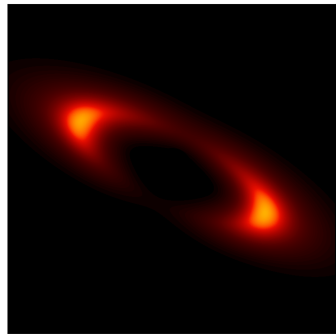
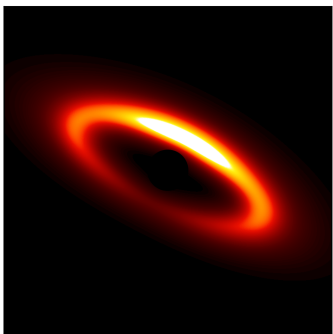
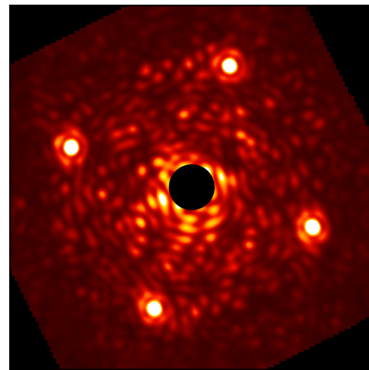


$\mathbf{P}_C$  $\mathbf{I}_C^0$ 

Transform PI disk image to an estimate of the disk in our $\mathbf{I}$ data

Build a model ($\mathbf{M}$) of the starlight in $\mathbf{I}$ as the linear combo of $\{R_1, R_2, \dots\}$ that best matches $\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{I}_C^0$

 $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{I}_C^0, \mathbf{R})$ 

$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{I}_C^0, \mathbf{R})$ provides a much better approximation of the starlight in $\mathbf{I}$!

 $\mathbf{I}_r = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{M}$ 