

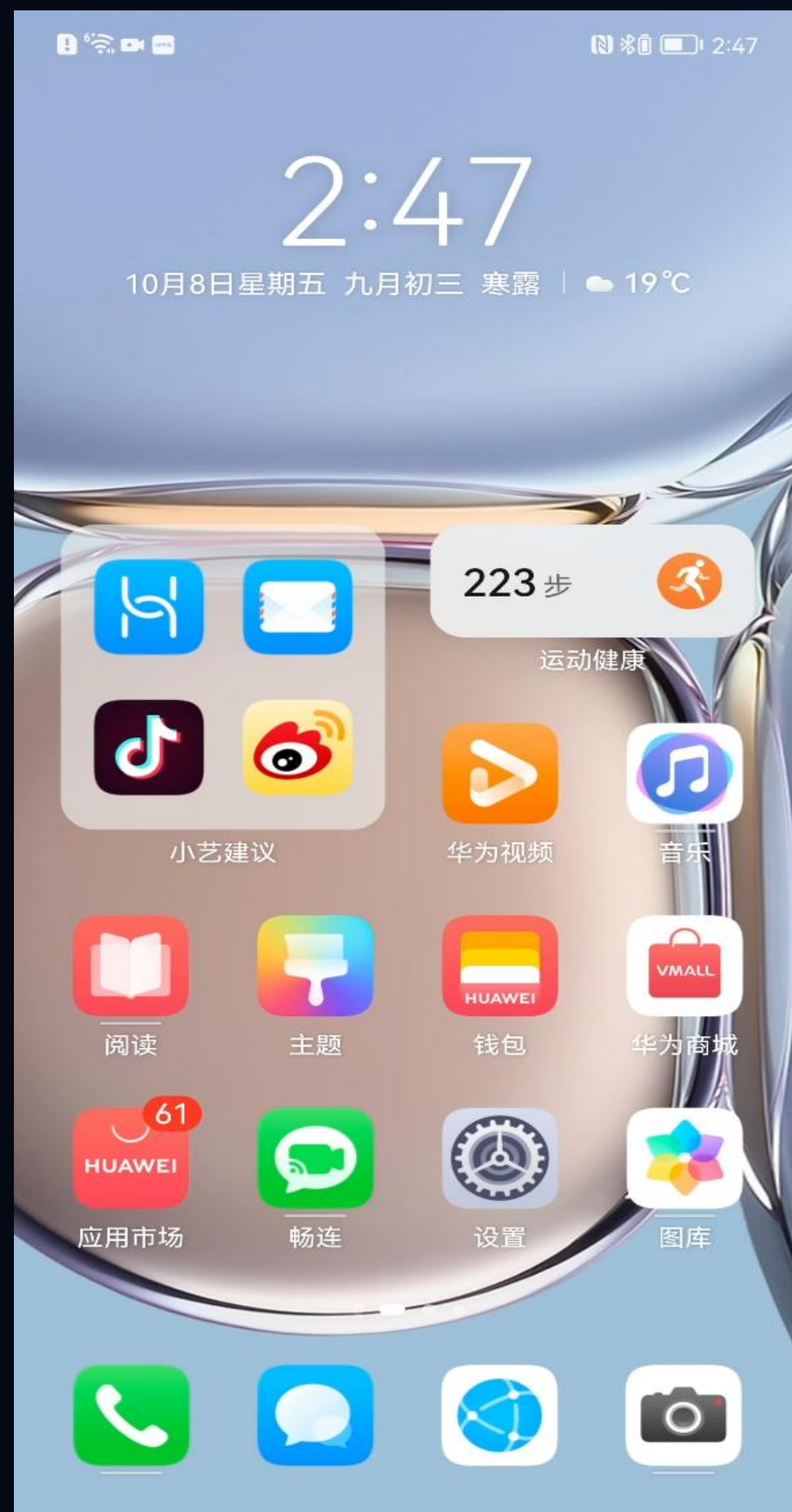
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HUAWEI DEVELOPER CONFERENCE 2021

基于软时钟的软总线网络架构及关键技术

分布式软总线为用户使用超级终端 提供哪些不一样的体验

无感发现与连接让多个设备自动组成超级终端，用户无需操作



首次发现时延：单设备 0.5s，4个设备1.5s，

非首次：实时在线，无时延

关键手段：

占空比调整：占空比动态调速，加速发现；

优先级控制：基于场景的优先级控制VO、VI、BE、BK

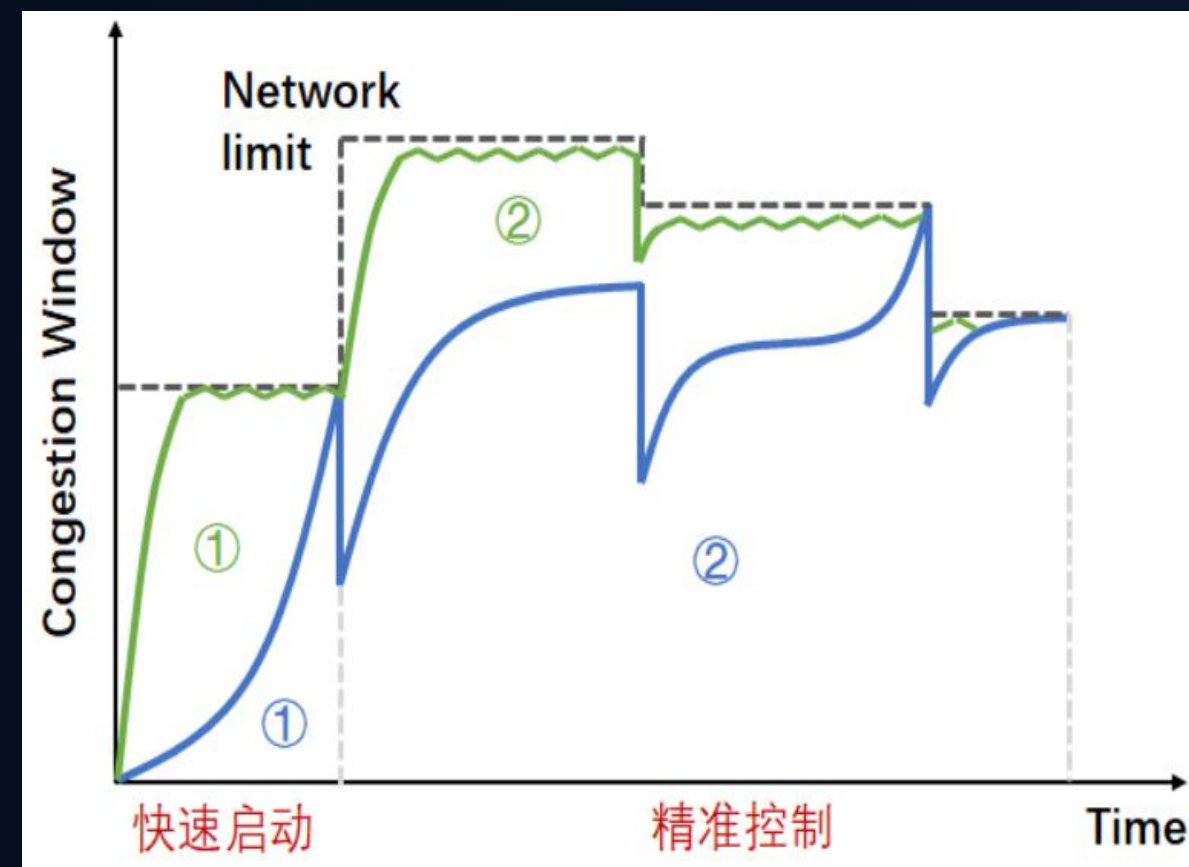
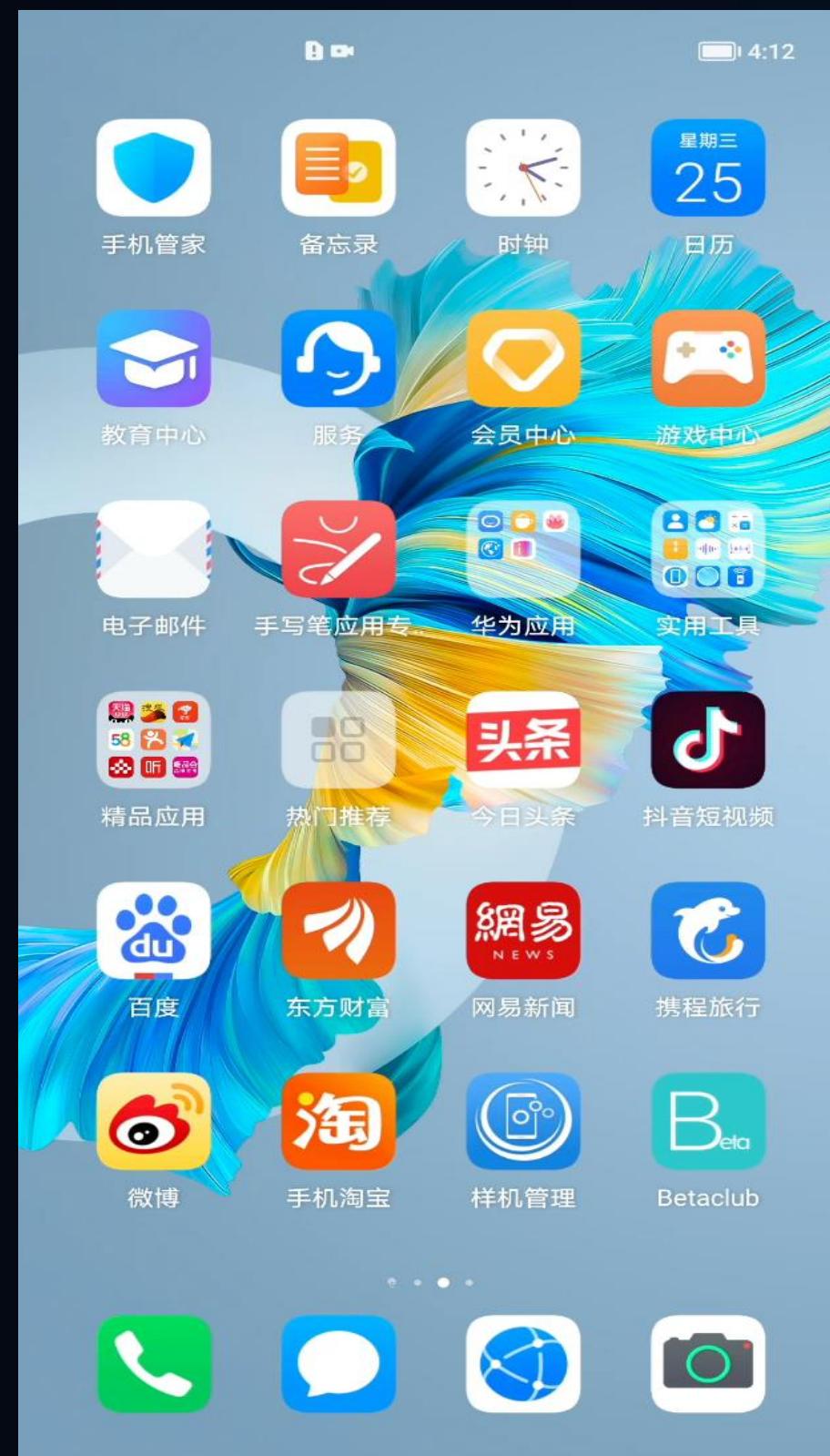
异构混组网：蓝牙和WiFi混合组网，可信设备自组网

设备信息交换：组网后设备间信息交换，及时感知上下线及信息管理

策略控制：基于场景感知的发现策略：亮灭屏、前后台、夜间、运动等多种场景

.....

逼近空口速率的传输速度，让G级文件秒传完成



关键措施:

快速唤醒与启动芯片，进入高性能模式

精准流控算法，调整传输速率

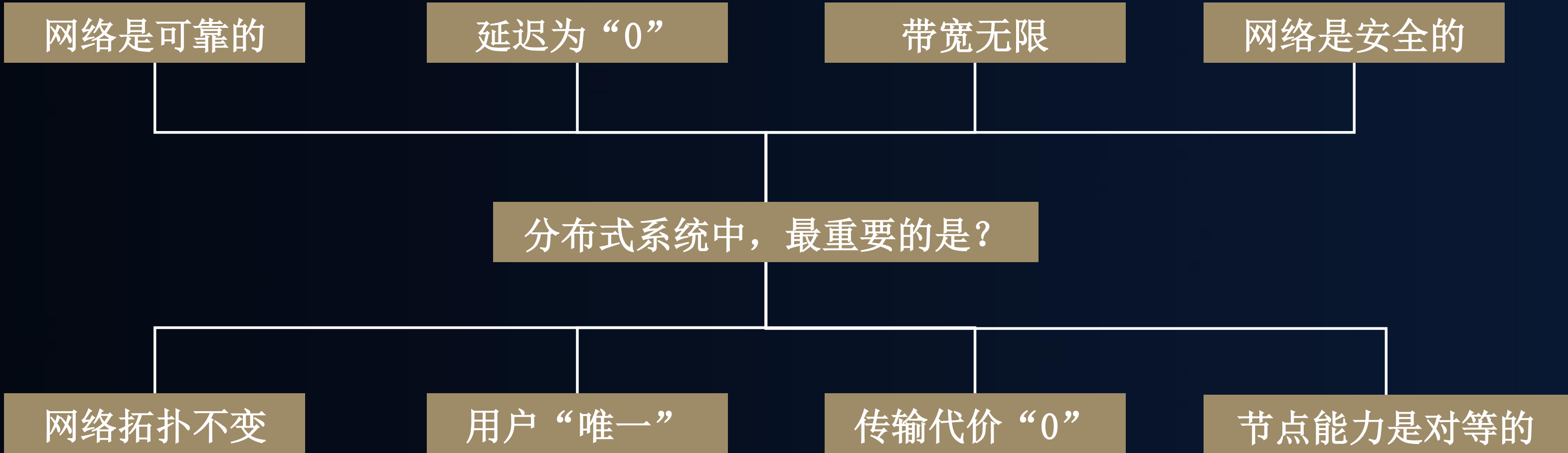
极简协议支持，传输功耗降低10%

多径双路并发，提升文件吞吐

多级动态缓冲池技术，合理调度提升端到端运力

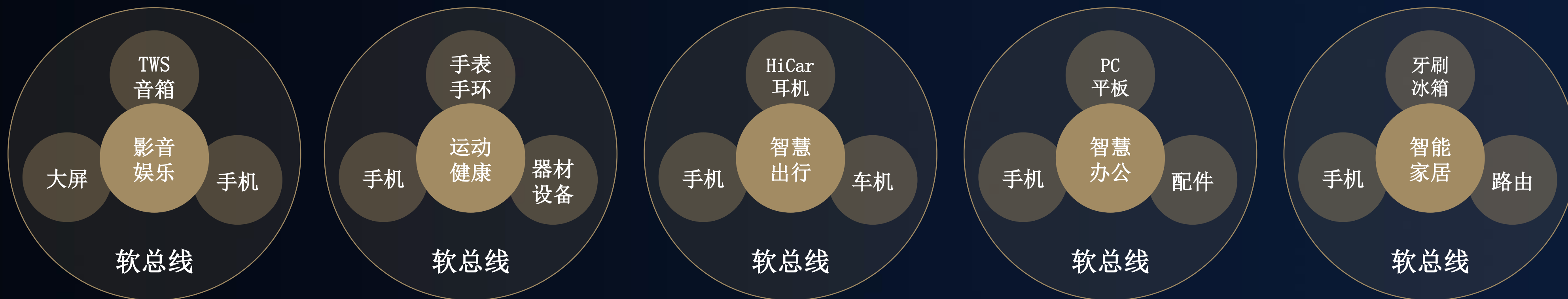
分布式业务场景蓬勃发展带来的挑战

关于分布式系统的误解

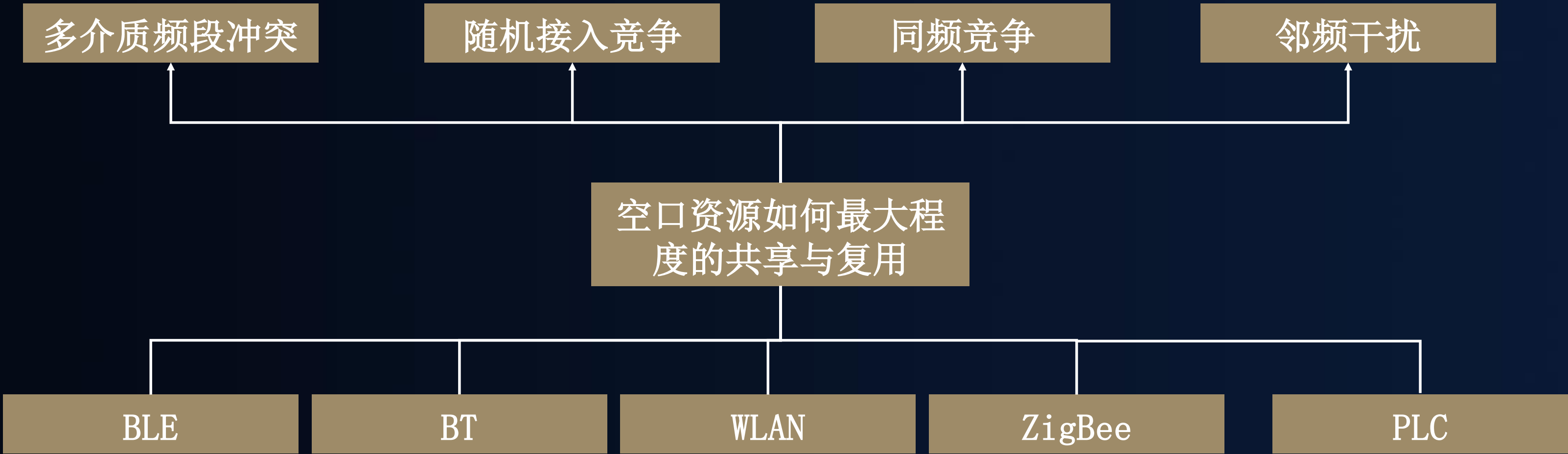


注：《分布式系统-原理与范型(第2版)》 Andrew S. Tanenbaum/Maarten Van Steen

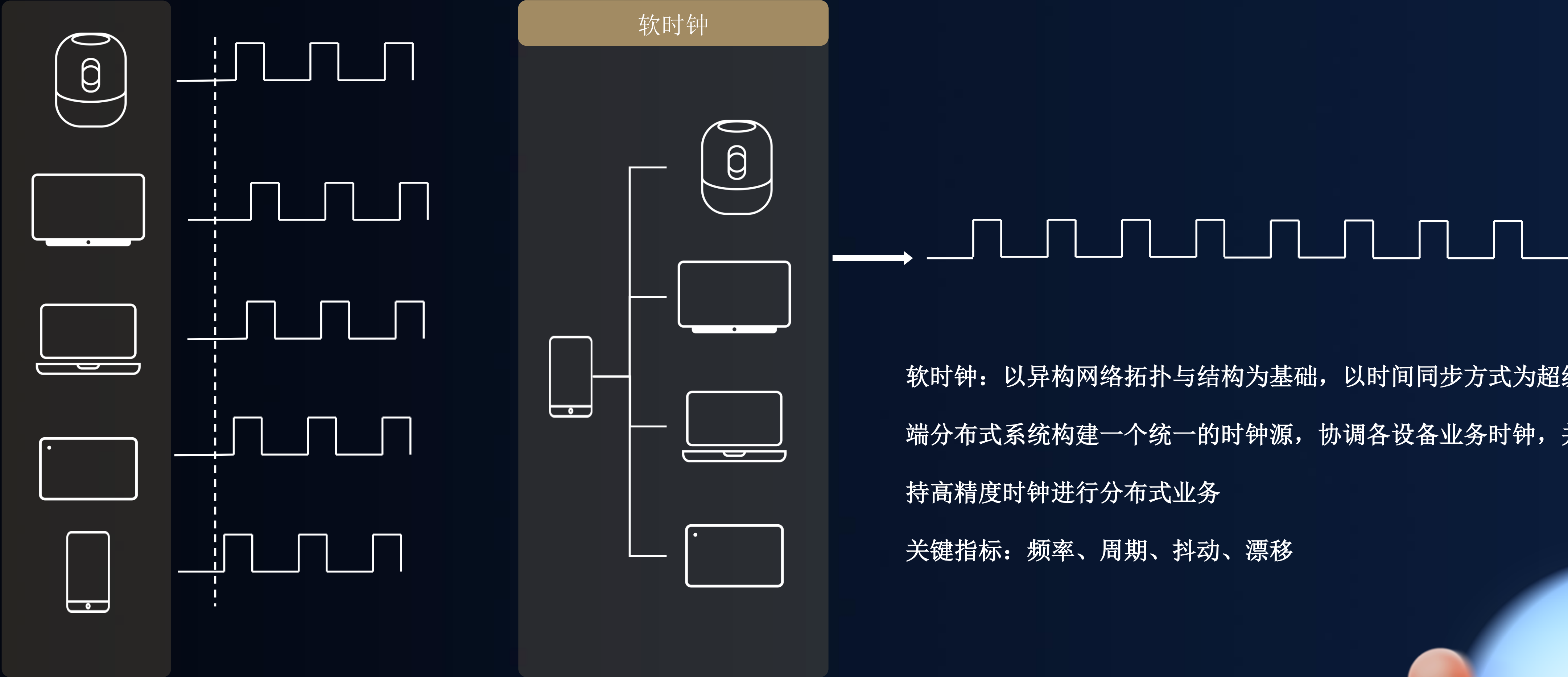
挑战：分布式系统里的设备越多，通信能力要求越高



挑战：空口资源如何合理、且最大程度地使用



分布式系统的问题解决钥匙之一：软时钟



软时钟：以异构网络拓扑与结构为基础，以时间同步方式为超级终端分布式系统构建一个统一的时钟源，协调各设备业务时钟，并保持高精度时钟进行分布式业务

关键指标：频率、周期、抖动、漂移

业界的网络时钟机制与同步方式

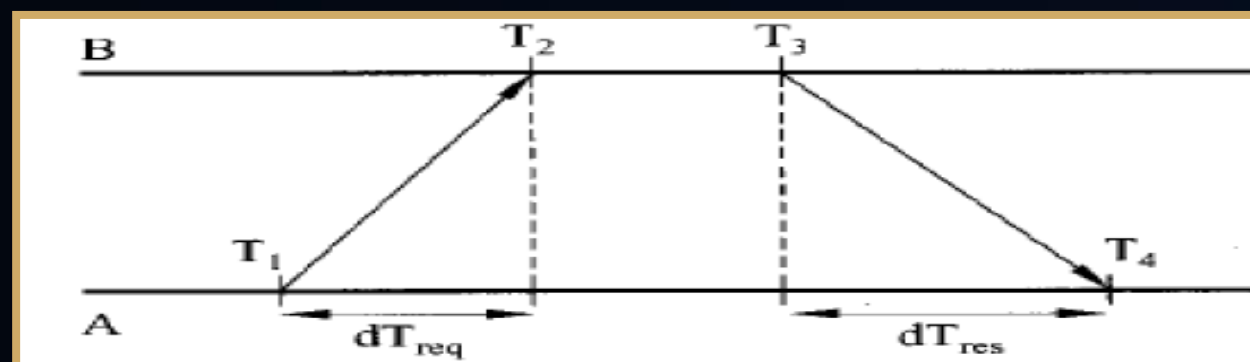
瞬时同步&持续同步

- 每个设备都有自己的独立时钟源，晶源质量决定时钟偏移不同
- 瞬时单次测量要求双端在线，否则无法进行交换与对比
- 持续同步将带来功耗与通信消耗，如何在精度与成本间平衡

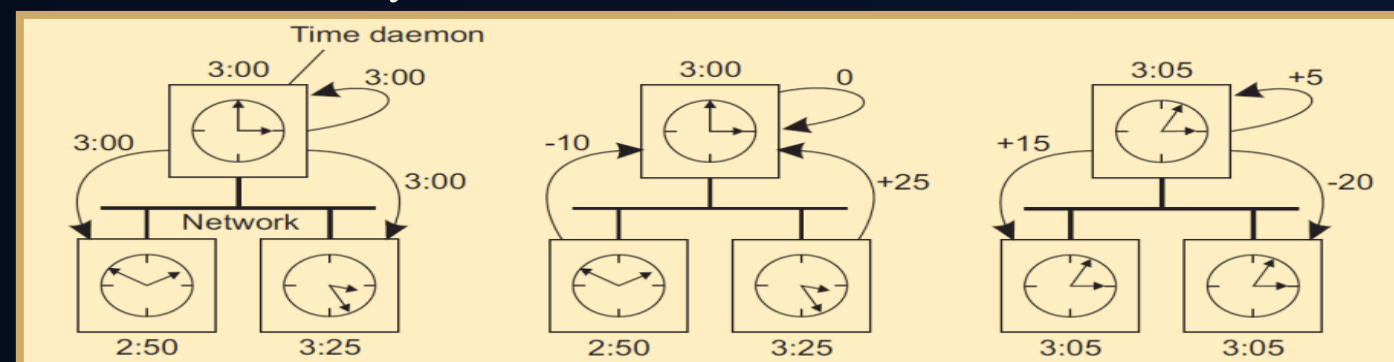
精度范围 $1-\rho \leq dC/dt \leq 1+\rho$

[1]NTP

$$\delta = [(T_2 - T_1) + (T_3 - T_4)] / 2$$

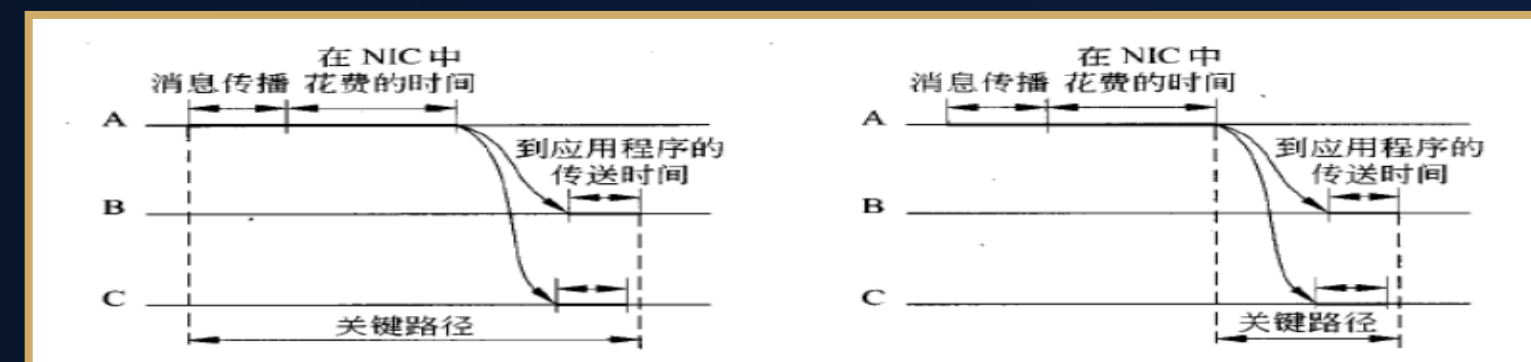


[2]Berkeley



[3]RBS

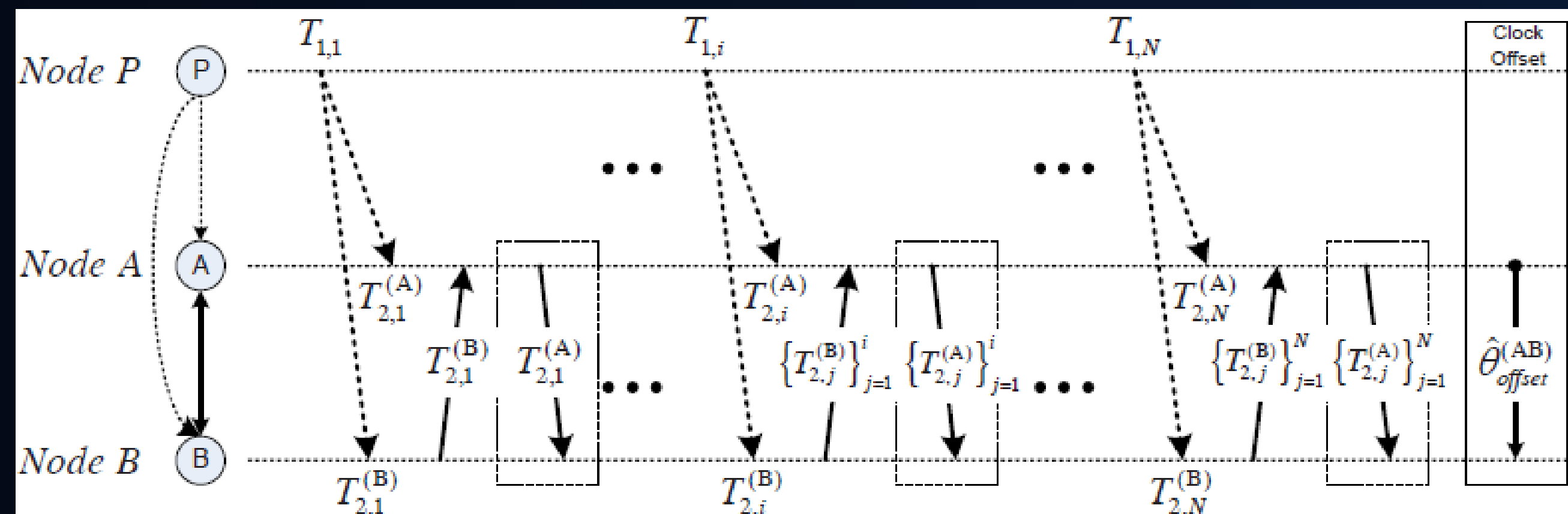
$$deviation[p, q] = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^M (T_{p,k} - T_{q,k})}{M}$$



| Protocol | SYNCHRONIZATION ISSUES | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | Master-slave vs. Peer-to-Peer | Internal vs. External | Probabilistic vs. Deterministic | Sender-to-receiver vs. Receiver-to-receiver | Clock Correction |
| RBS [19] | Peer-to-peer | Both | Deterministic | Receiver-to-receiver | No |
| Romer [56] | Peer-to-peer | Internal | Deterministic | Sender-to-receiver | No |
| Mock et al. [49] | Master/slave | Internal | Deterministic | Receiver-to-receiver | Yes |
| Ganeriwal et al. [25] | Master/slave | Both | Deterministic | Sender-to-receiver | Yes |
| Ping [54] | Master/slave | Both | Deterministic | Sender-to-receiver | Yes |
| PalChaudhuri et al. [53] | Peer-to-peer | Both | Probabilistic | Receiver-to-receiver | No |
| Sichitiu and Veerarittiphan [58] | Peer-to-peer | Internal | Deterministic | Sender-to-receiver | Yes |
| Time-diffusion protocol [62] | Peer-to-peer | Internal | Deterministic | Receiver-to-receiver | Yes |
| Asynchronous diffusion [42] | Peer-to-peer | Internal | Deterministic | Sender-to-receiver | Yes |

注：《Clock Synchronization for Wireless Sensor Networks: A Survey》 Bharath Sundararaman, Ugo Buy, and Ajay D. Kshemkalyani, 2005

软时钟算法&同步



A节点和B节点上的数据包接收时间:

$$T_{2,i}^{(A)} = T_{1,i} + \theta_{offset}^{(PA)} + \theta_{skew}^{(PA)} \cdot (T_{1,i} - T_{1,1}) + d^{(PA)} + X_i^{(PA)}$$

$$T_{2,i}^{(B)} = T_{1,i} + \theta_{offset}^{(PB)} + \theta_{skew}^{(PB)} \cdot (T_{1,i} - T_{1,1}) + d^{(PB)} + X_i^{(PB)}$$

A节点和B节点上的数据包接收时间差值:

$$T_{2,i}^{(A)} - T_{2,i}^{(B)} = \theta_{offset}^{(BA)} + \theta_{skew}^{(BA)} \cdot (T_{1,i} - T_{1,1}) + d^{(PA)} - d^{(PB)} + X_i^{(PA)} - X_i^{(PB)}$$

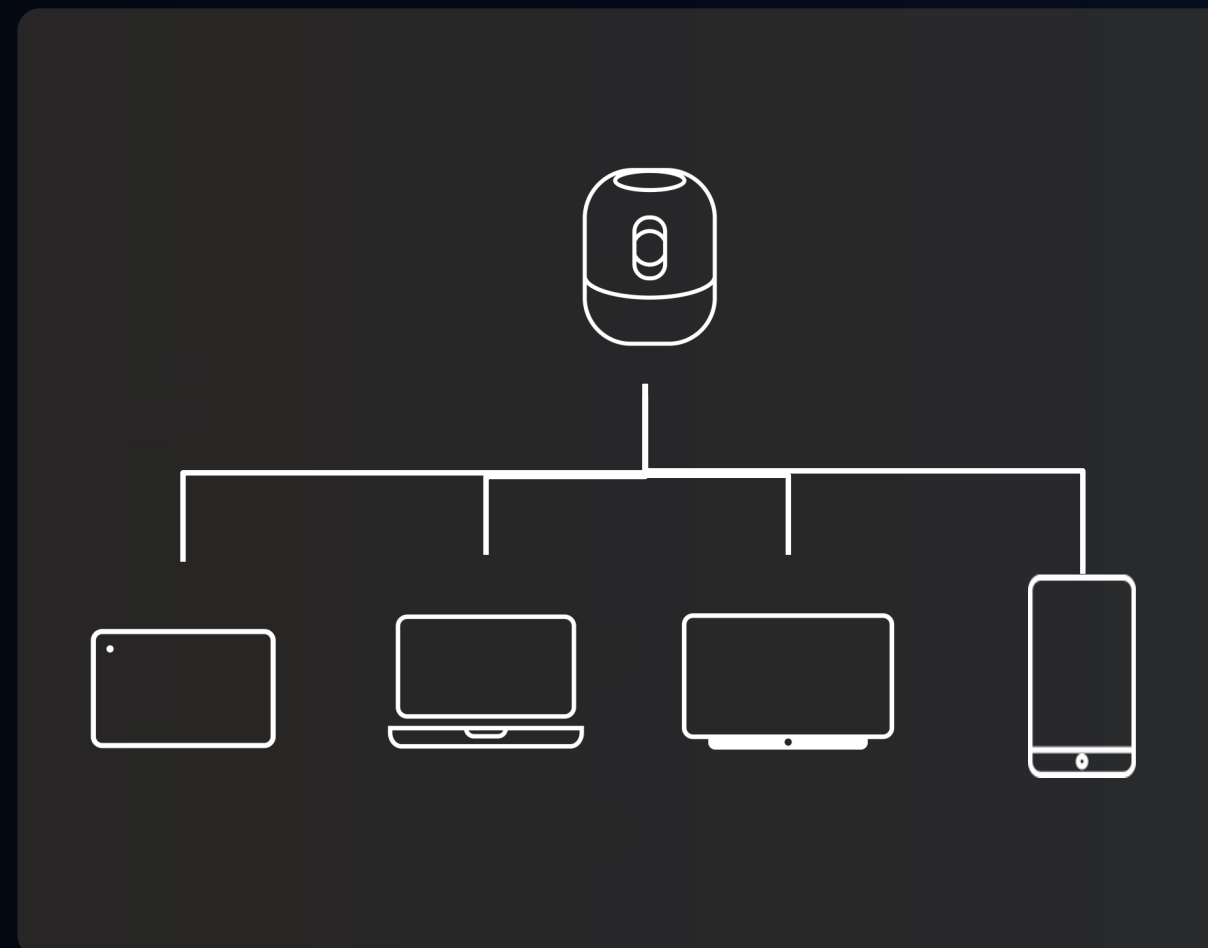
$$\theta_{offset}^{(BA)} = \theta_{offset}^{(PA)} - \theta_{offset}^{(PB)}, \quad \theta_{skew}^{(BA)} = \theta_{skew}^{(PA)} - \theta_{skew}^{(PB)}$$

数据包通信时延的确定性部分

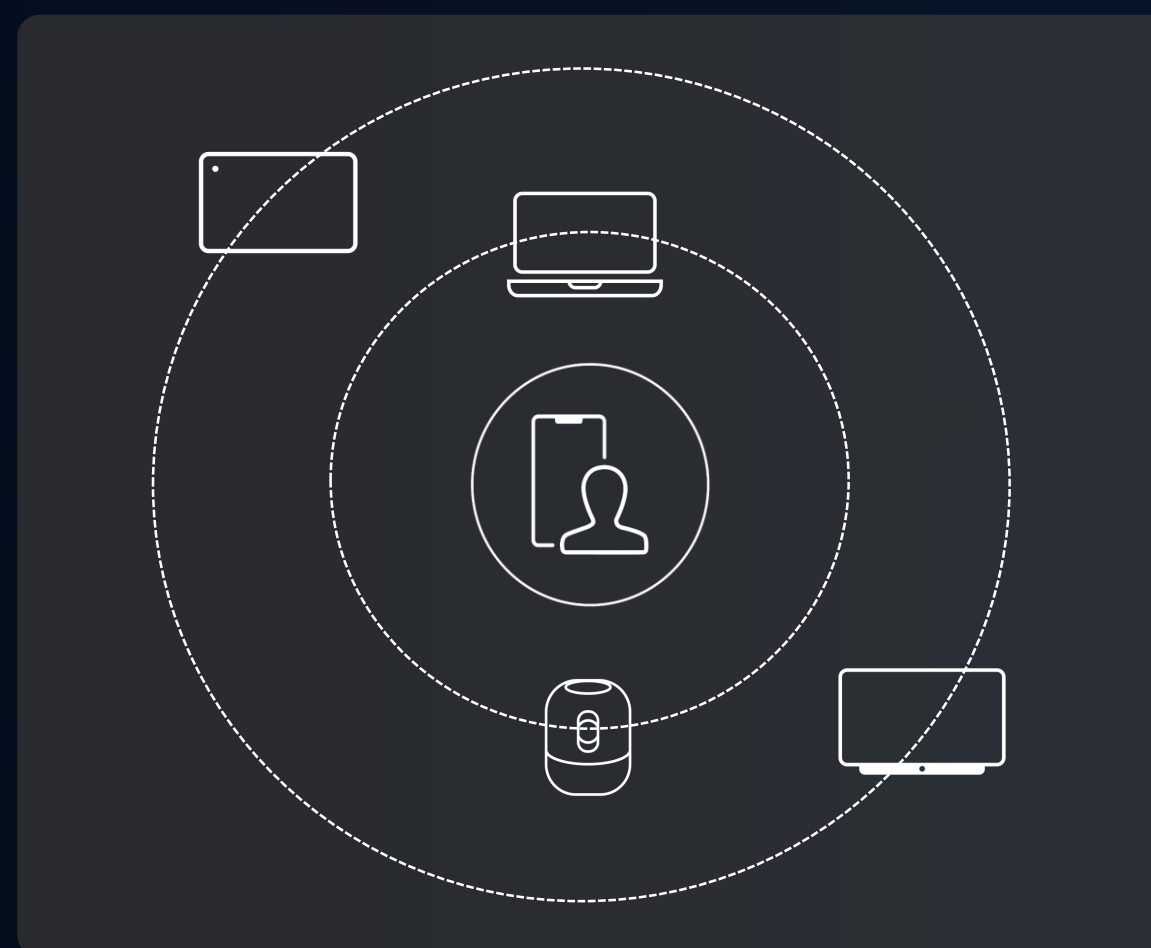
数据包通信时延的不确定性部分

软时钟用途：多设备自动组网体系及动态拓扑

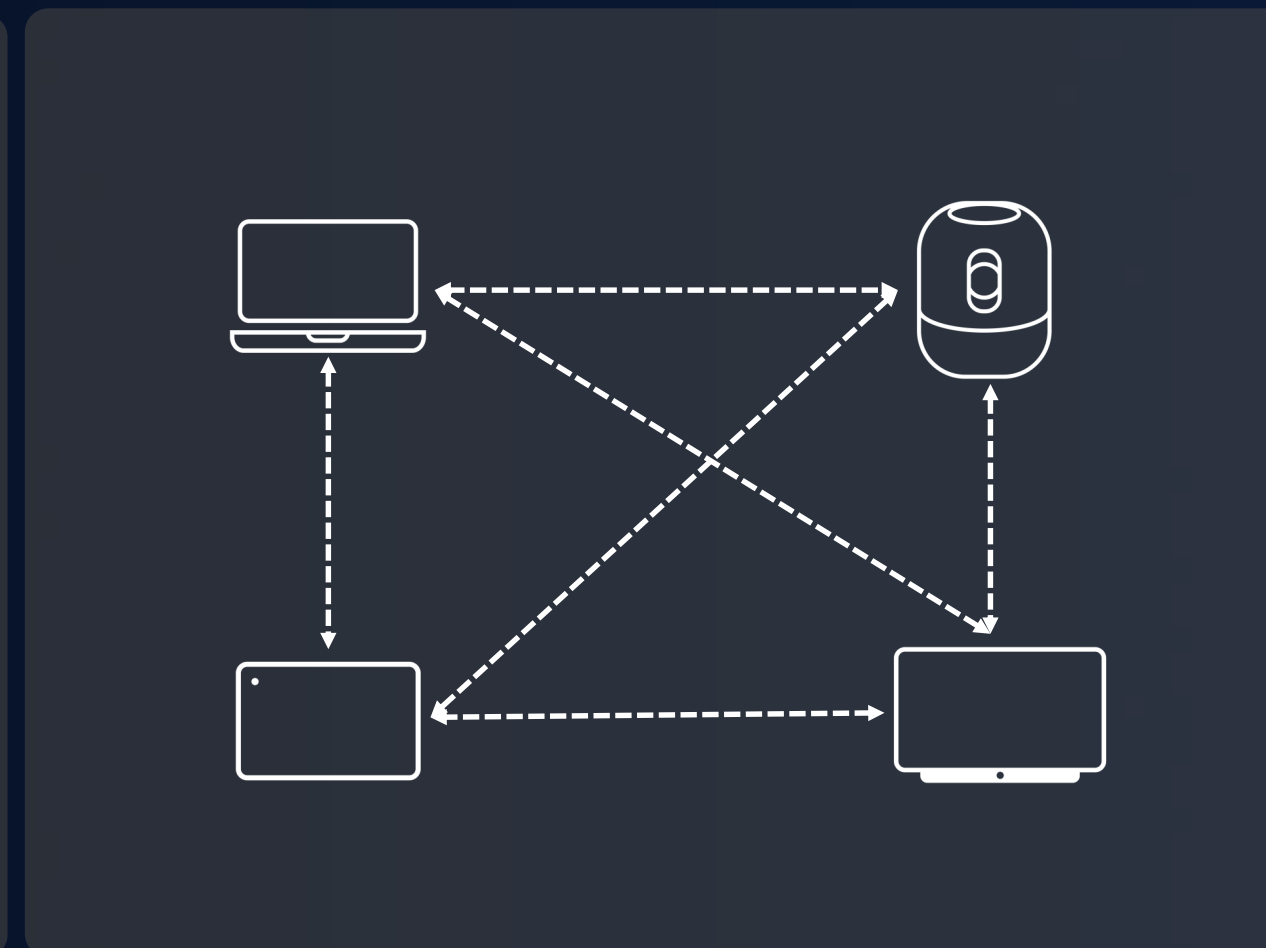
拓扑相关的树形时钟同步体系



无感自发现组网



基于路径的传输能力调度

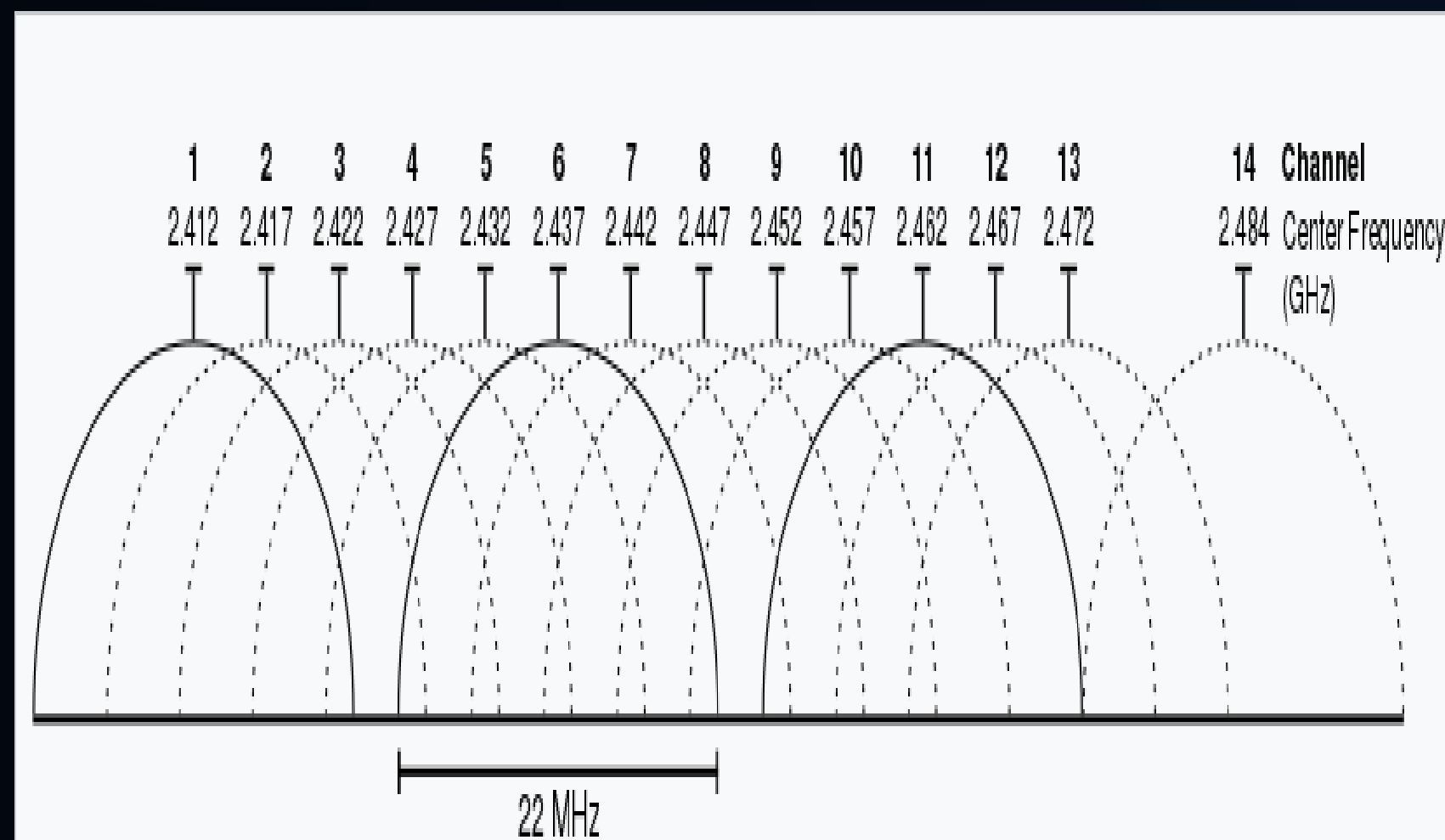


在智能家居中，让端端之间的软总线网络中 分时连接更多设备

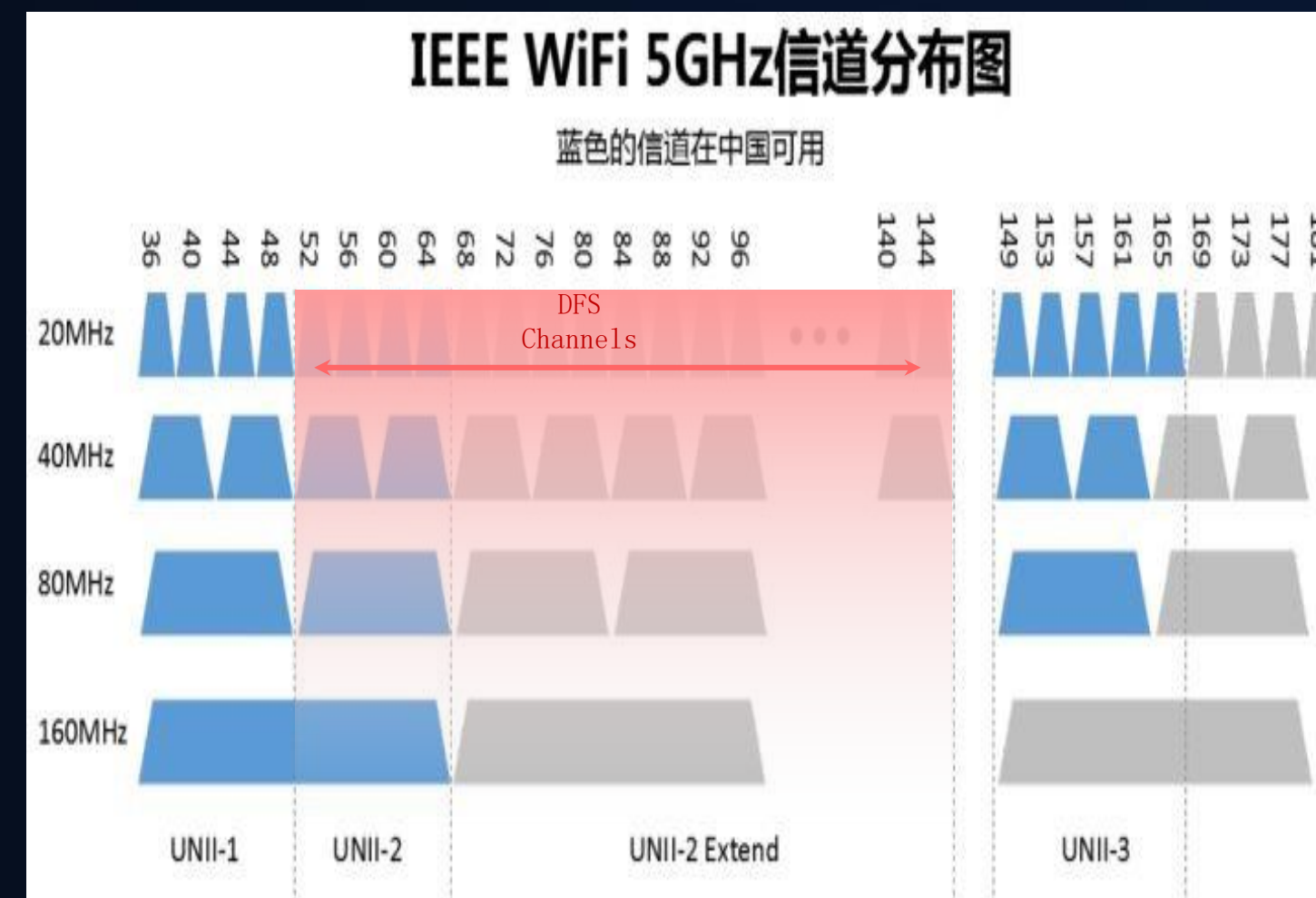
在智能出行与运动健康场景中，快速准确及时连接，并能抗干扰

WiFi 干扰简介

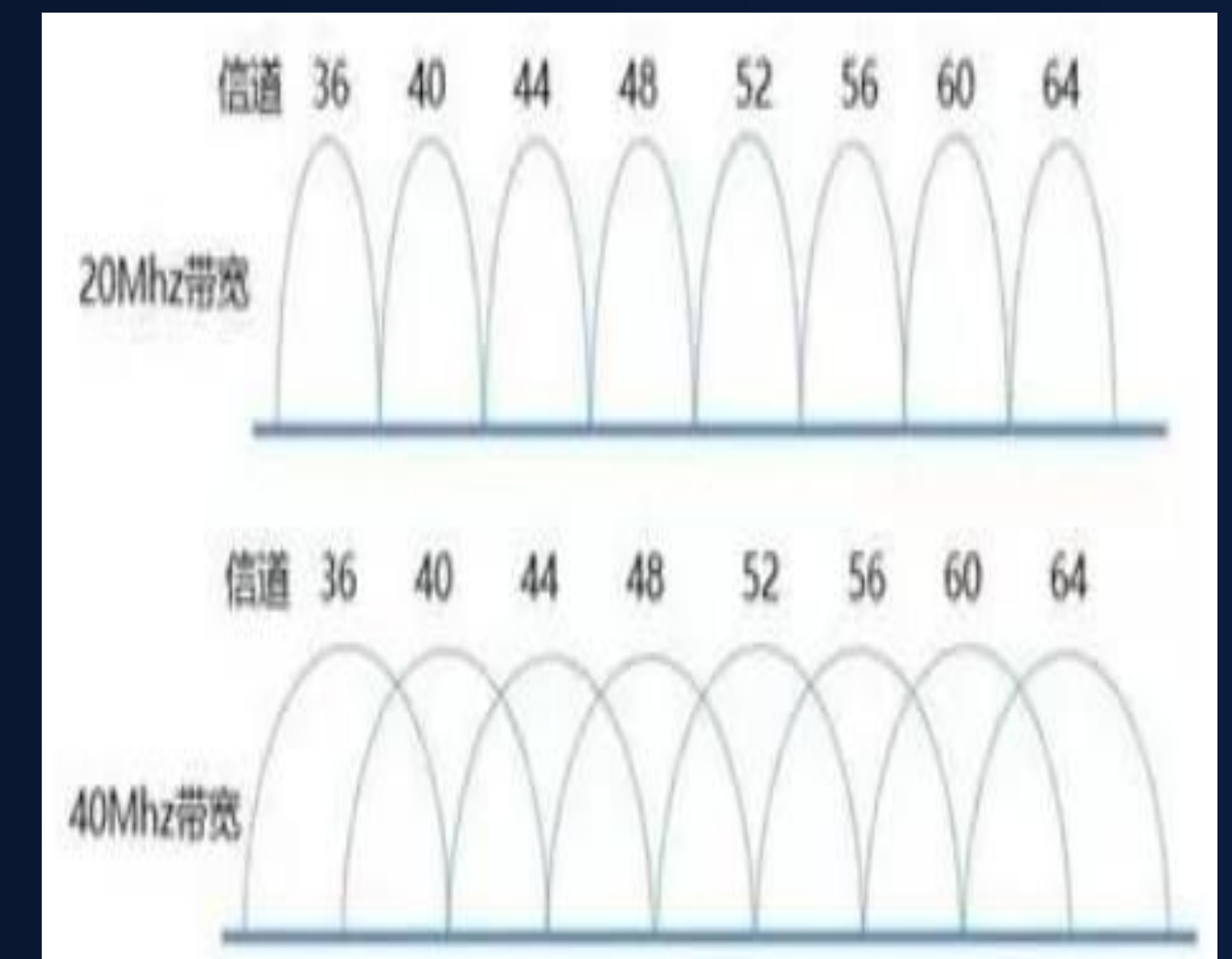
WiFi 2.4G信道分布图



WiFi 5G信道分布图



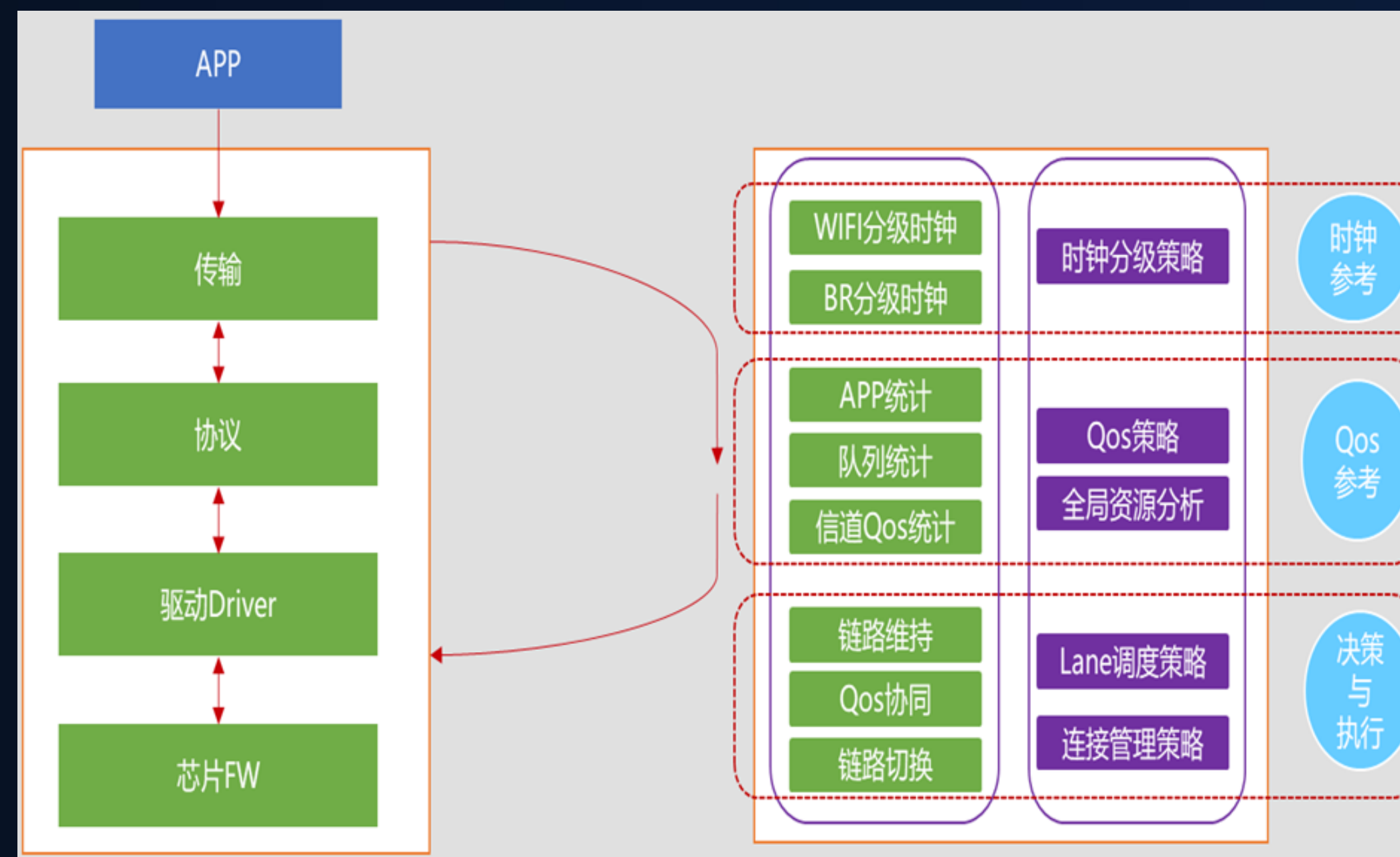
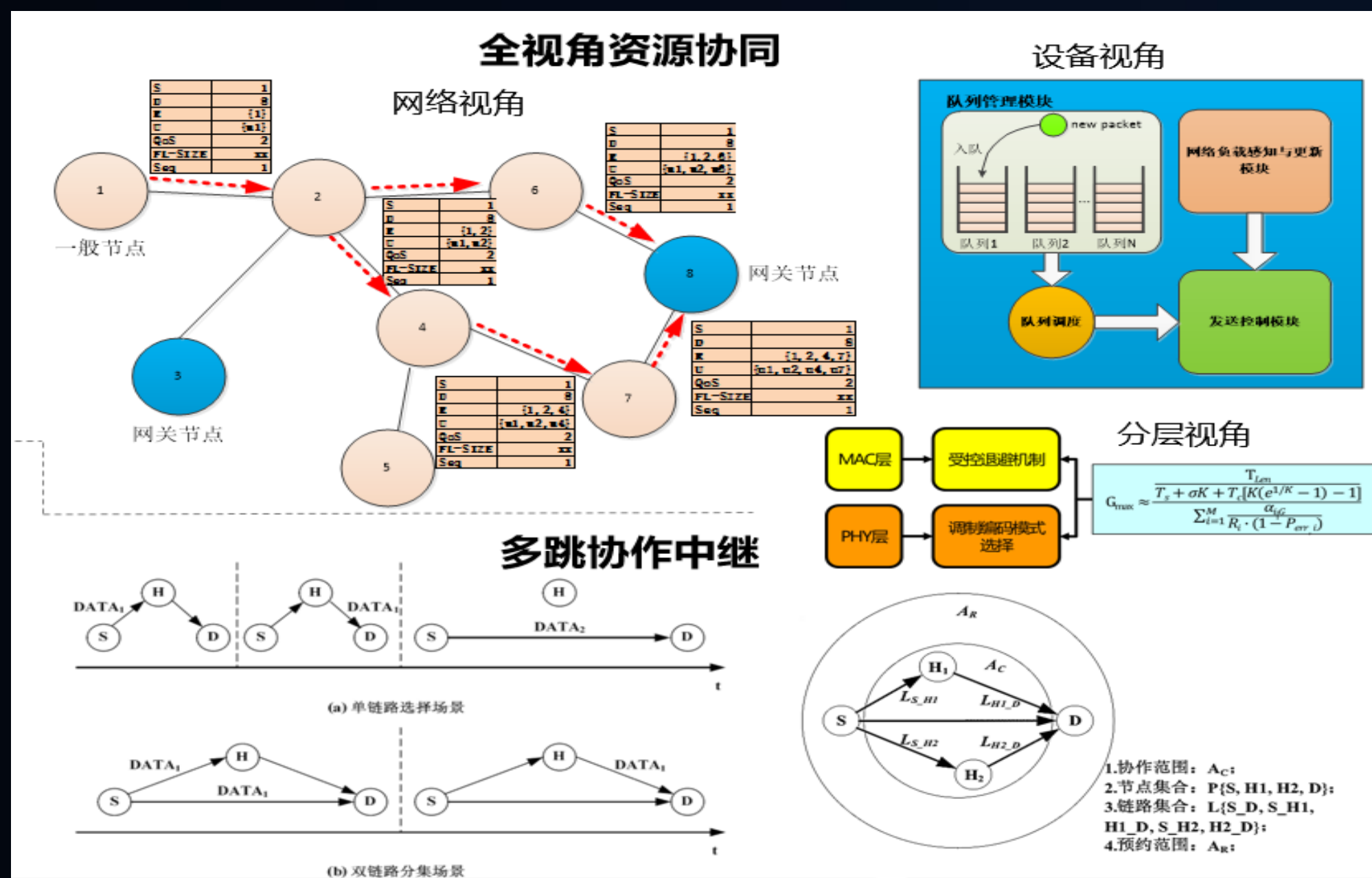
信道与频宽关系



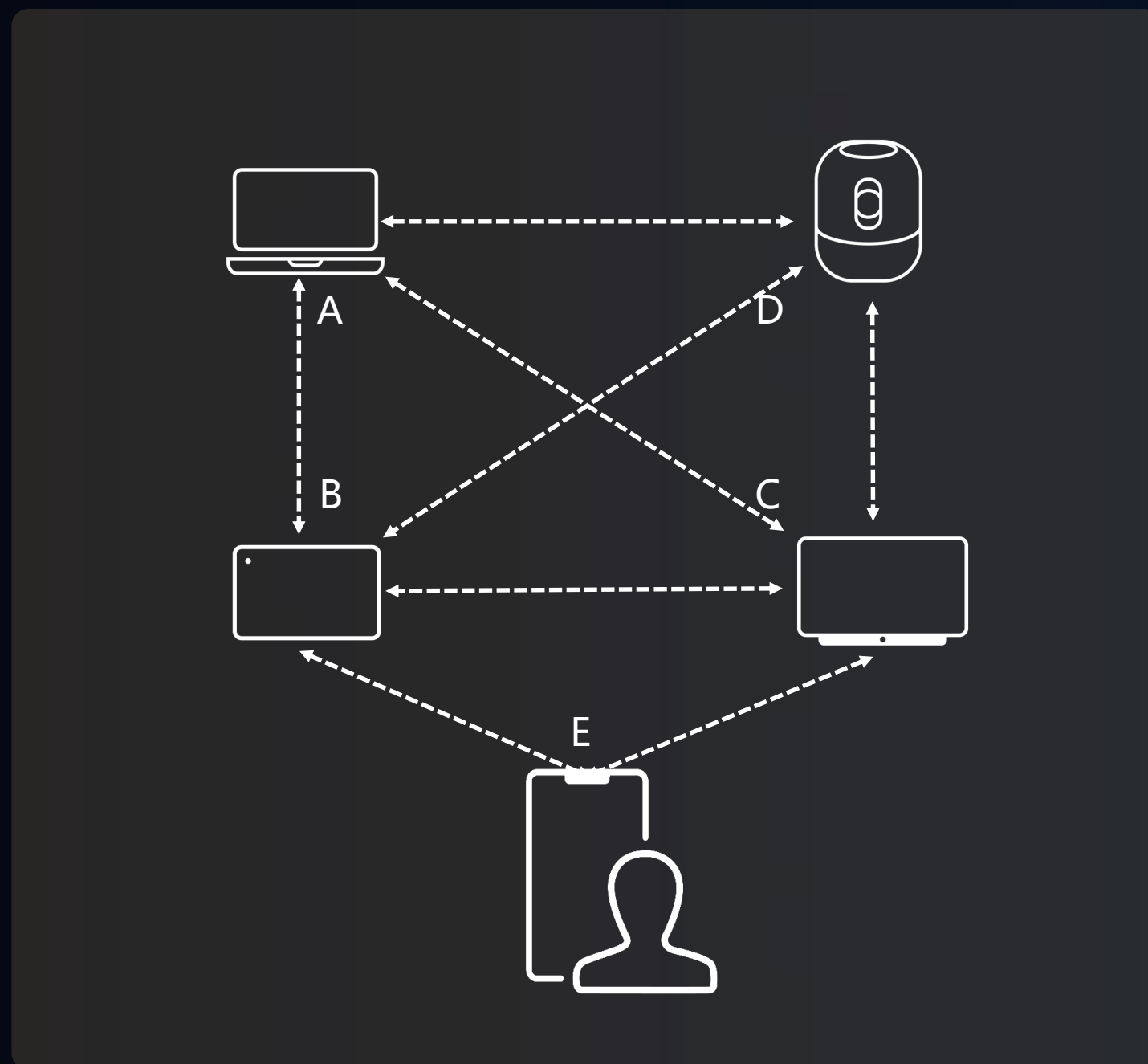
软时钟用途：无线干扰及抗干扰技术

软总线网络的全局资源管理与协同处理

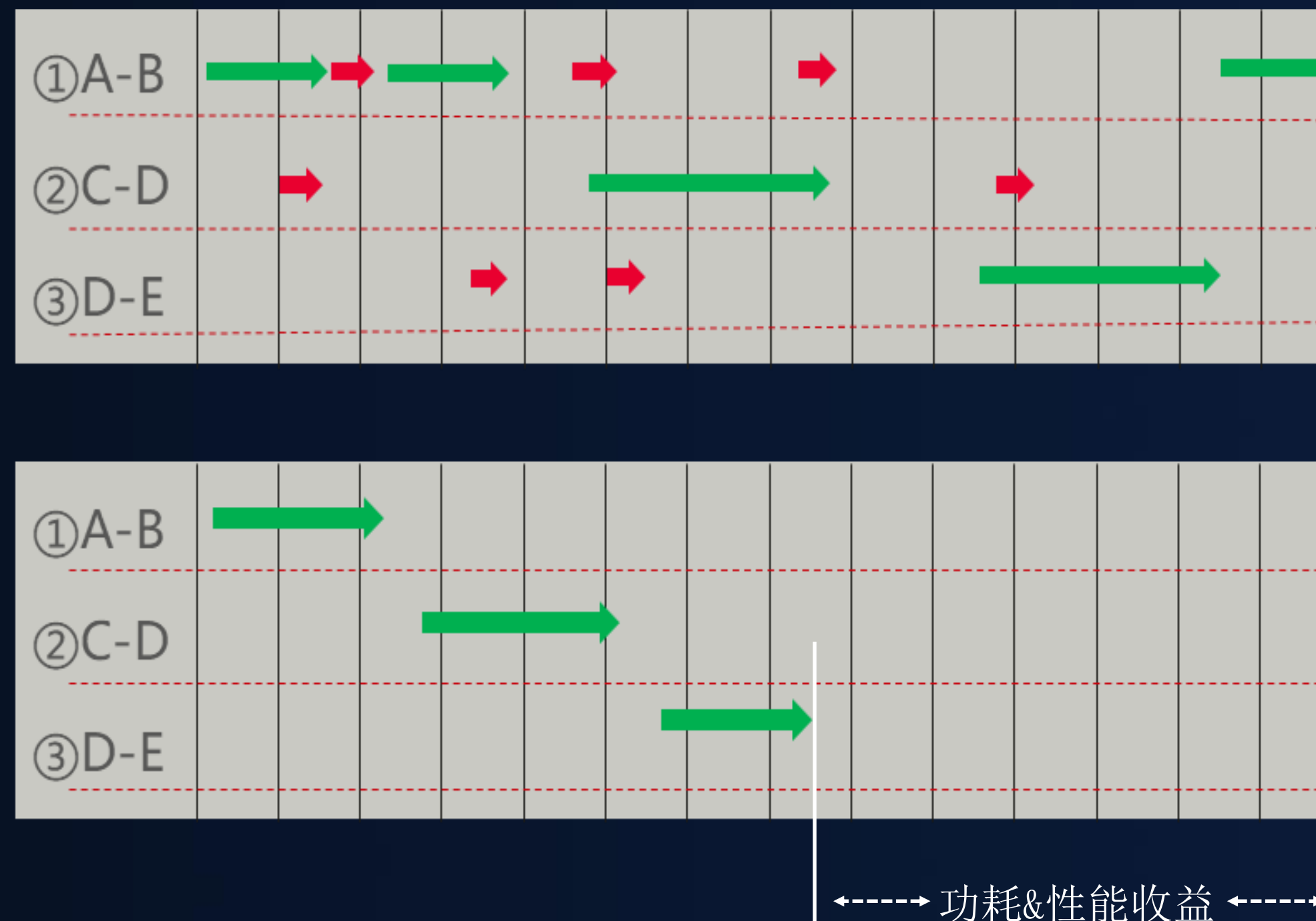
基于网络时钟、QoS与业务协同管理与联动



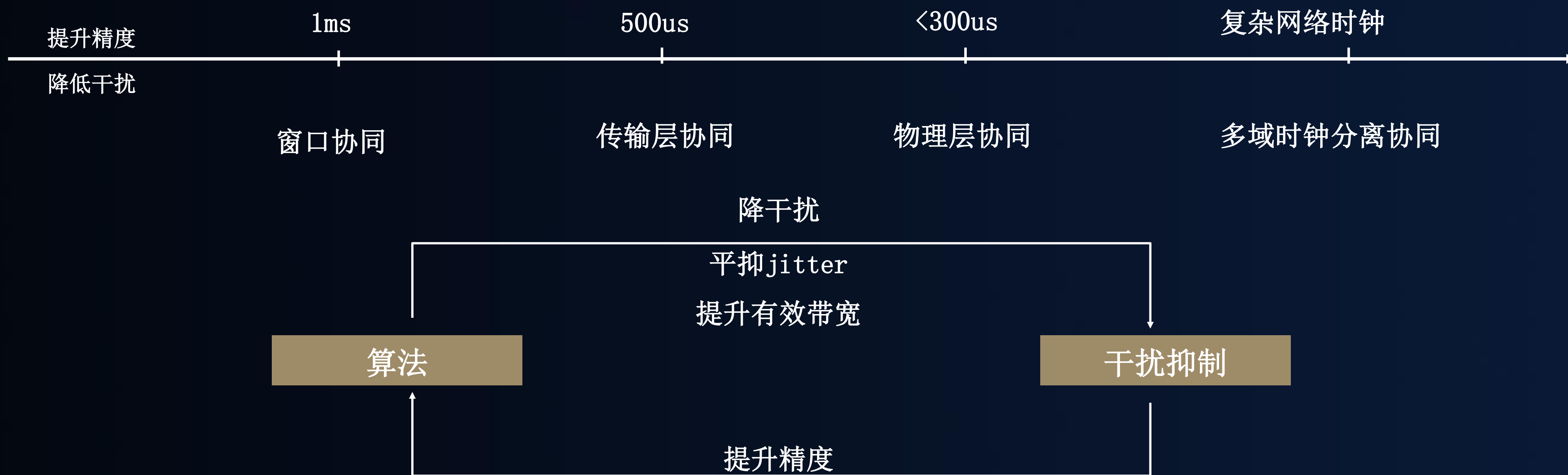
软时钟用途：多设备业务协同的功耗控制



退让->时分与频分复用



精准软时钟的演进



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