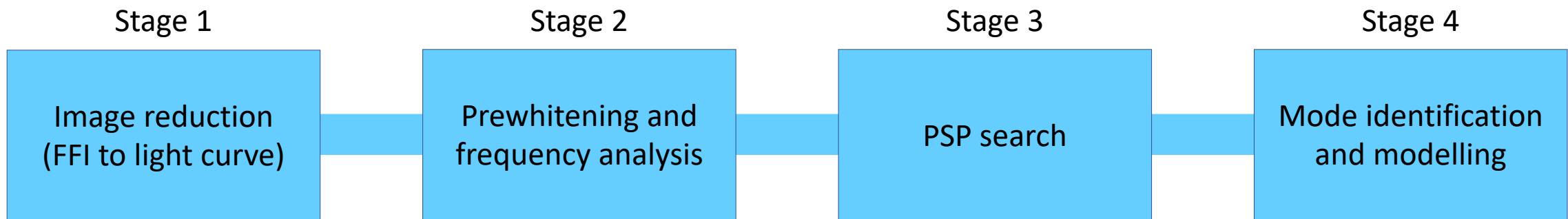


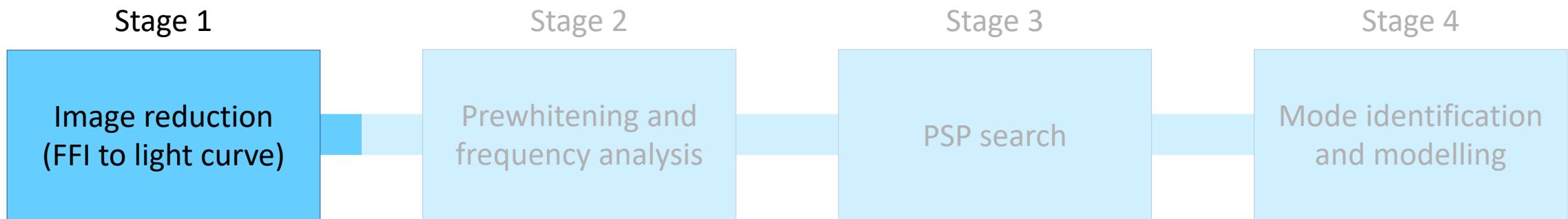
# Tutorial on light curve extraction

Stefano Garcia  
25/08/2022

# Raw data to useful frequencies

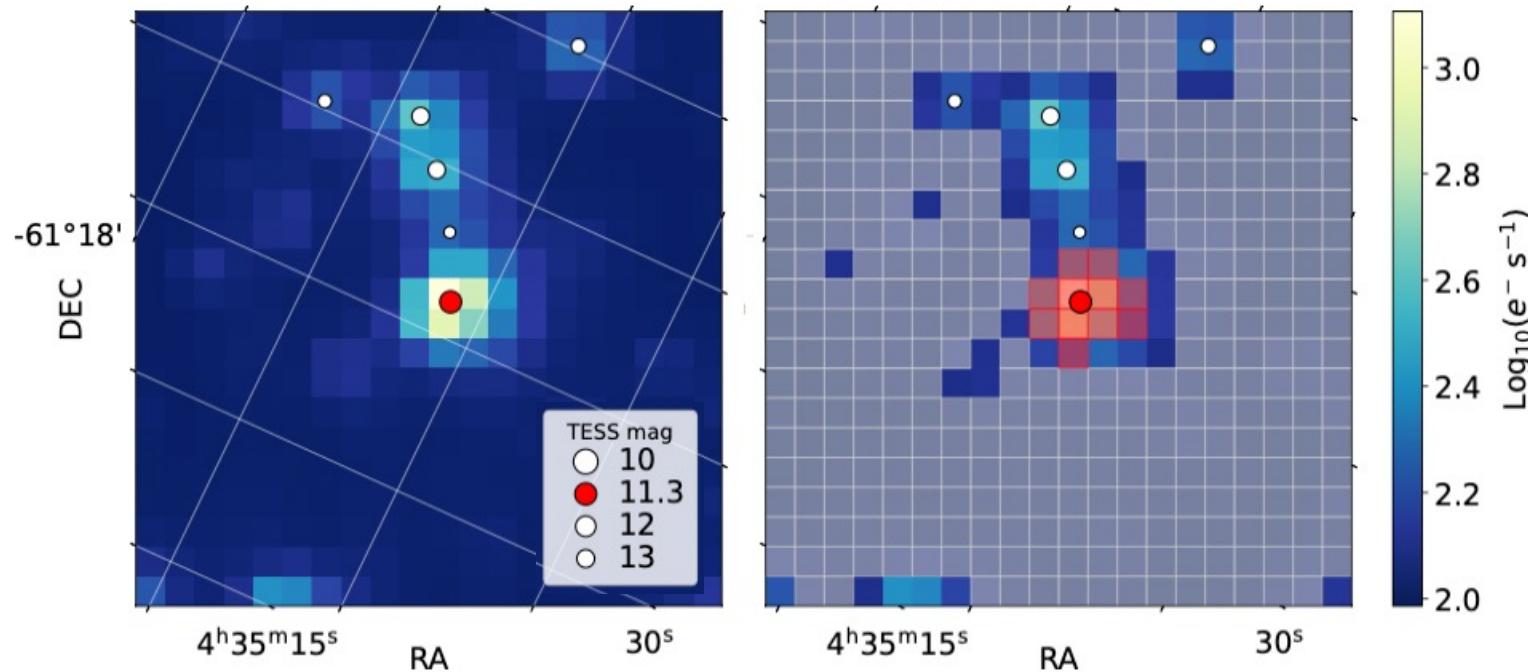


# Raw data to useful frequencies



# Find aperture mask (star and bkg)

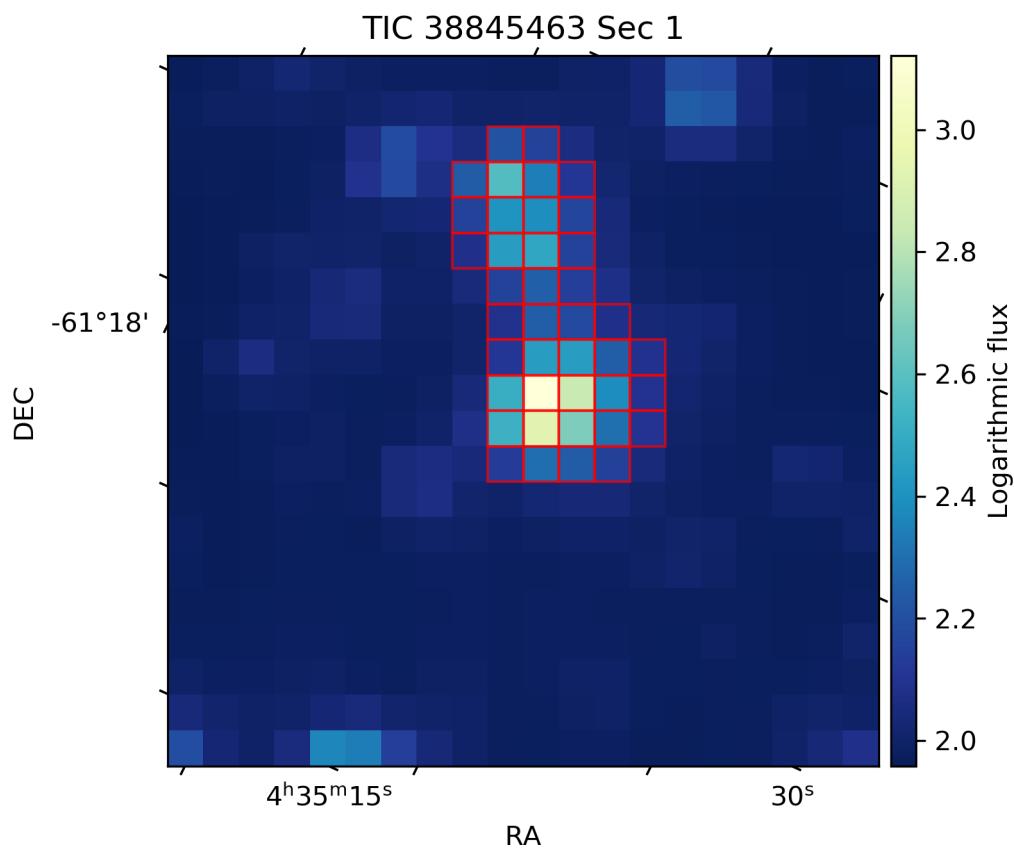
Thresold criterium + Coordinate info



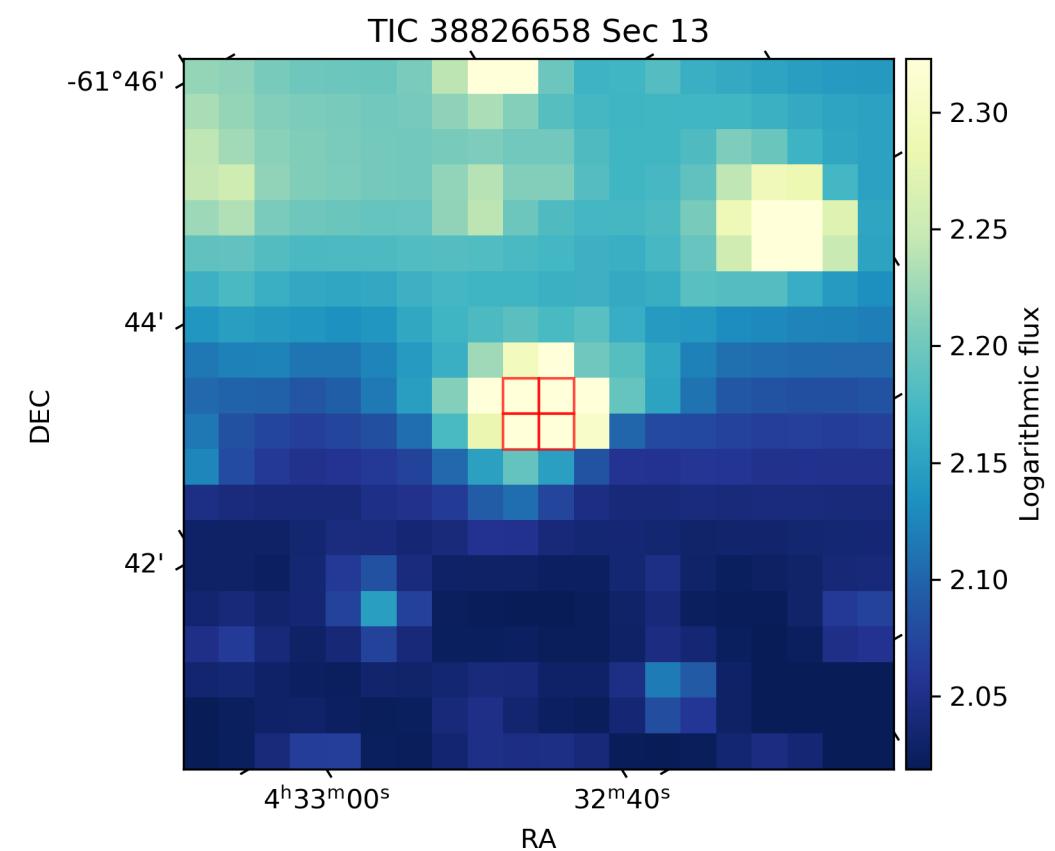
# Find aperture mask

(challenging cases)

Contaminated aperture mask



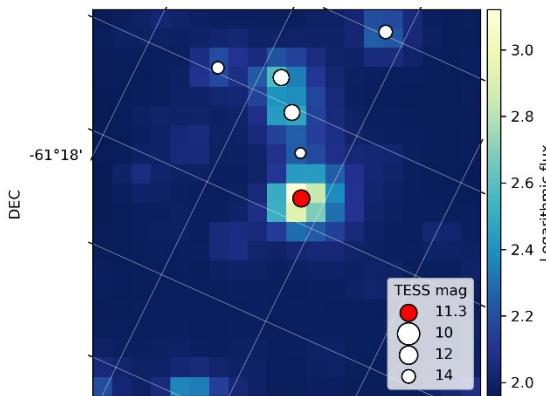
Non-constant background



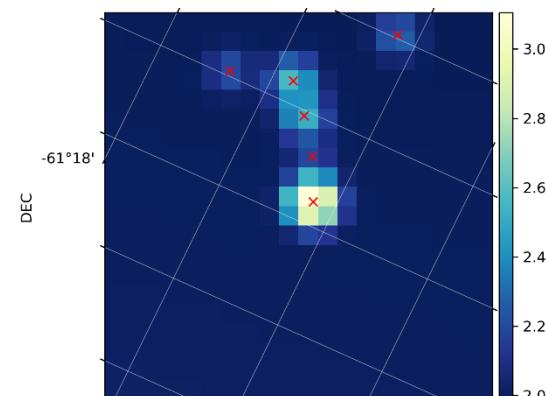
# Find aperture mask

(challenging cases -> model data)

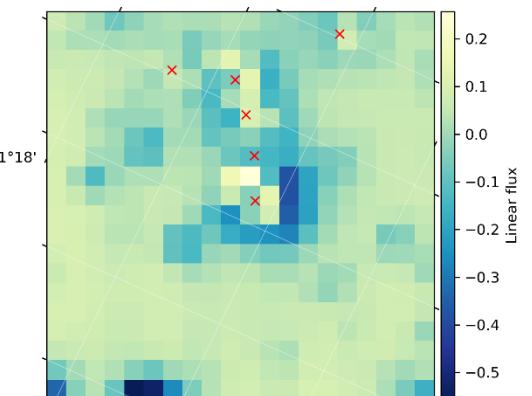
TESS image  
and neighbor stars



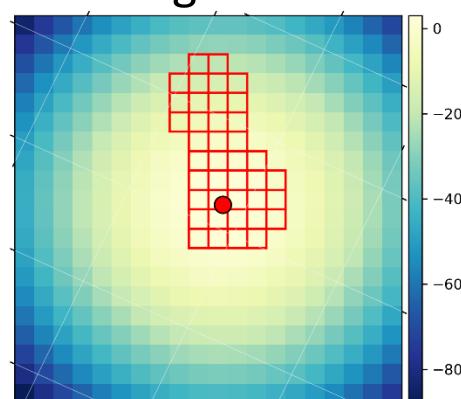
Non-linear fit of Gaussians  
(2 free parameters: relative amplitude & 2D sigma)



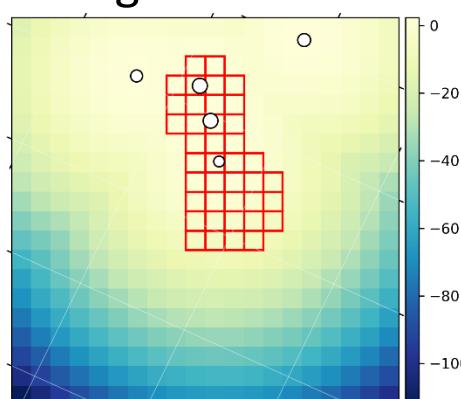
Residuals / original



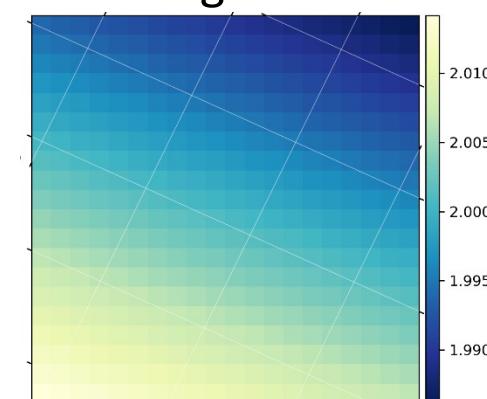
Target star



Neighbor stars



Background



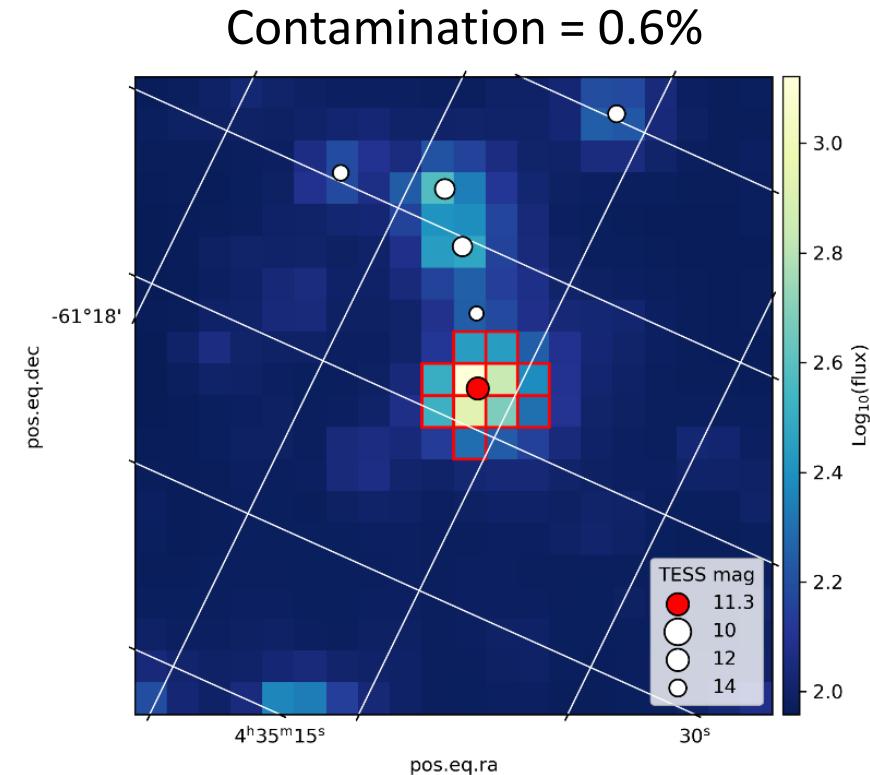
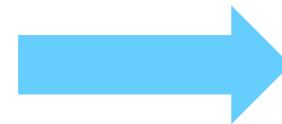
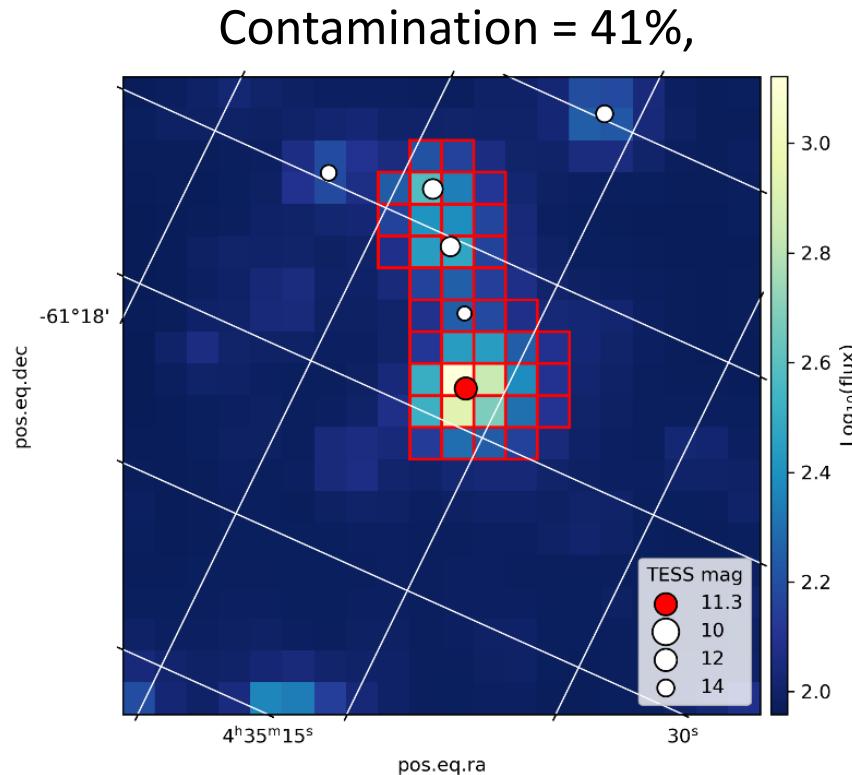
Contamination

$$C = \frac{\text{Flux neighbor stars}}{\text{Flux target star}}$$

# Find aperture mask

(challenging cases)

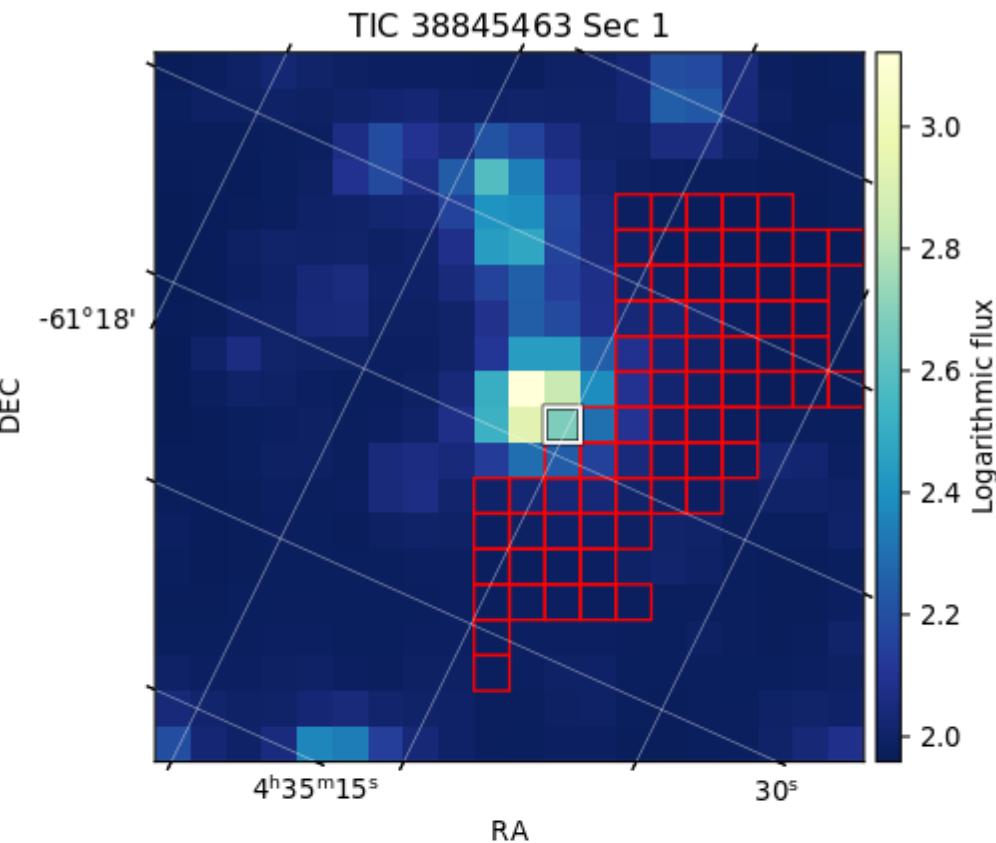
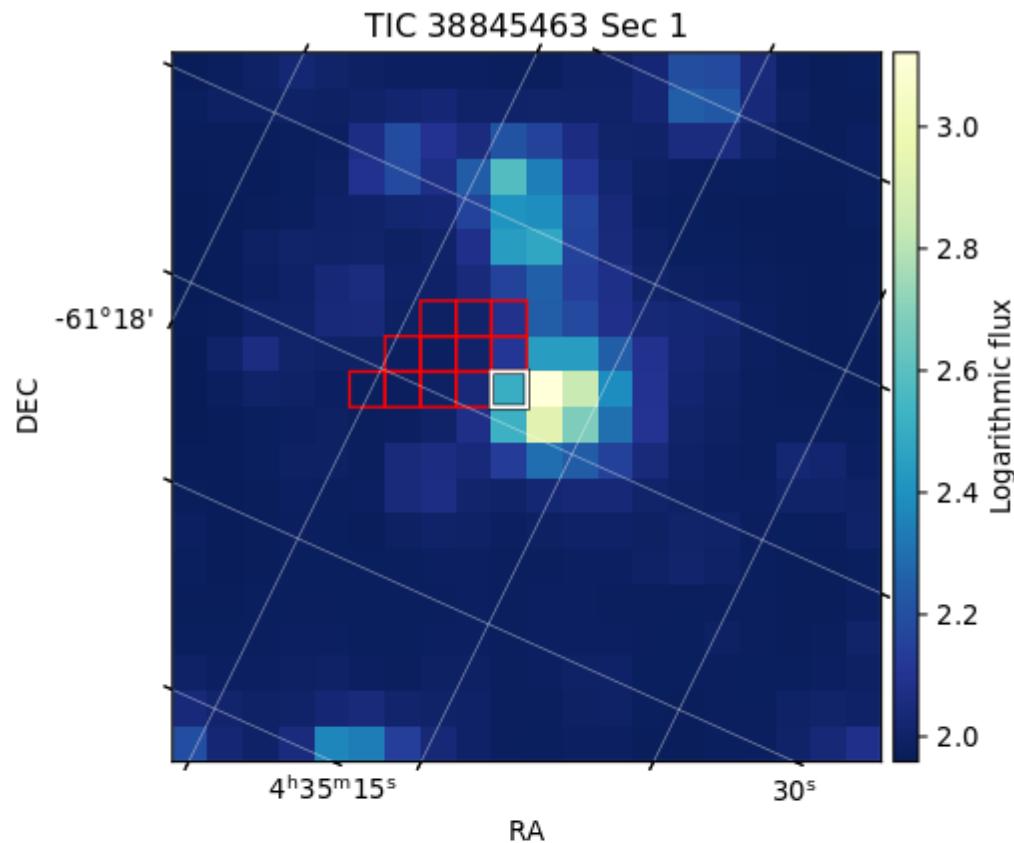
Identify bad cases. Correct them if possible



# Find aperture mask

(last check)

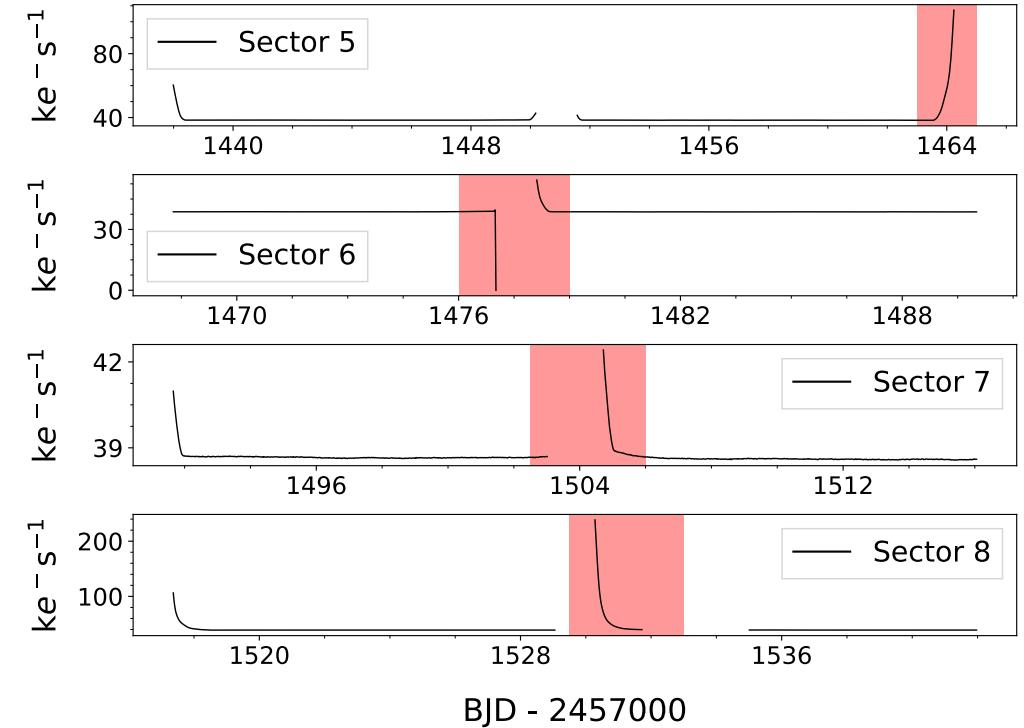
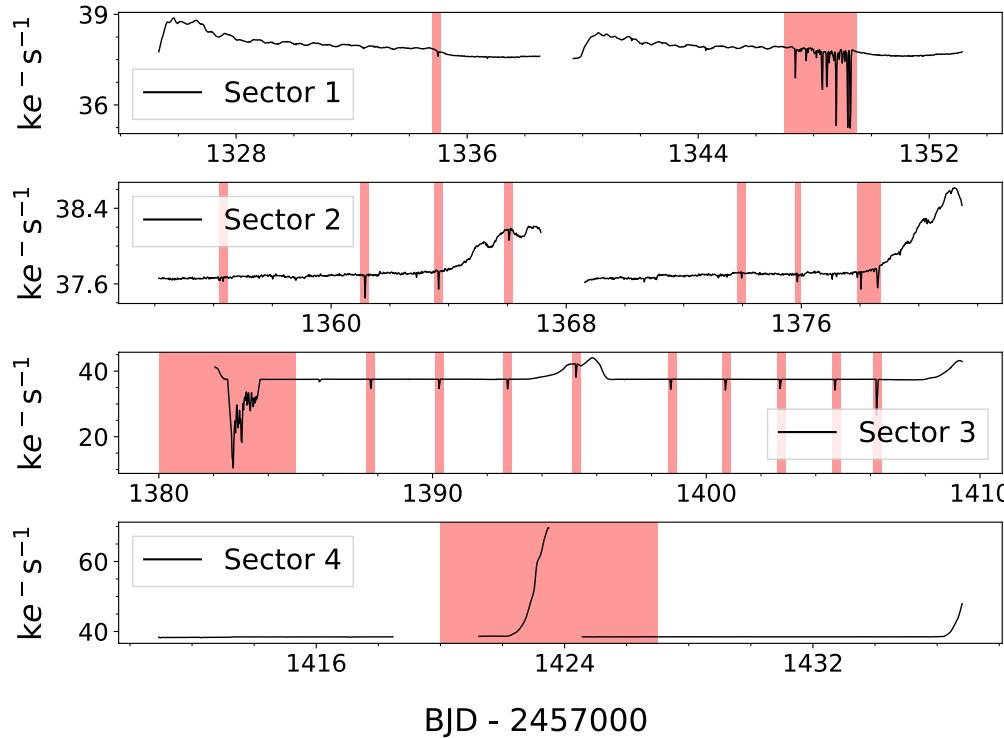
Flux must decrease radially away from the star



# Extract light curve

(simple aperture photometry)

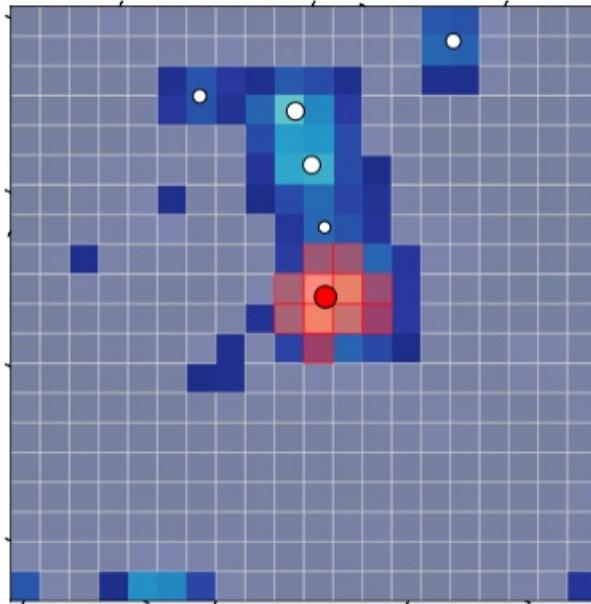
Some systematics: fine pointing, thermal transients, Earth pointing telescope jittering, and loss of fine pointing, etc.



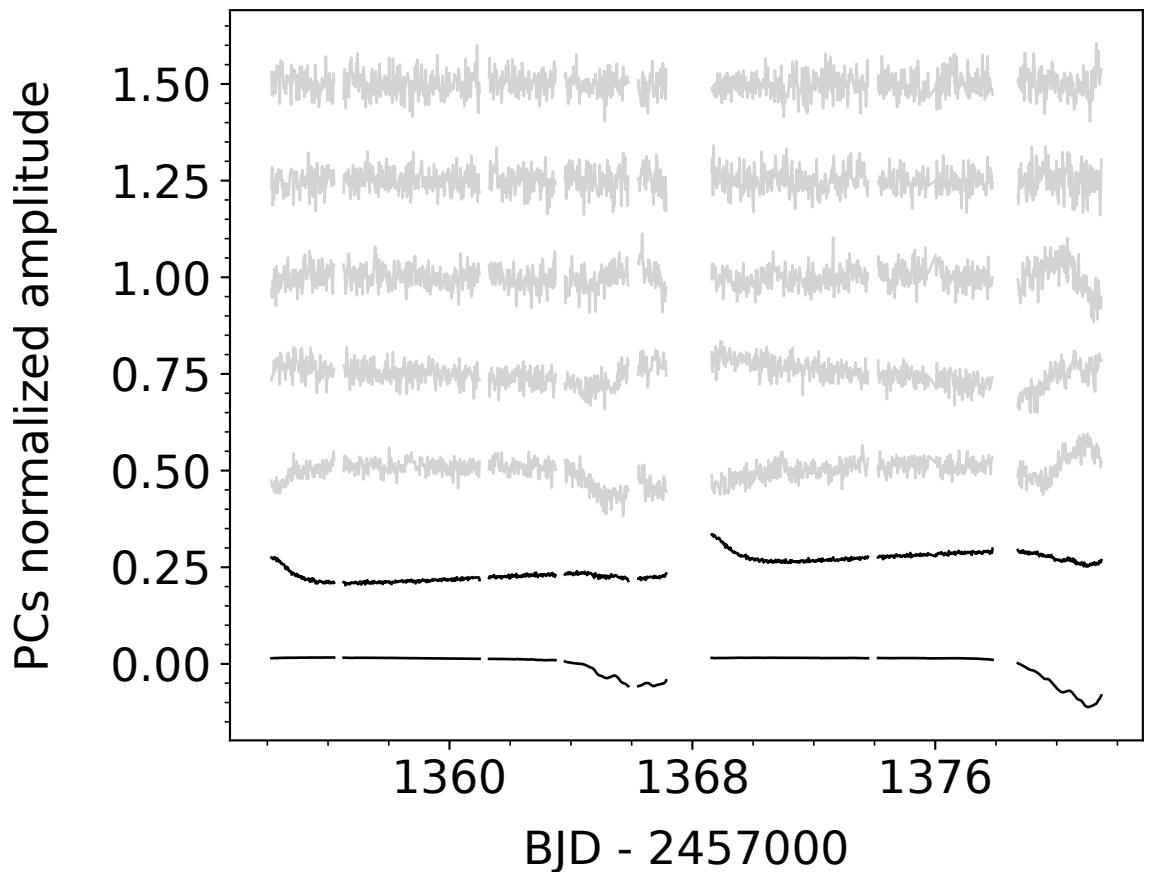
# Extract light curve

(Principal component analyses or PCA)

PCA captures dominant flux variability from the background mask.

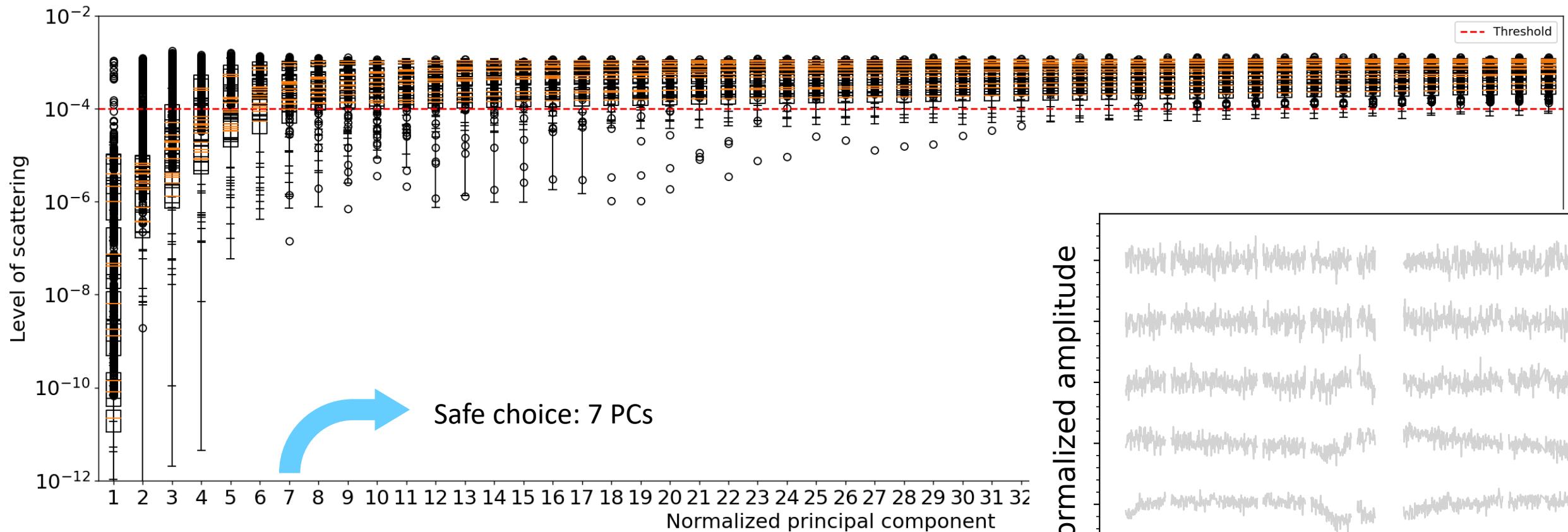


- Systematic variations are captured by early PCs.
- White variations are captured by late PCs.

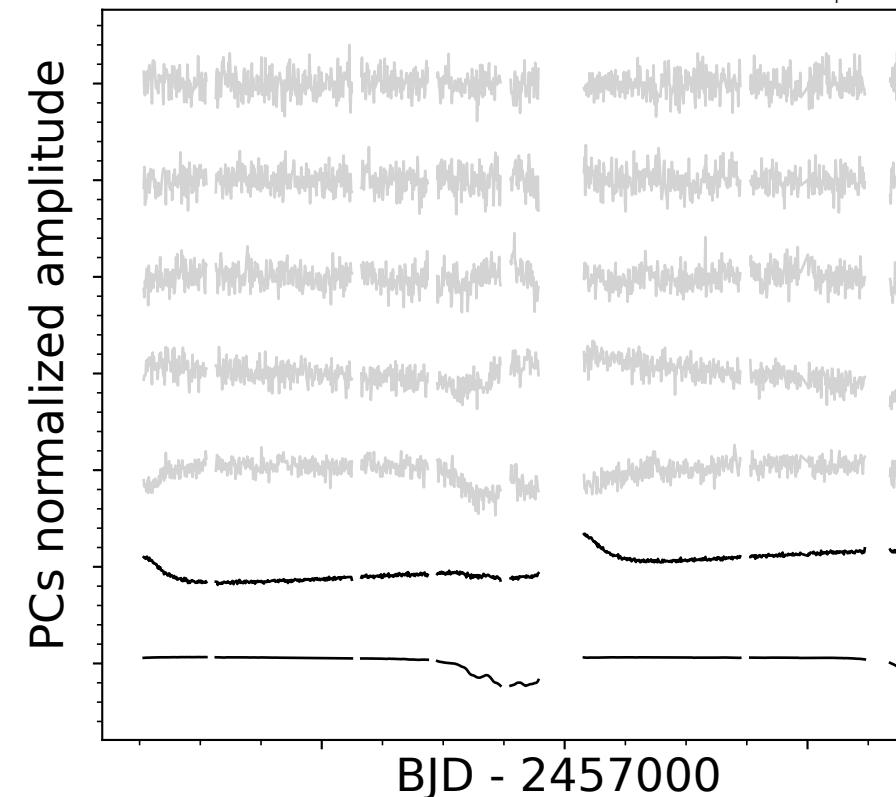


# Extract light curve

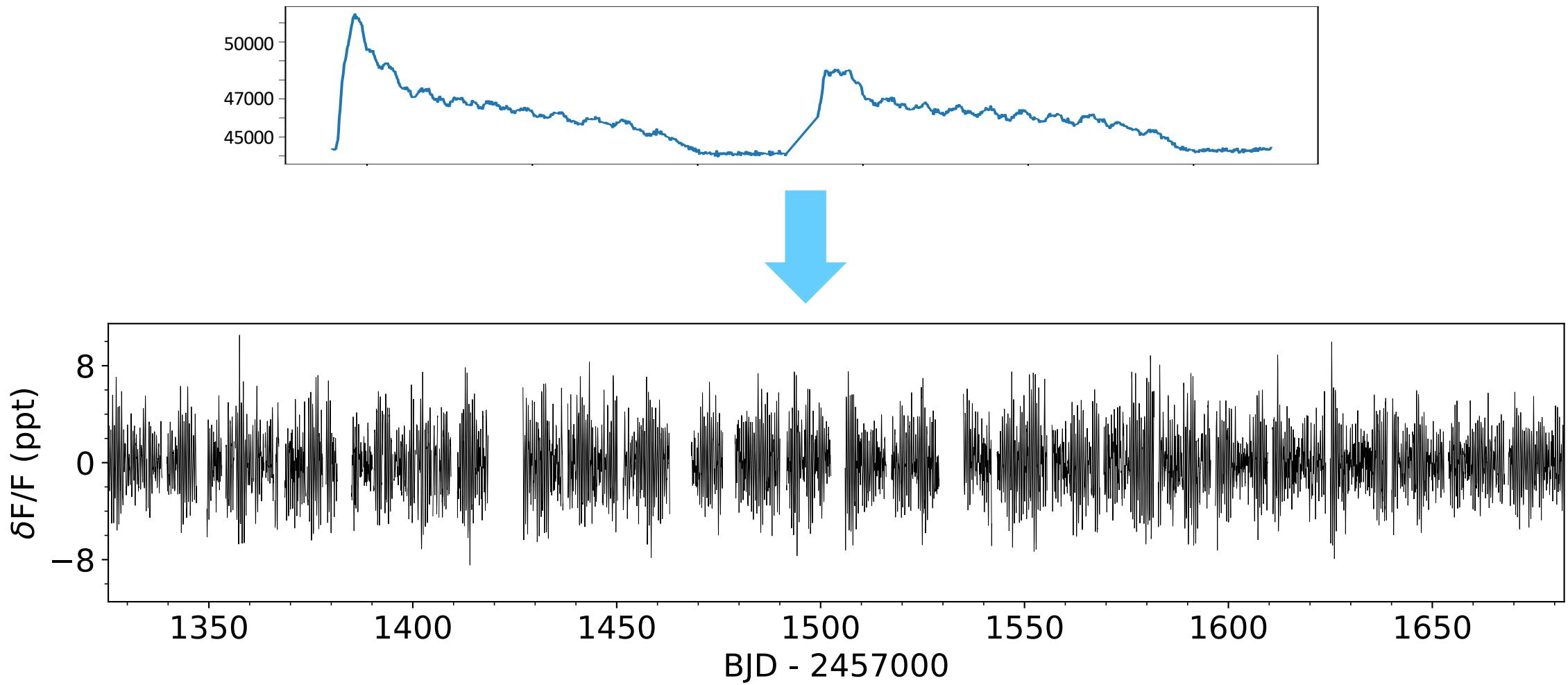
(How many PCs are need?)



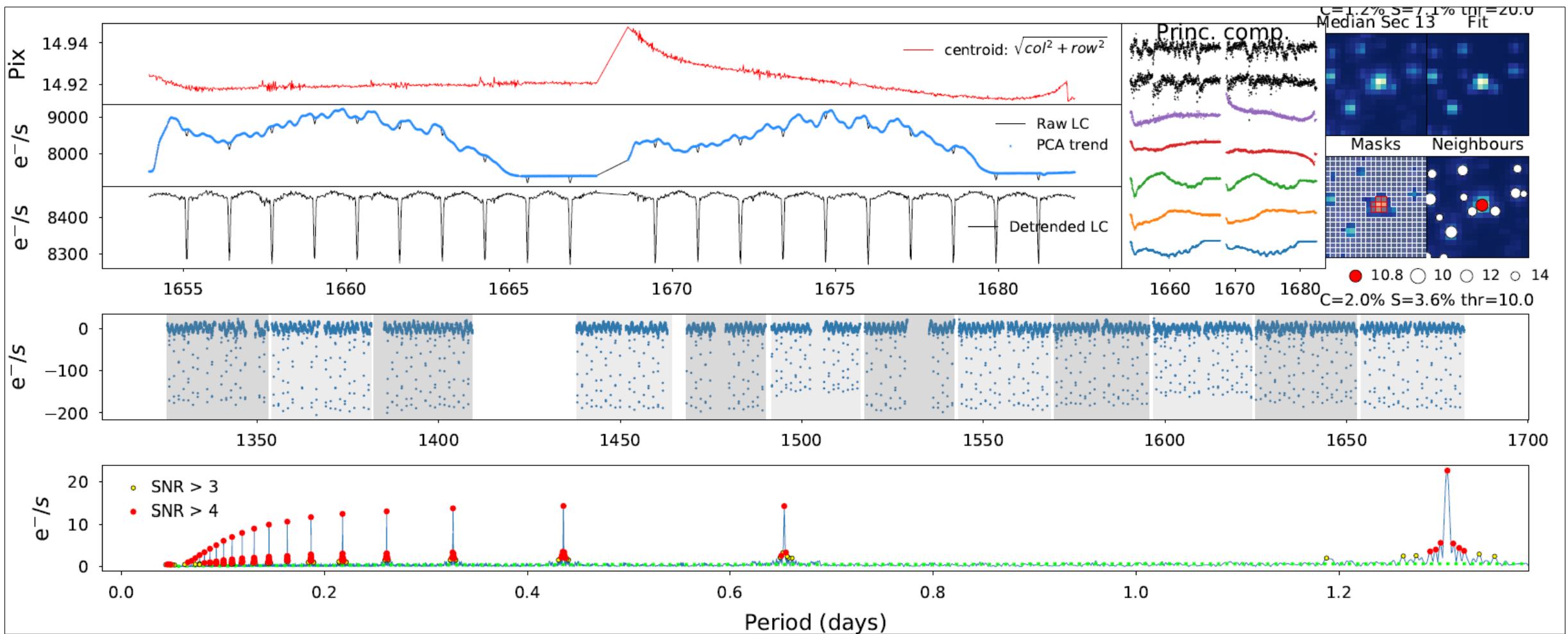
- Each abscissa shows 13 box plots, one per TESS sector
- Plot based on ~2000 TESS light curves in the S-CVZ



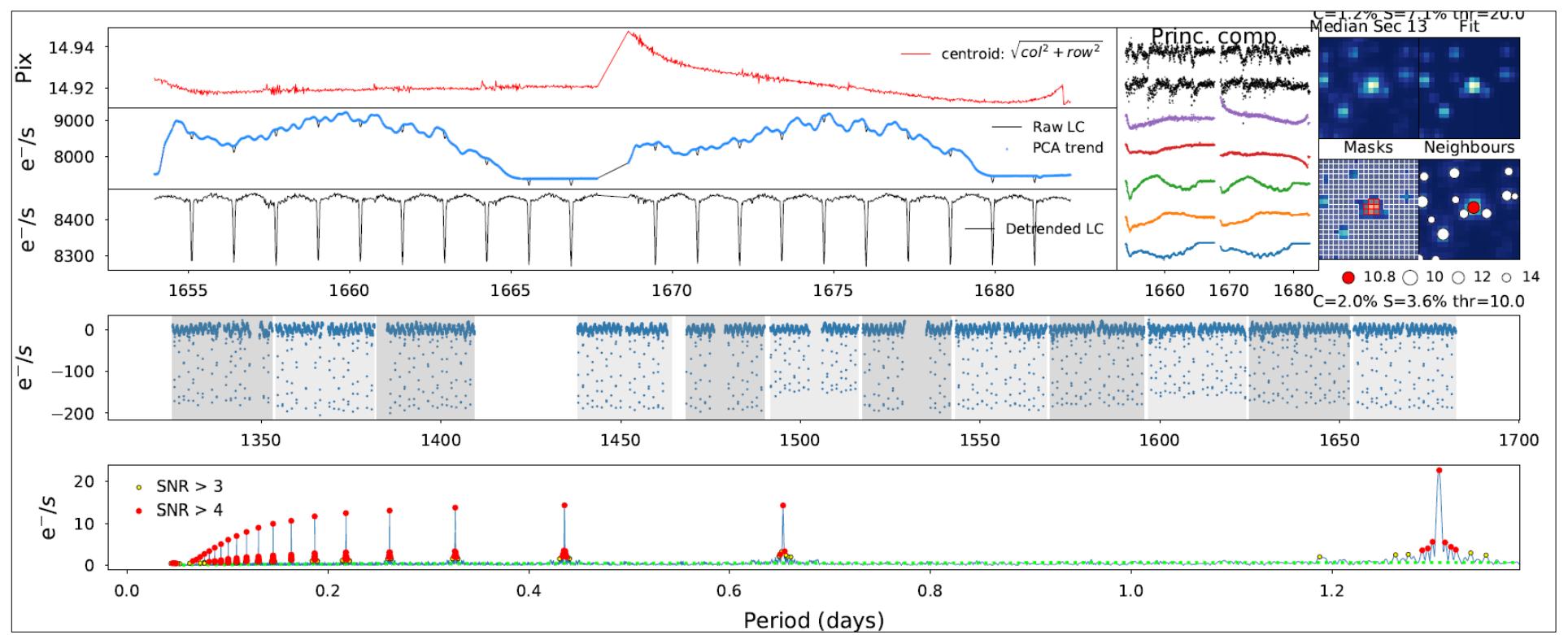
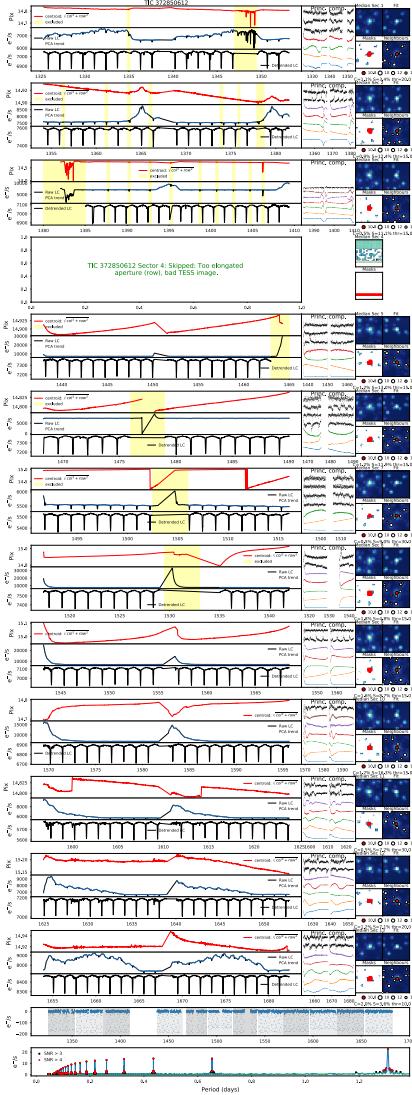
# Extract light curve (Results)



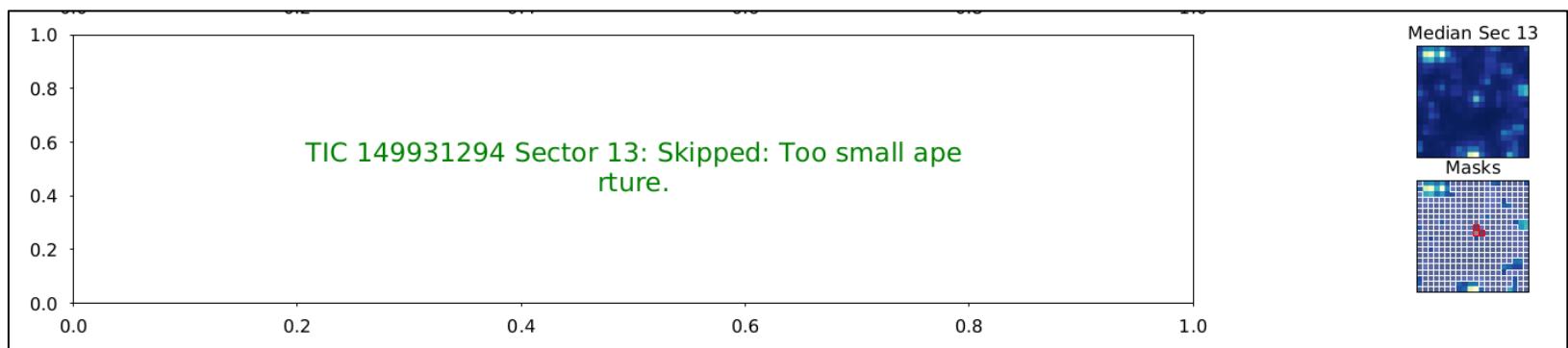
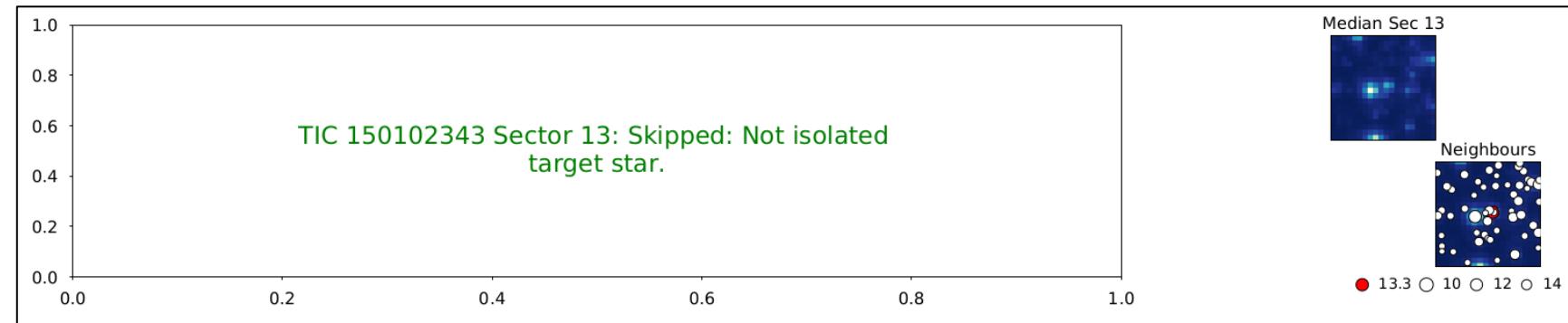
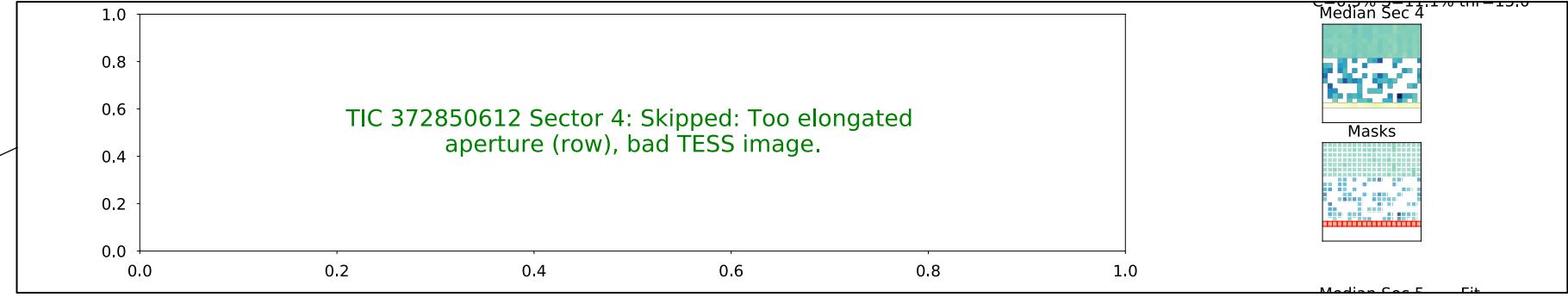
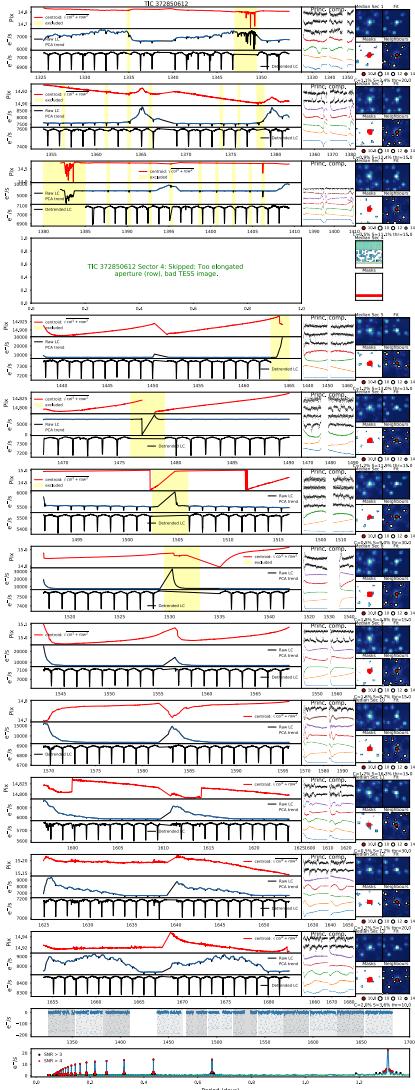
# Extract light curve (diagnostic plots)



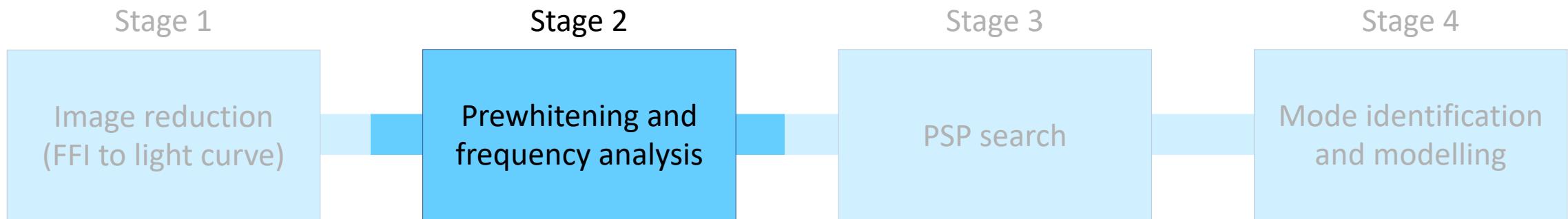
# Extract light curve (diagnostic plots)



# Extract light curve (diagnostic plots)

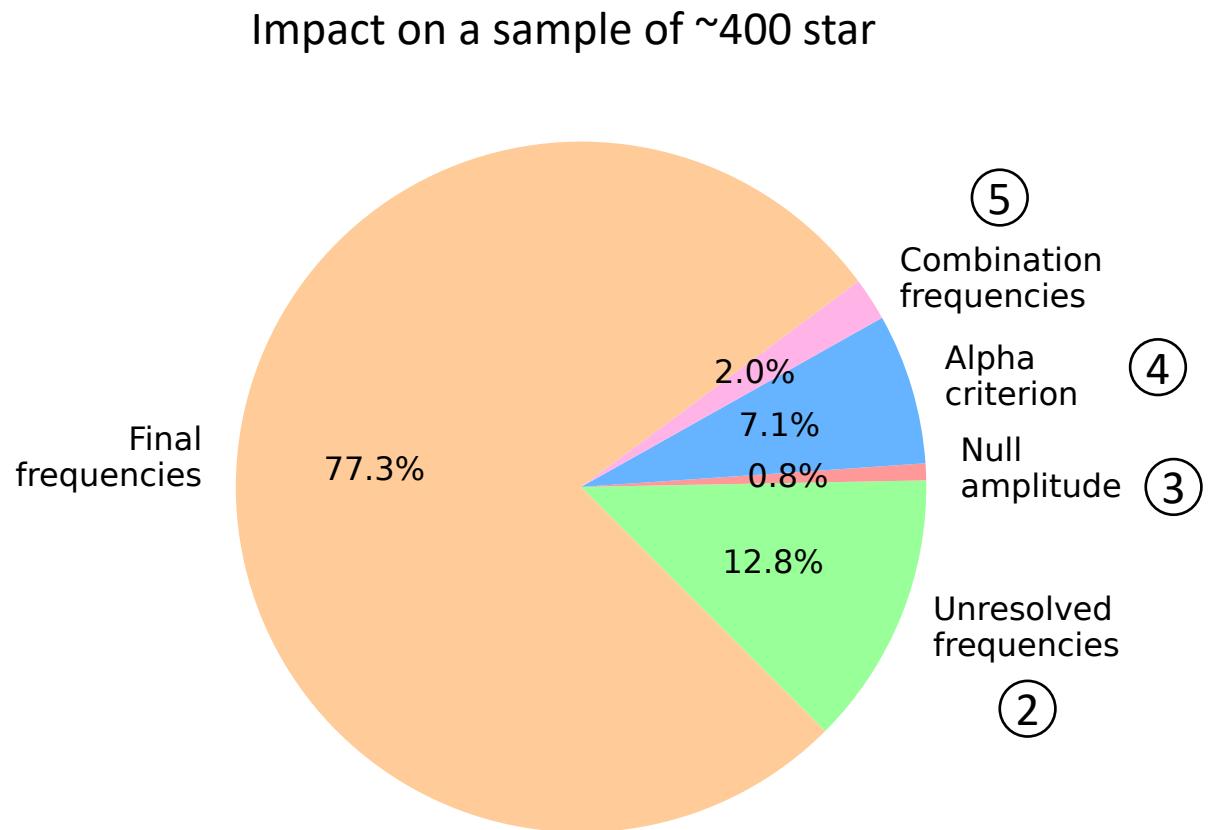


# Raw data to useful frequencies



# Prewhitening and frequency analysis

1. Prewhitening.
2. Unresolved frequencies: conservative difference of at least  $2.5 \times T^{-1}$ .
3. Simultaneous non-linear optimization.
4. Alpha-criterium: periodogram amplitude vs prewhitened one.
5. Combination frequencies.



# Raw data to useful frequencies



# Period-spacing patterns

(Linear model)

Three parameters:  $P_0, \Delta P_0, \Sigma$

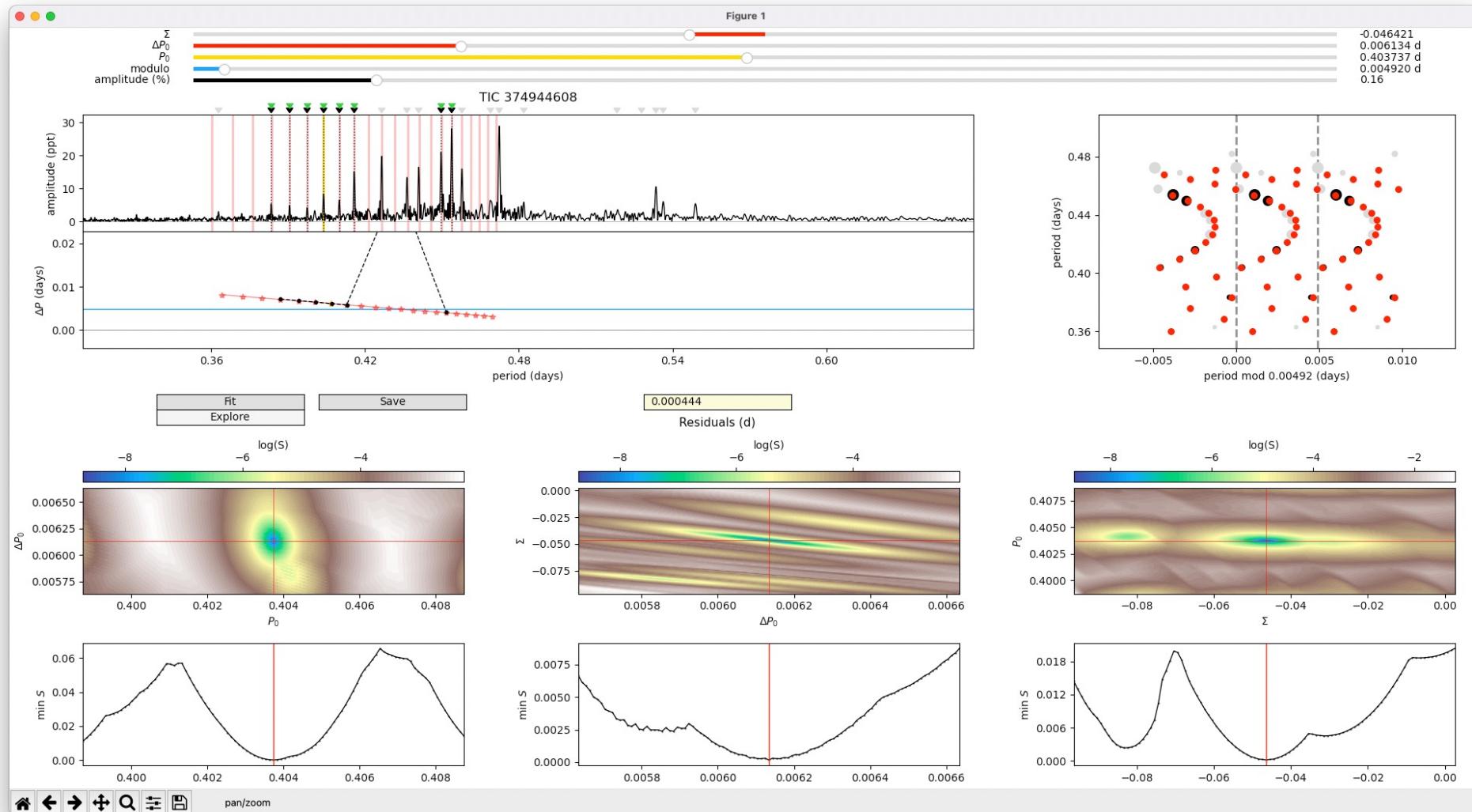
$$P_i = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \Delta P_j + P_0 = \Delta P_0 \frac{(1 + \Sigma)^i - 1}{\Sigma} + P_0$$

# Period-spacing patterns

(cost function)

$$S(P_0, \Delta P_0, \Sigma) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i}{A_{\max}} \frac{(P_i^{\text{obs}} - P_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2 + \Delta P_i^2}$$

# Period-spacing patterns (FLOSSY)



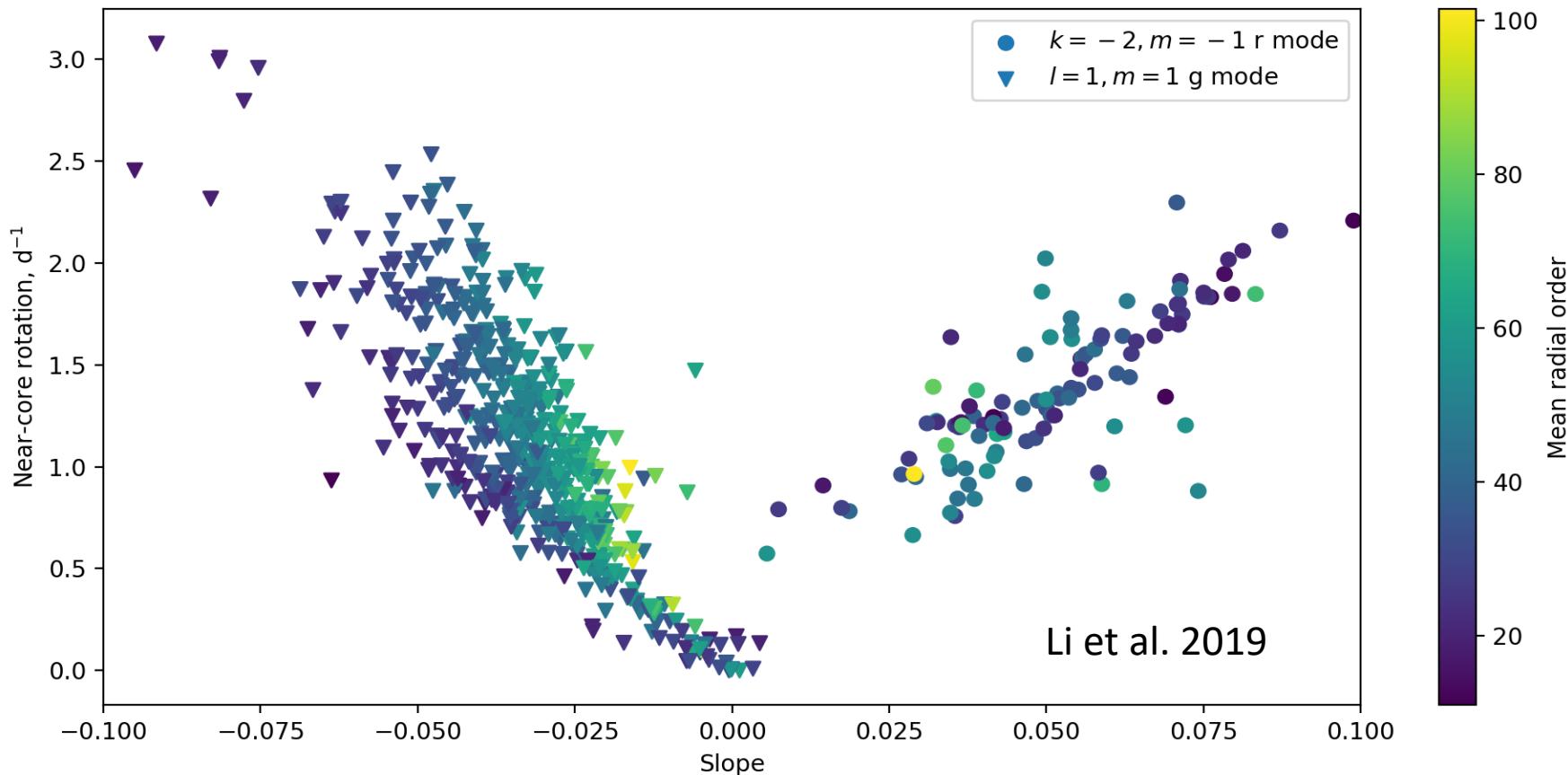
# Period-spacing patterns

(FLOSSY: output)

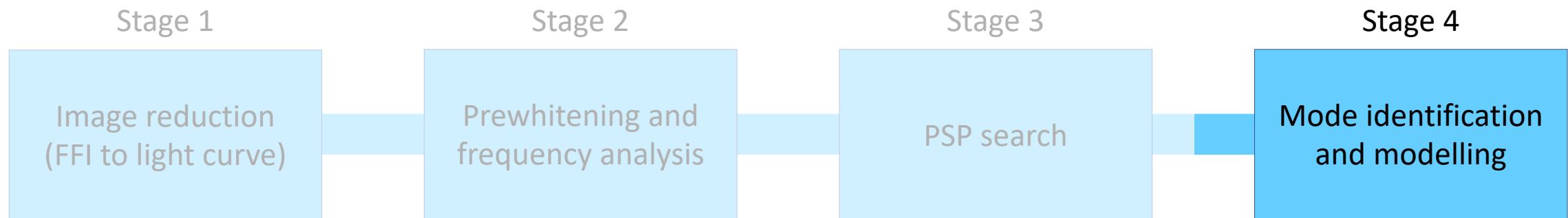
period	e_period	freq	e_freq	match	lmatch
0.24473663428735848	1.2525451702565722e-05	4.086024975018027	0.0002091199326537	0	-1
0.252760296513122	5.112858339642671e-06	3.9563175617183424	8.002875261169132e-05	0	-1
0.2538657247906436	1.8311685659218568e-06	3.939090244753102	2.841320245365852e-05	0	-1
0.2549255163439921	6.002962808103011e-06	3.922714423967734	9.237172148005928e-05	0	-1
0.25599800911297216	9.36130653555548e-06	3.9062803787614575	0.0001428444235411	0	-1
0.2581100801557337	1.1073085945317717e-05	3.8743159484381176	0.0001662106084756	0	-1
0.2643012482415441	1.0530106135662356e-05	3.783561396903064	0.0001507420163365	0	-1
0.2678067969086238	9.419901894188336e-06	3.7340351758928727	0.0001313418682139	0	-1
0.27083841201405656	1.808458085104236e-05	3.692238455260548	0.0002465403055975	0	-1
0.2727677209926896	1.8446390714629757e-05	3.6661229428492415	0.0002479279291756	0	-1
0.27624982078751975	1.841553134168886e-05	3.619911850618574	0.000241312736237	0	-1
0.284366408081056	1.2298119447365015e-05	3.5165897644104267	0.0001520835082524	0	-1
0.2950120261688721	1.9228405489869946e-05	3.389692321992241	0.0002209346490026	0	-1
0.3074777926726835	2.137451056600788e-05	3.252267395663663	0.0002260833968133	0	-1
0.3627938599026148	2.522501104593772e-05	2.7563862306501856	0.0001916511848731	0	-1
0.382235305534580316	1.7458430416333276e-05	2.6085614450051824	0.0001187075101262	0	-1

i	period	period_spacing	missing
0	0.40335753396340823	0.009521975502892485	0
1	0.4128795094663007	0.01095027182832636	1
2	0.42382978129462706	0.012592812602575311	1
3	0.43642259389720234	0.014481734492961607	0
4	0.450904328390164	0.01665399466690585	1
5	0.4675583230570698	0.019152093866941722	1
6	0.4867104169240115	0.022024907946982978	1
7	0.5087353248709945	0.025328644139030423	1
8	0.5340639690100248	0.029127940759884983	0
9	0.5631919097699098	0.03349713187386773	1

# Period-spacing patterns (physics)



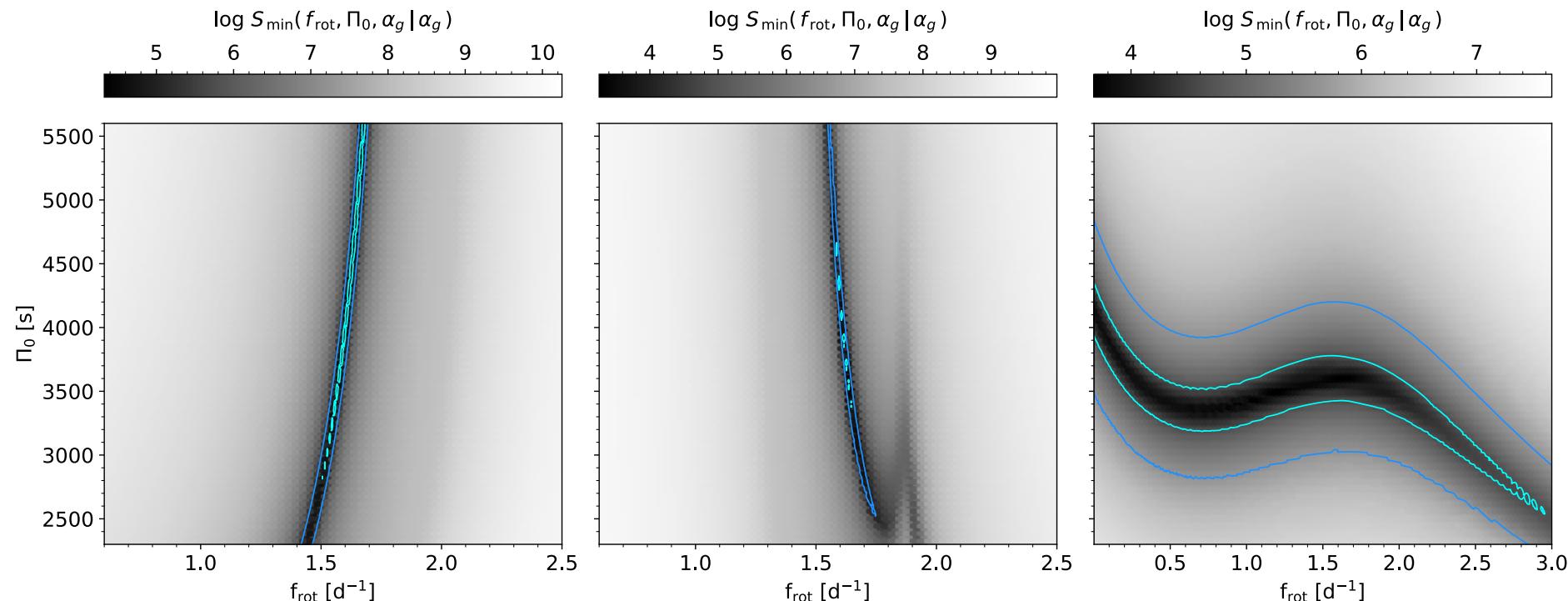
# Raw data to useful frequencies



# Traditional Approximation of Rotation (TAR)

$$P_{\text{CO}} = \frac{\Pi_0}{\sqrt{\Lambda_{nlm}(s)}}(n + \alpha_g)$$

$$s = \frac{2f_{\text{rot}}}{f_{\text{CO}}}$$



Thank you