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Supplementary Figure 1: Sensitivity of the MOST Procyon photometry to p-modes of varying lifetimes. Each panel shows a segment of the Fourier amplitude spectrum of the MOST data, in which have been embedded simulated p-mode oscillations which are randomly excited with the lifetime (in days) given at the upper right. The bottom panel shows the spectrum of the unaltered data. The input frequencies and peak amplitudes are indicated by the inverted T markers. The frequency range plotted and the input frequencies chosen are based on the reported p-mode detections in groundbased radial velocity measurements. The harmonic of the satellite orbital frequency which falls in this range has been labelled by the dotted line.

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Supplementary Figure 2: Comparing the MOST Procyon photometry to a simulation of granulation noise. (a). Fourier amplitude spectra of 8 consecutive segments of the MOST data, each 4 days long. Each spectrum is identical in scale, where the vertical bar indicates a power range of 5000 ppm squared. The frequency range has been selected to highlight where p-modes were reported in previous groundbased observations. (b). Superposition of the spectra in (a) to identify recurring frequencies or spacings, plotted at the same scale as each spectrum in (a). The notches in the general noise level are due to subtraction of stray light modulated with the orbital harmonics. (c) and (d). Same as (a) and (b) for 8 segments of simulated data, sampled at the same times as the MOST photometry, containing a model of convective granulation noise whose amplitude has a 1/frequency dependance.

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Supplementary Figure 3: Is there an underlying p-mode pattern in the Procyon data? (a). A superposition of the cross-correlations of the power spectra of the real data in Supplementary Figure 2(a) with each other (not including auto-correlations of the same spectrum with itself). (b). The same as (a), for the spectra of the granulation simulation in Supplementary Figure 2(c). (c) The sums of the cross-correlation functions in (a) and (b) compared directly. The satellite orbital frequency is indicated by the dashed line. A p-mode pattern of roughly equally spaced frequencies, with spacings consistent with models and claims by previous observers would produce a peak or peaks in the Procyon plot in the range of about 50 - 75 microHertz. While there is a peak in the Procyon plot near 150 microHertz, there are peaks of comparable significance in simulated granulation plot.

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