

Ken R. Herold^{1,2}

1. Setting Stars, Inc. South Pasadena, CA, USA 2. Cal State LA, Los Angeles, CA, USA

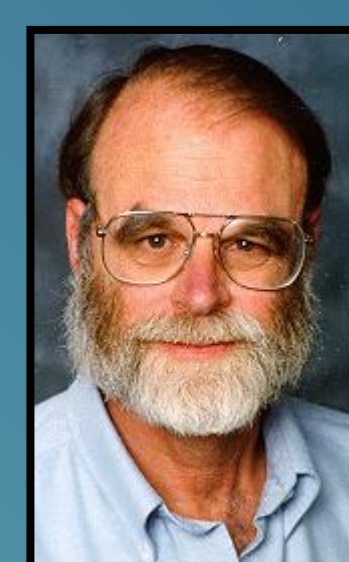


EXADATA

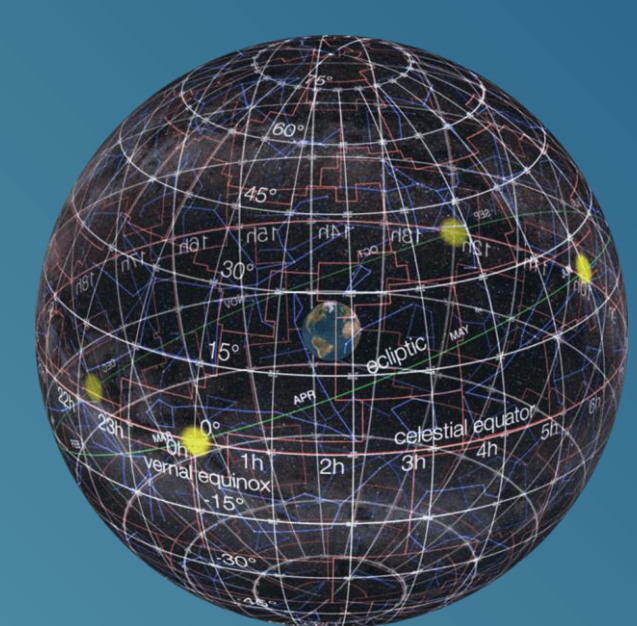
VR/AI

GAME BUILD

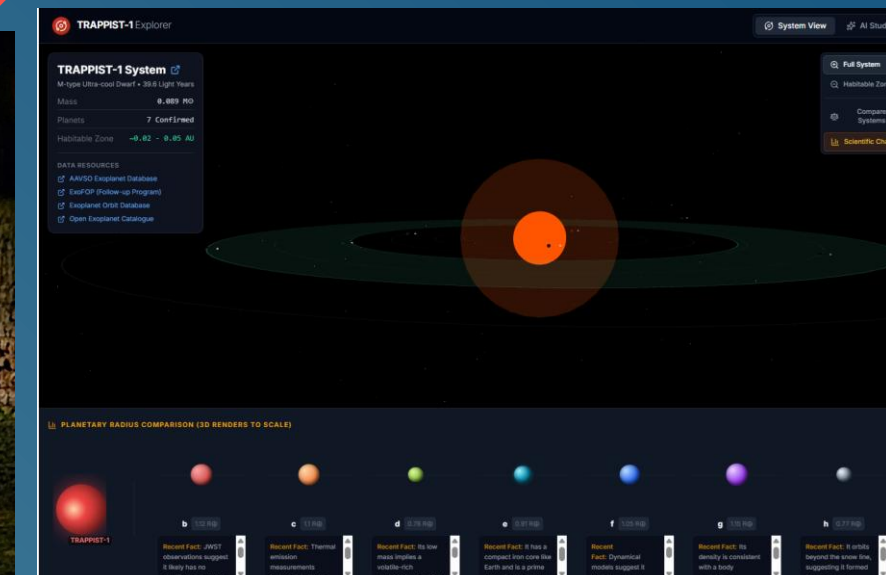
SURVEY



Jim Gray Concept	VR Astronomy Application
Data-intensive science	VR as interface to billion-object catalogs
Federated archives	VO + NExScI + Gaia + AAVSO inside VR
Parallel I/O & streaming	Real-time rendering of million-point star fields
Data cubes	Walkable multi-spectral cubes
Low-barrier querying	Hand-gesture filtering & selection
Provenance	Metadata overlays & citation tracking
Collaboration	Multi-user VR observatories



Navigating Exoplanetary Systems in Augmented Reality: Preliminary Insights on ExoAR



Google AI Studio: Trappist 1 3D using Nano Banana Pro - development time, minutes

Lawton, B., Maurer, F., & Zielasko, D. 2025, in *Advancing Human-Computer Interaction for Space Exploration (SpaceCHI 2025)*, OASlcs, 130, 20, doi:10.4230/OASlcs.SpaceCHI.2025.20



Djorgovski's contribution has been to push Jim Gray's data-intensive vision all the way to the human–data interface, pioneering Virtual Observatories, virtual-world laboratories, and commodity-VR tools (iViz/MICA/vCaltech) that turn high-dimensional astro—and exoplanet—surveys into immersive, collaborative discovery spaces.

WHAT IS COMING

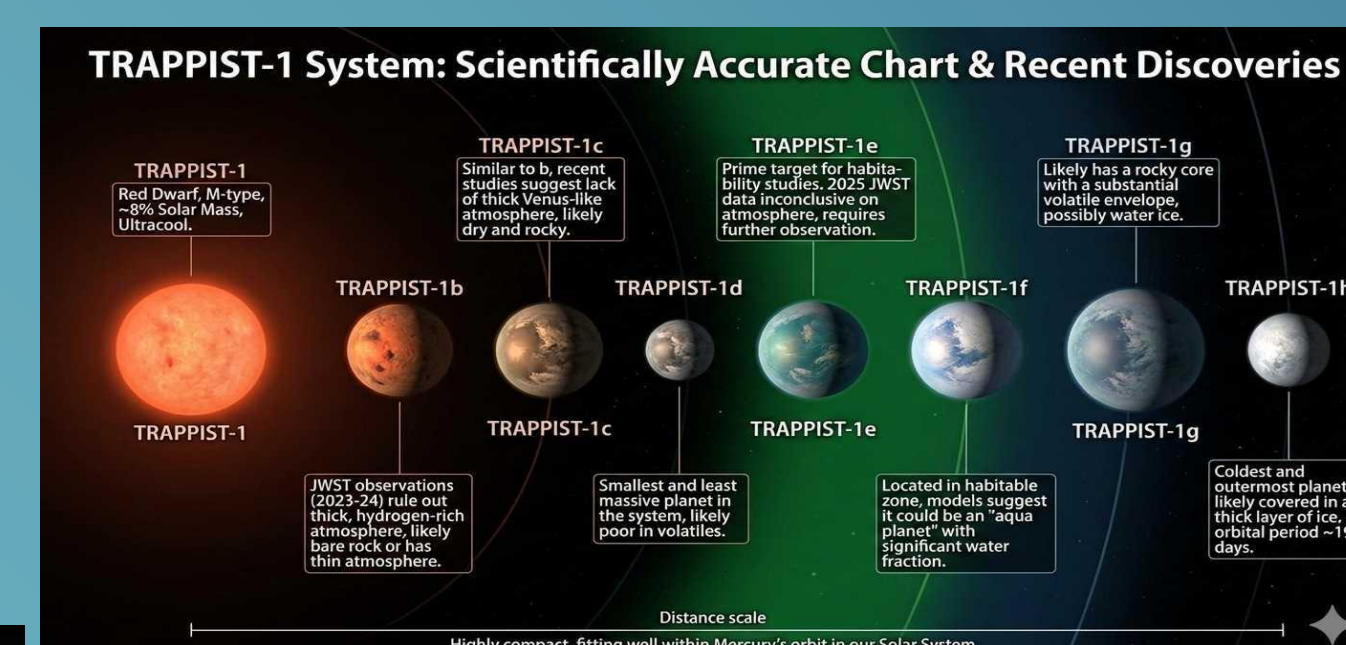
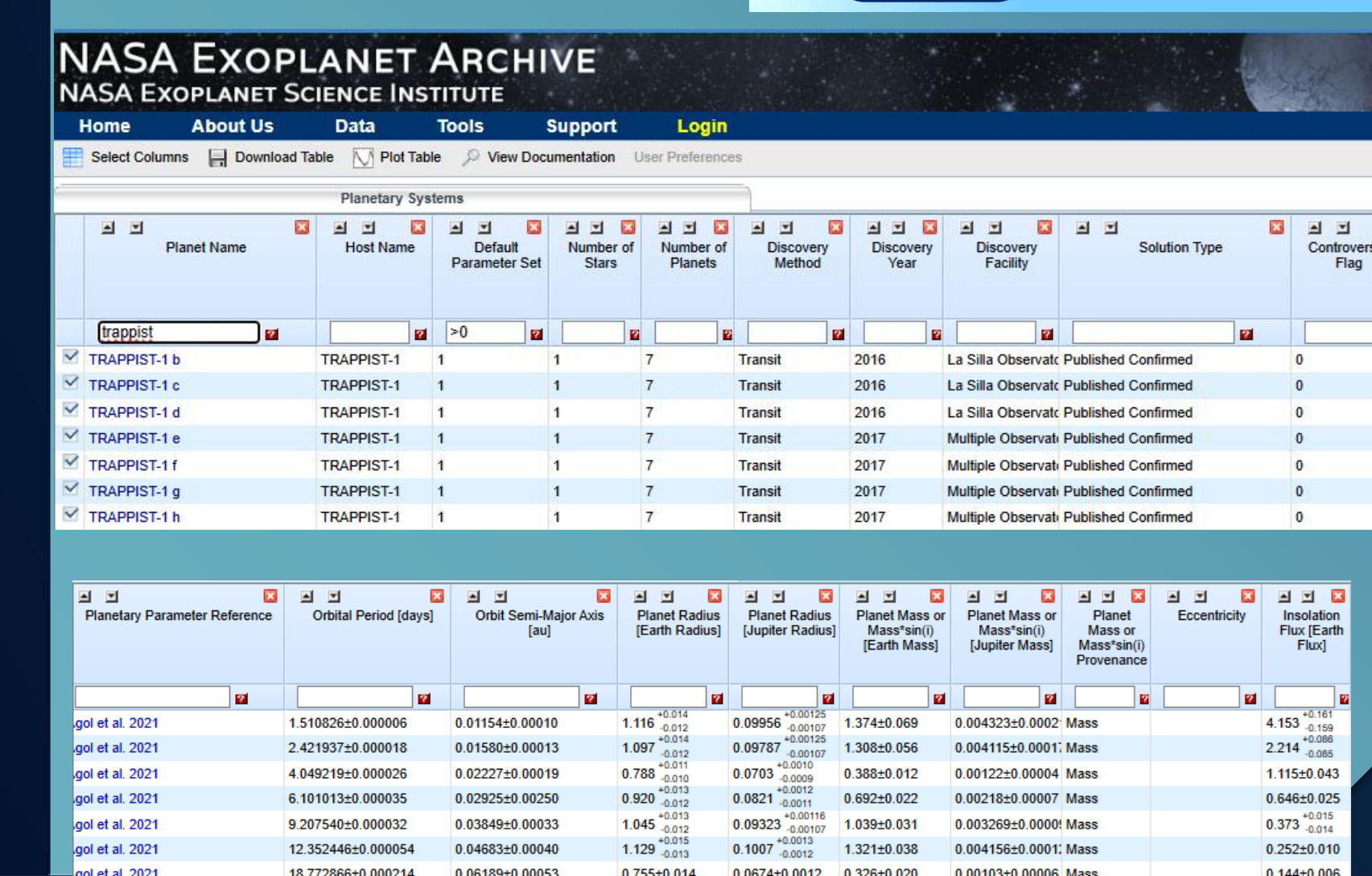
Atmospheric Characterization: Moving beyond knowing a planet exists to understanding what it's made of. Scientists are using spectroscopy to detect molecules like water vapor, methane, carbon dioxide, and potentially biosignatures in exoplanet atmospheres. This answers "What are these worlds actually like?"

Habitability Assessment: Going deeper than just finding Earth-sized planets in habitable zones to understanding which worlds could actually support life. This involves studying atmospheric chemistry, surface conditions, stellar activity effects, and the stability of potential climates.

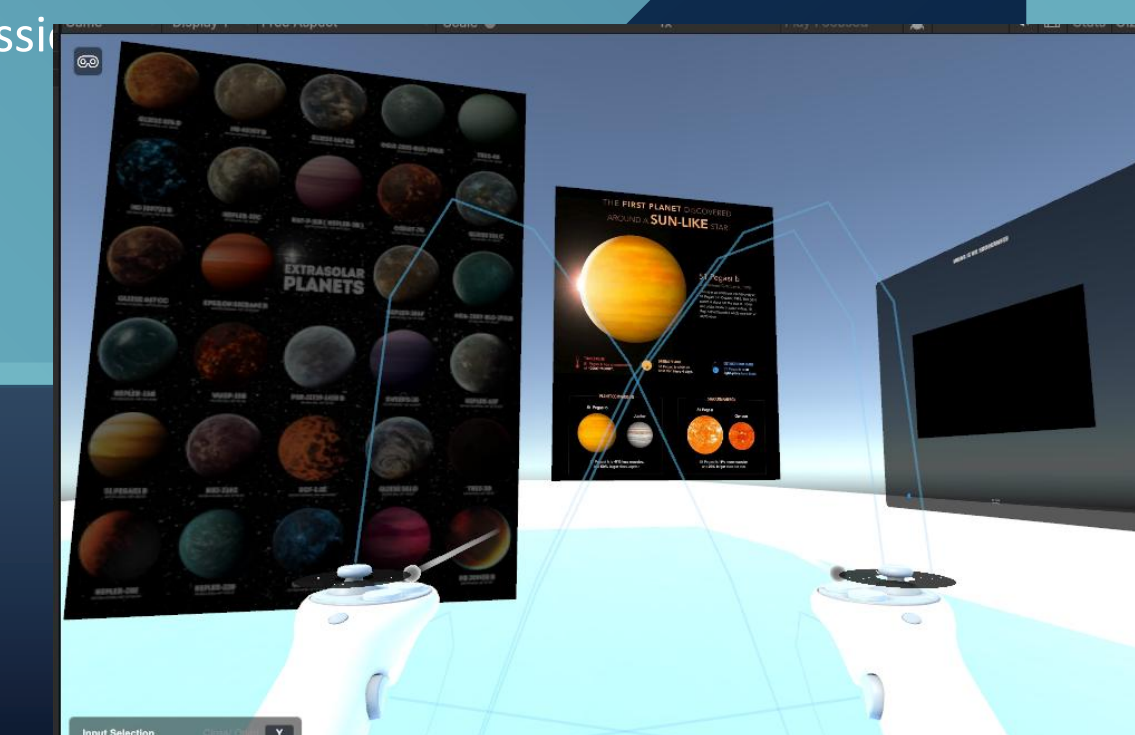
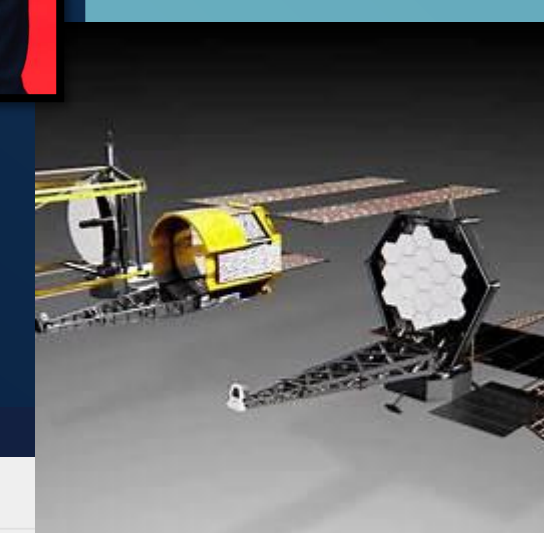
Comparative Planetology: Studying exoplanets as a population to understand planetary system formation and evolution. Why do hot Jupiters exist? How do planetary systems differ from our solar system? This connects individual discoveries to broader theories of how planets form and migrate.

Biosignature Detection: The ultimate frontier—searching for signs of life itself through atmospheric chemistry combinations that suggest biological processes, or even technosignatures from advanced civilizations.

Dynamic Studies: Understanding how these planets change over time—weather patterns, seasonal variations, orbital evolution, atmospheric escape, and interactions with their host stars.



Like Kepler and TESS before them, data from Roman and the Habitable Worlds Observatory will be available to both the scientific community and the public immediately after processing. With Roman's surveys expected to deliver a terabyte of data to Earth every day — over 17 times as much as Webb — there is a huge opportunity for the public to help sift through the information.



WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE?



PUBLIC EDUCATION AND CITIZEN SCIENCE