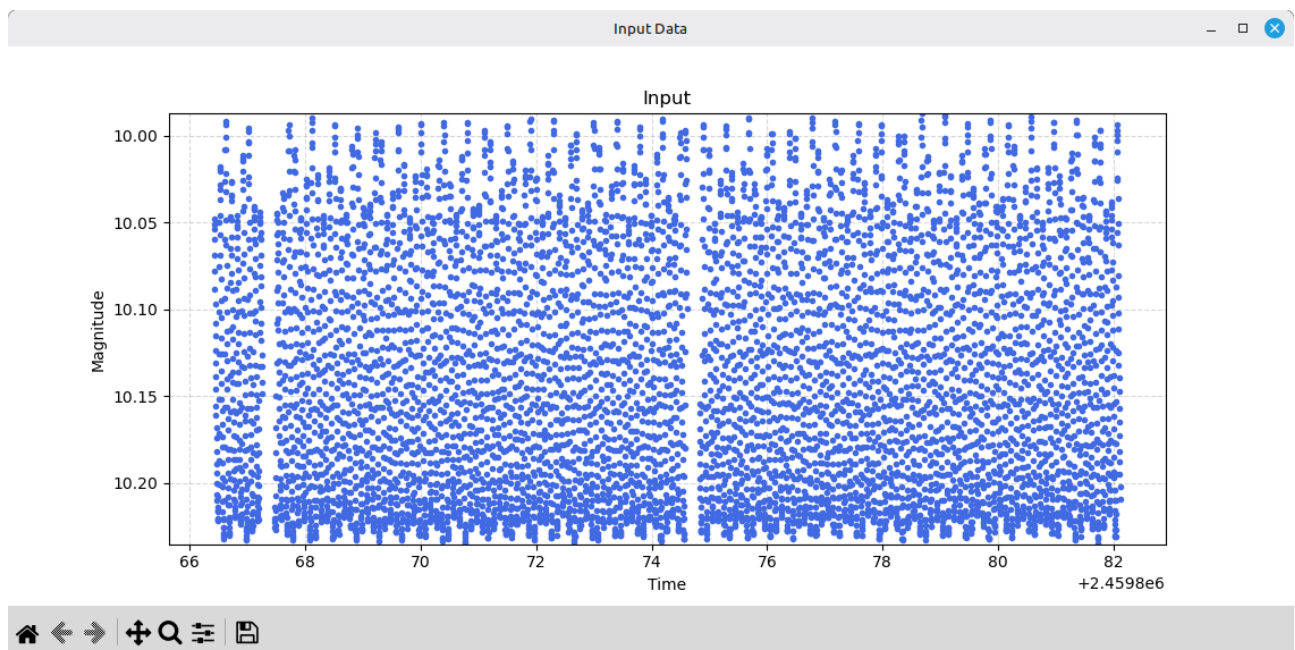# Multi-periodic star: an example of finding and refining periods

TYC 3637-1152-1 is a high-amplitude delta Scuti star with multiple periods (2019NewA...68...39P). Let's find its periods using TESS data and refine them. Use the "TYC_3637-1152-1_Sector57_TESS-SPOC_part.txt" example file.

Open "TYC_3637-1152-1_Sector57_TESS-SPOC_part.txt" using the File→Open Data file… menu command, or with the corresponding tool button:
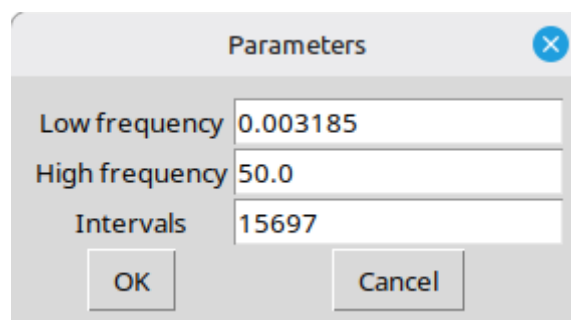


The file is in the "data" folder. The light curve will then be displayed:



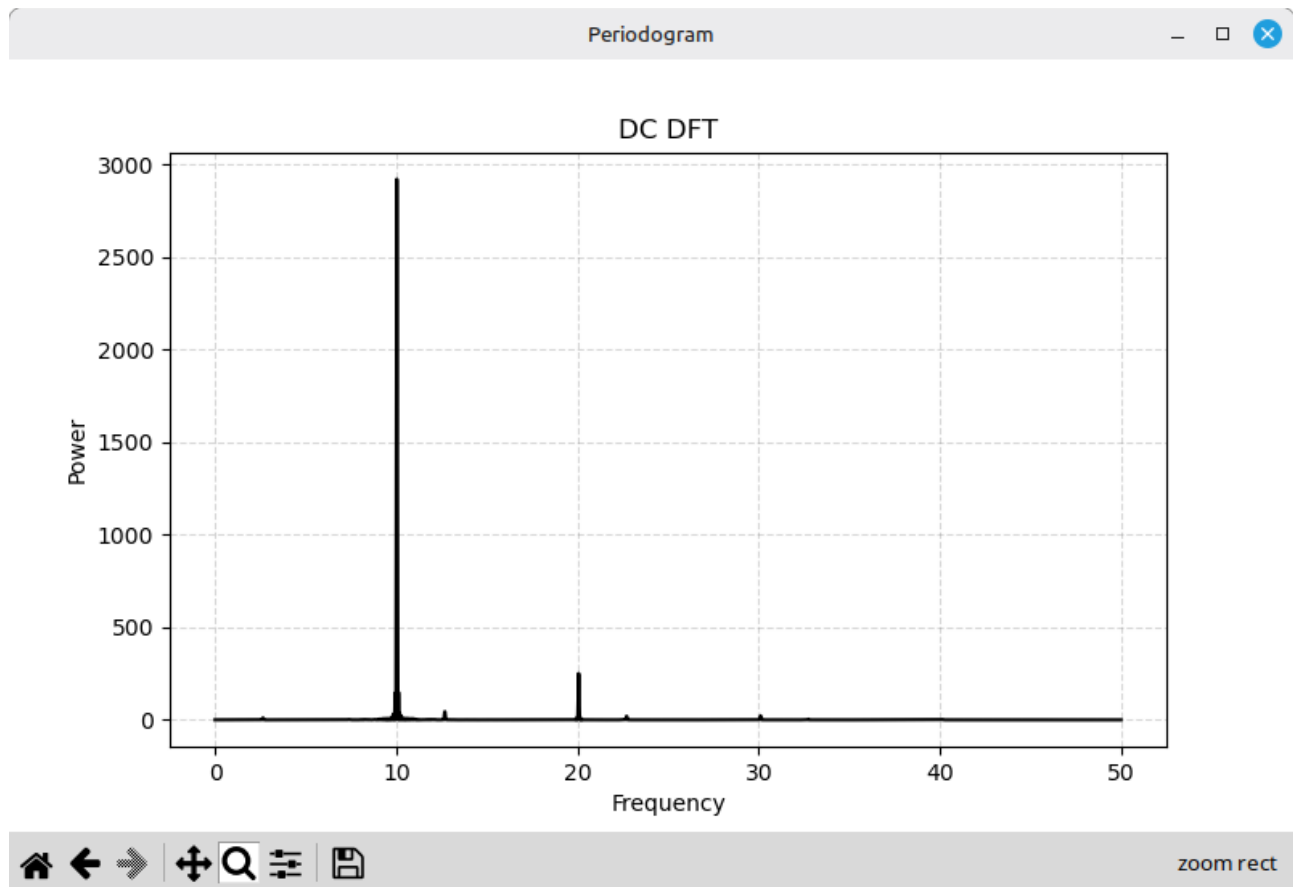Now, calculate a periodogram. Use Operations→DC DFT (Ferraz-Mello)… or the following tool button:
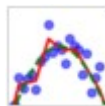


You may use the default parameters:

This calculation will take some time. Once calculated, the periodogram will display a prominent peak at a frequency of about 10.033 d$^{-1}$, which corresponds to a period of 0.0997 days. The second harmonic is also visible at a frequency of 20.066 d$^{-1}$ (P=0.0498 days), and upon zooming in, the third and fourth harmonics become apparent.



Let's create a model using the main period of 0.0997 days and its harmonics. Select Operations → Polynomial Fit… from the menu or click the following button:
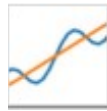


Enter the period, specify the number of harmonics (4, including the primary), check the "Optimize" checkbox, and click OK:

You will see a new window with the approximation. Now select Operations → Detrend from the menu, or click the appropriate button:



The input data will be replaced with the 'detrended' data, i.e., the residuals:



Repeat the periodogram analysis using the same parameters as before. Now the additional frequencies become clearly visible:
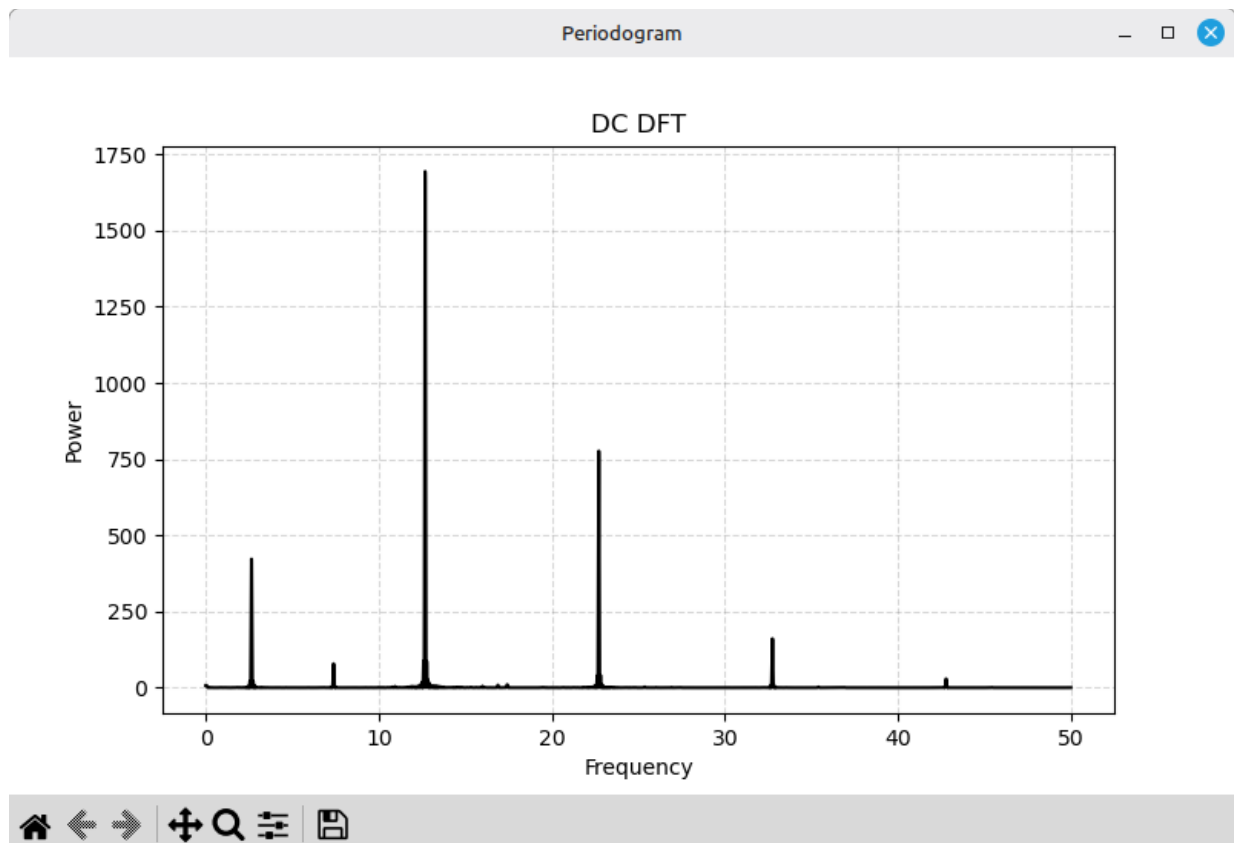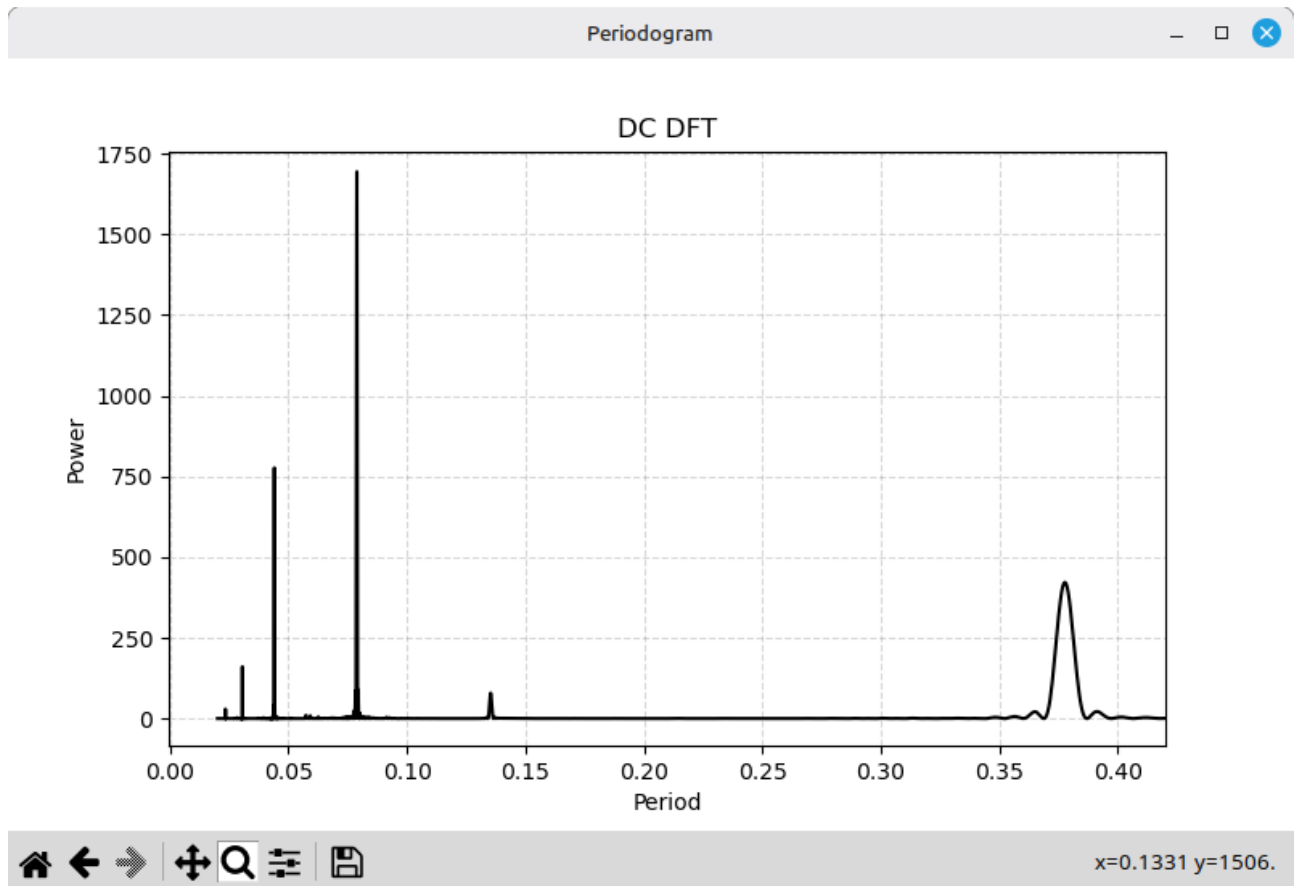
Change the periodogram view mode to "Power vs Period", using the View → Plot DFT Result → Power(Period). Zoom the plot:



Estimate the values of the period using the zoom and pan buttons, as well as your mouse. The mouse coordinates are displayed in the bottom-right corner.

The table below lists the six periods visible after detrending, along with the primary period:

| N | Period | Frequency | Comment |
|---|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | 0.09966 | 10.3509 | |
| 2 | 0.07886 | 12.6807 | |
| 3 | 0.04402 | 22.7169 | f1+f2 |
| 4 | 0.37781 | 2.6468 | f1-f2 |
| 5 | 0.03054 | 32.7439 | 2*f1+f2 |
| 6 | 0.13538 | 7.3866 | 2*f1-f2 |
| 7 | 0.02337 | 42.7899 | 3*f1+f2 |

We can now refine the period values and estimate their uncertainties.
Launch the "Polynomial Fit" dialog. Enter the periods, setting the degree to 4 for the first one and to 1 for each of the others. Also, make sure to check the 'Optimize' box for all periods.
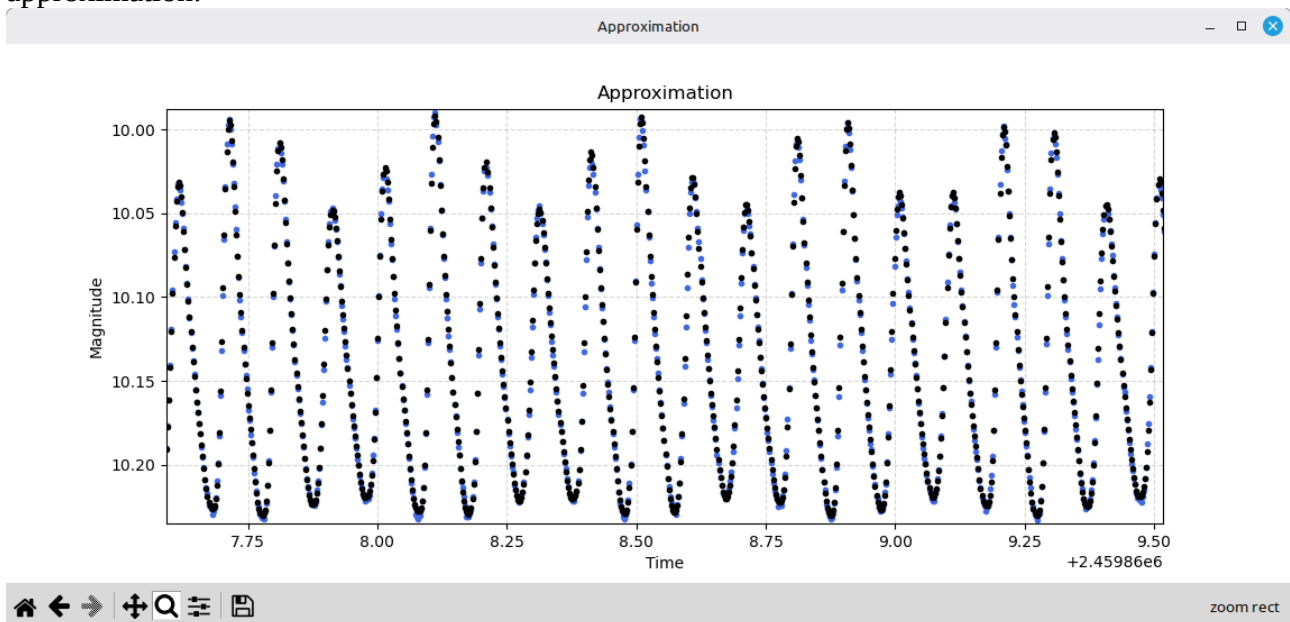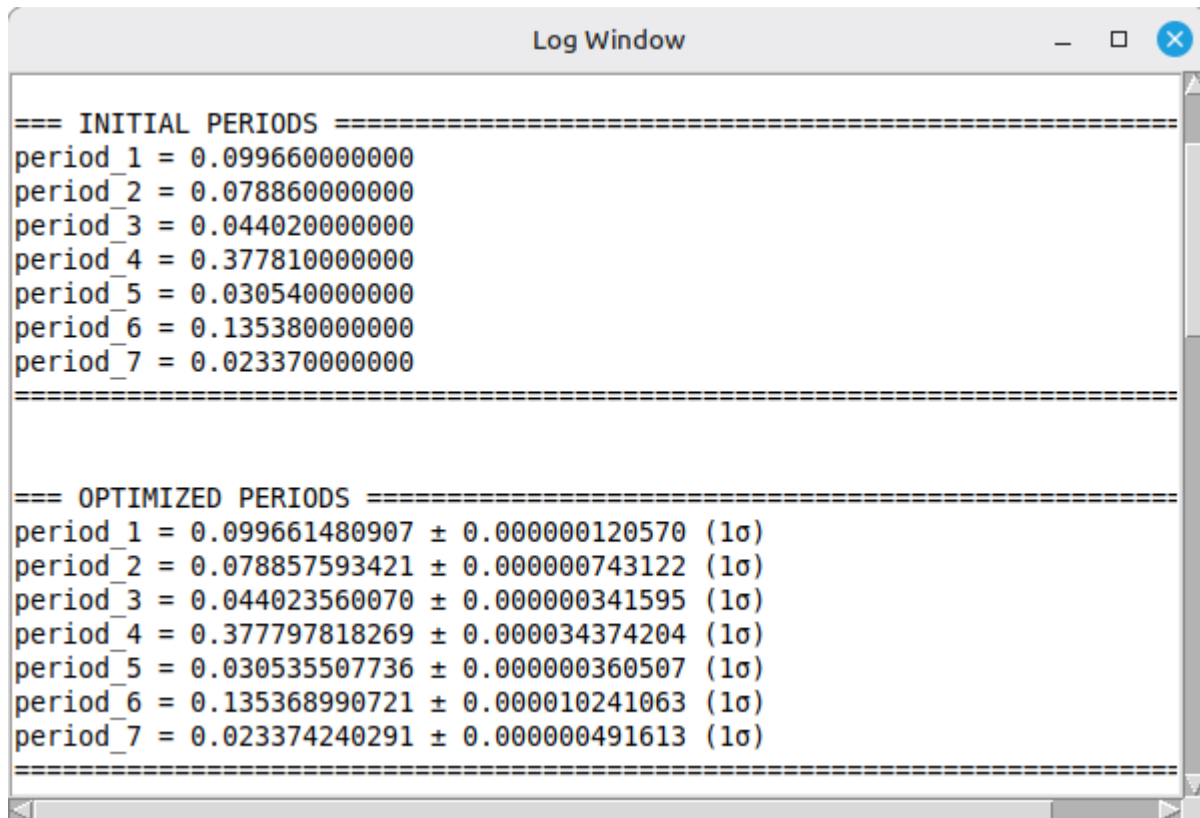


Then click OK.

Within a few seconds, a plot showing the approximation will appear. Below is a zoomed-in section of the plot, where blue dots represent the original data and black dots indicate the model approximation:

Look at the Log window. There, you will find the refined periods, their estimated errors, and additional useful information, including the polynomial coefficients and their associated uncertainties.

```
Log Window                                          —  □  ✕

=== INITIAL PERIODS ==========================================================
period_1 = 0.099660000000
period_2 = 0.078860000000
period_3 = 0.044020000000
period_4 = 0.377810000000
period_5 = 0.030540000000
period_6 = 0.135380000000
period_7 = 0.023370000000
==============================================================================


=== OPTIMIZED PERIODS ========================================================
period_1 = 0.099661480907 ± 0.000000120570 (1σ)
period_2 = 0.078857593421 ± 0.000000743122 (1σ)
period_3 = 0.044023560070 ± 0.000000341595 (1σ)
period_4 = 0.377797818269 ± 0.000034374204 (1σ)
period_5 = 0.030535507736 ± 0.000000360507 (1σ)
period_6 = 0.135368990721 ± 0.000010241063 (1σ)
period_7 = 0.023374240291 ± 0.000000491613 (1σ)
==============================================================================
```

The table below presents the initial period values, the refined period values, and their associated errors.

| N | Period | Frequency | Comment | Improved period | Error |
|---|--------|-----------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | 0.09966 | 10.3509 | | 0.09966148 | 0.00000012 |
| 2 | 0.07886 | 12.6807 | | 0.07885759 | 0.00000074 |
| 3 | 0.04402 | 22.7169 | f1+f2 | 0.04402356 | 0.00000034 |
| 4 | 0.37781 | 2.6468 | f1-f2 | 0.377798 | 0.000034 |
| 5 | 0.03054 | 32.7439 | 2*f1+f2 | 0.03053551 | 0.00000036 |
| 6 | 0.13538 | 7.3866 | 2*f1-f2 | 0.135369 | 0.000010 |
| 7 | 0.02337 | 42.7899 | 3*f1+f2 | 0.02337424 | 0.00000049 |

Note that only the first and second periods are independent. The remaining periods correspond to linear combinations of these fundamental frequencies and should therefore not be optimized independently. However, this constraint is not currently supported in **V*-fit**.

(End of the document)