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| Technical Specification | |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project;  Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects;  Device Media Capabilities for Augmented Reality Services  (Release 18) | |
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# Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

2 presented to TSG for approval;

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y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

In the present document, modal verbs have the following meanings:

**shall** indicates a mandatory requirement to do something

**shall not** indicates an interdiction (prohibition) to do something

The constructions "shall" and "shall not" are confined to the context of normative provisions, and do not appear in Technical Reports.

The constructions "must" and "must not" are not used as substitutes for "shall" and "shall not". Their use is avoided insofar as possible, and they are not used in a normative context except in a direct citation from an external, referenced, non-3GPP document, or so as to maintain continuity of style when extending or modifying the provisions of such a referenced document.

**should** indicates a recommendation to do something

**should not** indicates a recommendation not to do something

**may** indicates permission to do something

**need not** indicates permission not to do something

The construction "may not" is ambiguous and is not used in normative elements. The unambiguous constructions "might not" or "shall not" are used instead, depending upon the meaning intended.

**can** indicates that something is possible

**cannot** indicates that something is impossible

The constructions "can" and "cannot" are not substitutes for "may" and "need not".

**will** indicates that something is certain or expected to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**will not** indicates that something is certain or expected not to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might** indicates a likelihood that something will happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might not** indicates a likelihood that something will not happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

In addition:

**is** (or any other verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

**is not** (or any other negative verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

The constructions "is" and "is not" do not indicate requirements.

# Introduction

The present document provides technologies for the deployment of Augmented Reality (AR) as defined in 3GPP TR 26.928 [2] and the execution of Augmented Reality applications on targeted devices such as those identified in 3GPP TR 26.998 [3].

On the spectrum of eXtended Reality (XR) experiences, Augmented Reality overlay virtual information on top of the user’s perception of the real environment. Those virtual and real components of the scene seamlessly blend together from the user’s perspective. Additionally, some AR experiences can enable interactivity between the user and the virtual components of the scene.

In the present document, the focus lies in the definition of the media capabilities for AR devices, including media format encapsulation capabilities, media codec capabilities, processing function capabilities. The related minimum required performances for different device types are also defined.

# 1 Scope

The present document defines the supported media formats, codecs, processing functions for XR Devices in UE per XR device type category. The present document addresses the interoperability gaps identified in the conclusions of TR 26.998 [3].

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TR 26.928: "Extended Reality (XR) in 5G".

[3] 3GPP TR 26.998: "Support of 5G glass-type Augmented Reality / Mixed Reality (AR/MR) devices".

[4] 3GPP TR 26.857: "5G Media Service Enablers".

[5] Khronos, "The OpenXR Specification", https://registry.khronos.org/OpenXR/specs/1.0/html/xrspec.html.

[6] 3GPP TS 26.506: "5G Real-time Media Communication Architecture (Stage 2)".

[7] ITU-T Recommendation H.264 (08/2021): "Advanced video coding for generic audiovisual services".

[8] ITU-T Recommendation H.265 (08/2021): "High efficiency video coding".

[9] 3GPP TS 26.117: "5G Media Streaming (5GMS); Speech and audio profiles".

[10] ISO/IEC 12113:2022 Information technology Runtime 3D asset delivery format Khronos glTF™2.0

[11] ISO/IEC 23090-14:2023 Information technology Coded representation of immersive media Part 14: Scene description

[12] ISO/IEC 23090-14:2023/Amd 1:2023 Information technology Coded representation of immersive media Part 14: Scene description

[13] ISO/IEC 23090-14:2023/DAmd 2 Information technology Coded representation of immersive media Part 14: Scene description

# 3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

**Anchor:** a virtual element for which its position, orientation, scale and other properties are expressed in the trackable space defined by the trackable. A virtual asset’s position, orientation, scale and other properties are expressed in relation to an anchor.

**Media Session Handler:** a set of functions responsible for handling all 5G control plane operations, such as requesting network assistance, discovering and allocating edge resources, etc.

**Presentation Engine:** a set of composite renderers, rendering the component of the scenes.

**Reference Points**: geometric points whose position is identified both mathematically and physically.

**Trackable:** a real-world object that can be tracked by the XR runtime. Each trackable provides a local reference space, also known as a trackable space, in which an anchor can be expressed.

**Swapchain:** a queue of images shared between the XR Application and the XR Runtime

**Swapchain image:** image in a swapchain.

**XR Application**: application running on an XR Device which offers an XR experience based on an XR Runtime.

**XR Device**: a device capable of offering an XR experience.

**XR Runtime**: Set of functions provided by the XR Device to the XR Application to create XR experiences.

**XR Runtime API**: the API to communicate with an XR Runtime.

**XR Scene Manager:** a set of functions that supports the application in arranging the logical and spatial representations.

**XR Session**: an application’s intention to present XR content to the user.

**XR Source Management**: management of data sources provided through the XR runtime.

**XR System**: a collection of resources and capabilities from the XR Runtime exposed to the XR Application for the duration of the XR Session.

**XR View**: a rendered view of the scene generated by the XR Application and passed on to the XR Runtime during a running XR Session**XR Space**: a frame of reference in which 3D coordinates are expressed.

**Warping:** correcting the rendered image based on the latest head pose estimation

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

API Application Programming Interface

AR Augmented Reality

AAC Advanced Audio Coding

AVC Advanced Video Coding

CPB Coded Picture Buffer

DPB Decoded Picture Buffer

ELD Enhanced Low Delay

EVS Enhanced Voice Services

glTF graphics library Transmission Format

GLB glTF Binary

HEVC High Efficiency Video Coding

HMD Head-Mounted Display

HRD Hypothetical Reference Decoder

HSS Hypothetical Stream Scheduler

IVAS Immersive Voice and Audio Services

JSON JavaScript Object Notation

MPEG Moving Picture Expert Group

MPEG SD MPEG Scene Description

MR Mixed Reality

OP Observation Point

SLAM Simultaneous Localisation And Mapping

UE User Equipment

VCL Video Coding Layer

VR Virtual Reality

XR eXtended Reality

# 4 XR concepts and device types

## 4.1 XR concepts

### 4.1.1 General

Extended Reality (XR) refers to a continuum of experiences combine real-a and- virtual combined environments in which the user is immersed through one or more devices capable of audio, visual and haptics rendering generated by computers through human-machine interaction. XR encompasses technologies associated with Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR) and Mixed Reality (MR) which constitute the so-called XR continuum. A detailed overview of definitions, concepts and background on XR and AR is provided in TR 26.928 [2] and TR 26.998 [3], respectively.

The terms Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality, Mixed Reality and eXtended Reality as used throughout this document are defined in Clause 4.1 of 3GPP TR 26.928 [2].

### 4.1.2 XR Device

An XR device is capable of offering an XR experience. An XR Device is assumed to have one or several displays, speakers, sensors, cameras, microphones, actuators, controllers and/or other peripherals that allow to create XR experiences, i.e. experiences for which the user interacts with the content presented in virtual world and/or augmented to the real-world. Example of XR Devices are AR Glasses, a VR/MR Head-Mounted Display (HMD) or a regular smartphone, etc.

### 4.1.3 XR application

An application which offers an XR experience by making use of the hardware capabilities, including media capabilities, of the XR Device it runs on as well as the network connectivity to retrieve the asset being used by the application is referred to as an XR Application. In the context of this specification, it is primarily assumed that access to the network is provided by 5G System functionalities.

To enable XR experiences, the hardware on an XR Device typically offers a set of functions to perform commonly required XR operations. These operations include, but are not limited to:

- accessing controller/peripheral state,

- getting current and/or predicted tracking positions and pose information of the user,

- receiving or generating pre-rendered views of the scene for final presentation to the user, taking into account the latest user position and pose. Adaptation to the latest user position and pose is also referred to as warping.

### 4.1.4 XR Runtime

#### 4.1.4.1 General

XR Runtime provides a set of functionalities to XR applications including but not limited to peripheral management, runtime functions as tracking, SLAM, composition and warping etc. The functions are accessible to the XR Application via an API exposed by the XR Runtime referred to as the XR Runtime Application Programming Interface (XR API). The XR Runtime typically handles functionalities such as composition, peripheral management, tracking, Spatial Localization and Mapping (SLAM), capturing and audio-related functions. Further, it is assumed that the hardware and software capabilities of the XR Device are accessible through well-defined device APIs, and in particular the media capabilities are accessible through media APIs.

An overview of an XR Device logical components is shown in Figure 4.1.4-1.



Figure 4.1.4-1 Logical components of an XR Device

This specification relies on a hypothetical XR Runtime and its API in order to define the media capabilities. This way, different implementation of XR runtimes may be compatible with this specification. However, for the purpose of developing this specification, the minimal set of expected functionalities of the XR Runtime has been aligned with the core Khronos’ OpenXR specification [5]. Support for other XR Runtime environments is not precluded by this approach. Lastly, a mapping of general functionalities to OpenXR is provided in Annex B.

#### 4.1.4.2 XR session and rendering loop using XR Runtime (informative)

At startup, the XR Application creates an XR Session via the XR Runtime API and allocates the necessary resources from the available resources on the XR Device. Upon success, the XR Runtime begins the life cycle of the XR Session whose cycle is typically made of several states. The purpose of those states is to synchronise the rendering operations controlled by the XR Application with the display operations controlled by the XR Runtime. The rendering loop is thus a task jointly executed by the XR Runtime and the XR Application and synchronised via the states of the XR Session.

The XR Application is responsible of generating a rendered view of the scene from the perspective of the user. To this end, the XR Application produces XR Views which are passed to the XR Runtime at iterations of the rendering loop. The XR Views are generated for one or more poses in the scene for which the XR application can render images. From those views, the view corresponding to the viewer’s pose is typically called the primary view. There may be other XR Views defined in the scene, for instance for spectators.

The XR Views are configured based on the display properties of the XR Device. A typical head-mounted XR System has a stereoscopic view configuration, i.e. two views, while a handheld XR Device has a monoscopic view configuration, i.e. a single view. Other view configurations may exist. At the start of session, the XR Application configures the view type based on those device properties which remains the same for the duration of the XR Session.

A XR View may also comprise one more composition layers associated with an image buffer. Those layers are then composed together by the XR Runtime to form the final rendered images.

In addition to layers containing visual data, an XR View may be complemented with a layer provided depth information of the scene associated with this XR View. This additional information may help the XR Runtime to perform pose correction when generating the final display buffer. Another type of layer can be an alpha channel layer useful for blending the XR View with the real environment for video-see through XR devices, e.g. which is the case for AR applications running on smartphones.

For the XR Application to render the XR Views, the XR Runtime provides the viewer pose as well as projection parameters which are typically taken into account by applications to render those different XR Views. The viewer pose and projection parameters are provided for a given display time in the near future. The XR Runtime accepts repeated calls for prediction updates of the pose, which may not necessarily return the same result for the same target display time. Instead, the prediction gets increasingly accurate as the function is called closer to the given time for which a prediction is made. This allows an application to prepare the predicted views early enough to account for the amount of latency in the rendering while at the same time minimising the prediction error when pre-rendering the views.

In addition, the XR Application communicates with input devices in order to collect actions. Actions are created at initialization time and later used to request input device state, create action spaces, or control haptic events. Input action handles represent ‘actions’ that the application is interested in obtaining the state of, not direct input device hardware.



Figure 4.1.4-1 Rendering loop for visual data

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## 4.2 Media pipelines and rendering loop

In the context of this specification, media to be rendered and displayed by the XR Device through the XR Runtime is typically available in an compressed form on the device. Media is accessed using a 5G System, decoded in the device using media capabilities, and then the decoded media is rendered to be provided through swapchains to the XR Runtime as shown in Figure 4.2-1.

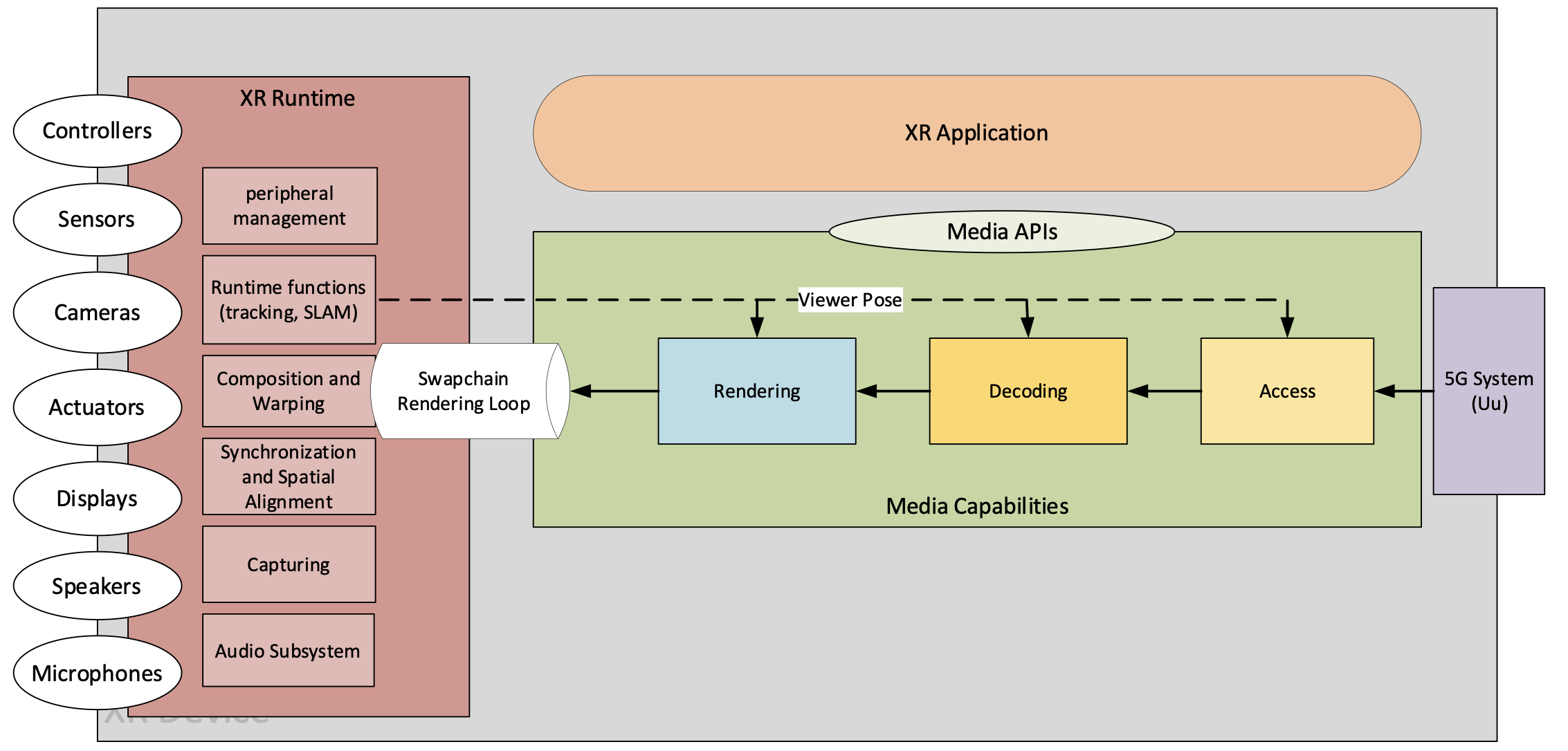


Figure 4.2-1 Media pipelines: Access, decoding and rendering

The rendering function is responsible of generating the content that will be presented by the XR Runtime. This rendering function makes use of rendering loops and provide the results of those loops to the XR Runtime via swapchains. The application sets up different pipeline that comprise processes for media access, decoding, and view rendering. To configure those pipelines and the properties of the generated views (e.g. number of layers, stereoscopic/monoscope views), the rendering function needs to have access to the information about the current session defined at the initialisation step:

- View configuration

- Blend modes

- XR spaces

- swap chain formats and images

- projection layer types

## 4.3 Device Types

### 4.3.1 Device type 1: Thin AR glasses

The thin AR glasses device type represents a type of device which is considered as power-constrained and with limited computing power with respect to the other device types. These limitations typically come from the requirement to design a device with a small and lightweight form factor. Regarding rendering capacity, this device type is expected to rely on remote rendering to be able display complex scenes to the user. For example, such device type may run a split rendering session where the split rendering server delivers pre-rendered views of the scene. However, devices in this category can still operate without external support for applications that do not require complex rendering capabilities, for instance, text messaging, 2D video communication, etc. Lastly, the thin AR glasses offers AR experiences to the user via optical see-through display.

### 4.3.2 Device type 2: AR glasses

The AR glasses device type represents a type of device which is considered to have higher computation power compared to the thin AR glasses device type. As a result, this AR device type has higher rendering capacities and is generally expected to be capable of rendering scenes without external support, even though remote rendering is not precluded to lower the power consumption on the device or enable the display of scenes beyond the device’s rendering capability. Lastly, the AR glasses offers AR experiences to the user via optical see-through display.

### 4.3.3 Device type 3: XR phone

The XR phone device type represents a type of device which corresponds to a smartphone with capacities and resources sufficient to offer AR experiences. As a result, this device type is capable of rendering scenes without external support. Lastly, the XR phone offers AR experiences to the user via video see-through display.

### 4.3.4 Device type 4: XR Head Mounted Display (HMD)

The XR HMD device type represents a type of device which corresponds to HMDs capable of offering at least AR experiences but not precluding other types of XR experiences. This device type is expected to be capable of rendering scenes without external support. Lastly, the XR phone offers AR experiences to the user via video see-through display.

# 5 Device reference architecture and interfaces

## 5.1 Architecture

The XR Baseline Client represents the functionalities, the peripherals, and the interfaces that are present on a generic XR UE. The XR Baseline Client reference architecture is shown in Figure 5.1-1The actual device may be realized by a single device, or a combination of devices linked together. The details on how to instantiate an XR Baseline Client in the context of a service or deployment scenario is left for the respective Work Items and Study Items to define.

Une image contenant diagramme

Description générée automatiquement

Figure 5.1-1 - XR Baseline terminal architecture and interfaces

## 5.2 Description of the functional blocks

In terms of functionalities, an XR Baseline Client is composed of:

- An **XR Application**: a software application that integrates audio-visual content into the user’s real-world environment

- An **XR Runtime**: a set of functions that interface with a platform to perform commonly required operations, such as accessing the controller/peripheral state, getting current and/or predicted tracking positions, performing spatial computing, as well as submitting rendered frames to the display processing unit and rendered audio to the speakers with a late stage re-projection to the latest pose (see clause 4.1.3).

- An **XR Source Management**: management of data sources provided through the XR runtime such as microphones, cameras, trackers, etc, for instance, making the information available to the XR application or providing it to the MAF for sending in the uplink.

- A **Media Access Function**: A set of functions that enables access to media and other XR-related data that is needed in the Scene manager or XR Runtime to provide an XR experience as well to create delivery formats for information provided by the XR Source Management.

- A **Scene Manager**: a set of functions that supports the application in arranging the logical and spatial representation of a multisensorial scene based on support from the XR Runtime.

- A **Presentation Engine**: a set of composite renderers, rendering the component of the scenes, based on the input from the Scene Manager.

- A **Media Session Handler**: a set of functions responsible for handling all 5G control plane operations, such as requesting network assistance, discovering and allocating edge resources, etc. This may be realized as a 5G-RTC MSH, 5GMS Media Session Handler, or any other function. In addition, those functional blocks are integrated together via interfaces. Interfaces may be made of APIs and/or data formats and collectively act as a contract between the two sides of the interface.

In addition, those functional blocks are integrated together via interfaces. Interfaces may be made of APIs and/or data formats and collectively act as a contract between the two sides of the interface.

## 5.3 Interfaces and APIs

The XR Baseline Client contains the following interfaces:

- **IF-1** for the XR Runtime on one side and the Application (1a), the XR Source Management (1b) and the Presentation Engine (1c). IF-1a-c is implemented as an API (API-1) that exposes functions provided by the XR Runtime. An example of this API is the Khronos OpenXR API.

- **IF-2** describes the functions exposed by the XR Source Management that can be accessed and controlled by the XR application, or possibly other functions in the device. IF-2 is typically implemented as an API.

- **IF-3** lies between the XR Source Management and the Media Access Function and provides serialized information accessible on XR Runtime to the MAF.

- **IF-4** between the Media Access Function and the 5G System for user plane data, such as application data or other graphics data needed by the XR application.

- **IF-5** lies between the UE and the 5G System, implementing control sessions. An example instance of this interface is the RTC-5 interface as defined by TS 26.506 [6].

- **IF-6** connects the Media Session Handler and the Application/MAF. It offers the tools for them to activate 5G media functionality such as network assistance and edge resource discovery. The IF-6 is realized through an API (API-6).

- **IF-7** lies between the XR Application and the Media Access function to configure Media Access. This is typically implemented as an API (API-7) that exposes functions of the MAF.

- **IF-8** is an interface that allows the XR application to make use of 5G System connectivity.

- **IF-9** between the Scene Manager and the Media Access Function.

- **IF-10** between the Scene Manager and the XR Application.

# 6 General system functions and capabilities

## 6.1

6.1device as defined in clause 4.3

6.1-1

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# 7 Visual functions and capabilities

## 7.1 Decoding capabilities

### 7.1.1 Single decoder instance

The following video decoding capabilities are defined:

**- AVC-FullHD-Dec**: the capability to decode H.264 (AVC) Progressive High Profile Level 4.0 [7] bitstreams.

**- AVC-UHD-Dec:** the capability to decode H.264 (AVC) Progressive High Profile Level 5.1 [7] bitstreams with the following additional requirements:

- the maximum VCL Bit Rate is constrained to be 120 Mbps with cpbBrVclFactor and cpbBrNalFactor being fixed to be 1250 and 1500, respectively; and,

- the bitstream does not contain more than 10 slices per picture.

**- AVC-8K-Dec:** the capability to decode H.264 (AVC) Progressive High Profile Level 6.1 [7] bitstreams with the following requirements:

- the maximum VCL Bit Rate is constrained to be 120 Mbps with cpbBrVclFactor and cpbBrNalFactor being fixed to be 1250 and 1500, respectively; and,

- the bitstream does not contain more than 16 slices per picture.

- the bitstream shall not include horizontal motion vector component values that exceed the range from −2048 to 2047, inclusive, or that have vertical motion vector component values that exceed the range from −512 to 511, inclusive, in units of ¼ luma sample displacement. This constraint should be indicated by using values of log2\_max\_mv\_length\_horizontal less than or equal to 11 and values of log2\_max\_mv\_length\_vertical less than or equal to 9.

**- HEVC-FullHD-Dec**: the capability to decode H.265 (HEVC) Main10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 4.1 [8] bitstreams that have general\_progressive\_source\_flag equal to 1, general interlaced\_source\_flag equal to 0, general\_non\_packed\_constraint\_flag equal to 1 and general\_frame\_only\_constraint\_flag equal to 1.

**- HEVC-UHD-Dec**: the capability to decode H.265 (HEVC) Main10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 5.1 [8] bitstreams that have general\_progressive\_source\_flag equal to 1, general interlaced\_source\_flag equal to 0, general\_non\_packed\_constraint\_flag equal to 1 and general\_frame\_only\_constraint\_flag equal to 1.

**- HEVC-8K-Dec**: the capability to decode H.265 (HEVC) Main10 Profile, Main Tier, Level 6.1 [8] bitstreams that have general\_progressive\_source\_flag equal to 1, general interlaced\_source\_flag equal to 0, general\_non\_packed\_constraint\_flag equal to 1, and general\_frame\_only\_constraint\_flag equal to 1 with the following additional requirements:

- the bitstream does not exceed the maximum luma picture size in samples of 33,554,432; and,

- the maximum VCL Bit Rate is constrained to be 80 Mbps with CpbVclFactor and CpbNalFactor being fixed to be 1000 and 1100, respectively.

### 7.1.2 Concurrent decoding capabilities

#### 7.1.2.1 Definition

Concurrent video decoder instances are defined as follows.

For *N* video bitstreams encoded according to a video codec profile, decoding units flow into the coded picture buffer (CPB) for each stream according to a specified arrival schedule and are delivered by the common Hypothetical Stream Scheduler (HSS) that schedules the *N* bitstreams for decoding each of the units. For each access unit

**-** all data associated with an access unit is removed and decoded instantaneously by the instantaneous decoding process at CPB removal time of the access unit.

**-** Each decoded picture is placed in the Decoded Picture Buffer (DPB) for being referenced by the decoding process of this stream as well as for output and cropping.

**-** A decoded picture is removed from the DPB at the time that it becomes no longer needed for inter-prediction reference as well as the output time of the access unit is the largest of all decoded pictures remaining in the group of N decoders

Then at any point time,

**-** each of the individual streams conforms to the signaled profile/level/tier and HRD parameters of the individual stream.

**-** The sum of the CPB size conforms to common profile/level/tier signaling

**-** The aggregate decoder processing speed (samples per seconds) conforms to common profile/level/tier signaling.

**-** The sum of the DPB size conforms to common profile/level/tier signaling

**-** The common DPB size conforms to common profile/level/tier signaling

A set of *N* concurrent decoder instances conforms to a given capabilities (defined in clause 7.1.2.2), if a set of up to *N* bitstreams encoded to be decodable by the HRD above, is decodable within the timing limits.

#### 7.1.2.2 Capabilities

Based on the definition in clause 7.1.2.1, the following capabilities are defined:

**- AVC-FullHD-Dec-2**: The capability of supporting up to two (*N*=2) concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-FullHD-Dec*.

**- AVC-UHD-Dec-4**: The capability of supporting up to four (*N*=4) concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-UHD-Dec*.

**- HEVC-UHD-Dec-4:** The capability of supporting up to four (*N*=4) concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *HEVC-UHD-Dec*.

**- UHD-Dec-4**: The capability supporting up to four (*N*=4) concurrent decoder instances with either:

- the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-UHD-Dec-4*;

- the aggregate capabilities of *HEVC-UHD-Dec-4*; or,

- the capability of decoding up to 4 bitstreams for which each bitstream does not exceed the capability of being decodable either with *AVC-FullHD-Dec* or *HEVC-FullHD-Dec*.

**- AVC-8K-Dec-8:** The capability of supporting up to eight (*N*=8)concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-8K-Dec*.

**- HEVC-8K-Dec-8:** The capability of supporting up to eight (*N*=8)concurrent decoder instances with the aggregate capabilities of *HEVC-8K-Dec*.

**- 8K-Dec-8**: The capability supporting up to eight (*N*=8)concurrent decoder instances with either:

- the aggregate capabilities of *AVC-8K-Dec-8*;

- the aggregate capabilities of *HEVC-8K-Dec-8*; or,

- the capability of decoding up to:

- eight bitstreams for which each bitstream does not exceed the capability of being decodable either with *AVC-FullHD-Dec* or *HEVC-FullHD-Dec*; or,

- four bitstreams for which each bitstream does not exceed the capability of being decodable either with *AVC-UHD-Dec* or *HEVC-UHD-Dec*.

## 7.2 Encoding capabilities

### 7.2.1 Single encoder instance

The following video encoding capabilities are defined:

**- AVC-FullHD-Enc:** the capability to encode a video signal to a bitstream that is decodable by a decoder that is *AVC-FullHD-Dec* capable as defined in clause 7.1.1.1 with the following additional constraints:

- up to 245,760 macroblocks per second;

- up to a frame size of 8,192 macroblocks;

- up to 240 frames per second;

- the chroma format being 4:2:0; and

- the bit depth being 8 bit;

**- HEVC-FullHD-Enc:** the capability to encode a video signal to a bitstream that is decodable by a decoder that is *HEVC-FullHD-Dec* capable as defined in clause 7.1.1 with the following additional constraints:

- up to 133,693,440 luma samples per second;

- up to a luma picture size of 2,228,224 samples;

- up to 240 frames per second;

- the Chroma format being 4:2:0; and

- the bit depth being either 8 or 10 bit;

**- HEVC-UHD-Enc:** the capability to encode a video signal to a bitstream that is decodable by a decoder that is *HEVC-UHD-Dec* capable as defined in clause 7.1.1 with the following additional constraints:

- up to 534,773,760 luma samples per second;

- up to a luma picture size of 8,912,896 samples;

- up to 480 frames per second;

- the Chroma format being 4:2:0; and

- the bit depth being either 8 or 10 bit;

## 

## 7.4 Capability exchange

The capabilities of the device are captured in the data structure defined in 12.5.

# 8 Audio functions and capabilities

## 8.1 Audio/Speech Decoding

The following audio/speech decoding capabilities are defined:

- **EVS-Dec**: thedecodingcapability as defined in TS 26.117 [9] clause 5.2.

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Dec**: the decodingcapability as defined in TS 26.117 [9] clause 5.2.

- **EVS-Dec-2**: the decoding capability as defined TS 26.117 [9] clause 5.2.

- **EVS-Dec-4**: the decoding capability as defined TS 26.117 [9] clause 5.2.

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec**: thedecoding capability as defined TS 26.117 [9] clause 5.2.

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec-2**: thedecoding capability as defined TS 26.117 [9] clause 5.2.

## 8.2 Audio/Speech Encoding

The following audio/speech encoding capabilities are defined:

- **EVS-Enc**: the sender requirements for the **EVS** Operation Point as defined in TS 26.117 [9] clause 6.2.4.3.

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Enc**: the sender requirements for the **IVAS** Operation Point as defined in TS 26.117 [9] clause 6.3.5.3.

- **AAC-ELDv2-Enc:** the sender requirements for the **AAC-ELDv2** Operation Point as defined in TS 26.117 [9] clause 6.3.6.3.

# 9 Scene processing capabilities

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# 10 Device types and media profiles

## 10.1 Introduction

AR experiences may be running on a variety of devices which have different characteristics and capabilities. Certain capabilities may be common to several devices while other capabilities may be unique to a specific device. Therefore, the present specification enables interoperability by collecting the media capabilities and profiles, defined in clauses 6, 7, 8 and 9, per device type. The four device types defined are:

- Device type 1: Thin AR glasses (see clause 10.2)

- Device type 2: AR glasses (see clause 10.3)

- Device type 3: XR phone (see clause 10.4)

- Device type 4: XR HMD (see clause 10.5)

NOTE: A given physical device may be compliant to more than one device types.

## 10.2 Device type 1: Thin AR glasses

### 10.2.1 General

As defined in 4.3.1, the thin AR glasses device type represents a type of device which is considered to be power-constrained and with limited computing power with respect to the other device types. These limitations typically come from the requirement to design a device with a small and lightweight form factor. Regarding rendering capacity, this device type is expected to rely on remote rendering to be able display complex scenes to the user. For example, such device type may run a split rendering session where the split rendering server delivers pre-rendered views of the scene. However, devices in this category can still operate without external support for applications that do not require complex rendering capabilities, for instance, text messaging, 2D video communication, etc. Lastly, the thin AR glasses offers AR experiences to the user via optical see-through display.

### 10.2.2 XR System support

An XR Device complying to the thin AR glasses device has an XR System with at least the following capabilities as based on clause 6.1:

- orientationTracking is 'true'

- positionTracking is 'true'

- Value 'additive' of the enumeration blendMode

- Values 'monoscopic' and 'stereoscopic' of the enumeration viewConfigurationPrimary

- Values 'view', 'local' and 'stage' of the enumeration referenceSpace

- If swapchainSupported is 'true', numberSwapchainImages is equal to 2

- Values 'projection' and 'quad' of the enumeration compositionLayer

NOTE: For the definition of those capabilities, please refer to clause 4.1.3.

### 10.2.3 Video capabilities support

An XR Device complying to device type 1 shall support the following decoding capabilities from clause 7:

- **AVC-FullHD-Dec**

- **AVC-FullHD-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 1 shall support the following encoding capabilities:

*-* **AVC-FullHD-Enc**

An XR Device complying to device type 1 should support the following decoding capabilities:

*-* **HEVC-FullHD-Dec**

An XR Device complying to device type 1 should support the following encoding capabilities:

*-* **HEVC-FullHD-Enc**

### 10.2.4 Audio/Speech capabilities support

An XR Device complying to device type 1 device shall support the following decoding capabilities from clause 8:

- **EVS-Dec**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec**

An XR Device complying to device type 1 should support the following decoding capabilities:

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Dec**

- **EVS-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 1 may support the following decoding capabilities:

- **EVS-Dec-4**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 1 shall support the following encoding capabilities:

- **EVS-Enc**

An XR Device complying to device type 1 should support the following encoding capabilities:

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Enc**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Enc**

### 10.2.5 Scene Description capabilities support

A device of type 1 should support glTF-based scene description as defined in clause 9.2.

If gltf-based scene description is supported, the following requirements and recommendation hold:

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-Core** capabilities should be supported.

## 10.3 Device type 2: AR glasses

### 10.3.1 General

As defined in 4.3.2, the AR glasses device type represents a type of device which is considered to have higher computation power compared to the thin AR glasses device type. As a result, this device type has higher rendering capacities and is generally expected to be capable of rendering scenes without external support, even though remote rendering is not precluded to lower the power consumption on the device or enable the display of scenes beyond the device’s rendering capability. Lastly, the AR glasses offers AR experiences to the user via optical see-through display.

### 10.3.2 XR System support

An XR Device complying to the AR glasses device type has offers XR System with at least the following capabilities from clause 6.1:

- orientationTracking is 'true'

- positionTracking is 'true'

- Value 'additive' of the enumeration blendMode

- Value 'stereoscopic' of the enumeration viewConfigurationPrimary

- Values 'view', 'local' and 'stage' of the enumeration referenceSpace

- If swapchainSupported is 'true', numberSwapchainImages is equal to 2

- Values 'projection' and 'quad' of the enumeration compositionLayer

NOTE: For the definition of those capabilities, please refer to clause 4.1.3.

### 10.3.3 Video capabilities support

An XR Device complying to device type 2 shall support the following decoding capabilities from clause 7:

*-* **AVC-UHD-Dec**

**- AVC-UHD-Dec-4**

**- HEVC-UHD-Dec**

An XR Device complying to device type 2 shall support one of the following encoding capabilities:

- **AVC-FullHD-Enc**

**- HEVC-FullHD-Enc**

An XR Device complying to device type 2 should support the following decoding capabilities:

**- HEVC-UHD-Dec-4**

**- UHD-Dec-4**

### 10.3.4 Audio/Speech capabilities support

An XR Device complying to device type 2 device shall support the following decoding capabilities from clause 8:

- **EVS-Dec**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec**

An XR Device complying to device type 2 should support the following decoding capabilities:

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Dec**

- **EVS-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 2 may support the following decoding capabilities:

- **EVS-Dec-4**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 2 shall support the following encoding capabilities:

- **EVS-Enc**

An XR Device complying to device type 2 should support the following encoding capabilities:

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Enc**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Enc**

### 10.3.5 Scene Description capabilities support

A device of type 2 should support glTF-based scene description as defined in clause 9.2.

If gltf-based scene description is supported, the following requirements and recommendation hold.

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-Core** capabilities shall be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-ext1** capabilities should be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-ext2** capabilities may be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-interactive** capabilities may be supported

## 10.4 Device type 3: XR phone

### 10.4.1 General

As defined in 4.3.1, the XR phone device type represents a type of device which corresponds to a smartphone with capacities and resources sufficient to offer AR experiences. As a result, this device type is capable of rendering scenes without external support. Lastly, the XR phone offers AR experiences to the user via video see-through display.

### 10.4.2 XR System support

An XR Device complying to the XR phone device type offers an XR System with at least the following capabilities:

- orientationTracking is 'true'

- positionTracking is 'true'

- Values 'opaque' and 'alpha\_blend' of the enumeration blendMode

- Values 'monoscopic' and 'stereoscopic' of the enumeration viewConfigurationPrimary

- Values 'view', 'local' and 'stage' of the enumeration referenceSpace

- If swapchainSupported is 'true', numberSwapchainImages equal to 2

- Values 'projection' and 'quad' of the enumeration compositionLayer

NOTE: For the definition of those capabilities, please refer to clause 6.1.

### 10.4.3 Video capabilities support

An XR Device complying to device type 3 shall support the following decoding capabilities from clause 7:

**- AVC-UHD-Dec**

**- AVC-UHD-Dec-4**

**- HEVC-UHD-Dec**

**- HEVC-UHD-Dec-4**

**- UHD-Dec-4**

An XR Device complying to device type 3 shall support one of the following encoding capabilities:

*-* **AVC-UHD-Enc**

**- HEVC-UHD-Enc**

An XR Device complying to device type 3 should support the following decoding capabilities:

**- AVC-8K-Dec**

**- HEVC-8K-Dec**

**- 8K-Dec-8**

### 10.4.4 Audio/Speech capabilities support

An XR Device complying to device type 3 device shall support the following decoding capabilities from clause 8:

- **EVS-Dec**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec**

An XR Device complying to device type 3 should support the following decoding capabilities:

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Dec**

- **EVS-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 3 may support the following decoding capabilities:

- **EVS-Dec-4**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 3 shall support the following encoding capabilities:

- **EVS-Enc**

An XR Device complying to device type 3 should support the following encoding capabilities:

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Enc**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Enc**

### 10.4.5 Scene Description capabilities support

A device of type 3 should support gltf-based scene description as defined in clause 9.2.

If gltf-based scene description is supported, the following requirements and recommendation hold.

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-Core** capabilities shall be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-ext1** capabilities should be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-ext2** capabilities should be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-interactive** capabilities should may be supported

## 10.5 Device type 4: XR HMD

### 10.5.1 General

As defined in 4.3.1, the XR HMD device type represents a type of device which corresponds to HMDs capable of offering at least AR experiences but not precluding other types of XR experiences. This device type is expected to be capable of rendering scenes without external support. Lastly, the XR phone offers AR experiences to the user via video see-through display.

### 10.5.2 XR System support

An XR Device complying to the XR HMD device type offers an XR System with at least the following capabilities from clause 6.1:

- orientationTracking is 'true'

- positionTracking is 'true'

- Value 'additive' or values 'opaque' and 'alpha\_blend' of the enumeration blendMode

- Values 'monoscopic' and 'stereoscopic' of the enumeration viewConfigurationPrimary

- Values 'view', 'local' and 'stage' of the enumeration referenceSpace

- If swapchainSupported is 'true', numberSwapchainImages is equal to 2

- Values 'projection' and 'quad' of the enumeration compositionLayer

NOTE: For the definition of those capabilities, please refer to clause 6.1.

### 10.5.3 Video capabilities support

An XR Device complying to device type 4 shall support the following decoding capabilities from clause 7:

- **AVC-UHD-Dec**

- **AVC-UHD-Dec-4**

- **HEVC-UHD-Dec**

- **HEVC-UHD-Dec-4**

- **UHD-Dec-4**

An XR Device complying to device type 4 shall support one of the following encoding capabilities:

- **AVC-UHD-Enc**

- **HEVC-UHD-Enc**

An XR Device complying to device type 4 should support the following decoding capabilities:

- **AVC-8K-Dec**

- **HEVC-8K-Dec**

- **8K-Dec-8**

### 10.5.4 Audio/Speech capabilities support

An XR Device complying to device type 4 device shall support the following decoding capabilities from clause 8:

- **EVS-Dec**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec**

An XR Device complying to device type 4 should support the following decoding capabilities:

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Dec**

- **EVS-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 4 may support the following decoding capabilities:

- **EVS-Dec-4**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Dec-2**

An XR Device complying to device type 4 shall support the following encoding capabilities:

- **EVS-Enc**

An XR Device complying to device type 4 should support the following encoding capabilities:

- **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Enc**

- **AAC-ELDv2-Enc**

### 10.5.5 Scene Description capabilities support

A device of type 4 should support gltf-based scene description as defined in clause 9.2.

If gltf-based scene description is supported, the following requirements and recommendation hold.

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-Core** capabilities shall be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-ext1** capabilities should be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-ext2** capabilities should be supported

- The **SD-Rendering-gltf-interactive** capabilities should be supported

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(XR runtime clock)

- user input actions and the time when the action is made

- Rendering loop timing information: to observe the start of the scene update by the scene manager and the start of the rendering process.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  | This time is expressed in XR system time clock. |  |
|  | This time is expressed in XR system time clock. |  |
|  | This time is expressed in wall clock time | 1 |
|  | This time is expressed in wall clock time |  |
|  | This time is expressed in XR system time clock. |  |

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NOTE: The metrics renderToPhoton, userInteractionDelay, and ageOfContent are considered being expressed into a single time format (e.g., wall clock time).

# 12 Metadata formats

## 12.1 General

Several applications may require the exchange of real-time metadata information for about the XR session. For instance, split rendering applications and immersive communication services may require the UE to share Pose and action information pertaining to the user’s current pose, to their input (e.g. pulling a trigger on the XR controller) or trackable pose. This clause defines the metadata formats for timed metadata of an XR session.

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The Pose format is used to share pose information, e.g. about predicted poses with the network.

Each predicted pose shall contain the associated predicted display time and an identifier of the XR space that was used for that pose.

Depending on the view configuration of the XR session, there could be different pose information for each view.

The payload of the message shall follow the structure defined in 12.2

12.2

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|  |  |  |  |
| pose |  |  | This time is expressed in XR system time clock. |
| Id |  |  |  |
| p |  |  | .  For view poses, the first pose corresponds to the left view and the second to the right view. |
| trackableSpaceId | number | 0..1 | A unique identifier of the XR space **of the trackable** that was agreed upon during session setup. The pose corresponds to the origin of that trackableSpaceId expressed in the XR space identified by xrSpaceId.  This is only applicable for trackable pose. |
|  |  |  | identified by xrSpaceId |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | position relative to identified by xrSpaceId |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Provides a confidence score that reflects the probability for this pose prediction to be correct. For the current pose or a pose in the past, the confidence value would be 1. The confidence can take a value between 0 and 1. |
| estimatedAtTime (ref. T1) | number | 0..1 | The wall clock time when the pose estimation was made. (ref. T1) The SRS may use that information to select the most recent predicted pose in the group of poses for a target display time. |
|  |  |  | Indicates the four sides of the field of view used for the projection of the corresponding XR view.  This field is only present if these field of view values have changed from the last sent values.  This is only applicable for view poses |
|  |  |  | The angle in radians of the left side of the field of view. For a symmetric field of view this value is negative. |
|  |  |  | The angle in radians of the right side of the field of view. |
|  |  |  | The angle in radians of the top part of the field of view. |
|  |  |  | The angle in radians of the bottom part of the field of view. For a symmetric field of view this value is negative. |

## 12.3

The action sets and actions are negotiated at the start of the split rendering session.

The content of the action message type shall the structure defined 12.3

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### 12.4

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|  |  |  |  |
| xrSpaceId | number | 0..1 | An identifier for the XR space in which the available visualization space are expressed. |
|  |  |  | . The 3D coordinates are expressed in the XR Space identified by xrSpaceId. |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | sphere. The 3D coordinates are expressed in the XR Space identified by xrSpaceId |
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## 12.5 Device capabilities signalling

Device capabilities may be signalled using the format defined in Table 12.5-1.

Table 12.5-1 – Device capabilities exchange format

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Cardinality | Description |
| deviceCapabilities | Object | 0..1 | Provides the supported device capabilities. |
| deviceType | string | 1...N | A list of device type identifiers formatted as URN defined in table X-1 in Annex X.  For each signalled device type identifier, the associated capabilities are supported by the sending device. |
| additionalCapabilities | string | 0...N | A list of additional media capability identifiers formatted as URN defined in table X-2 in Annex X  For each signalled media capability identifier, the associated capabilities are supported by the sending device. |

Annex A:  
Registration Information

# A.1 3GPP Registered URIs

The clause documents the registered URIs in this specification following the process in https://www.3gpp.org/3gpp-groups/core-network-terminals-ct/ct-wg1/uniform-resource-identifier-uri-list

Table A-1 lists all registered URN values for deice type identifiers as well as

- a brief description of its functionality;

- a reference to the specification or other publicly available document (if any) containing the definition;

- the name and email address of the person making the application; and

- any supplementary information considered necessary to support the application.

Table A-1: 3GPP Registered URNs for device type identifiers

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **URN** | **Description** | **Reference** | **Contact** | **Remarks** |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:device-type-1 | An identifier for the device type 1 defined in this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 4.X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:device-type-2 | An identifier for the device type 1 defined in this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 4.X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:device-type-3 | An identifier for the device type 1 defined in this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 4.X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:device-type-4 | An identifier for the device type 1 defined in this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 4.X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |

Table A-2 lists all registered URN values for video capability identifiers as well as

- a brief description of its functionality;

- a reference to the specification or other publicly available document (if any) containing the definition;

- the name and email address of the person making the application; and

- any supplementary information considered necessary to support the application.

Table A-1: 3GPP Registered URNs for video capability identifiers

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| URN | Description | Reference | Contact | Remarks |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AVC-FullHD-Dec | An identifier for the capability **AVC-FullHD-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AVC-UHD-Dec | An identifier for the capability **AVC-UHD-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AVC-8K-Dec | An identifier for the capability **AVC-8K-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18: HEVC-FullHD-Dec | An identifier for the capability **HEVC-FullHD-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AVC-UHD-Dec | An identifier for the capability **AVC-UHD-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:HEVC-UHD-Dec | An identifier for the capability **HEVC-UHD-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18: HEVC-8K-Dec | An identifier for the capability **HEVC-8K-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AVC-FullHD-Dec-2 | An identifier for the capability **AVC-FullHD-Dec-2** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AVC-UHD-Dec-4 | An identifier for the capability **AVC-UHD-Dec-4** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:HEVC-UHD-Dec-4 | An identifier for the capability **HEVC-UHD-Dec-4** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:UHD-Dec-4 | An identifier for the capability **UHD-Dec-4** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AVC-8K-Dec-8 | An identifier for the capability **AVC-8K-Dec-8** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:HEVC-8K-Dec-8 | An identifier for the capability **HEVC-8K-Dec-8** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:8K-Dec-8 | An identifier for the capability **8K-Dec-8** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AVC-FullHD-Enc | An identifier for the capability **AVC-FullHD-Enc** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:HEVC-FullHD-Enc | An identifier for the capability **HEVC-FullHD-Enc** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:HEVC-UHD-Enc | An identifier for the capability **HEVC-UHD-Enc** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |

Table A-3 lists all registered URN values for audio capability identifiers as well as

- a brief description of its functionality,

- a reference to the specification or other publicly available document (if any) containing the definition,

- the name and email address of the person making the application, and

- any supplementary information considered necessary to support the application.

Table A-3: 3GPP Registered URNs for audio capability identifiers

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| URN | Description | Reference | Contact | Remarks |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:EVS-Dec | An identifier for the capability **EVS-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Dec | An identifier for the capability **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:EVS-Dec-2 | An identifier for the capability **EVS-Dec-2** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:EVS-Dec-4 | An identifier for the capability **EVS-Dec-4** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AAC-ELDv2-Dec | An identifier for the capability **AAC-ELDv2-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AAC-ELDv2-Dec-2 | An identifier for the capability **AAC-ELDv2-Dec-2** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:EVS-Enc | An identifier for the capability **EVS-Enc** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Enc | An identifier for the capability **IVAS-[Editor’s note: IVAS level TBD]-Dec** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:AAC-ELDv2-Enc | An identifier for the capability **AAC-ELDv2-Enc** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 8:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |

Table A-4 lists all registered URN values for scene processing capability identifiers as well as

- a brief description of its functionality,

- a reference to the specification or other publicly available document (if any) containing the definition,

- the name and email address of the person making the application; and

- any supplementary information considered necessary to support the application.

Table A-4: 3GPP Registered URNs for scene processing capability identifiers

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| URN | Description | Reference | Contact | Remarks |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:SD-Rendering-glTF-Core | An identifier for the capability **SD-Rendering-glTF-Core** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:SD-Rendering-glTF-Ext1 | An identifier for the capability **SD-Rendering-glTF-Ext1** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:SD-Rendering-glTF-Ext2 | An identifier for the capability **SD-Rendering-glTF-Ext2** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |
| urn:3GPP:26119:18:SD-Rendering-glTF-Interactive | An identifier for the capability **SD-Rendering-glTF-Interactive** defined this specification. | TS 26.119, clause 7:X | Emmanuel Thomas  thomase@xiaomi.com | none |

Annex B (informative):  
XR Runtime interface

# B.1 Introduction

This annex describes the XR Runtime functions to be used with the 3GPP capabilities defined in the presented document. Clause B.2 focused the mapping of the 3GPP capabilities with the OpenXR runtime.

# B.2 Capability mapping to OpenXR

## B.2.1 Mapping overview

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Capability | Corresponding  OpenXR capability | | Parameters | Corresponding  OpenXR object |
| Create an XR System | xrGetSystem() | xrSystemIdentifier | | XrSystemId\* systemId; |
| Query XR System’s graphics properties | xrGetSystemProperties() | swapchainSupported | | Implicit, since the OpenXR specification support of swapchain by design. |
| maxSwapchainImageHeight | | uint32\_t maxSwapchainImageHeight; |
| maxSwapchainImageWidth | | uint32\_t maxSwapchainImageWidth; |
| maxLayerCount | | uint32\_t maxLayerCount; |
| Query XR System’s tracking properties | xrGetSystemProperties() | orientationTracking | | XrBool32 orientationTracking; |
| positionTracking | | XrBool32 positionTracking; |
| Enumerate XR System’s supported environment blend modes | xrEnumerateEnvironmentBlendModes() | Value 'opaque' of blendMode | | XrEnvironmentBlendMode\* environmentBlendModes;  There is one element of environmentBlendModes whose value is equal to XR\_ENVIRONMENT\_BLEND\_MODE\_OPAQUE. |
| Value 'additive' of blendMode | | XrEnvironmentBlendMode\* environmentBlendModes;  There is one element of environmentBlendModes whose value is equal to XR\_ENVIRONMENT\_BLEND\_MODE\_ADDITIVE. |
| Value 'alpha\_blend' of blendMode | | XrEnvironmentBlendMode\* environmentBlendModes;  There is one element of environmentBlendModes whose value is equal to XR\_ENVIRONMENT\_BLEND\_MODE\_ALPHA\_BLEND. |
| Enumerate supported view configuration types | xrEnumerateViewConfigurations() | Value 'monoscopic' of viewConfigurationPrimary | | XrViewConfigurationType\* viewConfigurationTypes;  There is one element of viewConfigurationTypes whose value is equal to XR\_VIEW\_CONFIGURATION\_TYPE\_PRIMARY\_MONO. |
| Value 'stereoscopic' of viewConfigurationPrimary | | XrViewConfigurationType\* viewConfigurationTypes;  There is one element of viewConfigurationTypes whose value is equal to XR\_VIEW\_CONFIGURATION\_TYPE\_PRIMARY\_STEREO. |
| Value 'other' of viewConfigurationPrimary | | XrViewConfigurationType\* viewConfigurationTypes;  There is one element of viewConfigurationTypes whose value is strictly greater than XR\_VIEW\_CONFIGURATION\_TYPE\_PRIMARY\_STEREO and strictly lower than XR\_VIEW\_CONFIGURATION\_TYPE\_MAX\_ENUM. |
| Enumerate the view configuration properties | xrEnumerateViewConfigurationViews() | recommendedImageRectWidth | | uint32\_t recommendedImageRectWidth; |
| maxImageRectWidth | | uint32\_t maxImageRectWidth; |
| recommendedImageRectHeight | | uint32\_t recommendedImageRectHeight; |
| maxImageRectHeight | | uint32\_t maxImageRectHeight; |
| recommendedSwapchainSampleCount | | uint32\_t recommendedSwapchainSampleCount; |
| maxSwapchainSampleCount | | uint32\_t maxSwapchainSampleCount; |
| Enumerate reference space types | xrEnumerateReferenceSpaces() | Value 'view' of referenceSpace | | XrReferenceSpaceType\* spaces;  There is one element of spaces whose value is equal to XR\_REFERENCE\_SPACE\_TYPE\_VIEW. |
| Value 'local' of referenceSpace | | XrReferenceSpaceType\* spaces;  There is one element of spaces whose value is equal to XR\_REFERENCE\_SPACE\_TYPE\_LOCAL. |
| Value 'stage' of referenceSpace | | XrReferenceSpaceType\* spaces;  There is one element of spaces whose value is equal to XR\_REFERENCE\_SPACE\_TYPE\_STAGE. |
| Value 'unbounded' of referenceSpace | | XrReferenceSpaceType\* spaces;  There is one element of spaces whose value is equal to XR\_REFERENCE\_SPACE\_TYPE\_UNBOUNDED\_MSFT. |
| Value 'user\_defined' of referenceSpace | |  |
| Query the spatial range boundaries | xrGetReferenceSpaceBoundsRect() | 2DSpatialRangeBoundaries | | XrExtent2Df\* bounds; |
| Enumerate swapchain image formats | xrEnumerateSwapchainFormats | swapchainImageFormatIdentifier | | int64\_t\* formats; |
| Enumerate swapchain images | xrEnumerateSwapchainImages() | numberSwapchainImages | | uint32\_t\* imageCountOutput; |
| swapchainImages | | XrSwapchainImageBaseHeader\* images; |
| Enumerate composition layer type | N/A | Value 'projection' of compositionLayer | | Part of the core specification |
| Value 'quad' of compositionLayer | | Part of the core specification |
| xrEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties() | Value 'cylinder' of compositionLayer | | XrStructureType type;  The variable type has the value XR\_TYPE\_COMPOSITION\_LAYER\_CYLINDER\_KHR. |
| Value 'cube' of compositionLayer | | XrStructureType type;  The variable type has the value XR\_TYPE\_COMPOSITION\_LAYER\_CUBE\_KHR. |
| Value 'equirectangular' of compositionLayer | | XrStructureType type;  The variable type has the value XR\_TYPE\_COMPOSITION\_LAYER\_EQUIRECT\_KHR or XR\_TYPE\_COMPOSITION\_LAYER\_EQUIRECT2\_KHR. |
| Value 'depth' of compositionLayer | | XrStructureType type;  The variable type has the value XR\_TYPE\_COMPOSITION\_LAYER\_DEPTH\_INFO\_KHR. |

## B.2.2 XR views and rendering loop

Those composition layers are drawn in a specified order, with the 0th layer drawn first. Layers are drawn with a “painter’s algorithm,” with each successive layer potentially overwriting the destination layers whether or not the new layers are virtually closer to the viewer. Composition layers are subject to blending with other layers. Blending of layers can be controlled by the alpha channel information present in the image buffer of each layer. In addition, the image buffer of the layer may be limited by a maximum width and a maximum height when rendering them such that they fit into the capabilities of the swapchains.

For visual rendering, the following applies:

1) To present images to the user, the runtime provides images organized in swapchains for the application to render into.

2) The XR Runtime may support different swapchain image formats and the supported image formats may be provided to the application through the runtime API. XR Runtimes typically support at least sRGB formats. Details may depend on the graphics API specified when creating the session.

3) *Swapchain* images may be 2D or 2D Array. Arrays allow to extract a subset of the 2D images for rendering. Multiple swapchain handles may exist simultaneously, up to some limit imposed by the XR runtime. Swap chain parameters include:

- texture format identifier, a graphics API specific version of a format, for example sRGB.

- width and height, expressing the pixel count of the images sent to the swapchain

- faceCount, being the number of faces, which can be either 6 (for cubemaps) or 1

- indication whether the swapchain is dynamic, i.e. updated as part of the XR rendering loop or static, i.e. the application releases only one image to this swapchain over its entire lifetime.

- access protection, indicating that the swapchain’s images are protected from CPU access

4) Once a session is running and in focussed state as introduced in clause 4.1.2, the following rendering loop is executed following Figure 4.1.4

a) The XR Application retrieves the action state, e.g. the status of the controllers and their associated pose. The application also establishes the location of different trackables.

b) Before an application can begin writing to a swapchain image, it first waits on the image to avoid writing to it before the Compositor has finished reading from it. Then an XR application synchronizes its rendering loop to the runtime. In the common case that an XR application has pipelined frame submissions, the application is expected to compute the appropriate target display time using both the predicted display time and predicted display interval. An XR Runtime is expected to provide and operate a swapchain that supports a specific frame rate.

c) Once the wait time completes, the application initiates the rendering process. In order to support the application in rendering different views the XR Runtime provides access to the viewer pose and projection parameters that are needed to render the different views. The view and projection info is provided for a particular display time within a specified XR space. Typically, the target/predicted display time for a given frame.

d) the application then performs its rendering work. Rendering work may be very simple, for example just directly copying data from the application into the swap chain or may be complex, for example iterating over the scene graph nodes and rendering complex objects. Once all views/layers are rendered, the application sends them to the XR Runtime for final compositing including the expected display time as well as the associated render pose.

e) An XR Runtime typically supports (i) planar projected images rendered from the eye point of each eye using a perspective projection, typically used to render the virtual world from the user’s perspective, and (ii) quad layer type describing a posable planar rectangle in the virtual world for displaying two-dimensional content. Other projection types such as cubemaps, equirectangular or cylindric projection may also be supported.

f) The XR application offloads the composition of the final image to an XR Runtime-supplied compositor. By this, the rendering complexity is significantly lower since details such as frame-rate interpolation and distortion correction are performed by the XR Runtime. It is assumed that the XR Runtime provides a compositor functionality for device mapping. A Compositor in the runtime is responsible for taking all the received layers, performing any necessary corrections such as pose correction and lens distortion, compositing them, and then sending the final frame to the display. An application may use multiple composition layers for its rendering. Composition layers are drawn in a specified order, with the 0th layer drawn first. Layers are drawn with a “painter’s algorithm,” with each successive layer potentially overwriting the destination layers whether or not the new layers are virtually closer to the viewer. Composition layers are subject to blending with other layers. Blending of layers can be controlled by layer per-texel source alpha. Layer swapchain textures may contain an alpha channel. Composition and blending is done in RGBA.

g) After the compositor has blended and flattened all layers, it then presents this image to the system’s display. The composited image is then blend with the user’s view of the physical world behind the displays in one of three modes, based on the application’s chosen environment blend mode:

- OPAQUE. The composition layers are displayed with no view of the physical world behind them. The composited image is interpreted as an RGB image, ignoring the composited alpha channel. This is the typical mode for VR experiences, although this mode can also be supported on devices that support video passthrough.

- ADDITIVE: The composition layers are additively blended with the real world behind the display. The composited image is interpreted as an RGB image, ignoring the composited alpha channel during the additive blending. This is the typical mode for an AR experience on a see-through headset with an additive display, although this mode can also be supported on devices that support video passthrough.

- ALPHA\_BLEND. The composition layers are alpha-blended with the real world behind the display. The composited image is interpreted as an RGBA image, with the composited alpha channel determining each pixel’s level of blending with the real world behind the display. This is the typical mode for an AR experience on a phone or headset that supports video passthrough.

h) Meanwhile, while the XR Runtime uses the submitted frame for compositing and display, a new rendering process may be kicked off for a different swap chain image.

## B.2.3 Available Visualization Space implementation

### B.2.3.1 Using OpenXR\_XR\_FB

The openXR XR\_FB\_scene extension allows to define the boundary room and also boundary space and objects in the space:

1. xrGetSpaceBoundingBox3DFB provides the defined rectangular cube XrRect3DfFB by defining the offset XrOffset3DfFB values x,y, z and the extend XrExtent3DfFB values width, height and depth in the x,y,z dimensions.

2. xrGetSpaceSemanticLabelsFB optionally provides a way to describe the semantic meaning of an space entity. It is recommended to use the label “3GPP-AvailableVisualizationSpace” when it is used to describe available visualization space.

### B.2.3.2 Using xrComputeNewSceneMSFT

The XR\_MSFT\_scene\_understanding extension allows defining the bounding volume in 3 forms:

1. XrSceneSphereBoundMSFT for defining a spherical available visualization space

2. XrSceneOrientedBoxBoundMSFT for defining a cuboid available visualization space. Note that the bounding box is defined by its center and its edge to edge dimensions around its center. Therefore, these values shall be translated to the values defined in 6.2.4.

Also note that the scene components outside of the available visualization space may be excluded from rendering by the runtime.

Annex <X> (informative):  
Change history

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2022-04 | SA4#118e | S4-220504 |  |  |  | Draft TS skeleton from the editor | 0.1.0 |
| 2023-05 | SA4#124 | S4-231042 |  |  |  | Introduction, Prerequisites including XR device architecture, metadata formats, visual capabilities, device types description, OpenXR annex (S4-230920) | 0.2.0 |
| 2023-08 | SA4#125 | S4-231559 |  |  |  | QoE Metrics (S4-231457), visualization space (S4-231454), clarifications (S4-231548), XR system capabilities (S4-231540), Device types (S4-231542) | 0.3.0 |
| 2023-11 | SA4#126 | S4-231976 |  |  |  | MSE metadata (S4-231861), QoE metrics (S4-231957), Audio capabilities (S4-231945), Video capabilities (S4-232031), Scene description (S4-232022) | 0.4.0 |
| 2023-12 | SA#102 | SP-231300 |  |  |  | Version 1.0.0 created by MCC | 1.0.0 |
| 2024-01 | SA4#127 | S4-XXXXX |  |  |  | Draft TS restructuring (S4-240123), various fixes (S4-240294), Media capabilities (S4-240125, S4-240437), timing information format (S4-240223), metadata definition (S4-240366), capability signalling (S4-240425), Definition (S4-240434) | 1.1.0 |