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## Quick Guide for Wake on WLAN

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# Quick Start Guide for Wake on Lan

## (1) Support list:

- .) USB interface: 8188EU, 8188CU, 8192DU, 8192EU, 8723BU, 8812AU.
- .) SDIO interface: 8189ES, 8723BS, 8192ES

## (2) Requirements of wakeup via in-band and out-band methods:

.) In-band requirements:

- SDIO Interface:
  - ✓ SDIO host MUST support remote wakeup feature.
  - ✓ SDIO data1 MUST be wakeup source in the host platform.
  - ✓ The platform MUST keep power to WiFi chip in suspend state.
  - ✓ The platform MUST work fine between suspend and resume.
- USB Interface:
  - ✓ USB host MUST support remote wakeup feature.
  - ✓ The platform MUST keep power to WiFi chip in suspend state.
  - ✓ The platform MUST work fine between suspend and resume.

.) Out-band requirements:

- ✓ The GPIO of the **PLATFORM** MUST be wakeup source.
- ✓ The platform MUST keep power to WiFi chip in suspend state.
- ✓ The platform MUST work fine between suspend and resume.
- ✓ The WIFI module MUST have the GPIO wakeup pin.

## (3) Driver Configuration for Wake on Lan:

.) In-band configuration:

If using **SDIO DATA1 pin** or **USB protocol D+/D- toggle** in-band method to wakeup the host, driver need to do is only switch **CONFIG\_WOWLAN** from “n” to “y” in Makefile as Figure 1.

```
CONFIG_EXT_CLK = n
CONFIG_WOWLAN = y
CONFIG_GPIO_WAKEUP = n
```

(Figure 1)

.) Out-band configuration:

If using out-band method, driver need to do is modify Makefile and config GPIO. The detail is as following:

- Makefile Configuration:

Switch **CONFIG\_WOWLAN** and **CONFIG\_GPIO\_WAKEUP** from “n” to “y” as Figure 2.

```
CONFIG_EXT_CLK = n
CONFIG_WOWLAN = y
CONFIG_GPIO_WAKEUP = y
```

(Figure 2)

- GPIO Configuration:

- ✓ If use the module package, please use the driver default value. The default value depends on HDK document.
- ✓ If there is any customized requirement about modify WIFI GPIO number, please modify the value of **CONFIG\_WAKEUP\_GPIO\_IDX** in Makefile and **please contact with RTK technical support team first.**
- ✓ User could use “proc” subsystem to modify the behavior of WIFI GPIO when receive wakeup up packet in non-suspend state.

- **wowlan\_gpio\_info** to show WIFI wakeup host GPIO number and **high\_active** value:

**cat /proc/net/rtlxxxx/wlanX/wowlan\_gpio\_info**

- modify **high\_active** form 0 to 1 in **wowlan\_gpio\_info**:

**echo 1 > /proc/net/rtlxxxx/wlanX/wowlan\_gpio\_info**

**high\_active = 0 means pull low wake. (default)**

**high\_active = 1 means pull high wake.**

```
isaac@isaac-B33E:~$ cat /proc/net/rtl8723bu/wlan50/wowlan_gpio_info
wakeup_gpio_idx: 14
high_active: 0
isaac@isaac-B33E:~$ echo 1 > /proc/net/rtl8723bu/wlan50/wowlan_gpio_info
isaac@isaac-B33E:~$ cat /proc/net/rtl8723bu/wlan50/wowlan_gpio_info
wakeup_gpio_idx: 14
high active: 1
```

(Figure 3)



**(4) The wake up reason table:**

The DUT could be waked up by the WIFI chip with the following reasons:

Reason Value	Description	Note
0x01	Receive pairwise key change packet.	
0x02	Receive group key change packet.	GTK offload support list: 8723BS/BU, 8192ES/EU, 8812AU
0x04	Receive disassociate packet.	
0x08	Receive de-auth. Packet.	
0x10	AP power off, or could not receive AP's beacon in a period time	
0x21	Receive magic packet.	
0x22	Receive unicast packet.	The unicast packet included IP level.
0x23	Pattern Match	The device could be waked up by specific pattern.