

Intelligent Ultra-Wide Band Network

Team Members - Sanyam Jain and Amod Deo

Mentor - Kareem Bonna
Advisor - Dr. Predrag Spasojevic



Sanyam Jain
jain.sanyam@rutgers.edu
ECE Master's Student



Amod Deo
amod.deo@rutgers.edu
ECE Master's Student

Our Team

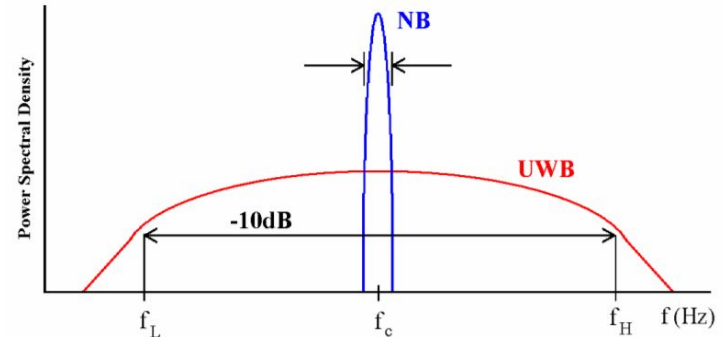


Problem Statement

- To study the basics of Ultra-Wide Band (UWB) wireless communication.
- Simulate clock synchronization in UWB wireless sensor network.

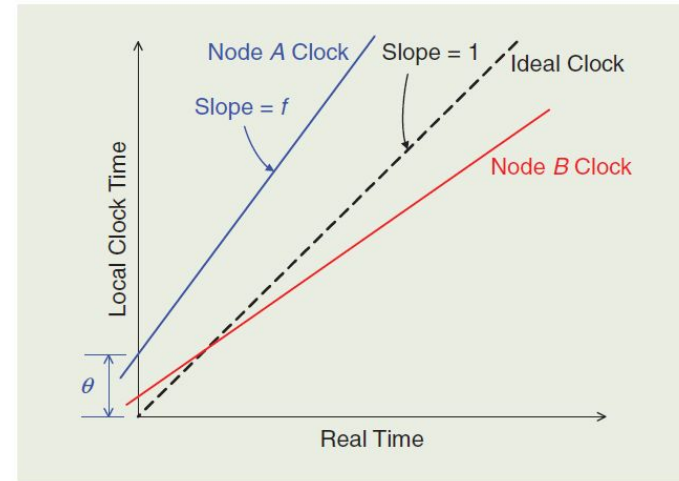
Ultra-Wide Band (UWB)

- Fast and stable transmission of data, indoors and outdoors.
- Not tied to any frequency.
- Signal bandwidth (B_f) exceeds the **lesser of 500 MHz or 20% of the arithmetic center frequency (FCC Regulation)**.
 - Power Spectral Density (PSD) is limited to **-41.25 dBm/MHz**.
 - $B_f = 2 ((f_H - f_L)/(f_H + f_L))$
- Applications in Industry, Sports, Smart, Homes and many more.



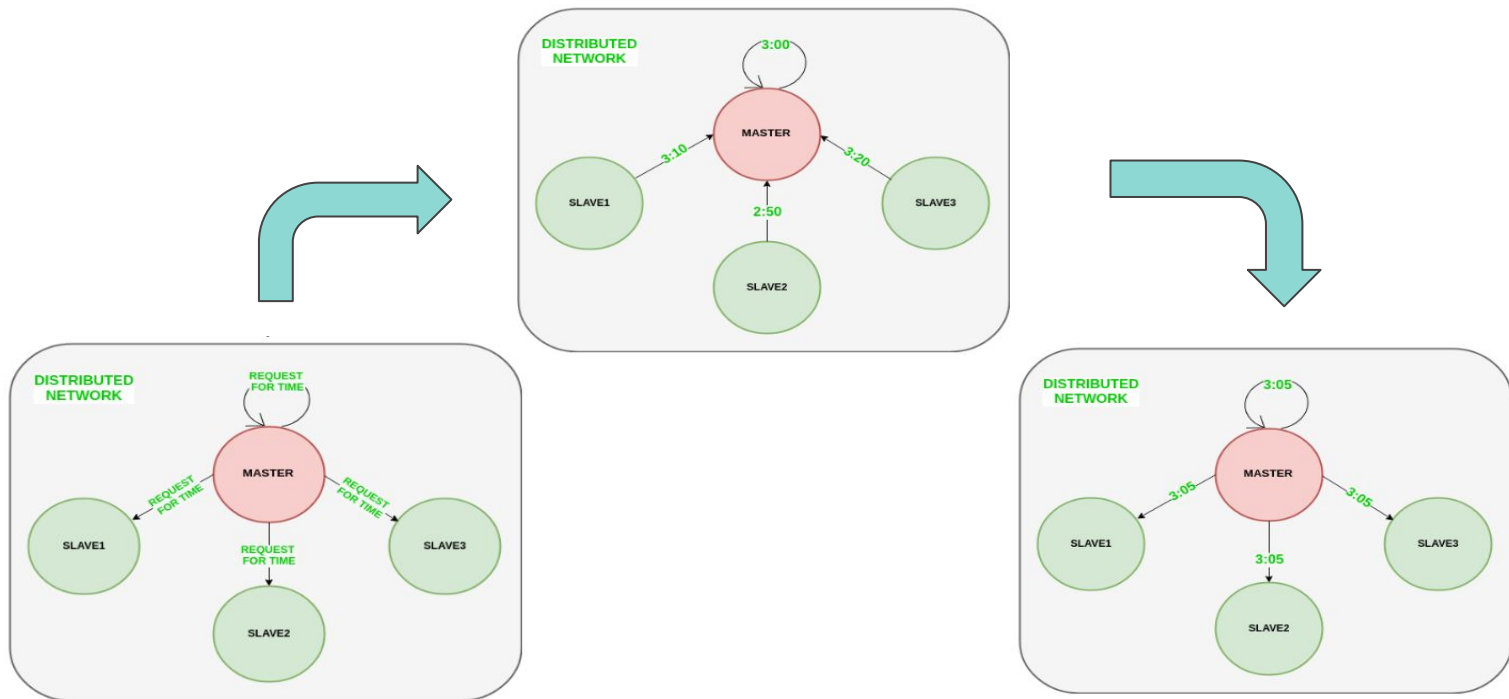
Clock and Clock Synchronization

- Every individual sensor in a network has its own clock can be represented $C(t) = t$, t is ideal or reference time.
- Clock will drift away from the ideal time $C_i(t) = \Theta + f.t$ (Θ clock offset and f is clock skew).
- **Clock Synchronization** is procedure for providing a **common notion of time** across a **distributed system**. It is crucial for number of fundamental operations performed by WSN.



Clock Model of Sensor Nodes

Berkeley's Algorithm for Clock Synchronization





Simulation Output for Berkeley's Algorithm

Output at Master Node

```
Console 1/A x Console 2/A x Console 3/A x Console 4/A x
Client Data received at master with addr: 127.0.0.1:51637
Client Data received at master with addr: 127.0.0.1:51439
Client Data received at master with addr: 127.0.0.1:51539
Synchroniztion cycle initiated...
Clients being synchronized: 3
```

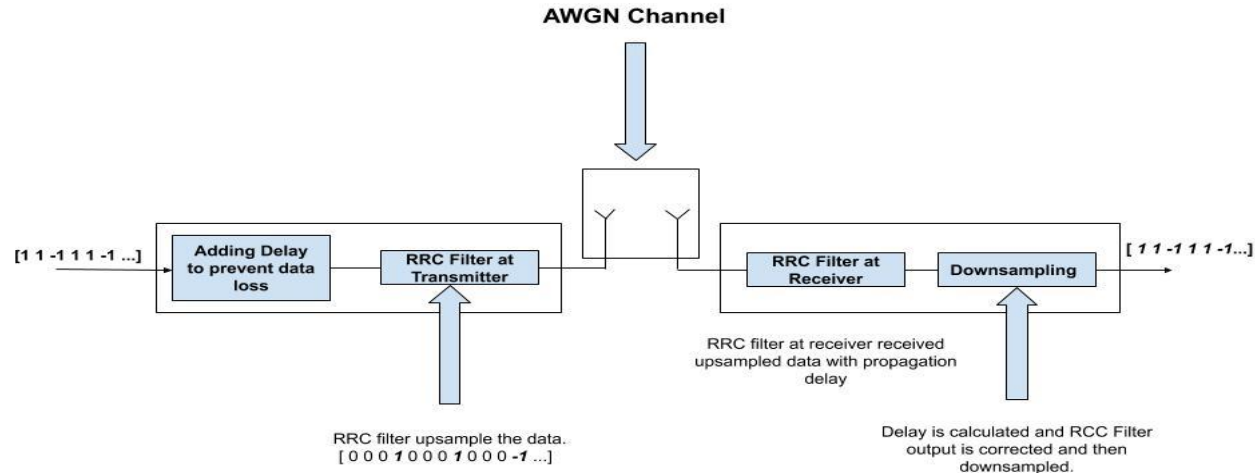
Output at Slave node

```
Console 1/A x Console 2/A x Console 3/A x Console 4/A x
Starting communication with server
Time at the client is: 2020-07-01 20:59:27.151495
Current time sent to master nodeStarting to recieve synchronized time from server

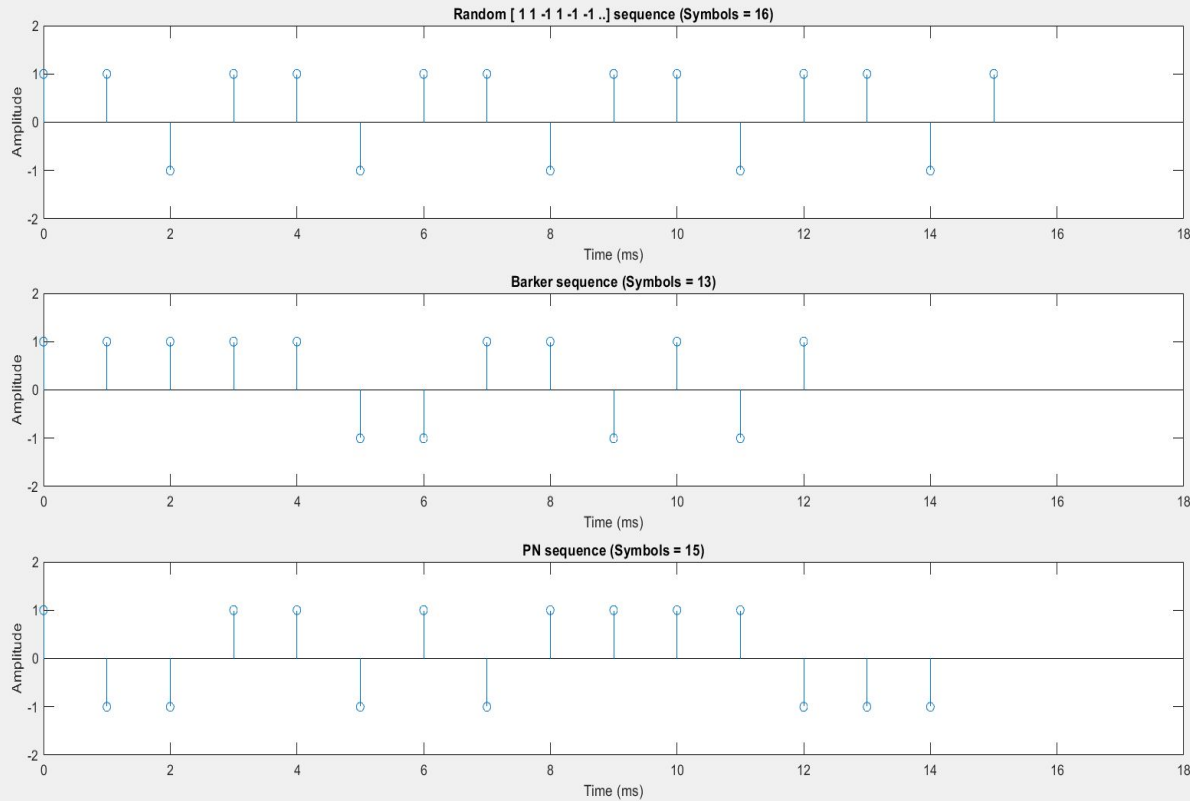
Synchronized time for client received from master: 2020-07-01 20:59:30.534092
Time at the client is: 2020-07-01 20:59:32.158472
Current time sent to master node

Synchronized time for client received from master: 2020-07-01 20:59:35.550552
```

Matlab Simulation for basic communication in baseband with delay computation



Block Diagram Transmission and Reception Using Root Raised Cosine Filter with Fixed Delay Computation

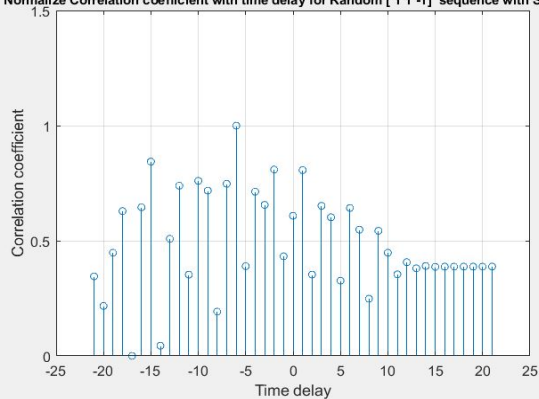


- A **Barker code** or **Barker sequence** is a finite sequence of N values of $+1$ and -1 .
- They have low autocorrelation properties and are less likely to interfere with other sequence.
- **PN codes** are deterministic codes that mimic randomness properties.
- if the current state and the generating function of the PN code are known, the future state of the code can be predicted.

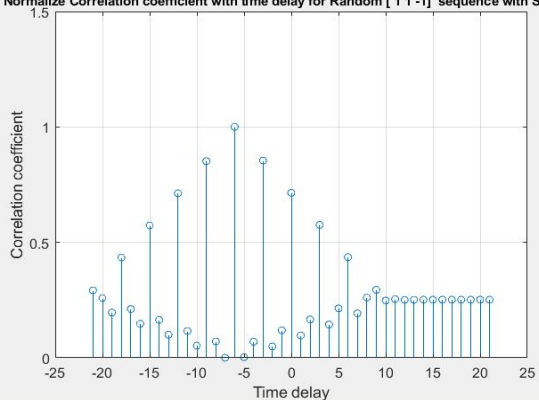
Data symbols for different coding sequence . 6 trailing zeros will be added to flush complete data from RRC filters (both at receiver end and transmitter end) and prevent data loss

Random Sequence [1 1 -1 ...]

Normalize Correlation coefficient with time delay for Random [1 1 -1] sequence with SNR -20

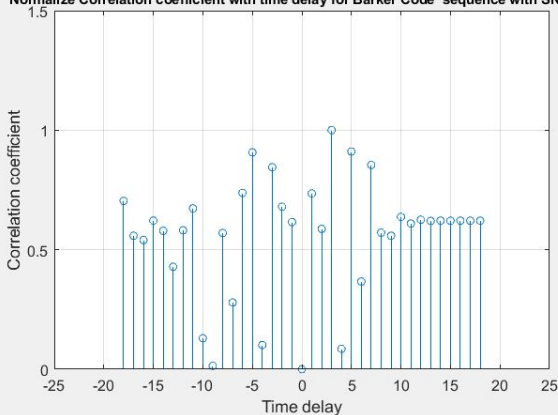


Normalize Correlation coefficient with time delay for Random [1 1 -1] sequence with SNR Inf

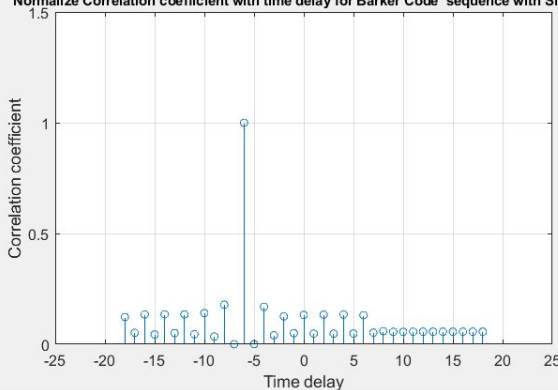


Barker Sequence

Normalize Correlation coefficient with time delay for Barker Code sequence with SNR -20

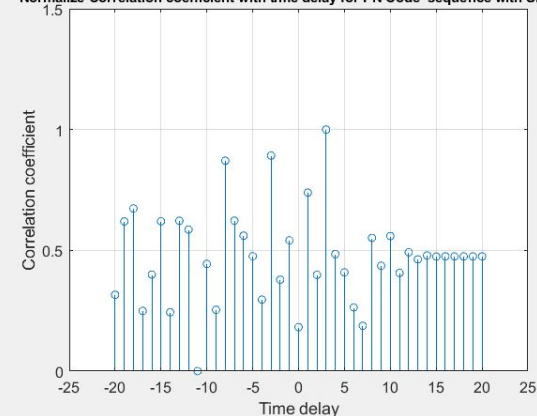


Normalize Correlation coefficient with time delay for Barker Code sequence with SNR Inf

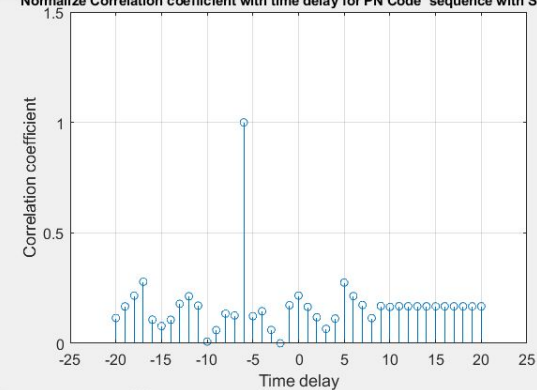


PN Sequence

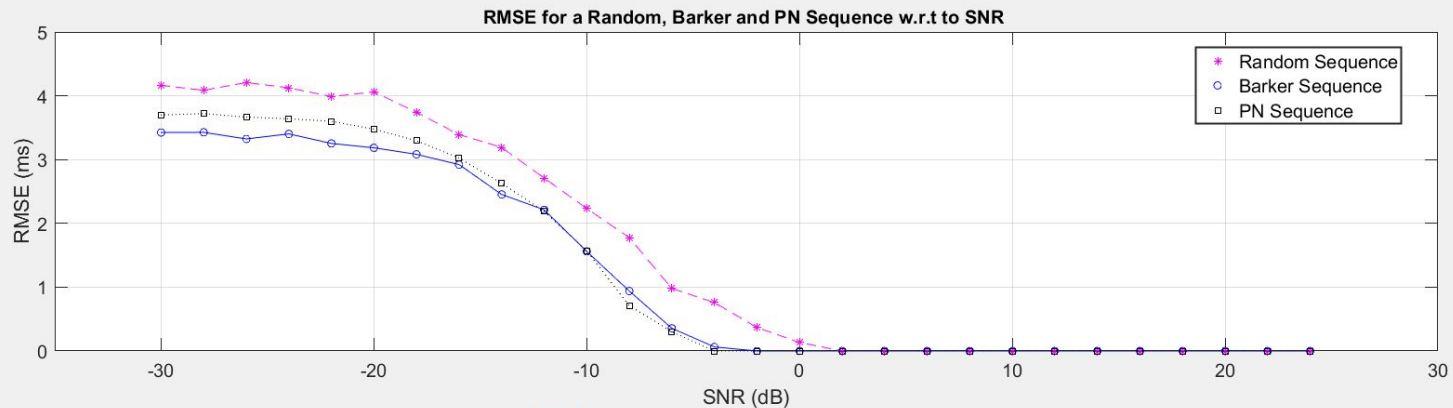
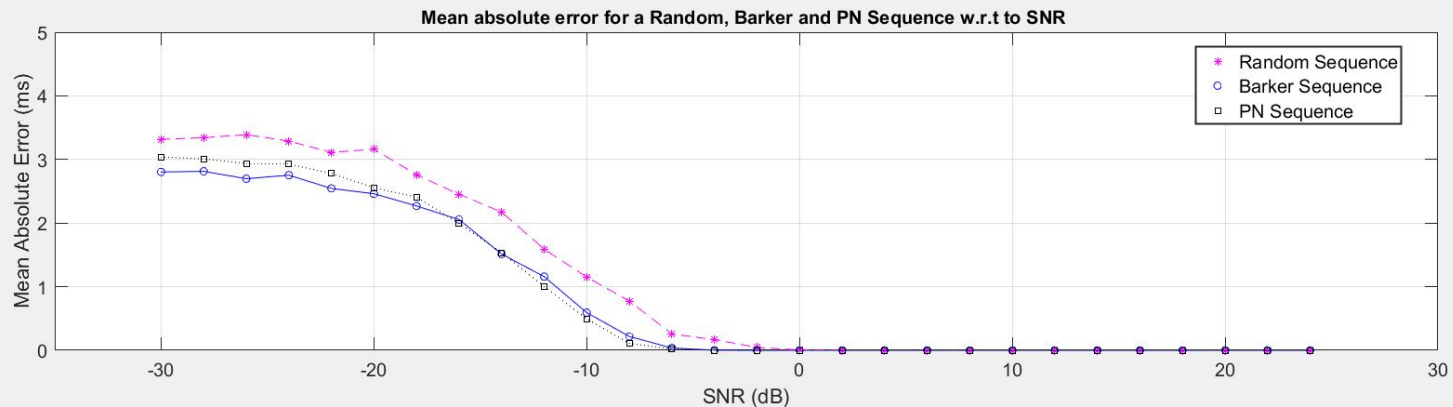
Normalize Correlation coefficient with time delay for PN Code sequence with SNR -20



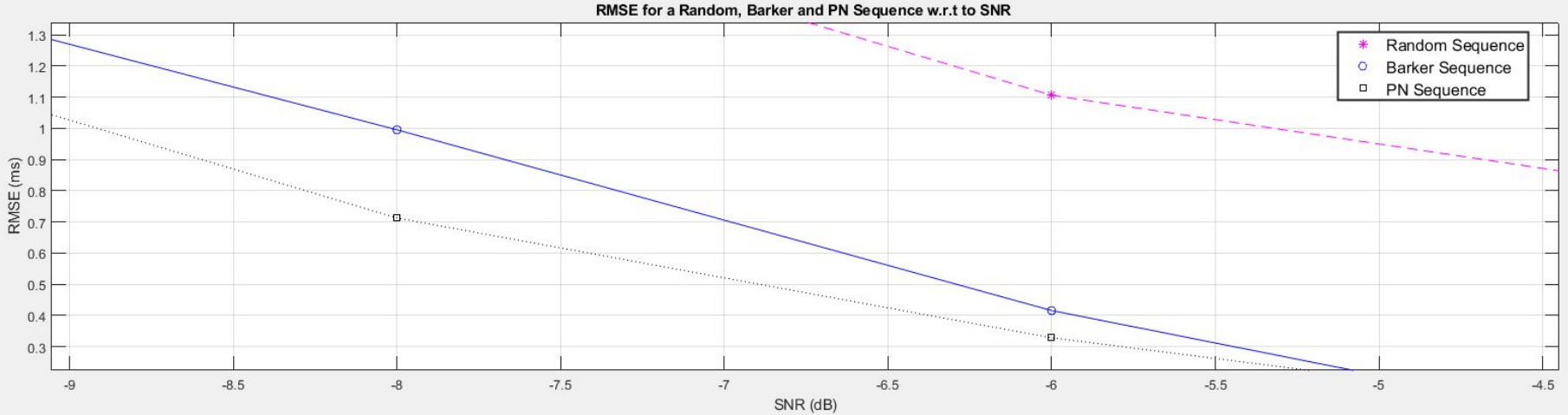
Normalize Correlation coefficient with time delay for PN Code sequence with SNR Inf



Impact of SNR on cross correlation and thus on delay computation



Mean Absolute Error and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) for delay Error plotted for different values of SNR (**1000 iterations for each SNR value**)



- Below is SNR requirement for different coding scheme to maintain **accuracy of 1ms**.
 - Barker = -8 dB
 - PN = -8.9 dB
 - Random seq([1 1 -1 -1..]) = -5.4 dB
- Thus from above plot PN sequence stands out most resilient (out of three) **for our accuracy level (1ms)**



Conclusion from above plots

- Delay computation is adversely impacted with deteriorating values of SNR. So depending on channel, SNR should be maintained higher values.
- Choosing right coding scheme also plays important role in delay computation.
- We can use cross correlation between transmitted and received signal to compute delay for a short training sample and correct the actual data with computed delay.



References

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2. Y. Wu, Q. Chaudhari and E. Serpedin, "Clock Synchronization of Wireless Sensor Networks," in IEEE Signal Processing Magazine, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 124-138, Jan. 2011, doi: 10.1109/MSP.2010.938757.
3. S. P. Chepuri, R. T. Rajan, G. Leus and A. van der Veen, "Joint Clock Synchronization and Ranging: Asymmetrical Time-Stamping and Passive Listening," in IEEE Signal Processing Letters, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 51-54, Jan. 2013, doi: 10.1109/LSP.2012.2222371.
4. B. M. Sadler and R. J. Kozick, "A Survey of Time Delay Estimation Performance Bounds," Fourth IEEE Workshop on Sensor Array and Multichannel Processing, 2006., Waltham, MA, 2006, pp. 282-288, doi: 10.1109/SAM.2006.1706138.
5. <https://www.mathworks.com/help/comm/>

Thank You!!
Questions?

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