

IEEE 802.3 Criteria for Standards Development (CSD)

The IEEE 802 Criteria for Standards Development (CSD) are defined in Clause 14 of the IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards Committee (LMSC) Operations Manual. The criteria include project process requirements (“Managed Objects”) and 5 Criteria (5C) requirements. The 5C are supplemented by subclause 7.2 ‘Five Criteria’ of the ‘Operating Rules of IEEE Project 802 Working Group 802.3, CSMA/CD LANs’.

The following are the CSD Responses in relation to the IEEE P802.3~~xx~~ PAR

Items required by the IEEE 802 CSD are shown in Black text and supplementary items required by IEEE 802.3 are shown in **blue** text.

Managed Objects

Describe the plan for developing a definition of managed objects. The plan shall specify one of the following:

- a) The definitions will be part of this project.
 - b) The definitions will be part of a different project and provide the plan for that project or anticipated future project.
 - c) The definitions will not be developed and explain why such definitions are not needed.
- The definition of protocol independent managed objects, to be included in Clause 30 of IEEE Std 802.3, will be part of this project.
 - In addition, it is expected that the protocol-specific definition of managed objects will be added in a future amendment to IEEE Std 802.3.2 for Ethernet YANG Data Model Definitions.

Coexistence

A WG proposing a wireless project shall demonstrate coexistence through the preparation of a Coexistence Assurance (CA) document unless it is not applicable.

- a) **Will the WG create a CA document as part of the WG balloting process as described in Clause 13?**
 - b) **If not, explain why the CA document is not applicable**
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- **A CA document is not applicable because the proposed project is not a wireless project.**

Broad Market Potential

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard shall have broad market potential. At a minimum, address the following areas:

- a) **Broad sets of applicability.**
 - b) **Multiple vendors and numerous users.**
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- Many subscriber access providers expressed interest in the Super-PON technology to simplify their network topology and reduce the number of central offices in order to provide:
 - Fiber to the Building
 - Fiber to the Business
 - Fiber to the Home
 - Fiber to the Wireless
 - Multiple vendors of optical sub-assemblies, components, modules, and systems are interested in supporting this technology.
 - There are multiple potential user groups, especially in countries that are developing now their optical network infrastructure, including:
 - Traditional telco and cable system operators
 - Municipal and independent operators
 - Wireless infrastructure providers

Compatibility

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard should be in conformance with IEEE Std 802, IEEE 802.1AC, and IEEE 802.1Q. If any variances in conformance emerge, they shall be thoroughly disclosed and reviewed with IEEE 802.1 WG prior to submitting a PAR to the Sponsor.

- a) Will the proposed standard comply with IEEE Std 802, IEEE Std 802.1AC and IEEE Std 802.1Q?
 - b) If the answer to a) is “no”, supply the response from the IEEE 802.1 WG.
 - c) **Compatibility with IEEE Std 802.3**
 - d) **Conformance with the IEEE Std 802.3 MAC**
 - e) **Managed object definitions compatible with SNMP**
- As an amendment to IEEE Std 802.3, the proposed project shall comply with IEEE Std 802, IEEE Std 802.1AC and IEEE Std 802.1Q.
 - The proposed amendment will conform to the IEEE Std 802.3 MAC.
 - The project will include a protocol independent specification of managed objects.

Distinct Identity

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard shall provide evidence of a distinct identity. Identify standards and standards projects with similar scopes and for each one describe why the proposed project is substantially different.

Substantially different from other IEEE 802.3 specifications / solutions.

- The project intends to define the use of wavelength multiplexing techniques to carry multiple instances of point-to-multipoint optically amplified PON operations over point-to-multipoint ODNs.
- No existing IEEE 802 LMSC standards or approved projects carry multiple instances of point-to-multipoint optically amplified PON operations over point-to-multipoint ODNs.
- Therefore, this project has a distinct identity from all other IEEE 802 LMSC standards or approved projects.

Technical Feasibility

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard shall provide evidence that the project is technically feasible within the time frame of the project. At a minimum, address the following items to demonstrate technical feasibility:

- a) Demonstrated system feasibility.
 - b) Proven similar technology via testing, modeling, simulation, etc.
 - c) **Confidence in reliability.**
- System feasibility
 - The basic technology for 10 Gb/s TDM PON systems is well established
 - Pre-standard implementations and deployments of the architecture prove its feasibility
 - Proven similar technology
 - Multiple vendors provide NG-PON2 equipment, which is a similar technology, although more complex
 - Confidence in reliability
 - This technology is well established and there have been no reliability issues reported

Economic Feasibility

Each proposed IEEE 802 LMSC standard shall provide evidence of economic feasibility. Demonstrate, as far as can reasonably be estimated, the economic feasibility of the proposed project for its intended applications.

Among the areas that may be addressed in the cost for performance analysis are the following:

- a) Balanced costs (infrastructure versus attached stations).
 - b) Known cost factors.
 - c) Consideration of installation costs.
 - d) Consideration of operational costs (e.g., energy consumption).
 - e) Other areas, as appropriate.
- Building the optical infrastructure is the major cost item for subscriber access networks. The proposed technology is intended to simplify the network topology, reduce the number of needed central offices and reduce the cost for:
 - Building the infrastructure; and
 - Maintaining and operating the infrastructure.
 - Cooled/tunable lasers are a known cost factor that can be mitigated by larger volumes and innovative designs.
 - Installation and operational costs are expected to be lower than current technologies.