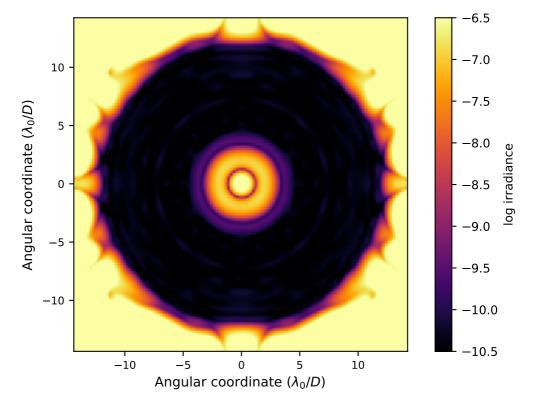
## APLC Design Summary

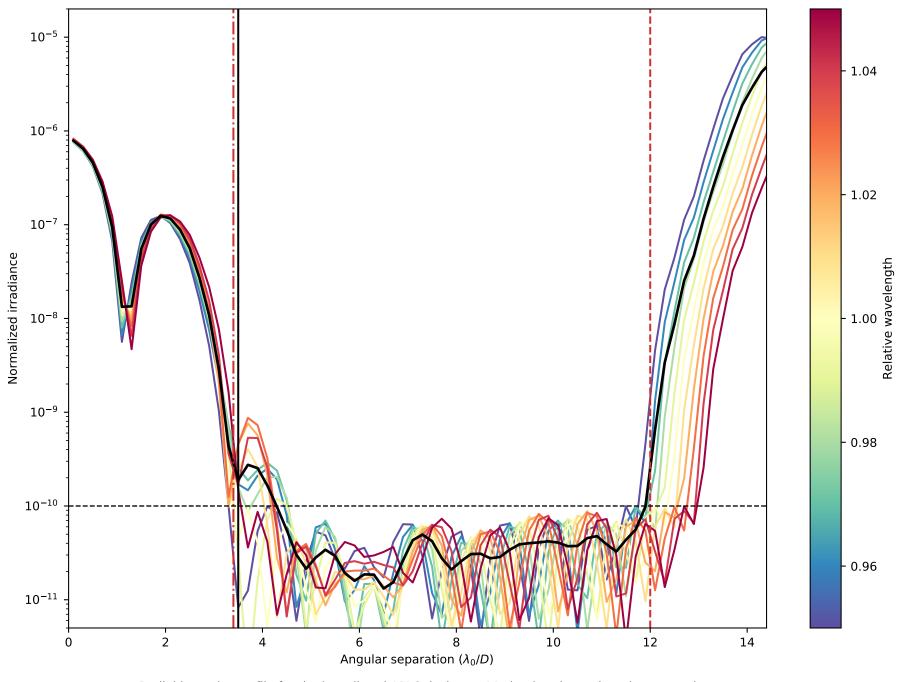
D1\_SCDA\_N512\_FPM350M0150\_IWA0340\_OWA01200\_C10\_BW10\_Nlam3\_LS\_IDex\_ID\_OD0\_OD\_Is\_982\_no\_strut.fits

Instrument	SCDA
nPup	512 x 512 pixels
Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.5681
Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.4073
Lyot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.004
Lyot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	θ.θ
Bandpass	10.0%
# wavelengths	3
FPM radius (grayscale)	3.5 λ/D
пЕРМ	150 pixels
IWA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \( \lambda / \text{D} \)
Contrast constraint	10-10
Lyot Stop alignment tolerance	2 pixels
Input Files :	
▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TelAp_LUVex_04-Hex_gy_clipped_ovsamp03_N0512.fits	
Solution File:	

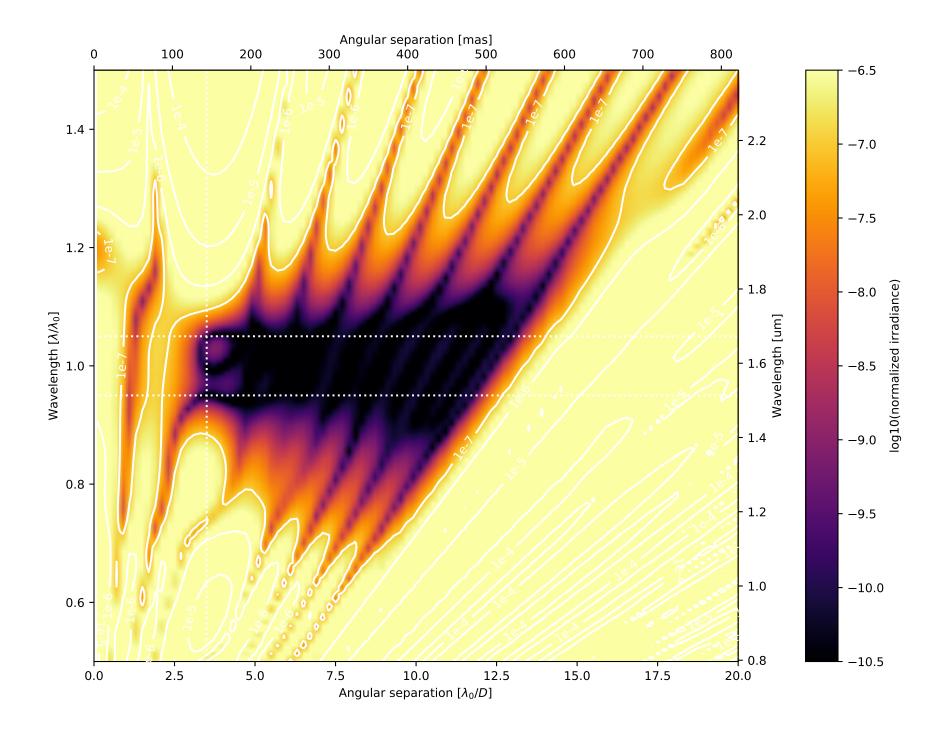
Wed Apr 6 04:24:49 2022

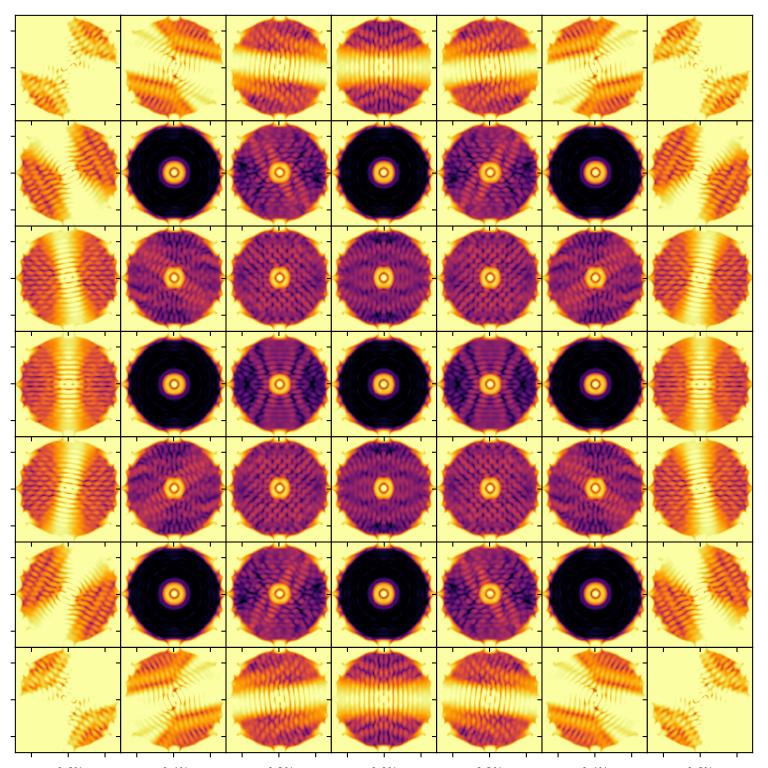


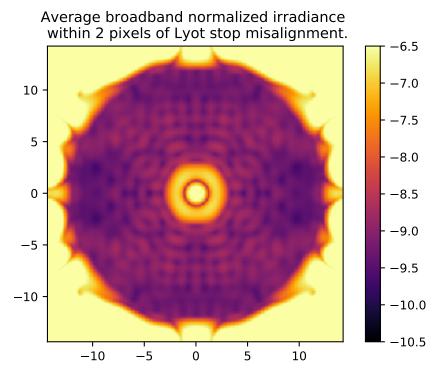
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

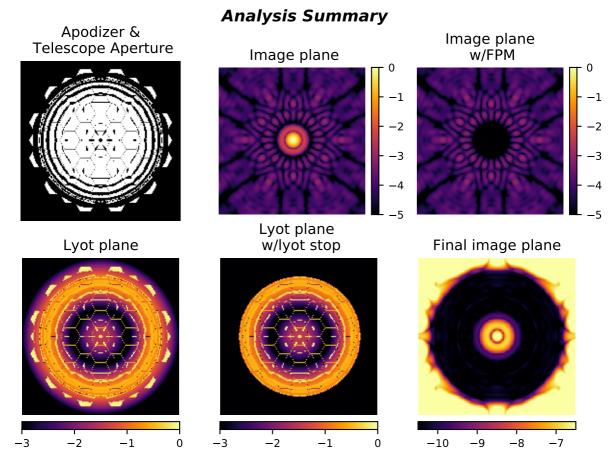


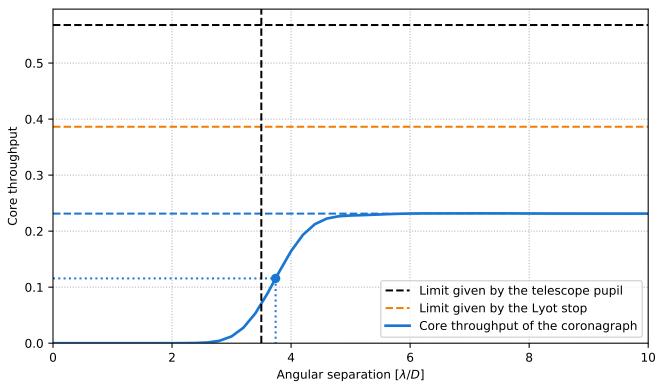
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast 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:

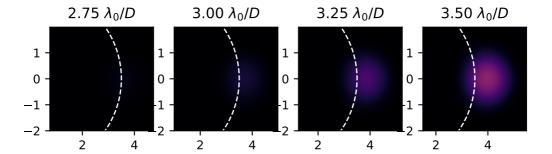
Lyot stop core throughput:

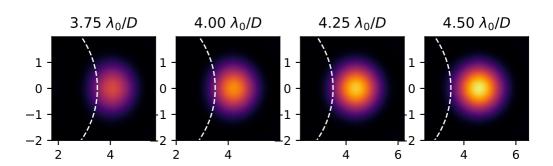
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

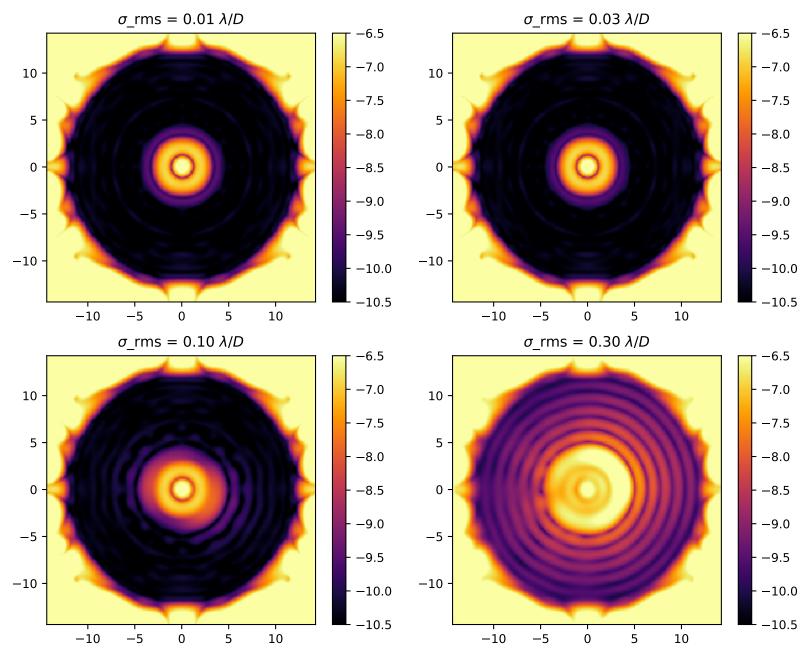
Inner working angle:

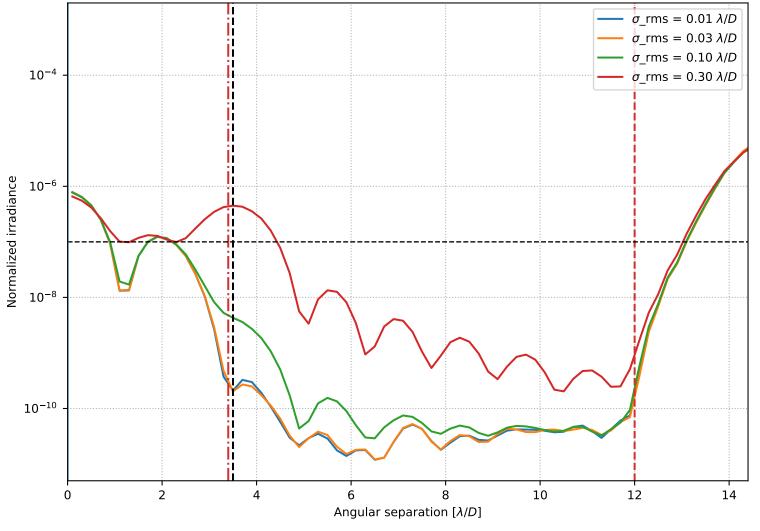
0.5678949068928087 0.3863173538825239 0.23128518895819777 0.40726758798323454 0.5986922063784114  $3.7402734208082515 \lambda_0/D$ 





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





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