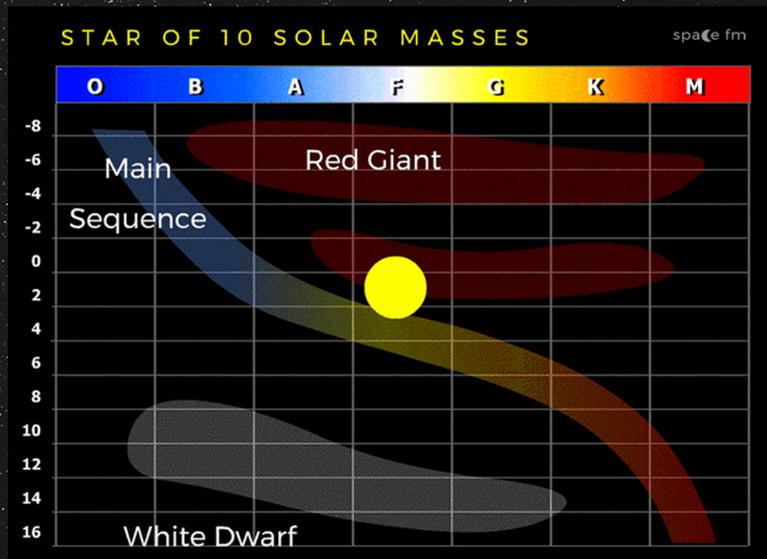
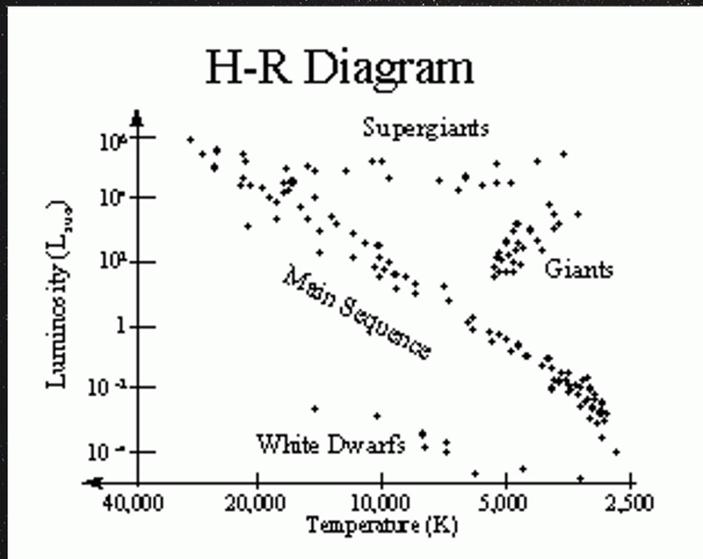




HERTZSPRUNG-RUSSELL DIAGRAM





GAIA DATA

Data we were looking for:

☆ Age of star

☆ Temperature

☆ Luminosity

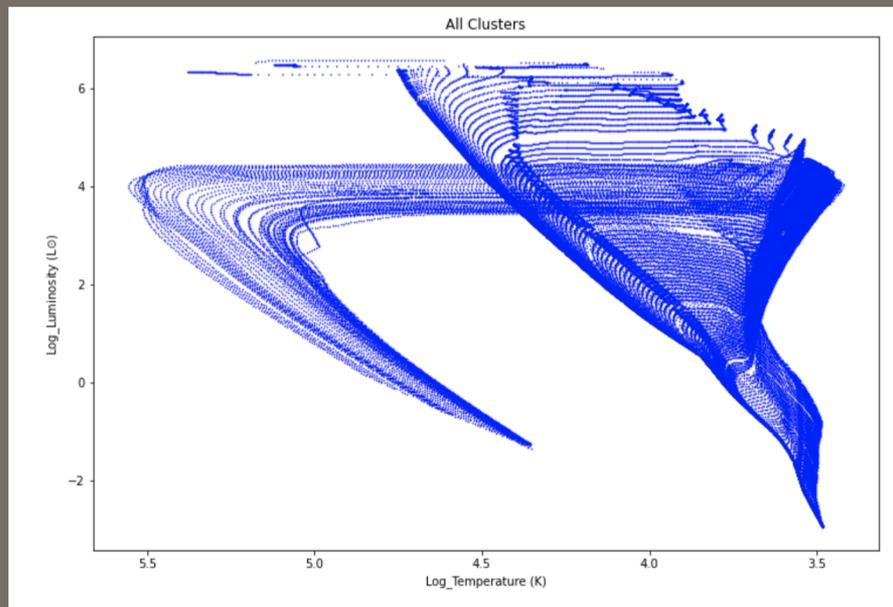
| EEP | log10_isochrone_age_yr | initial_mass | star_mass | log_Teff | |
|-------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|
| int64 | float64 | float64 | float64 | float64 | |
| 14 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.09999998746585048 | 3.4862207608164812 | 3.131 |
| 15 | 5.0 | 0.10264483521052409 | 0.10264482205216272 | 3.487361840014425 | 3.12 |
| 16 | 5.0 | 0.10703921552827966 | 0.10703920129064491 | 3.4892434780670603 | 3.119 |
| 17 | 5.0 | 0.11141918414580901 | 0.1114191687755168 | 3.491101990955403 | 3.112 |
| 18 | 5.0 | 0.11578922006201725 | 0.11578920350356509 | 3.492937182847681 | 3.105 |
| 19 | 5.0 | 0.12015251878285713 | 0.12015250097890492 | 3.494751515584233 | 3.098 |
| 20 | 5.0 | 0.12450712023719923 | 0.1245071011296722 | 3.496542324145716 | 3.091 |
| 21 | 5.0 | 0.12885093010385934 | 0.12885090963400228 | 3.498308436059524 | 3.08 |
| 22 | 5.0 | 0.13318409778677381 | 0.13318407589474415 | 3.5000490469843273 | 3.07 |
| 23 | 5.0 | 0.13750667894275914 | 0.1375066555678251 | 3.5017638232875714 | 3.072 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |



PLOT!

(sort of)

To see what we were working with, we plotted the Luminosity vs Temperature of all the ages.





TIME

To make an HR Diagram animated over time, we need to separate the plots by their age.



☆ Extract the star ages from the table:

```
all_ages = np.array(np.unique(data['log10_isochrone_age_yr']))
print(all_ages)
```

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 5. | 5.05 | 5.1 | 5.15 | 5.2 | 5.25 | 5.3 | 5.35 | 5.4 | 5.45 | 5.5 |
| 5.6 | 5.65 | 5.7 | 5.75 | 5.8 | 5.85 | 5.9 | 5.95 | 6. | 6.05 | 6.1 |
| 6.2 | 6.25 | 6.3 | 6.35 | 6.4 | 6.45 | 6.5 | 6.55 | 6.6 | 6.65 | 6.7 |
| 6.8 | 6.85 | 6.9 | 6.95 | 7. | 7.05 | 7.1 | 7.15 | 7.2 | 7.25 | 7.3 |
| 7.4 | 7.45 | 7.5 | 7.55 | 7.6 | 7.65 | 7.7 | 7.75 | 7.8 | 7.85 | 7.9 |
| 8. | 8.05 | 8.1 | 8.15 | 8.2 | 8.25 | 8.3 | 8.35 | 8.4 | 8.45 | 8.5 |
| 8.6 | 8.65 | 8.7 | 8.75 | 8.8 | 8.85 | 8.9 | 8.95 | 9. | 9.05 | 9.1 |
| 9.2 | 9.25 | 9.3 | 9.35 | 9.4 | 9.45 | 9.5 | 9.55 | 9.6 | 9.65 | 9.7 |
| 9.8 | 9.85 | 9.9 | 9.95 | 10. | 10.05 | 10.1 | 10.15 | 10.2 | 10.25 | 10.3 |

☆ Define a function that isolates data according to age:

```
def isochrone(age_1, age_2):

    values_1_temp = []
    values_1_lum = []

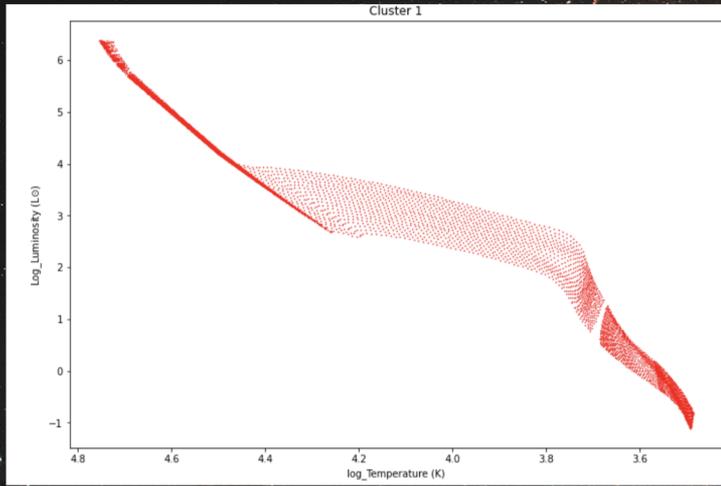
    for i in range(len(data['log10_isochrone_age_yr'])):
        if data['log10_isochrone_age_yr'][i] >= age_1 and data['log10_isochrone_age_yr'][i] <= age_2:
            values_1_temp.append(data['log_Teff'][i])
            values_1_lum.append(data['log_L'][i])

    return values_1_temp, values_1_lum

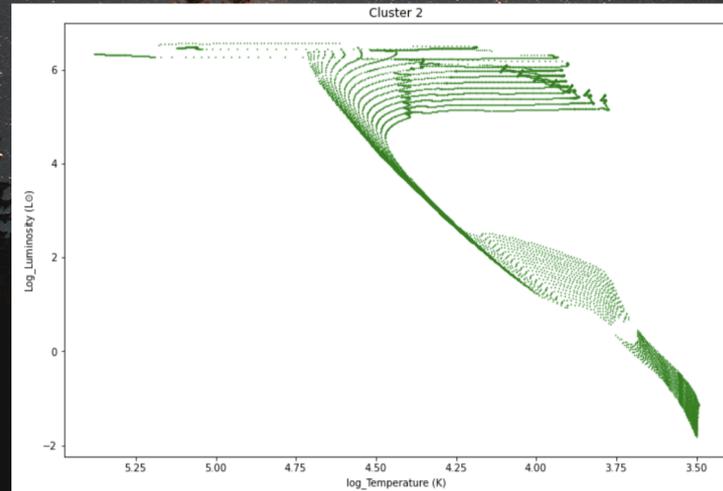
T1, L1 = isochrone(5.0, 6.0)
```



PLOT

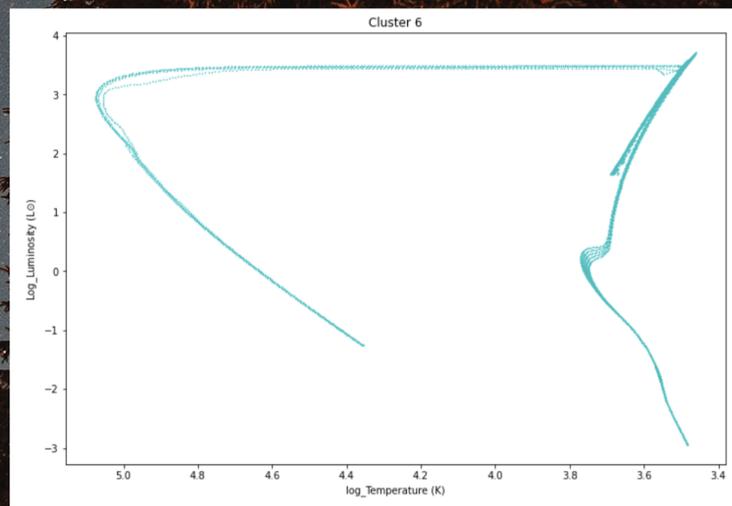
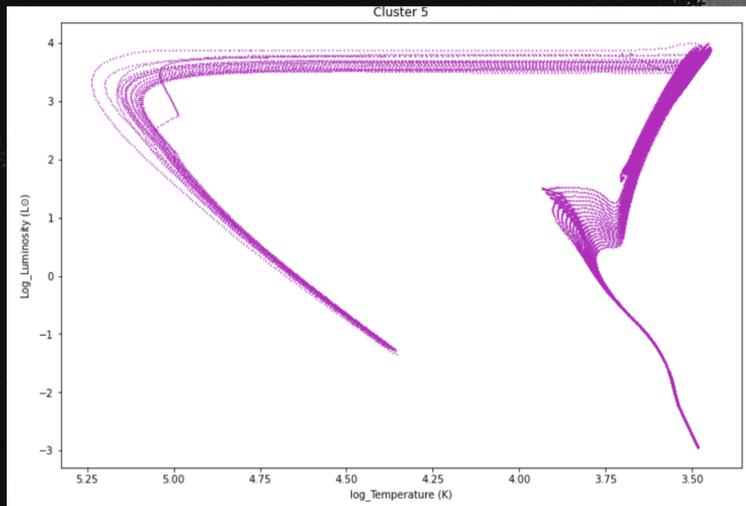
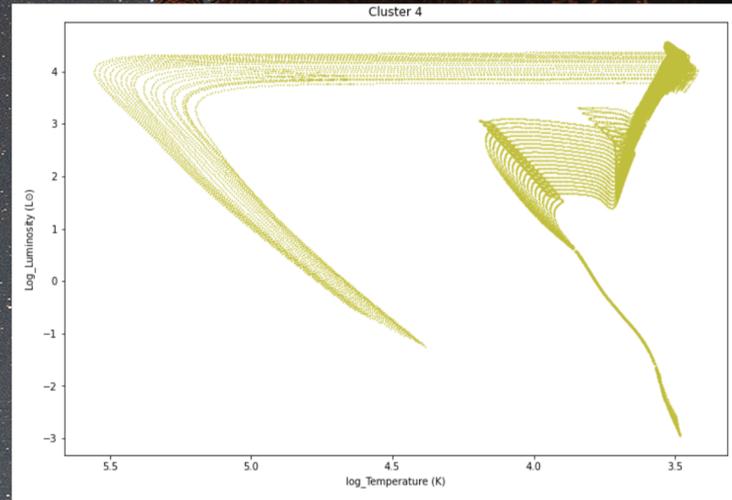
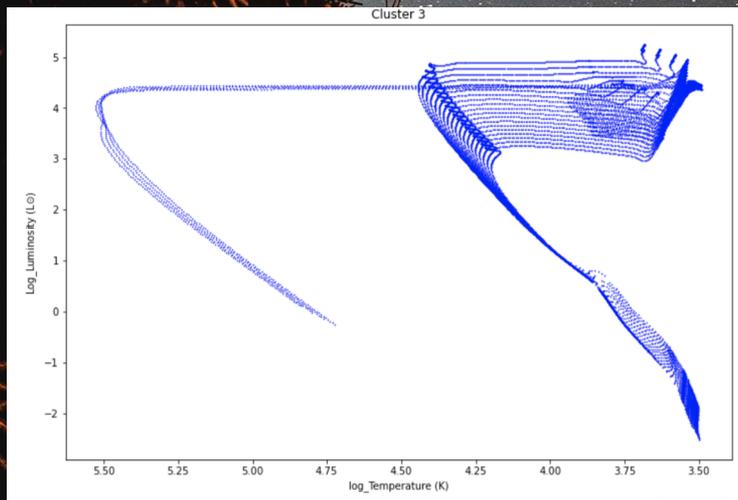


Note: the earliest age adheres most to the main sequence



With the new function, we were able to plot 6 different graphs, according to age range.







ANIMATION

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (12,8))
ax = plt.axes(xlim=(3.0, 6.0), ylim=(-3, 6))
ax.set_xlabel('Log_Temperature (K)')
ax.set_ylabel('Log_Luminosity (L{\odot})')
plt.gca().invert_xaxis()
line, = ax.plot([], [], 'm.', markersize=3)

def init():
    line.set_data([], [])
    return line,

def animate(i):
    age = 5+.05*i

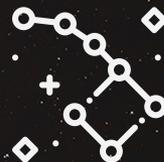
    index = np.where(np.round(data['log10_isochrone_age_yr'], decimals = 2) == np.round(age, decimals=2))

    x = data['log_Teff'][index]
    y = data['log_L'][index]

    line.set_data(x, y)
    ax.set_title('HR Diagram over time (logarithmic)')
    return line,

anim = animation.FuncAnimation(fig, animate, init_func=init, frames=20, interval=20, blit=True)
print(type(anim))
#anim.save('basic_animation.mp4', fps=20, extra_args=['-vcodec', 'libx264'])
Writer = animation.writers['ffmpeg']
writer= Writer(fps=20, metadata=dict(artist='Me'), bitrate=1800)
anim.save('basic_animation.mp4', writer=writer)
plt.show()
```

Finally, we used `matplotlib.animation` to animate the plot.



THANK YOU



Shoutout to Yilun, James and Wendy for helping us all with our projects

CREDITS

Data for our animation is from [MIST.Harvard.edu](https://mist.harvard.edu)

We learned `matplotlib.animation` from matplotlib.org

Slides: This presentation template was created by [Slidesgo](https://slidesgo.com), including icons by [Flaticon](https://www.flaticon.com), and infographics & images by [Freepik](https://www.freepik.com)



FINAL PRODUCT

