



Standardizing all the Realities: A Look at OpenXR

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December 2018



A Note on What We'll Cover

3D Development (Today)

Pick an existing engine (e.g. Unity, Unreal)

or

Write your own engine (e.g. using Vulkan)

Pick a GPU

3D Development (Today)

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VR Development (Ideal)

Pick an existing engine (e.g. Unity, Unreal)

or

Write your own engine

Pick a HMD

VR Development: Reality today

The image is a collage of overlapping screenshots from various VR development websites. The most prominent elements include:

- Google VR Reference:** A sidebar menu with categories like Overview, Android, Spatial Audio, and Reference Pages.
- OpenVR API Documentation:** An "Overview" section titled "The OpenVR API provides a game engine on a specific hardware vendor's SDK for new hardware or software updat...".
- Microsoft Windows Dev Center:** A page titled "Windows Mixed Reality documentation" with a sub-header "Windows Mixed Reality" and a description: "Mixed reality blends real-world and virtual content into hybrid environments where physical and digital objects coexist and interact...".
- Khronos Group Developers:** A navigation menu with sections for Design, Develop, Distribute, Support, and Manage. A sidebar lists various SDKs and guides, including "PC SDK", "Mobile SDK", and "Native Development Overview".
- Native Development Overview:** A page with the heading "Native Development Overview" and introductory text: "Welcome to the Native Development Guide. This guide describes the libraries, tools, samples, and other material provided with this SDK for native development of mobile VR applications."

VR Development: Reality today

- VR API choice limits the hardware your application will support
- Supporting multiple APIs is possible, but more expensive

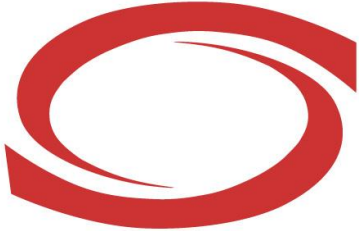
VR Development: Reality today

- VR API choice limits the hardware your application will support
- Supporting multiple APIs is possible, but more expensive
- Fragmentation is bad for hardware vendors as well!

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE: (SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

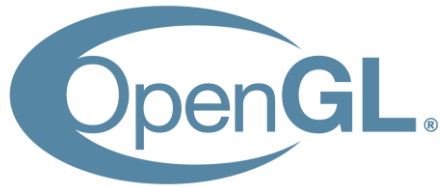


Randall Munroe, XKCD, <https://xkcd.com/927/>

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KHRONOS[®] GROUP



Since 1992

Latest release: 2017

3D API for PCs

Windows, Linux,
MacOS X, FreeBSD,
...



Since 2011

Latest release: 2017

3D API for Web

Chrome, Firefox,
Safari, Opera, IE, ...



Since 2016

Latest release: 2018

3D API for PC, Console, Mobile

Windows, Linux, Nintendo Switch,
Android...



Since 2015

Latest release: 2017

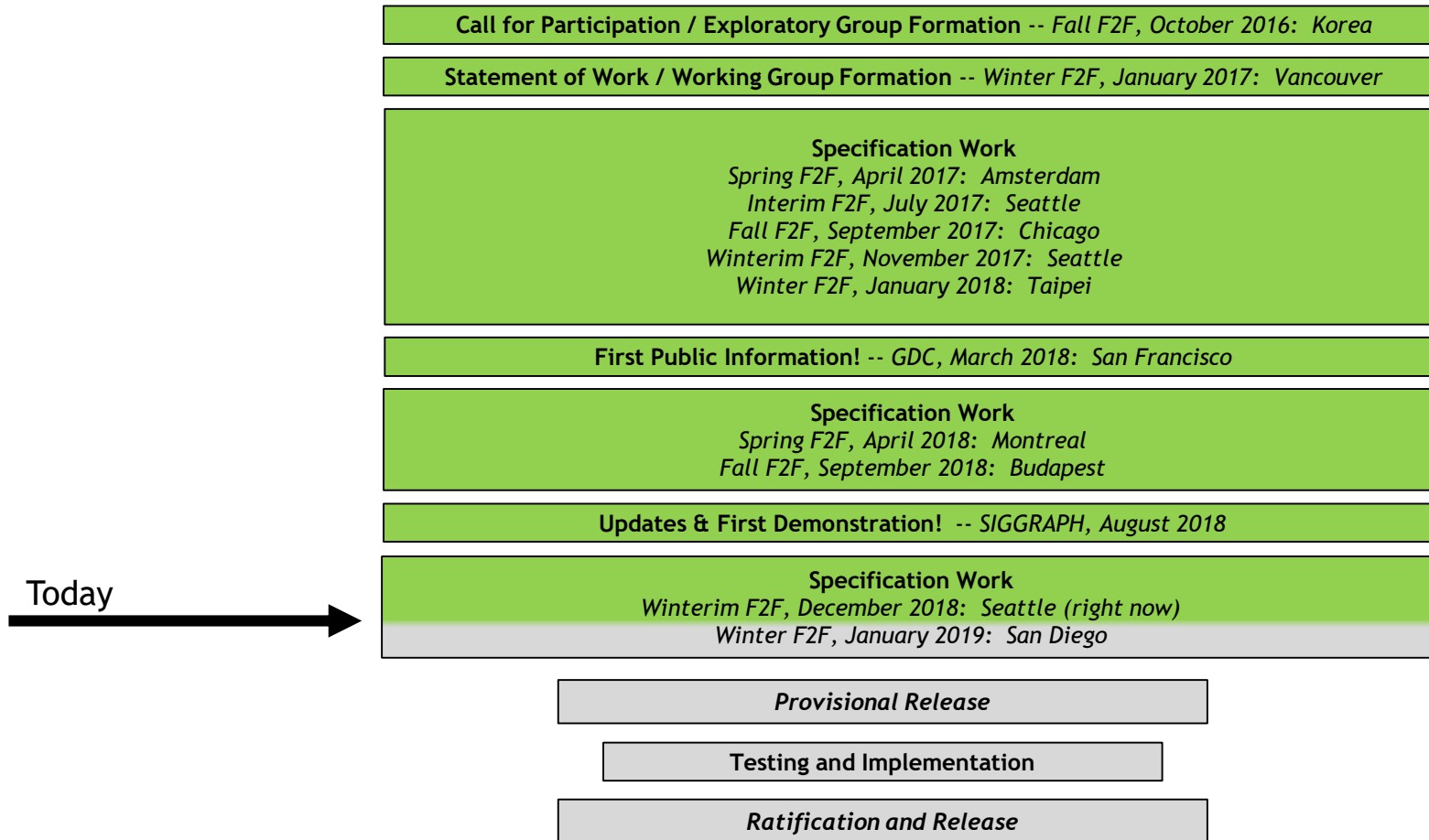
3D file format

Blender, 3ds Max,
Maya, Paint 3D,
PowerPoint, ...

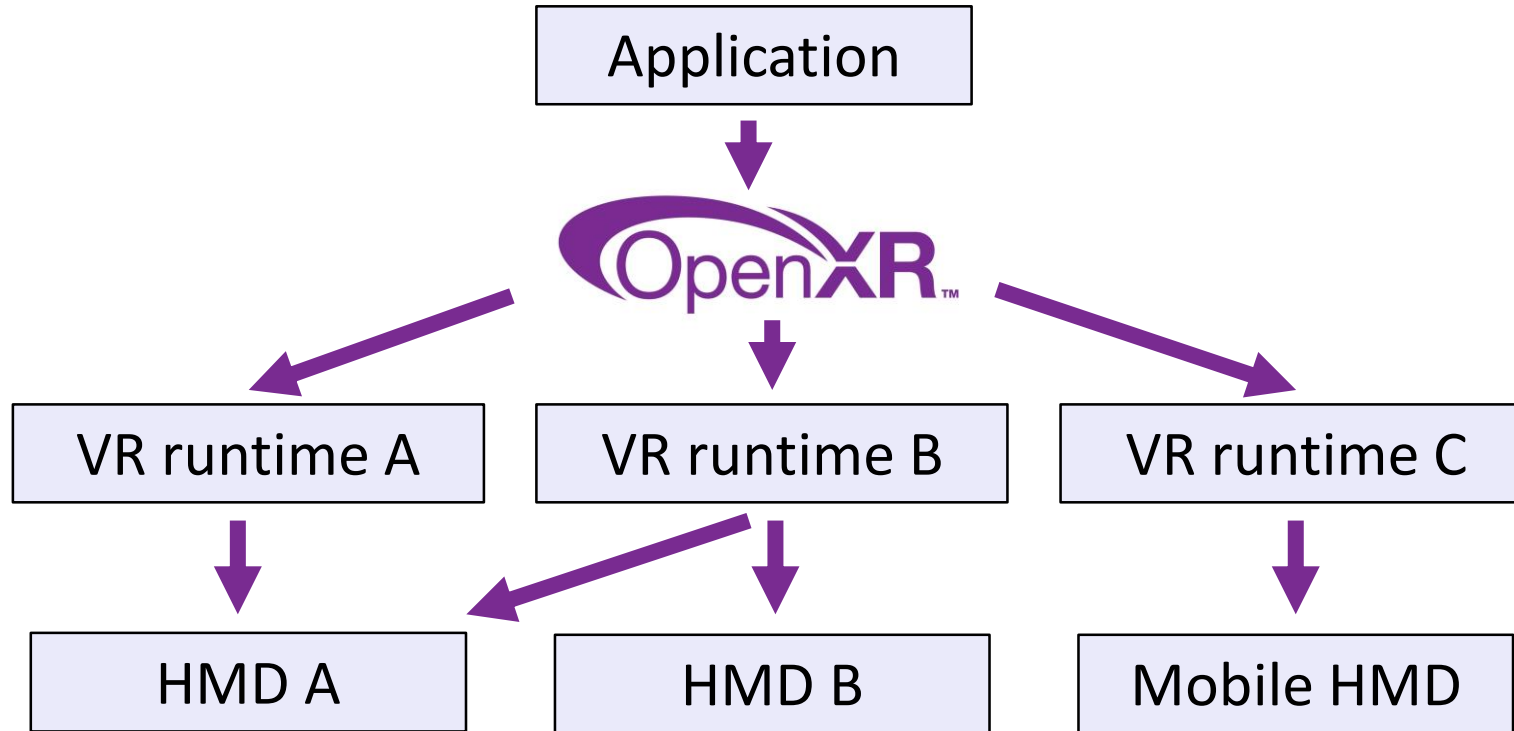
OpenXR Contributors



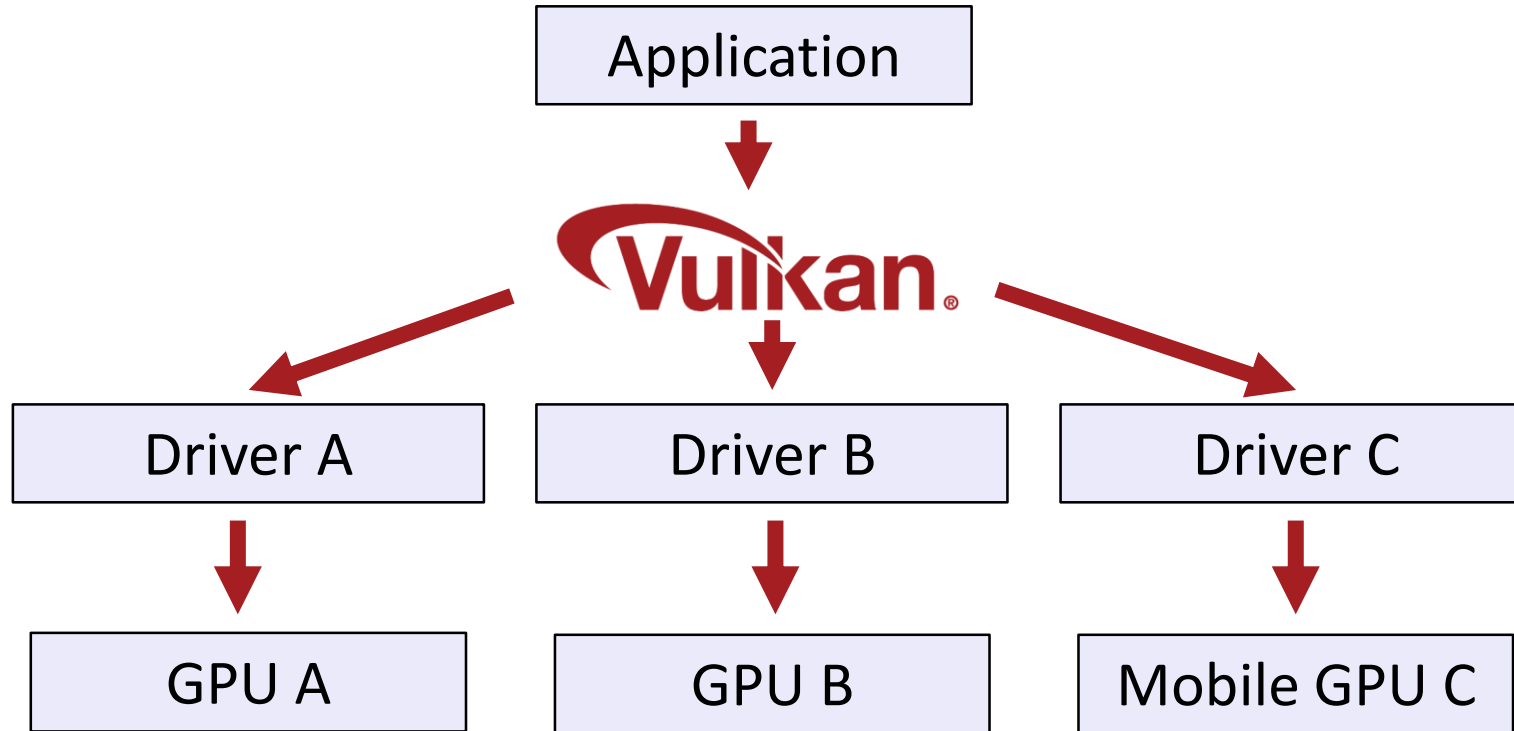
A Brief History of the Standard



OpenXR: Vision for Version 1.0



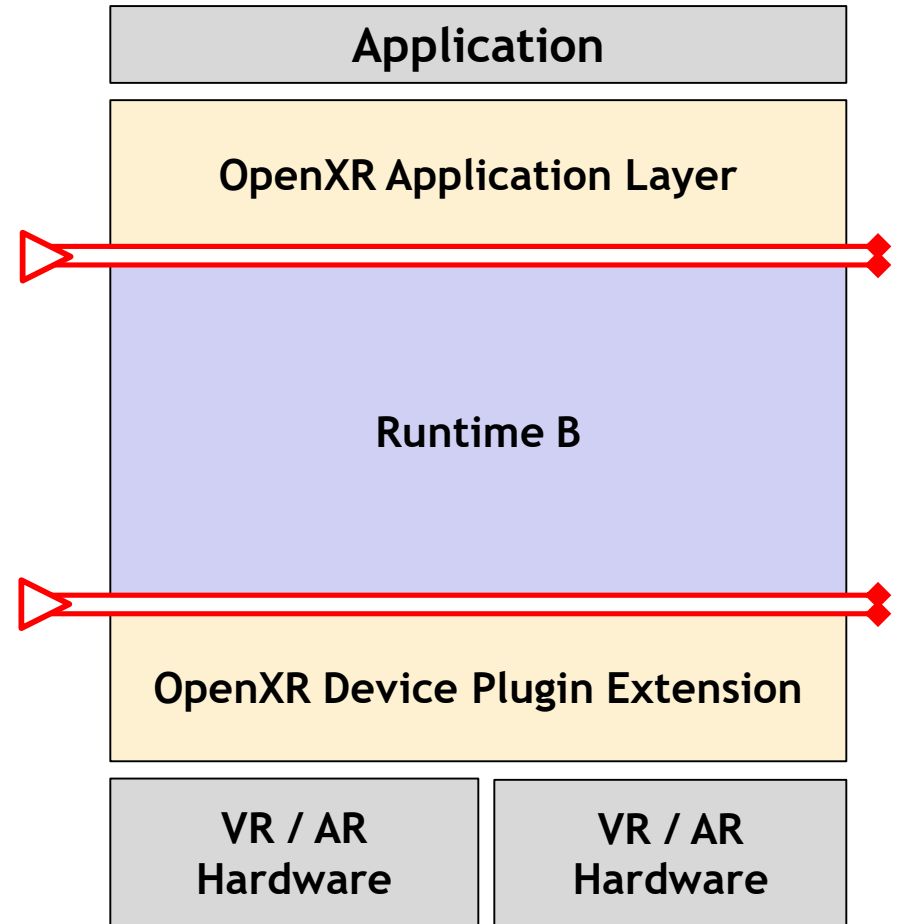
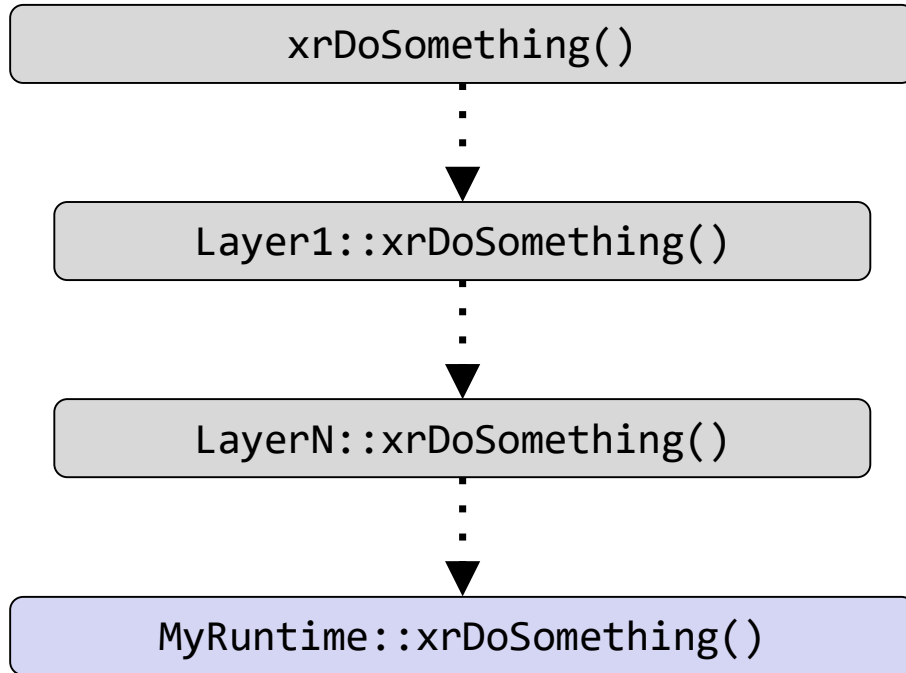
Vulkan: Same Concept, one API for all Devices





Architecture Overview

Layered API



Core and Extensions

Core Standard

Core concepts that are fundamental to the specification for all use cases

Examples: Tracking, Controller input, Presenting Renderings

KHR Extensions

Functionality that a large classes of runtimes will likely implement

Examples: Platform support, Device Plugin, Tracking Bounds

EXT Extensions

Functionality that a few runtimes might implement

Examples: Performance Settings, Debug Utils

Vendor Extensions

Functionality that is limited to a specific vendor

Examples: Device specific functionality

Viewport Configurations

Camera Passthrough AR	Stereoscopic VR	Projection CAVE
		 <p data-bbox="2008 766 2252 792"><i>Photo Credit: Dave Pape</i></p>
One Viewport	Two Viewports (one per eye)	Twelve Viewports (six per eye)

Applications can:

- Query the runtime for its supported Viewport Configurations
- Applications can then set the Viewport Configurations that they plan to use

Runtimes can:

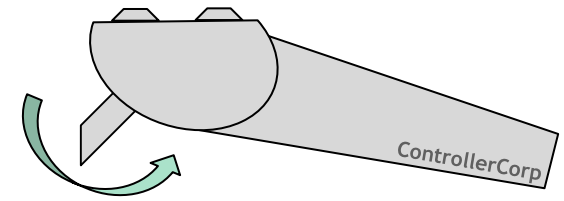
- Request the application change configuration, but app is not required to comply

Input and Haptics

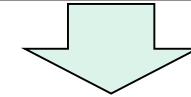
Input in OpenXR goes through a layer of abstraction built around Input Actions

These allow application developers to define input based on resulting action (e.g. “Move,” “Jump,” “Teleport”) rather than explicitly binding controls

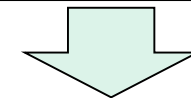
While the application can suggest recommended bindings, it is ultimately up to the runtime to bind input sources to actions as it sees fit (application’s recommendation, user settings, etc.).



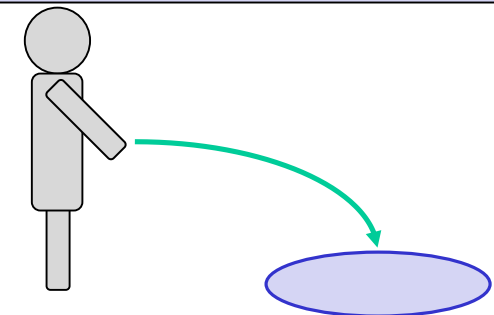
```
/user/hand/left/input/trigger/click  
(/devices/ControllerCorp/fancy_controller/  
input/trigger/click)
```



OpenXR Runtime	
.../input/button_a/click	Explode
.../input/trigger/click	Teleport
.../input/grip/value	SpawnKittens
⋮	



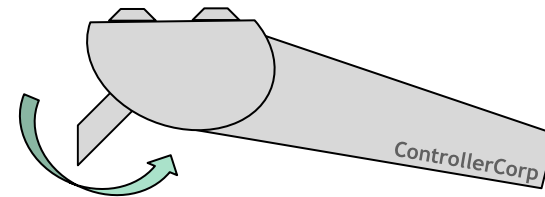
XrAction: “Teleport”



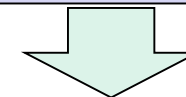
Input and Haptics

Forcing applications through this indirection has several advantages:

- Greater future-proofing as improvements to hardware and runtimes come out
- Allows for runtimes to “mix-and-match” multiple input sources
- Easy optional feature support (e.g. body tracking)
- Allows hardware manufacturers a pool of existing content to use with their new devices



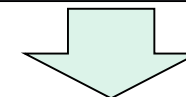
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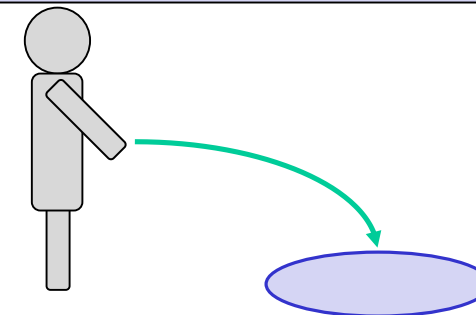
OpenXR Runtime

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XrAction: “Teleport”

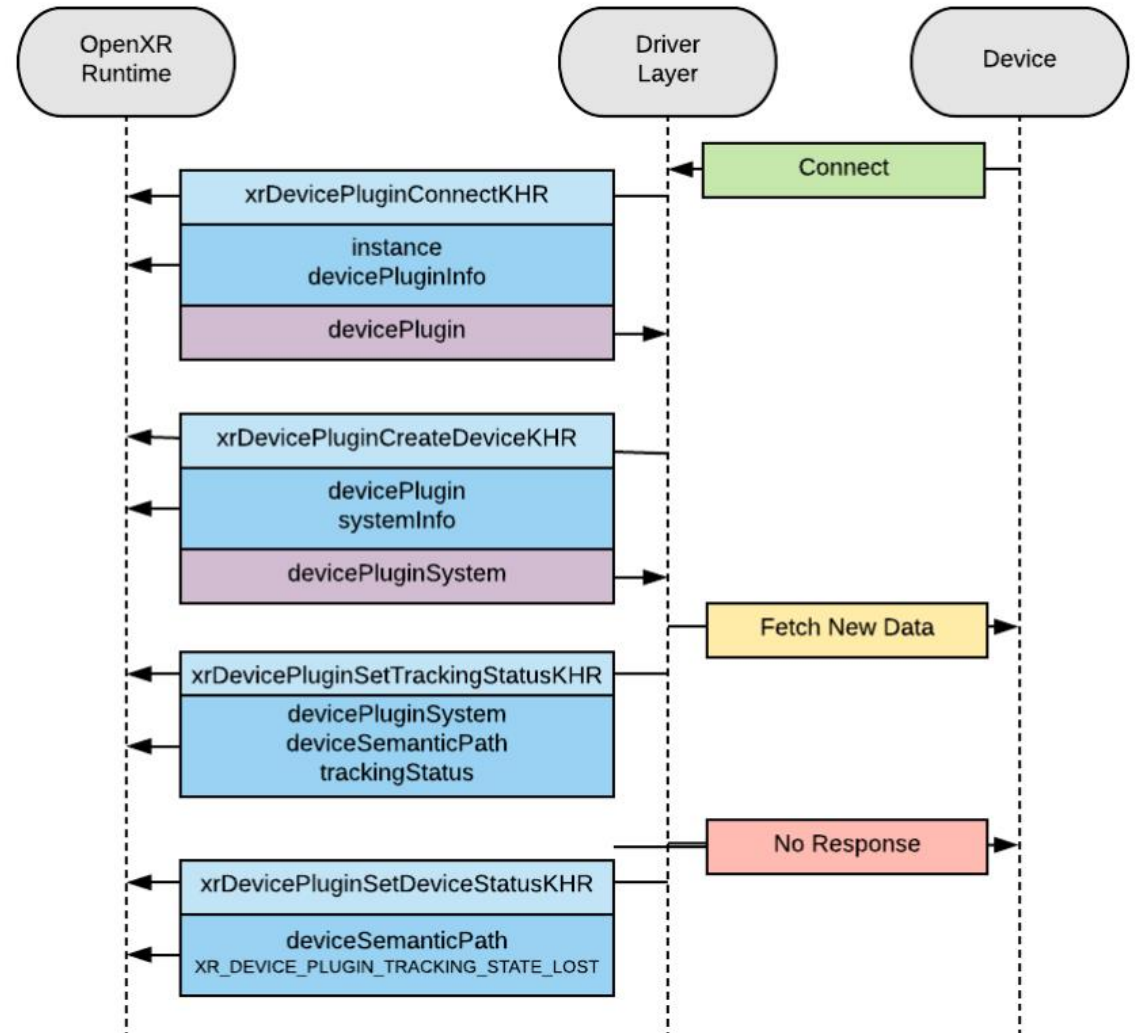




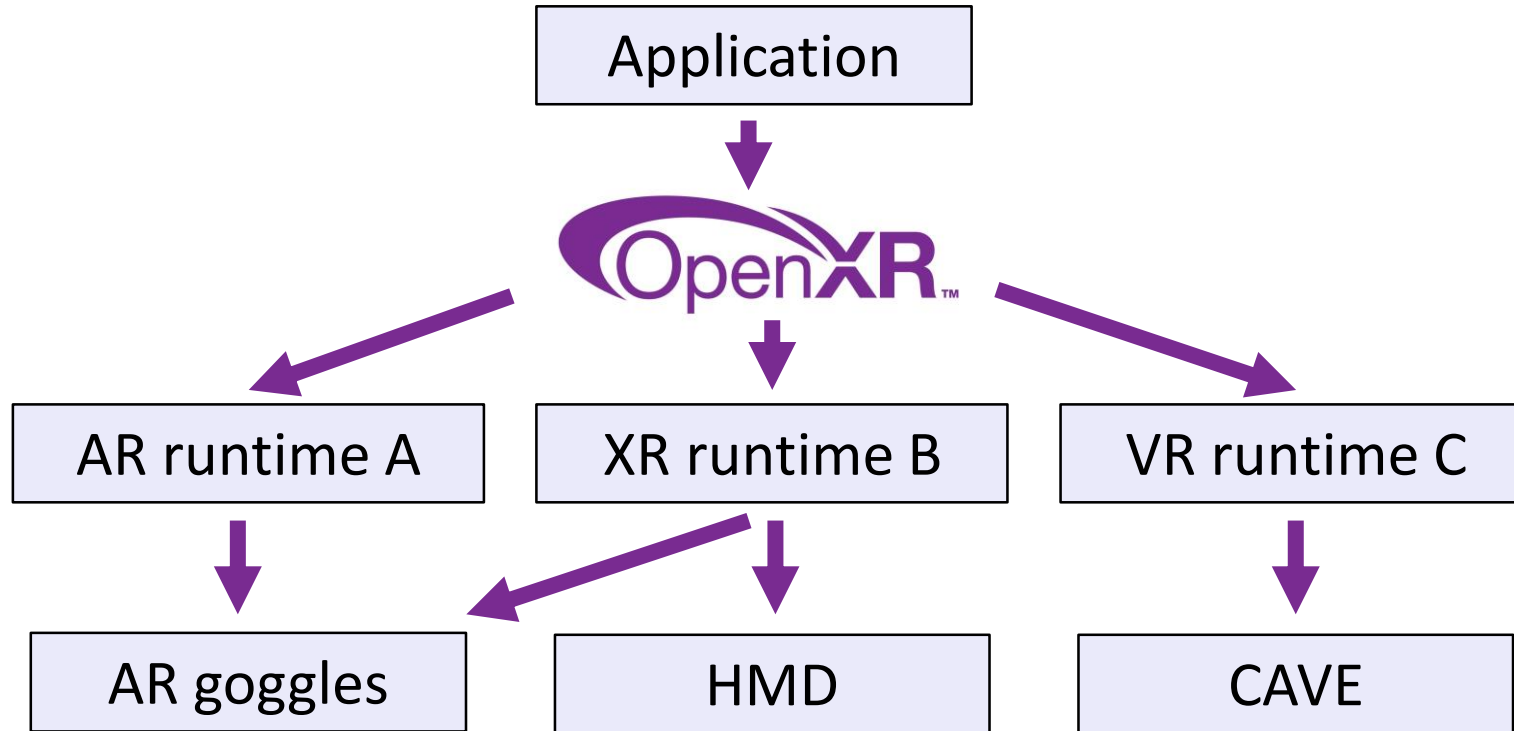
Where Do We Go From Here?

Device Plugin (post 1.0)

- Allows new devices to be used with existing Runtimes
 - New HMDs?
 - New Controllers?
 - New Haptic Devices?
- Optional feature
- After OpenXR 1.0



OpenXR: Long-term vision





Questions?