



802.11 Wireless LAN Time Synchronization

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Executive Summary

Many Time-sensitive applications use wired-Ethernet
Applications could benefit from precision Wireless time

Precision Time is achievable over Wireless (802.11) LANs
Standards are in place
Momentum is growing

Application requirements for Wireless LAN Synchronization

#	Application Area	Accuracy Target	Notes
1	Home Theater	10us	Low Jitter & Wander
2	Live Sound	1us	Phased Array Speakers
3	Microphone Arrays	<1us	Phased Array Mics
4	Test and Measurement	1us */ $\div 10^4$	Depends on physical process
5	Medical devices	<1ms	Signals relatively low frequency
6	Industrial Internet / IOT	100us */ $\div 10^4$	Robotics/process control

Common Objections (to precision wireless time)

1. Throughput is limited



Better with Precision

2. Throughput is variable



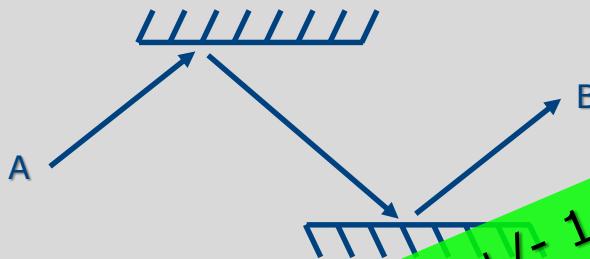
Start of Frame

3. Low Energy Battery Operation



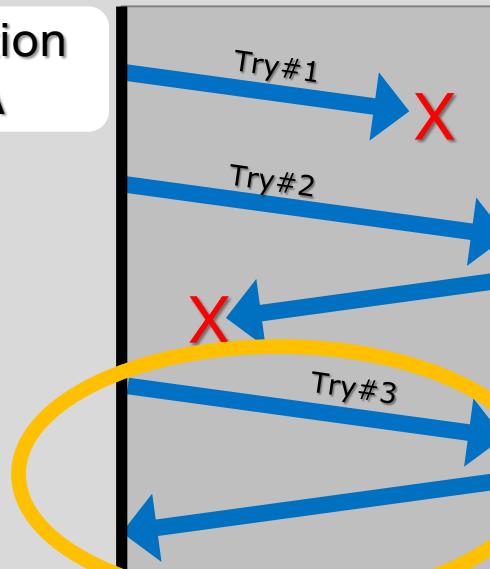
Precise is Faster

4. Multipath



+/- 10m
→ +/- 30ns

Station A



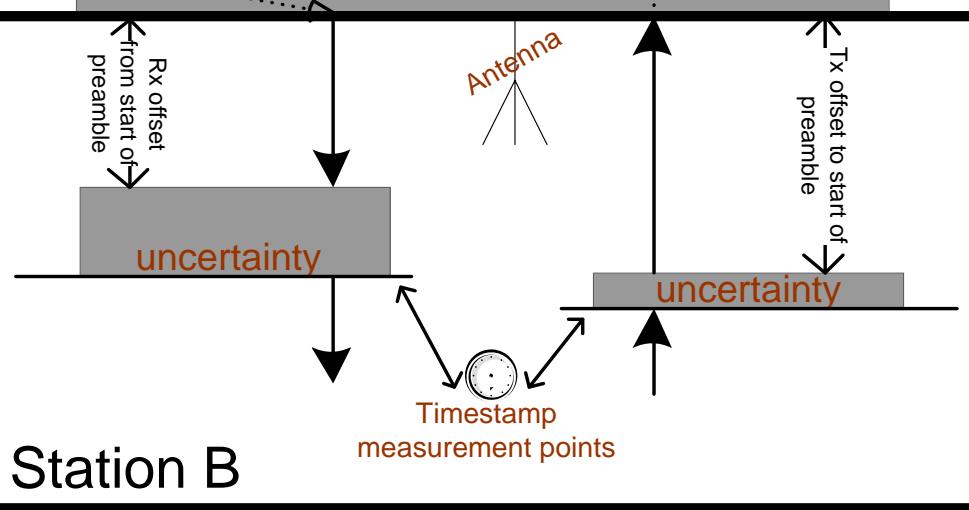
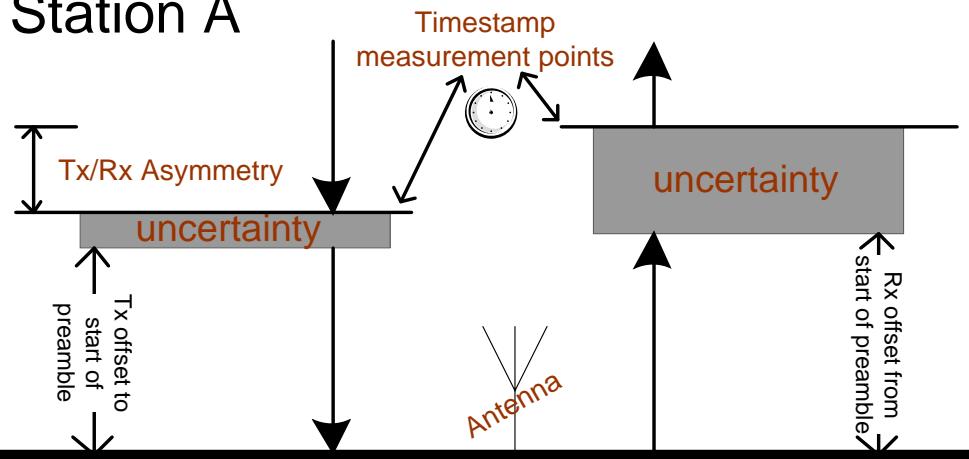
Station B

Consider Last Only

The Timestamp Point Matters

Timestamps and wireless path asymmetry

Station A



The Antenna is the *Timestamp Reference*

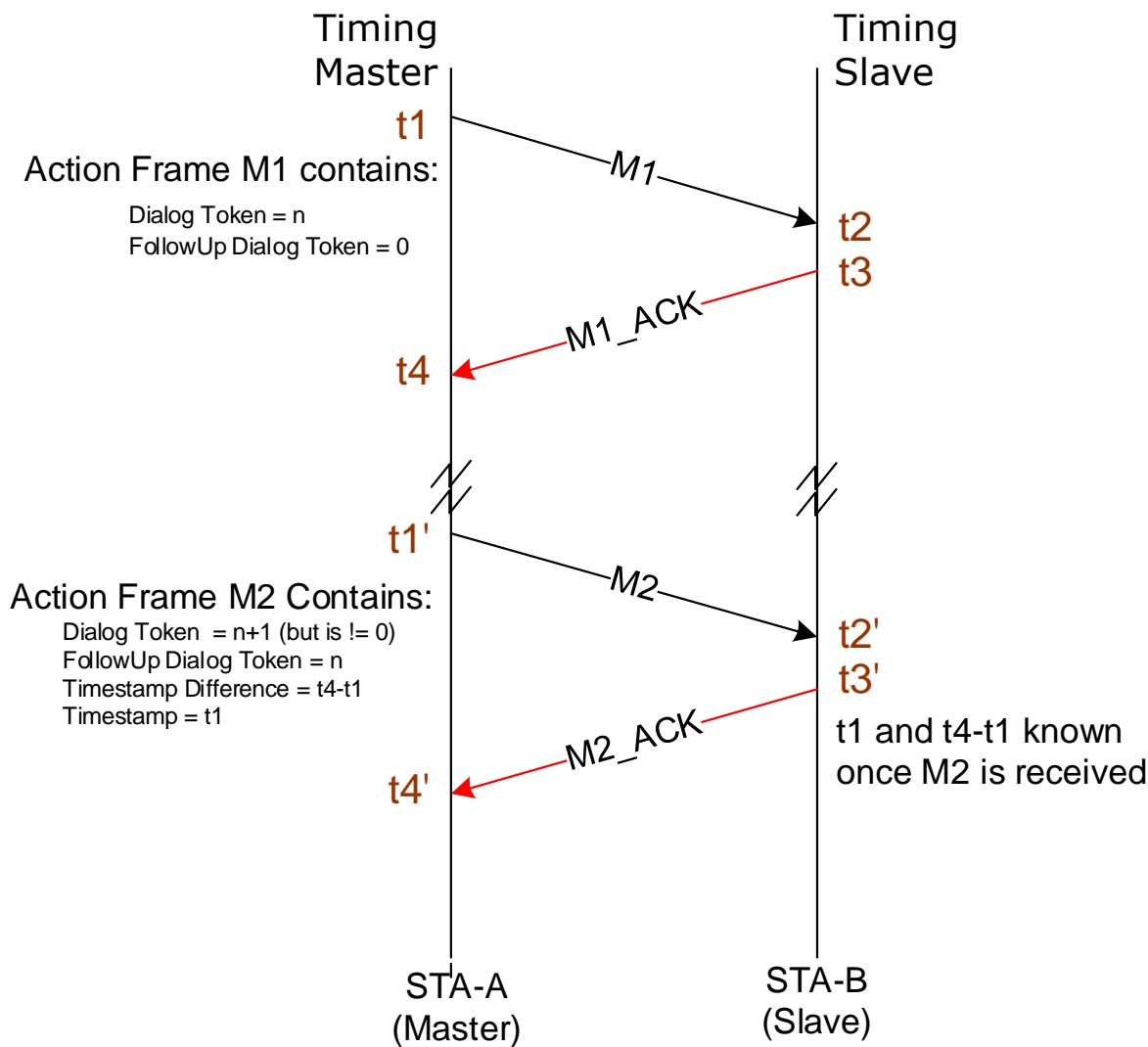
Delay known between the antenna and *Timestamp Reference*

Timestamps introduce *uncertainty*

NOTE: Correction of Rx/Tx Asymmetry is sufficient for Synchronization

The channel introduces path asymmetry (and additional uncertainty)

Precision Time over an 802.11 link (Using 802.11-2012 TIMINGMSMT)



First exchange:

- takes a measurement

Subsequent exchange:

- Takes a measurement
- Also passes timestamps from prior measurement
 - In a FOLLOWUP TLV

Free-running counter used for timestamps

802.1AS then computes:

`neighborRateRatio =`

$$(t_1' - t_1) / (t_2' - t_2)$$

`linkDelay =`

$$[(t_4 - t_1) - (t_3 - t_2)] / 2$$

`timeOffset =`

$$[(t_2 - t_1) - (t_4 - t_3)] / 2$$

NOTE: M1 and M2 have exactly the same format—
they're TIMINGMSMT Private Action Frames (and Unicast, BTW)

Standards for Wireless Time Synchronization

IEEE Std. 802.1AS™-2011 (which contains a profile of IEEE Std. 1588™-2008) specifies the use of Timing Measurement

- Which is published in IEEE Std. 802.11™-2012

“ A STA that supports the timing measurement procedure may transmit Timing Measurement frames addressed to a peer STA that also supports the timing measurement procedure. One higher-layer protocol for synchronizing a local clock time between STAs using this feature is specified in IEEE Std 802.1AS. ”

P802.11mc is adding Fine Timing Measurement

- It's nearly the same as Timing Measurement
 - Increased timestamp resolution (10ns→100ps)
 - Public Action Frame → Private Action Frame
 - Other changes expected
- Expected to be published in 2015

