



**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  
California Institute of Technology

# Earth Science Data Visualization in the Metaverse

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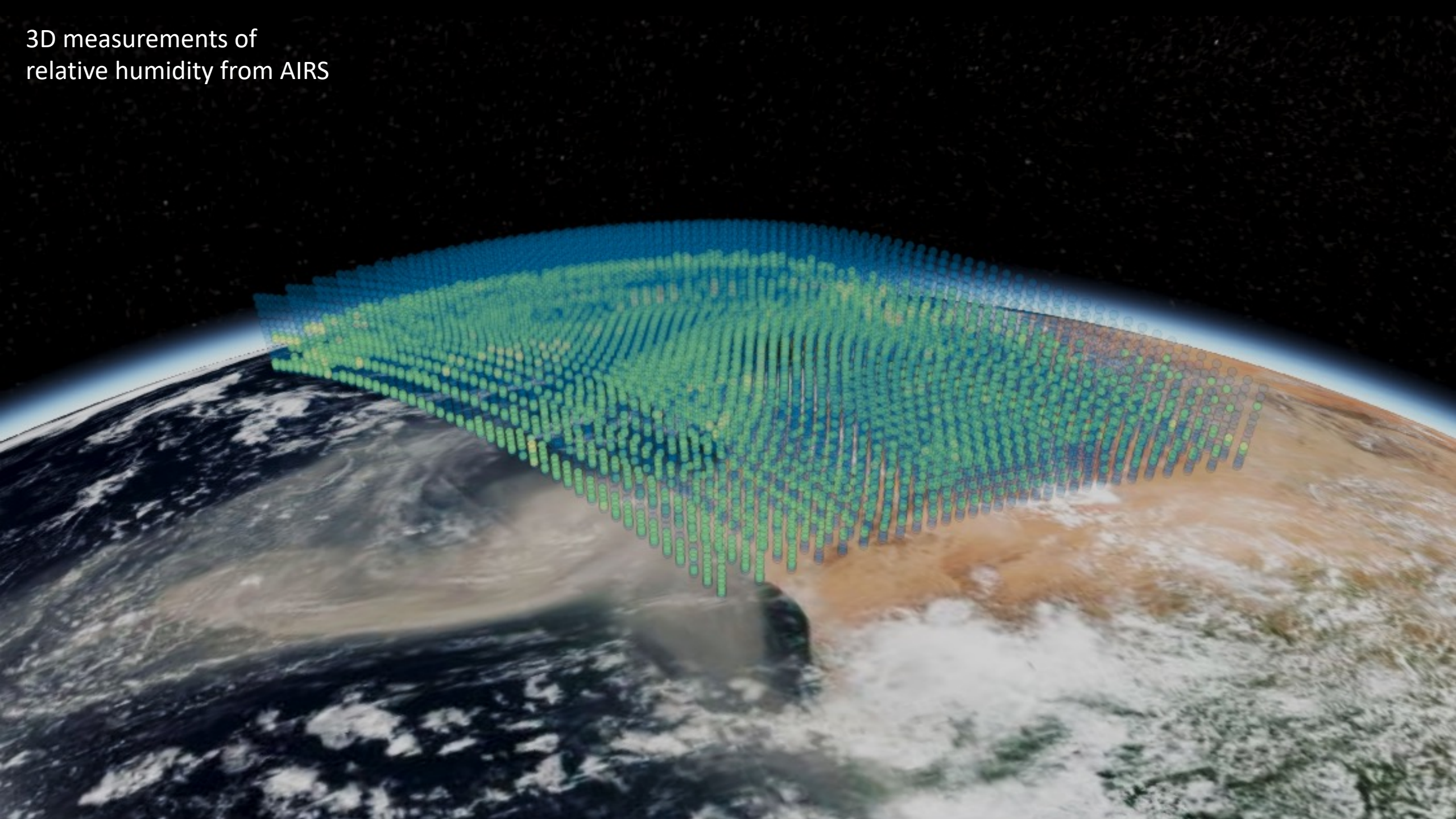
2022 ESIP Summer Meeting

CL#22-1870

# Earth Science Data in the Metaverse

- AR/VR/XR technologies in the metaverse offer new possibilities for interacting with geospatial data in a collaborative environment
- We have highly detailed 3D data of the Earth
  - Climate/weather models
  - Orbital radar, sounders, and other instruments
  - Airborne and terrestrial lidar
  - In-situ probes
- How can we aid Earth scientists with this new technology?
  - “Can we bring this from a gimmick, a wishful dream, to efficient implementation of virtual reality for science?” – Dr. Eric Larour (JPL)

3D measurements of  
relative humidity from AIRS

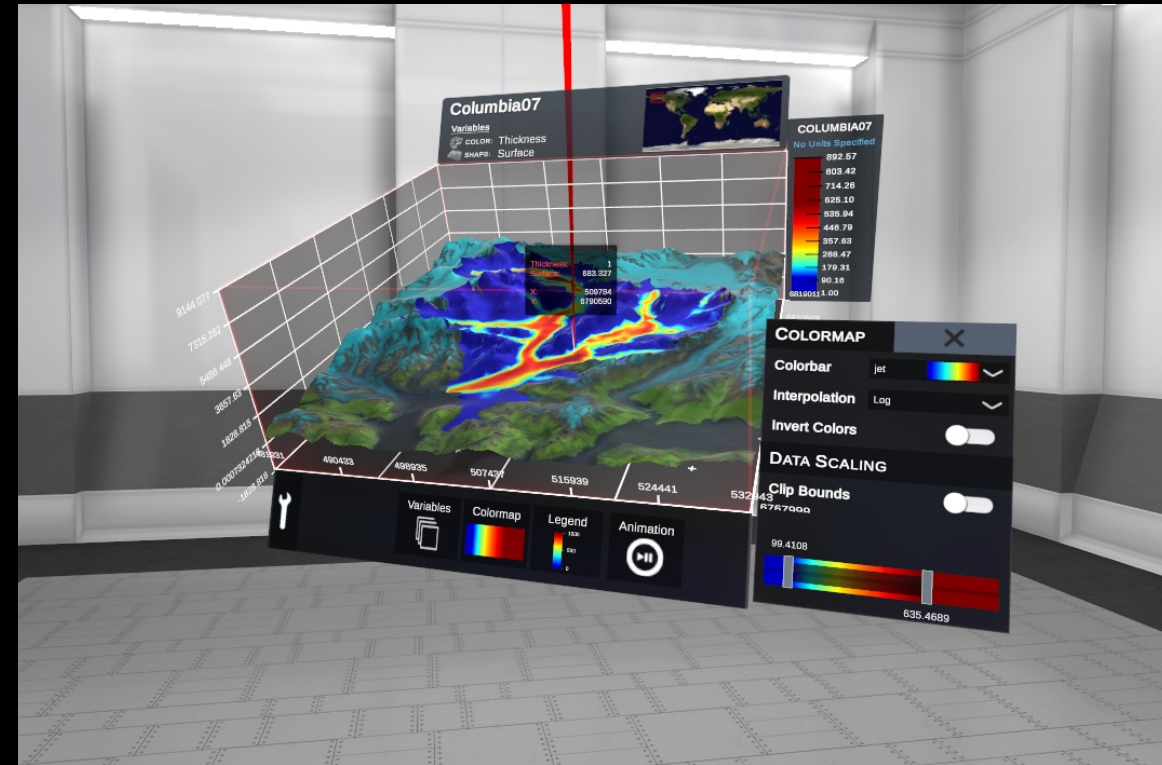


# Example XR Software



# SciVR

- SciVR is a fully immersive science data visualization application intended for use by Earth scientists
  - Allows scientists to explore their data within a room-scale environment in real time using:
    - natural depth perception
    - tracked hand motions
    - specialized tools (e.g., data slicer, object scaling, data-querying laser pointer)
  - Built in Unity originally for Vive

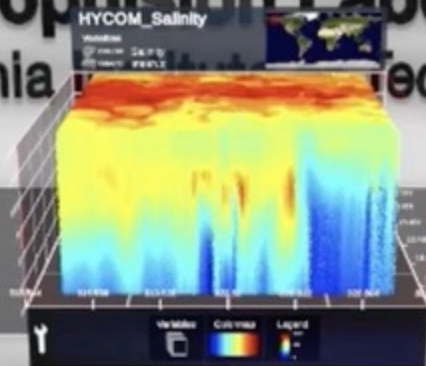


# SciVR

- Developed to help scientists better understand their data and to shorten the feedback loop of scientific discovery
- Collaborative features allow multiple scientists to interact with data within the same environment
- Takes advantage of the GPU to enable high performance real time visualizations and on-the-fly computations
- Enables users to visualize and interact with data in ways that desktop applications and a traditional mouse, keyboard, and display setup cannot
- Initially built for the Sea Level Change Project and Virtual Earth System Laboratory (<https://vesl.jpl.nasa.gov/>)



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**RESET**



Host

Client

localhost

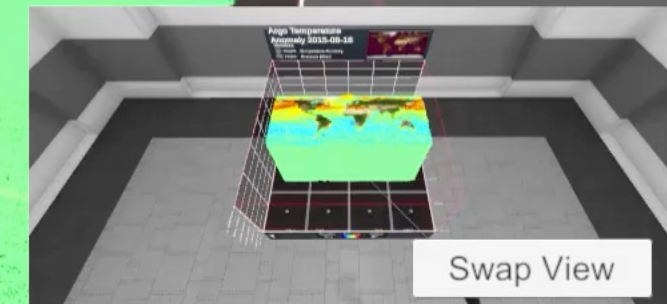
7777

Argo Temperature  
Anomaly 2015-08-16

**Variables**  
 **COLOR:** Temperature Anomaly  
 **SHAPE:** Pressure (dbar)



Swap View





Loaded Meshes

RESET

Host

Client

localhost

7777



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Load File

Swap View

# SciAR

- An augmented reality version of SciVR on the HoloLens 2
- Motion sickness is a very common complaint of using VR
  - AR doesn't have that issue because objects are drawn onto the real world
- Eliminates the need to constantly switch between headset and desktop displays
- Headset is untethered from computer, but has less compute power



# Has this helped Earth scientists?

- It has been a great tool for science outreach and public engagement
- Quick insights about the data can be drawn via the sheer responsive and visual interaction with the data
  - “VR system lets us really see the 3D structure in the data by taking extremely fast, iterative slices so quickly our brain can finally stitch them together.”
- It is useful for collaborative discussions about the data
  - “Hey, look at this unusual pattern where my finger is pointing!”
- But...it has been a struggle for scientists to use due to several challenges




# Challenges

- Top issue is seamlessly loading large geospatial datasets into a game engine and XR devices
  - E.g., “I want to quickly see this dataset that’s available on the web without downloading and pre-processing the data, starting a bunch of software and configuring complex VR equipment.”
  - Onboard compute power of most VR headsets are generally insufficient without pre-processing steps to reduce the data
  - Devices tethered to computers with powerful GPUs require complicated setup that are a barrier for scientists
  - Lack of services that can stream compatible data over the web; requires data to be downloaded
  - Earth science data isn’t in formats like OBJ and FBX; they’re in formats like NetCDF
- General complaints about XR – motion sickness, putting on a headset, switching between displays, additional equipment purchases, etc.
  - Industry-wide challenges that will improve as technology evolves

# How can we overcome primary challenge?

- Well, we've done a decent job developing tools and services for a 2D world with flat screens
  - Kudos to NASA's Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) for providing a rich set of capabilities <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/>
  - NASA's Global Imagery Browse Services (GIBS) and Worldview lets us rapidly view a huge amount of NASA's Earth science data holdings
    - <https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/>
    - <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/gibs>
  - GIS software can retrieve and visualize datasets via standard OGC-compliant web services and optimized file formats such as Cloud-Optimized GeoTIFFs



 **WORLDVIEW**

Layers

Events

Data

SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE

Sea Surface Temperature (L4, MUR)  
Multi-mission / GHRSSST

< 0.00 °C

≥ 32.00 °C

AEROSOL OPTICAL DEPTH

MODIS Combined Value-Added Aerosol  
Optical Depth  
Terra and Aqua / MODIS

< 0.0

5.0

REFERENCE

Place Labels  
© OpenStreetMap contributors, Natural Earth

Coastlines / Borders / Roads  
© OpenStreetMap contributors

Coastlines  
© OpenStreetMap contributors

FIRES AND THERMAL ANOMALIES

FIRES AND THERMAL ANOMALIES (Day)  
Terra / MODIS

Fire

BASE LAYERS

Corrected Reflectance (True Color)  
NOAA-20 / VIIRS

Corrected Reflectance (True Color)  
Suomi NPP / VIIRS

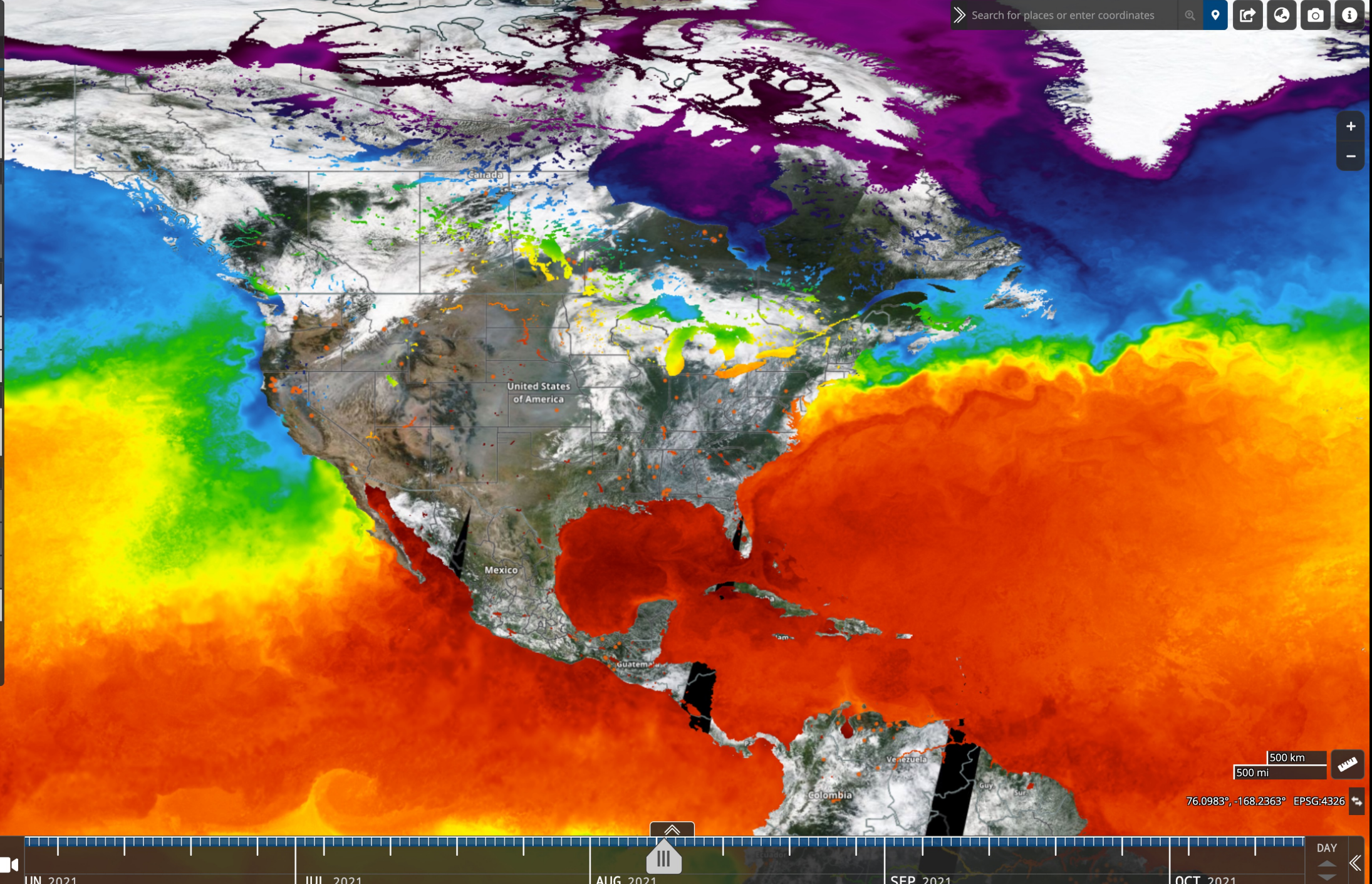
Corrected Reflectance (True Color)  
Aqua / MODIS

Corrected Reflectance (True Color)  
Terra / MODIS

☒ Group Similar Layers

+ Add Layers

Start Comparison



This figure is a satellite map from NASA WorldView showing the Americas and surrounding oceans. The map displays two primary data layers: Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD). The SST is represented by a color scale from blue (cold) to red (warm), with the warmest waters (red/orange) concentrated in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. The AOD is shown as yellow and green patches, indicating higher concentrations of aerosols in the atmosphere, particularly over the Amazon basin and parts of the Caribbean. The map also includes a base layer of satellite imagery showing landmasses and cloud cover. A sidebar on the left provides controls for various layers, including SST, AOD, reference maps, fires, and base layers. A timeline at the bottom allows for navigation through time, currently set to August 8, 2021. A search bar at the top right and a scale bar at the bottom right provide additional functionality.





# Worldview AR

Please Select a Mode:

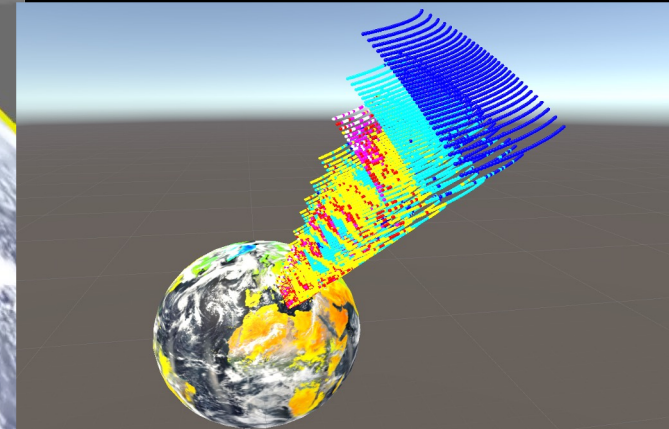
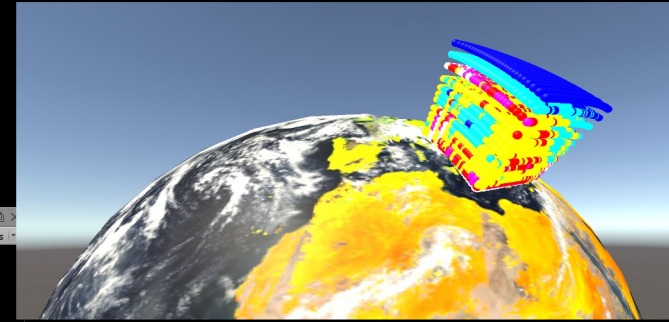
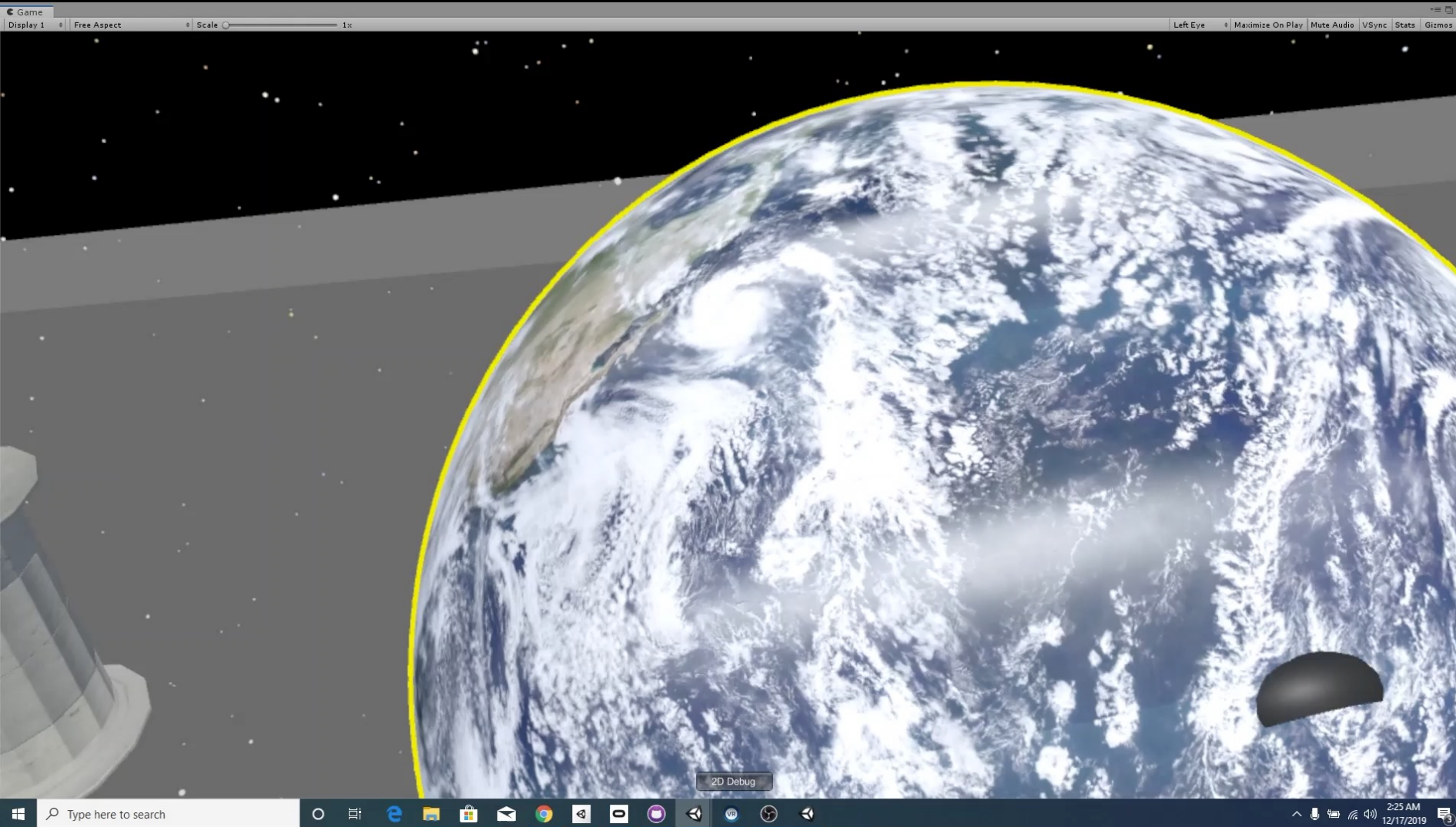
Free Play

Quiz / Game (Solo)  
(Coming Soon)

Quiz / Game (Multiplayer)  
(Coming Soon)

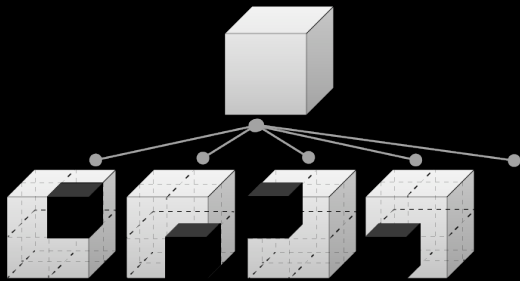


# GIBS Unity Examples

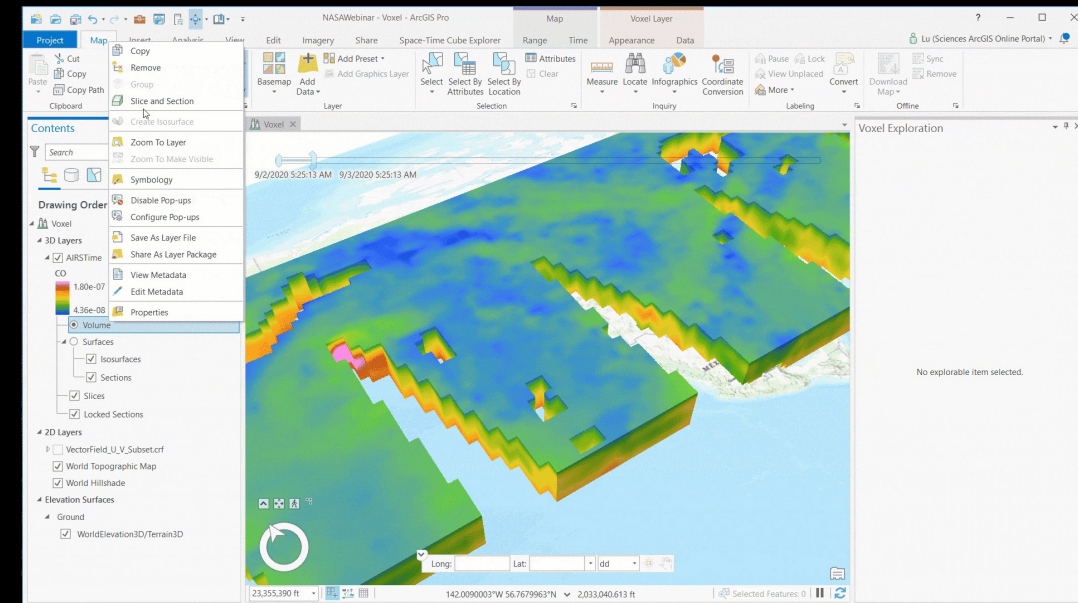
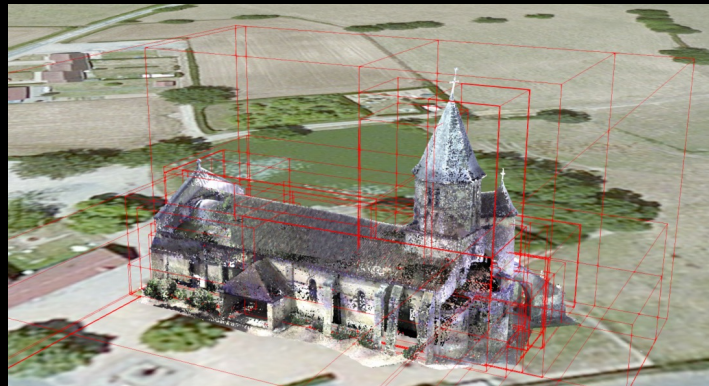


# Develop 3D Data Pipelines and Services

- Emulate 2D data pipelines and services for a 3D world
- Standards exist for streaming 3D visualizations: gLTF, 3D Tiles, I3S
- GIS software such as ArcGIS Pro can support 3D data and working with voxels



<https://github.com/AnalyticalGraphicsInc/3d-tiles>

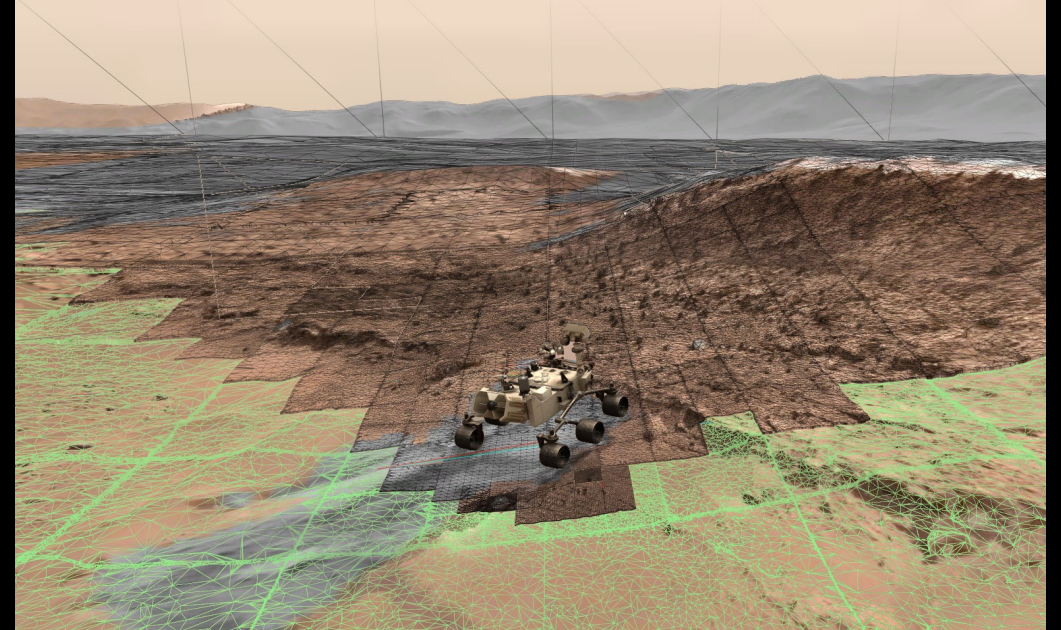


Esri ArcGIS Pro



# Game Engine SDKs for Geospatial Data

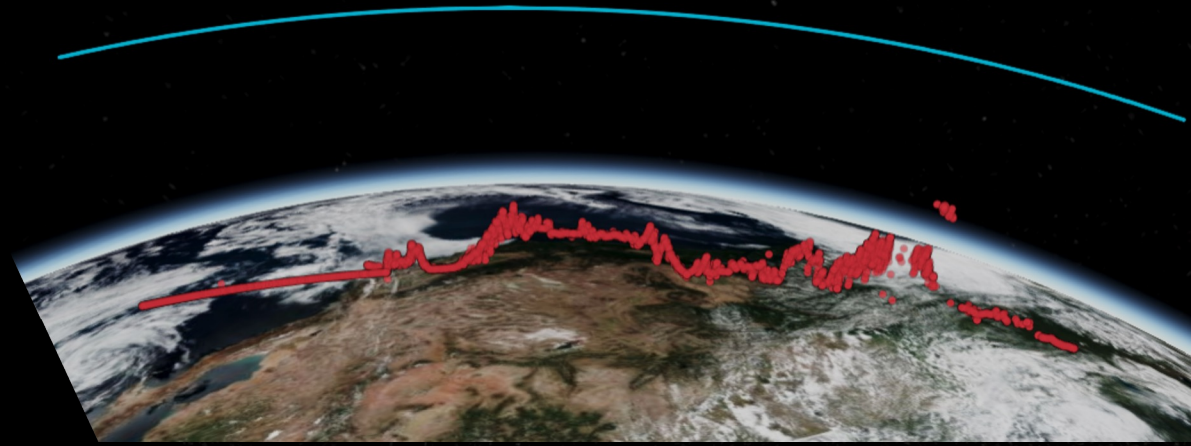
- ArcGIS Maps SDK for Unity
- ArcGIS Maps SDK for Unreal Engine
- Cesium for Unreal
- Unity3DTiles
  - <https://github.com/NASA-AMMOS/Unity3DTiles>



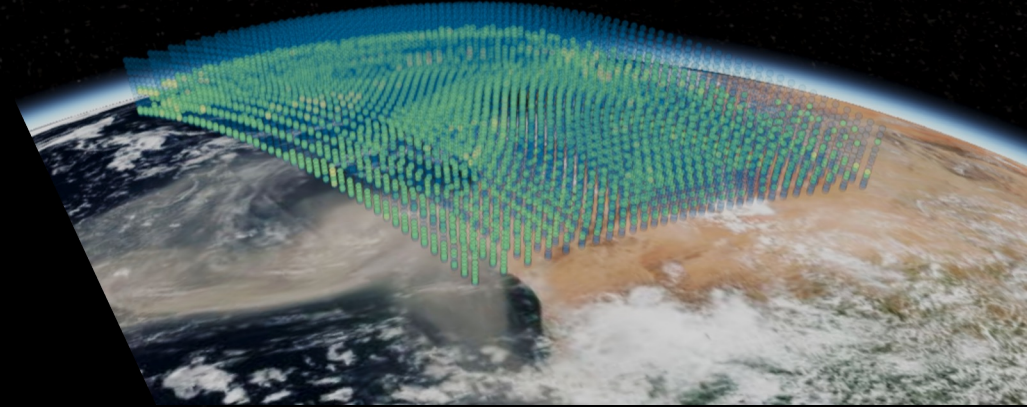
# Current Development

- Current focus is building 4D (w/ time) data visualization services
- Service prototypes developed for NASA GIBS
- Support for external data streaming via 3D Tiles developed in SciVR
- Challenges of supporting heterogeneous types of visualizations (e.g. terrain meshes vs. point clouds) at greatly varying scales (e.g. cm-scale terrestrial lidar vs. km-scale satellite observations)

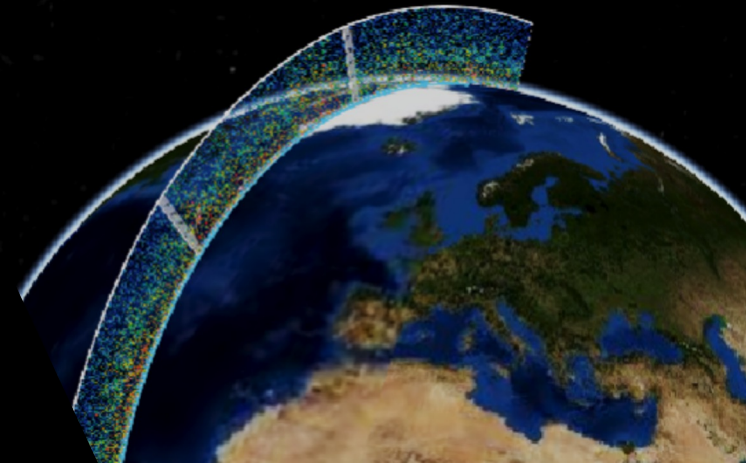
ICESat-2



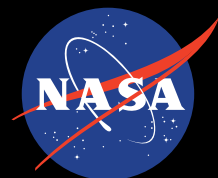
AIRS



CALIPSO







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[jpl.nasa.gov](https://jpl.nasa.gov)