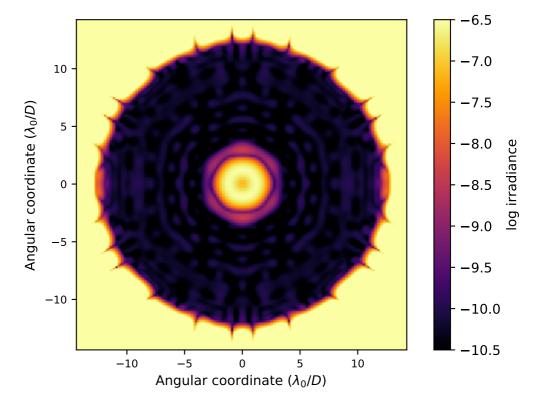
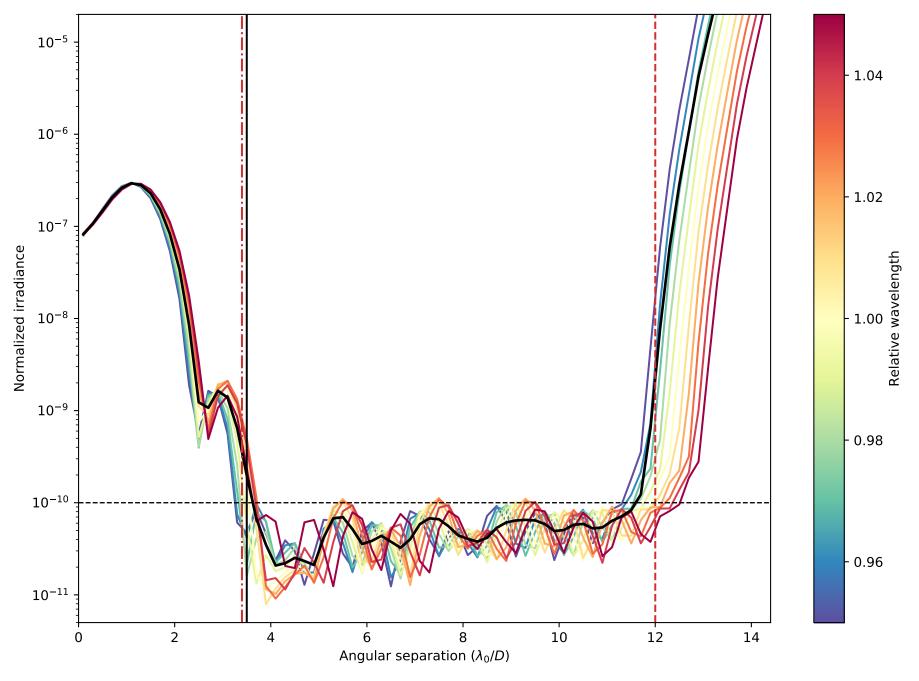
## APLC Design Summary

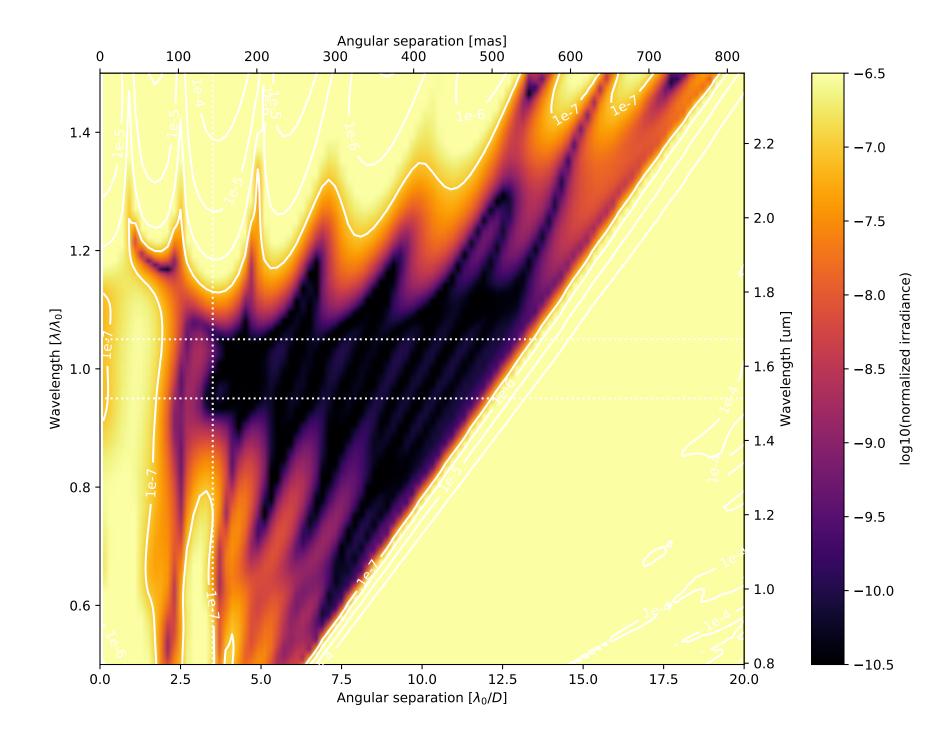
AFEC Design Summar	,	
Instrument		SCDA
nPup		500 x 500 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)		0.044
Core throughput (encircled energy)		0.0555
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)		0.12
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)		θ.982
Bandpass		10.0%
# wavelengths		3
FPM radius (grayscale)		3.5 \( \lambda \setminus \)
nFPM		150 pixels
IWA — OWA		3.4—12.0 \( \lambda / D \)
Contrast constraint		10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance		θpixels
Input Files :		
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TeIAp_SCDA_03-Hex_clipped_gy_gap_pad02_ovsan	np03_N0500.fits	
> Lyot stop file: SCDA/LS_SCDA_ID0120_OD0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp3_N0500.fits		

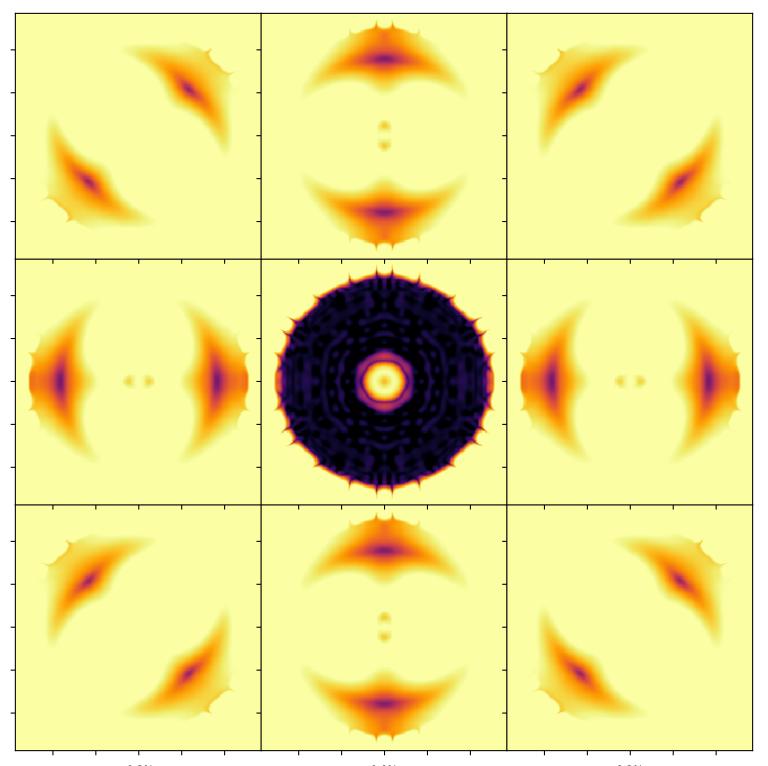


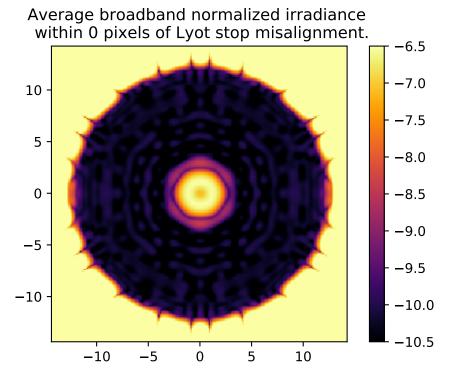
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

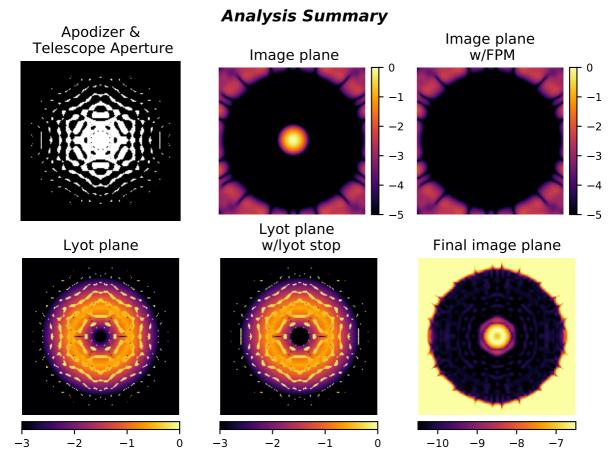


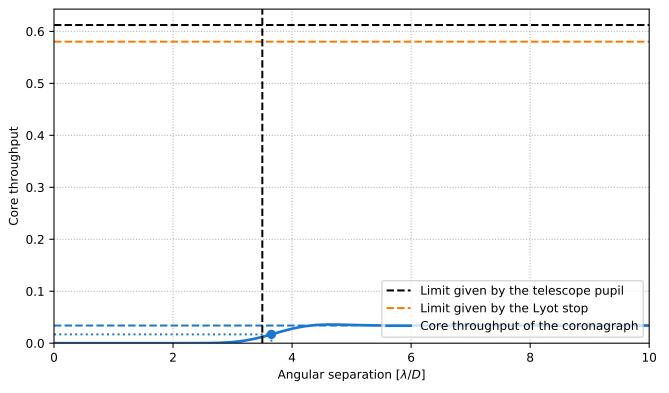
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.4 and 12.0  $\lambda_0/D$ ). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 3.5  $\lambda_0/D$ .











Pupil core throughput:

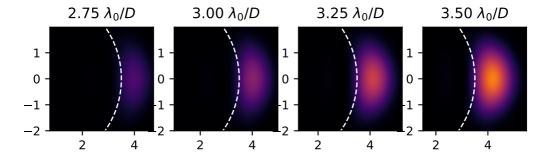
Lyot stop core throughput:

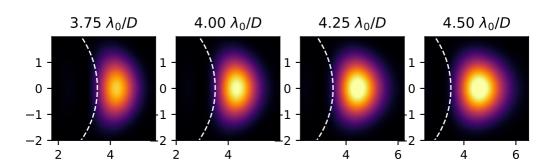
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

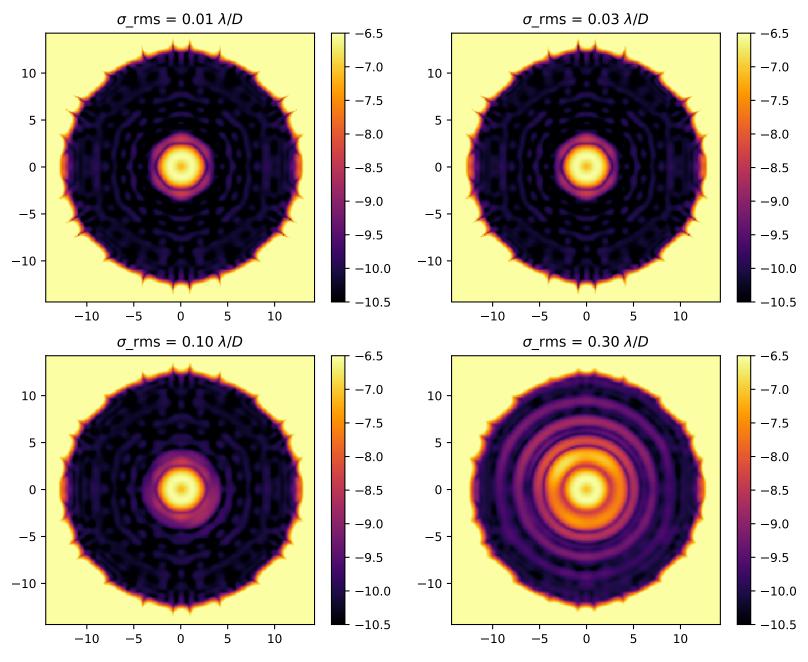
Inner working angle:

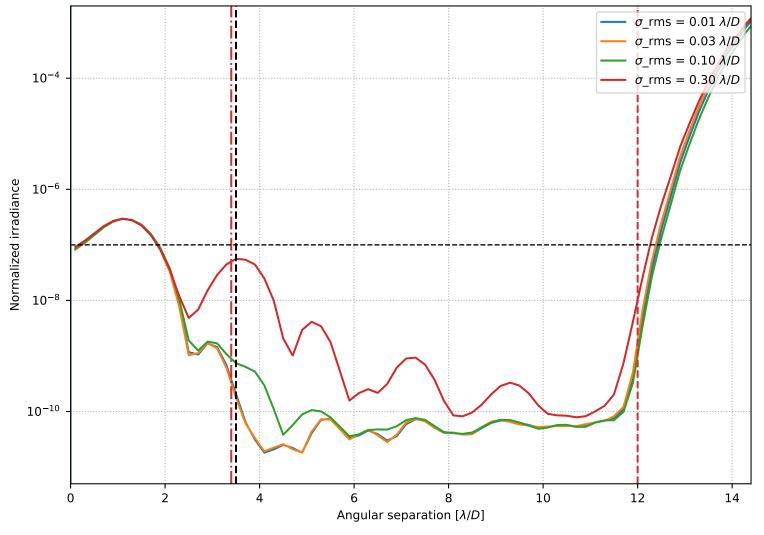
 $\begin{array}{c} 0.6122421910480316\\ 0.5802246363146598\\ 0.03396144809546217\\ 0.05547061047414459\\ 0.05853155135081966\\ 3.6528000183366465\ \lambda_0/D \end{array}$ 





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





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