



# 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

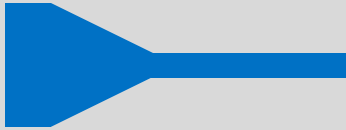
Momentum is growing

# 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 */÷ 10 <sup>4</sup>	Depends on physical process
5	Medical devices	<1ms	Signals relatively low frequency
6	Industrial Internet / IOT	100us */÷ 10 <sup>4</sup>	Robotics/process control

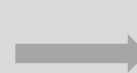
# Common Objections (to precision wireless time)

1. Throughput is limited



Better with Precision

2. Throughput is variable



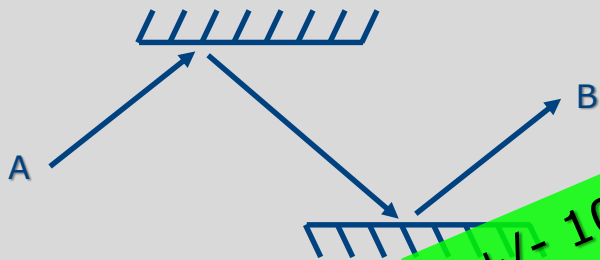
Start of Frame

3. Low Energy Battery Operation



Precise is Faster

4. Multipath

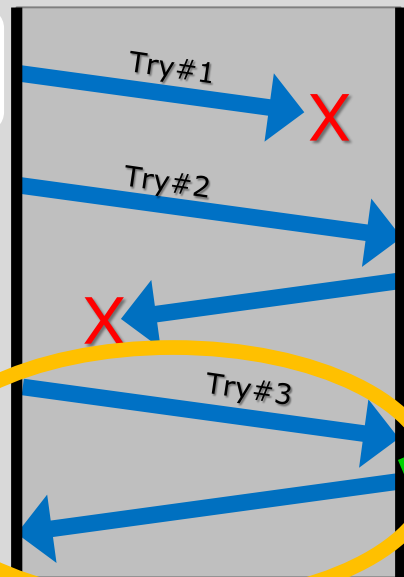


+/- 10m  
→ +/- 30ns

5. Variable Latency

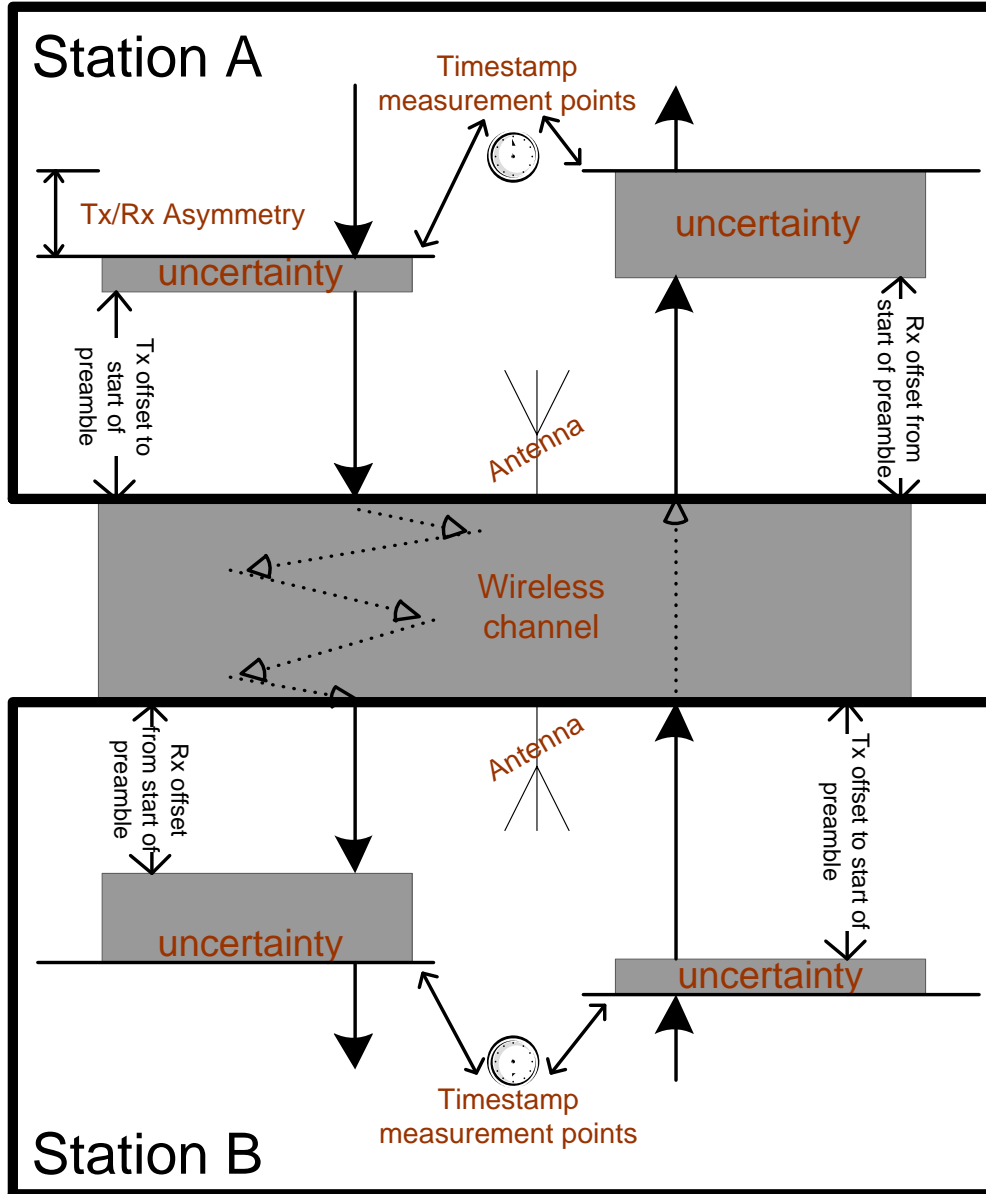
Station A

Station B



Consider Last Only

# Timestamps and wireless path asymmetry



The Antenna is the *Timestamp Reference*

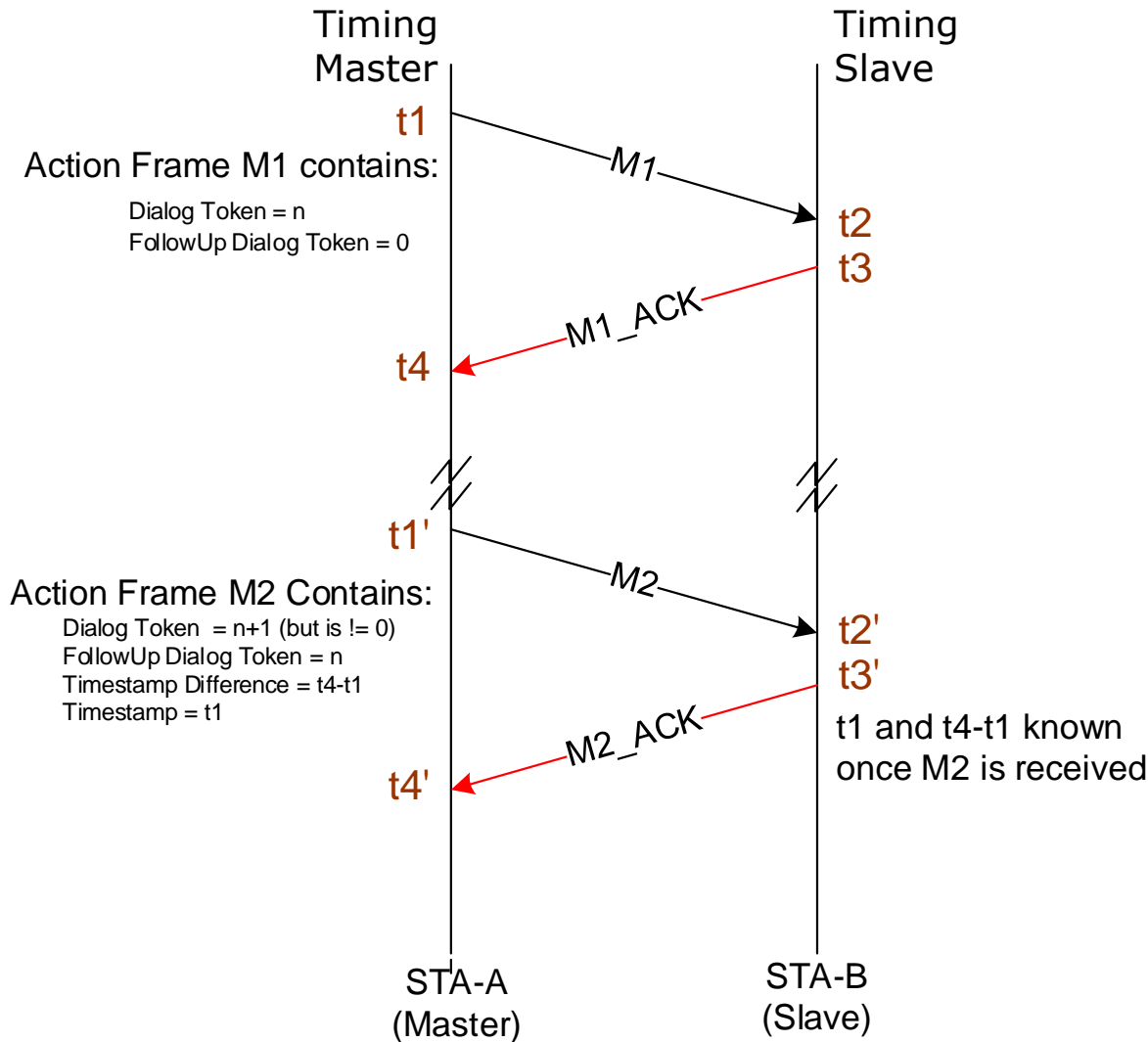
Delay known between the antenna and *Timestamp Reference*

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:

$neighborRateRatio =$

$$(t1' - t1) / (t2' - t2)$$

$linkDelay =$

$$[(t4 - t1) - (t3 - t2)] / 2$$

$timeOffset =$

$$[(t2 - t1) - (t4 - t3)] / 2$$

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

