

# Asteroseismology with TESS Short Cadence Data

Finding thousands of new solar-like oscillators using a probabilistic detection algorithm

*E. Hatt, M. Nielsen, W. J. Chaplin*

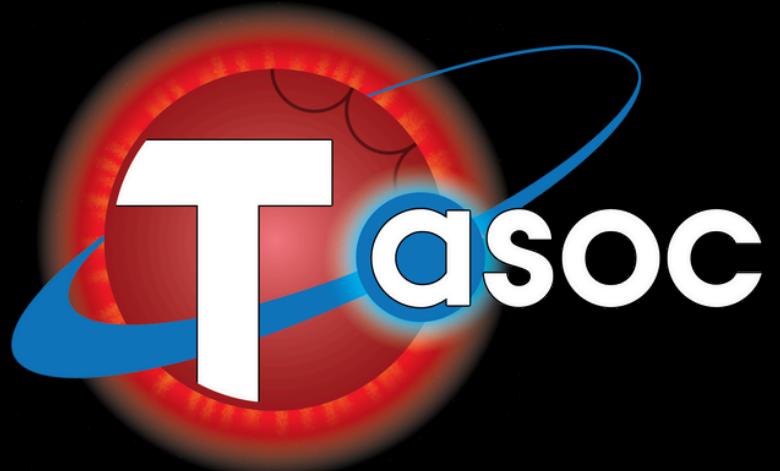
*W. H. Ball, G. R. Davies, T. R. Bedding, D. L. Buzasi, A. Chontos, D. Huber, C. Kayhan, Y. Li, T. R. White, C. Cheng, T. Metcalfe*



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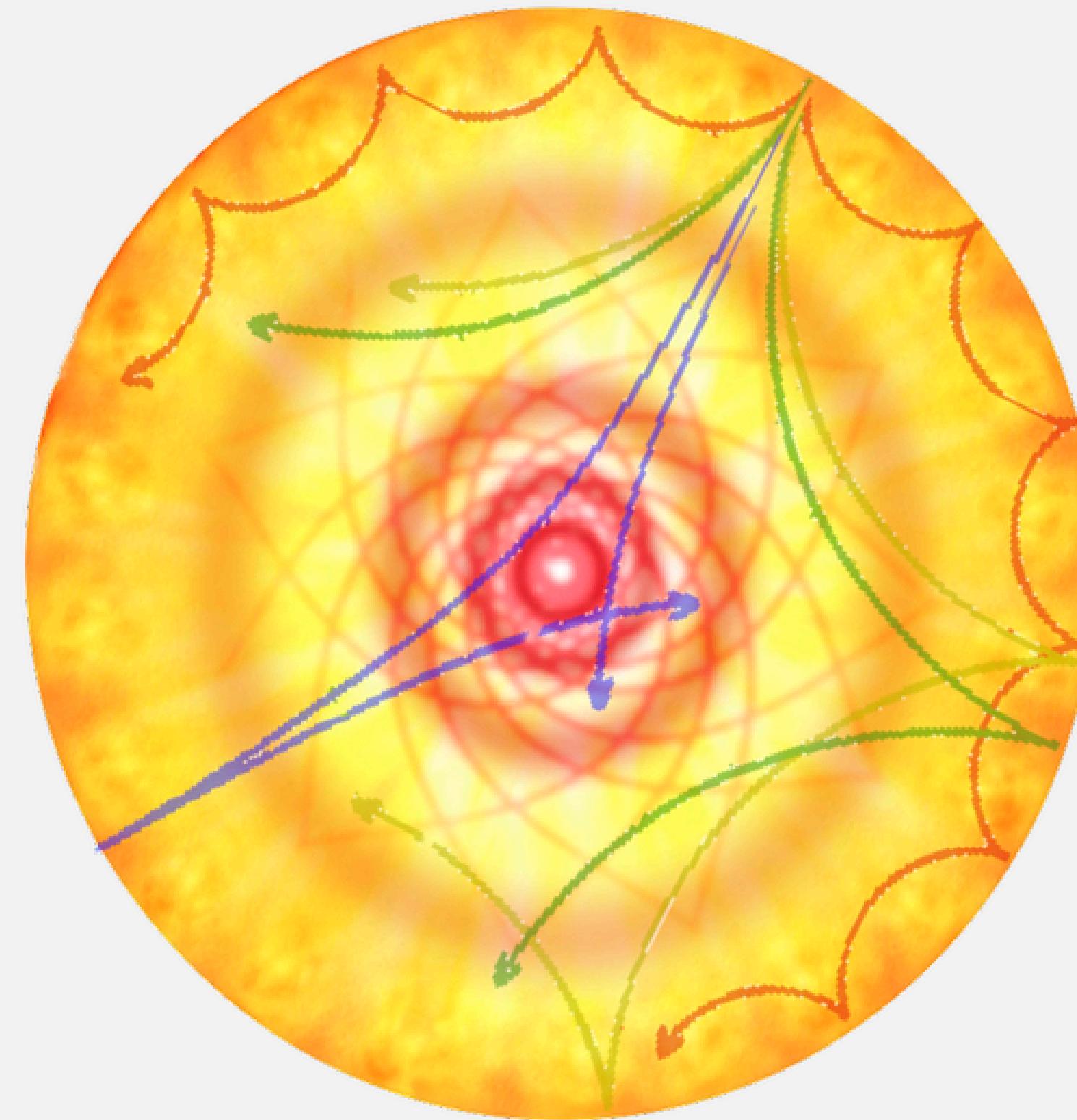


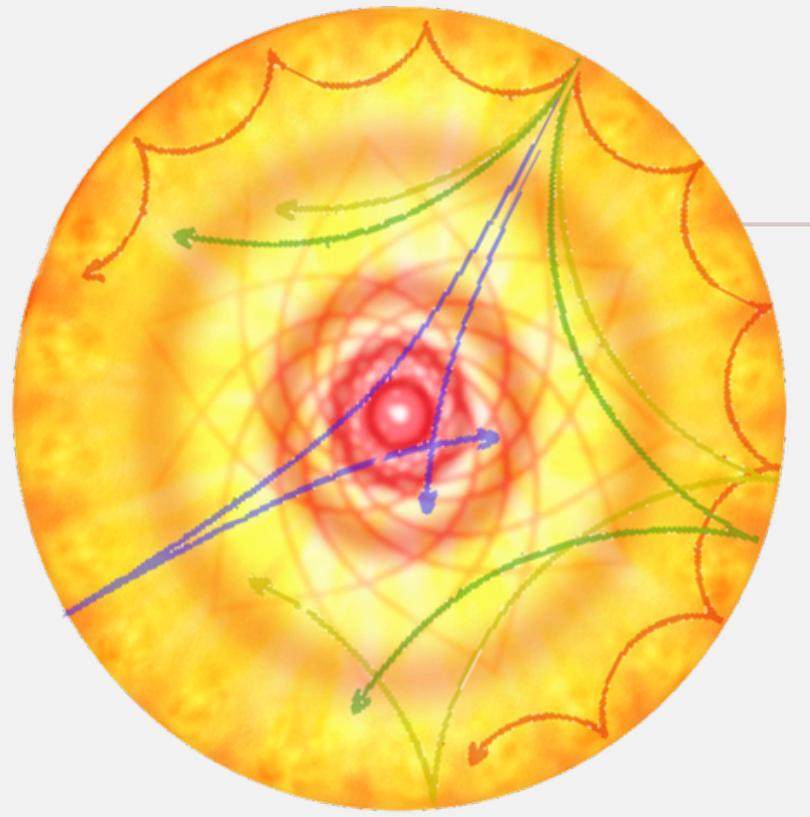
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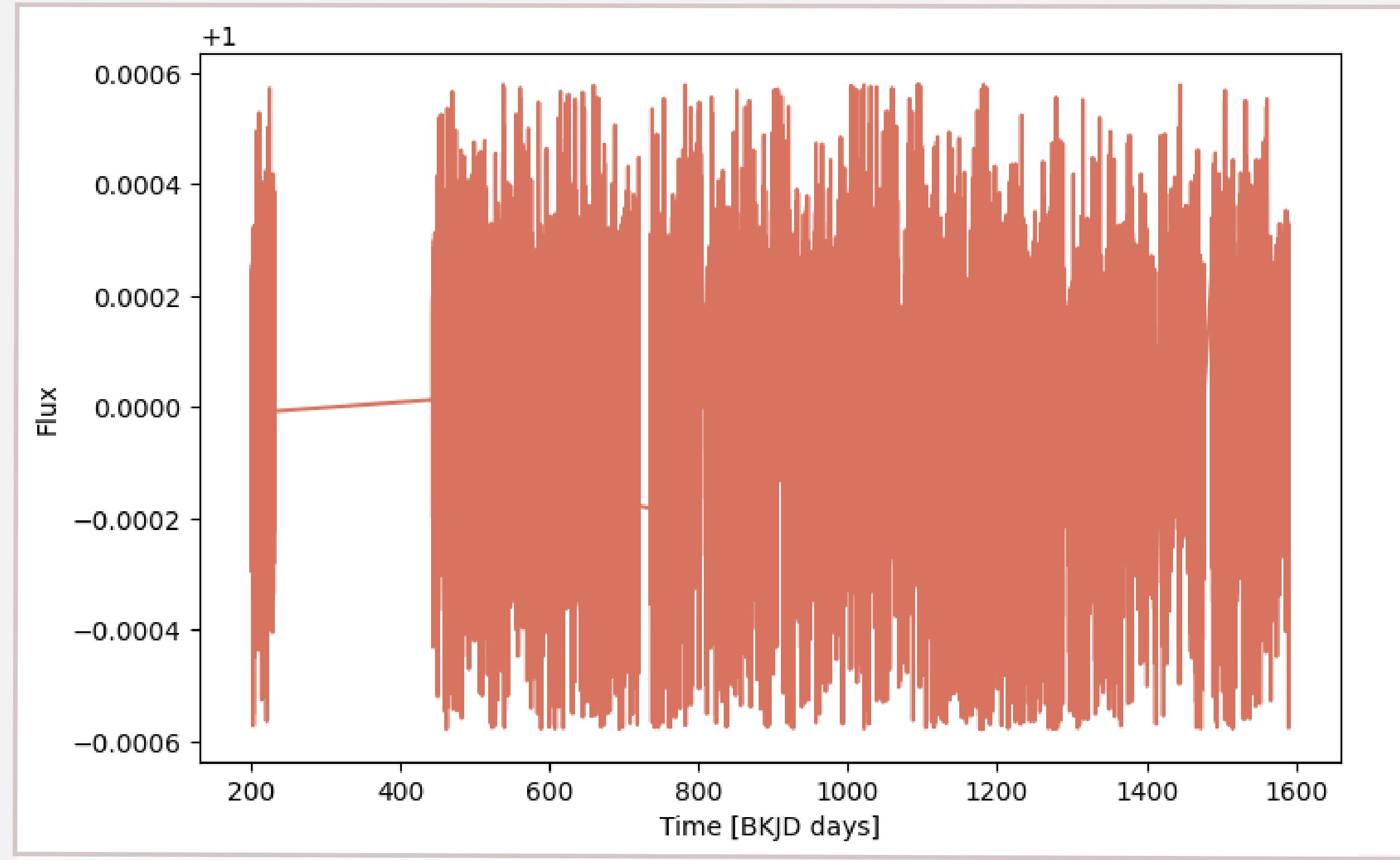
# Solar-like Oscillators

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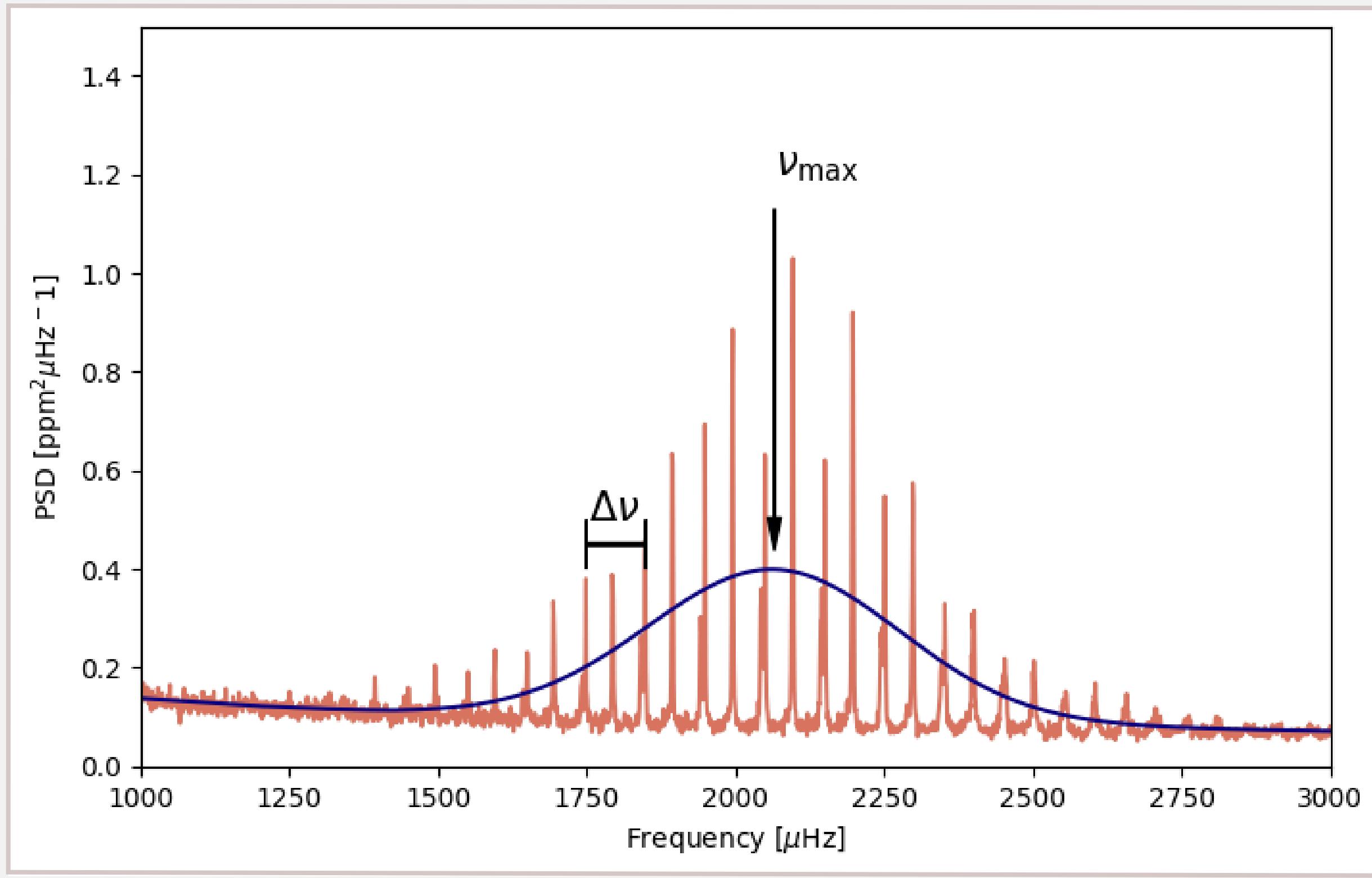
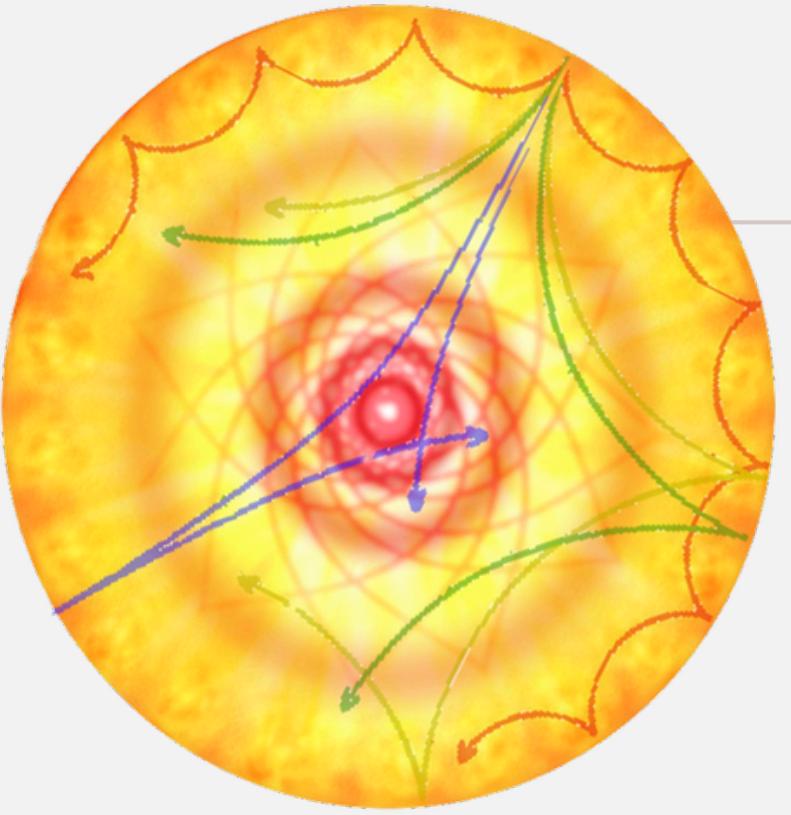


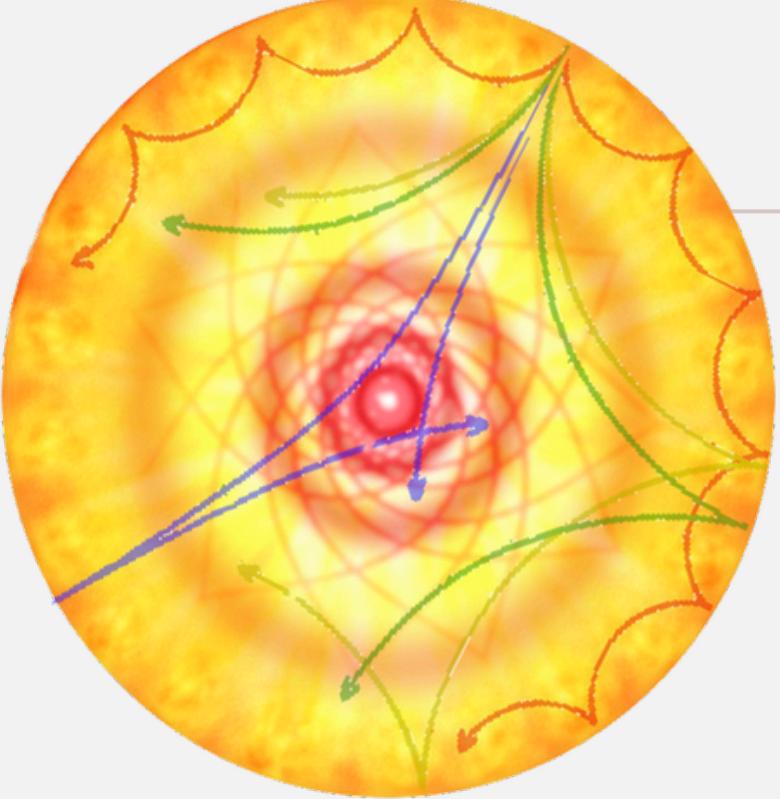


# Solar-like Oscillators



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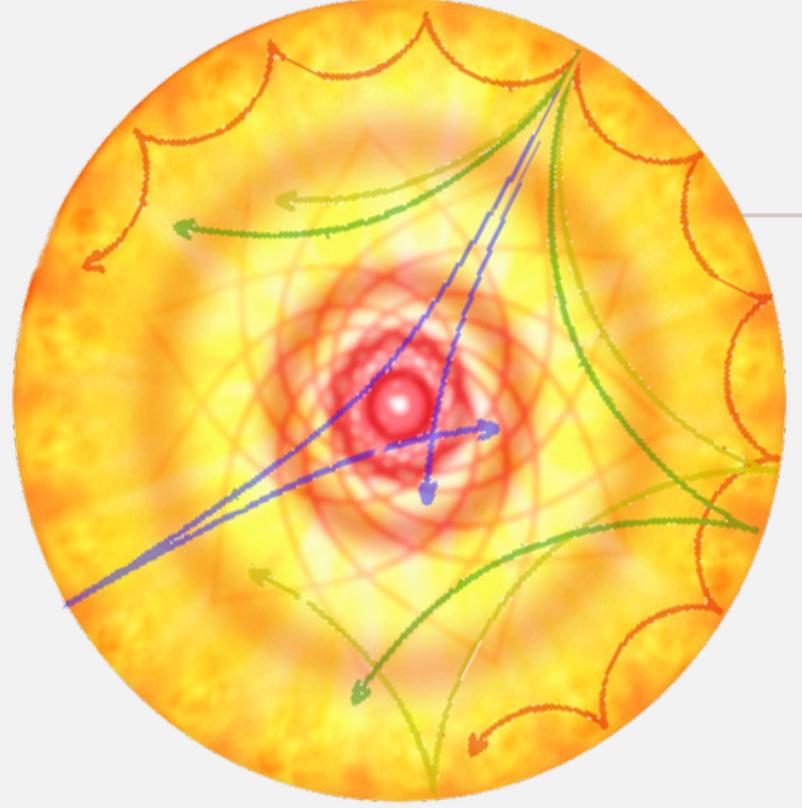


# Solar-like Oscillators

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## Global asteroseismic parameters:

- Mass (~5%), Radius(~2%)
  - e.g. *Li et al (2022)*



# Solar-like Oscillators

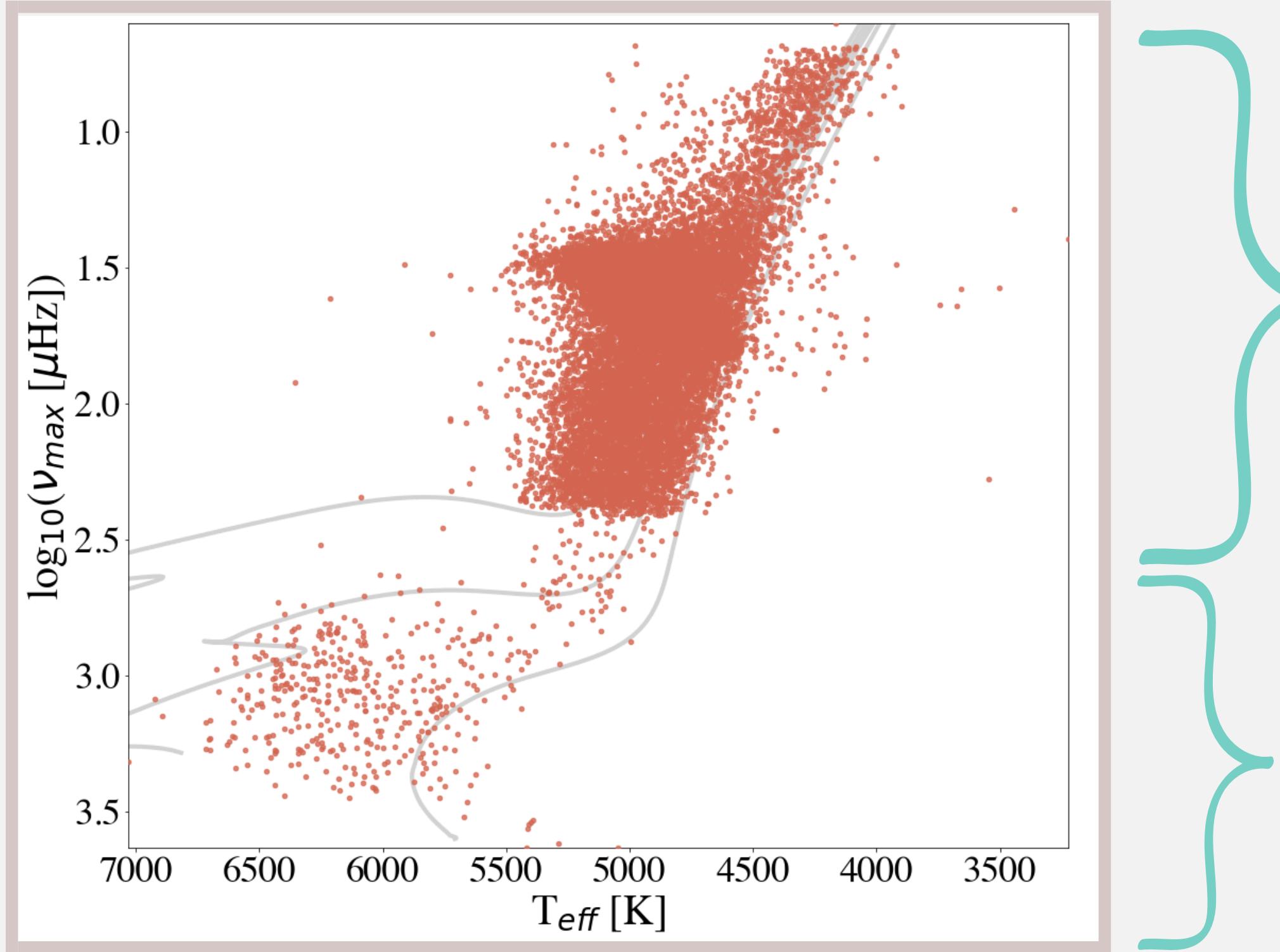
## Global asteroseismic parameters:

- Mass (~5%), Radius (~2%)
  - e.g. *Li et al (2022)*

## Individual mode frequencies:

- Mass (~2.5%), Radius (~1%), Age (~10%)
  - e.g. *Silva Aguirre et al. (2015)*
- Stellar structure
- Helium abundance
- Evolutionary state - clump vs RGB
- Rotational dynamics
- Stellar inclination

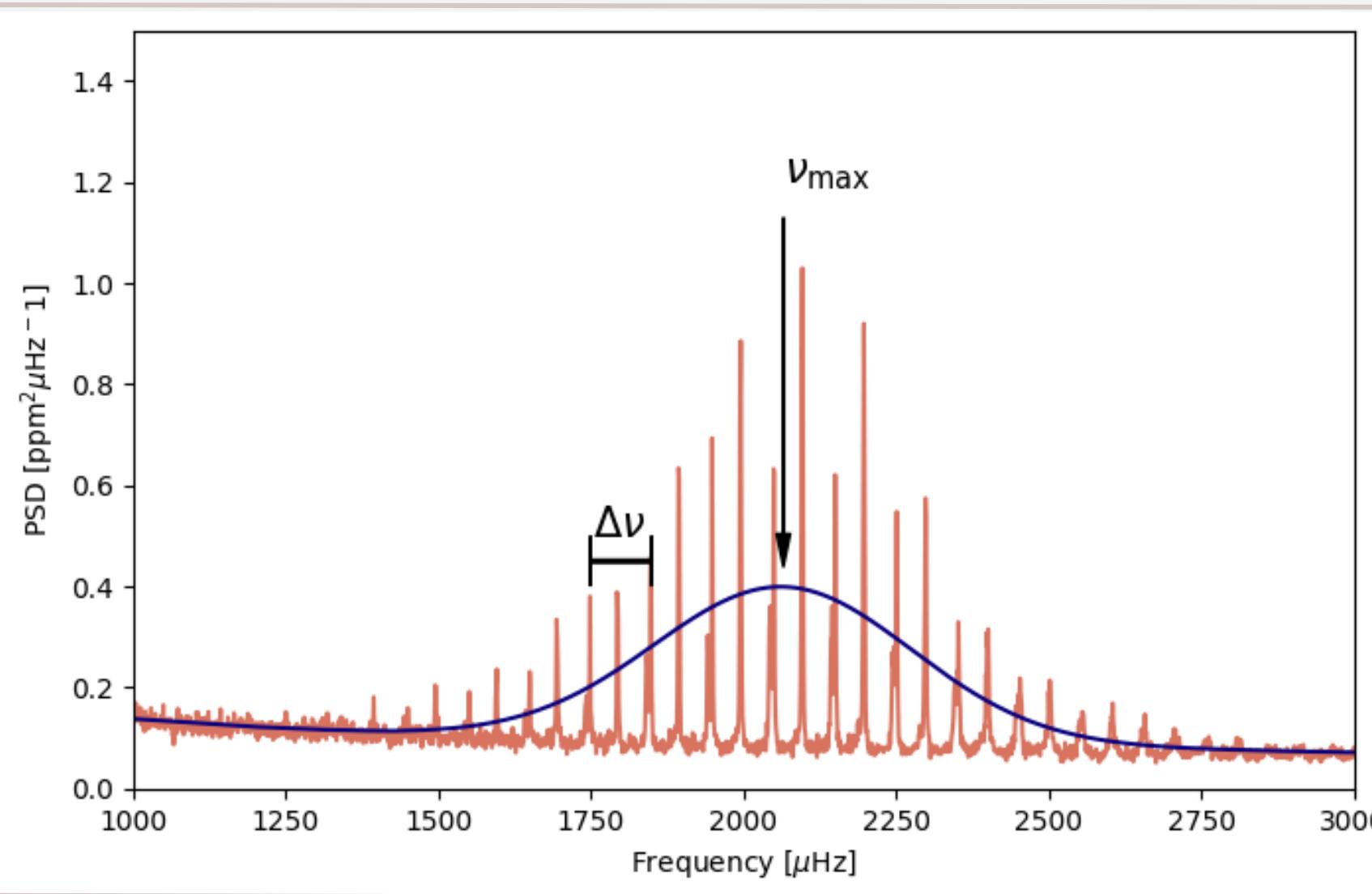
# Motivation



**RGB (~16,000):**  
Higher amplitude  
More data

**MS/SG (~500):**  
Lower amplitude  
Less data

Yu et al. 2018, Lund et al. 2016, Serenelli et al. 2017



# Automating Detection

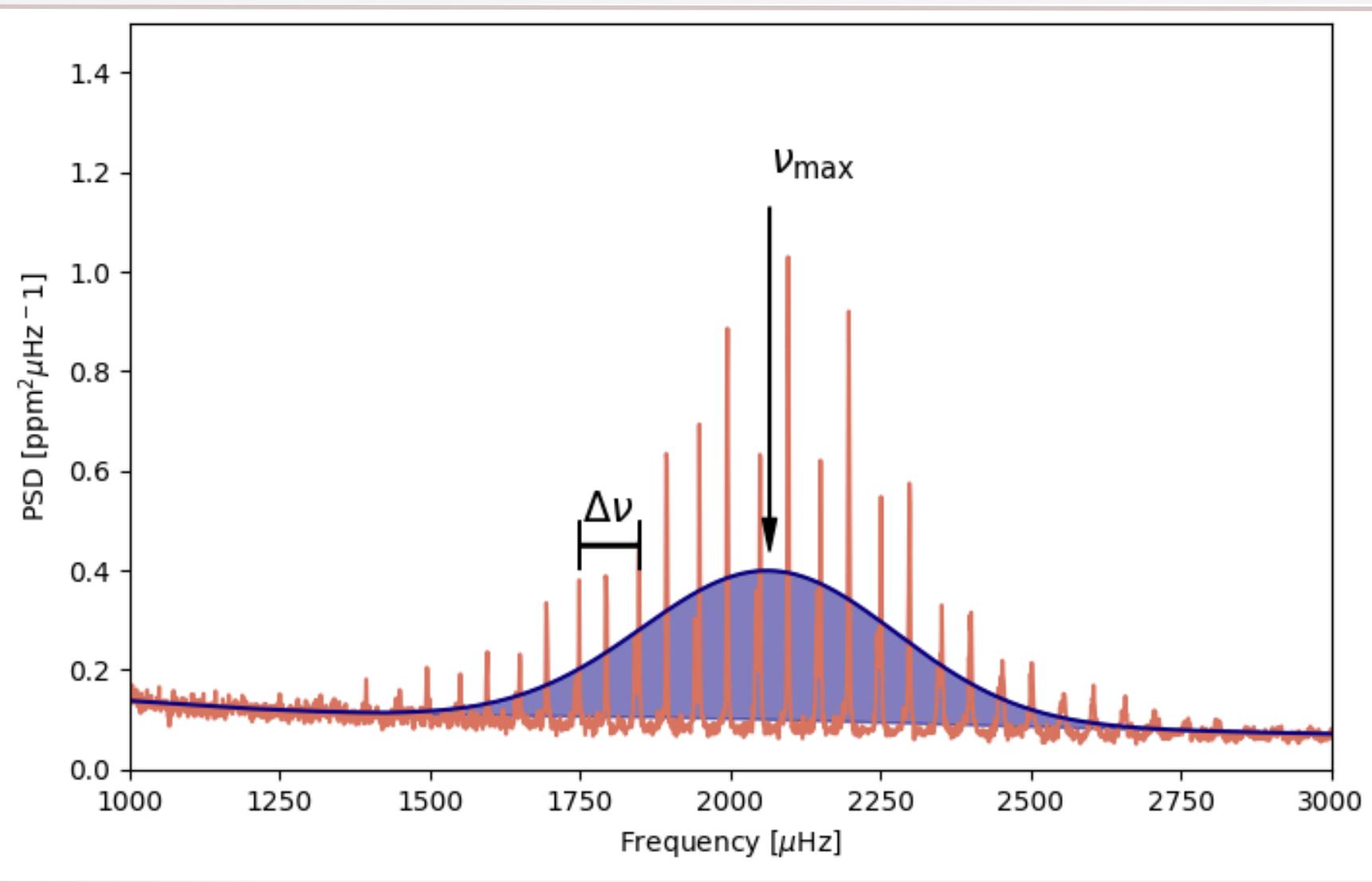
*With bayesian statistics*

## Gaussian Envelope

Power excess not consistent  
with the background

## Repeating Pattern

Modes repeating at intervals  
of characteristic frequency



# Automating Detection

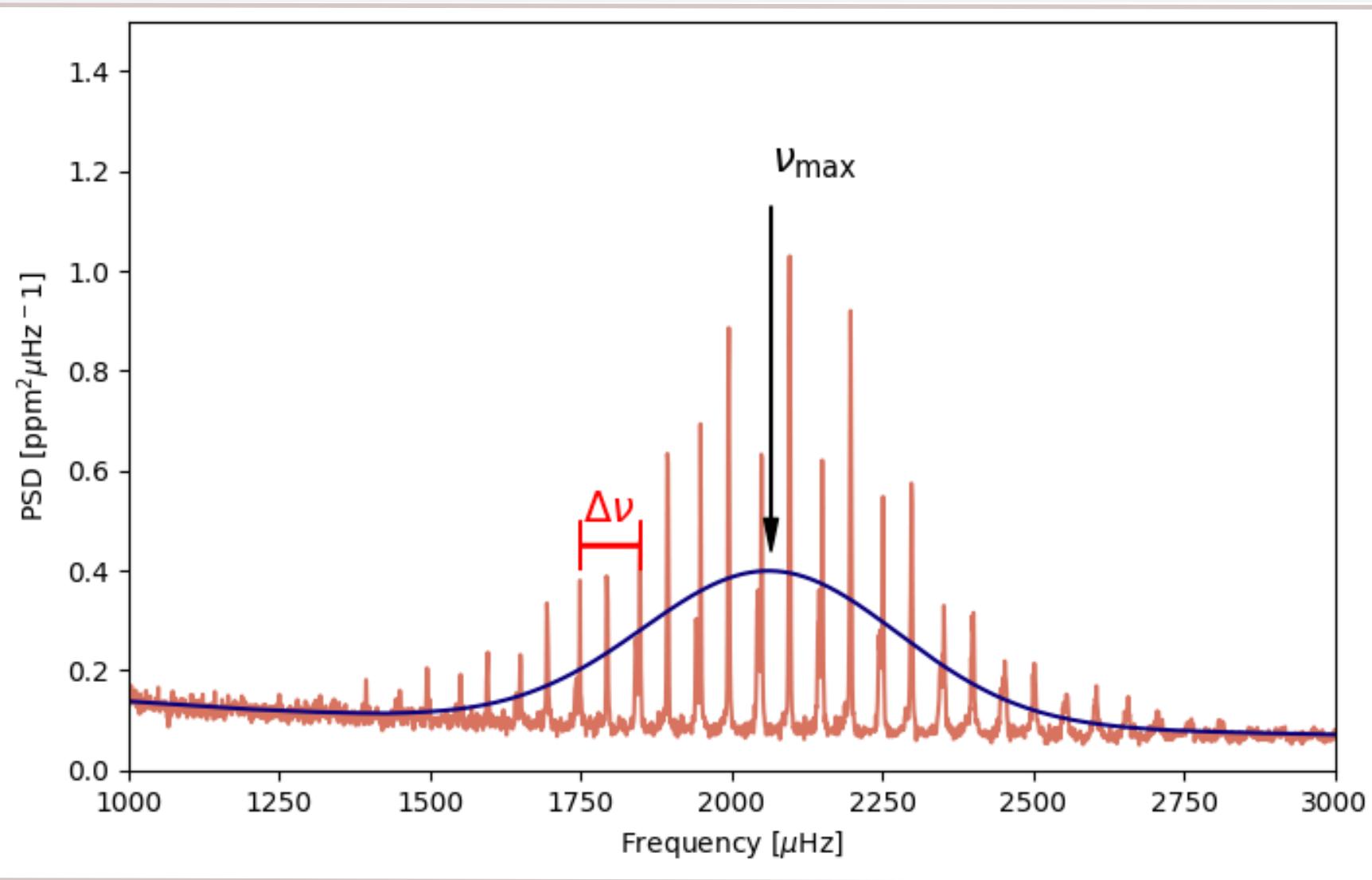
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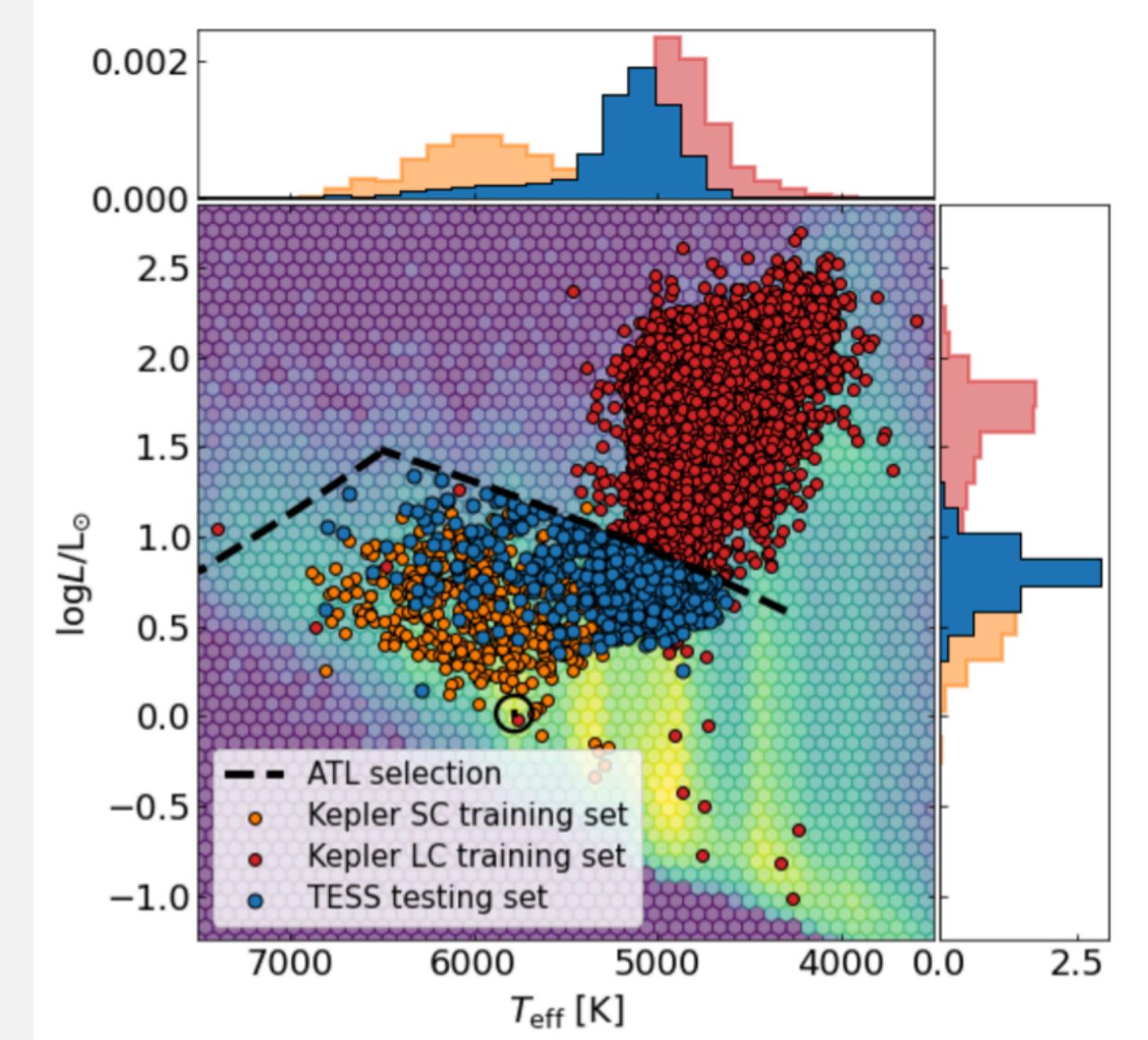
# Performance

## Testing Set

Asteroseismic Target List (Schofield et al. 2019):  
(numax > 240  $\mu$ Hz, detectable)

## Results

	One Module:	Two Modules:
TP Rate	94.7%	88.8%
FP Rate	8.2%	5.7%

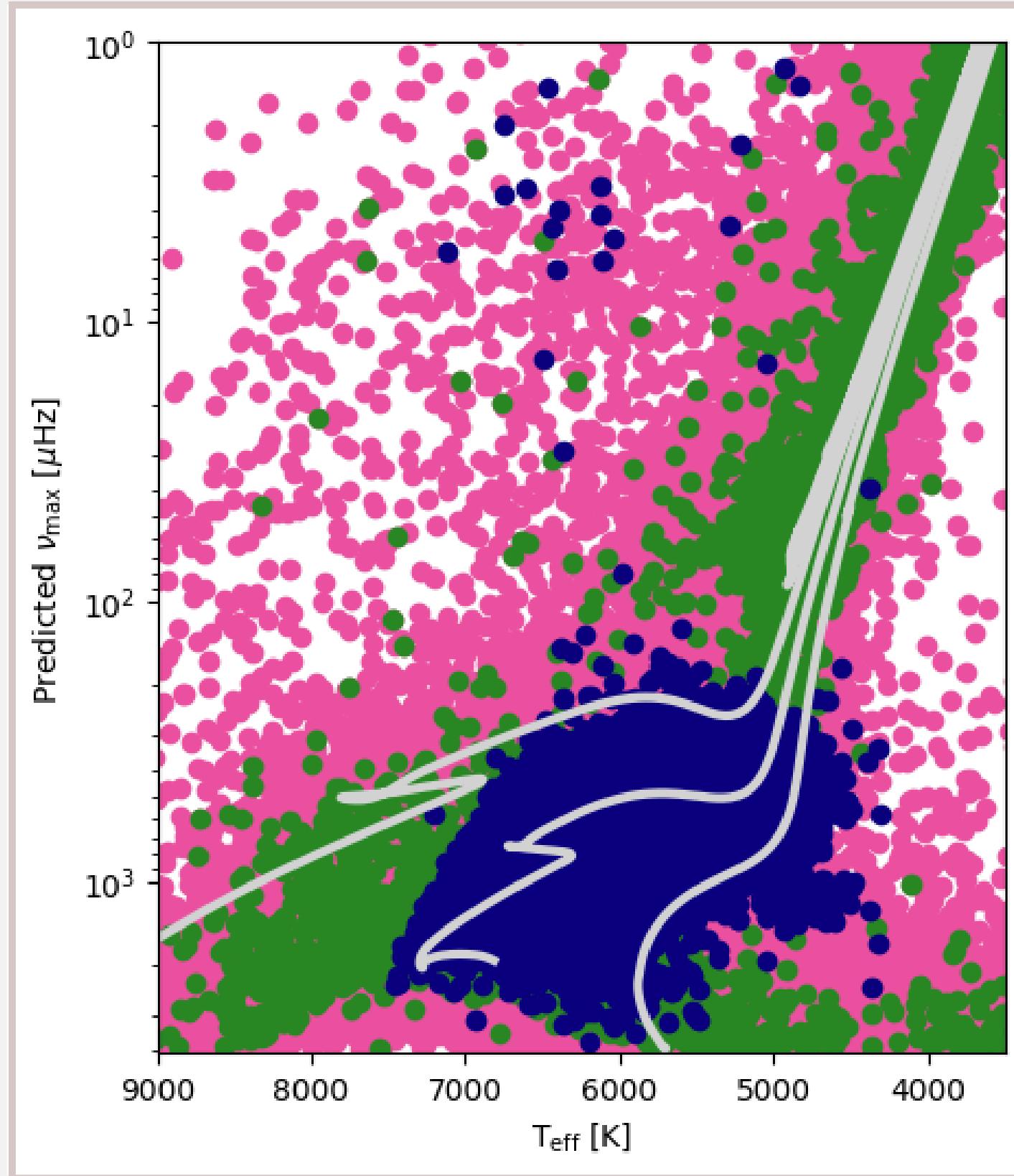


*Nielsen & Hatt et al.  
(2022)*

# Results in TESS

## Input Samples

1. Asteroseismic Target List [ $\sim 11,000$ ]
2. 120-sec cadence  $K_s < 11$  [ $\sim 265,000$ ]
3. 20-sec cadence  $K_s < 11$  [ $\sim 6,000$ ]

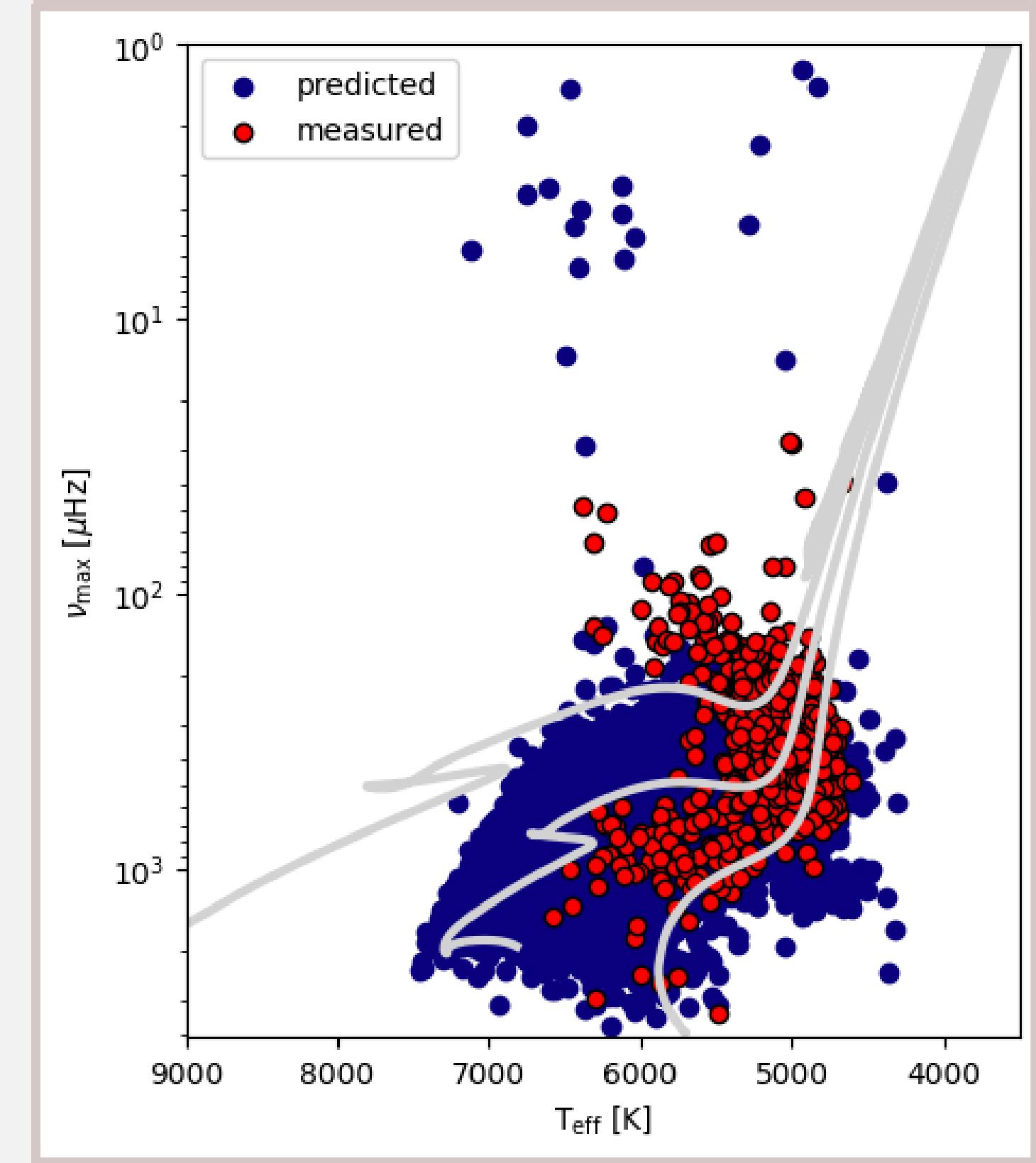


# Results in TESS

Samples:

1. Asteroseismic Target List [ $\sim 11,000$ ]

**755 solar-like oscillators**

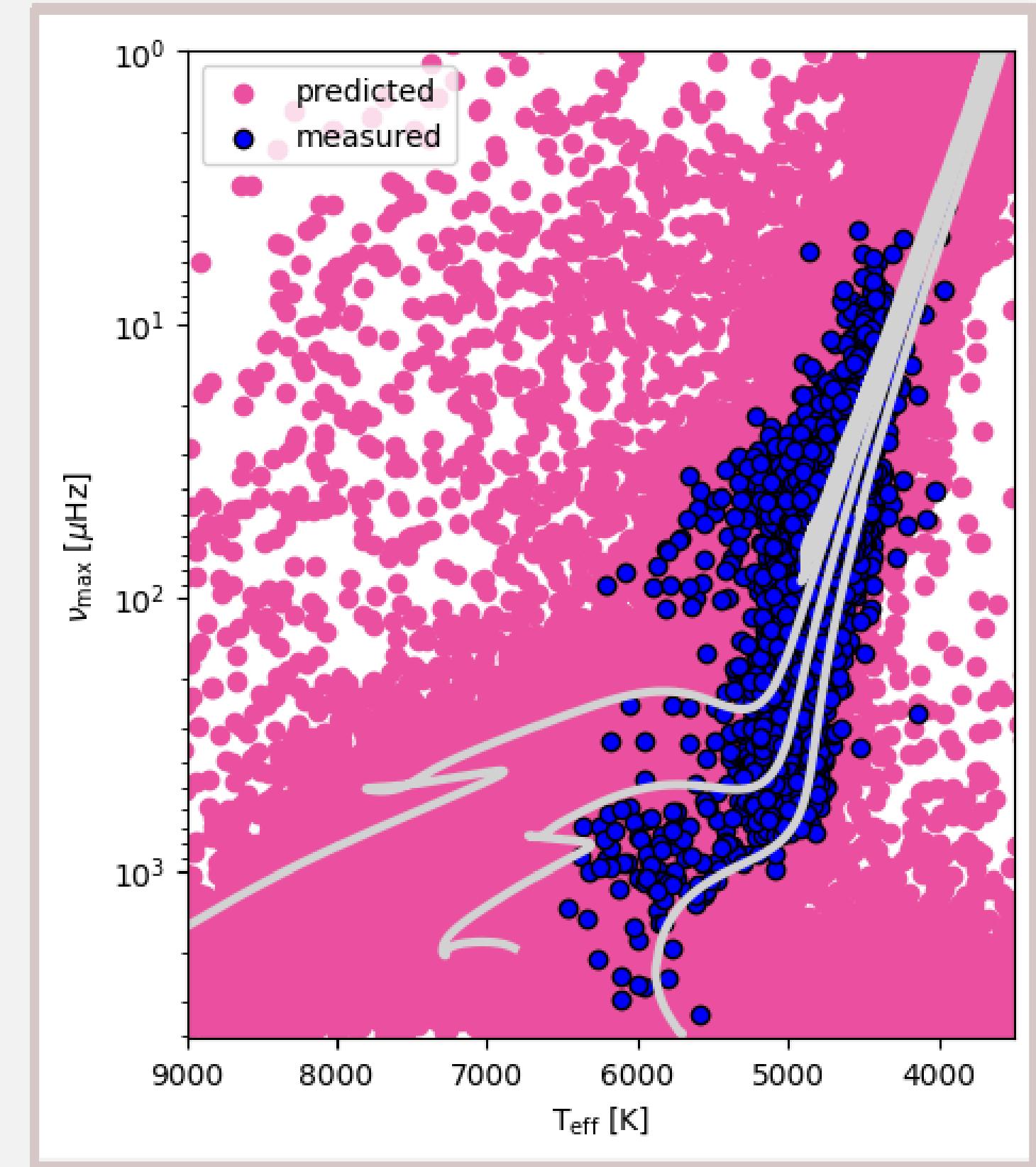


# Results in TESS

Samples:

2. 120-sec Cadence [ $\sim 265,000$ ]

**3,014 solar-like oscillators**

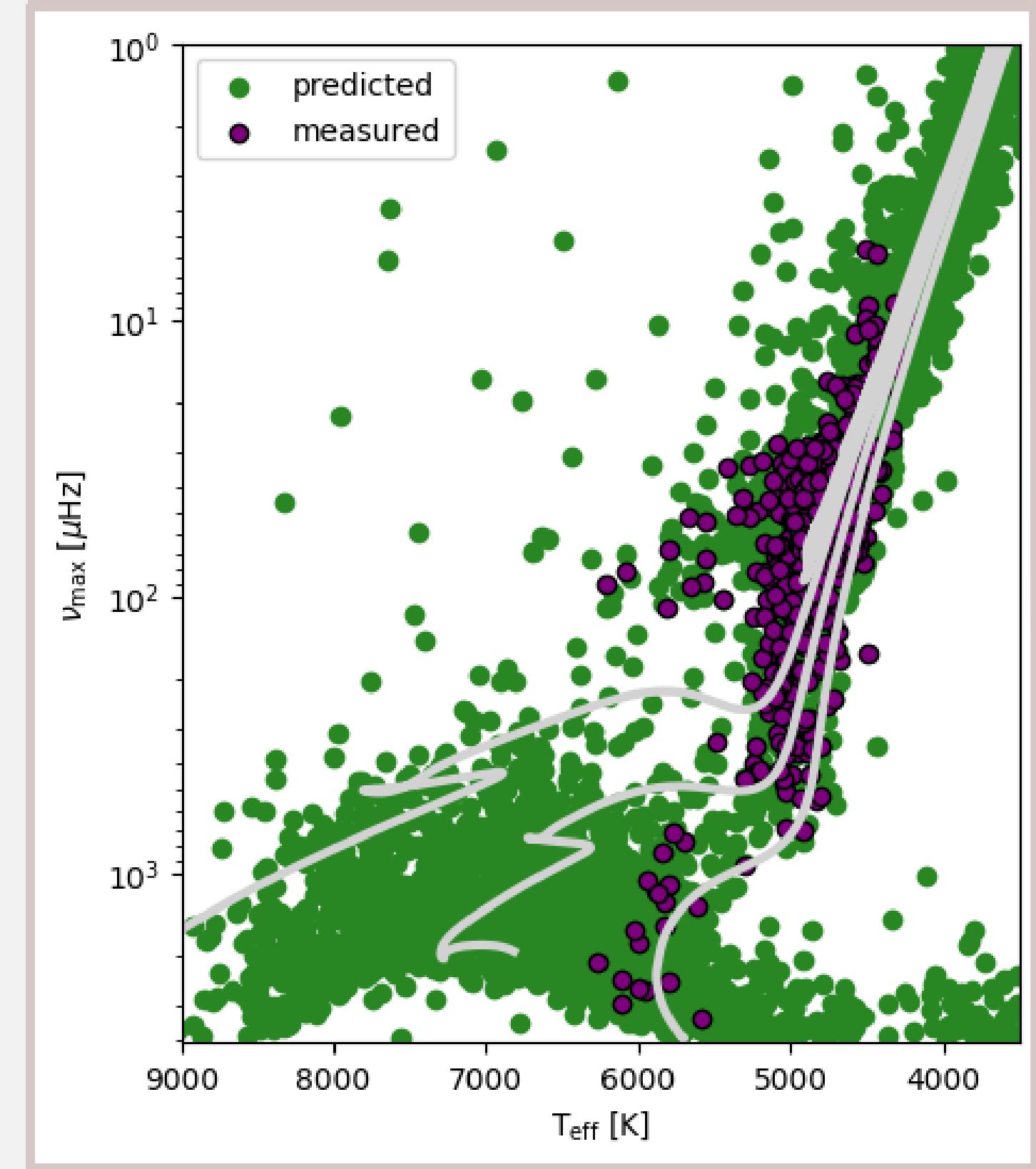


# Results in TESS

Samples:

3. 20-sec Cadence [ $\sim 6,000$ ]

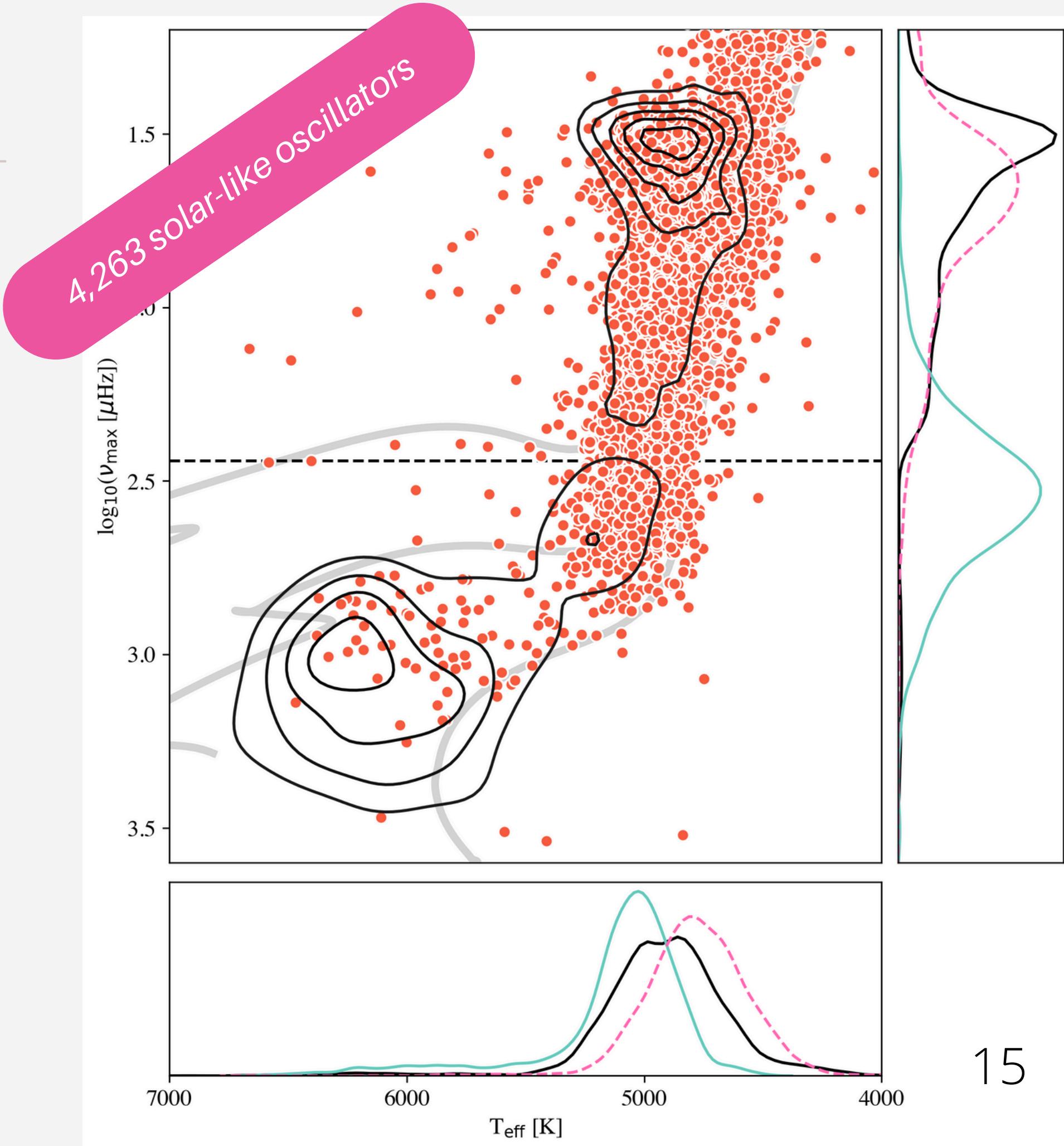
**494 solar-like oscillators**



# Synergies

## Catalogue Contents:

- 27 confirmed planet hosts  
(Exoplanet Archive)  
(*Hatt & Ball (in prep)*)
- 29 spectroscopic binaries (SB9)
- individual modes for ~300 targets



# Conclusions

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New pipeline including a bayesian approach incorporating lessons learned from Kepler data



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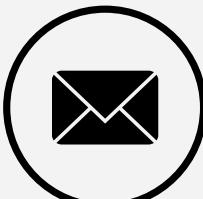
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**More data to come!**



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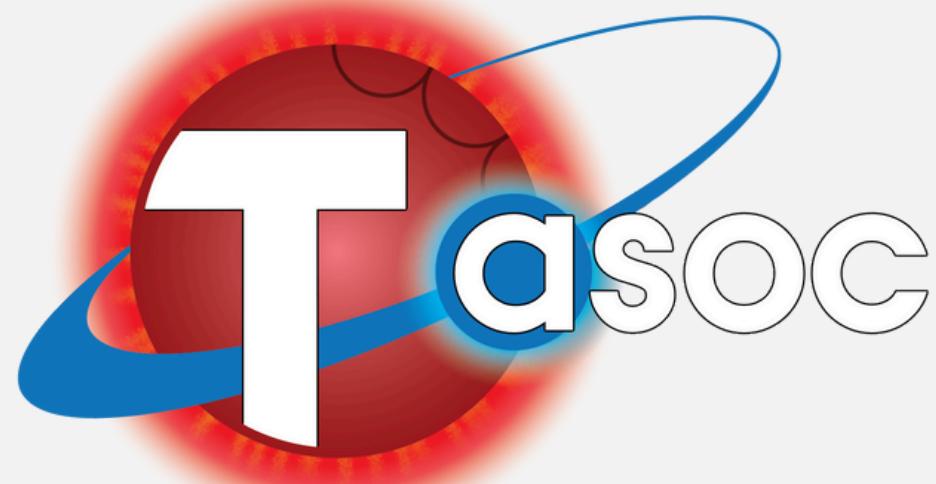
**-END-**



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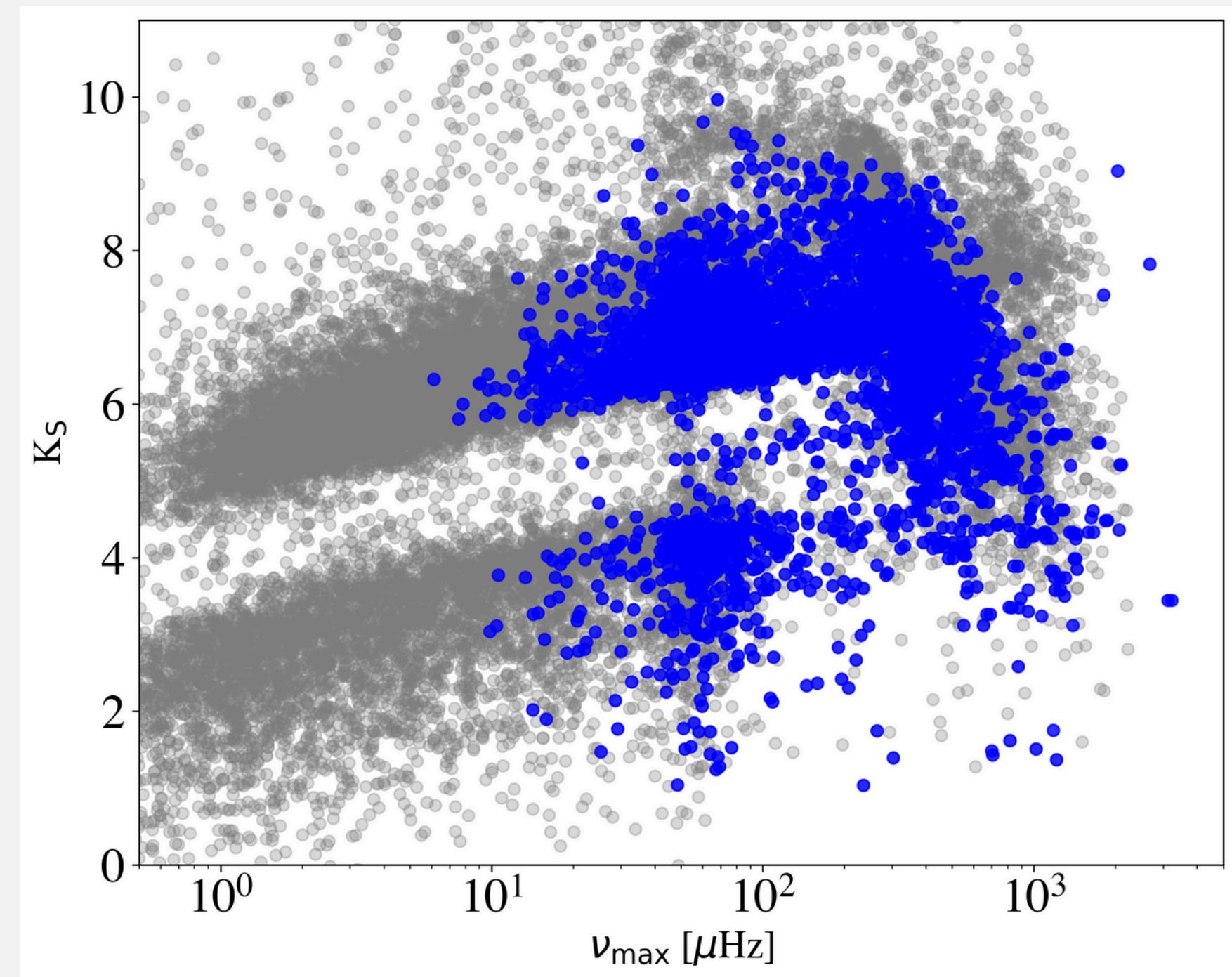
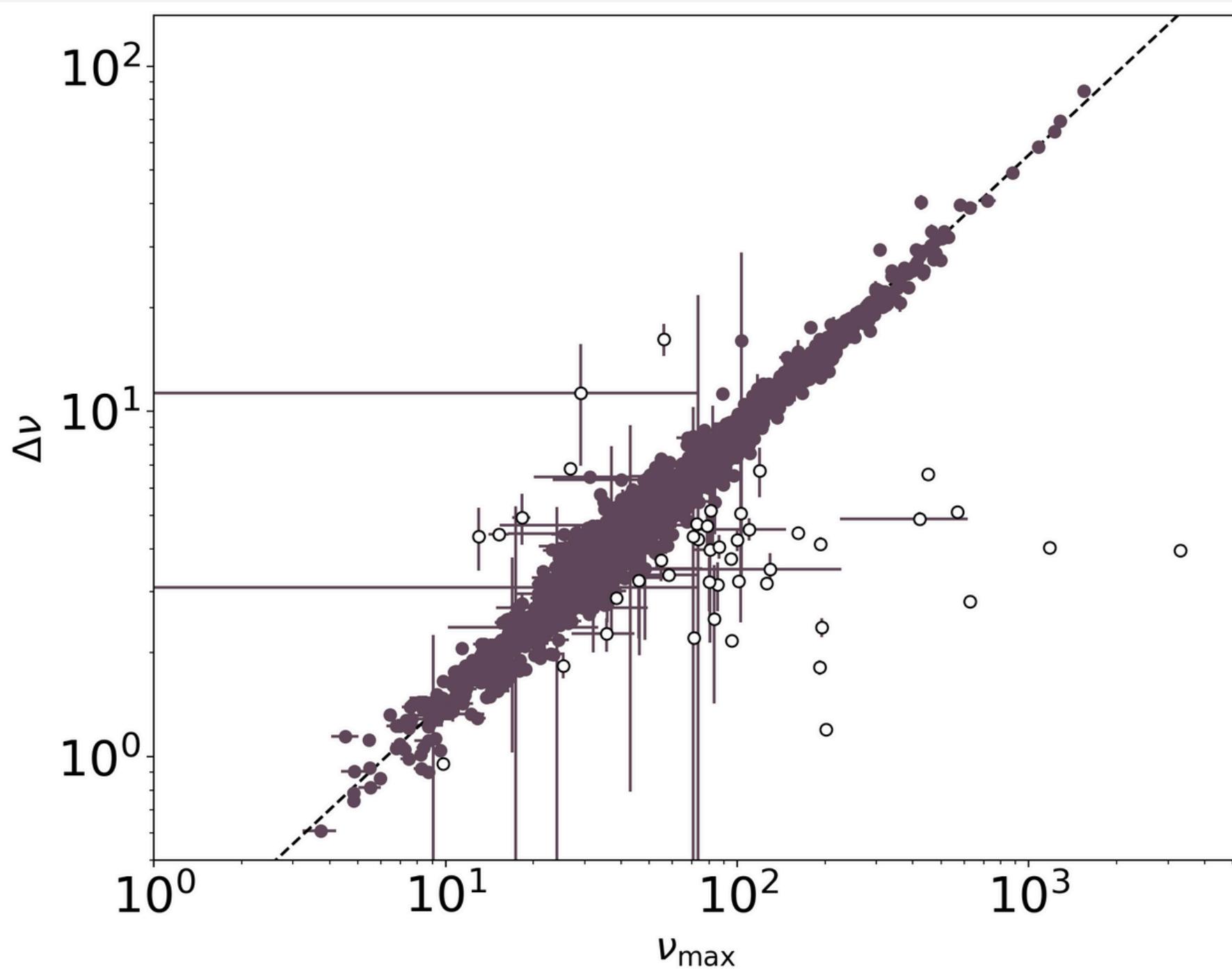
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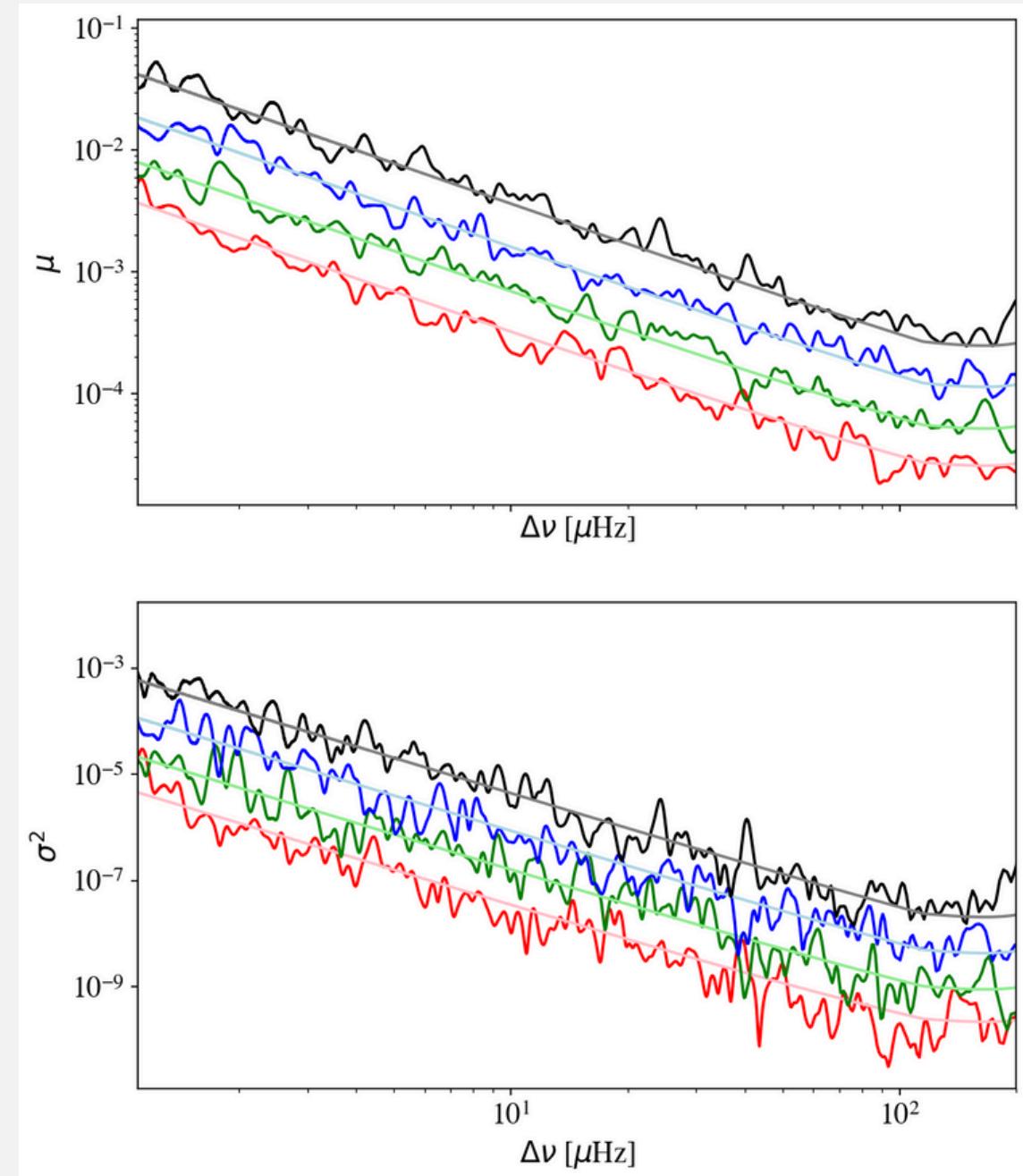
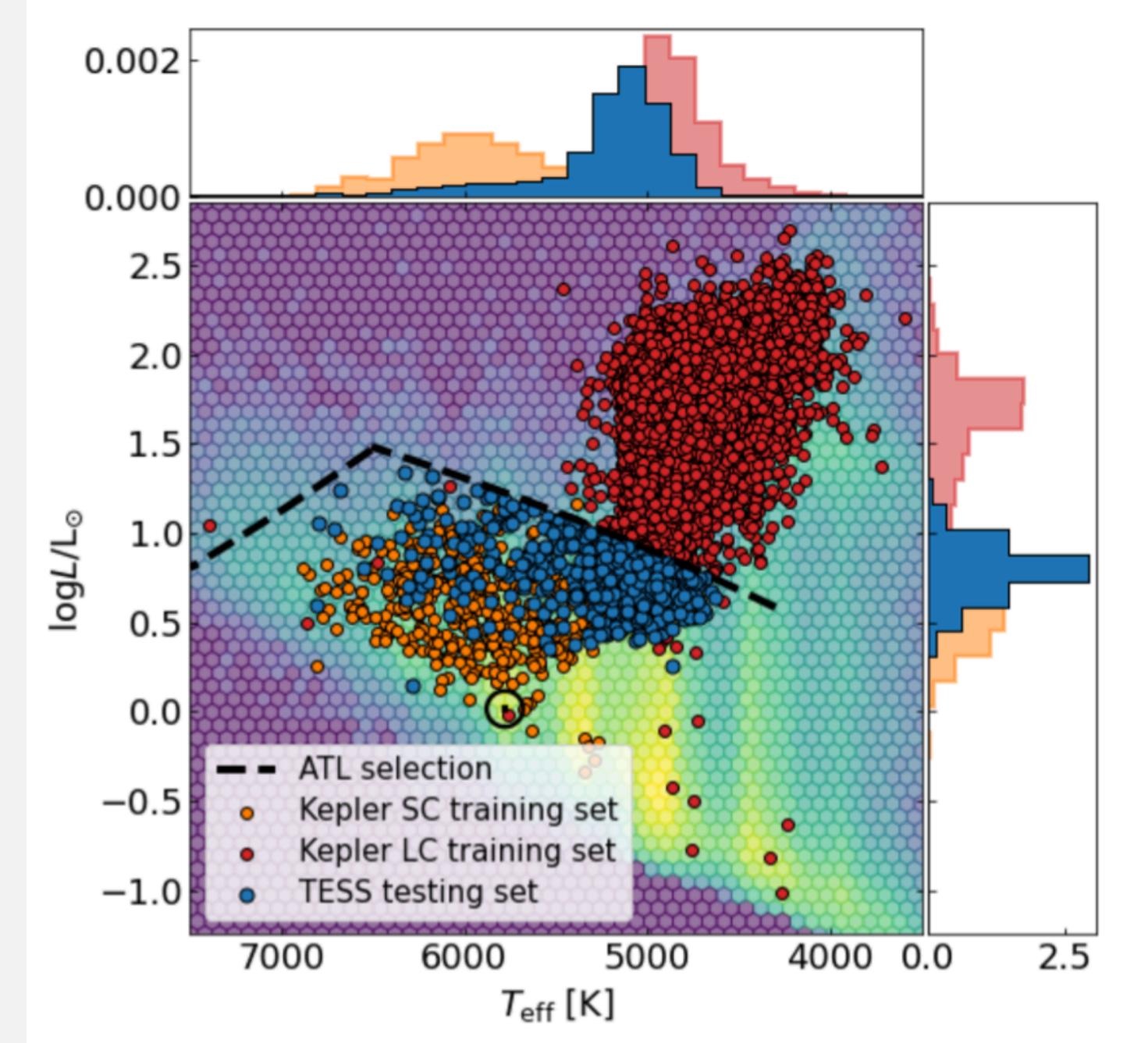
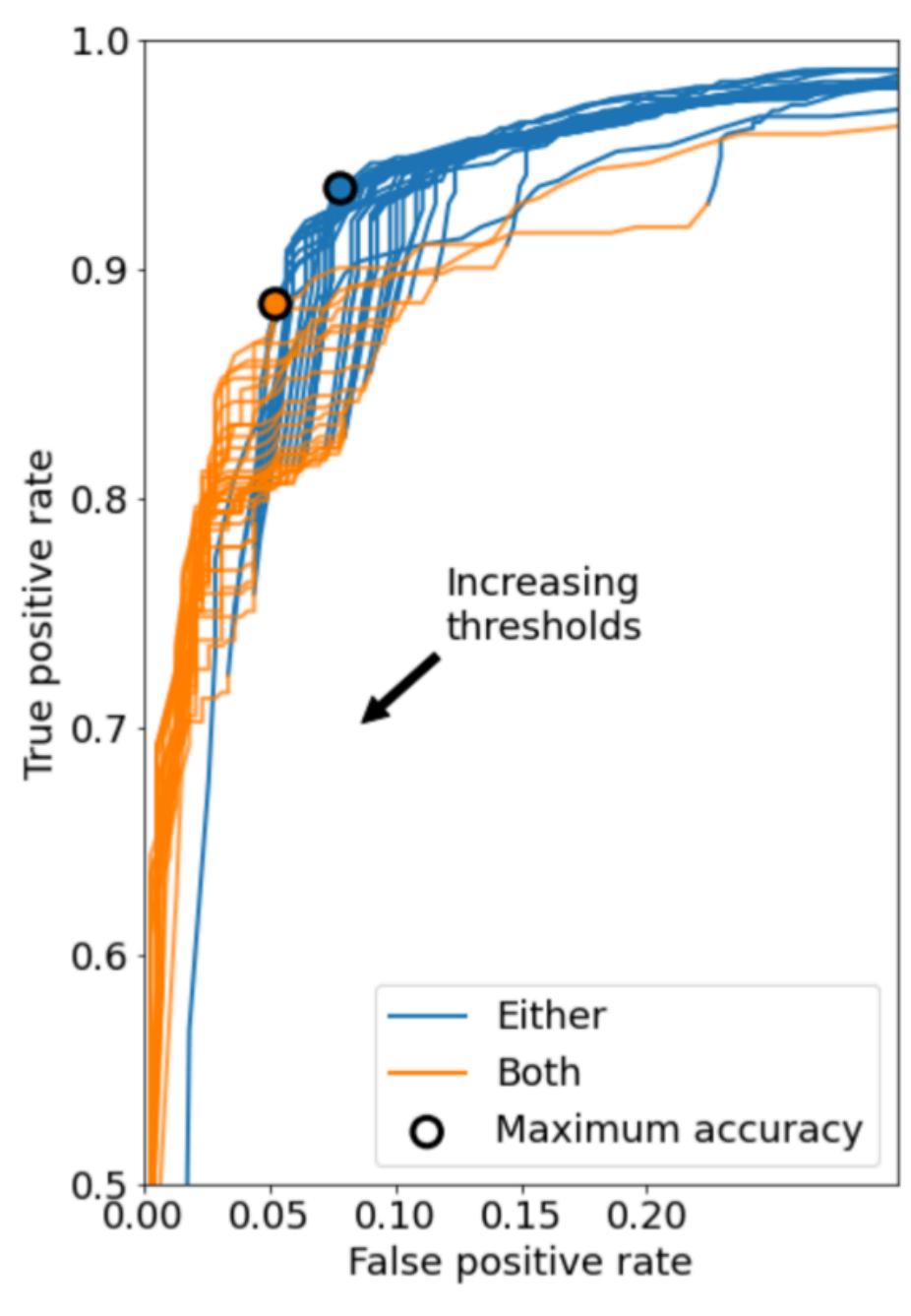
## Causes of Discrepancy

- Error in stellar parameters (Temp, mass, parallax etc)
- Underestimated noise levels
- Sub-optimal aperture masks
- Contamination from periodic variables
- Not including the effect of activity
- Physics?

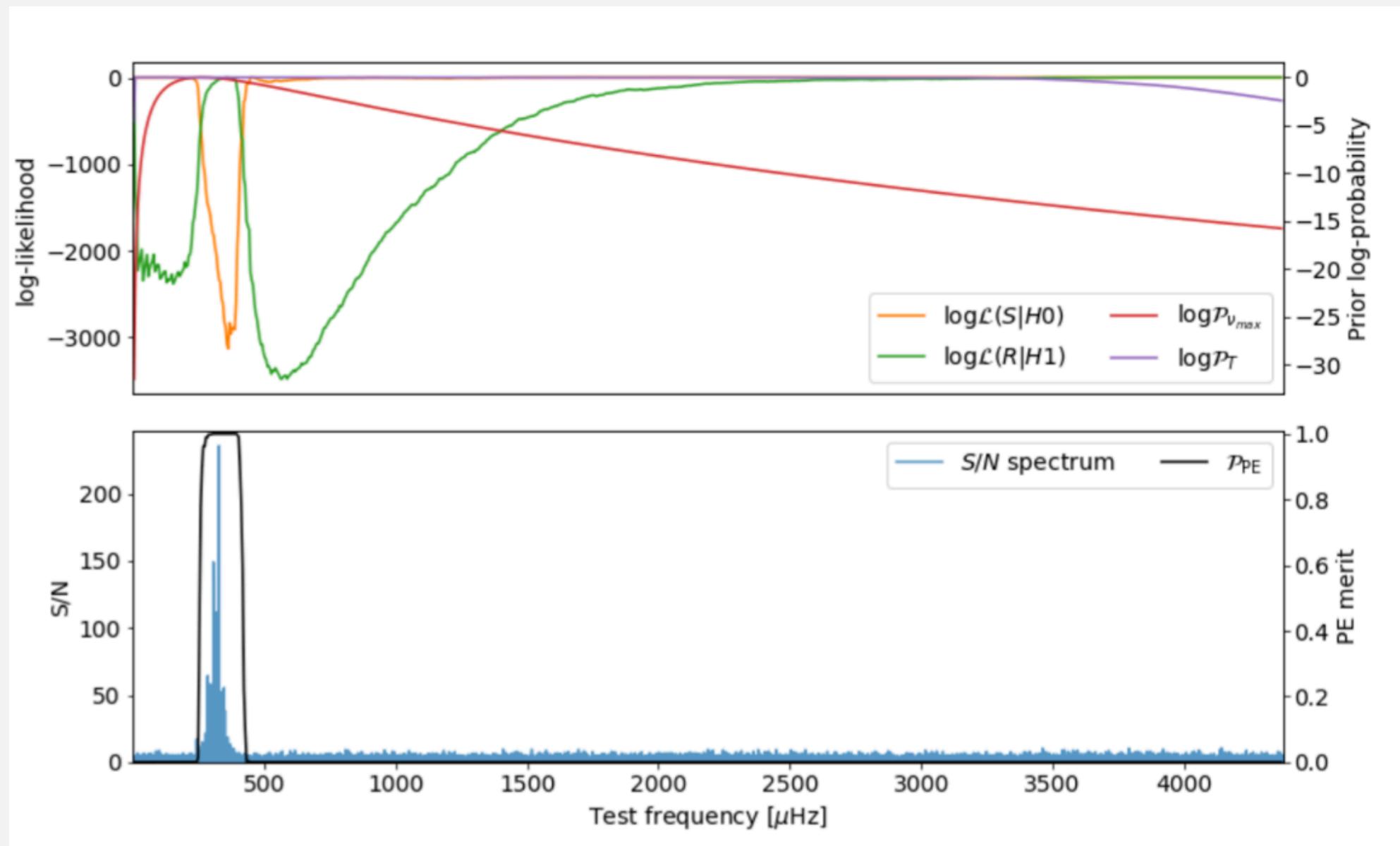
# 120-second Targets



# Performance



# Predictions

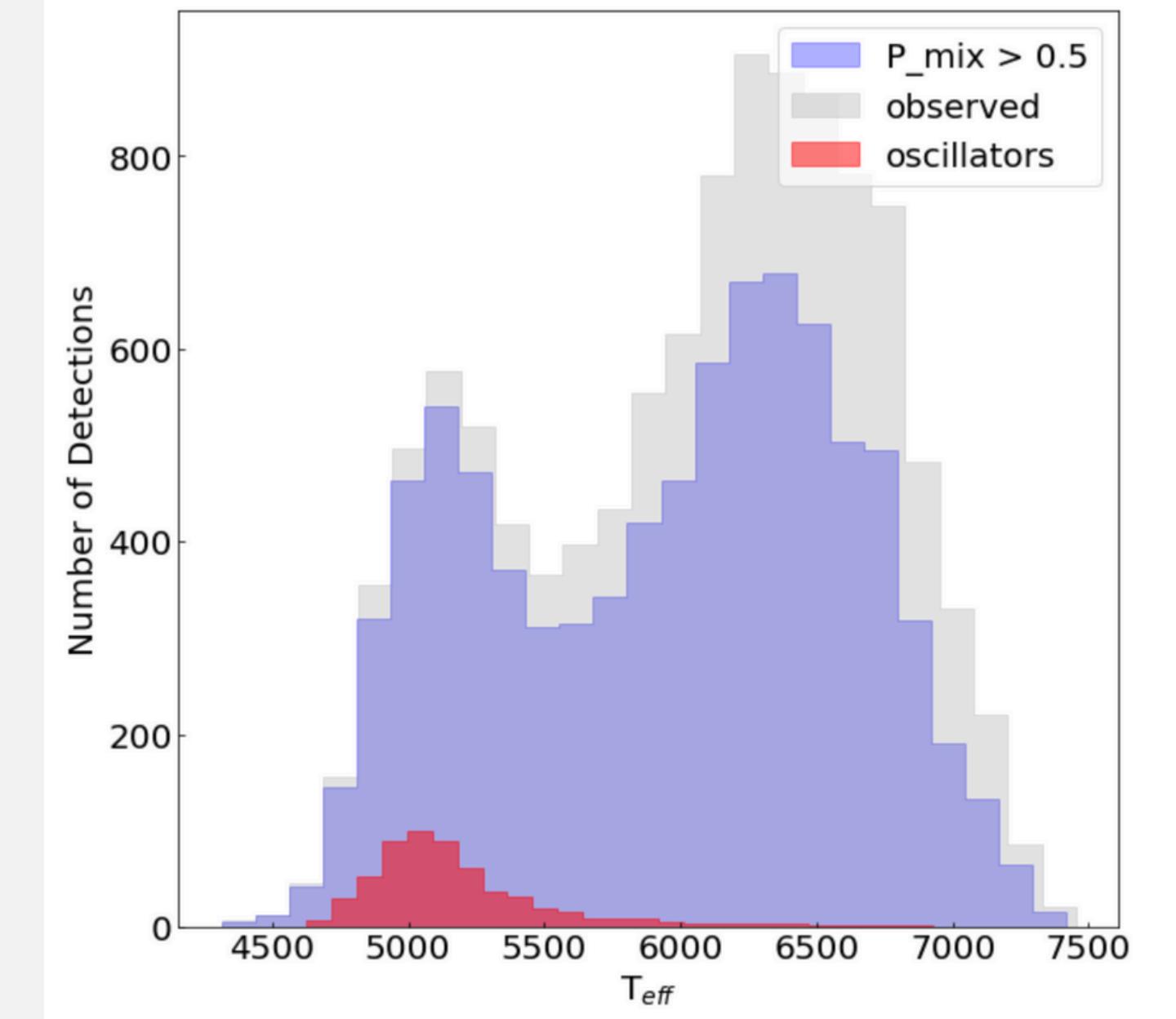
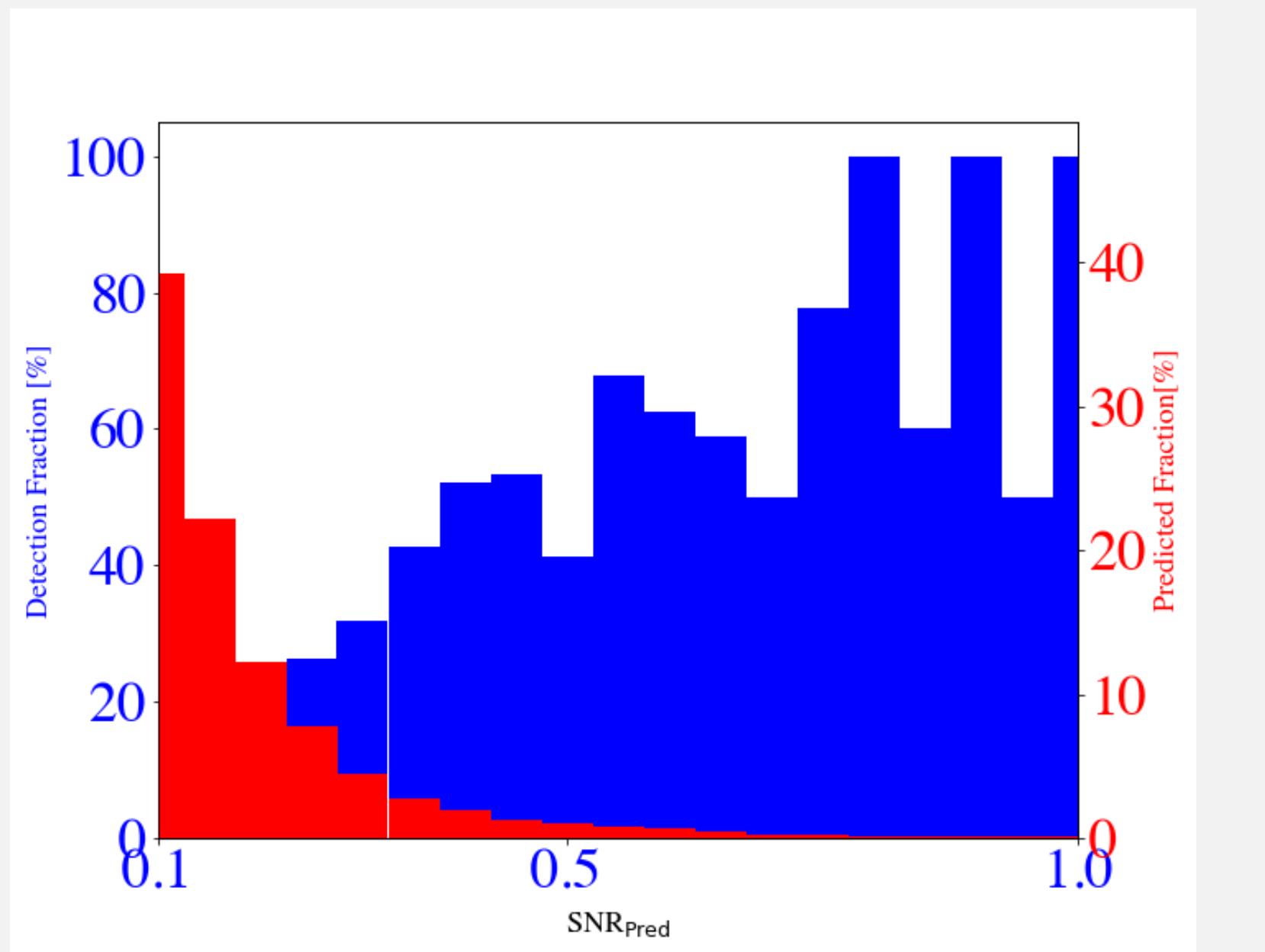


$$A_{\max} = A_{\max, \odot} \beta V \left( \frac{\nu_{\max}}{\nu_{\max, \odot}} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{T_{\text{eff}}}{T_{\text{eff}, \odot}} \right)^{1.5}.$$

$$H_{\text{env}} = \eta^2 D^2 H_{\text{env}, \odot} \left( \frac{\nu_{\max}}{\nu_{\max, \odot}} \right)^{-\alpha} \tilde{A}_{\max}^2,$$

$$\beta = 1 - \exp \left( - \frac{T_{\text{red}} - T_{\text{eff}}}{\Delta T} \right),$$

# ATL compare



# Literature sample

