
**Information technology — Media
context and control —**

**Part 1:
Architecture**

*Technologies de l'information — Contexte et contrôle des médias —
Partie 1: Architecture*





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier; Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 MPEG-V system architecture	3
5 Use cases	5
5.1 General	5
5.2 System architecture for information adaptation from virtual world to real world	5
5.3 System architecture for information adaptation from real world to virtual world	6
5.4 System architecture for exchanges between virtual worlds	7
6 Instantiations	8
6.1 Instantiation A: representation of sensory effects (RoSE)	8
6.1.1 System architecture for representation of sensory effects	8
6.1.2 Instantiation A.1: multi-sensorial effects	9
6.1.3 Instantiation A.2: motion effects	9
6.1.4 Instantiation A.3: arrayed light effects	10
6.2 Instantiation B: natural user interaction with virtual world	11
6.2.1 System architecture for natural user interaction with virtual world	11
6.2.2 Examples of sensors	11
6.2.3 Instantiation B.1: Full motion control and navigation of avatar/object with multi-input sources	12
6.2.4 Instantiation B.2: serious gaming for ambient assisted living	12
6.2.5 Instantiation B.3: gesture recognition using multipoint interaction devices	13
6.2.6 Instantiation B.4: avatar facial expression retargeting using smart camera	13
6.2.7 Instantiation B.5: motion tracking and facial animation with multimodal interaction	14
6.2.8 Instantiation B.6: serious gaming and training with multimodal interaction	14
6.2.9 Instantiation B.7: virtual museum guide with embodied conversational agents	15
6.3 Instantiation C: traveling and navigating real and virtual worlds	15
6.3.1 System architecture for traveling and navigating real and virtual worlds	15
6.3.2 Examples of sensors and path finding mechanisms	15
6.3.3 Instantiation C.1: virtual travel	16
6.3.4 Instantiation C.2: virtual traces of real places	16
6.3.5 Instantiation C.3: virtual tour guides	17
6.3.6 Instantiation C.4: unmanned aerial vehicle scenario	18
6.4 Instantiation D: interoperable virtual worlds	18
6.4.1 System architecture for interoperable virtual worlds	18
6.4.2 Instantiation D.1: avatar appearance	18
6.4.3 Instantiation D.2: virtual objects	18
6.5 Instantiation E: social presence, group decision making and collaboration within virtual worlds	19
6.5.1 System architecture	19
6.5.2 Instantiation E.1: social presence	19
6.5.3 Instantiation E.2: group decision making in the context of spatial planning	20
6.5.4 Instantiation E.3: consumer collaboration in product design processes along the supply chain	21
6.6 Instantiation F: interactive haptic sensible media	21
6.6.1 System architecture for interactive haptic sensible media	21
6.6.2 Instantiation F.1: Internet haptic service — YouTube, online chatting	22
6.6.3 Instantiation F.2: next-generation classroom — sensation book	23
6.6.4 Instantiation F.3: immersive broadcasting — home shopping, fishing channels	23

6.6.5	Instantiation F.4: entertainment — game (Second Life®, StarCraft®), movie theatre	23
6.6.6	Instantiation F.5: virtual simulation for training — military task, medical simulations	24
6.7	Instantiation G: bio-sensed information in the virtual world	24
6.7.1	System architecture for bio-sensed information in the virtual world	24
6.7.2	Instantiation G.1: interactive games sensitive to user's conditions	24
6.7.3	Instantiation G.2: virtual hospital and health monitoring	25
6.7.4	Instantiation G.3: mental health for lifestyle management	25
6.7.5	Instantiation G.4: food intake for lifestyle management	25
6.7.6	Instantiation G.5: cardiovascular rehabilitation for health management	26
6.7.7	Instantiation G.6: glucose level/diabetes management for health management	26
6.8	Instantiation H: environmental monitoring with sensors	27
6.8.1	General	27
6.8.2	System architecture for environmental monitoring	27
6.8.3	Instantiation H.1: environmental monitoring system	28
6.9	Instantiation I: virtual world interfacing with TV platforms	28
6.10	Instantiation J: seamless integration between real and virtual worlds	29
6.10.1	System architecture for seamless integration between real and virtual worlds	29
6.10.2	Instantiation J.1: seamless interaction between real and virtual worlds with integrating virtual and real sensors and actuators	29
6.11	Instantiation K: hybrid communication	31
6.12	Instantiation L: makeup avatar	33
6.12.1	Spectrum data acquisition	33
6.12.2	Transformation model generation	35
6.13	Instantiation M: usage scenario for automobile sensors	35
6.13.1	Helping auto maintenance/regular inspection	35
6.13.2	Monitoring for eco-friendly driving	36
6.14	Instantiation N: usage scenario for 3D printing	37
6.15	Instantiation O: olfactory information in virtual world	38
6.15.1	System architecture for olfactory information in virtual world	38
6.15.2	Instantiation O.1: olfactory signature(fingerprint) with e-nose	38
6.15.3	Instantiation O.2: 4D film with scent effect	38
6.15.4	Instantiation O.3: healing minds of combat veterans	38
6.15.5	Instantiation O.4: advertisement with olfactory information	38
6.15.6	Instantiation O.5: harmful odour monitoring	38
6.16	Instantiation P: virtual panoramic vision in car	39
6.16.1	General	39
6.16.2	Instantiation O.6.1: virtual panoramic IVI (in-vehicle information system)	39
6.16.3	Instantiation O.6.2: virtual panoramic black box	39
6.17	Instantiation Q: adaptive sound handling	39
	Bibliography	40

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO/IEC 23005-1:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- added a new use case for 3D printing;
- added six new use cases for olfactory information in virtual world;
- added two new use cases for virtual panoramic vision in car;
- added a new use case for adaptive sound handling.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 23005 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The ISO/IEC 23005 series provides an architecture and specifies information representation of data flowing in and out of the real world and virtual worlds.

The data for the real world are communicated through sensors and actuators. The data for virtual worlds consist of properties of virtual objects and multi-sensorial data embedded in audio-visual content. The ISO/IEC 23005 series specifies data formats for sensors, actuators, virtual objects and audio-visual content.

Data captured from the real world can need to be adapted for use in a virtual world and data from virtual worlds can also need to be adapted for use in the real world. This document does not specify how the adaptation is carried out but only specifies the interfaces.

Data for sensors are sensor capabilities, sensed data and sensor adaptation preferences.

Data for actuators are sensory device capabilities, sensory device commands and sensory effect preferences.

Data for virtual objects are characteristics of avatars and virtual world objects.

Data for audio-visual content are sensory effects.

This document contains the tools for exchanging information for interaction devices. To be specific, it specifies command formats for controlling actuators (e.g. actuator commands for sensory devices) and data formats for receiving information from sensors (e.g. sensed information from sensors) as illustrated as the yellow boxes in [Figure 1](#). It also specifies some examples. The adaptation engine is not within the scope.

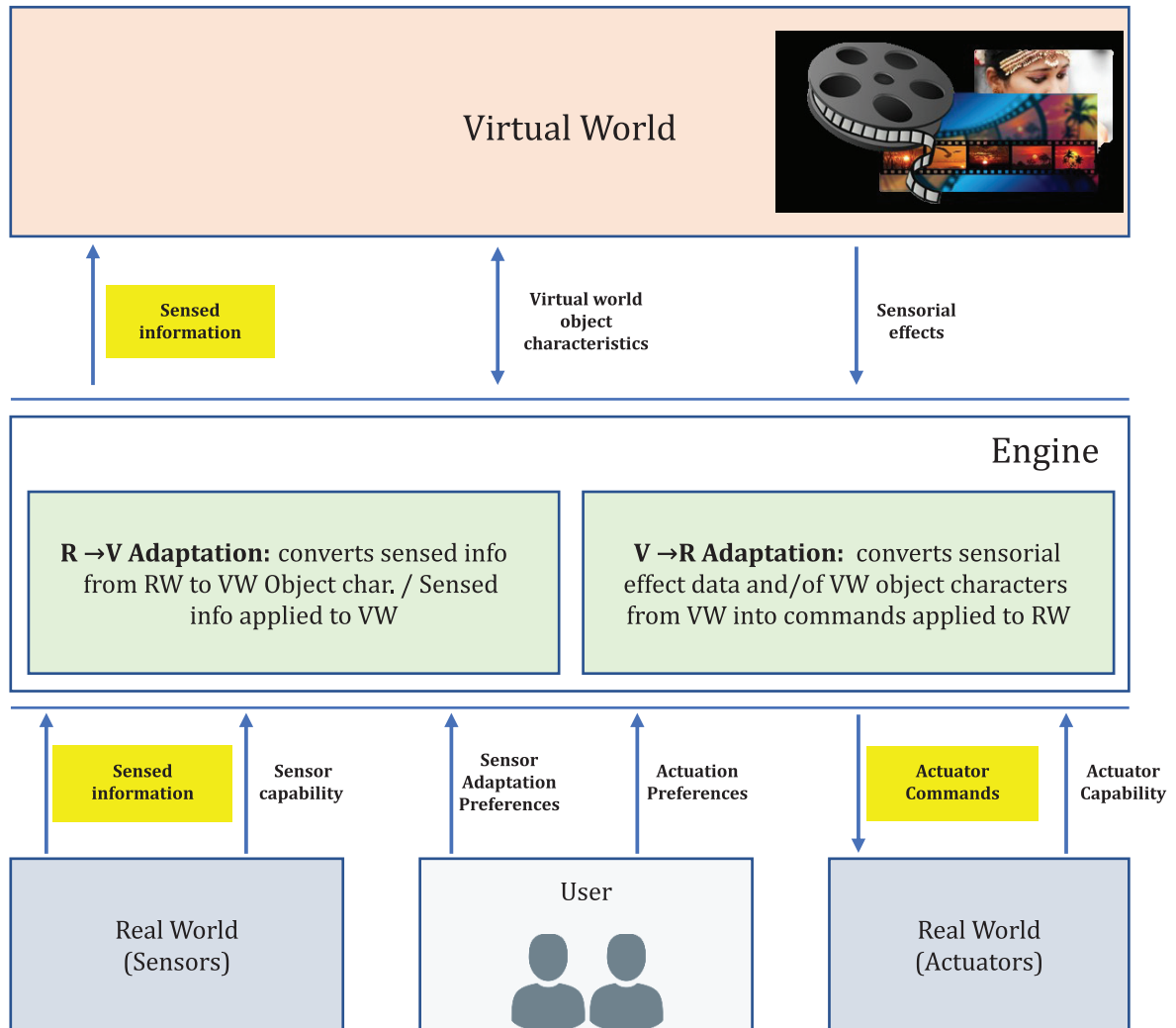


Figure 1 — Scope of the data formats for interaction devices

When this document is used, the adaptation engine (RV or VR engine), which is not within the scope of standardization, performs bi-directional communications using data formats specified in this document. The adaptation engine can also utilize other tools defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2, which are user's sensory preferences (USP), sensory device capabilities (SDC), sensor capabilities (SC) and sensor adaptation preferences (SAP) for fine controlling devices in both real and virtual worlds.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent.

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured ISO and IEC that he/she is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with ISO and IEC. Information may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those in the patent database. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Information technology — Media context and control —

Part 1: Architecture

1 Scope

This document specifies the architecture of MPEG-V (media context and control) and its three types of associated use cases:

- information adaptation from virtual world to real world;
- information adaptation from real world to virtual world;
- information exchange between virtual worlds.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.