isosurface: An isosurface is a three-dimensional analog of an isoline. It is a surface that represents points of a constant value (e.g. pressure, temperature, velocity, density) within a volume of space; in other words, it is a level set of a continuous function whose domain is 3D-space.

what kind of dataset can use isosurfaces?
The datasets which are similar to flow, gas or liquid. For instance, fluid flow, air flow around the wings and CT scans on bones, organs and other structures.