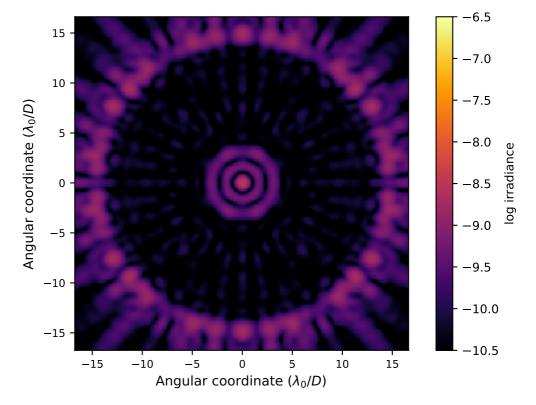
## APLC Design Summary

 $\qquad \qquad \texttt{D5\_USORT\_N128\_FPM380M0150\_IWA0370\_OWA01400\_C10\_BW20\_Nlam5\_LS\_IDc\_ID0\_OD\_OD0\_ls\_90\_ovsamp16\_fits}$ 

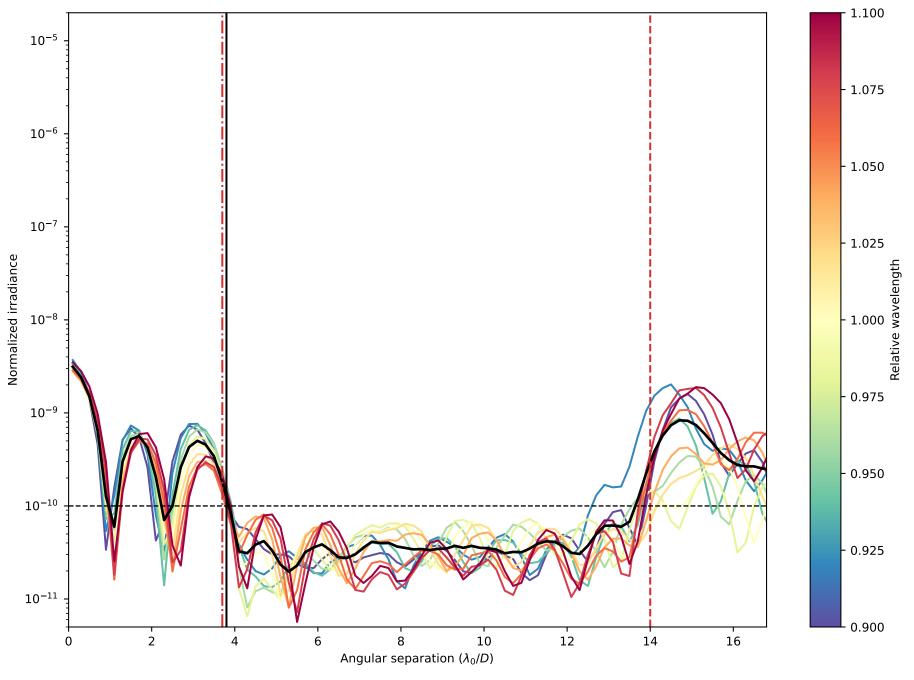
Solution File:

,	
Instrument	USORT
nPup	128 x 128 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0947
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.0825
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.99
Bandpass	20.0%
# wavelengths	5
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.8 \(\lambda/D\)
nFPM	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.7—14.0 \(\lambda/D\)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	θ pixels
Input Files:	
▶ Pupil file:         USORT/TelAp_USORT_offaxis_ovsamp16_N0128.fits	

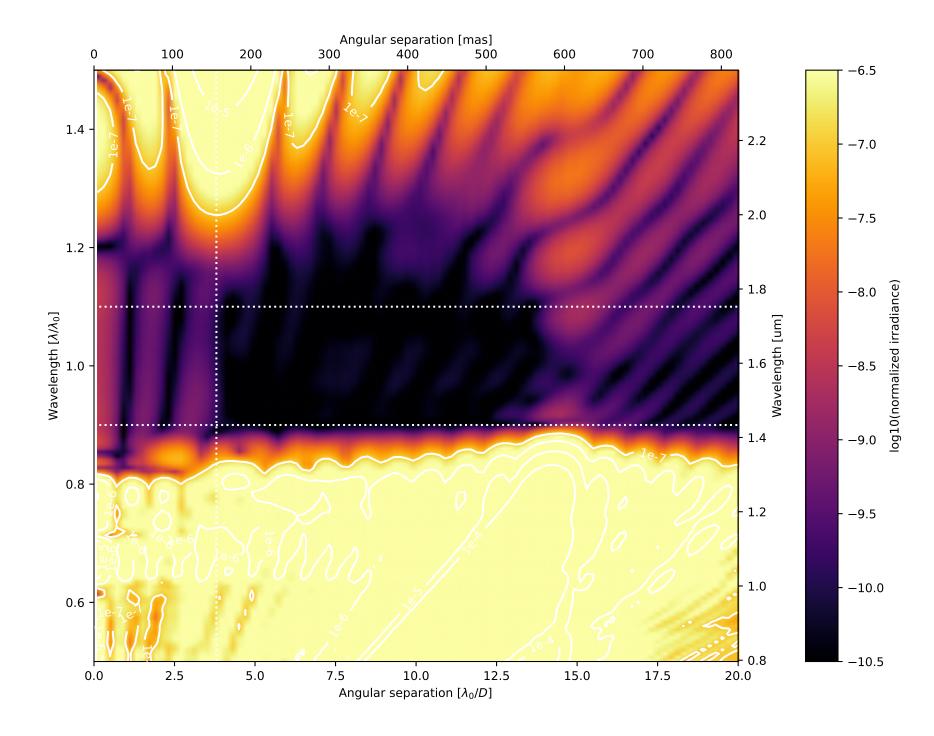
Fri Oct 27 18:19:21 2023

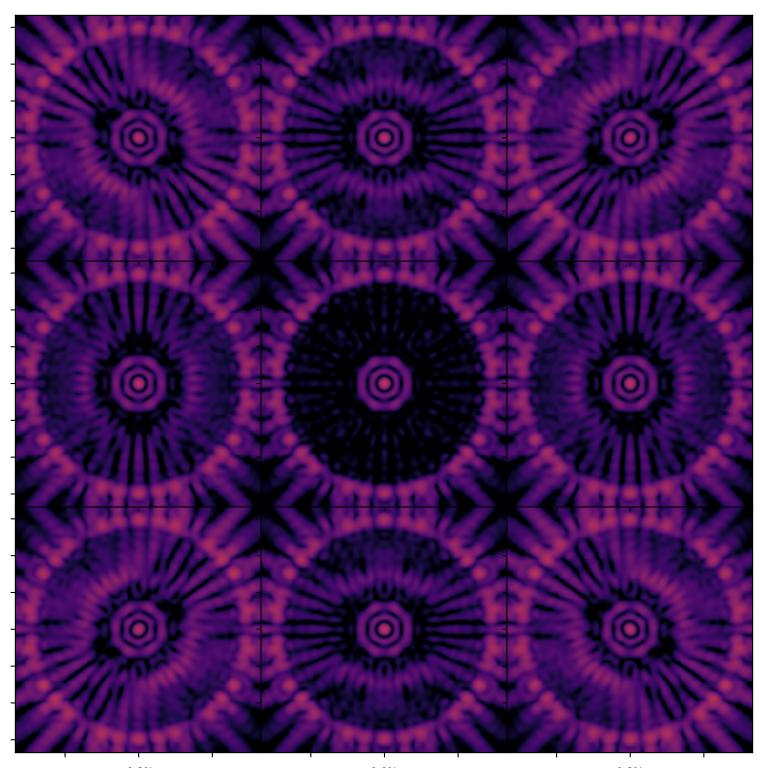


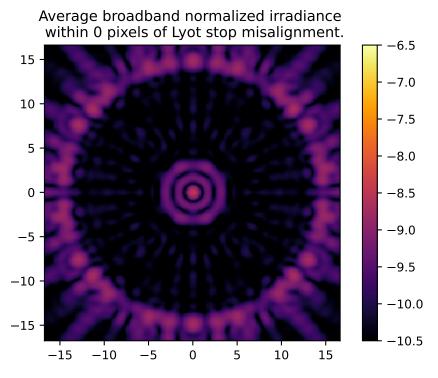
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.



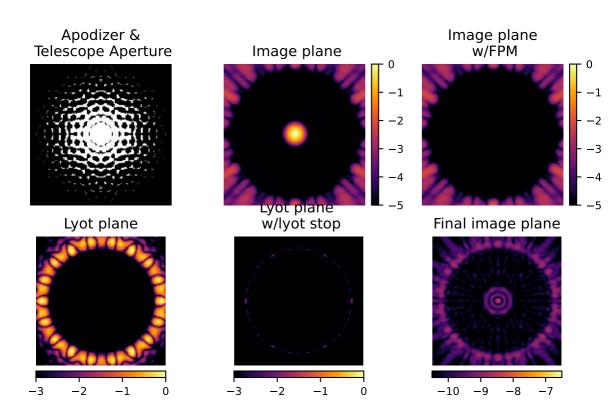
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 20.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.7 and 14.0  $\lambda_0/D$ ). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 3.8  $\lambda_0/D$ .

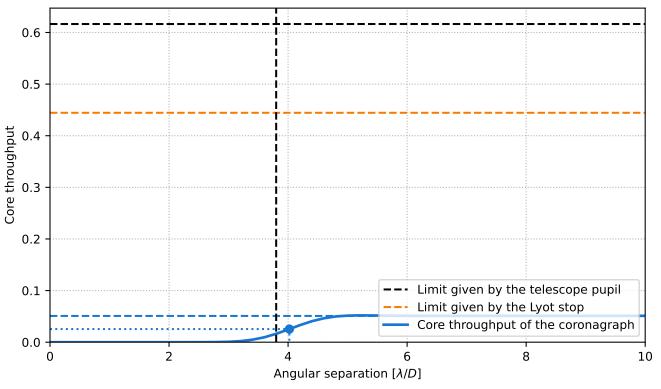






## **Analysis Summary**





Pupil core throughput:

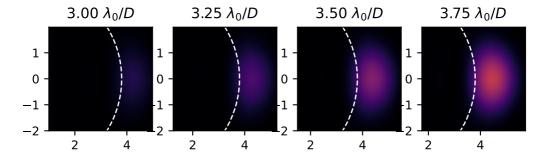
Lyot stop core throughput:

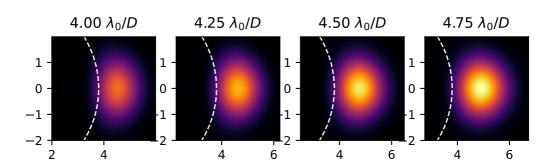
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

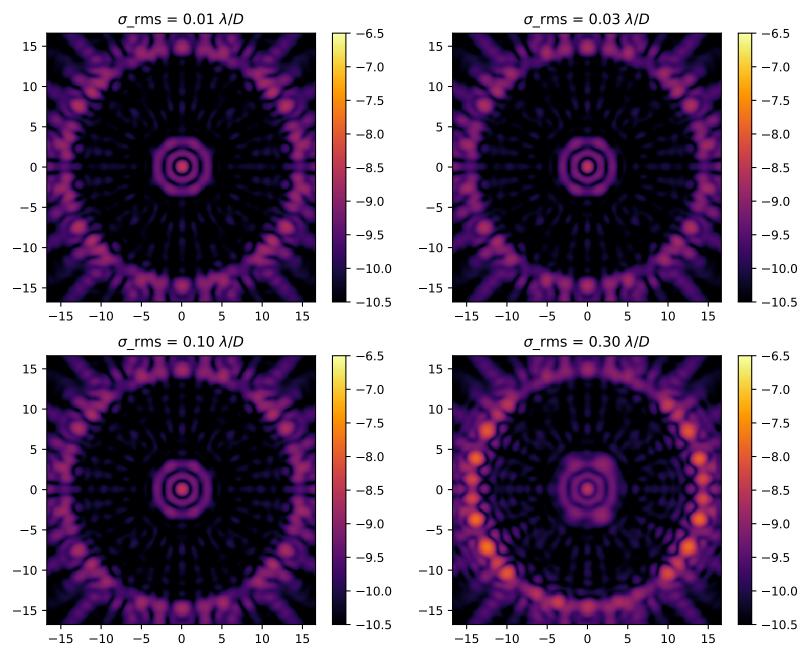
Inner working angle:

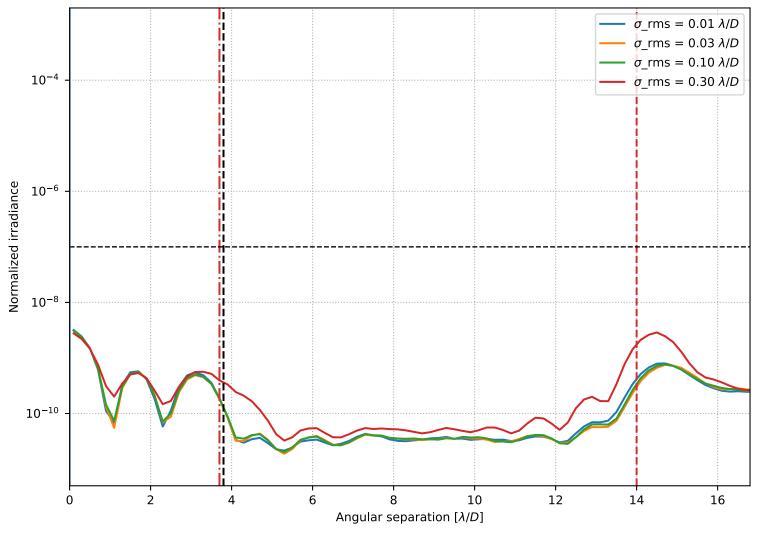
0.6163835963822561 0.444429515374317 0.05087508071687561 0.08253801855772447 0.11447277680022332  $4.02206962266428 \lambda_0/D$ 





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





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