**IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs**

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| **Proposed IEEE 802.11 AIML TIG Technical Report Text for the Multi-AP Coordination Use Case** | | | | |
| **Date:** 2023-02-27 | | | | |
| **Author(s):** | | | | |
| **Name** | **Affiliation** | **Address** | **Phone** | **email** |
| Szymon Szott | AGH University of Science and Technology | al. Mickiewicza 30, 30-059 Kraków, Poland |  | [szott@agh.edu.pl](mailto:szott@agh.edu.pl) |
| Katarzyna Kosek-Szott |  | [kks@agh.edu.pl](mailto:kks@agh.edu.pl) |
| Boris Bellalta | UPF Barcelona | Plaça de la Mercè, 10-12, 08002 Barcelona, Spain |  | [boris.bellalta@upf.edu](mailto:boris.bellalta@upf.edu) |

**Abstract**

This document contains the proposed text for the multi-AP coordination grouping use case to be included in the IEEE 802.11 AIML TIG technical report.

Revision history:

r0: initial version

r1: add Figure 2

r2: updated based on comments from Peng Liu

r3: update after comments from March plenary

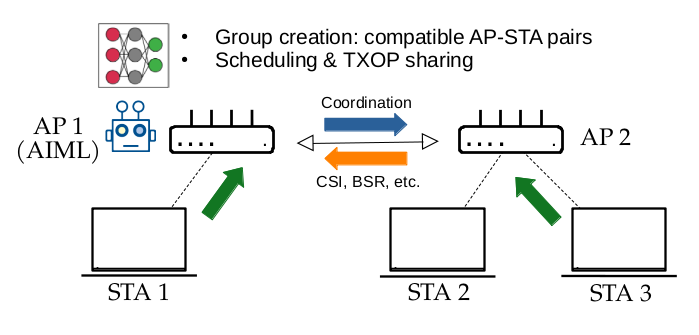
r4: accept previous changes, improve description of state-of-the-art, move to new document structure

1. **Introduction**
   1. Terminologies
   2. Background information
2. **AIML Use cases for IEEE 802.11**
   1. Use case N: Multi-AP Coordination
      1. Use case description

In dense multi-AP networks, co-channel interference becomes a problem. Hence, methods for multi-AP coordination (MAPC) become necessary to improve the utilisation of the limited radio resources, typically measured as an increase of the overall network throughput [4]. An example method is to create groups of APs, able to leverage spatial reuse opportunities, and have stations transmit in parallel during transmission opportunities (TXOPs) shared among coordinated APs [5, 12]. Several coordination methods (sometimes called coordination subtypes), which we refer to as *MAPC transmission strategies*, have been proposed in the literature and discussed in the 802.11 WG including coordinated TDMA [11], coordinated OFDMA, coordinated spatial reuse, coordinated beamforming, and joint transmissions [3]. In addition to the strategies used for transmissions, strategies for *MAPC coordination level* (centralised, distributed, etc.) also need to be studied. Various coordination levels have been proposed, e.g., two levels (loose/light coordination and tight coordination) [1] or even three levels (centralised, directly between APs, between APs through a common non-AP STA) [2]. The Ultra High Reliability (UHR) SG will be “considering scenarios with multiple overlapping networks” [10] and, based on discussions in the group, MAPC may be used [3]; at this stage specifics of the MAPC features (transmission strategies and coordination levels) are still left open.

Analysing the state of the art, MAPC is clearly a novel functionality with as yet few ML-based solutions [6]. A related method was studied in [7], where distributed MIMO (D-MIMO) for WLANs was proposed under the assumption that APs are replaced in a multi-AP network by radio heads (RHs). DRL agents were able to learn which groups of RHs to select to perform D-MIMO following dynamic client distribution, leading to a 20% overall throughput improvement. The authors of [8] propose a centralised channel allocation architecture which supports federated learning of channel access. The method is shown to outperform TXOP sharing, but is not strictly an MAPC transmission strategy as considered by UHR. However, coordinated OFDMA is a considered MAPC transmission strategy and its performance is closely related to regular (uncoordinated) OFDMA. The difference between coordinated and uncoordinated OFDMA is that in the latter, resource units (RUs) are allocated among stations within a single BSS, while in the former – within multiple BSSs. There has been much research done on optimizing RU allocation in OFDMA networks [13-15]. In particular, deep reinforcement learning is used in [16] to improve RU selection in IEEE 802.11ax OFDMA networks: average throughput is increased by over 100% while latency is reduced by over 70%. In our opinion, the same ML methods proposed for single-BSS OFDMA can be applied to the coordinated OFDMA case and therefore, similar performance gains will be obtained. Furthermore, for the case of coexistence between coordinated TDMA APs with legacy APs, the authors of [17] propose a reinforcement learning method to avoid interference from disruptive, uncoordinated MAPC transmissions and thus improve the minimum area throughput. In summary, even though a literature review reveals few AIML solutions to MAPC so far, further research in this area is expected, as evidenced by the “Machine Learning for Throughput Prediction in Coordinated Wi-Fi Networks” problem statement of the ITU AI Challenge [9] and the recently released survey [18].

To illustrate AIML-enhanced MAPC operation, Figure 1 shows a simple scenario with 2 BSSs. AP 1 (BSS 1) is able to execute AIML models, which may be trained in AP 1, in other APs such as AP 2, or outside the 802.11 network. It collects CSI, BSR and any other suitable information from AP 2 (BSS 2) and all associated stations (STAs 1, 2, and 3), either directly or through AP 2. Using the collected information as the input for the AIML model, AP 1 is then able to a) determine if BSS 1 and BSS 2 can form an MAPC group, and b) select the most adequate transmission strategy depending on which AP-STA pairs are scheduled. For example, while STA 1 and STA 3 can transmit simultaneously by leveraging coordinated spatial reuse, transmissions from STA 1 and STA 2 require coordinated OFDMA.

  
Figure 1. MAPC example scenario

The MAPC use case proposes to apply AIML methods to MAPC with the goal of improving utilisation of available resources while maintaining minimum inter-BSS interference. In particular, AIML can be used to learn and make decisions for the following subtasks of MAPC:

* Select which devices (APs/STAs) to involve (e.g., find the AP-STA pairs that can leverage coordinated transmissions).
* Configure the selected transmission strategies and the associated parameters.
* Perform prediction-based scheduling decisions following traffic and channel patterns.
* Reduce the overhead of statistical information exchange required for MAPC.

Since UHR will define a subset of all possible coordination levels and transmission strategies, we note that AIML can choose the best strategies among the available options given the state of the environment. The AIML model selection and training will need to consider the specifics of the available transmission strategies (e.g., coordinated beamforming may require different training than coordinated OFDMA).

Figure 2 presents an example message exchange for an AIML-enhanced multi-AP coordinated uplink transmission. (This is an illustrative example only, the exact exchange of MAPC messages will be determined by UHR.) The MAPC exchange is triggered by a *sharing AP* (AP 1) with an MAPC-RTS/MAPC-CTS exchange between all APs involved in the upcoming coordinated transmission. Then, the first phase of the exchange (gathering information) is initiated by the sharing AP, which sends an info trigger frame (TF) to the other APs, which in turn send TFs to their associated stations to collect the required information. These stations reply with reports. Note that this data collection and report phase may not be required if AIML can predict measurement reports, or in the case that some measurements are quasi-static. For example, principal component analysis (PCA) can be used to reduce the amount of data to exchange (i.e., exchanging only a fraction of the total data, and reconstructing the missing data at the destination). Since the reconstructed data may incur information loss, the accuracy-overhead trade-off needs to be considered. In the second phase, these reports are communicated to the sharing AP which uses AIML to select and configure the MAPC transmission strategy to be used in the final phase for transmission. It is expected that the pre-trained AIML model provides either a near-instantaneous response for immediately scheduling the coordinated transmission or schedules coordinated transmissions in the near future.

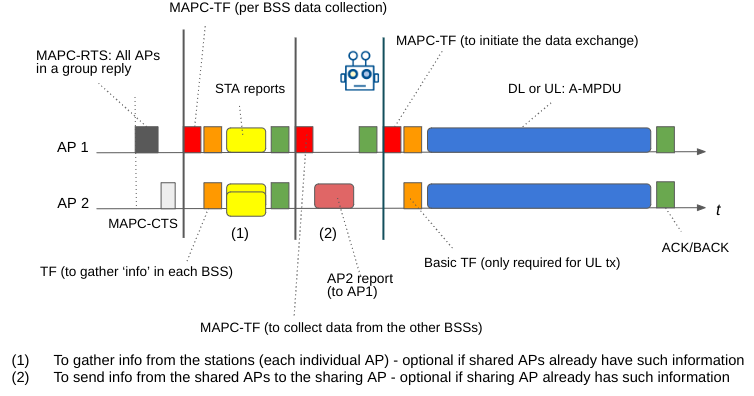


Figure 2. Example of AIML-enhanced MAPC message exchange.

* + 1. KPIs

The KPIs considered in this use case are proposed as follows:

1. Network performance metrics (throughput, latency and jitter, power efficiency) measured at the BSS level but also aggregated over the whole multi-AP network.
2. Fairness – to ensure that all users are fairly served.
3. AIML overhead – additional signalling, computational complexity, and learning latency, i.e., any additional delay which is introduced by AIML exploration.
   * 1. Requirements

The requirements of this use case are the following:

* Compatibility with UHR amendment (as it becomes drafted).
* Performance evaluation proving the gain from AIML (improved network performance metrics, high fairness, low overhead).

* + 1. Potential features analysis

The following potential features can be analysed within the scope of this use case. First, applying AIML in scenarios where the MAPC transmission strategy must be selected and configured. The set of transmission strategies will be defined in the UHR amendment and may include TXOP sharing (coordinated TDMA), coordinated OFDMA, coordinated spatial reuse, coordinated beamforming, joint transmissions. Second, applying AIML to predict measurement reports to limit the MAPC signalling overhead.

* + 1. Technical feasibility analysis
       1. Standards impact

The signalling and protocols related to parameter exchange between APs as well as between APs and non-AP STAs may be impacted. Signalling may be required to facilitate AIML model training, e.g., an AP may request additional data reports (the same format as standardized but requested more frequently). Additionally, trained AIML models may be shared between APs (according to Use case #X Model Sharing) so that any AP can be the sharing AP in case they are the TXOP holders. Conversely, signalling can also be reduced if an AIML model is able to predict network and traffic conditions so that the exchange of reports, indicated as (1) and (2) in Figure 2, is not required.

* + - 1. Technical feasibility

Hardware/software capability: The APs that support AIML-based multi-AP coordination shall have the hardware and software capability to support AIML algorithm(s). The APs that support model training may require higher computation capabilities.

1. **Summary**

The reported use case of applying AIML for multi-AP coordination is important because MAPC is a strong candidate for adoption in UHR and can benefit from extending with AIML support.

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