

High Accuracy Wireless Timing Synchronization Using Software Defined Radios

2023 GNU Radio Conference

High Performance SDR Applications

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Outline

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

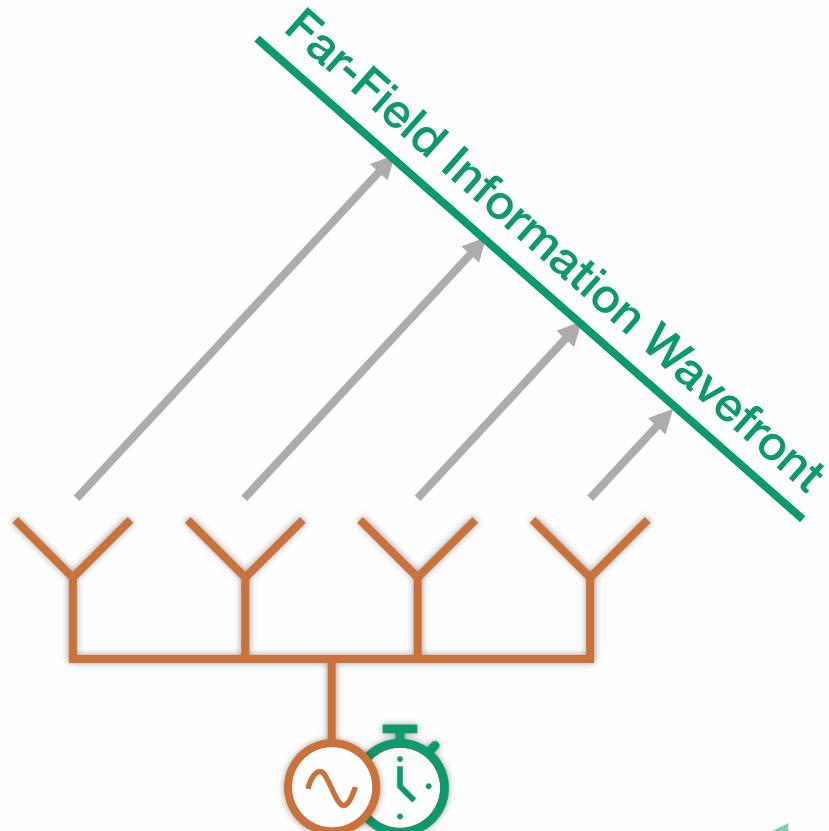


1 | Motivation and Applications

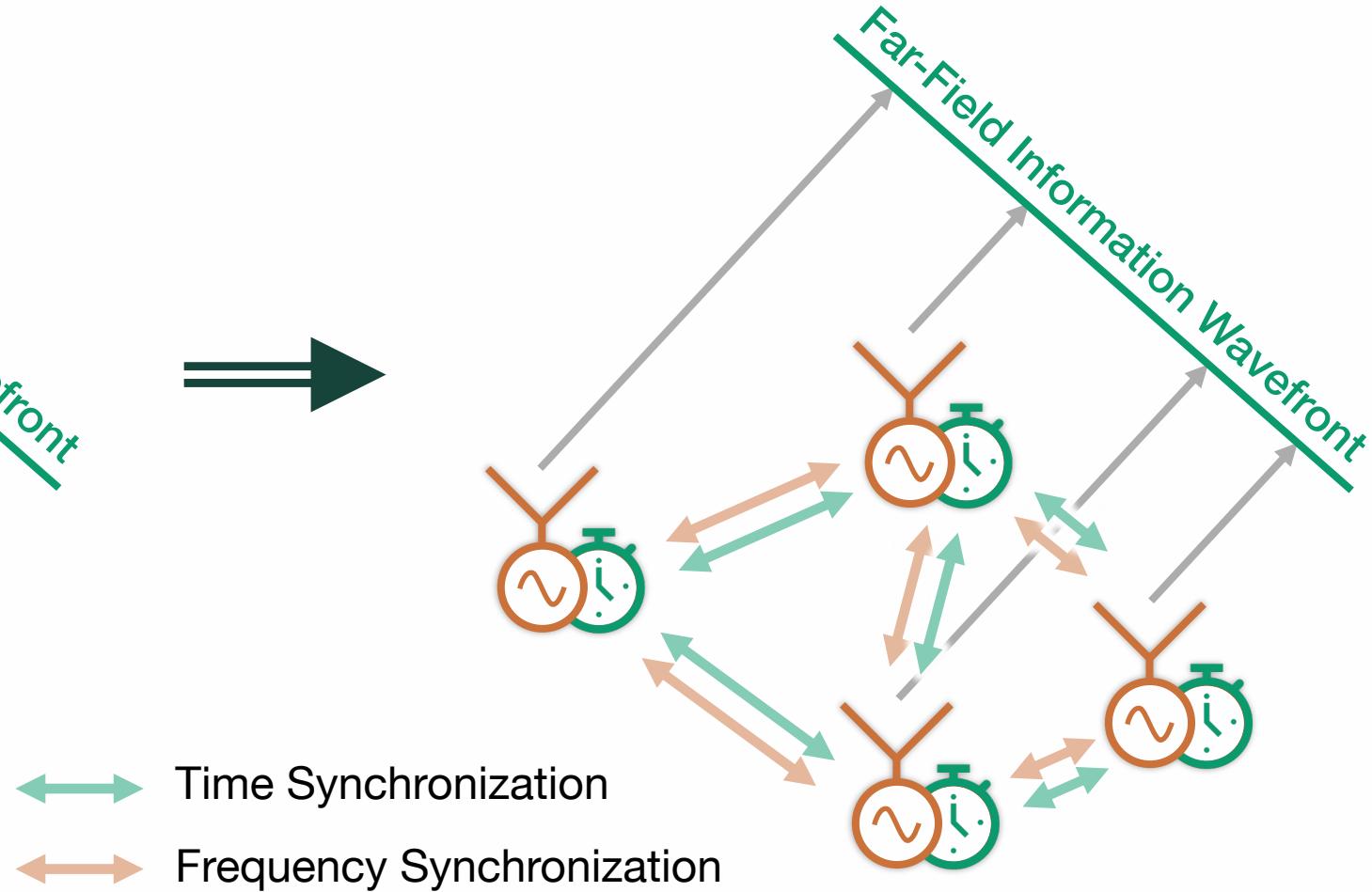
Motivation // Coherent Distributed Antenna Arrays



Traditional Phased Array



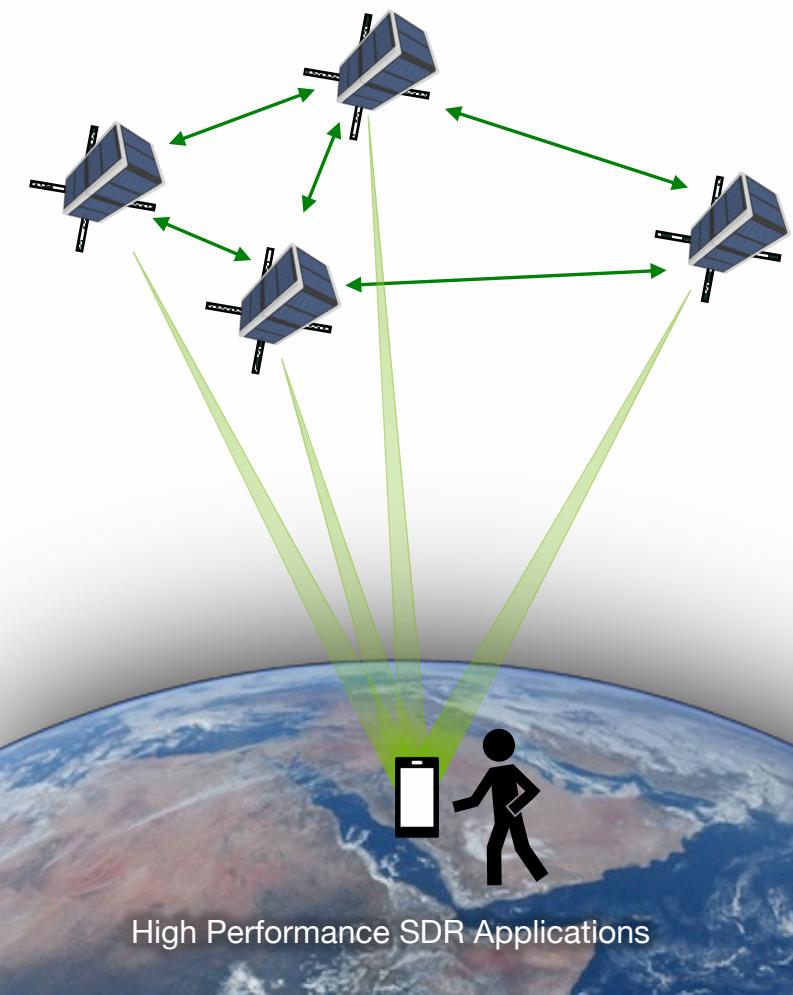
Distributed Phased Array



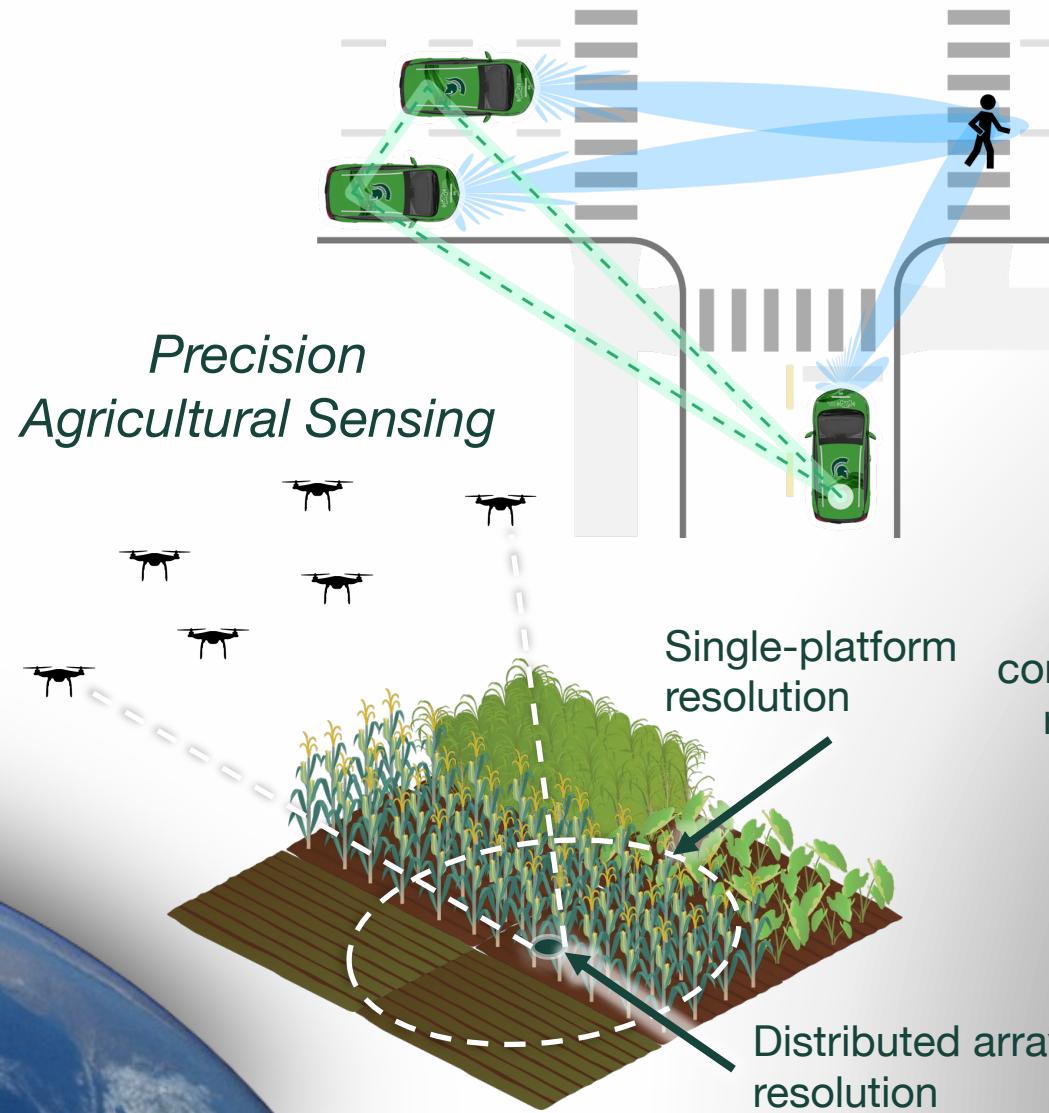
Applications of Coherent Distributed Arrays



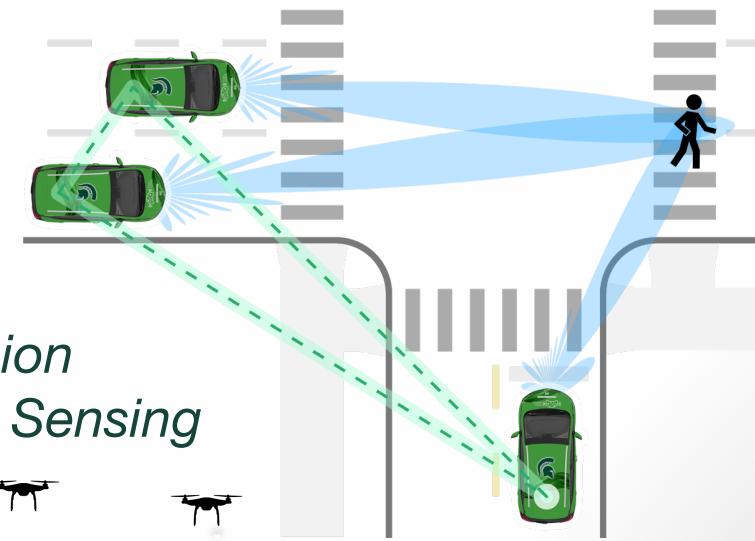
Next Generation Satellite Cellular Networks



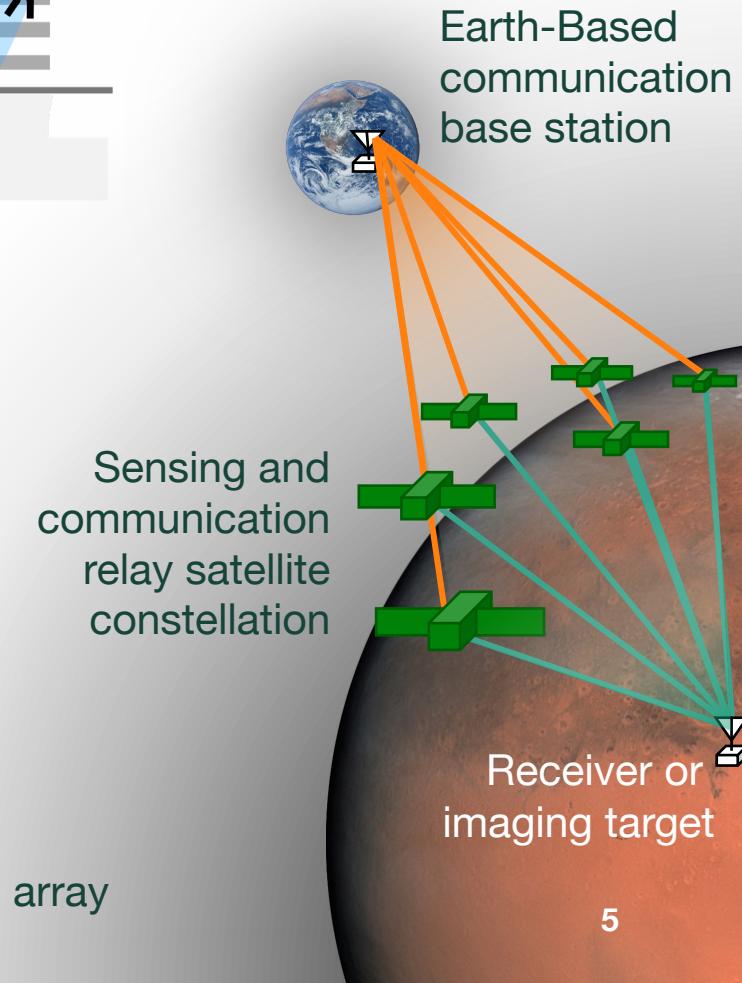
Precision Agricultural Sensing



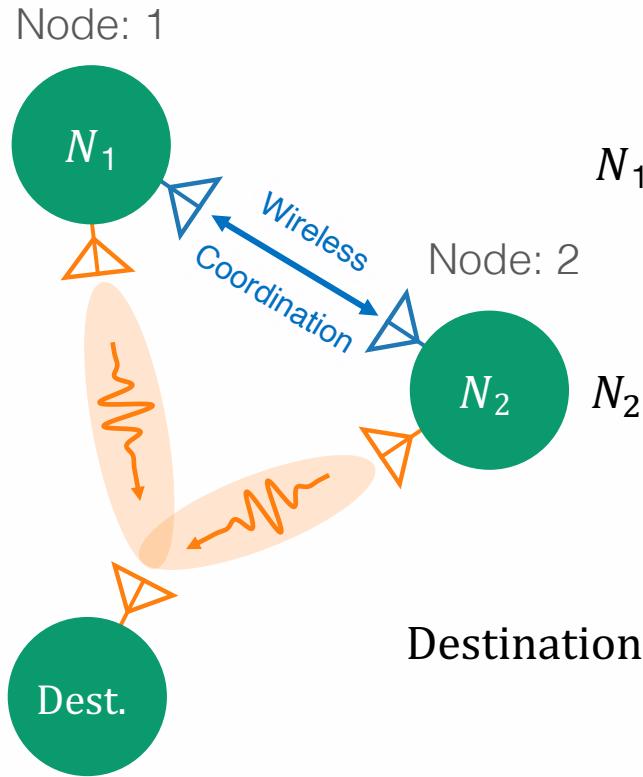
Distributed V2X Sensing



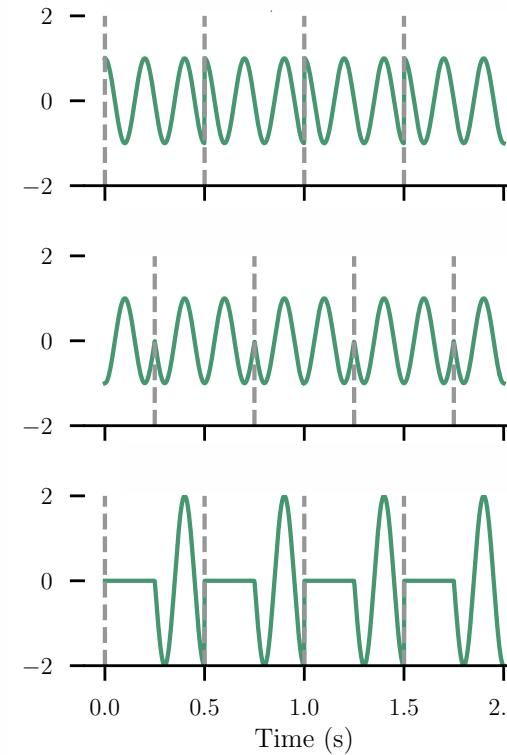
Space Communication and Remote Sensing



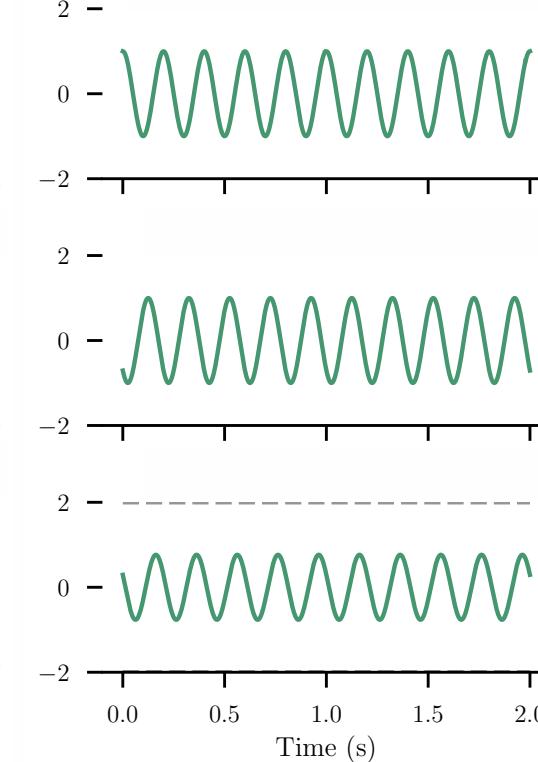
Coherent Distributed Array Synchronization



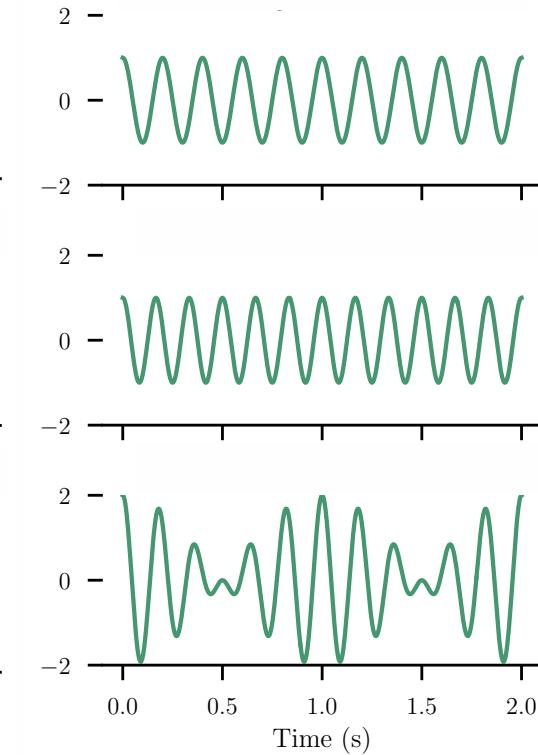
Time Synchronization



Phase Alignment



Frequency Syntonization



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



2 | Synchronization Technique



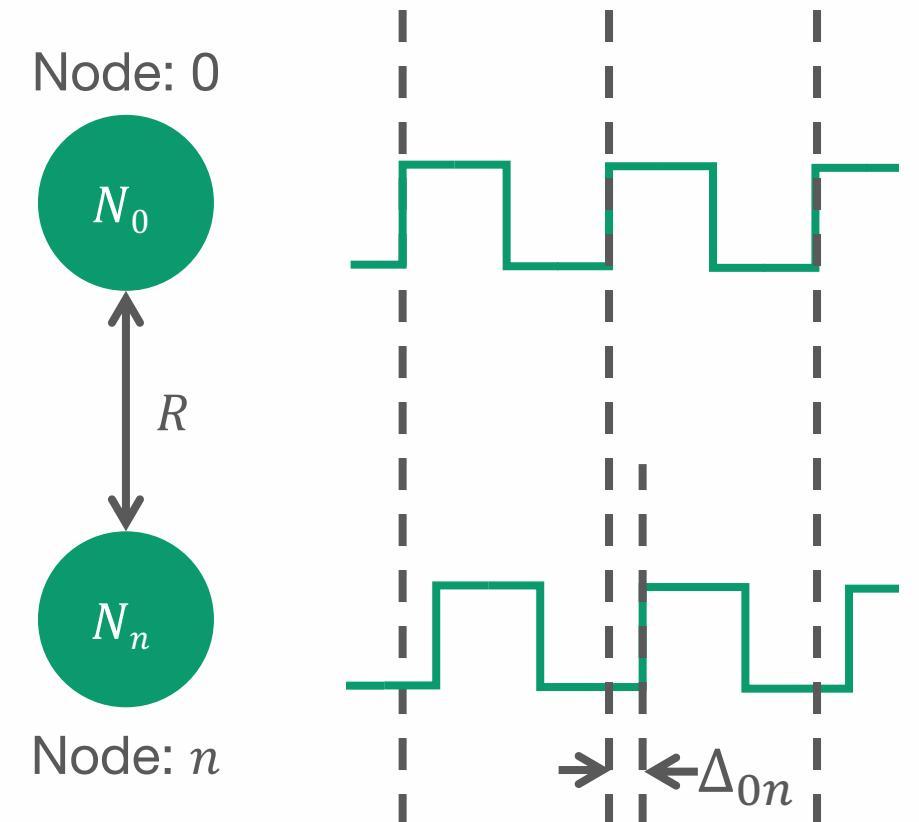
System Time Model

- Local time at node n :

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

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

Relative Clock Alignment



Time Synchronization Overview



Two-Way Time Synchronization

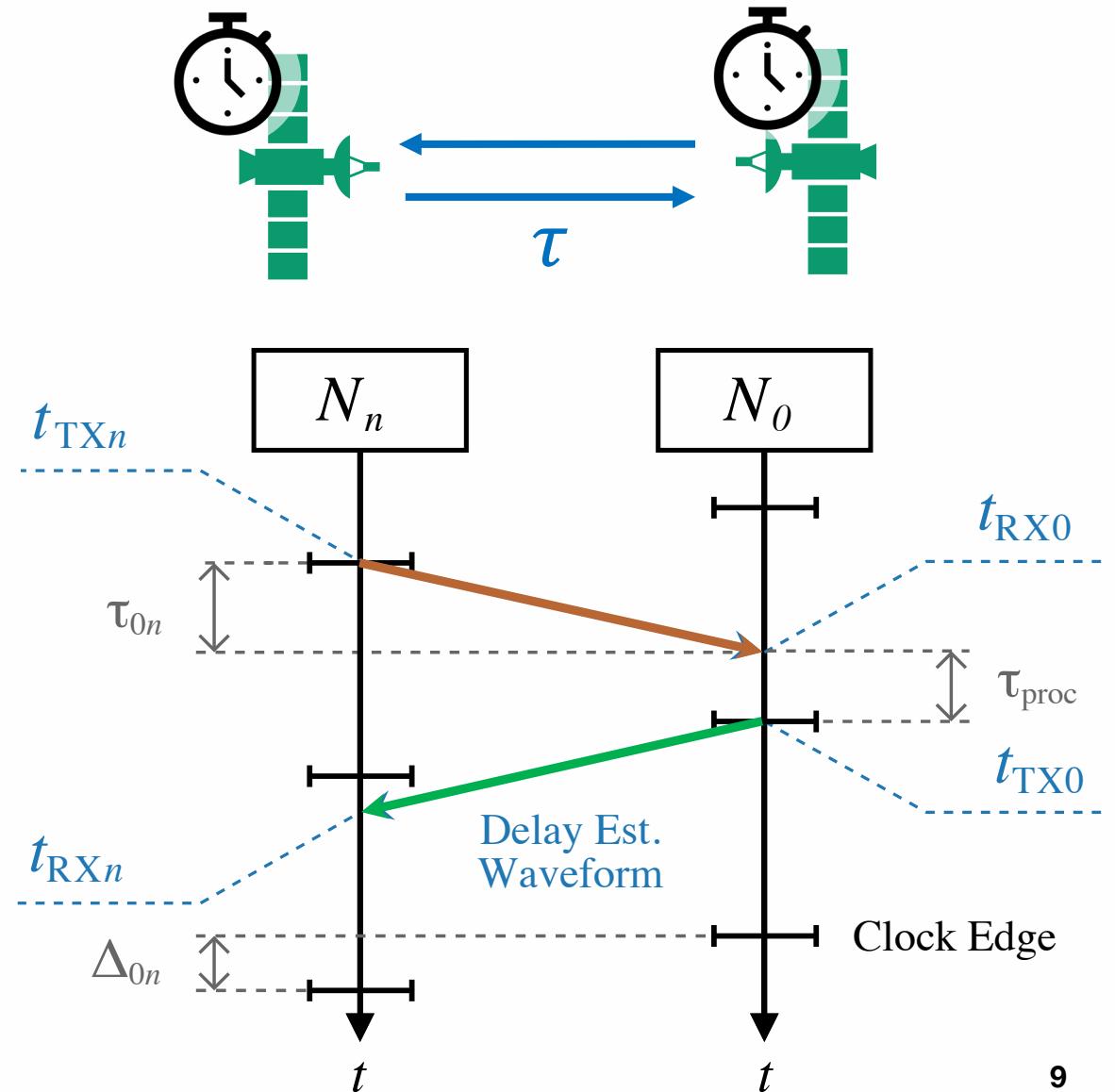
- Assumptions:
 - Link is reciprocal \Rightarrow quasi-static during the synchronization epoch
- Timing skew estimate:

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

- Inter-node range estimate:

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

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



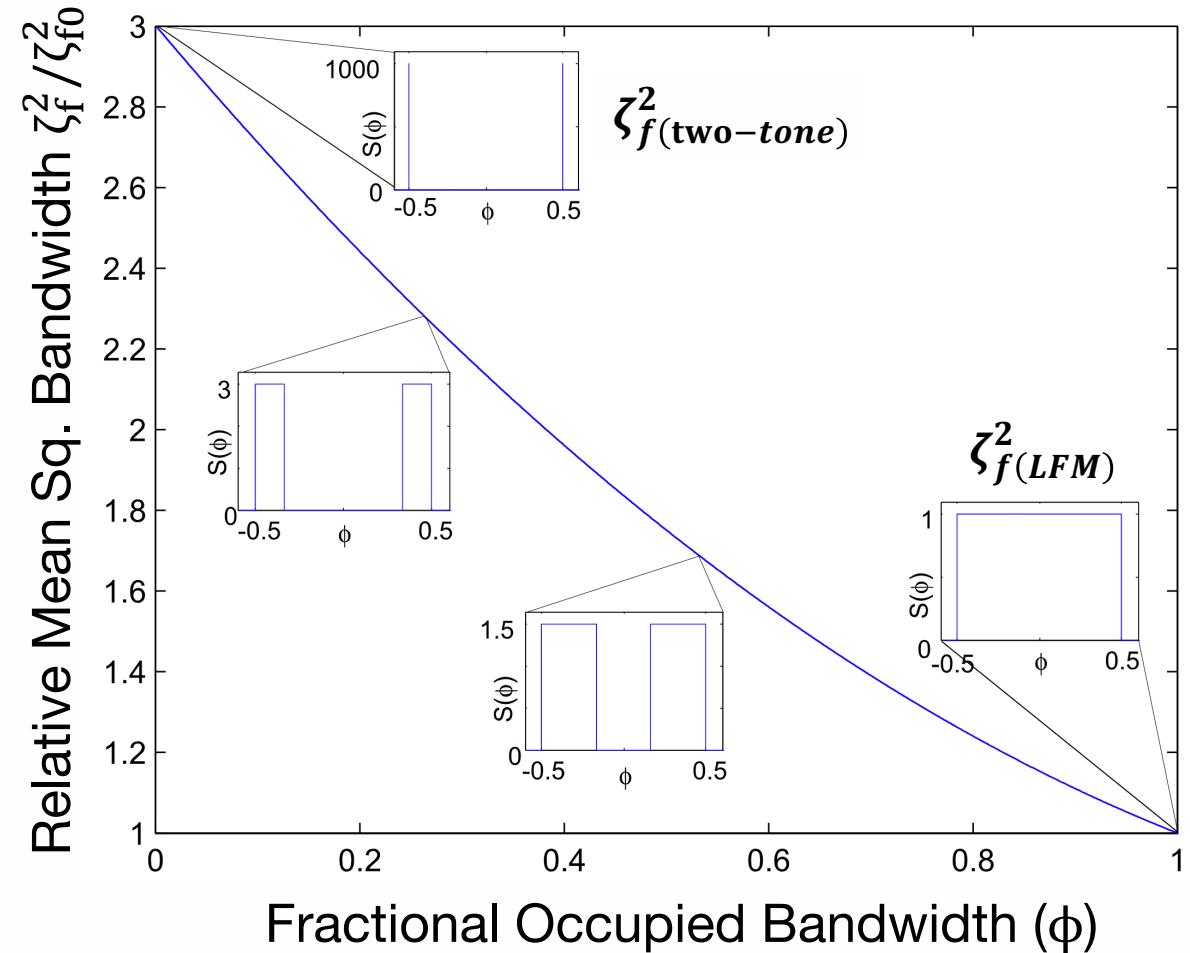
High Accuracy Delay Estimation



- 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

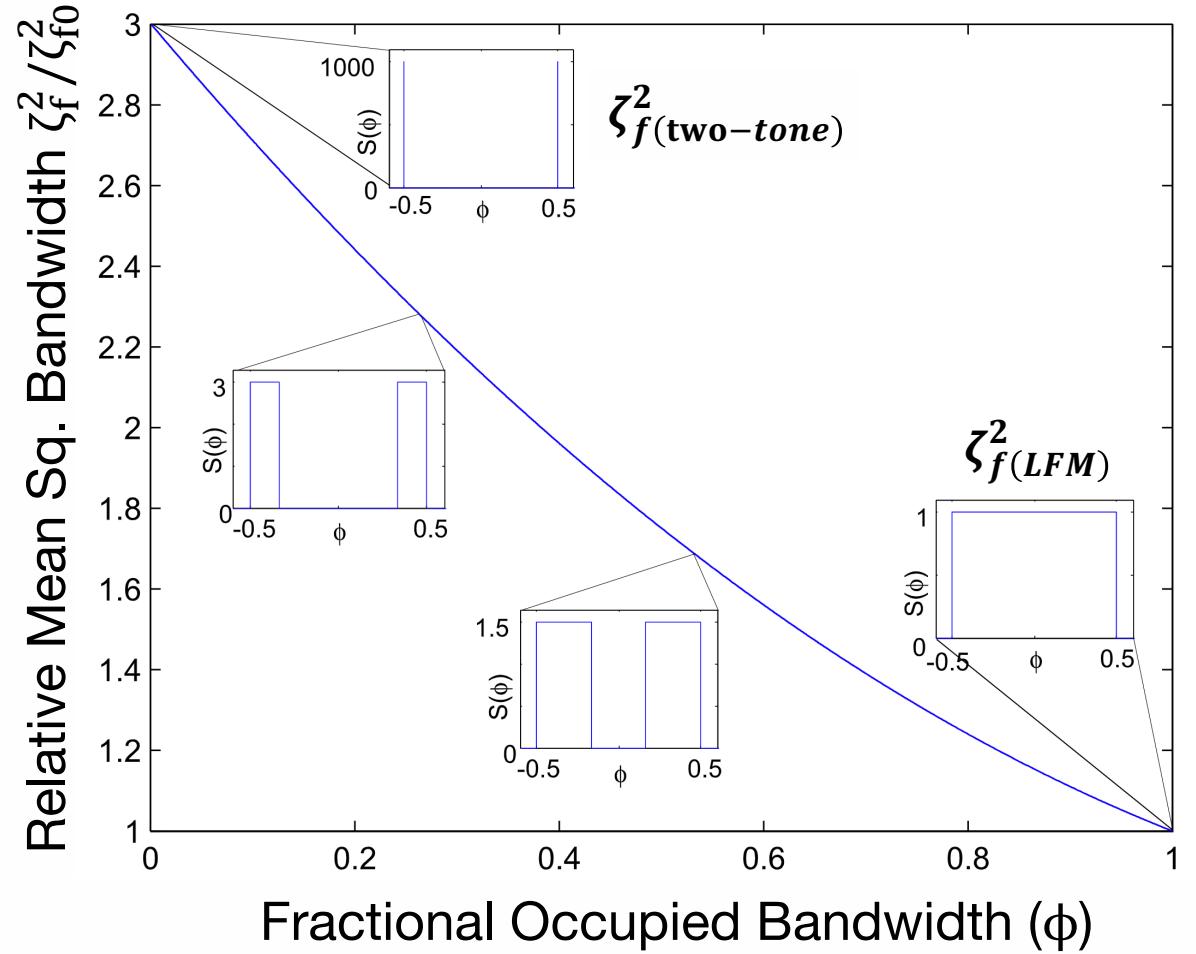


$$\text{var}(\hat{\tau} - \tau) \geq \frac{1}{2\zeta_f^2} \cdot \frac{N_0}{E_s}$$

- 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.

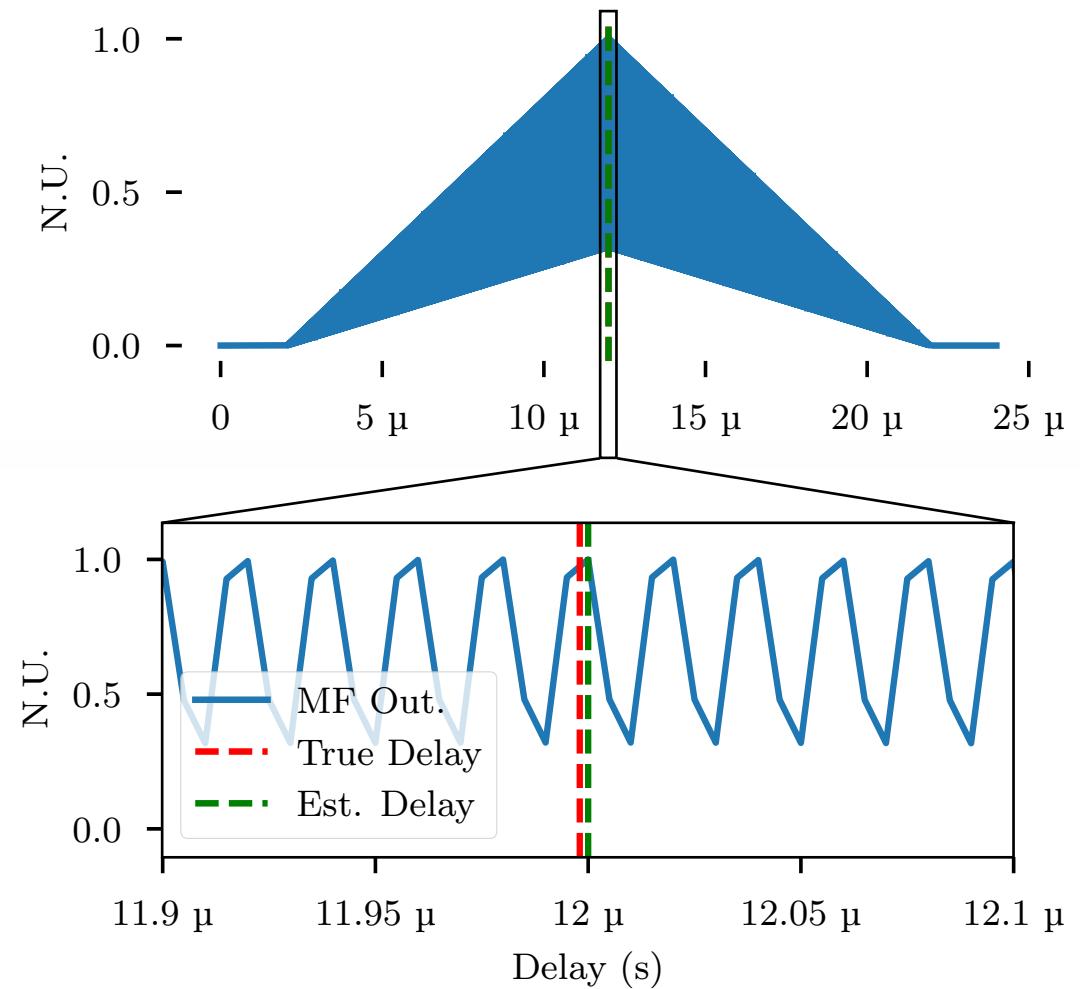


Delay Estimation

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

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

- 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.



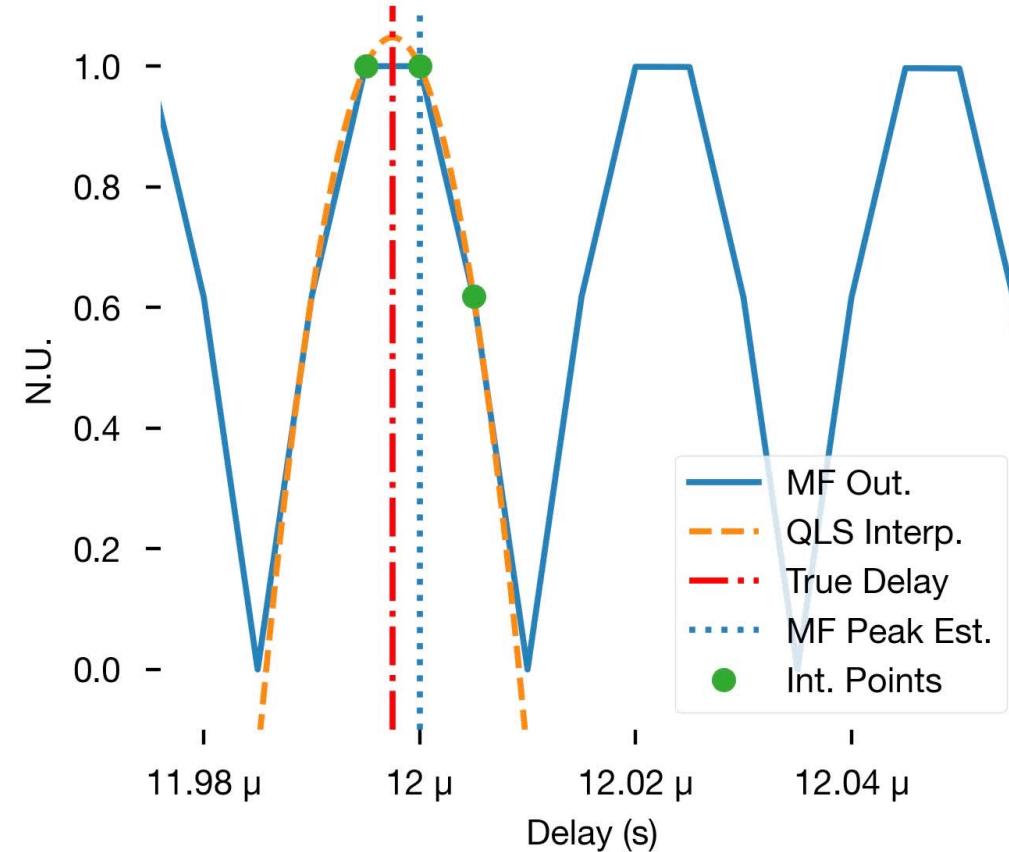
Delay Estimation Refinement

- 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

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

where

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

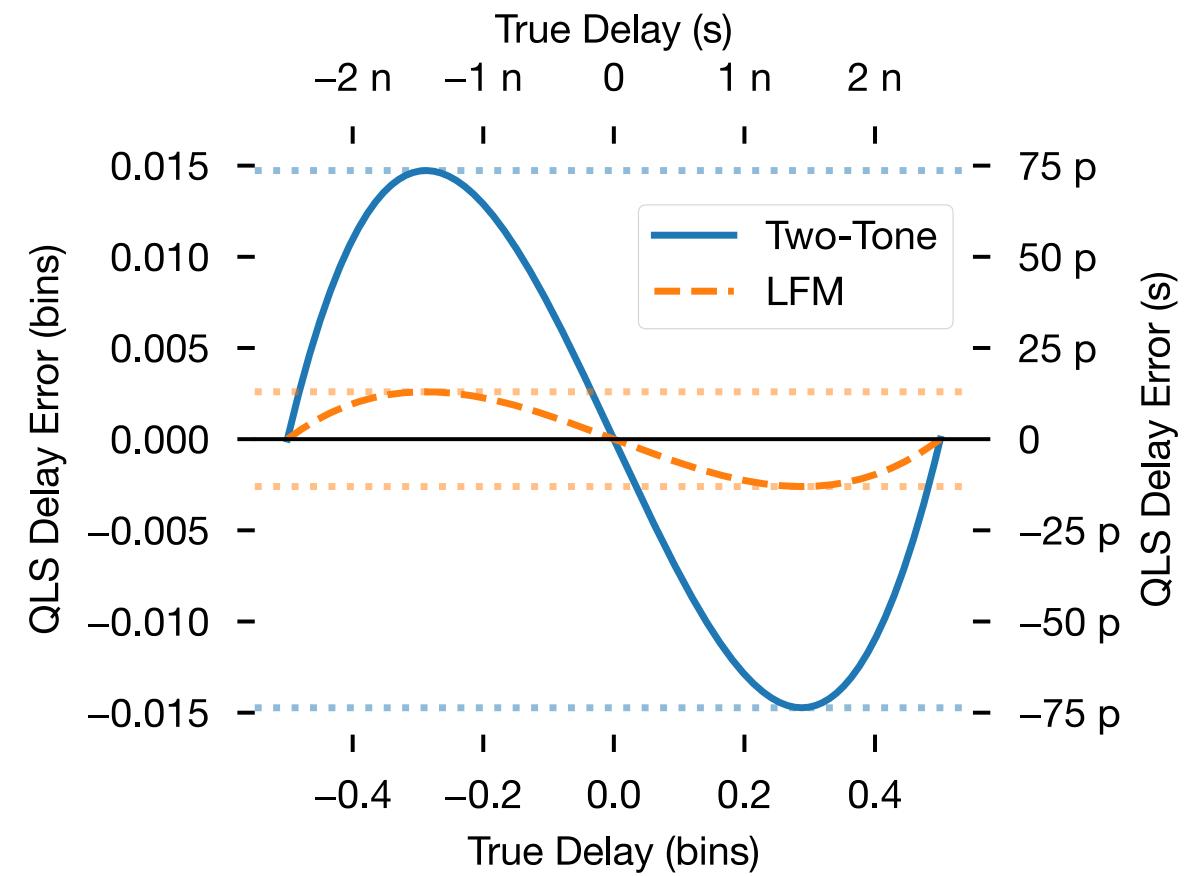


[4] J. M. Merlo, S. R. Mghabghab and J. A. Nanzer, "Wireless Picosecond Time Synchronization for Distributed Antenna Arrays," in IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 71, no. 4, pp. 1720-1731, April 2023, doi: 10.1109/TMTT.2022.3227878.

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



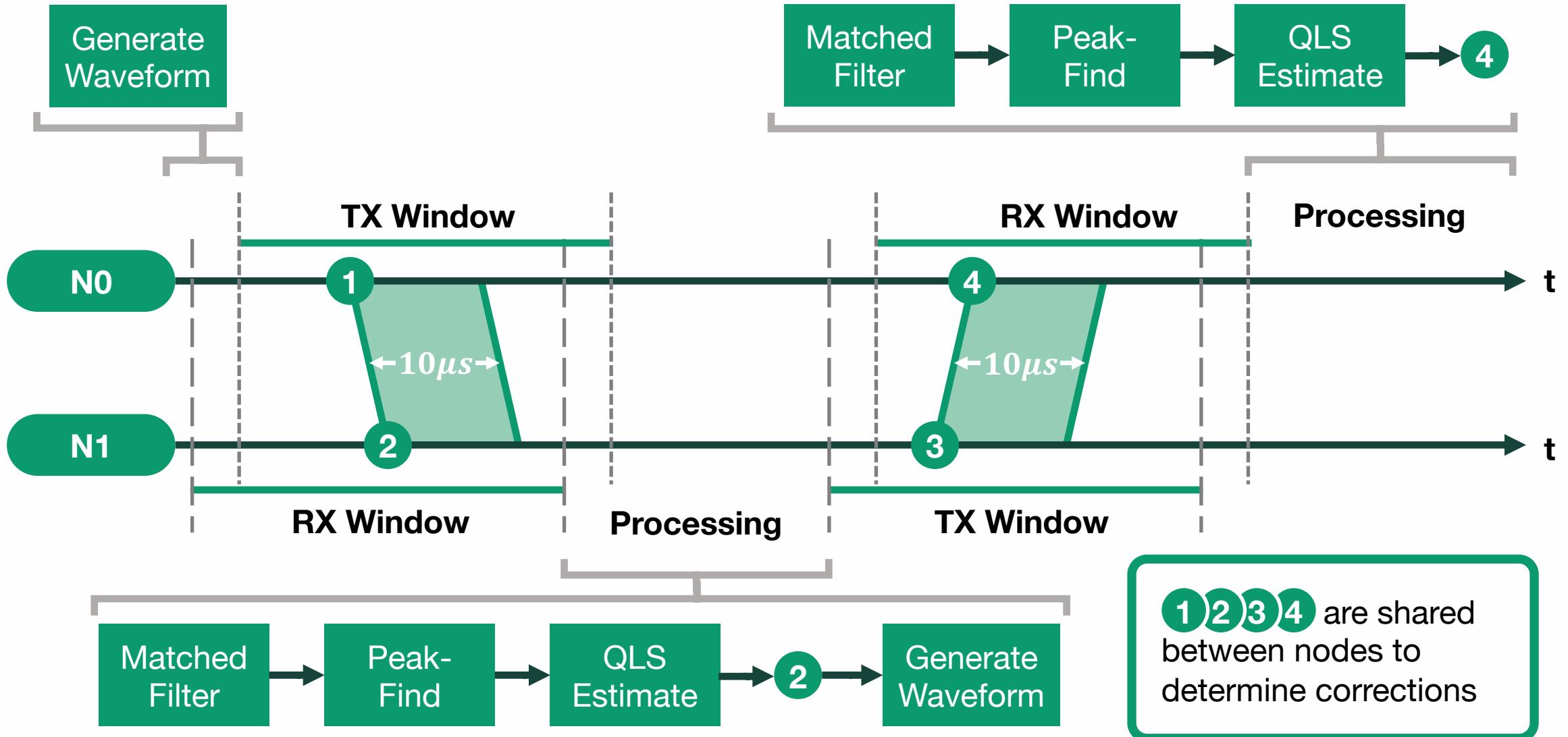
1. High/full sample rate with low CPU utilization
→ **Use “bursty” transmission scheme**
2. Reasonably low latency
→ **Use message/PDU-based flowgraph**
3. Maintain groupings of PDUs for each channel transmitted/received
→ **Use lists of PDUs**; initially created a “Wide PDU” type, but switched for compatibility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

Software Guiding Principles

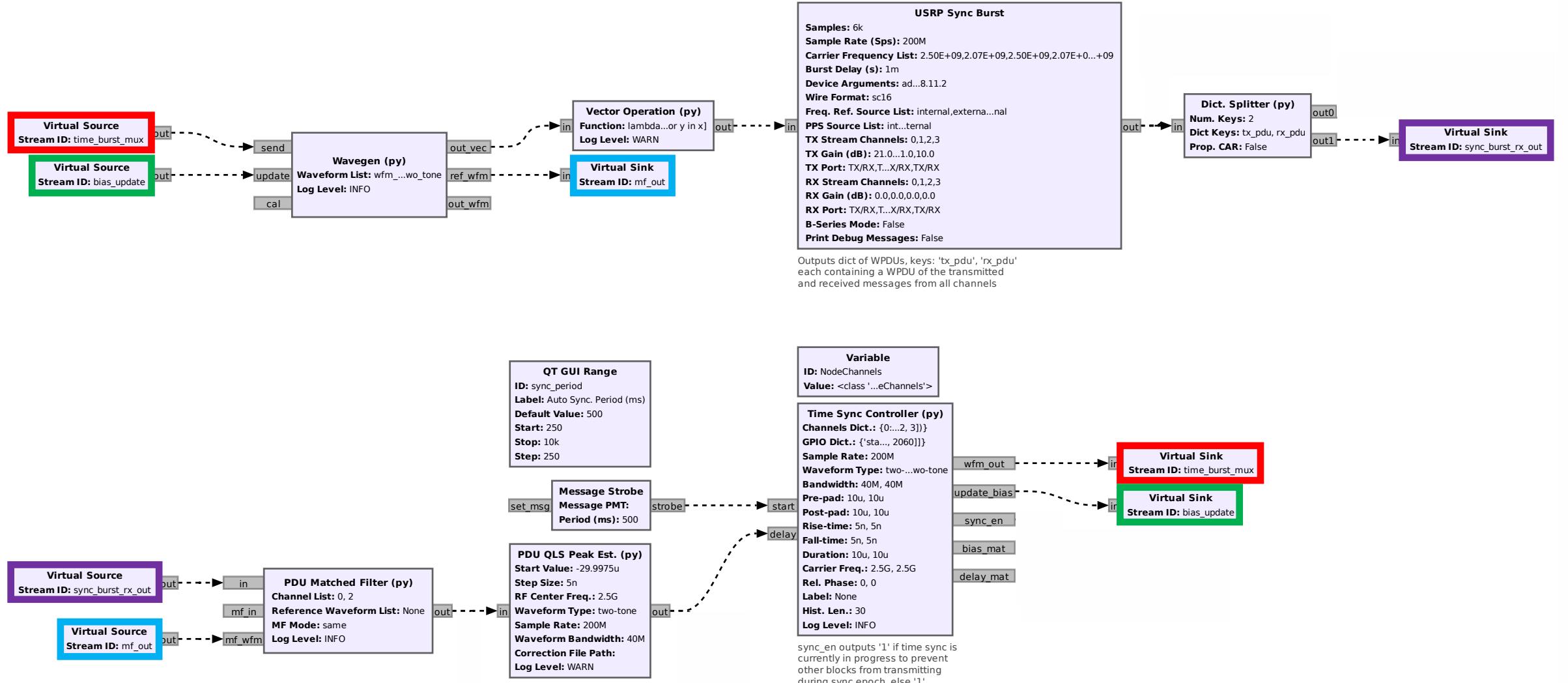


- **Code reusability**
 - Implemented on top of **DELTA Python Package** for code reusability
- **Implementation/iteration speed**
 - Scientific processing implemented in Python first, data manipulation in C++
 - Benchmark, re-implement in C++ if necessary

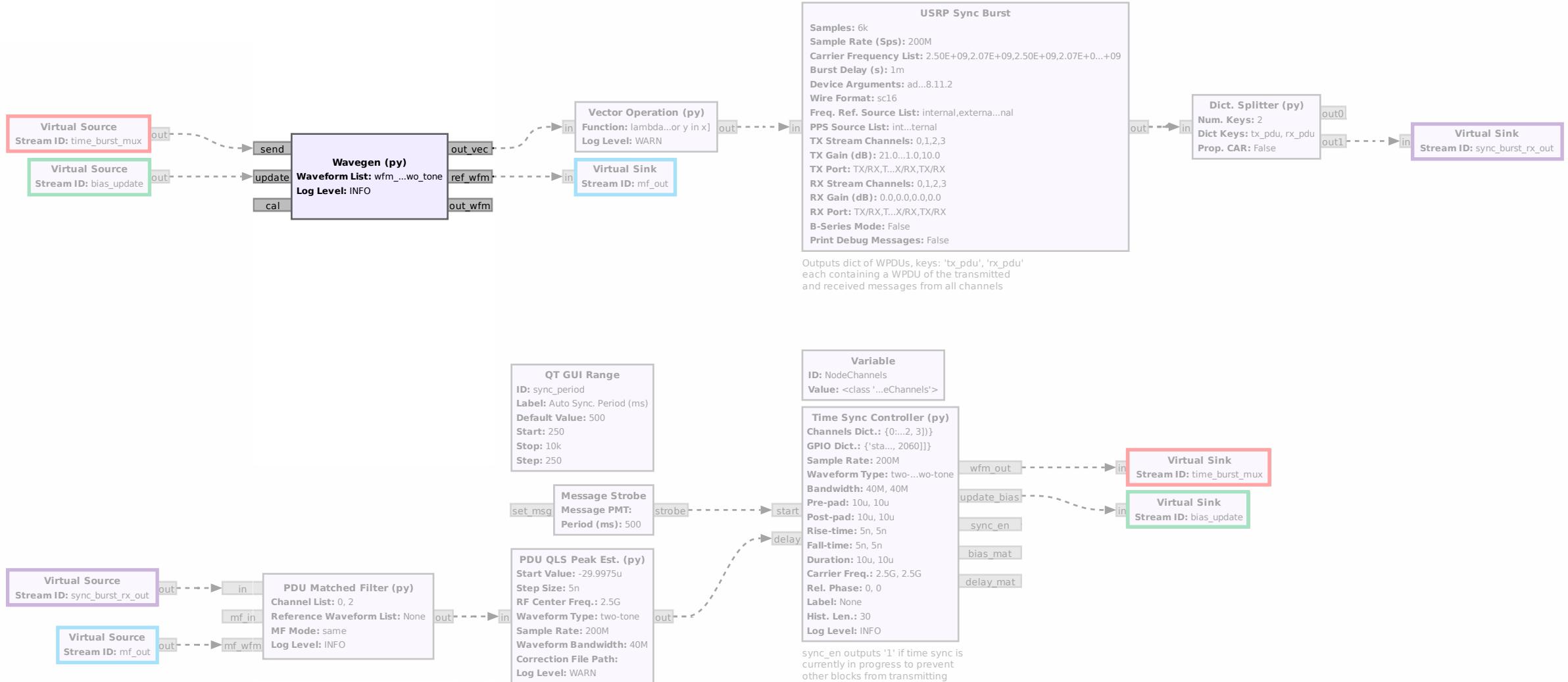
Time Estimation Process



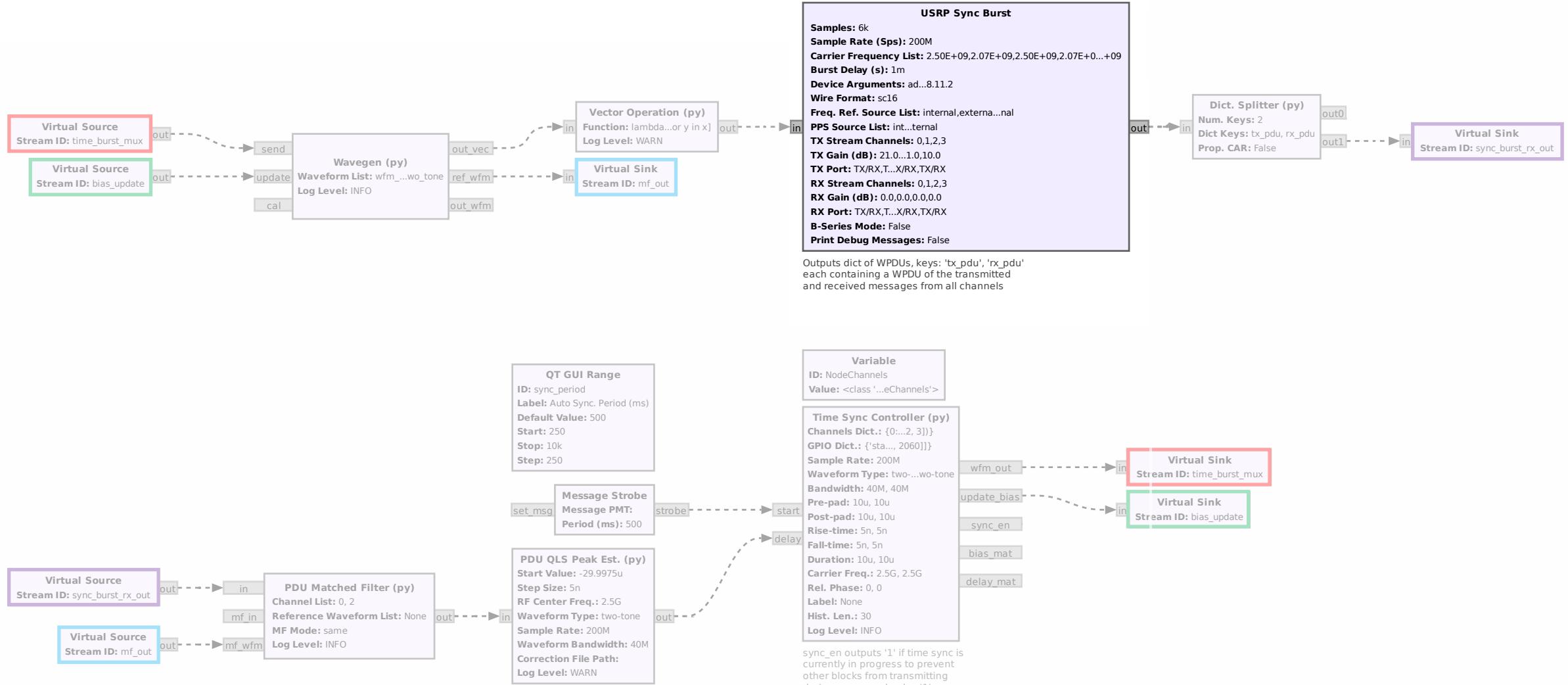
Time Transfer Flow Graph



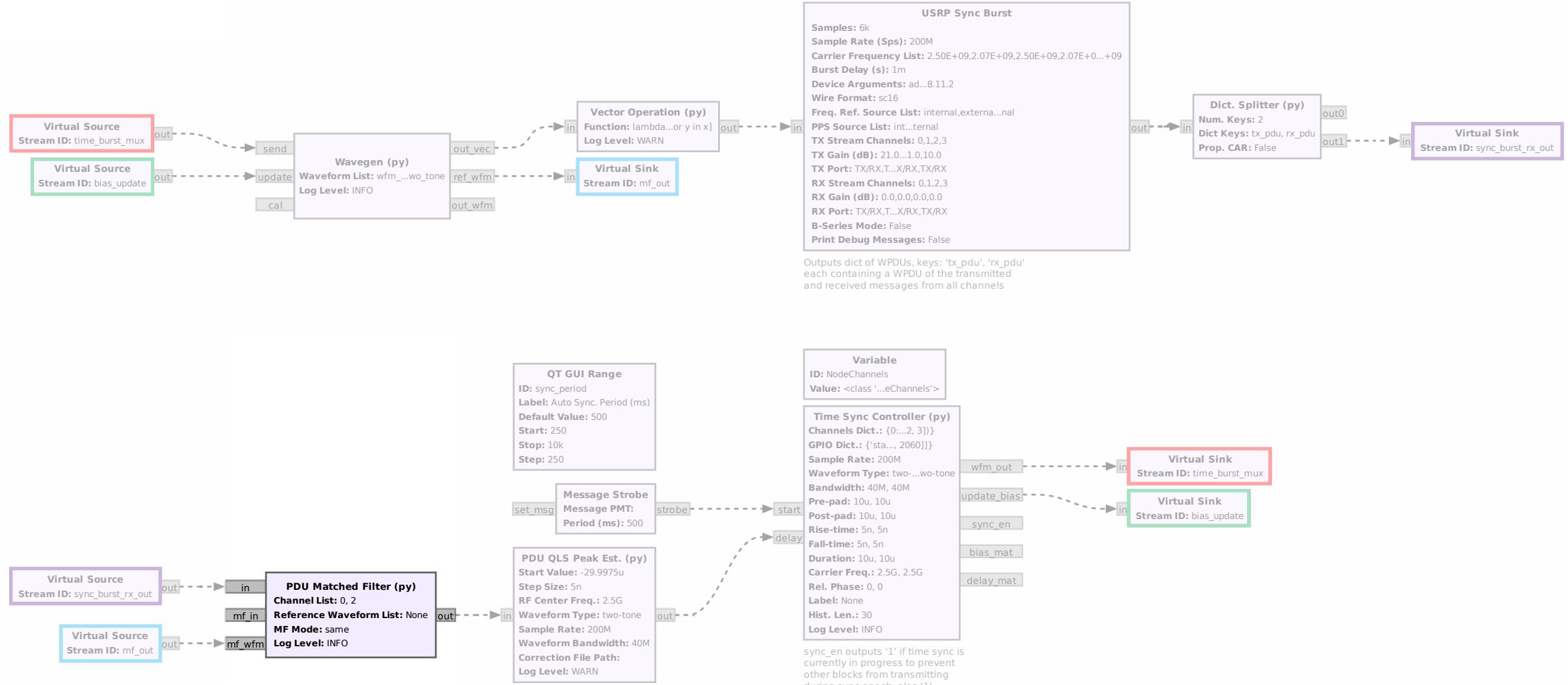
Wavegen Block



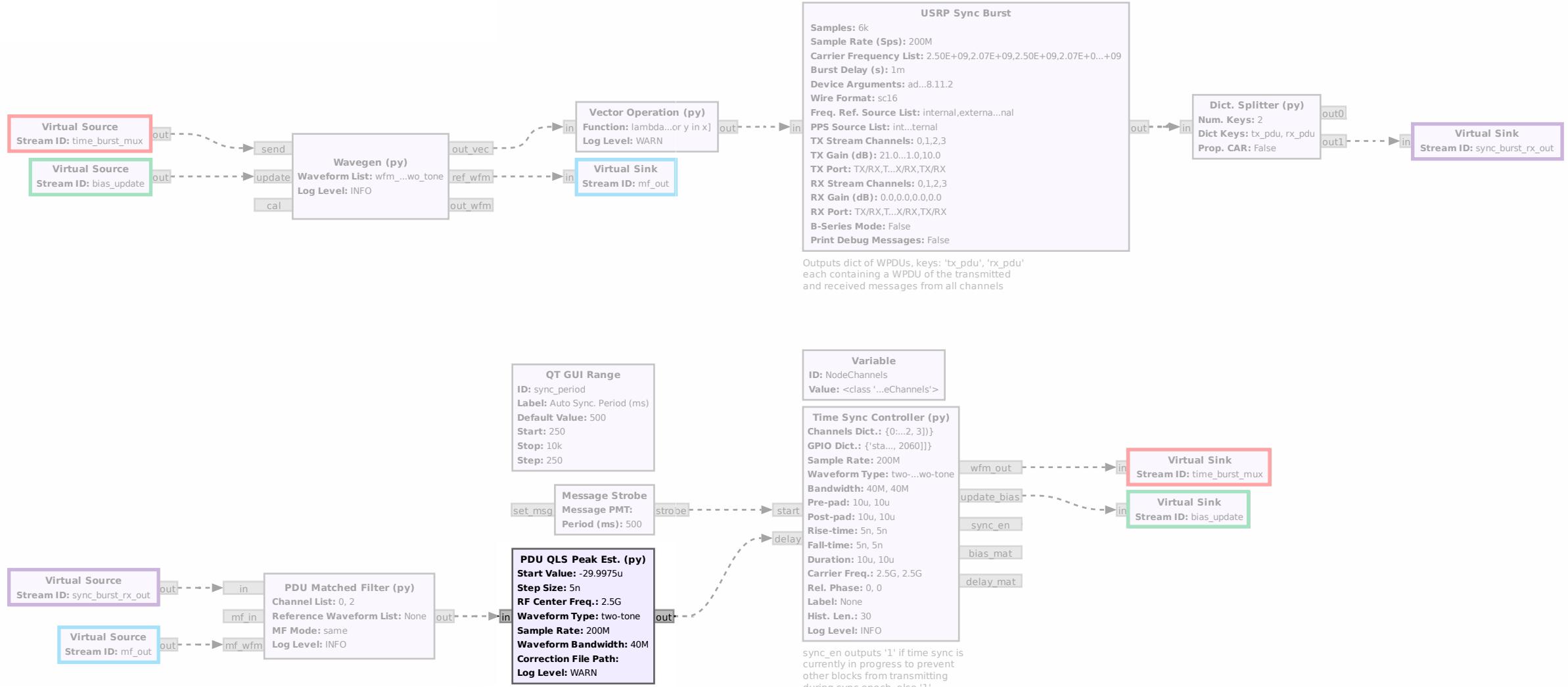
USRP Sync Burst Block



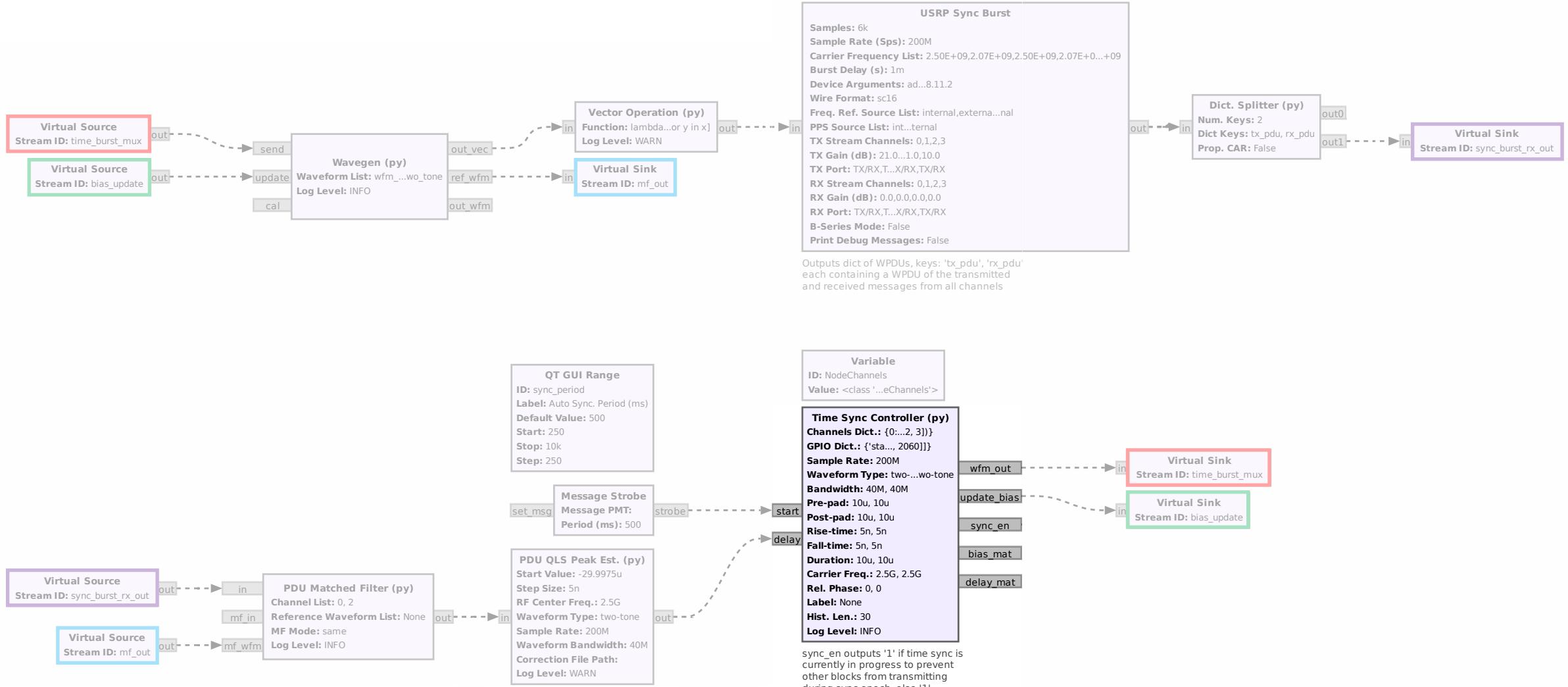
PDU Matched Filter Block



PDU QLS Peak Estimator Block



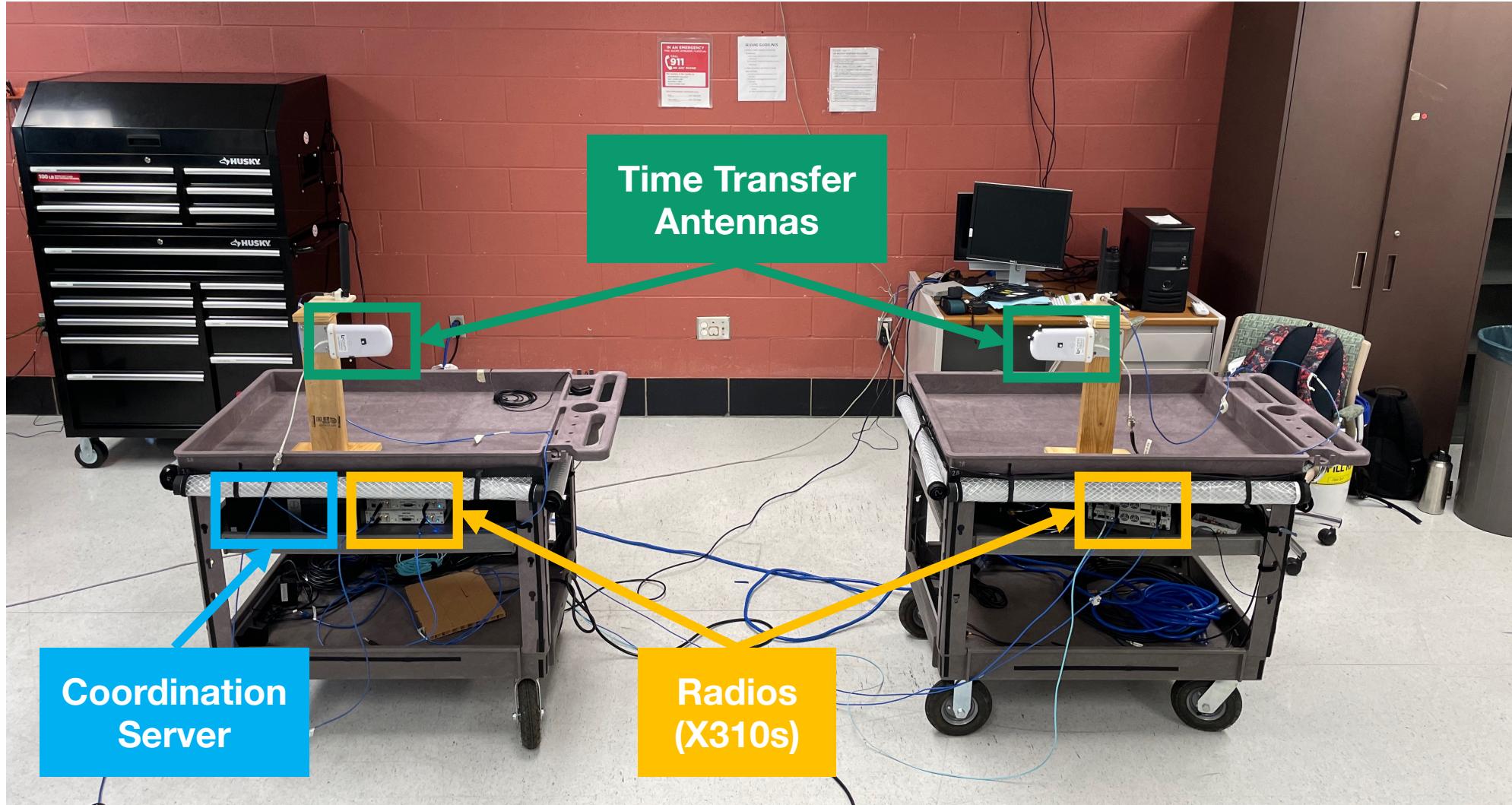
Time Sync Controller Block

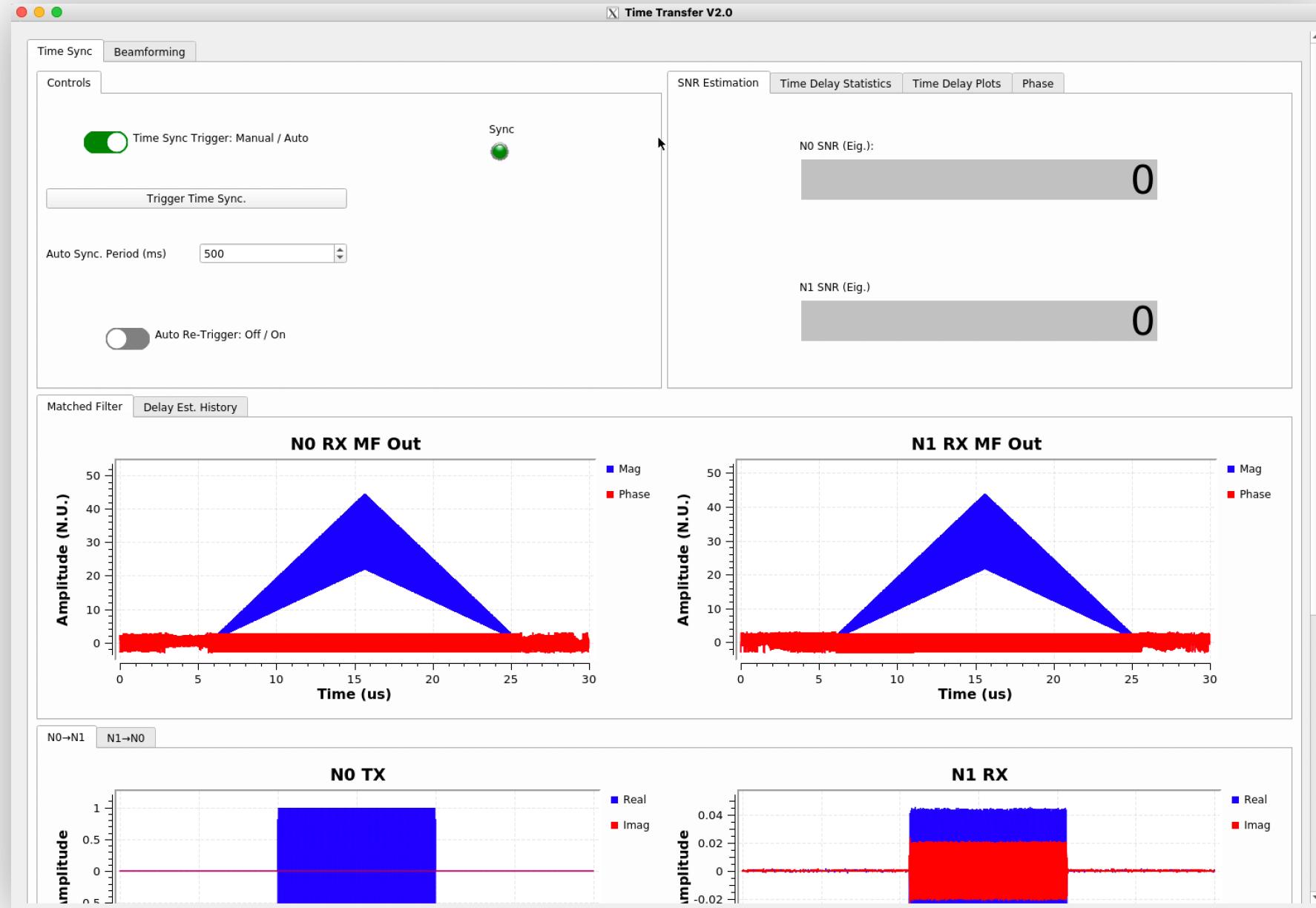




Software Demo

Software Demo







4 | Experimental Results

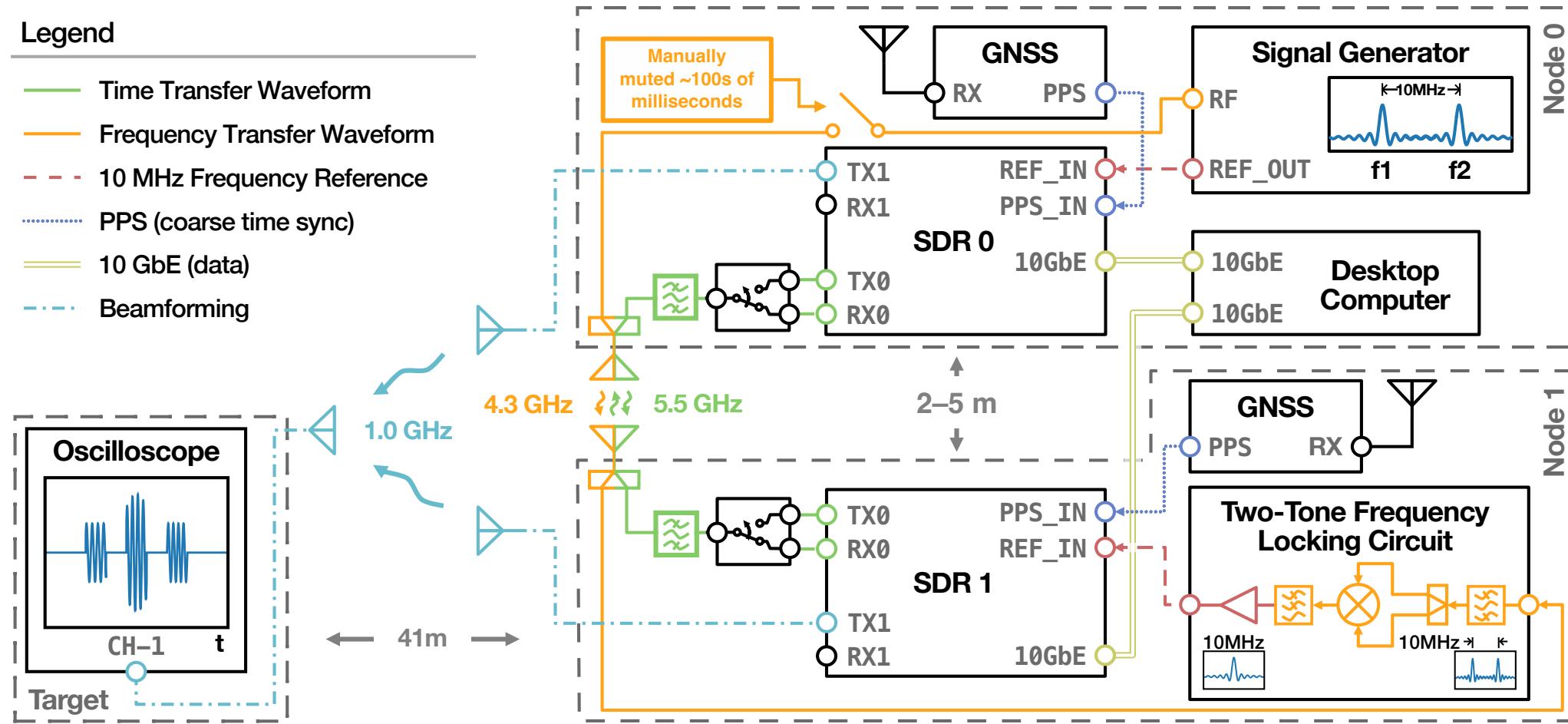
Beamforming

System Configuration



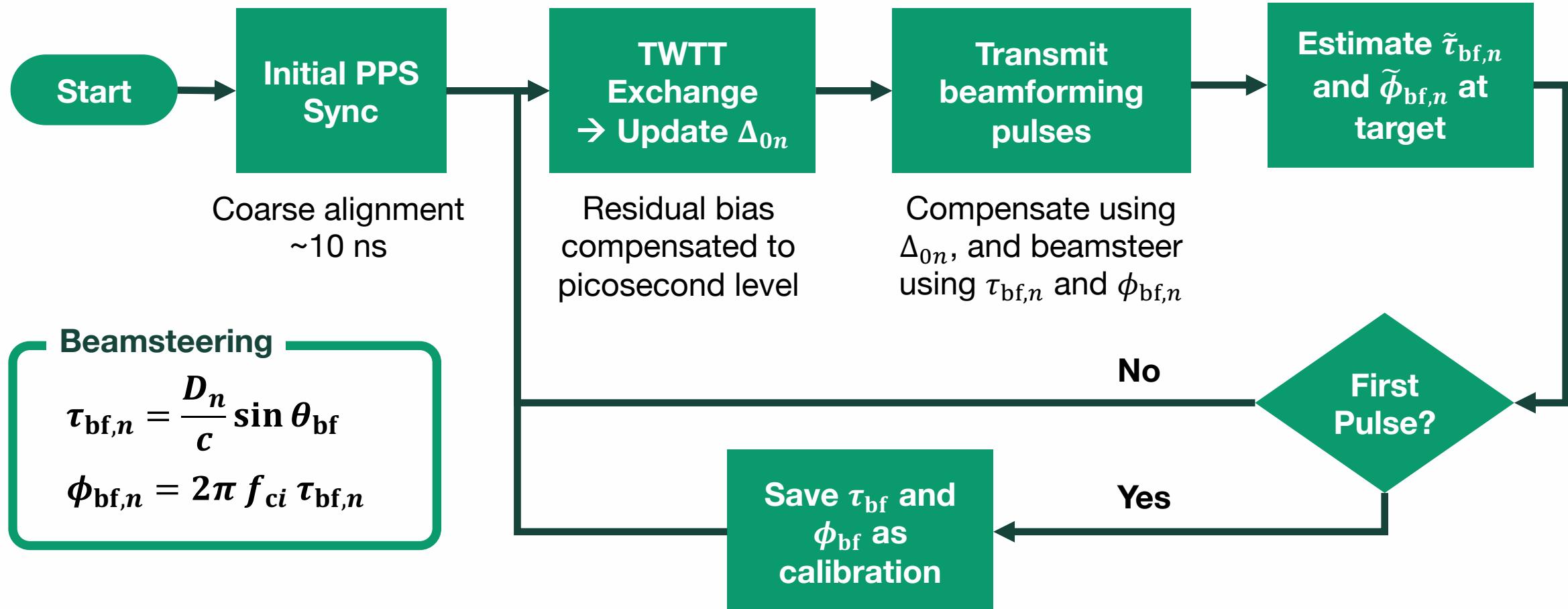
Legend

- 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

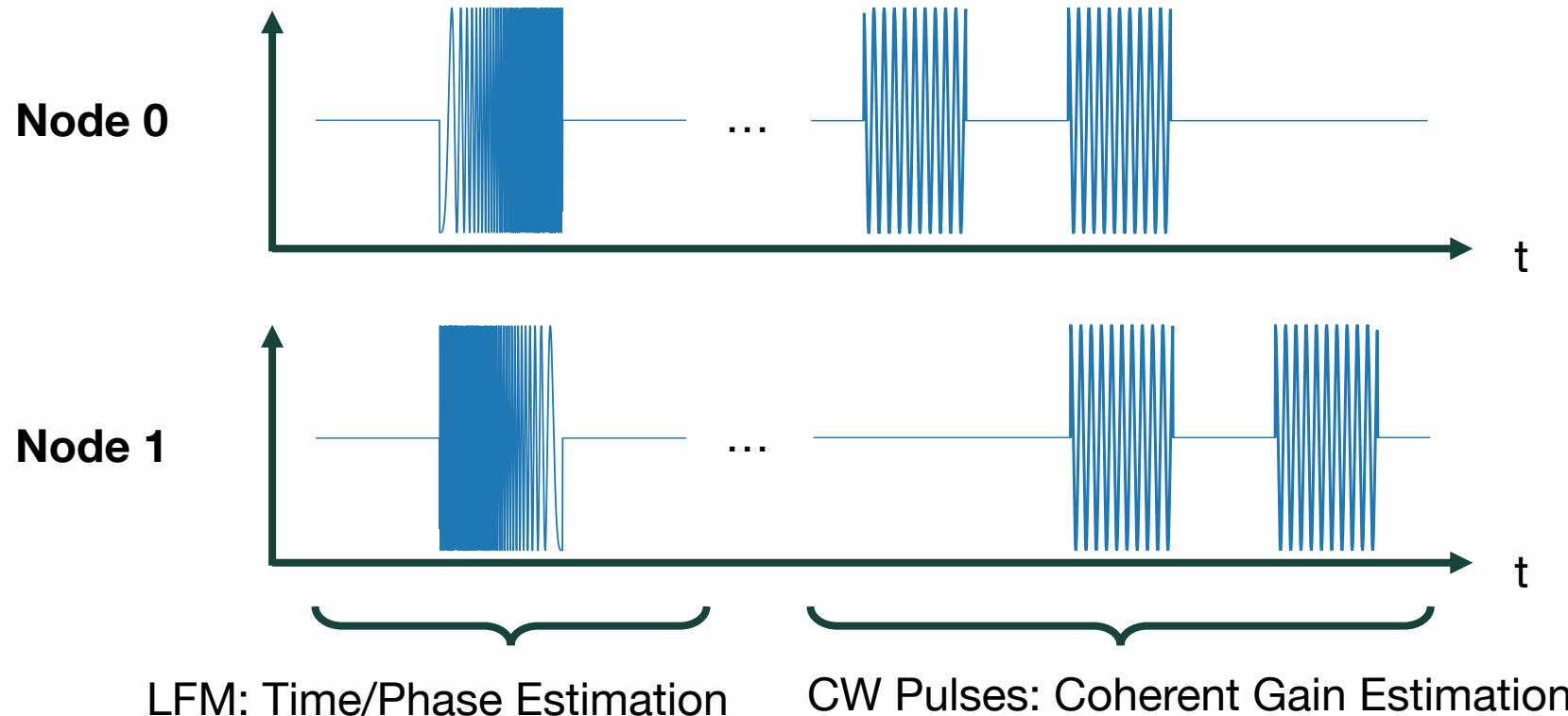


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Performance Evaluation Waveforms



- Each node transmitted orthogonal LFM s followed by two CW pulses



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Experimental Configuration



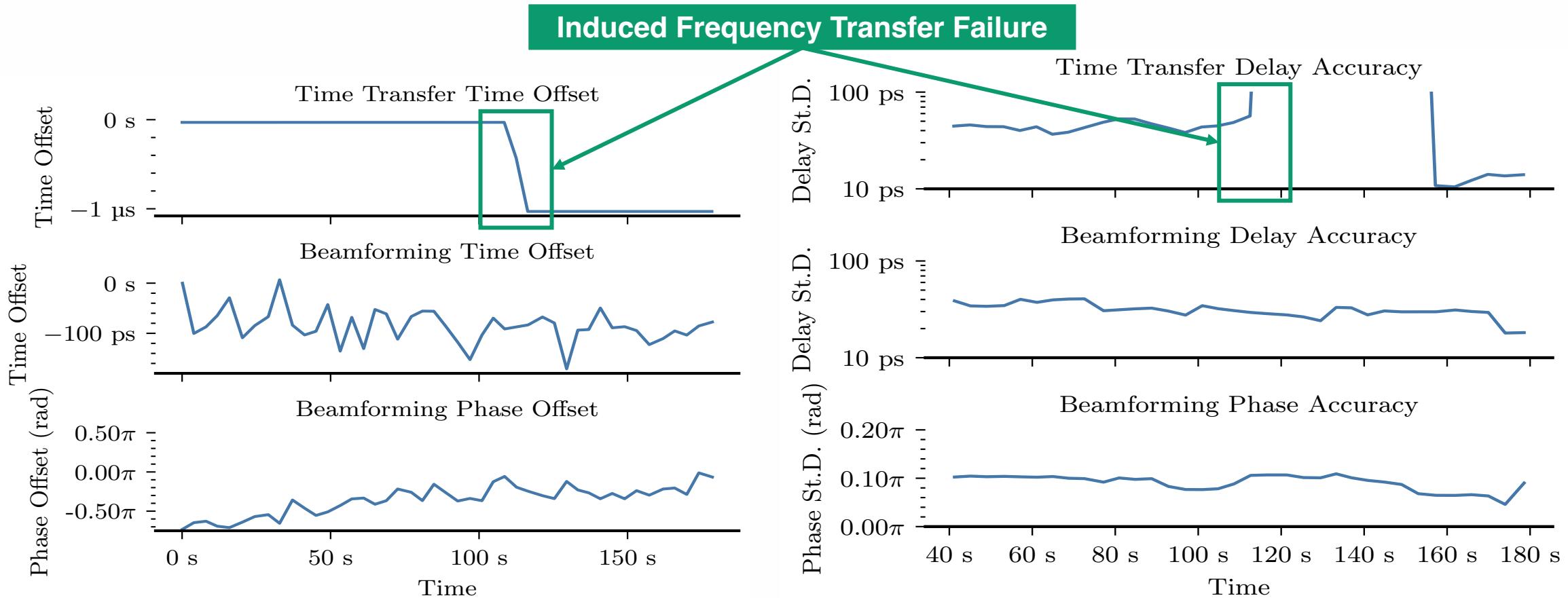
Transmit Nodes Setup



Target Node Setup (41 m downrange)

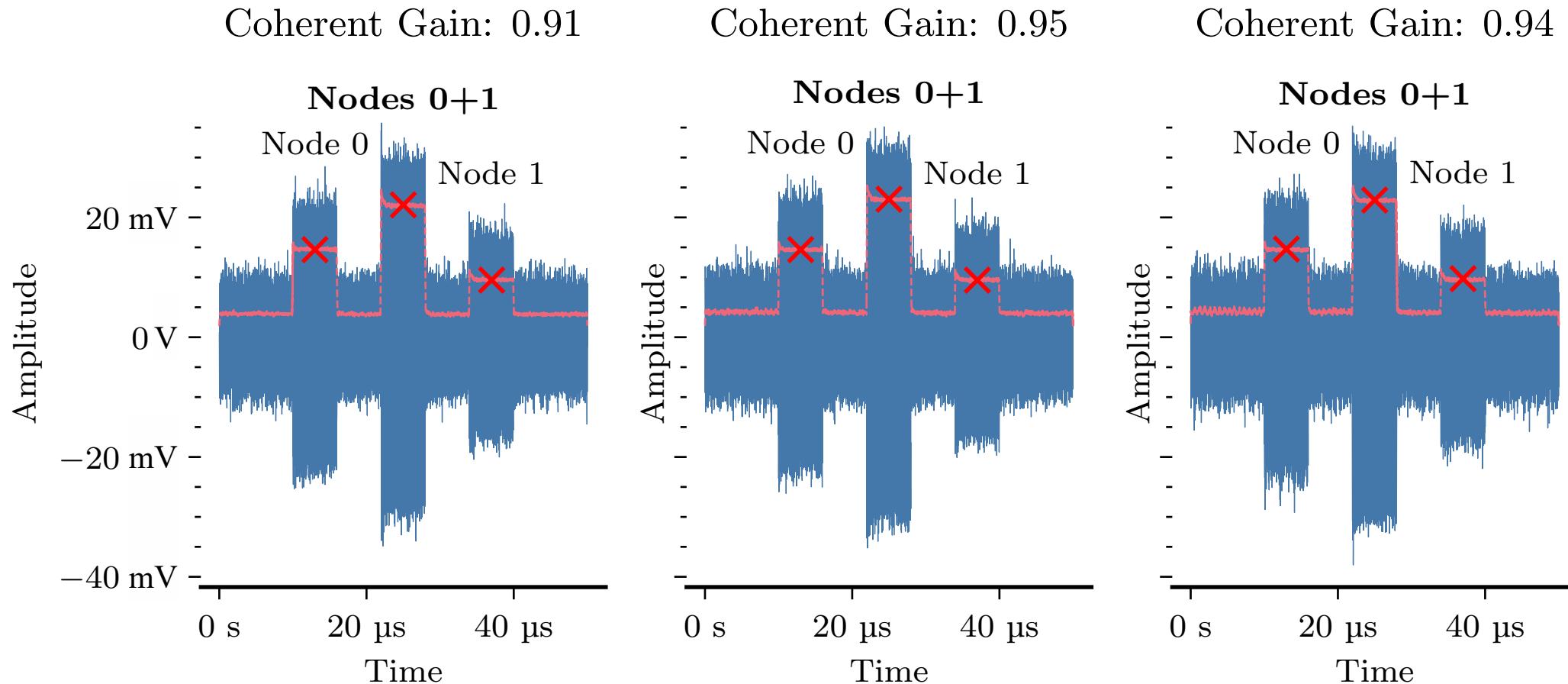
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Beamforming Results



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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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