

Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group < http://ieee802.org/16 >	
Title	Five Criteria Statement for P802.16m PAR Proposal	
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Source(s)	Scott Probasco <i>Nokia</i> Phil Barber <i>Huawei</i> José Costa <i>Nortel</i> Roger B. Marks <i>NextWave Broadband, Inc.</i>	Jose Puthenkulam Siavash Alamouti Sassan Ahmadi Reza Arefi <i>Intel Corporation</i> DS Park Panyuh Joo <i>Samsung Electronics</i> Brian Kiernan <i>InterDigital Communications Corp.</i> Sean Cai <i>ZTE San Diego Inc.</i>
Abstract	This contribution proposes a Five Criteria Statement for the P802.16m PAR Proposal.	
Purpose	For consideration for forwarding to the IEEE 802 EC.	
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FIVE CRITERIA FOR IEEE 802.16 update for IMT-Advance PAR

IEEE P802.16advance Five Criteria, Draft 0

CRITERIA FOR STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT (FIVE CRITERIA)

Broad Market Potential

A standards project authorized by IEEE 802 shall have a broad market potential. Specifically, it shall have the potential for:

- a) Broad sets of applicability.
- b) Multiple vendors and numerous users.
- c) Balanced costs (LAN versus attached stations).

a) The IMT-Advanced radio interface standards is being developed by ITU-R based on global user and technology trends for next generation mobile networks, the needs of developing countries, on common technical, operational and spectrum-related parameters of systems thus maximizing the commonality between IMT-Advanced air interfaces. By updating IEEE Std. 802.16 to meet the requirements of next generation mobile networks targeted by ~~of~~ IMT-Advanced, this amendment will ensure that IEEE Std. 802.16 fulfills a broad and globally defined set of use cases.

b) The internationally harmonized requirements of IMT-Advanced and the consensus building process which is used to develop the radio interface standards will ensure wide industry support of the radio interfaces that are developed for IMT-Advanced. This wide support is anticipated to lead to reduced equipment complexity thus promoting multiple vendors to implement which meets the needs and requirements of ~2 billion users [Ref M.1645] utilizing the globally harmonized spectrum identified for IMT-Advanced .

c) The requirements of IMT-Advanced will apply equally to MS and the BS. Implementation complexity will be balanced between MS and BS.

Compatibility

IEEE 802 defines a family of standards. All standards shall be in conformance with the IEEE 802.1 Architecture, Management and Interworking documents as follows: 802.Overview and Architecture, 802.1D, 802.1Q and parts of 802.1f. If any variances in conformance emerge, they shall be thoroughly disclosed and reviewed with 802.

Each standard in the IEEE 802 family of standards shall include a definition of managed objects which are compatible with systems management standards.

The IMT-Advanced will specify requirements which can be met by various radio interfaces and system architectures. It is expected that the architecture, management and interworking principles from IEEE 802 can be used in the development of this amendment to IEEE Std. 802.16 to meet the IMT-Advanced requirements. IEEE 802.16 will thoroughly disclose and review with 802 any variance which emerges.

Distinct Identity

Each IEEE 802 standard shall have a distinct identity. To achieve this, each authorized project shall be:

- a) Substantially different from other IEEE 802 standards.
- b) One unique solution per problem (not two solutions to a problem).
- c) Easy for the document reader to select the relevant specification.

- a) *There is no other IEEE 802 standard which meets the IMT-Advanced target requirements (Targets include 1 Gbps in low mobility applications, 100 Mbps in high speed mobility applications)*
- b) *The IMT-Advanced radio interfaces will be developed through consensus building which will ensure that necessary unique solutions are achieved.*
- c) *The project will produce an interoperable and distinguishable extension to the IEEE Std 802.16 so that users can easily distinguish the amendment from the original standard.*

Technical Feasibility

For a project to be authorized, it shall be able to show its technical feasibility. At a minimum, the proposed project shall show:

- a) Demonstrated system feasibility.
- b) Proven technology, reasonable testing.
- c) Confidence in reliability
- d) Coexistence of 802 wireless standards specifying devices for unlicensed operation

- a) *Initial deployments of 802.16 technology provide confidence that enhancements are feasible*

which will meet the IMT-Advanced requirements. As part of the ITU process, there will be opportunity to submit input to the development of the requirements, ensuring a good match between the 802.16 amendment capabilities and the specified IMT-Advanced requirements.

b) Existing deployments of 802.16 technology have proven the technology, including testing and certification.

c) IEEE Std 802.16 technologies are now mature, with industry confidence in the reliability

d) not applicable since the project is only for licensed operation.

Economic Feasibility

For a project to be authorized, it shall be able to show economic feasibility (so far as can reasonably be estimated), for its intended applications. At a minimum, the proposed project shall show:

a) Known cost factors, reliable data.

b) Reasonable cost for performance.

c) Consideration of installation costs.

a) The economic viability of IEEE 802.16 systems has been analyzed within the industry and a number of development efforts are ongoing. The existence of these development efforts indicates that IEEE 802.16 systems are expected to have a cost that is consistent with reasonable business strategies. The proposed amendment is done within the framework of international standardization, which will further enhance the economic viability of the standard. The deployment costs of IEEE Std 802.16, such as radio and base-band architecture, are well known.

*b) Because IMT-Advanced is intended to be a global system, it is expected that **superior significantly improved** performance can be achieved with ~~massive~~large economies of scale.*

c) The anticipated installation costs for this type of technology are in-line with current industry practices for cellular systems.