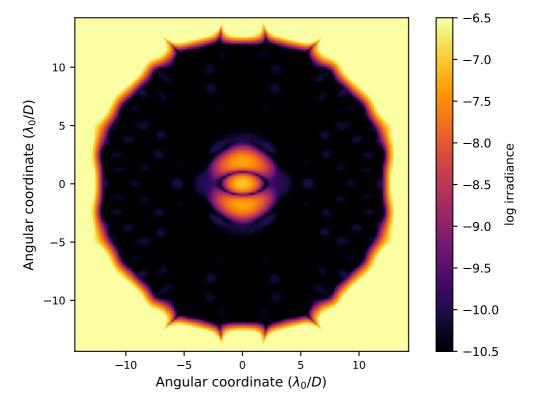
APLC Design Summary

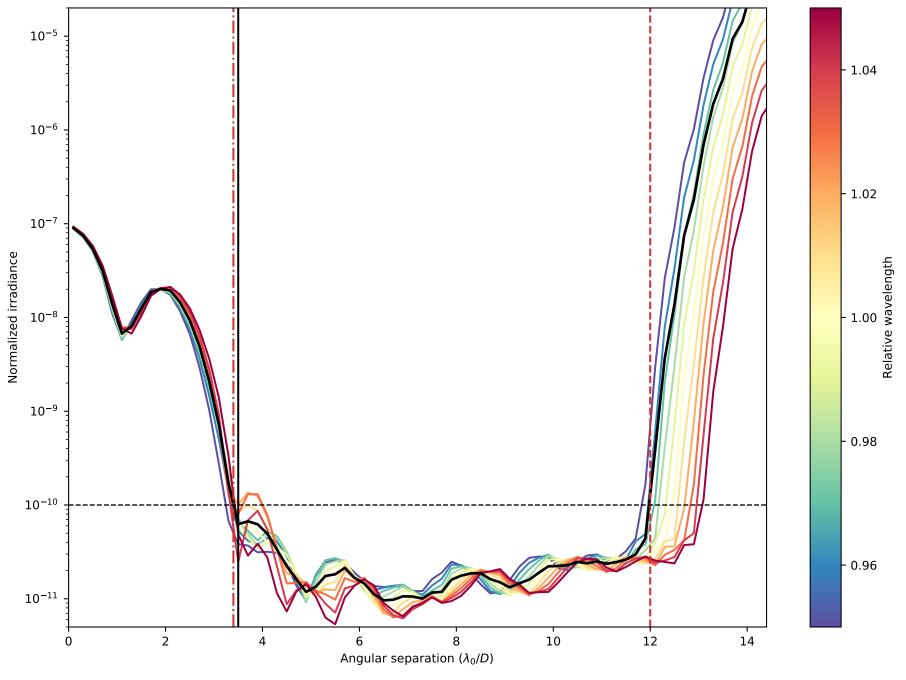
Instrument	SCDA
nPup	512 x 512 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.1697
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.1308
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.004
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.5 \(\lambda / D \)
пЕРМ	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \(\lambda / D \)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	4 pixels
Input Files:	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TeIAp_LUVex_04-Hex_gy_clipped_ovsamp03_N0512.fits	

D 0_SCDA_N512_FPM350M0150_IWA0340_OWA01200_C10_BW10_Nlam3_LS_IDex_ID_OD0_OD_Is_982_no_strut.fits

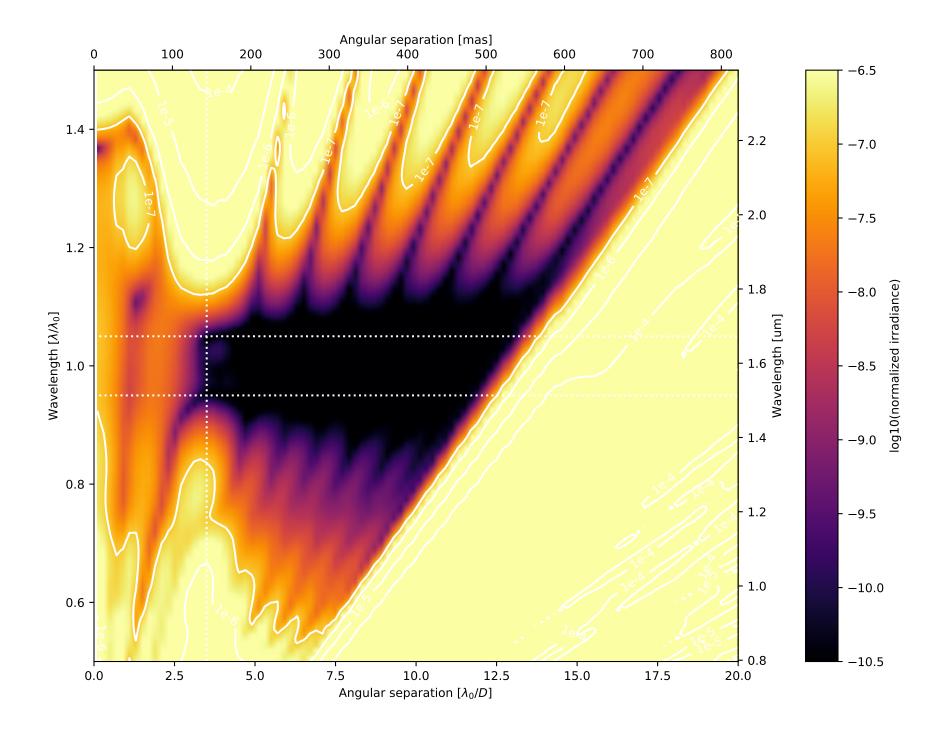
 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \rhd \ \, Lyot\ stop\ file: $$\ SCDA/LS_LUVex_04-Hex_ID0000_OD0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp3_N0512.fits \\ \end{tabular}$

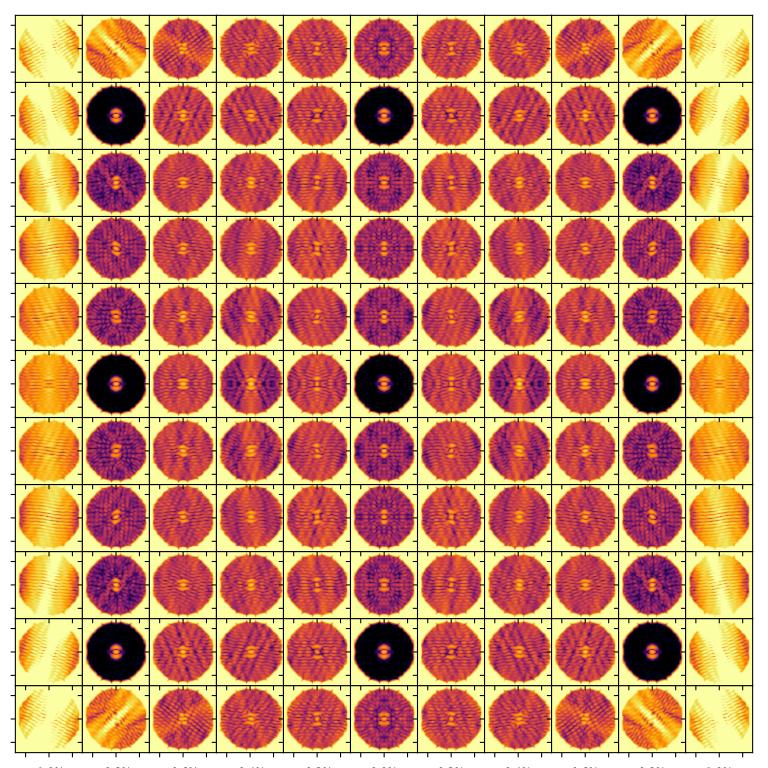


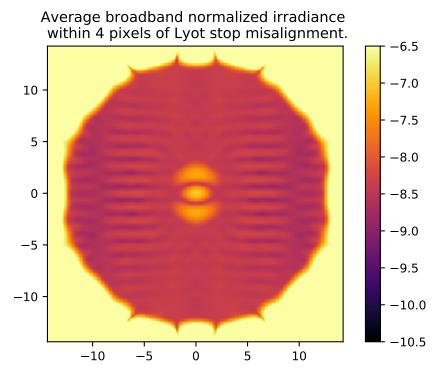
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

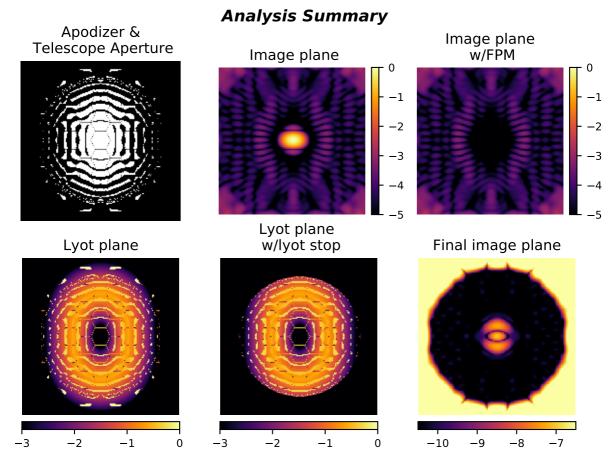


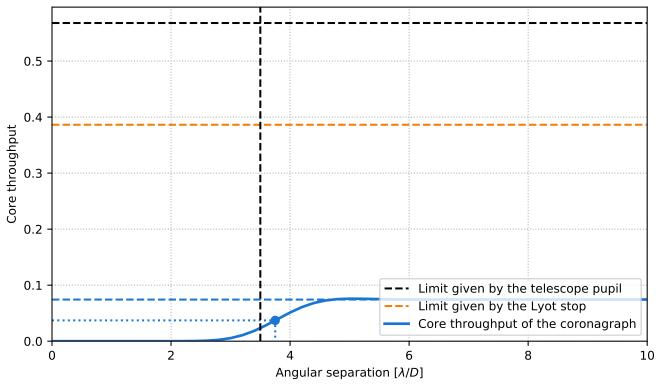
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around λ_0/D and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.4 and 12.0 λ_0/D). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 3.5 λ_0/D .











Pupil core throughput:

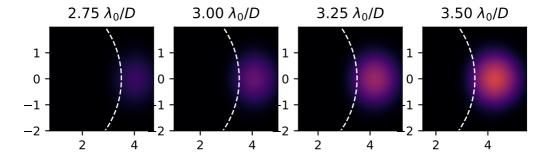
Lyot stop core throughput:

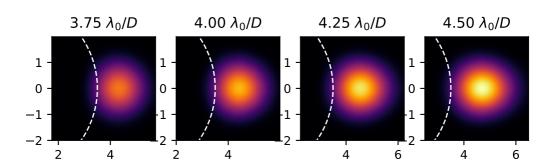
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

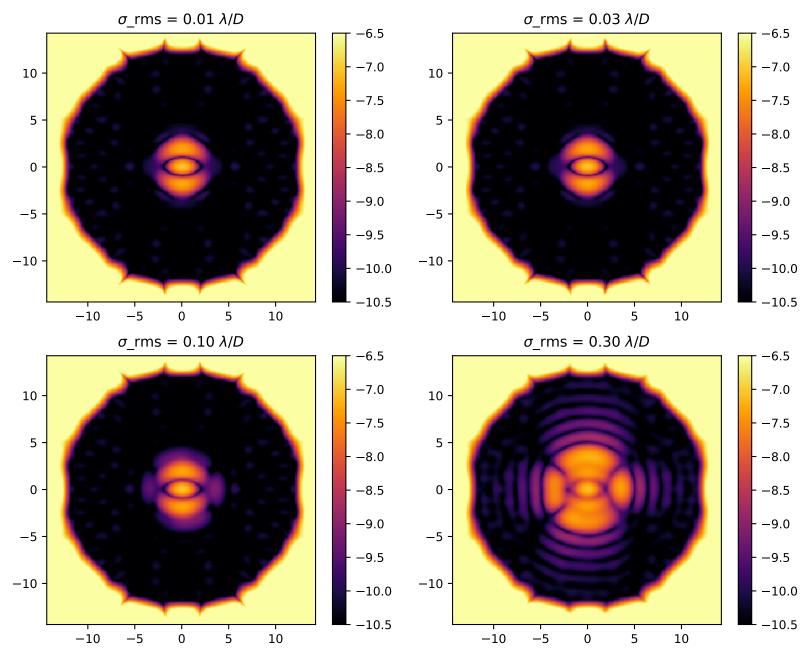
Inner working angle:

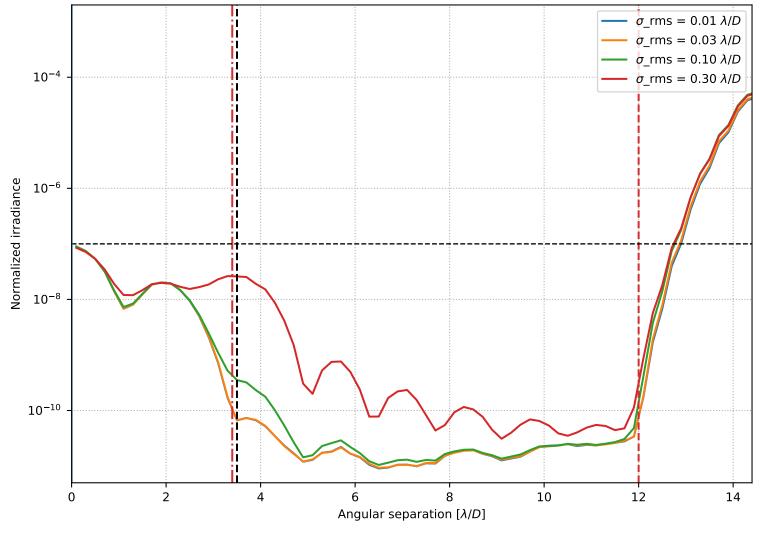
0.5678949068928087 0.3863173538825239 0.07430269451195354 0.13083881121331895 0.19233589629149409 $3.7501859922702283 \lambda_0/D$





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





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