

January 22, 2019

ISO/IEC/Web3D Status Report

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- ISO/IEC 14772-1:1997/Amd 1:2003—VRML
- ISO/IEC 14772-2:2004—VRML EAI
- ISO/IEC 19774:2006—H-Anim
- ISO/IEC 19775-1:2013—X3D (vs. 3.3)
- ISO/IEC 19775-2:2010—X3D SAI (vs. 3.3)
- ISO/IEC 19776-1:2016—X3D XML Encoding (vs. 3.3)
- ISO/IEC 19776-2:2016—X3D Classic VRML Encoding (vs. 3.3)
- ISO/IEC 19776-3:2016—X3D Compressed Binary Encoding (vs. 3.3)



- ISO/IEC FDIS 19774-1:201x—H-Anim architecture (Vs. 2.0)
- ISO/IEC FDIS 19774-2:201x—H-Anim Motion Animation (Vs. 1.0)
- ISO/IEC DIS 19777-1:201x—X3D ECMAScript language binding (Vs. 2.0)
- ISO/IEC WD 19777-2:201x—Java LB Vs. 3.3
- ISO/IEC CD 19777-3:201x—C LB Vs. 3.3
- ISO/IEC CD 19777-4:201x—C++ LB Vs. 3.3
- ISO/IEC CD 19777-5:201x—C# LB Vs. 3.3
- ISO/IEC WD 19777-6:201x—Python Vs. 3.3



- ISO/IEC IS 18520:2019—Benchmarking of visionbased geometric registration and tracking method for MAR
- ISO/IEC FDIS 18039:201x—MAR reference model
- ISO/IEC CD 18038:201x—Sensor representation in MAR
- ISO/IEC CD 18040:201x—Live actor and entity representation in MAR
- ISO/IEC AWI 21858:20xx—MAR content information model



- X3D EXI Encoding now that EXI specification approved by W3C
- X3D JSON Encoding (in work)
- HL7 Integration including metadata
- X3D Version 4.0 discussions underway



- Goal: Add changes needed to better support HTML5 while remaining backwards compatible as much as possible
- Primary areas of investigation:
 - Event handling and interoperability with the DOM
 - Compatibility with X3DOM & X-cite (formerly Cobweb)
 - Support for non-HTML environments



• The following is under consideration:

- Annotation component
- Multi-Planar Reconstruction
- Enhancements to Geospatial component
- Haptics
- Corrections and improvements
- NetworkSensor node
- 3D printing & 3D scanning enhancements
- gITF access including mesh support
- Advanced materials and advanced lighting models

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- Projective texture mapping
- Camera nodes
- Sensors (e.g., GPS)
- Special support for VR
- H-Anim facial animation
- H-Anim internal organ representation
- Two independent implementations for submission to ISO
- Use simultaneous NP/CD ballot mechanism wherever possible

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Questions to be answered

- Can the event models of X3D and the HTML5 DOM be accessed compatibly?
- Are two different data models necessary—one supporting X3D events and one supporting DOM events?
- How much backwards compatibility can be achieved?
- Must a non-HTML implementation also support DOM activities?



• Preferred considerations:

- Backwards compatibility should be considered first.
- X3D authors should not need to sense the environment to tailor their programs.
- Programs should behave the same in every environment.
- Both HTML5 and non-HTML5 environments should be possible.



• Capabilities minimally used:

- Layout component—Should be removed
- GeoOrigin —Currently deprecated but recently discovered to be needed in some instances
- Programmable Shaders component—Should this be removed with shader functionality reserved for browser implementers?



- Capabilities that would expand the ease of use based on long-term research:
 - AdvancedMaterials node(s)
 - Shadows (perhaps just an on/off switch)
 - Flexible body physics
 - CSS integration



- Capabilities that would expand the ease of use based on long-term research (cont.):
 - Projective texture mapping
 - Support for H-Anim 2.0
 - Profile between Core and Interchange
 - Is an HTML5 profile needed?
 - Is a 3D Printing and scanning profile needed?
 - Better point control (shape, size, splat, etc.)



- In addition to technical aspects of standards development, the following should also be considered:
 - Urgent need to develop X3D vs. 4.0 text.
 - Urgent need to develop new and modified features in existing browsers where two implementations have not yet occurred.
 - Urgent need for new active participants in SC24 standards development
 - Urgent need for representation on related non-SC24 standards developments

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End of Presentation

January 16, 2018



Standards committees
Process
Organization
Relationship to Liaison Organizations



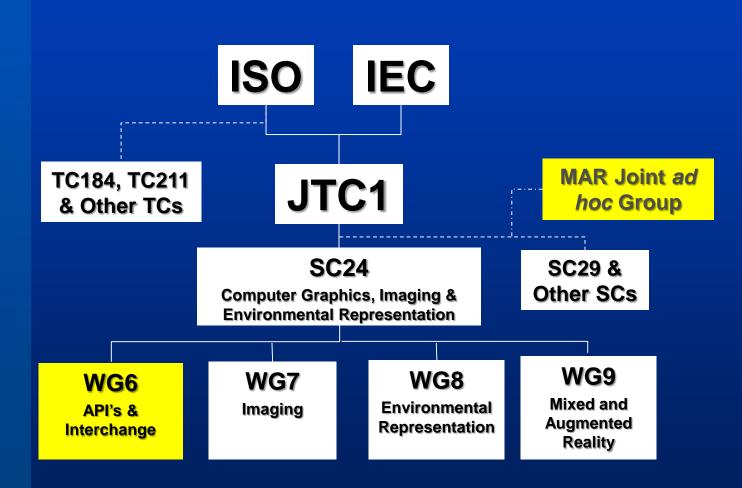
Worldwide federation of standards bodies

- 1 per country
- US = ANSI, Germany = DIN, Korea = KATS, etc.
- www.iso.org



Joint committee of ISO and IEC Since 1976 Handles ISO/IEC information technology 1/3 of all ISO, IEC work







Category C Liaison

- Cooperative Agreement
 - Spells out rights and procedures
 - Web3D Standards submitted as Committee Drafts
 - Technical work done by Web3D
 - Editorial and technical review done by SC 24
 - ISO standard owned by both parties separately



- Technical work initiated by BOD
- Technical work occurs within a Web3D WG
- Two independent implementations required for Web3D approval and ISO submission
- Both BOD and Membership must approve forwarding to ISO
- X3D WG provides architectural control and design integrity check



- Each new standard, amendment, or revision requires a new project.
- Projects are approved by JTC1 based on New Work Item Proposal (NWIP).
- New projects require about 6 months to be approved and can be submitted at any time.
- Web3D drafts are processed as HTML documents.



- Input text from Web3D registered as Committee Draft
- CD is circulated for review and ballot (4 months).
- Comments received are only justification for changing the text
- Technical changes may induce another balloting round.
- When ready, last CD is registered as DIS and circulated within JTC1 for vote.
- When ready, last DIS is registered as DIS and circulated within JTC1 for YES/NO vote.
- Final Text published as International Standard.

Types of standardization

- New standard: New independent specification
- New Part: Independent portion of a standard within an overall standard. Ex.: X3D Part 2: SAI
- Amendment: Changes (modifications, additions, deletions) to existing standard. Ex.: Amendment 1 to X3D Part 1
- Revision: Makeover of existing standard and/or incorporation of amendments (considered for each standard at least every five years or required after two amendments). Ex. X3D 2008
- Registration: Add new optional nodes, PROTOs, or other items focused at specific targets

TSO IEC. Possible Future Web3D Work

- Additional functionality for X3D
 - New nodes
 - New components
 - New profiles
- Additional parts to X3D standards
 - Binary Encoding based on EXI
 - JSON Encoding
 - Additional language bindings
- Revised non-X3D Web3D standards
 - Revision to ISO/IEC 19774—H-Anim
- New non-X3D Web3D Standards

January 27, 2015

December 14, 2010



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