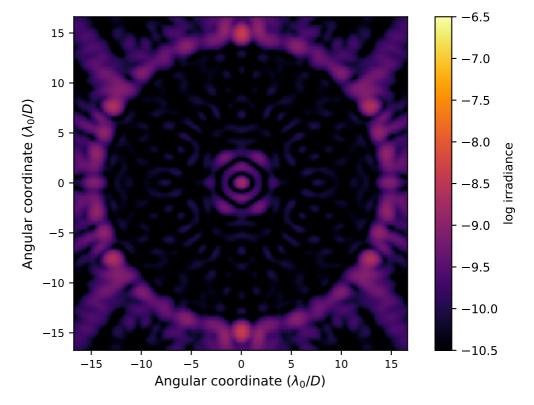
## APLC Design Summary

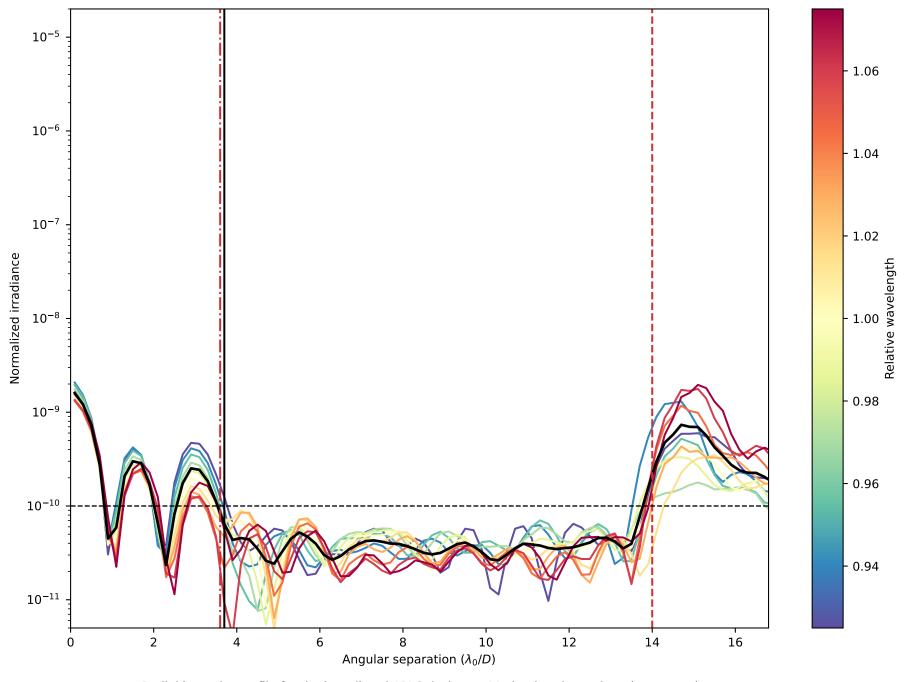
 $\hspace*{0.5cm} \hspace*{0.5cm} \hspace*{0$ 

Instrument	USORT
nPup	128 x 128 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0987
Core throughput (encircled energy)	θ.0857
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.99
Bandpass	15.0%
# wavelengths	5
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.7 \(\lambda/\text{D}\)
nFPM	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.6—14.0 \( \lambda/\text{D} \)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	θpixels
Input Files:	
▶ Pupil file: USORT/TeIAp_USORT_offaxis_ovsamp16_N0128.fits	
Solution File:	

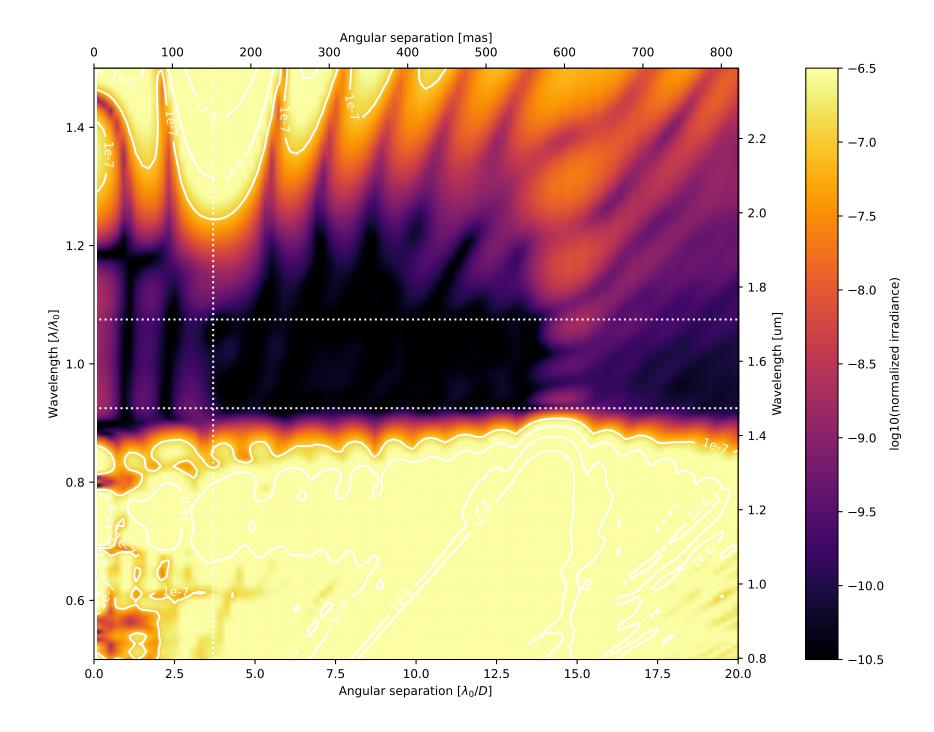
Fri Oct 27 17:49:45 2023

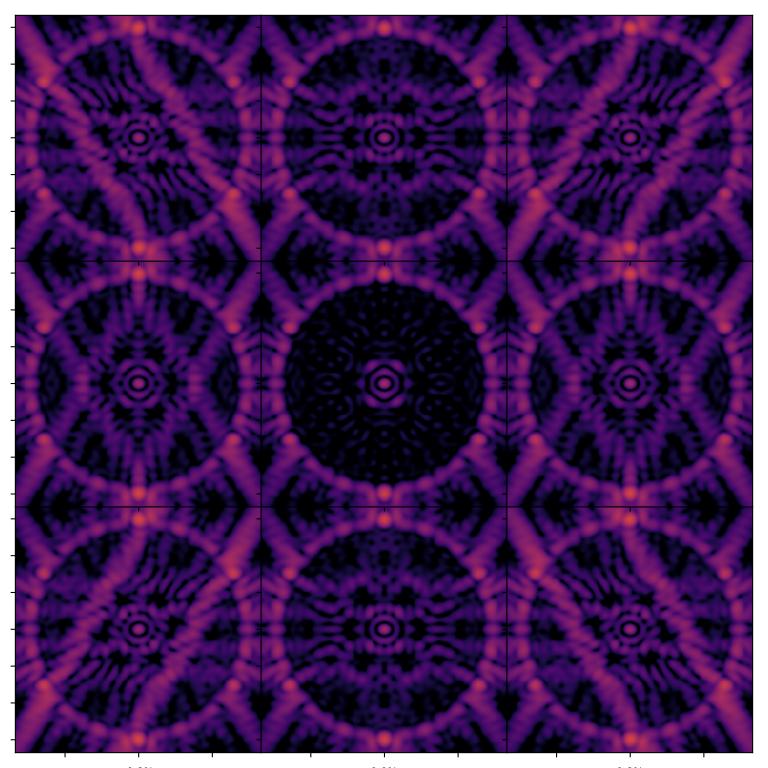


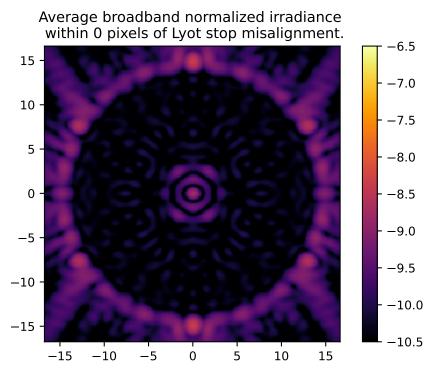
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.



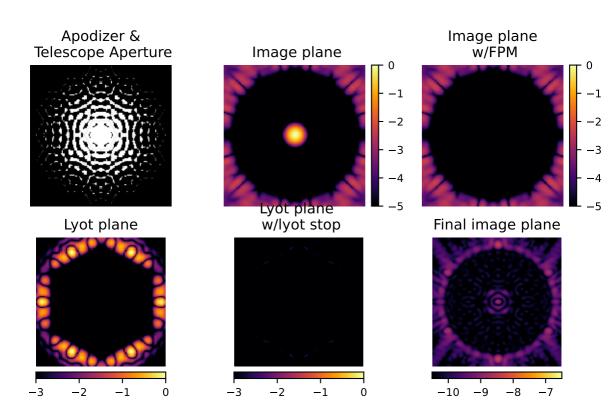
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 15.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.6 and 14.0  $\lambda_0/D$ ). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 3.7  $\lambda_0/D$ .

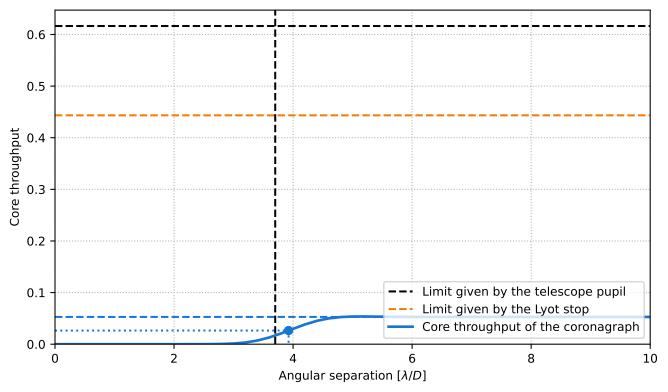






## **Analysis Summary**





Pupil core throughput:

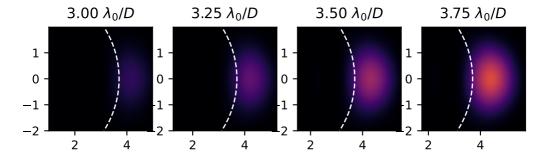
Lyot stop core throughput:

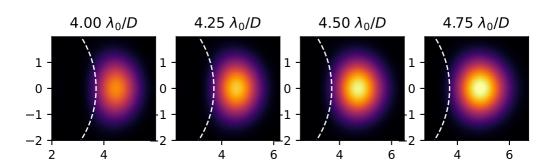
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

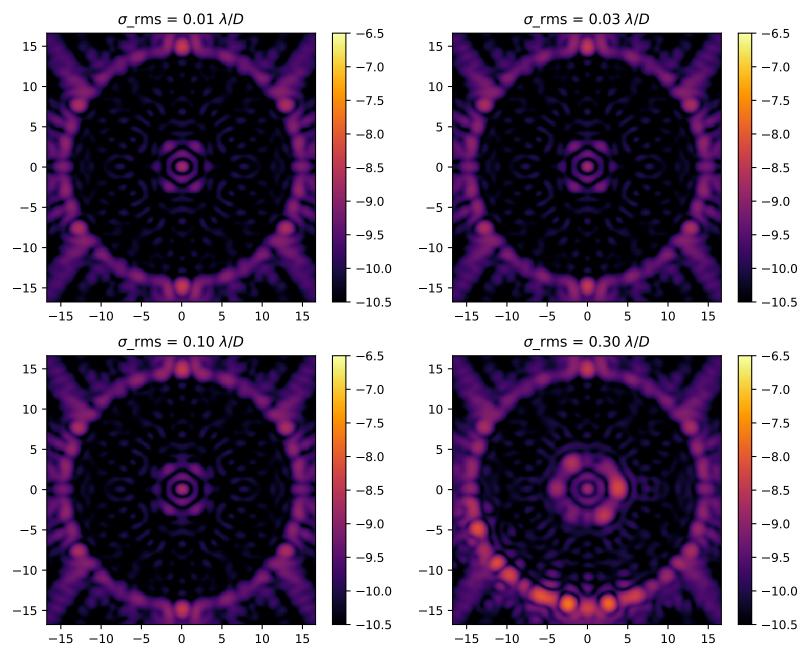
Inner working angle:

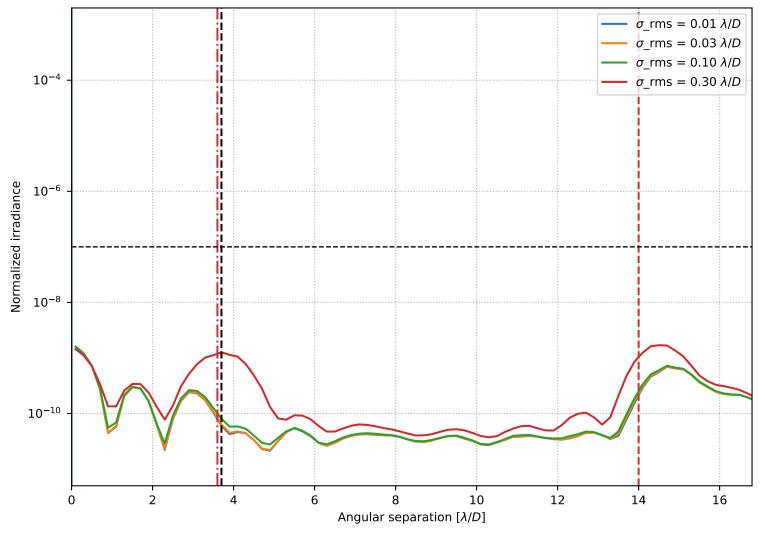
0.6163835963822561 0.44338273489435265 0.05283734380697732 0.08572152814756241 0.11916869929445308 $3.9247144927257676 \lambda_0/D$ 





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





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