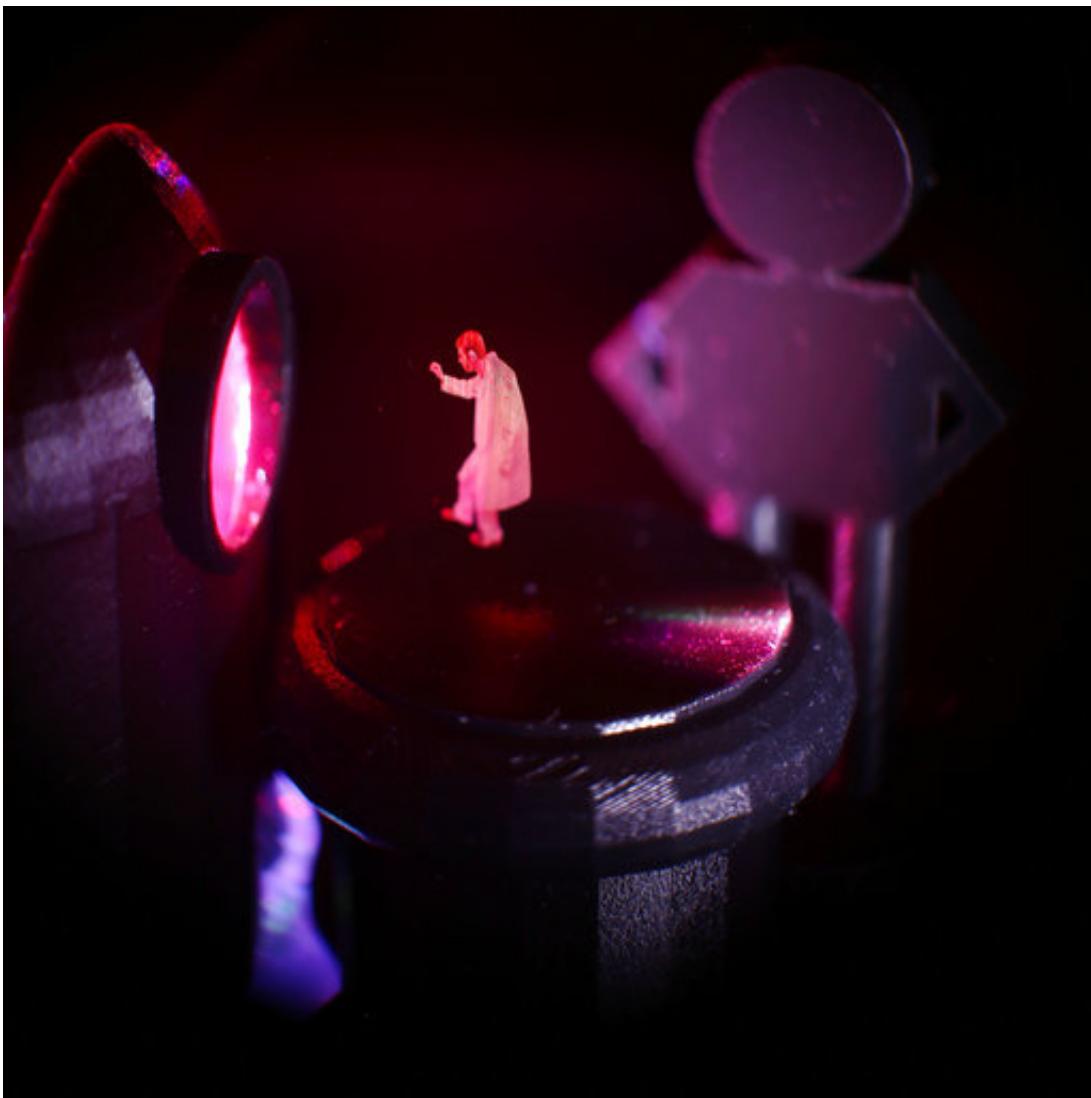


Better than holograms: A new 3-D projection into thin air

January 24 2018, by Seth Borenstein



This photo provided by the Dan Smalley Lab at Brigham Young University in January 2018 shows a projected image of researcher Erich Nygaard in Provo, Utah. Scientists have figured out how to manipulate tiny nearly unseen specks in

the air and use them to produce images more realistic than most holograms, according to a study published on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 2018, in the journal *Nature*. (Dan Smalley Lab, Brigham Young University via AP)

One of the enduring sci-fi moments of the big screen—R2-D2 beaming a 3-D image of Princess Leia into thin air in "Star Wars"—is closer to reality thanks to the smallest of screens: dust-like particles.

Scientists have figured out how to manipulate nearly unseen specks in the air and use them to create 3-D images that are more realistic and clearer than holograms, according to a study in Wednesday's journal *Nature*. The study's lead author, Daniel Smalley, said the new technology is "printing something in space, just erasing it very quickly."

In this case, scientists created a small butterfly appearing to dance above a finger and an image of a graduate student imitating Leia in the Star Wars scene.

Even with all sorts of holograms already in use, this new technique is the closest to replicating that Star Wars scene.

"The way they do it is really cool," said Curtis Broadbent, of the University of Rochester, who wasn't part of the study but works on a competing technology. "You can have a circle of people stand around it and each person would be able to see it from their own perspective. And that's not possible with a hologram."

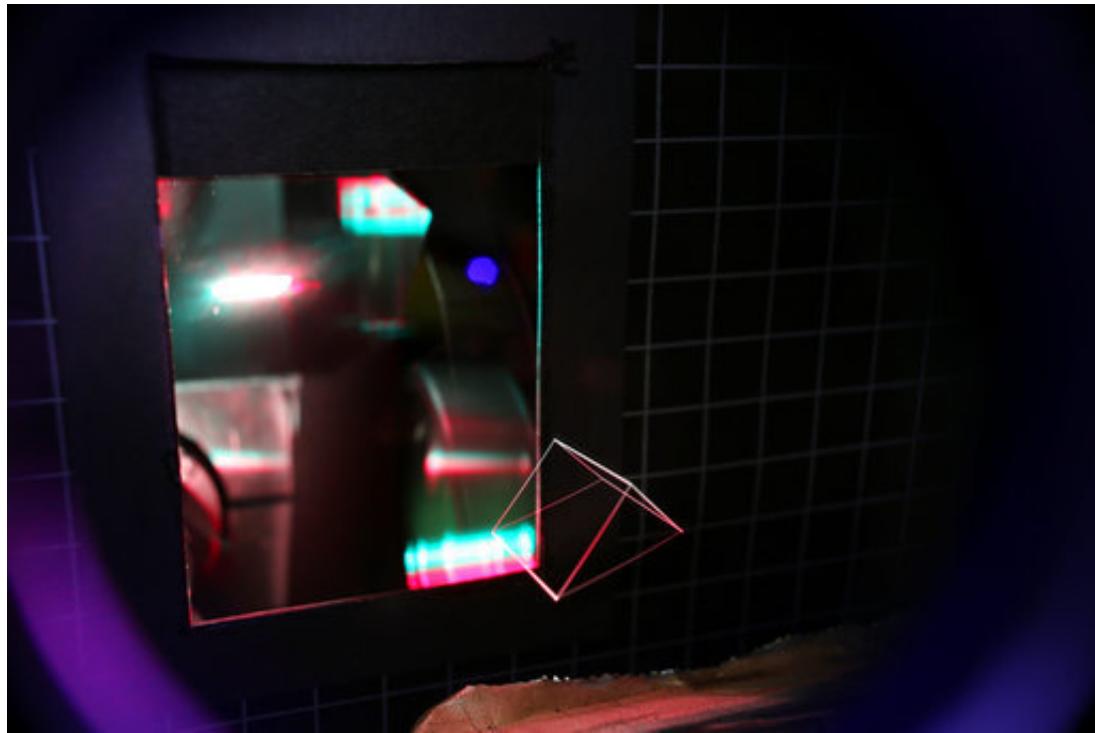
The tiny specks are controlled with laser light, like the fictional tractor beam from "Star Trek," said Smalley, an electrical engineering professor at Brigham Young University. Yet it was a different science fiction movie that gave him the idea: The scene in the movie "Iron Man" when

the Tony Stark character dons a holographic glove. That couldn't happen in real life because Stark's arm would disrupt the image.

Going from holograms to this type of technology—technically called volumetric display—is like shifting from a two-dimensional printer to a three-dimensional printer, Smalley said. Holograms appear to the eye to be three-dimensional, but "all of the magic is happening on a 2-D surface," Smalley said.

The key is trapping and moving the particles around potential disruptions—like Tony Stark's arm—so the "arm is no longer in the way," Smalley said.

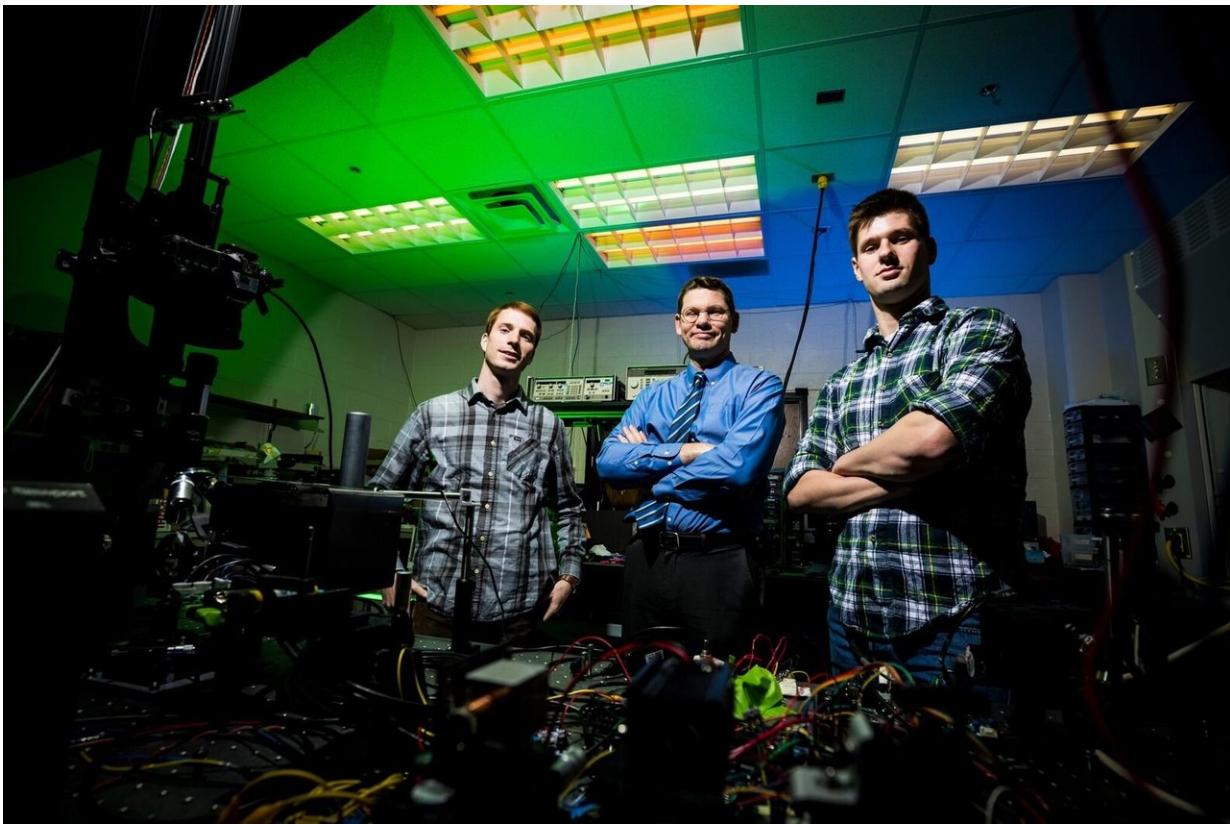
Initially, Smalley thought gravity would make the particles fall and make it impossible to sustain an image, but the [laser light](#) energy changes air pressure in a way to keep them aloft, he said.



This photo provided by the Dan Smalley Lab at Brigham Young University in January 2018 shows a projected three-dimensional triangular prism in Provo, Utah. A study on this volumetric display was published in the journal Nature on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 2018. By shining light on specks in the air and then having the particles beam light back out, study lead author Smalley said the new technology is like "you really are printing something in space, just erasing it very quickly." (Dan Smalley Lab, Brigham Young University via AP)

Other versions of volumetric display use larger "screens" and "you can't poke your finger into it because your fingers would get chopped off," said Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor V. Michael Bove, who wasn't part of the study team but was Smalley's mentor.

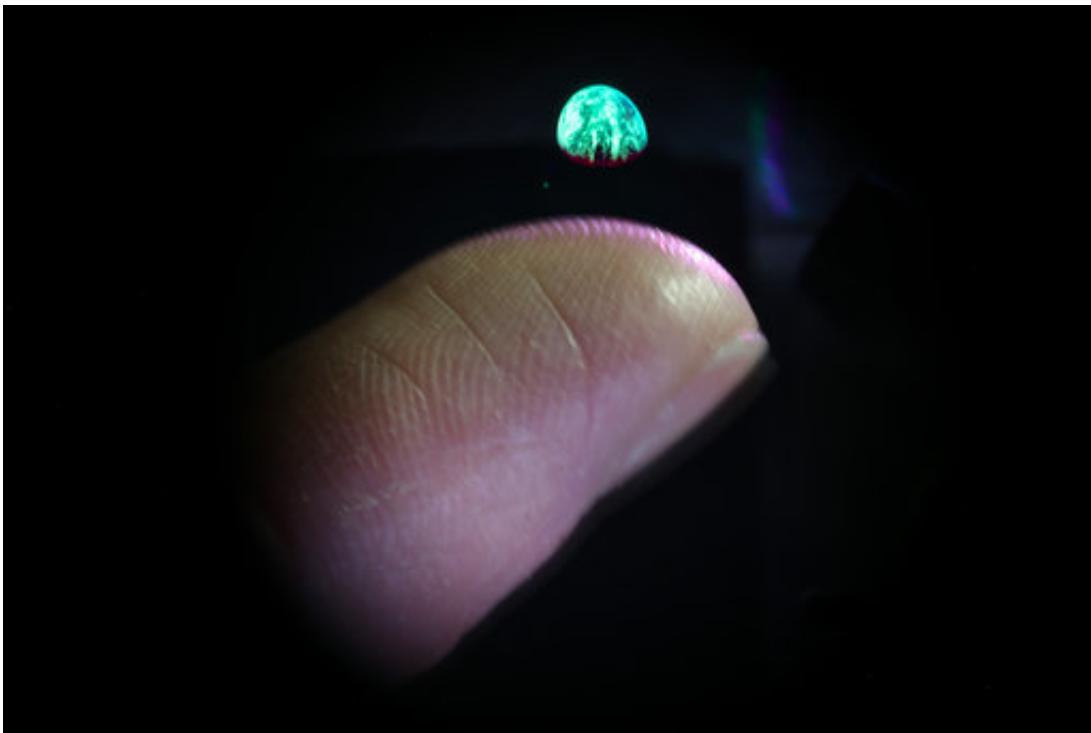
The device Smalley uses is about one-and-a-half times the size of a children's lunchbox, he said.



Professor Daniel Smalley and students. Credit: Nate Edwards, BYU Photo

So far the projections have been tiny, but with more work and multiple beams, Smalley hopes to have bigger projections.

This method could one day be used to help guide medical procedures—as well as for entertainment, Smalley said. It's still years away from daily use.



This photo provided by the Dan Smalley Lab at Brigham Young University in January 2018 shows a projected image of the earth above a finger tip in Provo, Utah. Scientists have figured out how to manipulate tiny nearly unseen specks in the air and use them to produce images more realistic than most holograms, according to a study published on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 2018, in the journal *Nature*. (Dan Smalley Lab, Brigham Young University via AP)

More information: A photophoretic-trap volumetric display, *Nature* (2018). [nature.com/articles/doi:10.1038/nature25176](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature25176)

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