



## STEP 1

**Click on next to see the next photo in the archive**

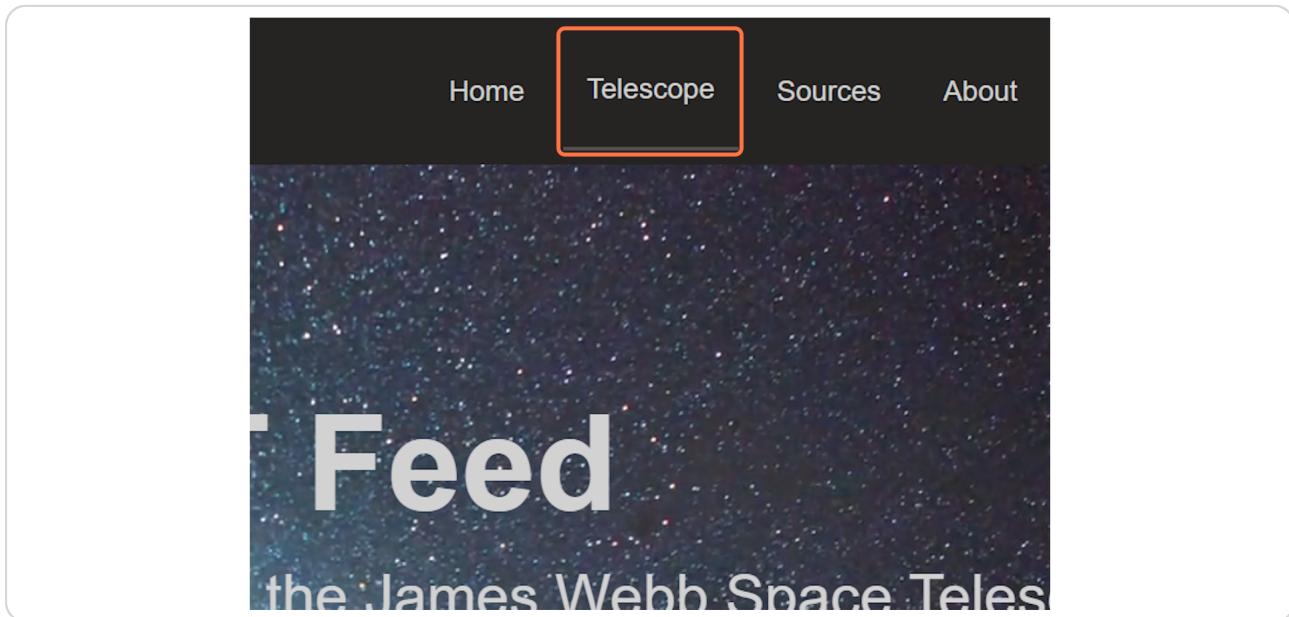
Arrows allow navigation through the released photos from the James Web Telescope



## STEP 2

### Click on Telescope

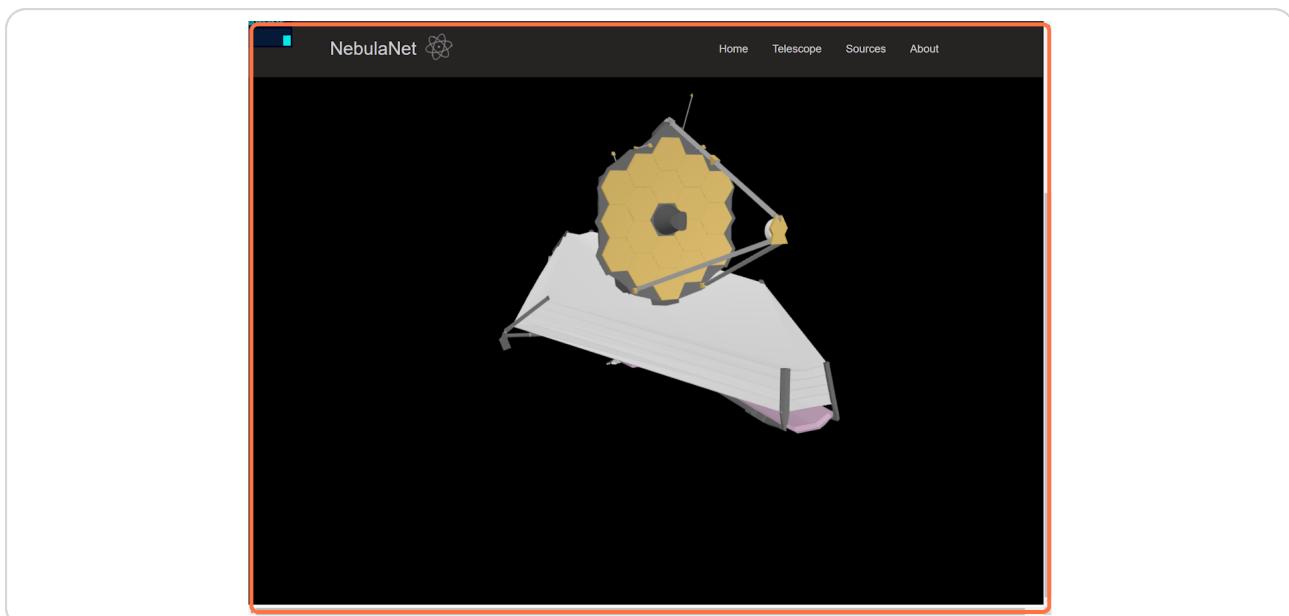
To navigate to the telescope page



## STEP 3

### Drag highlighted element

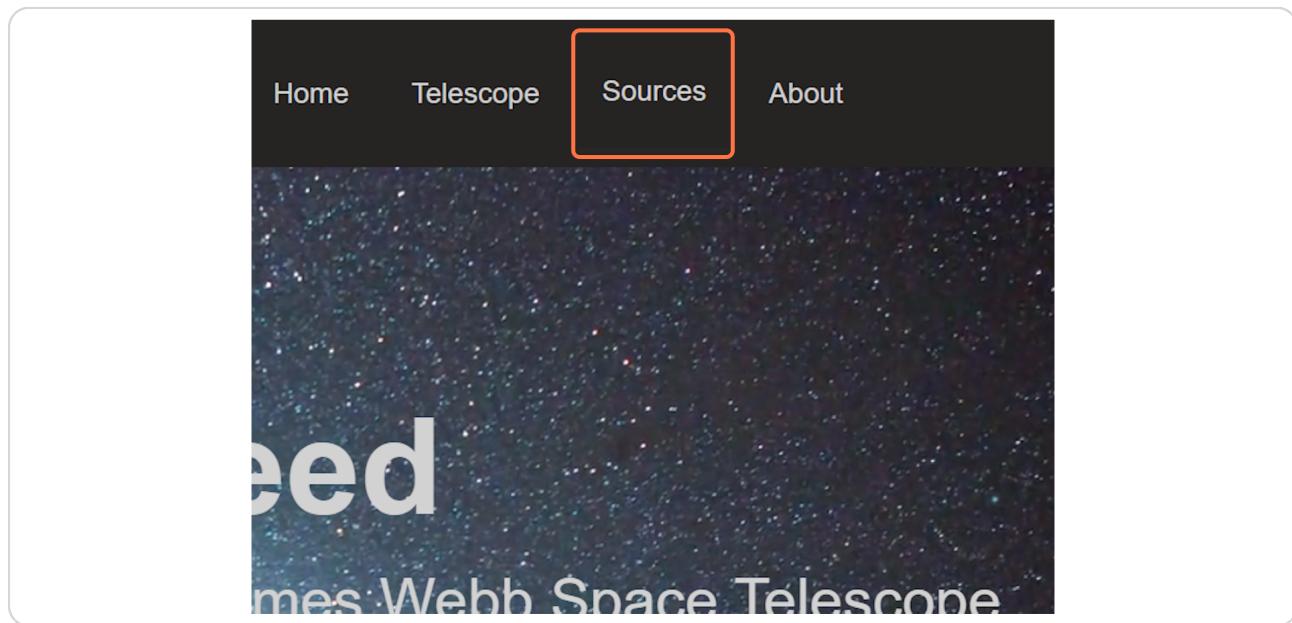
This is a 3d model of the telescope you can interact with.



## STEP 4

### Click on Sources

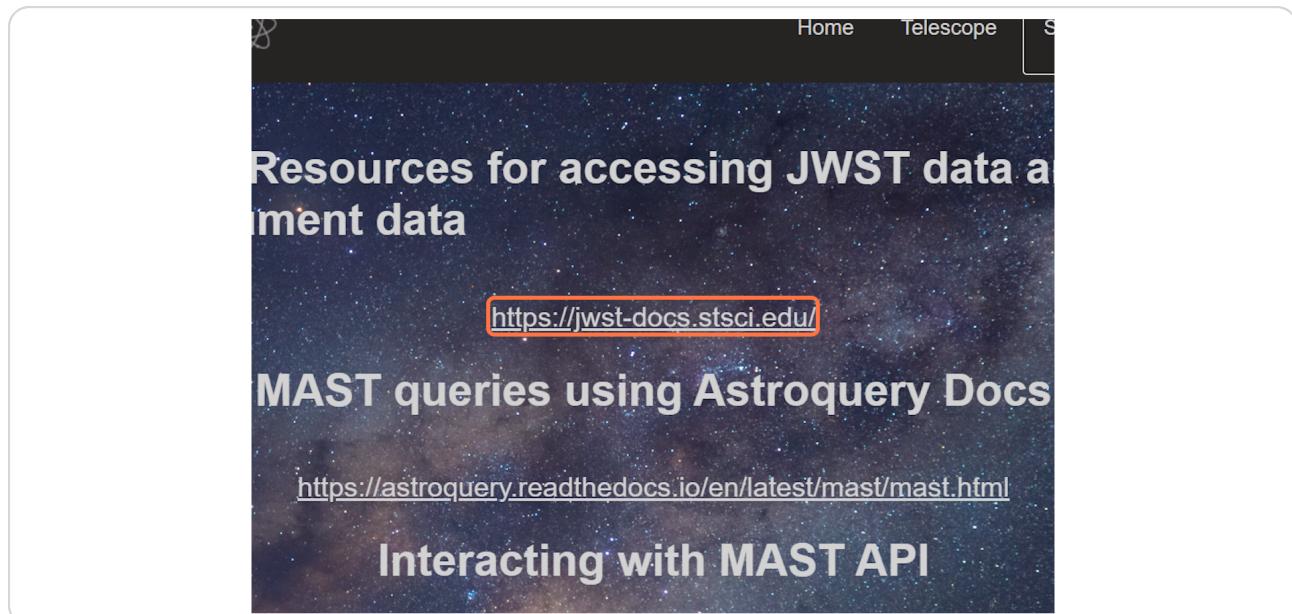
To navigate to the Sources page that has a the link to all refferences used.



## STEP 5

### Click on <https://jwst-docs.stsci.edu/>

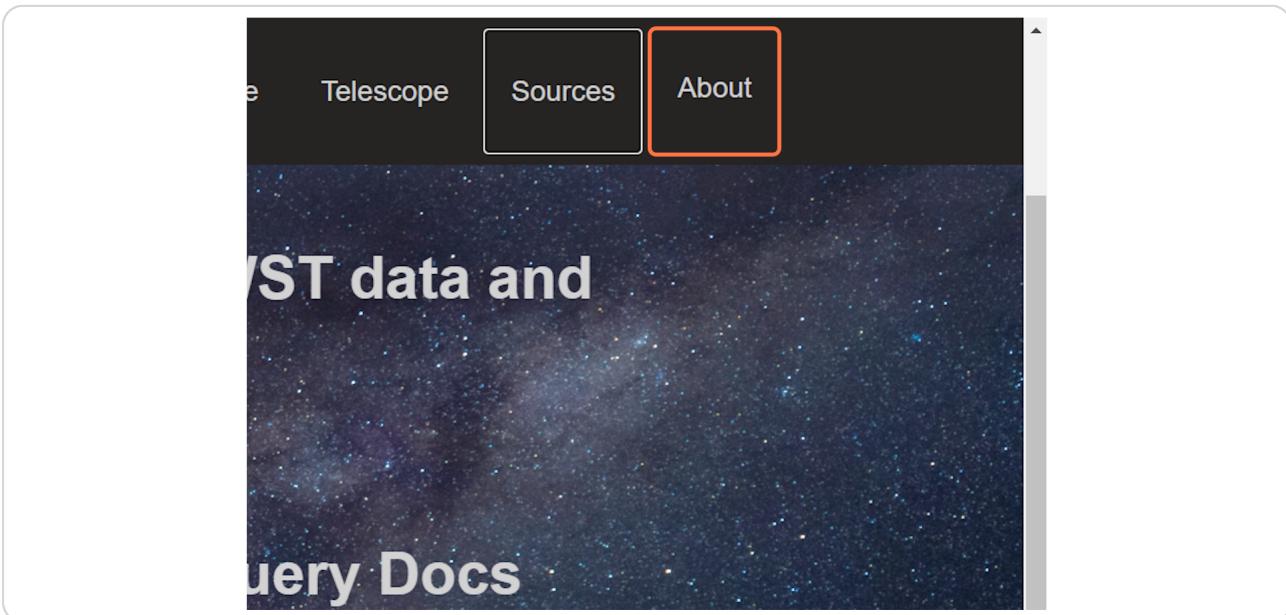
Click any link to view the webpage that we used as a sources.



## STEP 6

### Click on About

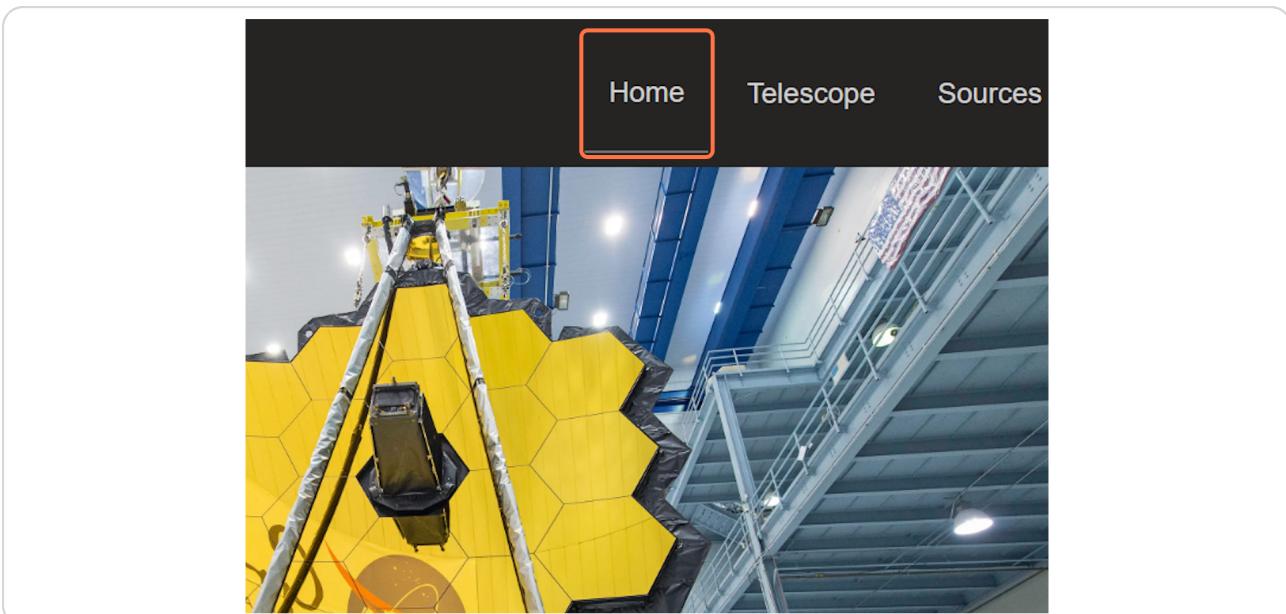
to navigate to the About page and read about the project



## STEP 7

### Click on Home

Click home to navigate back to the home page and the photos or rotation.



## STEP 8

### Clearly the sky isn't the limit

Enjoy the satrs

nger wavelength, is less hindered by the small dust particles, allowing near-infrared telescopes to see through the dust. By observing the emitted near-infrared light we can penetrate the dust and see the objects behind it. Objects of about Earth's temperature emit most of their radiation at mid-infrared wavelengths. These wavelengths are also found in dusty regions forming stars and planets, so with mid-infrared radiation we can see the process of planet formation taking place. An infrared-optimized telescope allows us to penetrate the dust and see stars and planets.

This website was created for CS 422 during Winter 2024 at the University of Oregon.  
Made by Simon Zhao, Jacob Burke, Daniel Willard, Isabella Cortez, and Freddy Lopez.

Clearly the sky isn't the limit

NebulaNet 

NebulaNet © 2024