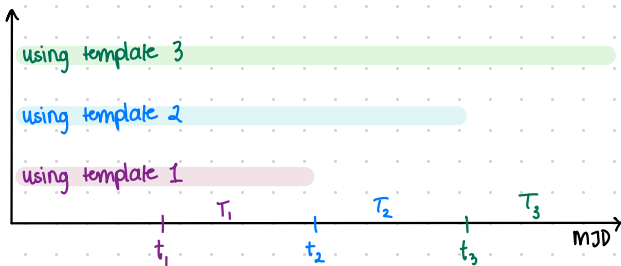


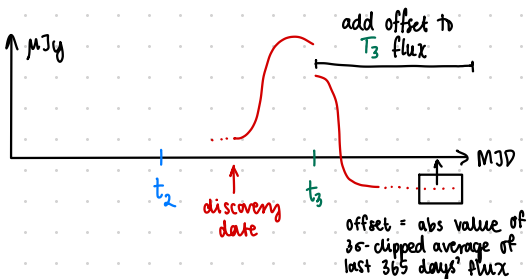
# Template Change Correction



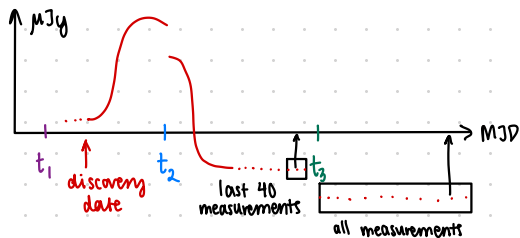
"Baseline indices/flux": non-SN flux (flux well before discovering date and after end of SN)

$t_3 < \text{discovering date}$ : no adjustment needed since all SN flux occurs after template changes

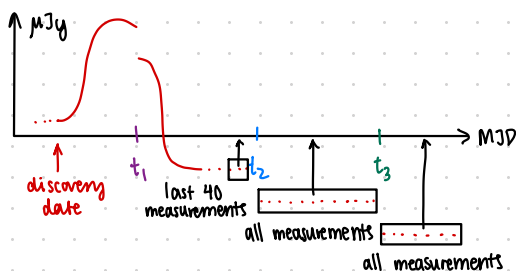
$t_2 < \text{discovering date} < t_3$ : take last year of  $T_3$ , get offset of flux from 0 by taking 3 $\sigma$ -clipped average, add offset to all flux in  $T_3$



$t_1 < \text{discovering date} < t_2$ : ① take last 40 measurements of  $T_2$ , get offset, and add to all  $T_2$  flux; ② take all measurements in  $T_3$ , get offset, and add to all  $T_3$  flux



discovering date  $< t_1$ : ① take last 40 measurements of  $T_1$ , get offset, and add to all  $T_1$  flux; ② take all measurements in  $T_2$ , get offset, and add to all  $T_2$  flux; ③ take all measurements in  $T_3$ , get offset, and add to all  $T_3$  flux



How to take the 3 $\sigma$ -clipped average: call function `calcoverage_sigmacliploop()` on the light curve `plastrostatsclass()` object

```
def calcoverage_sigmacliploop(self, datacol, noisecl=None,
                               indices=None, sigmaclipflag=False,
                               maskcol=None, maskval=None,
                               removeNans=True,
                               Nsigma=3.0, nitmax=10, verbose=0,
                               percentile_cut_firstiteration=None,
                               median_firstiteration=True):
```

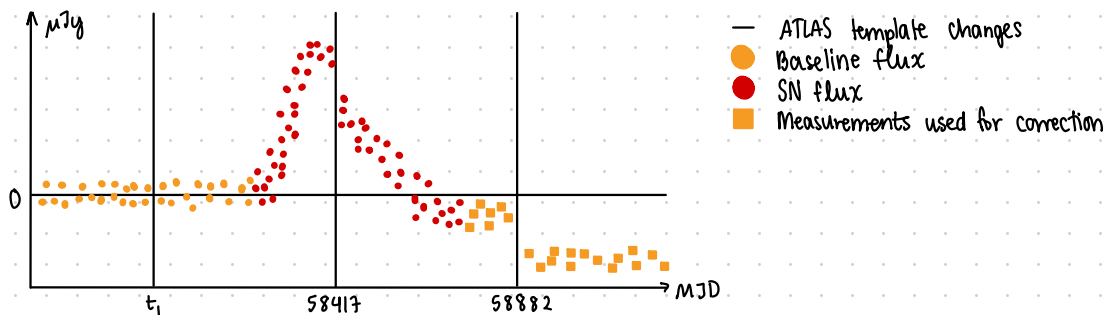
- `datacol` = 'uJy' (column we want averaged)
- `noisecl` = 'duJy' (noise column of flux is the uncertainties)
- `indices` = list of indices of measurements we want averaged
- `Nsigma` = 3 (since we want 3 $\sigma$ -clipped)

Example: `lc = plastrostatsclass()`  
 # load lc file and populate it...  
`ix = # indices of all measurements in T3...`  
`lc.calcoverage_sigmacliploop('uJy',`  
`noisecl='duJy', Nsigma=3, indices=ix)`

# The End Goal

Note: we don't know  $t_1$  yet — you can probably just use a dummy MJD for testing purposes until we get the real one from John Tonry. But  $t_2 = 58417$  and  $t_3 = 58882$ .

**Plot 1:** Which template regions may have been affected by the SN flux? Which measurements will we average to get the region offset from 0?



Since not every case will have baseline flux in each region, and correction may not always be possible, we can think about printing a warning if the SN discovery date is within  $X$  days of a succeeding template change.

In any case, we recommend the above regions for correction to the user, specify the offsets calculated for each region, and ask the user if they want to proceed or input their own offsets.

Example output:

Template region 1: None — 58417 MJD  $\leftarrow T_1$   
Template region 2: 58417 — 58882 MJD  $\leftarrow T_2$   
Measurements used for correction: 58872 — 58882 MJD  $\leftarrow$  last 40 measurements of  $T_2$   
Calculated offset: 50  $\mu\text{Jy}$

Template region 3: 58882 — None MJD  $\leftarrow T_3$   
Measurements used for correction: 58882 — None MJD  $\leftarrow$  all measurements in  $T_3$   
Calculated offset: 90  $\mu\text{Jy}$

Proceed with template change correction using calculated regions and offsets? (y/n)