

WWT's new home is your AAS!

WorldWide Telescope Has a New Home: The AAS



Developed by Microsoft Research, WWT is now an open-source "Universe Information System" whose further development will be led and supported by the AAS.

ask for details at WWT Booth (#322)



WorldWide Telescope Has a New Home: The AAS

Thursday, January 7, 2016 - 08:40

AAS

AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

Enhancing and sharing humanity's scientific understanding of the universe since 1895.

WorldWide Telescope Has a New Home: The AAS

Thursday, January 7, 2016 - 08:40

On 4 January 2016 the Council (<http://aas.org/news/current-council>) of the American Astronomical Society voted to make the AAS the institutional home of WorldWide Telescope (WWT) (<http://worldwidetelescope.org>), a "Universe Information System" that allows users to explore and share data using an intuitive but powerful interface for the study of our universe. The WWT was developed by Microsoft Research, a leading research organization in the field of artificial intelligence. The AAS leadership will also be able to benefit from the expertise of the WWT team in the future.

WWT is a powerful tool for research due to its ability to handle complex images to each other and to literature. It also is a rich resource for education, given the wealth of opportunities it offers for new ways to learn and communicate about the universe. But WWT's full potential is even greater than its current use -- and this potential can be realized now that WWT has been made open source and the community can be involved in a new and more expansive way.

The accompanying image shows just a small sample of the views WWT offers, including a few where open-sourced data are visualized in various ways, such as mapping or rendering in 3-D coordinates accessible by default from within the program. The 10-minute video <http://www.aas.org/news/current-council> shows the WWT team's vision for the future of the program, including a new "Universe Information System" that will be able to handle complex images to each other and to literature. It also is a rich resource for education, given the wealth of opportunities it offers for new ways to learn and communicate about the universe. But WWT's full potential is even greater than its current use -- and this potential can be realized now that WWT has been made open source and the community can be involved in a new and more expansive way.

The adoption of WWT by the AAS is a great example of a public-private partnership. WWT started as a research project of Microsoft Research (<http://www.microsoft.com/research>), which donated the WWT software to the AAS. Curtis Young was the inventor of WWT, and Jonathan Fay was its principal software architect. The desktop (Windows) version of WWT is very popular with educators at many leading research universities, and the Windows version of WWT is also very popular with the professional community. The WWT Web-based version (<http://www.worldwidetelescope.org/development>) is highly extensible and has been used to create interfaces that highlight and serve specific survey data, as well as to make viewers that link literature and data, such as the AAS Sky-Map Survey (<http://aas.org>), which allows users to learn which parts of the sky have been studied often, and for what reason.

Microsoft Research, in cooperation with the NSF Foundation, open-sourced WWT in 2015, so that an even broader community of users could begin to contribute both code and guidance to the project. In parallel, the AAS appointed the WWT Task Force, chaired by AAS Vice-President Jack Burns, in early 2015 to review the possibility of taking on the WWT. The task force sought community input and has a plan for participation in a Council vote at the 2016 AAS meeting in Honolulu, Florida, on Monday after dinner and discussion. The Council agreed to meet significantly in the effort and to implement the plan developed by the task force.

The WWT Consortium is a federation of individuals and organizations who contribute code, data, and services to the larger WWT ecosystem. GitHub is hosting the WWT code at no cost. Microsoft continues to contribute to the WWT effort by hosting data in its Azure Cloud. Consortium participants include more than 100 observers, and a large governance and review structure will be established, under AAS guidance, in early 2016.

WWT-related projects have recently received more than \$500 in federal funding, and \$2M from private sources. The largest WWT cloud-related effort is the "WorldWide Telescope Ambassadors" (<http://worldwidetelescope.org>) program, led by Prof. Apurva Choudhary at Harvard, which has been training and deploying volunteer PhD-level scientists to use WWT to teach STEM subjects in classrooms, at public science events, and online through the creation of WWT-based and shared content. The Aster Foundation in Chicago creates in very popular "Cosmic Explorer" planetarium shows, which highlight modern astronomical observations, using only WWT and all 100% of the cost of a planetarium. The "Power of the Future" (<http://www.aas.org/news/current-council>) created in 2014 to coordinate for new technologies recommended by the AAS serves as a task force, providing the WWT can be used to place a new image from any online source, including a journal article, on the fly, in context of multiplanetary, already, already, already, with just one click. (Try it here: <http://www.worldwidetelescope.org/development>).

Images, space, in space, context, data, and, in a recent paper, highlighted by AAS News (<http://aas.org>) for the AAS and WWT to look to and the very first internet data study for the article "The Station of the Milky Way" (<http://aas.org>) 2015/1/20/complications-for-people-in-the-milky-way-station?r=1.

Initial AAS efforts using WWT will focus on integrating one-click image contextualization into the Society's journals and the AAS's Astronomy Image Explorer (<http://www.astronomyimageexplorer.org>) service, which is already connected to AAS. The AAS will also encourage use of WWT to enhance public-outreach projects via connections to programs like WorldWide Telescope Ambassadors.

The open-source nature of the WWT project, and the availability of a well-documented Web-based API, means that organizations can use the technology to build custom services as needed. Developers have created, and will continue to create, services ranging from AAS-based services to sky survey data services using WWT. The addition of the AAS logo to the WWT effort will require broader participation and support.

The Society's mission drives it to find ways to support the community now and explore ways to support it in the future. A wide range of exciting possibilities are enabled by the WWT ecosystem, but the full realization of those possibilities can only be achieved through community trust, guidance, coordination and most importantly, effort. This is something central to the Society's mission and role. We do not have entirely, what applications our creative community of scientists will develop with WWT, but we do know that the American Astronomical Society can help enable their work by taking on the WWT effort. Exciting times ahead!



What is

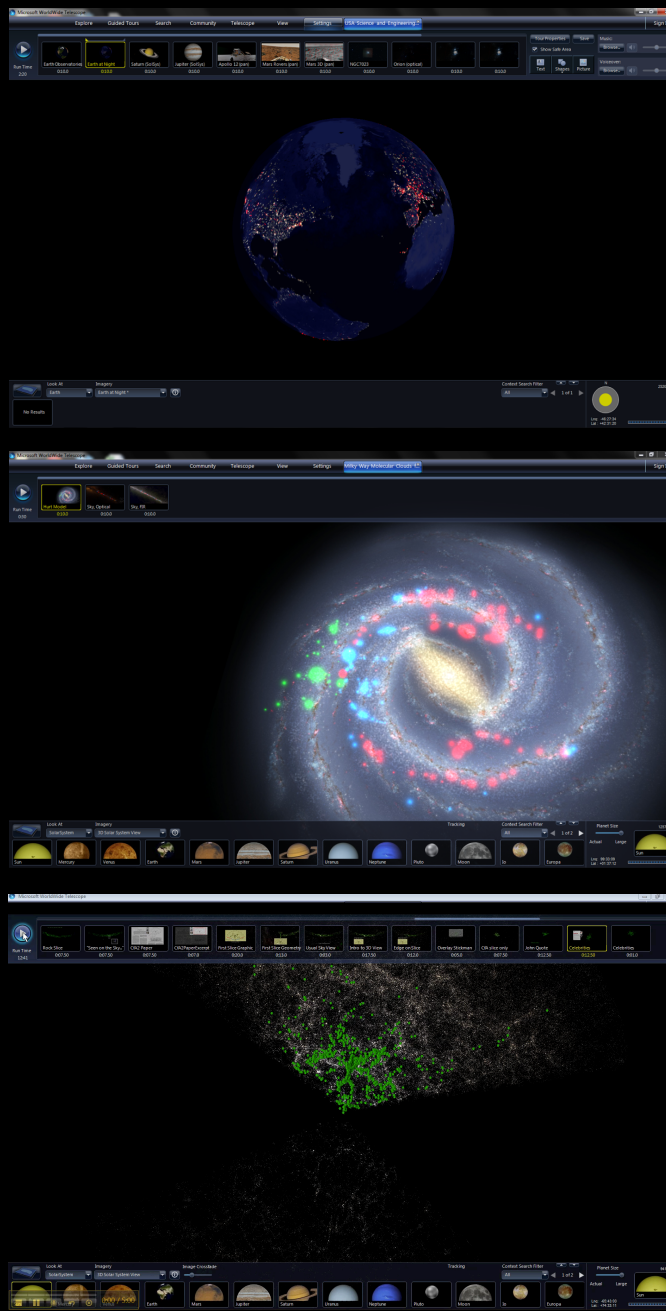
WorldWide Telescope

& why should researchers care?

Alyssa A. Goodman

Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, @aagie





WorldWide Telescope: Open Source



worldwidetelescope.org

WorldWide Telescope Web Client

www.worldwidetelescope.org/webclient/

WorldWide Telescope Web Client

Explore Guided Tours Search View Settings

m31 J2000 RA Dec Go

Three Faces of Andromeda M31

Classification: Spiral Galaxy
Constellation: Andromeda
Names: M31

RA: 00h42m42s Rise: 06 : 02
Dec: +41 : 16 : 00 Transit: 15 : 41
Alt: 48 : 47 : 16 Set: 01 : 23
Az: 71 : 46 : 30

Image Credit

Look At Sky Imagery Digitized Sky Survey (Color)

Image Crossfade Research Show Object bingQ

Tracking Andromeda Galaxy 1 of 2

RA: 00h43m09s Dec: +41:12:54

Andromeda 01:53:45

WorldWide Telescope: On the Web

worldwidetelescope.org

Finder Scope



Classification: Spiral Galaxy
Constellation: Andromeda
Names: M31

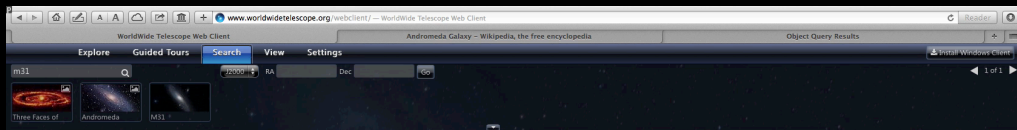
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M31	00h42m	41°16'

Information

Imagery

Set as Background Imagery
Set as Foreground Imagery

Research Show Object Bing Q



WorldWide Telescope Web Client

Andromeda Galaxy - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Object Query Results

Explore Guided Tours Search View Settings

m31

Three Faces of Andromeda M31



Classification: Spiral Galaxy
Constellation: Andromeda
Names: M31, Messier 31, NGC 206, M32, M110

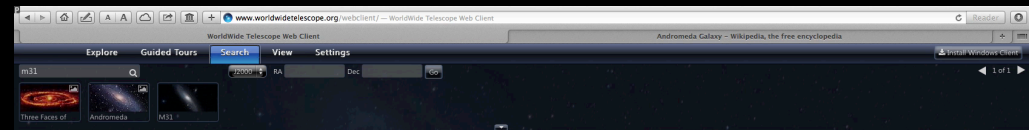
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M31	00h42m	41°16'

Information

Imagery

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Research Show Object Bing Q



WorldWide Telescope Web Client

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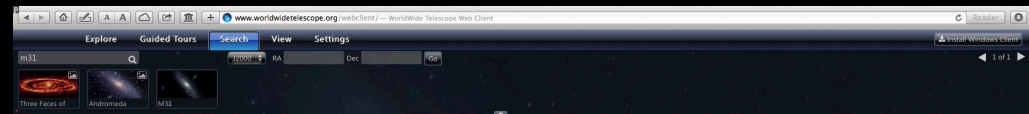
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M31	00h42m	41°16'

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Set as Foreground Imagery

Research Show Object Bing Q



WorldWide Telescope Web Client

Andromeda Galaxy - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Name:	RA	Dec
M31	00h42m	41°16'

Information

Imagery

Set as Background Imagery
Set as Foreground Imagery

Research Show Object Bing Q

WorldWide Telescope: Data ↔ Literature

Web or Windows: “right-click”





Article Density on the Sky

astronomy
image explorer

ZOONIVERSE

Journal Images in the Sky



COMPLETE

Your data in WWT



Research highlights from the journals
of the American Astronomical Society

WWT Tours to Communicate



Article Density on the Sky



WorldWide Telescope: **ADS All-Sky Survey**

adsass.org

www.authorea.com/users/23/articles/8762/_show_article — Authorea | The "Paper" of the Future

Authorea INSTITUTIONS ARTICLES ABOUT PLA

PUBLIC ROUGH DRAFT Index Settings Fork Quickedit Word Co

The "Paper" of the Future

Alyssa Goodman, Josh Peek, Alberto Accomazzi, Chris Beaumont, Christine L. Borgman, How-Huan Hope Chen, Merce Crosas, Christopher Erdmann, August Muench, Alberto Pepe, Curtis Wong + Add author

Re-arrange authors

A 5-minute video demonstration of this paper is available at [this YouTube link](#).

1 Preamble

A variety of research on human cognition demonstrates that humans learn and communicate best when more than one processing system (e.g. visual, auditory, touch) is used. And, related research also shows that, no matter how technical the material, most humans also retain and process information best when they can put a narrative "story" to it. So, when considering the future of scholarly communication, we should be careful not to do blithely away with the linear narrative format that articles and books have followed for centuries: instead, we should enrich it.

Much more than text is used to communicate in Science. Figures, which include images, diagrams, graphs, charts, and more, have enriched scholarly articles since the time of Galileo, and ever-growing volumes of data underpin most scientific papers. When scientists communicate face-to-face, as in talks or small discussions, these figures are often the focus of the conversation. In the best discussions, scientists have the ability to manipulate the figures, and to access underlying data, in real-time, so as to test out various what-if scenarios, and to explain findings more clearly. **This short article explains—and shows with demonstrations—how scholarly "papers" can morph into long-lasting rich records of scientific discourse**, enriched with deep data and code linkages, interactive figures, audio, video, and commenting.

+ Insert + Insert Figure Edit Delete Lock

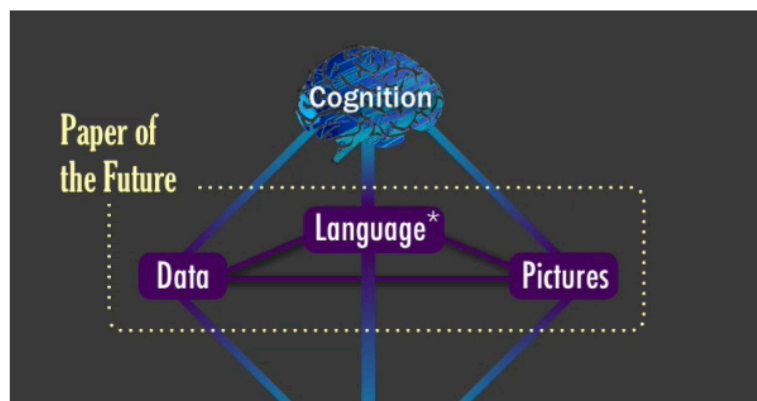
Index

- Preamble
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- Comparison table
- Linking data
- Question
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- Zenodo
- Linking and executing ...
- Rho oph
- Better storytelling
- Audio
- Video
- Enhanced figures
- Interactivity
- Index
- 3d in 2d
- Nature screen shot
- Images in context
- Barnardsample
- Deeper easier citations

astronomy
image explorer

ZOONIVERSE

Journal Images in the Sky



YOU SELECTED:

Clear all

1664 images found

Term(s) to search within

SEARCH TERM(S):

☒ ophiuchus

CONTENT TYPE:

☒ Images

YEAR RANGE:

☒ 2004 - 2015

SEARCH TERM(S)

Enter search term(s)

PUBLICATIONS ▶

- ☐ The Astronomical Journal 230
- ☐ The Astrophysical Journal 1,049
- ☐ The Astrophysical Journal Letters 55
- ☐ The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series 330

YEAR RANGE: 2004 - 2015

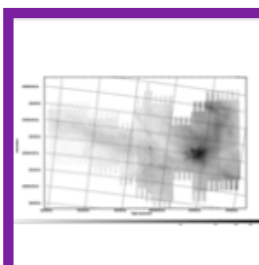
1995

2015

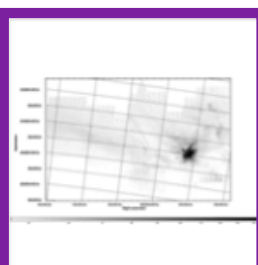
CONTENT TYPE

- ☒ Images (1,664)
- ☐ Videos (0)
- ☐ Figure sets (3)

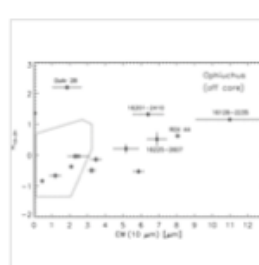
AUTHOR



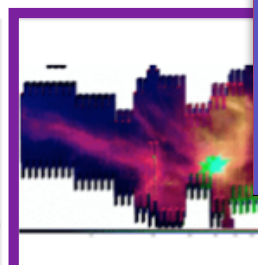
Spitzer MIPS 70 μm mosaic of **Ophiuchus**



Spitzer MIPS 24 μm mosaic of **Ophiuchus**



Same as Figure 10, but for the **Ophiuchus** off-co...



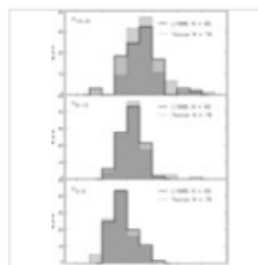
A 24 (blue), 70 (green), and 160 μm (red) mosai...



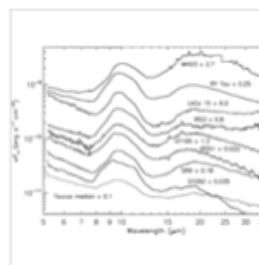
Histograms for the distribution of n13-31 and



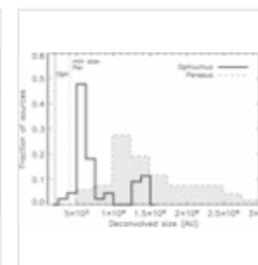
SEDs of WTTS disks in **Ophiuchus**.



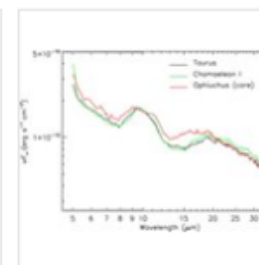
Distribution of n13-31 values for samples in th...



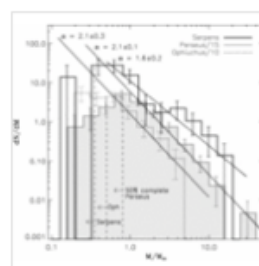
Most prominent outliers in terms of EW(10 μm) i...



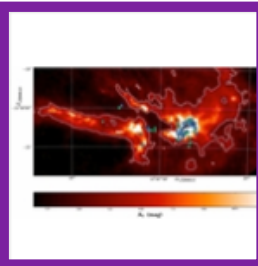
Comparison of the distribution of sizes of



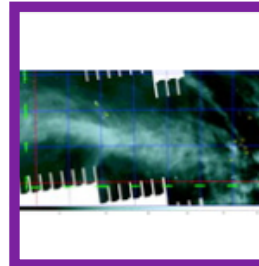
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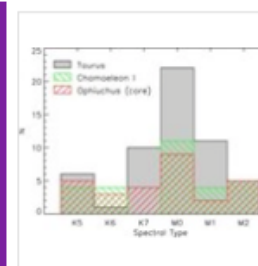
Comparison of the differential CMDs of



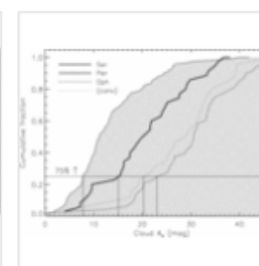
Location of the YSO (blue circles) and candidat...



High-resolution map of the **Ophiuchus** Streamer a...



Histogram for the distribution of spectral

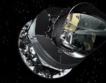
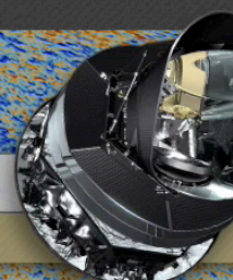


Cumulative fraction of 1.1 mm cores as a functi...

ipac

PLANCK

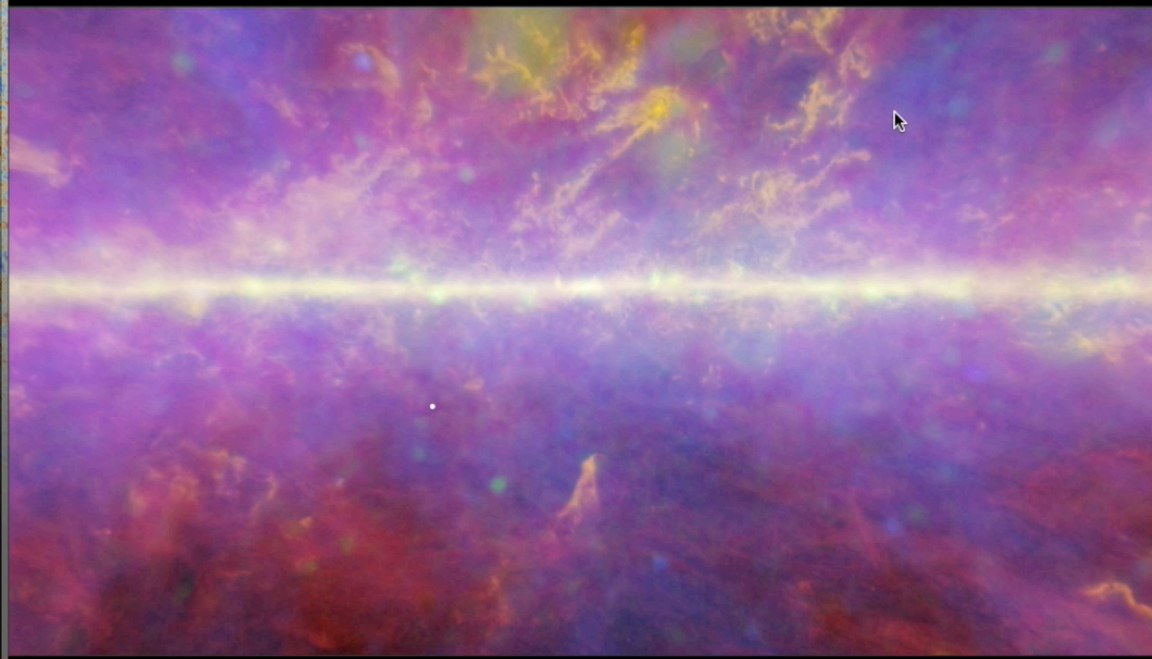
U.S. DATA CENTER AT IPAC

[ABOUT](#)[NEWS](#)[GALLERY](#)[FOR RESEARCHERS](#)

COMPLETE

Your data in WWT

Interactive Planck Data Viewer (WorldWide Telescope)



☒ Galactic Plane Mode

☐ Galactic Grid

☐ Equatorial Grid

☐ Constellation Figures

Background

Planck Thermal Dust

Our Milky Way galaxy is filled with sooty particles of

Foreground

Planck Dust & Gas

A composite view of our Milky Way displays a

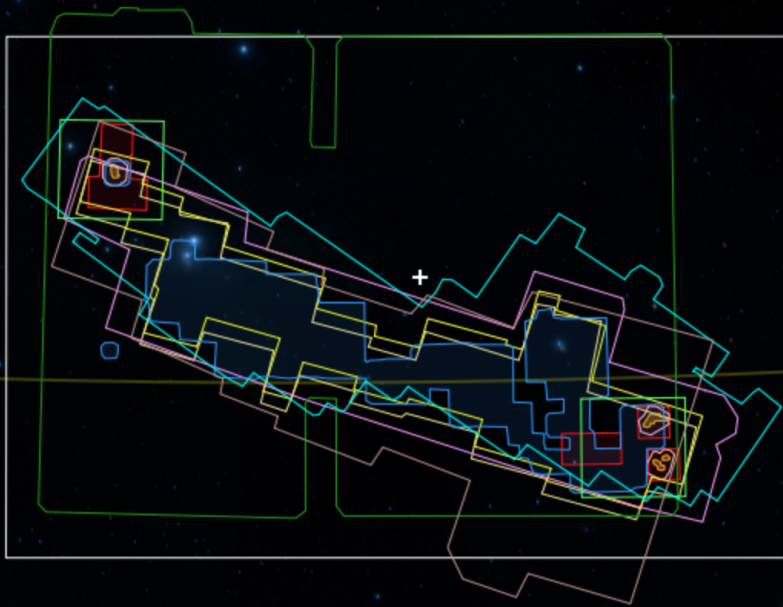


WorldWide Telescope: **Your Data on the Sky** planck.ipac.caltech.edu/wwt



COMPLETE

Your data in WWT



COMPLETE Data Available

Center on Perseus Center on Ophiuchus Center on Serpens

Full-Cloud Data (Phase I, All Data Available)

Dataset	Show	Perseus	Ophiuchus	Serpens	Link
GBT: HI Data Cube	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	∅	Data
IRAS: Av/Temp Maps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
FCRAO: 12CO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
FCRAO: 13CO		✓	✓	✓	Data
JCMT: 850 microns	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	∅	Data
Spitzer c2d: IRAC 1,3 (3.6,5.8 μm)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
Spitzer c2d: IRAC 2,4 (4.5,8 μm)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
CSO/Bolocam: 1.2-mm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
Spitzer MIPS: Derived Dust Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data

Targeted Regions (Phase II, Some Data Not Yet Available)

CTIO/Calar Alto: NIR (J,H,Ks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	∅	Data
IRAM 30-m: N2H+ and C18O	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
IRAM 30-m: 1.1-mm continuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
Megacam/MMT: r,i,z images	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data

Catalogs & Pointed Surveys

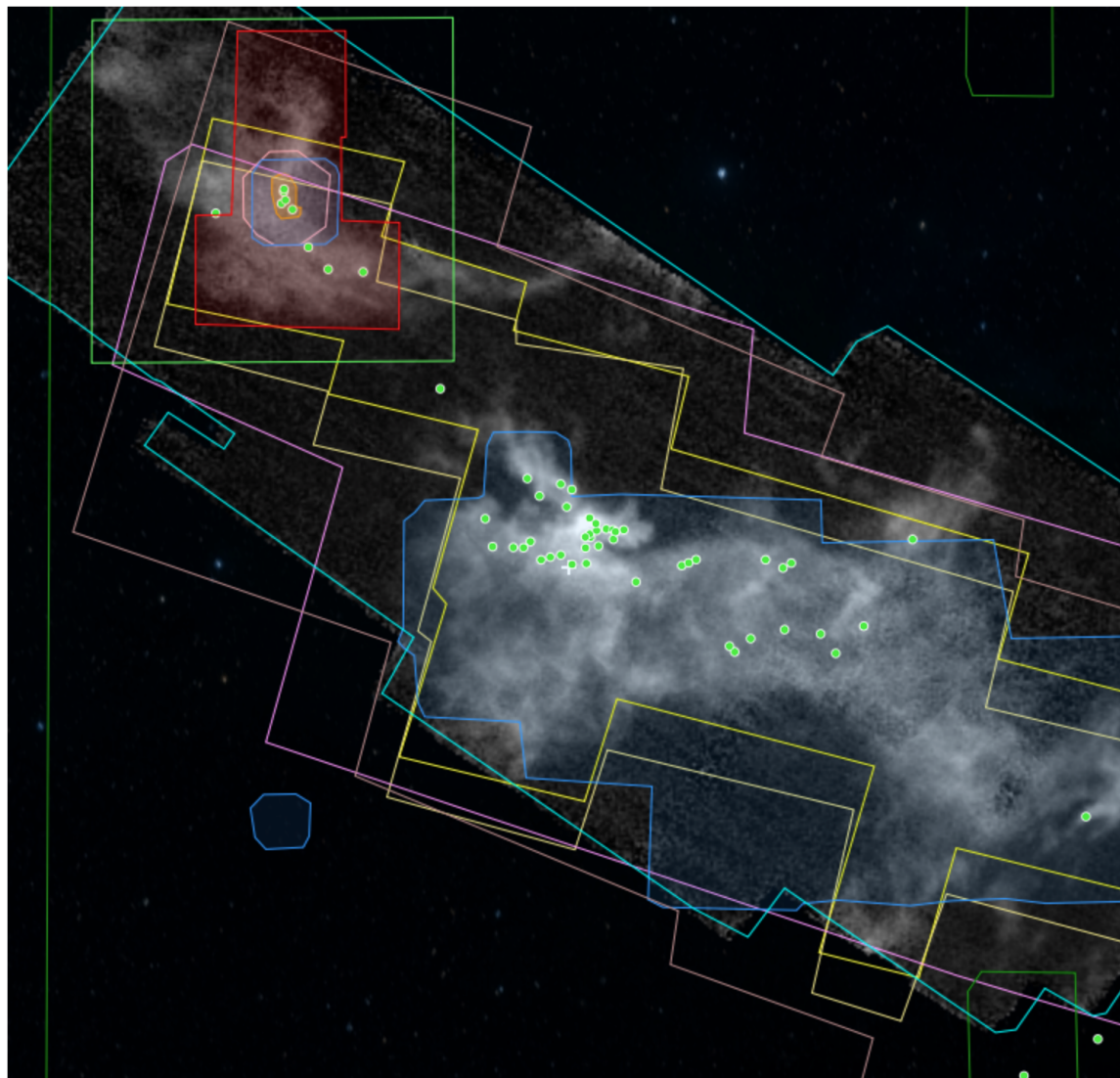
NH3 Pointed Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
YSO Candidate list (c2d)	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data



WorldWide Telescope: Customize (API)

COMPLETE Survey

<http://www.worldwidetelescope.org/COMPLETE/WWTCoverageTool5.htm#>



COMPLETE Data Available

Center on Perseus Center on Ophiuchus Center on Serpens

Full-Cloud Data (Phase I, All Data Available)

Dataset	Show	Perseus	Ophiuchus	Serpens	Link
GBT: HI Data Cube	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	∅	Data
IRAS: Av/Temp Maps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
FCRAO: 12CO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
FCRAO: 13CO		✓	✓	✓	Data
JCMT: 850 microns	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	∅	Data
Spitzer c2d: IRAC 1,3 (3.6,5.8 μ m)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
Spitzer c2d: IRAC 2,4 (4.5,8 μ m)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
CSO/Bolocam: 1.2-mm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
Spitzer MIPS: Derived Dust Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data

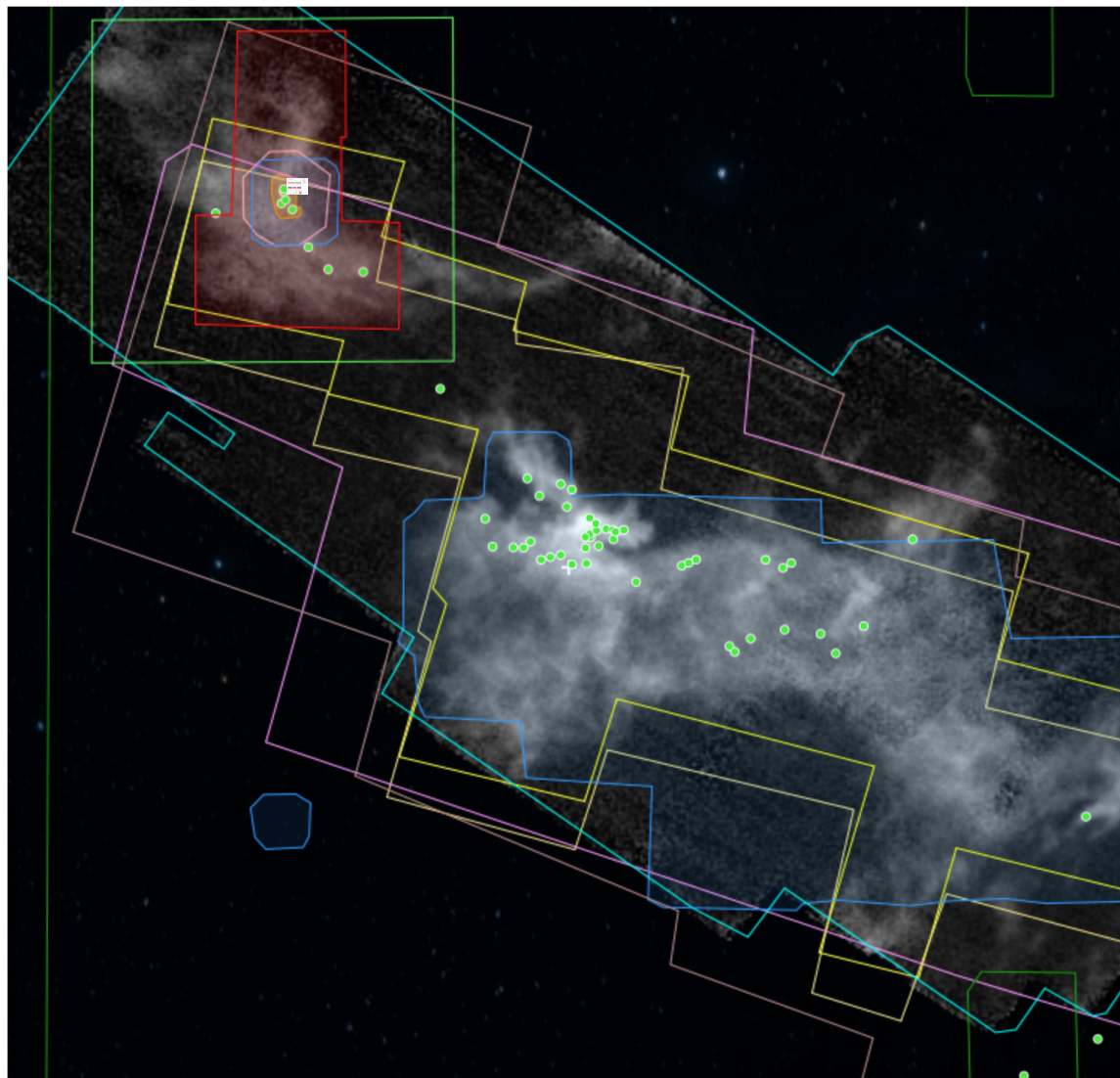
Targeted Regions (Phase II, Some Data Not Yet Available)

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IRAM 30-m: 1.1-mm continuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
Megacam/MMT: r,i,z images	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data

Catalogs & Pointed Surveys

NH3 Pointed Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
YSO Candidate list (c2d)	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data





COMPLETE Data Available

Center on Perseus Center on Ophiuchus Center on Serpens

Full-Cloud Data (Phase I, All Data Available)

Dataset	Show	Perseus	Ophiuchus	Serpens	Link
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FCRAO: 12CO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data
FCRAO: 13CO		✓	✓	✓	Data
JCMT: 850 microns	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	∅	Data
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CSO/Bolocam: 1.2-mm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
Spitzer MIPS: Derived Dust Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data

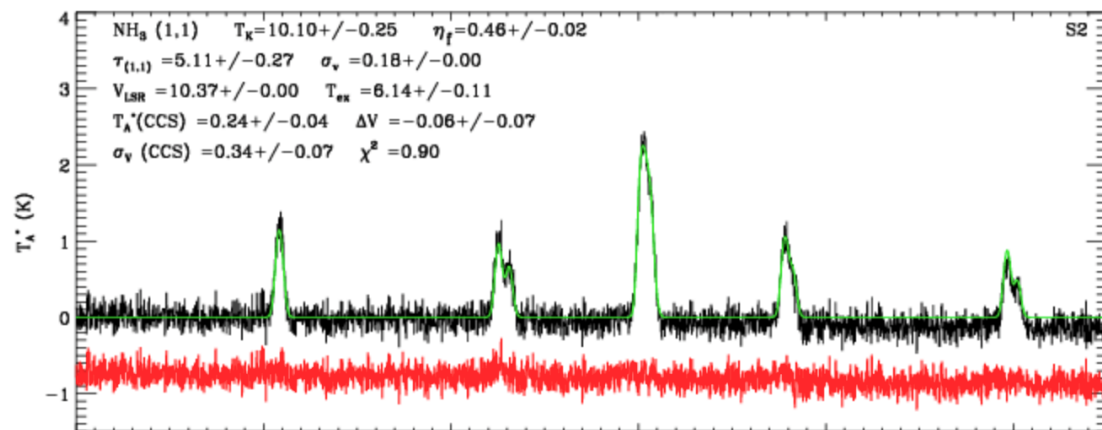
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IRAM 30-m: 1.1-mm continuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
Megacam/MMT: r,i,z images	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data

Catalogs & Pointed Surveys

NH3 Pointed Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	∅	∅	Data
YSO Candidate list (c2d)	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	Data





Source Information

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NH3 (2-2): Detected

CCS (2-1): Detected

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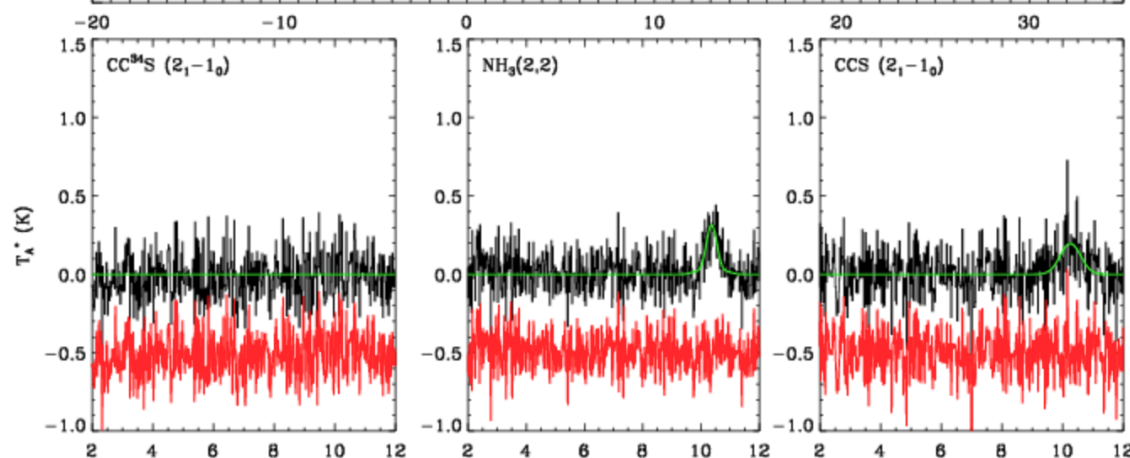
RA: 03:47:38.6

Dec: +32:52:18.8

(1-1) Spectrum ([Download ASCII](#))

(2-2) Spectrum ([Download ASCII](#))

[Back to Data Browser](#)

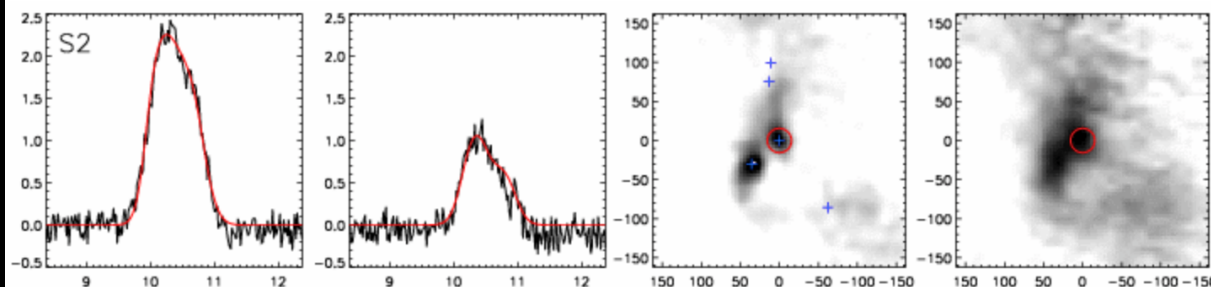


NH3 (1-1) Central

NH3 (1-1) 1st satellite

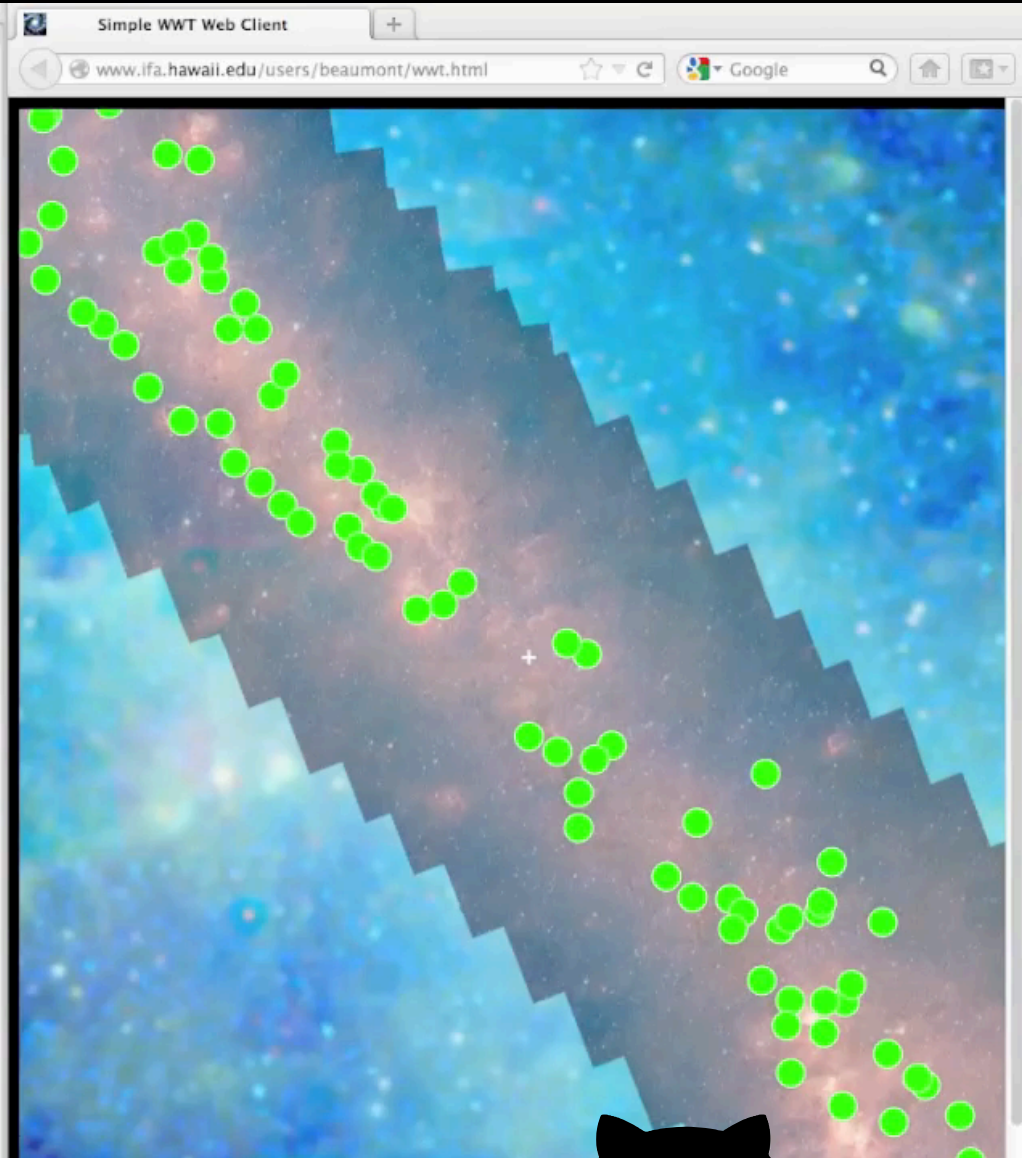
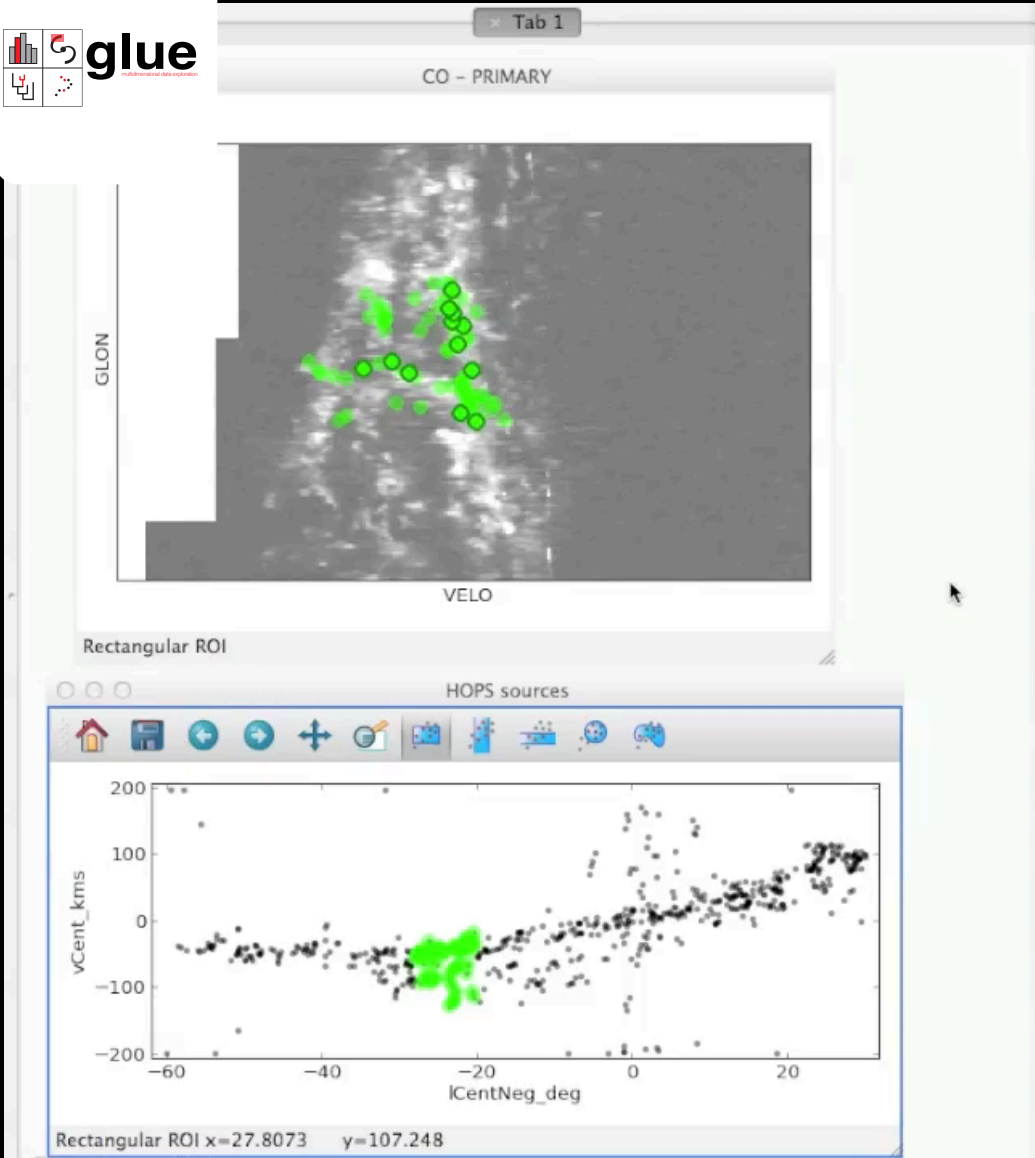
Scuba 850 micron

Bolocam 1.1 mm





glue

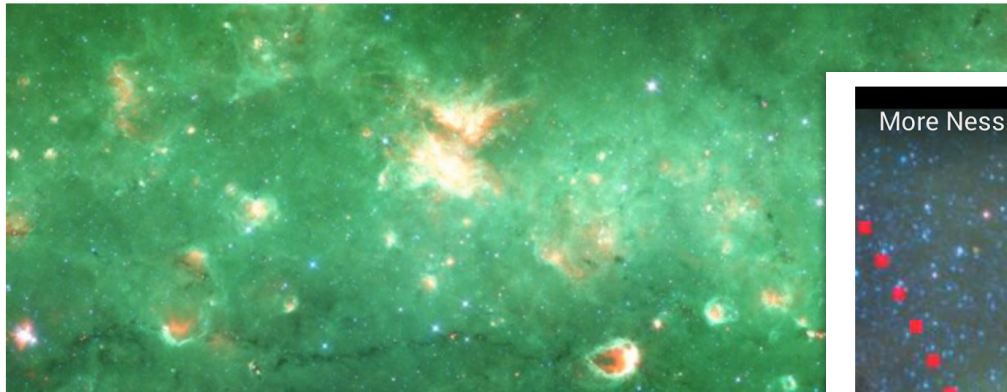


WorldWide Telescope: Customize (API)

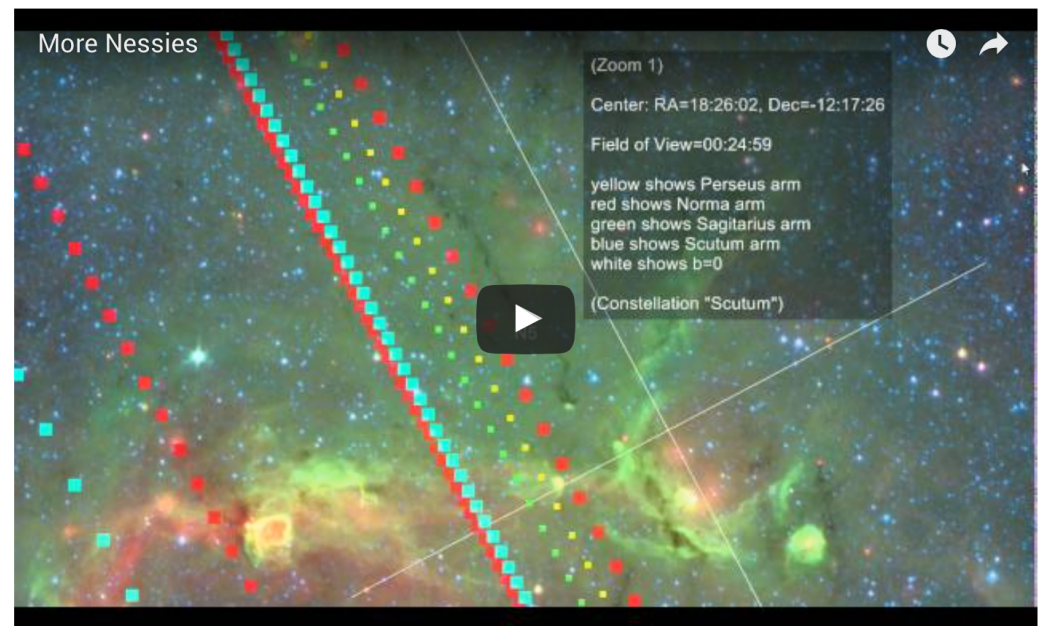
Companions for “Nessie” in the Milky Way’s Skeleton 1

By Susanna Kohler on 7 December 2015

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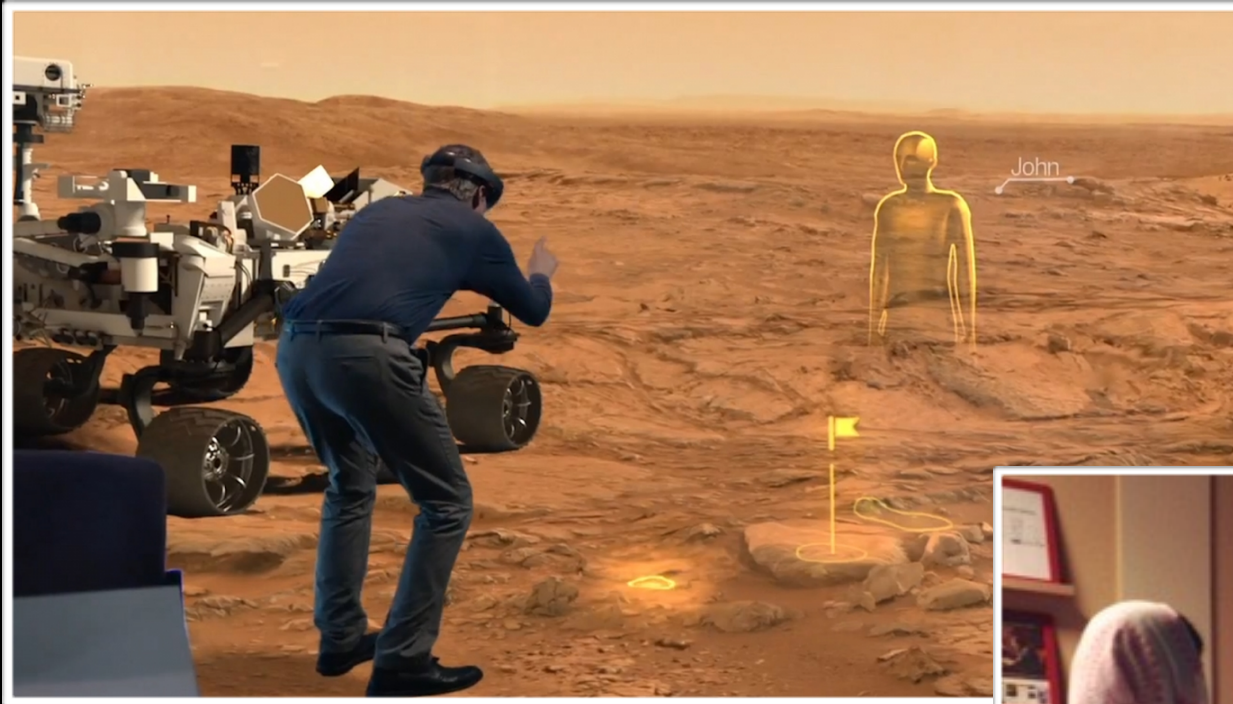
WWT Tours to Communicate



Citation

Catherine Zucker et al 2015 *ApJ* **815** 23. [doi:10.1088/0004-637X/815/1/23](https://doi.org/10.1088/0004-637X/815/1/23)





WorldWide Telescope: The Future



WWT's new home is your AAS!

WorldWide Telescope Has a New Home: The AAS



Developed by Microsoft Research,
WWT is now an open-source
"Universe Information System" whose
further development will be led and
supported by the AAS.

ask for details at WWTa Both (#322)



WebbSite Telescope Has a New Home: The AAS | American Astronomical Society 5/17/96, 10:14 AM

5/27/98, 10:14 AM

AA AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY
Enhancing and sharing humanity's scientific understanding of the universe since 1899.

WorldWide Telescope Has a New Home: The AAS

Worldwide Telescope Has a New Home: The AAS
Thursday, January 7, 2016 - 09:49

On 4 January 2016 the [Council](http://www.aas.org/governance/current-council/) of the American Astronomical Society voted to make the AAS the institutional home of [WorldWideScience \(WWT\)](http://WorldWideScience.org) (<http://www.worldwidescience.org/>), a "universal information system" that allows users to retrieve and share data using an interface that resembles either the sky or a 3-D view of our universe. The WWT vsto represents a bold step by the AAS, making a commitment to use and adopt new technologies in its stated mission "to enhance and share humanity's scientific understanding of the universe." The AAS leadership role will allow for broad community involvement in further development of WWT. After the vote, AAS Executive Officer Kevin Mardel said, "The AAS is using its mission to guide growth and change in response to community needs. Taking on the WWT effort will be a tremendous plus for the AAS and a tremendous opportunity for the whole community."

WWT already connects to a wealth of openly available online data sets, as well as to ADS, SIMBAD, NED, and Wikipedia. WWT is a helpful tool for researchers due to its ability to fluidly connect images to each other and to literature. It's also a rich resource for educators, given the wealth of opportunities it offers for new ways to learn and communicate about the universe. But WWT's full potential is even greater than its current use — and this potential can be realized now that WWT has been made open source and the community can be involved in a new and more expansive way.

The accompanying image shows just a small sample of the views WWT offers, including a few where user-added data are visualized as colored points added to imagery or rendered in 3-D coordinates accessible by default from within the program. The 10-minute video "What Can WorldWide Telescope Do for Me?" (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MwQ2B86c>) clearly demonstrates to researchers, educators, and outreach professionals why they might want to use WWT now.



The adoption of WWT by the AAS is a great example of a data-centric partnership. WWT stands for a research project of Microsoft Research (<http://www.microsoft.com/research>), which developed the WWT software for free. At MIT, Curtis Weibel was the inventor of WWT, and Jonathan Fay was its principal software architect. The doodad (Windows) version of WWT is very popular, with millions of users including amateur astronomers, educators, and (planetarium) presenters. The advent of a fully Web-based version of WWT (<http://worldoftelescopes.com/telescope/>) several years ago allowed the program to start gaining real traction within the professional community. The WWT Web-based tools (API) (<http://www.worldoftelescopes.com/Developers/>) are highly extensible and have been used to create interfaces for highlighting and service-specific survey data, as well as to make viewers that link data to other data, such as the *SDSS Sky Survey* (<http://www.sdss.org/>), which shows users to which parts of the sky have been studied, and for what reason.

Microsoft Research, in cooperation with the .NET Foundation, open-sourced WWT in 2015, so that an even broader community of users could begin to contribute both code and guidance to the project. In parallel, the AAS appointed the WWT Task Force, chaired by AAS Vice-President Jack Bams, in early 2015 to review the possibility of taking on the WWT. The task force sought community input and then put a plan for participation to a Council vote at the 227th AAS meeting in Kissimmee, Florida, on Monday. After debate and discussion, the Council agreed to invest significantly in the effort and to implement the plan developed by the task force.

The WWT Consortium is a federation of individuals and organizations who contribute code, data, and services to the larger WWT ecosystem. GitHub is hosting the WWT code at no cost. Microsoft continues to contribute to the WWT effort by hosting data in its Azure cloud. Consortium participants include most major US observatories, and a loose governance and review structure will be established, under AAS guidance, in early 2016.

WWT-related projects have recently received more than \$6M in federal funding, and \$2M from private sources. The largest WWT education-related effort is the "Worldwide Science Ambassadors" (www.worldscienceambassadors.org) program, started by Prof. Alyssa Goodman at Harvard, which has been training and deploying volunteer PhD-level scientists to use WWT to teach STEM subjects in classrooms, at public science events, and online through the creation of WWT tours and shared curricula. The Adler Planetarium in Chicago created its very popular "Cosmic Wander" planetarium show, which highlights modern astronomical milestones, using only WWT and all USGS as the cost of a typical show. The "Paper of the Future" (<http://www.ashore.com/user/23/articles/6762>), created in 2014 to demonstrate the new technologies recommended by the

AAS Journals Task Force, showcased how WWT can be used to place an image from any online source, including a journal article, on the sky in context of multi-spectral, all-sky survey imagery with just one click. (Try it here: https://www.aas.org/users/23/articles/6752/show_article/article-paragraph-images_space_in_space_Context_dot_and_) And, in a recent paper highlighted by AAS News (<http://aasnews.org/>) the authors used WWT to look for, and find, very long infrared dark clouds that can define "The Skeleton of the Milky Way" (<http://aasnews.org/2015/12/67/connections-for-noodle-in-the-milky-way-skeleton/>).

Initial AAS efforts using WWT will focus on integrating one-click image contextualization into the Society's journals and the AAS's "Astronomy Image Explorer (<http://www.astronomyexplorer.org/>)" service, which is already connected to ADS. The AAS will also encourage use of WWT to enhance public-outreach projects via connections to programs like WorldWide Telescope Ambassadors.

The open-source nature of the WWT project, and the availability of a well-documented Web-based API, means that organizations can use the technology to build custom services as needed. Developers have created, and will continue to create, services ranging from iOS-based games to sky-survey data servers using WWT. The addition of the AAS imprimatur to the WWT effort will inspire broader participation and support.

The Society's mission drives it to find ways to support the community now and explore ways to support it in the future. A wide range of exciting possibilities are enabled by the WWT infrastructure, but the full realization of those possibilities can only be achieved through community input, guidance, coordination and most importantly, effort. This is exceedingly central to the Society's mission and role. We do not *not* know *exactly* what applications our creative community of scientists will develop with WWT, but we do know that the American Astronomical Society can help enable their work by taking on the WWT effort. Expanding things to ahead!

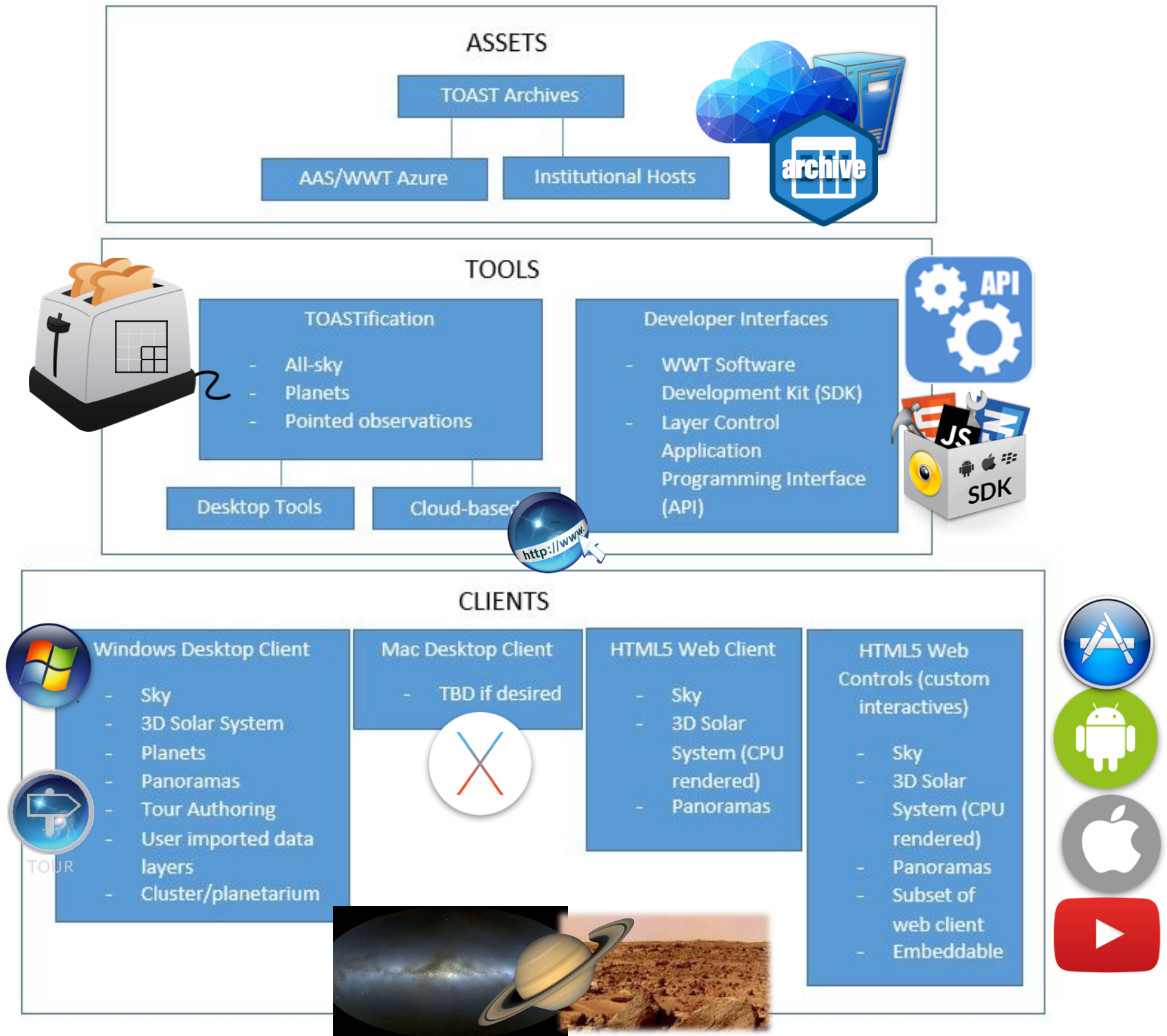
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[ask January 4, 2016!]
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Staff @ Host Institution






SEAMLESS
ASTRONOMY
Linking scientific data, publications, and communities

Open-Source Development (Consortium + ...)



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WorldWide Telescope

A visualization environment that brings together imagery from the world's best ground- and space-based telescopes.

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WORLDWIDE TELESCOPE HAS BEEN MADE OPEN SOURCE BY MICROSOFT RESEARCH AND HAS A NEW HOME: AAS!

wwt-web-client

WWT Web Client lets you explore the universe in your browser!

Updated 13 days ago



wwt-windows-client

WorldWide Telescope Windows Application

Updated 17 days ago



wwt-home

This is the hub for all projects that are a part of WorldWide Telescope.

Updated on Oct 15


github.com/WorldWideTelescope


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THE FUTURE?



[according to James Vasile, a.k.a. "Gonzo"]

THE FUTURE?



[according to James Vasile, a.k.a. "Gonzo"]