Apply a σ-clip of 4 to the dataset to remove spurious points

Use the Lomb-Scargle periodogram to convert the signal from the time to the frequency domain

Adjust the bandpass by multiplying the power by 0.85^2

Smooth the data by convolving it with 1D Gaussian with σ=5

Remove instrumental noise from *Kepler*

Add instrumental noise from TESS

Adjust the binwidth for the shorter TESS observations

Use the adjusted bin width to calculate frequency bins for the TESS dataset. Interpolate the power in each *Kepler* bin to estimate power values at the TESS frequencies.

Add χ^2 2-DOF noise to the power *P*, using

$$P_{\rm obs} = -P \times \ln(\rm s)$$

where s is a random number from a uniform distribution between 0 and 1