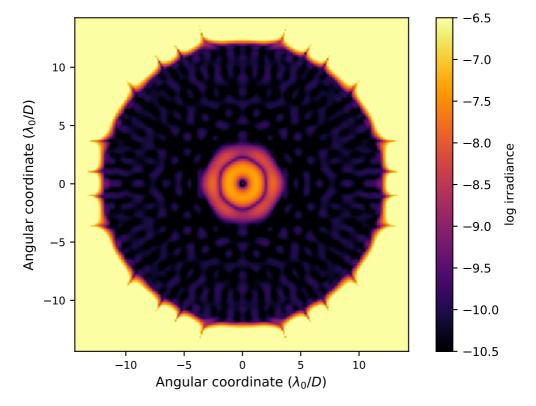
## APLC Design Summary

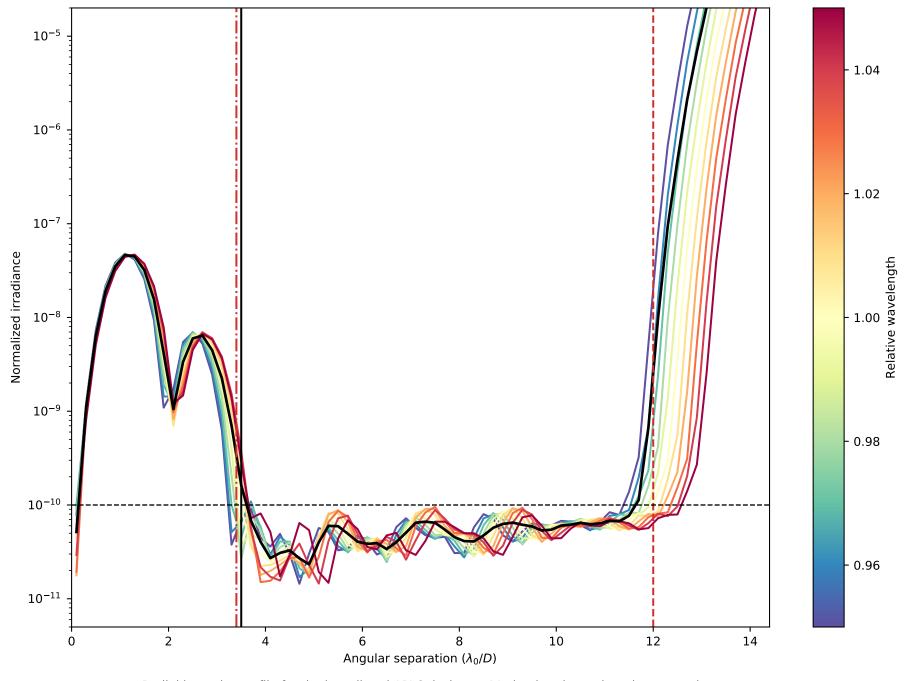
D1\_SCDA\_N500\_FPM350M0150\_IWA0340\_OWA01200\_C10\_BW10\_Nlam3\_LS\_ID0\_OD0\_OD\_no\_\_is\_truts\_gy\_ovs.fits

Instrument	SCDA
nPup	500 x 500 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0408
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.0526
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 \( \lambda / \text{D} \)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	θpixels
Input Files:	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TelAp_SCDA_04-Hex_clipped_gy_gap_pad02_ovsamp03_N0500.fits	
Solution File:	

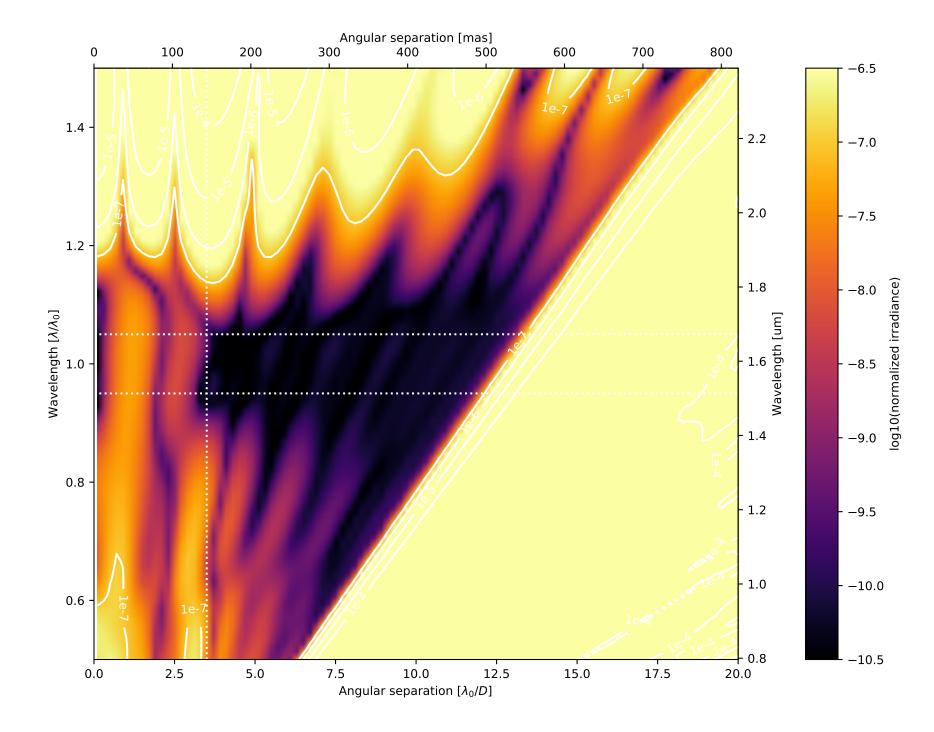
Mon Dec 20 23:07:12 2021

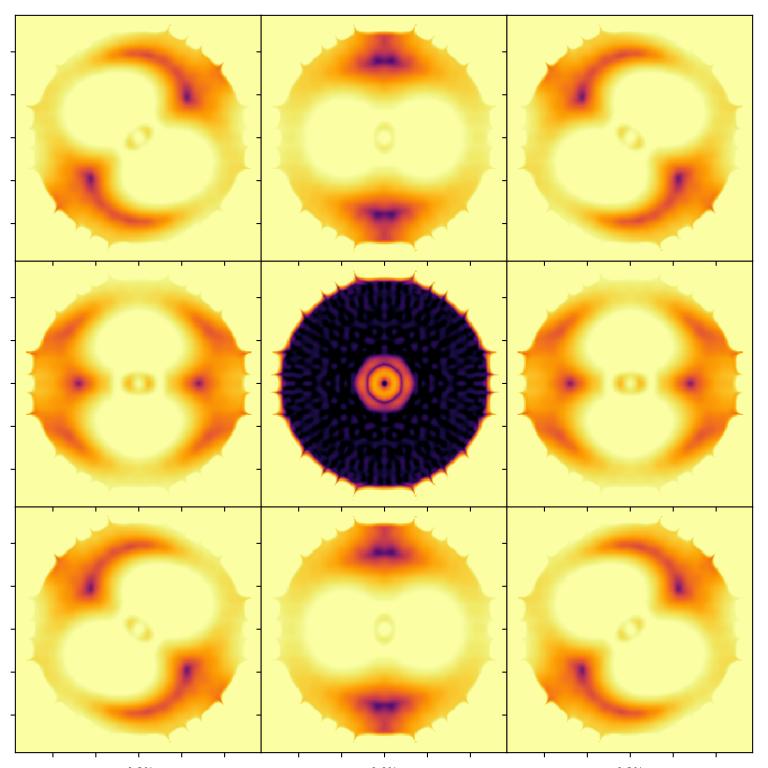


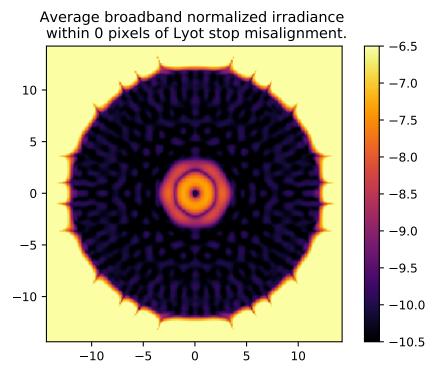
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

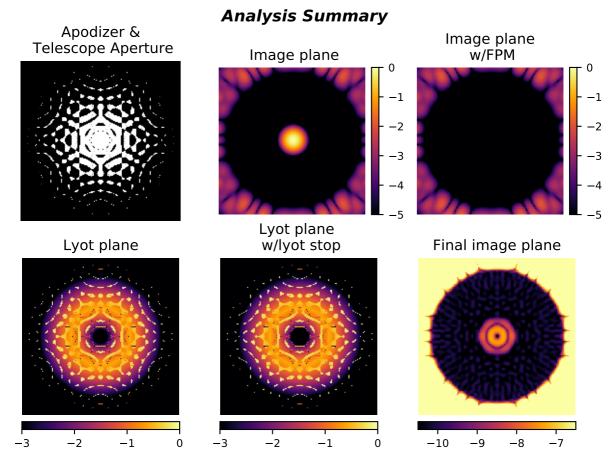


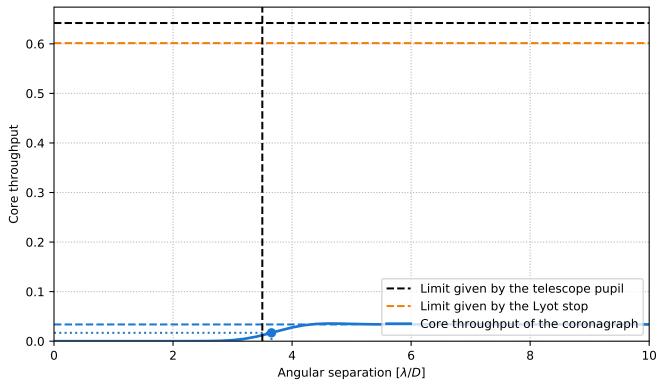
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast 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:

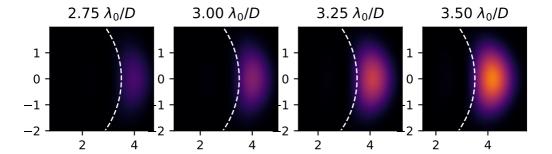
Lyot stop core throughput:

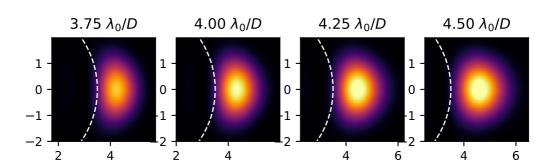
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

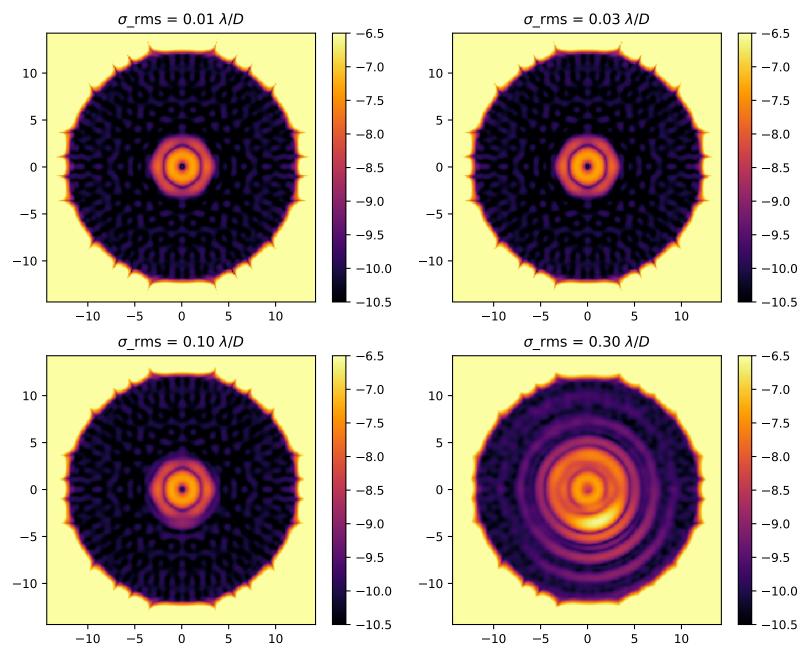
Inner working angle:

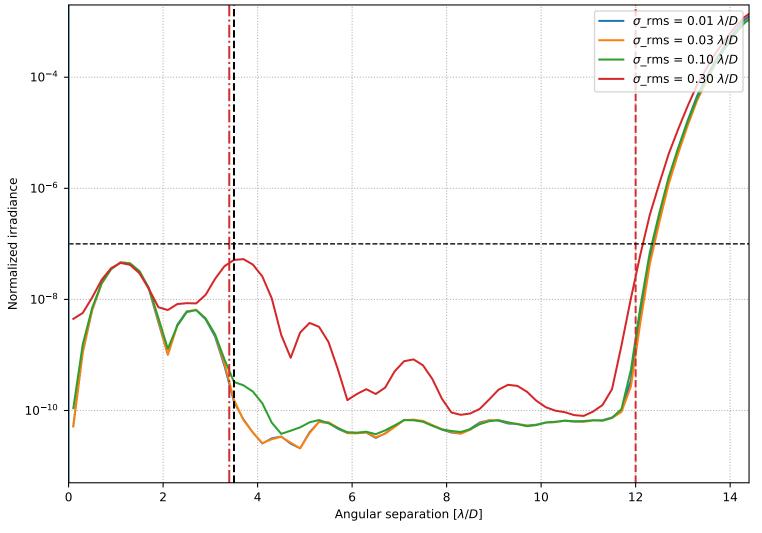
0.641971848952914 0.6014381641308689 0.033785316078784905 0.052627410584888304 0.05617421389879317  $3.654137750776864 <math>\lambda_0/D$ 





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





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