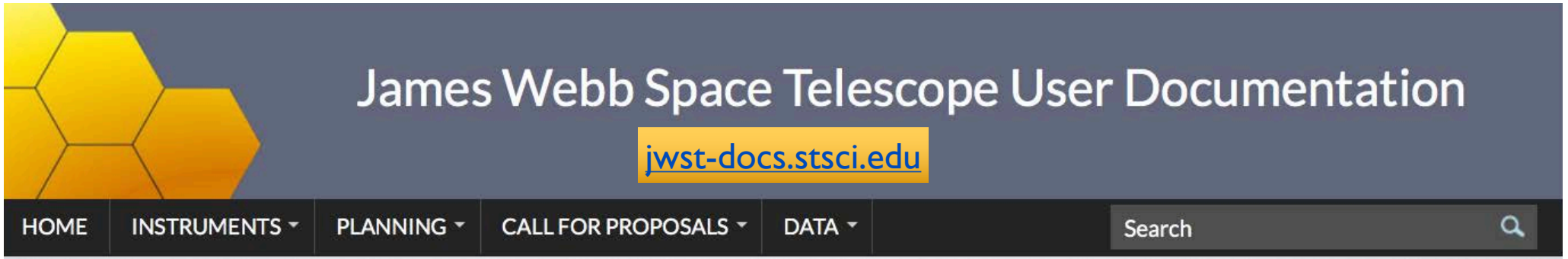

"JDox": modern, user-friendly documentation system
web-based, agile, searchable, integrated

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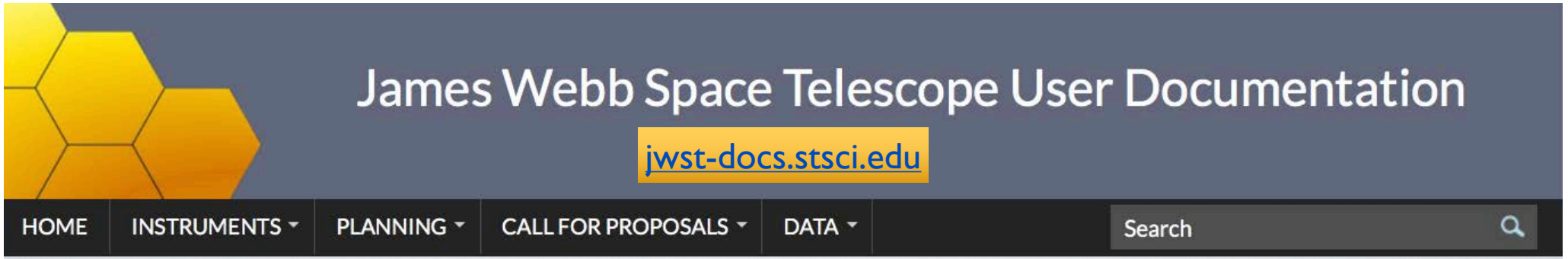

"JDox" goals

- user-friendly, accurate web-based JWST documentation
- "agile" process/infrastructure (easy to update)
- searchable via Google and internally
- heavily cross-linked across topics
- integrated with software tools (APT)
- ensure a happy and well-informed JWST community

James Webb Space Telescope User Documentation

jwst-docs.stsci.edu

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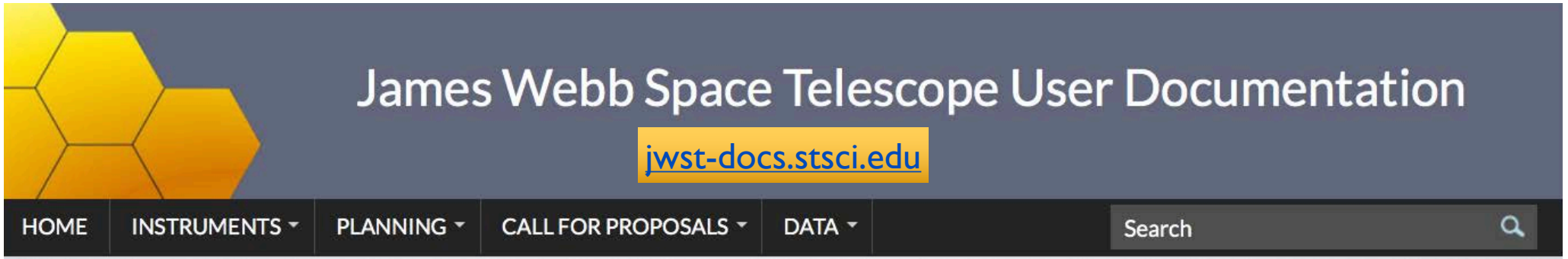
JDox philosophy: "Every Page is Page One"

similar to public transportation with "hubs" and "lines" but not linear



"JDox" organization

JWST Opportunities and Policies - call for proposals, duplication, science parallel policies, funding/grants

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation - background articles, "instrument handbooks"

JWST Observation Planning – APT, ETC, observing constraints, observing strategies (e.g., moving targets, spectroscopy)

JWST Data – calibration, pipeline, data analysis, archive

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JDox Organization

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation

Expand all Collapse all

- Fine Guidance Sensor, FGS
- JWST Observatory
- Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI
- Near Infrared Camera, NIRCAM
- Near Infrared Imager and Slitless Spectrograph, NIRISS
- Near Infrared Spectrograph, NIRSpec

JWST Observation Planning

Expand all Collapse all

- JWST Proposing Tools
- JWST Proposal Planning
- JWST Observing Techniques

JWST Opportunities and Policies

Expand all Collapse all

- JWST Cycle 1 Proposal Opportunities
- JWST General Science Policies

JWST Data Calibration and Analysis

Expand all Collapse all

- Information for Early Release Science (ERS) Proposers about JWST Data
- JWST Data Reduction Pipeline
- JWST Post-Pipeline Data Analysis
- JWST Calibration Programs and Data
- JWST File Names, Formats, and Data Structures
- Obtaining JWST Data

summarizes article in section

quick links

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation

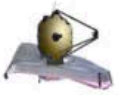
Articles in this section, "JWST Observatory and Instrumentation," contain the types of content found in traditional instrument handbooks. The articles provide instrument-related information such as hardware descriptions, specifications, modes of operation, performance, and operational details. Also included are articles about the JWST telescope and spacecraft operations.

Other sections, selectable from the menu, are JWST Observation Planning, JWST Opportunities and Policies, and JWST Data Calibration and Analysis.

While downloadable PDF files for this and the other sections will be generated for each cycle, the online content will be constantly updated with the latest information.

Observatory and instrumentation quick links

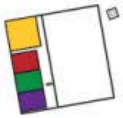
- Instruments
- Imaging
- Coronagraphy
- Spectroscopy
- Time series
- Performance
- Target acq
- Dithering
- Mosaics



JWST Observatory

Expand all Collapse all

- JWST Observatory Overview
- JWST Orbit
- JWST Spacecraft Bus
- JWST Pointing Performance
- JWST Telescope
- JWST Wavefront Sensing and Control
- JWST Momentum Management
- JWST Integrated Science Instrument Module
- JWST Data Rates and Data Volume

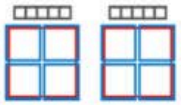


MIRI

Mid-Infrared Instrument

Expand all Collapse all

- MIRI Overview
- MIRI Observing Modes
- MIRI Instrumentation
- MIRI Operations
- MIRI Predicted Performance

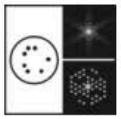


NIRCam

Near Infrared Camera

Expand all Collapse all

- NIRCam Overview
- NIRCam Observing Modes
- NIRCam Instrumentation
- NIRCam Operations



NIRISS

Near Infrared Imager and Slitless Spectrograph

Expand all Collapse all

- NIRISS Overview
- NIRISS Observing Modes
- NIRISS Instrumentation
- NIRISS Operations
- NIRISS Predicted Performance

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Instrument Handbooks

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation

Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI summary

The JWST Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) provides imaging and spectroscopic observing modes from 4.9 to 28.8 μm (Wright et al. 2015, Rieke et al. 2015). These wavelengths can be utilized for studies including, but not limited to: direct imaging of young warm exoplanets and spectroscopy of their atmospheres; identification and characterization of the first galaxies at redshifts $z>7$; and analysis of warm dust and molecular gas in young stars and proto-planetary disks.

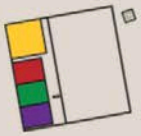
To achieve these goals MIRI offers a very broad range of observing modes, including:

- imaging
- low-resolution slitted and slitless spectroscopy
- medium-resolution integral field unit (IFU) spectroscopy
- coronagraphy

More about MIRI

Expand all Collapse all

- MIRI Overview
- MIRI Observing Modes
- MIRI Instrumentation
- MIRI Operations
- MIRI Predicted Performance



MIRI

Mid-Infrared Instrument

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation

- Fine Guidance Sensor, FGS
- JWST Observatory
- Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI
- Near Infrared Camera, NIRCAM
- Near Infrared Imager and Slitless Spectrograph, NIRISS
- Near Infrared Spectrograph, NIRSpec

Recently Updated

- NIRCam Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy

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JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation

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More about MIRI

Expand all Collapse all

- MIRI Overview
- MIRI Observing Modes
- MIRI Instrumentation
- MIRI Operations
- MIRI Predicted Performance

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Observing Modes

JWST's Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) has four observing modes: imaging, coronagraphic imaging, low-resolution spectroscopy, and medium-resolution spectroscopy.

The JWST Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) provides imaging and spectroscopic observing modes from 5 to 28.5 µm:

- Imaging: A field of view of up to 74" × 113" with filters ranging from 5.6 to 25.5 µm.
- Low-resolution spectroscopy: slitted and slitless modes available from 5 to 12 µm. Slitless modes are currently only available for time series observations (TSOs).
- Medium-resolution spectroscopy: integral field unit (IFU) spectroscopy available from 4.9 to 28.8 µm.
- Coronagraphic imaging: 4 individual coronagraphs, one of which is based on the classic design of Lyot and 3 of which are based on 4-quadrant phase masks (4QPM).

Table 1. Properties of MIRI observing modes

Near Infrared Spectrograph, NIRSpec

Recently Updated

NIRCam Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy

James Webb Space Telescope User Documentation

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JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation

Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

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More about MIRI

Expand all Collapse all

- MIRI Overview
- MIRI Observing Modes
- MIRI Instrumentation
- MIRI Operations
- MIRI Predicted Performance

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Observing Modes

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Instrumentation

The JWST Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) contains optical, spectral, occulting and detector hardware components to support its 4 observing modes.

Summary

The JWST Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) provides 4 observing modes from 5 to 28.5 μm. The major pieces of instrumentation hardware necessary to support these modes include:

- Optics and focal plane: the imager (MIRIM) and medium resolution spectrometer (MRS) are fed from a single pick-off mirror (POM).
- Filters: 10 filters for imaging, 4 filter-diaphragm combinations for coronagraphy, one neutral density filter, one ZnS-Ge double prism for the LRS mode, one opaque position for darks, and one for a lens used during ground tests.
- Coronagraph masks: one occulter based on the classic Lyot design and 3 occulters that incorporate 4-quadrant phase masks (4QPMs).
- Spectroscopic elements: double prism for the low resolution spectrometer and 2 dichroic filter combination wheels for the medium resolution spectrometer.
- Detectors: 3 impurity band conduction (Si:As IBC) devices.
- Integral field units (IFUs): 4 IFUs for the medium resolution spectrometer.

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Instrument Handbooks

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation

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More about MIRI

Expand all Collapse all

- MIRI Overview
- MIRI Observing Modes
- MIRI Instrumentation
- MIRI Operations
- MIRI Predicted Performance

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Observing Modes

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Instrumentation

- Integral field units (IFUs): 4 IFUs for the medium resolution spectrometer.

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Operations

The operational facts and features of JWST's MIRI define how its observatory-level capabilities can be applied for science.

The operational capabilities include:

- MIRI Target Acquisition Overview
- MIRI Dithering Overview
- MIRI Mosaics Overview
- MIRI Parallel Observations

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Instrument Handbooks

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation

Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

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More about MIRI

Expand all Collapse all

- MIRI Overview
- MIRI Observing Modes
- MIRI Instrumentation
- MIRI Operations
- MIRI Predicted Performance

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Observing Modes

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Instrumentation

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Operations

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Predicted Performance

The performance of JWST's Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) is predicted by a model that uses a number of parameters derived from laboratory measurements.

The performance of MIRI has been studied in detail by Glasse et al. (2015) and Boccaletti et al. (2015). These studies bring together performance metrics from laboratory testing with a sensitivity model formulated by Swinyard et al. (2004). These models have been adapted by the Exposure Time Calculator (ETC). Operational overheads (Gordon et al. 2014), including target acquisition, small-angle maneuvers to allow efficient background subtraction, time spent moving MIRI mechanisms, or taking calibration observations are incorporated and included in the final time calculated by the Astronomer's Proposal Tool (APT).

Users should ultimately use the ETC for all sensitivity calculations.

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Planning Handbook

JWST Observation Planning Documentation / JWST Proposing Tools

JWST Exposure Time Calculator, ETC

JWST Exposure Time Calculator

The JWST Exposure Time Calculator (ETC) is a pixel-based ETC paired with a modern graphical user interface. It supports all JWST observing modes: imaging, spectroscopy (slitted, slitless, and IFU), coronagraphy, and aperture masking interferometry.

It has advanced features that go well beyond those in previous exposure time calculators; this includes algorithms that accurately model data acquisition and post-processing, as well as functionality for users to efficiently explore parameter space. The graphical user interface provides enhanced capabilities supporting multiple workflows. For example, users can create workbooks to manage related sets of calculations, can create complex astronomical scenes
and can compare the results of multiple calculations.

ETC
Exposure Time Calculator

Recently Updated

JWST Parallel Observing Strategies

More about JWST ETC

JWST Exposure Time Calculator Overview
JWST ETC Calculations Page Overview
JWST ETC Scenes and Sources Page Overview
JWST ETC Outputs Overview
JWST Backgrounds
JWST ETC Source Spectral Energy Distributions

How to use JWST ETC

JWST ETC Quick Start Guide
JWST ETC Creating a New Calculation
JWST ETC Defining a New Scene
JWST ETC Defining a New Sourc
JWST ETC Batch Expansions
JWST ETC Using the Sample Workbooks
JWST ETC Sharing Workbooks
JWST ETC User Supplied Spectra

JWST Observation Planning Documentation / JWST Proposing Tools

JWST Astronomers Proposal Tool, APT

JWST Astronomers Proposal Tool

The Astronomer's Proposal Tool (APT) is a GUI-based software package used to write, validate, and submit proposals for the James Webb Space Telescope (and the Hubble Space Telescope).

The JWST Astronomer's Proposal Tool is under development and subject to updates. Current documentation is based on APT v25.0.3, and may be revised with future APT releases.

This page provides quick access to articles on many aspects of APT. In turn, many of these articles link to more detailed descriptions or to instrument-specific information that will support proposers in understanding JWST and proposing for observation time.

APT
Astronomer's Proposal Tool
v. 25.1

Recently Updated

JWST Observing Overheads and Time Accounting Overview
Creating a NIRSpec Observing Program
NIRSpec Bright Object Time Series Template APT Guide
NIRSpec Fixed Slit Spectroscopy Template APT Guide
NIRSpec Multi-Object Spectroscopy Template APT Guide
NIRSpec MPT: Manual Planner
NIRISS Aperture Masking Interferometry Template APT Guide
NIRISS Single-Object Slitless Spectroscopy Template APT Guide
NIRISS Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy Template APT Guide
NIRISS Imaging Template APT Guide

Show More

JWST Observation Planning Documentation / JWST Proposing Tools

JWST Target Visibility Tools

Two standalone target visibility tools are available to help proposers evaluate the visibility of targets, and their allowed position angles on the sky, for potential observations by JWST instruments. Using these tools prior to developing a proposal in APT could save time and provide insight into observability.

JWST Target Visibility Tools

Introduction

While the Astronomers Proposal Tool (APT) provides detailed schedulability information for each target, there may be instances where you'd want an overview of target visibilities and their available position angle ranges prior to entering them in your proposal in APT. For example, JWST pointing constraints may restrict position angles for targets near the ecliptic plane; in such a scenario, you may want to know upfront if observations at a particular position angle are feasible. (See the Specifying JWST Positions Angles, Ranges, and Offsets page for more information on this topic.)

The JWST project provides two quick-look target visibility tools to help in pre-planning observations, and for determining their feasibility, prior to entering them in APT: the General Target Visibility Tool (GTVT) predicts visibility windows and position angles for all instruments, and the Coronagraphic Visibility Tool (CVT) provides target visibility information for the NIRCam and MIRI coronagraphic modes.

For given target coordinates, both tools report (1) the ecliptic latitude, and (2) the target visibility windows and allowed position angles versus time. These tools have been vetted for accuracy against APT calculations, but are primarily intended to provide an overview capability that complements APT.

On this page

- Introduction
- The JWST General Target Visibility Tool (GTVT) for all instruments
- The JWST Coronagraphic Visibility Tool (CVT)
- Accessing the target visibility tools
- Synergy between the tools
- Related links

JWST Observation Planning

- JWST Proposing Tools
  - JWST Exposure Time Calculator, ETC
  - JWST Astronomers Proposal

James Webb Space Telescope User Documentation

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Call for Proposals

JWST Opportunities and Policies

Articles in this section, "JWST Opportunities and Policies," comprise the traditional call for p
about the proposal submission process, along with articles about observing and science polic

Other sections, that are selectable from the menu, are JWST Observatory and Instrumentat
Calibration and Analysis.

While downloadable PDF files for this and the other sections will be generated for each cycl
latest information.

JWST Cycle 1 Proposal Opportunities

Expand all Collapse all

- Who's Responsible and Where to Get Help
- JWST Cycle 1 Guaranteed Time Observations Call for Proposals
- JWST Director's Discretionary Early Release Science Call for Proposals

JWST General Science Policies

Expand all Collapse all

- JWST Observing Overheads and Time Accounting Policy
- JWST Duplicate Observations Policy
- JWST Science Parallel Observation Policies and Guidelines
- JWST Observing Program Modification Policy
- Policies for the Telescope Time Review Board
- JWST Target of Opportunity Program Activation
- NASA-SMD Policies and Guidelines for the Operations of JWST at STScI

JWST Opportunities and Policies

JWST Cycle 1 Proposal Opportunities

Last Updated Sep 06, 2017

The James Webb Space Telescope will offer proposal opportunities for General Observers (GO), Guaranteed-Time Observers (GTO), and Early Release Science Programs (DD ERS) during Cycle 1. JWST Cycle 1 observations will commence in Spring 2019, with Cycle 1 proposals deadlines in 2017/2018.

We invite scientists to participate in the first cycle of investigations with the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST). JWST is an international collaboration between NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA), and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA). JWST is operated and managed by AURA's Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI). The links below provide information, policies, deadlines, and instructions for proposing opportunities with JWST in Cycle 1.

- Guaranteed Time Observation (GTO) Program [PDF]
- Director's Discretionary Early Release Science (DD ERS) Program
  - Call for Notices of Intent to propose
  - Call for Proposals [PDF]
- General Observer (GO) and Archival Research (AR) Program

Important Dates

Rows are color coded by opportunity, where red = GTO, green = DD ERS, and white = Cycle 1 GO

Release of the Cycle 1 Call for GTO Proposals	January 6, 2017
Release of the Cycle 1 Call for DD ERS Notices of Intent	January 6, 2017
DD ERS Letters of Intent due	March 3, 2017, 8pm ET
Cycle 1 GTO Science Descriptions and Observation Specifications due	April 1, 2017, 8pm ET
Release of the Cycle 1 Call for DD ERS Proposals	May 19, 2017
APT version 25.1 Released (with updated Cycle 1 overhead calculations)	June 1, 2017

On this page

- Important Dates

JWST Opportunities and Policies

Expand all Collapse all

- JWST Cycle 1 Proposal Opportunities
- JWST General Science Policies

James Webb Space Telescope User Documentation

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Data Handbook

JWST Data Calibration and Analysis Documentation

JWST Data Reduction Pipeline

The JWST Data Reduction Pipeline is a Python software suite that automatically process
taken by the JWST instruments NIRCam, NIRSpec, NIRISS, MIRI, and FGS to remove instr
signatures from the observations.

Introduction

The calibration pipeline processes data from all instruments and observing modes. It proc
fully calibrated individual exposures and high level data products (mosaics, extracted spec

The calibration pipeline is organized in stages by type of observations. The algorithms an
structure of the pipeline are decided by an inclusive working group.

The calibration pipeline is coded in Python. The details of how to install the pipeline, run t
pipeline including tutorials, and the detailed code documentation including the data struc
used are provided.

JWST Data Calibration and Analysis Documentation

JWST Post-Pipeline Data Analysis

This article provides an overview of JWST post-pipeline data analysis tools and contains pointers to software installation and training materials.

Introduction

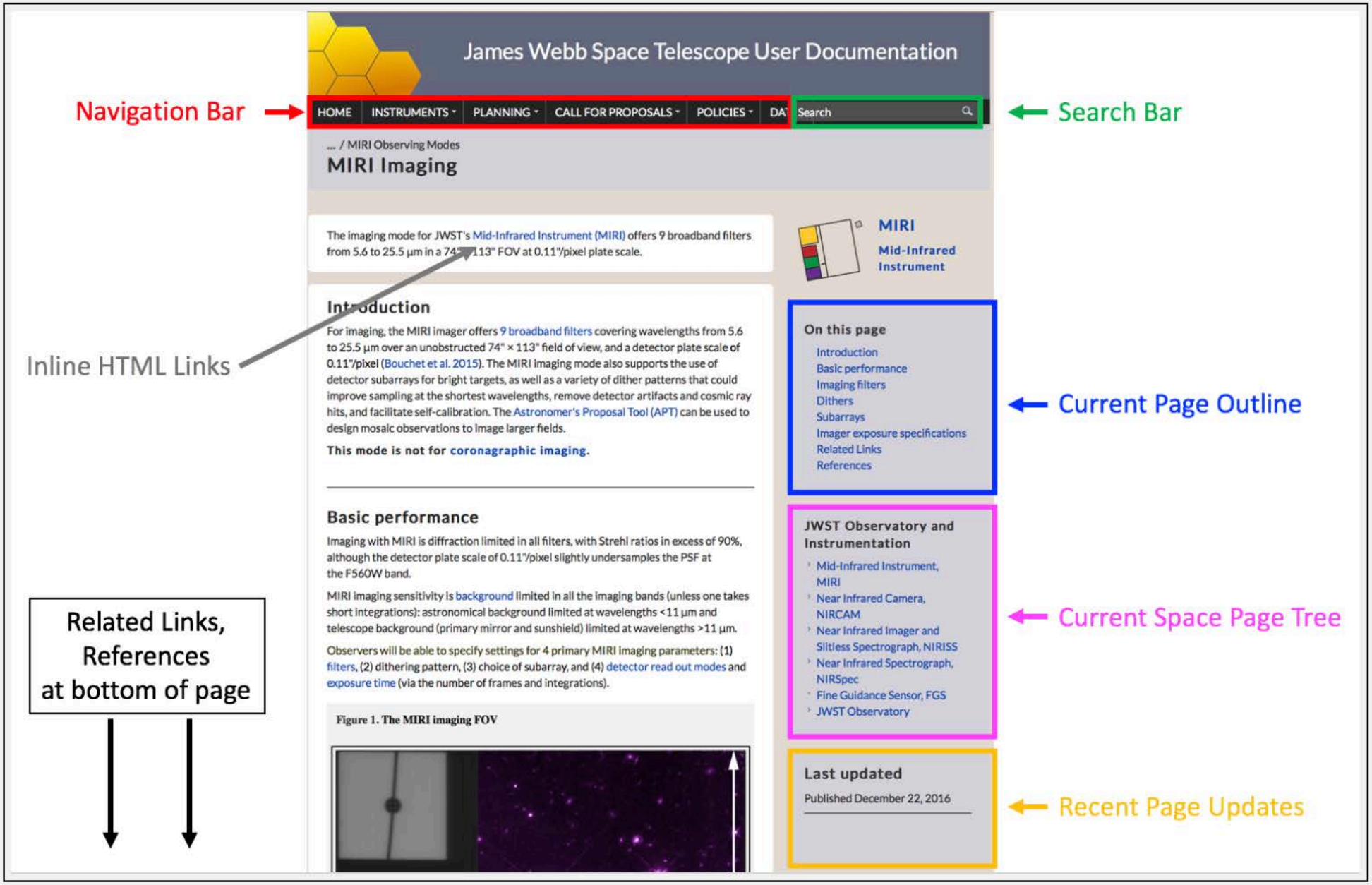
JWST Post-pipeline data-analysis tools are distributed as part of AstroConda to assist observers in viewing and analyzing their JWST data. The tools are generally written in Python and work together with Astropy. Development is ongoing. All software is open source and community contributions are welcome in the form of suggestions, bug reports, or actual code.

The suite of post-pipeline data-analysis tools is intended to help astronomers with the often iterative and interactive workflow involved in converting these pipeline data products into meaningful scientific results. This involves tasks such as:

- inspecting data and data-quality information;
- masking or flagging data and using those annotations to guide later steps in the analysis;
- using the results of interactive analysis to guide a custom run of the pipeline (e.g. tweaking spectral extraction parameters or background estimates);
- combining data sets in various ways, with careful attention to astrometry, PSF matching, and other issues;
- source detection and photometry using different choices or algorithms than those used in the pipeline;
- measuring lines and continuum in spectral data; and
- fitting models to data or otherwise testing hypotheses.

A typical workflow involves highly interactive exploratory analysis on small portions of the data, followed by development of custom scripts to automate the analysis on larger data sets.

JDox Quick Start Instructions



A diagram on how to quickly find your way around a sample JDOX article.

JDox site navigation

summary (appears in Google)

links to other pages

figures (click to enlarge)

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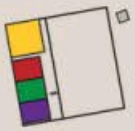
search bar

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation Documentation / Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI

MIRI Overview

The JWST Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) provides imaging and spectroscopic observing modes from 4.9 to 28.8 µm.



MIRI
Mid-Infrared Instrument

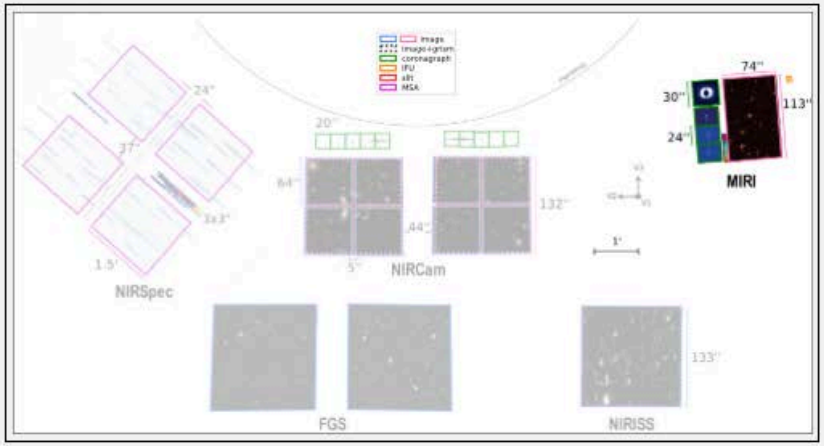
Introduction

The JWST Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) provides imaging and spectroscopic observing modes from 4.9 to 28.8 µm (Wright et al. 2015, Rieke et al. 2015). These wavelengths can be utilized for studies including, but not limited to: direct imaging of young warm exoplanets and spectroscopy of their atmospheres; identification and characterization of the first galaxies at redshifts $z>7$; and analysis of warm dust and molecular gas in young stars and proto-planetary disks.

To achieve these goals MIRI offers a very broad range of observing modes, including:

- imaging
- low-resolution slitted and slitless spectroscopy
- medium-resolution integral field unit (IFU) spectroscopy
- coronagraphy

Figure 1. JWST MIRI field of view in the telescope focal plane



On this page

page contents

JWST Observatory and Instrumentation

links to other pages (page tree)

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JWST Observatory and Instrumentation

background articles on telescope & instrumentation

MIRI

- "Landing Page" (hub with little content)
- Overview
- Observing Modes (Imaging, Coronagraphy, LRS, MRS)
- Instrumentation/Hardware (Optics/Focal Plane, Detectors, Filters, etc)
- Operations (Dithers, Target Acq, Mosaics)
- Predicted Performance (Bright Source Limits, Sensitivity)

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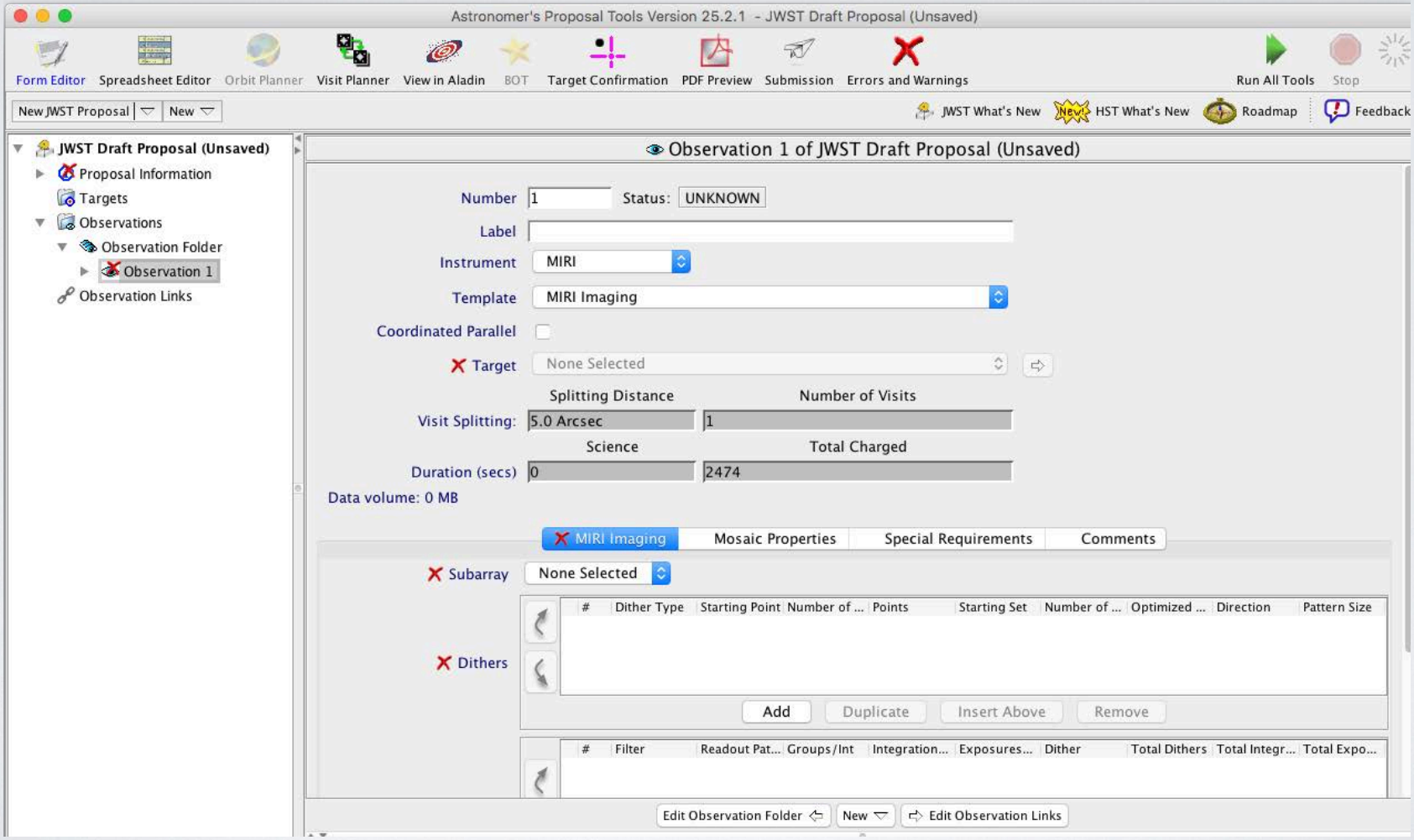
Access JDox via *Context Sensitive Help* in APT



APT (25.1 and greater): blue text represents context sensitive links

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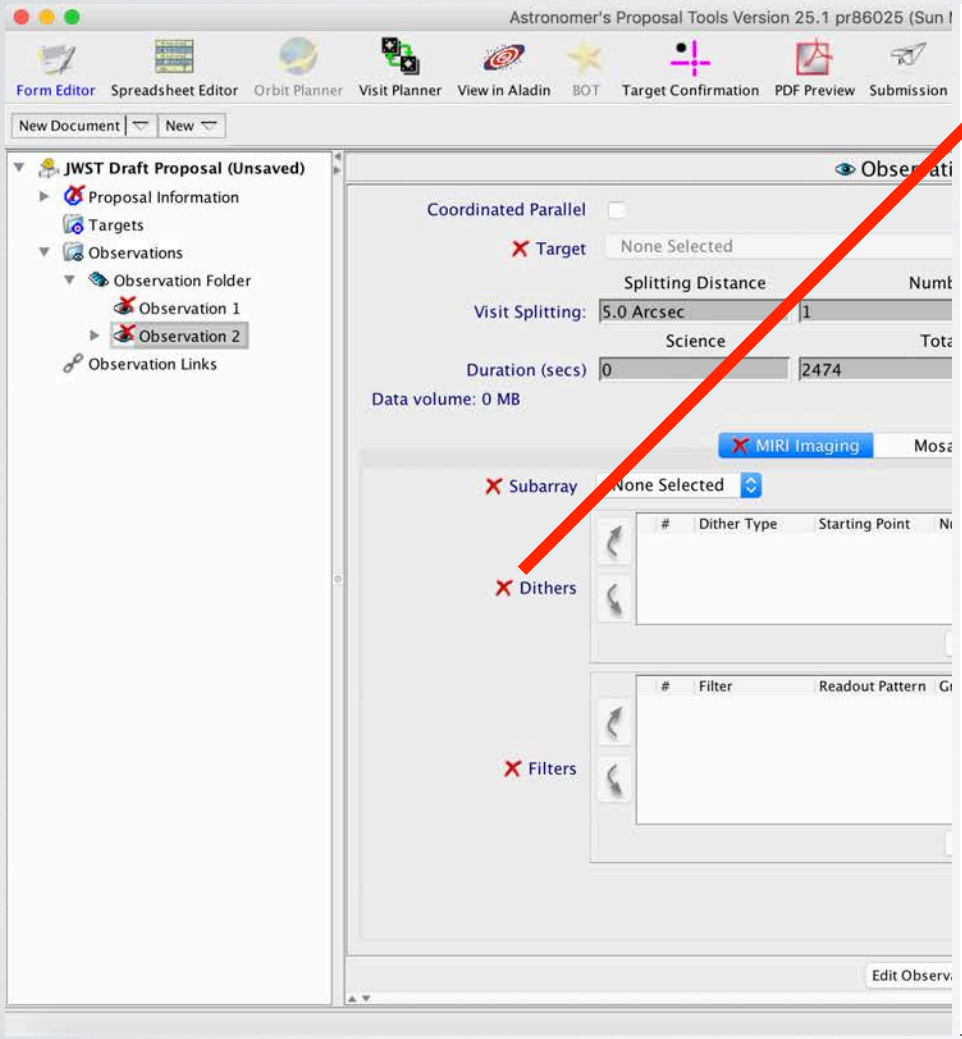

The ***DITHERS*** dialog box handles the creation of dither patterns, which must be created before defining your imaging sequence. Each ***DITHER*** is specified by setting several parameters: ***DITHER TYPE***, ***STARTING POINT***, ***NUMBER OF POINTS***, and ***PATTERN SIZE***.

Note that the smallest subarrays are smaller than the largest dithers, so the choice of dither pattern may be constrained by the choice of subarray. The MIRI imaging template in APT will only display dither parameters that are valid for the selected subarray.

MIRI imaging supports the following types of large-scale dither patterns:

Dither type	Use case	Number of dithers
CYCLING	Shallow, flexible imaging, optimized for self-calibration	3-311
REULEAUX	Deep imaging, optimized for self-calibration	12
2-Point	Fast nod, for snapshots	2
4-Point-Sets	Flexible dithers for user-optimized imaging of extended sources	Multiple of 4

(*Small-scale dithers are supported for imaging with F560W and F770W. To minimize overheads, small dithers are implemented using the telescope fine steering mirror (FSM). After slewing the telescope to each large dither, the small dither pattern will be executed in sequence, leading to a total of*

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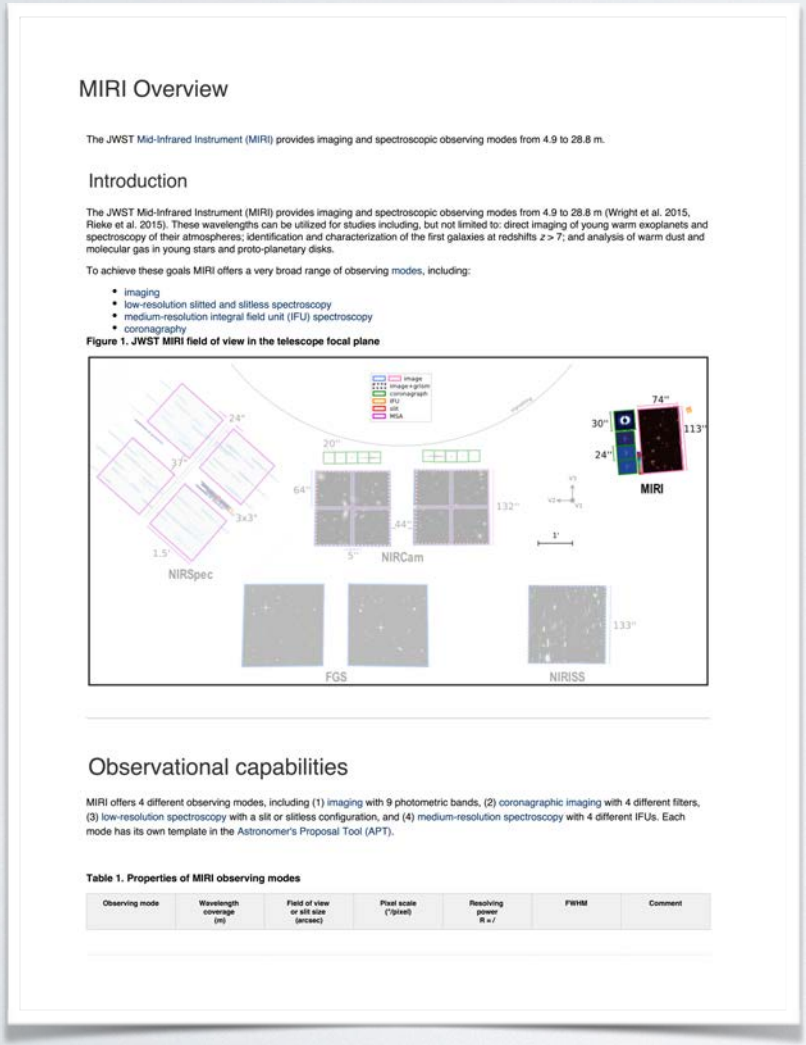

MIRI Overview

The JWST Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) provides imaging and spectroscopic observing modes from 4.9 to 28.8 m.

Introduction

The JWST Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) provides imaging and spectroscopic observing modes from 4.9 to 28.8 m (Wright et al. 2015, Rieke et al. 2015). These wavelengths can be utilized for studies including, but not limited to: direct imaging of young warm exoplanets and spectroscopy of their atmospheres; identification and characterization of the first galaxies at redshifts $z > 7$; and analysis of warm dust and molecular gas in young stars and proto-planetary disks.

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Figure 1. JWST MIRI field of view in the telescope focal plane

Observational capabilities

MIRI offers 4 different observing modes, including (1) imaging with 9 photometric bands, (2) coronagraphic imaging with 4 different filters, (3) low-resolution spectroscopy with a slit or slitless configuration, and (4) medium-resolution spectroscopy with 4 different IFUs. Each mode has its own template in the Astronomer's Proposal Tool (APT).

Table 1. Properties of MIRI observing modes

Observing mode	Wavelength coverage (m)	Field of view or slit size (arcsec)	Pixel scale ("/pixel)	Resolving power R = /	FWHM	Comment

PDFs will also be available

generated periodically for subsets of documentation ("instrument handbook", "Cycle1 Call for Proposals")

(may be slightly out of date)

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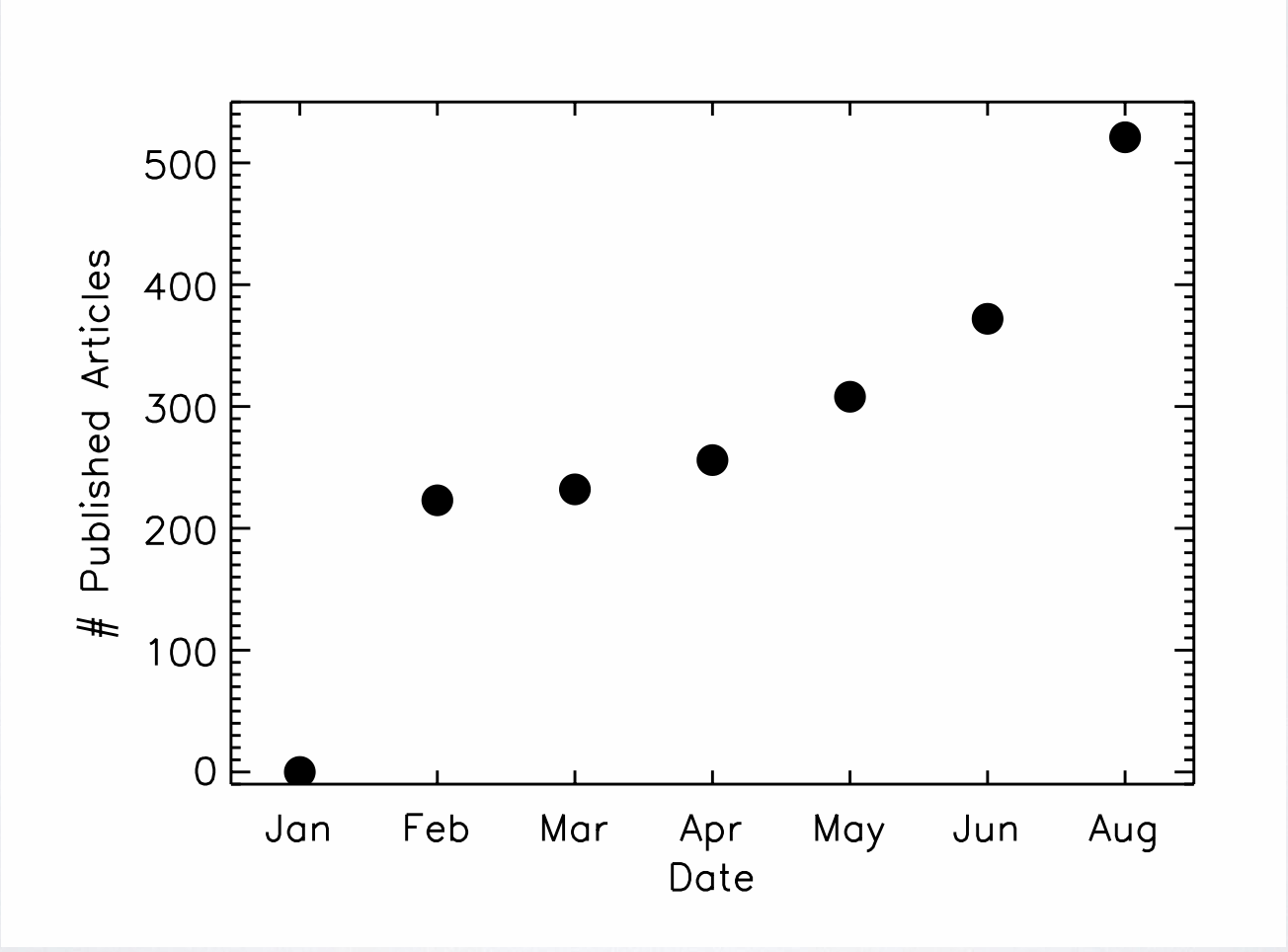


JWST Observatory and Instrumentation

Expand all Collapse all

- Fine Guidance Sensor, FGS
- JWST Observatory
- Mid-Infrared Instrument, MIRI
- Near Infrared Camera, NIRCAM
- Near Infrared Imager and Slitless Spectrograph, NIRISS
- Near Infrared Spectrograph, NIRSpec

JWST Observation Planning

Expand all Collapse all

- JWST Proposing Tools
- JWST Proposal Planning
- JWST Observing Techniques

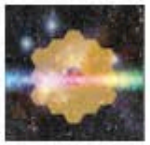
521 articles published

more in pipeline for GO CfP

JWST Opportunities and Policies

Expand all Collapse all

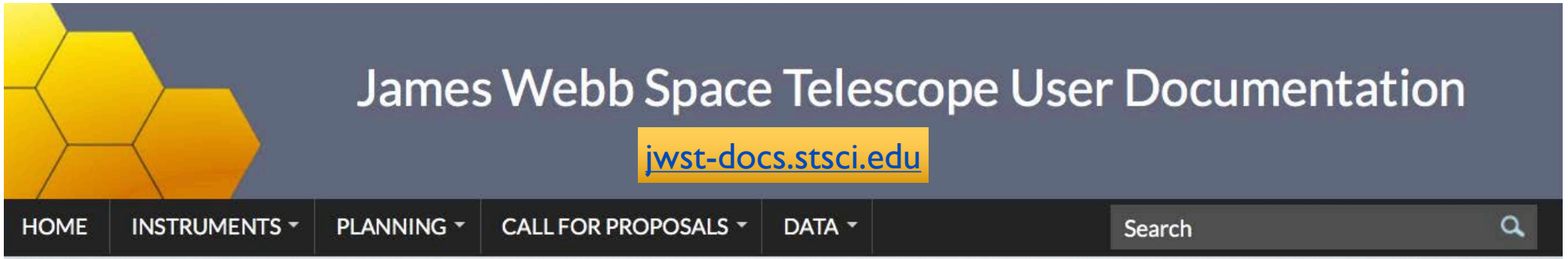
- JWST Cycle 1 Proposal Opportunities
- JWST General Science Policies



JWST Data Calibration and Analysis

Expand all Collapse all

- Information for Early Release Science (ERS) Proposers about JWST Data
- JWST Data Reduction Pipeline
- JWST Post-Pipeline Data Analysis
- JWST Calibration Programs and Data
- JWST File Names, Formats, and Data Structures
- Obtaining JWST Data



Information planned to be released before GO CfP

- Baseline Cycle 1 calibration program
- Observing Techniques (slitless spectroscopy, time series observations, moving targets)
- Science Use Cases (walk user through instrument specific considerations, ETC simulations, setting up proposal in APT)
- Instrument Best Practices
- Additional Video Help (ETC, APT/Aladin)

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Progress: jwst-docs.stsci.edu is live! (**521** articles published)

Published:

- ✓ GTO Call for Proposals
- ✓ DD-ERS Call for Proposals
- ✓ ETC
- ✓ APT
- ✓ Target Visibility Tools
- ✓ Context Sensitive Help

Timeline

Aug 2017: Cycle 1 DD-ERS proposal deadline
Nov 2017: Cycle 1 GO Call for Proposals and supporting articles
Mar 2018: Cycle 1 GO proposal deadline
Apr 2018 – : frequent JDox updates through launch / commissioning / Cycle 1

Preliminary publications (subject to revisions and additions):

- ✓ Instrument Handbooks
- ✓ Data Handbooks

Coming later this year:

– Science use cases
– Observing Modes and Strategies
– more APT & ETC instructional videos

comments / feedback?
JWST help desk user forum:
jwsthelp.stsci.edu