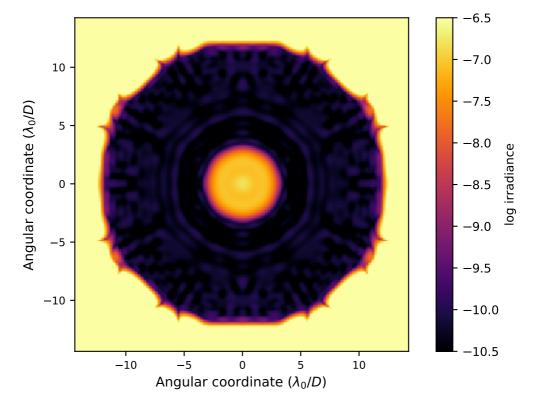
APLC Design Summary

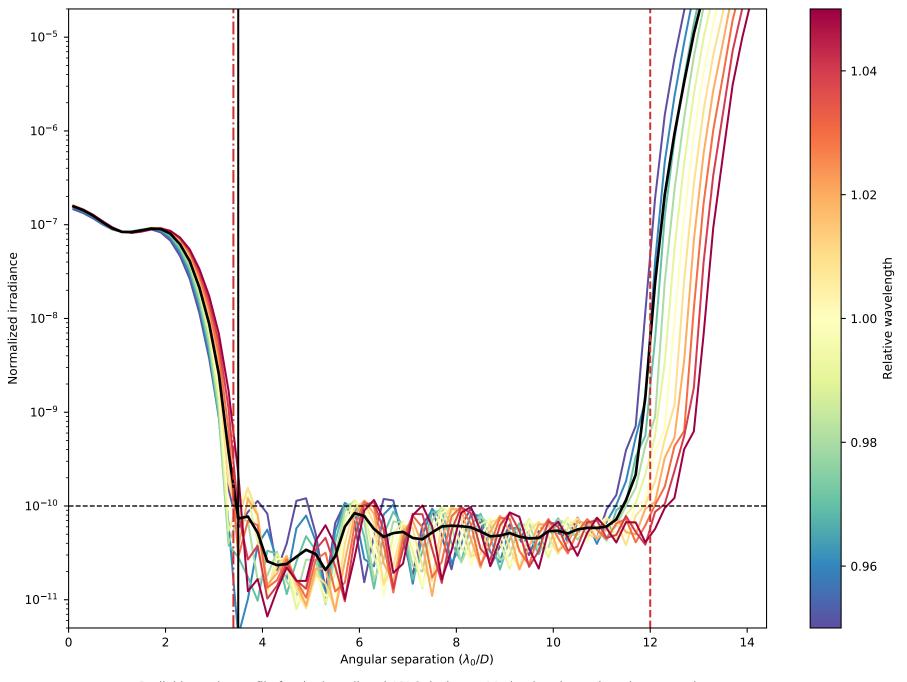
D6_SCDA_N500_FPM350M0150_IWA0340_OWA01200_C10_BW10_Nlam3_LS_ID0_OD0_OD_no__ls_truts_gy_ovs.fits

Solution File:

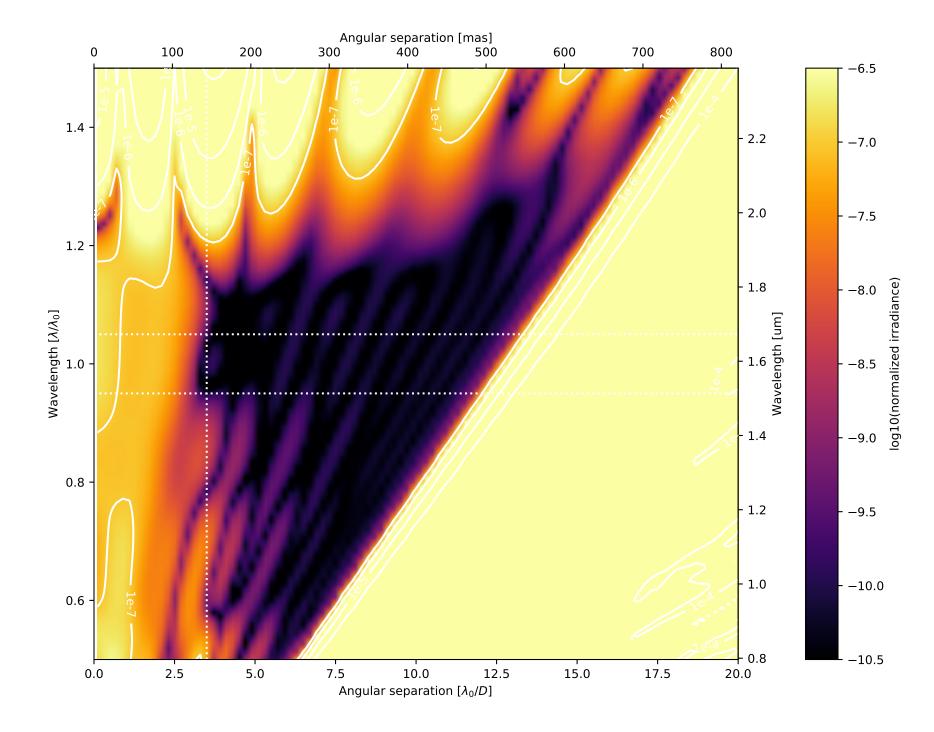
-	nstrument	SCDA
	р Рир	500 x 500 pixels
(Coronagraphic throughput (transmitted energy)	0.0585
	Core throughput (encircled energy)	0.0729
	yot stop inner diamater (% of inscribed circle)	θ.12
	yot stop outer diameter (% of inscribed circle)	0.982
	Bandpass	10.0%
	# wavelengths	3
1	PM radius (grayscale)	3.5 \(\lambda / D \)
	перм	150 pixels
	WA — OWA	3.4—12.0 \(\lambda/\text{D}\)
(Contrast constraint	10-10
	yot Stop alignment tolerance	θρixels
,	nput Files :	
	▷ Pupil file: SCDA/TeIAp_SCDA_09-Hex_clipped_gy_gap_pad02_ovsamp03_N0500.fits	

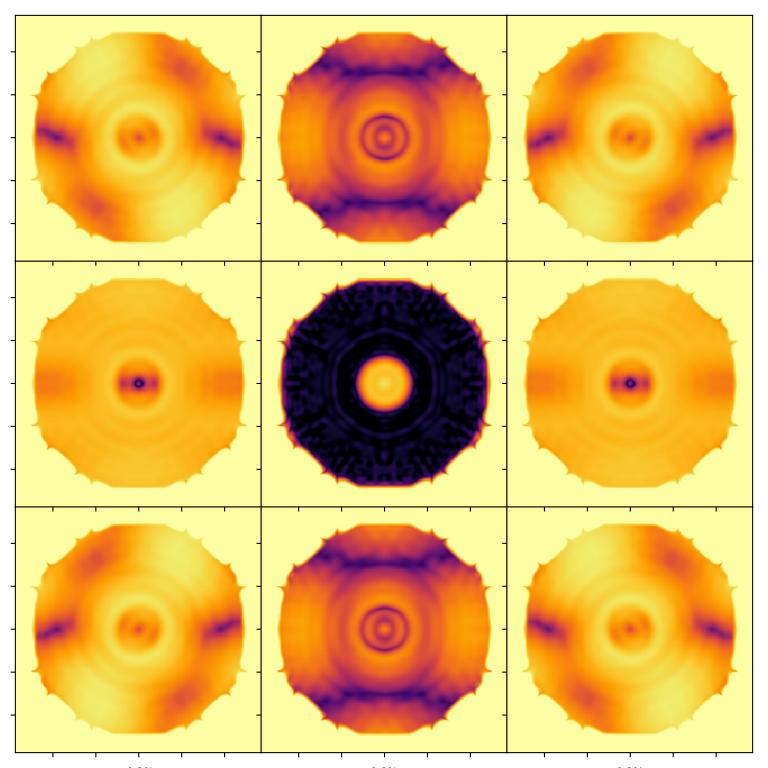


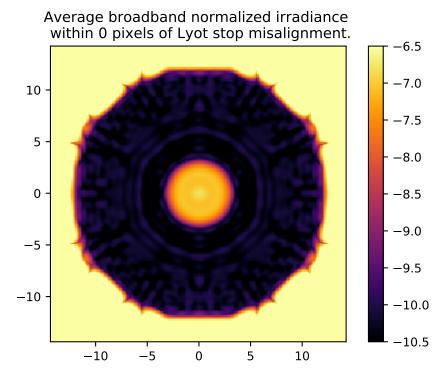
On – axis PSF in log irradiance, normalized to the peak irradiance value.

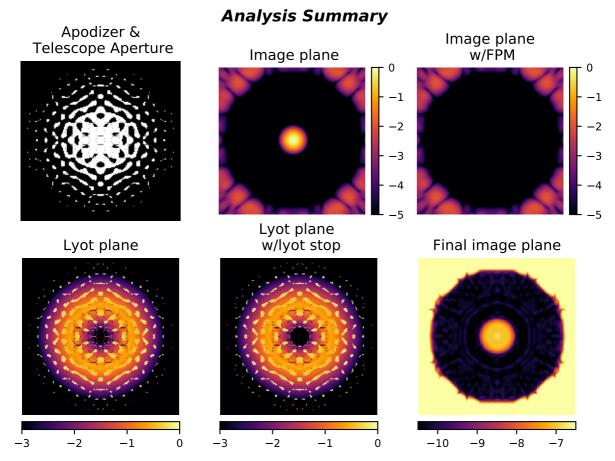


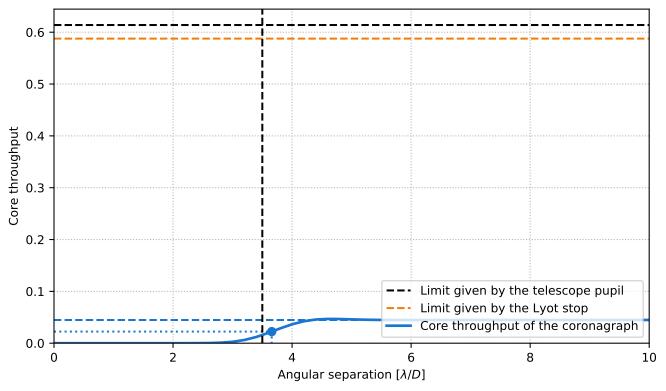
Radial intensity profile for the broadband APLC design at 11 simulated wavelengthscentered around λ_0/D and equally spatially sampled over the 10.0% bandpass. The black curve shows the average intensity across the 11 wavelength samples. The dashed red vertical lines delimitthe high-contrast dark zone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











Pupil core throughput:

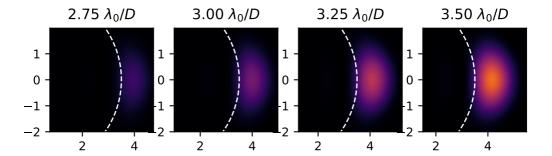
Lyot stop core throughput:

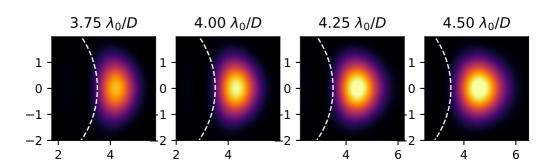
Maximum core throughput w.r.t. pupil core throughput:

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

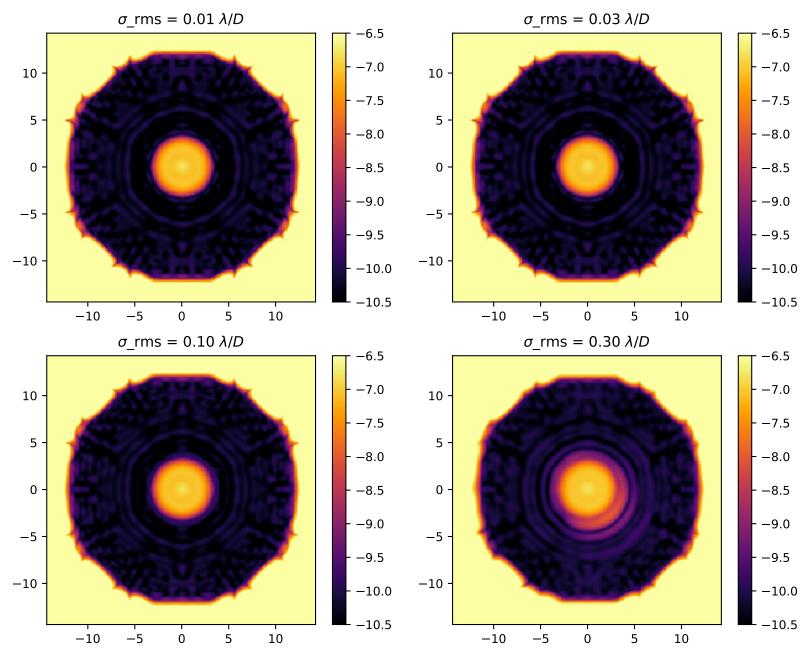
Inner working angle:

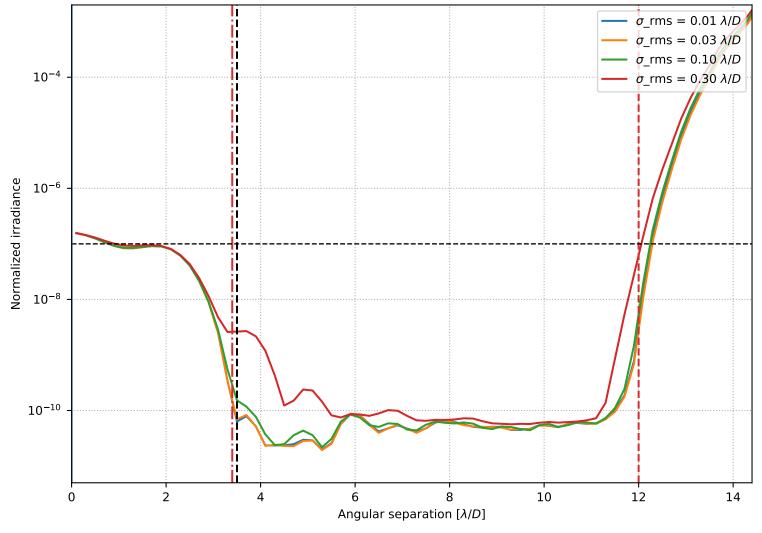
0.613864791094308 0.5876599630655441 0.044750246685456255 0.07289919105098386 0.07614989874759441 $3.65798810154909 \lambda_0/D$





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





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