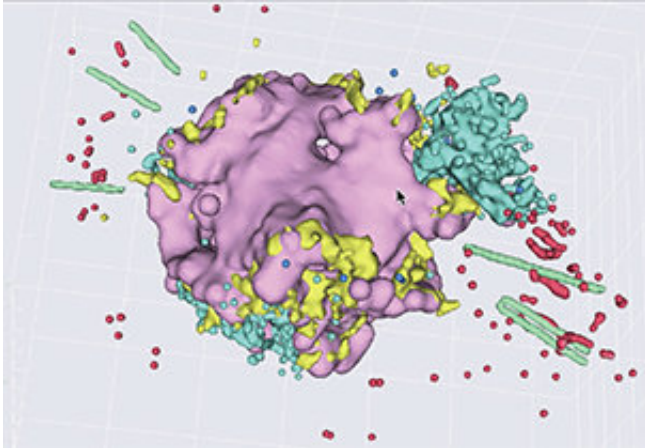


# A new stellar X-ray 'reality' show debuts

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Screen shot of the VR model in production. Credit: Chandra X-ray Center

A new project using data from NASA's Chandra X-ray Observatory and other telescopes allows people to navigate through real data of the remains of an exploded star for the first time.

This three-dimensional virtual reality (VR) project with augmented reality (AR) allows users to explore inside the debris from actual observations of the supernova remnant called Cassiopeia A. Cassiopeia A (Cas A, for short) is the debris field of a massive star that blew itself apart over 400 years ago.

The new 3-D VR/AR project of Cas A is a collaboration between the Chandra X-ray Center in Cambridge, Mass., and Brown University's Center for Computation and Visualization in Providence, RI, and will

provide new opportunities for public communications, informal education, and research.

"The stars are much too far away to touch, but this project will let experts and non-experts—at least virtually—walk among one of the most famous [supernova remnants](#) in our sky," said Kimberly Arcand, Visualization Lead at the Chandra X-ray Center.

VR is computer technology that simulates a user's physical presence in a virtual environment. AR adds elements, such as text, overlays and audio, to enhance that experience with sensory input.

Chandra has repeatedly observed Cas A since the telescope was launched into space in 1999. Each exposure has added new and important data to the growing bank of information that astronomers use to study this object. This deep reservoir of data has allowed astronomers and visualization specialists to take the Cas A far beyond the two-dimensional imagery that exists for most astronomical objects.

In 2009, a team of scientists, including astrophysicist Tracy Delaney (then of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and visualization experts used data from Chandra, NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope, and ground-based optical facilities to generate a three-dimensional (3-D) digital model of Cas A, the first ever of a supernova remnant. In 2013, a team of data specialists translated that into the first 3-D print of a supernova remnant.

"As technology has advanced in the VR and AR realms in recent years, we realized that we could go further with the 3-D Cas A model," said Arcand. "Instead of us telling people where to look in Cas A, this project lets them decide for themselves."

"The visualization of the Cas A supernova remnant took years to put

together, and it deserves a magnificent way to experience it," said Tom Sgouros of Brown's Virtual Reality Lab. "Short of creating a building-size replica of the data, we think [virtual reality](#) is the best way to do that."

The 3-D visualization and VR/AR may also pay scientific dividends as well. It shows that there are two main components to this supernova remnant: a spherical component in the outer parts of the remnant and a flattened (disk-like) component in the inner region. The insight into the structure of Cas A gained from the 3-D visualization is important for astronomers who build models of supernova explosions.

The VR project is being made available in an open access format suitable for VR caves or "Yurts," as well as on the Oculus Rift platform. Please contact Kimberly Kowal Arcand (kkowal "at" cfa.harvard.edu) for more information on accessing those files. The project coordinators plan for a Google Cardboard version in future iterations. Additional data-driven 3-D astronomical objects are also in the works for the Chandra VR/AR experience.

More information on Cas A in VR is available at [chandra.si.edu/vr](http://chandra.si.edu/vr) .

For access to non-VR versions, the Smithsonian Learning Lab has created an interactive 3-D application for the 3-D Cas A with related resources and activities. Visit [s.si.edu/cas-a](http://s.si.edu/cas-a) .

Provided by Chandra X-ray Center

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