

Lomb-Scargle Project

CAP-384

Leonardo Sattler Cassará

INPE

05/10/2020

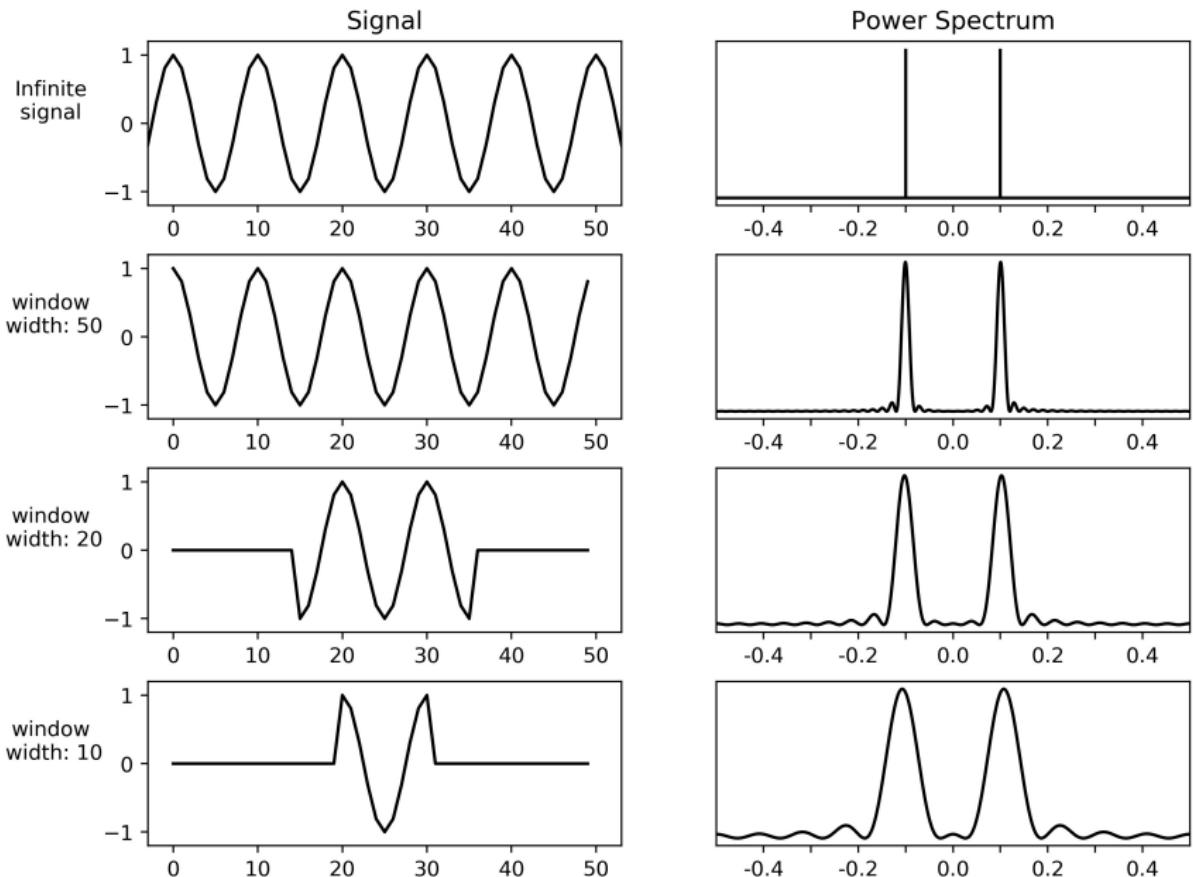
Table of contents

- 1 Overview
- 2 Effects of sampling
- 3 The Lomb-Scargle tool
- 4 Results
- 5 Final remarks

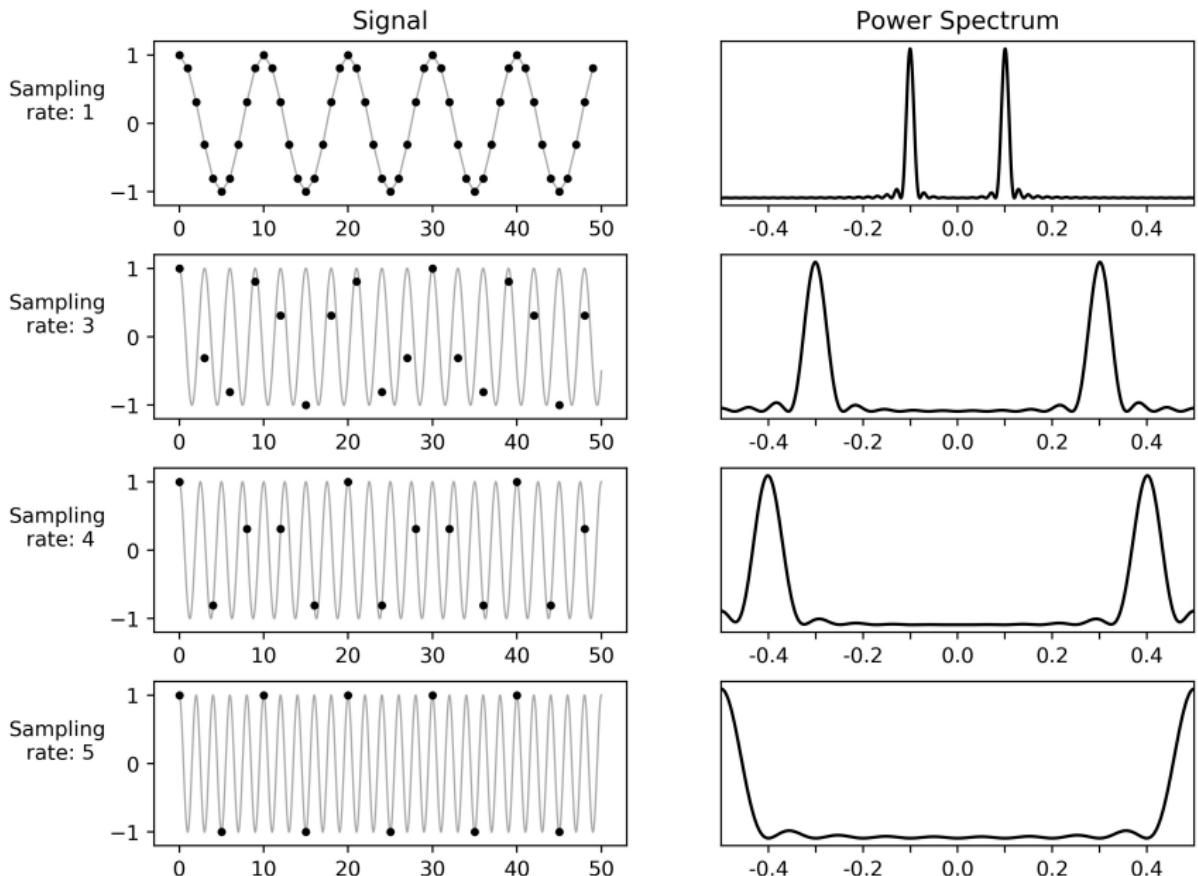
An overview of the project

- Solar flux at 10.7 cm
- Indicator of Sun's magnetic activity, and one of the oldest records of our star
- Three sets of data downloaded (11/1963 a 07/2020):
 - ▶ Daily averages (20440 entries)
 - ▶ 27-day averages (672 entries)
 - ▶ Yearly averages (56 entries)
- Simulation of random sampling (two scenarios)
- Library astropy with LombScargle class was used
- Periodogram generated and analyzed under different conditions

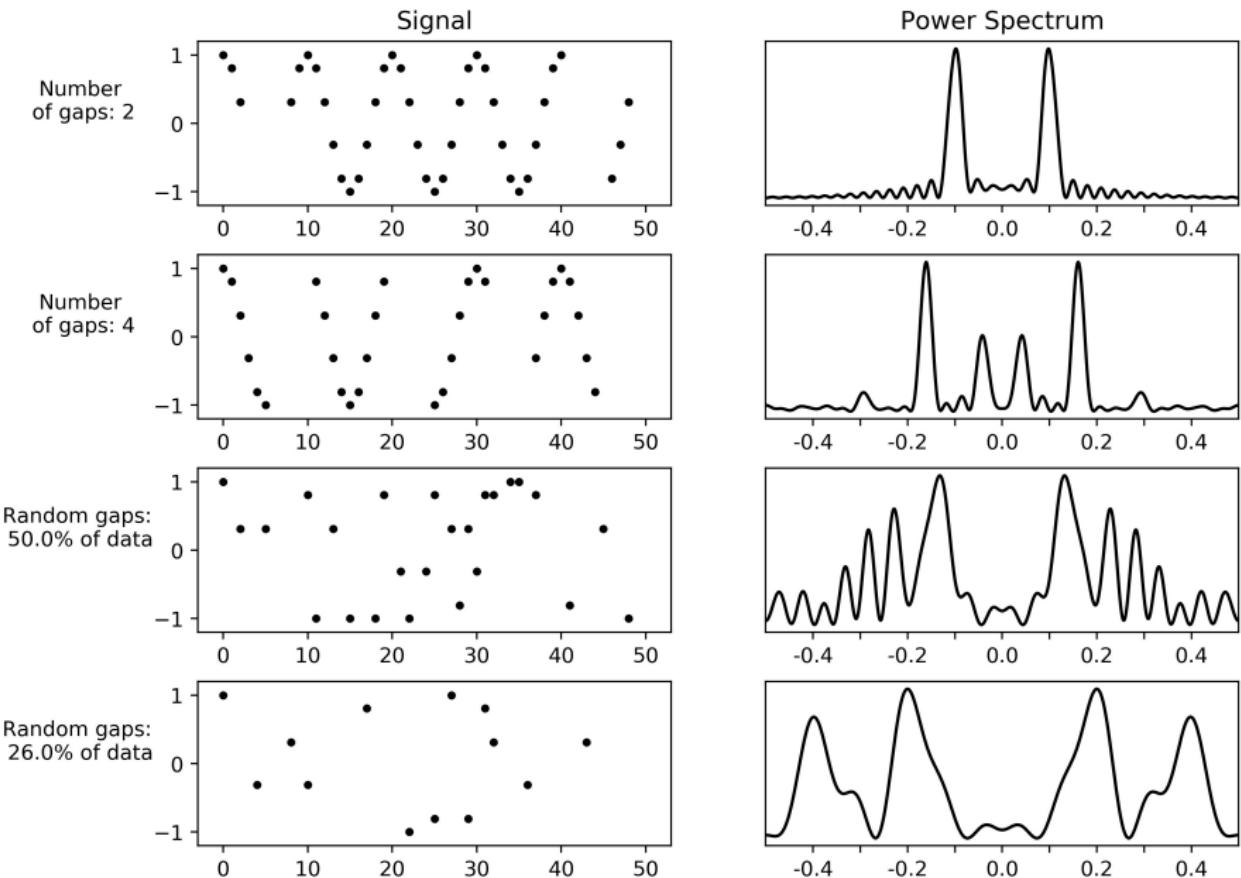
Effects of finite sampling - spectral leakage



Effects of sampling rate - aliasing (a kind of leakage)



Effects of non-uniform sampling



Lomb-Scargle periodogram

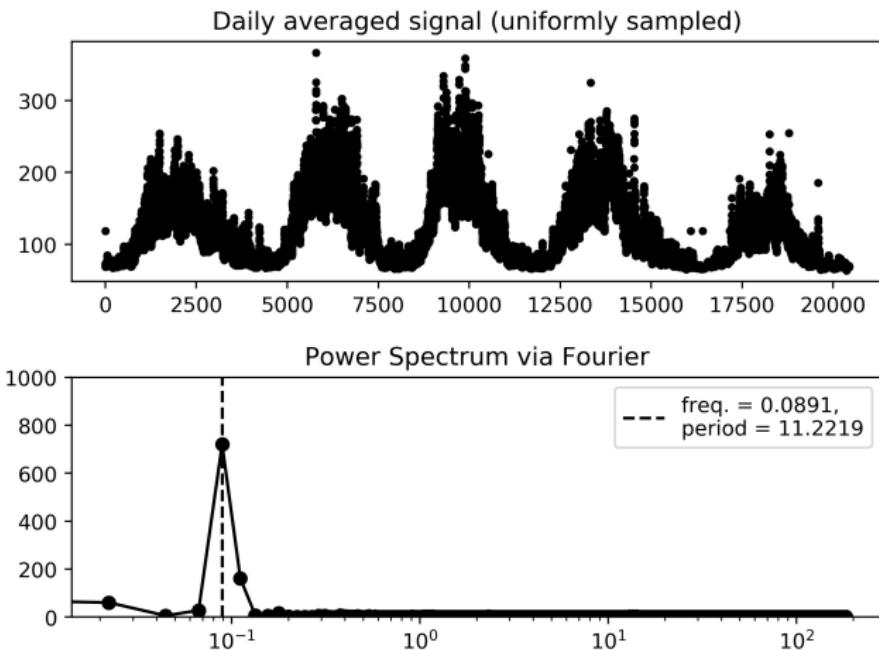
- Main tool for analysis of unevenly sampled temporal series
- Belongs to a set of tools of spectral analysis that explores the least squares method
- Estimates frequencies by fitting sinusoidal functions to the data
- Available via the library `astropy` (with $O[N \log N]$ complexity) via the class `LombScargle`:

```
from astropy.timeseries import LombScargle  
frequency, power = LombScargle(t, f).autopower()
```

The analysis

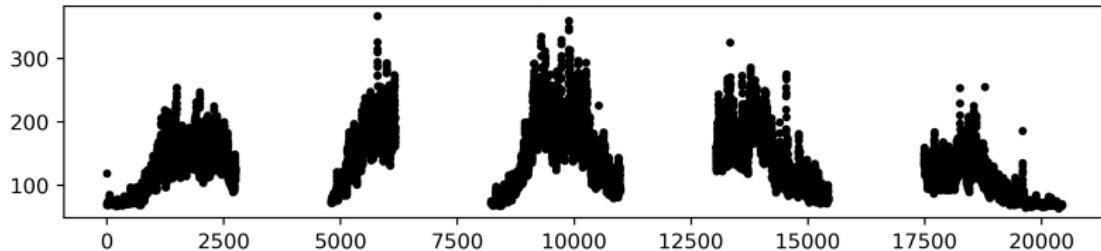
- Scenario 1
 - ▶ Gaps (of data) randomly placed in the original series
 - ▶ Size of gaps equal to 10% of data
 - ▶ Five number of gaps tested
- Scenario 2
 - ▶ Data randomly deleted from the original series
 - ▶ Deletion of a particular percentage
 - ▶ Five percentages are tested

Power spectrum via FFT - the usual analysis

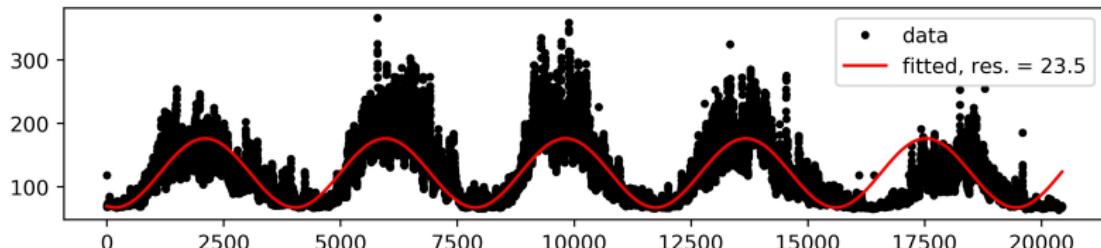
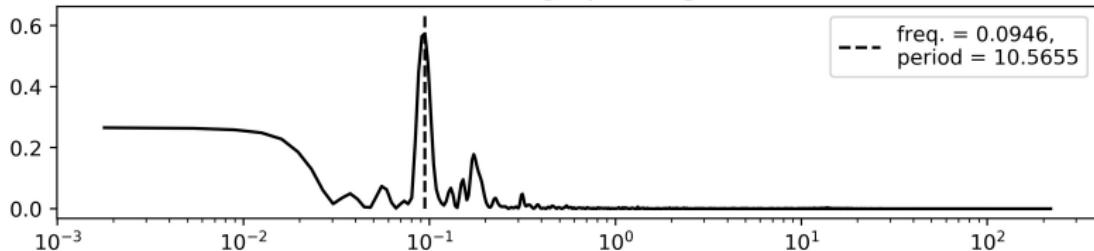


Scenario 1 - daily averages

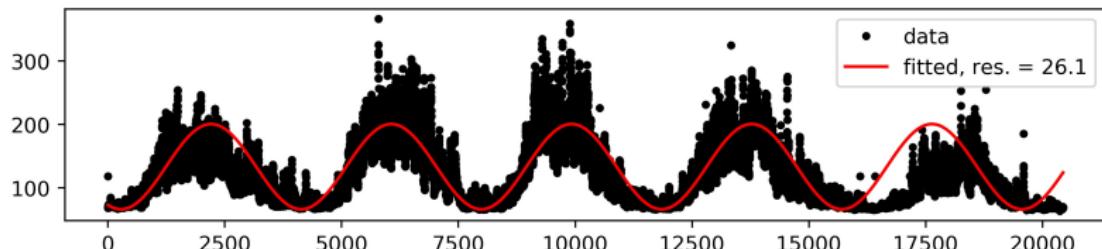
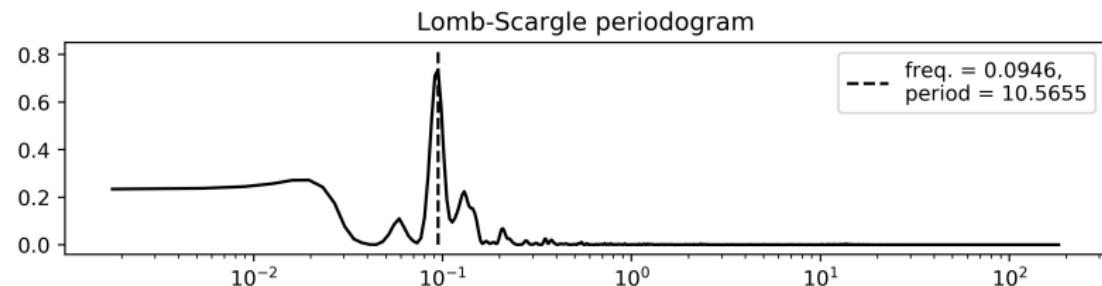
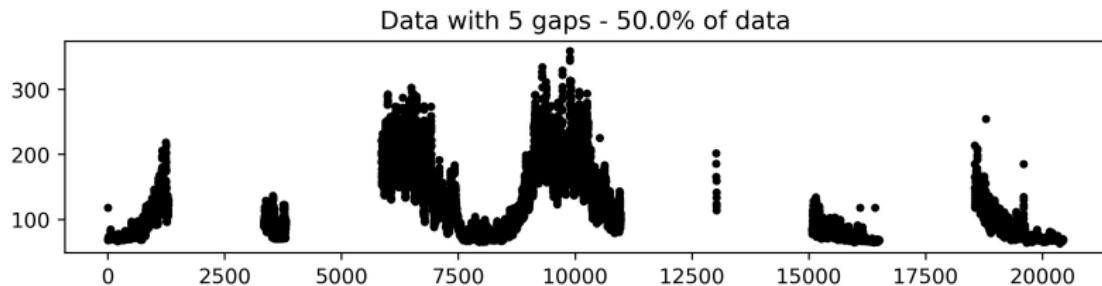
Data with 4 gaps - 60.0% of data



Lomb-Scargle periodogram

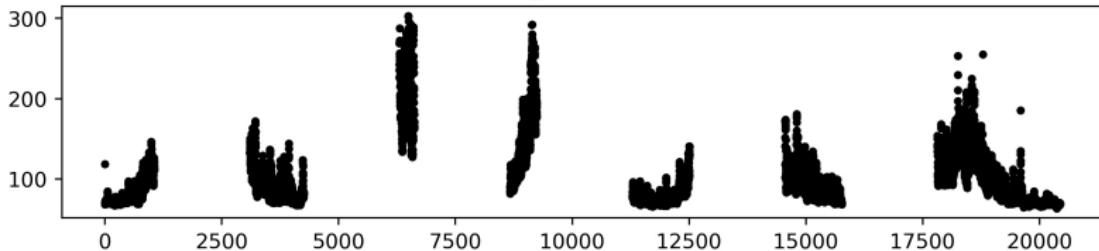


Scenario 1 - daily averages

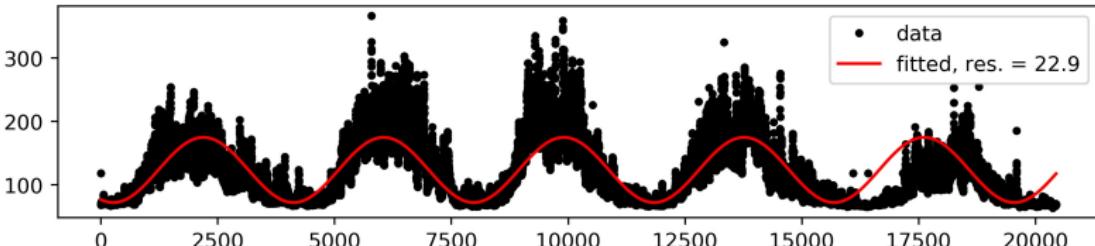
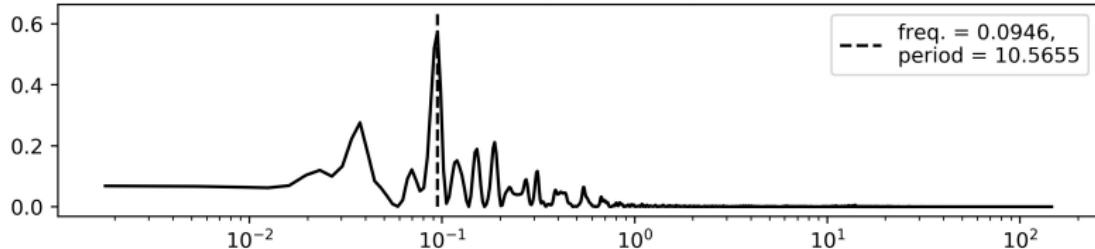


Scenario 1 - daily averages

Data with 6 gaps - 40.0% of data

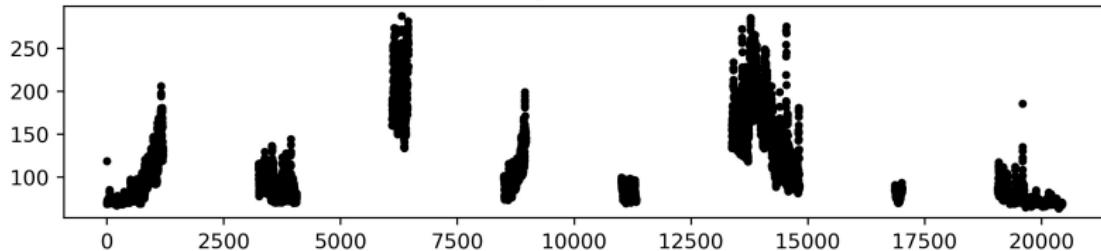


Lomb-Scargle periodogram

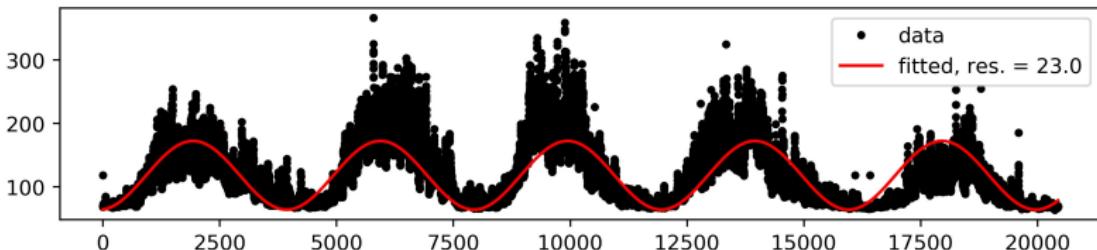
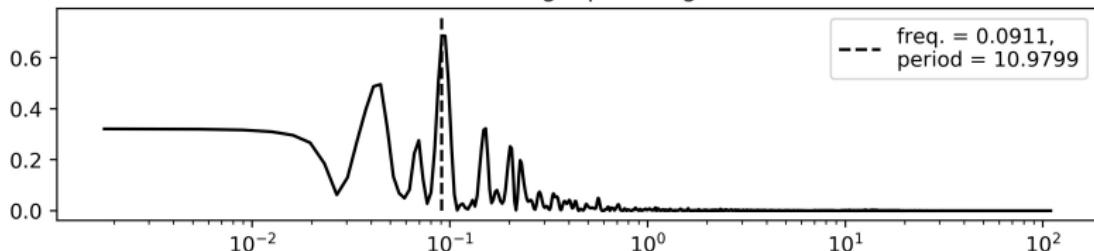


Scenario 1 - daily averages

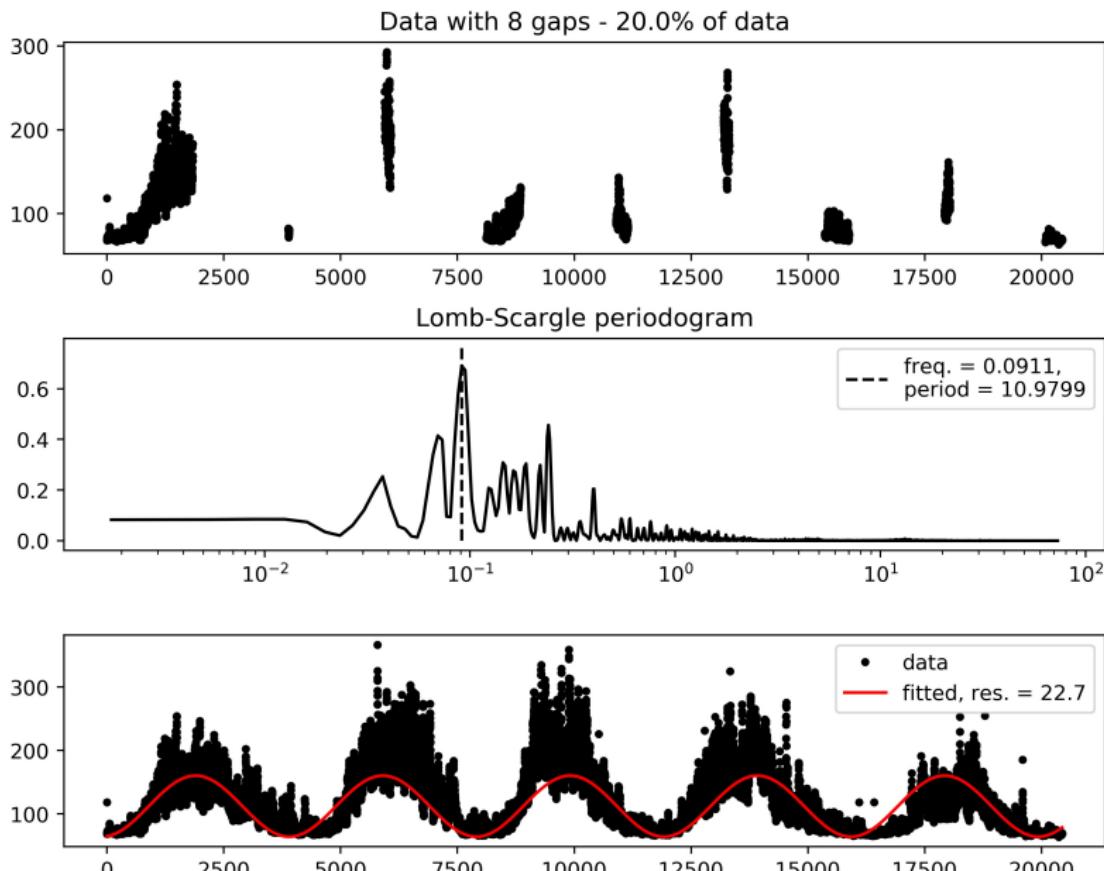
Data with 7 gaps - 30.0% of data



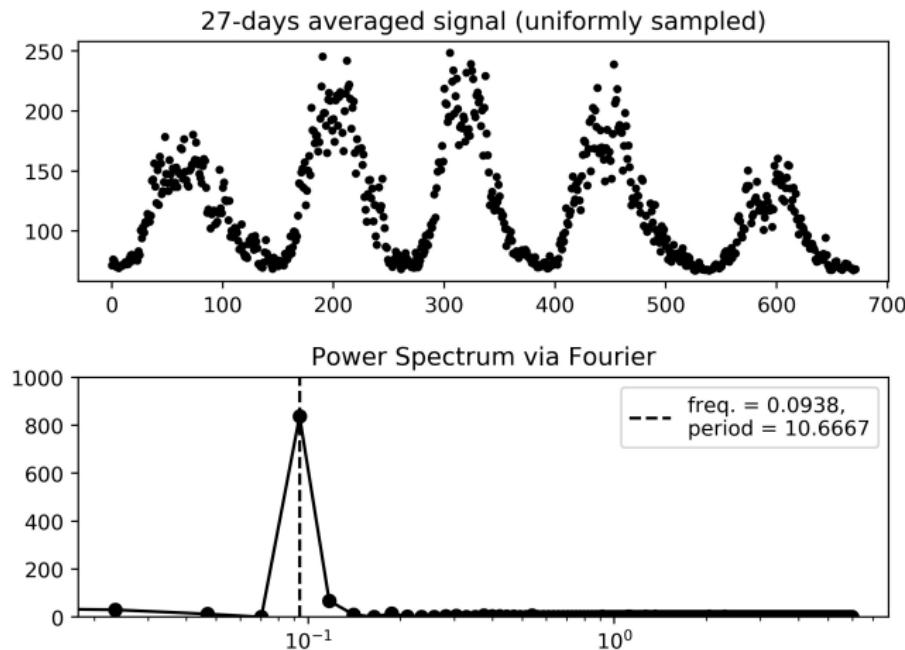
Lomb-Scargle periodogram



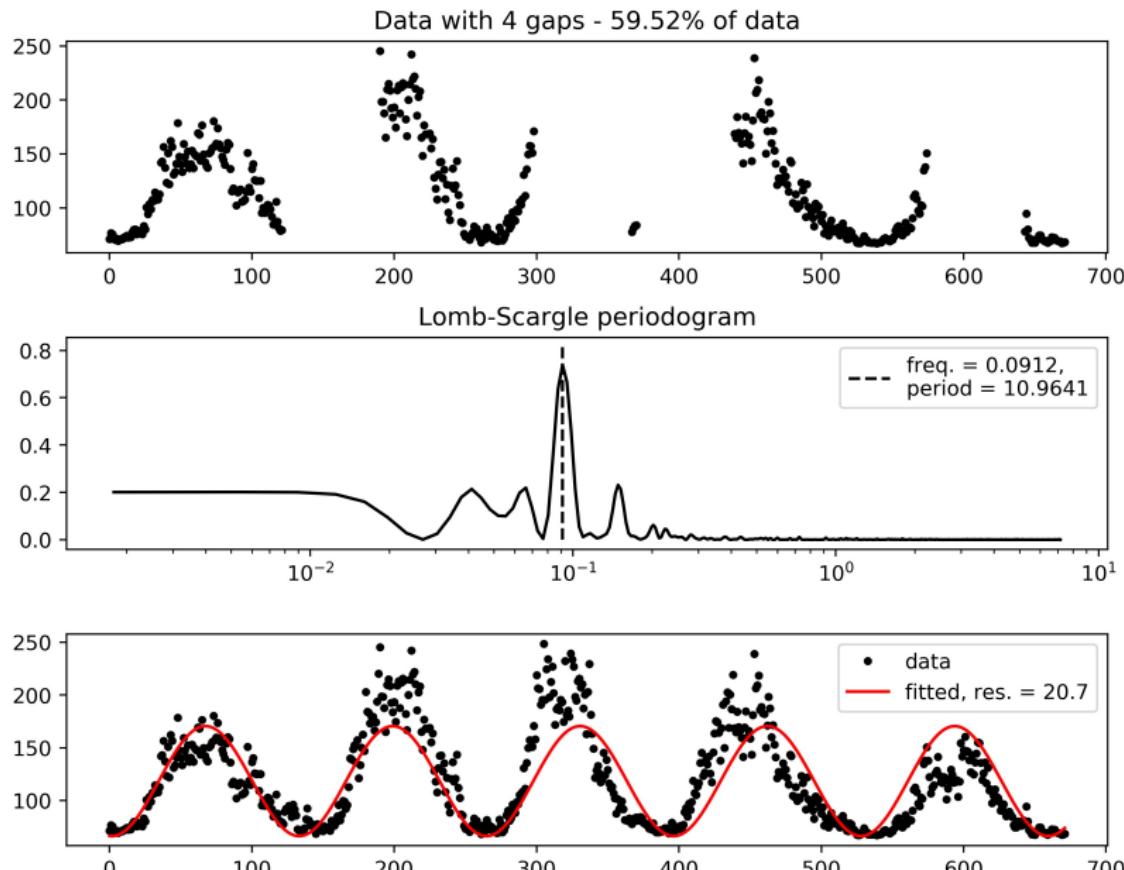
Scenario 1 - daily averages



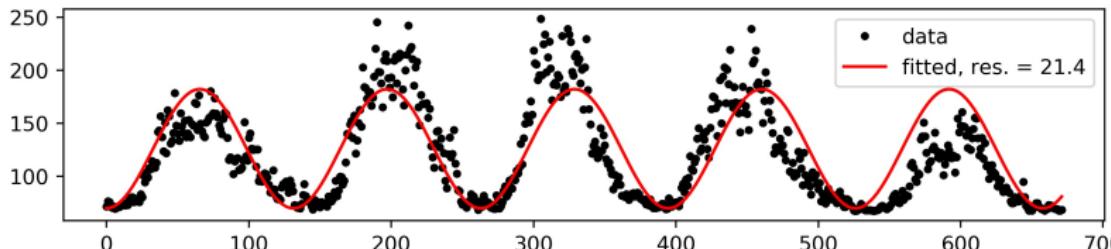
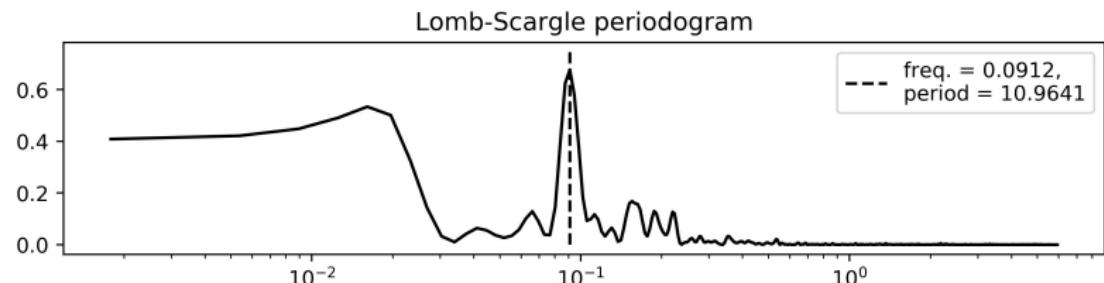
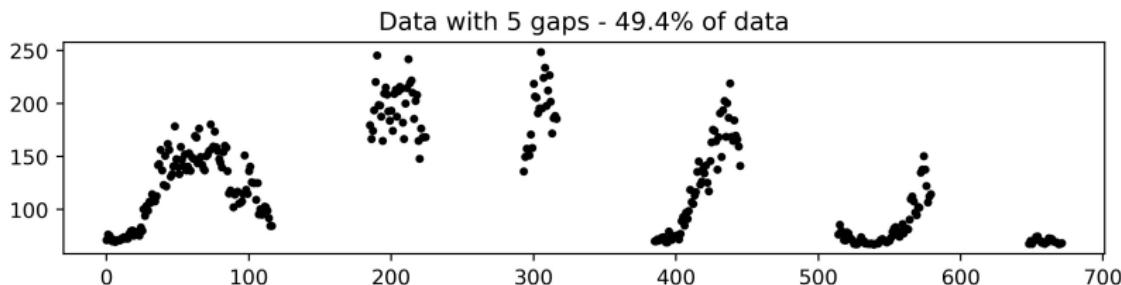
Power spectrum via FFT - the usual analysis



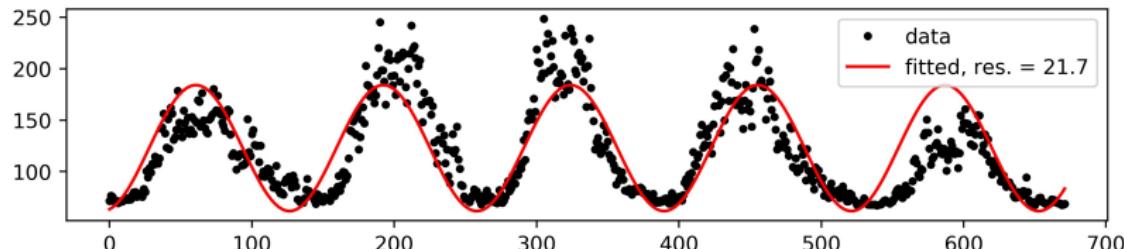
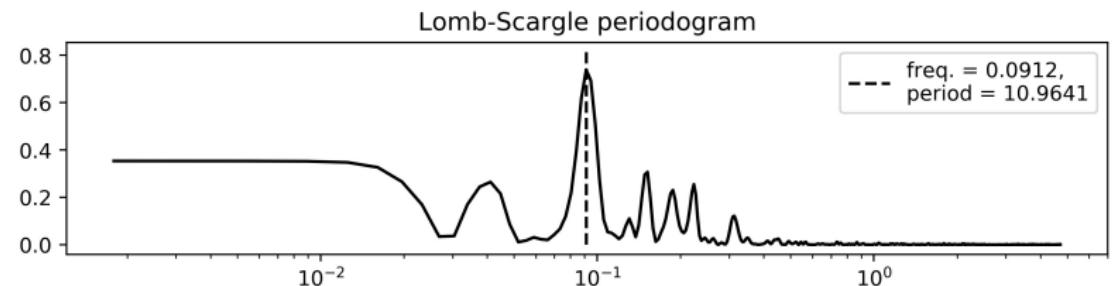
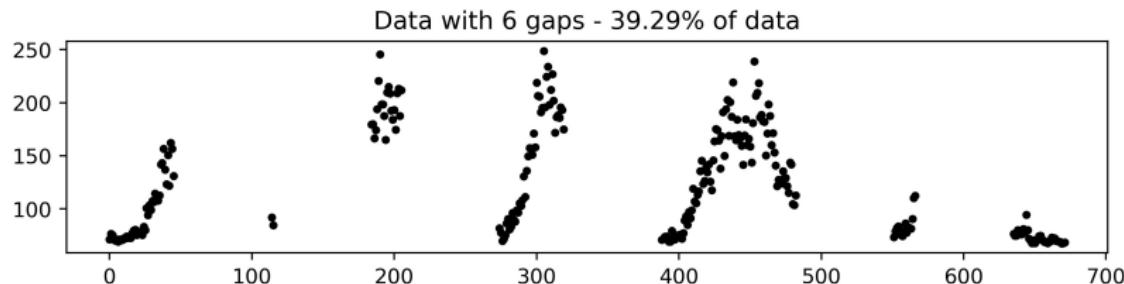
Scenario 1 - 27-day averages



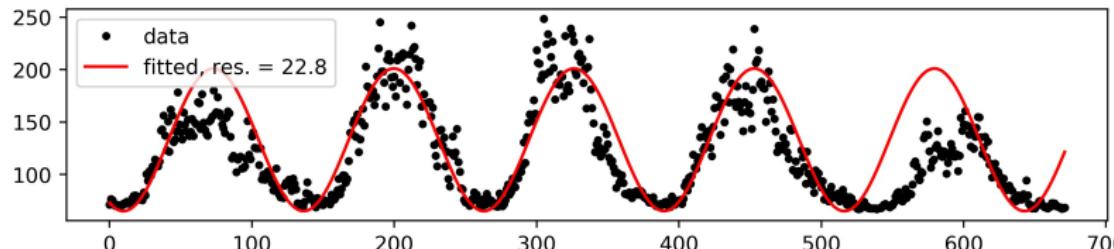
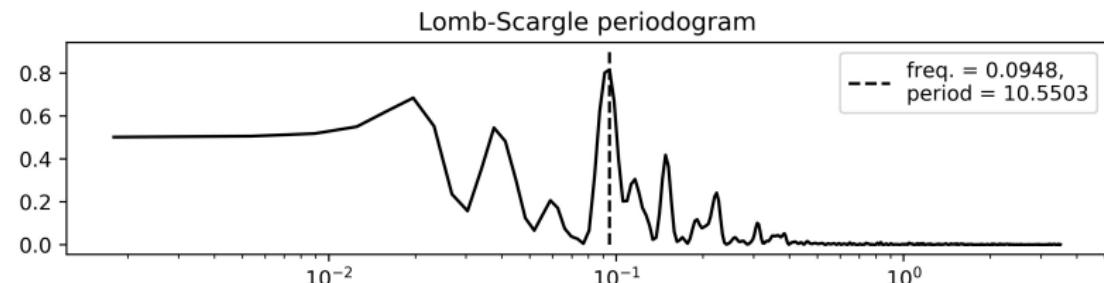
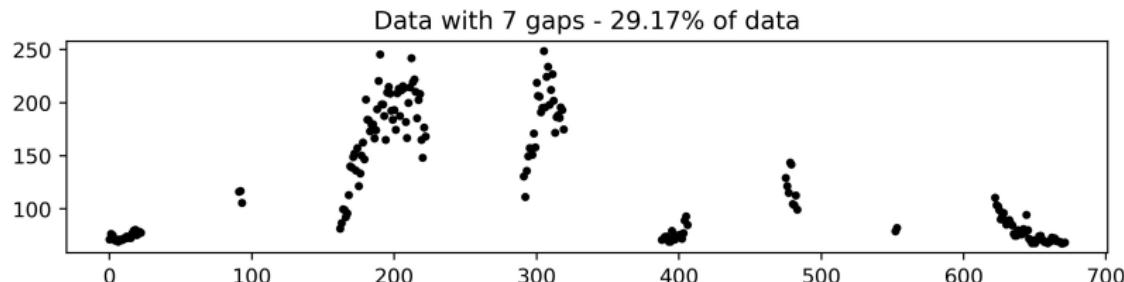
Scenario 1 - 27-day averages



Scenario 1 - 27-day averages

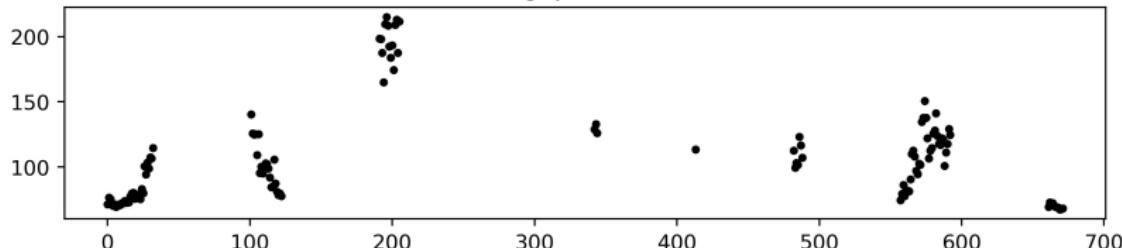


Scenario 1 - 27-day averages

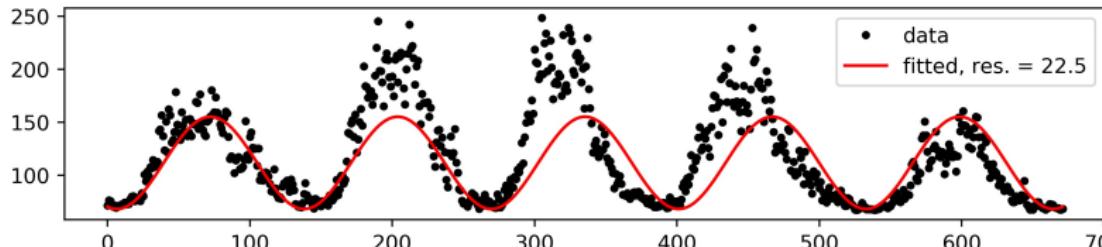
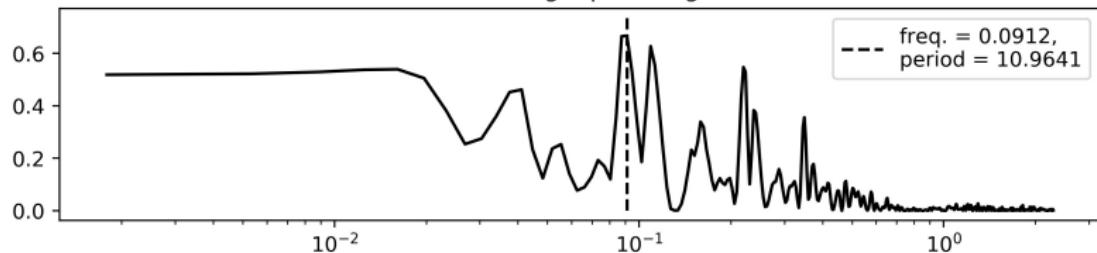


Scenario 1 - 27-day averages

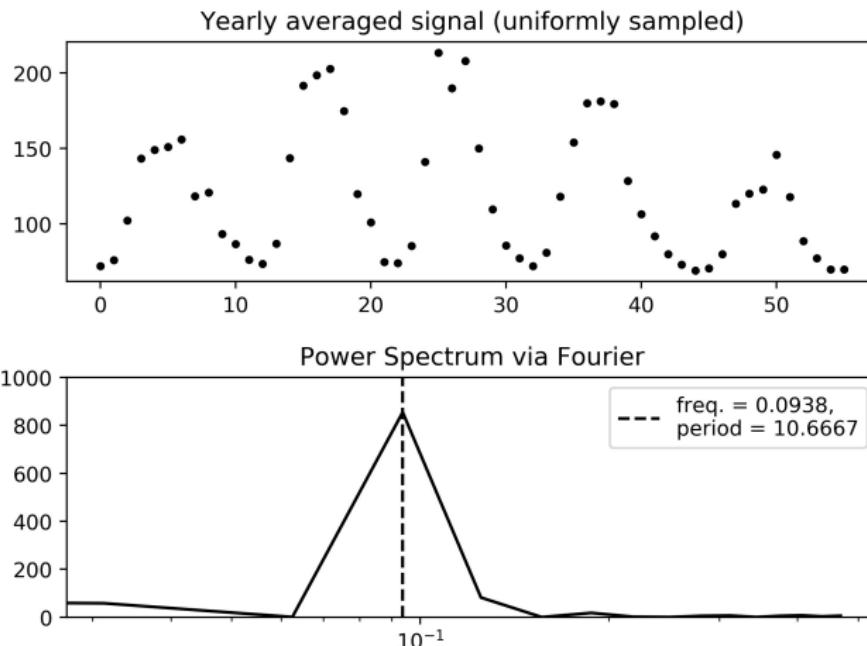
Data with 8 gaps - 19.05% of data



Lomb-Scargle periodogram

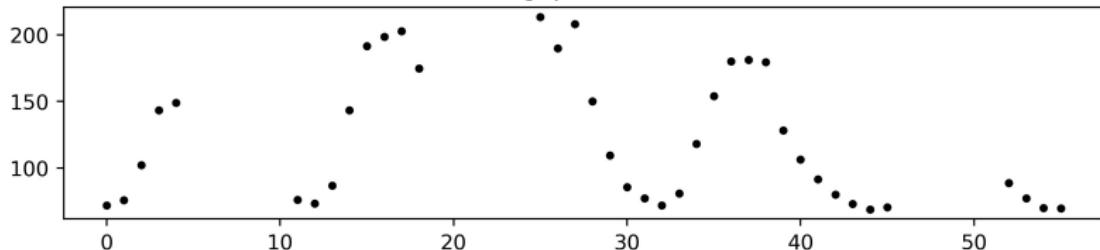


Power spectrum via FFT - the usual analysis

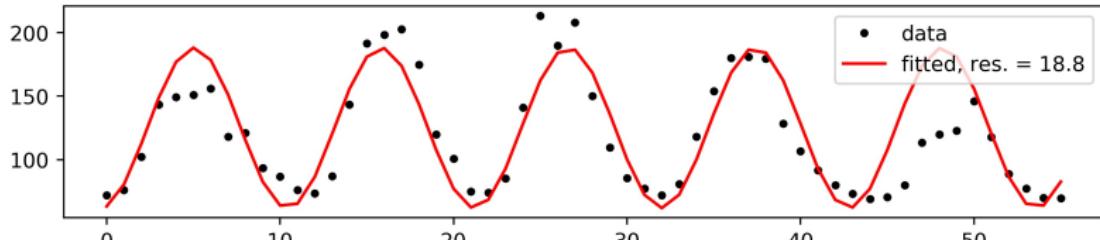
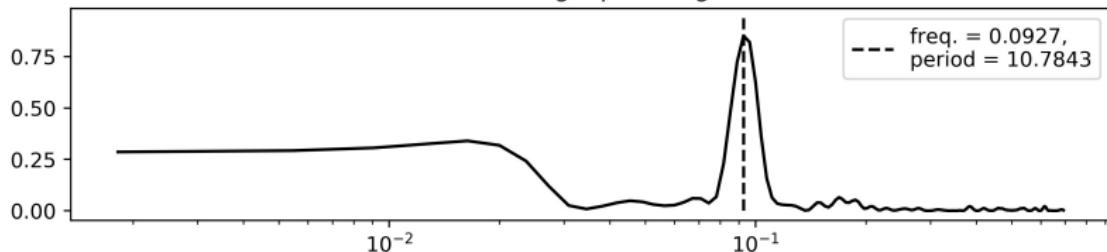


Scenario 1 - yearly averages

Data with 3 gaps - 67.86% of data

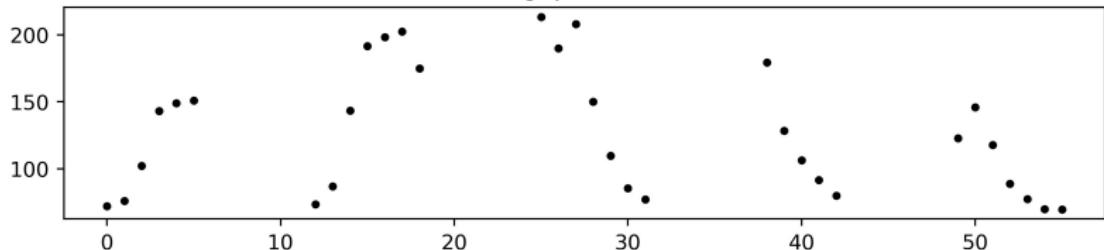


Lomb-Scargle periodogram

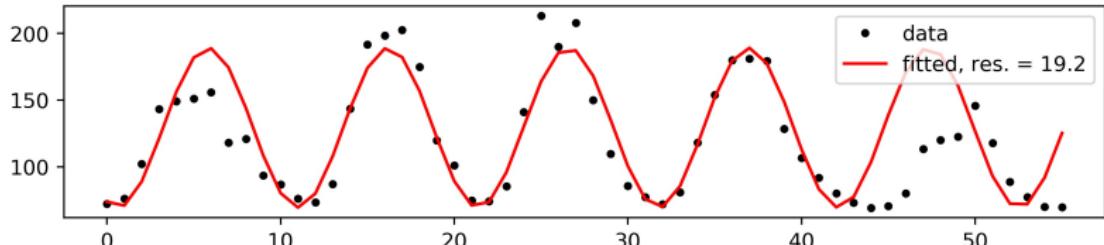
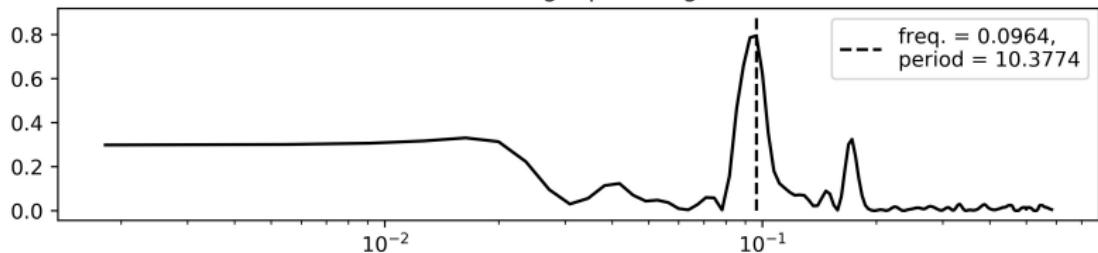


Scenario 1 - yearly averages

Data with 4 gaps - 57.14% of data

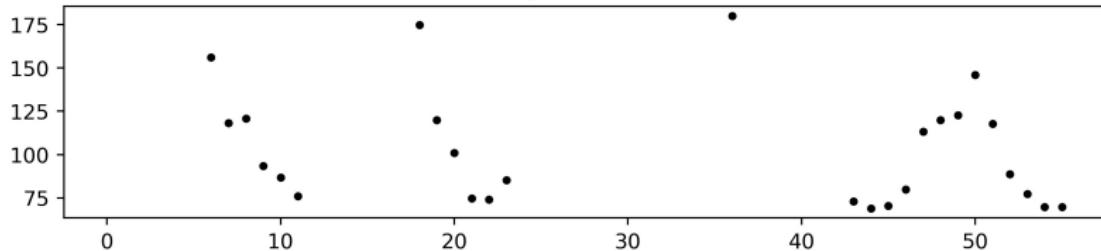


Lomb-Scargle periodogram

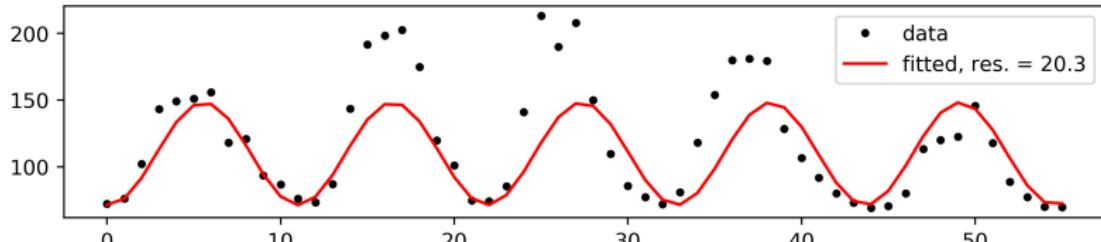
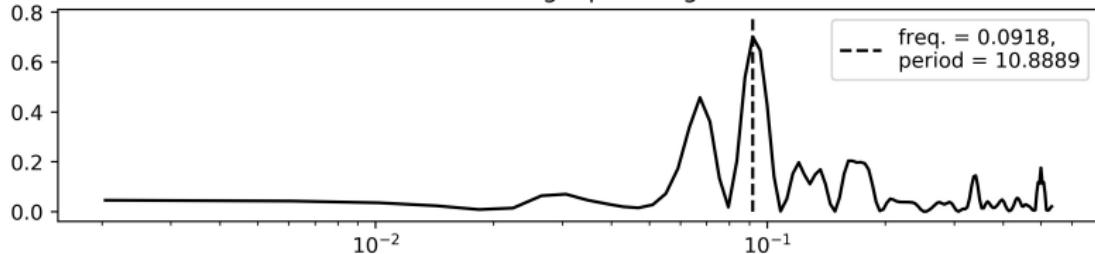


Scenario 1 - yearly averages

Data with 5 gaps - 46.43% of data

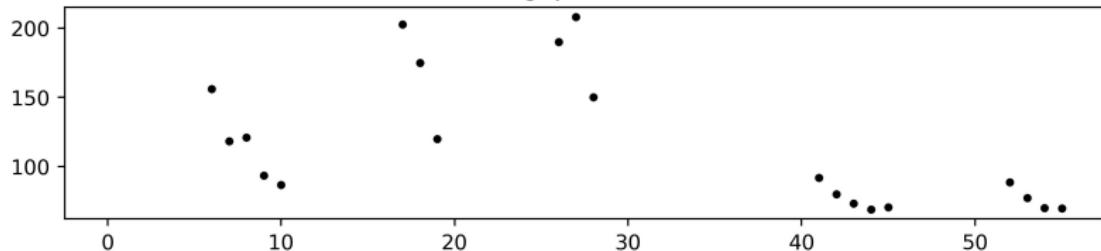


Lomb-Scargle periodogram

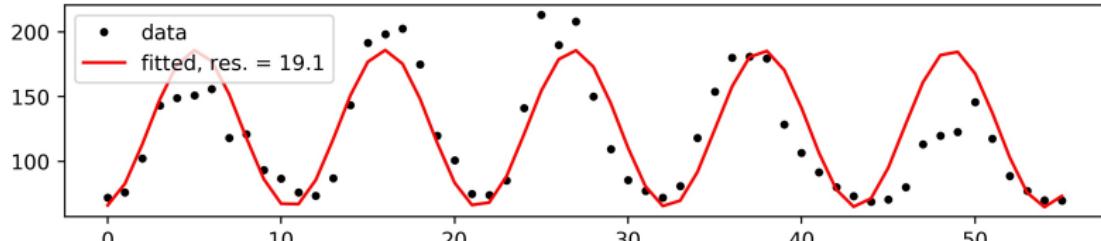
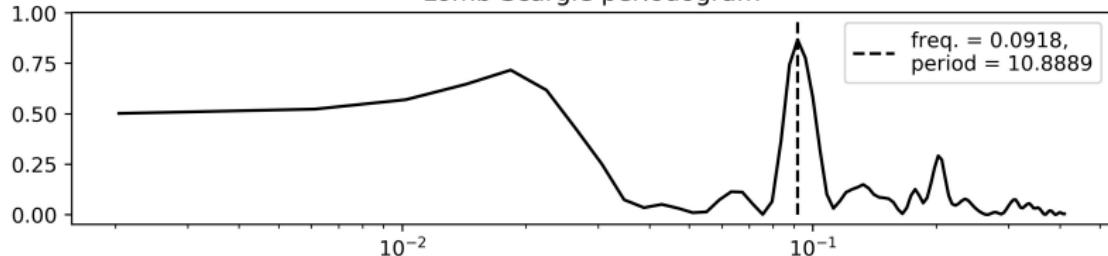


Scenario 1 - yearly averages

Data with 6 gaps - 35.71% of data

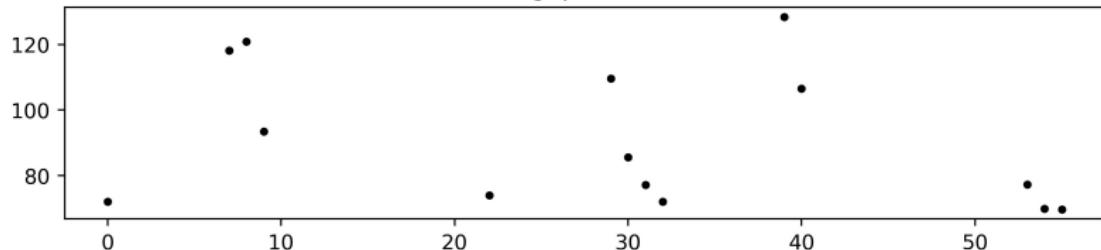


Lomb-Scargle periodogram

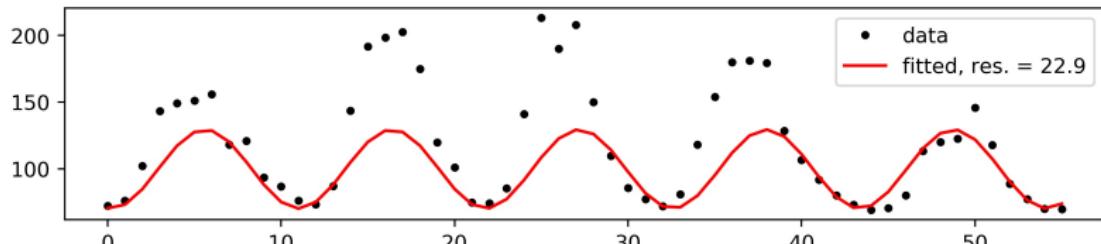
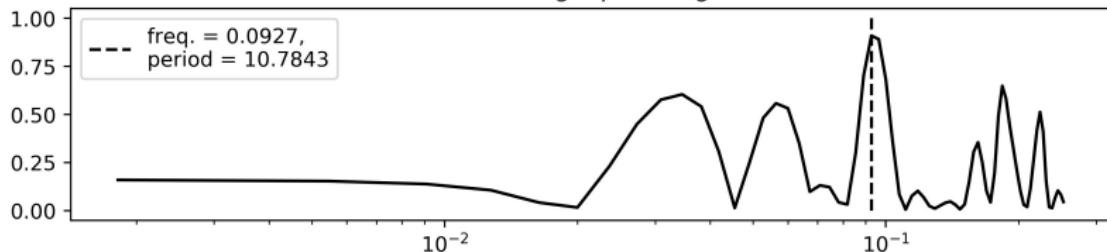


Scenario 1 - yearly averages

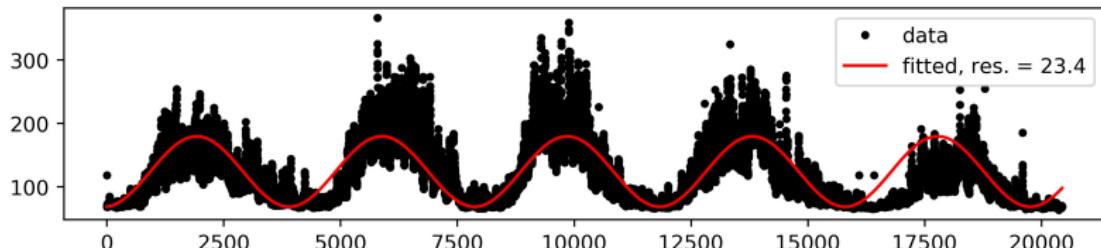
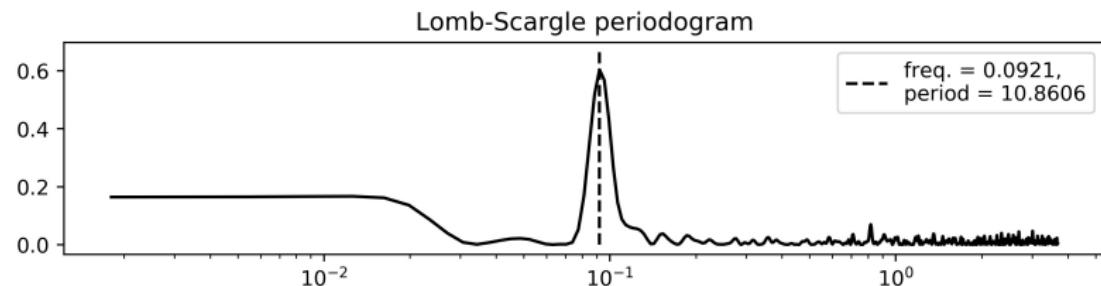
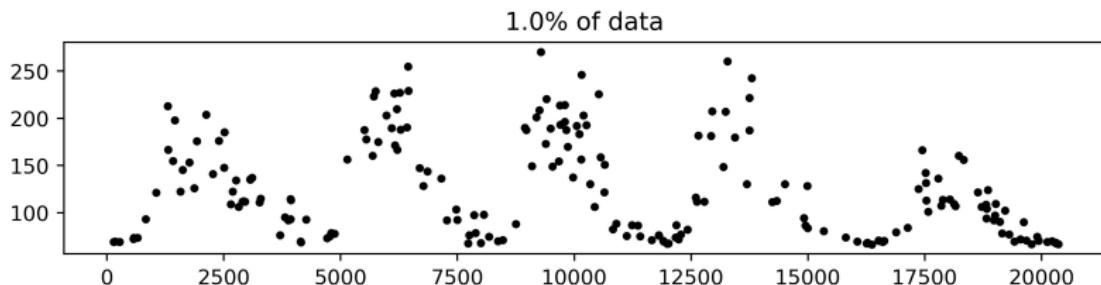
Data with 7 gaps - 25.0% of data



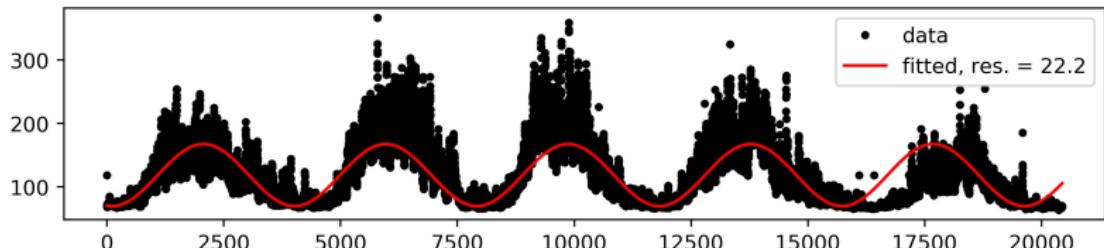
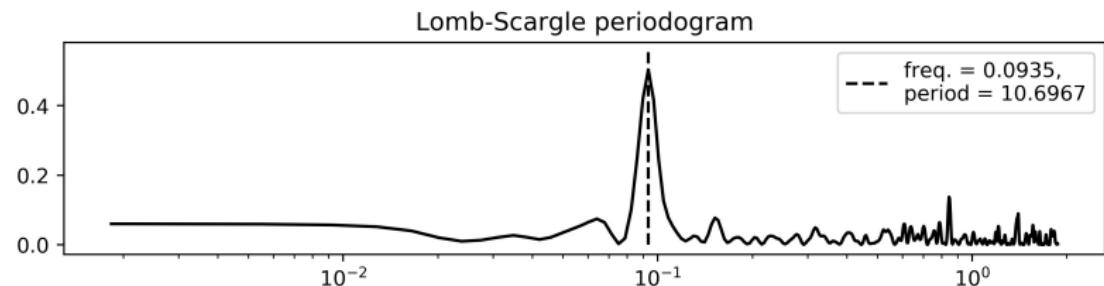
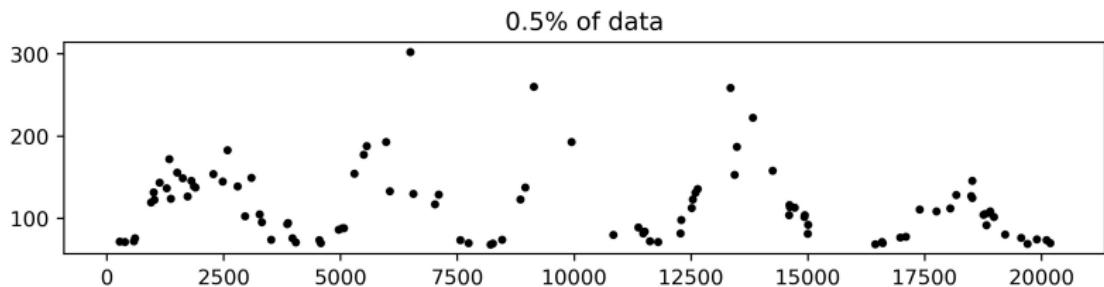
Lomb-Scargle periodogram



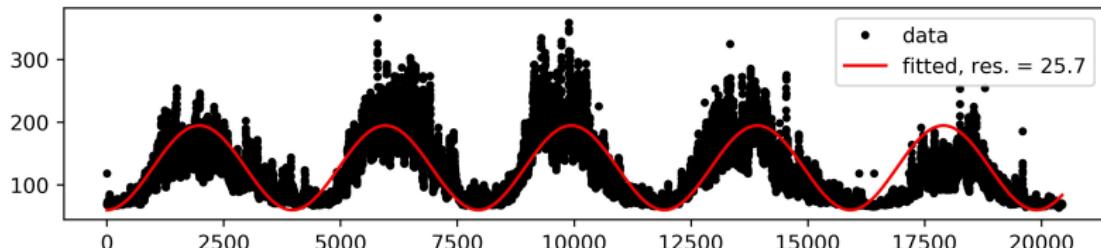
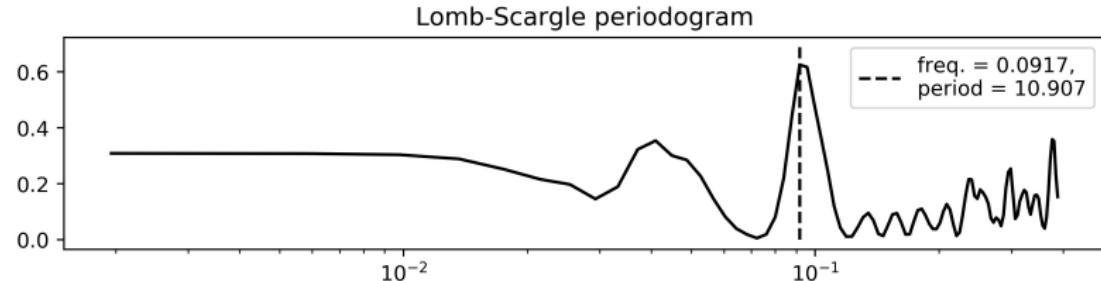
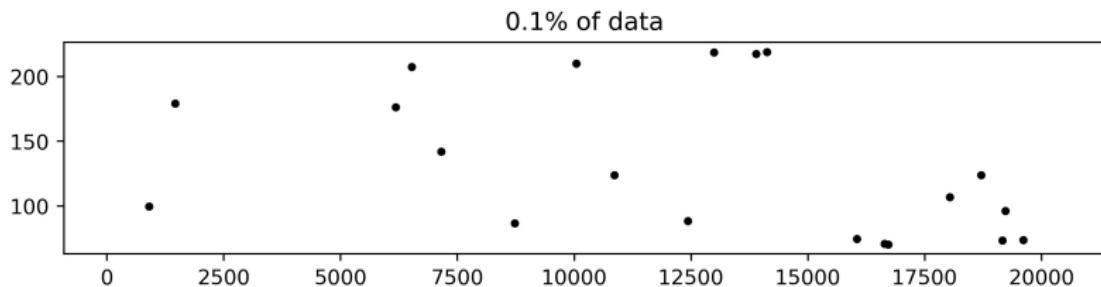
Scenario 2 - daily averages



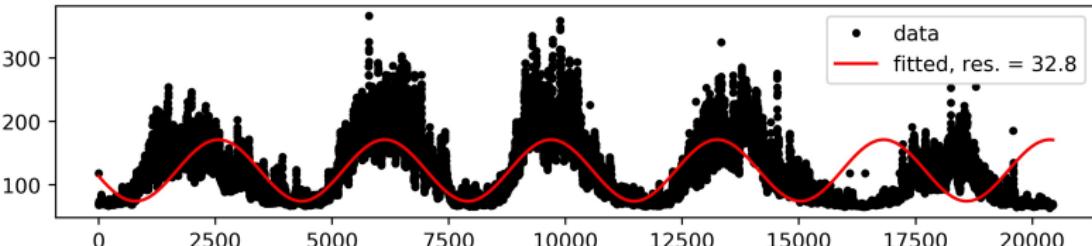
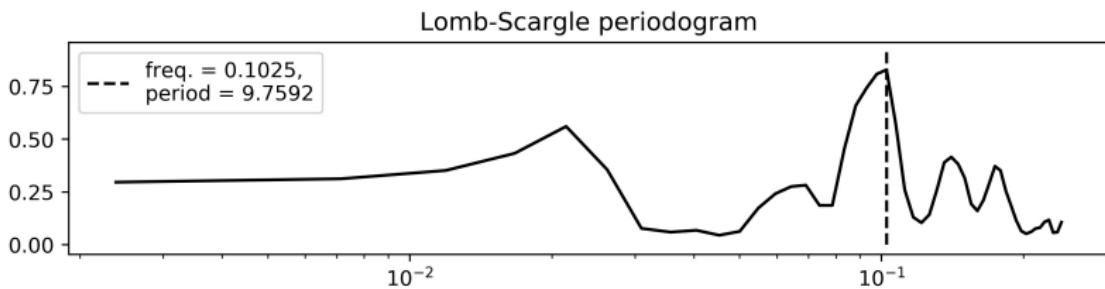
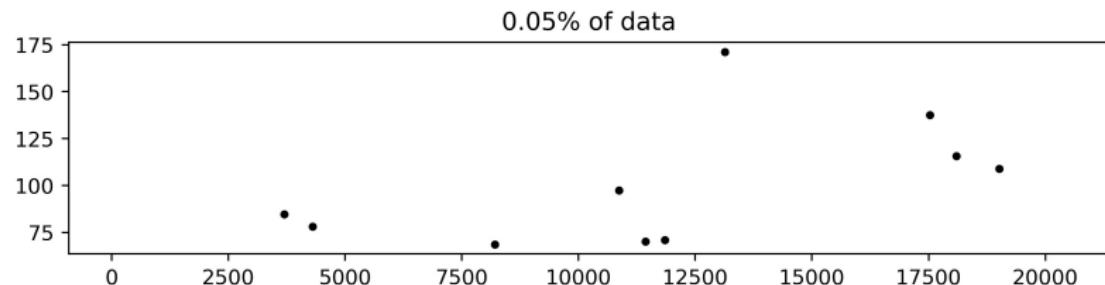
Scenario 2 - daily averages



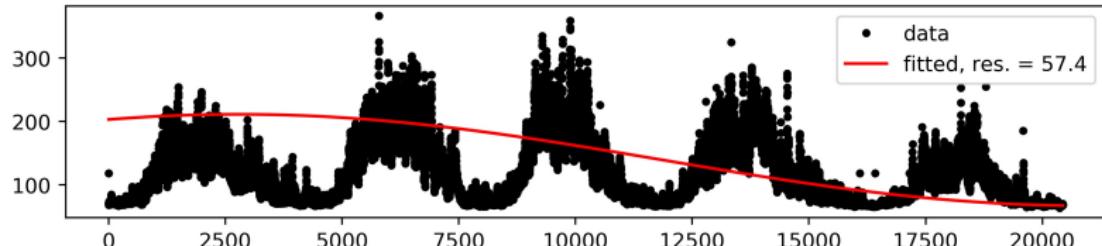
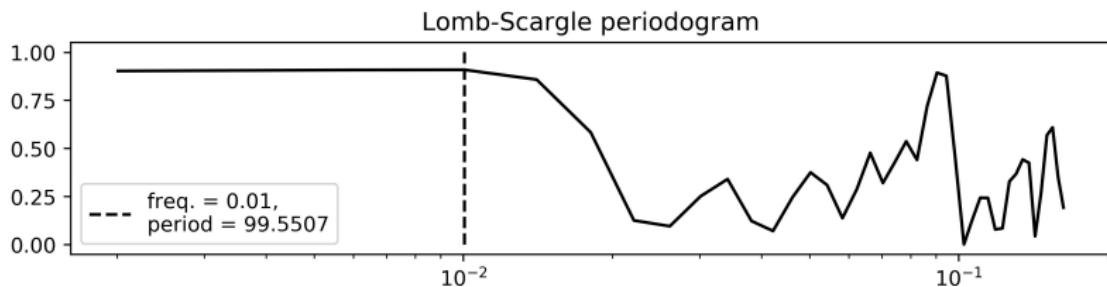
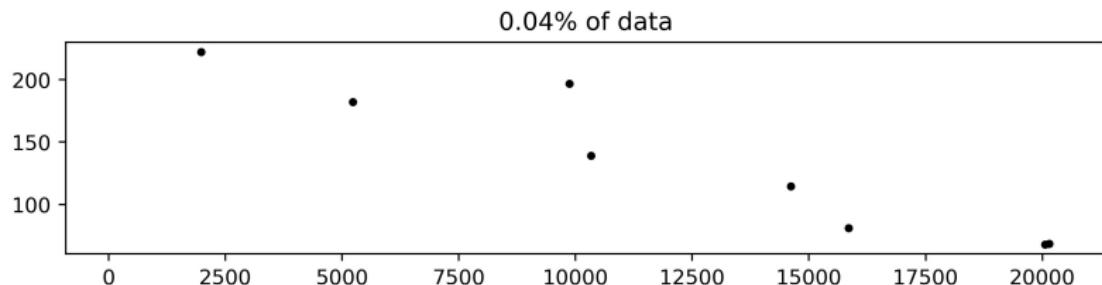
Scenario 2 - daily averages



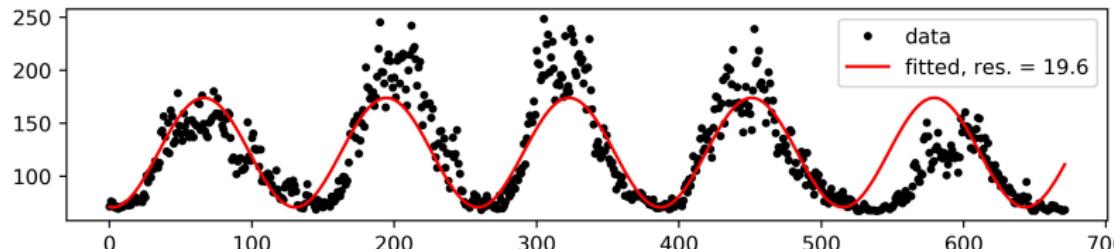
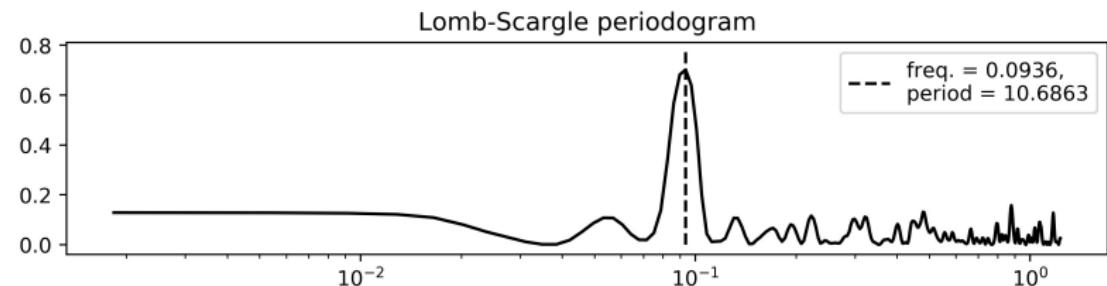
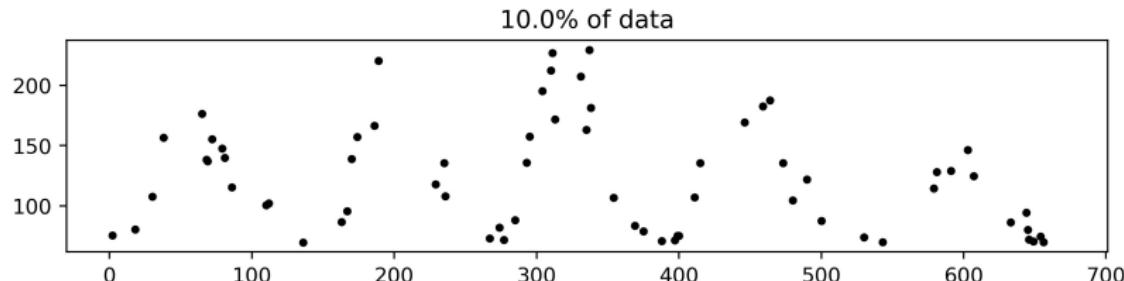
Scenario 2 - daily averages



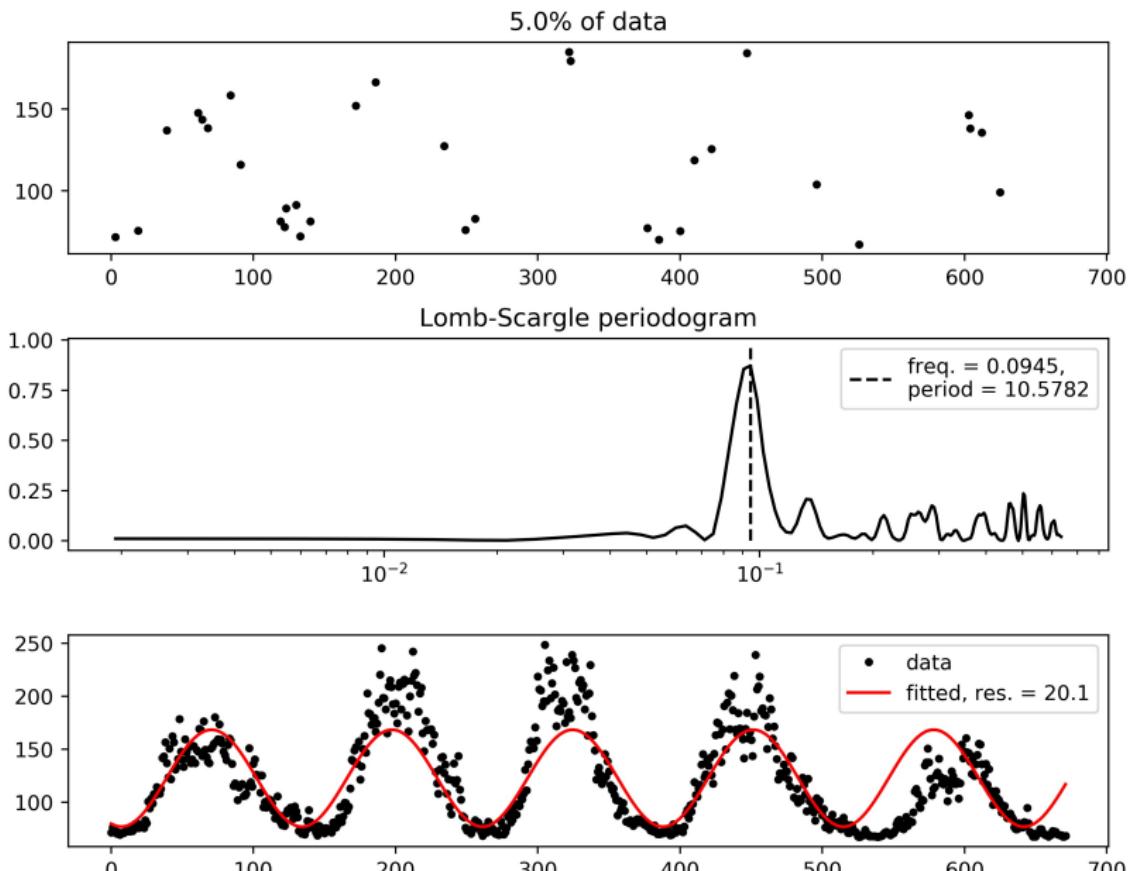
Scenario 2 - daily averages



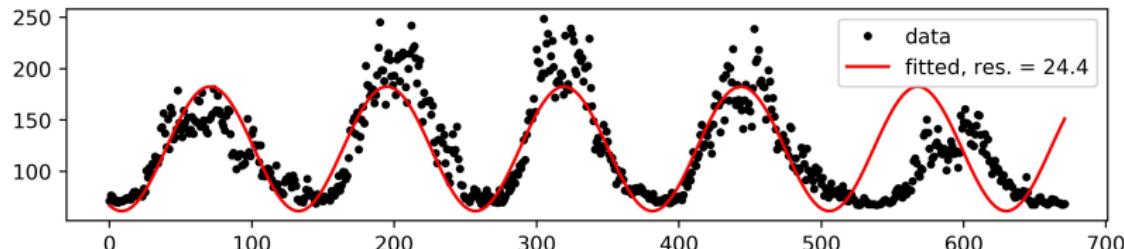
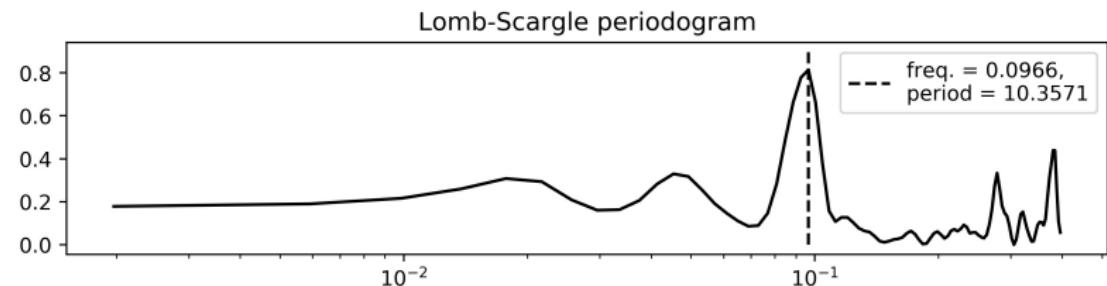
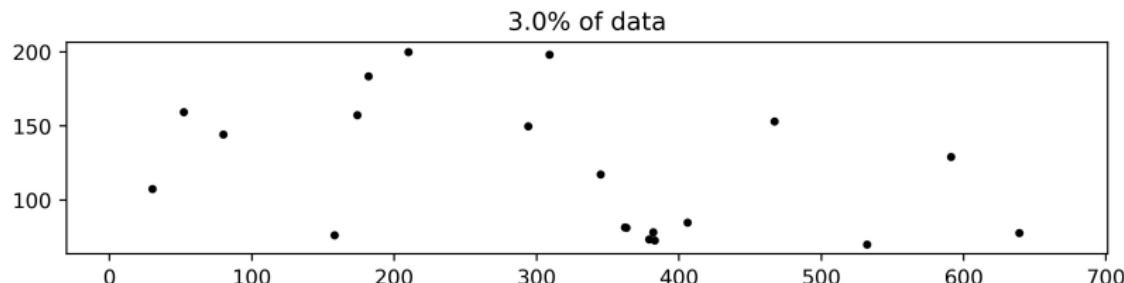
Scenario 2 - 27-day averages



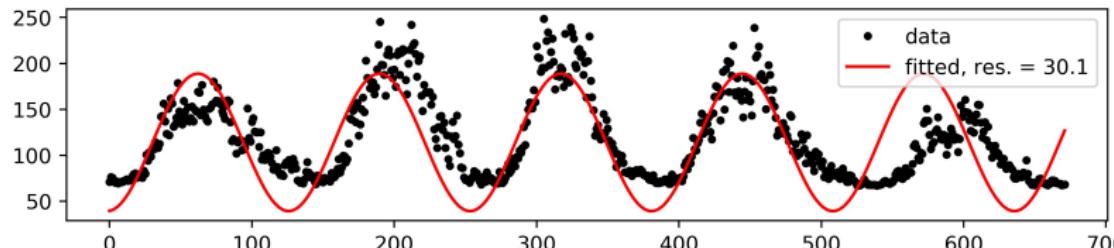
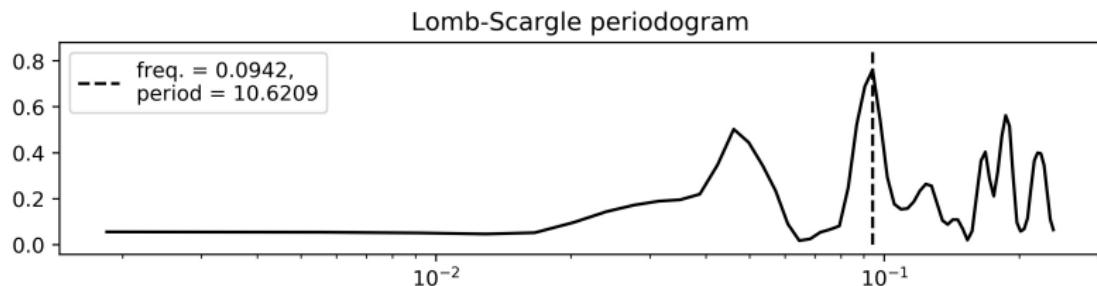
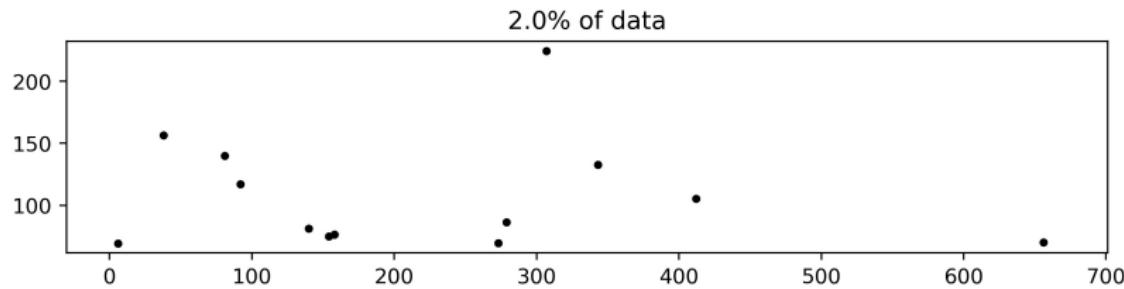
Scenario 2 - 27-day averages



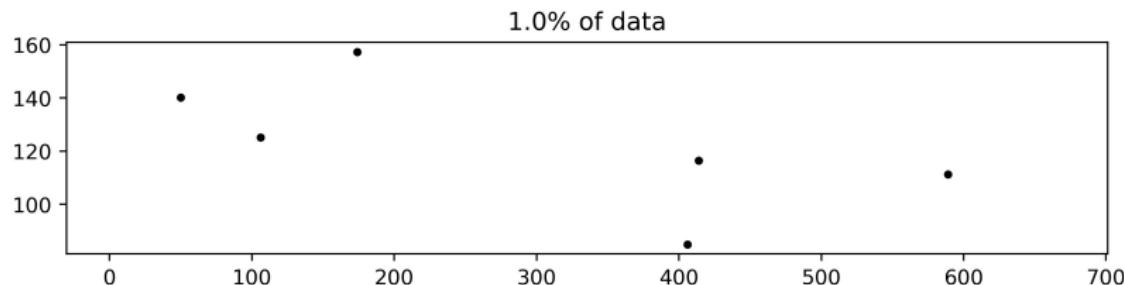
Scenario 2 - 27-day averages



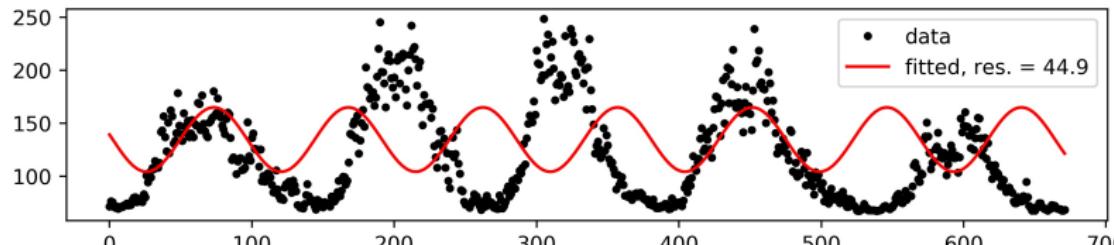
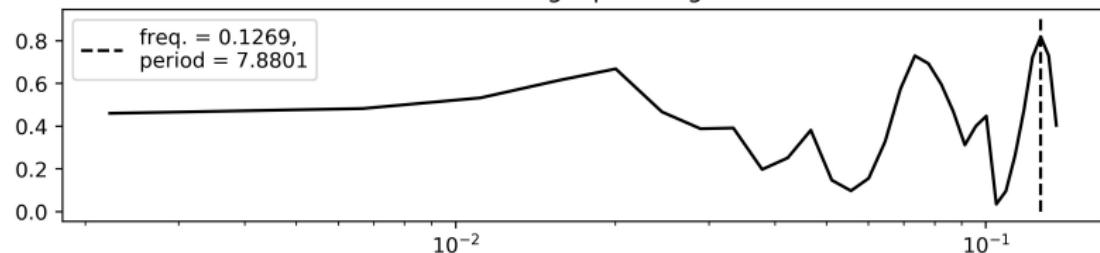
Scenario 2 - 27-day averages



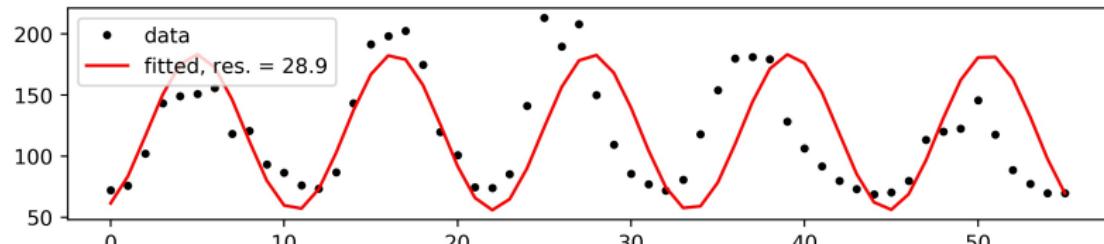
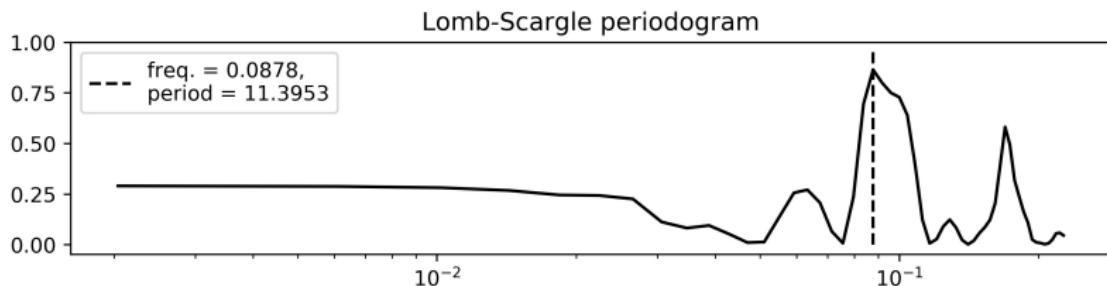
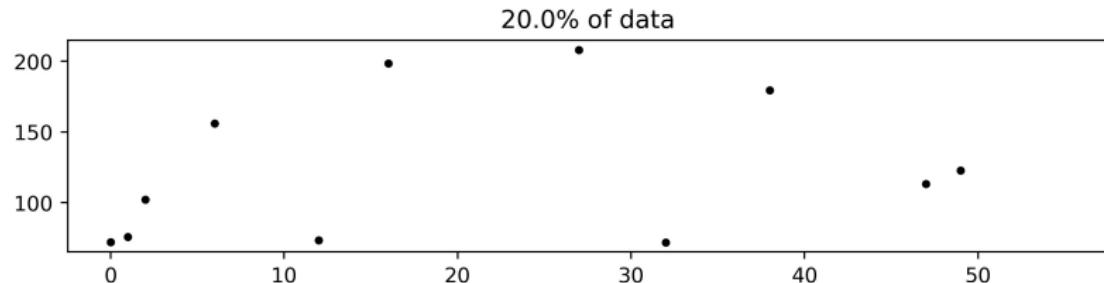
Scenario 2 - 27-day averages



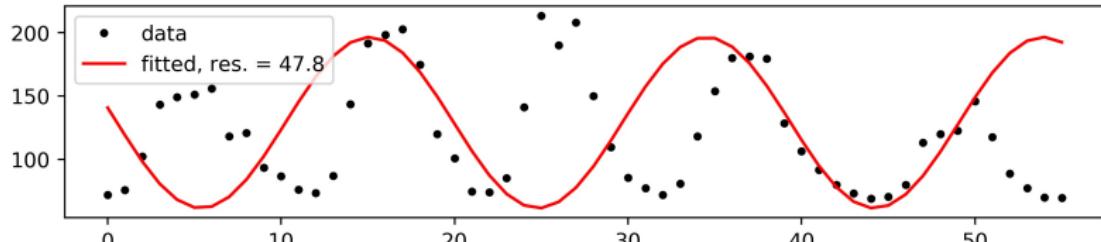
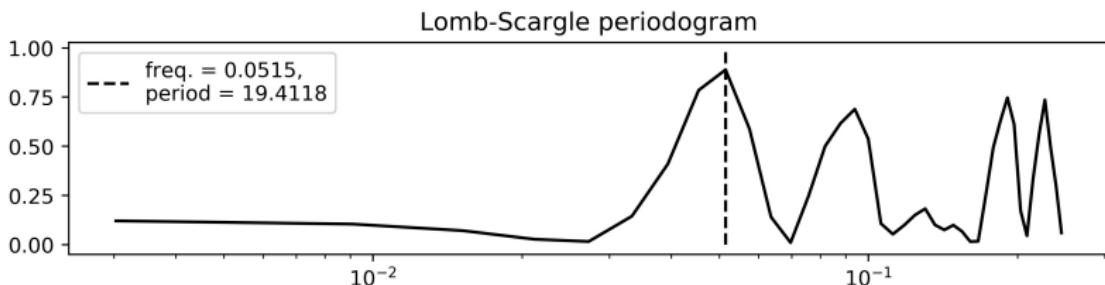
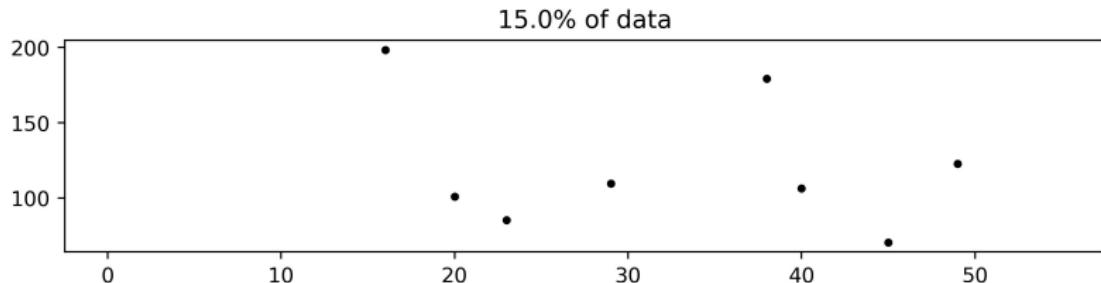
Lomb-Scargle periodogram



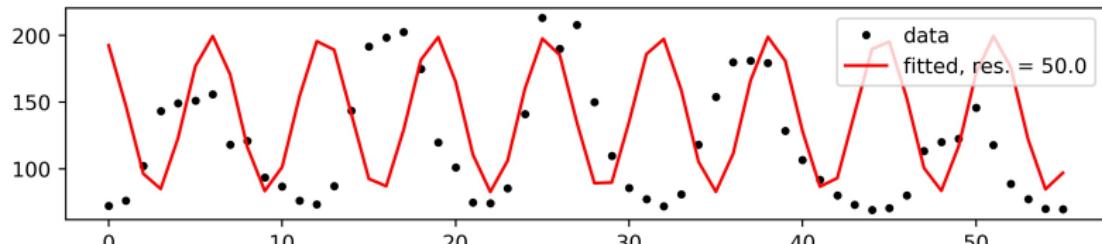
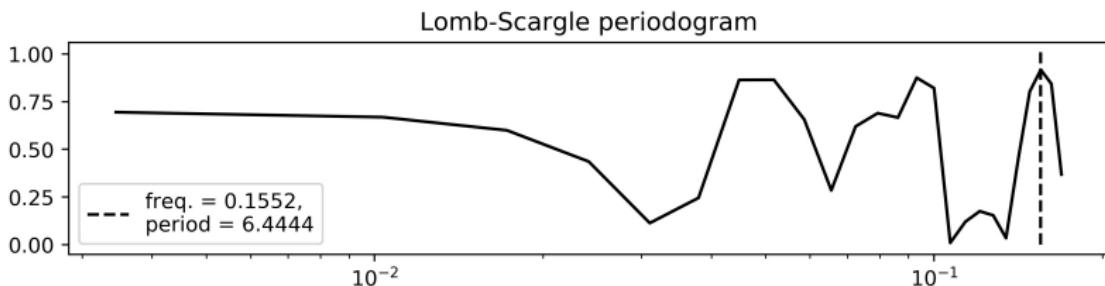
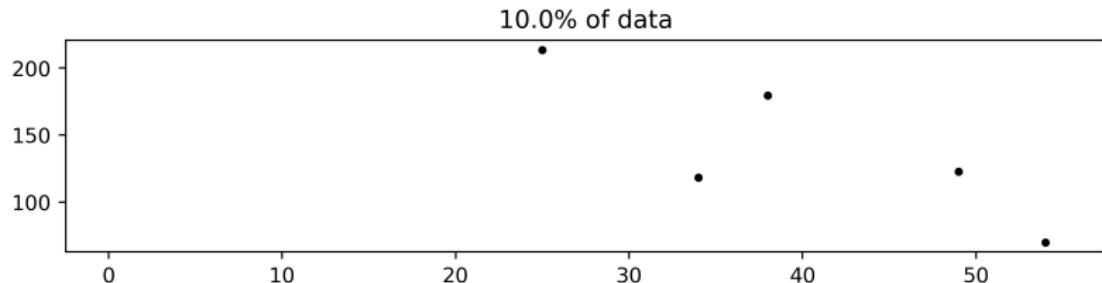
Scenario 2 - yearly averages



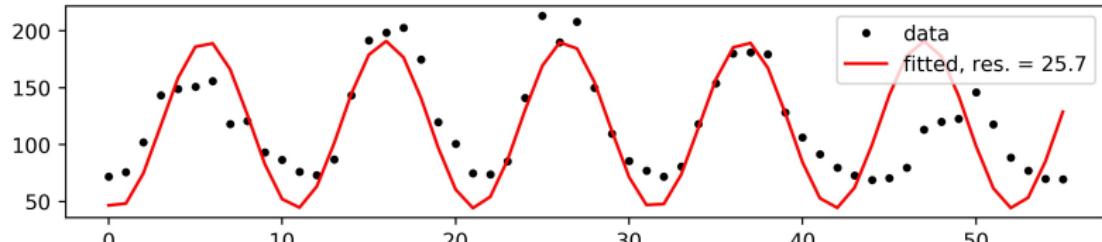
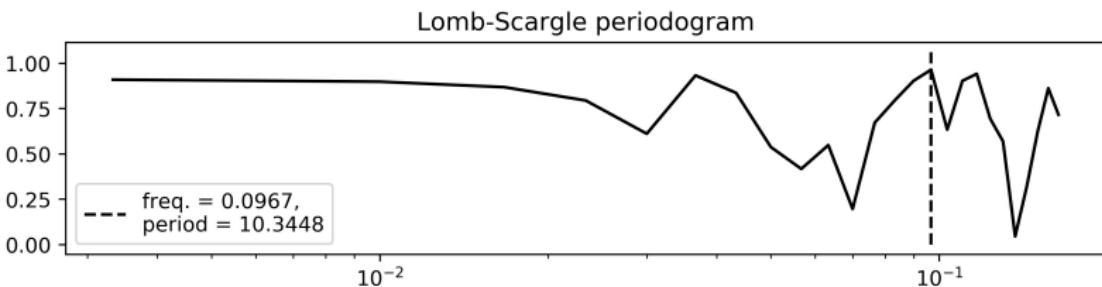
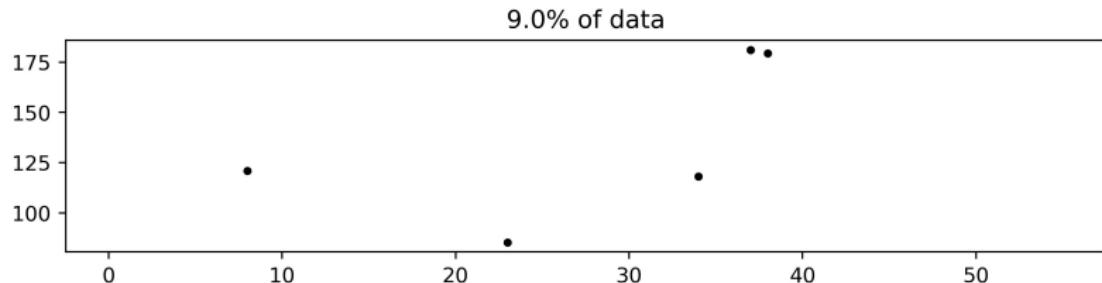
Scenario 2 - yearly averages



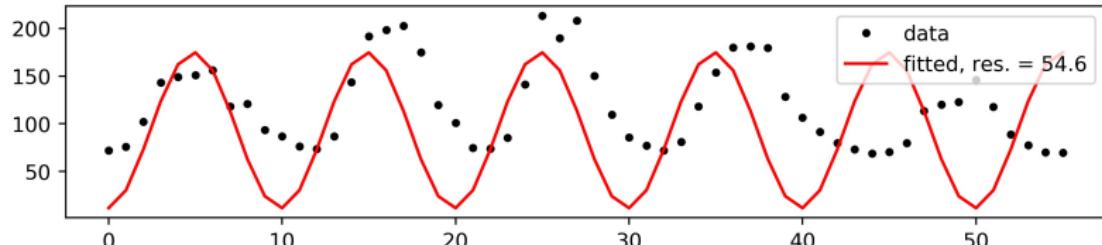
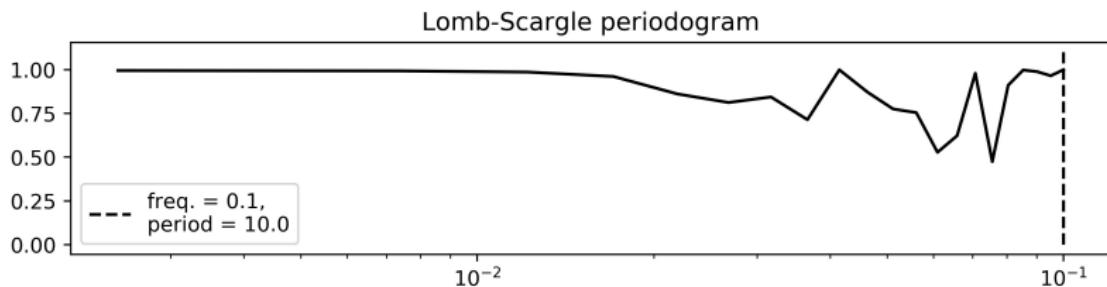
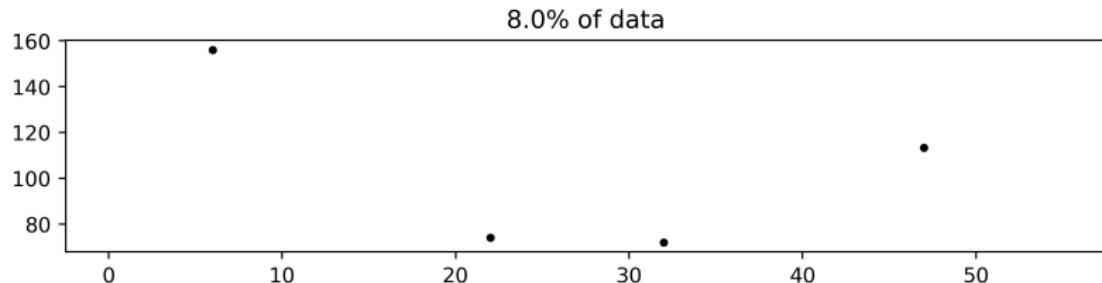
Scenario 2 - yearly averages



Scenario 2 - yearly averages



Scenario 2 - yearly averages



Final remarks

- Effects of sampling discussed
- Experiments undertaken with two scenarios of uneven sampling
- Lomb-Scargle periodogram introduced and applied via `LombScargle` class (from Python's package `astropy`)
- Parameter `nyquist_factor` tuned during analysis
- The tool was successfully implemented

Links

Source of the data:

omniweb.gsfc.nasa.gov/form/dx1.html

Documentation of the tool (astropy's LombScargle class):

docs.astropy.org/en/stable/timeseries/lombscargle.html

This project's repository:

github.com/leosattler/projeto-lomb-scargle.git

Thank you!