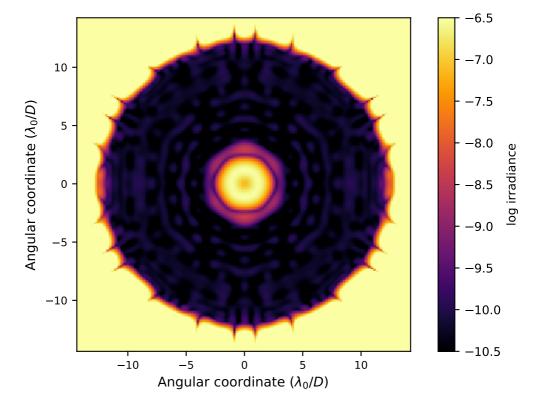
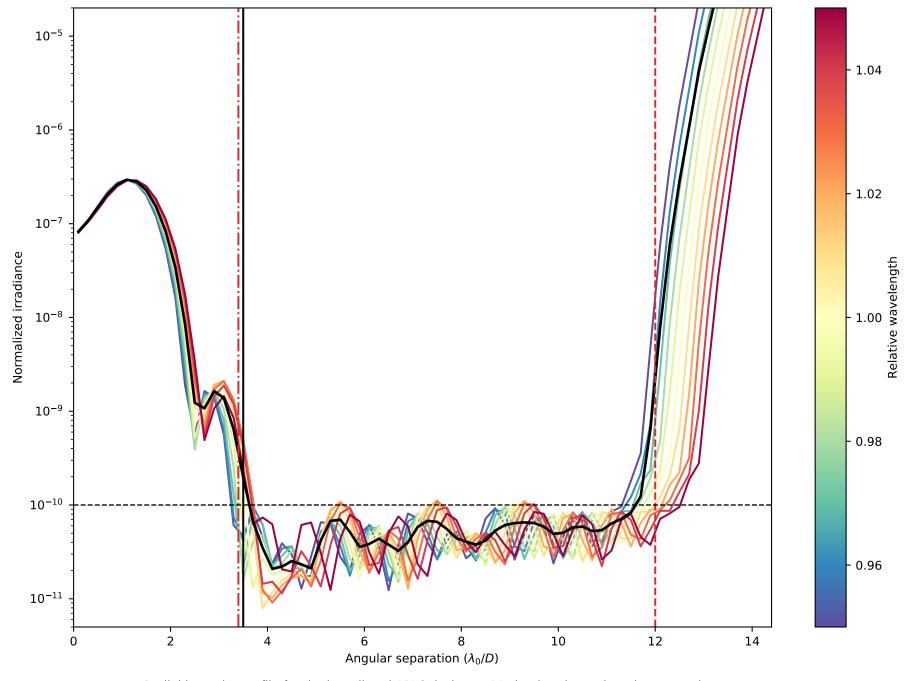
APLC Design Summary

	,	
Instrument		SCDA
nPup		500 x 500 pixels
Coronagraph	c throughput (transmitted energy)	0.044
Core through	out (encircled energy)	0.0555
Lyot stop inn	er diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.12
Lyot stop ou	er diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.982
Bandpass		10.0%
# wavelengt	s	3
FPM radius (rayscale)	3.5 λ/D
nFPM		150 pixels
IWA — OWA		3.4—12.0 \(\lambda / \text{D} \)
Contrast con	traint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance		θpixels
Input Files :		
⊳ Pupil	ile: SCDA/TelAp_SCDA_03-Hex_gy_gap_pad02_ovsamp03_N0500.fits	

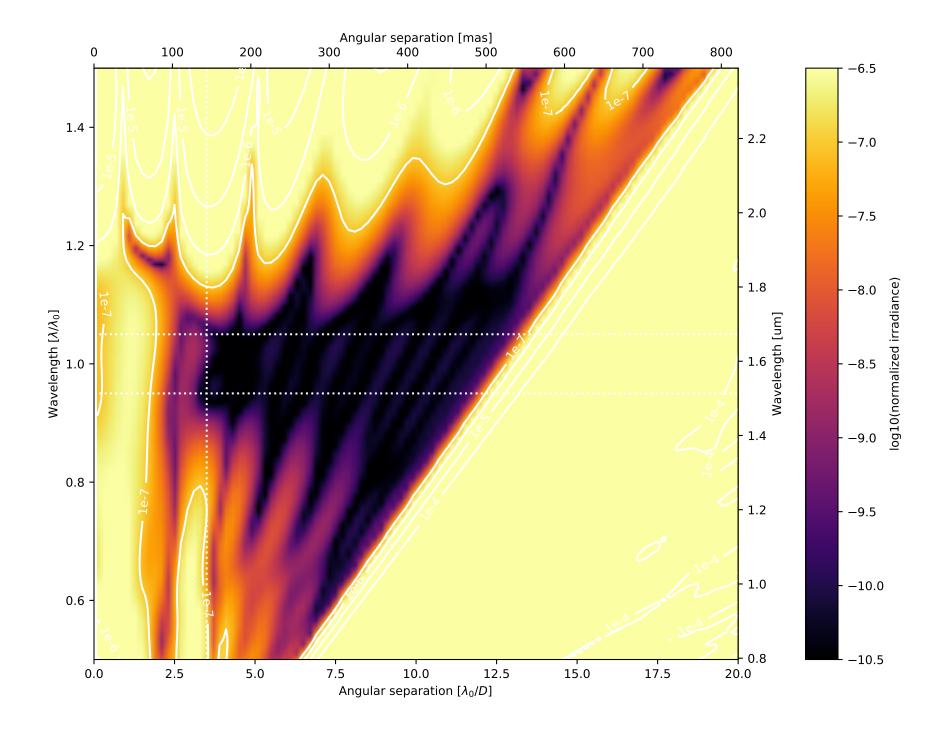
D 02_SCDA_N500_FPM350M0150_IWA0340_OWA01200_C10_BW10_Nlam3_LS_ID0_OD0_OD_no__ls_truts_gy_ovs.fits

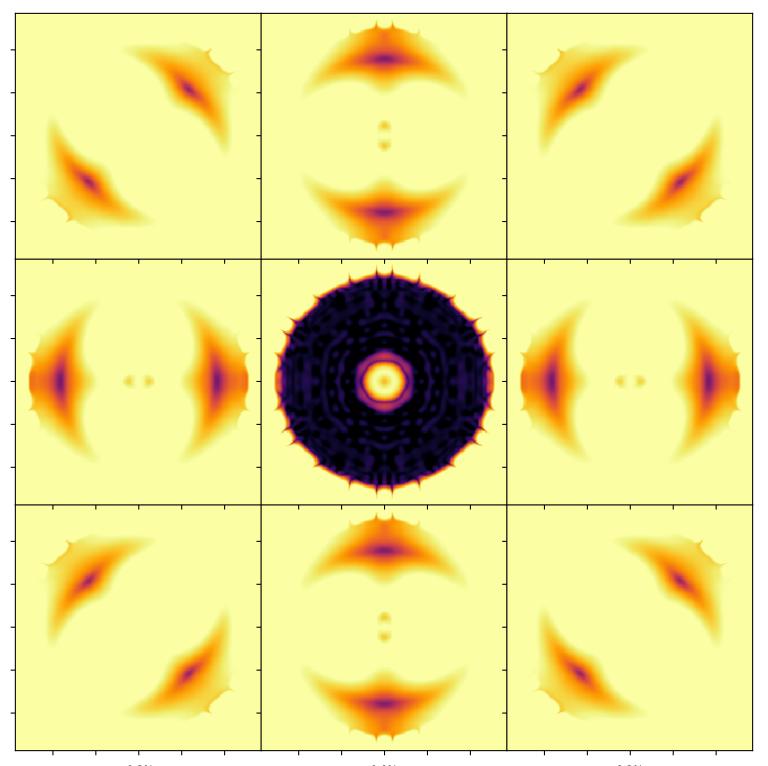


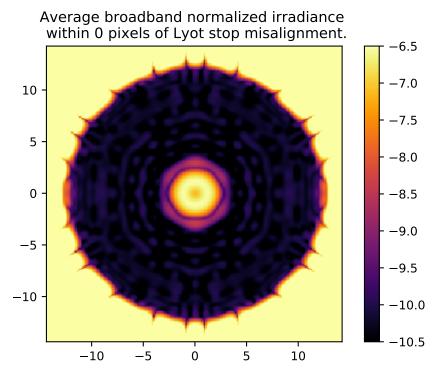
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

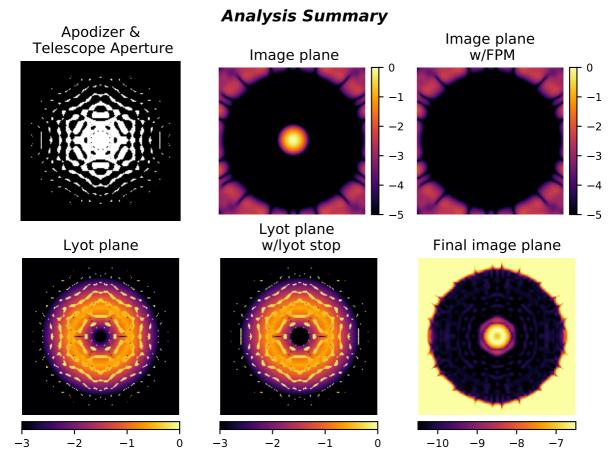


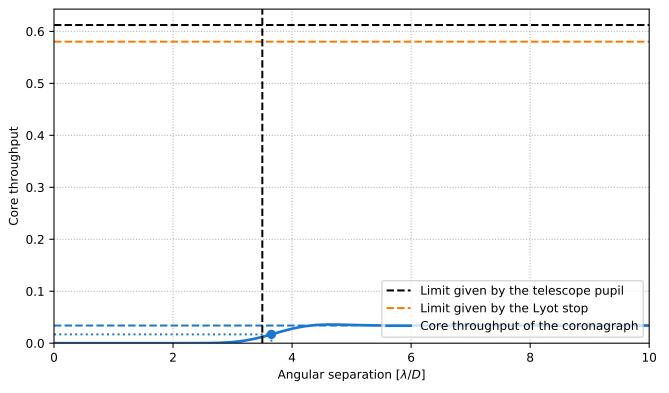
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around λ_0/D and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (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:

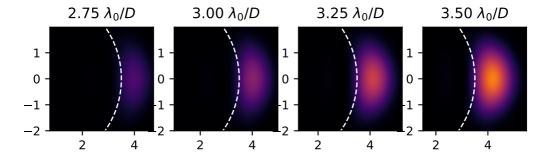
Lyot stop core throughput:

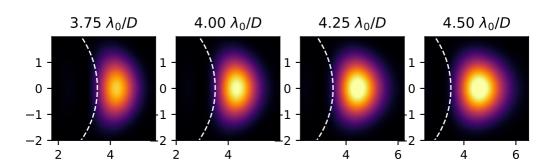
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

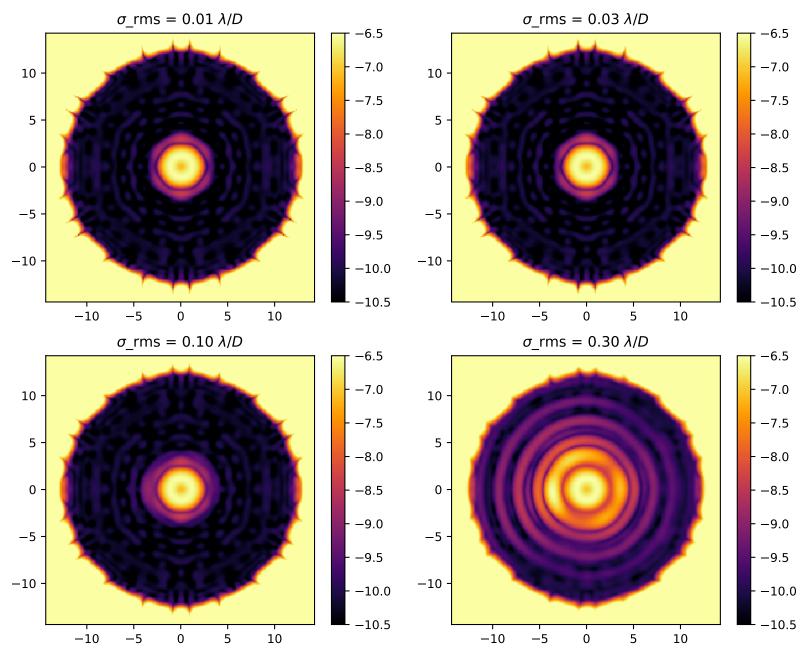
Inner working angle:

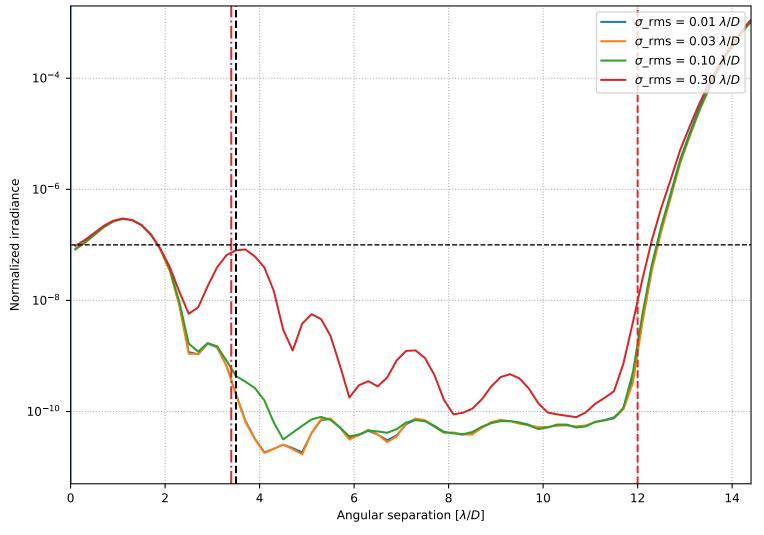
 $\begin{array}{c} 0.6122421910480316\\ 0.5802246363146598\\ 0.03396144809546217\\ 0.05547061047414459\\ 0.05853155135081966\\ 3.6528000183366465\ \lambda_0/D \end{array}$





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





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