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(54) **FAIRNESS IN COORDINATED TIME
DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

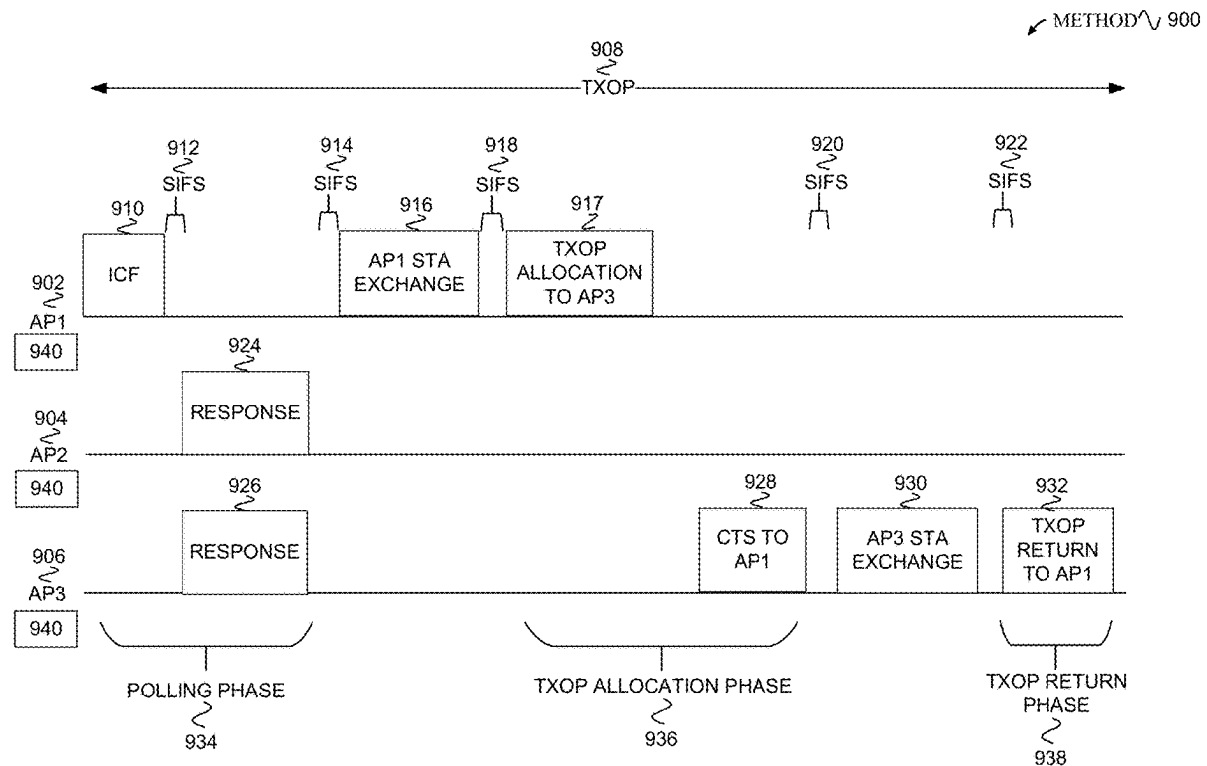
Methods, apparatuses, and computer readable media for fairness in coordinated time division multiple access (Co-TDMA) or (C-TDMA), where a access point (AP) comprises processing circuitry configured to: contend for a wireless medium to obtain a transmission opportunity (TxOP), in response to determining that fairness rules are to be applied during the TxOP, using coordinated time division multiple access (C-TDMA) during the TxOP with applying the fairness rules, and in response to determining that the fairness rules are not to be applied during the TxOP, using the C-TDMA during the TxOP without applying the fairness rules.

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(60) Provisional application No. 63/645,488, filed on May 10, 2024.



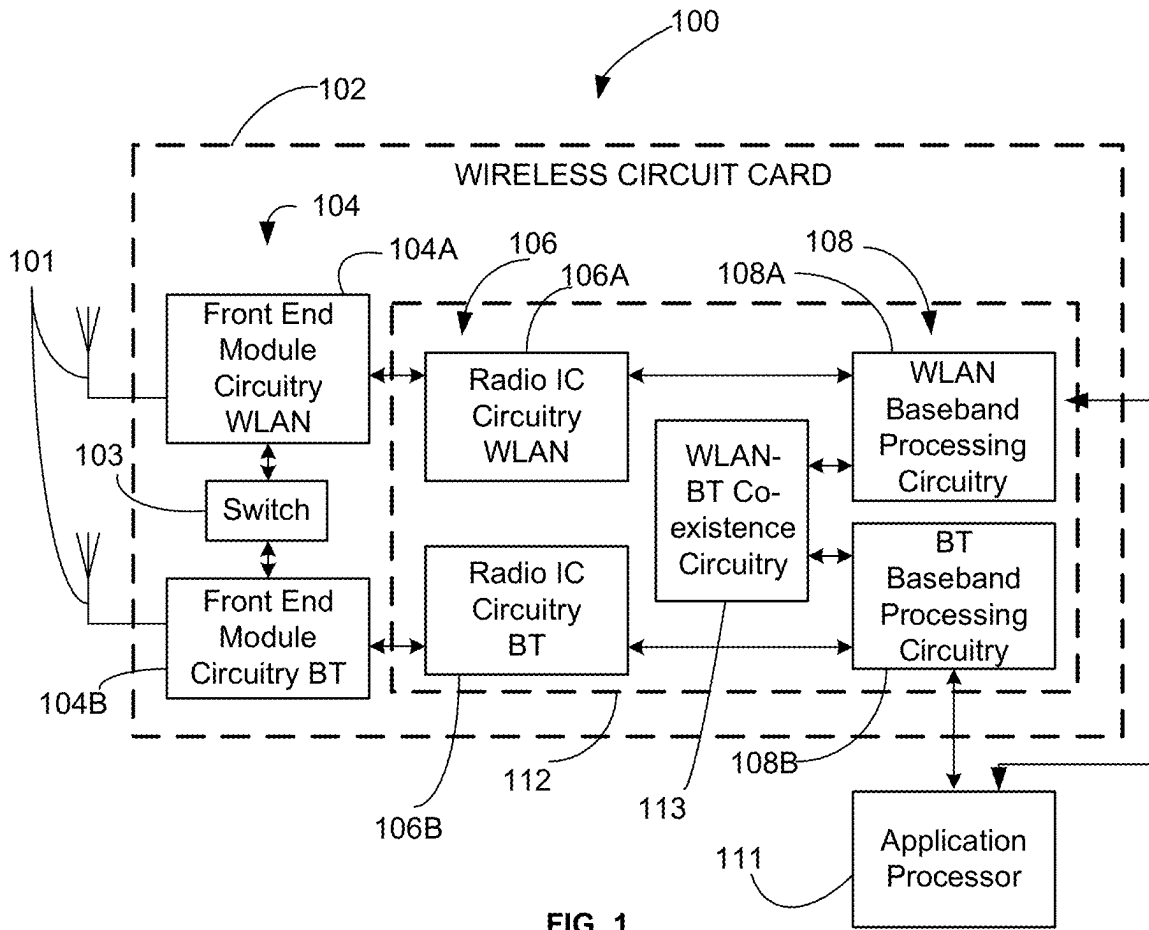


FIG. 1

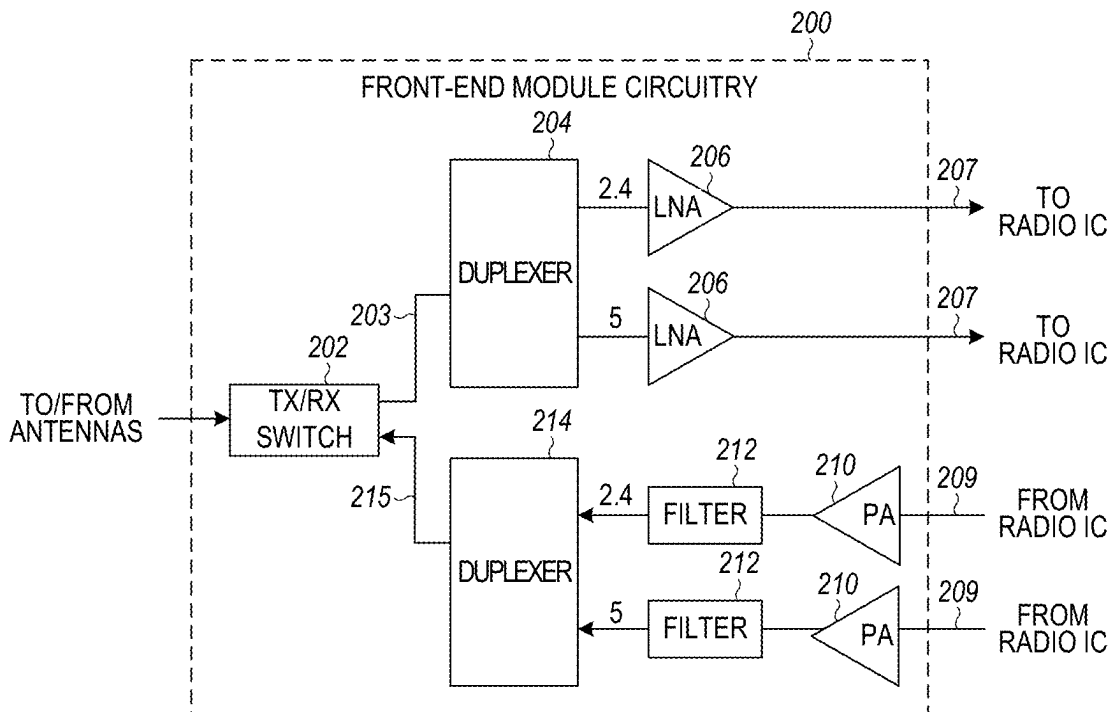


FIG. 2

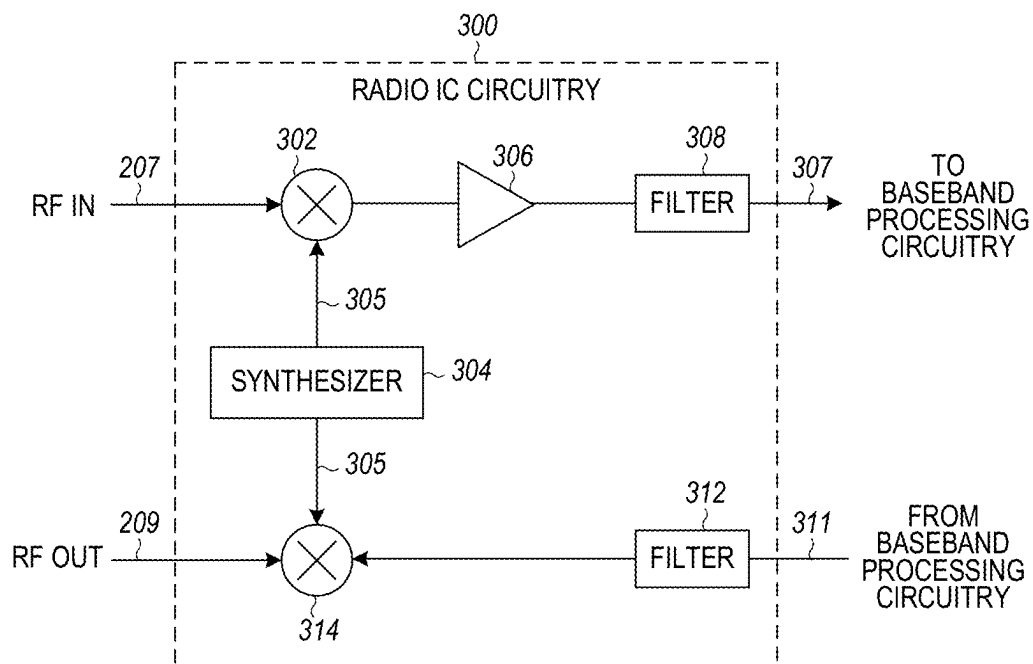


FIG. 3

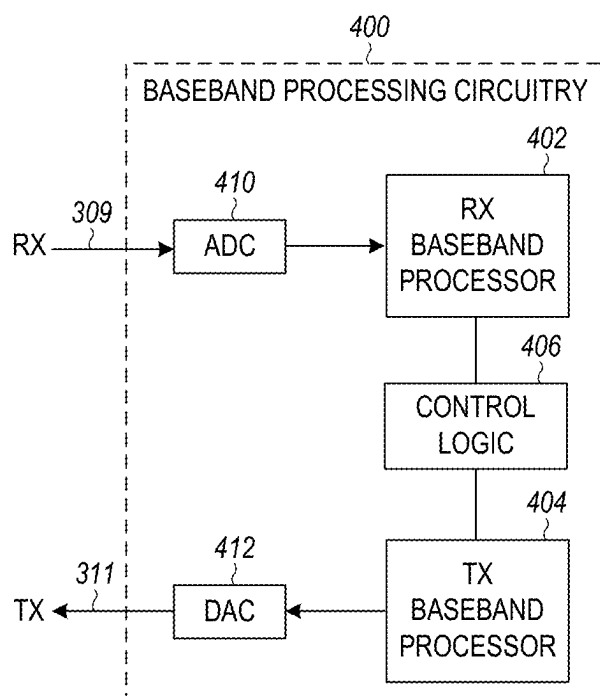
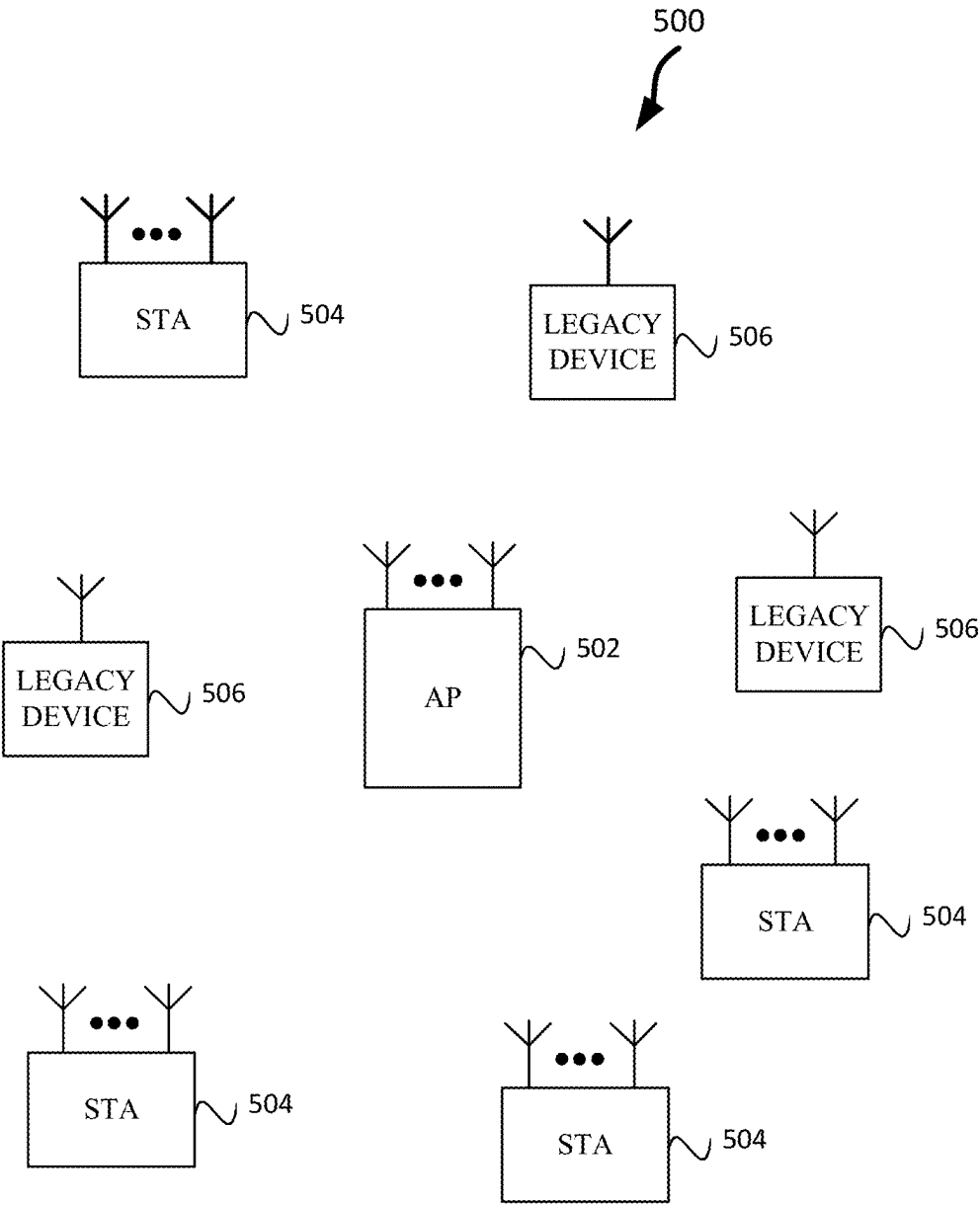


FIG. 4



BSS

FIG. 5

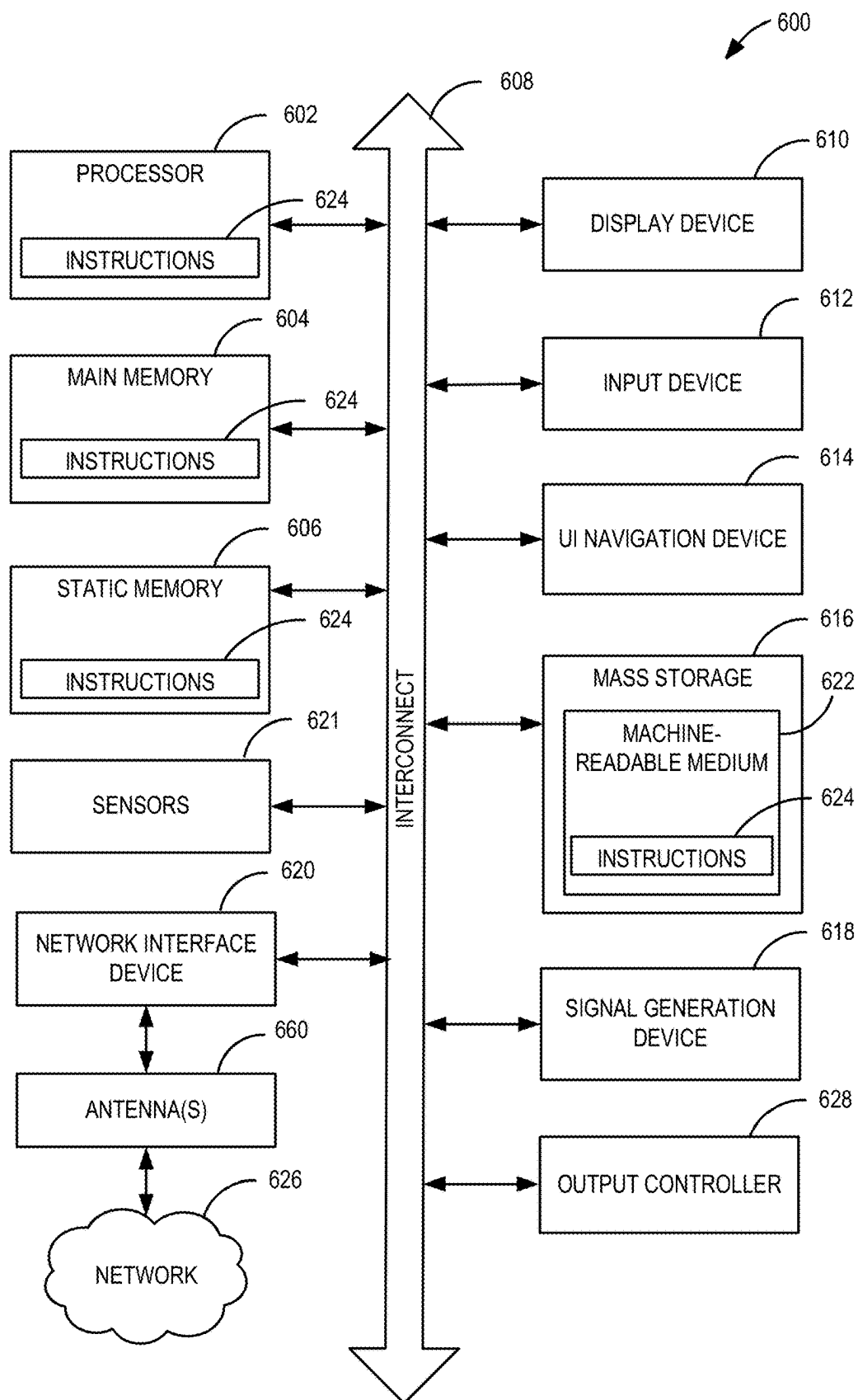


FIG. 6

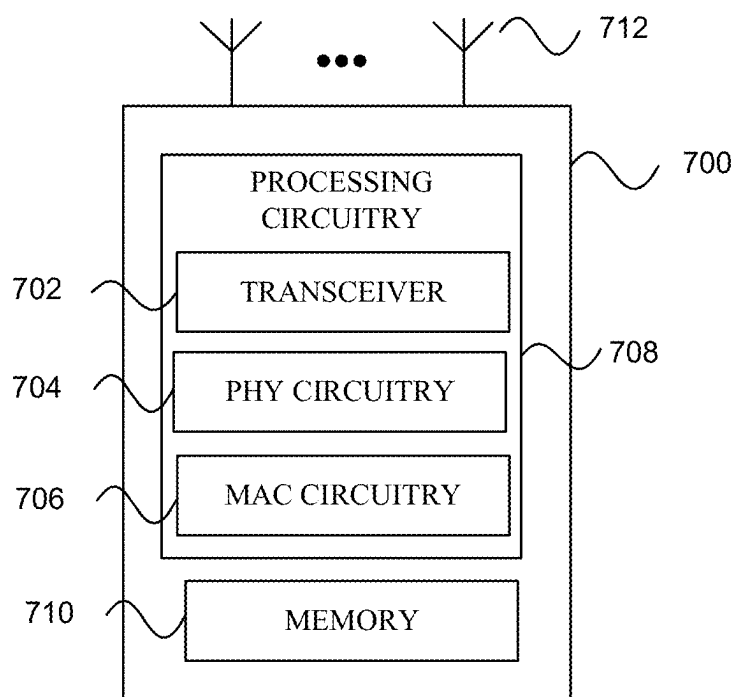


FIG. 7

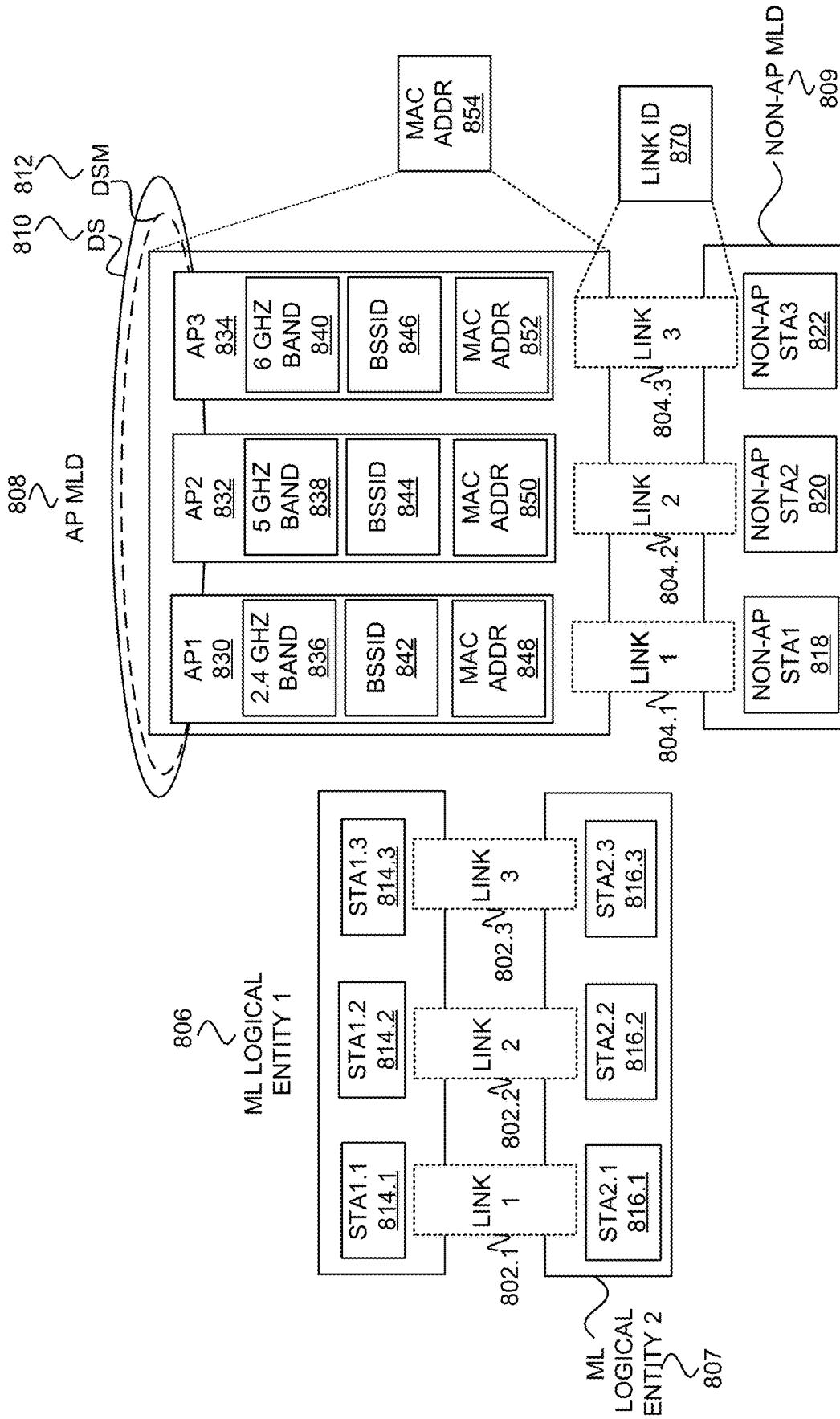


FIG. 8

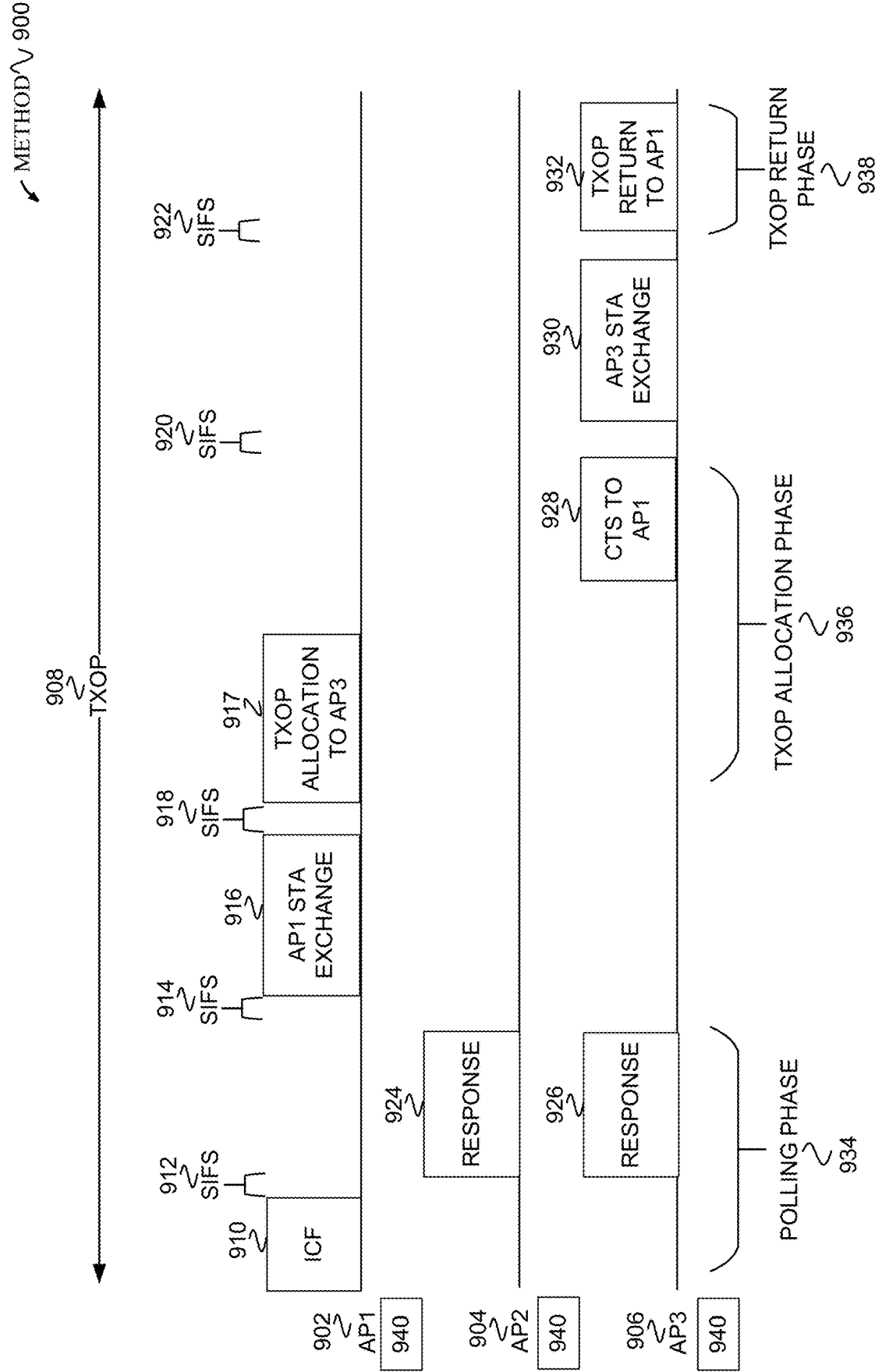


FIG. 9

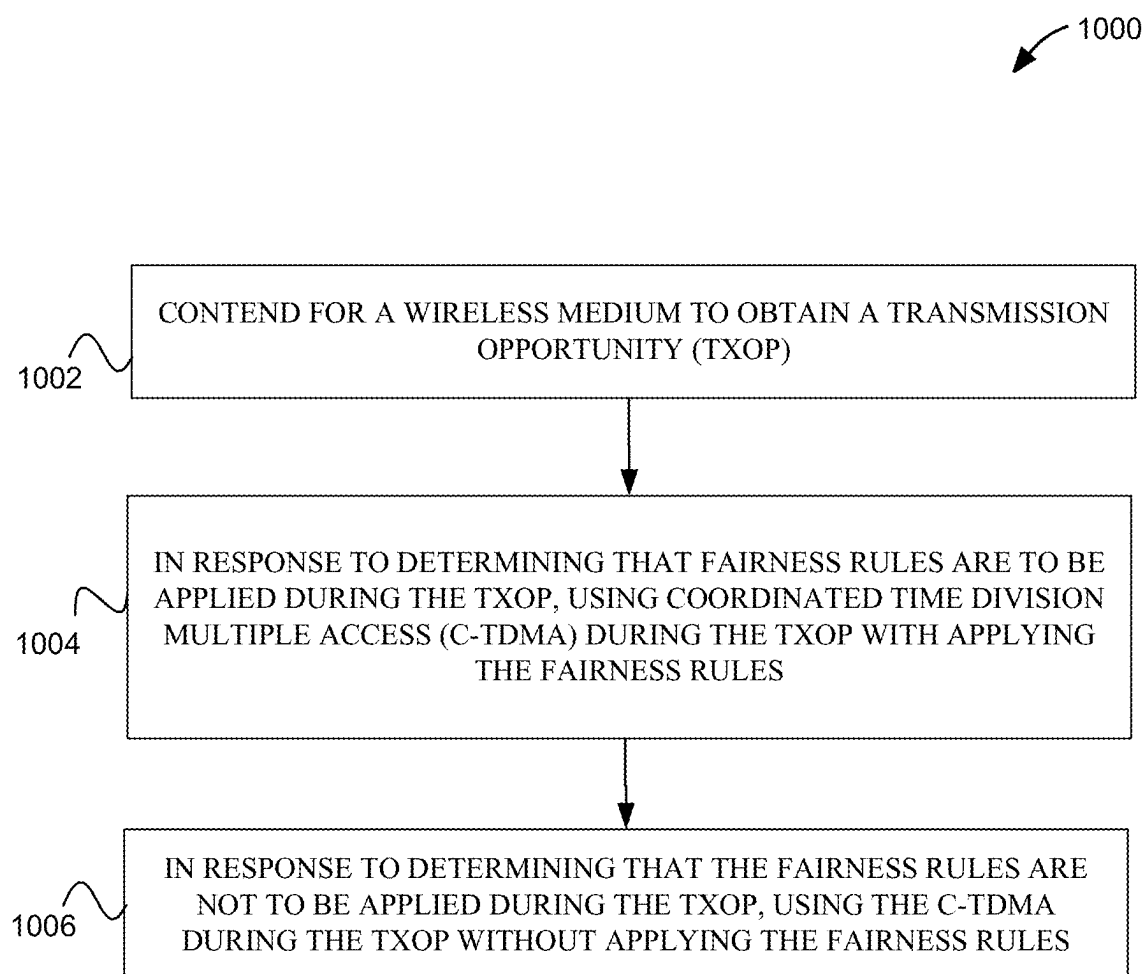


FIG. 10

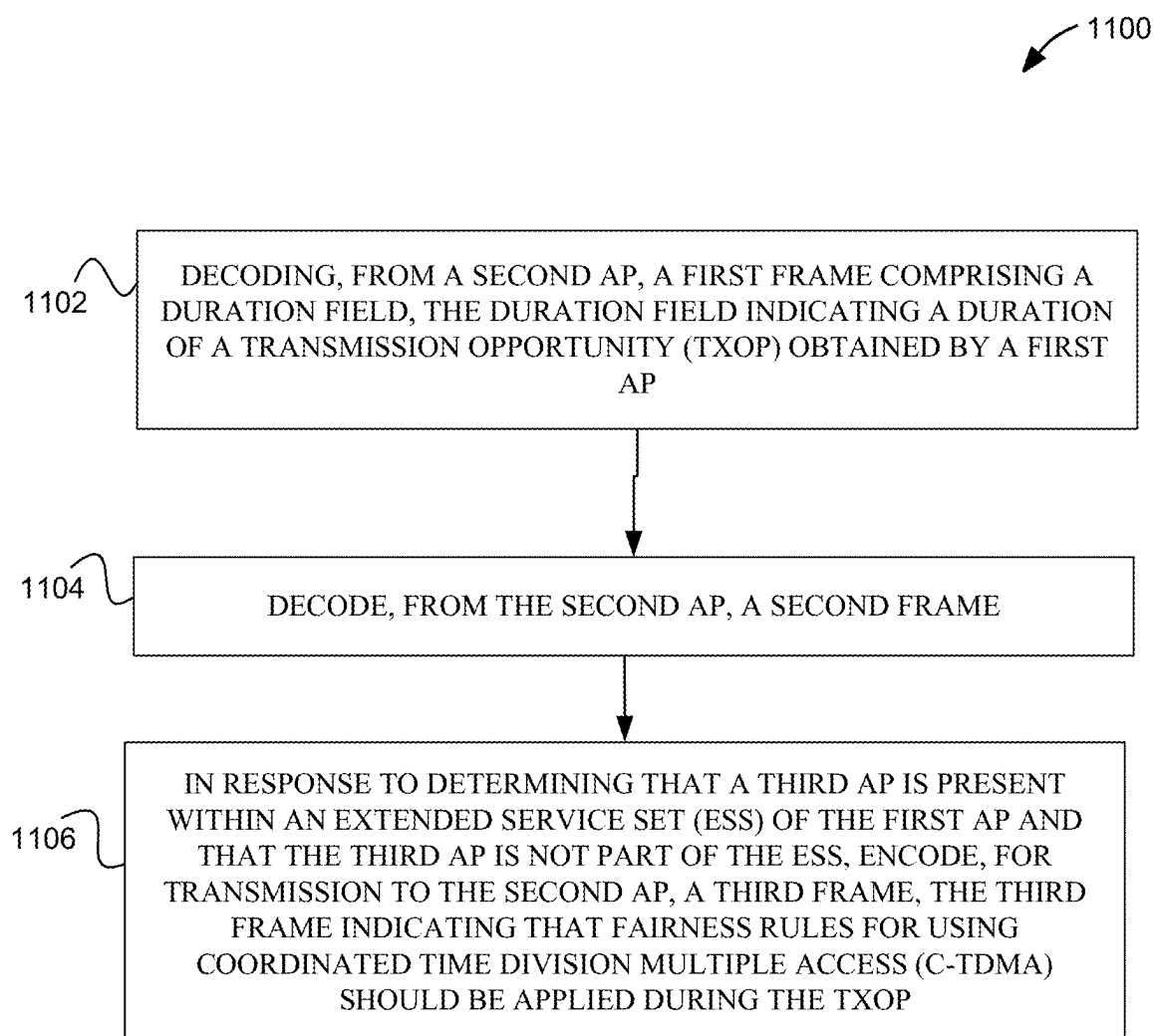


FIG. 11

FAIRNESS IN COORDINATED TIME DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS

PRIORITY CLAIM

[0001] This application claims the benefit of priority under 35 USC 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 63/645,488, filed May 10, 2024 [AG1248-Z], which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] Embodiments relate to fairness in coordinated time division multiple access (Co-TDMA) or (C-TDMA) and/or within a transmission opportunity (TxOP), in accordance with wireless local area networks (WLANs) and Wi-Fi networks including networks operating in accordance with different versions or generations of the IEEE 802.11 family of standards.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Efficient use of the resources of a wireless local-area network (WLAN) is important to provide bandwidth and acceptable response times to the users of the WLAN. However, often there are many devices trying to share the same resources and some devices may be limited by the communication protocol they use or by their hardware bandwidth. Moreover, wireless devices may need to operate with newer protocols and with legacy protocols on multiple bands and channels.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] The present disclosure is illustrated by way of example and not limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings, in which like references indicate similar elements and in which:

[0005] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a radio architecture in accordance with some embodiments;

[0006] FIG. 2 illustrates a front-end module circuitry for use in the radio architecture of FIG. 1 in accordance with some embodiments;

[0007] FIG. 3 illustrates a radio IC circuitry for use in the radio architecture of FIG. 1 in accordance with some embodiments;

[0008] FIG. 4 illustrates a baseband processing circuitry for use in the radio architecture of FIG. 1 in accordance with some embodiments;

[0009] FIG. 5 illustrates a basic service set (BSS) in accordance with some embodiments;

[0010] FIG. 6 illustrates a block diagram of an example machine upon which any one or more of the techniques (e.g., methodologies) discussed herein may perform;

[0011] FIG. 7 illustrates a block diagram of an example wireless device upon which any one or more of the techniques (e.g., methodologies or operations) discussed herein may perform;

[0012] FIG. 8 illustrates multi-link devices (MLD)s, in accordance with some embodiments;

[0013] FIG. 9 illustrates a method for fairness in C-TDMA, in accordance with some embodiments;

[0014] FIG. 10 illustrates a method for fairness in C-TDMA, in accordance with some embodiments; and

[0015] FIG. 11 illustrates a method for fairness in C-TDMA, in accordance with some embodiments.

DESCRIPTION

[0016] The following description and the drawings sufficiently illustrate specific embodiments to enable those skilled in the art to practice them. Other embodiments may incorporate structural, logical, electrical, process, and other changes. Portions and features of some embodiments may be included in, or substituted for, those of other embodiments. Embodiments set forth in the claims encompass all available equivalents of those claims.

[0017] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a radio architecture **100** in accordance with some embodiments. Radio architecture **100** may include radio front-end module (FEM) circuitry **104**, radio IC circuitry **106** and baseband processing circuitry **108**. Radio architecture **100** as shown includes both Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) functionality and Bluetooth® (BT) functionality although embodiments are not so limited. In this disclosure, “WLAN” and “Wi-Fi” are used interchangeably.

[0018] FEM circuitry **104** may include a WLAN or Wi-Fi FEM circuitry **104A** and a Bluetooth® (BT) FEM circuitry **104B**. The WLAN FEM circuitry **104A** may include a receive signal path comprising circuitry configured to operate on WLAN RF signals received from one or more antennas **101**, to amplify the received signals and to provide the amplified versions of the received signals to the WLAN radio IC circuitry **106A** for further processing. The BT FEM circuitry **104B** may include a receive signal path which may include circuitry configured to operate on BT RF signals received from one or more antennas **101**, to amplify the received signals and to provide the amplified versions of the received signals to the BT radio IC circuitry **106B** for further processing. FEM circuitry **104A** may also include a transmit signal path which may include circuitry configured to amplify WLAN signals provided by the radio IC circuitry **106A** for wireless transmission by one or more of the antennas **101**. In addition, FEM circuitry **104B** may also include a transmit signal path which may include circuitry configured to amplify BT signals provided by the radio IC circuitry **106B** for wireless transmission by the one or more antennas. In the embodiment of FIG. 1, although FEM circuitry **104A** and FEM circuitry **104B** are shown as being distinct from one another, embodiments are not so limited, and include within their scope the use of an FEM (not shown) that includes a transmit path and/or a receive path for both WLAN and BT signals, or the use of one or more FEM circuitries where at least some of the FEM circuitries share transmit and/or receive signal paths for both WLAN and BT signals.

[0019] Radio IC circuitry **106** as shown may include WLAN radio IC circuitry **106A** and BT radio IC circuitry **106B**. The WLAN radio IC circuitry **106A** may include a receive signal path which may include circuitry to down-convert WLAN RF signals received from the FEM circuitry **104A** and provide baseband signals to WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A**. BT radio IC circuitry **106B** may in turn include a receive signal path which may include circuitry to down-convert BT RF signals received from the FEM circuitry **104B** and provide baseband signals to BT baseband processing circuitry **108B**. WLAN radio IC circuitry **106A** may also include a transmit signal path which may include circuitry to up-convert WLAN baseband signals provided by the WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A** and provide WLAN RF output signals to the FEM circuitry **104A** for subsequent wireless transmission by the

one or more antennas **101**. BT radio IC circuitry **106B** may also include a transmit signal path which may include circuitry to up-convert BT baseband signals provided by the BT baseband processing circuitry **108B** and provide BT RF output signals to the FEM circuitry **104B** for subsequent wireless transmission by the one or more antennas **101**. In the embodiment of FIG. 1, although radio IC circuitries **106A** and **106B** are shown as being distinct from one another, embodiments are not so limited, and include within their scope the use of a radio IC circuitry (not shown) that includes a transmit signal path and/or a receive signal path for both WLAN and BT signals, or the use of one or more radio IC circuitries where at least some of the radio IC circuitries share transmit and/or receive signal paths for both WLAN and BT signals.

[0020] Baseband processing circuitry **108** may include a WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A** and a BT baseband processing circuitry **108B**. The WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A** may include a memory, such as, for example, a set of RAM arrays in a Fast Fourier Transform or Inverse Fast Fourier Transform block (not shown) of the WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A**. Each of the WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A** and the BT baseband circuitry **108B** may further include one or more processors and control logic to process the signals received from the corresponding WLAN or BT receive signal path of the radio IC circuitry **106**, and to also generate corresponding WLAN or BT baseband signals for the transmit signal path of the radio IC circuitry **106**. Each of the baseband processing circuitries **108A** and **108B** may further include physical layer (PHY) and medium access control layer (MAC) circuitry, and may further interface with application processor **111** for generation and processing of the baseband signals and for controlling operations of the radio IC circuitry **106**.

[0021] Referring still to FIG. 1, according to the shown embodiment, WLAN-BT coexistence circuitry **113** may include logic providing an interface between the WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A** and the BT baseband circuitry **108B** to enable use cases requiring WLAN and BT coexistence. In addition, a switch **103** may be provided between the WLAN FEM circuitry **104A** and the BT FEM circuitry **104B** to allow switching between the WLAN and BT radios according to application needs. In addition, although the antennas **101** are depicted as being respectively connected to the WLAN FEM circuitry **104A** and the BT FEM circuitry **104B**, embodiments include within their scope the sharing of one or more antennas as between the WLAN and BT FEMs, or the provision of more than one antenna connected to each of FEM circuitry **104A** or FEM circuitry **104B**.

[0022] In some embodiments, the front-end module circuitry **104**, the radio IC circuitry **106**, and baseband processing circuitry **108** may be provided on a single radio card, such as wireless radio card **102**. In some other embodiments, the one or more antennas **101**, the FEM circuitry **104** and the radio IC circuitry **106** may be provided on a single radio card. In some other embodiments, the radio IC circuitry **106** and the baseband processing circuitry **108** may be provided on a single chip or IC, such as IC **112**.

[0023] In some embodiments, the wireless radio card **102** may include a WLAN radio card and may be configured for Wi-Fi communications, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some of these

embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to receive and transmit orthogonal frequency division multiplexed (OFDM) or orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) communication signals over a multicarrier communication channel. The OFDM or OFDMA signals may comprise a plurality of orthogonal subcarriers.

[0024] In some of these multicarrier embodiments, radio architecture **100** may be part of a Wi-Fi communication station (STA) such as a wireless access point (AP), a base station or a mobile device including a Wi-Fi device. In some of these embodiments, radio architecture **100** may be configured to transmit and receive signals in accordance with specific communication standards and/or protocols, such as any of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standards including, IEEE 802.11n-2009, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11-2016, IEEE 802.11ac, and/or IEEE 802.11ax standards and/or proposed specifications for WLANs, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect. Radio architecture **100** may also be suitable to transmit and/or receive communications in accordance with other techniques and standards.

[0025] In some embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured for high-efficiency (HE) Wi-Fi (HEW) communications in accordance with the IEEE 802.11ax standard. In these embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to communicate in accordance with an OFDMA technique, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

[0026] In some other embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to transmit and receive signals transmitted using one or more other modulation techniques such as spread spectrum modulation (e.g., direct sequence code division multiple access (DS-CDMA) and/or frequency hopping code division multiple access (FH-CDMA)), time-division multiplexing (TDM) modulation, and/or frequency-division multiplexing (FDM) modulation, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

[0027] In some embodiments, as further shown in FIG. 1, the BT baseband circuitry **108B** may be compliant with a Bluetooth® (BT) connectivity standard such as Bluetooth®, Bluetooth® 4.0 or Bluetooth® 5.0, or any other iteration of the Bluetooth® Standard. In embodiments that include BT functionality as shown for example in FIG. 1, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to establish a BT synchronous connection oriented (SCO) link and/or a BT low energy (BT LE) link. In some of the embodiments that include functionality, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to establish an extended SCO (eSCO) link for BT communications, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some of these embodiments that include a BT functionality, the radio architecture may be configured to engage in a BT Asynchronous Connection-Less (ACL) communications, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 1, the functions of a BT radio card and WLAN radio card may be combined on a single wireless radio card, such as single wireless radio card **102**, although embodiments are not so limited, and include within their scope discrete WLAN and BT radio cards

[0028] In some embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may include other radio cards, such as a cellular radio card configured for cellular (e.g., 3GPP such as LTE, LTE-Advanced or 5G communications).

[0029] In some IEEE 802.11 embodiments, the radio architecture 100 may be configured for communication over various channel bandwidths including bandwidths having center frequencies of about nine hundred MHz, 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and bandwidths of about 1 MHz, 2 MHz, 2.5 MHz, 4 MHz, 5 MHz, 8 MHz, 10 MHz, 16 MHz, 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz (with contiguous bandwidths) or 80+80 MHz (160 MHz) (with non-contiguous bandwidths). In some embodiments, a 320 MHz channel bandwidth may be used. The scope of the embodiments is not limited with respect to the above center frequencies however.

[0030] FIG. 2 illustrates FEM circuitry 200 in accordance with some embodiments. The FEM circuitry 200 is one example of circuitry that may be suitable for use as the WLAN and/or BT FEM circuitry 104A/104B (FIG. 1), although other circuitry configurations may also be suitable.

[0031] In some embodiments, the FEM circuitry 200 may include a TX/RX switch 202 to switch between transmit mode and receive mode operation. The FEM circuitry 200 may include a receive signal path and a transmit signal path. The receive signal path of the FEM circuitry 200 may include a low-noise amplifier (LNA) 206 to amplify received RF signals 203 and provide the amplified received RF signals 207 as an output (e.g., to the radio IC circuitry 106 (FIG. 1)). The transmit signal path of the circuitry 200 may include a power amplifier (PA) to amplify input RF signals 209 (e.g., provided by the radio IC circuitry 106), and one or more filters 212, such as band-pass filters (BPFs), low-pass filters (LPFs) or other types of filters, to generate RF signals 215 for subsequent transmission (e.g., by one or more of the antennas 101 (FIG. 1)).

[0032] In some dual-mode embodiments for Wi-Fi communication, the FEM circuitry 200 may be configured to operate in either the 2.4 GHz frequency spectrum or the 5 GHz frequency spectrum. In these embodiments, the receive signal path of the FEM circuitry 200 may include a receive signal path duplexer 204 to separate the signals from each spectrum as well as provide a separate LNA 206 for each spectrum as shown. In these embodiments, the transmit signal path of the FEM circuitry 200 may also include a power amplifier 210 and a filter 212, such as a BPF, a LPF or another type of filter for each frequency spectrum and a transmit signal path duplexer 214 to provide the signals of one of the different spectrums onto a single transmit path for subsequent transmission by the one or more of the antennas 101 (FIG. 1). In some embodiments, BT communications may utilize the 2.4 GHz signal paths and may utilize the same FEM circuitry 200 as the one used for WLAN communications.

[0033] FIG. 3 illustrates radio integrated circuit (IC) circuitry 300 in accordance with some embodiments. The radio IC circuitry 300 is one example of circuitry that may be suitable for use as the WLAN or BT radio IC circuitry 106A/106B (FIG. 1), although other circuitry configurations may also be suitable.

[0034] In some embodiments, the radio IC circuitry 300 may include a receive signal path and a transmit signal path. The receive signal path of the radio IC circuitry 300 may include at least mixer circuitry 302, such as, for example, down-conversion mixer circuitry, amplifier circuitry 306 and filter circuitry 308. The transmit signal path of the radio IC circuitry 300 may include at least filter circuitry 312 and mixer circuitry 314, such as, for example, up-conversion mixer circuitry. Radio IC circuitry 300 may also include

synthesizer circuitry 304 for synthesizing a frequency 305 for use by the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314. The mixer circuitry 302 and/or 314 may each, according to some embodiments, be configured to provide direct conversion functionality. The latter type of circuitry presents a much simpler architecture as compared with standard super-heterodyne mixer circuitries, and any flicker noise brought about by the same may be alleviated for example through the use of OFDM modulation. FIG. 3 illustrates only a simplified version of a radio IC circuitry, and may include, although not shown, embodiments where each of the depicted circuitries may include more than one component. For instance, mixer circuitry 302 and/or 314 may each include one or more mixers, and filter circuitries 308 and/or 312 may each include one or more filters, such as one or more BPFs and/or LPFs according to application needs. For example, when mixer circuitries are of the direct-conversion type, they may each include two or more mixers.

[0035] In some embodiments, mixer circuitry 302 may be configured to down-convert RF signals 207 received from the FEM circuitry 104 (FIG. 1) based on the synthesized frequency 305 provided by synthesizer circuitry 304. The amplifier circuitry 306 may be configured to amplify the down-converted signals and the filter circuitry 308 may include a LPF configured to remove unwanted signals from the down-converted signals to generate output baseband signals 307. Output baseband signals 307 may be provided to the baseband processing circuitry 108 (FIG. 1) for further processing. In some embodiments, the output baseband signals 307 may be zero-frequency baseband signals, although this is not a requirement. In some embodiments, mixer circuitry 302 may comprise passive mixers, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

[0036] In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 314 may be configured to up-convert input baseband signals 311 based on the synthesized frequency 305 provided by the synthesizer circuitry 304 to generate RF output signals 209 for the FEM circuitry 104. The baseband signals 311 may be provided by the baseband processing circuitry 108 and may be filtered by filter circuitry 312. The filter circuitry 312 may include a LPF or a BPF, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

[0037] In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314 may each include two or more mixers and may be arranged for quadrature down-conversion and/or up-conversion respectively with the help of synthesizer circuitry 304. In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314 may each include two or more mixers each configured for image rejection (e.g., Hartley image rejection). In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314 may be arranged for direct down-conversion and/or direct up-conversion, respectively. In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314 may be configured for super-heterodyne operation, although this is not a requirement.

[0038] Mixer circuitry 302 may comprise, according to one embodiment: quadrature passive mixers (e.g., for the in-phase (I) and quadrature phase (Q) paths). In such an embodiment, RF input signal 207 from FIG. 3 may be down-converted to provide I and Q baseband output signals to be sent to the baseband processor

[0039] Quadrature passive mixers may be driven by zero and ninety-degree time-varying LO switching signals pro-

vided by a quadrature circuitry which may be configured to receive a LO frequency (f_{LO}) from a local oscillator or a synthesizer, such as LO frequency 305 of synthesizer circuitry 304 (FIG. 3). In some embodiments, the LO frequency may be the carrier frequency, while in other embodiments, the LO frequency may be a fraction of the carrier frequency (e.g., one-half the carrier frequency, one-third the carrier frequency). In some embodiments, the zero and ninety-degree time-varying switching signals may be generated by the synthesizer, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

[0040] In some embodiments, the LO signals may differ in duty cycle (the percentage of one period in which the LO signal is high) and/or offset (the difference between start points of the period). In some embodiments, the LO signals may have a 25% duty cycle and a 50% offset. In some embodiments, each branch of the mixer circuitry (e.g., the in-phase (I) and quadrature phase (Q) path) may operate at a 25% duty cycle, which may result in a significant reduction in power consumption.

[0041] The RF input signal 207 (FIG. 2) may comprise a balanced signal, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. The I and Q baseband output signals may be provided to low-noise amplifier, such as amplifier circuitry 306 (FIG. 3) or to filter circuitry 308 (FIG. 3).

[0042] In some embodiments, the output baseband signals 307 and the input baseband signals 311 may be analog baseband signals, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some alternate embodiments, the output baseband signals 307 and the input baseband signals 311 may be digital baseband signals. In these alternate embodiments, the radio IC circuitry may include analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and digital-to-analog converter (DAC) circuitry.

[0043] In some dual-mode embodiments, a separate radio IC circuitry may be provided for processing signals for each spectrum, or for other spectrums not mentioned here, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

[0044] In some embodiments, the synthesizer circuitry 304 may be a fractional-N synthesizer or a fractional N/N+1 synthesizer, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect as other types of frequency synthesizers may be suitable. For example, synthesizer circuitry 304 may be a delta-sigma synthesizer, a frequency multiplier, or a synthesizer comprising a phase-locked loop with a frequency divider. According to some embodiments, the synthesizer circuitry 304 may include digital synthesizer circuitry. An advantage of using a digital synthesizer circuitry is that, although it may still include some analog components, its footprint may be scaled down much more than the footprint of an analog synthesizer circuitry. In some embodiments, frequency input into synthesizer circuitry 304 may be provided by a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO), although that is not a requirement. A divider control input may further be provided by either the baseband processing circuitry 108 (FIG. 1) or the application processor 111 (FIG. 1) depending on the desired output frequency 305. In some embodiments, a divider control input (e.g., N) may be determined from a look-up table (e.g., within a Wi-Fi card) based on a channel number and a channel center frequency as determined or indicated by the application processor 111.

[0045] In some embodiments, synthesizer circuitry 304 may be configured to generate a carrier frequency as the output frequency 305, while in other embodiments, the output frequency 305 may be a fraction of the carrier frequency (e.g., one-half the carrier frequency, one-third the carrier frequency). In some embodiments, the output frequency 305 may be a LO frequency (f_{LO}).

[0046] FIG. 4 illustrates a functional block diagram of baseband processing circuitry 400 in accordance with some embodiments. The baseband processing circuitry 400 is one example of circuitry that may be suitable for use as the baseband processing circuitry 108 (FIG. 1), although other circuitry configurations may also be suitable. The baseband processing circuitry 400 may include a receive baseband processor (RX BBP 402) for processing receive baseband signals 309 provided by the radio IC circuitry 106 (FIG. 1) and a transmit baseband processor (TX BBP) 404 for generating transmit baseband signals 311 for the radio IC circuitry 106. The baseband processing circuitry 400 may also include control logic 406 for coordinating the operations of the baseband processing circuitry 400.

[0047] In some embodiments (e.g., when analog baseband signals are exchanged between the baseband processing circuitry 400 and the radio IC circuitry 106), the baseband processing circuitry 400 may include ADC 410 to convert analog baseband signals received from the radio IC circuitry 106 to digital baseband signals for processing by the RX BBP 402. In these embodiments, the baseband processing circuitry 400 may also include DAC 412 to convert digital baseband signals from the TX BBP 404 to analog baseband signals.

[0048] In some embodiments that communicate OFDM signals or OFDMA signals, such as through baseband processing circuitry 108A, the TX BBP 404 may be configured to generate OFDM or OFDMA signals as appropriate for transmission by performing an inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT). The RX BBP 402 may be configured to process received OFDM signals or OFDMA signals by performing an FFT. In some embodiments, the RX BBP 402 may be configured to detect the presence of an OFDM signal or OFDMA signal by performing an autocorrelation, to detect a preamble, such as a short preamble, and by performing a cross-correlation, to detect a long preamble. The preambles may be part of a predetermined frame structure for Wi-Fi communication.

[0049] Referring to FIG. 1, in some embodiments, the antennas 101 (FIG. 1) may each comprise one or more directional or omnidirectional antennas, including, for example, dipole antennas, monopole antennas, patch antennas, loop antennas, microstrip antennas or other types of antennas suitable for transmission of RF signals. In some multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) embodiments, the antennas may be effectively separated to take advantage of spatial diversity and the different channel characteristics that may result. Antennas 101 may each include a set of phased-array antennas, although embodiments are not so limited.

[0050] Although the radio architecture 100 is illustrated as having several separate functional elements, one or more of the functional elements may be combined and may be implemented by combinations of software-configured elements, such as processing elements including digital signal processors (DSPs), and/or other hardware elements. For example, some elements may comprise one or more microprocessors, DSPs, field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs),

application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), radio-frequency integrated circuits (RFICs) and combinations of various hardware and logic circuitry for performing at least the functions described herein. In some embodiments, the functional elements may refer to one or more processes operating on one or more processing elements.

[0051] FIG. 5 illustrates a basic service set (BSS 500) in accordance with some embodiments. The BSS 500 may be part of wide area local area network (WLAN). The BSS 500 includes an access point (AP) AP 502, a plurality of stations (STAs) STAs 504, and a plurality of legacy devices 506. In some embodiments, the STAs 504 and/or AP 502 are configured to operate in accordance with IEEE 802.11be extremely high throughput (EHT), Wi-Fi 8 IEEE 802.11 ultra-high throughput (UHT), high efficiency (HE) IEEE 802.11ax, IEEE 802.11bn next generation or ultra-high reliability (UHR), and/or another IEEE 802.11 wireless communication standard. In some embodiments, the STAs 504 and/or AP 502 are configured to operate in accordance with IEEE P802.11be, and/or IEEE P802.11-REVme™, both of which are hereby included by reference in their entirety, and to operate in accordance with one or more functions described herein. In some embodiments, one or more the legacy devices 506, STAs 504, and/or the AP 502 may be configured to operate in accordance with one or more Wi-Fi Alliance (WFA) communication standards.

[0052] The AP 502 may use other communications protocols as well as the IEEE 802.11 protocol. The terms here may be termed differently in accordance with some embodiments. The IEEE 802.11 protocol may include using orthogonal frequency division multiple-access (OFDMA), time division multiple access (TDMA), and/or code division multiple access (CDMA). The IEEE 802.11 protocol may include a multiple access technique. For example, the IEEE 802.11 protocol may include space-division multiple access (SDMA) and/or multiple-user multiple-input multiple-output (MU-MIMO). There may be more than one AP 502 that is part of an extended service set (ESS). A controller (not illustrated) may store information that is common to the more than one APs 502 and may control more than one BSS, e.g., assign primary channels, colors, etc. AP 502 may be connected to the internet.

[0053] The legacy devices 506 may operate in accordance with one or more of IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac/ad/af/ah/aj/ay/ax/uht, or another legacy wireless communication standard. The legacy devices 506 may be STAs or IEEE STAs. The STAs 504 may be wireless transmit and receive devices such as cellular telephone, portable electronic wireless communication devices, smart telephone, handheld wireless device, wireless glasses, wireless watch, wireless personal device, tablet, or another device that may be transmitting and receiving using the IEEE 802.11 protocol such as IEEE 802.11be or another wireless protocol.

[0054] The AP 502 may communicate with legacy devices 506 in accordance with legacy IEEE 802.11 communication techniques. In example embodiments, the AP 502 may also be configured to communicate with STAs 504 in accordance with legacy IEEE 802.11 communication techniques.

[0055] In some embodiments, a HE, EHT, UHT frames may be configurable to have the same bandwidth as a channel. The HE, EHT, UHT frame may be a physical Layer Convergence Procedure (PLCP) Protocol Data Unit (PPDU). In some embodiments, PPDU may be an abbreviation for physical layer protocol data unit (PPDU). In

some embodiments, there may be different types of PPDU that may have different fields and different physical layers and/or different media access control (MAC) layers. For example, a single user (SU) PPDU, downlink (DL) PPDU, multiple-user (MU) PPDU, extended-range (ER) SU PPDU, and/or trigger-based (TB) PPDU. In some embodiments EHT may be the same or similar as HE PPDU.

[0056] The bandwidth of a channel may be 20 MHz, 40 MHz, or 80 MHz, 80+80 MHz, 160 MHz, 160+160 MHz, 320 MHz, 320+320 MHz, 640 MHz bandwidths. In some embodiments, the bandwidth of a channel less than 20 MHz may be 1 MHz, 1.25 MHz, 2.03 MHz, 2.5 MHz, 4.06 MHz, 5 MHz and 10 MHz, or a combination thereof or another bandwidth that is less or equal to the available bandwidth may also be used. In some embodiments the bandwidth of the channels may be based on a number of active data subcarriers. In some embodiments the bandwidth of the channels is based on 26, 52, 106, 242, 484, 996, or 2×996 active data subcarriers or tones that are spaced by 20 MHz. In some embodiments the bandwidth of the channels is 256 tones spaced by 20 MHz. In some embodiments the channels are multiple of 26 tones or a multiple of 20 MHz. In some embodiments a 20 MHz channel may comprise 242 active data subcarriers or tones, which may determine the size of a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT). An allocation of a bandwidth or a number of tones or sub-carriers may be termed a resource unit (RU) allocation in accordance with some embodiments.

[0057] In some embodiments, the 26-subcarrier RU and 52-subcarrier RU are used in the 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz, 160 MHz and 80+80 MHz OFDMA HE PPDU formats. In some embodiments, the 106-subcarrier RU is used in the 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz, 160 MHz and 80+80 MHz OFDMA and MU-MIMO HE PPDU formats. In some embodiments, the 242-subcarrier RU is used in the 40 MHz, 80 MHz, 160 MHz and 80+80 MHz OFDMA and MU-MIMO HE PPDU formats. In some embodiments, the 484-subcarrier RU is used in the 80 MHz, 160 MHz and 80+80 MHz OFDMA and MU-MIMO HE PPDU formats. In some embodiments, the 996-subcarrier RU is used in the 160 MHz and 80+80 MHz OFDMA and MU-MIMO HE PPDU formats.

[0058] A HE, EHT, UHT, UHT, or UHR frame may be configured for transmitting a number of spatial streams, which may be in accordance with MU-MIMO and may be in accordance with OFDMA. In other embodiments, the AP 502, STA 504, and/or legacy device 506 may also implement different technologies such as code division multiple access (CDMA) 2000, CDMA 2000 1X, CDMA 2000 Evolution-Data Optimized (EV-DO), Interim Standard 2000 (IS-2000), Interim Standard 95 (IS-95), Interim Standard 856 (IS-856), Long Term Evolution (LTE), Global System for Mobile communications (GSM), Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE), GSM EDGE (GERAN), IEEE 802.16 (i.e., Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX)), Bluetooth®, low-power Bluetooth®, or other technologies.

[0059] In accordance with some IEEE 802.11 embodiments, e.g., IEEE 802.11EHT/ax/be embodiments, a HE AP 502 may operate as a master station which may be arranged to contend for a wireless medium (e.g., during a contention period) to receive exclusive control of the medium for a transmission opportunity (TXOP). The AP 502 may transmit an EHT/HE trigger frame transmission, which may include

a schedule for simultaneous UL/DL transmissions from STAs 504. The AP 502 may transmit a time duration of the TXOP and sub-channel information. During the TXOP, STAs 504 may communicate with the AP 502 in accordance with a non-contention based multiple access technique such as OFDMA or MU-MIMO. This is unlike conventional WLAN communications in which devices communicate in accordance with a contention-based communication technique, rather than a multiple access technique. During the HE, EHT, UHR control period, the AP 502 may communicate with STAs 504 using one or more HE or EHT frames. During the TXOP, the HE STAs 504 may operate on a sub-channel smaller than the operating range of the AP 502. During the TXOP, legacy stations refrain from communicating. The legacy stations may need to receive the communication from the HE AP 502 to defer from communicating.

[0060] In accordance with some embodiments, during the TXOP the STAs 504 may contend for the wireless medium with the legacy devices 506 being excluded from contending for the wireless medium during the master-sync transmission. In some embodiments the trigger frame may indicate an UL-MU-MIMO and/or UL OFDMA TXOP. In some embodiments, the trigger frame may include a DL UL-MU-MIMO and/or DL OFDMA with a schedule indicated in a preamble portion of trigger frame.

[0061] In some embodiments, the multiple-access technique used during the HE or EHT TXOP may be a scheduled OFDMA technique, although this is not a requirement. In some embodiments, the multiple access technique may be a time-division multiple access (TDMA) technique or a frequency division multiple access (FDMA) technique. In some embodiments, the multiple access technique may be a space-division multiple access (SDMA) technique. In some embodiments, the multiple access technique may be a Code division multiple access (CDMA).

[0062] The AP 502 may also communicate with legacy devices 506 and/or STAs 504 in accordance with legacy IEEE 802.11 communication techniques. In some embodiments, the AP 502 may also be configurable to communicate with STAs 504 outside the TXOP in accordance with legacy IEEE 802.11 or IEEE 802.11EHT/UHR communication techniques, although this is not a requirement.

[0063] In some embodiments the STA 504 may be a “group owner” (GO) for peer-to-peer modes of operation. A wireless device may be a STA 504 or a HE AP 502. The STA 504 may be termed a non-access point (AP)(non-AP) STA 504, in accordance with some embodiments.

[0064] In some embodiments, the STA 504 and/or AP 502 may be configured to operate in accordance with IEEE 802.11mc. In example embodiments, the radio architecture of FIG. 1 is configured to implement the STA 504 and/or the AP 502. In example embodiments, the front-end module circuitry of FIG. 2 is configured to implement the STA 504 and/or the AP 502. In example embodiments, the radio IC circuitry of FIG. 3 is configured to implement the HE STA 504 and/or the AP 502. In example embodiments, the base-band processing circuitry of FIG. 4 is configured to implement the STA 504 and/or the AP 502.

[0065] In example embodiments, the STAs 504, AP 502, an apparatus of the STA 504, and/or an apparatus of the AP 502 may include one or more of the following: the radio architecture of FIG. 1, the front-end module circuitry of FIG.

2, the radio IC circuitry of FIG. 3, and/or the base-band processing circuitry of FIG. 4.

[0066] In example embodiments, the radio architecture of FIG. 1, the front-end module circuitry of FIG. 2, the radio IC circuitry of FIG. 3, and/or the base-band processing circuitry of FIG. 4 may be configured to perform the methods and operations/functions herein described in conjunction with FIGS. 1-9.

[0067] In example embodiments, the STAs 504 and/or the AP 502 are configured to perform the methods and operations/functions described herein in conjunction with FIGS. 1-9. In example embodiments, an apparatus of the STA 504 and/or an apparatus of the AP 502 are configured to perform the methods and functions described herein in conjunction with FIGS. 1-9. The term Wi-Fi may refer to one or more of the IEEE 802.11 communication standards. AP and STA may refer to EHT/HE access point and/or EHT/HE station as well as legacy devices 506.

[0068] In some embodiments, a HE AP STA may refer to an AP 502 and/or STAs 504 that are operating as EHT APs 502. In some embodiments, when a STA 504 is not operating as an AP, it may be referred to as a non-AP STA or non-AP. In some embodiments, STA 504 may be referred to as either an AP STA or a non-AP. The AP 502 may be part of, or affiliated with, an AP MLD 808, e.g., AP1 830, AP2 832, or AP3 834. The STAs 504 may be part of, or affiliated with, a non-AP MLD 809, which may be termed a ML non-AP logical entity. The BSS may be part of an extended service set (ESS), which may include multiple APs, access to the internet, and may include one or more management devices.

[0069] FIG. 6 illustrates a block diagram of an example machine 600 upon which any one or more of the techniques (e.g., methodologies) discussed herein may perform. In alternative embodiments, the machine 600 may operate as a standalone device or may be connected (e.g., networked) to other machines. In a networked deployment, the machine 600 may operate in the capacity of a server machine, a client machine, or both in server-client network environments. In an example, the machine 600 may act as a peer machine in peer-to-peer (P2P) (or other distributed) network environment. The machine 600 may be a HE AP 502, EVT STA 504, personal computer (PC), a tablet PC, a set-top box (STB), a personal digital assistant (PDA), a portable communications device, a mobile telephone, a smart phone, a web appliance, a network router, switch or bridge, or any machine capable of executing instructions (sequential or otherwise) that specify actions to be taken by that machine. Further, while only a single machine is illustrated, the term “machine” shall also be taken to include any collection of machines that individually or jointly execute a set (or multiple sets) of instructions to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein, such as cloud computing, software as a service (SaaS), other computer cluster configurations.

[0070] Machine (e.g., computer system) 600 may include a hardware processor 602 (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), a hardware processor core, or any combination thereof), a main memory 604 and a static memory 606, some or all of which may communicate with each other via an interlink (e.g., bus) 608.

[0071] Specific examples of main memory 604 include Random Access Memory (RAM), and semiconductor memory devices, which may include, in some embodiments, storage locations in semiconductors such as registers. Specific examples of static memory 606 include non-volatile

memory, such as semiconductor memory devices (e.g., Electrically Programmable Read-Only Memory (EPROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)) and flash memory devices; magnetic disks, such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; RAM; and CD-ROM and DVD-ROM disks.

[0072] The machine 600 may further include a display device 610, an input device 612 (e.g., a keyboard), and a user interface (UI) navigation device 614 (e.g., a mouse). In an example, the display device 610, input device 612 and UI navigation device 614 may be a touch screen display. The machine 600 may additionally include a mass storage (e.g., drive unit) 616, a signal generation device 618 (e.g., a speaker), a network interface device 620, and one or more sensors 621, such as a global positioning system (GPS) sensor, compass, accelerometer, or other sensor. The machine 600 may include an output controller 628, such as a serial (e.g., universal serial bus (USB), parallel, or other wired or wireless (e.g., infrared (IR), near field communication (NFC), etc.) connection to communicate or control one or more peripheral devices (e.g., a printer, card reader, etc.). In some embodiments the processor 602 and/or instructions 624 may comprise processing circuitry and/or transceiver circuitry.

[0073] The mass storage 616 device may include a machine readable medium 622 on which is stored one or more sets of data structures or instructions 624 (e.g., software) embodying or utilized by any one or more of the techniques or functions described herein. The instructions 624 may also reside, completely or at least partially, within the main memory 604, within static memory 606, or within the hardware processor 602 during execution thereof by the machine 600. In an example, one or any combination of the hardware processor 602, the main memory 604, the static memory 606, or the mass storage 616 device may constitute machine readable media.

[0074] Specific examples of machine-readable media may include: non-volatile memory, such as semiconductor memory devices (e.g., EPROM or EEPROM) and flash memory devices; magnetic disks, such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; RAM; and CD-ROM and DVD-ROM disks.

[0075] While the machine readable medium 622 is illustrated as a single medium, the term “machine readable medium” may include a single medium or multiple media (e.g., a centralized or distributed database, and/or associated caches and servers) configured to store the one or more instructions 624.

[0076] An apparatus of the machine 600 may be one or more of a hardware processor 602 (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), a hardware processor core, or any combination thereof), a main memory 604 and a static memory 606, sensors 621, network interface device 620, antennas 660, a display device 610, an input device 612, a UI navigation device 614, a mass storage 616, instructions 624, a signal generation device 618, and an output controller 628. The apparatus may be configured to perform one or more of the methods and/or operations disclosed herein. The apparatus may be intended as a component of the machine 600 to perform one or more of the methods and/or operations disclosed herein, and/or to perform a portion of one or more of the methods and/or operations disclosed herein. In some embodiments, the apparatus may include a pin or other means to receive

power. In some embodiments, the apparatus may include power conditioning hardware.

[0077] The term “machine readable medium” may include any medium that is capable of storing, encoding, or carrying instructions for execution by the machine 600 and that cause the machine 600 to perform any one or more of the techniques of the present disclosure, or that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying data structures used by or associated with such instructions. Non-limiting machine readable medium examples may include solid-state memories, and optical and magnetic media. Specific examples of machine readable media may include: non-volatile memory, such as semiconductor memory devices (e.g., Electrically Programmable Read-Only Memory (EPROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)) and flash memory devices; magnetic disks, such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; Random Access Memory (RAM); and CD-ROM and DVD-ROM disks. In some examples, machine readable media may include non-transitory machine-readable media. In some examples, machine readable media may include machine readable media that is not a transitory propagating signal.

[0078] The instructions 624 may further be transmitted or received over a communications network 626 using a transmission medium via the network interface device 620 utilizing any one of a number of transfer protocols (e.g., frame relay, internet protocol (IP), transmission control protocol (TCP), user datagram protocol (UDP), hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP), etc.). Example communication networks may include a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a packet data network (e.g., the Internet), mobile telephone networks (e.g., cellular networks), Plain Old Telephone (POTS) networks, and wireless data networks (e.g., Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 family of standards known as Wi-Fi®, IEEE 802.16 family of standards known as WiMax®, IEEE 802.15.4 family of standards, a Long Term Evolution (LTE) family of standards, a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) family of standards, peer-to-peer (P2P) networks, among others.

[0079] In an example, the network interface device 620 may include one or more physical jacks (e.g., Ethernet, coaxial, or phone jacks) or one or more antennas to connect to the communications network 626. In an example, the network interface device 620 may include one or more antennas 660 to wirelessly communicate using at least one of single-input multiple-output (SIMO), multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO), or multiple-input single-output (MISO) techniques. In some examples, the network interface device 620 may wirelessly communicate using Multiple User MIMO techniques. The term “transmission medium” shall be taken to include any intangible medium that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying instructions for execution by the machine 600, and includes digital or analog communications signals or other intangible medium to facilitate communication of such software.

[0080] Examples, as described herein, may include, or may operate on, logic or a number of components, modules, or mechanisms. Modules are tangible entities (e.g., hardware) capable of performing specified operations and may be configured or arranged in a certain manner. In an example, circuits may be arranged (e.g., internally or with respect to external entities such as other circuits) in a specified manner as a module. In an example, the whole or

part of one or more computer systems (e.g., a standalone, client or server computer system) or one or more hardware processors may be configured by firmware or software (e.g., instructions, an application portion, or an application) as a module that operates to perform specified operations. In an example, the software may reside on a machine readable medium. In an example, the software, when executed by the underlying hardware of the module, causes the hardware to perform the specified operations.

[0081] Accordingly, the term “module” is understood to encompass a tangible entity, be that an entity that is physically constructed, specifically configured (e.g., hardwired), or temporarily (e.g., transitorily) configured (e.g., programmed) to operate in a specified manner or to perform part or all of any operation described herein. Considering examples in which modules are temporarily configured, each of the modules need not be instantiated at any one moment in time. For example, where the modules comprise a general-purpose hardware processor configured using software, the general-purpose hardware processor may be configured as respective different modules at different times. Software may accordingly configure a hardware processor, for example, to constitute a particular module at one instance of time and to constitute a different module at a different instance of time.

[0082] Some embodiments may be implemented fully or partially in software and/or firmware. This software and/or firmware may take the form of instructions contained in or on a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium. Those instructions may then be read and executed by one or more processors to enable performance of the operations described herein. The instructions may be in any suitable form, such as but not limited to source code, compiled code, interpreted code, executable code, static code, dynamic code, and the like. Such a computer-readable medium may include any tangible non-transitory medium for storing information in a form readable by one or more computers, such as but not limited to read only memory (ROM); random access memory (RAM); magnetic disk storage media; optical storage media; flash memory, etc.

[0083] FIG. 7 illustrates a block diagram of an example wireless device 700 upon which any one or more of the techniques (e.g., methodologies or operations) discussed herein may perform. The wireless device 700 may be a HE device or HE wireless device. The wireless device 700 may be a HE STA 504, HE AP 502, and/or a HE STA or HE AP. A HE STA 504, HE AP 502, and/or a HE AP or HE STA may include some or all of the components shown in FIGS. 1-7. The wireless device 700 may be an example machine 600 as disclosed in conjunction with FIG. 6.

[0084] The wireless device 700 may include processing circuitry 708. The processing circuitry 708 may include a transceiver 702, physical layer circuitry (PHY circuitry) 704, and MAC layer circuitry (MAC circuitry) 706, one or more of which may enable transmission and reception of signals to and from other wireless devices 700 (e.g., HE AP 502, HE STA 504, and/or legacy devices 506) using one or more antennas 712. As an example, the PHY circuitry 704 may perform various encoding and decoding functions that may include formation of baseband signals for transmission and decoding of received signals. As another example, the transceiver 702 may perform various transmission and reception functions such as conversion of signals between a baseband range and a Radio Frequency (RF) range.

[0085] Accordingly, the PHY circuitry 704 and the transceiver 702 may be separate components or may be part of a combined component, e.g., processing circuitry 708. In addition, some of the described functionality related to transmission and reception of signals may be performed by a combination that may include one, any or all of the PHY circuitry 704 the transceiver 702, MAC circuitry 706, memory 710, and other components or layers. The MAC circuitry 706 may control access to the wireless medium. The wireless device 700 may also include memory 710 arranged to perform the operations described herein, e.g., some of the operations described herein may be performed by instructions stored in the memory 710.

[0086] The antennas 712 (some embodiments may include only one antenna) may comprise one or more directional or omnidirectional antennas, including, for example, dipole antennas, monopole antennas, patch antennas, loop antennas, microstrip antennas or other types of antennas suitable for transmission of RF signals. In some multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) embodiments, the antennas 712 may be effectively separated to take advantage of spatial diversity and the different channel characteristics that may result.

[0087] One or more of the memory 710, the transceiver 702, the PHY circuitry 704, the MAC circuitry 706, the antennas 712, and/or the processing circuitry 708 may be coupled with one another. Moreover, although memory 710, the transceiver 702, the PHY circuitry 704, the MAC circuitry 706, the antennas 712 are illustrated as separate components, one or more of memory 710, the transceiver 702, the PHY circuitry 704, the MAC circuitry 706, the antennas 712 may be integrated in an electronic package or chip.

[0088] In some embodiments, the wireless device 700 may be a mobile device as described in conjunction with FIG. 6. In some embodiments the wireless device 700 may be configured to operate in accordance with one or more wireless communication standards as described herein (e.g., as described in conjunction with FIGS. 1-6, IEEE 802.11). In some embodiments, the wireless device 700 may include one or more of the components as described in conjunction with FIG. 6 (e.g., display device 610, input device 612, etc.) Although the wireless device 700 is illustrated as having several separate functional elements, one or more of the functional elements may be combined and may be implemented by combinations of software-configured elements, such as processing elements including digital signal processors (DSPs), and/or other hardware elements. For example, some elements may comprise one or more microprocessors, DSPs, field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), radio-frequency integrated circuits (RFICs) and combinations of various hardware and logic circuitry for performing at least the functions described herein. In some embodiments, the functional elements may refer to one or more processes operating on one or more processing elements.

[0089] In some embodiments, an apparatus of or used by the wireless device 700 may include various components of the wireless device 700 as shown in FIG. 7 and/or components from FIGS. 1-6. Accordingly, techniques and operations described herein that refer to the wireless device 700 may be applicable to an apparatus for a wireless device 700 (e.g., HE AP 502 and/or HE STA 504), in some embodiments. In some embodiments, the wireless device 700 is

configured to decode and/or encode signals, packets, and/or frames as described herein, e.g., PPDU.

[0090] In some embodiments, the MAC circuitry 706 may be arranged to contend for a wireless medium during a contention period to receive control of the medium for a HE TXOP and encode or decode an HE PPDU. In some embodiments, the MAC circuitry 706 may be arranged to contend for the wireless medium based on channel contention settings, a transmitting power level, and a clear channel assessment level (e.g., an energy detect level).

[0091] The PHY circuitry 704 may be arranged to transmit signals in accordance with one or more communication standards described herein. For example, the PHY circuitry 704 may be configured to transmit a HE PPDU. The PHY circuitry 704 may include circuitry for modulation/demodulation, upconversion/downconversion, filtering, amplification, etc. In some embodiments, the processing circuitry 708 may include one or more processors. The processing circuitry 708 may be configured to perform functions based on instructions being stored in a RAM or ROM, or based on special purpose circuitry. The processing circuitry 708 may include a processor such as a general purpose processor or special purpose processor. The processing circuitry 708 may implement one or more functions associated with antennas 712, the transceiver 702, the PHY circuitry 704, the MAC circuitry 706, and/or the memory 710. In some embodiments, the processing circuitry 708 may be configured to perform one or more of the functions/operations and/or methods described herein.

[0092] In mmWave technology, communication between a station (e.g., the HE STAs 504 of FIG. 5 or wireless device 700) and an access point (e.g., the HE AP 502 of FIG. 5 or wireless device 700) may use associated effective wireless channels that are highly directionally dependent. To accommodate the directionality, beamforming techniques may be utilized to radiate energy in a certain direction with certain beamwidth to communicate between two devices. The directed propagation concentrates transmitted energy toward a target device in order to compensate for significant energy loss in the channel between the two communicating devices. Using directed transmission may extend the range of the millimeter-wave communication versus utilizing the same transmitted energy in omni-directional propagation.

[0093] FIG. 8 illustrates multi-link devices (MLD)s 800, in accordance with some embodiments. Illustrated in FIG. 8 is ML logical entity 1 806, ML logical entity 2 807, AP MLD 808, and non-AP MLD 809. The ML logical entity 1 806 includes three STAs, STA 1.1 814.1, STA 1.2 814.2, and STA 1.3 814.3 that operate in accordance with link 1 802.1, link 2 802.2, and link 3 802.3, respectively.

[0094] The Links are different frequency bands such as 2.4 GHz band, 5 GHz band, 6 GHz band, and so forth. ML logical entity 2 807 includes STA 2.1 816.1, STA 2.2 816.2, and STA 2.3 816.3 that operate in accordance with link 1 802.1, link 2 802.2, and link 3 802.3, respectively. In some embodiments ML logical entity 1 806 and ML logical entity 2 807 operate in accordance with a mesh network. Using three links enables the ML logical entity 1 806 and ML logical entity 2 807 to operate using a greater bandwidth and more reliably as they can switch to using a different link if there is interference or if one link is superior due to operating conditions.

[0095] The distribution system (DS) 810 indicates how communications are distributed and the DS medium (DSM

812) indicates the medium that is used for the DS 810, which in this case is the wireless spectrum.

[0096] AP MLD 808 includes AP1 830, AP2 832, and AP3 834 operating on link 1 804.1, link 2 804.2, and link 3 804.3, respectively. AP MLD 808 includes a MAC ADDR 854 that may be used by applications to transmit and receive data across one or more of AP1 830, AP2 832, and AP3 834. Each link may have an associated link ID. For example, as illustrated, link 3 804.3 has a link ID 870.

[0097] AP1 830, AP2 832, and AP3 834 includes a frequency band, which are 2.4 GHz band 836, 5 GHz band 838, and 6 GHz band 840, respectively. AP1 830, AP2 832, and AP3 834 includes different BSSIDs, which are BSSID 842, BSSID 844, and BSSID 846, respectively. AP1 830, AP2 832, and AP3 834 includes different media access control (MAC) address (addr), which are MAC addr 848, MAC addr 850, and MAC addr 852, respectively. The AP 502 is a AP MLD 808, in accordance with some embodiments. The STA 504 is a non-AP MLD 809, in accordance with some embodiments.

[0098] The non-AP MLD 809 includes non-AP STA 1 818, non-AP STA 2 820, and non-AP STA 3 822. Each of the non-AP STAs may have MAC addresses and the non-AP MLD 809 may have a MAC address that is different and used by application programs where the data traffic is split up among non-AP STA 1 818, non-AP STA 2 820, and non-AP STA 3 822.

[0099] The STA 504 is a non-AP STA 1 818, non-AP STA 2 820, or non-AP STA 3 822, in accordance with some embodiments. The non-AP STA 1 818, non-AP STA 2 820, and non-AP STA 3 822 may operate as if they are associated with a BSS of AP1 830, AP2 832, or AP3 834, respectively, over link 1 804.1, link 2 804.2, and link 3 804.3, respectively.

[0100] A Multi-link device such as ML logical entity 1 806 or ML logical entity 2 807, is a logical entity that contains one or more STAs 814.1, 814.2, 814.3, 816.1, 816.2, and 816.3. The ML logical entity 1 806 and ML logical entity 2 807 each has one MAC data service interface and primitives to the logical link control (LLC) and a single address associated with the interface, which can be used to communicate on the DSM 812. Multi-link logical entity allows STAs 814, 816 within the multi-link logical entity to have the same MAC address. In some embodiments a same MAC address is used for application layers and a different MAC address is used per link.

[0101] In infrastructure framework, AP MLD 808, includes APs 830, 832, 834, on one side, and non-AP MLD 809, which includes non-APs STAs 818, 820, 822 on the other side.

[0102] MLAP device (APMLD): is a ML logical entity, where each STA within the multi-link logical entity is an EHT AP 502, in accordance with some embodiments. ML non-AP device (non-AP MLD) A multi-link logical entity, where each STA within the multi-link logical entity is a non-AP EHT STA 504. AP1 830, AP2 832, and AP3 834 may be operating on different bands and there may be fewer or more APs. There may be fewer or more STAs as part of the non-AP MLD 809.

[0103] In some embodiments the AP MLD 808 is termed an AP MLD or MLD. In some embodiments non-AP MLD 809 is termed a MLD or a non-AP MLD. Each AP (e.g., AP1 830, AP2 832, and AP3 834) of the MLD sends a beacon frame that includes: a description of its capabilities, opera-

tion elements, a basic description of the other AP of the same MLD that are collocated, which may be a report in a Reduced Neighbor Report element or another element such as a basic multi-link element. AP1 830, AP2 832, and AP3 834 transmitting information about the other APs in beacons and probe response frames enables STAs of non-AP MLDs to discover the APs of the AP MLD.

[0104] FIG. 9 illustrates a method 900 for fairness in C-TDMA, in accordance with some embodiments. AP1 902, AP2 904, and AP3 906 are AP such as AP 502.

[0105] The AP1 902 obtained (not illustrated) the TxOP 908. The C-TDMA method enables AP1 902 to share a time portion of an obtained TXOP 908 with AP3 906 (and other APs) that belongs to a set of APs to transmit one or more PPDU's. The initial control frame (ICF 910) is a control frame that is sent to poll AP2 904 and AP3 906 to determine their availability and/or desire to share a portion of the TXOP 908. In some embodiments, an AP or STA may need to transition to a different mode of operation to participate in C-TDMA.

[0106] The ICF 910 solicits response 924 from AP2 904 and response 926 from AP3 906 during a polling phase 934. The ICF 910 may be a type of trigger frame that includes a resource allocation (RU) for simultaneous responses to be transmitted by the AP2 904 and AP3 906. Additional, STAs 504 and/or APs 502 may participate in the method 900. Between transmissions is short interframe space (SIFS 912, 914, 918, 920, 922) or another interframe space or duration. [0107] The responses 924, 926 indicate whether AP2 904 and AP3 906 would like to receive a time allocation from the C-TDMA (or Co-TDMA) sharing AP1 902 during the current TXOP 908. The responses 924, 926 may include an indication of priority or urgency and an indication for a duration of the request.

[0108] The AP1 902 then exchanges transmissions with STAs 504 at AP1 STA exchange 916. For example, AP1 902 may send a MU PPDU with DL and UL allocations for STAs 504 associated with AP1 902.

[0109] The AP1 902 may then enter a TxOP allocation phase 936 where AP1 902 allocates a time portion within its obtained TXOP 908 to another AP such as AP3 906. In some embodiments, AP1 902 shares the TxOP 908 with APs that are not collocated with the C-TDMA sharing AP1 902.

[0110] In some embodiments, to share a time portion of the TxOP 908, the C-TDMA sharing AP1 902 transmits a TxOP allocation to AP3 917. The TxOP allocation to AP3 917 may be an MU-RTS TXS trigger frame to the other AP that are not co-located with the C-TDMA sharing AP1 902. The Duration field of the MU-RTS TXS trigger frame is set to one SIFS plus the time required to transmit the solicited CTS to AP1 928 response frame.

[0111] A C-TDMA sharing AP1 902 identifies the C-TDMA coordinated AP3 906 with which to share a portion of the TxOP 908 by setting the AID 12 subfield of a User Info field of the MU-RTS TXS Trigger frame to the AP identification (ID) of the C-TDMA coordinated AP3 906. After a C-TDMA coordinated AP3 906 receives an MU-RTS TXS Trigger frame from the C-TDMA sharing AP1 902 that contains a user information field that identifies the C-TDMA coordinated AP3 906, the AP3 906 may then perform AP3 STA exchange 930. For example, AP3 STA exchange 930 may be a MU PPDU where AP3 906 provides DL and/or UL allocations to associated STAs of the AP3 906. A first PPDU of the AP3 STA exchange includes a CTS frame transmitted

in response to an MU-RTS Trigger frame. The time allocated to the TxOP allocation phase 936 to the C-TDMA coordinated AP3 906 is indicated in the MU-RTS TXS Trigger frame and may be indicated in an Allocation Duration subfield in the MU-RTS TXS Trigger frame.

[0112] In the TxOP return phase 938, C-TDMA coordinated AP3 906 may return the remainder of the allocated time (in the TxOP return to AP1 932) to the Co-TDMA sharing AP1 902.

[0113] In some embodiments, C-TDMA provides a more deterministic channel access to a group of APs 502 such as AP2 904 and AP3 906. AP1 902 shares a portion of the TxOP 908, which provides more opportunities for AP2 904 and/or AP3 906 to serve latency-sensitive quality of service (QoS) flows, e.g., enables AP2 904 and/or AP3 906 to exchange transmissions with STAs 504.

[0114] In some embodiments, sharing the TxOP 908 is beneficial for AP2 904 and AP3 906; however, the sharing may create unfairness for STAs 504 using enhanced distributed channel access (EDCA) based channel access (because the TxOP 908 may be longer and not provide access to the STAs 504 during the TxOP 908) as well as other legacy APs 502 that are not configured to share TxOP 908. A technical problem is how to share the TxOP 908 in fairer manner. The unfairness comes mainly from AP2 904 and AP3 906 receiving extra time and during the TxOP 908 of AP1 902. AP1 902 is taking more time in the TxOP 908 then is needed for AP1 STA exchange 916 and this time is being given to AP2 904 and/or AP3 906. This means that AP2 904 and/or AP3 906 may receive an allocation of time from more than just AP2 904 and/or AP3 906 using EDCA channel access. This means that a legacy AP 502 and/or a STA 504, which do not receive time from AP1 902 are at a disadvantage as they have but one device to compete with EDCA channel access whereas all the APs in a C-TDMA group compete with EDCA.

[0115] In some embodiments, fairness the technical problem is addressed with fairness rule. In some embodiments, one fairness rule limits the duration of TXOP 908 sharing (TxOP allocation phase 936) as a fraction of the time utilized by the sharing AP1 902 in the AP1 STA exchange 916.

[0116] In some embodiments, the fairness rules are beneficial for BSSs where there are legacy APs 502 as well as STAs 504 with unpredictable traffic for which AP 502 based scheduling is inefficient. In some embodiments, in enterprise environments where all overlapping BSS (OBSS) APs are part of the same ESS, fairness rules may be less of an issue and such rules may be dropped.

[0117] In some embodiments, the technical problem is addressed by determining based on conditions when fairness rules, which may limit or eliminate the use of C-TDMA, should be used.

[0118] Helps minimize any unfairness caused to Intel STAs performing EDCA (and resultant degradation of throughput/latency) due to AP's C-TDMA operation.

[0119] In some embodiments, an Extended Service Set, ESS, is a set or group of one or more interconnected Basic Service Sets (BSSs 500) that appear to users as a single, seamless wireless network and/or communicate and/or coordinate with one another.

[0120] In some embodiments, an AP1 902 applies the fairness rules 940 if itself or another AP 502 in the same ESS or a client STA 504 associated with the AP1 902 detects the presence of another valid AP 502 that is not part of the same

ESS. For example, AP1 902 would not transmit share the TXOP 908 if AP1 902 was aware of the presence of another valid AP 502 that is not part of the same ESS (not illustrated). The fairness rules 940 may include rules for when to apply the fairness rules 940.

[0121] In some embodiments, a sharing AP1 902 starts applying fairness rules 940 if it detects an OBSS AP that is not part of same ESS or management domain on an overlapping channel. For example, AP 902 may detect a PPDU transmitted by another AP 502 on a channel that is part of the BSS 500 of AP1 902.

[0122] In some embodiments, if AP1 902 does not detect an OBSS AP 502 for a threshold period of time or duration, which is not part of the ESS (or is notified of the presence of the OBSS AP 502), then AP1 902 may stop applying the fairness rules 940, or if the traffic to/from the OBSS AP 502 is below a certain threshold energy.

[0123] In one embodiment, the sharing AP 902 starts applying fairness rules 940 after receiving some information from its associated client STAs 504 about the presence of other APs 502. In some embodiments, the STAs 504 associated with AP 902 will transmit an indication of the presence of AP 502 and/or STA 504 not part of the same ESS (or of other APs 502 and/or STA 504 that cannot participate in C-TDMA for another reason) in a packet.

[0124] In some embodiments, the sharing AP 902 starts applying fairness rules 940 after receiving a frame/element (e.g., a Neighbor Report) from an OBSS AP 502 (or an AP MLD) that is part of the same ESS, e.g., comparing the SSID subelement, or the detection of trust domain signaling of an AP 502 that is not part of same ESS.

[0125] In some embodiments, the sharing AP 902 stops applying fairness rules 940 if it detects a BSS load (not accounting for transmissions by APs 502 in the same ESS) to be below a certain threshold.

[0126] In some embodiments, the sharing AP 902 starts applying fairness rules 940 if the number of legacy devices 506 (such as STA s) associated to it is above a certain threshold.

[0127] In some embodiments, if AP1 902 shares a TXOP 908 with AP3 906, then AP3 may signal to AP1 902 about whether fairness rules 940 ought to be applied or not based on AP3 906 knowledge of its own BSS and its observed network conditions.

[0128] In some embodiments, the signaling is via a management frame, e.g., an IEEE 802.11 frame or a Wi-Fi Alliance frame. In some embodiments, the signaling is included in a feedback report between the AP1 902 and AP3 906, e.g., in the response to the TxOP allocation to AP3 917 frame from AP1 902 announcing a C-TDMA allocation. In some embodiments, the responses 924, 926 include an indication of the conditions relating to whether the fairness rules 940 should be applied or not. For example, whether AP2 904 or AP3 906 have detected an OBSS AP 502.

[0129] In some embodiments, if AP1 902 receives an indication that fairness rules 940 should be applied such as in the response 924, 926, or in response to the TxOP allocation to AP3 906, then AP1 902 may reduce the duration of the TxOP 908, e.g., by transmitting a packet with an indication that the NAVs of AP2 904 and AP3 906 should be reset.

[0130] In some embodiments, a sharing AP1 902 stops applying fairness rules 940 if all STAs 504 configured to operate with Wi-Fi 8 associated with the AP1 902 are

capable of accessing channels aggressively using the high priority EDCA feature, which limits the unfairness of C-TDMA.

[0131] In some embodiments, the fairness rules 940 may include one or more of the following. The maximum time allocated by a sharing AP1 902 in a TXOP 908 to all shared APs, AP2 904 and AP3 906, for the C-TDMA is not larger than the TXOP limit the AP3 902 advertised for the minimum between AC_VI TxOP limit and the TxOP Limit of the access category (AC) AP1 904 uses to obtain the TxOP.

[0132] A nother fairness rule 940 may be if the TXOP limit for an AC is 0, then there is no C-TDMA in a TxOP obtained using that AC. Another fairness rule 940 may be that the sharing AP1 902 uses at least a portion of the obtained TXOP for data communication with its own associated STAs. In some embodiments, a similar fairness rule 940 are used for TXS mode 2. In some embodiments, another fairness rule 940 is that the AP1 902 shares a portion of the wireless medium with APs 502 that are not part of the ESS.

[0133] In some embodiments, the AP1 902 timeshares during a TXOP 908 with neighboring non-ESS APs 502 and/or non-APs STAs. Another fairness rule may be, when a TXOP owner UHR AP allocates a portion of its obtained TXOP to at least one of C-TDMA coordinated AP during a Co-TDMA method and associated non-AP STA during a TXS mode 2 procedure (i.e., the one in which the MU-RTS TXS Trigger frame has the TXS Mode subfield value set to 2), then the total allocated duration shall not exceed the minimum of the TXOP limit that the TXOP owner AP advertises to its associated non-AP STAs for AC_VI.

[0134] A nother fairness rule may be that the TXOP owner AP, e.g., AP1 902, does not share an obtained TXOP 908 if either of the TXOP limits for the primary AC or for AC_VI that the AP 902 advertises to its associated non-AP STAs is 0.

[0135] Another fairness rule may be that within a TXOP 908 in which a TXOP 908 owner AP 902 performs either C-TDMA or TXS mode 2 procedure, the AP 902 uses at least a portion of the obtained TXOP 908 for data communication with its own associated STAs before sharing the TXOP with other STAs.

[0136] In an ESS, a STA 504 may migrate from one BSS 500 to another with a reassociation frame. The ESS is often connected to a distribution system (DS). In some embodiments, an ESS is identified by a service set identifier (SSID), which may be included in one or more frames such as a probe request frame. A BSS 500 may be identified by a BSS identifier (BSSID), which may be included in a probe request frame. An ESS may be comprised of multiple infrastructure BSSs.

[0137] In some embodiments, the AP1 902, AP2 904, AP3 906, or an associated STA 504 determine that outside ESS AP 502 and/or an outside ESS STA 504 is present within an ESS of the AP1 902, AP2 904, and AP3 906 based on an energy level of frames transmitted by the outside ESS AP and/or outside ESS STA. Additionally, the outside ESS AP 502 and/or STA 504 may be detected based on a SSID decoded from a frame transmitted by the outside ESS AP 502 and/or STA 504.

[0138] FIG. 10 illustrates a method 1000 for fairness in C-TDMA, in accordance with some embodiments. The method 1000 at operation 1002 with contending for a wireless medium to obtain a TxOP. For example, AP 902 contends for the wireless medium and obtains TxOP 908.

[0139] The method 1000 continues at operation 1004 with in response to determining that fairness rules are to be applied during the TxOP, using coordinated time division multiple access (C-TDMA) during the TxOP with applying the fairness rules. For example, AP1 902 determines that another AP 502 (not illustrated in FIG. 9) is not part of an ESS that includes AP1 902, AP2 904, and AP3 906, and thus concludes that the fairness rules 940 should be used during the TxOP 908. The signal strength of a packet may be strong enough that AP1 902 can decode the packet and determine an SSID that is different than an SSID of the ESS of AP1 902.

[0140] The method 1000 continues at operation 1006 with in response to determining that the fairness rules are not to be applied during the TxOP, using the C-TDMA during the TxOP without applying the fairness rules. For example, AP1 902 may determine to send ICF 910 to elicit responses 924, 926, and then send TXOP allocation to AP3 917.

[0141] The method 1000 may be performed by an apparatus for a STA 504, an apparatus for a non-AP MLD 809, an apparatus for an AP 502, or an apparatus for an AP MLD 808, and/or another device or apparatus disclosed herein. The method 1000 may include one or more additional instructions. The method 1000 may be performed in a different order. One or more of the operations of method 1000 may be optional.

[0142] FIG. 11 illustrates a method 1100 for fairness in C-TDMA, in accordance with some embodiments. The method 1100 begins at operation 1102 with decoding, from a second AP, a first frame comprising a duration field, the duration field indicating a duration of a transmission opportunity (TxOP) obtained by a first AP. For example, AP3 906 may decode a CTS frame from AP1 902, the CTS frame indicating AP1 902 attempt to obtain TxOP 908.

[0143] The method 1100 continues at operation 1104 with decoding, from the second AP, a second frame. For example, AP3 906 may decode ICF 910 or TxOP allocation to AP3 917.

[0144] The method 1100 continues at operation 1106 with in response to determining that a third AP is present within an extended service set (ESS) of the first AP and that the third AP is not part of the ESS, encode, for transmission to the second AP, a third frame, the third frame indicating that fairness rules for using coordinated time division multiple access (C-TDMA) should be applied during the TxOP. For example, AP3 906 may include an indication in the response 926 or in response to receiving TxOP allocation to AP3 917, that AP3 906 has detected that there is a third AP, which is not in the ESS of AP1 902, AP2 904, and AP3 906. And AP3 906 may send the indication if it detects there is another reason why the fairness rules 940 should be used.

[0145] The method 1100 may be performed by an apparatus for a STA 504, an apparatus for a non-AP MLD 809, an apparatus for an AP 502, or an apparatus for an AP MLD 808, and/or another device or apparatus disclosed herein. The method 1100 may include one or more additional instructions. The method 1100 may be performed in a different order. One or more of the operations of method 1100 may be optional.

[0146] The Abstract is provided to comply with 37 C.F.R. Section 1.72(b) requiring an abstract that will allow the reader to ascertain the nature and gist of the technical disclosure. It is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to limit or interpret the scope or meaning of the

claims. The following claims are hereby incorporated into the detailed description, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for an access point (AP), the apparatus comprising memory; and processing circuitry coupled to the memory, the processing circuitry configured to:
 - contend for a wireless medium to obtain a transmission opportunity (TxOP);
 - in response to determining that fairness rules are to be applied during the TxOP, using coordinated time division multiple access (C-TDMA) during the TxOP with applying the fairness rules; and
 - in response to determining that the fairness rules are not to be applied during the TxOP, using the C-TDMA during the TxOP without applying the fairness rules.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the AP is a first AP, and wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to:
 - in response to determining that a second AP is present within an extended service set (ESS) of the first AP and that the second AP is not part of the ESS, determine the fairness rules are to be applied using the C-TDMA during the TxOP, wherein the second AP is an overlapping basic service set (BSS) (OBSS) AP.
3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein processing circuitry is further configured to:
 - decode, from the second AP, a frame, the frame comprising a second service set identifier (SSID); and
 - in response to the second SSID being different from a first SSID of the ESS, determine the second AP is not part of the ESS.
4. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to:
 - decode, from a wireless device of the ESS, a frame, the frame comprising an indication that the second AP is present within the ESS and that the second AP is not part of the ESS.
5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the frame is a beacon report from the wireless device of the ESS and the wireless device is a third AP.
6. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the frame is received during the TxOP.
7. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to:
 - receive, from a third AP, a neighbor report indicating that the second AP is present within the ESS and that the second AP is not part of the ESS, a multi-link device (MLD) comprising the third AP and the first AP.
8. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to:
 - determine the second AP is not present within the ESS after a predetermined duration after decoding a frame from the second AP or receiving an indication of the second AP from a wireless device of the ESS.
9. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to:
 - determine the fairness rules are not to be applied during the TxOP, if a load of a basic service set (BSS) of the AP from wireless devices not part of an extended service set (ESS) of the AP is below a threshold percentage.
10. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to:

determine to apply the fairness rules during the TxOP if a number of legacy stations (STAs) associated with the AP is above a threshold.

11. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the AP is a first AP, and wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to: determine to use the fairness rules during the TxOP for a second AP, if the first AP receives from the second AP an indication that the second AP determined the fairness rules should be applied for the first AP.

12. The apparatus of claim **11**, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to: determine not to use the fairness rules during the TxOP for a third AP, if the first AP receives from the third AP an indication that the third AP determined the fairness rules should not be applied to the third AP and the first AP determined that fairness rules should not be applied for the first AP.

13. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to: determine not to use the fairness rules during the TxOP if more than a threshold percentage of stations (STA) associated with the AP are configured to operate in accordance with a high priority enhanced distributed channel access (EDCA).

14. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the fairness rules comprise one or more of: a maximum time allocated for sharing the TxOP using C-TDMA is based on a TxOP limit of access category (AC) used by the AP to obtain the TxOP, if a TxOP duration for the AC used by the AP to obtain the TxOP is zero, then C-TDMA is not used, the AP use a portion of the TxOP for transmissions to stations (STAs) associated with the AP, or the AP share a portion of the TxOP with another AP which is not part of an extended service set (ESS) of the AP.

15. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the AP is an access point (AP) or an AP of a multiple link device (MLD).

16. The apparatus of claim **1**, further comprising transceiver circuitry coupled to the processing circuitry, wherein the transceiver circuitry is coupled to two or more microstrip antennas for receiving signaling in accordance with a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technique, or the transceiver circuitry is coupled to the processing circuitry, the transceiver circuitry coupled to two or more patch antennas for receiving signaling in accordance with a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technique.

17. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium including instructions that, when processed by one or more processors, configure an apparatus of a first access point (AP) to perform operations comprising:

contend for a wireless medium to obtain a transmission opportunity (TxOP);

in response to determining that fairness rules are to be applied during the TxOP, using coordinated time division multiple access (C-TDMA) during the TxOP with applying the fairness rules; and

in response to determining that the fairness rules are not to be applied during the TxOP, using the C-TDMA during the TxOP without applying the fairness rules.

18. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim **17**, wherein the AP is a first AP, and wherein the operations further comprise:

in response to determining that a second AP is present within an extended service set (ESS) of the first AP and that the second AP is not part of the ESS, determine the fairness rules are to be applied using the C-TDMA during the TxOP, wherein the second AP is an overlapping basic service set (BSS) (OBSS) AP.

19. An apparatus for a first access point (AP), the apparatus comprising memory; and processing circuitry coupled to the memory, the processing circuitry configured to:

decode, from a second AP, a first frame comprising a duration field, the duration field indicating a duration of a transmission opportunity (TxOP) obtained by a first AP;

decode, from the second AP, a second frame; and

in response to determining that a third AP is present within an extended service set (ESS) of the first AP and that the third AP is not part of the ESS, encode, for transmission to the second AP, a third frame, the third frame indicating that fairness rules for using coordinated time division multiple access (C-TDMA) should be applied during the TxOP.

20. The apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the second AP is an overlapping basic service set (BSS) (OBSS) AP, and wherein processing circuitry is further configured to:

decode, from the third AP, a fourth frame, the fourth frame comprising a second service set identifier (SSID); and

in response to the second SSID being different from a first SSID of the ESS, determine the second AP is not part of the ESS.

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