GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.

GD32VW553 射频产测指南

应用笔记 AN147

1.2 版本 (2025 年 3 月)



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1. 前言

本文主要用于指导客户对 GD32VW553 系列芯片 PCB 进行产线射频校准与测试。第二章内容 为测试环境的搭建方法。第三章内容为测试前的准备。第四章内容为芯片 Efuse 说明。第五章 内容为测试流程及具体测试步骤。第六章内容为版本历史。

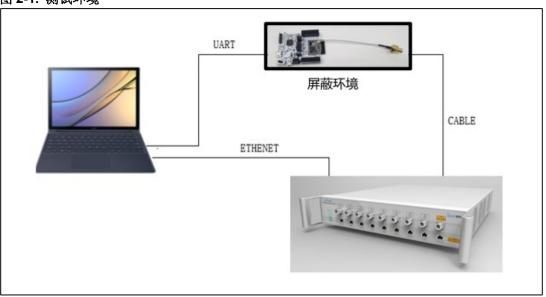


2. 测试环境

GD32VW553 系列芯片的产线射频校准与测试的环境为:

上位机(Host)通过网线连接综测仪(RF Tester,如极致汇仪的 iTest WT328 等),并通过串口连接 DUT(GD32VW553 PCB 板),使用串口 CMD 通信控制 DUT; DUT 的射频口与 RF Tester 通过射频线缆相连接。DUT 必须置于屏蔽环境。如图 2-1. 测试环境所示。

图 2-1. 测试环境





3. 测试准备

3.1. 软硬件配置

在进行 RF Calibration 之前,需确认以下配置:

- 固件版本: "image-all-rf-test.bin"
- 供电能力: 3.3v, 至少 500mA
- 通信方式: 串口通信,需连接 GD32VW553 串口(固件默认为 GPIO_PA6 & GPIO_PA7, 也可根据实际需求相应修改)
- 启动配置: BOOTO 拉低; PU & NRST 拉高
- 测试环境:室温、DUT置于屏蔽环境

3.2. 串口命令汇总说明

以下为本文中所涉及的串口命令汇总及其说明。以下命令(除 rf_efuse <operation> [item] [size] [value]外)设置结果掉电均不保存。命令格式中<>为必填参数; []为选填参数,若不填则使用默认值 0。各命令具体用法在*测试流程*中会做详细介绍

rf_mp_mode <mode>

设置芯片 MP 测试模式,取值范围 0~3,产线射频校准与测试通常选择模式 1

<mode>: 0: normal mode(非 MP mode); 1: MP test mode(本文需选此项); 2: rf normal test mode; 3: rf temp test mode

wifi_set_mp_targetpwr <para1> <para2> <para3>

设置功率校准的目标功率,十进制,具体说明如<u>表 3-1. CMD wifi</u> set mp targetpwr 各参数 说明

<para1>: 11B 11M 目标功率值

<para2>: 11AX MCS7 目标功率值

<para3>: 11G 54M 与 11AX MCS7 的目标功率差值

表 3-1. CMD wifi_set_mp_targetpwr 各参数说明

<para>参数</para>	para1	para2	para3
参数含义	11B 11M 目标功	11AX MCS7 目标	11G 54M 与 11AX
多	率	功率	MCS7 目标功率差值
推荐值	17dBm	14dBm	1dB
最大值	20dBm	15dBm	2dB
最小值	13dBm	10dBm	0dB
步进	0.5dB	0.5dB	0.5dB

wifi_set_ch <channel>



设置 WiFi 信道,十进制

<channel>: 信道值,取值范围 1~14

wifi_tx_duty <percentage> <rate> [add_power]

芯片开始非信令 Packet Tx;除非接收到 wifi_tx_stop 命令,否则将持续 Tx

<percentage>: 表示 tx 占空比(%), 目前仅支持 10%;

<rate>: Tx 速率值,十六进制,具体如表 3-2. CMD wifi tx duty <rate>参数说明

[add_power]: 设置功率调整值,十进制,取值范围-16 ~ 16dB,步进 0.25dB。在进行功率校准时,此值需不填或设为默认值 0

表 3-2. CMD wifi_tx_duty <rate>参数说明

11B 速率		11G i	11G 速率		11N 速率		11AX SU 速率	
1M	0x0	6M	0x4	MCS0	0x200	MCS0	0x500	
2M	0x1	9M	0x5	MCS1	0x201	MCS1	0x501	
5.5M	0x2	12M	0x6	MCS2	0x202	MCS2	0x502	
11M	0x3	18M	0x7	MCS3	0x203	MCS3	0x503	
		24M	0x8	MCS4	0x204	MCS4	0x504	
		36M	0x9	MCS5	0x205	MCS5	0x505	
		48M	0xa	MCS6	0x206	MCS6	0x506	
		54M	0xb	MCS7	0x207	MCS7	0x507	
						MCS8	0x508	
						MCS9	0x509	

rf_set_crystal_cap <tune>

修改芯片外部晶体(默认 40MHz) 所对应的芯片内部负载电容的容值,十六进制

<tune>: 调整芯片内部负载电容值,十六进制,取值范围 $0x0 \sim 0x3F \& 0x40 \sim 0x7F (0 \sim 63 \& -64 \sim -1)$,步进 1。此定义有效值仅 7bit,最后写 efuse 时需补齐 8bit,最高 bit 无意义,建议写为常数为 0

0x00~0x3F (0~63), 电容逐步加大, 频偏逐步负偏

0x7F~0x40 (-1~-64), 电容逐步减小, 频偏逐步正偏

wifi_tx_stop

停止 WiFi Tx

wifi_set_mp_pcom <para1> <para2> <para3> <para4> <para5> <para6>

将 WiFi 功率校准值暂存入芯片,十进制

<para1>: 暂未启用,建议写<para4>相同值

<para2>: 暂未启用,建议写<para5>相同值

<para3>: 暂未启用,建议写<para6>相同值



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<para4>: 11AX MCS7 Channel1 power offset 补偿值

<para5>: 11 AX MCS7 Channel7 power offset 补偿值

<para6>: 11 AX MCS7 Channel13 power offset 补偿值

取值范围-4~4dB; 步进 0.25dB

wifi_reset_trxc

清空 WiFi T/Rx 计数器

wifi_phy_rxc

查看芯片 WiFi Rx(收包)计数器的返回值

例如返回值打印: "FCS OK: 0x000003df, ERR: 0x00000021, RX END: 0x00000400", 只需 关注其中 FCS OK (十六进制)即可, 0x000003df 表示 Rx 成功收包 991 笔

ble_test_tx <channel> <data length> <pkt payload> <phy> <tx power level>

进行 BLE Tx; 除非接收到 ble_test_stop 命令, 否则将持续 Tx

<channel>: BLE Tx 的 channel, 十六进制

<data length>: 封包长度,十六进制,单位 Byte。Power calibration 时推荐使用 37Byte,即 0x25

<pkt payload>: payload 类型,十六进制,Power calibration 时推荐使用 PRBS9,即 0x0

<phy>: BLE Tx 速率,十六进制,Power calibration 时推荐使用 1M,即 0x1

<tx power level>: BLE Tx 目标功率,十六进制, Power calibration 时推荐使用 0dBm, 即 0x0

各个参数具体定义如表 3-3. CMD ble test tx 各参数说明

表 3-3. CMD ble test tx 各参数说明

参数名称	值及含义			
channel	0x0-0x27=ch0-39			
data length	0x0-0xFF=0B-255B			
nkt novlood	0x00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07=PRBS9/0xF0F0/0xAAAA			
pkt payload	/PRBS15/0xFFFF/0x0000/0x0F0F/0x5555			
phy	0x01/02/03/04 = 1M/2M/Coded S=8/ Coded S=2			
tx power level	0x7E/7F=min/max, 0x00=0dbm/ 0xFF=-1dbm			

ble_set_mp_pcom <offset value>

将 BLE 功率校准值暂存入芯片,十进制

取值范围-4~4dB, 步进 0.25 dB

ble test rx <channel> <phy> <modulation idx>

开始 BLE Rx 测试



参数均为十六进制,具体含义可参考表 3-4. CMD ble test rx 各参数说明

表 3-4. CMD ble_test_rx 各参数说明

参数名称	值及含义
channel	0x0-0x27=ch0-39
phy	0x01/02/03 = 1M/2M/Coded
modulation idx	0x00/01=standard/ stable modulation index

ble_test_stop

停止 BLE Tx 或 Rx 测试。若停止的是 BLE Rx,则再获取 BLE Rx 收包数,十六进制

rf_efuse <operation> [item] [size] [value]

对芯片 efuse 进行操作

<operation>: show/read/write/check_bytes/total_space/available_space

[item]: the type of item, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8

1: AX20 & BLE power offset;

2: power level control;

4: freq tuning;

6: WiFi MAC address low;

7: MAC address high;

8: BLE MAC address low.

[size]: the size to rf efuse item, $1 \sim 4$

[value]: the hex value to set



4. Efuse 说明

Efuse 主要用于保存在 RF 校准前设置的一些必要的参数,以及当校准完成后所得到的校准值。 芯片掉电 efuse 不会丢失,下次上电时 efuse 数据可使能。可用 CMD *rf_efuse show* 查看当前 efuse map。完整 map 如*表 4-1. Efuse Map*,每个 byte 的默认值均为 0x00。

表 4-1. Efuse Map

衣 4-1. Eluse wap					
Efuse Address	Byte0	Byte1	Byte2	Byte3	
0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
0x10	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
0x20	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
0x30	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
0x50	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
0x60	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
0x70	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
0x80	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	
Defined by calibration					
Defined by user, before calibration					
Defined by user, before efuse writing					
Not Defined					

<u>表 4-1. Efuse Map</u>中,红色底纹的内容需要实际校准后方可确定;绿色底纹的内容由用户在校准前根据自身实际需求制定,影响校准结果;黄色底纹的内容由用户在写 efuse 前确定;灰色底纹的内容尚未定义。

表 4-2. Efuse 定义为 efuse 中每个 item 的说明及默认值含义。



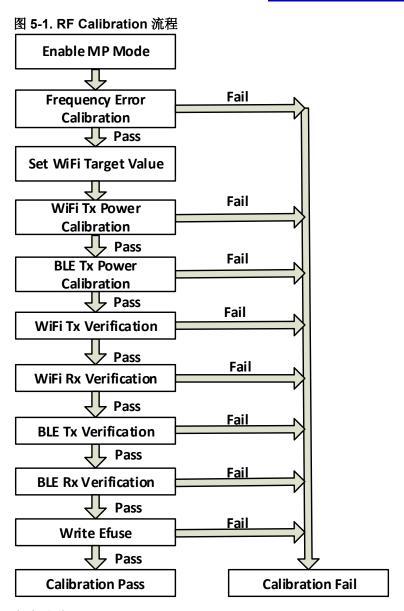
表 4-2. Efuse 定义

衣 4-2. Efuse 定义 Item Name	Efuse 位 置	说明	默认 值	默认值 含义	何时确 定
11AX Offset_ BasedOnTargetPower	0x10~12	补偿 11AX SU MCS7 低中 高三个 channel 的实测功率 与目标功率的差值	0x00	0dB	校准后
BLE Offset_ BasedOnTargetPower	0x13	补偿 BLE channel19(2440MHz)的实测 功率与目标功率的差值	0x00	0dB	校准后
	0x20[7:4]	设定 11B 11M 目标功率值	0x00	17dBm	校准前
TargetPower_1	0x20[3:0]	设定 11AX SU MCS7 目标 功率值	0x00	14dBm	校准前
TargetPower_2	0x21[7:4]	设定 11G 54M 与 11AX SU MCS7 的目标功率差值	0x00	1dB	校准前
TXPowerLimit_byMod	0x22[7:4]	限制功率分配表 11B 最大功率值	0x00	18dBm	写 efuse 前
е	0x22[3:0]	限制功率分配表 11G/N/AX 最大功率值	0x00	18dBm	写 efuse 前
	0x23[7:4]	设定 BLE 目标功率值	0x00	0dBm	校准前
TargetPower_3	0x23[3:0]	设定 BLE 最大功率值	0x00	8dBm	写 efuse 前
FreqTuning	0x40	校准芯片内部用于调整晶体 频偏的电容值	0x00	0	校准后
MAC_Address	0x60~62 0x70~72 0x80~82	MAC 地址	0x00	1	写 efuse 前



5. 测试流程

GD32W553 RF Calibration 测试流程框图如图 5-1. RF Calibration 流程所示:



各步骤说明:

- Enable MP Mode: 进入 MP 模式
- Frequency Error Calibration:对芯片频偏进行校准,一般通过 WiFi Tx
- Set WiFi Target Value: 设置期望 WiFi 各速率通过校准所达到的目标功率值
- WiFi Tx Power Calibration: 对芯片 WiFi Tx 功率进行校准,分三个 channel,共 3 个参数
- BLE Tx Power Calibration: 对 BLE Tx 功率进行校准
- WiFi Tx Verification: 当上述 WiFi Tx 频偏和功率校准过后,对 Tx 性能进行完整的验证
- WiFi Rx Verification: 对 WiFi Rx PER 性能进行验证
- BLE Tx Verification: 当上述 BLT Tx 功率校准过后,对 BLE Tx 性能进行完整的验证



- BLE Rx Verification: 对 BLE Rx PER 性能进行验证
- Write Efuse: 当上述都通过后,将校准值写入芯片 efuse

5.1. Enable MP Mode

DUT 正常启动后,需先进入 MP(Mass Production)模式,方可进行相关的校准测试,可用 CMD *rf_mp_mode* 实现。

- CMD 举例:
 - **rf_mp_mode 1** //进入 RF calibration 模式

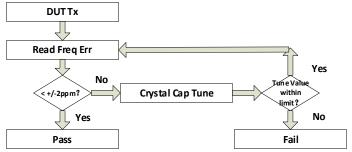
5.2. Frequency Error Calibration

产线校准时,需首先对 DUT Tx 的频偏进行校准。

5.2.1. 流程框图

Frequency Error Calibration 流程框图如图 5-2. Frequency Error Calibration 流程:

图 5-2. Frequency Error Calibration 流程



5.2.2. 具体流程

- 1. 基于 MCS7 Channel7, 控制 DUT Tx, 可用 CMD wifi set ch 和 wifi tx tudy。
- CMD 举例:
 - wifi_set_ch 7 //设置信道 7
 - wifi_tx_duty 10 0x507
 //占空比 10%, 速率 11AX MCS7, 使用默认功率(对于尚未校准的芯片,只能使用默认功率),进行 Tx
- 2. 综测仪在相应信道作为 VSA, 查看 DUT Tx 频偏。
- 3. 调整 DUT Tx 频偏,直至符合要求,可用 CMD rf_set_crystal_cap。
- CMD 举例:
 - rf set crystal cap 0x3 //电容基于默认值加大 3 格
 - rf_set_crystal_cap 0x7C //电容基于默认值减小 4 格
- 若频偏为正偏 --> 调整增加 tune 值 --> 电容值增加 -> 频偏向负方向移动直至接近目



标; 反之亦然。

■ tune 计算公式:

tune = Freq_err_current / step, step ≈ 1.3KHz/格

■ 结束目标:

Freq_err_current ≤ +/-5KHz or 2ppm

- 4. 当满足目标后,DUT 停止 Tx,可用 CMD wifi_tx_stop。
- CMD 举例:
 - wifi_tx_stop
- 5. 记录最终 tune 值 (注: 此值为 7bit 有效数据, bit7 建议为常数 0, 负数由补码表示), 待最后 *Write Efuse* 存入 efuse 0x40, 具体定义如*表 5-1. FreqTuning 具体定义*。

表 5-1. FreqTuning 具体定义

	Efuse 0x40		Internal Conscituuslus
Bit[7:6]	Bit[5:0]	Hex	Internal Capacity value
00	111111	0x3F	
•••			电容值线性增加(频偏负方向移动)
00	000001	0x01	
00	000000	0x00	电容值位于中间
01	111111	0x7F	
•••			电容值线性减小(频偏正方向移动)
01	000000	0x40	

■ 表格中**加粗项**为默认值,下同

5.3. Set WiFi Target Value

在开始 RF Calibration 前,各个模式的目标功率(<u>Efuse 说明</u>中绿色底纹部分)需要提前确定,功率定义及取值范围如<u>表 5-2. 设置 WiFi 目标功率说明</u>。可用 CMD wifi_set_mp_targetpwr 将目标功率传入 DUT。待最后 <u>Write Efuse</u> 存入 efuse 0x20 & 0x21。

- CMD 举例:
 - wifi_set_mp_targetpwr 17 13.5 0.5

//设置目标功率为 11B 11M 17dBm; 11AX SU MCS7 为 13.5dBm; 11G 54M 为 13.5+0.5=14dBm。此处仅为举例,三个参数推荐分别设置为 17/14/1

■ 目标功率可由用户自行设置,但需在取值范围之内



表 5-2. 设置 WiFi 目标功率说明

Para NO.	Efuse 位置	Item 说明	Bit Value	Power Level
			0110	20
			•••	
			0010	18
		11B 11M 目标功率值	0001	17.5
1	0x20[7:4]	(dBm)	0000	17
		(dbiii)	1111	16.5
			1110	16
			•••	
			1000	13
	2 0x20[3:0] 11AX SU MCS7 目 率值(dBm)		0010	15
			0001	14.5
		11AV CU MCC7 日标中	0000	14
2			1111	13.5
			1110	13
			•••	
			1000	10
			0010	2
		11G 54M 与 11AX SU	0001	1.5
3	0x21[7:4]	MCS7 的目标功率差值	0000	1
		(dB)	1111	0.5
			1110	0

5.4. WiFi Tx Power Calibration

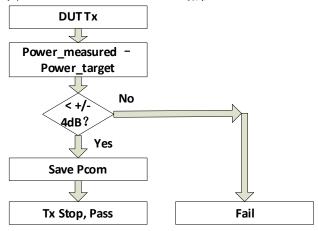
每块 PCB 板由于制板、打件、元器件本身的差异等因素,初始 WiFi Tx 功率会有一些差异,同时不同信道的功率也会有差异,因此为提高 PCB 的一致性,需要对 WiFi Tx 功率进行校准。

5.4.1. 流程框图

WiFi Tx Power Calibration 流程框图如 **图 5-3. Tx Power Calibration 流程**所示:



图 5-3. Tx Power Calibration 流程



5.4.2. 具体流程

- 以 <u>Set WiFi Target Value</u> 所设目标功率值为基础, DUT 设置特定 3 个 Channel 待校准, 如下:
- 待校准 Channel = 1/7/13
- 待校准 Rate = 11AX MCS7
- 共 3 个待校准参数: 11AX MCS7 Channel1、11AX MCS7 Channel7、11AX MCS7 Channel13
- 2. DUT 在特定 Channel 进行 packet Tx,可用 CMD wifi_set_ch 和 wifi_tx_duty。
- CMD 举例:
 - wifi_set_ch 7 //设置信道 7
 - wifi_tx_duty 10 0x507
 //设置为占空比 10%,速率 11AX MCS7,第三个参数[add power]必须为 0,表示使用默认功率。故此处不特别设置,表示使用默认值 0
- 3. 综测仪作为 VSA 在特定 Channel 和 Rate 接收,获得实际功率值,DUT 停止 Tx,可用 CMD *wifi tx stop*。
- 4. 记录测量功率与 <u>Set WiFi Target Value</u> 目标功率的差值(Power Offset)。当此差值在 +/-4.125dB 之内时,根据表 5-3. WiFi 校准功率差值与功率补偿值关系得到相应的功率补偿值 Pcom; 若超过+/-4dB 则直接 fail。



表 5-3. WiFi 校准功率差值与功率补偿值关系

Power C	Power Offset			Efuse 0x00~02 & 0x10~12		
Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Pcom	Bit[7]	Bit[6:0]	Dec	
-4.125	-3.875	4	0	0100000	32	
-3.875	-3.625	3.75	0	0011110	30	
-0.875	-0.625	0.75	0	0000110	6	
-0.625	-0.375	0.5	0	0000100	4	
-0.375	-0.125	0.25	0	0000010	2	
-0.125	0.125	0	0	0000000	0	
0.125	0.375	-0.25	1	1111110	-2	
0.375	0.625	-0.5	1	1111100	-4	
-0.126	0.875	-0.75	1	1111010	-6	
3.625	3.875	-3.75	1	1100010	-30	
3.875	4.125	-4	1	1100000	-32	

- 5. 将 Pcom 暂时存入芯片供后续验证使用,可用 CMD wifi_set_mp_pcom, 待最后 Write Efuse 节存入 efuse 0x10~0x12
- Power Offset = Measured_Power Target_Power
- Pcom 为实际补偿的功率值
- 补偿精度为 0.25dB
- 例如实际测量 11AX ch1 power 为 13.2dbm, 所设目标功率为 14dbm, 则偏差为 13.2 14 = -0.8dB, 查表得此处补偿功率 Pcom = 0.75dB
- 3 个待校准参数具体对应关系与 efuse 位置可见<u>表 5-4. CMD wifi_set_mp_pcom 各参数</u> 说明
- CMD 举例:
 - wifi_set_mp_pcom 0 -1.25 -1.75 0 -1.25 -1.75 //设置低/中/高信道 11AX_MCS7 功率补偿为 0, -1.25dB, -1.75dB(仅后面 3 项有定义)

表 5-4. CMD wifi set mp pcom 各参数说明

Pcom 参数	Efuse 位置	Channel	Rate
para1(暂未启用,建议写	1	1	1
para4 相同值)	/	,	/
para2(暂未启用,建议写	1	1	1
para5 相同值)	/	/	/
para3(暂未启用,建议写	1	1	1
para6 相同值)	,	,	1
para4	0x10	1	11AX MCS7
para5	0x11	7	11AX MCS7
para6	0x12	13	11AX MCS7



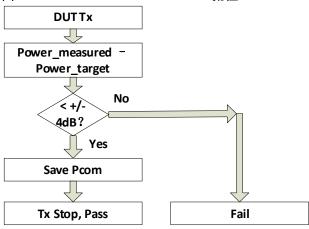
5.5. BLE Tx Power Calibration

类似 WiFi, BLE 也需要进行 Tx Power 校准。

5.5.1. 流程框图

BLE Tx Power Calibration 流程框图如图 5-4. BLE Tx Power Calibration 流程所示:

图 5-4. BLE Tx Power Calibration 流程



5.5.2. 具体流程

1. 首先需要确认 BLE 的 Target Power 和 Max Power,并将 Target Power 作为校准值以及后续 <u>BLE Tx Verification</u>的验证功率值。遵循 efuse 定义,BLE 的 Target Power 默认值 0dBm,取值范围-24~15dBm,共 16 个可选值,如<u>表 5-5. BLE Target Power</u>所示;BLE 的 Max Power 默认值 8dBm,取值范围-12~15dBm,共 7 个可选值,如<u>表 5-6. BLE Max Power</u>所示:

表 5-5. BLE Target Power

Efuse0x23	power level(dBm)
Bit[7:4]	BLE Target Power
0111	15
0110	12
0101	10
0010	4
0001	2
0000	0
1111	-3
1110	-6
1001	-21



1000 -24

表 5-6. BLE Max Power

Efuse0x23	power level(dBm)
Bit[3:0]	BLE Max Power Limit
0010	15
0001	12
0000	8
1111	4
1110	0
1101	-6
1100	-12

- 2. 使用 CMD ble_test_tx 进行 BLE Tx 测试
- CMD 举例:
 - ble_test_tx 0x13 0x25 0x0 0x1 0x0

//Channel = 0x13 (建议值) = 19 (2440MHz); Power calibration 时推荐使用中间的 channel19 (2440MHz)

//Data length = 37 Byte (建议值)

//Payload = PRBS9 (建议值)

//Rate = 1M (建议值)

//Target Power = 0dBm(建议值); range: -24~15dBm(遵循 efuse 定义)

- 3. 综测仪作为 VSA 在特定 Channel 接收,获得实际功率值,DUT 停止 Tx,可用 CMD ble_test_stop
- CMD 举例:
 - ble_test_stop
- 4. 记录测量功率与 CMD *ble_test_tx* 中<target power>的差值(Power Offset)。当此差值在+/-4.125dB之内时,根据表5-7. *BLE 校准功率差值与功率补偿值关系*得到相应的功率补偿值 Ble Pcom;若超过+/-4dB 则直接 fail

表 5-7. BLE 校准功率差值与功率补偿值关系

BLE Powe	BLE Power Offset			Efuse 0x13	
Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Pcom	Bit[7]	bit[6:0]	Dec
-4.125	-3.875	4	0	0100000	32
-3.875	-3.625	3.75	0	0011110	30
-0.875	-0.625	0.75	0	0000110	6
-0.625	-0.375	0.5	0	0000100	4
-0.375	-0.125	0.25	0	0000010	2
-0.125	0.125	0	0	0000000	0
0.125	0.375	-0.25	1	1111110	-2
0.375	0.625	-0.5	1	1111100	-4
-0.126	0.875	-0.75	1	1111010	-6



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3.625	3.875	-3.75	1	1100010	-30
3.875	4.125	-4	1	1100000	-32

- 5. 将 Pcom 暂时存入芯片供后续验证使用,可用 CMD *ble_set_mp_pcom*, 待最后 <u>Write</u> <u>Efuse</u>存入 efuse 0x23
 - Power Offset = Measured Power Target Power
 - Pcom 为实际补偿的功率值
 - 补偿精度为 0.25dB
 - 例如实际测量 BLE Tx power 为 0.6dbm, 所设目标功率为 0dbm, 则偏差为 0.6 0 = 0.6dB, 查表得此处补偿功率 Pcom = -0.5dB
 - CMD 举例:
 - **ble_set_mp_pcom -0.5**//设置 BLE 功率补偿为-0.5dB

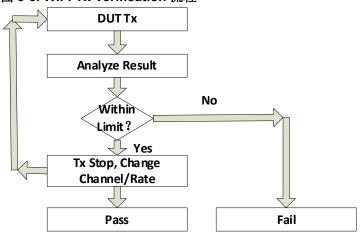
5.6. WiFi Tx Verification

当 WiFi Tx power 校准完之后,需要对校准后的 Tx 性能进行更全面的验证。

5.6.1. 流程框图

WiFi Tx Verification 流程框图如图 5-5. WiFi Tx Verification 流程所示:

图 5-5. WiFi Tx Verification 流程



5.6.2. 具体流程

- 1. DUT 设置特定 Channel 并 Tx,可用 CMD wifi_set_ch 和 wifi_tx_duty。
- Channel 可由用户选则, 1~14 均支持
- Rate 推荐每个 mode 的最高速率,即 11B 11M/ 11G 54M/ 11N MCS7/ 11AX MCS9,共 4 个速率
- 一般每个 Rate 测一个 Channel 即可。推荐的 Channel VS Rate 组合如<u>表 5-8. WiFi Tx</u> Verification 推荐指标



- 各个 Pass Criterion 用户亦可修改
- 2. 综测仪在相应 Channel 和 Rate 收包,并对所测结果进行分析判断。
- 3. DUT 停止 Tx,可用 CMD wifi_tx_stop。

5.6.3. 测试项及测试指标

综测仪收到包后,推荐按<u>表 5-8. WiFi Tx Verification 推荐指标</u>进行判断。

表 5-8. WiFi Tx Verification 推荐指标

Rate	Channel	Results from Tester	Pass Criterion
		Power	Target+/-2db
		EVM	<10%
11B 11M	1	Freq error	<±20ppm
		LO Leakage	<-20dbc
		MASK	Passed
		Power	Target+/-2db
		EVM	<-26db
11G 54M	4	Freq error	<±20ppm
		LO Leakage	<-20dbc
		MASK	Passed
	13	Power	Target+/-2db
		EVM	<-28db
11N MCS7		Freq error	<±20ppm
		LO Leakage	<-20dbc
		MASK	Passed
		Power	Target+/-2db
		EVM	<-33db
11AX MCS9	9	Freq error	<±20ppm
		LO Leakage	<-20dbc
		MASK	Passed

5.7. WiFi Rx Verification

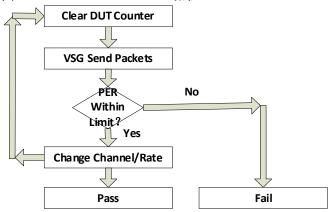
WiFi Tx 验证完成后,还需对 DUT 的 WiFi Rx PER 性能进行验证。

5.7.1. 流程框图

WiFi Rx Verification 流程框图如图 5-6. WiFi Rx Verification 流程所示:



图 5-6. WiFi Rx Verification 流程



5.7.2. 具体流程

- 1. 需保证 DUT 所处环境为**屏蔽环境**,设置 Channel,并清空 Rx 计数器,可用 CMD wifi_set_ch 和 wifi_reset_trxc。
- Channel 可由用户选则, 1~14 均支持
- CMD 举例:
 - wifi_set_ch 3 //设置信道 3
 - wifi reset trxc //清空计数器
- Rate 可由用户选择,推荐每个 mode 的最高 rate, 即 11B 11M/ 11G 54M/ 11N MCS7/ 11AX MCS9
- 一般每个 rate 测一个 channel 即可。推荐的 Channel VS Rate 组合如<u>表 5-9. WiFi Rx</u> Verification 推荐指标
- 2. 综测仪在对应 Channel 和 Rate 作 VSG,按下表的输入功率(灵敏度点+6dB),发送固定数量封包,一般为 1000 笔,包长建议 1024byte。
- 3. 待综测仪发包完毕,查看计数器返回值,并计算 PER。
- CMD 举例:
 - wifi phy rxc

//查看 phy 计数器的返回值,例如返回值打印: "FCS OK: 0x000003df, ERR: 0x00000021, RX END: 0x00000400",只需关注其中 FCS OK 即可。0x000003df 表示 RX OK=991 笔。PER = 1 – 991/1000 = 0.9%,Pass

5.7.3. 测试项及测试指标

Rx Verification 时,综测仪推荐功率设置及指标如表 5-9. WiFi Rx Verification 推荐指标 所示:

表 5-9. WiFi Rx Verification 推荐指标

Rate	Channel	Input Power	PER Criterion
11B 11M	13	Psen + 6db	≤8%
11G 54M	10	Psen + 6db	≤10%
11N MCS7	1	Psen + 6db	≤10%
11AX MCS9	5	Psen + 6db	≤10%

■ PER = (发包数 - MAC OK 数) / 发包数 * 100%



■ Psen 为 DUT 在实验室的实测灵敏度功率值

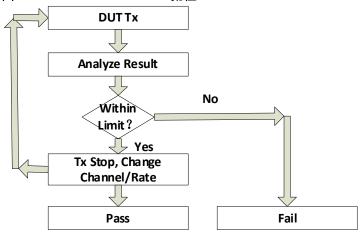
5.8. BLE Tx Verification

当 BLE Tx power 校准完之后,需要对校准后的 Tx 性能进行更全面的验证。

5.8.1. 流程框图

Tx Verification 流程框图如图 5-7. BLE Tx Verification 流程所示:

图 5-7. BLE Tx Verification 流程



5.8.2. 具体流程

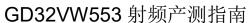
- 1. DUT 设置参数并 Tx,可用 CMD ble test tx,建议用 Target Power 进行测试
- 2. 综测仪在相应 Channel 和 Rate 收包,并对所测结果进行分析判断
- 3. DUT 停止 Tx,可用 CMD ble_test_stop

5.8.3. 测试项及测试指标

BLE Tx Verification 推荐的测试项及其指标,可参考表 5-10. BLE Tx Verification 推荐指标

表 5-10. BLE Tx Verification 推荐指标

Rate	Channel	Length	Payload	Results from Tester	Pass Criterion				
			Power	Target Power+/-					
				Power	2db				
								Modulation	Follow on co
1M	0	37B	37B 0xF0&0	0xF0&0xAA	Characteristics	Follow spec			
							Initial Carrier Frequency	Follow once	
									Tolerance
				Carrier Frequency Drift	Follow spec				





				Power	Target Power+/- 2db
				Modulation	Follow on co
2M	39	37B	0xF0&0xAA	Characteristics	Follow spec
				Initial Carrier Frequency	Follow appea
				Tolerance	Follow spec
				Carrier Frequency Drift	Follow spec

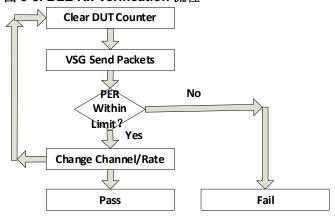
5.9. BLE Rx Verification

与 WiFi 类似, BLE 也需要进行 RX PER 的验证。

5.9.1. 流程框图

BLE Rx Verification 流程框图如图 5-8. BLE Rx Verification 流程所示:

图 5-8. BLE Rx Verification 流程



5.9.2. 具体流程

- 1. 需保证 DUT 所处环境为**屏蔽环境**,测试可用 CMD *ble_test_rx*
- CMD 举例:
 - **ble_test_rx 0x0 0x1 0x0** //设置信道 0,速率=1M,payload=PRBS9
- 2. 综测仪在对应 Channel 和 Rate 作 VSG,按下表的输入功率(灵敏度点+6dB),发送固定数量封包,一般为 1500 笔,包长建议 37Byte,payload 建议 PRBS9
- 3. 待综测仪发包完毕,使用 CMD *ble_test_stop* 停止 Tx,并查看计数器返回值,再计算 PER
- CMD 举例:
 - ble_test_stop

//停止 BLE test,并查看计数器的返回值,例如返回值打印: "le test end, status 0x0, received pkt num: 1316",PER =(1500 - 1316)/1500 = 12.3%. PASS

5.9.3. 测试项及测试指标



BLE Rx Verification 时,综测仪推荐功率设置及指标如*表 5-11. BLE Rx Verification 推荐指标* 所示:

表 5-11. BLE Rx Verification 推荐指标

Rate	Channel	Length	Payload	Input Power	PER Criterion
1M	0	37B	PRBS9	Psen + 6db	≤30.8%
2M	39	37B	PRBS9	Psen + 6db	≤30.8%

- PER = (发包数 MAC OK 数) / 发包数 * 100%
- Psen 为 DUT 在实验室的实测灵敏度功率值

5.10. Write Efuse

待上述流程均 Pass 后,需将温度值、功率校准值及其他设定值写入 DUT 的 efuse,待下次上电启动时,自动导入到芯片内部。读写 efuse 可用 CMD rf_efuse。

5.10.1. 确定所写内容

本文 <u>Efuse 说明</u>有介绍过,红色和绿色底纹部分在 WiFi / BLE 校准前就已确定,黄色底纹部分需在写 efuse 前确认。其中 0x22 TXPowerLimit_byMode 具体定义可参考<u>表 5-12.</u> <u>TXPowerLimit_byMode 具体定义</u>。

表 5-12. TXPowerLimit_byMode 具体定义

Efuse 0x22	WiFi MAX Power Level(dBm)
Bit[7:4]	11B
0110	21
0010	19
0001	18.5
0000	18
1111	17.5
1110	17
1000	14
Bit[3:0]	11G, 11N & 11AX
0010	19
0001	18.5
0000	18
1111	17.5
1110	17
1000	14

WiFi 和 BLE 的 MAC 地址在 efuse 0x60~62、0x70~72、0x80~82,具体定义如表 5-13. MAC



地址具体定义,具体内容由用户定义。

表 5-13. MAC 地址具体定义

Efuse 位置	说明	默认值	具体含义
0x60	MAC_Address_Byte3	0x00	WIFI MAC address bit[23:16]
0x61	MAC_Address_Byte2	0x00	WIFI MAC address bit[15:8]
0x62	MAC_Address_Byte1	0x00	WIFI MAC address bit[7:0]
0x70	MAC_Address_Byte6	0x00	WIFI/BLE MAC address bit[47:40]
0x71	MAC_Address_Byte5	0x00	WIFI/BLE MAC address bit[39:32]
0x72	MAC_Address_Byte4	0x00	WIFI/BLE MAC address bit[31:24]
0x80	MAC_Address_Byte9	0x00	BLE MAC address bit[23:16]
0x81	MAC_Address_Byte8	0x00	BLE MAC address bit[15:8]
0x82	MAC_Address_Byte7	0x00	BLE MAC address bit[7:0]

5.10.2. 完整写 efuse 举例

完整的写 efuse CMD 举例:

- rf efuse write 1 4 FEFCFA02

//设置 WiFi 11AX MCS7 低/中/高信道的功率补偿为-0.25dB, -0.5dB, -0.75dB; 设置 BLE 功率补偿为 0.25dB

rf efuse write 2 4 0DF00E21

//0x0D:设置 11B 11M 目标功率为 17dBm,设置 11AX MCS7 目标功率为 12.5dBm

//OXF0: 设置 11G 54M 目标功率为 12.5 + 0.5 = 13dBm

//0x0E: 设置最大功率限制为 11B 18dBm, 11G、11N&11AX 17dBm

//0x21: 设置 BLE 目标功率为 4dBm, 最大可用功率为 12dBm

//NOTE: 这里所设目标功率一定要和 <u>Set WiFi Target Value</u> 和 <u>BLE Tx Power CalibrationCMD</u> 所设值一致(此处仅用于举例,与前文目标功率可能并不一致),否则会导致功率校准偏差

rf_efuse write 4 1 7A

//设置频率校准为-6 格。仅低 7bit 有意义,最高 bit 建议写常数 0

- rf efuse write 6 3 000102
- rf efuse write 7 3 76baed
- rf efuse write 8 3 030405

//设置 WiFi MAC 地址为 0x76baed000102, BLE MAC 为 0x76baed030405

5.10.3. Efuse 可用空间说明

针对全空的 efuse, 共有空间 64bytes, 且每一 byte 的默认值均为 0x00。若对 efuse 某一位置 所写值与当前值相同, 其实并不真实消耗 efuse 空间。若完整地写一遍 efuse (所有值均为非 0x00 值)需要 24bytes, 故每颗芯片可完整校准两次有余。



6. 版本历史

表 6-1. 版本历史

版本号.	说明	日期
1.0	首次发布	2023年10月13日
1.1	根据 efuse 定义改动,修改相应使用 方法	2024年7月19日
1.2	修改 Important Notice 页	2025年3月28日



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