

Engaging high school interns

Mark SubbaRao, The Adler Planetarium & Astronomy Museum

ADLER
PLANETARIUM

Data to Dome

Data to Dome is an initiative of the International Planetarium Society designed to streamline the process of going from data to dome, increasing the potential for scientific communication and storytelling in the planetarium.

IPS
INTERNATIONAL PLANETARIUM SOCIETY, INC.

The task force will undertake initiatives (inclusive of Data to Dome) aimed at:

- Preparing planetaria for the big data streams that will come from next generation telescopes, satellites, experiments and computational simulations.
- Creating professional development opportunities aimed at developing more "data savvy" planetarians.
- Developing and promoting best practices for data visualization in the dome.
- Encouraging the visualization of a wide range of scientific data in the dome (moving beyond astronomy).

Find out more here: <http://data2dome.org>

OpenSpace Data to Dome Resources

We have developed a python-based GitHub repository contains libraries and example code for creating OpenSpace visualization modules. Generator routines will create a visualization module either from a data table, or directly from a CDSn (Strasbourg astronomical Data Center) <http://cds.u-strasbg.fr/> catalog number. This enables the visualizations of tens of thousands of published astronomical catalogs with just one or two lines of python code. <https://github.com/IPSScienceVisualization/OpenSpace>

Galaxy Zoo in OpenSpace

Galaxy Zoo (<https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/zookeeper/galaxy-zoo>) is a decade-long citizen science project that has engaged millions of people in classifying galaxies from various astronomical surveys. Here we provide a python based Jupyter notebook that illustrates how to:

- download the data sets containing the Galaxy Zoo classifications
- explore that data
- build an OpenSpace visualization module.

<https://github.com/archiekinnane/AdlerSummer/blob/master/JupyterNotebooks/adler1.ipynb>

Informal interactive opportunities and videos for museums and teaching

Rachel Smith, North Carolina Museum of Natural Science



Astronomy & Astrophysics Research Lab

- "Digital narrative" for visual storytelling in display format, ongoing thematic displays visible in museum
- Special events, OpenSpace helps inspiring conversations on astronomy, research, and data visualization; OpenSpace can be worked into many types of special astronomy-related events
 - *Astronomy Days* and members' tours at NCMNS
 - Apollo 50th anniversary
- Internship opportunities for students
- Informal interactive opportunities for visitors in lab during special events

Videos for exhibits/displays

- Research screen, NCMNS
- Example: Museum of Life and Science, Lunar Lander exhibit

An expanding OpenSpace mp4 library

- Videos that enhance public outreach and teaching
- Example: undergraduate course, Astrobiology: Searching for Life in the Universe, Appalachian State University
- Example of using OpenSpace for research communication — Sci Tech Expo talk on meteorites and star formation research

Live, interactive presentation tool

Carter Emmart, American Museum of Natural History

**Astronomical programs: The Tour of the Universe**

- Local Stellar Neighborhood and Radio Sphere
- Milky Way Galaxy
- Extragalactic Structure
- Contextualizing the Cosmic Background Radiation
- Dynamic Scene Graph to seamlessly accommodate the true scale range of the universe

Dedicated to contextualizing the various datasets that comprise the Digital Universe, they not only show the extent of our knowledge, they also show our limitations imposed by distance, brightness, survey extent, uncertainty and understanding.

Space Mission programs: NASA SPICE and Image Projection

- New Horizons
- Rosetta
- OSIRIS-Rex
- Apollo 8 / Earthrise
- Apollo 11 50th Anniversary

Showing not just the results of planetary missions, such as carefully produced global maps, but how missions are actually conducted is made possible by visualizing the actual geometry of the missions. This is made possible by NASA's Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility (NAIF) and their space mission navigation codification structure called SPICE (for Spacecraft, Planets, Instruments, Cameras and Events). SPICE has become an international standard of use especially with nations that are tracked by the multi-national Deep Space Network. OpenSpace uses SPICE in order to depict missions as they are conceived or were actually flown.

Planetary Science programs: Globe Browsing with Multi-Scale Height Maps

- Earth Day
- Mars 2020 Site Candidates
- Apollo Landing Sites as imaged by the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter
- Mercury results of the MESSENGER mission

Like Google Earth, OpenSpace has developed use of remote serving of high-resolution maps for worlds that space missions have surveyed thus far. Built on the Geospatial Data Abstraction Language (GDAL), OpenSpace has developed multiple scale height map browsing allowing finest resolution of both imagery and terrain modeling. Adding regional and local close-up patches is also supported and has been used for specific programs of interest.



Putting OpenSpace into use | ASTC 2019

Apollo 16 astronaut, Charlie Duke, Lunar Module Pilot, was interviewed in a closed session in the Hayden Planetarium and a YouTube 360 recording was made as a record:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MarfXBo8Et8&t=1217s>

Planetary Surface programs: Surface scale overlay models

- Apollo EVA Photogrammetry
- Mars Curiosity Rover and Navcam terrain models

Models are geospatially located to show proper context to surrounding terrain. In the case of Apollo, historic EVA photography was used for photogrammetry reconstruction of boulders at several stations where samples were collected. The lunar module was constructed from photogrammetry of LM-2 at the Smithsonian National Air & Space Museum. In the case of Curiosity Rover, all action is visualized as SPICE playback of actual operations.

A YouTube record of the OpenSpace Apollo 11 50th Anniversary Recreation broadcast to NASA@MyLibrary was done as a live YouTube stream: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xhh7mNUJ9Oo>

Space Weather programs: Collaboration with NASA's Community Coordinated Modeling Center (CCMC)

- Sun-Earth Connection
- Sun-Earth Interaction

Starting in 2012, prior to NASA funding, early development work on OpenSpace was conducted by master thesis students from LiU stationed at NASA Goddard CCMC with the goal of creating interactive volumetric rendering and field and flow line tracing of simulation time series of solar events and interaction with earth's magnetosphere. Two major public programs were developed from this on-going work.

In 2017 and 2018, the Sun-Earth Connection was presented in the Hayden Planetarium and LeFrak Large Screen Theater venue at AMNH in collaboration Predictive Science Inc. A YouTube 360 recording was made:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rDDjcxBP6ag>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VM_6XpLR3gw

OpenSpace w/ Teen Interns at the Adler Planetarium

Data Science . Astronomy . Science Communication





At the Apollo 50th Celebrations Adler Teens presented OpenSpace to over 1,000 visitors Here w/ mentory (recent Astronomy graduates and Dr. Reatha Clark King who worked on rocket fuel for Apollo at the National Bureau of Standards.

1. Introduction to Python and Jupyter Notebook

Cells in Jupyter Notebook

There are two types of cells:

- **Text cell:** Texts are written (like this cell)
- **Code cell:** You can enter Python codes here and can run them. To run codes in a code cell, first select the cell and then press Shift-Enter key, click the 'play' button in the tool bar above, or select Cell | Run Cells in the menu bar. For code cells, input numbers are displayed at the left of the cell, for example 'In [1]'. When running cell, the output is displayed below the cell.

In the following workshop, you basically first read explanations of a topic in a text cell, and then try it in a code cell next to the text cell.

Print function

The print function is useful to display the status of the running code. It can be used like

```
print ('text')
```

It can also display values of variables like

```
a = 1  
print(a)
```

Enter the following code in the cell below and run it (Shift+Enter) to check this.

```
print ('text')  
a = 1  
print(a)
```

No description, website, or topics provided.

[Edit](#)[Manage topics](#)


49 commits

1 branch






0 releases

2 contributors

Branch: master

[New pull request](#)[Create new file](#)[Upload files](#)[Find File](#)[Clone or download](#) **archieinnane** Update speck_creator.py

Latest commit a1b8ab2 on Aug 3, 2018

 data2ops	Update speck_creator.py	10 months ago
 EXAMPLE_files2ops.ipynb	Update EXAMPLE_files2ops.ipynb	10 months ago
 EXAMPLE_viz2ops.ipynb	Update EXAMPLE_viz2ops.ipynb	10 months ago
 README.md	Update README.md	10 months ago
 tutorial.md	Update tutorial.md	10 months ago

 README.md 

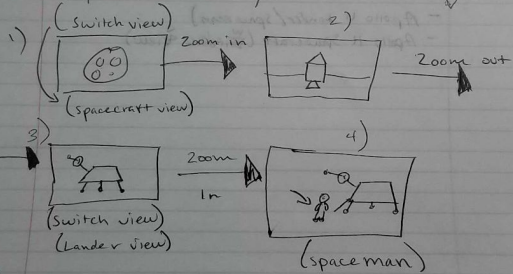
OpenSpace Python Resources

This repository contains libraries and example code for using python to create OpenSpace visualization modules. Generator routines will create a visualization module either from an Astropy Table, or directly from a CDS <http://cds.u-strasbg.fr/> catalog number providing access to tens of thousands of published astronomical catalogs

Open Space Intern Presentation Skills Activities

- 1. Watch A Ted Talk (Deconstruct [Mark](#) & [Jedidah](#))**
 - How do you think they did?
 - What could they improve on?
 - What did they do well?
 - What's one thing that stood out to you about their presentation?
 - What's one thing you can borrow from them while giving your presentation?
- 2. Keep It Simple Stupid (K.I.S.S) & 10-20-30 Rule**
 - The Idea of [K.I.S.S](#)
 - [10-20-30 Rule](#) Idea
- 3. Speak Loud & Clear (Led by [Reyhanneh](#))**
- 4. Grab Attention & Tell Stories (Led by [Reyhanneh](#))**
- 5. Make Eye Contact & Use Body Language (Led by [Reyhanneh](#))**
- 6. Show Passion & Focus (Led by [Reyhanneh](#))**
- 7. Give Their Presentations Week 5 & 6 (8/14/19 Bash Event)**
- 8. Present On Space Topics Throughout SVL Open Hours**

Apollo 11 Story Board



* (In between 2 & 3) Transition inside module (Look-out window)

* (While ~~at~~ during transition ^{from} 2-3) talk about 60 sec or fuel
scene)

1. Apollo 11 spacecraft (orbit zoom) → 1. Apollo 11 spacecraft (orbit zoom)

speed: ~~10~~ 10 sec / sec

1. Apollo 11 Spacecraft (ORBIT)
(speed: 10 sec / sec)

2. Apollo 11 Spacecraft (WOV)
same speed

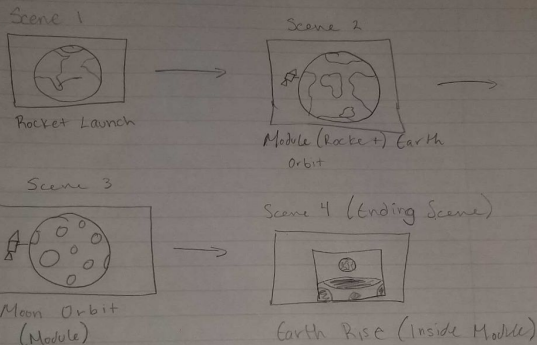
3. Apollo 11 Lander (Renders: July 20 19:10, End: July 20 20:17)
(speed 5 sec/sec) - Apollo 11 Lander (Detach)

4. Apollo 11 Lander (close)

file: apollo11mission.scene - Apollo 11 Lander (Arrived)

Cut 1: 19:13
Cut 2: 20:16
Cut 3: Arrive

Apollo 11 Story Board



Scene 1:

- Astronauts (Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, William A. Anders)
- First humans to journey to the Earth's Moon
- Launched From Complex 39A @ Kennedy Space Center

Scene 2:

- New world speed record: 24,000 mph
- Flight Time: 69 HRS & 8 MIN
- Orbiting the Earth twice for thrust

Scene 3:

the Moon's surface





The Community Bash

North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences



*Association of Science-Technology Centers annual conference
Toronto, Canada
September 20, 2019*

Astronomy & Astrophysics Research Lab



Creating thematic visuals with OpenSpace



Digital Narrative

Mars

Digital Narrative

Earth

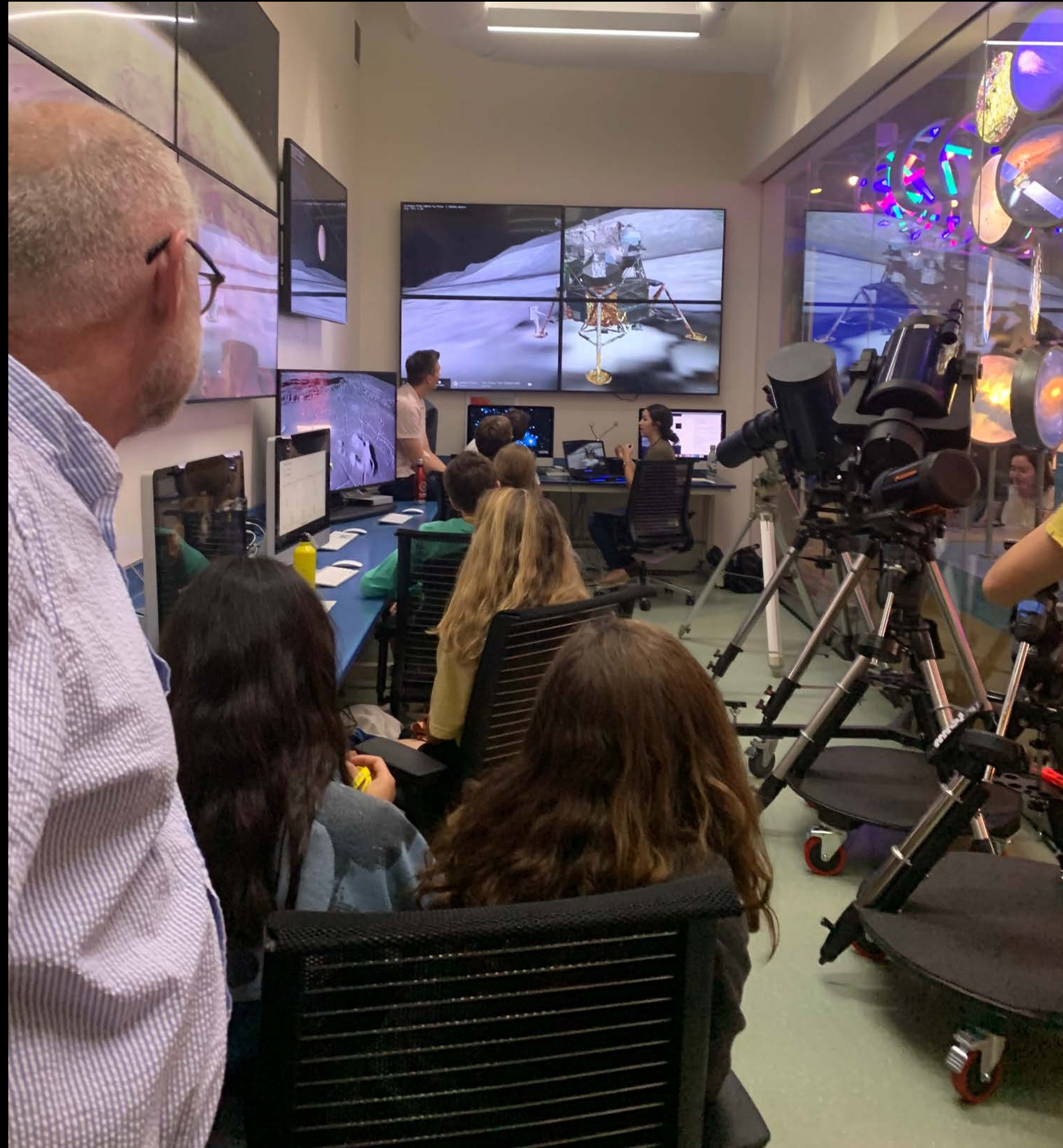
Special Events

Examples: Astronomy Days, members' tours

Weekend event during the last weekend in January 2019: 14,959 visitors experienced OpenSpace through program and/or lab



Example: Apollo 11 50th anniversary



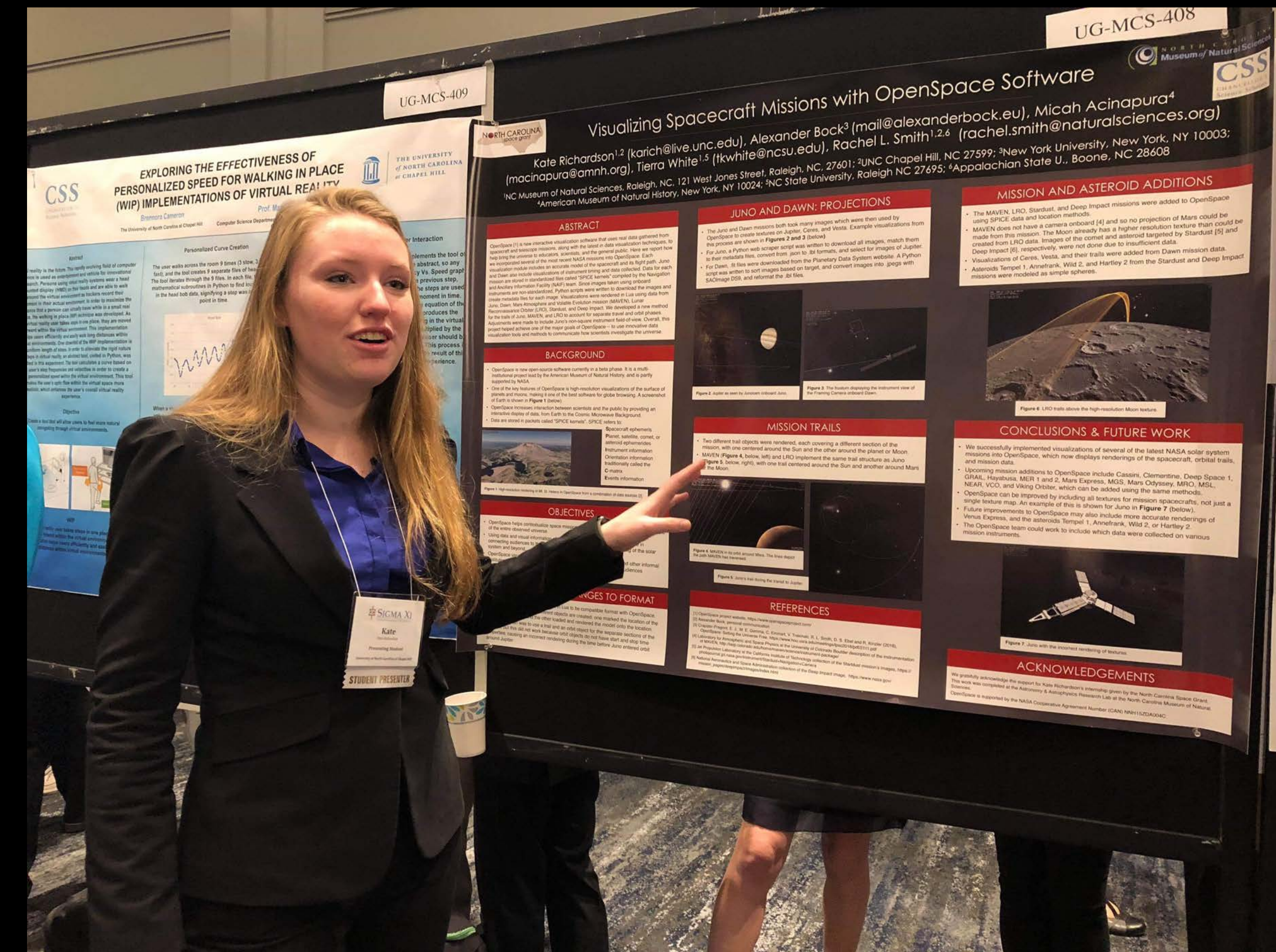
Students and Interns



Students and Interns

Kate Richardson
Physics & Astronomy/Computer Science
UNC- Chapel Hill

Best Poster Award, Math and Computer Science Division



Sigma Xi Student Research Symposium
2018

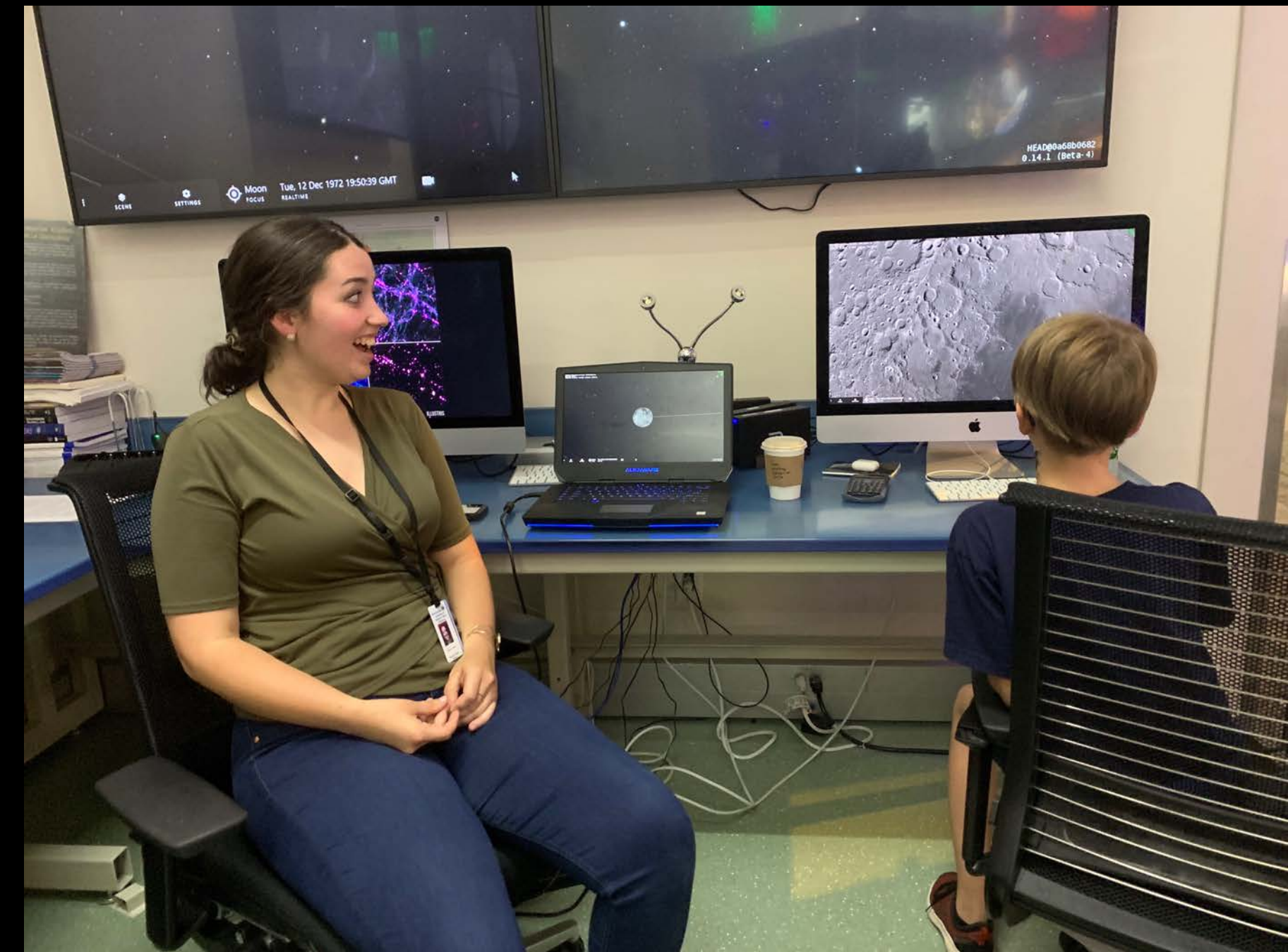


Students and Interns

Appalachian State University, Dark Sky Observatory, Boone, NC



Interactive visitor opportunities



Museum Exhibits

Museum of Life and Science

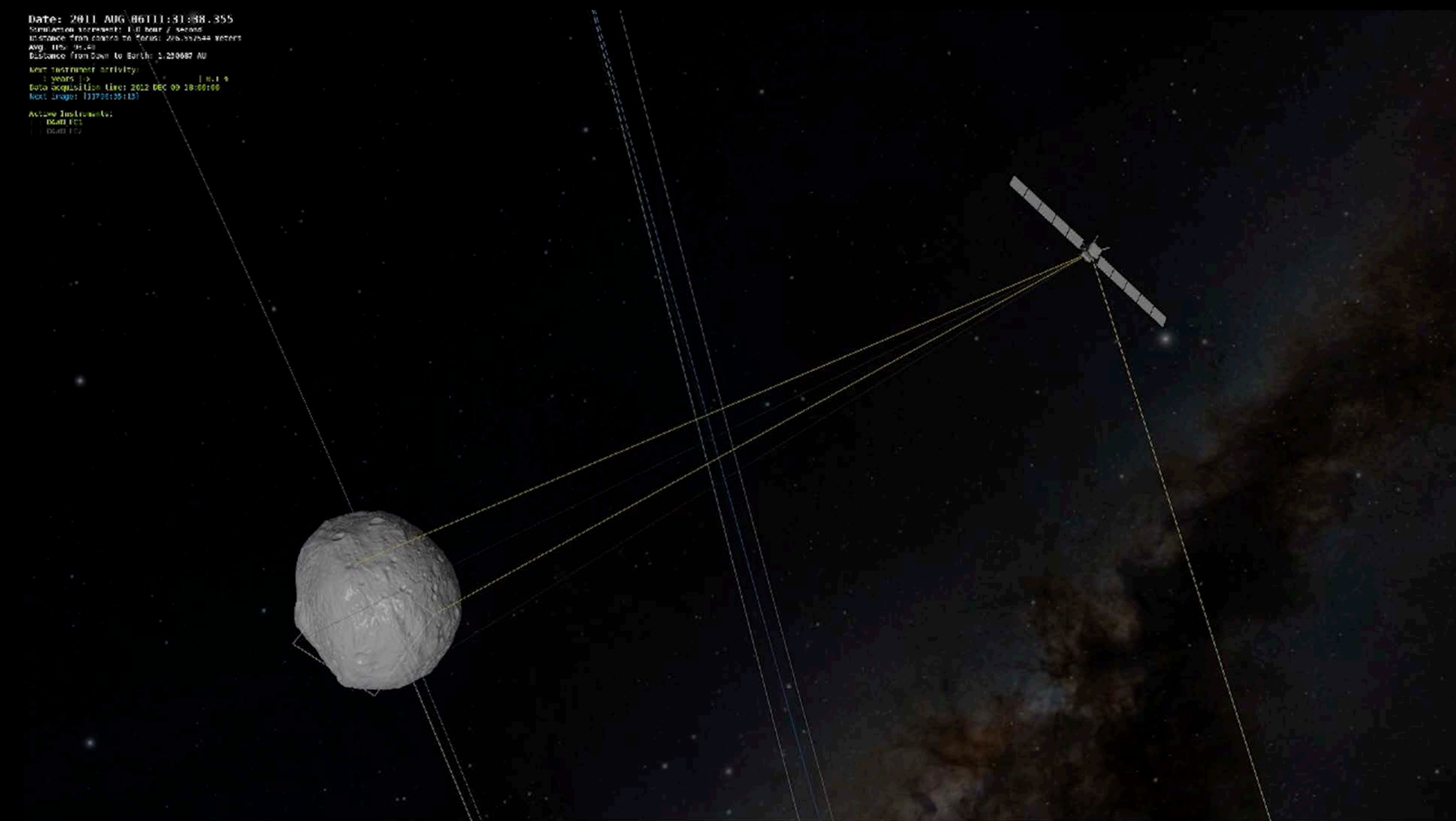
Durham, NC

Lunar lander exhibit

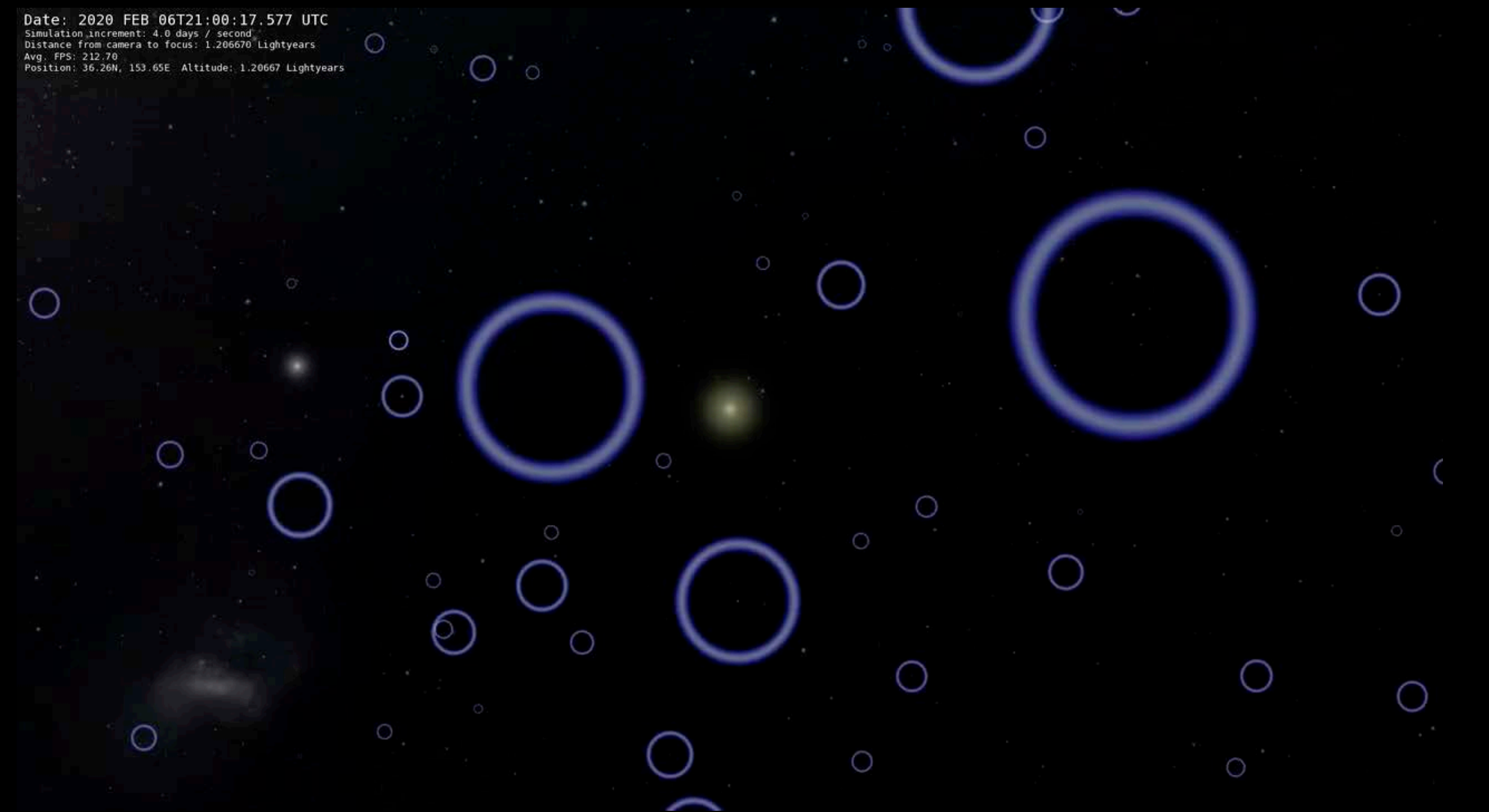


Digital Library

Ever-expanding *OpenSpace* mp4 video library



Date: 2020 FEB 06T21:00:17.577 UTC
Simulation increment: 4.0 days / second
Distance from camera to focus: 1.20667 Lightyears
Avg. FPS: 212.70
Position: 35.26N, 153.65E Altitude: 1.20667 Lightyears



Undergraduate general education course: *Astrobiology: Searching for Life in the Universe*

Date: 2018 JUL 19T16:55:57.234
Simulation increment: 1.0 second / second
Distance from camera to focus: 3404.471117 km
Avg. FPS: 62.80

MARS Chapter 8

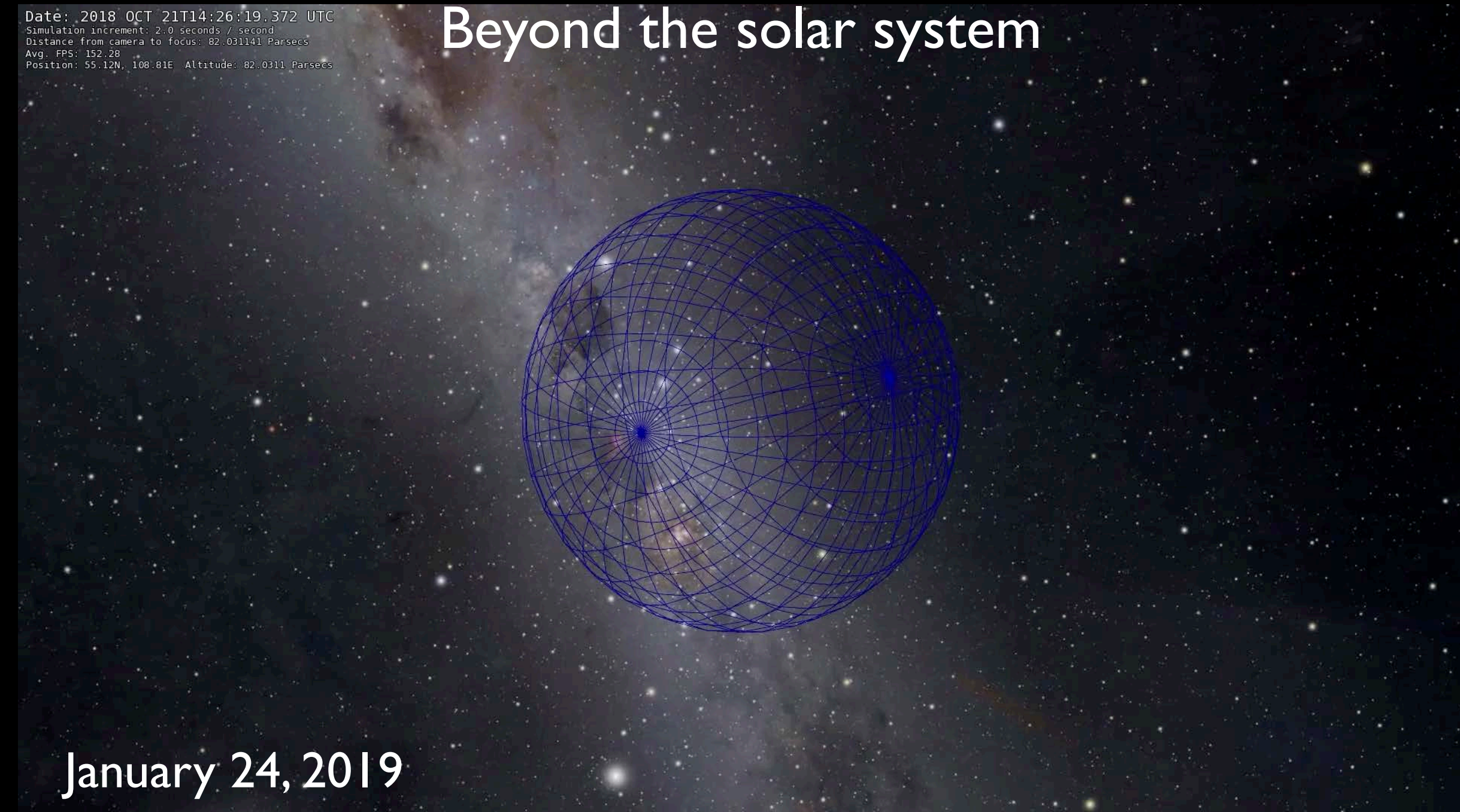


March 14, 2019

Example lectures

Date: 2018 OCT 21T14:26:19.372 UTC
Simulation increment: 2.0 seconds / second
Distance from camera to focus: 82.01141 Parsecs
Avg. FPS: 152.28
Position: 55.12N, 108.81E Altitude: 82.0311 Parsecs

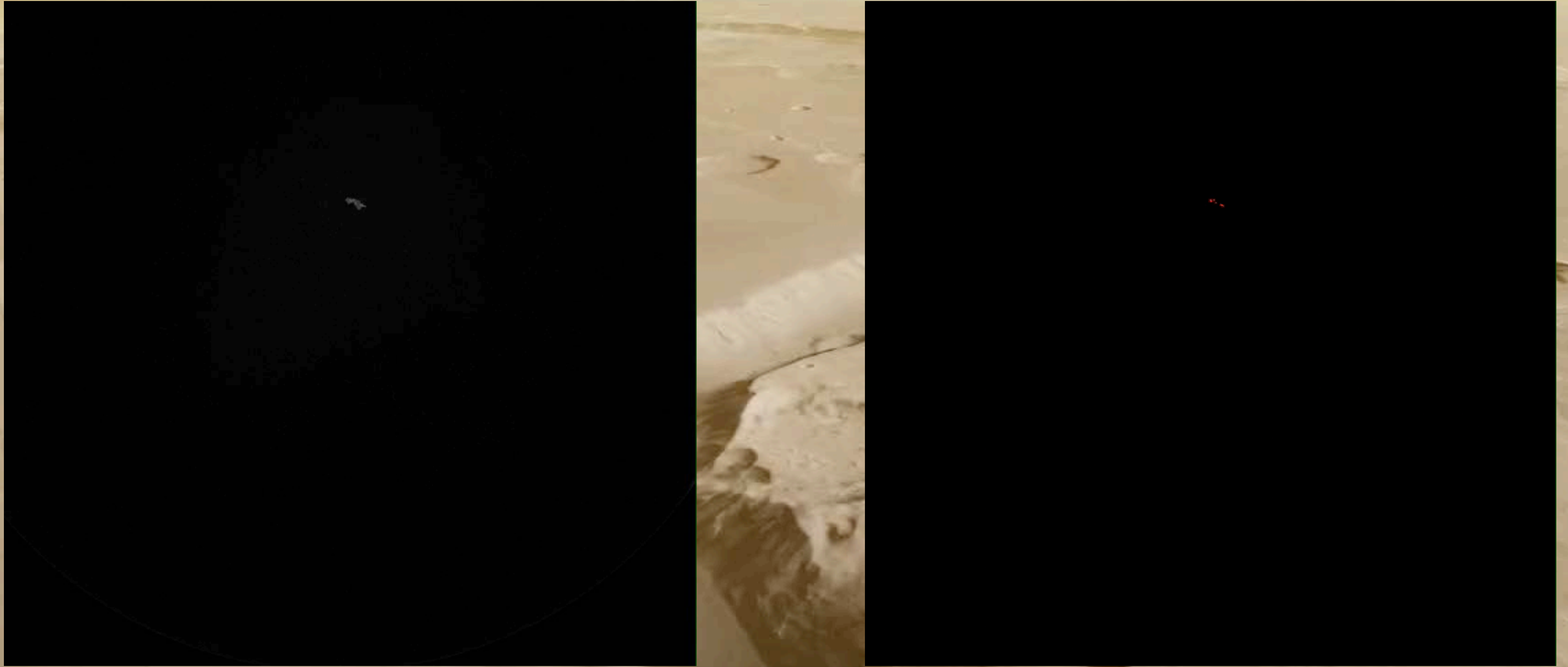
Beyond the solar system



January 24, 2019

Using *OpenSpace* for research communication

Example: Sci Tech Expo research presentation



Zagami
Mars



OpenSpace

**Live, interactive
presentation tool**

Carter Emmart, AMNH



Algol

Mothallah


NGC 1514

Hamal

Sheratan

HD 285368

Aldebaran

A black and white astronomical image showing a dense field of stars. A prominent bright star is located in the upper left quadrant. A curved line of stars arcs across the upper right portion of the image. A thin, straight line extends from the bottom left towards the center of the field. The text 'GAIA DR2 star catalog' is overlaid in white at the bottom center.

GAIA DR2 star catalog

Date: 2015 JUL 14T08:22:24.404

Simulation increment (s): 10
Avg. frametime: 0.03184

Distance to Pluto: 10000.2 (AU)

Next instrument activity:

IA & J----- 149.0 %

Next acquisition time: 2015 JUL 14 08:32:47

Next scheduled com. opportunity (km/s): 100-10-111

Next RDR PLDMS (km/s): 100-10-111

Active instruments:

1: NO_A100_A100A

1: NO_A100_B

1: NO_C001

1: NO_C002

1: NO_C003

1: NO_C004

1: NO_C005

1: NO_C006

1: NO_C007

1: NO_C008

1: NO_C009

1: NO_C010

1: NO_C011

1: NO_C012

1: NO_C013

1: NO_C014

1: NO_C015

1: NO_C016

1: NO_C017

1: NO_C018

1: NO_C019

1: NO_C020

1: NO_C021

1: NO_C022

1: NO_C023

1: NO_C024

1: NO_C025

1: NO_C026

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1: NO_C030

1: NO_C031

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1: NO_C033

1: NO_C034

1: NO_C035

1: NO_C036

1: NO_C037

1: NO_C038

1: NO_C039

1: NO_C040

1: NO_C041

1: NO_C042

1: NO_C043

1: NO_C044

1: NO_C045

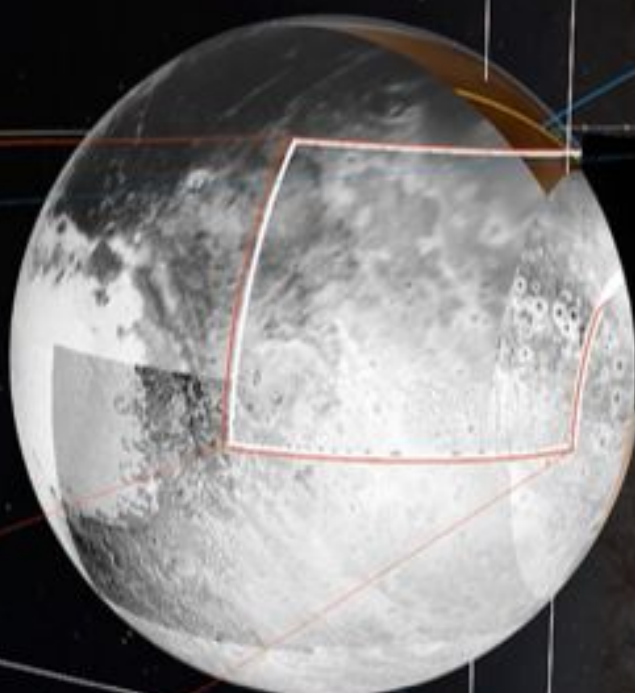
1: NO_C046

1: NO_C047

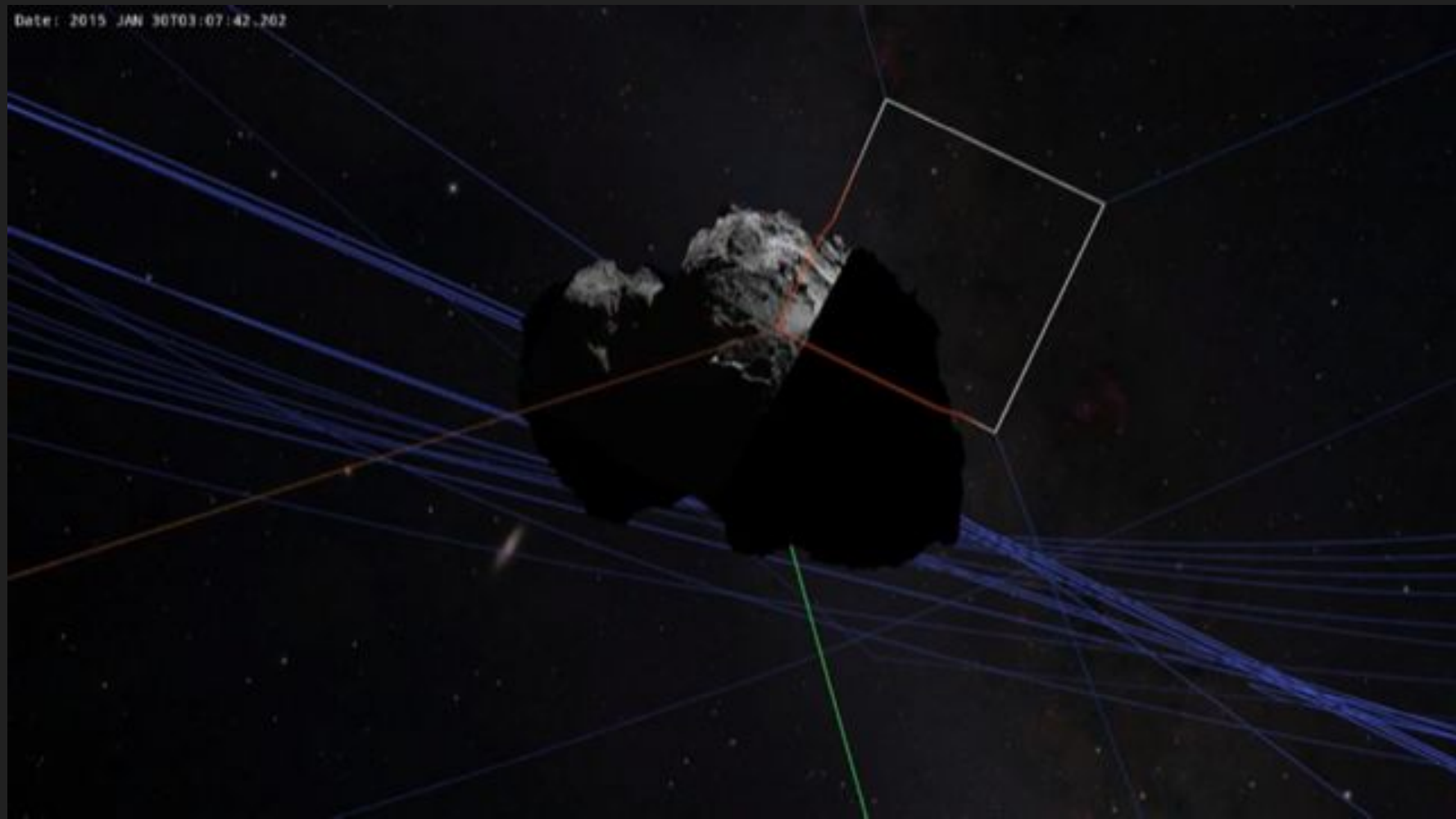
1: NO_C048

1: NO_C049

1: NO_C050




Date: 2015 JAN 30T03:07:42.202





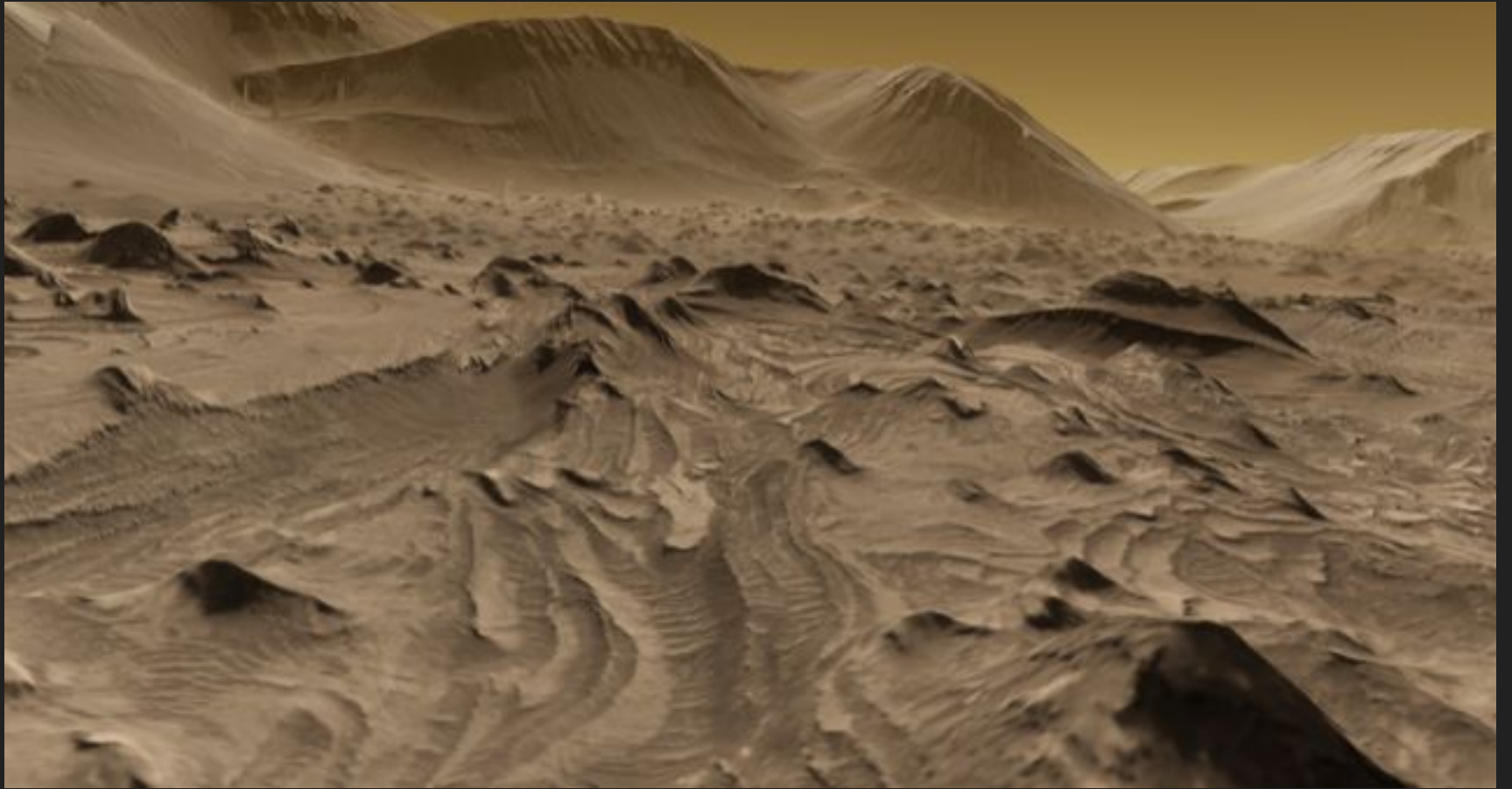
BEYOND LITTLE WEST
CRATER

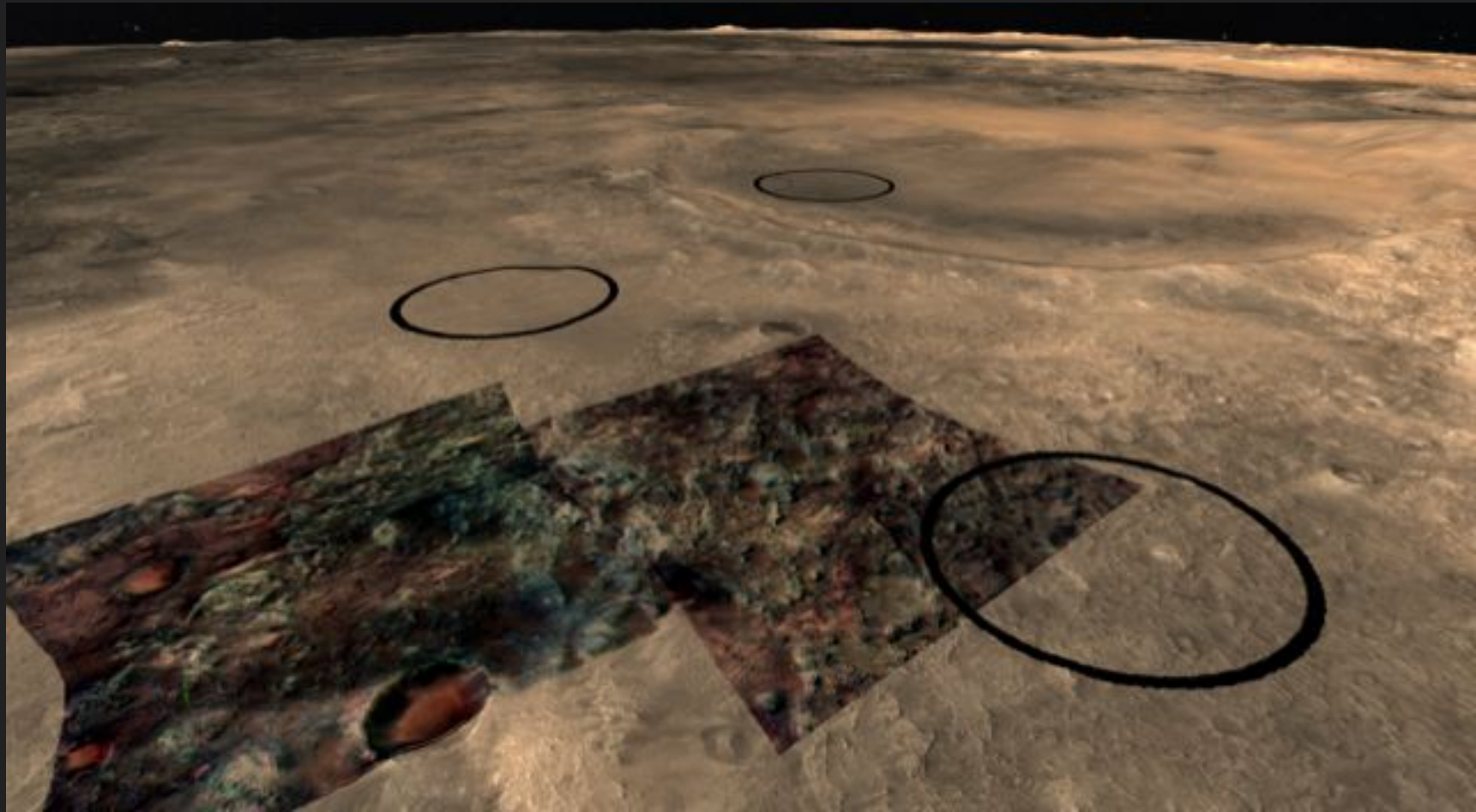
A lunar lander is positioned on the grey, cratered surface of the moon. A bright yellow lightning bolt strikes the ground to the left of the lander. The lander is a small, boxy vehicle with four legs. The background shows the horizon of the moon against the blackness of space.

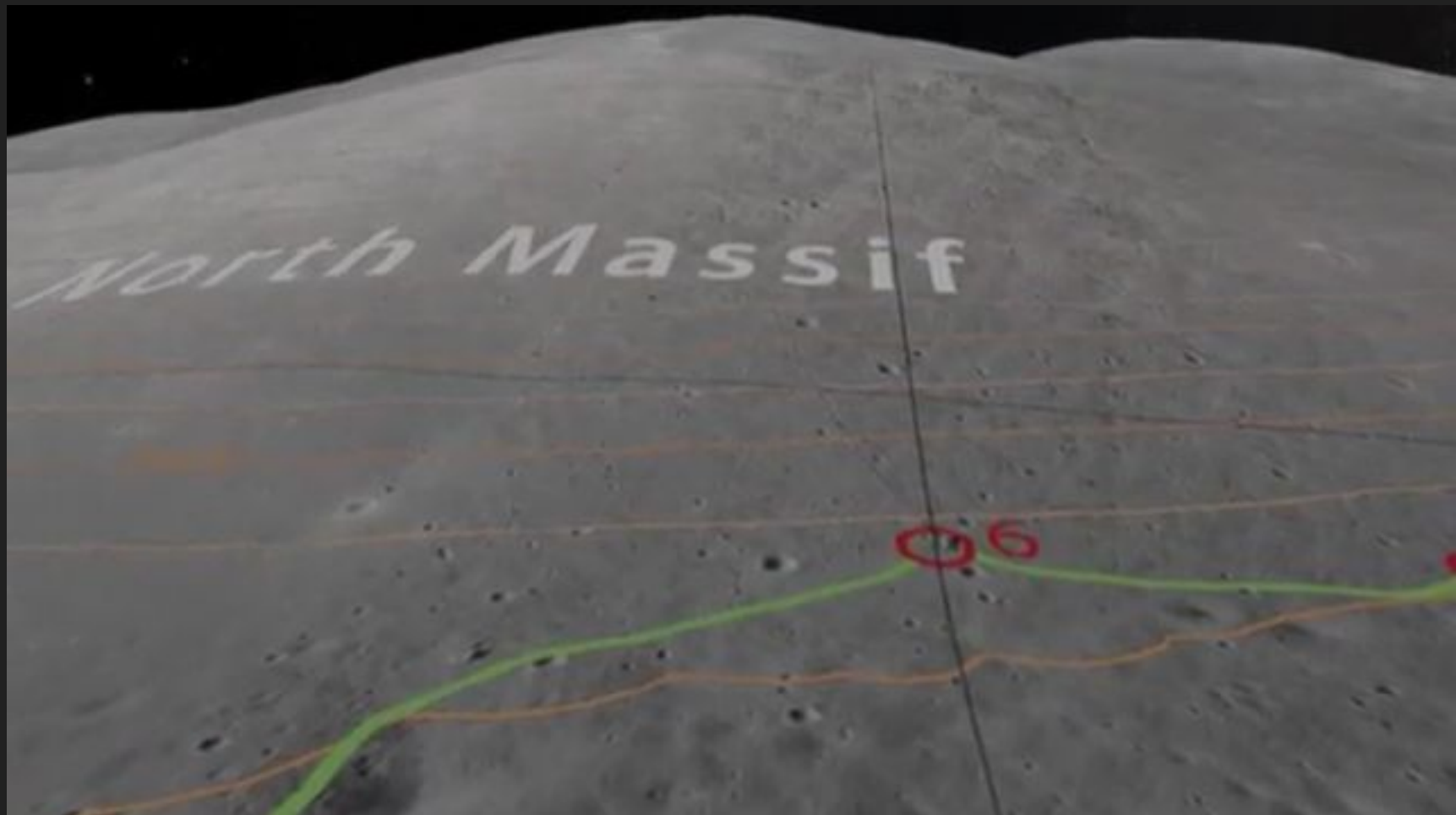
30 SECONDS OF FUEL
THEY GET THE WARNING

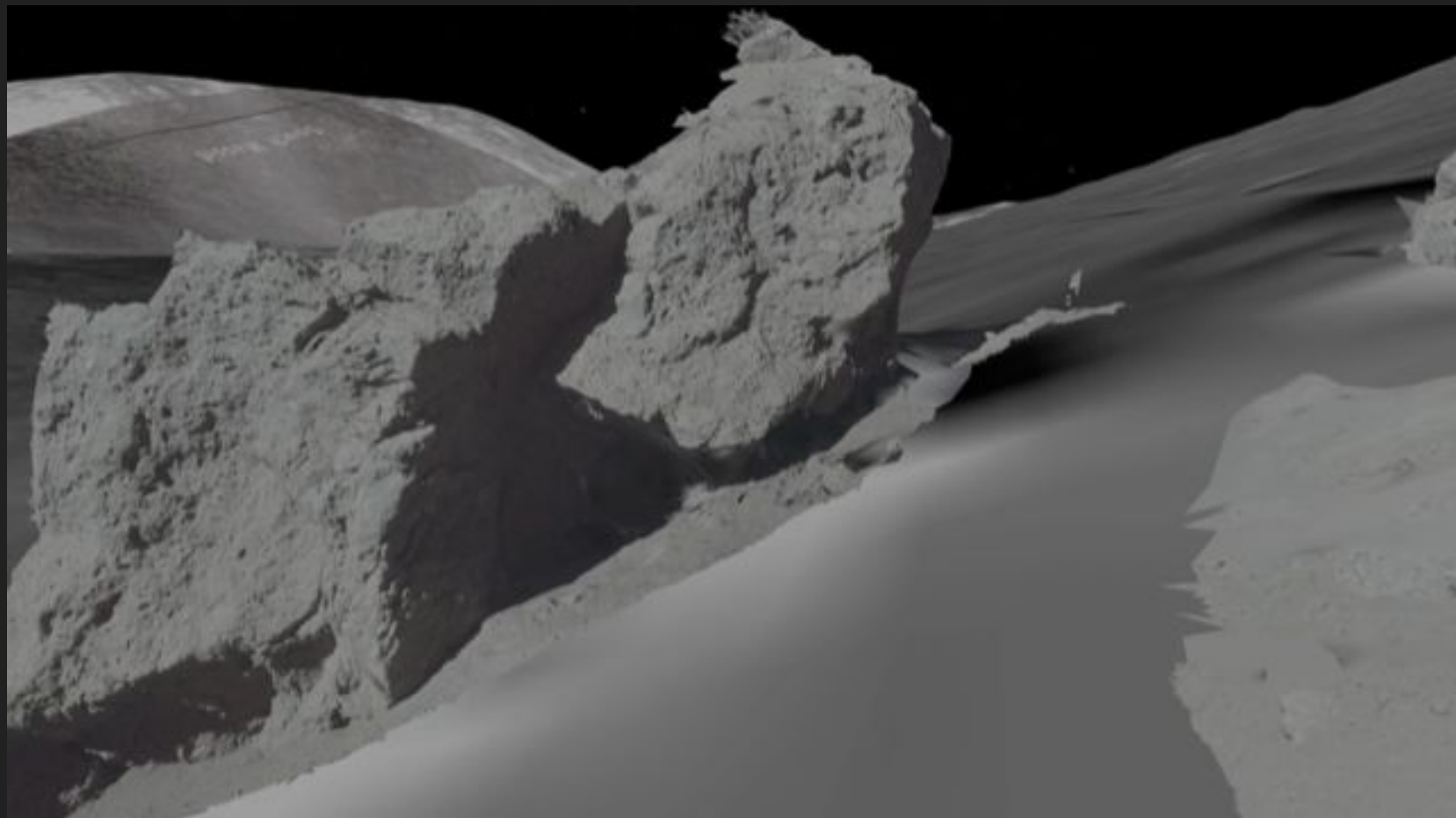


MRO HiRISE (0.25m) UA DTM



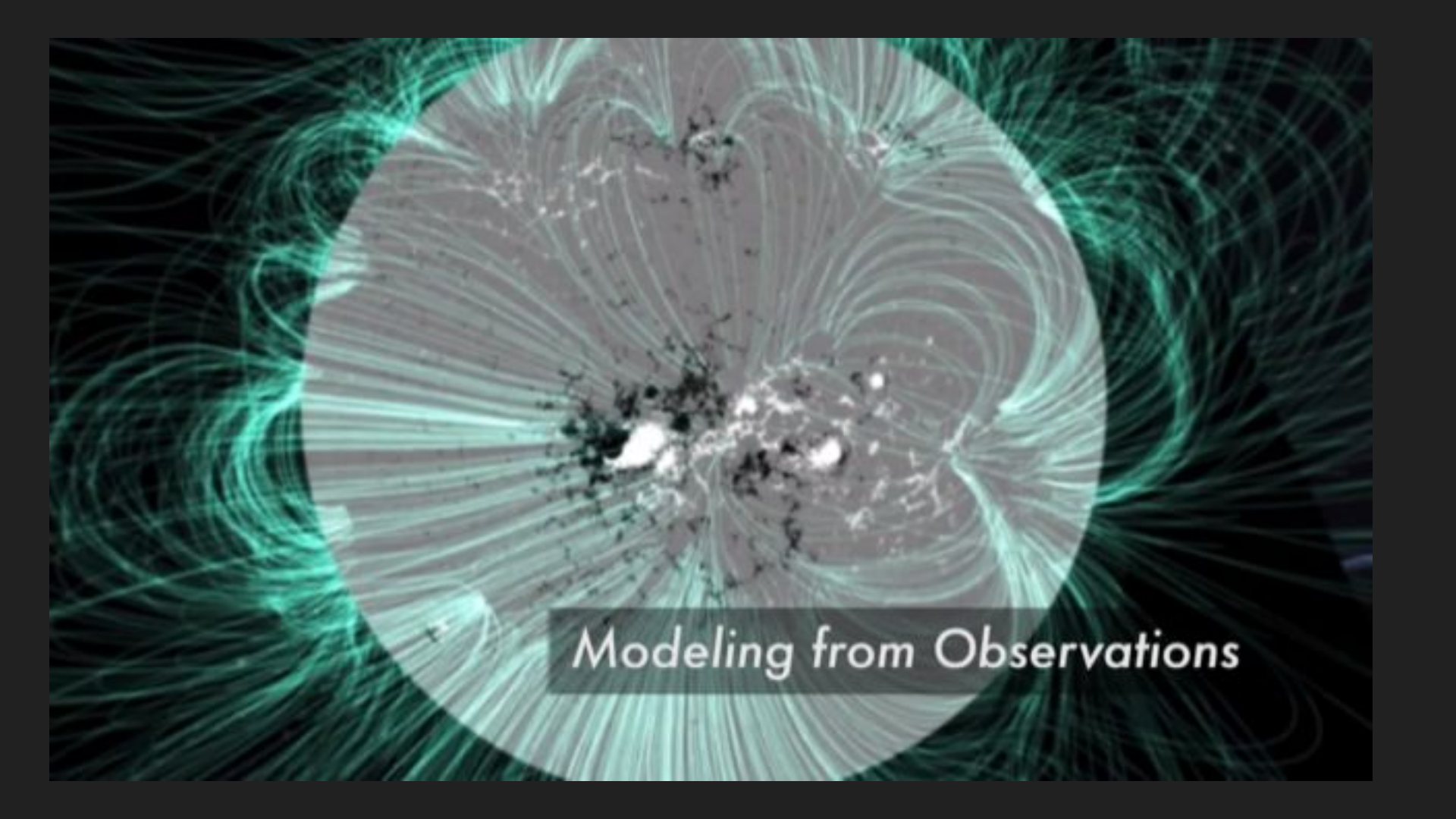




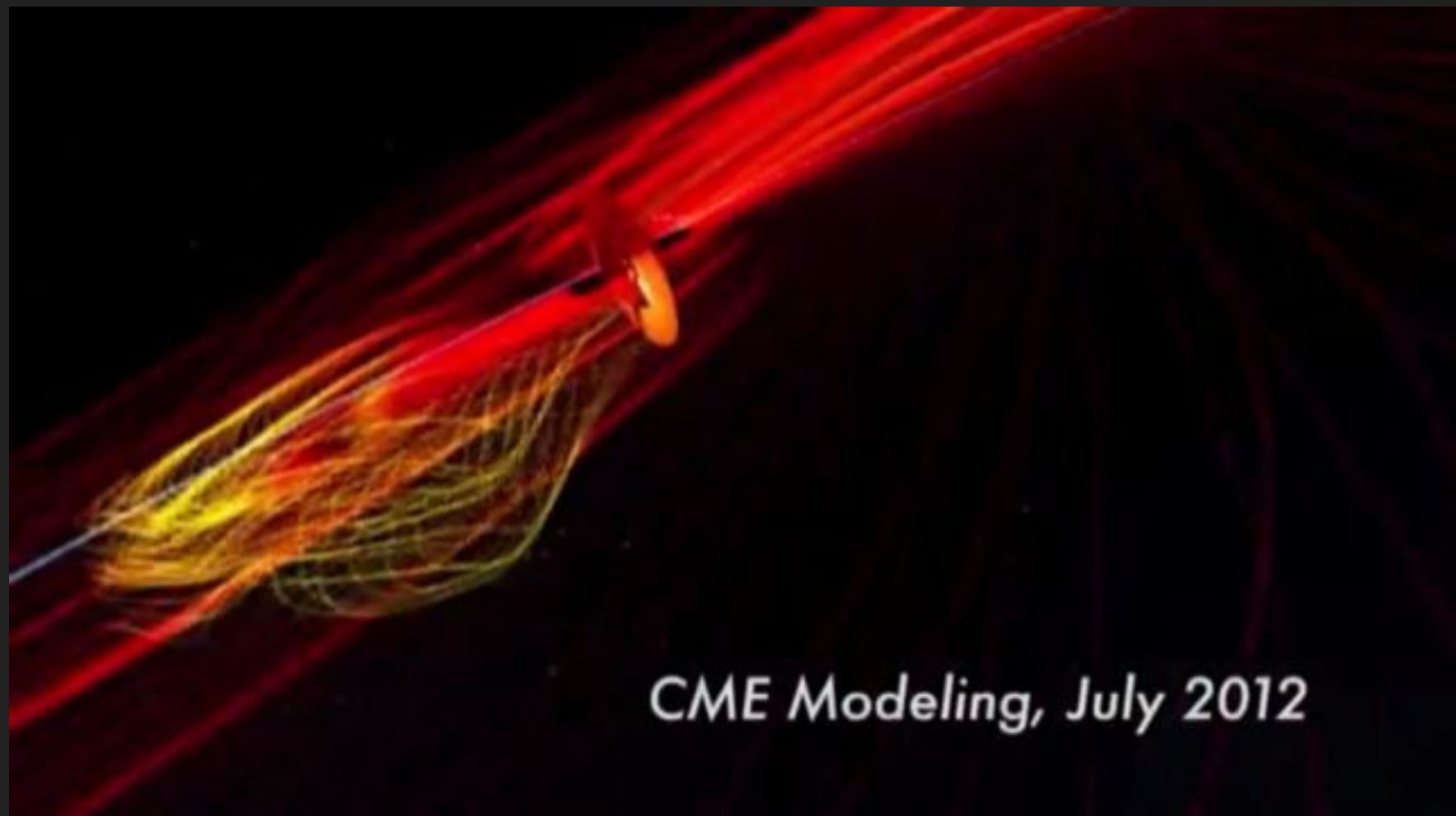


A Mars rover is shown on a rocky, cratered terrain under a hazy orange sky. The rover is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the frame, facing left. The terrain is rugged and greyish-brown, with numerous small craters and ridges. The sky is a uniform, hazy orange color. The text "Navcam terrain with MSL articulation history" is overlaid in white at the bottom of the image.

Navcam terrain with MSL articulation history

A circular visualization of a galaxy cluster. The center is a bright, multi-colored core with two prominent white spots. Surrounding the core are numerous smaller, dark, irregularly shaped objects. The entire cluster is surrounded by a dense field of green streamlines that curve and swirl around the central region, suggesting a complex gravitational or magnetic field. The background is black.

Modeling from Observations



CME Modeling, July 2012



*Open Magnetosphere
Temperature on Field Lines*