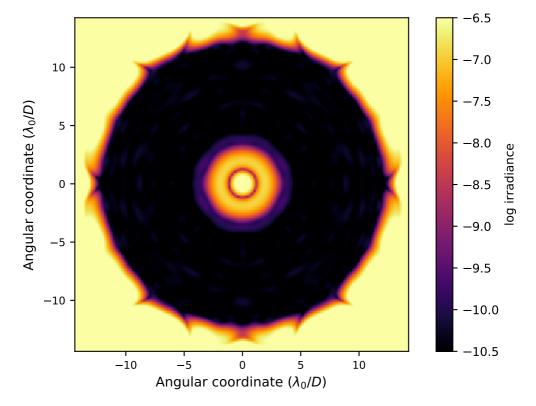
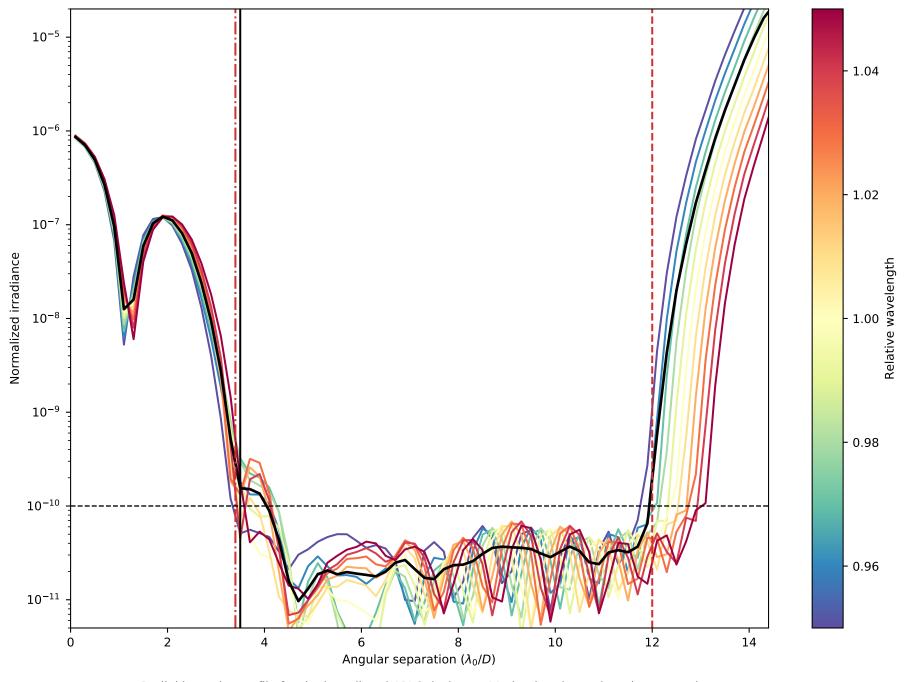
## **APLC Design Summary**

Solution File:

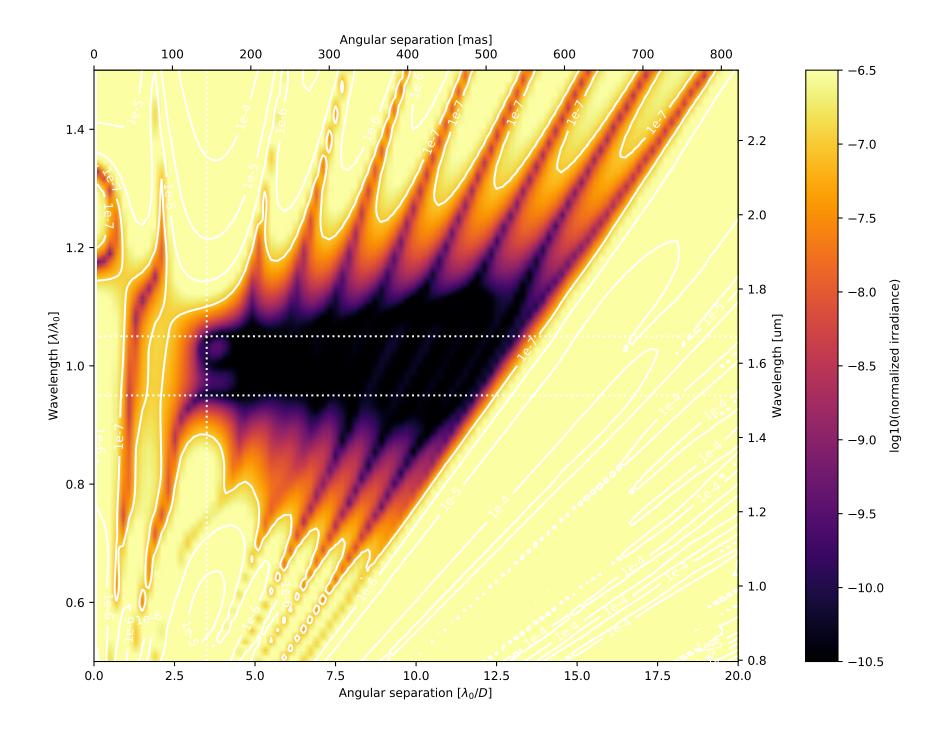
Instrument	SCDA
nPup	512 x 512 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.4419
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.3686
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	9.005
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.5 \lambda/D
nFPM	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \(\lambda/\)D
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	1 pixels
Input Files :	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TelAp_LUVex_0S-Hex_gy_clipped_ovsamp03_N0512.fits	
▷ Lyot stop file: SCDA/LS_LUVex_05-Hex_ID0000_OD0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp3_N0512.fits	

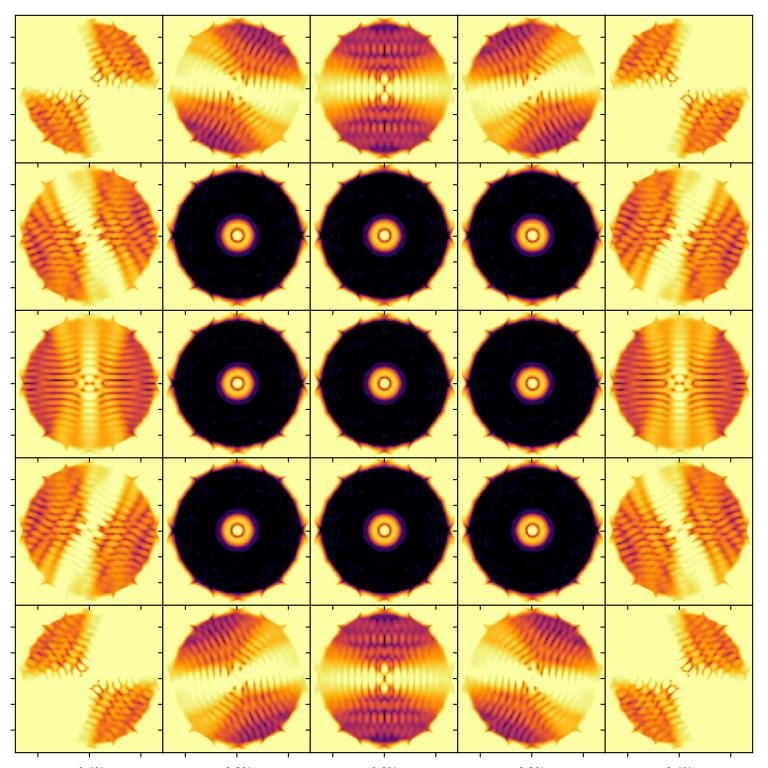


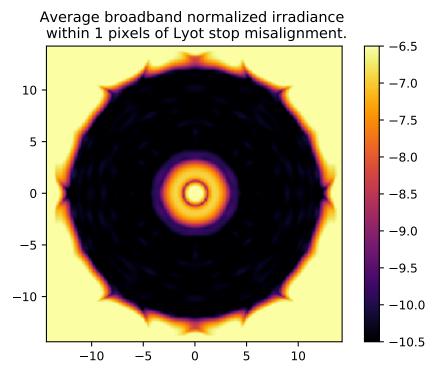
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

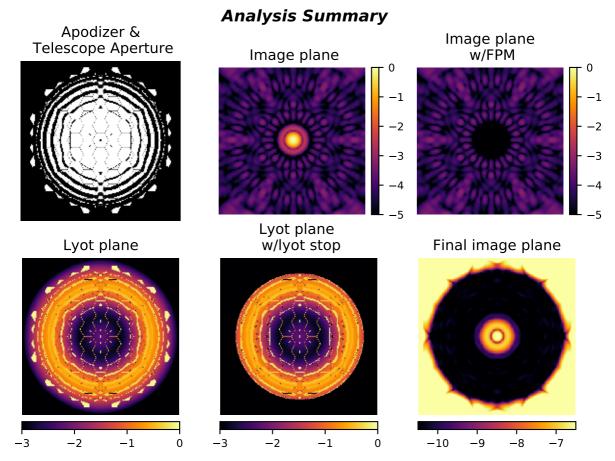


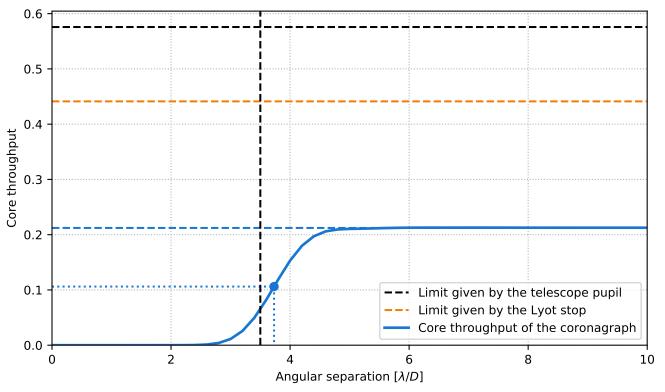
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast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

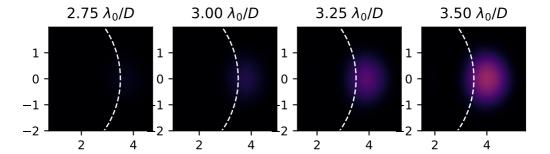
Lyot stop core throughput:

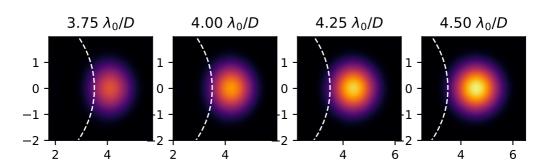
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

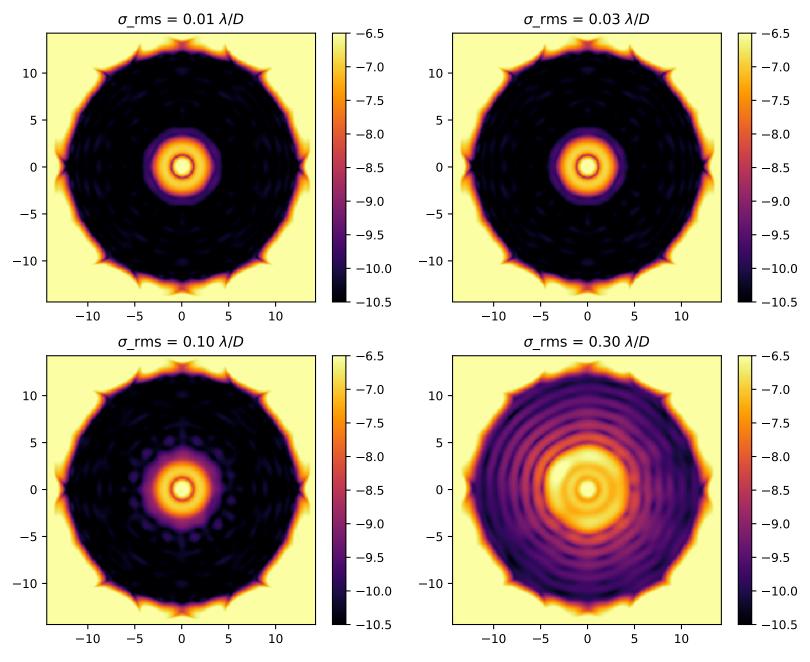
Inner working angle:

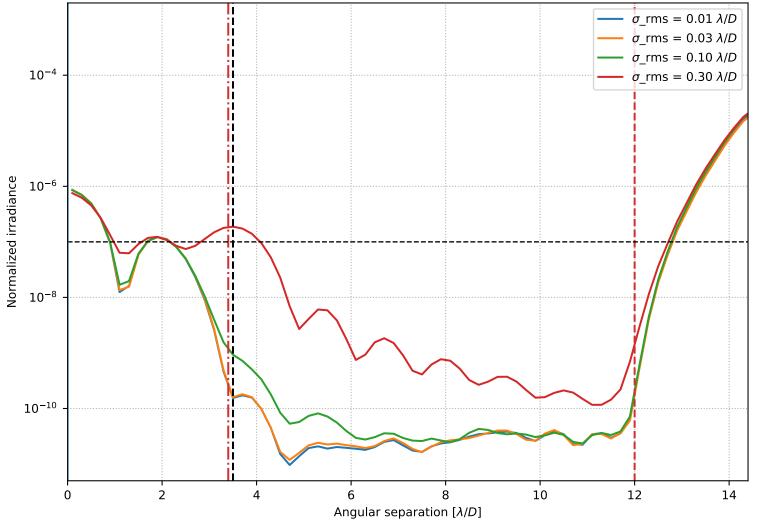
0.5757886220669561 0.44122114940174323 0.2122089771479839 0.36855361327947006 0.4809583072699948  $3.7306490392966736 <math>\lambda_0/D$ 





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





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