

The Use of Standards and the Challenges of Standardisation in the SPIRIT Project

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5th BeyondXR Cluster Webinar

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Research Group Multimedia Communication



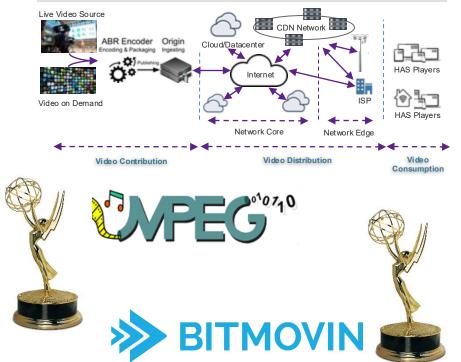
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KEY RESEARCH AREAS

- Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP (MPEG-DASH)
- Multimedia Quality of Service / Experience (QoS/QoE)
- 360° video, immersive content streaming
- Multimedia over 5G / edge computing
- · Communication in multi-drone systems
- Standardisation (ISO/IEC MPEG)

SELECTED PROJECTS

- ATHENA: Adaptive Streaming over HTTP and Emerging Networked Multimedia Services (Christian Doppler Laboratory)
- SPIRIT: Scalable Platform for Innovations on Real-time Immersive Telepresence (EU Horizon Europe)
- GAIA: Intelligent Climate-Friendly Video Platform (FFG)
- NAV: Networked Autonomous Aerial Vehicles (AAU, Karl Popper Kolleg)



OUTLINE



Introduction: SPIRIT Project

Use of Standards in SPIRIT

Challenges of Standardisation (in SPIRIT and Beyond)

Conclusion / Take-Home Message

SPIRIT PROJECT



SPIRIT := Scalable Platform for Innovations on Real-time Immersive Telepresence

Ambition: realise Europe's first multi-site & interconnected framework dedicated to supporting the operation of heterogeneous collaborative telepresence applications at scale through relevant technology innovation

SPIRIT IN A NUTSHELL





Addressed call: eXtended Collaborative Telepresence HORIZON-CL4-2021-HUMAN-01-25



Outcome: SPIRIT system, a distributed network and application platform with interconnected sites



Consortium:



Third party experimentation through 2 dedicated Open Calls









Targeted TRL: from TRL 4 to TRL 7









Duration: 3 years (2022-2025)





SPIRIT OBJECTIVES



1

Appropriately compressed information transmission to support a wide range of network bandwidths

2

Overcome the limitations of current technologies in handling large numbers of concurrent users

3

Support different input and output modalities as the bandwidth capacities extend

4

Through open standards, support the integration of additional services

5

Ensure security, protect user privacy and implement innovative identity management solutions

6

Develop, document and promote open standards-based interfaces - such as APIs

7

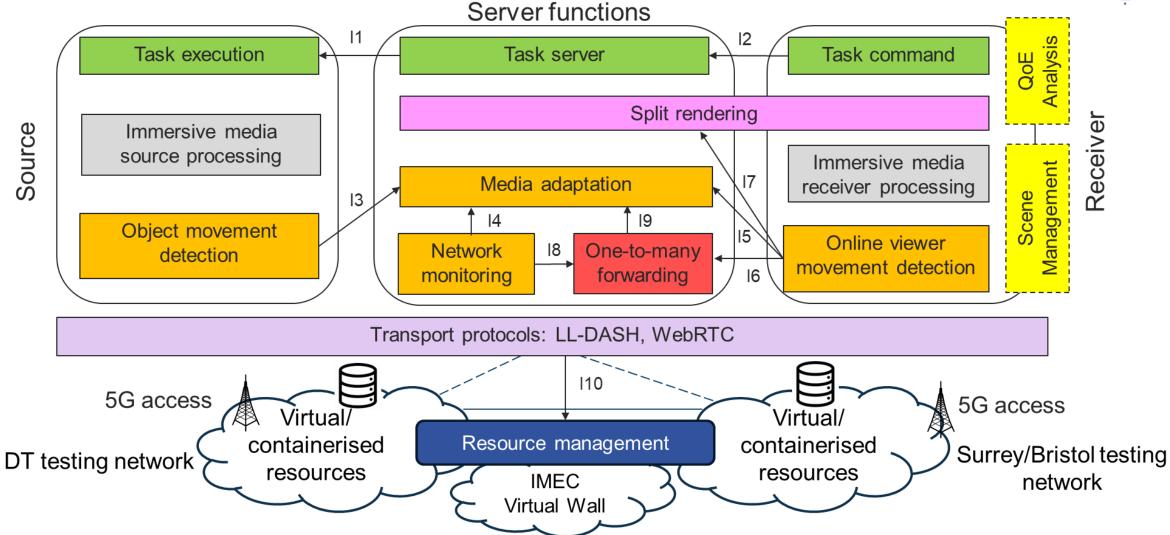
Provide systems to facilitate human-to-human and human-to-machine interaction

8

Demonstrate clear and efficient integration paths for take-up by European industries

SPIRIT PLATFORM / ARCHITECTURE





SPIRIT USE CASES



SPIRIT partners designed a set of use cases to validate and test the features of the SPIRIT platform.

Use case #1: Live Multi-Source Holographic Streaming



Use case #2: Real-Time Animation and Streaming of Realistic Avatars



ERICSSON = **Use case #3: Holographic Human-to-Human Communication**



Use case #4: Distributed Steering of Autonomous Mobile Robots (AMR)



Learn more at: https://spirit-project.eu/use-cases/

SPIRIT OPEN CALLS



SPIRIT provides more than **3M EUR** in two waves of Open Calls to financially support the involvement of third parties to **develop and further test their individual applications using the capabilities of the SPIRIT platform**.



2 waves of Open Calls



3M EUR of total funding



Up to 9 months of testing projects



25 funded project testing



SMEs, industries, research & scientific organisations

Open Call 1: 11 projects (selected out of 61 submissions)

Announcement of SPIRIT Open Call 1 Winners

Open Call 2: 16 projects (selected out of 62 submissions)

Key highlights of SPIRIT Open Call 2

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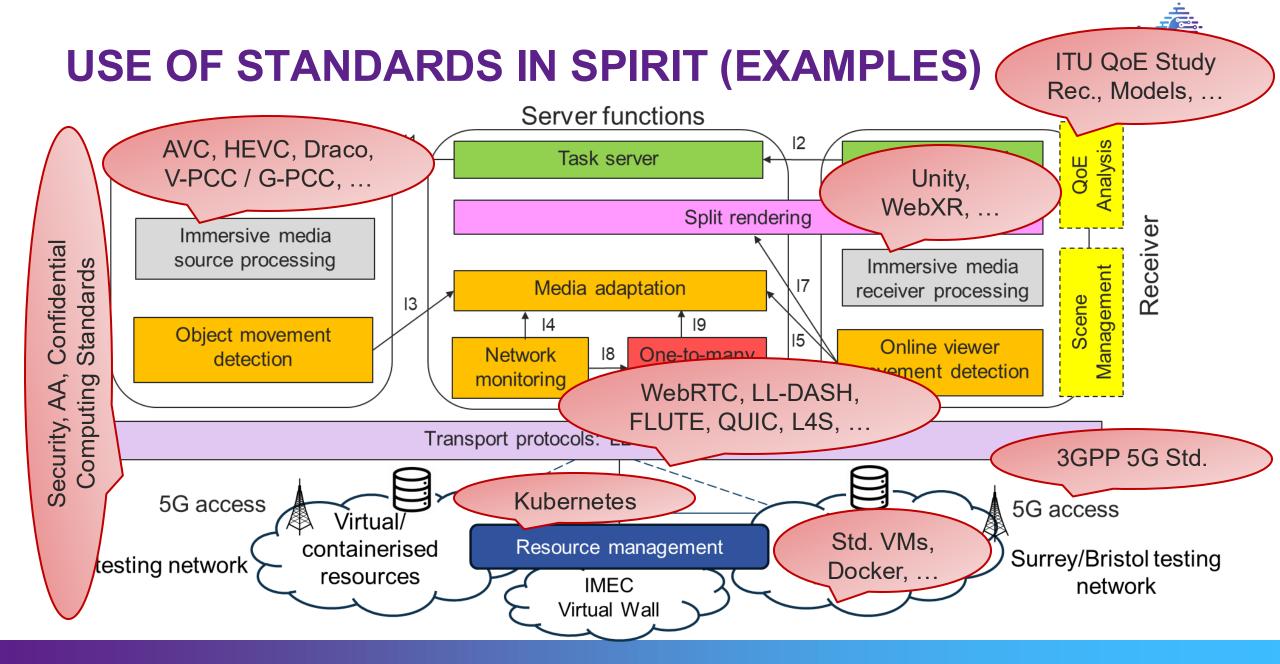
ON STANDARDS IN GENERAL ...



"The nice thing about standards is that you have so many to choose from."

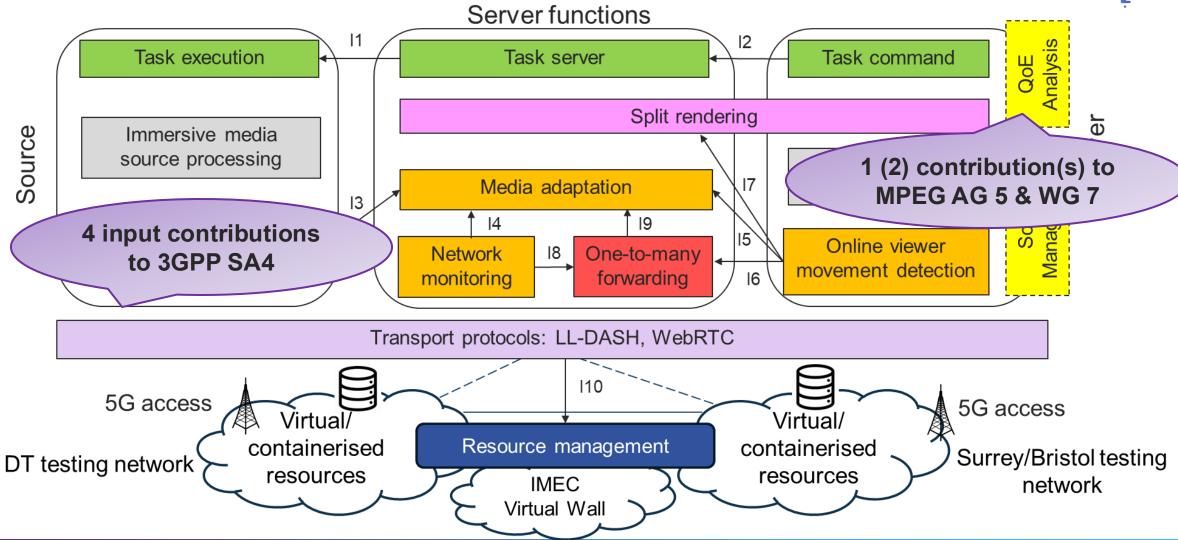
Andrew S. Tanenbaum, Computer Networks

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SPIRIT CONTRIBUTIONS TO STANDARDISATION





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CHALLENGES OF STANDARDISATION



Challenge #1:

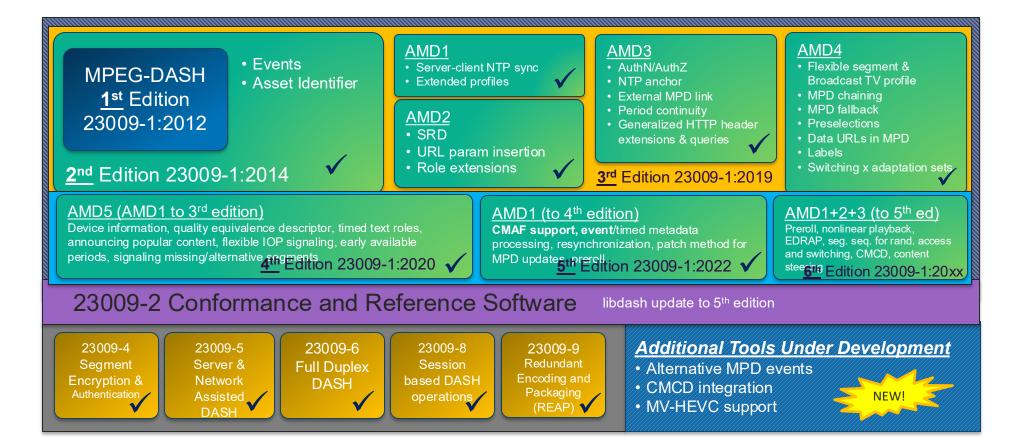
Standardisation is a long process, needs long-term commitment, and persistence.

Example:

MPEG processes

EXAMPLE: MPEG-DASH (STATUS 11/2024)









CHALLENGES OF STANDARDISATION (cont'd.)



Challenge #2:

Standardisation, standards-defining organisations (SDOs), even monitoring of and assessing standardisation activities are complex, take time, need effort, and legitimate interest.

Example:

Metaverse Standards Forum (MSF) activities

CHALLENGES OF STANDARDISATION (cont'd.)



Challenge #3:

Doing relevant, impactful, decisive work.

Pitfall:

Creating yet another standard, potentially useless.

PITFALL

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



SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS.

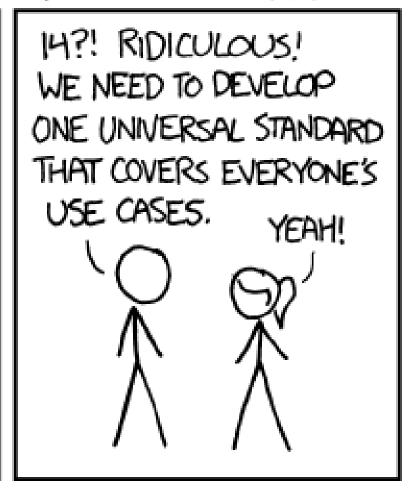


PITFALL



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

SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS.



500N:

SITUATION: THERE ARE 15 COMPETING STANDARDS

Source: http://xkcd.com/927/

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CONCLUSION / TAKE-HOME MESSAGE



+ Standards are crucial for interoperability and prosperity.

± Standardisation (in EC projects) is possible, albeit challenging.

 Concern: Will future immersive technologies – based on ML models – still adhere to standards and ensure interoperability, or be proprietary, closed, in the hands of a few big companies?



THANKS



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