

Who'd like to see the Milky way again?

The potential volunteer community to support dark skies in Europe.

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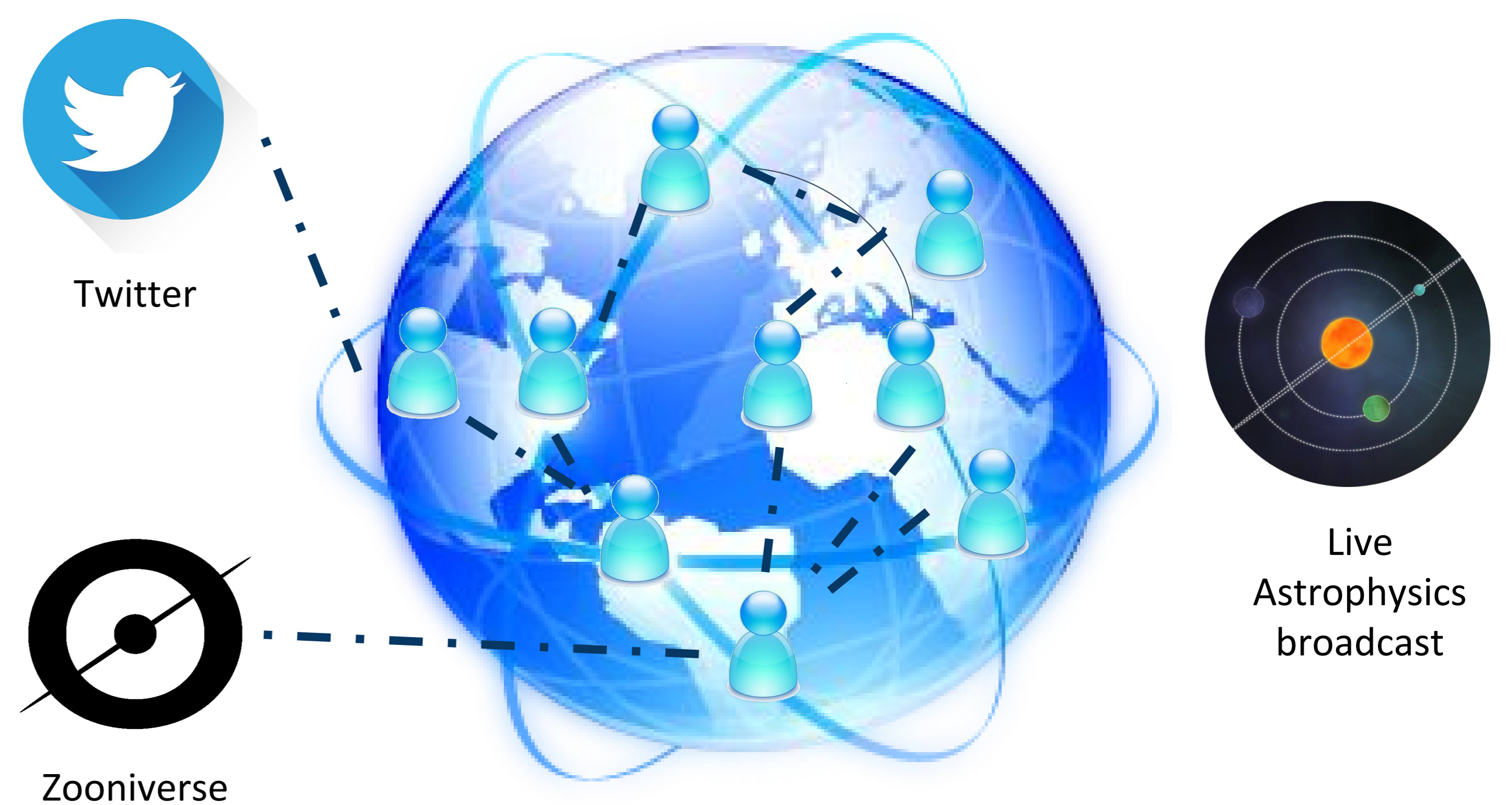
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In this poster, we focus on potential volunteer communities for dark skies research. We first examine contributions from amateur stargazers to projects within the Citizen Science platform Zooniverse and then review insights into potential ad-hoc social media communities by monitoring Twitter during the broadcast of the total solar eclipse in March 2016. Our analysis concentrates on the interaction and between diverse CS volunteers and participants using social media. We also discuss the success criteria of such initiatives with respect to original project goals, as specified by the scientific team.

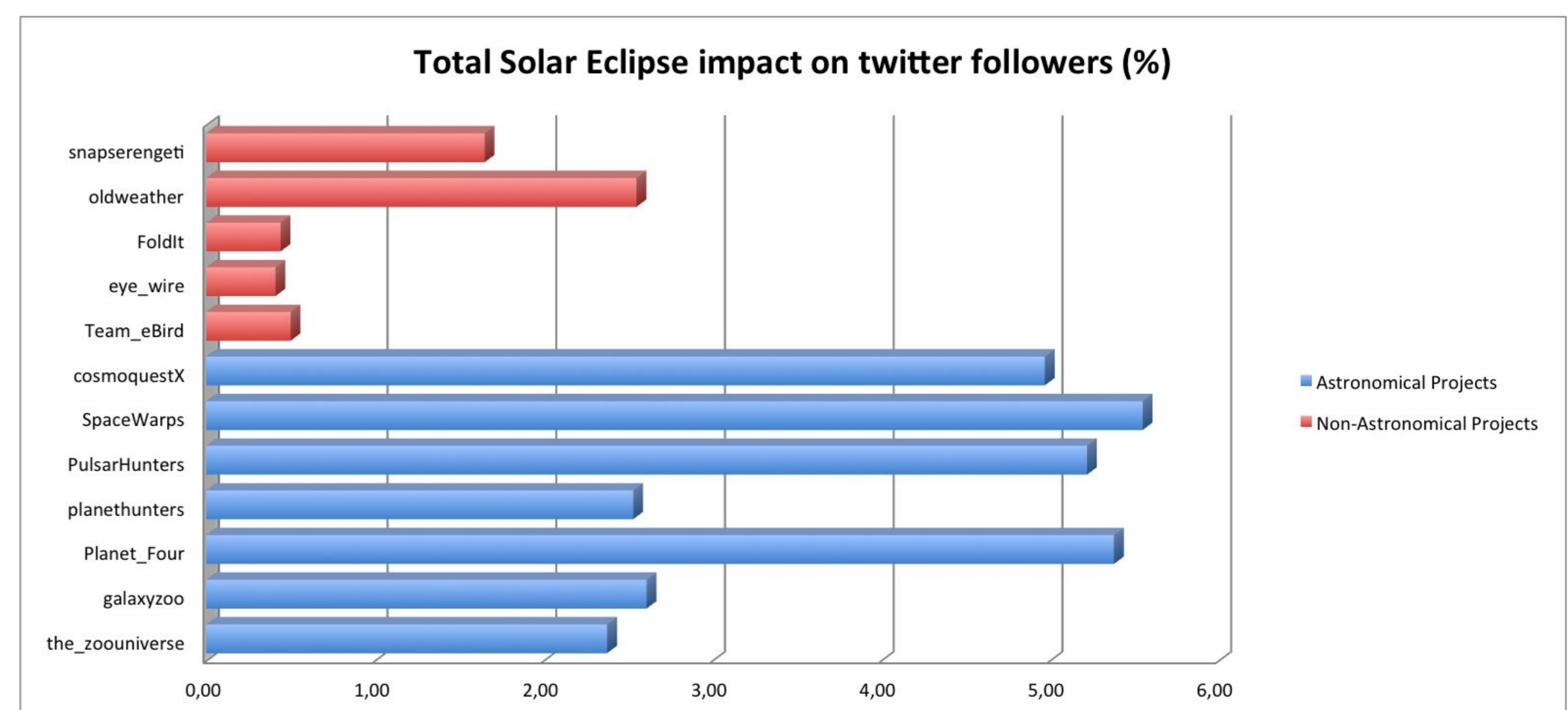
Zooniverse

Zooniverse is a platform for Citizen Science, housing projects from a wide variety of fields. The most popular discipline is Astronomy. The Zooniverse platform has strong links to the amateur stargazing community. New projects are launched annually during the BBC's *Stargazing Live* television broadcast, challenging viewers to complete as many classifications as possible in just 2 days.

Year	Project Name	Classifications in 48hr	Notes
2012	Planet Hunters	1 million	Over 100,000 volunteers
2013	Planet Four	1.1 million	98,348 volunteers
2014	SpaceWarps	6.5 million	Dataset completed
2015	Snapshot Supernova	1.6 million	Dataset completed
2016	Pulsar Hunters	3.5 million	8% complete; 36,694 volunteers

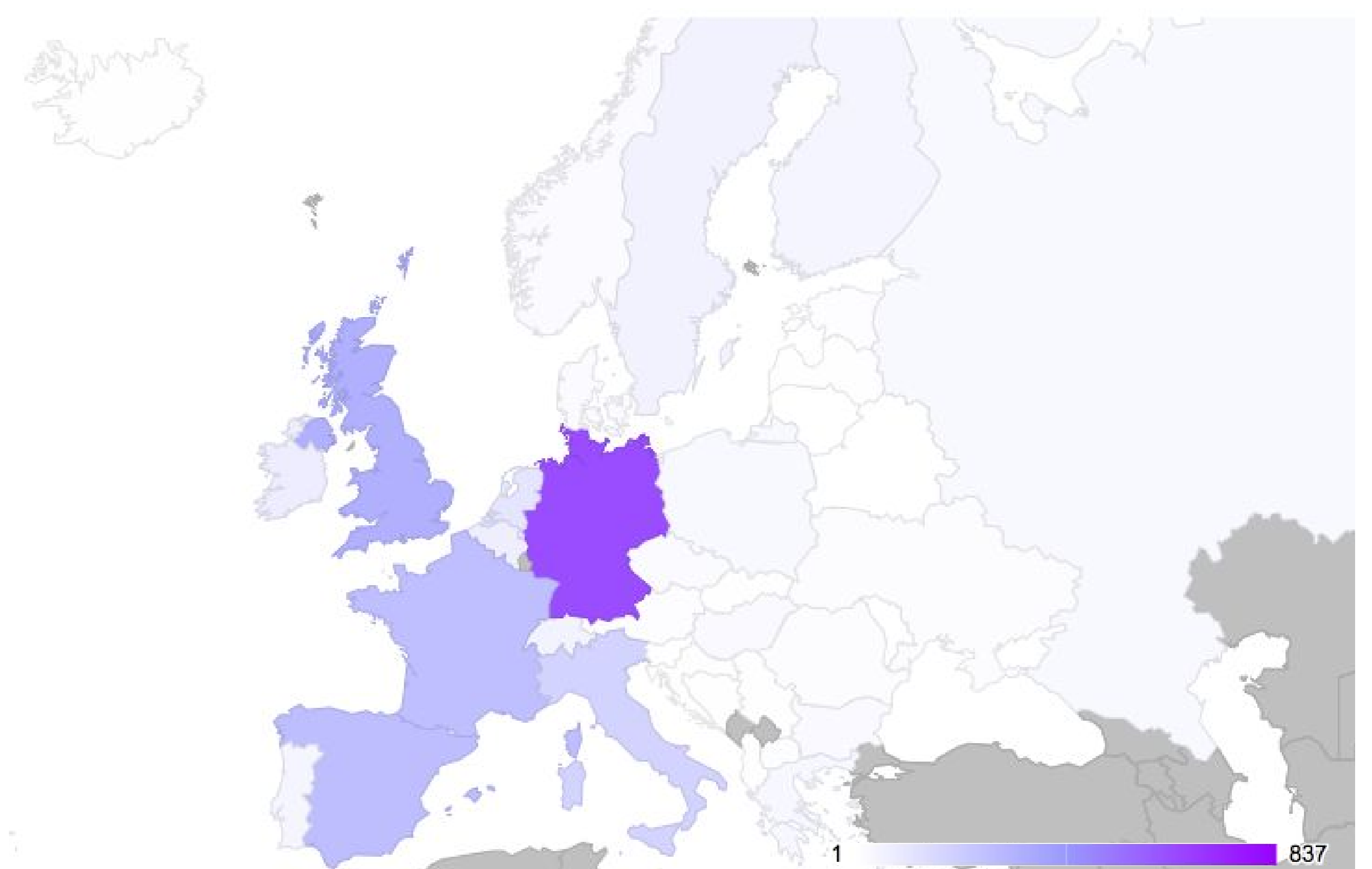


Community Overlap



Twitter Map

This map is built with the mentions of cities or countries in the tweet text. It is not based on tweet geo-location. Within Europe, the majority of tweets were observed from Western Europe.



Impact on success

Ad-hoc community contributions align with the following success metrics (derived from Graham et al, 2015⁴):

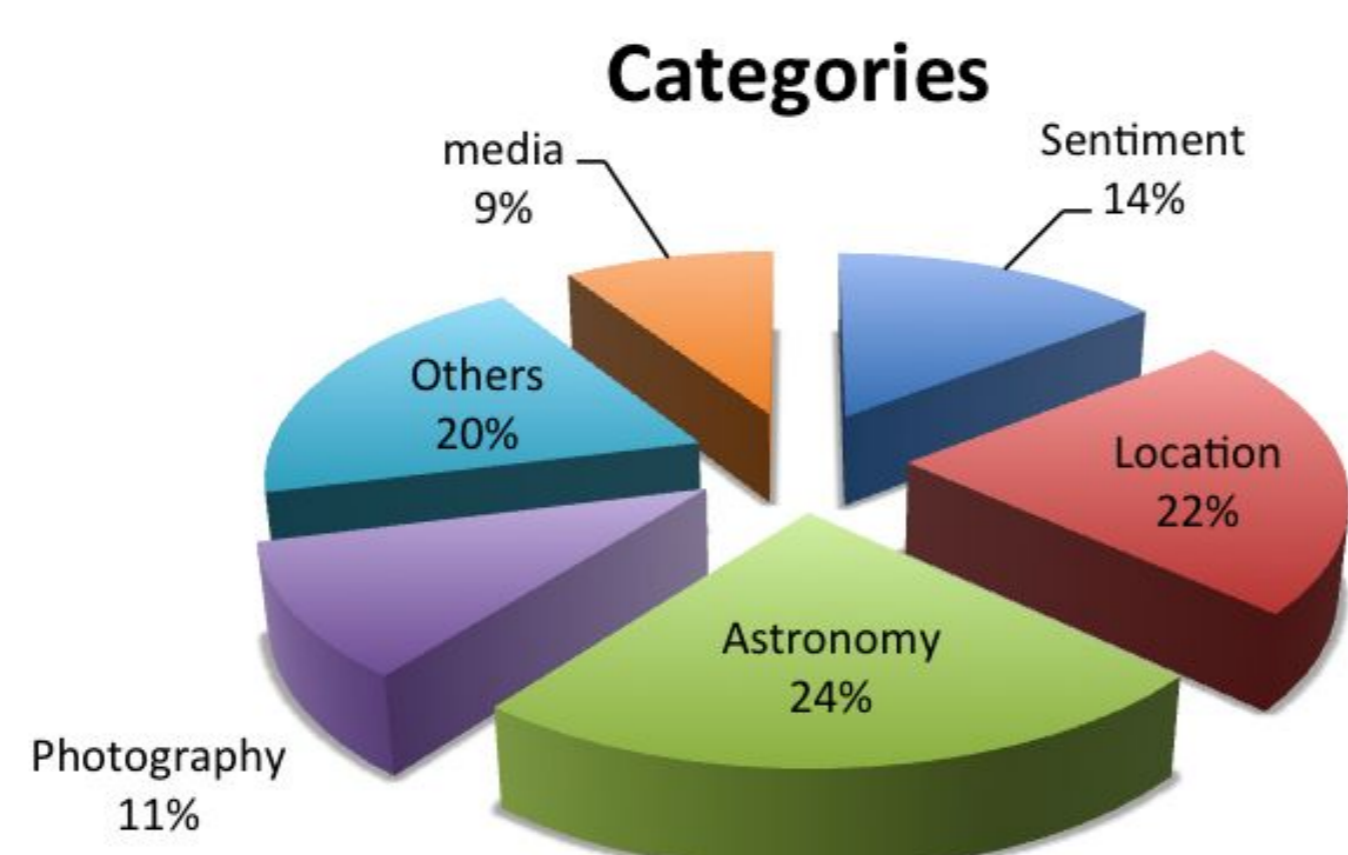
- Reduced resource usage
- Increased completeness of analysis
- Increased number of users reached

Twitter Hashtags Analysis

To collect the tweets, a list of initial hashtags were used. These include **#totalsolareclipse**, **#eclipse2016**, **#solareclipse**, **#Sulawasi** and **#Palu**.

Associated hashtags are hashtags referenced by a user in the tweet. Tweets have been classified into 8 categories, showing users preferences. Users inclinations follow five axes: locations, astronomical phenomena, sentiment produced, photography, media and other non related topics.

Hashtag	Occurrences
None	48024
#truth	44743
#indonesiasolareclipse	15883
#jailolo	13246
#7am	5589
#xiaomiphotography	4854



⁴Graham, G. G., Cox, J., Simmons, B., Lintott, C., Masters, K., Greenhill, A., & Holmes, K. (2015). How is success defined and measured in online citizen science: a case study of Zooniverse projects. *Computing in science and engineering*, (99), 22.

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