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Information technology — Media context and control —

Part 4: Virtual world object characteristics

Technologies de l'information — Contrôle et contexte de supports —
Partie 4: Caractéristiques d'objet du monde virtuel

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Foreword

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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 document 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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 23005-4:2013), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 23005 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Media context and control*:

— *Part 1: Architecture*

— *Part 2: Control information*

— *Part 3: Sensory information*

— *Part 4: Virtual world object characteristics*

— *Part 5: Data formats for interaction devices*

— *Part 6: Common types and tools*

— *Part 7: Conformance and reference software*

Introduction

This International Standard provides an architecture and specifies associated information representations to enable interoperability between virtual worlds, e.g. digital content provider of a virtual world, gaming (serious), simulation, DVD, and the real world, e.g. sensors, actuators, vision and rendering, robotics (e.g. for revalidation), (support for) independent living social and welfare systems, banking, insurance, travel, real estate, rights management and many others.

Virtual worlds (often referred to as 3D3C for 3D visualization and navigation and the 3Cs of Community, Creation and Commerce) integrate existing and emerging media technologies (e.g. instant messaging, video, 3D, VR, AI, chat, voice, etc.) that allow for the support of existing and the development of new kinds of social networks. The emergence of virtual worlds as platforms for social networking is recognized by businesses as an important issue for at least two reasons.

1) It offers the power to reshape the way companies interact with their environments (markets, customers, suppliers, creators, stakeholders, etc.) in a fashion comparable to the Internet.

2) It allows for the development of new (breakthrough) business models, services, applications and devices.

Each virtual world, however, has a different culture and audience making use of these specific worlds for a variety of reasons. These differences permit users to have unique experiences.

Although realistic experiences have been achieved via devices such as 3D audio/visual devices, it is hard to realize sensory effects only with presentation of audiovisual contents. The addition of sensory effects leads to even more realistic experiences in the consumption of audiovisual contents. This will lead to the application of new media for enhanced experiences of users in a more realistic sense.

Such new media will benefit from the standardization of control and sensory information which includes sensory effect metadata, sensory device capabilities/commands, user sensory preferences, and various delivery formats. The MPEG-V architecture can be applicable for various business models for which audiovisual contents can be associated with sensory effects that need to be rendered on appropriate sensory devices.

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

ISO and the IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

The holders of these patent rights have assured ISO and the IEC that they are willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statements of the holders of these patent rights are registered with ISO and the IEC. Information may be obtained from the companies listed in Annex E.

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Information technology — Media context and control —

Part 4:
Virtual world object characteristics

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 23005 specifies syntax and semantics of description schemes and descriptors used to characterize a virtual world object related metadata, making it possible to migrate a virtual world object (or only its characteristics) from one virtual world to another and to control a virtual world object in a virtual world by real world devices.

The system architecture of this International Standard is depicted in Figure 1 and the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 23005 is highlighted. That is, only the information representation that acts as an input to the possible R→V/V→R Adaptation and as an exchangeable information format to support interoperability between the virtual worlds, as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-1, is specified in this part of ISO/IEC 23005.

NOTE The actual R→V/V→R Adaptation is deliberately informative and left open for industry competition.

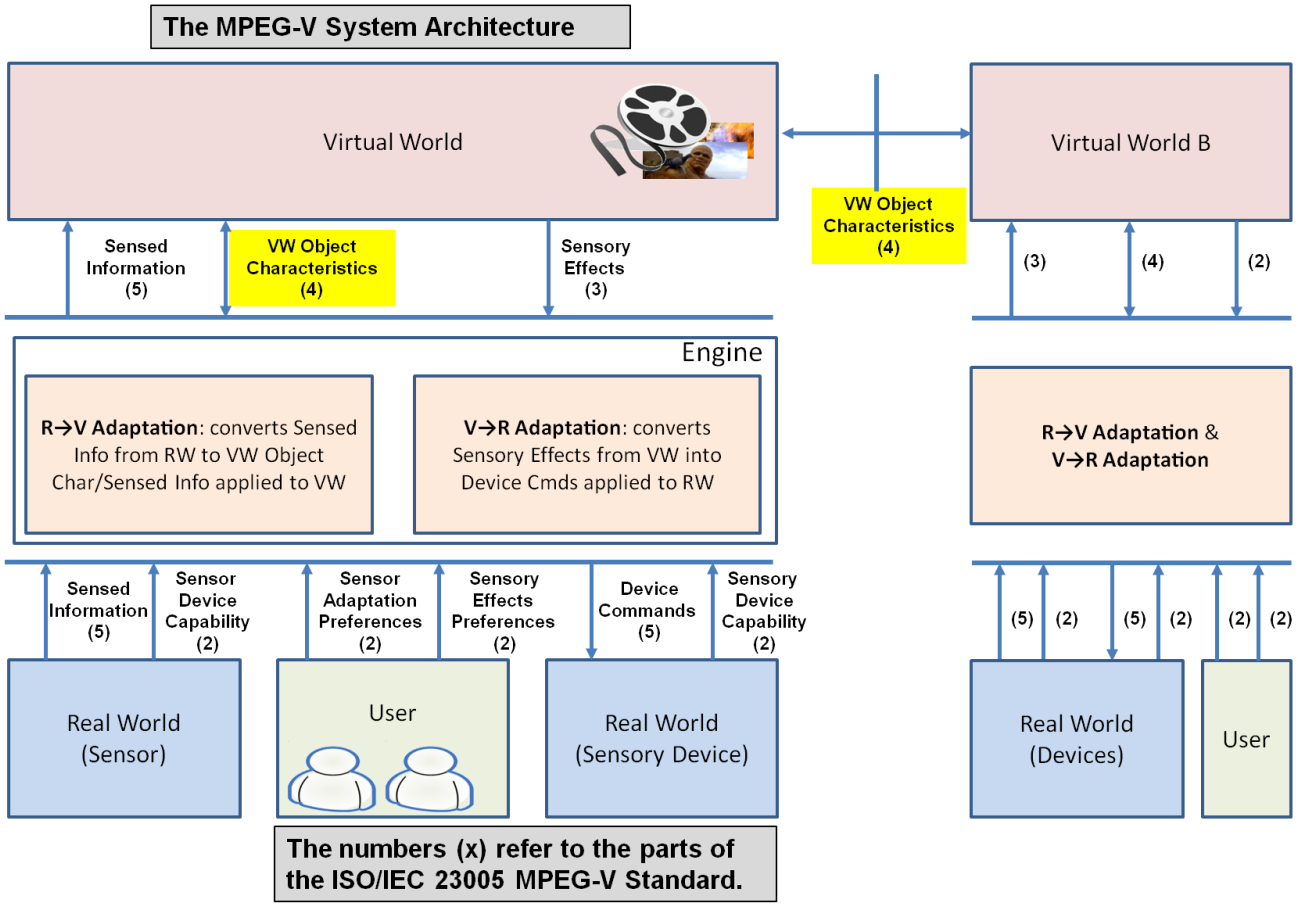

Figure 1 — System architecture