

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
RCM	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note (e.g. Table 1)	Type of com- ment <sup>1</sup>	Comment (justification for change)	Proposed change	Proposed Editors Disposition
1	1	Line 72	ed	The amendment should include a <i>Conformance</i> section.	Before <i>Terms and Definitions</i> insert the following section.  <b>Conformance</b> Systems claiming conformance with the amended standard shall be capable of encoding and decoding facial image data and the associated parameter data used in the transmitting and/or receiving of facial images as defined by the amended standard.	
2	1	Line 72	ed	The amendment should include a <i>Normative reference</i> section stating the normative references that appear in the amendment and are not listed in the base INCITS 385 standard.	After <i>Conformance</i> section (if RCM#1 is adopted) insert the following:  <b>Normative references</b> The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. The latest editions of the referenced documents (including any amendments) apply. Only new normative references that are not listed in the <i>Normative Reference</i> section of the base INCITS 385 standard are listed. — ISO/IEC 15948 – Portable Network Graphics (PNG) Specifications	
3	1	Overview, Line 48	ed	The amendment's <i>Overview</i> section should start by stating that the current document is an amendment to INCITS 385 with a clear reference.	Start with the following paragraph:  This is an amendment to INCITS 385-2004, Information technology - Face Recognition Format for Data Interchange, onwards referred as <i>the base standard</i> .	
4	3	The Face Record Format, Line	Te, minor	The amendment should state the Version number change of the data format.	After the <i>Overview</i> section insert the following new section.	

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**NOTE** Columns 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 are compulsory.

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		129			<p><b>Version Number</b> For the current specification the (4 byte) Version Number block value shall equal 0x30323000, which is read as ASCII string "020" – Version 2 revision 0.</p>	
5	3	The Face Record Format, line 129	Te, major	<p>The interpretation of the Block Length field after amending is not obvious and is not stated in the text currently. Either it is the length of the whole Facial Record or it is the length of the old 2D part of the Record as defined in the base standard.</p> <p>We propose to stay with the last option to enable parser know were the 2D part of the record ends and were the 3D part starts.</p>	<p>Insert this new section:</p> <p><b>Block Length</b> The interpretation of the Block Length field shall remain <i>unchanged</i>. As in the base standard it shall denote the sum of the lengths of the Facial Information block, the Facial Feature block(s), Image Information block and the Image Data block.</p> <p>The lengths of Range Information and Range Data blocks are <i>not</i> included. Thus the Block Length field denotes the length of the 2D part of the Facial record. This insures that the end of Image Data block can be located in the Facial Record.</p>	
6	3.2.1	Feature Type, line 136	Te, minor	<p>We propose to separate the 2D and 3D Anthropometric landmarks into different Feature Points Types. Since they are essentially different from the implementation point of view: the first ones are points on the 2D image measured in pixels,</p> <p>This has already been done in the ISO version.</p>	<p>Assign the value 2 for the 2D Anthropometric Landmark: Feature point is considered as a point on 2D Image and its coordinates are measured in pixels with values from 0 to 65535 pixels. Depth (z) is ignored.</p> <p>Assign the value 3 for the 3D Anthropometric Landmark: Depth (z), Horizontal and Vertical position are interpreted according to the formula: *** In <i>mm</i> of the 3D Feature Point in the Canonical Anthropometric Coordinate System.</p>	

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7	3.4	Range Information Block, line 206	Te, major	Assign a new 'Range Block Length Field'. The parser may need this information, for example, to skip the Range Block, without decoding it.	Add the Range Image Block Length Field to the Facial Record as shown in Figure A.  Add the following section in the beginning of the 'Range Information Block' chapter:  <b>Range Image Block Length</b>  The (4 byte) Range Image Block Length field denotes the sum of lengths of the Range Information block and the Range Data block.	
8	3.2.2.	Source Type, line 182	Te, minor	The currently defined way of storing both 3D and 2D Source Types in one byte field seems too confusing.  Since the 3D and 2D sources are usually different and independent, we propose leave the original Source Type Field without modifications and delete its redefinition from the text of the amendment.  Instead we propose to assign a new Range Source Type field to the Range Information Block.	Remove the Source Type Section.  Add the Range Source Type Field to the Facial Record as shown in Figure A.  Add the Range Source Type section to the 'Range Information Block' chapter that defines the 3D source types.	
9	3.4.6	Nose Tip Z, line 253	ed	The name of field Nose Tip Z seems confusing because it is read and interpreted in a different way then Nose X and Y.  We propose to change the name of the Nose Tip Z field to Cylindrical Offset.	Change the name of the Nose Tip Z field to Cylindrical Offset throughout the text.	
10	3.4	Range Information Block	Te, minor	Though the bit depth of PNG code is given in PNG header it is proposed to add a separate field to indicate it. The size of the field will be only 1 byte but it will make the parsing much simpler.	Add the Bit Depth Field to the Facial Record as shown in Figure A.  Add the following section to the 'Range Information Block' chapter:  <b>Bit Depth</b>  The (1 byte) Bit Depth field defines the bit	

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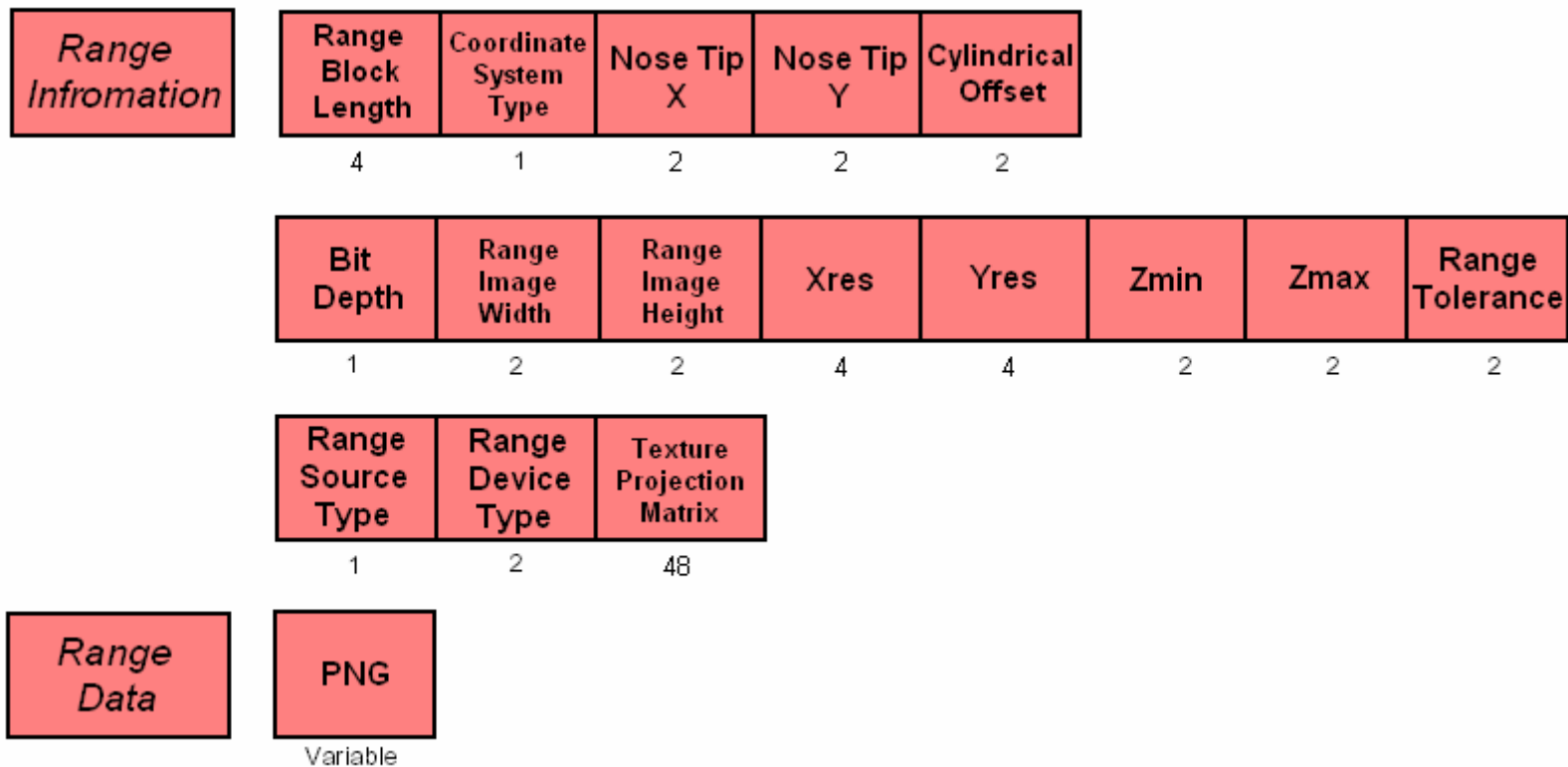
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					depth of the Range Image. The value 0 indicates that the Range Image is 8-bit grayscale; the value 1 indicates that the Range Image is 16-bit grayscale; values 2-255 are reserved.	
11	3.4	Range Information Block	Te, minor	In the 2D Image Information block there is a Device Type Field that contains the vendor specific 2D capture device ID. On the basis of analogy. We propose to add a similar field to the Range Information block.	<p>Add the Device Type Field to the Facial Record as shown in Figure A.</p> <p>Add the following section to the 'Range Information Block' chapter:</p> <p><b>Range Device Type</b></p> <p>The (2 byte) Range Device Type field denotes the vendor specific Range capture device ID. A value of all zeros will be acceptable and will indicate that the capture device ID is unspecified. Application developers may obtain the values for these codes from the vendor.</p>	
12	3.1	Figure 1, line 109	Te, minor	<p>The order of Fields in the Range Information Block was formed historically. It seems unnatural.</p> <p>We propose a new order of Fields in the Range Information block. The order of blocks will have the following interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Range Block Length</li> <li>- Definition of Coordinate System</li> <li>- PNG code parameters</li> <li>- Range Image parameters</li> <li>- Range Acquisition Information</li> <li>- 2D-3D synchronization information</li> </ul>	If RCM ##1-11 are adopted, change Figure 1 as shown in Figure A below.	

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**Figure A**



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