

# AN1445: SiWT917 RCP Wi-Fi Concurrent Mode

This document details the operation of the SiWT917 RCP Wi-Fi module in concurrent mode. It includes step-by-step instructions for setting up and evaluating the module. Concurrent mode enables the device to function simultaneously as an Access Point (AP) and a Station (STA), allowing users to create separate virtual interfaces for each mode.

#### KEY POINTS

- Setup Requirements
- · Detailed steps for concurrent mode

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## 1. Introduction

The SiW917 from Silicon Labs supports WiFi Concurrent mode, enabling the device to operate in both Station (STA) and Access Point (AP) modes simultaneously. This dual functionality enhances the versatility and flexibility of WiFi-enabled devices, making them suitable for a wide range of applications.

Devices can connect to the internet to send data to a cloud server (STA mode) while also allowing local devices to connect directly for configuration or control (AP mode).

For more information, refer to the SiWT917 RCP Developers Guide and Getting Started Guide implemented for SiWT917 RCP family of modules, which uses netlink sockets.

## 2. Prerequisites

Following are the details for the prerequisties required for both hardware and software.

#### 2.1 Hardware

Following are the details for hardware requirements.

#### Table 2.1. Hardware Requirements

S.N.	Hardware Components	Quantity	Description
1.	SiWT917 RCP Wi-Fi 6 Single Band + BLE 5.4 Wireless Radio.	1	1. <b>SiWx917_RB4346A -</b> SiWx917 Wi-Fi 6 and Bluetooth LE IC Co-Processor Radio board.
	Radio board: BRD4346A.		<ol> <li>BRD8045B- Adapter board to mount on Rasp- berry Pi Expansion Kit (RPI Connector).</li> </ol>
	Adapter board: BRD8045B.		
2.	PC/Laptop/Embedded Platform with Linux OS	1	Raspberry Pi 4 with SiWT917 RPi image.
3.	Standard WLAN Access Point	1	For Example, TP-Link AX1500 Wi-Fi 6 Router.
4.	Third party Station	1	<b>Note:</b> Use third party stations like phones/ tablets/pc/laptops having capabilities to connect to Wi-Fi 6 enabled access points. <b>Example:</b> For this test case, OnePlus Nord mobile has been used.
5.	Monitor, mouse, and keyboard	1	To access the console or get the UI access of Raspberry Pi 4.
6.	Ethernet/HDMI cables	1	To connect Raspberry Pi 4 with the monitor.

Note: For more information, follow the: Getting Started Guide.

#### 2.2 Software

Following are the details for software requirements.

#### Table 2.2. Software Requirements

S.N.	Software Components	Description	
1.	SiWT917 RCP Driver	si91x-rcp-driver	
2.	Kernel Version from 3.18 to 6.1	For example, In this test case, the system's kernel version is 6.1	
3.	wpa supplicant	For example, wpa_supplicant 2.10.	
4.	hostapd	<ul> <li>Note:</li> <li>Hostapd application version used is v.2.10.</li> <li>If hostapd is not present in system, give the following command to install hostapd application.</li> </ul>	
		Command: apt install hostapd .	

## 3. Functional Description SiWT917\_EB4346B with Raspberry Pi 4 Platform



Figure 3.1. Setup Diagram

In the figure above, the user needs to connect the SiWT917 RCP module to a Raspberry Pi 4 running Raspberry Pi 4 OS through the Raspberry Pi connector (40 PIN header). The Raspberry Pi should have a kernel version installed between 3.18 to 6.1. To evaluate concurrent mode, an external third-party AP and STA are needed.

#### 3.1 Use Cases

- We can use this feature in devices that need wireless third-party access point for internet access and need an admin interface to control and configure the services provided by it.
- Create a bridge/hub with internet access to provide internet access to multiple IoT devices like a Wi-Fi extender.

## 4. Usage Guidelines

#### 4.1 Steps to bring up in Concurrent Mode

#### 1. Download the SiWT917 Driver.

Unzip the driver using the following command.

# unzip SiWT917.x.x.x.zip

3. Next the user needs to enter the root-user mode by giving the following command and providing the correct username and password.

# sudo su

The section below provides the steps to configure Wi-Fi Concurrent mode using a startup script or by manual commands. The user can choose either method.

#### 4.1.1 Using Startup Scripts

Use the script at the path "<system\_path>/SiWT917.x.x.x.r/release/" to run Wi-Fi concurrent mode.

# ./start\_SiWT917.sh AP\_STA

For more details about the startup script file, refer to the Startup Script section of SiWT917 RCP Developer's Guide.

#### 4.1.2 Using Manual Steps

1. To enable the concurrent mode, the user need to compile the source by enabling the CONFIG\_STA\_PLUS\_AP in Makefile at <system\_path>/SiWT917.x.x.x.x/.

#Uncomment below line for using Concurrent mode CONFIG\_STA\_PLUS\_AP = y

Note: <system path> is the location where the user has downloaded/placed the SiWT917 driver in the system.

2. After enabling CONFIG\_STA\_PLUS\_AP flag in Makefile, save the file and compile the driver follow.

#make clean; make

**Note:** For compiling from kernel source or for other embedded platforms like iMX6, the user can refer to the section Compilation Steps.

3. Before installing the driver, install the dependencies using the following commands

# modprobe mac80211

# modprobe bluetooth

- 4. Before installation, the user needs to stop the existing network manager and unblock WLAN from rfkill. The commands below are used to stop the network-manager on different Linux distribution.
  - · For Ubuntu/Raspberry Pi, use the following command:

# service network-manager stop

For Fedora, use the following command:

# service NetworkManager stop

· To stop rfkill blocking WLAN, use the following command :

#rfkill unblock wlan (or)
# rfkill unblock all

5. Go to the driver package and copy all the files present in the <system\_path>/SiWT917.x.x.x/ Firmware folder to /lib/ firmware by following the commands below.

```
# cd <system_path>/SiWT917.x.x.x/
# cp Firmware/* /lib/firmware
```

6. After compiling the driver go to <system\_path>/ SiWT917.x.x.x/release folder and give the following commands.

Enter the following command :

```
# insmod rsi_91x.ko dev_oper_mode = 1 rsi_zone_enabled = 0x601
# insmod sdio.ko sdio_clock = 50
```

7. Check for the interface created using the following command:

# ifconfig -a

For example, if the driver is loaded successfully and the wireless interface is created , then the user will see the following output :

```
wlan0: flags=4098<BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether 94:b2:16:98:ac:dc txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet) RX packets 0 bytes 0
        (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

**Note:** In this test case, the wireless interface created after loading of the driver is "wlan0". The interface name may vary across the systems.

8. Bring up the third-party access point in the desired channel and security. For this test case setup, the **TP-Link AX1500 Wi-Fi 6 Router** is configured with the following credentials as shown in the below figure.

3 AX1500	Wi-Fi 6 Router × +					
← → C	A Not secure   192.168.0.1/w	ebpages/index.html?t=ceb92dc6#wirelessSetting	IsAdv			🕁 🌔 Update 🔅
	Ptp-link   AX1500	Wi-Fi 6 Router		Q Sea	rch 🕹 TP-Link ID	🔁 Log Out
		A ()	<b>(</b>	<u>o</u>		
				Advanced		
		Smart Connec	t: 📋 Enable 🕜			
	Quick Setup	2.4GH	z: 🛃 Enable		Sharing Network	
	Network	Network Name (SSID	): Tplink		Hide SSID	1
	TP-Link ID	Securit	y: WPA/WPA2-Persona	al 🗸		
	Wireless	Version	n: WPA2-PSK	~		
	Wireless Settings	Encryption	n: AES	~		
	Guest Network	Password	d: 12345678			
	Wireless Schedule	Transmit Powe	r: High	~		
	WPS	Channel Widtl	h: Auto	$\sim$		
	Additional Settings	Channe	el: 1	$\sim$		
	NAT Forwarding	Mode	e: 802.11b/g/n mixed	~		
	Parental Controls			(1) ВАСК ТО		
	005		~	<u> </u>		

Figure 4.1. TP-Link AX1500 Wi-Fi 6 Router

9. Edit the network block present in the <system\_path>/SiWT917.x.x.x/release/ sta\_settings.conf file present in the <system\_path>/ SiWT917.x.x.x/release folder with the credentials of the third-party WLAN access point. For this test case, the network block is updated in the following manner:

```
ctrl_interface = /var/run/wpa_supplicant
    update_config = 1
    #Enable this network block for CCMP/TKIP mode
    network = {
        ssid = "Tplink"
        pairwise = CCMP TKIP
        group = CCMP TKIP
        key_mgmt = WPA-PSK psk = "12345678"
        # bgscan = "simple:15:-45:20"
        proto = WPA2 WPA
```

For more details regarding how to update the network block for other security modes in <system\_path>/ SiWT917.x.x.x./ release/sta\_settings.conf file, the user needs to follow the section **Configure Station Using WPA Supplicant** of the SiWT917 RCP Developer's Guide.

10. Run wpa\_supplicant to connect SiWT917-STA to the TAP.

11. To check whether the connection is successful or not use below command:

#### # iwconfig

If the connection is successful, then the connected access point SSID along with the MAC address is displayed as shown below.

```
wlan0 IEEE 802.11 ESSID:"Tplink"
Mode:Managed Frequency:2.412 GHz Access Point: B0:A7:B9:C4:52:CA
Bit Rate = 39 Mb/s Tx-Power = 16 dBm
Retry short limit:7 RTS thr = 2353 B Fragment thr=2352 B
Encryption key:off
Power Management:off
Link Quality = 80/80 Signal level = -28 dBm
Rx invalid nwid:0 Rx invalid crypt:0 Rx invalid frag:0
Tx excessive retries:0 Invalid misc:18 Missed beacon:0
```

If it is not connected to an access point, a message Not Associated is displayed as shown below.

```
wlan0 IEEE 802.11 ESSID:off/any
Mode: Managed
Access Point: Not-Associated Tx-Power = 0 dBm Retry short limit:7 RTS thr:off Fragment thr:off
Encryption key:off
Power Management:off
```

12. After successful connection, check the IP address using the below commands

```
# dhclient wlan0 -r
# dhclient wlan0 -v
```

13. To check if the SiWT917-STA has assigned an IP address from the third-party wlan access point, the user can give the following command:

For example, if SiWT917-STA has successfully received an IP, we will see the following output.

```
PING 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) from 192.168.0.228 wlan0:
56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 1 ttl = 64 time = 26.8 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 2 ttl = 64 time = 10.8 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 3 ttl = 64 time = 4.00 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 4 ttl = 64 time = 6.25 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 5 ttl = 64 time = 1.77 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 6 ttl = 64 time = 5.05 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 7 ttl = 64 time = 2.18 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 8 ttl = 64 time = 5.63 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 9 ttl = 64 time = 2.72 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 10 ttl = 64 time = 3.01 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq = 11 ttl = 64 time = 2.32 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp seq = 12 ttl = 64 time = 3.14 ms
--- 192.168.0.1 ping statistics --
12 packets transmitted, 12 received, 0 % packet loss, time 11019 ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.766/6.133/26.773/6.665 ms
```

For example, if SiWT917-STA has not assigned with an IP address, we will see the following output for the ping command.

# ping: connect: Network is unreachable

14. Create the AP vap, using the following command:

# iw dev wlan0 interface add wlan1 type \_\_\_ap

15. Check the interface name created by using the following command:

# ifconfig -a

If the interface is successfully created , we will get the following output :

```
wlan1: flags = 4098<BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
ether 94:b2:16:98:ac:dd txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

**Note:** In this test case the interface name for SiWT917-AP is created as "wlan1". The naming convention is system specific. The user can get the same name or a different name depending upon the target host.

16. Configure the fields present in ap\_open.conf or ap\_wpa.conf file and bring up RSI-AP as follows that is, change the interface field value present in <system\_path>/SiWT917.x.x.x/release/ /ap\_open.conf file or <system\_path>/SiWT917.x.x.x.x/release/ /ap\_open.conf file or <system\_path>/SiWT9

For example, we brought the RSI-AP in open security mode with the following credentials.

```
interface = wlan1
driver = nl80211
ctrl_interface = /var/run/hostapd
ctrl_interface_group = 0
ssid=bionic_test ignore_broadcast_ssid = 0
hw_mode = g channel = 1 beacon_int = 100
dtim period = 2
max_num_sta = 4
rts_threshold = 2347
fragm threshold = 2346
auth algs = 1
# Country Related
#ieee80211d = 1
country_code = IN
wmm enabled = 1
wmm ac bk cwmin = 4
wmm ac bk cwmax = 10
wmm_ac_bk_aifs = 7
wmm_ac_bk_txop_limit = 0
wmm ac bk acm = 0
wmm ac be aifs = 3
wmm ac be cwmin=4 wmm ac be cwmax = 10
wmm_ac_be_txop_limit = 0 wmm_ac_be_acm = 0
wmm_ac_vi_aifs = 2
wmm_ac_vi_cwmin = 3
wmm ac vi cwmax = 4
wmm_ac_vi_txop_limit = 94
wmm_ac_vi_acm = 0
wmm ac vo aifs = 2
wmm_ac_vo_cwmin = 2
wmm_ac_vo_cwmax = 3
wmm_ac_vo_txop_limit = 47
wmm_ac_vo_acm = 0
eap_server = 0
```

Then bring up the ap\_vap with the following command:

```
# hostapd ap_open.conf -dddt >log1 &
```

17. To check whether the AP is up or not, use the following command:

# iw dev

For example, if bringing up of the AP mode is successful, we will see the following output.

```
phy#1
Interface wlan1
    ifindex 12
    wdev 0x400000002 addr 94:b2:16:98:ac:dd
    ssid bionic_test
    type AP
    channel 1 (2412 MHz), width: 20 MHz (no HT), center1: 2412 MHz
    txpower 20.00 dBm
Interface wlan0
    ifindex 9 wdev
    0x30000001
    addr 94:b2:16:98:ac:dc
    ssid Tplink type managed
    channel 1 (2412 MHz), width: 20 MHz, center1: 2412 MHz
    txpower 20.00 dBm
```

In the example above, we can see for **Interface wlan1**, the type is **AP**. The user can now check the SiWT917-AP is up with the ssid **bionic\_test**.

#### 18. Run the dhcp server for AP vap.

# sh dhcp server.sh wlan1

19. Connect third-party STA to SiWT917-AP. For example, you can see the below image:

← Wi-Fi	::
Wi-Fi	
Wi-Fi Assistant	
Saved networks	
흤 bionic_test	i

Figure 4.2. Connection to third-party STA

#### 4.2 Limitations

Following are the limitations:

- Always start SiWT917-STA first, let the SiWT917-STA connection happen to TAP, and then start the SiWT917-AP mode.
- In concurrent mode, if SiWT917-STA interface goes down, then SiWT917-AP interface must be put down to restart the SiWT917-STA mode.
- SiWT917-STA cannot use radio for scanning once it is acquired by SiWT917-AP for beacon emission for regular interval.
- Background scan(bg-scan) and power save features are not supported for the station mode vap in concurrent mode.
- SiWT917-AP will always operate in channel in which the SiWT917-STA [corresponding to other VAP] connects. For example, if the station connects in channel 6, then AP mode should be created in channel 6, irrespective of the channel configured; however, SiWT917-AP and SiWT917-STA can operate in different security modes.

## 5. Summary/ Conclusion

By following the steps outlined in this document, the user can bring up SiWT917 RCP module in concurrent mode with any Linux based host platform.

## 6. Appendix A: Terminology

Common acronyms and abbreviations used in this document:

- **AP** Access Point.
- STA Station.
- TAP Third party WLAN Access Point.
- SiWT917-STA Station interface that is created for SiWT917 RCP after loading the driver.
- SiWT917-AP Access Point interface that is created for SiWT917 RCP after loading the driver.

## 7. Appendix B: Refrences and Related Documentation

1. Refer to SiWT917 RCP Developers Guide and Getting Started Guide.

2. Refer to Concurrent mode.

## 8. Appendix C: Troubleshooting

- Make sure the third-party AP is up while connecting to it. Also make sure to add the valid credentials depending on security type in the <system\_path>/SiWT917.x.x.x/release/sta\_settings.conf file while running the supplicant.
- Make sure that the AP should be brought in same channel in which the STA is connected to the third-party AP.

## 9. Revision History

#### **Revision 1.1**

January 2025

• Removed BRD4357A radio board reference from Table 2.1 Hardware Requirements on page 4.

#### **Revision 1.0**

January 2025

• Initial release.





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