

Expanding EOSC participation by a factor of a thousand: citizen science in the EOSC

Prof Stephen Serjeant, EOSC Symposium, 17 June 2021

Provocative statement 1:

Making data FAIR is easy

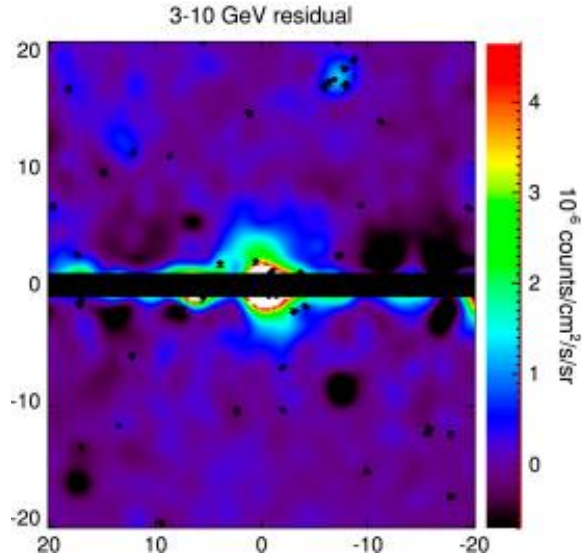
**compared to making FAIR
data useful**



The characterization of the gamma-ray signal from the central Milky Way: A case for annihilating dark matter



Tansu Daylan^a, Douglas P. Finkbeiner^{a,b}, Dan Hooper^{c,d}, Tim Linden^{e,*},
Stephen K.N. Portillo^b, Nicholas L. Rodd^f, Tracy R. Slatyer^{f,g}





ELSEVIER

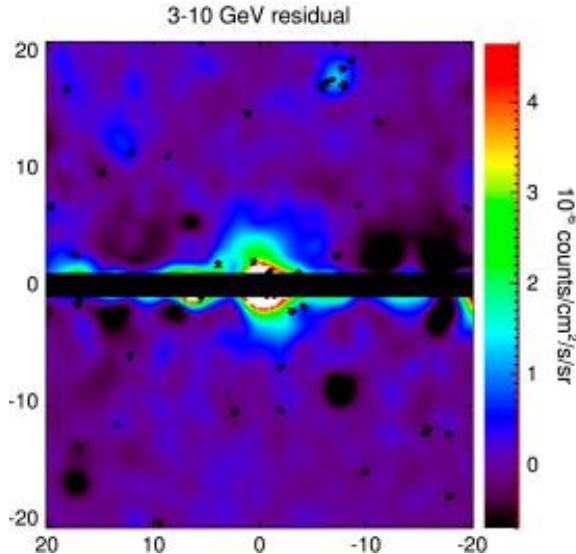
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Physics of the Dark Universe

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dark

The characterization of the gamma-ray signal from the central Milky Way: A case for annihilating dark matter

Tansu Daylan^a, Douglas P. Finkbeiner^{a,b}, Dan Hooper^{c,d}, Tim Linden^{e,*}, Stephen K.N. Portillo^b, Nicholas L. Rodd^f, Tracy R. Slatyer^{f,g}



THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 840:43 (34pp), 2017 May 1

<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/aaf6cab>

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CrossMark

The *Fermi* Galactic Center GeV Excess and Implications for Dark Matter

M. Ackermann¹, M. Ajello², A. Albert³, W. B. Atwood⁴, L. Baldini⁵, J. Ballet⁶, G. Barbiellini^{7,8}, D. Bastieri^{9,10}, R. Bellazzini¹¹, E. Bissaldi¹², R. D. Blandford¹³, E. D. Bloom¹³, R. Bonino^{14,15}, E. Bottacini¹³, T. J. Brandt¹⁶, J. Bregeon¹⁷, P. Bruel¹⁸, R. Buehler¹⁹, T. H. Burnett¹⁹, R. A. Cameron¹³, R. Caputo⁴, M. Caragiulo^{12,20}, P. A. Caraveo²¹, E. Cavazzuti²², C. Cecchi^{23,24}, E. Charles¹³, A. Chekhtman²⁵, J. Chiang¹³, A. Chiappo^{26,27}, G. Chiaro¹⁰, S. Ciprini^{22,23}, J. Conrad^{26,27,67}, F. Costanza¹², A. Cuoco^{14,28}, S. Cutini^{22,23}, F. D'Ammando^{29,30}, F. de Palma^{12,31}, R. Desiante^{14,32}, S. W. Digel¹³, N. Di Lalla⁵, M. Di Mauro¹³, L. Di Venere^{12,20}, P. S. Drell¹³, C. Favuzzi^{12,20}, S. J. Fegan¹⁸, E. C. Ferrara¹⁶, W. B. Focke¹³, A. Franckowiak¹, Y. Fukazawa³³, S. Funk³⁴, P. Fusco^{12,20}, F. Gargano¹², D. Gasparini^{22,23}, N. Giglietto^{12,20}, F. Giordano^{12,20}, M. Giroletti²⁹, T. Glanzman¹³, G. A. Gomez-Vargas^{35,36}, D. Green^{16,37}, I. A. Grenier⁶, J. E. Grove³⁸, L. Guillemot^{39,40}, S. Guiriec^{16,68}, M. Gustafsson⁴¹, A. K. Harding¹⁶, E. Hays¹⁶, J. W. Hewitt⁴², D. Horan¹⁸, T. Joglekar¹⁸, A. S. Johnson¹³, T. Kamae⁴⁴, D. Kocevski⁴⁴, M. Kuss¹¹, G. La Mura¹⁰, S. Larsson^{27,45}, L. Latronico¹⁴, J. Li⁴⁶, F. Longo^{7,8}, F. Loparco^{12,20}, M. N. Lovellette³⁸, P. Lubrano²³, J. D. Magill³⁷, S. Maldera¹⁴, D. Malyshev³⁴, A. Manfreda⁵, P. Martin⁴⁷, M. N. Mazziotta¹², P. F. Michelson¹³, N. Mirabal^{16,68}, W. Mithumsiri⁴⁸, T. Mizuno⁴⁹, A. A. Moiseev^{37,50}, M. E. Monzani¹³, A. Morselli³⁶, M. Negro^{14,15}, E. Nuss¹⁷, T. Ohsugi⁴⁹, M. Orienti²⁹, E. Orlando¹³, J. F. Ormes⁵¹, D. Paneque⁵², J. S. Perkins¹⁶, M. Persic¹⁶, M. Pesce-Rollins¹¹, F. Piron¹⁷, G. Principe³⁴, S. Rainò^{12,20}, R. Rando^{9,10}, M. Razzano^{11,66}, S. Razzaque⁵³, A. Reimer^{13,55}, O. Reimer^{13,55}, M. Sánchez-Conde^{26,27}, C. Sgrò¹¹, D. Simone¹², E. J. Siskind⁵⁶, F. Spada¹¹, G. Spandre¹¹, P. Spinelli^{12,20}, D. J. Suson⁵⁷, H. Tajima^{13,58}, K. Tanaka³³, J. B. Thayer¹³, L. Tibaldo⁵⁹, D. F. Torres^{46,60}, E. Troja^{16,37}, Y. Uchiyama⁶¹, G. Vianello¹³, K. S. Wood⁶², M. Wood¹³, G. Zaharijas^{63,64}, and S. Zimmer⁶⁵

(The *Fermi* LAT Collaboration)



The characterization of the gamma-ray signal from the central Milky Way: A case for annihilating dark matter



Tansu Daylan^a, Douglas P. Finkbeiner^{a,b}, Dan Hooper^{c,d}, Tim Linden^{e,*}, Stephen K. Lee^f, Martin L. Leung^g, Nicholas L. Rodd^h, Tracy R. Slatyer^{i,j}

<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/aafcab>



Data have pitfalls! Users need training!



THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 840:43 (2017), May 15, 2017
 doi:10.1086/8111000, Astronomical Journal, 153:101 (2017), May 15, 2017

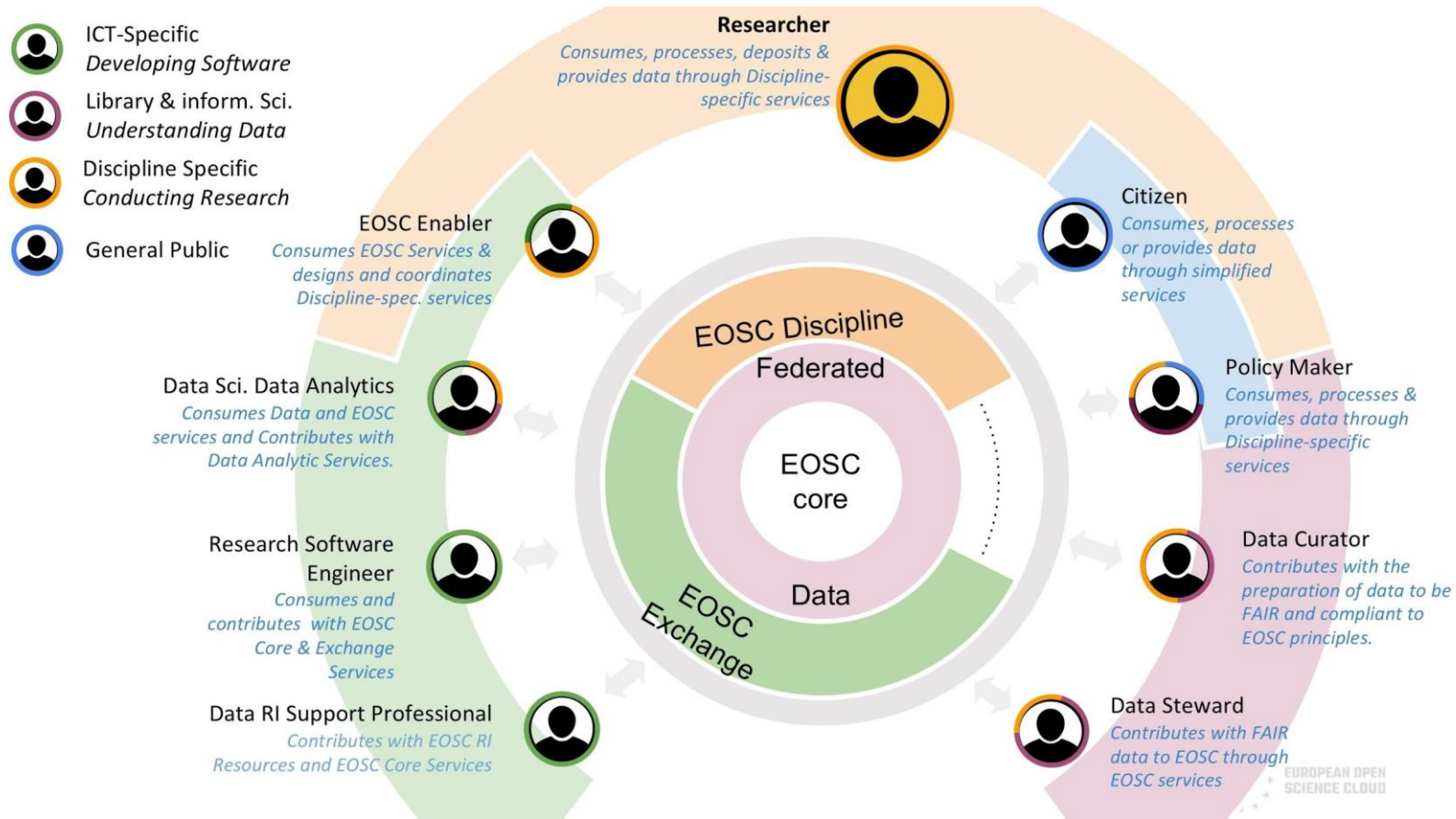
Gamma-Ray Constraints on Dark Matter

M. Ackermann¹, M. A. Acero², A. Albert³, W. B. Atwood⁴, L. Baldini⁵, J. Ballet⁶, G. Barbiellini^{7,8}, D. Bastieri^{9,10}, R. Bellazzini¹¹, E. Bissaldi¹², R. D. Blandford¹³, E. D. Bloom¹³, R. Bonino^{14,15}, E. Bottacini¹³, T. J. Brandt¹⁶, J. Bregeon¹⁷, P. Bruel¹⁸, R. Buehler¹⁹, T. H. Burnett¹⁹, R. A. Cameron¹³, R. Caputo⁴, M. Caragiuli^{12,20}, P. A. Caraveo²¹, E. Cavazzuti²², C. Cecchi^{23,24}, E. Charles¹³, A. Chekhtman²⁵, J. Chiang¹³, Chiappo^{26,27}, G. Chiaro²⁸, S. Ciprini^{22,29}, J. Conrad^{30,27,67}, F. Costantini³¹, A. Cuoco^{14,28}, D. D'Amico³², S. Danusso³³, M. De Benedetti³⁴, M. De Luca³⁵, M. Di Mauro¹³, S. Di Sciascio³⁶, S. Donato³⁷, S. Drell¹³, C. Favuzzi^{38,20}, G. Ferrel³⁹, W. Feng⁴⁰, P. F. Ferraro⁴¹, W. Feng⁴², M. Ferro-Luzzi⁴³, Y. Fukazawa³³, M. Galeone⁴⁴, F. Gargano⁴⁵, G. Garratt⁴⁶, G. Giacomini⁴⁷, G. Giusti-Ferraro⁴⁸, T. Glanzman¹³, G. A. Gomez-Vargas⁴⁹, D. Green⁵⁰, I. A. Grenier⁵¹, E. Grove⁵², L. Guillemot⁵³, S. Guiraud^{54,60}, M. Gustafsson⁵⁵, A. K. Harding¹⁶, E. Hays¹⁶, J. W. Hewitt⁴², D. Horan¹⁸, T. Jogler⁵⁶, A. S. Johnson¹³, T. Kamae⁵⁷, D. Kocevski⁴⁴, M. Kuss¹¹, G. La Mura⁵⁸, S. Larsson^{27,45}, L. Latronico¹⁴, J. Li⁴⁶, F. Longo^{7,8}, F. Loparco^{12,20}, M. N. Lovellette³⁸, P. Lubrano²³, J. D. Magill³⁷, S. Maldera¹⁴, D. Malyshev³⁴, A. Manfreda⁵, P. Martin⁴⁷, M. N. Mazziotta¹², P. F. Michelson¹³, N. Mirabal^{16,68}, W. Mithumsiri⁴⁸, T. Mizuno⁴⁹, A. A. Moiseev^{37,50}, M. E. Monzani¹³, A. Morselli³⁶, M. Negro^{14,15}, E. Nuss¹⁷, T. Ohsugi⁴⁹, M. Orienti²⁹, E. Orlando¹³, J. F. Ormes⁵¹, D. Paneque⁵², J. S. Perkins¹⁶, M. Persic^{7,53}, M. Pesce-Rollins¹¹, F. Piron¹⁷, G. Principe³⁴, S. Rainò^{12,20}, R. Rando^{9,10}, M. Razzano^{11,66}, S. Razzaque⁵⁴, A. Reimer^{13,55}, O. Reimer^{13,55}, M. Sánchez-Conde^{26,27}, C. Sgrò¹¹, D. Simone¹², E. J. Siskind⁵⁶, F. Spada¹¹, G. Spandre¹¹, P. Spinelli^{12,20}, D. J. Suson⁵⁷, H. Tajima^{13,58}, K. Tanaka³³, J. B. Thayer¹³, L. Tibaldo⁵⁹, D. F. Torres^{46,60}, E. Troja^{16,37}, Y. Uchiyama⁶¹, G. Vianello¹³, K. S. Wood⁶², M. Wood¹³, G. Zaharijas^{63,64}, and S. Zimmer⁶⁵

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Provocative statement 2:

**The science-inclined public
is both the largest and
most overlooked group of
EOSC stakeholders**



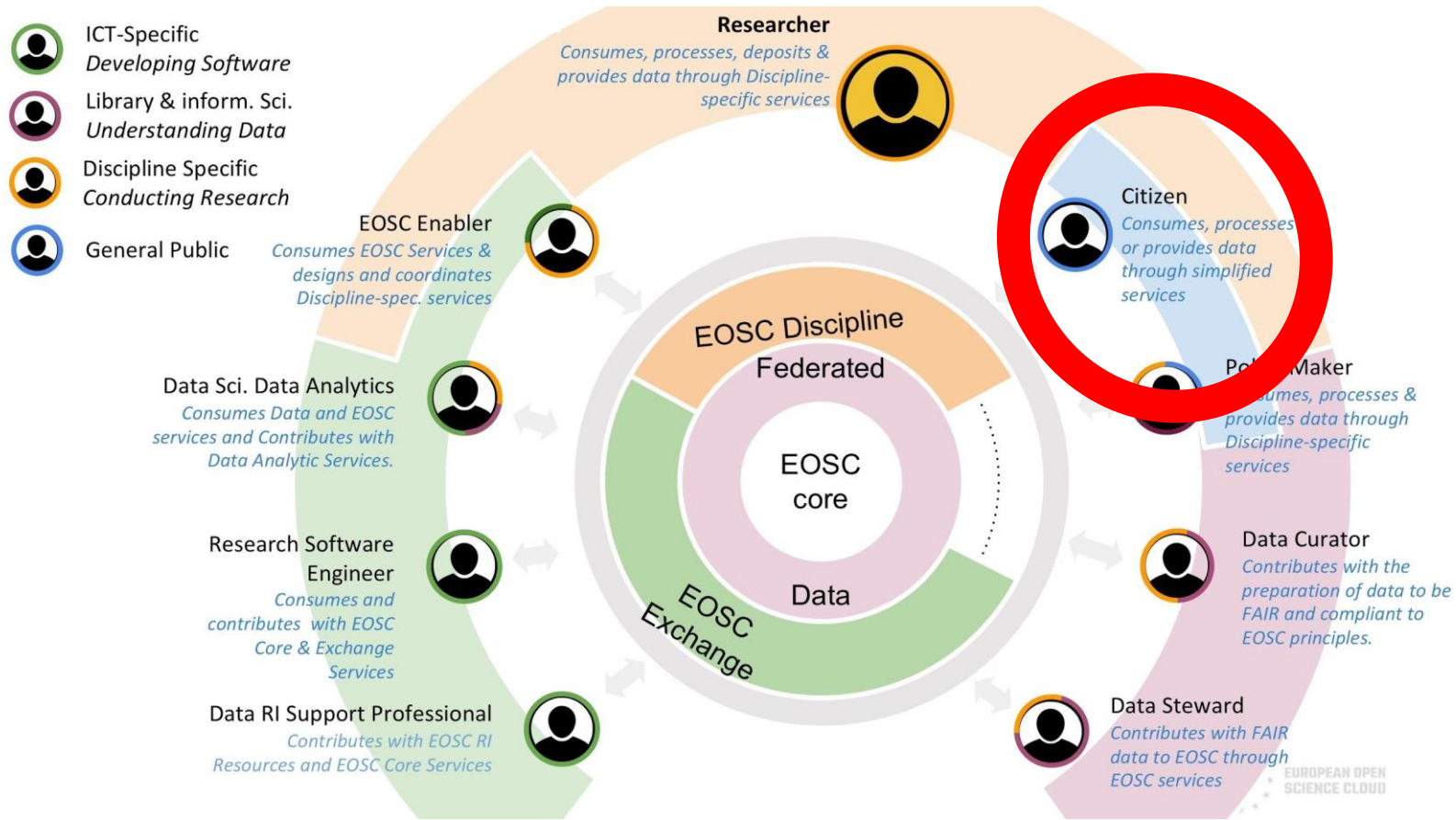


Image credit: Natalia Manola (OpenAIRE), Vinciane Gaillard (EUA), Iryna Kuchma (EIFL)



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Percent complete

By the numbers

29,183

Volunteers

597,752

Classifications

38,862

Subjects

38,862

Completed subjects



Planet Hunters TESS



PLANET HUNTERS TESS

Join the Search for Undiscovered Worlds

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Science team: 10 academics

PLANET HUNTERS TESS STATISTICS

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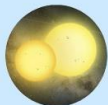


Built-in training

FIELD GUIDE



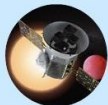
Planet Transits



Eclipsing Binaries



Stellar Variability



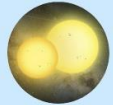
Systematic Effects

Built-in training

FIELD GUIDE



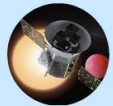
Planet Transits



Eclipsing Binaries

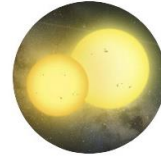


Stellar Variability



Systematic Effects

FIELD GUIDE



Eclipsing Binaries

Most stars are not alone, but instead exist in pairs or even triplets that orbit around one another. When one star passes in front of the other we see a dip in the lightcurve, known as an eclipsing binary. Transits due to eclipsing binaries tend to be more V-shapes, whereas transits due to planets are more U-shaped.

If you see an eclipsing binary in a lightcurve, please mark it as a transit and tell us about it using the Talk tool.

ALTERNATING DIPS

Lightcurves of eclipsing binaries can often be identified due to the repetition two dips of different depths. When the two stars are in circular orbits around one another, these dips are evenly spaced:



Built-in training

FIELD GUIDE



Planet Transits



Eclipsing Binaries



Stellar Variability



Satellite Effect

This is the only way to have two-way engagement and training of x1000 more EOSC users

The screenshot shows the 'FIELD GUIDE' interface for 'Eclipsing Binaries'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a back arrow, the title 'FIELD GUIDE', and a close icon. Below the title is a large image of two stars in an eclipsing binary system. The main heading is 'Eclipsing Binaries'. The text explains that stars in these systems orbit each other, and when one passes in front of the other, it causes a dip in the lightcurve. It distinguishes between transits (V-shaped dips) and eclipsing binaries (more U-shaped dips). A section titled 'ALTERNATING DIPS' describes how two stars in circular orbits create two dips of different depths. At the bottom, there is a lightcurve plot showing 'Brightness' on the y-axis and time on the x-axis, with two distinct dips of different depths.

FIELD GUIDE

Eclipsing Binaries

... stars do not have a common axis in pairs, but transit that orbit around one another. When one star passes in front of the other we see a dip in the lightcurve, known as an eclipsing binary. Transits due to eclipsing binaries tend to be more V-shapes, whereas transits due to planets are more U-shaped.

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Provocative statement 3:

**Citizen
science is
not outreach**

Provocative statement 1:

Making data FAIR is easy

compared to making FAIR
data useful



Provocative statement 2:

The science-inclined public
is both the largest and
most overlooked group of
EOSC stakeholders



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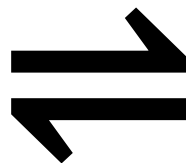
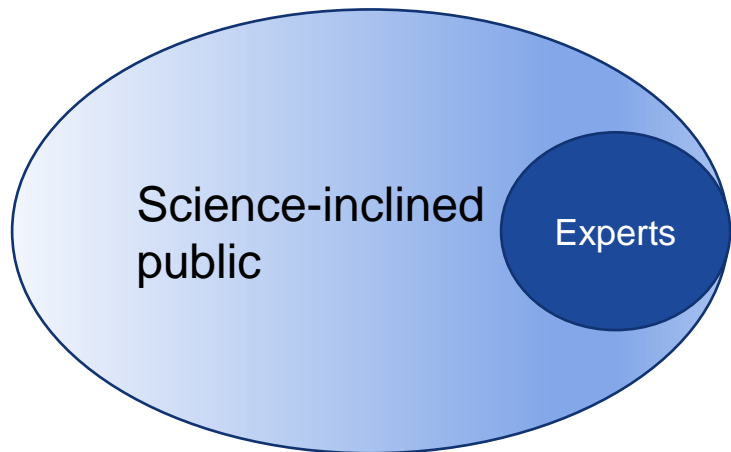
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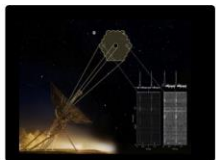
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EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD

WSRT-Apertif



Apertif Surveys

Data from the Apertif surveys include imaging and time-domain data. The time-domain products consist of high-time resolution filterbank data in the PSRFITS standard. The imaging data products include the raw observations in the measurement set (MS) standard format. In addition, processed data products are available, including calibration tables, calibrated visibilities, multi-frequency synthesis continuum images, polarization images and cubes, and uncleaned neutral hydrogen (HI) line and beam cubes. Full details of these data will be provided in upcoming papers (van Leeuwen et al. 2020, Adams et al. 2020).

[Visit WSRT-Apertif Archives](#)

ASTRON VO



ASTRON Virtual Observatory

The Virtual Observatory defines a set of standards that can be used to download astronomical data. The ASTRON VO contains several image surveys, which are images in the FITS format. Since the VO is currently under development, more data types will be available in the future.

[Visit ASTRON VO Archives](#)

LOFAR-LTA



LOFAR LTA data

The data from all LOFAR cycle, commissioning and DDT projects since 2013 are stored in the archive. The interferometric data products that can be found include raw, pre-processed data in the measurement set (MS) format, and the products from the calibration, imaging and long baseline pipelines. In the case of beamformed observations, raw data are available in HDF5 format as well as higher-level data products including de-dispersed time series, dynamic spectra and folded pulse profiles. More details on the types of data products stored on the archive are provided [\[here\]](#). [\(here\)](#) is wherever you put the more detailed description that was sent to you separately).

[Visit LOFAR-LTA Archives](#)

Zooniverse



Zooniverse Classification Database

The Zooniverse is the world's largest and most popular platform for people-powered research. This research is made possible by volunteers — more than a million people around the world who come together to assist professional researchers. Our goal is to enable research that would not be possible, or practical, otherwise. Zooniverse research results in new discoveries, datasets useful to the wider research community, and many publications.

[Visit Zooniverse Archives](#)

Virtual Observatory (VO)



Virtual Observatory (VO)

The Virtual Observatory defines a set of standards that can be used to download astronomical data.

[Visit Virtual Observatory \(VO\) Archives](#)

RUCIO



Rucio

Built on more than a decade of experience, Rucio serves the data needs of modern scientific experiments. Large amounts of data, countless numbers of files, heterogeneous storage systems, globally distributed data centres, monitoring and analytics. All coming together in modular solution to fit your needs.

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Archive - Zooniverse

Instrument	Multiple
Description	Zooniverse Classification Database



Zooniverse Classification Database

The Zooniverse is the world's largest and most popular platform for people-powered research. This research is made possible by volunteers — more than a million people around the world who come together to assist professional researchers. Our goal is to enable research that would not be possible, or practical, otherwise. Zooniverse research results in new discoveries, datasets useful to the wider research community, and many publications.

Data Retrieval

Data retrieval is facilitated by a RESTful web API. The ESAP platform makes use of a Python client library provided by the Zooniverse development team.

Data Product Categories in Zooniverse

Data Product Category	Catalog name	Categories access
Zooniverse Panoptes	Zooniverse	Query this Dataset
<p>Zooniverse Panoptes</p> <p>Panoptes is the name of the backend API that drives the Zooniverse citizen science platform. It provides a RESTful API with to the database of Zooniverse projects and workflows, as well as the classifications provided by citizen scientists.</p> <p>Data retrieval is facilitated by a RESTful web API. The ESAP platform makes use of a Python client library provided by the Zooniverse development team.</p>		

Credit: Hugh Dickinson

Archive - Zooniverse

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Description	Zooniverse Classification Database

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Data Product Categories in Zooniverse
 Categories access

Zooniverse Panoptes Zooniverse

[Query this Dataset](#)

database of Zooniverse projects and workflows, as well as the classifications provided by citizen scientists.

Aspiration: manage your citizen science project from within EOSC

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Volunteers already jump from Galaxy Zoo...

SUBJECT METADATA	
ra	43.57565186771203
dec	-33.35775666586277
sdss_search	Click to view in SDSS
decals_search	Click to view in DECALS
simbad_search	Click to search SIMBAD
vizier_search	Click to search Vizier
nasa_ned_search	Click to search NASA NED
metadata_message	Metadata is available in Talk
panstarrs_dr1_search	Click to view in PANSTARRS DR1

RA,Dec = 43.5470, -33.3700, zoom 15

...to professional tools



30 arcsec

Contrast: 1

Brightness: 1

Jump to object:

Custom catalog upload (FITS table; RA,Dec,[name]):

No file selected.

- Images

- Legacy Surveys DR9 images
- Legacy Surveys DR9 models
- Legacy Surveys DR9 residuals
- Legacy Surveys DR9.1.1 COSMOS deep images
 - Legacy Surveys DR9.1.1 COSMOS deep models
 - Legacy Surveys DR9.1.1 COSMOS deep residuals
- + Legacy Surveys DR9-north images
- + Legacy Surveys DR9-south images
- + Older Legacy Surveys
- + unWISE W1/W2 NEO6
- + More surveys

- Overlays

- + Boundaries
- + Imaging catalogs
- + Spectroscopy
- + DESI
- Bright Objects
 - Bright stars
 - Tycho-2 stars
 - Star clusters & Planetary Nebulae
 - NGC/IC galaxies
 - Siena Galaxy Atlas
 - HyperLEDA/SGA galaxies
 - DR9 Photo-z
 - Constellations



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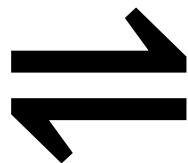
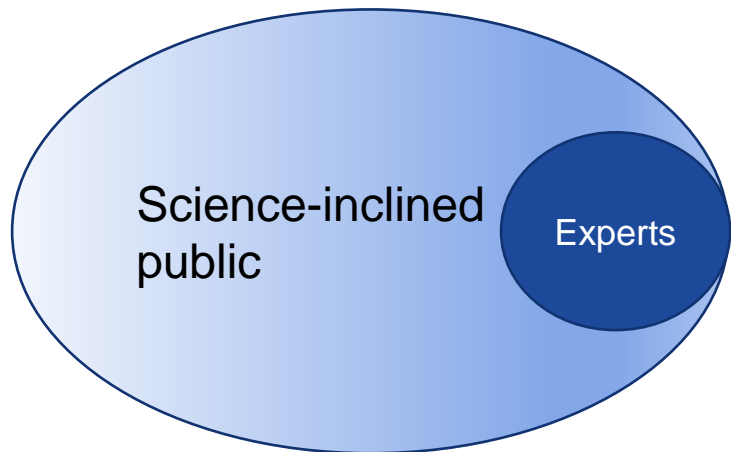
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Citizen science is not outreach



**EUROPEAN OPEN
SCIENCE CLOUD**

Realistic plan for genuinely two-way “win-win” benefits for citizen scientists and EOSC

