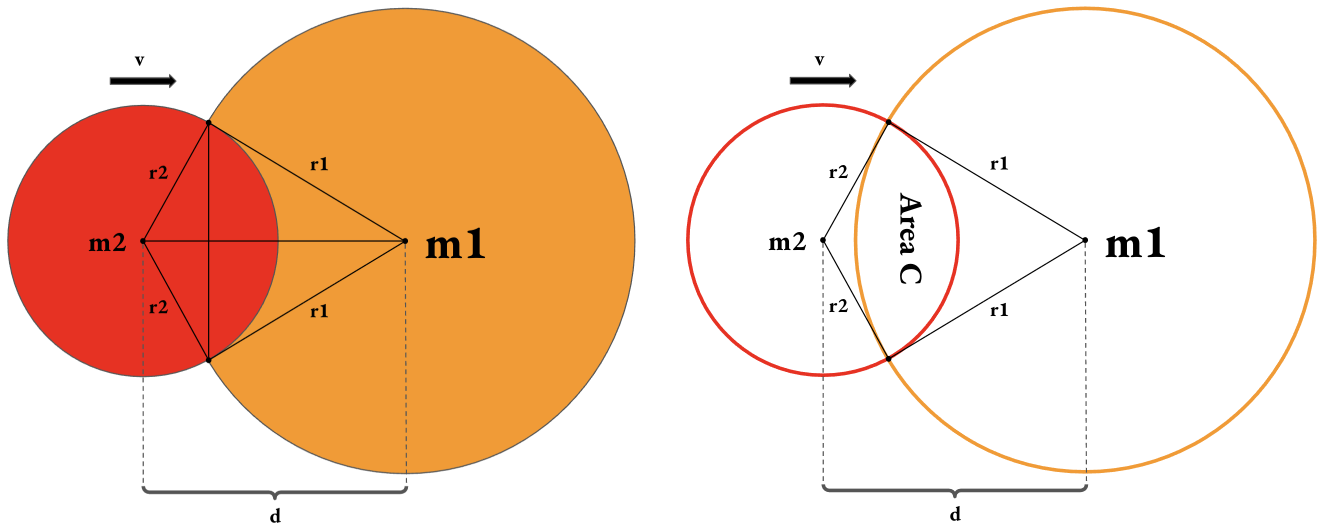


Major Assumptions:

- Uniform Luminosity Distribution (No limb darkening, luminosity/projected area = const)
- Circular Orbit ($e = 0$)
- Orbital Inclination is 90 deg
- Transit Velocity $v = \sqrt{\frac{G(m_1+m_2)}{a}}$ (or tangential velocity) is constant
- Distance to System $\gg$ Orbital Radii
- Celestial bodies m_1 and m_2 is perfectly spherical with projected areas being perfect circles



DESMOS SIMULATOR

Measure	Unit
Mass / $M_{\odot}$	$M_{\odot}$
Radius / $R_{\odot}$	$R_{\odot}$
Luminosity / $L_{\odot}$	$L_{\odot}$
Period / Days	Days
Projected Area / $R_{\odot}^2$	$R_{\odot}^2$
v	$R_{\odot} s^{-1}$

The area bounded by a circle-circle intersection is:

$$A = r_1^2 \arccos\left(\frac{d^2 + r_1^2 - r_2^2}{2dr_1}\right) + r_2^2 \arccos\left(\frac{d^2 + r_2^2 - r_1^2}{2dr_2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-d + r_2 + r_1)(d + r_2 - r_1)(d - r_2 + r_1)(d + r_2 + r_1)}$$

$$A_c = r_1^2 \arccos\left(\frac{d^2 + r_1^2 - r_2^2}{2dr_1}\right) + r_2^2 \arccos\left(\frac{d^2 + r_2^2 - r_1^2}{2dr_2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(d^2 - (r_2 - r_1)^2)((r_1 + r_2)^2 - d^2)}$$

Relative velocity between m_1 and m_2 is $v = \sqrt{\frac{G(m_1 + m_2)}{a}}$, assuming a completely circular orbit
($e = 0$)

$$d(t) = (r_1 + r_2) - vt, \text{ where eclipse begins at } t = 0$$

$$L_{Eclipse} = \frac{A_{Projected2}}{A_2} L_2 + \frac{A_{Projected1}}{A_1} L_1 \Rightarrow L_2 + \frac{\pi r_1^2 - A_c(t)}{\pi r_1^2} L_1$$

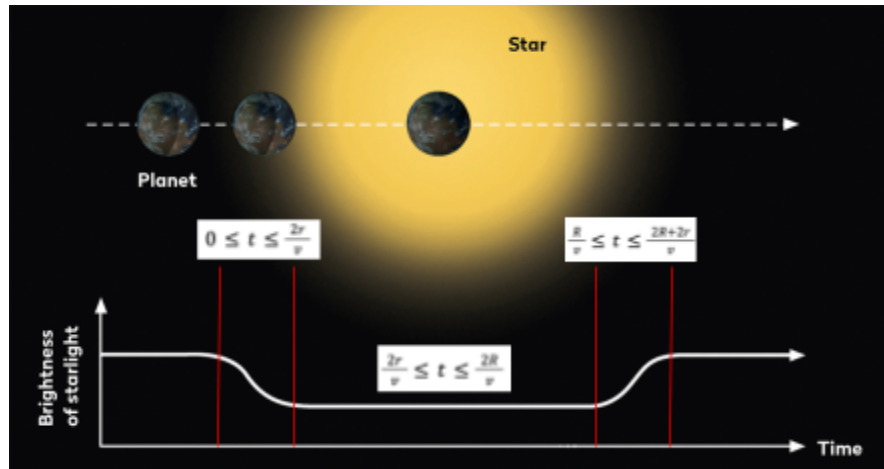
$$A_c(t) = r_1^2 \arccos\left(\frac{d(t)^2 + r_1^2 - r_2^2}{2d(t)r_1}\right) + r_2^2 \arccos\left(\frac{d(t)^2 + r_2^2 - r_1^2}{2d(t)r_2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(d(t)^2 - (r_2 - r_1)^2)((r_1 + r_2)^2 - d(t)^2)}$$

For m_2 eclipsing m_1

$$L_{Eclipse1}(t) = L_2 + \left(1 - \frac{A_c(t)}{\pi r_1^2}\right) L_1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{2r_2}{v}$$

$$L_{Eclipse2}(t) = \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right) L_1 + L_2, \quad \frac{2r_2}{v} \leq t \leq \frac{2r_1}{v}$$

$$L_{Eclipse3}(t) = L_{Eclipse1}\left(\frac{2r_1 + 2r_2}{v} - t\right), \quad \frac{2r_1}{v} \leq t \leq \frac{2r_1 + 2r_2}{v}$$



Limitations:

- Works for $r_1 \approx r_2$, but fails at minimum period/separation