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(54) **MANAGING AN ACCESS POINT IN THE PRESENCE OF SEPARATE PROTOCOLS THAT SHARE THE SAME COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL**

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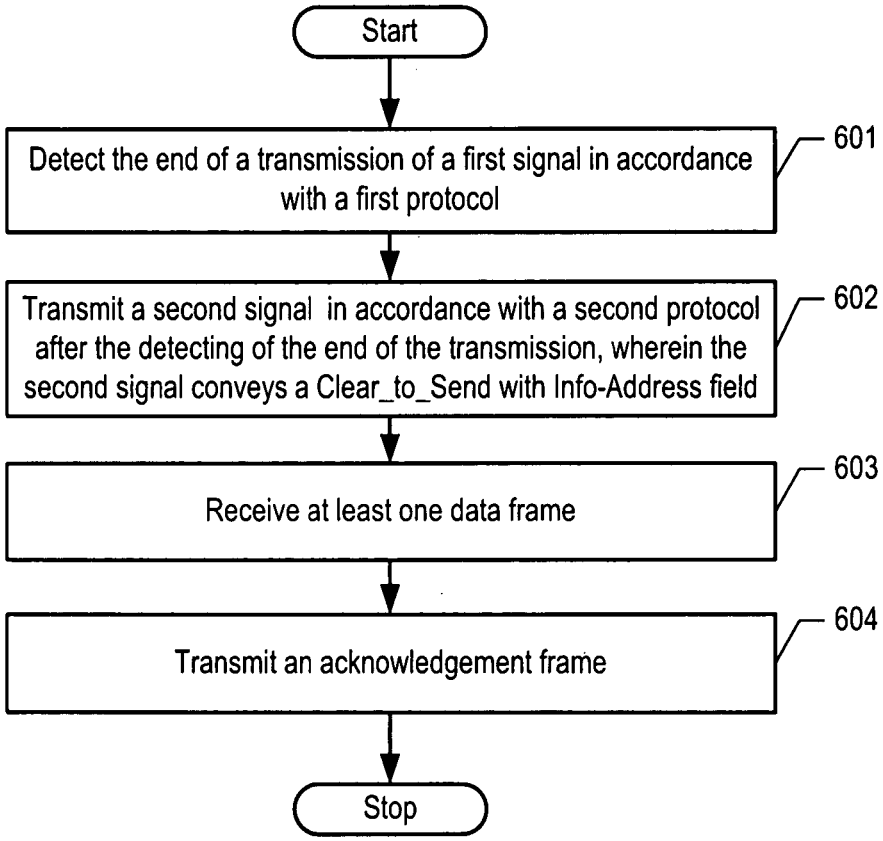
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A technique is disclosed involves a station (e.g., an IEEE 802.11 station, etc.) requesting that one or more frames be transmitted from an access point to the station. The station might have been in power save mode during Bluetooth operation for the purpose of causing the access point to queue frames that are intended for the station. The station making the request is collocated with the Bluetooth station or is, in fact, a single station that supports two protocols (i.e., has two parts), and is able to determine the regular timing of the Bluetooth synchronous connected oriented (SCO) packet transmissions. The requests to the access point for IEEE 802.11 frames are timed to cause the access point response frames to fall between the Bluetooth messages, thus managing potential interference.



APPLE 1084

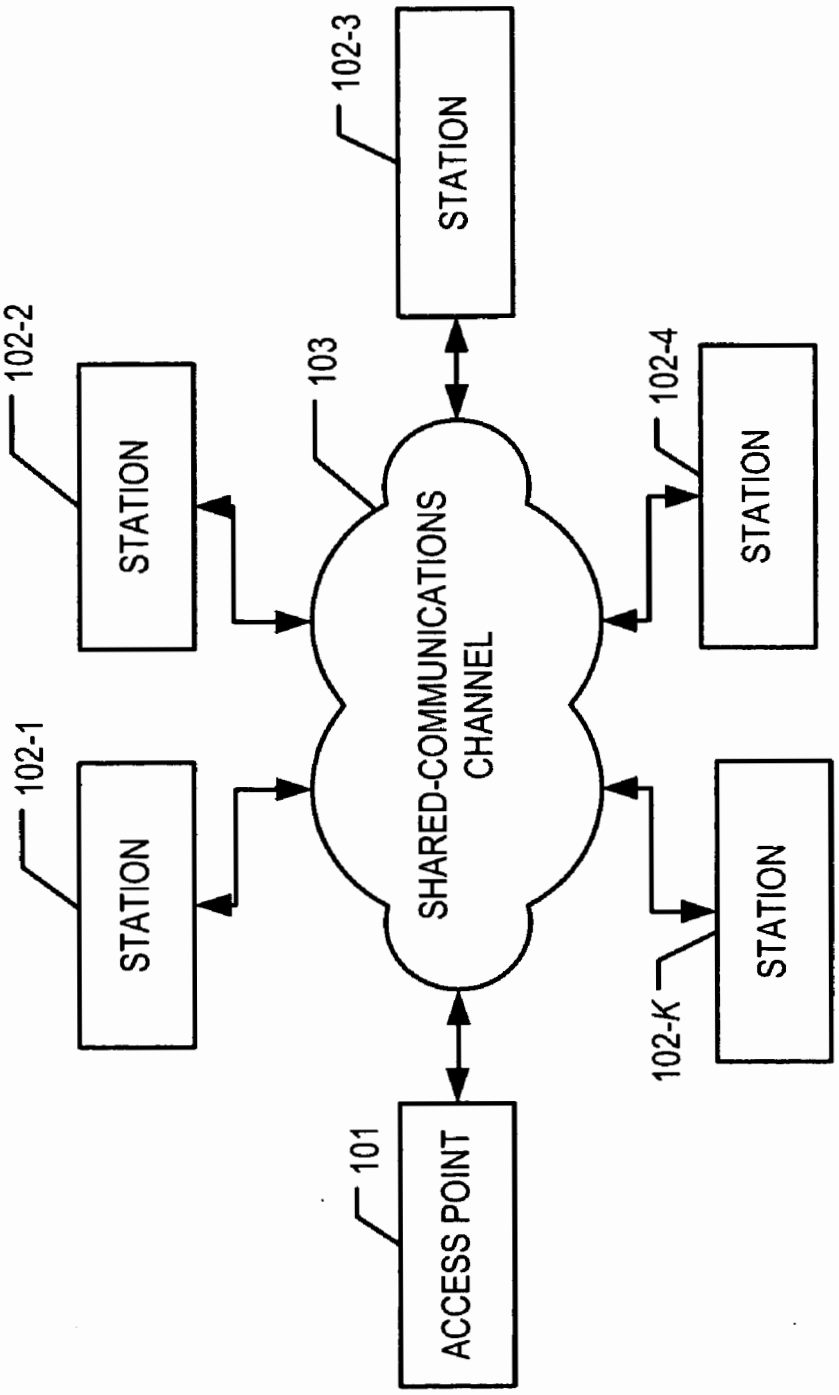


Figure 1 (Prior Art)

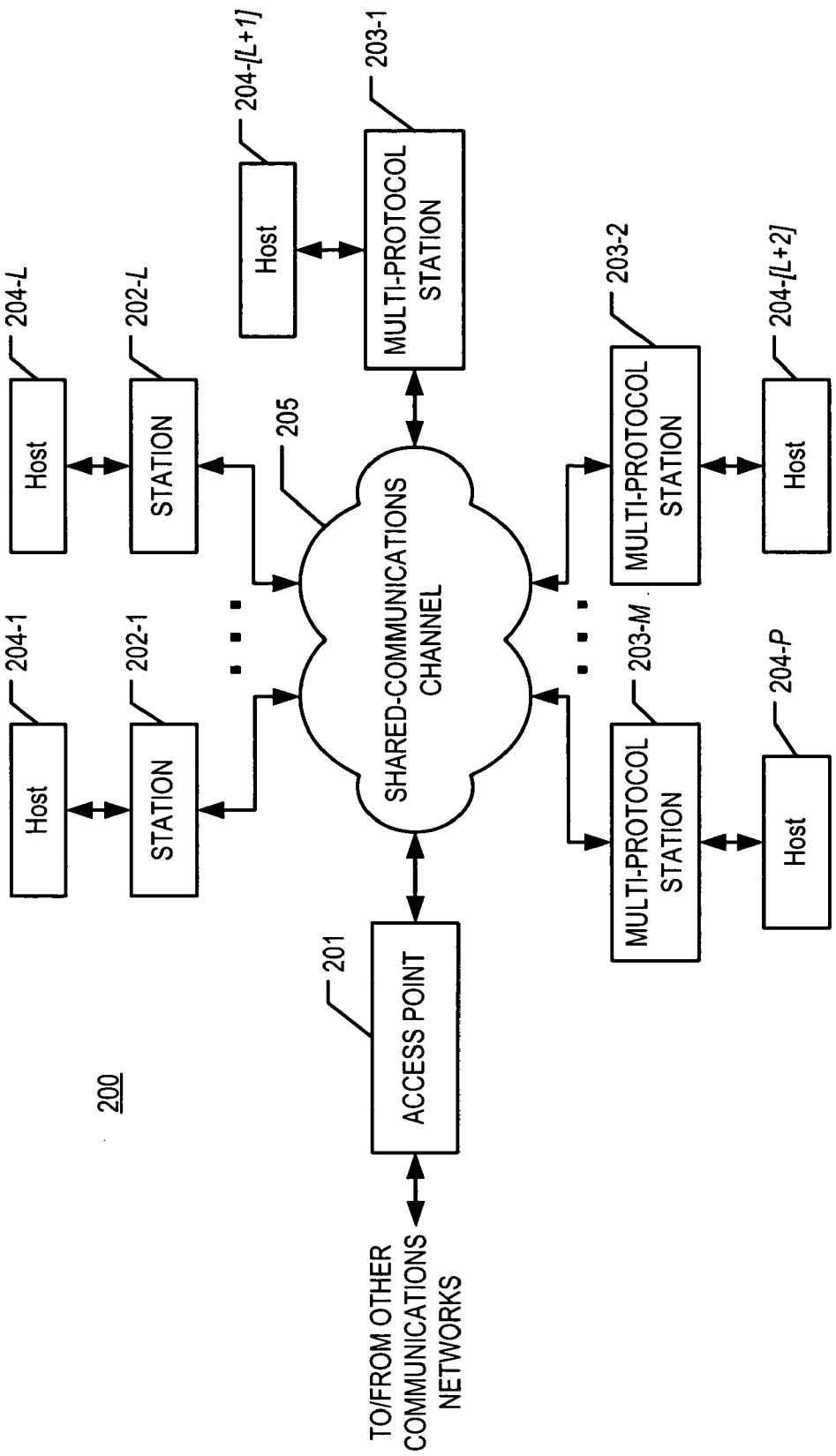

200
TO/FROM OTHER COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS
201
ACCESS POINT
SHARED-COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL
205
Host
STATION
204-1
202-1
204-L
202-L
Host
MULTI-PROTOCOL STATION
204-[L+1]
203-1
MULTI-PROTOCOL STATION
203-M
Host
204-P
MULTI-PROTOCOL STATION
203-2
Host
204-[L+2]

Figure 2

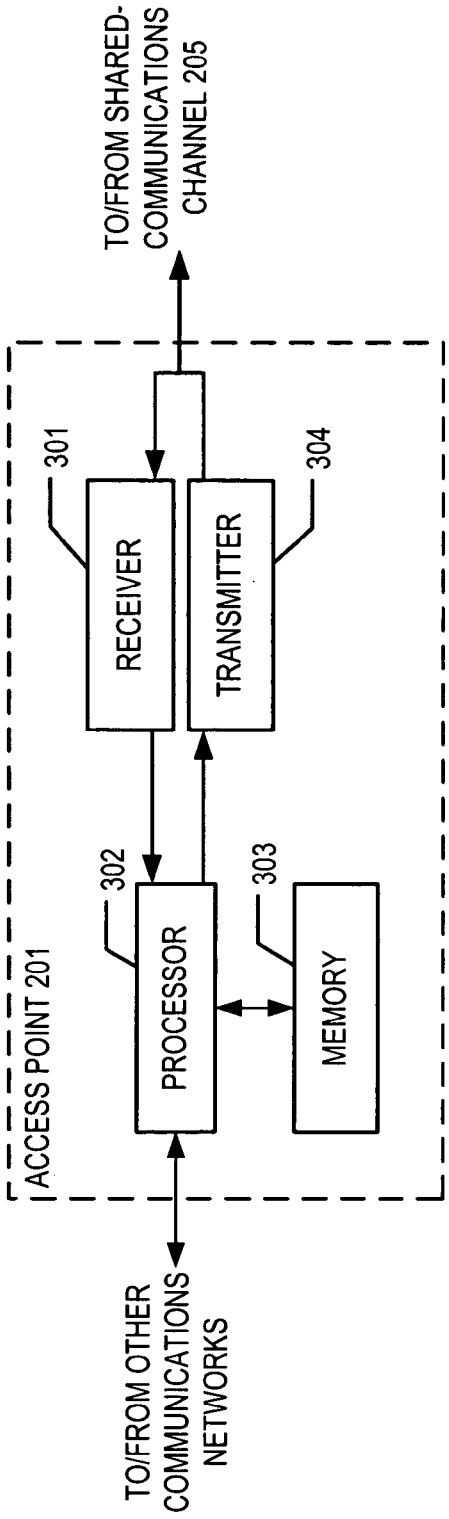

TO/FROM SHARED-COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL 205
301
RECEIVER
304
TRANSMITTER
302
PROCESSOR
303
MEMORY
ACCESS POINT 201
TO/FROM OTHER COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

Figure 3

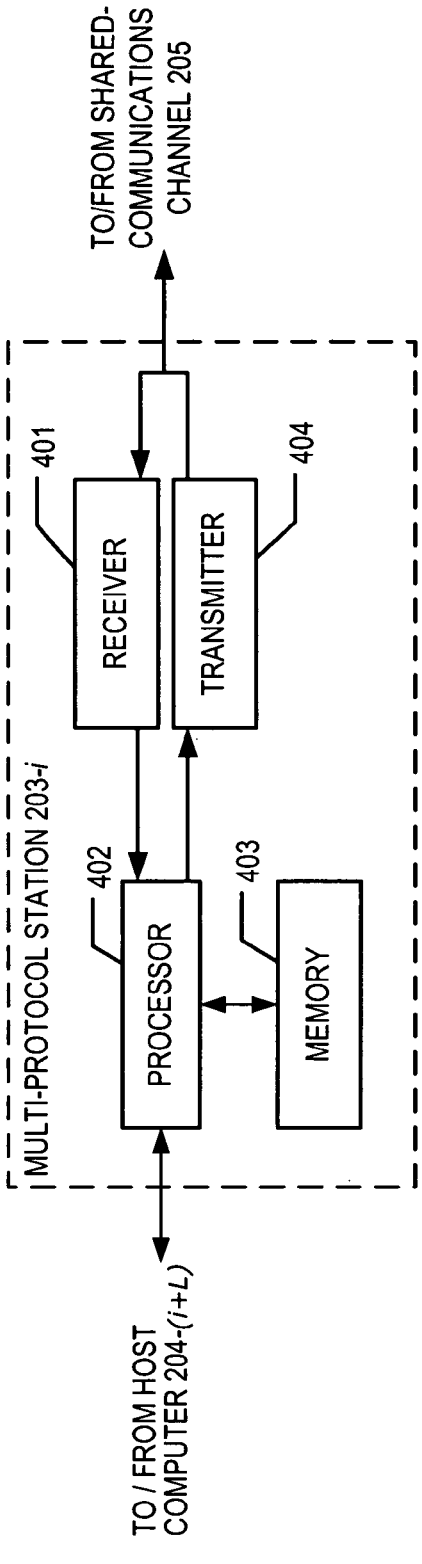

TO/FROM SHARED-COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL 205
401
RECEIVER
404
TRANSMITTER
MULTI-PROTOCOL STATION 203-i
402
PROCESSOR
403
MEMORY
TO / FROM HOST COMPUTER 204-(i+L)

Figure 4

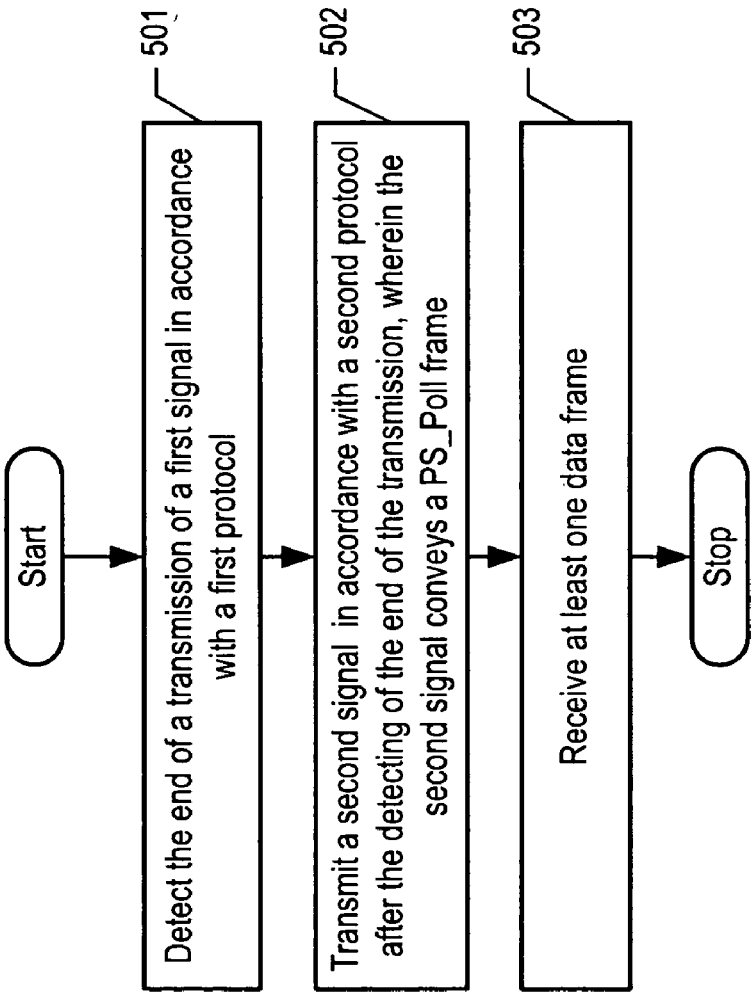

Start
501
Detect the end of a transmission of a first signal in accordance with a first protocol
502
Transmit a second signal in accordance with a second protocol after the detecting of the end of the transmission, wherein the second signal conveys a PS_Poll frame
503
Receive at least one data frame
Stop

Figure 5

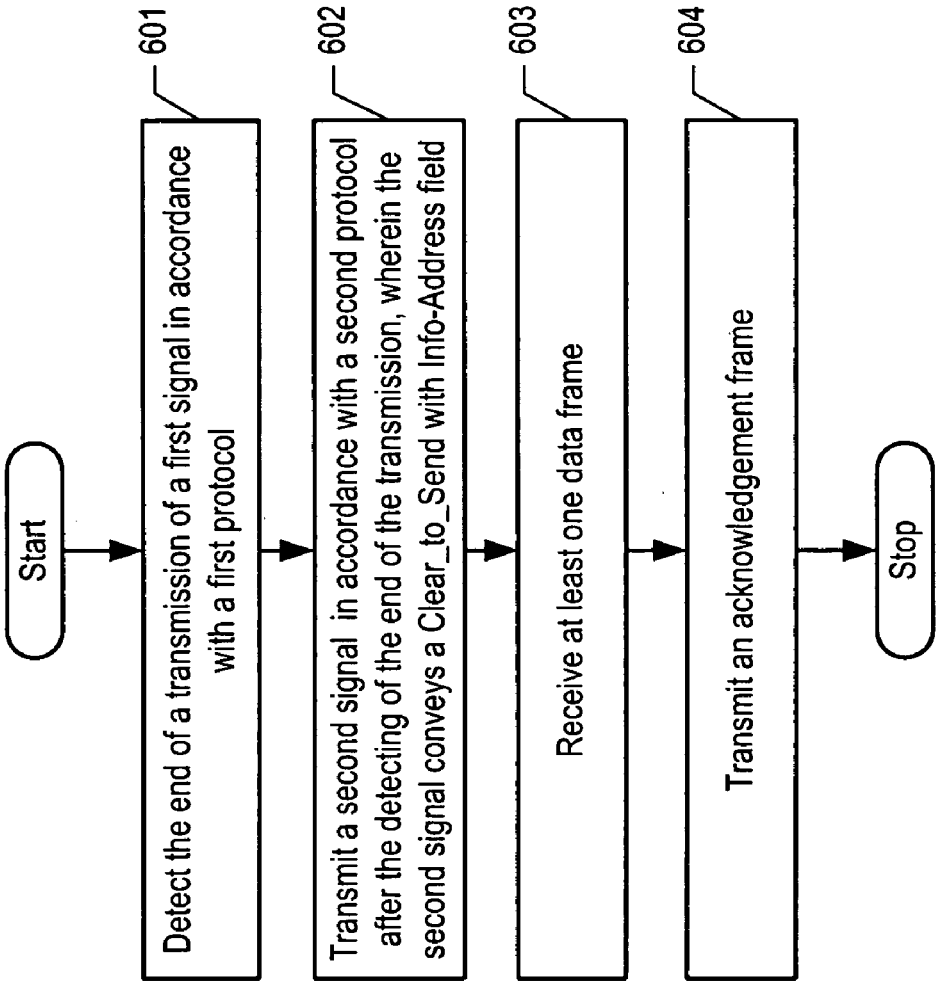

Start
601
Detect the end of a transmission of a first signal in accordance with a first protocol
602
Transmit a second signal in accordance with a second protocol after the detecting of the end of the transmission, wherein the second signal conveys a Clear_to_Send with Info-Address field
603
Receive at least one data frame
604
Transmit an acknowledgement frame
Stop

Figure 6

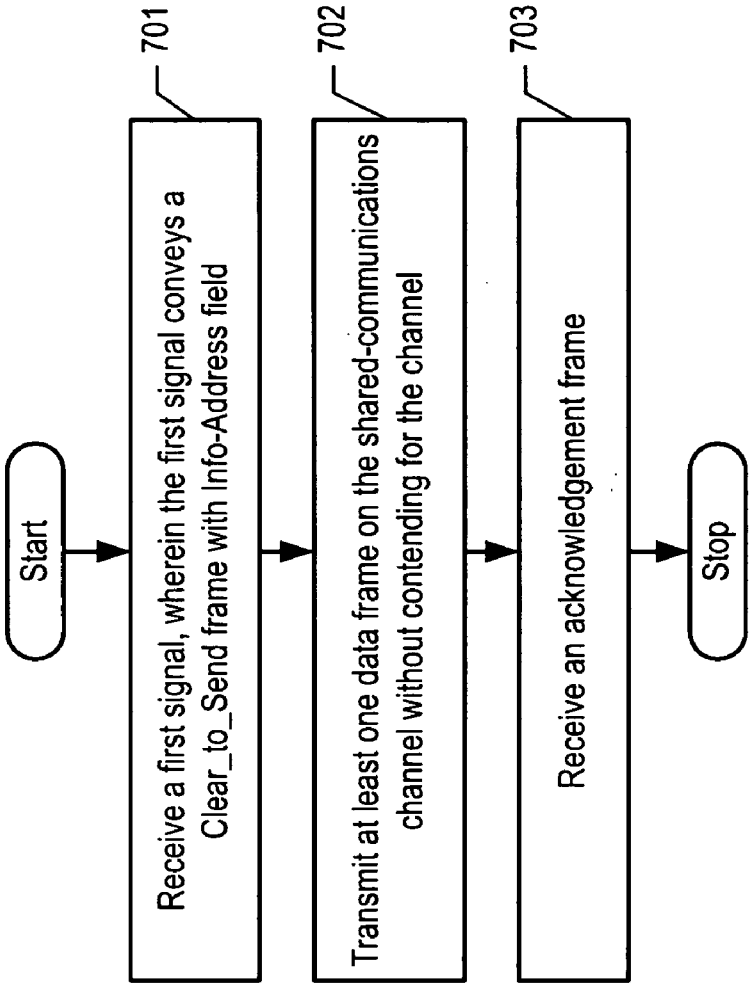

Start
701
Receive a first signal, wherein the first signal conveys a Clear_to_Send frame with Info-Address field
702
Transmit at least one data frame on the shared-communications channel without contending for the channel
703
Receive an acknowledgement frame
Stop

Figure 7

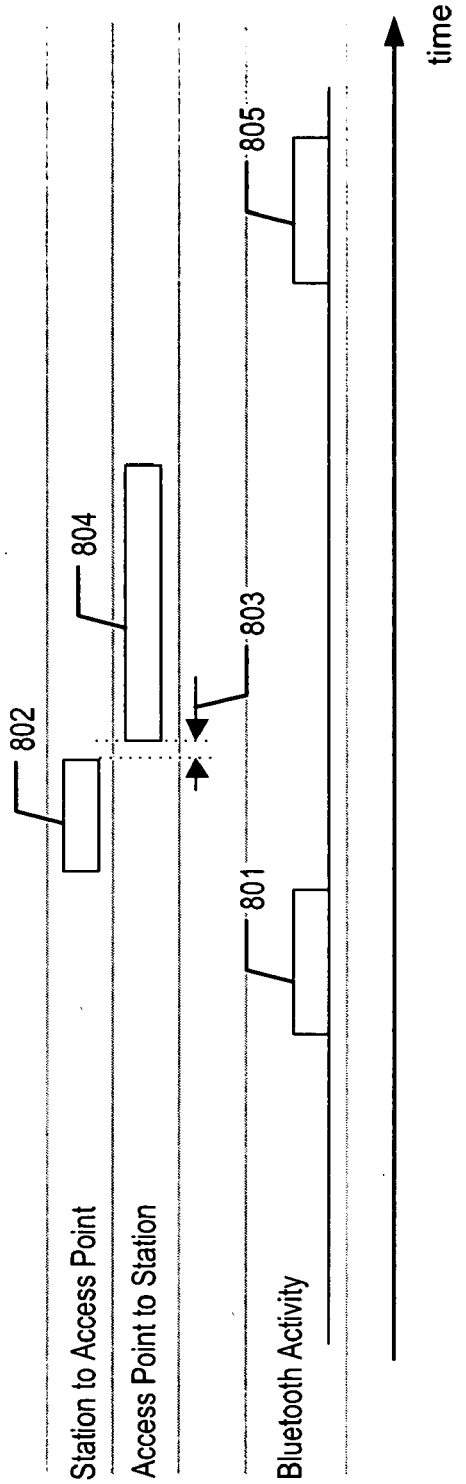

802
804
803
805
801
Station to Access Point
Access Point to Station
Bluetooth Activity
time

Figure 8

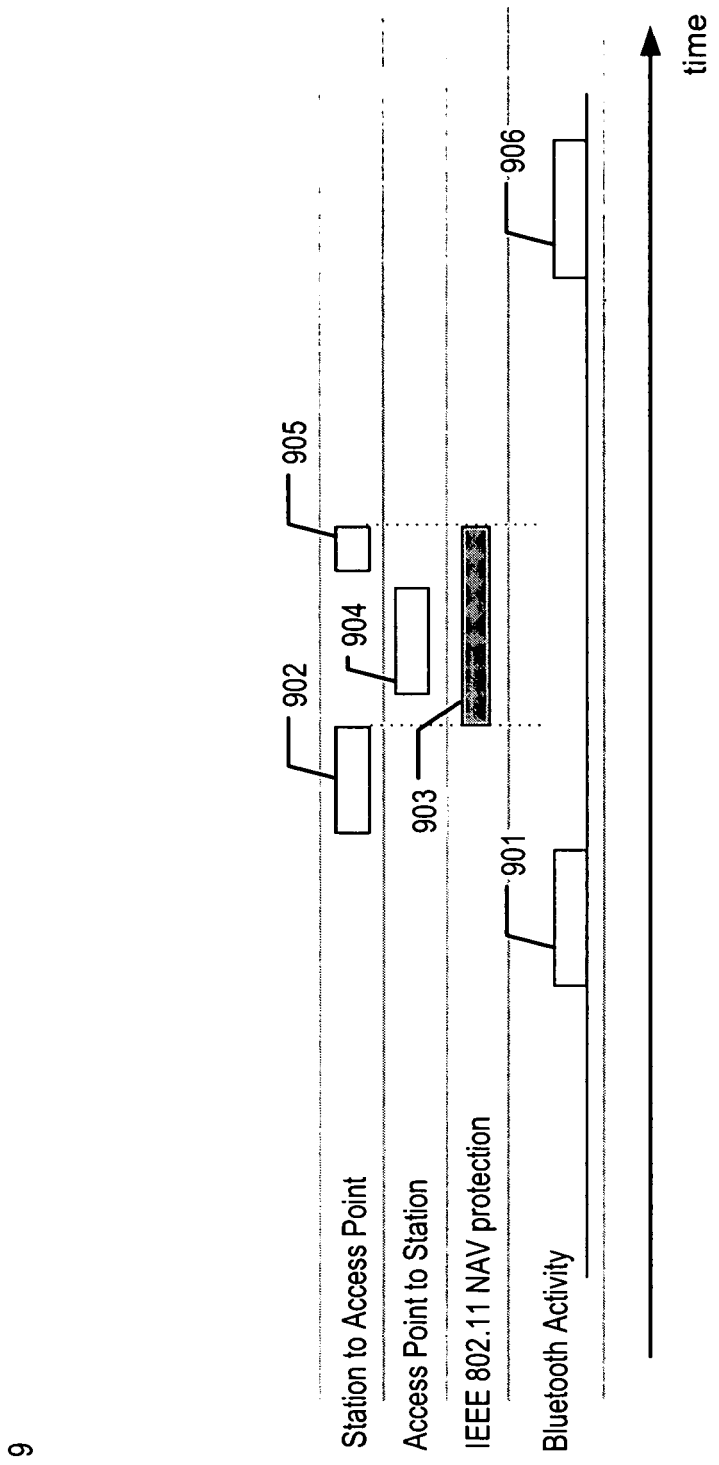

time
905
904
902
903
906
901
Station to Access Point
Access Point to Station
IEEE 802.11 NAV protection
Bluetooth Activity

Figure 9

MANAGING AN ACCESS POINT IN THE PRESENCE OF SEPARATE PROTOCOLS THAT SHARE THE SAME COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of:

[0002] 1. U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/491,214, filed Jul. 30, 2003, entitled "Managing via an Access Point Coexistence of Separate Protocols Sharing the Same Communications Channel," (Attorney Docket: 680-084us),

[0003] which is also incorporated by reference.

[0004] The following patent applications are incorporated by reference:

[0005] 1. U.S. application Ser. No. 10/830570, filed Apr. 23, 2004, entitled "Signaling Extended Functionality and Management Information in a Network," (Attorney Docket: 680-086us); and

[0006] 2. U.S. application Ser. No. 10/830575, filed Apr. 23, 2004, entitled "Managing Coexistence of Separate Protocols Sharing the Same Communications Channel," (Attorney Docket: 680-088us).

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention relates to telecommunications in general, and, more particularly, to local area networks (LAN).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0008] **FIG. 1** depicts a schematic diagram of wireless local-area network (LAN) **100** in the prior art comprising access point **101**, stations **102-1** through **102**-K, wherein K is a positive integer, and shared-communications channel **103**. Stations **102-1** through **102**-K are typically associated with host computers (not shown), such as notebook computers, personal digital assistants (PDA), tablet PCs, etc. Stations **102-1** through **102**-K enable communications between (i) the host computers or (ii) the host computers and other devices, such as printer servers, email servers, file servers, etc. Access point **101** enables stations **102-1** through **102**-K to (i) coordinate transmissions between each other and (ii) communicate with devices in other communications networks.

[0009] Access point **101** and stations **102**-k, for k=1 through K, transmit data blocks called "frames" over shared-communications channel **103**. If two or more stations (or access point **101** and a station) transmit frames simultaneously, then one or more frames can become corrupted, resulting in what is called a "collision". Local-area networks, therefore, typically employ a medium access control (MAC) protocol for ensuring that a station can gain exclusive access to shared-communications channel **103** for an interval of time in order to transmit one or more frames. A "protocol" is a set of communications procedures that relate to the format and timing of transmissions between different stations.

[0010] In wireless local-area networks that are based on the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 standard, the medium access control protocol is based on a mechanism called "carrier sense multiple access" (CSMA), in which station **102**-k or access point **101** can detect whether shared-communications channel **103** is busy or idle. If shared-communications channel **103** is busy, station **102**-k or access point **101** will wait until the channel is idle before attempting to transmit a signal that conveys a message.

[0011] Shared-communications channel **103** can be used by stations that operate in accordance with different protocols. For example, the IEEE 802.11 standard (e.g., 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11e, 802.11g, etc.) describes one set of protocols, and the Bluetooth standard describes another set of protocols. A particular station (e.g., station **102-1**, etc.) might handle an IEEE 802.11 protocol or a Bluetooth protocol, or both. A station that is capable of handling multiple protocols (i.e., a "multi-protocol station") comprises multiple protocol subsystems, or "parts", in which each part handles communications in accordance with a specific protocol.

[0012] Coordination of the IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth protocols in a multi-protocol station can become particularly difficult when the Bluetooth part transmits or receives packets that are synchronous connection oriented (SCO) (e.g., voice packets, etc.), because such packets are often repeatedly transmitted at high data rates. As a result, Bluetooth coexistence mechanisms, such as the IEEE 802.15.2 set of standards, have been introduced in the prior art to address this problem. Such coexistence mechanisms coordinate a multi-protocol station's transmission of (i) Bluetooth synchronous connection oriented voice packets, and (ii) frames of another protocol. These mechanisms, however, do not prevent collisions that can occur when access point **101** transmits an IEEE 802.11 frame at the same time that a multi-protocol station transmits a Bluetooth packet.

[0013] Another approach in the prior art is to use the IEEE 802.11 Power Save state to cause access point **101** to queue outbound IEEE 802.11 traffic that is intended for station **102**-k. The queuing occurs during the time that station **102**-k indicates that it is inactive in the IEEE 802.11 sense as far as access point **101** is aware, but actually remains active in the Bluetooth sense. The technique of entering and exiting power save mode to allow time for Bluetooth operation, however, does not effectively support synchronous connection oriented operation of Bluetooth for some applications (e.g., voice, etc.). The repetition rate of synchronous connection oriented Bluetooth is so rapid that it is often impractical to rely on the IEEE 802.11 frames that indicate the rapid changes in power save state.

[0014] Therefore, a need exists for an improvement in how stations that operate in accordance with different protocols coexist with an access point without some of the costs and disadvantages in the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] The present invention provides a technique for improving how stations that operate in accordance with different protocols coexist with an access point without some of the costs and disadvantages in the prior art. In the illustrative embodiment of the present invention, a station

(e.g., an IEEE 802.11 station, etc.) requests that one or more frames be transmitted from an access point to the station. The station might have been in power save mode during Bluetooth operation for the purpose of causing the access point to queue frames that are intended for the station. The station that makes the request is collocated with the Bluetooth station or is, in fact, a single station that supports two protocols (i.e., has two parts), and is able to determine the regular timing of the Bluetooth synchronous connected oriented (SCO) packet transmissions. The requests to the access point for IEEE 802.11 frames are timed to cause the access point response frames to fall between the Bluetooth messages, thus managing potential interference.

[0016] In the first embodiment of the present invention, soon after detecting the end of a Bluetooth transmission, a station requesting data frames transmits a PS_Poll frame to request one or more IEEE 802.11 data frames from the access point. The access point responds to the PS_Poll frame with a data frame after an SIFS (short interframe space) delay. The station that transmits the PS_Poll frame does so, in some embodiments, without first determining whether or not a queued data frame exists at the access point for the station, thus minimizing the delay.

[0017] In the second embodiment of the present invention, soon after detecting the end of a Bluetooth transmission, a station requesting data frames transmits a Clear_to_Send (CTS) frame that specifies a particular "info-address" field value to request that the access point immediately transmit one or more IEEE 802.11 data frames to the requesting station. The CTS frame with info-address is sent with a non-zero duration value that is sufficient to cover the anticipated length of the data frame or frames, enabling network allocation vector (NAV) protection from stations that are able to detect the transmitted duration field value. NAV protection uses the IEEE 802.11 virtual carrier sense mechanism to cause stations that detect the frame exchange to set their internal carrier sense to the "busy" state, even if they do not sense radio frequency energy during the NAV protection interval. The CTS frame with info-address and the corresponding NAV protection are important in that the access point does not have to contend for the shared-communications channel being used, and possibly be delayed beyond the imposed interference-free interval at the receiving station.

[0018] In both the first and second embodiments, the frame (i.e., PS_Poll or CTS with info-address) that indicates readiness to receive at least one data frame can be transmitted by the requesting station to the access point without contending for the shared-communications channel. This can be the case, for example, when the station is already aware that previous NAV protection extends through at least the end of the Bluetooth transmission.

[0019] The illustrative embodiment is described in the context of Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11. However, it will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to apply the illustrative embodiment of the present invention to other separate protocols.

[0020] An illustrative embodiment of the present invention comprises: detecting the end of a transmission of a first signal in accordance with a first protocol on a shared-communications channel; and transmitting a second signal in accordance with a second protocol on the shared-communications channel after the detecting of the end of the transmission, wherein the second signal conveys a readiness to receive at least one data frame.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] **FIG. 1** depicts a schematic diagram of wireless local area network **100** in the prior art.

[0022] **FIG. 2** depicts a schematic diagram of a portion of network **200** in accordance with the illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0023] **FIG. 3** depicts a block diagram of the salient components of access point **201** in accordance with the illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0024] **FIG. 4** depicts a block diagram of the salient components of multi-protocol station **203**-i in accordance with the illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0025] **FIG. 5** depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by multi-protocol station **203**-i in accordance with the first illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0026] **FIG. 6** depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by multi-protocol station **203**-i in accordance with the second illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] **FIG. 7** depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by access point **201**, in accordance with the second illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0028] **FIG. 8** depicts a sequence of messages exchanged in accordance with the first illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

[0029] **FIG. 9** depicts a sequence of messages exchanged in accordance with the second illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0030] **FIG. 2** depicts a schematic diagram of network **200** in accordance with the illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Network **200** comprises access point **201**; stations **202-1** through **202**-L, wherein L is a positive integer; multi-protocol stations **203-1** through **203**-M, wherein M is a positive integer; host computers **204-1** through **202**-P, wherein P is a positive integer equal to L plus M; and wireless shared-communications channel **205**, interconnected as shown. In some embodiments, network **200** is a wireless local area network.

[0031] Access point **201**, stations **202-1** through **202**-L, and multi-protocol stations **203-1** through **203**-M operate in accordance with an IEEE 802.11 standard. Multi-protocol stations **203-1** through **203**-M also operate in accordance with the Bluetooth standard.

[0032] It will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to make and use embodiments of the present invention that operate in accordance with other protocols. Furthermore, it will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to make and use embodiments of the present invention that use a wireline or tangible shared-communications channel.

[0033] Access point **201** enables stations **202-1** through **202**-L and multi-protocol stations **203-1** through **203**-M within network **200** to communicate with devices in other communications networks. Furthermore, because access point **201** coordinates communication over shared-communications channel **205**, stations **202-1** through **202**-L and multi-protocol stations **203-1** through **203**-M communicate with each other through access point **201**. The salient details of access point **201** are described below and with respect to **FIG. 3**.

[0034] Stations within network **200**, in other embodiments, communicate directly with each other and without access point **201**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use stations that communicate with each other without access point **201**.

[0035] Station **202**-i, for i=1 through L, comprises a radio (i.e., a transmitter/receiver subsystem) that enables host computer **204**-i to communicate via shared-communications channel **205** by using a single protocol only (i.e., IEEE 802.11 or Bluetooth, but not both). Station **202**-i is capable of receiving data blocks from host computer **204**-i and transmitting over shared-communications channel **205** messages (e.g., frames, packets, etc.) that comprise the data received from host computer **204**-i. Station **202**-i is also capable of receiving messages from shared-communications channel **205** and sending to host computer **204**-i data blocks that comprise data from the messages. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use station **202**-i.

[0036] Multi-protocol station **203**-i, for i=1 through M, comprises the radios that enable host computer **204**-(i+L) to communicate via shared-communications channel **205**. Multi-protocol station **203**-i is capable of receiving data blocks from host computer **204**-(i+L) and transmitting over shared-communications channel **205** data messages comprising the data received from host computer **204**-(i+L). Multi-protocol station **203**-i is also capable of receiving data messages from shared-communications channel **205** and sending to host computer **204**-(i+L) data blocks comprising data from the data messages. It will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to make and use multi-protocol station **203**-i. The salient details for multi-protocol station **203**-i are described below and with respect to **FIG. 4**.

[0037] Host computer **204**-i, for i=1 to P, is capable of generating data blocks and transmitting those data blocks to station **202**-i or multi-protocol station **203**-j, wherein j is equal to (i–L). Host computer **204**-i is also capable of receiving data blocks from station **202**-i or multi-protocol station **203**-j and of processing and using the data contained within those data blocks. Host computer **204**-i can be, for example, a desktop or a laptop computer that uses network **200** to communicate with other hosts and devices via access point **201**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use host computer **204**-i.

[0038] **FIG. 3** depicts a block diagram of the salient components of access point **201** in accordance with the illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Access point **201** comprises receiver **301**, processor **302**, memory **303**, and transmitter **304**, interconnected as shown.

[0039] Receiver **301** is a circuit that is capable of receiving messages from shared-communications channel **205**, in well-known fashion, and of forwarding them to processor **302**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use receiver **301**.

[0040] Processor **302** is a general-purpose processor that is capable of performing the tasks described below and with respect to **FIG. 7, 8**, and **9**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to make and use processor **302**.

[0041] Memory **303** is capable of storing programs and data used by processor **302**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use memory **303**.

[0042] Transmitter **304** is a circuit that is capable of receiving messages from processor **302**, in well-known fashion, and of transmitting them on shared-communications channel **205**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use transmitter **304**.

[0043] **FIG. 4** depicts a block diagram of the salient components of multi-protocol station **203**-i in accordance with the illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Multi-protocol station **203**-i comprises receiver **401**-i, processor **402**-i, memory **403**-i, and transmitter **404**-i, interconnected as shown.

[0044] Receiver **401**-i is a circuit that is capable of receiving messages from shared-communications channel **205**, in well-known fashion, and of forwarding them to processor **402**-i. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use receiver **401**-i.

[0045] Processor **402**-i is a general-purpose processor that is capable of performing the tasks described below and with respect to **FIGS. 5, 6, 8**, and **9**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to make and use processor **402**-i.

[0046] Memory **403**-i is capable of storing programs and data used by processor **402**-i. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use memory **403**-i.

[0047] Transmitter **404**-i is a circuit that is capable of receiving messages from processor **402**-i, in well-known fashion, and of transmitting them on shared-communications channel **205**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use transmitter **404**-i.

[0048] Multi-protocol station **203**-i comprises a single receiver/transmitter pair, in accordance with the illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Receiver **401**-i and transmitter **404**-i are each capable of communicating in accordance with both the IEEE 802.11 protocol and the Bluetooth protocol. In other embodiments, multi-protocol station **203**-i comprises multiple receiver/transmitter pairs, where each pair handles a specific protocol (e.g., IEEE 802.11, Bluetooth, etc.).

[0049] **FIG. 5** depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by multi-protocol station **203**-i in accordance with the first illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Multi-protocol station **203-1** and access point **201** are used as examples. For illustrative purposes, it is assumed that multi-protocol station **203-1** supports the IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth protocols. In the example provided, Bluetooth is the first protocol and IEEE 802.11 is the second protocol.

[0050] At task **501**, multi-protocol station **203-1** detects the end of a transmission of a first signal in accordance with

the Bluetooth protocol on shared-communications channel **205**. This can be determined, for example, through packet traffic arbitration between IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth medium access control, as is known in the art. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to detect the end of a transmission.

[**0051**] At task **502**, multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits to access point **201** a PS_Poll frame as is known in the art into shared-communications channel **205** and by using the IEEE 802.11 protocol. In some embodiments, multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits the PS_Poll frame without first determining if a data frame that is intended for multi-protocol station **203-1** exists at access point **201**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to transmit a PS_Poll frame.

[**0052**] At task **503**, multi-protocol station **203-1** receives in well-known fashion at least one IEEE 802.11 data frame from access point **201**.

[**0053**] **FIG. 6** depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by multi-protocol station **203**-i in accordance with the second illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Multi-protocol station **203-1** and access point **201** are used as examples. For illustrative purposes, it is assumed that multi-protocol station **203-1** supports the IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth protocols. In the example provided, Bluetooth is the first protocol and IEEE 802.11 is the second protocol.

[**0054**] At task **601**, multi-protocol station **203-1** detects the end of a transmission of a first signal in accordance with the Bluetooth protocol on shared-communications channel **205**. This can be determined, for example, through packet traffic arbitration between IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth medium access control, as is known in the art. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to detect the end of a transmission.

[**0055**] At task **602**, multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits to access point **201** a Clear_to_Send frame as is known in the art into shared-communications channel **205** and by using the IEEE 802.11 protocol. The Clear_to_Send frame comprises a receiver address field and a duration field, as are known in the art.

[**0056**] The receiver address field conveys an info-address value. Info-address is described further in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/830570 (Attorney Docket 680-086us). The info-address value that is used in the illustrative embodiment indicates that access point **201** transmit at least one data frame without first contending for shared-communications channel **205**. The info-address value also conveys information that indicates that access point **201** is the intended recipient of the frame. For example, the info-address value can comprise at least a portion of access point **201**'s latest timing synchronization function (TSF) value, as is known in the art, which is unlikely to be the same as the latest timing synchronization function value of another, nearby access point. It will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to encode information as part of the info-address value to indicate an intended recipient.

[**0057**] The duration field has a value based on the expected length of time required for access point **201** to transmit at least a first data frame. The duration field is used by other stations within network **200** to update their network allocation vectors in well-known fashion. This enables access point **201** to transmit without having to contend for shared-communications channel **205** and without incurring delay.

[**0058**] In other embodiments, multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits a different type of frame (i.e., other than Clear_to_Send) that conveys the info-address. It will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to transmit a frame (e.g., Clear_to_Send, etc.) that conveys the info-address.

[**0059**] At task **603**, multi-protocol station **203-1** receives in well-known fashion at least one IEEE 802.11 data frame from access point **201**.

[**0060**] At task **604**, multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits to access point **201** an acknowledgement frame in well-known fashion. In some embodiments, the acknowledgement frame comprises a duration field with a value that sets the network allocation vector to zero, having the effect of allowing all stations to contend for shared-communications channel **205**.

[**0061**] **FIG. 7** depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by access point **201** in accordance with the second illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Multi-protocol station **203-1** is also used as an example.

[**0062**] At task **701**, access point **201** receives from multi-protocol station **203-1** a first signal on shared-communications channel **205**. The first signal conveys a Clear_to_Send frame that comprises an info-address field and a duration field. The info-address field and duration field were described earlier in conjunction with **FIG. 6**.

[**0063**] At task **702**, access point **201** transmits to multi-protocol station **203-1** at least one IEEE 802.11 data frame in well-known fashion. Because access point **201** transmits one or more data frames in response to receiving a Clear_to_Send message with the info-address field value of the illustrative embodiment, access point **201** transmits the data frame or frames without contending for shared-communications channel **205** and without having to incur the added delay.

[**0064**] At task **703**, in some embodiments, access point **201** receives an acknowledgement frame in well-known fashion.

[**0065**] **FIG. 8** depicts a sequence of messages (e.g., frames, packets, etc.) in accordance with the first illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Multi-protocol station **203-1** is used in the example. For illustrative purposes, it is assumed that multi-protocol station **203-1** supports the IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth protocols. The Bluetooth part of multi-protocol station **203-1** has to transmit High Quality Voice 3 (HV3) packets every 3.75 milliseconds with each packet being 625 microseconds in length. The IEEE 802.11 part of multi-protocol station **203-1** can be made aware of this transmission requirement in the course of monitoring for transmit opportunities.

[**0066**] Alternatively, the illustrative embodiment also supports the scenario in which the IEEE 802.11 and the Bluetooth part are in separate stations that are able to exchange transmission requirements with each other, and have to coexist with other stations. It will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to apply the

illustrative embodiment to two different stations operating in accordance with two different protocols.

[0067] As part of Bluetooth activity interval **801**, multi-protocol station **203-1** detects the end of a transmission of a first protocol message (e.g., a Bluetooth HV3 [or "High Quality Voice 3"] packet, etc.) on shared-communications channel **205**. Detecting can be performed in a variety of ways. In the illustrative example, the second protocol part of multi-protocol station **203-1** coexists with the first protocol (e.g., Bluetooth, etc.) part and, as a result, can detect status directly on the Bluetooth part's shared-communications channel usage. Alternatively, the second protocol part of multi-protocol station **203-1** might sense first protocol activity ending on shared-communications channel **205**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to detect the end of a transmission.

[0068] The second protocol part (e.g., the IEEE 802.11 part, etc.) of multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits PS_Poll frame **802** to access point **201** on shared-communications channel **205** using the second protocol. PS_Poll frame **802** indicates readiness to receive at least one data frame.

[0069] In some embodiments, PS_Poll frame **802** can be transmitted without contending for shared-communications channel **205**. This can be the case, for example, when multi-protocol station **203-1** is already aware that previously-imposed network allocation vector (NAV) protection extends through at least the end of the transmission of the first protocol message. For example, multi-protocol **203-1** itself might have already set the network allocation vector. One such technique is described further in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/830575 (Attorney Docket 680-088us).

[0070] After waiting for short interframe space (SIFS) interval **803**, access point **201** responds to PS_Poll frame **802** with at least one data frame during interval **804**.

[0071] As part of Bluetooth activity interval **805**, the first protocol part of multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits, in some embodiments, another first protocol message (e.g., a Bluetooth HV3 [or "High Quality Voice 3"] packet, etc.) on shared-communications channel **205**.

[0072] **FIG. 9** depicts a sequence of messages (e.g., frames, packets, etc.) in accordance with the second illustrative embodiment of the present invention. Multi-protocol station **203-1** is used in the example. For illustrative purposes, it is assumed that multi-protocol station **203-1** supports the IEEE 802.11 and Bluetooth protocols. The Bluetooth part of multi-protocol station **203-1** has to transmit High Quality Voice 3 (HV3) packets every 3.75 milliseconds with each packet being 625 microseconds in length. The IEEE 802.11 part of multi-protocol station **203-1** can be made aware of this transmission requirement in the course of monitoring for transmit opportunities.

[0073] Alternatively, the illustrative embodiment also supports the scenario in which the IEEE 802.11 and the Bluetooth part are in separate stations that are able to exchange transmission requirements with each other, and have to coexist with other stations. It will be clear to those skilled in the art, after reading this specification, how to apply the illustrative embodiment to two different stations operating in accordance with two different protocols.

[0074] As part of Bluetooth activity interval **901**, multi-protocol station **203-1** detects the end of a transmission of a first protocol message (e.g., a Bluetooth HV3 [or "High Quality Voice 3"] packet, etc.) on shared-communications channel **205**. Detecting can be performed in a variety of ways. In the illustrative example, the second protocol part of multi-protocol station **203-1** coexists with the first protocol (e.g., Bluetooth, etc.) part and, as a result, can detect status directly on the Bluetooth part's shared-communications channel usage. Alternatively, the second protocol part of multi-protocol station **203-1** might sense first protocol activity ending on shared-communications channel **205**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to detect the end of a transmission.

[0075] The second protocol part (e.g., the IEEE 802.11 part, etc.) of multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits Clear_to_Send frame **902** that specifies an info-address to access point **201** on shared-communications channel **205** using the second protocol. Multi-protocol station **203-1** specifies within the message a duration field value based on the expected length of time required to transmit at least one data frame in accordance with the second protocol on shared-communications channel **205**. Network allocation vector (NAV) protection interval **903** represents the specified length of time. Clear_to_Send frame **902** that comprises the specific info-address is used to solicit a response from access point **201**, while setting the NAV of other nearby stations, preventing access point **201** from having to contend for shared-communications channel **205** and from incurring delay. Clear_to_Send frame **902** indicates readiness to receive at least one data frame.

[0076] In some embodiments, Clear_to_Send frame **902** can be transmitted without contending for shared-communications channel **205**. This can be the case, for example, when multi-protocol station **203-1** is already aware that previously-imposed network allocation vector (NAV) protection extends through at least the end of the transmission of the first protocol message. For example, multi-protocol **203-1** itself might have already set the network allocation vector, as for the case of PS_Poll frame **802**.

[0077] During interval **904**, access point **201** responds to the Clear_to_Send that comprises info-address with at least one data frame.

[0078] Multi-protocol station **203-1** operating in accordance with the second protocol transmits acknowledgement frame **905** in response to the data frame or frames from access point **201**. Acknowledgement frame **905**, in some embodiments, comprises a duration field with a value that effectively ends network allocation vector protection interval **903**.

[0079] As part of Bluetooth activity interval **906**, the first protocol part of multi-protocol station **203-1** transmits, in some embodiments, another first protocol message (e.g., a Bluetooth HV3 [or "High Quality Voice 3"] packet, etc.) on shared-communications channel **205**.

[0080] It is to be understood that the above-described embodiments are merely illustrative of the present invention and that many variations of the above-described embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, in this Specification, numerous specific details are provided in

order to provide a thorough description and understanding of the illustrative embodiments of the present invention. Those skilled in the art will recognize, however, that the invention can be practiced without one or more of those details, or with other methods, materials, components, etc.

[0081] Furthermore, in some instances, well-known structures, materials, or operations are not shown or described in detail to avoid obscuring aspects of the illustrative embodiments. It is understood that the various embodiments shown in the Figures are illustrative, and are not necessarily drawn to scale. Reference throughout the specification to "one embodiment" or "an embodiment" or "some embodiments" means that a particular feature, structure, material, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment(s) is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention, but not necessarily all embodiments. Consequently, the appearances of the phrase "in one embodiment,""in an embodiment," or "in some embodiments" in various places throughout the Specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, materials, or characteristics can be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. It is therefore intended that such variations be included within the scope of the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

detecting the end of a transmission of a first signal in accordance with a first protocol on a shared-communications channel; and

transmitting a second signal in accordance with a second protocol on said shared-communications channel after the detecting of the end of said transmission of said first signal, wherein said second signal conveys a readiness to receive at least one data frame.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said second signal is a PS_Poll frame.

3. The method of claim 2 further comprising receiving said at least one data frame from the recipient of said PS_Poll frame.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein the transmitting of said PS_Poll frame occurs without first determining if said at least one data frame exists.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein said second signal is a Clear_to_Send frame that comprises an info-address field and a duration field.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the value of said info-address field indicates that the recipient of said Clear_to_Send frame transmit said at least one data frame without first contending for said shared-communications channel.

7. The method of claim 5 wherein the value of said duration field covers at least the time needed to transmit said at least one data frame.

8. The method of claim 5 further comprising receiving said at least one data frame from the recipient of said Clear_to_Send frame.

9. The method of claim 8 further comprising transmitting an acknowledgement frame, wherein the duration field value of said acknowledgement frame is set equal to zero.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein said first protocol is Bluetooth-based and said second protocol is IEEE 802.11-based.

11. A method comprising:

receiving a first signal on a shared-communications channel, wherein said first signal conveys a Clear_to_Send frame that comprises an info-address field and a duration field; and

transmitting at least one data frame on said shared-communications channel without first contending for said shared-communications channel;

wherein said info-address field indicates that the recipient of said Clear_to_Send frame transmit said at least one data frame without first contending for said shared-communications channel.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the value of said duration field covers at least the time needed to transmit said at least one data frame.

13. The method of claim 11 further comprising receiving an acknowledgement frame.

14. An apparatus comprising:

a receiver for detecting the end of a transmission of a first signal in accordance with a first protocol on a shared-communications channel; and

a transmitter for transmitting a second signal in accordance with a second protocol on said shared-communications channel after the detecting of the end of said transmission, wherein said second signal conveys a readiness to receive at least one data frame.

15. The apparatus of claim 14 wherein said second signal is a PS_Poll frame.

16. The apparatus of claim 15 wherein said receiver is also for receiving said at least one data frame from the recipient of said PS_Poll frame.

17. The apparatus of claim 15 wherein the transmitting of said PS_Poll frame occurs without first determining if said at least one data frame exists.

18. The apparatus of claim 14 wherein said second signal is a Clear_to_Send frame that comprises an info-address field and a duration field.

19. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein the value of said info-address field indicates that the recipient of said Clear_to_Send frame transmit said at least one data frame without first contending for said shared-communications channel.

20. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein said receiver is also for receiving said at least one data frame from the recipient of said Clear_to_Send frame.

21. The apparatus of claim 20 wherein said transmitter is also for transmitting an acknowledgement frame, wherein the duration field value of said acknowledgement frame is set equal to zero.

22. The apparatus of claim 14 wherein said first protocol is Bluetooth-based and said second protocol is IEEE 802.11-based.

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