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Wireless SiPs
Compact-Size, Any Possible

TX&RX test with IQ-view

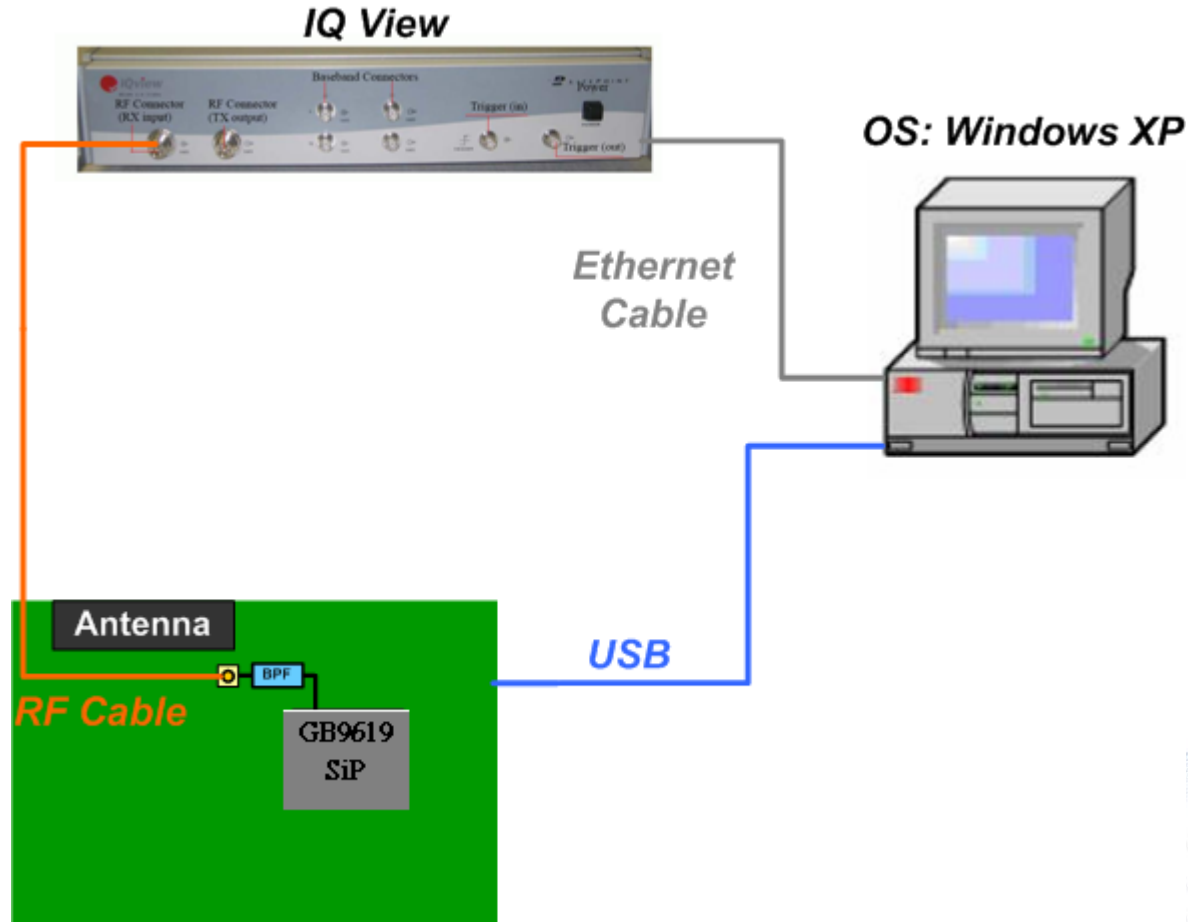
AMP AMPAK
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Version information

Version	Date	Author
0.3	2018/06/02	Terence Hsieh
0.1	2013/04/02	Bart Lin

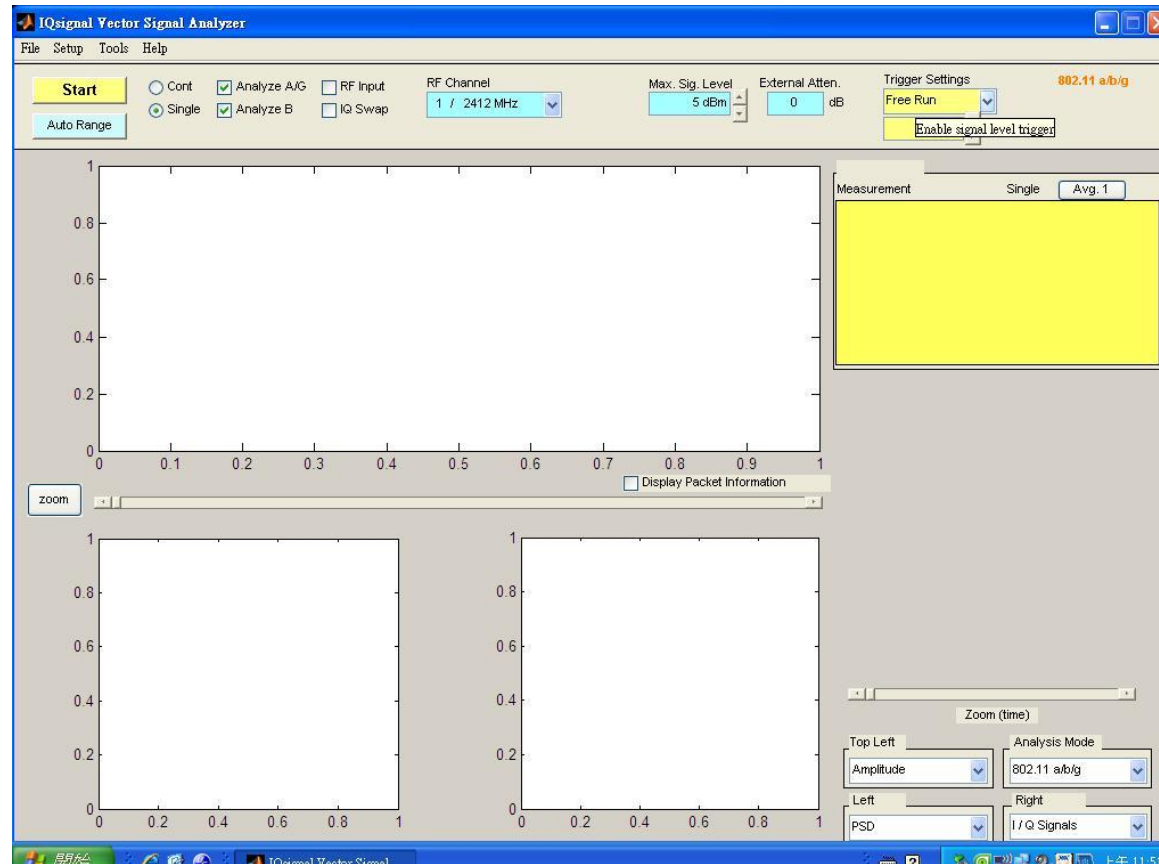
Continuous Modulation/Single-Tone Tx Configuration

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



Set up the IQview for Modulation/Single-Tone Tx

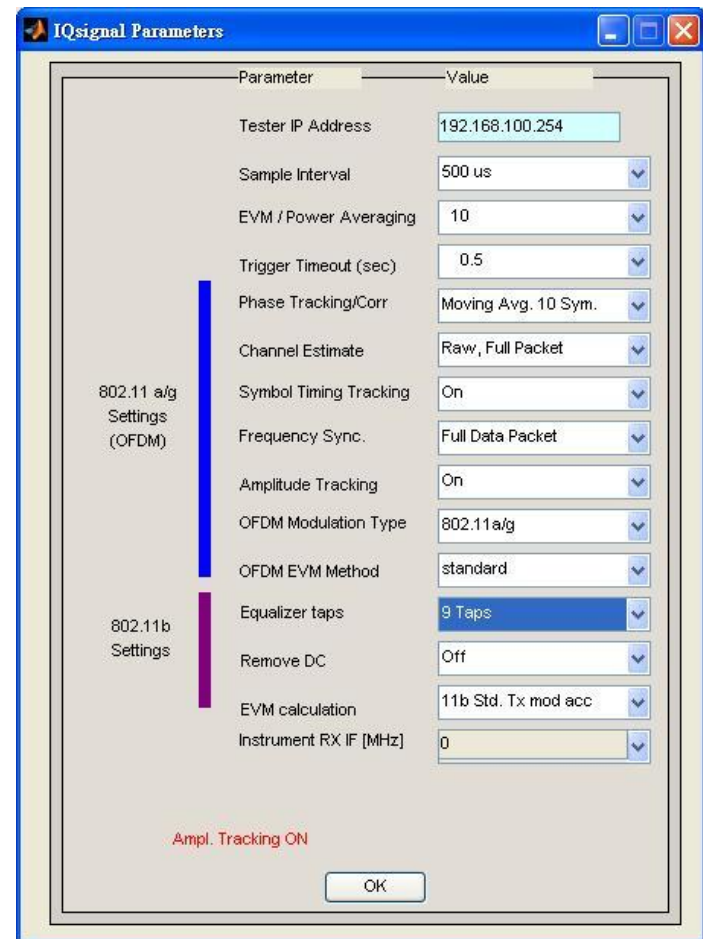
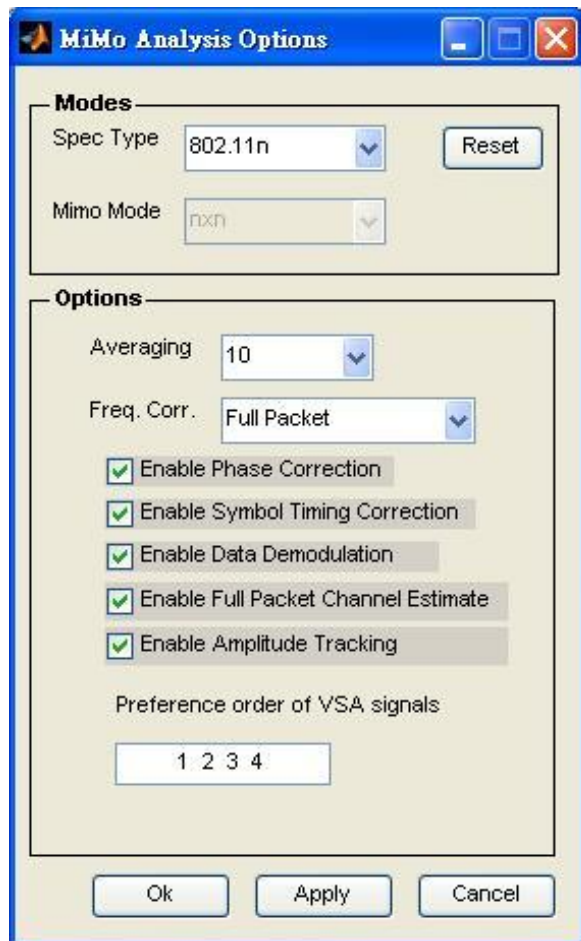
Step1. Execute IQview.exe and the GUI shows below.



Set up the IQview for Modulation/Single-Tone Tx

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

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



Set up Wi-Fi in your device for RF Test

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

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

If Wi-Fi driver is built in kernel

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

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11a

Modulation	nrate	rateset
BPSK	6	6b
BPSK	9	9b
QPSK	12	12b
QPSK	18	18b
16-QAM	24	24b
16-QAM	36	36b
64-QAM	48	48b
64-QAM	54	54b

```

wl down
wl band a
wl mpc 0
wl nrate -r 54
wl rateset 54b
wl country ALL
wl up
wl channel 36
wl scansuppress 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:11:22:33:44:55 tx 100 1000 0
wl phy_forcecal 1
    
```

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

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11b

```

wl down
wl band b
wl mpc 0
wl nrate -r 11
wl rateset 11b
wl country ALL
wl up
wl channel 1
wl scansuppress 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:11:22:33:44:55 tx 100 1000 0
wl phy_forcecal 1
    
```

Modulation	nrate	rateset
DBPSK	1	1b
DQPSK	2	2b
DQPSK	5.5	5.5b
DQPSK	11	11b

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

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11g

```
wl down
wl band b
wl mpc 0
wl nrate -r 54
wl rateset 54b
wl country ALL
wl up
wl channel 1
wl scansuppress 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:11:22:33:44:55 tx 100 1000 0
wl phy_forcecal 1
```

Modulation	nrate	rateset
BPSK	6	6b
BPSK	9	9b
QPSK	12	12b
QPSK	18	18b
16-QAM	24	24b
16-QAM	36	36b
64-QAM	48	48b
64-QAM	54	54b

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

Continuous Modulation Tx – 802.11n

```
wl down
wl band b
wl mpc 0
wl nrate -m 7
wl rateset 54b
wl country ALL
wl up
wl channel 1
wl scansuppress 1
wl txpwr1 -1
wl pkteng_start 00:11:22:33:44:55 tx 100 1000 0
wl phy_forcecal 1
```

Set band: a = 5G, b = 2.4G

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

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

Continuous Single-Tone Tx

wl band **b** ← Set band: a = 5G, b = 2.4G

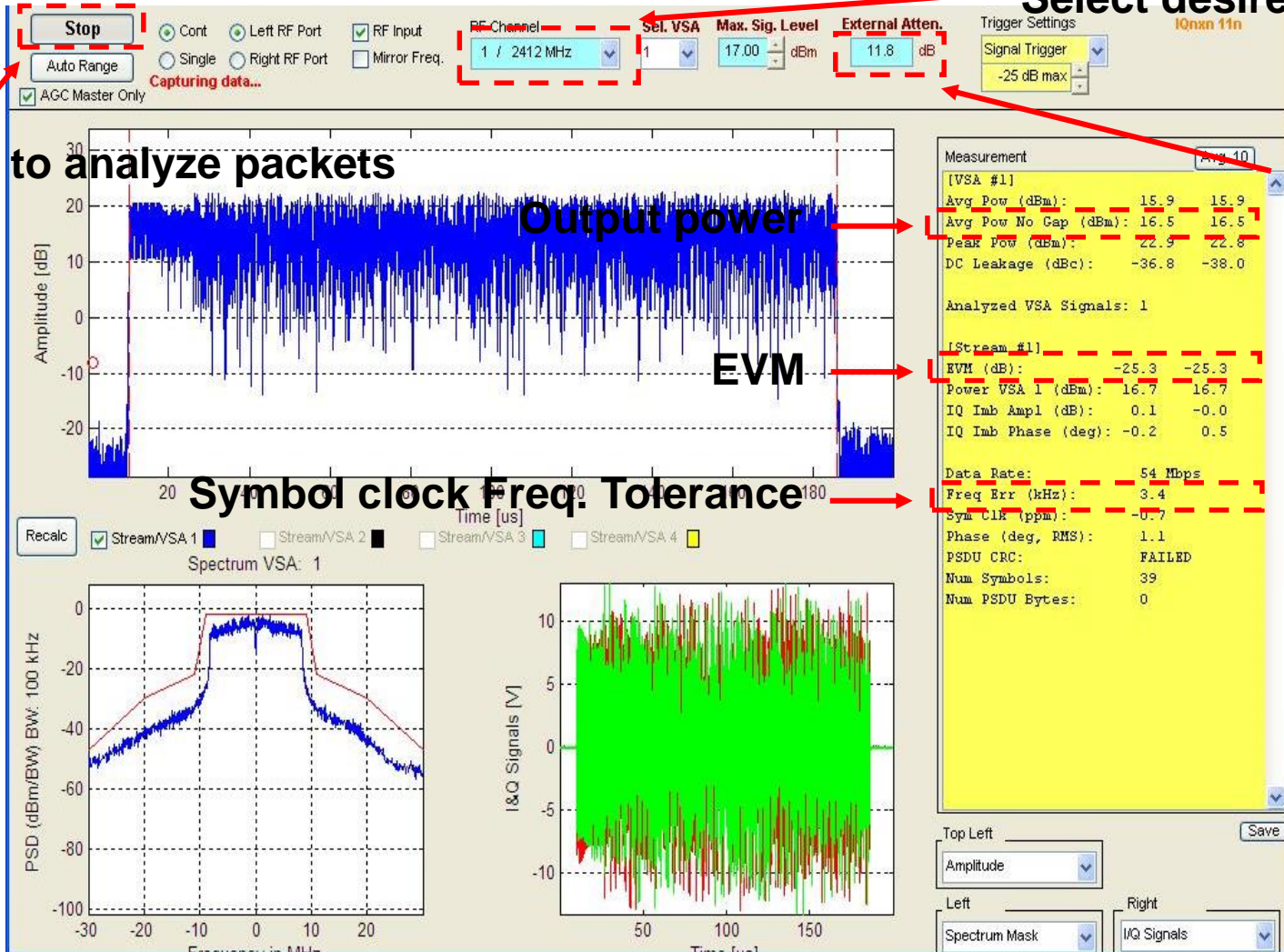
wl out

wl fqacurcy **1**

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

Continuous Modulation/Single-Tone Tx

Select desired channel



Click Start to analyze packets

Output power

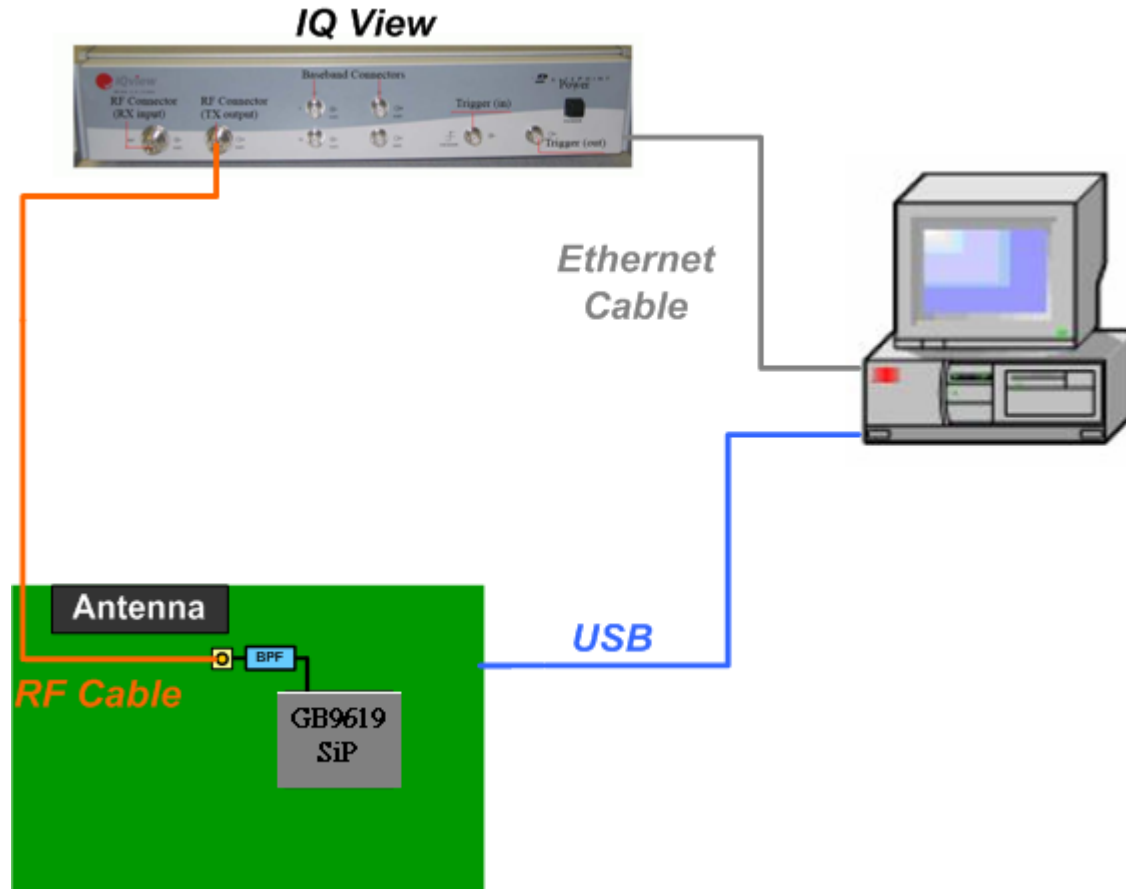
EVM

Symbol clock freq. Tolerance

Path loss

Continuous Rx Configuration

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

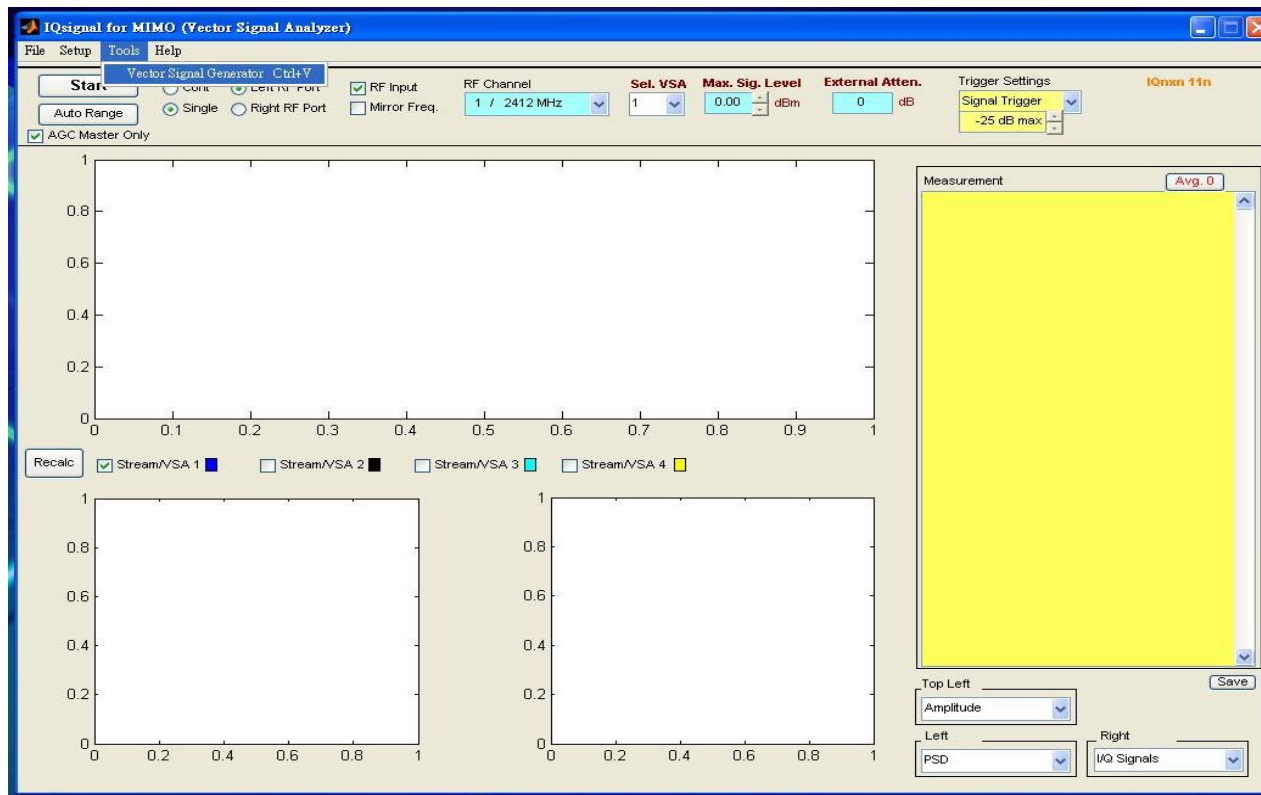


Set up the IQview VSG function for Continuous Rx

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



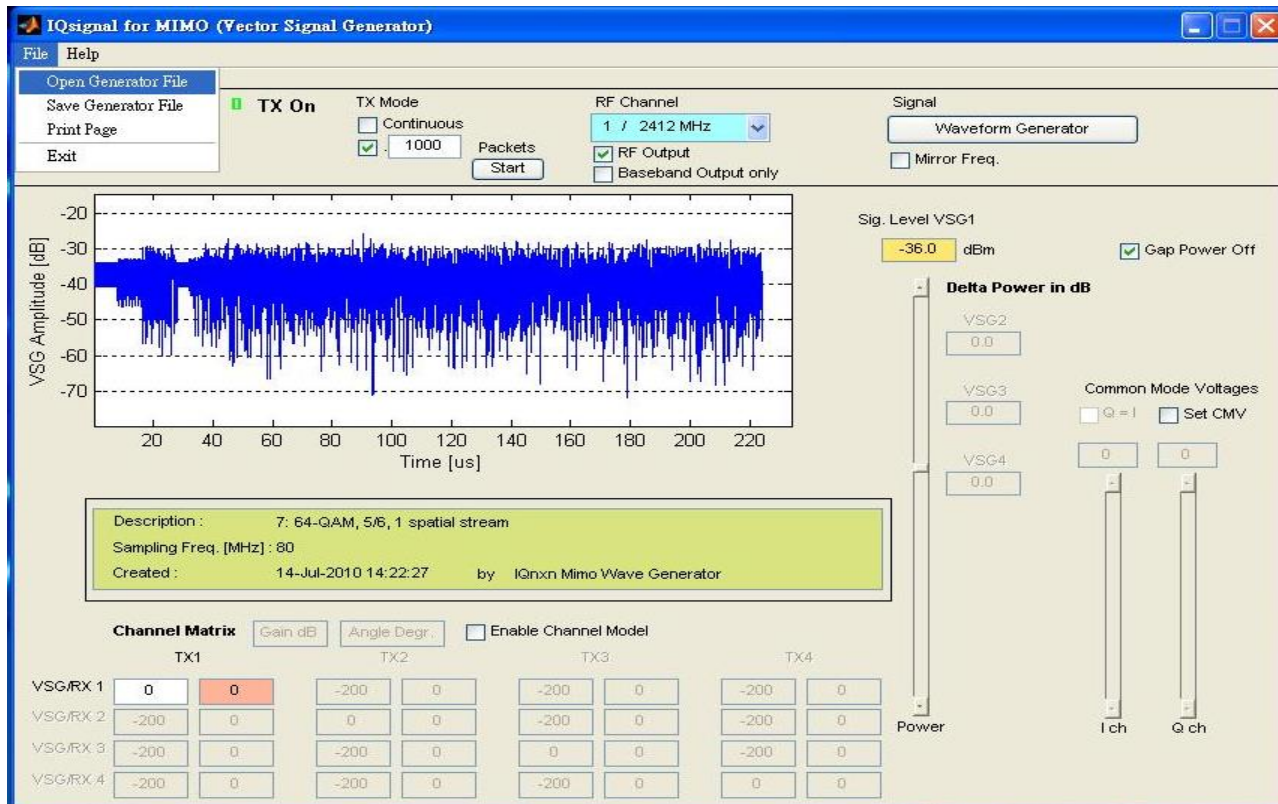
Step2. From the GUI, select Tools and then click Vector Signal Generator.



Set up the IQview VSG function for Continuous Rx

Step3. The Vector Signal Generator GUI shows below.

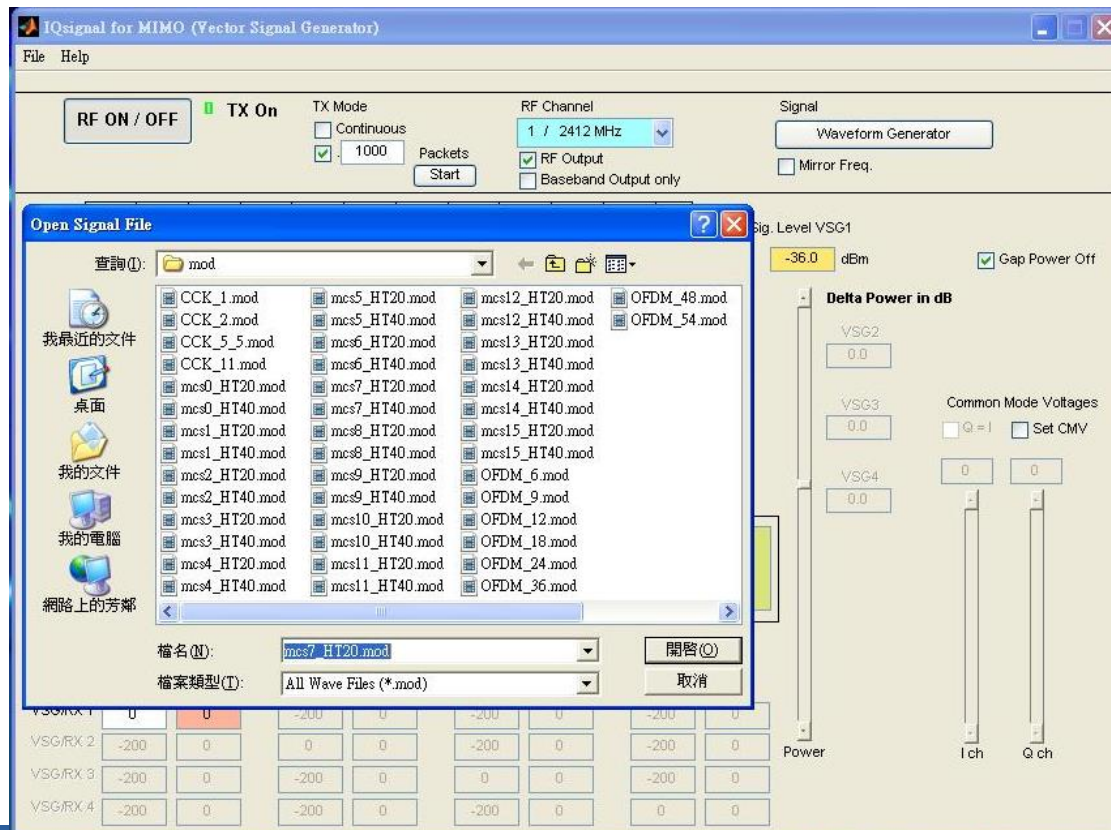
Step4. Select File and click Open Generator File to load the wave-form.



Set up the IQview VSG function for Continuous Rx

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

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



Set up the IQview VSG function for Continuous Rx

Click **Start** to sent packets

Select desired channel

The screenshot shows the 'IQsignal Vector Signal Generator' window for 'OFDM_54.mod'. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Tools, Help), a 'RF ON / OFF' button, and several control sections. The 'TX Mode' section has 'Continuous' selected and 'Packets' set to 1000. The 'RF Channel' section shows '6 / 2437 MHz' selected. The 'Signal' section shows '64 QAM OFDM Sign...'. The 'Sig. Level' is set to '-70.0 dBm'. A central plot shows 'Amplitude [dB]' vs 'Time [us]' with a blue waveform. A status bar at the bottom provides details: 'Description: Sampled Data, amplitude normalized', 'Sampling Freq. [MHz]: 80', and 'Created: 05-Mar-2009 by IQview 802.11 Test & Measurement'. Red dashed boxes and arrows highlight the 'Start' button, 'RF Channel', 'Packets', and 'Sig. Level' settings.

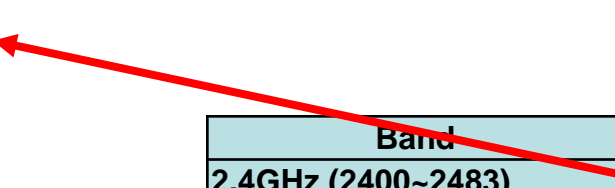
Set the number of data packets=1000

Set the desired output power

Continuous Rx

```

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



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

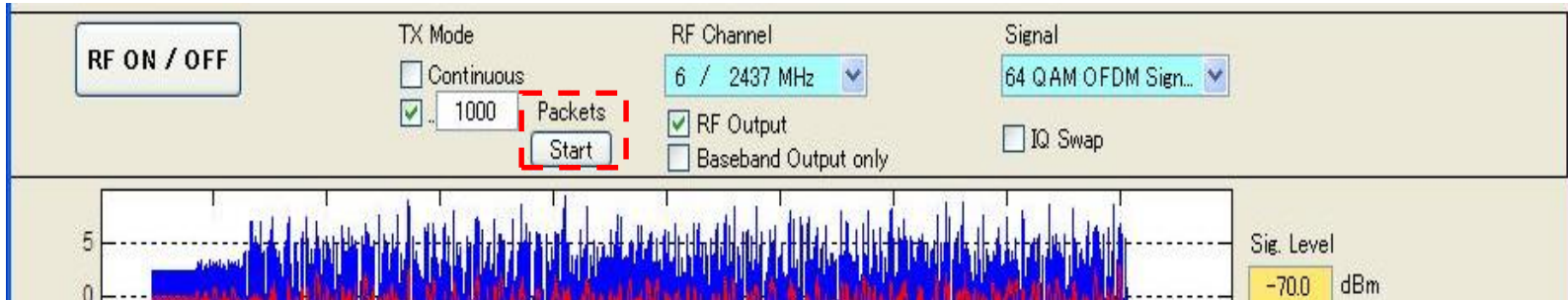
Step2. Enter the `/wl counters` command and note the number following the `rxdfmcast` (9957).

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

pktengrxducast 0 pktengrxdmcast 0
#
```

Continuous Rx

Step3. Click the Start button and then enter the `./wl counters` command .



Step4. After enter the `./wl counters` command and note the number following the `rxdfmrcast (10905)`.

```

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

pktengrxducast 0 pktengrxdmcast 0
#
    
```

Continuous Rx

Step5. The RX PER

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

In this example:

Total packets received = 10905-9957=948.

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

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