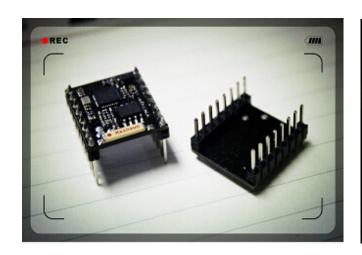
MEDIATEK





深圳市安信可科技 无线模块专家 无敌性价比!

MT7681 无线模块成品价格:

批量价格大于500: 30元

大于5K: 28元

大于10K: 25元

以上价格只降不涨,每隔6个月降低10%

网址:http://www.ai-thinker.com

MT7681 802.11 b/g/n single chip Preliminary datasheet

Version: 0.00

Release date: 2014-01-08

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MT7681 IoT Wi-Fi Calibration SOP

Version: 0.08

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Revision History

Date	Revision	Author	Description
01.16.2014	First v0.01	Jinchuan	Initial draft for MT7681 IoT Calibration SOP.
03.11.2014	v0.02	Jinchuan	Modify Offset, TxPower operation
			Modify Flash/Efuse Write Operation
03.12.2014	v0.03	Jinchuan	Modify Offset, TxPower operation
			AddFlash/Efuse Read Write Operation
03.20.2014	v0.04	Jinchuan	Add parameter –r to control TX speed
			Add Flash ATCommand detail operation
03.20.2014	v0.05	Jinchuan	Correct string "AT#ATE" to "AT#ATECAL"
04.15.2014	v0.06	Jinchuan	Add "AT#ATE –S2 –C6" for Rx Mode calibration
04.18.2014	v0.07	Jinchuan	Add AT#ATECAL parameter(-t) for RX Cali
			Add AT#ATECAL parameter(-I) of TX Cali
05.16.2014	v0.08	Jinchuan	Table-1 Update
			Add AT#ATECAL parameter(-b) for RX/TX Cali
			Tx 调整过程,如何进入 Calibration Mode
			Rx 调整过程,统计 other 的 Packet



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1.1 依照文件: MT7681_IoT_WIFI_Firmware_Programming_Guide.pdf

Calibration相关参数 会存储到 Flash Partitions 的EEPROM Block位置

	Flash L	ayout				
Offest	Section	Size	HEX	DEC		
		(KB)	(Byte)	Offset		
0x0000	Loader	20	0x5000	0		
0x5000	reserved 1	4	0x1000	20480]	
0x6000	Recovery Mode FW	64	0x10000	24576		
0x16000	reserved 2	4	0x1000	90112		
0x17000	EEPROM	4	0x1000	94208		4
0x18000	Common config	4	0x1000	98304	 	—
0x19000	Station Mode Config	4	0x1000	102400		
0x1A000	AP Mode Config	4	0x1000	106496		Y
0x1B000	User Config	4	0x1000	110592		
0x1C000	reserved 3	12	0x3000	114688		
0x1F000	STA Mode FW	64	0x10000	126976		
0x2F000	reserved 4	4	0x1000	192512		
0x30000	STA Mode-XIP FW	120	0x1E000	196608		
0x4E000	reserved 5	4	0x1000	319488	UX	
0x4F000	AP Mode FW	64	0x10000	323584		
0x5F000	reserved 6	4	0x1000	38912		
0x60000	AP Mode-XIP FW	120	0x1E000	393216		
0x7E000	reserved 7	4	0x1000	516096		
0x7F000	Flash Write Buffer	4	0x1000	520192	▼	
0x80000	reserved 8	0	0x0	524288	†	

注意:上图只是示例,准确的Flash Partitions Table请以最新Programming Guide为准

1.2 调整前default.bin 的准备

调整前,需将default.bin (由 Mediatek SA提供) 烷录到Flash EEPROM Block中最好在准备 MT7681_all.bin (MT7681的Firmware) 时,将default.bin整合到MT7681_all.bin 中并烧录到flash

default.bin Layout格式如下

ı	1		i i
52h	0000	Charmel 2 TX0 power(ALC)	Channel 1 TX0 power(ALC)
54h	0000	Channel 4 TX0 power(ALC)	Channel 3 TX0 power(ALC)
56h	0000	Channel 6 TX0 power(ALC)	Channel 5 TX0 power(ALC)
58h	0000	Channel 8 TX0 power(ALC)	Channel 7 TX0 power(ALC)
5Ah 🔷	0000	Channel 10 TX0 power(ALC)	Channel 9 TX0 power(ALC)
5Ch	0000	Channel 12 TX0 power(ALC)	Channel 11 TX0 power(ALC)
5Eh	0000	Channel 14 TX0 power(ALC)	Channel 13 TX0 power(ALC)

XTAL trim (0x3A)

	3Ah	012C	LED Mode	Frequency offset
--	-----	------	----------	------------------

SSI(0x6E/0x6F/0x70/0x71)

Offset	b15 ~b8	b7 ~ b0
6eh	Offset for Channel 1~4	TSSI slope
70h	Offset for Channel 9~14	Offset for Channel 5~8

25° C Temperature Sensor calibration register (0xD1H)

|--|

注意:上图只是示例,准确的default.bin Layout请以最新EEPROM Content文件为准

1.3 调整方式-Uart

调整是由串口 连接MT7681,通过UART 传输AT Command 执行Calibration

2 TX MODE 调整过程

2.1 进入Calibration Mode

Step1: MT7681 上电

Step2: 当串口打印 [RTask]*** 后, 通过串口输入 AT#ATECAL -S

7681 会打印 Enter into Calibration Mode, 进入 Calibration 模式

Step3: 可通过串口输入命令 做 Tx Packet 发送: AT#ATECAL -S1 -m1 -c7 -b0 -C1 -g0 -f95 -p0 -n1000 -r1 -1100

或者输入命令做 Rx Packet 的接收测试: AT#ATECAL -S2 -b0 -C1

备注:

调整中,默认使用如下参数:

 SourceMac:
 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee

 Dest Mac :
 00:11:22:33:44:55

 BSSID:
 00:11:22:33:44:55

BandWidth: BW_20

PayLoadLength: 800 Bytes (not include MAC Header)

调整的参数值,都默认使用 十进制

调整后的参数可以写到Chip Efuse中,也可写到Flash中,但Efuse 写入次数有限制

写入完成后,Normal Mode情况下 7681是从Efuse 还是Flash 去套用调整值? 可由客户在MT7681代码中决定 (代码中有一个全局变量 gCaliFrEufse, [0:Flash, 1:Efuse])

每条AT#命令需要 以回车符结束

2.2 用 default.bin 校准频偏 (XTAL trim)

Step1: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-S1" //ATE process Tx Mode Start [0:Stop, 1:Tx, 2:Rx]

Step2: 发送 "AT#ATECAL m1" //TX Mode 11g [0:CCK, 1:OFDM, 2:HT Mixed, 3:HT Green]

Step3: 发送 "AT#ATECAL -c5" //TXMCS Max rate [See: Table-1]

Step4: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-b0" //Bandwidth 20M [0:BW20, 1:BW40]

Step5 ◆ 发送 "AT#ATECAL –C1" //channel 1 [1~14]

Step6: 为法 "AT#ATECAL –g0" //TXGI long guard interval [0:ShortGI, 1:FullGI]

Step7: 发送 "AT#ATECAL -f65"//TX Freq Offset (XTAL)[0~256]Step8: 发送 "AT#ATECAL -p30"//TXpower (先参考default.bin的值) [0~39]Step9: 发送 "AT#ATECAL -n100000"//ATE TX Count[0~4294967295]Step10: 发送 "AT#ATECAL -r1000"//ATE TX Frame Speed(uint:1ms)[0~4294967295]

Step11:发送"AT#ATECAL –l800" //ATE TX PayloadLength [0~800]

若设定-b1 表示进入Bandwidth 40M的模式,此时-C 就表示Center Channel

也可一次性输入如下命令:(注意 顺序需要保持)

AT#ATECAL -S1 -m1 -c5 -b0 -C1 -g0 -f65 -p30 -n10000 -r1000 -l800

调整红色字体 XTALL offset 值,使得 IQview量出来的Feq Err(kHz)-5~5之间(参考值)

若需要调整停止,则输入如下AT Command即可

Step1: 发送 "AT#ATECAL –SO" //ATE process End

Mode	BandWidth (-b)				M	cs			
(0) CCK	0	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11
	0								
(1) OFDM	#1(Duplicate mode)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(2) HTMIX	0 / 1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(3) HT GreenFiled	0/1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Table-1

2.3 测试Channelx 的 TXpower

Step1: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-S1" //ATE process Tx Mode Start [0:Stop, 1:Tx, 2:Rx] Step2: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-m1" //TX Mode 11g [0:CCK, 1:OFDM, 2:HT Mixed, 3:HT Green] Step3: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-c5" //TXMCS Max rate [See: Table-1] //Bandwidth 20M Step4: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-b0" [0:BW20, Step5: 发送 "AT#ATECAL -Cx" //channel 1 [1~14] Step6: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-g0" //TXGI long guard interval [0:ShortG //TX Freq Offset (XTAL) Step7: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-f65" [0~256] Step8: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-p30" //TXpower (先参考default.bin的值) [0~39] [0~4294967295] Step9: 发送 "AT#ATECAL -n100000" //ATE TX Count Step10: 发送 "AT#ATECAL-r1000" //ATE TX Frame Speed(uint:1ms)[0~4294967295] Step11:发送"AT#ATECAL-I800" //ATE TX PayloadLength [0~800]

也可一次性输入如下命令:(注意 顺序需要保持)

AT#ATECAL -S1 -m1 -c5 -b0 -Cx -g0 -f65 -p30 -n10000 -r1000 -l800

D0h is OFDM 54M target power. Unit is 0.5 dBm.

e.g. For target power 16 dBm, set D0h as 0x20

设定channel x, 调整 TXpower的值,根据客户的要求调整。

参考值:AVg Pow(dBm) 在target power -1~target power +1,evm:<-25 11n=11g-1 evm<-28

调整完channel x 后,将调整值记录下来,然后调整 channel x+1 调整完所有14个channel后, 再通过如下ATE Command将值写入 Chip Efuse中(红色数据为调整的各channle TxPower值)

2.4 存储调整参数 (以Tx Power为例)

将TXpower 调整值写入Chip Efuse 从 0x52~0x5A 的位置

AT#EFUSE –s82 –v17 //set Decimal Value:17 to Efuse offset 0x52(Dec:82)

AT#EFUSE –s90 –v20 //set Decimal Value:20 to Efuse offset 0x5A(Dec:90)

可通过如下命令 读取写入到Efuse TxPower的值

AT#EFUSE –r82 //read TxPower 0x52(Hex:82) value on Efuse

2.4.2 将TXpower调整值写入Flash EEPROM Block 从 0x52~0x5A 的位置

AT#FLASH -s94290 -v17 //set Decimal Value:17 to Flash EEPROM offset 0x52(Dec:82)

0 0 0 0

AT#FLASH -s94298 -v20 //set Decimal Value:20 to Flash EEPROM offset 0x5A(Dec:90)

可通过如下命令 读取写入到Flash EEPROM Block 的 TxPower值

AT#FLASH -r94290 //read TxPower 0x52(Dec:82) value on Flash EEPROM Block

Flash -s -r 参数输入值得计算方式: 比如上面的 94290

FLASH EEPROM位置0x17000(参考FlashLayout), TxPower:0x52(在EEPROM Block的位置)

0x17000 + 0x52 = 0x17052 = 94290 (十进制)

3 RX MODE 调整过程

3.1 Rx调整前准备

为便于验证, Calibration Rx, Tx mode 的Source MAC 会有差异

a: TX Test Mode

Source MAC 为: 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee dest Mac为: 00:11:22:33:44:55

b: RX Test Mode

Source MAC 为: 00:11:22:33:44:55

在进行7681 Rx Test 时 或许要注意下仪器的

Dest Mac 设定 要是 00:11:22:33:44:55 (即7681 Rx Mode的SourceMac)

这样7681才不会把not to me的unicast packet给drop掉

3.2 RX Test 测试方法

Step1: AT#ATECAL -S2 -b0 -C6 -t2000

[-S2: start RxMode, -b0:Bandwidth20M -C6:切换到Channel 6, -t2000:统计2sec内的RxFrame]

-t 的默认值为1000 (unit:1ms)

Step2:Uart 界面每隔2s 会打印LOG

SM=0. Sub=0

ATEPeriodicExec: Rx packet cnt = (U2M:439 /ToTal:95730), (Other:31/ToTal:27079)

上面两组数字分别表示:

[2s内所收Unicast to me的packet数量/ 累计接收Unicast to me packet的总数量]

[2s内所收B/M/NU 的packet数量/累计接收B/M/NU packet的总数量]

(B/M/NU = BroadCast+Multicast+NotToMeUnicast)

ATEPeriodicExec: RxU2M AvgRssi0=-37,

这里表示2s内 接收到Unicast to me Packet的平均RSSI 值

Step3:停止Rx Mode: AT#ATECAL -S0