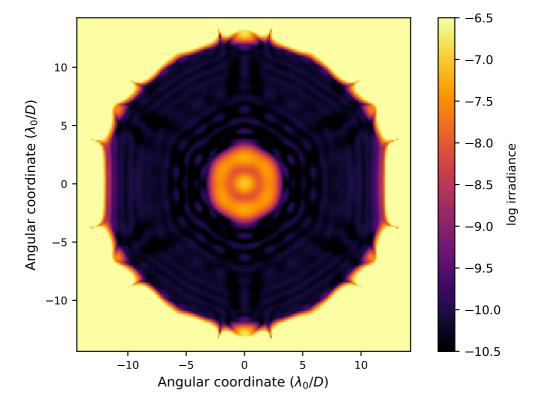
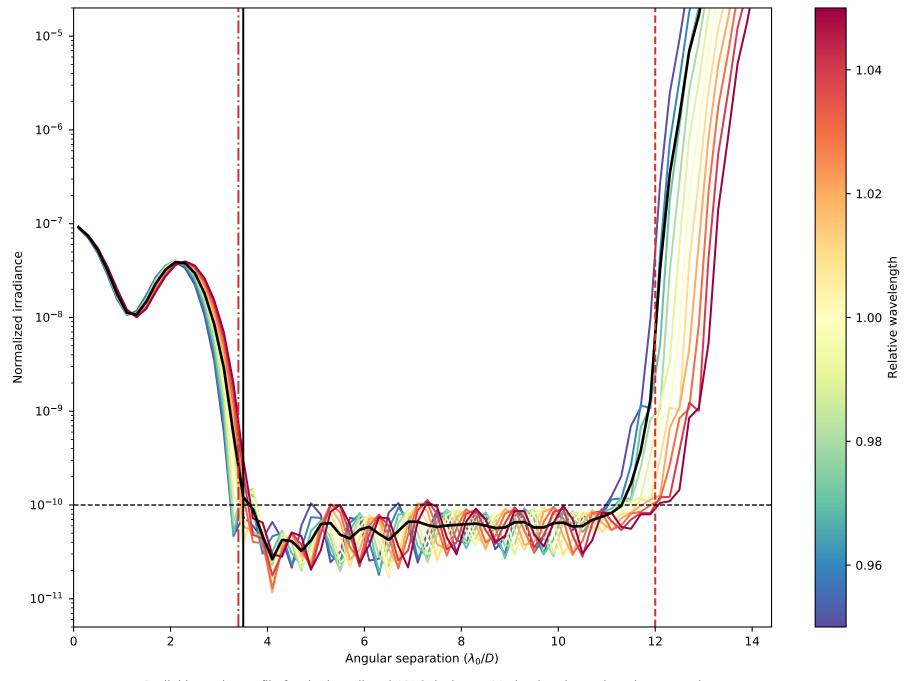
APLC Design Summary

Solution File:

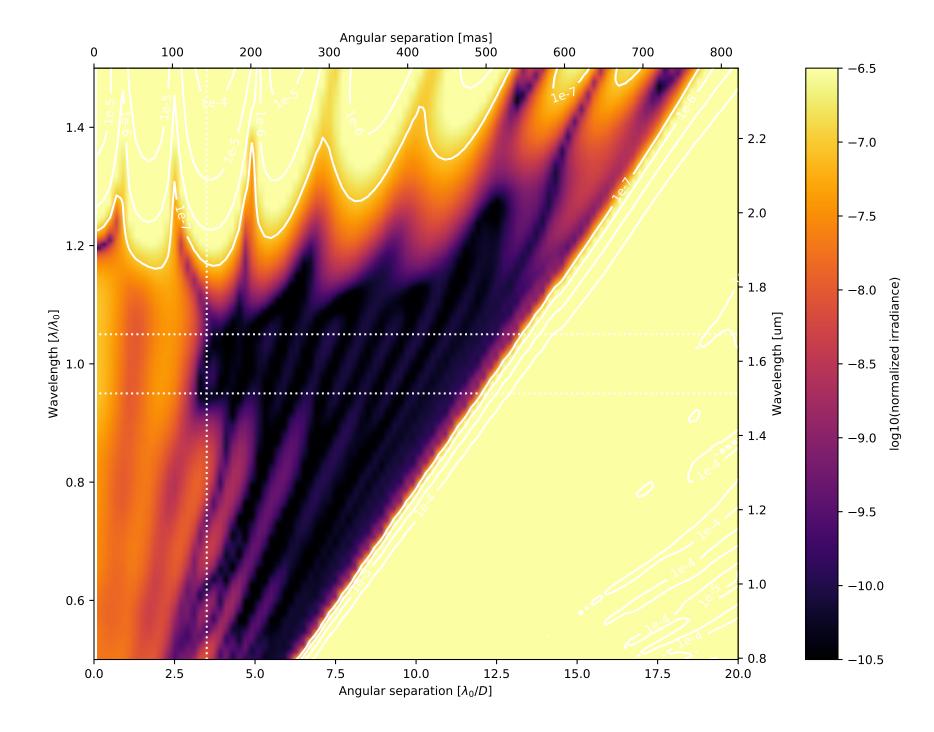
Instrument	SCDA
nPup	500 x 500 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0514
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.065
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.12
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.982
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.5 λ/D
пЕРМ	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \(\lambda / D \)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	θpixels
Input Files:	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TelAp_SCDA_13-Hex_clipped_gy_gap_pad02_ovsamp03_N0500.fits	
> Lyot stop file: SCDA/LS_SCDA_ID0120_OD0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp3_N0500.fits	

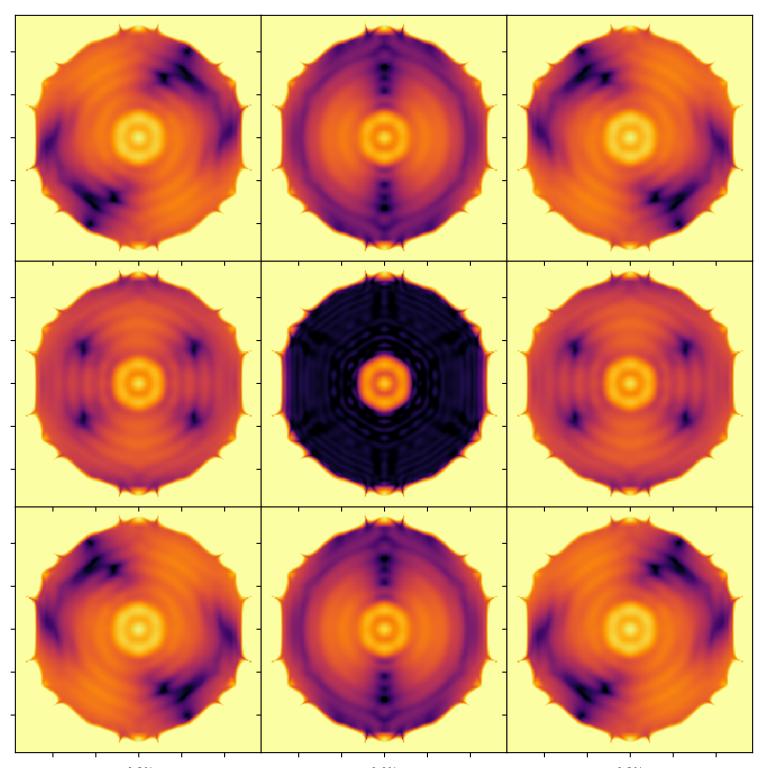


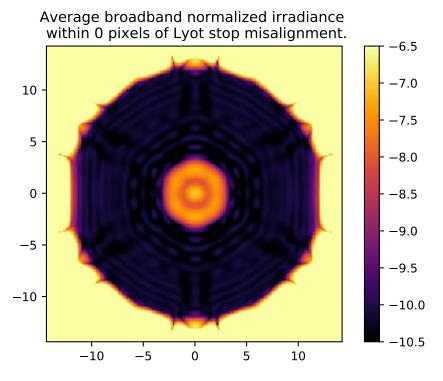
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

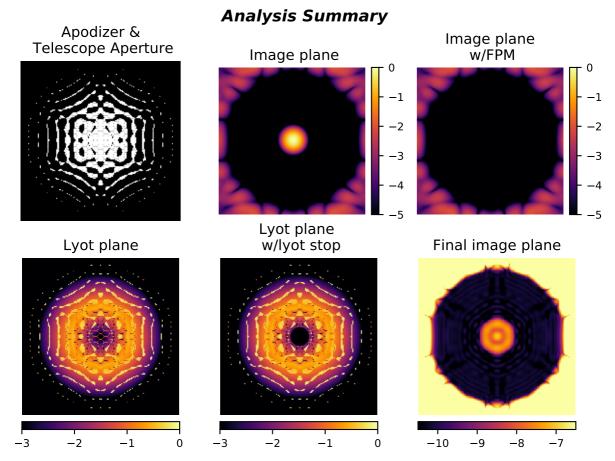


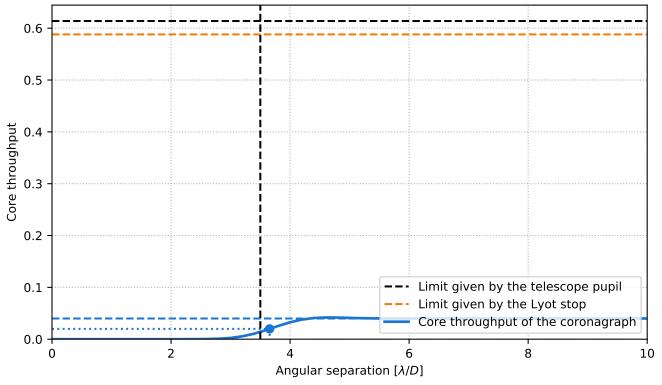
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around λ_0/D and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.4 and 12.0 λ_0/D). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 3.5 λ_0/D .





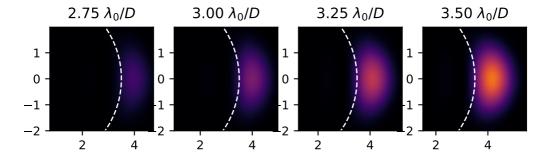


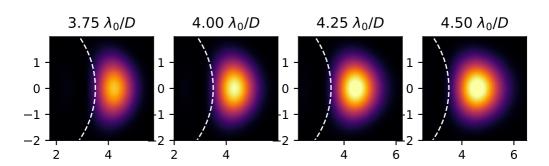




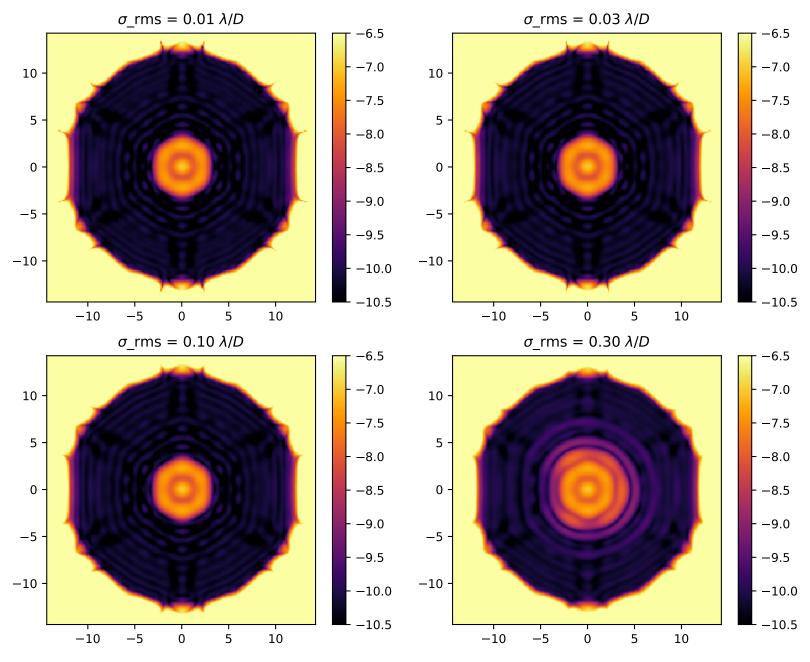
Pupil core throughput:
Lyot stop core throughput:
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. Lyot stop core throughput:

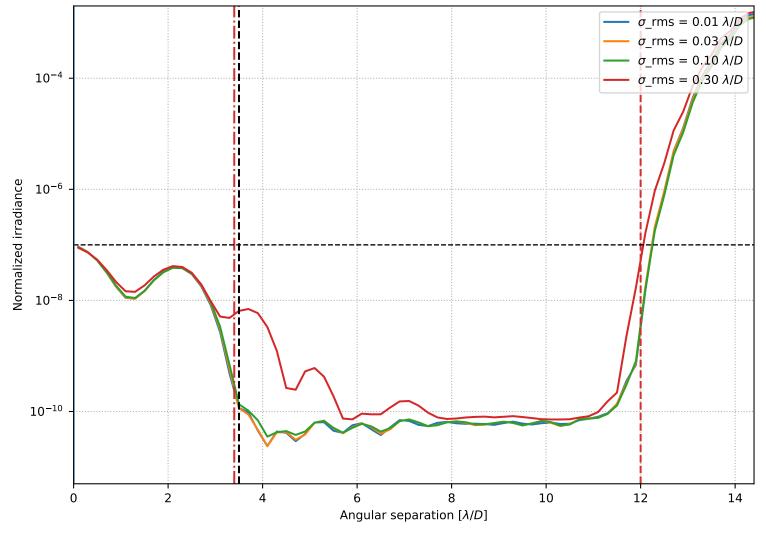
ot stop core throughput: ot stop core throughput: Inner working angle: 0.613828444653292 0.5880193670531294 0.039913385121266146 0.0650236812401393 0.06787767097075877 $3.656242712581103 <math>\lambda_0/D$





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





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