

# ASTR 5550: HW4

Jasmine Kobayashi

```
# Libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import random
import os,sys

# import helper script file
## change working directory
os.chdir("C:/Users/rokka/GH-repos/GitHubPages/Code-Reference-Notebook/CU-Boulder/AstroPhys/HW4")

## import my own code
import hw_helper_func2 as hf # this is my own code I made (for probability/distribution functions)
```

(**JK note:** To view the code with the functions I made myself to (hopefully) help with all assignments [click here](#))

## 1. Combining Poisson Distributions

Given two Poisson distributions:

$$P(x, \mu_A) = \frac{\mu_A^x}{x!} e^{-\mu_A} \text{ and } P(x, \mu_B) = \frac{\mu_B^x}{x!} e^{-\mu_B}$$

Show that they combine to a Poisson distribution:

$$P(x, \mu_C) \text{ where } \mu_C = \mu_A + \mu_B$$

**Hint:** For any given integer  $x$ , the one must sum all possibilities of  $P(i, \mu_A)P(x-i, \mu_B)$ .

## 2. Supernova Light Curve

After a supernova reaches its maximum brightness, the light curve exponentially decays as do the radioactive materials. The decay time can tell us its type. Examine the light curve below.

$I = [0.921, 0.704, 0.623, 0.550, 0.426, 0.332, 0.258, 0.208, 0.143, 0.130, 0.137, 0.103, 0.058, 0.070, 0.042, 0.060, 0.022,$

$\sigma = [0.026, 0.048, 0.026, 0.027, 0.068, 0.046, 0.034, 0.017, 0.020, 0.014, 0.015, 0.009, 0.019, 0.010, 0.012, 0.018, 0.007,$

```
I = [0.921, 0.704, 0.623, 0.550, 0.426, 0.332, 0.258, 0.208, 0.143, 0.130,
      0.137, 0.103, 0.058, 0.070, 0.042, 0.060, 0.022, 0.022, 0.011, 0.015]
sigma = [0.026, 0.048, 0.026, 0.027, 0.068, 0.046, 0.034, 0.017, 0.020, 0.014,
         0.015, 0.009, 0.019, 0.010, 0.012, 0.018, 0.007, 0.008, 0.005, 0.005]
```

### Part (a)

Assuming that  $\sigma$  represents a 1-sigma Gaussian uncertainty, find the most likely parameters under the hypothesis that the intensity undergoes an exponential decay:

$$I = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

Here,  $\tau$  is the decay time. As one can see,  $I_0$  should be nearly unity but, for this problem, do not fix  $I_0 = 1$ . Calculate the uncertainty in  $\tau$ . Plot the observations and the fit.

**Hint:** One way is to perform a linear fit to  $\ln(I)$ . Be careful how you treat the uncertainty  $\sigma$ ; Taylor expand  $\ln(I \pm \sigma)$  to calculate the uncertainties of  $\ln(I)$ .

### Part (b)

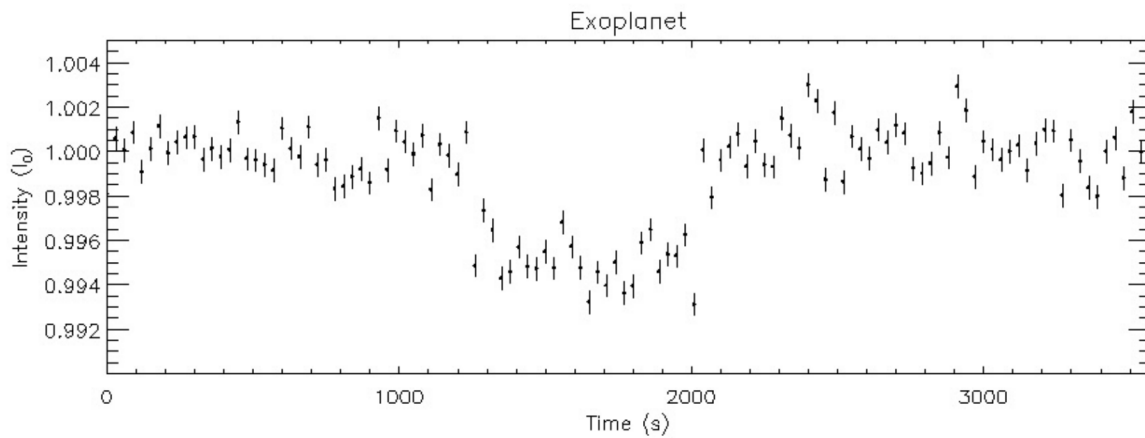
Calculate  $\chi^2_\nu$  and compare it to the expected PDF/CDF of  $\chi^2_\nu$ . Plot your results. Is the hypothesis justified? What is the probability for  $\chi^2_\nu$  to be above the calculated value?

### 3. Extra-Solar Planet

The Kepler mission used the transit method in which one examines a time series of a star's intensity for a negative excursion. Under this method, the parent distribution of a star's intensity can be well established. In this example, the star's intensity is measured at a 30 sec cadence and found to be  $I_0 + 0.001I_0$  (1-sigma) with a Gaussian parent distribution.

Finding a transit often involves several steps. The first step is to identify intervals that may have a transiting planet. One way is to examine one hour (120-point) stretches (sliding every half an hour, 60 points) for a non-constant distribution.

Read in the text file, HW4\_data\_A, from Canvas. It contains 120 points of intensity in units of  $I_0$ , one every 30 seconds. Create a corresponding time array going from 0 to 3570 seconds. Assume the uncertainty in time is negligible.



```
# load data
data_array = np.loadtxt('hw4/HW4_data.txt')
data_array
```

```
array([0.998088, 1.00058 , 1.00007 , 1.00085 , 0.999086, 1.00013 ,
       1.00114 , 0.999925, 1.00042 , 1.00063 , 1.00064 , 0.999636,
       1.00013 , 0.999742, 1.00007 , 1.00132 , 0.999664, 0.999608,
       0.999392, 0.999136, 1.00104 , 1.00014 , 0.99976 , 1.0011 ,
       0.999397, 0.99961 , 0.998294, 0.998431, 0.998846, 0.99919 ,
       0.998581, 1.00151 , 0.999167, 1.00092 , 1.00044 , 0.999879,
       1.00071 , 0.998279, 1.00031 , 0.999818, 0.998973, 1.00086 ,
       0.994858, 0.997352, 0.99644 , 0.994283, 0.994575, 0.995698,
       0.994824, 0.994713, 0.995482, 0.994736, 0.996792, 0.995706,
       0.994752, 0.993211, 0.994558, 0.993956, 0.995004, 0.993613,
```

```

0.993948, 0.995872, 0.996478, 0.994574, 0.995362, 0.99529 ,
0.996243, 0.993112, 1.00004 , 0.99792 , 0.999602, 1.00021 ,
1.00079 , 0.999311, 1.00047 , 0.999404, 0.999304, 1.00148 ,
1.00072 , 1.00014 , 1.00301 , 1.00228 , 0.998727, 1.00173 ,
0.998629, 1.00067 , 1.00009 , 0.999671, 1.00097 , 1.0004 ,
1.00117 , 1.00081 , 0.999229, 0.998998, 0.999459, 1.00084 ,
0.999723, 1.00293 , 1.00184 , 0.998846, 1.00044 , 1.00008 ,
0.999624, 0.999991, 1.00027 , 0.99914 , 1.00034 , 1.00097 ,
1.00092 , 0.998008, 1.00049 , 0.999557, 0.998361, 0.997969,
0.999991, 1.00061 , 0.998795, 1.00178 , 0.999991, 1.00003 ])

```

```

# create time-array
t_start = 0          # start of time array
t_end = 3570         # end of time array
dt = 30              # timestep (30 seconds)

time_array = np.arange(t_start,t_end+dt,dt)
print("length of time_array:",len(time_array))

```

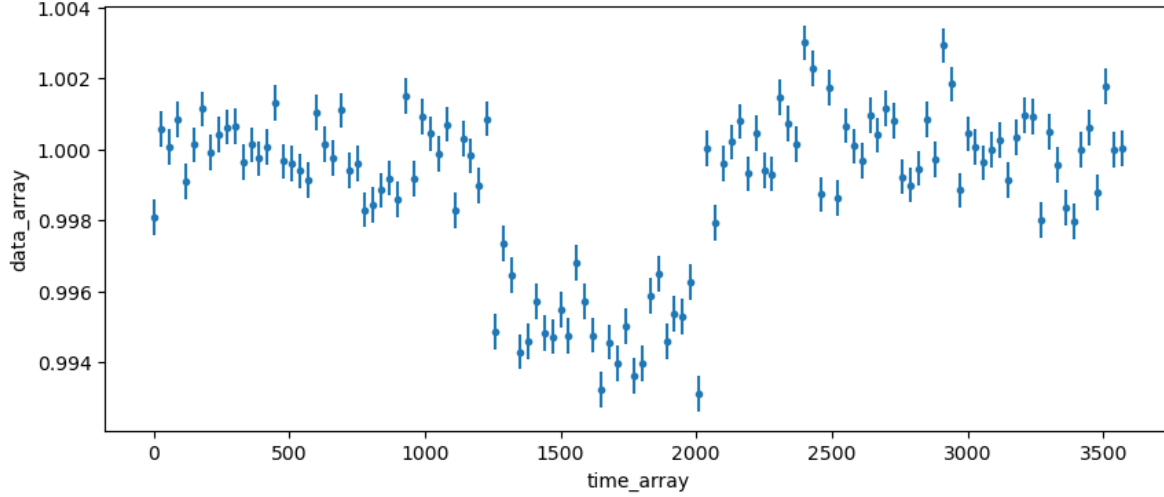
length of time\_array: 120

```

# plot (with error bars)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
plt.errorbar(time_array,data_array,yerr=0.0005*data_array[0],fmt='.')
plt.xlabel('time_array')
plt.ylabel('data_array')

```

Text(0, 0.5, 'data\_array')



### Part (a)

Start by eliminating the possibility that the negative excursion is a random fluctuation. Plot the PDF of the expected  $\chi^2_\nu$  under the hypothesis that the intensity is constant. Calculate  $\chi^2_\nu$  and compare to show that this event is **not** consistent with a constant intensity. What is the mean of the intensity ( $I_\mu$ ) and the uncertainty of the mean ( $\sigma_{I_\mu}$ )? Is  $I_\mu$  less than 1 by more than the  $\sigma_{I_\mu}$ ?

**Hint:**  $\sigma$  of the parent distribution is known ( $0.001I_0$ )

### Part (b)

Now that the interval is identified as significant and negative, let's examine and fit the negative excursion. Keeping it simple, use a three-parameter ( $I_0, t_{start}, t_{end}$ ) fit:

$$I = \begin{cases} I_0 - \Delta I & t_{start} \leq t \leq t_{end} \\ I_0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Do a least-squares fit with a method of choose. My method is to guess  $t_{start}$  and  $t_{end}$  then calculate  $\chi^2_\nu$  along with  $\Delta I$ . Increment  $t_{start}$  and  $t_{end}$  and recalculate  $\Delta I$  until  $\chi^2_\nu$  is minimum. Plot the data (with error bars if you can) and overplot your fit. What are  $I_0, t_{start}$ , and  $t_{end}$ ?

### Part (c)

Estimate the uncertainties of  $I_0$ ,  $t_{start}$ , and  $t_{end}$ . Explain how you arrive at your values.

**Hint:** The uncertainty of  $\Delta I$  is straight-forward. Recall that you can calculate  $\sigma_I$ , but  $\partial t / \partial I$  can only be estimated. Can one have an uncertainty in time that is less than  $\delta t$  (30 seconds)?

## 4. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Using a random number generator, create two distributions:

$$f_1(x) = P(x, \mu_1, n); \mu_1 = 8, n = 100$$

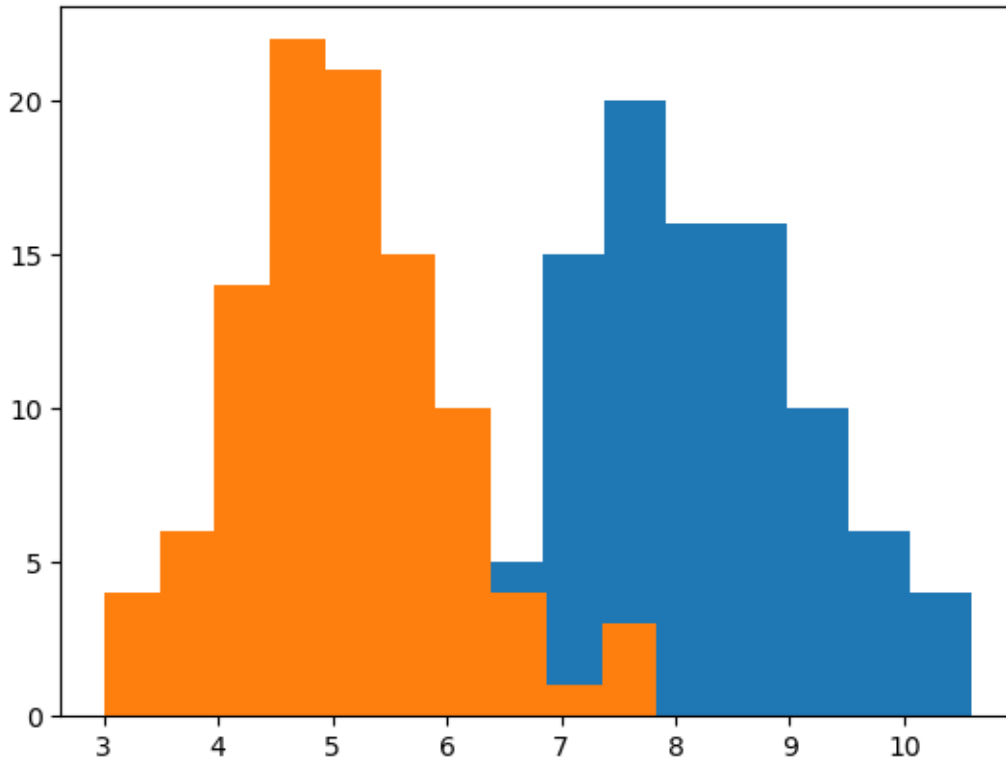
$$f_2(x) = P(x, \mu_2, n); \mu_2 = 5, n = 100$$

```
n_points = 100

mu1 = 8
fx1 = np.random.normal(mu1, size=n_points)

mu2 = 5
fx2 = np.random.normal(mu2, size=n_points)
```

```
plt.hist(fx1)
plt.hist(fx2)
plt.show()
```



### Part (a)

Calculate and plot the two CDFs for  $n = 100$ . Compare the two distributions using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test with  $\alpha = 0.1$ . The more exact formula for the threshold is:

$$D > \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)} \sqrt{\frac{n+m}{nm}}; n, m \text{ are number of points}$$

### Part (b)

Repeat the test several (5 to 10) times recreating the distributions. Do  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  consistently pass or fail the test?

### Part (c)

Repeat the test for higher  $n$ , say 1000 (for both  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ ) several times. Does the test at  $n = 1000$  reveal that the two distributions are not from the same parent? What does this exercise tell us about the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test?