

# Spatial Reuse in IEEE 802.11ax WLANs

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**Abstract**—Dealing with massively crowded scenarios is one of the most ambitious goals of next-generation wireless networks. With this goal in mind, the IEEE 802.11ax amendment includes, among other techniques, the Spatial Reuse (SR) operation. This operation encompasses a set of unprecedented techniques that are expected to significantly boost the performance of Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs) in dense environments. In particular, the main objective of the SR operation is to maximize the reutilization of the medium by increasing the number of parallel transmissions. Nevertheless, due to the novelty of the operation, its performance gains remain largely unknown. In this paper, we first provide a gentle tutorial of the SR operation included in the IEEE 802.11ax, which is exhaustively overviewed. Then, we analytically model SR and delve into the new kind of inter-WLAN interactions that appear as a result. Finally, we provide a simulation-driven analysis of the potential of SR in a variety of deployments, comprising different network densities and traffic loads. Our results show that the SR operation can significantly improve the medium reutilization, especially in scenarios under high interference conditions. Moreover, we highlight the non-intrusive design feature of SR, which is meant for enhancing the number of simultaneous transmissions without affecting the environment. We conclude the paper by drawing some conclusions on the main challenges and limitations of the SR operation included in the IEEE 802.11ax, as well as on the research gaps and future directions.

**Index Terms**—IEEE 802.11ax, spatial reuse, high-density, WLAN, tutorial.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Due to popularity and ease of deployment of IEEE Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs), it is becoming increasingly common to find multiple WLANs within overlapping areas. Alas, the most typical channel access mechanism based on Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) was not designed to support a huge number of contending devices, which usually results in low performance.

In order to improve the performance of WLANs, several amendments have been conceived along the past few years. Earlier IEEE 802.11 standards, e.g., 11n (2009) and 11ac (2013), defined the concepts of High Throughput (HT) and Very High Throughput (VHT) devices, respectively. These standards defined new functionalities to be included at that time, such as Channel Bonding (CB). More recently, the Task Group ax (TGax) was created to develop the IEEE 802.11ax-2020 (11ax) standard [1], which belongs to the group of standards for next-generation WLANs (e.g., IEEE 802.11aq, IEEE 802.11ad, IEEE 802.11ay). Through the definition of High Efficiency (HE) WLANs, the 11ax mainly aims to improve network efficiency in dense deployments. To that purpose, it includes several novel techniques, such as Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA), Downlink/Uplink Multi-User Multiple-Input-Multiple-Output (DL/UL MU-MIMO), and the Spatial Reuse (SR) operation.

We refer the reader to the works in [2]–[5] for an overview of the major novelties proposed in the IEEE 802.11ax standard.

In this paper, we focus on the 11ax SR operation of the 11ax, which seeks to increase the number of parallel transmissions [6]. In order to do so, the amendment introduces Carrier Sense Threshold (CST) adjustment for the detected Overlapping Basic Service Set (OBSS) transmissions<sup>1</sup>), which is performed through two different mechanisms: *i*) OBSS Packet Detect (PD)-based SR, and *ii*) Spatial Reuse Parameter (SRP)-based SR. However, the main difference between the two mechanisms lies in the degree of collaboration between WLANs for identifying SR-based opportunities (further details are provided in Sections III and IV).

In any case, adjusting the sensitivity constitutes the core of the SR operation, thus aiming to increase network efficiency without negatively impacting on the environment. For that purpose, Transmission Power Control (TPC) is considered to complement the SR operation by limiting the additional interference incurred during enhanced simultaneous transmissions.

Fig. 1 summarizes the components that constitute the 11ax SR operation, which are described in detail throughout this paper.

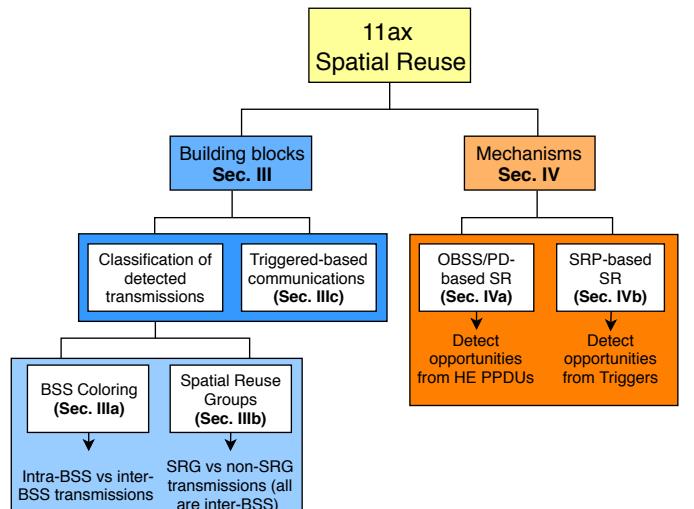


Fig. 1: Summary of the 11ax SR operation.

In order to illustrate the potential SR enhancement in an OBSS, let us focus on Fig. 2. Unlike typical coverage representations in wireless networks, throughout this paper, we consider the carrier sense area of each device (instead of the generated interference). For that, our representation assumes that the transmission power used by any device is fixed and that all the WLANs are in the same channel. Accordingly,

<sup>1</sup>In the following, we will use intra-BSS or inter-BSS to refer to the transmissions within the same or different WLANs, respectively.

the dashed circles in Fig. 2 indicate the transmitters that can be detected by the node of interest. In our example, both Access Points (APs) can simultaneously transmit to their corresponding stations (STAs), provided that they use the enhanced combination of CST and transmission power (bold line). In contrast, parallel transmissions are not possible when using the default configuration.

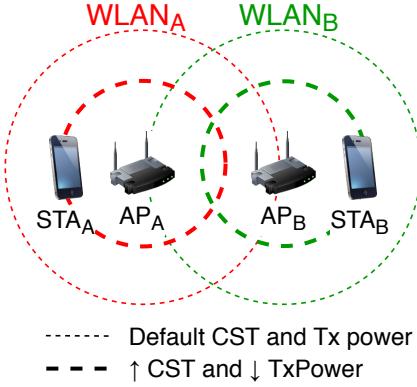


Fig. 2: SR enhancement through CST adjustment and TPC. The carrier sensing area of each transmitter is graphically represented by the dashed lines.

In spite of the apparent benefits of the SR operation, its actual potential is still unknown. In some situations, dynamic sensitivity and transmission power adjustment have been shown to significantly increase the network performance and to contribute to reducing the effects of the well-known hidden and exposed terminal problems [7]. However, in some other cases, these problems may be exacerbated as well [8]. Indeed, modifying either the CST or the transmit power can worsen the hidden/exposed terminal problems by generating flow starvation and asymmetries.

Fig. 3 shows in an intuitive manner the effect of increasing and decreasing both the transmission power and the sensitivity in an OBSS. For instance, an increase in the sensitivity of a device may contribute to accessing the channel more often since the listening area is reduced. However, that can also lead to a higher number of collisions by hidden-node. Moreover, using a more aggressive channel access policy may expose the receivers to a higher level of interference, thus requiring the utilization of more robust MCS.

As illustrated, dealing with the spatial dimension may lead to severe implications and generate complex inter-WLAN interactions that are hard to predict beforehand. Indeed, the SR operation is one of the least studied features in next-generation WLANs. In fact, only a few works have delved into the 11ax SR operation and have assessed its potential.

Firstly, the authors in [9] evaluated the benefits of using dynamic sensitivity thresholds for inter-BSS transmissions, given a fixed transmit power. Secondly, the work in [4] exhaustively surveyed the 11ax amendment, thus providing an overview of the first drafted SR operation. Moreover, it provided some results on applying SR in both indoor and outdoor scenarios. For the former, a high potential was shown with regards to throughput maximization. Similarly, the

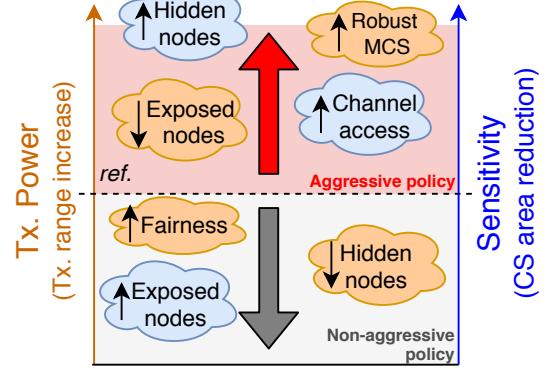


Fig. 3: Effects of different policies with regards to sensitivity adjustment and transmission power control.

authors in [10] introduced the contents of the 11ax SR as they are described in the amendment. In addition, they provided a performance evaluation based on the adjustment of the inter-BSS sensitivity threshold. Their results showed significant gains when applying SR, especially for dense scenarios.

Unlike in [4], [9], [10], in this paper we delve into the 11ax SR operation in more detail since we consider the two different SR operations included in the 11ax amendment. In addition, our analysis of the 11ax SR is not limited to the technical information included in the amendment. Instead, we accompany our descriptions with illustrative use cases, thus bringing a new perspective that allows devising the real utility behind the operation. We thus go beyond the definition of the specification, shedding light on its purpose, benefits, and challenges.

Our aim in this paper not only lies in providing a comprehensive tool for researchers interested in the topic, but to analyze the potential of the SR operation in future WLANs. Moreover, we focus on the potential gaps in the standard to be filled by the research community. The main contributions of this paper lie in the description, analysis, and evaluation of the 11ax SR operation. In particular:

- 1) We provide a gentle, exhaustive, and comprehensive overview of the SR operation included in the 11ax amendment.
- 2) We model the SR operation and capture the interactions between WLANs through an analytical model. The results of this model are verified with an 11ax-based simulator [11].
- 3) We explore the potential of the SR operation in improving network efficiency in dense WLANs through simulations.
- 4) We delve into the gaps and gray areas existing in the current 11ax SR operation and elaborate on future research directions in the field.

The remainder of this document is structured as follows. Section II surveys the related work on SR in WLANs. The specifications and procedures that enable the 11ax SR operation are described in Section III and Section IV details the operation itself. Section V presents an analysis-based study of

the SR operation in simple scenarios, whilst Section VI studies the SR operation in more complex/dense deployments through simulations. Section VII identifies the gaps and research opportunities found within the 11ax SR operation and explores potential ways forward. Finally, Section VIII provides some concluding remarks.

## II. SPATIAL REUSE TECHNIQUES IN IEEE 802.11 WLANS

When it comes to IEEE 802.11 WLANs, we find few works related to the 11ax SR operation. Nonetheless, the problem of dynamic sensitivity and transmission power adjustment has been addressed in multiple ways. On the one hand, we find centralized solutions such as the ones proposed in [12]–[14], where the SR operation is controlled and mandated from the APs. Among these, we highlight [13], which uses a method based on Neural Networks (NN) to compute the best combination of sensitivity and transmit power to be used by all the WLANs in a given scenario. Nonetheless, centralized approaches require coordination and extra overhead, which is usually impractical.

On the other hand, SR has been addressed through a decentralized perspective in [8], [15]–[18]. Most of the decentralized strategies rely on collecting feedback on several performance metrics (e.g., sensed interference, packets lost, etc.). While works such as [15]–[17] propose adaptive mechanisms to adjust the CST and/or the transmission power, some others like [8], [18] provide probabilistic approaches based on Reinforcement Learning (RL) for finding the best possible configuration.

Regarding the 11ax amendment itself, the Dynamic Sensitivity Control (DSC) scheme was proposed to be included in the standard as the official SR solution, but it was never incorporated. The performance of DSC was evaluated in [19]–[21]. Furthermore, the authors in [22], [23] combined DSC with BSS color schemes to devise further improvements in WLANs.

The current 11ax SR operation has nonetheless been studied to a lower extent. Based on the OBSS/PD-based SR operation, the work in [24] proposed a new mechanism to adjust the OBSS/PD threshold.<sup>2</sup> This mechanism, so-called Control OBSS/PD Sensitivity Threshold (COST), differs from DSC in terms of the information available in 11ax nodes. In this case, nodes are supposed to be aware of any change in the OBSS.

Unlike previous works, we focus on the IEEE 802.11ax SR operation defined in Draft v4.0 and delve into its potential through analytical modeling and a simulation tool. Moreover, we identify potential gaps and research opportunities with regard to the amendment.

## III. IEEE 802.11AX SPATIAL REUSE OPERATION: BUILDING BLOCKS

In order to understand the 11ax SR operation in detail we must first introduce the concepts and features that are the enablers of the operation itself. In particular, the 11ax SR operation can be understood through the **BSS coloring** and **Spatial Reuse Groups (SRG)**. In addition, it is important

<sup>2</sup>The OBSS/PD threshold refers to the sensitivity to be used for detected inter-WLAN transmissions.

to know the basics on **Triggered-based (TB) transmissions**, which are the foundations upon which the SRP-based SR operation is built.

### A. BSS coloring

BSS coloring is a key enabler of the 11ax SR operation, whereby HE nodes can rapidly identify the source of a given transmission. In case that BSS coloring is adopted in an OBSS, WLANs can effectively determine whether the channel is occupied by a device of the same WLAN (intra-BSS transmission, same color) or from another one (inter-BSS transmission, different color). The BSS color, which is determined by the AP and is included in the preambles of Wi-Fi frames,<sup>3</sup> is a value in the range of 1 to 63. It remains static until the AP considers to change it. In case of noticing a BSS color overlap (i.e., two different WLANs use the same color), a new color may be chosen by the affected APs.

The method for selecting a new color is out of the scope of the 11ax amendment, but the advertising operation is actually defined. An HE AP may announce a new BSS color via the BSS Color Change Announcement element, which is carried in Beacon, Probe Response and (Re)Association Response frames.

1) *BSS color-based channel access rules:* When detecting a transmission, an HE node can distinguish between intra and inter-BSS frames by rapidly inspecting the BSS color field that is carried in every HE PLCP Protocol Data Unit (PPDU).<sup>4</sup> In particular, the default PD threshold (i.e., -82 dBm) is used for intra-BSS frames. So, from now onwards, we will refer to the default PD threshold simply as Clear Channel Assessment / Carrier Sense (CCA/CS). On the contrary, when inter-BSS frames are detected, more aggressive PD thresholds can be applied to increase the number of parallel transmissions. Those PD thresholds are termed **non-SRG OBSS/PD** and **SRG OBSS/PD**. The SRG OBSS/PD is used when spatial reuse groups are allowed, which is discussed in detail in Section III-B.

Now, in order to illustrate how BSS coloring can help at enhancing SR, let us consider the scenario shown in Fig. 4(a). In this scenario,  $AP_A$  suffers from flow starvation if the default CCA/CS value is used, which entails being in the range of both  $AP_B$  and  $AP_C$ . Note that simultaneous transmissions can be held in both  $WLAN_B$  and  $WLAN_C$  because their devices are not in the range of each other. Therefore, they monopolize the channel and generate starvation to  $WLAN_A$ . Nevertheless, using a higher CST value for inter-BSS frames allows  $AP_A$  to ignore transmissions from  $AP_B$  and  $AP_C$ .

As shown in Fig. 4(b),  $AP_A$  first identifies the source of a detected transmission by inspecting its headers. Then, it uses a less conservative CST for inter-BSS communications, which in this case is referred to as the non-SRG OBSS/PD. This

<sup>3</sup>The BSS color field is included in the Physical Layer Convergence Procedure (PLCP) header. See Appendix A for further details.

<sup>4</sup>In case that the BSS color is not announced, frames can be classified according to the GROUP\_ID and PARTIAL\_AID in VHT PPDUs, or the MAC address in the MAC header of legacy frames (i.e., predecessor amendments of the IEEE 802.11ac).

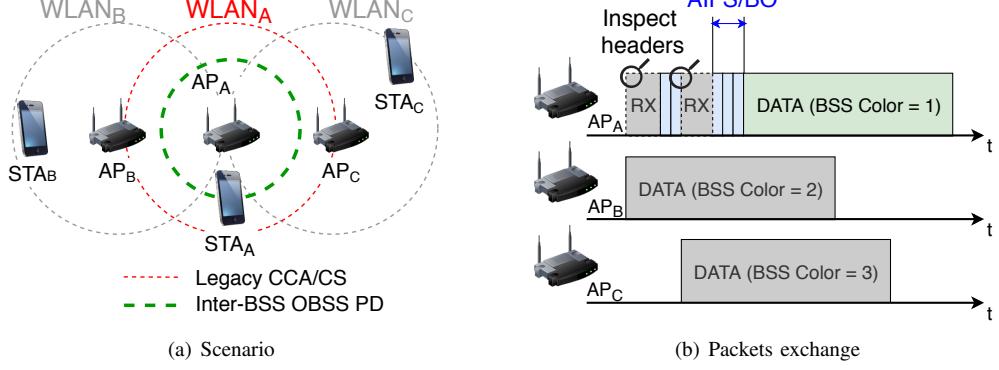


Fig. 4: Channel access rules based on BSS coloring. In (b), the propagation delay is considered to be negligible.

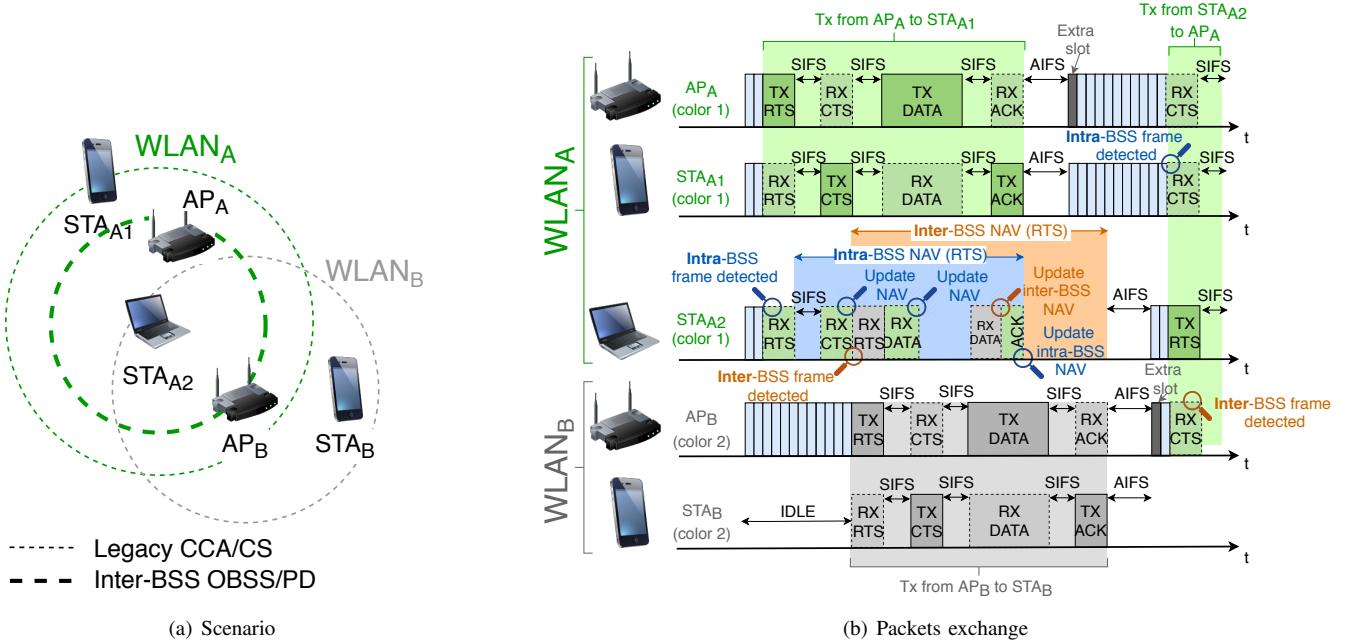


Fig. 5: Two NAVs operation in an OBSS.

CST value allows  $AP_A$  to continue the backoff procedure and eventually transmit, increasing spectral efficiency.

2) *Two NAVs*: The SR operation entails significant changes on the virtual carrier sensing procedure, which roughly consist in maintaining two different Network Allocation Vectors (NAVs), i.e., *intra-BSS NAV* and *inter-BSS NAV* for intra and inter-BSS frames, respectively. According to that, a given transmitter can decrease its backoff counter only if both NAV timers are set to zero. Otherwise, it must remain idle for at least the duration of the ongoing transmission(s),<sup>5</sup> which had previously activated the virtual carrier sensing.

To showcase the utilization of two NAVs within the SR operation, we consider the scenario shown in Fig. 5(a), where packets are exchanged as illustrated in Fig. 5(b). In this scenario, WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub> are considered to be within the same sensitivity area, provided that they both use the same

<sup>5</sup>The duration used for setting the NAV is indicated in the Duration field of **RTS/CTS frames or Physical layer Service Data Units (PSDU)**.

CCA/CS value. In opposite, both WLANs can ignore each others' transmissions in case of applying SR based on the BSS Color.

By following the Distributed Coordination Function (DCF) operation,  $AP_A$  sends a Request-to-Send (RTS) frame to STA<sub>A1</sub>, in order to start a downlink transmission to that node. Then, STA<sub>A2</sub> decodes the RTS frame and realizes that it was sent by a device belonging to the same WLAN (the BSS color field matches with its own). In other words, the RTS is classified as an intra-BSS frame. As a result, STA<sub>A2</sub> uses the default CCA/CS threshold and enters into a virtual carrier sense state by using the intra-BSS NAV. Note that a legacy device simply attempts to decode the RTS frame and decide whether the channel is occupied or not according to the legacy CCA/CS threshold. It is also worth mentioning that the NAV timer is **confirmed** in STA<sub>A2</sub> when STA<sub>A1</sub> sends the Clear-to-Send (CTS) frame to  $AP_A$ , because they are in the sensing range.

In parallel to those intra-BSS interactions,  $AP_B$  starts its own downlink transmission to  $STA_B$ . The RTS that initiates such a transmission is also listened by  $STA_{A2}$ , which sets the inter-BSS NAV accordingly. In this occasion, the acknowledgments sent by  $STA_B$  are ignored by  $STA_{A2}$  due to the OBSS/PD threshold employed for inter-BSS transmissions. However, it has no impact on the modification of the inter-BSS NAV, which is properly set by the frames transmitted by  $AP_B$ .<sup>6</sup> Finally, once both timers are over,  $STA_{A2}$  can perform an uplink transmission, provided that it gains access to the channel.

The utility behind maintaining two NAVs becomes evident for dense deployments. On the one hand, the intra-BSS NAV allows protecting STAs from intra-BSS transmissions, thus reducing the effect of certain anomalies such as the hidden-terminal problem. On the other hand, as a novelty, the inter-BSS NAV allows mitigating OBSS interference, which contributes to increasing the number of parallel transmissions.

### B. Spatial Reuse Groups

To further enhance network efficiency, the 11ax provides a mechanism that allows differentiating between two types of inter-BSS frames; that is to say, belonging or not to the same SRG. These groups can be formed by WLANs to achieve a more sophisticated SR operation. For instance, more aggressive channel access policies can be used for transmissions within the same SRG, in case that higher levels of interference could be supported by the nodes of the same SRG. Or it could be the other way around. A conservative policy can be employed for the sake of minimizing collisions by hidden nodes.

Despite that the formation of SRGs is out of the scope of the amendment, differentiating between two OBSS/PD thresholds can be useful for capturing more subtle inter-WLAN interactions. Note, as well, that SRGs could be formed online to address some issues detected by an entity controlling a set of APs (e.g., belonging to the same operator).

Fig. 6 shows a scenario in which the formation of SRGs makes sense. In this case, the channel utilization can be enhanced through the non-SRG OBSS/PD (light dashed lines). However, if doing so homogeneously,  $STA_C$  is expected to suffer packet losses. In particular,  $STA_C$  cannot properly decode the information sent by  $AP_C$  when  $AP_A$  also occupies the channel. Nevertheless, WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>C</sub> can form a group and employ a more conservative OBSS/PD threshold (i.e., SRG OBSS/PD), so that parallel transmissions between these two WLANs are not possible. Besides, the non-SRG OBSS/PD threshold (which is more aggressive) can be still employed for transmissions held by any pair of WLANs involving WLAN<sub>B</sub>, thus increasing network efficiency. As shown, not only the formation of SRGs is a complex task, but also the definition of both non-SRG and SRG OBSS/PD thresholds.

In order to apply the SR operation based on SRGs, the involved HE nodes must have indicated support to this feature.

<sup>6</sup>Note, as well, that the amendment also allows to reset the NAV if no CTS frame is received (i.e., a timeout occurs).

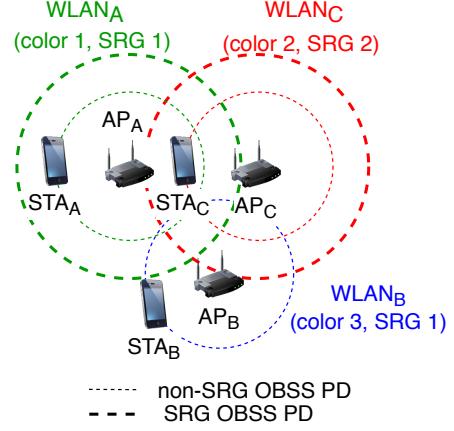


Fig. 6: Spatial Reuse Groups in an OBSS.

With regards to HE STAs, they enable the SRG operation upon the reception of an activating Spatial Reuse Parameter Set element (further described in Appendix A-B1) from their AP. Then, for the following detected PPDUs, both HE APs and STAs may differentiate between SRG and non-SRG PPDUs. Note that 11ax devices can also identify the source of non-HE transmissions. Therefore, not only HE devices are supported but also legacy devices. The way of classifying frames according to the SRG is backward compatible with previous IEEE 802.11 amendments. Technically speaking, SRG identification is done as follows:

- In case of detecting an HE PPDU, the HE STA inspects the BSS color and checks if it belongs to the same SRG. Such information is kept on the SRG BSS Color Bitmap of the Spatial Reuse Parameter Set, which stores the different BSS colors that belong to the same SRG. The AP of a given WLAN is responsible for maintaining the SRG BSS Color Bitmap up to date, and to inform STAs in case of noticing any change.
- When it comes to VHT PPDUs, inter-BSS transmissions are considered to belong to the same SRG if the GROUP\_ID parameter (included in the RXVECTOR<sup>7</sup>) has a value of 0, and the bit in the SRG Partial BSSID Bitmap field corresponding to the numerical value of PARTIAL\_AID<sup>8</sup> (also included in the RXVECTOR) is set to 1.
- Finally, regarding other types of PPDU, they are classified as SRG PPDUs if the BSSID information from a MAC Protocol Data Unit (MPDU) of the PPDU is correctly received and the bit in the SRG Partial BSSID Bitmap field corresponding to the numerical value of BSSID is 1.

1) *SRG-based Channel Access Rules*: Differentiating between SRGs may provide higher SR enhancements than considering only one type of inter-BSS frame. Despite the

<sup>7</sup>The RXVECTOR constitutes a set of parameters that the PHY layer delivers to the MAC on receiving a PPDU.

<sup>8</sup>The PARTIAL\_AID is an identifier which, similarly to the BSS color, is used by IEEE 802.11ac WLANs to quickly identify the source of a transmission.

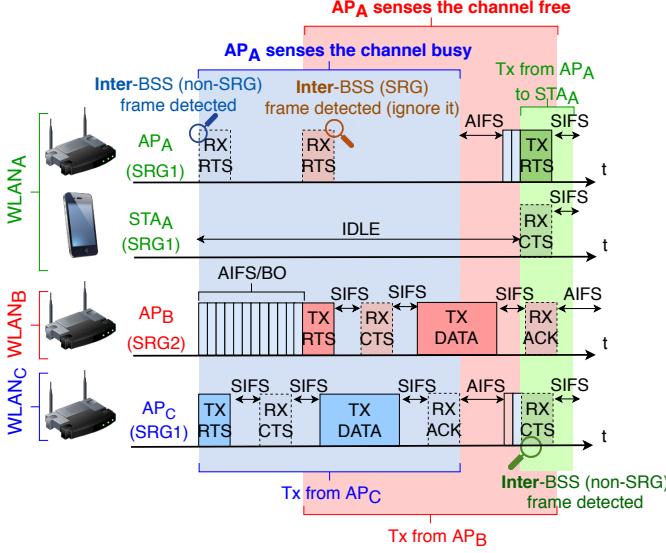


Fig. 7: Packets exchange based on SRG channel access rules.

specific utilization of SRGs is also out of the scope of the 11ax amendment, we can devise several situations where its application can be useful. As previously pointed out, one possibility is to establish groups for those WLANs whose transmissions need to be protected. In other words, an HE STA detecting an SRG frame can implement a more conservative channel access policy. Conversely, a more aggressive policy can be applied for non-SRG PPDUs, thus increasing the number of parallel transmissions.

In order to illustrate the SRG-based channel access rules, let us retake the scenario shown in Fig. 6, where three overlapping WLANs share the medium. While WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub> belong to SRG 1, WLAN<sub>C</sub> belongs to SRG 2. Accordingly, different power detection mechanisms are applied by WLAN<sub>A</sub> when detecting inter-BSS frames belonging to groups 1 or 2 (note that all the WLANs use different BSS colors).

As shown in Fig. 7, transmissions from WLAN<sub>C</sub> (in blue) provoke that AP<sub>A</sub> senses the channel busy. In contrast, packets detected from WLAN<sub>B</sub> (in red) are ignored by AP<sub>A</sub> after PHY headers are inspected. In this example, a less restrictive OBSS/PD is applied for transmissions within the same SRG than for non-SRG ones. The fact is that STA<sub>B</sub> is sufficiently far away from AP<sub>A</sub>. Therefore, simultaneous transmissions between WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub> are completely feasible. The opposite occurs for WLAN<sub>A</sub>-WLAN<sub>C</sub> interactions. In this case, collisions may occur at STA<sub>C</sub> if simultaneous transmissions are held, thus requiring additional protection.

### C. Triggered-based communications

As previously pointed out, one of the 11ax SR operations relies on TB transmissions [25]. Roughly, in a TB communication, an AP schedules UL transmissions from one or more STAs. To that purpose, a Trigger Frame (TF) is sent by a given AP to indicate the group of users that are allowed to transmit during the current Transmission Opportunity (TXOP), along with other relevant information. Fig. 8 illustrates an example

of a TB transmission. After gaining access to the channel, the AP first sends a TF packet, which is received by HE STAs. Upon successful reception of the TF, STAs start their TB UL transmissions simultaneously, which can be enabled by using multiple antenna technologies (i.e., MU-MIMO) or different OFDMA subcarriers. Once all the transmissions are finished, the AP acknowledges all the packets with a multi-station block ACK (MACK).

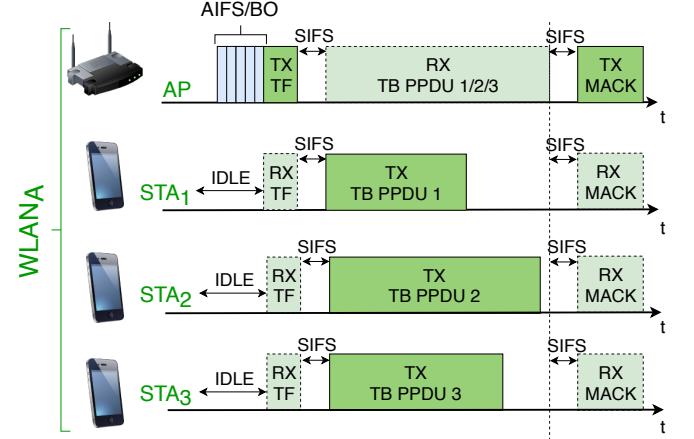


Fig. 8: TB UL transmission held in a WLAN.

In particular, the SR operation takes advantage of TB communications for detecting what are called SRP opportunities. By inspecting an inter-BSS TF packet, an HE STA implementing SRP-based SR can determine the maximum allowed interference by the inter-BSS AP scheduling the transmission. As a result, it can transmit during the TXOP at a regulated transmission power. Further details on this are provided in Section IV-B.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that, before scheduling a UL transmission, APs can cancel the virtual carrier sensing of their STAs by sending a Contention Free End (CF-End) control frame. This is done to reduce the idle periods provoked by inter-BSS transmissions, thus enhancing network efficiency.

## IV. IEEE 802.11AX SPATIAL REUSE OPERATION

The IEEE 802.11ax SR operation is divided into two different mechanisms: *i) OBSS/PD-based SR* and *ii) SRP-based SR*. So far, we have described the elements that enable both operations, thus providing insights on the potential of applying SR. In this Section, we show the technical details of the IEEE 802.11ax SR operation, thus embodying the concepts that have been previously introduced in Section III.

### A. OBSS/PD-based Spatial Reuse

The OBSS/PD-based SR operation is based on the adjustment of the CST and the transmission power after detecting an inter-BSS frame. By knowing the source of an ongoing transmission, an HE STA may employ different CST values, thus improving spectral efficiency. This operation aims to increase the channel utilization when other WLANs are transmitting.

In particular, when a PPDU reception starts at any HE node, the MAC layer receives a notification from the PHY. At that moment, the node inspects the packet and, among several operations, it determines whether the PPDU is an intra-BSS or an inter-BSS frame. The latter may be subdivided into SRG or non-SRG frames, provided that SRGs are enabled.

1) *General constraints:* As a general rule, the OBSS/PD threshold that is used for detected inter-BSS frames cannot exceed a certain value. This upper bound is illustrated in Fig. 9, and is defined as follows:

$$\text{OBSS/PD} \leq \max \left( \text{OBSS/PD}_{\min}, \min \left( \text{OBSS/PD}_{\max}, \text{OBSS/PD}_{\min} + (\text{TX\_PWR}_{\text{ref}} - \text{TX\_PWR}) \right) \right),$$

where  $\text{OBSS/PD}_{\min}$  and  $\text{OBSS/PD}_{\max}$  are set to  $-82$  dBm and  $-62$  dBm, respectively, the reference power  $\text{TX\_PWR}_{\text{ref}}$  is set to 21 or 25 dBm, according to the capabilities of the device,<sup>9</sup> and  $\text{TX\_PWR}$  is the transmission power at the antenna connector in dBm of the HE node that identifies the SR-based opportunity.

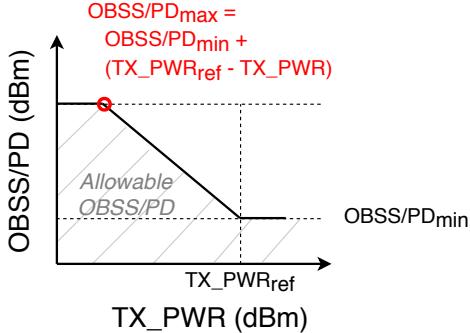


Fig. 9: Graphical representation of the adjustment rules for OBSS/PD and transmission power [1].

Note that the OBSS/PD is defined for 20 MHz PPDUs received on the primary channel, but, in general, this value depends on the bandwidth used. In particular, the OBSS/PD increases 3 dB each time the channel width is doubled, as shown in Table I.

Channel width	OBSS/PD
40 MHz	$\text{OBSS/PD}_{20\text{MHz}} + 3$ dB
80 MHz	$\text{OBSS/PD}_{20\text{MHz}} + 6$ dB
160 MHz or 80+80 MHz	$\text{OBSS/PD}_{20\text{MHz}} + 9$ dB

TABLE I: Effect of the channel width on the OBSS/PD threshold.

2) *SRG-based constraints:* In addition to the general rules for the OBSS/PD, further constraints apply when using SRGs. In particular, an AP can define certain tolerance margins for setting both the SRG and the non-SRG OBSS/PD (see Tables II and III). Those margins are named minimum and maximum OBSS/PD offset, respectively, and must verify:

<sup>9</sup>The  $\text{TX\_PWR}_{\text{ref}}$  is set to 21 dBm at HE nodes which Highest NSS Supported M1 field is equal or less than 1. Otherwise, the  $\text{TX\_PWR}_{\text{ref}}$  is set to 25 dBm. The Highest NSS Supported M1 subfield is part of the Tx Rx HE MCS Support field of the HE Capabilities element.

- $-82 \text{ dBm} \leq -82 \text{ dBm} + \text{SRG OBSS/PD Min Offset dBm} \leq -62 \text{ dBm}$
- $\text{SRG OBSS/PD Min Offset} \leq \text{SRG OBSS/PD Max Offset}$
- $\text{SRG OBSS/PD Max Offset} + -82 \text{ dBm} \leq -62 \text{ dBm}$
- $\text{Non-SRG OBSS/PD Max Offset} + -82 \text{ dBm} \leq -62 \text{ dBm}$

OBSS/PD SR Disallowed	Non-SRG Offset	Non-SRG OBSS/PD Min	Non-SRG OBSS/PD Max
Unspecified	Unspecified	-82	-62
0	0	-82	-62
0	1	-82	$-82 + \text{Non-SRG OBSS/PD Max off.}$
1	Don't care	-82	-82

TABLE II: Minimum and maximum non-SRG OBSS/PD threshold (in dBm) to be used by a given HE STA, according to the information provided by the AP in parameters OBSS/PD SR Disallowed and Non-SRG Offset Present.

SRG field	SRG OBSS/PD Min	SRG OBSS/PD Max
Unspecified	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A
1	$-82 + \text{SRG OBSS/PD Min Offset}$	$-82 + \text{SRG OBSS/PD Max Offset}$

TABLE III: Minimum and maximum SRG OBSS/PD values (in dBm) to be used by a given HE STA, according to the information provided by the SRG field. If SRG is not activated (or its value is unspecified), PPDU frames cannot be classified as SRG frames.

Note, as well, that the way of computing the exact SRG and non-SRG OBSS/PD values is not defined in the standard, thus opening the door to new contributions. In relation to this, the authors of [26] proposed using the Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) of received beacons to compute it, so that  $\text{OBSS/PD} = \text{RSSI} - \text{OBSS/PD}_{\text{margin}}$ . This approach is similar to the DSC procedure described in Section II.

3) *Transmit power restriction:* So far, we have referred to CST adjustment, but TPC is also an important part of the SR operation. In particular, a power restriction is imposed for any transmission occurring as a result of a detected SR opportunity (i.e., after ignoring a given inter-BSS frame through the OBSS/PD-based SR operation). By applying a power restriction, the standard aims to reduce the impact of these transmissions on other ongoing ones. The allowed transmit power is related to the OBSS/PD employed for detecting the SR opportunity. Simply put, the more inter-BSS transmissions can be ignored (by increasing the OBSS/PD), the less interference should be generated. The transmission power restriction lasts until the end of the SR opportunity that the HE node identifies once its backoff reaches zero. Notice that this period depends on the duration of the active transmission(s) used for detecting the SR opportunities. The maximum allowed transmission power ( $\text{TX\_PWR}_{\text{max}}$ ) is given by:

$$\text{TX\_PWR}_{\text{max}} = \text{TX\_PWR}_{\text{ref}} - (\text{OBSS/PD} - \text{OBSS/PD}_{\min}) \quad (1)$$

Notice that the previous equation holds for  $\text{OBSS/PD}_{\max} \geq \text{OBSS/PD} > \text{OBSS/PD}_{\min}$ . Otherwise, the maximum transmission power is unconstrained.

4) *Example of OBSS/PD Spatial Reuse:* In order to illustrate the OBSS/PD-based SR operation in detail, we propose the scenario shown in Fig. 10, from which we focus on STA<sub>C2</sub>. In this scenario, several potential interfering devices (belonging to WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub>) surround STA<sub>C2</sub>. In particular, when using the default CCA/CS, all the APs are able to transmit simultaneously. However, STA<sub>C2</sub> suffers from flow starvation, due to its unprivileged position.

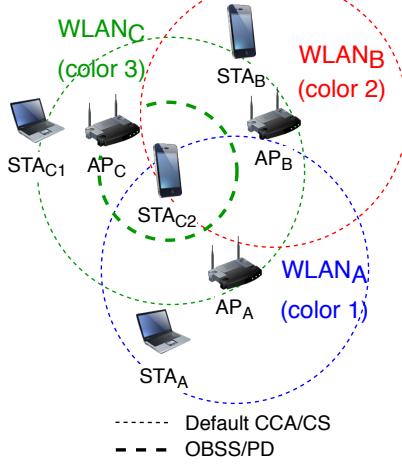


Fig. 10: Scenario for showcasing the OBSS/PD SR operation.

The OBSS/PD-based SR operation can solve the flow starvation issue experienced in STA<sub>C2</sub> by allowing the latter to ignore inter-BSS transmissions. In that case, STA<sub>C2</sub> is able to detect SR opportunities when nodes from WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub> transmit, provided that the appropriate OBSS/PD value is used. Notice that any detected SR opportunity is subject to a power restriction. Since different OBSS/PD thresholds can be maintained for different inter-BSS transmissions (of SRG and non-SRG type), different power restrictions can be used. This has to be taken into account before transmitting so that the most restrictive limitation is used once channel access is gained.

Fig. 11 illustrates an example of packets exchanged when OBSS/PD-based SR is enabled. The following particular interactions (displayed in yellow) are given:

- 1) When AP<sub>A</sub> starts transmitting an RTS frame, STA<sub>C2</sub> analyzes the packet and classifies it as an inter-BSS frame. As a result, it applies a more aggressive CST value, which allows sensing the channel idle ( $\text{RSSI}_{A \rightarrow C2} < \text{OBSS/PD}$ ). However, STA<sub>C2</sub> must take into account a first power restriction, which is given by Equation (1).
- 2) The same procedure is followed at STA<sub>C2</sub> when detecting the RTS frame transmitted by AP<sub>C</sub>. However, the transmission cannot be ignored this time since a more restrictive PD policy is applied for intra-BSS frames (i.e., default CCA/CS).
- 3) As for points 1) and 2), AP<sub>B</sub>'s transmission is ignored by STA<sub>C2</sub> because  $\text{RSSI}_{B \rightarrow C2} < \text{OBSS/PD}$ . Again, a new power restriction is considered.
- 4) Finally, STA<sub>C2</sub> is able to transmit because of the detected SR opportunities. The transmission is nonetheless

subject to the transmission power limitation, which is the more restrictive one from all the collected power restrictions (PRs). In particular,  $\text{TX PWR}_{max} = \min(\text{PR}_1, \text{PR}_2)$ .<sup>10</sup>

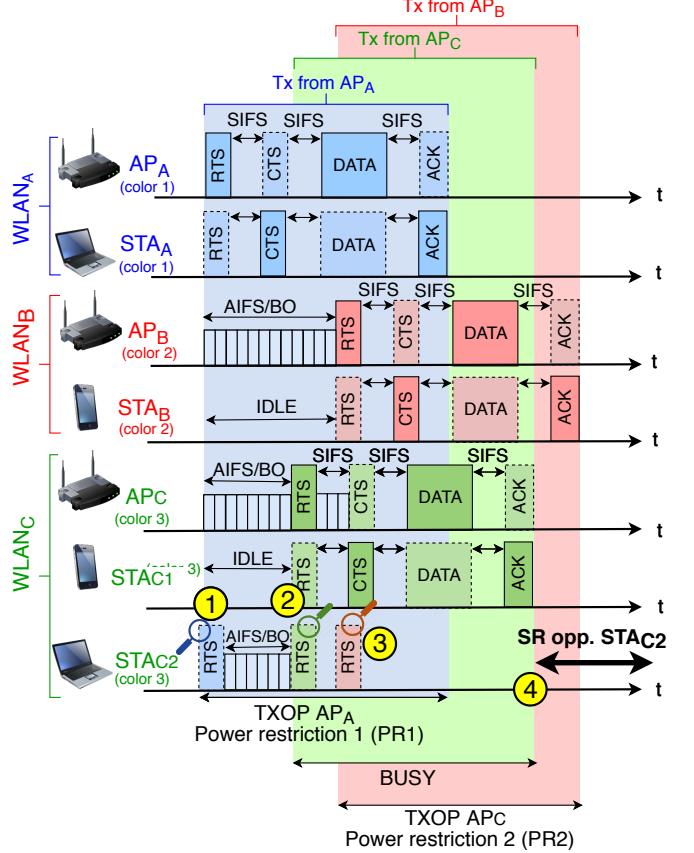


Fig. 11: Example of the OBSS/PD-based SR operation. Station STA<sub>C2</sub> applies different OBSS/PD values according to the detected transmission.

### B. SRP-based Spatial Reuse

The SRP-based SR operation, in contrast to the OBSS/PD-based one, requires certain cooperation among nodes belonging to different WLANs. In particular, SRP-based SR uses TB communications (see Section III-C) as a building block for identifying opportunities that allow increasing the number of parallel transmissions. Those opportunities, so-called *SRP opportunities*, are detected from TF packets. In case of detecting an SRP opportunity, an HE node can ignore TB PPDU(s) that follow a TF. However, as for OBSS/PD-based SR, a transmit power limitation is maintained during the duration of the TB PPDU(s). This limitation avoids to negatively impact ongoing transmissions.

1) *Detecting SRP opportunities:* The SRP-based SR operation is achieved when nodes belonging to different WLANs cooperate. On the one hand, we find nodes taking advantage of SRP opportunities (i.e., the *opportunists*). These nodes identify

<sup>10</sup>Notice that, once STA<sub>C2</sub> transmits under the power restriction, the ACK sent by STA<sub>B</sub> can be ignored, so that a new power restriction is not defined.

SRP opportunities from detected TB transmissions. On the other hand, we find the *transmission holders*, which perform TB transmissions and indicate support for the SRP-based SR operation. Notice that SRP-based opportunities can only be detected from transmission holders that explicitly indicate support for the operation (e.g., in the headers of the TF packet).

When it comes to identifying SRP opportunities, an opportunist must check whether the TB PPDUs that follow a given TF packet can be ignored or not. To do so, the intended transmission power at the opportunist must not exceed the requirements imposed by the transmission holder. Those requirements are encapsulated by the latter through the SRP\_INPUT parameter, which is afterward compared to the intended transmission power of the opportunist. This parameter is indicated in the TF and can take any of the discrete values shown in Table IV. The SRP INPUT is computed as follows:

$$\text{SRP INPUT} = \text{TX PWR}_{\text{AP}} + I_{\text{AP}}^{\max},$$

where TX PWR<sub>AP</sub> is the normalized transmit power in dBm at the output of the antenna connector, and I<sub>AP</sub><sup>max</sup> is a normalized value in dB that captures the maximum allowed interference at the transmission holder.<sup>11</sup>

Value	Meaning	Value	Meaning
0	SRP_DISALLOW	8	SRP = -44 dBm
1	SRP = -80 dBm	9	SRP = -41 dBm
2	SRP = -74 dBm	10	SRP = -38 dBm
3	SRP = -68 dBm	11	SRP = -35 dBm
4	SRP = -62 dBm	12	SRP = -32 dBm
5	SRP = -56 dBm	13	SRP = -29 dBm
6	SRP = -50 dBm	14	SRP ≥ -26 dBm
7	SRP = -47 dBm	15	SRP_AND_NON-SRG_OBSS-PD_PROHIBITED

TABLE IV: Spatial Reuse subfield encoding for Trigger and HE TB PPDU frames [1].

Once an opportunist inspects the SRP value of the detected TF,<sup>12</sup> it uses it to assess whether the intended transmission power is acceptable or not. If so, the opportunist transmits during the duration of the TB PPDU(s) (indicated in the Common Info field). Otherwise, it remains waiting. In particular, the intended transmission power must be below the value of SRP minus the Received Power Level (RPL), which is measured from the legacy portion of the TF (i.e., from PHY headers).

In order to illustrate the SRP-based SR operation, refer to the scenario that is shown in Fig. 12, where we focus on AP<sub>A</sub>. The interference sensed in that AP from the overlapping transmitters, i.e. AP<sub>B</sub> and AP<sub>C</sub>, is -80 dBm and -75 dBm, respectively. According to that, Fig. 13 shows an example of packets exchange when applying SRP-based SR in AP<sub>A</sub>. The actions that are displayed in yellow in the figure are as follows:

<sup>11</sup>In particular, I<sub>AP</sub><sup>max</sup> is computed as the target RSSI indicated in the TF minus the minimum SNR granting a 10% PER (based on the highest MCS to be used for transmitting the UL HE TB PPDU). A safety margin (set by the AP) is also included not to exceed 5 dB.

<sup>12</sup>The SRP can be extracted either from the SPATIAL\_REUSE field, which is included in the Common Info field of the Trigger frame, or the SIG-A SRP field of the HE TB PPDU.

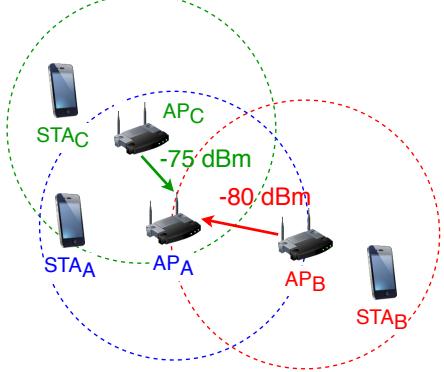


Fig. 12: Scenario for showcasing the SRP-based SR operation.

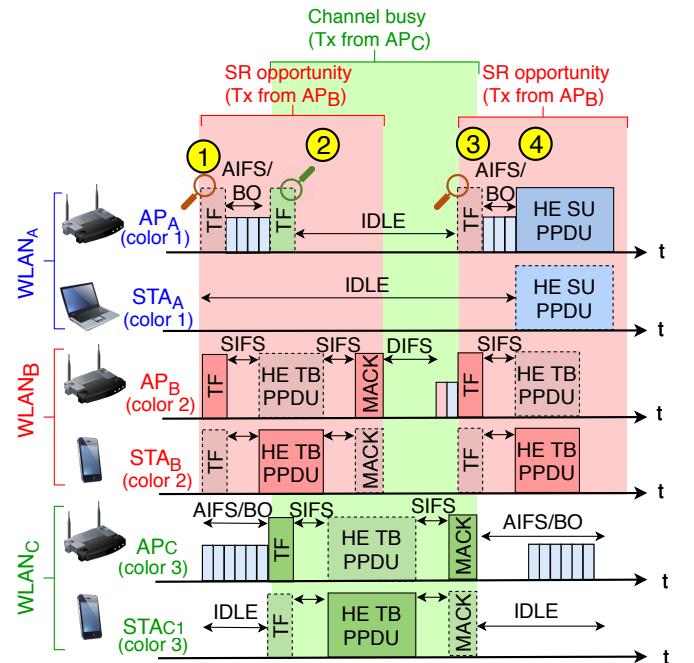


Fig. 13: Packets exchange according to the SRP-based SR operation.

- 1) AP<sub>A</sub> detects an SRP opportunity from AP<sub>B</sub>'s TF packet. Notice that the intended transmission power for the next queued packet of AP<sub>A</sub> must be lower than the indicated SRP by AP<sub>B</sub> minus the RPL. If so, AP<sub>A</sub>'s backoff keeps counting down.
- 2) As soon as AP<sub>C</sub> transmits a TF, the SRP opportunity previously detected by AP<sub>A</sub> is cancelled because the transmission power condition no longer holds. As a result, the channel is now marked as busy and the backoff countdown is frozen.
- 3) For a new transmission held by AP<sub>B</sub>, an SRP opportunity is detected, even if WLAN<sub>C</sub> is still transmitting. That opportunity may be used by AP<sub>A</sub> as soon as WLAN<sub>C</sub>'s transmission finishes.
- 4) Once WLAN<sub>C</sub>'s transmission is over, AP<sub>A</sub> keeps the backoff countdown and eventually transmits according to the last detected SRP opportunity.

## V. MODEL AND SIMULATION OF THE 11AX SPATIAL REUSE OPERATION

Characterizing the IEEE 802.11ax SR operation is crucial to fully understand its implications. However, it turns out to be a challenging task due to the complex (and still unknown) inter-WLAN interactions generated by adjusting the sensitivity and the transmission power. To the best of our knowledge, none of the previous works have attempted to model the 11ax SR operation. Nevertheless, with the aim of providing a thorough understanding of the SR operation, we introduce the CSMA/CA throughput model based on Continuous Time Markov Networks (CTMNs) [27], [28]. The analytical model presented in this work aims to provide further insight into the effects of applying SR in next-generation WLANs.

In addition to the analytical model, we introduce the 11ax SR operation in the Komondor [11] simulator.<sup>13</sup> This simulator was conceived, among other purposes, to allow the low-cost integration of novel mechanisms included in new IEEE 802.11 standards. This is the case of the 11ax SR operation, which has not been yet fully implemented in any other well-known simulator. To the date of publishing this article, SR is still being developed for ns-3.<sup>14</sup>

By comparing our simulation results with the analytical model, we expect to shed some light on the effects of using 11ax SR, particularly with regard to inter-WLAN interactions. The analytical model will assist us in drawing conclusions regarding the network dynamics that can occur when applying the SR operation.

Before getting into the analysis of IEEE 802.11ax SR through CTMNs, it is important to mention that we have only modeled the OBSS/PD-based operation described in Section IV-A. Therefore, from now onwards, we may refer to the OBSS/PD-based SR operation simply as SR operation. Notice that both OBSS/PD-based and SRP-based SR are expected to lead to similar inter-WLAN interactions. The fact is that both mechanisms rely on the same sensitivity and transmission power adjustment procedures. However, the way SR opportunities are detected is different and entails additional complexity for the SRP-based SR case. While OBSS/PD-based SR operates for any incoming transmission, SRP-based SR is activated only for trigger frames. Because of that, the implementation of SRP-based SR is left as future work since it entails the utilization of TB communications, which are not implemented yet in any simulator and are difficult to handle by analytical frameworks.

### A. Introduction to Continuous Time Markov Networks

The CTMN model captures the CSMA/CA operation used in IEEE 802.11 WLANs through states, which represent the set of WLANs that are active at a given moment. Transitions between states occur when WLANs become active (i.e., they gain access to the medium) or when they abandon the channel (i.e., their transmission is finished). It is worth pointing out

<sup>13</sup>The implementation of SR can be found in Komondor v3.0, available in <https://github.com/wn-upf/Komondor/releases/tag/v3.0>.

<sup>14</sup>It is planned to be included in the following repository: <https://gitlab.com/nsnam/ns-3-dev>.

some assumptions made by the CTMN model. First, the backoff procedure for accessing the medium is continuous in time. Thus, collisions due to backoff expiring at the same instant are not captured by the model. Second, downlink traffic is considered. Accordingly, the model is focused on finding inter-AP interactions.

For the sake of illustration, let us consider Fig. 14, which represents the CTMN of a single WLAN, namely WLAN<sub>A</sub>. In that CTMN,  $s_0$  is the empty state (the channel is idle) and  $s_1$  indicates that WLAN<sub>A</sub> is transmitting in a given channel.<sup>15</sup> Regarding the transition rates between states, we find two different types: *i*) AP activates, and *ii*) AP finishes a transmission. While *i*) is related to the necessary time for a given node to access the channel (characterized by the arrival rate  $\lambda$ ), *ii*) depends on the time spent by a given node for transmitting data (characterized by the service rate  $\mu$ ). According to the transitions probabilities, one can obtain the long-term throughput experienced by each WLAN through the probability of being in each state.

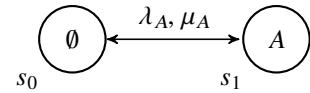


Fig. 14: CTMN of WLAN<sub>A</sub>.

In this work, the 11ax SR operation has been implemented as part of the Spatial Flexible Continuous Time Markov Network (SFCTMN) framework [8], [29], [30].<sup>16</sup> This framework allows generating the CTMN of a given scenario, according to the spatial distribution of nodes and their configuration (e.g., range of channels used, transmission power, sensitivity, etc.). It is important to highlight that additive interference is considered, which results from the combination of different simultaneous interfering transmissions. Accordingly, we are able to characterize real deployments where spatially-distributed interactions occur. Moreover, traffic is considered to be saturated in all the nodes, so that pure SR-based interactions become more apparent.

In order to model the 11ax SR operation, we have considered the generation of new states, which are related to the different sensitivity levels that each WLAN can use. Notice that using different sensitivity levels enables, on the one hand, to find new types of inter-WLAN interactions that could not exist without applying SR. On the other hand, increasing the sensitivity entails decreasing the transmission power. As a result, the capabilities of a given node vary according to the OBSS/PD threshold that is employed in every situation; a lower transmission power entails using a more robust Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS).

### B. Simple inter-WLAN interactions

We first focus on simple inter-WLAN interactions that occur when applying the SR operation. With that aim, we start

<sup>15</sup>In this work, we consider WLANs using the same frequency channel, which allows focusing on the spatial interactions only.

<sup>16</sup>A dedicated Github branch of SFCTMN has been provided for single-channel spatial reuse [31].

introducing a very simple scenario (namely, *Toy scenario 1*), where two WLANs coexist, but only WLAN<sub>A</sub> implements SR. Fig. 15(a) and Fig. 15(c) illustrate the default and the spatial reuse operation in *Toy scenario 1*, respectively. In both cases, we show the carrier sense area of each transmitter with respect to the other one. The CTMNs that depicts the inter-WLAN interactions taking place in each case are depicted in Fig. 15(b) and Fig. 15(d), respectively. Notice that we show the long-term probability of each state in parentheses.

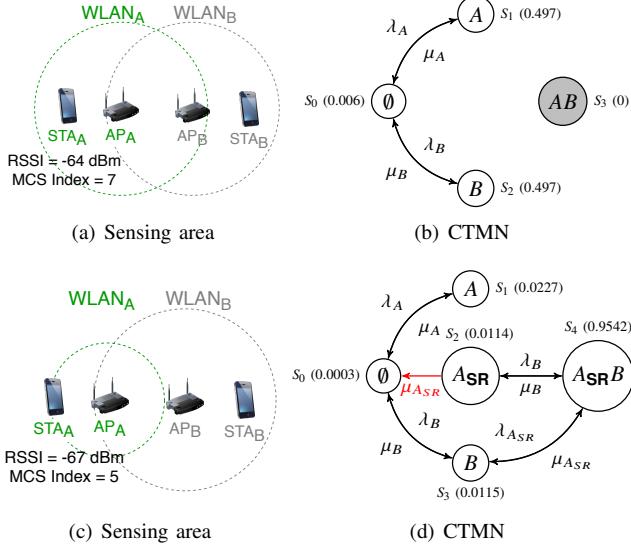


Fig. 15: Representation of *Toy scenario 1* for different OBSS/PD values. (a) and (c) represent the carrier sense area of each transmitter for OBSS/PD equal to -82 dBm and -78 dBm, respectively. (b) and (d) illustrate the inter-WLAN interactions through CTMNs for OBSS/PD < -79 dBm and OBSS/PD ≥ -79 dBm, respectively (unidirectional transitions are marked in red).

On the one hand, the default operation is employed as long as WLAN<sub>A</sub> uses an OBSS/PD value below -79 dBm. As shown in Fig. 15(a), both APs are in the carrier sense range of one another. Therefore, parallel transmissions are not possible. This can also be noticed in the CTMN representation (see Fig. 15(b)), where state  $s_3$  (AB) cannot be reached from any other state. Despite sharing the medium, both WLANs can transmit at a high rate because the maximum transmission power is used when accessing the medium. In particular, the STA in WLAN<sub>A</sub> observes an RSSI of -64 dBm, which allows using the MCS 7 for 20 MHz transmissions.

On the other hand, both WLANs can transmit simultaneously through the SR operation, provided that WLAN<sub>A</sub> uses an OBSS/PD value greater or equal than -79 dBm. As shown in Fig. 15(c), AP<sub>A</sub> reduces its sensitivity area in case of detecting any transmission from WLAN<sub>B</sub>. However, having simultaneous inter-WLAN transmissions has a cost, which is paid by WLAN<sub>A</sub> via the transmission power limitation. This limitation results in poorer signal strength at the STA (RSSI = -67 dBm when the transmit power used by AP<sub>A</sub> is 17 dBm), thus forcing to use a lower data rate. The SR operation is

represented through the CTMN's model in Fig. 15(d), where new states appear (i.e.  $s_2$  and  $s_4$ ). These new states capture the situations in which the transmitter of WLAN<sub>A</sub> uses a higher OBSS/PD in order to ignore WLAN<sub>B</sub>'s transmissions (mode  $A_{SR}$  is used, instead of  $A$ ). In particular, state  $s_2$  ( $A_{SR}$ ) can never be reached from the empty state since WLAN<sub>A</sub> is always expected to transmit under its default operation when the channel is idle.

To sum up, Fig. 16 shows, for each possible OBSS/PD value, the throughput achieved in WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub> (left side), as well as the transmission power used by each one (right side).

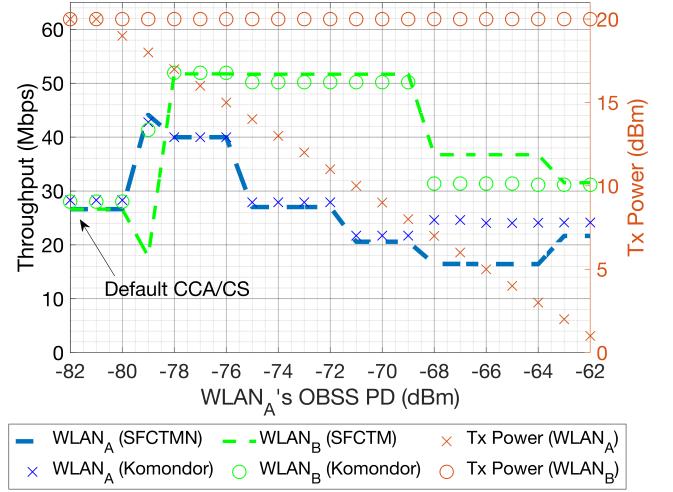


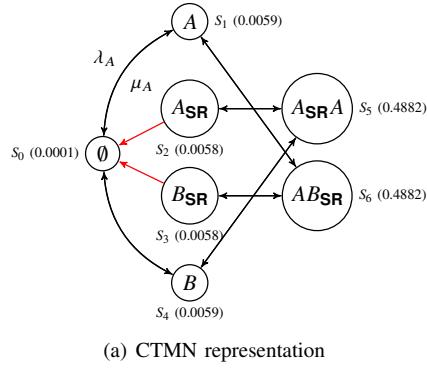
Fig. 16: Effects of applying OBSS/PD-based SR in WLAN<sub>A</sub> of *Toy scenario 1*, for each possible OBSS/PD value. The transmission power is shown in red. Results are shown for both SFCTMN and Komondor.

As shown, both WLANs obtain the same performance for OBSS/PD < -79 dBm (they share the channel). To that point onwards, WLAN<sub>A</sub> is able to ignore WLAN<sub>B</sub>'s transmissions due to the SR operation. However, what might seem a worthy strategy for WLAN<sub>A</sub> turns out to be more beneficial to WLAN<sub>B</sub>. The latter, except for OBSS/PD = -79 dBm,<sup>17</sup> enjoys the highest possible throughput when WLAN<sub>A</sub> applies the SR operation. The fact is that WLAN<sub>A</sub> is forced to use a lower transmission power in case of transmitting when WLAN<sub>B</sub> is occupying the channel. Therefore, WLAN<sub>B</sub> will keep sensing the channel idle once its transmission finishes, provided that WLAN<sub>A</sub> is still subject to the transmission power restriction.

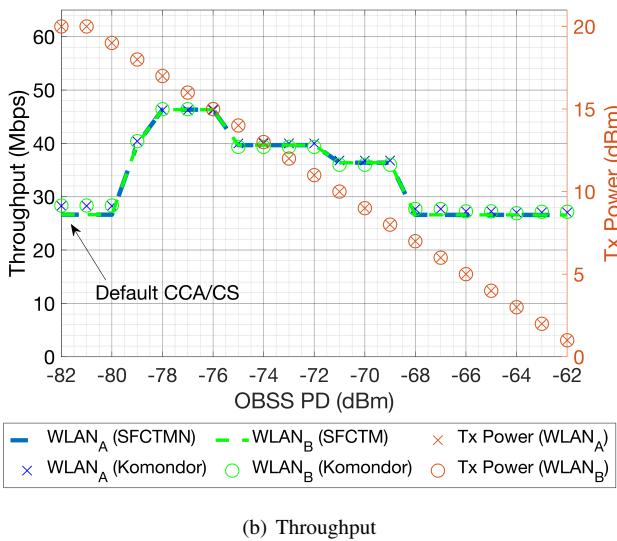
It is important to note that, in Fig. 16, there is a region (from OBSS/PD = -68 dBm to OBSS/PD = -64 dBm, both included) in which the SFCTMN is less accurate at capturing the actual OBSS behavior on using SR. In these points, STA<sub>A</sub> cannot decode any transmission from AP<sub>A</sub> in state  $A_{SR}B$ , but it can in the state  $A_{SR}$ . In particular, the transmit power limitation used by AP<sub>A</sub> in the SR mode makes that STA<sub>A</sub>

<sup>17</sup>At that point, the transmission power limitation for OBSS/PD = -79 dBm is insufficient. In this case, WLAN<sub>B</sub> senses the channel busy when WLAN<sub>A</sub> transmits under the SR mode.

perceives an insufficient signal-to-noise-plus-interference ratio (SINR) when  $\text{WLAN}_B$  is also occupying the channel. The main reason is that the SFCTMN model considers that the throughput obtained in every state is independent of the others, and this condition does not hold for states  $A_{SR}B$  and  $A_{SR}$ . In reality,  $\text{AP}_A$  is expected to abandon its transmission in state  $A_{SR}B$  as soon as a timeout is noticed, thus spending a few time in the SR mode (transition  $A_{SR}B$  to  $A_{SR}$  is unlikely). In contrast, the SFCTMN considers that much more time is spent in state  $A_{SR}$  since transmissions at that point are successful (but slow due to the low MCS used).



(a) CTMN representation



(b) Throughput

Fig. 17: Effects of applying OBSS/PD-based SR in both WLANs of *Toy scenario 1*. (a) CTMN for OBSS/PD  $\geq -79$  dBm (unidirectional transitions are marked in red), and (b) throughput obtained for each OBSS/PD value. In (b), the transmission power is shown in red, and results are shown for both SFCTMN and Komondor.

Now, let us consider the case where both WLANs apply the SR operation simultaneously. The CTMN for OBSS/PD  $\geq -79$  dBm is illustrated in Fig. 17(a). For the sake of illustration, only transitions between states  $s_0$  and  $s_1$  are provided. As shown, both WLANs can act by using the default or the SR modes, thus generating a symmetric CTMN. In particular, we find two dominant states:  $s_5$  and  $s_6$ . These states are visited with the same probability (0.4482), which entails that both

WLANs alternate the default with the SR mode, thus obtaining the same throughput. However, in reality, one of the WLANs can monopolize the channel through the default mode, so that the other operates under the transmit power-constrained SR mode.

This is what actually occurs in the Komondor simulator, where SR opportunities are identified on a per-packet basis. In this case, the WLAN that accesses to the channel for the first time (e.g.,  $\text{WLAN}_A$ ) is most likely to enjoy the maximum throughput. In contrast, the other WLAN (e.g.,  $\text{WLAN}_B$ ) transmits under the SR mode almost all the time (as a result of  $\text{WLAN}_A$ 's activity), until they alternate roles. Notice that a single state between  $s_5$  and  $s_6$  is more likely to be monopolized as the transmission time becomes longer than the idle periods. In our case, we have very long transmission times in comparison to the idle time since we assume full-buffer traffic, packet aggregation, and short contention window (CW) values.

Fig. 17(b) shows the performance achieved by each WLAN when both apply SR, and for each OBSS/PD threshold. The results have been extracted from both SFCTMN and Komondor. In order to show the long-term performance of each WLAN in the Komondor simulator, we have displayed the average values obtained from 100 simulations.

From the long-term performance, we can observe that both WLANs always experience the same throughput, due to the symmetry of the scenario. In particular, states in which SR is used are alternated, thus allowing each WLAN to access the channel while the other is transmitting. As a result, the throughput of both WLANs can be further increased with respect to the case in which only one WLAN applies SR. However, unlike the previous case, the long-term throughput never reaches the maximum possible throughput in isolation (the transmission power limitation prevents to do so).

### C. Interactions among Spatial Reuse groups

Differentiating between SRGs may potentially enhance spectral efficiency since further inter-AP interactions can be generated by using an extra PD threshold. In practice, devices belonging to the same SRG use a dedicated OBSS/PD threshold, namely SRG OBSS/PD. For the rest of inter-WLAN transmissions, the non-SRG OBSS/PD threshold is used instead. One possible use case may lie in residential building apartments, where WLANs belonging to the same building form an SRG. For the rest of networks (e.g., public Wi-Fi in the street), other SRGs can be considered.

In order to illustrate the implications of using SR based on SRGs, let us focus on *Toy scenario 2*, which is depicted in Fig. 18. In this scenario, all the WLANs apply the SR operation and two different SRGs are created. In particular, WLANs belonging to the same SRG (i.e.,  $\text{WLAN}_A$  and  $\text{WLAN}_B$ ) are close to each other, such as in a residential building. Besides that, we find  $\text{WLAN}_C$ , which is part of another SRG.

The result of jointly applying OBSS/PD-based SR in *Toy scenario 2* is illustrated in Fig. 19, which plots the throughput achieved by each of the three WLANs, for each combination of SRG and non-SRG OBSS/PD thresholds. Notice that we

have considered that all the WLANs use the same PD values since the number of total combinations grows exponentially and is unfeasible to be plotted.

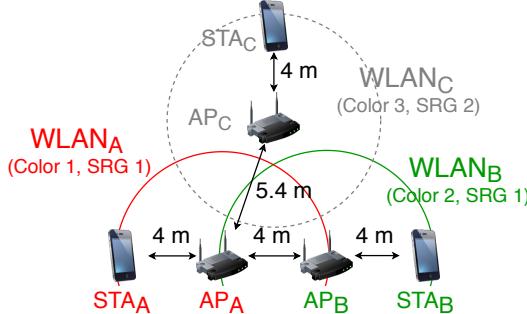


Fig. 18: Toy scenario 2.

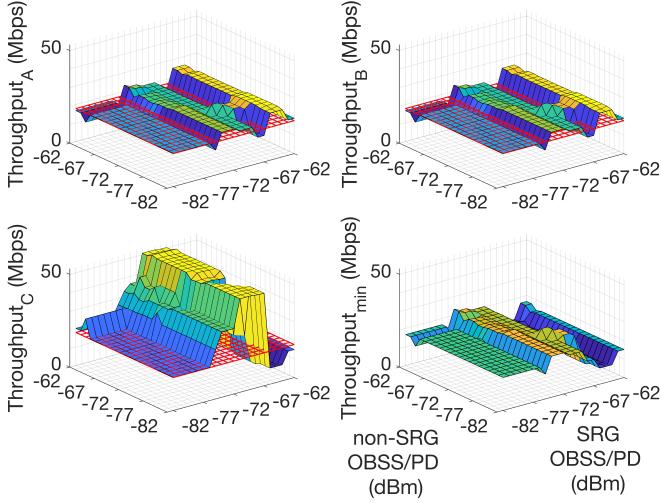


Fig. 19: Individual and max-min throughput achieved in *Toy scenario 2*, for each SRG and non-SRG OBSS/PD threshold. The red mesh indicates the performance achieved by using the default CCA/CS.

As shown, the throughput achieved by each WLAN follows an irregular pattern due to the complex inter-WLAN interactions that take place in this scenario. Moreover, it can be appreciated the clashing interests of each WLAN, where the individual performance is sometimes maximized at the expense of reducing the throughput of the others. For instance, if we focus on WLAN<sub>C</sub>, it obtains the maximum throughput when flow starvation is generated to WLAN<sub>A</sub> (the same occurs for WLAN<sub>B</sub>). The CTMN that results of that situation is shown in Fig. 20, which is given when all the WLANs use non-SRG OBSS/PD = -82 dBm and SRG OBSS/PD = -73 dBm.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup>The CTMN model captures the utilization of different OBSS/PD thresholds by considering that each WLAN acts in three different ways (states), according to the PD threshold that employs: *i*) default CCA/CS, *ii*) SRG OBSS/PD, and *iii*) non-SRG OBSS/PD.

However, that solution is not optimal in terms of fairness. If we consider the optimal max-min performance<sup>19</sup>, a completely different solution is obtained. In this case, the max-min throughput is increased when every WLAN can overtake a single detected inter-BSS transmission (regardless of its source) and access to the channel. This situation is fair and at the same time increases the overall performance. However, it occurs when all the inter-BSS transmissions are equally treated. Using SRGs can therefore improve the performance of certain nodes (belonging to the same group), but potentially leads to unfairness.

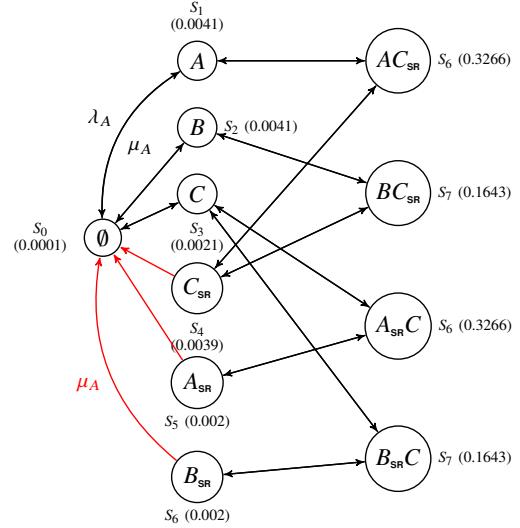


Fig. 20: CTMN of *Toy scenario 2*, for non-SRG OBSS/PD = -73 dBm and SRG OBSS/PD = -82 dBm. The unidirectional transitions are marked in red, and subindex *SR* indicates the use of the non-SRG OBSS/PD threshold.

Table V provides a verification, for both SFCTMN and Komondor, of the results obtained in *Toy scenario 2*. For the sake of representation, we show the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) for all the SRG and non-SRG OBSS/PD thresholds. As shown, the error for WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub> is relatively small. In contrast, a higher error is obtained for WLAN<sub>C</sub>. This is strongly related to the fact that WLAN<sub>C</sub> belongs to a different SRG than WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub>, which is expected to generate more inter-WLAN interactions. Moreover, dominant states may lead to situations that cannot be captured by the SFCTMN, as previously shown for *Toy scenario 1*. In particular, WLAN<sub>C</sub> in *Toy scenario 2* is prone to participate in these states because of its asymmetric location with respect to WLAN<sub>A</sub> and WLAN<sub>B</sub>.

## VI. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

In this Section, we aim to show the potential of applying SR by using large-scale WLAN scenarios. With this aim, we leave the CTMN-based analysis out and concentrate on simulation results. For the rest of this Section, WLANs are considered to be composed by an AP and a single STA, which are placed uniformly at random, as shown in Fig. 21.

<sup>19</sup>The max-min throughput corresponds to the solution that maximizes the minimum throughput achieved by a set of WLANs.

	WLAN		
	A	B	C
RMSE (Mbps)	6.02	6.03	18.42

TABLE V: Verification of the results obtained in *Toy scenario 2* from the SFCTMN model and Komondor.

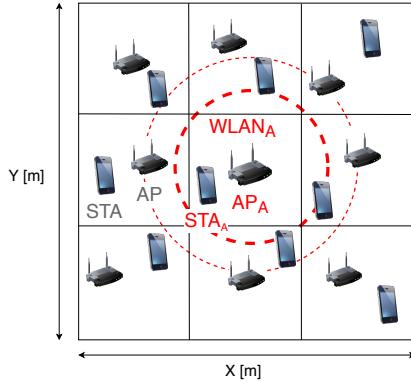


Fig. 21: Random grid scenario containing 9 WLANs. The location of WLAN<sub>A</sub> is fixed to the center.

The simulation parameters are provided in Table VI. The scenario is divided into 9 cells, but the location of WLAN<sub>A</sub> is always fixed in the center of the scenario. For the rest of the APs and STAs, their position is randomly selected within their corresponding cell. The configuration of each WLAN is set homogeneously: they all use the same channel, the default sensitivity is set to -82 dBm, and the default transmission power is set to 20 dBm. Notice that, for dense deployments, WLAN<sub>A</sub> is expected to suffer a higher level of interference than the others, which allows us to assess the effectiveness of the SR operation in crowded environments.

Parameter	Value
Central frequency, $f_c$	5 GHz
Transmission gain, $G_{tx}$	0 dB
Reception gain, $G_{rx}$	0 dB
Path-loss (residential scenario), PL(d)	See [32]
Background noise level, $N$	-95 dBm
Legacy OFDM symbol duration, $\sigma_{leg}$	4 $\mu$ s
OFDM symbol duration (GI-32), $\sigma$	16 $\mu$ s
Number of subcarriers (20 MHz), $N_{sc}$	234
Number of spatial streams, $N_{ss}$	1
Transmit power levels, $\mathcal{T}$	1 to 20 dBm (1 dBm steps)
Empty slot duration, $T_e$	9 $\mu$ s
SIFS duration, $T_{SIFS}$	16 $\mu$ s
DIFS/AIFS duration, $T_{DIFS/AIFS}$	34 $\mu$ s
PIFS duration, $T_{PIFS}$	25 $\mu$ s
Legacy preamble duration, $T_{PHY-leg}$	20 $\mu$ s
HE single-user field duration, $T_{HE-SU}$	100 $\mu$ s
ACK duration, $T_{ACK}$	28 $\mu$ s
Block ACK duration, $T_{BACK}$	32 $\mu$ s
Size OFDM symbol (legacy), $L_{s,l}$	24 bits
Length of data packets, $L_d$	12,000 bits
No. of frames in an A-MPDU, $N_{agg}$	64
Length of an RTS packet, $L_{RTS}$	160 bits
Length of a CTS packet, $L_{CTS}$	112 bits
Length of service field, $L_{SF}$	16 bits
Length of MAC header, $L_{MH}$	320 bits
Contention window (fixed), CW	15
Allowed sensitivity levels, $\mathcal{S}$	-82 to -62 (1 dBm steps)
Traffic model, $\Lambda$	Downlink (UDP)
Traffic generation ratio, $l$	1,000, 2,000 and 10,000 pkts/s
Map area (random scenario), $A$	625, 400, 225 and 100 m <sup>2</sup>

TABLE VI: Simulation parameters.

### A. Network Density

In order to capture the effects of using SR according to network density, we consider four different map sizes: sparse ( $25 \times 25$  m), semi-dense ( $20 \times 20$  m), dense ( $15 \times 15$  m) and ultra-dense ( $10 \times 10$  m). For each type of scenario, we provide 50 different deployments, in which APs and STAs are placed uniformly at random within their corresponding cell. WLAN<sub>A</sub> is the only one applying the SR operation. Therefore, since we compute all the possible OBSS/PD values to be used by WLAN<sub>A</sub>, in total we have  $21 \times 4 \times 50 = 4200$  scenarios.

Fig. 22 shows the average throughput achieved by default and when applying the SR operation in WLAN<sub>A</sub>. In particular, we differentiate between the individual throughput of WLAN<sub>A</sub> and the average throughput of the other WLANs. For each network density, we have tried all the possible OBSS/PD values to be used by WLAN<sub>A</sub>. Then, we have chosen the best possible result and compare it with the results obtained when using the default CCA/CS.

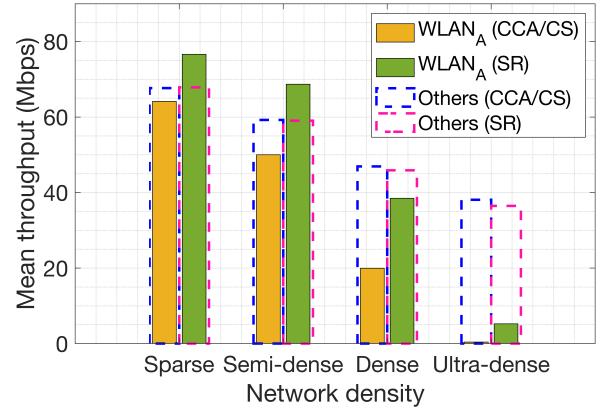


Fig. 22: Mean throughput achieved with and without applying the SR operation in WLAN<sub>A</sub>, for each network density. Results show the mean throughput achieved by WLAN<sub>A</sub> and the rest of WLANs.

First of all, if we focus on the throughput that WLAN<sub>A</sub> experiences by default (amber solid bars), we notice a dramatic decrease as network density increases. Nevertheless, the SR operation allows to significantly overcome the high levels of channel contention noticed by WLAN<sub>A</sub> (displayed by the green solid bars). Note, as well, that the maximum improvement is experienced for the dense scenario ( $15 \times 15$  m). While the default performance is quite high for sparser scenarios, the ultra-dense scenario supposes a barrier to keep improving the performance (the level of interference is that high that channel reutilization cannot be further improved).

Apart from that, we observe that the average performance of the other WLANs (dashed bars) does not suffer radical changes for any of the network densities when WLAN<sub>A</sub> applies SR. This is a really positive result, which indicates that the SR operation allows maximizing the individual performance without affecting the environment (i.e., legacy devices that do not apply the operation).

### B. Traffic load

In addition to network density, the traffic load is another key factor to be studied with regards to the SR operation. To that purpose, we focus on the second densest scenario, which has been previously shown to achieve the maximum gains of the SR operation. In particular, we provide three different traffic loads ( $I$ ), which are the same for all the WLANs: *i*) low (1,000 packets/s, i.e., 12 Mbps), *ii*) medium (2,000 packets/s, i.e., 24 Mbps), and *iii*) high (10,000 packets/s, i.e., 120 Mbps). The traffic type considered is UDP in the downlink, which injects packets to the AP's queue following a Poisson distribution with  $\lambda$  equal to the traffic load considered in each case.

Fig. 23 compares the performance achieved by using the default CCA/CS and by applying the SR operation. As done before, results target the individual performance of  $\text{WLAN}_A$  and the average performance of the other WLANs. In particular, Fig. 23(a) shows the maximum improvements achieved by  $\text{WLAN}_A$  in terms of throughput. Notice that the SR configuration considers the OBSS/PD values that maximize  $\text{WLAN}_A$ 's throughput. Based on that configuration, Fig. 23(b) shows the average channel occupancy (in %).

As shown in Fig. 23(a), greater improvements on the throughput of  $\text{WLAN}_A$  are achieved as traffic load increases. In particular, the greatest gain is noticed for the largest traffic load (10,000 packets/s), which entails a saturation regime. This is a quite remarkable result since the interference noticed by  $\text{WLAN}_A$  is much higher when all the surrounding devices are constantly transmitting due to their high traffic load. Regarding channel occupation (shown in Fig. 23(b)), an interesting phenomenon is observed for the lowest traffic load. The fact is that the legacy CCA/CS configuration provides a higher channel occupancy than the SR one. However, this is not translated into higher throughput, due to the high number of experienced collisions. Notice that those collisions entail a high number of re-transmissions, which cause such an increase in the occupancy.

Finally, it is worth pointing out that the performance of the other WLANs is not affected in case  $\text{WLAN}_A$  applies SR.

### C. Joint Spatial Reuse Operation

So far, we have studied the effects of applying SR in a single WLAN (i.e.,  $\text{WLAN}_A$ ). Now, we assess the potential of the joint operation by defining different situations according to the number of WLANs that apply SR. Provided that  $\text{WLAN}_A$  always applies the SR operation, we propose three cases:

- **Legacy:** all the other WLANs employ the default CCA/CS.
- **Mixed SR:** at the beginning of the simulation, each WLAN randomly decides (with same probability) whether to apply the SR operation or to remain using the default configuration.
- **All SR:** all the WLANs apply the SR operation.

In order to compare the effects of applying SR in parallel with other WLANs, we define the following metrics: *i*) throughput ( $\Gamma$ ), *ii*) percentage of time occupying the channel ( $\rho$ ), and *iii*) average delay for transmitting a packet once it arrives at the queue ( $d$ ). For each metric, we consider the

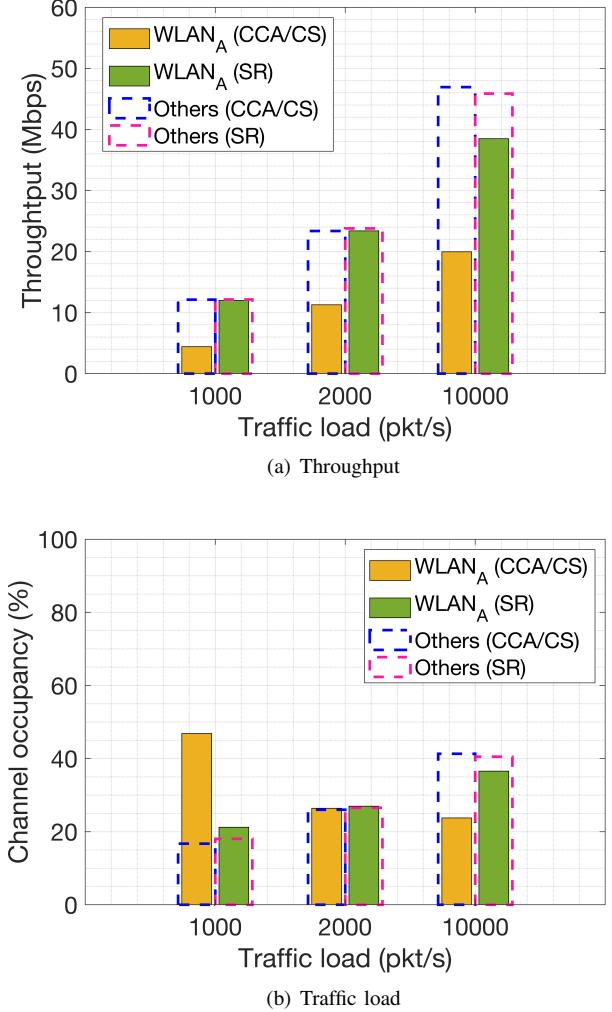


Fig. 23: Mean performance achieved with and without applying the SR operation in  $\text{WLAN}_A$ , for each traffic load. Results are shown for  $\text{WLAN}_A$  and for the rest of WLANs (others).

performance improvements achieved by  $\text{WLAN}_A$  (indicated with subindex  $A$ ), and the average across the rest of WLANs (indicated with subindex  $O$ ).

Fig. 24 shows the potential improvements achieved when applying SR in every type of scenario. While Fig. 24(a) shows the performance of  $\text{WLAN}_A$ , Fig. 24(b) focuses on the performance of the others. For that purpose, the empirical cumulative distribution function (CDF) is used for each of the performance metrics. Notice that we have considered the densest scenario (25×25m) and the highest traffic load (10,000 packets/s), thus representing a worst-case situation. As done before, we have generated 50 random scenarios for averaging purposes, and, for each of them, we have tried all the possible OBSS/PD values to be used homogeneously by the WLANs applying the SR operation. Accordingly, we have used the best value to extract the maximum average improvement of SR with respect to the legacy configuration. In every situation (*legacy*, *mixed* and *all SR*), we pick the best OBSS/PD threshold from  $\text{WLAN}_A$ 's point of view, which is also used to assess its

impact on the others. Again, the SR configuration used for the channel occupancy is the one that maximizes WLAN<sub>A</sub>'s throughput.

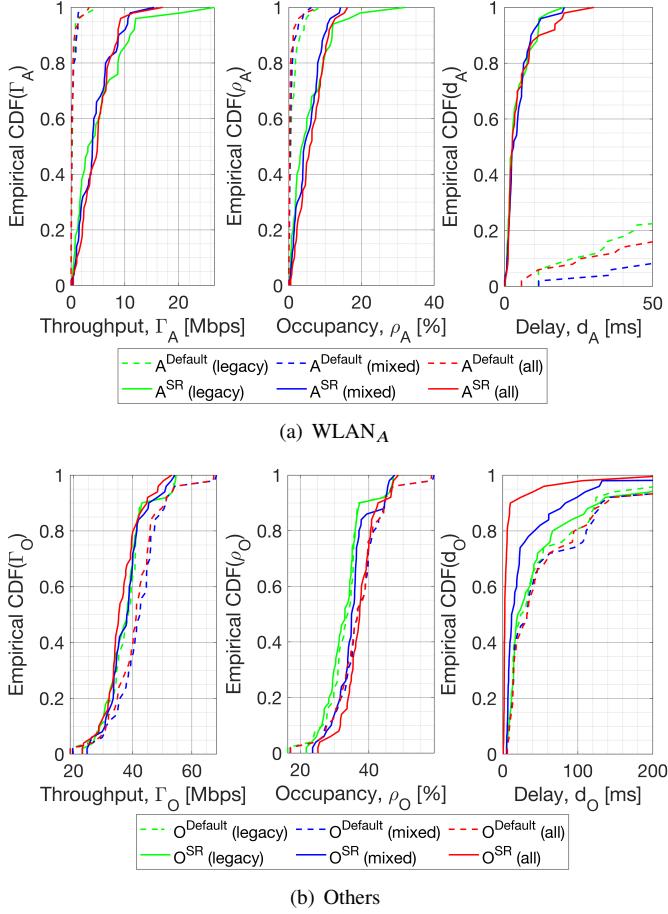


Fig. 24: Mean performance improvements achieved for each SR setting by WLAN<sub>A</sub> (A) and the others (O). The results are shown for the OBSS/PD values that maximize the performance of WLAN<sub>A</sub>.

As shown in Fig. 24(a), WLAN<sub>A</sub> achieves similar performance improvements, regardless of whether the environment applies SR or not. In particular, a high gain is noticed on the average delay. Moreover, regarding the others' performance (Fig. 24(b)), a null improvement is observed on the throughput, even for the *all SR* context. In contrast, the delay is notably reduced as the number of WLANs using SR increases.

## VII. WAYS FORWARD AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

The IEEE 802.11ax SR operation can potentially increase spectral efficiency in dense deployments. However, there are several blind spots that must be overcome in order to sustain progress towards next-generation wireless deployments.

### A. Unexplored Areas within the Spatial Reuse Operation

In particular, the following areas in the context of the SR operation have not been fully exploited yet:

- Assignment of BSS colors:** as discussed in Sections III-A and IV-A, BSS coloring is key for the OBSS/PD-based SR operation since it allows differentiating between intra and inter-BSS frames. However, the way BSS colors are assigned to WLANs is not specified, thus leading to potential collisions and miss-behaviors regarding the SR operation.

- Election of SRGs:** similarly to the BSS color, the SRG is used to sub-classify inter-BSS frames, so that different PD policies can be applied to increase spectral efficiency. However, forming SRGs is not trivial, since inter-WLAN interactions must be carefully captured to properly taking advantage of the SR operation. The set of policies regarding SRGs may be decided by the APs, as a result of a previous information gathering (e.g., after experiencing several packet losses for the default configuration).

- Establishment of PD thresholds:** the election of PD thresholds for each type of frame (SRG, and non-SRG) must be carefully done. On the one hand, too low values may lead to null improvement, thus framing the legacy operation whereby the channel is shared. On the other hand, too high values may generate performance anomalies such as the hidden-terminal problem or flow starvation. In order to properly establish each PD threshold, all the possible interactions between WLANs must be captured on a per-STA basis.

- Optimal transmit power:** the current transmit power restriction is useful to prevent the accentuation of unfair situations. However, the performance of the SR operation may be further increased in case of properly leveraging the transmit power according to the noticed interactions among nodes.

- Disabling the SR operation:** there are situations in which the SR operation may be harmful to certain devices (e.g., in terms of fairness). Therefore, a given WLAN must be able to identify whether the SR operation must be disabled or not. This can be achieved by setting the OBSS/PD threshold to the default CCA/CS value. Alternatively, the SR operation can be disabled at STAs only, thus leading to an AP-only SR setting. In this regard, AP-AP interactions would be mostly targeted.

Solving most of the aforementioned problems is not straightforward and requires an in-depth analysis to offer optimal or close-to-optimal solutions. While BSS color assignment may appear to be straightforward (e.g., through graph coloring techniques), defining PD thresholds is a very complex task that embraces many variables. In particular, inter-WLAN interactions have been shown in this paper to significantly vary depending on the chosen OBSS/PD. Since the performance of IEEE 802.11 WLANs is not linear with the sensitivity and the transmission power (due to the nature of CSMA/CA), the optimal PD threshold cannot be computed explicitly.

Notice that the number of total combinations in an N-WLANs scenario is  $C = 21^N$ , provided that only intra and inter-BSS frames are differentiated and that 21 possible OBSS/PD thresholds are allowed. Therefore, the problem is intractable. Moreover, when considering SRGs, the problem

becomes even more complex. In that case, the number of combinations is  $C = (21 \times 21)^N$ , provided that we have 21 values to be used for each PD threshold type (SRG OBSS/PD, and non-SRG OBSS/PD).

### B. Integration of the Spatial Reuse Operation with other Techniques

In addition to problems specific to the SR operation, the integration with many other novel mechanisms is unexplored. Among them, we highlight OFDMA [33], [34], multiple antenna systems [35], and scheduled transmissions [36]. The potential of the 11ax SR operation goes further when combined with other techniques.

For instance, the combination of SR with directional transmissions may lead to efficient and performance maximizing communications, where SR is applied on a per-beam basis. Fig. 25 devises the potential of combining SR with directional transmissions. As illustrated, WLAN<sub>A</sub> applies the SR operation on a per-beam basis, while WLAN<sub>B</sub> remains using the default CCA/CS. In particular, collisions by hidden-node may be experienced for STA<sub>A3</sub>, in case of using the inter-BSS OBSS/PD. However, channel reuse can be enhanced for transmissions to STA<sub>A1</sub> and STA<sub>A2</sub>, which are out of range of AP<sub>B</sub>. Therefore, the inter-BSS OBSS/PD can be used only for transmissions involving those two STAs, while a more conservative threshold (i.e., the legacy CCA/CS) can be employed for STA<sub>A3</sub>.

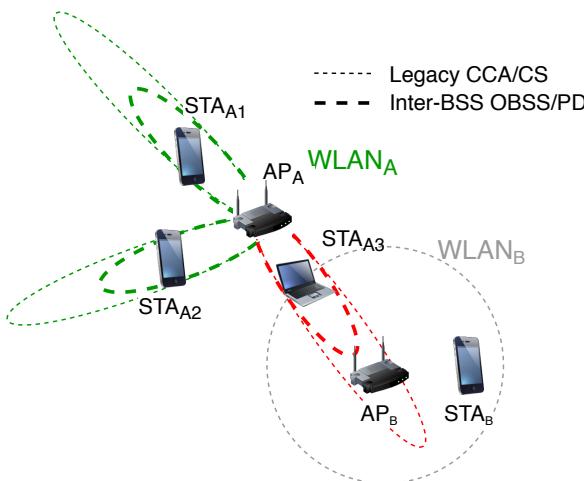


Fig. 25: Potential application of SR combined with directional transmissions.

Similarly to the integration with directional antennas, the potential of SR can be further exploited through TB communications. In this case, users of a given WLAN can be categorized into different types, according to different inter-BSS OBSS/PD values to be used on them. Fig. 26(a) shows how users can be grouped based on different OBSS/PD thresholds. As a result, transmissions within the same WLAN can be scheduled in a different manner, thus increasing network efficiency. In our proposed example, STA<sub>A1</sub> and STA<sub>A2</sub> belong to the first group because of their privileged position

with respect to AP<sub>A</sub>. Therefore, a more aggressive OBSS/PD threshold is employed at the time of scheduling transmissions to these stations. The same logic can be applied to STA<sub>A3</sub>, which, in this case, requires the usage of a more conservative OBSS/PD threshold for being scheduled in combination with SR. Finally, the legacy CCA/CS is used for STA<sub>A4</sub>, in order to prevent negative interactions with respect to WLAN<sub>B</sub>. It is worth pointing out that users belonging to different groups can be scheduled together, provided that the most restrictive PD threshold is used.

In Fig. 26(b), we show a data transmission based on the combination of TB communications and SR. In the yellow point #1, AP<sub>A</sub> detects an inter-BSS transmission from AP<sub>B</sub>, which can be ignored by using the most aggressive OBSS/PD, i.e., the one devoted for STAs in group 1. Accordingly, it schedules an uplink transmission from STA<sub>A1</sub> and STA<sub>A2</sub> (yellow point #2). Finally, AP<sub>A</sub> receives the scheduled transmissions from group 1 (yellow point #3).

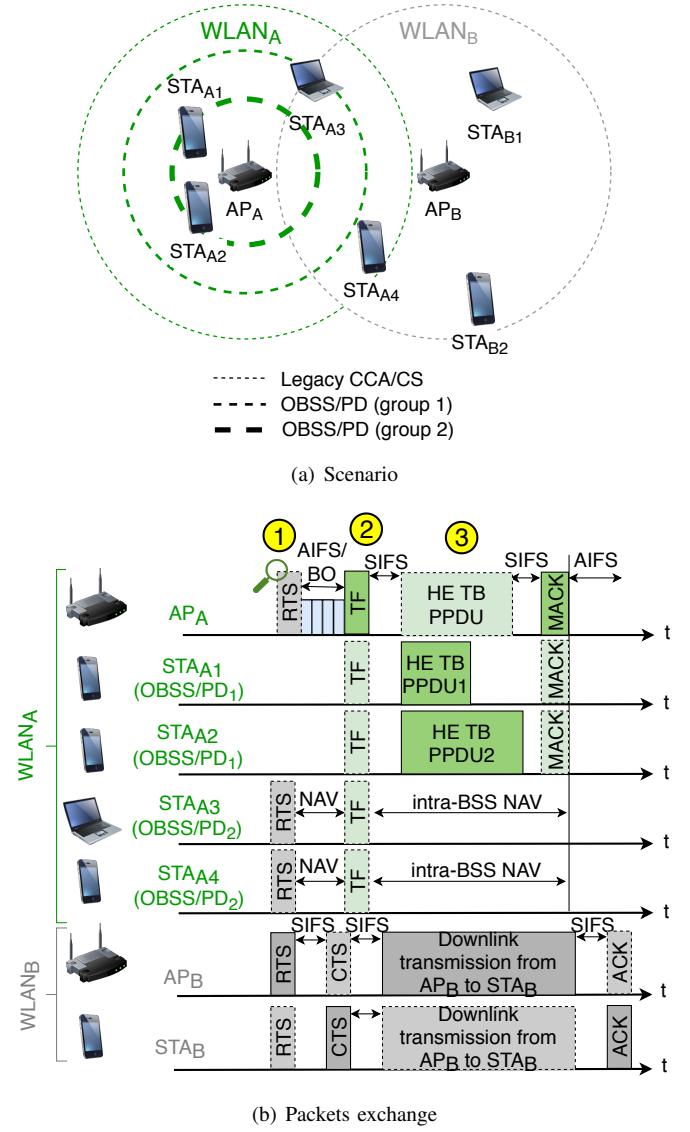


Fig. 26: Potential application of SR combined with TB communications.

### C. Artificial Intelligence to Address Spatial Reuse Optimization

In light of the challenges posed by the 11ax SR operation, Artificial Intelligence (AI) emerges as a potential solution. In particular, WLANs are characterized by being highly varying in terms of users and channel dynamics. Moreover, we typically find decentralized deployments, at which none or little coordination is allowed. Hence, online learning stands as a suitable technique to address the optimization of SR in WLANs. In fact, many works on PD adjustment, such as DSC [37] and COST [24], are based on iterative methods.

Machine Learning (ML), and more precisely Reinforcement Learning (RL), can contribute to improving the performance of the already existing methods. RL has been shown to properly fit with the decentralized nature of IEEE 802.11 WLANs [8], [18]. In particular, the usage of RL allows capturing subtle information that cannot be predicted on before-hand (for instance, regarding inter-WLANs interactions). Such information enables conducting a proper learning procedure, which is aimed at increasing performance while reducing the number of undesired situations (e.g., poor fairness).

## VIII. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have provided an extensive tutorial of the IEEE 802.11ax SR operation, which is aimed at maximizing the performance of next-generation WLANs by increasing the number of parallel transmissions. Our purpose has been to do so in a clear and easy-to-understand manner. Thus, significant efforts have been made in providing meaningful examples of the different specifications related to SR.

Apart from the tutorial, we have modeled the SR operation analytically using CTMNs. Through this model, we have analyzed the new kind of inter-WLAN interactions that may result from applying SR in an OBSS. In particular, we have considered WLANs with a single STA, but more complex interactions are expected to happen when applying the SR operation in WLANs with multiple STAs. In addition to the model, we have implemented the 11ax SR operation in the Komondor simulator. The potential of SR in large-scale scenarios has been evaluated through extensive simulations.

Besides significant improvements are achieved through the SR operation, other important aspects are identified. First of all, it is important to highlight the non-intrusive characteristic of the SR operation. In particular, WLANs using this operation can increase their performance without affecting other overlapping networks or preventing them to transmit. This is a key feature for sustainable performance growth. Moreover, the SR operation has been shown to perform better in scenarios with a high level of interference, i.e., high-density scenarios with a high traffic load. This confirms the utility of the SR for dense next-generation wireless networks.

However, finding the best SR configuration is far from trivial (it is a combinatorial problem), and still remains open to the date. Indeed, the 11ax amendment does not provide any specification and/or guideline on this matter. We left as future work the design of mechanisms able to find the optimal parameters within the IEEE 802.11ax SR operation.

For that purpose, the usage of RL will be particularly targeted. In addition, SR can be further enhanced by combining the operation with other novel techniques such as directional transmissions or distributed OFDMA.

## APPENDIX A IEEE 802.11AX FRAMES

In this Section, we introduce the type of frames that are considered in the 11ax amendment. Such information is key to properly understand the SR operation.

### A. HE PPDU formats

Below, we briefly describe the Physical Protocol Data Unit (PPDU) formats available in the 11ax:

- SU (Single User) HE PPDU: are meant for single user communications.
- HE Extended Range HE PPDU: are meant for single user long-range transmissions, hence only contemplate 20 MHz bandwidths in a single spatial stream.
- MU (Multi-User) HE PPDU: due to the OFDMA operation, such kind of PPDUs are meant for multiple transmissions to one or more users.
- Trigger-Based (TB) HE PPDU: in this case, MU UL transmissions are scheduled by the AP, which decides which STAs are expected to transmit during a specific elapse of time. The TB HE PPDUs can make use of OFDMA and/or MU-MIMO.

The new fields included in the abovementioned HE PPDU formats are HE Signal A Field (HE-SIG-A), HE Signal B Field (HE-SIG-B), HE Short Training Field (HE-STF), and HE Long Training Field (HE-LTF), which are shown in Fig. 27.

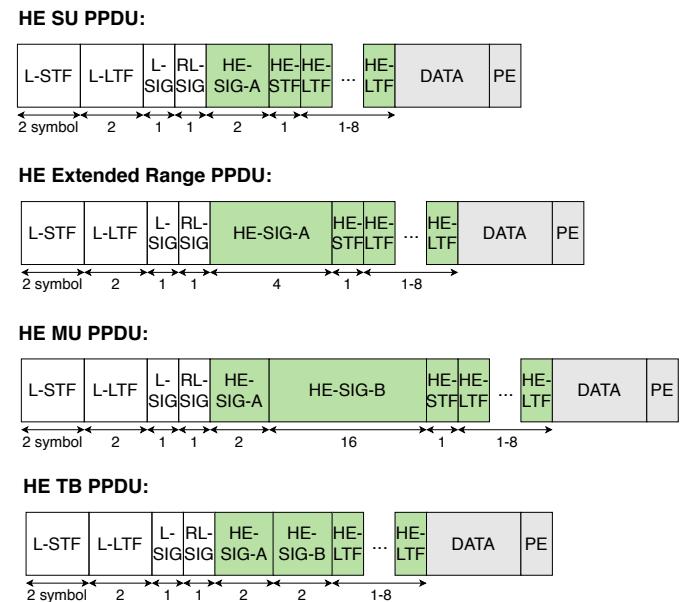


Fig. 27: HE PPDU formats. New IEEE 802.11ax fields are highlighted in green.

Among the new fields, we highlight HE-SIG-A, which includes the following elements related to the SR operation:

- BSS color: it is used as an identifier of the BSS (refer to Section III-A).
- Spatial Reuse: this field indicates whether the HE node supports the SR operation. If this is the case, the field also indicates the limit on the transmission power to be used during the SR opportunities that can potentially be detected. Notice that a single Spatial Reuse field (of length of 4 bits) is carried in HE SU/MU/ER PPDUs, while HE TB PPDUs may include up to four Spatial Reuse fields. In particular, each field is meant for the SR operation in each allowed channel width (i.e., 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz, and 160 MHz).

Besides supporting HE PPDU formats, HE STAs are required to be compatible with legacy formats. More information regarding HE PPDU formats can be found in [38].

### B. Management Fields Implied in the Spatial Reuse Operation

Some operations auxiliary to SR are enabled by the exchange of control frames, which are Beacon, Probe Response, and (Re)Association Response frames. Beacons are a type of frame used by APs to announce the presence of a WLAN and to provide details of it. In particular, an AP, by means of Beacons, may request a STA to gather information regarding the environment: information of BSSs matching a particular BSSID and/or SSID, channel-specific report, or HE Operation element of neighboring HE APs. With such information, the AP can make decisions related to the SR operation. Regarding Probe Responses, they are meant to carry the information requested by devices scanning the area through Probe Requests. Finally, (Re)Association Response frames are sent by APs to which a station (STA) attempts to associate.

The abovementioned kind of frames are important to the SR operation because they carry, among other fields, the following information:

- **HE Capabilities:** it is used by HE STAs to announce support for certain HE capabilities.
- **HE Operation:** it defines the operation of HE STAs. For instance, it indicates whether BSS coloring is enabled or not.
- **BSS Color Change Announcement:** it is used by HE APs to indicate the utilization of a new BSS color so that the associated STAs and the surrounding devices can be aware of the change.
- **Spatial Reuse Parameter Set (SRPS) element:** this element provides the necessary information to carry out the OBSS/PD-based SR operation, which is defined in Section IV-A. The SRPS element is further defined in Appendix A-B1.

1) *Spatial Reuse Parameter Set element:* The format of the SRPS element is optionally present in Beacons, Probe Responses and (Re)Association responses. Fig. 28 shows the SRPS element in detail.

Each item in the SRPS element is next described:

- Element ID: set to 255.
- Length: not defined.
- Element ID extension: set to 39.
- SR Control field: contains the following parameters:

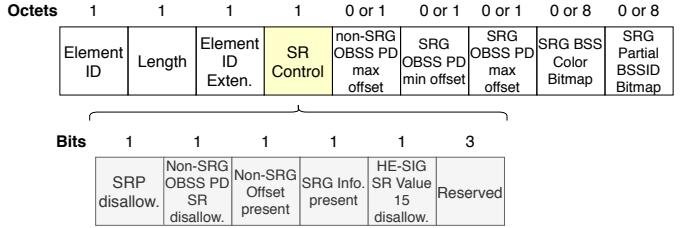


Fig. 28: Spatial Reuse Parameter Set element.

- SRP Disallowed: indicates whether SRP-based SR transmissions are allowed or not at non-AP STAs that are associated with the AP that transmitted this element.
- Non-SRG OBSS/PD SR Disallowed: indicates whether non-SRG OBSS/PD SR transmissions are allowed or not at non-AP STAs that are associated with the AP that transmitted this element.
- Non-SRG Offset Present: indicates whether the Non-SRG OBSS/PD Max Offset subfield is present in the element.
- SRG Information Present: indicates whether the SRG OBSS/PD Min Offset, SRG OBSS/PD Max Offset, SRG BSS Color Bitmap, and SRG Partial BSSID Bitmap subfields are present in the element.
- HE-SIG-A Spatial Reuse Value 15 disallow: indicates whether non-AP STAs that are associated with the AP that transmitted this element may set the TXVECTOR parameter SPATIAL\_REUSE to SRP\_AND\_NON-SRG-OBSS-PD\_PROHIBITED to avoid SRP-based SR transmissions.
- Non-SRG OBSS/PD Max Offset: integer to generate the maximum Non-SRG OBSS/PD threshold.
- Non-SRG OBSS/PD Min Offset: integer to generate the minimum Non-SRG OBSS/PD threshold.
- SRG OBSS/PD Max Offset: integer to generate the maximum SRG OBSS/PD threshold.
- SRG BSS Color Bitmap: indicates which BSS Color values are used by the members of the SRG.
- SRG Partial BSSID Bitmap: indicates which partial BSSID values are used by members of the SRG.

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