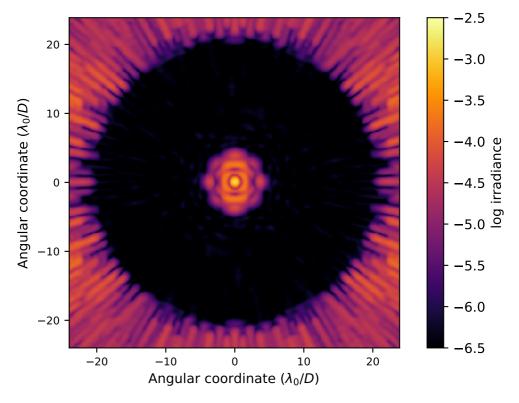
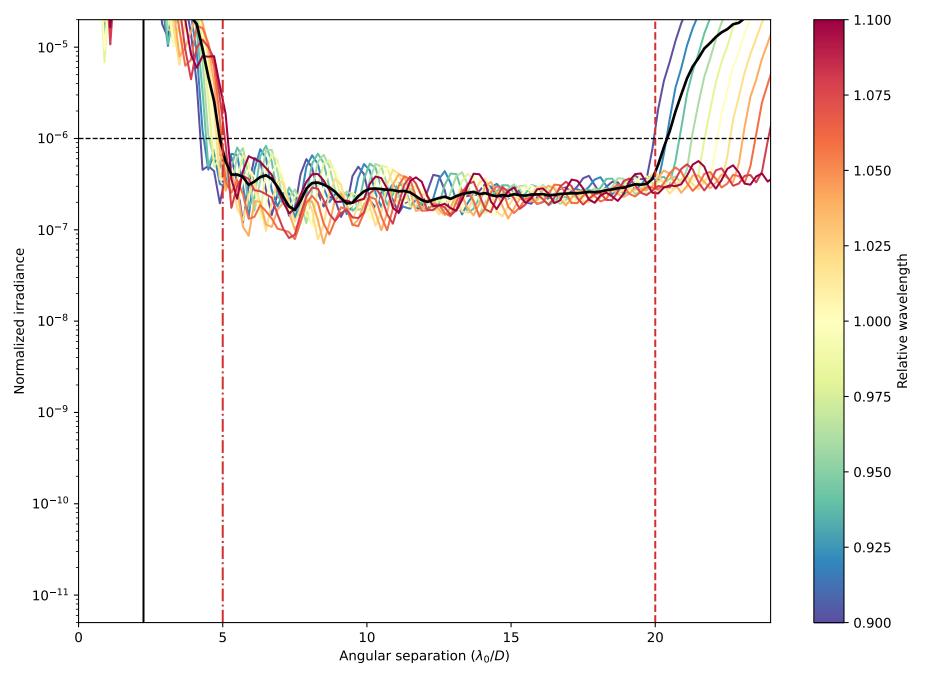
## **APLC Design Summary**

Solution File:

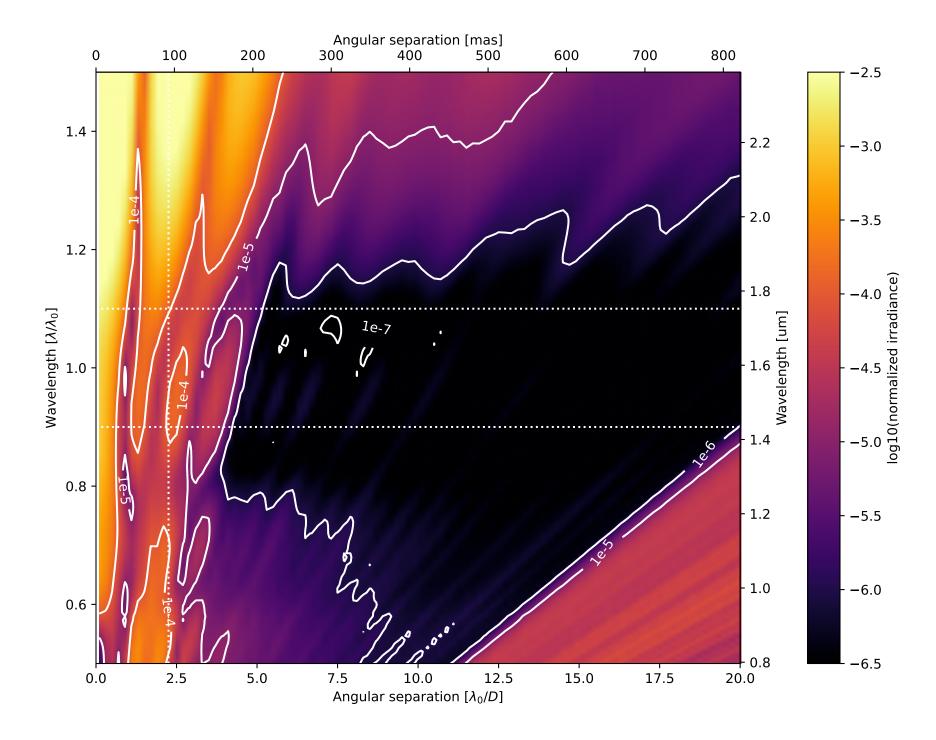
Instrument	SPHERE
nPup	200 x 200 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.666
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.4536
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.002
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.2
Bandpass	20.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	2.252 λ/D
пБРМ	200 pixels
IWA — OWA	5.0—20.0 λ/D
Contrast constraint	10 <sup>-6</sup>
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	1 pixels
Input Files :	
▷ Pupil file: SPHERE/pupil=vlt_btw_nPup=200.fits	
□ Lyot stop file: SPHERE/sphere_stop_ST_ALC2_nPup0200.fits	
- 1.0	

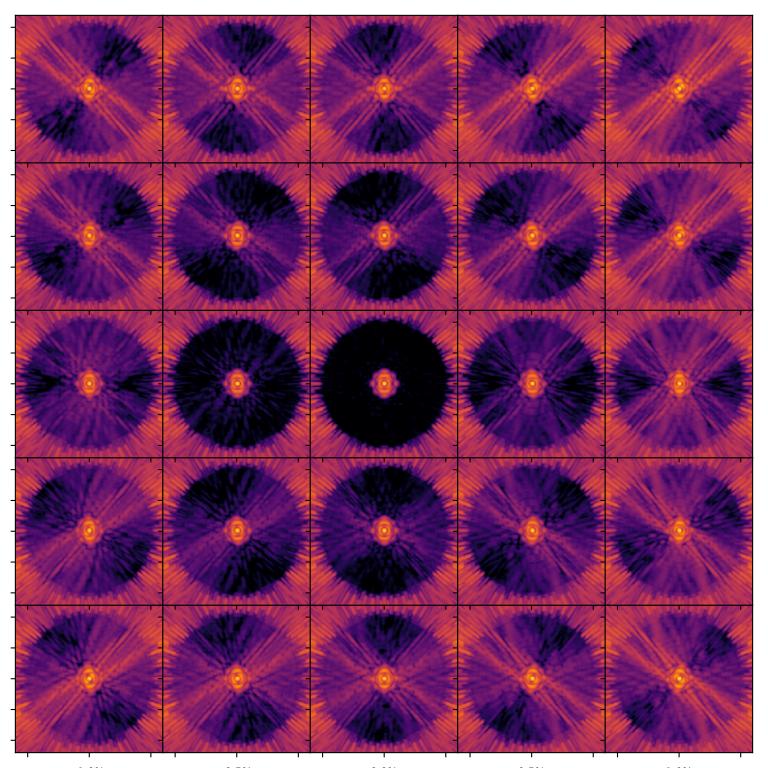


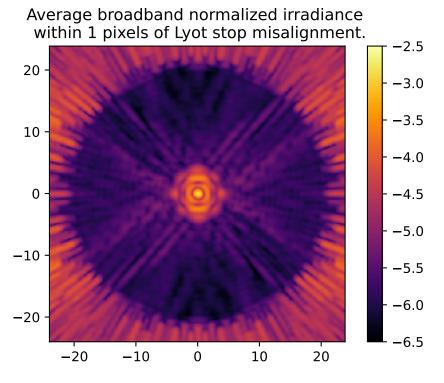
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.



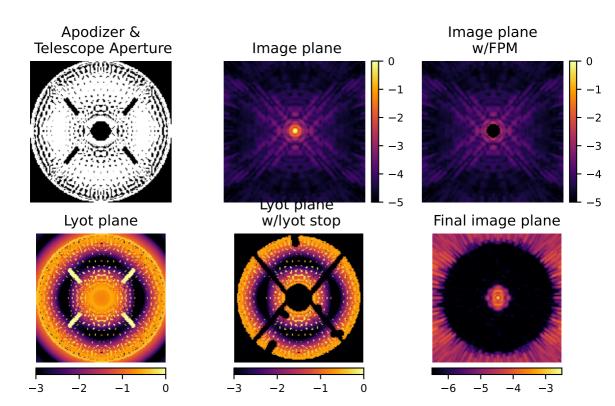
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 20.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 5 and 20  $\lambda_0/D$ ). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 2.25  $\lambda_0/D$ .

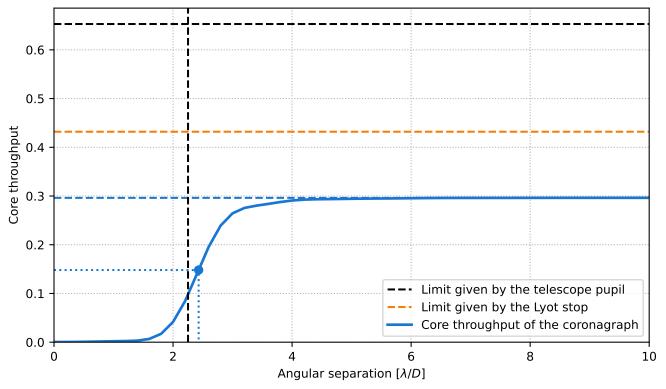






## **Analysis Summary**





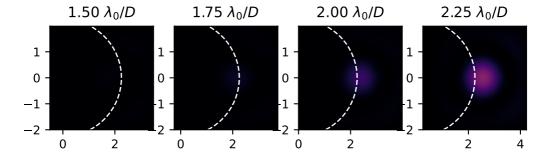
Pupil core throughput:
Lyot stop core throughput:
Maximum core throughput:
w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

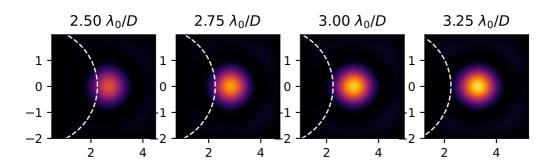
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

Maximum core throughput w.r.t. Lyot stop core throughput:

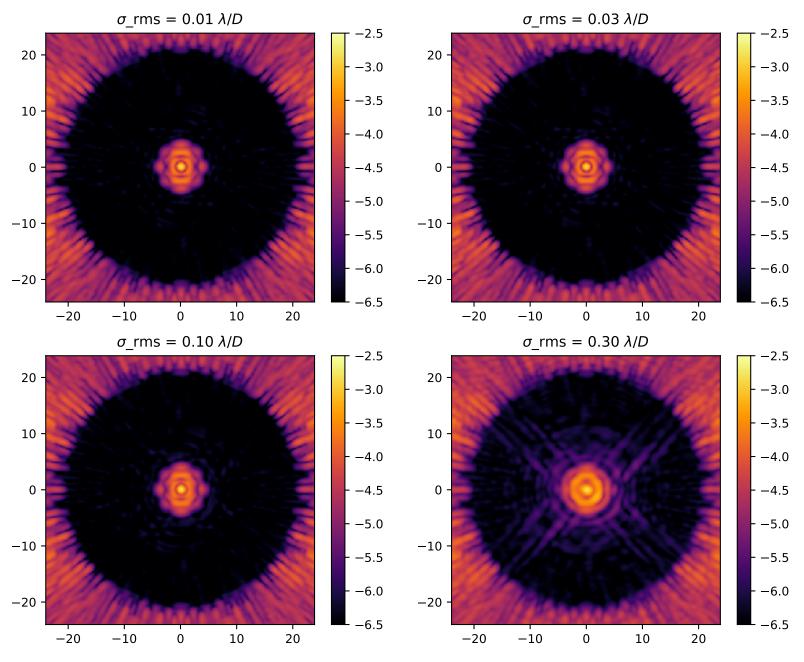
Inner working angle:

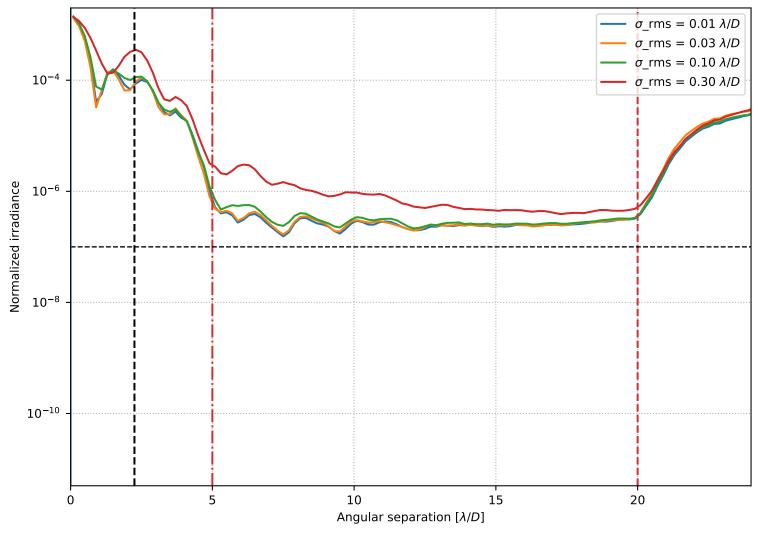
0.6529587526504126 0.4319503996598989 0.29620196012001543 0.45363043058647673 0.6857314181286404  $2.430133219416734 \lambda_0/D$ 





Broadband normalized irradiance for four representative levels of residual pointing jitter.





Azimuthally averaged raw contrast for four representative levels of rms residual pointing jitter.