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# MT7986 MU-MIMO Application Note

2021/09/24

# Version History

Version	Date	Author (Optional)	Description
1.0	2021-09-24	Wish	External version

# Outline

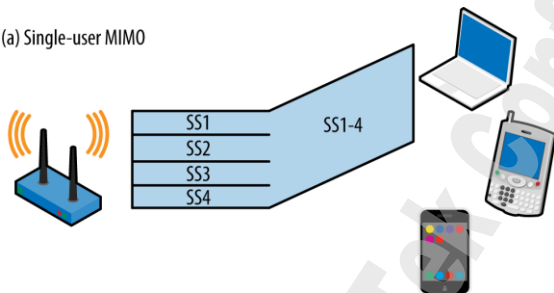
- **Introductions to Wi-Fi MU-MIMO feature**
- **Basic Concepts of TXBF and MU-MIMO Features**
- **MT7986 MU-MIMO Environment Preparations**
- **MT7986 MU-MIMO Connectivity issue Debugging Indicators**
- **MT7986 MU-MIMO Performance issue Debugging Indicators**

## Introductions to Wi-Fi MU-MIMO feature

# MU-MIMO and SU-MIMO Comparisons

Downlink MU-MIMO is a technology based on Tx Beamforming transmissions

(a) Single-user MIMO



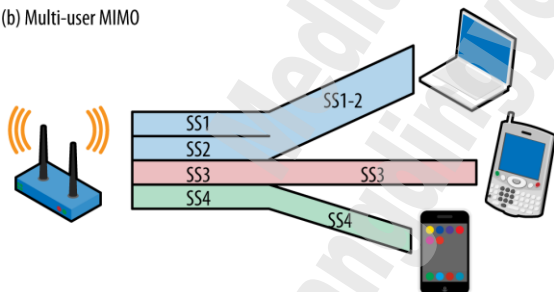
(a) Spatial reuse per AP



(b) Spatial reuse per receiver



(b) Multi-user MIMO



## Basic Concepts of TXBF and MU-User MIMO Feature

## Explicit Tx Beamforming

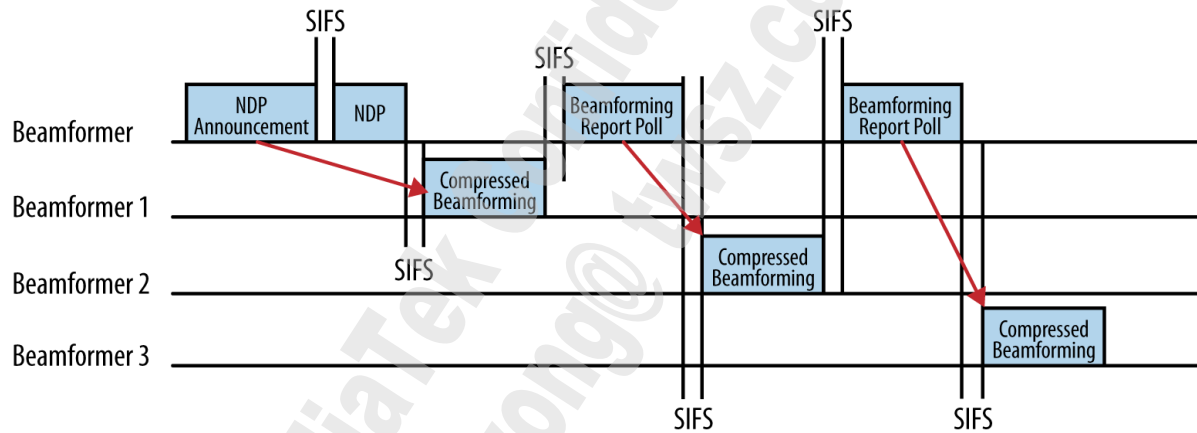
- A device shapes its transmissions with focusing energy toward a receiver is called Beamformer (BFer). The receiver is called Beamformee (BFee).
- In eTxBF, the quality of sounding handshake process determines the quality of Beamforming data streaming.
- BFer sends the sounding requests (NDPA packets and NDP) to BFee for channel estimations.
- BFee responses the sounding feedback containing channel estimations as profile based on the transmitted NDP to BFer.
- BFer forms a sounding matrix by received sounding profiles.
- BFer transmits the data packets to BFee by beamforming streaming with calibrated energy based on the sounding matrix.

## Multiple User MIMO (MU-MIMO)

- MU-MIMO is a technology based on explicit eTxBF to achieve multiple independent data streams simultaneously.
- After the Beamforming sounding matrix is formed by the profiles obtained from sounding handshakes for STAs expected to do MU Tx; MU-MIMO AP utilizes the beamforming technology to send multiple data streaming to multiple STAs for MU-MIMO transmissions.
- After the STAs received the data packets, MU-MIMO receivers response the acknowledgements in specific sequences.



# VHT Multiple User Sounding Process



# HE Multiple User Sounding Process

HE TB MU sounding with MU type sound feedback

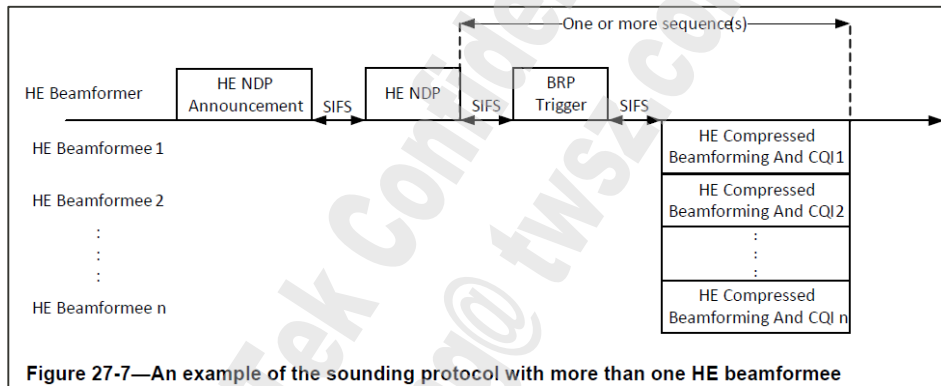


Figure 27-7—An example of the sounding protocol with more than one HE beamformee

HE Non-TB MU sounding with MU type sound feedback

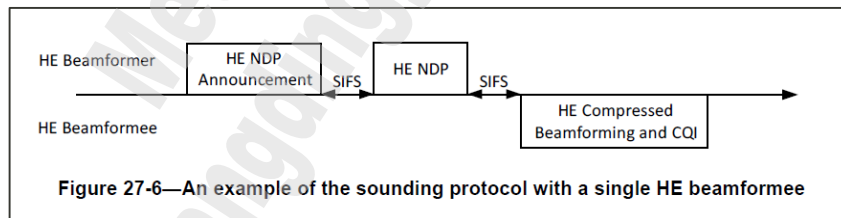


Figure 27-6—An example of the sounding protocol with a single HE beamformee

# MT7986 MU-MIMO Environment Preparations

# MT7986 AP Driver/Kernel Configuration

## #### Linux x86 Driver Compiler Flag #####

```
$driver_folder$/os/linux/config.mk
```

```
HAS_TXBF_SUPPORT=y  
HAS_VHT_TXBF_SUPPORT=y  
HAS_HE_TXBF_SUPPORT=y  
HAS_MU_MIMO_SUPPORT=y  
HAS_FALCON_MURU_SUPPORT=y           //for MUMIMO debug command
```

After that, build the driver to enable the eTXBF and the MU-MIMO support

## ### Driver Kernel Configuration ###

```
CONFIG_TXBF_SUPPORT=y  
CONFIG_MUMIMO_SUPPORT=y  
CONFIG_DOT11_HE_AX=y           //for HE DL/UL MUMIMO  
CONFIG_CFG_SUPPORT_FALCON_MURU=y //for MUMIMO debug command
```

# MU-MIMO Profile Mandatory Settings

MUMIMO	TxBF Related	Wi-Fi Parameter Related
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>VHT DL MUMIMO</li><li>HE DL MUMIMO<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>MuMimoDIEnable = 1</li></ul></li><li>HE UL MUMIMO<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>MuMimoUIEnable = 1</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ETxBfEnCond=1</li><li>MUTxRxEnable=1</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>HT_TxStream=4</li><li>HT_RxStream=4</li><li>HT_AutoBA=1</li><li>HT_BADecline=0</li></ul>

# Enable DL/UL MUMIMO by WebUI

## Device Configurations - MT7915.1.1

Basic Advanced **HE\_MU** WDS VoW Power Boost Others

DL OFDMA ☐ Enable ☐ Disable

UL OFDMA ☐ Enable ☐ Disable

DL MU-MIMO ☐ Enable ☐ Disable

UL MU-MIMO ☐ Enable ☐ Disable

Save and Apply Save Reset

VHT DL MU-MIMO: 1+ 2  
HE DL MU-MIMO: 1  
HE UL MUMIMO: 3

Basic Advanced WDS VoW Power Boost **Others**

Beam Forming & MIMO 5

Disable TxBF (SU BF and MU-MIMO) ▼

ETxBF (SU)

ITxBF (SU)

ITxBF+ETxBF (SU)

**MU (SU ETxBF+MU-MIMO)**

ITxBF+MU (SU+MU)

Disable TxBF (SU BF and MU-MIMO)

# Enable DL/UL MUMIMO by WebUI

## Device Configuration - MT7986.1.2

Basic Advanced **HE\_MU** Others

DL OFDMA ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

UL OFDMA ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

DL MU-MIMO ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

UL MU-MIMO ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

VHT DL MU-MIMO: 1+ 2

HE DL MU-MIMO: 1

HE UL MUMIMO: 3

Save and Apply

Save

Reset

## Device Configuration - MT7986.1.2

Basic Advanced **HE\_MU** Others

Beam Forming & MIMO 5 MU (SU ETxBF+MU-MIMO) ▼

Spatial Reuse ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Save and Apply

Save

Reset

# MT7986 AP VHT MU-MIMO TX Capability Check

- Check the VHT Capability Section in AP's beacons:
  - The SU Beam-former bit be 1.
  - The MU Beam-former bit shall be 1.
  - The Number of Sounding Dimensions shall be 4.

```

4 VHT Capabilities Info: 0x33cb79b1
.....01 = Maximum MPDU Length: 7 991 (0x00000001)
.....00.. = Supported Channel Width Set: Neither 160MHz nor 80+80 supported (0x00000000)
.....1.... = Rx LDPC: Supported
.....1.... = Short GI for 80MHz: Supported
.....0.... = Short GI for 160MHz and 80+80MHz: Not supported
.....1.... = Tx STBC: Supported
.....001.... = Rx STBC: 1 Spatial Stream Supported (0x00000001)
.....1.... = SU Beam-former Capable: Supported
.....1.... = SU Beam-former Capable: Supported
.....011.... = Compressed Steering Number of Beamformer Antennas Supported: 4 (0x00000003)
.....1.... = MU Beam-former Capable: Supported
.....0.... = MU Beam-former Capable: Not supported
.....0.... = VHT TXOP PS: Not supported
.....1.... = +HTC-VHT Capable (VHT variant HT Control field): Supported
.....11 1.... = Max A-MPDU Length: 1 048 575 (0x00000007)
.....00.... = VHT Link Adaptation: No Feedback (0x00000000)
.....1.... = Rx Antenna Pattern Consistency: Supported
.....1.... = Tx Antenna Pattern Consistency: Supported
00.... = Reserved: False

```



# VHT MU-MIMO RX Capability Check

- Check the VHT Capability Section in MU Receiver's Probe Request/Association Request:

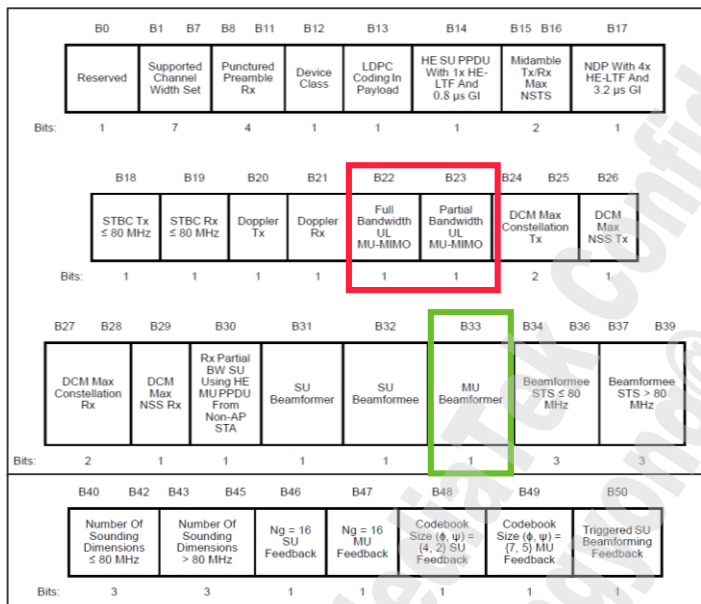
- The SU Beam-former bit be 1.
- The MU Beam-former bit shall be 1.
- The Compressed Steering Number of Beamformer Antennas Supported shall be 4.

```

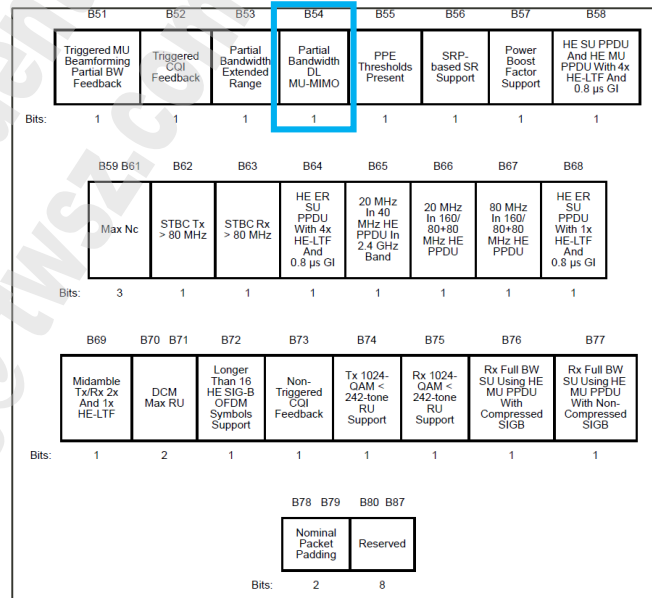
4 VHT Capabilities Info: 0x339071b2
... ..10 = Maximum MPDU Length: 11 454 (0x00000002)
... ..00.. = Supported Channel Width Set: Neither 160MHz nor 80+80 supported (0x00000000)
... ..1.... = Rx LDPC: Supported
... ..1.... = Short GI for 80MHz: Supported
... ..0.... = Short GI for 160MHz and 80+80MHz: Not supported
... ..1.... = Tx STBC: Supported
... ..001... = Rx STBC: 1 Spatial Stream Supported (0x00000001)
... ..0.... = SU Beam-former Capable: Not supported
... ..1.... = SU Beam-former Capable: Supported
... ..011... = Compressed Steering Number of Beamformer Antennas Supported: 4 (0x00000003)
... ..000... = Number of Sounding Dimensions: 1 (0x00000000)
... ..0.... = MU Beam-former Capable: Not supported
... ..1.... = MU Beam-former Capable: Supported
... ..0.... = VHT TXOP PS: Not supported
... ..0.... = +HTC-VHT Capable (VHT variant HT Control field): Not supported
... ..11 1... = Max A-MPDU Length: 1 048 575 (0x00000007)
... ..00... = VHT Link Adaptation: No Feedback (0x00000000)
... ..1.... = Rx Antenna Pattern Consistency: Supported
... ..1.... = Tx Antenna Pattern Consistency: Supported
... ..00... = Reserved: False

```

# HE PHY Capability for MU-MIMO TX/RX

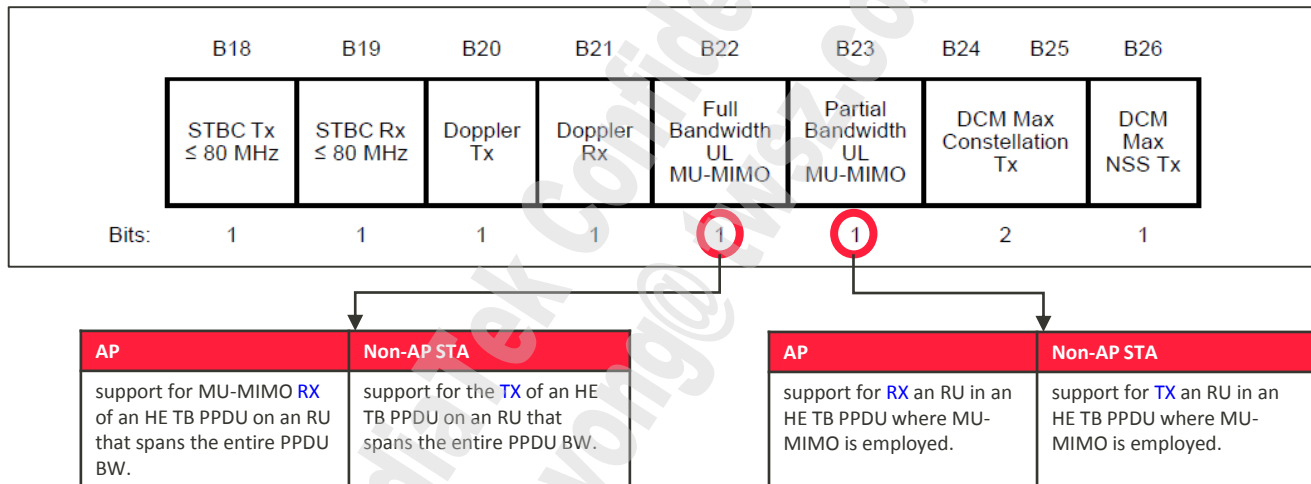


**○ : UL MU-MIMO**



**: DL MU-MIMO**

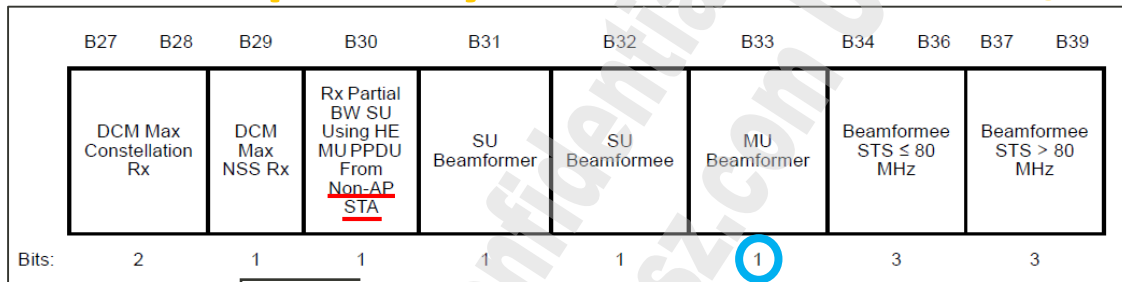
# HE PHY Capability for MU-MIMO TX/RX



○ : UL MU-MIMO

○ : DL MU-MIMO

# HE PHY Capability for MU-MIMO TX/RX



**AP?**

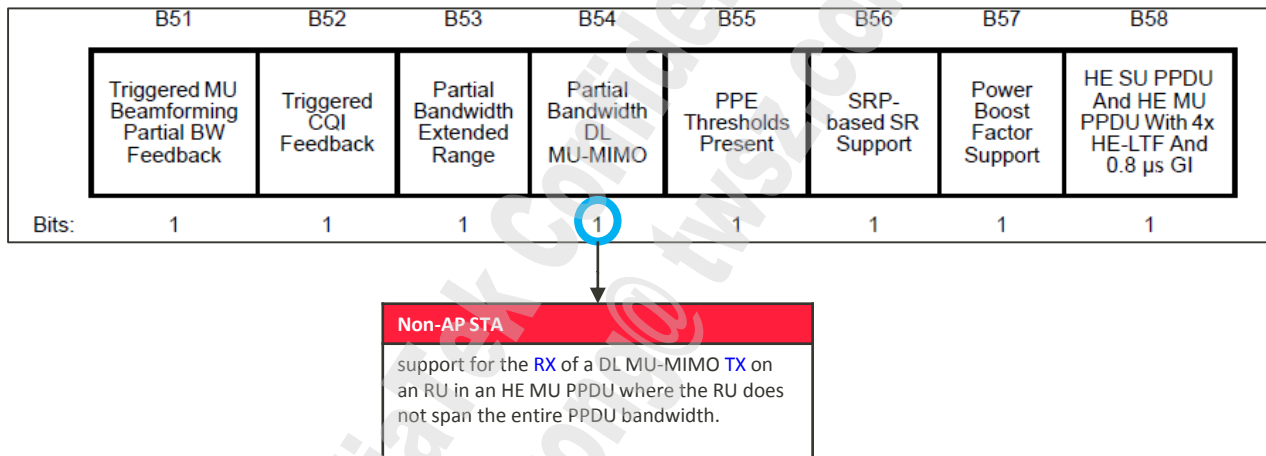
support for the **RX** of payload in a 20 MHz HE MU PPDU with a single 106-tone RU in the primary 20 MHz channel.

A non-AP HE STA shall not transmit a 20 MHz HE MU PPDU with a single 106-tone RU to a peer STA unless it has received from the peer STA an HE Capabilities element with the Rx Partial BW SU Using HE MU PPDU From Non-AP STA subfield in the HE PHY Capabilities Information field equal to 1.

○ : UL MU-MIMO

○ : DL MU-MIMO

# HE PHY Capability for MU-MIMO TX/RX

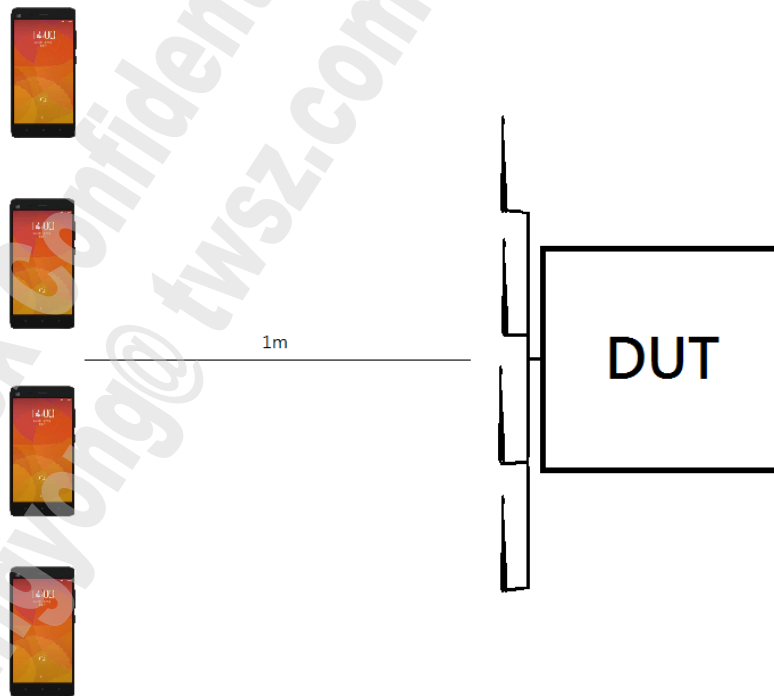


 : UL MU-MIMO

 : DL MU-MIMO

# Basic OTA MU Test Topology

- **MU client**
  - MU Rx Capable STAs
- **Downlink Traffic:**
  - DUT -> Clients
  - UDP / TCP



# Environment for Connectivity Check

- A **clean channel is required** to avoid signal interferences.
- The relative position between MU clients and DUT antennas should be Line-of-Sight (**LOS**) propagations.
  - The distance between **each MU client** should be longer than 20cm
  - Please **erect antennas** of DUT and MU clients
- STA/AP Signal Strength (RSSI) should be **better than -46 dBm**
  - Suggested: -34 dBm ~ -55 dBm

# MT7986 MU-MIMO Connectivity Issue Debugging Indicators



# MU-MIMO Connectivity Flow

- Enable MU-MIMO feature in MT7986 like AP.
- Let MU Rx capable STAs connect to AP.
- Check the MU-MIMO group tables in 2MU, 3MU and 4MU scenarios.
  - The initial rates in each MU-MIMO group tables means the sounding matrix for such transmission combination are basically available.
- If above are not observed, check below conditions:
  - Environment settings are correct.
  - BFER/BFee capabilities are enabled exactly.
  - The signal strengths between AP and STAs are good enough.

# MT7986 MU-MIMO Feature Supports

- MU-MIMO TX chooses best scores in MU-MIMO TX groups to start MU-MIMO transmissions. The transmissions are dynamically decided by MU Rate Group Algorithm (RGA).
- Maximal STAs for simultaneous MU-MIMO Transmissions: 4
- Maximal STAs in the MU-MIMO candidate pool: 8
- Maximal spatial stream supports in each MU Rx STA: (3x3)
- Possible MU-MIMO transmission group combinations in spatial streams:
  - 2-User (2MU): (1ss, 1ss) / (1ss, 2ss) / (1ss, 3ss) / (2ss, 2ss)
  - 3-User (3MU): (1ss, 1ss, 1ss) / (1ss, 1ss, 2ss)
  - 4-User (4MU): (1ss, 1ss, 1ss, 1ss)

The connection ordering in above is exchangeable.

# MT7986 MU-MIMO Group Table Query

### Command to query MU-MIMO Group Table ###

Step1: `iwpriv ra0 show get_muru_glo_addr` //Only needed once

Step2: `iwpriv ra0 show get_mu_grouptbl=$Group_ID` //0~511

```
root@OpenWrt:/# iwpriv rax0 show get_mu_grouptbl=8 ; dmesg -c
[ 449.143125] MURU MUM GROUP TABLE ENTRY: GROUP IDX = 8
[ 449.143140] |-DW0 (Addr: 0x0223AA54) (Value: 0x40004119)
[ 449.143141] | |-u1NumUser = 1
[ 449.143142] | |-u1DlGi = 2
[ 449.143144] | |-u1UlGi = 1
[ 449.143145] | |-u1Ax = 1
[ 449.143146] | |-u1PFIDUser0 = 0
[ 449.143147] | |-u1PFIDUser1 = 1
[ 449.143148] | |-u1PFIDUser2 = 0
[ 449.143149] | |-u1PFIDUser3 = 0
[ 449.143150] | |-u1DlVld = 1
[ 449.143152] | |-u1UlVld = 0
[ 449.143157] |-DW1 (Addr: 0x0223AA58) (Value: 0x00000586)
[ 449.143158] | |-u1RuAlloc = 134
[ 449.143160] | |-u1NssUser0 = 1
[ 449.143161] | |-u1NssUser1 = 1
[ 449.143162] | |-u1NssUser2 = 0
[ 449.143163] | |-u1NssUser3 = 0
[ 449.143168] |-DW2 (Addr: 0x0223AA5C) (Value: 0x000000BB)
[ 449.143170] | |-u1DlMcsUser0 = 11
[ 449.143171] | |-u1DlMcsUser1 = 11
[ 449.143172] | |-u1DlMcsUser2 = 0
[ 449.143173] | |-u1DlMcsUser3 = 0
[ 449.143174] | |-u1DlWfUser0 = 0
[ 449.143175] | |-u1DlWfUser1 = 0
[ 449.143177] | |-u1DlWfUser2 = 0
[ 449.143178] | |-u1DlWfUser3 = 0
[ 449.143183] |-DW3 (Addr: 0x0223AA60) (Value: 0x00000000)
[ 449.143184] | |-u1UlMcsUser0 = 0
[ 449.143185] | |-u1UlMcsUser1 = 0
[ 449.143187] | |-u1UlMcsUser2 = 0
[ 449.143188] | |-u1UlMcsUser3 = 0
[ 449.143189] | |-u1UlWfUser0 = 0
[ 449.143190] | |-u1UlWfUser1 = 0
[ 449.143191] | |-u1UlWfUser2 = 0
[ 449.143192] | |-u1UlWfUser3 = 0
```

# Commands to Check PFMU\_ID for STAs

## ### Command to query AID of STAs ###

*iwpriv ra0 show stainfo*

- This command can be used to find out the AID of each STAs connected to this AP.
- We only need to check the MAC address of the targeted STA and find its Wlan index in system for advanced queries in MU sounding profiles.
- In below example, the Wlan index for STA (0A:0C:43:26:60:50) is 2

```
# iwpriv rax0 show stainfo ; dmesg -c
Show MacTable_Proc(): arg=
Dump MacTable entries info, EntType=0x20001
```

MAC	MODE	AID	WCID	BSS	PSM	WMM	MIMOPS	RSSI0/1/2/3	PhMd(T/R)	BW(T/R)	MCS(T/R)	S
MWDSCap HT Operating Mode : 0												
0A:0C:43:26:60:40	STA	2	1	1	0	1	3	-33/-33/-32/-32	HE_SU/HE_SU	80M/80M	2S-M11/2S-M11	
NO												
HT Operating Mode : 0												
0A:0C:43:26:60:50	STA	3	2	1	0	1	3	-33/-33/-32/-32	HE_SU/HE_SU	80M/80M	2S-M11/2S-M11	
NO												

## ### Command to query PFMU ID of particular STA

###

*iwpriv ra0 show wtbl=\$Wlan\_Index*

- This command shows the wireless table for particular STA by Wlan index. The PFMU\_ID is also included.
- We can use get the PFMU\_ID of this particular STA to check the SU/MU sounding profile for this STA.
- Meanwhile, we also can see the BF type of this STA recognized by AP.
- In this example right side, the PFMU\_IDX for STA Wlan index 2 is 1; the TxBF type of this STA is eBF.

```
# iwpriv rax0 show wtbl=2 ; dmesg -c
WTBL Basic Info:
show_wtbl_proc(): arg=2
Dump WTBL entries info, start=2, end=2, idx=2
Dump WTBL info of WLAN_IDX:2
LMAC WTBL Addr: group:0x820d4200=0x0 addr: 0x820d8200
DW00: 34 00 50 60
DW01: 26 43 0c 0a
```

```
LWTBL DW 3
WMM_Q:1/ RXD_DUP_MODE:2
VLAN2ETH:0/ BEAM_CHG:0/ DIS_BA256:0
PFMU_IDX:0/ ULPF_IDX:0/ RIBF:0/ ULPF:0
IGN_FBK:0/ TBF:1/ TBF_VHT:1/ TBF_HE:1
```

# Command to Check mibinfo

### Command to check mibinfo for SU/MU Tx packet counts ###

*iwpriv ra0 show mibinfo*

- This command can be used to check the SU/MU Tx packet proportions.
- As below screenshot, we can see the AMPDU Tx aggregation size allocations in total Tx packets.
- Meanwhile, we also can see the total Tx packet counts in MU and SU transmissions.
- The indicators also display the MU\_Tx\_Ok and MU\_Tx\_Total packets. **But MU TX MPDU Count includes both MUOFDMA TX and MUMIMO TX.**
- Usually we need to check the section for band 0 in mibinfo results.
- **Please note this is a read-and-clear command. We have to wait for certain time to catch the new Tx transmission results.**

```

===Tx Related Counters(Generic)===
BeaconTxCnt=0x11a0
Tx 20MHz Cnt=0x16a0
Tx 40MHz Cnt=0x6
Tx 80MHz Cnt=0xffff
Tx 160MHz Cnt=0x0
AMPDU Cnt=0xb98d
AMPDU MPDU Cnt=0x4cf82f
AMPDU MPDU Ack Cnt=0x4ca6c0
AMPDU MPDU PER=0.4%
===MU Related Counters===
MUBF_TX_COUNT=0x43af
MU_TX_MPDU_COUNT(Ok+Fail)=0x3eb39f
MU_TX_OK_MPDU_COUNT=0x3e72d0
MU_TO_SU_PPDU_COUNT=0x3
SU_TX_OK_MPDU_COUNT=0xe5856
  
```

# Useful Debugging Methods

- **Basic MU-MIMO Connectivity Issue:**

- Check the BF/MU capabilities in AP and STAs.
- Get the sniffer captures in associations.
- Check the counters in MU-MIMO status monitor.
- Get the AP SU Tx rates in test environment
- Get the RSSIs from STAs by stainfo command
- Collect necessary log/dump files mentioned in later slide pages for advanced analysis.

- **Sounding Handshake Issue:**

- Get the sniffer captures in MU sounding handshakes.
- Get the Sounding Profiles from STAs.

# MT7986 MU-MIMO Performance Issue Debugging Indicators

# MT7986 MU-MIMO Performance Tests

- **MU-MIMO Performance Gain Calculations:**

$$\text{MU-Gain} = \text{MU T-Put} / \text{SU T-Put}$$

Ex: HE BW80, two STA 2x2

$$2\text{MU T-Put} = 1871\text{Mbps}, 2\text{SU T-Put} = 1055\text{Mbps}, \text{the MU Gain} = 1871 / 1055 = 1.77$$

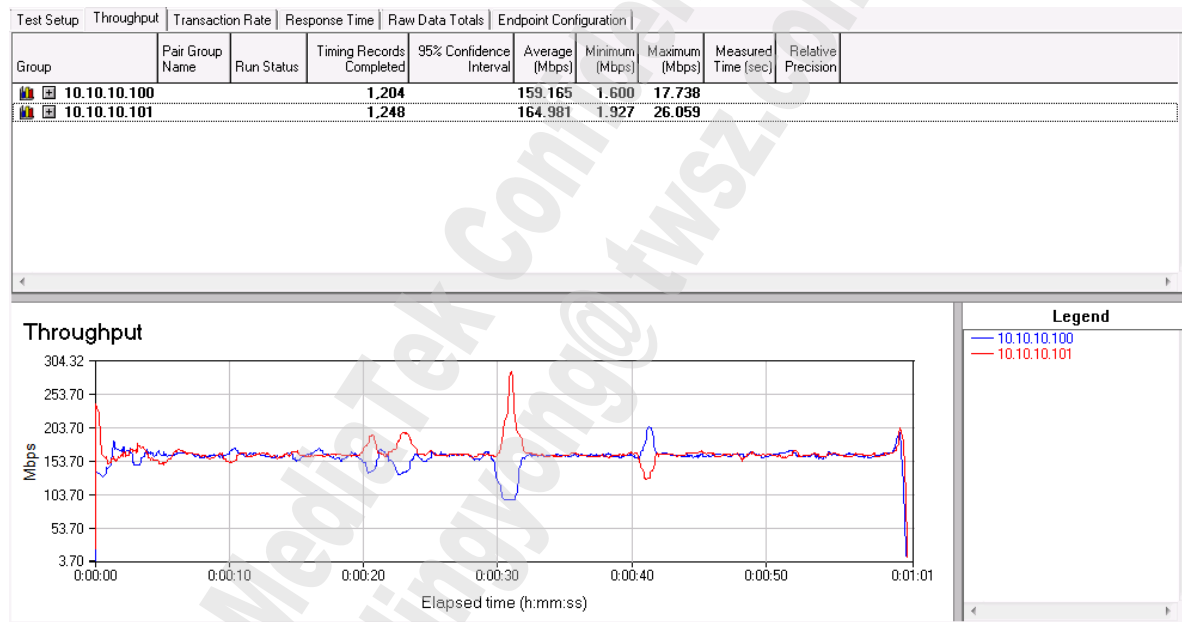
- **Preconditions to obtain best MU-MIMO throughputs:**

- A clean channel with good signal strength is required.
- LOS test topology is suggested for best performance results.
- **Good MU Rx capability in STAs. Please make sure the SW version of the MU Rx STAs are identical to avoid unbalanced Wi-Fi capability issue.**
- Good SU downlink throughput between AP and each MU STAs are required.
- Good/Reasonable multiple user SU downlink throughput between AP and all STAs accompanying tests are required.
- **The reasonable/fair SU downlink throughputs between each AP + STA combinations are required.**
- The Tx rates from STAs are qualified, its better to have MCS8/MCS9 with low PER.
- 3-MU is much recommended setup than 4-MU since 4-MU requires extremely good environmental condition
- MU gain is much larger when traffic is heavily and evenly distributed to each Muser.



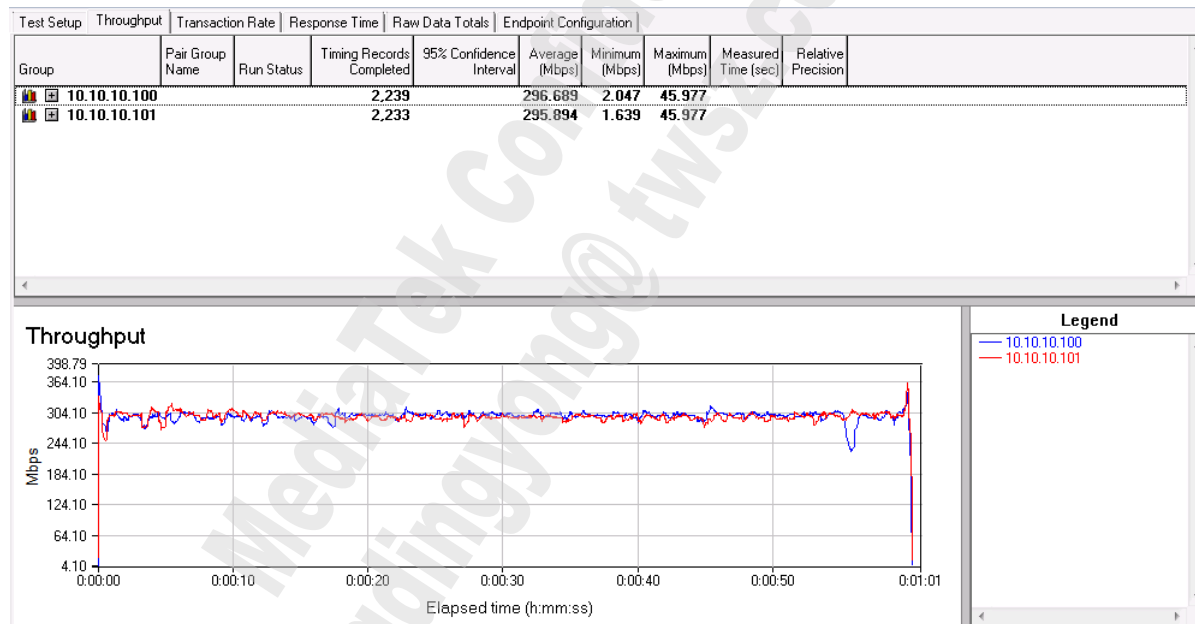
# Example of Good & Fair SU Throughput

- The total 2SU (1ss, 1ss) throughput is qualified: 323 Mbps



## Example of Good & Fair MU Throughput

- The total 2MU (1ss, 1ss) throughput is qualified: 592 Mbps
- The MU Gain :  $592 / 323 = 1.83$



# MU-MIMO Performance Test Tool

- Ixia Chariot or iPerf tool are suggested.
- The Chariot Endpoint shall be upgraded to recent versions.
- The iPerf tool version in both STA and AP backbone PC shall be the identical.
- Suggest amount of traffic pairs to obtain best performance:
  - TCP Downlink: 10 Pairs for each STA.
  - UDP Downlink: 15 ~ 20 Pairs for each STA.
- iPerf is alternative for throughput tests, especially in UDP related throughput tests.
- The Chariot script for TCP tests is High\_Performance.scr with 1MB file size.
- The Chariot script for UDP tests is Throughput.scr with 1MB file size and 65390 Sending/Receiving Buffer Size.
- The TCP Window Size for iPerf test could be 256 KB to 2MB.

## Common T-Put Debugging Methods in MU

- Check the MU-MIMO connectivity in MU-MIMO monitor and group table query.
- Check if the sounding handshake behaviors meet expectations; especially in the sounding request type of NDPA packets and the Nc/Nr settings in sounding feedbacks.
- Check the group table to see if there are high delta MCS rates in STAs frequently in group table updates.
- Check the SU/MU data packet proportions by mibinfo commands.
- Check the 2MU throughputs with two MU Rx STAs with the same model name.
- Check the SU performance capabilities of STAs in multiple SU downlink throughput tests.
- Check UDP throughput to divide the possible STA Tx capability issue in throughput tests.
- Check data packet transmission behaviors by sniffer capture logs.
- Fixing the MU Tx rates and SU Tx rates is another method to narrow down the root cause.

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