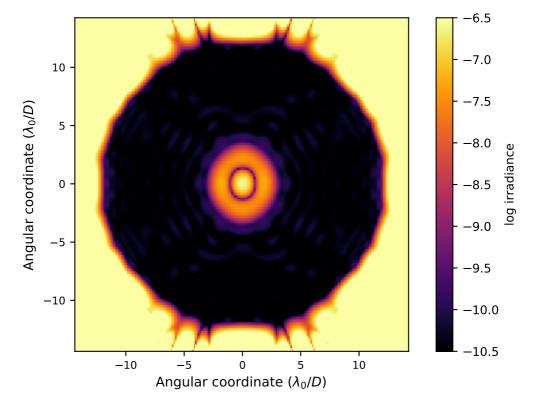
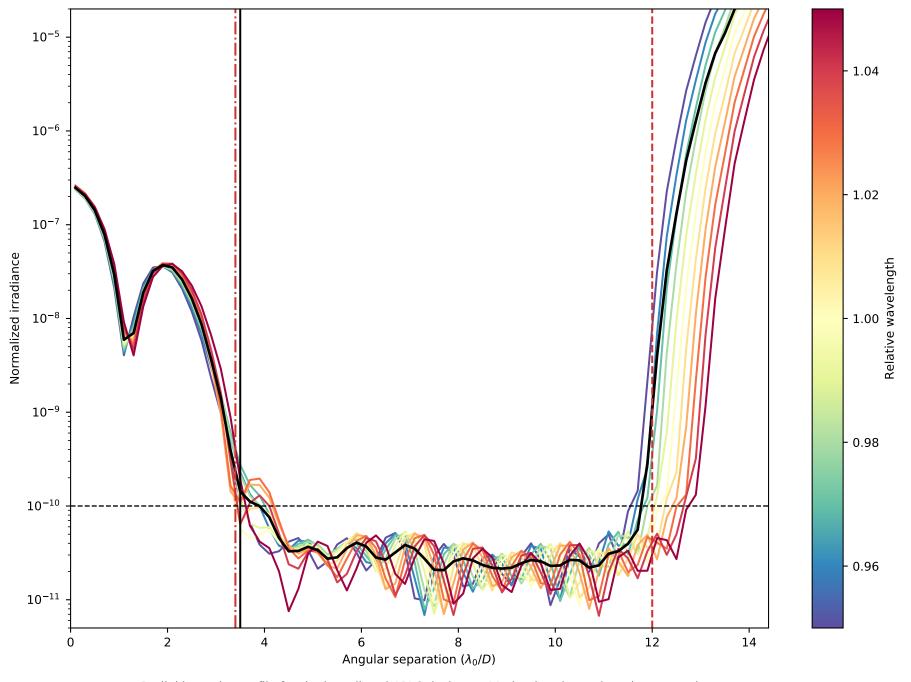
## APLC Design Summary

Solution File:

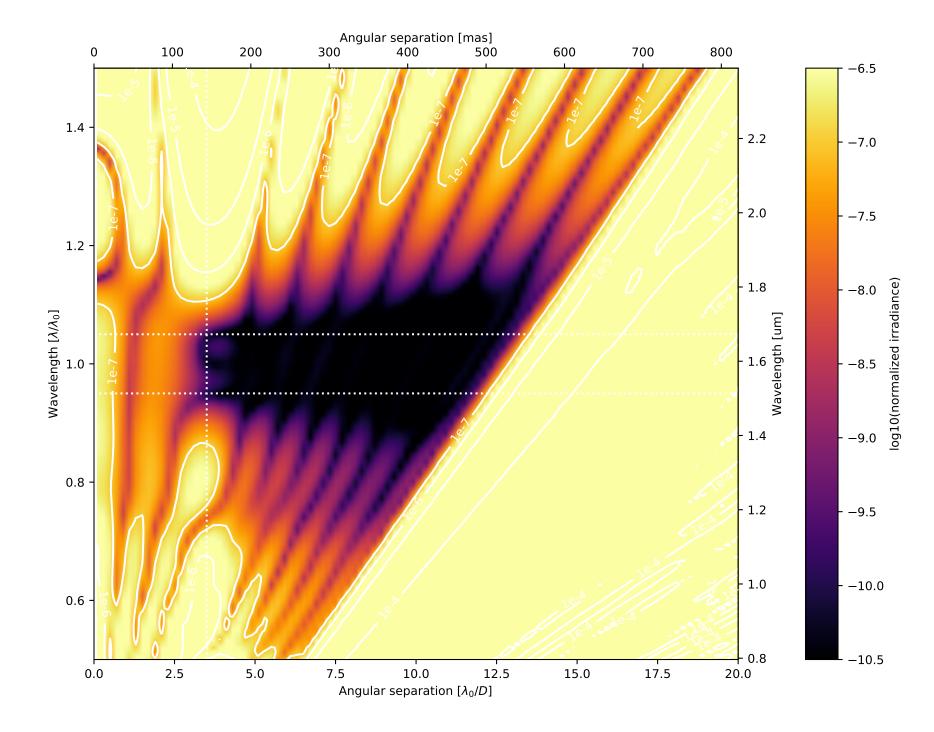
In	nstrument	SCDA
ni	Pup	512 x 512 pixels
С	oronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.3437
С	ore throughput (encircled energy)	0.2645
Ly	yot stop inner dlamater (% of inscribed circle)	0.002
Ly	yot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	Θ.Θ
В	andpass	10.0%
#	wavelengths	3
FI	PM radius (grayscale)	3.5 λ/D
ni	<b>БРМ</b>	150 pixels
IV	NA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \( \lambda / D \)
С	ontrast constraint	16-10
Ly	yot Stop alignment tolerance	4 pixels
In	pput Files :	
	<i>Pupil file</i> : SCDA/TeIAp_LUVex_02-Hex_gy_ovsamp03_N0512.fits	
	<i>&gt; Lyot stop file</i> : SCDA/LS_LUVex_02-Hex_ID0000_0D0982_no_struts_gy_ovsamp3_N0512.fits	

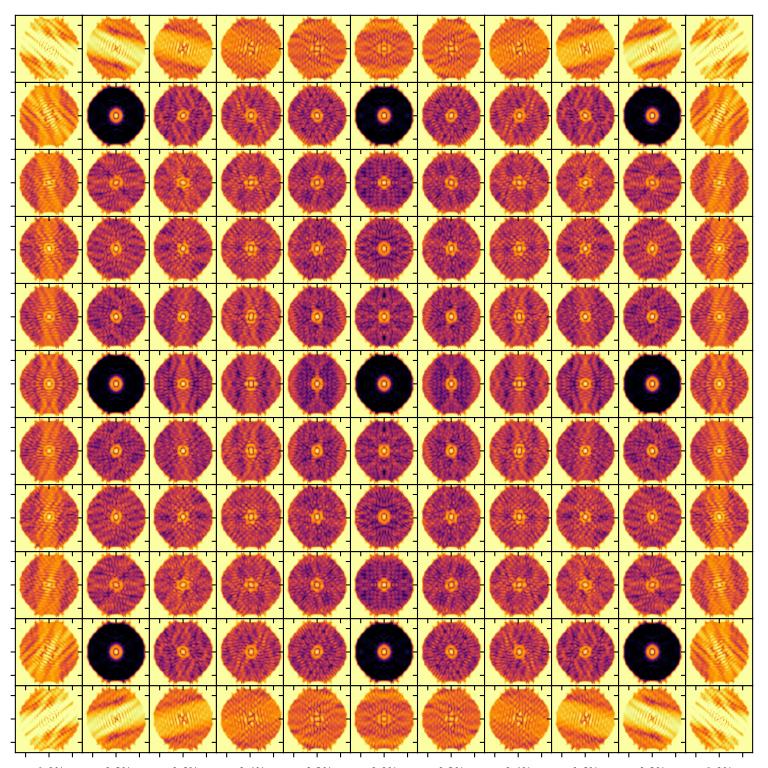


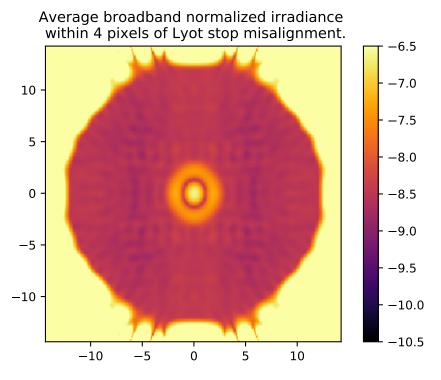
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

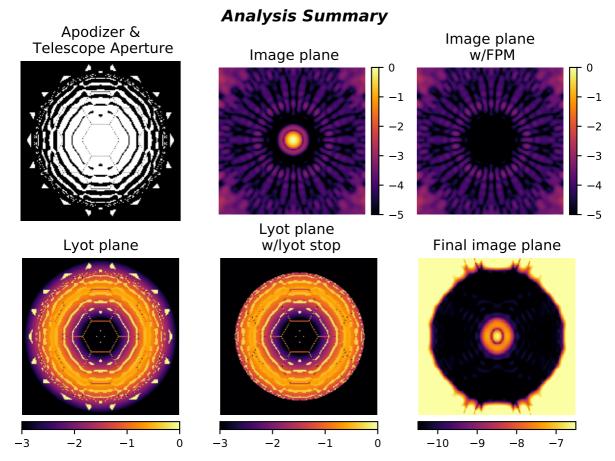


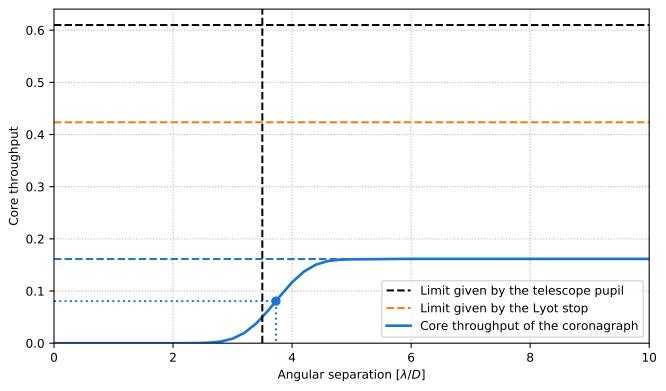
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around  $\lambda_0/D$  and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast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











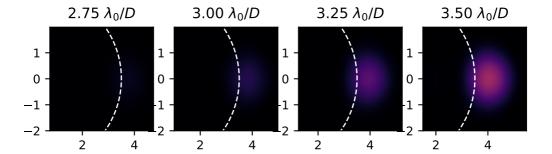
Pupil core throughput: Lyot stop core throughput: Maximum core throughput: w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

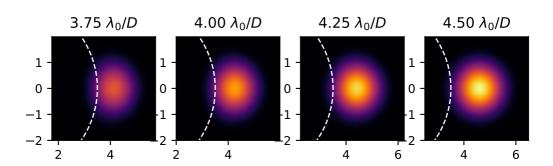
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

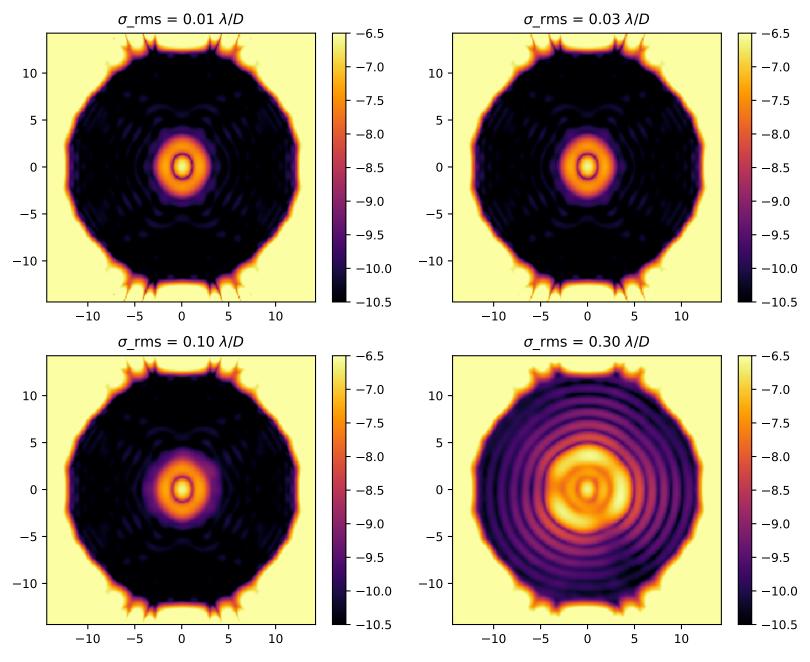
Inner working angle:

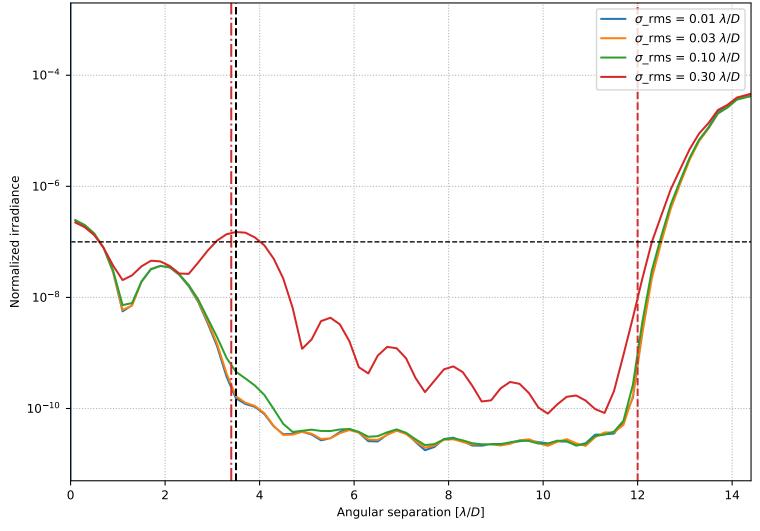
0.6098449493458855 0.4234441840925763 0.16130403398231818 0.26450007359301986 0.38093340289461336  $3.728402795984503 <math>\lambda_0/D$ 





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





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