

# WebGL on Mobile Devices

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**Abstract**—The abstract goes here.

**Index Terms**—WebGL, mobile computing, teleseminar.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

The technologies which allow people to interact with the world around them evolve constantly. Whereas it was common to simply display information in a static form in the early days of the web, at present an ever increasing amount of content is presented in dynamic and interactive ways.

In the effort to expand internet browser functionality to natively support three-dimensional graphics, HTML5, WebGL have been developed. Many web sites already offer functionalities which were previously only found in native applications, e.g. word processing using Google Docs [1] or creating presentation using 280 Slides [2], thus narrowing “the gap between them” [3]. A native usage of 3d-functionality enhances these “web applications” even further.

“Augmented Reality (AR) has been defined broadly as combining real and computer-generated digital information into the users view of the physical and interactive real world in such a way that they appear as one environ-

ment, thus providing a bridge between digital information and the physical world” ([4], [5], [6], [7] via [8]). Application areas of AR can be as broad as ranging from health care [9] to education [10] to tourism [11]. The topic has gained momentum thanks to the rise in smartphone usage. “To make the world itself the user interface [...] may revolutionize the way information is accessed and presented to people in the future [4], [7].

The rise of smartphones is growing with a fast and still accelerating pace, enabled ways of displaying information in a new way in a truly mobile context to many people [12], [13]. They offer a much higher power than feature phones and even claim to offer the “real web” experience with “real browsers” [14]. There are differences, however, between the way information can be accessed from a desktop system and a mobile device, influenced by factors like screen size, processing power, and input methods.

3d-support on mobile devices is still in an early phase. Adobe abandoned Flash in late 2011 [15], leaving WebGL as the main (method) of providing interactive 3d content on the mobile web, even if it is still in an initial phase.

This paper analyzes the status quo and potentials of WebGL on mobile devices (regarding performance and human-computer-interaction).

The paper is structured as follows: Chapter 2 gives background information on relevant topics, i.e. augmented reality, WebGL, and

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human-computer-interaction (HCI) with mobile devices and their evaluation criteria; Chapter 3 gives implementation details of the the WebGL environment used to capture the status quo; Chapter 4 presents the evaluation as well as limitations to this study; and Chapter 5 gives a summary of the results and presents future research opportunities.

## 2 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 WebGL

In 2009, the *WebGL Working Group* was formed with the mission to “bring hardware-accelerated graphics to the internet” [16]. WebGL is a software library and extends Javascript to allow it to natively generate web-sites with 3D content. The first version of WebGL was released in 2011 [17].

#### 2.1.1 Design

“WebGL is based on OpenGL ES 2.0 and provides an API for 3D graphics. It uses the HTML5 canvas element and is accessed using Document Object Model interfaces. Automatic memory management is provided as part of the JavaScript language.... Renders of GPU, which muss support shader rendering” (Wikipedia) It is based on Canvas 3D, which was developed at Mozilla [18]. “WebGL is a context of the canvas HTML element that provides a 3D computer graphics API without the use of plug-ins.” (Wikipedia)

#### 2.1.2 Desktop WebGL

#### 2.1.3 Mobile WebGL

Although support for WebGL is available on the desktop computers within all major browsers WebGL (FireFox 4+, Safari 5.1+, Chrome 10+, Opera 12+), except of Microsoft's Internet Explorer [3], browsers on mobile devices supporting WebGL are still very rare.

Apple has added WebGL capabilities to iOS with iOS 4.2 [19], [20]. However officially WebGL is only available to be used on Apples iAd platform [19], [21]. With an hack discovered by Nathan de Vries [19] WebGL can also be enabled in a UIWebView. Using this way it is possible to build a custom WebGL viewer for

iOS. However since this method of enabling WebGL on iOS requires the use of non-public APIs it cant be made available to end users due to Apple's App Store Review Guidelines [22]. The built-in Safari browser on iOS does not support WebGL and due to Apples App Store Review Guidelines [22] third party browsers are required to use the WebKit rendering engine provided by Apple. So until Apple officially supports WebGL in Safari on iOS there is no way available for the end user to run WebGL content on iOS.

As the desktop version of InternetExplorer does not support WebGL [3] and Microsoft is considering WebGL “harmful” [23] we probably wont see WebGL support on Windows Phone 7 in the near future.

With Firefox 4 WebGL compatible browsers are available on Android.

#### 2.1.4 Status Quo

#### 2.1.5 Evaluation criteria

In the literature, WebGL implementations on mobile devices have been technically evaluated using various methods and range from checking support of official WebGL desktop browser examples to typed array conformance tests to performance tests [3].

## 2.2 Augmented Reality

Application areas of AR can be as broad as ranging from health care [9] to education [10] to tourism [11]. The topic has gained momentum thanks to the rise in smartphone usage.

#### 2.2.1 History

#### 2.2.2 Categories

AR applications can be categorized in two classes, *AR browsers* and *image recognition-based AR applications* [24].

#### 2.2.3 Native apps and web applications

#### 2.2.4 WebGL usage

#### 2.2.5 Evaluation criteria

User-oriented issues critical for AR evolution and adoption [8]. “AR research still lacks evaluation methods” [25] [12]. Metrics are still very abstract [24]. Obstacles for evaluation the

usability of mixed reality systems ("lack of, for example, a common testing platforms and benchmarks")[26]. Thus, low user evaluation rates in AR research, though, many evaluate only early tech demos (cf. [27]). Some evaluation oriented towards user experience [26].

### 2.2.6 Impact on Human information behavior

Human behavior towards information is influenced by new technologies. recommendation agents - reducing the consumers information overload and search complexity [28]. acquiring product information in in-store settings has often been linked to consumer decision making and information processing [29], [28], [30]. social aspects of mobile image recognition - attaching digital storytelling to physical products - affective influence [31], e.g. trust, engage consumers to communicate and receive information about products [29]

## 2.3 UI and UX Research

"User experience (UX) is regarded as a holistic concept describing the subjective experience resulting from the interaction with a technological product or service. Both instrumental (e.g. utility, usability, and other pragmatic elements) and non- instrumental (e.g. pleasure, appeal, aesthetics, and other hedonic elements) elements are covered in the UX literature [32]. A recent ISO standard [33] defines UX holistically as a person's perceptions and responses that result from the use or anticipated use of a product, system or service. Recently, pleasurable user experience has become the principal goal in the design of novel interactive systems. Hence, the emphasis on UX has moved the design focus from removing usability and functionality problems or other negative factors to offering possibilities for positive and satisfying experiences that exceed the users expectations."

## 3 IMPLEMENTATION

## 4 EVALUATION

## 5 CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

## APPENDIX A

Appendix one text goes here.

## APPENDIX B

Appendix two text goes here.

### Listing 1: Hello World Code Snippet

```
System.out.println("Hello World!");
```

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