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Wireless SiPs
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TX&RX test with IQ-view

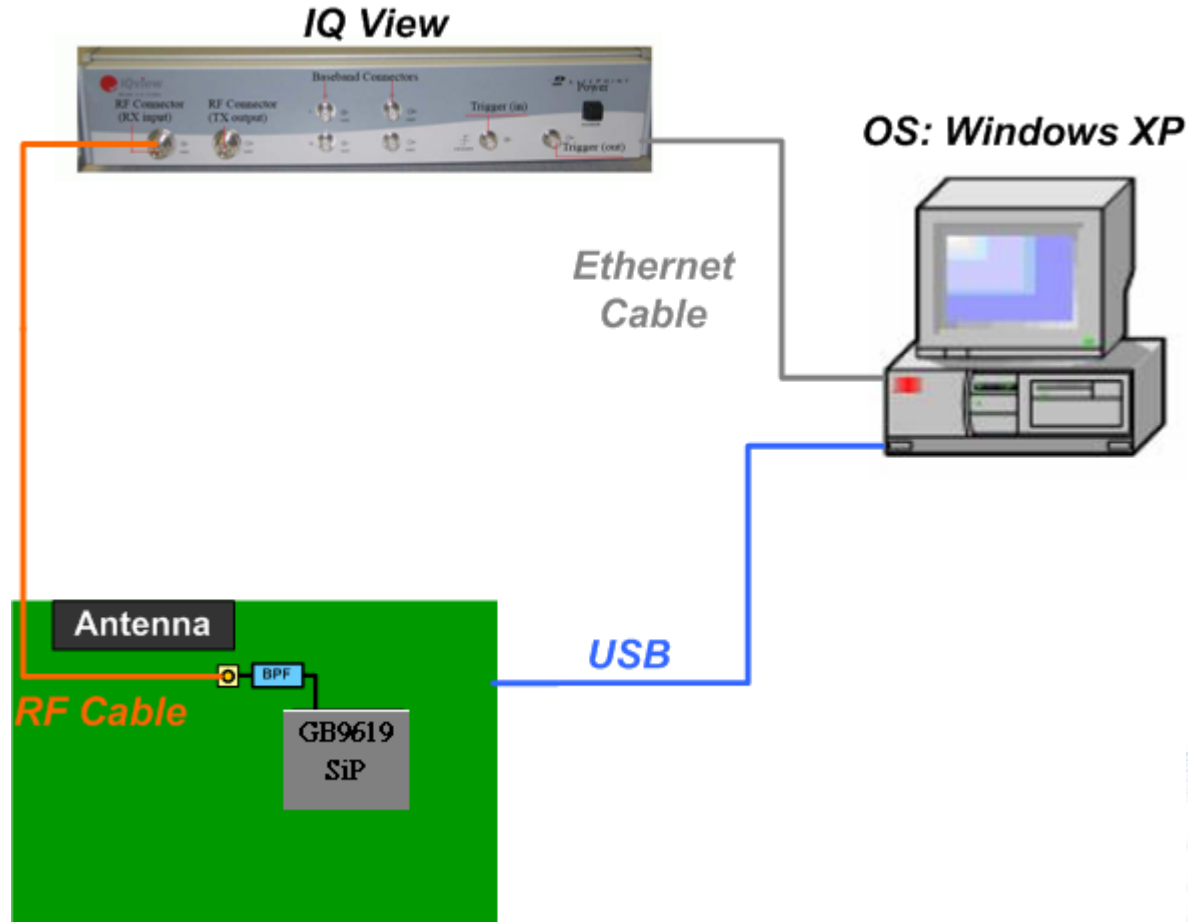
AMP AMPAK
a subsidiary of **Gemtek**

Version information

Version	Date	Author
0.5	2018/06/02	Terence Hsieh
0.4	2018/02/04	Terence Hsieh
0.3	2014/05/29	Terence Hsieh
0.2	2014/05/05	Terence Hsieh
0.1	2013/10/18	Richie Shih

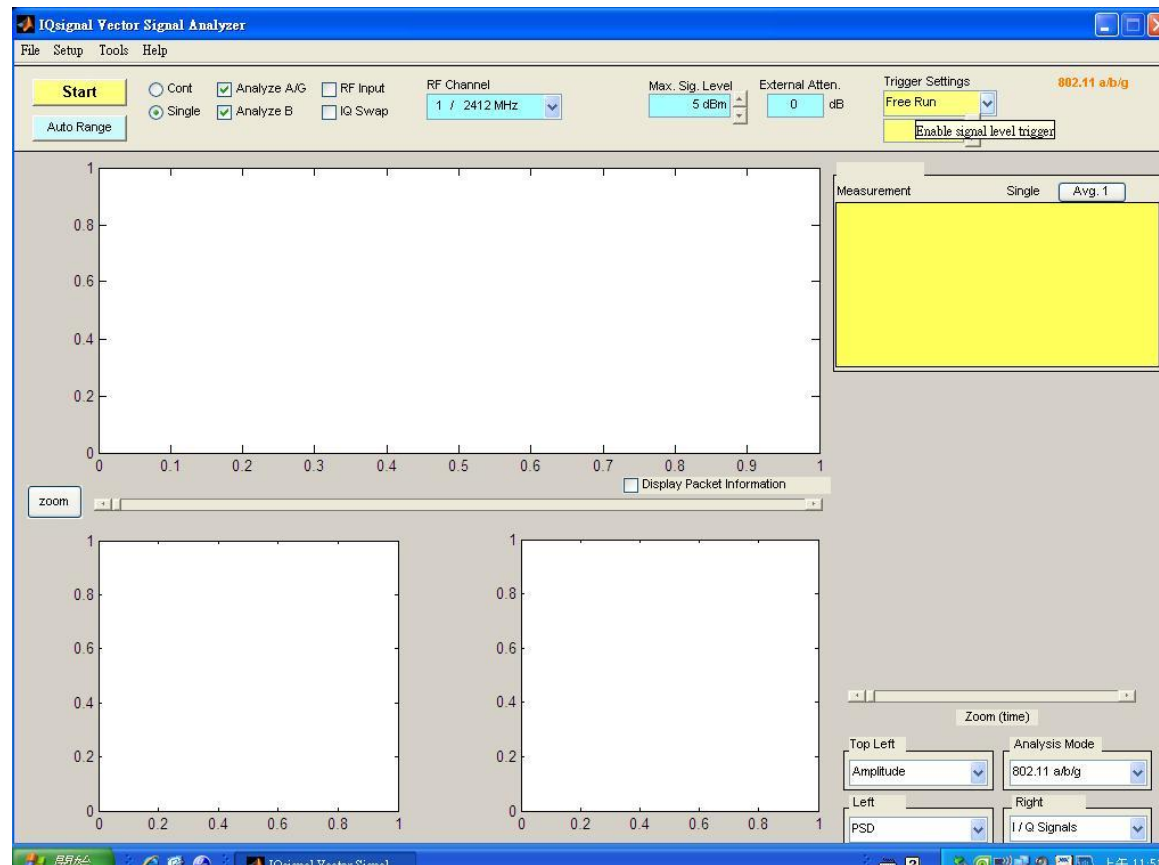
Continuous Modulation/Single-Tone Tx Configuration

The following procedure describes how to analyze the 802.11a/b/g/n Tx Packet using IQview and WL commands.



Set up the IQview for Modulation/Single-Tone Tx

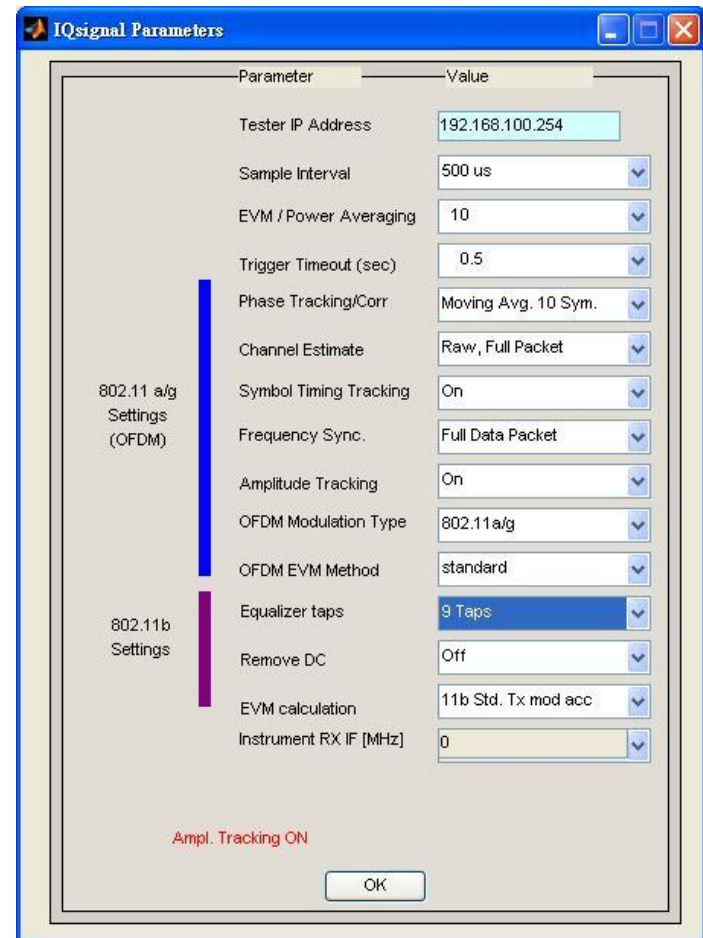
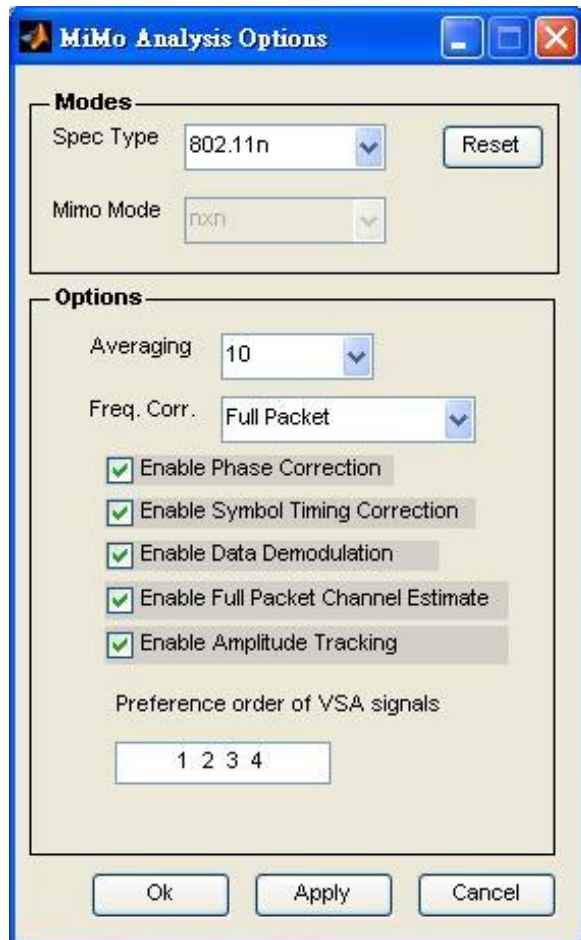
Step1. Execute IQview.exe and the GUI shows below.



Set up the IQview for Modulation/Single-Tone Tx

For IQMIMO (For analyze 802.11a/g/n mode)

For IQsignal (For analyze 802.11a/b/g mode)



Set up Wi-Fi in your device for RF Test

If Wi-Fi driver is built a kernel module(bcmodhd.ko):

- 1) Pull **BT_REG_ON** to Low
- 2) insmod /system/lib/modules/bcmodhd.ko iface_name=wlan0
firmware_path=/etc/firmware/fw_bcmodhd_**mfg**.bin
nvram_path=/etc/firmware/nvram.txt
- 3) ifconfig wlan0 up
- 4) wl ver → Check firmware name and should include (**WLTEST**) string

If Wi-Fi driver is built in kernel

- 1) Pull **BT_REG_ON** to Low
- 2) echo /system/etc/firmware/fw_bcmodhd_**mfg**.bin >
/sys/module/**bcmodhd**/parameters/firmware_path
- 3) ifconfig wlan0 up
- 4) wl ver → Check firmware name and should include (**WLTEST**) string

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11a

```

wl down
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl band a
wl up
wl 5g_rate -r 54 -b 20
wl channel 36
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
wl phy_txpwrctrl 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:90:4c:14:43:19 tx 100 1000 0
    
```

Modulation	5g_rate
BPSK	6
BPSK	9
QPSK	12
QPSK	18
16-QAM	24
16-QAM	36
64-QAM	48
64-QAM	54

Band	channel
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161, 165

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11b

```

wl down
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl band b
wl up
wl 2g_rate -r 11 -b 20
wl channel 11
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
wl phy_txpwrctrl 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:90:4c:14:43:19 tx 100 1000 0
    
```

Modulation	2g_rate
DBPSK	1
DQPSK	2
DQPSK	5.5
DQPSK	11

Band	channel
2.4GHz (2400~2483)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11g

```

wl down
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl band b
wl up
wl 2g_rate -r 54 -b 20
wl channel 11
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
wl phy_txpwrctrl 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:90:4c:14:43:19 tx 100 1000 0
    
```

Modulation	2g_rate
BPSK	6
BPSK	9
QPSK	12
QPSK	18
16-QAM	24
16-QAM	36
64-QAM	48
64-QAM	54

Band	channel
2.4GHz (2400~2483)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11n(HT20)

```

wl down
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl band b ← a=5GHz, b=2.4GHz
wl up
wl 2g_rate -h 7 -b 20
wl chanspec 11/20
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
wl phy_txpwrctrl 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:90:4c:14:43:19 tx 100 1000 0
    
```

Modulation	2g_rate/5g_rate (MCS)
BPSK	0
QPSK	1
QPSK	2
16-QAM	3
16-QAM	4
64-QAM	5
64-QAM	6
64-QAM	7

Band	chanspec
2.4GHz (2400~2483)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161, 165

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11n(HT40 5GHz)

```

wl down
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl band a
wl mimo_txbw 4
wl up
wl 5g_rate -h 7 -b 40
wl chanspec 36 40
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
wl phy_txpwrctrl 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:90:4c:14:43:19 tx 100 1000 0
    
```

Modulation	5g_rate (MCS)
BPSK	0
QPSK	1
QPSK	2
16-QAM	3
16-QAM	4
64-QAM	5
64-QAM	6
64-QAM	7

Band	chanspec
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11ac(HT20 5GHz)

```

wl down
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl band a
wl up
wl 5g_rate -v 8 -s 1 -b 20
wl chanspec 36/20
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
wl phy_txpwrctrl 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:90:4c:14:43:19 tx 100 1000 0
    
```

Modulation	5g_rate (MCS)
BPSK	0
QPSK	1
QPSK	2
16-QAM	3
16-QAM	4
64-QAM	5
64-QAM	6
64-QAM	7
256-QAM	8

Band	chanspec
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161, 165

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11ac(HT40 5GHz)

```

wl down
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl band a
wl up
wl 5g_rate -v 9 -s 1 -b 40
wl chanspec 36 40
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
wl phy_txpwrctrl 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:90:4c:14:43:19 tx 100 1000 0
    
```

Modulation	5g_rate (MCS)
BPSK	0
QPSK	1
QPSK	2
16-QAM	3
16-QAM	4
64-QAM	5
64-QAM	6
64-QAM	7
256-QAM	8
256-QAM	9

Band	chanspec
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11ac(HT80 5GHz)

```

wl down
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl band a
wl up
wl 5g_rate -v 9 -s 1 -b 80
wl chanspec 36 80
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
wl phy_txpwrctrl 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:90:4c:14:43:19 tx 100 1000 0
    
```

Modulation	5g_rate (MCS)
BPSK	0
QPSK	1
QPSK	2
16-QAM	3
16-QAM	4
64-QAM	5
64-QAM	6
64-QAM	7
256-QAM	8
256-QAM	9

Band	chanspec
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161

Continuous Single-Tone Tx

wl down

wl up

wl band **a** ← **a=5GHz, b=2.4GHz**

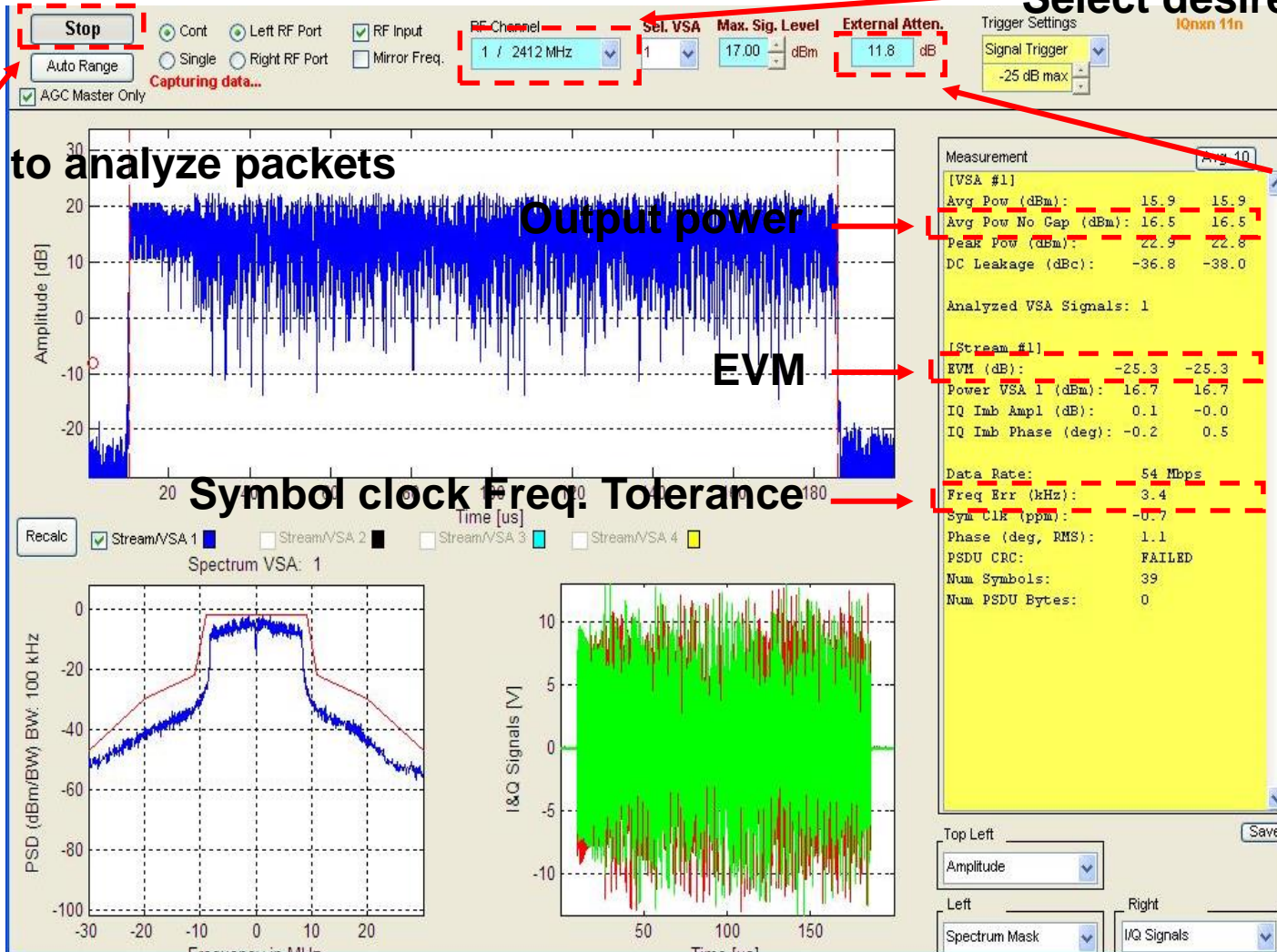
wl out

wl fqacurcy **1** ←

Band	fqacurcy
2.4GHz (2400~2483)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161, 165

Continuous Modulation/Single-Tone Tx

Select desired channel



Click Start to analyze packets

Output power

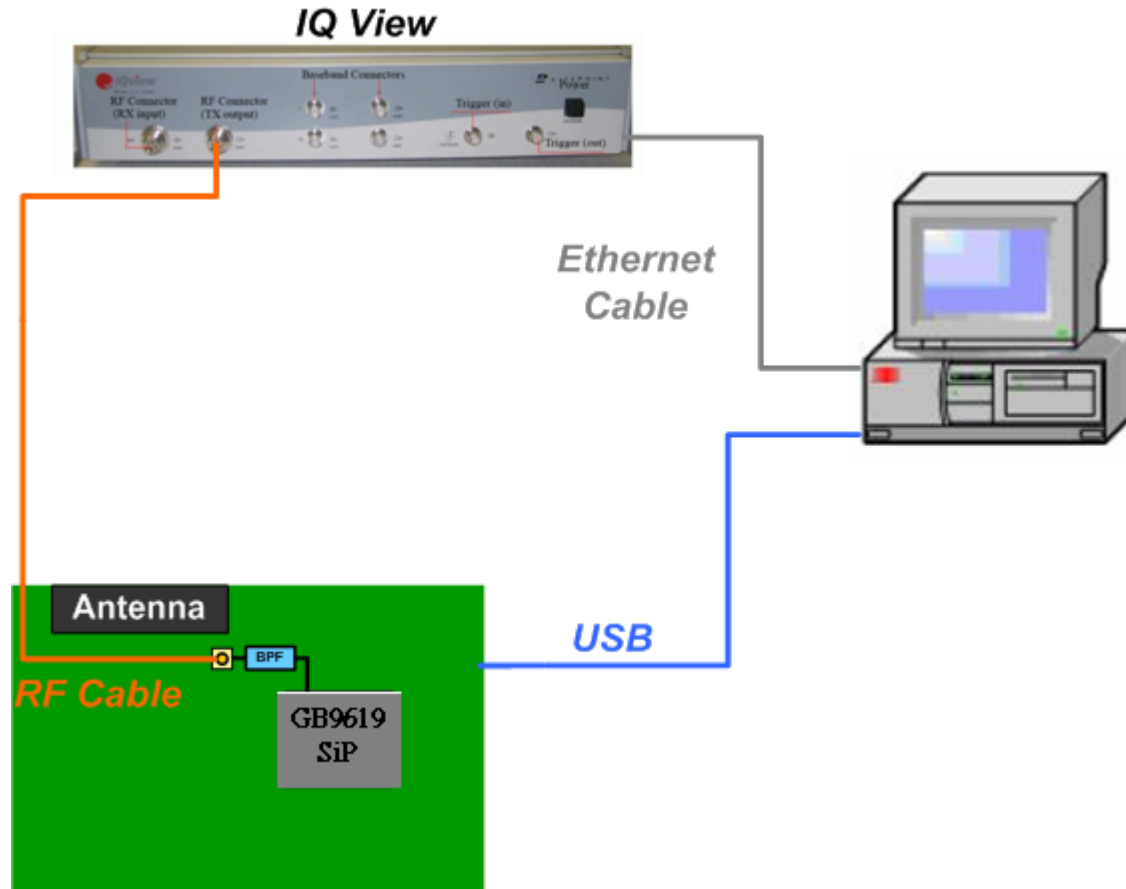
EVM

Symbol clock Freq. Tolerance

Path loss

Continuous Rx Configuration

The following procedure shows the setup for OFDM 54 Mbps signal sequence with a 1000 packet count and describes how to calculate the RX Packet Error Rate using IQview and WL commands.

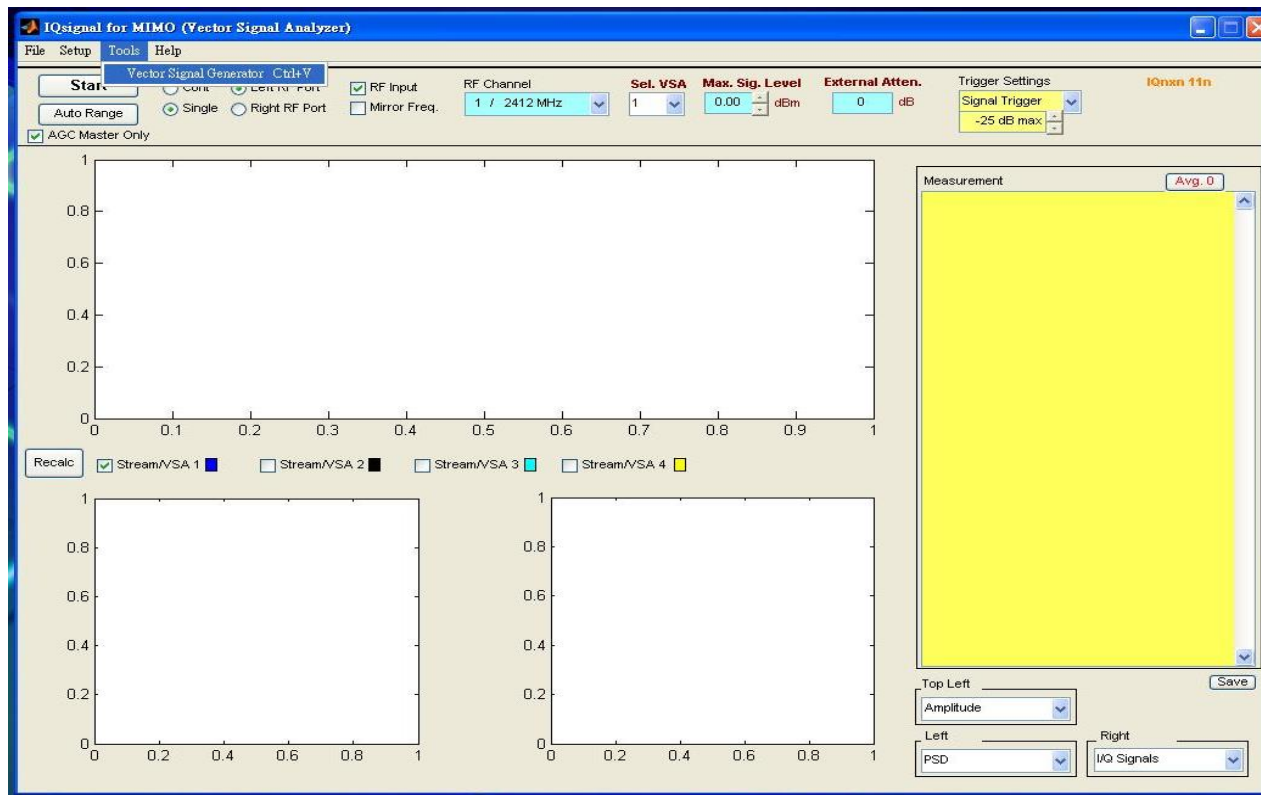


Set up the IQview VSG function for Continuous Rx

Step1. Execute IQview.exe and the GUI shows below.



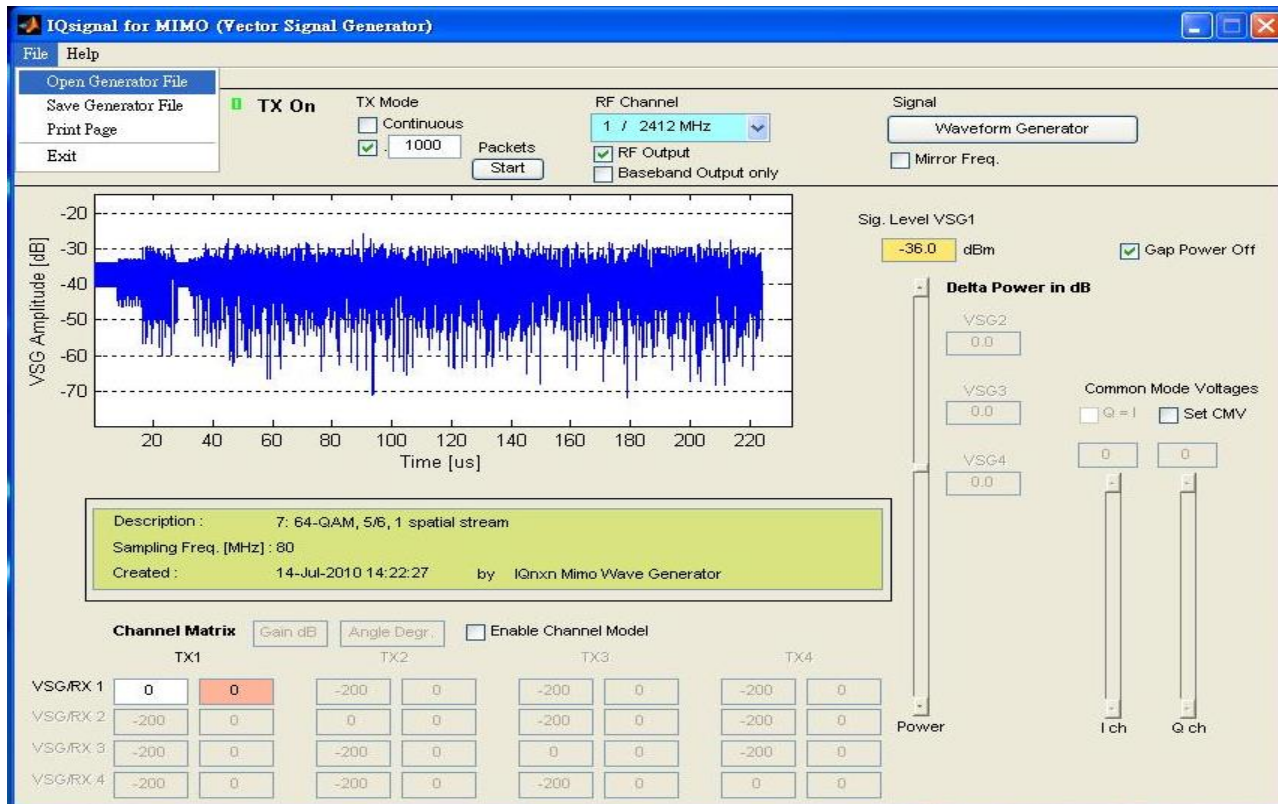
Step2. From the GUI, select Tools and then click Vector Signal Generator.



Set up the IQview VSG function for Continuous Rx

Step3. The Vector Signal Generator GUI shows below.

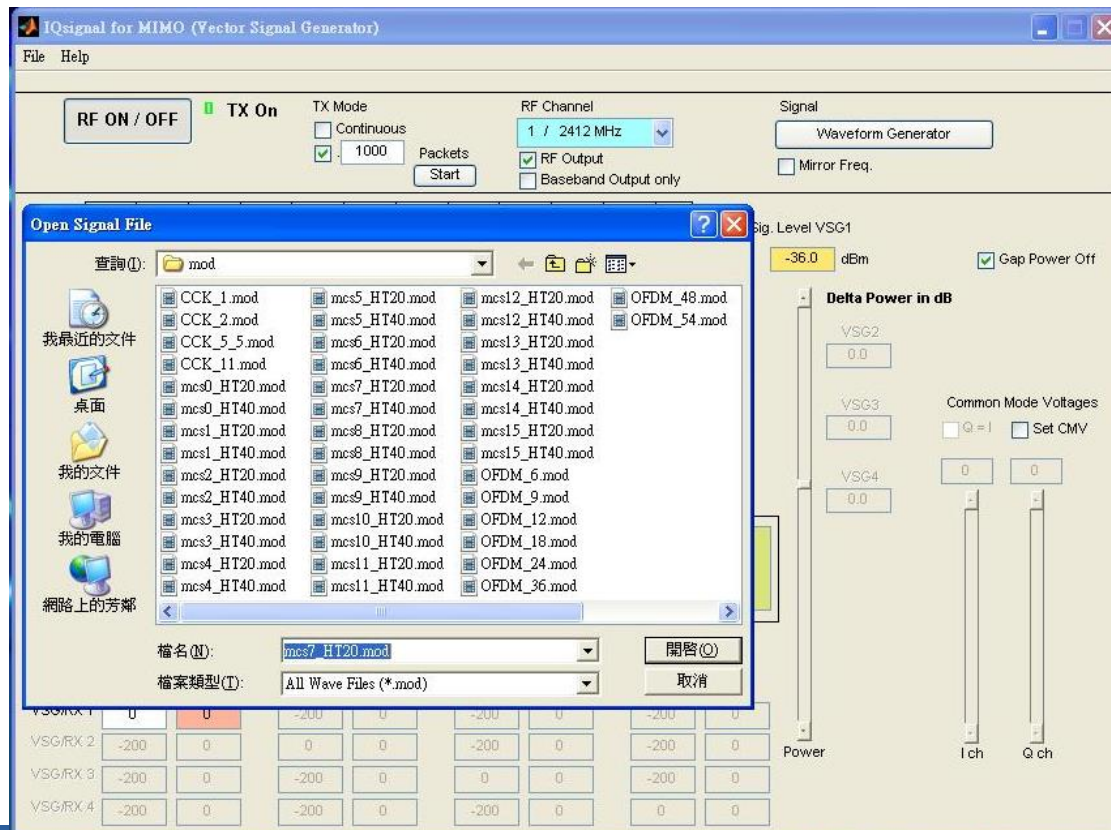
Step4. Select File and click Open Generator File to load the wave-form.



Set up the IQview VSG function for Continuous Rx

Step5. From the Open Signal File, select the desired wave-form file and click Open.

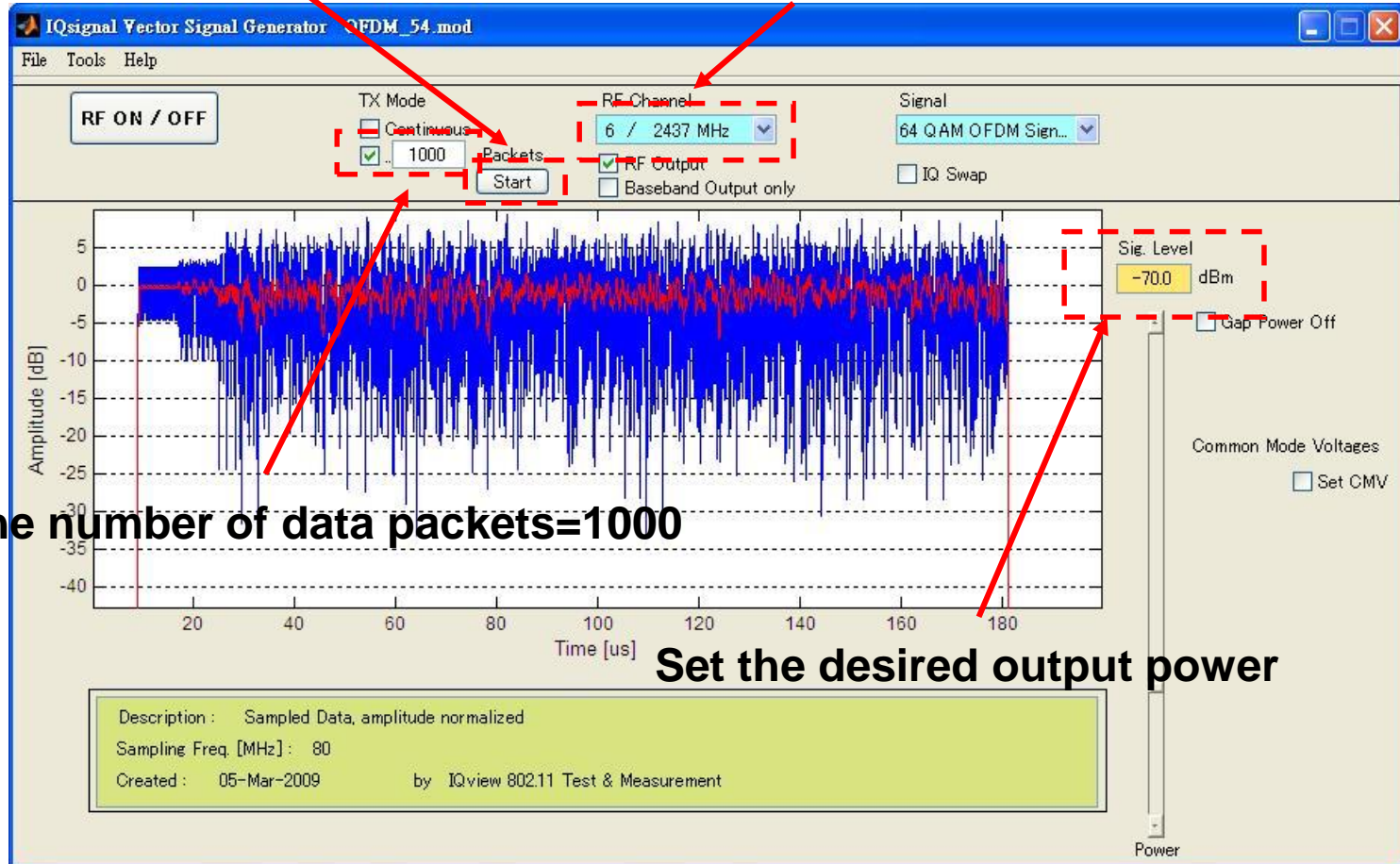
- For test 802.11b(11M), please select CCK_11.mod
- 802.11a/g(54M), please select OFDM_54.mod
- 802.11n(mcs7), please select mcs7_HT20.mod (IQ MIMO)



Set up the IQview VSG function for Continuous Rx

Click **Start** to sent packets

Select desired channel



Set the number of data packets=1000

Set the desired output power

Continuous Rx – 802.11a/b/g, 802.11n(HT20)

```
wl down
wl band auto
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl channel 7
wl bi 65535
wl up
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
```

Band	channel
2.4GHz (2400~2483)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161, 165

Continuous Rx – 802.11n(HT40 5GHz)

```

wl down
wl band auto
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl mimo_txbw 4
wl chanspec 36/40
wl bi 65535
wl up
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
    
```

Band	chanspec
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161

Continuous Rx – 802.11ac(HT20)

```

wl down
wl band auto
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl mimo_txbw 4
wl chanspec 36/20
wl bi 65535
wl up
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
    
```

Band	chanspec
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161, 165

Continuous Rx – 802.11ac(HT40)

```

wl down
wl band auto
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl mimo_txbw 4
wl chanspec 36/40
wl bi 65535
wl up
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
    
```

Band	chanspec
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161

Continuous Rx – 802.11ac(HT80)

```

wl down
wl band auto
wl mpc 0
wl country ALL
wl mimo_txbw 4
wl chanspec 36/80
wl bi 65535
wl up
wl phy_watchdog 0
wl scansuppress 1
wl phy_forcecal 1
    
```

Band	chanspec
5GHz Band 1(5150~5250)	36, 40, 44, 48
5GHz Band 2(5250~5350)	52, 56, 60, 64
5GHz Band 3(5475~5725)	100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144
5GHz Band 4(5725~5850)	149, 153, 157, 161

Count on Rx packets

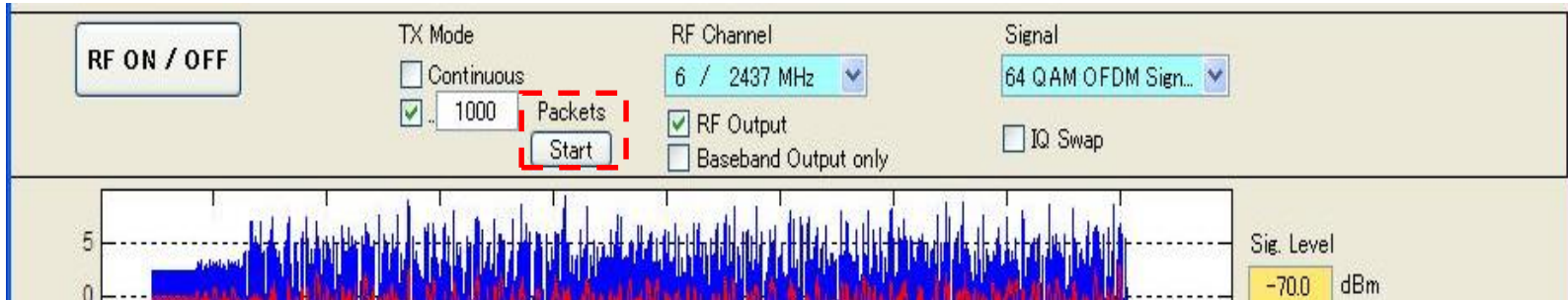
Step1. Enter the `/wl counters` command and note the number following the `rxdfmcast` (9957).

```
rxfrmtoolong 797 rxfrmtooshrt 125 rxinvmachdr 3605 rxbadfcs 9378
rxbadplcp 16927 rxcrsglitch 274195 rxstrt 107429 rxdfmucastmbss 0
rxmfrmucastmbss 0 rxdfmcast 124 rxrtsucast 0 rxctsucast 0
rxackucast 12 rxdfmcast 9957 rxmfrmcast 1015 rxcfrmocast 1862
rxrtsocast 0 rxctsocast 0 rxdfmrmcast 47418 rxmfrmrmcast 36875
rxcfrmrmcast 0 rxbeaconmbss 0 rxdfmucastobss 0 rxbeaconobss 34925
rxrsptmout 816 bentxcancel 0 rxf0ovfl 0 rxf1ovfl 0
rxf2ovfl 0 txsf0ovfl 0 pmqovfl 0
rxcgprqfrm 201 rxcgprsqovfl 0 txcgprsfail 819 txcgprssuc 124
prs_timeout 0 rxnack 0 frmcons 0 txnack 0 txglitch_nack 0
txburst 0 txphyerror 0
txchanrej 0
rx1mbps 0 rx2mbps 0 rx5mbps5 0
rx6mbps 0 rx9mbps 0 rx11mbps 0
rx12mbps 0 rx18mbps 0 rx24mbps 0
rx36mbps 0 rx48mbps 0 rx54mbps 0

pktengrxducast 0 pktengrxdmcast 0
#
```

Count on Rx packets

Step2. Click the Start button and then enter the `./wl counters` command .



Step3. After enter the `./wl counters` command and note the number following the `rxdfmrcast (10905)`.

```

rxfrmtoolong 805 rxfrmtoshrt 125 rxinvmachdr 3622 rxbadfcs 9403
rxbadplep 16985 rxcrsglitch 279554 rxstr 108535 rxdfmrcastmbss 0
rxmfrmcastmbss 0 rxdfmrcast 124 rxrtsucast 0 rxctsucast 0
rxackucast 124 rxdfmrcast 10905 rxmfrmcast 1015 rxdfmrcast 1862
rxrtsocast 0 rxctsocast 0 rxdfmrcast 47418 rxmfrmmcast 37000
rxdfmrcast 0 rxbeaconmbss 0 rxdfmrcastobss 0 rxbeaconobss 35050
rxrsptmout 816 bcntxcancel 0 rxf0ovfl 0 rxf1ovfl 0
rxf2ovfl 0 txsfvfl 0 pmqovfl 0
rxcgprqfrm 201 rxcgprsqovfl 0 txcgprsfail 819 txcgprssuc 124
prs_timeout 0 rxnack 0 frmscons 0 txnack 0 txglitch_nack 0
txburst 0 txphyerror 0
txchanrej 0
rx1mbps 0 rx2mbps 0 rx5mbps5 0
rx6mbps 0 rx9mbps 0 rx11mbps 0
rx12mbps 0 rx18mbps 0 rx24mbps 0
rx36mbps 0 rx48mbps 0 rx54mbps 0

pktengrxducast 0 pktengrxdmcast 0
#
    
```

Count on Rx packets

Step4. The RX PER

$$= (\text{Total lost packets at receiver} / \text{Total sent packets from the VSG}) * 100\%$$

In this example:

Total packets received = 10905-9957=948.

So, the Total lost packets at receiver = 1000-948 = 52.

Thus, the RX PER = 52/1000 = 5.2% for -70dBm, OFDM 54Mbps