

# ANIMATED HR DIAGRAM

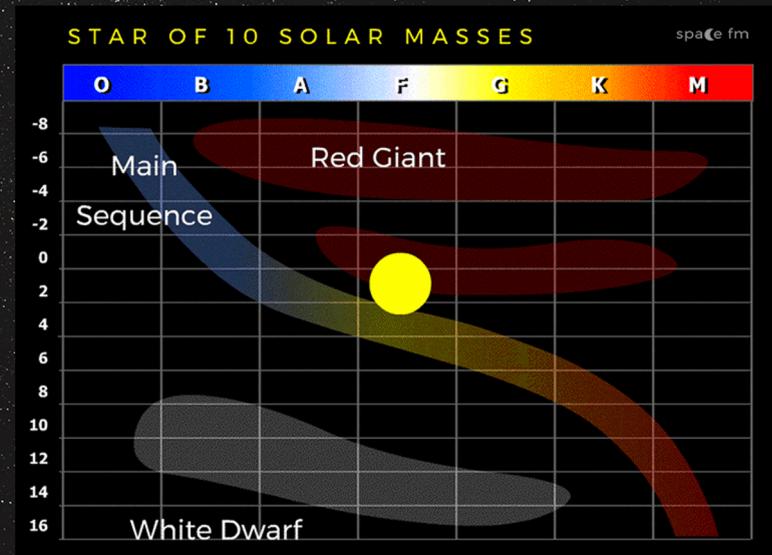
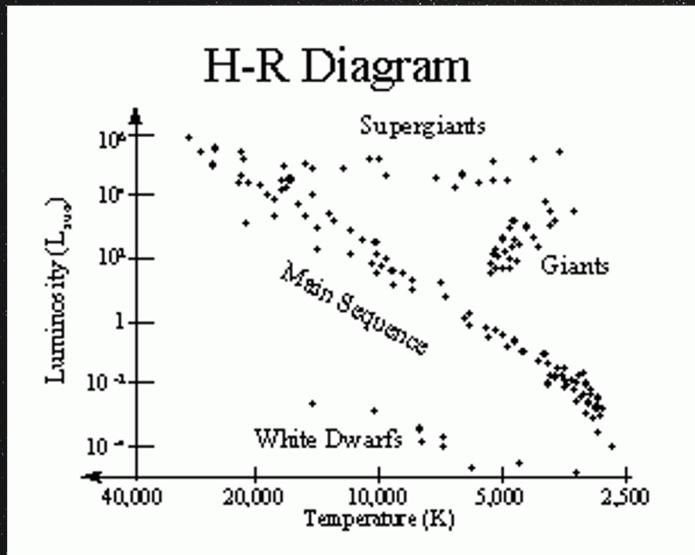
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3 December 2020  
Astro 98 DeCal



# HERTZSPRUNG-RUSSELL DIAGRAM





# GAIA DATA

Data we were looking for:

☆ Age of star

☆ Temperature

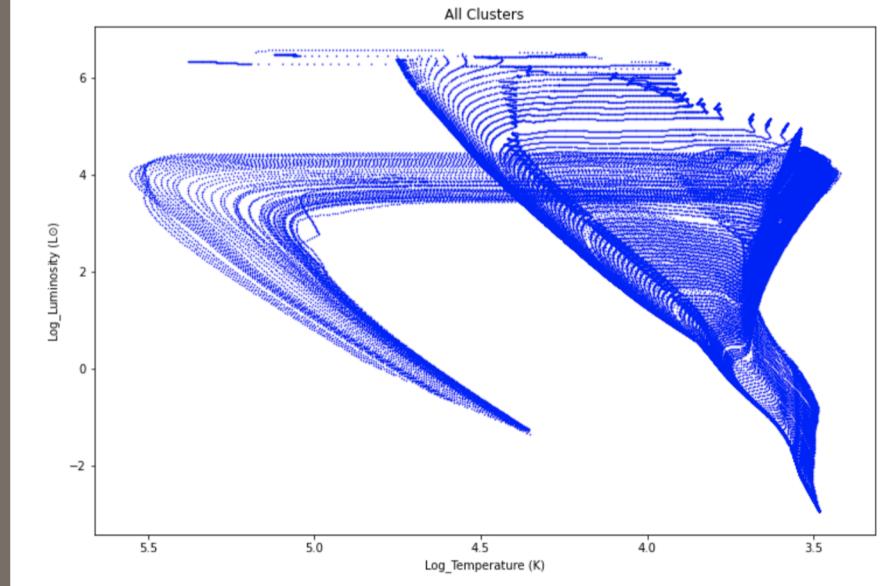
☆ Luminosity

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
15	5.0	0.10264483521052409	0.10264482205216272	3.487361840014425
16	5.0	0.10703921552827966	0.10703920129064491	3.4892434780670603
17	5.0	0.11141918414580901	0.1114191687755168	3.491101990955403
18	5.0	0.11578922006201725	0.11578920350356509	3.492937182847681
19	5.0	0.12015251878285713	0.12015250097890492	3.494751515584233
20	5.0	0.12450712023719923	0.1245071011296722	3.496542324145716
21	5.0	0.12885093010385934	0.12885090963400228	3.498308436059524
22	5.0	0.13318409778677381	0.13318407589474415	3.5000490469843273
23	5.0	0.13750667894275914	0.1375066555678251	3.5017638232875714
...	...	...	...	...



# 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 = []

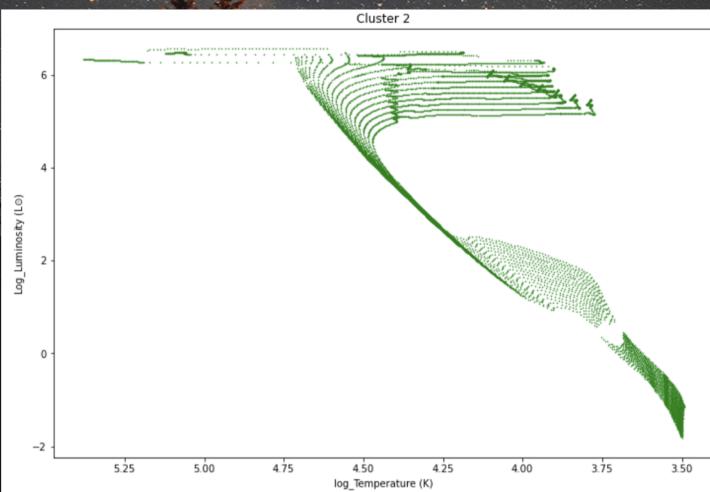
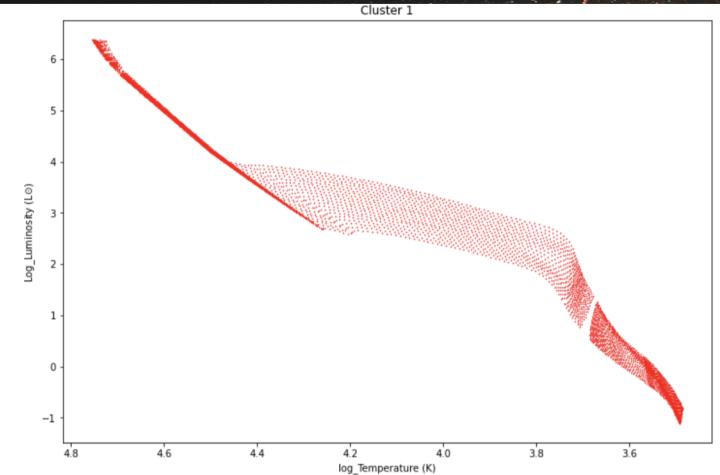
    for i in range(len(data['log10_isochrone_age_yr'])):
        if data['log10_isochrone_age_yr'][i] >= age_1 and data['log10_isochrone_age_yr'][i] <= age_2:
            values_1_temp.append(data['log_Teff'][i])
            values_1_lum.append(data['log_L'][i])
    return values_1_temp, values_1_lum

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



# PLOT

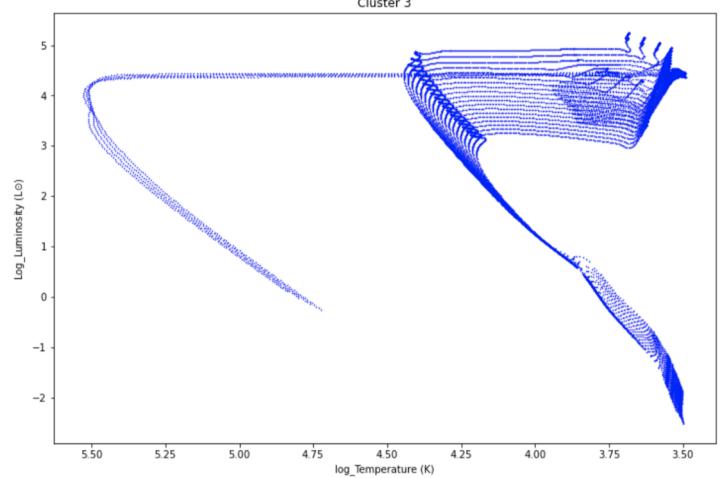
Note: the earliest age adheres most to the main sequence



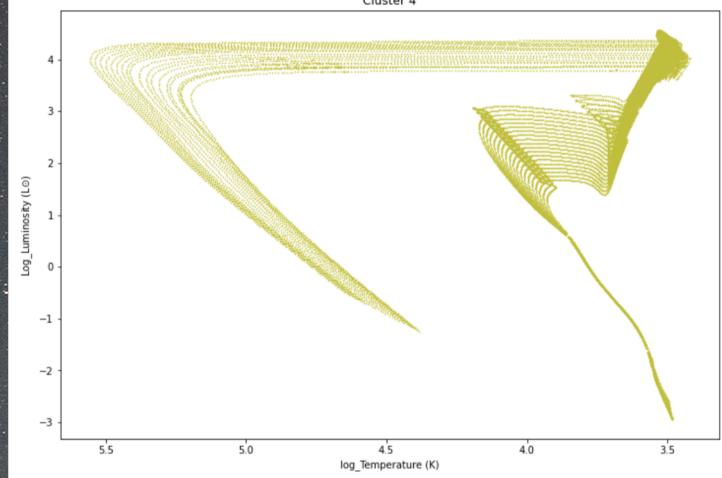
With the new function, we were able to plot 6 different graphs, according to age range.



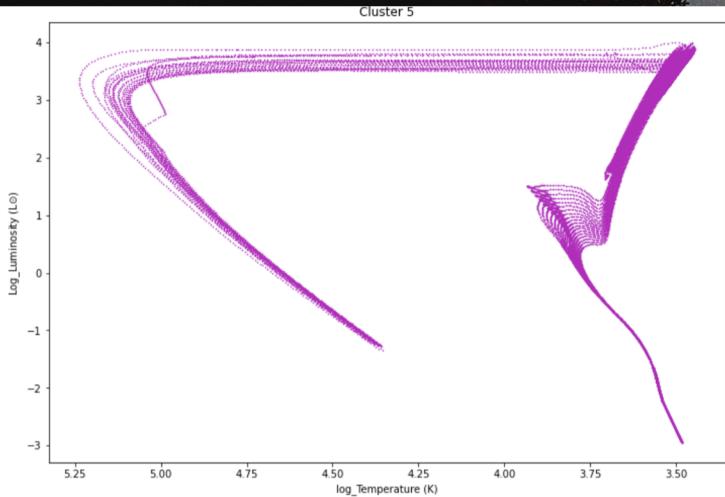
Cluster 3



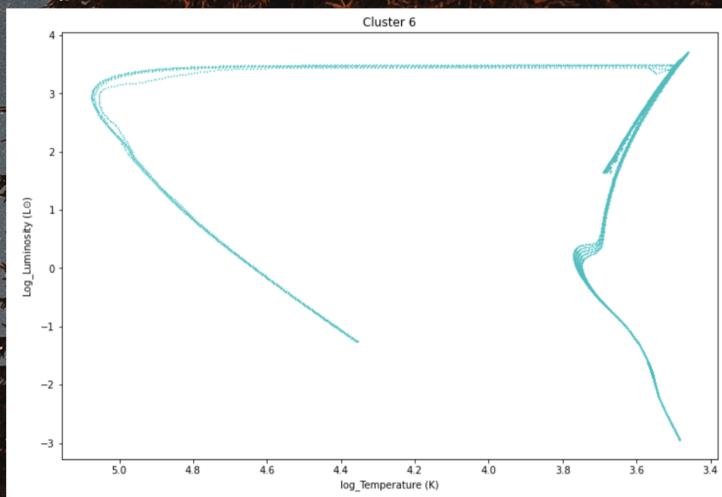
Cluster 4



Cluster 5



Cluster 6





# 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$\{\backslash odot\}$)')
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

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

We learned matplotlib.animation from [matplotlib.org](http://matplotlib.org)

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# FINAL PRODUCT

