Recommended changes by MSC to AVBTP draft PAR rev 0.13
4-10-07

Slide 4
PAR Scope (5.2)
This standard specifies the protocol, data encapsulations, connection management and presentation time procedures used to ensure interoperability between audio and video based end stations that use standard networking services provided by all IEEE 802 networks meeting QoS requirements for time-sensitive applications by leveraging concepts of IEC 61883 streams as currently defined for IEEE 1394 networks.

Slide 5
PAR Scope (5.3)
•Is the completion of this document contingent upon the completion of another document?
Yes this standard will rely upon:
•IEEE standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks:
Timing and Synchronization for Time-Sensitive Applications in Bridged Local Area Networks (P802.1AS)
•IEEE standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks:
Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks - Amendment 9: Stream Reservation Protocol (SRP) (P802.1Qat)
•IEEE standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks:
Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks - Amendment 11:
Forwarding and Queuing for Time-Sensitive Streams
(P802.1Qav)

Slide 6
PAR Purpose (14)
To facilitate interoperability between stations that stream time-sensitive audio and/or video across LANs providing time synchronization and latency/bandwidth services, this standard defines the packet format and stream setup, control, and teardown protocols.

Slide 8
5.5 Need for the project
Increasingly, entertainment media is digitally transported. Streaming audio/video and interactive applications over bridged LANs need to have comparable real-time performance with legacy analog ~~media~~ distribution. There is significant end-user and vendor interest in defining a simple yet common ~~come up with a more~~ method for handling real-time audio/video suitable for ~~home~~ consumer electronics, professional A/V applications, etc.

Technologies such as IEEE 1394, Bluetooth and USB exist today but each has their own ~~unique~~ encapsulation, protocols, timing control, etc. such that building interworking functions is difficult. The use of a common audio/video transport over multiple IEEE 802 network types will realize operational and equipment cost benefits.

By ensuring that all IEEE 802 wired and wireless devices share a common set of transport mechanisms for time-sensitive audio/video streams, ~~it should also make it easier to make build~~ we lessen the effort of producing interworking units between IEEE 802 ~~networks~~ and other digital networks. ~~for these streams.~~