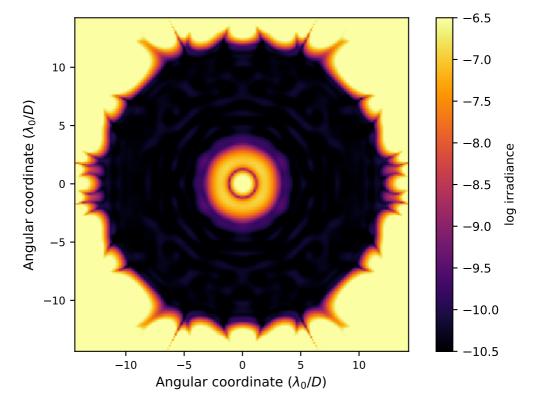
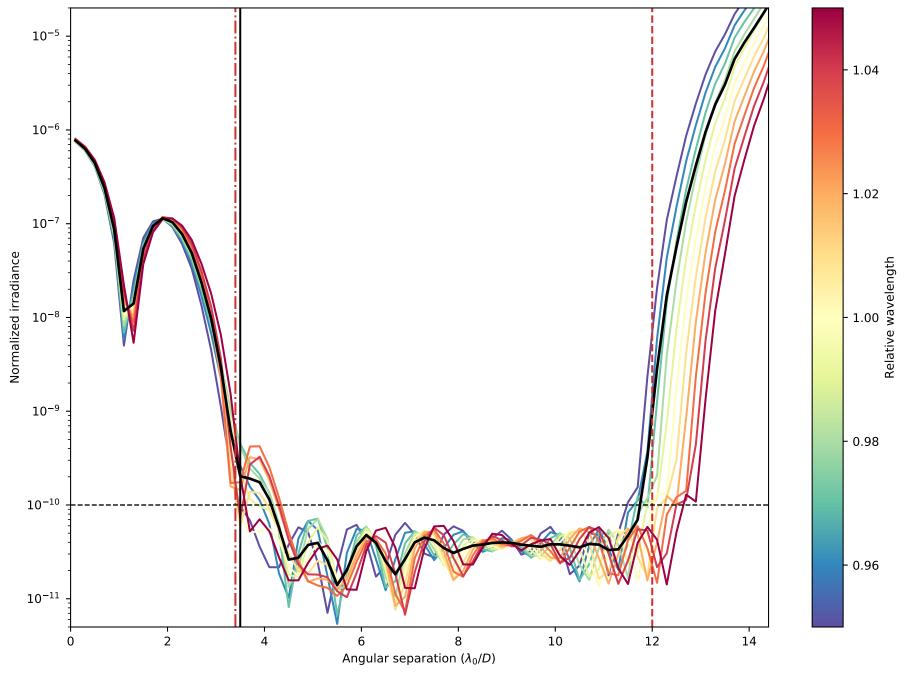
## APLC Design Summary

Solution File:

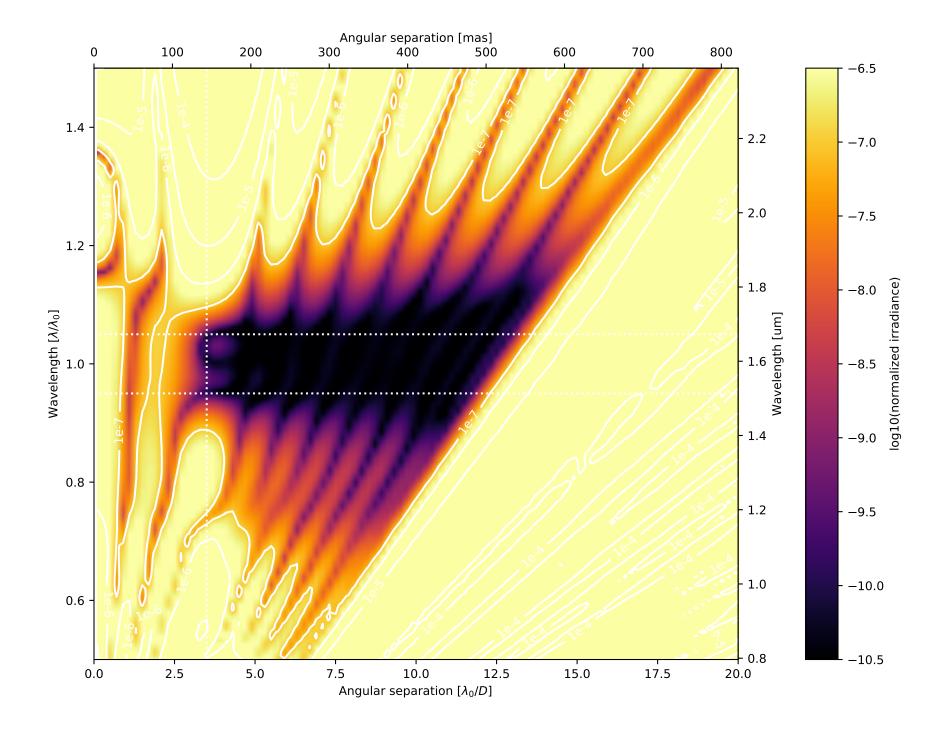
Instrument	SCDA
nPup	1024 x 1024 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.5308
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.3894
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.002
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.5 \( \lambda / D \)
nFPM	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \( \lambda / D \)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	2 pixels
Input Files:	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TeIAp_LUVex_02-Hex_gy_ovsamp04N1024.fits	
> Lyot stop file: SCDA/LS_LUVex_02-Hex_ID0000_0D0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp4_N1024.fits	

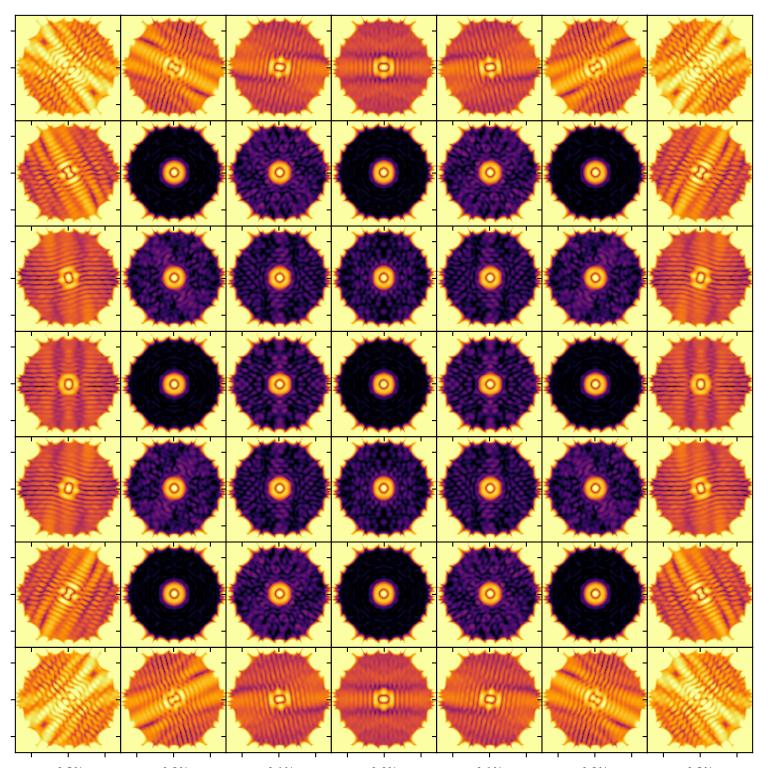


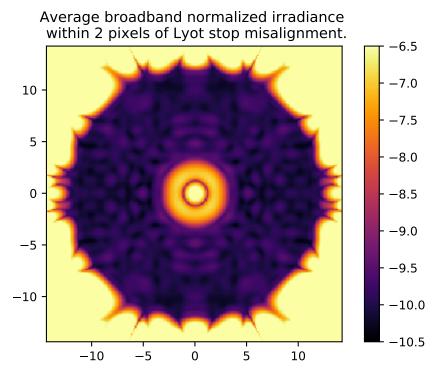
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

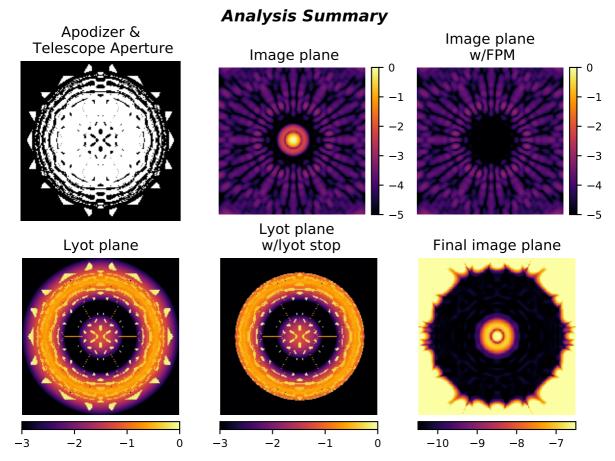


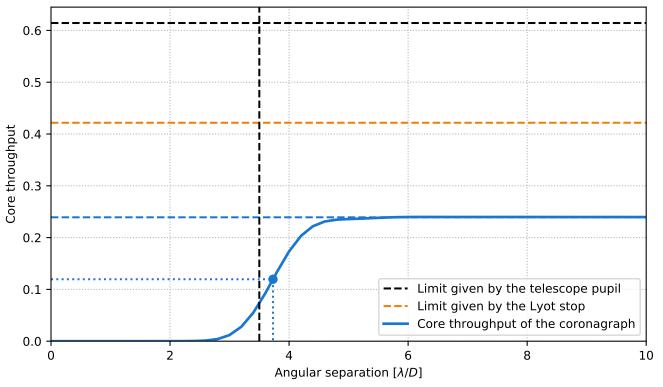
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast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

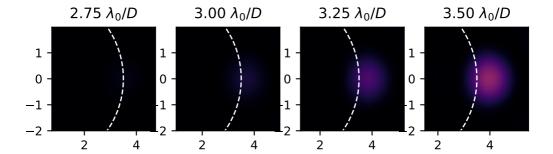
Lyot stop core throughput:

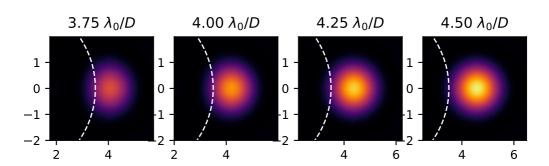
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

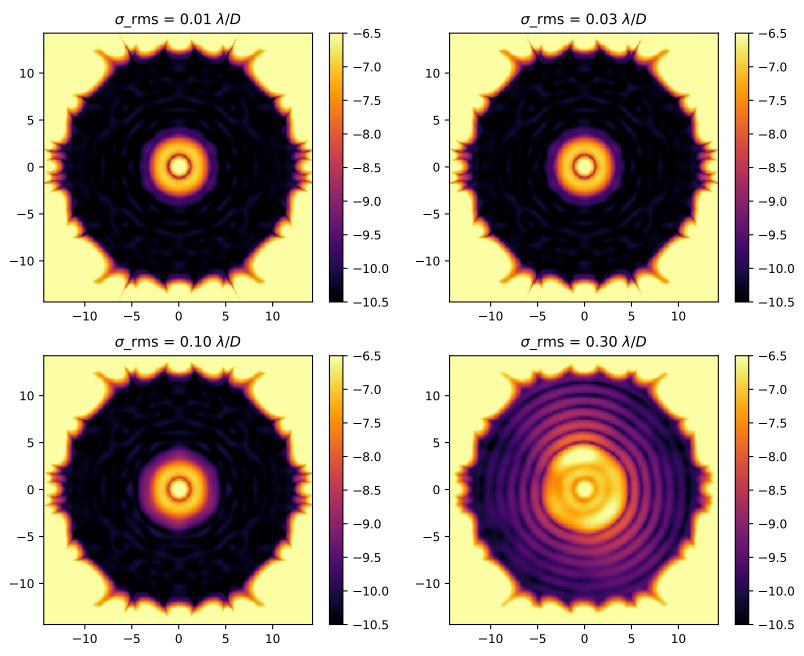
Inner working angle:

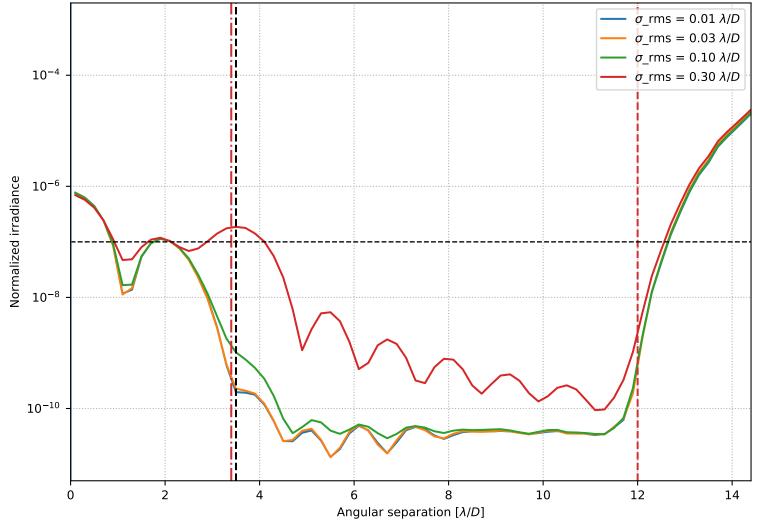
0.614268563245931 0.42173665671753247 0.23918135747655536 0.389375872033334667 0.5671343803456772  $3.7295615060439684 \lambda_0/D$ 





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





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