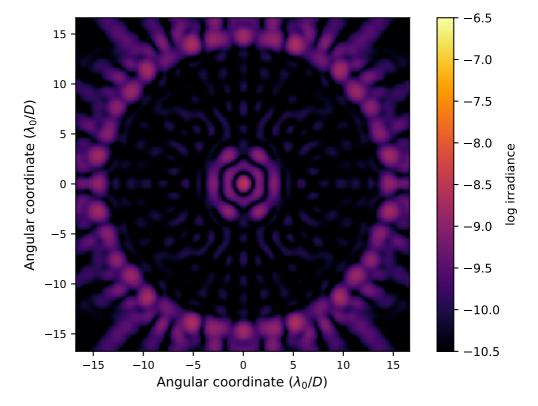
APLC Design Summary

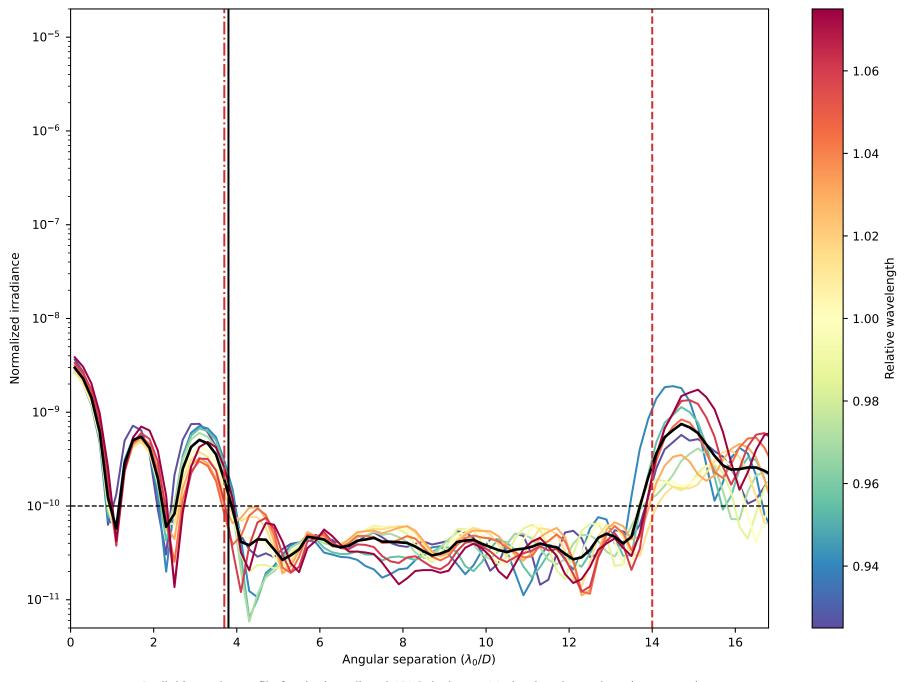
Instrument	USORT
nPup	128 x 128 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0983
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.0855
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.99
Bandpass	15.0%
# wavelengths	5
# Worldingth	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.8 λ/D
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.8 \(\lambda \/ \D
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.8 λ/D 150 pixels
FPM radius (grayscale) nFPM IWA — OWA	3.8 \(\lambda/D\) 150 pixels 3.7—14.0 \(\lambda/D\)
FPM radius (grayscale) nFPM IWA — OWA Contrast constraint	3.8 \(\lambda / D \) 150 pixels 3.7—14.0 \(\lambda / D \) 10 ⁻¹⁰

▷ Pupil file:

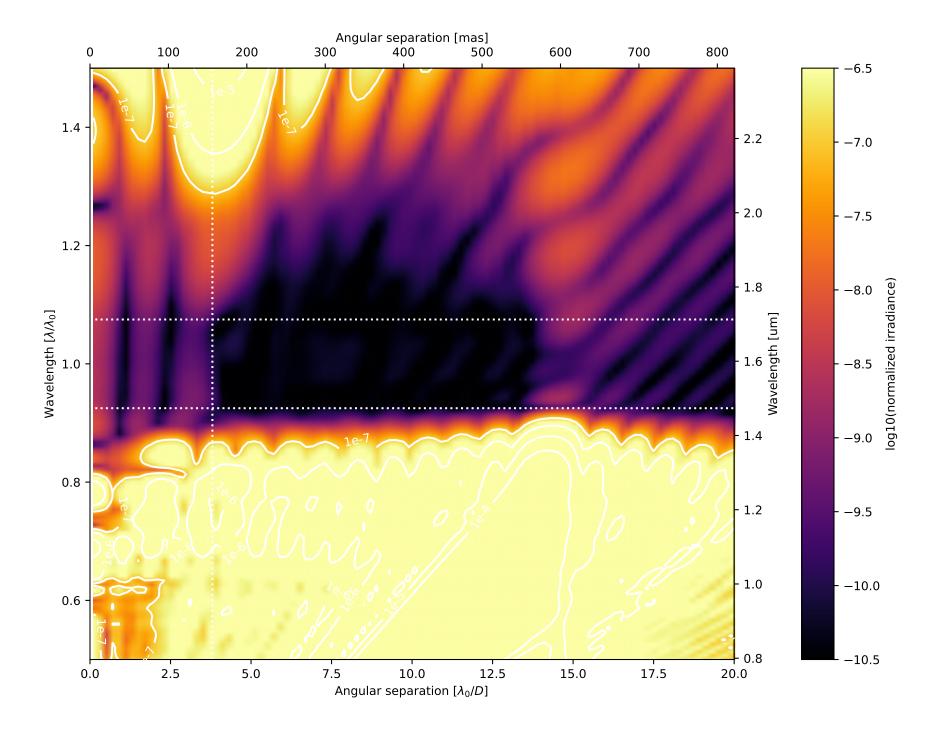
USORT/TeIAp_USORT_offaxis_ovsamp16_N0128.fits

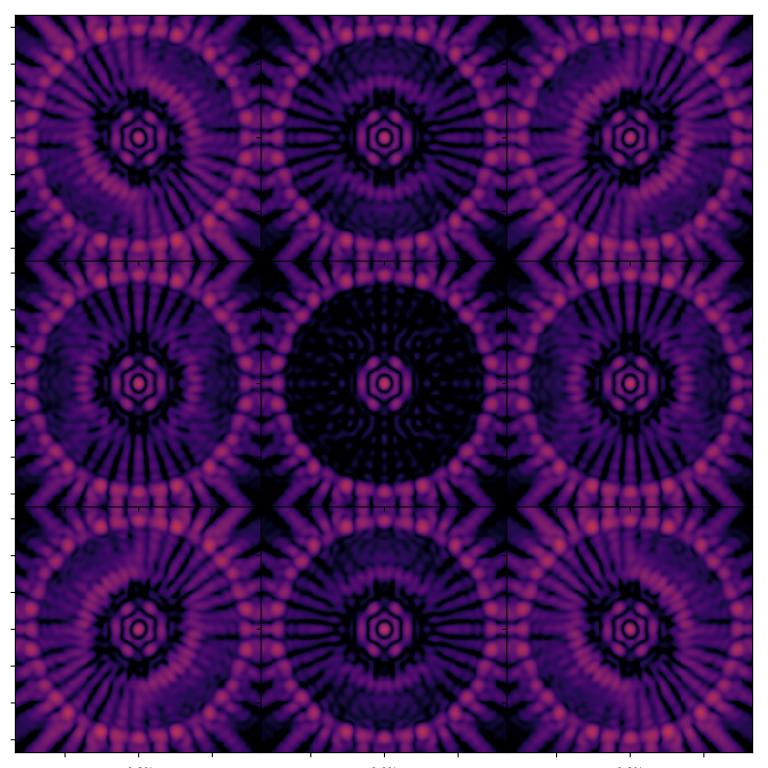


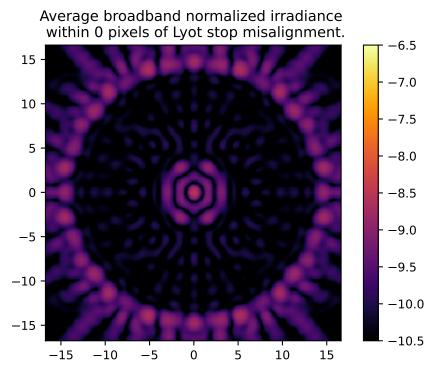
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.



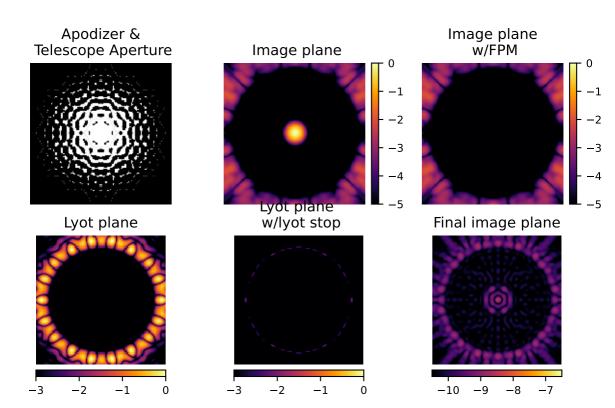
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around λ_0/D and equally spatially sampled over the 15.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.7 and 14.0 λ_0/D). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 3.8 λ_0/D .

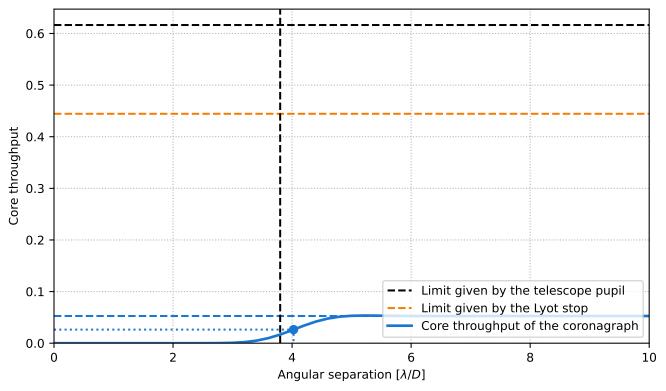






Analysis Summary





Pupil core throughput:

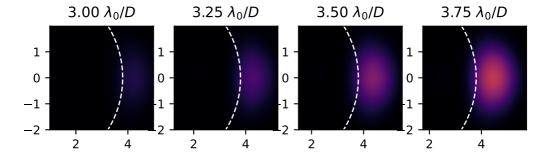
Lyot stop core throughput:

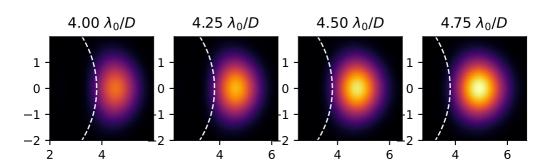
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

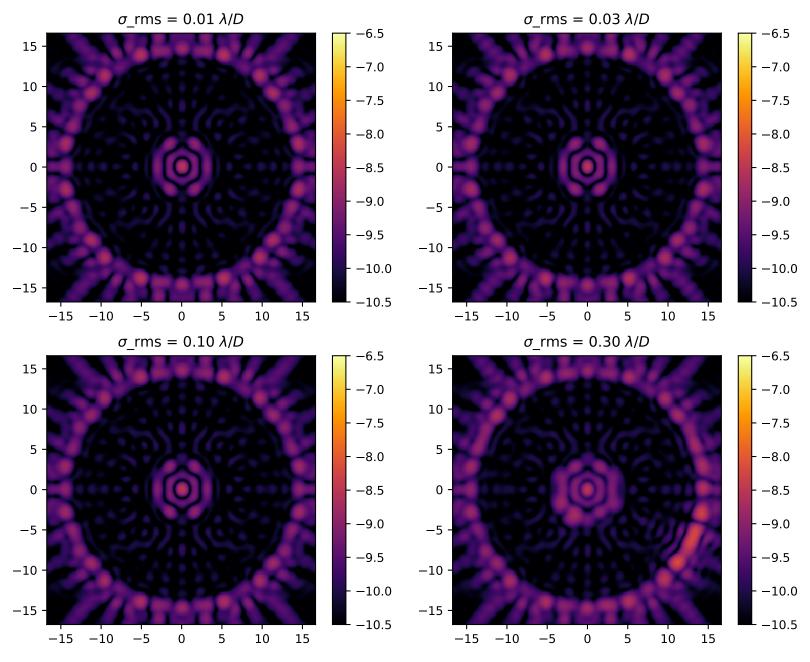
Inner working angle:

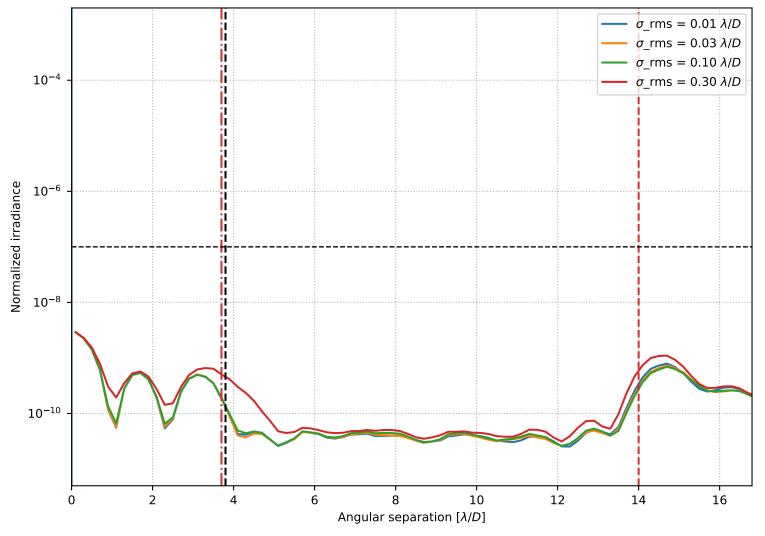
0.6163835963822561 0.444429515374317 0.05267070158690389 0.08545117341870281 0.11851305947252948 $4.024993497945505 <math>\lambda_0/D$





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





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