
SMURFS

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SMURFS provides a fully automated way to extract frequencies from timeseries data sets. It provides various interfaces, from a standalone command line tool, to jupyter and python integrations and computes possible frequency combinations, directly downloads and reduces (if necessary) data of TESS/Kepler/K2 observations and much much more.

You can use SMURFS both integrated in your code, as well as a stand-alone product in the terminal. After checking [installation page](#), you can take a look at the [quickstart page](#), which gives you the easiest possible example on how to use SMURFS. For more detail on the usage as a stand-alone product, [standalone settings page](#). For more information on what SMURFS is all about, check the [About SMURFS page](#). SMURFS also gives you an interactive mod to work with SMURFS. Its basic usage is described in the [Interactive Mode page](#).

After this, you might be interested on how SMURFS actually works. A good starting point is the [Internals page](#), which shows you how SMURFS gets to its result. It should also give you a basic idea on the different classes. The most important ones are described in the various class documentation pages, which documents all the different classes. If you are interested on how SMURFS downloads data sets and reduces them, check the [downloads page](#).

SMURFS also allows you for vastly more advanced usage of its internals. The advanced examples page shows you some of those in jupyter notebooks. However, you can apply the same procedures in the interactive mode.

ABOUT SMURFS

1.1 Functionality

At its heart, SMURFS is a tool designed to extract significant frequencies from a time series in a fully automated way. SMURFS can be very easy to use, and give you quick insight into the data. It is also designed to be as configurable as one wants it to be, and it is possible to drill down to the individual frequencies.

In its simplest form, one only needs to provide a name of a star that is observed by the missions supported by SMURFS (e.g. TESS, Kepler, K2), the minimum Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR, being the ratio of the signals amplitude and the mean of the surrounding area in the amplitude spectrum) and the window size (defining the area around the peak, which SMURFS considers as a proxy for noise).

But what if i want to do a deeper analysis? SMURFS has you covered there as well and has loads of configurability and settings, allowing you to take a deeper look. For example, SMURFS can download/extract different data products, with different amount or reduction applied. You can specify, how the frequencies are fitted to the data, you can look at specific frequency ranges, you can fold and flatten your light curves and much more.

To get you started, you should first check the [installation page](#), to make sure you have all prerequisites installed. Afterwards, take a look at the [quickstart](#) page, giving you a first easy example. Afterwards, feel free to roam this documentation and check out the different possibilities you have with SMURFS.

1.2 References and links

Of course, SMURFS wasn't built in a vacuum. Check out these amazing packages on which SMURFS is built on:

- [Lightcurve](#): Lightcurve is the heart and soul of all time series/periodogram objects in SMURFS. Therefore you can use the whole Lightcurve API on these types of objects (for example: *Smurfs.lc*, *Smurfs.pdg*). [Here](#) is a link to the API for LightCurve objects for example.
- [Eleanor](#): Eleanor is a python package, that allows for extraction of long cadence light curves from TESS FFIs.

INSTALLATION AND REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Requirements

SMURFS is available through pip on all python versions ≥ 3.5 . Before you can install it, make sure that you have **pip**, **python**, and most importantly **cmake**. If you don't have these installed, use your favourite package manager to install them.

2.2 Installation

First off, create a virtual environment

```
cd /Path/  
python3 -m venv venv/  
source venv/bin/activate
```

Install smurfs through pip

```
pip install smurfs
```


QUICKSTART

Usually if we want to take a look at the time series of a given star, we want to take a look at its amplitude spectrum and time series and extract the significant frequencies from it. Depending on the object, this can be a quite involved process, starting with getting the data products, computing the amplitude spectrum and running it through some manual tool that extracts frequencies for us. SMURFS makes this process really simple, and takes care of all of those steps.

Lets say we want to take a look at the namesake of Delta Scuti pulsators, Gamma Doradus. Assuming you have a virtual environment activated that contains a SMURF installation. To analyse Gamma Doradus, we can then simply call

```
smurfs "Gamma Doradus" 4 2
```

The three parameter in this call are the absolute minimum you need to provide for SMURFS. Lets go through them:

- **First parameter:** The first parameter in a smurfs call represents the object, name or file containing the time series. For example, if you would have a file called `light_curve.txt` in your path, you can simply provide the file name as the parameter. However, if you provide a name, like in the example above, SMURFS will download/extract the light curve for you.
- **Second parameter:** The second parameter represents the lower bound of the Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR). SMURFS understands the SNR as the ratio between the amplitude of an individual frequency and its surrounding *background noise*. More on that below.
- **Third parameter:** Lastly, the third parameter represents the window size considered by SMURF when computing the SNR of any given frequency. Again, more on this parameter below.

So now that you have your analysis running, you should find the following output in your terminal:

```
(venv) marco@ydWLT-U2-62-22:~/smurfs$ smurfs "Gamma Doradus" 4 2
Searching processed light curves for Gamma Doradus on mission(s) TESS ...
Resolving Gamma Doradus to TIC using MAST ...
TIC ID for Gamma Doradus: TIC 219234987
Short cadence observations available for Gamma Doradus. Downloading ...
Found processed light curve for Gamma Doradus!
Warning: 31% (6168/19692) of the cadences will be ignored due to the quality mask (quality_bitmask=175).
Using TESS observations! Combining sectors ...
Total observation length: 78.32 days.
Duty cycle for Gamma Doradus: 84.45%
Periodogram from 0.0 1 / d to 360.0 1 / d
Starting frequency extraction.
Skip similar: Deactivated
Chance after 10 similar: Activated
Window size: 2.0
Number of extended frequencies: 0
Nyquist frequency: 360.0 1 / d
List of frequencies, amplitudes, phases, S/N
F0 1.363601+/-0.000004 1 / d 0.01056+/-0.00008 mag 0.5105+/-0.0011 14.621917538996478
F1 1.3214676+/-0.0000031 1 / d 0.01011+/-0.00006 mag 0.8538+/-0.0009 17.646618113213755
F2 1.470851+/-0.000007 1 / d 0.002806+/-0.000035 mag 0.8600+/-0.0020 7.578344472336695
F3 1.878144+/-0.000007 1 / d 0.002413+/-0.000032 mag 0.5167+/-0.0021 6.717143847007492
F4 1.385307+/-0.000007 1 / d 0.002228+/-0.000030 mag 0.1748+/-0.0022 7.318522855378772
F5 0.316642+/-0.000008 1 / d 0.002030+/-0.000028 mag 0.2544+/-0.0022 5.597834999218046
F6 1.417226+/-0.000008 1 / d 0.001813+/-0.000027 mag 0.3842+/-0.0024 6.523381016995975
F7 2.742524+/-0.000008 1 / d 0.001779+/-0.000026 mag 0.9427+/-0.0023 9.558566515908968
F8 0.112357+/-0.000008 1 / d 0.001629+/-0.000024 mag 0.0235+/-0.0024 5.27044577952894
F9 1.237200+/-0.000009 1 / d 0.001393+/-0.000023 mag 0.0913+/-0.0026 5.176607940138036
F10 1.681520+/-0.000011 1 / d 0.001115+/-0.000022 mag 0.1662+/-0.0032 4.585937811798608
Stopping extraction after 11 frequencies.
Total frequencies: 11
Gamma Doradus Analysis done!
Saving results, this may take a bit ...
Gamma Doradus Data saved!
(venv) marco@ydWLT-U2-62-22:~/smurfs$
```

SMURFS now generated a result path for this star. It takes the name given as the first parameter (or the filename without the file ending) and creates a folder containing all necessary results. This is its file structure:

```
- Gamma_Doradus
- data
  - combinations.csv
  - result.csv
  - LC_residual.txt
  - LC.txt
  - PS_residual.txt
  - PS.txt
- plots
  - LC_residual.pdf
  - LC.pdf
  - PS_residual.pdf
  - PS_result.pdf
  - PS.pdf
```

Additionally, it creates a Validation page if you extracted a target from TESS FFIs (also more on that later). now, what is in these files?

- **data - plots folders:** The names of these folders should be self explanatory. *data* contains text files with the results, and plots some relevant plots about the analysis.
- **combinations.csv:** For every run SMURFS performs, it automatically computes possible combination frequencies, that might not be real signal in the time series. This file contains these combinations. You can simply load it in python using *pandas.read_csv* if you want to do something with it further
- **result.csv:** The results file contains a myriad of information about the SMURFS run. It first gives you the settings with which SMURFS ran. Next, it shows you some statistics, like Duty cycle, Nyquist frequency and total number of found frequencies. Lastly, it lists all significant frequencies found by SMURFS. Due to the

fact that this file is actually a combination of three csv files, it isn't very straight forward to load this file again. SMURFS provides a function for that though. If you call `_Smurfs.load_results(path)_`, it will load this file and return three pandas objects. **Amplitudes are always given in magnitudes**

- **LC and PS files:** LC and PS files represent the computed periodogram and used light curve (after sigma clipping), with which SMURFS ran. The residual files show you the light curve and periodogram after all found frequencies have been removed from the initial data set.
- **pdf files:** Again, these are pretty much self explanatory. They show you plots of the result, the residual and the initial data set.

In its simplest form, this is it for SMURFS. You can now go on and do cool science with those results. If you are interested in all possible parameters, when using SMURFS as a stand alone product, check the [standalone settings page](#). You can also take a look at the various examples, that are provided with this documentation. Alternatively, if you want to embed SMURFS in your code, you should check the API page, as well as the examples for such use cases. You can also take a look at the [internals page](#), to give you an idea how SMURFS actually performs its task.

INTERACTIVE MODE

One of the core features of SMURFS is the ability to actually interact with the result of a SMURFS run. It therefore has something called an **interactive mode**. To activate it, you have the positional argument **-interactive**, or **-i**.

```
smurfs "Gamma Doradus" 4 2 -i
```

If a run is then completed, SMURFS will start an **IPython** shell. IPython has a couple of advantages to a normal Python shell:

- Object introspection and a powerful autocompleter
- An input history and search
- *magic* commands, similar to jupyter

and much more. Check the IPython documentation, if you are interested in more details.

After the shell is started, you get prompted by the following message:

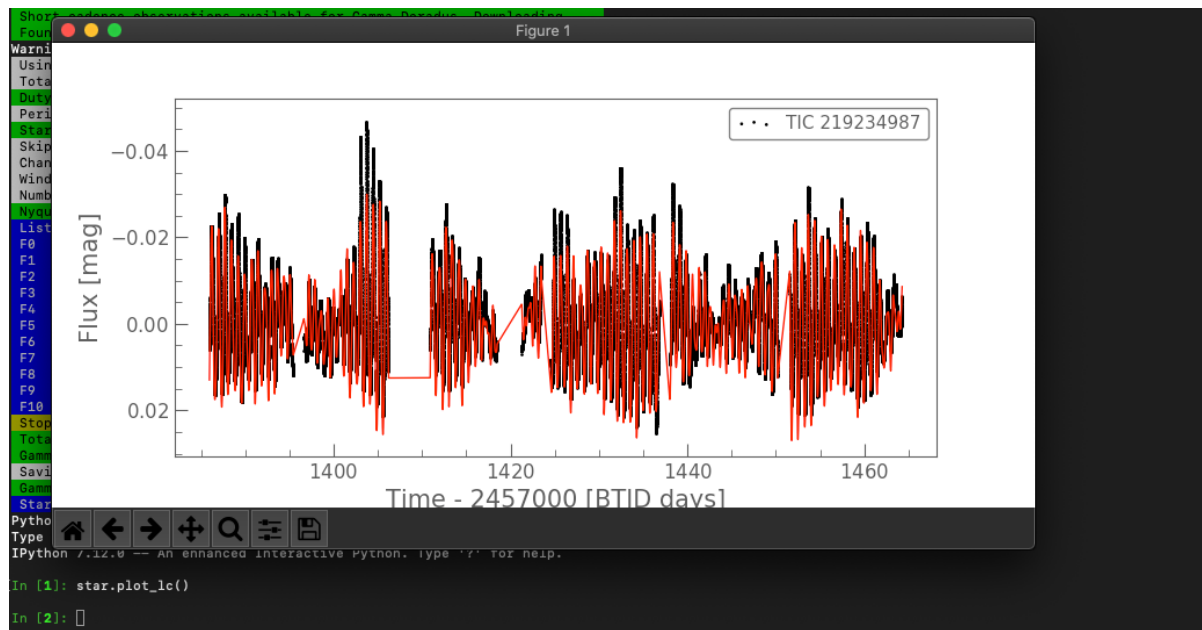
```
Starting interactive shell. Use the 'star' object to interact with the result!
Python 3.6.10 (default, Feb  5 2020, 08:14:22)
Type 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license' for more information
IPython 7.12.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python. Type '?' for help.

In [1]:
```

To interact with the SMURFS object, you can use the **star** object. Using this object you can do a myriad of things. For example, you can open an interactive plot of the light curve, by calling

```
star.plot_lc()
```

resulting in the following output:



This is just a small glimpse on what you can do with interactive mode. The star object has the full capabilities of the *smurfs.Smurfs* class. You can check the [internals page](#) to get an idea how SMURFS is built. After that, you can also check the advanced examples. These are written in Jupyter notebooks, but all of the usages there are available in the interactive mode as well.

STANDALONE SETTINGS

You have now completed the Quickstart example. But what options are available to run SMURFS? Below you can find a full list of settings available through the terminal. If you are interested in some examples, you can take a look at those as well. Mandatory parameters are noted as such, the optional ones give you the default as well. **Call `smurfs -h` to show a help message, explaining all parameters.**

Positional arguments are required for every run of SMURFS. Named parameters can be used as explained below

```
usage: smurfs [-h] [-fr FREQUENCYRANGE] [-ssa] [-sc] [-ef EXTENDFREQUENCIES]
             [-fd FREQUENCYDETECTION] [-imf {all,end,none}]
             [-fm {scipy,lmfit}] [-ft {PDCSAP,SAP,PSF}] [-pca] [-psf] [-so]
             [-sp SAVEPATH] [-i] [-m {Kepler,TESS,K2}] [-cl SIGMACLIP]
             [-it ITERS] [-ac] [--version]
             target snr windowSize
```

5.1 Positional Arguments

target

This parameter represents the target analyzed by SMURFS. This parameter is rather vague, to give you the maximum amount of flexibility. Either you can provide any name of a star (resolvable through Simbad) that has been observed by TESS/Kepler/K2. You can also provide a filename through this parameter.

If you choose to do the the first, the code prioritizes TESS over all other missions (if you don't provide the mission parameter), and SC over LC observations. It then checks MAST if there are SC observations from TESS for this star. If there are, it uses *lightkurve.search_lightcurvefile* to download those. If there are none, it checks if there are LC observations from TESS and uses Eleanor to extract the light curves from the FFIs. If there are None, it searches all other missions for light curves of this object. If you choose another mission, it will call *lightkurve.search_lightcurvefile* for this specific mission.

If you choose to provide a file through this parameter, make sure that you follow these conventions:

- The file must be an ASCII file
- The first column must contain the time stamps
- The second column must contain the flux
- If a third column exists, SMURFS will assume that these are the uncertainties in the flux.

SMURFS will take the file as is and won't apply any corrections to it, if you don't use the *apply_corrections* flag. It then assumes that the flux values are in

	magnitude and varying around 0, that the time stamps are in days and that the data set is properly reduced.
snr	This parameter represents the lower bound signal to noise ratio any frequency must have. SMURFS computes the SNR by taking the amplitude of an individual frequency (as defined by the amplitude in the frequency spectrum). Next, it applies half of the window size to either side of the frequency, starting by the next adjacent minima, and takes the mean of this window as the noise surrounding the frequency. The ratio of these two values is the resulting SNR for an individual frequency. By default, SMURFS stops its run when the first frequency less than this value has been found
windowSize	The window size used to get the SNR for a given frequency. SMURFS defines the window as half of the given value on each side of the peak in the periodogram, starting from the first minima next to the peak.

5.2 Named Arguments

-fr, --frequencyRange Setting this parameter, allows you to restrict the analysis of a time series to a given range in the frequency spectrum. This might be useful, if you have a lot of high amplitude noise in another part of the spectrum, than the one you might be interested in. Provide the parameter in the form *0,100*.

Default: "None,None"

-ssa, --skipSimilarFrequencies Ignores regions where SMURFS finds multiple frequencies within a small range. This can happen due to insufficient fits or signals that are hard to fit.

Default: False

-sc, --skipCutoff By default, SMURFS stops the extraction of frequencies if it finds 10 frequencies in a row that have a standard deviation of <0.05 , as it assumes it can't work itself out of this region. You can override this behaviour by setting this flag. Be aware, that this might lead to unknown behaviour. Usually, instead of setting this flag, it is better to set the **-ssa** flag

Default: False

-ef, --extendFrequencies Extends the analysis by *n* frequencies. By default, SMURFS stops when it finds the first insignificant frequency. Setting this parameter requires SMURFS to find *n* insignificant frequencies in a row.

Default: 0

-fd, --frequencyDetection If this value is set, a found frequency is compared to the original periodogram. If the ratio between the amplitude of the found frequency and the maximum in the range of the found frequency on the original periodogram is lower than the set value, it will ignore this frequency range going forward.

-imf, --improveFitMode Possible choices: all, end, none

This parameter defines the way SMURFS uses a Period04 like improvement of frequencies. You can set the following modes:

- *all*: Tries to refit all found frequencies after every frequency that is found. This is the usual behaviour of Period04 and the default setting.
- *end*: Improves the frequencies after SMURFS would stop its run

- *none*: Disables the improve frequencies setting. This can be useful if you find a lot of frequencies and the run would take an unnecessary amount of time

Default: “all”

-fm, --fitMethod

Possible choices: *scipy*, *lmfit*

SMURFS implements two different fitting libraries: Either it uses *scipy* (*scipy.optimize.curve_fit*) or *lmfit* (*lmfit* Model fit). Choosing one over the other might lead to different results, so if you have find an unexpected result, try to switch the fitting mode.

Default: “lmfit”

-ft, --fluxType

Possible choices: *PDCSAP*, *SAP*, *PSF*

The TESS mission gives its end users different data products to choose, if you download them directly from MAST. You can pass the type of data product you like using this parameter. For the SC data, where the light curve is preprocessed by SPOC, you can choosetwo different products:

- *SAP flux*: *SAP* is the simple aperture photometry flux (resulting light curve is the flux after summing the calibrated pixels within the TESS optimal aperture)
- *PDCSAP flux*: *PDCSAP* is the Pre-search Data conditioned Simple aperture photometry, which is corrected using co-trending basis vectors.

By default we use the *PDCSAP* flux, but you can also choose another one if you like.

If your target is only observed in LC mode, SMURFS also provides these two modes (these have a slightly different meaning, their result is however equivalent to the SC *SAP* and *PDCSAP* fluxes, see the Eleanor documentation). However, in LC mode you have also the *PSF* flux type, which models a point spread function for a given star. The validation page generated when SMURFS extracts a target from a FFI always shows the *SAP* and the chosen flux to compare. You might want to try different settings, depending on your use case

Default: “PDCSAP”

-pca, --do_pca

Activates the PCA analysis (aperture $\times$ TPF + background subtraction + cotrending basis vectors). This doesn’t change the data you are trying to analyze, but shows the *PDCSAP* flux in the validation page. Only applicable when using LC data.

Default: False

-psf, --do_psf

Activates the *PSF* analysis. This adds point spread function modelling to the extraction of light curves from FFIs. This doesn’t change the data you are trying to analyze, but shows the *PSF* flux in the validation page. Only applicable when using LC data.

Default: False

-so, --storeObject

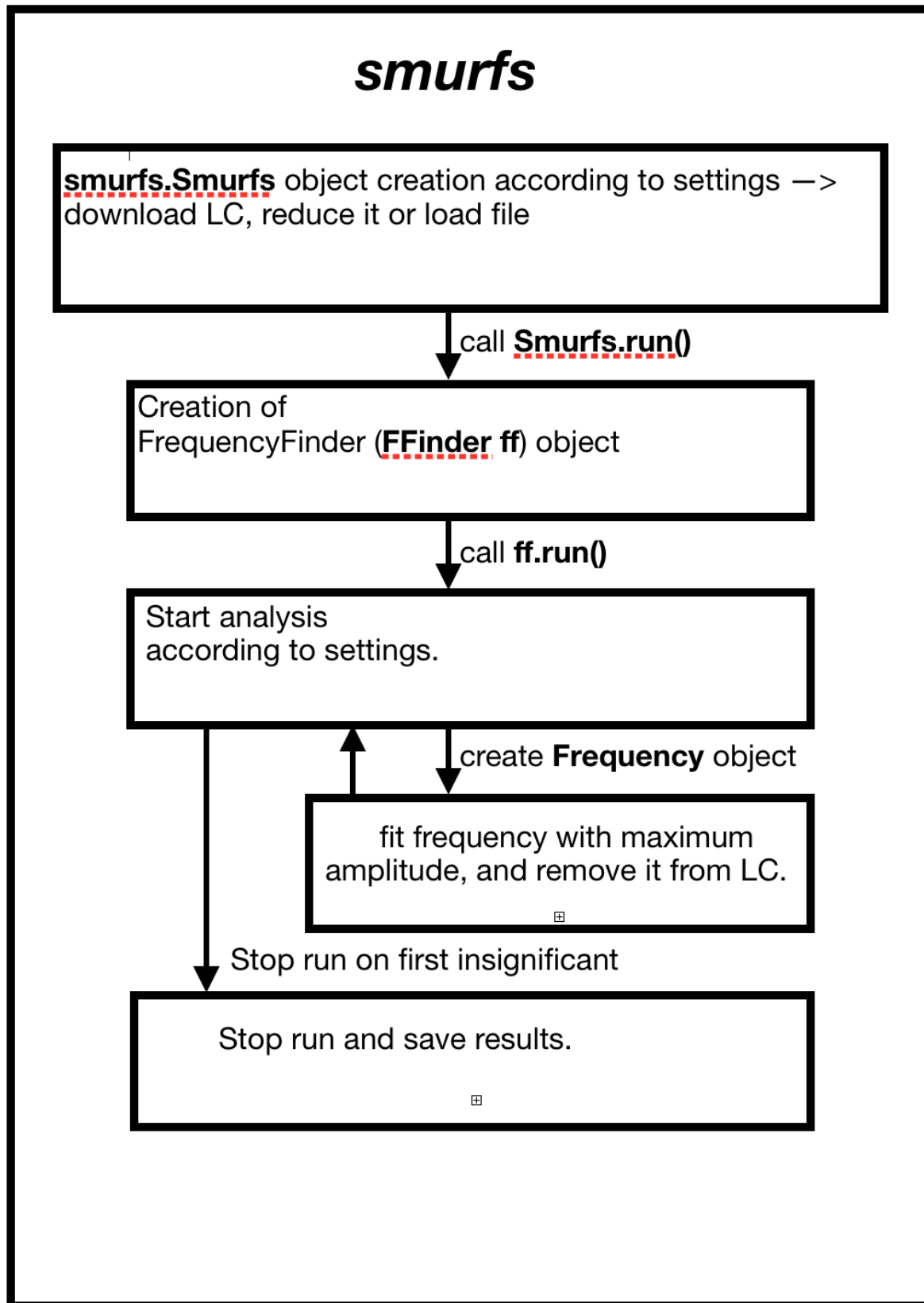
If this flag is set, the SMURFS object is stored in the results. You can later use this object to load the `_result` into a python file using ‘*Smurfs.from_path*’. Allows you to easily access all convenience functions from SMURFS.

Default: False

-sp, --savePath	Allows you to set the save path of the analysis. By default it will save it in the same folder, where the module was called. Default: “.”
-i, --interactive	Using this flag will automatically start an iPython shell. This allows for direct interaction with the result using the ‘star’ object. You can then access all convenience functions directly (like plotting, the FrequencyFinder object, etc). Default: False
-m, --mission	Possible choices: Kepler, TESS, K2 Three different missions are available: Kepler,TESS,K2. You can choose the mission by setting this value. By default, only TESS missions are considered Default: “TESS”
-cl, --sigmaClip	Sets the sigma for the sigma clipping. Default is 4. Default: 4
-it, --iters	Sets the iterations for the sigma clipping. Default is 1. Default: 1
-ac, --apply_corrections	If this flag is set, correction (sigma clipping, conversion to magnitude) are applied to files. Make sure that your flux is in electron counts if you use this flag. Default: False
--version	Shows version of SMURFS

INTERNALS

To understand the internals of SMURF, lets first consider this rough schematic on the run taken in the [quickstart page](#).



Very generally, what SMURFS does is the following procedure:

- 1) Create a `smurfs.Smurfs()` object according to the settings provided through the constructor or through the command line
- 2) Call `smurfs.Smurfs.run()`. This in turn creates a `smurfs.FFinder()` object, stored in the `smurfs.Smurfs.ff()` property.
- 3) `smurfs.Smurfs.run()` calls `smurfs.FFinder.run()`, which iteratively tries to find all significant frequencies in the data.
- 4) This iterative run creates a `smurfs.Frequency()` object for each frequency it finds.
- 5) After it finds the first insignificant frequency (insignificant defined through the set SNR and window size) or after n insignificant (if the `extend_frequencies` parameter is set) it stops the run and saves the data

There are a lot of different settings you can set that slightly change this behaviour one way or the other, but in principle it stays this way. While the individual pages on the classes give you a lot more insight on the each of them, we want to give an overview here over the individual classes.

6.1 `smurfs.Smurfs()`

This is the base class, which is the prime interface to all things SMURFS. If you want to incorporate SMURFS into your own code, you want to follow this procedure (this is what SMURFS does internally also when using it as a standalone tool):

- 1) Instantiate `smurfs.Smurfs()` through the constructor and pass the appropriate parameters. Use the `file` parameter if you want to provide a file, use the `time` and `flux` parameter if you want to provide these things directly as arrays or use the `target_name` parameter if you want to provide the name of the target.
- 2) Call `smurfs.Smurfs.run()` to start the analysis. Provide the parameters according to its documentation.
- 3) Call `smurfs.Smurfs.save()` to save the data to the path of your choosing.

This will store the result as described in [quickstart page](#). After you completed step 2, you will also have direct access to the `smurfs.Smurfs.result()` property. This property, at its heart, is a simple `pandas` object. It contains all the individual `smurfs.Frequency()` objects and you can access each individual one through `iloc`. Assuming your SMURFS object is called `star`, you can access it like this:

```
In [1]: star.result
Out[1]:
```

	amp	phase	snr	res_noise	f_obj significant	frequency	
f_nr							
0	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...				1.363741+/-0.000004	0.	
→01033+/-0.00008	0.3267+/-0.0012	14.621918	-0.000890		True		
1	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...				1.321203+/-0.000004	0.	
→01025+/-0.00008	1.2294+/-0.0012	17.646618	-0.000841		True		
2	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...				1.470777+/-0.000015	0.	
→00281+/-0.00008	0.965+/-0.004	7.578344	-0.000855		True		
3	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...				1.878144+/-0.000017	0.	
→00241+/-0.00008	0.517+/-0.005	6.717144	-0.000854		True		
4	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...				1.385307+/-0.000018	0.	
→00223+/-0.00008	0.175+/-0.005	7.318523	-0.000865		True		
5	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...				0.316642+/-0.000020	0.	
→00203+/-0.00008	0.254+/-0.006	5.597835	-0.000865		True		
6	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...				1.417226+/-0.000023	0.	
→00181+/-0.00008	0.384+/-0.007	6.523381	-0.000859		True		
7	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...				2.742524+/-0.000023	0.	
→00178+/-0.00008	0.943+/-0.007	9.558567	-0.000859		True		

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```

8      <smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj... 0.112357+/-0.000025 0.
→00163+/-0.00008      0.023+/-0.007      5.270446      -0.000856      True
9      <smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj... 1.237200+/-0.000029 0.
→00139+/-0.00008      0.091+/-0.009      5.176608      -0.000856      True
10     <smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj... 1.68152+/-0.00004 0.
→00112+/-0.00008      0.166+/-0.011      4.585938      -0.000860      True

```

You can access each individual frequency through pandas *iloc* method, and the individual values through their names. For example, you can access the frequency object like this:

```

In [2]: star.result.iloc[0]
Out[2]:
f_obj      <smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...
frequency      1.363741+/-0.000004
amp      0.01033+/-0.00008
phase      0.3267+/-0.0012
snr      14.6219
res_noise      -0.000889747
significant      True
Name: 0, dtype: object

In [3]: star.result.iloc[0].f_obj
Out[3]: <smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency at 0x12c0536a0>

```

This way you can access the full interface of the *smurfs.Frequency()* class.

You can also access the linked *smurfs.FFinder()* object through the *smurfs.Smurfs.ff()* property:

```

In [4]: star.ff
Out[4]: <smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.FFinder at 0x12c074e48>

```

The *smurfs.Smurfs()* object also gives you some statistics about each run. You can access those through the *smurfs.Smurfs.statistics()* property:

```

In [5]: star.statistics
Out[5]:
Duty cycle  Nyquist frequency  Total number of found frequencies
0      0.844463      360.001476      11

```

Reading results works through the *smurfs.Smurfs.load_results()* method:

```

In [6]: Smurfs.load_results("Gamma_Doradus/data/result.csv")
Out[6]:
(  Unnamed: 0  Signal to Noise Ratio  Window size  ...  Skip similar frequency_
→regions  Chancel run after 10 similar frequencies  Ignore insignificant frequencies_
→number
0      0      4.0      2.0  ...
→False      True
→  0

[1 rows x 8 columns],
  Unnamed: 0  Duty cycle  Nyquist frequency  Total number of found frequencies
0      0      0.844463      360.001476      11,
    f_nr      frequency      amp      phase      snr  res_
→noise  significant
0      0  1.363741+/-0.000004  0.01033+/-0.00008  0.3267+/-0.0012  14.621918  -0.
→000890      True

```

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```

1      1  1.321203+/-0.000004  0.01025+/-0.00008  1.2294+/-0.0012  17.646618  -0.
↪000841      True
2      2  1.470777+/-0.000015  0.00281+/-0.00008  0.965+/-0.004  7.578344  -0.
↪000855      True
3      3  1.878144+/-0.000017  0.00241+/-0.00008  0.517+/-0.005  6.717144  -0.
↪000854      True
4      4  1.385307+/-0.000018  0.00223+/-0.00008  0.175+/-0.005  7.318523  -0.
↪000865      True
5      5  0.316642+/-0.000020  0.00203+/-0.00008  0.254+/-0.006  5.597835  -0.
↪000865      True
6      6  1.417226+/-0.000023  0.00181+/-0.00008  0.384+/-0.007  6.523381  -0.
↪000859      True
7      7  2.742524+/-0.000023  0.00178+/-0.00008  0.943+/-0.007  9.558567  -0.
↪000859      True
8      8  0.112357+/-0.000025  0.00163+/-0.00008  0.023+/-0.007  5.270446  -0.
↪000856      True
9      9  1.237200+/-0.000029  0.00139+/-0.00008  0.091+/-0.009  5.176608  -0.
↪000856      True
10     10  1.68152+/-0.00004  0.00112+/-0.00008  0.166+/-0.011  4.585938  -0.
↪000860      True)

```

This returns two pandas DataFrames, the first containing the statistics, the second containing the actual results. These of course don't include the `smurfs.Frequency()` objects, as this is only a text file. You can however load a full smurfs object (if you saved it through setting `store_obj=True` or by setting the `-so` flag when using the standalone version).

```

In [7]: star = Smurfs.from_path("Gamma_Doradus")

In [8]: star
Out[8]: <smurfs._smurfs.smurfs.Smurfs at 0x13562aa20>

In [9]: star.result
Out[9]:

```

	amp	phase	snr	res_noise	f_obj significant	frequency	
f_nr							
0	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.363741+/-0.000004	0.				
↪01033+/-0.00008	0.3267+/-0.0012	14.621918	-0.000890	True			
1	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.321203+/-0.000004	0.				
↪01025+/-0.00008	1.2294+/-0.0012	17.646618	-0.000841	True			
2	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.470777+/-0.000015	0.				
↪00281+/-0.00008	0.965+/-0.004	7.578344	-0.000855	True			
3	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.878144+/-0.000017	0.				
↪00241+/-0.00008	0.517+/-0.005	6.717144	-0.000854	True			
4	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.385307+/-0.000018	0.				
↪00223+/-0.00008	0.175+/-0.005	7.318523	-0.000865	True			
5	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	0.316642+/-0.000020	0.				
↪00203+/-0.00008	0.254+/-0.006	5.597835	-0.000865	True			
6	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.417226+/-0.000023	0.				
↪00181+/-0.00008	0.384+/-0.007	6.523381	-0.000859	True			
7	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	2.742524+/-0.000023	0.				
↪00178+/-0.00008	0.943+/-0.007	9.558567	-0.000859	True			
8	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	0.112357+/-0.000025	0.				
↪00163+/-0.00008	0.023+/-0.007	5.270446	-0.000856	True			
9	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.237200+/-0.000029	0.				
↪00139+/-0.00008	0.091+/-0.009	5.176608	-0.000856	True			

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```
10      <smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj... 1.68152+/-0.00004 0.  
→00112+/-0.00008 0.166+/-0.011 4.585938 -0.000860 True
```

Be aware that these objects take up a lot of disk space, especially for targets with many significant frequencies.

6.2 `smurfs.FFinder()`

The `FFinder` object contains the actual logic for the frequency analysis. As describe above, it iteratively runs through the significant frequencies. The method that is used here is the `smurfs.FFinder.run()` and performs the analysis according to its settings. This is mostly an internal class and not much use outside of SMURFS. You can check the individual methods through its documentation.

6.3 `smurfs.Frequency()`

This class represents each individual frequency. It contains all settings and results for each frequency. The process on how the result is found is the following:

- 1) The object is built through the constructor by passing the light curve, snr and window size. It computes the corresponding `smurfs.Periodogram()` object
- 2) Using the frequency with the maximum amplitude in the periodogram, it then computes the boundaries of the peak, by finding the corresponding next two minima to the left and right of the peak
- 3) You can then

The most important ones are:

- `smurfs.Frequency.lc()`: Gives you the `LightCurve` object that the frequency uses for the analysis.
- `smurfs.Frequency.amp()`: Returns the amplitude of the frequency.
- `smurfs.Frequency.f()`: Returns the frequency.
- `smurfs.Frequency.phase()`: Returns the phase of the frequency.
- `smurfs.Frequency.snr()`: Returns the SNR of the frequency.

DOWNLOADING AND REDUCING DATA

7.1 SC data

SMURFS provides various ways to access online data. The following missions are supported and can be accessed through SMURFS:

- TESS
- Kepler
- K2

You can provide these missions either through the class interface of SMURFS, or as a setting in the standalone version of SMURFS. In many cases, the download of data is facilitated through `lightkurve`, giving you access to SC data.

SMURFS automatically removes data points with bad quality flags and nans in the flux. In general, `lightkurve.search_lightcurvefile` provides the data in electron counts, which SMURFS converts into magnitude. Further, it normalizes the light curve around zero by removing the median in the data and applies sigma clipping (sigma=4, iters=1) by default. You can change this behaviour through the appropriate settings in the standalone version, or by setting the parameters in the `smurfs.Smurfs()` class.

7.2 LC data download

Seeing as the vast majority of targets in TESS are observed in the LC mode, SMURFS also provides a very simple way to access these targets. It makes heavy use of the `eleanor` pipeline.

If you provide a target that has been observed in TESSs LC mode, SMURFS will automatically try to resolve it through MAST. It then will download a cutout around the target using the `TessCut` service. We then extract the lightcurve by using Eleanor. It automatically tries to find the best aperture around the target, by checking apertures that have shown to work well with Kepler data. From there, the systematics are removed from the light curve, and if the PSA flag is set (which is on by default), it applies co-trending basis vectors to further improve the data. SMURFS also provides a validation page for each LC target, showing you how the extraction worked.

7.3 Using internal functions

While the interface of SMURFS is designed to be as convenient as possible, you can also choose to use the internal functions to download data and load files. To make the code do the work, you can simply use `smurfs.preprocess.tess.download_lc()`. It has a very similar interface to the normal `smurfs.Smurfs()` class.

If you are interested only in the LC data of a given target (seeing as SMURFS always uses SC data if available), you can also use the `smurfs.preprocess.tess.cut_ffi()` function. You need the TIC id of the target to run this function. If you don't have it, you can get it using this simple snippet:

```
from astroquery.mast import Catalogs

Catalogs.query_object(target_name, catalog='TIC', radius=0.003)[0]['ID']
```

If you are interested in the different observations that exist in MAST for a given target, you can use

```
from astroquery.mast import Observations

Observations.query_criteria(objectname=target_name, radius=str(0 * u.deg), project=
    ↪ 'TESS',
                                obs_collection='TESS')
```

SMURFS.SMURFS

```
class Smurfs (file=None, time=None, flux=None, target_name=None, flux_type='PDCSAP', label=None,  
              quiet_flag=False, mission='TESS', sigma_clip=4, iters=1, do_pca=False, do_psf=False,  
              apply_file_correction=False)
```

The *Smurfs* class is the main way to start your frequency analysis. The workflow for a generic problem is the following:

- 1) Instantiate the *Smurfs* class, by providing the light curve through one of different methods.
- 2) Call 'run', by providing at least the signal to noise ratio and window size of the analysis.
- 3) Either save the analysis using 'save' or get the result from the class and continue your analysis.

After 'run' has finished, you can access the results through various channels:

- Use the 'ff' property (returns the 'FFinder' instance, where the analysis happens)
- Use the 'result' property

The class also has other interesting properties like 'combinations' (calculates all possible combinations for the frequencies from the results, uses [pyfcomb](<https://github.com/MarcoMuellner/pyfcomb>)), 'nyquist' (the nyquist frequency of the provided data) and more.

You can also plot the results using the 'plot_lc' or 'plot_pdg' methods.

You can provide a light curve through three different methods:

- 1) Set *target_name*: Can be any star that has been observed by the TESS or Kepler mission. You can provide any TIC or KIC ID (including KIC/TIC) or any name resolvable by Simbad.
- 2) Set *time* and *flux*
- 3) Set *file*: Needs to be an ASCII file containing time and flux

Either can be used. 1) and 2) will be automatically sigma clipped and converted to magnitude.

Parameters

- **file** – ASCII file containing time and flux
- **time** – time column of the light curve
- **flux** – flux column of the light curve
- **target_name** – Name of the target, resolvable by Simbad or either KIC/TIC ID
- **flux_type** – If you supply a target name that has been observed by TESS SC mode, you can choose either 'PDCSAP' or 'SAP' flux for that target.
- **label** – Optional label for the star. Results will be saved under this name
- **quiet_flag** – Quiets Smurfs (no more print message will be piped to stdout)

property combinations

Gives a pandas dataframe of all possible combinations for the frequencies from *result*. It consists of the following columns in this order:

- Name: Name of the frequency
- ID: Frequency ID (order in which it was removed from the light curve)
- Frequency: The frequency for which combinations were searched.
- Amplitude: Amplitude of the frequency
- Solution: Best solution for this frequency
- Residual: Residual for the best solution
- Independent: Flag if the frequency is independent according to the solver
- Other_solutions: All other possible solutions for this frequency

Will be populated after *run* was called.

property result

Gives a pandas dataframe of the result from smurfs. It consists of the following columns in this order:

- *f_obj*: *Frequency* object, that represents a given frequency
- frequency
- amp
- phase
- snr
- res_noise: Residual noise
- significant: Flag that shows if a frequency is significant or not

property ff

Returns the *FrequencyFinder* object.

property settings

Returns a dataframe consisting of the settings used in the analysis.

property statistics

Returns a dataframe consisting of various statistics of the run.

property obs_length

Returns the length of the data set.

property nyquist

Returns the nyquist frequency

property duty_cycle

Shows the duty cycle of the light curve

property periodogram

Returns a *Periodogram* object of the light curve.

property spectral_window

Computes the spectral window of a given dataset by transforming the light curve with constant flux.

fold (*period*, *t0=None*, *transit_midpoint=None*)

Returns a folded light curve. Signature equivalent to *lightkurve.LightCurve.fold*.

flatten (*window_length=101, polyorder=2, return_trend=False, break_tolerance=5, niters=3, sigma=3, mask=None, **kwargs*)

Flattens the light curve by applying a Savitzky Golay filter. Signature equivalent to *lightkurve.LightCurve.flatten*.

run (*snr=4, window_size=2, f_min=None, f_max=None, skip_similar=False, similar_chancel=True, extend_frequencies=0, improve_fit=True, mode='lmfit', frequency_detection=None*)

Starts the frequency analysis by instantiating a *FrequencyFinder* object and running it. After finishing the run, combinations are computed. See *FrequencyFinder.run* for an explanation of the algorithm.

Parameters

- **snr** (float) – Signal to noise ratio, that provides a lower end of the analysis.
- **window_size** (float) – Window size, with which the SNR is computed.
- **f_min** (Optional[float]) – Minimum frequency that is considered in the analysis.
- **f_max** (Optional[float]) – Maximum frequency that is considered in the analysis.
- **skip_similar** (bool) – Flag that skips a certain range if too many similar frequencies in this range are found in a row.
- **similar_chancel** – Flag that cancels the run after 10 frequencies found that are too similar.
- **extend_frequencies** (int) – Extends the analysis by this number of insignificant frequencies.
- **improve_fit** – If this flag is set, all combined frequencies are re-fitted after every new frequency was found
- **mode** – Fitting mode. You can choose between ‘scipy’ and ‘lmfit’
- **frequency_detection** – If this value is not None and the ratio between the amplitude of the found frequency and the amplitude of the frequency in the original spectrum exceeds this value, this frequency is ignored.

improve_result ()

Fits the combined found frequencies to the original light curve, hence improving the fit of the total model.

plot_lc (*show=False, result=None, **kwargs*)

Plots the light curve. If a result is already computed, it also plots the resulting model

Parameters

- **show** – if this is set, *pyplot.show()* is called
- **kwargs** – kwargs for *lightkurve.LightCurve.scatter*

plot_pdg (*show=False, plot_insignificant=False, **kwargs*)

Plots the periodogram. If the result is already computed, it will mark the found frequencies in the periodogram.

Parameters

- **show** – if this is set, *pyplot.show()* is called
- **plot_insignificant** – Flag, if set, insignificant frequencies are marked in the periodogram
- **kwargs** – kwargs for *lightkurve.Periodogram.plot*

Returns

save (*path*, *store_obj=False*)

Saves the result of the analysis to a given folder.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Path where the result is stored
- **store_obj** – If this is set, the Smurfs object is stored, and can be later reloaded.

static from_path (*path*)

Loads a smurfs object from path. You need to have set the *store_obj* flag in *save*, for this object to be saved.

static load_results (*path*)

Loads the pandas dataframes from the results file :type path: *str* :param path: exact path of the results file :return: 3 pandas dataframes, settings, statistics and results

SMURFS.FFINDER

class FFinder (*smurfs, f_min=None, f_max=None*)

The FFinder object computes all frequencies according to the input parameters. After instantiating this object, use the *run* method to start the computation of frequencies.

Parameters

- **smurfs** – *Smurfs* object
- **f_min** (Optional[float]) – Lower bound frequency that is considered
- **f_max** (Optional[float]) – Upper bound frequency that is considered

run (*snr=4, window_size=2, skip_similar=False, similar_chancel=True, extend_frequencies=0, improve_fit=True, mode='lmfit', frequency_detection=None*)

Starts the frequency extraction from a light curve. In general, it always uses the frequency of maximum power and removes it from the light curve. In general, this process is repeated until we reach a frequency that has a SNR below the lower SNR bound. It is possible to extend this process, by setting the *extend_frequencies* parameter. It then stops after *extend_frequencies* insignificant frequencies are found. If *similar_chancel* is set, the process also stops after 10 frequencies with a standard deviation of 0.05 were found in a row.

Parameters

- **snr** (float) – Lower bound Signal to noise ratio
- **window_size** (float) – Window size, to compute the SNR
- **skip_similar** (bool) – If this is set and 10 frequencies with a standard deviation of 0.05 were found in a row, that region will be ignored for all further analysis.
- **similar_chancel** – If this is set and *skip_similar* is **False**, the run chancels after 10 frequencies with a standard deviation of 0.05 were found in a row.
- **extend_frequencies** (int) – Defines the number of insignificant frequencies, the analysis extends to.
- **improve_fit** – If this is set, the combination of frequencies are fitted to the data set to improve the parameters
- **mode** – Fitting mode. Can be either 'lmfit' or 'scipy'
- **frequency_detection** – If this value is not None and the ratio between the amplitude of the found frequency and the amplitude of the frequency in the original spectrum exceeds this value, this frequency is ignored.

Return type DataFrame

Returns Pandas dataframe, consisting of the results for the analysis. Consists of a *Frequency* object, frequency, amplitude, phase, snr, residual noise and a significance flag.

plot (*ax=None, show=False, plot_insignificant=False, **kwargs*)

Plots the periodogram of the data set, including the found frequencies.

Parameters

- **ax** (Optional[Axes]) – Axes object
- **show** – Show flag, if True, pylab.show is called
- **plot_insignificant** – If True, insignificant frequencies are shown
- **kwargs** – kwargs for Periodogram.plot

improve_result ()

Improves the result by fitting the combined result to the original light curve

Return type DataFrame

SMURFS.FREQUENCY

```
class Frequency (time, flux, window_size, snr, flux_err=None, f_min=None, f_max=None,  
                  rm_ranges=None)
```

The Frequency class represents a single frequency of a given data set. It takes the frequency of maximum power as the guess for pre-whitening. It also computes the Signal to noise ratio of that frequency. After instantiating this class, you can call *pre-whiten*, which tries to fit the frequency to the light curve, and returns the residual between the original light curve and the model of the frequency.

Parameters

- **time** (ndarray) – Time axis
- **flux** (ndarray) – Flux axis
- **window_size** (float) – Window size, used to compute the SNR
- **snr** (float) – Lower end signal to noise ratio, defines if a frequency is marked as significant
- **flux_err** (Optional[ndarray]) – Error in the flux
- **f_min** (Optional[float]) – Lower end of the frequency range considered. If None, it uses 0
- **f_max** (Optional[float]) – Upper end of the frequency range considered. If None, it uses the Nyquist frequency
- **rm_ranges** (Optional[List[Tuple[float]]]) – Ranges of frequencies, that should be ignored (List of tuples, that contain a f_min -> f_max range. These areas are ignored)

property amp

Returns the amplitude of the found frequency (in mag)

Return type Union[float, Variable]

property f

Returns the frequency of the found frequency (in c/d)

Return type Union[float, Variable]

property phase

Returns the phase of the found frequency (between 0 and 1)

Return type Union[float, Variable]

property significant

Returns the significance of the frequency. True -> significant, False -> insignificant

Return type bool

property label

Returns the label of the found frequency

Return type `str`

property lc

Represents the light curve on which the analysis is performed

Return type `LightCurve`

property snr

Computes the signal to noise ratio of a given frequency. It considers the area from the first minima before the peak until window halved, as well as the area from the first minima after the peak until window halved.

Return type `float`

Returns Signal to noise ratio of the peak

scipy_fit()

Performs a scipy fit on the light curve of the object. Limits are 50% up and down from the initial guess. Computes uncertainties using the provided covariance matrix from `curve_fit`.

Return type `Tuple[Variable, Variable, Variable, Tuple[float, float, float]]`

Returns values for amplitude, frequency, phase (in this order) including their uncertainties, as well as the param object

lmfit_fit()

Uses lmfit to perform the sin fit on the light curve. We first fit all three free parameters, and then vary the phase parameter, to get a more accurate value for it. Uncertainties are computed according to Montgomery & O'Donoghue (1999).

Return type `Tuple[Variable, Variable, Variable, List[float]]`

Returns values for amplitude, frequency, phase (in this order) including their uncertainties, as well as the param object

pre_whiten(mode='lmfit')

'Pre whitens' a given light curve. As an estimate, the method always uses the frequency with maximum power. It then performs the fit according to the mode parameter, and returns a Lightcurve object with the reduced light curve

:param mode: 'scipy' or 'lmfit' :rtype: `LightCurve` :return: Pre-whitened lightcurve object

plot(ax=None, show=False, use_guess=False)

Plots the periodogram. If a fit was already performed, it uses the `fit_result` by default. This can be overwritten by setting `use_guess` to True

Parameters

- **ax** (`Optional[Axes]`) – Axis object
- **show** – Shows the plot
- **use_guess** – Uses the guess

Return type `Optional[Axes]`

Returns Axis object if plot was not shown

find_adjacent_minima()

Finds the adjacent minima to the guessed frequency, and sets them within the class.

SMURFS.PERIODOGRAM

```
class Periodogram(frequency, power, nyquist=None, targetid=None, default_view='frequency',  
                  meta={})
```

Custom Periodogram class, fit to the needs of smurfs. Mirrors the behaviour of the Lightkurve Periodogram class, and is derived from it. See <https://docs.lightkurve.org/api/lightkurve.periodogram.Periodogram.html#lightkurve.periodogram.Periodogram> for documentation on the constructor parameters.

This class differs from the Lightkurve Periodogram class through two aspects: 1) It adds a different static method, that converts a Lightcurve object into a periodogram. 2) The plotting and saving of data has been adapted to fit the needs of smurfs

```
static from_lightcurve(lc, f_min=None, f_max=None, remove_ranges=None, sam-  
                       ples_per_peak=10)
```

Computes a periodogram from a Lightcurve object and normalizes it according to Parcivals theorem. It then reflects the physical values in the Light curve and has the same units. It then returns a Periodogram object.

It also has a possibility to remove certain ranges from the periodogram. :type lc: LightCurve :param lc: Lightcurve object :param f_min: Lower range for the periodogram :param f_max: Upper range for the periodogram :type remove_ranges: Optional[List[Tuple[float]]] :param remove_ranges: List of tuples, that represent areas in the periodogram that are ignored. These are removed from the periodogram :param samples_per_peak: number of samples per peak :return: Periodogram object

```
plot(scale='linear', ax=None, xlabel=None, ylabel=None, title='', style='lightkurve', view=None,  
      unit=None, color='k', **kwargs)
```

Plots the periodogram. Same call signature as lightkurve.periodogram.Periodogram.

```
to_csv(file)
```

Stores the periodogram into a file. :param file: File object

OTHER FUNCTIONS

12.1 Data Download

download_lc (*target_name*, *flux_type*='PDCSAP', *mission*='TESS', *sigma_clip*=4, *iters*=1, *do_pca*=False, *do_psf*=False)

Downloads a light curve using the TESS mission. If the star has been observed in the SC mode, it will download the original light curve from MAST. You can also choose the flux type you want to use.

If it wasn't observed in SC mode, it will try to extract a light curve from the FFIs if the target has been observed by TESS.

You can also download light curves of stars that are observed by the K2 or Kepler mission, by setting the mission parameter.

Parameters

- **target_name** (*str*) – Name of the target. You can either provide the TIC ID (TIC ...), Kepler ID (KIC ...), K2 ID (EPIC ...) or a name that is resolvable by Simbad.
- **flux_type** – Type of flux in the SC mode. Can be either PDCSAP or SAP or PSF for long cadence data
- **mission** (*str*) – Mission from which the light curves are extracted. By default TESS only is used. You can consider all missions by passing 'all' (TESS, Kepler, K2)
- **sigma_clip** – Sigma clip parameter. Defines the number of standard deviations that are clipped.
- **iters** – Iterations for the sigma clipping

Return type Tuple[LightCurve, Optional[List[Figure]]]

Returns lightkurve.LightCurve object and validation page if extracted from FFI

combine_light_curves (*target_list*, *sigma_clip*=4, *iters*=1)

Return type LightCurve

cut_ffl (*tic_id*, *clip*=4, *iter*=1, *do_pca*=False, *do_psf*=False, *flux_type*='PDCSAP')

Extracts light curves from FFIs using TESScut and Eleanor. This function automatically combines all available sectors for a given target.

Parameters

- **tic_id** (*int*) – TIC ID of the target
- **clip** (*float*) – Sigma clip range of the target.
- **iter** (*int*) – Iterations of the sigma clipping

- **do_pca** (bool) – Perform pca analysis with eleanor
- **do_psf** (bool) – Perform psf analysis with eleanor
- **flux_type** – Flux type that is returned. Choose between ‘PDCSAP’, ‘SAP’, ‘PSF’

Return type Tuple[LightCurve, List[Figure]]

Returns Lightcurve

mag (lc)

Converts and normalizes a LightCurve object to magnitudes.

Parameters **lc** (LightCurve) – lightcurve object

Return type LightCurve

Returns reduced light curve object

load_file (file, clip=4, it=1, apply_file_correction=False)

Loads and normalizes target content :type file: str :param file: Name of target including path :rtype: LightCurve :return: LightCurve object

12.2 Miscellaneous

m_od_uncertainty (lc, a)

Computes uncertainty for a given light curve according to Montgomery & O’Donoghue (1999).

Parameters

- **lc** (LightCurve) – smurfs.Lightcurve() object
- **a** (float) – amplitude of the frequency

Return type Tuple

Returns A tuple of uncertainties in this order: Amplitude, frequency, phase

mprint (text, type)

ctext (text, type)

Return type str

class cd (newPath)

Directory changer. can change the directory using the ‘with’ keyword, and returns to the previous path after leaving indentation. Example:

```
with cd("some/path/to/go"): # changing dir foo() ... bar()
```

```
#back to old dir
```

DOWNLOADING DATA

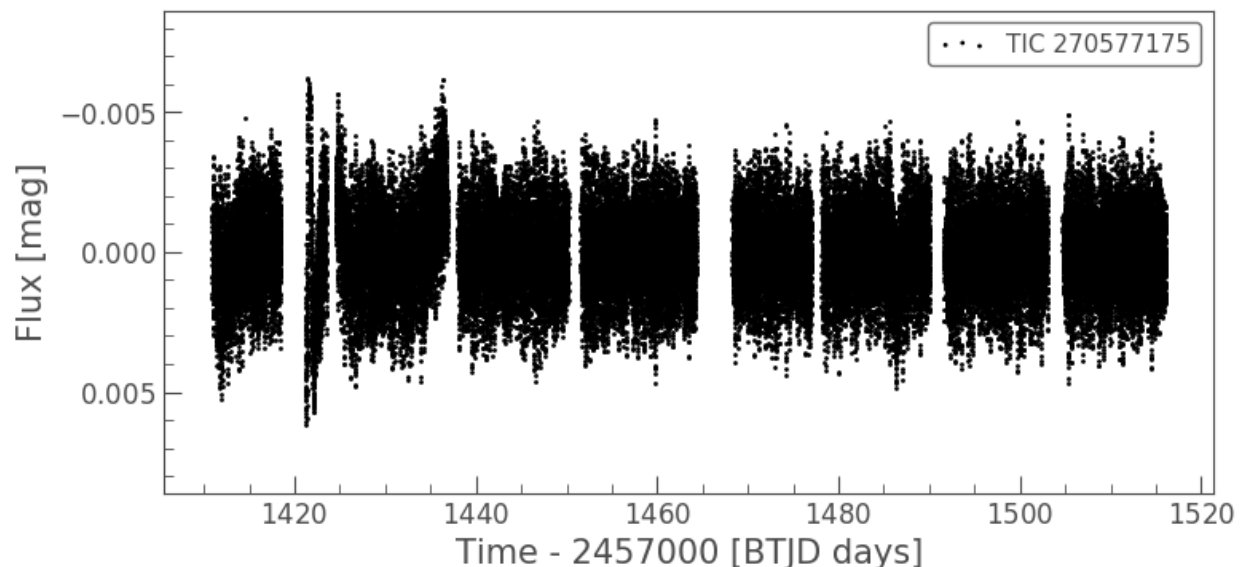
One of the core features in SMURFS is the downloading of data from MAST directly. To download these light curves, simply instantiate a smurfs object. Lets download the TESS observations for our favourite Delta Scuti pulsator: Beta Pictoris

```
[1]: from smurfs import Smurfs
```

```
[2]: star = Smurfs(target_name="Beta Pictoris")
```

```
Searching processed light curves for Beta Pictoris on mission(s) TESS ...  
Resolving Beta Pictoris to TIC using MAST ...  
TIC ID for Beta Pictoris: TIC 270577175  
Short cadence observations available for Beta Pictoris. Downloading ...  
Found processed light curve for Beta Pictoris!  
Using TESS observations! Combining sectors ...  
Total observation length: 105.18 days.  
Duty cycle for Beta Pictoris: 86.02%
```

```
[3]: star.plot_lc()
```



But using the most common name alone isn't the only thing we can use here. We can also use the Gaia ID for example:

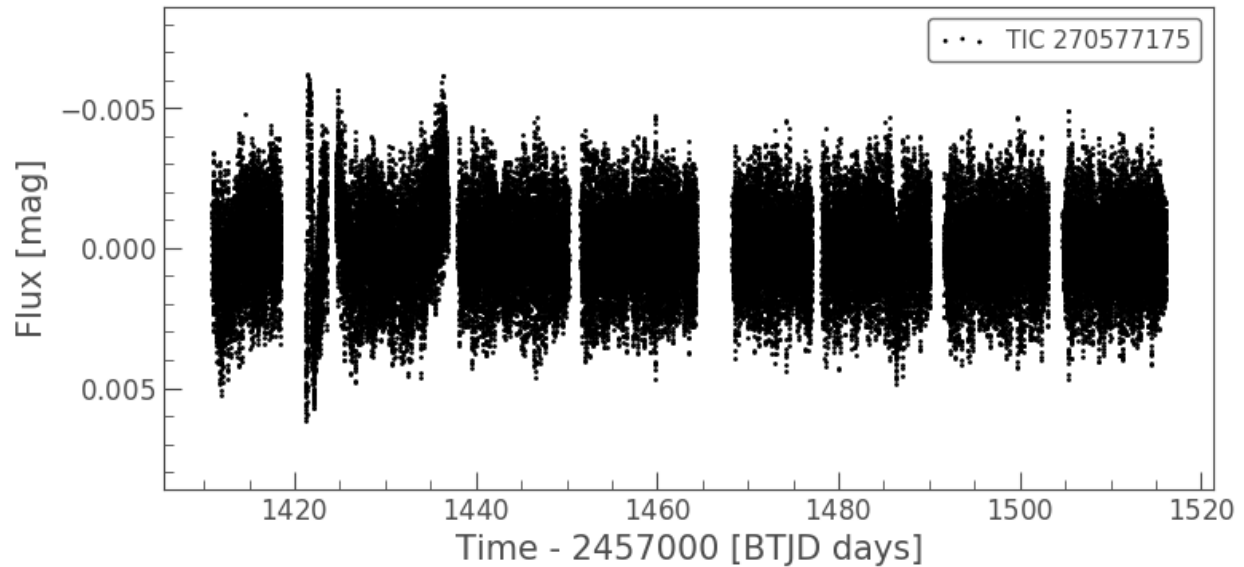
```
[4]: star = Smurfs(target_name="Gaia DR2 4792774797545105664")
```

```

Searching processed light curves for Gaia DR2 4792774797545105664 on mission(s) TESS ...
Resolving Gaia DR2 4792774797545105664 to TIC using MAST ...
TIC ID for Gaia DR2 4792774797545105664: TIC 270577175
Short cadence observations available for Gaia DR2 4792774797545105664. Downloading ...
Found processed light curve for Gaia DR2 4792774797545105664!
Using TESS observations! Combining sectors ...
Total observation length: 105.18 days.
Duty cycle for Gaia DR2 4792774797545105664: 86.02%

```

```
[5]: star.plot_lc()
```



As we can see, both stars are the same, as their TIC IDs are the same.

13.1 LC data

But downloading SC data from TESS is easy. We can also download LC data for TESS targets. Lets consider the star *ET Cha*

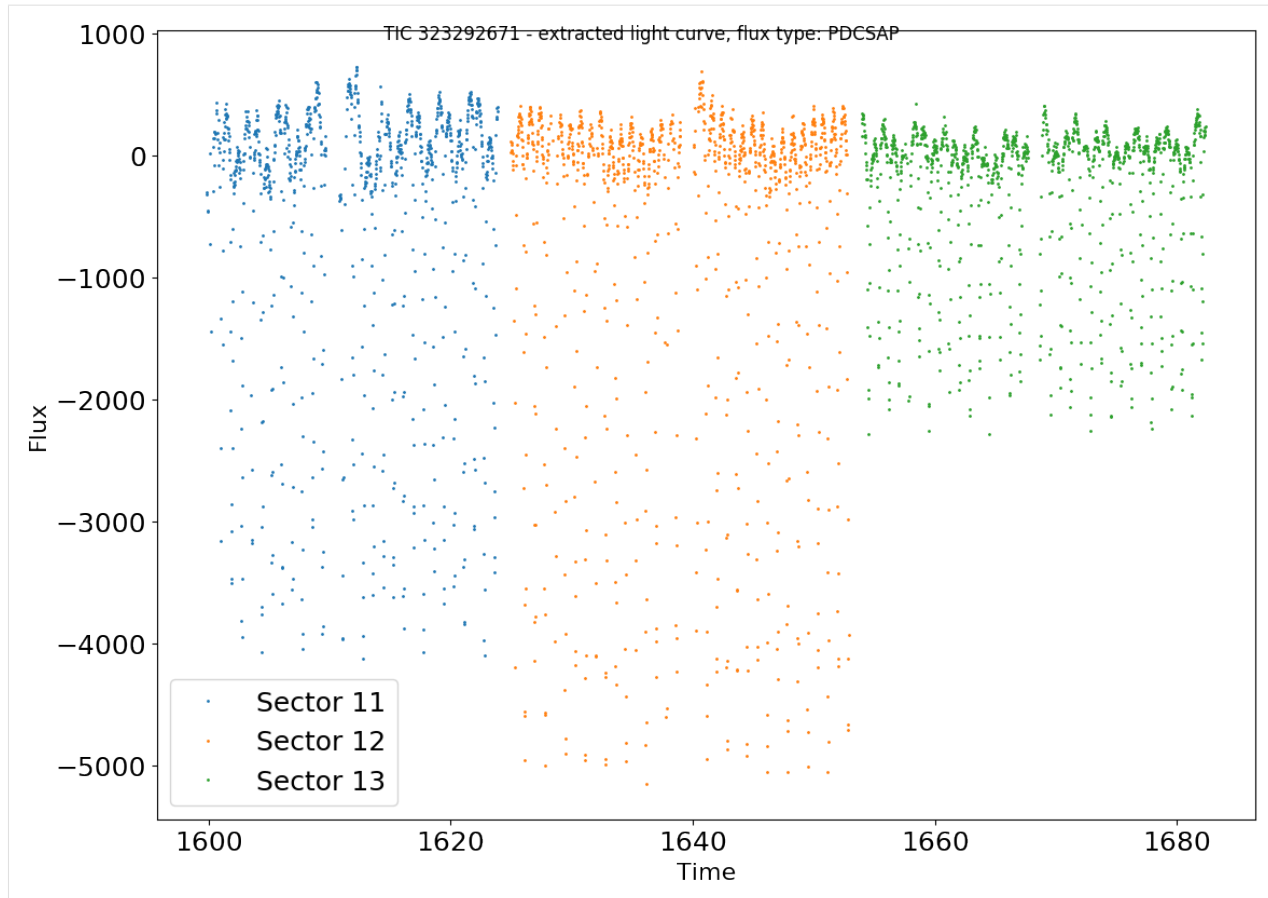
```
[6]: star = Smurfs(target_name='ET Cha')
```

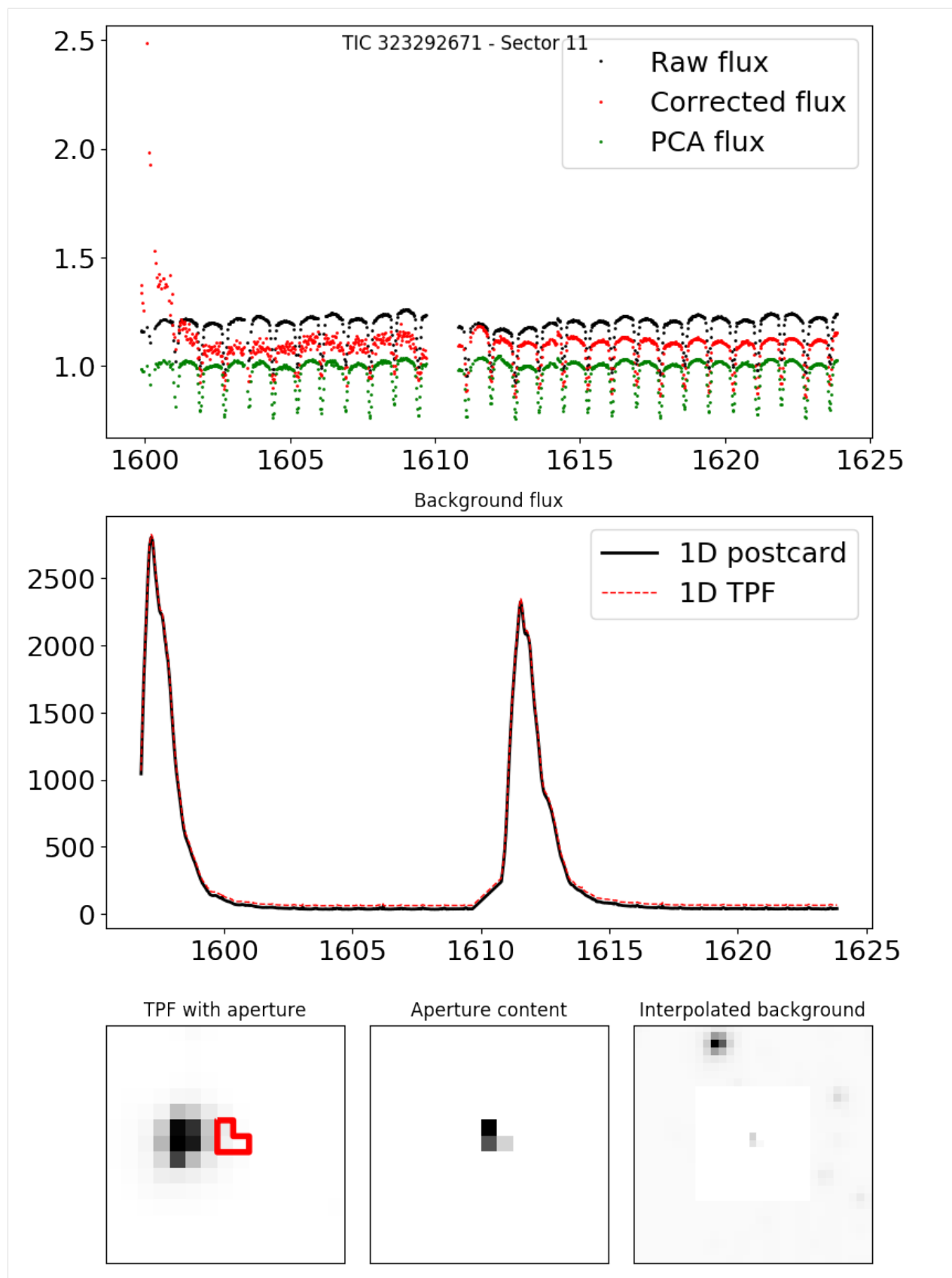
```

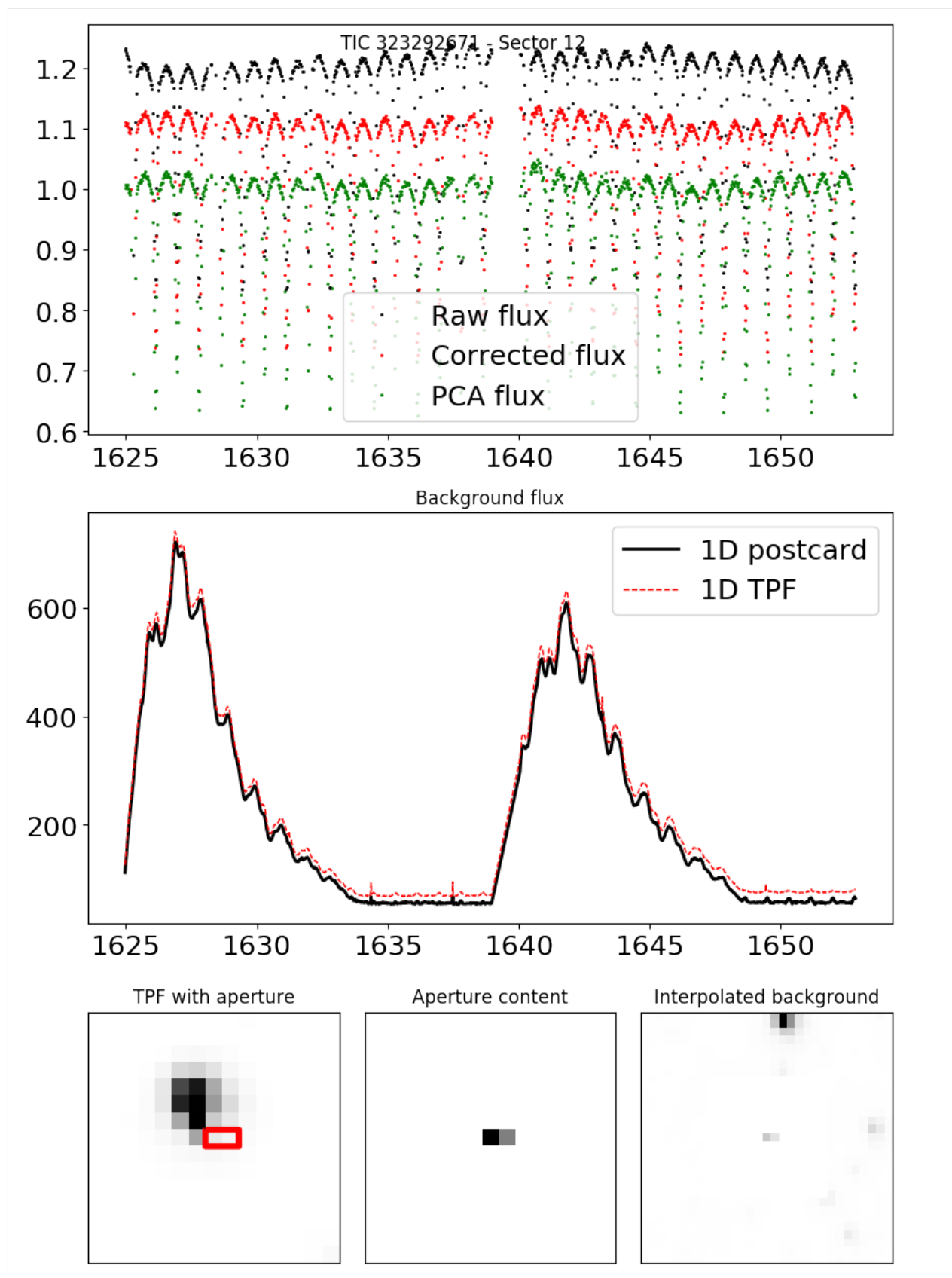
Searching processed light curves for ET Cha on mission(s) TESS ...
Resolving ET Cha to TIC using MAST ...
TIC ID for ET Cha: TIC 323292671
No short cadence data available for ET Cha, extracting from FFI ...
Extracting light curves from FFIs, this may take a bit ...
Found star in Sector(s) 11 12 13

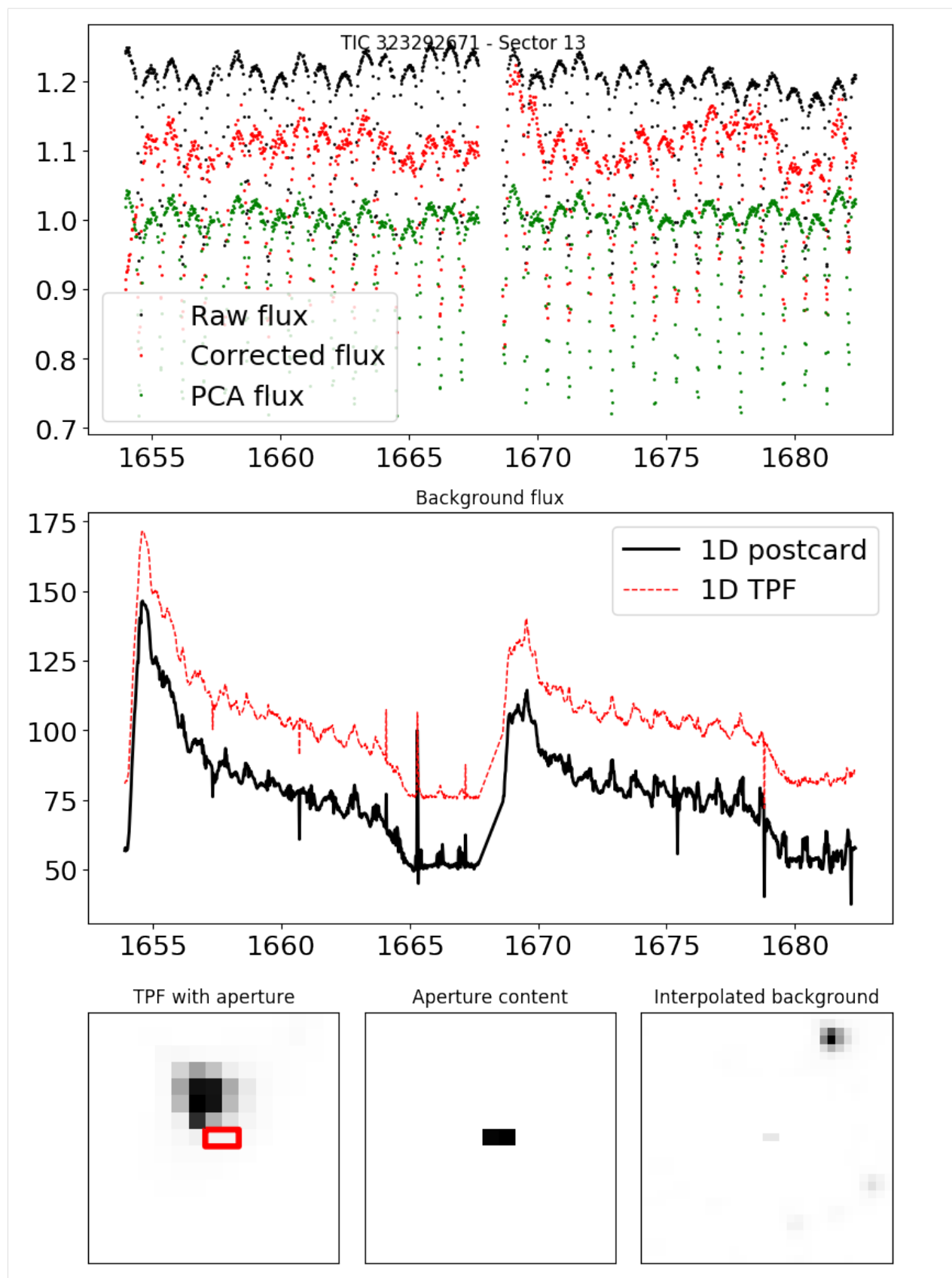
Extracted light curve for TIC 323292671!
Total observation length: 82.48 days.
Duty cycle for ET Cha: 92.88%

```









As you can see above, if you provide a LC target, SMURFS will automatically generate a validation page for its reduction. At the top, you can see the combination of all three sectors, representing the first page in the pdf. The other pages consist of the individual sectors and their reductions. You can see the individual fluxes. By default it always uses the PCA flux. It also shows you the Background flux of the CCD in the plot below that and the aperture as well as the FFI below that.

But which flux is the best? You can pass the `pca` and `psf` flag, to show you all the different fluxes available through the Eleanor pipeline.

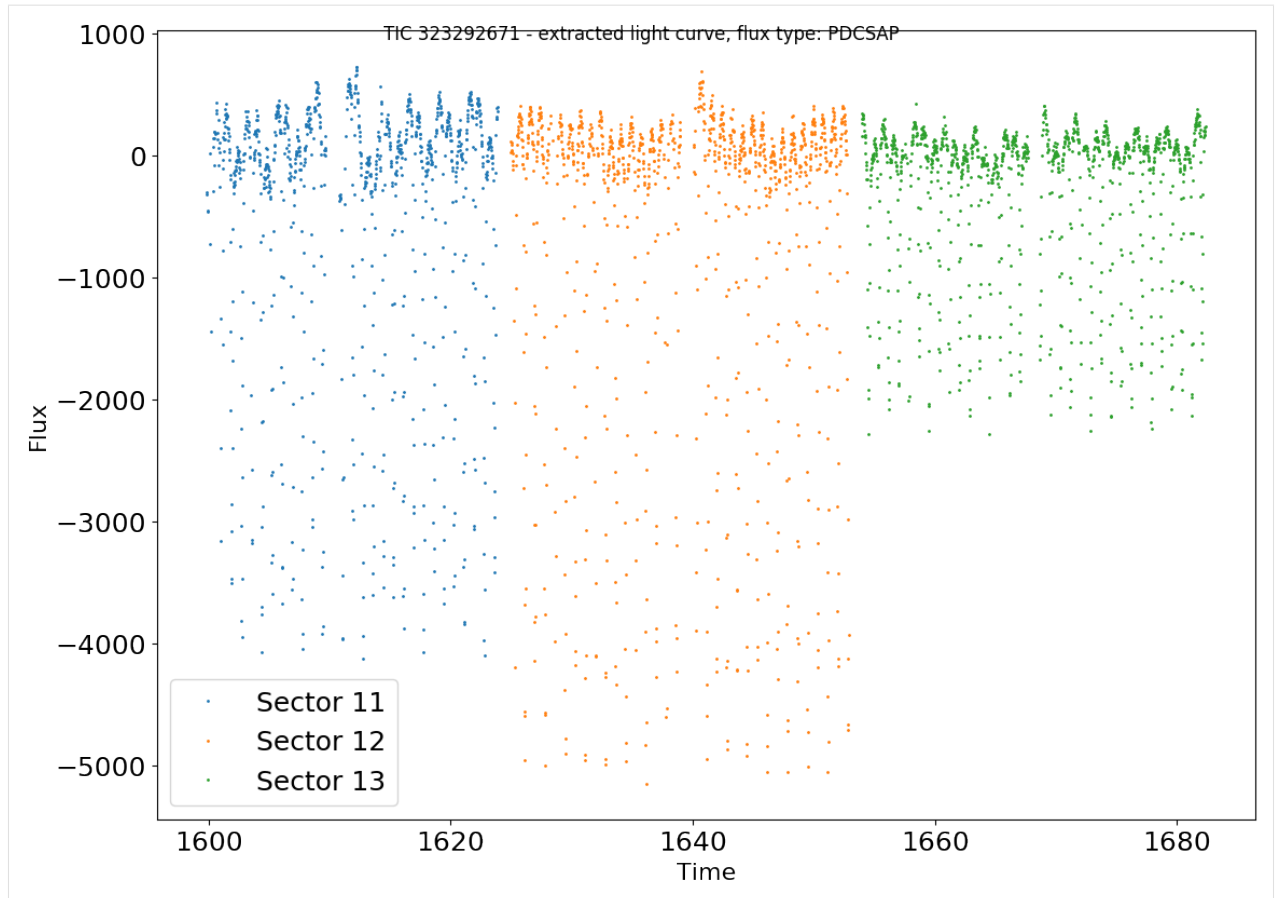
```
[7]: star = Smurfs(target_name='ET Cha', do_pca=True, do_psf=True)
```

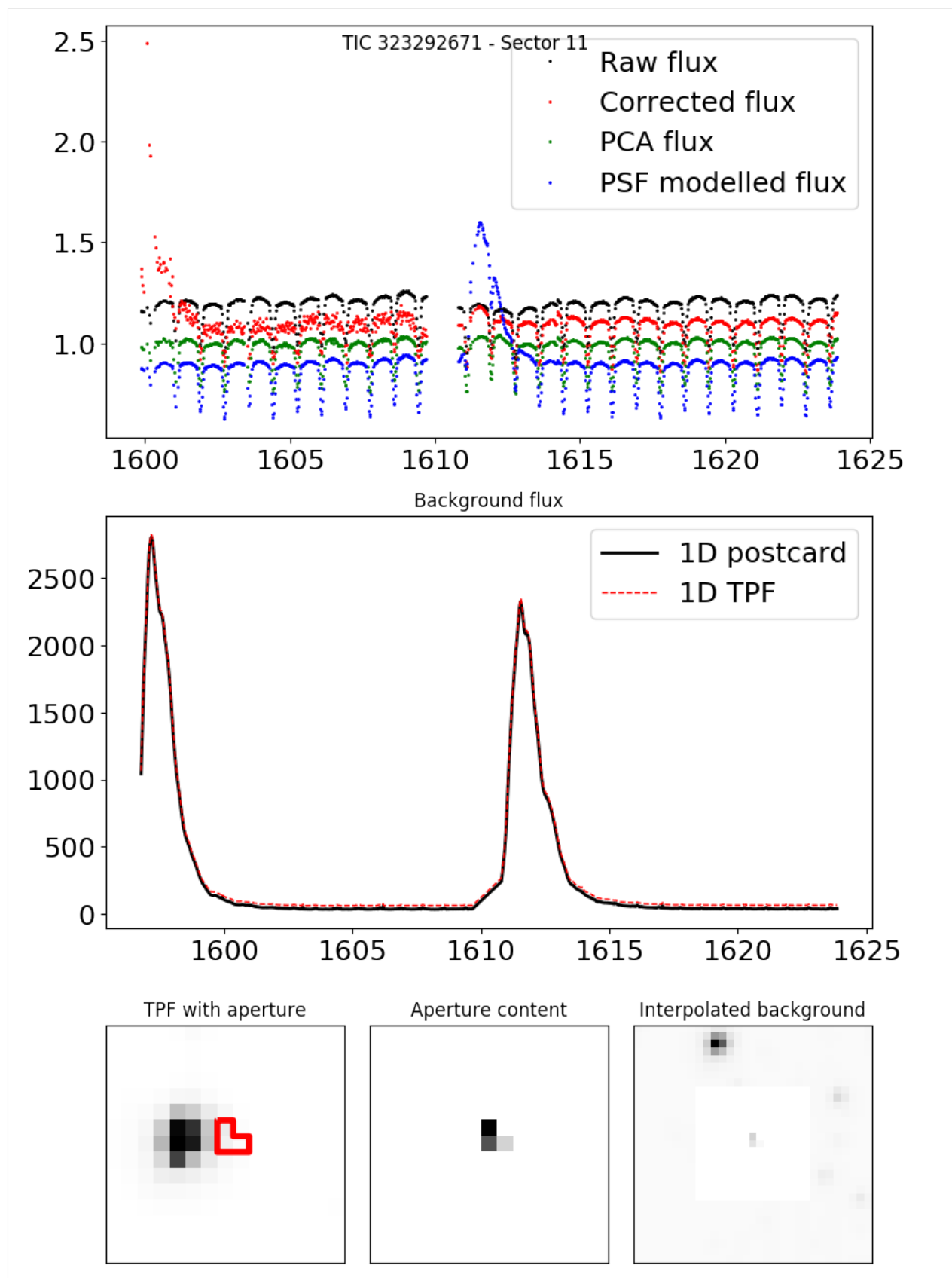
```

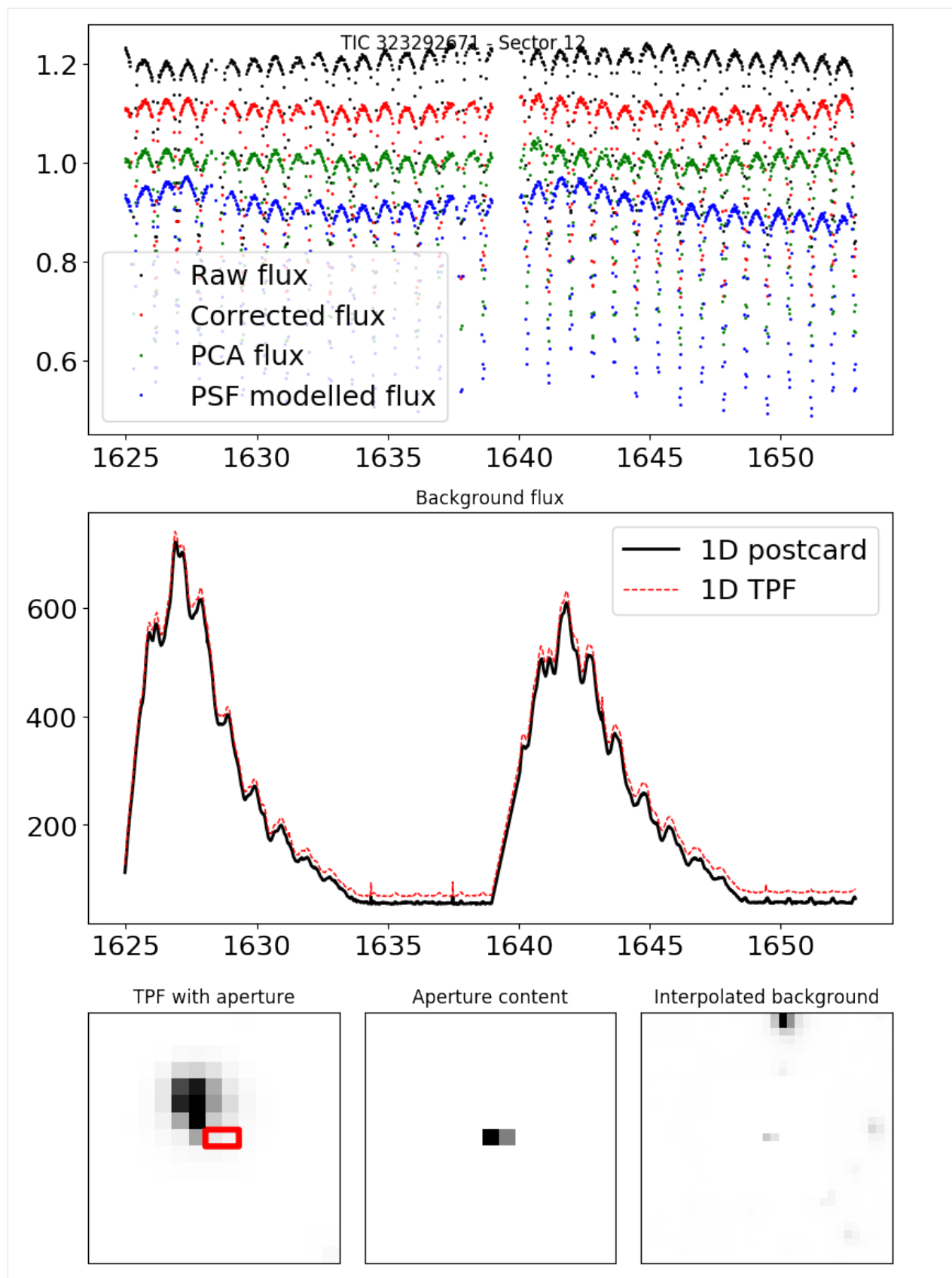
Searching processed light curves for ET Cha on mission(s) TESS ...
Resolving ET Cha to TIC using MAST ...
TIC ID for ET Cha: TIC 323292671
No short cadence data available for ET Cha, extracting from FFI ...
Extracting light curves from FFIs, this may take a bit ...
Found star in Sector(s) 11 12 13
WARNING:tensorflow:From /Users/marco/Documents/Dev/science/smurf/venv/lib/python3.6/
site-packages/eleanor_mamu-1.0.2-py3.6.egg/eleanor/targetdata.py:826: The name tf.
logging.set_verbosity is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.logging.set_verbosity_
instead.

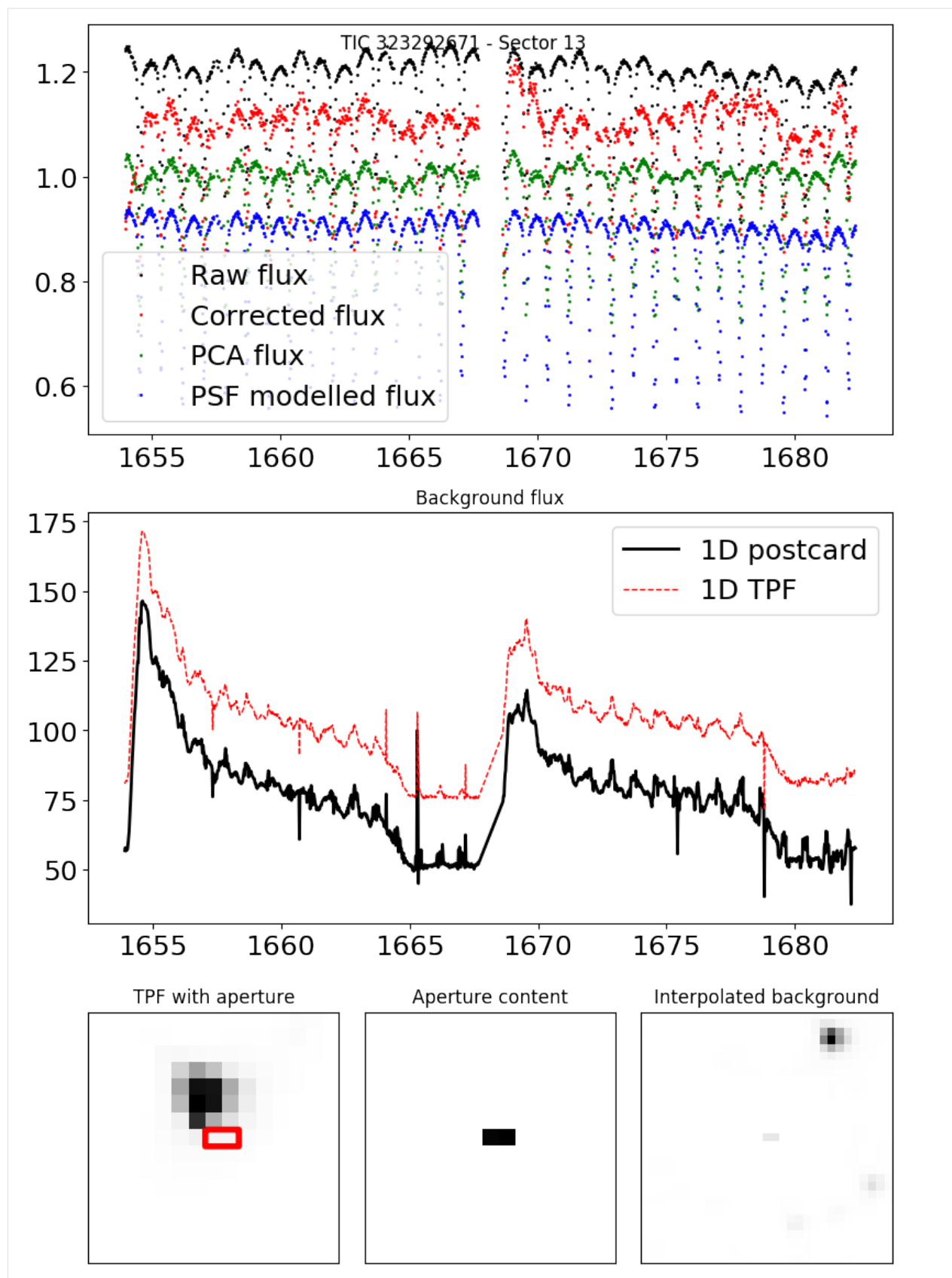
WARNING:tensorflow:From /Users/marco/Documents/Dev/science/smurf/venv/lib/python3.6/
site-packages/eleanor_mamu-1.0.2-py3.6.egg/eleanor/targetdata.py:826: The name tf.
logging.ERROR is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.logging.ERROR instead.

100%| 1248/1248 [00:12<00:00, 99.27it/s]
100%| 1289/1289 [00:12<00:00, 106.55it/s]
100%| 1320/1320 [00:12<00:00, 102.56it/s]
Extracted light curve for TIC 323292671!
Total observation length: 82.48 days.
Duty cycle for ET Cha: 92.88%
```







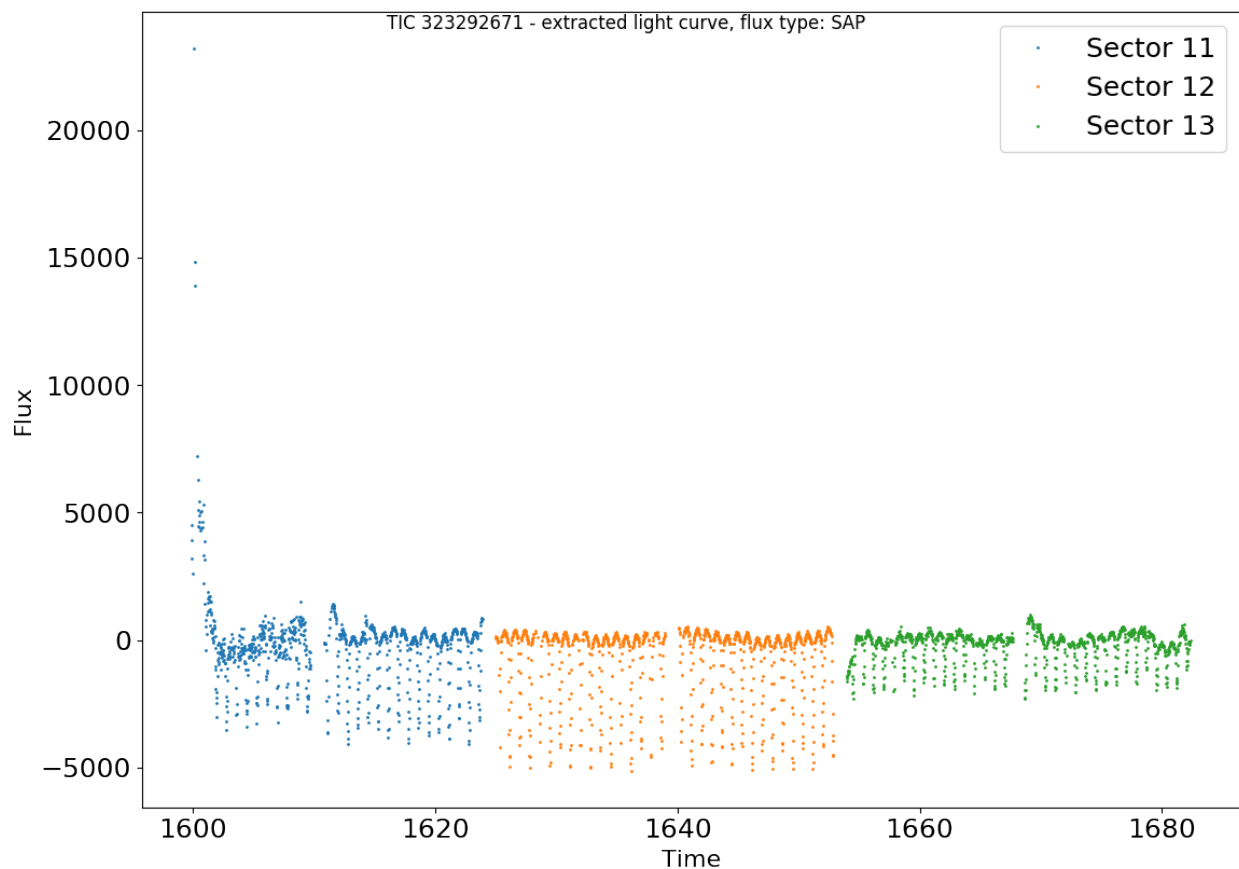


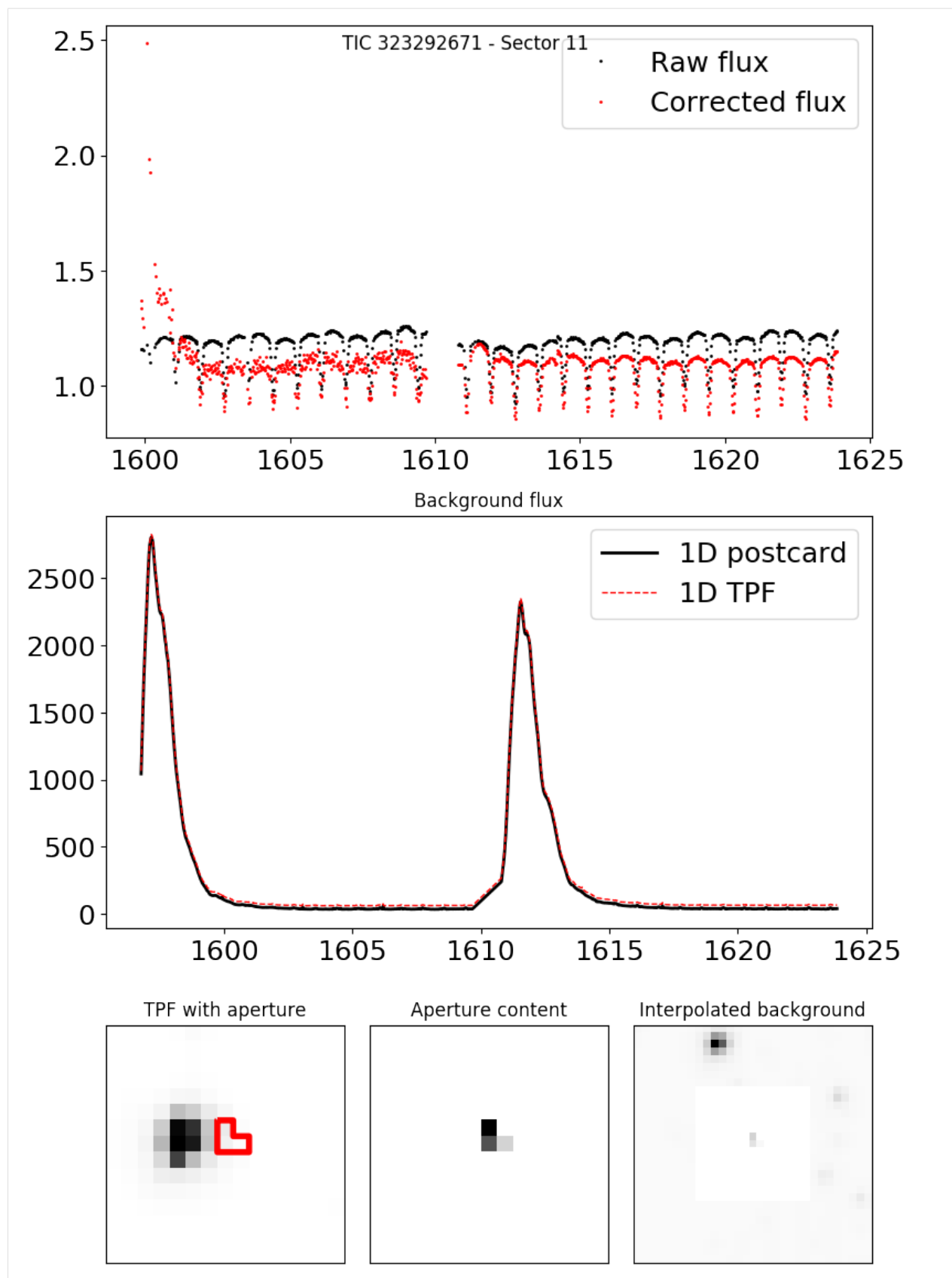
All available fluxes are now visible in the Validation page. The PCA flux seems to be the best for this target, which is the default flux used. If we would want to use any other, we could pass the `flux_type` parameter.

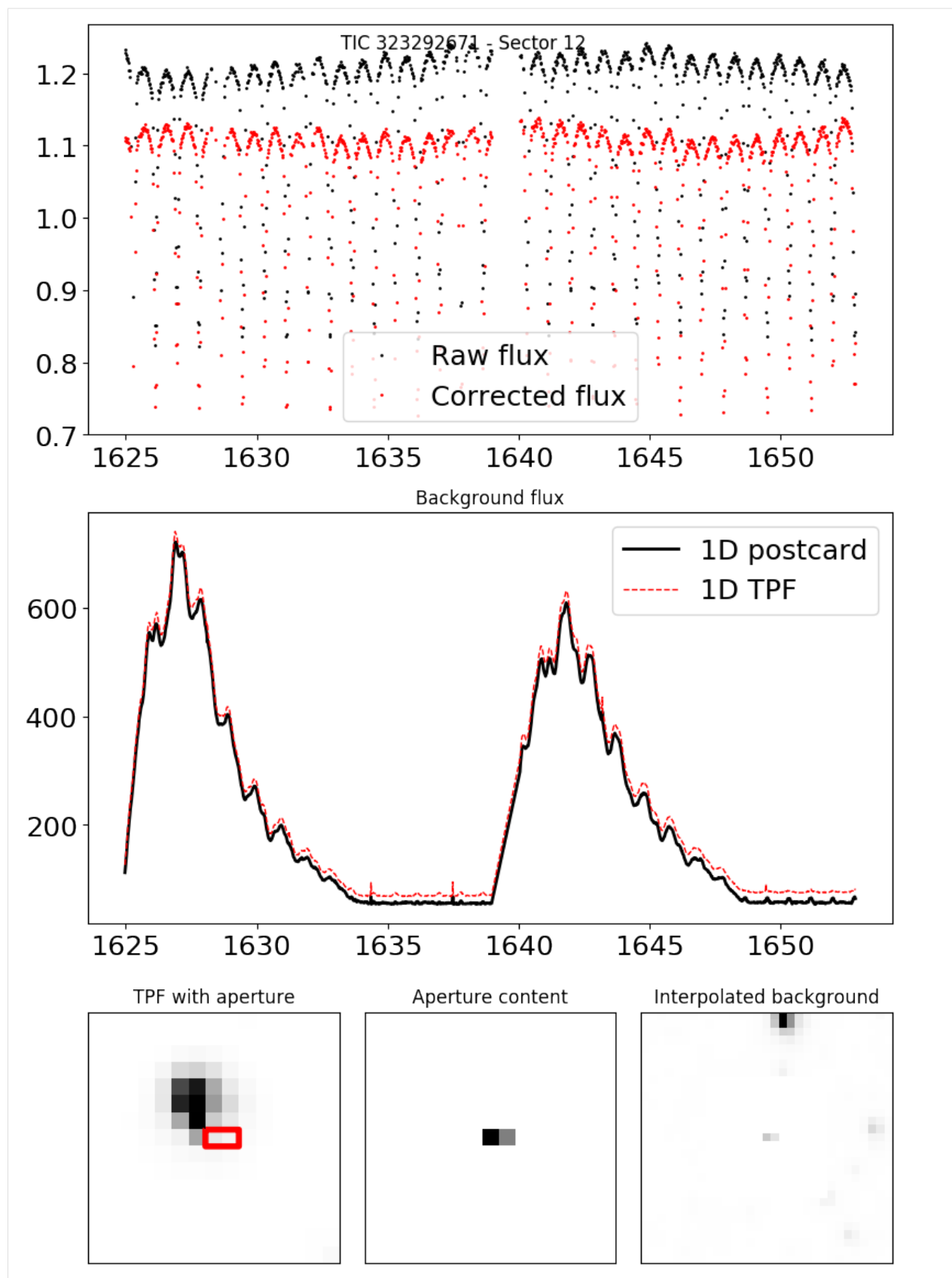
```
[8]: star = Smurfs(target_name='ET Cha', flux_type='SAP')
```

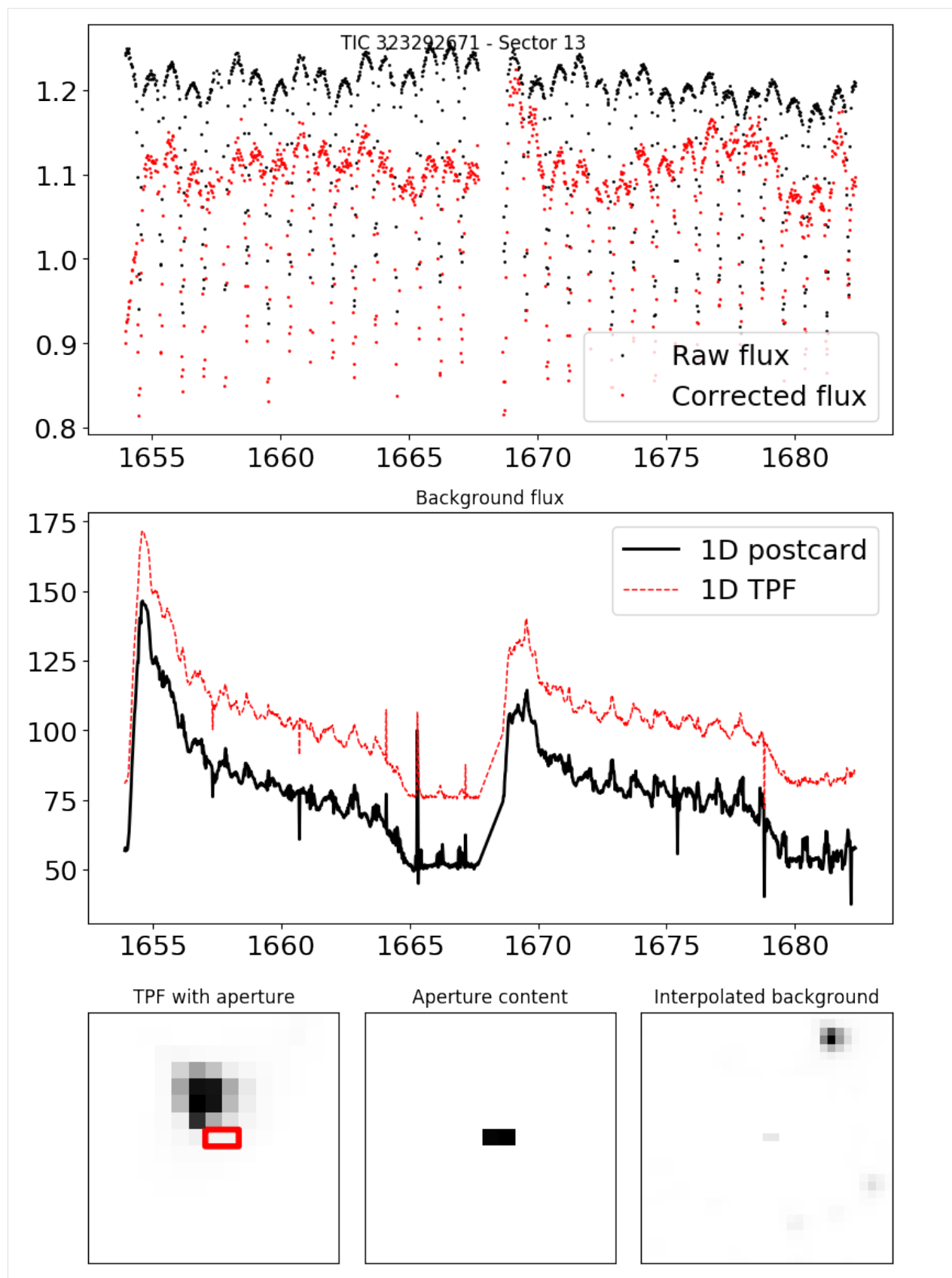
```
Searching processed light curves for ET Cha on mission(s) TESS ...  
Resolving ET Cha to TIC using MAST ...  
TIC ID for ET Cha: TIC 323292671  
No short cadence data available for ET Cha, extracting from FFI ...  
Extracting light curves from FFIs, this may take a bit ...  
Found star in Sector(s) 11 12 13
```

```
Extracted light curve for TIC 323292671!  
Total observation length: 82.48 days.  
Duty cycle for ET Cha: 92.80%
```









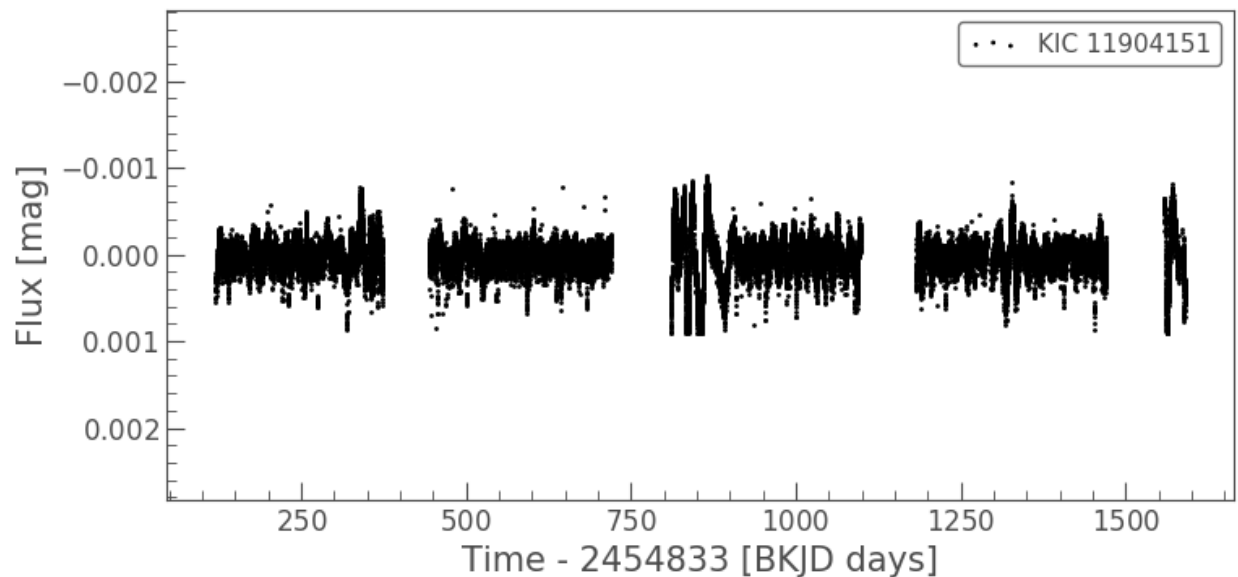
13.2 Other missions

We can also use other missions if we like. Lets have a look at the Star Kepler-10 from the Kepler mission:

```
[9]: star = Smurfs(target_name='Kepler-10', mission='Kepler')
```

```
Searching processed light curves for Kepler-10 on mission(s) Kepler ...
Found processed light curve for Kepler-10!
Using Kepler observations! Combining sectors ...
Total observation length: 1470.46 days.
Duty cycle for Kepler-10: 75.40%
```

```
[10]: star.plot_lc()
```

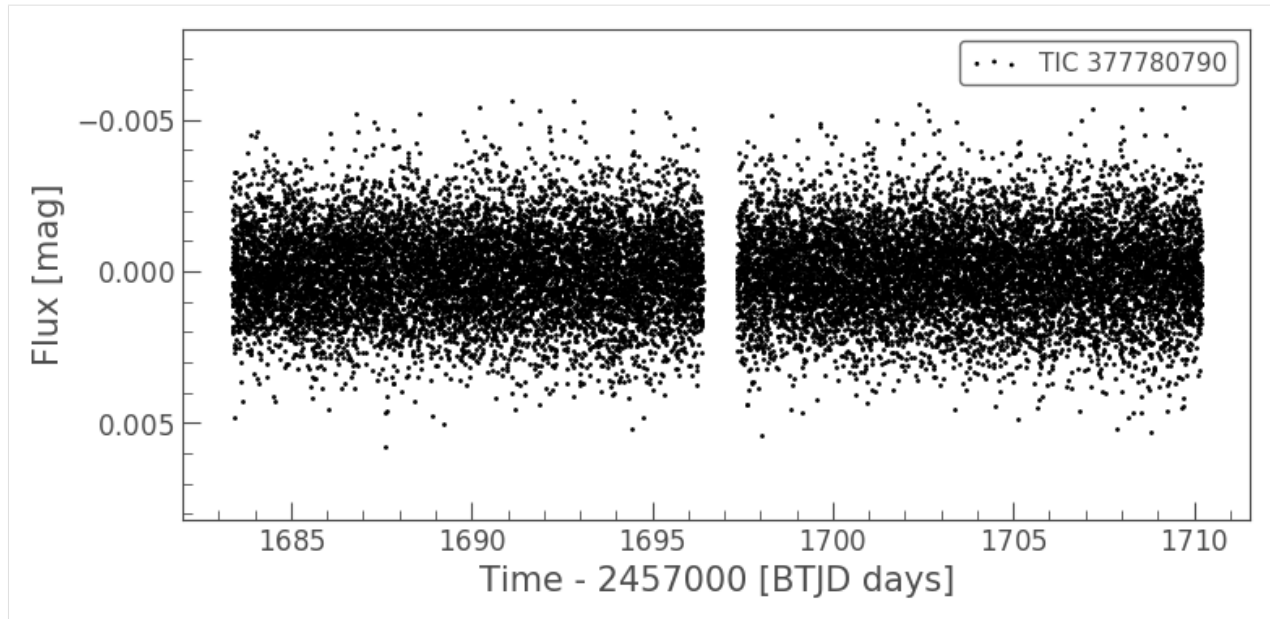


The default is however TESS. So if we don't provide the mission parameter, SMURFS will download the SC data.

```
[11]: star = Smurfs(target_name='Kepler-10')
```

```
Searching processed light curves for Kepler-10 on mission(s) TESS ...
Resolving Kepler-10 to TIC using MAST ...
TIC ID for Kepler-10: TIC 377780790
Short cadence observations available for Kepler-10. Downloading ...
Found processed light curve for Kepler-10!
Using TESS observations! Combining sectors ...
Total observation length: 26.85 days.
Duty cycle for Kepler-10: 96.44%
```

```
[12]: star.plot_lc()
```



[]:

PLOTTING THINGS

SMURFS implements quite a lot of different plotting mechanisms. So let's have a look at the different ways you can plot things with SMURFS. Let's first get some data and analyze it:

```
[1]: from smurfs import Smurfs
```

```
[2]: star = Smurfs(target_name='Gamma Doradus')
```

```
Searching processed light curves for Gamma Doradus on mission(s) TESS ...  
Resolving Gamma Doradus to TIC using MAST ...  
TIC ID for Gamma Doradus: TIC 219234987  
Short cadence observations available for Gamma Doradus. Downloading ...
```

```
Warning: 31% (6168/19692) of the cadences will be ignored due to the quality mask_  
↪(quality_bitmask=175).
```

```
Found processed light curve for Gamma Doradus!  
Using TESS observations! Combining sectors ...  
Total observation length: 78.32 days.  
Duty cycle for Gamma Doradus: 84.45%
```

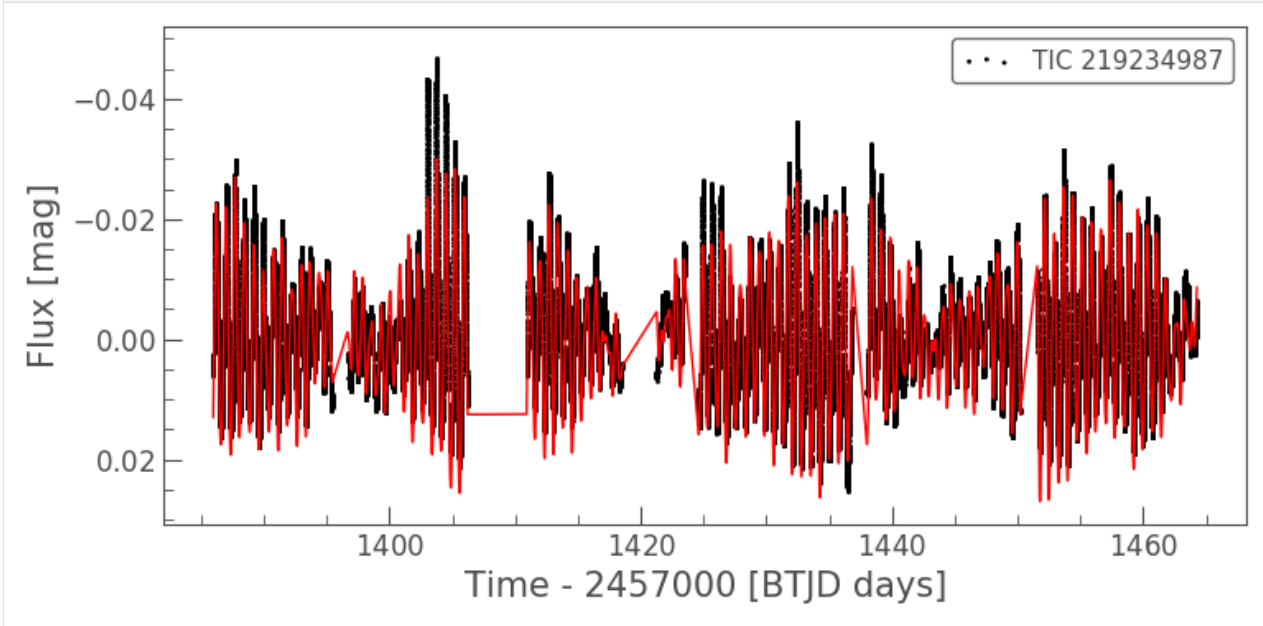
```
[3]: star.run(snr=4,window_size=2)
```

```
Periodogram from 0.0 1 / d to 360.0 1 / d  
Starting frequency extraction.  
Skip similar: Deactivated  
Chancel after 10 similar: Activated  
Window size: 2  
Number of extended frequencies: 0  
Nyquist frequency: 360.0 1 / d  
List of frequencies, amplitudes, phases, S/N  
F0 1.363601+/-0.000004 1 / d 0.01056+/-0.00008 mag 0.5105+/-0.0011 14.621917538996478  
F1 1.3214676+/-0.0000031 1 / d 0.01011+/-0.00006 mag 0.8538+/-0.0009 17.646618113213755  
F2 1.470851+/-0.000007 1 / d 0.002806+/-0.000035 mag 0.8600+/-0.0020 7.578344472336695  
F3 1.8781444+/-0.000007 1 / d 0.002413+/-0.000032 mag 0.5167+/-0.0021 6.717143847007492  
F4 1.385307+/-0.000007 1 / d 0.002228+/-0.000030 mag 0.1748+/-0.0022 7.318522855378772  
F5 0.316642+/-0.000008 1 / d 0.002030+/-0.000028 mag 0.2544+/-0.0022 5.597834999218046  
F6 1.417226+/-0.000008 1 / d 0.001813+/-0.000027 mag 0.3842+/-0.0024 6.523381016995975  
F7 2.742524+/-0.000008 1 / d 0.001779+/-0.000026 mag 0.9427+/-0.0023 9.558566515908968  
F8 0.112357+/-0.000008 1 / d 0.001629+/-0.000024 mag 0.0235+/-0.0024 5.27044577952894  
F9 1.237200+/-0.000009 1 / d 0.001393+/-0.000023 mag 0.0913+/-0.0026 5.176607940138036  
F10 1.681520+/-0.000011 1 / d 0.001115+/-0.000022 mag 0.1662+/-0.0032 4.585937811798608  
Stopping extraction after 11 frequencies.  
Total frequencies: 11  
Gamma Doradus Analysis done!
```

14.1 Plotting the light curve

Now, if you want to plot the light curve, you can call the `plot_lc` method

```
[4]: star.plot_lc()
```

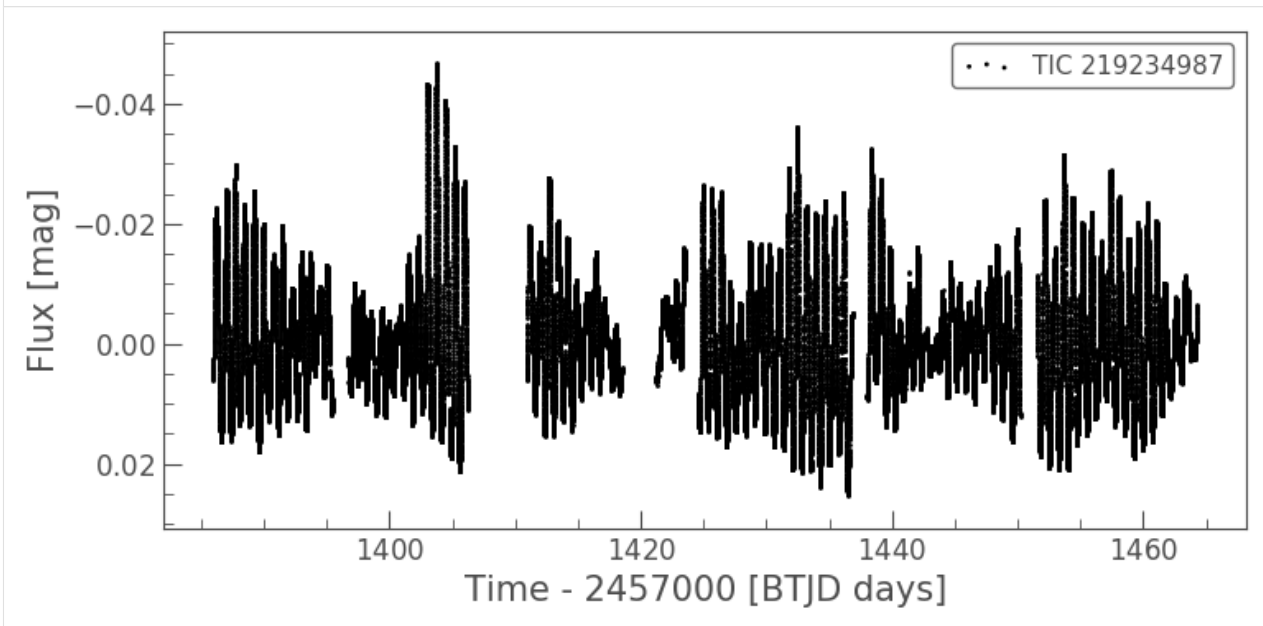


In black you can see the data set, in red the model.

In the backend, SMURFS uses the `lightkurve.LightCurve.plot` method to plot the light curve. You have access to all the parameters for these objects. We can make use of this if we want to plot the light curve without the model:

```
[5]: star.lc.scatter()
```

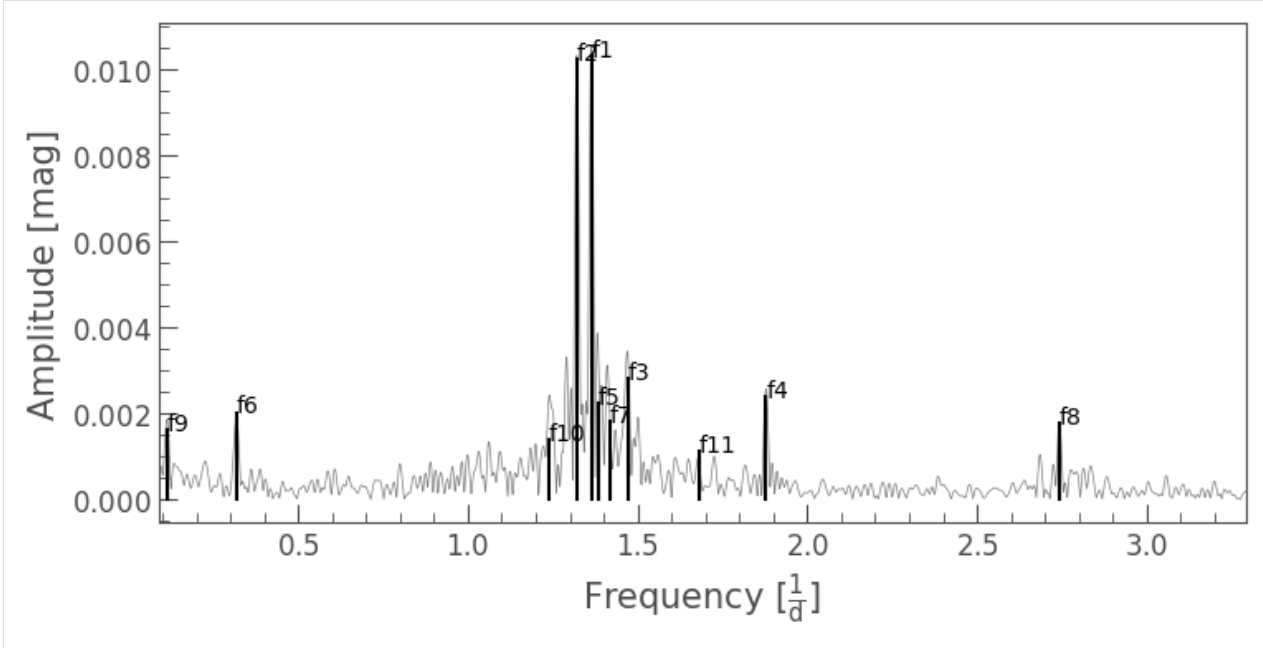
```
[5]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1319cb5c0>
```



14.2 Plotting periodograms

What is true for the LightCurve objects, is also true for the periodogram. To plot the periodogram, including the significant frequencies, you can use the `plot_pdg` function

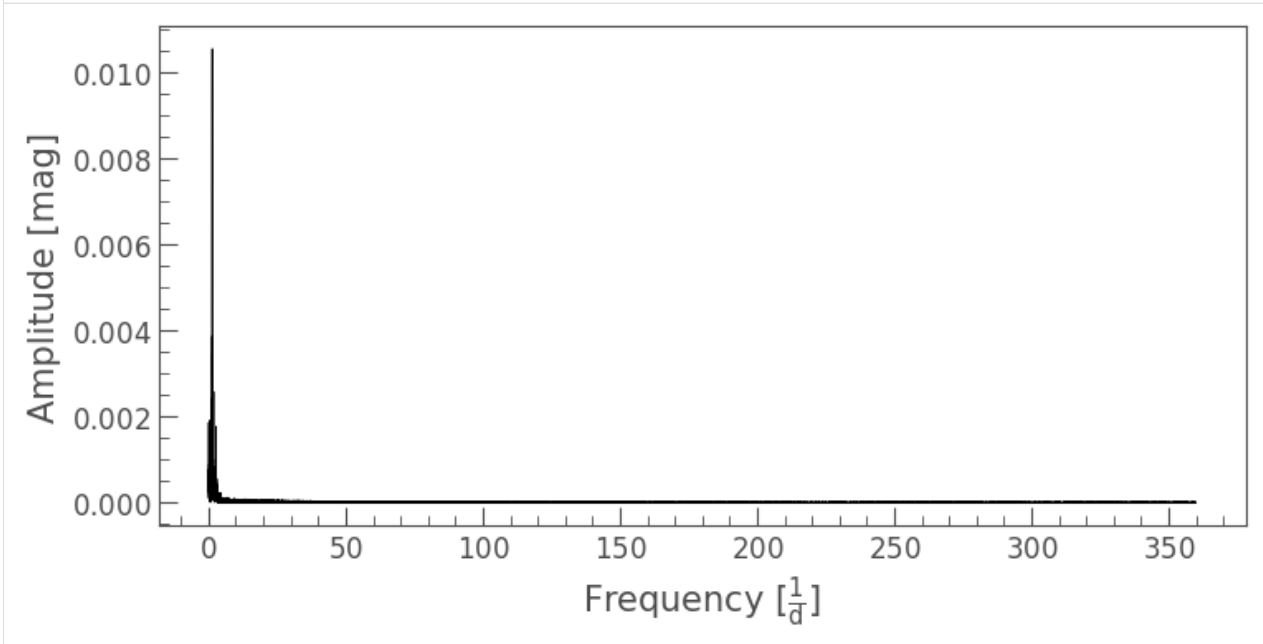
```
[6]: star.plot_pdg()
```



This of course restricts us to the range where significant frequencies have been found. If we want the whole periodogram, we can use the `pdg` property

```
[7]: star.pdg.plot()
```

```
[7]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13246d518>
```



14.3 The individual frequencies

As noted in previous chapters, the result property also contains all the individual frequencies. You can access them using `iloc`

```
[8]: star.result
```

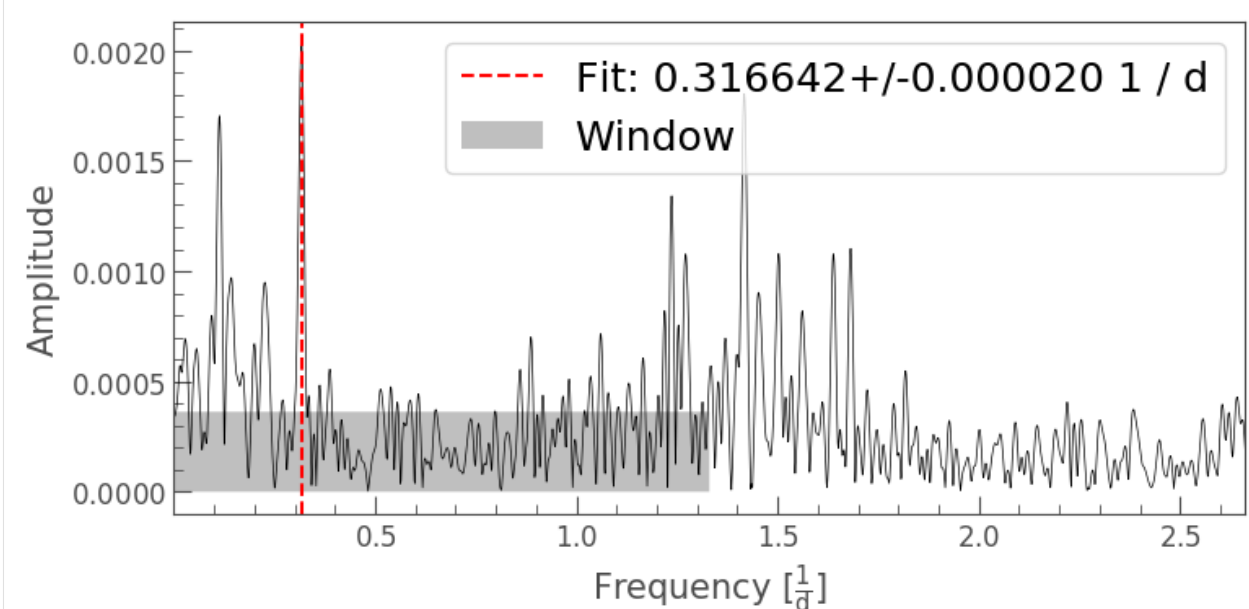
```
[8]:
```

		f_obj	frequency \
0	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.363741+/-0.000004	
1	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.321203+/-0.000004	
2	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.470777+/-0.000015	
3	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.878144+/-0.000017	
4	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.385307+/-0.000018	
5	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	0.316642+/-0.000020	
6	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.417226+/-0.000023	
7	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	2.742524+/-0.000023	
8	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	0.112357+/-0.000025	
9	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.237200+/-0.000029	
10	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.68152+/-0.00004	

	amp	phase	snr	res_noise	significant
0	0.01033+/-0.00008	0.3267+/-0.0012	14.621918	-0.000890	True
1	0.01025+/-0.00008	1.2294+/-0.0012	17.646618	-0.000841	True
2	0.00281+/-0.00008	0.965+/-0.004	7.578344	-0.000855	True
3	0.00241+/-0.00008	0.517+/-0.005	6.717144	-0.000854	True
4	0.00223+/-0.00008	0.175+/-0.005	7.318523	-0.000865	True
5	0.00203+/-0.00008	0.254+/-0.006	5.597835	-0.000865	True
6	0.00181+/-0.00008	0.384+/-0.007	6.523381	-0.000859	True
7	0.00178+/-0.00008	0.943+/-0.007	9.558567	-0.000859	True
8	0.00163+/-0.00008	0.023+/-0.007	5.270446	-0.000856	True
9	0.00139+/-0.00008	0.091+/-0.009	5.176608	-0.000856	True
10	0.00112+/-0.00008	0.166+/-0.011	4.585938	-0.000860	True

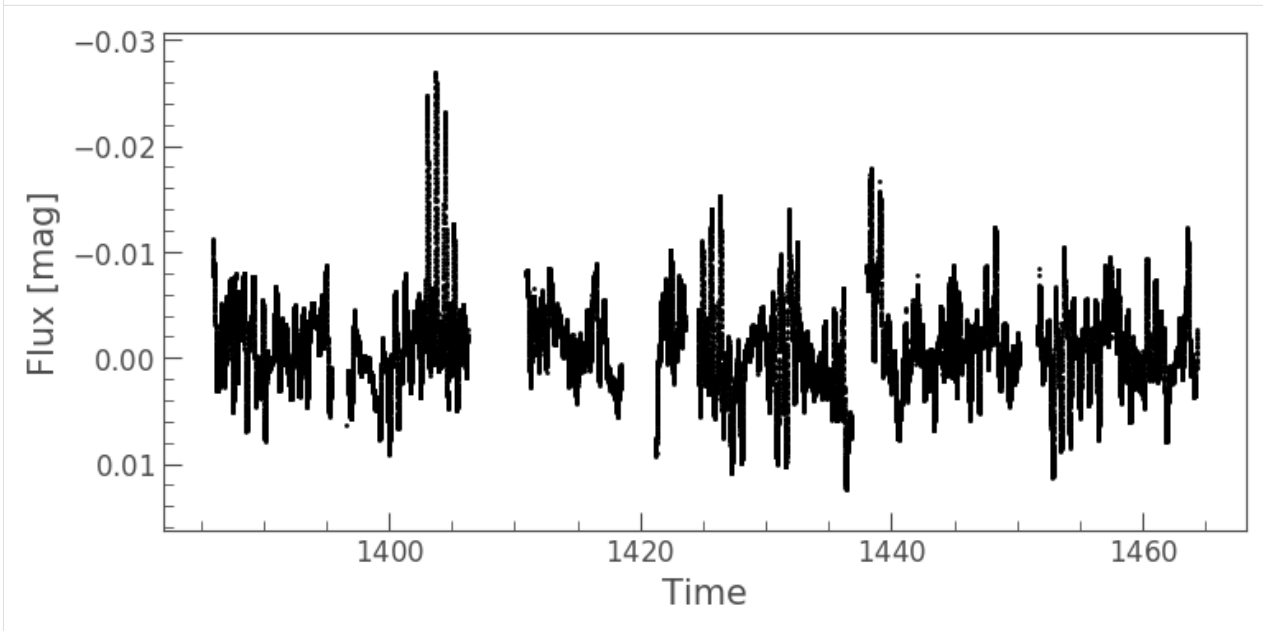
```
[9]: star.result.iloc[5].f_obj.plot()
```

```
[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x136cbfba8>
```



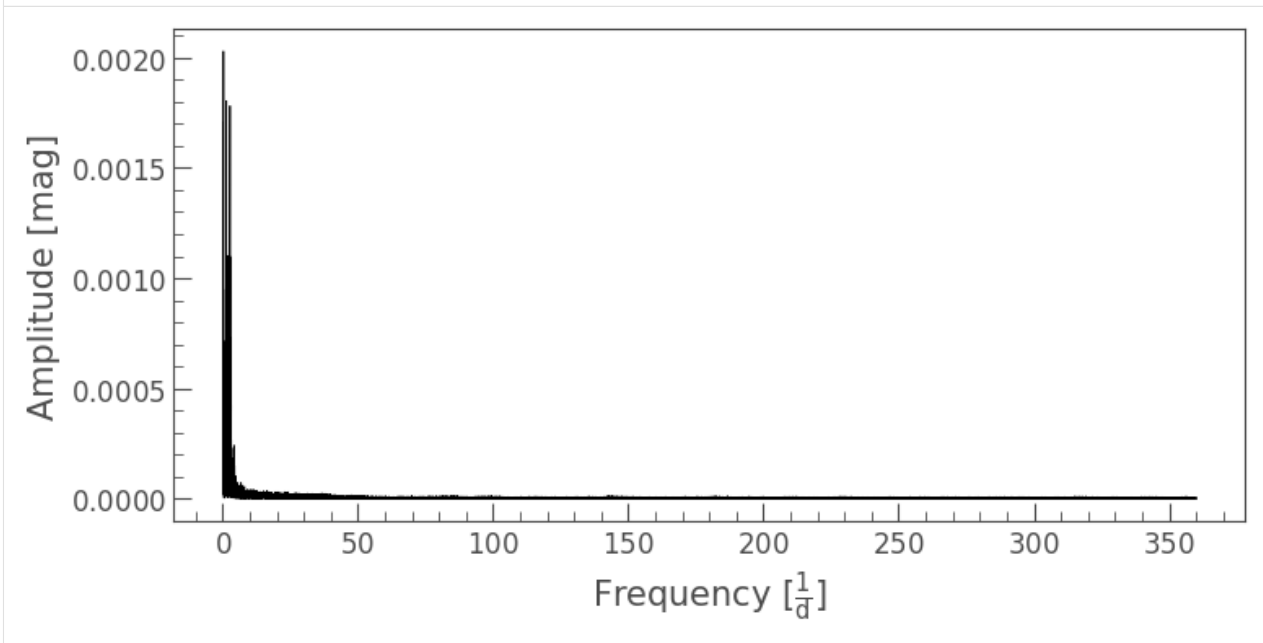
To plot the corresponding light curve, we can access them through the corresponding property

```
[10]: star.result.iloc[5].f_obj.lc.scatter()
[10]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x136cec278>
```



We can also take a look at the whole periodogram

```
[11]: star.result.iloc[5].f_obj.pdg.plot()
[11]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x130aaf6a0>
```



We can also plot as many as we like here. For example the first three:

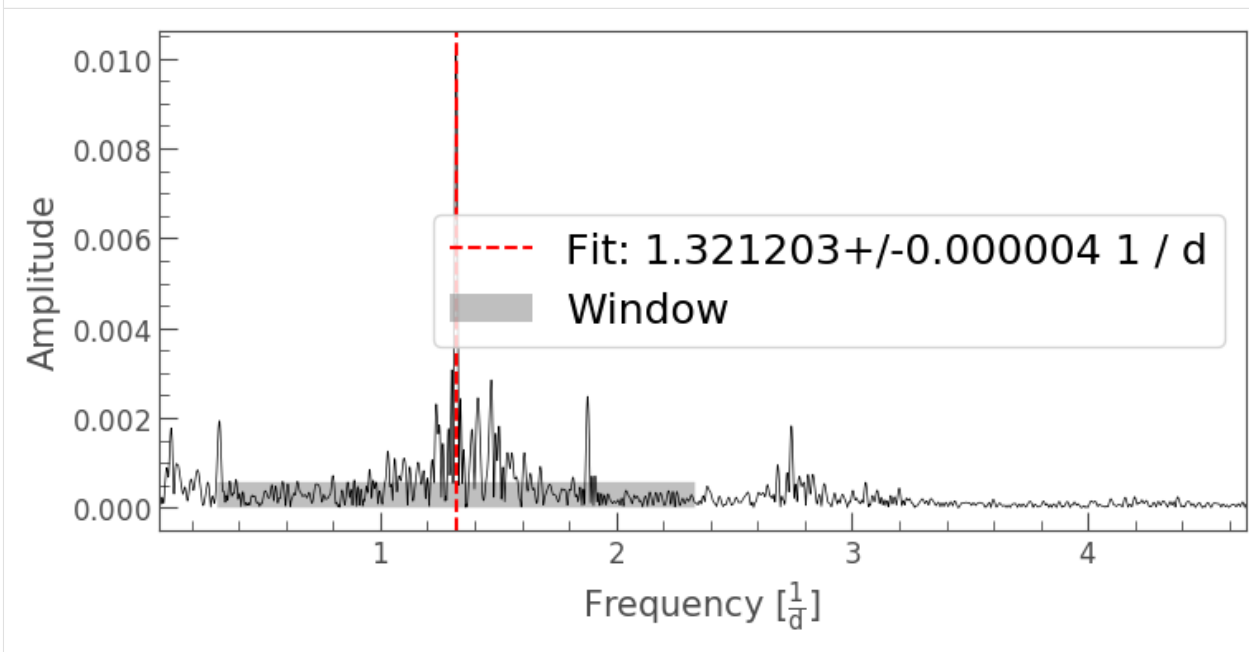
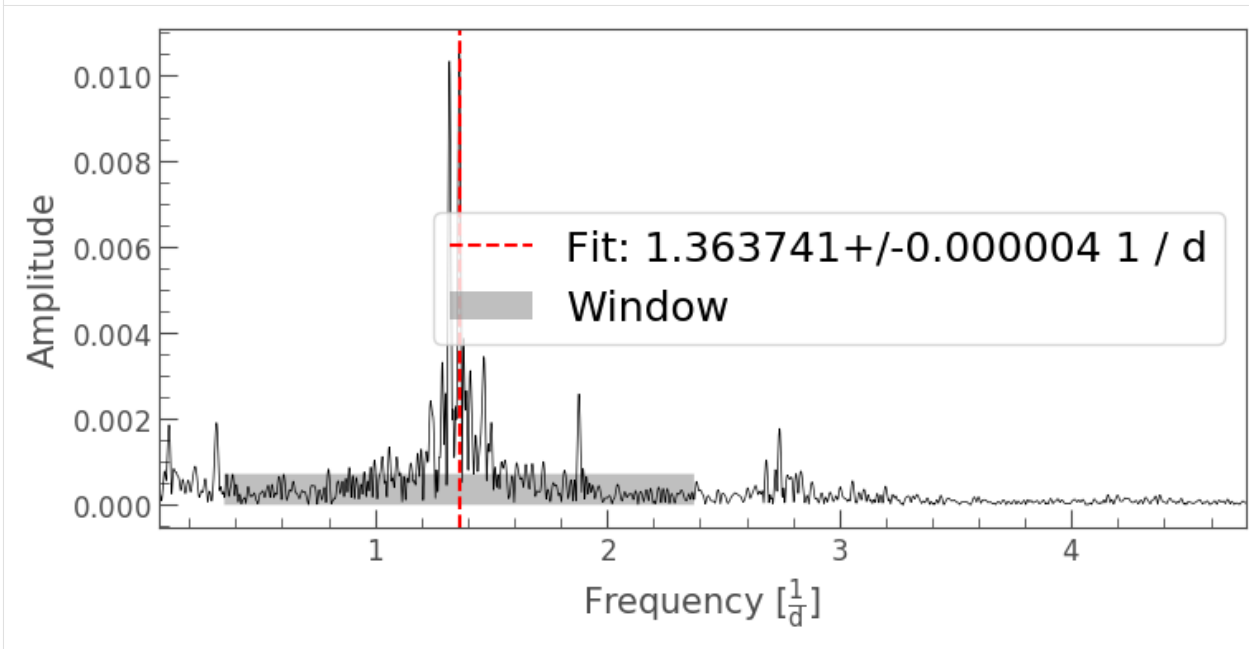
```
[12]: star.result.iloc[0].f_obj.plot()
```

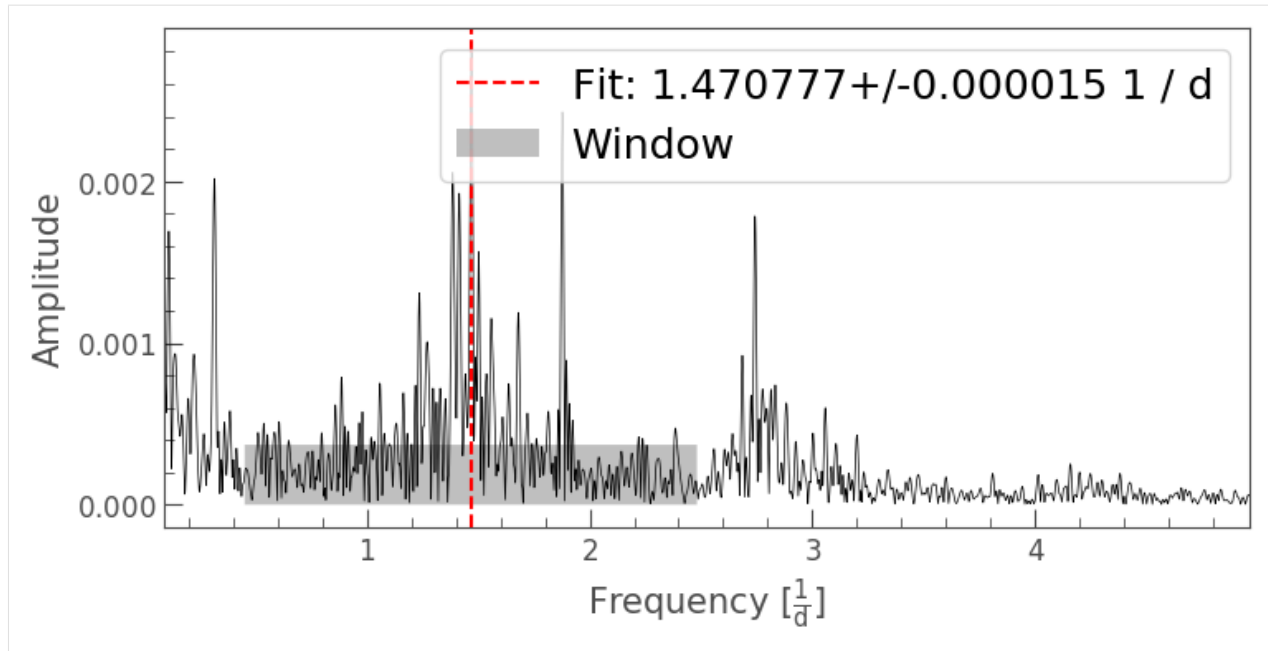
(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
star.result.iloc[1].f_obj.plot()  
star.result.iloc[2].f_obj.plot()
```

```
[12]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12fe0d550>
```





14.4 Plotting only part of the model

We might also be interested to only plot part of the model. For this, we copy the result from the `smurfs` object and restrict ourselves to the interesting frequencies:

```
[14]: model = star.result.iloc[[0,2,5]]
```

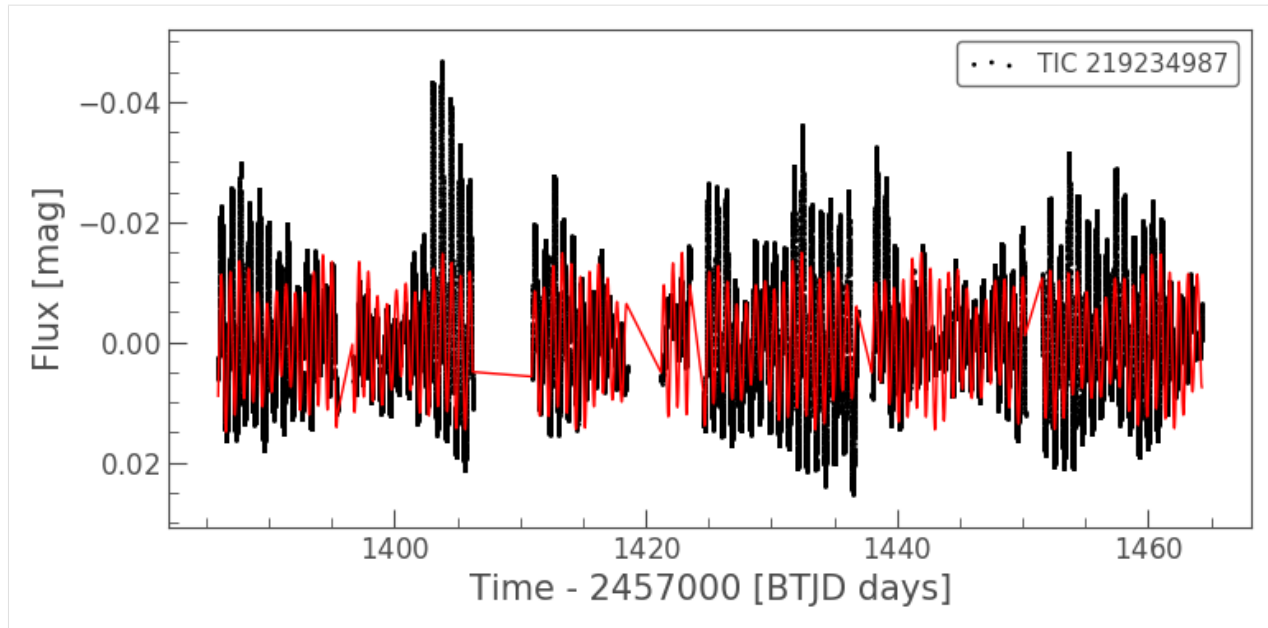
```
[15]: model
```

```
[15]:
```

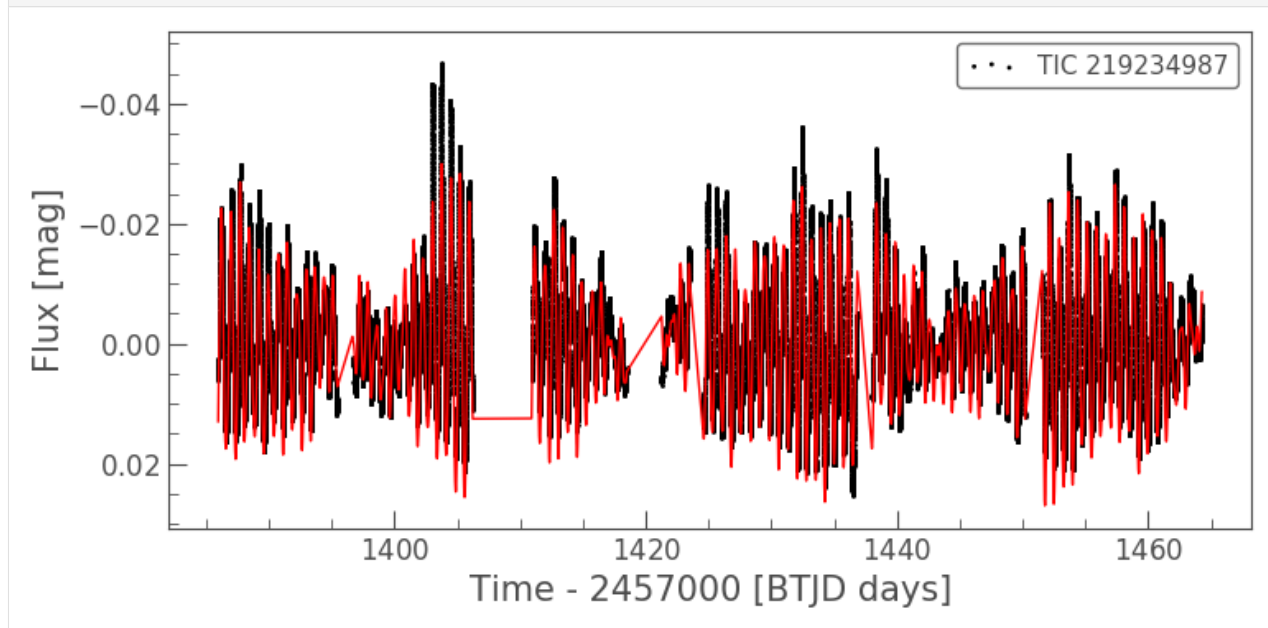
		f_obj	frequency \
0	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.363741+/-0.000004	
2	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	1.470777+/-0.000015	
5	<smurfs._smurfs.frequency_finder.Frequency obj...	0.316642+/-0.000020	

	amp	phase	snr	res_noise	significant
0	0.01033+/-0.00008	0.3267+/-0.0012	14.621918	-0.000890	True
2	0.00281+/-0.00008	0.965+/-0.004	7.578344	-0.000855	True
5	0.00203+/-0.00008	0.254+/-0.006	5.597835	-0.000865	True

```
[18]: star.plot_lc(result=model)
```



```
[19]: star.plot_lc()
```



You can of course use any filtering you like with pandas.

```
[ ]:
```

LOOKING AT THE FULL FRAME IMAGES OF SC DATA

Sometimes it might be useful to take a look at the FFI and the LC time series of data for which short cadence is available. By default, SMURFS uses the SC data, but using some internal functions, we can still take a look at the FFI

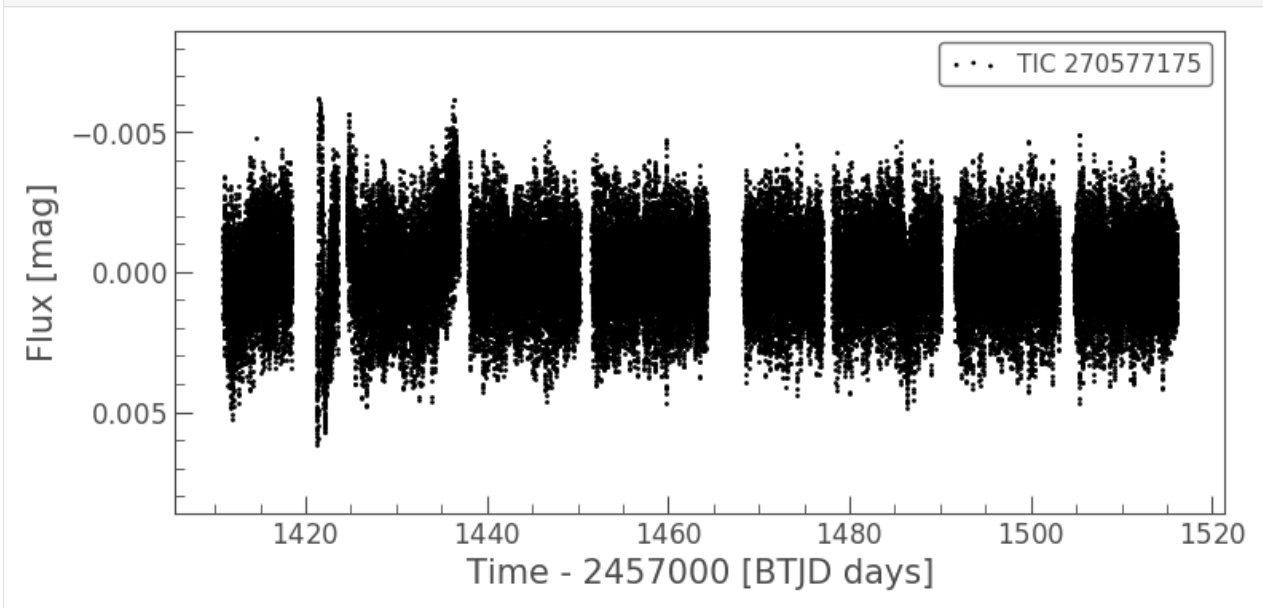
```
[1]: from smurfs import Smurfs
```

Lets consider Beta Pictoris. It has 4 sectors of SC available at this point.

```
[2]: star = Smurfs(target_name="Beta Pictoris")
```

```
Searching processed light curves for Beta Pictoris on mission(s) TESS ...  
Resolving Beta Pictoris to TIC using MAST ...  
TIC ID for Beta Pictoris: TIC 270577175  
Short cadence observations available for Beta Pictoris. Downloading ...  
Found processed light curve for Beta Pictoris!  
Using TESS observations! Combining sectors ...  
Total observation length: 105.18 days.  
Duty cycle for Beta Pictoris: 86.02%
```

```
[3]: star.plot_lc()
```



But how does the FFI and the surrounding look like? For this, we'll use what Smurfs internally: the `cut_ffl` function. For this function to work, we need the TIC number. We can either take a look at the output above, or use astroquery to find the TIC ID

```
[5]: from astroquery.mast import Catalogs
```

```
[9]: tic_id = int(Catalogs.query_object("Beta Pictoris", catalog='TIC', radius=0.003)[0]['ID
    ↪'])
    tic_id
```

```
[9]: 270577175
```

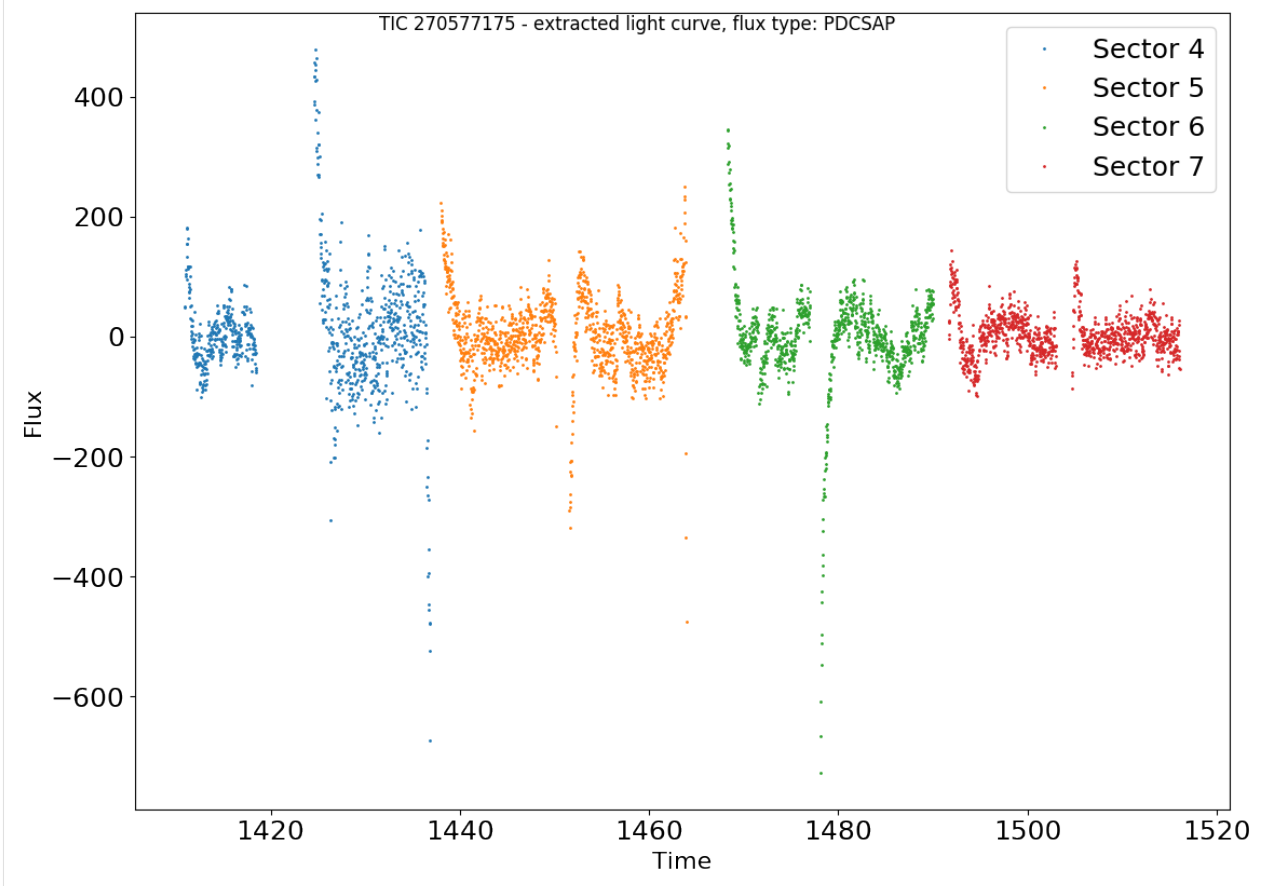
Now lets feed this into smurfs

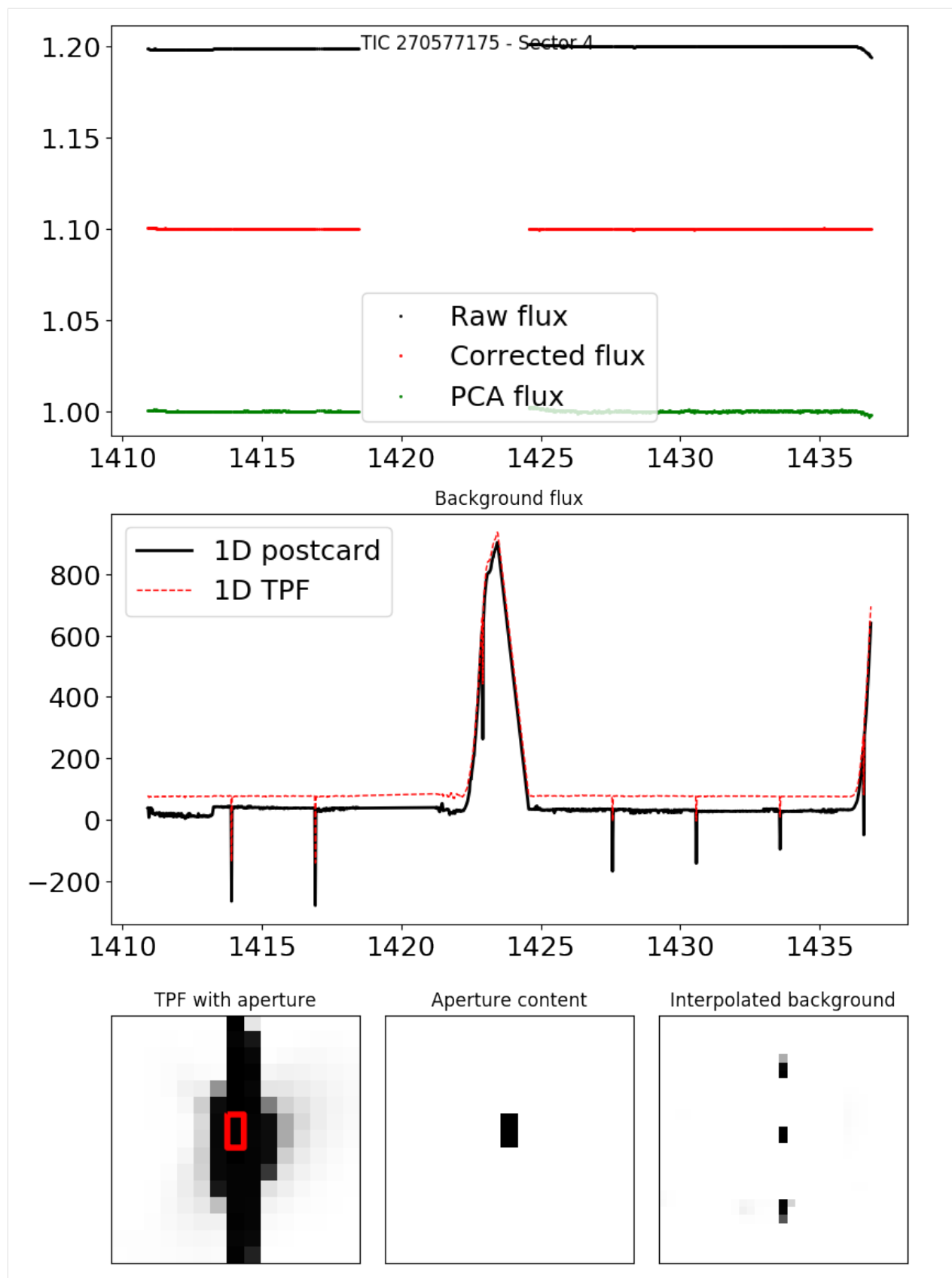
```
[4]: from smurfs.preprocess.tess import cut_ffi
```

```
[10]: lc, fig = cut_ffi(tic_id=tic_id)
```

Found star in Sector(s) 4 5 6 7 Inflating... This is the first light curve you have made for this sector

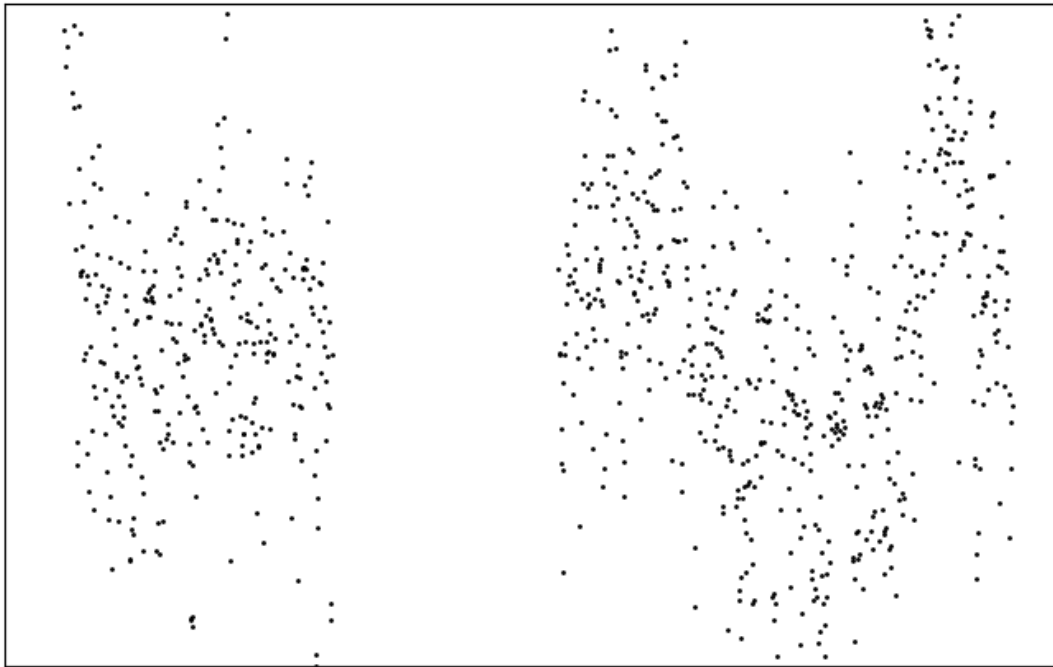
Extracted light curve for TIC 270577175



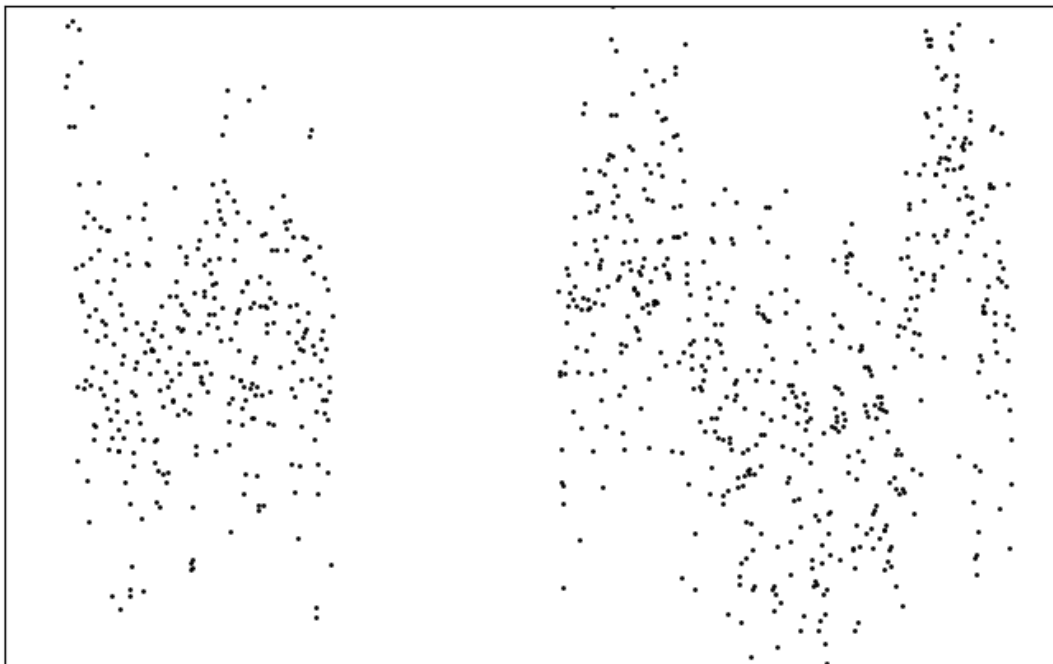


Pixel by pixel light curve (Aperture only)

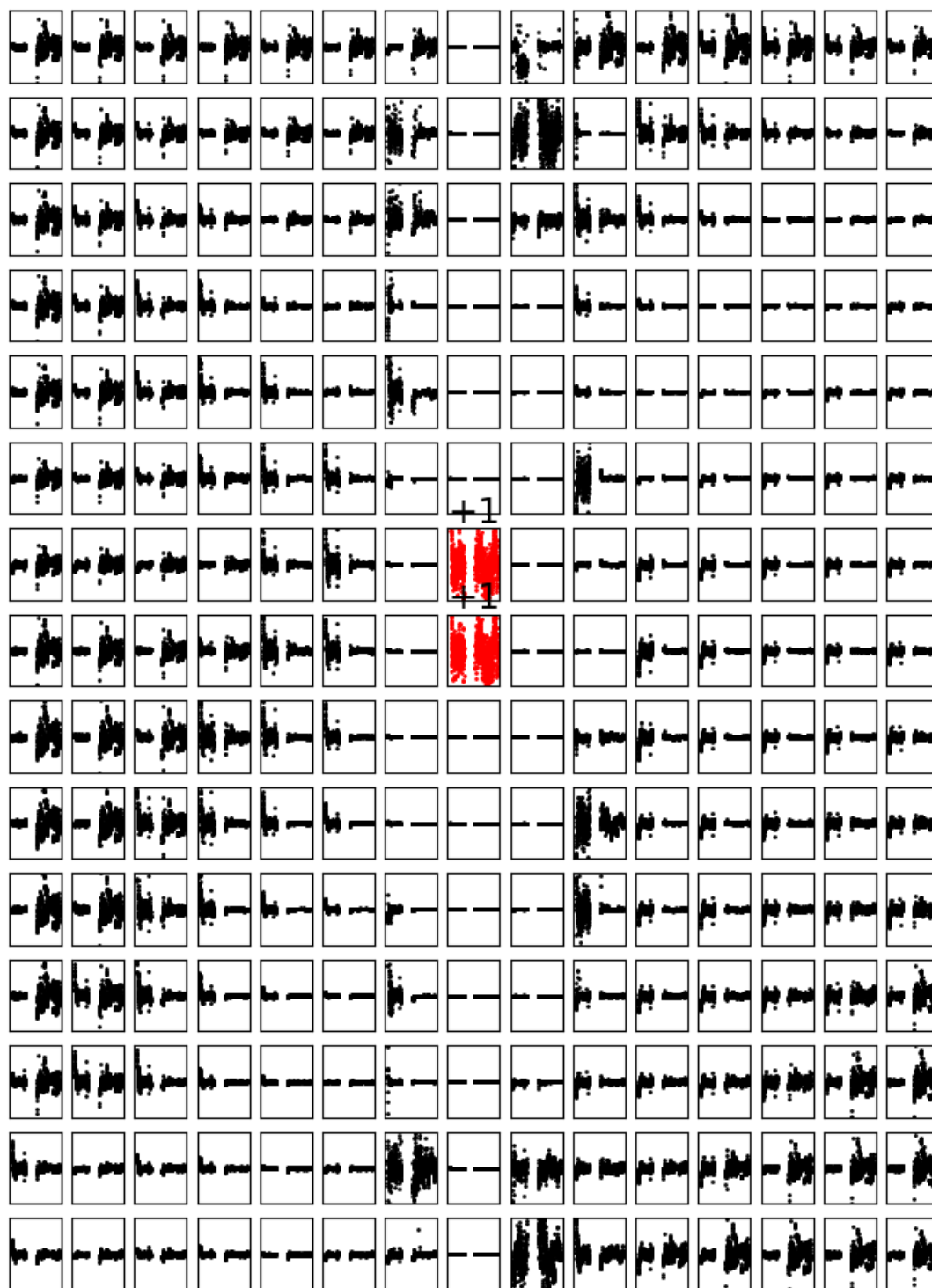
+1

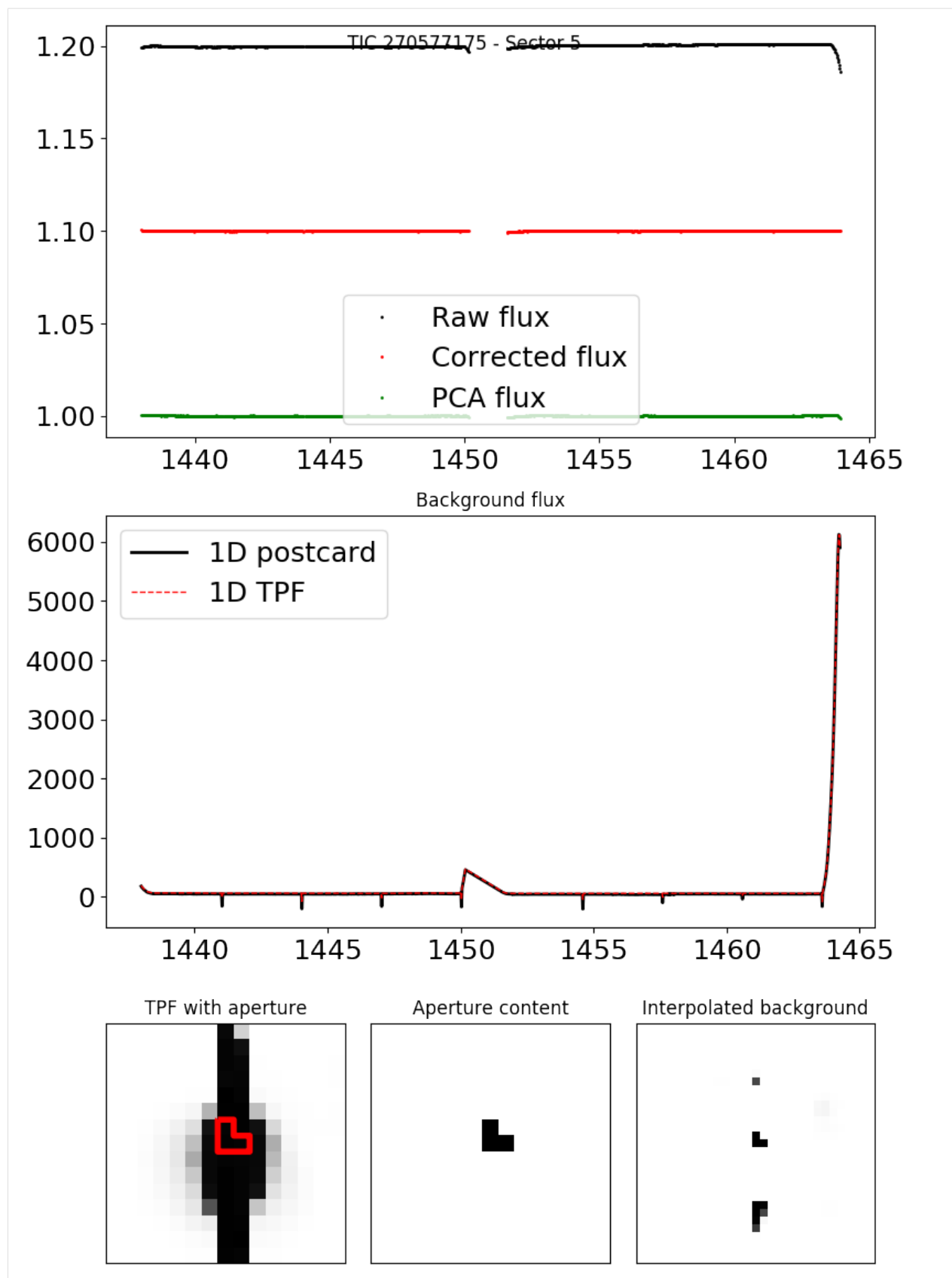


+1



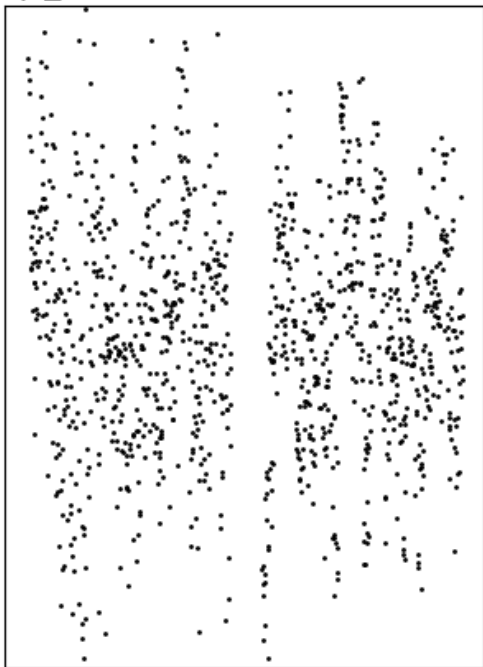
Pixel by pixel light curve (full cutout)



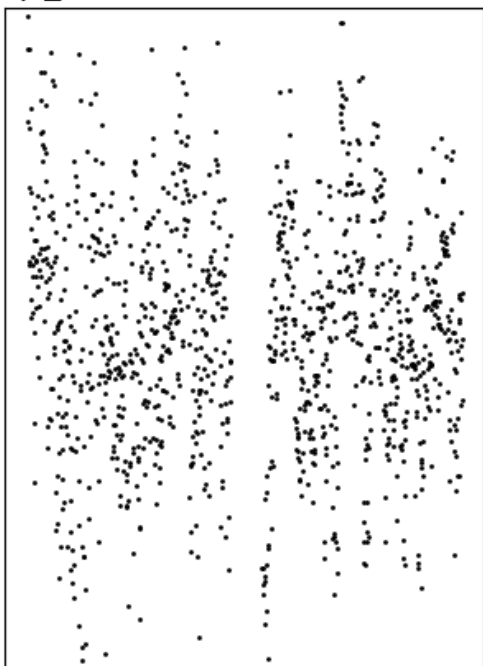


Pixel by pixel light curve (Aperture only)

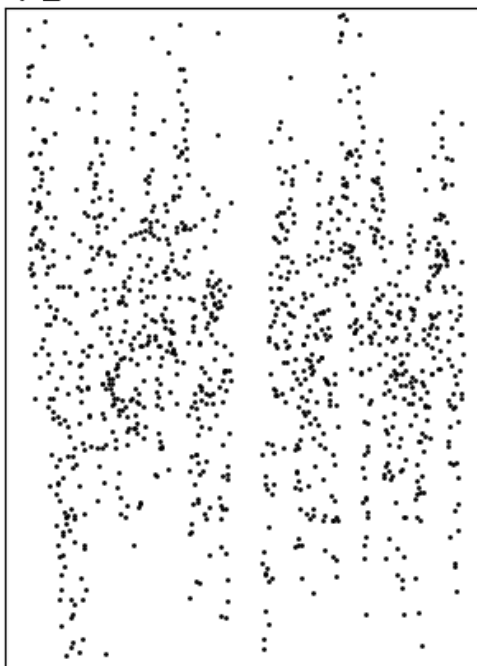
+1



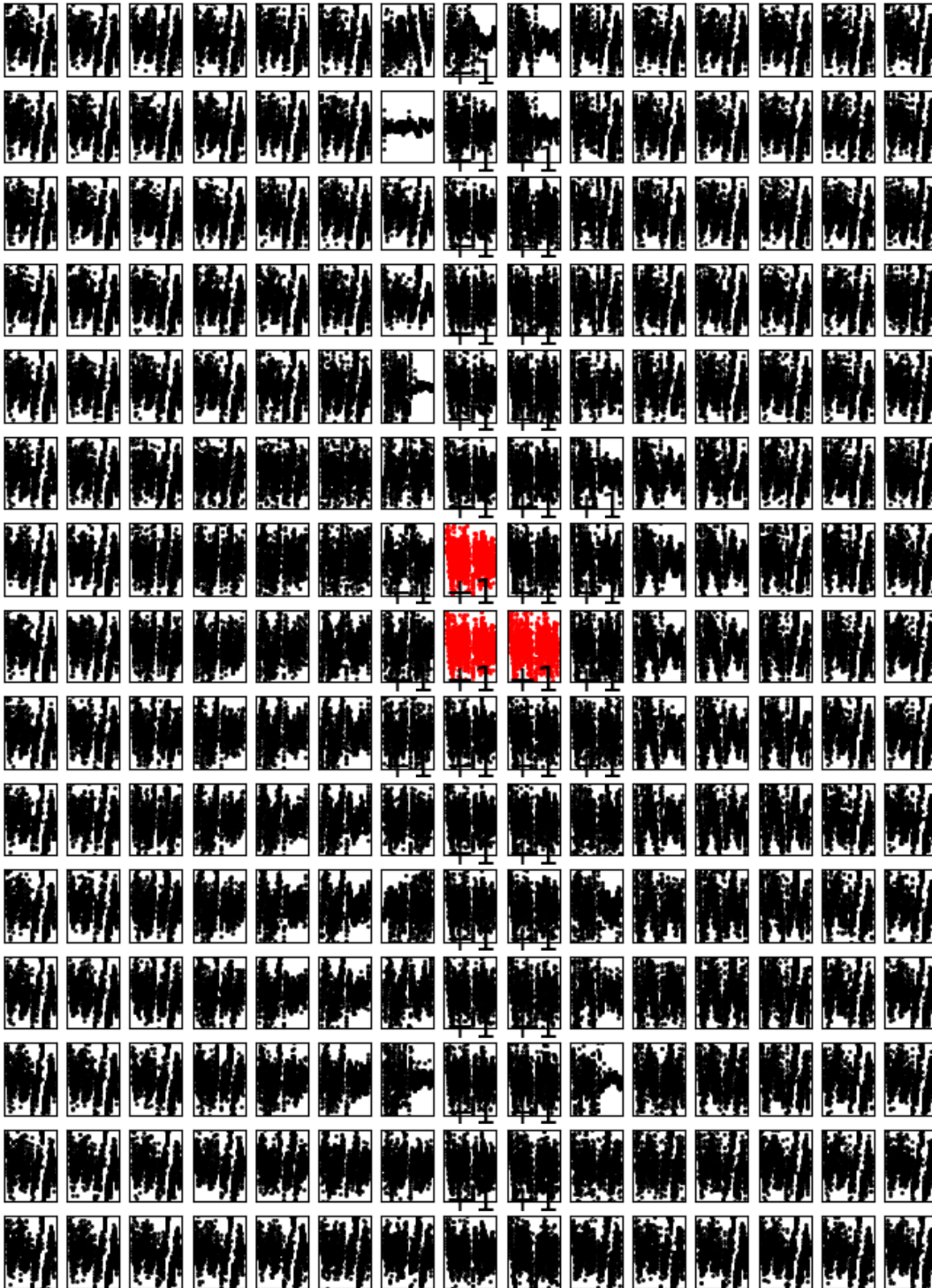
+1

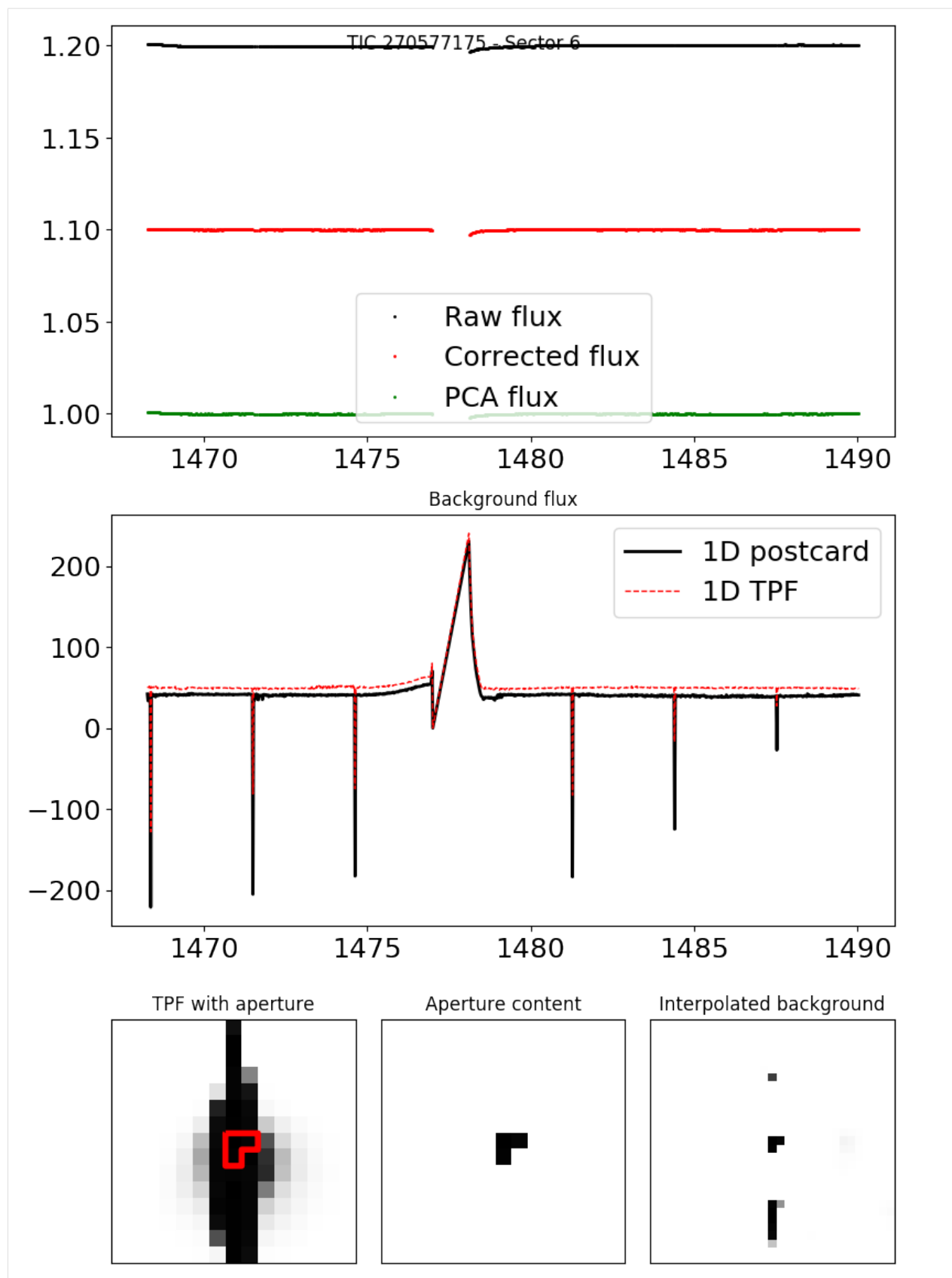


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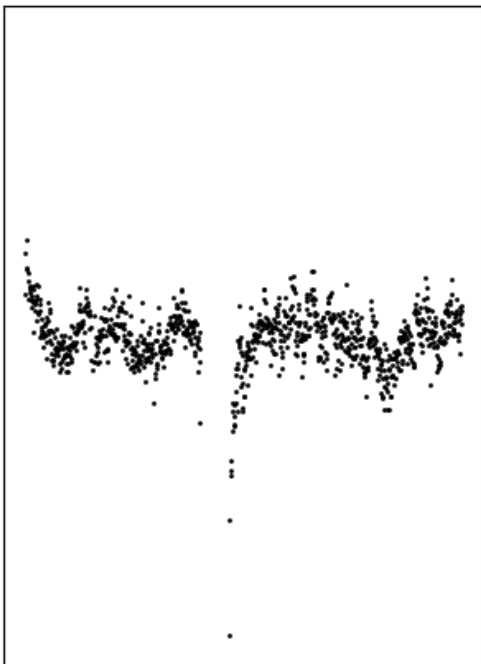
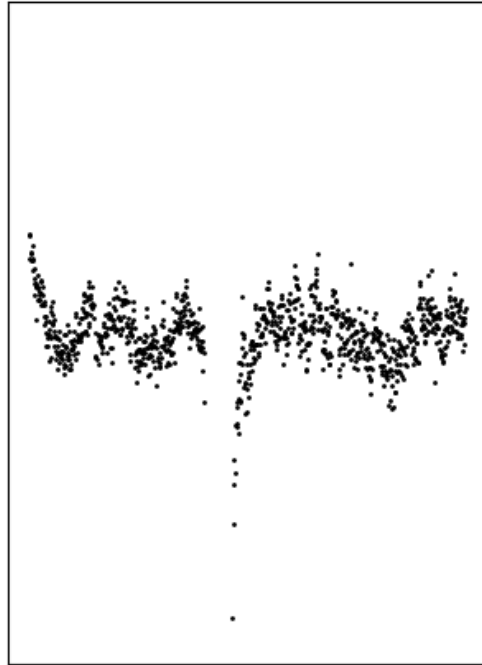
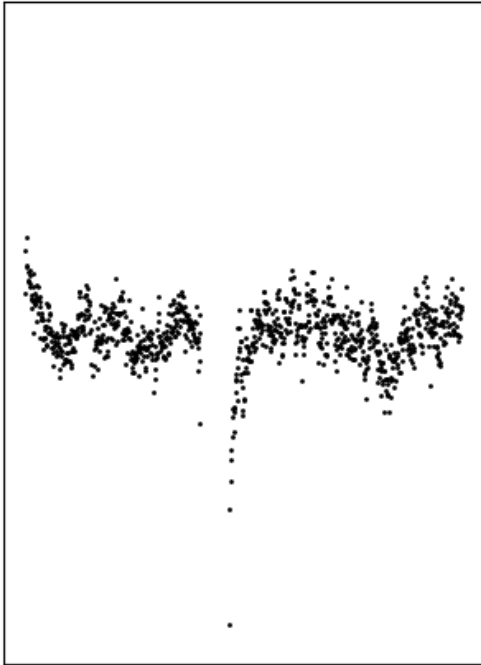


Pixel by pixel light curve (full cutout)

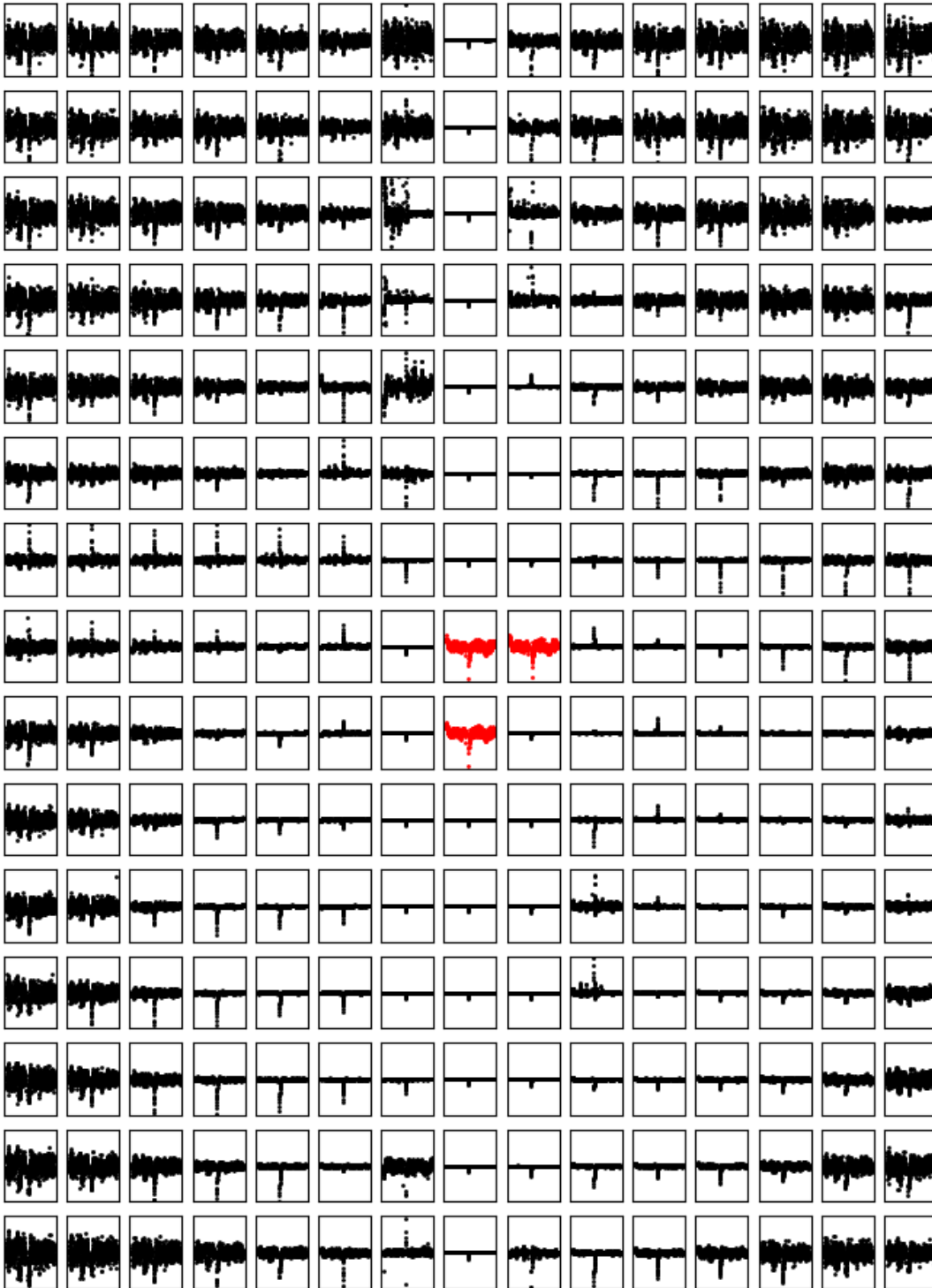


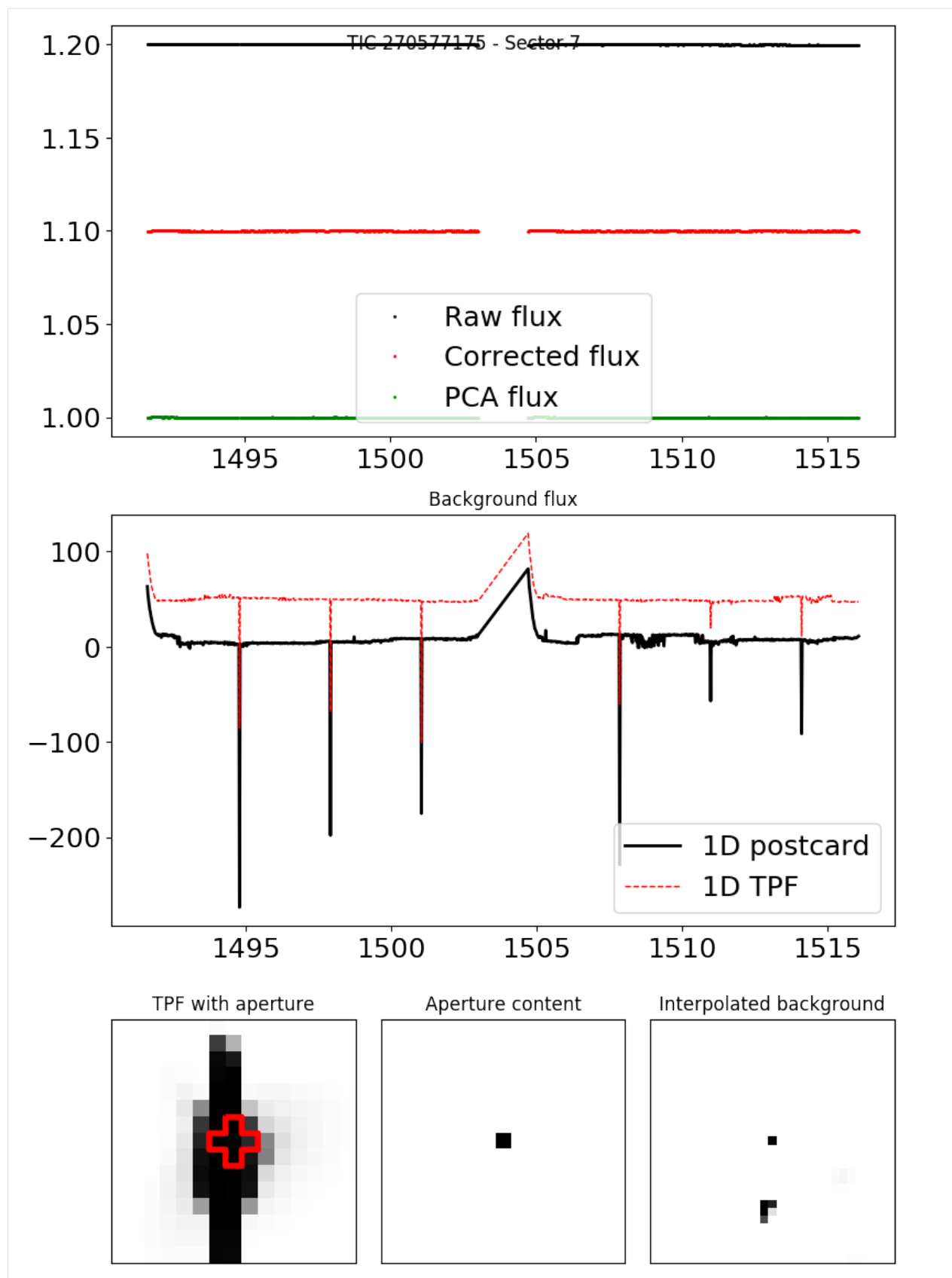


Pixel by pixel light curve (Aperture only)

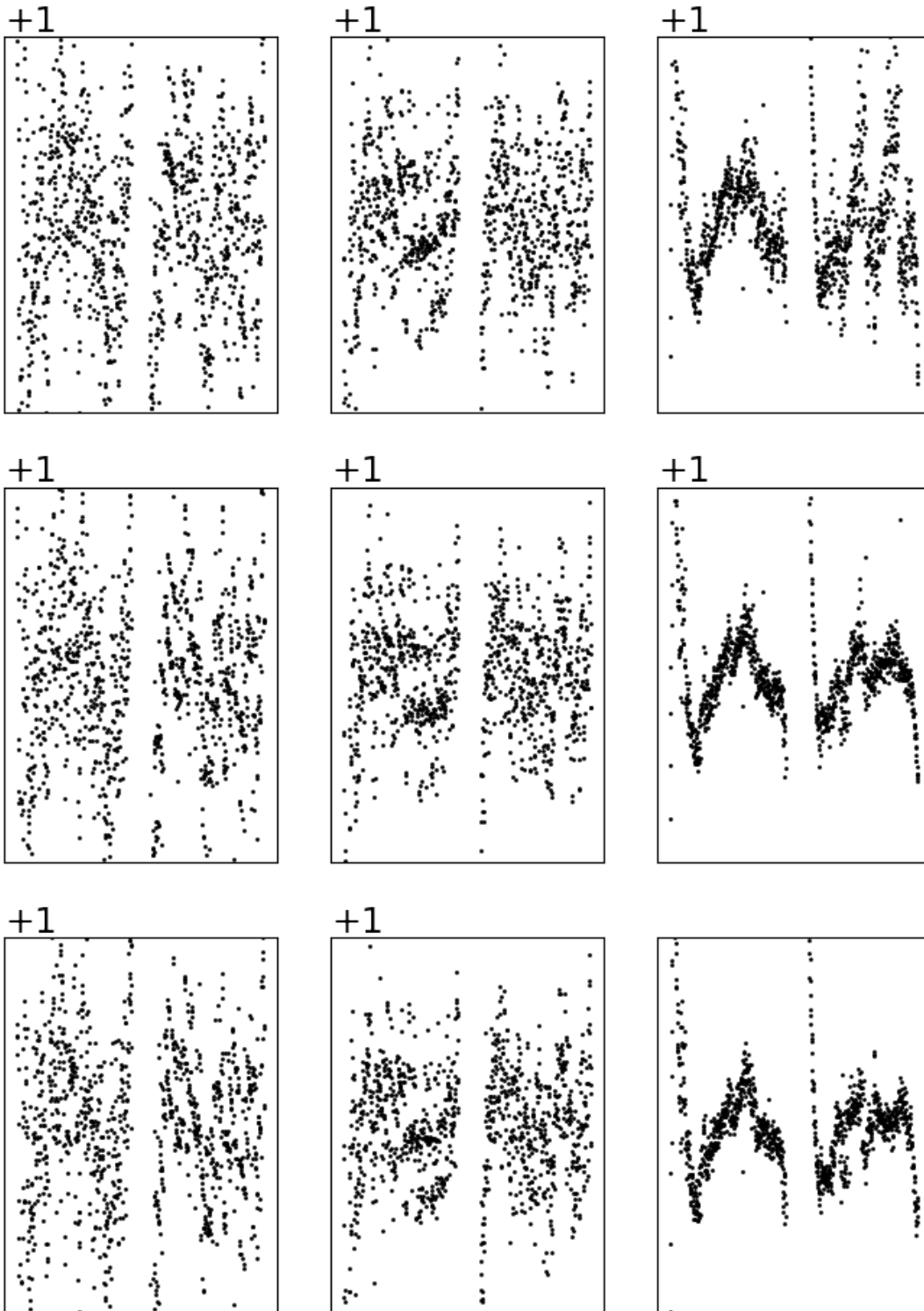


Pixel by pixel light curve (full cutout)

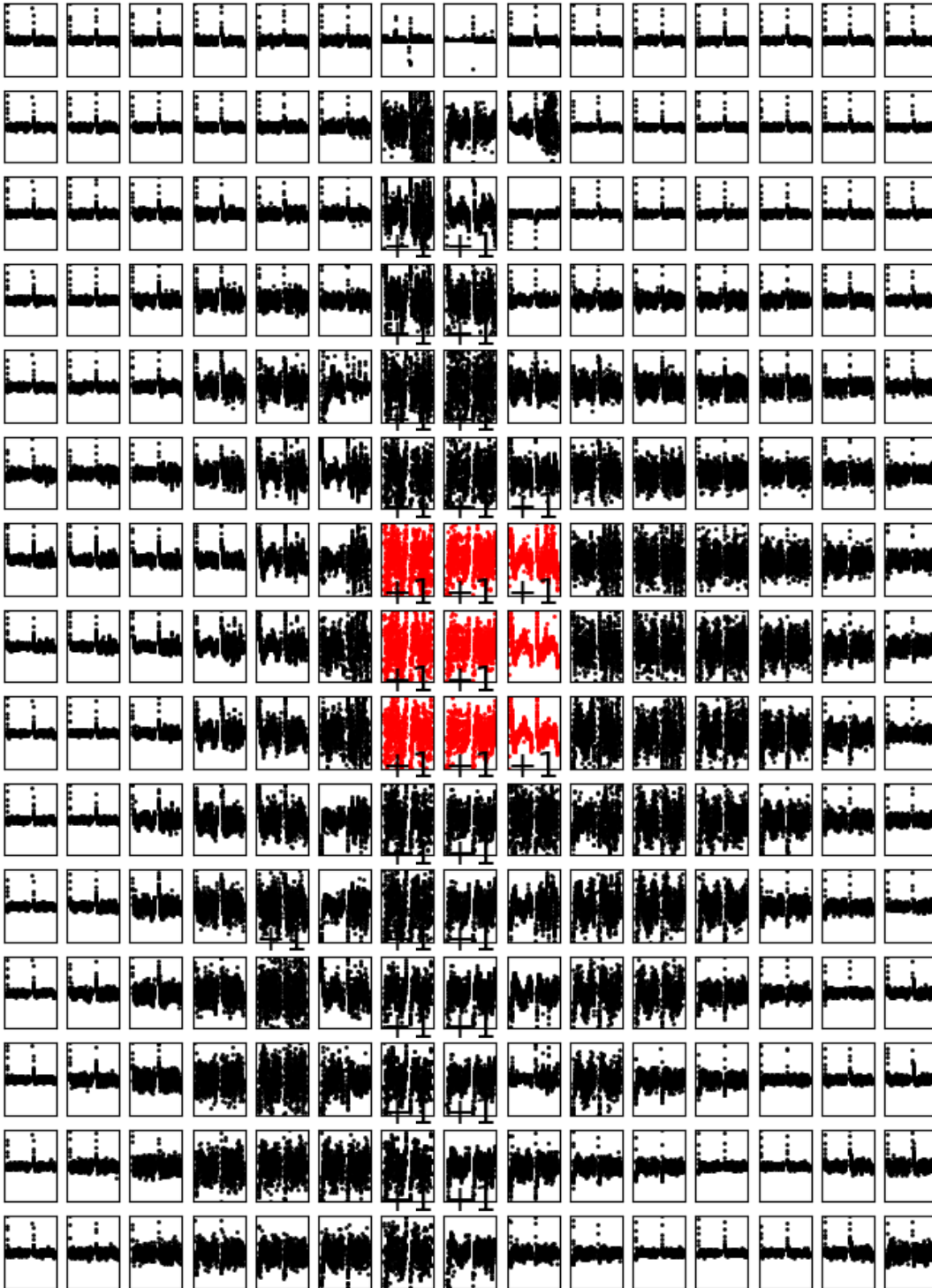




Pixel by pixel light curve (Aperture only)



Pixel by pixel light curve (full cutout)



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