

CODE OF CONDUCT

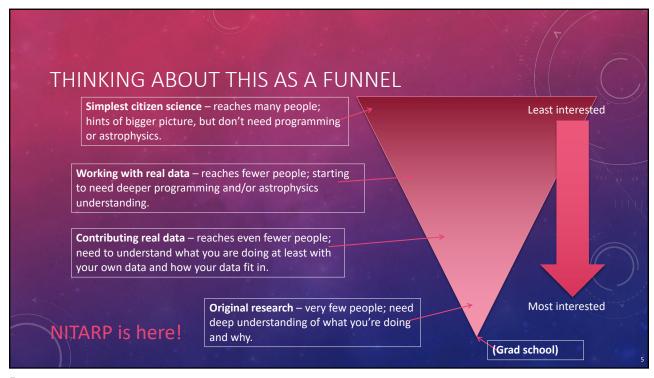
- Always be respectful and kind.
- Value diversity. The differences between people are an asset, bringing strength to a
 group through new ideas, innovation, and creativity. A variety of viewpoints and
 approaches are opportunities for discussion and learning. Discomfort is okay.
- Share the stage. Don't dominate the conversation, invite everyone's voice to be heard. Speak only to your own experience. Do not assume that you understand more or better than others.
- **Be present**. This experience will be what you make of it. Please leave non-urgent tasks, email, and texts for later.



DATA IN THE CLASSROOM

- Four categories, with different audiences, challenges, goals:
 - Reproductions of simple or done projects, using real data (professional quality or really good amateur).
 - Essentially reproductions of done projects, using new data (or a combination of new+archival data).
 - Looking for new things in old data (e.g., citizen science).
 - Original research, professional quality new or archival data.
- Each is valid and worthy and important; each has a different footprint and reaches a different audience of educators and students and the public.
- ...But the last bin is kind of...empty. Reaches fewest people, requires most of participants, and
 is the most intense for participants.
 NITARP IS HERE...

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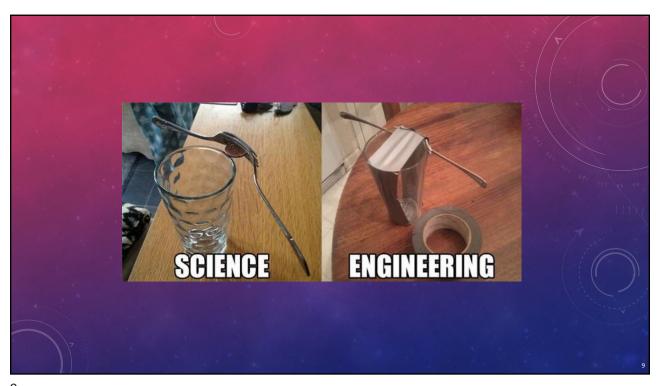
WHAT IS NITARP?

- NASA/IPAC Teacher Archive Research Project. (IPAC is where I work at Caltech; it has operations centers and archives for several missions/telescopes.)
- NITARP has been going since 2005.
 - 2005-08, called the Spitzer Research Program for Teachers and Students. Renamed in 2009.
- Goal is (and was) to give educators an authentic research experience using real astronomical data and tools.
- Educators then turn around and carry this experience into the classroom and beyond.

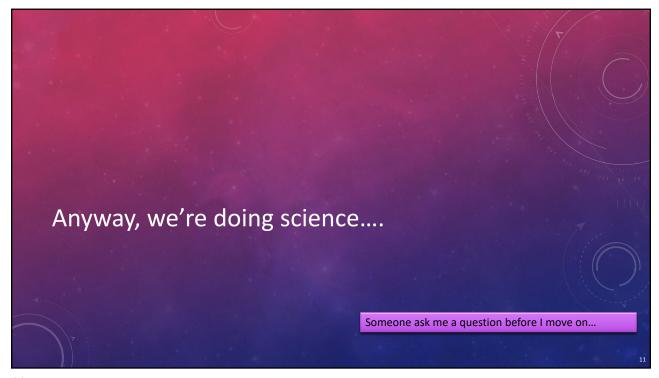


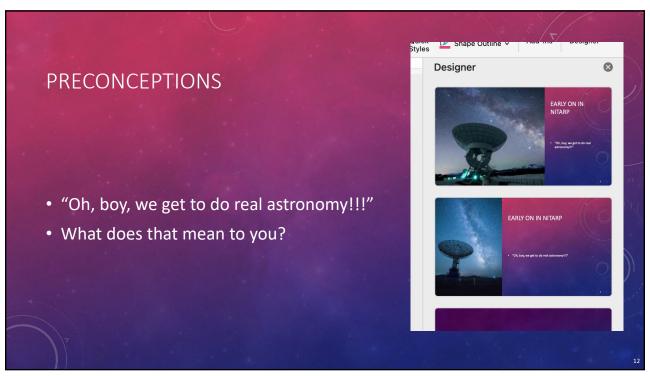
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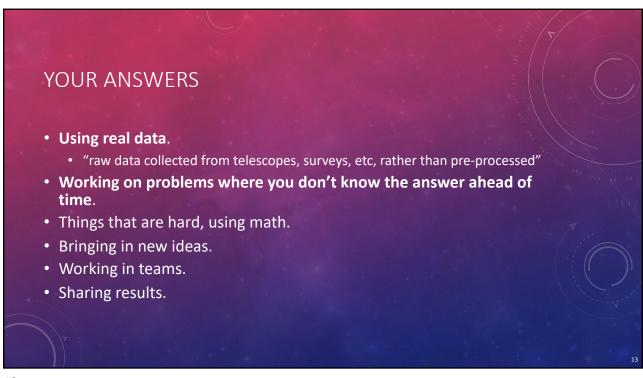
BRIEF ASIDE: SCIENCE VS. ENGINEERING NITARP is going to be a science experience. (No reason it can't be expanded to engineering, but we haven't had the resources to do this.) So, what is the difference? Engineers build things, scientists learn about nature. Mars rovers – engineers got them to Mars; scientists' jobs really start once it's there. There is a continuum of individuals, but mostly two populations, two cultures, etc. NASA has a lot of both, but more engineers. And good missions/telescopes/facilities come out of the two groups working well together.



REBUTTAL FROM VON KÁRMÁN (*) "Scientists discover the world that exists. Engineers create the world that never was." (*) One of the founders of JPL









REAL SCIENCE VS. TEXTBOOK SCIENCE

- Science (history) as presented in textbooks may seem a never-ending series of right answers. Real science has a lot of dead ends and false starts as we struggle to find out what the 'right answer' is.
- Science problems in textbooks have well-defined problems, specific methods you're supposed to use to solve them, and right (exact) answers (1.2 can be wrong when 1.3 is right).
- Real science is not quite "made up as you go along," but different people approach the same problem in different ways, and many answers can be right (1.2 and 1.3 can both be right).

15

REAL SCIENCE VS. TEXTBOOK SCIENCE (2)

- The only way you know it's the right answer is if you believe that everything you did to get there is right.
- This is NOT the same thing as "there is no right answer"! It is, however, "there is no answer in the back of the book"!
- Wrong answers get published. (Because they believed everything they did to get there was right.)

REAL SCIENCE VS. TEXTBOOK SCIENCE (3) Canned labs: You (or someone) knows what the answer is going to be before you start. You (or someone) knows exactly what to do to get that answer (and there is probably a cookbook provided with your lab). Everyone in your class (and that of the prior year, etc.) is supposed to do exactly the same series of steps. You probably went through the steps just once. You may or may not have understood why you were doing each step. You need to write up your report as: title, purpose, materials, procedure, conclusion. Or, the entirety of your research involves going to the library (or the web) and summarizing what humankind already knows about a topic as a term paper.

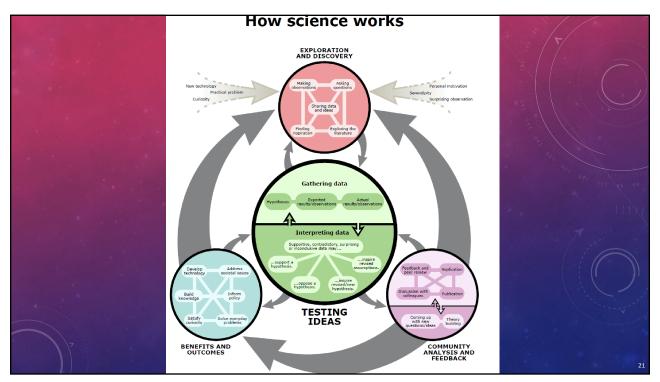
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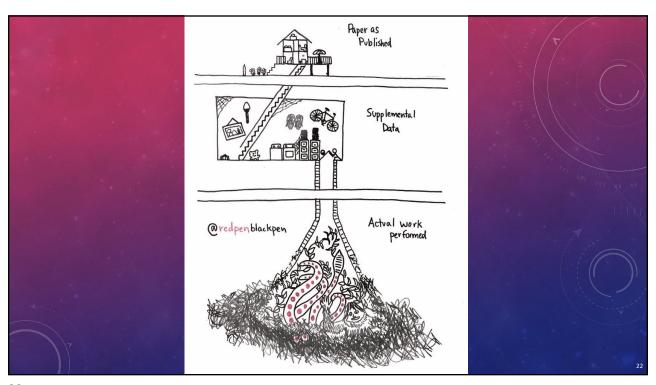


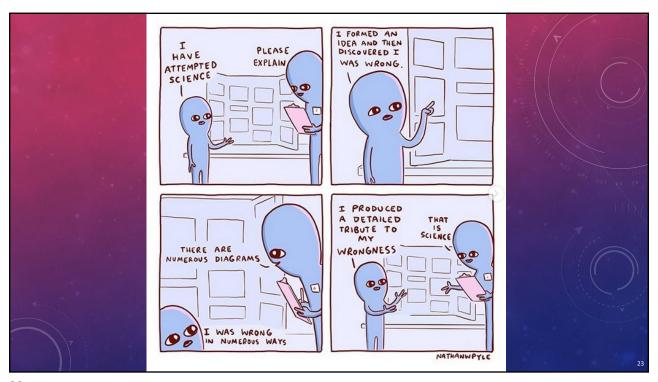


(THE OLD WAY IT WAS TAUGHT)

1. Ask a question
2. Formula eachy; othesis
3. Perform experiment
4. Collect data
5. Draw conclusions



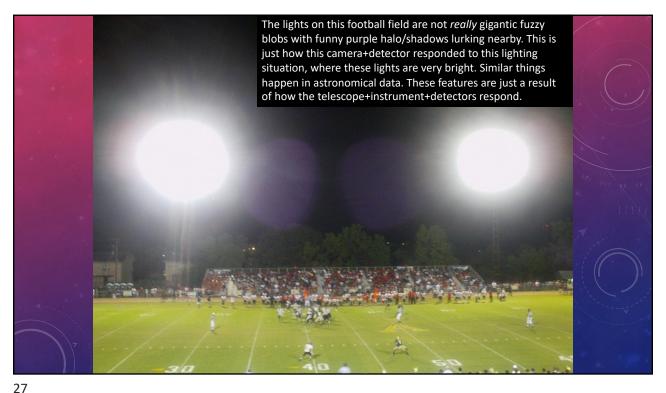


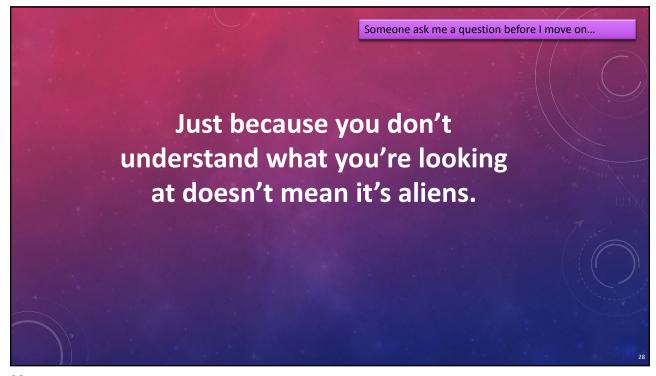






REAL RESEARCH Think of a question. Can be entirely new, or leveraging off another project. Write a proposal to get \$\$ or telescope time or supercomputer access, or other resources. You are wandering around on the forefront of human knowledge, so you need to really understand each step, and believe that each step is the right thing to do. Often it isn't. Sometimes you have tools or an approach from another investigation that you can apply. Sometimes those tools/approach do, in fact, work and you can move forward. Sometimes you have to modify that tool/approach or design an entirely new tool/approach that works for your question. (And, you have to ensure each step is really correct.) Spend a lot of time making sure that your analysis is not introducing artifacts (or accepting instrumental artifacts as real), making sure that the data are truly representative of the situation. I have NEVER reduced data just once. (→) Talk about it with colleagues (e.g., at AAS). Get feedback. Redo it again (& again) if need be. Or abandon it as a dead end. If ok, write it up carefully and submit it to a journal. Respond to peer review. Publish. Begin again. Often, scientists are working on many different projects at once, as well as teaching, or supporting spacecraft and archives, etc.







BRIEF FUNDING HISTORY

- The original Spitzer program was funded out of the Spitzer EPO budget, which basically evaporated with Spitzer's cryogen.
- The NITARP program was rescued from the ashes in 2009 and was funded by discretionary money from the ADAP program (Doug Hudgins) combined with the archives at IPAC (Spitzer, NED, IRSA, etc.).
- A round of chaos in NASA EPO began in 2013. Somehow, Doug Hudgins still found us money (if you see Doug Hudgins, THANK HIM), but the rest of the money is now gone.
 - Now, Doug has changed jobs, and Josh Pepper is now our benefactor. So if you see him, thank HIM.
- Chaos in Federal Government means restrictions on NASA travel, so NITARP travel now through Caltech → much more expensive.
- The classes in 2014-date are half the size of the 2012,2013 classes. But at least we are still here!
- We are also formally now 100% a research program. (We are not an EPO program. AND, NASA is "not allowed" to do professional development of teachers. Really.)
- We are considering writing a large proposal in early 2025 to try to expand. Stay tuned!

3

FUNDING

- It's messy.
- No, really, it's messy.
- Lots of uncertainty. (More so this year than last! ARGH!!)
- We generally aim for getting through one trip at a time. We got everyone here, and paid for the people we promised to pay for.
- We will start to deal with the Summer visits in the Spring, and by then we should have a
 better sense of the budgets. (Similarly, will deal with AAS travel in late summer.)
- We won't let you book travel if we can't pay for it.

31

EDUCATOR POOL

- We select our educators to be :
 - Very savvy educators (already capable of involving students in research or research-like experiences).
 - Reasonably savvy astronomers before we get to them, but little/no experience in real (astronomy) research.
 - Willing to commit to fluctuating time commitment over 13+ months, for free.
- National application process. (Due September!)
- Oversubscription ratio typically hovers around 4, can be >5!

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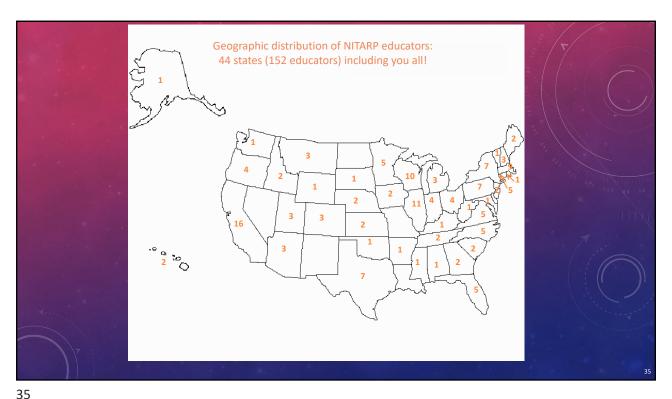
ALUMNI POOL

- Historically, we have been aimed at high school classroom educators, and this is still our largest contingent (alumni and participants).
- First expansion was to 7-8th gr (in 2004-2008 era).
- Second expansion was to comm. coll. (2010).
- Then amateurs (2011).
- Then museum educators (2012).
- Then 'lurkers' (2013) other folks not in classrooms, not in museums, but in higher-level positions (we hoped both NITARP and their institutions could mutually benefit).
- Since 2014, mostly but not entirely traditional educators (middle & high school).

33

PARTICIPANT REACTIONS

- "I just wanted to let you know that this 38 year veteran teacher believes
 [NITARP] is one of the greatest types of professional development I have ever done."
- [student:] "I cannot put into words how amazing and priceless the experience was."
- "You and this program (NITARP) have been truly remarkable and has already changed my life forever. I'm just waiting to see what happens next."

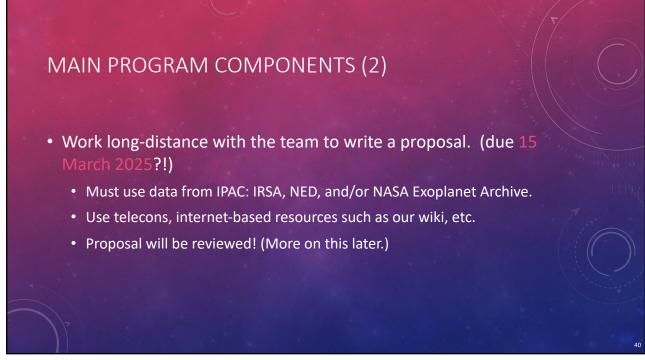


Someone ask me a question before I move on... SCIENTIST POOL We select our scientists to be: Very patient. Educators are skilled but not undergrad students. Able to help team come up with a project that MUST be done within a year, no deferrals. Willing to step in and rescue team (quickly finish reducing data, code something up, etc.), if team becomes too frustrated. Willing to commit to fluctuating time commitment over 13+ months, for free. Each team has a mentor teacher (who has been through program before) to act as deputy lead, translating for both camps, which helps everyone. All essentially local, experienced scientists (so far). Have let scientists work independently, manage their teams, with support if they want it.









MAIN PROGRAM COMPONENTS (3)

- Meet for 4 days at IPAC to work on the data and understand how science works (Summer 2025).
 - Each team decides on a mutually acceptable date YOU SHOULD DO THIS TODAY!
 - Each classroom educator should be able to bring up to 2 students to this visit; students must be heavily involved in the project. [What if no students? What if young students? What if more students? Funding uncertainty.]
 - (We pay for educator/student travel.)
 - (Work remotely before and afterwards, using online resources.)
 - (Watch for: CA Bar exam.)

41

MAIN PROGRAM COMPONENTS (4)

- Present results of the project in AAS posters (Jan 2026).
 - At least 2 posters: Science and Education.
 - Again, each classroom educator should be able to bring up to 2 students; students must be heavily involved.
 - (We pay for educator/student travel.)
- "Culminating event" = "the NITARP retrospective night thing", and/or your poster day. ☺

MAIN PROGRAM COMPONENTS (5)

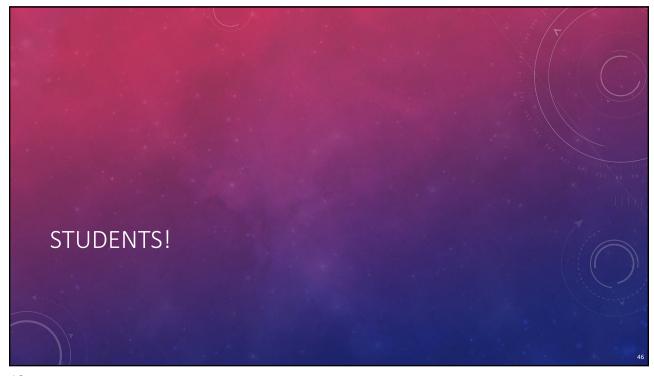
- Educators serve as NASA/NITARP ambassadors.
 - 12 hours' worth of professional development workshops, talks, etc. over 2 years.
- Educators report back to us all the cool stuff accomplished in connection with this. (Please do not forget!!)
- Some educators serve as mentor teachers to the rest of the NITARP community of educators and students.

43

MENTOR TEACHER CONCEPT

- Now have ~150 educators who have been through the program, and almost uniformly they want to do more; they don't want to stop after their intensive year!
- "First year" educators are the brand new ones (first AAS, first IPAC visit, learning the ropes).
- "Second year" educators start with their second AAS, (conduct workshops, work with students, etc.).
- "Second year" and later educators = alumni. Some join new teams as mentors. Some are involved in follow-up research of their original project using other telescopes.
 Some are involved in BINAP (more on this later). Some are involved in the proposal review.





WHAT IF NO STUDENTS?

- This program is for your enrichment first, because of your leveraging potential.
- Whether or not you are a classroom educator (or a HS educator):
 - You do not HAVE to bring students. If no one 'steps up', or you run into bureaucratic snags, or you would be more comfortable learning yourself first, or you feel your own learning would be enhanced if you were alone. THIS IS FINE.
 - We leave it to you to figure out (if) who to bring. Pick the leaders, or the ones who would benefit the
 most, or the smartest, or the ones who want it the most. You're their conduit; you gotta work with 'em!
 - If they crap out during the year, NO OBLIGATION to bring them back and/or keep working with them.
 - Resources donated from past participants for student selection are on the website.
 - Talk with your mentor teacher, your scientist, your team.
 - Talk to the 2024 participants & alumni while you're here!

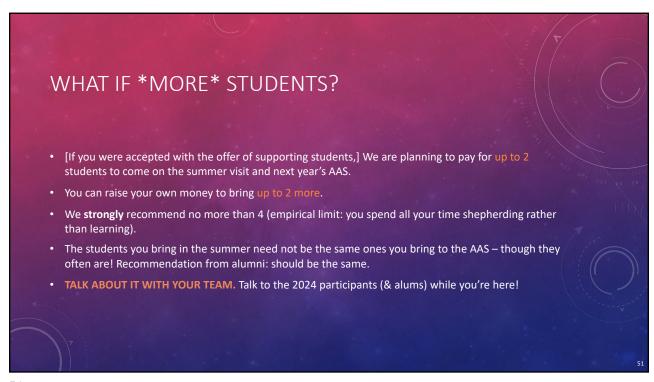
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WHAT IF NO STUDENTS?

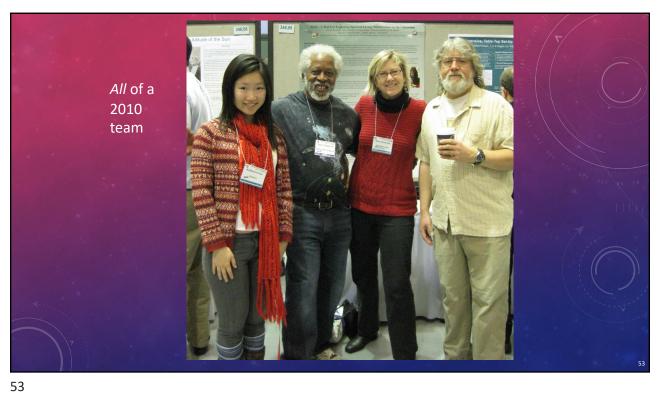
- (Some people are offered a NITARP spot with the understanding you aren't bringing students on our dime.)
- If you are **not at all** a classroom educator:
 - Based on experience, it is OK TO NOT bring students.
 - Additional adults change the chemistry more substantially than additional students, so
 please don't raise money to bring more adults.
 - Be mindful that your teammates will be bringing underage students (who often do not look underage).



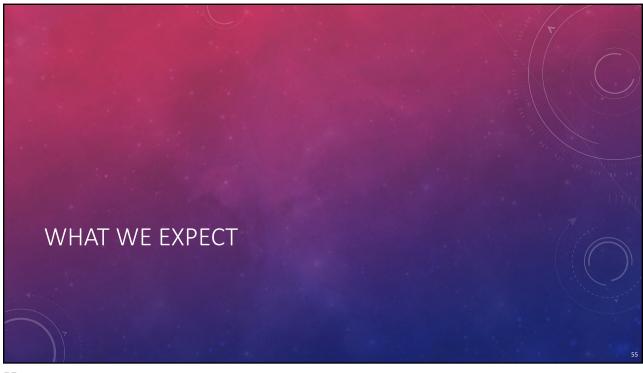
WHAT IF *OLDER* STUDENTS? • We have had community college educators before. • Again, mixed luck here. Educators have brought some/none/one. • Students of all ages struggle. • The very nature of college is different – your students have lives, jobs, families. You don't see your students every day. This makes your experience fundamentally different than a "traditional" NITARP educator. • You will be able to treat your students as more independent financially than the younger ones – let them pay for stuff and get reimbursed by us directly. (Will cover this more later.) • TALK ABOUT IT WITH YOUR TEAM.



MORE PEOPLE AT HOME • Of course, all of you can involve as many folks (of whatever age) as you want at home, to whatever degree makes sense to you, on whatever timescale. • Think about how you can best leverage your participation, given your resources. • Talk with your mentor teacher, scientist, team. • Talk to the 2024 participants (& alumni) while you're here!







WHAT WE EXPECT EDUCATORS TO KNOW

- How to work your computers. How to install software on your laptops.
- The basics of modern astronomy (what is a magnitude, what is a color-magnitude diagram, what is a FITS file).
- How to turn around and use research experiences in the classroom (or equivalent).
- (If you feel you are weak on any of these, talk to your team for help -someone on your team knows, or try other teams, or alumni!)

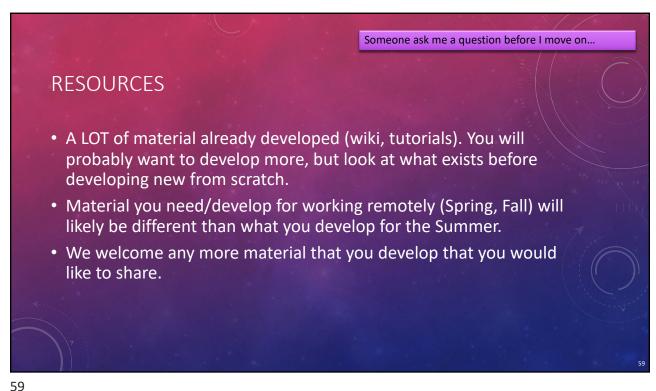
WHAT WE WILL HELP EDUCATORS LEARN

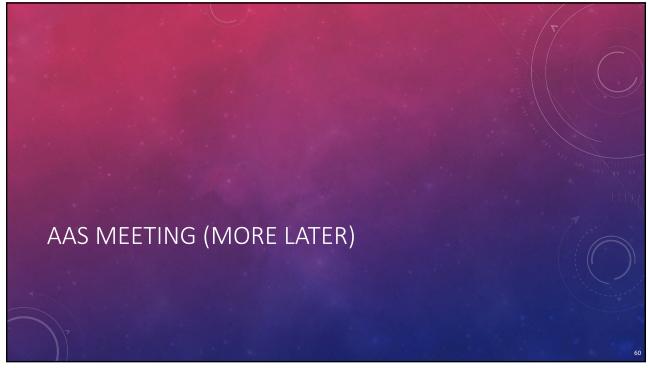
- Basics of infrared astronomy.
- Basics of your data (telescope, operations, data, processing) and the other archives (contents, usage) as needed.
- Basics of software usage (e.g., ds9, etc.).
- "How the sausage is made" -- what takes time, what goes fast. (And some surprisingly obvious things...)
 - "Astronomers are normal people."
 - "There is more programming involved than I realized."
 - "We spent SO MUCH TIME on ..."

57

WHAT SOFTWARE WILL WE USE?

- It varies from team to team.
- Projects have ranged over 6 orders of magnitude in wavelength UV to submm.
- Astronomers tend to use a wide variety of tools they use whatever works fastest to accomplish the task at hand, and this will vary from person to person.
- Some of you may be doing photometry, maybe using APT and/or ds9 (NITARP tutorials on these if you want to get started). Some of you may be using Excel (many online tutorials, books, etc. on Excel!)...
- Some of you may need other tools.
- In any case, you'll learn as you go.



























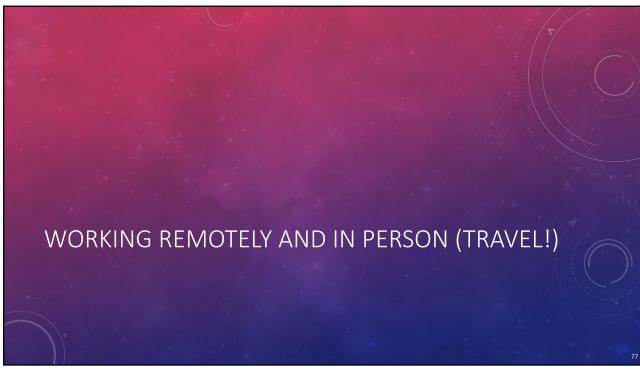








AAS 2025 • 2025 class is similar to the size of the 2014-2024 classes. • (A decent fraction of the people we send annually is the students presenting results.) • ~22 people expected from 2024/2025 classes. • ~13 alumni, a few students from them. • ~40 people(?) total.



WORKING REMOTELY

- Much of the time you spend on this project will be working remotely. First big task: Work remotely to write proposal. Proposals due March 15(?).
- (Have you worked across time zones before?)
- Historically, many long-distance collaboration tools blocked by schools, but this is no longer the case!! If you need it, we have a wiki on which people can share information, but I don't expect that this will be an issue.
- School email (used to?) breaks often attachments vanish or entire mail vanishes. (Fall back to gmail [et al.] if any problems.)
- We strongly encourage regular telecons, via Skype or anything that works for you (Zoom; Google Hangouts). If you don't do this, team often dysfunctional. SET UP A REGULAR TIME TODAY. Really. We mean it.
- 2014 teams evaluation suggested 1 telecon per month be edu only, no sci open questions, reflection, teaching each other. We have tried it, I'm not consistent; please push if you want this.

7

WORKING IN PERSON: VISITING IPAC 4-day IPAC visit (Pasadena, CA). Very very busy 4 days! 0.5 day usually is a JPL tour. If you want to do more (Mt. Wilson?), you have to do it, pay for it, beyond our 4 days. Historically 3 days; offered 4th in 2011 as "training wheels" – e.g., you guys work without scientist in the building but also not far away, modeling what you will do at home. This seemed to work really well. (Yes, we do take advice!)

TRAVEL ANXIETIES (PRE-COVID)

Much of your most exciting participation in this is travel.

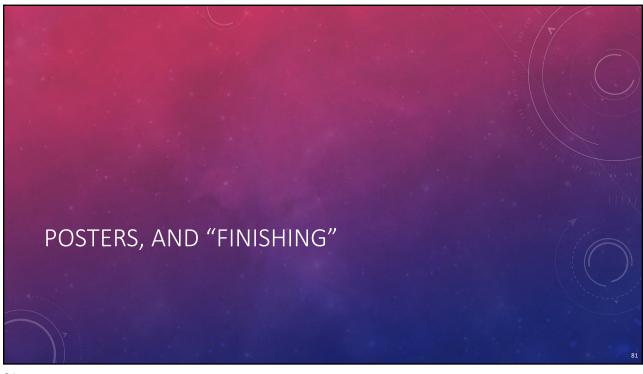
I think this is cool!

But this seems to cause the most angst, phone calls, stress, etc., even pre-pandemic!

The faster you turn in receipts, the faster you get your money back.

I consolidated EVERYTHING, all the most frequently asked questions, helpful advice, etc. into a multi-page travel advice document. (You got a version customized to you at the beginning of this process, and will get another one customized to each of your next trips.)

PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE read and follow those instructions:



You need to write up your results for the AAS, both science and education. For the science, an educator should be the lead author. We encourage teachers rather than students to lead this. Could be mentor teacher, need not be. For the education, an educator is expected to be the lead author, and may include the whole team as appropriate. If merited, your scientist will lead a paper for a refereed astronomy journal. Few posters turn into articles! (Not just NITARP, worldwide... but if you want the numbers, I count 52 teams and 9 astronomy journal articles, though I do have plans for more.) (NB: not science fair projects!)

POSTER CONTENT

- One of the big things you should do at this meeting is look at posters in preparation for your own.
- Science poster content is relatively well-defined, but bears little resemblance to a science fair poster.
- · Science is what you're here for, and is (probably) where you should focus most of your effort.
- Education posters are *much less well-defined*. Does not have to be education research! (Probably should not be!)
- (Since 2005: "What are we supposed to put in the education poster?" It is poorly defined.
 Anything works.)

83

'FINISHING' UP THE PROJECT

- This is open-ended by design (it's real science!), and 'success' is measured differently for each team.
- (Formal assessment was tried for the first time in 2013. Research done mostly in 2017. Planning on more.)
- Not every project will find what you thought going in. (Still successful.)
- Not every project will result in a journal article. (Still successful.)
- Some projects will open more questions than answers. (Still successful.)
 - Are there follow-up observations that would help?
- Can you do a similar analysis on your own of a different kind of object or region?

12 HOURS OF 'SHARING'

- Generally we can't stop you from sharing ⊕, but closing the loop is hard.
- You know about our 12 hour PD obligation going in, and had to write up tentative plans as part of your application.
- But, we know your **plans will change** in a year, and thus we are very flexible in what we 'accept' basically, want you to share the experience:
 - Workshops/Lectures (school, local, regional, national)
 - Articles (you write, or are interviewed for)
 - Anything else ...

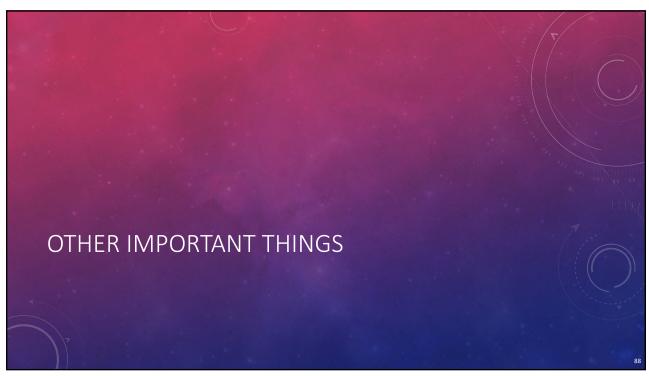
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Someone ask me a question before I move on...

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE...

- · We are the "Hotel California."
- (You can come in any time you like, but you can never leave.)
 - Lots of people take other jobs out of the classroom after NITARP (sometimes during!)
- As long as you WANT to stay involved, we are happy to have you, regardless of whether or not you are actively working with students.
- (Remember, NITARP is for YOU because of YOUR leveraging potential. If you're not teaching students, you're still reaching someone, likely someone*s*, we would never reach.)





HOW *NOT* TO DO SCIENCE

- Several people in the past have suggested one of these:
 - Why not assign one task per school team? Then the intensive work for that team would be <<year.
 - Why not just let each person do just what their strength is?
- Cold War encryption worked this way. Each team had no idea what the other teams had done
 to the numbers.
- We will NOT be doing that. My goal is to make sure that you UNDERSTAND each step, and can reproduce at LEAST some of it on your own afterwards. Toolkit building!

89

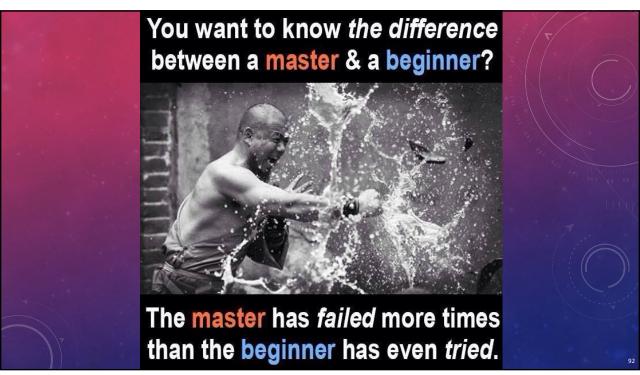
YOU CAN NEVER BE 'PREPARED' FOR THIS

- The original incarnation of the program had the AAS, proposal in Feb, then NOTHING until Summer visit, then VERY LITTLE until AAS.
- Teachers: Please, can we do more work in the Fall, before the AAS? So, more work in Fall.
- Teachers: Please, can we do more work before the visit? So, more work before the visit.
- Teachers: Please, can we do more work in the Spring? So, more work in Spring.
- Teachers: Please, can we do more work in the previous Fall, before teams start? < luisa and varoujan crushed under anvils>
- Teachers: give us video training! So, Tutorials. (which admittedly are now dated/incomplete)
- 2013 Evaluation : we don't feel prepared! Give us more prep work!
- Yes. I know. You can't do the program before you do the program. You WILL FEEL unprepared. It will not be 'comfortable.'

FEELING OVERWHELMED?

- At some point in this process, you will probably feel overwhelmed. Maybe you already feel like you're
 in the deep end of the pool.
- This will ebb and flow over the course of the meeting and the year, I guarantee it.
- Talk to your mentor teacher. Talk to your scientist. Talk to your teammates.
- · Everyone brings different strengths and weaknesses to your team. You're all in this together!
- I have a "major milestones" document for you with a summary of, well, milestones through the next 12 months. I emailed a link, but you can also find it on the NITARP website.
- If it doesn't feel like you or your team is "on track" talk about it! Talk to your mentor teacher, me, or Varoujan. Maybe you need a nudge back on track. Maybe your team really actually does need to do something different than the 'standard path.'

91



IT'S OK TO FEEL DUMB (1)

Advice from 2013 teacher:

"Teachers need to maybe be reminded that it is OK if they don't have any idea what they are doing at times — and that they are not expected to be experts in the field. They do need to be able to admit when they are confused, be open to feed back from other team members, and have time to commit to the study."

93

IT'S OK TO FEEL DUMB (2)

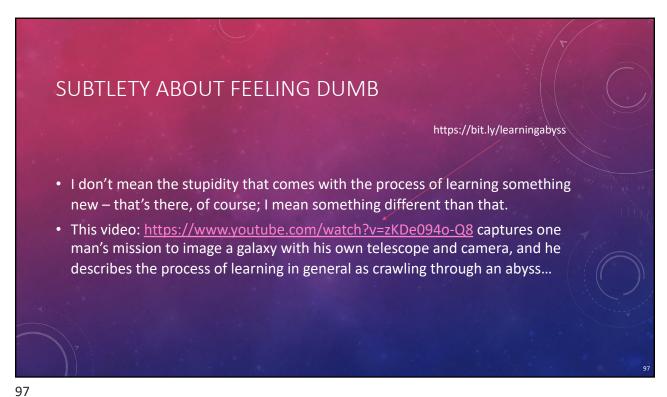
- Scientists spend their careers feeling dumb. We are trying to figure out how things work, and fail often. Feeling dumb is part of our job description.
- Moreover, your mentor scientists work at Caltech.
- We are NOT the big fish in a small pond, and we are used to this. (I mean, we're holding our own, but ...)
- You may very well be a big fish in your pond. You are most likely not a big fish in this pond. This may take some adjustment.

IT'S OK TO FEEL DUMB (3)

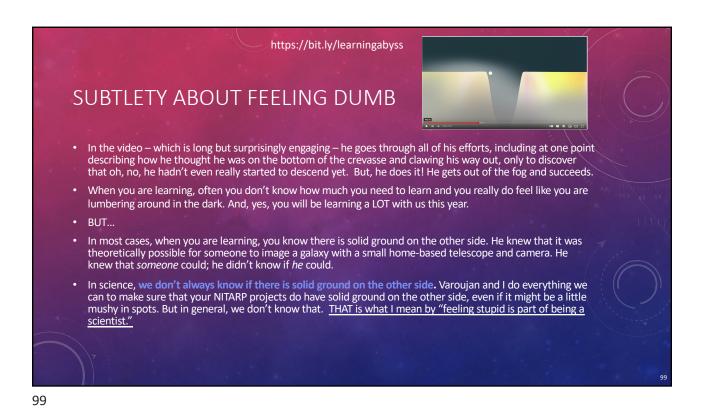
- Feeling dumb is part of our job description.
- No, really.
- This is a state of being for scientists.
- "I was born not knowing and have had only a little time to change that here and there." – Richard Feynman

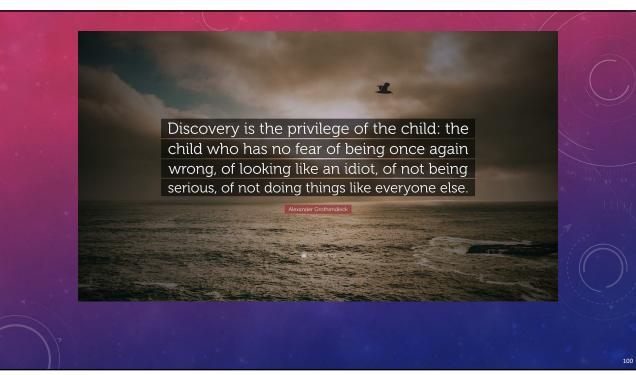
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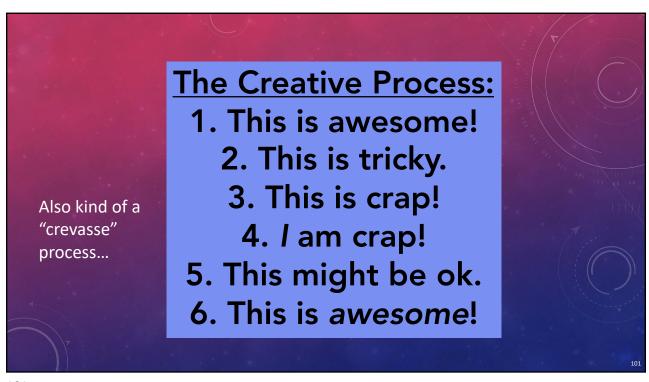
Essay 1771 The importance of stupidity in scientific research Martin A. Schwartz Department of Microbiology, UVA Health System, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22908, USA e-mail: maschwartz@virginia.edu Accepted 9 April 2008 Journal of Cell Science 121, 1771 Published by The Company of Biologists 2008 doi:10.1242/jcs.033340 I recently saw an old friend for the first time in many years. We had been Ph.D. students at the same time, both studying science, although in different areas. She later dropped out of graduate school, went to Harvard Law School and is now a senior lawyer for a major environmental organization. At some point, the conversation turned to why she had left graduate school. To my utter astonishment, she said it was because it made her feel stupid. After a couple of years of feeling stupid every day, she was ready to do something else. I had thought of her as one of the brightest people I knew and her subsequent career supports that view. What she said bothered me. I kept thinking about it; sometime the next day, it hit me. Science makes me feel stupid too. It's just that I've gotten used to it. So used to it, in fact, that I actively seek out new opportunities to feel stupid. I wouldn't know what to do without that feeling. I even think it's supposed to be this way. Let me explain.

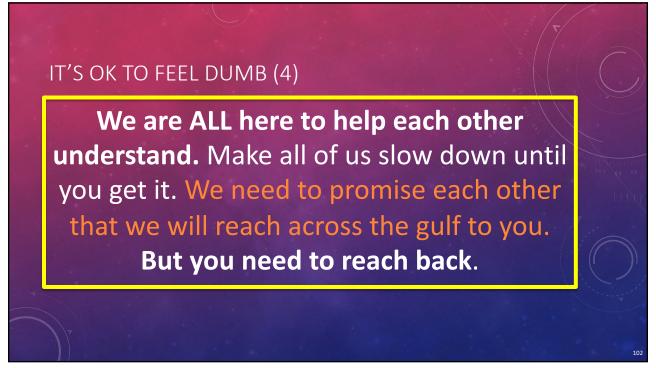


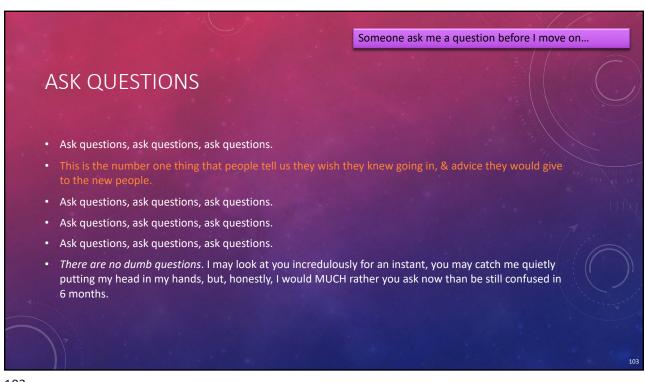


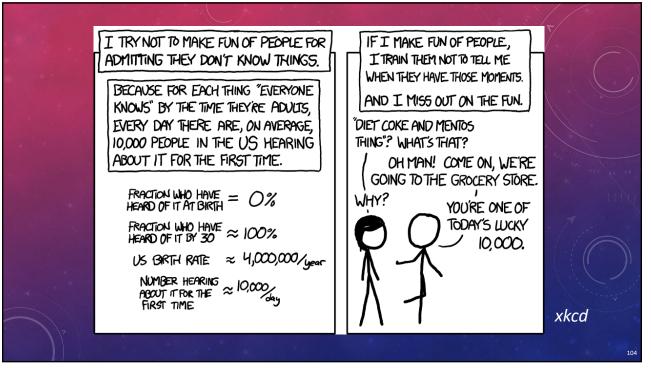


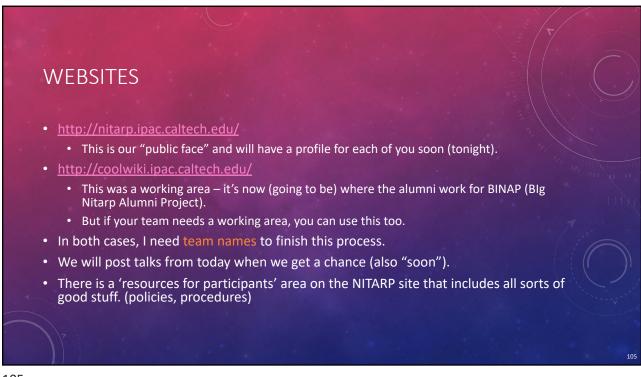


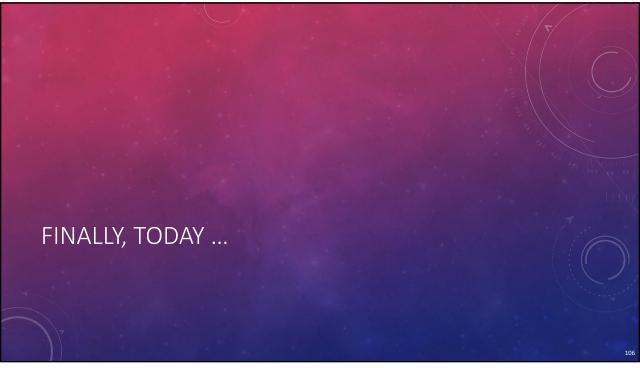












RETURNING TO THE PRESENT (1)

- The rest of today has big blocks of time to work with your team.
- TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM.
- Rearrange things if you have to, e.g., don't pick up registration materials until after 5 if you need to.
- START THE HEAVY USE OF EMAIL NOW. Get the communication channels lubricated. After today, you should be able to 'hear' each other's voice in your head as you read emails. Make sure you are not in anyone's spam filter. Go get a gmail account if you need to.

107

RETURNING TO THE PRESENT (2)

- Plan to meet later in the meeting.
- Plan to attend oral sessions relevant to your science.
- Plan to look for NITARP posters and talk to the 2024 folks (& alumni).
- Plan to look for posters relevant to your science.
- Plan to look for what makes a good poster (& presentation) and what doesn't, because you have to do this in 12 months!

108

RETURNING TO THE PRESENT (3)

- We found, from past years, that the one thing that educators wanted us to do was help them get good press (literal and virtual) at home.
- Towards that end, we collected media and administrative contacts from you.
- We will put out a press release Tuesday with a few words advertising this class and the prior class's results.
- If you gave us no contacts, it's up to you to relay the release.

1

109

