

1. Accessing the data product:

Lightkurve provides several functions to search for and download observations from Kepler/K2 and TESS. It accesses the data from the [MAST](#) archive. To obtain light curve files for your object of interest you can use `search_lightcurve()`

```
In [10]: #define TIC e.g., TIC 266980320
TIC = 'TIC 284475976' #Confirmed Planet WASP-48b
#search what data is available for a given target
sector_data = lk.search_lightcurve(TIC)
sector_data
```

Out[10]: SearchResult containing 81 data products.

#	mission	year	author	exptime	target_name		distance
					s	arcsec	
0	TESS Sector	2019	DIAMANTE	1800	284475976	0.0	
1	TESS Sector 14	2019	TESS-SPOC	1800	284475976	0.0	
2	TESS Sector 14	2019	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0	
3	TESS Sector 14	2019	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0	
4	TESS Sector 14	2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0	
5	TESS Sector 14	2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0	
6	TESS Sector 15	2019	TESS-SPOC	1800	284475976	0.0	
7	TESS Sector 15	2019	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0	
8	TESS Sector 15	2019	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0	
9	TESS Sector 15	2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0	
...
71	TESS Sector 80	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0	
72	TESS Sector 81	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0	
73	TESS Sector 81	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0	
74	TESS Sector 81	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0	
75	TESS Sector 82	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0	
76	TESS Sector 82	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0	
77	TESS Sector 82	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0	
78	TESS Sector 83	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0	
79	TESS Sector 83	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0	
80	TESS Sector 83	2024	QLP	600	284475976	0.0	

Length = 81 rows

The above table provides several important pieces of information.

- mission: The specific mission or sector during which the data was collected.
- The year in which the object was observed.
- author: The organization or pipeline that processed the data.

Common authors include:

1. SPOC: Science Processing Operations Center
 2. TESS-SPOC: TESS Science Processing Operations Center
 3. QLP: Quick Look Pipeline
- exptime: Exposure time, the duration for which each individual measurement was taken, in seconds. For example, "120" means a 120-second exposure.
 - The name of the target.
 - The distance of the observation from your target of interest.

```
In [5]: # you can also filter your search using:
#sector_data = lk.search_lightcurve(TIC, author ='SPOC', sector = 3, exptime =120)
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a Mac OS X system. The title bar indicates the notebook is titled "Untitled20" and is located at "localhost:8889/notebooks/Untitled20.ipynb?". The Jupyter logo is visible in the top right. The left sidebar of the Anaconda Toolbox is open, showing sections for Anaconda, Anaconda Cloud, Code Snippets, Environments, and Anaconda AI Assistant. The main code editor cell contains the following Python code:

```
[*]: import lightkurve as lk
# -----
# 1. Define target (WASP-48b host star TIC ID)
#
TIC = "TIC 284475976"
#
# 2. Search available light curves
#   This will return all products (81 in your case).
#
sector_data = lk.search_lightcurve(TIC)
print(sector_data)

#
# 3. Filter results
#   Example: SPOC pipeline, Sector 14, 120-second exposures
#
filtered_data = lk.search_lightcurve(
    TIC,
    author="SPOC",
    sector=14,
    exptime=120
)
print(filtered_data)

#
# 4. Download the filtered light curve
#
lc = filtered_data.download()

#
# 5. Plot the raw light curve
#
lc.plot(linewidth=0, marker=".", color="midnightblue", alpha=0.8)
```

This screenshot continues the Jupyter Notebook session from the previous one. The title bar now shows the notebook was last checked 44 seconds ago. The code editor cell has expanded to show more of the script, specifically steps 6 through 8. A warning message is visible at the bottom of the code area.

```
[*]: # 6. Normalize the light curve (flux baseline ~1)
# -----
lc_norm = lc.normalize()
lc_norm.plot(linewidth=0, marker=".", color="midnightblue", alpha=0.8)

#
# 7. Clean the light curve
#   - Remove NaNs
#   - Flatten to remove long-term trends
#
lc_clean = lc.remove_nans()
lc_flat = lc_clean.flatten(window_length=301)
lc_flat_norm = lc_flat.normalize()

# Plot cleaned & normalized light curve
lc_flat_norm.plot(linewidth=0, marker=".", color="midnightblue", alpha=0.8)

#
# 8. (Optional) Stitch multiple sectors together
#   Example: SPOC data from Sectors 14-15, 120-second cadence
#
multi_sector = lk.search_lightcurve(
    TIC,
    author="SPOC",
    sector=[14, 15],
    exptime=120
).download_all()

# Stitch the light curves into one
stitched_lc = multi_sector.stitch().remove_nans().flatten(window_length=301).normalize()

# Plot stitched normalized light curve
stitched_lc.plot(linewidth=0, marker=".", color="midnightblue", alpha=0.8)
```

Warning message at the bottom:

```
/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.13/site-packages/lightkurve/prf/_init_.py:7: UserWarning: Warning: the tpfmodel submodule is not available without oktopus installed, which requires a current version of autograd. See #1452 for details.
  warnings.warn('SearchResult containing 81 data products.'
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a Mac OS X system. The title bar indicates the notebook is titled "Untitled20" and is located at "localhost:8889/notebooks/Untitled20.ipynb?". The JupyterLab interface is visible, with tabs for "Code" and "Python [conda env:base]". A status bar at the bottom right shows "Trusted".

The main content area displays a table of 81 data products from the TESS mission. The table has columns for ID, mission, year, author, exptime, target_name, and distance. Most entries have a distance of 0.0 arcsec.

#	mission	year	author	exptime	target_name	distance
	s			arcsec		
0	TESS Sector 23	2020	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
1	TESS Sector 26	2020	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
2	TESS Sector 41	2021	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
3	TESS Sector 44	2021	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
4	TESS Sector 64	2022	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
5	TESS Sector 50	2022	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
6	TESS Sector 58	2022	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
7	TESS Sector 60	2022	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
8	TESS Sector 54	2022	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
9	TESS Sector 53	2022	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
10	TESS Sector 55	2022	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
11	TESS Sector 73	2023	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
12	TESS Sector 73	2023	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
13	TESS Sector 76	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
14	TESS Sector 74	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
15	TESS Sector 81	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
16	TESS Sector 81	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
17	TESS Sector 82	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
18	TESS Sector 83	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
19	TESS Sector 77	2024	SPOC	20	284475976	0.0
20	TESS Sector 83	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
21	TESS Sector 74	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
22	TESS Sector 75	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
23	TESS Sector 76	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
24	TESS Sector 80	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
25	TESS Sector 81	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
26	TESS Sector 82	2024	SPOC	120	284475976	0.0
27	TESS Sector 15	2019	TESS-SPOC	1800	284475976	0.0
28	TESS Sector 14	2019	TESS-SPOC	1800	284475976	0.0
29	TESS Sector 16	2019	TESS-SPOC	1800	284475976	0.0
30	TESS Sector 23	2020	TESS-SPOC	1800	284475976	0.0
31	TESS Sector 26	2020	TESS-SPOC	1800	284475976	0.0
32	TESS Sector 41	2021	TESS-SPOC	600	284475976	0.0
33	TESS Sector 40	2021	TESS-SPOC	600	284475976	0.0

This screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook interface as the first one, but with a "Low Battery" notification in the top right corner. The notification says "Your Mac will sleep soon unless plugged into a power outlet." The rest of the interface and data table are identical to the first screenshot.

#	mission	year	author	exptime	target_name	distance
	s			arcsec		
34	TESS Sector 64	2022	TESS-SPOC	200	284475976	0.0
35	TESS Sector 52	2022	TESS-SPOC	200	284475976	0.0
36	TESS Sector 54	2022	TESS-SPOC	600	284475976	0.0
37	TESS Sector 54	2022	TESS-SPOC	600	284475976	0.0
38	TESS Sector 53	2022	TESS-SPOC	600	284475976	0.0
39	TESS Sector 73	2023	TESS-SPOC	200	284475976	0.0
40	TESS Sector 74	2024	TESS-SPOC	200	284475976	0.0
41	TESS Sector 76	2024	TESS-SPOC	200	284475976	0.0
42	TESS Sector 75	2024	TESS-SPOC	200	284475976	0.0
43	TESS Sector 16	2019	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0
44	TESS Sector 15	2019	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0
45	TESS Sector 14	2019	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0
46	TESS Sector 26	2020	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0
47	TESS Sector 23	2020	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0
48	TESS Sector 41	2021	QLP	600	284475976	0.0
49	TESS Sector 40	2021	QLP	600	284475976	0.0
50	TESS Sector 56	2022	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
51	TESS Sector 60	2022	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
52	TESS Sector 55	2022	QLP	600	284475976	0.0
53	TESS Sector 53	2022	QLP	600	284475976	0.0
54	TESS Sector 54	2022	QLP	600	284475976	0.0
55	TESS Sector 73	2023	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
56	TESS Sector 75	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
57	TESS Sector 82	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
58	TESS Sector 72	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
59	TESS Sector 81	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
60	TESS Sector 81	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
61	TESS Sector 74	2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0
62	TESS Sector 83	2024	QLP	600	284475976	0.0
63	TESS Sector 14	2019	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0
64	TESS Sector 15	2019	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0
65	TESS Sector 15	2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0
66	TESS Sector 15	2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0
67	TESS Sector 14	2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0
68	TESS Sector 14	2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0
69	TESS Sector 19	DIAMANTE	1800	284475976	0.0	
70	TESS Sector 16	2019	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0
71	TESS Sector 26	2020	TASOC	120	284475976	0.0
72	TESS Sector 23	2020	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0
73	TESS Sector 26	2020	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0
74	TESS Sector 26	2020	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0
75	TESS Sector 26	2020	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0
76	TESS Sector 41	2021	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0

	TESS Sector	Year	TESS-SP0C	QLP	CDIPS	TASOC	DIAMANTE
39	TESS Sector 73 2023	TESS-SP0C	200	284475976	0.0		
40	TESS Sector 74 2024	TESS-SP0C	200	284475976	0.0		
41	TESS Sector 76 2024	TESS-SP0C	200	284475976	0.0		
42	TESS Sector 75 2024	TESS-SP0C	200	284475976	0.0		
43	TESS Sector 16 2019	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0		
44	TESS Sector 15 2019	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0		
45	TESS Sector 14 2019	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0		
46	TESS Sector 26 2020	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0		
47	TESS Sector 23 2020	QLP	1800	284475976	0.0		
48	TESS Sector 41 2021	QLP	600	284475976	0.0		
49	TESS Sector 40 2021	QLP	600	284475976	0.0		
50	TESS Sector 56 2022	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
51	TESS Sector 60 2022	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
52	TESS Sector 55 2022	QLP	600	284475976	0.0		
53	TESS Sector 53 2022	QLP	600	284475976	0.0		
54	TESS Sector 54 2022	QLP	600	284475976	0.0		
55	TESS Sector 73 2023	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
56	TESS Sector 75 2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
57	TESS Sector 82 2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
58	TESS Sector 76 2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
59	TESS Sector 80 2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
60	TESS Sector 81 2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
61	TESS Sector 74 2024	QLP	200	284475976	0.0		
62	TESS Sector 83 2024	QLP	600	284475976	0.0		
63	TESS Sector 14 2019	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
64	TESS Sector 15 2019	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
65	TESS Sector 15 2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0		
66	TESS Sector 15 2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0		
67	TESS Sector 14 2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0		
68	TESS Sector 14 2019	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0		
69	TESS Sector 2019	DIAMANTE	1800	284475976	0.0		
70	TESS Sector 16 2019	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
71	TESS Sector 20 2020	TASOC	120	284475976	0.0		
72	TESS Sector 23 2020	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
73	TESS Sector 20 2020	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
74	TESS Sector 26 2020	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0		
75	TESS Sector 26 2020	TASOC	1800	284475976	0.0		
76	TESS Sector 41 2021	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
77	TESS Sector 40 2021	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
78	TESS Sector 53 2022	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
79	TESS Sector 55 2022	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		
80	TESS Sector 54 2022	CDIPS	1800	284475976	0.0		

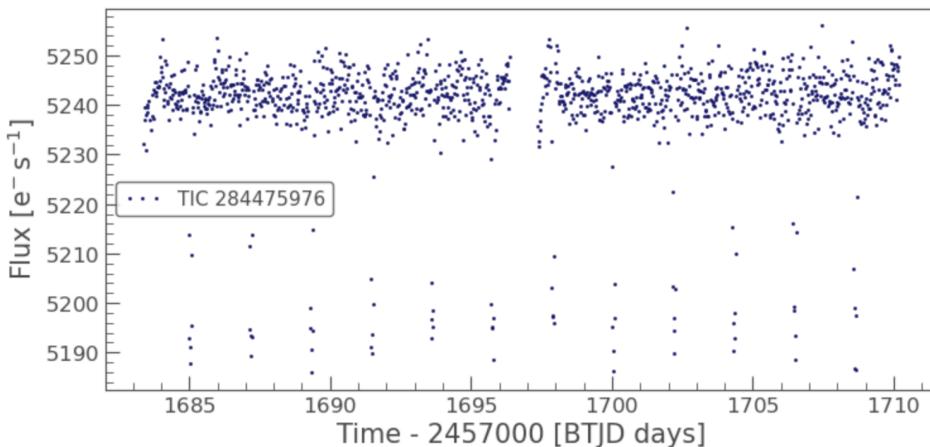
SearchResult containing 0 data products.

2. Download the data and plot the light curve

Once you've identified the sectors you're interested in, you can download the corresponding light curve data using the download method. This method returns a LightCurve object that contains the downloaded data.

```
In [11]: #plot the lightcurve to see what it looks like
lc = sector_data[1].download()
lc.plot(linewidth= 0, marker = '.', color = 'midnightblue', alpha = 2 )
```

```
Out[11]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Time - 2457000 [BJD days]', ylabel='Flux [e^- s^-1]>
```

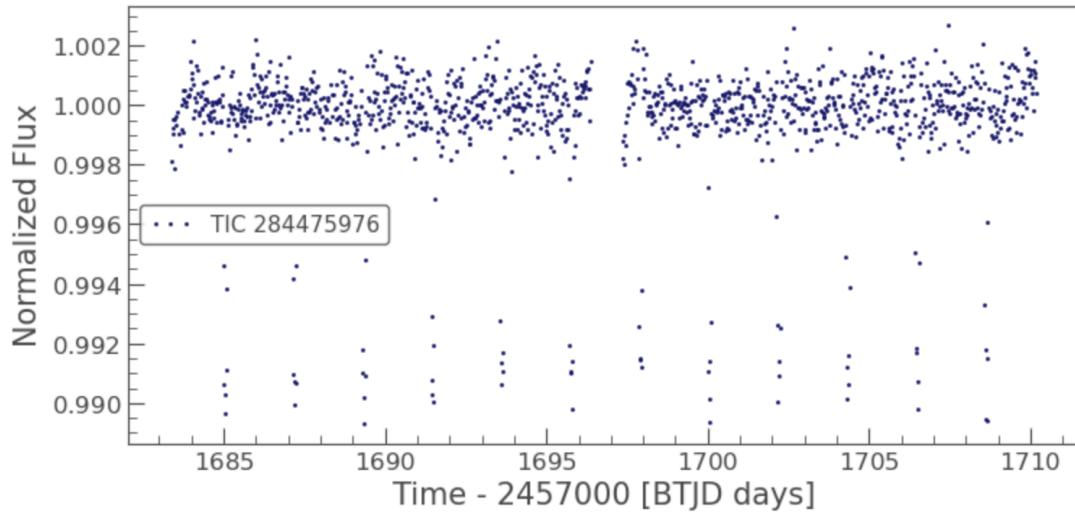


The plot may look like this and the light curve might not that be obvious and require further processing.

Normalization involves adjusting the light curve data so that the variations in brightness are scaled relative to a baseline level, ie 1 or 0. This process makes it easier to compare different light curves and to identify patterns or anomalies

```
In [12]: lc_norm = lc.normalize()  
lc_norm.plot(linewidth=0, marker='.', color='midnightblue', alpha=2)
```

```
Out[12]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Time - 2457000 [BTJD days]', ylabel='Normalized Flux'>
```



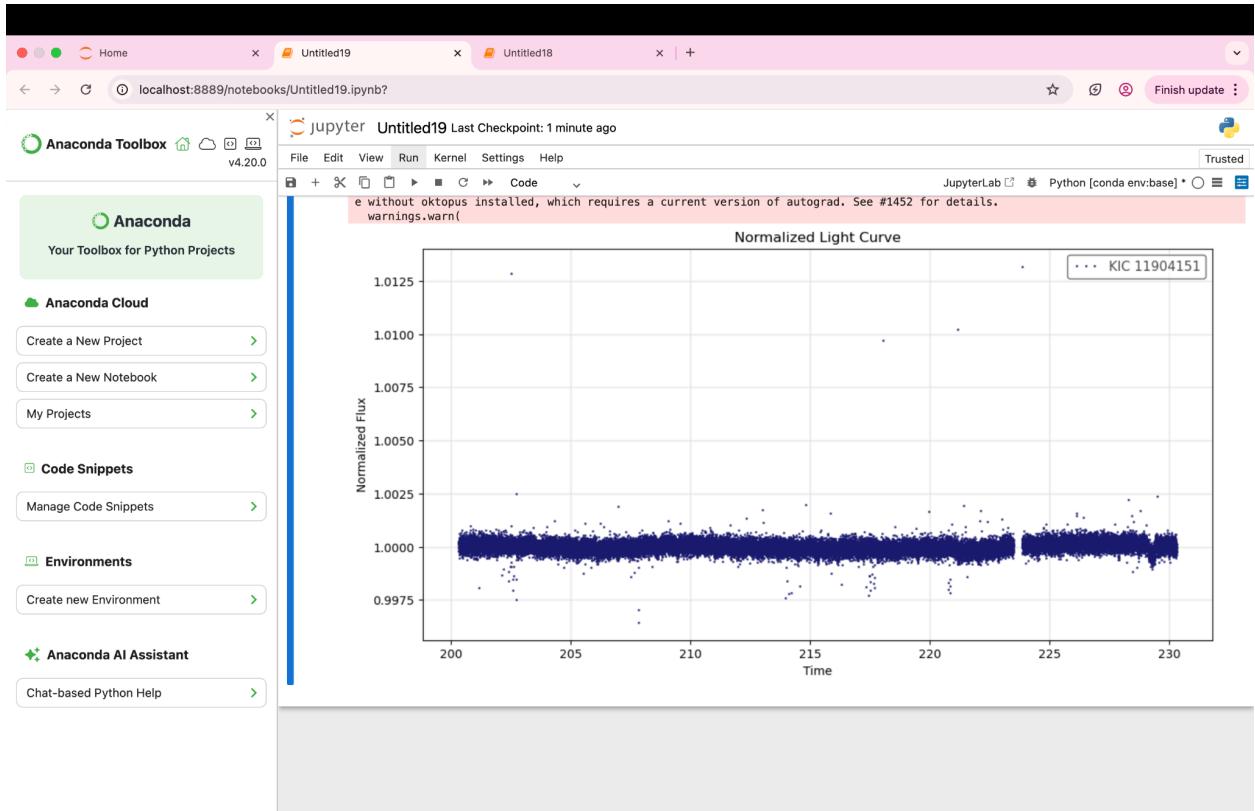
Screenshot of a JupyterLab interface showing a notebook cell with Python code and a resulting light curve plot. The notebook cell contains the following code:

```
[1]: # Import the lightkurve package  
import lightkurve as lk  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
# Create a light curve object by searching for a target  
# Uncommented the search and download steps  
search_result = lk.search_lightcurve('Kepler-10')  
lc = search_result[0].download() # Now 'lc' is defined  
  
# Normalize the light curve  
lc_norm = lc.normalize()  
  
# Plot the normalized light curve  
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 6))  
lc_norm.plot(ax=ax, linewidth=0, marker='.', color='midnightblue', alpha=0.8)  
plt.xlabel('Time')  
plt.ylabel('Normalized Flux')  
plt.title('Normalized Light Curve')  
plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)  
plt.show()
```

The output of the cell shows a warning message:

```
/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.13/site-packages/lightkurve/prf/_init_.py:7: UserWarning: Warning: the tpfmodel submodule is not available without oktopus installed, which requires a current version of autograd. See #1452 for details.  
warnings.warn()
```

The resulting plot is titled "Normalized Light Curve" and shows the normalized flux over time for the star KIC 11904151. The y-axis is labeled "Normalized Flux" and ranges from 1.0075 to 1.0125. The x-axis is labeled "Time". The plot shows a periodic variation with a period of approximately 450 days.



3. Manipulating the Light Curve

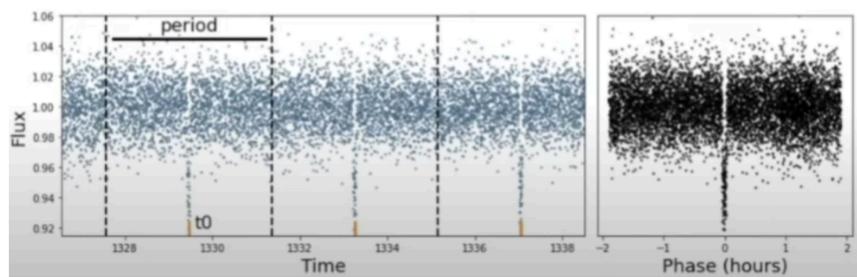
There are a set of useful functions in *Lightkurve* which you can use to work with the data. It can significantly improve the quality and interpretability of the data. These include:

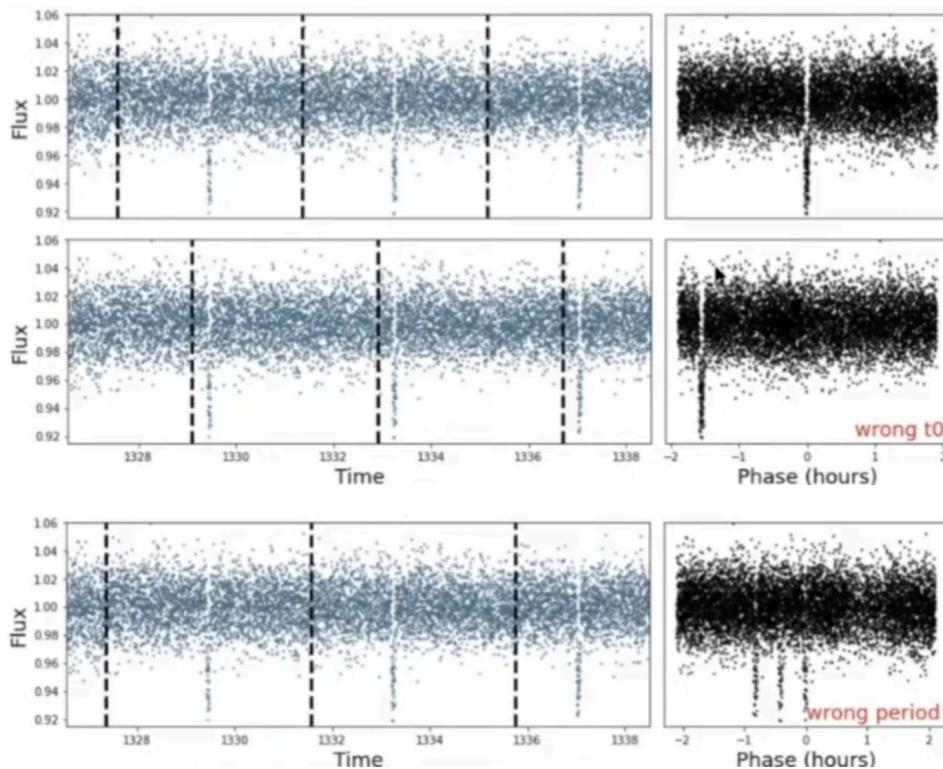
- **flatten():** Flattening removes the low-frequency trend from the light curve using a Savitzky-Golay filter. This is useful for highlighting shorter-term variability.
- **remove_outliers():** Outlier removal helps in cleaning the data by eliminating points that deviate significantly from the rest of the distribution.
- **remove_nans():** Remove infinite or NaN values
- **fold():** Fold the data at a particular period
- **bin():** Reduce the time resolution of the array, taking the average value in each bin.

Phase Folding

Returns a Folded Light Curve object folded on a period and epoch. Used to find the transit in the data.

In phase folding you make periodic cuts and put these multiple transits on top of each other to build up more signal. The more data we have the better we can characterize the transit.



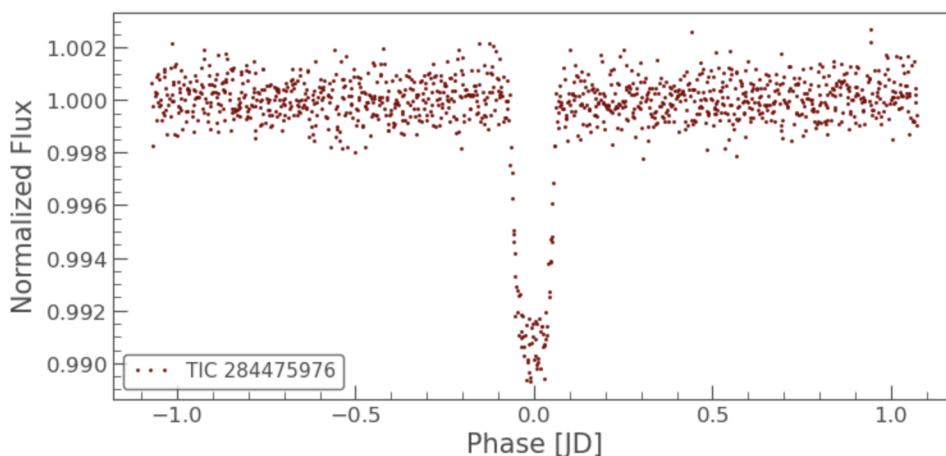


You can determine the epoch time and orbital period of the target from the [ExoFOP](#) website.

You can determine the epoch time and orbital period of the target from the [ExoFOP](#) website.

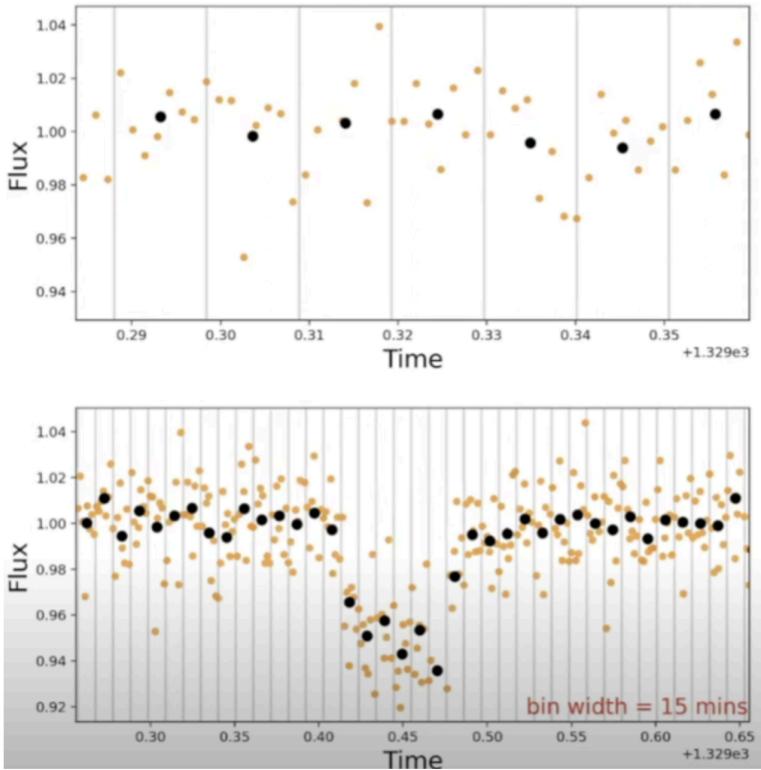
```
In [13]: t0 = 2825.459527
period = 2.14363
lc_normed = lc_norm.fold(period = period, epoch_time = t0)
lc_phased.plot(linewidth = 0, color = 'maroon', marker = '.', alpha = 2)
# plt.xlim(-2, 2)
```

```
Out[13]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Phase [JD]', ylabel='Normalized Flux'>
```



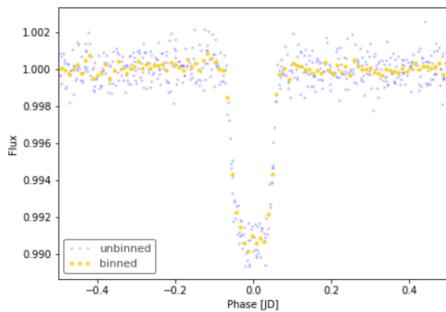
Binning

Binning in lightcurve plotting refers to the process of combining data points within a specified time interval to reduce noise and smooth out the data.



```
In [9]: lc_phased_binned = lc_phased.bin (15/24/60) #bin width =15 mins. it has to be in terms of minutes when using Lightkurve
fig, ax = plt.subplots (figsize = (7,5))
lc_phased.plot(ax = ax, marker = '.', linewidth = 0, color = 'blue', alpha = 0.2, markersize = 3, label = "unbinned")
lc_phased_binned.plot(ax= ax, marker = 'o', linewidth= 0, color = 'gold', alpha = 1, markersize = 3, label = "binned")
plt.xlim(-0.5,0.5)
```

Out[9]: (-0.5, 0.5)



How to find the best TIC ID:

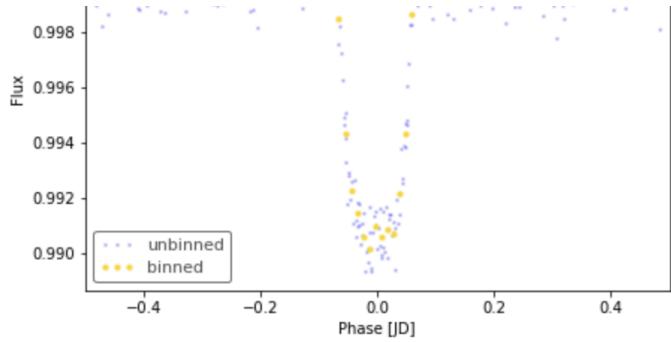
- [Exoplanet Archive TOI List](#)
- [TOI Catalog](#)

Use TESS ExoFOP and other data sources to validate the information.

Try for Yourself!!

To dive deeper follow these links:

- [STScI TESS Workshop](#)
- [Lightkurve Tutorials](#)



How to find the best TIC ID:

- [Exoplanet Archive TOI List](#)
- [TOI Catalog](#)

Use TESS ExoFOP and other data sources to validate the information.

Try for Yourself!!

To dive deeper follow these links:

- [STScI TESS Workshop](#)
- [Lightkurve Tutorials](#)
- [STScI Data Search Tutorials](#)

REFERENCES:

- <https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/tess/TESS-Intro.html>
- <https://planethunters.coffee/>

In []:

Untitled31

localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled31.ipynb?

Anaconda Toolbox v4.20.0

jupyter Untitled31 Last Checkpoint: 2 minutes ago

File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

JupyterLab Python [conda env:base]

[2]:

```
import lightkurve as lk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

search_result = lk.search_lightcurve('TIC 284475976', author='SPOC', cadence='short')
lc = search_result.download().normalize() # normalize sets flux to around 1.0

lc_clean = lc.remove_nans().remove_outliers().flatten()

t0 = 2825.459527 # epoch time in BJD
period = 2.14363 # period in days

lc_phased = lc_clean.fold(period=period, epoch_time=t0)

lc_phased_binned = lc_phased.bin(15 / (24 * 60)) # 15 minutes bin

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7, 5))
lc_phased.plot(ax=ax, marker='.', linewidth=0, color='blue', alpha=0.2, markersize=3, label="unbinned")
lc_phased_binned.plot(ax=ax, marker='o', linewidth=0, color='gold', alpha=1, markersize=4, label="binned")
plt.xlim(-0.5, 0.5)
plt.xlabel("Phase [days]")
plt.ylabel("Normalized Flux")
plt.legend()
plt.title("Phase-folded Light Curve for TIC 284475976")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.13/site-packages/lightkurve/search.py:420: LightkurveWarning: Warning: 17 files available to download. Only the first file has been downloaded. Please use `download_all()` or specify additional criteria (e.g. quarter, campaign, or sector) to limit your search.

warnings.warn(

Phase-folded Light Curve for TIC 284475976

