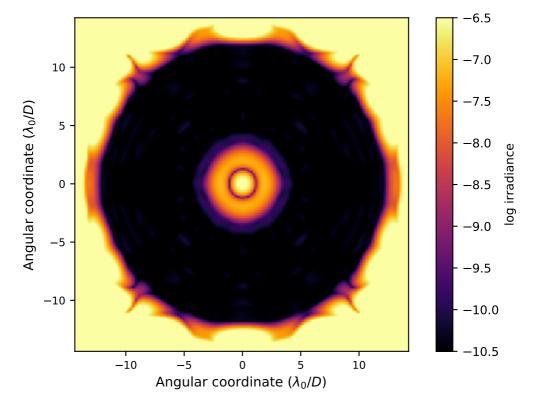
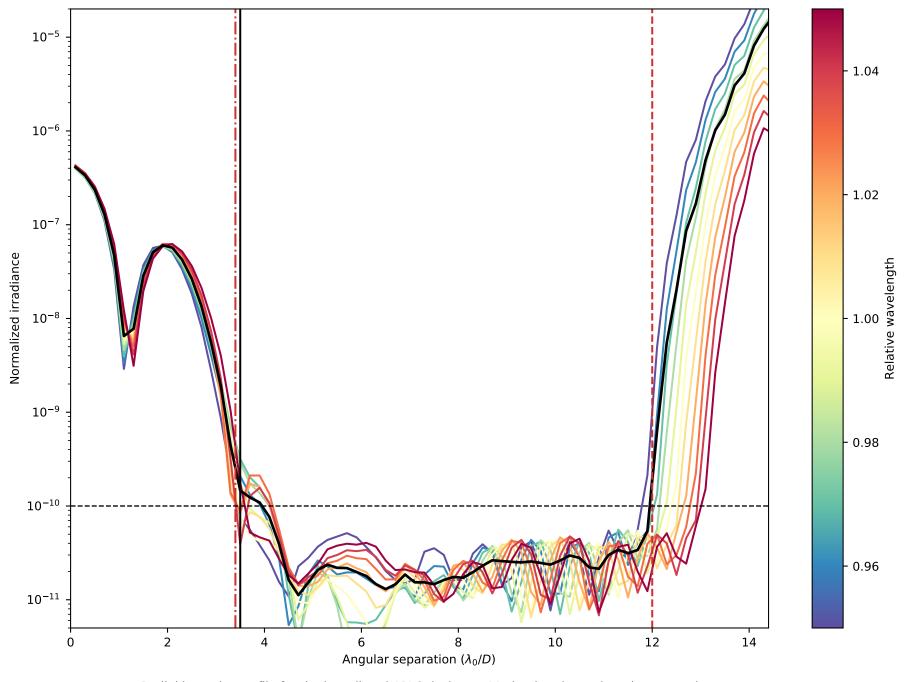
APLC Design Summary

•	
Instrument	SCDA
nPup	1024 x 1024 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.4026
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.3291
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.005
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.5 λ/D
nFPM	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \(\lambda / \text{D} \)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	8 pixels
Input Files:	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TelAp_LUVex_05-Hex_gy_clipped_ovsamp04N1024.fits	

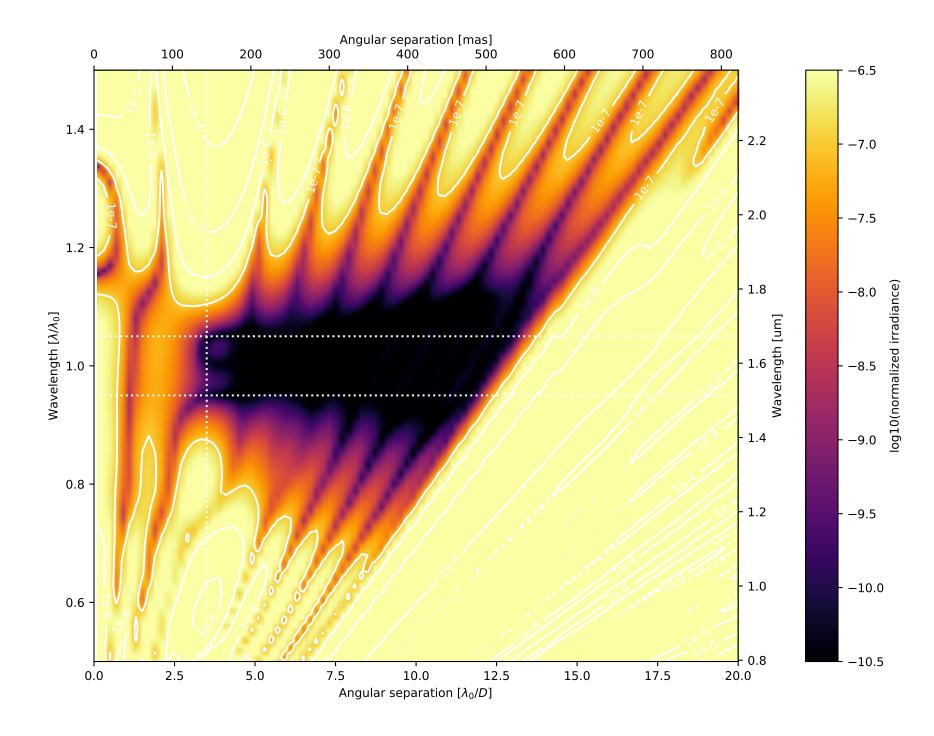
> Lyot stop file: SCDA/LS_LUVex_05-Hex_ID0000_0D0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp4_N1024.fits

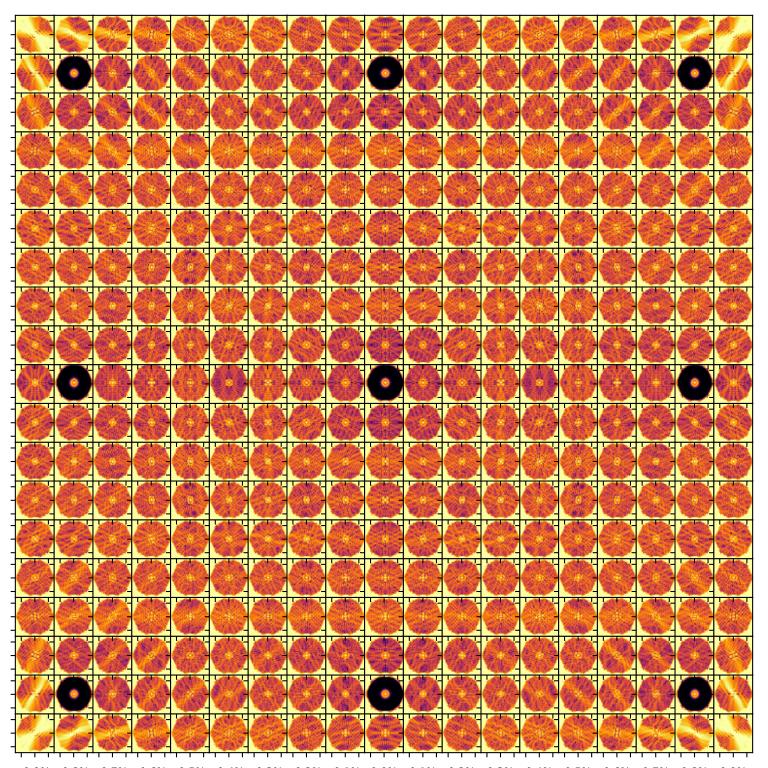


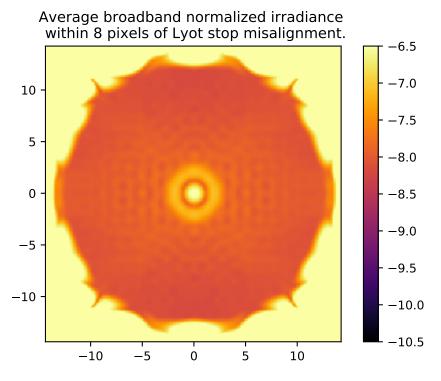
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

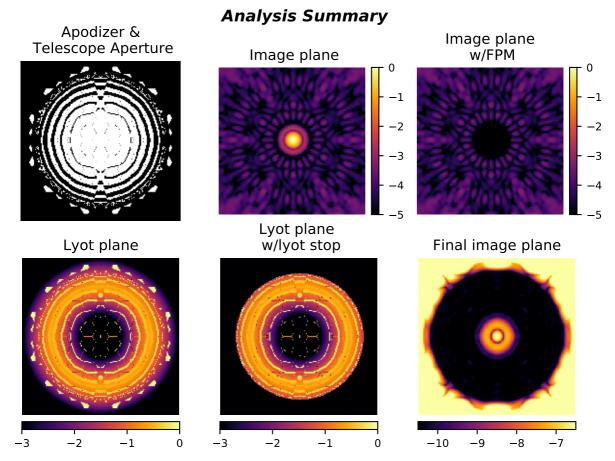


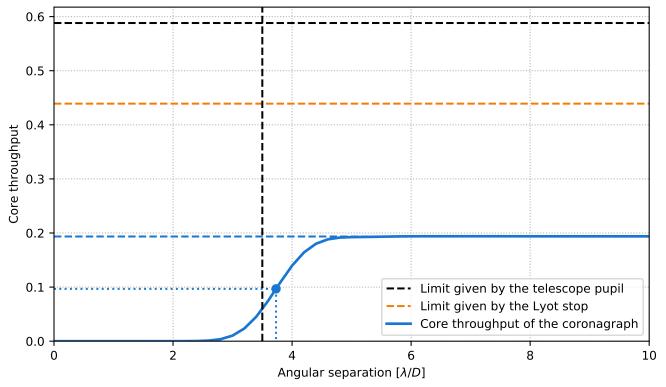
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around λ_0/D and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (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:

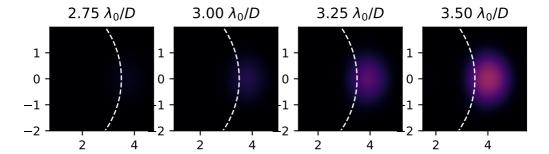
Lyot stop core throughput:

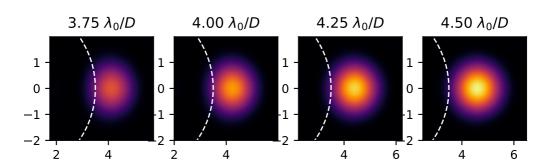
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

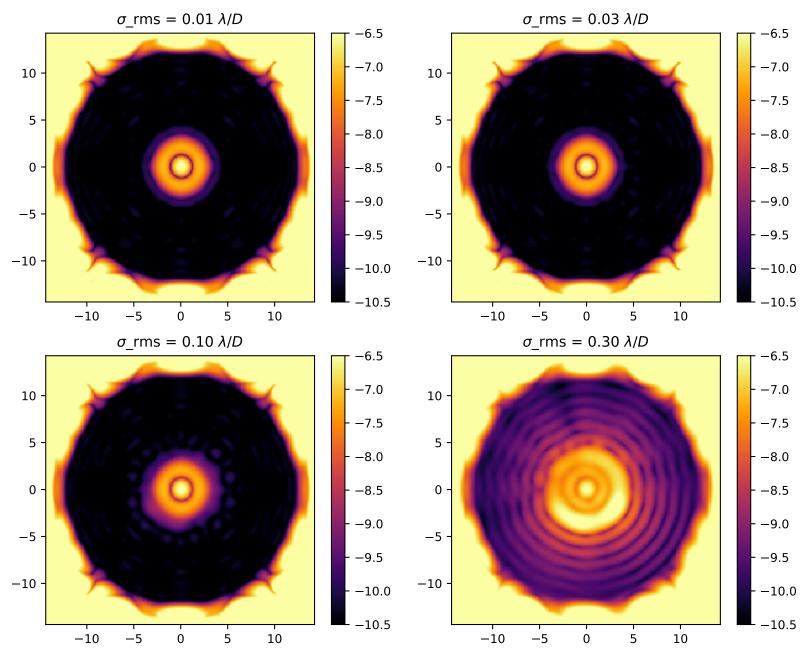
Inner working angle:

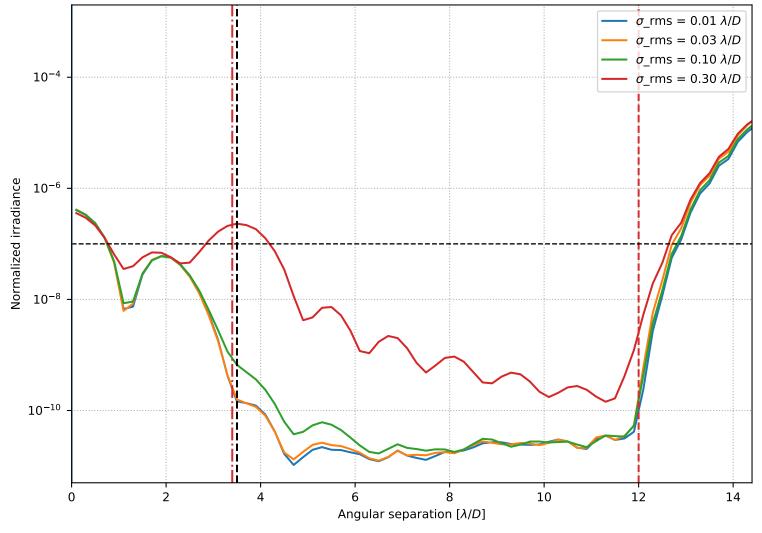
0.5881217989915151 0.43908270303727115 0.19352929823734544 0.32906329704017234 0.4407581917908478 $3.730671988543766 <math>\lambda_0/D$





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





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