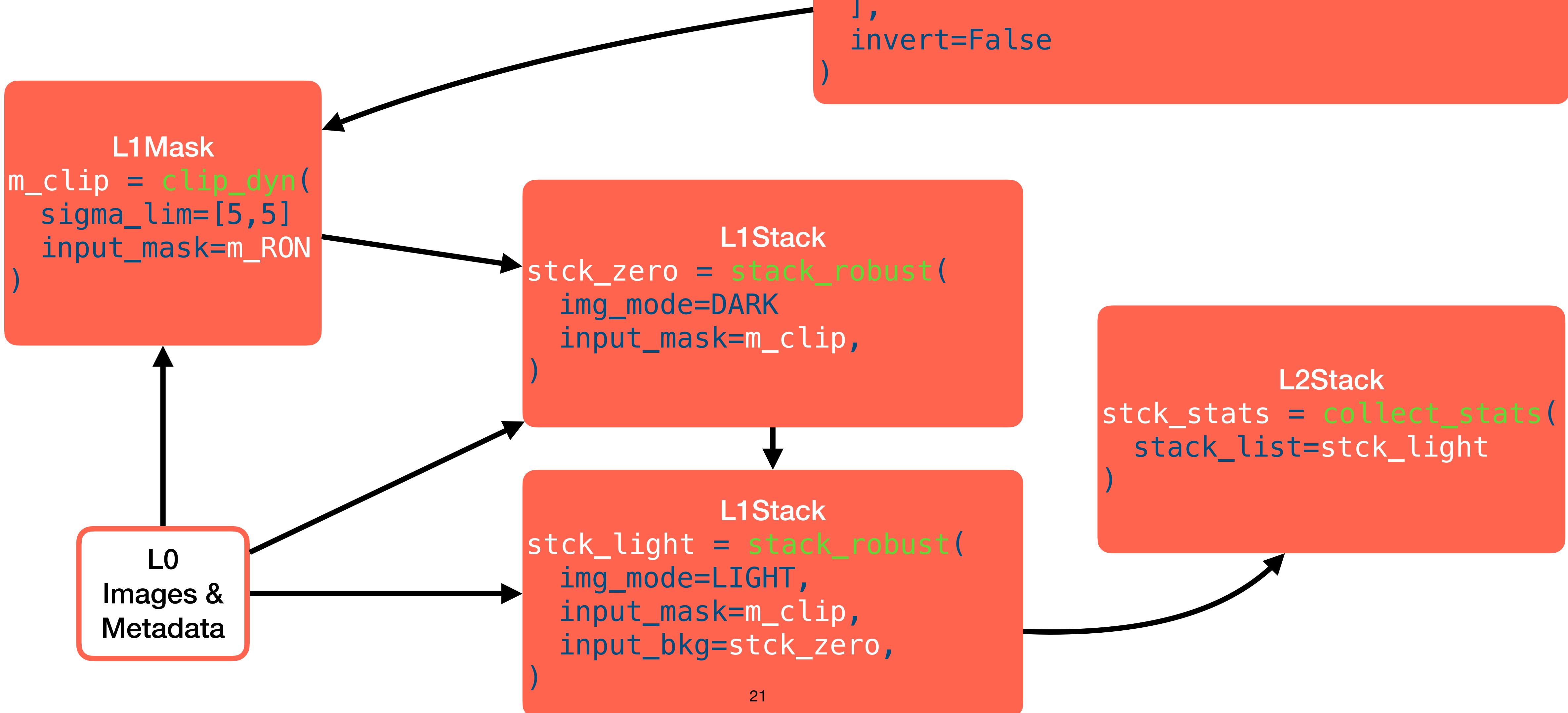
# Data Reduction Flow

## Example: DC



# Data Reduction Flow

## Example: PTC



# Data Reduction Flow

## Example: Read Noise

