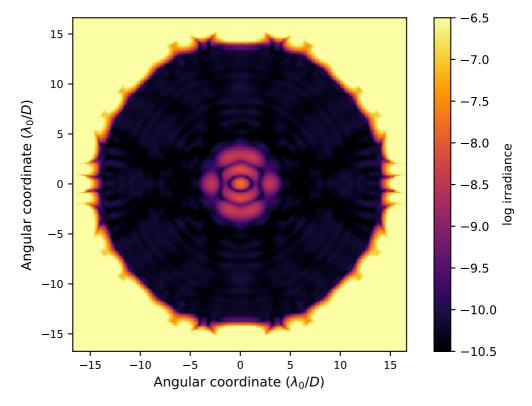
## APLC Design Summary

 $\qquad \qquad \triangleright \ 02\_USORT\_N128\_FPM400M0150\_IWA0390\_OWA01400\_C10\_BW20\_Nlam5\_LS\_IDc\_ID0\_OD\_OD0\_ls\_90\_ovsamp16\_fits$ 

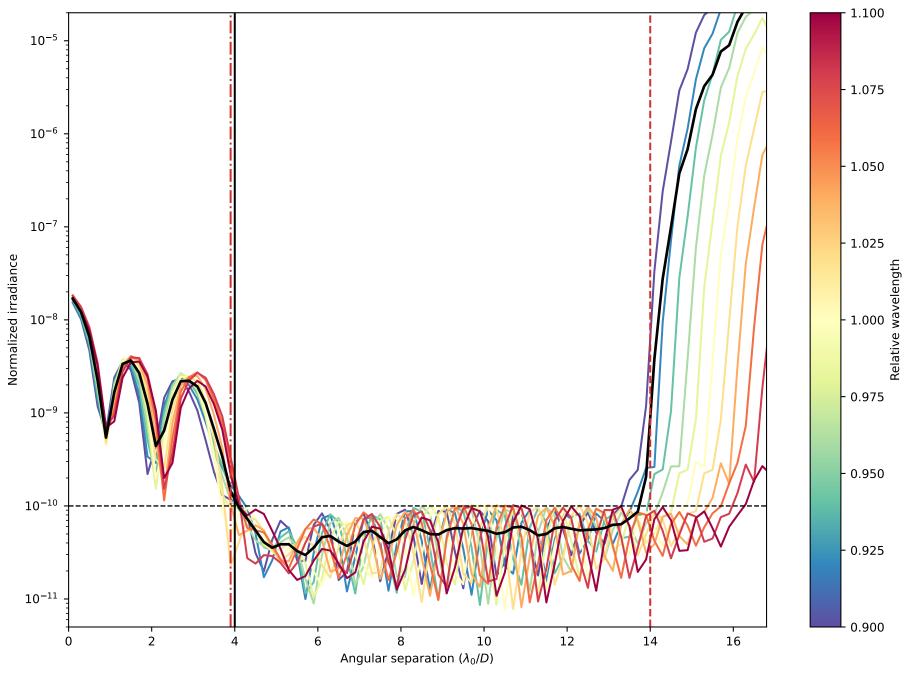
Solution File:

ı	nstrument	USORT
r	эРир	128 x 128 pixels
(	Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.2646
(	Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.2162
ι	yot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
ι	yot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.99
E	dandpass	20.0%
,	f wavelengths	5
F	PM radius (grayscale)	4.θ λ/D
r	БРМ	150 pixels
ı	WA — OWA	3.9—14.0 λ/D
(	Contrast constraint	16-10
ι	yot Stop alignment tolerance	0 pixels
ı	nput Files :	
	▷ Pupil file: USORT/TelAp_USORT_offaxis_ovsamp16_N0128.fits	

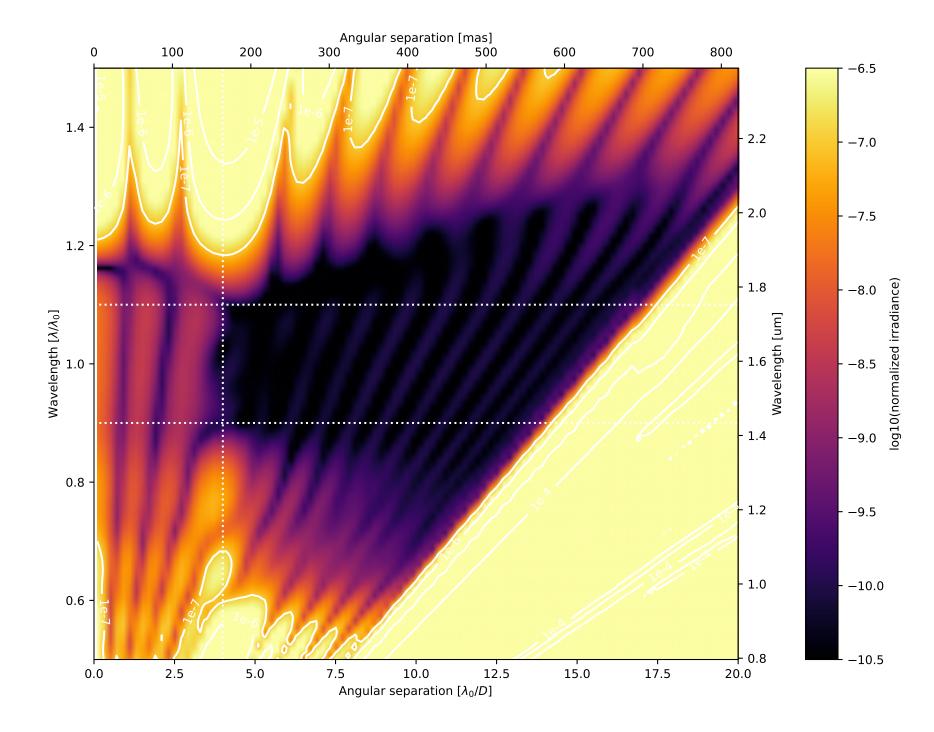
Fri Oct 27 22:35:19 2023

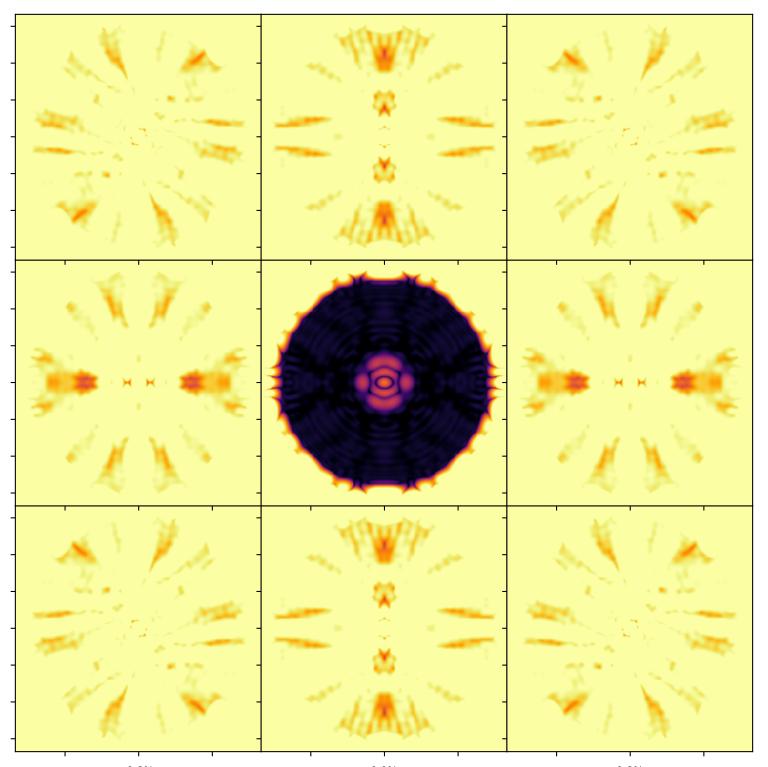


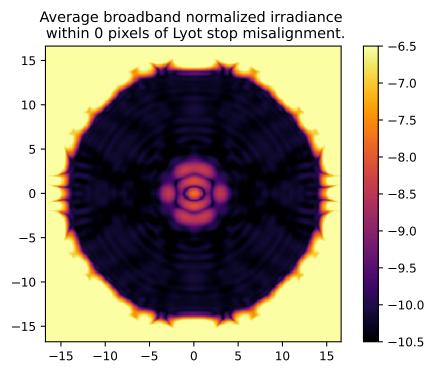
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.



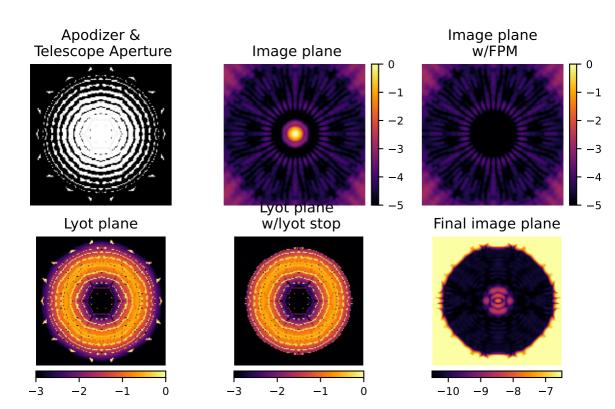
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 20.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.9 and 14.0  $\lambda_0/D$ ). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 4.0  $\lambda_0/D$ .

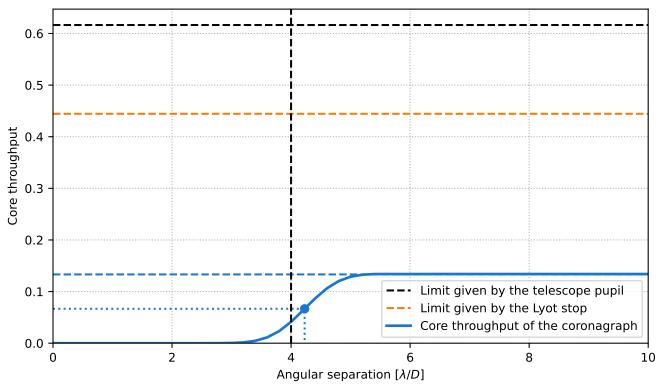






## **Analysis Summary**





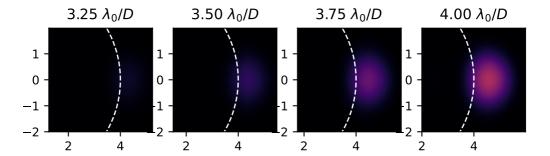
Pupil core throughput: Lyot stop core throughput: Maximum core throughput: w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

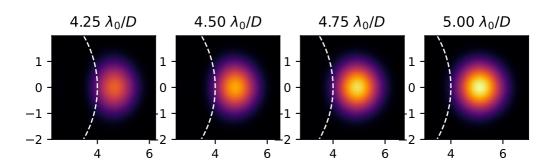
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

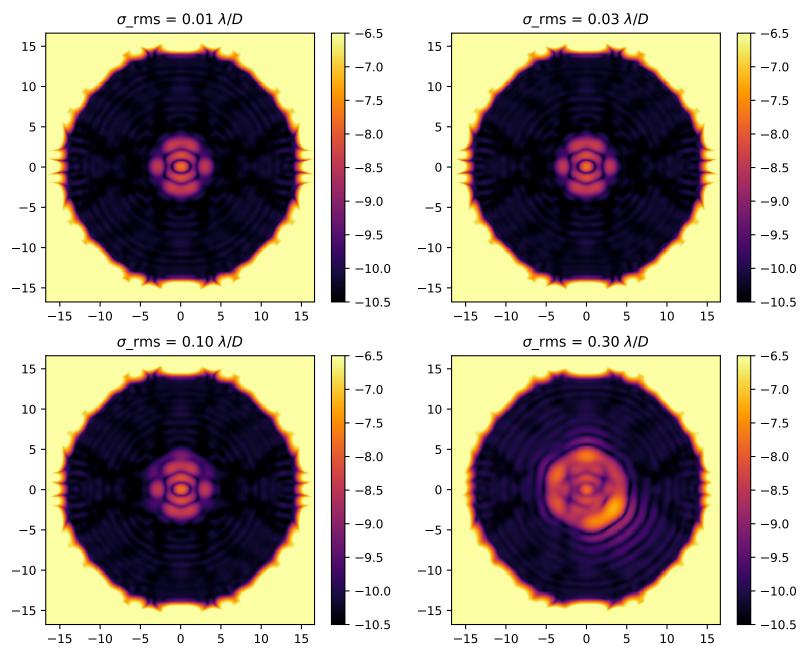
Inner working angle:

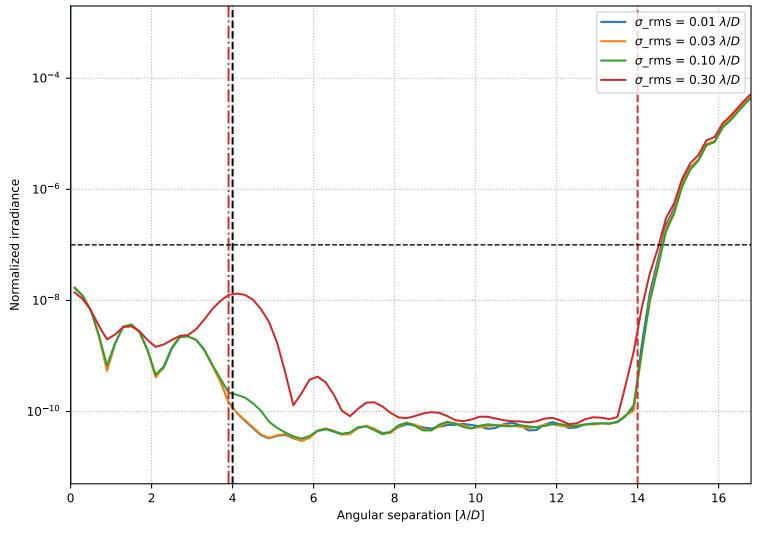
0.6163835963822561 0.444429515374317 0.13324702376282974 0.21617548640959505 0.29981587440384905  $4.227711638349096 \lambda_0/D$ 





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





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