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# **LMS7002M Quick Start Manual**

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## REVISION HISTORY

The following table shows the revision history of this document:

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2/07/2014	2.1	Updated GUI pictures and new control descriptions
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# 1

## Introduction

The Lime Development System is a comprehensive hardware and software combination that allows users to evolve and refine a wireless sub-system. It can be combined with a baseband processor such as an FPGA or DSP processor to develop a comprehensive wireless solution.

The EVB7 module is a high-speed wireless communication module, based on the LMS7002M fully programmable RF transceiver. It is designed to support 2G, 3G, 4G/LTE radio systems with both time-division duplex (TDD) and frequency-division duplex (FDD) applications, M2M and software defined radios. The wireless communication module covers the frequency range of 100 kHz to 3.8 GHz, including licensed and unlicensed bands. The channel bandwidth is programmable from less than 100 kHz to 108 MHz through a combination of analog and digital filtering via the easy-to-use GUI software.

The EVB7 provides system designers with the ability to connect the board to any type of baseband, FPGA or CPU and allow them to implement their ideas for various wireless communication applications.

This document describes how to make a quick start with the LMS7002M using the EVB7 module. Section 2 begins by listing the contents of the Quick Start kit. Section 3 gives a general description of the evaluation board features. Section 4 describes the procedure for obtaining and installing the LMS7002M control software “Control LMS7002M” for both Windows and Linux platforms. Section 5 describes how to connect and use the EVB and LMS7002M control software “Control LMS7002M” for the Quick Start example configurations. Section 6 describes in detail the EVB connectors and hardware options. Section 7 describes in detail how to use the LMS7002M control software “Control LMS7002M”. Section **Error! Reference source not found.** describes the calibration procedure. Appendix 1 details the recommended test and measurement equipment, and how to set up the test equipment to work with EVB7 and the LMS7002M.

# 2

## Development System Content



*Figure 1 Development System Content*

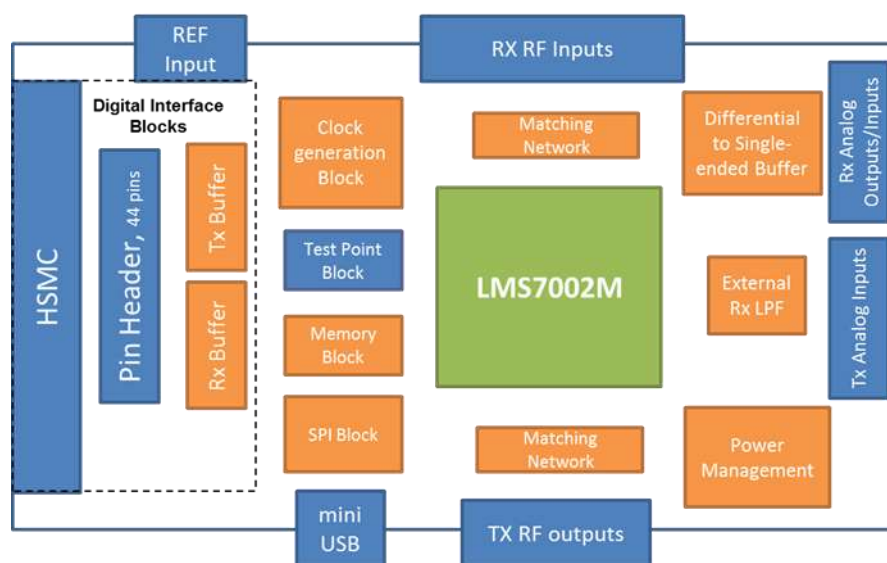
Complete development kit content consists of:

- Hardware
  - 1 - EVB7 board
  - 1 - Power supply cable that connects the EVB7 board to any lab power supply unit
  - 1 - USB-A to Micro-USB-B cable
- Software:
  - LMS7002M GUI “Control\_LMS7002M”
  - Windows drivers
- Documentation:
  - Quick Starter Manual
  - LMS7002M datasheet
  - Complete PCB database
  - Generator waveforms



# 3

## Overview of the Development Board



*Figure 2 Board block diagram*

A photograph of the development board is shown in Figure 1. A block diagram of the board is shown in *Figure 2*. The connections are shown in blue, the LMS7002M chip is shown in green, and the other parts are shown in orange. The core of the board is the LMS7002M transceiver chip, which has multiple RF, analogue and digital interfaces.

The evaluation board includes RF matching networks for the LMS7002M. These matching networks include wideband transformers to allow operation over the entire frequency range.

However, the matching networks have been optimized for operation over selected frequency bands and offer the best performance in these bands. Connectors are provided for 4 RF transmitter outputs and 6 RF receiver inputs. Further details of the matching networks are provided in Section 6.3.5.

The evaluation board includes connectors for the baseband analogue differential receiver outputs and differential transmitter inputs. Additionally, on board high speed differential to single ended converters allow the EVB7 receivers to indirectly drive 50R test equipment such as spectrum analysers for baseband testing.

The evaluation board includes a clock generation block, which by default, is a standalone 30.72 MHz low phase noise TXCO. TXCOs at other frequencies can also be fitted and three different footprints are supported. The EVB7 can be easily modified to operate with external clock sources. It can also be synchronized to the standard 10 MHz reference of measurement equipment via an on board PLL. Details of the required changes on EVB7 are given in section 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.

EVB7 includes two kinds of digital I/O, one for control only, and two for data and control.

The USB interface is used to control the LMS7002M SPI via the LMS7002M control software. The USB port is converted to SPI by an on board microcontroller.

The HSMC connector or the 44 pin header can be used for the buffered digital interface and can be connected to compatible platforms such as the Lime “Stream” board. The Lime “Stream” board also provides connections to general purpose lab equipment such as pattern generators and logic analysers. A pin list for the digital interface can be found in Section 6.2. The logic level for the digital interface can be set by modifying EVB7 and is described in section 6.3.4. Additionally these connectors can be used to control the SPI but require the board modifications described in 6.3.3.

A 7<sup>th</sup> order LC filter can be selected between the analogue output of the LMS7002M and its digital inputs by using the LMS7002M control software. This allows additional filtering at 100 kHz (IF BW) for 2G applications.

The board includes memory to work with the LMS7002M internal microcontroller. This is intended to provide calibration support for the LMS7002M and is currently under development. The memory is programmed via the LMS7002M control software and the USB/SPI interface.

Test points are provided for various test signals including the LMS7002M internal peak and RSSI detectors as well as various PLL test signals.

More detailed information on the connectors for the evaluation board can be found in Section 6.1. Information about PCB options supported is in Section 6.3.

# 4

## Installing the LMS7002M Control Software

### 4.1 Introduction to installing the software

To operate the EVB7 board, the LMS7002M Control Software, “LMS7002M Control” has to be downloaded from <http://www.limemicro.com> and installed. The software consists of three parts.

- The main LMS7002M control Software, which provides a GUI to control the chip.
- The USB driver “USB to LMS7002M”, which provides an interface between the PC and the EVB7 SPI microcontroller.
- The EVB7 microcontroller firmware, which is preinstalled on the board prior to shipping.

Section 4.1 describes the how to download the software from the Lime Microsystems web page.

Sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 describe the set up for the Windows Operating System. Section 4.2 describes the installing of the “USB to LMS7002M” driver. Section 4.3 describes the Windows OS set up. Section 4.4 describes how to identify which USB port is being used.

Section 4.5 describes installing the USB driver in a typical Linux distribution. Section 4.6 describes how to start the “LMS7002M Control Software”.

Section 4.7 describes how to connect the EVB7 with the “LMS7002M Control Software” via the USB interface.

A simple demonstration of the “LMS7002M Control Software” is given in Section 5. A detailed description of the “LMS7002M Control Software” is given in Section 7.

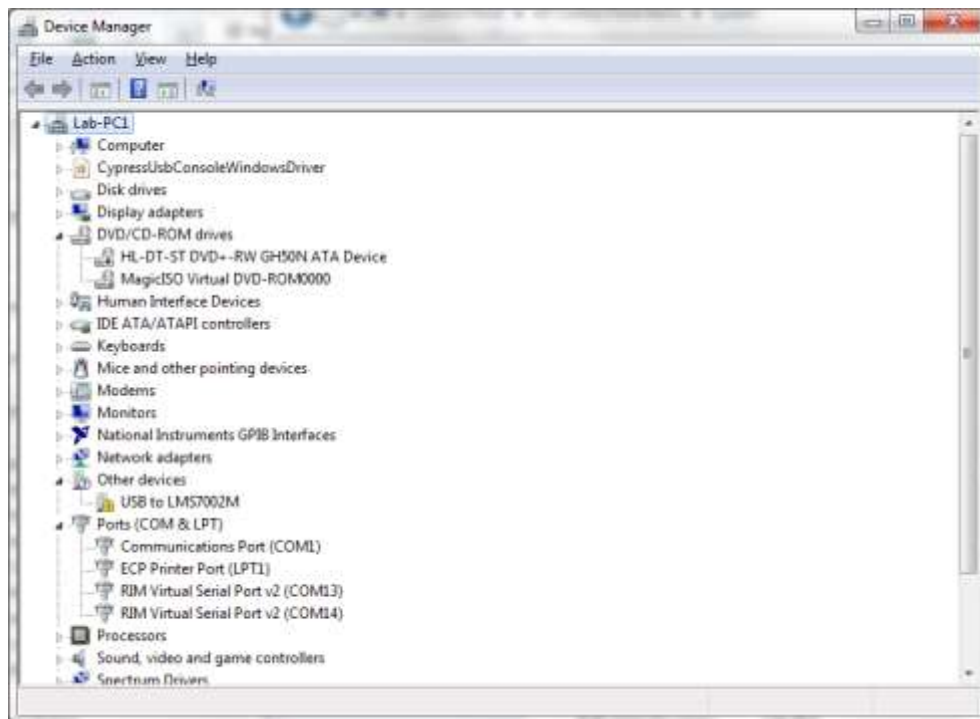
## 4.2 Downloading the Software

To get started with the EVB7 board control software, download the latest version from [www.limemicro.com](http://www.limemicro.com).

## 4.3 Windows USB Setup

The steps to setup “Control LMS7002M” software are as follows (please note that these steps may vary based on the specific version of Windows software being used and you may need to be logged in as Administrator to accomplish them):

1. Connect EVB7 board to your PC via the USB cable.
2. Go to **Control Panel > System > Device Manager**
3. Locate **USB to LMS7002M** under **Other devices** and press right click to select **Properties** (*Figure 3*)



*Figure 3 Device Manager content*

4. When a new window pops-up press **Update driver** (*Figure 4*)



Figure 4 Device properties

5. Select **Browse my computer for driver software**, locate the driver provided with EVB7 board and press **Next** (Figure 5)

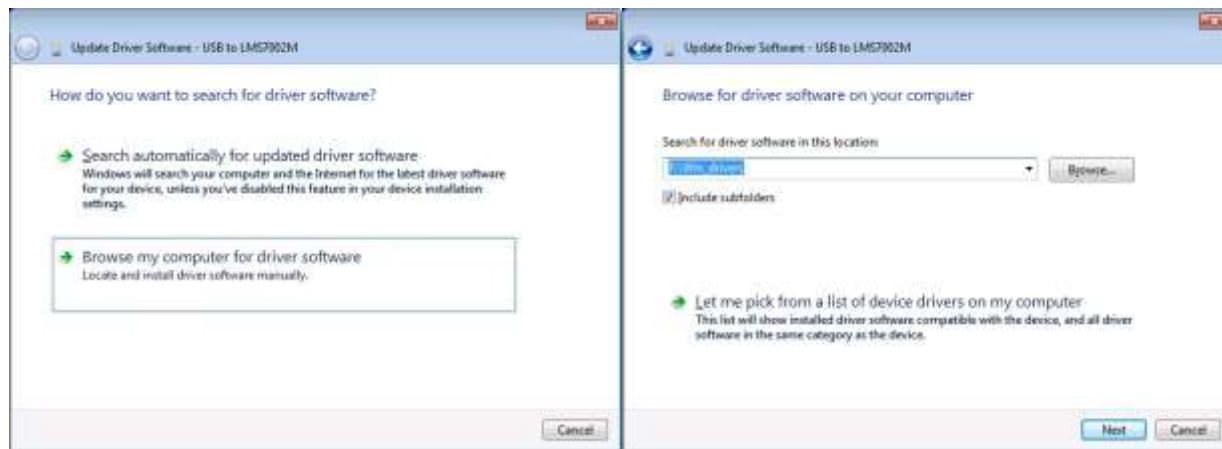


Figure 5 Update Driver Wizard.

6. If the **Windows Security** window appears, select **Install this driver software anyway** (Figure 6)



*Figure 6 Hardware wizard. Install driver manually*

Windows should proceed to install drivers at this stage. Generally, once the above steps have been taken for the EVB7, these steps do not need to be repeated.

**IMPORTANT:**

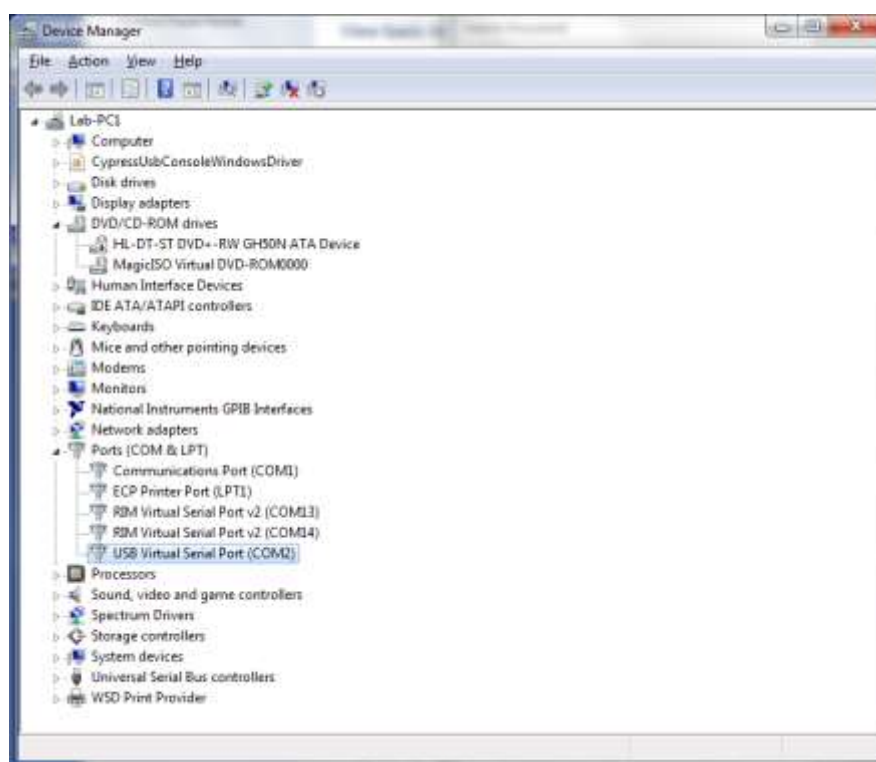
Before running the control software, unplug then plug your device back into your computer.

## 4.4 Determining Serial Port

After driver installation, Windows will assign to your EVB7 board a serial port. To check your board serial port number, please follow these steps:

1. Go to **Control Panel > System > Device Manager**
2. Locate **USB Virtual Serial Port** under **Ports (COM & LPT)**

Note that in this system example it has enumerated as COM2 (*Figure 7*).



*Figure 7 Check for new communication port*

## 4.5 Linux Setup

For Linux users, there is no need to install USB drivers as the system will assign drivers automatically once the EVB7 board is connected to PC.

To determine port number the easiest is via the command line and type command:

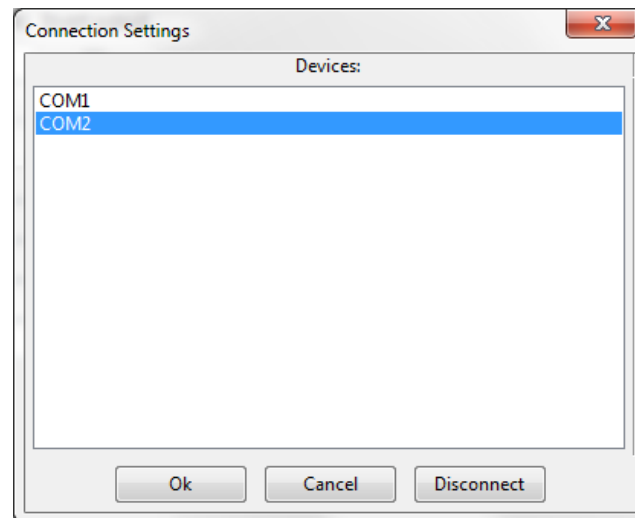
```
$ setserial -g /dev/ttyS[0123]
```

## 4.6 Starting Control LMS7002M Software

Apply +5V to the board and start “Control LMS7002M” software. The application must be run under administrator privileges. To do that, right click on the “Control LMS7002M” icon and select **Run as an Administrator**. This will provide administrator privileges, which are required for EVB7 board communication via USB.

## 4.7 Connecting

Once the Windows driver is installed and the control software has been launched, click on **Options>Connection Settings**. The **Connection Setting** windows will pop-up (*Figure 8*).



*Figure 8 GUI communication settings.*

Select the dedicated USB port number of the EVB board. In this case, it is COM2, but the port may be different, and press OK.

The GUI the device name and firmware version will appear in the bottom (*Figure 9*), once connection with the board is established.





*Figure 9 GUI detected device and firmware version*

# 5

## Getting started with the EVB

### 5.1 Introduction to using the EVB7

The EVB7 allows powerful demonstrations of the LMS7002M transceiver. In this quick start guide, we demonstrate the board operating with analogue inputs and outputs. A future version is planned to demonstrate the board operating with digital inputs and outputs and the Lime “Speed” board.

Section 5.2 describes the set up of the transmitter, with Section 5.2.1 describing how to set up the SXT (TX PLL) and Section 5.2.2 describing how to set up the TX analogue baseband and RF tabs of the LMS7002M Control software. Section 5.4 describes the set up of the transceiver for basic tests, with section 5.4.1 describing how to set up the SXR (RX PLL) and Section 5.4.2 and 5.4.3 describing how to set up the RX analogue baseband and RF tabs of the LMS7002M Control software.

The analogue quick start demonstration assumes the user has all the equipment listed in Appendix 8.2. Users with less equipment can use the set up of Section 5.6.

## 5.2 Transmitter Setup and Basic Testing

To test the Tx path, the Agilent generator is used as an external baseband source. This is connected to the Tx path via the analog inputs and generates a WCDMA modulation signal at socket X1 (TX1\_A) as shown in Figure 10. To generator settings are described in Section 8.3 (Appendix A).

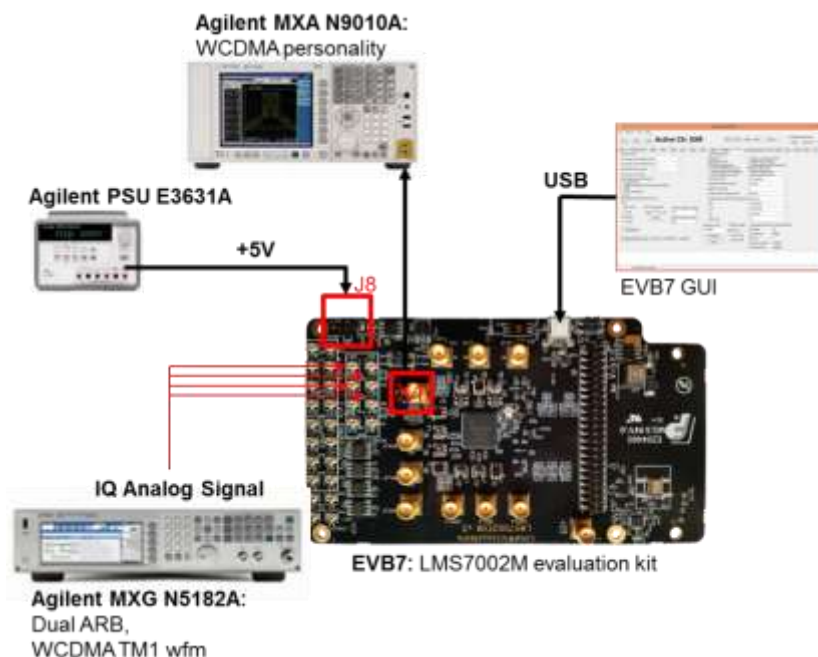


Figure 10 Tx Test Setup

### 5.2.1. SXT/SXR tab setup

After power up, connect the GUI to the board and select the SXT/SXR tab. To configure the Tx LO to 2140 MHz, do the following:

1. Select the **B/SXT** in the configuration channels window to control TxPLL
2. Enable Tx PLL **VCO** (Deselect).
3. Set **Scales VCO bias current** to 255.
4. Type the wanted frequency in **Frequency, GHz** box. In this case, 2140 MHz.
5. Press **Calculate** followed by **Tune**.

See Figure 11 below to check selections.

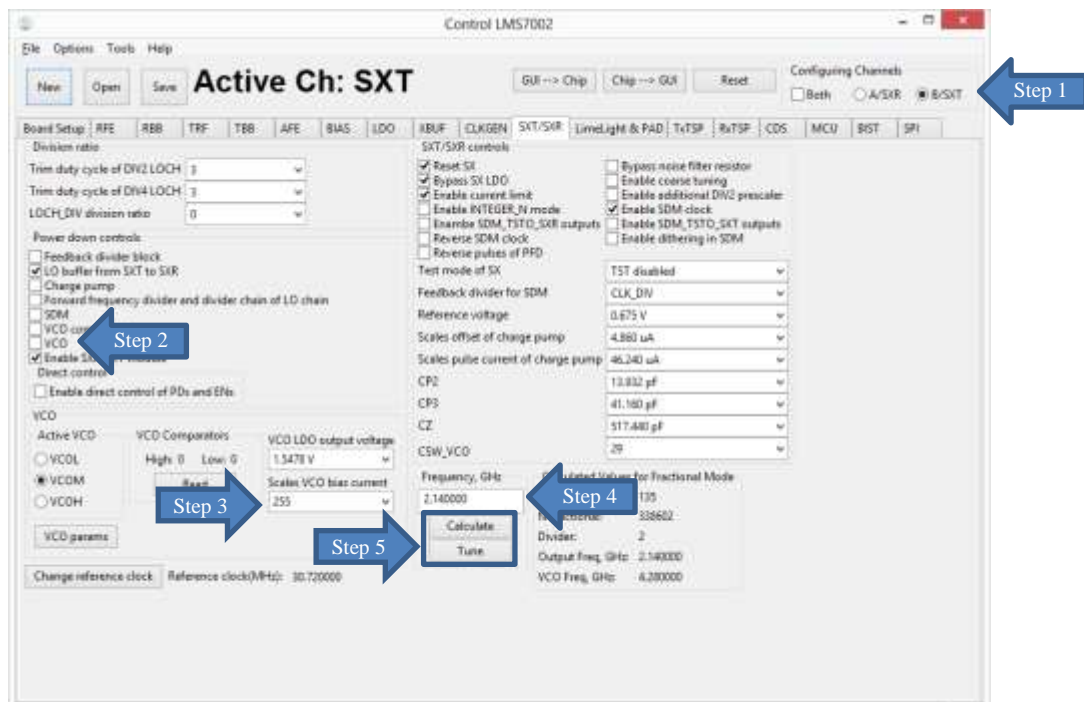


Figure 11 SXT register setup procedure

### 5.2.2. TRF tab setup

The TRF tab controls the TX RF gain and output path. By default the Tx RF gain is set to maximum and TX1 is selected as the output path. For this test, we are not going to change these settings.

### 5.2.3. TBB tab setup

In the TBB tab the baseband gain and filter bandwidth are controlled. Follow the instructions below set up TBB:

1. Select the **A/SXR** to control channel A.
2. Set Frontend gain and reference bias current of IAMP.
3. Configure the base band filter settings.
4. Select the analog input path **to current amplifier**.

See Figure 12 below to check selections.

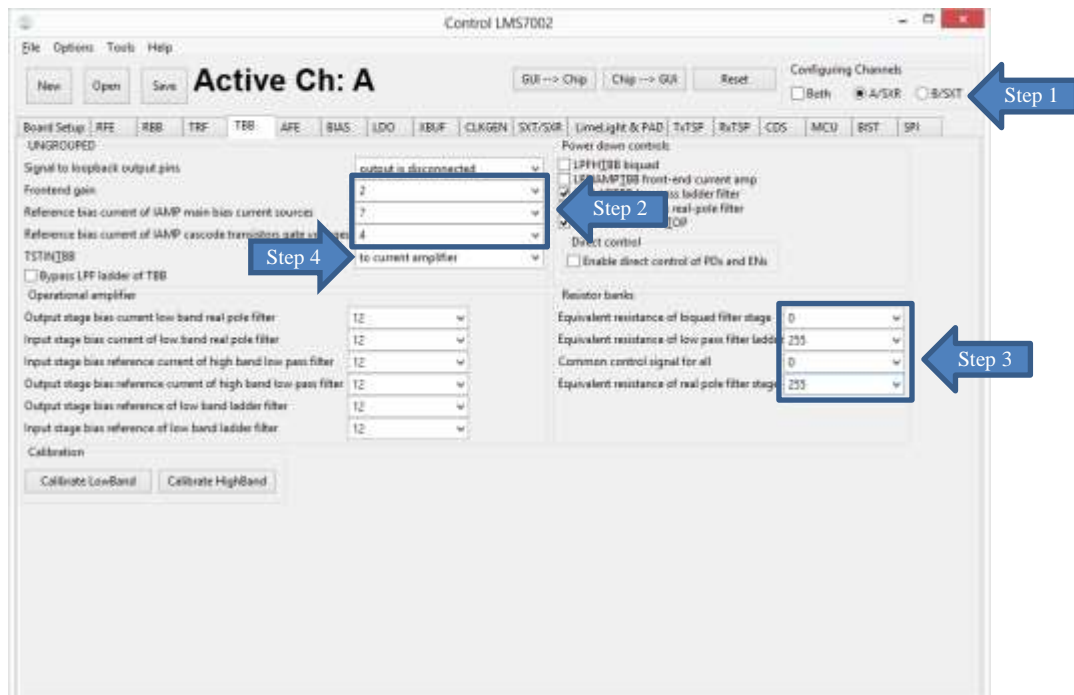


Figure 12 TBB register setup procedure

### 5.3 Testing the TX Output

When the transmitter is configured as shown in section 5.2, the TX1\_A output (socket X1) can be connected to a spectrum analyzer (SA). The SA you can now observe the results of this basic operational test (*Figure 13*). The test is looking at the DC offset from the un-programmed data DAC as LO leakage and the example shown below is measuring a value of -26.8dBm.

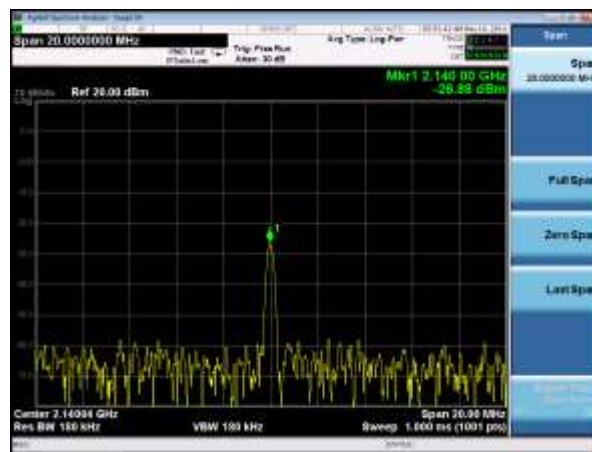


Figure 13 Basic TX testing using DC offset resulting in LO leakage

When the baseband is enabled, the WCDMA modulation can be tested and the results of *Figure 14* can be obtained with the MXG Spectrum Analyser.

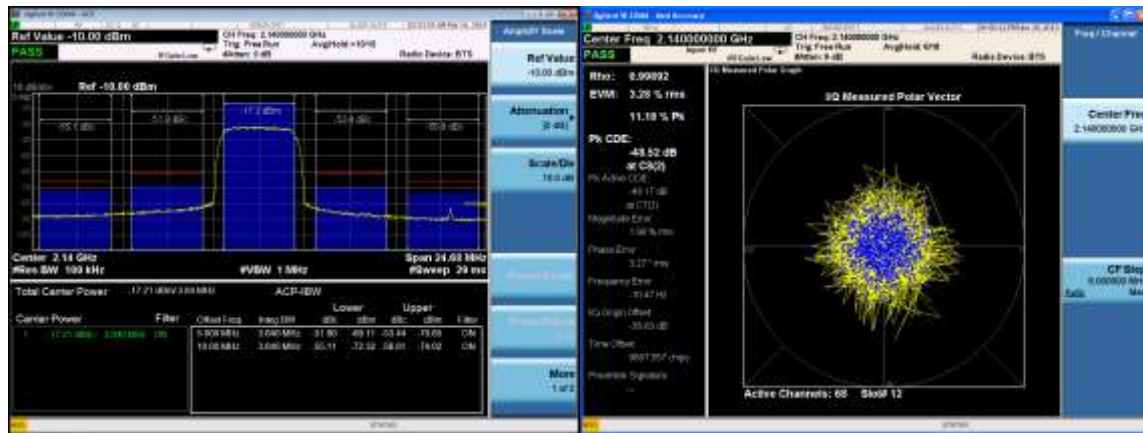


Figure 14 Basic TX testing using WCDMA modulation

### 5.3.1. TX Basic Operation Checks

To check the basic TX frequency and gain control, conduct some tests changing frequencies and gain settings. The following four tests are recommended:

TRF – TXPAD gain change setting from 0 to 31 and observe results. LO should vary by approx. 1 dB steps, 31dB range.

Change frequency from 2.14 GHz to 2.11 GHz and press ‘Calculate’/’Tune’ (CAP value should change), check the Spectrum Analyzer.

Change frequency from 2.11 GHz to 2.17 GHz and press ‘Calculate’/’Tune’ (CAP value should change), check the Spectrum Analyzer.

## 5.4 Receiver Setup and Basic Testing

The test bench for the receiver is shown in Figure 15. Basic functionality checks on the receiver side are achieved by using the Analog output from connector X40.

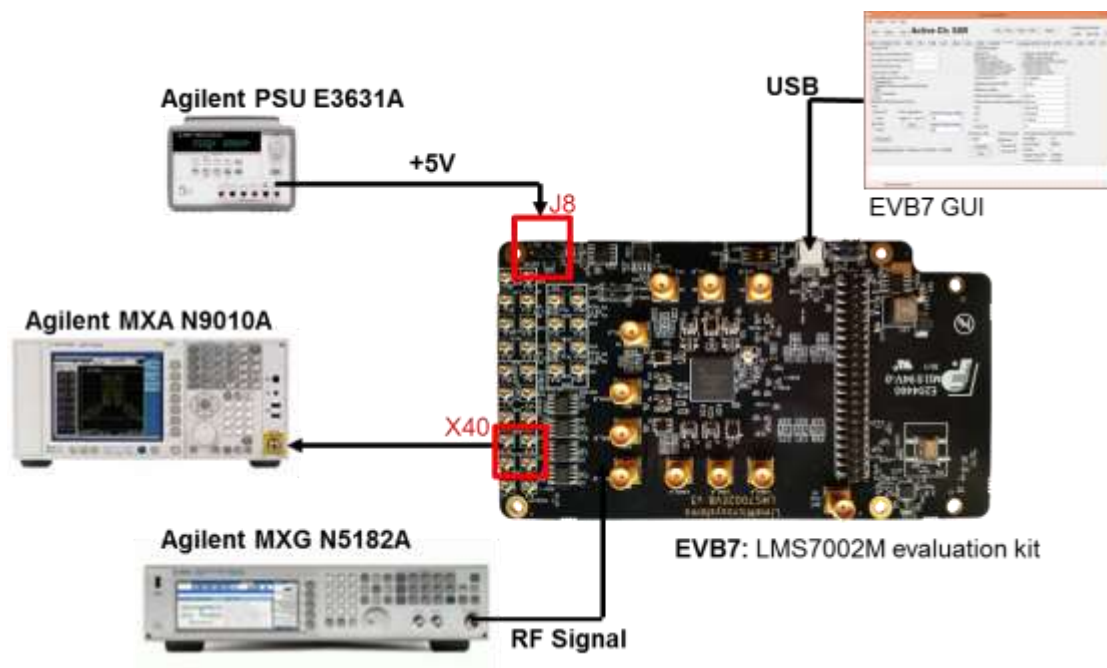


Figure 15 Rx Test Setup

### 5.4.1. SXT/SXR tab setup

Select the SXT/SXR tab. To configure the Rx LO to 1950 MHz, do the following:

6. Select the **A/SXR** in the configuration channels window to control RxPLL
7. Enable Rx PLL **VCO** (Deselect).
8. Set **Scales VCO bias current** to 255.
9. Type the wanted frequency in **Frequency, GHz** box. In this case, 1950 MHz.
10. Press **Calculate** followed by **Tune**.

See Figure 16 below to check selections.

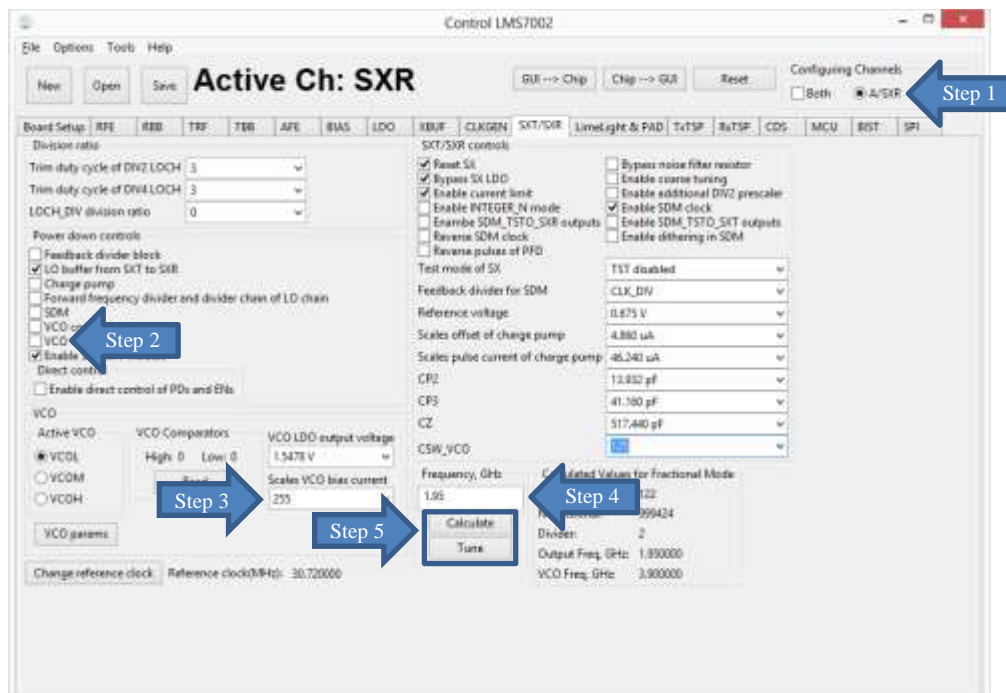


Figure 16 SXR register setup procedure

## 5.4.2. RFE tab setup

Select the RFE tab to configure the receiver RF front-end. Follow the configuration steps below:

1. Enable LNARFE, RXFE TIA and RFFE Quadrature LO generator.
2. Select active LNA. Select LNAW for this test.
3. Configure TIA reference current settings.
4. Configure LNA core current settings.
5. Configure Input switches. Deselect input of LNAW and select LNAL.

See Figure 17 below to check selections.



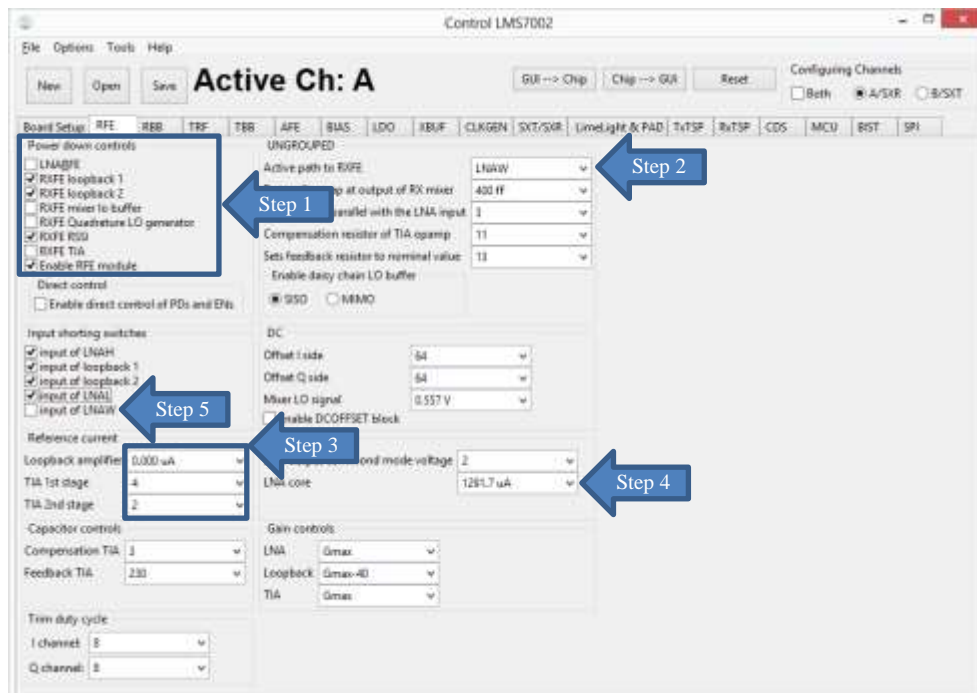


Figure 17 SXR register setup procedure

### 5.4.3. RBB tab setup

Select the TBB tab to configure the PGA gain and baseband filter bandwidths. Follow the configuration steps below:

1. Set PGA gain to 19 dB.
2. Configure filter bandwidth.
3. Select PGA output to **output pads**. This selection enables receiver analog outputs.

See Figure 18 below to check selections.

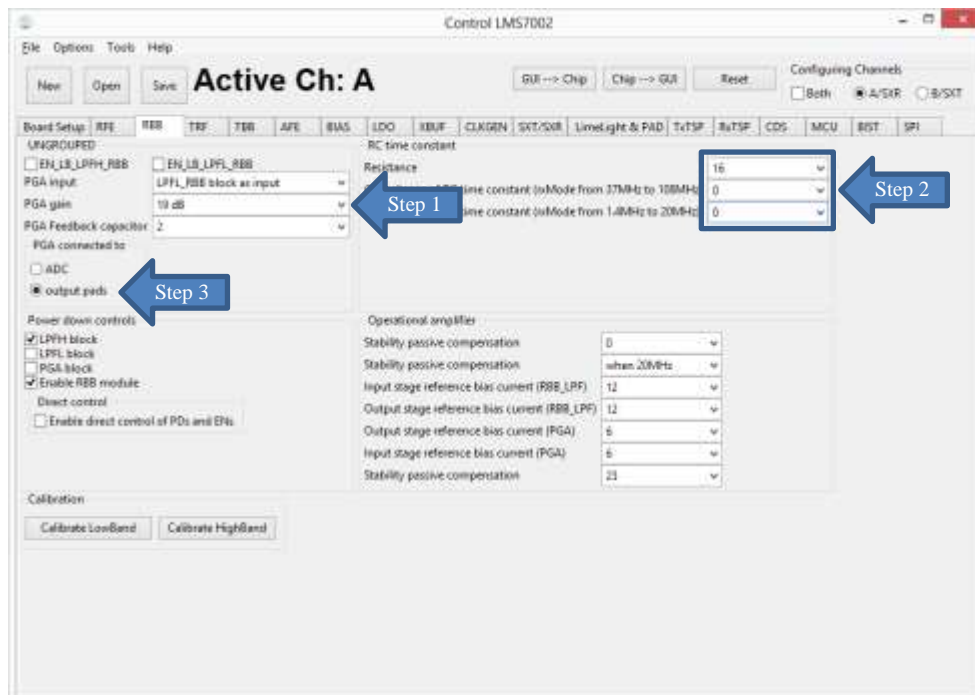


Figure 18 SXR register setup procedure

## 5.5 Testing the RX Output

Set the signal generator to 1955 MHz (i.e. 1 MHz offset from PLL frequency selected) and input a sine wave at -60 dBm into the evaluation board antenna connector (LNAW\_A, connector X5). Configure the receiver as showed in Section 5.3. Connect an Analyser to X40 or X39. If everything is correctly setup, you should see the 1 MHz peak. See Figure 19 below.

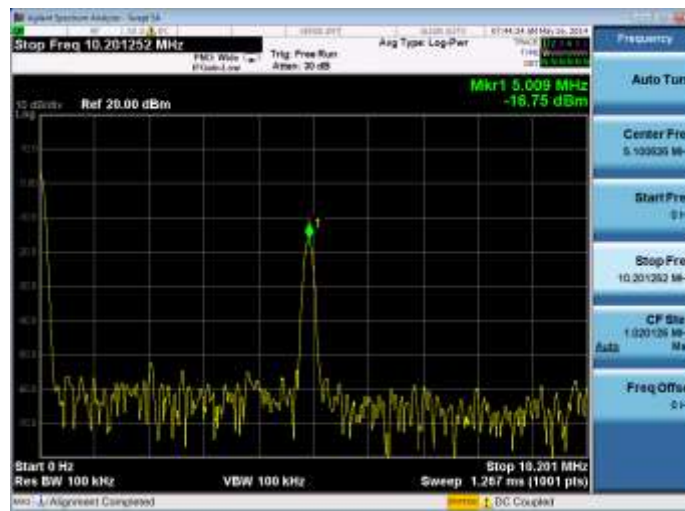


Figure 19 RX analog output on Spectrum Analyser.

### 5.5.1. RX Basic Operation Checks

To check the basic Rx frequency and gain control, conduct some tests changing frequencies and gain settings. The following six tests are recommended:

- RBB – change PGA gain setting from 19 to -12, observe results, gain should decrease.
- RFE – change TIA gain settings from Gmax to Gmin, observe results, gain should decrease.
- RFE – LNA gain change from Gmax to Gmax -30, observe results, gain should decrease.
- Change frequency from 1.95 GHz to 1.92 GHz and press '**Calculate**'/'**Tune**'. Change Signal Generator to 1.925 GHz (1MHz offset from PLL). Observe results.
- Change frequency from 1.92 GHz to 1.98 GHz and press '**Calculate**'/'**Tune**'. Change Signal Generator to 1.985 GHz (1MHz offset from PLL). Observe results.

## 5.6 Testing With Minimal Equipment

For users without all the equipment specified in Section 8.2 (Appendix A) it is possible to link the TX1\_A output (X1) to the receiver input LNAW\_A input (X5) and rely on the LO leakage to provide an input signal to the RX.

Using the methods of Section 5.2 and Section 5.4 set the SXT to 2140 MHz and SXR to 2145 MHz and measure a 5 MHz signal with an oscilloscope to observe the RXI output at X19. The magnitude of the output signal can be controlled with the various gain controls in the RFE and TRF.

# 6

## EVB7 Connectors and Options

### 6.1 Introduction to the EVB7 Connectors and Options

Section 6.2 describes the various connectors available on the EVB7. Section 6.3 describes the hardware options available on the EVB7, including reference clocks and the SPI control. The top and bottom of the board are shown in Figure 20 and Figure 21 respectively.

### 6.2 Board Connections

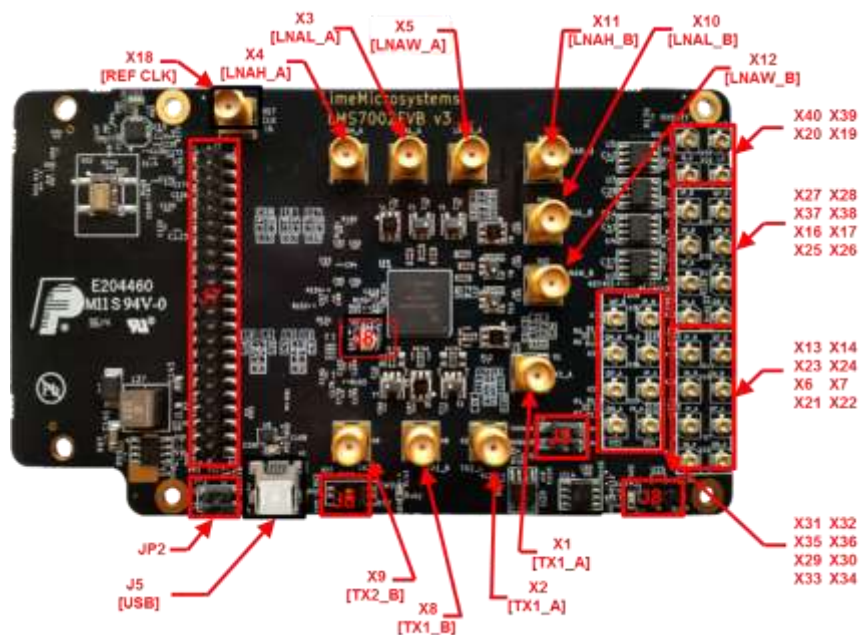


Figure 20 Design kit connection descriptions, Top view.



Figure 21 Design connection descriptions, Bottom view.

Table 1 describes the high level pin assignment for each connector on the design kit.

Table 1 Design kit connectors and switches

Connector	Schematic name	Description
J1	+3.3V Voltage Supply Jumper	This jumper is used to supply +3.3 V from the EVB to the HSMC connector connected boards
JP2	BB supply	This jumper enables the supply to the EVB7 board from an FPGA development kit. U16 is a voltage regulator that converts +12 V to +5 V
J5	USB	USB Connector to PC
J6	FMC	The FMC (HPC) is a standard connector used to interface the Lime board directly to an FPGA design kit. The signal pin description is shown in 6.2.1 section.
J7	Digital I/O Connector	This connector provides access to externally buffered, LMS70002M digital interface and SPI interface. Signal pin description showed in 6.2.2 section.
J8	+5V Power Supply	+5 V supply connector
J9	ATP	Analog Test Point
X1	TX1_A	Transmitter TX1 output, channel A. Wideband transmitter output
X2	TX2_A	Transmitter TX2 output, channel A. Lower bands transmitter output
X3	LNAL_A	Receiver LNA_L input, channel A. Lower bands receiver input
X4	LNAH_A	Receiver LNA_H input, channel A. Higher bands receiver input

X5	LNAW_A	Receiver LNA_W input, channel A. Wideband receiver input
X8	TX1_B	Transmitter TX1 output, channel B. Wideband transmitter output
X9	TX2_B	Transmitter TX2 output, channel B. Lower bands transmitter output
X10	LNAL_B	Receiver LNA_L input, channel B. Lower bands receiver input
X11	LNAH_B	Receiver LNA_H input, channel B. Higher bands receiver input
X12	LNAW_B	Receiver LNA_W input, channel B. Wideband receiver input
X18	CLK I/O	Reference clock input used to synchronize test equipment with EVB7 board to calibrate frequency error. A 10 MHz reference from the test equipment connects to X18 connector
X19, X20, X39, X40	RXBUFFI/Q	Receiver analog single-ended outputs
X16, X17, X25-X28, X37, X38	RXOUTI/Q	Receiver analog differential outputs
X6, X7, X21-X23, X13, X14	ADCINI/Q	Receiver analog differential inputs
X29-X36	TXINI/Q	Transmitter analog differential inputs
SW1	U1 Reset	Switch to reset AT90USB162-16U and load new software. By default set to off

### 6.2.1. FMC connector pin description

The digital baseband interface can be established via the FMC connector J6. The signal pin description is shown in Table 2.

**Note:** FMC HPC connector has 400 pins, but not all pins are used. Some pins are not connected and some are connected to GND. Please refer to EVB7 schematic for more details.

**Table 2 FMC connector signal pin description**

Pin number	Schematic name	Function
D8	SyntCLK1	Clock Out, CMOS
D9	SyntCLK2	Clock Out, CMOS
H7	IQSEL2_DIR	IQSEL direction control for port 2. If '1' – input, '0' – output
H8	DIO_DIR_CTRL1	Data direction control for port 2. If '1' – input, '0' – output
G9	SDIO	Serial port data in/out, CMOS
G10	DIG_RST	
H10	INTR	I2C port interrupt line, CMOS
H11	SCLK	Serial port clock, positive edge sensitive, CMOS
H13	RXFCLK	Clock from BBIC to RFIC during JESD207 mode, Port 2
H14	RXEN	RX hard power off
G12	RXMCLK	Clock from RFIC to BBIC during JESD207 mode, Port 2
G13	RXIQSEL	IQ flag in RXTXIQ mode enable flag in JESD207 mode, Port 2
D14	RESET	Hardware reset, active low, CMOS
D15	IQSEL1_DIR	IQSEL direction control for port 1. If '1' – input, '0' – output.
C14	SDO	Serial port data out, CMOS
C15	DIO_DIR_CTRL2	Data direction control for port 1. If '1' – input, '0' – output.
H16	RXD11	DIQ bus, bit 11, Port 2
H17	RXD8	DIQ bus, bit 8, Port 2
G15	TXNRX1	LimeLight protocol control
G16	RXD10	DIQ bus, bit 10, Port 2
D17	SAEN	Serial port A enable, active low, CMOS
H19	RXD7	DIQ bus, bit 7, Port 2
H20	RXD4	DIQ bus, bit 4, Port 2
G18	RXD9	DIQ bus, bit 9, Port 2
G19	RXD6	DIQ bus, bit 6, Port 2
H22	RXD3	DIQ bus, bit 3, Port 2
H23	RXD2	DIQ bus, bit 2, Port 2
G21	TXNRX2	LimeLight protocol control
G22	RXD5	DIQ bus, bit 5, Port 2
H25	TXMCLK	Clock from RFIC to BBIC during JESD207 mode, Port 1
H26	TXIQSEL	IQ flag in RXTXIQ mode enable flag in JESD207 mode, Port 1
G24	RXD0	DIQ bus, bit 0, Port 2
G25	RXD1	DIQ bus, bit 1, Port 2



D24	SBEN	Serial port B enable, active low, CMOS
H28	TXFCLK	Clock from BBIC to RFIC during JESD207 mode, Port 1
H29	TXD10	DIQ bus, bit 10, Port 1
G27	TXEN	TX hard power off
G28	TXD11	DIQ bus, bit 11, Port 1
H31	TXD8	DIQ bus, bit 8, Port 1
H32	TXD6	DIQ bus, bit 6, Port 1
G30	TXD9	DIQ bus, bit 9, Port 1
G31	TXD7	DIQ bus, bit 7, Port 1
H35	TXD4	DIQ bus, bit 4, Port 1
G33	TXD5	DIQ bus, bit 5, Port 1
H37	TXD2	DIQ bus, bit 2, Port 1
H38	TXD0	DIQ bus, bit 0, Port 1
G36	TXD3	DIQ bus, bit 3, Port 1
G37	TXD1	DIQ bus, bit 1, Port 1
F10	G_PWR_DWN	
F11	DIO_BUFF_OE	DIO port buffer enable/disable. If '1' – disable, '0' – enable.
C31	SDA	I2C port data line, CMOS
C30	SCL	I2C port clock line, CMOS
D12	RSSI_ADC0	Analog test point
C10	RSSI_ADC1	Analog test point

### 6.2.2. Digital I/O connector pin description

The DIO card can be connected to EVB 7 via Digitail I/O connector J7. Connector has 44 pins. The pin description showed in the Table 3.

**Table 3 Digital I/O connector pin description**

Pin number	Schematic name	Function
1	TXD0	DIQ bus, bit 0, Port 1
2	TXD1	DIQ bus, bit 1, Port 1
3	TXD2	DIQ bus, bit 2, Port 1
4	TXD3	DIQ bus, bit 3, Port 1
5	TXD4	DIQ bus, bit 4, Port 1
6	TXD5	DIQ bus, bit 5, Port 1
7	TXD6	DIQ bus, bit 6, Port 1
8	TXD7	DIQ bus, bit 7, Port 1
9	TXD8	DIQ bus, bit 8, Port 1
10	TXD9	DIQ bus, bit 9, Port 1
11	TXD10	DIQ bus, bit 10, Port 1
12	TXD11	DIQ bus, bit 11, Port 1
13	TXFCLK	Clock from BBIC to RFIC during JESD207 mode, Port 1

14	SyntCLK2	Clock Out, CMOS.
15	VDIO	+3.3V supply
16	TXIQSEL	IQ flag in RXTXIQ mode enable flag in JESD207 mode, Port 1
17	TXMCLK	Clock from RFIC to BBIC during JESD207 mode, Port 1
18	TXEN	TX hard power off
19	GND	GND
20	GND	GND
21	RXD0	DIQ bus, bit 0, Port 2
22	RXD1	DIQ bus, bit 1, Port 2
23	RXD2	DIQ bus, bit 2, Port 2
24	RXD3	DIQ bus, bit 3, Port 2
25	RXD4	DIQ bus, bit 4, Port 2
26	RXD5	DIQ bus, bit 5, Port 2
27	RXD6	DIQ bus, bit 6, Port 2
28	RXD7	DIQ bus, bit 7, Port 2
29	RXD8	DIQ bus, bit 8, Port 2
30	RXD9	DIQ bus, bit 9, Port 2
31	RXD10	DIQ bus, bit 10, Port 2
32	RXD11	DIQ bus, bit 11, Port 2
33	TXNRX1	LimeLight protocol control
34	SynCLK1	Clock Out, CMOS
35	RXFCLK	Clock from BBIC to RFIC during JESD207 mode, Port 2
36	RXIQSEL	IQ flag in RXTXIQ mode enable flag in JESD207 mode, Port 2
37	RXMCLK	Clock from RFIC to BBIC during JESD207 mode, Port 2
38	RXEN	RX hard power off
39	TXNRX2	LimeLight protocol control
40	SAEN	Serial port A enable, active low, CMOS
41	SCLK	Serial port clock, positive edge sensitive, CMOS
42	SDIO	Serial port data in/out, CMOS
43	SDO	Serial port data out, CMOS
44	RESET	Hardware reset, active low, CMOS

## 6.3 Hardware options

This section describes the configuration options and set up procedures for:

- TCXO's and data clocks distribution
- EVB7 Synchronization
- SPI connection options

The board is shipped with the default mode which means a basic operation using an external digital I/O source via the FMC connector. Various configurations are available depending on the

system requirements for development work. The configurations are summarized and the following sections describe the board modifications required to achieve these configurations.

### 6.3.1. TCXO's Configuration

The LMS7002M device provides a flexible clocking scheme which allows the PLL reference clock and digital interface clock to be independently clocked. In addition, the digital interface clock can be generated internally in LMS7002M.

The EVB7 board is shipped with a 30.72MHz TCXO. In order to meet the demanding specifications of the various standards, Lime Microsystems has worked with Rakon to develop a new part, called E6245LF\* that enables the board to meet the required specifications.

The board can accept three different types of TCXO's as described in Table 4.

**Table 4 TCXO Configurations**

Size	Reference number	Part Number	Description
14.7x9.2	XO2	E5405LF	61.44 MHz Crystal oscillator, used in combination with divider /2 (U10) for performance improvements
7x5 (4pin)	XO1	E5280LF	30.72 MHz crystal shipped with the board as a default
7x5 (6pin)	XO3	E6245LF	30.72 MHz high performance crystal oscillator.

When E5280LF is fitted the resistor R144 must also be fitted.

\*Please contact Rakon for E6245LF part: [info@rakon.co.uk](mailto:info@rakon.co.uk)

### 6.3.2. EVB7 synchronization

The LMS7002M board provides options to synchronize the on-board TCXO with the base band or test equipment systems. To do that, connect a 10 MHz reference clock generated by the test equipment to EVB7 board X18 SMA connector. Program the on-board PLL via the GUI ADF4002 page. When the board is synchronized the LED (LD2) will be lit.

A board that is synchronized with the test equipment or any other RF device will not have frequency error.

### 6.3.3. SPI Control Configuration

The LMS7002M SPI interface is controlled from a USB connection by default. The SPI interface can also be controlled from baseband interface connectors J6 and J7. Please note only one SPI master can be connected to the bus at the time.

If the SPI is controlled via the baseband connector J6 do not connect either a USB cable to J5 and do not use J7 connector. This removes any possible bus contention. Please note that NF denotes component is Not Fitted.

**Table 5 SPI Control Options**

SPI control		
Configuration	DEFAULT MODE USB connector or baseband connector J7	SPI controlled via J6 baseband connector
Description Component	SPI controlled via USB or J7 connector	SPI connected to BB via connector J6 HSMC
R91	NF	0R
R92	NF	0R
R93	NF	0R
R94	NF	0R
R95	NF	0R
R96	NF	0R

All of these components are located on the underside of the board.

Note. The USB interface must be left disconnected when the external SPI control is being used to prevent bus contention. Additionally the components R91-R96 should be fitted as listed in Table 5.

### 6.3.4. Baseband Digital Interface Voltage

The default digital interface voltage is 3.3V. It can be adjusted by changing R183 to the values listed in Table 6.

**Table 6 Digital IO Voltage Control**

R183	Interface Voltage
0.8k	1.8V
1.5k	2.5V
2.32k	3.3V

### 6.3.5. EVB7 Matching networks

The matching networks that are fitted to EVB7 at manufacture are listed in **Table 7**.

**Table 7 Default bands matched to EVB7**

Connector	Schematic name	Matching network
X1, X42	TX1_A	Broadband from 10 – 6000MHz, using TCM1-63AX+ Balun
X2, X43	TX2_A	Broadband from 4.5 – 3000MHz, using TC1-1-13MA+ Balun
X3, X44	LNAL_A	Broadband from 4.5 – 3000MHz, using TC1-1-13MA+ Balun
X4, X45	LNAH_A	Broadband from 10 – 6000MHz, using TCM1-63AX+ Balun
X5, X46	LNAW_A	Broadband from 10 – 6000MHz, using TCM1-63AX+ Balun
X8, X47	TX1_B	Broadband from 10 – 6000MHz, using TCM1-63AX+ Balun
X9, X48	TX2_B	Broadband from 4.5 – 3000MHz, using TC1-1-13MA+ Balun
X10, X49	LNAL_B	Broadband from 4.5 – 3000MHz, using TC1-1-13MA+ Balun
X11, X50	LNAH_B	Broadband from 10 – 6000MHz, using TCM1-63AX+ Balun
X12, X51	LNAW_B	Broadband from 10 – 6000MHz, using TCM1-63AX+ Balun

# 7

## Detailed Guide to LMS7002M Control Software

### 7.1 Control LMS7002M – Software Description

This section describes the Control LMS7002M software GUI and each of the menus, buttons and embedded controls. Most of the pages in the tool corresponds to the top level sections of the SPI programming map, with the exception of the ‘Board Setup’ and the ‘SPI’ page.

### 7.2 Control LMS7002M – Window Panels.

The “LMS7002M Control” GUI is comprised in three main pieces: GUI control panel, LMS7002M register and EVB7 board configuration panel, and LOG panel. These are shown in *Figure 22*.

#### 7.2.1. GUI Control panel

GUI Control panel includes menu bar and various control buttons for controlling the software. These will be described in detail in Section 7.3. The GUI control panel is shown in Figure 23.

#### 7.2.2. Configuration panel

Configuration panel controls the LMS7002M registers and some evaluation board setup and is shown in Figure 24.

Each configuration panel has specific register control on internal LMS7002M blocks. There are 16 different configuration panels for controlling the LMS7002M chip and 2 for controlling other devices on the EVB7. Every control of the panel is described in Sections 7.4 to 7.21.



Figure 22 GUI window diagram



Figure 23 GUI Control Panel window

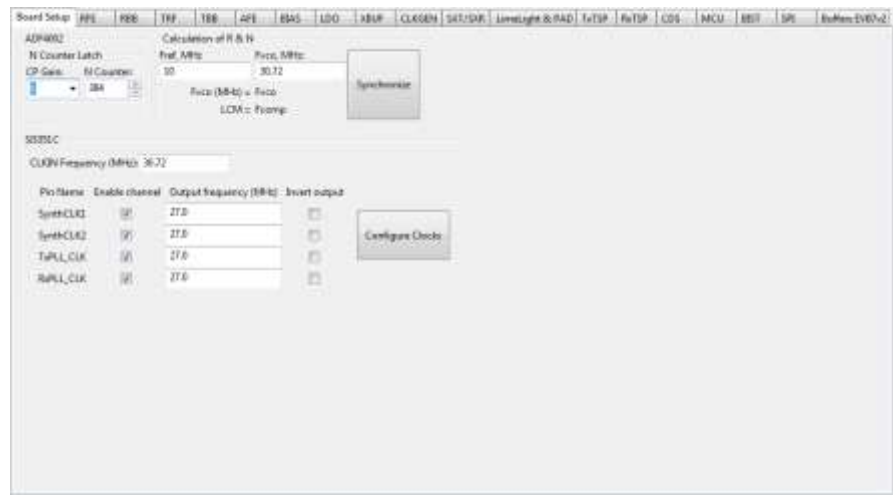


Figure 24 GUI Configuration Board Setup window

### 7.2.3. Log panel

**Log panel** section logs all activity executed with the GUI and is shown in Figure 25.



Figure 25 GUI Log panel

The **Clear** button deletes previously registered activity.

When **Log** button pressed, the **Message Log** configuration pop-up, as shown in Figure 26.

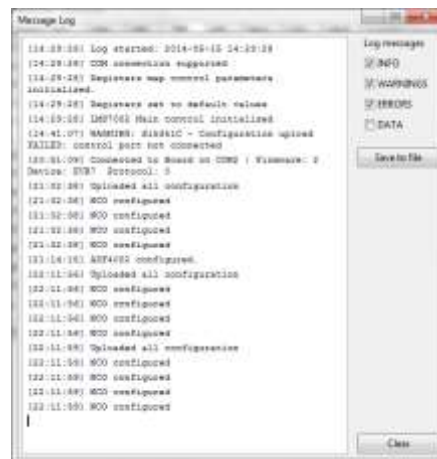


Figure 26 GUI Message Log tab

This allows you to select the type of the information you want to log. The logged messages can be saved into \*.txt file.

In the lower left corner of the log tab, the evaluation board version and firmware version is displayed.

## 7.3 The Menu Bar

### 7.3.1. The File Menu

In the **File** menu, you can select to start new projects, save current GUI project (saved in \*.ini or \*.txt format), or open previously saved project. Saved project file contains complete register setup for LMS7002M. These files can be transferred to any other computer or used as a register initialization setup for LMS7002M in baseband.

The .ini format is machine readable only.

The .txt format is human and machine readable.



### 7.3.2. The Option Menu

In the **Options** menu, you can select the COM port to which evaluation board is attached.

### 7.3.3. The Tool Menu

**Register Test** and **Register Map** are accessible from **Tools** menu. **Register Test** is an executable function. This function checks if all LMS7002M registers are working correctly. When Register Map is selected, new window will pop-up showing current LMS7002M register configuration per each channel, as shown in Figure 27.

Local Registers Map

Channel 0

	Address	Value
1	0x0020	0xFFFF
2	0x0021	0x0E9F
3	0x0022	0x03D9
4	0x0023	0x005B
5	0x0024	0xE4E4
6	0x0025	0xF101
7	0x0026	0x0101
8	0x0027	0xE4E4
9	0x0028	0x0101
10	0x0029	0x0101
11	0x002A	0x0000
12	0x002B	0x0010
13	0x002C	0xFFFF
14	0x002E	0x0000
15	0x0062	0x0007
16	0x0064	0xFFC3

Channel 1

	Address	Value
1	0x0100	0x040F
2	0x0101	0x7800
3	0x0102	0x0180
4	0x0103	0x0090
5	0x0105	0x0011
6	0x0106	0x318C
7	0x0107	0x318C
8	0x0108	0x318C
9	0x0109	0x00C3
10	0x010A	0x064C
11	0x010C	0x00FD
12	0x010D	0x0000
13	0x010E	0x0000
14	0x010F	0x318C
15	0x0110	0x9994
16	0x0111	0x00E6

Refresh Now

Close

Figure 27 GUI Register Map window

### 7.3.4. The Help Menu

The help menu contains one option giving the software version and build date. It also contains the contact details for Lime Microsystems.

### 7.3.5. The Button Menu

The button menu contains 6 buttons controls and 3 other minor controls. The “new”, “open”, “save” buttons are identical to those in the “File menu” of Section 7.3.1.

The **RESET** button performs a manual reset on the chip and updates the “LMS7002M Control” software.

To write register configuration from the “LMS7002M Control” software to the chip, press **GUI→Chip** button.

To read register configuration from the chip to the “LMS7002M Control” software, press **Chip→GUI** button.

### 7.3.6. The Configuring Channel Controls

**Configuring Channels** window select which channel or PLL is currently controlled. The activated channel is always displayed in a front panel:

If selected **Both**, front panel will display: **Active Ch: SXR&SXT** or **Active Ch: A&B**.

If selected **A/SXR**, front panel will display: **Active Ch: SXR** or **Active Ch: A**.

If selected **B/SXT**, front panel will display: **Active Ch: SXT** or **Active Ch: B**.

The display shows information depending which configuration tab you are currently and which channel is selected.

The SXR option is used for setting the receive synthesizer parameters in the SXT/SXR tab (see Section 7.14). The SXT option is used for setting the transmitter synthesizer parameters in the SXT/SXR tab. The A and B channel to the A and B channels for the TX and RX MIMO channels of the RFE, RBB, TRF, TBB and AFE tabs.

## 7.4 Board Setup (Si5351C and ADF4002)

These tabs control two other devices on the EVB7 board.

The ADF4002 is a PLL to lock an external reference (usually 10MHz on X18 or X52) with the on board TXCO (usually 30.72MHz or 52.00MHz). This 30.72MHz reference is supplied to the LMS7002M synthesizers. This is normally used to synchronize the measurement equipment with the EVB7 board remove very minor frequency differences typically a few kHz. To synchronize board:

- Press ‘Synchronize’ button to program the ADF4002, if all is correct the green PLL locked LED (LD2) on the interface board should illuminate. LD2 is located in the upper left hand corner of the interface board.

Make sure that the Fvco value corresponds to the frequency of TCXO.

The Si5351C is a dual PLL for frequency conversion in the 10-100MHz range. It can be used to provide programmable clock signals to external hardware through the external digital interfaces and also to the LMS7002M RX and TX PLL Clocks. This allows the clock rates to be independent of the TXCO frequency. The tab is shown in *Figure 28*.



Figure 28 GUI Board Setup tab

By default, the EVB7 is configured to supply LMS7002M RX and TX PLL reference clock pins directly from TCXO. With a simple board modification TX and RX PLL clocks can be supplied directly from the Si5351C clock generator.

Using this feature:

- Type onboard TCXO frequency to CLKIN Frequency (MHz) window.
- Enable clock channel.
- Enter the desired output frequency.
- Press “Configure Clocks”.

## 7.5 RFE

RFE tab controls the RX Front End stages, including LNA selection, LNA gain, TIA gain and RX LO cancellation. A picture of the tab is shown in Figure 29. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 8.

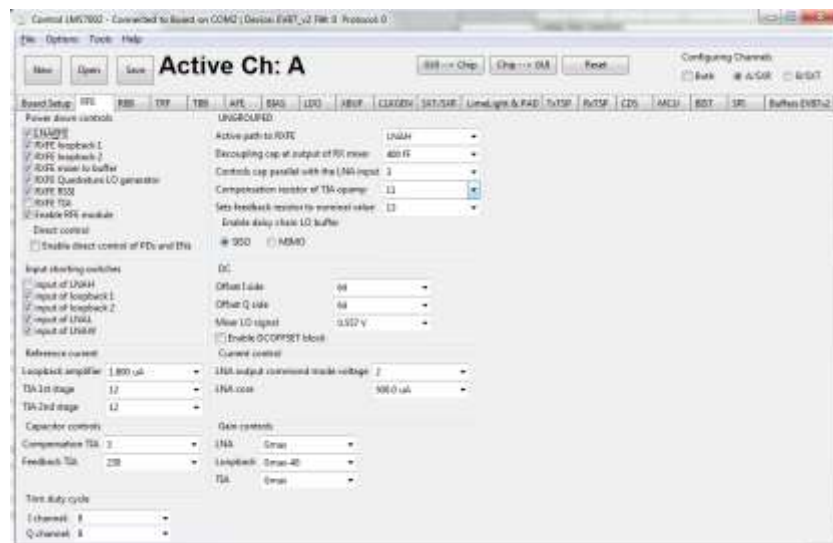


Figure 29 GUI RFE tab

Table 8 GUI RFE control description

Parameter	Description
<b>Power down controls</b>	
LNAFE	Power control for LNA. Must be deselected in normal operation.
RXFE loopback1	Power control signal for RXFE loopback to LNAL from TXRF. Used only for RF loopback.
RXFE loopback2	Power control signal for RXFE loopback to LNAW from TXRF. Used only for RF loopback.
RXFE mixer buffer	Power control signal for RXFE mixer to buffer. Must be deselected in normal operation.
RXFE Quadrature LO generator	Power control signal for RXFE quadrature LO generator. Must be deselected in normal operation.
RXFE RSSI	Power control signal for RXFE RSSI. Enables RSSI readings when powered on.
RXFE TIA	Power control signal for RXFE TIA. Must be deselected in normal operation.
Enable RFE module	Major power down for RXFE modules. All modules will be power down when deselected.
Direct control	Enables direct control of PDs and ENs for RFE. Enabled when selected
<b>Input shorting switches</b>	
Input of LNAH	Enables the input shorting switch at the input of the LNA. Should be selected when LNAH is NOT active or during very high signal conditions.
Input of loopback 1	Enables the input shorting switch at the input of the loopback with LNAL. Should be selected when RXFE Loopback1 is NOT active.
Input of loopback 2	Enables the input shorting switch at the input of the loopback with LNAW. Should be

	selected when RXFE Loopback2 is NOT active.
Input of LNAL	Enables the input shorting switch at the input of the LNAL. Should be selected when LNAH is NOT active or during very high signal conditions.
Input of LNAW	Enables the input shorting switch at the input of the LNAW. Should be selected when LNAW is NOT active or during very high signal conditions.
<b>Reference current</b>	
Loopback amplifier	Controls reference current of the RXFE loopback amplifier. Recommended value is 1.8uA.
TIA 1 <sup>st</sup> Stage	Controls reference current of the RXFE TIA first stage. Recommended value is 4.
TIA 2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage	Controls reference current of the RXFE TIA second stage. Recommended value is 8.
<b>Capacitor controls</b>	
Compensation TIA	Compensation capacitor for TIA. Recommended value is 15.
Feedback TIA	Feedback capacitor for TIA. Controls the 3dB BW of the TIA. Recommended value is 230.
<b>Trim Duty Cycle</b>	
I channel	Trims the duty cycle in I channel. Default value set to 8.
Q channel	Trims the duty cycle in Q channel. Default value set to 8.
<b>UNGROUPE</b>	
Active path to RXFE	Selects the active LNA of the RXFE between LNAL, LNAH and LNAW. Default value is no path active.
Decoupling cap at the output of RX mixer	Control the decoupling cap at the output of the RX Mixer. The capacitor range is from 80fF to 2560fF, with step size of 80 fF (32 steps). Default value is 640fF.
Controls cap parallel with the LNA input	Controls the Q of the input LNA matching circuit and provides tradeoff between gain/NF and IIP2/3. The higher the frequency, the lower value should be. Also, the higher value lower the Q. Default value is 6.
Compensation resistor of TIA opamp	Controls the compensation resistors of the TIA operational amplifier. Recommended value is 5.
Sets feedback resistor value	Sets the TIA feedback resistor value. Default vale is 13.
Enable daisy chain LO buffer	Enable MIMO mode when MIMO is selected. If SISO is selected on Channel A is in operation.
<b>DC</b>	
Offset I side	Controls DC offset of the I channel at the output of the TIA by injecting current to the input of the TIA. Control range from 0 to 127. Default value is 0.
Offset Q side	Controls DC offset of the Q channel at the output of the TIA by injecting current to the input of the TIA. Control range from 0 to 127. Default value is 0.
Mixer LO signal	Controls DC voltage of the mixer LO signal. Control range from 0.44V to 0.621V. Default value is 0.557V.
Enable DCOFFSET block	Enables the DC offset block for the RXFE. Select before calibrating DC offset of the Rx path
<b>Current Control</b>	
LNA output common mode voltage	Controls the LNA output common mode voltage. Control range from 0 to 31. Default value is 2.
LNA Core	Controls the current of the LNA core. Control range from 0uA to 1291.7uA. Default value is 500uA.
<b>Gain Controls</b>	
LNA	Controls selected LNA gain. Control range from Gmax to Gmax-30. Default value is Gmax.
Loopback	Controls RXFE loopback gain. Control range from Gmax to Gmax-40. Default value is Gmax-40dB.
TIA	Controls TIA Gain. Three gain stages: Gmax, Gmax-3dB and Gmax-12dB. Default value is Gmax.

## 7.6 RBB

RBB tab controls the receiver IF stage bandwidth, PGA gain and loopback.

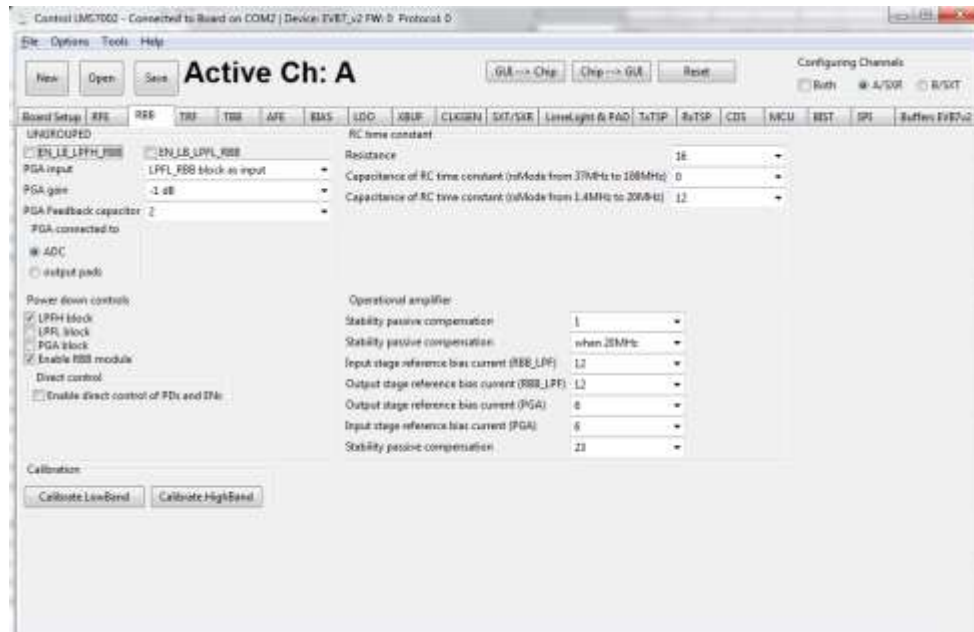


Figure 30 GUI RXBB tab

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 30*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 9.

Table 9 GUI RXBB control description

Parameter	Description
<b>UNGROUPED</b>	
EN_LB_LPFH_RBB	Enables baseband loopback when to high band LPF. Enable loopback when selected. Default value is disabled.
EN_LB_LPFL_RBB	Enables baseband loopback when to low band LPF. Enable loopback when selected. Default value is disabled.
PGA input	Controls PGA input path. There are a total five different inputs to the PGA: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. LPFL output connected to PGA</li> <li>2. LPFH output connected to PGA</li> <li>3. Bypass LPF blocks output connected to PGA</li> <li>4. Tx baseband loopback connected to PGA</li> <li>5. TXRF peak detector connected to PGA</li> </ol> Concurrently only one path can be selected as PGA input. Default path is LPFL output connected to PGA.
PGA gain	PGA gain control. Control range from -12dB to +19dB. Default value is -1 dB.
PGA Feedback capacitor	PGA feedback capacitor value control. Control range from 0 to 511. Default value is 2.
PGA connected to	Control PGA output switch internally directly to ADC or indirectly via the Analog output pads. Default value of PGA output is selected to ADC input.
<b>Power down controls</b>	

LPFH block	Power down of the LPFH block. Default value block is powered down.
LPFL block	Power down of the LPFL block. Default value block is powered on.
PGA block	Power down of the PGA block. Default value block is powered on
Enable RBB module	Powers down all RBB blocks when not selected. If selected enables power down of separate RBB blocks. Default values set to enable.
Direct control	Enable direct control of PDs and ENs. Enabled when selected.
<b>RC time constant</b>	
Resistance	Controls the absolute value of the resistance of the RC time constant in LPF. Control range from 0 to 31. The higher value selected the wider LPF BW. Default values set to 16.
Capacitance of RC time constant (rxMode from 37MHz to 108MHz)	Controls the capacitance value of the RC time constant of high band LPF. Control range from 0 to 255. The lower value selected the wider LPF BW. Default values set to 0.
Capacitance of RC time constant (rxMode from 1.4MHz to 20MHz)	Controls the capacitance value of the RC time constant of low band LPF. Control range from 0 to 255. The lower value selected the wider LPF BW. Default values set to 0. Intended to be controlled together with the TIA to maintain Chebychev response.
<b>Operational amplifier</b>	
Stability passive compensation	Controls the stability passive compensation of the LPFH operational amplifier. Control range from 0 to 7. Default values set to 0.
Stability passive compensation	Controls the stability passive compensation of the LPFL operational amplifier. Control range from 0 to 5. Default values set to 5.
Input stage reference bias current (RBB_LPF)	Controls the reference bias current of the input stage of the operational amplifier used in LPF blocks (Low or High). Must increase up to 24 when a strong close blocker is detected to maintain the linearity performance. Control range from 0 to 31. Default values set to 12.
Output stage reference bias current (RBB_LPF)	Controls the reference bias current of the output stage of the operational amplifier used in LPF blocks (Low or High). Must increase up to 24 when a strong close blocker is detected to maintain the linearity performance. Control range from 0 to 31. Default values set to 12.
Output stage reference bias current (PGA)	Controls the output stage reference bias current of the operational amplifier used in the PGA circuit. Must increase up to 12 when a strong close blocker is detected or when operating at the high band frequencies to maintain the linearity performance. Control range from 0 to 31. Default values set to 6.
Input stage reference bias current (PGA)	Controls the input stage reference bias current of the operational amplifier used in the PGA circuit. Must increase up to 12 when a strong close blocker is detected or when operating at the high band frequencies to maintain the linearity performance. Control range from 0 to 31. Default values set to 6.
Stability passive compensation	Controls the stability passive compensation of the PGA operational amplifier. Control range from 0 to 31. Default values set to 24.

## 7.7 TRF

The TRF page contains the Tx front end amplifier gain controls, Tx outputs paths selection controls and all transmit block power down controls.

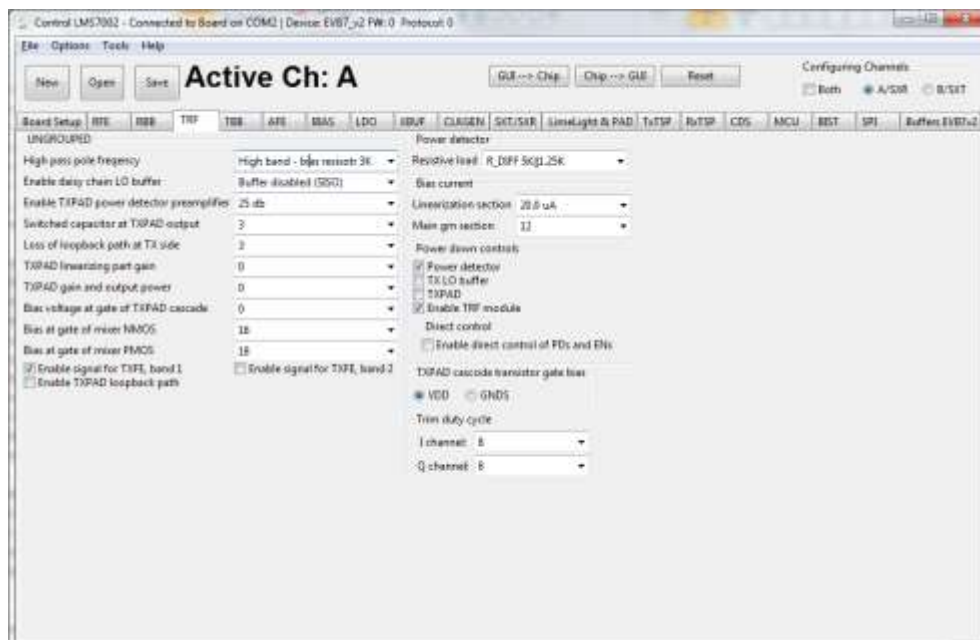


Figure 31 GUI TRF page

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 31*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 10.

Table 10 GUI TRF control description

Parameter	Description
<b>UNGROUPE</b>	
High pass pole frequency	Controls the high pass pole frequency of the mixer switches. Selection between low band and high band. Default is high band selection.
Enable daisy chain LO buffers	Enables MIMO mode. Default is set to SISO mode.
Enable TXPAD power detector preamplifier	Controls TXPAD power detector gain. Default gain is set to 25dB.
Switched capacitor at TXPAD output	Controls TXPAD output capacitor used for fine tuning. Control range from 0 to 7. Default is set to 3.
Loss of loopback path at TX side	Controls Tx loopback path gain. Default gain is set to -24 dB.
TXPAD linearizing part gain	Controls TXPAD linearization gain. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 0.
TXPAD gain and output power	Controls the gain of TXPAD. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 0 (Max gain).
Bias voltage at gate of TXPAD cascade	Controls the bias voltage at the gate of TXPAD cascade. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 0.
Bias at gate of mixer NMOS	Controls the bias at the gate of the mixer NMOS switch. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 28.
Bias at gate of mixer PMOS	Controls the bias at the gate of the mixer PMOS switch. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 16.
Enable signal for TXFE, band 1	Enables TXFE, band 1 output. Enabled by default.



TXFE, band 1	
Enable signal for TXFE, band 2	Enables TXFE, band 2 output. Disabled by default.
Enable TXPAD loopback path	Enables the TXPAD loopback path. Disabled by default.
<b>Power detector</b>	
Resistive load	Controls power detector dynamic range by selecting resistive load. Default is set to 5K  1.25K.
<b>Bias current</b>	
Linearization section	Control the bias current of the linearization section of the TXPAD. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.
Main gm section	Control the bias current of the TXPAD. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.
<b>Power down controls</b>	
Power detector	Enables power detector when deselected. By default power detector is powered down.
TX LO buffers	Enables TX LO buffer. By default TX LO is enabled.
TXPAD	Enables TXPAD block. By default TXPAD is enabled
Enable TRF modules	Power down all TFE blocks when deselected. By default TRF blocks enabled.
Direct Control	Enable direct control of PDs and ENs. Enabled if selected.
<b>TXPAD cascade transistor gate bias</b>	
VDD	TXPAD cascade transistor gate bias is referred to VDD – connect to VDD to operate.
GNDS	TXPAD cascade transistor gate bias is referred to GND.
<b>Trim duty cycle</b>	
I channel	Trims the duty cycle in I channel. Default value set to 8.
Q channel	Trims the duty cycle in Q channel. Default value set to 8.

## 7.8 TBB

The TBB page controls TX IF gain settings, low-LPF and high-LPF filter bandwidths and various loopback options.

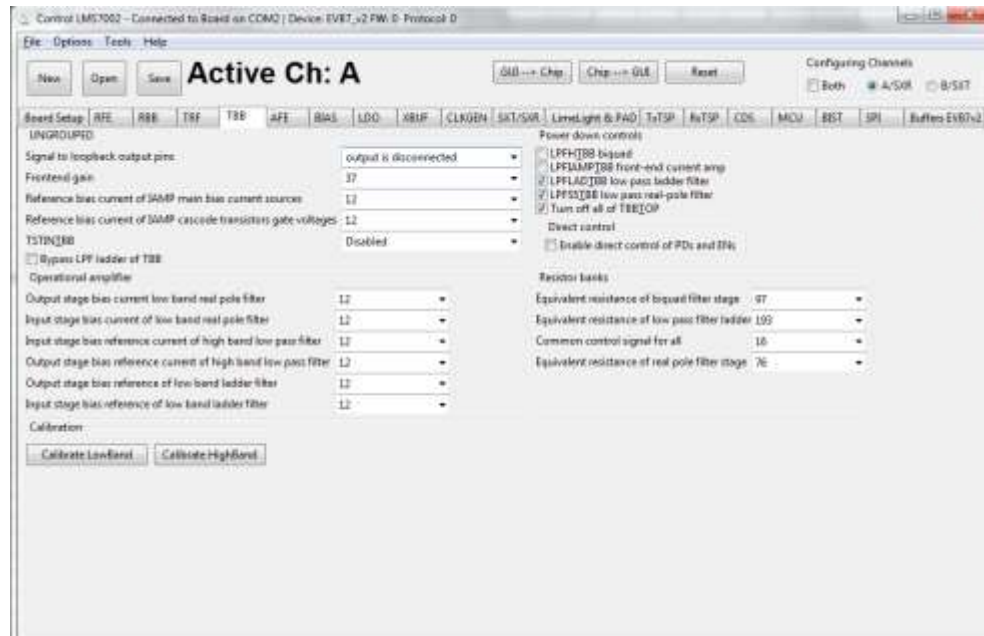


Figure 32 GUI TBB page

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 32*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 11.

Table 11 GUI TBB control description

Parameter	Description
<b>UNGROUPED</b>	
Signal to loopback output	Controls the Tx BB loopback path. By default loopback is disconnected.
Frontend gain	Tx baseband stage gain control. Control range from 0 to 63. Default is set to 24.
Reference bias current of IAMP main bias current source	This controls the reference bias current of the IAMP main bias current sources. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.
Reference bias current of IAMP cascode transistors gate voltage	This controls the reference bias current of the IAMP's cascode transistors gate voltages that set the IAMP's input voltage level. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.
TSTINTBB	Controls Tx analog inputs path. By default disabled.
Bypass LPF ladder of TBB	Controls TBB LPF ladder bypass mode.
<b>Operational amplifier</b>	
Output stage bias current low band real pole filter	This controls the operational amplifier's output stage bias current. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.

Input stage bias current low band real pole filter	This controls the operational amplifier's input stage bias current. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12
Input stage bias reference current of high band low pass filter	This controls the operational amplifiers input stage bias reference current of the high band filter. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.
Output stage bias reference current of high band low pass filter	This controls the operational amplifiers output stage bias reference current of the high band filter. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.
Output stage bias reference for low band ladder filter	This controls the operational amplifiers' output stages bias reference current of the low band filter. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.
Input stage bias reference for low band ladder filter	This controls the operational amplifiers' input stages bias reference current of the low band filter. Control range from 0 to 31. Default is set to 12.
<b>Power down controls</b>	
LPFHTBB biquad	Enables LPFH filter when deselected. By default filter is powered down.
LPFIAMP front-end current amp	Enables LPF current amplifier when deselected. By default current amplifier is enabled.
LPFLADTBB low pass ladder filter	Enables LPF ladder when deselected. By default current amplifier is enabled.
LPFS5TBB low pass real-pole filter	Enables LPF real-pole filter when deselected. By default real-pole filter is enabled.
Turn off all of TBBTOP	Enables TBB blocks once selected. By default TBB blocks are enabled.
Enable direct control of PDs and ENs	Enables direct control of PDs and ENs for TBB. Enabled when selected.
<b>Resistor banks</b>	
Equivalent resistance of biquad filter stage	Control LPFH bandwidth. Control range from 0 to 255. The higher number the higher bandwidth. Default setting is 0.
Equivalent resistance of low pass filter ladder	Control LPFL bandwidth. Control range from 0 to 255. The higher number the higher bandwidth. Default setting is 193.
Common control signal for all	A common control signal for all the capacitor banks of TBB filters. Control range from 0 to 31. Default register value set to 8.
Equivalent resistance of real pole filter stage	This controls the value of the equivalent resistance of the resistor banks of the real pole filter stage. Control range from 0 to 255. Default register value set to 76.

## 7.9 AFE

The AFE page controls the TX and RX analog front-end interface to the digital section.



Figure 33 GUI AFE tab

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 33*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 12.

**Table 12 GUI AFE control description**

Parameter	Description
<b>AFE</b>	
Peak current of DAC	Controls the peak current of the DAC output current. By default DAC peak current set to 325uA.
MUX input of ADC ch 1.	Controls the MUX at the input of the ADC channel 1. By default MUX set to PGA output.
MUX input of ADC ch 2.	Controls the MUX at the input of the ADC channel 2. By default MUX set to PGA output.
Time interleave two analogue signals into one ADC	Default register set to Two ADC's
<b>Power down controls</b>	
AFE current mirror in BIASTOP	Enabled AFE current mirror in BIAS_TOP when deselected. Default current mirror is enabled.
ADC ch. 1	Enable control of ADC of channel 1. Enabled when not selected. Enabled by default.
ADC ch. 2	Enable control of ADC of channel 2. Enabled when not selected. Enabled by default.
DAC ch. 1	Enable control of DAC of channel 1. Enabled when not selected. Enabled by default.
DAC ch. 2	Enable control of DAC of channel 2. Enabled when not selected. Enabled by default.
Enable AFE module	Enabled AFE blocks when selected. By default AFE is enabled.

## 7.10 BIAS

The BIAS page controls the LMS7002M bias settings.

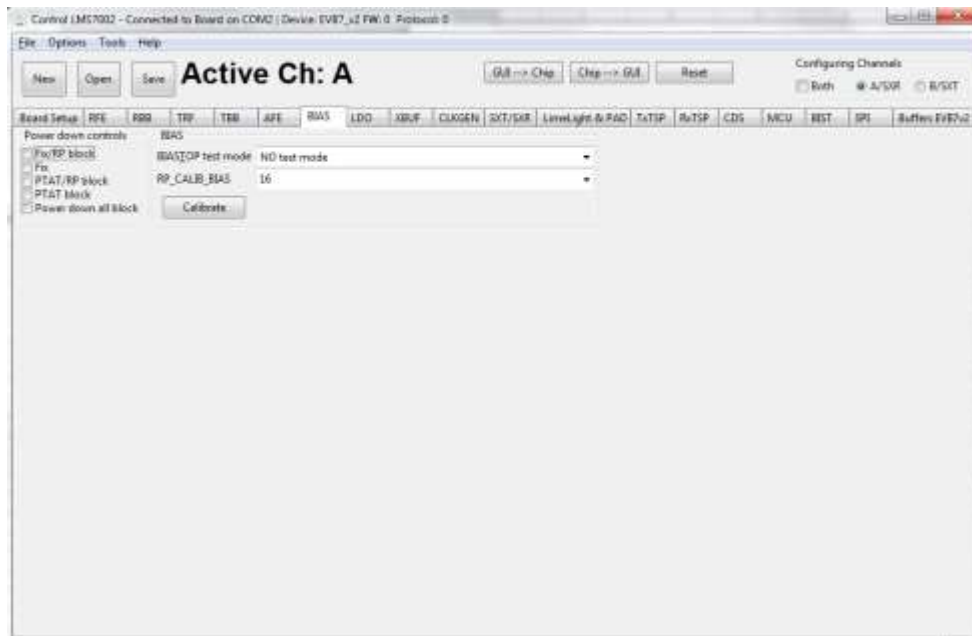


Figure 34 GUI BIAS tab

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 34*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 13.

Table 13 GUI BIAS control description

Parameter	Description
<b>Power down controls</b>	
Fix /RP block	Enable signal for Fix/RP block when not selected. Default register setting is set to enabled.
Fix	Enable signal for Fix block when not selected. Default register setting is set to enabled.
PTAT/RP block	Enable signal for PTAT/RP block when not selected. Default register setting is set to enabled.
PTAT	Enable signal for PTAT block when not selected. Default register setting is set to enabled.
Enable central bias block	Enable signal for central bias block. Default register setting is set to enabled.
Power down all block	Enables BIAS block when selected. By default BIAS block is enabled.
<b>BIAS</b>	
BIASSTOP test mode	Controls the test mode of the BIAS_TOP. No test mode selected by default.
RP_CALIB_bias	Control bias current calibration code. Control range from 0 to 31. Default setting is 0. This is used to set the voltage across current reference resistor R12 to 600mV – typically code 7. The “calibrate” button automatically sets this.





Figure 36 GUI LDO Voltages tab

## 7.12 XBUF

XBUF page controls the TX and RX PLL clock pin input configurations to provide a reference frequency for SXT and SXR respectively. The CLKGEN PLL uses the SXR Clock.



Figure 37 GUI XBUF tab

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 37*. A description of each function available in this tab is in Table 14.

**Table 14 GUI XBUF control description**

Parameter	Description
<b>UNGRUPED</b>	
Rx Enable biasing the input's DC voltage	Receiver clock input self-biasing digital control. By default disabled. For use with AC coupled input.
Tx Enable biasing the input's DC voltage	Transmitter clock input self-biasing digital control. By default disabled. For use with AC coupled input.
Shorts the input 3.3V buffer in XBUF RX	Shorts the Input of 3.3V buffer in XBUF. By default disabled
Shorts the input 3.3V buffer in XBUF TX	Shorts the Input of 3.3V buffer in XBUF. By default disabled
EN_OUT2_XBUF_TX	Enables the 2nd output of TX XBUF. By default buffer is disabled. This control is intended to internally rout TX PLL CLK to SXT and SXR by an internal path.
EN_TBUFIN_XBUF_RX	Disables the input from the external XO. By default buffer is disabled. This control is intended to internally rout TX PLL CLK to SXT and SXR by an internal path.
<b>Power down controls</b>	
Power down Rx	Power down control of the Rx XBUF. Not powered down by default.
Power down Tx	Power down control of the Tx XBUF. Not powered down by default.
Enable XBUF module	Power down complete XBUF block. Enabled by default.

## 7.13 CLKGEN

The block diagram of the CGEN module (internal clock generator) is shown. The table in this chapter describes the control registers of the CGEN module.



*Figure 38 GUI CLKGEN tab*



The internal LMS7002N CLKGEN generates clock for ADC's, DAC's and TSP modules. To program the CLKGEN for wanted frequency follow the step below:

1. Enable 'VCO' in Power down controls
2. Type the wanted frequency in CLK\_H (MHz) window
3. Press 'Calculate' followed by 'Tune'

After this procedure the digital block core will be supplied by wanted frequency. All other register are preset so no need to change.

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 38*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 15.

**Table 15 GUI CLKGEN control description**

Parameter	Description
<b>UNGROUPED</b>	
Bypass noise filter resistor	Bypasses the noise filter resistor for fast settling time. Disabled by default.
Enable coarse tuning block	Enable signal for coarse tuning block. Disabled by default.
Enable SDM clock	Enables SDM clock. Used in INT-N mode or for noise testing. Enabled by default.
Reverse SDM clock	Invert the SDM clock. By default not inverted.
Connection to FCLK_ADC	Selects if F_CLKH or F_CLKL is connected to FCLK_ADC. By default FCLK_ADC connected to F_CLKH and FCLK_DAC to F_CLKL.
Test mode of SX	Controls the test mode of the SX. Available test modes: 0: TST disabled. By default test mode disabled. 1: tstdo[0]=CLKH1 & tstdo[1]=CLKH2 2: tstdo[0]=CLK_SDM & tstdo[1]=DIV_CLK 2: tstaovco_vtune through a 50Kohm resistor 3: tstdo[0]=REFCLK & tstdo[1]=DIV_CLK 3: tstaovco_vtune through a 10Kohm resistor 5: tstdo[0]=PFD UP & tstdo[1]=PFD DN
REV_CLKDAC_CGEN	Inverts the clock F_CLKL for TX TSP. By default is not inverted.
REVPH_PFD_CGEN	Inverts the pulses of PFD. It can be used to reverse the polarity of the PLL loop. By default pulse is not inverted.
Pulse used in start-up to reset	Enables pulse to reset the CLKGEN. By default set to normal operation.
Enable INTEGER-N mode	Enables INTEGER-N mode of the synthesizer. By default disabled.
Enable SDM_TSTO outputs	Enables the buffer for SDM_TSTO test outputs. Is not enabled by default.
Enable dithering in SDM	Enabled dithering. Disabled by default.
REV_CLKADC_CGEN	Inverts the clock F_CLKL for RX TSP. By default is not inverted.
Signal coarse tuning algorithm	Control signal for coarse tuning algorithm.
Output for SDM	Selects between the feedback divider output and Fref for SDM. By default feedback divider is selected.
<b>Power down controls</b>	
Charge pump	Power down control for charge pump of the CGEN block. Enabled (deselected) by default.
Frequency divider	Power down control for forward frequency divider of the CGEN block. Enabled (deselected) by default.

VCO	Power down control for VCO of the CGEN block. Disabled (selected) by default.
Enables module CLKGEN	Power down control of the CGEN block. Enabled (selected) by default.
Feedback frequency divider	Power down control for feedback divider of the CGEN block. Enabled (deselected) by default.
SDM	Power down control for SDM of the CGEN block. Enabled (deselected) by default.
VCO comparator	Power down control for VCO comparators of the CGEN block. Enabled (deselected) by default.
<b>VCO</b>	
CSW_VCO_CGEN	Coarse control of VCO frequency, 0 for lowest frequency and 255 for highest, by 1 step. By default set to 128.
Scales VCO bias current	Scales the VCO bias current from 0 to 2.5xInom. Control range from 0 to 31. Default value 12.
<b>PLL filter</b>	
CP2	Controls the value of CP2 (cap from CP output to GND) in the PLL loop filter. Control range from 0 to 5688fF. Default value 2275.2 fF.
CP3	Controls the value of CP3 (cap from CP output to GND) in the PLL loop filter. Control range from 0 to 3720fF. Default value 1736.00 fF.
CZ	Controls the value of CP3 in the PLL loop filter. Control range from 0 to 43800fF. Default value 321200.00 fF.
<b>Charge pump</b>	
Scales offset current	Scales the offset current of the charge pump, from 0 to 63. This current is used in Fran-N mode to create an offset in the CP response and avoid the non-linear section. Default value is set to 20.
Scales pulse current	Scales the pulse current of the charge pump, from 0 to 63. Default value is set to 20.

## 7.14 SXT/SXR

This tab controls the SXT and SXR modules. The table in this chapter describes the control registers of SXT and SXR modules.

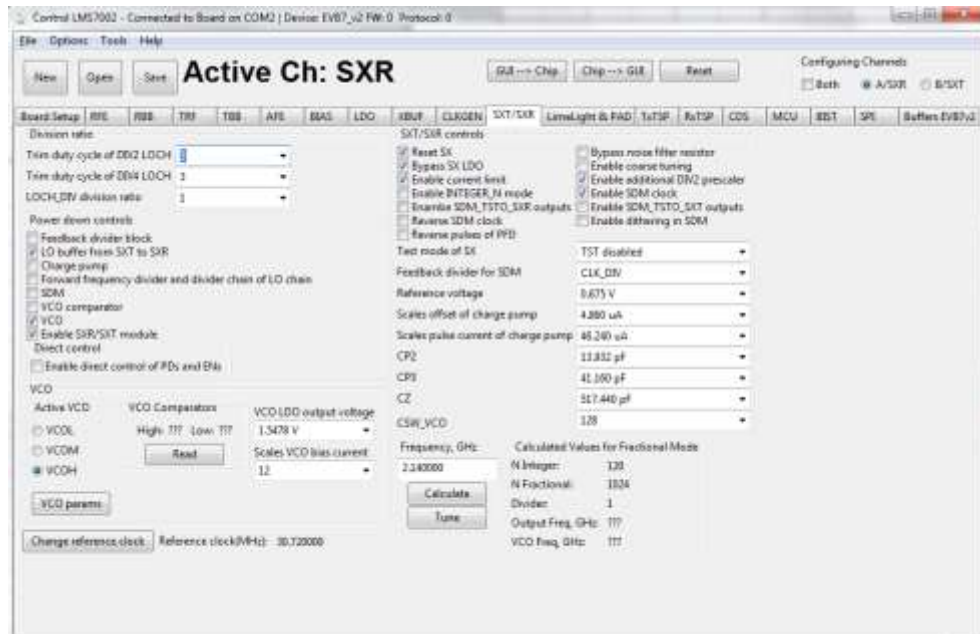


Figure 39 GUI SXT/SXR tab

Most of the SXT/SXR registers are preset to for normal (FDD) operation. To configure Tx/Rx LO to wanted frequency, do the following:

1. Select the **A/SXR** (receiver PLL) or **B/SXT** (transmitter PLL) in configuration channels window accordingly which PLL frequency you want to control.
2. Enable **VCO** (deselect).
3. Set **Scales VCO bias current** to 255.
4. Type the wanted frequency in **Frequency, GHz** box. In this case 1950MHz.
5. Press **Calculate** followed by **Tune**.

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 39*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 16.

Table 16 GUI SXT/SXR control description

Parameter	Description
<b>Division ration</b>	
Trim duty cycle of DIV2 LOCH	Trims the duty cycle of DIV2 LOCH. Only works when forward divider is dividing by at least 2 (excluding quadrature block division). If in bypass mode, this does not work. By default set to 3.
Trim duty cycle of DIV4 LOCH	Trims the duty cycle of DIV4 LOCH. Only works when forward divider is dividing by at least 4 (excluding quadrature block division). If in bypass mode, this does not work. By default set to 3.
LOCH_DIV      division	Controls the division ratio in the LOCH_DIV. By default set to 2.

ration	
<b>Power down controls</b>	
Feedback divider block	Enables PLL feedback divider. By default is enabled.
LO buffer from SXT to SXR	Power down control for LO buffer from SXT to SXR. Controlled for SXT only. To be activated only in the TDD mode. By default is disabled.
Charge pump	Power down control for Charge Pump block. By default is enabled.
Forward frequency divider and divider chain of LO chain	Power down control for feedback frequency divider and divider chain of the LO chain. By default is enabled.
SDM	Power down control for SDM block. By default is enabled.
VCO comparator	Power down control for VCO comparator block. By default is enabled.
VCO	Power down control for VCO block. By default is disabled.
Enable SXR/SXT module	Power down control for SXT/SXR block. By default enabled.
Direct control	Enabled control of PD and EN. Enabled if selected.
<b>VCO</b>	
Active VCO	Selects the active VCO. It is set by SX_SWC calibration. By default VCOH selected.
VCO LDO output voltage	Controls VCO LDO output voltage. Control range from 0 to 255. By default set to 185.
Scales VCO bias current	Scales the VCO bias current from 0 to 2.5xInom. Control range from 0 to 255. By default set to 185.
<b>SXT/SXR controls</b>	
Reset SX	Resets SX when enabled. A pulse should be used in the start-up to reset. By default disabled.
Bypass SX LDO	Controls the bypass signal for the SX LDO. By default LDO is bypassed.
Enable current limit	Enables the output current limitation in the VCO regulator. By default enabled.
Enable INTEGR_N mode	Enables INTEGER-N mode of the SX. By default SX is set to Frac-N mode.
Enable SDM_TSTO_SXR outputs	Enables the SDM_TSTO outputs for SXR testing purposes. By default is disabled.
Reverse SDM clock	Inverts DSM clock. By default clock is not inverted.
Reverse pulses of PFD	Inverts the pulses of PFD block. It can be used to reverse the polarity of the PLL loop. By default the clock is not inverted.
Bypass noise filter resistor	Bypasses the noise filter resistor for fast settling time. By default the speed up is not enabled.
Enable coarse tuning	Enable signal for coarse tuning block.
Enable additional DIV2 prescaler	Enables additional DIV2 prescaler at the input of the programmable divider. The core of programmable divider in the SX feedback divider works up to 5.5GHz. For FVCO>5.5GHz, the prescaler is needed to lower the input frequency. BY default prescaler is not enabled.
Enable SDM clock	Enables SDM clock. In INT-N mode or for noise destining. Enabled by default.
Enable SDM_TSTO outputs	Enables the SDM_TSTO outputs for testing purposes. By default is disabled.
Enable dithering in SDM	Enabled dithering in SDM. Disabled by default.
Test mode of SX	Controls the test mode of the SX. Available test modes: 0: TST disabled. By default test mode disabled. 1: tstdo[0]=CLKH1 & tstdo[1]=CLKH2 2: tstdo[0]=CLK_SDM & tstdo[1]=DIV_CLK 2: tstaovco_vtune through a 50Kohm resistor 3: tstdo[0]=REFCLK & tstdo[1]=DIV_CLK 3: tstaovco_vtune through a 10Kohm resistor 5: tstdo[0]=PFD UP & tstdo[1]=PFD DN

Feedback divider for SDM	Selects SDM clock input between the feedback divider output and Fref. By default feedback divider output is selected.
Reference voltage	Sets the reference voltage for varactor. By default set to 0.675V.
Scales offset of charge pump	Scales the offset current of the charge pump block. Control range from 0 to 63. This current is used in Fran-N mode to create an offset in the CP response and avoid the non-linear section. By default set to 20.
Scales pulse current of charge pump	Scales the pulse current of the charge pump block. Control range from 0 to 63. By default set to 20.
CP2	Control for CP2 value (cap from CP output to GND) of the PLL loop filter. Control range from 0fF to 34830fF. Default value 13932fF.
CP3	Control for CP3 value (cap from CP output to GND) of the PLL loop filter. Control range from 0fF to 88200fF. Default value 41160fF.
CZ	Control for CZ value of the PLL loop filter. Control range from 0fF to 705.6fF. Default value 517.44fF.
CSW_VCO	Coarse control of VCO frequency, 0 for lowest frequency and 255 for highest. This control is set by SX_SWC calibration. Default value set to 128.

## 7.15 Application Note on Tuning PLLs on LMS7002M

The LMS7002M has three synthesisers: SXT, SXR and CLKGEN. The LMS7002M Control Software uses a simple tuning algorithm to control these. The minimum and maximum frequencies of each VCO are defined in the “VCO PARAMS” control for each VCO. This allows linear interpolation of CSW\_VCO control when using the “Tune” control. Further frequencies could be added to the “VCO PARAMS” table to allow quadratic or cubic interpolation.

The LMS7002M also provides two comparators to detect if the VCO tuning voltage is within the recommended limits. These comparators are read with the “Read” or “Read CMP” buttons, after the “Tune” process has been carried out. When the PLL is successfully locked, the low comparator should be “1” and the high comparator “0”. If the comparators are both “0”, or both “1”, then the tuning voltage is outside the recommended range.

For best phase noise and best protection against drift the following procedure is recommended. The “Tune” button gives a nominal value for CSW\_VCO. The value of CSW\_VCO is manually increased until the tuning comparators report the tune voltage is out of range. The last good CSW\_VCO value, CSW\_VCO<sub>max</sub>, is noted. Then CSW\_VCO is manually decreased until the tuning comparators report that the tune voltage is out of range. The last good CSW\_VCO, CSW\_VCO<sub>min</sub>, is also noted. The average of the two extreme CSW\_VCO values is the optimum CSW\_VCO<sub>opt</sub> which will give good phase noise and protection against drift.

$$CSW\_VCO_{opt} = \frac{CSW\_VCO_{max} + CSW\_VCO_{min}}{2}$$

## 7.16 LimeLight & PAD

This tab controls the LMS7002M digital interface configuration. The IO cell controls are described in the chapter tables.

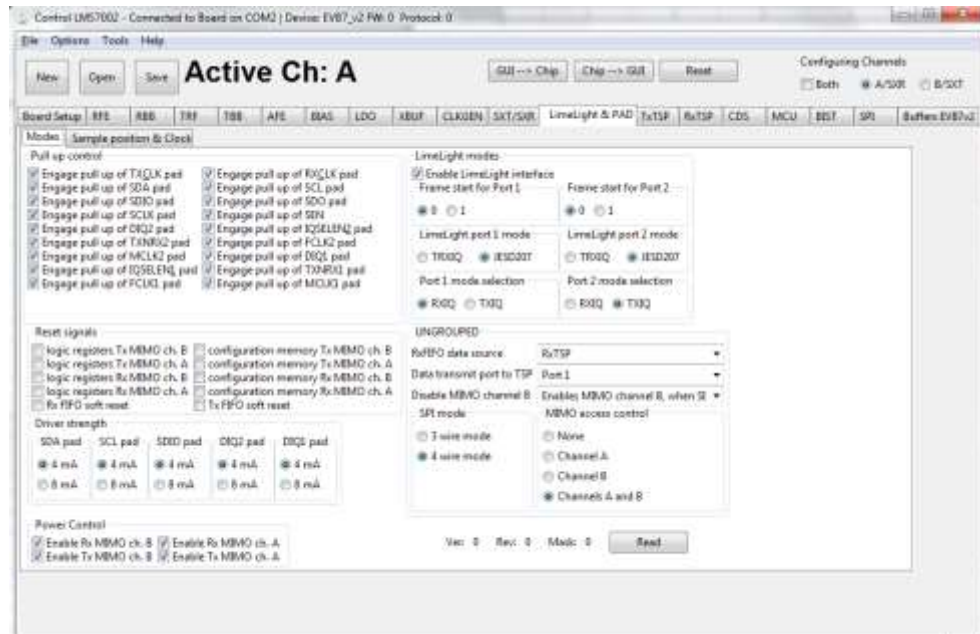


Figure 40 GUI LimeLight&PAD Modes tab

The LimeLight tab has two sections:

- Modes
- Sample position & Clock

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 40*. A description of each function available in the 'Modes' tab is shown below in Table 17.

Table 17 GUI LimeLight&PAD Modes control description

Parameter	Description
<b>Pull up control</b>	
Engage pull up of TXCLK pad	Controls Pull up resistor of TX_CLK pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of SDA pad	Controls Pull up resistor of SDA pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of SDIO pad	Controls Pull up resistor of SDIO pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of SCLK pad	Controls Pull up resistor of SCLK pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of DIQ2 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of DIQ2 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of TXNRX2 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of TXNRX2 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of MCLK2 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of MCLK2 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of IQSELEN1 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of IQSELEN1 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of FCLK1 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of FCLK1 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of RXCLK pad	Controls Pull up resistor of RXCLK1 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of SCL pad	Controls Pull up resistor of SCL pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of SDO pad	Controls Pull up resistor of SDO pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of SEN pad	Controls Pull up resistor of SEN pad. Pull-up enabled by default.

Engage pull up of IQSELEN2 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of IQSELEN2 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of FCLK2 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of FCLK2 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of DIQ1 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of DIQ1 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of TXNRX1 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of TXNRX1 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
Engage pull up of MCLK1 pad	Controls Pull up resistor of MCLK1 pad. Pull-up enabled by default.
<b>Reset Signals</b>	
Logic registers Tx MIMO ch. B	Resets all registers to the default state for Tx MIMO channel B logic. By default RESET inactive.
Logic registers Tx MIMO ch. A	Resets all registers to the default state for Tx MIMO channel A logic. By default RESET inactive.
Logic registers Rx MIMO ch. B	Resets all registers to the default state for Rx MIMO channel B logic. By default RESET inactive.
Logic registers Rx MIMO ch. A	Resets all registers to the default state for Rx MIMO channel A logic. By default RESET inactive.
Rx FIFO soft reset	Soft reset of LimeLight RX FIFO registers. By default RESET inactive.
Configuration memory Tx MIMO ch. B	Resets configuration memory to the default state for Tx MIMO channel B logic. By default RESET inactive.
Configuration memory Tx MIMO ch. A	Resets configuration memory to the default state for Tx MIMO channel A logic. By default RESET inactive.
Configuration memory Rx MIMO ch. B	Resets configuration memory to the default state for Rx MIMO channel B logic. By default RESET inactive.
Configuration memory Rx MIMO ch. A	Resets configuration memory to the default state for Rx MIMO channel A logic. By default RESET inactive.
Tx FIFO soft reset	Soft reset of LimeLight TX FIFO registers. By default RESET inactive.
<b>Driver strength</b>	
SDA pad	Set SDA pad driver strength to 4mA or 8 mA. By default set to 4 mA.
SCL pad	Set SCL pad driver strength to 4mA or 8 mA. By default set to 4 mA.
SDIO pad	Set SDIO pad driver strength to 4mA or 8 mA. By default set to 4 mA.
DIQ2 pad	Set DIQ2 pad driver strength to 4mA or 8 mA. By default set to 4 mA.
DIQ1 pad	Set DIQ1 pad driver strength to 4mA or 8 mA. By default set to 4 mA.
<b>Power Control</b>	
Enable Rx MIMO ch. B	Enables Rx MIMO B channel. Enabled by default.
Enable Tx MIMO ch. B	Enables Tx MIMO B channel. Enabled by default.
Enable Rx MIMO ch. A	Enables Rx MIMO A channel. Enabled by default.
Enable Tx MIMO ch. A	Enables Tx MIMO A channel. Enabled by default.
<b>LimeLight modes</b>	
Enable LimeLight interface	Enables LimeLight interface. By default enabled.
Frame start for Port1	Selects frame start ID for Port 1, can be set to '0' or '1'. By default set to '0'.
Frame start for Port2	Selects frame start ID for Port 2, can be set to '0' or '1'. By default set to '0'.
LimeLight port1 mode	Select mode for Port 1: T TRXIQ or JESD207. By default set to JESD207.
LimeLight port2 mode	Select mode for Port 2: T TRXIQ or JESD207. By default set to JESD207.
Port 1 mode selection	IQSEL selection for Port 1: RXIQ or TXIQ. By default set to RXIQ.
Port 2 mode selection	IQSEL selection for Port 2: RXIQ or TXIQ. By default set to TXIQ.
<b>UNGROUPE</b>	
RxFIFO data source	RxFIFO data source selection: RxTSP, Tx FIFO, LFSR. By default set to RxTSP.
Data transmit port to TSP	Port selection for data transmit to TSP.
Disable MIMO channel B	MIMO channel B enable control.
SPI mode	SPI mode control.
MIMO access control	MIMO access control.

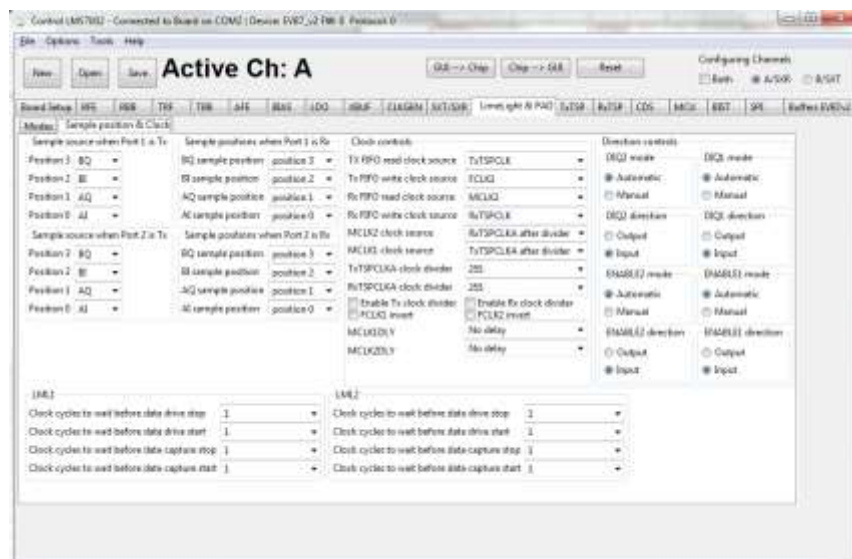


Figure 41 GUI Limelight&amp;PAD Sample position tab

A picture of the tab is shown in Figure 41. Description of each function available from the ‘Sample position & Clock’ page is shown below in Table 18.

Table 18 GUI Limelight&amp;PAD Sample position control description

Parameter	Description
<b>Sample source when Port1 is Tx</b>	
Position 3	Select sample source of the position 3: BQ, BI, AQ or AI. By default BQ is selected.
Position 2	Select sample source of the position 2: BQ, BI, AQ or AI. By default BI is selected.
Position 1	Select sample source of the position 1: BQ, BI, AQ or AI. By default AQ is selected.
Position 0	Select sample source of the position 0: BQ, BI, AQ or AI. By default AI is selected.
<b>Sample source when Port2 is Tx</b>	
Position 3	Select sample source of the position 3: BQ, BI, AQ or AI. By default BQ is selected.
Position 2	Select sample source of the position 2: BQ, BI, AQ or AI. By default BI is selected.
Position 1	Select sample source of the position 1: BQ, BI, AQ or AI. By default AQ is selected.
Position 0	Select sample source of the position 0: BQ, BI, AQ or AI. By default AI is selected.
<b>Sample source when Port1 is Rx</b>	
BQ sample position	Select BQ sample position in frame. Position: 3, 2, 1, or 0. By default position set to 3.
BI sample position	Select BI sample position in frame. Position: 3, 2, 1, or 0. By default position set to 2.
AQ sample position	Select AQ sample position in frame. Position: 3, 2, 1, or 0. By default position set to 1.
AI sample position	Select AI sample position in frame. Position: 3, 2, 1, or 0. By default position set to 0.
<b>Sample source when Port2 is Rx</b>	
BQ sample position	Select BQ sample position in frame. Position: 3, 2, 1, or 0. By default position set to 3.
BI sample position	Select BI sample position in frame. Position: 3, 2, 1, or 0. By default position set to 2.
AQ sample position	Select AQ sample position in frame. Position: 3, 2, 1, or 0. By default position set to 1.
AI sample position	Select AI sample position in frame. Position: 3, 2, 1, or 0. By default position set to 0.
<b>Clock controls</b>	
TX FIFO read clock source	Select TX FIFO read clock source: TxTSPCLK, FCKL1 or FCKL2. By default TxTSPCLK is selected.
TX FIFO write clock source	Select TX FIFO write clock source: FCKL1, FCKL2 or RxTSPCLK. By default FCKL1 is selected.
RX FIFO read clock source	Select RX FIFO read clock source: MCKL1, MCKL2, FCKL1 or FCKL2. By default MCKL2 is selected.
RX FIFO write clock source	Select RX FIFO write clock source: FCKL1, FCKL2 or RxTSPCLK. By default



source	RxTSPCLK is selected.
MCLK2 clock source	Select MCLK2 clock source from: RxTSPCLKA, TxTSPCLKA, RxTSPCLKA after divider or TxTSPCLKA after divider. By default RxTSPCLK after divider is selected.
MCLK1 clock source	Select MCLK1 clock source from: RxTSPCLKA, TxTSPCLKA, RxTSPCLKA after divider or TxTSPCLKA after divider. By default TxTSPCLK after divider is selected.
TxTSPCLKA clock divider	TxTSP clock divider, used to produce MCLK(1/2) clocks. Control range from 0 to 255. By default set to 255.
RxTSPCLKA clock divider	RxTSP clock divider, used to produce MCLK(1/2) clocks. Control range from 0 to 255. By default set to 255.
Enable Tx clock divider	Enables Tx clock divider. Set to enable by default.
FCLK1 invert	Inverts FCLK1 clock. By default clock is not inverted.
Enable Rx clock divider	Enables Rx clock divider. Set to enable by default.
FCLK2 invert	Inverts FCLK1 clock. By default clock is not inverted.
MCLK1DLY	Select MCLK1 clock delay. By default clock not delayed.
MCLK2DLY	Select MCLK2 clock delay. By default clock not delayed.
<b>Direction controls</b>	
DIQ2 mode	DIQ2 direction control mode. By default set to Automatic.
DIQ1 mode	DIQ1 direction control mode. By default set to Automatic.
DIQ2 direction	DIQ2 direction. By default set to Input.
DIQ1 direction	DIQ1 direction. By default set to Input.
ENABLE2 mode	ENABLE2 direction control mode. By default set to Automatic.
ENABLE1 mode	ENABLE1 direction control mode. By default set to Automatic.
ENABLE2 direction	ENABLE2 direction. By default set to Input.
ENABLE1 direction	ENABLE1 direction. By default set to Input.
<b>LML1</b>	
Clock cycles to wait before data drive stop	Controls the number of clock cycles to wait before data drive stop after burst stop is detected in JESD207 mode on Port 1 and Port 1 is transmitter. By default set to 1.
Clock cycles to wait before data drive start	Controls the number of clock cycles to wait before data drive stop after burst start is detected in JESD207 mode on Port 1 and Port 1 is transmitter. By default set to 1.
Clock cycles to wait before data capture stop	Controls the number of clock cycles to wait before data capture stop after burst stop is detected in JESD207 mode on Port 1 and Port 1 is receiver. By default set to 1.
Clock cycles to wait before data capture stop	Controls the number of clock cycles to wait before data capture stop after burst start is detected in JESD207 mode on Port 1 and Port 1 is receiver. By default set to 1.
<b>LML2</b>	
Clock cycles to wait before data drive stop	Controls the number of clock cycles to wait before data drive stop after burst stop is detected in JESD207 mode on Port 1 and Port 1 is transmitter. By default set to 1.
Clock cycles to wait before data drive start	Controls the number of clock cycles to wait before data drive stop after burst start is detected in JESD207 mode on Port 1 and Port 1 is transmitter. By default set to 1.
Clock cycles to wait before data capture stop	Controls the number of clock cycles to wait before data capture stop after burst stop is detected in JESD207 mode on Port 1 and Port 1 is receiver. By default set to 1.
Clock cycles to wait before data capture stop	Controls the number of clock cycles to wait before data capture stop after burst start is detected in JESD207 mode on Port 1 and Port 1 is receiver. By default set to 1.
<b>Direction controls</b>	
DIQ2 mode	DIQ2 direction control mode for port 2. Set to Automatic by default.
DIQ1 mode	DIQ1 direction control mode for port 1. Set to Automatic by default.
DIQ2 direction	DIQ2 direction. Set to input by default.
DIQ1 direction	DIQ1 direction. Set to input by default.
ENABLE2 mode	ENABLE2 direction control mode. Set to Automatic by default.
ENABLE1 mode	ENABLE1 direction control mode. Set to Automatic by default.
ENABLE2 direction	ENABLE2 direction. Set to input by default.
ENABLE1 direction	ENABLE1 direction. Set to input by default.

## 7.17 TxTSP

The Tx\_TSP tab controls the digital blocks of TxTSPA and TxTSPB modules.

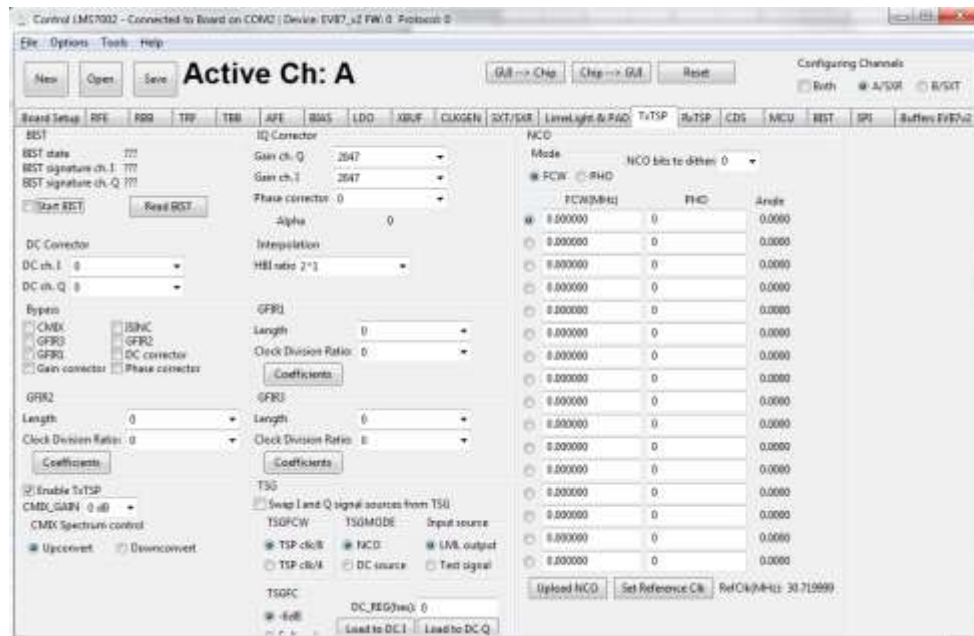


Figure 42 GUI TxTSP tab

A picture of the tab is shown in Figure 42. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 19.

Table 19 GUI TxTSP control description

Parameter	Description
Enable TxTSP	Enables TxTSP modules enable. Enabled by default.
CMIX_GAIN	CMIX gain control. Control range from -6 dB to +6d B. Step size 6 dB. Set to 0 dB by default.
CMIX Spectrum control	Spectrum control of CMIX. By default set to downconvert.
Start BIST	Starts TxTSP built-in self-test. Keep it at 1 one at least three clock cycles.
<b>Bypass</b>	
CMIX	Bypass CMIX module when selected.
GFIR3	Bypass GFIR3 module when selected.
GFIR1	Bypass GFIR1 module when selected.
Gain correction	Bypass Gain correction module when selected.
ISINC	Bypass ISINC module when selected.
GFIR2	Bypass GFIR2 module when selected.
DC Correction	Bypass DC correction module when selected.
Phase correction	Bypass Phase correction module when selected.
<b>GFIR1</b>	
Length	Set GFIR parameter I. Control range from 0 to 7.
Clock Division Ration	Sets GFIR filter clock division ration. Control range from 0 to 255.
Coefficients	Sets/Load GFIR filters coefficients. By default all set to 0.
<b>GFIR2</b>	
Length	Set GFIR parameter I. Control range from 0 to 7.

Clock Division Ration	Sets GFIR filter clock division ration. Control range from 0 to 255.
Coefficients	Sets/Load GFIR filters coefficients. By default all set to 0.
<b>GFIR3</b>	
Length	Set GFIR parameter I. Control range from 0 to 7.
Clock Division Ration	Sets GFIR filter clock division ration. Control range from 0 to 255.
Coefficients	Sets/Load GFIR filters coefficients. By default all set to 0.
<b>DC Corrector</b>	
DC ch. I	Sets DC corrector value to channel I. Control range from -128 to 128. By default 0.
DC ch. Q	Sets DC corrector value to channel Q. Control range from -128 to 128. By default 0.
<b>IQ Corrector</b>	
Gain ch. Q	Sets Gain corrector value to channel Q. Control range from 0 to 2047. By default 2047.
Gain ch. I	Sets Gain corrector value to channel I. Control range from 0 to 2047. By default 2047.
Phase corrector	Sets Phase corrector value. Control range from 0 to 2047. By default 0.
<b>Interpolation</b>	
HBI ratio	Sets HBI interpolation ratio. Possible control values 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and bypass. By default bypassed.
<b>TSG</b>	
Swap I and Q signal	Swap IQ signals at test signal generator's output. By default not selected.
TSGFCW	Select frequency generated by test NCO. By default TSG frequency set to the TSP clock divided by 8.
TSGMODE	Select test signal generator mode: NCO or DC. By default NCO is selected.
Input Source	Select input source to TSP: LML output or TSG. By default LML output is selected.
TSGC	TSG full scale control: 0 dB or -6 dB. By default set to -6 dB.
Load DC to I	Load TSG DC I register with value from DC_REG (hex) box.
Load ED to Q	Load TSG DC Q register with value from DC_REG (hex) box.
<b>NCO</b>	
Mode	Selects the CW or PHO (Phase offset) mode for NCO.
NCO bits to dither	Selects number of bits for NCO dithering.
FCW(MHz)	Type wanted NCO frequency.
Set reference frequency	Set reference frequency for NCO. The frequency the same as TSP block.
Upload NCO	Program NCO

## 7.18 RxTSP

The Rx\_TSP tab controls the digital blocks of RxTSPA and RxTSPB modules. A picture of the tab is shown in Figure 43. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 20.

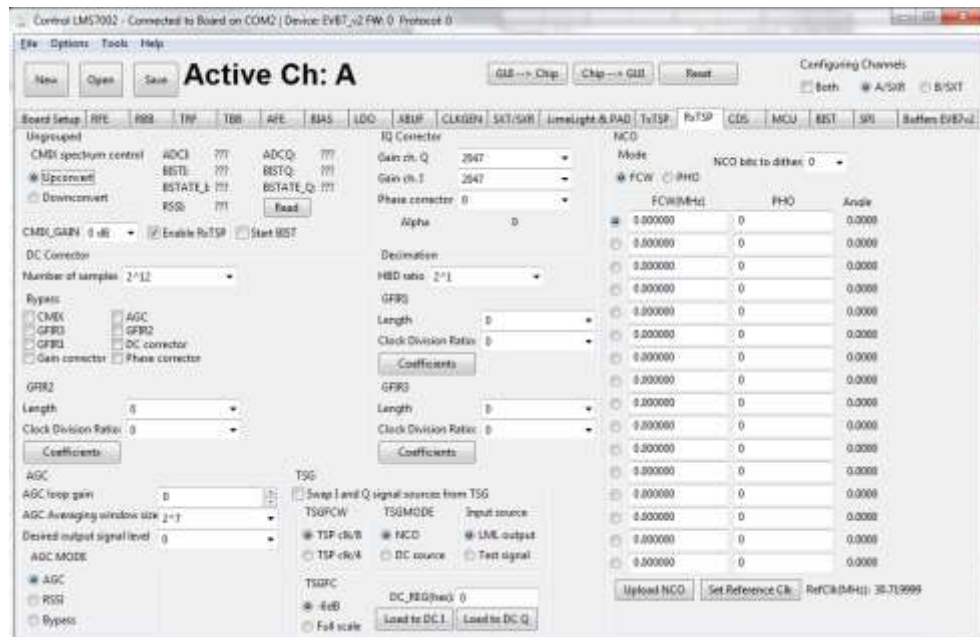


Figure 43 GUI RxTSP tab

Table 20 GUI RxTSP control description

Parameter	Description
Enable RxTSP	Enables TxRSP modules enable. Enabled by default.
CMIX_GAIN	CMIX gain control. Control range from -6 dB to +6 dB. Step size 6 dB. Set to 0 dB by default.
CMIX Spectrum control	Spectrum control of CMIX. By default set to downconvert.
Start BIST	Starts RxTSP built-in self-test. Keep it at 1 one for at least three clock cycles
<b>Bypass</b>	
CMIX	Bypass CMIX module when selected.
GFIR3	Bypass GFIR3 module when selected.
GFIR1	Bypass GFIR1 module when selected.
Gain correction	Bypass Gain correction module when selected.
AGC	Bypass AGC module when selected.
GFIR2	Bypass GFIR2 module when selected.
DC Correction	Bypass DC corrector module when selected.
Phase correction	Bypass Phase corrector module when selected.
<b>GFIR1</b>	
Length	Set GFIR parameter I. Control range from 0 to 7.
Clock Division Ration	Sets GFIR filter clock division ration. Control range from 0 to 255.
Coefficients	Sets/Load GFIR filters coefficients. By default all set to 0.
<b>GFIR2</b>	
Length	Set GFIR parameter I. Control range from 0 to 7.

Clock Division Ration	Sets GFIR filter clock division ration. Control range from 0 to 255.
Coefficients	Sets/Load GFIR filters coefficients. By default all set to 0.
<b>GFIR3</b>	
Length	Set GFIR parameter I. Control range from 0 to 7.
Clock Division Ration	Sets GFIR filter clock division ration. Control range from 0 to 255.
Coefficients	Sets/Load GFIR filters coefficients. By default all set to 0.
<b>DC Corrector</b>	
Numbers of samples	Select the number of samples to average for Automatic DC corrector.
<b>IQ Corrector</b>	
Gain ch. Q	Sets Gain corrector value to channel Q. Control range from 0 to 2047. By default 2047.
Gain ch. I	Sets Gain corrector value to channel I. Control range from 0 to 2047. By default 2047.
Phase corrector	Sets Phase corrector value. Control range from 0 to 2047. By default 0.
<b>Decimation</b>	
HBD ratio	Sets HBD interpolation ratio. Possible control values 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and bypass. By default bypassed.
<b>TSG</b>	
Swap I and Q signal	Swap IQ signals at test signal generator's output. By default not selected.
TSGFCW	Select frequency generated by test NCO. By default TSG frequency set to the TSP clock divided by 8.
TSGMODE	Select test signal generator mode: NCO or DC. By default NCO is selected.
Input Source	Select input source to TSP: ADC input or TSG. By default LML output is selected.
TSGC	TSG full scale control: 0 dB or -6 dB. By default set to -6 dB.
Load DC to I	Load TSG DC I register with value from DC_REG (hex) box.
Load ED to Q	Load TSG DC Q register with value from DC_REG (hex) box.
<b>NCO</b>	
Mode	Selects the CW or PHO (Phase offset) mode for NCO.
NCO bits to dither	Selects number of bits for NCO dithering.
FCW(MHz)	Type wanted NCO frequency.
PHO	Type wanted PHO frequency.
Set reference frequency	Set reference frequency for NCO. The frequency is the same as the TSP block.
Upload NCO	Program NCO
<b>AGC</b>	
AGC Mode	Selects the AGC mode: Bypass, AGC, RSSI mode.
AGC loop gain	Selects AGC loop gain.
AGC Average window size	AGC averaging window size is $2^{(AGC\_AVG + 7)}$ .
Desired output level	Selects desired output signal level



RX TSP B	RX TSP B clock delay. Clock can be delayed by 200 ps, 500 ps, 800 ps and 1100 ps. By default clock delayed 200 ps.
RX TSP A	RX TSP A clock delay. Clock can be delayed by 200 ps, 500 ps, 800 ps and 1100 ps. By default clock delayed 200 ps.
TX LML B	TX LML B clock delay. Clock can be delayed by 400 ps, 500 ps, 600 ps and 700 ps. By default clock delayed 400 ps.
TX LML A	TX LML A clock delay. Clock can be delayed by 400 ps, 500 ps, 600 ps and 700 ps. By default clock delayed 400 ps.
RX LML B	RX LML B clock delay. Clock can be delayed by 200 ps, 500 ps, 800 ps and 1100 ps. By default clock delayed 200 ps.
RX LML A	RX LML A clock delay. Clock can be delayed by 200 ps, 500 ps, 800 ps and 1100 ps. By default clock delayed 200 ps.

## 7.20 BIST

The Build-In Self-Test (BIST) modules for SXT, SXR and CGEN controls are described in this chapter.



Figure 45 GUI BIST tab

The BIST modules are used for the test proposes only. There is one test vector generator which supplies the test vectors for CGEN, SXT and SXR modules. After pressing the ‘Read BIST’ button the test results (test vector signature) will be displayed for the selected block.

A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 45*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 22.

Table 22 GUI BIST control description

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

BIST	
Enable CGEN BIST	Enables CGEN BIST. Disabled by default.
Enable receiver BIST	Enables SXR BIST. Disabled by default.
Enable transmitter BIST	Enables SXT BIST. Disabled by default.
Start delta sigma BIST	Enables delta sigma BIST. Disabled by default.

## 7.21 SPI

This is used for test proposes only. Using this tab, every SPI register can be programmed using the register map description. Every SPI register of the LMS7002M can be read back. A picture of the tab is shown in *Figure 46*. A description of each function available in this tab is shown below in Table 24.

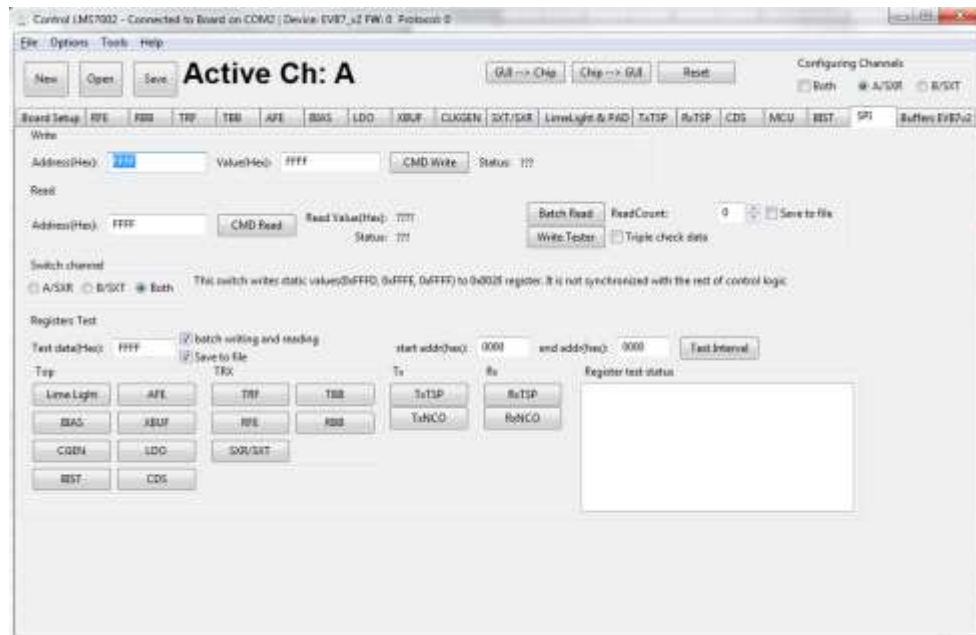


Figure 46 GUI SPI tab

Table 23 GUI SPI control description

Parameter	Description
<b>Write</b>	
Address (Hex)	Register address in HEX format.
Value (Hex)	Register value in HEX format.
Status	Previously executed command status.
<b>Read</b>	
Address (Hex)	Register address in HEX format.
Read Values (Hex)	Register value in HEX format.
Status	Previously executed command status.
Batch Read	Executes multiple reads from selected register. The read number selected by ReadCount.



ReadCount	Set read back function count number.
Write Tester	Writes and read to selected register 100 times.
Triple check data	When selected repeats function three times.
Save to file	If selected save function results to txt file to selected location.
Switch channel	Selects read/write channel.
<b>Register Test</b>	
Test data (Hex)	Register value in HEX format.
batch write and read	Write/read registers to selected interval.
Save to file	If selected save function results to txt file to selected location.
Start addr(hex)	Start register read/write interval.
End addr(hex)	End register read/write interval.
<b>TOP</b>	
Lime Light	LimeLight interval [0x0020 : 0x002e]
Bias	BIAS interval [0x0083 : 0x0084]
CGEN	CGEN interval [0x0086 : 0x008d]
BIST	BIST interval [0x00a8 : 0x00ad]
AFE	AFE interval [0x0082 : 0x0084]
XBUF	XBUF interval [0x0085 : 0x0086]
LDO	LDO interval [0x0092 : 0x00a7]
CDS	CDS interval [0x00ad : 0x00b0]
<b>TRX</b>	
TRF	TRF interval [0x0100 : 0x0104]
RFE	RFE interval [0x010c : 0x0114]
SXR/SXT	SXR/SXT interval [0x011c : 0x0124]
TBB	TBB interval [0x0105 : 0x010b]
RBB	RBB interval [0x0115 : 0x011b]
<b>Tx</b>	
TxTSP	TxTSP interval [0x0200 : 0x023f]
TxNCO	TxNCO interval [0x0240 : 0x027f]
<b>Rx</b>	
RxTSP	RxTSP interval [0x0400 : 0x043f]
RxNCO	RxNCO interval [0x0440 : 0x047f]

## 7.22 Buffers EVB7v2

This tab controls on board buffer directions for the LMS7002M digital interface. As well, LOGIC\_RESET pin and CORE\_LDO\_EN pin are controlled from this tab.



Figure 47 GUI Buffers EVBv2 tab

Table 24 GUI SPI control description

Parameter	Description
<b>Buffers</b>	
DIO_DIR_CTRL1	On board buffers direction control for Port 1. If selected, Port 1 is receiver.
DIO_DIR_CTRL2	On board buffers direction control for Port 2. If selected, Port 2 is receiver.
DIO_BUFF_OE	If selected, set onboard buffers to Hi-Impedance state.
IQSEL1_DIR	On board buffers IQSEL pin direction control for Port 1. If selected, Port 1 is receiver.
IQSEL2_DIR	On board buffers IQSEL pin direction control for Port 2. If selected, Port 2 is receiver.
G_PWR_DWN	External enable control signal for the internal LDO's.
DIG_RST	Controls hardware pin logic reset.

# 8

## Appendix A: Test Equipment Setup

### 8.1 Introduction

This section lists the recommended test equipment to use with the EVB7. It also provides detailed setup procedures for the Agilent MXG when used with EVB7. Note the set up procedure is only required when using the analogue TX inputs of the LMS7002M. This procedure is not required when the LMS7002M chip is driven digitally by a baseband processor.

### 8.2 Recommended Test Equipment

The following test equipment is recommended for the testing of EVB7. It is possible to use other test equipment, but the alternatives may not provide all the necessary features.

- N5182A MXG
  - Differential Arbitrary Waveform Generator Option 1EL
- N9020A MXA DC - 6 GHz
  - NF personality
  - Phase Noise personality
  - WCDMA personality
  - LTE personality
- Agilent Power Supply 5V
- Agilent 384C Noise Source
  - 15 dB ENR

## 8.3 Agilent MXG Setup

The front panel of the MXG is shown in Figure 48.

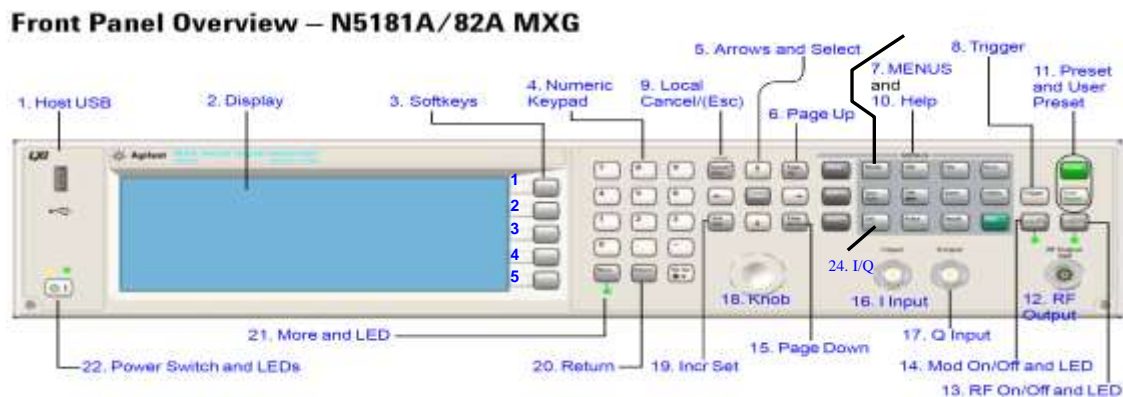


Figure 48 Agilent N5181A/82A MXG Front Panel

### 8.3.1. Setting Common Mode Voltage

To apply 0.3 V common mode offset voltage to the IQ outputs:

1. Press 'IQ' button (24)
2. Press 'IQ offsets (on/off)' softkey (3. softkey 4)
3. Press 'external output adjustments' softkey (3. softkey 4)
4. Press 'Common Mode I/Q offset' softkey (3. softkey 2)
5. type 0.3 on number pad (4), press 'V' softkey (3. softkey 1)
6. 0.3 V should appear on the display next to the 'Common Mode I/Q offset' softkey
7. Press return
  - i. Check text next to 'I/Q Adjustments' softkey (3. softkey 1) highlights 'off/on'
  - ii. If not press 'I/Q Adjustments' softkey (3. softkey 1), highlighted section should alternate between on and off when pressed.
  - iii. press return
  - iv. Check text next to 'I/Q' softkey (3. softkey 1) highlights 'off/on'
  - v. If not press 'I/Q' softkey (3. softkey 1), highlighted section should alternate between on and off when pressed.

There should now be a 0.3 V common mode voltage on the differential IQ connections on the signal generator. This can be verified by measuring the DC level of each of the 4 differential I/Q lines with a multimeter.

**Note:** Very small DC offset levels in the transmit IQ path can result in LO breakthrough levels changing in the transmit chain. To eliminate or minimize this effect the following practices should be followed:

- The IQ cables should be of equal length.

- Once I/Q gain and phase calibration is completed, connections should not be modified.
- Cables and connections should not be moved once the I/Q gain and phase calibration is completed.

### 8.3.2. Enabling the Arbitrary Waveform Generator

The arbitrary waveform generator will run test vectors which are downloaded to it. These can be generated either with Agilent's "Signal Studio" program or can be generated independently via "Matlab" or C.

Lime has a number of test vector files which are used for test and calibration of the LMS7002M as follows:

- DC.wfm – Differential DC tone for TX CW testing (clock 52 MHz).
- onetone1.wfm - single tone at 1 MHz offset for sideband suppression calibration/test (clock 52 MHz).
- twotone.wfm - two tone signal for linearity testing for MXG and LMS7002M use MXG IQ scaling factor of 30% (clock 52 MHz).
- wcdma31.wfm - TM2 WCDMA signal - use MXG IQ scaling factor of 30% (clock=15.36 MHz).
- EDGE3.wfm - GSM EDGE modulated test signal - (clock=13 MHz).

To download files to the signal generator follow the process described in section 9.3.3.

To apply the correct file

1. Press 'Mode' button (23)
2. Press 'Dual Arb' softkey (3. softkey 1)
3. Press 'Select waveform' softkey (3. softkey 2)
4. Use up/down arrows (5) or spin knob (18) to select the wanted waveform from list.
5. Press 'Select waveform' softkey (3. softkey 1)
6. The name of the selected waveform should now be present in the display window
7. The soft key list should have moved up one level back to 'Arb'
8. Now change the Arb clock frequency
9. Press 'Arb setup' softkey (3. softkey 3)
10. Press 'Arb sample clock' softkey (3. softkey 1)
11. Type in the required frequency on the number pad eg for 13 MHz type '13' and press 'MHz' softkey (3. softkey 2)
12. The sample clock frequency should now be displayed on the screen.
13. Now scale the waveform data if necessary
14. Go to the 'Arb' softkey menu
  - a. Either press the 'return' button from the 'Arb setup' menu or
  - b. Press the 'Mode' button then 'Dual Arb softkey (3. softkey 1)
15. Press the 'More' button (21)
16. Press the 'Waveform Utilities' softkey (3. softkey 2)

17. Use the up/down arrows (5) or spin wheel to **highlight** the wanted waveform from the list.
18. Press the 'scale waveform data' softkey (3. softkey 2)
19. Type in the required scaling factor e.g.25%, type '25' on number pad and press '%' softkey (3. softkey 1).  
**Note** – even if the text next to 'scaling' softkey already states 25% (for example) this does not mean it has been applied to the waveform, still follow the process.
20. Press the 'Apply to waveform' softkey (3. softkey 4)
21. The progress bar will show on screen, soft menu will return to level up (Arb utilities).
22. Now return to the main 'Arb' Menu
  - a. Press the 'return' button twice or
  - b. Press the 'Mode' button then 'Dual Arb softkey (3. softkey 1)
23. Check that Arb is enabled
  - a. 'Arb on/off' softkey (3. softkey 1) the text should have on highlighted 'Off / **On**'
  - b. If not, press the 'Arb on/off' softkey (3. softkey 1) to toggle between on and off.
24. The modulation can be also be toggled on and off by the 'Mod on/off' button (just above the RF o/p connector). This must also be on – the green LED must be illuminated.
  - a. Press the 'Mod on/off' button to toggle the modulation on and off.**Note** – The Mod on/off button turns the modulation on to the RF output and IQ output simultaneously. The RF does not need to be on for the IQ outputs to work

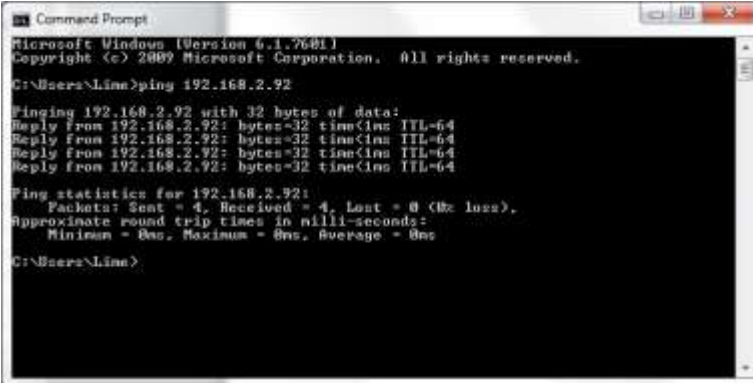
### 8.3.3. Downloading \*.wfm Files to the Signal Generator

The following process should allow you to download files to the Agilent signal generator. The same process works for MXG and ESG.

This can be done via a network, however these instructions assume a direct connection between a PC running Windows 7 and the signal generator.

- Connect a cable between the PC network port and the signal generator LAN port.
- Check that the LEDs are illuminated on both ends to indicate that the HW is connected.
- Find the IP address of the Signal generator
  - Press the 'Utility' button
  - Press the 'I/O config' softkey (3. softkey 1)
  - Press the 'LAN setup' softkey (3. softkey 2)
  - The IP address should now be displayed on the screen
  - e.g.  
 IP Address : 192.168.2.92  
 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0
- Open a Command Prompt window on your PC
  - Start
  - In 'Search programs and files' window, type 'cmd'
  - The Command prompt window will pop-up
  - Alternatively, it is located at C:\Windows\System32\
  - Linux users can use a terminal session with the same commands.
- To check the connection to the signal generator attempt to 'ping' it
  - Type 'ping 192.168.2.92' (or use your sig gen IP address)

- A successful ping result should be returned as shown in
- Figure 49.



```

Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Linn>ping 192.168.2.92

Pinging 192.168.2.92 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.92: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.2.92: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.2.92: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.2.92: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

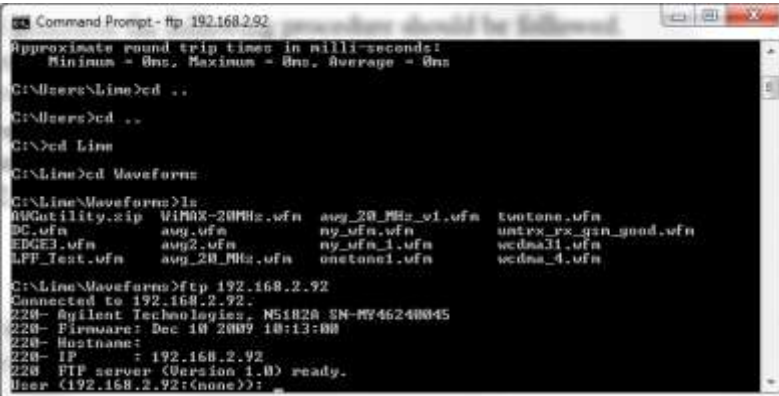
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.92:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Linn>
    
```

Figure 49 CMD window showing successful ping

To send wfm files to the signal generator the following procedure should be followed.

- Ensure that the wfm files are in a known directory e.g. 'C:\Lime\Waveform'.
- In the 'Command Prompt' window set the directory to the one where the wfm files are located using the "CD" command.
- Use FTP to send files to the signal generator.
- Type 'ftp 192.168.2.92' as shown in Figure 50.



```

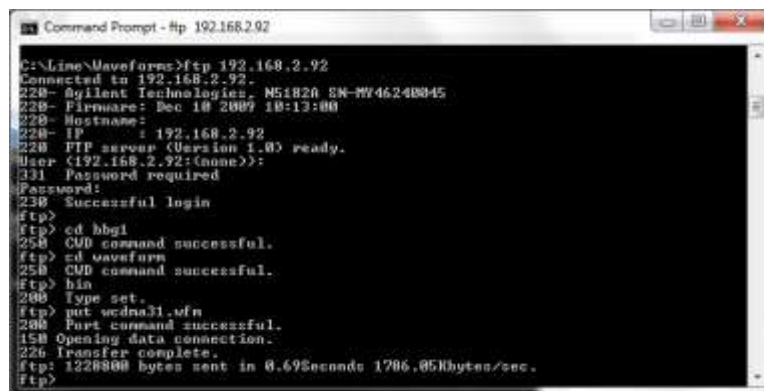
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Linn>cd ..
C:\Users>cd ..
C:\>cd Lime
C:\Lime>cd Waveform
C:\Lime\Waveform>ls
DIRUtility.zip  WIMAX-20MHz.wfn  aug_20_MHz_v1.wfn  tx0tone.wfn
DC.wfn          aug.wfn          ny_wfn.wfn         untrx_rx_gain_good.wfn
EDGE3.wfn       aug2.wfn          ny_wfn_1.wfn       wcdma31.wfn
LFF_Test.wfn    aug_20_MHz.wfn    onetone1.wfn       wcdma_4.wfn

C:\Lime\Waveform>ftp 192.168.2.92
Connected to 192.168.2.92.
220- Agilent Technologies, N5182A SN-MY46240045
220- Firmware: Dec 10 2009 10:13:00
220- Hostname:
220- IP : 192.168.2.92
220- FTP server (Version 1.0) ready.
User (192.168.2.92:(none)):
    
```

Figure 50 CMD window with ftp connection

- If you are correctly connected, then the above should be returned.
- Press 'return' twice (for user name and password – none needed)
- Type 'cd bbg1'
- Type 'cd waveform'
- Type 'bin'
- Type 'put wcdma31.wfm'
- The applied command copies files to the sig gen – repeat 'put' command for all files needed as shown in Figure 51.



```
Command Prompt - #ip 192.168.2.92
C:\Line\Waveform>ftp 192.168.2.92
Connected to 192.168.2.92.
220- Ayilent Technologies, NS1828 SN-MV46248045
220- Firmware: Dec 10 2009 10:13:00
220- Hostname:
220- IP : 192.168.2.92
220- FTP server (Version 1.0) ready.
User (192.168.2.92:(none)):
331 Password required
Password:
230 Successful login
ftp>
ftp> cd hbg1
250 CWD command successful.
ftp> cd waveform
250 CWD command successful.
ftp> bin
200 Type set.
ftp> put wcdma11.wfn
200 Put command successful.
150 Opening data connection.
226 Transfer complete.
ftp: 1228800 bytes sent in 0.69Seconds 1766.05Kbytes/sec.
ftp>
```

*Figure 51 CMD window ftp file transfer*

- To exit the ftp program type “bye”.
- To close the ‘Command Prompt’ window type exit.
- The wfm files should now be visible in the list of ARB files.



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