

High Accuracy Wireless Timing Synchronization Using Software Defined Radios

2023 GNU Radio Conference

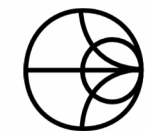
High Performance SDR Applications

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delta
Distributed Electromagnetics
Theory and Applications



emrg
Electromagnetics Research Group
Michigan State University



Outline

1. Motivation and Applications
2. Synchronization Technique
3. Software Overview & Demo
4. Experimental Results

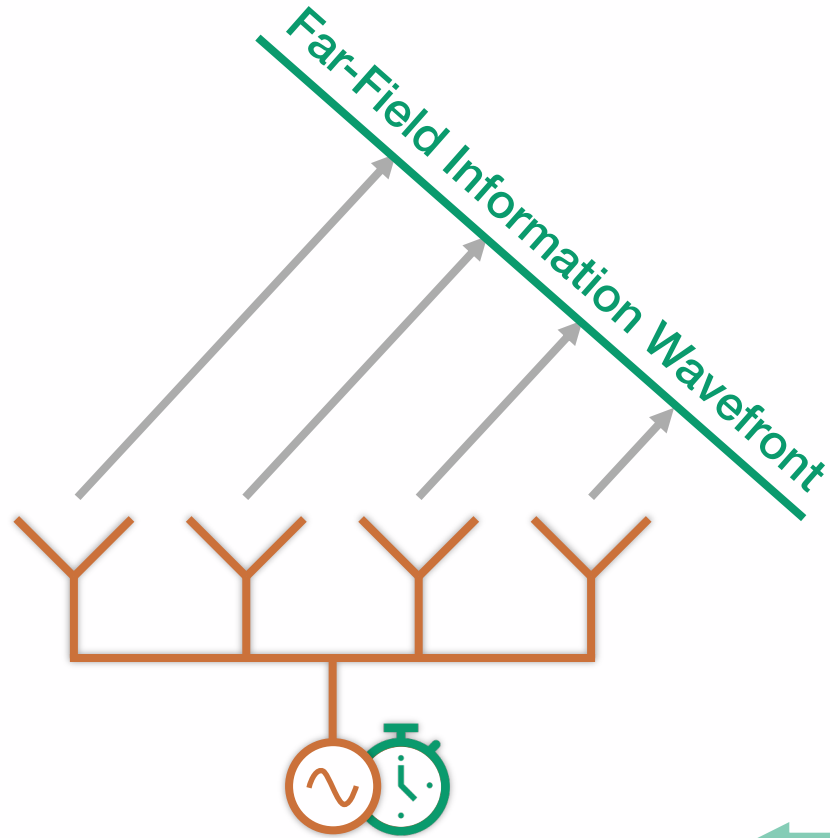


1 | Motivation and Applications

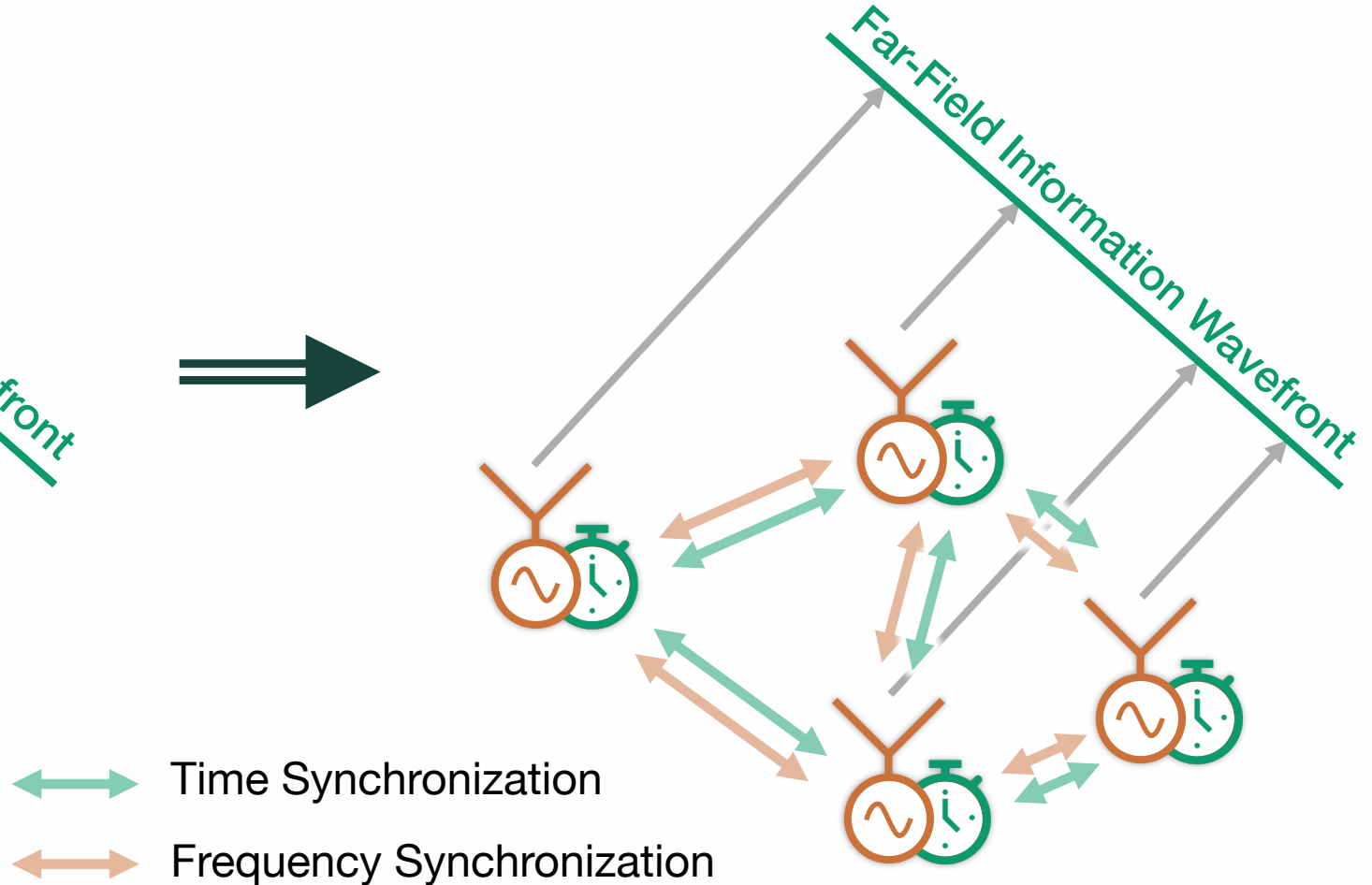
Motivation // Coherent Distributed Antenna Arrays



Traditional Phased Array



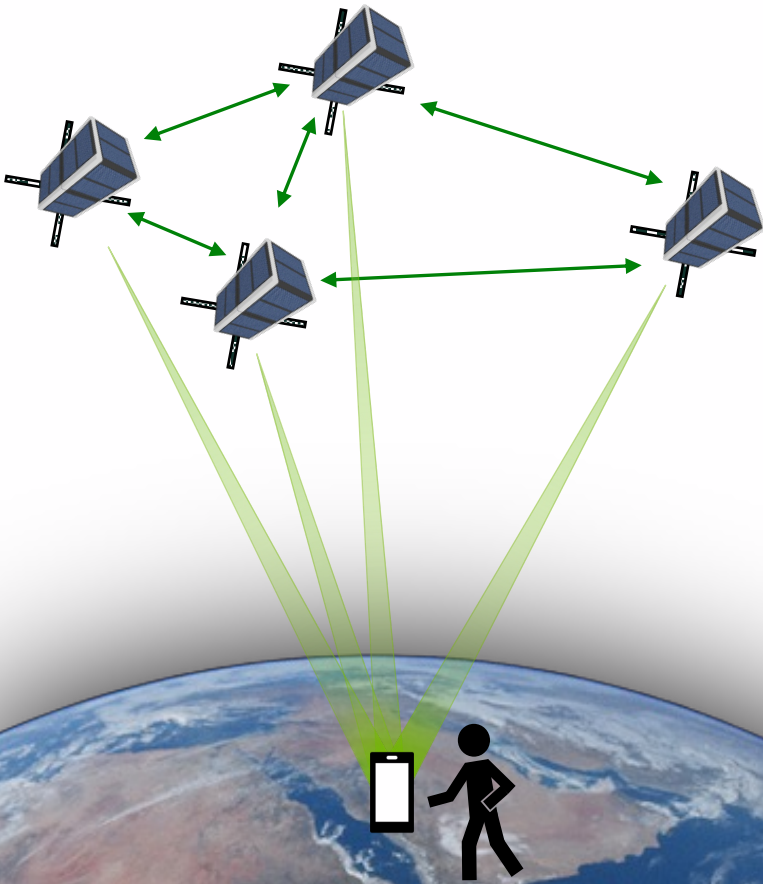
Distributed Phased Array



Applications of Coherent Distributed Arrays

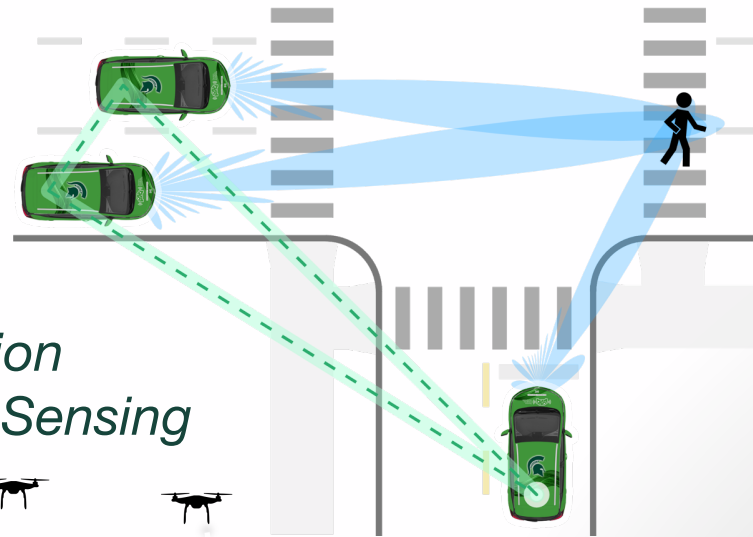


Next Generation Satellite Cellular Networks

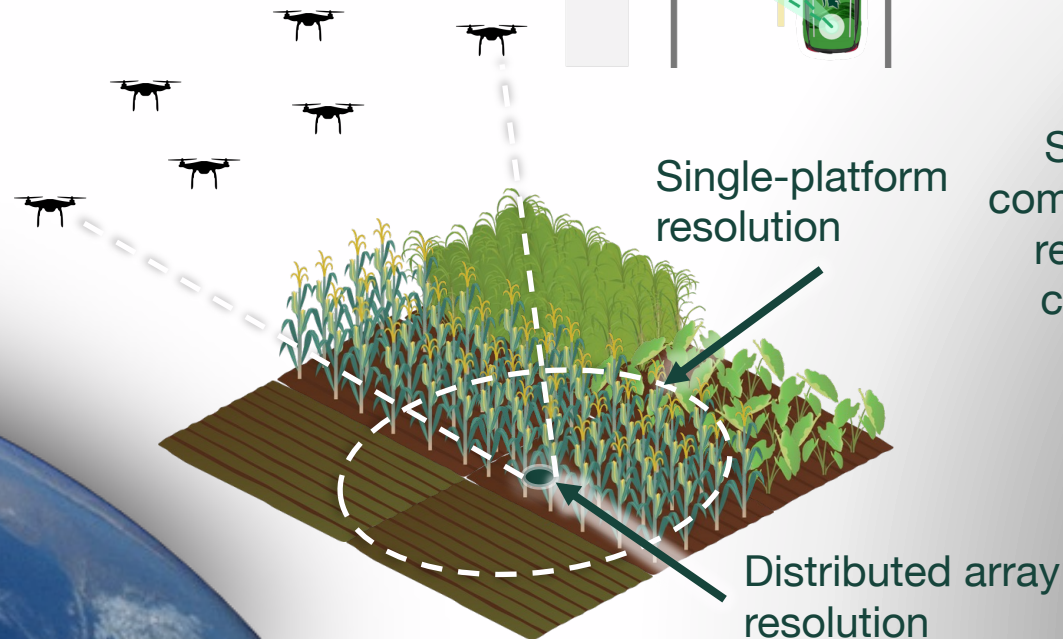


High Performance SDR Applications

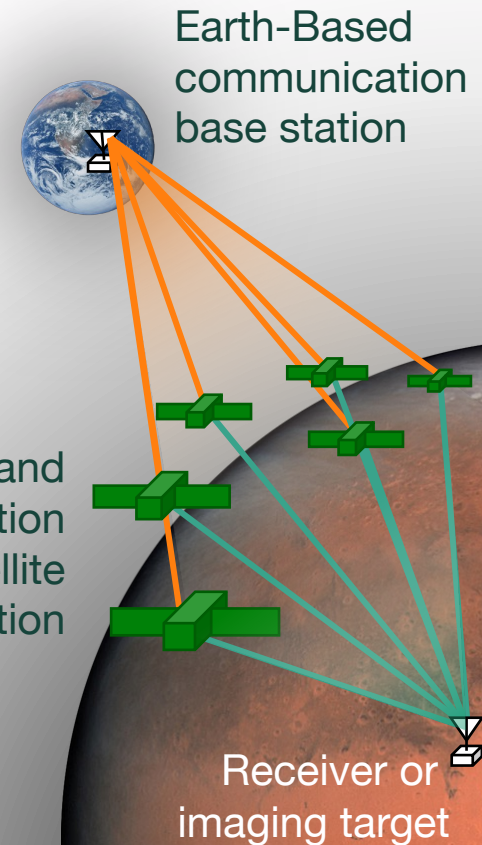
Distributed V2X Sensing



Precision Agricultural Sensing



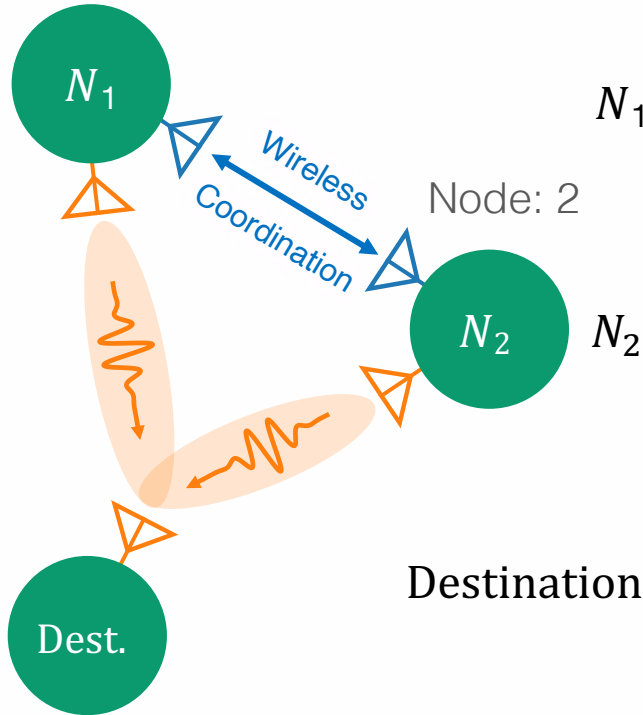
Space Communication and Remote Sensing



Coherent Distributed Array Synchronization



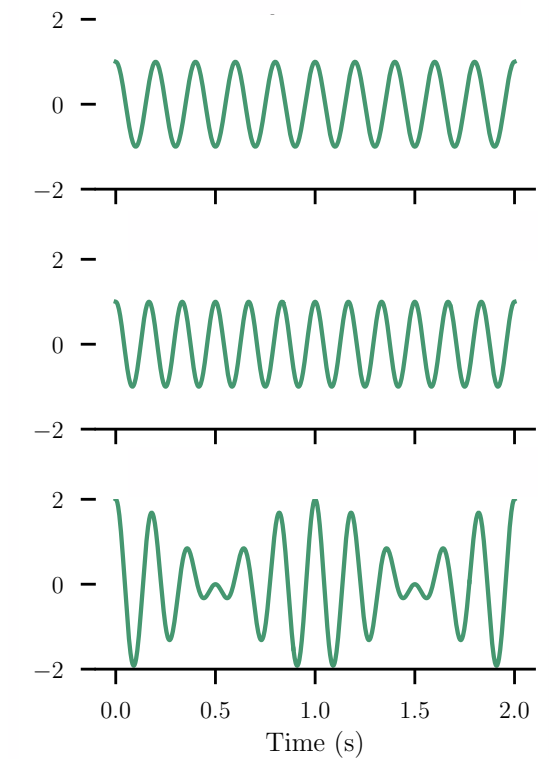
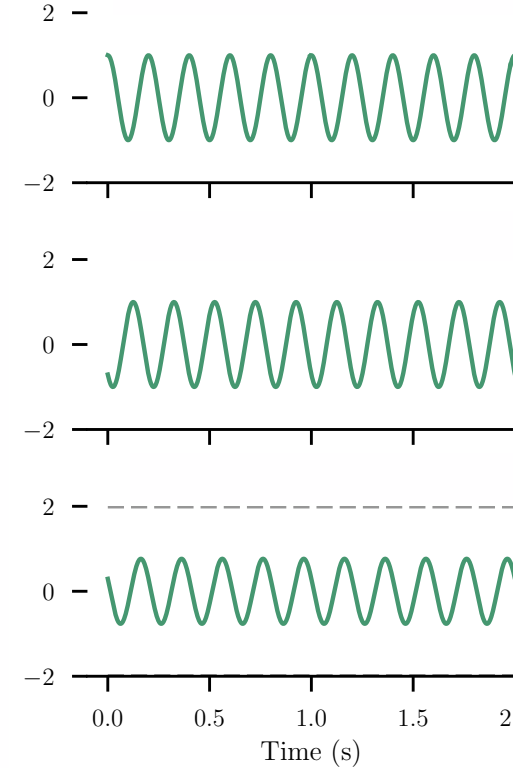
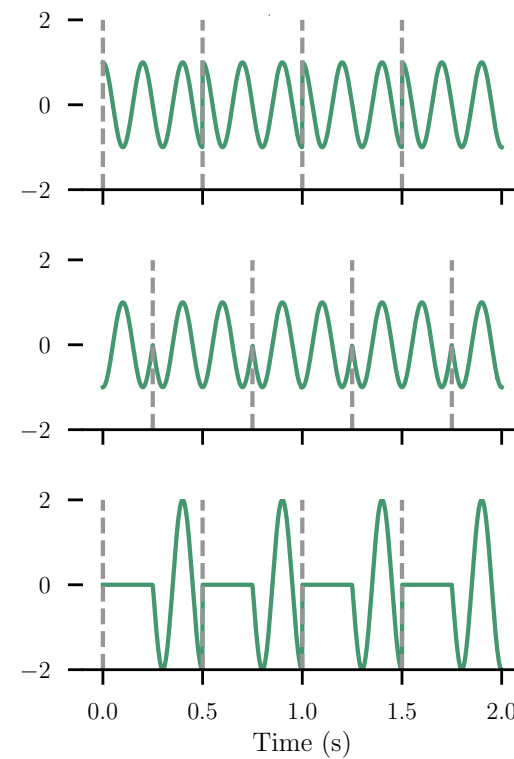
Node: 1



Time Synchronization

Phase Alignment

Frequency Syntonization



$$s_1 + s_2 = \sum_{n=1}^2 \alpha_n(t - \delta t_n) \exp\{j[2\pi(f + \delta f_n)t + \phi_n]\}$$



2 | Synchronization Technique



System Time Model

- Local time at node n :

$$T_n(t) = t + \delta_n(t) + v_n(t)$$

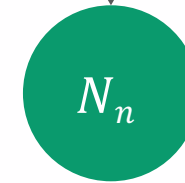
- t : true time
- $\delta_n(t)$: time-varying offset from global true time
- $v_n(t)$: other zero-mean noise sources
- $\Delta_{0n}(t) = T_0(t) - T_n(t)$
- Goal:
 - Estimate and compensate for Δ_{0n}

Relative Clock Alignment

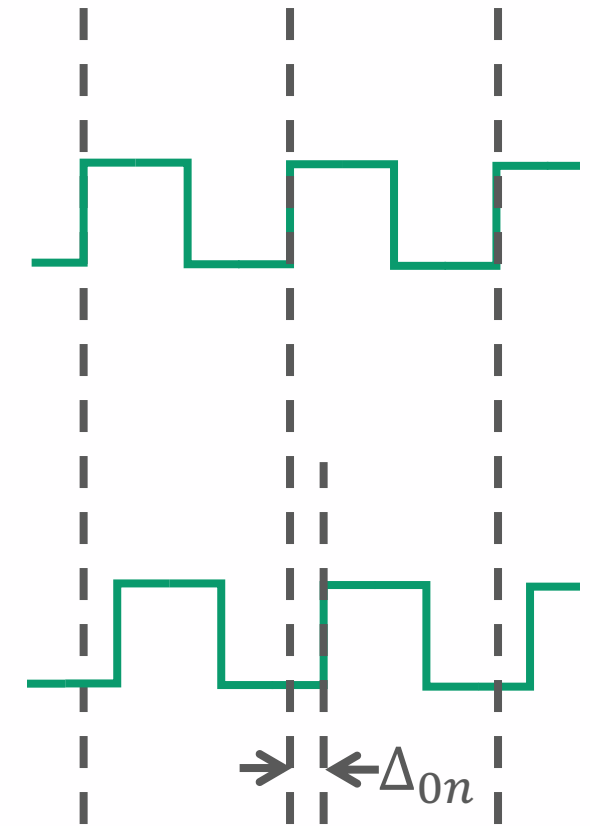
Node: 0



R



Node: n



Time Synchronization Overview



Two-Way Time Synchronization

- *Assumptions:*
 - Link is reciprocal \Rightarrow quasi-static during the synchronization epoch

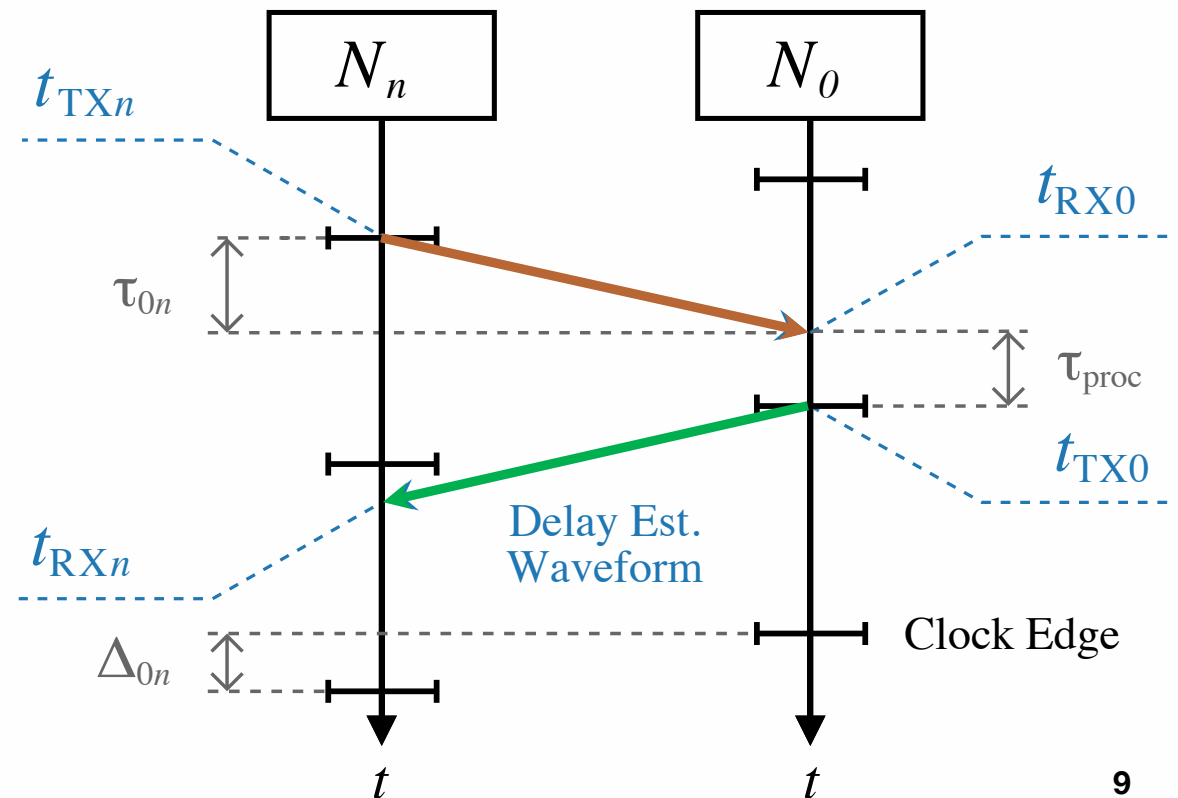
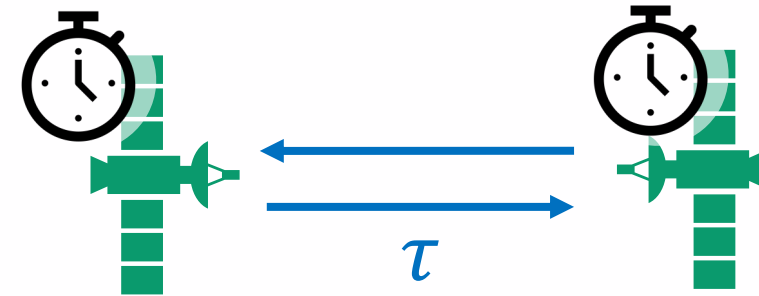
- Timing skew estimate:

$$\Delta_{0n} = \frac{(T_{RX0} - T_{TXn}) - (T_{RXn} - T_{TX0})}{2}$$

- Inter-node range estimate:

$$D_{0n} = c \cdot \frac{(T_{RX0} - T_{TXn}) + (T_{RXn} - T_{TX0})}{2}$$

For compactness of notation: $T_m(t_{TXn}) = T_{TXn}$



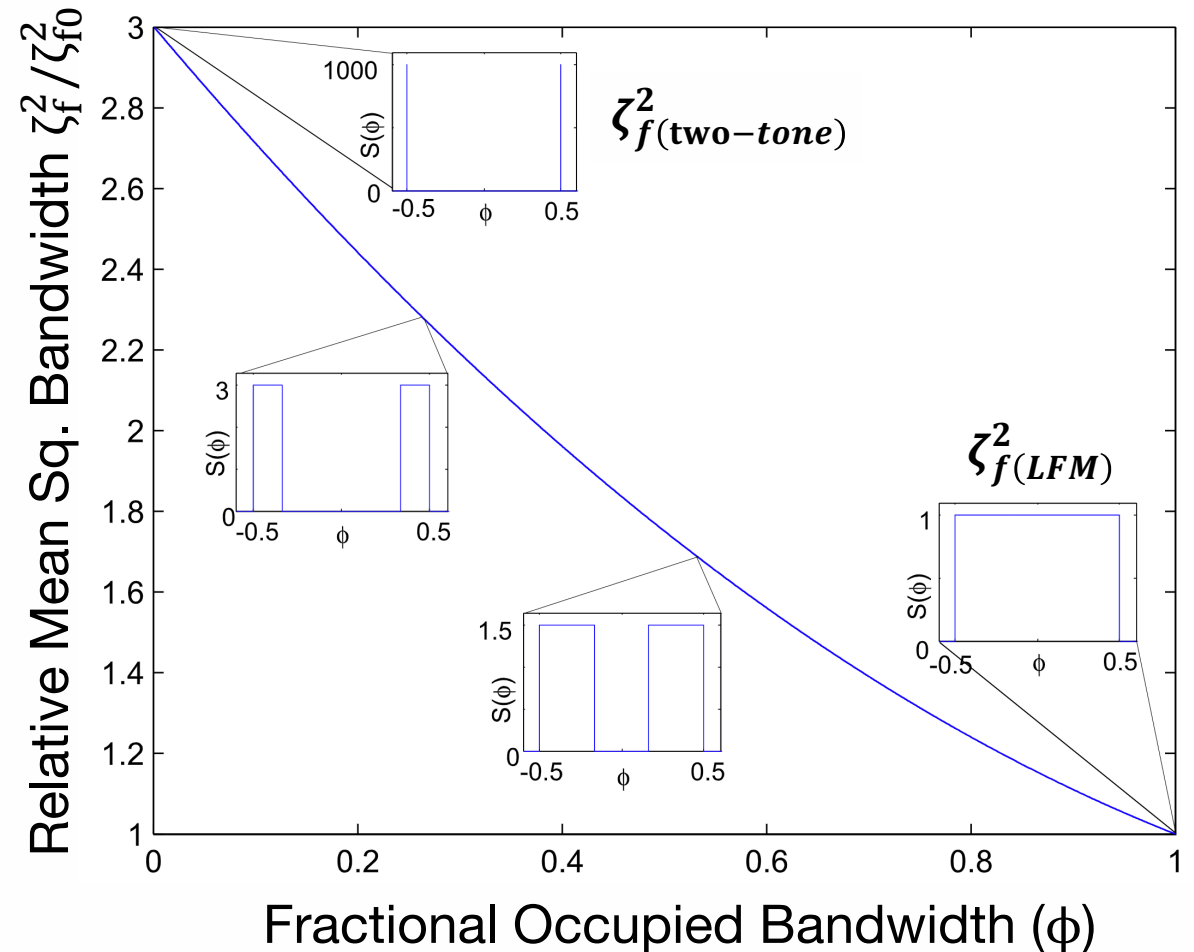


High Accuracy Delay Estimation

- The delay accuracy lower bound (CRLB) for time is given by

$$\text{var}(\hat{\tau} - \tau) \geq \frac{1}{2\zeta_f^2} \cdot \frac{N_0}{E_s}$$

- ζ_f^2 : mean-squared bandwidth
- N_0 : noise power spectral density
- E_s : signal energy
- $\frac{E_s}{N_0}$: post-processed SNR



[3] J. A. Nanzer and M. D. Sharp, "On the Estimation of Angle Rate in Radar," *IEEE T Antenn Propag*, vol. 65, no. 3, pp. 1339–1348, 2017, doi: 10.1109/tap.2016.2645785.



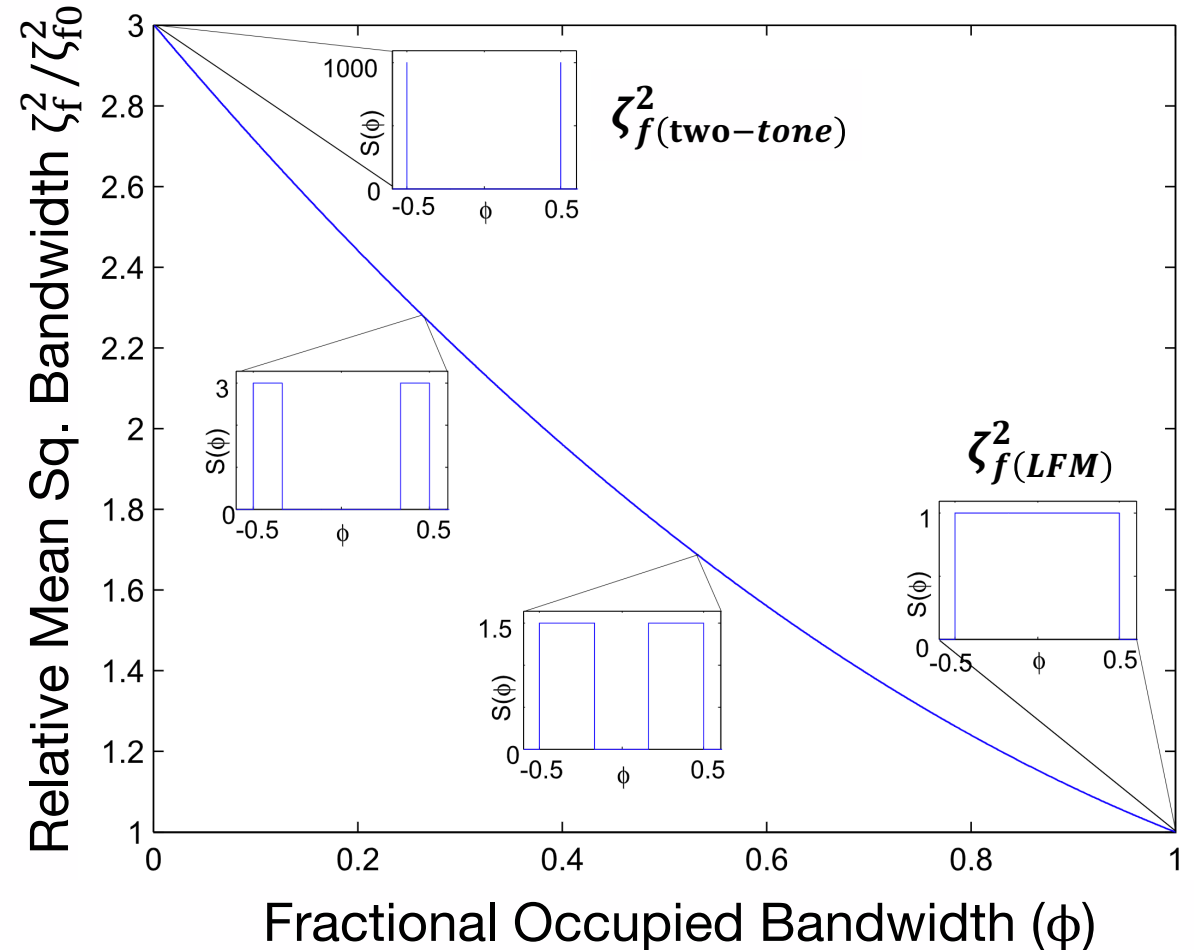
High Accuracy Delay Estimation

$$\text{var}(\hat{\tau} - \tau) \geq \frac{1}{2\zeta_f^2} \cdot \frac{N_0}{E_s}$$

- For constant-SNR, maximizing ζ_f^2 will yield improved delay estimation

$$\zeta_f^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2\pi f)^2 |G(f)|^2 df$$

- $\zeta_{f(LFM)}^2 = (\pi \cdot \text{BW})^2 / 3$
- $\zeta_{f(\text{two-tone})}^2 = (\pi \cdot \text{BW})^2$



[3] J. A. Nanzer and M. D. Sharp, "On the Estimation of Angle Rate in Radar," *IEEE T Antenn Propag*, vol. 65, no. 3, pp. 1339–1348, 2017, doi: 10.1109/tap.2016.2645785.

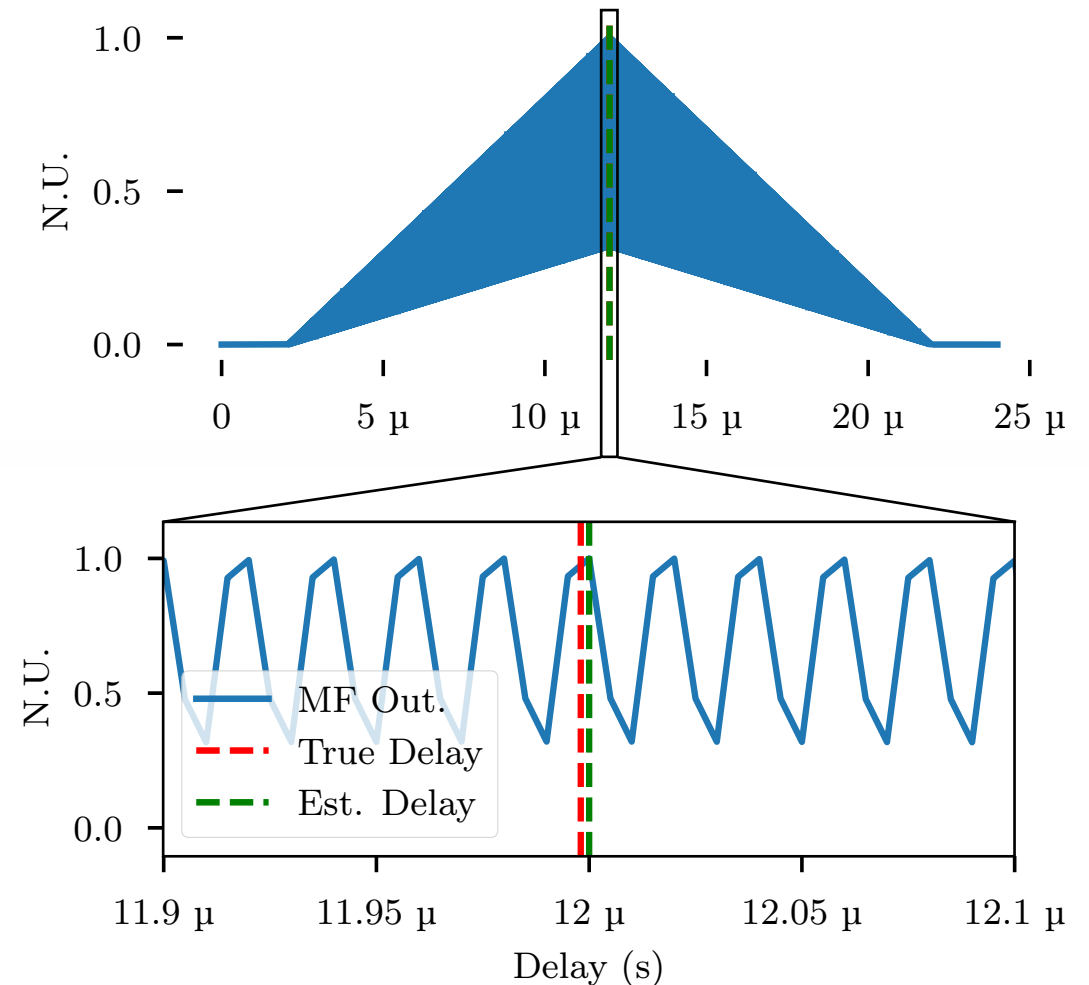


Delay Estimation

- Discrete matched filter (MF) used in initial time delay estimate

$$s_{MF}[n] = s_{RX}[n] \odot s_{TX}^*[-n]$$
$$= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{S_{RX}S_{TX}^*\}$$

- High SNR typically required to disambiguate correct peak
- Many other waveforms exist which balance accuracy and ambiguity



[4] J. M. Merlo, S. R. Mghabghab and J. A. Nanzer, "Wireless Picosecond Time Synchronization for Distributed Antenna Arrays," in IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 71, no. 4, pp. 1720-1731, April 2023, doi: 10.1109/TMTT.2022.3227878.



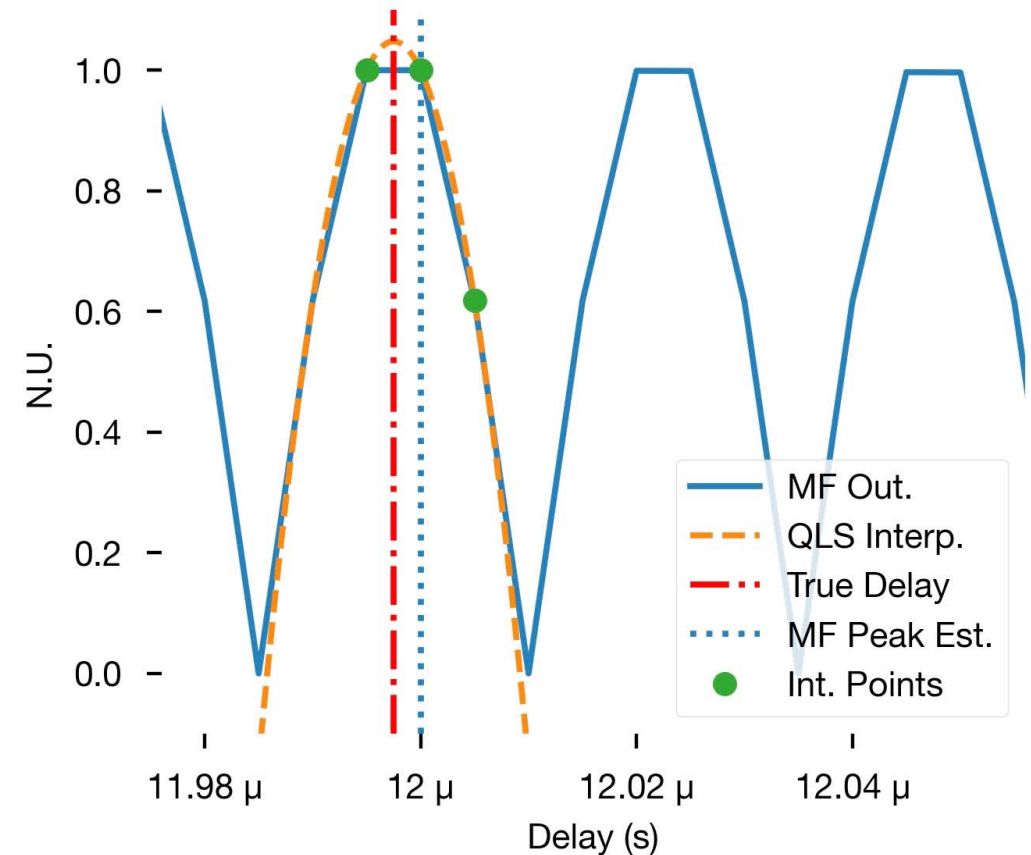
Delay Estimation Refinement

- MF causes estimator bias due to time discretization limited by sample rate
- Refinement of MF obtained using Quadratic Least Squares (QLS) fitting to find true delay based on three sample points

$$\hat{\tau} = \frac{T_s}{2} \frac{s_{MF}[n_{\max} - 1] - s_{MF}[n_{\max} + 1]}{s_{MF}[n_{\max} - 1] - 2s_{MF}[n_{\max}] + s_{MF}[n_{\max} + 1]}$$

where

$$n_{\max} = \underset{n}{\operatorname{argmax}}\{s_{MF}[n]\}$$

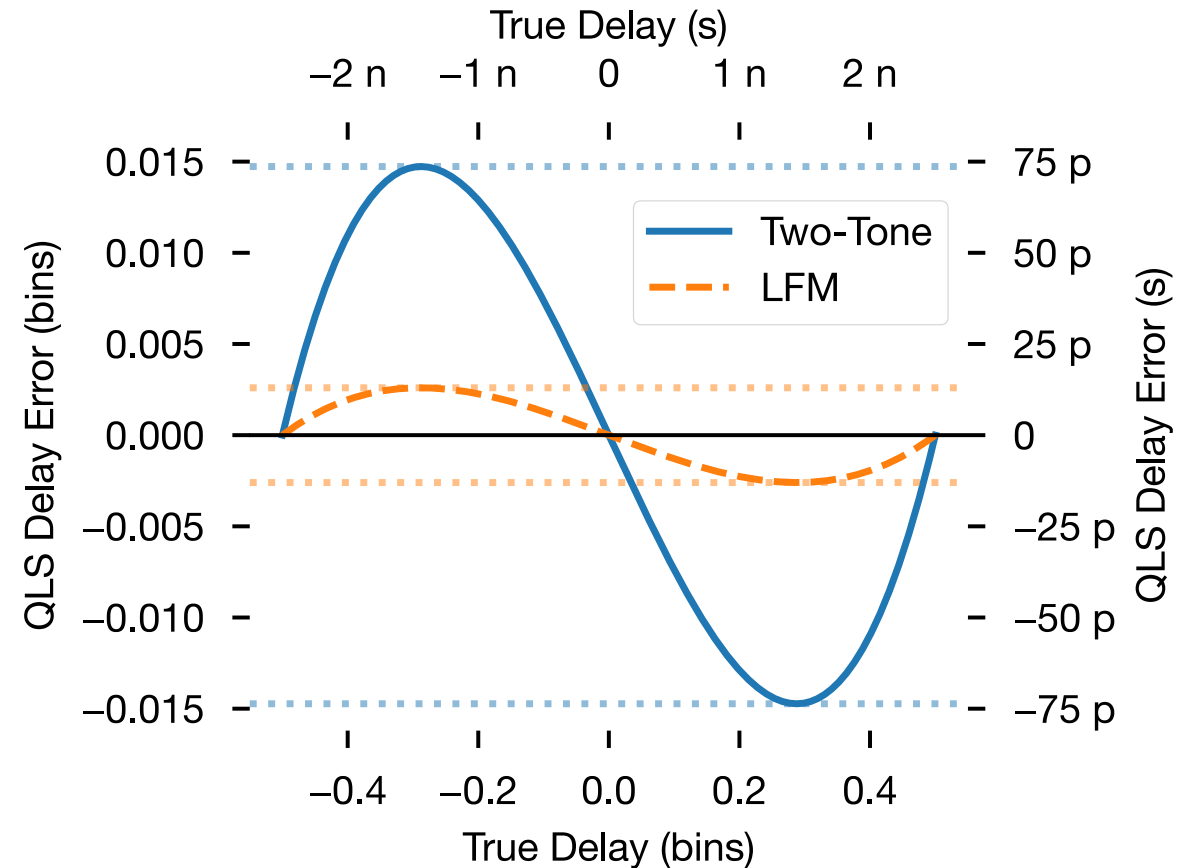


[4] J. M. Merlo, S. R. Mghabghab and J. A. Nanzer, "Wireless Picosecond Time Synchronization for Distributed Antenna Arrays," in IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 71, no. 4, pp. 1720-1731, April 2023, doi: 10.1109/TMTT.2022.3227878.

Delay Estimation Refinement



- QLS results in small residual bias due to an imperfect representation of the underlying MF output
- Residual bias is a function of waveform and sample rate
- Can be easily corrected via lookup table



[4] J. M. Merlo, S. R. Mghabghab and J. A. Nanzer, "Wireless Picosecond Time Synchronization for Distributed Antenna Arrays," in IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 71, no. 4, pp. 1720-1731, April 2023, doi: 10.1109/TMTT.2022.3227878.



3 | Software Overview

Software Challenges



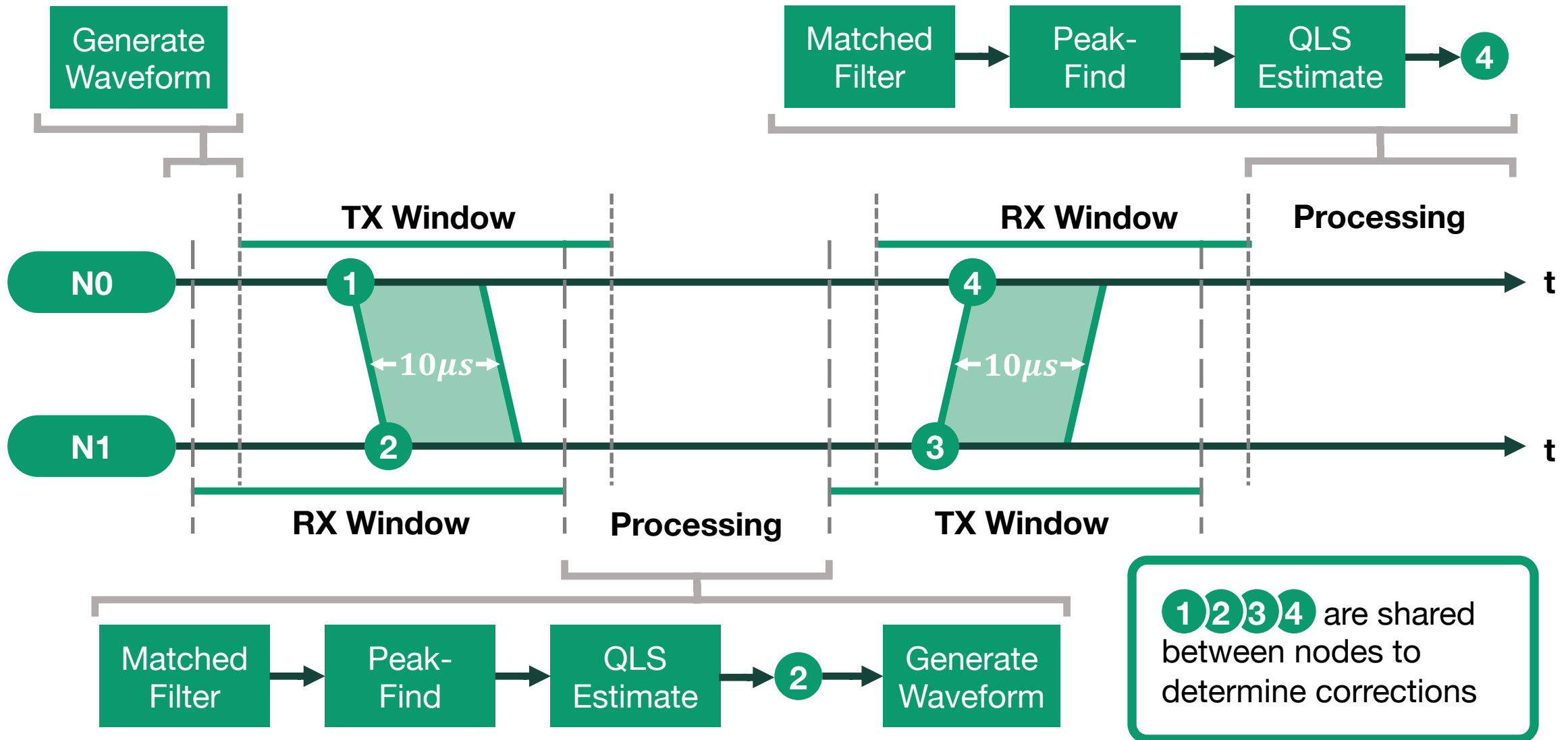
1. High/full sample rate with low CPU utilization
→ **Use “bursty” transmission scheme**
2. Reasonably low latency
→ **Use message/PDU-based flowgraph**
3. Maintain groupings of PDUs for each channel transmitted/received
→ **Use lists of PDUs**; initially created a “Wide PDU” type, but switched for compatibility with existing codebase

Software Guiding Principles

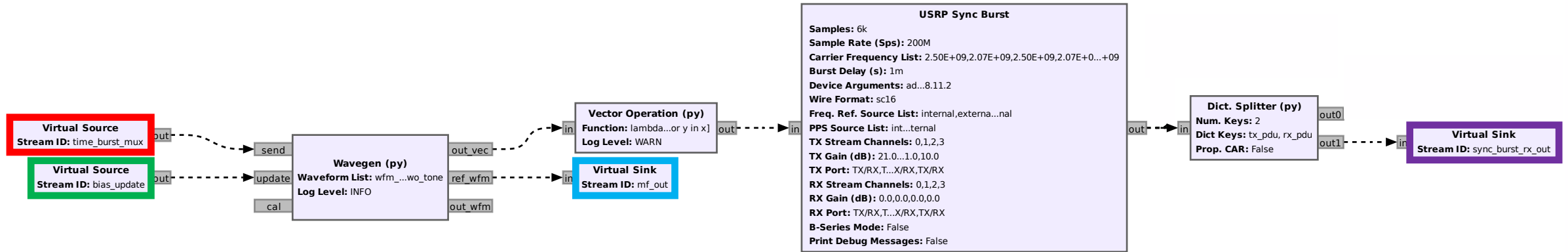


- **Code reusability**
 - Implemented on top of **DELTA Python Package** for code reusability
- **Implementation/iteration speed**
 - Scientific processing implemented in Python first, data manipulation in C++
 - Benchmark, re-implement in C++ if necessary

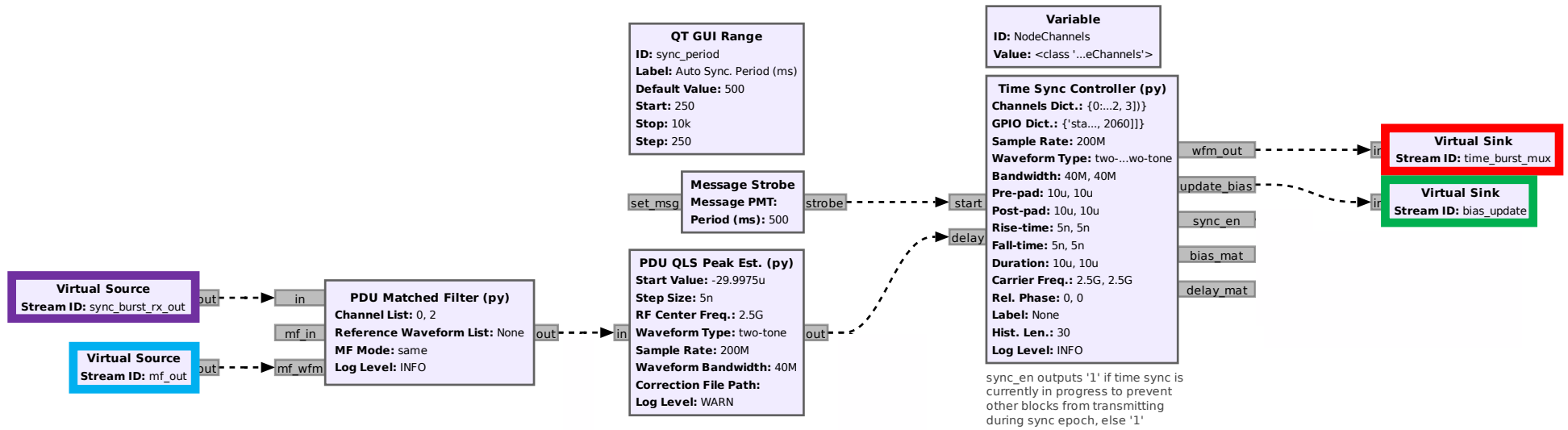
Time Estimation Process



Time Transfer Flow Graph

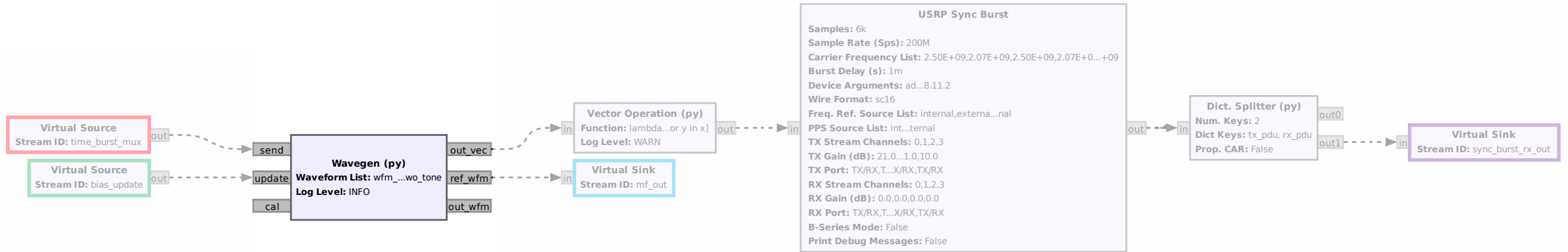


Outputs dict of WPDUs, keys: 'tx_pdu', 'rx_pdu'
each containing a WPDU of the transmitted
and received messages from all channels

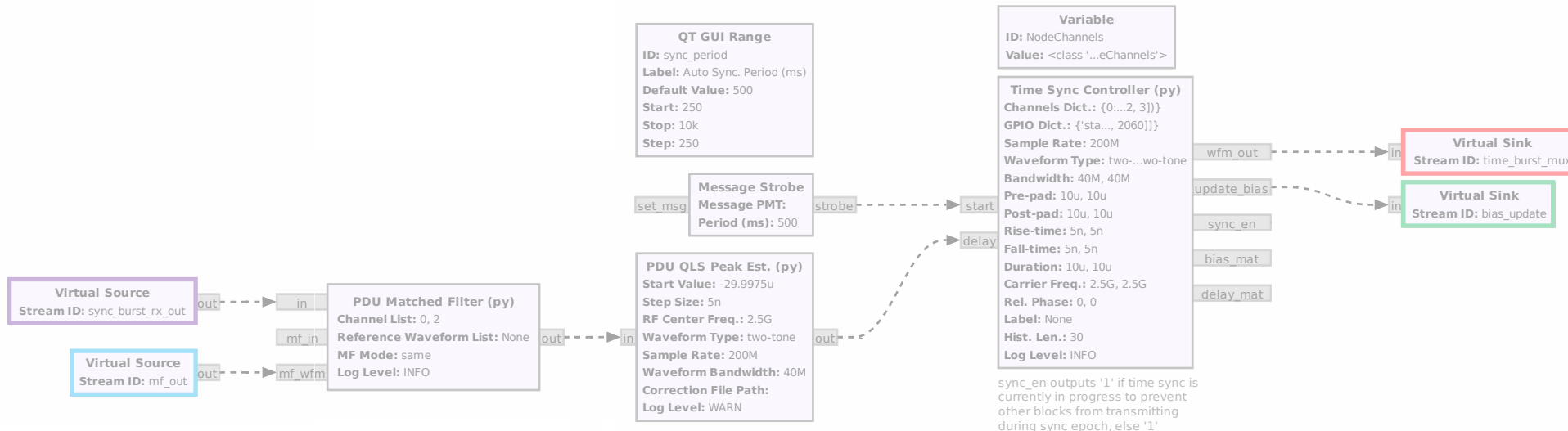


sync_en outputs '1' if time sync is
currently in progress to prevent
other blocks from transmitting
during sync epoch, else '1'

Wavegen Block

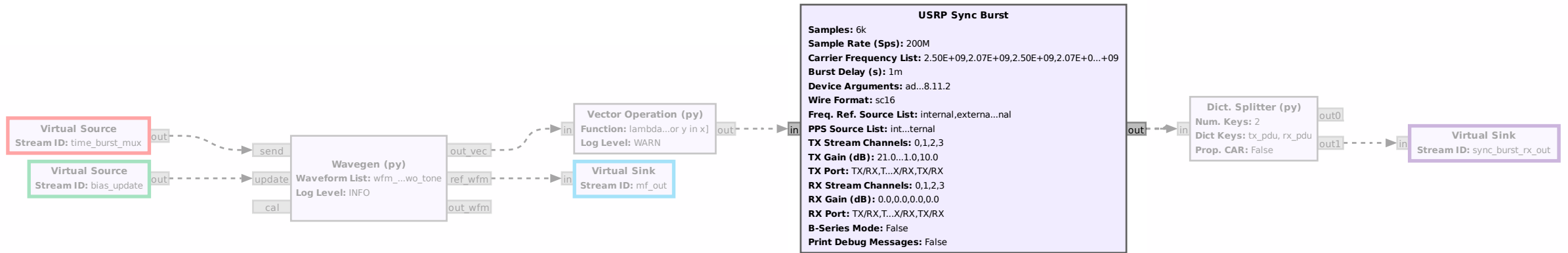


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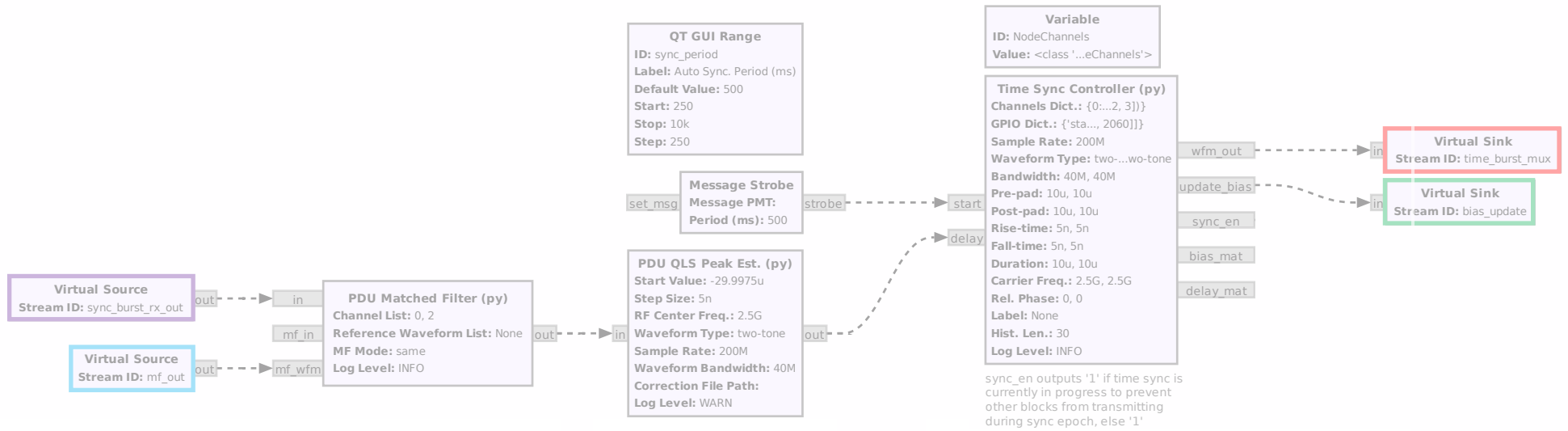


sync_en outputs '1' if time sync is
currently in progress to prevent
other blocks from transmitting
during sync epoch, else '0'

USRP Sync Burst Block

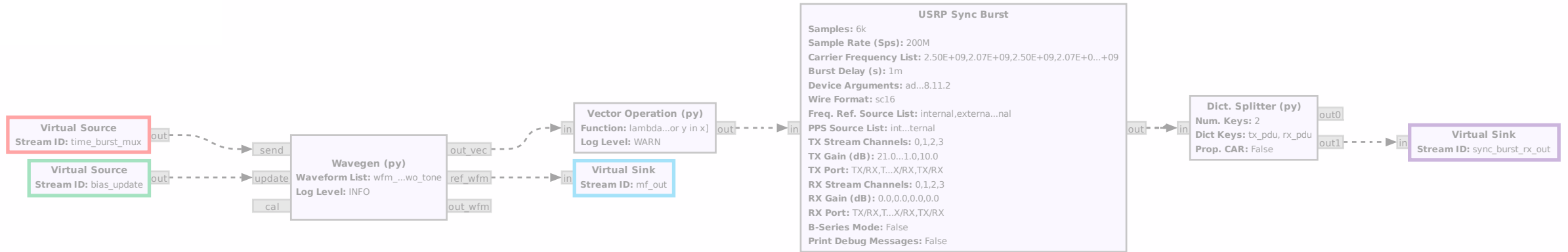


Outputs dict of WPDUs, keys: 'tx_pdu', 'rx_pdu' each containing a WPDU of the transmitted and received messages from all channels

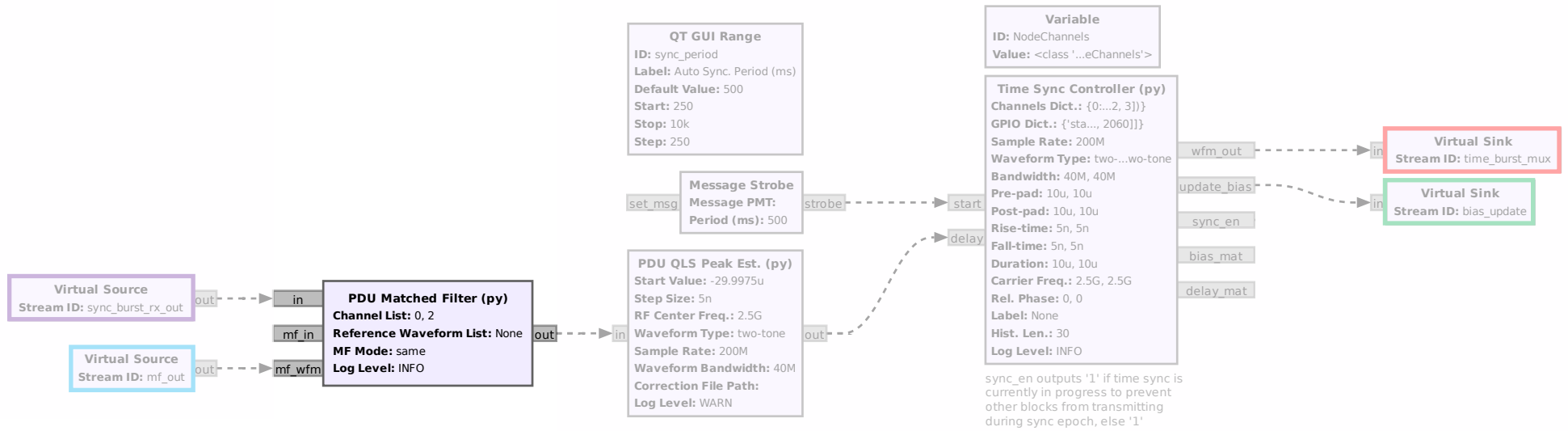


sync_en outputs '1' if time sync is currently in progress to prevent other blocks from transmitting during sync epoch, else '0'

PDU Matched Filter Block

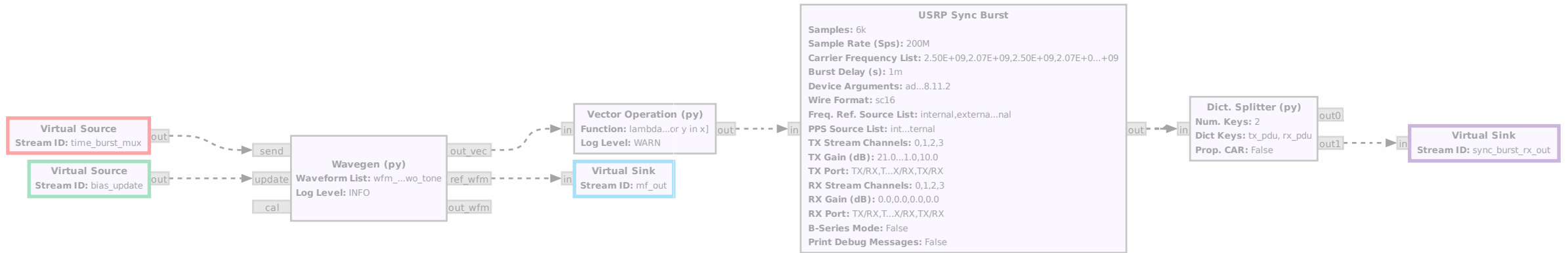


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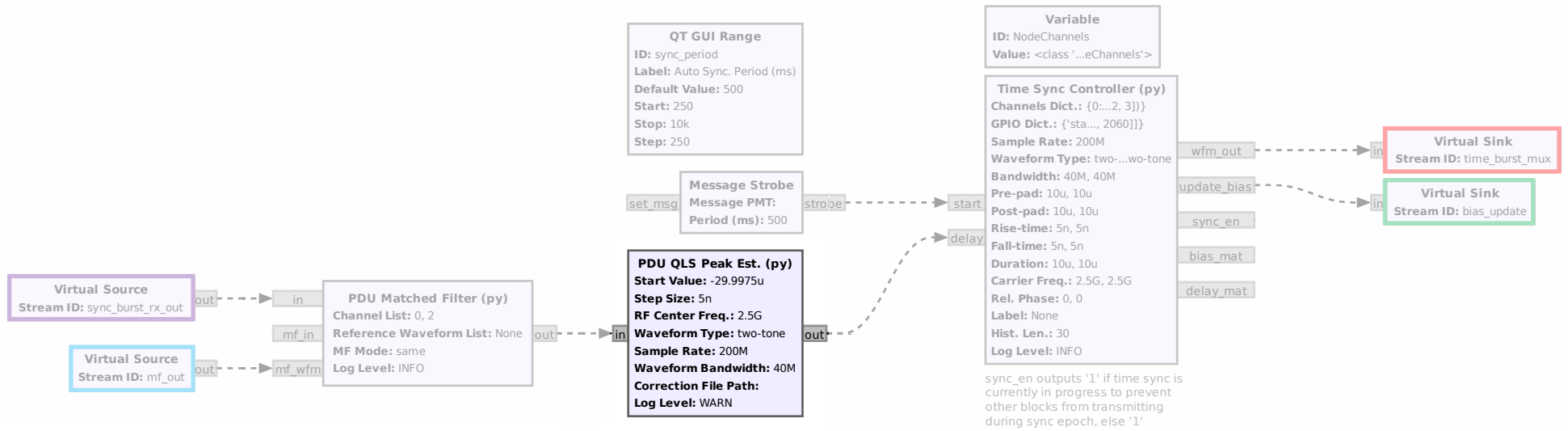


sync_en outputs '1' if time sync is
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PDU QLS Peak Estimator Block

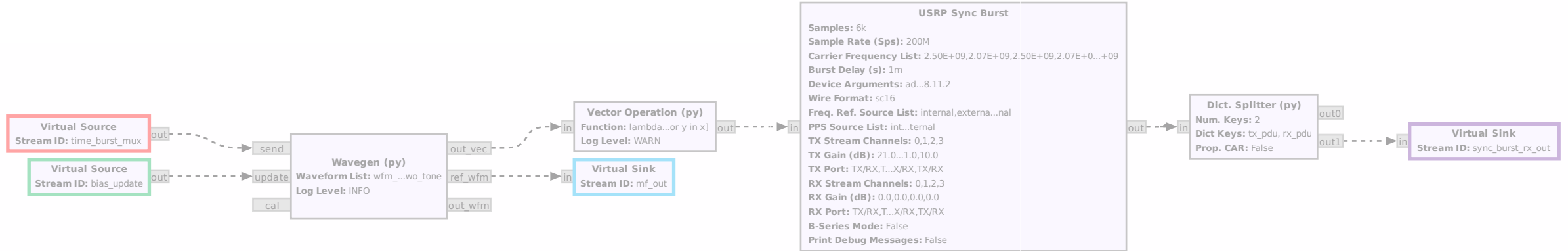


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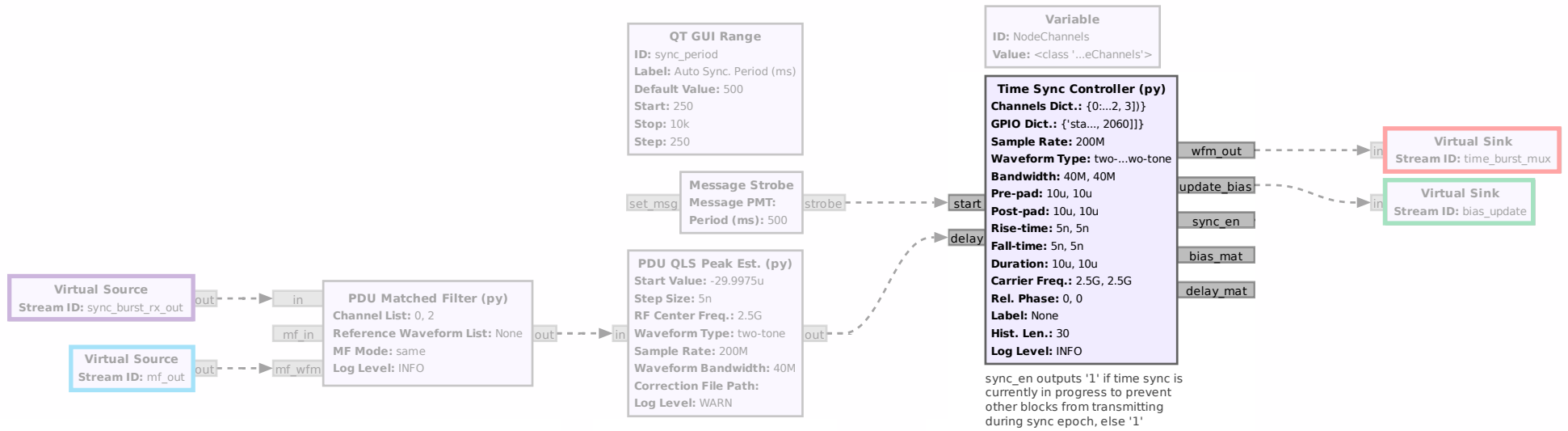


sync_en outputs '1' if time sync is
currently in progress to prevent
other blocks from transmitting
during sync epoch, else '0'

Time Sync Controller Block



Outputs dict of WPDUs, keys: 'tx_pdu', 'rx_pdu'
each containing a WPDU of the transmitted
and received messages from all channels

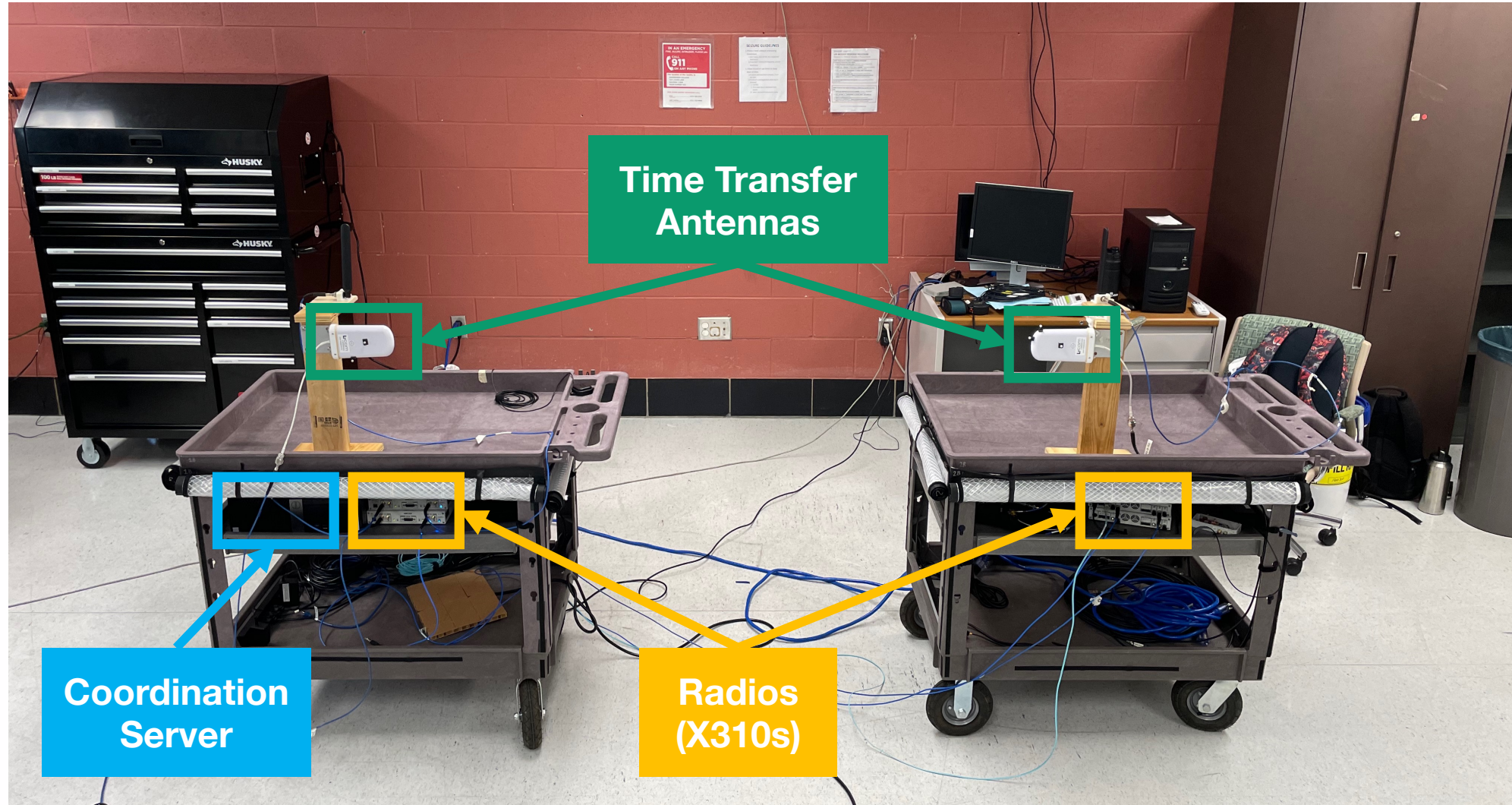


sync_en outputs '1' if time sync is
currently in progress to prevent
other blocks from transmitting
during sync epoch, else '1'



Software Demo

Software Demo





Time Transfer V2.0

Time Sync Beamforming

Controls

Time Sync Trigger: Manual / Auto Manual Auto

Sync

Trigger Time Sync.

Auto Sync. Period (ms) 500

Auto Re-Trigger: Off / On Off On

SNR Estimation Time Delay Statistics Time Delay Plots Phase

NO SNR (Eig.): 0

N1 SNR (Eig.): 0

Matched Filter Delay Est. History

NO RX MF Out

Amplitude (N.U.)

Time (us)

Mag Phase

N1 RX MF Out

Amplitude (N.U.)

Time (us)

Mag Phase

NO TX

Amplitude

Time (us)

Real Imag

N1 RX

Amplitude

Time (us)

Real Imag



4 | **Experimental Results**

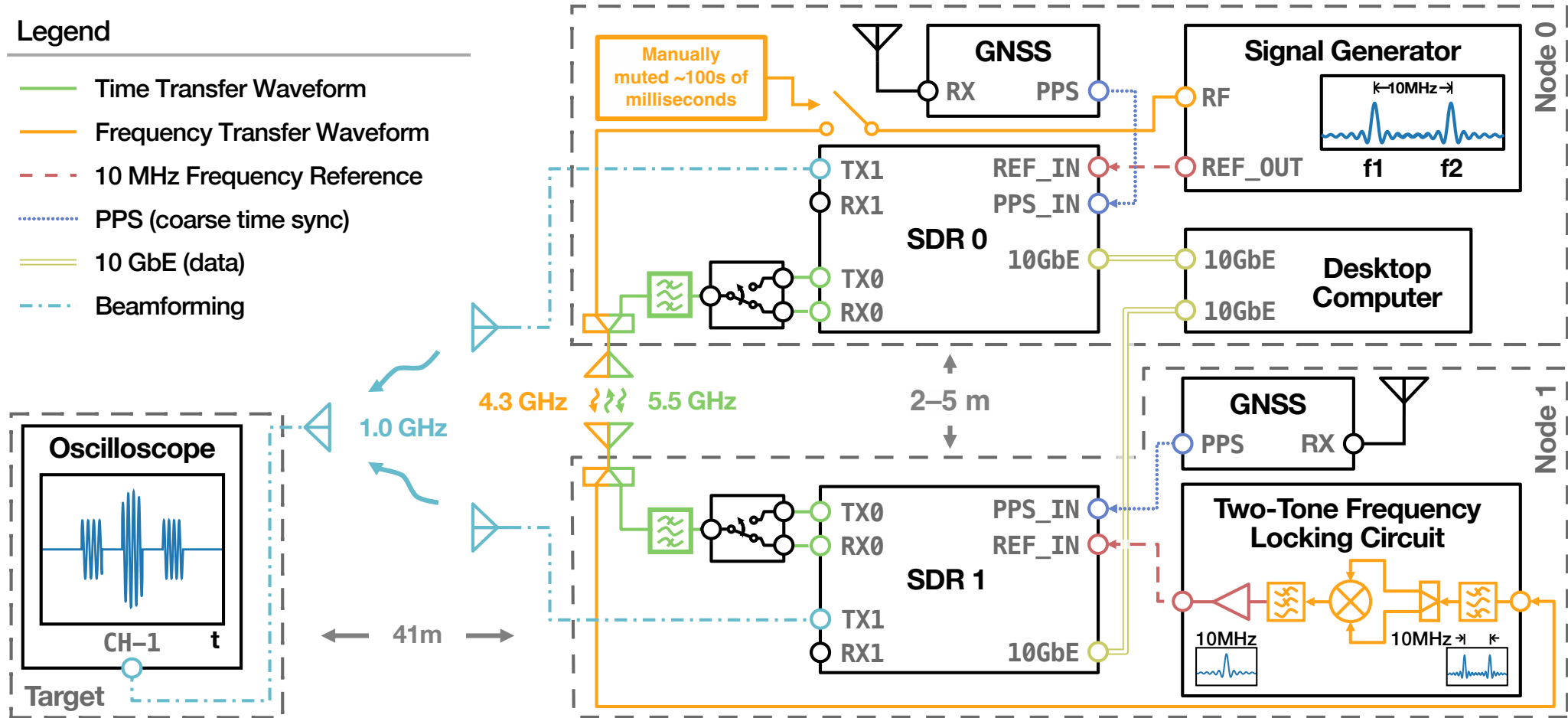
Beamforming

System Configuration



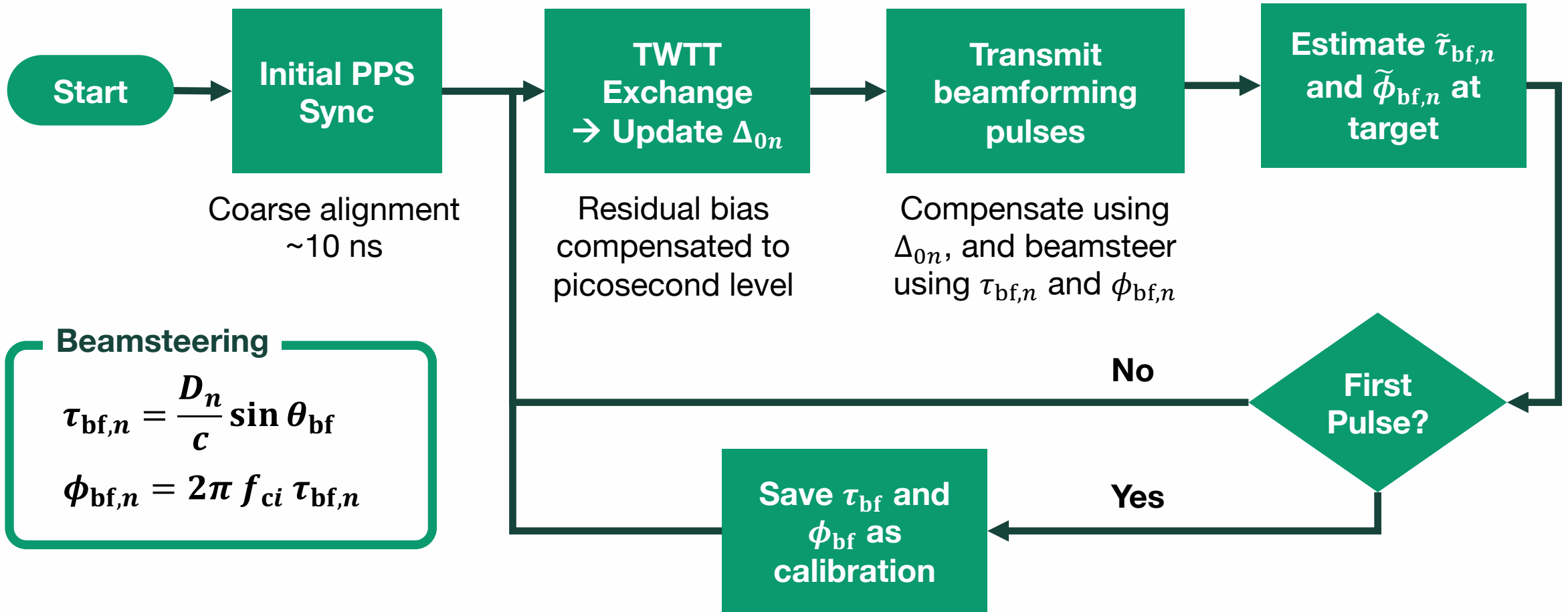
Legend

- Time Transfer Waveform
- Frequency Transfer Waveform
- - - 10 MHz Frequency Reference
- ⋯ PPS (coarse time sync)
- 10 GbE (data)
- ⋯ Beamforming



[5] J. M. Merlo, A. Schlegel and J. A. Nanzer, "High Accuracy Wireless Time-Frequency Transfer For Distributed Phased Array Beamforming," in 2023 IEEE/MTT-S International Microwave Symposium - IMS 2023, San Diego, CA, USA, 2023.

System State Flow

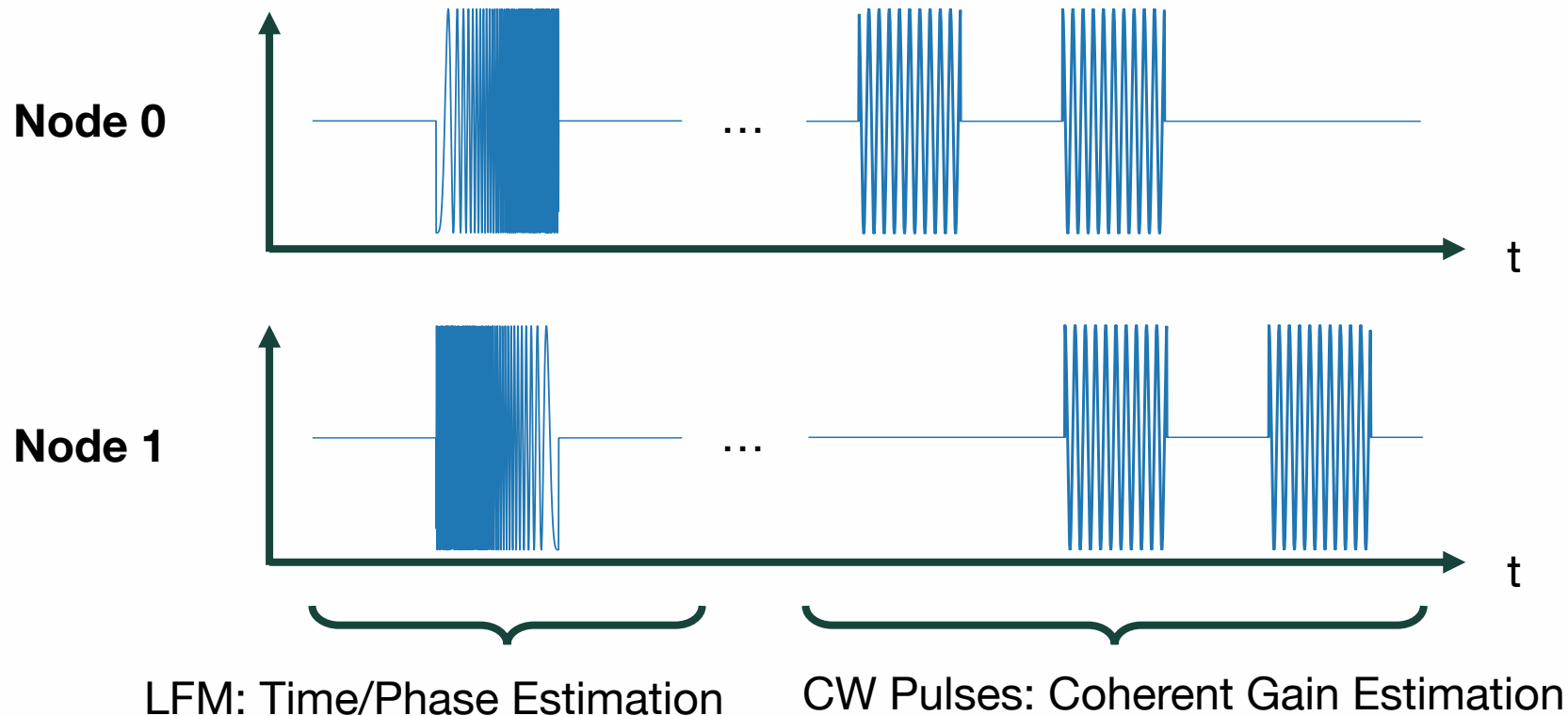


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Performance Evaluation Waveforms

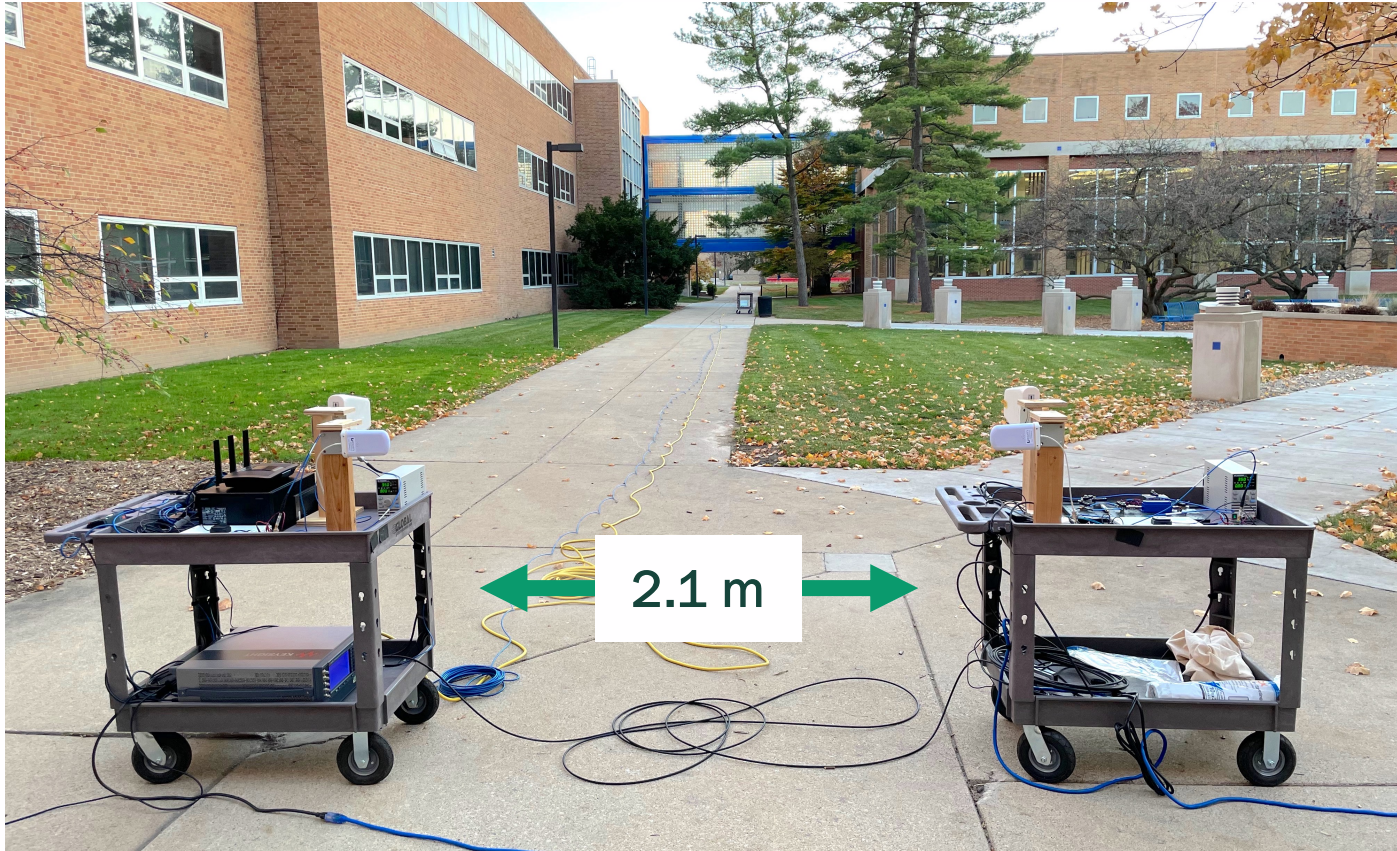


- Each node transmitted orthogonal LFMs followed by two CW pulses



[5] J. M. Merlo, A. Schlegel and J. A. Nanzer, "High Accuracy Wireless Time-Frequency Transfer For Distributed Phased Array Beamforming," in *2023 IEEE/MTT-S International Microwave Symposium - IMS 2023*, San Diego, CA, USA, 2023.

Experimental Configuration



Transmit Nodes Setup



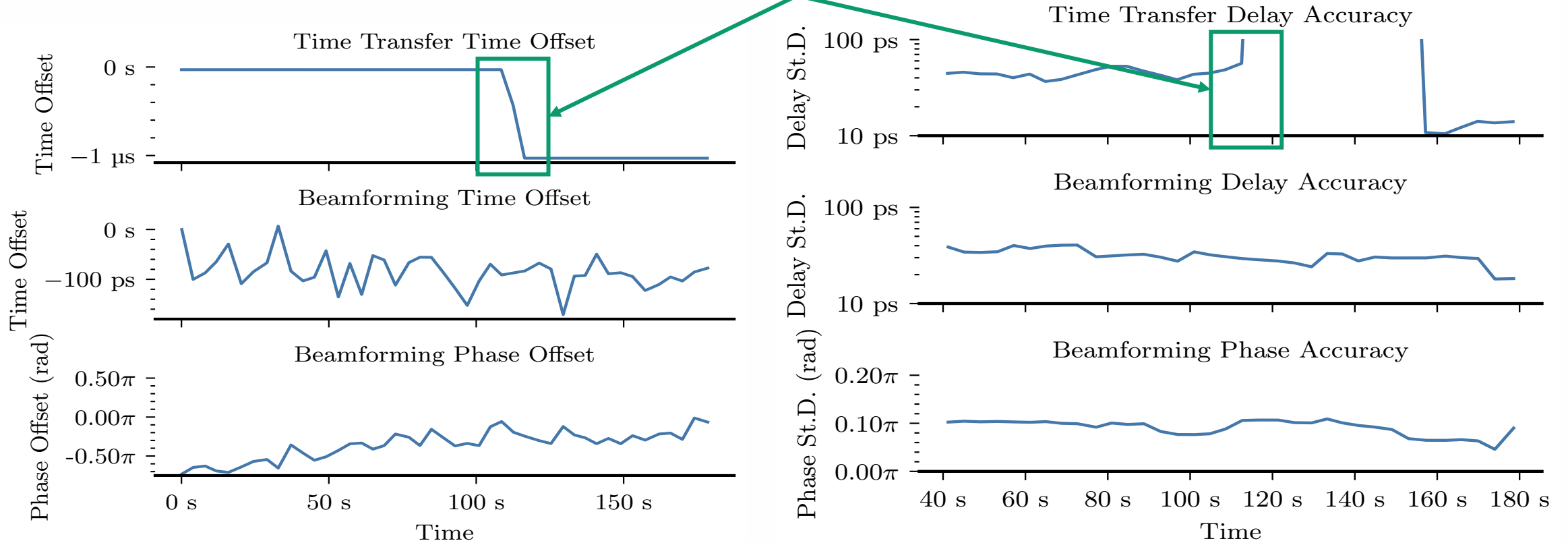
Target Node Setup (41 m downrange)

- [5] J. M. Merlo, A. Schlegel and J. A. Nanzer, "High Accuracy Wireless Time-Frequency Transfer For Distributed Phased Array Beamforming," in *2023 IEEE/MTT-S International Microwave Symposium - IMS 2023*, San Diego, CA, USA, 2023.

Beamforming Results

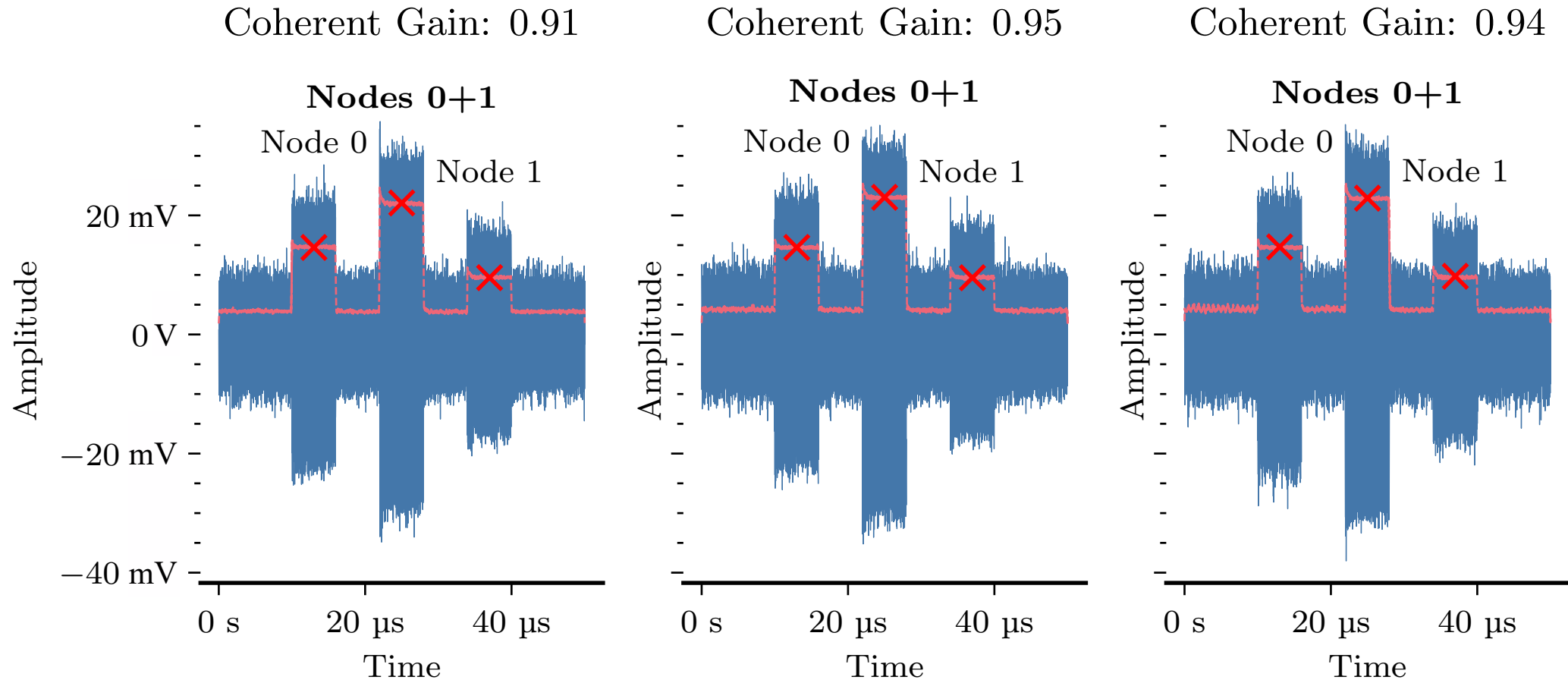


Induced Frequency Transfer Failure



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Beamforming Results



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Measurement Summary



Demonstrated fully wireless outdoor time-frequency synchronization and beamforming with $G_c > 0.9$ over a 41 m

Internode Distance	Min. Time Transfer Std.	Min. Beamforming Std.	Max. Throughput*	Max. Carrier Frequency†
2.1 m	10.47 ps	18.00 ps	5.56 Gbps	2.78 GHz
5.0 m	14.79 ps	24.02 ps	4.16 Gbps	2.08 GHz

* Maximum theoretical BPSK throughput; $\Pr(G_c \geq 0.9) > 0.9$

† Maximum theoretical carrier frequency; $\Pr(G_c \geq 0.9) > 0.9$

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Project Status and Conclusion



In Progress:

- Standardizing inter-block communications (use PDUs/list of PDUs)
- Complete fully distributed compute software implementation
 - Testing in progress
- Adding/improving documentation

Planned Work:

- Add test cases for CI/CD
- Open source releases
- Investigate use of streaming interface with managed latency to leverage existing streaming blocks



Questions?

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