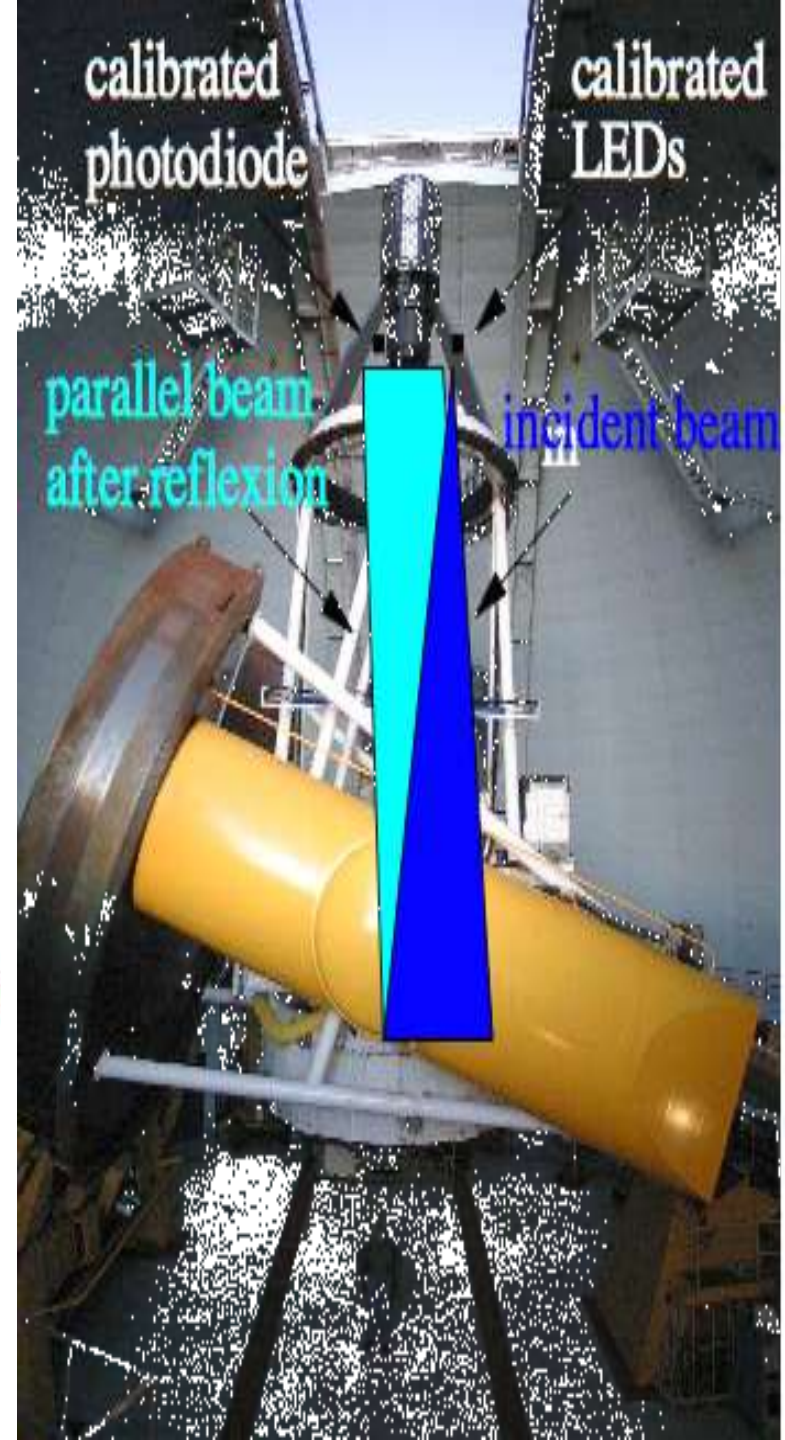
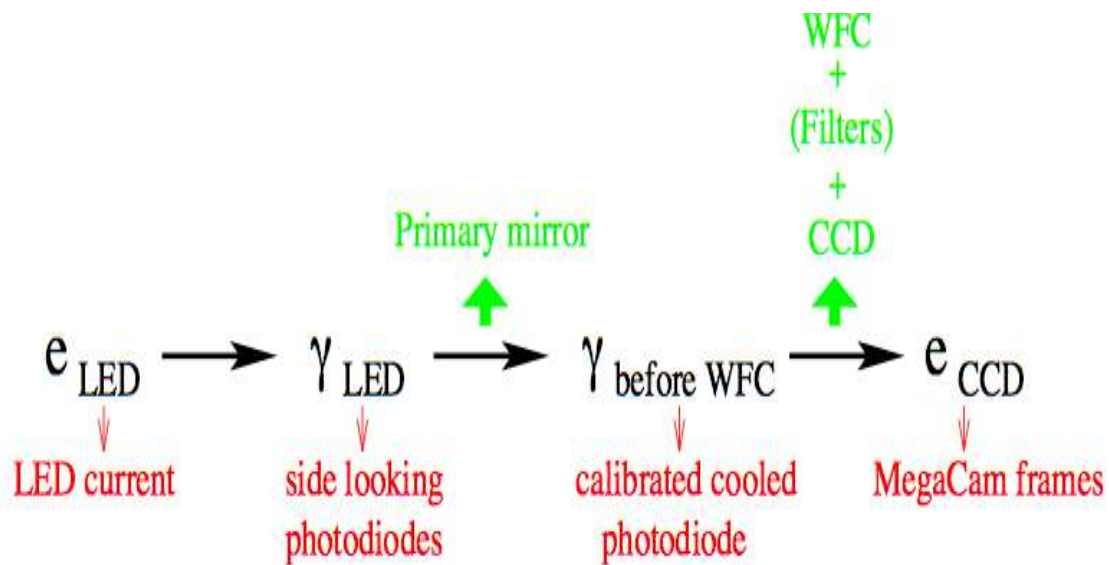


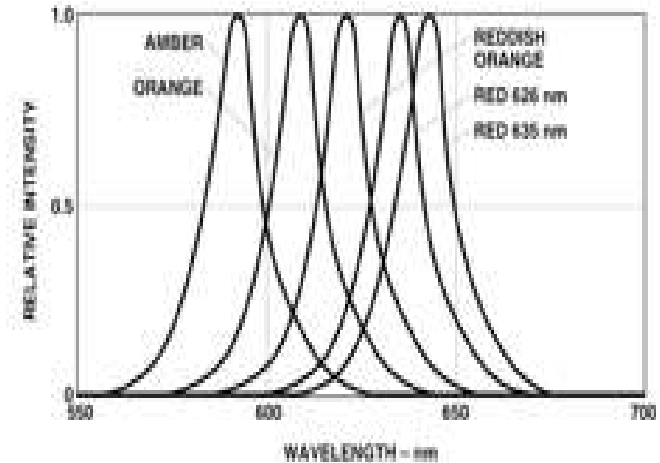
Data Analysis

Measurement Points



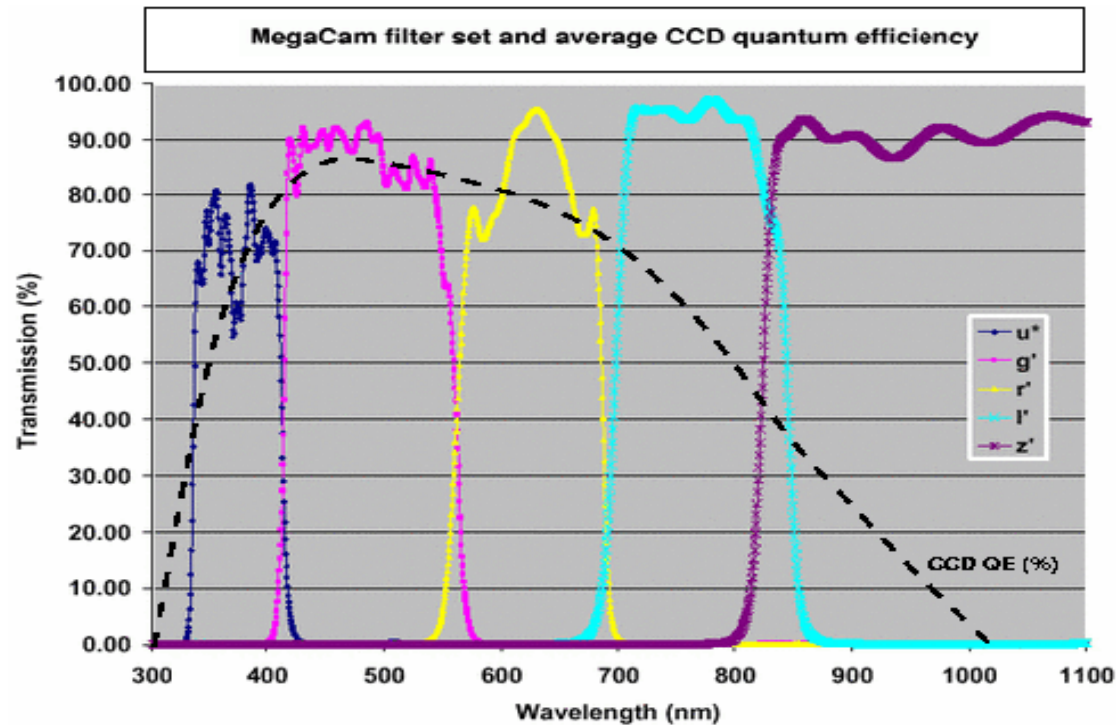
Calibration Data Acquisition Procedure

- LED(s) light ON
- Check of calibration parameters
(currents, photocurrents, temperature)
- Megacam frames acquisition
- LEDs light OFF
- Megacam frames (background)
- Mean and sigma values of calibration parameters
➔ corresponding image header



$$R(X, t, \lambda, x, y)$$

Throughput monitoring



≈ 20 monitoring points

$$R(X, t, \lambda_k, x, y) = T_{\text{opt}}(t, \lambda_k, x, y) \cdot T_{\text{filt } X}(t, \lambda_k, x, y) \cdot QE(t, \lambda_k, x, y) \cdot G$$

k = 1 to 20

Non uniformity of the camera

$$R(X, t, \lambda, x, y) = T_{\text{opt}}(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot T_{\text{filt X}}(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot \text{QE}(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot G$$

$$N^{\text{ADU}}_{x,y}(X, t, \Delta t) = \int \Phi_{\text{LEDs}}(t, \lambda) \cdot T_{\text{opt}}(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot T_{\text{filt X}}(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot \text{QE}(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot G \cdot \Delta t \cdot d\lambda$$

- $\Phi_{\text{LED}}(t, \lambda)$ several LEDs light ($\sum \alpha_k f_k(\lambda)$)

➔ “varying color” flat

- $R(X, t, \lambda, x, y)$: non uniformity of

Optics (plate scale) + Filter X + QE

Filters

- Measurement without filter $\rightarrow T_{\text{opt}}(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot QE(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot G$



$T_{\text{filt}} \times (t, \lambda, x, y)$ in situ

- “Plate scale” : dense star fields (psf) $\rightarrow T_{\text{opt}}(t, \lambda, x, y)$



$T_{\text{opt}}(t, \lambda, x, y)$, $T_{\text{filt}} \times (t, \lambda, x, y)$ and $QE(t, \lambda, x, y) \cdot G$ separately

Scattered light measurement

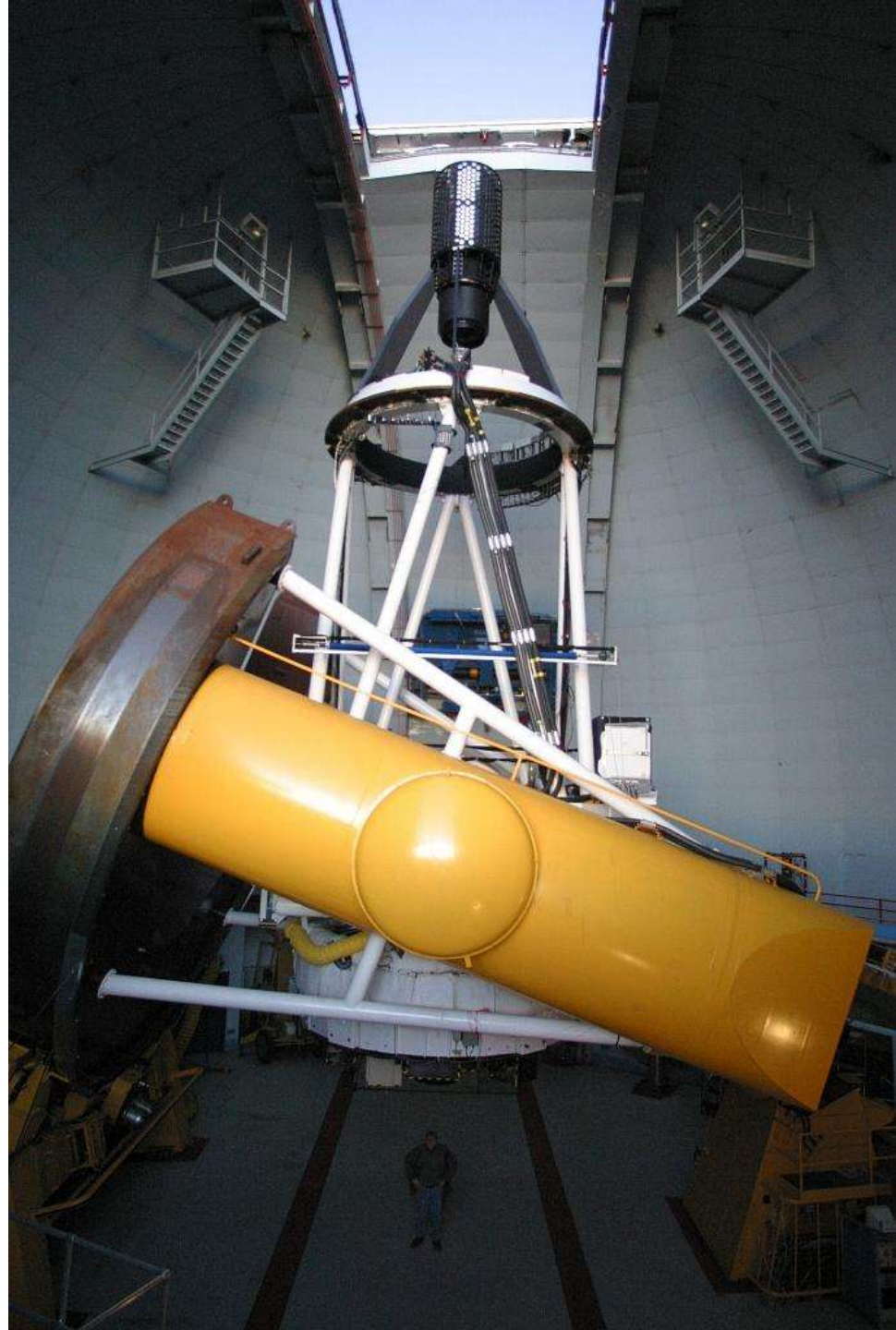
$$R_{\text{twilight}}(X, t, \lambda, x, y)$$

$$R_{\text{LED}}(X, t, \lambda, x, y)$$



$$\text{Flat}_{\text{twilight}}(X, t, \lambda, x, y)$$

$$\text{Flat}_{\text{LED}}(X, t, \lambda, x, y)$$



“Absolute colors”

$$N^{\text{ADU}}_{x,y}(X,t,\Delta t) = \int \Phi(t,\lambda) \cdot T_{\text{atm}}(Z,t,\lambda) \cdot A \cdot T_{\text{opt}}(t,\lambda) \cdot T_{\text{filt } X}(t,\lambda) \cdot QE(t,\lambda,x,y) \cdot G \cdot \Delta t \cdot d\lambda$$

$$N^{\text{ADU}}_{x,y}(X,t,\Delta t) = \int \Phi_{\text{LED}}(t,\lambda) \cdot T_{\text{opt}}(t,\lambda) \cdot T_{\text{filt } X}(t,\lambda) \cdot QE(t,\lambda,x,y) \cdot G \cdot \Delta t \cdot d\lambda$$

$$\text{Flat}(X, x, y, \sum \alpha_k f_k(\lambda))$$

=

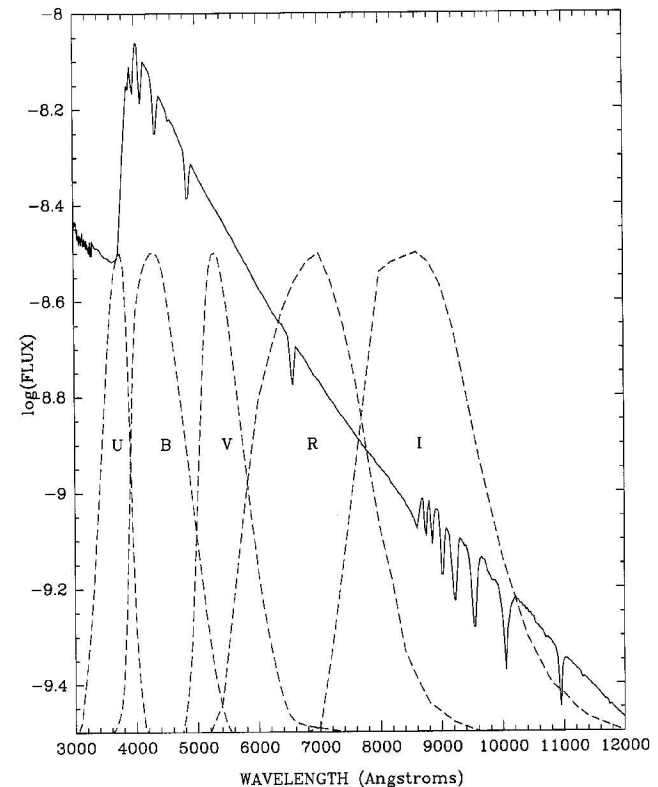
$$K \cdot R(X, x, y, \sum \alpha_k f_k(\lambda))$$

$$\text{Flat}(X)/\text{Flat}(X')$$

compare

fluxes(X) with fluxes(X')

AT TELESCOPE LEVEL



“Absolute” colors

$$R(t, \lambda) + T_{\text{atm}}(Z, t, \lambda)$$

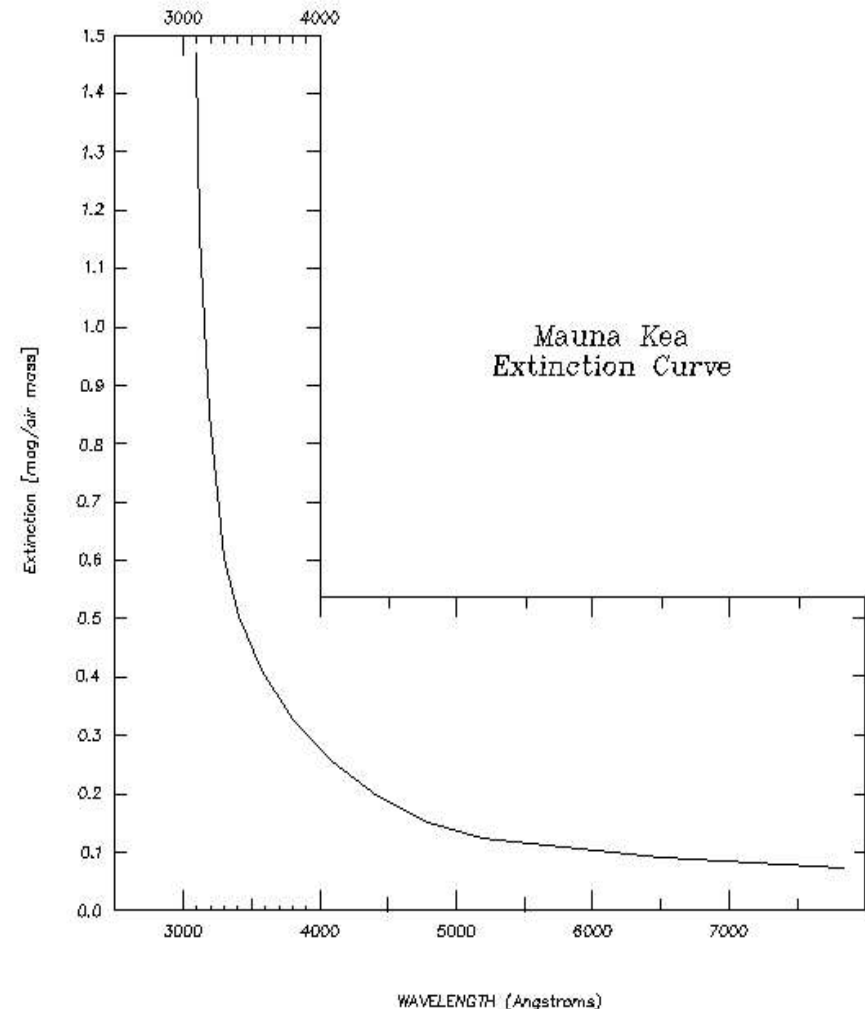


Hubble diagram without ref star
spectrum

(+ Photometric redshifts)

⇒ Atmospheric transmission
measurement

⇒ Study of atm. effects



Conclusion

- Monitoring of the throughput
(complementary with fine sampling)
- Investigation of instrument
(instrumental systematics studies)
- “Absolute colors” (atmosphere studies)
- Difficult to quantify the benefit but such an instrumental calibration becomes unavoidable