INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 23005-5

Second edition
2013-06-01

Information technology — Media context and control —

Part 5: Data formats for interaction devices

Technologies de l'information — Contrôle et contexte de supports —

Partie 5: Formats des données pour dispositifs d'interaction

Reference number
ISO/IEC 23005-5:2013(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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ISO/IEC 23005-5 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 23005-5:2011) 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

ISO/IEC 23005 (MPEG-V) 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 in existing Metaverses permit users to have unique experiences. Resistance to real-world commercial encroachment still exists in many virtual worlds, where users primarily seek an escape from real life. Hence, marketers should get to know a virtual world beforehand and the rules that govern each individual universe.

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 consists of 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 actuators.

This part of ISO/IEC 23005 contains the tools for exchanging information for interaction devices. To be specific, it specifies normative command formats for controlling actuators and data formats for receiving information from sensors. It also specifies some non-normative examples.

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Information technology — Media context and control —

Part 5:
Data formats for interaction devices

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 23005 specifies syntax and semantics of the data formats for interaction devices, i.e., Device Commands and Sensed Information, required for providing interoperability in controlling interaction devices and in sensing information from interaction devices in real as well as virtual worlds as depicted in Figure 1.

This part of ISO/IEC 23005 aims to provide data formats for industry-ready interaction devices: sensors and actuators. The same data formats for interaction devices can be utilized by various applications supported by different MPEG technologies. Not only ISO/IEC 23005 but also other International Standards such as ISO/IEC 23007 (MPEG-U) and scene representation specifications (for example ISO/IEC 14496-20) can simply refer to this part of ISO/IEC 23005 to use the defined data formats.

Two cases can occur for controlling a virtual world by using the MPEG tools. When the virtual world is using a scene description defined by MPEG tools (BIFS, Laser, etc.), the sensors and actuators can be directly connected to it through an MPEG-U interface. When the virtual world is defined by non MPEG tools, an adaptation engine and common formalism for effects are needed. In Figure 1, the first case is illustrated by VirtualWorld2 and the second by VirtualWorld1.

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

On the other hand, the defined data formats (Sensed Information and Device Command) can be mapped to MPEG-U defined interfaces when this part of ISO/IEC 23005 is utilized in the context of other standards such as MPEG-U Framework. For example, the interface can be provided as ISO/IEC 23007-2 in the context of MPEG-U. Also defined, Sensed Information can be used by scene representation specifications as input data formats for a scene. The Device Command data format can also be used as output data formats to communicate with the outer world by mapping onto the interfaces defined in specific specifications.

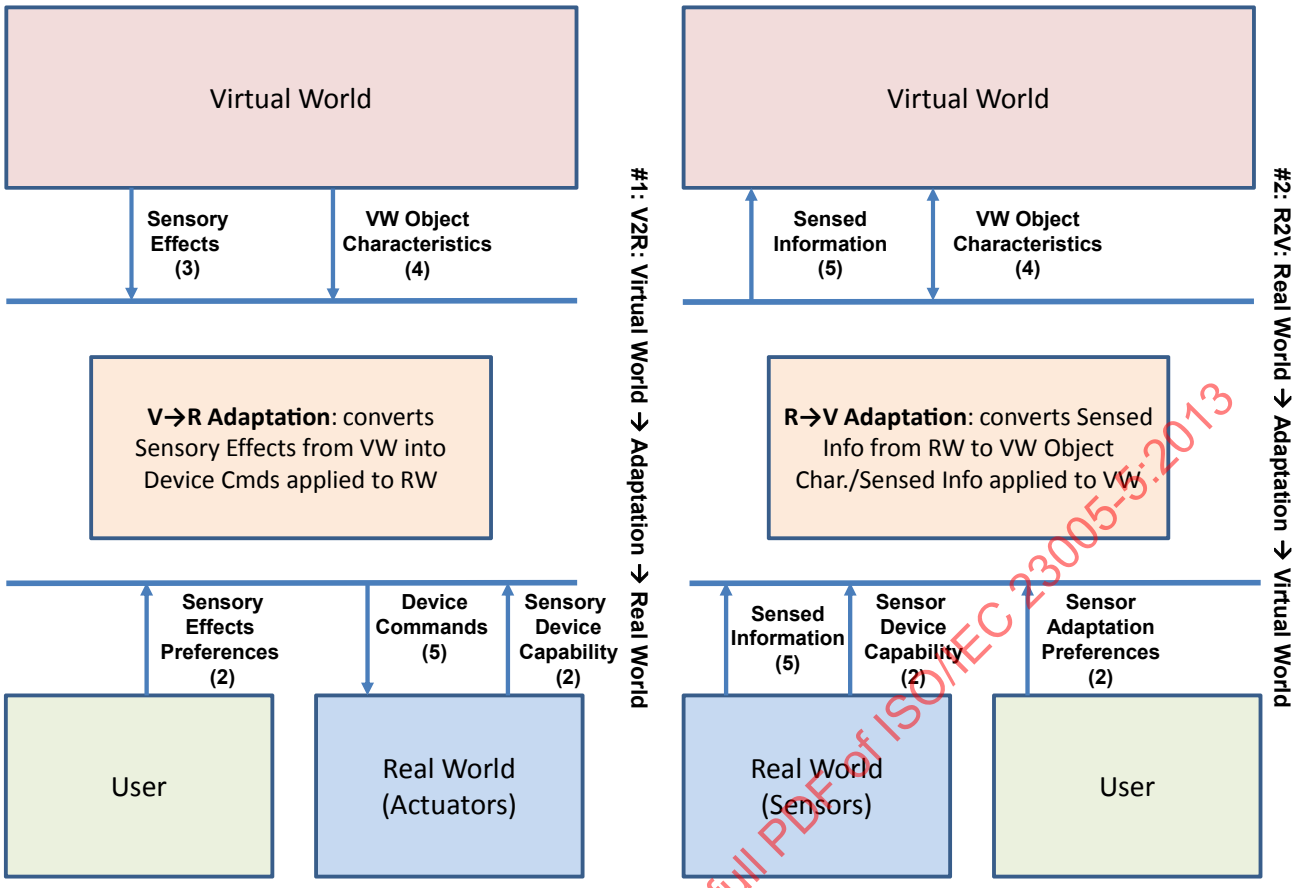


Figure 1 — Scope of the Data formats for interaction devices

In Figure 1, V→R adaptation takes Sensory Effects (ISO/IEC 23005-3) from a Virtual World, optionally Sensory Device Capabilities (ISO/IEC 23005-2) from the actuators and the Sensory Effect Preferences (ISO/IEC 23005-2) from users; it generates the Device Commands by adapting the Sensory Effects based on the Capabilities and/or the Preferences.

R→V adaptation takes the Sensed Information with/without the Sensor Capabilities (ISO/IEC 23005-2) from Sensors, the Sensor Adaptation Preferences (ISO/IEC 23005-2) from Users, and/or the Virtual World Object Characteristics (ISO/IEC 23005-4) from a Virtual world. It has two usages: it controls the Virtual World Object Characteristics or it transmits an adapted version of the Sensed Information by using the Sensor Capabilities and/or the Sensor Adaptation Preferences coming from the user.

The usage scenarios are described in detail in MPEG-V Architecture (ISO/IEC 23005-1).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 15938-5, *Information technology — Multimedia content description interface — Part 5: Multimedia description schemes*

ISO/IEC 23005-6, *Information technology — Media context and control — Part 6: Common types and tools*

3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 23005-6 apply.

3.2 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following abbreviated terms apply.

CS: Classification Scheme (see ISO/IEC 15938-5)

DAC: Digital-to-Analog Conversion

RV: Real to Virtual

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier (see RFC 2396)

VR: Virtual to Real

XML: Extensible Markup Language (W3C, http://www.w3.org/XML/)

RW: Real World

VW: Virtual World

4 Interaction Information Description Language

4.1 Introduction

This Clause describes basic structure of the tools in this part of ISO/IEC 23005 in the form of interaction information description language including the schema wrapper conventions, basic data types, root element, and top-level elements.

4.2 Schema wrapper conventions

The Syntax defined in this Clause assumes the following Schema Wrapper to form a valid XML schema document.

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:mpeg7="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-
IIDL-NS" xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-CT-NS" xmlns:dcv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-DCV-NS" xmlns:siv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-NS"
targetNamespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" elementFormDefault="qualified"
attributeFormDefault="unqualified" version="ISO/IEC 23005-5" id="MPEG-V-
IIDL.xsd">
   <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
7_schema_files/mpeg7-v2.xsd"/>
   <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-CT-NS"
schemaLocation=" http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-CT.xsd"/>
   <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-DCV-NS"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-DCV.xsd"/>
```

```
    <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-NS"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-SIV.xsd"/>
```

Additionally, the following line should be appended to the resulting schema document in order to obtain a well-formed XML document.

```
</schema>
```

4.3 Root element and top-level tools

4.3.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies the root elements and the top-level tools which can follow a root element in interactive information. The root elements are the only elements, one of which can appear as the topmost element when the interactive information specified in this part of ISO/IEC 23005 is instantiated. The top-level tools are defined as the elements which are allowed to appear as the topmost element within the root element.

4.3.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Root and Top-Level Elements                     -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<element name="InteractionInfo" type="iidl:InteractionInfoType"/>
<element name="DeviceCommand" type="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType"/>
<element name="SensedInfo" type="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType"/>

<complexType name="InteractionInfoType">
    <choice>
        <element name="DeviceCommandList" type="iidl:DeviceCmdListType"/>
        <element name="SensedInfoList" type="iidl:SensedInfoListType"/>
    </choice>
</complexType>

<complexType name="DeviceCmdListType">
    <sequence>
        <element ref="iidl:DeviceCommand" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </sequence>
</complexType>

<complexType name="SensedInfoListType">
    <sequence>
        <element ref="iidl:SensedInfo" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </sequence>
</complexType>
```

4.3.3 Binary representation syntax

InteractionInfo {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
InteractionType	1	bslbf
If (InteractionType){		
DeviceCommandList		DeviceCmdListType
}else{		
SensedInfoList		SensedInfoListType
}		
}		
SensedInfoListType{		
NumOfSensedInfo	32	uimsbf
for(i=1;i<NumOfSensedInfo;i++){		
IndividualSensedInfoType	8	bslbf
SensedInfo		SensedInfoType specified by IndividualSensedInfoType
}		
}		
}		
DeviceCmdListType{		
NumOfDeviceCmd	32	uimsbf
for(i=1;i<NumOfDeviceCmd;i++){		
IndividualDeviceCmdType	8	bslbf
DeviceCmd		DeviceCmdType specified by IndividualDeviceCmdType
}		
}		

4.3.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `InteractionInfo` type:

Name	*Definition*
`InteractionInfo`	One of the root elements that serve as the topmost element in the interaction information description. This element may have `DeviceCommandList` and `SensedInfoList` as its subelements.
`DeviceCommand`	One of the root elements that serve as the topmost element in the interaction information description. It specifies a single command for a certain device. This element can be instantiated as a root element or subelements of `DeviceCommandList`.
`SensedInfo`	One of the root elements that serve as the topmost element in the interaction information description. It specifies a single description of information acquired through a sensor. This element can be instantiated as a root element or subelements of `SensedInfoList`.
`InteractionInfoType`	The root type provides basic structure that the interaction information description should follow through the root element.
`DeviceCommandList`	Optional wrapper element that serves as the placeholder for the sequence of device commands.
`SensedInfoList`	Optional wrapper element that serves as the placeholder for the list of information acquired through sensors (`SensedInfo`).
`DeviceCommandBaseType`	`DeviceCommandBaseType` is an abstract type providing a base for individual command (`DeviceCommand`).
`SensedInfoBaseType`	`SensedInfoBaseType` is an abstract type providing a base for description of individual type of sensor.
`InteractionType`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, indicates the type of the `InteractionInfo` element. If it is "1" then the `DeviceCommandList` element is present, otherwise the `SensedInfoList` element is present.
`SensedInfoListType`	A type that serves as the placeholder for the list of information acquired through sensors.
`NumOfSensedInfo`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, specifies the number of `SensedInfo` instances accommodated in the `SensedInfoList`.
`IndividualSensedInfoType`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, describes which SenseInfo type shall be used. In the binary description, the following mapping table is used, Terms of Sensor / Binary representation for sensor type (8 bits) Light sensor / 00000000

Name	*Definition*	
	Ambient noise sensor	00000001
	Temperature sensor	00000010
	Humidity sensor	00000011
	Distance sensor	00000100
	Atmospheric pressure Sensor	00000101
	Position sensor	00000110
	Velocity sensor	00000111
	Acceleration sensor	00001000
	Orientation sensor	00001001
	Angular velocity sensor	00001010
	Angular acceleration sensor	00001011
	Force sensor	00001100
	Torque sensor	00001101
	Pressure sensor	00001110
	Motion sensor	00001111
	Intelligent camera sensor	00010000
	MultiInteraction point sensor	00010001
	Gaze tacking sensor	00010010
	Wind sensor	00010011
	Global position sensor	00010100
	Altitude sensor	00010101
	Bend sensor	00010110
	Gas sensor	00010111
	Dust sensor	00011000
	Body height sensor	00011001
	Body weight sensor	00011010
	Body temperature sensor	00011011
	Body fat sensor	00011100
	Blood type sensor	00011101

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Definition</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Blood pressure sensor</td><td>00011110</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blood sugar sensor</td><td>00011111</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blood oxygen sensor</td><td>00100000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heart rate sensor</td><td>00100001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electrograph sensor</td><td>00100010</td></tr>
<tr><td>EEG sensor</td><td>00100011</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECG sensor</td><td>00100100</td></tr>
<tr><td>EMG sensor</td><td>00100101</td></tr>
<tr><td>EOG sensor</td><td>00100110</td></tr>
<tr><td>GSR sensor</td><td>00100111</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bio sensor</td><td>00101000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Weather sensor</td><td>00101001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Facial expression sensor</td><td>00101010</td></tr>
<tr><td>Facial morphology sensor</td><td>00101011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Facial expression characteristics sensor</td><td>00101100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geomagnetic sensor</td><td>00101101</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reserved</td><td>00101110-11111111</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>DeviceCommandListType</td><td>A type that serves as the placeholder for the sequence of device commands.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NumOfDeviceCmd</td><td>This field, which is only present in the binary representation, specifies the number of DeviceCmd instances accommodated in the DeviceCommandList.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IndividualDevideCmdType</td><td>This field, which is only present in the binary representation, describes which DeviceCmd type shall be used.

In the binary description, the following mapping table is used,
<table>
<tr><td>Terms of Device</td><td>Binary representation for device type (8bits)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Light device</td><td>00000000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flash device</td><td>00000001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heating device</td><td>00000010</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Name	*Definition*	
	Cooling device	00000011
	Wind device	00000100
	Vibration device	00000101
	Sprayer device	00000110
	Scent device	00000111
	Fog device	00001000
	Color correction device	00001001
	Initialize color correction parameter device	00001010
	Rigid body motion device	00001011
	Tactile device	00001100
	Kinesthetic device	00001101
	Global position command device	00001110
	Reserved	00001111-11111111

4.3.5 Examples

The following shows two use cases of `InteractionInfo` element, which are for listing device commands and for listing sensed informations.

The first example shows the case when the `InteractionInfo` is used for `DeviceCommandList`.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:mpeg7="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004" xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-
CT-NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xmlns:dcv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-DCV-NS" xsi:schemaLocation="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-DCV-
NS http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-DCV.xsd">
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:FogType" activate="true"
deviceIdRef="fdc1" id="command1" intensity="20"/>
      ...
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:..." .../>
      ...
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

The second example shows the case when the `InteractionInfo` is used for `SensedInfoList`.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:mpeg7="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004" xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2010:01-
CT-NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xmlns:siv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-SIV-NS" xsi:schemaLocation="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-
NS http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-SIV.xsd">
    <iidl:SensedInfoList>
        <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="a_type_derived_from_SensedInfoBaseType" .../>
        ...
        <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:AccelerationSensorType" .../>
        ...
    </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

The third example shows the case when the `DeviceCommand` is used directly as the root element.

```
<iidl:DeviceCommand xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:mpeg7="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004" xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-
CT-NS" xmlns:dcv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-DCV-NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xsi:schemaLocation="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-DCV-
NS http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-DCV.xsd" xsi:type="dcv:LightType" id="light1"
color="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-SI-ColorCS-NS:red" intensity="5">
    <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
</iidl:DeviceCommand>
```

The fourth example shows the case when the `SensedInfo` is used directly as the root element.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:mpeg7="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004" xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2010:01-
CT-NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xmlns:siv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-SIV-NS" xsi:schemaLocation="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-
NS http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-SIV.xsd" xsi:type="siv:LightSensorType" id="LS001"
sensorIdRef="LSID001" activate="true" value="200" color="#FF0000">
    <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="1000"
pts="600000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

Note that these examples are only showing a part of the complete XML description to show the use of the root element, `InteractionInfo`, with the choice of `DeviceCommandList` or `SensedInfoList`.

4.4 Device commands

4.4.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies tools for describing actions that each individual device (actuators) is supposed to take. Instances of following device commands defined in the Clause may be generated as an output of the VR engine and used to drive actuators. The following Subclause defines an abstract complex type of `DeviceCommandBaseType`, which the device command types of individual device should inherit.

4.4.2 Reference coordinate system

The origin of the reference coordinate for actuators is located at the position of the user. Each axis is defined as follows. X-axis is in the direction of the right hand side of the user facing the screen. Y-axis is in the reverse direction of gravity. Z-axis is in the direction of the user's facing the screen. The x-, y-, and z-axis are depicted in Figure 2.

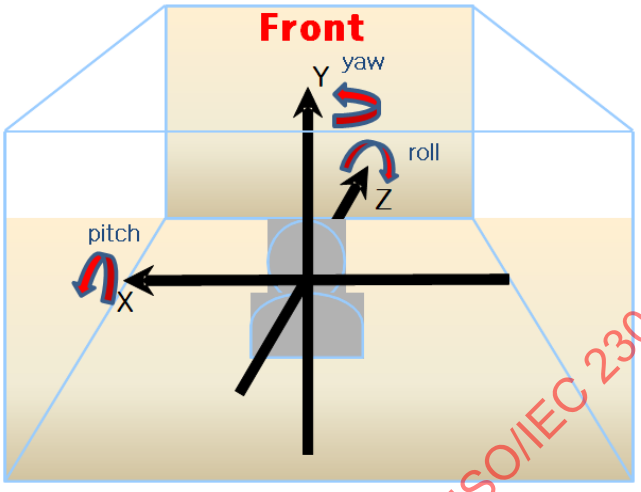


Figure 2 — Reference Coordinate System for Actuators

4.4.3 Device command base type

4.4.3.1 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Device command base type                        -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="DeviceCommandBaseType" abstract="true">
   <sequence>
      <element name="TimeStamp" type="mpegvct:TimeStampType"/>
   </sequence>
   <attributeGroup ref="iidl:DeviceCmdBaseAttributes"/>
</complexType>
```

4.4.3.2 Binary representation syntax

DeviceCommandBaseType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
DeviceCmdBaseAttributes		DeviceCmdBaseAttributesType
}		

4.4.3.3 Semantics

Semantics of the `DeviceCommandBaseType`:

Name	*Definition*
`DeviceCommandBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.
`TimeStamp`	Provides the timing information for the device command to be executed. As defined in ISO/IEC 23005-6, there is a choice of selection among three timing schemes, which are absolute time, clocktick time, and delta of clock tick time.
`DeviceCmdBaseAttributes`	Describes a group of attributes for the commands.
`TimeStampType`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, describes which time stamp scheme shall be used. “1” means that the absolute time stamp type shall be used, “2” means that the clock tick time stamp type shall be used, and “3” means that the clock tick time delta stamp type shall be used. “0” is reserved.
`AbsoluteTimeStamp`	The absolute time stamp is defined in A.2.3 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`ClockTickTimeStamp`	The clock tick time stamp is defined in A.2.3 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`ClockTickTimeDeltaStamp`	The clock tick time delta stamp, which value is the time delta between the present and the past time, is defined in A.2.3 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.

TimeStamp Select	Type Stamp Type
00	Reserved
01	AbsoluteTimeType
10	ClockTickTimeType
11	ClockTickTimeDeltaType

4.4.3.4 Examples

For the examples of the `DeviceCommandBaseType`, please see the examples of individual types of device commands.

4.4.4 Device command base attributes

4.4.4.1 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of Device Command Base Attributes    -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<attributeGroup name="DeviceCmdBaseAttributes">
   <attribute name="id" type="ID" use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="deviceIdRef" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="activate" type="boolean" use="optional" default="true"/>
</attributeGroup>
```

4.4.4.2 Binary representation syntax

DeviceCmdBaseAttributesType{	**Number of bits**	**Mnemonic**
idFlag	1	bslbf
deviceIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
If(idFlag) {		
id	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
if(deviceIdRefFlag) {		
deviceIdRef		UTF-8
}		
if(activateFlag) {		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
}		

4.4.4.3 Semantics

Semantics of the `DeviceCmdBaseAttributes`:

Name	*Definition*
`DeviceCmdBaseAttributes`	Specifies the common attributes for any type inherits from the `DeviceCommandBaseType`.
`id`	To be used to identify each individual device command.
`deviceIdRef`	To specify an individual device to which the command is associated.
`activate`	Describes whether the effect shall be activated. A value of `true` means the device shall be activated (switch on) and `false` means the device shall be deactivated (switch off).
`DeviceCmdBaseAttributesType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which the attributes of each individual device command can inherit.
`idFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the id attribute. A value of ”1” means the attribute shall be used and ”0” means the attribute shall not be used.

Name	*Definition*
`deviceIdRefFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the sensor ID reference attribute. A value of ”1” means the attribute shall be used and ”0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`activateFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the activation attribute. A value of ”1” means the attribute shall be used and ”0” means the attribute shall not be used.

4.4.4.4 Examples

The following is a snippet of an XML document showing the use of the DeviceCmdBaseAttributes. It shows a device command specified by the identifier of `command1` to activate a device type *`any_specific_device_command_type`* with device identifier `fdc1`.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:any_specific_device_command_type"
activate="true" deviceIdRef="fdc1" id="command1"/>
      ...
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

4.5 Sensed information description tools

4.5.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies tools for describing information acquired through each individual sensor. Instances of following sensed information defined in the Clause may be generated as an output of the sensors. The following subclause defines an abstract complex type of `SensedInfoBaseType`, which the sensed information types for each individual sensor should inherit.

4.5.2 Global coordinate for sensors

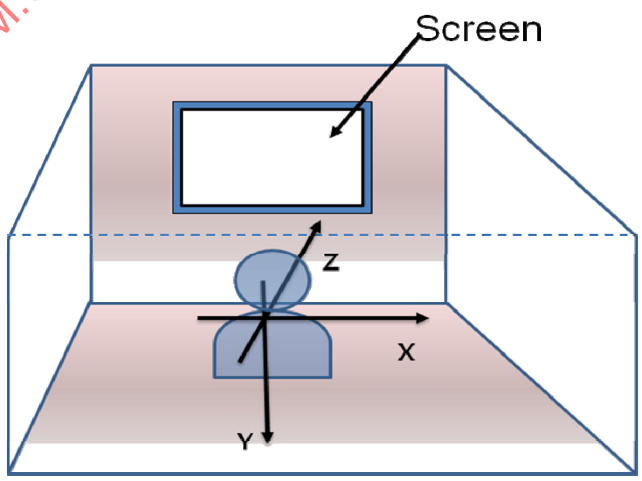


Figure 3 — Reference coordinate for sensors

The reference coordinate for sensors is defined adapting the right handed coordinate system. Each axis is defined as follows: Y-axis is in the direction of gravity; Z-axis is in the direction of user's front (in common sense) which is orthogonal to the y-axis; X-axis is in the direction of user's right side which is also orthogonal to both y-axis and z-axis. The x-, y-, and z-axis are depicted in Figure 3. The default origin of the reference coordinate for sensors is the position of the user. The origin of the coordinate system differs depending on the type of the sensor.

4.5.3 Sensed information base type

4.5.3.1 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Sensed information base type                    -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="SensedInfoBaseType" abstract="true">
   <sequence>
      <element name="TimeStamp" type="mpegvct:TimeStampType" minOccurs="0"/>
   </sequence>
   <attributeGroup ref="iidl:sensedInfoBaseAttributes"/>
</complexType>
```

4.5.3.2 Binary representation syntax

SensedInfoBaseTypeType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseAttributes		SensedInfoBaseAttributesType
If(TimeStampFlag){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
}		
}		

4.5.3.3 Semantics

Semantics of the `SensedInfoListType`:

Name	*Definition*
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
`sensedInfoBaseAttributes`	Describes a group of attributes for the sensed information.
`TimeStamp`	Provides the time information at which the sensed information is acquired. As defined in ISO/IEC 23005-6, there is a choice of selection among three timing schemes, which are absolute time, clocktick time, and delta of clock tick time.

Name	*Definition*
`TimeStampFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the TimeStamp element. A value of ”1” means the element shall be used and ”0” means the element shall not be used.

4.5.4 Sensed information base attributes

4.5.4.1 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of Sensed Information Base Attributes   -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<attributeGroup name="sensedInfoBaseAttributes">
   <attribute name="id" type="ID" use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="sensorIdRef" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="linkedlist" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="groupID" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="activate" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="priority" type="nonNegativeInteger" use="optional"
default="0"/>
</attributeGroup>
```

4.5.4.2 Binary representation syntax

SensedInfoBaseAttributesType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
IDFlag	1	bslbf
sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
If(IDFlag) {		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
if(sensorIdRefFlag) {		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8
}		
if(linkedlistFlag) {		

linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
if(groupIDFlag) {		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
If(priorityFlag) {		
priority	32	uimsbf
}		
if(activateFlag) {		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
}		

4.5.4.3 Semantics

Semantics of the `sensedInfoBaseAttributes`:

Name	*Definition*
`sensedInfoBase Attributes`	Describes a group of attributes for the commands.
`id`	Unique identifier for identifying individual sensed information
`sensorIdRef`	References a sensor that has generated the information included in this specific sensed information.
`linkedlist`	Describes the multi-sensor structure that consists of a group of sensors in a way that each record contains a reference to the ID of the next sensor.
`groupID`	Identifier for a group multi-sensor structure to which this specific sensor belongs.
`activate`	Describes whether the sensor shall be activated. A value of "`true`" means the sensor shall be activated and "`false`" means the sensor shall be deactivated. In the binary representation, A value of "1" means the sensor shall be activated and "0" means the sensor shall be deactivated.

Name	*Definition*
priority	Describes a priority for sensed information with respect to other sensed information sharing the same point in time when the sensed information becomes adapted. A value of one indicates the highest priority and larger values indicate lower priorities. The default value of the priority is one. If there are more than one sensed information with the same priority, the order of process can be determined by the Adaptation engine itself. NOTE The priority might be used to apply the sensed information on the virtual world object characteristics – defined within a group of sensors – according to the capabilities of the adaptation VR. EXAMPLE The adaptation RV processes the individual sensed information of a group of sensors according to their priority in descending order due to its limited capabilities. That is, the sensed information with the lower priority might get lost.
SensedInfoBaseAttributesType	Tool for describing sensed information base attributes.
IDFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the ID attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
sensorIdRefFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the sensor ID reference attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
linkedlistFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the linked list attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
groupIDFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the group ID attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
priorityFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the priority attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
activateFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the activation attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.

4.5.4.4 Examples

The example of the BaseAttributes is given in the examples of sensed information vocabulary.

5 Device Command Vocabulary

5.1 Introduction

This Clause describes syntax and semantics of the device command vocabulary to implement commanding of individual devices.

This Clause also describes the binary representation of each individual device command. There are two possible modes for the devices requiring a high speed update rate and large data, such as color correction type, rigid body motion type, and tactile type, can utilize the update mode in addition to the normal mode. The device commands with the update mode parse the elements, which values are different from their corresponding values in the previous device command.

5.2 Schema wrapper conventions

The Syntax defined in this Clause assumes the following Schema Wrapper to form a valid XML schema document.

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:mpeg7="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004" xmlns:dcv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-DCV-
NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-CT-NS" targetNamespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-DCV-NS"
elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
version="ISO/IEC 23005-5" id="MPEG-V-DCV.xsd">
    <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-IIDL-NS"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-IIDL.xsd"/>
    <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
7_schema_files/mpeg7-v2.xsd"/>
    <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-CT-NS"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-CT.xsd"/>
```

Additionally, the following line should be appended to the resulting schema document in order to obtain a well-formed XML document.

```
</schema>
```

5.3 Light type

5.3.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a light effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the light effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the light effect and the light device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.3.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV light type                    -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="LightType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="color" type="mpegvct:colorType" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="intensity" type="integer" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.3.3 Binary representation syntax

LightType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
colorFlag	1	bslbf
intensityFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(colorFlag) {		
color	8	colorType
}		
if(intensityFlag) {		
intensity	7	uimsbf
}		
}		

colorType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
NamedcolorFlag	1	
If(namedcolorFlag) {		
NamedColorType	9	bslbf
} else {		
RGBType	56	Bslbf
}		
}		

5.3.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `LightType`:

Name	*Definition*
`LightType`	Tool for describing a command for a lighting device to follow.
`color`	Describes the list of colors, which the lighting device can provide, that shall be used either as a reference to a classification scheme term using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003 or as RGB value. A CS that may be used for this purpose is the ColorCS defined in A.2.2 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the ColorCS is defined in A.2.2 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. EXAMPLE urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-SI-ColorCS-NS:alice_blue would describe the color Alice blue. EXAMPLE The RGB representation of the color Alice blue is `#F0F8FF`.
	Describes the intensity that the lighting device shall emit in percentage with respect to the maximum intensity that the specific device can generate.
`colorFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of color attribute. A value of ”1” means the attribute shall be used and ”0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`intensityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of ”1” means the attribute shall be used and ”0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`DeviceCommandBase`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.
`NamedcolorFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, indicates a choice of the color descriptions. If it is 1 then the color is described by mpeg7:termReferenceType, otherwise the color is described by colorRGBType.
`NamedColorType`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, describes color in terms of ColorCS Flag defined in A.2.2 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`colorRGBType`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, describes color in terms of colorRGBType.

5.3.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of light effect with the following semantics. The dispaying device for the light effect is “light1”. The intensity shall be 5 % with the color “red” from the classification scheme described in A.2.2 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
  <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
    <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:LightType" id="light1"
color="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-SI-ColorCS-NS:red" intensity="5">
       <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
    </iidl:DeviceCommand>
  </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.4 Flash type

5.4.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a flash effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the flash effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the flash effect and the flash device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.4.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV flash type                    -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="FlashType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="dcv:LightType">
         <attribute name="frequency" type="positiveInteger" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.4.3 Binary representation syntax

FlashType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
frequencyFlag	1	bslbf
Light		LightType
if(frequencyFlag) {		
frequency	7	uimsbf
}		
}		

5.4.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `FlashType`:

Name	*Definition*
FlashType	Tool for describing a flash device command.
intensity	Describes the intensity of the flash effect in terms of illumination in percentage with respect to the maximum light intensity that the specific device can generate.
frequency	Describes the number of flickering in percentage with respect to the maximum frequency that the specific flash device can generate.
Color	Describes the color of the flash effect as a reference to a classification scheme term or as RGB. A CS that may be used for this purpose is the ColorCS defined in A2.2 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the ColorCS is defined in A.2.2 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. EXAMPLE urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-SI-ColorCS-NS:alice_blue would describe the color Alice blue. EXAMPLE The RGB representation of the color Alice blue is #F0F8FF.
frequencyFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of color attribute. A value of ”1” means the attribute shall be used and ”0” means the attribute shall not be used.

5.4.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of flash effect with the following semantics. The displaying device for the flash effect is “flash1”. The intensity shall be 5% of the maximum intensity of “flash1”, while the frequency is 10 % of the maximum frequency of “flash1”.

```
<InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:FlashType" id="flash1"
         color="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-SI-ColorCS-NS:red" intensity="5"
         frequency="10">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
      </iidl:DeviceCommand>
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</InteractionInfo>
```


5.5 Heating type

5.5.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a heating effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the heating effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the heating effect and the heating device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.5.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV heating type                  -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="HeatingType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="intensity" type="integer" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.5.3 Binary representation syntax

HeatingType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
intensityFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(intensityFlag) {		
intensity	7	uimsbf
}		
}		

5.5.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `HeatingType`:

Name	*Definition*
`HeatingType`	Tool for describing a command for heating device.
`intensity`	Describes the intensity of the temperature effect of heating in percentage with respect to the capable range of temperature control. If the intensity is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum intensity. Example: If the device can control temperature between 20 and 40 degrees Celsius, intensity of 20 percent means the intensity of 24 degrees Celsius.
`intensityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of ”1” means the attribute shall be used and ”0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`DeviceCommandBase`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

5.5.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of heating effect with the following semantics. The identifier for this command is “heater1” and the identifier for the heating device for which this command is issued is “heater001”. The intensity shall be 28 % of the maximum intensity of “heater001.”

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:HeatingType" id="heater1"
         deviceIdRef="heater001" activate="true" intensity="28">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
      </iidl:DeviceCommand>
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.6 Cooling type

5.6.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a cooling effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the cooling effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the cooling effect and the cooling device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.6.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV cooling type                  -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="CoolingType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="intensity" type="integer" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.6.3 Binary representation syntax

CoolingType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
intensityFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(intensityFlag) {		
intensity	7	uimsbf
}		
}		

5.6.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `CoolingType`:

Name	*Definition*
`CoolingType`	Tool for describing a command for cooling device
`intensity`	Describes the intensity of the temperature effect of cooling in percentage with respect to the capable range of temperature control. The larger intensity value the `CoolingType` description has, the cooler the environment is intended to be driven. If the intensity is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum intensity. Example: If the device can create cooling effect from 30 to 10 degrees Celsius, intensity of 20 percent means the intensity of 26 degrees Celsius.
`intensityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
`DeviceCommandBase`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

5.6.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of cooling effect with the following semantics. The identifier for this command is “cooling01” and the identifier for the cooling device for which this command is issued is “cooler001”. The intensity shall be 40 % of the maximum intensity of “cooler001.”

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:CoolingType" id="cooling01"
         deviceIdRef="cooler001" activate="true" intensity="40">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
      </iidl:DeviceCommand>
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.7 Wind type

5.7.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a wind effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the wind effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the wind effect and the wind device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.7.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV wind type                     -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="WindType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="intensity" type="integer" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.7.3 Binary representation syntax

WindType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
intensityFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(intensityFlag) {		
intensity	7	uimsbf
}		
}		

5.7.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `WindType`:

Name	*Definition*
`WindType`	Tool for describing a wind device command.
`intensity`	Describes the intensity of the wind effect in terms of strength in percentage with respect to the maximum intensity of the specified device. If the intensity is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum intensity.
`intensityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of "1" means the attribute shall be used and "0" means the attribute shall not be used.
`DeviceCommandBase`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

5.7.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of wind effect with the following semantics. The identifier for this command is “wind01” and the identifier for the wind device for which this command is issued is “wind001”. The intensity shall be 30 % of the maximum intensity of “wind001.”

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:WindType" id="wind01"
         deviceIdRef="wind001" activate="true" intensity="30">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
      </iidl:DeviceCommand>
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.8 Vibration type

5.8.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a vibration effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the vibration effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the vibration effect and the vibration device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.8.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV vibration type                -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="VibrationType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="intensity" type="integer" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.8.3 Binary representation syntax

VibrationType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
intensityFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(intensityFlag) {		
intensity	7	uimsbf
}		
}		

5.8.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `VibrationType`:

Name	*Definition*
`VibrationType`	Tool for describing a vibration device command.
`intensity`	Describes the intensity of the vibration effect in terms of strength in percentage with respect to the maximum intensity of the specified device. If the intensity is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum intensity.
`intensityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of "1" means the attribute shall be used and "0" means the attribute shall not be used.
`DeviceCommandBase`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

5.8.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of vibration effect with the following semantics. The identifier for this command is "vibe01" and the identifier for the vibration device for which this command is issued is "vibe001". The intensity shall be 60 % of the maximum intensity of "vibe001."

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:VibrationType" id="vibe01"
         deviceIdRef="vibe001" activate="true" intensity="60">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
      </iidl:DeviceCommand>
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.9 Sprayer type

5.9.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a spraying effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the spraying effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the spraying effect and the spraying device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.9.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV sprayer type                  -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="SprayerType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="sprayingType" type="mpeg7:termReferenceType"/>
```

```
            <attribute name="intensity" type="integer" use="optional"/>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.9.3 Binary representation syntax

SprayerType{	*Number of bits*	*Mnemonic*
sprayingFlag	1	bslbf
intensityFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(sprayingFlag) {		
sprayingType	8	bsblf
}		
if(intensityFlag) {		
intensity	7	Uimsbf
}		
}		

5.9.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `SprayerType`:

Name	*Definition*
`SprayerType`	Tool for describing a liquid spraying device command.
`sprayingType`	Describes the type of the sprayed material that shall be used as a reference to a classification scheme term using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. A CS that may be used for this purpose is the `SprayingTypeCS` defined in Annex A.2.7 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `SprayingTypeCS` is defined in A.2.7 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`intensity`	Describes the intensity that the liquid is sprayed in percentage with respect to the maximum intensity described in the device capability. If the intensity is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum intensity.

Name	*Definition*
sprayingFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
intensityFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
DeviceCommandBase	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

5.9.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of sprayer effect with the following semantics. The identifier for this command is “sprayer01” and the identifier for the sprayer device for which this command is issued is “sprayer001”. The intensity shall be 50 % of the maximum intensity of “sprayer001.” The material to be sprayed is pure water as specified in the SprayingTypeCS of A.2.7 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:SprayerType" id="sprayer01"
         deviceIdRef="sprayer001" activate="true" intensity="50"
         sprayingType="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-SI-SprayingTypeCS-NS:water">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
      </iidl:DeviceCommand>
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.10 Scent type

5.10.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a scent effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the scent effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the scent effect and the scent device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.10.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV scent type                    -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="ScentType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="scent" type="mpeg7:termReferenceType" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="intensity" type="integer" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.10.3 Binary representation syntax

ScentType{	*Number of bits*	*Mnemonic*
scentFlag	1	bslbf
intensityFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(scentFlag) {		
scent	16	bslbf
}		
if(intensityFlag) {		
intensity	7	uimsbf
}		
}		

5.10.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `ScentType`:

Name	*Definition*
`ScentType`	Tool for describing a scent device command.
`intensity`	Describes the intensity of the scent effect in percentage with respect to the maximum intensity described in the device capability. If the intensity is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum intensity.
`scent`	Describes the scent that shall be used as a reference to a classification scheme term using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. A CS that may be used for this purpose is the `ScentCS` defined in the Annex .2.4 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `ScentCS` is defined in A.2.4 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`scentFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
`intensityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
`DeviceCommandBase`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

5.10.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of scent effect with the following semantics. The identifier for this command is “scent01” and the identifier for the sprayer device for which this command is issued is “scentdevice001”. The intensity shall be 30 % of the maximum intensity of “scentdevice001.” The scent is defined to be the scent of acacia according to the definition of ScentCS of A.2.4 of ISO/IEC 3005-6.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:ScentType" id="scent01"
         deviceIdRef="scentdevice001" activate="true" intensity="30"
         scent="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-SI-ScentCS-NS:acacia">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
      </iidl:DeviceCommand>
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.11 Fog type

5.11.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a fog effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the fog effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the fog effect and the fog device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.11.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV fog type                      -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="FogType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="intensity" type="integer" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.11.3 Binary representation syntax

FogType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
intensityFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(intensityFlag) {		
intensity	7	uimsbf
}		
}		

5.11.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `FogType`:

Name	*Definition*
`FogType`	Tool for describing a fog device command.
`intensity`	Describes the intensity of the fog effect in percentage with respect to the maximum intensity described in the device capability. If the intensity is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum intensity.
`intensityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
`DeviceCommandBase`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

5.11.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of fog effect with the following semantics. The identifier for this command is “fog01” and the identifier for the sprayer device for which this command is issued is “fog001”. The intensity shall be 50 % of the maximum intensity of “fog001.”

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:FogType" id="fog01" deviceIdRef="fog001"
         activate="true" intensity="50">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
      </iidl:DeviceCommand>
   </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.12 Color correction type

5.12.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a color correction effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the color correction effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the color correction effect and the color correction device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.12.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV color correction type         -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="ColorCorrectionType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <element name="SpatialLocator" type="mpeg7:RegionLocatorType"/>
```

```
            </sequence>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.12.3 Binary representation syntax

ColorCorrectionType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
ColorCorrectionNormal		ColorCorrectionNormalType
}else{		
ColorCorrectionUpdate		ColorCorrectionUpdateType
}		
}		

ColorCorrectionNormalType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
SpatialLocatorFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if (SpatialLocatorFlag) {		
LoopSpatialLocator		vluimsbf5
for(k=0;k< LoopSpatialLocator;k++){		
SpatialLocator[k]		mpeg7:RegionLocatorType
}		
}		
}		

ColorCorrectionUpdateType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
idFlag	1	bslbf
deviceIdRefFlag	1	bslbf

activateFlag	1	bslbf
SpatialLocatorFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	idFlag+ deviceIdRef Flag+ activateFlag+ SpatialLocatorFlag	bslbf
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
ListItemNum = 0		
if(idFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
id	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(deviceIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
deviceIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if (SpatialLocatorFlag) {		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
LoopSpatialLocator		vluimsbf5
UpdateMask	LoopSpatialLocator	bslbf

for(k=0;k< LoopSpatialLocator; k++){		
if(UpdateMask[k]){		
SpatialLocator[k]		mpeg7:RegionLocatorType
}		
}		
}		
}		
}		

5.12.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `ColorCorrectionType`:

Name	*Definition*
`ColorCorrectionType`	Tool for commanding a display device to perform color correction.
`SpatialLocator`	Describes the spatial localization of the still region using `SpatialLocatorType` (optional), which indicates the regions in a video segment where the color correction effect is applied. The `SpatialLocatorType` shall be used as defined in ISO/IEC 15938-5.
`activate`	Describes whether the color correction effect should be used or not.
`UpdateMode`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the command is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of "1" means the update mode shall be used and "0" means the normal mode shall be used.
`ColorCorrectionNormal`	This field is used to command a display device to perform color correction.
`ColorCorrectionUpdate`	This field is used to command a display device to perform color correction only for the updated elements.
`ColorCorrectionNormalType`	Tool for commanding a display device to perform color correction on the normal mode.
`ColorCorrectionUpdateType`	Tool for commanding a display device to perform color correction on the update mode.
`DeviceCommandBase`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

Name	*Definition*
LoopSpatialLocator	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, specifies the number of SpatialLocator contained in the description.
ListUpdate	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the command.

5.12.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a device command of color correction effect with the following semantics. The displaying device for the color correction effect is “tv1”. The color correction effect is applied only to the region defined by the SpatialLocator.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
  <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
    <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:ColorCorrectionType" id="tv1"
       activate="true">
       <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
       <dcv:SpatialLocator>
          <mpeg7:Polygon>
             <mpeg7:Coords mpeg7:dim="8">5 25 0 -2 15 0 0 2 </mpeg7:Coords>
          </mpeg7:Polygon>
       </dcv:SpatialLocator>
    </iidl:DeviceCommand>
  </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.13 Initialize color correction parameter type

5.13.1 Introduction

This command delivers the parameters supporting the color correction effect to devices.

5.13.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of initialize color correction parameter Type -->
<!-- ################################################################ -->
<complexType name="InitializeColorCorrectionParameterType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="ToneReproductionCurves"
               type="mpegvct:ToneReproductionCurvesType" minOccurs="0"/>
            <element name="ConversionLUT" type="mpegvct:ConversionLUTType"/>
            <element name="ColorTemperature" type="mpegvct:IlluminantType"
               minOccurs="0"/>
            <element name="InputDeviceColorGamut"
               type="mpegvct:InputDeviceColorGamutType" minOccurs="0"/>
            <element name="IlluminanceOfSurround" type="mpeg7:unsigned12"
               minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
            </sequence>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.13.3 Binary representation syntax

InitializeColorCorrectinParameterType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
ToneReproductionCurvesFlag	1	bslbf
ConversionLUTFlag	1	bslbf
ColorTemperatureFlag	1	bslbf
InputDeviceColorGamutFlag	1	bslbf
IlluminanceOfSurroundFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(ToneReproductionCurvesFlag) {		
ToneReproductionCurves		ToneReproductionCurvesType
}		
ConversionLUT		ConversionLUTType
if(ColorTemperatureFlag) {		
ColorTemperature		IlluminantType
}		
if(InputDeviceColorGamutFlag) {		
InputDeviceColorGamut		InputDeviceColorGamutType
}		
if(IlluminanceOfSurroundFlag) {		
IlluminanceOfSurround	12	uimsbf
}		
}		

ToneReproductionCurvesType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
NumOfRecords	8	uimsbf
for(i=0;i< NumOfRecords;i++){		
DAC_Value	8	mpeg7:unsigned8
RGB_Value	32*3	mpeg7:doubleVector
}		
}		

ConversionLUTType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
RGB2XYZ_LUT	32*3*3	mpeg7:DoubleMatrixType
RGBScalar_Max	32*3	mpeg7:doubleVector
Offset_Value	32*3	mpeg7:doubleVector
Gain_Offset_Gamma	32*3*3	mpeg7:DoubleMatrixType
InverseLUT	32*3*3	mpeg7:DoubleMatrixType
}		

IlluminantType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
ElementType	1	bslbf
if(ElementType==00){		
XY_Value	32*2	dia:ChromaticityType
Y_Value	7	uimsbf
}else if(ElementType==01){		
Correlated_CT	8	uimsbf
}		
}		

InputDeviceColorGamutType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
typeLength		vluimsbf5
IDCG_Type	8 * typeLength	bslbf
IDCG_Value	32*3*2	mpeg7:DoubleMatrixType
}		

5.13.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `InitializeColorCorrectionParameterType`:

Name	*Definition*
`InitializeColorCorrectionParameterType`	Tool for describing an initialize color correction parameter command.
`ToneReproductionCurves`	This curve shows the characteristics (e.g., gamma curves for R, G and B channels) of the input display device.
`ConversionLUT`	A look-up table (matrix) converting an image between an image color space (e.g. RGB) and a standard connection space (e.g. CIE XYZ).
`ColorTemperature`	An element describing a white point setting (e.g., D65, D93) of the input display device.
`InputDeviceColorGamut`	An element describing an input display device color gamut, which is represented by chromaticity values of R, G, and B channels at maximum DAC values.
`IlluminanceOfSurround`	An element describing an illuminance level of viewing environment. The illuminance is represented by lux.
`ToneReproductionCurvesFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
`ConversionLUTFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
`ColorTemperatureFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
`InputDeviceColorGamutFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.

Name	*Definition*
IlluminanceOfSurroundFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of "1" means the attribute shall be used and "0" means the attribute shall not be used.
DeviceCommandBase	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

Semantics of the ToneReproductionCurvesType:

Names	*Description*
NumOfRecords	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, specifies the number of record (DAC and RGB value) instances accommodated in the ToneReproductionCurves.
DAC_Value	An element describing discrete DAC values of input device.
RGB_Value	An element describing normalized gamma curve values with respect to DAC values. The order of describing the RGB_Value is R_n, G_n, B_n.

Semantics of the ConversionLUTType:

Names	*Description*
RGB2XYZ_LUT	This look-up table (matrix) converts an image from RGB to CIE XYZ. The size of the conversion matrix is 3×3 such as $\begin{pmatrix} R_x & G_x & B_x \\ R_y & G_y & B_y \\ R_z & G_z & B_z \end{pmatrix}$. The way of describing the values in the binary representation is in the order of [R_x, G_x, B_x, R_y, G_y, B_y, R_z, G_z, B_z].
RGBScalar_Max	An element describing maximum RGB scalar values for GOG transformation. The order of describing the RGBScalar_Max is R_{max}, G_{max}, B_{max}.
Offset_Value	An element describing offset values of input display device when the DAC is 0. The value is described in CIE XYZ form. The order of describing the Offset_Value is X, Y, Z.
Gain_Offset_Gamma	An element describing the gain, offset, gamma of RGB channels for GOG transformation. The size of the Gain_Offset_Gamma matrix is 3×3 such as $\begin{bmatrix} Gain_r & Gain_g & Gain_b \\ Offset_r & Offset_g & Offset_b \\ Gamma_r & Gamma_g & Gamma_b \end{bmatrix}$. The way of describing the values in the binary representation is in the order of [$Gain_r$, $Gain_g$, $Gain_b$; $Offset_r$, $Offset_g$, $Offset_b$; $Gamma_r$, $Gamma_g$, $Gamma_b$].

InverseLUT	This look-up table (matrix) converts an image form CIE XYZ to RGB. The size of the conversion matrix is 3×3 such as $\begin{pmatrix} R'_x & G'_x & B'_x \\ R'_y & G'_y & B'_y \\ R'_z & G'_z & B'_z \end{pmatrix}$. The way of describing the values in the binary representation is in the order of [R'_x, G'_x, B'_x; R'_y, G'_y, B'_y; R'_z, G'_z, B'_z].

Semantics of the IlluminantType:

Names	*Description*
ElementType	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, describes which Illuminant scheme shall be used. In the binary description, the following mapping table is used, Illuminant: IlluminantType 00: xy and Y value 01: Correlated_CT
XY_Value	An element describing the chromaticity of the light source. The ChromaticityType is specified in ISO/IEC 21000-7.
Y_Value	An element describing the luminance of the light source between 0 and 100.
Correlated_CT	Indicates the correlated color temperature of the overall illumination. The value expression is obtained through quantizing the range [1667, 25000] into 28 bins in a non-uniform way as specified in ISO/IEC 15938-5.

Semantics of the InputDeviceColorGamutType:

Names	*Description*
typeLength	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, specifies the length of each IDCG_Type instance in bytes. The value of this element is the size of the largest IDCG_Type instance, aligned to a byte boundary by bit stuffing using 0-7 '1' bits.
IDCG_Type	An element describing the type of input device color gamut (e.g., NTSC, SMPTE).
IDCG_Value	An element describing the chromaticity values of RGB channels when the DAC values are maximum. The size of the IDCG_Value matrix is 3×2 such as $\begin{bmatrix} x_r & y_r \\ x_g & y_g \\ x_b & y_b \end{bmatrix}$. The way of describing the values in the binary representation is in the order of [x_r, y_r, x_g, y_g, x_b, y_b].

5.13.5 Exmaples

Examples of the color correction parameters.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
      <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:InitializeColorCorrectionParameterType">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
         <dcv:ToneReproductionCurves>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>0</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.0000 0.0000 0.0000</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>16</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.0093 0.0087 0.0076</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>32</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.0304 0.0312 0.0274</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>48</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.0595 0.0633 0.0557</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>64</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.0947 0.1026 0.0957</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>80</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.1391 0.1486 0.1388</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>96</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.1864 0.1974 0.1863</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>112</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.2400 0.2555 0.2426</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>125</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.2907 0.3082 0.2960</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>144</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.3759 0.3951 0.3841</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>160</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.4582 0.4778 0.4673</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>176</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.5491 0.5666 0.5576</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>192</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.6510 0.6653 0.6528</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>208</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.7503 0.7644 0.7635</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>224</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.8483 0.8644 0.8654</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>240</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>0.9445 0.9546 0.9438</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
            <mpegvct:DAC_Value>255</mpegvct:DAC_Value>
            <mpegvct:RGB_Value>1.0000 1.0000 1.0000</mpegvct:RGB_Value>
         </dcv:ToneReproductionCurves>
         <dcv:ConversionLUT>
            <mpegvct:RGB2XYZ_LUT mpeg7:dim="3 3">
               .6000 67.6000 38.0000
               .0000 137.0000 16.5000
               .3650 19.4100 203.9000
            </mpegvct:RGB2XYZ_LUT>
            <mpegvct:RGBScalar_Max>0.9910 0.9860 0.9820</mpegvct:RGBScalar_Max>
            <mpegvct:Offset_Value>0.2150 0.2050 0.4250</mpegvct:Offset_Value>
            <mpegvct:Gain_Offset_Gamma mpeg7:dim="3 3">
               .0228 -0.0228 1.6222
               .0242 -0.0242 1.5624
               .0220 -0.0220 1.6180
            </mpegvct:Gain_Offset_Gamma>
            <mpegvct:InverseLUT mpeg7:dim="3 3">
               .0155 -0.0073 -0.0023
               .0052 0.0099 0.0002
```

```
                .0003 -0.0009 0.0049
            </mpegvct:InverseLUT>
        </dcv:ConversionLUT>
        <dcv:ColorTemperature>
            <mpegvct:xy_Value x="0.3127" y="0.3290"/>
            <mpegvct:Y_Value>100</mpegvct:Y_Value>
        </dcv:ColorTemperature>
        <dcv:InputDeviceColorGamut>
            <mpegvct:IDCG_Type>NTSC</mpegvct:IDCG_Type>
            <mpegvct:IDCG_Value mpeg7:dim="3 2">
                .6700 0.3300
                .2100 0.7100
                .1400 0.0800
            </mpegvct:IDCG_Value>
        </dcv:InputDeviceColorGamut>
        <dcv:IlluminanceOfSurround>180</dcv:IlluminanceOfSurround>
    </iidl:DeviceCommand>
</iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.14 Rigid body motion type

5.14.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a regid body motion effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the regid body motion effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the regid body motion effect and the regid body motion device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.14.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of rigid body motion type            -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="RigidBodyMotionType">
    <complexContent>
        <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
            <sequence>
                <element name="MoveToward" type="dcv:MoveTowardType"
minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="Incline" type="dcv:InclineType" minOccurs="0"/>
            </sequence>
            <attribute name="duration" type="float"/>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>

<complexType name="MoveTowardType">
    <attribute name="directionX" type="float"/>
    <attribute name="directionY" type="float"/>
    <attribute name="directionZ" type="float"/>
    <attribute name="speedX" type="float"/>
    <attribute name="speedY" type="float"/>
    <attribute name="speedZ" type="float"/>
    <attribute name="accelerationX" type="float"/>
    <attribute name="accelerationY" type="float"/>
```

```
    <attribute name="accelerationZ" type="float"/>
</complexType>

<complexType name="InclineType">
    <attribute name="pitchAngle" type="mpegvct:InclineAngleType" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="yawAngle" type="mpegvct:InclineAngleType" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="rollAngle" type="mpegvct:InclineAngleType" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="pitchSpeed" type="float" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="yawSpeed" type="float" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="rollSpeed" type="float" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="pitchAcceleration" type="float" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="yawAcceleration" type="float" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="rollAcceleration" type="float" use="optional"/>
</complexType>
```

5.14.3 Binary representation syntax

RigidBodyMotionType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
RigidBodyMotionNormal		RigidBodyMotionNormalType
}else{		
RigidBodyMotionUpdate		RigidBodyMotionUpdateType
}		
}		

RigidBodyMotionNormalType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
MoveTowardFlag	1	bslbf
InclineFlag	1	bslbf
durationFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(MoveTowardFlag) {		
MoveToward		MoveTowardTypes
}		
if(InclineFlag) {		

Incline		InclineType
}		
if(durationFlag) {		
duration	32	fsbf
}		
}		
MoveTowardType{		
directionXFlag	1	bslbf
directionYFlag	1	bslbf
directionZFlag	1	bslbf
speedXFlag	1	bslbf
speedYFlag	1	bslbf
speedZFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationXFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationYFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationZFlag	1	bslbf
if(directionXFlag){		
directionX	32	fsbf
}		
if(directionYFlag){		
directionY	32	fsbf
}		
if(directionZFlag){		
directionZ	32	fsbf
}		
if(speedXFlag){		
speedX	32	fsbf
}		

if(speedYFlag){		
speedY	32	fsbf
}		
if(speedZFlag){		
speedZ	32	fsbf
}		
if(accelerationXFlag){		
accelerationX	32	fsbf
}		
if(accelerationYFlag){		
accelerationY	32	fsbf
}		
if(accelerationZFlag){		
accelerationZ	32	fsbf
}		
}		
InclineType{		
PitchAngleFlag	1	bslbf
YawAngleFlag	1	bslbf
RollAngleFlag	1	bslbf
PitchSpeedFlag	1	bslbf
YawSpeedFlag	1	bslbf
RollSpeedFlag	1	bslbf
PitchAccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
YawAccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
RollAccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
if(PitchAngleFlag){		
PitchAngle		InclineAngleType

}		
if(YawAngleFlag){		
YawAngle		InclineAngleType
}		
if(RollAngleFlag){		
RollAngle		InclineAngleType
}		
if(PitchSpeedFlag){		
PitchSpeed	32	fsbf
}		
if(YawSpeedFlag){		
YawSpeed	32	fsbf
}		
if(RollSpeedFlag){		
RollSpeed	32	fsbf
}		
if(PitchAccelerationFlag){		
PitchAcceleration	32	fsbf
}		
if(YawAccelerationFlag){		
YawAcceleration	32	fsbf
}		
if(RollAccelerationFlag){		
RollAcceleration	32	fsbf
}		
}		

RigidBodyMotionUpdateModeType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
idFlag	1	bslbf
deviceIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
MoveTowardFlag	1	bslbf
directionXFlag	1	bslbf
directionYFlag	1	bslbf
directionZFlag	1	bslbf
speedXFlag	1	bslbf
speedYFlag	1	bslbf
speedZFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationXFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationYFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationZFlag	1	bslbf
InclineFlag	1	bslbf
PitchAngleFlag	1	bslbf
YawAngleFlag	1	bslbf
RollAngleFlag	1	bslbf
PitchSpeedFlag	1	bslbf
YawSpeedFlag	1	bslbf
RollSpeedFlag	1	bslbf
PitchAccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
YawAccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
RollAccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
durationFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	idFlag+ deviceIdRefFlag+ activateFlag+ MoveTowardFlag+ directionXFlag + directionYFlag + directionZFlag + speedXFlag + speedYFlag + speedZFlag + accelerationXFlag + accelerationYFlag + accelerationZFlag + InclineFlag + PitchAngleFlag + YawAngleFlag + RollAn	bslbf

	gleFlag + PitchSpeedFlag + YawSpeedFlag + RollSpeedFlag + PitchAccelerationFlag + YawAccelerationFlag + RollAccelerationFlag + durationFlag	
ListItemNum = 0		
if(idFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
id	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(deviceIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
deviceIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
if(MoveTowardFlag) {		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
if(directionXFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
directionX	32	fsbf

}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(directionYFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
directionY	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(directionZFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
directionZ	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(speedXFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
speedX	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(speedYFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
speedY	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(speedZFlag){		

if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
speedZ	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(accelerationXFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
accelerationX	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(accelerationYFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
accelerationY	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(accelerationZFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
accelerationZ	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(InclineTypeFlag) {		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		

if(PitchAngleFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
PitchAngle		InclineAngleType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(YawAngleFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
YawAngle		InclineAngleType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(RollAngleFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
RollAngle		InclineAngleType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(PitchSpeedFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
PitchSpeed	32	fsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(YawSpeedFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
YawSpeed	32	fsbf

} ListItemNum++		
}		
if(RollSpeedFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
RollSpeed	32	fsbf
} ListItemNum++		
}		
if(PitchAccelerationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
PitchAcceleration	32	fsbf
} ListItemNum++		
}		
if(YawAccelerationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
YawAcceleration	32	fsbf
} ListItemNum++		
}		
if(RollAccelerationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
RollAcceleration	32	fsbf
} ListItemNum++		
}		
}		

ListItemNum++		
}		
if(durationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
duration	32	fsbf
}		
}		
}		

5.14.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `RigidBodyMotionType`:

Name	*Definition*
`RigidBodyMotionType`	Tool for describing a rigid body motion device command.
`MoveToward`	Describes the destination axis values of move toward effect. The type is defined by `dcv:MoveTowardType`.
`Incline`	Describes the rotation angle of incline effect. The type is defined by `dcv:InclineType`.
`duration`	Describes time period during which the rigid body object should continuously move. The object which reaches the destination described by the description of `RigidBodyMotionType` should stay at the destination until it receives another command with activate="false".
`MoveTowardType`	Tool for describing `MoveToward` commands for each axis
`directionX`	Describes the position command on x-axis in terms of centimeter with respect to the current position.
`directionY`	Describes the position command on y-axis in terms of centimeter with respect to the current position.
`directionZ`	Describes the position command on z-axis in terms of centimeter with respect to the current position.
`speedX`	Describes the desired speed of the rigid body object on the x-axis in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum speed of the specific device which also be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
`speedY`	Describes the desired speed of the rigid body object on the y-axis in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum speed of the specific device which also be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.

Name	*Definition*
speedZ	Describes the desired speed of the rigid body object on the z-axis in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum speed of the specific device which also be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
accelerationX	Describes the desired acceleration of the rigid body object on the x-axis in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum acceleration of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
accelerationY	Describes the desired acceleration of the rigid body object on the y-axis in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum acceleration of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
accelerationZ	Describes the desired acceleration of the rigid body object on the z-axis in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum acceleration of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
InclineType	Tool for describing Incline commands for each axis.
pitchAngle	Describes the angle to rotate in y-axis, Θ(pitch) in degrees between -180 and 180. NOTE The pitch angle is increased with counter-clock wise.
yawAngle	Describes the angle to rotate in z-axis, Ψ(yaw) in degrees between -180 and 180. NOTE The yaw angle is increased with counter-clock wise.
rollAngle	Describes the angle to rotate in x-axis, φ (roll), in degrees between -180 and 180. NOTE The roll angle is increased with counter-clock wise.
pitchSpeed	Describes the desired speed (command) of rotation for pitch in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum angular speed of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
yawSpeed	Describes the desired speed (command) of rotation for yaw in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum angular speed of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
rollSpeed	Describes the desired speed (command) of rotation for roll in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum angular speed of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 3005-2.
pitchAcceleration	Describes the desired acceleration (command) of rotation for pitch in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum angular acceleration of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.

Name	*Definition*
yawAcceleration	Describes the desired acceleration (command) of rotation for yaw in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum angular acceleration of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
rollAcceleration	Describes the desired acceleration (command) of rotation for roll in terms of percentage with respect to the maximum angular acceleration of the specific device which may be described in the device capability as defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2.
UpdateMode	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the command is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1“ means the update mode shall be used and “0“ means the normal mode shall be used.
RigidBodyMotionNormal	This field is used to command a rigid body motion device to perform color correction.
RigidBodyMotionUpdate	This field is used to command a rigid body motion device to perform color correction only for the updated elements.
RigidBodyMotionNormalType	Tool for commanding a rigid body motion device to perform color correction on the normal mode.
MoveTowardFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
InclineFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
durationFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
DeviceCommandBase	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.
directionXFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
directionYFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1 “ means the attribute shall be used and “0 “ means the attribute shall not be used.
directionZFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
speedXFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.

Name	*Definition*
speedYFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
speedZFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
accelerationXFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
accelerationYFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
accelerationZFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
PitchAngleFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
YawAngleFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
RollAngleFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
PitchSpeedFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
YawSpeedFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
RollSpeedFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
PitchAccelerationFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
YawAccelerationFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
RollAccelerationFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.

Name	*Definition*
RigidBodyMotionUpdateType	Tool for commanding a rigid body motion device to perform color correction on the update mode.
ListUpdate	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the command.

5.14.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a MoveToward device command. This device will be moved 10cm on x-axis with 2cm/sec speed and no acceleration.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
    <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
        <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:RigidBodyMotionType">
            <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
            <dcv:MoveToward directionX="10" speedX="2" accelerationX="0"/>
        </iidl:DeviceCommand>
    <iidl:InteractionInfo>
<iidl:DeviceCommandList>
```

This example shows the description of a Incline device command. This device will be rotated 60degree on y-axis with constant 10% of its maximum speed.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
    <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
        <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:RigidBodyMotionType">
            <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
            <dcv:Incline yawAngle="60" yawSpeed="10" yawAcceleration="0"/>
        </iidl:DeviceCommand>
    </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.15 Tactile type

5.15.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a tactile effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the tactile effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the tactile effect and the tactile device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.15.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV tactile type                  -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="TactileType">
    <complexContent>
        <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
            <sequence>
                <element name="ArrayIntensity" type="mpeg7:FloatMatrixType"
```

```
                minOccurs="0"/>
          </sequence>
          <attribute name="tactileDisplay" type="mpeg7:termReferenceType"
                use="optional"/>
       </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

5.15.3 Binary representation syntax

TactileType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
TactileNormal		TactileNormalType
}else{		
TactileUpdate		TactileUpdateType
}		
}		

TactileNormalType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
arrayIntensityFlag	1	bslbf
tactileDisplayFlag	1	bslbf
if (arrayIntensityFlag) {		
dimX	4	uimsbf
dimY	16	uimsbf
for (k=0;k<dimX*dimY;k++) {		
array_intensity[k]	32	fsbf
}		
}		
if (tactileDisplayFlag) {		
tactileDisplay	3	bslbf
}		
}		

TactileUpdateType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
idFlag	1	bslbf
deviceIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
arrayIntensityFlag	1	bslbf
tactileDisplayFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	idFlag + deviceIdRefFlag + activateFlag + arrayIntensityFlag + tactileDisplayFlag + 2	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(idFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
id	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(deviceIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
deviceIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType

if (tactileDisplayFlag) {		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
dimX	4	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
dimY	16	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
Array_intensityMask	dimX*dimY	bslbf
for(k=0;k<dimX*dimY;k++){		
if(Array_intensityMask[k]){		
array_intensity[k]	32	fsbf
}		
}		
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if (tactileDisplayFlag) {		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]) {		
tactileDisplay	3	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
}		

5.15.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `TactileType`:

Name	*Definition*
`TactileType`	Tool for describing array-type tactile device command. A tactile device is composed of an array of actuators.
`ArrayIntensity`	Describes the intensities of array actuators in percentage with respect to the maximum intensity described in the device capability. If the intensity is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum intensity.
`tactileDisplay`	Describes the `tactileDisplay` that shall be used as a reference to a classification scheme term using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. A CS that may be used for this purpose is the `TactileDisplayCS` defined in the Annex A.2.11 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`UpdateMode`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the command is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1“ means the update mode shall be used and “0“ means the normal mode shall be used.
`TactileNormal`	This field is used to command an array-type tactile device to perform a tactile effect.
`TactileUpdate`	This field is used to command an array-type tactile device to perform a tactile effect only for the updated elements.
`TactileNormalType`	Tool for commanding an array-type tactile device to perform a tactile effect on the normal mode.
`dimX`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, specifies the x-direction size of ArrayIntensity.
`dimY`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, specifies the y-direction size of ArrayIntensity.
`TactileUpdateType`	Tool for commanding an array-type tactile device to perform a tactile effect on the update mode.
`ListUpdate`	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the command.
`Array_intensityMask`	This field, which is only present in the binary syntax, specifies a bit-field that indicates whether the updated value is assigned to the corresponding partition.

5.15.5 Examples

An example of the `TactileType` to provide commands to actuate a tactile device is provided as follows. When tactile data formed as an array are given, these data are mapped to tactile devices with 3-by-3 array (note that tactile data are formed with i-by-j array can be resized to map with the 3-by-3 array of a tactile device. The command data are given as MxN matrix as shown in the example.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
    <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
        <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:TactileType">
            <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
            <dcv:ArrayIntensity mpeg7:dim="3 3">
                25 25 25 0 0 0 15 12 15
            </dcv:ArrayIntensity>
        </iidl:DeviceCommand>
    </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.16 Kinesthetic type

5.16.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a device command type which can generate a kinesthetic effect. The properties of the command can be generated by the adaptation engine, which is combining the kinesthetic effect specified by ISO/IEC 23005-3 with the user preference toward the kinesthetic effect and the kinesthetic device capabilities specified by ISO/IEC 23005-2.

5.16.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of DCV kinesthetic type              -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="KinestheticType">
    <complexContent>
        <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
            <sequence>
                <element name="Position" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="Orientation" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="Force" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="Torque" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
            </sequence>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```


5.16.3 Binary representation syntax

KinestheticType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
KinestheticNormal		KinestheticNormalType
}else{		

KinestheticUpdate		KinestheticUpdateType
}		
}		

KinestheticNormalType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
PositionFlag	1	bslbf
OrientationFlag	1	bslbf
ForceFlag	1	bslbf
TorqueFlag	1	bslbf
DeviceCommandBase		DeviceCommandBaseType
if(PositionFlag){		
Position		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(OrientationFlag){		
Orientation		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(ForceFlag){		
Force		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(TorqueFlag){		
Torque		Float3DVectorType
}		
}		
Float3DVectorType {		
X	32	fsbf
Y	32	fsbf
Z	32	fsbf
}		

KinestheticUpdateType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
idFlag	1	bslbf
deviceIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
PositionFlag	1	bslbf
OrientationFlag	1	bslbf
ForceFlag	1	bslbf
TorqueFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	idFlag + deviceIdRef Flag + activateFlag + PositionFlag +Orient ationFlag + ForceFla g + TorqueFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(idFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
id	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(deviceIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
deviceIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		

}		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
if(PositionFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
Position		Float3DVectorType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(OrientationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
Orientation		Float3DVectorType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(ForceFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
Force		Float3DVectorType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(TorqueFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
Torque		Float3DVectorType
}		
}		
}		

5.16.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `KinestheticType`:

Name	*Definition*
KinestheticType	Describes a command for a kinesthetic device.
Position	Describes the position that a kinesthetic device shall take in millimeters along each axis of X, Y, and Z, with respect to the home position of the device.
Orientation	Describes the orientation that a kinesthetic device shall take in degrees along each axis of X, Y, and Z, with respect to the home orientation of the device.
Force	Describes the force of kinesthetic effect in percentage with respect to the maximum force described in the device capability. If the Force is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum force. This element takes Float3DVectorType type defined in ISO/IEC 23005-6.
Torque	Describes the torque of kinesthetic effect in percentage with respect to the maximum torque described in the device capability. If the Torque is not specified, this command shall be interpreted as turning on at the maximum torque. This element takes Float3DVectorType type defined in ISO/IEC 23005-6.
UpdateMode	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the command is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1“ means the update mode shall be used and “0“ means the normal mode shall be used.
TactileNormal	This field is used to command a kinesthetic device to perform kinesthetic effects.
TactileUpdate	This field is used to command a kinesthetic device to perform kinesthetic effects only for the updated elements.
TactileNormalType	Tool for commanding a kinesthetic device to perform kinesthetic effects on the normal mode.
PositionFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
OrientationFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
ForceFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
TorqueFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of device command attribute. A value of “1“ means the attribute shall be used and “0“ means the attribute shall not be used.
DeviceCommandBase	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual device command can inherit.

Name	*Definition*
`Float3DVectorType`	Tool for describing a 3D vector
`X`	Describes the sensed value in x-axis.
`Y`	Describes the sensed value in y-axis.
`Z`	Describes the sensed value in z-axis.
`KinestheticUpdateType`	Tool for commanding a kinesthetic device to perform kinesthetic effects on the normal mode.
`ListUpdate`	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the command.

5.16.5 Examples

An example of the `KinestheticType`, to provide commands to actuate a kinesthetic device, is provided as follows. This example provide position, $P_{x,y,z}$(40 mm, 60 mm, 120 mm) and orientation, $O_{x,y,z}$(5 degree, 7 degree, 19 degree) information that a kinesthetic device may be moved to.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
    <iidl:DeviceCommandList>
        <iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:KinestheticType">
            <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:AbsoluteTimeType" absTime="1:30:23"/>
            <dcv:Position>
                <mpegvct:X>40</mpegvct:X>
                <mpegvct:Y>60</mpegvct:Y>
                <mpegvct:Z>120</mpegvct:Z>
            </dcv:Position>
            <dcv:Orientation>
                <mpegvct:X>5</mpegvct:X>
                <mpegvct:Y>7</mpegvct:Y>
                <mpegvct:Z>19</mpegvct:Z>
            </dcv:Orientation>
        </iidl:DeviceCommand>
    </iidl:DeviceCommandList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

5.17 Global position command type

5.17.1 Introduction

This subclause specifies XML syntax, binary representation syntax, and semantics of the GlobalPositionCommandType command with an example instantiation of the command. This command is intended to command an unmanned mobile vehicle/device, such as an unmanned aerial vehicle or an unmanned automobile, to move to a certain position specified by the global position coordinates. The altitude attribute may not be applicable to automobiles as they cannot change their altitude. On the other hand, the altitude attribute should be accepted as a command by the aerial vehicles as they can change its altitude as commanded.

5.17.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################################ -->
```

```
<!--Definition of global position command type  -->
<!--########################################### -->
<complexType name="GlobalPositionCommandType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:DeviceCommandBaseType">
         <attribute name="crs" type="anyURI"
default="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4979"/>
         <attribute name="longitude" use="required">
            <simpleType>
               <restriction base="double">
                  <minInclusive value="-180.0"/>
                  <maxInclusive value="180.0"/>
               </restriction>
            </simpleType>
         </attribute>
         <attribute name="latitude" use="required">
            <simpleType>
               <restriction base="double">
                  <minInclusive value="-90.0"/>
                  <maxInclusive value="90.0"/>
               </restriction>
            </simpleType>
         </attribute>
         <attribute name="altitude" type="double" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```


5.17.3 Binary representation syntax

GlobalPositionCommandType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
DeviceCommandBaseType	See above	DeviceCommmandBaseType
altitudeFlag	1	
crs		UTF-8
longitude	32	Fsfb
latitude	32	Fsfb
if altitudeFlag {		
altitude	32	Fsfb
}		
}		

5.17.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `GlobalPositionCommandType`:

Name	*Definition*
GlobalPositionCommmandType	Tool for commanding mobile device to move to the destination designated by the description.
TimeStamp	Describes the time that the command is issued.
crs	Specifies the URI of the coordinate reference system based on which the values of longitude, latitude and altitude are given. The default is urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4979 specifying the Coordinate Reference System (CRS) with code 4979 specified in the EPSG database available at http://www.epsg.org/.
longitude	Describes the destination point in degrees of longitude. Positive values represent eastern longitude and negative values represent western longitude. EXAMPLE -132.236 represents 132.236 degrees West.
latitude	Describes the destination point in degrees of latitude. Positive value represents northern latitude and negative value represents southern latitude. EXAMPLE 37.103 represents 37.103 degrees North.
altitude	Describes the destination altitude in terms of meters above the geoid. When this attribute is not specified, it implies that the device is requested to maintain the current altitude.

5.17.5 Examples

EXAMPLE This example shows the description of a global position command with the following semantics. The mobile device of id “FLY001” is command to go to the latitude of 37.23456 degrees N, the longitude of 131.23456 degrees E, and the altitude of 252.7 meters above the geoid. The command is issued at system clock tick of 600000 where there are 1000 ticks per second. The id of this command is “GPC001.”

```
<iidl:DeviceCommand xsi:type="dcv:GlobalPositionCommandType" id="GPC001"
deviceIdRef="FLY001" activate="true" longitude="131.23456" latitude="37.23456"
altitude="252.7">
<iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:DeviceCommand>
```


6 Sensed Information Vocabulary

6.1 Introduction

This Clause describes syntax and semantics of the sensed information vocabulary to implement exchange of information acquired from individual sensors.

This Clause also describes the binary representation of each individual sensed information. There are two possible modes for the sensors requiring a high speed update rate and large data, such as motion sensor and intelligent camera, can utilize the update mode in addition to the normal mode. The sensed information with

the update mode parses the elements, which values are different from their corresponding values in the previous sensed information.

6.2 Schema wrapper conventions

The Syntax defined in this Clause assumes the following Schema Wrapper to form a valid XML schema document.

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:mpeg7="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004" xmlns:siv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-
NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-CT-NS" targetNamespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-NS"
elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
version="ISO/IEC 23005-5" id="MPEG-V-SIV.xsd">
    <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-IIDL-NS"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-IIDL.xsd"/>
    <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-CT-NS"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-CT.xsd"/>
    <import namespace="urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2004"
schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
7_schema_files/mpeg7-v2.xsd"/>
```

Additionally, the following line should be appended to the resulting schema document in order to obtain a well-formed XML document.

```
</schema>
```

6.3 Light sensor type

6.3.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses light intensity and color. The light sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as photo resistor technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the light sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include multisensorial effect control, home securities, environmental monitoring and others.

6.3.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of light sensor type      -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="LightSensorType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
      <attribute name="value" type="siv:valueType" use="optional"/>
      <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      <attribute name="color" type="mpegvct:colorType" use="optional"/>
      <attribute name="colorValue" type="siv:colorValueType" use="optional"/>
```

```
      <attribute name="model" type="siv:colorSpaceType" use="optional"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<simpleType name="valueType">
    <union memberTypes="float siv:colorWType"/>
  </simpleType>

  <simpleType name="colorWType">
    <restriction base="NMTOKEN">
      <whiteSpace value="collapse"/>
      <pattern value="#[0-9A-Fa-f]{2}"/>
    </restriction>
  </simpleType>

<simpleType name="colorValueType">
  <restriction base="mpeg7:doubleVector">
    <length value="3"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>

<simpleType name="colorSpaceType">
  <restriction base="NMTOKEN">
    <enumeration value="XYZ"/>
    <enumeration value="Yxy"/>
    <enumeration value="Lab"/>
    <enumeration value="Lch"/>
    <enumeration value="HunterLab"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>
```


6.3.3 Binary representation syntax

LightSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
colorFlag	1	bslbf
colorValueFlag	1	bslbf
modelFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(valueFlag) {		
value		valueType
}		
if(unitFlag) {		

unit	8	bslbf
}		
if(colorFlag) {		
color		colorType
}		
if(colorValueFlag) {		
colorValue	32*3	fsbf
}		
if(modelFlag) {		
model	3	bslbf
}		
}		
valueType {		
whiteFlag	1	bslbf
if (whiteFlag) {		
white	8	bslbf
} else {		
lux	32	fsbf
}		
}		

6.3.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `LightSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`LightSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a light sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).

Name	*Definition*
value	Describes the sensed intensity of the light with respect to Lux. This attribute can be used to represent “White” when the light sensor senses “RGBW”. EXAMPLE `#F0` would describe the white color value in XML syntax.
unit	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
color	Describes the list of colors which the light sensor can sense either as a reference to a classification scheme that shall be using the `meg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003 or as RGB value. A CS that may be used for this purpose is the `ColorCS` defined in A.2.2 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. EXAMPLE `urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-SI-ColorCS-NS:alice_blue` would describe the color Alice blue. EXAMPLE The RGB representation of the color Alice blue is `#F0F8FF`.
valueType	Describes the light intensity with respect to Lux or White.
colorWType	Tool for describing a color in 2 bit value of White.
colorValue	Describes the sensed values of a color sensor with respect to color space models.
model	Describes the color model of the sensed values from a color sensor.
colorValueType	Describes three values from a color sensor. The meaning of the three values is determined by the color space model. EXAMPLE The color model *CIEXYZ* would have three values of *X*, *Y*, and *Z* in order.
colorSpaceType	The color space models utilized by a color sensor are Yxy, CIEXYZ, CIELAB, CIELCH, CIELUV, and Hunter Lab.
valueFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.

Name	*Definition*
colorFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of color attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
colorValueFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of colorValue attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
modelFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of model attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
whiteFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, indicates a choice of the value descriptions. If it is 1 then the value is given by the white, otherwise the value is described by lux.
white	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, describes value means “White” when the light sensor senses “RGBW”.
lux	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, describes value means “Lux”.

6.3.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a light sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “LS001” and references “LSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 200 (LUX) with the color #FF0000. The sensor shall be sensed at system clock tick of 600000 where there are 1000 ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:LightSensorType" id="LS001"
         sensorIdRef="LSID001" activate="true" value="200" color="#FF0000">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="1000"
            pts="600000"/>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.4 Ambient noise sensor type

6.4.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses ambinet noise and its duration. The ambient noise sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as audio and microphone technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the ambient noise sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The

applications of the sensor type may include multisensorial effect control, home securities, environmental monitoring and others.

6.4.2 Syntax

```
<!--########################################## -->
<!--Definition of ambient noise sensor type  -->
<!--########################################## -->
<complexType name="AmbientNoiseSensorType">
    <complexContent>
        <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
            <attribute name="lifespan" type="float" use="optional"/>
            <attribute name="value" type="float" use="optional"/>
            <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.4.3 Binary representation syntax

AmbientNoiseSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
lifespanFlag	1	bslbf
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(lifespanFlag) {		
lifespan	32	fsbf
}		
if(valueFlag) {		
value	32	fsbf
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.4.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `AmbientNoiseSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
AmbientNoiseSensorType	Tool for describing sensed information using an ambient noise sensor.
TimeStamp	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
lifespan	Describes the duration taken to measure the information based on the timestamp. The unit of lifespan is the internal clock count.
value	Describes the sensed value of the ambient noise with respect to decibel (dB).
unit	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the UnitTypeCS is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
lifespanFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the life span attribute. A value of “1” means the lifespan shall be used and “0” means the lifespan shall not be used.
valueFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

6.4.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an ambient noise sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “ANS001” and references “ANSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 10 (dB). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second with a lifespan of 5 seconds.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:AmbientNoiseSensorType" id="ANS001"
         sensorIdRef="ANSID001" activate="true" value="10" lifespan="500">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" pts="100"/>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.5 Temperature sensor type

6.5.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses temperature. The temperature sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as the thermally sensitive resistor technology. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the temperature sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include multisensorial effect control, home securities, environmental monitoring and others.

6.5.2 Syntax

```
<!--########################################## -->
<!--Definition of temperature sensor type  -->
<!--########################################## -->
<complexType name="TemperatureSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.5.3 Binary representation syntax

TemperatureSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
if(valueFlag) {		
value	32	fsbf
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.5.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `TemeratureSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
TemperatureSensorType	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a temperature sensor.
TimeStamp	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
unit	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit (Celsius) is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the UnitTypeCS is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
Value	Describes the sensed value of the temperature with respect to the Celsius scale.
valueFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of "1" means the attribute shall be used and "0" means the attribute shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of "1" means the user-defined unit shall be used and "0" means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

6.5.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a temperature sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of "TS001" and references "TSID001". The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 36.5 (°C). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:TemperatureSensorType" id="TS001"
         sensorIdRef="TSID001" activate="true" value="36.5">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.6 Humidity sensor type

6.6.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses humidity. The humidity sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as the capacitive, resisitive, and conductivity technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the humidity sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications

of the sensor type may include multisensorial effect control, home securities, environmental monitoring and others.

6.6.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of humidity sensor type   -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="HumiditySensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.6.3 Binary representation syntax

HumiditySensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(valueFlag) {		
value	32	fsbf
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.6.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `HumiditySensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`HumiditySensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a humidity sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall

Name	*Definition*
	be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`value`	Describes the value sensed by the humidity sensor with respect to percentage (%).
`valueFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of "1" means the attribute shall be used and "0" means the attribute shall not be used.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of "1" means the user-defined unit shall be used and "0" means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

6.6.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a humidity sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of "HS001" and references "HSID001". The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 60 (%).The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:HumiditySensorType" id="HS001"
         sensorIdRef="HSID001" activate="true" value="60">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.7 Distance sensor type

6.7.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses distance from the sensor-specified point to a sensed object. The distance sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, and inductive technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the distance sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, security systems, and others.

6.7.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of distance sensor type   -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="DistanceSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.7.3 Binary representation syntax

DistanceSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(valueFlag) {		
value	32	fsbf
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.7.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `DistanceSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`DistanceSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a length sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary

Name	*Definition*
	representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`value`	Describes the sensed value from the length sensor with respect to meter (m).
`valueFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of "1" means the attribute shall be used and "0" means the attribute shall not be used.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of "1" means the user-defined unit shall be used and "0" means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

6.7.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a length sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of "LS001" and references "LSID001". The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 5 (m). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:DistanceSensorType" id="DS001"
         sensorIdRef="DSID001" activate="true" value="5.0" >
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.8 Atmospheric pressure sensor type

6.8.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses atmospheric pressure. The atmospheric pressure sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as the capacitive, resisitive, and conductivity technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the atmospheric pressure sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include multisensorial effect control, environmental monitoring and others.

6.8.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################################ -->
<!--Definition of atmospheric pressure Sensor type  -->
<!--################################################ -->
<complexType name="AtmosphericPressureSensorType">
   <complexContent>
```

```
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.8.3 Binary representation syntax

AtmosphericPressureSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(valueFlag) {		
value	32	fsbf
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.8.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `AtmosphericPressureSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`AtmosphericPressureSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an atmospheric pressure sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`value`	Describes the sensed value from the humidity sensor with respect to hectopascal (hPa).

Name	*Definition*
valueFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

6.8.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an atmospheric pressure sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “APS001” and references “APSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 1000 (hPa). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:AtmosphericPressureSensorType" id="APS001"
         sensorIdRef="APSID001" activate="true" value="1000.0" >
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.9 Position sensor type

6.9.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses position. The position sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, and inductive technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the position sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, natural user interface, security systems, and others.

6.9.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of position sensor type  -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="PositionSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="Position" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
```

```
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.9.3 Binary representation syntax

PositionSensorType {	*Number of bits*	*Mnemonic*
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
PositionSensorNormal		PositionSensorNormalType
}else{		
PositionSensorUpdate		PositionSensorUpdateType
}		
}		

PositionSensorNormalType{	*Number of bits*	*Mnemonic*
positionFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(positionFlag) {		
position		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

PositionSensorUpdateType {	*Number of bits*	*Mnemonic*
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
IDFlag	1	bslbf

sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
positionFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	TimeStampFlag + IDFlag + sensorIdRefFlag + linkedlistFlag + groupIDFlag + priorityFlag + activateFlag + positionFlag + unitFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(TimeStampFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(IDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(sensorIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		

if(linkedlistFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(groupIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(priorityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
priority	8	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(positionFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
position		Float3DVector Type
}		

ListItemNum++		
}		
if(unitFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		
}		

6.9.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `PositionSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`PositionSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a position sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`Position`	Describes the 3D value of the position sensor in the unit of meter (m). The origin of the coordinate shall be the position of the object sensed at the time of sensor activation. If a calibration has been performed on the position of the sensor, the origin shall be the position after the calibration. If this sensed information is used with the `PositionSensorCapability` information defined in ISO/IEC 23005-2, the origin of the coordinate shall be defined in the `PositionSensorCapability`.
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`UpdateMode`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the sensed information is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1” means the update mode shall be used and “0” means the normal mode shall be used.
`PositionSensorNormal`	This field is used to send the sensed information from a position sensor.
`PositionSensorUpdate`	This field is used to send the sensed information from a position sensor only for the updated elements.

Name	*Definition*
PositionSensorNormalType	This field is used to send the sensed information from a position sensor on the normal mode.
positionFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
PositionSensorUpdateType	This field is used to send the sensed information from a position sensor on the update mode.
ListUpdate	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the sensed information.
priority	Describes a priority for sensed information with respect to other sensed information sharing the same point in time when the sensed information becomes adapted. A value of one indicates the highest priority and larger values indicate lower priorities. The default value of the priority is one. If there are more than one sensed information with the same priority, the order of process can be determined by the Adaptation engine itself. NOTE The priority might be used to apply the sensed information on the virtual world object characteristics – defined within a group of sensors – according to the capabilities of the adaptation VR. EXAMPLE The adaptation RV processes the individual sensed information of a group of sensors according to their priority in descending order due to its limited capabilities. That is, the sensed information with the lower priority might get lost.

6.9.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a position sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “PS001” and references “PSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be Px="1.5" (m), Py="0.5" (m), and Pz="-2.1" (m). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:PositionSensorType" id="PS001"
         sensorIdRef="PSID001" activate="true" >
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
         <siv:Position>
            <mpegvct:X>1.5</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>0.5</mpegvct:Y>
```

```
            <mpegvct:Z>-2.1</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:Position>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.10 Velocity sensor type

6.10.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses velocity. The velocity sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, inercial and inductive technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the velocity sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, natural user interface, security systems, and others.

6.10.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of velocity sensor type   -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="VelocitySensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="Velocity" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.10.3 Binary representation syntax

VelocitySensorType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
VelocitySensorNormal		VelocitySensorNormalType
}else{		
VelocitySensorUpdate		VelocitySensorUpdateType
}		
}		

VelocitySensorNormalType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
velocityFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(velocityFlag) {		
velocity		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

VelocitySensorUpdateType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
IDFlag	1	bslbf
sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
velocityFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	TimeStampFlag + IDFlag + sensorIdRefFlag + linkedlistFlag + groupIDFlag + priorityFlag + activateFlag + velocityFlag + unitFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(TimeStampFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType

}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(IDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(sensorIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(linkedlistFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(groupIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(priorityFlag){		

if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
priority	8	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(velocityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
velocity		Float3DVectorType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(unitFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		
}		

6.10.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `VelocitySensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`VelocitySensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a velocity sensor.

Name	*Definition*
TimeStamp	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
Velocity	Describes the sensed velocity by the sensor in a three dimensional vector with respect to meter per second (m/s).
unit	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the UnitTypeCS is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
UpdateMode	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the sensed information is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of "1" means the update mode shall be used and "0" means the normal mode shall be used.
PositionSensorNormal	This field is used to send the sensed information from a position sensor.
PositionSensorUpdate	This field is used to send the sensed information from a position sensor only for the updated elements.
PositionSensorNormalType	This field is used to send the sensed information from a position sensor on the normal mode.
positionFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of "1" means the attribute shall be used and "0" means the attribute shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of "1" means the user-defined unit shall be used and "0" means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
PositionSensorUpdateType	This field is used to send the sensed information from a position sensor on the update mode.
ListUpdate	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the sensed information.
priority	Describes a priority for sensed information with respect to other sensed information sharing the same point in time when the sensed information becomes adapted. A value of one indicates the highest priority and larger values indicate lower priorities. The default value of the priority is one. If there are more than one sensed information with the same priority, the order of process can be determined by the Adaptation engine itself. NOTE The priority might be used to apply the sensed information on the virtual world object characteristics – defined within a group of sensors – according to the capabilities of the adaptation VR.

Name	*Definition*
	EXAMPLE The adaptation RV processes the individual sensed information of a group of sensors according to their priority in descending order due to its limited capabilities. That is, the sensed information with the lower priority might get lost.

6.10.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a velocity sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “VS001” and references “VSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be Vx="10.0" (m/s), Vy="5.0" (m/s), and Vz="0.1" (m/s). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:VelocitySensorType" id="VS001"
         sensorIdRef="VSID001" activate="true" >
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
         <siv:Velocity>
            <mpegvct:X>10.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>5.0</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>0.1</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:Velocity>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.11 Acceleration sensor type

6.11.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses acceleration. The acceleration sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, inercial and inductive technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the acceleration sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, natural user interface, security systems, and others.

6.11.2 Syntax

```
<!--##########################################-->
<!--Definition of acceleration sensor type  -->
<!--##########################################-->
<complexType name="AccelerationSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="Acceleration" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="axis" type="mpeg7:unsigned2" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.11.3 Binary representation syntax

AccelerationSensorType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
AccelerationSensorNormal		AccelerationSensorNormalType
}else{		
AccelerationSensorUpdate		AccelerationSensorUpdateType
}		
}		

AccelerationSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
accelerationFlag	1	bslbf
axisFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(accelerationFlag) {		
acceleration		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(axisFlag) {		
axis	2	uimsbf
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

AccelerationSensorUpdateType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
IDFlag	1	bslbf
sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationFlag	1	bslbf
axisFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	TimeStampFlag + IDFlag + sensorIdRefFlag + linkedlistFlag + groupIDFlag + priorityFlag + activateFlag + accelerationFlag + axisFlag + unitFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(TimeStampFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(IDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		

if(sensorIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(linkedlistFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(groupIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(priorityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
priority	8	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		

ListItemNum++		
}		
if(accelerationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
acceleration		Float3DVectorType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(axisFlag) {		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
axis	2	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(unitFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		
}		

6.11.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `AccelerationSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`AccelerationSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an acceleration sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`Acceleration`	Describes the value of the acceleration sensor in a three dimensional vector with respect to m/s^2. When the *axis* is 1, only *X* is used. When the *axis* is 2, *X* and *Y* are used. When the *axis* is 3, *X*, *Y*, and *Z* are used.

Name	*Definition*
axis	The number of axis that the acceleration sensor can measure. The axis value shall be either 1, 2, or 3. The default axis is 3.
unit	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the UnitTypeCS is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
UpdateMode	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the sensed information is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1” means the update mode shall be used and “0” means the normal mode shall be used.
AccelerationSensorNormal	This field is used to send the sensed information from an acceleration sensor.
AccelerationSensorUpdate	This field is used to send the sensed information from an acceleration sensor only for the updated elements.
AccelerationSensorNormalType	This field is used to send the sensed information from an acceleration sensor on the normal mode.
accelerationFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
axisFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of axis attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
AccelerationSensorUpdateType	This field is used to send the sensed information from an acceleration sensor on the update mode.
ListUpdate	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the sensed information.
priority	Describes a priority for sensed information with respect to other sensed information sharing the same point in time when the sensed information becomes adapted. A value of one indicates the highest priority and larger values indicate lower priorities. The default value of the priority is one. If there are more than one sensed information with the same priority, the order of process can be determined by the Adaptation engine itself.

Name	*Definition*
	NOTE The priority might be used to apply the sensed information on the virtual world object characteristics – defined within a group of sensors – according to the capabilities of the adaptation VR. EXAMPLE The adaptation RV processes the individual sensed information of a group of sensors according to their priority in descending order due to its limited capabilities. That is, the sensed information with the lower priority might get lost.

6.11.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an acceleration sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “AS001” and references “ASID001” and can mesure the values in three axis. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be Ax="9.8" (m/s^2), Ay="4.9" (m/s^2), and Az="-4.9" (m/s^2). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
  <iidl:SensedInfoList>
    <iidl:SensedInfo        xsi:type="siv:AccelerationSensorType"        id="AS001"
sensorIdRef="ASID001" activate="true" axis="3">
    <iidl:TimeStamp      xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType"      timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
    <siv:Acceleration>
      <mpegvct:X>9.8</mpegvct:X>
      <mpegvct:Y>4.9</mpegvct:Y>
      <mpegvct:Z>-4.9</mpegvct:Z>
    </siv:Acceleration>
  </iidl:SensedInfo>
</iidl:SensedInfoList>
```

6.12 Orientation sensor type

6.12.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses orientation. The orientation sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, inercial and gyro technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the orientation sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, natural user interface, security systems, and others.

6.12.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of orientation sensor type  -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="OrientationSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="Orientation" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0"/>
         </sequence>
```

```
            <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.12.3 Binary representation syntax

OrientationSensorType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
OrientationSensorNormal		OrientationSensorNormalType
}else{		
OrientationSensorUpdate		OrientationSensorUpdateType
}		
}		

OrientationSensorNormalType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
orientationFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(orientationFlag) {		
orientation		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

OrientationSensorUpdateModeType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
IDFlag	1	bslbf
sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
orientationFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	TimeStampFlag + IDFlag + sensorIdRefFlag + linkedlistFlag + groupIDFlag + priorityFlag + activateFlag + orientationFlag + unitFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(TimeStampFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(IDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(sensorIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8

}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(linkedlistFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(groupIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(priorityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
priority	8	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(orientationFlag){		

if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
orientation		Float3DVectorType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(unitFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		
}		

6.12.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `OrientationSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`OrientationSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an orientation sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`Orientation`	Describes the sensed value by the orientation sensor in a three dimensional vector in the unit of degree. The orientation shall be measured as the inclined degree (orientation) with respect to the original pose. The original pose shall be the pose of the object sensed at the time of sensor activation. If a calibration has been performed on the orientation of the sensor after activation, the orientation after the calibration shall be considered as the original pose of the object.
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`UpdateMode`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the sensed information is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1” means the update mode shall be used and “0” means the normal mode shall be used.

Name	*Definition*
OrientationSensorNormal	This field is used to send the sensed information from an orientation sensor.
OrientationSensorUpdate	This field is used to send the sensed information from an orientation sensor only for the updated elements.
OrientationSensorNormalType	This field is used to send the sensed information from an orientation sensor on the normal mode.
orientationFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
OrientationSensorUpdateType	This field is used to send the sensed information from a orientation sensor on the update mode.
ListUpdate	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the sensed information.
priority	Describes a priority for sensed information with respect to other sensed information sharing the same point in time when the sensed information becomes adapted. A value of one indicates the highest priority and larger values indicate lower priorities. The default value of the priority is one. If there are more than one sensed information with the same priority, the order of process can be determined by the Adaptation engine itself. NOTE The priority might be used to apply the sensed information on the virtual world object characteristics – defined within a group of sensors – according to the capabilities of the adaptation VR. EXAMPLE The adaptation RV processes the individual sensed information of a group of sensors according to their priority in descending order due to its limited capabilities. That is, the sensed information with the lower priority might get lost.

6.12.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an orientation sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “OS001” and references “OSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be Ox="6.0" (degrees), Oy="-3" (degrees), and Oz="3" (degrees). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:OrientationSensorType" id="OS001"
```

```
          sensorIdRef="OSID001" activate="true" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-
UnitTypeCS-NS:radian">
          <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
             pts="60000"/>
          <siv:Orientation>
             <mpegvct:X>6.0</mpegvct:X>
             <mpegvct:Y>-3</mpegvct:Y>
             <mpegvct:Z>3</mpegvct:Z>
          </siv:Orientation>
       </iidl:SensedInfo>
    </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.13 Angular velocity sensor type

6.13.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses angular velocity. The angular velocity sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, inercial and gyro technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the angular velocity sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, natural user interface, security systems, and others.

6.13.2 Syntax

```
<!--##############################################-->
<!--Definition of angular velocity sensor type  -->
<!--##############################################-->
<complexType name="AngularVelocitySensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="AngularVelocity" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.13.3 Binary representation syntax

AngularVelocitySensorType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
AngularVelocitySensorNormal		AngularVelocitySensorNormalType
}else{		
AngularVelocitySensorUpdat		AngularVelocitySensorUpdateType

e		
}		
}		

AngularVelocitySensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
angularvelocityFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseType Type
if(angularvelocityFlag) {		
angularvelocity		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

AngularVelocitySensorUpdateModeType {	Number of bits	Mnemonic
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
IDFlag	1	bslbf
sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
angularvelocityFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf

ListUpdate	TimeStampFlag + IDFlag + sensorIdRefFlag + linkedlistFlag + groupIDFlag + priorityFlag + activateFlag + angularvelocityFlag + unitFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(TimeStampFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(IDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(sensorIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(linkedlistFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(groupIDFlag){		

if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(priorityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
priority	8	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(angularvelocityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
angularvelocity		Float3DVectorType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(unitFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		
}		

6.13.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `AngularVelocitySensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`AngularVelocitySensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to with respect to an angular velocity sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`AngularVelocity`	Describes the sensed value by the Angular Velocity sensor in a three dimensional vector with respect to degree per second.
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`UpdateMode`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the sensed information is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1” means the update mode shall be used and “0” means the normal mode shall be used.
`AngularVelocitySensorNormal`	This field is used to send the sensed information from an angular velocity sensor.
`AngularVelocitySensorUpdate`	This field is used to send the sensed information from an angular velocity sensor only for the updated elements.
`AngularVelocitySensorNormalType`	This field is used to send the sensed information from an angular velocity sensor on the normal mode.
`angularvelocityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
`AngularVelocitySensorUpdateType`	This field is used to send the sensed information from an angular velocity sensor on the update mode.
`ListUpdate`	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the sensed information.
`priority`	Describes a priority for sensed information with respect to other sensed information sharing the same point in time when the sensed information becomes adapted. A value of one indicates the highest priority and larger values indicate lower priorities. The default value

Name	*Definition*
	of the priority is one. If there are more than one sensed information with the same priority, the order of process can be determined by the Adaptation engine itself. NOTE The priority might be used to apply the sensed information on the virtual world object characteristics – defined within a group of sensors – according to the capabilities of the adaptation VR. EXAMPLE The adaptation RV processes the individual sensed information of a group of sensors according to their priority in descending order due to its limited capabilities. That is, the sensed information with the lower priority might get lost.

6.13.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an angular velocity sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “AVS001” and references “AVSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be AVx="6" (degree/s), AVy="-4" (degree/s), and AVz="15" (degrees/s). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:AngularVelocitySensorType" id="AVS001"
         sensorIdRef="AVSID001" activate="true" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-
UnitTypeCS-NS:radpersec">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
         <siv:AngularVelocity>
            <mpegvct:X>6.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>-4.0</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>15.0</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:AngularVelocity>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.14 Angular acceleration sensor type

6.14.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses angular acceleration. The angular acceleration sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, inercial and gyro technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the angular acceleration sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, natural user interface, security systems, and others.

6.14.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################################ -->
<!--Definition of angular acceleration sensor type  -->
<!--################################################ -->
<complexType name="AngularAccelerationSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="AngularAcceleration"
               type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType" minOccurs="0"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.14.3 Binary representation syntax

AngularAccelerationSensorType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
AngularAccelerationSensorNormal		AngularAccelerationSensorNormalType
}else{		
AngularAccelerationSensorUpdate		AngularAccelerationSensorUpdateType
}		
}		

AngularAccelerationSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
angularaccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(angularaccelerationFlag) {		
angularacceleration		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(unitFlag) {		

unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		
AngularAccelerationSensorUpdateType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
IDFlag	1	bslbf
sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
angularaccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	TimeStampFlag + IDFlag + sensorIdRefFlag + linkedlistFlag + groupIDFlag + priorityFlag + activateFlag + angularaccelerationFlag + unitFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(TimeStampFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(IDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8

}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(sensorIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(linkedlistFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(groupIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(priorityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
priority	8	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		

if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(angularaccelerationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
angularacceleration		Float3DVectorType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(unitFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		
}		

6.14.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `AngularAccelerationSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`AngularAccelerationSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an angular acceleration sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`AngularAcceleration`	Describes the sensed value by the Angular Acceleration sensor in a three dimensional vector with respect to degree per second squared.
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.

Name	*Definition*
`UpdateMode`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the sensed information is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1” means the update mode shall be used and “0” means the normal mode shall be used.
`AngularAccelerationSensorNormal`	This field is used to send the sensed information from an angular acceleration sensor.
`AngularAccelerationSensorUpdate`	This field is used to send the sensed information from an angular acceleration sensor only for the updated elements.
`AngularAccelerationSensorNormalType`	This field is used to send the sensed information from an angular acceleration sensor on the normal mode.
`angularaccelerationFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
`AngularAccelerationSensorUpdateType`	This field is used to send the sensed information from an angular acceleration sensor on the update mode.
`ListUpdate`	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the sensed information.
`priority`	Describes a priority for sensed information with respect to other sensed information sharing the same point in time when the sensed information becomes adapted. A value of one indicates the highest priority and larger values indicate lower priorities. The default value of the priority is one. If there are more than one sensed information with the same priority, the order of process can be determined by the Adaptation engine itself. NOTE The priority might be used to apply the sensed information on the virtual world object characteristics – defined within a group of sensors – according to the capabilities of the adaptation VR. EXAMPLE The adaptation RV processes the individual sensed information of a group of sensors according to their priority in descending order due to its limited capabilities. That is, the sensed information with the lower priority might get lost.

6.14.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an angular acceleration sensing with the following semantics. The description has identifier of “aas001” and the sensor references an actual sensor with ID of “aas0001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be AVx="10.0" (rad/s^2), AVy="1.0" (rad/s^2), and AVz="20" (rad/s^2). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:AngularAccelerationSensorType" id="aas001"
         sensorIdRef="aas0001" activate="true" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-
UnitTypeCS-NS:radpersecsquare">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
         <siv:AngularAcceleration>
            <mpegvct:X>10.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>10.0</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>20.0</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:AngularAcceleration>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.15 Force sensor type

6.15.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses force. The force sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, and inductive technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the force sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, user interface, haptics, and telepresence.

6.15.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of force sensor type     -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="ForceSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="Force" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```


6.15.3 Binary representation syntax

ForceSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
forceFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(forceFlag) {		

force		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.15.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `ForceSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`ForceSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a force sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`Force`	Describes the sensed value by the force sensor in a three dimensional vector with respect to N (Newton).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`forceFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

6.15.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a force sensing with the following semantics. The description has identifier of “fst01” and the sensor references an actual sensor with ID of “fst001”. The device shall be activated and the value shall be x="10.0", y="1.0", and z="20" (Newton). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:ForceSensorType" id="fst01"
         sensorIdRef="fst001" activate="true">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
         <siv:Force>
            <mpegvct:X>10.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>1.0</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>20.0</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:Force>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.16 Torque sensor type

6.16.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses torque. The torque sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, and inductive technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the torque sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, user interface, haptics, and telepresence.

6.16.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of torque sensor type      -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="TorqueSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="Torque" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```


6.16.3 Binary representation syntax

TorqueSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TorqueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(torqueFlag) {		

torque		Float3DVectorType
}		
if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.16.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `TorqueSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`TorqueSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a torque sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`Torque`	Describes the sensed value by the torque sensor in a three dimensional vector with respect to N-mm (Newton millimeter).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`torqueFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of “1” means the user-defined unit shall be used and “0” means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

6.16.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a torque sensing with the following semantics. The description has identifier of “`mytorq01`” and the sensor references an actual sensor with ID of “`fttorque`”. The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second. The value shall be x="10.0", y="15.0", and z="14" (Newton millimeter).

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:TorqueSensorType" id="mytorq01"
         sensorIdRef="fttorque">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
         <siv:Torque>
            <mpegvct:X>10.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>15.0</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>14.0</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:Torque>
      </iidl:SensedInfo>
   </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.17 Pressure sensor type

6.17.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses pressure. The pressure sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as as the capacitive, resisitive, and conductivity technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the pressure sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include multisensorial effect control, environmental monitoring, and others.

6.17.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of pressure sensor type  -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="PressureSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.17.3 Binary representation syntax

PressureSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(valueFlag) {		
value	32	fsbf
}		

if(unitFlag) {		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.17.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `PressureSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`PressureSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a pressure sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term that shall be using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5:2003. The CS that may be used for this purpose is the `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. If the unit is not defined here, the default unit is N/mm^2 (Newton/millimeter squared). The binary representation of the `UnitTypeCS` is also defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`value`	Describes the sensed pressure value by the pressure with respect to the default unit or the unit defined in the unit attribute.
`valueFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of "1" means the attribute shall be used and "0" means the attribute shall not be used.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of unit attribute. A value of "1" means the user-defined unit shall be used and "0" means the user-defined unit shall not be used.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

6.17.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a pressure sensing with the following semantics. The description has identifier of "press01" and the sensor references an actual sensor with ID of "fff". The sensed pressure is 0.1 N/mm^2. The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:PressureSensorType" activate="true"
         id="press01" sensorIdRef="fff" value="0.1">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
```

```
                pts="60000"/>
        </iidl:SensedInfo>
    </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.18 Motion sensor type

6.18.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies an aggregated sensor type which contains sensed information such as position, velocity, acceleration, orientation, angular velocity, and angular acceleration. The aggregated sensor type may contain just a subset of the sensed information. Moreover, the motion sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, MEMS sensor-based and camera-based technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in the motion sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include motion-based computer games, and others.

6.18.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of motion sensor type                -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="MotionSensorType">
    <complexContent>
        <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
            <sequence>
                <element name="Position" type="siv:PositionSensorType"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="Orientation" type="siv:OrientationSensorType"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="Velocity" type="siv:VelocitySensorType"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="AngularVelocity"
                    type="siv:AngularVelocitySensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="Acceleration" type="siv:AccelerationSensorType"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="AngularAcceleration"
                    type="siv:AngularAccelerationSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
            </sequence>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```


6.18.3 Binary representation syntax

MotionSensorType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
MotionSensorNormal		MotionSensorNormalType
}else{		

MotionSensorUpdate		MotionSensorUpdateType
}		
}		

MotionSensorNormalType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
positionFlag	1	bslbf
orientationFlag	1	bslbf
velocityFlag	1	bslbf
angularvelocityFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationFlag	1	bslbf
angularaccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(positionFlag) {		
position		PositionSensorType
}		
if(orientationFlag) {		
orientation		OrientationSensorType
}		
if(velocityFlag) {		
velocity		VelocitySensorType
}		
if(angularvelocityFlag) {		
angularvelocity		AngularVelocitySensorType
}		
if(accelerationFlag) {		
acceleration		AccelerationSensorType
}		
if(angularaccelerationFlag) {		

angularacceleration		AngularAccelerationSensorType
}		

MotionSensorUpdateType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
IDFlag	1	bslbf
sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
positionFlag	1	bslbf
orientationFlag	1	bslbf
velocityFlag	1	bslbf
angularvelocityFlag	1	bslbf
accelerationFlag	1	bslbf
angularaccelerationFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	TimeStampFlag + IDFlag + sensorIdRefFlag + linkedlistFlag + groupIDFlag + priorityFlag + activateFlag + positionFlag + orientationFlag + velocityFlag + angularvelocityFlag + accelerationFlag + angularaccelerationFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(TimeStampFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType
}		

ListItemNum++		
}		
if(IDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(sensorIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(linkedlistFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(groupIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(priorityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		

priority	8	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(positionFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
position		PositionSensorUpdateType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(orientationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
orientation		OrientationSensorUpdateType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(velocityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
velocity		VelocitySensorUpdateType
}		
ListItemNum++		

}		
if(angularvelocityFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
angularvelocity		AngularVelocitySensorUpdateType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(accelerationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
acceleration		AccelerationSensorUpdateType
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(angularaccelerationFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
angularacceleration		AngularAccelerationSensorUpdateType
}		
}		
}		

6.18.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `MotionSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`MotionSensorType`	Tool for describing a motion sensed information.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`Position`	Describes the sensed vector value of the position.
`Orientation`	Describes the sensed vector value of the orientation.

Name	*Definition*
`Velocity`	Describes the sensed vector value of the velocity.
`AngularVelocity`	Describes the sensed vector value of the angular velocity.
`Acceleration`	Describes the sensed vector value of the acceleration.
`AngularAcceleration`	Describes the sensed vector value of the angular acceleration.
`UpdateMode`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the sensed information is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1” means the update mode shall be used and “0” means the normal mode shall be used.
`MotionSensorNormal`	This field is used to send the sensed information from a motion sensor.
`MotionSensorUpdate`	This field is used to send the sensed information from a motion sensor only for the updated elements.
`MotionSensorNormalType`	This field is used to send the sensed information from a motion sensor on the normal mode.
`positionFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of position value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`orientationFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of orientation value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`velocityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of velocity value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`angularvelocityFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of angular velocity value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`accelerationFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of acceleration value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`angularaccelerationFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of angular acceleration value attribute. A value of “1” means the attribute shall be used and “0” means the attribute shall not be used.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.

Name	*Definition*
`MotionSensorUpdateType`	This field is used to send the sensed information from a motion sensor on the update mode.
`ListUpdate`	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the sensed information.
`priority`	Describes a priority for sensed information with respect to other sensed information sharing the same point in time when the sensed information becomes adapted. A value of one indicates the highest priority and larger values indicate lower priorities. The default value of the priority is one. If there are more than one sensed information with the same priority, the order of process can be determined by the Adaptation engine itself. NOTE The priority might be used to apply the sensed information on the virtual world object characteristics – defined within a group of sensors – according to the capabilities of the adaptation VR. EXAMPLE The adaptation RV processes the individual sensed information of a group of sensors according to their priority in descending order due to its limited capabilities. That is, the sensed information with the lower priority might get lost.

6.18.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a motion sensing with the following semantics. The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:MotionSensorType" id="MS001"
         sensorIdRef="MSID001" activate="true">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
         <siv:Position xsi:type="siv:PositionSensorType" >
            <siv:Position>
               <mpegvct:X>1.5</mpegvct:X>
               <mpegvct:Y>0.5</mpegvct:Y>
               <mpegvct:Z>-2.1</mpegvct:Z>
            </siv:Position>
         </siv:Position>
         <siv:Orientation xsi:type="siv:OrientationSensorType"
unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:radian">
            <siv:Orientation>
               <mpegvct:X>2.0</mpegvct:X>
               <mpegvct:Y>-0.5</mpegvct:Y>
               <mpegvct:Z>1.0</mpegvct:Z>
            </siv:Orientation>
         </siv:Orientation>
         <siv:Velocity xsi:type="siv:VelocitySensorType" >
            <siv:Velocity>
               <mpegvct:X>10.0</mpegvct:X>
               <mpegvct:Y>5.0</mpegvct:Y>
               <mpegvct:Z>0.1</mpegvct:Z>
            </siv:Velocity>
         </siv:Velocity>
```

```
            <siv:AngularVelocity xsi:type="siv:AngularVelocitySensorType"
               unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:radpersec">
               <siv:AngularVelocity>
                  <mpegvct:X>2.0</mpegvct:X>
                  <mpegvct:Y>-0.5</mpegvct:Y>
                  <mpegvct:Z>1.0</mpegvct:Z>
               </siv:AngularVelocity>
            </siv:AngularVelocity>
            <siv:Acceleration xsi:type="siv:AccelerationSensorType">
               <siv:Acceleration>
                  <mpegvct:X>9.8</mpegvct:X>
                  <mpegvct:Y>4.9</mpegvct:Y>
                  <mpegvct:Z>-4.9</mpegvct:Z>
               </siv:Acceleration>
            </siv:Acceleration>
            <siv:AngularAcceleration xsi:type="siv:AngularAccelerationSensorType"
               unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:radpersecsquare">
               <siv:AngularAcceleration>
                  <mpegvct:X>150.0</mpegvct:X>
                  <mpegvct:Y>-100.0</mpegvct:Y>
                  <mpegvct:Z>50.0</mpegvct:Z>
               </siv:AngularAcceleration>
            </siv:AngularAcceleration>
         </iidl:SensedInfo>
      </iidl:SensedInfoList>
   </iidl:InteractionInfo>
```


6.19 Intelligent camera type

6.19.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a camera sensor type which is capable of sensing information such as facial expressions, body gestures, facial and body feature points. The sensor type may contain just a subset of the sensed information. The sensor type does not specify if the camera uses marker or not to detect such information. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the intelligent camera capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, natural user interface, and others.

6.19.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of intelligent camera type           -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="IntelligentCameraType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="FacialAnimationID" type="anyURI" minOccurs="0"/>
            <element name="BodyAnimationID" type="anyURI" minOccurs="0"/>
            <element name="FaceFeature" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="255"/>
            <element name="BodyFeature" type="mpegvct:Float3DVectorType"
               minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="255"/>
         </sequence>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.19.3 Binary representation syntax

IntelligentCameraType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
UpdateMode	1	bslbf
if(UpdateMode ==0){		
IntelligentCameraNormal		IntelligentCameraNormalType
}else{		
IntelligentCameraUpdate		IntelligentCameraUpdateType
}		
}		

IntelligentCameraNormalType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
FacialIDFlag	1	bslbf
BodyIDFlag	1	bslbf
FaceFeatureFlag	1	bslbf
BodyFeatureFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(FacialIDFlag) {		
FacialAnimationID		UTF-8
}		
if(BodyIDFlag) {		
BodyAnimationID		UTF-8
}		
if(FaceFeatureFlag) {		
NumOfFaceFeature	8	uimsbf
for(k=0; k<NumOfFaceFeature; k++) {		
FaceFeature[k]		Float3DVectorType
}		
}		

if(BodyFeatureFlag) {		
NumOfBodyFeature	8	uimsbf
for(k=0; k<NumOfBodyFeature; k++) {		
BodyFeature[k]		Float3DVectorType
}		
}		
}		

IntelligentCameraUpdateModeType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
TimeStampFlag	1	bslbf
IDFlag	1	bslbf
sensorIdRefFlag	1	bslbf
linkedlistFlag	1	bslbf
groupIDFlag	1	bslbf
priorityFlag	1	bslbf
activateFlag	1	bslbf
FacialIDFlag	1	bslbf
BodyIDFlag	1	bslbf
FaceFeatureFlag	1	bslbf
BodyFeatureFlag	1	bslbf
ListUpdate	TimeStampFlag + IDFlag + sensorIdRefFlag + linkedlistFlag + groupIDFlag + priorityFlag + activateFlag + FacialIDFlag + BodyIDFlag + FaceFeatureFlag + BodyFeatureFlag	bslbf
ListItemNum = 0		
if(TimeStampFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
TimeStamp		TimeStampType

}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(IDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
ID	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(sensorIdRefFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
sensorIdRef		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(linkedlistFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
linkedlist		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(groupIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
groupID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(priorityFlag){		

if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
priority	8	uimsbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(activateFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
activate	1	bslbf
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(FacialIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
FacialAnimationID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(BodyIDFlag){		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
BodyAnimationID		UTF-8
}		
ListItemNum++		
}		
if(FaceFeatureFlag)		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
NumOfFaceFeature	8	uimsbf
UpdateMaskFace	NumOfFaceFeature	bslbf
for(k=0;k< NumOfFaceFeature; k++){		

if(UpdateMaskFace[k]){		
FaceFeature[k]		Float3DVector Type
}		
}		
}		
if(BodyFeatureFlag)		
if(ListUpdate[ListItemNum]){		
NumOfBodyFeature	8	uimsbf
UpdateMaskBody	NumOfBodyFeature	bslbf
for(k=0;k< NumOfBodyFeature; k++){		
if(UpdateMaskBody[k]){		
BodyFeature[k]		Float3DVector Type
}		
}		
}		
}		
}		

6.19.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `IntelligentCameraType`:

Name	*Definition*
`IntelligentCamera SensorType`	Tool for describing an Intelligent camera.
`FacialAnimationID`	Describes the ID referencing the facial expression animation clip.
`BodyAnimationID`	Describes the ID referencing the body animation clip.
`FaceFeature`	Describes the 3D position of each of the face feature points detected by the camera. NOTE The order of the elements corresponds to the order of the face feature points defined at the featureControl for face in 5.2.7.6 of ISO/IEC 23005-4

Name	*Definition*
BodyFeature	Describes the 3D position of each of the body feature points detected by the camera. NOTE The order of the elements corresponds to the order of the body feature points defined at the featureControl for body in A.2.12.2 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
TimeStamp	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
UpdateMode	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals whether the sensed information is on the normal mode or on the update mode. A value of “1” means the update mode shall be used and “0” means the normal mode shall be used.
IntelligentCameraNormal	This field is used to send the sensed information from an intelligent camera.
IntelligentCameraUpdate	This field is used to send the sensed information from an intelligent camera only for the updated elements.
IntelligentCameraNormalType	This field is used to send the sensed information from an intelligent camera on the normal mode.
FacialIDFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the facial animation ID. A value of “1” means the facial animation ID mode shall be used and “0” means the facial animation ID mode shall not be used.
BodyIDFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the body animation ID. A value of “1” means the body animation ID mode shall be used and “0” means the body animation ID mode shall not be used.
FaceFeatureFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the face features. A value of “1” means the face feature tracking mode shall be used and “0” means the face feature tracking mode shall not be used.
BodyFeatureFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of the body features. A value of “1” means the body feature tracking mode shall be used and “0” means the body feature tracking mode shall not be used.
SensedInfoBaseType	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
IntelligentCameraUpdateType	This field is used to send the sensed information from an intelligent camera on the update mode.
ListUpdate	Describes the updated list among all the active elements in the sensed information.
UpdateMaskBody	This field, which is only present in the binary syntax, specifies a bit-field that indicates whether the updated value is assigned to the corresponding partition.

Name	*Definition*
UpdateMaskFace	This field, which is only present in the binary syntax, specifies a bit-field that indicates whether the updated value is assigned to the corresponding partition.

6.19.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an intelligent camera sensing with the following semantics. The information from the intelligent camera with the ID of ICS002 shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second. The 1st Point of the head outline is located in 3D at (0.0, 0.0, 0.0). The 2nd Point of the head outline is located in 3D at (0.01, 0.0, 0.01). … the 4th point of the mouse lips is located in 3D at (0.05, 0.1, 0.01). The 3D point of the head skull is located at (0.0, 0.5, -0.05). The 3D point of the left clavicle is located at (0.0, 0.4, -0.04). … The 3D point of the left foot is located at (-0.3, 1.2, -0.04).

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo>
   <iidl:SensedInfoList>
      <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:IntelligentCameraType" id="ICS002"
         activate="true">
         <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
            pts="60000"/>
         <siv:FaceFeature>
            <mpegvct:X>0.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>0.0</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>0.0</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:FaceFeature>
         <siv:FaceFeature>
            <mpegvct:X>0.01</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>0.0</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>0.01</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:FaceFeature>
         <siv:FaceFeature>
            <mpegvct:X>0.05</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>0.1</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>0.01</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:FaceFeature>
         <siv:FaceFeature>
            <mpegvct:X>0.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>0.5</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>-0.05</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:FaceFeature>
         <siv:BodyFeature>
            <mpegvct:X>0.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>0.5</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>-0.05</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:BodyFeature>
         <siv:BodyFeature>
            <mpegvct:X>0.0</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>0.4</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>-0.04</mpegvct:Z>
         </siv:BodyFeature>
         <siv:BodyFeature>
            <mpegvct:X>-0.3</mpegvct:X>
            <mpegvct:Y>1.2</mpegvct:Y>
            <mpegvct:Z>-0.04</mpegvct:Z>
```

```
            </siv:BodyFeature>
        </iidl:SensedInfo>
    </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.20 Multi Interaction point sensor type

6.20.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses a set of states for multiple interaction points which receivce user's selecting inputs. For instance, the current touch-based devices provide lots of multi-touch applications while some of such applications may include a set of buttons, which are supposed to receive user's touch. In this case, this type of sensed information represents a set of states whether the buttons are pressed or not at the moment. Meanwhile the semantic meaning of the interaction points is out of scope of this part, the other parts such as scenes or adaptation engines which request those interaction points may determine tha semantic meaning of the interaction points. This sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as touch-pad, gesture-based sensor, motion sensor, and even intelligent vision intechnologies. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified as the multi interaction point sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2.

6.20.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of multi interaction point sensor type -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="MultiInteractionPointSensorType">
    <complexContent>
        <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
            <sequence>
                <element name="InteractionPoint" type="siv:InteractionPointType"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            </sequence>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
<complexType name="InteractionPointType">
    <attribute name="interactionPointId" type="ID"/>
    <attribute name="interactionPointStatus" type="boolean" default="false"/>
</complexType>
```

6.20.3 Binary representation syntax

MultiInteractionPointSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseType
NumOfInteractionPoint	16	uimsbf
for(k=0; k< NumOfInteractionPoint; k++) {		
InteractionPoint [k]		InteractionPointType
}		

}		
InteractionPointType {		
interactionPointId	See ISO 10646	UTF-8
interactionPointStatus	1	bslbf
}		

6.20.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `MultiInteractionPointSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`MultiInteractionPointSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information captured by a multi interaction point sensor. The connection between each interaction point and its semantic on the adaptation engine is already known to both of them. EXAMPLE Multi-button devices such as multi-touch pad, multi-finger detecting device, etc.
`SensedInfoBaseType`	Provides the topmost type of the base type hierarchy which each individual sensed information can inherit.
`InteractionPoint`	Describes the identification and the status of an interaction point which is included in a multi interaction point sensor.
`InteractionPointType`	Describes the referring identification of an interaction point and the status of an interaction point.
`interactionPointId`	Describes the identifier of associated interaction point.
`interactionPointStatus`	Indicates the status of an interaction point which is included in a multi interaction point sensor. A value of ”true” means that the interaction point receives user’s input and ”false” means that the interaction point does not.

Binary value (1 bits)	status of the interaction point
0	The interaction point does not receive user’s input
1	The interaction point receives user’s input

6.20.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a set of interaction points sensing with the following semantics. A multi-touch game, drum-kit, has a base drum, a tom-tom drum and a cymbal. To receive user's input, the game creates an interface via a multi interaction point sensor. The multi interaction point sensor of id "MIPSID001" includes three interaction points for a drum kit. At timestamp = "50000" where there are 1000 clock ticks per second, the region of the cymbal image is not pressed while the images of the base drum and the tom-tom drum are pressed.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo xmlns:siv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-NS"
xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-CT-NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xsi:schemaLocation="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-
NS http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-SIV.xsd">
    <iidl:SensedInfoList>
        <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:MultiInteractionPointSensorType"
id="MPS001" sensorIdRef="MPSID001" activate="true" >
            <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="1000"
pts="50000"/>
            <siv:InteractionPoint interactionPointId="IPT001"
interactionPointStatus="false"/>
            <siv:InteractionPoint interactionPointId="IPT002"
interactionPointStatus="true"/>
            <siv:InteractionPoint interactionPointId="IPT003"
interactionPointStatus="true"/>
        </iidl:SensedInfo>
    </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

After 1 second, timestamp = "51000" the user is trying to release the drum kit. Therefore all interaction points are not pressed.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo xmlns:siv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-NS"
xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-CT-NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-
NS http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-SIV.xsd">
    <iidl:SensedInfoList>
        <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:MultiInteractionPointSensorType"
id="MPS001" sensorIdRef="MPSID001" activate="true" >
            <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="1000"
pts="51000"/>
            <siv:InteractionPoint interactionPointId="IPT001"
interactionPointStatus="false"/>
            <siv:InteractionPoint interactionPointId="IPT002"
interactionPointStatus="false"/>
            <siv:InteractionPoint interactionPointId="IPT003"
interactionPointStatus="false"/>
        </iidl:SensedInfo>
    </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.21 Gaze tracking sensor type

6.21.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses a position and a blinking status of user's eye along with the orientation of user's gaze. The gaze tracking sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as infrared, vision, and inductive technologies. The sensing properties of the sensor are specified in a gaze tracking sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include user interactions, robotics, security systems, and others.

6.21.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of gaze tracking sensor type         -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="GazeTrackingSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="Gaze" type="siv:GazeType" maxOccurs="2"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="personIdx" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>

<complexType name="GazeType">
   <sequence>
      <element name="Position" type="siv:PositionSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <element name="Orientation" type="siv:OrientationSensorType"
minOccurs="0"/>
   </sequence>
   <attribute name="gazeIdx" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="blinkStatus" type="boolean" use="optional" default="false"/>
</complexType>
```

6.21.3 Binary representation syntax

GazeTrackingSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseType
personIdxRefFlag	1	bslbf
if(personIdxRefFlag) {		
personIxdRef	16	uimsbf
}		
NumOfGazes	16	uimsbf
for(k=0; k< NumOfGazes; k++) {		

Gaze [k]		GazeType
}		
}		
GazeType{		
PositionFlag	1	Bslbf
OrientationFlag	1	Bslbf
gazeIdxFlag	1	bslbf
blinkStatusFlag	1	bslbf
if(PositionFlag) {		
Position		PositionSensorType
}		
if(OrientatioinFlag) {		
Orientation		OrientationSensorType
}		
if(gazeIdxFlag) {		
gazeIdx	16	uimsbf
}		
if(blinkStatusFlag) {		
blinkStatus	1	uimsbf
}		
}		

6.21.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `GazeTrackingSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`GazeTrackingSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information captured by none or more gaze tracking sensor. EXAMPLE Gaze tracking sensor, etc.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is sensed.

Name	*Definition*
personIdx	Describes a index of the person who is being sensed.
Gaze	Describes a set of gazes from a person.
GazeType	Describes the referring identification of a set of gazes.
Position	Describes the position information of an eye which is defined as PositionSensorType.
Orientation	Describes the direction of a gaze which is defined as OrientationSensorType.
gazeIdx	Describes an index of a gaze which is sensed from the same eye.
blinkStatus	Describes the eye's status in terms of blinking. "false" means the eye is not blinking and "true" means the eye is blinking. Default value of this attribute is "false".

6.21.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a gaze sensing with the following semantics. The gaze tracking sensor of id "GTSID001" was sensing two gazes from a person. According to the attributes, the sensor was tracking a person who is considered as the personIdx, "pSID001". One gaze was sensed at the position, (1.5, 0.5, -2.1) and the orientation of that gaze is (1.0, 1.0, 0.0) with no blink during a period. The other gaze was sensed at the position, (1.7, 0.5, -2.1) with same orientation with a blinking during a period. The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="50000" where there are 1000 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:InteractionInfo xmlns:siv="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-NS"
xmlns:mpegvct="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-CT-NS" xmlns:iidl="urn:mpeg:mpeg-
v:2012:01-IIDL-NS" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:2012:01-SIV-
NS http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/MPEG-
V_schema_files/MPEG-V-SIV.xsd">
    <iidl:SensedInfoList>
        <iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:GazeTrackingSensorType" id="GTS001"
sensorIdRef="GTSID001" activate="true" personIdx="pSID001" >
            <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="1000"
pts="50000"/>
            <siv:Gaze gazeIdx="gz001" blinkStatus="false" >
                <siv:Position id="PS001" sensorIdRef="PSID001">
                    <siv:Position>
                        <mpegvct:X>1.5</mpegvct:X>
                        <mpegvct:Y>0.5</mpegvct:Y>
                        <mpegvct:Z>-2.1</mpegvct:Z>
                    </siv:Position>
                </siv:Position>
                <siv:Orientation id="OS001" sensorIdRef="OSID001">
                    <siv:Orientation>
                        <mpegvct:X>1.0</mpegvct:X>
                        <mpegvct:Y>1.0</mpegvct:Y>
                        <mpegvct:Z>0.0</mpegvct:Z>
                    </siv:Orientation>
                </siv:Orientation>
            </siv:Gaze>
```

```
            <siv:Gaze gazeIdx="gz002" blinkStatus="true" >
               <siv:Position id="PS002" sensorIdRef="PSID002">
                  <siv:Position>
                     <mpegvct:X>1.7</mpegvct:X>
                     <mpegvct:Y>0.5</mpegvct:Y>
                     <mpegvct:Z>-2.1</mpegvct:Z>
                  </siv:Position>
               </siv:Position>
               <siv:Orientation id="OS002" sensorIdRef="OSID002">
                  <siv:Orientation>
                     <mpegvct:X>1.0</mpegvct:X>
                     <mpegvct:Y>1.0</mpegvct:Y>
                     <mpegvct:Z>0.0</mpegvct:Z>
                  </siv:Orientation>
               </siv:Orientation>
            </siv:Gaze>
         </iidl:SensedInfo>
      </iidl:SensedInfoList>
</iidl:InteractionInfo>
```

6.22 Wind sensor type

6.22.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type also known as “anemometer”, which measures a velocity of wind at a certain position. The wind sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, laser-dopper, windmill, and inductive technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include weather forecast, media room control, and others.

6.22.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of wind sensor type                  -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="WindSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="siv:VelocitySensorType"/>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.22.3 Binary representation syntax

WindSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
Velocity		VelocityType
}		

6.22.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `WindSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`WindSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information captured by none or more wind sensor. EXAMPLE wind sensor, etc.
`Velocity`	Describes the speed and direction of a wind flow.

6.22.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a wind sensing with the following semantics. The wind sensor of id "WSID001" includes a velocity sensor. The wind vector was with a velocity, (1.0, 1.0, 0.0). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="50000" where there are 1000 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:WindSensorType" id="WS001" sensorIdRef="WSID001"
activate="true" >
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="1000"
pts="50000"/>
   <siv:Velocity>
      <mpegvct:X>1.0</mpegvct:X>
      <mpegvct:Y>1.0</mpegvct:Y>
      <mpegvct:Z>0.0</mpegvct:Z>
   </siv:Velocity>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.23 Global position sensor type

6.23.1 Introduction

This subclause specifies XML syntax, binary representation syntax, and semantics of the GlobalPositionSensorType with an example instantiation of the sensed information. This complex type is defined to specify the syntax for the interchange of information sensed by a global position sensor. Note that most of the global position sensors also have a capability of sensing the altitude, but a vocabulary for handling sensed altitude information is defined in a separate subclause.

6.23.2 Syntax

```
<!--##########################################-->
<!--Definition of global position sensor type  -->
<!--##########################################-->
<complexType name="GlobalPositionSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="crs" type="anyURI"
default="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326"/>
         <attribute name="longitude" use="required">
            <simpleType>
               <restriction base="double">
                  <minInclusive value="-180.0"/>
                  <maxInclusive value="180.0"/>
               </restriction>
            </simpleType>
         </attribute>
```

```
            <attribute name="latitude" use="required">
               <simpleType>
                  <restriction base="double">
                     <minInclusive value="-90.0"/>
                     <maxInclusive value="90.0"/>
                  </restriction>
               </simpleType>
            </attribute>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.23.3 Binary representation syntax

GlobalPositionSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
crs		UTF-8
latitude	32	fsfb
longitude	32	fsfb
}		

6.23.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `GlobalPositionSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`GlobalPositionSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information through global positioning system (gps) sensor with respect to a global position.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`crs`	Specifies the URI of the coordinate reference system based on which the values of longitude, latitude and altitude are given. The default is urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326 specifying the Coordinate Reference System (CRS) with code 4326 specified in the EPSG database available at http://www.epsg.org/.
`longitude`	Describes the position of the sensor in terms of degrees of longitude. Positive values represent eastern longitude and negative values represent western longitude. ex: -132.236 represents 132.236 degrees West.
`latitude`	Describes the position of the sensor in terms of degrees of latitude. Positive value represents northern latitude and negative value represents southern latitude.

Name	*Definition*
	ex: 37.103 represents 37.103 degrees North.

6.23.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a global position sensing with the following semantics. The latitude is 37.23 N and the longitude is 131.23 E. The position is sensed at system clock tick of 600000 where there are 1000 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is GPS001 and the id of the sensor is GPSID001.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:GlobalPositionSensorType" id="GPS001"
sensorIdRef="GPSID001" activate="true" longitude="131.23" latitude="37.23">
<iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.24 Altitude sensor type

6.24.1 Introduction

This subclause specifies XML syntax, binary representation syntax, and semantics of the AltitudeSensorType with an example instantiation of the sensed information. This complex type is defined to specify the syntax for the interchange of information sensed by an altitude sensor. Note that no matter what kind of technology is used to sense the altitude, the sensor type specified in this subclause only specifies the altitude above the geoid in meters.

6.24.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of altitude sensor type   -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="AltitudeSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="crs" type="anyURI"
default="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326"/>
         <attribute name="altitude" type="double" use="required"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.24.3 Binary representation syntax

AltitudeSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
crs		UTF-8
altitude	32	fsfb

}		

6.24.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `AltitudeSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`AltitudeSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information through altimeter. The altitude defined in this type is following the WGS-84 coordinate reference system.
`crs`	Specifies the URI of the coordinate reference system based on which the values of longitude, latitude and altitude are given. The default is urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326 specifying the Coordinate Reference System (CRS) with code 4326 specified in the EPSG database available at http://www.epsg.org/.
`altitude`	Describes the altitude in the unit of meters above the geoid.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit (meter) is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.

6.24.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an altitude sensing with the following semantics. The altitude is 123.21 meters above the geoid. The altitude is measured at the system clock tick of 600000 where there are 1000 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is AL001 and the id of the sensor is AltiID001.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:AltitudeSensorType" id="AL001"
sensorIdRef="AltiID001" activate="true" altitude="123.21">
<iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.25 Bend sensor type

6.25.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a bend sensor type which senses bending angles at each sensing point. The sensor type may sense a single angle or multiple angles of multiple axes depending upon the capability of the particular sensor. The bend sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as resistive and fiber-optic technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the bend sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include robotics, exoskeleton controls, and others.

6.25.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of bend sensor type       -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="BendSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="ArrayBendValue" type="mpeg7:FloatMatrixType"
minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.25.3 Binary representation syntax

BendSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseType
numOfChannels	16	uimsbf
numOfAxes	2	uimsbf
numOfLocations	16	uimsbf
for(i=0 ;i<numOfChannels ;i ++){		
for(j = 0; j< numOfAxes*numOfLocations; j++){		
ArrayBendValue[i, j]	32	fsbf
}		
}		
}		
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.25.4 Sematics

Semantics of the `BendSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BendSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a Bend sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. If the unit is not defined here, the default unit is degree.
`ArrayBendValue`	Describes the set of sensed values by the bend with respect to the default unit or the unit defined in the unit attribute on each joint. NOTE 1 The ArrayBendValue is defined by the number of axes and the number of locations. Three by ten matrix indicates that the arrayValue has 10 sensing locations, each of which has 3-axis bend angles. The order of values in each row of the matrix may be started from the fingertip to the palm side. NOTE 2 In the binary representation, the number of the ArrayBendValue matrix is defined by the number of channels. Each matrix is defined by the number of axes and the number of locations similar to the NOTE 1.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, indicates the type of unit used in this sensed information.
`numOfChannels`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, indicates the number of channels of the bend sensor
`numOfAxes`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, indicates the dimension of the data at the sensing locations in each channel.
`numOfLocations`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, indicates the number of sensing locations in each channel.

6.25.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a bend sensing with the following semantics. The bend sensor used for this sensed information has 2 channels, each of which has 2 sensing locations with 3 axes. The sensed values at the first channel are (0.0, 90.0, 0.0) and (10.0, 50.0, 40.0) for the two sensing locations. The sensed values at the second channel are (90.0, 0.0, 0.0) and (40.0, 10.0, 50.0) for the two sensing locations. The sensed information is measured at the system clock tick of 6000 where there are 100 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is bs01 and the id of the sensor is BS_01.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BendSensorType" id="bs01" sensorIdRef="BS_01">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
   <siv:ArrayBendValue mpeg7:dim="3 3">
```

```
        0.0   90.0    0.0
        10.0 50.0 40.0
    </siv:ArrayBendValue>
    <siv:ArrayBendValue mpeg7:dim="3 3">
        90.0    0.0   0.0
        40.0 10.0 50.0
    </siv:ArrayBendValue>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.26 Gas sensor type

6.26.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a gas sensor type which senses a gas type and its gas concentration value. The sensor type may sense a single gas type or multiple types of gas depending upon the capability of the particular sensor. The gas sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as chemical and bio-chemical technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the gas sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include home securities, environmental monitoring and others.

6.26.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of gas sensor type       -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="GasSensorType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="GasType" type="mpeg7:termReferenceType" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="value" type="float" use="optional"/>
      <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.26.3 Binary representation syntax

GasSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
gasTypeFlag	1	bslbf
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
If (gasTypeFlag == 1){		
GasTypeSelect	16	uimsbf

}		
If (valueFlag == 1){		
value	32	fsfb
}		
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.26.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `GasSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`GasSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a gas sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`GasType`	Describes the sensed type by the gas sensor. Tool for describing a gas type as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by `GasTypeCS` defined in Annex B.6. The details of the structure and use of classification scheme and `termReferencetype` description is defined in ISO/IEC 15938-5. EXAMPLE `urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-GasCS-NS:oxygen` would describe the unit for gas concentrations in ppm (parts per million).
`value`	Describes the sensed gas concentration value by the gas sensor with respect to the default unit or the unit defined in the unit attribute.
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by `UnitTypeCS` defined in Annex 2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The default unit for the GasSensorType is ppm. EXAMPLE `urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:ppm` would describe the unit for gas concentrations in ppm (parts per million). `urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:pcpl` would describe the unit for gas concentrations in pCi/l (picocuries per liter).
`gasTypeFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of GasTypeSelect. A value of “1” means the GasTypeSelect shall be used and “0” means that the GasTypeSelect shall not be used.
`valueFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of “1” means that the

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Definition</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>attribute shall be used and “0” means that the attribute shall not be used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>unitFlag</td><td>This field, which is only present in the binary representation, indicates the type of unit used in this sensed information.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GasTypeSelect</td><td>This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals what value type is used.
<table>
<tr><th>GasTypeSelect

(16 bits)</th><th>Type</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>Reserved</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>carbon monoxide</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>carbon dioxide</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>sulfurous acid</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>nitrogen oxide</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>nitrogen dioxide</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>oxygen</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>ozone</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>hydrogen</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds)</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>ethanol (chemical symbol of ethanol is C_2H_5OH)</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>propane</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>methane</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>butane</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>formaldehyde</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>Radon222</td></tr>
<tr><td>16-65535</td><td>reserved</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

6.26.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a gas sensing with the following semantics. The description has identifier of “gas01” and the sensor references an actual sensor with ID of “GSID_01”. The sensor shall be

activated and the value shall be 100 with the unit of ppm. The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:GasSensorType" id="gas01" activate="true"
sensorIdRef="GSID_01" value="100" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:ppm">
  <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
  <siv:GasType>urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-GasCS-NS:oxygen</siv:GasType>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.27 Dust sensor type

6.27.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a gas sensor type which senses dust concentration value without identifying the types of dust. The dust sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as optical and tribo-electric technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The properties of the sensor are specified in the dust sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include home securities, environmental monitoring and others.

6.27.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of dust sensor type       -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="DustSensorType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
      <attribute name="value" type="float" use="optional"/>
      <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.27.3 Binary representation syntax

DustSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
valueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
If (valueFlag == 1){		
value	32	fsfb
}		
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf

}		
}		

6.27.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `DustSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`DustSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a dust sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`value`	Describes the sensed dust concentration value by the dust check with respect to the default unit or the unit defined in the unit attribute.
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by `UnitTypeCS` defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6. The default unit is micrometer.
`valueFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of sensor value attribute. A value of ”1” means that the attribute shall be used and ”0” means that the attribute shall not be used.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default unit shall be used.

6.27.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a dust sensing with the following semantics. The description has identifier of “dust01” and the sensor references an actual sensor with ID of “DTID_01”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 100 with the unit of $\mu g/m^3$. The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:DustSensorType" id="dust01" activate="true"
sensorIdRef="DTID_01" value="100" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-
NS:microgpcm">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.28 Body height sensor type

6.28.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses body height. The body height sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as ultrasonic, optical, and inductive technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.28.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of body height sensor type  -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="BodyHeightSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="required"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.28.3 Binary representation syntax

BodyHeightSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
value	32	fsfb
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.28.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BodyHeightSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BodyHeightSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a body height sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-2.

Name	*Definition*
value	Describes the sensed value of the body height with respect to the centimeter (cm) scale.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default unit shall be used.

6.28.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a body height sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “BHS001” and references “BHSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 170.5 (cm). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BodyHeightSensorType" id="BHS001"
sensorIdRef="BHSID001" activate="true" value="170.5">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.29 Body weight sensor type

6.29.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses body weight. The body weight sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as strain gauge and gravity technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.29.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of body weight sensor type  -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="BodyWeightSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="required"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.29.3 Binary representation syntax

BodyWeightSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	bslbf

SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
value	32	fsfb
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.29.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BodyWeightSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BodyWeightSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a body weight sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-2.
`value`	Describes the sensed value of the body weight with respect to the kilogram (kg) scale.
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default unit shall be used.

6.29.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a body weight sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “BWS001” and references “BWSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 65.4 (kg). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BodyWeightSensorType" id="BWS001"
sensorIdRef="BWSID001" activate="true" value="65.4">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.30 Body temperature sensor type

6.30.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses body temperature. The body temperature sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as the thermally sensitive resistor technology. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.30.2 Syntax

```
<!--############################################ -->
<!--Definition of body temperature sensor type  -->
<!--############################################ -->
<complexType name="BodyTemperatureSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="siv:TemperatureSensorType">
         <attribute name="location" type="nonNegativeInteger" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.30.3 Binary representation syntax

BodyTemperatureSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
locationFlag	1	bslbf
TemperatureSensorType	See above	TemperatureSensorType
if (locationFlag == 1){		
location	4	uimsbf
}		
}		

6.30.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BodyTemperatureSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BodyTemperatureSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a body temperature sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`value`	Describes the sensed value of the body weight with respect to the Celsius (°C) scale.

Name	*Definition*
`location`	Describes the position information where the sensor is sensed. The default value of location is 1. 1. General body temperature 2.Axillary (armpit) 3. Ear (usually earlobe) 4. Finger 5. Gastro-intestinal tract 6. Mouth 7. Rectum 8. Toe 9. Tympanum (ear drum) The following table shall be used for binary representation.

Binary representation (4 bits)	Position information
0	Reserved
1	General body temperature
2	Axillary (armpit)
3	Ear (usually earlobe)
4	Finger
5	Gastro-intestinal tract
6	Mouth
7	Rectum
8	Toe
9	Tympanum (ear drum)
10-15	Reserved

`locationFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if the body location type is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the type shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default location shall be used.

6.30.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a body temperature sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “BTS001” and references “BTSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 36.5 (°C). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second and be located in the mouth.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BodyTemperatureSensorType" id="BTS001"
sensorIdRef="BTSID001" activate="true" value="36.5" location="6">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.31 Body fat sensor type

6.31.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses body fat. The body fat sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as chemical and bio-chemical technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.31.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of body fat sensor type   -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="BodyFatSensorType">
    <complexContent>
        <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
            <attribute name="value" type="float" use="required"/>
            <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.31.3 Binary representation syntax

BodyFatSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
value	32	fsfb
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.31.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BodyFatSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BodyFatSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a body fat sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided

Name	*Definition*
	by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-2.
value	Describes the sensed value of the body fat with respect to the percentage (%).
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default unit shall be used.

6.31.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a body fat sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “BFS001” and references “BFSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 75 (%).The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BodyFatSensorType" id="BFS001"
sensorIdRef="BFSID001" activate="true" value="75">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.32 Blood type sensor type

6.32.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses blood type. The blood type sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as chemical and bio-chemical technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.32.2 Syntax

```
<!--##########################################-->
<!--Definition of Blood type sensor type -->
<!--##########################################-->
<complexType name="BloodTypeSensorType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="ABOType">
          <simpleType>
            <restriction base="string">
              <enumeration value="A"/>
              <enumeration value="B"/>
              <enumeration value="AB"/>
              <enumeration value="O"/>
            </restriction>
          </simpleType>
        </element>
        <element name="RhType">
          <simpleType>
```

```
          <restriction base="string">
            <enumeration value="+"/>
            <enumeration value="-"/>
          </restriction>
        </simpleType>
      </element>
    </sequence>
  </extension>
 </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.32.3 Binary representation syntax

BloodTypeSensorType	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
ABOType	2	bslbf
RhType	1	bslbf
}		

6.32.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BloodTypeSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BloodTypeSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a blood Type sensor.
`ABOType`	Describes the sensed value of the ABO blood types: A, B, AB, and O. The following table shall be used for binary representation.

Binary representation (2 bits)	ABO Type
00	A
01	B
10	AB
11	O

`RhType`	Describes the sensed value of the Rh blood types: Rh positive (+) and Rh negative (-). The following table shall be used for binary representation.

Name	*Definition*	
	Binary representation (1 bit)	Rh Type
	0	Rh positive (+)
	1	Rh negative (-)

6.32.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a blood type sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “BTYS001” and references “BTYSID001”. The sensor shall be activated. The ABO blood type shall be A and the Rh blood type shall be Rh + (Rh positive). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BloodTypeSensorType" id="BTYS001"
sensorIdRef="BTYSID001" activate="true">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
   <siv:ABOType>A</siv:ABOType>
   <siv:RhType>+</siv:RhType>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.33 Blood pressure sensor type

6.33.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses blood pressure. The blood pressure sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as a sphygmomanometer technology. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.33.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################################ -->
<!--Definition of blood pressure sensor type  -->
<!--################################################ -->
<complexType name="BloodPressureSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="systolicBP" type="float" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="diastolicBP" type="float" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="MAP" type="float" use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.33.3 Binary representation syntax

BloodPressureSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	Bslbf
systolicBPFlag	1	Bslbf
diastolicBPFlag	1	Bslbf
MAPFlag	1	Bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
if (systolicBPFlag == 1) {		
systolicBP	32	Fsfb
}		
if (diastolicBPFlag == 1) {		
diastolicBP	32	Fsfb
}		
if (MAPFlag == 1) {		
MAP	32	Fsfb
}		
if (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.33.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BloodPressureSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BloodPressureSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a blood pressure sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-2.

Name	*Definition*
systolicBP	Describes the sensed value of the systolic blood pressure with respect to the millimeters of mercury (mmHg).
diastolicBP	Describes the sensed value of the diastolic blood pressure with respect to the millimeters of mercury (mmHg).
MAP	Describes the sensed value of the mean arterial pressure with respect to the millimeters of mercury (mmHg).
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default unit shall be used.
systolicBPFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if the value of systolicBP is present. A value of ”1” indicates that the value of systolicBP shall be present and ”0” indicates that systolicBP shall not be present.
diastolicBPFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if the value of diastolicBP is present. A value of ”1” indicates that the value of diastolicBP shall be present and ”0” indicates that diastolicBP shall not be present.
MAPFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if the value of MAP is present. A value of ”1” indicates that the value of MAP shall be present and ”0” indicates that MAP shall not be present.

6.33.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a blood pressure sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “BPS001” and references “BPSID001”. The sensor shall be activated. The systolic blood pressure shall be 121(mmHg), the diastolic blood pressure shall be 83(mmHg) and the mean arterial pressure shall be 100(mmHg). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BloodPressureSensorType" id="BPS001"
sensorIdRef="BPSID001" activate="true" systolicBP="121" diastolicBP="83"
MAP="100">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.34 Blood sugar sensor type

6.34.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses blood sugar. The blood sugar sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as chemical and bio-chemical technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.34.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of blood sugar sensor type  -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="BloodSugarSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="required"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.34.3 Binary representation syntax

BloodSugarSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
value	32	fsfb
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.34.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BloodSugarSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BloodSugarSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a blood sugar sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-2.
`value`	Describes the sensed value of the blood sugar with respect to the milligrams per deciliter (mg/dL).
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates

Name	*Definition*
	that the default unit shall be used.

6.34.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a blood sugar sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “BSS001” and references “BSSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 115 (mg/dL). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BloodSugarSensorType" id="BSS001"
sensorIdRef="BSSID001" activate="true" value="115">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.35 Blood oxygen sensor type

6.35.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses blood oxygen. The blood oxygen sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as chemical and bio-chemical technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.35.2 Syntax

```
<!--########################################## -->
<!--Definition of blood oxygen sensor type  -->
<!--########################################## -->
<complexType name="BloodOxygenSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="required"/>
         <attribute  name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```


6.35.3 Binary representation syntax

BloodOxygenSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
value	32	fsfb
If (unitFlag == 1){		

unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.35.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BloodOxygenSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`BloodOxygenSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a blood oxygen sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-2.
`value`	Describes the sensed value of the blood oxygen saturation with respect to the percentage (%).
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default unit shall be used.

6.35.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a blood oxygen sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “BOS001” and references “BOSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 96.0 (%).The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BloodOxygenSensorType" id="BOS001"
sensorIdRef="BOSID001" activate="true" value="96.0">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```


6.36 Heart rate sensor type

6.36.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a sensor type which senses heart rate. The heart rate sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as a bio-mechanical technology. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include physical interactive game, health monitoring, and others.

6.36.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################### -->
<!--Definition of heart rate sensor type -->
<!--################################### -->
<complexType name="HeartRateSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <attribute name="value" type="float" use="required"/>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.36.3 Binary representation syntax

HearRateSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
value	32	fsfb
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.36.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `HeartRateSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`HeartRateSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a heart rate sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-2.
`value`	Describes the sensed value of the heart rate with respect to the beats per minute (BPM).
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates

Name	*Definition*
	that the default unit shall be used.

6.36.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a heart rate sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “HRS001” and references “HRSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the value shall be 65 (BPM). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:HeartRateSensorType" id="HRS001"
sensorIdRef="HRSID001" activate="true" value="65">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.37 Electrograph sensor type

6.37.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies an electrograph sensor type which produces any electrical graphs. The electrograph sensor type is a base type of electrograph-related bio-signals such as electroencephalogram (EEG), electrocardiogram (ECG), electromyogram (EMG), and electro-oculogram (EOG). The properties of the sensor are specified in the electrograph sensor capability in ISO/IEC 23005-2. The applications of the sensor type may include medical use, health monitoring, brain computer interface and others.

6.37.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of electrograph sensor type -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="ElectrographSensorType">
   <complexContent>
   <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
      <sequence>
         <element name="WaveValue" type="mpeg7:FloatMatrixType" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType"
 use="optional"/>
         <attribute name="waveformLabel" type="mpeg7:termReferenceType"
use="optional"/>
      <attribute name="maxAmplitude" type="float" use="optional"/>
   </extension>
 </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.37.3 Binary representation syntax

ElectrographSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
waveValueFlag	1	bslbf
unitFlag	1	bslbf

waveformLabelFlag	1	bslbf
maxAmplitudeFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
numOfChannels	16	uimsbf
numOfSamples	16	uimsbf
If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
If (waveformLabelFlag == 1){		
waveformLabel	8	bslbf
}		
If (maxAmplitudeFlag == 1){		
maxAmplitude	32	fsbf
}		
If (waveValueFlag == 1){		
for(k = 0; k< numOfSamples; k++){		
for(j=0;j< numOfChannels;j++){		
WaveValue[(k * numOfSamples + j)	32	fsbf
}		
}		
}		
}		

6.37.4 Semantics

Semantics of the ElectrographSensorType:

Name	*Definition*
`ElectrographSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an electrograph sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).

Name	*Definition*
WaveValue	Describes the time series sensed value of the electrograph sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).
unit	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
waveformLabel	Describes the label of the waveform based as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by waveformLabelCS of EEG, ECG, EMG and EOG defined in Annex B.1, B.2, B.3, and B.4, respectively.
maxAmplitude	Describes the maximum amplitude among the acquired time series value of the electrode sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).
waveValueFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals the presence of WaveValue. A value of “1” means the WaveValue shall be used and “0” means that the WaveValue shall not be used.
unitFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default unit shall be used.
waveformLabelFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if the label of waveform is present. A value of ”1” indicates that the label of waveform shall be present and ”0” indicates that the waveform label shall not be present.
maxAmplitudeFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if the value of maximum amplitude is present. A value of ”1” indicates that the value of maximum amplitude shall be present and ”0” indicates that the value of maximum amplitude shall not be present.
numOfChannels	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, represents the number of channels.
numOfSamples	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, represents the sample number of the sensed information for each channel.

6.37.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an electrograph sensing with the following semantics. The segmented sensed electrograph signal stream is composed of ten values of “0.5, 1.1, 2.2, 1.7, 1.1, 2.4, 5.7, 1.3, 0.5, 1.1”. The unit of the signal is millivolt. The electrograph signal stream is obtained at the system clock tick of 60000 where there are 100 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is egs01 and the id of the sensor is EGSID_01.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:ElectrographSensorType" id="egs01"
sensorIdRef="EGS_01">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
```

```
    <siv:WaveValue mpeg7:dim="1 10">
       0.5 1.1 2.2 1.7 1.1 2.4 5.7 1.3 0.5 1.1
    </siv:WaveValue>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.38 EEG sensor type

6.38.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies an electroencephalogram sensor type which detects a set of brain waves among the electrodes attached to the scalp that act as transducers. The applications of the sensor type may include medical use, health monitoring, brain computer interface and others.

6.38.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of EEG sensor type         -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="EEGSensorType">
    <complexContent>
    <extension base="siv:ElectrographSensorType">
    <attribute name="wavePattern" type="mpeg7:termReferenceType" use="optional"/>
    </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.38.3 Binary representation syntax

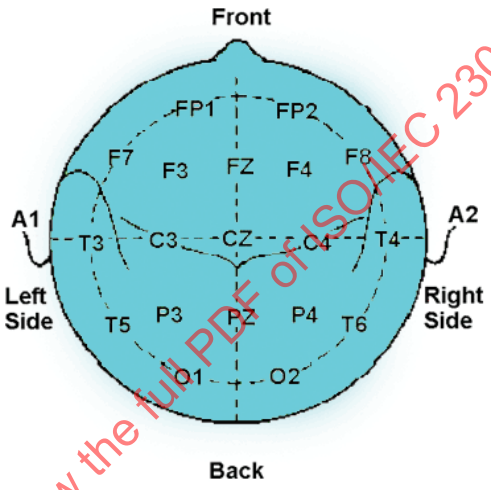
EEGSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
wavePatternFlag	1	bslbf
electrographSensorType	See above	electrographSensorType
if (wavePatternFlag == 1){		
wavePattern	4	bslbf
}		
}		

6.38.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `EEGSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`EEGSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an electroencephalogram (EEG) sensor.

Name	*Definition*
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`WaveValue`	Describes the time series sensed value of the EEG sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`waveformLabel`	Describes the label of the waveform based as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by EEG_waveformLabelCS defined in Annex B.1.



< Electrode locations >

FP1.2	Frontal pole
F3.4	Frontal
C3.4	Central
P3.4	Pariental
O1.2	Occipital
F7.8	Anterior temporal
T3.4	Middle temporal
T5.6	Posterior temporal
FZ	Midline-frontal
CZ	Midline-central
PZ	Midline-pariental
A1.2	Auricular

< Symbols and their corresponding meaning >

[10-20 electrode EEG system]

WaveformLabel	**Description**
EEG_FP1_F7	Describes the waveform between FP1 and F7
EEG_F7_T3	Describes the waveform between F7 and T3

Name	*Definition*
	EEG_T3_T5 Describes the waveform between T3 and T5
	EEG_T5_O1 Describes the waveform between T5 and O1
	EEG_FP2_F8 Describes the waveform between FP2 and F8
	EEG_F8_T4 Describes the waveform between F8 and T4
	EEG_T4_T6 Describes the waveform between T4 and T6
	EEG_T6_O2 Describes the waveform between T6 and O2
	EEG_FP1_F3 Describes the waveform between FP1 and F3
	EEG_F3_C3 Describes the waveform between F3 and C3
	EEG_C3_P3 Describes the waveform between C3 and P3
	EEG_P3_O1 Describes the waveform between P3 and O1
	EEG_FP2_F4 Describes the waveform between FP2 and F4
	EEG_F4_C4 Describes the waveform between F4 and C4
	EEG_C4_P4 Describes the waveform between C4 and P4
	EEG_P4_O2 Describes the waveform between P4 and O2
	EEG_FZ_CZ Describes the waveform between FZ and CZ
	EEG_CZ_PZ Describes the waveform between CZ and PZ

[EEG waveform label]

The following table shall be used for binary representation.

Binary representation (5 bits)	**EEG waveform label**
0	EEG_FP1_F7
1	EEG_F7_T3
2	EEG_T3_T5
3	EEG_T5_O1
4	EEG_FP2_F8
5	EEG_F8_T4
6	EEG_T4_T6

Name	Definition
	7 EEG_T6_O2 8 EEG_FP1_F3 9 EEG_F3_C3 10 EEG_C3_P3 11 EEG_P3_O1 12 EEG_FP2_F4 13 EEG_F4_C4 14 EEG_C4_P4 15 EEG_P4_O2 16 EEG_FZ_CZ 17 EEG_CZ_PZ 18-31 reserved
maxAmplitude	Describes the maximum amplitude among the acquired time series value of the EEG sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).
wavePattern	Specifies the pattern of the sensed wave as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by WavePatternCS defined in Annex B.5. The following table shall be used for binary representation. Binary representation (4 bits) — Wave pattern Type 0 — reserved 1 — EEG Delta 2 — EEG Theta 3 — EEG Alpha 4 — EEG Beta 5 — EEG Gamma 6-15 — reserved
wavePatternFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if wavePattern attribute is specified or not. A value of ”1” indicates that the attribute is used and ”0” shall indicate that the attribute is not used.

6.38.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an EEG sensing with the following semantics. The segmented sensed EEG signal wave, measured between FP1 and F7, is composed of ten values of “0.5, 1.1, 2.2, 1.7, 1.1, 2.4, 5.7, 1.3, 0.5, 1.1”. The unit of the signal is millivolt. The EEG signal stream is obtained at the system clock tick of 60000 where there are 100 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is eeg01 and the id of the sensor is EEGID_01.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:EEGSensorType" id="eeg01" activate="true"
sensorIdRef="EEGID_01" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:millivolt"
waveformLabel="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-EEG_WaveformLabelCS-NS:EEG_FP1_F7"
wavePattern="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-EEG_WavePatternCS-NS:EEG_Delta">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
   <siv:WaveValue mpeg7:dim="1 10">
      0.5 1.1 2.2 1.7 1.1 2.4 5.7 1.3 0.5 1.1
   </siv:WaveValue>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.39 ECG sensor type

6.39.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies an electrocodiogram sensor type which detects a set of heart waves among the electrodes attached to the skin that are caused when the heart muscle depolarizes during each heartbeat. The applications of the sensor type may include medical use, health monitoring, physical interactive game and others.

6.39.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################ -->
<!--Definition of ECG sensor type  -->
<!--################################ -->
<complexType name="ECGSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="siv:ElectrographSensorType">
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

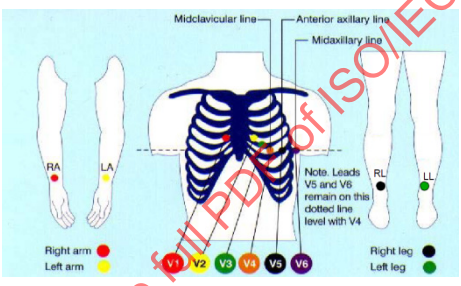
6.39.3 Binary representation syntax

ECGSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
electrographSensorType	See above	electrographSensorType
}		

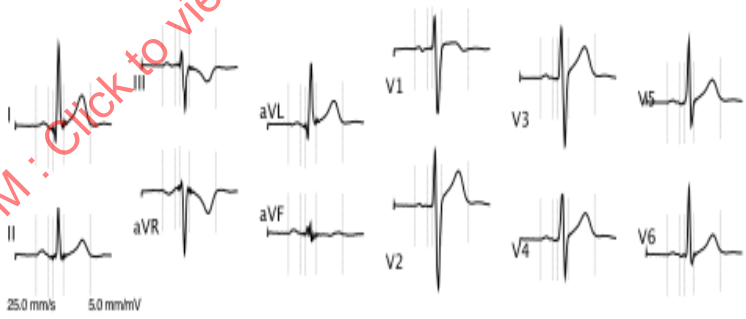
6.39.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `ECGSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`ECGSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an electrocardiogram (ECG) sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`WaveValue`	Describes the time series sensed value of the ECG sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`waveformLabel`	Describes the label of the waveform based as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by ECG_wveformLabelCS defined in Annex B.2. For ECG sensors, the name of each 12 leads is used as a waveform label.



[12 lead ECG system]



[12 leads derived from the 10-electrode placement]

Electrode label	Electrode placement
RA	On the right arm, avoiding bony prominences.
LA	In the same location that RA was placed, but on the left arm this time.
RL	On the right leg, avoiding bony prominences.

Name	*Definition*

LL	In the same location that RL was placed, but on the left leg this time.
V1	In the *fourth* intercostal space (between ribs 4 & 5) just to the *right* of the sternum (breastbone).
V2	In the *fourth* intercostal space (between ribs 4 & 5) just to the *left* of the sternum.
V3	Between leads V2 and V4.
V4	In the fifth intercostal space (between ribs 5 & 6) in the mid-clavicular line (the imaginary line that extends down from the midpoint of the clavicle (collarbone).
V5	Horizontally even with V4, but in the anterior axillary line. (The anterior axillary line is the imaginary line that runs down from the point midway between the middle of the clavicle and the lateral end of the clavicle; the lateral end of the collarbone is the end closer to the arm.)
V6	Horizontally even with V4 and V5 in the midaxillary line. (The midaxillary line is the imaginary line that extends down from the middle of the patient's armpit.)

[ECG electrode labels and their corresponding meaning]

Waveform Label	**Description**
ECG_V1	The label of the waveform acquired from the electrode V1.
ECG_V2	The label of the waveform acquired from the electrode V2.
ECG_V3	The label of the waveform acquired from the electrode V3.
ECG_V4	The label of the waveform acquired from the electrode V4.
ECG_V5	The label of the waveform acquired from the electrode V5.
ECG_V6	The label of the waveform acquired from the electrode V6.

Name	*Definition*
ECG_I	Lead I is the voltage between the (positive) left arm (LA) electrode and right arm (RA) electrode. (I=LA-RA)
ECG_II	Lead II is the voltage between the (positive) left leg (LL) electrode and right arm (RA) electrode. (II=LL-RA)
ECG_III	Lead III is the voltage between the (positive) left leg (LL) electrode and left arm (LA) electrode. (III=LL-LA)
ECG_aVR	Lead **augmented vector right (aVR)** has the positive electrode on the right arm. The negative electrode is a combination of the left arm electrode and the left leg electrode, which "augments" the signal strength of the positive electrode on the right arm. (aVR=RA-0.5(LA+LL))
ECG_aVL	Lead **augmented vector left (aVL)** has the positive electrode on the left arm. The negative electrode is a combination of the right arm electrode and the left leg electrode, which "augments" the signal strength of the positive electrode on the left arm. (aVL=LA-0.5(RA+LL))
ECG_aVF	Lead **augmented vector foot (aVF)** has the positive electrode on the left leg. The negative electrode is a combination of the right arm electrode and the left arm electrode, which "augments" the signal of the positive electrode on the left leg. (aVF=LL-0.5(RA+LA))

[ECG waveform labels and their corresponding meaning]

The following table shall be used for binary representation.

Binary representation (5 bits)	**WaveformLabel**
0	ECG_V1
1	ECG_V2
2	ECG_V3
3	ECG_V4
4	ECG_V5
5	ECG_V6
6	ECG_I
7	ECG_II
8	ECG_III

Name	*Definition*	
	9	ECG_aVR
	10	ECG_aVL
	11	ECG_aVF
	12-31	reserved
maxAmplitude	Describes the maximum amplitude among the acquired time series value of the ECG sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).	

6.39.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an ECG sensing with the following semantics. The segmented sensed ECG signal wave acquired at the electrode V1 is composed of ten values of "0.5, 1.1, 2.2, 1.7, 1.1, 2.4, 5.7, 1.3, 0.5, 1.1". The unit of the signal is millivolt. The ECG signal stream is obtained at the system clock tick of 60000 where there are 100 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is ecg01 and the id of the sensor is ECGID_01.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:ECGSensorType" id="ecg01" activate="true"
sensorIdRef="ECGID_01" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:millivolt"
waveformLabel="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-ECG_WaveformLabelCS-NS:ECG_V1">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
   <siv:WaveValue mpeg7:dim="1 10">
      0.5 1.1 2.2 1.7 1.1 2.4 5.7 1.3 0.5 1.1
   </siv:WaveValue>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.40 EMG sensor type

6.40.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies an electromyogram sensor type which detects a set of muscle tissure waves among the electrodes attached to skeletal muscles. The applications of the sensor type may include medical use, health monitoring, physical interactive game and others.

6.40.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################ -->
<!--Definition of EMG sensor type  -->
<!--################################ -->
<complexType name="EMGSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="siv:ElectrographSensorType">
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.40.3 Binary representation syntax

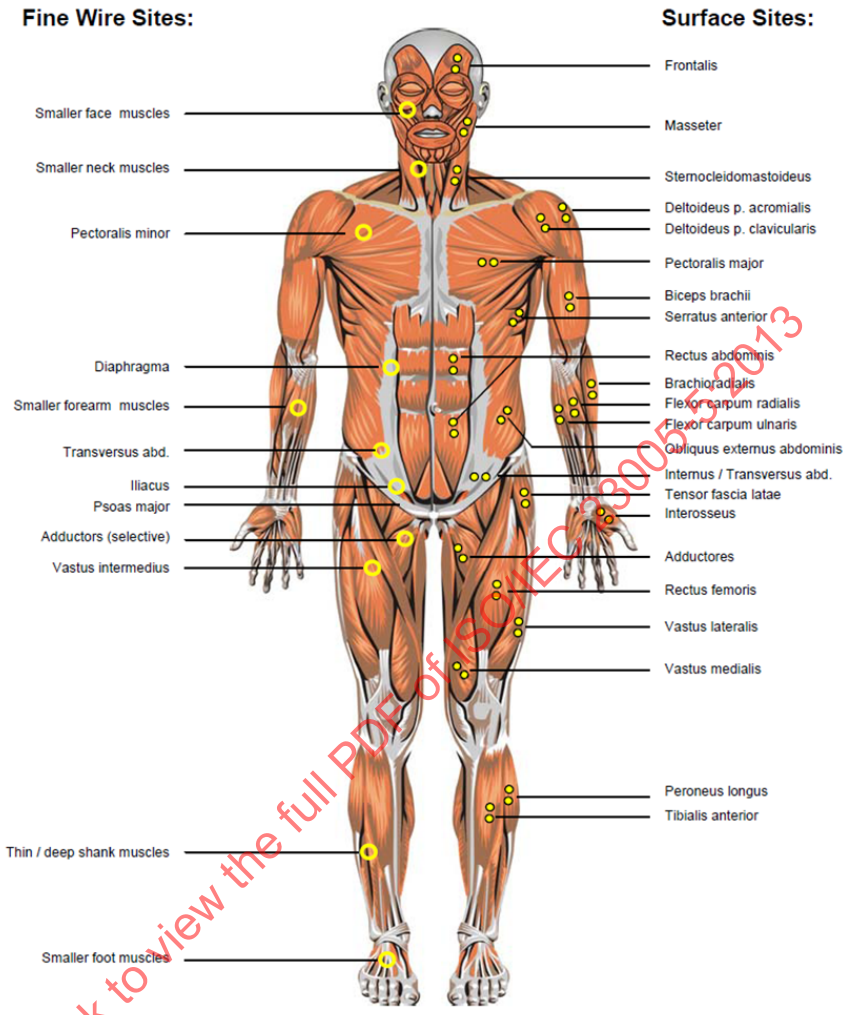
EMGSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
electrographSensorType	See above	electrographSensorType
}		

6.40.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `EMGSensorType`:

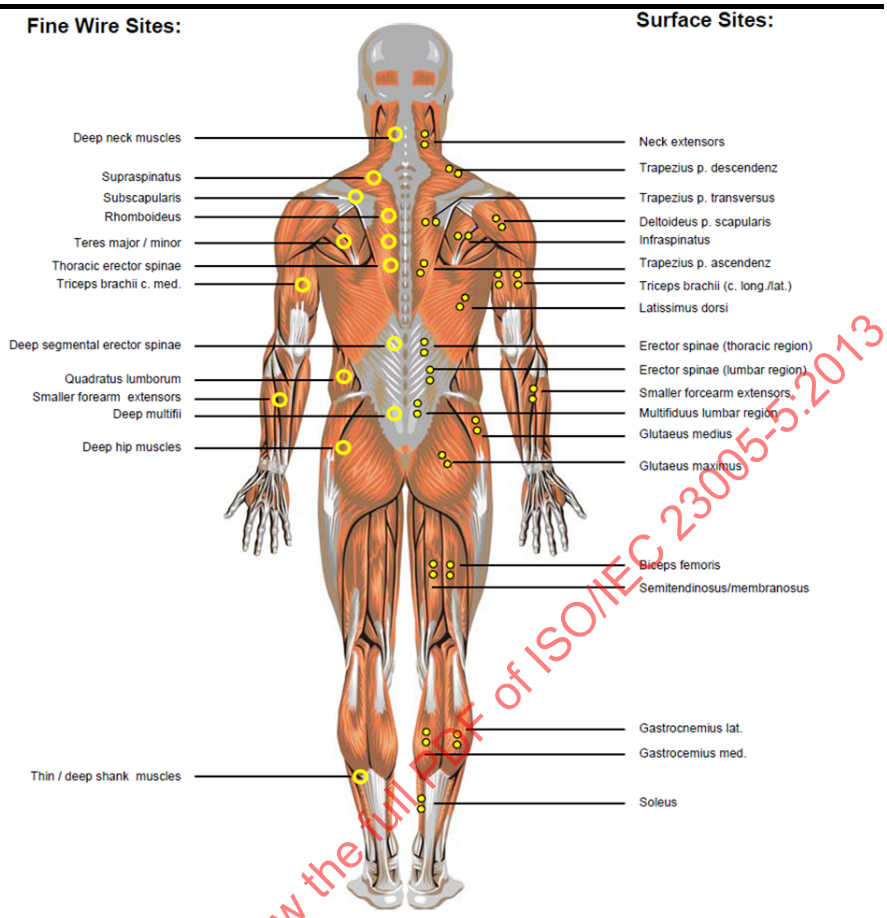
Name	*Definition*
`EMGSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an electromyogram (EMG) sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`WaveValue`	Describes the time series sensed value of the EMG sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`waveformLabel`	Describes the label of the waveform based as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by EMG_wveformLabelCS defined in Annex B.3. NOTE each waveform label is defined by the name of the corresponding muscle for both fine wire sites and surface sites.

Name	*Definition*



[Anatomical position of selected electrode locations – frontal view. The left side indicates deep muscles and positions for fine wire electrodes; the right side for surface muscles and placements.]

Name	*Definition*



[Anatomical position of selected electrode locations – dorsal view. The left side indicates deep muscles and positions for fine wire electrodes; the right side for surface muscles and placements.]

WaveformLabel	Description
EMG_SmallerFaceMuscles	Describes the waveform on the smaller face muscles
EMG_SmallerNeckMuscles	Describes the waveform on the smaller neck muscles
EMG_PectoralisMinor	Describes the waveform on the pectoralis minor, which is a thin, triangular muscle, situated at the upper part of the chest, beneath the pectoralis major
EMG_Diaphragma	Describes the waveform on the diaphragma
EMG_SmallerForearmMuscles	Describes the waveform on the smaller forearm muscles, which are the structure and distal region of the upper limb, between the elbow and the wrist

Name	Definition	
	EMG_TransversusAbdominis	Describes the waveform on the transverses abdominis, which is a muscle layer of the anterior and lateral abdominal wall which is deep to (layered below) the internal oblique muscle
	EMG_Iliacus	Describes the waveform on the iliacus, which is a flat, triangular muscle which fills the iliac fossa
	EMG_PsoasMajor	Describes the waveform on the psoas major, which is a long fusiform muscle placed on the side of the thoracic region of the vertebral column and brim of the lesser pelvis
	EMG_Adductors	Describes the waveform on the adductors, which are muscles of the thigh
	EMG_VastusIntermedius	Describes the waveform on the vastus intermedius, which arises from the front and lateral surfaces of the body of the femur in its upper two-thirds, sitting under Rectus Femoris and from the lower part of the lateral intermuscular septum
	EMG_ThinDeepShankMuscles	Describes the waveform on the thin deep shank muscles
	EMG_SmallerFootMuscles	Describes the waveform on the smaller foot muscles
	EMG_DeepNeckMuscles	Describes the waveform on the deep neck muscles
	EMG_Supraspinatus	Describes the waveform on the Supraspinatus, which is a relatively small muscle of the upper limb that runs from the supraspinatous fossa superior of th scapula (shoulderblade) to the spine of the scapula
	EMG_Subscapularis	Describes the waveform on the subscapularis, which is a large triangular muscle which fills the subscapuplar fossa and inserts into the lesser tubercle of the humerus and the front of the capsule of the shoulder-joint
	EMG_Rhomboideus	Describes the waveform on the rhomboideus, which are rhombus-shaped muscles associated with the scapula and are chiefly responsible for its retraction
	EMG_TeresMajorMinor	Describes the waveform on the teres major, which is a muscle of the upper limb and one of six scapulohumeral muscles

Name	*Definition*
EMG_ThoracicErectorSpinae	Describes the waveform on the thoracic erector spinae
EMG_TricepsBrachiiCMed	Describes the waveform on the triceps brachii c med
EMG_DeepSegmentalErectorSpinae	Describes the waveform on the deep segmental erector spinae
EMG_QuadratusLumborum	Describes the waveform on the quadrates lumborum, which is irregular and irregular and quadrilateral in shape, and broader below than above
EMG_SmallerForearmExtensors	Describes the waveform on the smaller forearm extensors
EMG_DeepMultifii	Describes the waveform on the deep multifii
EMG_DeepHipMuscles	Describes the waveform on the deep hip muscles
EMG_Frontalis	Describes the waveform on the frontalis, which is thin, of a quadrilateral form, and intimately adherent to the superficial fascia
EMG_Masseter	Describes the waveform on the masseter, which is a thick, somewhat quadrilateral muscle, consisting of two parts, superficial and deep
EMG_Sternocleidomastoideus	Describes the waveform on the sternocleidomastoideus, which is a paired muscle in the superficial layers of the anterior portion of the neck
EMG_DeltoideusPAcromialis	Describes the waveform on the deltoideus p. acromialis
EMG_DeltoideusPClavicularis	Describes the waveform on the deltoideus p. clavicularis
EMG_PectoralisMajor	Describes the waveform on the pectoralis major, which is a thick, fan-shaped muscle, situated at the chest (anterior) of the body
EMG_BicepsBrachii	Describes the waveform on the biceps brachii, which is a muscle located on the upper arm
EMG_SerratusAnterior	Describes the waveform on the serratus anterior, which is a muscle that originates on the surface of the upper eight or nine ribs at the side of the chest and

Name	Definition	
		inserts along the entire anterior length of the medial border of the scapula
	EMG_RectusAbdominis	Describes the waveform on the rectus abdominis, which is a paired muscle running vertically on each side of the anterior wall of the human abdomen
	EMG_Brachioradialis	Describes the waveform on the brachioradialis, which is a muscle of the forearm that acts to flex the forearm at th elbow
	EMG_FlexorCarpumRadialis	Describes the waveform on the flexor carpum radialis, which is a muscle of the human forearm that acts to flex and abduct the hand
	EMG_FlexorCarpumUlnaris	Describes the waveform on the flexor carpum ulnaris, which is a muscle of the human forearm that acts to flex and adduct the hand
	EMG_ObliquusExternusAbdominis	Describes the waveform on the obliquus externus abdominis, which is the largest and superficial (outermost) of the three flat muscles of the lateral anterior abdomen
	EMG_InternusTransversusAbdominis	Describes the waveform on the internus/transverses abdominis, which is a muscle layer of the anterior and lateral abdominal wall which is deep to (layered below) the internal oblique muscle
	EMG_TensorFasciaLatae	Describes the waveform on the tensor fascia latae, which arises from the posterior part of the outer lip of the iliac crest; from the outer surface of the anterior superior iliac spine, and part of the outer border of the notch below it, between the gluteus medius and Sartorius; and from the deep surface of the fascia lata
	EMG_Interosseus	Describes the waveform on the interosseus
	EMG_Adductores	Describes the waveform on the adductores
	EMG_RectusFemoris	Describes the waveform on the rectus femoris, which is one of the four qualdriceps muscles of the human body
	EMG_VastusLateralis	Describes the waveform on the vastus lateralis, which is the largest part of the Quadriceps femoris
	EMG_VastusMedialis	Describes the waveform on the vastus medialis, which is a medially located muscle of the quadriceps

Name	*Definition*	
	EMG_PeroneusLongus	Describes the waveform on the peroneus longus, which is a superficial muscle in the lateral compartment of the leg, and acts to evert and plantar flex the ankle
	EMG_TibialisAnterior	Describes the waveform on the tibialis anterior, which is a muscle that originates in the upper two-thirds of the lateral surface of the tibia and inserts into the medial cuneiform and first metatarsal bones of the foot
	EMG_NeckExtensors	Describes the waveform on the neck extensors
	EMG_TrapeziusPDescendenz	Describes the waveform on the trapezius p. descendenz
	EMG_TrapeziusPTransversus	Describes the waveform on the trapezius p. transversus
	EMG_DeltoideusPScapularis	Describes the waveform on the deltoideus p. scapularis
	EMG_Infraspinatus	Describes the waveform on the infraspinatus, which is a thick triangular muscle. It occupies the chief part of the infraspinatous fossa
	EMG_TrapeziusPAscendenz	Describes the waveform on the trapezius p. ascendenz
	EMG_TricepsBrachii	Describes the waveform on the triceps brachii, which is the large muscle on the back of the upper limb of many vertebrates
	EMG_LatissimusDorsi	Describes the waveform on the latissimus dorsi, which is the larger, flat, dorso-lateral muscle on the trunk, posterior to the arm, and partly covered by the trapezius on its median dorsal region
	EMG_ErectorSpinaeThoracicRegion	Describes the waveform on the erector spinae thoracic region
	EMG_ErectorSpinaeLumbarRegion	Describes the waveform on the erector spinae lumbar region
	EMG_SmallerForcearmExtensors	Describes the waveform on the smaller forcearm extensors
	EMG_MultifidusLumbarRegion	Describes the waveform on the multifidus lumbar region

Name	*Definition*
EMG_GlutaeusMedius	Describes the waveform on the glutaeus medius, which is a broad, thick, radiating muscle, situated on the outer surface of the pelvis
EMG_GlutaeusMaximus	Describes the waveform on the glutaeus maximus, which is the largest and most superficial of the three gluteal muscles
EMG_BicepsFemoris	Describes the waveform on the biceps femoris, which is a muscle of the posterior (the back) thigh
EMG_Semitendinosus	Describes the waveform on the semitendinosus, which is a muscle in the back of the thigh
EMG_GastrocnemiusLat	Describes the waveform on the gastrocnemius lat
EMG_GastrocemiusMed	Describes the waveform on the gastrocemius med
EMG_Soleus	Describes the waveform on the soleus, which is a powerful muscle in the back part of the lower leg (the calf)

[EMG waveform labels and their corresponding meaning]

The following table shall be used for binary representation.

Binary representation (7 bits)	**WaveformLabel**
0	EMG_SmallerFaceMuscles
1	EMG_SmallerNeckMuscles
2	EMG_PectoralisMinor
3	EMG_Diaphragma
4	EMG_SmallerForearmMuscles
5	EMG_TransversusAbdominis
6	EMG_Iliacus
7	EMG_PsoasMajor
8	EMG_Adductors
9	EMG_VastusIntermedius

Name	Definition	
	10	EMG_ThinDeepShankMuscles
	11	EMG_SmallerFootMuscles
	12	EMG_DeepNeckMuscles
	13	EMG_Supraspinatus
	14	EMG_Subscapularis
	15	EMG_Rhomboideus
	16	EMG_TeresMajorMinor
	17	EMG_ThoracicErectorSpinae
	18	EMG_TricepsBrachiiCMed
	19	EMG_DeepSegmentalErectorSpinae
	20	EMG_QuadratusLumborum
	21	EMG_SmallerForearmExtensors
	22	EMG_DeepMultifii
	23	EMG_DeepHipMuscles
	24	EMG_Frontalis
	25	EMG_Masseter
	26	EMG_Sternocleidomastoideus
	27	EMG_DeltoideusPAcromialis
	28	EMG_DeltoideusPClavicularis
	29	EMG_PectoralisMajor
	30	EMG_BicepsBrachii
	31	EMG_SerratusAnterior
	32	EMG_RectusAbdominis
	33	EMG_Brachioradialis
	34	EMG_FlexorCarpumRadialis
	35	EMG_FlexorCarpumUlnaris
	36	EMG_ObliquusExternusAbdomini

Name	*Definition*		
		s	
	37	EMG_InternusTransversusAbdominis	
	38	EMG_TensorFasciaLatae	
	39	EMG_Interosseus	
	40	EMG_Adductores	
	41	EMG_RectusFemoris	
	42	EMG_VastusLateralis	
	43	EMG_VastusMedialis	
	44	EMG_PeroneusLongus	
	45	EMG_TibialisAnterior	
	46	EMG_NeckExtensors	
	47	EMG_TrapeziusPDescendenz	
	48	EMG_TrapeziusPTransversus	
	49	EMG_DeltoideusPScapularis	
	50	EMG_Infraspinatus	
	51	EMG_TrapeziusPAscendenz	
	52	EMG_TricepsBrachii	
	53	EMG_LatissimusDorsi	
	54	EMG_ErectorSpinaeThoracicRegion	
	55	EMG_ErectorSpinaeLumbarRegion	
	56	EMG_SmallerForcearmExtensors	
	57	EMG_MultifidusLumbarRegion	
	58	EMG_GlutaeusMedius	
	59	EMG_GlutaeusMaximus	
	60	EMG_BicepsFemoris	
	61	EMG_Semitendinosus	

Name	*Definition*		
	62	EMG_GastrocnemiusLat	
	63	EMG_GastrocemiusMed	
	64	EMG_Soleus	
	65-128	reserved	
maxAmplitude	Describes the maximum amplitude among the acquired time series value of the EMG sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).		

6.40.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an EMG sensing with the following semantics. The segmented sensed EMG signal wave acquired on the smaller face muscles is composed of ten values of "0.5, 1.1, 2.2, 1.7, 1.1, 2.4, 5.7, 1.3, 0.5, 1.1". The unit of the signal is millivolt. The EMG signal stream is obtained at the system clock tick of 60000 where there are 100 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is emg01 and the id of the sensor is EMGID_01.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:EMGSensorType" id="emg01" activate="true"
sensorIdRef="EMGID_01" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:millivolt"
waveformLabel="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-EMG_WaveformLabelCS-
NS:EMG_SmallerFaceMuscles">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
   <siv:WaveValue mpeg7:dim="1 10">
      0.5 1.1 2.2 1.7 1.1 2.4 5.7 1.3 0.5 1.1
   </siv:WaveValue>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.41 EOG sensor type

6.41.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies an electrooculogram sensor type which detects a set of the resting potential waves among the electrodes attached to positions around eyes. The applications of the sensor type may include medical use, health monitoring, physical interactive game and others.

6.41.2 Syntax

```
<!--################################ -->
<!--Definition of EOG sensor type  -->
<!--################################ -->
<complexType name="EOGSensorType">
   <complexContent>
   <extension base="siv:ElectrographSensorType">
   </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

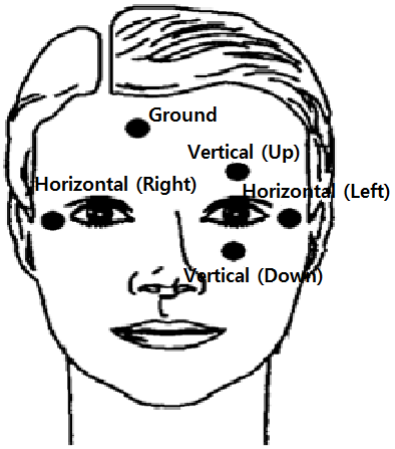
6.41.3 Binary representation syntax

EEGSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
electrographSensorType	See above	electrographSensorType
}		

6.41.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `EOGSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`EOGSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to an electro-oculogram (EOG) sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`WaveValue`	Describes the time series sensed value of the EOG sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`waveformLabel`	Describes the label of the waveform based as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by EOG_wveformLabelCS defined in Annex B.4.



[Electrode locations of EOG]

Waveform Label	Description
EOG_VerticalUp	Describes the waveform between Ground and Vertic (Up)

Name	*Definition*

EOG_VerticalDown	Describes the waveform between Ground and Vertical (Down)
EOG_HorizontalRight	Describes the waveform between Ground and Horizontal (Right)
EOG_HorizontalLeft	Describes the waveform between Ground and Horizontal (Left)
EOG_VerticalUD	Describes the waveform between Vertical (Up) and Vertical (Down)
EOG_HorizontalRL	Describes the waveform between Horizontal (Right) and Horizontal (Left)

[EOG waveform labels and their corresponding meaning]

The following table shall be used for binary representation.

Binary representation (4 bits)	**WaveformLabel**
0	EOG_VerticalUp
1	EOG_VerticalDown
2	EOG_HorizontalRight
3	EOG_HorizontalLeft
4	EOG_VerticalUD
5	EOG_HorizontalRL
6-15	reserved

`maxAmplitude`	Describes the maximum amplitude among the acquired time series value of the EOG sensor with respect to the microvolt (μV).

6.41.5 Examples

This example shows the description of an EOG sensing with the following semantics. The segmented sensed EOG signal wave acquired between ground and vertical electrodes is composed of ten values of “0.5, 1.1, 2.2, 1.7, 1.1, 2.4, 5.7, 1.3, 0.5, 1.1”. The unit of the signal is millivolt. The EOG signal stream is obtained at the system clock tick of 60000 where there are 100 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is emg01 and the id of the sensor is EOGID_01.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:EOGSensorType" id="eog01" activate="true"
sensorIdRef="EOGID_01" unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:millivolt"
waveformLabel="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-EOG_WaveformLabelCS-NS:EOG_VerticalUp">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
   <siv:WaveValue mpeg7:dim="1 10">
         0.5 1.1 2.2 1.7 1.1 2.4 5.7 1.3 0.5 1.1
   </siv:WaveValue>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.42 GSR sensor type

6.42.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies a galvanic skin response sensor type which detects a set of the electrical conductance waves of skin, which varies with its moisture level. The applications of the sensor type may include medical use, health monitoring, physical interactive game and others.

6.42.2 Syntax

```
<!--##################################### -->
<!--Definition of GSR sensor type        -->
<!--##################################### -->
<complexType name="GSRSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="Array_Value" type="mpeg7:FloatMatrixType"/>
         </sequence>
         <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType" use="optional"/>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

6.42.3 Binary representation syntax

GSRSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
unitFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType	See above	SensedInfoBaseType
numOfChannels	16	uimsbf
numOfSamples	16	uimsbf
for(k = 0; k< numOfSamples; k++){		
for(j=0;j< numOfChannels;j++){		
array_value [(k * numOfSamples + j]	32	fsbf
}		
}		

If (unitFlag == 1){		
unit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

6.42.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `GSRSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
`GSRSensorType`	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a galvanic skin response (GSR) sensor.
`TimeStamp`	Describes the time that the information is acquired (sensed).
`unit`	Specifies the unit of the sensed value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6.
`Array_Value`	Describes the sensed value of the GSR with respect to the micromho (μ℧). Mho is unit of electrical conductance and the reciprocal of an ohm (Ω).
`unitFlag`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if a unit other than default unit is used. A value of ”1” indicates that the unit specified in the unit attribute shall be used and ”0” indicates that the default unit shall be used.
`numOfChannels`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, represents the number of channels.
`numOfSamples`	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, represents the sample number of the sensed information for each channel.

6.42.5 Examples

This example shows the description of a GSR sensing with the following semantics. The sensor has an ID of “GSRS001” and references “GSRSID001”. The sensor shall be activated and the array value with 6 channels shall be [0.3 0.5] (μ℧). The sensor shall be sensed at timestamp="60000" where there are 100 clock ticks per second.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:GSRSensorType" id="GSRS001"
sensorIdRef="GSRSID001" activate="true">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
   <siv:Array_Value mpeg7:dim="2">0.3 0.5</siv:Array_Value>
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.43 Bio sensor type

6.43.1 Introduction

This Subclause specifies an aggregated sensor type which contains sensed information such as body height, body weight, body temperature, body fat, blood type, blood pressure, blood sugar, blood oxygen, heart rate, EEG, ECG, EMG, EOG, and GSR. The aggregated sensor type may contain just a subset of the sensed information. Moreover, the bio sensor type does not specify any sensing methods such as chemical and bio-chemical technologies. Therefore, any measurement specific to the particular sensing technologies is not the scope of the sensor type. The applications of the sensor type may include medical use, health monitoring, physical interactive game and others.

6.43.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ########################################### -->
<!--  Definition of bio sensor type              -->
<!-- ########################################### -->
<complexType name="BioSensorType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="BodyHeight" type="siv:BodyHeightSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="BodyWeight" type="siv:BodyWeightSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="BodyTemperature" type="siv:BodyTemperatureSensorType"
minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="BodyFat" type="siv:BodyFatSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="BloodType" type="siv:BloodTypeSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="BloodPressure" type="siv:BloodPressureSensorType"
minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="BloodSugar" type="siv:BloodSugarSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="BloodOxygen" type="siv:BloodOxygenSensorType"
minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="HeartRate" type="siv:HeartRateSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="EEG" type="siv:EEGSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="ECG" type="siv:ECGSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="EMG" type="siv:EMGSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="EOG" type="siv:EOGSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="GSR" type="siv:GSRSensorType" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```


6.43.3 Binary representation syntax

BioSensorType {	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
BodyHeightFlag	1	bslbf
BodyWeightFlag	1	bslbf
BodyTemperatureFlag	1	bslbf
BodyFatFlag	1	bslbf
BloodTypeFlag	1	bslbf

BloodPressureFlag	1	bslbf
BloodSugarFlag	1	bslbf
BloodOxygenFlag	1	bslbf
HeartRateFlag	1	bslbf
EEGFlag	1	bslbf
ECGFlag	1	bslbf
EMGFlag	1	bslbf
EOGFlag	1	bslbf
GSRFlag	1	bslbf
SensedInfoBaseType		SensedInfoBaseTypeType
if(BodyHeightFlag) {		
BodyHeight		BodyHeightSensorType
}		
if(BodyWeightFlag) {		
BodyWeight		BodyWeightSensorType
}		
if(BodyTemperatureFlag) {		
BodyTemperature		BodyTemperatureSensorTyp e
}		
if(BodyFatFlag) {		
BodyFat		BodyFatSensorType
}		
if(BloodTypeFlag) {		
BloodType		BloodTypeSensorType
}		
if(BloodPressureFlag) {		
BloodPressure		BloodPressureSensorType
}		

if(BloodSugarFlag) {		
BloodSugar		BloodSugarSensorType
}		
if(BloodOxygenFlag) {		
BloodOxygen		BloodOxygenSensorType
}		
if(HeartRateFlag) {		
HeartRate		HeartRateSensorType
}		
if(EEGFlag) {		
EEG		EEGSensorType
}		
if(ECGFlag) {		
ECG		ECGSensorType
}		
if(EMGFlag) {		
EMG		EMGSensorType
}		
if(EOGFlag) {		
EOG		EOGSensorType
}		
if(GSRFlag) {		
GSR		GSRSensorType
}		
}		

6.43.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `BioSensorType`:

Name	*Definition*
BioSensorType	Tool for describing sensed information with respect to a bio sensor.
BodyHeight	Describes sensed information with respect to a body height sensor.
BodyWeight	Describes sensed information with respect to a body weight sensor.
BodyTemperature	Describes sensed information with respect to a body temperature sensor.
BodyFat	Describes sensed information with respect to a body fat sensor.
BloodType	Describes sensed information with respect to a blood type sensor.
BloodPressure	Describes sensed information with respect to a blood pressure sensor.
BloodSugar	Describes sensed information with respect to a blood sugar sensor.
BloodOxygen	Describes sensed information with respect to a blood oxygen sensor.
HeartRate	Describes sensed information with respect to a heart rate sensor.
EEG	Describes sensed information with respect to an EEG sensor.
ECG	Describes sensed information with respect to an ECG sensor.
EMG	Describes sensed information with respect to an EMG sensor.
EOG	Describes sensed information with respect to an EOG sensor.
GSR	Describes sensed information with respect to a GSR sensor.
BodyHeightFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if body height sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
BodyWeightFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if body weight sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
BodyTemperatureFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if body temperature sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
BodyFatFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if body fat sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.

Name	*Definition*
BloodTypeFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if blood type sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
BloodPressureFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if blood pressure sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
BloodSugarFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if blood sugar sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
BloodOxygenFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if blood oxygen sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
HeartRateFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if heart rate sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
EEGFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if EEG sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
ECGFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if ECG sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
EMGFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if EMG sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
EOGFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if EOG sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.
GSRFlag	This field, which is only present in the binary representation, signals if GSR sensed information is available. A value of ”1” indicates that the sensed information shall be included and ”0” indicates that the sensed information shall not be included.

6.43.5 Examples

This example shows the description of aggregated sensed information acquired from a bio-sensor with the following semantics. The sensed information is obtained at the system clock tick of 60000 where there are 100 ticks per second. The id of this sensed information is bio01 and the id of the sensor is BIOID_01. The sensed height is 180 cm, the sensed body fat is 13.5 %, and the sensed heart rate is 60 Hz.

```
<iidl:SensedInfo xsi:type="siv:BioSensorType" sensorIdRef="BIO_01" id="bio01">
   <iidl:TimeStamp xsi:type="mpegvct:ClockTickTimeType" timeScale="100"
pts="60000"/>
   <siv:BodyHeight xsi:type="siv:BodyHeightSensorType" value="180"
unit="urn:mpeg:mpeg-v:01-CI-UnitTypeCS-NS:cm"/>
   <siv:BodyFat xsi:type="siv:BodyFatSensorType" value="13.5" />
   <siv:HeartRate xsi:type="siv:HeartRateSensorType" value="60" />
</iidl:SensedInfo>
```

6.44 Weather sensor type

6.44.1 Introduction

This subclause specifies XML syntax, binary representation syntax, and semantics of the WeatherSensorType with an example instantiation of the sensed information. Unlike most of other sensed information vocabularies, the weather sensor may be considered as a virtual sensor composed of various unit sensors such as temperature, humidity, snow, and precipitation sensors. In practice, the sensed information from this type of sensor may be either acquired by a number of actual sensors or fed by a weather related service.

6.44.2 Syntax

```
<!-- ################################################ -->
<!--  Definition of seather sensor type               -->
<!-- ################################################ -->
<complexType name="WeatherSensorType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="iidl:SensedInfoBaseType">
         <sequence>
            <element name="WeatherDescription" type="mpeg7:termReferenceType"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            <element name="Temperature" type="siv:TemperatureSensorType"
minOccurs="0"/>
            <element name="Precipitation" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
               <complexType>
                  <attribute name="value" type="float"/>
                  <attribute name="valueUnit" type="mpegvct:unitType"
use="optional"/>
                  <attribute name="duration" type="integer"/>
                  <attribute name="durationUnit" type="mpegvct:unitType"
use="optional"/>
               </complexType>
            </element>
            <element name="Snow" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
               <complexType>
                  <attribute name="value" type="float"/>
                  <attribute name="valueUnit" type="mpegvct:unitType"
use="optional"/>
                  <attribute name="duration" type="integer"/>
                  <attribute name="durationUnit" type="mpegvct:unitType"
use="optional"/>
```

```
                </complexType>
            </element>
            <element name="Wind" minOccurs="0">
                <complexType>
                    <attribute name="velocity" type="float"/>
                    <attribute name="unit" type="mpegvct:unitType"
use="optional"/>
                    <attribute name="direction" type="mpeg7:termReferenceType"/>
                </complexType>
            </element>
            <element name="Humidity" type="siv:HumiditySensorType"
minOccurs="0"/>
            <element name="Place" type="mpeg7:PlaceType" minOccurs="0"/>
        </sequence>
        <attribute name="time" type="siv:timePointType" use="optional"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<!-- Definition of timePoint datatype which is the same as the one in MPEG-7-->
<simpleType name="timePointType">
<restriction base="string">
<pattern value="(\-?\d+(\-\d{2}(\-
\d{2})?)?)?(T\d{2}(:\d{2}(:\d{2}(:\d+)?)?)?)?(F\d+)?((\-|\+)\d{2}:\d{2})?"/>
</restriction>
</simpleType>
```

6.44.3 Binary representation syntax

WeatherSensorType{	***Number of bits***	***Mnemonic***
SensedInfoBase		SensedInfoBaseType
TemperatureFlag	1	bslbf
PrecipitationFlag	1	bslbf
SnowFlag	1	bslbf
WindFlag	1	bslbf
HumidityFlag	1	bslbf
PlaceFlag	1	bslbf
TimeFlag	1	bslbf
WeatherDescriptionCount	32	uimsbf
PrecipitationCount	32	uimsbf
SnowCount	32	uimsbf
For (i=1;i<WeatherDescriptionCount;i++) {		

WeatherDescription	4	WeatherCS
}		
If (TemperatureFlag) {		
TemperatureSensor		TemperatureSensorType
}		
If (PrecipitationFlag) {		
Value	32	Flbf
valueUnitFlag	1	bslbf
If (valueUnitFlag) {		
valueUnit	8	bslbf
}		
duration	32	Simsbf
durationUnitFlag	1	bslbf
if (durationUnitFlag) {		
durationUnit	8	bslbf
}		
}		
If (SnowFlag) {		
value	32	flbf
valueUnitFlag	1	bslbf
If (valueUnitFlag) {		
valueUnit	8	bslbf
}		
duration	32	simsbf
durationUnitFlag	1	bslbf
If (durationUnitFlag) {		
durationUnit	8	bslbf
}		
}		

If (WindFlag) {		
velocity	32	flbf
velocityUnitFlag	1	bslbf
If (velocityUnitFlag) {		
velocityUnit	8	bslbf
}		
direction	5	WindDirectionTypeCS
}		
If (HumidityFlag) {		
Humidity		HumiditySensorType
}		
If (PlaceFlag) {		
Placelength		vluimsbf5
Place	8*Placelength	UTF-8
}		
If (timeFlag) {		
TimeLength		vluimsbf5
Time	8*TimeLength	UTF-8
}		
}		

6.44.4 Semantics

Semantics of the `WeatherSensorType`:

Names	Description
`WeatherType`	Tool for describing the observed weather.
`WeatherDescription`	Describes the observed weather as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by `WeatherCS` defined in Annex B.7 using the `mpeg7:termReferenceType` defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5. Binary representation of WeatherCS is as follows: Weather | Term ID of Weather

	0001 Sunny 0010 Cloudy 0011 Rainy 0100 Snow 0101 Windy 0110 Partly Cloudy 0111~1111 Reserved
Temperature	Describes the temperature using the structure defined by TemperatureSensorType.
Precipitation	Describes the precipitation during the specified period of time as defined by the duration attribute in the default unit of milimeter or in the unit specified by the valueUnit attribute.
value	Specifies the precipitation in the default unit of milimeter or in the unit specified by the valueUnit attribute.
valueUnit	Specifies the unit of the precipitation value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6 using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5.
duration	Specifies the time period up to the time of measuring the precipitation in the default unit of hour or in the unit specified by durationUnit attribute.
durationUnit	Specifies the unit of the duration, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6 using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5.
Snow	Describes the amount of snowfall during the specified period of time as defined by the duration attribute in the default unit of centimeter or in the unit specified by the valueUnit attribute.
value	Specifies the amount of snowfall in the default unit of centimeter or in the unit specified by the valueUnit attribute.
valueUnit	Specifies the unit of the snowfall value, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6 using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5.
duration	Specifies the time period up to the time of measuring the amount of snowfall in the default unit of hour or in the unit specified by durationUnit attribute.
durationUnit	Specifies the unit of the duration, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6 using the

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wind</td><td>Describes the strength and the direction of the wind.</td></tr>
<tr><td>velocity</td><td>Specifies the strength of the wind in meter per second by default, or in the unit specified by the unit attribute.</td></tr>
<tr><td>unit</td><td>Specifies the unit of the wind strength, if a unit other than the default unit is used, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by UnitTypeCS defined in A.2.1 of ISO/IEC 23005-6 using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Direction</td><td>Specifies the direction of the wind coming from, as a reference to a classification scheme term provided by WindDirectionTypeCS defined in Annex B.8 using the mpeg7:termReferenceType defined in 7.6 of ISO/IEC 15938-5.

Binary representation of WindDirectionTypeCS is as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>WindDirectionType</th><th>Term ID of WindDirectionType</th></tr>
<tr><td>00001</td><td>N</td></tr>
<tr><td>00010</td><td>W</td></tr>
<tr><td>00011</td><td>S</td></tr>
<tr><td>00100</td><td>E</td></tr>
<tr><td>00101</td><td>NW</td></tr>
<tr><td>00110</td><td>NE</td></tr>
<tr><td>00111</td><td>SW</td></tr>
<tr><td>01000</td><td>SE</td></tr>
<tr><td>01001</td><td>NNW</td></tr>
<tr><td>01010</td><td>WNW</td></tr>
<tr><td>01011</td><td>NNE</td></tr>
<tr><td>01100</td><td>ENE</td></tr>
<tr><td>01101</td><td>SSW</td></tr>
<tr><td>01110</td><td>WSW</td></tr>
<tr><td>01111</td><td>SSE</td></tr>
<tr><td>10000</td><td>ESE</td></tr>
<tr><td>10001~11111</td><td>Reserved</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Humidity</td><td>Describes the humidity using the structure defined by</td></tr>
</table>