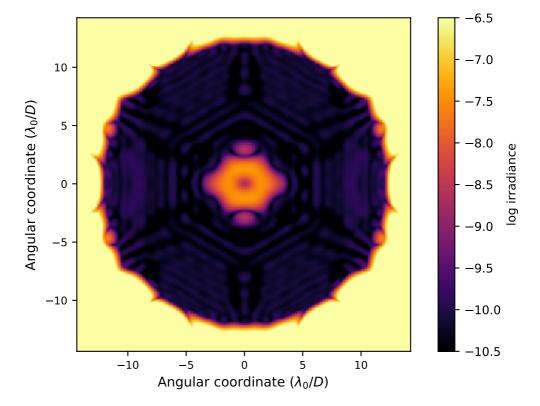
APLC Design Summary

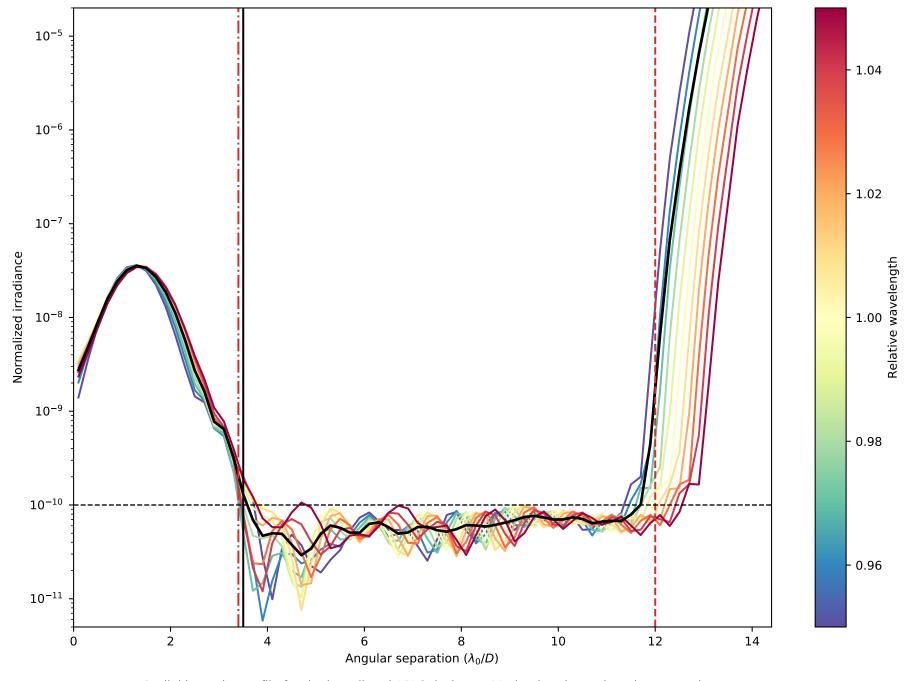
D4_SCDA_N500_FPM350M0150_IWA0340_OWA01200_C10_BW10_Nlam3_LS_ID0_OD0_OD_no__is_truts_gy_ovs.fits

Solution File:

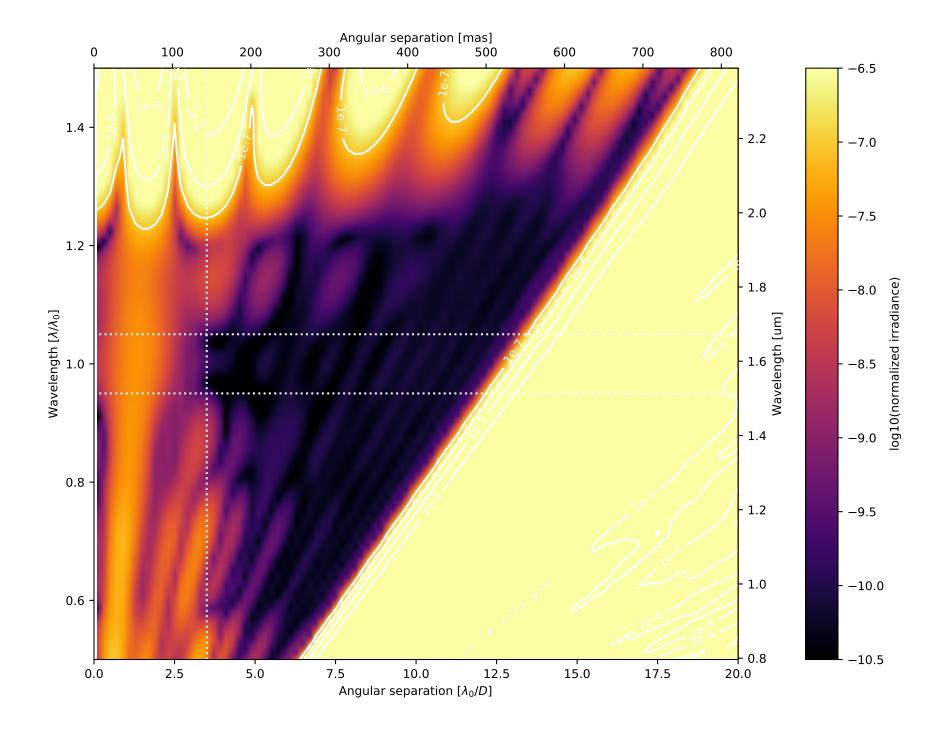
Instrument	SCDA
nPup	500 x 500 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0581
Core throughput (encircled energy)	θ. θ735
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	θ.12
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	θ.982
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.5 \(\lambda / \text{D} \)
пРРМ	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \(\lambda / D \)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	θpixels
Input Files:	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TelAp_SCDA_07-Hex_clipped_gy_gap_pad02_ovsamp03_N0500.fits	

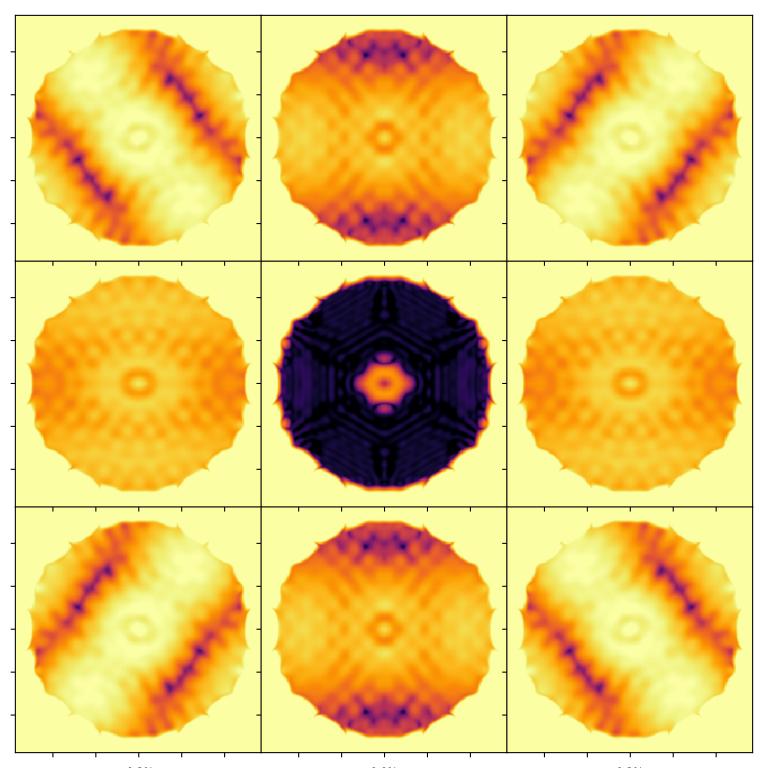


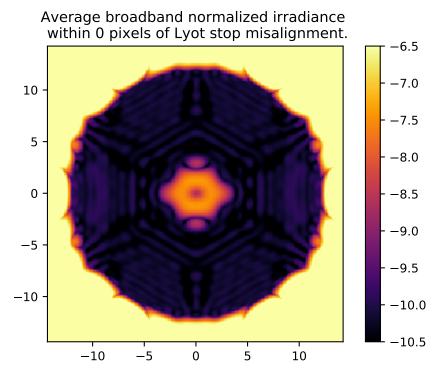
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

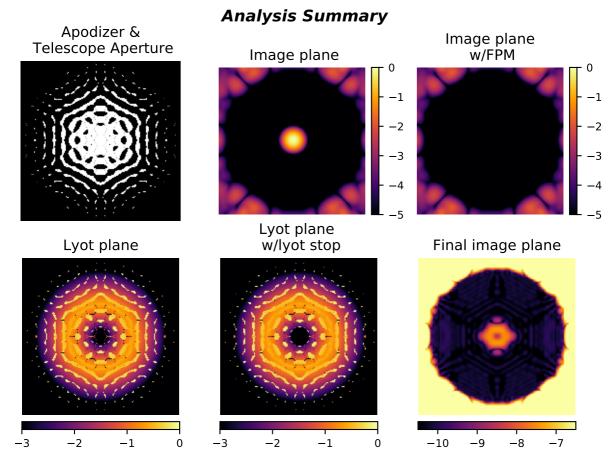


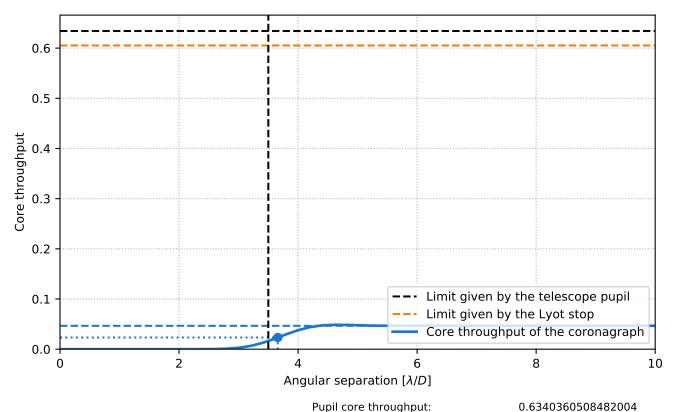
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around λ_0/D and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone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











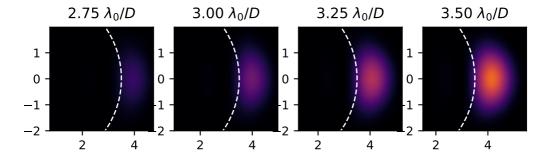
Lyot stop core throughput:

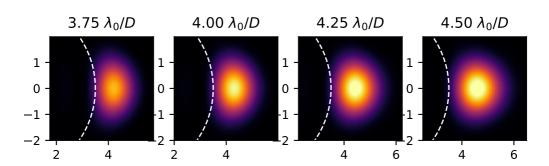
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

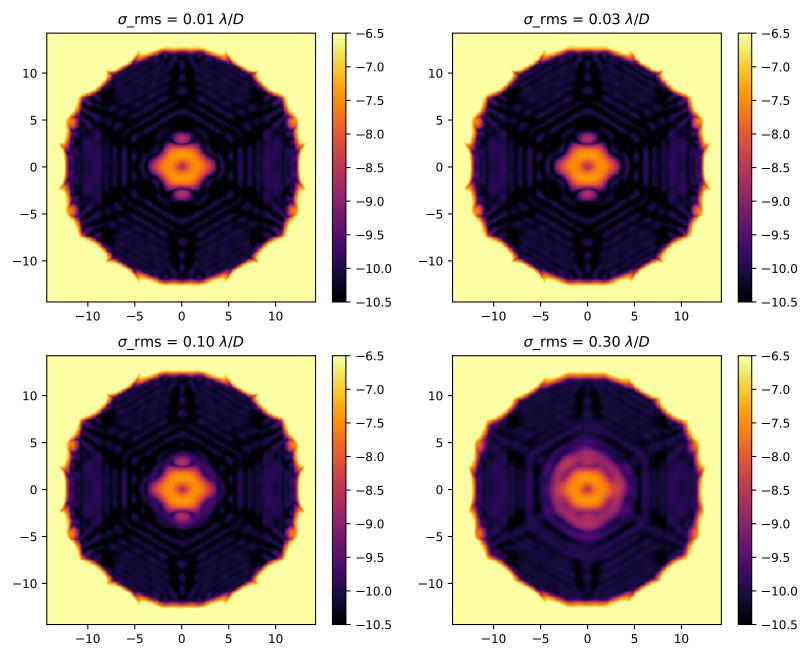
Inner working angle:

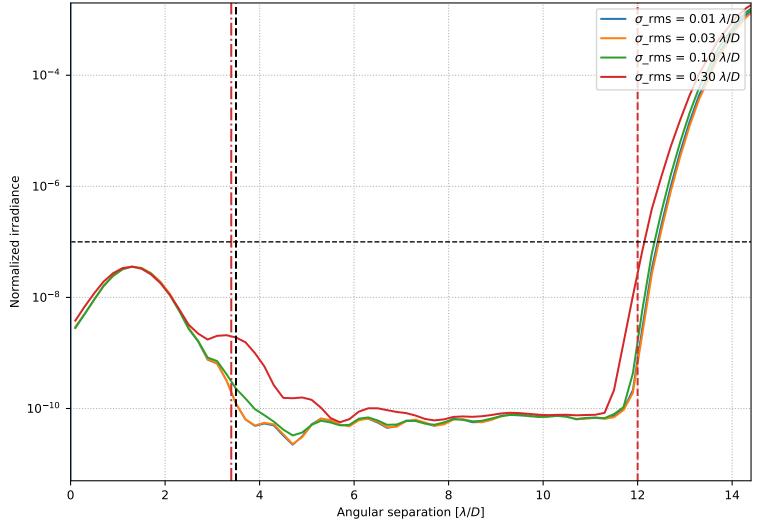
0.6340360508482004 0.6052392107762408 0.046591916835927095 0.0734846492933602 0.0769809952930368 $3.659542410218287 <math>\lambda_0/D$





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





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