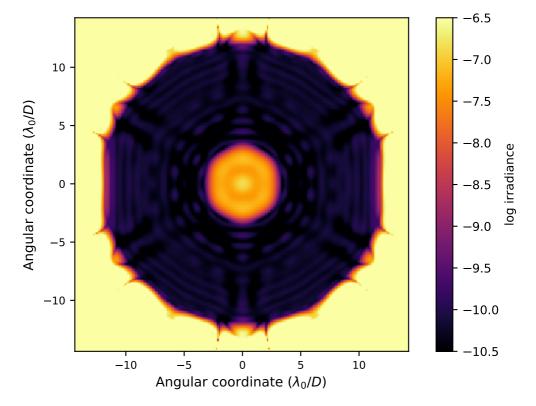
## APLC Design Summary

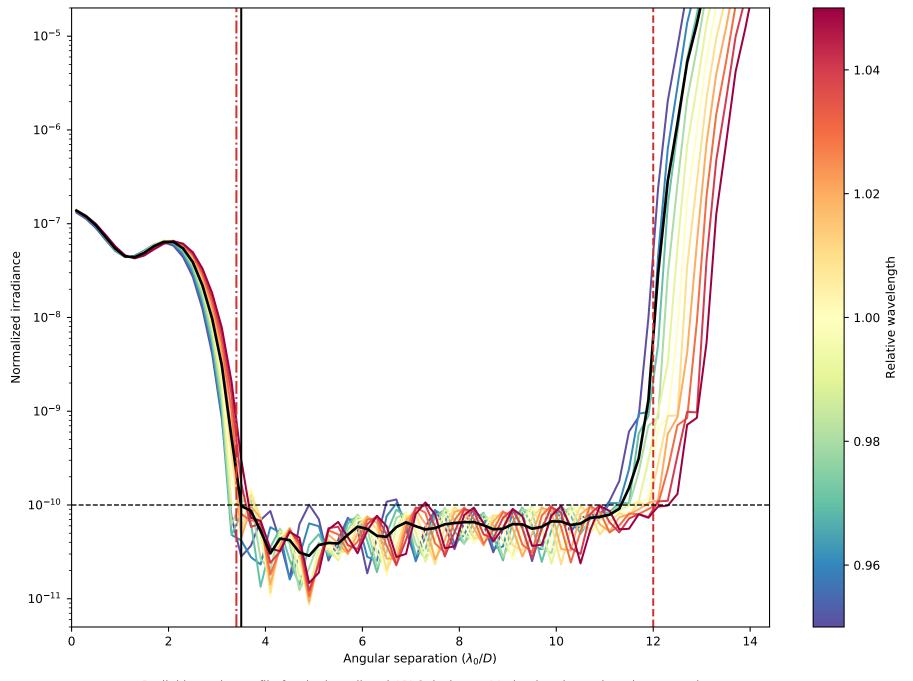
D 08\_SCDA\_N500\_FPM350M0150\_IWA0340\_OWA01200\_C10\_BW10\_Nlam3\_LS\_ID0\_OD0\_OD\_no\_\_ls\_truts\_gy\_ovs.fits

Instrument	SCDA
nPup	500 x 500 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0553
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.0695
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 \( \lambda \rangle \)
пЕРМ	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \(\lambda/\text{D}\)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	θρixels
Input Files:	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TelAp_SCDA_11-Hex_clipped_gy_gap_pad02_ovsamp03_N0500.fits	
> Lyot stop file: SCDA/LS_SCDA_ID0120_OD0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp3_N0500.fits	
Solution File:	

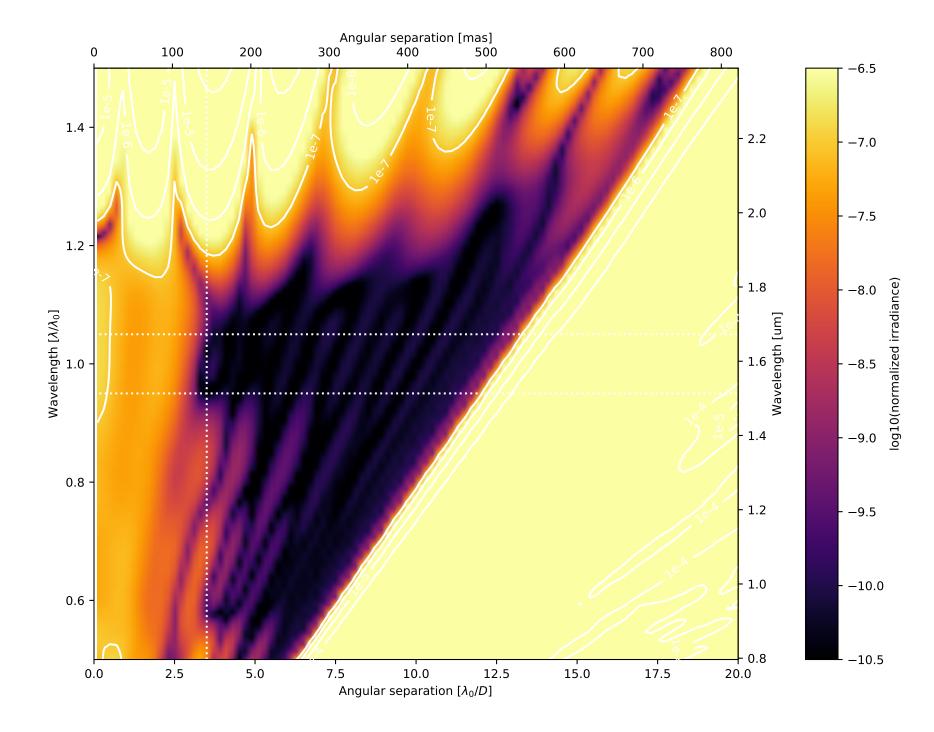
Tue Dec 21 03:11:38 2021

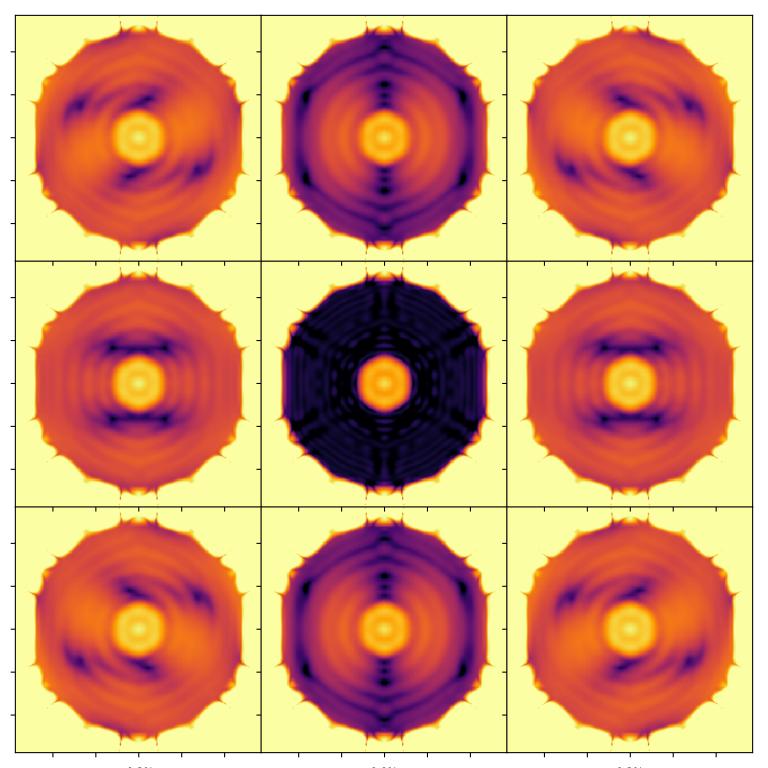


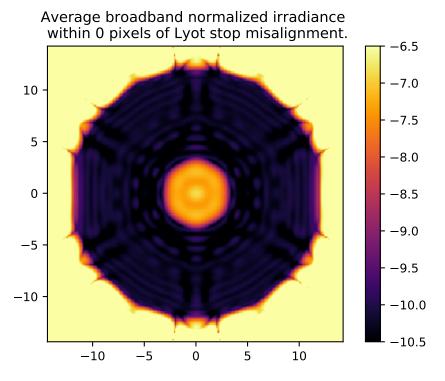
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

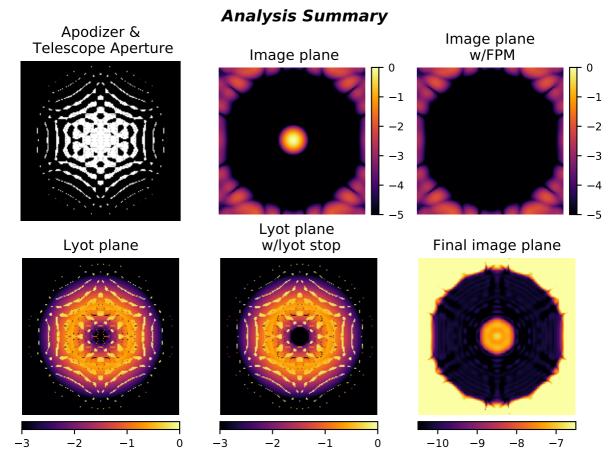


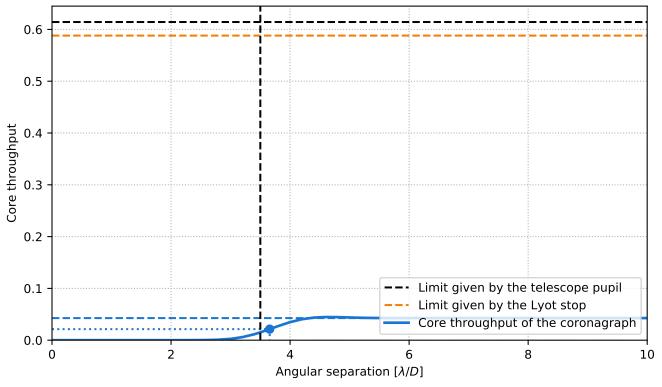
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.4 and 12.0  $\lambda_0/D$ ). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 3.5  $\lambda_0/D$ .





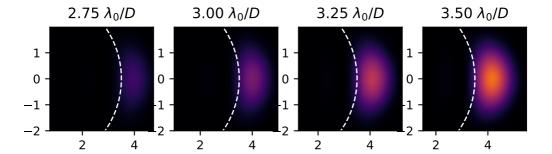


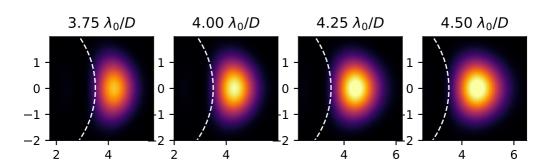




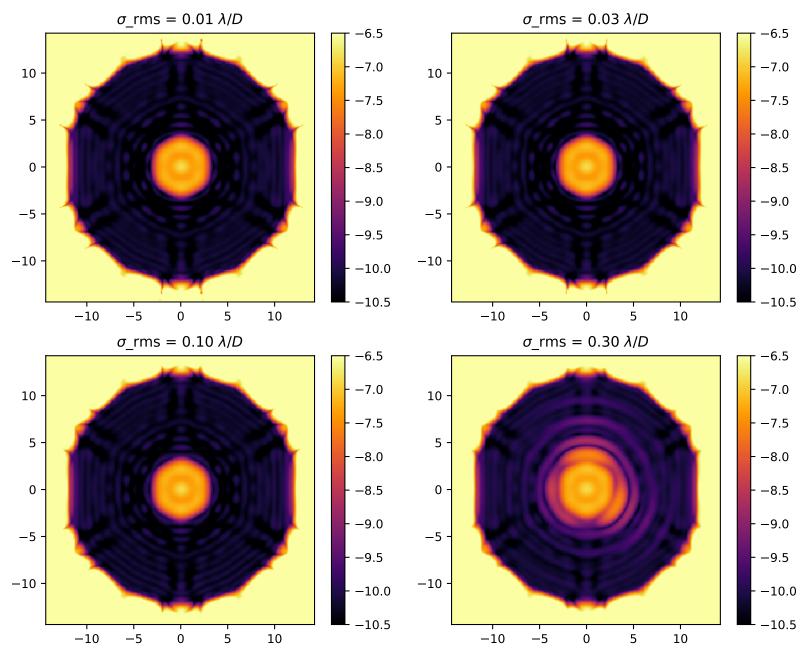
Pupil core throughput:
Lyot stop core throughput:
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. Lyot stop core throughput:
Inner working angle:

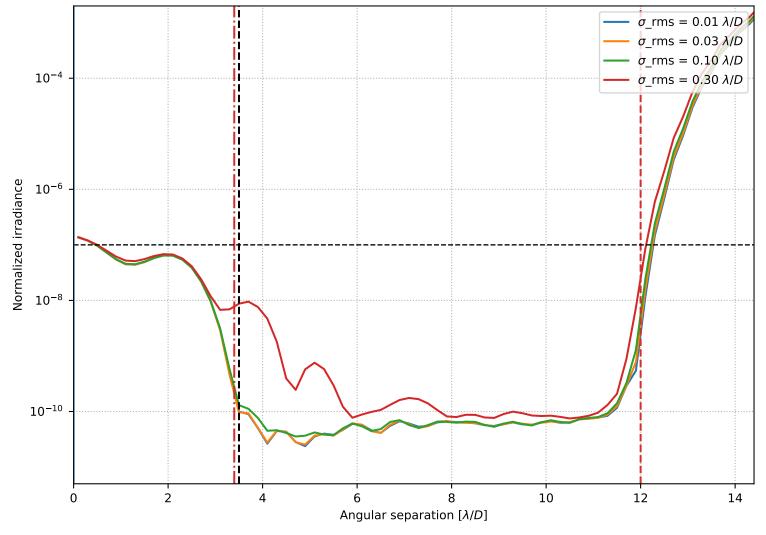
0.6142628047940845 0.58808007674847 0.04266609134645816 0.06945901821413532 0.07255149941885727  $3.6571046790593744 <math>\lambda_0/D$ 





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





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