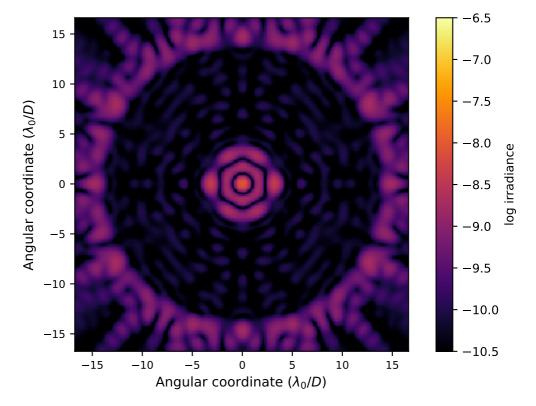
## APLC Design Summary

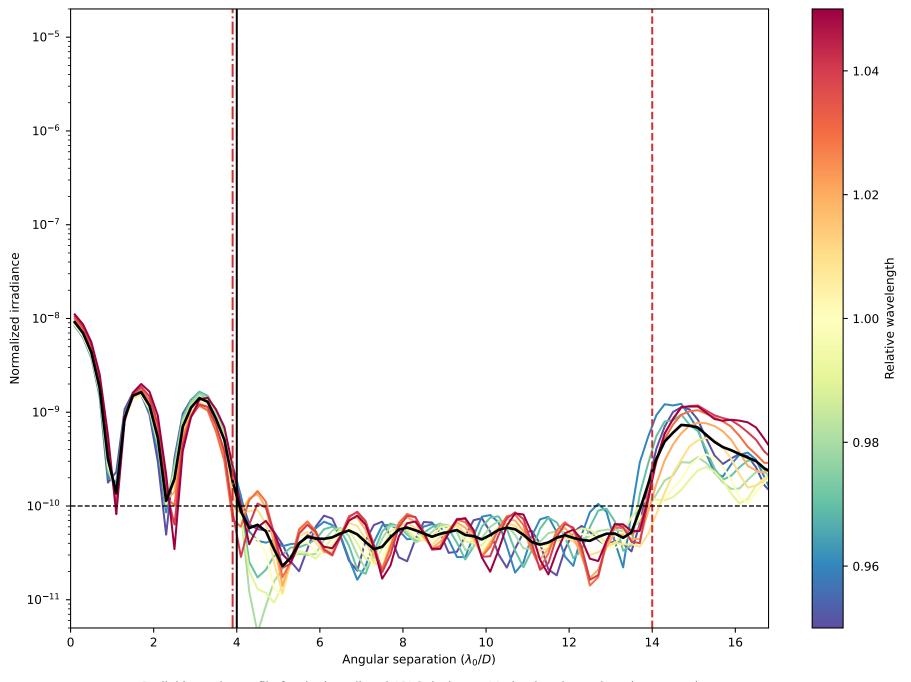
 $\qquad \qquad \texttt{D3\_USORT\_N128\_FPM400M0150\_IWA0390\_OWA01400\_C10\_BW10\_Nlam5\_LS\_IDc\_ID0\_OD\_OD0\_ls\_90\_ovsamp16\_fits}$ 

,	
Instrument	USORT
пРир	128 x 128 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.1783
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.1496
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.0
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.99
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	5
FPM radius (grayscale)	4.θ λ/D
nFPM	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.9—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	
> Lyot stop file: USORT/LS_USORT_circ_ID0000_OD0990_ovsamp16_N0128.fits	
Solution File:	

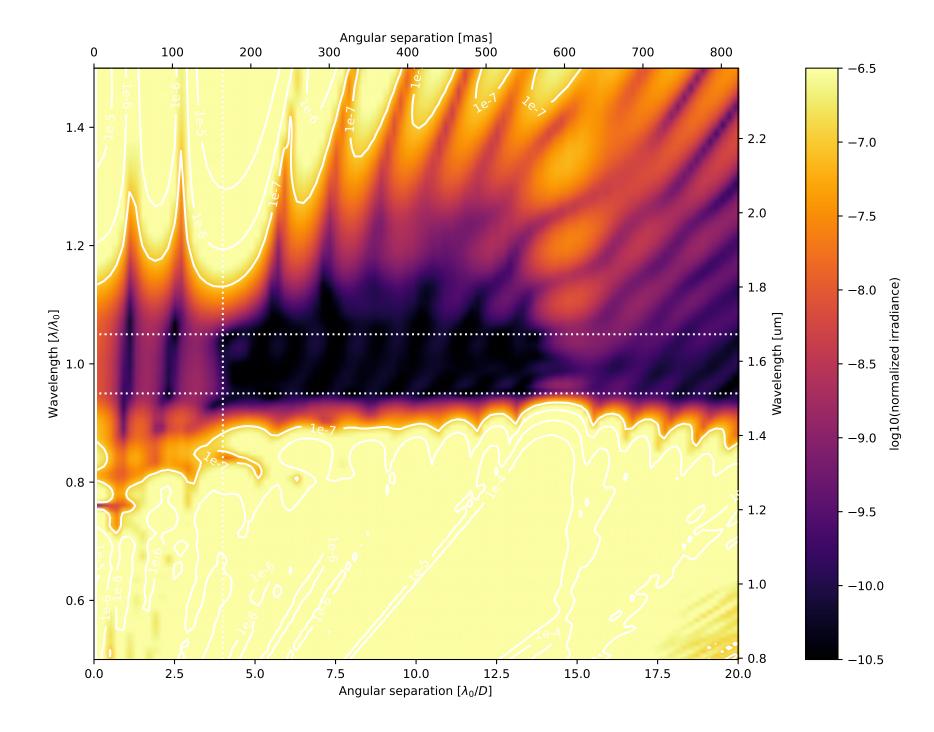
Fri Oct 27 22:48:00 2023



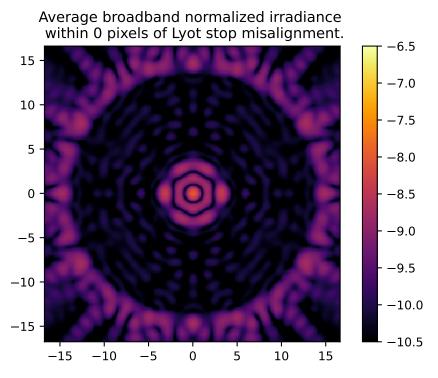
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.



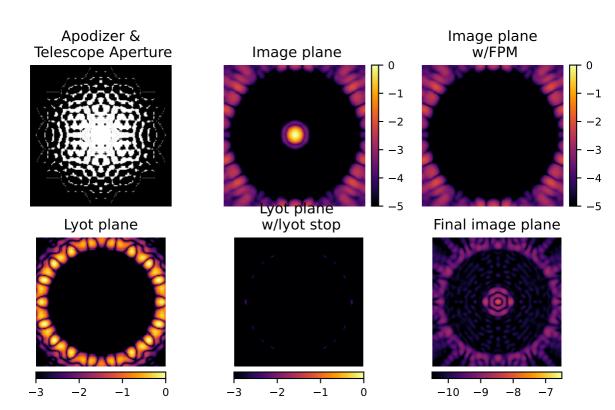
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone (between 3.9 and 14.0  $\lambda_0/D$ ). The blue dotted line delimits the FPM radius, set to 4.0  $\lambda_0/D$ .

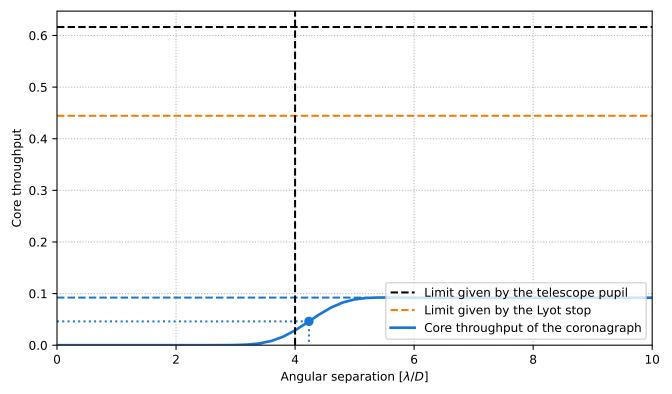






## **Analysis Summary**



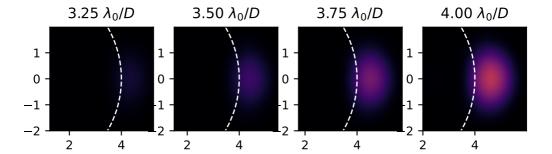


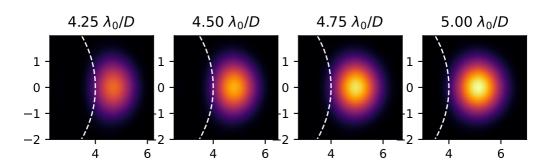
Pupil core throughput:
Lyot stop core throughput:
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

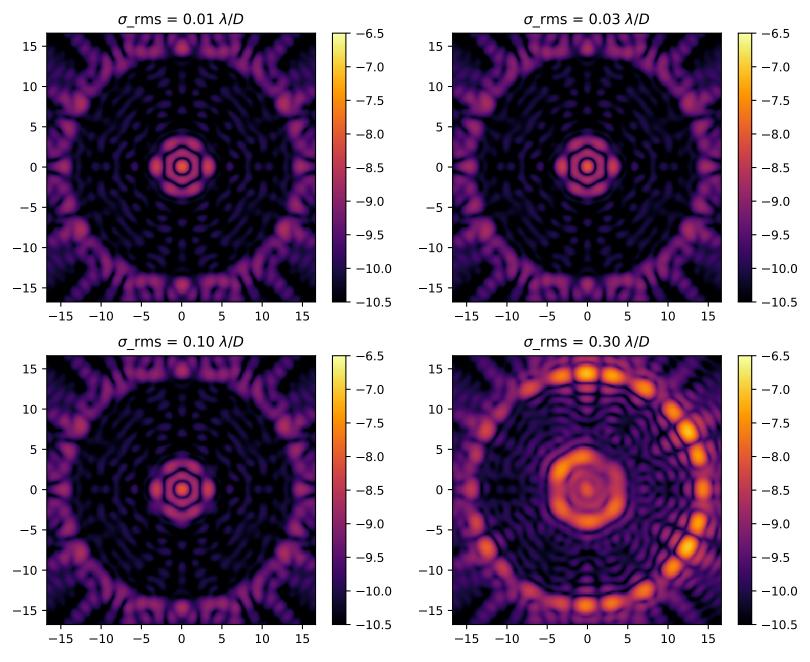
Inner working angle:

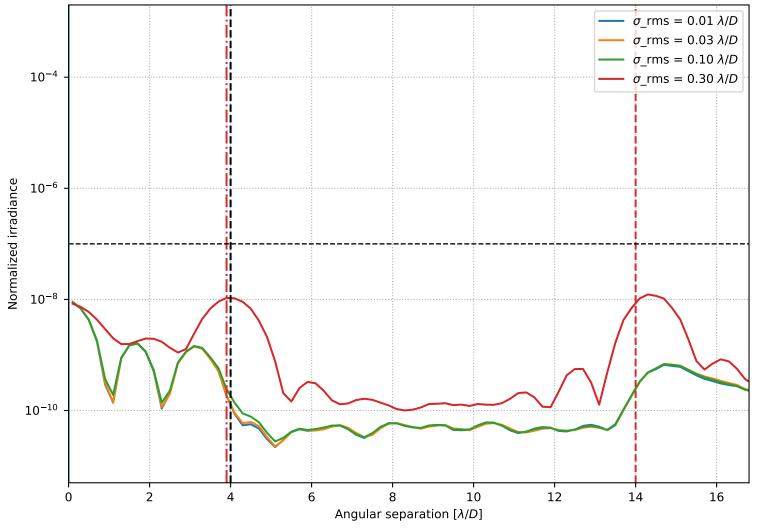
0.6163835963822561 0.444429515374317 0.09222625042768284 0.14962476446321238 0.2075160340104911  $4.232778757556982 \lambda_0/D$ 





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





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