



US010064077B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Aldana et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,064,077 B2**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **\*Aug. 28, 2018**

(54) **FTM PROTOCOL WITH ANGLE OF ARRIVAL AND ANGLE OF DEPARTURE**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ..... H04W 24/06; H04W 72/0406; G01S 5/12; G01S 13/74; H04L 1/16

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(Continued)

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(56)

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(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **15/875,807**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 19, 2018**

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*Assistant Examiner* — Kenneth P Hunt

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2018/0146385 A1 May 24, 2018

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Paradice and Li LLP

(63) Continuation of application No. 15/013,304, filed on Feb. 2, 2016, now Pat. No. 9,924,387.

(Continued)

(57)

**ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**

**H04W 24/06** (2009.01)

**H04W 72/04** (2009.01)

(Continued)

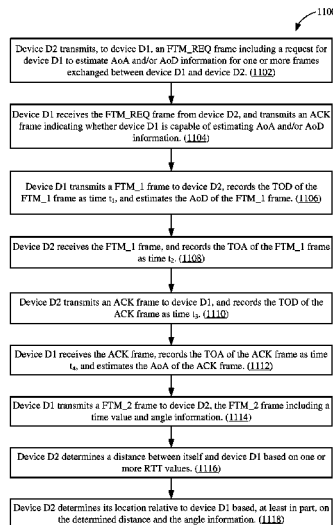
Apparatuses and methods are disclosed for performing ranging operations between a first device and a second device. The first device may receive, from the second device, a fine timing measurement (FTM) request frame including a request to estimate angle information for a number of frames exchanged with the second device and indicating a level of accuracy for the estimated angle information. The first device may transmit a first FTM frame to the second device, may receive an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the second device, and may transmit, to the second device, a second FTM frame including angle information of the first FTM frame and timing information of one or more of the exchanged frames.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **H04W 24/06** (2013.01); **G01S 5/12** (2013.01); **G01S 13/74** (2013.01); **H04L 1/16** (2013.01);

(Continued)

**30 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**



**Related U.S. Application Data**

(56)

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(60) Provisional application No. 62/114,479, filed on Feb. 10, 2015.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*G01S 13/74* (2006.01)  
*G01S 5/12* (2006.01)  
*H04L 12/26* (2006.01)  
*H04L 1/16* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
 CPC ..... *H04L 43/0864* (2013.01); *H04W 72/0406*  
 (2013.01); *H04W 72/0446* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
 USPC ..... 370/253  
 See application file for complete search history.

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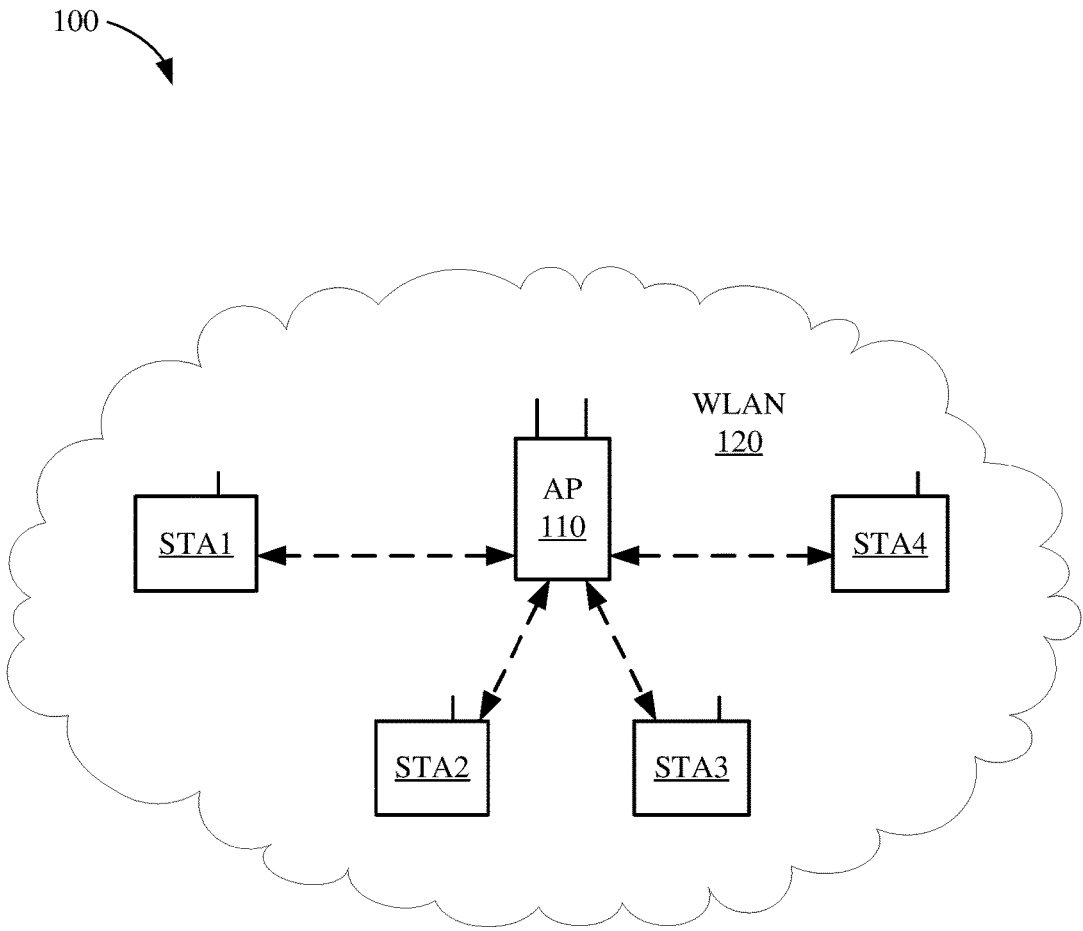


FIG. 1

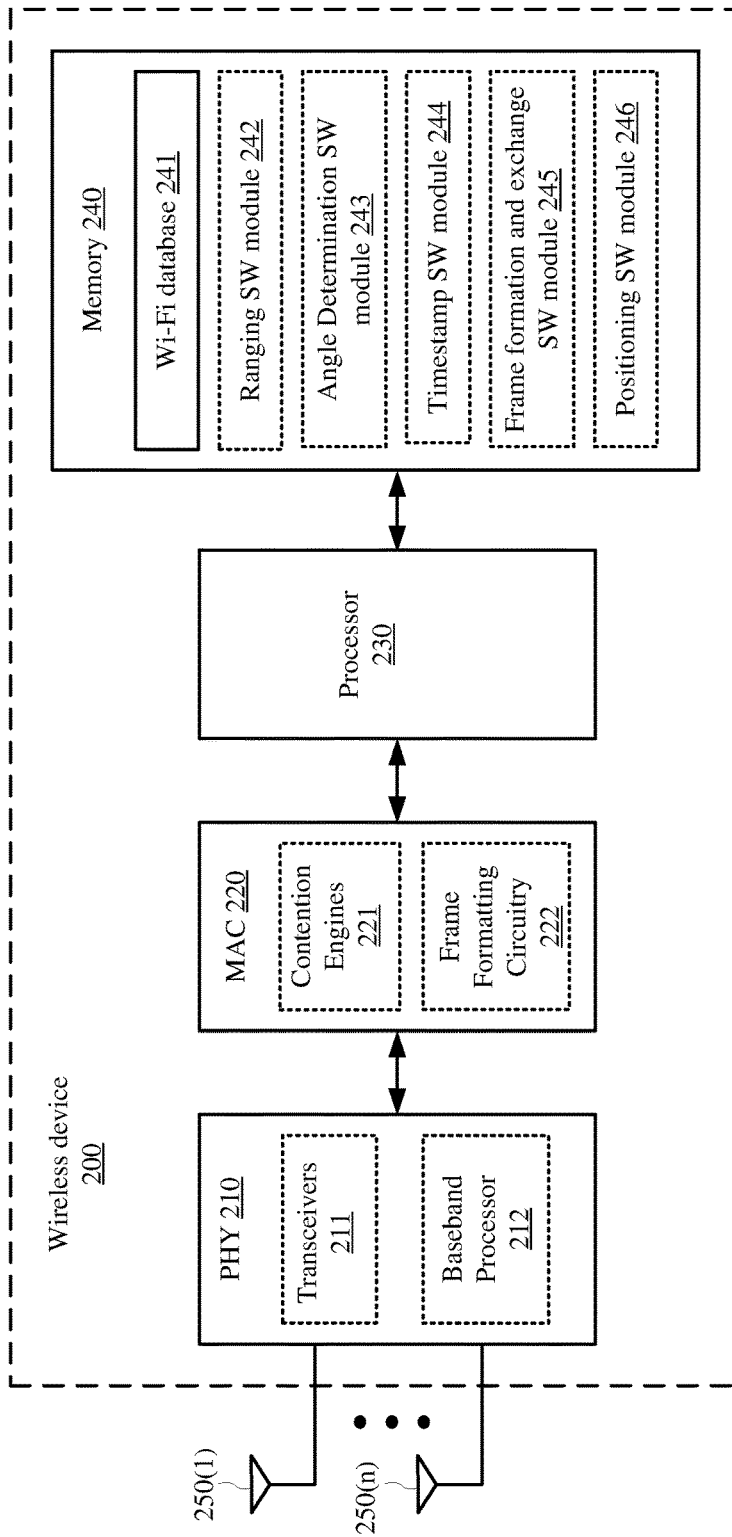


FIG. 2

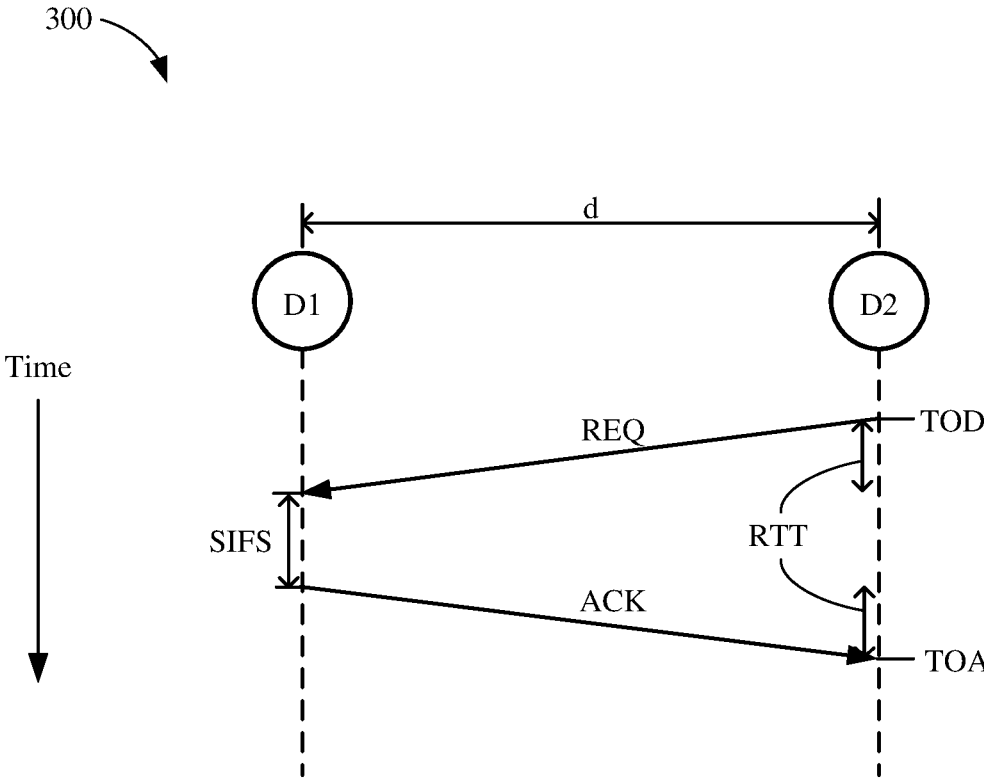


FIG. 3

400

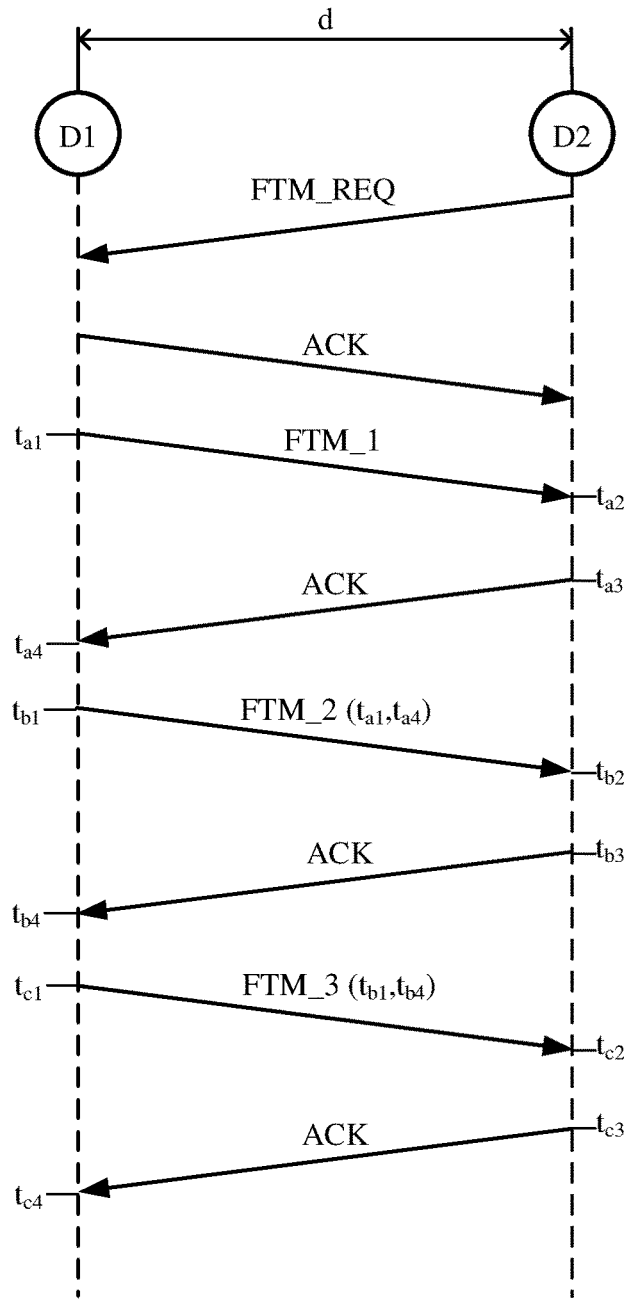


FIG. 4

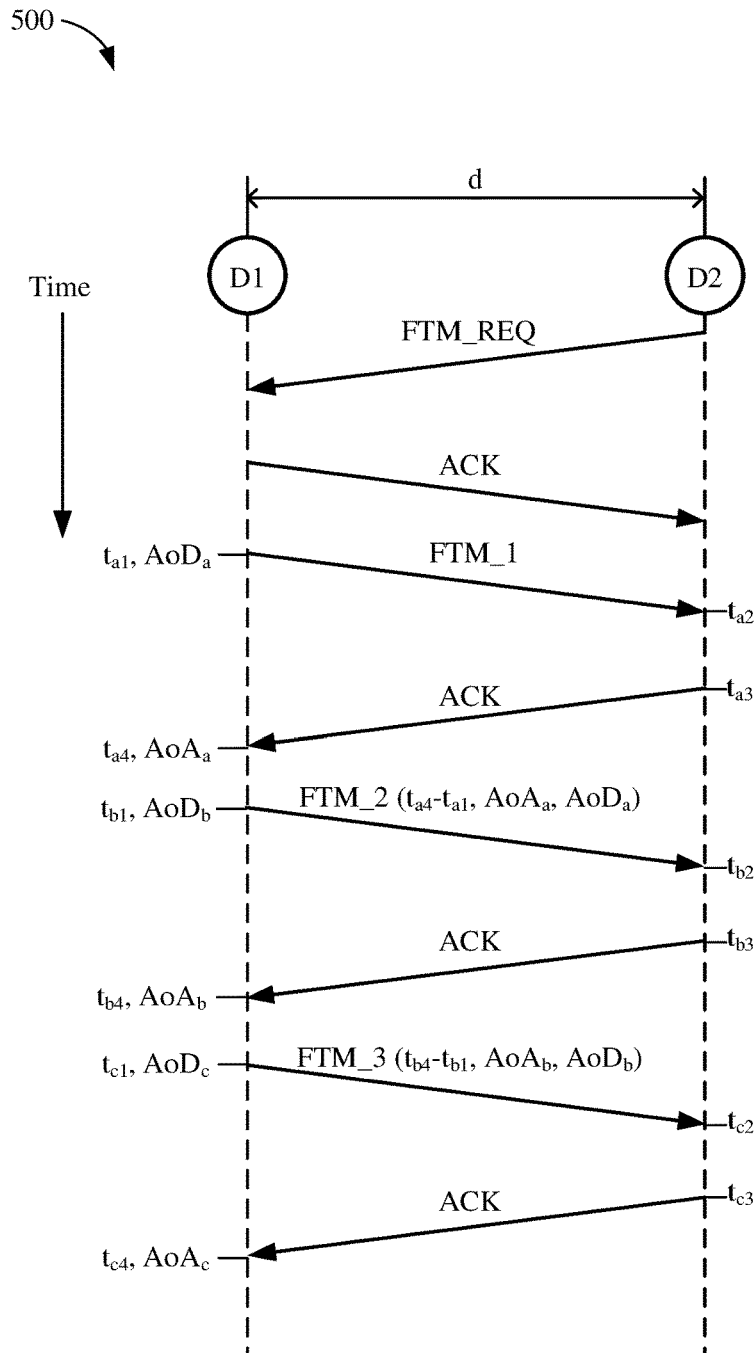


FIG. 5A

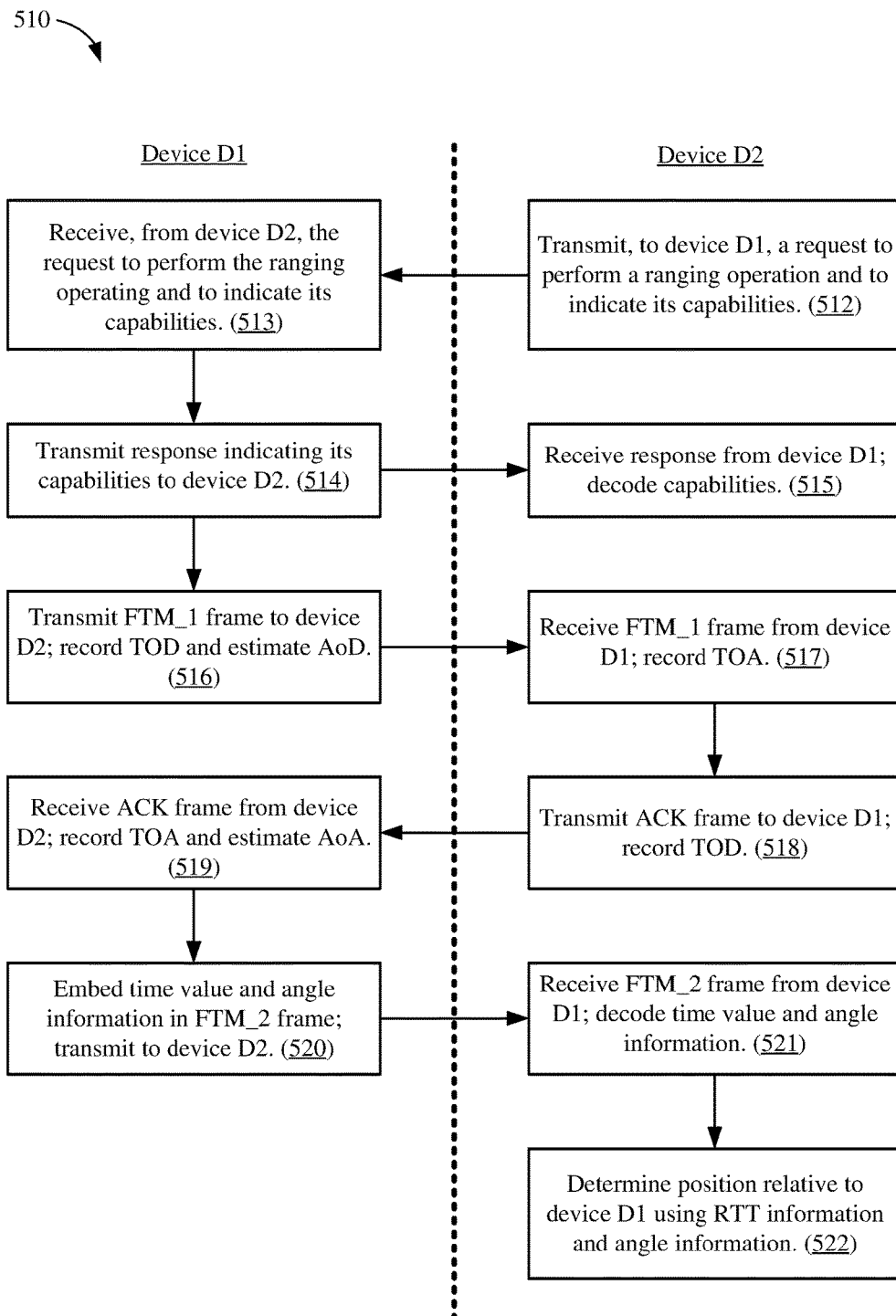


FIG. 5B



600

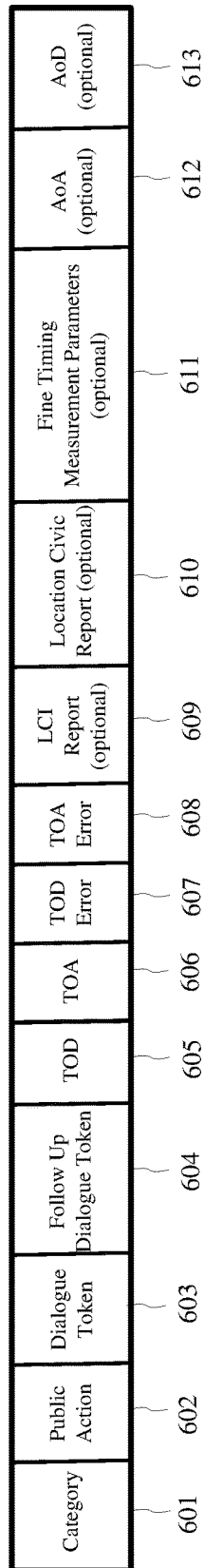


FIG. 6

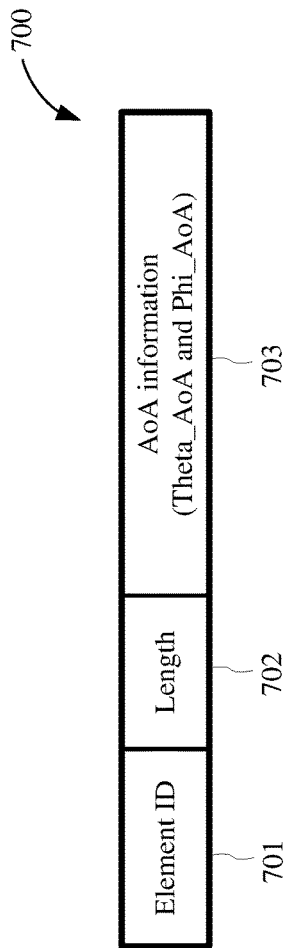


FIG. 7A

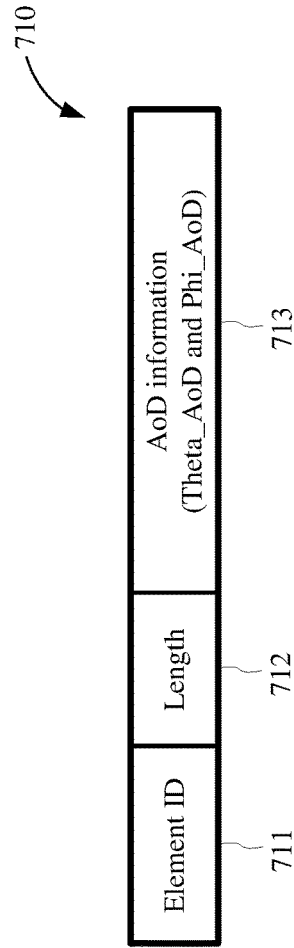


FIG. 7B

800

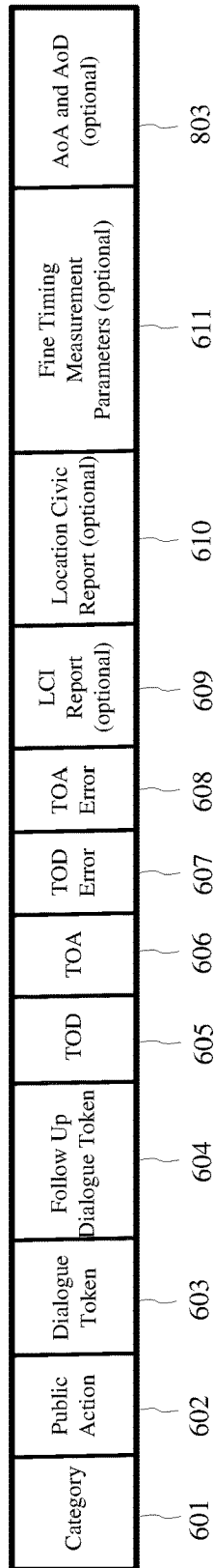


FIG. 8

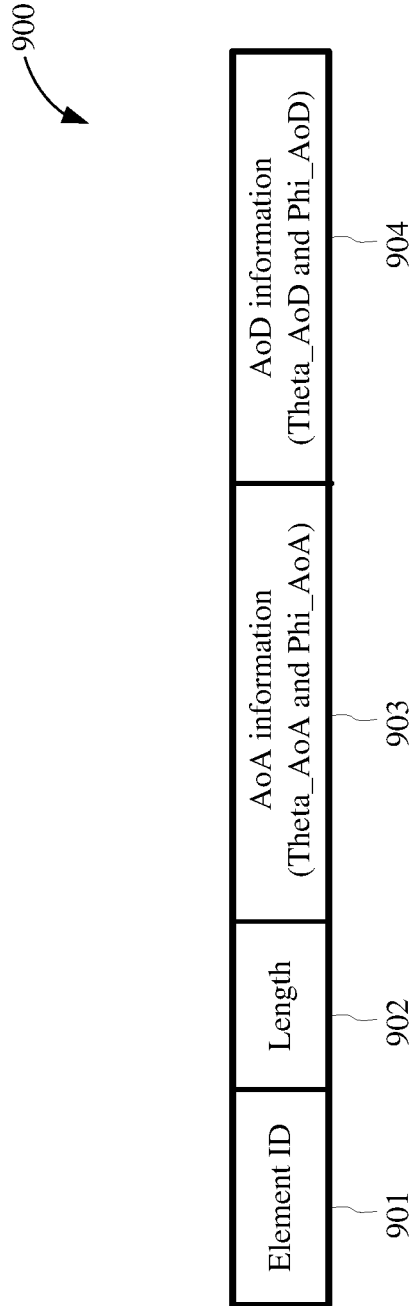


FIG. 9

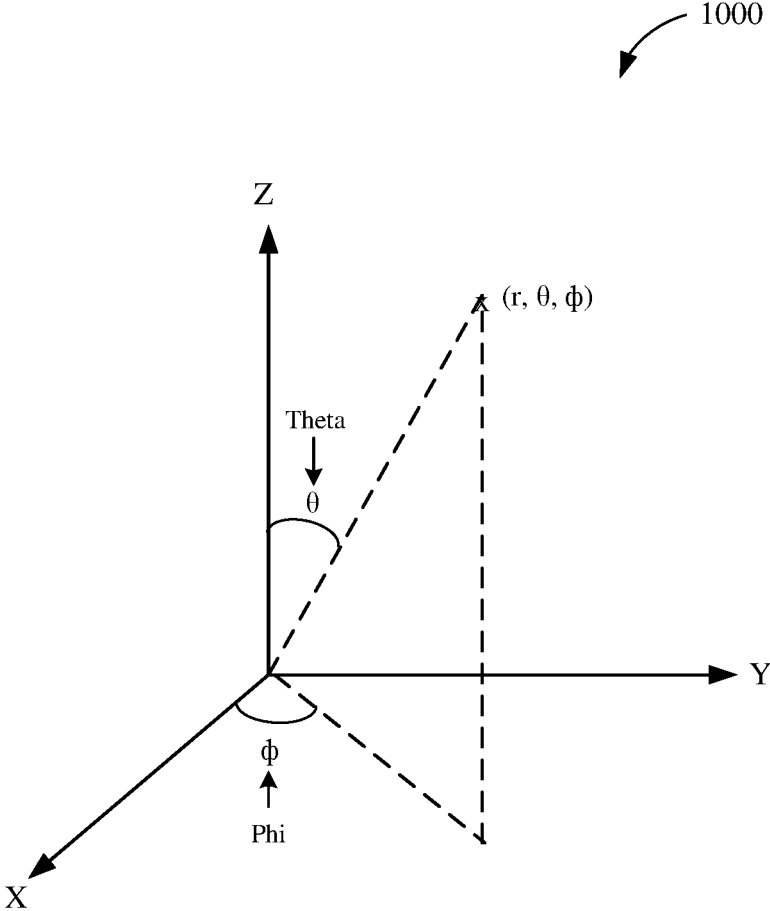


FIG. 10

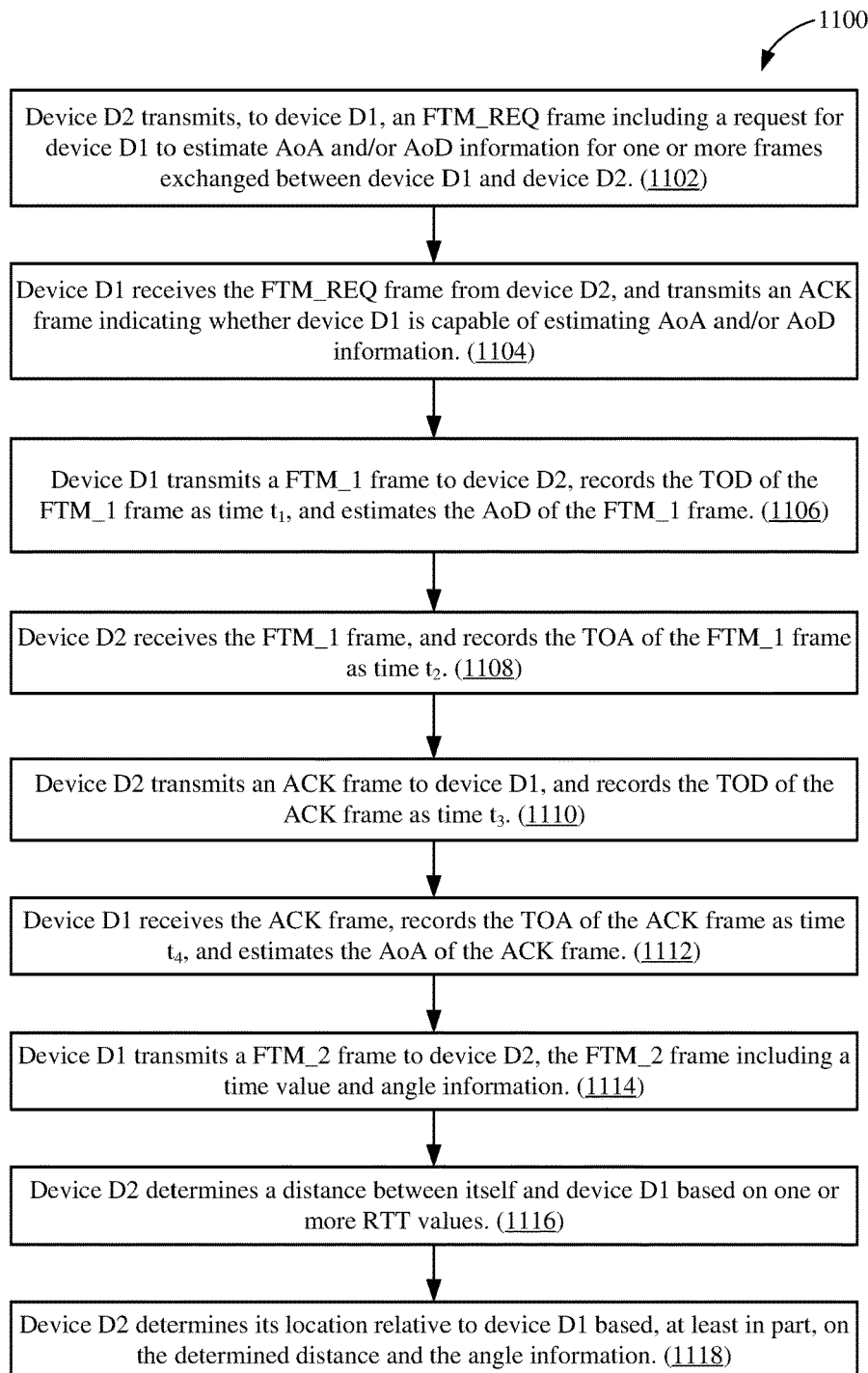


FIG. 11

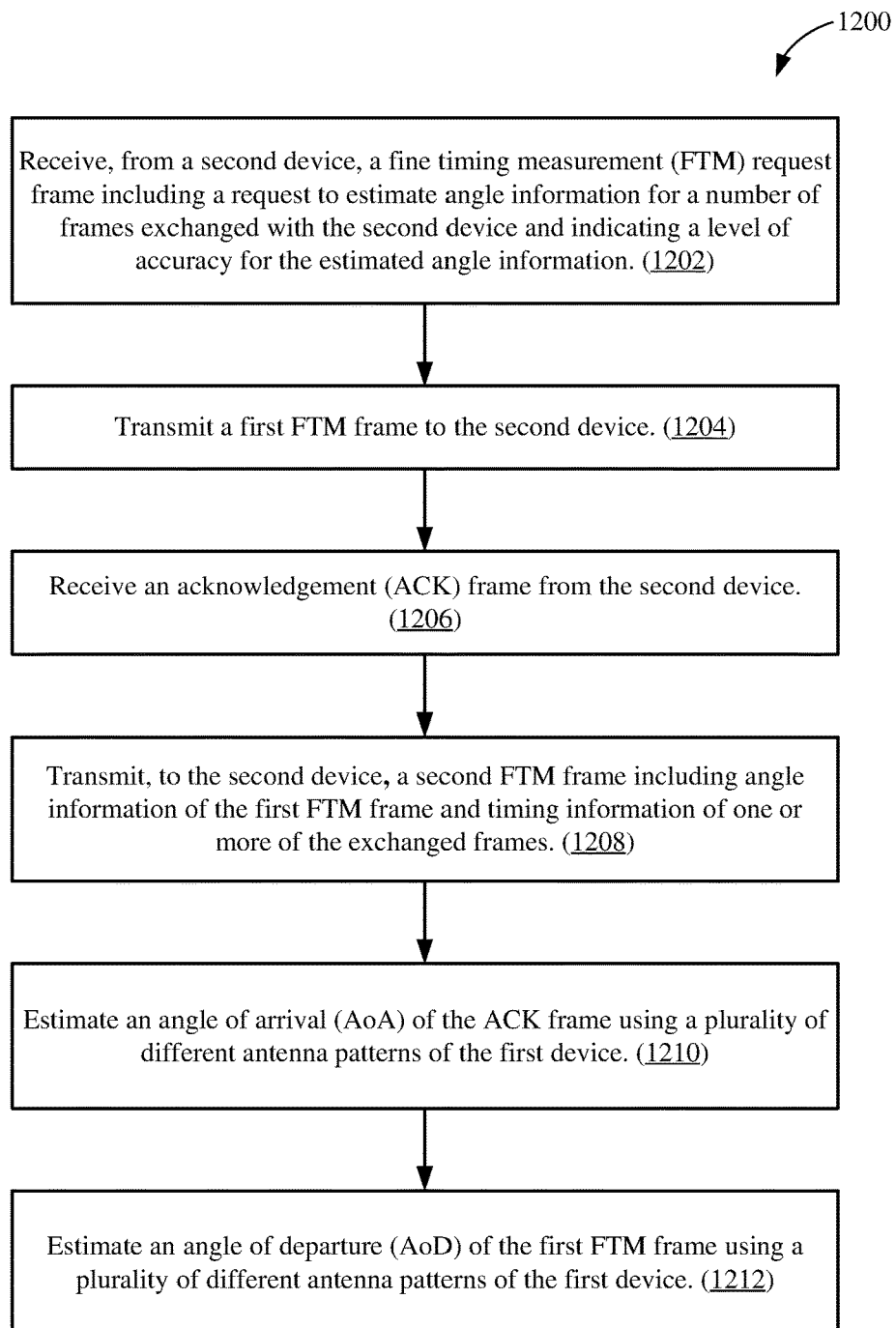


FIG. 12

## FTM PROTOCOL WITH ANGLE OF ARRIVAL AND ANGLE OF DEPARTURE

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of, and claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/013,304 entitled “FTM Protocol with Angle of Arrival and Angle of Departure” filed Feb. 2, 2016, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/114,479 entitled “FTM Protocol with Angle of Arrival and Angle of Departure” filed Feb. 10, 2015, the entireties of both of which are incorporated by reference herein.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The example embodiments relate generally to wireless networks, and specifically to ranging operations performed between wireless devices.

### BACKGROUND OF RELATED ART

The recent proliferation of Wi-Fi® access points in wireless local area networks (WLANs) has made it possible for positioning systems to use these access points for position determination, especially in areas where there are a large concentration of active Wi-Fi access points (e.g., urban cores, shopping centers, office buildings, sporting venues, and so on). For example, a wireless device such as a cell phone or tablet computer may use the round trip time (RTT) of signals exchanged with an access point (AP) to determine the distance between the wireless device and the AP. Once the distances between the wireless device and three APs having known locations are determined, the location of the wireless device may be determined using trilateration techniques.

It would be desirable to determine the location of a wireless device using a fewer number of other devices as reference points without sacrificing accuracy.

### SUMMARY

This Summary is provided to introduce in a simplified form a selection of concepts that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to limit the scope of the claimed subject matter.

One innovative aspect of the subject matter described in this disclosure can be implemented as a method for performing a ranging operation between a first device and a second device. The method may include receiving, from the second device, a fine timing measurement (FTM) request frame including a request to estimate angle information for a number of frames exchanged with the second device and indicating a level of accuracy for the estimated angle information; transmitting a first FTM frame to the second device; receiving an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the second device; and transmitting, to the second device, a second FTM frame including angle information of the first FTM frame and timing information of one or more of the exchanged frames. The angle information may include at least one of angle of departure (AoD) information of the first FTM frame or angle of arrival (AoA) information of the ACK frame. The timing information may indicate a difference between a time of departure (TOD) of the first FTM

frame and a time of arrival (TOA) of the ACK frame. In some aspects, the request may be embedded within a vendor specific information element (VSIE) of the FTM request frame.

Another innovative aspect of the subject matter described in this disclosure can be implemented in a wireless network to perform ranging operations between a first device and a second device. In some implementations, the first device may include one or more processors and a memory configured to store instructions. The instructions, when executed by the one or more processors, may cause the first device to receive, from the second device, a fine timing measurement (FTM) request frame including a request to estimate angle information for a number of frames exchanged with the second device and indicating a level of accuracy for the estimated angle information; transmit a first FTM frame to the second device; receive an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the second device; and transmit, to the second device, a second FTM frame including angle information of the first FTM frame and timing information of one or more of the exchanged frames.

Another innovative aspect of the subject matter described in this disclosure can be implemented in a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium may store instructions that, when executed by one or more processors of a first device, cause the first device to perform a number of operations. In some implementations, the number of operations may include receiving, from a second device, a fine timing measurement (FTM) request frame including a request to estimate angle information for a number of frames exchanged with the second device and indicating a level of accuracy for the estimated angle information; transmitting a first FTM frame to the second device; receiving an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the second device; and transmitting, to the second device, a second FTM frame including angle information of the first FTM frame and timing information of one or more of the exchanged frames.

Another innovative aspect of the subject matter described in this disclosure can be implemented in a first device. In some implementations, the first device may include means for receiving, from a second device, a fine timing measurement (FTM) request frame including a request to estimate angle information for a number of frames exchanged with the second device and indicating a level of accuracy for the estimated angle information; means for transmitting a first FTM frame to the second device; means for receiving an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the second device; and means for transmitting, to the second device, a second FTM frame including angle information of the first FTM frame and timing information of one or more of the exchanged frames.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The example embodiments are illustrated by way of example and are not intended to be limited by the figures of the accompanying drawings. Like numbers reference like elements throughout the drawings and specification.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a WLAN system within which the example embodiments may be implemented.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a wireless device in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 3 shows a signal diagram of an example ranging operation.

FIG. 4 shows a signal diagram of another example ranging operation.



FIG. 5A shows a signal diagram of a ranging operation in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 5B shows a sequence diagram depicting the ranging operation of FIG. 5A in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 6 depicts an example FTM frame in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 7A depicts an example angle of arrival field of the FTM frame of FIG. 6, in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 7B depicts an example angle of departure field of the FTM frame of FIG. 6, in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 8 depicts another example FTM frame in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 9 depicts an example angle of arrival and angle of departure field of the FTM frame of FIG. 8, in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 10 depicts a coordinate system for use with example embodiments.

FIG. 11 shows an illustrative flowchart depicting an example ranging operation in accordance with example embodiments.

FIG. 12 shows an illustrative flowchart depicting another example ranging operation in accordance with example embodiments.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The example embodiments are described below in the context of ranging operations performed by and between Wi-Fi enabled devices for simplicity only. It is to be understood that the example embodiments are equally applicable for performing ranging operations using signals of other various wireless standards or protocols, and for performing ranging operations between various devices (e.g., between a STA and a wireless AP, between APs, between STAs, and so on). Thus, although the example embodiments are described below in the context of a WLAN system, the example embodiments are equally applicable to other wireless networks (e.g., cellular networks, pico networks, femto networks, satellite networks), as well as for systems using signals of one or more wired standards or protocols (e.g., Ethernet and/or HomePlug/PLC standards). As used herein, the terms WLAN and Wi-Fi may include communications governed by the IEEE 802.11 standards, Bluetooth, HiperLAN (a set of wireless standards, comparable to the IEEE 802.11 standards, used primarily in Europe), and other technologies having relatively short radio propagation range. Thus, the terms “WLAN” and “Wi-Fi” may be used interchangeably herein.

In addition, although described below in terms of an infrastructure WLAN system including one or more APs and a number of STAs, the example embodiments are equally applicable to other WLAN systems including, for example, multiple WLANs, Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS) systems, peer-to-peer systems (e.g., operating according to the Wi-Fi Direct protocols), and/or Hotspots. In addition, although described herein in terms of exchanging data frames between wireless devices, the example embodiments may be applied to the exchange of any data unit, packet, frame, and/or signal between wireless devices. Thus, the term “frame” may include any signal, frame, packet, or data unit such as, for example, protocol data units (PDUs), media access control (MAC) protocol data units (MPDUs), and physical layer convergence procedure protocol data units (PPDUs). The term “A-MPDU” may refer to aggregated

MPDUs. As used herein, the term “time value” may refer to a difference in time between a time of departure (TOD) of one frame from a given device and a time of arrival (TOA) of another frame at the given device. Further, the term “angle information” may refer to information indicating a direction of one device relative to another device and/or to information from which the direction of one device relative to another device may be derived.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular aspects only and is not intended to be limiting of the aspects. As used herein, the singular forms “a,” “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “includes” or “including,” when used herein, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, or groups thereof. Moreover, it is understood that the word “or” has the same meaning as the Boolean operator “OR,” that is, it encompasses the possibilities of “either” and “both” and is not limited to “exclusive or” (“XOR”), unless expressly stated otherwise. It is also understood that the symbol “I” between two adjacent words has the same meaning as “or” unless expressly stated otherwise.

In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth such as examples of specific components, circuits, and processes to provide a thorough understanding of this disclosure. Also, in the following description and for purposes of explanation, specific nomenclature is set forth to provide a thorough understanding of the example embodiments. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that these specific details may not be required to practice the example embodiments. In other instances, well-known circuits and devices are shown in block diagram form to avoid obscuring the present disclosure. The term “coupled” as used herein means connected directly to or connected through one or more intervening components or circuits. Any of the signals provided over various buses described herein may be time-multiplexed with other signals and provided over one or more common buses. Additionally, the interconnection between circuit elements or software blocks may be shown as buses or as single signal lines. Each of the buses may alternatively be a single signal line, and each of the single signal lines may alternatively be buses, and a single line or bus might represent any one or more of a myriad of physical or logical mechanisms for communication between components. The example embodiments are not to be construed as limited to specific examples described herein but rather to include within their scopes all embodiments defined by the appended claims.

The techniques described herein may be implemented in hardware, software, firmware, or any combination thereof, unless specifically described as being implemented in a specific manner. Any features described as modules or components may also be implemented together in an integrated logic device or separately as discrete but interoperable logic devices. If implemented in software, the techniques may be realized at least in part by a non-transitory processor-readable storage medium comprising instructions that, when executed, performs one or more of the methods described above. The non-transitory processor-readable data storage medium may form part of a computer program product, which may include packaging materials.

The non-transitory processor-readable storage medium may comprise random access memory (RAM) such as

synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM), read only memory (ROM), non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM), electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), FLASH memory, other known storage media, and the like. The techniques additionally, or alternatively, may be realized at least in part by a processor-readable communication medium that carries or communicates code in the form of instructions or data structures and that may be accessed, read, and/or executed by a computer or other processor.

The various illustrative logical blocks, modules, circuits and instructions described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein may be executed by one or more processors, such as one or more digital signal processors (DSPs), general purpose microprocessors, application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), application specific instruction set processors (ASIPs), field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), or other equivalent integrated or discrete logic circuitry. The term "processor," as used herein may refer to any of the foregoing structure or any other structure suitable for implementation of the techniques described herein. In addition, in some aspects, the functionality described herein may be provided within dedicated software modules or hardware modules configured as described herein. Also, the techniques could be fully implemented in one or more circuits or logic elements. A general purpose processor may be a microprocessor, but in the alternative, the processor may be any conventional processor, controller, microcontroller, or state machine. A processor may also be implemented as a combination of computing devices (e.g., a combination of a DSP and a microprocessor), a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in conjunction with a DSP core, or any other suitable configuration.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a wireless system 100 within which the example embodiments may be implemented. The wireless system 100 is shown to include four wireless stations STA1-STA4, a wireless access point (AP) 110, and a wireless local area network (WLAN) 120. The WLAN 120 may be formed by a plurality of Wi-Fi access points (APs) that may operate according to the IEEE 802.11 family of standards (or according to other suitable wireless protocols). Thus, although only one AP 110 is shown in FIG. 1 for simplicity, it is to be understood that WLAN 120 may be formed by any number of access points such as AP 110. The AP 110 is assigned a unique media access control (MAC) address that is programmed therein by, for example, the manufacturer of the access point. Similarly, each of stations STA1-STA4 is also assigned a unique MAC address. For some embodiments, the wireless system 100 may correspond to a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) wireless network, and may support single-user MIMO (SU-MIMO) and multi-user (MU-MIMO) communications. Further, although the WLAN 120 is depicted in FIG. 1 as an infrastructure BSS, for other example embodiments, WLAN 120 may be an IBSS, an ad-hoc network, or a peer-to-peer (P2P) network (e.g., operating according to the Wi-Fi Direct protocols).

Each of stations STA1-STA4 may be any suitable Wi-Fi enabled wireless device including, for example, a cell phone, personal digital assistant (PDA), tablet device, laptop computer, or the like. Each of stations STA1-STA4 may also be referred to as a user equipment (UE), a subscriber station, a mobile unit, a subscriber unit, a wireless unit, a remote unit, a mobile device, a wireless device, a wireless communications device, a remote device, a mobile subscriber station, an access terminal, a mobile terminal, a wireless terminal, a remote terminal, a handset, a user agent, a mobile

client, a client, or some other suitable terminology. For at least some embodiments, each of stations STA1-STA4 may include one or more transceivers, one or more processing resources (e.g., processors and/or ASICs), one or more memory resources, and a power source (e.g., a battery). The memory resources may include a non-transitory computer-readable medium (e.g., one or more nonvolatile memory elements, such as EPROM, EEPROM, Flash memory, a hard drive, etc.) that stores instructions for performing operations described below with respect to FIGS. 5A, 5B, 11, and 12.

The AP 110 may be any suitable device that allows one or more wireless devices to connect to a network (e.g., a local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), metropolitan area network (MAN), and/or the Internet) via AP 110 using Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, or any other suitable wireless communication standards. For at least one embodiment, AP 110 may include one or more transceivers, one or more processing resources (e.g., processors and/or ASICs), one or more memory resources, and a power source. The memory resources may include a non-transitory computer-readable medium (e.g., one or more nonvolatile memory elements, such as EPROM, EEPROM, Flash memory, a hard drive, etc.) that stores instructions for performing operations described below with respect to FIGS. 5A, 5B, 11, and 12.

For the stations STA1-STA4 and/or AP 110, the one or more transceivers may include Wi-Fi transceivers, Bluetooth transceivers, cellular transceivers, and/or other suitable radio frequency (RF) transceivers (not shown for simplicity) to transmit and receive wireless communication signals. Each transceiver may communicate with other wireless devices in distinct operating frequency bands and/or using distinct communication protocols. For example, the Wi-Fi transceiver may communicate within a 2.4 GHz frequency band, within a 5 GHz frequency band in accordance with the IEEE 802.11 specification, and/or within a 60 GHz frequency band. The cellular transceiver may communicate within various RF frequency bands in accordance with a 4G Long Term Evolution (LTE) protocol described by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) (e.g., between approximately 700 MHz and approximately 3.9 GHz) and/or in accordance with other cellular protocols (e.g., a Global System for Mobile (GSM) communications protocol). In other embodiments, the transceivers included within each of the stations STA1-STA4 may be any technically feasible transceiver such as a ZigBee transceiver described by a specification from the ZigBee specification, a WiGig transceiver, and/or a HomePlug transceiver described a specification from the HomePlug Alliance.

For at least some embodiments, each of the stations STA1-STA4 and AP 110 may include radio frequency (RF) ranging circuitry (e.g., formed using well-known software modules, hardware components, and/or a suitable combination thereof) that may be used to estimate the distance between itself and another Wi-Fi enabled device and to determine the location of itself, relative to one or more other wireless devices, using ranging techniques described herein. In addition, each of the stations STA1-STA4 and/or AP 110 may include a local memory (not shown in FIG. 1 for simplicity) to store a cache of Wi-Fi access point and/or station data.

For at least some embodiments, ranging operations described herein may be performed without using the AP 110, for example, by having a number of the stations operating in an ad-hoc or peer-to-peer mode, thereby allowing the stations to range one another even when outside the reception range of AP 110 or a visible WLAN (or other wireless network). In addition, for at least some example

embodiments, ranging operations described herein may be performed between two APs that are in wireless range of each other.

FIG. 2 shows a wireless device 200 that may be one embodiment of the stations STA1-STA4 and/or AP 110 of FIG. 1. The wireless device 200 may include a PHY device 210 including at least a number of transceivers 211 and a baseband processor 212, may include a MAC 220 including at least a number of contention engines 221 and frame formatting circuitry 222, may include a processor 230, may include a memory 240, and may include a number of antennas 250(1)-250(n). The transceivers 211 may be coupled to antennas 250(1)-250(n), either directly or through an antenna selection circuit (not shown for simplicity). The transceivers 211 may be used to transmit signals to and receive signals from AP 110, other stations, and/or other suitable wireless devices (see also FIG. 1), and may be used to scan the surrounding environment to detect and identify nearby access points and other wireless devices (e.g., within wireless range of wireless device 200). Although not shown in FIG. 2 for simplicity, the transceivers 211 may include any number of transmit chains to process and transmit signals to other wireless devices via antennas 250(1)-250(n), and may include any number of receive chains to process signals received from antennas 250(1)-250(n). Thus, for example embodiments, the wireless device 200 may be configured for MIMO operations. The MIMO operations may include SU-MIMO operations and/or MU-MIMO operations.

The baseband processor 212 may be used to process signals received from processor 230 and/or memory 240 and to forward the processed signals to transceivers 211 for transmission via one or more of antennas 250(1)-250(n), and may be used to process signals received from one or more of antennas 250(1)-250(n) via transceivers 211 and to forward the processed signals to processor 230 and/or memory 240.

For purposes of discussion herein, MAC 220 is shown in FIG. 2 as being coupled between PHY device 210 and processor 230. For actual embodiments, PHY device 210, MAC 220, processor 230, and/or memory 240 may be connected together using one or more buses (not shown for simplicity).

The contention engines 221 may contend for access to one or more shared wireless mediums, and may also store packets for transmission over the one or more shared wireless mediums. For other embodiments, the contention engines 221 may be separate from MAC 220. For still other embodiments, the contention engines 221 may be implemented as one or more software modules (e.g., stored in memory 240 or stored in memory provided within MAC 220) containing instructions that, when executed by processor 230, perform the functions of contention engines 221.

The frame formatting circuitry 222 may be used to create and/or format frames received from processor 230 and/or memory 240 (e.g., by adding MAC headers to PDUs provided by processor 230), and may be used to re-format frames received from PHY device 210 (e.g., by stripping MAC headers from frames received from PHY device 210).

Memory 240 includes a Wi-Fi database 241 that may store location data, configuration information, data rates, MAC addresses, and other suitable information about (or pertaining to) a number of access points, stations, and/or other wireless devices. The Wi-Fi database 241 may also store profile information for a number of wireless devices. The profile information for a given wireless device may include information including, for example, the wireless device's

service set identification (SSID), channel information, received signal strength indicator (RSSI) values, goodput values, channel state information (CSI), and connection history with wireless device 200.

Memory 240 may also include a non-transitory computer-readable medium (e.g., one or more nonvolatile memory elements, such as EPROM, EEPROM, Flash memory, a hard drive, and so on) that may store the following software (SW) modules:

- a ranging SW module 242 to determine RTT values and/or to estimate the distance between wireless device 200 and one or more other devices, for example, as described below for one or more operations of FIGS. 5A, 5B, 11, and 12;

- an angle determination SW module 243 to determine angle of arrival (AoA) information of signals received by wireless device 200 and/or to determine angle of departure (AoD) information of signals transmitted from wireless device 200, for example, as described below for one or more operations of FIGS. 5A, 5B, 11, and 12;

- a timestamp SW module 244 to capture timestamps of signals received by wireless device 200 (e.g., TOA information) and/or to capture timestamps of signals transmitted from wireless device 200 (e.g., TOD information), for example, as described below for one or more operations of FIGS. 5A, 5B, 11, and 12;

- a frame formation and exchange SW module 245 to create, send, and/or receive frames or packets and/or to embed TOA information, TOD information, AoA information, and/or AoD information into selected frames or packets, for example, as described below for one or more operations of FIGS. 5A, 5B, 11, and 12; and

- a positioning SW module 246 to determine the location of wireless device 200 based on the distances determined by the ranging SW module 242 and/or the angle information determined by the angle determination SW module 243, for example, as described below for one or more operations of FIGS. 5A, 5B, 11, and 12.

Each software module includes instructions that, when executed by processor 230, cause the wireless device 200 to perform the corresponding functions. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of memory 240 thus includes instructions for performing all or a portion of the operations of 5A, 5B, 11, and 12.

Processor 230, which is coupled to PHY 210, MAC 220, and memory 240, may be one or more suitable processors capable of executing scripts or instructions of one or more software programs stored in wireless device 200 (e.g., within memory 240). For example, processor 230 may execute the ranging SW module 242 to determine RTT values and/or to estimate the distance between wireless device 200 and one or more other devices. Processor 230 may execute the angle determination SW module 243 to determine AoA information of signals received by wireless device 200 and/or to determine AoD information of signals transmitted from wireless device 200. Processor 230 may execute the timestamp SW module 244 to capture timestamps of signals received by wireless device 200 (e.g., TOA information) and/or to capture timestamps of signals transmitted from wireless device 200 (e.g., TOD information). Processor 230 may execute the frame formation and exchange SW module 245 to create, send, and/or receive frames or packets and/or to embed TOA information, TOD information, AoA information, and/or AoD information into selected frames or packets. Processor 230 may execute the positioning SW module 246 to determine the location of

wireless device 200 based on the distances determined by the ranging SW module 242, the angle information determined by the angle determination SW module 243, and/or other suitable information indicative of the position of wireless device 200 relative to one or more other devices.

As mentioned above, the distance between a pair of devices may be determined using the RTT of signals exchanged between the devices. For example, FIG. 3 shows a signal diagram of an example ranging operation 300 between a first device D1 and a second device D2. The distance (d) between the first device D1 and the second device D2 may be estimated as  $d=c*RTT/2$ , where c is the speed of light, and RTT is the summation of the actual signal propagation times of a request (REQ) frame and an acknowledgement (ACK) frame exchanged between device D1 and device D2. Device D1 and device D2 may each be, for example, an access point (e.g., AP 110 of FIG. 1), a station (e.g., one of stations STA1-STA4 of FIG. 1), or another suitable wireless device (e.g., wireless device 200 of FIG. 2).

More specifically, device D2 may estimate the RTT between itself and device D1 using the time of departure (TOD) of the REQ frame transmitted from device D2, the time of arrival (TOA) of the ACK frame received by device D2, and the SIFS duration of device D1. The SIFS duration, which stands for the short interframe space duration, indicates the duration of time between device D1 receiving the REQ frame and transmitting the ACK frame. The SIFS duration, a range of values for which are provided by the IEEE 802.11 standards, provides Wi-Fi enabled devices time to switch their transceivers from a receive mode (e.g., to receive the REQ frame) to a transmit mode (e.g., to transmit the ACK frame).

Because different make-and-models (and sometimes even same make-and-models) of communication devices have different processing delays, the precise value of SIFS may vary between devices (and even between successive frame receptions/transmissions in the same device). As a result, the value of SIFS is typically estimated, which often leads to errors in estimating the distance between two devices. More specifically, the IEEE 802.11 standards define the SIFS duration as 10 us+/-900 ns at 2.4 GHz, 16 us+/-900 ns at 5 GHz, and 3 us+/-900 ns at 60 GHz. These "standard" SIFS durations include tolerances that may decrease the accuracy of RTT estimates. For example, even if the SIFS duration of device D1 may be estimated within +/-25 ns, a ranging error of +/-7.5 meters may result (which may be unacceptable for many positioning systems).

To reduce ranging errors resulting from uncertainties in the value of SIFS, recent revisions to the IEEE 802.11 standards call for each ranging device to capture timestamps of incoming and outgoing frames so that the value of RTT may be determined without using SIFS. For example, FIG. 4 shows a signal diagram of an example ranging operation 400 between device D1 and device D2 performed using Fine Timing Measurement (FTM) frames in accordance with the IEEE 802.11REVmc standards. Device D1 and device D2 may each be, for example, an access point (e.g., AP 110 of FIG. 1), a station (e.g., one of stations STA1-STA4 of FIG. 1), or other suitable wireless device (e.g., wireless device 200 of FIG. 2). For the example of FIG. 4, device D2 requests the ranging operation; thus, device D2 is the initiator device (or alternatively the requestor device) and device D1 is the responder device. Note that the term "initiator device" may also refer to an initiator STA, and the term "responder device" may also refer to a responder STA.

Device D2 may request or initiate the ranging operation by transmitting an FTM request (FTM\_REQ) frame to device D1. The FTM\_REQ frame may also include a request for device D1 to capture timestamps (e.g., TOA information) of frames received by device D1 and to capture timestamps (e.g., TOD information) of frames transmitted from device D1. Device D1 receives the FTM\_REQ frame, and may acknowledge the requested ranging operation by transmitting an acknowledgement (ACK) frame to device D2. The ACK frame may indicate whether device D1 is capable of capturing the requested timestamps. It is noted that the exchange of the FTM\_REQ frame and the ACK frame is a handshake process that not only signals an intent to perform a ranging operation but also allows devices D1 and D2 to determine whether each other supports capturing timestamps.

At time  $t_{a1}$ , device D1 transmits a first FTM (FTM\_1) frame to device D2, and may capture the TOD of the FTM\_1 frame as time  $t_{a1}$ . Device D2 receives the FTM\_1 frame at time  $t_{a2}$ , and may capture the TOA of the FTM\_1 frame as time  $t_{a2}$ . Device D2 responds by transmitting an ACK frame to device D1 at time  $t_{a3}$ , and may capture the TOD of the ACK frame as time  $t_{a3}$ . Device D1 receives the ACK frame at time  $t_{a4}$ , and may capture the TOA of the ACK frame at time  $t_{a4}$ . At time  $t_{b1}$ , device D1 transmits to device D2 a second FTM (FTM\_2) frame that includes the timestamps captured at times  $t_{a1}$  and  $t_{a4}$  (e.g., the TOD of the FTM\_1 frame and the TOA of the ACK frame). Device D2 receives the FTM\_2 frame at time  $t_{b2}$ , and may capture its timestamp as time  $t_{b2}$ . Device D2 transmits an ACK frame to device D1 at time  $t_{b3}$ . Device D1 receives the ACK frame at time  $t_{b4}$ . This process may continue for any number of subsequent FTM and ACK frame exchanges between devices D1 and D2, for example, where device D1 embeds the timestamps of a given FTM and ACK frame exchange into a subsequent FTM frame transmitted to device D2.

Upon receiving the FTM\_2 frame at time  $t_{b2}$ , device D2 has timestamp values for times  $t_{a1}$ ,  $t_{a2}$ ,  $t_{a3}$ , and  $t_{a4}$  that correspond to the TOD of the FTM\_1 frame transmitted from device D1, the TOA of the FTM\_1 frame at device D2, the TOD of the ACK frame transmitted from device D2, and the TOA of the ACK frame at device D1, respectively. Thereafter, device D2 may determine RTT as  $(t_{a4}-t_{a3})+(t_{a2}-t_{a1})$ . Because the RTT estimate does not involve estimating SIFS for either device D1 or device D2, the RTT estimate does not involve errors resulting from uncertainties of SIFS durations. Consequently, the accuracy of the resulting estimate of the distance between devices D1 and D2 is improved (e.g., as compared to the ranging operation 300 of FIG. 3). A device may perform this ranging operation with at least three other devices having known locations, and use known trilateration techniques to estimate its location.

Note that the example ranging operation 400 may continue. For example, device D2 may transmit an ACK frame to device D1 at time  $t_{b3}$  (e.g., to acknowledge reception of the FTM\_2 frame). Device D1 receives the ACK frame at time  $t_{b4}$ , and may record the TOA of the ACK frame as time  $t_{b4}$ . Device D1 may embed another time value in an FTM\_3 frame, and then transmit the FTM\_3 frame to device D2 at time  $t_{c1}$ . The time value embedded in the FTM\_3 frame may indicate a difference time value equal to  $t_{b4}-t_{b1}$ .

While RTT techniques may be used to determine a given device's location relative to another device, the given device may need to perform ranging operations with three other devices to determine its actual position. More specifically, performing ranging operation 400 with three other devices may involve three separate exchanges of FTM frames (with

the three other devices), which not only consumes valuable time but also consumes limited bandwidth of a shared wireless medium. These are at least some of the technical problems to be solved by the example embodiments.

Two measurements that may be used in addition to RTT information to determine the relative positions of two wireless devices are the angle of arrival (AoA) of signals received by the devices and the angle of departure (AoD) of signals transmitted by the devices. For example, if a second device has RTT information between itself and a first device, then the second device may estimate the distance between itself and the first device, as described above with respect to FIG. 4. If the second device also has AoA information and/or AoD information for frames exchanged with the first device, then the second device may determine a direction of itself relative to the first device (e.g., an angle between the first and second devices relative to a reference line or direction). The second device may then use the determined direction and the RTT information to estimate its position relative to the first device. Further, if the position of the first device is known by the second device, then the second device may determine its actual position using the known position of the first device, the distance between the first and second devices, and the direction of the second device relative to the first device. Accordingly, it would be advantageous to exchange AoA information and/or AoD information during ranging operations, for example, so that a wireless device may estimate its actual position using the known position of only one other wireless device.

Thus, example apparatuses and methods are disclosed that may allow AoA information and/or AoD information to be exchanged between wireless devices during ranging operations without additional frame exchanges. More specifically, for at least some embodiments, a first device may determine AoA information and/or AoD information of frames exchanged with a second device during a ranging operation, and then embed the determined AoA information and/or AoD information in a subsequent FTM frame transmitted to the second device. In this manner, the second device may use the estimated distance to the first device, the direction of the first device relative to the second device, and a known location of the first device to determine the actual position of the second device. These and other details of the example embodiments, which provide one or more technical solutions to the aforementioned technical problems, are described in more detail below.

FIG. 5A shows a signal diagram of a ranging operation 500 between a first device D1 and a second device D2 in accordance with example embodiments, and FIG. 5B shows a sequence diagram 510 depicting the example ranging operation 500 of FIG. 5A. Device D1 and device D2 may each be, for example, an access point (e.g., AP 110 of FIG. 1), a station (e.g., one of stations STA1-STA4 of FIG. 1), or another suitable wireless device (e.g., wireless device 200 of FIG. 2).

As the initiator device, device D2 may transmit, to device D1, a request to perform a ranging operation and to indicate its capabilities (512). The requested capabilities may include, for example, the ability to estimate AoA and AoD information and/or the ability to capture timestamps. For some implementations, the request may be an FTM\_REQ frame, as depicted in FIG. 5A. The FTM\_REQ frame may include a request for device D1 to estimate AoA and/or AoD information. The FTM\_REQ frame may also request a level of accuracy for the estimated AoA and/or AoD information. Device D1 may receive the request to perform the ranging operation and to indicate its capabilities to device D2 (513).

As the responder device, device D1 may respond to the request by transmitting a response to device D2 (514). For some implementations, the response may be an ACK frame, as depicted in FIG. 5A. The ACK frame may indicate whether device D1 is capable of capturing timestamps, may indicate whether device D1 is capable of estimating AoA and AoD information, and/or may indicate a level of accuracy for the estimated AoA and AoD information. Device D2 may receive the response from device D1, and decode the capabilities (if any) provided by device D1 (515).

After the above handshake process, devices D1 and D2 may exchange FTM frames to perform the ranging operation 500. At time  $t_{a1}$ , device D1 transmits an FTM\_1 frame to device D2, records the TOD of the FTM\_1 frame as time  $t_{a1}$ , and may determine the AoD of the FTM\_1 frame (denoted in FIG. 5A as  $AoD_a$ ) (516). Device D2 receives the FTM\_1 frame from device D1 at time  $t_{a2}$ , and records the TOA of the FTM\_1 frame as time  $t_{a2}$  (517).

Device D2 then transmits an ACK frame to device D1 at time  $t_{a3}$ , and records the TOD of the ACK frame as time  $t_{a3}$  (518). Device D1 receives the ACK frame from device D2 at time  $t_{a4}$ , records the TOA of the ACK frame as time  $t_{a4}$ , and may determine the AoA of the ACK frame (denoted in FIG. 5A as  $AoA_a$ ) (519).

Then, device D1 may embed a time value and angle information in an FTM\_2 frame, and transmit the FTM\_2 frame to device D2 at time  $t_{b1}$  (520). The time value ( $t_{value}$ ) may indicate a difference in time between the TOA of the ACK frame received at device D1 and the TOD of the FTM\_1 frame transmitted from device D1 (e.g.,  $t_{value} = t_{a4} - t_{a1}$ ). The angle information, which may indicate a direction of device D2 relative to device D1, may include the AoA of the ACK frame received at device D1 (e.g.,  $AoA_a$ ) and/or the AoD of the FTM\_1 frame transmitted from device D1 (e.g.,  $AoD_a$ ). Note that although device D1 is depicted in FIG. 5A as transmitting a difference time value ( $t_{a4} - t_{a1}$ ), for other embodiments, device D1 may instead embed the timestamps  $t_{a1}$  and  $t_{a4}$  in the FTM\_2 frame. In some aspects, device D1 may record the TOD of the FTM\_2 frame as time  $t_{b1}$ , and may determine the AoD of the FTM\_2 frame (denoted in FIG. 5A as  $AoD_b$ ).

Device D2 receives the FTM\_2 frame at time  $t_{b2}$ , and decodes the embedded time value and angle information (521). At this point, device D2 has sufficient information to estimate its location relative to device D1. More specifically, device D2 may estimate that it is a distance  $d = c * RTT / 2$  from device D1 along a direction indicated by the angle information embedded within the FTM\_2 frame, where  $RTT = (t_{a4} - t_{a3}) + (t_{a2} - t_{a1})$  (522). Because device D2 may estimate the distance to device D1 (e.g., based on the RTT value) as well as its direction relative to device D1 (e.g., based on the AoA and/or AoD information embedded in the FTM\_2 frame), device D2 may estimate its location relative to device D2. If the actual location of device D1 is known, then device D2 may determine its actual location based on the known location of device D1 and its location relative to device D1. For example, if device D1 is an access point and device D2 is a station, then device D2 may retrieve the location of device D1 (e.g., from a local memory such as the Wi-Fi database 241 of FIG. 2 and/or from any suitable service that stores location information for actively deployed access points). Thereafter, device D2 may determine its actual location using the location of device D2 relative to device D1, the determined distance between device D1 and device D2, and the known location of device D1.

Referring again to FIG. 5A, device D2 may transmit an ACK frame to device D1 at time  $t_{b3}$  (e.g., to acknowledge

reception of the FTM\_2 frame). Device D1 receives the ACK frame at time  $t_{b4}$ , may record the TOA of the ACK frame as time  $t_{b4}$ , and may determine the AoA of the ACK frame (denoted in FIG. 5A as  $AoA_b$ ). Device D1 may embed another time value and angle information in an FTM\_3 frame, and then transmit the FTM\_3 frame to device D2 at time  $t_{c1}$ . The time value embedded in the FTM\_3 frame may indicate a difference time value equal to  $t_{b4}-t_{b1}$ , and the angle information embedded in the FTM\_3 frame may include the angle information values  $AoA_b$  and/or  $AoD_b$ .

Thus, as described above, the example embodiments may allow a first wireless device to determine AoA and/or AoD information of a first set of signals exchanged with a second wireless device, and embed the determined AoA and/or AoD information in a second signal transmitted to the second wireless device. The second wireless device may use the embedded AoA and/or AoD information in combination with RTT information to estimate its location relative to the first wireless device.

As mentioned above, the initiator device may request the responder device to commence the ranging operation, for example, by transmitting an FTM\_REQ frame to the responder device. The FTM\_REQ frame may include a request for the responder device to determine and embed AoA and/or AoD information in one or more subsequent FTM frames. In some aspects, a dedicated bit in the Vendor Specific Information Element (VSIE) of the FTM\_REQ frame may be used (e.g., asserted) to request the responder device to determine AoA and/or AoD information and to embed the determined AoA and/or AoD information in subsequent FTM frames. In other aspects, a reserved bit of the FTM\_REQ frame's VSIE may be used (e.g., asserted) to request the responder device to determine AoA and/or AoD information and to embed the determined AoA and/or AoD information in subsequent FTM frames. In still other aspects, different bits in the FTM\_REQ frame's VSIE may be used (e.g., asserted) to separately request the responder device to embed AoA information and AoD information into subsequent FTM frames. This may be desirable, for example, when the initiator device needs only one of the AoA information and AoD information to determine its direction relative to device D1.

When the responder device receives an FTM\_REQ frame that includes a request for AoA and/or AoD information (e.g., the FTM\_REQ frame includes an asserted "request" bit in its VSIE), the responder device may infer that the initiator device is capable of decoding AoA and/or AoD information embedded in subsequent FTM frames. In response thereto, the responder device may either (i) assert one or more bits of a VSIE in the first FTM frame (e.g., the FTM\_1 frame) indicating its ability to determine AoA and/or AoD information and confirming that the determined AoA and/or AoD information is to be embedded in subsequent FTM frames or (ii) de-assert the one or more bits of the VSIE in the FTM\_1 frame indicating its inability to determine AoA and/or AoD information and/or indicating that AoA and/or AoD information will not be embedded in subsequent FTM frames. Alternatively, the responder device may indicate that AoA and/or AoD information will not be included in subsequent FTM frames by not including the VSIE in the FTM\_1 frame (e.g., to reduce the transmit time of the first FTM frame). For other embodiments, the responder device may include its acceptance or rejection of the request for AoA and/or AoD information in the ACK frame sent in response to reception of the FTM\_REQ frame.

The initiator device may also include, in the FTM\_REQ frame, an indication of a desired level of accuracy for AoA

and/or AoD measurements by the responder device. The indication of the desired level of accuracy may be embedded in one or more dedicated bits in the VSIE of the FTM\_REQ frame, in one or more reserved bits in the VSIE of the FTM\_REQ frame, or in any other suitable bits of the FTM\_REQ frame. In response to receiving an indication of the desired level of accuracy for AoA and/or AoD measurements, the responder device may include, in the FTM\_1 frame, an indication of the level of accuracy for the AoA and/or AoD measurements to be embedded in subsequent FTM frames. The responder device may use the same one or more bit locations of the VSIE in the FTM\_1 frame for the response that the initiator device used in the VSIE in the FTM\_REQ frame for the request.

For at least some implementations in which the responder device is an access point, the responder device may embed, into a beacon frame, information indicating whether the responder device is capable of estimating AoA and/or AoD information of one or more frames exchanged between the initiator device and the responder device. In some aspects, this information may be embedded within an information element (IE) or a vendor-specific information element (VSIE) of the beacon frame. The responder device may broadcast the beacon frame, for example, according to a target beacon transmission time (TBTT) schedule.

FIG. 6 depicts an example FTM frame 600, in accordance with example embodiments. The FTM frame 600 may include a category field 601, a public action field 602, a dialog token field 603, a follow up dialog token field 604, a TOD field 605, a TOA field 606, a TOD error field 607, a TOA error field 608, an optional LCI report field 609, an optional location civic report field 610, an optional FTM parameters field 611, an optional AoA field 612, and/or an optional AoD field 613. For at least one embodiment, the TOD field 605 may include 6 bytes, the TOA field 606 may include 6 bytes, the AoA field 612 may include 5 bytes, and the AoD field 613 may include 5 bytes (although for other embodiments, other field lengths may be used). The AoA field 612 may include AoA information for frames exchanged during a ranging operation, and the AoD field 613 may include AoD information for frames exchanged during the ranging operation. For example, referring also to FIG. 5A, the responder device (e.g., device D1) may embed AoA information of the received ACK frame into the AoA field 612 of FTM frame 600, and may embed AoD information of the FTM\_1 frame into the AoD field 613 of FTM frame 600. In some aspects, the responder device may embed TOA information of the received ACK frame into the TOA field 606 of FTM frame 600, and may embed TOD information of the FTM\_1 frame into the TOD field 605 of FTM frame 600. Thereafter, the responder device may use the FTM frame 600 as the FTM\_2 frame in the example ranging operation 500 of FIG. 5A, for example, to transmit angle information (e.g.,  $AoD_a$  and/or  $AoA_a$ ) and the time value (e.g.,  $t_{b4}-t_{a1}$ ) to the initiator device.

FIG. 7A depicts an example field 700 that may be one embodiment of the AoA field 612 of FIG. 6. The field 700 may include an Element ID field 701, a Length field 702, and an AoA field 703. For at least one embodiment, the Element ID field 701 may include one byte, the Length field 702 may include one byte, and the AoA field 703 may include 5 bytes (although for other embodiments, other field lengths may be used). The Element ID field 701 may store an element ID value indicating that field 700 contains angle of arrival information for a selected frame (e.g., the AoA information for the ACK frame received from device D2 in the example ranging operation 500 of FIG. 5A). The Length field 702

may store a value indicating a length (in bytes) of field **700**. The AoA field **703** may store angle of arrival information for the selected frame. More specifically, in some implementations, the AoA field **703** may store values for Theta\_AoA and Phi\_AoA which, as described in more detail below with respect to FIG. 10, may indicate angle of arrival information of the selected frame.

FIG. 7B depicts an example field **710** that may be one embodiment of the AoD field **613** of FIG. 6. The field **710** may include an Element ID field **711**, a Length field **712**, and an AoD field **713**. For at least one embodiment, the Element ID field **711** may include one byte, the Length field **712** may include one byte, and the AoD field **713** may include 5 bytes (although for other embodiments, other field lengths may be used). The Element ID field **711** may store an element ID value indicating that field **710** contains angle of departure information for a selected frame (e.g., the AoD information for the FTM\_1 frame used in the example ranging operation **500** of FIG. 5A). The Length field **712** may store a value indicating a length (in bytes) of field **710**. The AoD field **713** may store angle of departure information for the selected frame. More specifically, in some implementations, the AoD field **713** may store values for Theta\_AoD and Phi\_AoD which, as described in more detail below with respect to FIG. 10, may indicate angle of departure information of the selected frame.

FIG. 8 depicts another example FTM frame **800**, in accordance with example embodiments. The FTM frame **800** is similar to FTM frame **600** of FIG. 6, except that instead of including separate AoA and AoD fields **612** and **613**, respectively, FTM frame **800** includes a combined AoA and AoD field **803**. For at least one embodiment, the TOD field **605** may include 6 bytes, the TOA field **606** may include 6 bytes, and the combined AoA and AoD field **803** may include 8 bytes (although for other embodiments, other field lengths may be used). The combined AoA and AoD field **803** may include both AoA and AoD information for frames exchanged during a ranging operation. For example, referring also to FIG. 5A, the responder device (e.g., device D1) may embed AoA information of the received ACK frame and AoD information of the FTM\_1 frame into the combined AoA and AoD field **803** of FTM frame **800**. In some aspects, the responder device may embed TOA information of the received ACK frame into the TOA field **606** of FTM frame **800**, and may embed TOD information of the FTM\_1 frame into the TOD field **605** of FTM frame **800**. Thereafter, the responder device D1 may use the FTM frame **800** as the FTM\_2 frame in the example ranging operation **500** of FIG. 5, for example, to transmit information indicating values for AoD<sub>a</sub>, AoA<sub>a</sub>, and  $t_{a4}-t_{a1}$  to device D2.

For example embodiments in which the AoA field **612** and the AoD field **613** of FTM frame **600** each include 5 bytes and the combined AoA and AoD field **803** of FTM frame **800** includes 8 bytes, the FTM frame **800** of FIG. 8 may include 2 fewer bytes than the FTM frame **600** of FIG. 6, and thus may be transmitted in less time than FTM frame **600** (albeit at a cost of less resolution).

FIG. 9 depicts an example field **900** that may be one embodiment of the combined AoA and AoD **803** of FIG. 8. The field **900** may include an Element ID field **901**, a Length field **902**, an AoA field **903**, and an AoD field **904**. For at least one embodiment, the Element ID field **901** may include one byte, the Length field **902** may include one byte, the AoA field **903** may include 3 bytes, and the AoD field **904** may include 3 bytes (although for other embodiments, other field lengths may be used). The Element ID field **901** may store an element ID value indicating that field **900** contains

angle of arrival and angle of departure information for a selected frame exchange (e.g., the AoA of the ACK frame received from device D2 and the AoD of the FTM\_1 frame in the example ranging operation **500** of FIG. 5A). The Length field **902** may store a value indicating a length (in bytes) of field **900**. The AoA field **903** may store angle of arrival information for the selected frame exchange, and the AoD field **904** may store angle of departure information for the selected frame exchange. More specifically, in some implementations, the AoA field **903** may store values for Theta\_AoA and Phi\_AoA, and the AoD field **904** may store values for Theta\_AoD and Phi\_AoD which, as described in more detail below with respect to FIG. 10, may indicate angle of arrival and angle of departure information for frames exchanged during a ranging operation.

FIG. 10 is an example 3-dimensional coordinate system **1000** for representing the position of a wireless device using a radius “r” and angles “theta” and “phi.” As depicted in FIG. 10, phi may be an angle with respect to the horizontal (x-y) plane, while theta may be an angle with respect to the vertical (z) axis. Phi may range from 0° to 360°, while theta may range from 0° to 180°. The radius r is the distance between the origin and a point coordinate (r,  $\theta$ , and  $\varphi$ ) representing the location of a wireless device relative to the origin.

Referring also to FIG. 9, the first 12 bits of the AoA field **903** may be used to indicate a value for Theta\_AoA, and the second 12 bits of the AoA field **903** may be used to indicate a value for Phi\_AoA. Similarly, the first 12 bits of the AoD field **904** may be used to indicate a value for Theta\_AoD, and the second 12 bits of the AoD field **904** may be used to indicate a value for Phi\_AoD. For the example field **900** of FIG. 9, the 12-bit values for Theta\_AoA and Theta\_AoD may provide a resolution of approximately 0.044° (180° divided by  $(2^{12}-1)$ ), while the 12-bit values for Phi\_AoA and Phi\_AoD may provide a resolution of approximately 0.088° (360° divided by  $(2^{12}-1)$ ).

FTM frames formatted according to current FTM protocols (e.g., as defined by the IEEE 802.11REVmc standards) include a 6-byte TOD field and a 6-byte TOA field to store TOD and TOA information, respectively (e.g., to embed timestamp values  $t_{a1}$  and  $t_{a4}$  of FIG. 5A). Because an RTT value may be calculated using a single time difference value (e.g.,  $t_{a4}-t_{a1}$ ) rather than two individual timestamp values (e.g.,  $t_{a4}$  and  $t_{a1}$ ), one of these TOD and TOA fields may be re-purposed to store AoA and AoD information, thereby eliminating the need for an FTM frame to include a separate field that stores AoA and AoD information (and thus reducing the size of the FTM frame).

More specifically, in accordance with example embodiments, one of the TOD and TOA fields of an FTM frame may be used to store a single time difference value for a ranging operation, and the other of the TOD and TOA fields of the FTM frame may be used to store AoA and AoD information for the ranging operation without compromising accuracy of RTT estimates. Referring also to FIGS. 5A, 6, and 8, for some implementations, the TOD field **605** of FTM frame **600** or FTM frame **800** may be used to store the time value ( $t_{a4}-t_{a1}$ ), and the TOA field **606** of FTM frame **600** or FTM frame **800** may be used to store AoA and AoD information (e.g., AoA<sub>a</sub> and AoD<sub>a</sub>). In some aspects, the TOA field **606** may store four 12-bit values: Theta\_AoA, Phi\_AoA, Theta\_AoD, and Phi\_AoD. The format of the TOA field **606** may be expressed as: {Theta\_AoA[0:11], Phi\_AoA[0:11], Theta\_AoD [0:11], Phi\_AoD[0:11]}.

For other implementations, the TOA field **606** of FTM frame **600** or FTM frame **800** may be used to store the time

difference value ( $t_{a4}-t_{a1}$ ), and the TOD field **605** of FTM frame **600** or FTM frame **800** may be used to store AoA and AoD information (e.g.,  $AoA_a$  and  $AoD_a$ ). In some aspects, the TOD **605** field may store four 12-bit values: Theta\_AoA, Phi\_AoA, Theta\_AoD, and Phi\_AoD. The format of the TOD field **605** may be expressed as: {Theta\_AoA[0:11], Phi\_AoA[0:11], Theta\_AoD[0:11], Phi\_AoD[0:11]}.

Any suitable techniques may be used to estimate AoA information of frames received by the responder device and/or to estimate AoD information for frames transmitted from the responder device. For at least some embodiments, the responder device may use a number of different antenna patterns when estimating the AoA information of ACK frames received from the initiator device. More specifically, when the responder device includes a number  $N \geq 2$  antennas, the responder device may selectively enable different combinations of the antennas and estimate the channel conditions for a corresponding number of different antenna patterns. The channel condition estimates may be used to estimate AoA information of the ACK frame for various antenna patterns. Because ACK frames typically include one or more predetermined bit patterns (e.g., known to the responder device), ACK frames may be well suited for estimating channel conditions.

The responder device may use the entire ACK frame for estimating channel conditions and/or estimating AoA information. Using the entire ACK frame may allow the responder device to switch between the various antenna patterns during reception of the ACK frame. When the responder device cannot process the entire ACK frame (e.g., the responder device may be able to process only legacy fields such as the legacy long training field (L-LTF)), then the responder device may estimate the channel conditions and AoA information using a sequence of  $N$  exchanged FTM and ACK frames (e.g., using one FTM/ACK frame exchange for each antenna pattern).

As mentioned above, the responder device may estimate AoA information using any suitable technique. These techniques may include (but are not limited to): correlation; maximum likelihood estimation; Multiple Signal Classification (MUSIC) techniques, including variants such as Root-MUSIC, Cyclic MUSIC, or Smooth MUSIC; Estimation of Signal Parameters using Rotational Invariance Techniques (ESPRIT); Matrix Pencil; or other techniques for estimating AoA information.

Thus, as described above with respect to FIG. 10, an initiator device may use RTT information and AoA/AoD information to estimate a relative distance vector indicating its position relative to a responder device. If the 3-dimensional (3D) location of the responder device is known, then the relative distance vector may allow the initiator device to estimate its own 3D location. If only the 2-dimensional (2D) location of the responder device is known, then the initiator device may estimate its own 2D location by projecting the estimated relative distance vector onto the 2D plane.

FIG. 11 is an illustrative flow chart depicting an example ranging operation **1100** between a first device **D1** and a second device **D2** in accordance with example embodiments. Device **D1** and device **D2** may each be, for example, an access point (e.g., AP **110** of FIG. 1), a station (e.g., one of stations STA1-STA4 of FIG. 1), or other suitable wireless device (e.g., wireless device **200** of FIG. 2). For the example operation **1100** of FIG. 11, device **D2** is the initiator device, and device **D1** is the responder device. First, device **D2** transmits, to device **D1**, an FTM\_REQ frame that includes a request for device **D1** to estimate AoA and/or AoD information for one or more frames exchanged between

device **D1** and device **D2** (**1102**). The FTM\_REQ frame may also indicate a desired level of accuracy for the requested AoA/AoD information.

Device **D1** receives the FTM\_REQ frame, and then transmits an ACK frame indicating whether device **D1** is capable of estimating AoA and/or AoD information (and whether the estimated AoA and/or AoD information will be included in subsequent FTM frames) (**1104**). The ACK frame may include the level of accuracy to be provided for the requested AoA/AoD information.

Device **D1** transmits an FTM\_1 frame to device **D2**, records the TOD of the FTM\_1 frame as time  $t_1$ , and estimates the AoD of the FTM\_1 frame (**1106**). For other embodiments, the FTM\_1 frame may indicate whether device **D1** is capable of estimating AoA and/or AoD information (and whether the estimated AoA and/or AoD information will be included in subsequent FTM frames). Device **D2** receives the FTM\_1 frame, and records the TOA of the FTM\_1 frame as time  $t_2$  (**1108**).

Device **D2** transmits an ACK frame to device **D1**, and records the TOD of the ACK frame as time  $t_3$  (**1110**). Device **D1** receives the ACK frame at time  $t_4$ , records the TOA of the ACK frame as time  $t_4$ , and estimates the AoA of the ACK frame (**1112**).

Device **D1** transmits, to device **D2**, an FTM\_2 frame that includes a time value and angle information (**1114**). The time value may indicate a difference in time between the TOD of the FTM\_1 frame transmitted from device **D1** and the TOA of the ACK frame received at device **D1** (e.g., the time value may be equal to  $t_4-t_1$ ). The angle information may indicate a direction of device **D2** relative to device **D1**. In some aspects, the angle information may include the AoD of the FTM\_1 frame transmitted from device **D1** and/or the AoA of the ACK frame received at device **D1** (**1114**). For other embodiments, the FTM\_2 frame may include the actual timestamps for times  $t_1$  and  $t_4$  (e.g., rather than the time value indicating the difference in time between time  $t_4$  and time  $t_1$ ).

Device **D2** may determine a distance between itself and device **D1** based on one or more RTT values (**1116**). For example, device **D2** may determine the distance  $d$  between device **D1** and device **D2** using the expression  $d=c*RTT/2$ , where  $c$  is the speed of light, and RTT is the summation of the actual signal propagation times of the FTM\_1 frame and the ACK frame. More specifically, the value of RTT may be determined as  $(t_4-t_1)-(t_3-t_2)$ . Thereafter, device **D2** may determine its location relative to device **D1** based, at least in part, on the determined distance and the angle information (**1118**).

FIG. 12 is an illustrative flow chart depicting another example ranging operation **1200** between a first device **D1** and a second device **D2** in accordance with example embodiments. The first device **D1** and the second device **D2** may each be, for example, an access point (e.g., AP **110** of FIG. 1), a station (e.g., one of stations STA1-STA4 of FIG. 1), or other suitable wireless device (e.g., wireless device **200** of FIG. 2). For the example operation **1200** of FIG. 21, the second device **D2** is the initiator device, and the first device **D1** is the responder device.

The first device may receive, from the second device, a fine timing measurement (FTM) request frame including a request to estimate angle information for a number of frames exchanged with the second device and indicating a level of accuracy for the estimated angle information (**1202**). In some aspects, the request may be embedded within a vendor specific information element (VSIE) of the FTM request frame.



The first device may transmit a first FTM frame to the second device (1204). In some implementations, the first FTM frame may indicate a level of accuracy the with which first device is to estimate the angle information. In some aspects, the indicated level of accuracy is embedded in an information element (IE) of the first FTM frame.

The first device may receive an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the second device (1206), and may transmit, to the second device, a second FTM frame including angle information of the first FTM frame and timing information of one or more of the exchanged frames (1208). The angle information may include at least one of angle of departure (AoD) information of the first FTM frame or angle of arrival (AoA) information of the ACK frame. The timing information may indicate a difference between a time of departure (TOD) of the first FTM frame and a time of arrival (TOA) of the ACK frame.

The first device may estimate an AoA of the ACK frame using a plurality of different antenna patterns (1208), and may estimate an AoD of the first FTM frame using a plurality of different antenna patterns (1210).

Those of skill in the art will appreciate that information and signals may be represented using any of a variety of different technologies and techniques. For example, data, instructions, commands, information, signals, bits, symbols, and chips that may be referenced throughout the above description may be represented by voltages, currents, electromagnetic waves, magnetic fields or particles, optical fields or particles, or any combination thereof.

Further, those of skill in the art will appreciate that the various illustrative logical blocks, modules, circuits, and algorithm steps described in connection with the aspects disclosed herein may be implemented as electronic hardware, computer software, or combinations of both. To clearly illustrate this interchangeability of hardware and software, various illustrative components, blocks, modules, circuits, and steps have been described above generally in terms of their functionality. Whether such functionality is implemented as hardware or software depends upon the particular application and design constraints imposed on the overall system. Skilled artisans may implement the described functionality in varying ways for each particular application, but such implementation decisions should not be interpreted as causing a departure from the scope of the disclosure.

The methods, sequences or algorithms described in connection with the aspects disclosed herein may be embodied directly in hardware, in a software module executed by a processor, or in a combination of the two. A software module may reside in RAM memory, flash memory, ROM memory, EPROM memory, EEPROM memory, registers, hard disk, a removable disk, a CD-ROM, or any other form of storage medium known in the art. An exemplary storage medium is coupled to the processor such that the processor can read information from, and write information to, the storage medium. In the alternative, the storage medium may be integral to the processor.

Accordingly, one aspect of the disclosure can include a non-transitory computer readable media embodying a method for time and frequency synchronization in non-geosynchronous satellite communication systems. The term “non-transitory” does not exclude any physical storage medium or memory and particularly does not exclude dynamic memory (e.g., conventional random access memory (RAM)) but rather excludes only the interpretation that the medium can be construed as a transitory propagating signal.

While the foregoing disclosure shows illustrative aspects, it should be noted that various changes and modifications could be made herein without departing from the scope of the appended claims. The functions, steps or actions of the method claims in accordance with aspects described herein need not be performed in any particular order unless expressly stated otherwise. Furthermore, although elements may be described or claimed in the singular, the plural is contemplated unless limitation to the singular is explicitly stated. Accordingly, the disclosure is not limited to the illustrated examples and any means for performing the functionality described herein are included in aspects of the disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of performing a ranging operation between a first device and a second device, comprising:
  - receiving, from the second device, a fine timing measurement (FTM) request frame including a request to estimate angle information for a number of frames exchanged with the second device and indicating a level of accuracy for the estimated angle information;
  - transmitting a first FTM frame to the second device;
  - receiving an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the second device; and
  - transmitting, to the second device, a second FTM frame including angle information of the first FTM frame and timing information of one or more of the exchanged frames.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the request is embedded within a vendor specific information element (VSIE) of the FTM request frame.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the angle information comprises at least one of angle of departure (AoD) information of the first FTM frame or angle of arrival (AoA) information of the ACK frame.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the timing information indicates a difference between a time of departure (TOD) of the first FTM frame and a time of arrival (TOA) of the ACK frame.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the angle information is embedded within one member of the group consisting of a time of departure (TOD) field and a time of arrival (TOA) field of the second FTM frame.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the timing information is embedded within the other member of the group consisting of the TOD field and the TOA field of the second FTM frame.
7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
  - embedding, into a beacon frame, information indicating whether the first device is capable of estimating angle of arrival (AoA) information or angle of departure (AoD) information; and
  - broadcasting the beacon frame to at least the second device.
8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
  - transmitting, to the second device, a response frame indicating a level of accuracy with which the first device is to estimate the angle information.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein the response frame comprises the first FTM frame, and the indicated level of accuracy is embedded in an information element (IE) of the first FTM frame.
10. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
  - estimating an angle of arrival (AoA) of the ACK frame using a plurality of different antenna patterns of the first device.

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11. The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
estimating an angle of departure (AoD) of the first FTM  
frame using a plurality of different antenna patterns of  
the first device.

12. A first device, comprising:

one or more processors; and

a memory configured to store instructions that, when  
executed by the one or more processors, causes the first  
device to:

receive, from a second device, a fine timing measure-  
ment (FTM) request frame including a request to  
estimate angle information for a number of frames  
exchanged with the second device and indicating a  
level of accuracy for the estimated angle informa-  
tion;

transmit a first FTM frame to the second device;

receive an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the  
second device; and

transmit, to the second device, a second FTM frame  
including angle information of the first FTM frame  
and timing information of one or more of the  
exchanged frames.

13. The first device of claim 12, wherein the request is  
embedded within a vendor specific information element  
(VSIE) of the FTM request frame.

14. The first device of claim 12, wherein the angle  
information comprises at least one of angle of departure  
(AoD) information of the first FTM frame or angle of arrival  
(AoA) information of the ACK frame.

15. The first device of claim 12, wherein the timing  
information indicates a difference between a time of depart-  
ure (TOD) of the first FTM frame and a time of arrival  
(TOA) of the ACK frame.

16. The first device of claim 12, wherein the angle  
information is embedded within one member of the group  
consisting of a time of departure (TOD) field and a time of  
arrival (TOA) field of the second FTM frame.

17. The first device of claim 16, wherein the timing  
information is embedded within the other member of the  
group consisting of the TOD field and the TOA field of the  
second FTM frame.

18. The first device of claim 12, wherein execution of the  
instructions further causes the first device to:

embed, into a beacon frame, information indicating  
whether the first device is capable of estimating angle  
of arrival (AoA) information or angle of departure  
(AoD) information; and

broadcast the beacon frame to at least the second device.

19. The first device of claim 12, wherein execution of the  
instructions further causes the first device to:

transmit, to the second device, a response frame indicat-  
ing a level of accuracy the with which first device is to  
estimate the angle information.

20. The first device of claim 19, wherein the response  
frame comprises the first FTM frame, and the indicated level  
of accuracy is embedded in an information element (IE) of  
the first FTM frame.

21. The first device of claim 12, wherein execution of the  
instructions further causes the first device to:

estimate an angle of arrival (AoA) of the ACK frame  
using a plurality of different antenna patterns of the first  
device.

22. The first device of claim 12, wherein execution of the  
instructions further causes the first device to:

estimate an angle of departure (AoD) of the first FTM  
frame using a plurality of different antenna patterns of  
the first device.

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23. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium  
comprising one or more programs containing instructions  
that, when executed by one or more processors of a first  
device, cause the first device to perform a ranging operation  
with a second device by performing operations comprising:

receiving, from the second device, a fine timing measure-  
ment (FTM) request frame including a request to  
estimate angle information for a number of frames  
exchanged with the second device and indicating a  
level of accuracy for the estimated angle information;  
transmitting a first FTM frame to the second device;  
receiving an acknowledgement (ACK) frame from the  
second device; and

transmitting, to the second device, a second FTM frame  
including angle information of the first FTM frame and  
timing information of one or more of the exchanged  
frames.

24. The non-transitory computer-readable storage  
medium of claim 23, wherein the angle information com-  
prises at least one of angle of departure (AoD) information  
of the first FTM frame or angle of arrival (AoA) information  
of the ACK frame.

25. The non-transitory computer-readable storage  
medium of claim 23, wherein the timing information indi-  
cates a difference between a time of departure (TOD) of the  
first FTM frame and a time of arrival (TOA) of the ACK  
frame.

26. The non-transitory computer-readable storage  
medium of claim 23, wherein the angle information is  
embedded within one member of the group consisting of a  
time of departure (TOD) field and a time of arrival (TOA)  
field of the second FTM frame.

27. The non-transitory computer-readable storage  
medium of claim 26, wherein the timing information is  
embedded within the other member of the group consisting  
of the TOD field and the TOA field of the second FTM  
frame.

28. The non-transitory computer-readable storage  
medium of claim 23, wherein execution of the instructions  
causes the first device to perform operations further com-  
prising:

estimating an angle of arrival (AoA) of the ACK frame  
using a plurality of different antenna patterns of the first  
device.

29. The non-transitory computer-readable storage  
medium of claim 23, wherein execution of the instructions  
causes the first device to perform operations further com-  
prising:

estimating an angle of departure (AoD) of the first FTM  
frame using a plurality of different antenna patterns of  
the first device.

30. A first device, comprising:

means for receiving, from a second device, a fine timing  
measurement (FTM) request frame including a request  
to estimate angle information for a number of frames  
exchanged with the second device and indicating a  
level of accuracy for the estimated angle information;  
means for transmitting a first FTM frame to the second  
device;

means for receiving an acknowledgement (ACK) frame  
from the second device; and

means for transmitting, to the second device, a second  
FTM frame including angle information of the first  
FTM frame and timing information of one or more of  
the exchanged frames.