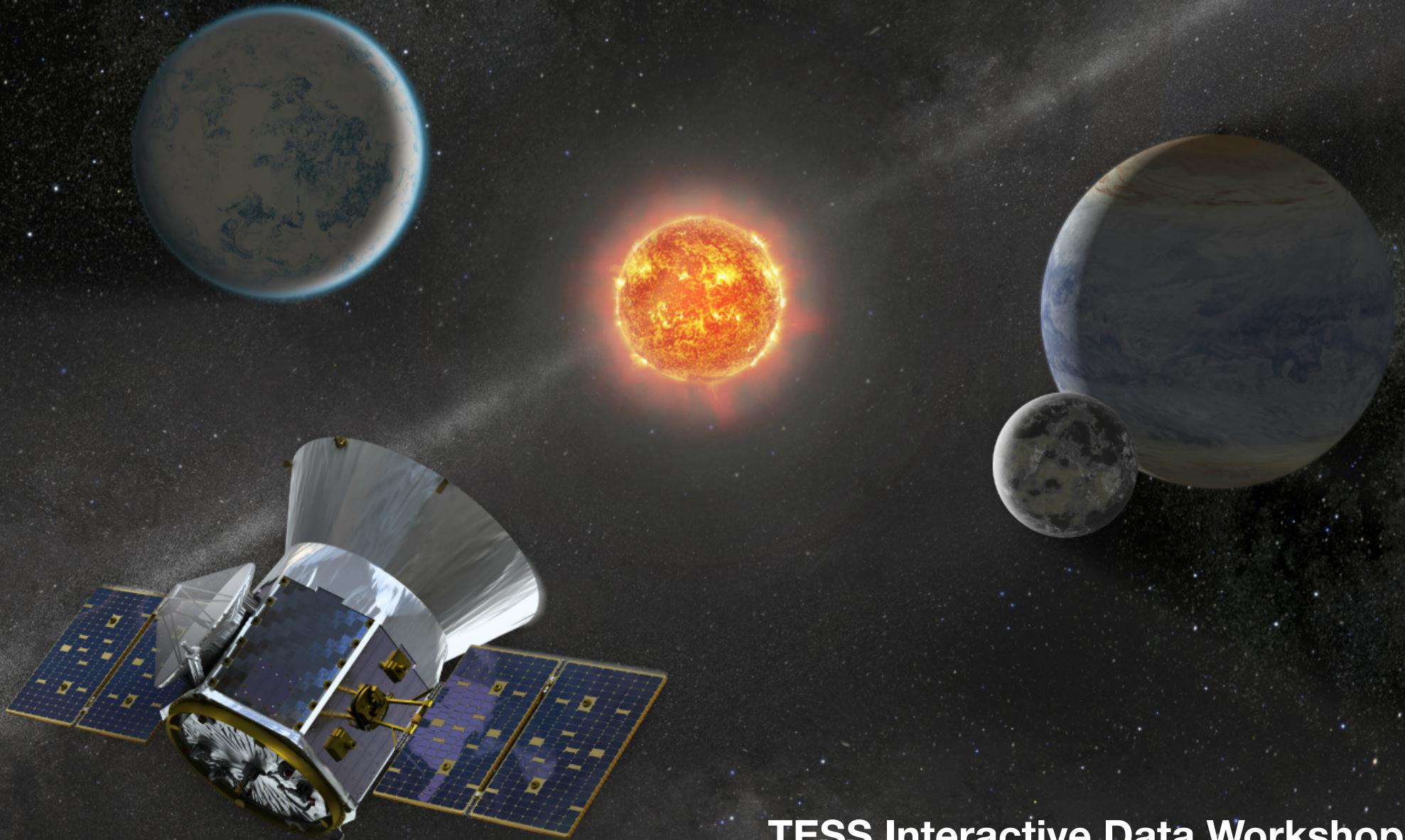


Non-exoplanet science from TESS

Veselin Kostov on behalf of the TESS Guest Investigator Office



TESS Interactive Data Workshop
January 7, 2023, AAS 241, Seattle

Non-exoplanet science from TESS

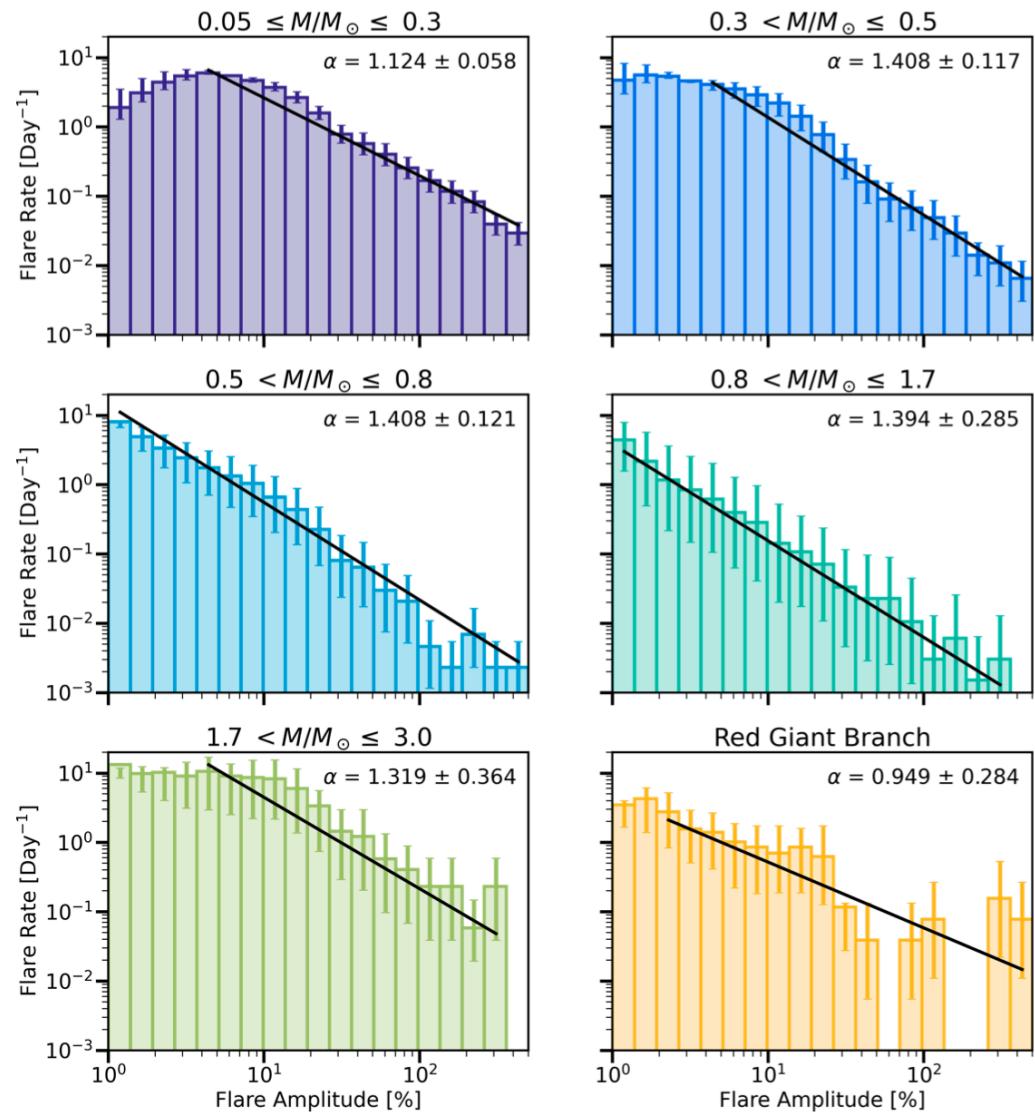
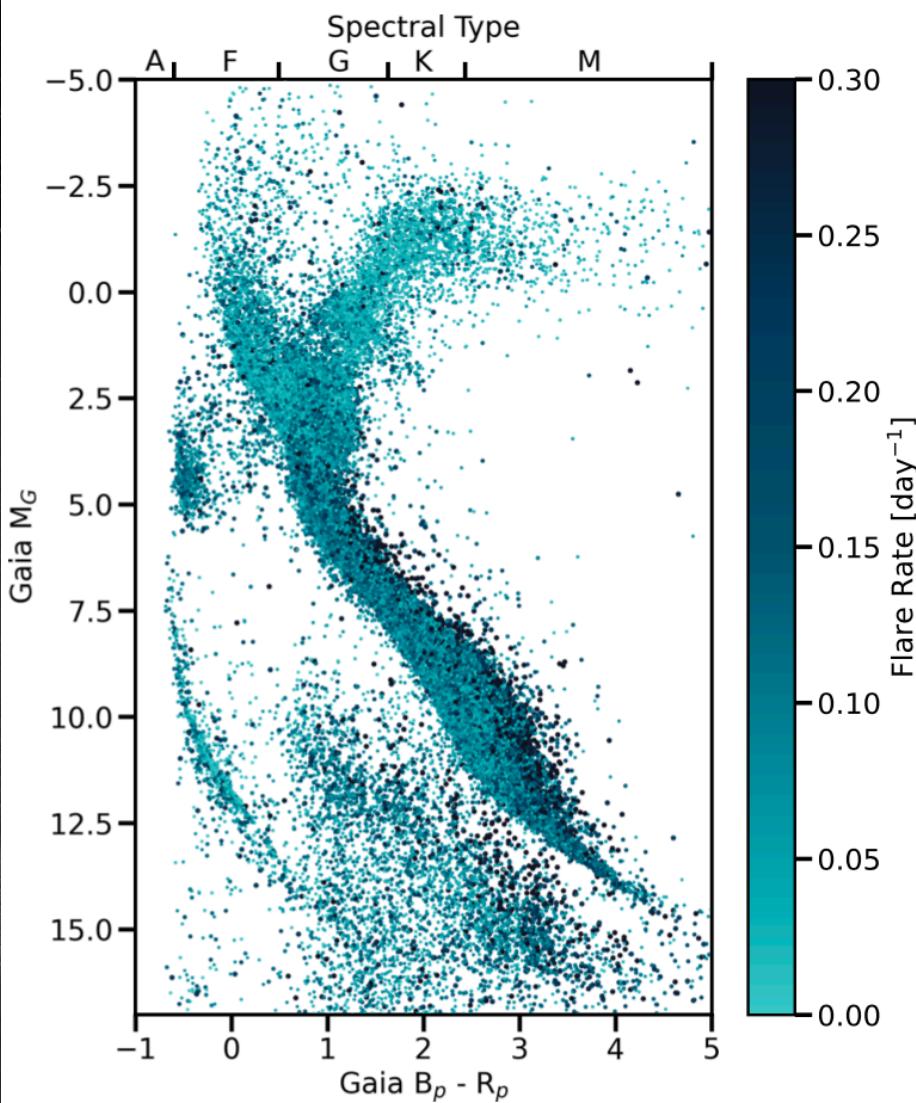
- Stars and Stellar Astrophysics
- Solar System
- Galaxies and Galactic Astrophysics

Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

- *High-cadence observations ideally-suited for detailed asteroseismology studies and analysis of stellar flares*
- *Long-duration observations critical for studying mechanisms responsible for intrinsic stellar variability due to e.g. stellar rotation or episodic/quasiperiodic dimming in young stellar objects*
- *Key contributions in the realms of*
 - *eclipsing binary stars*
 - *multiple stellar systems (eclipsing and non-eclipsing)*
 - *pulsar timing*
 - *cataclysmic variables*
 - *Cepheids*
 - *RR Lyrae*
 - *White dwarfs, Neutron Stars, Black Holes*
 - *Supernovae*

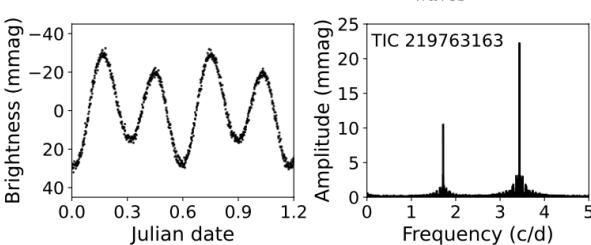
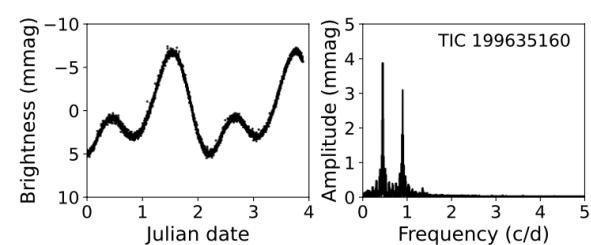
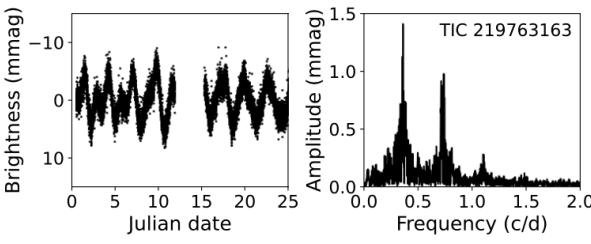
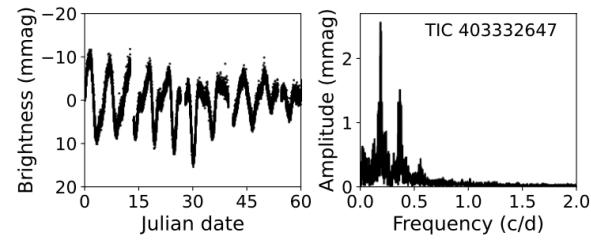
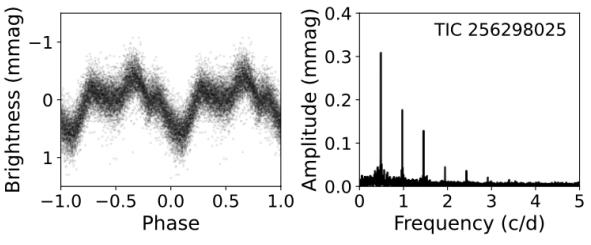
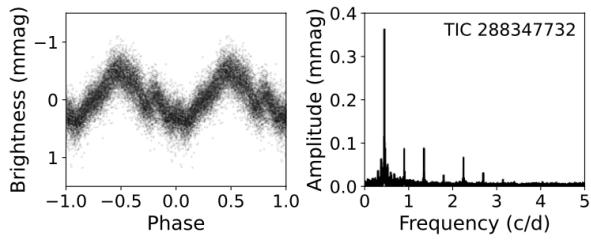
Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Stellar Flares: A million flares from 100,000 stars (e.g. Feinstein et al. 2022)



Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Stellar Variability: tens of thousands of variable stars (e.g. Skarka et al. 2022; Fetherolf et al., 2022)

Type	Light curve	Frequency spectrum	Physical origin
ROTM	strictly repeating pattern, smooth variation without sharp features, maxima and minima generally different, superposition of two waves  The light curve shows brightness (mmag) over Julian date from 0.0 to 1.2, with two distinct peaks and troughs. The frequency spectrum shows amplitude (mmag) versus Frequency (c/d) from 0 to 5, with two prominent peaks at approximately 1.5 and 3.5 c/d. TIC 219763163	one or two dominant peaks that are harmonics of the basic rotational frequency ($f_2 = 2f_1$), low-amplitude harmonics of f_1 may be present  The light curve shows brightness (mmag) over Julian date from 0 to 4, with a clear periodic pattern. The frequency spectrum shows amplitude (mmag) versus Frequency (c/d) from 0 to 5, with a dominant peak at ~1.5 c/d and smaller peaks at its harmonics. TIC 199635160	rotation of a star with abundance anomaly spots
ROTS	semi-regular variations superimposed on a basic periodic pattern  The light curve shows brightness (mmag) over Julian date from 0 to 25, with a strong periodic signal and significant noise. The frequency spectrum shows amplitude (mmag) versus Frequency (c/d) from 0.0 to 2.0, with a broad peak around 0.5 c/d and smaller peaks at its harmonics. TIC 219763163	groups of (unresolved) peaks at positions close to harmonics of the strongest peak  The light curve shows brightness (mmag) over Julian date from 0 to 60, with a complex, noisy periodic pattern. The frequency spectrum shows amplitude (mmag) versus Frequency (c/d) from 0.0 to 2.0, with several sharp peaks at various frequencies. TIC 403332647	rotation of a star with migrating (and forming or disappearing) spots, activity similar to our Sun, possible instrumental or data reduction artefacts
ROT	repeating stable features  The light curve shows brightness (mmag) over Phase from -1.0 to 1.0, with a clear periodic pattern. The frequency spectrum shows amplitude (mmag) versus Frequency (c/d) from 0 to 5, with a single sharp peak at ~1.0 c/d. TIC 256298025	harmonics of the strongest frequency  The light curve shows brightness (mmag) over Phase from -1.0 to 1.0, with a periodic pattern. The frequency spectrum shows amplitude (mmag) versus Frequency (c/d) from 0 to 5, with multiple sharp peaks at various frequencies, indicating harmonics. TIC 288347732	likely some phenomena related to the rotation of the star

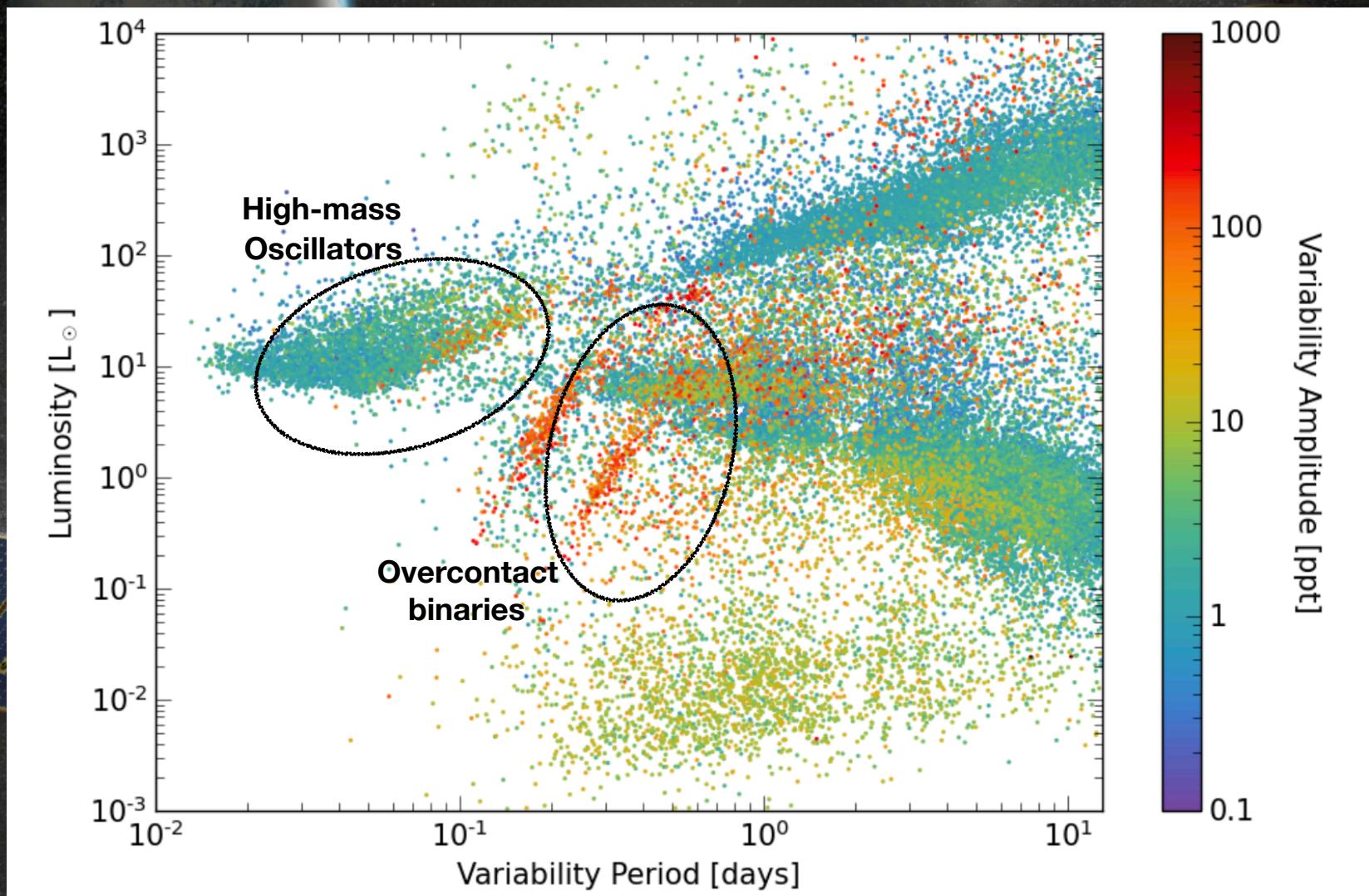
Magnetic Rotators

Solar-type Rotators

Regular FT harmonics

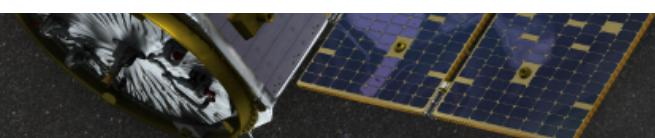
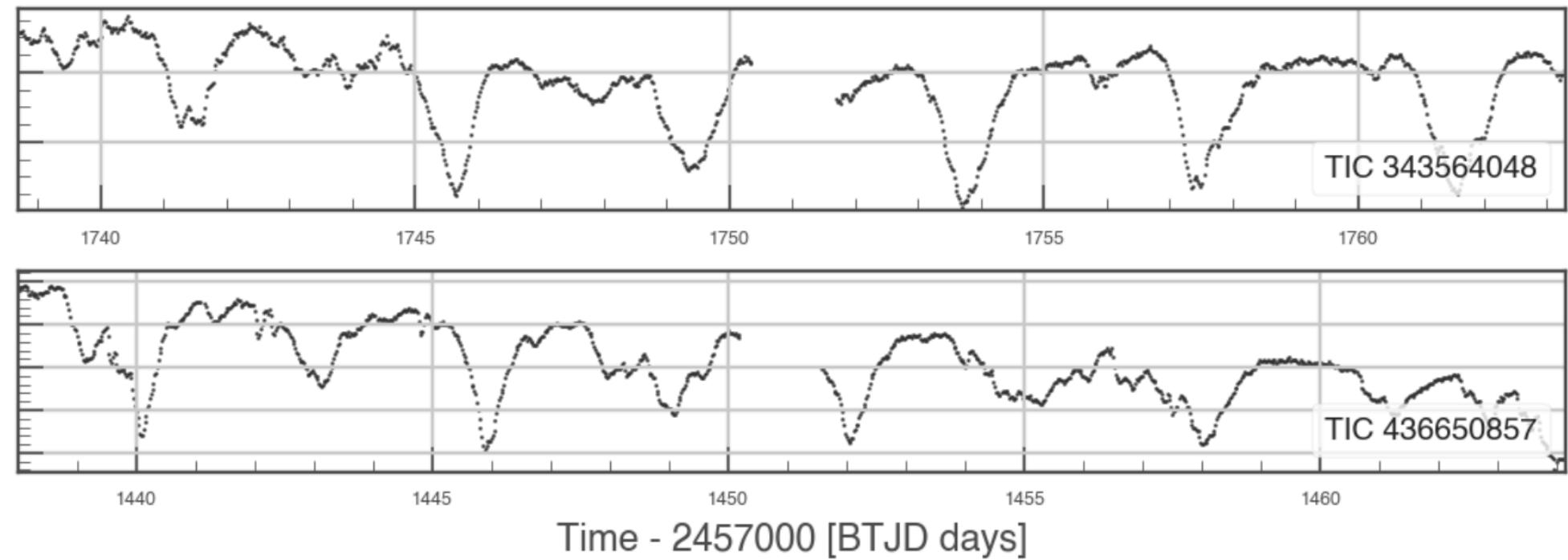
Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Stellar Variability: tens of thousands of variable stars (e.g. Skarka et al. 2022; Fetherolf et al., 2022)



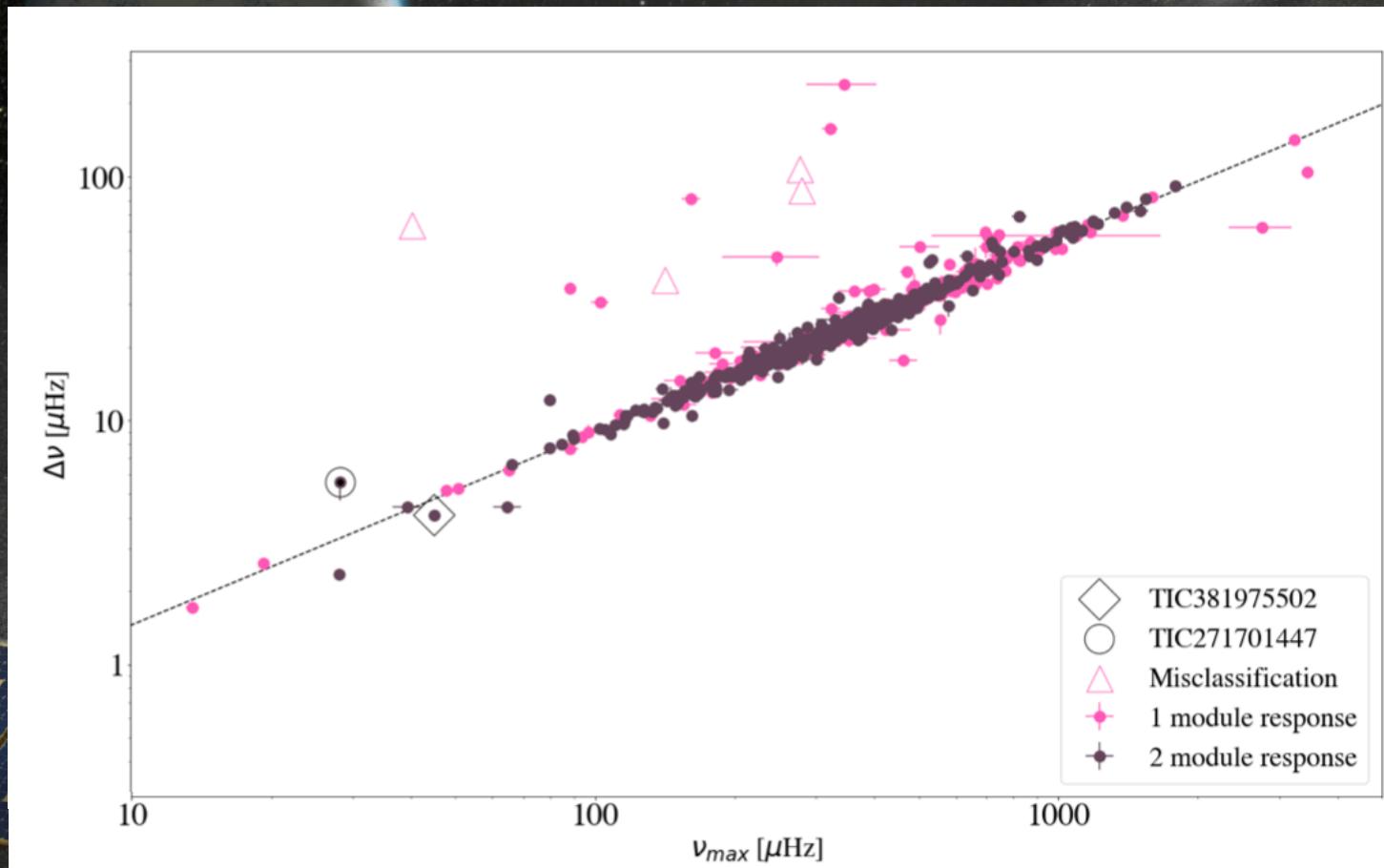
Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Stellar Variability: Hundreds of new dipper stars (e.g. Capistrant et al. 2022)



Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

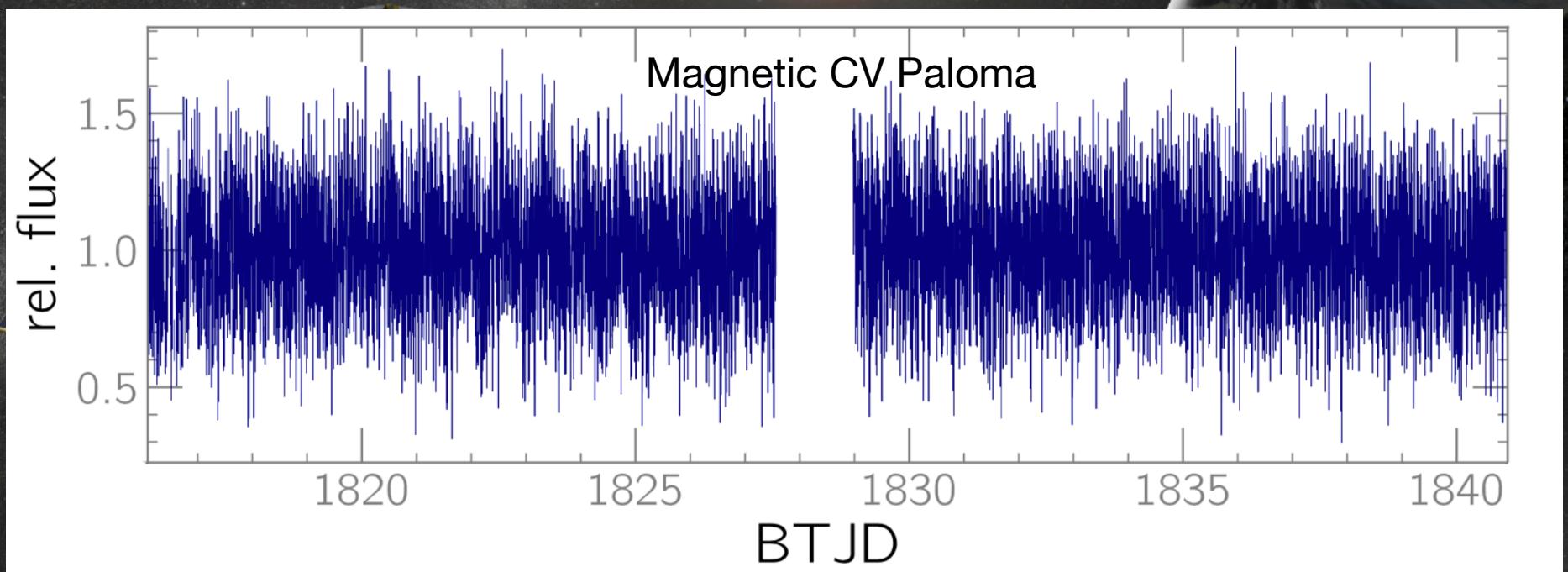
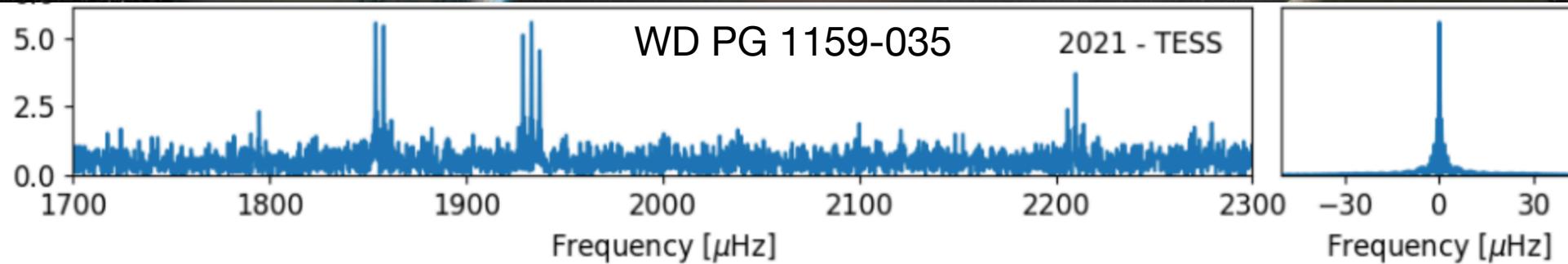
**Stellar Variability: Asteroseismology for thousand of Solar-like oscillators
(Hatt et al. 2022)**



large frequency separation ($\Delta\nu$) vs frequency at maximum power (ν_{\max})

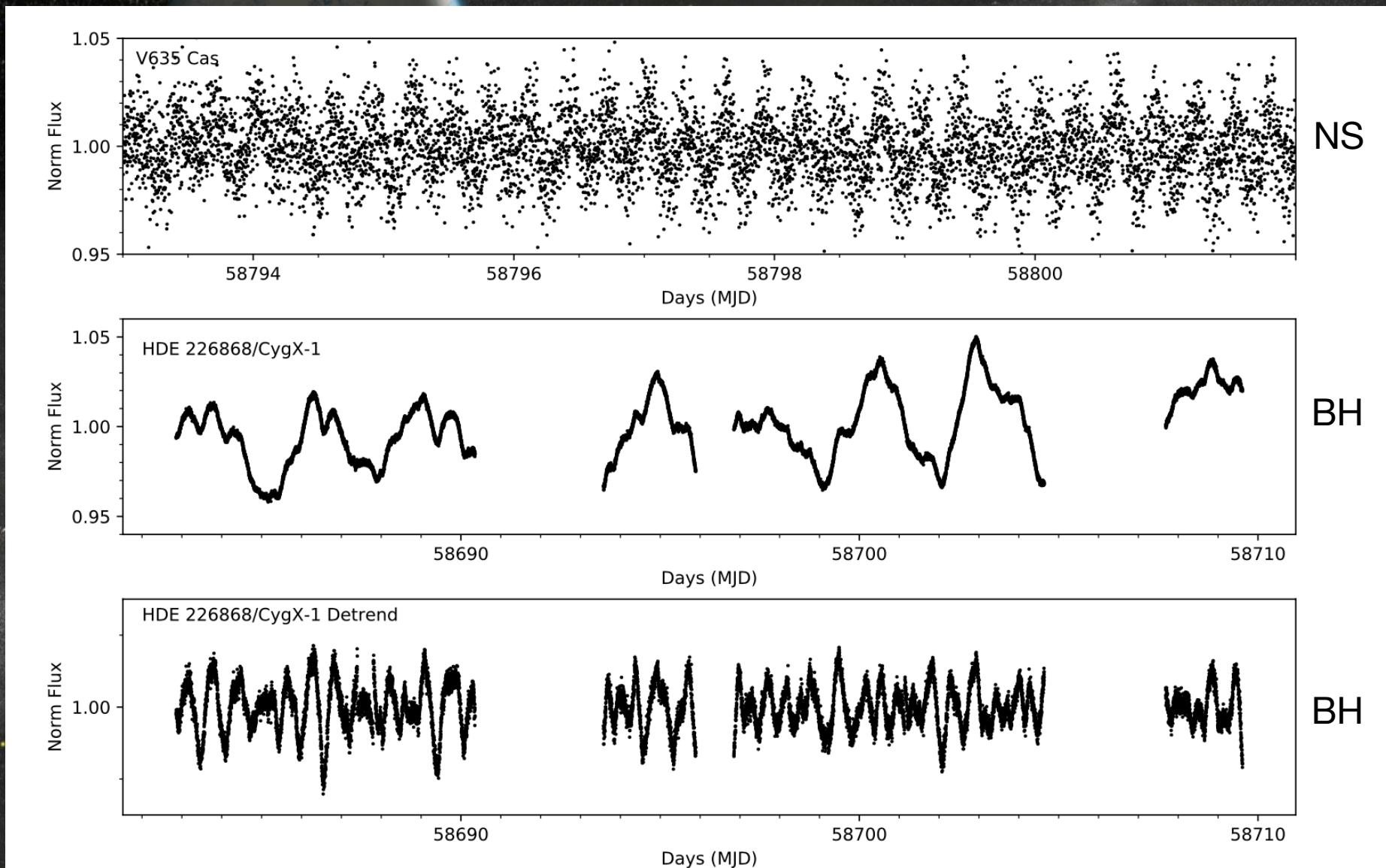
Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Stellar Variability: Pulsating WD with hundreds of frequencies (top, PG 1159-035, Oliveira da Rosa et al., 2022); Cataclysmic Variables (bottom Littlefield et. al., 2022)



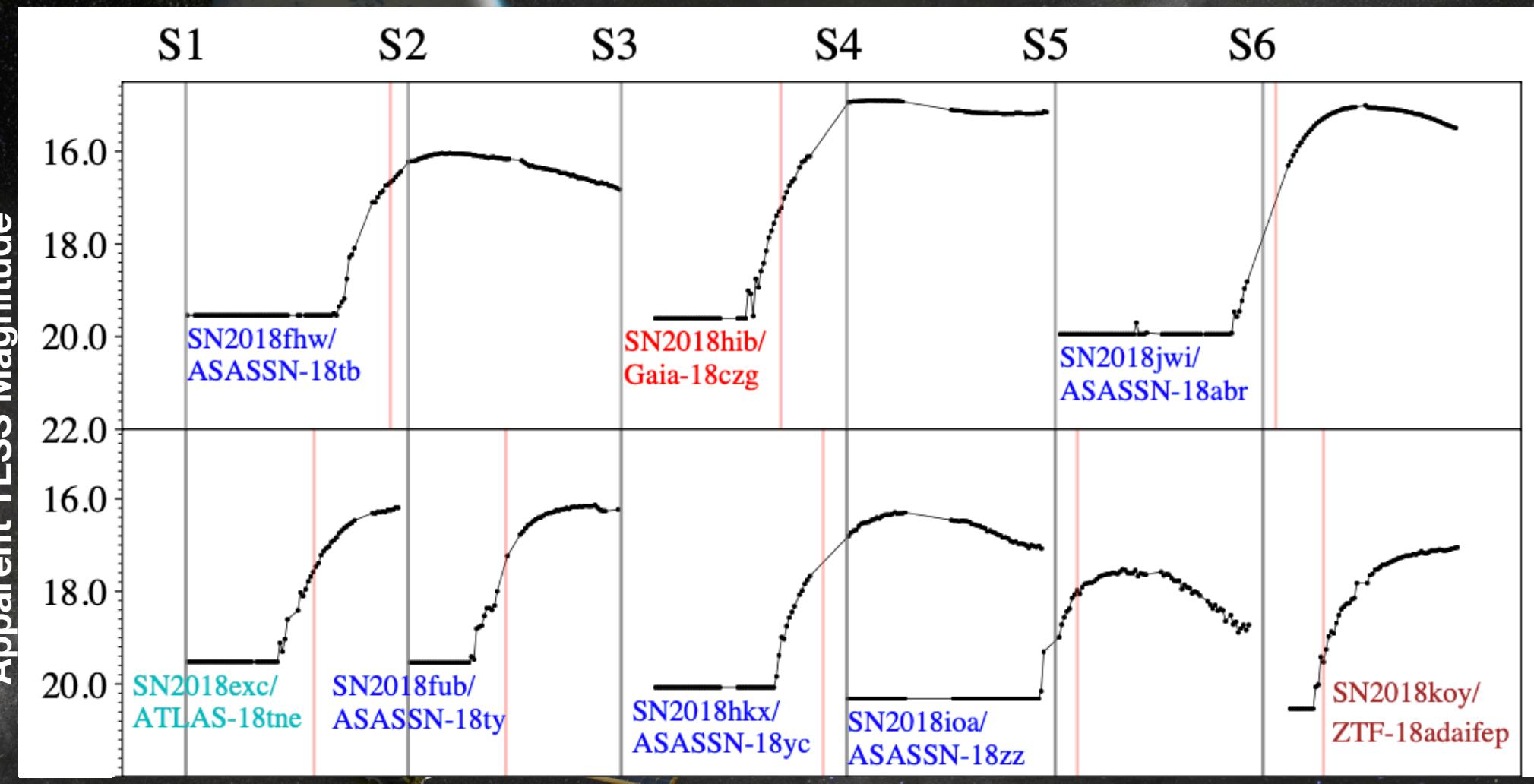
Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Neutron Stars and Black Holes: Variability in High-Mass X-ray Binaries
(e.g. Ramsay et al. 2022)



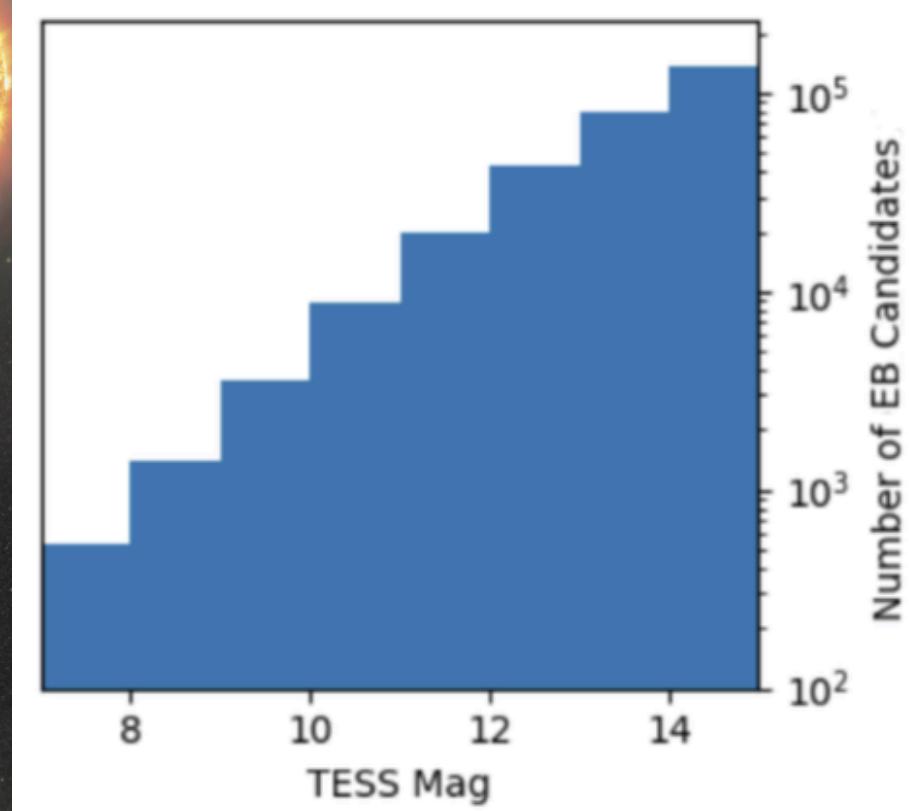
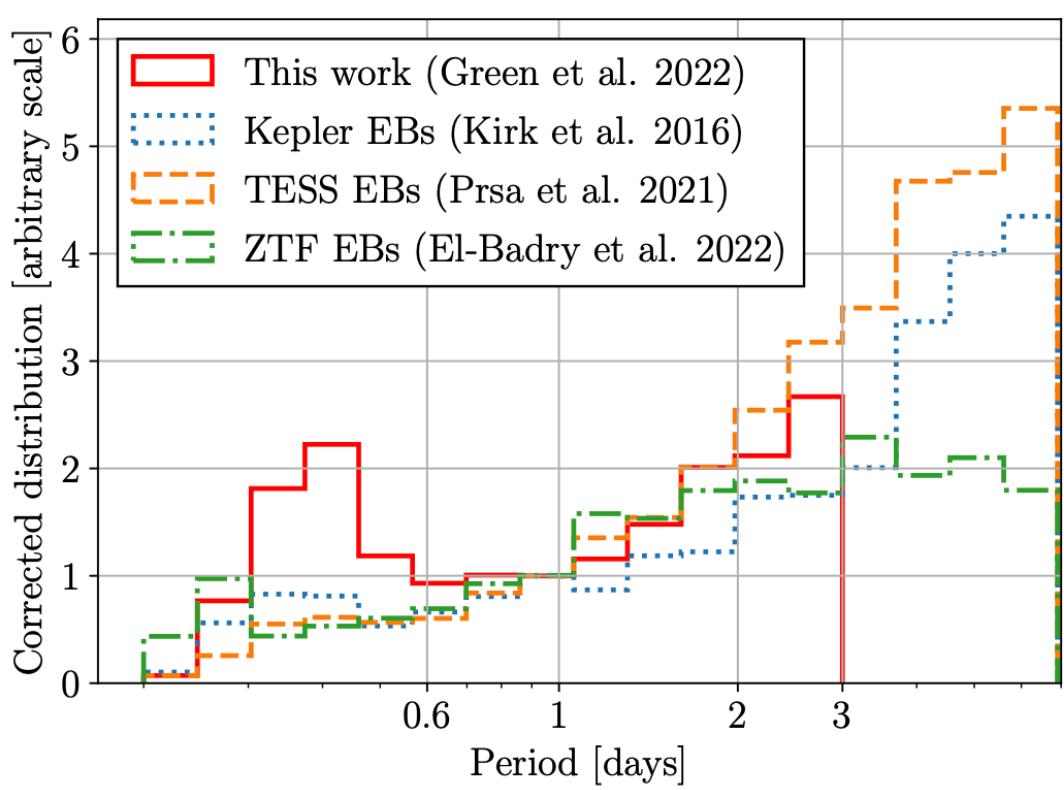
Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Supernovae: Lightcurves for hundreds of Type Ia SNe (e.g. Fausnaugh et al. 2021)



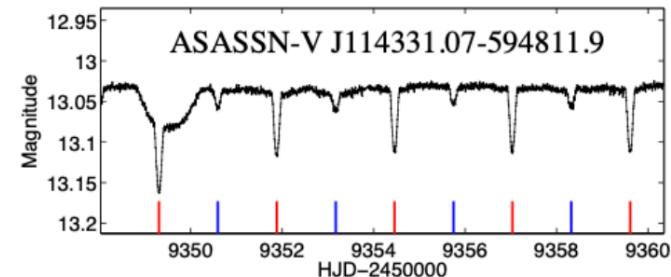
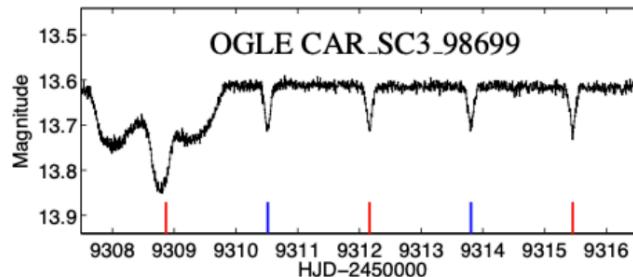
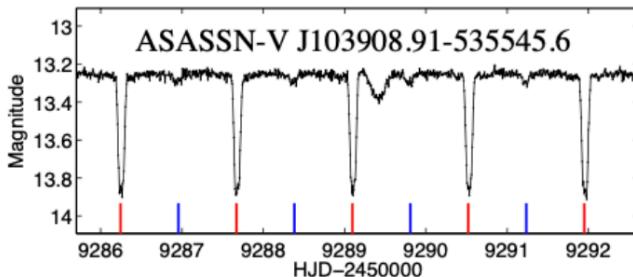
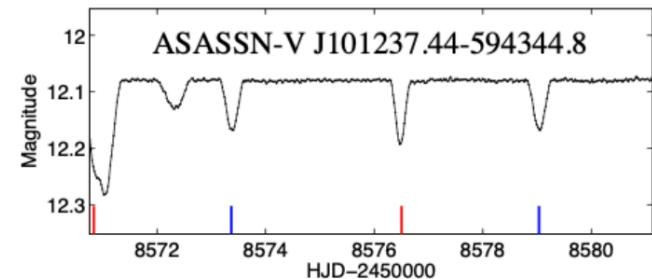
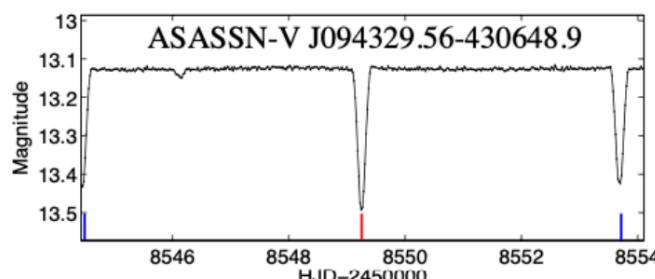
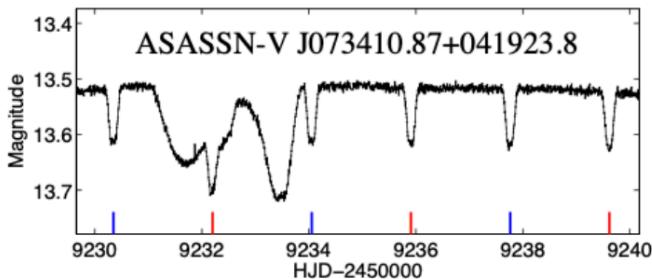
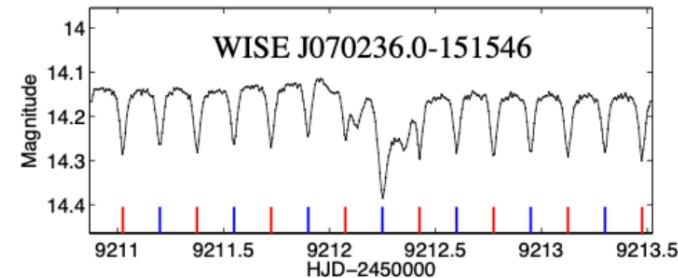
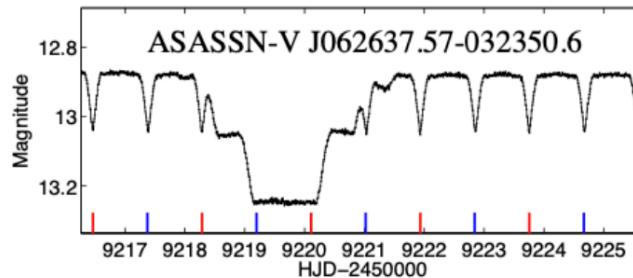
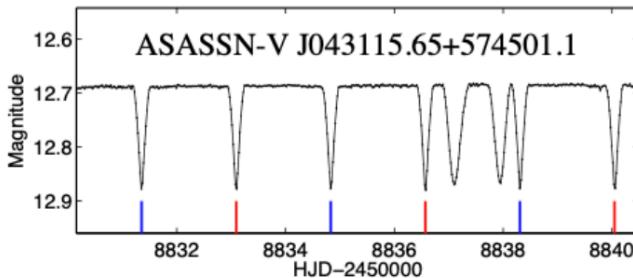
Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Eclipsing binary stars: Hundreds of thousands of systems (e.g. Prsa et al. 2022; Green et al. 2022; Kruse et al. in prep)



Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

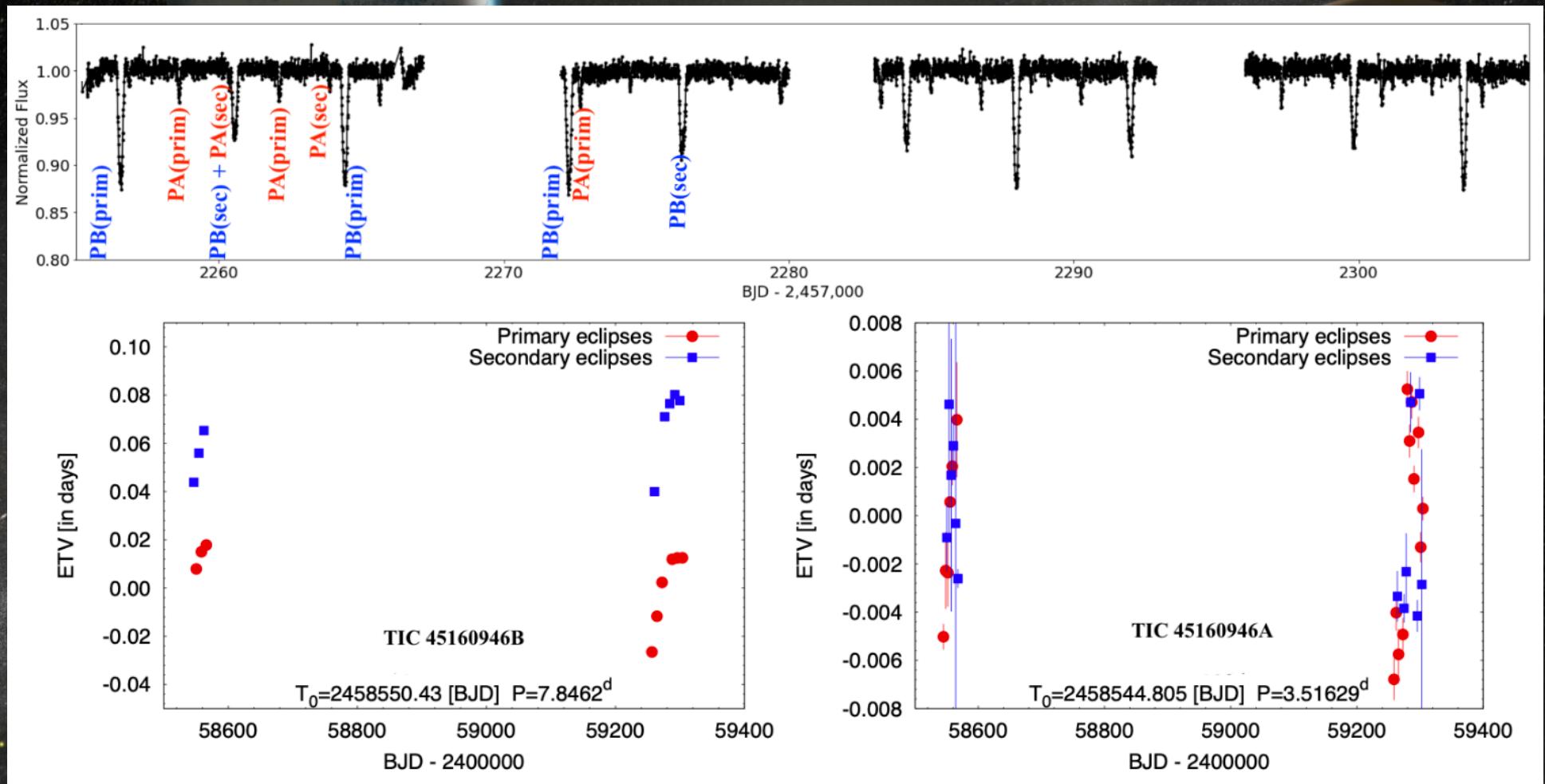
Multiple Stars: Hundreds of multiply-eclipsing stellar triples and quadruples (e.g. Borkovits et al. 2022; Kostov et al. 2022; Zasche et al. 2022)



Triply-eclipsing triples

Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

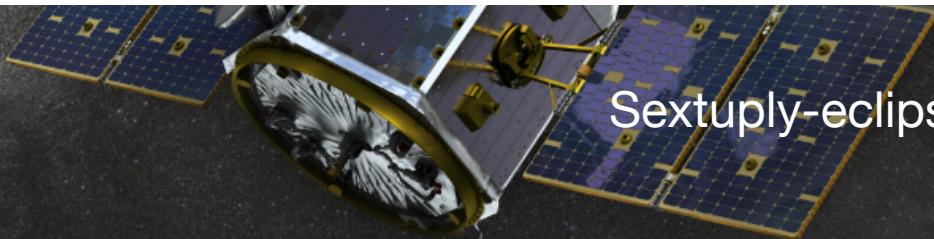
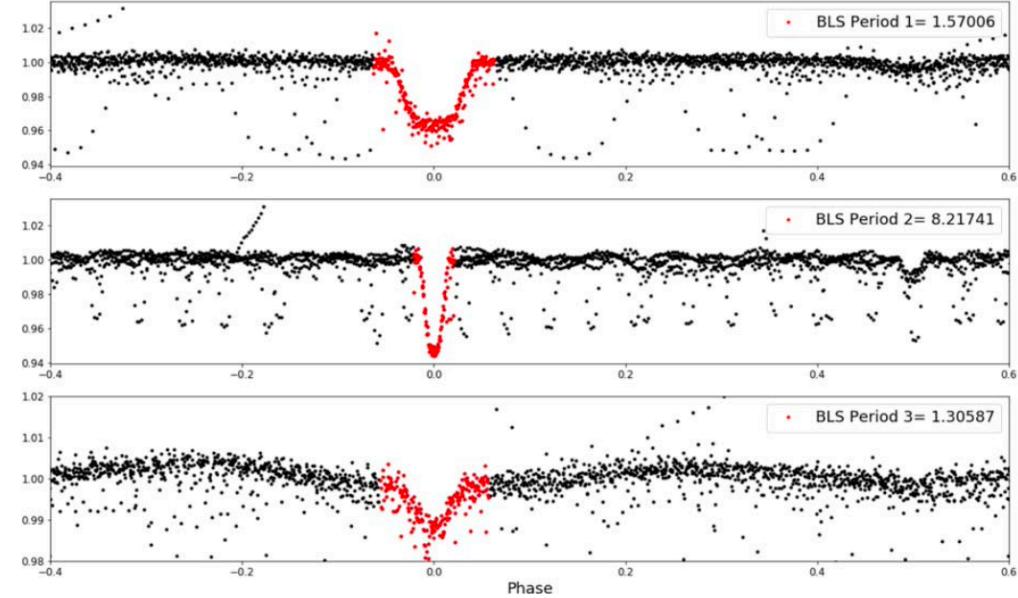
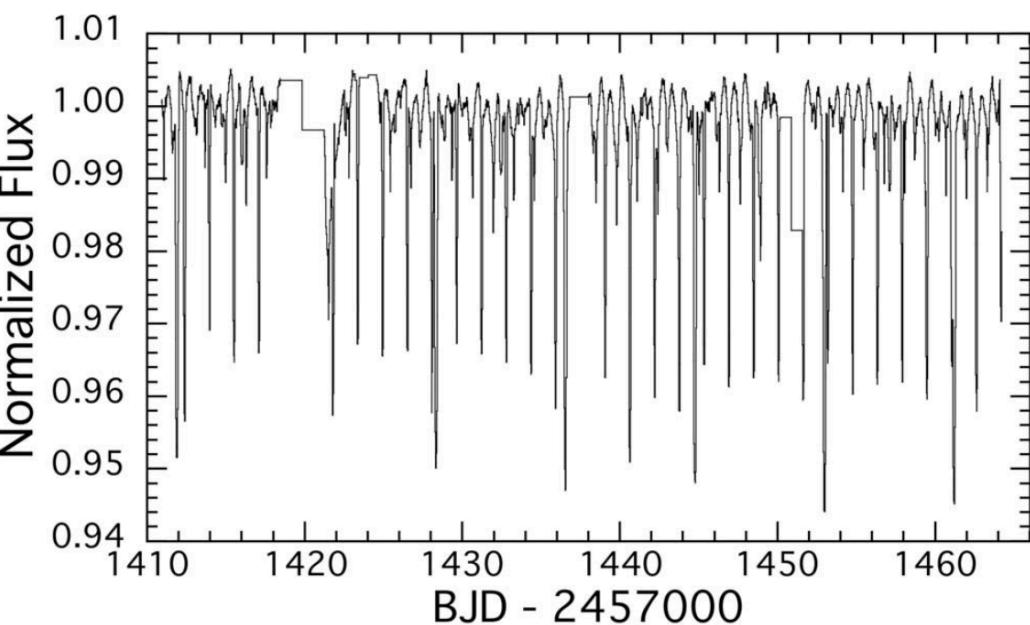
Multiple Stars: Hundreds of multiply-eclipsing stellar triples and quadruples (e.g. Borkovits et al. 2022; Kostov et al. 2022; Zasche et al. 2022)



Doubly-eclipsing quadruples

Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Multiple Stars: First sextuply-eclipsing sextuple system (TIC 168789840, Powell et al. 2022)

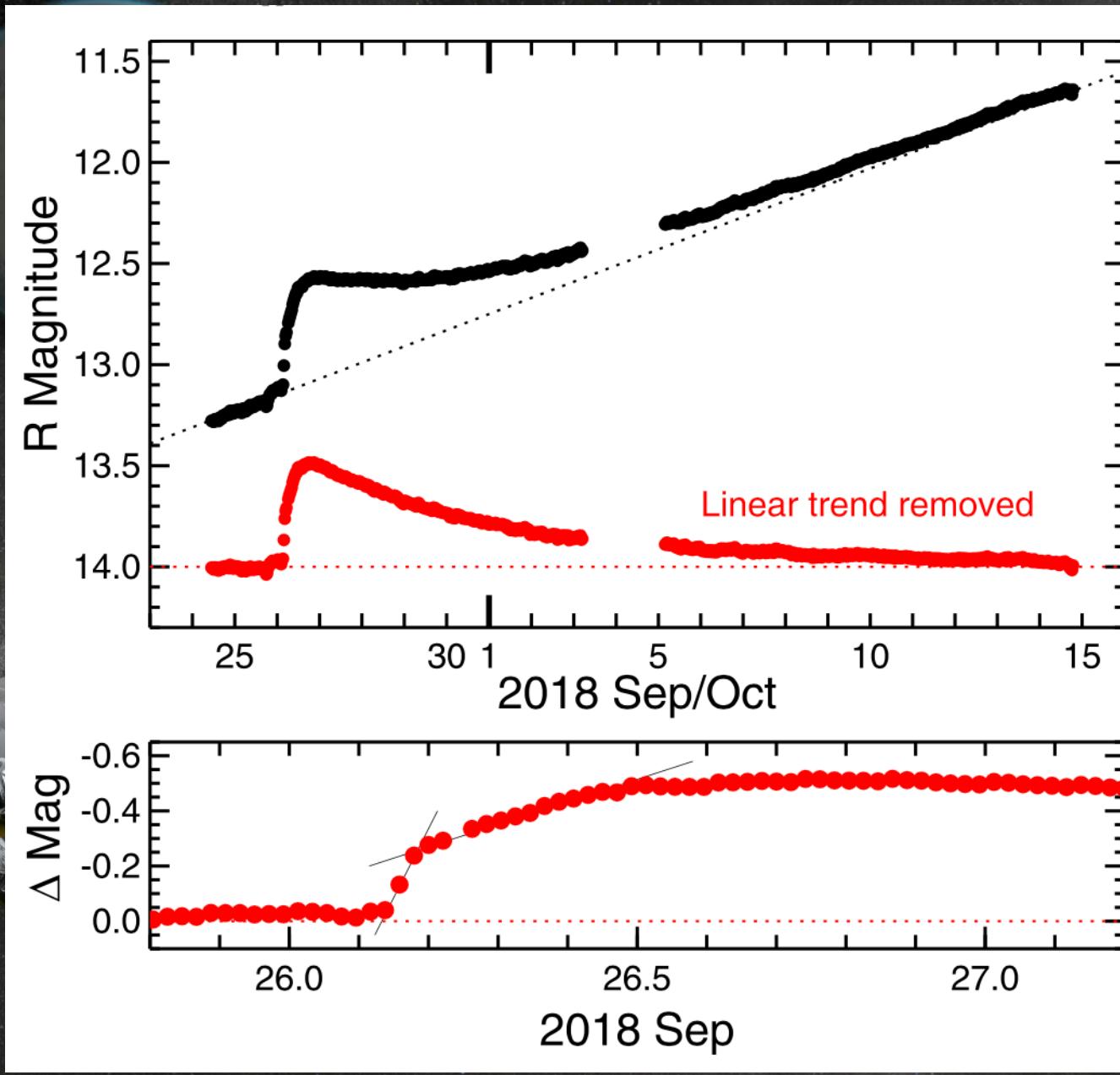


Solar System

- *Better understanding of the origins of the Solar System*
- *Outbursts from comets*
- *Rotation periods and shape constraints for asteroids*
- *Search for Trans-Neptunian Objects*
- *Search for Near-Earth Objects, impact and importance for planetary protection*

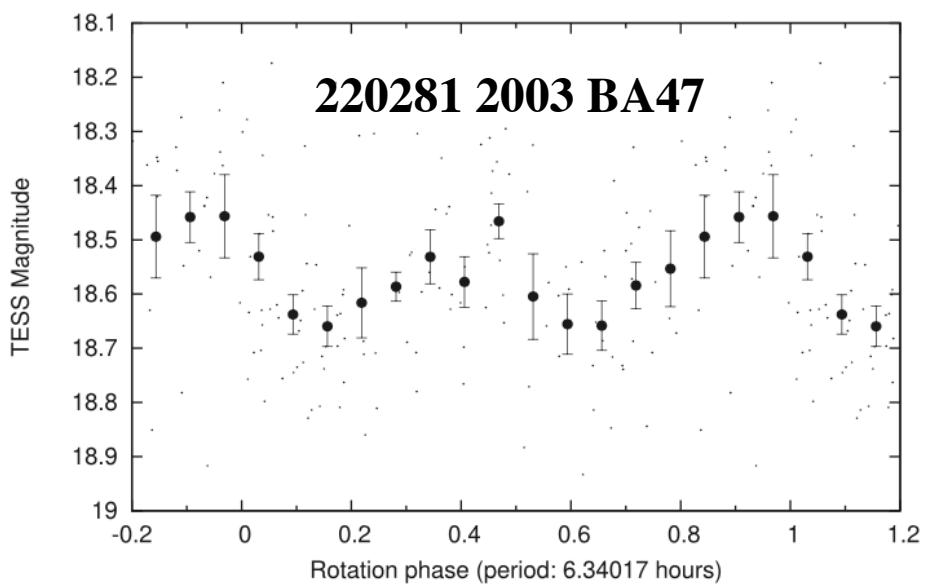
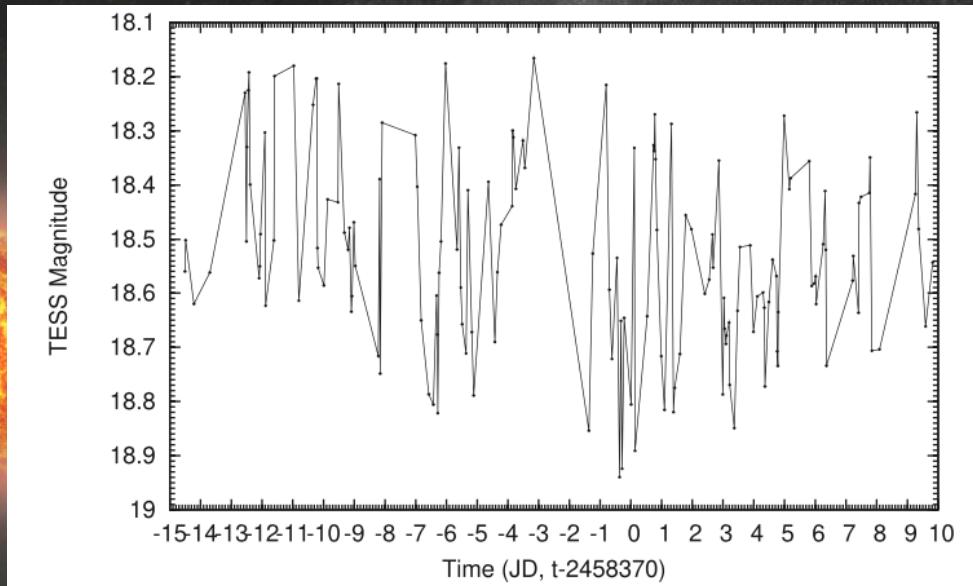
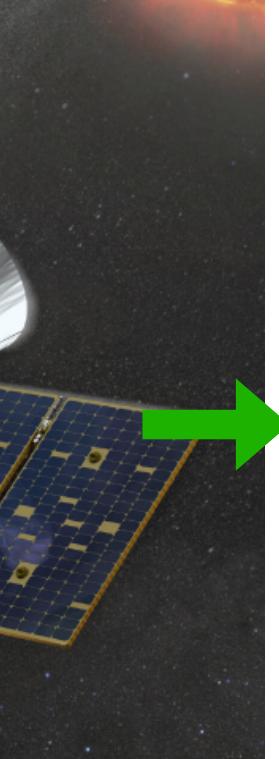
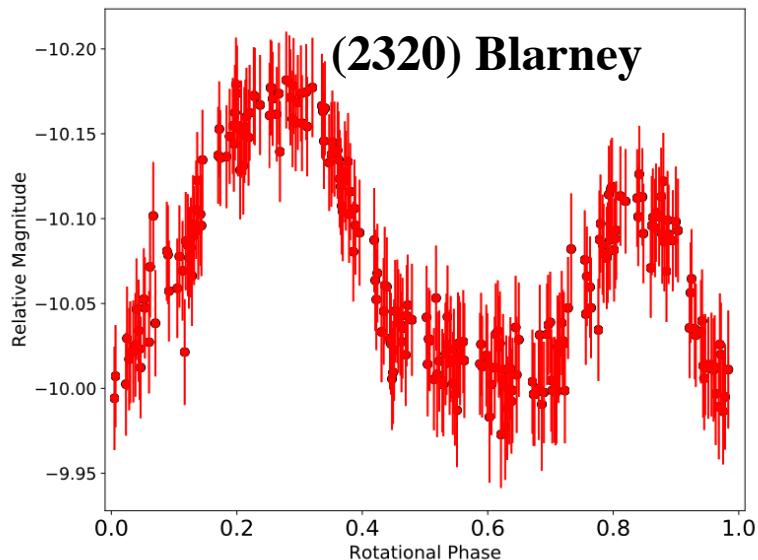
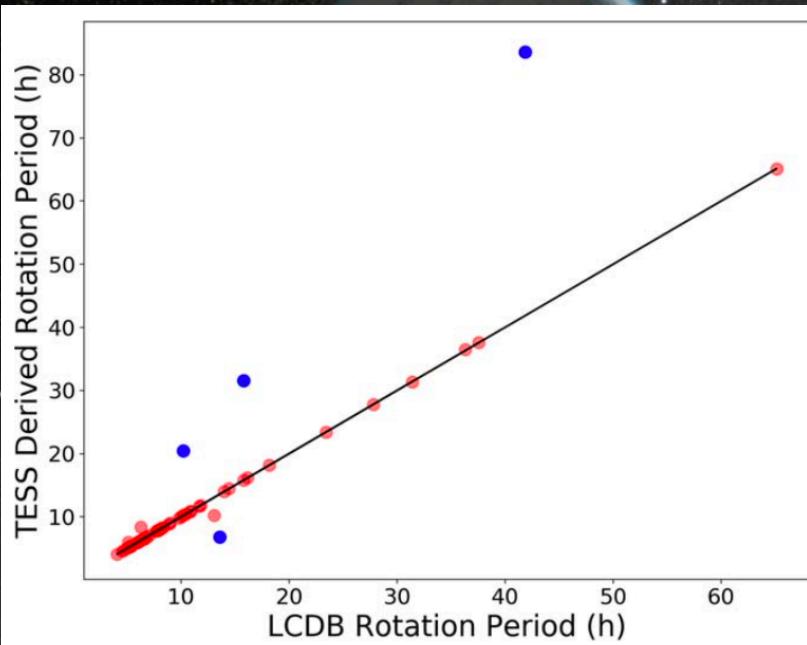
Solar System

- Comets: outburst from 46P/Wirtanen (Farnham et al. 2022)



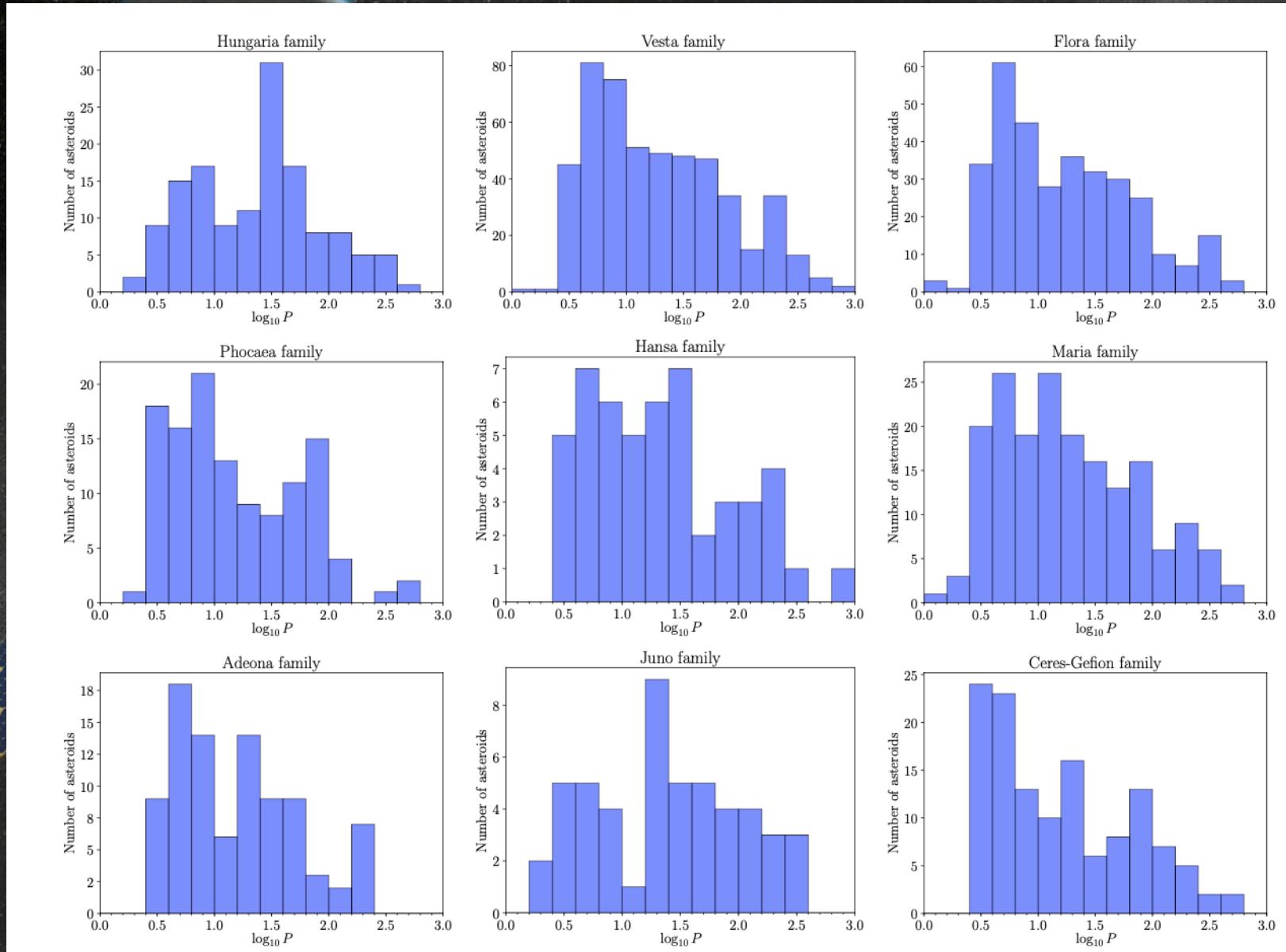
Solar System

- Main belt asteroids: rotation periods and light curve amplitudes for tens of thousands of objects (e.g. McNeill et al. 2019; Pal et al. 2020)



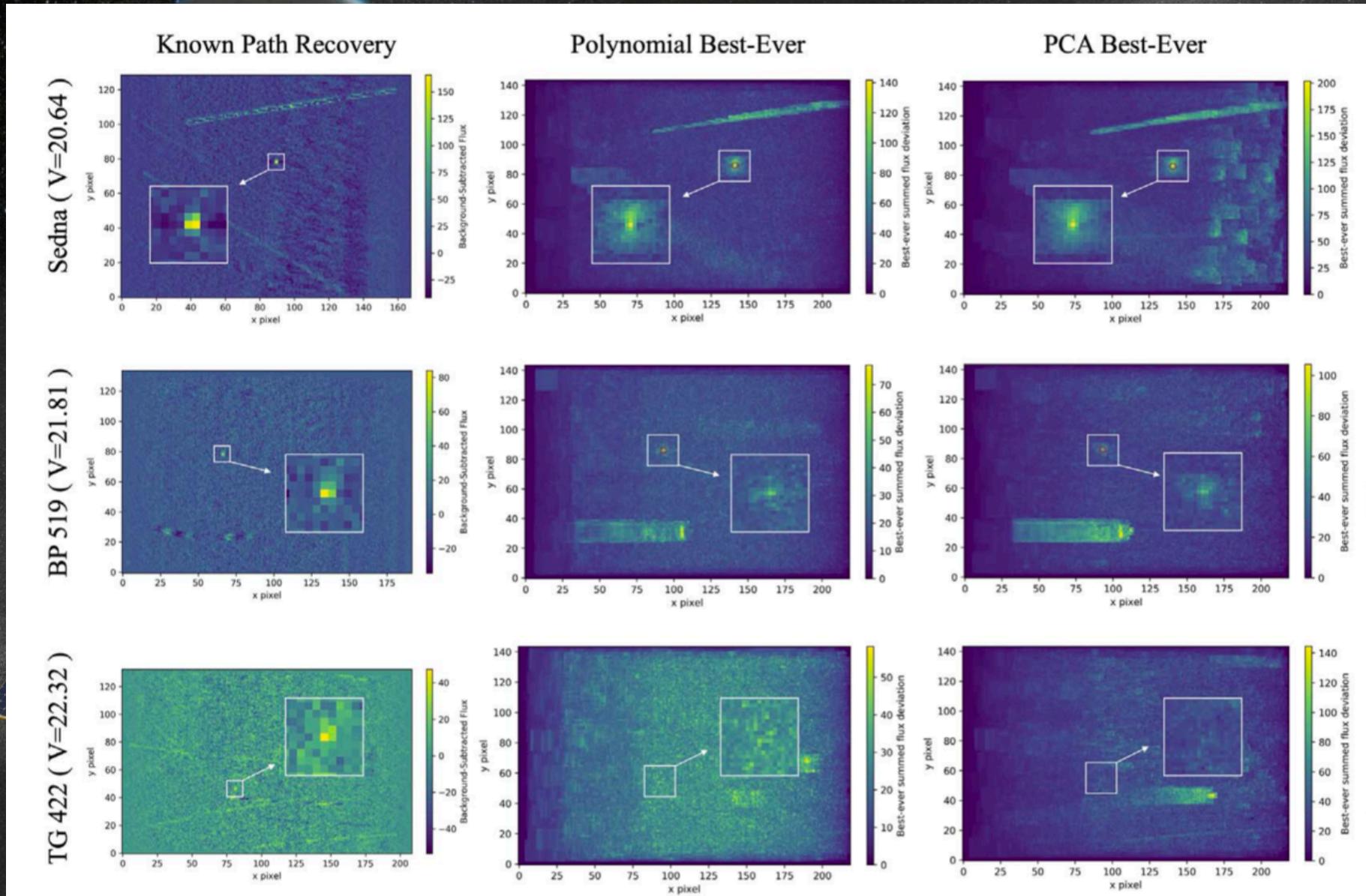
Solar System

- **Main belt asteroids:** rotation periods and light curve amplitudes for tens of thousands of objects (e.g. Szabo et al. 2022)



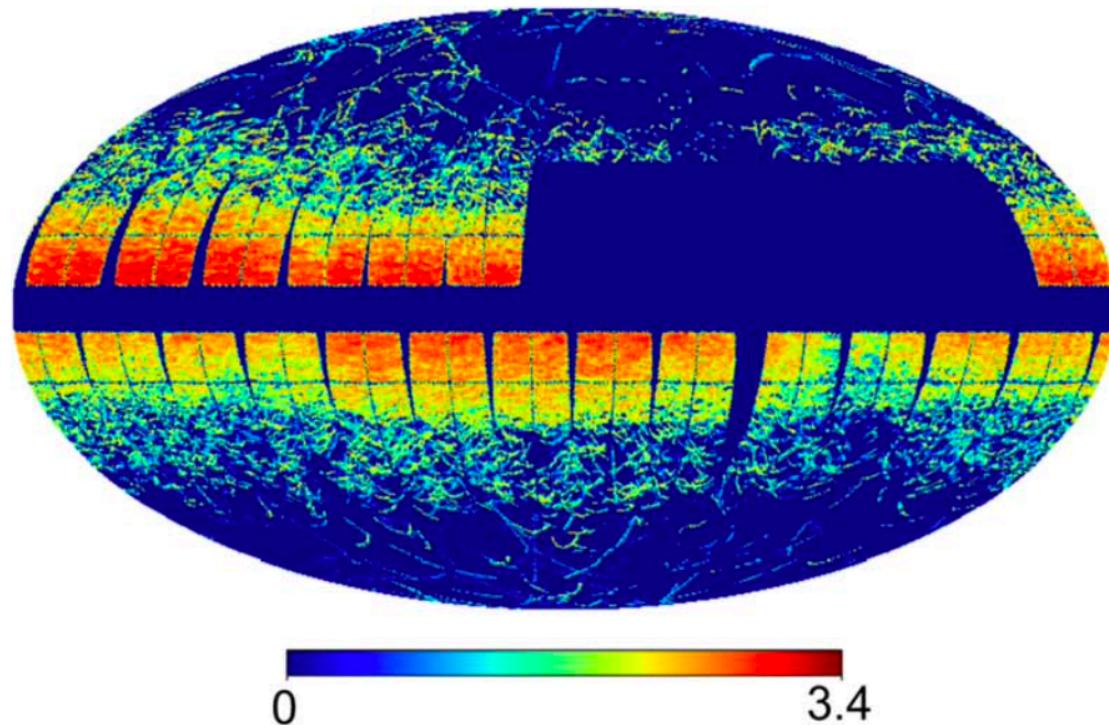
Solar System

- Trans-Neptunian Objects: Recovery of Sedna, 2015 BP519, and 2007 TG422 (Rice & Laughlin 2020)

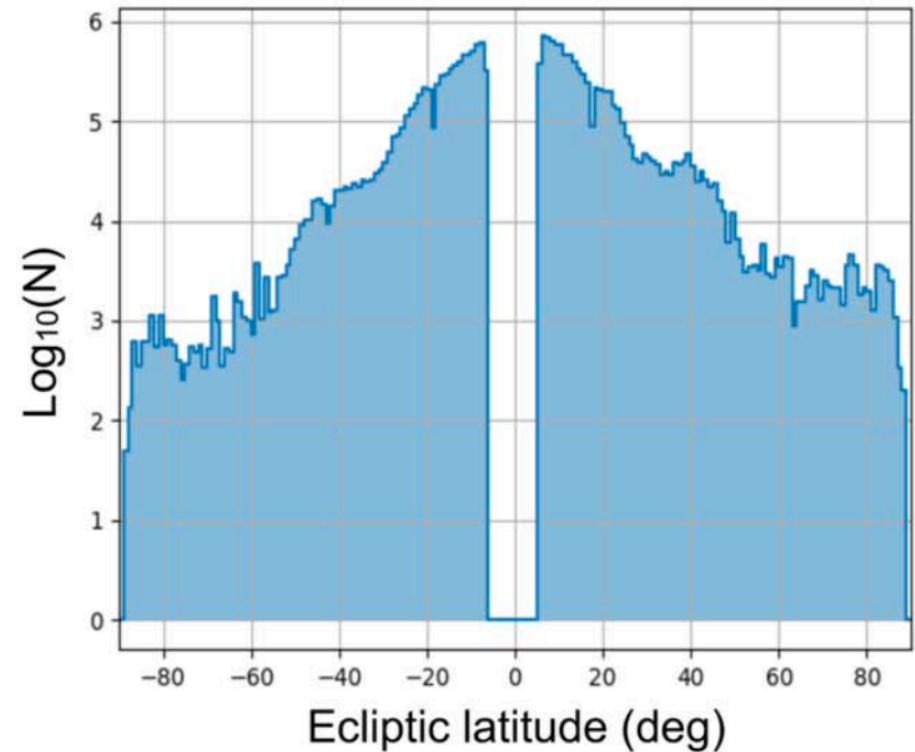


Solar System

- Small Bodies: millions of moving object tracks (e.g. Woods et al. 2021)



Moving object tracks (spatial density)



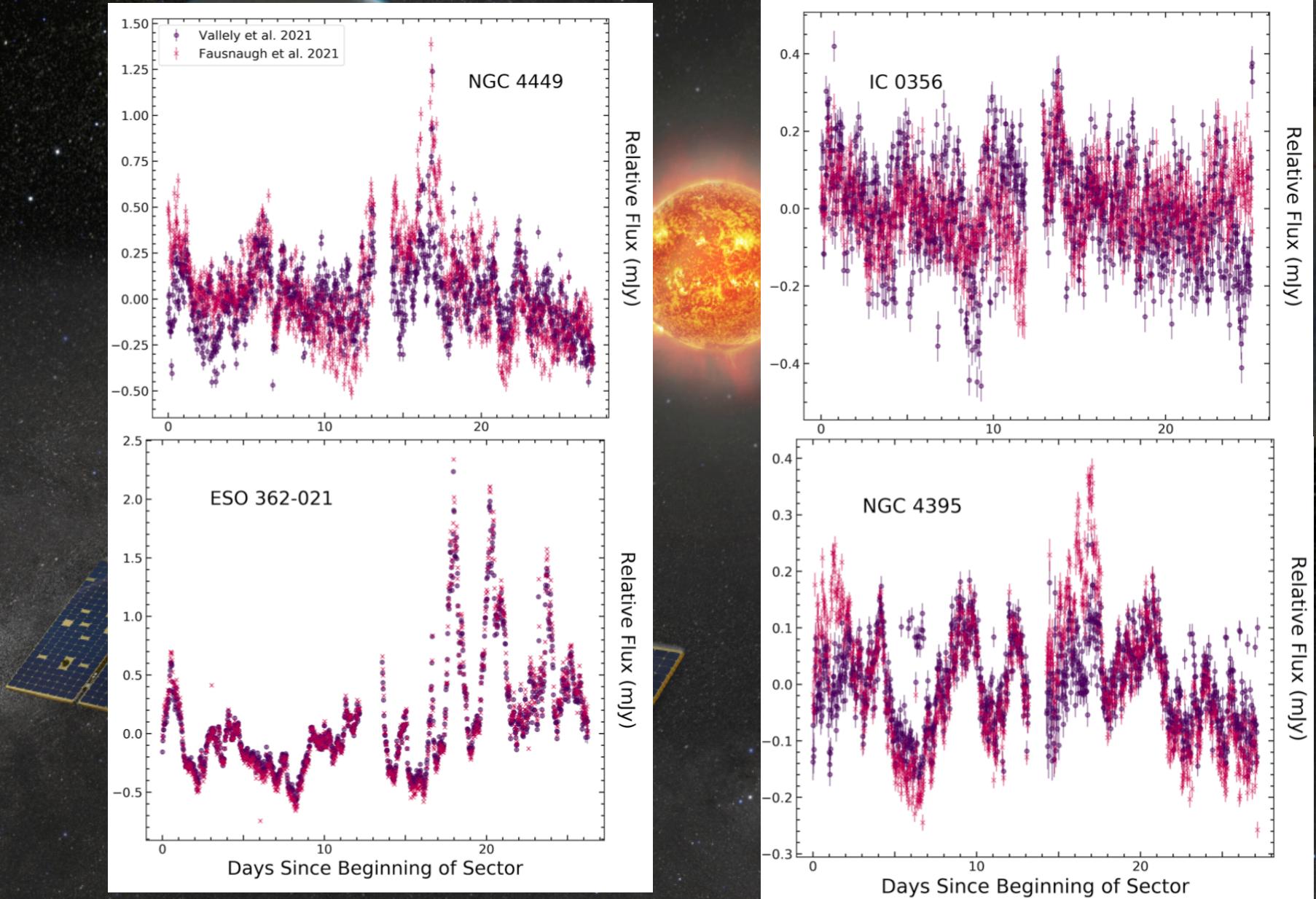
TESS Year 1 and 2

Galaxies

- *TESS observations enable systematic studies of hours to weeks-long (and even longer) nuclear variability of galaxies at various distances and luminosities*
- *TESS provides valuable constraints on the characteristic timescales observed in the corresponding lightcurves.*
- *The data helps investigate flaring events such as tidal disruptions, accretion rate changes, ambiguous nuclear transients, etc.*

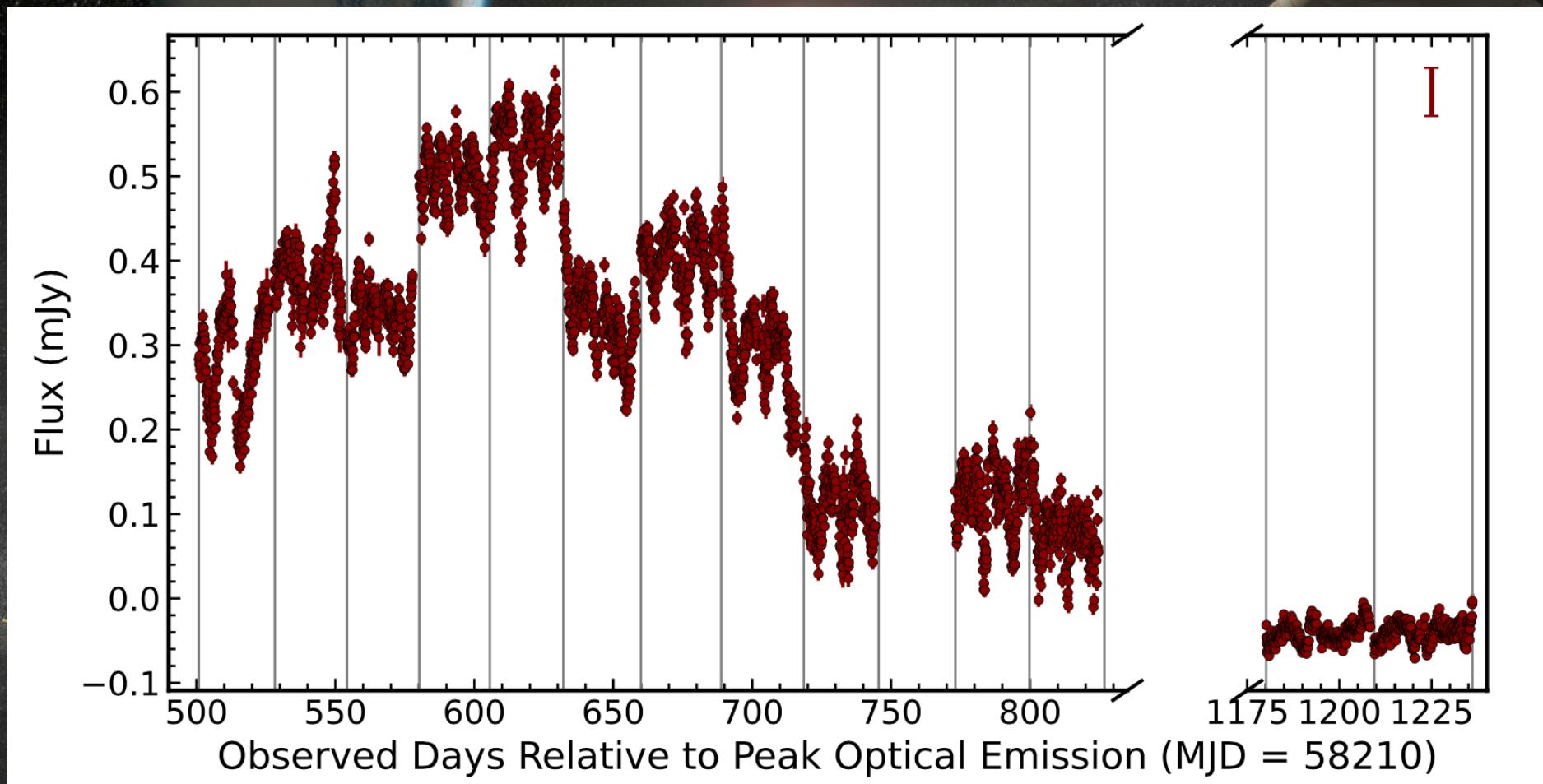
Galaxies

- AGN Variability: Lightcurves for dozens of AGNs (e.g. Burke et al. 2021, Treibel et al. 2022):



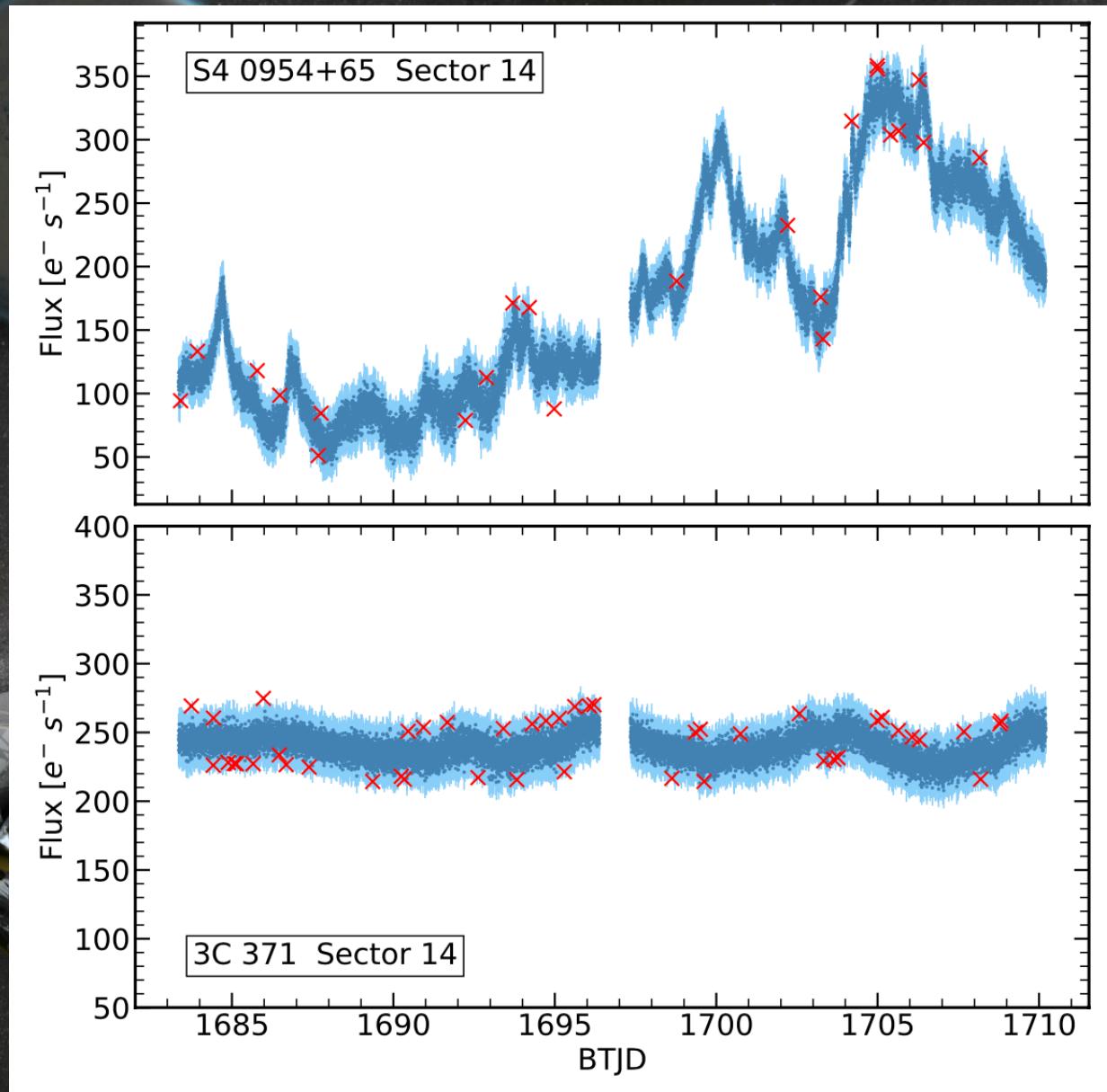
Galaxies

- AGN Variability: Ambiguous nuclear transient ASASSN-18el is likely an AGN (e.g. Hinkle et al. 2022):

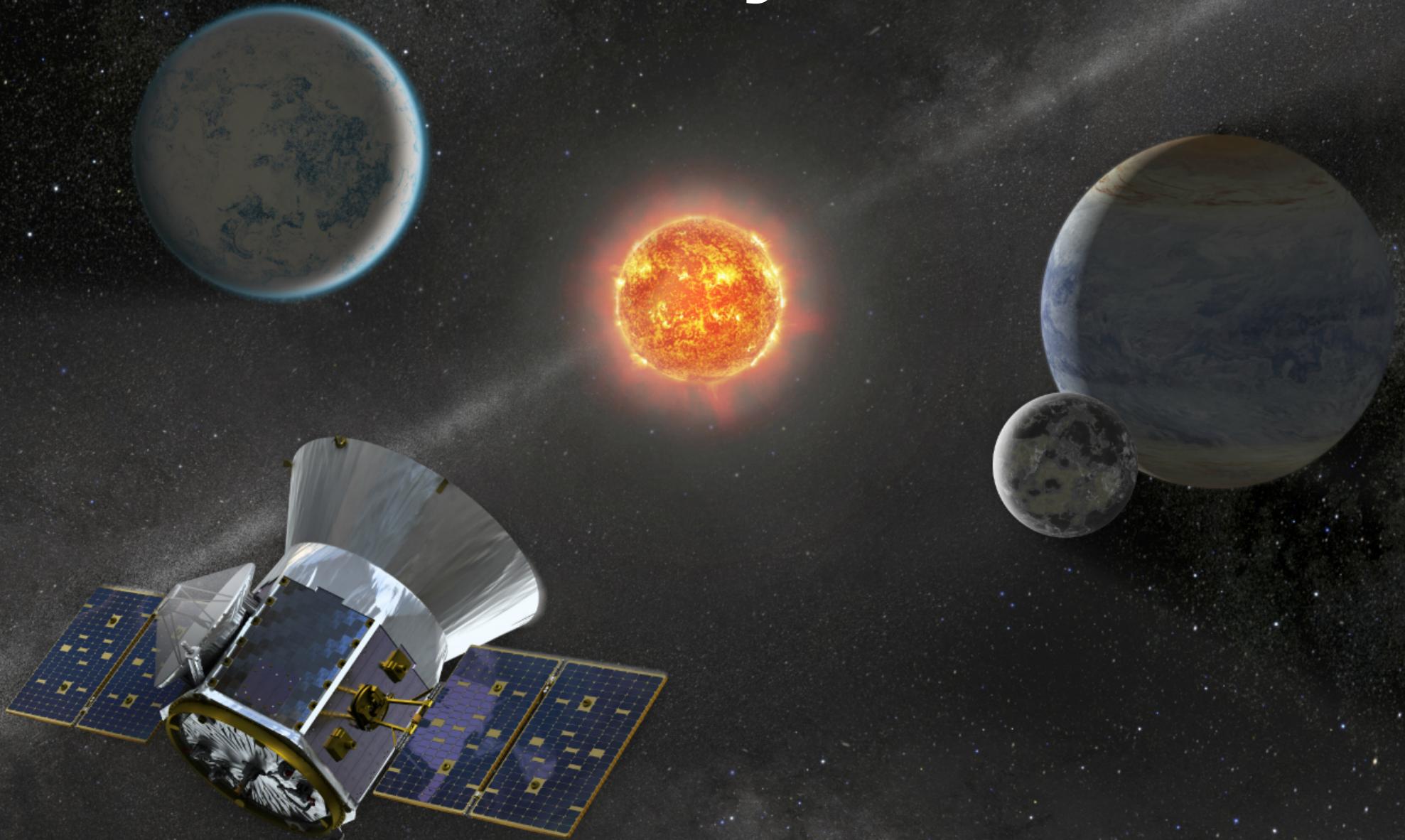


Galaxies

- **AGN variability: Short-Term Optical Variability for dozens of Blazars (e.g. Pininti et al. 2022):**

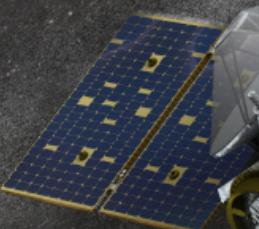
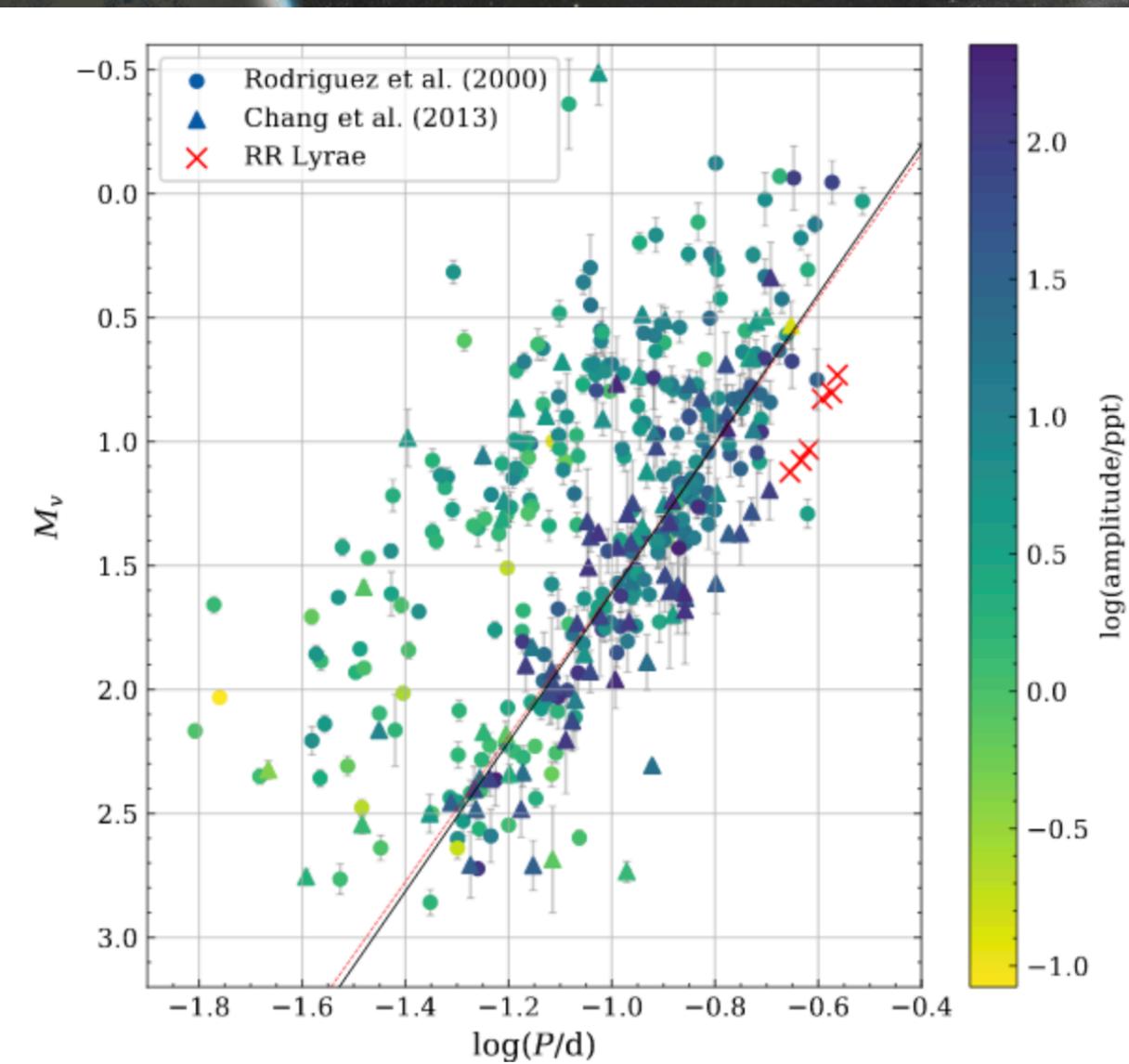


Thank you!



Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Stellar Variability: Period-Luminosity for hundreds of Delta Scuti (Barac et al. 2022)



Stars and Stellar Astrophysics

Multiple Stars: A Quadruple Star System with a 12-day Outer Orbit Eclipse
(TIC 114936199, Powell et al. 2022)

