



MT7681 IoT Wi-Fi Calibration SOP

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Revision History

Date	Revision	Author	Description
01.16.2014	First v0.01	Jinchuan	Initial draft for MT7681 IoT Calibration SOP.

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- 1: 依据文件: MT7681_IoT_WIFI_Firmware_Programming_Guide,
Calibration 相关参数 会存储到 Flash Partitions 的EEPROM Block位置

Offset	Section	Size
0x00000	loader	4KB
0x01000	reserved	4KB
0x02000	Common config	4KB
0x03000	station mode config	4KB
0x04000	AP mode config	4KB
0x05000	reserved	4KB
0x06000	EEPROM	4KB
0x07000	reserved	4KB
0x08000	STA Mode FW	64KB
0x18000	reserved	4KB
0x19000	AP Mode FW	64KB
0x29000	reserved	4KB
0x30000	Calibration FW	64KB
0x40000	reserved	4KB
0x41000	updated FW	64KB
0x51000	reserved	4KB
0x52000	User config	4KB
0x53000	reserved	

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

- 2: 调整前, 需将default.bin (由 Mediatek SA提供) 烧录到Flash EEPROM Block中
最好在烧录 MT7681.bin (MT7681的Firmware) 时, 将default.bin一并烧录到flash

default.bin Layout格式如下

52h	0000	Channel 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
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TSSI(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)

D0h	F920	25C Temp Sensor Calibration	2.4G Target Power
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注意：上图只是示例，准确的default.bin Layout请以最新EEPROM Content文件为准

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

4: 调整过程:

a) 确保串口连接成功

Step1: MT7681 上电

Step2: 等待大约2~3s, 程序初始化完成

Step3: 可通过串口, 发送 “AT#Ver+回车符”, 并等待串口返回值 “AT#Ver=IoT_V1.0”
若返回值成功, 则表示串口连接OK, 可以进行下一步

b) 用default.bin 校准频偏 (XTAL trim)

Step1: 发送 “AT#ATE -A” //ATE process Start

Step2: 发送 “AT#ATE -D 00:11:22:33:44:55” //Destination Address 00:11:22:33:44:55

Step3: 发送 “AT#ATE -S 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee” //Source Address 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee

Step4: 发送 “AT#ATE -B 00:11:22:33:44:55” //BSSID 00:11:22:33:44:55

Step5: 发送 “AT#ATE -C 1” //channel 1

Step6: 发送 “AT#ATE -m 1” //TX Mode 11g

Step7: 发送 “AT#ATE -c 7” //TXMCS Max rate

Step8: 发送 “AT#ATE -b 0” //TXBW 20

Step9: 发送 “AT#ATE -g 0” //TXGI long guard interval

Step10: 发送 “AT#ATE -l 1024” //TX Len

Step11: 发送 “AT#ATE -f 65” //TX Freq Offset (XTAL)

Step12: 发送 “AT#ATE -p 30” //TXpower (先用default.bin中的值作参考)

Step13: 发送 “AT#ATE -n 10000000” //ATE TX Count

Step14: 发送 “AT#ATE -F” //start to transfer Frame

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

C) 测试Channelx 的 TXpower

Step1: 发送 “AT#ATE -A” //ATE process Start

Step2: 发送 “AT#ATE -D 00:11:22:33:44:55” //Destination Address 00:11:22:33:44:55

Step3: 发送 “AT#ATE -S 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee” //Source Address 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee

Step4: 发送 “AT#ATE -B 00:11:22:33:44:55” //BSSID 00:11:22:33:44:55

Step5: 发送 “AT#ATE -C x” //channel x (1~14)

Step6: 发送 “AT#ATE -m 1” //TX Mode 11g

Step7: 发送 “AT#ATE -c 7” //TXMCS Max rate

Step8: 发送 “AT#ATE -b 0” //TXBW 20

Step9: 发送 “AT#ATE -g 0” //TXGI long guard interval

Step10: 发送 "AT#ATE -l 1024" //TX Len
Step11: 发送 "AT#ATE -f 65" //TX Freq Offset (XTAL)
Step12: 发送 "AT#ATE -p 30" //TXpower
Step13: 发送 "AT#ATE -n 10000000" //ATE TX Count
Step14: 发送 "AT#ATE -F" //start to transfer Frame

D0h is OFDM 54 M 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+1 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 flash EEPROM Block中

将TXpower写入EEPROM BLOCK 以0x52开始的位置:

```
"AT#FLASH -w -o 0x52 -l 0x0E -v 0x11 0x15 0x13 0x48 0x54 0x45 .... 0x65"
```

(红色数据为的个数由 -l参数指定14, 数值即为Case C 中调整的各channel TxPower值)