WAG102 Operation Principle

- 1. CPU, U10, The Atheros AR5312 is part of the three-chip AR5002AP solution for dual, concurrent IEEE 802.11a/b/g 2.4/5GHz WLAN AP applications. The AR5312 supports 802.11 a/b/g MAC/Baseband processing; two 802.3 MAC and MII interfaces to external Ethernet PHY; SDRAM Controller; external memory interface for Flash, ROM or RAM; GPIO; LED controls; a high speed UART with DMA supporting data rates up to 1 Mbps for serial port applications; and a flexible local bus.
- 2. FLASH, U11, AM29LV160DB-90, 16Mbits Flash, Bottom sector, and 90ns. It is used to store the normal and test firmware.
- 3. 2.4GHz Transceiver, U9, The AR2112 operates in the 2.4GHz frequency bands. The transmitter combines baseband in-phase(I) and quadrature-phase(Q) signals, up-converts them to the desired frequency channel, and drives the RF signal off-chip through the integrated power amplifier. The receiver uses an integrated dual conversion architecture and requires no off-chip intermediate frequency(IF) filter.
- 4. 2.4/5GHz Transceiver, U3,The AR5112 can operate in either the 2.4GHz frequency band or the 5GHz band. The transmitter combines baseband in-phase(I) and quadrature-phase(Q) signals, up-converts them to the desired frequency channel, and drives the RF signal off-chip through the integrated power amplifier. The receiver uses an integrated dual conversion architecture and requires no off-chip intermediate frequency(IF) filter.
- 5. 2.4GHz~2.5GHz Power Amplifier, U8, The LX5510 is a power amplifier optimized for WLAN applications in the 2.4GHz-2.5GHz frequency range. The PA is implemented as at two-stage monolithic microwave integrated circuit (MMIC) with active bias and input/output pre-matching.
- 6. 4.5GHz~6GHz Power Amplifier, U2, The LX5506 is a power amplifier designed for the FCC Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) band, HyperLAN2 and Japan WLAN applications in the 4.9~5.95GHz frequency range. The PA is implemented as a three-stage monolithic microwave integrated circuit (MMIC) with active bias and complete on-chip input matching.
- 7. 10/100 Ethernet PHY, U5, RTL8201CP is a single-chip/single port PHYceiver with MII/SNI. It implements all 10/100M Ethernet Physical-layer functions including the Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS), Physical Medium Attachment (PMA), Twisted Pair Physical Medium Dependent Sublayer (TP-PMD), with an auto crossover detection function, 10Base-TX Encoder/Decoder, and Twisted Pair

- Media Access Unit (TPMAU).
- 8. Power part: there are 6 regulators used on the board. U102, TPS40060 is used to transfer DC24V to DC4.5V; VR2&VR5, AME8805DEFT is used to transfer DC4.5V to DC2.5V; VR1&VR3, AME8805AEGT is used to transfer DC 4.5V to DC3.3V; VR6, AME8807 is used to transfer DC2.5V to DC1.3V. The core of CPU is operate at 1.3V.

9. LED part:

LED	Color	Description
Power	Green	On - power on
		Off - no power
Status	Yellow	On - Error condition.
		Off - Normal operation
		Blinking - This LED blinks during start up.
LAN	Green	On – Link
		Blinking - Data is transmitted or received via Ethernet
		Off –No Link
WLAN 2.4G	Green	On - Wireless connection available; Wireless Access Point is ready for
		use.
		Off - No Wireless connection available.
		Blinking - Data is transmitted or received via the Wireless access point.
WLAN 5G	Green	On - Wireless connection available; Wireless Access Point is ready for
		use.
		Off - No Wireless connection available.
		Blinking - Data is transmitted or received via the Wireless access point.

- 10. Switch button, SW1, it is used to reset the AR5312.
- 11. Multi-layer Band-Pass Filters, F10, LFB2H2G45SG7A204, Freq. Range: 2.4~2.5GHz; IL@BW: 3.3dB
- 12. Multi-layer Band-Pass Filters, F13, DEA252400BT-2030A1, Freq. Range: 2.3~2.5GHz; IL@BW: 1.4dB
- 13. Multi-layer Band-Pass Filters, F8, LFB215G37SG8A185, Freq. Range: 4.9~5.85GHz; IL@BW: 2.5dB
- 14. Multi-layer Band-Pass Filters, F3, DEA205425BT-2028A4, Freq. Range: 4.9 ~5.95GHz; IL@BW: 2dB
- 15.GaAs IC DPDT Switch, S1.S2, MASWSS0094, features low insertion loss and positive voltage operation with very low DC power consumption.