

Astronomical Visualization for Education

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A plethora of diverse resources for astronomical research awaits scientists at their fingertips. Over the last 10 years, many efforts have focussed on enhancing education and engage the public in science using such astronomical data.

Most of the materials created are centered on small data sets culled by scientists and developers. With the emergence of large data sets such as those available through the NVO, the SDSS, the DSS, WMAP, GOODS, and others as well as the promise of observatories such as the LSST, development of education activities utilizing such vast data stores has exciting potential.

This kind of education has never been done before offering Astronomy an opportunity to be a pathfinder for other sciences. In this poster, we remark upon visualization of large data sets and and best practices for integrating them into educational experiences.

The SLOAN Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) SkyServer Navigate Tool

This tool was developed specifically for browsing the SDSS, but could be expanded to accommodate other data sets.

Coordinates (in standard format or degrees)

Various display options

Notes:
Educational exercises available on SDSS site
<http://cas.sdss.org/dr5/en/>

- The Good:** - viewport intuitive to use
- Skymap a help for all sky orientation
- coordinates and other info easily viewed
- contextual help available on mouse-over
- Caveats:** - Training required for interface educational use
- display options peculiar to SDSS
- addition of Digitized Sky Survey data would be useful
- access to background info and educational projects recommended

National Virtual Observatory and Aladin

Search for data through individual sites or the NVO interface.

Review all the sources of data available from the NVO Datascopie interface.

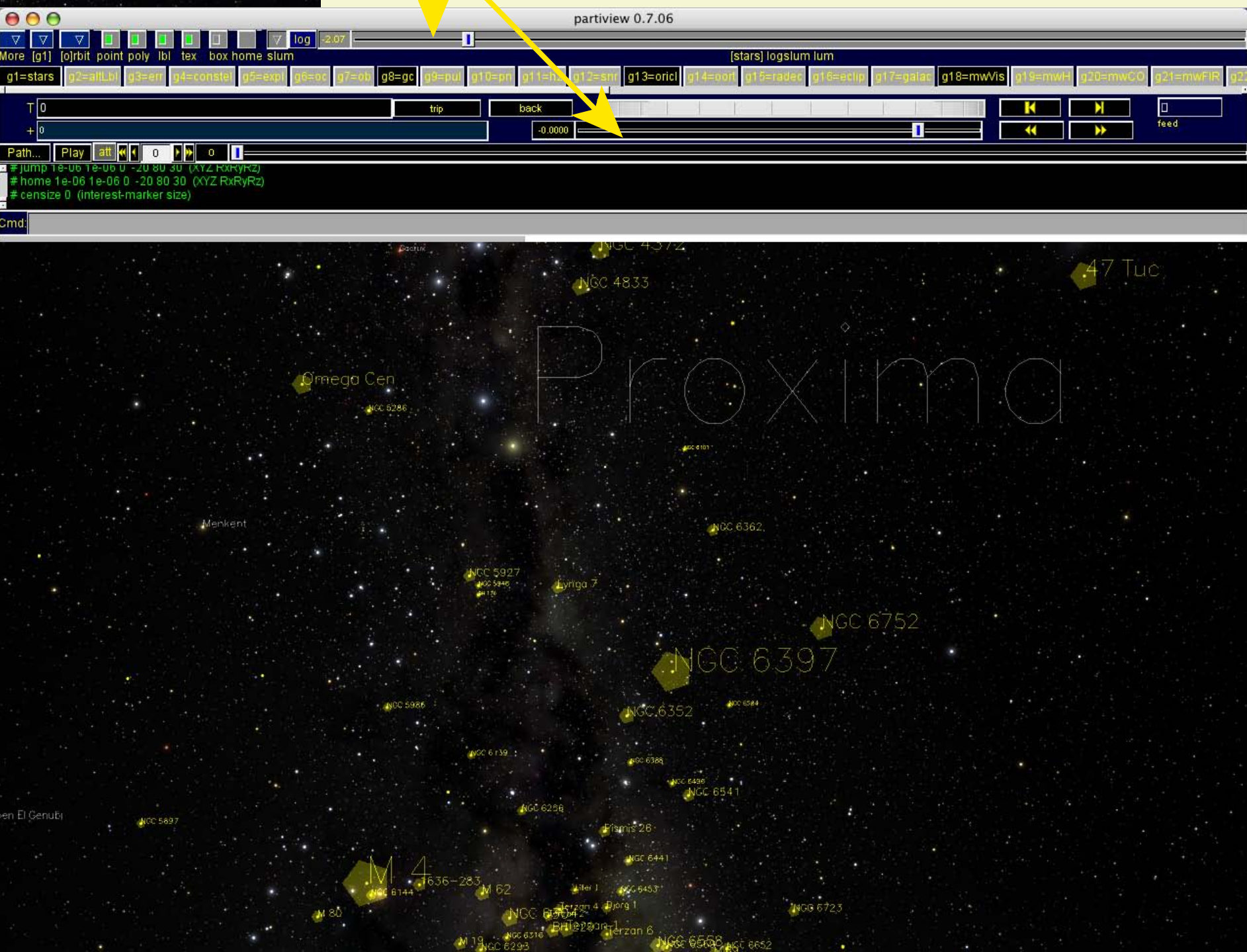
Collect selected data files for download (compiled in a tar file)

Preview for J92807ECQ

- The Good:** - many types of data
- most major observatories
- catalog data available
- FITS files can be retrieved for educational purposes (from some observatories)
- Caveats:** - interface not for novices
- difficult to understand data quality
- most archives do not provide fully processed data (e.g. FITS)
- significant training needed

The Digital Universe from the American Museum of Natural History

Digital Universe is downloadable with a program called Partview. Selections allow viewing of stars, clusters, coordinate systems, and other multiwavelength data such as hydrogen emission and CO. Slide bars allow adjustment of text, brightness of objects and timelines of "tours" through the data.



- The Good:** - good all sky visualization
- many datasets available
- programmable tours possible
- other functions also possible
- slidebars useful but take practice
- Caveats:** - non-intuitive functionality
- use of DU manual mandatory
- Partview very complex
- No contextual help available online
- Novice use not recommended

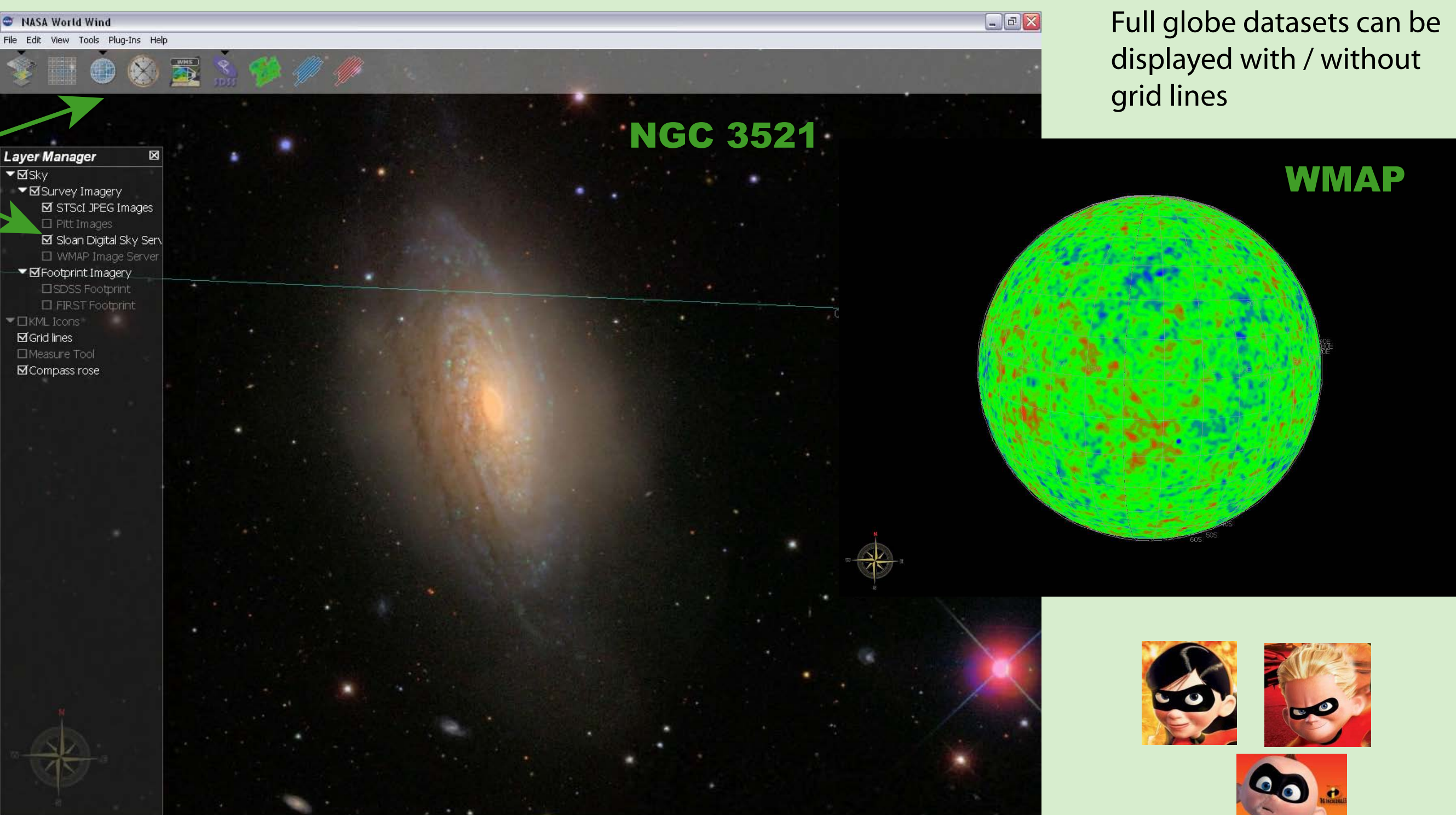
NASA World Wind

World Wind is an application created for visualization of Earth Data and producing Fly-throughs of data sets.

Selection boxes to display data or footprint services. Also can be activated in menu.

The Good: - tested with Earth data
- some full globe data interesting for researchers (but of marginal educational value)
- includes SDSS data, will include DSS data soon
- should support KML files (Google)

- Caveats:** - difficult to find specific objects
- no coordinate entry
- not for novices

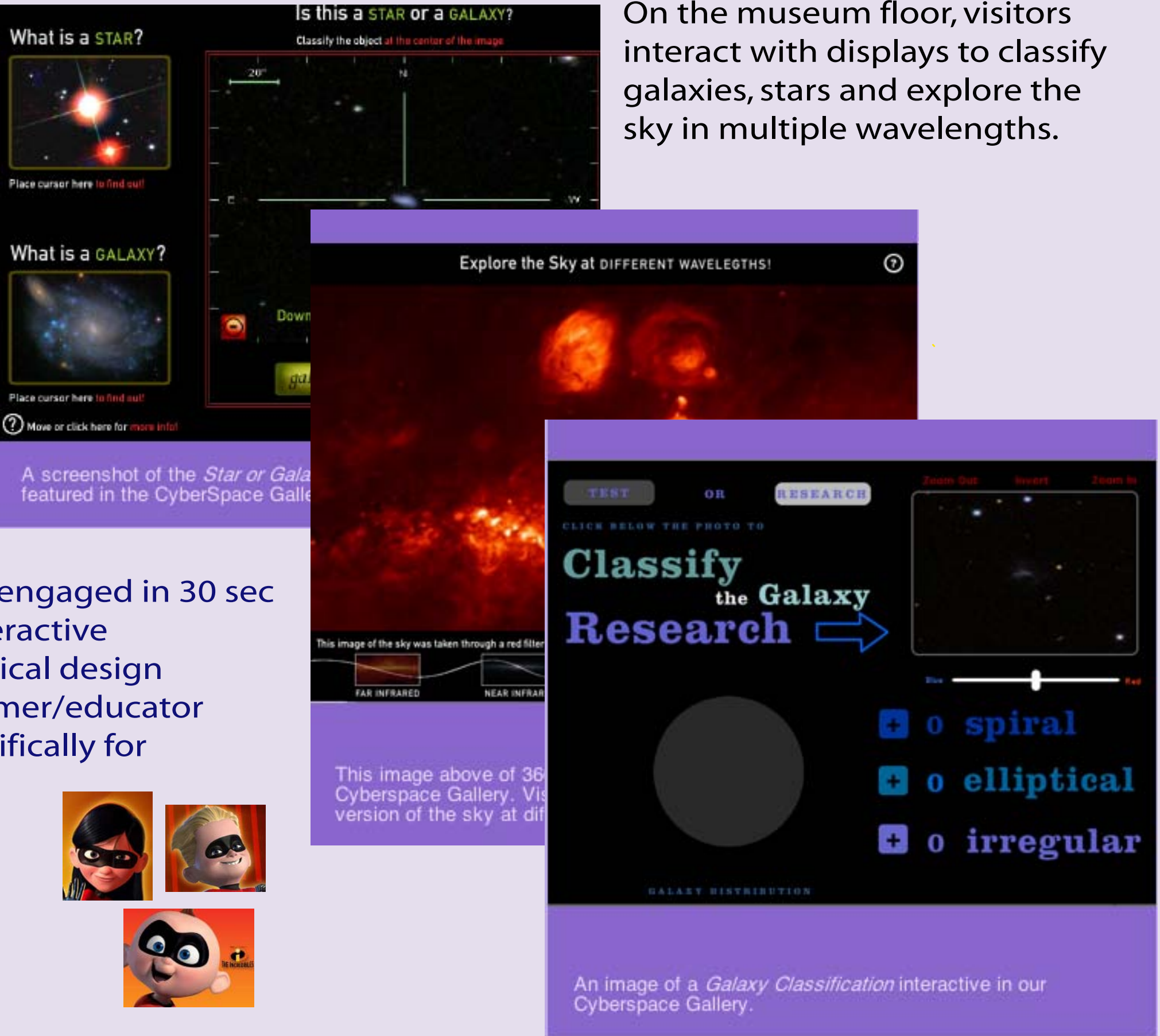


The Adler Planetarium CyberSpace

Tools used are:
- SDSS image Cutout
- VO Table
- OpenSkyQuery
- Montage
- SkyView

The Good: - visitors engaged in 30 sec
- interesting and interactive
- simple, clean graphical design
- created by astronomer/educator (M. SubbaRao) specifically for informal science

- Caveats:**
- not online yet



Google Interface

Protocol defined for Google Earth
Experiments with SDSS data and DSS data for base map
Ingestion of catalog data for overlay on basemap

The Good: - interface simple, in use by thousands of users
- intuitive display function
- growth of community has great potential
- students, general public and researchers can contribute

- Caveats:** - use of protocol will require some training
- simple forms for submitting data will be developed
- astronomical data requires annotation and basic definitions

