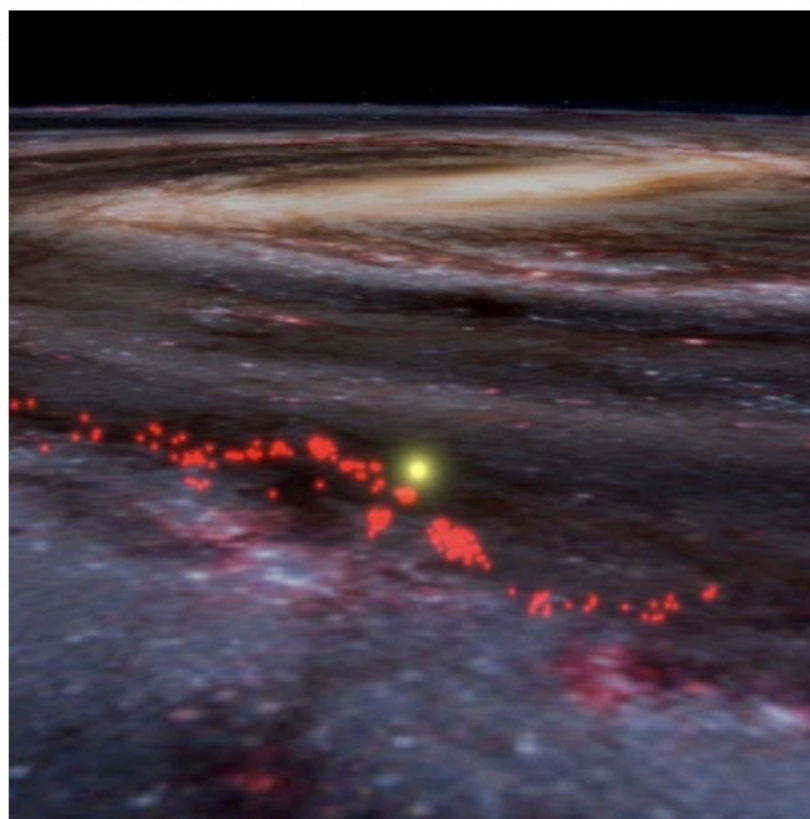


# DIMENSIONS OF DISCOVERY

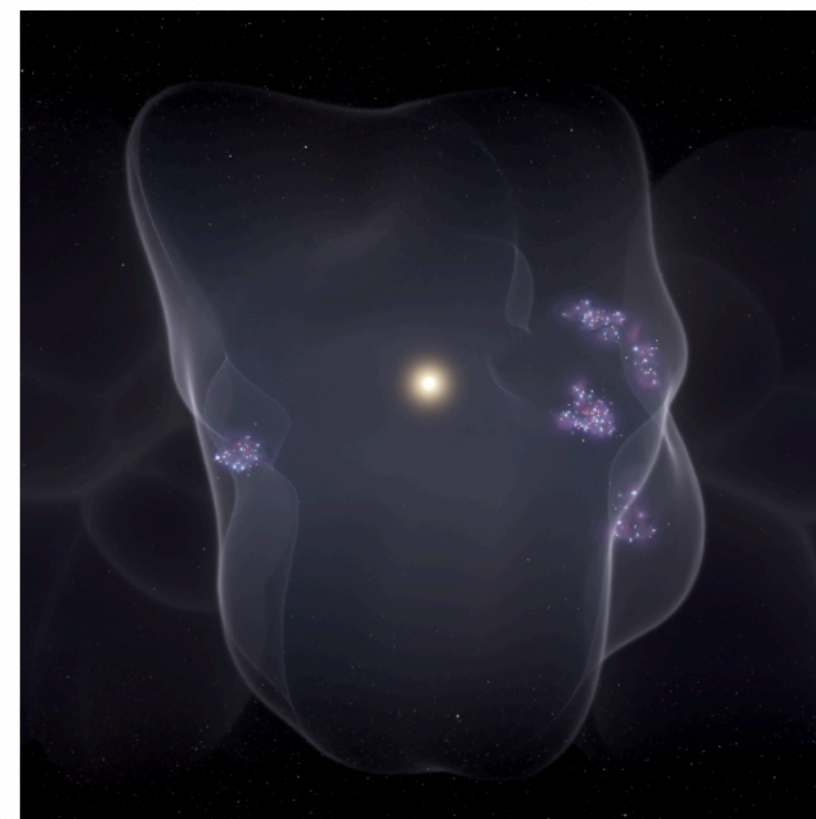
A web page created by [Alyssa Goodman](#) to showcase the use of technology in research, education, and communication, of science and more.

**What's happening "these days?"** A sampler of ongoing and recent projects.



## The Radcliffe Wave

A gigantic "wave" of dense gas that forms the spine of the Local Arm of the Milky Way.



## The Local Bubble

A 1000-light-year-wide bubble surrounding the Sun and Earth is apparently responsible for



## PredictionX

The best place to learn more about the past, present, and future of the future. Through dynamic online learning, PredictionX uncovers the role of uncertainty in the world around us.



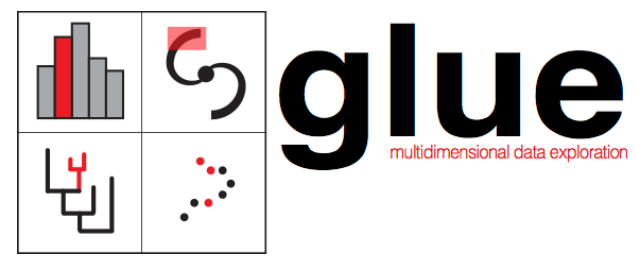
## Data + Climate

A collaboration of researchers at Harvard and Google, making data discoverable and available



15 minutes

A PEEK AT  
HOW WE SEE THE  
UNIVERSE  
WITH



+

+

+

+

Alyssa A. Goodman

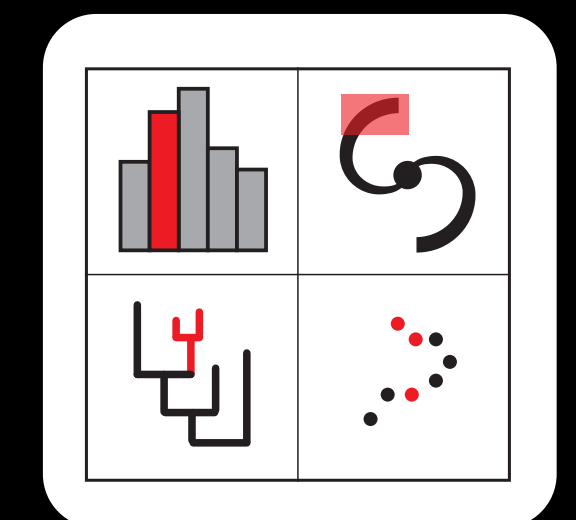
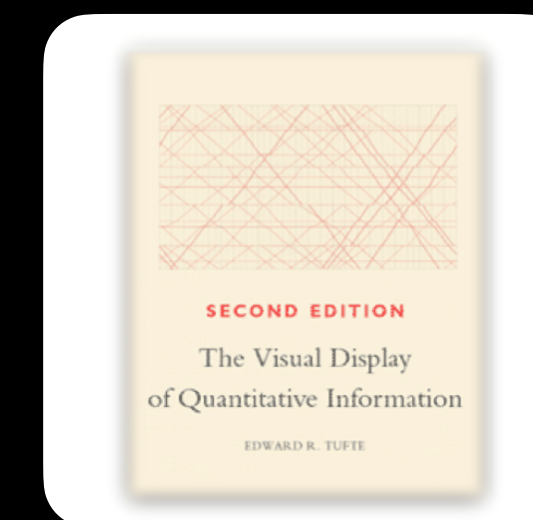
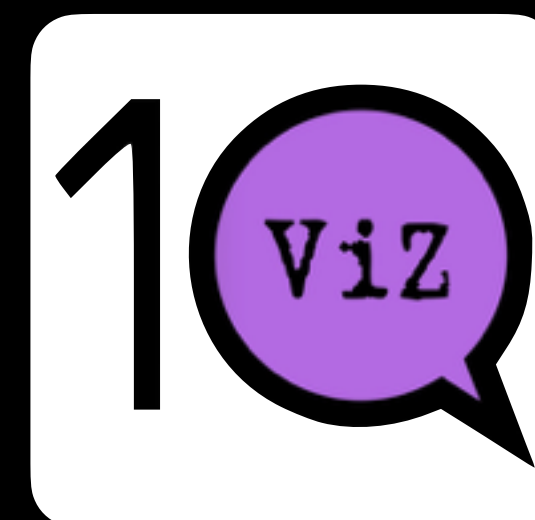
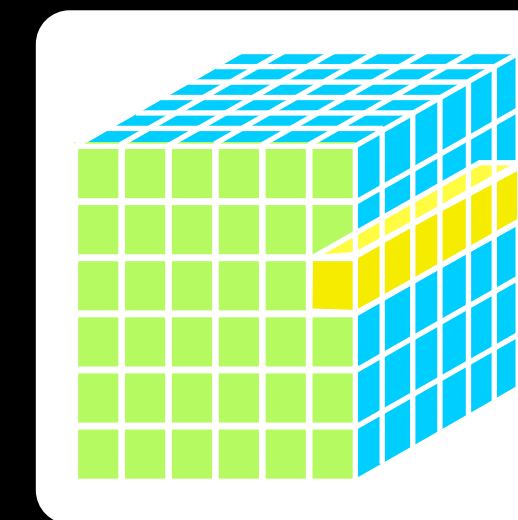
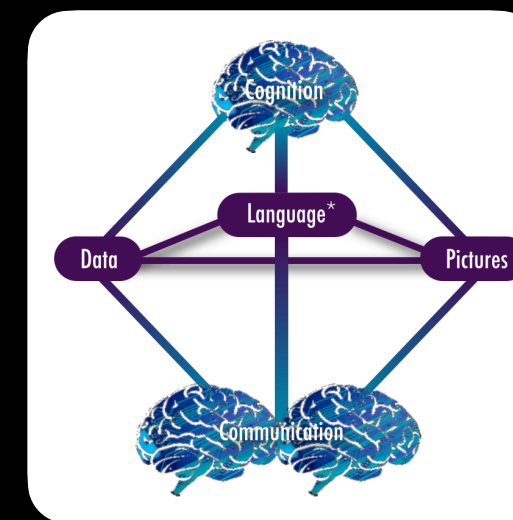
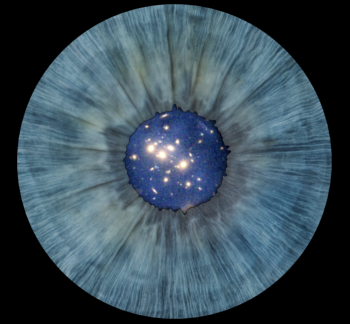
Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian  
& Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study

1 hour and 15 minutes



1 hour and 15 minutes

# SEEING MORE OF THE UNIVERSE



Explore

Explain





multiple data sets analyzed together  
selections across data sets

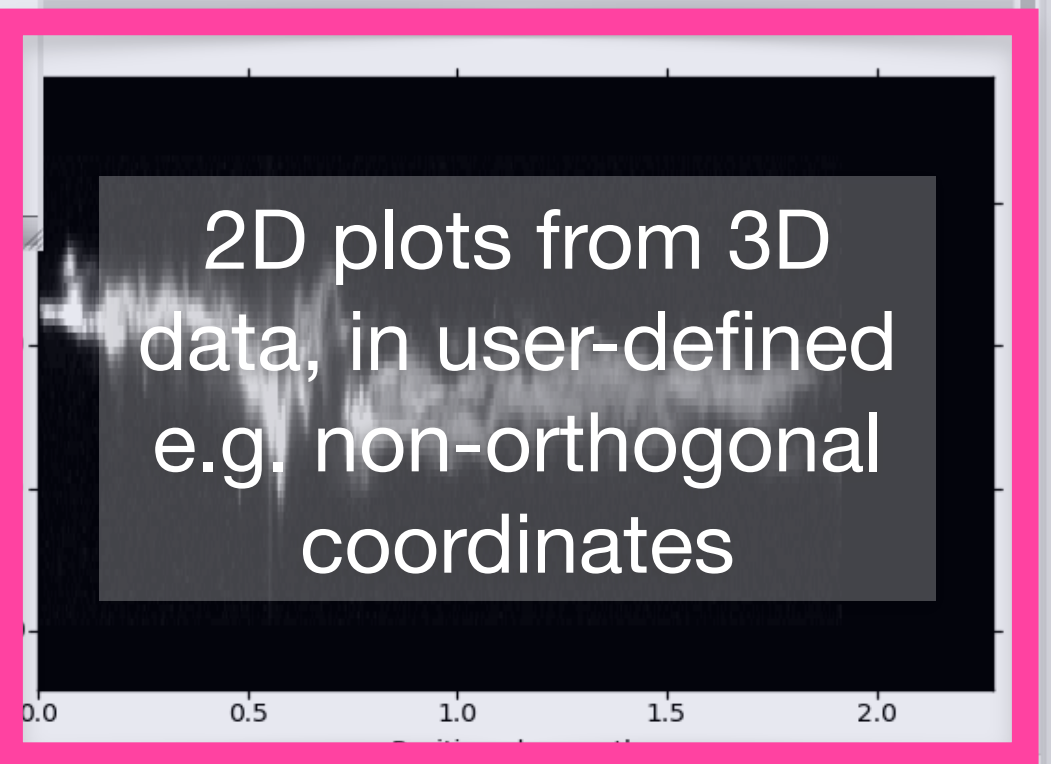
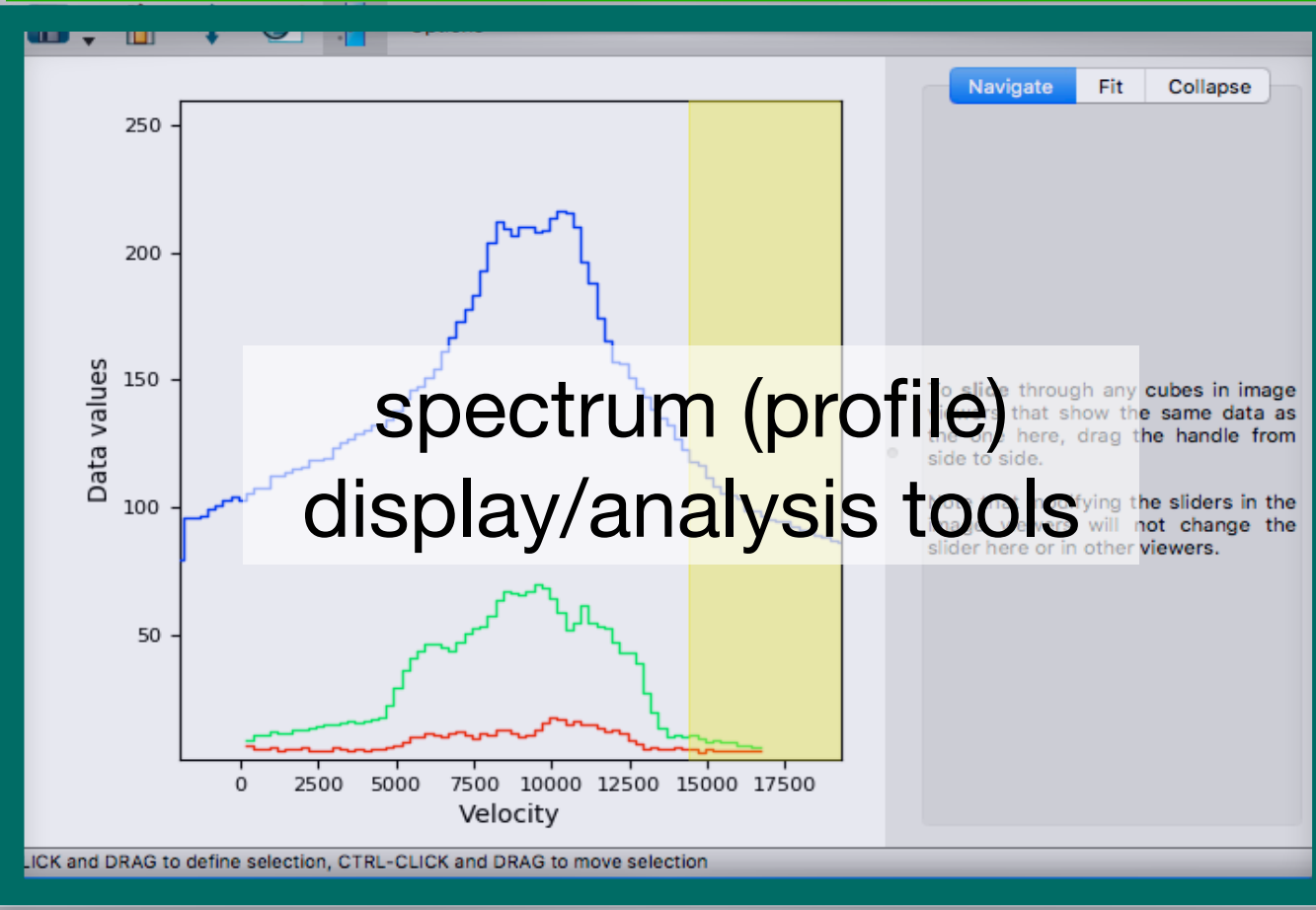
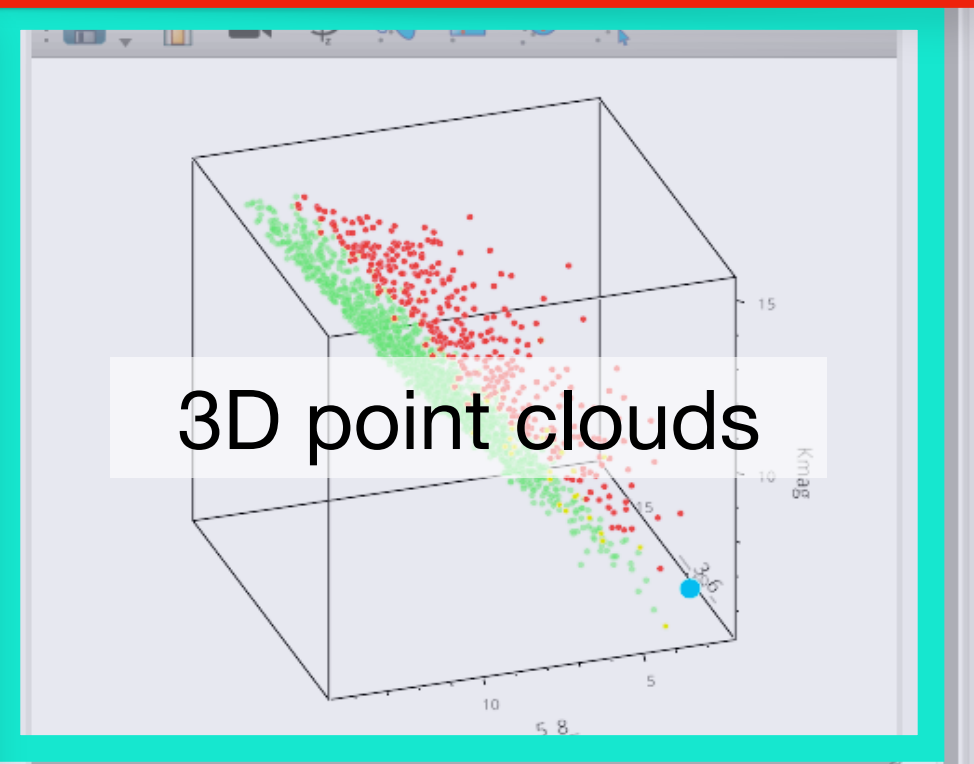
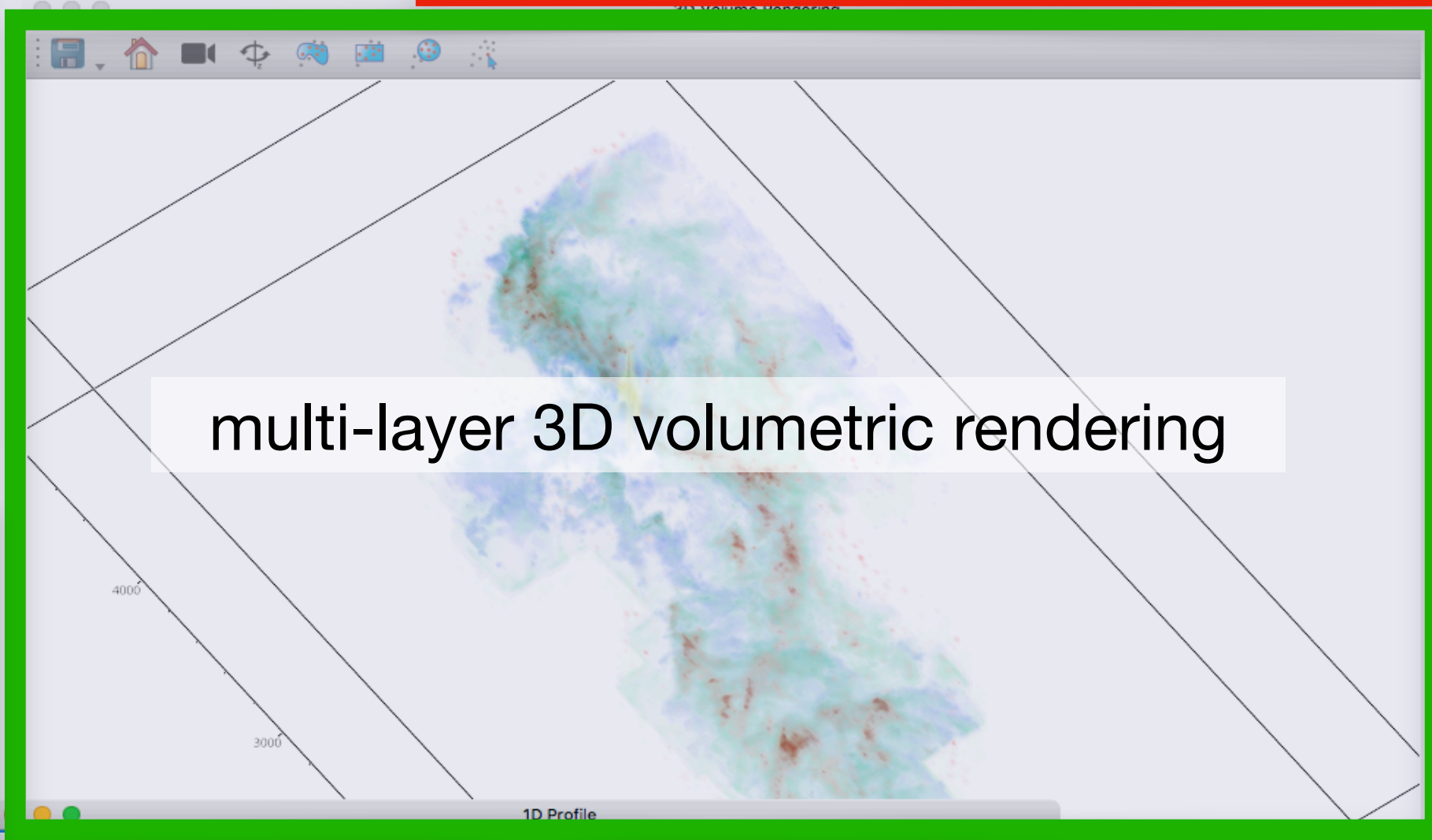
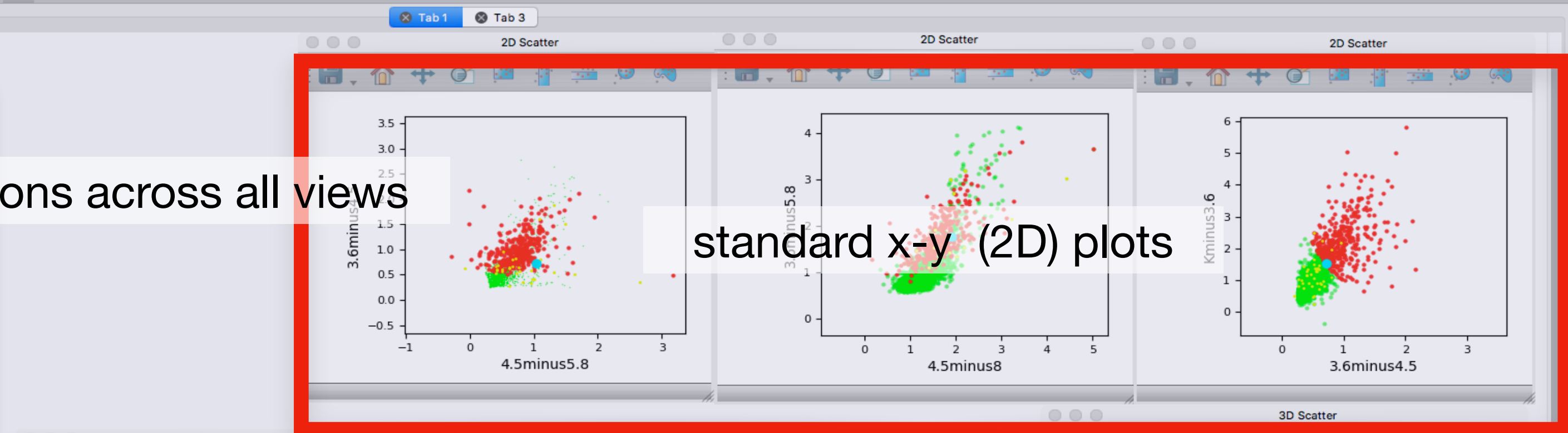
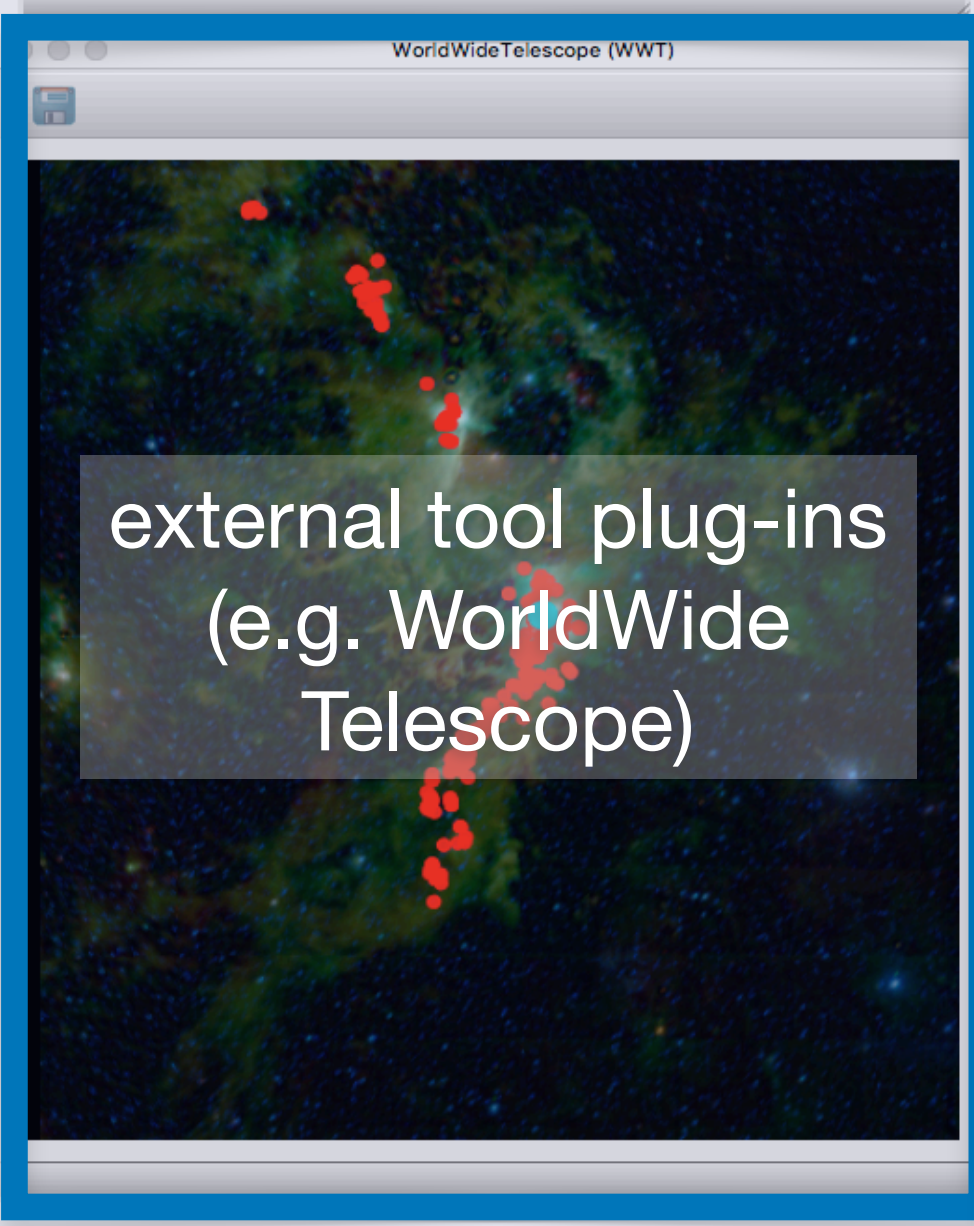
- Highest AK Protostar (12co)
- Protostars\_at\_HighAK (12co)
- Protostars (12co)
- Disks (12co)
- 12co
- Highest AK Protostar (c18o)
- Protostars\_at\_HighAK (c18o)
- Protostars (c18o)
- Disks (c18o)
- c18o
- Highest AK Protostar (13co)

data sets attributes linked (UI not shown)

table viewer (not shown)

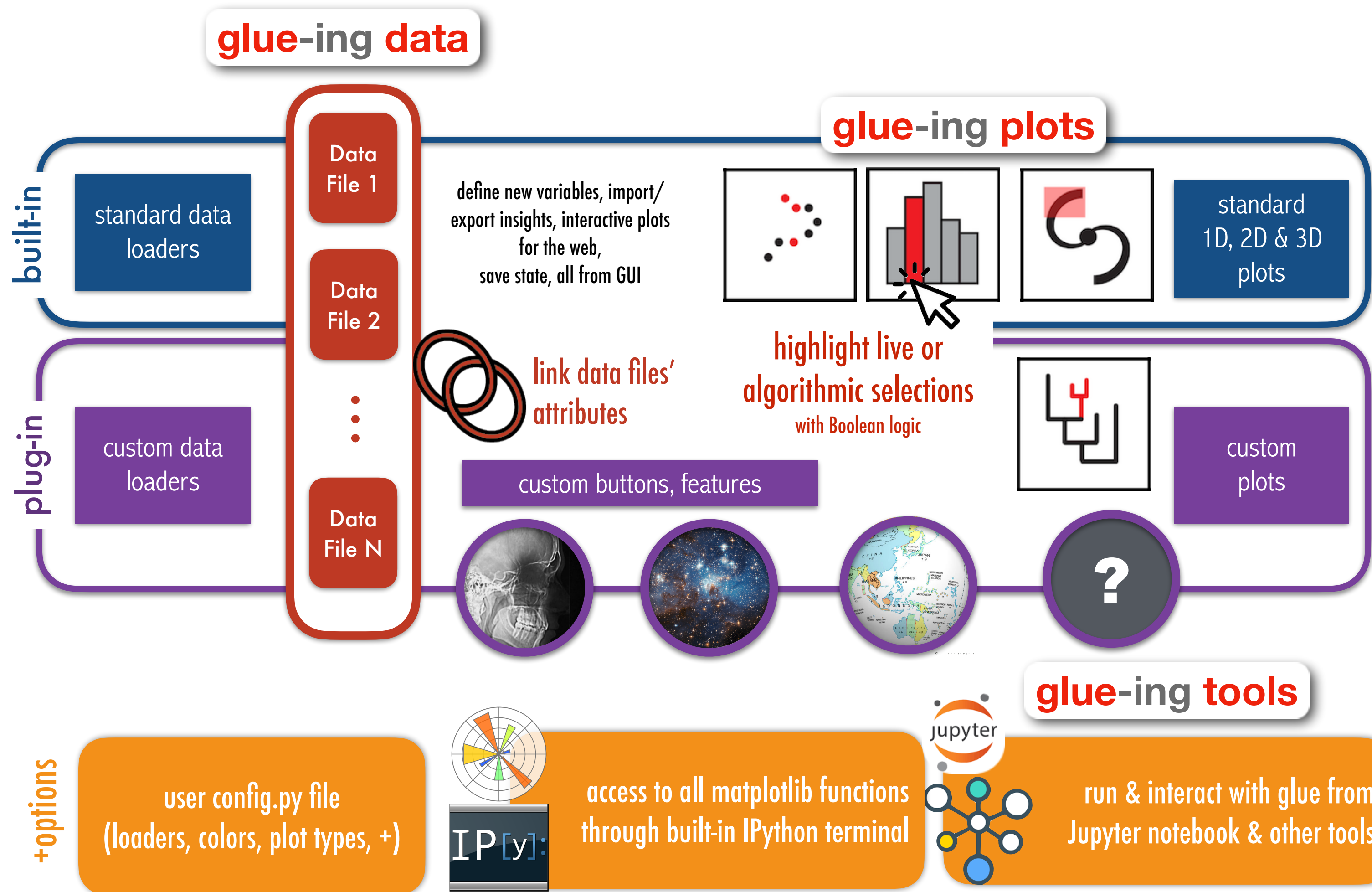
stats calculator (not shown)

custom plot types (not shown)





# THE THREE MEANINGS OF “glue”



glueviz.org

Partial list of contributors & collaborators (listed with current affiliation, unless \*)

**Founders**  
 Alyssa Goodman (CfA)  
 Chris Beaumont (Netflix)  
 Michelle Borkin (Northeastern)  
 Thomas Robitaille (Aperio, lead developer)

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 Jonathan Carifio  
 Michael Foley  
 Penny Qian\*  
 Patricia Udomprasert  
 Peter Williams  
 Catherine Zucker

**STScI**  
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 Joshua Peek  
 Arfon Smith\*  
 et al.(!)

**Northeastern University**  
 Juna Kim  
 Tommy Morriss

**FHNW Switzerland**  
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 Arzu Çöltekin  
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**Consulting**  
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 Ian Masson  
 Jeffrey Subbarao  
 et al.

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 Alex Johnson (Plotly)  
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 et al. (The Jackson Laboratory)

**yt (plug-in)**  
 John Forbes  
 Nathan Goldbaum\*  
 Matt Turk

**OpenSpace (plug-in)**  
 Micah Acinapura  
 Carter Emmart  
 Jackie Faherty  
 et al.

**CDS (plug-in)**  
 Thomas Boch

**ESASky (plug-in)**  
 Marcos López-Caniego

glue is supported by  
 NSF, NASA (JWST), and glue solutions, inc.,  
 and many generous open source contributors





multiple data sets analyzed together

selections across data sets

glue-ing data

data sets attributes linked (UI not shown)

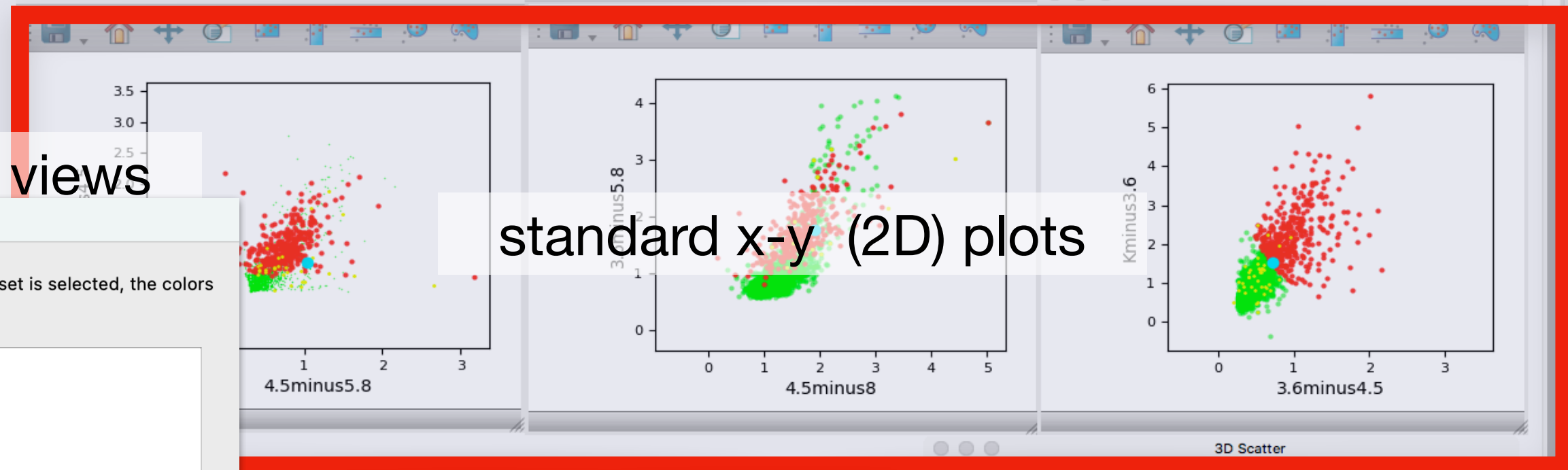
table viewer (not shown)

stats calculator (not shown)

custom plot types (not shown)



selections across all views



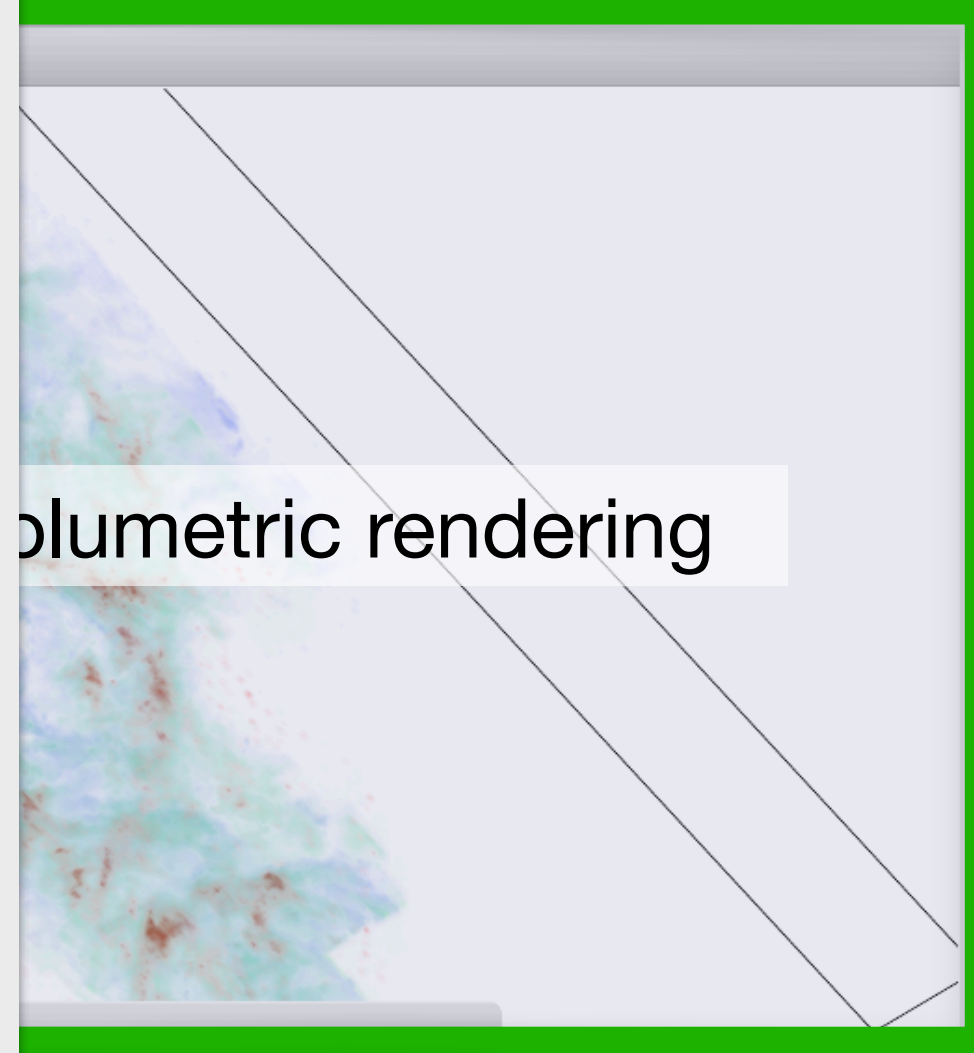
standard x-y (2D) plots

Link Editor

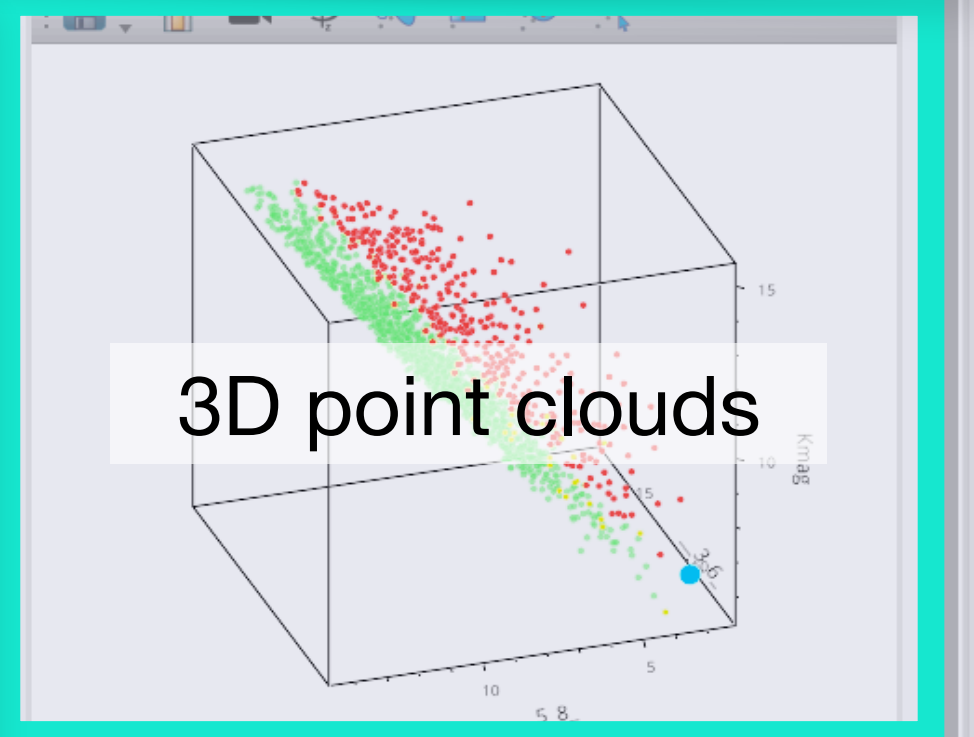
Click on two datasets to set up links or click on an existing connection to edit links. Selected datasets are shown in green. When one dataset is selected, the colors show directly and indirectly linked (blue) and inaccessible (red) datasets.

Dataset 1	Dataset 2	Links between Dataset 1 and Dataset 2	Link details
Orion_A_J_3x3	Orion_A_H_3x3	identity(Right Ascension <-> Right Ascension) identity(Declination <-> Declination)	Dataset 1 attributes: x (Right Ascension) Dataset 2 attributes: output (Right Ascension)

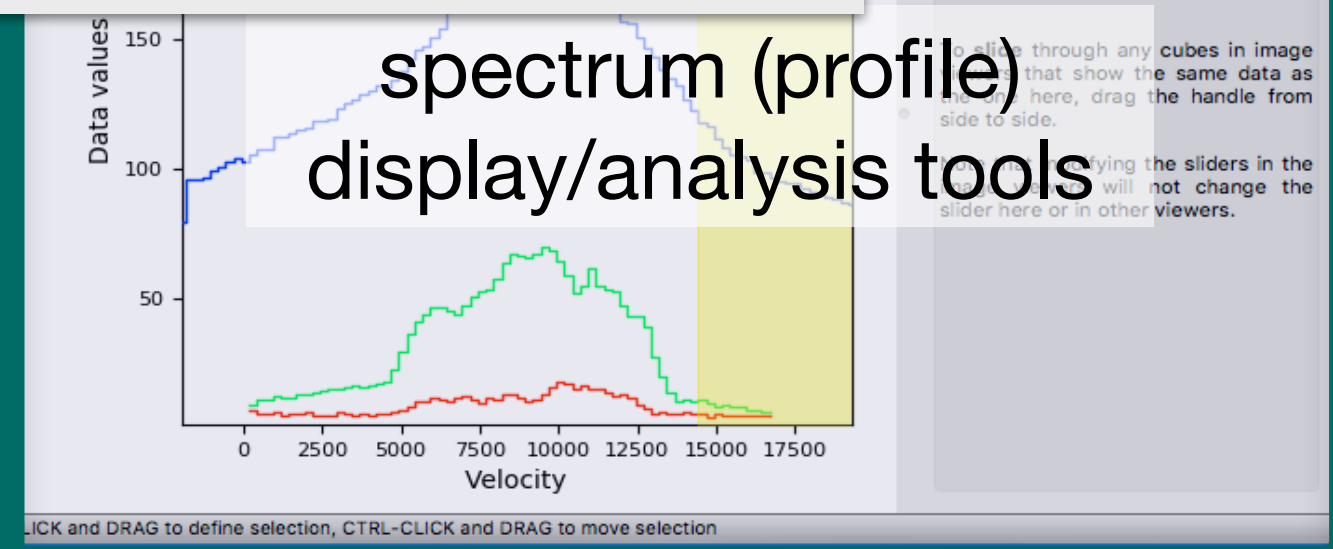
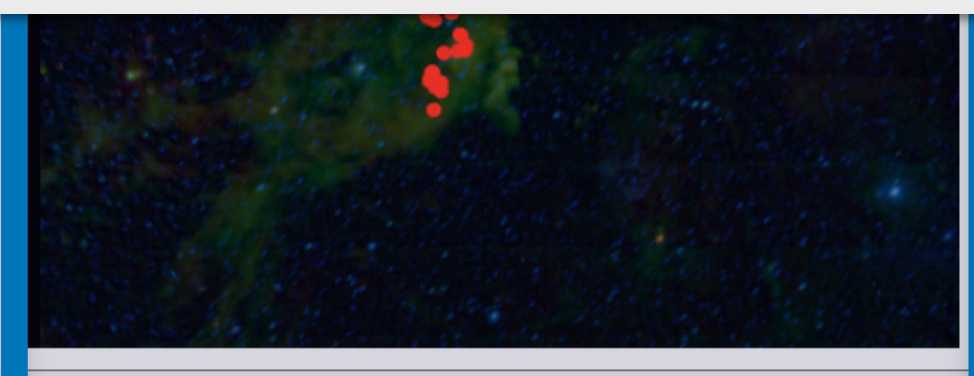
Buttons: Glue attributes, Create advanced link, Remove link, Cancel, OK



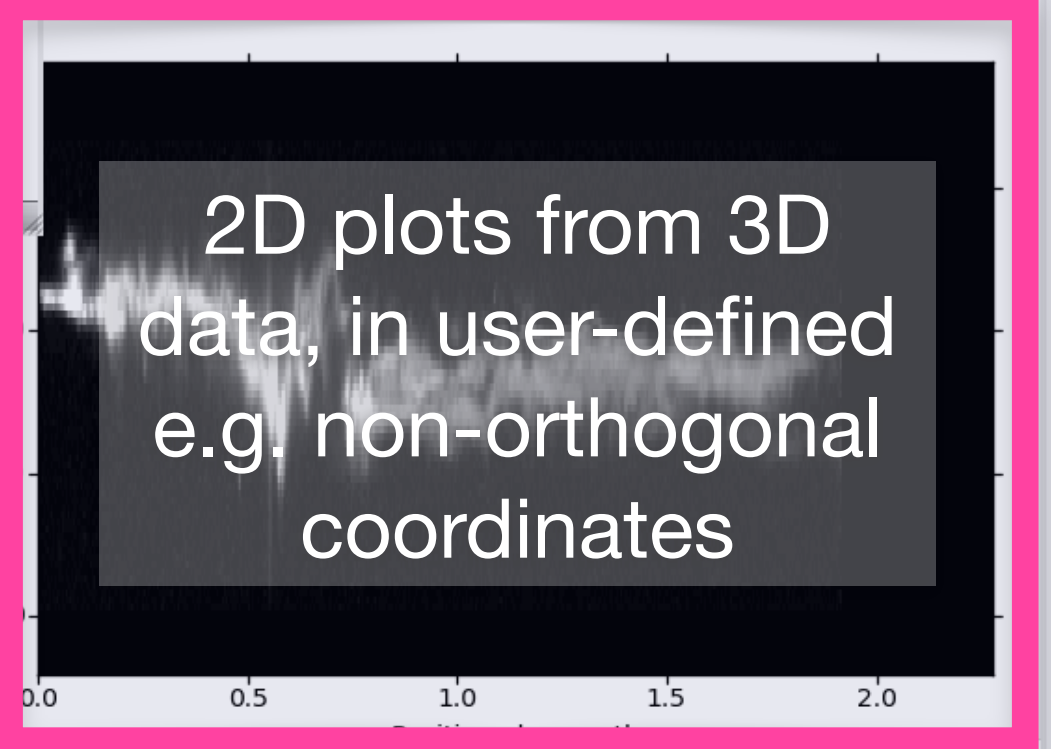
olumetric rendering



3D point clouds



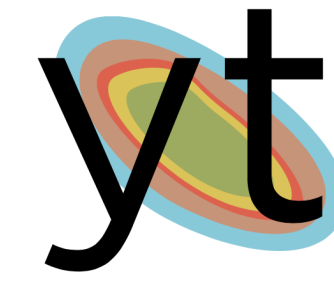
spectrum (profile) display/analysis tools



2D plots from 3D data, in user-defined e.g. non-orthogonal coordinates



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**Vaex** is a python library for lazy Out-of-Core DataFrames (similar to Pandas), to **visualize and explore big tabular datasets**.



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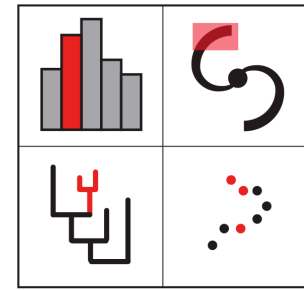
**CARTA** is the **Cube Analysis and Rendering Tool** for Astronomy, a new image visualization and analysis tool designed for the ALMA, the VLA, and the SKA pathfinders.

**ESASky** is an application that allows you to **visualise and download public astronomical data**.



**OpenSpace** is open source interactive data visualization software designed to visualize the **entire known universe** and portray our ongoing efforts to investigate the **cosmos**.





# glue

multidimensional data exploration

enabled by javascript output



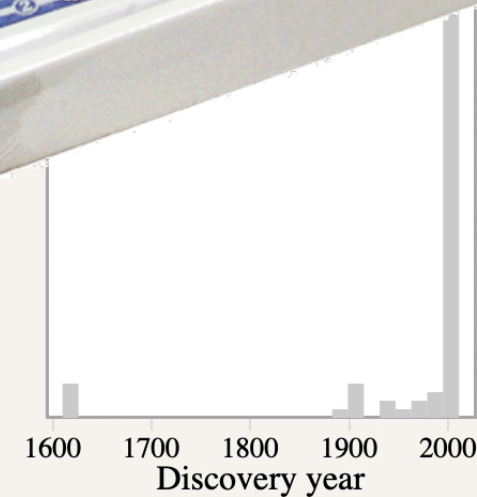
## d3po

d3po is a project designed to allow an astronomer (or an interactive, publication-quality figure that has staged build can be previewed at [d3po.org](http://d3po.org), and represents a figure from figure describes how metallicity affects color in cool stars, dragging in the scatter plots to understand the power of lin

Right now we are in search of alpha testers, who have figure their hands a little dirty (No javascript skills needed). In future figures interactively. We are also exploring [implementation](#) of version expected in January 2014.

### Installing your own d3po server

```
git clone git@github.com:adnm/d3po.git
cd d3po
virtualenv --no-site-packages venv
source venv/bin/activate
pip install -r pip-requirements.txt
python run.py
```



Four Centuries of Discovery | A Chasm in Mass | Little Siblings | Close Cousins | The Strangers

After Galileo discovered the first four moons of Jupiter, it took nearly three hundred years to discover the next one.

The "Paper" of the Future

Authors: Alyssa Goodman (Harvard University), Josh Peek (Space Telescope Science Institute), Alberto Accomazzi (Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CFA)), Chris Beaumont (Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CFA)), Christine L. Borgman (UCLA - University of California, Los Angeles), Hope How-Huan Chen (Harvard University), Merce Crosas (Harvard University), Christopher Erdmann (North Carolina State University)

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.

Fig. 1

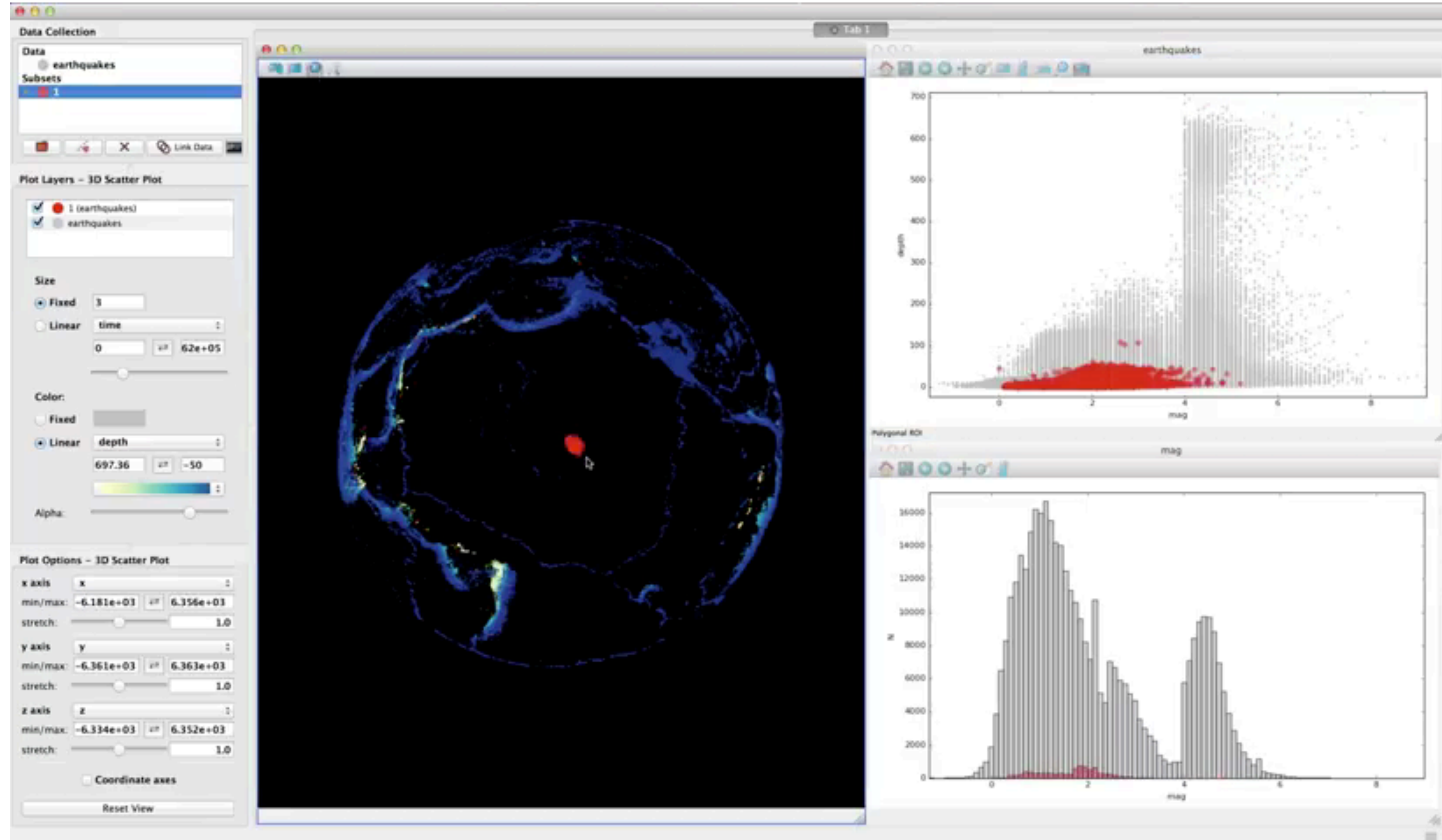
The Paper of the Future should include seamless linkages amongst data, pictures, and language, where "language" includes both words and math. When an individual attempts to understand each of these kinds of information, different cognitive functions are utilized: communication is inefficient if the channel is restricted primarily to language, without easy interconnection to data and pictures.

WATCH a DEMO video, and find S/W links, on YouTube at [tinyurl.com/PotF-Demo](http://tinyurl.com/PotF-Demo)

many thanks to Alberto Pepe, Josh Peek, Chris Beaumont, Tom Robitaille, Adrian Price-Whelan, Elizabeth Newton, Michelle Borkin & Matteo Cantiello for making the PotF possible.

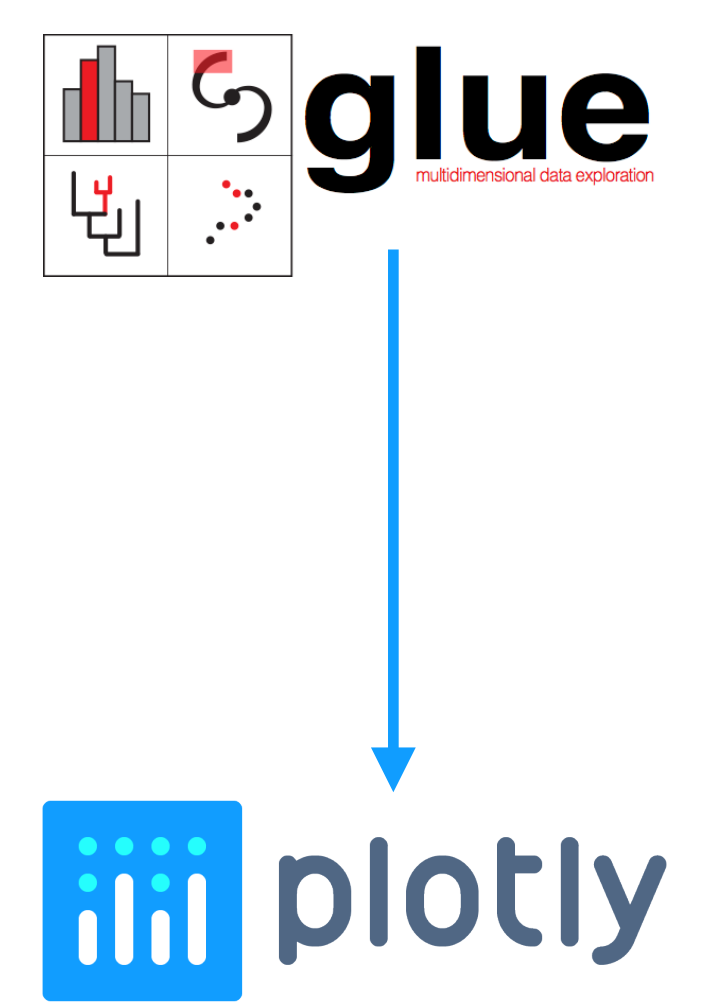


# LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA (IN PYTHON) glue, c. 2015

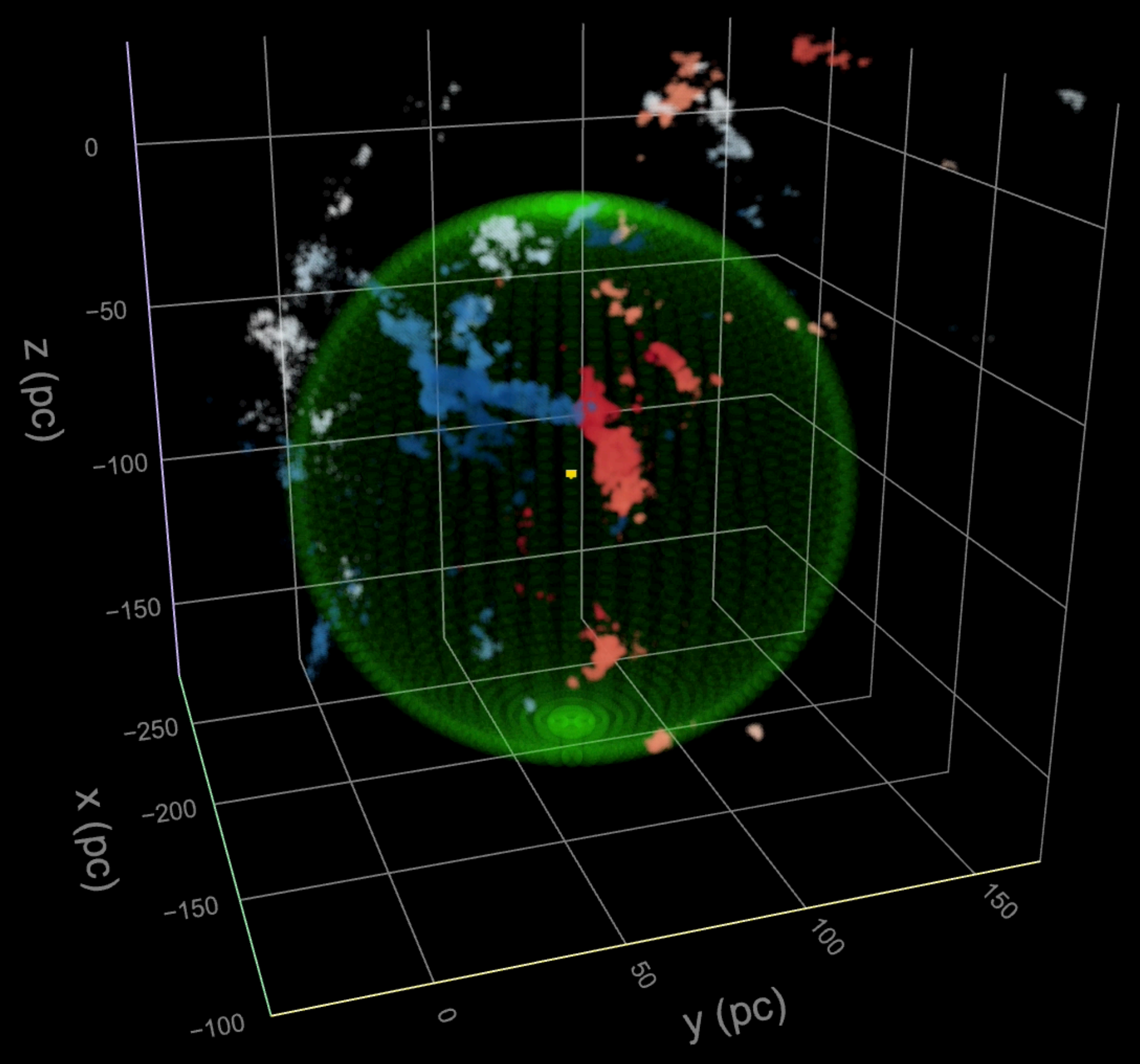


video by Tom Robitaille, lead glue developer



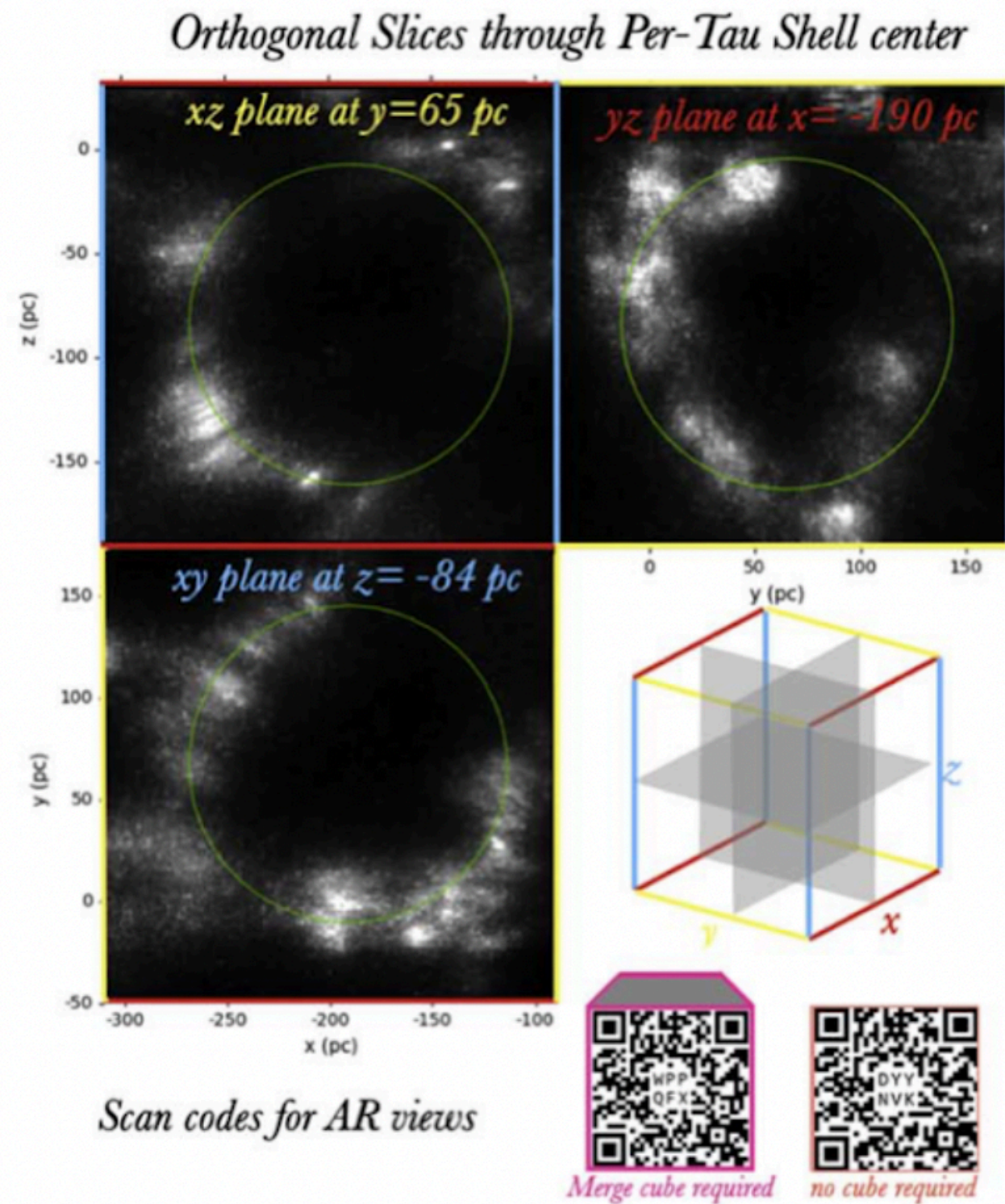
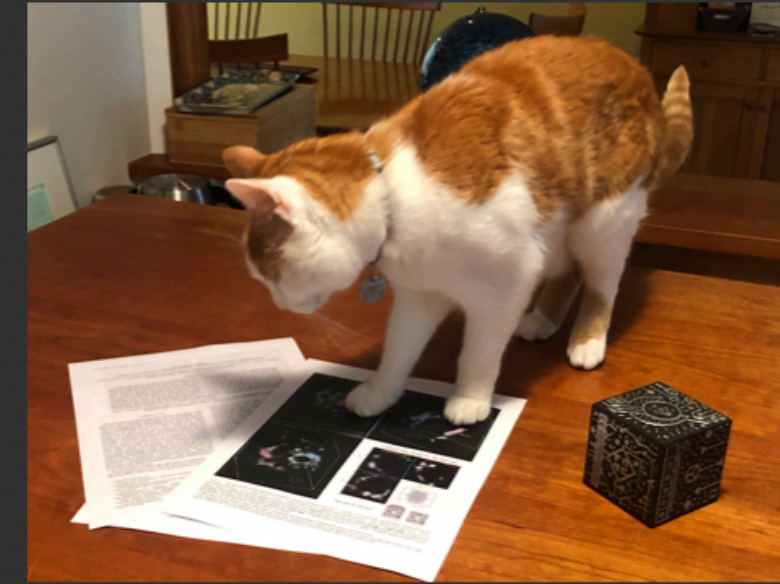


- sphere\_xyz\_lbd\_final
- Tau\_Ring
- Gas Layer (n=25), colored by distance
- Gas Layer (n=5)
- Sun-Superbubble vector





# Augmented Reality



The glue software had its origins in the astronomy world--and so did the glue project's first foray into Augmented Reality.

On this page, you can find: on-screen interactive figures; QR codes to launch AR figures using just a smartphone camera; demo videos; and more information explaining how glue and related software is used in the production and publication of AR figures.

If you are interested in learning more about AR applications please [drop us a line](#). We would be happy to either collaborate (via our team's government-sponsored research teams) or consult (via glue solutions, inc.), depending on the nature of your request.

**What's next? We are working on a "1-click" AR-export path from glue and gluyptr that will produce AR figures viewable directly in a browser, with no install required.**



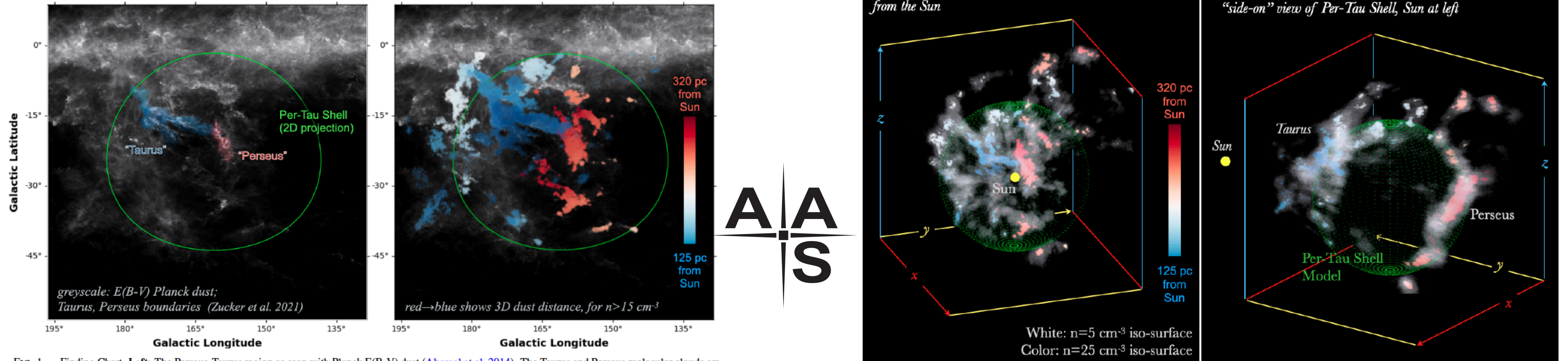


FIG. 1.— Finding Chart. Left: The Perseus-Taurus region as seen with Planck  $E(B-V)$  dust (Abergel et al. 2014). The Taurus and Perseus molecular clouds are

**All the figures presenting 2D & 3D data in this paper are from a single .glu “session” file, were deposited in an online “Dataverse,” along with the data needed to run the paper’s session. The ApJL contain sthe 3D interactive figure and link to the Dataverse. (as in earlier & upcoming ApJ papers by Zucker et al. 2019, 2020, 2021, and Nature papers by Alves et al. 2020, and Zucker et al. 2022)**

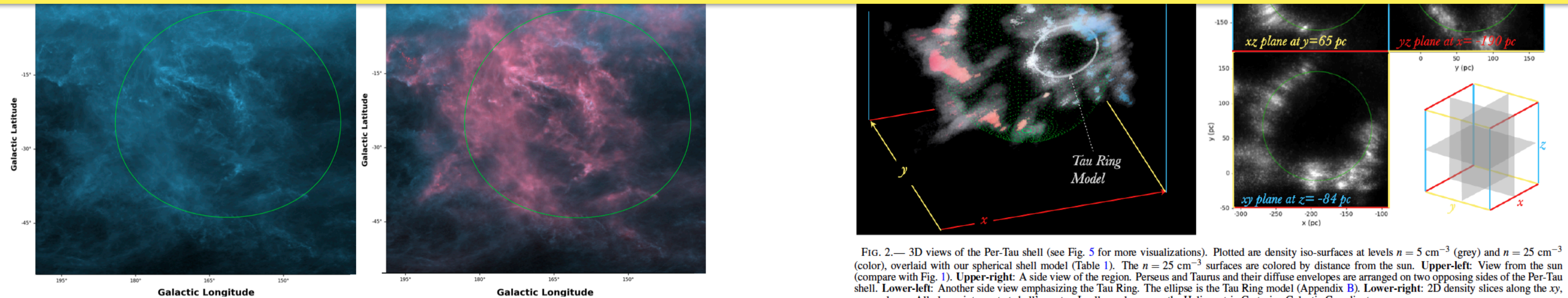
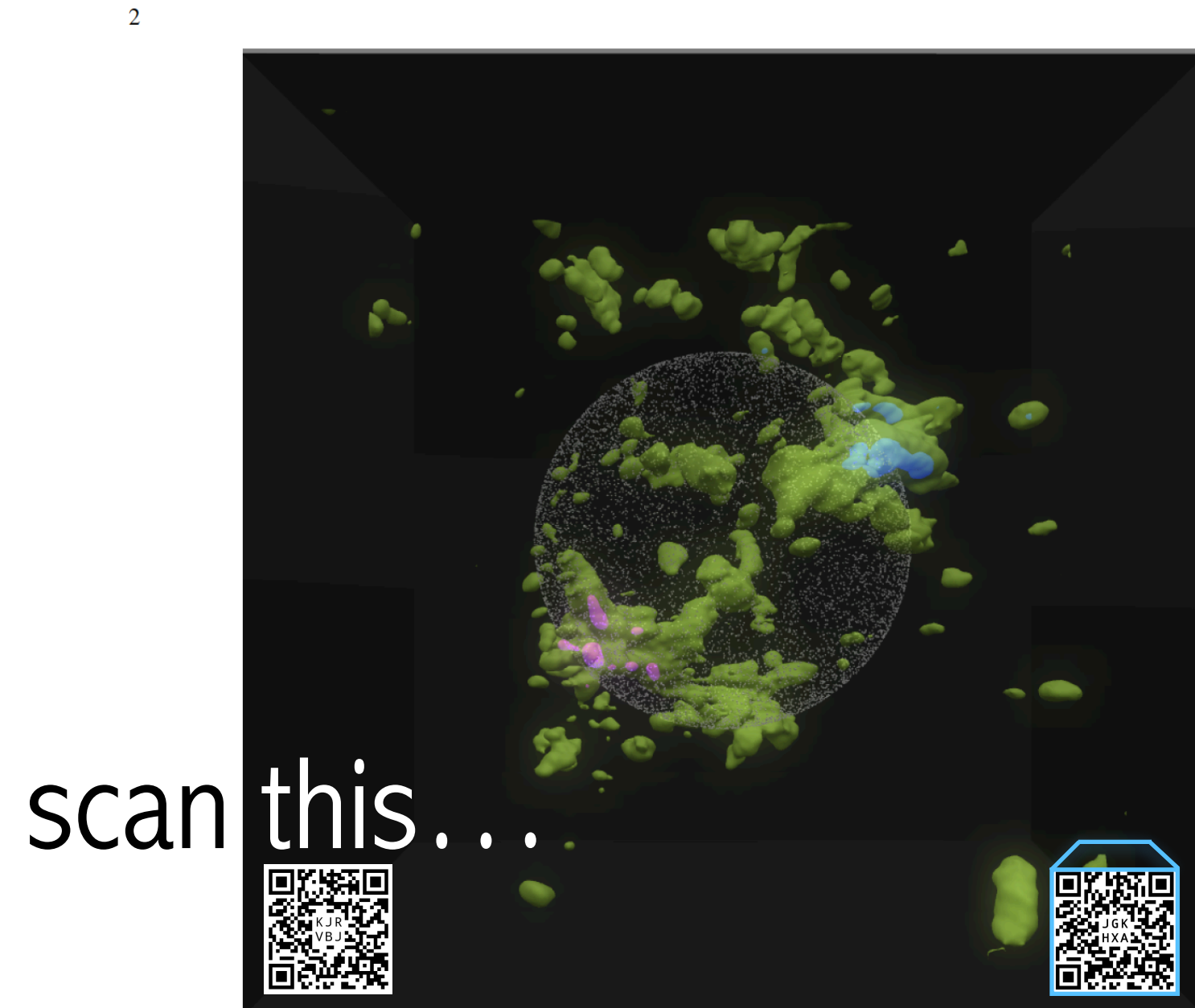
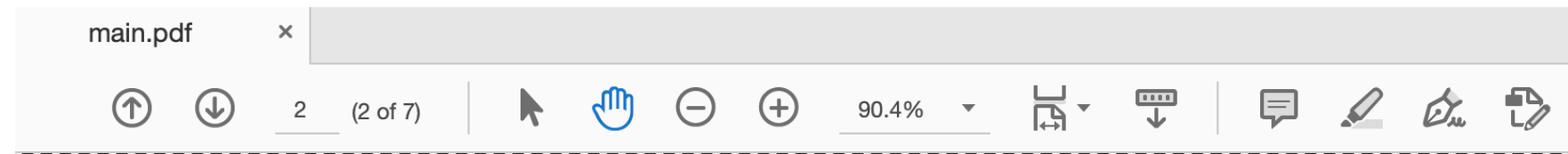
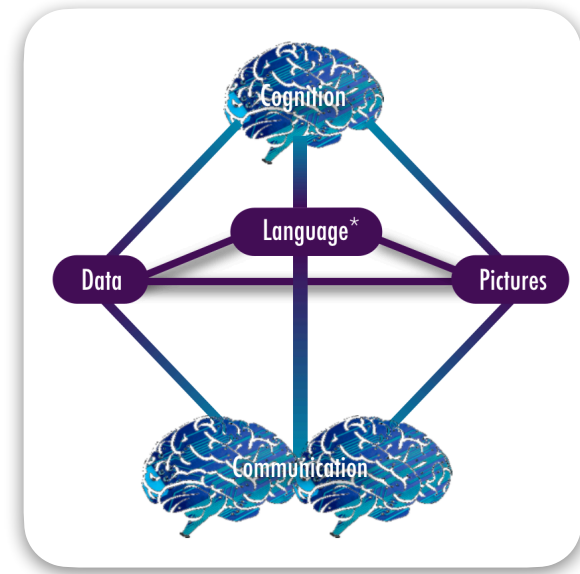


FIG. 6.— Comparing 3D dust to 2D dust. Left: The Planck  $E(B-V)$  dust map (in blue) tracing the total dust column density integrated along the LOS. Right: The Planck  $E(B-V)$  dust map overlaid with the projection of the 3D dust map (in red) on the plane of the sky. The two maps are in excellent agreement. The 3D dust includes all dust within the L20 3D map limits (e.g., the California Nebula which is located at a larger distance is excluded and does not show in red).

FIG. 2.— 3D views of the Per-Tau shell (see Fig. 5 for more visualizations). Plotted are density iso-surfaces at levels  $n = 5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  (grey) and  $n = 25 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  (color), overlaid with our spherical shell model (Table 1). The  $n = 25 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  surfaces are colored by distance from the sun. Upper-left: View from the sun (compare with Fig. 1). Upper-right: A side view of the region. Perseus and Taurus and their diffuse envelopes are arranged on two opposing sides of the Per-Tau shell. Lower-left: Another side view emphasizing the Tau Ring. The ellipse is the Tau Ring model (Appendix B). Lower-right: 2D density slices along the  $xy$ ,  $xz$ ,  $yz$  planes. All planes intersect at shell’s center. In all panels  $xyz$  are the Heliocentric Cartesian Galactic Coordinates. An interactive version of this figure is available here.





scan this...

...see this

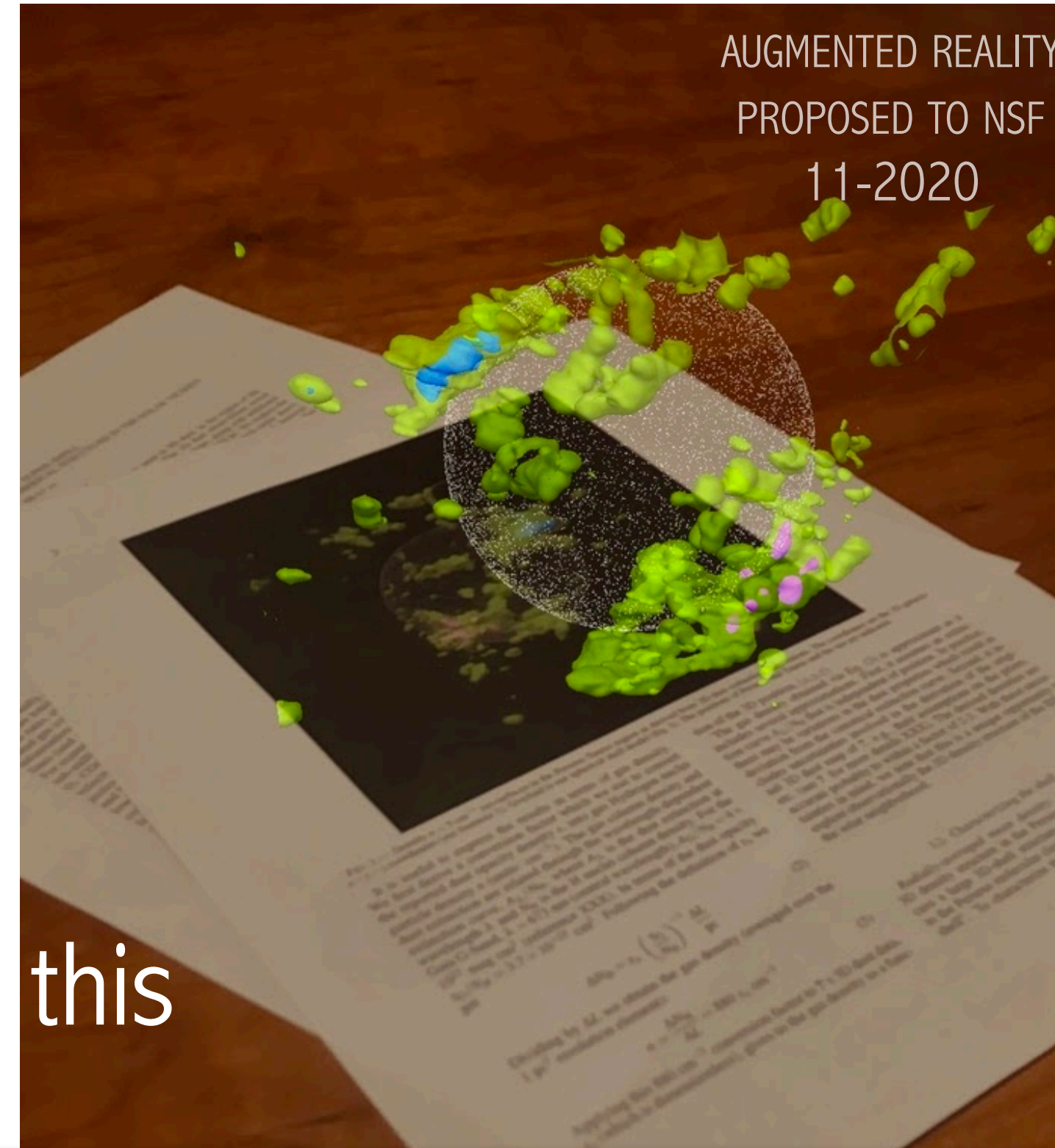


FIG. 1.— Density  $n = 5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  iso-surfaces in the Perseus-Taurus region as derived from 3D-dust extinction observations. The coordinates are the 3D galactic  $x-y-z$  coordinates (see footnote 1). Overlaid is our spherical shell model (Eq. 5). The positions of Perseus and Taurus and the sun are indicated.

It is useful to express the results in terms of gas density. We first derive a conversion factor which we use to convert the reported dust opacity density  $s$ , into gas Hydrogen nuclei particle density  $n$  (units:  $\text{cm}^{-3}$ ). The gas column density and dust extinction are related through the wavelength-dependent extinction curve,  $A_\lambda/N_H$ , where  $A_\lambda$  is the dust extinction at wavelength  $\lambda$  and  $N_H$  is the H nuclei column density. For the Gaia G-band,  $\lambda = 673 \text{ nm}$  (central wavelength),  $A_G/N_H = 4 \times 10^{22} \text{ mag cm}^{-2}$  (reference XXX). In terms of the dust opacity  $\tau_G/N_H = 3.7 \times 10^{-22} \text{ cm}^2$ . Following the definition of  $s_x$  we get

$$\Delta N_H = s_x \left( \frac{\tau_G}{N_H} \right)^{-1} \frac{\Delta L}{\text{pc}}. \quad (2)$$

Dividing by  $\Delta L$  we obtain the gas density (averaged over the  $1 \text{ pc}^3$  resolution element):

$$n = \frac{\Delta N_H}{\Delta L} = 880 s_x \text{ cm}^{-3}. \quad (3)$$

tion of the 3D position,  $(x, y, z)$ .

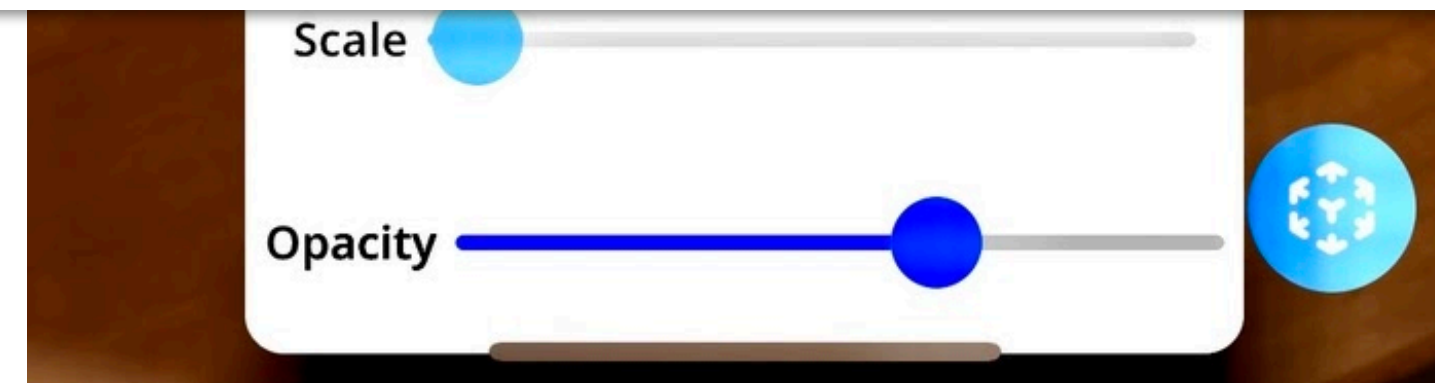
The gas density obtained via Eq. (3) is approximate as it includes several approximations. First, it assumes an extinction curve  $A_\lambda/N_H$  that is independent of position. In practice, there may be variations in the dust properties which result in deviation from the canonical extinction curve. Second, it includes uncertainties involved in the derivation of the original 3D dust map of ?, e.g., their assumptions on the priors, etc. (see ? for more details XXX). The derived densities are accurate probably to within a factor of 2-3. With these uncertainties in mind, we note that this is a unique opportunity to explore observationally the 3D density structure of the ISM in the solar neighborhood.

### 3.2. Characterizing the shell profile

*Radially-averaged mean density:* In §4 we explore the 3D density structure in the Perseus-Taurus region, and discuss a large 3D-shell structure, extending from the Taurus

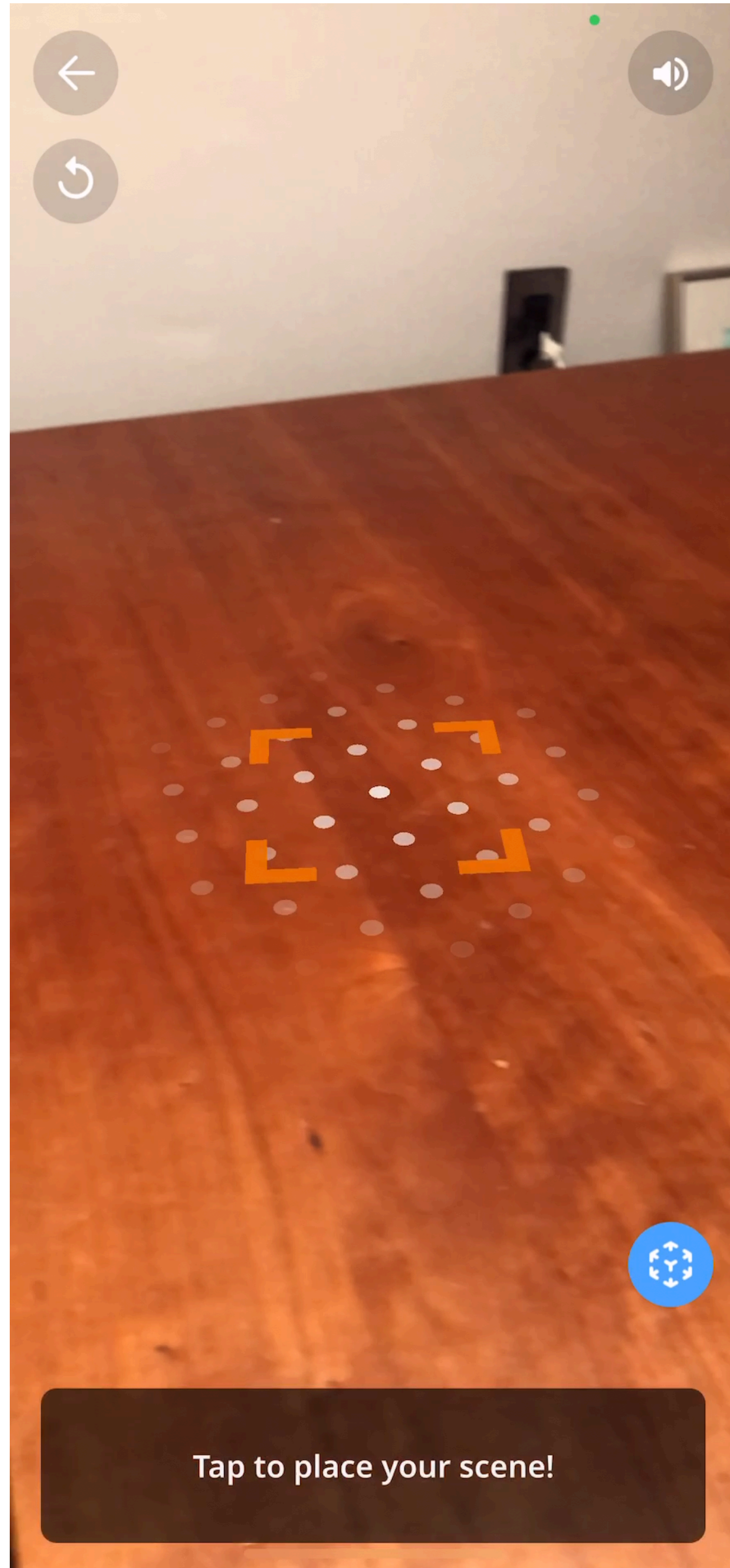
**THE PER-TAU SHELL:  
A GIANT STAR-FORMING SPHERICAL SHELL REVEALED BY 3D DUST OBSERVATIONS**

SHMUEL BIALY<sup>1\*</sup>, CATHERINE ZUCKER<sup>1</sup>, ALYSSA GOODMAN<sup>1,2</sup>, MICHAEL M. FOLEY<sup>1</sup>, JOÃO ALVES<sup>2,3</sup>, VADIM A. SEMENOV<sup>1</sup>,  
ROBERT BENJAMIN<sup>4</sup>, REIMAR LEIKE<sup>5,6</sup>, TORSTEN ENßLIN<sup>5,6</sup>





# AA S PUBLISHING'S INTERACTIVE CUTTING-EDGE & (AUGMENTED) FUTURE



NSF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

glue  
multidimensional data exploration

CO SPACES (EDU)

AA S  
AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

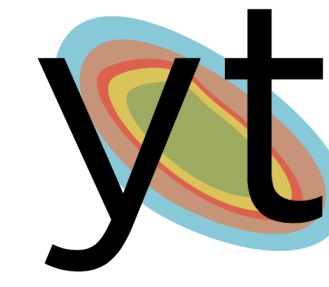
STScI | SPACE TELESCOPE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Northeastern University





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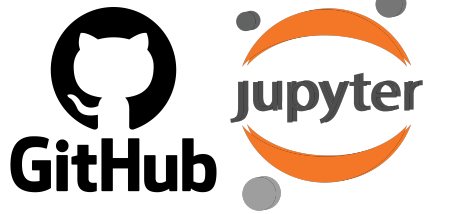


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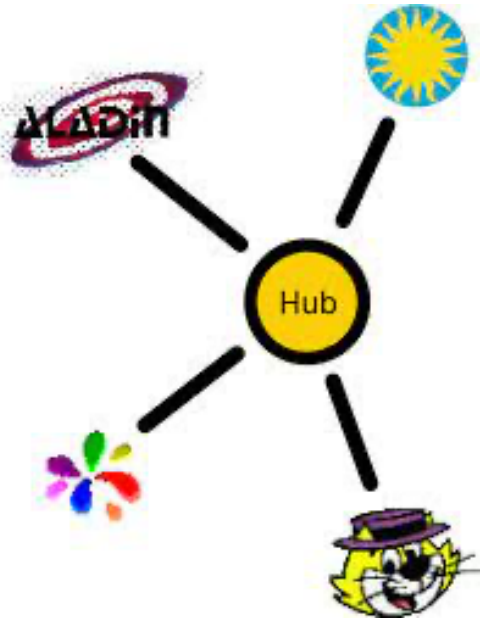


# A 2021 "SCIENCE PLATFORM": PLUG-INS, CODE-SHARING & HUBS

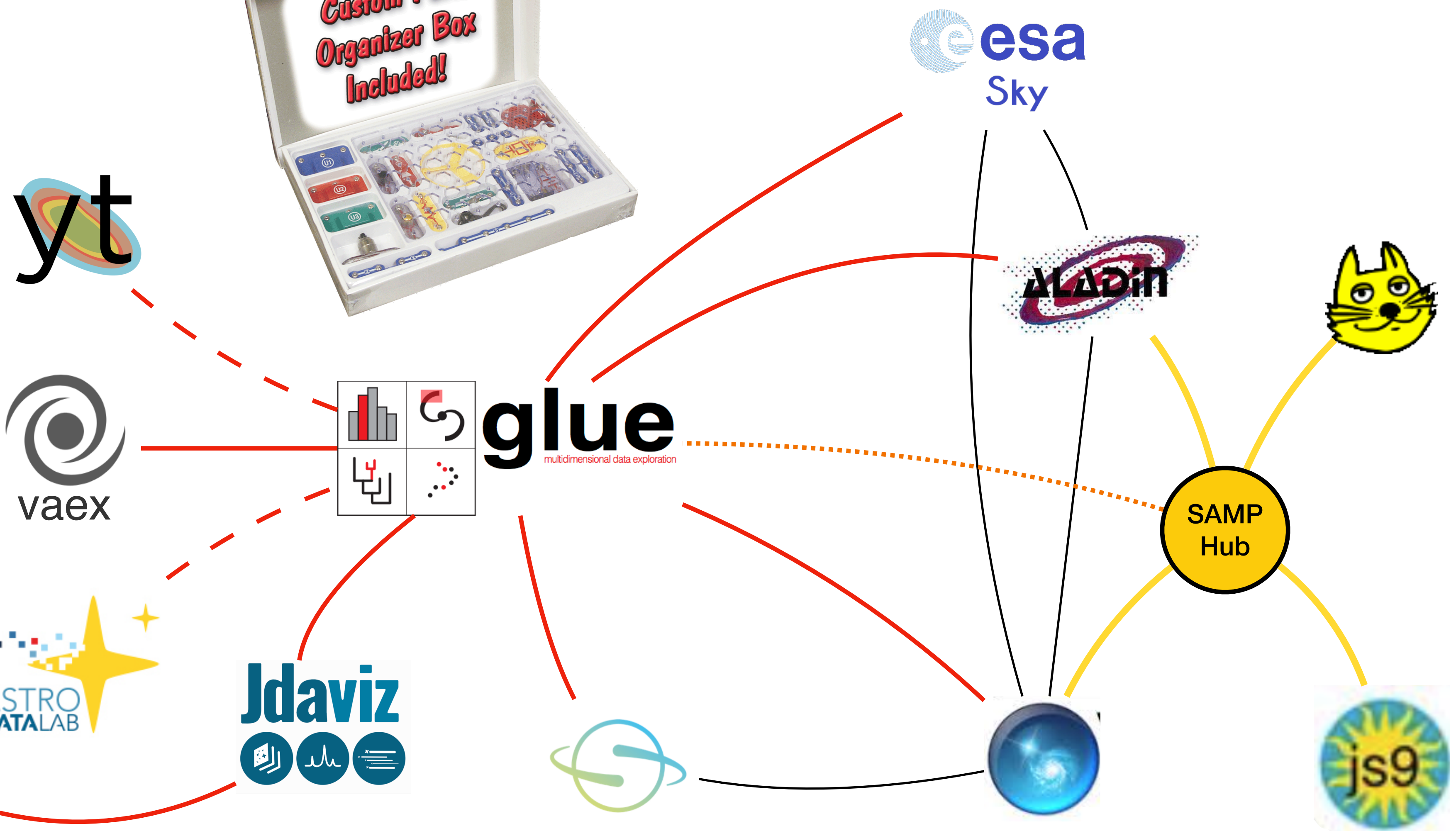
ENABLED BY



...



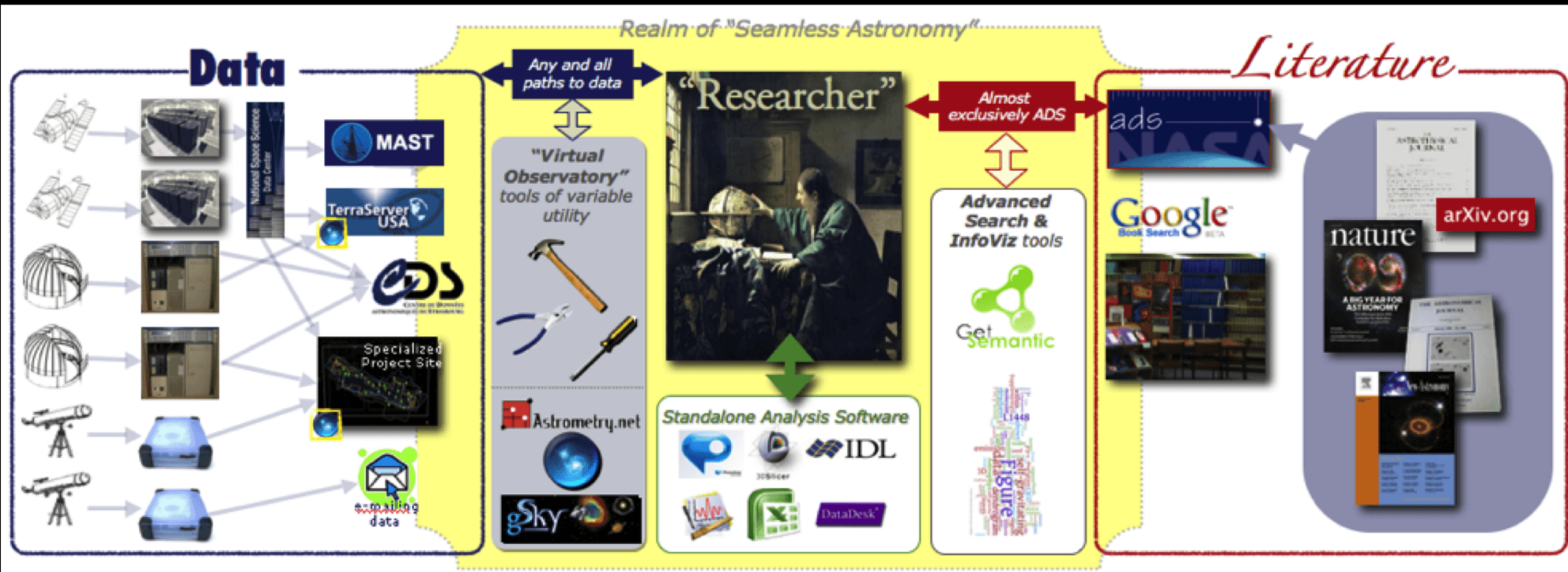
Credit: Mark Taylor et al. 2011



NOTE: I know this diagram has missing links! Please suggest via Slack & I'll add them during this session—slides will update online.



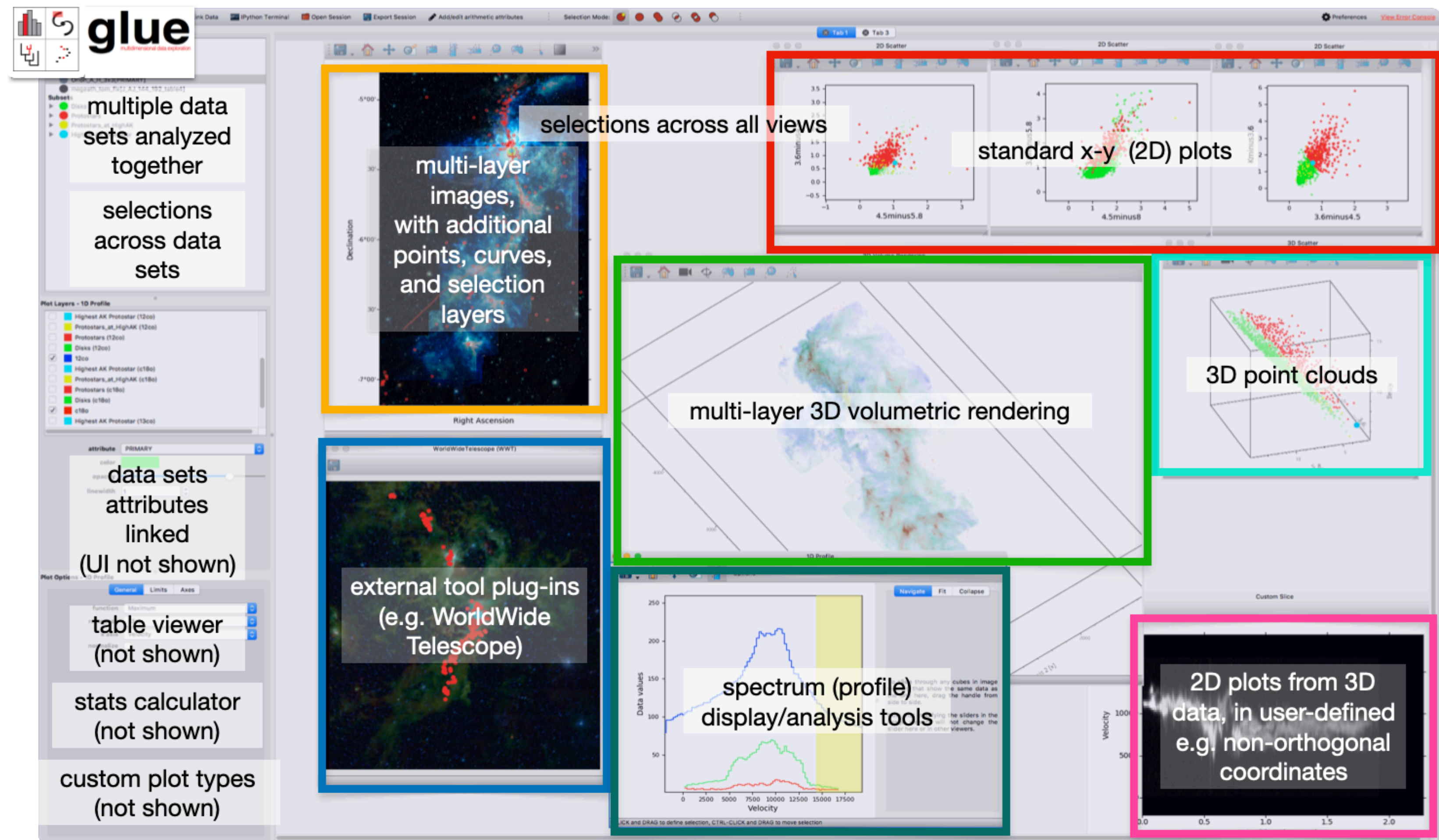
2010—





# NEW THINKING ON, AND WITH DATA VISUALIZATION

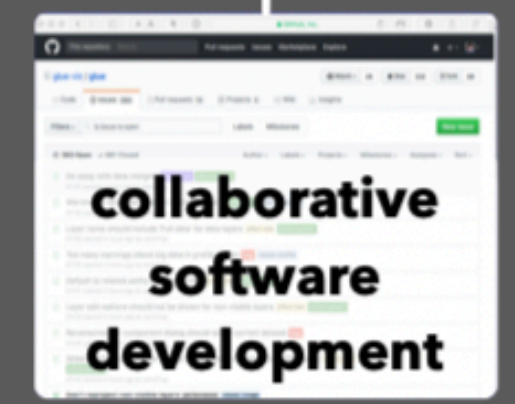
Goodman, Borkin & Robitaille, 2018  
(update for 2021 in process)



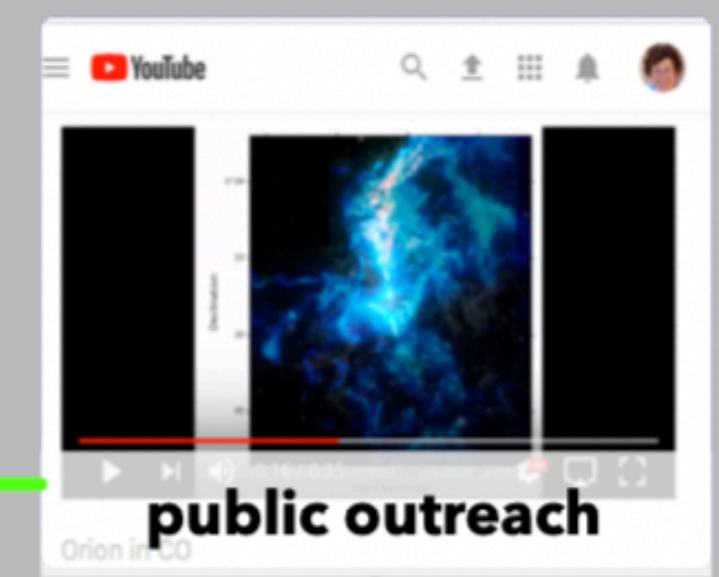


# BACK & FORTH from EXPLORATION to EXPLANATION

## COLLABORATION



## EXPLANATORY VISUALIZATION



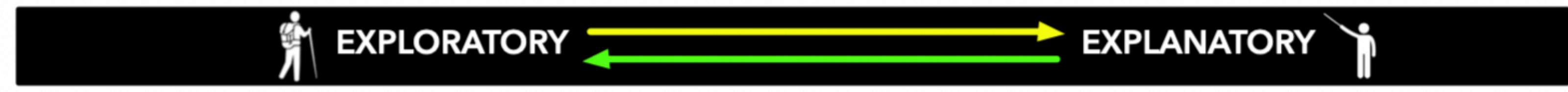
NEW THINKING ON, AND WITH DATA VISUALIZATION

Goodman, Borkin & Robitaille, 2018 (update for 2022 in process)

**glue**

- multiple data sets analyzed together
- selections across data sets
- multi-layer images, with additional points, curves, and selection layers
- standard x-y (2D) plots
- selections across all views
- 3D point clouds
- multi-layer 3D volumetric rendering
- external tool plug-ins (e.g. WorldWide Telescope)
- spectrum (profile) display/analysis tools
- 2D plots from 3D data, in user-defined e.g. non-orthogonal coordinates
- data sets attributes linked (UI not shown)
- table viewer (not shown)
- stats calculator (not shown)
- custom plot types (not shown)


## EXPLORATORY VISUALIZATION





# BUT WAIT, JUST ONE MORE THING...COMING SOON: GLUE IN ~JUPYTER LAB

glue solutions inc. | gluesolutions, inc. | Home | Gallery | Our Team | The Software | **glue-con** | Social Impact | Working with Us

 On behalf of the glue and glupyter communities, glue solutions, inc. helps host a series of hackathon get-togethers known as "glue-con."

### Upcoming Events

glue-con 2021 (online) [[program will focus on Jupyter and web integration](#)]

### Past Events

glue-con 2020 (CCA/AMNH) [[program/outcomes](#)]  
glue-con 2019 (CfA) [[site](#)] [[program/outcomes](#)]  
glue-con 2018 (CfA) [[program/outcomes](#)]





glueviz.org

## Installing and running glue

Several installation methods for Glue are outlined in the sections below. If you run into issues, each page should provide relevant troubleshooting, and you can also check the [Known issues and solutions](#) page which collects some more general issues. If your problem is not described there, [open a new issue](#) on GitHub.

- [Anaconda Python Distribution \(Recommended\)](#)
- [Installing with pip](#)
- [Installing PyQt or PySide](#)
- [Full list of dependencies](#)
- [Installing the latest developer version](#)

### Note

If you are using Apple M1 hardware, be sure to read [Using glue on Apple M1 hardware](#) before proceeding with the installation instructions.

Once glue is installed, you will be able to type:

```
glue
```







ESDC » ESASky » How To

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- ESASky
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- VOSpec
- Euro-VO Registry
- Archives User Groups
- Contact Us

## HOW TO USE ESASKY

ESASky is a science driven discovery portal providing full access to the entire sky as observed with Space astronomy missions. Short videos on how to use the tool are shown below and the general documentation can be found [here](#).

[Open ESASky](#)

The video thumbnails are arranged in a 2x3 grid:

- Top Left:** "What's new in ESA..." with a play button and the text "Access to more data".
- Top Right:** "pyESASky: The Ju..." showing a data table and a play button.
- Middle Left:** "JupyterCon 2020 ..." showing a Jupyter interface and a play button.
- Middle Right:** "ESASky: ESA's inte..." showing a star field and a play button.
- Bottom Left:** "How to find and d..." showing a data table and a play button.
- Bottom Right:** "What's new in ESA..." showing a data table and a play button.

WHAT'S NEW IN ESASKY IN 2020?

PYESASKY: THE JUPYTER WIDGET FOR ESASKY

JUPYTERCON 2020 PRESENTATION: EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE WITH ESASKY'S JUPYTERLAB WIDGET

EAS 2020 PRESENTATION: ESASKY, ESA'S INTERFACE TO ASTRONOMICAL DATA

### Open ESASky

[sky.esa.int](http://sky.esa.int)

### Latest ESASky News

ESDC newsletter

### ESASky & you

Give us feedback!  
Acknowledge us

### ESASky Info

Release notes  
General Documentation  
Publications

### ESASky related tools

EDDIE Cutout Service  
ESASky Astroquery module  
pyESASky widget  
Javascript API

### Contributing data to ESASky

Instructions

### Learning with ESASky

Getting started  
Educational Activities