INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 21794-1

First edition
2020-08

Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) —

Part 1: **Framework**

Technologies de l'information — Système de codage d'images plénoptiques (JPEG Pleno) —

Partie 1: Cadre

Reference number
ISO/IEC 21794-1:2020(E)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 21794 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Introduction

This document is part of a series of standards for a system known as JPEG Pleno. This document defines the JPEG Pleno framework. It facilitates the capture, representation, exchange and visualization of plenoptic imaging modalities. A plenoptic image modality can be a light field, point cloud or hologram, which are sampled representations of the plenoptic function in the form of, respectively, a vector function that represents the radiance of a discretized set of light rays, a collection of points with position and attribute information, or a complex wavefront. The plenoptic function describes the radiance in time and in space obtained by positioning a pinhole camera at every viewpoint in 3D spatial coordinates, every viewing angle and every wavelength, resulting in a 7D function.

JPEG Pleno specifies tools for coding these modalities while providing advanced functionality at system level, such as support for data and metadata manipulation, editing, random access and interaction, protection of privacy and ownership rights.

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Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) —

Part 1: Framework

1 Scope

This document specifies the plenoptic image coding system framework architecture and its instantiation via a generic file format for storage of plenoptic modalities as well as associated metadata descriptors.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 646, *Information technology — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

ISO/IEC 15444-1:2019, *Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system — Part 1: Core coding system*

ISO/IEC 15444-2:2004, *Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system — Part 2: Extensions*

ISO/IEC 21794-2:—,[1)] *Information technology — Plenoptic image coding system (JPEG Pleno) — Part 2: Light field coding*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
big-endian
byte ordering for which the most significant byte and least significant byte are sequentially ordered from lower memory address to higher memory address, respectively

3.2
box
structured collection of data describing the image or the image decoding process

3.3
box content
data wrapped within the box structure

1) Under preparation. Stage at time of publication: ISO/IEC DIS 21794-2:2019.

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3.4
box type
kind of information stored within the box

3.5
coder
embodiment of a coding process

3.6
codestream
coded data representation that includes all necessary data to allow a (full or approximate) reconstruction of the sample values of a digital image

3.7
coding process
encoding process, decoding process, or both

3.8
complex wavefront
wavefront represented with a complex representation, which can be, for example, real-imaginary or amplitude-phase

3.9
component
two-dimensional array of samples having the same designation in the output or display device, e. g., red, green or blue

3.10
decoder
embodiment of a decoding process

3.11
decoding process
process that takes as its input a codestream and outputs a continuous-tone image

3.12
encoder
embodiment of an encoding process

3.13
encoding process
process that takes as its input a continuous-tone image and outputs a codestream

3.14
hologram
sampled representation of the plenoptic function in the form of a complex wavefront

3.15
holographic display
three-dimensional display that renders a complex optical wavefront

3.16
light field
sampled representation of the plenoptic function in the form of a vector function that represents the radiance of a discretized set of light rays

3.17
light field data
recorded light field

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3.18
plenoptic function
radiance in time and in space obtained by positioning a pinhole camera at every viewpoint in 3D spatial coordinates, every viewing angle and every wavelength, resulting in a 7D function

3.19
plenoptic data
sampled representation of the plenoptic function

Note 1 to entry: Example plenoptic functions are light field, point cloud and holographic representation.

3.20
plenoptic object
plenoptic element
plenoptic data representing a part of the scene described by the plenoptic function

3.21
point cloud
sampled representation of the plenoptic function in the form of collection of points with position and attribute information

3.22
superbox
box that carries other boxes as payload data

3.23
wavefront
locus of spatial points that share the same phase of the light wave

4 Abbreviated terms

3D	three dimensional
CGH	computer-generated holography
IPR	intellectual property rights
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
JPL	Jpeg PLeno file format
UUID	Universally Unique IDentifier
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

5 Conventions

5.1 Conformance language

The keyword "reserved" indicates a provision that is not specified at this time, shall not be used, and may be specified in the future. The keyword "forbidden" indicates "reserved" and in addition indicates that the provision will never be specified in the future.

5.2 Naming conventions for numerical values

Integer numbers are expressed as bit patterns, hexadecimal values or decimal numbers. Bit patterns and hexadecimal values have both a numerical value and an associated particular length in bits.

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