



# Data Analysis Bootcamp Final Project

by Laura Russell

# Problem Statement

My main aim was to to visualise the light curve that our Sun would produce from the perspective of TRAPPIST-1 Solar system; where we discovered exoplanets similar to our own.

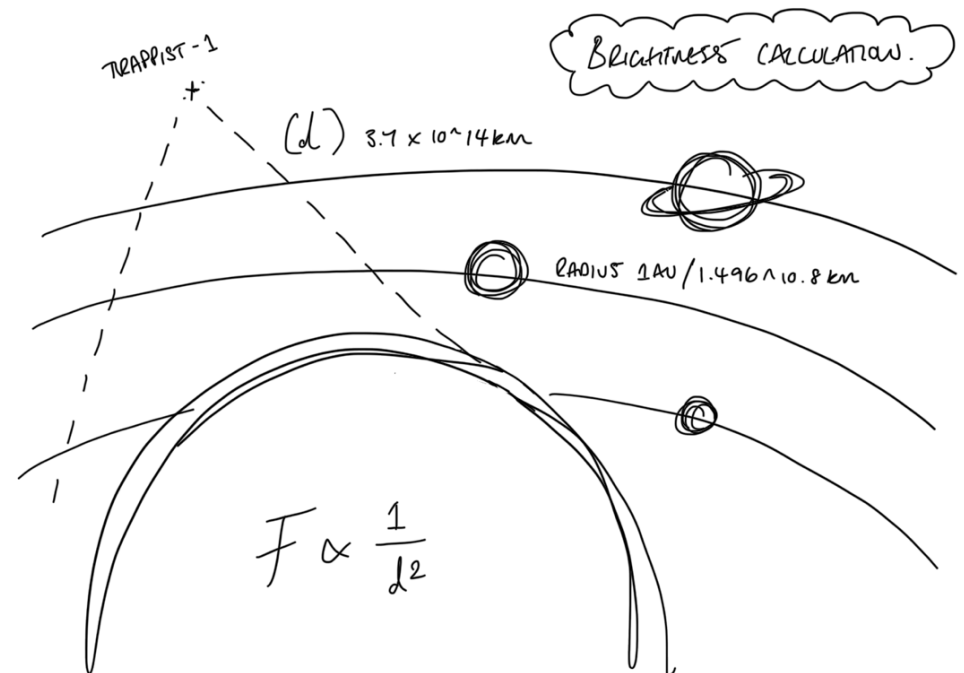
Asking hypothetically if they had a NASA, what their data would show about us?

A light curve, is a model that measures how bright a star appears over time;

Part of the reason we discovered exoplanets around TRAPPIST-1 was down to us noticing variation in its brightness, caused by those planets passing in front and therefore dimming the light.

So I would need to track when planets crossed in between our Sun and TRAPPIST-1 system. This meant locating TRAPPIST-1 in our sky,

in the constellation of **Aquarius**

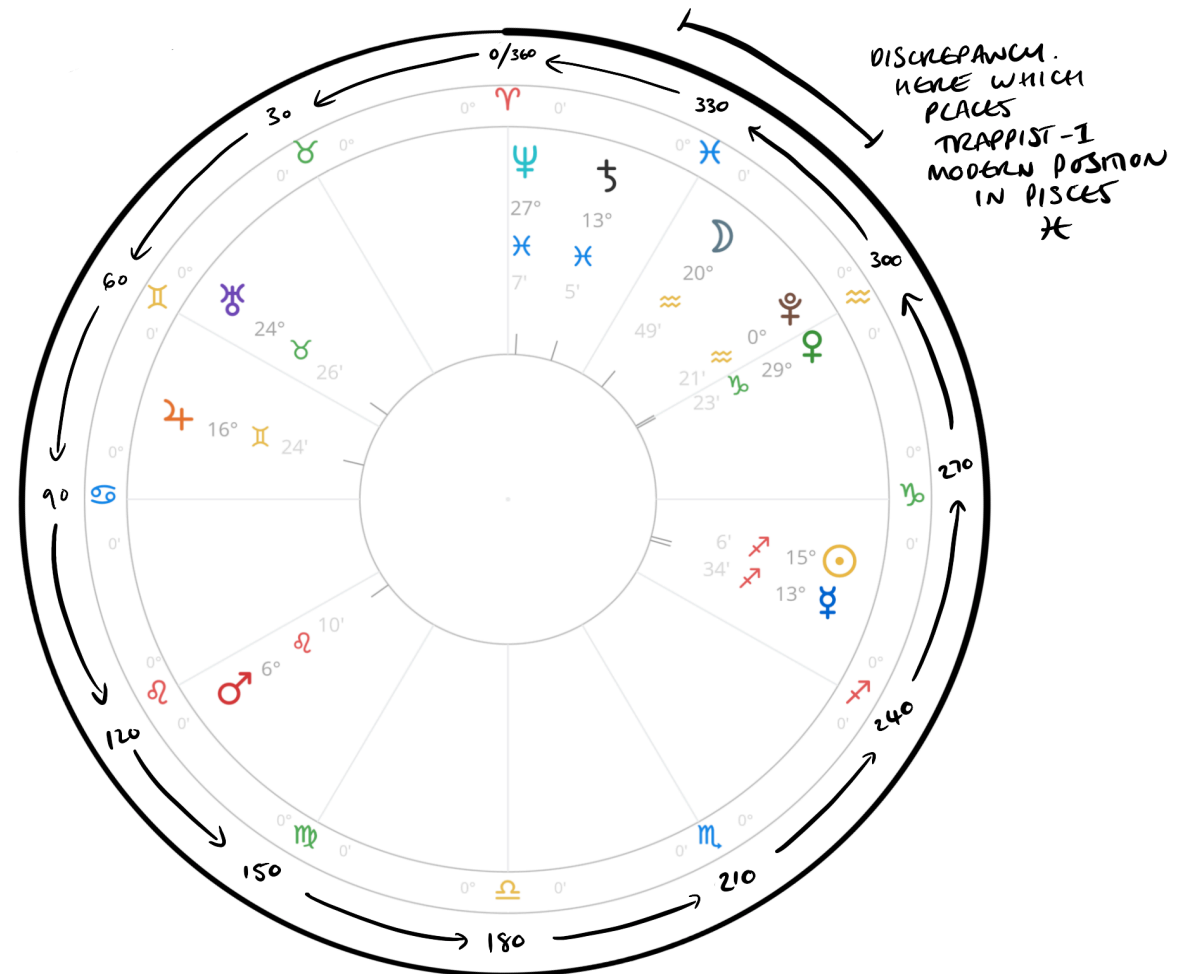


To find this position I initially worked from an Astrological Ephemeris;  
A dataset that logs the positions of the planets each day

Ancient astrologers took the 360° ecliptic band around the earth and split it into 12, 30 degree segments, to divide the sky roughly by constellations.

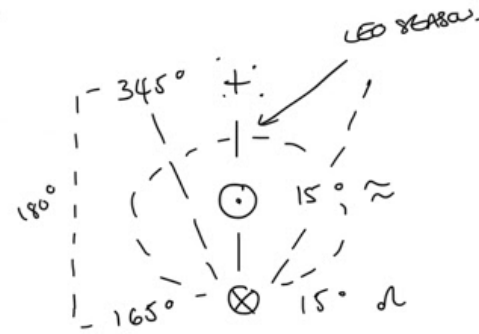
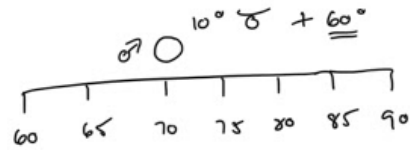
These positions are given as:

Mars at 6°10' degrees/seconds  
of Leo



(VERNAL EQUINOX  $0^\circ$ )

ARIES	$30^\circ$
TAURUS	$60^\circ$
GEMINI	$90^\circ$
CANCER	$120^\circ$
LEO	$150^\circ$
VIRGO	$180^\circ$
LIBRA	$210^\circ$
SCORPIO	$240^\circ$
SAGITTARIUS	$270^\circ$
CAPRICORN	$300^\circ$
AQUARIUS	$330^\circ$
PISCES	$360^\circ$



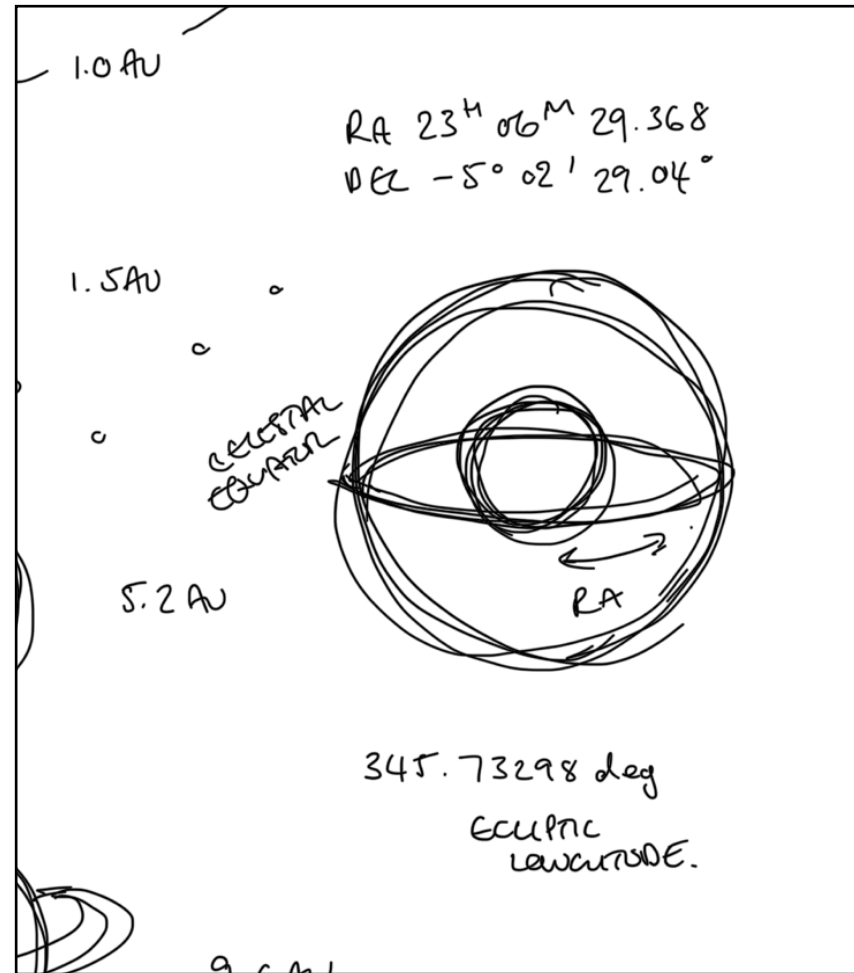
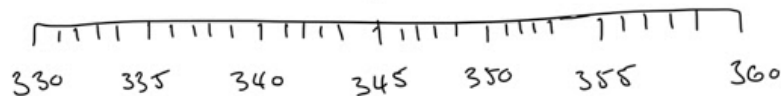
flux 0.0 → 1.0%

$$(365/2 = 182)$$

→ + 182 DAYS. →

⊙  $15^\circ \approx 3/2/2025$  [345°] 0.0  
 ⊙  $12^\circ \approx 4/8/2025$  [165°] 1.0

TRAPPIST-1  $15^\circ \approx$



NASA Exoplanet Archive

<https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu> › overview

## TRAPPIST-1 Overview

Ecliptic Latitude .62982 deg. Ecliptic Longitude: 345.73298 deg. Galactic Latitude: -56.64891 deg. **Galactic Longitude: 69.71519 deg.** Total Proper Motion ...

A1      fx 01/09/2024

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	September 2024	SUN	MOON	MERCURY	VENUS	MARS	JUPITER	SATURN	URANUS	NEPTUNE	PLUTO
2	Su 01 22:42:36	09VI03	15LE54	22LE05	02LI59	27GE40	19GE01	16PI35	27TA15	29PI04	00AQ01
3	Mo 02 22:46:33	10VI01	28LE04	22LE35	04LI13	28GE17	19GE08	16PI30	27TA15	29PI02	29CP60
4	Tu 03 22:50:29	10VI59	10VI06	23LE13	05LI26	28GE54	19GE15	16PI25	27TA15	29PI00	29CP59
5	We 04 22:54:26	11VI58	22VI00	23LE59	06LI40	29GE30	19GE21	16PI21	27TA15	28PI59	29CP58
6	Th 05 22:58:22	12VI56	03LI50	24LE53	07LI53	00CN06	19GE28	16PI16	27TA15	28PI57	29CP57
7	Fr 06 23:02:19	13VI54	15LI36	25LE54	09LI07	00CN43	19GE34	16PI12	27TA15	28PI56	29CP56
8	Sa 07 23:06:16	14VI52	27LI23	27LE02	10LI20	01CN19	19GE40	16PI07	27TA15	28PI54	29CP55
9	Su 08 23:10:12	15VI50	09SC13	28LE16	11LI33	01CN54	19GE46	16PI03	27TA14	28PI53	29CP54
10	Mo 09 23:14:09	16VI49	21SC11	29LE36	12LI47	02CN30	19GE52	15PI58	27TA14	28PI51	29CP53
11	Tu 10 23:18:05	17VI47	03SG21	01VI02	14LI00	03CN06	19GE57	15PI53	27TA14	28PI49	29CP52
12	We 11 23:22:02	18VI45	15SG47	02VI32	15LI13	03CN41	20GE03	15PI49	27TA13	28PI48	29CP52
13	Th 12 23:25:58	19VI44	28SG34	04VI07	16LI27	04CN16	20GE08	15PI44	27TA13	28PI46	29CP51
14	Fr 13 23:29:55	20VI42	11CP46	05VI45	17LI40	04CN51	20GE13	15PI40	27TA12	28PI44	29CP50
15	Sa 14 23:33:51	21VI40	25CP24	07VI27	18LI53	05CN26	20GE18	15PI35			
16	Su 15 23:37:48	22VI39	09AQ30	09VI11	20LI07	06CN01	20GE23	15PI30			

	A	B
1	Signs	Degrees
2	AR	
3	TA	30
4	GE	60
5	CN	90
6	LE	120
7	VI	150
8	LI	180
9	SC	210
10	SG	240
11	CP	270
12	AQ	300
13	PI	330
14		

C2      fx =VALUE(LEFT(B2, 2)) + VLOOKUP(MID(B2, 3, 2), Lookup!\$A\$2:\$B\$13, 2, FALSE) & "." & RIGHT(B2, 2)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	September 2024	SUN	SUN	MOON	MOON	MERCURY	MERCURY	VENUS	VENUS
2	Su 01 22:42:36	09VI03	159.03	15LE54	135.54	22LE05	142.05	02LI59	182.59
3	Mo 02 22:46:33	10VI01	160.01	28LE04	148.04	22LE35	142.35	04LI13	184.13
4	Tu 03 22:50:29	10VI59	160.59	10VI06	160.06	23LE13	143.13	05LI26	185.26
5	We 04 22:54:26	11VI58	161.58	22VI00	172.00	23LE59	143.59	06LI40	186.40
6	Th 05 22:58:22	12VI56	162.56	03LI50	183.50	24LE53	144.53	07LI53	187.53
7	Fr 06 23:02:19	13VI54	163.54	15LI36	195.36	25LE54	145.54	09LI07	189.07
8	Sa 07 23:06:16	14VI52	164.52	27LI23	207.23	27LE02	147.02	10LI20	190.20
9	Su 08 23:10:12	15VI50	165.50	09SC13	219.13	28LE16	148.16	11LI33	191.33
10	Mo 09 23:14:09	16VI49	166.49	21SC11	231.11	29LE36	149.36	12LI47	192.47
11	Tu 10 23:18:05	17VI47	167.47	03SG21	243.21	01VI02	151.02	14LI00	194.00
12	We 11 23:22:02	18VI45	168.45	15SG47	255.47	02VI32	152.32	15LI13	195.13
13	Th 12 23:25:58	19VI44	169.44	28SG34	268.34	04VI07	154.07	16LI27	196.27
14	Fr 13 23:29:55	20VI42	170.42	11CP46	281.46	05VI45	155.45	17LI40	197.40
15	Sa 14 23:33:51	21VI40	171.40	25CP24	295.24	07VI27	157.27	18LI53	198.53
16	Su 15 23:37:48	22VI39	172.39	09AQ30	309.30	09VI11	159.11	20LI07	200.07

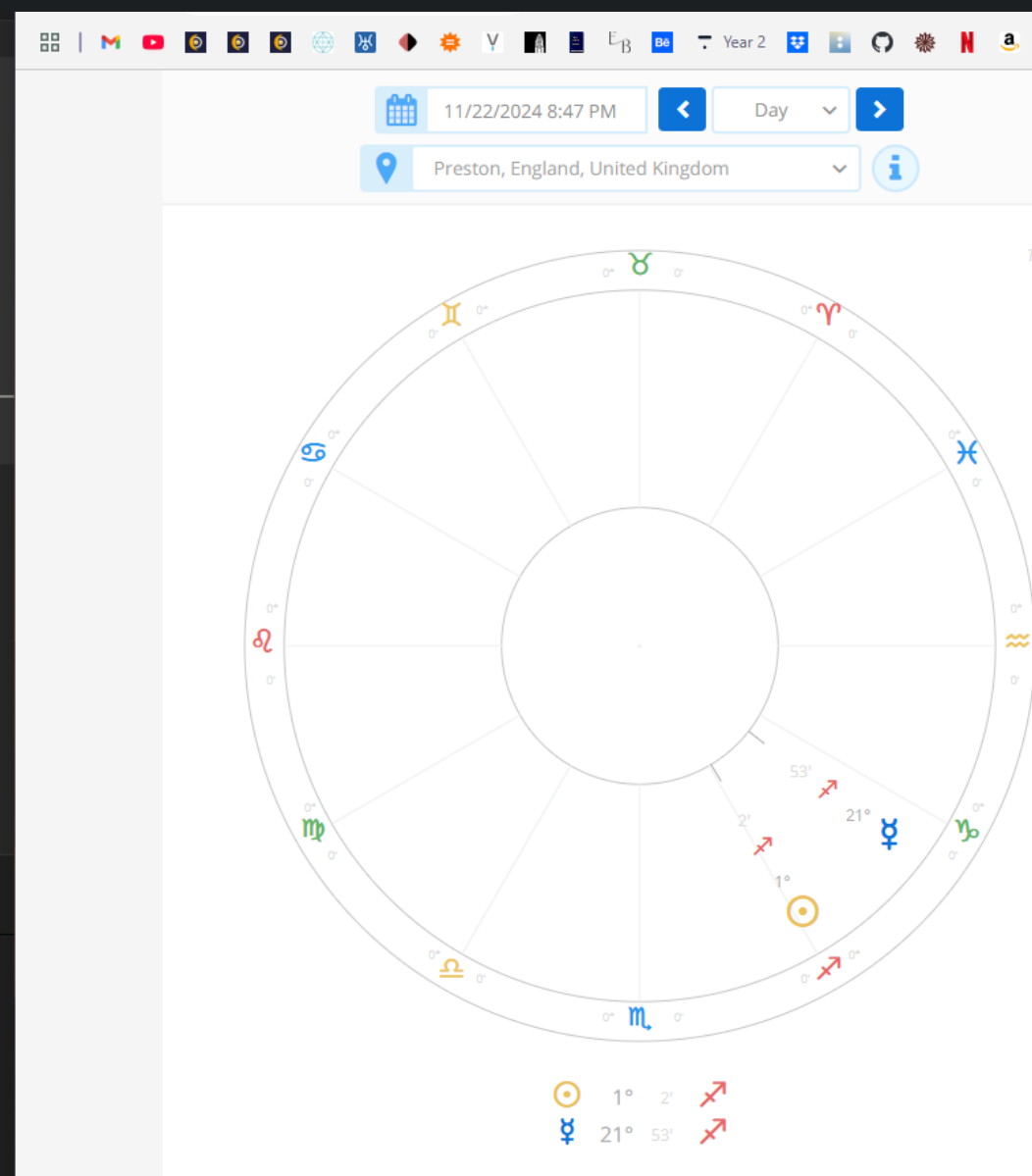
	04CN16	94.16	20GE08
	04CN51	94.51	20GE13
	05CN26	95.26	20GE18
	06CN01	96.01	20GE23



```
experiment.py > ...
1 from skyfield import api
2 from skyfield.api import load, Star, wgs84, load_file
3 from skyfield.framelib import ecliptic_frame
4 from skyfield.data import hipparcos
5 from skyfield.framelib import ecliptic_frame
6
7 planets = load('de421.bsp')
8 sun, earth, mercury, mars, venus = planets['sun'], planets['earth'], planets['mercury'], planets['mars'], planets['venus']
9
10 ts = load.timescale()
11 t = ts.now()
12 position = planets['earth'].at(t).observe(planets['sun'])
13 pos2 = planets['earth'].at(t).observe(planets['mercury'])
14
15 x, y, z = position.frame_xyz(ecliptic_frame).au
16 x2, y2, z2 = pos2.frame_xyz(ecliptic_frame).au
17
18 lat, lon, distance = position.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
19 lat2, lon2, distance2 = pos2.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
20
21 print('Spherical ecliptic coordinates:')
22 print('Sun {:.4f} longitude'.format(lon.degrees))
23 print('Mercury {:.4f} longitude'.format(lon2.degrees))
24
25
26
```

TERMINAL   PORTS   PROBLEMS   OUTPUT   DEBUG CONSOLE   Python + - [ ] [X] ... ^ x

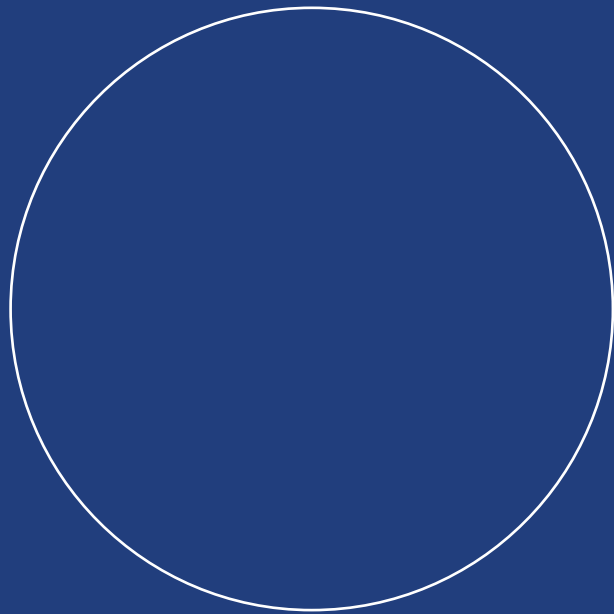
```
PS F:\Documents\data_vis\projects> & C:/Users/EnglishMuffin/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/python.exe f:/Documents/data_vis/projects/experiment.py
Spherical ecliptic coordinates:
Sun 241.0528 longitude
Mercury 261.8953 longitude
PS F:\Documents\data_vis\projects>
```



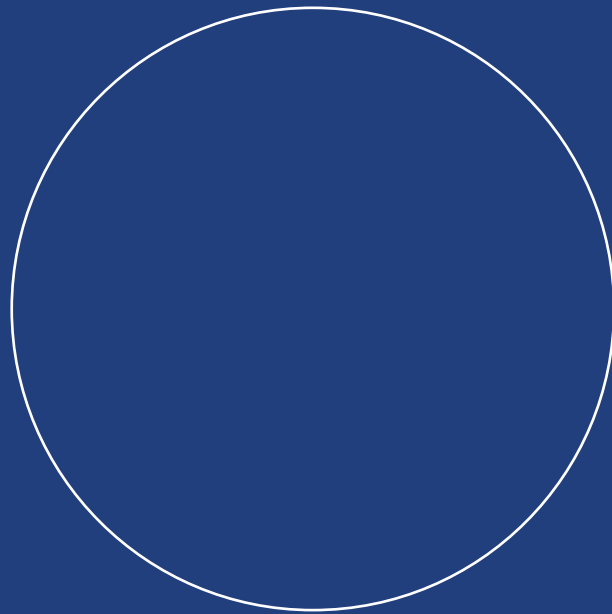
Initially I used Skyfield to calculate the ecliptic positions of the planets from earth and they did line up with the degree markers of the astrological signs.



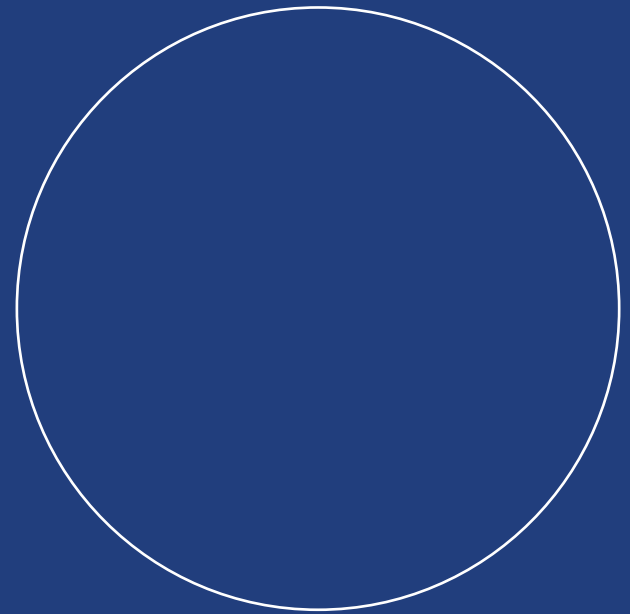




Astrological Frame  
360 ° Longitude

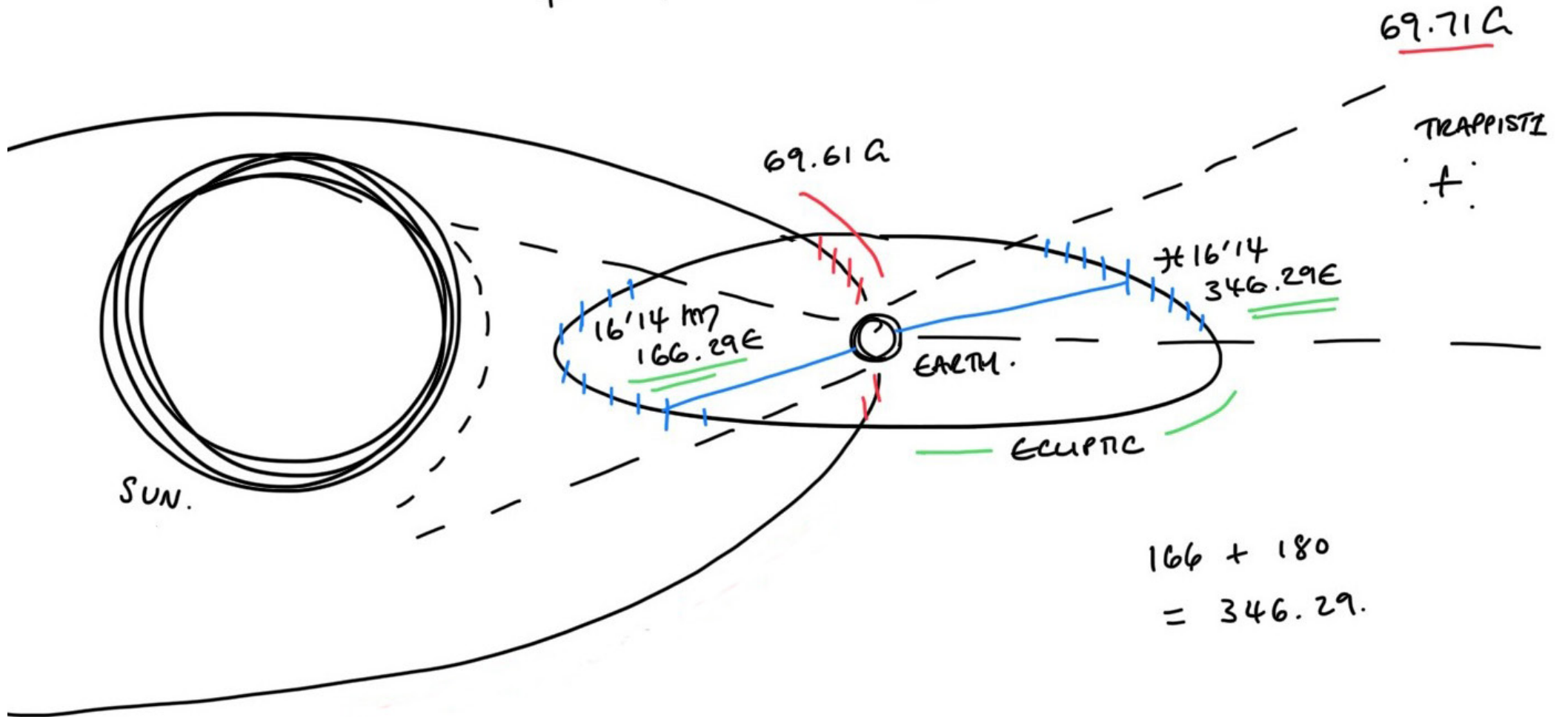


Ecliptic Frame  
360 ° Longitude



Galactic Frame  
360 ° Longitude

♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀



```

83 ts = load.timescale()
84 # t = ts.now()
85 t = ts.utc(2025, 9, 8, 10, 55, 1.0)
86
87 print('Spherical ecliptic coordinates:')
88 position = planets['earth'].at(t).observe(planets['sun'])
89 x, y, z = position.frame_xyz(ecliptic_frame).au
90 lat, lon, distance = position.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
91 print('Sun {:.2f} longitude'.format(lon.degrees))
92
93 print('Spherical ecliptic coordinates:')
94 position = planets['sun'].at(t).observe(planets['earth'])
95 x, y, z = position.frame_xyz(ecliptic_frame).au
96 lat, lon, distance = position.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
97 print('Earth {:.2f} longitude'.format(lon.degrees))
98
99 print('Spherical galactic coordinates:')
100 earthpos = planets['sun'].at(t).observe(planets['earth'])
101 xe, ye, ze = earthpos.frame_xyz(galactic_frame).au
102 late, lone, distancee = earthpos.frame_latlon(galactic_frame)
103 print('Earth {:.2f} longitude'.format(lone.degrees))
104

```

[TERMINAL](#)
[PORTS](#)
[PROBLEMS](#)
[OUTPUT](#)
[DEBUG CONSOLE](#)

```

PS F:\Documents\data_vis\projects> & C:/Users/EnglishMuffin/AppData/Local/Pro
Spherical ecliptic coordinates:
Sun 166.06 longitude
Spherical ecliptic coordinates:
Earth 346.05 longitude
Spherical galactic coordinates:
Earth 69.19 longitude
PS F:\Documents\data_vis\projects>

```

So, we can assume for our purposes that anything that reaches this area of the ecliptic degree based from a heliocentric position, that it will be in line of sight from TRAPPIST-1

```

81 #
82
83 ts = load.timescale()
84 # t = ts.now()
85 t = ts.utc(2024, 9, 8, 10, 55, 1.0)
86
87 print('Spherical ecliptic coordinates:')
88 position = planets['earth'].at(t).observe(planets['sun'])
89 x, y, z = position.frame_xyz(ecliptic_frame).au
90 lat, lon, distance = position.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
91 print('Sun {:.2f} longitude'.format(lon.degrees))
92
93 print('Spherical galactic coordinates:')
94 earthpos = planets['sun'].at(t).observe(planets['earth'])
95 xe, ye, ze = earthpos.frame_xyz(galactic_frame).au
96 late, lone, distancee = earthpos.frame_latlon(galactic_frame)
97 print('Earth {:.2f} longitude'.format(lone.degrees))

```

TERMINAL PORTS PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE








```

12/python.exe f:/Documents/data_vis/projects/experiment.py
Spherical ecliptic coordinates:
Sun 165.32 longitude
Spherical galactic coordinates:
Earth 67.97 longitude
PS F:\Documents\data_vis\projects> & C:/Users/EnglishMuffin/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python3
12/python.exe f:/Documents/data_vis/projects/experiment.py
Spherical ecliptic coordinates:
Sun 166.29 longitude
Spherical galactic coordinates:
Earth 69.61 longitude
PS F:\Documents\data_vis\projects>

```

## TRAPPIST-1 h

### DISCOVERY DATA

Host	Planet
TRAPPIST-1	 TRAPPIST-1 b
TRAPPIST-1	 TRAPPIST-1 c
TRAPPIST-1	 TRAPPIST-1 d
TRAPPIST-1	 TRAPPIST-1 e
TRAPPIST-1	 TRAPPIST-1 f
TRAPPIST-1	 TRAPPIST-1 g
TRAPPIST-1	 TRAPPIST-1 h

### Exoplanet Archive Notes (3)

### ★ TRAPPIST-1 Stellar Parameters (9 S

RA	ECLIPTIC
23h06m30.33s	LATITUDE
DEC	.62982 deg
-05d02m36.46s	ECLIPTIC
DISTANCE	LONGITUDE
---	345.73298 deg
PARALLAX	GALACTIC
---	LATITUDE
	-56.64891 deg
	GALACTIC
	LONGITUDE
	69.71519 deg

If the Sun were 10 parsecs away from Earth, it would have an apparent magnitude of 4.83.

TRAPPIST-1 is 12.1 parsecs away from our star

$$4.83 / 10 = 0.483 * 12.1 =$$

**5.84** magnitude



helio.py > ...

```
45 earthpos = planets['sun'].at(t0).observe(planets['earth'])
46 late, lone, distancee = earthpos.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
47 earth_values = lone.degrees
48
49 moonpos = planets['sun'].at(t0).observe(planets['moon'])
50 latm, lonm, distancem = moonpos.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
51 moon_values = lonm.degrees
52
53 mercurypos = planets['sun'].at(t0).observe(planets['mercury'])
54 latme, lonme, distanceme = mercurypos.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
55 mercury_values = lonme.degrees
56
57 venuspos = planets['sun'].at(t0).observe(planets['venus'])
58 latv, lonv, distancev = venuspos.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
59 venus_values = lonv.degrees
60
61 marspos = planets['sun'].at(t0).observe(planets['mars'])
62 latma, lonma, distancema = marspos.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
63 mars_values = lonma.degrees
64
65 jupiterpos = planets['sun'].at(t0).observe(planets['jupiter barycenter'])
66 latj, lonj, distancej = jupiterpos.frame_latlon(ecliptic_frame)
67 jupiter_values = lonj.degrees
68
```

Aquiring Data:  
Building a Heliocentric ecliptic  
degree dataset into dataframe  
structure

TERMINAL PORTS PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

PS F:\Documents\data\_vis\projects> & C:/Users/EnglishMuffin/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/python.exe f:/Documents/data\_vis/p

	earth	moon	mercury	venus	mars	jupiter	saturn	uranus	neptune	pluto
0	339.055451	339.115177	25.733693	217.532254	46.893915	67.659947	345.788419	54.362271	358.388006	301.052483
1	339.095780	339.154382	25.963245	217.599065	46.917435	67.663626	345.789777	54.362743	358.388260	301.052679
2	339.136109	339.193583	26.193054	217.665876	46.940954	67.667305	345.791136	54.363214	358.388514	301.052875
3	339.176440	339.232781	26.423119	217.732685	46.964472	67.670984	345.792494	54.363686	358.388767	301.053070
4	339.216771	339.271976	26.653440	217.799493	46.987988	67.674663	345.793853	54.364158	358.389021	301.053266
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
390	354.843004	354.814097	124.311718	243.492446	55.941766	69.093378	346.318494	54.546222	358.486952	301.128775
391	354.883636	354.856104	124.550159	243.558776	55.964642	69.097049	346.319853	54.546692	358.487205	301.128970
392	354.924270	354.898116	124.788347	243.625105	55.987516	69.100719	346.321211	54.547163	358.487457	301.129164
393	354.964904	354.940131	125.026283	243.691433	56.010388	69.104390	346.322570	54.547634	358.487710	301.129359
394	355.005539	354.982149	125.263965	243.757759	56.033259	69.108061	346.323929	54.548104	358.487962	301.129553

mapping\_helio\_values.py > ...

```
21 def map_value_with_decimal(x):
37     elif int_part == 346:
38         int_part = 0
39     elif int_part == 345:
40         int_part = 1
41     elif int_part == 344:
42         int_part = 2
43     elif int_part == 343:
44         int_part = 3
45     elif int_part == 342:
46         int_part = 4
47     elif int_part <= 341:
48         int_part = 5
49
50     # Combine the modified integer part with the original decimal part
51     new_value = int_part + decimal_part
52     return new_value
53
54 # Apply the mapping function to the DataFrame as a new column and dropping the column
55 df['earth_mapped_value'] = df['earth'].apply(map_value_with_decimal)
56 df = df.drop(columns=['earth'])
57
58 df['moon_mapped_value'] = df['moon'].apply(map_value_with_decimal)
```

Cleaning Data:  
Mapping based on degrees  
surrounding 346 degree to  
0-5 range

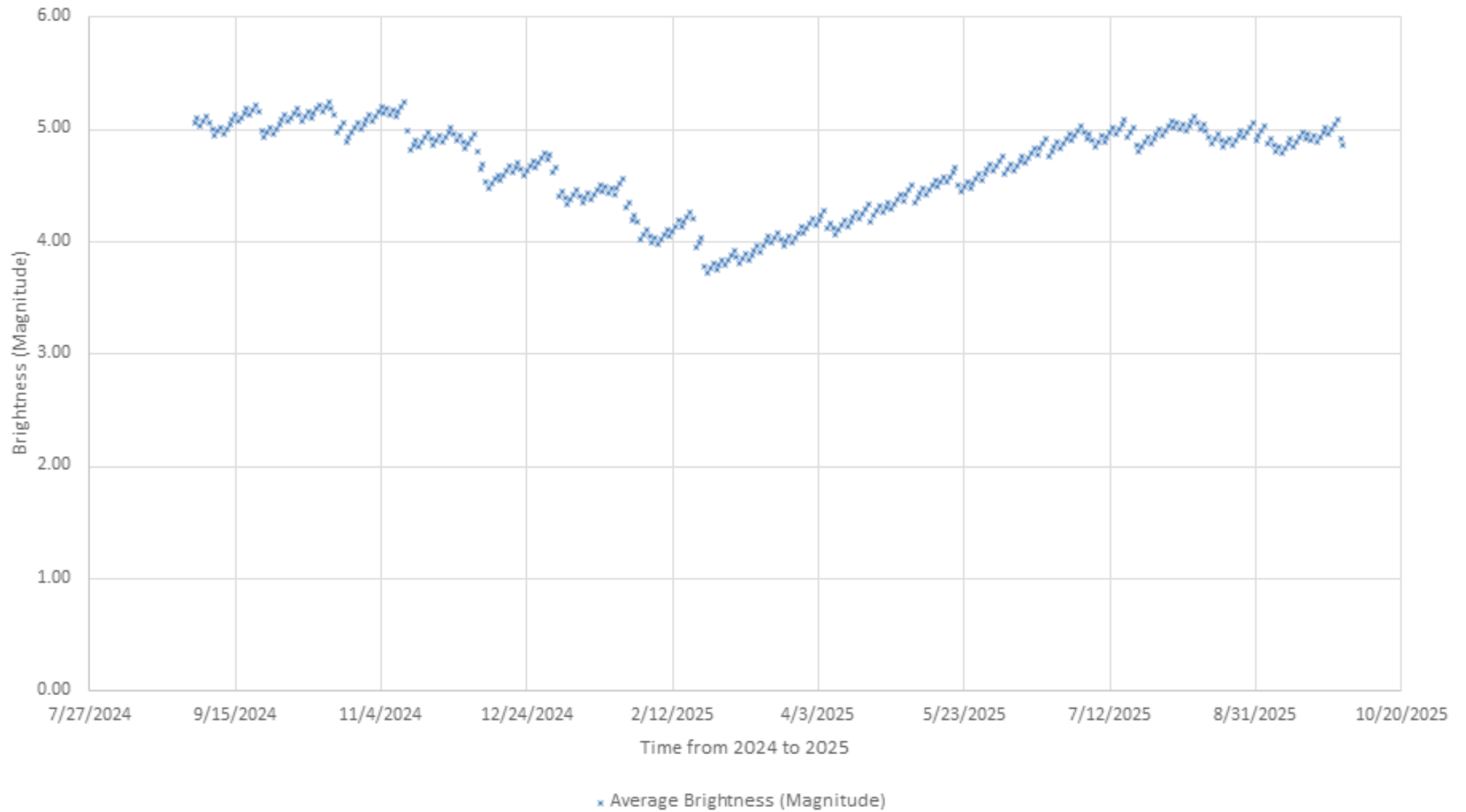
TERMINAL PORTS PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

```
[395 rows x 10 columns]
  earth_mapped_value  moon_mapped_value  mercury_mapped_value  venus_mapped_value  ...
0                5.06                5.12                5.73                5.53  ...
1                5.10                5.15                5.96                5.60  ...
2                5.14                5.19                5.19                5.67  ...
3                5.18                5.23                5.42                5.73  ...
4                5.22                5.27                5.65                5.80  ...
..                ...                ...                ...                ...  ...
390               5.84                5.81                5.31                5.49  ...
391               5.88                5.86                5.55                5.56  ...
392               5.92                5.90                5.79                5.63  ...
393               5.96                5.94                5.03                5.69  ...
394               5.01                5.98                5.26                5.76  ...
```

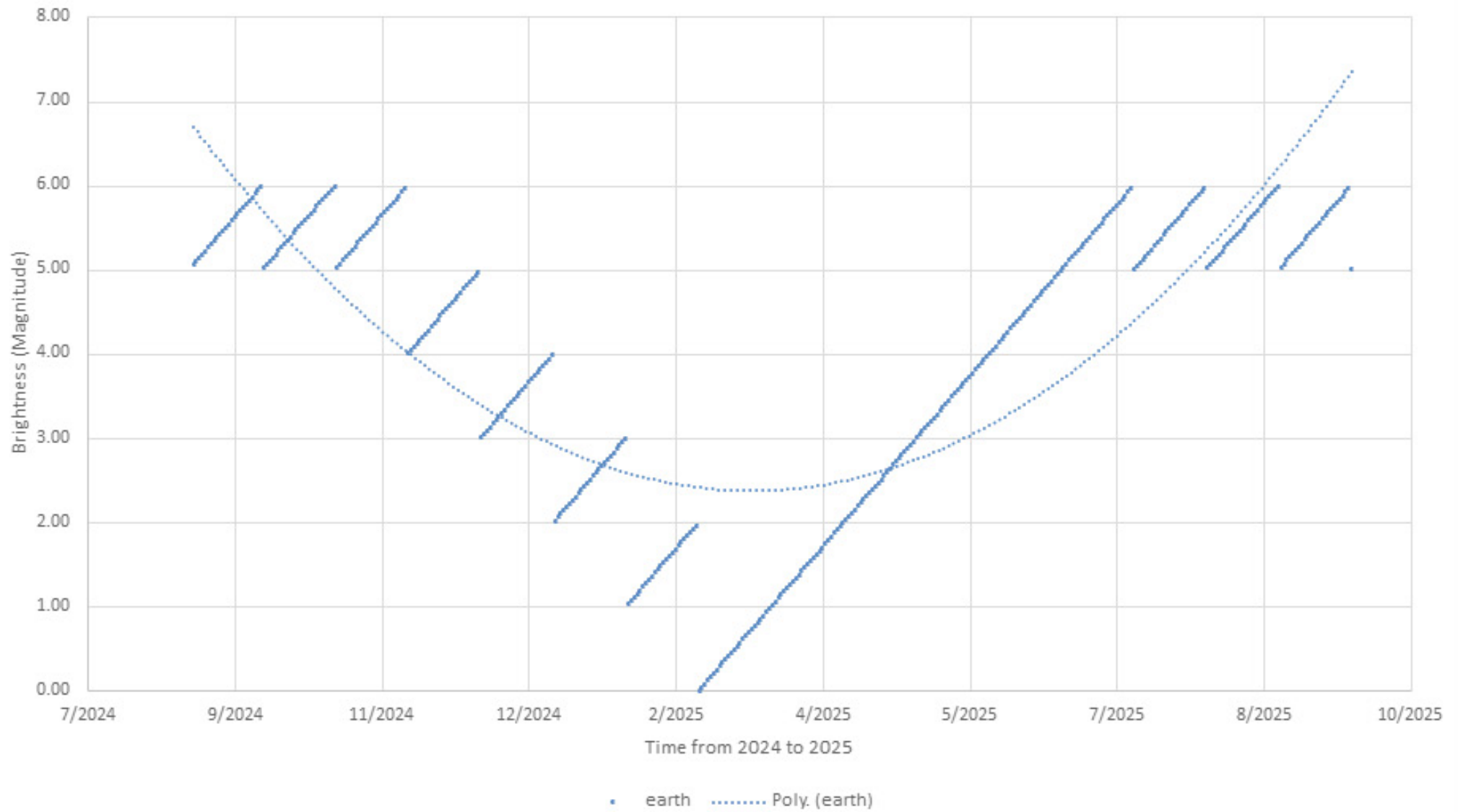
2	=SUM(B2:K2/10)												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Date	earth	moon	mercury	venus	mars	jupiter	saturn	uranus	neptune	pluto	Average	
2	9/1/2024	5.06	5.12	5.73	5.53	5.89	5.66	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.06	
3	9/2/2024	5.1	5.15	5.96	5.6	5.92	5.66	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.10	
4	9/3/2024	5.14	5.19	5.19	5.67	5.94	5.67	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.04	
5	9/4/2024	5.18	5.23	5.42	5.73	5.96	5.67	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.08	
6	9/5/2024	5.22	5.27	5.65	5.8	5.99	5.67	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.12	
7	9/6/2024	5.26	5.31	5.88	5.87	5.01	5.68	1.8	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.06	
8	9/7/2024	5.3	5.35	5.11	5.93	5.04	5.68	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	5.00	
9	9/8/2024	5.34	5.39	5.35	5	5.06	5.69	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	4.94	
10	9/9/2024	5.38	5.43	5.58	5.07	5.08	5.69	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	4.98	
11	9/10/2024	5.42	5.47	5.81	5.13	5.11	5.69	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	5.02	
12	9/11/2024	5.46	5.51	5.04	5.2	5.13	5.7	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	4.97	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1	Date	earth	moon	mercury	venus	mars	jupiter	saturn	uranus	neptune	pluto	Average	
2	9/1/2024	5.06	5.12	5.73	5.53	5.89	5.66	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.06	
3	9/2/2024	5.1	5.15	5.96	5.6	5.92	5.66	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.10	
4	9/3/2024	5.14	5.19	5.19	5.67	5.94	5.67	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.04	
5	9/4/2024	5.18	5.23	5.42	5.73	5.96	5.67	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.08	
6	9/5/2024	5.22	5.27	5.65	5.8	5.99	5.67	1.79	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.12	
7	9/6/2024	5.26	5.31	5.88	5.87	5.01	5.68	1.8	5.36	5.39	5.05	5.06	
8	9/7/2024	5.3	5.35	5.11	5.93	5.04	5.68	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	5.00	
9	9/8/2024	5.34	5.39	5.35	5	5.06	5.69	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	4.94	
10	9/9/2024	5.38	5.43	5.58	5.07	5.08	5.69	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	4.98	
11	9/10/2024	5.42	5.47	5.81	5.13	5.11	5.69	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	5.02	
12	9/11/2024	5.46	5.51	5.04	5.2	5.13	5.7	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	4.97	
13	9/12/2024	5.5	5.55	5.27	5.27	5.15	5.7	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	5.01	
14	9/13/2024	5.54	5.59	5.51	5.33	5.18	5.7	1.8	5.37	5.39	5.05	5.05	
15	9/14/2024	5.58	5.62	5.74	5.4	5.2	5.71	1.81	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.09	
16	9/15/2024	5.62	5.66	5.97	5.47	5.22	5.71	1.81	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.13	
17	9/16/2024	5.66	5.7	5.2	5.53	5.25	5.72	1.81	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.07	
18	9/17/2024	5.7	5.74	5.44	5.6	5.27	5.72	1.81	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.11	
19	9/18/2024	5.74	5.78	5.67	5.67	5.29	5.72	1.81	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.15	
20	9/19/2024	5.78	5.82	5.9	5.73	5.32	5.73	1.81	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.19	
21	9/20/2024	5.82	5.86	5.14	5.8	5.34	5.73	1.81	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.13	
22	9/21/2024	5.86	5.9	5.37	5.87	5.36	5.73	1.82	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.17	
23	9/22/2024	5.9	5.94	5.61	5.94	5.39	5.74	1.82	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.22	
24	9/23/2024	5.94	5.98	5.84	5	5.41	5.74	1.82	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.16	
25	9/24/2024	5.98	5.02	5.08	5.07	5.43	5.74	1.82	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.00	
26	9/25/2024	5.02	5.06	5.31	5.14	5.46	5.75	1.82	5.37	5.39	5.06	4.94	
27	9/26/2024	5.06	5.09	5.55	5.2	5.48	5.75	1.82	5.37	5.39	5.06	4.98	
28	9/27/2024	5.1	5.13	5.78	5.27	5.5	5.76	1.82	5.37	5.39	5.06	5.02	

Average Brightness as calculated from All Planets Combined Over Time

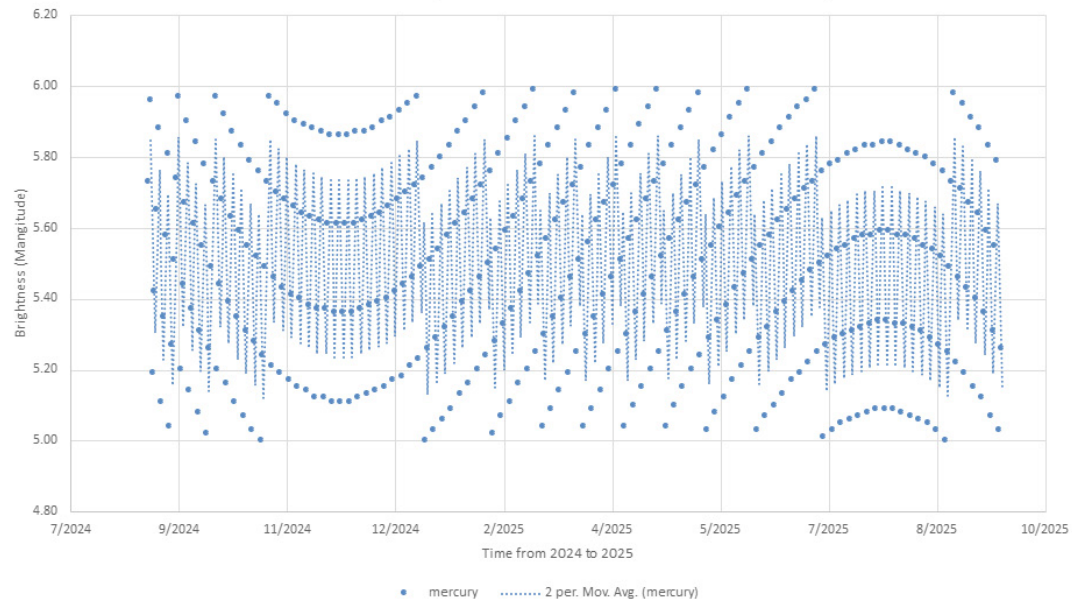


The Effect on Sun Magnitude based on the Movements of Earth

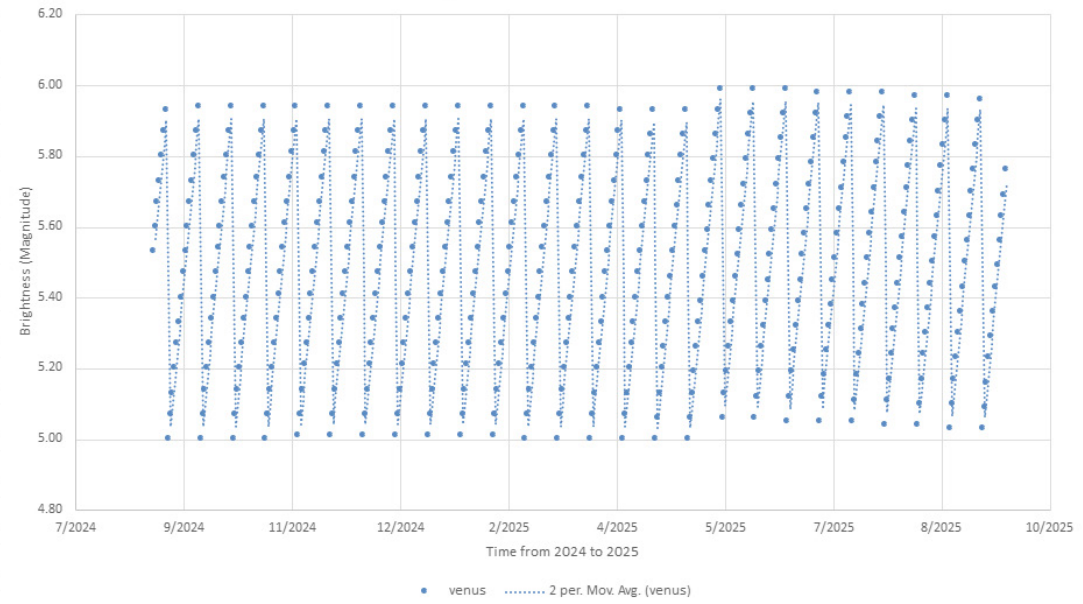




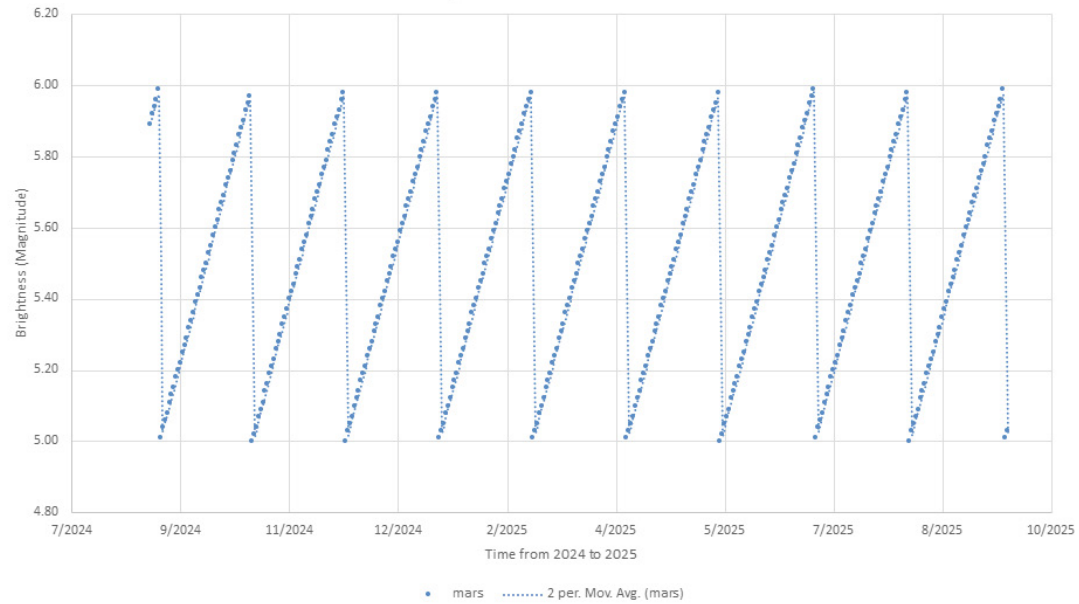
The Effect on Sun Magnitude based on the Movements of Mercury



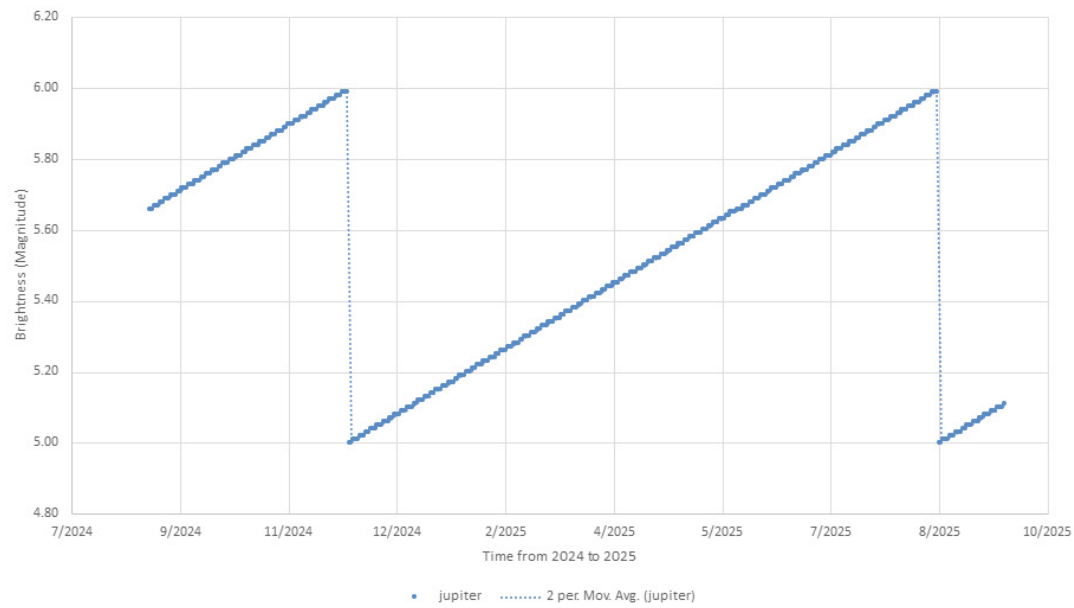
The Effect on Sun Magnitude based on the Movements of Venus



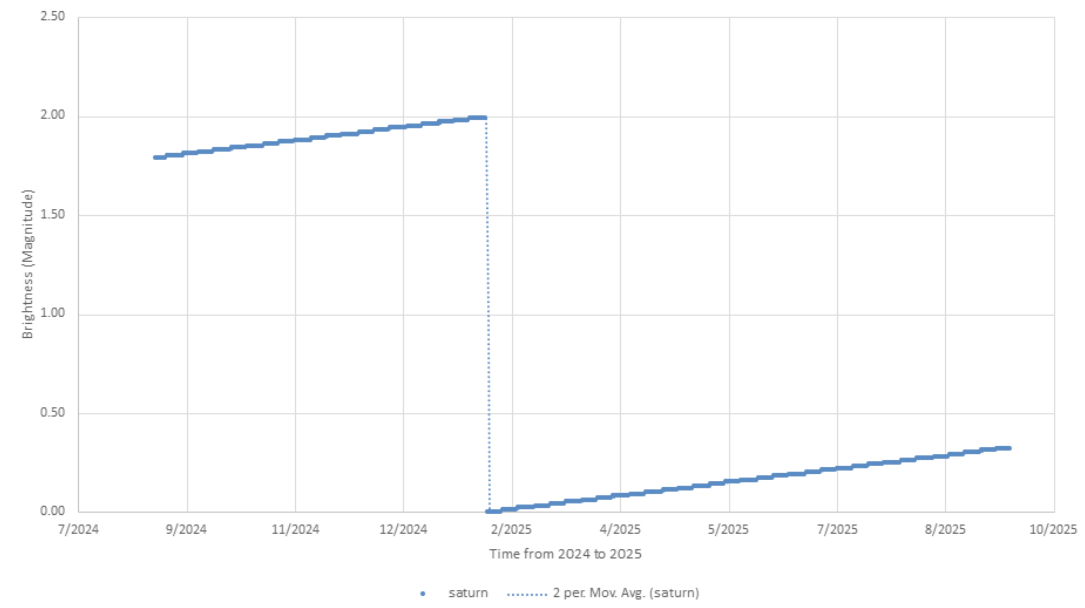
The Effect on Sun Magnitude based on the Movements of Mars



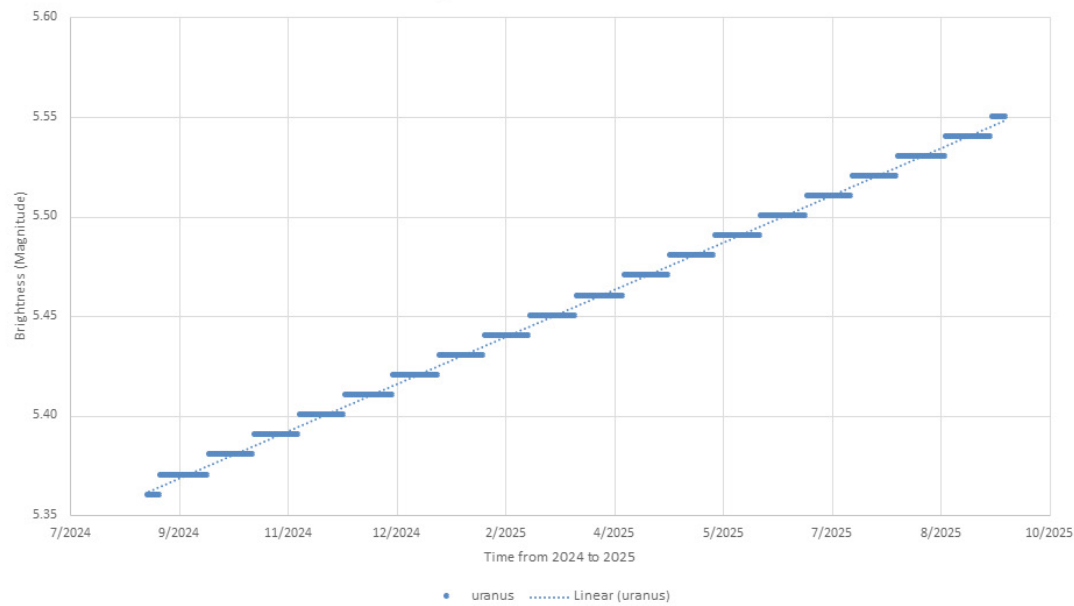
The Effect on Sun Magnitude based on the Movements of Jupiter



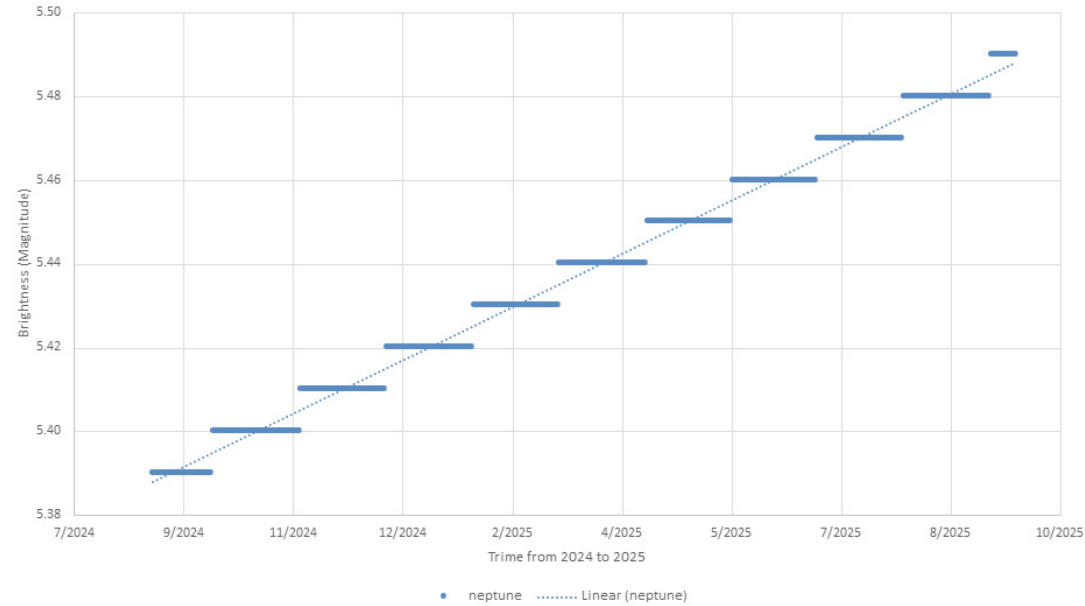
The Effect on Sun Magnitude based on the Movements of Saturn



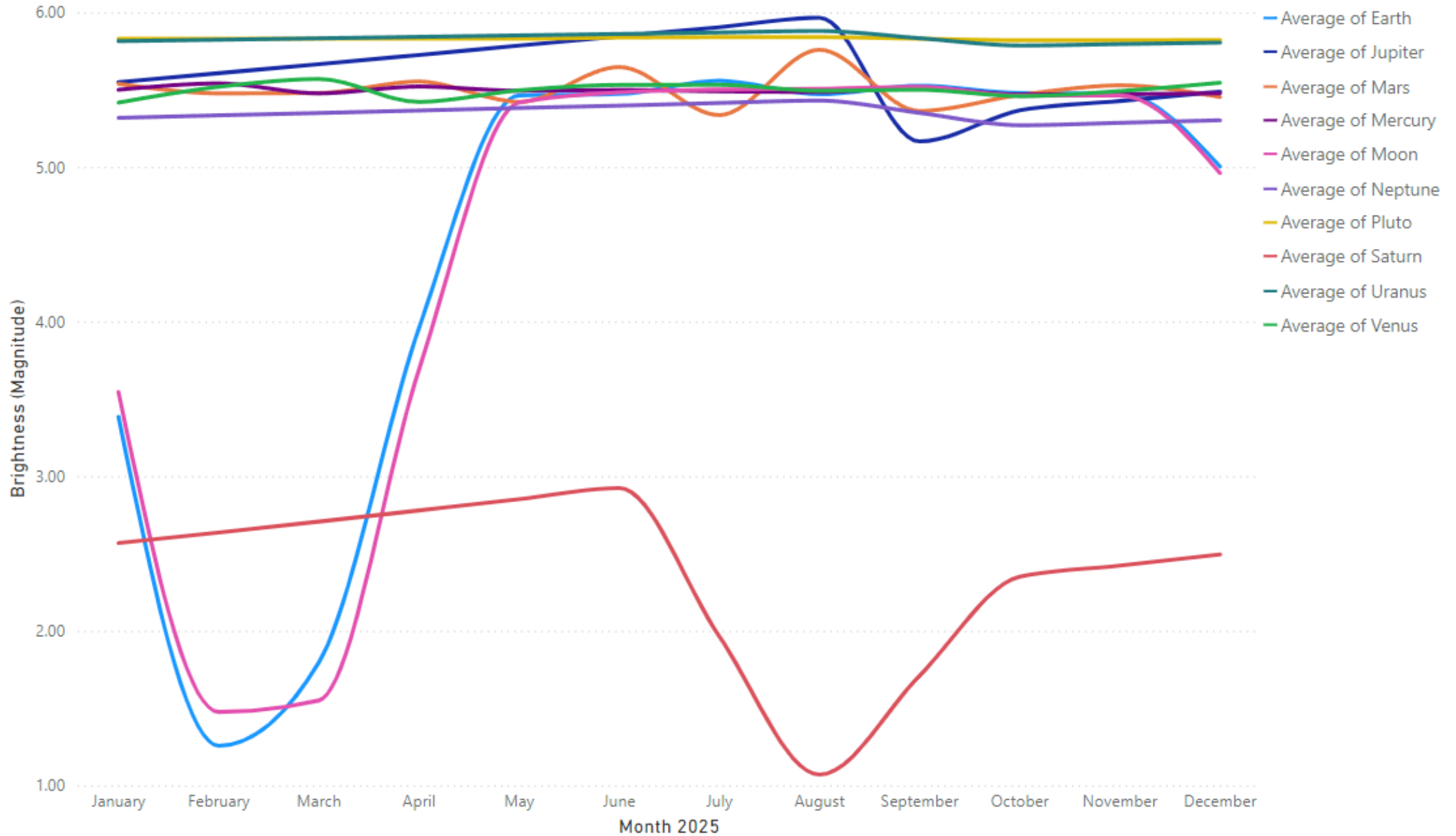
The Effect on Sun Magnitude based on the Movements of Uranus



The Effect on Sun Magnitude based on the Movements of Neptune



The Planets Effect on Brightness (Magnitude) of our Sun Over Time



experiment.py

galatic.py

mapping\_values.py

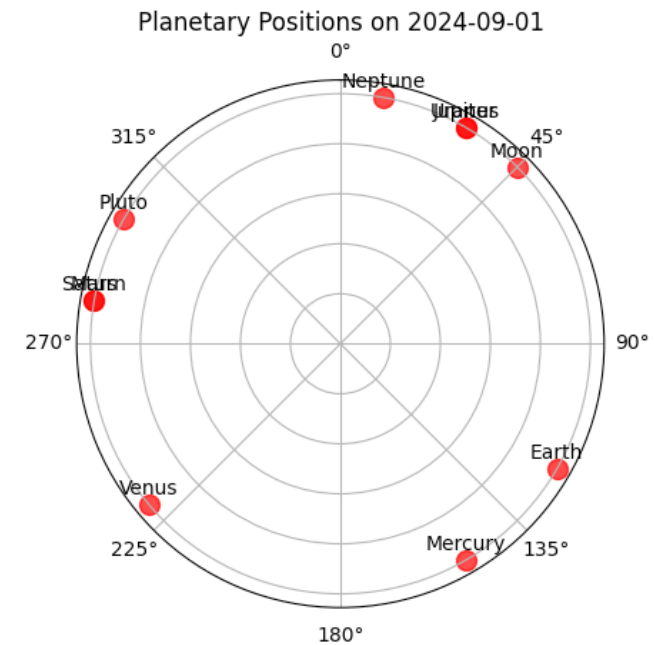
expansion.py

plots.py ×

plots.py &gt; ...

```
30 # Circular Plots
31 angles = np.deg2rad([120, 45, 150, 230, 280, 30, 280, 30, 10, 300])
32 labels = ["Earth", "Moon", "Mercury", "Venus", "Mars", "Jupiter", "Saturn", "Uranus", "Neptune", "Pluto"]
33
34 fig, ax = plt.subplots(subplot_kw={'projection': 'polar'})
35 ax.set_theta_offset(np.pi/2)
36 ax.set_theta_direction(-1)
37
38 ax.scatter(angles, np.ones_like(angles), s=100, color='r', alpha=0.75)
39
40 for i, label in enumerate(labels):
41     ax.annotate(label, (angles[i], 1), textcoords="offset points", xytext=(0,5), ha="center")
42
43 ax.set_yticklabels([])
44 ax.set_title('Planetary Positions on 2024-09-01')
45 plt.show()
```

Figure 1



## Choosing an Ephemeris

Here are the most popular general-purpose ephemeris files, from the JPL's famous Development Ephemeris series.

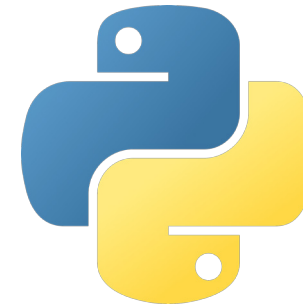
Issued	Short	Medium	Long
1997		de405.bsp 1600 to 2200 63 MB	de406.bsp -3000 to 3000 287 MB
2008	de421.bsp 1900 to 2050 17 MB		de422.bsp -3000 to 3000 623 MB
2013	de430_1850-2150.bsp 1850 to 2150 31 MB	de430t.bsp 1550 to 2650 128 MB	de431t.bsp -13200 to 17191 3.5 GB
2020	de440s.bsp 1849 to 2150 32 MB	de440.bsp 1550 to 2650 114 MB	de441.bsp -13200 to 17191 3.1 GB

## Acknowledgements


Katy Long and supporting tutors

Skyfield API - Elegant Astronomy for Python  
<https://rhodesmill.org/skyfield/>

Pandas / Matplotlib







Honourable mention and message to  
TRAPPIST-1e Aeronautics and Space Administration

*“In the event the only thing we share is the light of the stars, this is our system,  
saying hello”*

Thank you for your time  
Questions?