

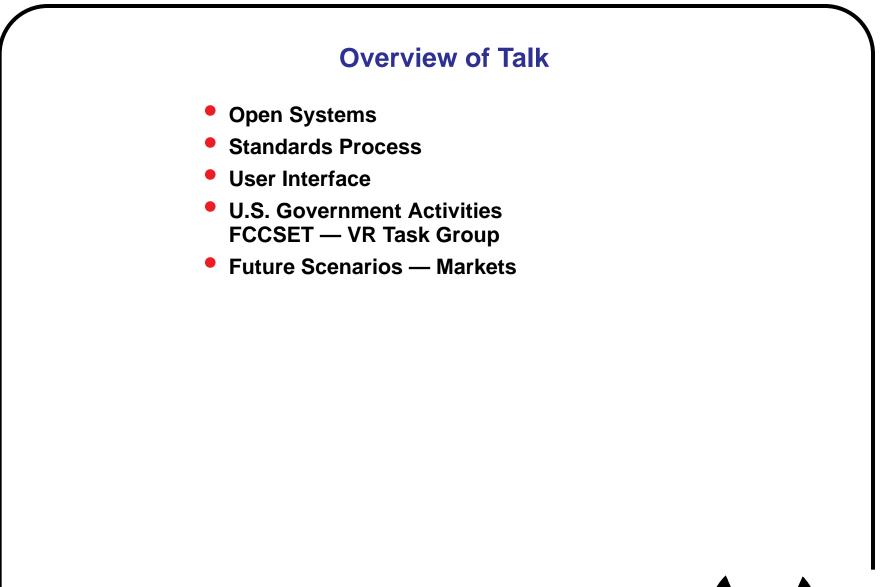
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Open Systems

- Framework for Interoperable Systems
- Heterogeneous Platforms
- Vendor Neutral



Open System Environment (OSE)

Extensibility

Based upon an architectural framework which allows an extensible collection of interfaces, services, protocols, and supporting formats to be defined

Non-Proprietary

Interfaces, services, protocols, and supporting formats are defined in terms of nonproprietary specifications that are available to any vendor for use in developing commercial products.

Consensus Based

Evolution is controlled by a consensus - based process for decisions regarding definition and specification of interfaces, services, protocols, supporting formats, and other issues relating to the computing environment.



Open System Environments — Benefits

- Increase freedom of choice in selecting vendors
- Reduce integration costs
- Protect software investment
- Enhance availability, quality and variety of complementary products



Profiles

- A suite of specifications which reflect required functions and an organization's view.
- Application profiles should be expressed in terms of user-specified functions.
- A framework and taxonomy must be established to provide discipline to the process of describing userspecified functions.



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Application Portability Profile

- Provides guidance to Federal agencies regarding selection and use of OSE specifications
- Is NOT a standard
- APP service areas provide the support necessary for a broad range of applications
 - *Operating System User Interface*
 - Data Management
 - Data Interchange
 - Programming
 - Graphics
 - Network
 - Security
 - System management



User Interface

- One service area of the APP.
- Oriented toward window system GUIs.
- Inadequate for the additional human interface devices commonly use in VR applications
 - Head Mounted Display
 - Spatial Sound
 - Data Gloves
 - **3D Position Trackers**
 - Force feedback
- Beginning to explore the creation of a formal standard for 3D Position Trackers



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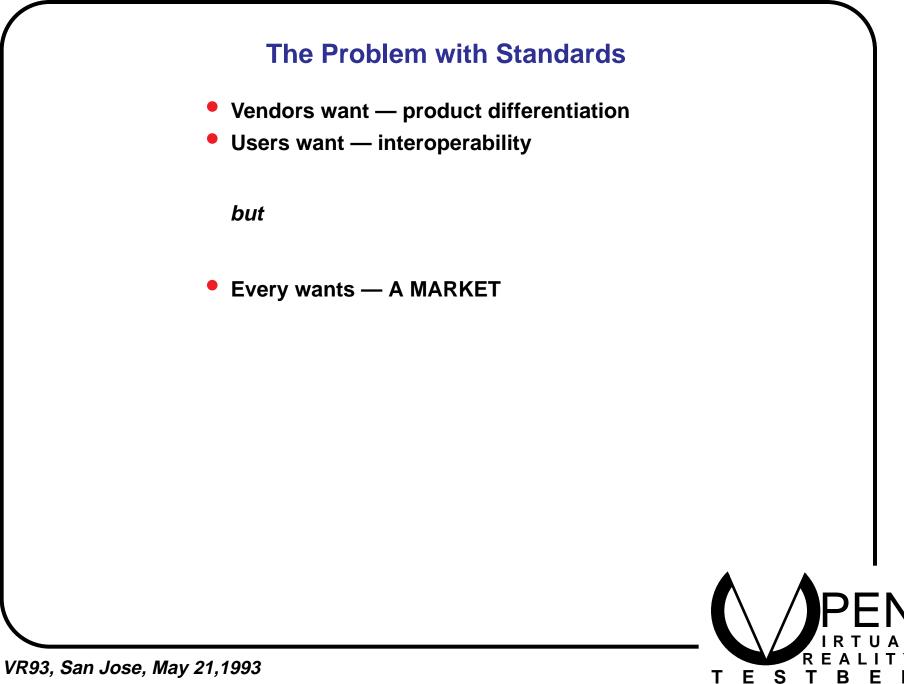
Formal Standards Development

- International ISO/IEC, CCITT
- National ANSI
- Industry Driven / Open IEEE, ASME
- Government MIL-STDs FIPS

All are consensus building activities among diverse participants. This inevitably takes time.



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FCCSET — HPCC VR Task Group

- Monthly meetings with representatives of many government agencies:
- Part of the HPCC, High Performance Computing and Communications FCCSET.
- Identify barriers to the productive exploitation of VR technologies.



VR Application Domains

• Health Care

Shift delivery toward the patient Collaborative consultation Intervention planning tool

- Education and Lifelong Learning Explore virtual worlds — hazardous, inaccessible, team experiences, historical recreations, remote exploration
- Augmented reality Science and Math education - visualization and manipulation of abstract concepts. Natural access to digital libraries
- Manufacturing *Collaborative design Rapid Interactive Prototyping Walkthroughs Virtual Factory*



Open Virtual Reality Testbed — Mission

To facilitate the development of standard interfaces, and testing methodologies to the many novel human interface devices which when integrated for a virtual reality system.

NIST will work with a number of private companies, universities and other government agencies to ensure a broad base of functionality and acceptance to evolving standards.



Open Virtual Reality Testbed — Current Activities

- Signed Memorandum of Agreement with Army Research Institute - to provide facilities and expertise in the study of cognitive issues for VR.
- Participant in the VR Task Group of the HPCC FCCSET committee meetings.
- In the process of developing a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement with Silicon Graphics to explore long term strategic issues relating to VR.
- Initiating the development of a formal standards effort for 3D motion tracking devices, to be led by industry.



Future Scenarios — Markets

- Is there a VR market?
- Where are the off-the-shelf products?
- Cost to develop applications is too high.
- Standards can reduce risk, broaden user acceptance, and increase potential market.
- VR technologies are still developing, many are premature



Standards and Markets

- Do Standards create Markets?
- Do Markets demand Standards?
- Vendor community must be willing to put forward the resources required to develop standards. but
- That will only happen if there is the perception of a marketplace.
- Federal government can function as a facilitator and stimulus to the development of standards but
- Rarely develops standards on its own.



Summary

- Standards and Technology are a chicken and egg problem
- Valuble to identify specific technologies suitable for standardization.
- Standards lower the risk of software development.
- Applications must drive the technology.
- Government can play a role as a neutral facilitator.

