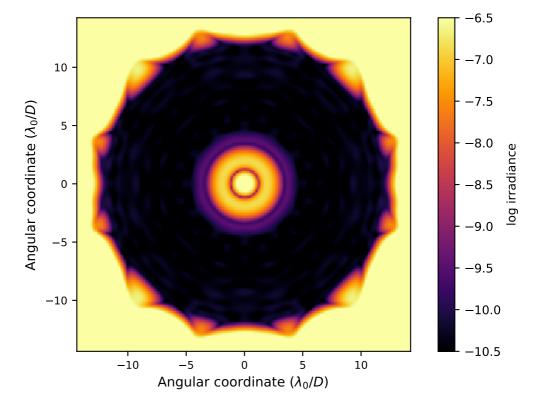
## APLC Design Summary

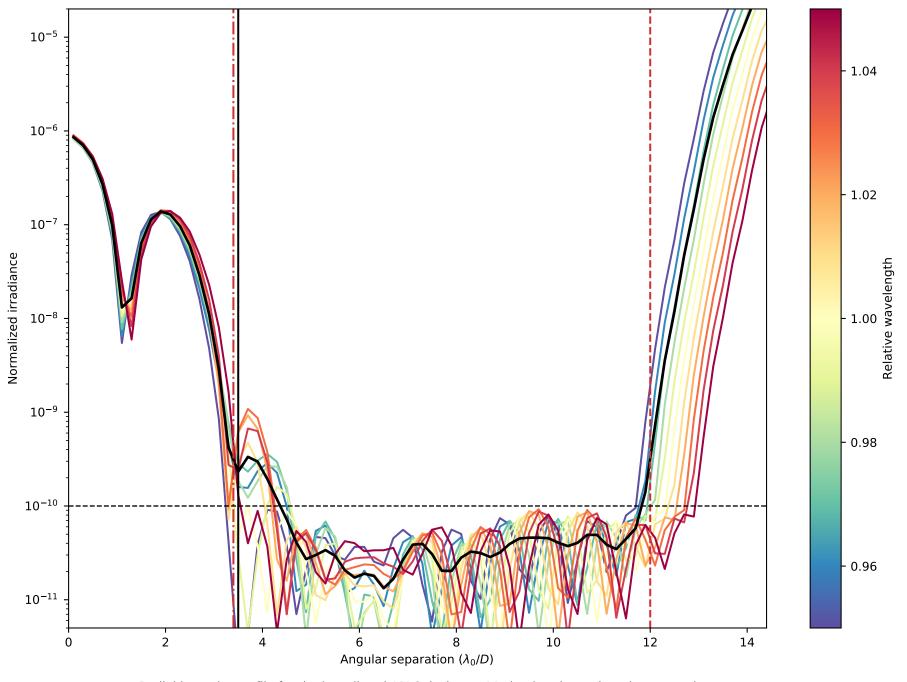
D1\_SCDA\_N1024\_FPM350M0150\_IWA0340\_OWA01200\_C10\_BW10\_Nlam3\_LS\_IDex\_ID\_OD0\_OD\_Is\_982\_no\_strut.fits

Instrument	SCDA
nPup	1024 x 1024 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.6251
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.4323
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.004
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
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	2 pixels
Input Files:	
▷ Pupil file: SCDATelAp_LUVex_04-Hex_gy_clipped_ovsamp04_N1024.fits	
> Lyot stop file: SCDA/LS_LUVex_04-Hex_ID0000_OD0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp4_N1024.fits	
Solution File:	

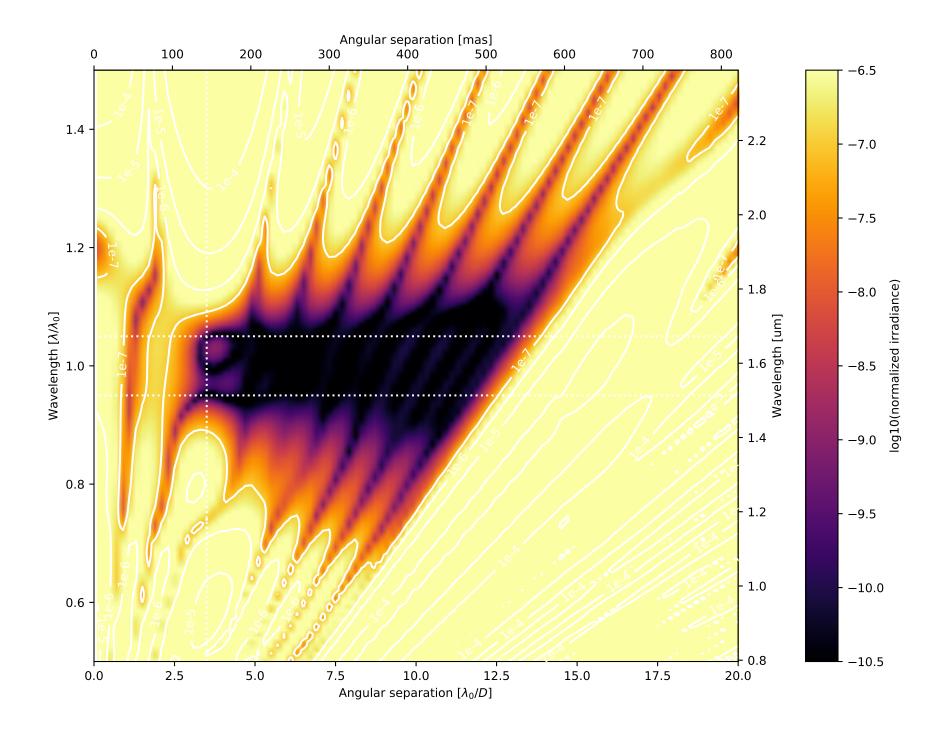
Sat Apr 9 11:54:41 2022

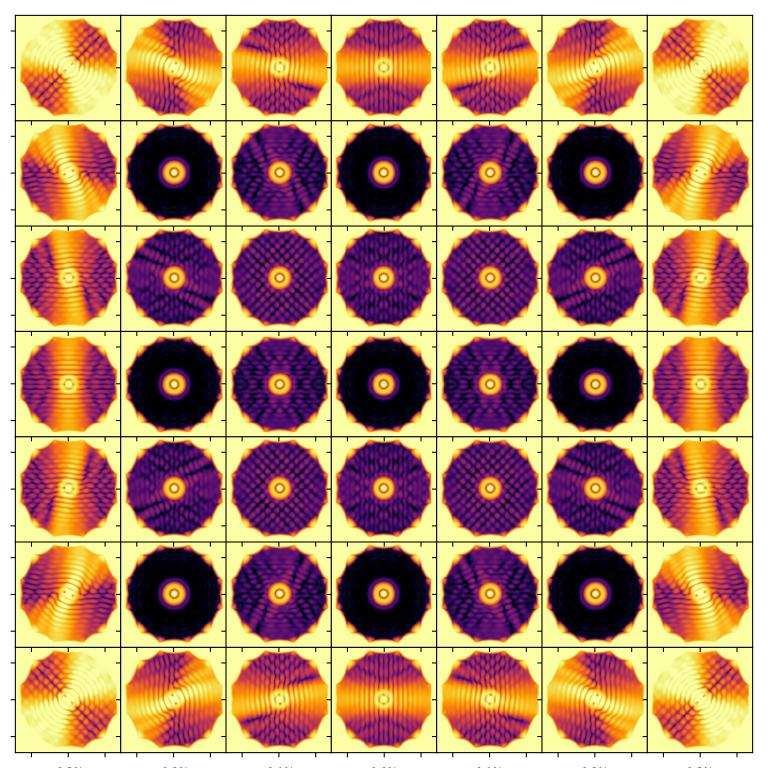


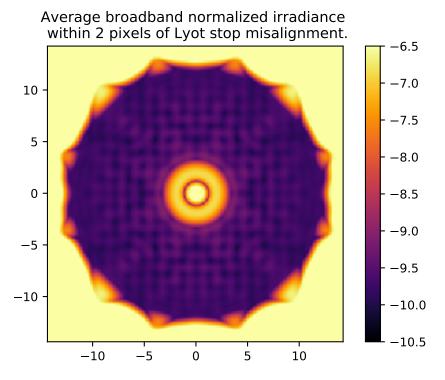
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

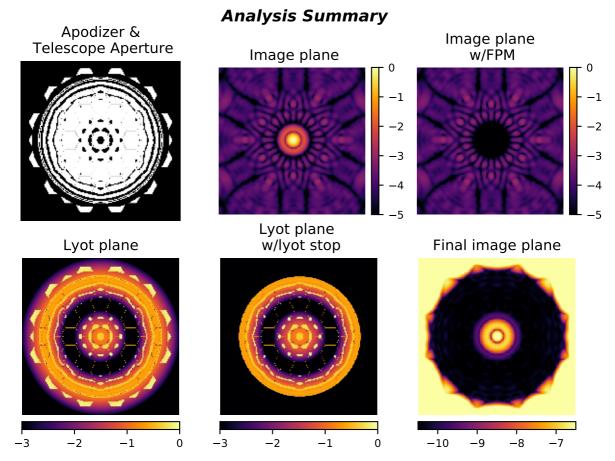


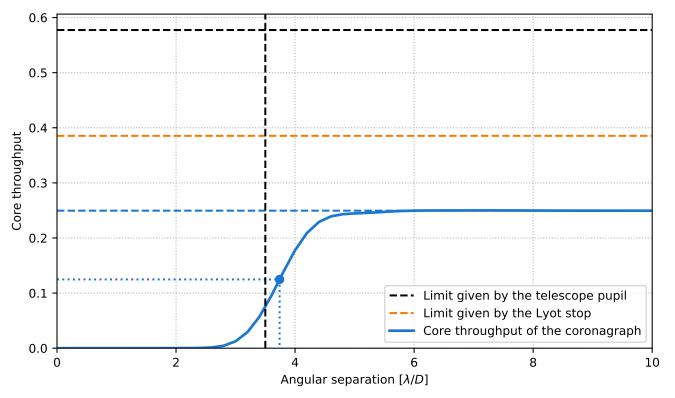
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast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

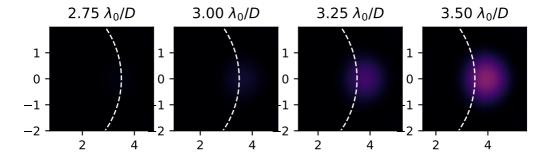
Lyot stop core throughput:

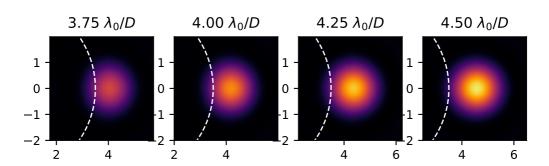
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

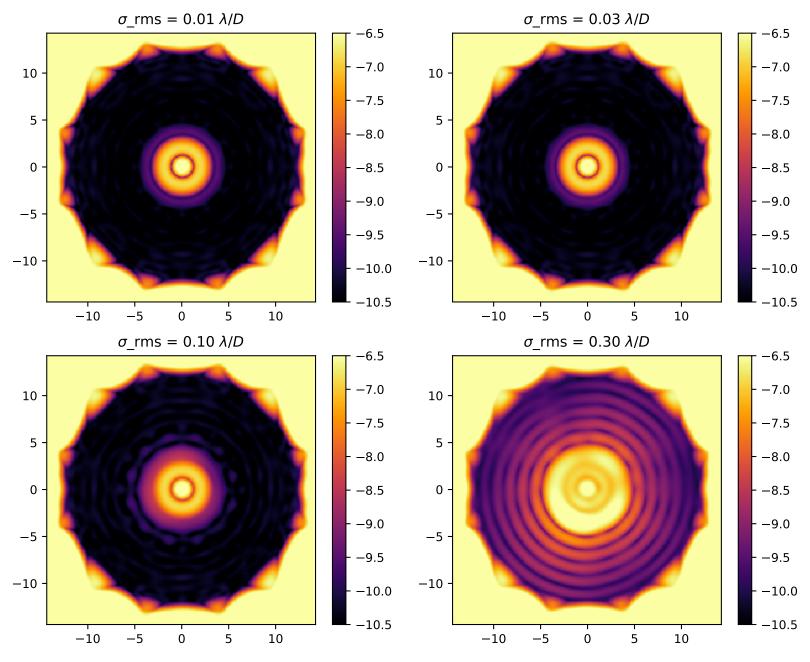
Inner working angle:

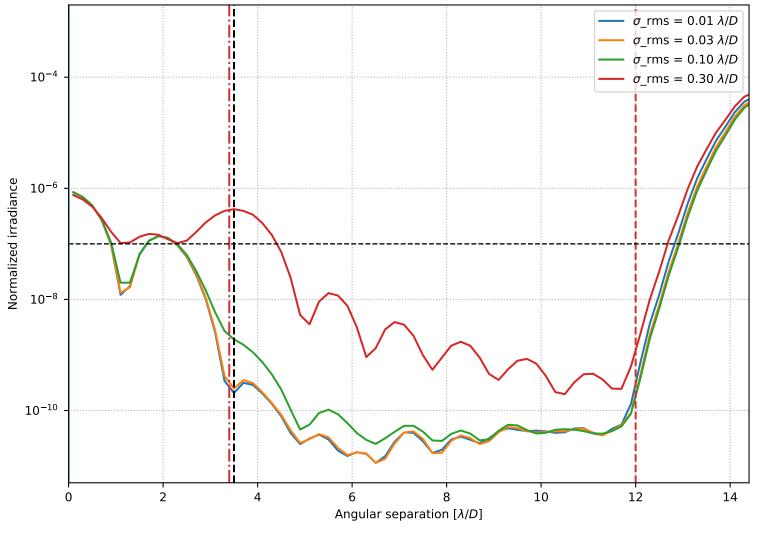
 $\begin{array}{c} 0.577388750545759 \\ 0.3853932887125127 \\ 0.2495865115907813 \\ 0.4322677075971212 \\ 0.647615095801428 \\ 3.7398500857289814 \lambda_0/D \end{array}$ 





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





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