

GNU Radio 4.0:

Packet<T> → Tensor<T> → DataSet<T> - 2nd Round

handling of chunked data + meta-information (↔ transient recording, data-multiplexing, non-RF signals e.g. matrix/image/tensors...)

(1) [#6182](#) expressing signal measurement errors/confidence intervals

(2) # - - - synchronising data (streams) from different flow-graphs and nodes

(3) # - - - flow-graph post-processing of chunked data → new 'meta-data + std::mdspan<>' -like data type

A. Krimm, Ralph J. Steinhausen, GNU Radio Meeting – online, 2023-03-23
with input from Josh Mormon & John Sallay

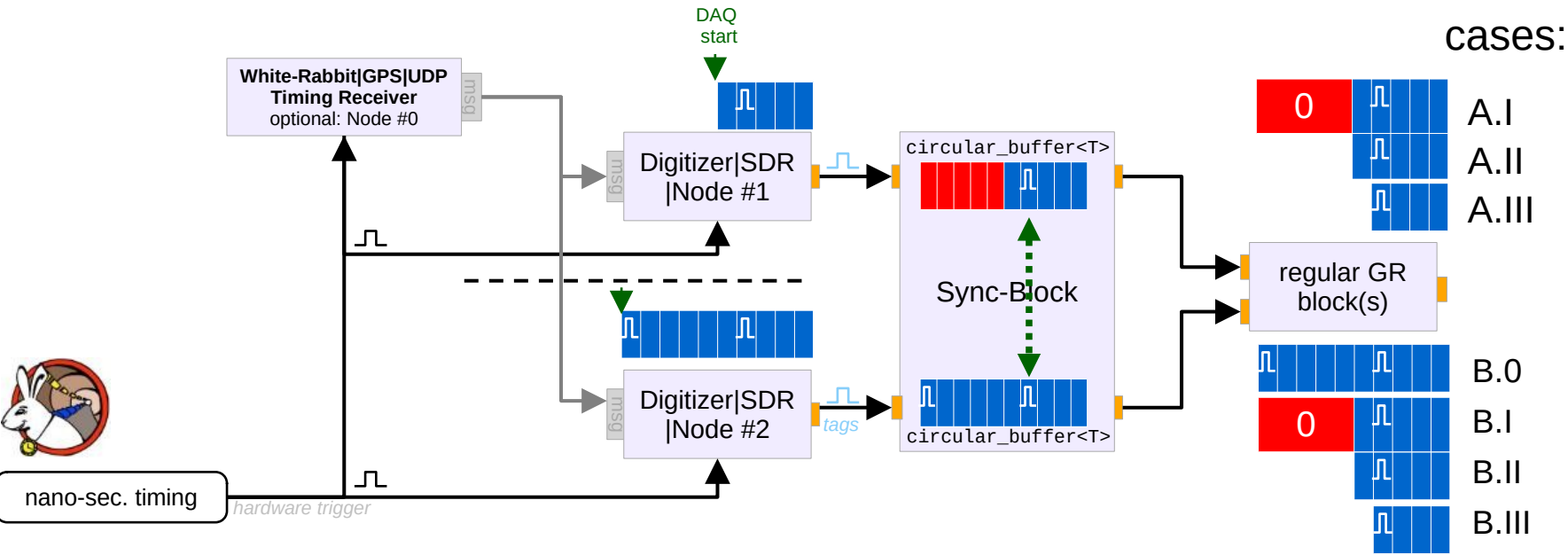


Finland France Germany India Poland Romania Russia Slovenia Sweden UK



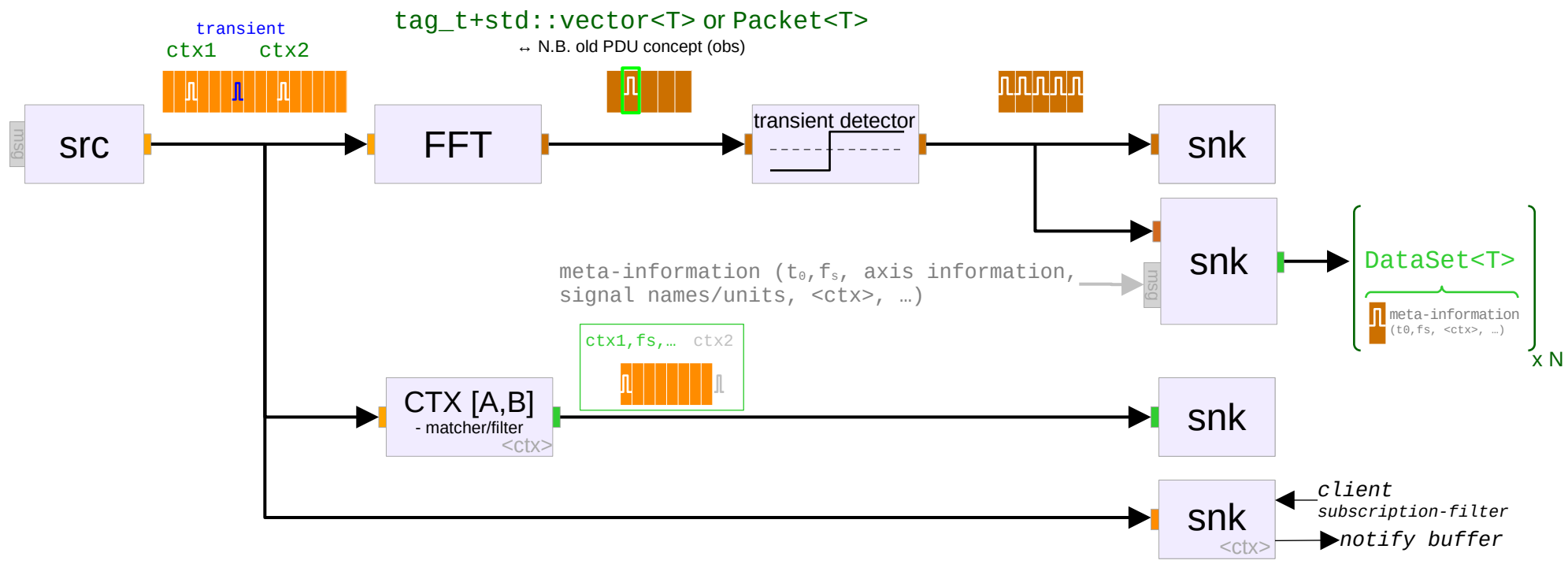
(2) # - - - - synch. data (streams) from different flow-graphs & nodes

- MIMO signals – if possible – are usually synchronised via each RX channel being on the same DAQ system
- not always possible: limited #channel per device (↔costs), largely spacially distributed DAQs (e.g. FAIR: 4.5 km)
- **real-world problem: (re-)synchronise physically/spacially distributed sources within the same flow-graph**
- failure cases to consider: ‘reconnecting/restarting SDRs/nodes’, ‘no data’ & time-outs, ... clock-drifts, transmission delays, ...

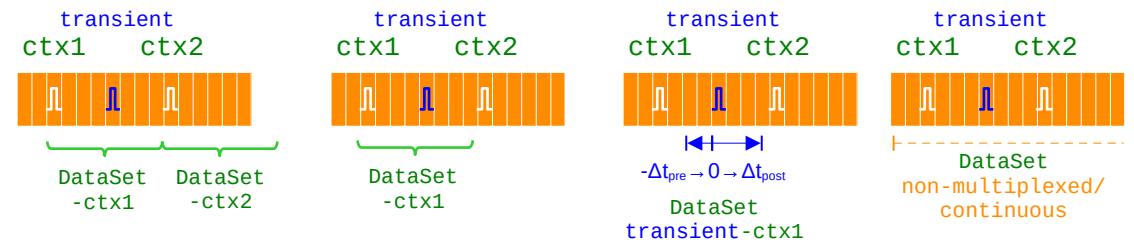


solved through standardised ‘tag_t’s;
 TRIGGER_NAME, TRIGGER_TIME, TRIGGER_OFFSET

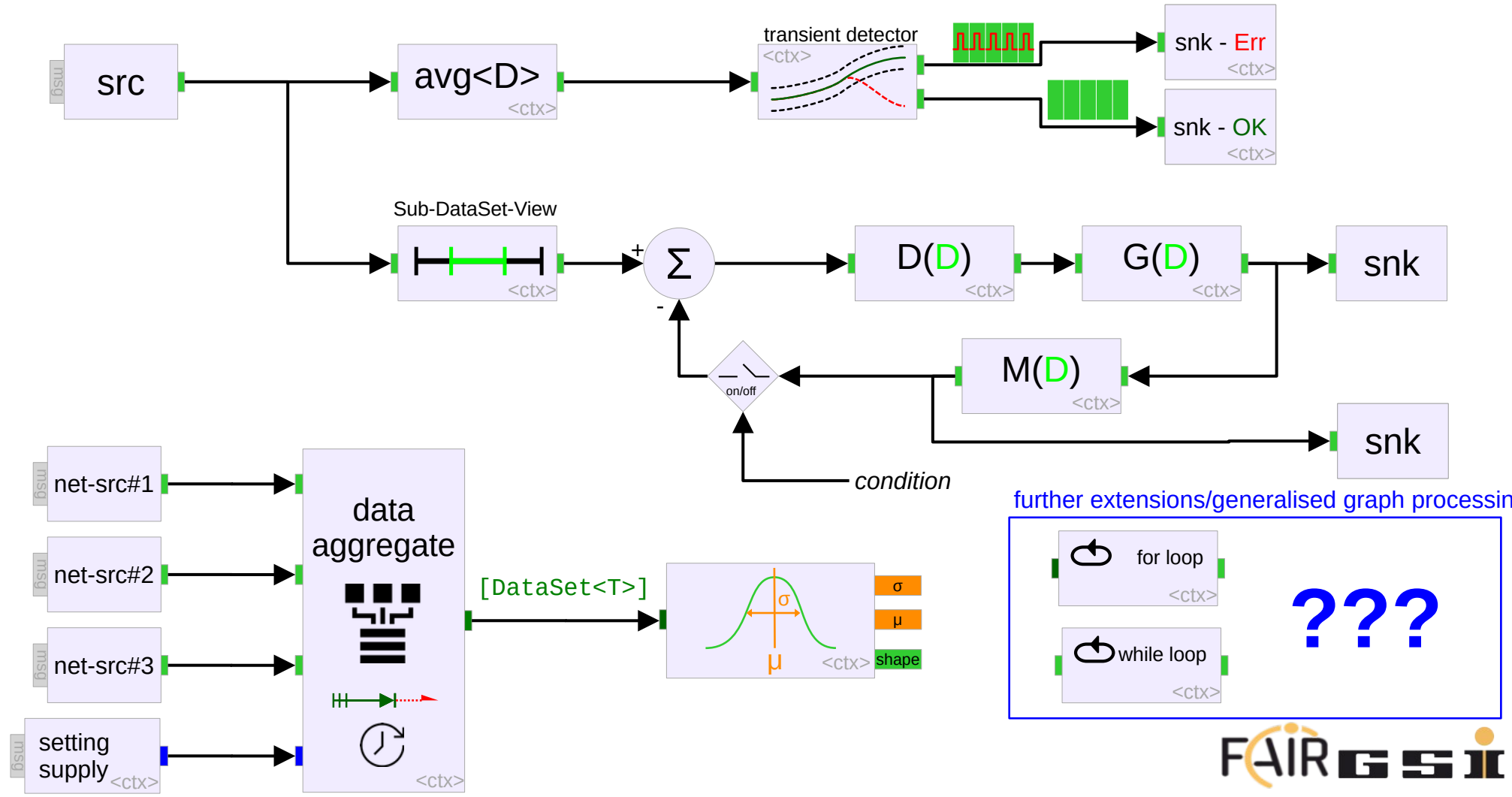
(3) # - - - flow-graph post-processing of chunked data → new DataSet<T>



filter modes: 'multiplexed' 'multiplexed' 'triggered' 'continuous'



(3) # - - - - flow-graph post-processing of chunked data → new DataSet<T>



(3) # - - - - three new types → Packet<T> → Tensor<T> → DataSet<T>

```
template<typename T>
struct DataSet { // - numeric/measurement based data (e.g. generation of graphs/plotting)
    Packet
    Tensor
    | std::int64_t                timestamp = 0; // UTC timestamp [ns]
    // axis layout:
    std::vector<std::string>      axis_names; // e.g. time, frequency, ...
    std::vector<std::string>      axis_units; // axis base SI-unit
    std::vector<std::vector<T>>    axis_values; // explicit axis values

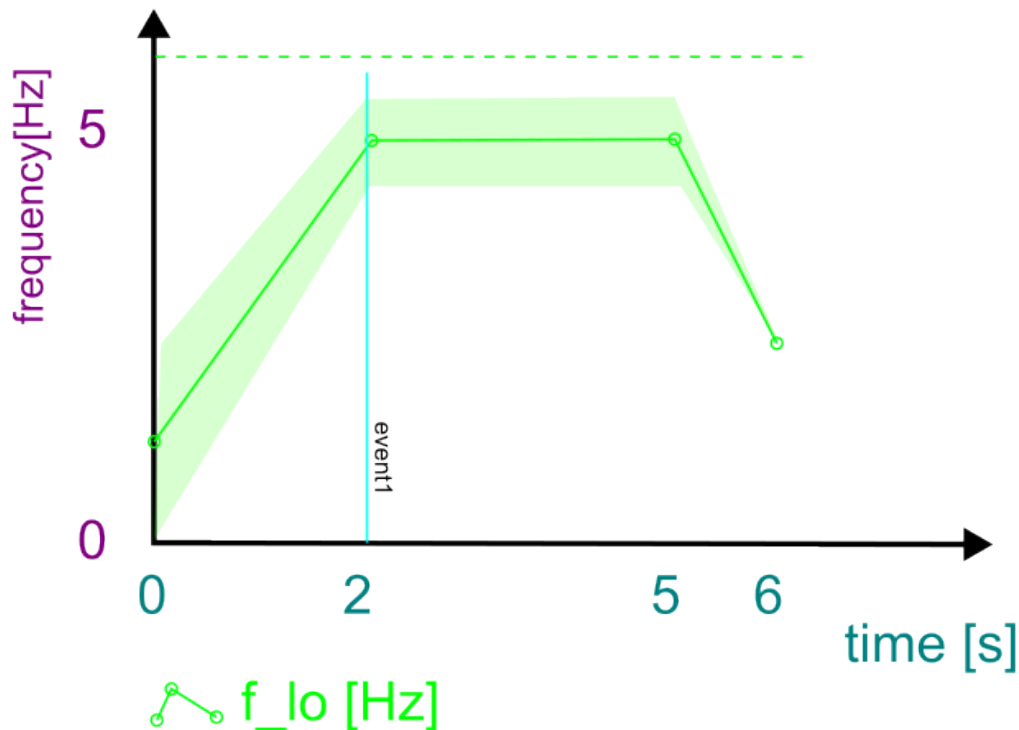
    // signal data layout:
    std::vector<std::int32_t>      extents; // extents[dim0_size, dim1_size, ...]
    std::variant<layout_right, layout_left, std::string> // row-major, column-major, "special"
                                                                    layout;

    // signal data storage:
    std::vector<std::string>        signal_names; // size = extents[0]
    std::vector<std::string>        signal_units; // size = extents[0]
    | std::vector<T>                signal_values; // size = \PI_i extents[i]
    | std::vector<T>                signal_errors; // size = \PI_i extents[i]
    | std::vector<std::vector<T>>    signal_ranges; // [[min_0, max_0], [min_1, ...]

    // meta data
    | std::vector<std::map<std::string, pmt::pmtv>> meta_information;
    | std::vector<std::map<std::int64_t, pmt::pmtv>> timing_events; // ↔ gr::tag_t
    // [...] constructors, accessors, ...
};
```

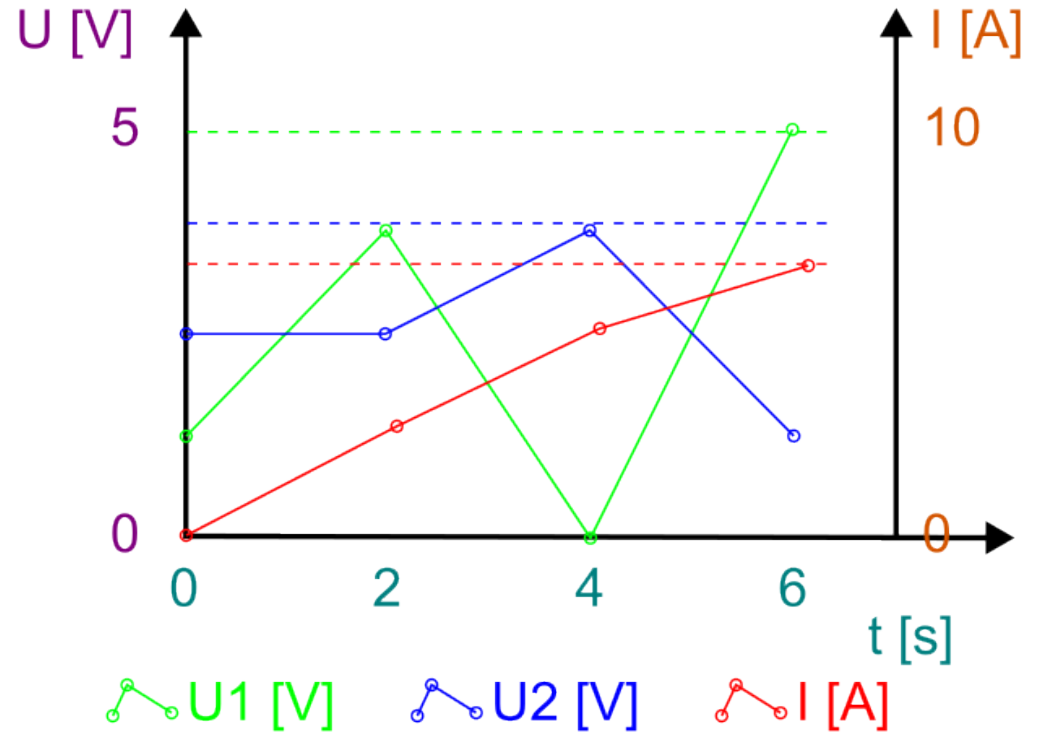
(3) # - - - DataSet<T> – Example: 1-dim function

```
{  
  timestamp: 123456789; // [ns]  
  axis_names: ["time", "frequency"];  
  axis_units: ["s", "Hz"];  
  axis_values: [[0, 2, 5, 6], [0, 5]];  
  extents: [1, 4];  
  layout: layout_right;  
  signal_names: ["f_lo"];  
  signal_units: ["Hz"];  
  signal_values: [1, 5, 5, 2];  
  signal_errors: [1, 0.5, 0.5, 0];  
  signal_ranges: [[0, 6]];  
  signal_status: [{"locked": true}];  
  timing_events: [{123456791: <pmtv>}];  
}
```



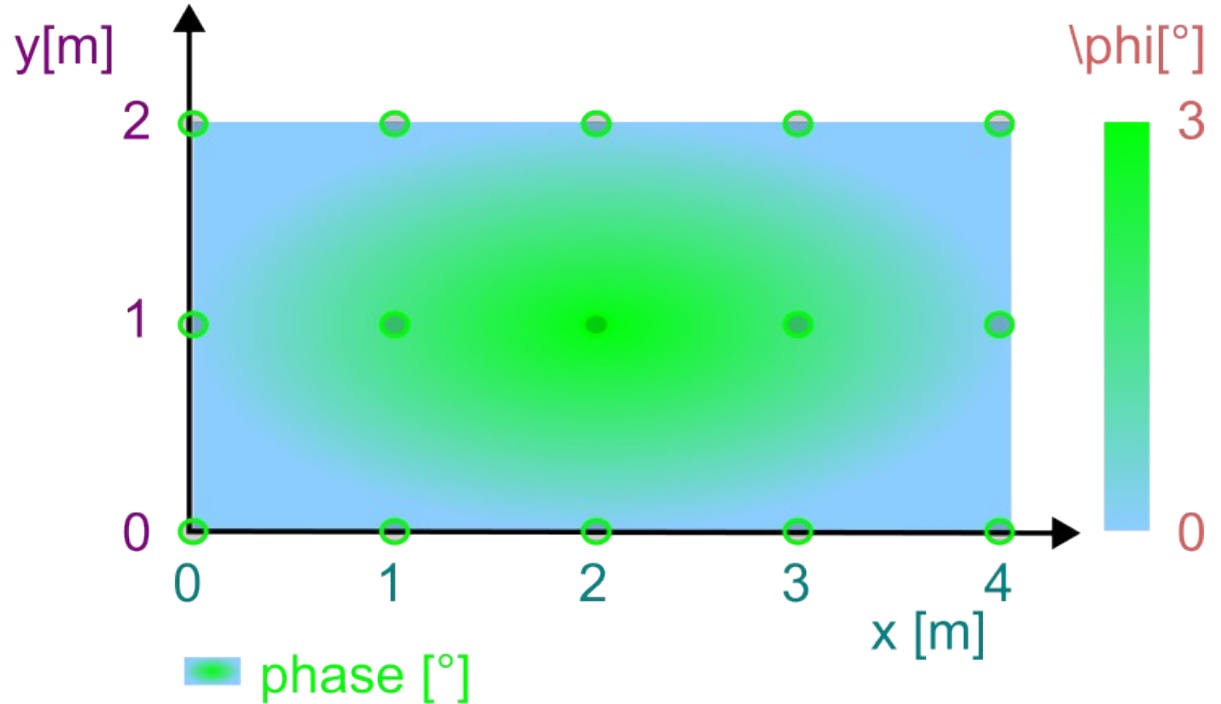
(3) # - - - - DataSet<T> – Example: N=3 x 1-dim function

```
{  
  timestamp: 123456789; // [ns]  
  axis_names: ["t", "U", "I"];  
  axis_units: ["s", "V", "A"];  
  axis_values: [[0, 6],[0, 5], [0, 10]];  
  extents: [3, 4];  
  layout: layout_right;  
  signal_names: ["U1", "U2", "I"];  
  signal_units: ["V", "V", "A"];  
  signal_values: [  
    1,3,0,5,  
    2,2,3,1,  
    0,2,4,5];  
  signal_errors: [];  
  signal_ranges: [[0,5],[0,4],[0,5]];  
  signal_status: [];  
  timing_events: [];  
}
```



(3) # - - - - DataSet<T> – Example: Image/Matrix/Tensor

```
{  
  timestamp: 123456789; // [ns]  
  axis_names: ["x", "y", "\phi"];  
  axis_units: ["m", "m", "°"];  
  axis_values: [[0, 4], [0, 2]];  
  extents: [1, 5, 3];  
  layout: layout_right;  
  signal_names: ["T"];  
  signal_units: ["°"];  
  signal_values: [  
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
    0, 2, 3, 2, 0,  
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0];  
  signal_errors: [];  
  signal_ranges: [0,3];  
  signal_status: [];  
  timing_events: [];  
}
```



(3) # - - - - Packet<T> → Tensor<T> → DataSet<T> – Summary

- new buffer/ports greatly simplify, unify, and do not need to distinguish between: streams, messages, primitives, PDUs, or (a-)synchronous communications, → opens new options:
 - gracefully retire old PDUs and other similar types → now: `std::vector<T> + tag_t` or `Packet<T>`
 - optional choice on ports: `single-producer` (↔“streaming ports”) vs. `multi-producer` (→“message ports”)
 - individual `block::work()` implementer’s choice:
 - `synchronous processing` → matching number of samples on input ports
 - `asynchronous processing` → process samples/packets as they arrive
- No ‘one size fits all’ solution need: `Packet<T>`, `Tensor<T>`, and `DataSet<T>`
 - target 80/20 solution, type-safe, and intuitive usage by new users/novice developers
 - single work function can handle all three use-cases
N.B. use composition and `‘if constexpr (requires {...})’` rather than inheritance
 - initial strategy: no in-tree blocks other than:
 - generic math operations: add, subtract, multiply, concatenate, FFT, selector, ...
 - merge generic OOT blocks merged as needed
- should differentiate between strict port-types and `‘pmt::pmtv’` types
(N.B. `sizeof(pmtv) == max(sizeof(T)...)`)
- do we want support arbitrary user-defined types? e.g. via
 - common serialisation protocol (e.g. `YAS`) or `std::map<std::string, pmt::pmtv>`

Future Vision/Extension: Inspiration from Unity Control Node ...

Basic Scripting of more complex signal flow/processing mechanisms

- <https://docs.unity3d.com/Packages/com.unity.visualscripting@1.8/manual/vs-control.html>

