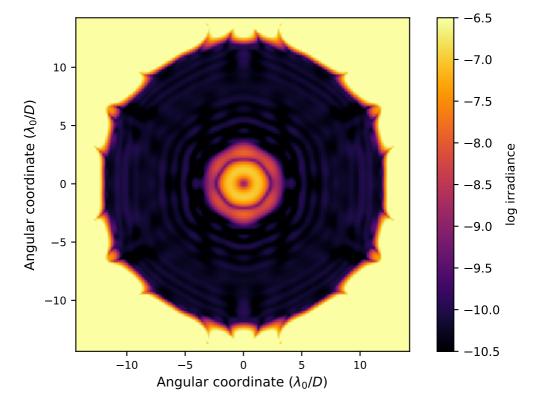
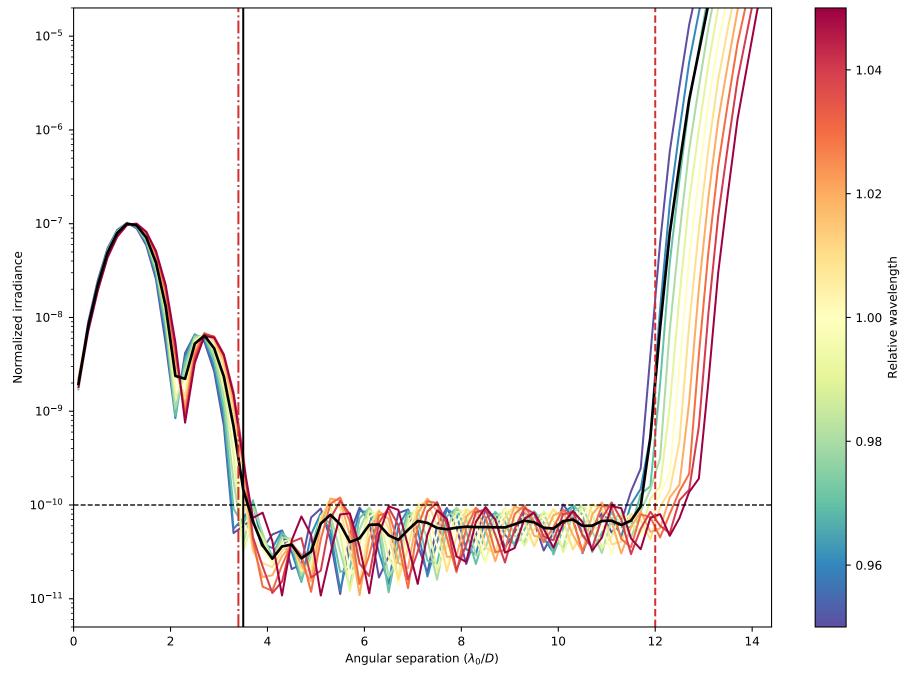
## **APLC Design Summary**

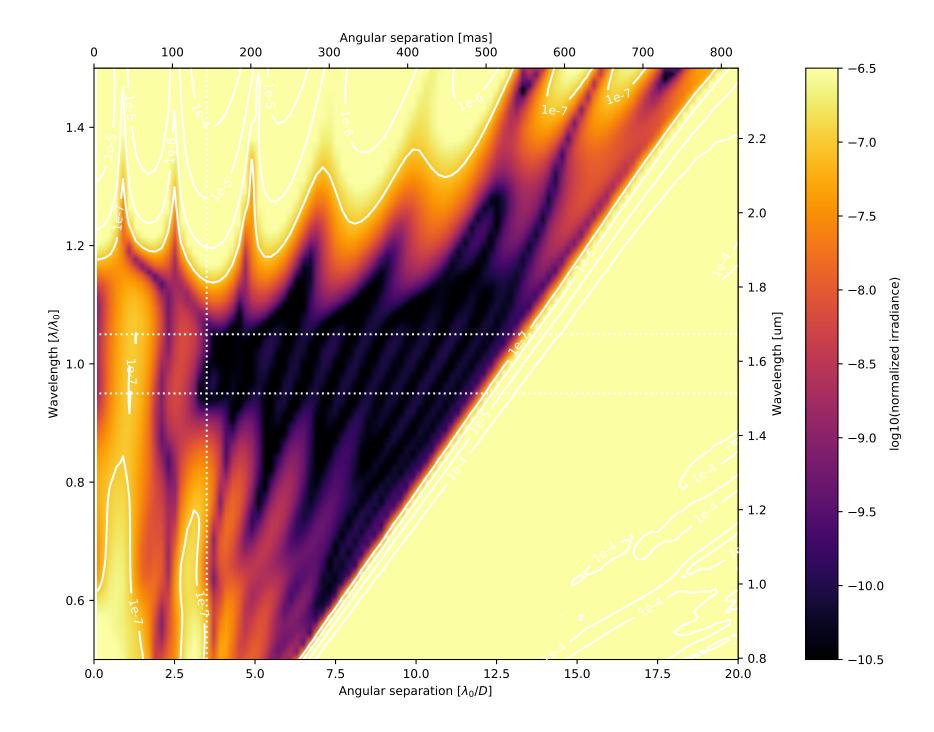
Instrument	SCDA
пРир	500 x 500 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0459
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.0579
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	θ.12
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	θ.982
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.5 \( \lambda / \text{D} \)
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_11-Hex_gy_gap_pad02_ovsamp03_N0500.fits	
Solution File:	

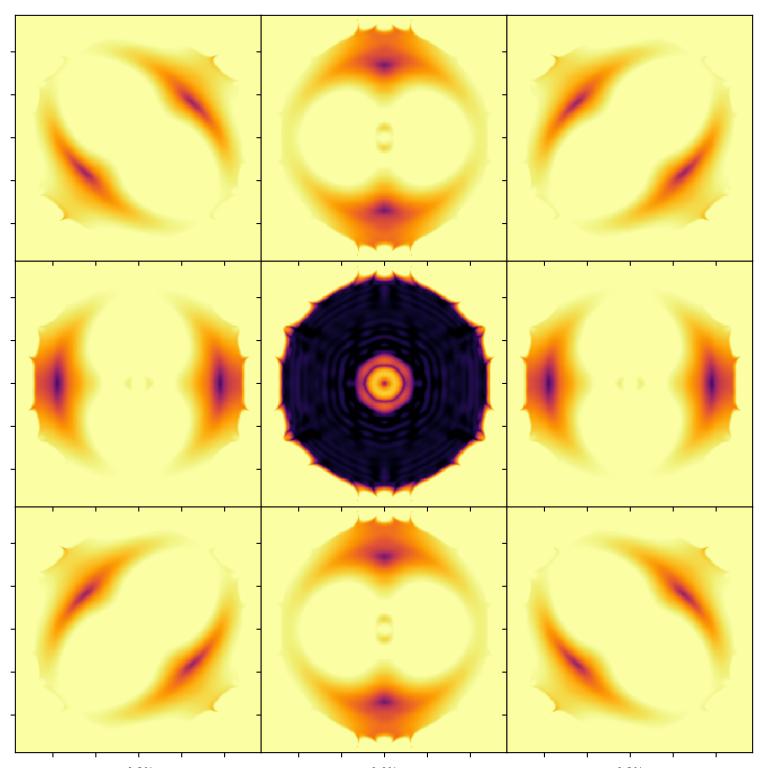


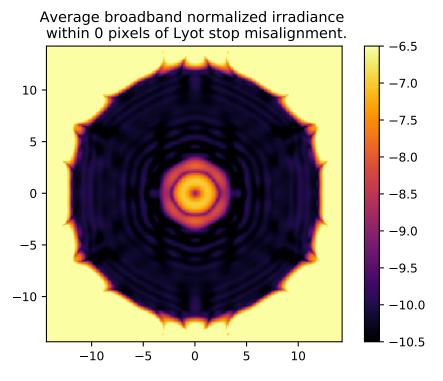
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

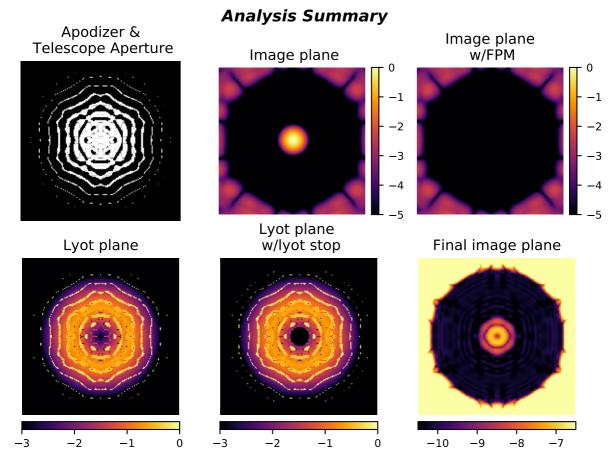


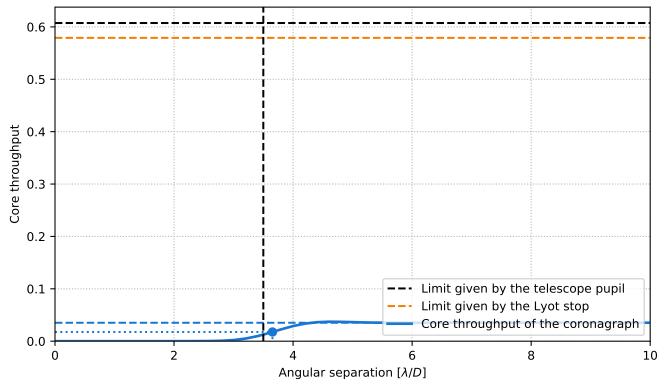
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast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

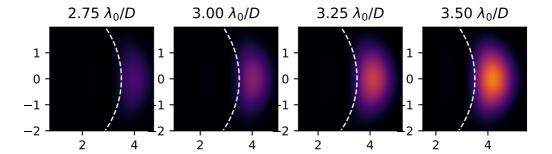
Lyot stop core throughput:

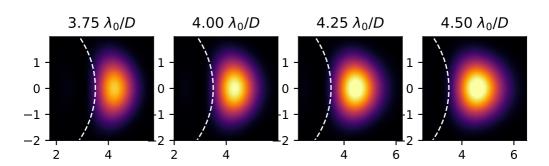
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

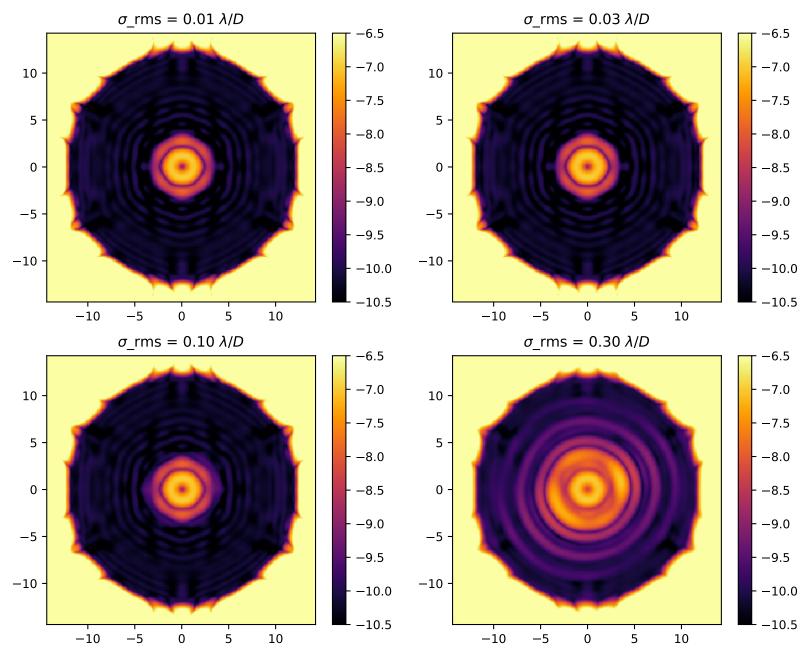
Inner working angle:

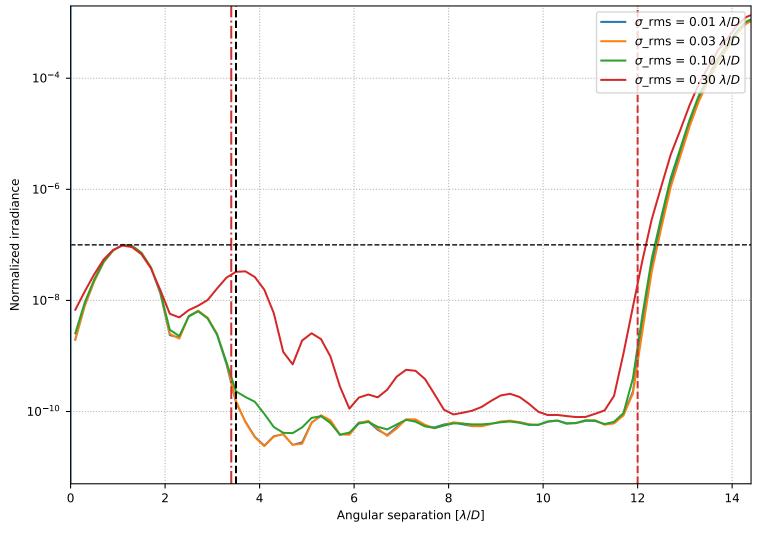
0.6073928314947323 0.5790810744196756 0.035191301187686 0.057938288637822355 0.060770939929184975 $3.653784174697345 \lambda_0/D$ 





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





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