Managed 24 Port 10/100 Mbps Ethernet Switch

Data Sheet

Features

February 2004

- Integrated Single-Chip 10/100 Mbps Ethernet Switch
- 24 10/100 Mbps Autosensing, Fast Ethernet Ports with RMII or Serial Interface (7WS). Each port can independently use one of the two interfaces.
- Supports 8/16-bit CPU interface in managed mode
- Serial interface in unmanaged mode
- Supports one Frame Buffer Memory domain with SRAM at 100 MHz
- Supports SRAM domain memory size 1 MB or 2 MB
- Applies centralized shared memory architecture
- Up to 64 K MAC addresses
- Maximum throughput is 2.4 Gbps non-blocking
- High performance packet forwarding (7.1431 M packets per second) at full wire speed
- Provides port based and ID tagged VLAN support (IEEE 802.1Q), up to 255 VLANs
- Supports IP Multicast with IGMP snooping
- Supports spanning tree with CPU, on per port or per VLAN basis

Ordering Information

MVTX2602AG 553 Pin HSBGA

-40°C to +85°C

- Packet Filtering and Port Security
  - Static address filtering for source and/or destination MAC
  - Static MAC address not subject to aging
- Secure mode freezes MAC address learning Each port may independently use this mode
- Full Duplex Ethernet IEEE 802.3x Flow Control
- Backpressure flow control for Half Duplex ports
- Supports Ethernet multicasting and broadcasting and flooding control
- Supports per-system option to enable flow control for best effort frames even on QoS-enabled ports
- Traffic Classification
  - 4 transmission priorities for Fast Ethernet ports with 2 dropping levels

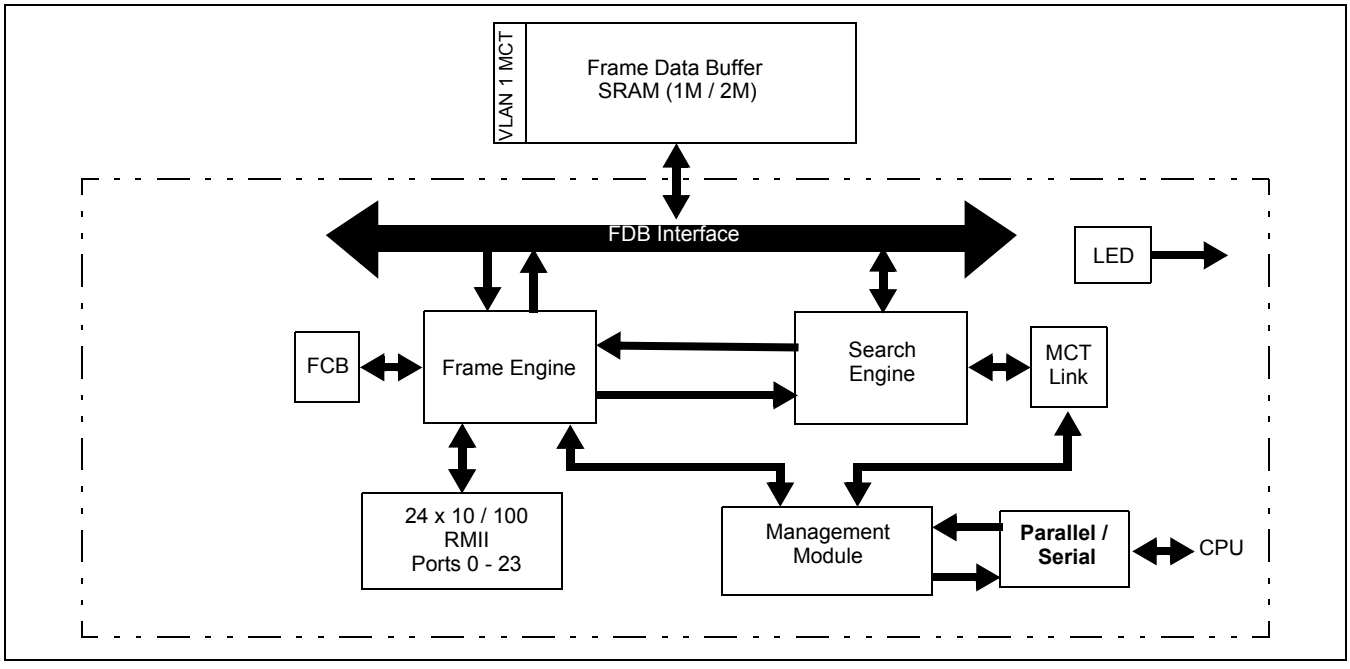

Figure 1 - MVTX2602 System Block Diagram

Classification based on:

- Port based priority
- VLAN Priority field in VLAN tagged frame
- DS/TOS field in IP packet
- UDP/TCP logical ports: 8 hard-wired and 8 programmable ports, including one programmable range

- The precedence of the above classifications is programmable
- QoS Support
  - Supports IEEE 802.1p/Q Quality of Service with 4 transmission priority queues with delay bounded, strict priority, and WFQ service disciplines
  - Provides 2 levels of dropping precedence with WRED mechanism
  - User controls the WRED thresholds
  - Buffer management: per class and per port buffer reservations
  - Port-based priority: VLAN priority in a tagged frame can be overwritten by the priority of Port VLAN ID
- 2 port trunking groups with up to 4 10/100 ports per group
- Load sharing among trunked ports can be based on source MAC and/or destination MAC.
- Port Mirroring to any two ports of 0-23 in managed mode or to a dedicated mirroring port or port 23 in unmanaged mode
- Full set of LED signals provided by a serial interface
- Built-in MIB statistics counters
- Recognizes Simple Bandwidth Management (SBM) and Resource Reservation Potocol (RSVP) packets and forwards to CPU
- Hardware auto-negotiation through serial management interface (MDIO) for Ethernet ports
- Built-in reset logic triggered by system malfunction
- Built-in self test for internal and external SRAM
- I²C EEPROM for configuration

Description

The MVTX2602 is a high density, low cost, high performance, non-blocking Ethernet switch chip. A single chip provides 24 ports at 10/100 Mbps and a CPU interface for managed and unmanaged switch applications.

The chip supports up to 64 K MAC addresses and up to 255 port-based Virtual LANs (VLANs). The centralized shared memory architecture permits a very high performance packet forwarding rate at up to 3.571M packets per second at full wire speed. The chip is optimized to provide low-cost, high-performance workgroup switching.

The Frame Buffer Memory domains utilize cost-effective, high-performance synchronous SRAM with aggregate bandwidth of 6.4 Gbps to support full wire speed on all ports simultaneously.

With delay bounded, strict priority, and/or WFQ transmission scheduling, and WRED dropping schemes, the MVTX2602 provides powerful QoS functions for various multimedia and mission-critical applications. The chip provides 4 transmission priorities and 2 levels of dropping precedence. Each packet is assigned a transmission priority and dropping precedence based on the VLAN priority field in a VLAN tagged frame, or the DS/TOS field, or the UDP/TCP logical port fields in IP packets. The MVTX2602 recognizes a total of 16 UDP/TCP logical ports, 8 hard-wired and 8 programmable (including one programmable range).

The MVTX2602 supports 2 groups of port trunking/load sharing. Each 10/100 group can contain up to 4 ports. Port trunking/load sharing can be used to group ports between interlinked switches to increase the effective network bandwidth.

In half-duplex mode, all ports support backpressure flow control to minimize the risk of losing data during long activity bursts. In full-duplex mode, IEEE 802.3x flow control is provided. The MVTX2602 also supports a per-system option to enable flow control for best effort frames, even on QoS-enabled ports.

Statistical information for SNMP and the Remote Monitoring Management Information Base (RMON MIB) are collected independently for all ports. Access to these statistical counters/registers is provided via the CPU interface. SNMP Management frames can be received and transmitted via the CPU interface creating a complete network management solution.

The MVTX2602 is fabricated using 0.25 micron technology. Inputs however, are 3.3 V tolerant, and the outputs are capable of directly interfacing to LVTTL levels. The MVTX2602 is packaged in a 553-pin Ball Grid Array package.

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1.0 Block Functionality

1.1 Frame Data Buffer (FDB) Interfaces

The FDB interface supports pipelined synchronous burst SRAM (SBRAM) memory at 100 MHz. To ensure a non-blocking switch, one memory domain with a 64 bit wide memory bus is required. At 100 MHz the aggregate memory bandwidth is 6.4 Gbps which is enough to support 24 10/100 Mbps.

The Switching Database is also located in the external SRAM; it is used for storing MAC addresses and their physical port number.

1.2 10/100 MAC Module (RMAC)

The 10/100 Media Access Control module provides the necessary buffers and control interface between the Frame Engine (FE) and the external physical device (PHY). The MVTX2602 has two interfaces, RMII or Serial (only for 10 M). The 10/100 MAC of the MVTX2602 device meets the IEEE 802.3 specification. It is able to operate in either Half or Full Duplex mode with a back pressure/flow control mechanism. In addition, it will automatically retransmit upon collision for up to 16 total transmissions. The PHY addresses for the 24 10/100 MACs are from 08h to 1Fh.

1.3 CPU Interface Module

One extra port is dedicated to the CPU via the CPU interface module. The CPU interface utilizes a 16/8-bit bus in managed mode (Bootstrap pin TSTOUT6 makes the selection). It also supports a serial and an I²C interface which provides an easy way to configure the system if unmanaged.

1.4 Management Module

The CPU can send a control frame to access or configure the internal network management database. The Management Module decodes the control frame and executes the functions requested by the CPU.

1.5 Frame Engine

The main function of the frame engine is to forward a frame to its proper destination port or ports. When a frame arrives the frame engine parses the frame header (64 bytes) and formulates a switching request which is sent to the search engine to resolve the destination port. The arriving frame is moved to the FDB. After receiving a switch response from the search engine the frame engine performs transmission scheduling based on the frame's priority. The frame engine forwards the frame to the MAC module when the frame is ready to be sent.

1.6 Search Engine

The Search Engine resolves the frame's destination port or ports according to the destination MAC address (L2) or IP multicast address (IP multicast packet) by searching the database. It also performs MAC learning, priority assignment and trunking functions.

1.7 LED Interface

The LED interface provides a serial interface for carrying 24 port status signals.

1.8 Internal Memory

Several internal tables are required and are described as follows:

- Frame Control Block (FCB) - Each FCB entry contains the control information of the associated frame stored in the FDB, e.g., frame size, read/write pointer, transmission priority, etc.

- Network Management (NM) Database - The NM database contains the information in the statistics counters and MIB.
- MAC address Control Table (MCT) Link Table - The MCT Link Table stores the linked list of MCT entries that have collisions in the external MAC Table.

Note that the external MAC table is located in the external SBRAM Memory.

2.0 System Configuration

2.1 Management and Configuration

Two modes are supported in the MVTX2602: managed and unmanaged. In managed mode, the MVTX2602 uses an 8 or 16-bit CPU interface very similar to the Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) specification. In unmanaged mode, the MVTX2602 has no CPU but can be configured by EEPROM using an I²C interface at bootup or via a synchronous serial interface otherwise.

2.2 Managed Mode

In managed mode, the MVTX2602 uses an 8 or 16-bit CPU interface very similar to the ISA bus. The MVTX2602 CPU interface provides for easy and effective management of the switching system. Figure 2 provides an overview of the CPU interface.

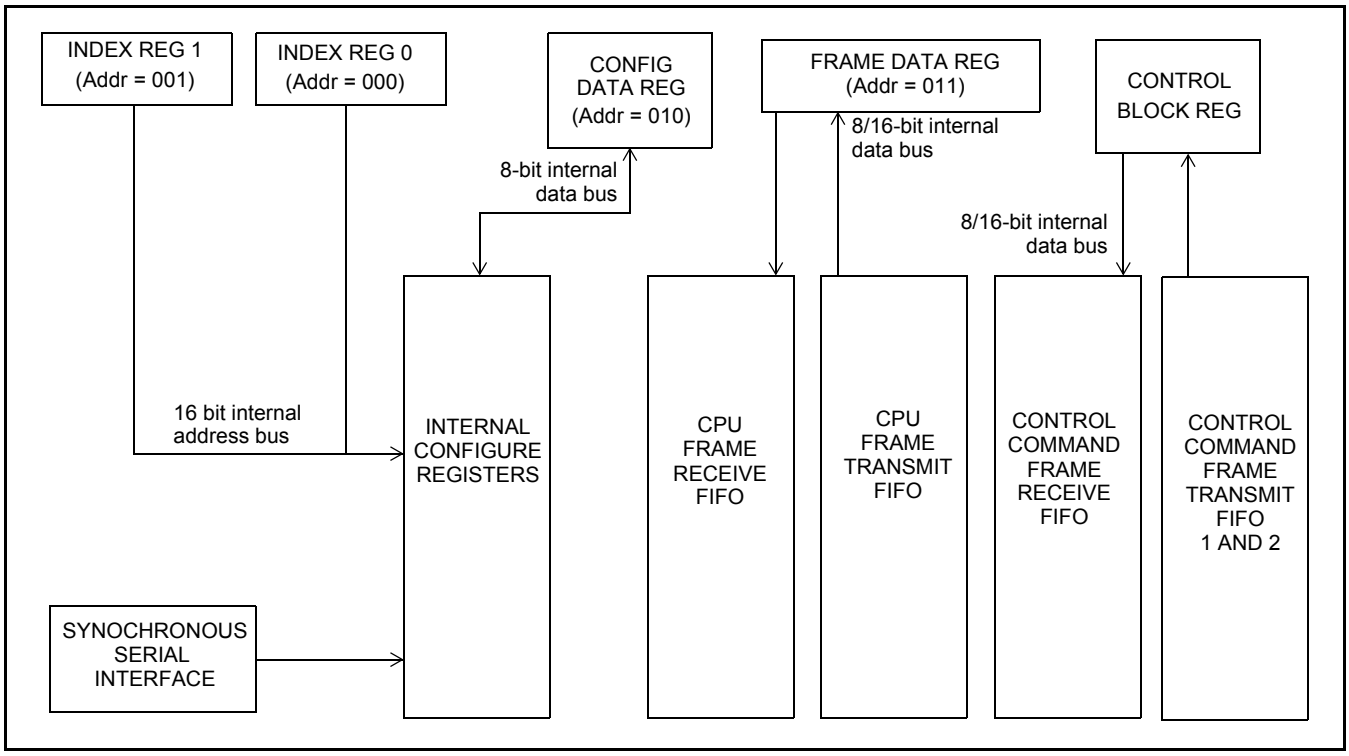


Figure 2 - Overview of the MVTX2602 CPU Interface

2.3 Register Configuration, Frame Transmission, and Frame Reception

2.3.1 Register Configuration

The MVTX2602 has many programmable parameters covering such functions as QoS weights, VLAN control and port mirroring setup. In managed mode, the CPU interface provides an easy way of configuring these parameters.

The parameters are contained in 8-bit configuration registers. The MVTX2602 allows indirect access to these registers, as follows:

- If operating in 8-bits interface mode, two “index” registers (addresses 000 and 001) need to be written to indicate the desired 8-bit register address. In 16-bit mode only one register (address 000) needs to be written for the desired 16-bit register address.
- To indirectly configure the register addressed by the two index registers, a “configure data” register (address 010) must be written with the desired 8-bit data.
- Similarly, to read the value in the register addressed by the two index registers, the “configure data” register can now simply be read.

In summary, access to the many internal registers is carried out simply by directly accessing only three registers – two registers to indicate the address of the desired parameter and one register to read or write a value. As there is only one bus master, there can never be any conflict between reading and writing the configuration registers.

2.3.2 Rx/Tx of Standard Ethernet Frames

The CPU interface is also responsible for receiving and transmitting standard Ethernet frames to and from the CPU.

To transmit a frame from the CPU:

- The CPU writes a “data frame” register (address 011) with the data it wants to transmit (minimum 64 bytes). After writing all the data, it then writes the frame size, destination port number, and frame status.
- The MVTX2602 forwards the Ethernet frame to the desired destination port, no longer distinguishing the fact that the frame originated from the CPU.

To receive a frame into the CPU:

- The CPU receives an interrupt when an Ethernet frame is available to be received.
- Frame information arrives first in the data frame register. This includes source port number, frame size and VLAN tag.
- The actual data follows the frame information. The CPU uses the frame size information to read the frame out.

In summary, receiving and transmitting frames to and from the CPU is a simple process that uses one direct access register only.

2.3.3 Control Frames

In addition to standard Ethernet frames described in the preceding section, the CPU is also called upon to handle special “Control frames,” generated by the MVTX2602 and sent to the CPU. These proprietary frames are related to such tasks as statistics collection, MAC address learning and aging, etc. All Control frames are up to 40 bytes long. Transmitting and receiving these frames is similar to transmitting and receiving Ethernet frames, except that the register accessed is the “Control frame data” register (address 111).

Specifically, there are eight types of control frames generated by the CPU and sent to the MVTX2602:

- Memory read request
- Memory write request
- Learn MAC address
- Delete MAC address
- Search MAC address
- Learn IP Multicast address
- Delete IP Multicast address
- Search IP Multicast address

Note: Memory read and write requests by the CPU may include VLAN table, spanning tree, statistic counters, and similar updates.

In addition, there are nine types of Control frames generated by the MVTX2602 and sent to the CPU:

- Interrupt CPU when statistics counter rolls over
- Response to memory read request from CPU
- Learn MAC address
- Delete MAC address
- Delete IP Multicast address
- New VLAN port
- Age out VLAN port
- Response to search MAC address request from CPU
- Response to search IP Multicast address request from CPU

The format of the Control Frame is described in the processor interface application note.

2.4 Unmanaged Mode

In unmanaged mode, the MVTX2602 can be configured by EEPROM (24C02 or compatible) via an I²C interface at boot time, or via a synchronous serial interface during operation.

2.5 I²C Interface

The I²C interface uses two bus lines, a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL). The SCL line carries the control signals that facilitate the transfer of information from EEPROM to the switch. Data transfer is 8-bit serial and bidirectional, at 50 Kbps. Data transfer is performed between master and slave IC using a request / acknowledgment style of protocol. The master IC generates the timing signals and terminates data transfer. Figure 3 depicts the data transfer format.

START	SLAVE ADDRESS	R/W	ACK	DATA 1 (8 bits)	ACK	DATA 2	ACK	DATA M	ACK	STOP

Figure 3 - Data Transfer Format for I²C Interface

2.5.1 Start Condition

Generated by the master (in our case, the MVTX2602). The bus is considered to be busy after the Start condition is generated. The Start condition occurs if while the SCL line is High, there is a High-to-Low transition of the SDA line.

Other than in the Start condition (and Stop condition), the data on the SDA line must be stable during the High period of SCL. The High or Low state of SDA can only change when SCL is Low. In addition, when the I²C bus is free, both lines are High.

2.5.2 Address

The first byte after the Start condition determines which slave the master will select. The slave in our case is the EEPROM. The first seven bits of the first data byte make up the slave address.

2.5.3 Data Direction

The eighth bit in the first byte after the Start condition determines the direction (R/W) of the message. A master transmitter sets this bit to W; a master receiver sets this bit to R.

2.5.4 Acknowledgment

Like all clock pulses, the acknowledgment-related clock pulse is generated by the master. However, the transmitter releases the SDA line (High) during the acknowledgment clock pulse. Furthermore, the receiver must pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge pulse so that it remains stable Low during the High period of this clock pulse. An acknowledgment pulse follows every byte transfer.

If a slave receiver does not acknowledge after any byte then the master generates a Stop condition and aborts the transfer.

If a master receiver does not acknowledge after any byte then the slave transmitter must release the SDA line to let the master generate the Stop condition.

2.5.5 Data

After the first byte containing the address, all bytes that follow are data bytes. Each byte must be followed by an acknowledge bit. Data is transferred MSB first.

2.5.6 Stop Condition

Generated by the master. The bus is considered to be free after the Stop condition is generated. The Stop condition occurs if while the SCL line is High, there is a Low-to-High transition of the SDA line.

The I²C interface serves the function of configuring the MVTX2602 at boot time. The master is the MVTX2602 and the slave is the EEPROM memory.

2.6 Synchronous Serial Interface

The synchronous serial interface serves the function of configuring the MVTX2602, not at boot time, but via a PC. The PC serves as master and the MVTX2602 serves as slave. The protocol for the synchronous serial interface is nearly identical to the I²C protocol. The main difference is that there is no acknowledgment bit after each byte of data transferred.

The unmanaged MVTX2602 uses a synchronous serial interface to program the internal registers. To reduce the number of signals required, the register address, command and data are shifted in serially through the D0 pin. STROBE- pin is used as the shift clock. AUTOFD- pin is used as data return path.

Each command consists of four parts.

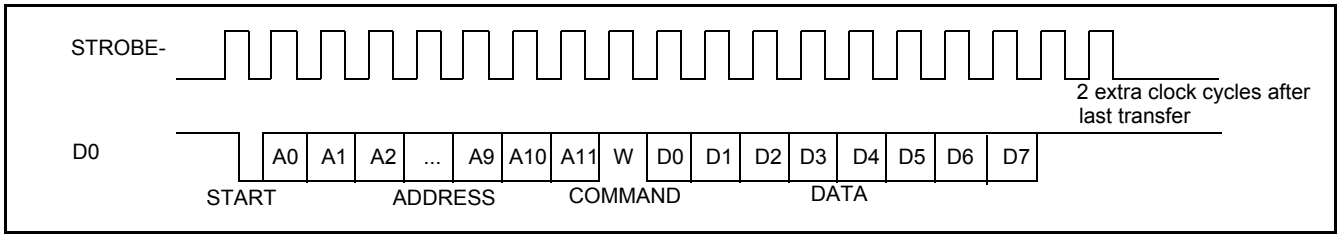
- START pulse
- Register Address
- Read or Write command
- Data to be written or read back

Any command can be aborted in the middle by sending a ABORT pulse to the MVTX2602.

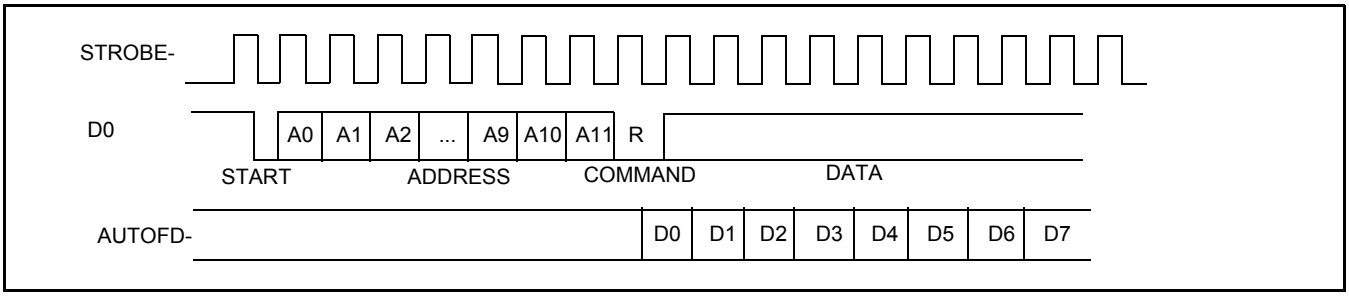
A START command is detected when D0 is sampled high when STROBE- rise and D0 is sampled low when STROBE- fall.

An ABORT command is detected when D0 is sampled low when STROBE- rise and D0 is sampled high when STROBE- fall.

2.6.1 Write Command



2.6.2 Read Command



All registers in MVTX2602 can be modified through this synchronous serial interface.

3.0 MVTX2602 Data Forwarding Protocol

3.1 Unicast Data Frame Forwarding

When a frame arrives it is assigned a handle in memory by the Frame Control Buffer Manager (FCB Manager). An FCB handle will always be available because of advance buffer reservations.

The memory (SRAM) interface is a 64-bit bus connected to SRAM bank. The Receive DMA (RxDMA) is responsible for multiplexing the data and the address. On a port's "turn," the RxDMA will move 8 bytes (or up to the end-of-frame) from the port's associated RxFIFO into memory (Frame Data Buffer, or FDB).

Once an entire frame has been moved to the FDB and a good end-of-frame (EOF) has been received, the Rx interface makes a switch request. The RxDMA arbitrates among multiple switch requests.

The switch request consists of the first 64 bytes of a frame, containing among other things, the source and destination MAC addresses of the frame. The search engine places a switch response in the switch response queue of the frame engine when done. Among other information the search engine will have resolved the destination port of the frame and will have determined that the frame is unicast.

After processing the switch response, the Transmission Queue Manager (TxQ manager) of the frame engine is responsible for notifying the destination port that it has a frame to forward to it. But first, the TxQ manager has to decide whether or not to drop the frame, based on global FDB reservations and usage as well as TxQ occupancy at the destination. If the frame is not dropped, the TxQ manager links the frame's FCB to the correct per-port-per-class TxQ. Unicast TxQ's are linked lists of transmission jobs represented by their associated frames' FCB's. There is one linked list for each transmission class for each port. There are 4 transmission classes for each of the 24 10/100 ports.

The TxQ manager is responsible for scheduling transmission among the queues representing different classes for a port. When the port control module determines that there is room in the MAC Transmission FIFO (TxFIFO) for another frame, it requests the handle of a new frame from the TxQ manager. The TxQ manager chooses among the head-of-line (HOL) frames from the per-class queues for that port using a Zarlink Semiconductor scheduling algorithm.

The Transmission DMA (TxDMA) is responsible for multiplexing the data and the address. On a port's turn, the TxDMA will move 8 bytes (or up to the EOF) from memory into the port's associated TxFIFO. After reading the EOF the port control requests a FCB release for that frame. The TxDMA arbitrates among multiple buffer release requests.

The frame is transmitted from the TxFIFO to the line.

3.2 Multicast Data Frame Forwarding

After receiving the switch response the TxQ manager has to make the dropping decision. A global decision to drop can be made based on global FDB utilization and reservations. If so, then the FCB is released and the frame is dropped. In addition, a selective decision to drop can be made based on the TxQ occupancy at some subset of the multicast packet's destinations. If so, then the frame is dropped at some destinations but not others and the FCB is not released.

If the frame is not dropped at a particular destination port then the TxQ manager formats an entry in the multicast queue for that port and class. Multicast queues are physical queues (unlike the linked lists for unicast frames). There are 2 multicast queues for each of the 24 10/100 ports. The queue with higher priority has room for 32 entries and the queue with lower priority has room for 64 entries. There is one multicast queue for every two priority classes. For the 10/100 ports to map the 8 transmit priorities into 2 multicast queues the 2 LSB are discarded.

During scheduling, the TxQ manager treats the unicast queue and the multicast queue of the same class as one logical queue. The older head of line of the two queues is forwarded first.

The port control requests a FCB release only after the EOF for the multicast frame has been read by all ports to which the frame is destined.

3.3 Frame Forwarding To and From CPU

Frame forwarding from the CPU port to a regular transmission port is nearly the same as forwarding between transmission ports. The only difference is that the physical destination port must be indicated in addition to the destination MAC address.

Frame forwarding to the CPU port is nearly the same as forwarding to a regular transmission port. The only difference is in frame scheduling. Instead of using the patent-pending Zarlink Semiconductor scheduling algorithms, scheduling for the CPU port is simply based on strict priority. That is, a frame in a high priority queue will always be transmitted before a frame in a lower priority queue. There are four output queues to the CPU and one receive queue.

4.0 Memory Interface

4.1 Overview

The MVTX2602 provides a 64-bit-wide SRAM bank. Each DMA can read and write from the SRAM bank. The following figure provides an overview of the MVTX2602 SRAM bank.

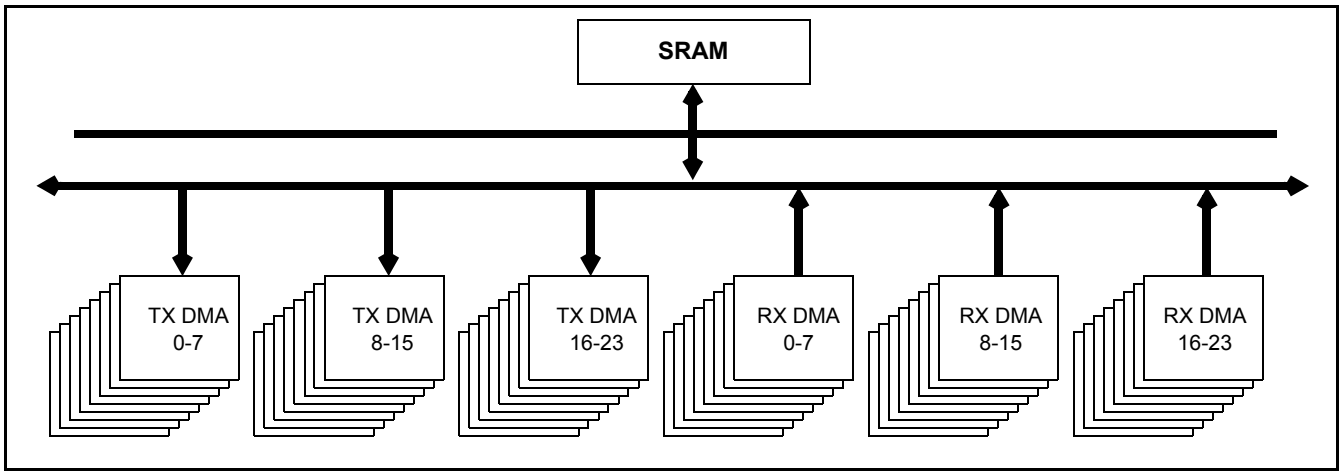


Figure 4 - MVTX2602 SRAM Interface Block Diagram (DMAs for 10/100 Ports Only)

4.2 Detailed Memory Information

Because the bus for each bank is 64 bits wide, frames are broken into 8-byte granules written to and read from memory.

4.3 Memory Requirements

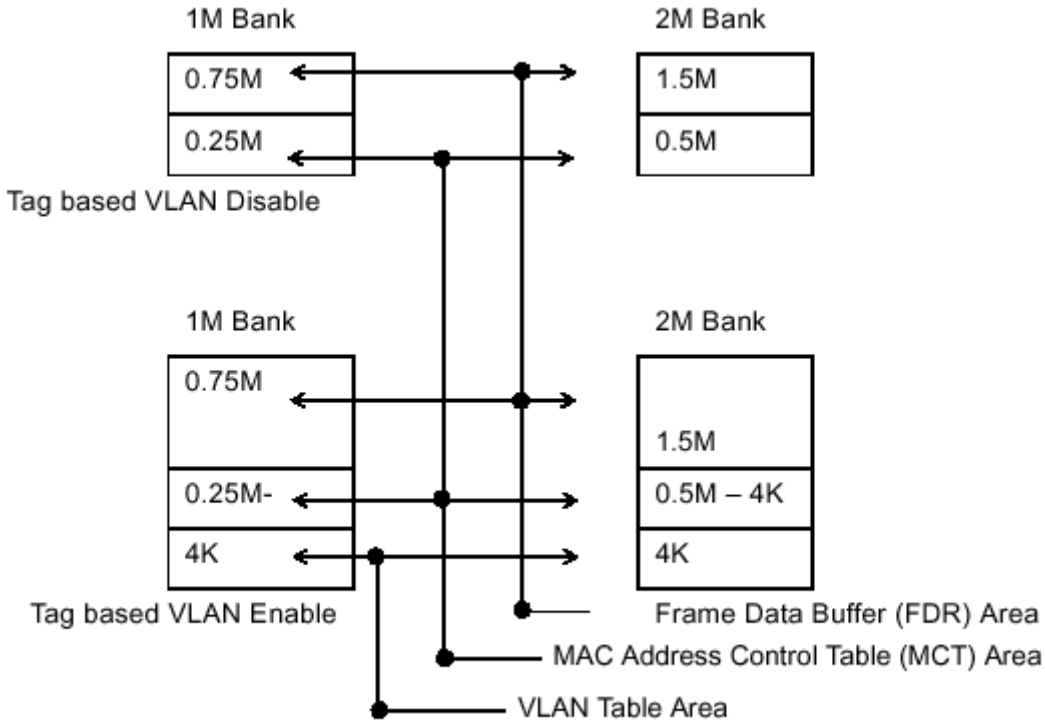
To support 64 K MAC address, 2 MB memory is required. When VLAN support is enabled, 512 entries of the MAC address table are used for storing the VLAN ID at VLAN Index Mapping Table.

Up to 1 K Ethernet frame buffers are supported and they will use 1.5 MB of memory. Each frame uses 1536 bytes. The maximum system memory requirement is 2 MB. If less memory is desired, the configuration can scale down.

Memory Configuration

Memory Bank	Tag based VLAN	Frame Buffer	Max MAC Address
1 M	Disable	1 K	32 K
1 M	Enable	1 K	31.5 K
2 M	Disable	2 K	64 K
2 M	Enable	2 K	63.5 K

Memory Map



5.0 Search Engine

5.1 Search Engine Overview

The MVTX2602 search engine is optimized for high throughput searching, with enhanced features to support:

- Up to 64 K MAC addresses
- Up to 255 VLAN and IP Multicast groups
- 2 groups of port trunking
- Traffic classification into 4 transmission priorities, and 2 drop precedence levels
- Packet filtering
- Security
- IP Multicast
- Flooding, Broadcast, Multicast Storm Control
- MAC address learning and aging

5.2 Basic Flow

Shortly after a frame enters the MVTX2602 and is written to the Frame Data Buffer (FDB) the frame engine generates a Switch Request which is sent to the search engine. The switch request consists of the first 64 bytes of the frame, which contain all the necessary information for the search engine to perform its task. When the search engine is done, it writes to the Switch Response Queue and the frame engine uses the information provided in that queue for scheduling and forwarding.

In performing its task, the search engine extracts and compresses the useful information from the 64-byte switch request. Among the information extracted are the source and destination MAC addresses, the transmission and discard priorities, whether the frame is unicast or multicast and VLAN ID. Requests are sent to the external SRAM to locate the associated entries in the external hash table.

When all the information has been collected from external SRAM the search engine has to compare the MAC address on the current entry with the MAC address for which it is searching. If it is not a match, the process is repeated on the internal MCT Table. All MCT entries other than the first of each linked list are maintained internal to the chip. If the desired MAC address is still not found, then the result is either learning (source MAC address unknown) or flooding (destination MAC address unknown).

In addition, VLAN information is used to select the correct set of destination ports for the frame (for multicast) or to verify that the frame's destination port is associated with the VLAN (for unicast).

If the destination MAC address belongs to a port trunk, then the trunk number is retrieved instead of the port number. But on which port of the trunk will the frame be transmitted? This is easily computed using a hash of the source and destination MAC addresses.

As stated earlier, when all the information is compiled the switch response is generated. The search engine also interacts with the CPU with regard to learning and aging.

5.3 Search, Learning, and Aging

5.3.1 MAC Search

The search block performs source MAC address and destination MAC address (or destination IP address for IP multicast) searching. As we indicated earlier, if a match is not found, then the next entry in the linked list must be examined, and so on until a match is found or the end of the list is reached.

In tag based VLAN mode, if the frame is unicast and the destination port is not a member of the correct VLAN, then the frame is dropped; otherwise the frame is forwarded. If the frame is multicast, this same table is used to indicate all the ports to which the frame will be forwarded. Moreover, if port trunking is enabled, this block selects the destination port (among those in the trunk group).

In port based VLAN mode, a bitmap is used to determine whether the frame should be forwarded to the outgoing port. The main difference in this mode is that the bitmap is not dynamic. Ports cannot enter and exit groups because of real-time learning made by a CPU.

The MAC search block is also responsible for updating the source MAC address timestamp and the VLAN port association timestamp used for aging.

5.3.2 Learning

The learning module learns new MAC addresses and performs port change operations on the MCT database. The goal of learning is to update this database as the networking environment changes over time.

When CPU reporting is enabled, learning and port change will be performed when the CPU request queue has room, and a memory slot is available, and a "Learn MAC Address" message is sent to the CPU. When fast learning mode is enabled, learning and port change will be performed when memory slot is available and a latter "Learn MAC Address" message is sent to the CPU when CPU queue has room.

When CPU reporting is disabled, learning and port change will be performed based on memory slot availability only.

In tag based VLAN mode, if the source port is not a member of a classified VLAN, a "New VLAN Port" message is sent to the CPU. The CPU can decide whether or not the source port can be added to the VLAN.

5.3.3 Aging

Aging time is controlled by register 400h and 401h.

The aging module scans and ages MCT entries based on a programmable “age out” time interval. As we indicated earlier, the search module updates the source MAC address and VLAN port association timestamps for each frame it processes. When an entry is ready to be aged, the entry is removed from the table,and a “Delete MAC Address” message is sent to inform the CPU.

Supported MAC entry types are: dynamic, static, source filter, destination filter, IP multicast, source and destination filter and secure MAC address. Only dynamic entries can be aged; all others are static. The MAC entry type is stored in the “status” field of the MCT data structure.

5.3.4 VLAN Table

The table below provides a mapping from VLAN ID to VLAN index. It is maintained by system software and is checked by the hardware search engine for every incoming frame. This table has 4 K entries and is stored in external SRAM. It is organized as 512 × 8 entries (total of 4 K VLAN indexes) as shown. Each VLAN index is 8 bits.

VIX7	VIX6	VIX5	VIX4	VIX3	VIX2	VIX1	VIX0
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
VIX4095	VIX4094	VIX4093	VIX4092	VIX4091	VIX4090	VIX4089	VIX4088

Table 1 - VLAN Index Mapping Table

Each VIX represents the mapping result from the associated VLAN ID (VLANID = 0x004 is mapped to VIX4). Unused VLAN ID’s have their corresponding VIX programmed to hexadecimal 00. Used VLAN ID’s have their corresponding VIX programmed to hexadecimal 01 through FF. In other words, 255 VLAN’s are supported. The VIX value is a pointer to the entries in the VLAN Index port association table (internal memory).

The VLAN Index port association table is used by both software and hardware. It contains 256 entries. Each entry has 27 fields, such that each field represents the port status of that particular VLAN.

	Port	Not Used	G1	G0	CPU	P23	P22	……	P3	P2	P1	P0
	Bit	63 to 54	53 52	51 50	49 48	47 46	45 44		7 6	5 4	3 2	1 0
ENTRIES	0											
	1											
	:											
	:											
	255											

Table 2 - VLAN Index Port Association Table

Each entry has 64 bits. Each port has a VLAN status field with the following two bits values:

- 00: Port not a member of VLAN
- 01: Port is a member of VLAN and is subject to aging (Do not use. Used by the aging module)
- 10: Port is a member of VLAN and is subject to aging
- 11: Port is a member of VLAN and is not subject to aging

Note: The VLAN aging time is controlled by register 402h.

5.4 MAC Address Filtering

The MVTX2602's implementation of intelligent traffic switching provides filters for source and destination MAC addresses. This feature filters unnecessary traffic, thereby providing intelligent control over traffic flows and broadcast traffic.

MAC address filtering allows the MVTX2602 to block an incoming packet to an interface when it sees a specified MAC address in either the source address or destination address of the incoming packet. For example, if your network is congested because of high utilization from a MAC address you can filter all traffic transmitted from that address and restore network flow while you troubleshoot the problem.

5.5 Quality of Service

Quality of Service (QoS) refers to the ability of a network to provide better service to selected network traffic over various technologies. Primary goals of QoS include dedicated bandwidth, controlled jitter and latency (required by some real-time and interactive traffic) and improved loss characteristics.

Traditional Ethernet networks have had no prioritization of traffic. Without a protocol to prioritize or differentiate traffic, a service level known as “best effort” attempts to get all the packets to their intended destinations with minimum delay; however, there are no guarantees. In a congested network or when a low-performance switch/router is overloaded, “best effort” becomes unsuitable for delay-sensitive traffic and mission-critical data transmission.

The advent of QoS for packet-based systems accommodates the integration of delay-sensitive video and multimedia traffic onto any existing Ethernet network. It also alleviates the congestion issues that have previously plagued such “best effort” networking systems. QoS provides Ethernet networks with the breakthrough technology to prioritize traffic and ensure that a certain transmission will have a guaranteed minimum amount of bandwidth.

Extensive core QoS mechanisms are built into the MVTX2602 architecture to ensure policy enforcement and buffering of the ingress port, as well as weighted fair-queue(WFQ) scheduling at the egress port.

In the MVTX2602, QoS-based policies sort traffic into a small number of classes and mark the packets accordingly. The QoS identifier provides specific treatment to traffic in different classes so that different quality of service is provided to each class. Frame and packet scheduling and discarding policies are determined by the class to which the frames and packets belong. For example, the overall service given to frames and packets in the premium class will be better than that given to the standard class; the premium class is expected to experience lower loss rate or delay.

The MVTX2602 supports the following QoS techniques:

- In a port-based setup, any station connected to the same physical port of the switch will have the same transmit priority.
- In a tag-based setup, a 3-bit field in the VLAN tag provides the priority of the packet. This priority can be mapped to different queues in the switch to provide QoS.
- In a TOS/DS-based set up, TOS stands for “Type of Service” that may include “minimize delay,” “maximize throughput” or “maximize reliability.” Network nodes may select routing paths or forwarding behaviours that are suitably engineered to satisfy the service request.

- In a logical port-based set up, a logical port provides the application information of the packet. Certain applications are more sensitive to delays than others; using logical ports to classify packets can help speed up delay sensitive applications, such as VoIP.

5.6 Priority Classification Rule

Figure 5 shows the MVTX2602 priority classification rule.

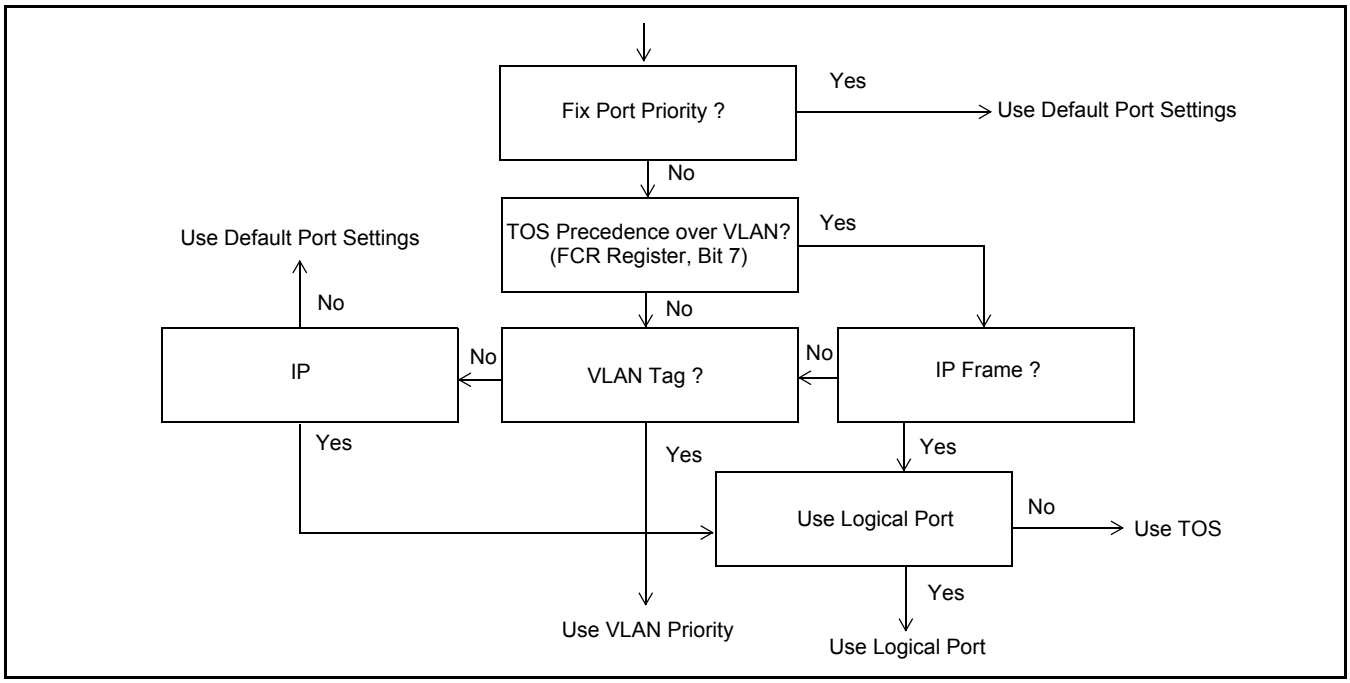


Figure 5 - Priority Classification Rule

5.7 Port and Tag Based VLAN

The MVTX2602 supports two models for determining and controlling how a packet gets assigned to a VLAN: port priority and tag -based VLAN.

5.7.1 Port-Based VLAN

An administrator can use the PVMAP Registers to configure the MVTX2602 for port-based VLAN (see “Registration Definition” on page 41). For example, ports 1-3 might be assigned to the Marketing VLAN, ports 4-6 to the Engineering VLAN and ports 7-9 to the Administrative VLAN. The MVTX2602 determines the VLAN membership of each packet by noting the port on which it arrives. From there, the MVTX2602 determines which outgoing port(s) is/are eligible to transmit each packet, or whether the packet should be discarded.

	Destination Port Numbers Bit Map				
Port Registers	24	…	2	1	0
Register for Port #0 PVMAP00_0[7:0] to PVMAP00_3[0]	0		1	1	0
Register for Port #1 PVMAP01_0[7:0] to PVMAP01_3[0]	0		1	0	1
Register for Port #2 PVMAP02_0[7:0] to PVMAP02_3[0]	0		0	0	0
…					
Register for Port #24 PVMAP24_0[7:0] to PVMAP24_3[0]	0		0	0	0

Table 3 - PVMAP Register

For example, in the above table, a 1 denotes that an outgoing port is eligible to receive a packet from an incoming port. A 0 (zero) denotes that an outgoing port is not eligible to receive a packet from an incoming port.

In this example:

Data packets received at port #0 are eligible to be sent to outgoing ports 1 and 2.

Data packets received at port #1 are eligible to be sent to outgoing ports 0 and 2.

Data packets received at port #2 are **NOT** eligible to be sent to ports 0 and 1.

5.7.2 Tag-Based VLAN

The MVTX2602 supports the IEEE 802.1q specification for “tagging” frames. The specification defines a way to coordinate VLANs across multiple switches. In the specification, an additional 4-octet header (or “tag”) is inserted in a frame after the source MAC address and before the frame type. 12 bits of the tag are used to define the VLAN ID. Packets are then switched through the network with each MVTX2602 simply swapping the incoming tag for an appropriate forwarding tag rather than processing each packet's contents to determine the path. This approach minimizes the processing needed once the packet enters the tag-switched network. In addition, coordinating VLAN IDs across multiple switches enables VLANs to extend to multiple switches.

Up to 255 VLANs are supported in the MVTX2602. The 4 K VLANs specified in the IEEE 802.1q are mapped to 255 VLAN indexes. The mapping is made by the VLAN index mapping table. Based on the VLAN index (VIXn), the source and destination port membership is checked against the content in the VLAN Index Port association table. If the destination port is a member of the VLAN, the packet is forwarded; otherwise it is discarded. If the source port is not a member, a “New VLAN Port” message is sent to the CPU. A filter can be applied to discard the packet if the source port is not a member of the VLAN.

5.8 Memory Configurations

The MVTX2602 supports the following memory configurations. It supports 1 M and 2 M per bank configurations.

Configuration	1 M (Bootstrap pin TSTOUT7 = open)	2 M (Bootstrap pin TSTOUT7 = pull down)	Connections
Single Layer (Bootstrap pin TSTOUT13 = open)	Two 128 K x 32 SRAM/bank or One 128 K x 64 SRAM/bank	Two 256 K x 32 SRAM/bank	Connect 0E# and WE#
Double Layer (Bootstrap pin TSTOUT13 = pull down)	NA	Four 12 K x 32 SRAM/bank or Two 128 K x 64 SRAM/bank	Connect 0E0# and WE0# Connect 0E1# and WE1#

Table 4 - Supported Memory Configurations (SBRAM Mode)

	Frame data Buffer					
	Only Bank A		Bank A and Bank B		Bank A and Bank B	
	1 M (SRAM)	2 M (SRAM)	1 M/bank (SRAM)	2 M/bank (SRAM)	1 M/bank (ZBT SRAM)	2 M/bank (ZBT SRAM)
MVTX2601	X	X				
MVTX2602	X	X				
MVTX2603			X	X		
MVTX2603 (Gigabit ports in 2giga mode)					X	X
MVTX2604			X	X		
MVTX2604 (Gigabit ports in 2giga mode)					X	X

Figure 6 - Options for Memory Configuration

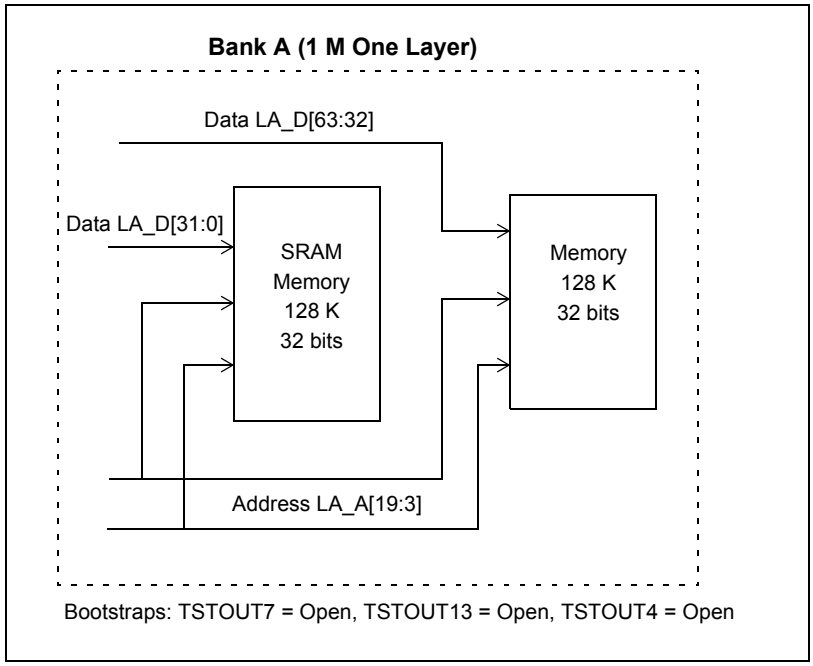


Figure 7 - Memory Configuration for 1 Bank, 1 Layer, 1 MB Total

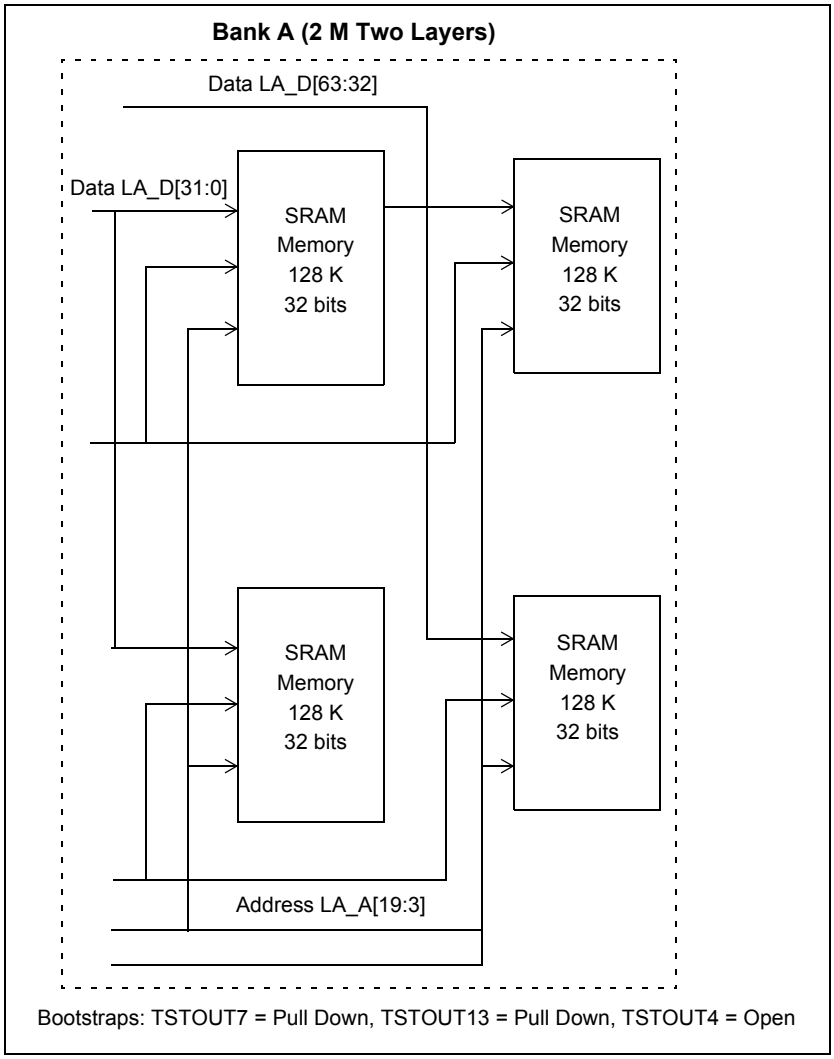


Figure 8 - Memory Configuration for: 1 Bank, 2 Layers, 2 MB Total

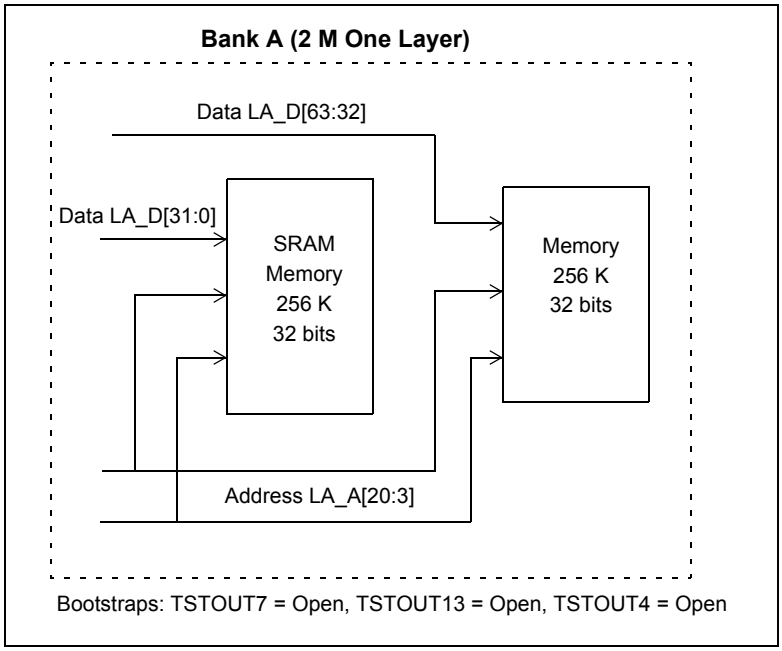


Figure 9 - Memory Configuration for 1 Bank, 1 Layer, 2 MB

6.0 Frame Engine

6.1 Data Forwarding Summary

When a frame enters the device at the RxMAC, the RxDMA will move the data from the MAC RxFIFO to the FDB. Data is moved in 8-byte granules in conjunction with the scheme for the SRAM interface.

A switch request is sent to the Search Engine. The Search Engine processes the switch request.

A switch response is sent back to the Frame Engine and indicates whether the frame is unicast or multicast and its destination port or ports. A VLAN table lookup is performed as well.

A Transmission Scheduling Request is sent in the form of a signal notifying the TxQ manager. Upon receiving a Transmission Scheduling Request, the device will format an entry in the appropriate Transmission Scheduling Queue (TxSch Q) or Queues. There are 4 TxSch Q for each 10/100, one for each priority. Creation of a queue entry either involves linking a new job to the appropriate linked list if unicast or adding an entry to a physical queue if multicast.

When the port is ready to accept the next frame, the TxQ manager will get the head-of-line (HOL) entry of one of the TxSch Qs, according to the transmission scheduling algorithm (to ensure per-class quality of service). The unicast linked list and the multicast queue for the same port-class pair are treated as one logical queue. The older HOL between the two queues goes first. For 10/100 ports multicast queue 0 is associated with unicast queue 0 and multicast queue 1 is associated with unicast queue 2.

The TxDMA will pull frame data from the memory and forward it granule-by-granule to the MAC TxFIFO of the destination port.

6.2 Frame Engine Details

This section briefly describes the functions of each of the modules of the MVTX2602 frame engine.

6.2.1 FCB Manager

The FCB manager allocates FCB handles to incoming frames and releases FCB handles upon frame departure. The FCB manager is also responsible for enforcing buffer reservations and limits. The default values can be determined by referring to Chapter 7. In addition, the FCB manager is responsible for buffer aging and for linking unicast forwarding jobs to their correct TxSch Q. The buffer aging can be enabled or disabled by the bootstrap pin and the aging time is defined in register FCBAT.

6.2.2 Rx Interface

The Rx interface is mainly responsible for communicating with the RxMAC. It keeps track of the start and end of frame and frame status (good or bad). Upon receiving an end of frame that is good the Rx interface makes a switch request.

6.2.3 RxDMA

The RxDMA arbitrates among switch requests from each Rx interface. It also buffers the first 64 bytes of each frame for use by the search engine when the switch request has been made.

6.2.4 TxQ Manager

First, the TxQ manager checks the per-class queue status and global reserved resource situation, and using this information, makes the frame dropping decision after receiving a switch response. If the decision is not to drop, the TxQ manager requests that the FCB manager link the unicast frame's FCB to the correct per-port-per-class TxQ. If multicast, the TxQ manager writes to the multicast queue for that port and class. The TxQ manager can also trigger source port flow control for the incoming frame's source if that port is flow control enabled. Second, the TxQ manager handles transmission scheduling; it schedules transmission among the queues representing different classes for a port. Once a frame has been scheduled, the TxQ manager reads the FCB information and writes to the correct port control module.

6.3 Port Control

The port control module calculates the SRAM read address for the frame currently being transmitted. It also writes start of frame information and an end of frame flag to the MAC TxFIFO. When transmission is done, the port control module requests that the buffer be released.

6.4 TxDMA

The TxDMA multiplexes data and address from port control and arbitrates among buffer release requests from the port control modules.

7.0 Quality of Service and Flow Control

7.1 Model

Quality of service is an all-encompassing term for which different people have different interpretations. In general, the approach to quality of service described here assumes that we do not know the offered traffic pattern. We also assume that the incoming traffic is not policed or shaped. Furthermore, we assume that the network manager knows his applications, such as voice, file transfer, or web browsing and their relative importance. The manager can then subdivide the applications into classes and set up a service contract with each. The contract may consist

of bandwidth or latency assurances per class. Sometimes it may even reflect an estimate of the traffic mix offered to the switch. As an added bonus, although we do not assume anything about the arrival pattern, if the incoming traffic is policed or shaped, we may be able to provide additional assurances about our switch's performance.

Table 6 shows examples of QoS applications with three transmission priorities, but best effort (P0) traffic may form a fourth class with no bandwidth or latency assurances.

Goals	Total Assured Bandwidth (user defined)	Low Drop Probability (low-drop)	High Drop Probability (high-drop)
Highest transmission priority, P3	50 Mbps	Apps: phone calls, circuit emulation. Latency: < 1 ms. Drop: No drop if P3 not oversubscribed.	Apps: training video. Latency: < 1 ms. Drop: No drop if P3 not oversubscribed; first P3 to drop otherwise.
Middle transmission priority, P2	37.5 Mbps	Apps: interactive apps, Web business. Latency: < 4-5 ms. Drop: No drop if P2 not oversubscribed.	Apps: non-critical interactive apps. Latency: < 4-5 ms. Drop: No drop if P2 not oversubscribed; firstP2 to drop otherwise.
Low transmission priority, P1	12.5 Mbps	Apps: emails, file backups. Latency: < 16 ms desired, but not critical. Drop: No drop if P1 not oversubscribed.	Apps: casual web browsing. Latency: < 16 ms desired, but not critical. Drop: No drop if P1 not oversubscribed; first to drop otherwise.
Total	100 Mbps		

Table 5 - Two-dimensional World Traffic

A class is capable of offering traffic that exceeds the contracted bandwidth. A well-behaved class offers traffic at a rate no greater than the agreed-upon rate. By contrast, a misbehaving class offers traffic that exceeds the agreed-upon rate. A misbehaving class is formed from an aggregation of misbehaving microflows. To achieve high link utilization, a misbehaving class is allowed to use any idle bandwidth. However, such leniency must not degrade the quality of service (QoS) received by well-behaved classes.

As Table 6 illustrates, the six traffic types may each have their own distinct properties and applications. As shown, classes may receive bandwidth assurances or latency bounds. In the table, P3, the highest transmission class, requires that all frames be transmitted within 1 ms, and receives 50% of the 100 Mbps of bandwidth at that port.

Best-effort (P0) traffic forms a fourth class that only receives bandwidth when none of the other classes have any traffic to offer. It is also possible to add a fourth class that has strict priority over the other three; if this class has even one frame to transmit, then it goes first. In the MVTX2602, each 10/100 Mbps port will support four total classes and each 1000 Mbps port will support eight classes. We will discuss the various modes of scheduling these classes in the next section.

In addition, each transmission class has two subclasses, high-drop and low-drop. Well-behaved users should rarely lose packets. But poorly behaved users – users who send frames at too high a rate – will encounter frame loss and the first to be discarded will be high-drop. Of course, if this is insufficient to resolve the congestion, eventually some low-drop frames are dropped and then all frames in the worst case.

Table 6 shows that different types of applications may be placed in different boxes in the traffic table. For example, casual web browsing fits into the category of high-loss, high-latency-tolerant traffic, whereas VoIP fits into the category of low-loss, low-latency traffic.

7.2 Four QoS Configurations

There are four basic pieces to QoS scheduling in the MVTX2602: strict priority (SP), delay bound, weighted fair queuing (WFQ) and best effort (BE). Using these four pieces, there are four different modes of operation, as shown in the tables below. For 10/100 Mbps ports, the following registers select these modes:

QOSC24 [7:6] CREDIT_C00

QOSC28 [7:6] CREDIT_C10

QOSC32 [7:6] CREDIT_C20

QOSC36 [7:6] CREDIT_C30

	P3	P2	P1	P0
Op1 (default)	Delay Bound			BE
Op2	SP	Delay Bound		BE
Op3	SP	WFQ		
Op4	WFQ			

Table 6 - Four QoS Configurations for a 10/100 Mbps Port

The default configuration for a 10/100 Mbps port is three delay-bounded queues and one best-effort queue. The delay bounds per class are 0,8 ms for P3, 3.2 ms for P2, and 12.8 ms for P1. Best effort traffic is only served when there is no delay-bounded traffic to be served.

We have a second configuration for a 10/100 Mbps port in which there is one strict priority queue, two delay bounded queues and one best effort queue. The delay bounds per class are 3.2 ms for P2 and 12.8 ms for P1. If the user is to choose this configuration, it is important that P3 (SP) traffic be either policed or implicitly bounded (e.g., if the incoming P3 traffic is very light and predictably patterned). Strict priority traffic, if not admission-controlled at a prior stage to the MVTX2602, can have an adverse effect on all other classes' performance.

The third configuration for a 10/100 Mbps port contains one strict priority queue and three queues receiving a bandwidth partition via WFQ. As in the second configuration, strict priority traffic needs to be carefully controlled. In the fourth configuration all queues are served using a WFQ service discipline.

7.3 Delay Bound

In the absence of a sophisticated QoS server and signalling protocol, the MVTX2602 may not know the mix of incoming traffic ahead of time. To cope with this uncertainty, our delay assurance algorithm dynamically adjusts its scheduling and dropping criteria, guided by the queue occupancies and the due dates of their head-of-line (HOL) frames. As a result, we assure latency bounds for all admitted frames with high confidence, even in the presence of system-wide congestion. Our algorithm identifies misbehaving classes and intelligently discards frames at no detriment to well-behaved classes. Our algorithm also differentiates between high-drop and low-drop traffic with a weighted random early drop (WRED) approach. Random early dropping prevents congestion by randomly dropping a percentage of high-drop frames even before the chip's buffers are completely full, while still largely sparing low-drop frames. This allows high-drop frames to be discarded early, as a sacrifice for future low-drop frames. Finally, the delay bound algorithm also achieves bandwidth partitioning among classes.

7.4 Strict Priority and Best Effort

When strict priority is part of the scheduling algorithm, if a queue has even one frame to transmit, it goes first. Two of our four QoS configurations include strict priority queues. The goal is for strict priority classes to be used for IETF expedited forwarding (EF), where performance guarantees are required. As we have indicated, it is important that strict priority traffic be either policed or implicitly bounded, so as to keep from harming other traffic classes.

When best effort is part of the scheduling algorithm, a queue only receives bandwidth when none of the other classes have any traffic to offer. Two of our four QoS configurations include best effort queues. The goal is for best effort classes to be used for non-essential traffic because we provide no assurances about best effort performance. However, in a typical network setting, much best effort traffic will indeed be transmitted and with an adequate degree of expediency.

Because we do not provide any delay assurances for best effort traffic, we do not enforce latency by dropping best effort traffic. Furthermore, because we assume that strict priority traffic is carefully controlled before entering the MVTX2602, we do not enforce a fair bandwidth partition by dropping strict priority traffic. To summarize, dropping to enforce bandwidth or delay does not apply to strict priority or best effort queues. We only drop frames from best effort and strict priority queues when global buffer resources become scarce.

7.5 Weighted Fair Queuing

In some environments – for example, in an environment in which delay assurances are not required but precise bandwidth partitioning on small time scales is essential, WFQ may be preferable to a delay-bounded scheduling discipline. The MVTX2602 provides the user with a WFQ option with the understanding that delay assurances can not be provided if the incoming traffic pattern is uncontrolled. The user sets four WFQ “weights” such that all weights are whole numbers and sum to 64. This provides per-class bandwidth partitioning with error within 2%.

In WFQ mode, though we do not assure frame latency, the MVTX2602 still retains a set of dropping rules that helps to prevent congestion and trigger higher level protocol end-to-end flow control.

As before, when strict priority is combined with WFQ, we do not have special dropping rules for the strict priority queues, because the input traffic pattern is assumed to be carefully controlled at a prior stage. However, we do indeed drop frames from SP queues for global buffer management purposes. In addition, queue P0 for a 10/100 port are treated as best effort from a dropping perspective, though they still are assured a percentage of bandwidth from a WFQ scheduling perspective. What this means is that these particular queues are only affected by dropping when the global buffer count becomes low.

7.6 Rate Control

The MVTX2602 provides a rate control function on its 10/100 ports. This rate control function applies to the outgoing traffic aggregate on each 10/100 port. It provides a way of reducing the outgoing average rate below full wire speed. Note that the rate control function does not shape or manipulate any particular traffic class. Furthermore, though the average rate of the port can be controlled with this function, the peak rate will still be full line rate.

Two principal parameters are used to control the average rate for a 10/100 port. A port’s rate is controlled by allowing, on average, M bytes to be transmitted every N microseconds. Both of these values are programmable. The user can program the number of bytes in 8-byte increments and the time may be set in units of 10 ms.

The value of M/N will, of course, equal the average data rate of the outgoing traffic aggregate on the given 10/100 port. Although there are many (M,N) pairs that will provide the same average data rate performance, the smaller the time interval N, the "smoother" the output pattern will appear.

In addition to controlling the average data rate on a 10/100 port, the rate control function also manages the maximum burst size at wire speed. The maximum burst size can be considered the memory of the rate control mechanism; if the line has been idle for a long time, to what extent can the port "make up for lost time" by transmitting a large burst? This value is also programmable, measured in 8-byte increments.

Example: Suppose that the user wants to restrict Fast Ethernet port P's average departure rate to 32 Mbps – 32% of line rate – when the average is taken over a period of 10 ms. In an interval of 10 ms, exactly 40000 bytes can be transmitted at an average rate of 32 Mbps.

So how do we set the parameters? The rate control parameters are contained in an internal RAM block accessible through the CPU port (See Programming QoS Registers application note and Processor interface application note). The data format is shown below.

63:40	39:32	31:16	15:0
0	Time interval	Maximum burst size	Number of bytes

As we indicated earlier, the number of bytes is measured in 8-byte increments, so the 16-bit field "Number of bytes" should be set to 40000/8, or 5000. In addition, the time interval has to be indicated in units of 10 ms. Though we want the average data rate on port P to be 32 Mbps when measured over an interval of 10 ms, we can also adjust the maximum number of bytes that can be transmitted at full line rate in any single burst. Suppose we wish this limit to be 12 kilobytes. The number of bytes is measured in 8-byte increments, so the 16-bit field "Maximum burst size" is set to 12000/8, or 1500.

7.7 WRED Drop Threshold Management Support

To avoid congestion, the Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) logic drops packets according to specified parameters. The following table summarizes the behaviour of the WRED logic.

In KB (kilobytes)	P3	P2	P1	High Drop	Low Drop
Level 1 N ≥ 120	P3 ≥ AKB	P2 ≥ BKB	P1 ≥ CKB	X%	0%
Level 2 N ≥ 140				Y%	Z%
Level 3 N ≥ 160				100%	100%

Table 7 - WRED Drop Thresholds

Px is the total byte count, in the priority queue x. The WRED logic has three drop levels, depending on the value of N, which is based on the number of bytes in the priority queues. If delay bound scheduling is used, N equals P3*16+P2*4+P1. If using WFQ scheduling, N equals P3+P2+P1. Each drop level from one to three has defined high-drop and low-drop percentages, which indicate the minimum and maximum percentages of the data that can be discarded. The X, Y Z percent can be programmed by the register RDRC0, RDRC1. In Level 3, all packets are dropped if the bytes in each priority queue exceed the threshold. Parameters A, B, C are the byte count thresholds for each priority queue. They can be programmed by the QOS control register (refer to the register group 5). See Programming QoS Registers application note for more information.

7.8 Buffer Management

Because the number of FDB slots is a scarce resource and because we want to ensure that one misbehaving source port or class cannot harm the performance of a well-behaved source port or class, we introduce the concept of buffer management into the MVTX2602. Our buffer management scheme is designed to divide the total buffer space into numerous reserved regions and one shared pool, as shown in Figure 10 on page 37.

As shown in the figure, the FDB pool is divided into several parts. A reserved region for temporary frames stores frames prior to receiving a switch response. Such a temporary region is necessary because when the frame first enters the MVTX2602, its destination port and class are as yet unknown and so the decision to drop or not needs to be temporarily postponed. This ensures that every frame can be received first before subjecting them to the frame drop discipline after classifying.

Six reserved sections, one for each of the first six priority classes, ensure a programmable number of FDB slots per class. The lowest two classes do not receive any buffer reservation. Furthermore, even for 10/100 Mbps ports, a frame is stored in the region of the FDB corresponding to its class. As we have indicated, the eight classes use only four transmission scheduling queues for 10/100 Mbps ports, but as far as buffer usage is concerned, there are still eight distinguishable classes.

Another segment of the FDB reserves space for each of the 25 ports — 24 ports for Ethernet and one CPU port (port number 24). One parameters can be set, one for the source port reservation for 10/100 Mbps ports and CPU port. These 25 reserved regions make sure that no well-behaved source port can be blocked by another misbehaving source port.

In addition there is a shared pool which can store any type of frame. The frame engine allocates the frames first in the six priority sections. When the priority section is full or the packet has priority 1 or 0, the frame is allocated in the shared poll. Once the shared poll is full the frames are allocated in the section reserved for the source port.

The following registers define the size of each section of the Frame data Buffer:

PR100- Port Reservation for 10/100 Ports

SFCB- Share FCB Size

C2RS- Class 2 Reserve Size

C3RS- Class 3 Reserve Size

C4RS- Class 4 Reserve Size

C5RS- Class 5 Reserve Size

C6RS- Class 6 Reserve Size

C7RS- Class 7 Reserve Size

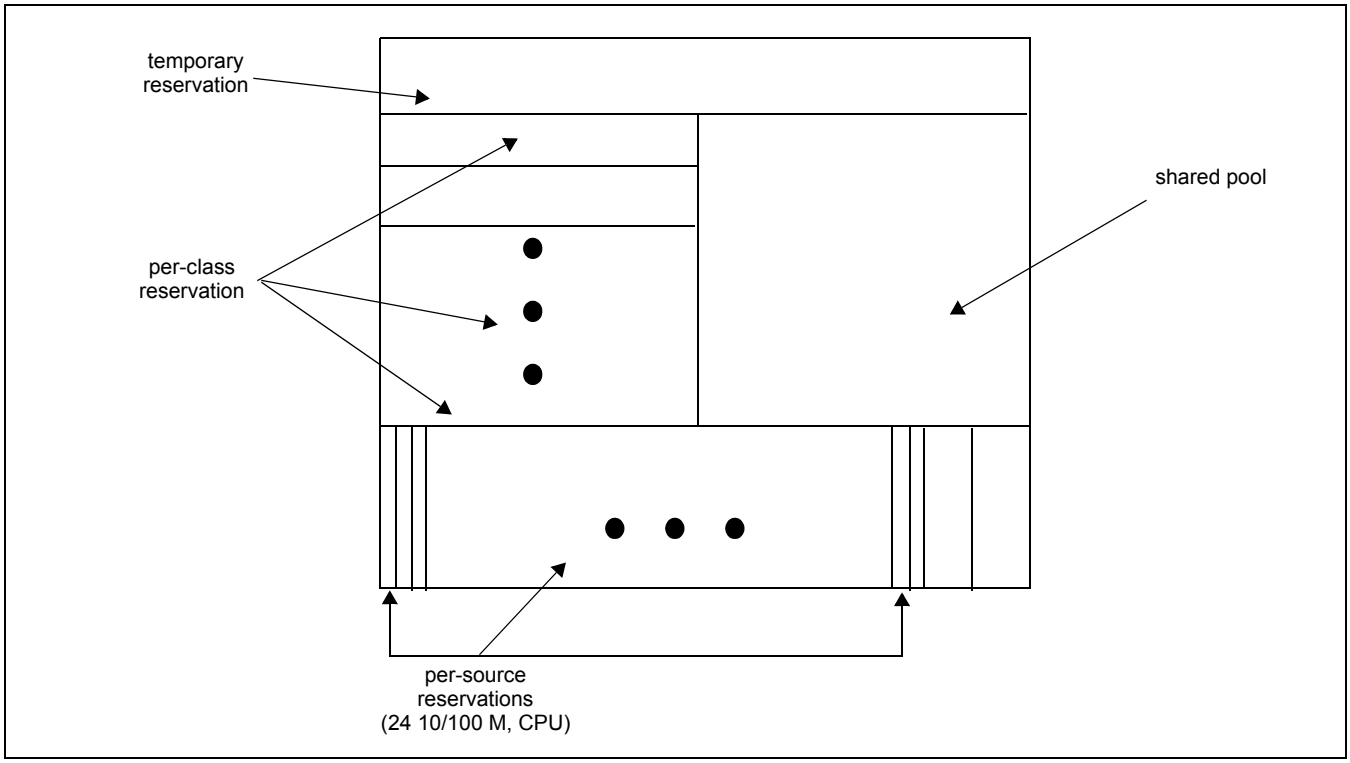


Figure 10 - Buffer Partition Scheme Used to Implement MVTX2602 Buffer Management

7.8.1 Dropping When Buffers Are Scarce

Summarizing the two examples of local dropping discussed earlier in this chapter:

If a queue is a delay-bounded queue we have a multi-level WRED drop scheme designed to control delay and partition bandwidth in case of congestion.

If a queue is a WFQ-scheduled queue we have a multi-level WRED drop scheme designed to prevent congestion.

In addition to these reasons for dropping we also drop frames when global buffer space becomes scarce. The function of buffer management is to make sure that such dropping causes as little blocking as possible.

7.8.2 MVTX2602 Flow Control Basics

Because frame loss is unacceptable for some applications, the MVTX2602 provides a flow control option. When flow control is enabled, scarcity of buffer space in the switch may trigger a flow control signal; this signal tells a source port that is sending a packet to this switch to temporarily hold off.

While flow control offers the clear benefit of no packet loss, it also introduces a problem for quality of service. When a source port receives an Ethernet flow control signal, all microflows originating at that port, well-behaved or not, are halted. A single packet destined for a congested output can block other packets destined for uncongested outputs. The resulting head-of-line blocking phenomenon means that quality of service cannot be assured with high confidence when flow control is enabled.

In the MVTX2602, each source port can independently have flow control enabled or disabled. For flow control enabled ports, by default all frames are treated as lowest priority during transmission scheduling. This is done so that those frames are not exposed to the WRED Dropping scheme. Frames from flow control enabled ports feed to

only one queue at the destination, the queue of lowest priority. What this means is that if flow control is enabled for a given source port then we can guarantee that no packets originating from that port will be lost, but at the possible expense of minimum bandwidth or maximum delay assurances. In addition, these "downgraded" frames may only use the shared pool or the per-source reserved pool in the FDB; frames from flow control enabled sources may not use reserved FDB slots for the highest six classes (P2-P7).

The MVTX2602 does provide a system-wide option of permitting normal QoS scheduling (and buffer use) for frames originating from flow control enabled ports. When this programmable option is active, it is possible that some packets may be dropped, even though flow control is on. The reason is that intelligent packet dropping is a major component of the MVTX2602's approach to ensuring bounded delay and minimum bandwidth for high priority flows.

7.8.3 Unicast Flow Control

For unicast frames, flow control is triggered by source port resource availability. Recall that the MVTX2602's buffer management scheme allocates a reserved number of FDB slots for each source port. If a programmed number of a source port's reserved FDB slots have been used, then flow control Xoff is triggered.

Xon is triggered when a port is currently being flow controlled, and all of that port's reserved FDB slots have been released.

Note that the MVTX2602's per-source-port FDB reservations assure that a source port that sends a single frame to a congested destination will not be flow controlled.

7.8.4 Multicast Flow Control

In unmanaged mode, flow control for multicast frames is triggered by a global buffer counter. When the system exceeds a programmable threshold of multicast packets, Xoff is triggered. Xon is triggered when the system returns below this threshold.

In managed mode, per-VLAN flow control is used for multicast frames. In this case, flow control is triggered by congestion at the destination. How so? The MVTX2602 checks each destination to which a multicast packet is headed. For each destination port the occupancy of the lowest-priority transmission multicast queue (measured in number of frames) is compared against a programmable congestion threshold. If congestion is detected at even one of the packet's destinations then Xoff is triggered.

In addition, each source port has a 26-bit port map recording which port or ports of the multicast frame's fanout were congested at the time Xoff was triggered. All ports are continuously monitored for congestion and a port is identified as uncongested when its queue occupancy falls below a fixed threshold. When all those ports that were originally marked as congested in the port map have become uncongested, then Xon is triggered and the 26-bit vector is reset to zero.

The MVTX2602 also provides the option of disabling VLAN multicast flow control.

Note: If per-Port flow control is on, QoS performance will be affected.

7.9 Mapping to IETF Diffserv Classes

For 10/100 Mbps ports, the classes of Table 8 are merged in pairs—one class corresponding to NM+EF, two AF classes, and a single BE class.

VTX	P3	P2	P1	P0
IETF	NM+EF	AF0	AF1	BE0

Table 8 - Mapping between MVTX2602 and IETF Diffserv Classes for 10/100 Ports

Features of the MVTX2602 that correspond to the requirements of their associated IETF classes are summarized in the table below.

Network management (NM) and Expedited forwarding (EF)	Global buffer reservation for NM and EF Option of strict priority scheduling No dropping if admission controlled
Assured forwarding (AF)	Programmable bandwidth partition, with option of WFQ service Option of delay-bounded service keeps delay under fixed levels even if not admission-controlled Random early discard with programmable levels Global buffer reservation for each AF class
Best effort (BE)	Service only when other queues are idle means that QoS not adversely affected Random early discard with programmable levels Traffic from flow control enabled ports automatically classified as BE

Table 9 - MVTX2602 Features Enabling IETF Diffserv Standards

8.0 Port Trunking

8.1 Features and Restrictions

A port group (i.e., trunk) can include up to 4 physical ports.

There are two trunk groups.

Load distribution among the ports in a trunk for unicast is performed using hashing based on source MAC address and destination MAC address. Three other options include source MAC address only, destination MAC address only and source port (in bidirectional ring mode only). Load distribution for multicast is performed similarly.

If a VLAN includes any of the ports in a trunk group, all the ports in that trunk group should be in the same VLAN member map.

The MVTX2602 also provides a safe fail-over mode for port trunking automatically. If one of the ports in the trunking group goes down the MVTX2602 will automatically redistribute the traffic over to the remaining ports in the trunk in unmanaged mode. In managed mode the software can perform similar tasks.

8.2 Unicast Packet Forwarding

The search engine finds the destination MCT entry, and if the status field says that the destination port found belongs to a trunk, then the group number is retrieved instead of the port number. In addition, if the source address belongs to a trunk, then the source port's trunk membership register is checked.

A hash key, based on some combination of the source and destination MAC addresses for the current packet, selects the appropriate forwarding port, as specified in the Trunk_Hash registers.

8.3 Multicast Packet Forwarding

For multicast packet forwarding, the device must determine the proper set of ports from which to transmit the packet based on the VLAN index and hash key.

Two functions are required in order to distribute multicast packets to the appropriate destination ports in a port trunking environment.

Determining one forwarding port per group. For multicast packets, all but one port per group, the forwarding port, must be excluded.

Preventing the multicast packet from looping back to the source trunk.

The search engine needs to prevent a multicast packet from sending to a port that is in the same trunk group with the source port. This is because, when we select the primary forwarding port for each group, we do not take the source port into account. To prevent this, we simply apply one additional filter so as to block that forwarding port for this multicast packet.

8.4 Unmanaged Trunking

In unmanaged mode, 2 trunk groups are supported. Groups 0 and 1 can trunk up to 4 10/100 ports. The supported combinations are shown in the following table.

Group 0

Port 0	Port 1	Port 2	Port 3
✓	✓		
✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓	✓

Select via trunk0_mode register

Group 1

Port 4	Port 5	Port 6	Port 7
✓	✓		
✓	✓	✓	✓

Select via trunk1_mode register

In unmanaged mode, the trunks are individually enabled/disabled by controlling pin trunk0,1.

9.0 Port Mirroring

9.1 Port Mirroring Features

The received or transmitted data of any 10/100 port in the MVTX2602 chip can be "mirrored" to any other port. We support two such mirrored source-destination pairs. A mirror port can not also serve as a data port. Please refer to the Port Mirroring Application note for further details.

9.2 Setting Registers for Port Mirroring

MIRROR1_SRC: Sets the source port for the first port mirroring pair. Bits [4:0] select the source port to be mirrored. An illegal port number is used to disable mirroring (which is the default setting). Bit [5] is used to select between ingress (Rx) or egress (Tx) data.

MIRROR1_DEST: Sets the destination port for the first port mirroring pair. Bits [4:0] select the destination port to be mirrored. The default is port 23.

MIRROR2_SRC: Sets the source port for the second port mirroring pair. Bits [4:0] select the source port to be mirrored. An illegal port number is used to disable mirroring (which is the default setting). Bit [5] is used to select between ingress (Rx) or egress (Tx) data.

MIRROR2_DEST: Sets the destination port for the second port mirroring pair. Bits [4:0] select the destination port to be mirrored. The default is port 0.

10.0 GPSI (7WS) Interface

10.1 GPSI connection

The 10/100 RMII ethernet port can function in GPSI (7WS) mode when the corresponding TXEN pin is strapped low with a 1 K pull down resistor. In this mode, the TXD[0], TXD[1], RXD[0] and RXD[1] serve as TX data, TX clock, RX data and RX clock respectively. The link status and collision from the PHY are multiplexed and shifted into the switch device through external glue logic. The duplex of the port can be controlled by programming the ECR register.

The GPSI interface can be operated in port based VLAN mode only.

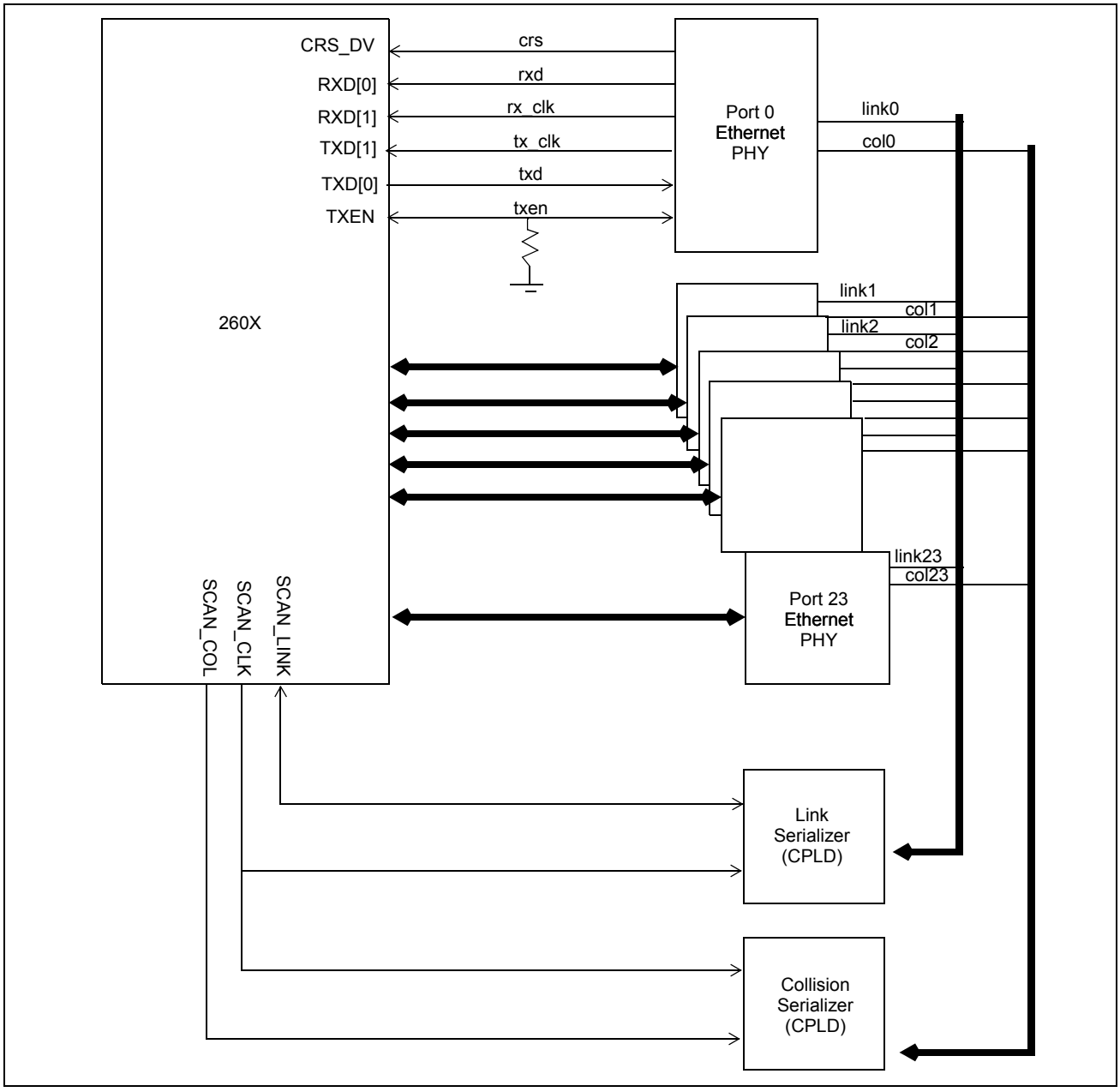


Figure 11 - GPSI (7WS) Mode Connection Diagram

10.2 SCAN LINK and SCAN COL interface

An external CPLD logic is required to take the link signals and collision signals from the GPSI PHYs and shift them into the switch device. The switch device will drive out a signature to indicate the start of the sequence. After that, the CPLD should shift in the link and collision status of the PHYS as shown in the figure. The extra link status indicates the polarity of the link signal. One indicates the polarity of the link signal is active high.

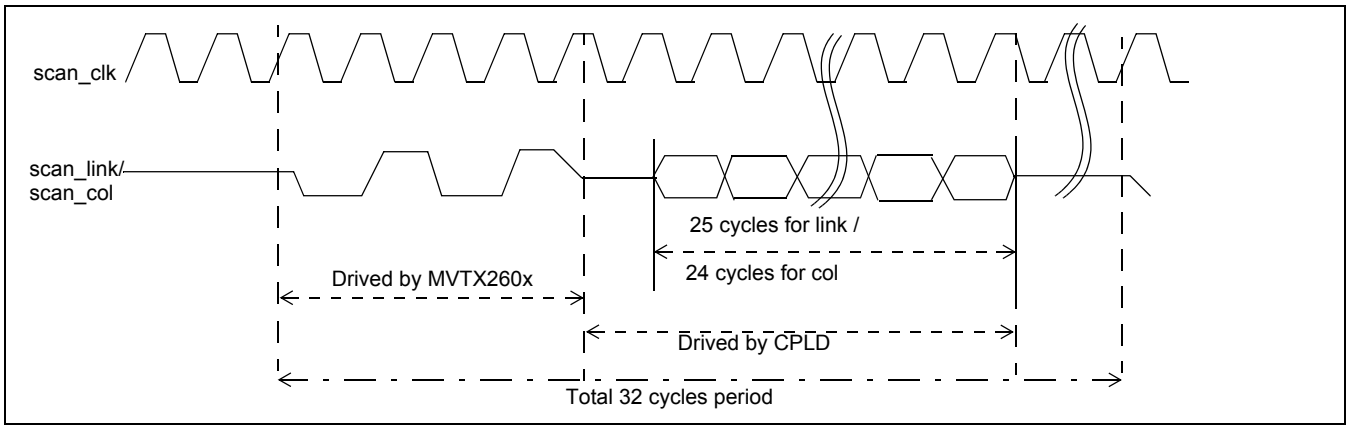


Figure 12 - SCAN LINK and SCAN COLLISON Status Diagram

11.0 LED Interface

11.1 LED Interface Introduction

A serial output channel provides port status information from the MVTX2602 chips. It requires three additional pins.

LED_CLK at 12.5 MHz

LED_SYN a sync pulse that defines the boundary between status frames

LED_DATA a continuous serial stream of data for all status LEDs that repeats once every frame time.

A low cost external device (44 pin PAL) is used to decode the serial data and to drive an LED array for display. This device can be customized for different needs.

11.2 Port Status

In the MVTX2602, each port has 8 status indicators, each represented by a single bit. The 8 LED status indicators are:

- Bit 0: Flow control
- Bit 1:Transmit data
- Bit 2: Receive data
- Bit 3: Activity (where activity includes either transmission or reception of data)
- Bit 4: Link up
- Bit 5: Speed (1= 100 Mb/s; 0= 10 Mb/s)
- Bit 6: Full-duplex
- Bit 7: Collision

Eight clocks are required to cycle through the eight status bits for each port.

When the LED_SYN pulse is asserted, the LED interface will present 256 LED clock cycles with the clock cycles providing information for the following ports.

- Port 0 (10/100): cycles #0 to cycle #7
- Port 1 (10/100): cycles#8 to cycle #15
- Port 2 (10/100): cycle #16 to cycle #23
- ...
- Port 22 (10/100): cycle #176 to cycle #183
- Port 23 (10/100): cycle #184 to cycle #191
- Reserved: cycle #192 to cycle #199
- Reserved: cycle #200 to cycle #207
- Byte 26 (additional status): cycle #208 to cycle #215
- Byte 27 (additional status): cycle #216 to cycle #223

Cycles #224 to 256 present data with a value of zero.

Byte 26 and byte 27 provides bist status

- 26[0]: Reserved
- 26[1]: Reserved
- 26[2]: initialization done
- 26[3]: initialization start
- 26[4]: checksum ok
- 26[5]: link_init_complete
- 26[6]: bist_fail
- 26[7]: ram_error
- 27[0]: bist_in_process
- 27[1]: bist_done

11.3 LED Interface Timing Diagram

The signal from the MVTX2602 to the LED decoder is shown in Figure 13.

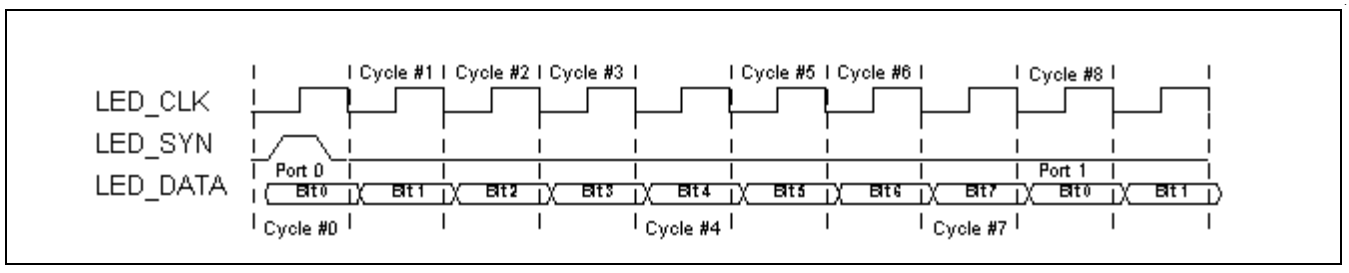
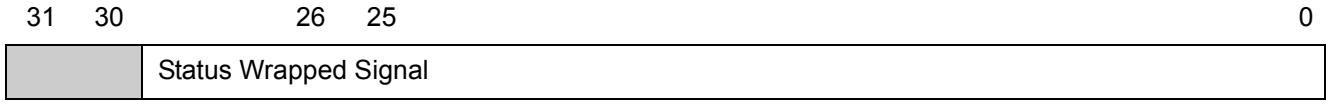


Figure 13 - Timing Diagram of LED Interface

12.0 Hardware Statistics Counter

12.1 Hardware Statistics Counters List

MVTX2602 hardware provides a full set of statistics counters for each Ethernet port. The CPU accesses these counters through the CPU interface. All hardware counters are rollover counters. When a counter rolls over, the CPU is interrupted so that long-term statistics may be kept. The MAC detects all statistics, except for the delay exceed discard counter (detected by buffer manager) and the filtering counter (detected by queue manager). The following is the wrapped signal sent to the CPU through the command block.



B[0]	0-d	Bytes Sent (D)
B[1]	1-L	Unicast Frame Sent
B[3]	2-l	Flow Control Frames Sent
B[4]	2-u	Non-Unicast Frames Sent
B[5]	3-d	Bytes Received (Good and Bad) (D)
B[6]	4-d	Frames Received (Good and Bad) (D)
B[7]	5-d	Total Bytes Received (D)
B[8]	6-L	Total Frames Received
B9]	6-U	Flow Control Frames Received
B[10]	7-	lMulticast Frames Received
B[11]	7-u	Broadcast Frames Received
B[12]	8-L	Frames with Length of 64 Bytes
B[13]	8-U	Jabber Frames
B[14]	9-L	Frames with Length Between 65-127 Bytes
B[15]	9-U	Oversize Frames
B[16]	A-	lFrames with Length Between 128-255 Bytes
B[17]	A-u	Frames with Length Between 256-511 Bytes
B[18]	B-l	Frames with Length Between 512-1023 Bytes
B[19]	B-u	Frames with Length Between 1024-1528 Bytes
B[20]	C-l	Fragments
B[21]	C-U1	Alignment Error
B[22]	C-U	Undersize Frames
B[23]	D-l	CRC
B[24]	D-u	Short Event
B[25]	E-l	Collision
B[26]	E-u	Drop
B[27]	F-l	Filtering Counter
B[28]	F-U1	Delay Exceed Discard Counter
B[29]	F-U	Late Collision
B[30		Link Status Change
B[31]		Current link status

Notation: X-Y
X: Address in the contain memory
Y: Size and bits for the counter
d:D Word counter
L: 24 bits counter bit[23:0]
U: 8 bits counter bit[31:24]
U1: 8 bits counter bit[23:16]
l: 16 bits counter bit[15:0]
u: 16 bits counter bit[31:16]

12.2 IEEE 802.3 HUB Management (RFC 1516)

12.2.1 Event Counters

12.2.1.1 Readable octet

Counts number of bytes (i.e., octets) contained in good valid frames received.

Frame size: ≥ 64 bytes, ≤ 1522 bytes if VLAN Tagged;
1518 bytes if not VLAN Tagged

No FCS (i.e. checksum) error

No collisions

12.2.1.2 Readable Frame

Counts number of good valid frames received.

Frame size: ≥ 64 bytes, ≤ 1522 bytes if VLAN Tagged;
1518 bytes if not VLAN Tagged

No FCS error

No collisions

12.2.1.3 FCS Errors

Counts number of valid frames received with bad FCS.

Frame size: ≥ 64 bytes, ≤ 1522 bytes if VLAN Tagged;
1518 bytes if not VLAN Tagged

No framing error

No collisions

12.2.1.4 Alignment Errors

Counts number of valid frames received with bad alignment (not byte-aligned).

Frame size: ≥ 64 bytes, ≤ 1522 bytes if VLAN Tagged;
1518 bytes if not VLAN Tagged

No framing error

No collisions

12.2.1.5 Frame Too Longs

Counts number of frames received with size exceeding the maximum allowable frame size.

Frame size:	≥ 64 bytes,	> 1522 bytes if VLAN Tagged; 1518 bytes if not VLAN Tagged
FCS error:	don't care	
Framing error:	don't care	
No collisions		

12.2.1.6 Short Events

Counts number of frames received with size less than the length of a short event.

Frame size:	< 10 bytes
FCS error:	don't care
Framing error:	don't care
No collisions	

12.2.1.7 Runts

Counts number of frames received with size under 64 bytes, but greater than the length of a short event.

Frame size:	≥ 10 bytes,	< 64 bytes
FCS error:	don't care	
Framing error:	don't care	
No collisions		

12.2.1.8 Collisions

Counts number of collision events.

Frame size:	any size

12.2.1.9 Late Events

Counts number of collision events that occurred late (after LateEventThreshold = 64 bytes).

Frame size:	any size
Events are also counted by collision counter	

12.2.1.10 Very Long Events

Counts number of frames received with size larger than Jabber Lockup Protection Timer (TW3).

Frame size:	> Jabber

12.2.1.11 Data Rate Misatches

For repeaters or HUB application only.

12.2.1.12 AutoPartitions

For repeaters or HUB application only.

12.2.1.13 TotalErrors

Sum of the following errors:

FCS errors

Alignment errors

Frame too long

Short events

Late events

Very long events

12.3 IEEE – 802.1 Bridge Management (RFC 1286)

12.3.1 Event Counters

12.3.1.1 InFrames

Counts number of frames received by this port or segment.

Note: A frame received by this port is only counted by this counter if and only if it is for a protocol being processed by the local bridge function.

12.3.1.2 OutFrames

Counts number of frames transmitted by this port.

Note: A frame transmitted by this port is only counted by this counter if and only if it is for a protocol being processed by the local bridge function.

12.3.1.3 InDiscards

Counts number of valid frames received which were discarded (i.e. filtered) by the forwarding process.

12.3.1.4 DelayExceededDiscards

Counts number of frames discarded due to excessive transmit delay through the bridge.

12.3.1.5 MtuExceededDiscards

Counts number of frames discarded due to excessive size.

12.4 RMON – Ethernet Statistic Group (RFC 1757)

12.4.1 Event Counters

12.4.1.1 Drop Events

Counts number of times a packet is dropped, because of lack of available resources. DOES NOT include all packet dropping -- for example, random early drop for quality of service support.

12.4.1.2 Octets

Counts the total number of octets (i.e. bytes) in any frames received.

12.4.1.3 BroadcastPkts

Counts the number of good frames received and forwarded with broadcast address.

Does not include non-broadcast multicast frames.

12.4.1.4 MulticastPkts

Counts the number of good frames received and forwarded with multicast address.

Does not include broadcast frames.

12.4.1.5 CRCAlignErrors

Frame size: $\geq$ 64 bytes, < 1522 bytes if VLAN tag (1518 if no VLAN)

No collisions:

Counts number of frames received with FCS or alignment errors

12.4.1.6 UndersizePkts

Counts number of frames received with size less than 64 bytes.

Frame size: < 64 bytes,

No FCS error

No framing error

No collisions

12.4.1.7 OversizePkts

Counts number of frames received with size exceeding the maximum allowable frame size.

Frame size:	1522 bytes if VLAN tag (1518 bytes if no VLAN)
FCS error	don’t care
Framing error	don’t care
No collisions	

12.4.1.8 Fragments

Counts number of frames received with size less than 64 bytes and with bad FCS.

Frame size:	< 64 bytes
Framing error	don’t care
No collisions	

12.4.1.9 Jabbers

Counts number of frames received with size exceeding maximum frame size and with bad FCS.

Frame size:	> 1522 bytes if VLAN tag (1518 bytes if no VLAN)
Framing error	don’t care
No collisions	

12.4.1.10 Collisions

Counts number of collision events detected.

Only a best estimate since collisions can only be detected while in transmit mode, but not while in receive mode.

Frame size:	any size

12.4.1.11 Packet Count for Different Size Groups

Six different size groups – one counter for each:

Pkts64Octets	for any packet with size = 64 bytes
Pkts65to127Octets	for any packet with size from 65 bytes to 127 bytes
Pkts128to255Octets	for any packet with size from 128 bytes to 255 bytes
Pkts256to511Octets	for any packet with size from 256 bytes to 511 bytes
Pkts512to1023Octets	for any packet with size from 512 bytes to 1023 bytes
Pkts1024to1518Octets	for any packet with size from 1024 bytes to 1518 bytes

Counts both good and bad packets.

12.5 Miscellaneous Counters

In addition to the statistics groups defined in previous sections, the MVTX2602 has other statistics counters for its own purposes. We have two counters for flow control – one counting the number of flow control frames received and another counting the number of flow control frames sent. We also have two counters, one for unicast frames sent, and one for non-unicast frames sent. A broadcast or multicast frame qualifies as non-unicast. Furthermore, we have a counter called “frame send fail.” This keeps track of FIFO under-runs, late collisions and collisions that have occurred 16 times.

13.0 Register Definition

13.1 MVTX2602 Register Description

Register	Description	CPU Addr (Hex)	R/W	I²C Addr (Hex)	Default	Notes
0. ETHERNET Port Control Registers Substitute [N] with Port number (0..17h)						
ECR1P"N"	Port Control Register 1 for Port N	000 + 2 x N	R/W	000-018	020	
ECR2P"N"	Port Control Register 2 for Port N	001 + 2 x N	R/W	01B-033	000	
1. VLAN Control Registers Substitute [N] with Port number (0..18h)						
AVTCL	VLAN Type Code Register Low	100	R/W	036	000	
AVTCH	VLAN Type Code Register High	101	R/W	037	081	
PVMAP"N"_0	Port "N" Configuration Register 0	102 + 4N	R/W	038-050	0FF	
PVMAP"N"_1	Port "N" Configuration Register 1	103 + 4N	R/W	053-06B	0FF	
PVMAP"N"_2	Port "N" Configuration Register 2	104 + 4N	R/W	06E-086	0FF	
PVMAP"N"_3	Port "N" Configuration Register 3	105 + 4N	R/W	089-0A1	007	
PVMODE	VLAN Operating Mode	170	R/W	0A4	000	
PVROUTE7-0	VLAN Router Group Enable	171-178	R/W	NA	000	
2. TRUNK Control Registers						
TRUNK0_L	Trunk Group 0 Low	200	R/W	NA	000	
TRUNK0_M	Trunk Group 0 Medium	201	R/W	NA	000	
TRUNK0_H	Trunk Group 0 High	202	R/W	NA	000	
TRUNK0_ MODE	Trunk Group 0 Mode	203	R/W	0A5	003	
TRUNK0_ HASH0	Trunk Group 0 Hash 0 Destination Port	204	R/W	NA	000	
TRUNK0_ HASH1	Trunk Group 0 Hash 1 Destination Port	205	R/W	NA	001	
TRUNK0_ HASH2	Trunk Group 0 Hash 2 Destination Port	206	R/W	NA	002	
TRUNK0_ HASH3	Trunk Group 0 Hash 3 Destination Port	207	R/W	NA	003	
TRUNK1_L	Trunk Group 1 Low	208	R/W	NA	000	
TRUNK1_M	Trunk Group 1 Medium	209	R/W	NA	000	
TRUNK1_H	Trunk Group 1 High	20A	R/W	NA	000	
TRUNK1_ MODE	Trunk Group 1 Mode	20B	R/W	0A6	003	
TRUNK1_ HASH0	Trunk Group 1 Hash 0 Destination Port	20C	R/W	NA	004	
TRUNK1_ HASH1	Trunk Group 1 Hash 1 Destination Port	20D	R/W	NA	005	
TRUNK1_ HASH2	Trunk Group 1 Hash 2 Destination Port	20E	R/W	NA	006	
TRUNK1_ HASH3	Trunk Group 1 Hash 3 Destination Port	20F	R/W	NA	007	

Register	Description	CPU Addr (Hex)	R/W	I²C Addr (Hex)	Default	Notes
Multicast_ HASH0-0	Multicast hash result 0 mask byte 0	220	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH0-1	Multicast hash result 0 mask byte 1	221	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH0-2	Multicast hash result 0 mask byte 2	222	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH0-3	Multicast hash result 0 mask byte 3	223	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH1-0	Multicast hash result 1 mask byte 0	224	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH1-1	Multicast hash result 1 mask byte 1	225	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH1-2	Multicast hash result 1 mask byte 2	226	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH1-3	Multicast hash result 1 mask byte 3	227	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH2-0	Multicast hash result 2 mask byte 0	228	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH2-1	Multicast hash result 2 mask byte 1	229	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH2-2	Multicast hash result 2 mask byte 2	22A	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH2-3	Multicast hash result 2 mask byte 3	22B	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH3-0	Multicast hash result 3 mask byte 0	22C	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH3-1	Multicast hash result 3 mask byte 1	22D	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH3-2	Multicast hash result 3 mask byte 2	22E	R/W	NA	0FF	
Multicast_ HASH3-3	Multicast hash result 3 mask byte 3	22F	R/W	NA	0FF	
3. CPU Port Configuration						
MAC0	CPU MAC Address byte 0	300	R/W	NA	000	
MAC1	CPU MAC Address byte 1	301	R/W	NA	000	
MAC2	CPU MAC Address byte 2	302	R/W	NA	000	
MAC3	CPU MAC Address byte 3	303	R/W	NA	000	
MAC4	CPU MAC Address byte 4	304	R/W	NA	000	
MAC5	CPU MAC Address byte 5	305	R/W	NA	000	
INT_MASK0	Interrupt Mask 0	306	R/W	NA	000	
INTP_MASK"N"	Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 2N, 2N+1	310+N (310 -313)	R/W	NA	000	
RQS	Receive Queue Select	323	R/W	NA	000	
RQSS	Receive Queue Status	324	RO	NA	N/A	
TX_AGE	Transmission Queue Aging Time	325	R/W	0A7	008	

Register	Description	CPU Addr (Hex)	R/W	I²C Addr (Hex)	Default	Notes
4. Search Engine Configurations						
AGETIME_LOW	MAC Address Aging Time Low	400	R/W	0A8	1M:05C / 2M:02E	
AGETIME_ HIGH	MAC Address Aging Time High	401	R/W	0A9	000	
V_AGETIME	VLAN to Port Aging Time	402	R/W	NA	0FF	
SE_OPMODE	Search Engine Operating Mode	403	R/W	NA	000	
SCAN	Scan control register	404	R/W	NA	000	
5. Buffer Control and QOS Control						
FCBAT	FCB Aging Timer	500	R/W	0AA	0FF	
QOSC	QOS Control	501	R/W	0AB	000	
FCR	Flooding Control Register	502	R/W	0AC	008	
AVPML	VLAN Priority Map Low	503	R/W	0AD	000	
AVPMM	VLAN Priority Map Middle	504	R/W	0AE	000	
AVPMH	VLAN Priority Map High	505	R/W	0AF	000	
TOSPML	TOS Priority Map Low	506	R/W	0B0	000	
TOSPMM	TOS Priority Map Middle	507	R/W	0B1	000	
TOSPMH	TOS Priority Map High	508	R/W	0B2	000	
AVDM	VLAN Discard Map	509	R/W	0B3	000	
TOSDML	TOS Discard Map	50A	R/W	0B4	000	
BMRC	Broadcast/Multicast Rate Control	50B	R/W	0B5	000	
UCC	Unicast Congestion Control	50C	R/W	0B6	1M:008 / 2M:010	
MCC	Multicast Congestion Control	50D	R/W	0B7	050	
PR100	Port Reservation for 10/100 Ports	50E	R/W	0B8	1M:035 / 2M:058	
SFCB	Share FCB Size	510	R/W	0BA	1M:046 / 2M:0E6	
C2RS	Class 2 Reserve Size	511	R/W	0BB	000	
C3RS	Class 3 Reserve Size	512	R/W	0BC	000	
C4RS	Class 4 Reserve Size	513	R/W	0BD	000	
C5RS	Class 5 Reserve Size	514	R/W	0BE	000	
C6RS	Class 6 Reserve Size	515	R/W	0BF	000	

Register	Description	CPU Addr (Hex)	R/W	I²C Addr (Hex)	Default	Notes
C7RS	Class 7 Reserve Size	516	R/W	0C0	000	
QOSC"N"	QOS Control (N=0 - 39)	517- 53E	R/W	0C1-0D2	000	
RDRC0	WRED Drop Rate Control 0	553	R/W	0FB	08F	
RDRC1	WRED Drop Rate Control 1	554	R/W	0FC	088	
USER_ PORT"N"_LOW	User Define Logical Port "N" Low (N=0-7)	580 + 2N	R/W	0D6-0DD	000	
USER_ PORT"N"_HIGH	User Define Logical Port "N" High	581 + 2N	R/W	0DE-0E5	000	
USER_ PORT1:0_ PRIORITY	User Define Logic Port 1 and 0 Priority	590	R/W	0E6	000	
USER_ PORT3:2_ PRIORITY	User Define Logic Port 3 and 2 Priority	591	R/W	0E7	000	
USER_ PORT5:4_ PRIORITY	User Define Logic Port 5 and 4 Priority	592	R/W	0E8	000	
USER_ PORT7:6_ PRI ORITY	User Define Logic Port 7 and 6 Priority	593	R/W	0E9	000	
USER_PORT_ ENABLE	User Define Logic Port Enable	594	R/W	0EA	000	
WLPP10	Well known Logic Port Priority for 1 and 0	595	R/W	0EB	000	
WLPP32	Well known Logic Port Priority for 3 and 2	596	R/W	0EC	000	
WLPP54	Well known Logic Port Priority for 5 and 4	597	R/W	0ED	000	
WLPP76	Well-known Logic Port Priority for 7 & 6	598	R/W	0EE	000	
WLPE	Well known Logic Port Enable	599	R/W	0EF	000	
RLOWL	User Define Range Low Bit7:0	59A	R/W	0F4	000	
RLOWH	User Define Range Low Bit 15:8	59B	R/W	0F5	000	
RHIGHL	User Define Range High Bit 7:0	59C	R/W	0D3	000	
RHIGHH	User Define Range High Bit 15:8	59D	R/W	0D4	000	
RPRIORITY	User Define Range Priority	59E	R/W	0D5	000	
CPUQOSC1~3	Byte limit for TxQ on CPU port	5A0-5A2	R/W	NA	000	
6. MISC Configuration Registers						
MII_OP0	MII Register Option 0	600	R/W	0F0	000	
MII_OP1	MII Register Option 1	601	R/W	0F1	000	
FEN	Feature Registers	602	R/W	0F2	010	
MIIC0	MII Command Register 0	603	R/W	N/A	000	
MIIC1	MII Command Register 1	604	R/W	N/A	000	
MIIC2	MII Command Register 2	605	R/W	N/A	000	

Register	Description	CPU Addr (Hex)	R/W	I²C Addr (Hex)	Default	Notes
MIIC3	MII Command Register 3	606	R/W	N/A	000	
MIID0	MII Data Register 0	607	RO	N/A	N/A	
MIID1	MII Data Register 1	608	RO	N/A	N/A	
LED	LED Control Register	609	R/W	0F3	000	
SUM	EEPROM Checksum Register	60B	R/W	0FF	000	
7. Port Mirroring Controls						
MIRROR1_SRC	Port Mirror 1 Source Port	700	R/W	N/A	07F	
MIRROR1_ DEST	Port Mirror 1 Destination Port	701	R/W	N/A	017	
MIRROR2_SRC	Port Mirror 2 Source Port	702	R/W	N/A	0FF	
MIRROR2_ DEST	Port Mirror 2 Destination Port	703	R/W	N/A	000	
F. Device Configuration Register						
GCR	Global Control Register	F00	R/W	N/A	000	
DCR	Device Status and Signature Register	F01	RO	N/A	N/A	
DCR1	Chip status	F02	RO	N/A	N/A	
DPST	Device Port Status Register	F03	R/W	N/A	000	
DTST	Data read back register	F04	RO	N/A	N/A	
DA	DA Register	FFF	RO	N/A	DA	

13.2 Directly Accessed Registers

13.2.1 INDEX_REG0

- Address bits [7:0] for indirectly accessed register addresses
- Address = 0 (write only)

13.2.2 INDEX_REG1 (only needed for 8-bit mode)

- Address bits [15:8] for indirectly accessed register addresses
- Address = 1 (write only)

13.2.3 DATA_FRAME_REG

- Data of indirectly accessed registers. (8 bits)
- Address = 2 (read/write)

13.2.4 CONTROL_FRAME_REG

- CPU transmit/receive switch frames. (8/16 bits)
- Address = 3 (read/write)
- Format:
  - Send frame from CPU: In sequence)
    - Frame Data (size should be in multiple of 8-byte)
    - 8-byte of Frame status (Frame size, Destination port #, Frame O.K. status)
  - CPU Received frame: In sequence)
    - 8-byte of Frame status (Frame size, Source port #, VLAN tag)
    - Frame Data

13.2.5 COMMAND&STATUS Register

- CPU interface commands (write) and status
- Address = 4 (read/write)
- When the CPU **writes** to this register

Bit [0]: • Set Control Frame Receive buffer ready after CPU writes a complete frame into the buffer. This bit is self-cleared.

Bit [1]: • Set Control Frame Transmit buffer1 ready after CPU reads out a complete frame from the buffer. This bit is self-cleared.

Bit [2]: • Set Control Frame Transmit buffer2 ready after CPU reads out a complete frame from the buffer. This bit is self-cleared.

Bit [3]: • Set this bit to indicate CPU received a whole frame (transmit FIFO frame receive done) and flushed the rest of frame fragment. This bit will be self-cleared.

Bit [4]: • Set this bit to indicate that the following Write to the Receive FIFO is the last one (EOF). This bit will be self-cleared.

Bit [5]: • Set this bit to re-start the data that is sent from the CPU to Receive FIFO (re-align). This feature can be used for software debug. For normal operation must be '0'.

Bit [6]: • Do not use. Must be '0'

Bit [7]: • Reserved

When the CPU reads this register:

Bit [0]: • Control Frame receive buffer ready, CPU can write a new frame
1 – CPU can write a new control command 1
0 – CPU has to wait until this bit is 1 to write a new control command 1

Bit [1]: • Control Frame transmit buffer1 ready for CPU to read
1 – CPU can read a new control command 1
0 – CPU has to wait until this bit is 1 to read a new control command

Bit [2]: • Control Frame transmit buffer2 ready for CPU to read
1 – CPU can read a new control command 1
0 – CPU has to wait until this bit is 1 to read a new control command

Bit [3]: • Transmit FIFO has data for CPU to read (TXFIFO_RDY)

Bit [4]: • Receive FIFO has space for incoming CPU frame (RXFIFO_SPOK)

Bit [5]: • Transmit FIFO End Of Frame (TXFIFO_EOF)

Bit [6]: • Reserve

Bit [7]: • Reserve

13.2.6 Interrupt Register

- Interrupt sources (8 bits)
- Address = 5 (read only)
- When CPU **reads** this register

Bit [0]: • CPU frame interrupt

Bit [1]: • Control Frame 1 interrupt. Control Frame receive buffer1 has data for CPU to read

Bit [2]: • Control Frame 2 interrupt. Control Frame receive buffer2 has data for CPU to read

Bit [7:3]: • Reserved

Note: This register is not self-cleared. After reading CPU has to clear the bit writing 0 to it.

13.2.7 Control Command Frame Buffer1 Access Register

- Address = 6 (read/write)
- When CPU writes to this register data is written to the Control Command Frame Receive Buffer
- When CPU reads this register data is read from the Control Command Frame Transmit Buffer1

13.2.8 Control Command Frame Buffer2 Access Register

- Address = 7 (read only)
- When CPU reads this register data is read from the Control Command Frame Transmit Buffer1

13.3 Indirectly Accessed registers

13.3.1 Group 0 Address) MAC Ports Group

13.3.1.1 ECR1Pn: Port N Control Register

I²C Address h000 -h 018; CPU Address:h0000+2xN (N = port number)

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Sp State		A-FC	Port Mode				

Bit [0] 1 - Flow Control Off

0 - Flow Control On

- When Flow Control On:
- In half duplex mode the MAC transmitter applies back pressure for flow control.
- In full duplex mode the MAC transmitter sends Flow Control frames when necessary. The MAC receiver interprets and processes incoming flow control frames. The Flow Control Frame Received counter is incremented whenever a flow control is received.

- When Flow Control off:
- In half duplex mode the MAC Transmitter does not assert flow control by sending flow control frames or jamming collision.
- In full duplex mode the Mac transmitter does not send flow control frames. The MAC receiver does not interpret or process the flow control frames. The Flow Control Frame Received counter is not incremented.

Bit [1] 1 - Half Duplex - Only in 10/100 mode

0 - Full Duplex

Bit [2] 1 - 10 Mbps

0 - 100 Mbps

Bit [4:3] 00 – Automatic Enable Auto Neg. - This enables hardware state machine for auto-negotiation.

01 - Limited Disable auto Neg. This disables hardware for speed auto-negotiation. Hardware Poll MII for link status.

10 - Link Down. Force link down (disable the port).

11 - Link Up. The configuration in ECR1[2:0] is used for (speed/half duplex/full duplex/flow control) setup.

Bit [5] • Asymmetric Flow Control Enable.
0 – Disable asymmetric flow control
01 – Enable Asymmetric flow control
• When this bit is set and flow control is on (bit[0] = 0), don't send out a flow control frame. But MAC receiver interprets and processes flow control frames.

Bit [7:6] • SS - Spanning tree state (802.1D spanning tree protocol) **Default is 11**.
00 – Blocking: Frame is dropped
01 - Listening: Frame is dropped
10 - Learning: Frame is dropped. Source MAC address is learned.
11 - Forwarding: Frame is forwarded. Source MAC address is learned.

13.3.1.2 ECR2Pn: Port N Control Register

I²C Address: h01B-h033; CPU Address:h0001+2xN (N = port number)

Accessed by CPU and serial interface (R/W)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Security En		QoS Sel		Reserve	DisL	Ftf	Futf

Bit [0]: • Filter untagged frame (**Default 0**)
0: Disable
1: All untagged frames from this port are discarded or follow security option when security is enable

Bit [1]: • Filter Tag frame (**Default 0**)
0: Disable
1: All tagged frames from this port are discarded or follow security option when security is enable

Bit [2]: • Learning Disable **(Default 0)**
1 Learning is disabled on this port
0 Learning is enabled on this port

Bit [3]: • Must be '1'

Bit [5:4:] • QOS mode selection **(Default 00)**
• Determines which of the 4 sets of QoS settings is used for 10/100 ports.
• Note that there are 4 sets of per-queue byte thresholds, and 4 sets of WFQ ratios programmed. These bits select among the 4 choices for each 10/100 port. Refer to QOS Application Note.
00: select class byte limit set 0 and classes WFQ credit set 0
01: select class byte limit set 1 and classes WFQ credit set 1
10: select class byte limit set 2 and classes WFQ credit set 2
11: select class byte limit set 3 and classes WFQ credit set 3

Bit [7:6] • Security Enable **(Default 00).** The MVTX2602 checks the incoming data for one of the following conditions:

1. If the source MAC address of the incoming packet is in the MAC table and is defined as secure address but the ingress port is not the same as the port associated with the MAC address in the MAC table.

A MAC address is defined as secure when its entry at MAC table has static status and bit 0 is set to 1. MAC address bit 0 (the first bit transmitted) indicates whether the address is unicast or multicast. As source addresses are always unicast bit 0 is not used (always 0). MVTX2602 uses this bit to define secure MAC addresses.

2. If the port is set as learning disable and the source MAC address of the incoming packet is not defined in the MAC address table.

3. If the port is configured to filter untagged frames and an untagged frame arrives or if the port is configured to filter tagged frames and a tagged frame arrives.

If one of these three conditions occurs the packet will be handled according to one of the following specified options:

- CPU installed
- 00 – Disable port security
- 01 – Discard violating packets
- 10 – Send packet to CPU and destination port
- 11 – Send packet to CPU only

13.3.2 (Group 1 Address) VLAN Group

13.3.2.1 AVTCL – VLAN Type Code Register Low

I²C Address h036; CPU Address:h100

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

Bit [7:0]: VLANType_LOW: Lower 8 bits of the VLAN type code **(Default 00)**

13.3.2.2 AVTCH – VLAN Type Code Register High

I²C Address h037; CPU Address:h101

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

Bit [7:0]: VLANType_HIGH: Upper 8 bits of the VLAN type code **(Default is 81)**

13.3.2.3 PVMAP00_0 – Port 00 Configuration Register 0

I²C Address h038, CPU Address:h102

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

In Port Based VLAN Mode

Bit [7:0]: VLAN Mask for ports 7 to 0 **(Default FF)**

This register indicates the legal egress ports. A "1" on bit 7 means that the packet can be sent to port 7. A "0" on bit 7 means that any packet destined to port 7 will be discarded. This register works with registers 1, 2 and 3 to form a 25 bit mask to all egress ports.

In Tag based VLAN Mode

Bit [7:0]: PVID [7:0] **(Default is FF)**

This is the default VLAN tag. It works with configuration register PVMAP00_1 [7:5] [3:0] to form a default VLAN tag. If the received packet is untagged, then the packet is classified with the default VLAN tag. If the received packet has a VLAN ID of 0, then PVID is used to replace the packet's VLAN ID.

13.3.2.4 PVMAP00_1 – Port 00 Configuration Register 1

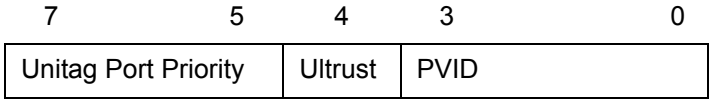
I²C Address h53, CPU Address:h103

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

In Port based VLAN Mode

Bit [7:0]: VLAN Mask for ports 15 to 8 **(Default is FF)**

In Tag based VLAN Mode



Bit [3:0]: • PVID [11:8] **(Default is F)**

Bit [4]: • Untrusted Port. **(Default is 1)**
This register is used to change the VLAN priority field of a packet to a predetermined priority.

1 : VLAN priority field is changed to Bit[7:5] at ingress port

0 : Keep VLAN priority field

Bit [7:5]: • Untag Port Priority **(Default 7)**

13.3.2.5 PVMAP00_2 – Port 00 Configuration Register 2

I²C Address h6E, CPU Address:h104

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

In Port Based VLAN Mode

Bit [7:0]: • VLAN Mask for ports 23 to 16 **(Default FF)**

In Tag based VLAN Mode

This registered is unused

13.3.3 PVMAP00_3 – Port 00 Configuration Register 3

I²C Address h89, CPU Address:h105

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

In Port Based VLAN Mode

7	6	5 3	2 0
FP en	Drop	Default tx priority	VLAN Mask

Bit [0]: VLAN Mask for Port 24 (CPU port) **(Default 1)**.

Bit [2:1]: Reserved **(Default 3)**.

Bit [5:3]: Default Transmit priority. Used when Bit[7]=1 **(Default 0)**

000 Transmit Priority Level 0 (Lowest)

001 Transmit Priority Level 1

010 Transmit Priority Level 2

011 Transmit Priority Level 3

100 Transmit Priority Level 4

101 Transmit Priority Level 5

110 Transmit Priority Level 6

111 Transmit Priority Level 7 (Highest)

Bit [6]: Default Discard priority. Used when Bit[7]=1 **(Default 0)**

0 - Discard Priority Level 0 (Lowest)

1 - Discard Priority Level 1(Highest)

Bit [7]: Enable Fix Priority (**Default 0**)

0 Disable fix priority. All frames are analyzed. Transmit Priority and Discard Priority are based on VLAN Tag, TOS or Logical Port.

1 Transmit Priority and Discard Priority are based on values programmed in bit [6:3]

In Tag-based VLAN Mode

Bit [0]: • Not used

Bit [1]: Ingress Filter Enable **(Default 1)**

0 Disable Ingress Filter. Packets with VLAN not belonging to source port are forwarded, if destination port belongs to the VLAN. Symmetric VLAN.

1 Enable Ingress Filter. Packets with VLAN not belonging to source port are filtered. Asymmetric VLAN.

Bit [2]: Force untag out (VLAN tagging is based on 802.1q rule) **(Default 1).**

0 Disable (Default)

1 Force untagged output

All packets transmitted from this port are untagged. This register is used when this port is connected to legacy equipment that does not support VLAN tagging.

Bit [5:3]: Default Transmit priority. Used when Bit[7]=1 **(Default 0)**

000 Transmit Priority Level 0 (Lowest)

001 Transmit Priority Level 1

010 Transmit Priority Level 2

011 Transmit Priority Level 3

100 Transmit Priority Level 4

101 Transmit Priority Level 5

110 Transmit Priority Level 6

111 Transmit Priority Level 7 (Highest)

Bit [6]: Default Discard priority Used when Bit[7]=1 **(Default 0)**

0 - Discard Priority Level 0 (Lowest)

1 Discard Priority Level 1 (Highest)

Bit [7]: Enable Fix Priority **(Default 0)**

0 Disable fix priority. All frames are analyzed. Transmit Priority and Discard Priority are based on VLAN Tag, TOS or Logical Port.

1 Transmit Priority and Discard Priority are based on values programmed in bit [6:3]

13.3.4 Port Configuration Registers

PVMAP01_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h39,54,6F,8A; CPU Address:h106,107,108,109

PVMAP02_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h3A,55,70,8B; CPU Address:h10A, 10B, 10C, 10D

PVMAP03_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h3B,56,71,8C; CPU Address:h10E, 10F, 110, 111

PVMAP04_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h3C,57,72,8D; CPU Address:h112, 113, 114, 115

PVMAP05_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h3D,58,73,8E; CPU Address:h116, 117, 118, 119

PVMAP06_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h3E,59,74,8F; CPU Address:h11A, 11B, 11C, 11D

PVMAP07_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h3F,5A,75,90; CPU Address:h11E, 11F, 120, 121

PVMAP08_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h40,5B,76,91; CPU Address:h122, 123, 124, 125

PVMAP09_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h41,5C,77,92; CPU Address:h126, 127, 128, 129

PVMAP10_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h42,5D,78,93; CPU Address:h12A, 12B, 12C, 12D

PVMAP11_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h43,5E,79,94; CPU Address:h12E, 12F, 130, 131

PVMAP12_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h44,5F,7A,95; CPU Address:h132, 133, 134, 135

PVMAP13_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h45,60,7B,96; CPU Address:h136, 137, 138, 139

PVMAP14_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h46,61,7C,97; CPU Address:h13A, h13B, 13C, 13D

PVMAP15_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h47,62,7D,98; CPU Address:h13E, 13F, 140, 141

PVMAP16_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h48,63,7E,99; CPU Address:h142, 143, 144, 145

PVMAP17_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h49,64,7F,9A; CPU Address:h146, 147, 148, 149

PVMAP18_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h4A,65,80,9B; CPU Address:h14A, 14B, 14C, 14D

PVMAP19_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h4B,66,81,9C; CPU Address:h14E, 14F, 150, 151

PVMAP20_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h4C,67,82,9D; CPU Address:h152, 153, 154, 155

PVMAP21_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h4D,68,83,9E; CPU Address:h156, 157, 158, 159

PVMAP22_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h4E,69,84,9F; CPU Address:h15A, 15B, 15C, 15D

PVMAP23_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h4F,6A,85,A0; CPU Address:h15E, 15F, 160, 161

PVMAP24_0,1,2,3 I²C Address h50,6B,86,A1; CPU Address:h162, 163, 164, 165 (CPU port)

13.3.4.1 PVMODE

I²C Address: h0A4, CPU Address:h170

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MAC05	MMA	STP	SM0		DF	SL	Vmod

Bit [0]:
- VLAN Mode (Default = 0)
  - 1 Tag based VLAN Mode
  - 0 Port based VLAN Mode

Bit [1]:
- Slow learning (Default = 0)
  Same function as SE_OP MODE bit 7. Either bit can enable the function; both need to be turned off to disable the feature.

Bit [2]:
- Disable dropping of frames with destination MAC addresses 0180C2000001 to 0180C200000F (Default = 0)
  - 0: Drop all frames in this range
  - 1: Disable dropping of frames in this range

Bit [3]:
- Reserved

Bit [4]:
- Support MAC address 0 (Default = 0)
  - 0: MAC address 0 is not learned.
  - 1: MAC address 0 is learned.

Bit [5]:
- Disable IEEE multicast control frame (0180C2000000 to 0180C20000FF) to CPU in managed mode (Default = 0)
  - 0: Packet is forwarded to CPU
  - 1: Packet is forwarded as multicast

Bit [6]:
- Multiple MAC addresses (Default = 0)
  - 0: Single MAC address is assigned to CPU. Registers MAC0 to MAC5 are used to program the CPU MAC address.
  - 1: One block of 32 MAC addresses are assigned to CPU. The block is defined in an increase way from the MAC address programmed in registers MAC0 to MAC5.

Bit [7]:
- Disable registers MAC 5 – 0 (CPU MAC address) in comparison with Ethernet frame destination MAC address. When disable, unicast frames are not forward to CPU. (Default = 0)
- 1: Disable
- 0: Enable

13.3.4.2 PVROUTE 0

Registers PVROUTE0 to PVROUTE7 allows the VLAN Index to be assigned an address of a router group. This feature is useful during IP Multicast mode when data is being sent to the VLAN group and no member of the group registers. By assigning a router group, the VLAN group always has a default address to handle the multicast traffic.

CPU Address:h171

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [0]:
- VLAN Index 8’hC0 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8’h40

Bit [1]:
- VLAN Index 8’hC1 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8’h41

Bit [2]:
- VLAN Index 8’hC2 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8’h42

Bit [3]:
- VLAN Index 8’hC3 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8’h43

Bit [4]:
- VLAN Index 8’hC4 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8’h44

Bit [5]:
- VLAN Index 8’hC5 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8’h45

Bit [6]:
- VLAN Index 8’hC6 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8’h46

Bit [7]:
- VLAN Index 8’hC7 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8’h47

13.3.4.3 PVROUTE1

CPU Address:h172

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [0]: • VLAN Index 8'hC8 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h48

Bit [1]: • VLAN Index 8'hC9 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h48

Bit [2]: • VLAN Index 8'hCA has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h4A

Bit [3]: • VLAN Index 8'hCB has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h4B

Bit [4]: • VLAN Index 8'hCC has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h4C

Bit [5]: • VLAN Index 8'hCD has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h4D

Bit [6]: • VLAN Index 8'hCE has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h4E

Bit [7]: • VLAN Index 8'hCF has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h4F

13.3.4.4 PVROUTE2

CPU Address:h173

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [0]: • VLAN Index 8'hD0 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h50

Bit [1]: • VLAN Index 8'hD1 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h51

Bit [2]: • VLAN Index 8'hD2 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h52

Bit [3]: • VLAN Index 8'hD3 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h53

Bit [4]: • VLAN Index 8'hD4 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h54

Bit [5]: • VLAN Index 8'hD5 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h55

Bit [6]: • VLAN Index 8'hD6 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h56

Bit [7]: • VLAN Index 8'hD7 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h57

13.3.4.5 PVROUTE3

CPU Address:h174

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [0]: • VLAN Index 8'hD8 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h58

Bit [1]: • VLAN Index 8'hD9 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h59

Bit [2]: • VLAN Index 8'hDA has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h5A

Bit [3]: • VLAN Index 8'hDB has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h5B

Bit [4]: • VLAN Index 8'hDC has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h5C

Bit [5]: • VLAN Index 8'hDD has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h5D

Bit [6]: • VLAN Index 8'hDE has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h5E

Bit [7]: • VLAN Index 8'hDF has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h5F

13.3.4.6 PVROUTE4

CPU Address:h175

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [0]: • VLAN Index 8'hE0 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h60

Bit [1]: • VLAN Index 8'hE1 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h61

Bit [2]: • VLAN Index 8'hE2 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h62

Bit [3]: • VLAN Index 8'hE3 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h63

Bit [4]: • VLAN Index 8'hE4 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h64

Bit [5]: • VLAN Index 8'hE5 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h65

Bit [6]: • VLAN Index 8'hE6 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h66

Bit [7]: • VLAN Index 8'hE7 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h67

13.3.4.7 PVROUTE5

CPU Address:h176

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [0]: • VLAN Index 8'hE8 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h68

Bit [1]: • VLAN Index 8'hE9 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h69

Bit [2]: • VLAN Index 8'hEA has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h6A

Bit [3]: • VLAN Index 8'hEB has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h6B

Bit [4]: • VLAN Index 8'hEC has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h6C

Bit [5]: • VLAN Index 8'hED has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h6D

Bit [6]: • VLAN Index 8'hEE has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h6E

Bit [7]: • VLAN Index 8'hEF has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h6F

13.3.4.8 PVROUTE6

CPU Address:h177

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [0]: • VLAN Index 8'hF0 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h70

Bit [1]: • VLAN Index 8'hF1 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h71

Bit [2]: • VLAN Index 8'hF2 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h72

Bit [3]: • VLAN Index 8'hF3 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h73

Bit [4]: • VLAN Index 8'hF4 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h74

Bit [5]: • VLAN Index 8'hF5 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h75

Bit [6]: • VLAN Index 8'hF6 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h76

Bit [7]: • VLAN Index 8'hF7 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h77

13.3.4.9 PVROUTE7

CPU Address:h178

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [0]: • VLAN Index 8'hF8 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h78

Bit [1]: • VLAN Index 8'hF9 has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h79

Bit [2]: • VLAN Index 8'hFA has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h7A

Bit [3]: • VLAN Index 8'hFB has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h7B

Bit [4]: • VLAN Index 8'hFC has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h7C

Bit [5]: • VLAN Index 8'hFD has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h7D

Bit [6]: • VLAN Index 8'hFE has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h7E

Bit [7]: • VLAN Index 8'hFF has router group and the router group is VLAN Index 8'h7F

13.3.5 Group 2 Address Port Trunking Groups

Trunk Group 0 - Up to four 10/100 ports can be selected for trunk group 0

13.3.5.1 TRUNK0_L – Trunk group 0 Low (Managed mode only)

CPU Address:h200

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] Port7-0 bit map of trunk 0. (Default 00)

13.3.5.2 TRUNK0_M – Trunk group 0 Medium (Managed mode only)

CPU Address:h201

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] Port15-8 bit map of trunk 0. (Default 00)

13.3.6 TRUNK0_H – Trunk group 0 High (Managed mode only)

CPU Address:h202

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] Port23-16 bit map of trunk 0. (Default 00)

TRUNK0_H, TRUNK0_M, and TRUNK0_L provide a trunk map for trunk0. If ports 0 and 2 are to be trunked together, bit 0 and bit 2 of TRUNK0_L are set to 1. All others are clear at “0” to indicate that they are not part of trunk 0. Up to 4 ports can be selected for trunk group 0.

Bit 7	Bit 0	Bit 7	Bit 0	Bit 7	Bit 0
TRUNK0_H		TRUNK0_M		TRUNK0_L	

Port 23	Port 16	Port 15	Port 8	Port 7	Port 0

13.3.7 TRUNK0_MODE– Trunk group 0 mode

I²C Address h0A5; CPU Address:h203

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 – 4	3 – 2	1 – 0
	Hash Select	Port Select

Bit [1:0]:

- Port selection in unmanaged mode. Input pin TRUNK0 enable/disable trunk group 0 in unmanaged mode.
- 00 Reserved
- 01 Port 0 and 1 are used for trunk 0
- 10 Port 0,1 and 2 are used for trunk 0
- 11 Port 0,1,2 and 3 are used for trunk 0

Bit [3:2]

- Hash Select. The Hash selected is valid for Trunk 0, 1 and 2. (Default 00)
- 00 Use Source and Destination Mac Address for hashing
- 01 Use Source Mac Address for hashing
- 10 Use Destination Mac Address for hashing
- 11 Use source destination MAC address and ingress physical port number for hashing

13.3.8 TRUNK0_HASH0 – Trunk group 0 hash result 0 destination port number

CPU Address:h204

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0] Hash result 0 destination port number (Default 00)

13.3.9 TRUNK0_HASH1 – Trunk group 0 hash result 1 destination port number

CPU Address:h205

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0] Hash result 1 destination port number (Default 01)

13.3.10 TRUNK0_HASH2 – Trunk group 0 hash result 2 destination port number

CPU Address:h206

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0] Hash result 2 destination port number (Default 02)

13.3.11 TRUNK0_HASH3 – Trunk group 0 hash result 3 destination port number

CPU Address:h207

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0] Hash result 3 destination port number (Default 03)

13.3.12 Trunk Group 1 - Up to four 10/100 ports can be selected for trunk group 1.

13.3.13 TRUNK1_L – Trunk group 1 Low (Managed mode only)

Port selection for trunk group 1.

CPU Address:h208

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] Port7-0 bit map of trunk 1. (Default 00)

13.3.14 TRUNK1_M – Trunk group 1 Medium (Managed mode only)

CPU Address:h209

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] Port15-8 bit map of trunk 1. (Default 00)

13.3.15 TRUNK1_H – Trunk group 1 High (Managed mode only)

CPU Address:h20A

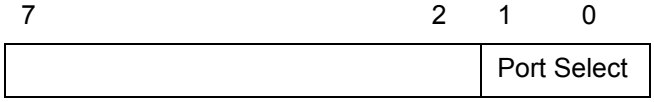
Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] Port23-16 bit map of trunk 1. (Default 00)

13.3.16 TRUNK1_MODE – Trunk group 1 mode

I²C Address h0A6; CPU Address:20B

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



Bit [1:0]:
- Port selection in unmanaged mode. Input pin TRUNK1 enable/disable trunk group 1 in unmanaged mode.
- 00 Reserved
- 01 Port 4 and 5 are used for trunk1
- 10 Reserved
- 11 Port 4,5,6 and 7 are used for trunk1

13.3.17 TRUNK1_HASH0 – Trunk group 1 hash result 0 destination port number

CPU Address:h20C

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0] Hash result 0 destination port number (Default 04)

13.3.18 TRUNK1_HASH1 – Trunk group 1 hash result 1 destination port number

CPU Address:h20D

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0] Hash result 1 destination port number (Default 05)

13.3.19 TRUNK1_HASH2 – Trunk group 1 hash result 2 destination port number

CPU Address:h20E

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0] Hash result 1 destination port number (Default 06)

13.3.20 TRUNK1_HASH3 – Trunk group 1 hash result 3 destination port number

CPU Address:h20F

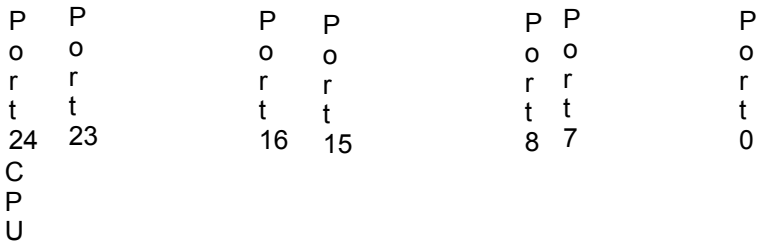
Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0] Hash result 1 destination port number (Default 07)

13.3.21 Multicast Hash Registers

Multicast Hash registers are used to distribute multicast traffic. 16 registers are used to form a 4-entry array; each entry has 27 bits, with each bit representing one port. Any port not belonging to a trunk group should be programmed with 1. Ports belonging to the same trunk group should only have a single port set to “1” per entry. The port set to “1” is picked to transmit the multicast frame when the hash value is met.

Hash Value =0	HASH0_3	HASH0_2	HASH0_1	HASH0_0
Hash Value =1	HASH1_3	HASH1_2	HASH1_1	HASH1_0
Hash Value =2	HASH2_3	HASH2_2	HASH2_1	HASH2_0
Hash Value =3	HASH3_3	HASH3_2	HASH3_1	HASH3_0



13.3.21.1 MULTICAST_HASH0-0 – MULTICAST HASH RESULT 0 MASK BYTE 0

CPU Address:h220

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.2 Multicast_HASH0-1 – Multicast hash result 0 mask byte 1

CPU Address:h221

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.3 Multicast_HASH0-2 – Multicast hash result 0 mask byte 2

CPU Address:h222

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.4 Multicast_HASH0-3 – Multicast hash result 0 mask byte 3

CPU Address:h223

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.5 Multicast_HASH1-0 – Multicast hash result 1 mask byte 0

CPU Address:h224

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.6 Multicast_HASH1-1 – Multicast hash result 1 mask byte 1

CPU Address:h225

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.7 Multicast_HASH1-2 – Multicast hash result 1 mask byte 2

CPU Address:h226

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.8 Multicast_HASH1-3 – Multicast hash result 1 mask byte 3

CPU Address:h227

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.9 Multicast_HASH2-0 – Multicast hash result 2 mask byte 0

CPU Address:h228

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.10 Multicast_HASH2-1 – Multicast hash result 2 mask byte 1

CPU Address:h229

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.11 Multicast_HASH2-2 – Multicast hash result 2 mask byte 2

CPU Address:h22A

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.12 Multicast_HASH2-3 – Multicast hash result 2 mask byte 3

CPU Address:h22B

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.13 Multicast_HASH3-0 – Multicast hash result 3 mask byte 0

CPU Address:h22C

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.14 Multicast_HASH3-1 – Multicast hash result 3 mask byte 1

CPU Address:h22D

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.15 Multicast_HASH3-2 – Multicast hash result 3 mask byte 2

CPU Address:h22E

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.3.21.16 Multicast_HASH3-3 – Multicast hash result 3 mask byte 3

CPU Address:h22F

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF)

13.4 Group 3 Address CPU Port Configuration Group

5					0
MAC5	MAC4	MAC3	MAC2	MAC1	MAC0

MAC5 to MAC0 registers form the CPU MAC address. When a packet with destination MAC address match MAC [5:0], the packet is forwarded to the CPU.

13.4.1 MAC0 – CPU Mac address byte 0

CPU Address:h300

Accessed by CPU

Bit [7:0] Byte 0 of the CPU MAC address. (Default 00)

13.4.2 MAC1 – CPU Mac address byte 1

CPU Address:h301

Accessed by CPU

Bit [7:0] Byte 1 of the CPU MAC address. (Default 00)

13.4.3 MAC2 – CPU Mac address byte 2

CPU Address:h302

Accessed by CPU

Bit [7:0] Byte 2 of the CPU MAC address. (Default 00)

13.4.4 MAC3 – CPU Mac address byte 3

CPU Address:h303

Accessed by CPU

Bit [7:0] Byte 3 of the CPU MAC address. (Default 00)

13.4.5 MAC4 – CPU Mac address byte 4

CPU Address:h304

Accessed by CPU

Bit [7:0] Byte 4 of the CPU MAC address. (Default 00)

13.4.6 MAC5 – CPU Mac address byte 5

CPU Address:h305

Accessed by CPU

Bit [7:0] Byte 5 of the CPU MAC address. (Default 00).

13.4.7 INT_MASK0 – Interrupt Mask 0

CPU Address:h306

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

The CPU can dynamically mask the interrupt when it is busy and doesn't want to be interrupted. (**Default 0xFF)**

Bit [7:0] MASK

1: Mask the interrupt

0: Unmask the interrupt (Enable interrupt)

Bit [0]: • CPU frame interrupt. CPU frame buffer has data for CPU to read

Bit [1]: • Control Command 1 interrupt. Control Command Frame buffer1 has data for CPU to read

Bit [2]: • Control Command 2 interrupt. Control command Frame buffer2 has data for CPU to read

Bit [7:3]: • Reserved

13.4.8 INTP_MASK0 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 0,1

CPU Address:h310

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

The CPU can dynamically mask the interrupt when it is busy and doesn't want to be interrupted (**Default 0xFF)**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		P1				P0	

– 1: Mask the interrupt

– 0: Unmask the interrupt

Bit [0]: Port 0 statistic counter wrap around interrupt mask. An Interrupt is generated when a statistic counter wraps around. Refer to hardware statistic counter for interrupt sources.

Bit [1]: Port 0 link change mask

Bit [4]: Port 1 statistic counter wrap around interrupt mask. Refer to hardware statistic counter for interrupt sources.

Bit [5]: Port 1 link change mask

13.4.9 INTP_MASK1 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 2,3

CPU Address:h311

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.10 INTP_MASK2 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 4,5

CPU Address:h312

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.11 INTP_MASK3 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 6,7

CPU Address:h313

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.12 INTP_MASK4 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 8,9

CPU Address:h314

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.13 INTP_MASK5 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 10,11

CPU Address:h315

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.14 INTP_MASK6 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 12,13

CPU Address:h316

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.15 INTP_MASK7 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 14,15

CPU Address:h317

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.16 INTP_MASK8 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 16,17

CPU Address:h318

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.17 INTP_MASK9 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 18,19

CPU Address:h319

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.18 INTP_MASK10 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 20,21

CPU Address:h31A

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.19 INTP_MASK11 – Interrupt Mask for MAC Port 22,23

CPU Address:h31B

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W)

13.4.20 RQS – Receive Queue Select CPU Address:h323)

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (RW)

Select which receive queue is used.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FQ3	FQ2	FQ1	FQ0	SQ3	SQ2	SQ1	SQ0

Bit[0]: Select Queue 0. If set to one, this queue may be scheduled to CPU port. If set to zero, this queue will be blocked. If multiple queues are selected, a strict priority will be applied. Q3> Q2> Q1> Q0. Same applies to bits [3:1]. See QoS Application Note for more information.

Bit [1]: Select Queue 1

Bit [2]: Select Queue 2

Bit [3]: Select Queue 3

Note: Strip priority applies between different selected queues (Q3>Q2>Q1>Q0)

Bit [4]: Enable flush Queue 0

Bit [5]: Enable flush Queue 1

Bit [6]: Enable flush Queue 2

Bit [7]: Enable flush Queue 3

When flush (drop frames) is enable, it starts when queue is too long or entry is too old. A queue is too long when it reaches WRED thresholds. Queue 0 is not subject to early drop. Packets in queue 0 are dropped only when the queue is too old. An entry is too old when it is older than the time programmed in the register TX_AGE [5:0]. CPU can dynamically program this register reading register RQSS [7:4].

13.4.21 RQSS – Receive Queue Status

CPU Address:h324

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (RO)

7			5	4	3			0
LQ3	LQ2	LQ1	LQ0	NeQ3	NeQ2	NeQ1	NeQ0	

CPU receive queue status

Bit [3:0]: Queue 3 to 0 not empty

Bit [4]: Head of line entry for Queue 0 is valid for too long. CPU Queue 0 has no WRED threshold.

Bit [7:5]: Head of line entry for Queue 3 to 1 is valid for too long or Queue length is longer than WRED threshold.

13.4.22 TX_AGE – Tx Queue Aging timer

I²C Address: h07;CPU Address:h324

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (RW)

7	6	5					0
		Tx Queue Agent					

Bit [5:0]: Unit of 100ms **(Default 8)**

Disable transmission queue aging if value is zero. Aging timer for all ports and queues.

This register must be set to 0 for ‘No Packet Loss Flow Control Test’.

13.5 Group 4 Address Search Engine Group

13.5.1 AGETIME_LOW – MAC address aging time Low

I²C Address h0A8; CPU Address:h400

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

The MVTX2602 removes the MAC address from the data base and sends a Delete MAC Address Control Command to the CPU. MAC address aging is enable/disable by boot strap TSTOUT9.

Bit [7:0] Low byte of the MAC address aging timer.

13.5.2 AGETIME_HIGH –MAC address aging time High

I²C Address h0A9; CPU Address h401

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

Bit [7:0]: High byte of the MAC address aging timer.

The default setting provide 300 seconds aging time. Aging time is based on the following equation:

{AGETIME_HIGH,AGETIME_LOW} X (# of MAC entries in the memory X 100 µsec). Number of MAC entries = 32 K when 1 MB is used. Number of entries = 64 K when 2 MB is used.

13.5.3 V_AGETIME – VLAN to Port aging time

CPU Address h402

Accessed by CPU (R/W)

Bit [7:0] (Default FF) V_AGETIME X 256 X 100 msec is the age time for the VLAN. This timer is for controlling how long a port is associated to a particular VLAN. It can use dynamic shrinking of a VLAN domain if no packet arrives for the VLAN. The 2600 does not remove the port from the VLAN domain. It sends an Age VLAN Port Control Command to the CPU. The CPU has to remove the port.

13.5.4 SE_OPMODE – Search Engine Operation Mode

CPU Address:h403

Accessed by CPU (R/W)

Note: ECR2[2] enable/disable learning for each port.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SL	DMS	ARP	DRA	DA	DRD	DRN	FL

Bit [0]: 1 – Enable fast learning mode. In this mode, the hardware learns all the new MAC addresses at highest rate, and reports to the CPU while the hardware scans the MAC database. When the CPU report queue is full, the MAC address is learned and marked as “Not reported”. When the hardware scans the database and finds a MAC address marked as “Not Reported” it tries to report it to the CPU. The scan rate must be set. SCAN Control register sets the scan rate. (Default 0)

0 – Search Engine learns a new MAC address and sends a message to the CPU report queue. If queue is full, the learning is temporarily halted.

Bit [1]: 1 – Disable report new VLAN port association (Default 0)

0 – Report new VLAN port association

Bit [2]: Report control

1 – Disable report MAC address deletion (Default 0)

0 – Report MAC address deletion (MAC address is deleted from MCT after aging time)

Bit [3]: Delete Control

1 – Disable aging logic from removing MAC during aging (Default 0)

0 – MAC address entry is removed when it is old enough to be aged.

However, a report is still sent to the CPU in both cases, when bit[2] = 0

Bit [4]: 1 – Disable report aging VLAN port association (Default 0)

0 – Enable Report aging VLAN. VLAN is not removed by hardware. The CPU needs to remove the VLAN –port association.

Bit [5]: 1 - Report ARP packet to CPU (Default 0)

Bit [6]: Disable MCT speedup aging (Default 0)

- 1 – Disable speed-up aging when MCT resource is low.
- 0 – Enable speed-up aging when MCT resource is low.

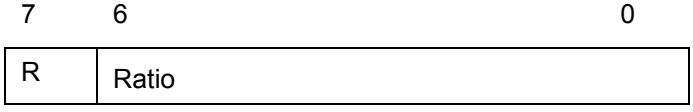
Bit [7]: Slow Learning (Default 0)

- 1– Enable slow learning. Learning is temporary disabled when search demand is high
- 0 – Learning is performed independent of search demand

13.5.5 SCAN – SCAN Control Register (default 00)

CPU Address h404

Accessed by CPU (R/W)



SCAN is used when fast learning is enabled (SE_OPMODE bit 0). It is used for setting up the report rate for newly learned MAC addresses to the CPU.

Bit [6:0]: • Ratio between database scanning and aging round (Default 00)

Bit [7]: • Reverse the ratio between scanning round and aging round (Default 0)

Examples:

R= 0, Ratio = 0: All rounds are used for aging. Never scan for new MAC addresses.

R= 0, Ratio = 1: Aging and scanning in every other aging round

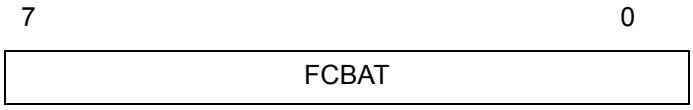
R= 1, Ratio = 7: In eight rounds, one is used for scanning and seven are used for aging

R= 0, Ratio = 7: In eight rounds, one is used for aging and seven are used for scanning

13.6 Group 5 Address Buffer Control/QOS Group

13.6.1 FCBAT – FCB Aging Timer

I²C Address h0AA; CPU Address:h500

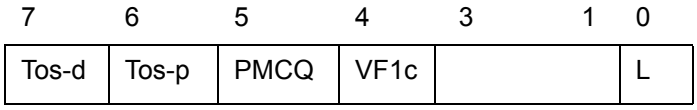


Bit [7:0]: • FCB Aging time. Unit of 1ms. (Default FF)
• This is for buffer aging control. It is used to configure the buffer aging time. This function can be enabled/disabled through bootstrap pin. It is not suggested to use this function for normal operation.

13.6.2 QOSC – QOS Control

I²C Address h0AB; CPU Address:h501

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



Bit [0]: • QoS frame lost is OK. Priority will be available for flow control enabled source only when this bit is set (Default 0)

Bit [4]: • Per VLAN Multicast Flow Control (Default 0)
0 – Disable
1 – Enable

Bit [5]: • Select processor multicast queue size
0 = 16 entries
1 = 64 entries

Bit [6]: • Select TOS bits for Priority (Default 0)
0 – Use TOS [4:2] bits to map the transmit priority
1 – Use TOS [7:5] bits to map the transmit priority

Bit [7]: • Select TOS bits for Drop priority (Default 0)
0 – Use TOS [4:2] bits to map the drop priority
1 – Use TOS [7:5] bits to map the drop priority

13.6.3 FCR – Flooding Control Register

I²C Address h0AC; CPU Address:h502

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	6 4	3 0
Tos	TimeBase	U2MR

Bit [3:0]: • U2MR: Unicast to Multicast Rate. Units in terms of time base defined in bits [6:4]. This is used to limit the amount of flooding traffic. The value in U2MR specifies how many packets are allowed to flood within the time specified by bit [6:4]. To disable this function, program U2MR to 0. (Default = 8)

Bit [6:4]: Time Base: (Default = 000)
000 = 100 us
001 = 200 us
010 = 400 us
011 = 800 us
100 = 1.6 ms
101 = 3.2 ms
110 = 6.4 ms
111 = 100 us, same as 000.

Bit [7]: Select VLAN tag or TOS (IP packets) to be preferentially picked to map transmit priority and drop priority (**Default = 0**).
0 – Select VLAN Tag priority field over TOS
1 – Select TOS over VLAN tag priority field

13.6.4 AVPML – VLAN Tag Priority Map

I²C Address h0AD; CPU Address:h503

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 6	5 3	2 0
VP2	VP1	VP0

Registers AVPML, AVPMM, and AVPMH allow the eight VLAN Tag priorities to map into eight Internal level transmit priorities. Under the Internal transmit priority, seven is the highest priority where as zero is the lowest. This feature allows the user the flexibility of redefining the VLAN priority field. For example, programming a value of 7 into bit 2:0 of the AVPML register would map packet VLAN priority 0 into Internal transmit priority 7. The new priority is used inside the 2602. When the packet goes out it carries the original priority.

Bit [2:0]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 0 **(Default 0)**

Bit [5:3]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 1 (**Default 0)**

Bit [7:6]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 2 **(Default 0)**

13.6.5 AVPMM – VLAN Priority Map

I²C Address h0AE, CPU Address:h504

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

Map VLAN priority into eight level transmit priorities:

7 6	6 4	3 1	0
VP5	VP4	VP3	VP2

Bit [0]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 2 **(Default 0)**

Bit [3:1]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 3 **(Default 0)**

Bit [6:4]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 4 **(Default 0)**

Bit [7]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 5 **(Default 0)**

13.6.6 AVPMH – VLAN Priority Map

I²C Address h0AF, CPU Address:h505

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4 2	1 0
VP7	VP6	VP5

Map VLAN priority into eight level transmit priorities:

Bit [1:0]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 5 **(Default 0)**

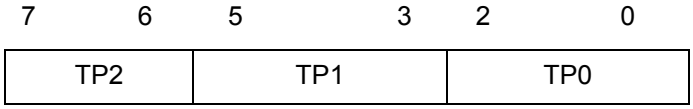
Bit [4:2]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 6 **(Default 0)**

Bit [7:5]: Priority when the VLAN tag priority field is 7 **(Default 0)**

13.6.7 TOSPML – TOS Priority Map

I²C Address h0B0, CPU Address:h506

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



Map TOS field in IP packet into eight level transmit priorities

Bit [2:0]: Priority when the TOS field is 0 **(Default 0)**

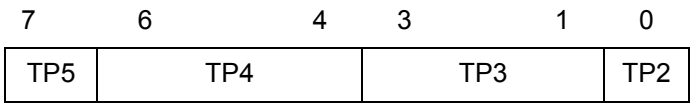
Bit [5:3]: Priority when the TOS field is 1 **(Default 0)**

Bit [7:6]: Priority when the TOS field is 2 **(Default 0)**

13.6.8 TOSPMM – TOS Priority Map

I²C Address h0B1, CPU Address:h507

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



Map TOS field in IP packet into eight level transmit priorities

Bit [0]: Priority when the TOS field is 2 **(Default 0)**

Bit [3:1]: Priority when the TOS field is 3 **(Default 0)**

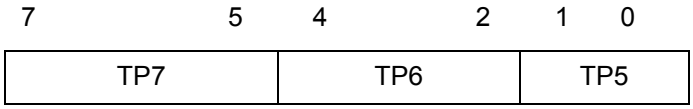
Bit [6:4]: Priority when the TOS field is 4 **(Default 0)**

Bit [7]: Priority when the TOS field is 5 **(Default 0)**

13.6.9 TOSPMH – TOS Priority Map

I²C Address h0B2, CPU Address:h508

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



Map TOS field in IP packet into eight level transmit priorities:

Bit [1:0]: Priority when the TOS field is 5 **(Default 0)**

Bit [4:2]: Priority when the TOS field is 6 **(Default 0)**

Bit [7:5]: Priority when the TOS field is 7 **(Default 0)**

13.6.10 AVDM – VLAN Discard Map

I²C Address h0B3, CPU Address:h509

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FDV7	FDV6	FDV5	FDV4	FDV3	FDV2	FDV1	FDV0

Map VLAN priority into frame discard when low priority buffer usage is above threshold

Bit [0]: Frame drop priority when VLAN Tag priority field is 0 **(Default 0)**

Bit [1]: Frame drop priority when VLAN Tag priority field is 1 **(Default 0)**

Bit [2]: Frame drop priority when VLAN Tag priority field is 2 **(Default 0)**

Bit [3]: Frame drop priority when VLAN Tag priority field is 3 **(Default 0)**

Bit [4]: Frame drop priority when VLAN Tag priority field is 4 **(Default 0)**

Bit [5]: Frame drop priority when VLAN Tag priority field is 5 **(Default 0)**

Bit [6]: Frame drop priority when VLAN Tag priority field is 6 **(Default 0)**

Bit [7]: Frame drop priority when VLAN Tag priority field is 7 **(Default 0)**

13.6.11 TOSDML – TOS Discard Map

I²C Address h0B4, CPU Address:h50A

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FDT7	FDT6	FDT5	FDT4	FDT3	FDT2	FDT1	FDT0

Map TOS into frame discard when low priority buffer usage is above threshold

Bit [0]: Frame drop priority when TOS field is 0 **(Default 0)**

Bit [1]: Frame drop priority when TOS field is 1 **(Default 0)**

Bit [2]: Frame drop priority when TOS field is 2 **(Default 0)**

Bit [3]: Frame drop priority when TOS field is 3 **(Default 0)**

Bit [4]: Frame drop priority when TOS field is 4 **(Default 0)**

Bit [5]: Frame drop priority when TOS field is 5 **(Default 0)**

Bit [6]: Frame drop priority when TOS field is 6 **(Default 0)**

Bit [7]: Frame drop priority when TOS field is 7 **(Default 0)**

13.6.12 BMRC - Broadcast/Multicast Rate Control

I²C Address h0B5, CPU Address:h50B

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 4	3 0
Broadcast Rate	Multicast Rate

This broadcast and multicast rate defines for each port, the number of packets allowed to be forwarded within a specified time. Once the packet rate is reached, packets will be dropped. To turn off the rate limit, program the field to 0. Time base is based on register FCR [6:4]

Bit [3:0]: Multicast Rate Control. Number of multicast packets allowed within the time defined in bits 6 to 4 of the Flooding Control Register (FCR). **(Default 0)**.

Bit [7:4]: Broadcast Rate Control. Number of broadcast packets allowed within the time defined in bits 6 to 4 of the Flooding Control Register (FCR). **(Default 0)**

13.6.13 UCC – Unicast Congestion Control

I²C Address h0B6, CPU Address: h50C

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 0
Unicast congest threshold

Bit [7:0]: Number of frame count. Used for best effort dropping at B% when destination port's best effort queue reaches UCC threshold and shared pool is all in use. Granularity 1 frame. (Default: h10 for 2 MB or h08 for 1 MB)

13.6.14 MCC – Multicast Congestion Control

I²C Address h0B7, CPU Address: h50D

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4 0
FC reaction period	Multicast congest threshold

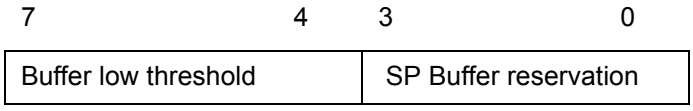
Bit [4:0]: In multiples of two frames (granularity). Used for triggering MC flow control when destination port's multicast best effort queue reaches MCC threshold.(Default 0x10)

Bit [7:5]: Flow control reaction period (Default 2) Granularity 4 uSec.

13.6.15 PR100 – Port Reservation for 10/100 ports

I²C Address h0B8, CPU Address h50E

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



Bit [3:0]: Per source port buffer reservation.

Define the space in the FDB reserved for each 10/100 port and CPU. Expressed in multiples of 4 packets. For each packet 1536 bytes are reserved in the memory.

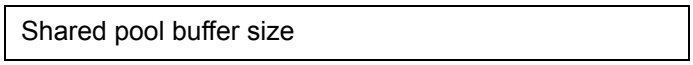
Bits [7:4]: Expressed in multiples of 4 packets. Threshold for dropping all best effort frames when destination port best efforts queues reaches UCC threshold, shared pool is all used and source port reservation is at or below the PR100[7:4] level. Also the threshold for initiating UC flow control.

- Default:
  h58 for configuration with 2 MB;
  h35 for configuration with 1 MB;

13.6.16 SFCB – Share FCB Size

I²C Address h0BA, CPU Address h510

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



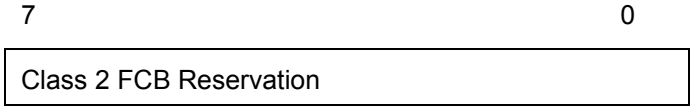
Bits [7:0]: Expressed in multiples of 4 packets. Buffer reservation for shared pool.

- Default:
  hE6 for configuration with memory of 2 MB;
  h46 for configuration with memory of 1 MB;

13.6.17 C2RS – Class 2 Reserve Size

I²C Address h0BB, CPU Address h511

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

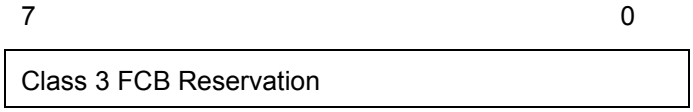


Buffer reservation for class 2 (third lowest priority). Granularity 1. **(Default 0)**

13.6.18 C3RS – Class 3 Reserve Size

I²C Address h0BC, CPU Address h512

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

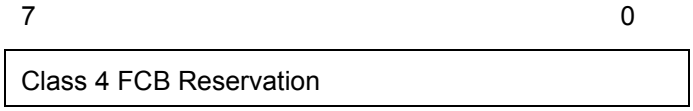


Buffer reservation for class 3. Granularity 1. **(Default 0)**

13.6.19 C4RS – Class 4 Reserve Size

I²C Address h0BD, CPU Address h513

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

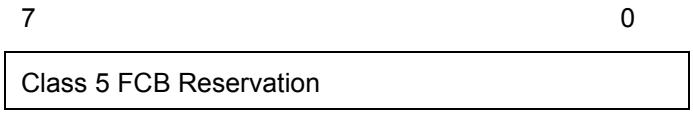


Buffer reservation for class 4. Granularity 1. **(Default 0)**

13.6.20 C5RS – Class 5 Reserve Size

I²C Address h0BE; CPU Address h514

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

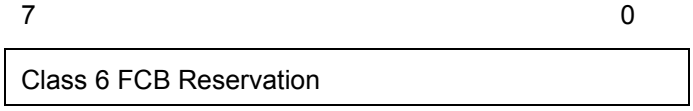


Buffer reservation for class 5. Granularity 1. **(Default 0)**

13.6.21 C6RS – Class 6 Reserve Size

I²C Address h0BF; CPU Address h515

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

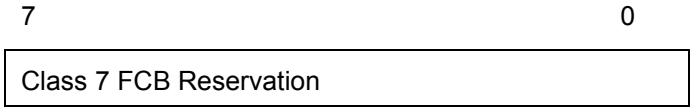


Buffer reservation for class 6 (second highest priority). Granularity 1. **(Default 0)**

13.6.22 C7RS – Class 7 Reserve Size

I²C Address h0C0; CPU Address h516

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



Buffer reservation for class 7 (highest priority). Granularity 1. **(Default 0)**

13.6.23 QOSCn - Classes Byte Limit Set 0

Accessed by CPU; serial interface and I²C (R/W):

- C — QOSC00 – BYTE_C01 (I²C Address h0C1, CPU Address h517)
- B — QOSC01 – BYTE_C02 (I²C Address h0C2, CPU Address h518)
- A — QOSC02 – BYTE_C03 (I²C Address h0C3, CPU Address h519)

QOSC00 through QOSC02 represents one set of values A-C for a 10/100 port when using the Weighted Random Early Drop (WRED) Scheme described in Chapter 7. There are four such sets of values A-C specified in Classes Byte Limit Set 0, 1, 2, and 3. For CPU port A-C values are defined using register CPUQOSC1, 2 and 3.

Each 10/ 100 port can choose one of the four Byte Limit Sets as specified by the QoS Select field located in bits 5 to 4 of the ECR2n register. The values A-C are per-queue byte thresholds for random early drop. QOSC02 represents A, and QOSC00 represents C.

Granularity when Delay bound is used: QOSC02: 128 bytes, QOSC01: 256 bytes, QOSC00: 512 bytes. Granularity when WFQ is used: QOSC02: 512 bytes, QOSC01: 512 bytes, QOSC00: 512 bytes.

13.6.24 Classes Byte Limit Set 1

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W):

C - QOSC03 – BYTE_C11 (I²C Address h0C4, CPU Address h51A)

B - QOSC04 – BYTE_C12 (I²C Address h0C5, CPU Address h51B)

A - QOSC05 – BYTE_C13 (I²C Address h0C6, CPU Address h51C)

QOSC03 through QOSC05 represents one set of values A-C for a 10/100 port when using the Weighted Random Early Drop (WRED) scheme.

Granularity when Delay bound is used: QOSC05: 128 bytes, QOSC04: 256 bytes, QOSC03: 512 bytes. Granularity when WFQ is used: QOSC05: 512 bytes, QOSC04: 512 bytes, QOSC03: 512 bytes.

13.6.25 Classes Byte Limit Set 2

Accessed by CPU and serial interface (R/W):

C - QOSC06 – BYTE_C21 (CPU Address h51D)

B - QOSC07 – BYTE_C22 (CPU Address h51E)

A - QOSC08 – BYTE_C23 (CPU Address h51F)

QOSC06 through QOSC08 represents one set of values A-C for a 10/100 port when using the Weighted Random Early Drop (WRED) scheme.

Granularity when Delay bound is used: QOSC08: 128 bytes, QOSC07: 256 bytes, QOSC06: 512 bytes.

Granularity when WFQ is used: QOSC08: 512 bytes, QOSC07: 512 bytes, QOSC06: 512 bytes.

13.6.26 Classes Byte Limit Set 3

Accessed by CPU and serial interface (R/W):

C - QOSC09 – BYTE_C31 (CPU Address h520)

B - QOSC10 – BYTE_C32 (CPU Address h521)

A - QOSC11 – BYTE_C33 (CPU Address h522)

QOSC09 through QOSC011 represents one set of values A-C for a 10/100 port when using the Weighted Random Early Drop (WRED) scheme.

Granularity when Delay bound is used: QOSC11: 128 bytes, QOSC10: 256 bytes, QOSC09: 512 bytes.

Granularity when WFQ is used: QOSC11: 512 bytes, QOSC10: 512 bytes, QOSC09: 512 bytes.

13.6.27 Classes WFQ Credit Set 0

Accessed by CPU and serial interface

W0 - QOSC24[5:0] – CREDIT_C00 (CPU Address h52F)

W1 - QOSC25[5:0] – CREDIT_C01 (CPU Address h530)

W2 - QOSC26[5:0] – CREDIT_C02 (CPU Address h531)

W3 - QOSC27[5:0] – CREDIT_C03 (CPU Address h532)

QOSC24 through QOSC27 represents one set of WFQ parameters for a 10/100 port. There are four such sets of values. The granularity of the numbers is 1 and their sum must be 64. QOSC27 corresponds to W3 and QOSC24 corresponds to W0.

QOSC24[7:6]: Priority service type for the ports select this parameter set. Option 1 to option 4.

QOSC25[7]: Priority service allow flow control for the ports select this parameter set.

QOSC25[6]: Flow control pause best effort traffic only.

Both flow control allow and flow control best effort only can take effect only the priority type is WFQ.

13.6.28 Classes WFQ Credit Set 1

Accessed by CPU and serial interface

W0 - QOSC28[5:0] – CREDIT_C10 (CPU Address h533)

W1 - QOSC29[5:0] – CREDIT_C11 (CPU Address h534)

W2 - QOSC30[5:0] – CREDIT_C12 (CPU Address h535)

W3 - QOSC31[5:0] – CREDIT_C13 (CPU Address h536)

QOSC28 through QOSC31 represents one set of WFQ parameters for a 10/100 port. There are four such sets of values. The granularity of the numbers is 1 and their sum must be 64. QOSC31 corresponds to W3 and QOSC28 corresponds to W0.

QOSC28[7:6]: Priority service type for the ports select this parameter set. Option 1 to option 4.

QOSC29[7]: Priority service allow flow control for the ports select this parameter set.

QOSC29[6]: Flow control pause best effort traffic only.

13.6.29 Classes WFQ Credit Set 2

Accessed by CPU and serial interface

W0 - QOSC32[5:0] – CREDIT_C20 (CPU Address h537)

W1 - QOSC33[5:0] – CREDIT_C21 (CPU Address h538)

W2 - QOSC34[5:0] – CREDIT_C22 (CPU Address h539)

W3 - QOSC35[5:0] – CREDIT_C23 (CPU Address h53a)

QOSC35 through QOSC32 represents one set of WFQ parameters for a 10/100 port. There are four such sets of values. The granularity of the numbers is 1 and their sum must be 64. QOSC35 corresponds to W3 and QOSC32 corresponds to W0.

QOSC32[7:6]: Priority service type for the ports select this parameter set. Option 1 to option 4.

QOSC33[7]: Priority service allow flow control for the ports select this parameter set.

QOSC33[6]: Flow control pause for best effort traffic only.

13.6.30 Classes WFQ Credit Set 3

Accessed by CPU and serial interface

W0 - QOSC36[5:0] – CREDIT_C30 (CPU Address h53B)

W1 - QOSC37[5:0] – CREDIT_C31 (CPU Address h53C)

W2 - QOSC38[5:0] – CREDIT_C32 (CPU Address h53D)

W3 - QOSC39[5:0] – CREDIT_C33 (CPU Address h53E)

QOSC39 through QOSC36 represents one set of WFQ parameters for a 10/100 port. There are four such sets of values. The granularity of the numbers is 1 and their sum must be 64. QOSC39 corresponds to W3 and QOSC36 corresponds to W1.

QOSC36[7:6]: Priority service type for the ports select this parameter set. Option 1 to option 4.

QOSC37[7]: Priority service allow flow control for the ports select this parameter set.

QOSC37[6]: Flow control pause best effort traffic only.

13.6.31 RDRC0 – WRED Rate Control 0

I²C Address h0FB, CPU Address h553

Accessed by CPU, Serial Interface and I²C (R/W)

7 4	3 0
X Rate	Y Rate

Bits [7:4]: Corresponds to the frame drop percentage X% for WRED. Granularity 6.25%.

Bits [3:0]: Corresponds to the frame drop percentage Y% for WRED. Granularity 6.25%.

See Programming QoS Registers application note for more information

13.6.32 RDRC1 – WRED Rate Control 1

I²C Address h0FC, CPU Address h554

Accessed by CPU, Serial Interface and I²C (R/W)

7 4	3 0
Z Rate	B Rate

Bits [7:4]: Corresponds to the frame drop percentage Z% for WRED. Granularity 6.25%.

Bits [3:0]: Corresponds to the best effort frame drop percentage B%, when shared pool is all in use and destination port best effort queue reaches UCC. Granularity 6.25%.

See Programming QoS Registers application note for more information.

13.6.33 User Defined Logical Ports and Well Known Ports

The MVTX2602 supports classifying packet priority through layer 4 logical port information. It can be setup by 8 Well Known Ports, 8 User Defined Logical Ports and 1 User Defined Range. The 8 Well Known Ports supported are:

- 0:23
- 1:512
- 2:6000
- 3:443
- 4:111
- 5:22555
- 6:22
- 7:554

Their respective priority can be programmed via Well_Known_Port [7:0] priority register. Well_Known_Port_ Enable can individually turn on/off each Well Known Port if desired.

Similarly, the User Defined Logical Port provides the user programmability to the priority plus the flexibility to select specific logical ports to fit the applications. The 8 User Logical Ports can be programmed via User_Port 0-7 registers. Two registers are required to be programmed for the logical port number. The respective priority can be programmed to the User_Port [7:0] priority register. The port priority can be individually enabled/disabled via User_Port_Enable register.

The User Defined Range provides a range of logical port numbers with the same priority level. Programming is similar to the User Defined Logical Port. Instead of programming a fixed port number, an upper and lower limit need to be programmed, they are: {RHIGHH, RHIGHL} and {RLOWH, RLOWL} respectively. If the value in the upper limit is smaller or equal to the lower limit, the function is disabled. Any IP packet with a logical port that is less than the upper limit and more than the lower limit will use the priority specified in RPRIORITY.

13.6.34 USER_PORT0_(0~7) – User Define Logical Port (0~7)

USER_PORT_0 - I²C Address h0D6 + h0DE; CPU Address 580(Low) + 581(high)

USER_PORT_1 - I²C Address h0D7 + h0DF; CPU Address 582 + 583

USER_PORT_2 - I²C Address h0D8 + h0E0; CPU Address 584 + 585

USER_PORT_3 - I²C Address h0D9 + h0E1; CPU Address 586 + 587

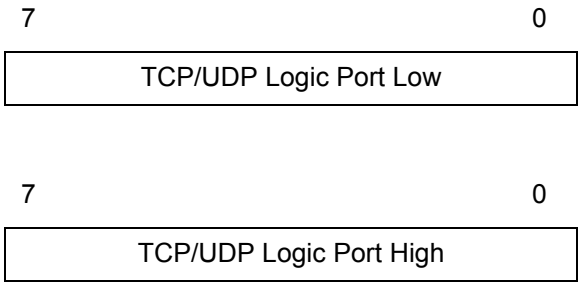
USER_PORT_4 - I²C Address h0DA + h0E2; CPU Address 588 + 589

USER_PORT_5 - I²C Address h0DB + h0E3; CPU Address 58A + 58B

USER_PORT_6 - I²C Address h0DC + h0E4; CPU Address 58C + 58D

USER_PORT_7 - I²C Address h0DD + h0E5; CPU Address 58E + 58F

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

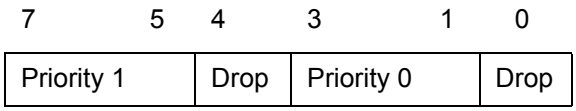


(Default 00) This register is duplicated eight times from PORT 0 through PORT 7 and allows the CPU to define eight separate ports.

13.6.35 USER_PORT_[1:0]_PRIORITY - User Define Logic Port 1 and 0 Priority

I²C Address h0E6, CPU Address h590

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



The chip allows the CPU to define the priority:

Bits [3:0]: Priority setting, transmission + dropping, for logic port 0

Bits [7:4]: Priority setting, transmission + dropping, for logic port 1 (Default 00)

13.6.35.1 USER_PORT_[3:2]_PRIORITY - User Define Logic Port 3 and 2 Priority

I²C Address h0E7, CPU Address h591

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4	3 1	0
Priority 3	Drop	Priority 2	Drop

13.6.35.2 USER_PORT_[5:4]_PRIORITY - User Define Logic Port 5 and 4 Priority

I²C Address h0E8, CPU Address h592

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4	3 1	0
Priority 5	Drop	Priority 4	Drop

(Default 00)

13.6.35.3 USER_PORT_[7:6]_PRIORITY - User Define Logic Port 7 and 6 Priority

I²C Address h0E9, CPU Address h593

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4	3 1	0
Priority 7	Drop	Priority 6	Drop

(Default 00)

13.6.35.4 USER_PORT_ENABLE[7:0] – User Define Logic 7 to 0 Port Enables

I²C Address h0EA, CPU Address h594

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

(Default 00)

13.6.35.5 WELL_KNOWN_PORT[1:0] PRIORITY- Well Known Logic Port 1 and 0 Priority

I²C Address h0EB, CPU Address h595

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4	3 1	0
Priority 1	Drop	Priority 0	Drop

Priority 0 - Well known port 23 for telnet applications.

Priority 1 - Well Known port 512 for TCP/UDP.

(Default 00)

13.6.35.6 WELL_KNOWN_PORT[3:2] PRIORITY- Well Known Logic Port 3 and 2 Priority

I²C Address h0EC, CPU Address h596

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4	3 1	0
Priority 3	Drop	Priority 2	Drop

Priority 2 - Well known port 6000 for XWIN.

Priority 3 - Well known port 443 for http.sec

(Default 00)

13.6.35.7 WELL_KNOWN_PORT [5:4] PRIORITY- Well Known Logic Port 5 and 4 Priority

I²C Address h0ED, CPU Address h597

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4	3 1	0
Priority 5	Drop	Priority 4	Drop

Priority 4 - Well Known port 111 for sun remote procedure call.

Priority 5 - Well Known port 22555 for IP Phone call setup.

(Default 00)

13.6.35.8 WELL_KNOWN_PORT [7:6] PRIORITY- Well Known Logic Port 7 and 6 Priority

I²C Address h0EE, CPU Address h598

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7 5	4	3 1	0
Priority 7	Drop	Priority 6	Drop

Priority 6 - well know port 22 for ssh.

Priority 7 – well Known port 554 for rtsp.

(Default 00)

13.6.35.9 WELL KNOWN_PORT_ENABLE [7:0] – Well Known Logic 7 to 0 Port Enables

I²C Address h0EF, CPU Address h599

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

1 – Enable

0 - Disable

(Default 00)

13.6.35.10 RLOWL – User Define Range Low Bit 7:0

I²C Address h0F4, CPU Address: h59A

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

(Default 00)

13.6.35.11 RLOWH – User Define Range Low Bit 15:8

I²C Address h0F5, CPU Address: h59B

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

(Default 00)

13.6.35.12 RHIGHL – User Define Range High Bit 7:0

I²C Address h0D3, CPU Address: h59C

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

(Default 00)

13.6.35.13 RHIGHH – User Define Range High Bit 15:8

I²C Address h0D4, CPU Address: h59D

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

(Default 00)

13.6.35.14 RPRIORITY – User Define Range Priority

I²C Address h0D5, CPU Address: h59E

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	4	3	0
		Range Transmit Priority	Drop

RLOW and RHIGH form a range for logical ports to be classified with priority specified in RPRIORITY.

Bit[3:1] Transmit Priority

Bits[0]: Drop Priority

13.6.36 CPUQOSC123

CPU Address: h5A0, h5A1, h5A2

Accessed by CPU and serial interface (R/W)

C - CPUQOSC1 – CPU BYTE_C1 I²C Address h0C1, CPU Address h517

B - CPUQOSC2 – CPU BYTE_C2 I²C Address h0C2, CPU Address h518

A - CPUQOSC3 – CPU BYTE_C3 I²C Address h0C3, CPU Address h519

Represents values A-C for a CPU port. The values A-C are per-queue byte thresholds for random early drop.

QOSC3 represents A, and QOSC1 represents C. Granularity: 256 bytes

13.7 Group 6 Address MISC Group

13.7.1 MII_OP0 – MII Register Option 0

I²C Address hF0, CPU Address:h600

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	6	5	4	0
hfc	1prst	DisJ	Vendor Spc. Reg Addr	

Bits [7]: Half duplex flow control feature
0 = Half duplex flow control always enable
1 = Half duplex flow control by negotiation

Bits [6]: Link partner reset auto-negotiate disable

Bits [5]: Disable jabber detection. This is for HomePNA applications or any serial operation slower than 10Mbps.
0 = Enable
1 = Disable

Bit [4:0]: Vendor specified link status register address (null value means don't use it) (Default 00). This is used if the Linkup bit position in the PHY is non-standard

13.7.2 MII_OP1 – MII Register Option 1

I²C Address hF1, CPU Address:h601

Accessed by CPU, serial interface an I²C (R/W)

7 4	3 0
Speed bit location	Duplex bit location

Bits [3:0]: Duplex bit location in vendor specified register.

Bits [7:4]: Speed bit location in vendor specified register. (Default 00)

13.7.3 FEN – Feature Register

I²C Address hF2, CPU Address:h602

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
DML	Mii	Rp	IP Mul	V-Sp	DS	RC	SC

Bits [0]: Statistic Counter Enable **(Default 0)**

0 – Disable

1 – Enable (all ports)

When statistic counter is enable, an interrupt control frame is generated to the CPU, every time a counter wraps around. This feature requires an external CPU.

Bits [1]: Rate Control Enable **(Default 0)**

0 – Disable

1 – Enable; Must also set ECR2Pn[3]=1

This bit enables/disables the rate control for all 10/100 ports. To start rate control in a 10/100 port the rate control memory must be programmed. This feature requires an external CPU. See Programming QoS Registers application note and Processor Interface application note for more information.

Bit [2]: Support DS EF Code. **(Default 0)**

0 – Disable

1 – Enable (all ports)

When 101110 is detected in DS field (TOS[7:2]), the frame priority is set for 110 and drop is set for 0.

Bit [3]: Enable VLAN spanning tree support **(Default 0)**
0 – Disable

1 – Enable

When VLAN spanning tree is enable the registers ECR1Pn are NOT used to program the port spanning tree status. The port status is programmed using the Control Command Frame.

Bit [4]: Disable IP Multicast Suppor**t (Default 1)**
0 – Enable IP Multicast Support

1 – Disable IP Multicast Support

When enable, IGMP packets are identified by search engine and are passed to the CPU for processing. IP multicast packets are forwarded to the IP multicast group members according to the VLAN port mapping table.

Bit [5]: Enable report to CPU **(Default 0)**
0 – Disable report to CPU

1 – Enable report to CPU

When disable, new VLAN port association report, new MAC address report or aging reports are disable for all ports. When enable, register SE_OPEMODE is used to enable/disable selectively each function.

Bit [6]: Disable MII Management State Machine **(Default 0)**
0: Enable MII Management State Machine

1: Disable MII Management State Machine

Bit [7]: Disable using MCT Link List structure **(Default 0)**
0 – Enable using MCT Link structure

1 - Disable using MCT Link List structure

13.7.4 MIIC0 – MII Command Register 0

CPU Address:h603

Accessed by CPU and serial interface only (R/W)

Bit [7:0] - MII Data [7:0]

Note: Before programming MII command: set FEN[6], check MIIC3, making sure no RDY, and no VALID; then program MII command.

13.7.5 MIIC1 – MII Command Register 1

CPU Address:h604

Accessed by CPU and serial interface only (R/W)

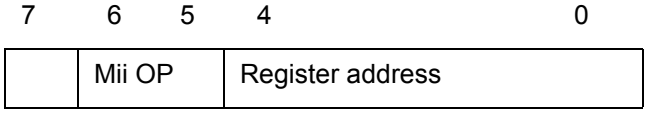
Bit [7:0] - MII Data [15:8]

Note: Before programming MII command: set FEN[6], check MIIC3, making sure no RDY and no VALID; then program MII command.

13.7.6 MIIC2 – MII Command Register 2

CPU Address:h605

Accessed by CPU and serial interface only (R/W)



Bit [4:0] - REG_AD – Register PHY Address

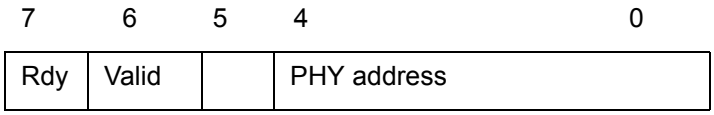
Bit [6:5] - OP – Operation code “10” for read command and “01” for write command

Note: Before programming MII command: set FEN[6], check MIIC3, making sure no RDY and no VALID; then program MII command.

13.7.7 MIIC3 – MII Command Register 3

CPU Address:h606

Accessed by CPU and serial interface only (R/W)



Bits [4:0] - PHY_AD – 5 Bit PHY Address

Bit [6] - VALID – Data Valid from PHY (Read Only)

Bit [7] - RDY – Data is returned from PHY (Ready Only)

Note: Before programming MII command: set FEN[6], check MIIC3, making sure no RDY and no VALID; then program MII command. Writing this register will initiate a serial management cycle to the MII management interface.

13.7.8 MIID0 – MII Data Register 0

CPU Address:h607

Accessed by CPU and serial interface only (RO)

Bit [7:0] - MII Data [7:0]

13.7.9 MIID1 – MII Data Register 1

CPU Address:h608

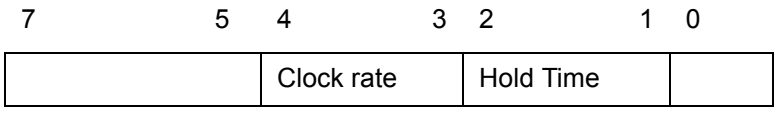
Accessed by CPU and serial interface only (RO)

Bit [7:0] - MII Data [15:8]

13.7.10 LED Mode – LED Control

CPU Address:h609

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)



Bit [0] Reserved (Default 0)

Bit [2:1]: Hold time for LED signal **(Default 00)**
00 = 8 msec 01 = 16 msec
10 = 32 msec 11 = 64 msec

Bit [4:3]: LED clock frequency **(Default 0)**
For 100 MHz SCLK,
00 = 100 M/8 = 12.5 MHz 01 = 100 M/16 = 6.25 MHz
10 = 100 M/32 = 3.125 MHz 11 = 100 M/64 = 1.5625 MHz

For 125 MHZ SCLK,

00 = 125 M/64 = 1953 KHz 01 = 125 M/128 = 977 KHz
10 = 125 M/512 = 244 KHz 11 = 125 M/1024 = 122 KHz

Bit [6]: Reserved. Must be set to '0' **(Default 0)**

Bit [7]: Reserved. Must be set to '0' **(Default 0)**

13.7.11 DEVICE Mode

CPU Address:h60a

Accessed by CPU and serial interface (R/W)

Bit [1:0]:Reserved. Must be set to '0' (Default 0)

Bit [2]: Support <=1536 frames

0: <= 1518 bytes (<= 1522 bytes with VLAN tag) (Default)

1: <= 1536 bytes

Bit [7:3]:Reserved. Must be set to '0' (Default 0)

13.7.12 CHECKSUM - EEPROM Checksum

I²C Address hFF, CPU Address:h60B

Accessed by CPU, serial interface and I²C (R/W)

Bit [7:0]: (Default 0)

This register is used in unmanaged mode only. Before requesting that the MVTX2602 updates the EEPROM device, the correct checksum needs to be calculated and written into this checksum register. The checksum formula is:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{FF} I^2C \text{ register} = 0$$

When the MVTX2602 boots from the EEPROM the checksum is calculated and the value must be zero. If the checksum is not zeroed the MVTX2602 does not start and pin CHECKSUM_OK is set to zero.

13.8 (Group 7 Address) Port Mirroring Group

13.8.1 MIRROR1_SRC – Port Mirror source port

CPU Address h700
Accessed by CPU and serial interface (R/W) (Default 7F)

7	6	5	4 ... 0
		I/O	Src Port Select

Bit [4:0]: Source port to be mirrored. Use illegal port number to disable mirroring

Bit [5]: 1 – select ingress data
0 – select egress data

Bit [6]: Reserved

Bit [7]: Reserved must be set to '1'

13.8.2 MIRROR1_DEST – Port Mirror destination

CPU Address h701

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W) (Default 17)

7 ... 5	4 ... 0
	Dest Port Select

Bit [4:0]: Port Mirror Destination
When port mirroring is enable, destination port can not serve as a data port.

13.8.3 MIRROR2_SRC – Port Mirror source port

CPU Address h702

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W) (Default FF)

7	6	5	4 ... 0
		I/O	Src Port Select

Bit [4:0]: Source port to be mirrored. Use illegal port number to disable mirroring

Bit [5]: 1 – select ingress data
0 – select egress data

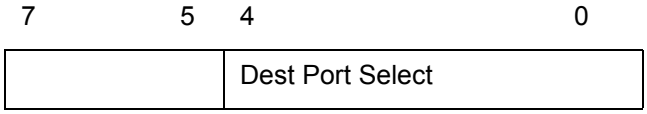
Bit [6] Reserved

Bit [7] Reserved must be set to '1'

13.8.4 MIRROR2_DEST – Port Mirror destination

CPU Address h703

Accessed by CPU, serial interface (R/W) (Default 00)



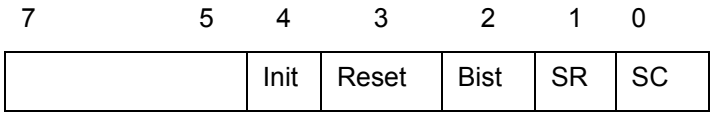
Bit [4:0]: Port Mirror Destination
When port mirroring is enable, destination port can not serve as a data port.

13.9 (Group F Address) CPU Access Group

13.9.1 GCR-Global Control Register

CPU Address: hF00

Accessed by CPU and serial interface. (R/W)



Bit [0]: Store configuration **(Default = 0)**
Write ‘1’ followed by ‘0’ to store configuration into external EEPROM

Bit [1]: Store configuration and reset **(Default = 0)**
Write ‘1’ to store configuration into external EEPROM and reset chip

Bit [2]: Start BIST (Default = 0)
Write ‘1’ followed by ‘0’ to start the device’s built-in self-test. The result is found in the DCR register.

Bit [3]: Soft Reset (Default = 0)
Write ‘1’ to reset chip

Bit [4]: Initialization Done (Default = 0).
This bit is meaningless in unmanaged mode. In managed mode, CPU write this bit with '1' to indicate initialization is completed and ready to forward packets.
1 = Initialization is done.
0 = Initialization is not complete.

13.9.2 DCR-Device Status and Signature Register

CPU Address: hF01

Accessed by CPU and serial interface. (RO)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Revision		Signature		RE	BinP	BR	BW

Bit [0]: 1: Busy writing configuration to I²C
0: Not busy (not writing configuration to I²C)

Bit [1]: 1: Busy reading configuration from I²C
0: Not busy (not reading configuration from I²C)

Bit [2]: 1: BIST in progress
0: BIST not running

Bit [3]: 1: RAM Error
0: RAM OK

Bit [5:4]: Device Signature
11: MVTX2602 device

Bit [7:6]: Revision
00: Initial Silicon
01: XA1 Silicon
10: Production Silicon

13.9.3 DCR1-Chip Status

CPU Address: hF02

Accessed by CPU and serial interface. (RO)

7	6	0
CIC		

Bit [7] Chip initialization completed

13.9.4 DPST – Device Port Status Register

CPU Address:hF03

Accessed by CPU and serial interface (R/W)

Bit [4:0]: Read back index register. This is used for selecting what to read back from DTST. **(Default 00)**

- 5’b00000 - Port 0 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b00001 - Port 1 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b00010 - Port 2 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b00011 - Port 3 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b00100 - Port 4 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b00101 - Port 5 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b00110 - Port 6 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b00111 - Port 7 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b01000 - Port 8 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b01001 - Port 9 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b01010 - Port 10 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b01011 - Port 11 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b01100 - Port 12 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b01101 - Port 13 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b01110 - Port 14 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b01111 - Port 15 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b10000 - Port 16 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b10001 - Port 17 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b10010 - Port 18 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b00011 - Port 19 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b10100 - Port 20 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b10101 - Port 21 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b10110 - Port 22 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b10111 - Port 23 Operating mode and Negotiation status
- 5’b11000 - Port 24 Operating mode/Neg status (CPU port)

13.9.5 DTST – Data read back register

CPU Address: hF04

Accessed by CPU and serial interface (RO)

This register provides various internal information as selected in DPST bit[4:0]. Refer to the PHY Control Application Note.

7	4	3	2	1	0
		Inkdn	FE	Fdpx	FcEn

When bit is 1:

Bit [0] – Flow control enable

Bit [1] – Full duplex port

Bit [2] – Fast Ethernet port

Bit [3] – Link is down

Bit [7:4] – Reserved

13.9.6 PLLCR - PLL Control Register

- CPU Address: hF05
- Accessed by serial interface (RW)

Bit [3] Must be '1'

Bit [7] Selects strap option or LCLK/OECLK registers

0 - Strap option (default)

1 - LCLK/OECLK registers

13.9.7 LCLK - LA_CLK delay from internal OE_CLK

- CPU Address: hF06
- Accessed by serial interface (RW)

PD[12:10]	LCLK	Delay
000b	80h	8 Buffers Delay
001b	40h	7 Buffers Delay
010b	20h	6 Buffers Delay
011b	10h	5 Buffers Delay (Recommend)
100b	08h	4 Buffers Delay
101b	04h	3 Buffers Delay
110b	02h	2 Buffers Delay
111b	01h	1 Buffers Delay

The LCLK delay from SCLK is the sum of the delay programmed in here and the delay in OECLK register.

13.9.8 OECLK - Internal OE_CLK delay from SCLK

- CPU Address: hF07
- Accessed by serial interface (RW)

The OE_CLK is used for generating the OE0 and OE1 signals.

PD[15:13]	OECLK	Delay
000b	80h	8 Buffers Delay
001b	40h	7 Buffers Delay (Recommend)
010b	20h	6 Buffers Delay
011b	10h	5 Buffers Delay
100b	08h	4 Buffers Delay
101b	04h	3 Buffers Delay
110b	02h	2 Buffers Delay
111b	01h	1 Buffers Delay

13.9.9 DA – DA Register

CPU Address: hFFF

Accessed by CPU and serial interface (RO)

Always return 8’h **DA**. Indicate the CPU interface or serial port connection is good.

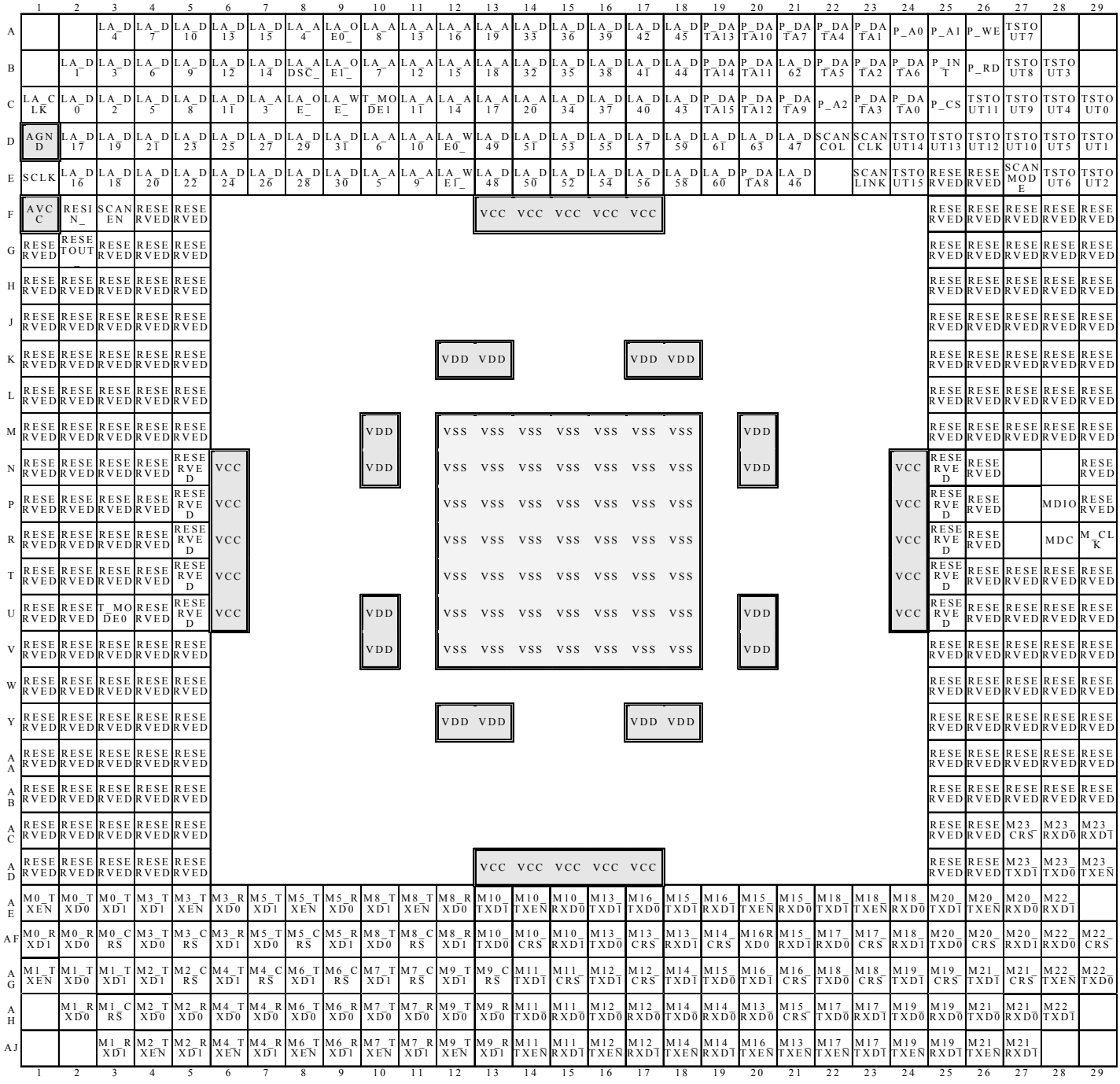
14.0 BGA and Ball Signal Descriptions

14.1 BGA Views (Top-View)

14.1.1 Encapsulated view in unmanaged mode

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
A			LA_D4	LA_D7	LA_D10	LA_D13	LA_D15	LA_A4	LA_OE0_	LA_A8	LA_A13	LA_A16	LA_A19	LA_D33	LA_D36	LA_D39	LA_D42	LA_D45	OE_CLK0	LA_CLK0	RESERVED	MIRROR4	MIRROR1	SCL	SDA	STROBE	TSTOUT7		
B		LA_D1	LA_D3	LA_D6	LA_D9	LA_D12	LA_D14	LA_ADSC_	LA_OE1_	LA_A7	LA_A12	LA_A15	LA_A18	LA_D32	LA_D35	LA_D38	LA_D41	LA_D44	OE_CLK1	LA_CLK1	LA_D62	MIRROR5	MIRROR2	RESERVED	RESERVED	D0	TSTOUT8	TSTOUT3		
C	LA_CLK	LA_D0	LA_D2	LA_D5	LA_D8	LA_D11	LA_A3	LA_OE_	LA_WE_	T_MODE1	LA_A11	LA_A14	LA_A17	LA_A20	LA_D34	LA_D37	LA_D40	LA_D43	OE_CLK2	LA_CLK2	P_D	TRUNK0	MIRROR3	MIRROR0	AUTOFD	TSTOUT11	TSTOUT9	TSTOUT4	TSTOUT0
D	AGND	LA_D17	LA_D19	LA_D21	LA_D23	LA_D25	LA_D27	LA_D29	LA_D31	LA_A6	LA_A10	LA_WE0_	LA_D49	LA_D51	LA_D53	LA_D55	LA_D57	LA_D59	LA_D61	LA_D63	LA_D47	SCANCOL	SCANCLK	TSTOUT14	TSTOUT13	TSTOUT12	TSTOUT10	TSTOUT5	TSTOUT1
E	SCLK	LA_D16	LA_D18	LA_D20	LA_D22	LA_D24	LA_D26	LA_D28	LA_D30	LA_A5	LA_A9	LA_WE1_	LA_D48	LA_D50	LA_D52	LA_D54	LA_D56	LA_D58	LA_D60	RESERVED	LA_D46		SCANLINK	TSTOUT15	RESERVED	RESERVED	SCANMODE	TSTOUT6	TSTOUT2
F	AVCC	RESIN_	SCANEN	RESERVED	RESERVED								VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC								RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
G	RESERVED	RESETOUT_	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED																				RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
H	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED																				RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
J	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED																				RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
K	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED								VDD	VDD			VDD	VDD							RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
L	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED																				RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
M	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED					VDD			VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD					RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
N	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	VCC				VDD			VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD				VCC	RESERVED	RESERVED			RESERVED
P	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	VCC							VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS					VCC	RESERVED	RESERVED		MDIO	RESERVED
R	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	VCC							VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS					VCC	RESERVED	RESERVED		MDC	M_CLK
T	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	VCC							VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS					VCC	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
U	RESERVED	RESERVED	T_MODE0	RESERVED	RESERVED	VCC				VDD			VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD				VCC	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
V	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED					VDD			VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	VDD					RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
W	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED																				RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
Y	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED								VDD	VDD			VDD	VDD							RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
AA	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED																				RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
AB	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED																				RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED
AC	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED																				RESERVED	RESERVED	M23_CRS	M23_RXD0	M23_RXD1
AD	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED	RESERVED								VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC								RESERVED	RESERVED	M23_TXD1	M23_TXD0	M23_TXEN
AE	M0_TXEN	M0_TXD0	M0_TXD1	M3_TXD1	M3_TXEN	M3_RXD0	M5_TXD1	M5_TXEN	M5_RXD0	M8_TXD1	M8_TXEN	M8_RXD0	M10_TXD1	M10_TXEN	M10_RXD0	M13_TXD1	M16_TXD0	M15_TXD1	M16_RXD1	M15_TXEN	M15_RXD0	M18_TXD1	M18_TXEN	M18_RXD0	M20_TXD1	M20_TXEN	M20_RXD0	M22_RXD1	
AF	M0_RXD1	M0_RXD0	M0_CRS	M3_TXD0	M3_CRS	M3_RXD1	M5_TXD0	M5_CRS	M5_RXD1	M8_TXD0	M8_CRS	M8_RXD1	M10_TXD0	M10_CRS	M10_RXD1	M13_TXD0	M13_CRS	M13_RXD1	M14_CRS	M16RXD0	M15_RXD1	M17_RXD0	M17_CRS	M18_RXD1	M20_TXD0	M20_CRS	M20_RXD1	M22_RXD0	M22_CRS
AG	M1_TXEN	M1_TXD0	M1_TXD1	M2_TXD1	M2_CRS	M4_TXD1	M4_CRS	M6_TXD1	M6_CRS	M7_TXD1	M7_CRS	M9_TXD1	M9_CRS	M11_TXD1	M11_CRS	M12_TXD1	M12_CRS	M14_TXD1	M15_TXD0	M16_TXD1	M16_CRS	M18_TXD0	M18_CRS	M19_TXD1	M19_CRS	M21_TXD1	M21_CRS	M22_TXEN	M22_TXD0
AH		M1_RXD0	M1_CRS	M2_TXD0	M2_RXD0	M4_TXD0	M4_RXD0	M6_TXD0	M6_RXD0	M7_TXD0	M7_RXD0	M9_TXD0	M9_RXD0	M11_TXD0	M11_RXD0	M12_TXD0	M12_RXD0	M14_TXD0	M14_RXD0	M13_RXD0	M15_CRS	M17_TXD0	M17_RXD1	M19_TXD0	M19_RXD0	M21_TXD0	M21_RXD0	M22_TXD1		
AJ			M1_RXD1	M2_TXEN	M2_RXD1	M4_TXEN	M4_RXD1	M6_TXEN	M6_RXD1	M7_TXEN	M7_RXD1	M9_TXEN	M9_RXD1	M11_TXEN	M11_RXD1	M12_TXEN	M12_RXD1	M14_TXEN	M14_RXD1	M16_TXEN	M13_TXEN	M17_TXEN	M17_TXD1	M19_TXEN	M19_RXD1	M21_TXEN	M21_RXD1			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

14.1.2 Encapsulated view in managed mode



14.2 Ball – Signal Descriptions in Managed Mode

All pins are CMOS type; all Input Pins are 5 Volt tolerance; and all Output Pins are 3.3 CMOS drive.

14.2.1 Ball Signal Descriptions in Managed Mode

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
CPU BUS Interface in Managed Mode			
C19, B19, A19, C20, B20, A20, C21, E20, A21, B24, B22, A22, C23, B23, A23, C24	P_DATA[15:0]	I/O-TS with pull up Except P_DATA[7:6] I/O-TS with pull down	Processor Bus Data Bit [15:0]. P_DATA[7:0] is used in 8-bit mode.
C22, A24, A25	P_A[2:0]	Input	Processor Bus Address Bit [2:0]
A26	P_WE#	Input with weak internal pull up	CPU Bus-Write Enable
B26	P_RD#	Input with weak internal pull up	CPU Bus-Read Enable
C25	P_CS#	Input with weak internal pull up	Chip Select
B25	P_INT#	Output	CPU Interrupt
Frame Buffer Interface			
D20, B21, D19, E19,D18, E18, D17, E17, D16, E16, D15, E15, D14, E14, D13, E13, D21, E21, A18, B18, C18, A17, B17, C17, A16, B16, C16, A15, B15, C15, A14, B14, D9, E9, D8, E8, D7, E7, D6, E6, D5, E5, D4, E4, D3, E3, D2, E2, A7, B7, A6, B6, C6, A5, B5, C5, A4, B4, C4, A3, B3, C3, B2, C2	LA_D[63:0]	I/O-TS with pullup	Frame Bank A– Data Bit [63:0]
C14, A13, B13, C13, A12, B12, C12, A11, B11, C11, D11, E11, A10, B10, D10, E10, A8, C7	LA_A[20:3]	Output	Frame Bank A – Address Bit [20:3]
B8	LA_ADSC#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Address Status Control
C1	LA_CLK	Output	Frame Bank A Clock Input
C9	LA_WE#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Write Chip Select for one layer SRAM configuration
D12	LA_WE0#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Write Chip Select for lower layer of two layers SRAM configuration

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
E12	LA_WE1#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Write Chip Select for upper layer of two layers SRAM configuration
C8	LA_OE#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Read Chip Select for one bank SRAM configuration
A9	LA_OE0#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Read Chip Select for lower layer of two layers SRAM configuration
B9	LA_OE1#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Read Chip Select for upper layer of two layers SRAM configuration
Fast Ethernet Access Ports [23:0] RMII			
R28	M_MDC	Output	MII Management Data Clock – (Common for all MII Ports [23:0])
P28	M_MDIO	I/O-TS with pull up	MII Management Data I/O – (Common for all MII Ports –[23:0]))
R29	M_CLKI	Input	Reference Input Clock
AC29, AE28, AJ27, AF27, AJ25, AF24, AH23, AE19, AF21, AJ19, AF18, AJ17, AJ15, AF15, AJ13, AF12, AJ11, AJ9, AF9, AJ7, AF6, AJ5, AJ3, AF1	M[23:0]_RXD[1]	Input with weak internal pull up resistors.	Ports [23:0] – Receive Data Bit [1]
AC28, AF28, AH27, AE27, AH25, AE24, AF22, AF20, AE21, AH19, AH20, AH17, AH15, AE15, AH13, AE12, AH11, AH9, AE9, AH7, AE6, AH5, AH2, AF2	M[23:0]_RXD[0]	Input with weak internal pull up resistors	Ports [23:0] – Receive Data Bit [0]
AC27, AF29, AG27, AF26, AG25, AG23, AF23, AG21, AH21, AF19, AF17, AG17, AG15, AF14, AG13, AF11, AG11, AG9, AF8, AG7, AF5, AG5, AH3, AF3	M[23:0]_CRS_DV	Input with weak internal pull down resistors.	Ports [23:0] – Carrier Sense and Receive Data Valid
AD29, AG28, AJ26, AE26, AJ24, AE23, AJ22, AJ20, AE20, AJ18, AJ21, AJ16, AJ14, AE14, AJ12, AE11, AJ10, AJ8, AE8, AJ6, AE5, AJ4, AG1, AE1	M[23:0]_TXEN	I/O- TS with pull up, slew	Ports [23:0] – Transmit Enable Strap option for RMII/GPSI

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
AD27, AH28, AG26, AE25, AG24, AE22, AJ23, AG20, AE18, AG18, AE16, AG16, AG14, AE13, AG12, AE10, AG10, AG8, AE7, AG6, AE4, AG4, AG3, AE3	M[23:0]_TXD[1]	Output, slew	Ports [23:0] – Transmit Data Bit [1]
AD28, AG29, AH26, AF25, AH24, AG22, AH22, AE17, AG19, AH18, AF16, AH16, AH14, AF13, AH12, AF10, AH10, AH8, AF7, AH6, AF4, AH4, AG2, AE2	M[23:0]_TXD[0]	Output, slew	Ports [23:0] – Transmit Data Bit [0]
LED Interface			
C29	LED_CLK/TSTOUT0	I/O- TS with pull up	LED Serial Interface Output Clock
D29	LED_SYN/TSTOUT1	I/O- TS with pull up	LED Output Data Stream Envelope
E29	LED_BIT/TSTOUT2	I/O- TS with pull up	LED Serial Data Output Stream
B28	TSTOUT3	I/O- TS with pull up	(Reserved)
C28	TSTOUT4	I/O- TS with pull up	(Reserved)
D28	TSTOUT5	I/O- TS with pull up	(Reserved)
E28	TSTOUT6	I/O- TS with pull up	(Reserved)
A27	TSTOUT7	I/O- TS with pull up	(Reserved)
B27	TSTOUT8	I/O- TS with pull up	(Reserved)
C27	INIT_DONE/TSTOUT9	I/O- TS with pull up	System start operation
D27	INIT_START/TSTOUT10	I/O- TS with pull up	Start initialization
C26	CHECKSUM_OK/TSTOUT11	I/O- TS with pull up	EEPROM read OK
D26	FCB_ERR/TSTOUT12	I/O- TS with pull up	FCB memory self test fail
D25	MCT_ERR/TSTOUT13	I/O- TS with pull up	MCT memory self test fail
D24	BIST_IN_PRC/TSTOUT14	I/O- TS with pull up	Processing memory self test
E24	BIST_DONE/TSTOUT15	I/O- TS with pull up	Memory self test done
Test Facility			
U3, C10	T_MODE0, T_MODE1	I/O-TS	Test Pins 00 – Test mode – Set Mode upon Reset, and provides NAND Tree test output during test mode 01 - Reserved - Do not use 10 - Reserved - Do not use 11 – Normal mode. Use external pull up for normal mode

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
F3	SCAN_EN	Input with pull down	Scan Enable
E27	SCANMODE	Input with pull down	1 – Enable Test mode 0 - Normal mode (open)
System Clock, Power, and Ground Pins			
E1	SCLK	Input	System Clock at 100 MHz
K12, K13, K17,K18 M10, N10, M20, N20, U10, V10, U20, V20, Y12, Y13, Y17, Y18	VDD	Power	+2.5 Volt DC Supply
F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, N6, P6, R6, T6, U6, N24, P24, R24, T24, U24, AD13, AD14, AD15, AD16, AD17	VCCVCC	Power	+3.3 Volt DC Supply
M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N18, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, U12, U13, U14, U15, U16, U17, U18, V12, V13, V14, V15, V16, V17, V18,	VSS	Power Ground	Ground
F1	AVCC	Analog Power	Analog +2.5 Volt DC Supply
D1	AGND	Analog Ground	Analog Ground
MISC			
D22	SCANCOL	Input/ output	Scans the Collision signal of Home PHY
D23	SCANCLK	Output	Clock for scanning Home PHY collision and link
E23	SCANLINK	Input/ output	Link up signal from Home PHY
F2	RESIN#	Input	Reset Input
G2	RESETOUT#	Output	Reset PHY

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
F4, F5, G4, G5, H4, H5, J4, J5, K4, K5, L4, L5, M4, M5, N4, N5, G3, H1, H2, H3, J1, J2, J3, K1, K2, K3, L1, L2, L3, M1, M2, M3, U4, U5, V4, V5, W4, W5, Y4, Y5, AA4, AA5, AB4, AB5, AC4, AC5, AD4, AD5, W1, Y1, Y2, Y3, AA1, AA2, AA3, AB1, AB2, AB3, AC1, AC2, AC3, AD1, AD2, AD3, N3, N2, N1, P3, P2, P1, R5, R4, R3, R2, R1, T5, T4, T3, T2, T1, W3, W2, V1, G1, V3, P4, P5, V2, U1, U2, U26, U25, V26, V25, W26, W25, Y27, Y26, AA26, AA25, AB26, AB25, AC26, AC25, AD26, AD25, T28, U28, R25, U29, T29, U27, V29, V28, V27, W29, W28, W27, Y29, Y28, Y25, AA29, AA28, AA27, AB29, AB28, AB27, T26, R26, T27, T25, P29, G26, G25, H26, H25, J26, J25, K25, K26, M25, L26, M26, L25, N26, N25, P26, P25, F28, G28, E25, G29, F29, G27,H29, H28, H27, J29, J28, J27, K29, K28, K27, L29, L28, L27, M29, M28, M27, F26, E26, F27, F25, N29	RESERVED	NA	Reserved Pins. Leave unconnected.
Bootstrap Pins (Default = pull up, 1= pull up 0= pull down)			
After reset TSTOUT0 to TSTOU15 are used by the LED interface.			
C29	TSTOUT0		Reserved
D29	TSTOUT1	Default 1	RMII MAC Power Saving Enable 0 – No power saving 1 – power saving
E29	TSTOUT[4:2]		Reserved
D28	TSTOUT5	Default 1	Scan Speed: ¼ SCLK or SCLK 0 – ¼ SCLK (HPNA) 1 – SCLK
E28	TSTOUT6	Default 1	CPU Port Mode 0 - 8 bit Bus Mode 1 - 16 bit Bus Mode

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
A27	TSTOUT7	Default 1	Memory Size 0 - 256 K x 32 or 256 K x 64 (4 M total) 1 - 128 K x 32 or 128 K x 64 (2 M total)
B27	TSTOUT8	Default 1	EEPROM Installed 0 – EEPROM installed 1 – EEPROM not installed
C27	TSTOUT9	Default 1	MCT Aging 0 – MCT aging disable 1 – MCT aging enable
D27	TSTOUT10	Default 1	FCB Aging 0 - FCB aging disable 1 – FCB aging enable
C26	TSTOUT11	Default 1	Timeout Reset 0 – Time out reset disable 1 – Time out reset enable. Issue reset if any state machine did not go back to idle for 5 sec.
D26	TSTOUT12		Reserved
D25	TSTOUT13	Default 1	FDB RAM depth (1 or 2 layers) 0 – 2 layer 1 – 1 layer
D24	TSTOUT14	Default 1	CPU installed 0 – CPU installed 1 – CPU not installed
E24	TSTOUT15	Default 1	SRAM Test Mode 0 – Enable test mode 1 – Normal operation
AD29, AG28, AJ26, AE26, AJ24, AE23, AJ22, AJ20, AE20, AJ18, AJ21, AJ16, AJ14, AE14, AJ12, AE11, AJ10, AJ8, AE8, AJ6, AE5, AJ4, AG1, AE1	M[23:0] TXEN	Default: RMII	0 – GPSI 1 – RMII
C21	P_D[9]	Must be pulled-down	Reserved - Must be pulled-down
C19, B19, A19	P_D[15:13]	Default: 111	Programmable delay for internal OE_CLK from SCLK. The OE_CLK is used for generating the OE0 and OE1 signals Suggested value is 001.
C20, B20, A20	P_D[12:10]	Default: 111	Programmable delay for LA_CLK from internal OE_CLK. The LA_CLK delay from SCLK is the sum of the delay programmed in here and the delay in P_D[15:13]. Suggested value is 011.

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
B22, A22, C23, B23, A23, C24	P_D[5:0]	Default: 111111	Dedicated Port Mirror Mode.The first 5 bits select the port to be mirrored. The last bit selects either ingress or egress data.

Note:
# = Active low signal
Input = Input signal
In-ST = Input signal with Schmitt-Trigger
Output = Output signal (Tri-State driver)
Out-OD = Output signal with Open-Drain driver
I/O-TS = Input & Output signal with Tri-State driver
I/O-OD = Input & Output signal with Open-Drain driver

14.2.2 Ball – Signal Descriptions in Unmanaged Mode

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
I²C Interface Note: Use I²C and Serial control interface to configure the system			
A24	SCL	Output	I²C Data Clock
A25	SDA	I/O-TS with internal pull up	I²C Data I/O
Serial Control Interface			
A26	STROBE	Input with weak internal pull up	Serial Strobe Pin
B26	D0	Input with weak internal pull up	Serial Data Input
C25	AUTOFD	Output with pull up	Serial Data Output (AutoFD)
Frame Buffer Interface			
D20, B21, D19, E19,D18, E18, D17, E17, D16, E16, D15, E15, D14, E14, D13, E13, D21, E21, A18, B18, C18, A17, B17, C17, A16, B16, C16, A15, B15, C15, A14, B14, D9, E9, D8, E8, D7, E7, D6, E6, D5, E5, D4, E4, D3, E3, D2, E2, A7, B7, A6, B6, C6, A5, B5, C5, A4, B4, C4, A3, B3, C3, B2, C2	LA_D[63:0]	I/O-TS with pull up	Frame Bank A– Data Bit [63:0]
C14, A13, B13, C13, A12, B12, C12, A11, B11, C11, D11, E11, A10, B10, D10, E10, A8, C7	LA_A[20:3]	Output	Frame Bank A – Address Bit [20:3]
B8	LA_ADSC#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Address Status Control
C1	LA_CLK	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Clock Input

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
C9	LA_WE#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Write Chip Select for one layer SRAM application
D12	LA_WE0#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Write Chip Select for lower layer of two bank SRAM application
E12	LA_WE1#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Write Chip Select for upper bank of two layer SRAM application
C8	LA_OE#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Read Chip Select for one layer SRAM application
A9	LA_OE0#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Read Chip Select for lower layer of two layers SRAM application
B9	LA_OE1#	Output with pull up	Frame Bank A Read Chip Select for upper layer of two layers SRAM application
Fast Ethernet Access Ports [23:0] RMII			
R28	M_MDC	Output	MII Management Data Clock – (Common for all MII Ports [23:0])
P28	M_MDIO	I/O-TS with pull up	MII Management Data I/O – (Common for all MII Ports – [23:0])
R29	M_CLKI	Input	Reference Input Clock
AC29, AE28, AJ27, AF27, AJ25, AF24, AH23, AE19, AF21, AJ19, AF18, AJ17, AJ15, AF15, AJ13, AF12, AJ11, AJ9, AF9, AJ7, AF6, AJ5, AJ3, AF1	M[23:0]_RXD[1]	Input with weak internal pull up resistors.	Ports [23:0] – Receive Data Bit [1]
AC28, AF28, AH27, AE27, AH25, AE24, AF22, AF20, AE21, AH19, AH20, AH17, AH15, AE15, AH13, AE12, AH11, AH9, AE9, AH7, AE6, AH5, AH2, AF2	M[23:0]_RXD[0]	Input with weak internal pull up resistors	Ports [23:0] – Receive Data Bit [0]
AC27, AF29, AG27, AF26, AG25, AG23, AF23, AG21, AH21, AF19, AF17, AG17, AG15, AF14, AG13, AF11, AG11, AG9, AF8, AG7, AF5, AG5, AH3, AF3	M[23:0]_CRS_DV	Input with weak internal pull down resistors.	Ports [23:0] – Carrier Sense and Receive Data Valid

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
AD29, AG28, AJ26, AE26, AJ24, AE23, AJ22, AJ20, AE20, AJ18, AJ21, AJ16, AJ14, AE14, AJ12, AE11, AJ10, AJ8, AE8, AJ6, AE5, AJ4, AG1, AE1	M[23:0]_TXEN	I/O- TS with pull up, slew	Ports [23:0] – Transmit Enable Strap option for RMII/GPSI
AD27, AH28, AG26, AE25, AG24, AE22, AJ23, AG20, AE18, AG18, AE16, AG16, AG14, AE13, AG12, AE10, AG10, AG8, AE7, AG6, AE4, AG4, AG3, AE3	M[23:0]_TXD[1]	Output, slew	Ports [23:0] – Transmit Data Bit [1]
AD28, AG29, AH26, AF25, AH24, AG22, AH22, AE17, AG19, AH18, AF16, AH16, AH14, AF13, AH12, AF10, AH10, AH8, AF7, AH6, AF4, AH4, AG2, AE2	M[23:0]_TXD[0]	Output, slew	Ports [23:0] – Transmit Data Bit [0]
LED Interface			
C29	LED_CLK/TSTOUT0	I/O- TS with pull up	LED Serial Interface Output Clock
D29	LED_SYN/TSTOUT1	I/O- TS with pull up	LED Output Data Stream Envelope
E29	LED_BIT/TSTOUT2	I/O- TS with pull up	LED Serial Data Output Stream
C27	INIT_DONE/TSTOUT9	I/O- TS with pull up	System start operation
D27	INIT_START/TSTOUT10	I/O- TS with pull up	Start initialization
C26	CHECKSUM_OK/TSTOUT11	I/O- TS with pull up	EEPROM read OK
D26	FCB_ERR/TSTOUT12	I/O- TS with pull up	FCB memory self test fail
D25	MCT_ERR/TSTOUT13	I/O- TS with pull up	MCT memory self test fail
D24	BIST_IN_PRC/TSTOUT14	I/O- TS with pull up	Processing memory self test
E24	BIST_DONE/TSTOUT15	I/O- TS with pull up	Memory self test done
Trunk Enable			
C22	TRUNK0	Input w/ weak internal pull down resistors	Trunk Port Enable in unmanaged mode In managed mode doesn't care
A21	TRUNK1	Input w/ weak internal pull down resistors	Trunk Port Enable in unmanaged mode In managed mode doesn't care

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
Test Facility			
U3, C10	T_MODE0, T_MODE1	I/O-TS	Test Pins 00 – Test mode – Set Mode upon Reset, and provides NAND Tree test output during test mode 01 - Reserved - Do not use 10 - Reserved - Do not use 11 – Normal mode. Use external pull up for normal mode
F3	SCAN_EN	Input with pull down	Scan Enable 0 - Normal mode (open)
E27	SCANMODE	Input with pull down	1 – Enable Test mode 0 - Normal mode (open)
System Clock, Power, and Ground Pins			
E1	SCLK	Input	System Clock at 100 MHz
K12, K13, K17,K18 M10, N10, M20, N20, U10, V10, U20, V20, Y12, Y13, Y17, Y18	VDD	Power	+2.5 Volt DC Supply
F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, N6, P6, R6, T6, U6, N24, P24, R24, T24, U24, AD13, AD14, AD15, AD16, AD17	VCC	Power	+3.3 Volt DC Supply
M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N18, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17, P18, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, U12, U13, U14, U15, U16, U17, U18, V12, V13, V14, V15, V16, V17, V18,	VSS	Power Ground	Ground
F1	AVCC	Analog Power	Analog +2.5 Volt DC Supply
D1	AGND	Analog Ground	Analog Ground
MISC			
D22	SCANCOL	Input	Scans the Collision signal of Home PHY
D23	SCANCLK	Input/ output	Clock for scanning Home PHY collision and link
E23	SCANLINK	Input	Link up signal from Home PHY
F2	RESIN#	Input	Reset Input
G2	RESETOUT#	Output	Reset PHY

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
F4, F5, G4, G5, H4, H5, J4, J5, K4, K5, L4, L5, M4, M5, N4, N5, G3, H1, H2, H3, J1, J2, J3, K1, K2, K3, L1, L2, L3, M1, M2, M3, U4, U5, V4, V5, W4, W5, Y4, Y5, AA4, AA5, AB4, AB5, AC4, AC5, AD4, AD5, W1, Y1, Y2, Y3, AA1, AA2, AA3, AB1, AB2, AB3, AC1, AC2, AC3, AD1, AD2, AD3, N3, N2, N1, P3, P2, P1, R5, R4, R3, R2, R1, T5, T4, T3, T2, T1, W3, W2, V1, G1, V3, P4, P5, V2, U1, U2, U26, U25, V26, V25, W26, W25, Y27, Y26, AA26, AA25, AB26, AB25, AC26, AC25, AD26, AD25, T28, U28, R25, U29, T29, U27, V29, V28, V27, W29, W28, W27, Y29, Y28, Y25, AA29, AA28, AA27, AB29, AB28, AB27, T26, R26, T27, T25, P29, G26, G25, H26, H25, J26, J25, K25, K26, M25, L26, M26, L25, N26, N25, P26, P25, F28, G28, E25, G29, F29, G27,H29, H28, H27, J29, J28, J27, K29, K28, K27, L29, L28, L27, M29, M28, M27, F26, E26, F27, F25, N29,B24, E20, B25	RESERVED	NA	Reserved Pins. Leave unconnected.
Bootstrap Pins (Default = pull up, 1= pull up 0= pull down)			
After reset TSTOUT0 to TSTOU15 are used by the LED interface.			
C29	TSTOUT0		Reserved
D29	TSTOUT1	Default 1	RMII MAC Power Saving Enable 0 – No power saving 1 – power saving
E29	TSTOUT2		Reserved
D28	TSTOUT5	Default 1	Scan Speed: ¼ SCLK or SCLK 0 – ¼ SCLK (HPNA) 1 - SCLK
E28	TSTOUT6	Default 1	CPU Port Mode 0 - 8 bit Bus Mode 1 - 16 bit Bus Mode

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
A27	TSTOUT7	Default 1	Memory Size 0 - 256 K x 32 or 256 K x 64 (4 M total) 1 - 128 K x 32 or 128 K x 64 (2 M total)
B27	TSTOUT8	Default 1	EEPROM Installed 0 – EEPROM installed 1 – EEPROM not installed
C27	TSTOUT9	Default 1	MCT Aging 0 – MCT aging disable 1 – MCT aging enable
D27	TSTOUT10	Default 1	FCB Aging 0 - FCB aging disable 1 – FCB aging enable
C26	TSTOUT11	Default 1	Timeout Reset 0 – Time out reset disable 1 – Time out reset enable. Issue reset if any state machine did not go back to idle for 5 sec.
D26	TSTOUT12		Reserved
D25	TSTOUT13	Default 1	FDB RAM depth (1 or 2 layers) 0 – 2 layer 1 – 1 layer
D24	TSTOUT14	Default 1	CPU installed 0 – CPU installed 1 – CPU not installed
E24	TSTOUT15	Default 1	SRAM Test Mode 0 – Enable test mode 1 – Normal operation
AD29, AG28, AJ26, AE26, AJ24, AE23, AJ22, AJ20, AE20, AJ18, AJ21, AJ16, AJ14, AE14, AJ12, AE11, AJ10, AJ8, AE8, AJ6, AE5, AJ4, AG1, AE1,	M[23:0]_TXEN	Default: RMII	0 – GPSI 1 - RMII
C21	P_D	Must be pulled-down	Reserved - Must be pulled-down
C19, B19, A19	OE_CLK[2:0]	Default: 111	Programmable delay for internal OE_CLK from SCLK input when PLL is disabled. The OE_CLK is used for generating the OE0 and OE1 signals Suggested value is 001.
C20, B20, A20	LA_CLK[2:0]	Default: 111	Programmable delay for LA_CLK from internal OE_CLK. The LA_CLK delay from SCLK is the sum of the delay programmed in here and the delay in P_D[15:13]. Suggested value is 011.

Ball No(s)	Symbol	I/O	Description
B22, A22, C23, B23, A23, C24	P_D[5:0]	Default: 111111	Dedicated Port Mirror Mode.The first 5 bits select the port to be mirrored. The last bit selects either ingress or egress data.

Note:
# = Active low signal
Input = Input signal
In-ST = Input signal with Schmitt-Trigger
Output = Output signal (Tri-State driver)
Out-OD = Output signal with Open-Drain driver
I/O-TS = Input & Output signal with Tri-State driver
I/O-OD = Input & Output signal with Open-Drain driver

14.3 Ball – Signal Name in Unmanaged Mode

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
D20	LA_D[63]	D3	LA_D[19]	A9	LA_OE0#
B21	LA_D[62]	E3	LA_D[18]	B9	LA_OE1#
D19	LA_D[61]	D2	LA_D[17]	F4	RESERVED
E19	LA_D[60]	E2	LA_D[16]	F5	RESERVED
D18	LA_D[59]	A7	LA_D[15]	G4	RESERVED
E18	LA_D[58]	B7	LA_D[14]	G5	RESERVED
D17	LA_D[57]	A6	LA_D[13]	H4	RESERVED
E17	LA_D[56]	B6	LA_D[12]	H5	RESERVED
D16	LA_D[55]	C6	LA_D[11]	J4	RESERVED
E16	LA_D[54]	A5	LA_D[10]	J5	RESERVED
D15	LA_D[53]	B5	LA_D[9]	K4	RESERVED
E15	LA_D[52]	C5	LA_D[8]	K5	RESERVED
D14	LA_D[51]	A4	LA_D[7]	L4	RESERVED
E14	LA_D[50]	B4	LA_D[6]	L5	RESERVED
D13	LA_D[49]	C4	LA_D[5]	M4	RESERVED
E13	LA_D[48]	A3	LA_D[4]	M5	RESERVED
D21	LA_D[47]	B3	LA_D[3]	N4	RESERVED
E21	LA_D[46]	C3	LA_D[2]	N5	RESERVED
A18	LA_D[45]	B2	LA_D[1]	G3	RESERVED
B18	LA_D[44]	C2	LA_D[0]	H1	RESERVED
C18	LA_D[43]	C14	LA_A[20]	H2	RESERVED
A17	LA_D[42]	A13	LA_A[19]	H3	RESERVED

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
B17	LA_D[41]	B13	LA_A[18]	J1	RESERVED
C17	LA_D[40]	C13	LA_A[17]	J2	RESERVED
A16	LA_D[39]	A12	LA_A[16]	J3	RESERVED
B16	LA_D[38]	B12	LA_A[15]	K1	RESERVED
C16	LA_D[37]	C12	LA_A[14]	K2	RESERVED
A15	LA_D[36]	A11	LA_A[13]	K3	RESERVED
B15	LA_D[35]	B11	LA_A[12]	L1	RESERVED
C15	LA_D[34]	C11	LA_A[11]	L2	RESERVED
A14	LA_D[33]	D11	LA_A[10]	L3	RESERVED
B14	LA_D[32]	E11	LA_A[9]	M1	RESERVED
D9	LA_D[31]	A10	LA_A[8]	M2	RESERVED
E9	LA_D[30]	B10	LA_A[7]	M3	RESERVED
D8	LA_D[29]	D10	LA_A[6]	U4	RESERVED
E8	LA_D[28]	E10	LA_A[5]	U5	RESERVED
D7	LA_D[27]	A8	LA_A[4]	V4	RESERVED
E7	LA_D[26]	C7	LA_A[3]	V5	RESERVED
D6	LA_D[25]	B8	LA_DSC#	W4	RESERVED
E6	LA_D[24]	C1	LA_CLK	W5	RESERVED
D5	LA_D[23]	C9	LA_WE#	Y4	RESERVED
E5	LA_D[22]	D12	LA_WE0#	Y5	RESERVED
D4	LA_D[21]	E12	LA_WE1#	AA4	RESERVED
E4	LA_D[20]	C8	LA_OE#	AA5	RESERVED
AB4	RESERVED	U2	RESERVED	AH7	M[4]_RXD[0]
AB5	RESERVED	R28	MDC	AE6	M[3]_RXD[0]
AC4	RESERVED	P28	MDIO	AH5	M[2]_RXD[0]
AC5	RESERVED	R29	M_CLK	AH2	M[1]_RXD[0]
AD4	RESERVED	AC29	M[23]_RXD[1]	AF2	M[0]_RXD[0]
AD5	RESERVED	AE28	M[22]_RXD[1]	AC27	M[23]_CRS_DV
W1	RESERVED	AJ27	M[21]_RXD[1]	AF29	M[22]_CRS_DV
Y1	RESERVED	AF27	M[20]_RXD[1]	AG27	M[21]_CRS_DV
Y2	RESERVED	AJ25	M[19]_RXD[1]	AF26	M[20]_CRS_DV
Y3	RESERVED	AF24	M[18]_RXD[1]	AG25	M[19]_CRS_DV
AA1	RESERVED	AH23	M[17]_RXD[1]	AG23	M[18]_CRS_DV
AA2	RESERVED	AE19	M[16]_RXD[1]	AF23	M[17]_CRS_DV

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
AA3	RESERVED	AF21	M[15]_RXD[1]	AG21	M[16]_CRS_DV
AB1	RESERVED	AJ19	M[14]_RXD[1]	AH21	M[15]_CRS_DV
AB2	RESERVED	AF18	M[13]_RXD[1]	AF19	M[14]_CRS_DV
AB3	RESERVED	AJ17	M[12]_RXD[1]	AF17	M[13]_CRS_DV
AC1	RESERVED	AJ15	M[11]_RXD[1]	AG17	M[12]_CRS_DV
AC2	RESERVED	AF15	M[10]_RXD[1]	AG15	M[11]_CRS_DV
AC3	RESERVED	AJ13	M[9]_RXD[1]	AF14	M[10]_CRS_DV
AD1	RESERVED	AF12	M[8]_RXD[1]	AG13	M[9]_CRS_DV
AD2	RESERVED	AJ11	M[7]_RXD[1]	AF11	M[8]_CRS_DV
AD3	RESERVED	AJ9	M[6]_RXD[1]	AG11	M[7]_CRS_DV
N3	RESERVED	AF9	M[5]_RXD[1]	AG9	M[6]_CRS_DV
N2	RESERVED	AJ7	M[4]_RXD[1]	AF8	M[5]_CRS_DV
N1	RESERVED	AF6	M[3]_RXD[1]	AG7	M[4]_CRS_DV
P3	RESERVED	AJ5	M[2]_RXD[1]	AF5	M[3]_CRS_DV
P2	RESERVED	AJ3	M[1]_RXD[1]	AG5	M[2]_CRS_DV
P1	RESERVED	AF1	M[0]_RXD[1]	AH3	M[1]_CRS_DV
R5	RESERVED	AC28	M[23]_RXD[0]	AF3	M[0]_CRS_DV
R4	RESERVED	AF28	M[22]_RXD[0]	AD29	M[23]_TXEN
R3	RESERVED	AH27	M[21]_RXD[0]	AG28	M[22]_TXEN
R2	RESERVED	AE27	M[20]_RXD[0]	AJ26	M[21]_TXEN
R1	RESERVED	AH25	M[19]_RXD[0]	AE26	M[20]_TXEN
T5	RESERVED	AE24	M[18]_RXD[0]	AJ24	M[19]_TXEN
T4	RESERVED	AF22	M[17]_RXD[0]	AE23	M[18]_TXEN
T3	RESERVED	AF20	M[16]_RXD[0]	AJ22	M[17]_TXEN
T2	RESERVED	AE21	M[15]_RXD[0]	AJ20	M[16]_TXEN
T1	RESERVED	AH19	M[14]_RXD[0]	AE20	M[15]_TXEN
W3	RESERVED	AH20	M[13]_RXD[0]	AJ18	M[14]_TXEN
W2	RESERVED	AH17	M[12]_RXD[0]	AJ21	M[13]_TXEN
V1	RESERVED	AH15	M[11]_RXD[0]	AJ16	M[12]_TXEN
G1	RESERVED	AE15	M[10]_RXD[0]	AJ14	M[11]_TXEN
V3	RESERVED	AH13	M[9]_RXD[0]	AE14	M[10]_TXEN
P4	RESERVED	AE12	M[8]_RXD[0]	AJ12	M[9]_TXEN
P5	RESERVED	AH11	M[7]_RXD[0]	AE11	M[8]_TXEN
V2	RESERVED	AH9	M[6]_RXD[0]	AJ10	M[7]_TXEN

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
U1	RESERVED	AE9	M[5]_RXD[0]	AJ8	M[6]_TXEN
AE8	M[5]_TXEN	AH8	M[6]_TXD[0]	G27	RESERVED
AJ6	M[4]_TXEN	AF7	M[5]_TXD[0]	H29	RESERVED
AE5	M[3]_TXEN	AH6	M[4]_TXD[0]	H28	RESERVED
AJ4	M[2]_TXEN	AF4	M[3]_TXD[0]	H27	RESERVED
AG1	M[1]_TXEN	AH4	M[2]_TXD[0]	J29	RESERVED
AE1	M[0]_TXEN	AG2	M[1]_TXD[0]	J28	RESERVED
AD27	M[23]_TXD[1]	AE2	M[0]_TXD[0]	J27	RESERVED
AH28	M[22]_TXD[1]	U26	RESERVED	K29	RESERVED
AG26	M[21]_TXD[1]	U25	RESERVED	K28	RESERVED
AE25	M[20]_TXD[1]	V26	RESERVED	K27	RESERVED
AG24	M[19]_TXD[1]	V25	RESERVED	L29	RESERVED
AE22	M[18]_TXD[1]	W26	RESERVED	L28	RESERVED
AJ23	M[17]_TXD[1]	W25	RESERVED	L27	RESERVED
AG20	M[16]_TXD[1]	Y27	RESERVED	M29	RESERVED
AE18	M[15]_TXD[1]	Y26	RESERVED	M28	RESERVED
AG18	M[14]_TXD[1]	AA26	RESERVED	M27	RESERVED
AE16	M[13]_TXD[1]	AA25	RESERVED	G26	RESERVED
AG16	M[12]_TXD[1]	AB26	RESERVED	G25	RESERVED
AG14	M[11]_TXD[1]	AB25	RESERVED	H26	RESERVED
AE13	M[10]_TXD[1]	AC26	RESERVED	H25	RESERVED
AG12	M[9]_TXD[1]	AC25	RESERVED	J26	RESERVED
AE10	M[8]_TXD[1]	AD26	RESERVED	J25	RESERVED
AG10	M[7]_TXD[1]	AD25	RESERVED	K25	RESERVED
AG8	M[6]_TXD[1]	U27	RESERVED	K26	RESERVED
AE7	M[5]_TXD[1]	V29	RESERVED	M25	RESERVED
AG6	M[4]_TXD[1]	V28	RESERVED	L26	RESERVED
AE4	M[3]_TXD[1]	V27	RESERVED	M26	RESERVED
AG4	M[2]_TXD[1]	W29	RESERVED	L25	RESERVED
AG3	M[1]_TXD[1]	W28	RESERVED	N26	RESERVED
AE3	M[0]_TXD[1]	W27	RESERVED	N25	RESERVED
AD28	M[23]_TXD[0]	Y29	RESERVED	P26	RESERVED
AG29	M[22]_TXD[0]	Y28	RESERVED	P25	RESERVED
AH26	M[21]_TXD[0]	Y25	RESERVED	F28	RESERVED

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
AF25	M[20]_TXD[0]	AA29	RESERVED	G28	RESERVED
AH24	M[19]_TXD[0]	AA28	RESERVED	E25	RESERVED
AG22	M[18]_TXD[0]	AA27	RESERVED	G29	RESERVED
AH22	M[17]_TXD[0]	AB29	RESERVED	F29	RESERVED
AE17	M[16]_TXD[0]	AB28	RESERVED	F26	RESERVED
AG19	M[15]_TXD[0]	AB27	RESERVED	E26	RESERVED
AH18	M[14]_TXD[0]	R26	RESERVED	F25	RESERVED
AF16	M[13]_TXD[0]	T25	RESERVED	E24	BIST_DONE/TSTOUT[15]
AH16	M[12]_TXD[0]	T26	RESERVED	D24	BIST_IN_PRC/TST0UT[14]
AH14	M[11]_TXD[0]	T28	RESERVED	D25	MCT_ERR/TSTOUT[13]
AF13	M[10]_TXD[0]	U28	RESERVED	D26	FCB_ERR/TSTOUT[12]
AH12	M[9]_TXD[0]	R25	RESERVED	C26	CHECKSUM_OK/TSTOUT [11]
AF10	M[8]_TXD[0]	U29	RESERVED	D27	INIT_START/TSTOUT[10]
AH10	M[7]_TXD[0]	T29	RESERVED	C27	INIT_DONE/TSTOUT[9]
B27	TSTOUT[8]	U18	VSS	N12	VSS
A27	TSTOUT[7]	V12	VSS	N13	VSS
E28	TSTOUT[6]	V13	VSS	K17	VDD
D28	TSTOUT[5]	V14	VSS	K18	VDD
C28	TSTOUT[4]	V15	VSS	M10	VDD
B28	TSTOUT[3]	V16	VSS	N10	VDD
E29	LED_BIT/TSTOUT[2]	V17	VSS	M20	VDD
D29	LED_SYN/TSTOUT[1]	V18	VSS	N20	VDD
C29	LED_CLK/TSTOUT[0]	N14	VSS	U10	VDD
N29	RESERVED	N15	VSS	V10	VDD
P29	RESERVED	N16	VSS	U20	VDD
F3	SCAN_EN	N17	VSS	V20	VDD
E1	SCLK	N18	VSS	Y12	VDD
U3	T_MODE0	P12	VSS	Y13	VDD
C10	T_MODE1	P13	VSS	Y17	VDD
B24	RESERVED	P14	VSS	Y18	VDD
A21	TRUNK1	P15	VSS	K12	VDD
C22	TRUNK0	P16	VSS	K13	VDD
A26	STROBE	C19	OE_CLK2	M16	VSS
B26	D0	B19	OE_CLK1	M17	VSS

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
C25	AUTOFD	A19	OE_CLK0	M18	VSS
A24	SCL	R13	VSS	F16	VCC
A25	SDA	R14	VSS	F17	VCC
F1	AVCC	R15	VSS	N6	VCC
D1	AGND	R16	VSS	P6	VCC
D22	SCANCOL	R17	VSS	R6	VCC
E23	SCANLINK	R18	VSS	T6	VCC
E27	SCANMODE	T12	VSS	U6	VCC
N28		T13	VSS	N24	VCC
N27		T14	VSS	P24	VCC
F2	RESIN#	T15	VSS	R24	VCC
G2	RESETOUT#	T16	VSS	T24	VCC
B22	MIRROR5	T17	VSS	U24	VCC
A22	MIRROR4	T18	VSS	AD13	VCC
C23	MIRROR3	U12	VSS	AD14	VCC
B23	MIRROR2	U13	VSS	AD15	VCC
A23	MIRROR1	U14	VSS	AD16	VCC
C24	MIRROR0	U15	VSS	AD17	VCC
D23	SCANCLK	U16	VSS	F13	VCC
T27	RESERVED	U17	VSS	F14	VCC
F27	RESERVED	M12	VSS	F15	VCC
C20	LA_CLK2	M13	VSS		
B20	LA_CLK1	M14	VSS		
A20	LA_CLK0	M15	VSS		
C21	P_D	P17	VSS		
E20	RESERVED	P18	VSS		
B25	RESERVED	R12	VSS		

14.4 Ball – Signal Name in Managed Mode

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
D20	LA_D[63]	D3	LA_D[19]	A9	LA_OE0#
B21	LA_D[62]	E3	LA_D[18]	B9	LA_OE1#
D19	LA_D[61]	D2	LA_D[17]	F4	RESERVED
E19	LA_D[60]	E2	LA_D[16]	F5	RESERVED
D18	LA_D[59]	A7	LA_D[15]	G4	RESERVED
E18	LA_D[58]	B7	LA_D[14]	G5	RESERVED
D17	LA_D[57]	A6	LA_D[13]	H4	RESERVED
E17	LA_D[56]	B6	LA_D[12]	H5	RESERVED
D16	LA_D[55]	C6	LA_D[11]	J4	RESERVED
E16	LA_D[54]	A5	LA_D[10]	J5	RESERVED
D15	LA_D[53]	B5	LA_D[9]	K4	RESERVED
E15	LA_D[52]	C5	LA_D[8]	K5	RESERVED
D14	LA_D[51]	A4	LA_D[7]	L4	RESERVED
E14	LA_D[50]	B4	LA_D[6]	L5	RESERVED
D13	LA_D[49]	C4	LA_D[5]	M4	RESERVED
E13	LA_D[48]	A3	LA_D[4]	M5	RESERVED
D21	LA_D[47]	B3	LA_D[3]	N4	RESERVED
E21	LA_D[46]	C3	LA_D[2]	N5	RESERVED
A18	LA_D[45]	B2	LA_D[1]	G3	RESERVED
B18	LA_D[44]	C2	LA_D[0]	H1	RESERVED
C18	LA_D[43]	C14	LA_A[20]	H2	RESERVED
A17	LA_D[42]	A13	LA_A[19]	H3	RESERVED
B17	LA_D[41]	B13	LA_A[18]	J1	RESERVED
C17	LA_D[40]	C13	LA_A[17]	J2	RESERVED
A16	LA_D[39]	A12	LA_A[16]	J3	RESERVED
B16	LA_D[38]	B12	LA_A[15]	K1	RESERVED
C16	LA_D[37]	C12	LA_A[14]	K2	RESERVED
A15	LA_D[36]	A11	LA_A[13]	K3	RESERVED
B15	LA_D[35]	B11	LA_A[12]	L1	RESERVED
C15	LA_D[34]	C11	LA_A[11]	L2	RESERVED
A14	LA_D[33]	D11	LA_A[10]	L3	RESERVED
B14	LA_D[32]	E11	LA_A[9]	M1	RESERVED
D9	LA_D[31]	A10	LA_A[8]	M2	RESERVED

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
E9	LA_D[30]	B10	LA_A[7]	M3	RESERVED
D8	LA_D[29]	D10	LA_A[6]	U4	RESERVED
E8	LA_D[28]	E10	LA_A[5]	U5	RESERVED
D7	LA_D[27]	A8	LA_A[4]	V4	RESERVED
E7	LA_D[26]	C7	LA_A[3]	V5	RESERVED
D6	LA_D[25]	B8	LA_DSC#	W4	RESERVED
E6	LA_D[24]	C1	LA_CLK	W5	RESERVED
D5	LA_D[23]	C9	LA_WE#	Y4	RESERVED
E5	LA_D[22]	D12	LA_WE0#	Y5	RESERVED
D4	LA_D[21]	E12	LA_WE1#	AA4	RESERVED
E4	LA_D[20]	C8	LA_OE#	AA5	RESERVED
AB4	RESERVED	U2	RESERVED	AH7	M[4]_RXD[0]
AB5	RESERVED	R28	MDC	AE6	M[3]_RXD[0]
AC4	RESERVED	P28	MDIO	AH5	M[2]_RXD[0]
AC5	RESERVED	R29	M_CLK	AH2	M[1]_RXD[0]
AD4	RESERVED	AC29	M[23]_RXD[1]	AF2	M[0]_RXD[0]
AD5	RESERVED	AE28	M[22]_RXD[1]	AC27	M[23]_CRS_DV
W1	RESERVED	AJ27	M[21]_RXD[1]	AF29	M[22]_CRS_DV
Y1	RESERVED	AF27	M[20]_RXD[1]	AG27	M[21]_CRS_DV
Y2	RESERVED	AJ25	M[19]_RXD[1]	AF26	M[20]_CRS_DV
Y3	RESERVED	AF24	M[18]_RXD[1]	AG25	M[19]_CRS_DV
AA1	RESERVED	AH23	M[17]_RXD[1]	AG23	M[18]_CRS_DV
AA2	RESERVED	AE19	M[16]_RXD[1]	AF23	M[17]_CRS_DV
AA3	RESERVED	AF21	M[15]_RXD[1]	AG21	M[16]_CRS_DV
AB1	RESERVED	AJ19	M[14]_RXD[1]	AH21	M[15]_CRS_DV
AB2	RESERVED	AF18	M[13]_RXD[1]	AF19	M[14]_CRS_DV
AB3	RESERVED	AJ17	M[12]_RXD[1]	AF17	M[13]_CRS_DV
AC1	RESERVED	AJ15	M[11]_RXD[1]	AG17	M[12]_CRS_DV
AC2	RESERVED	AF15	M[10]_RXD[1]	AG15	M[11]_CRS_DV
AC3	RESERVED	AJ13	M[9]_RXD[1]	AF14	M[10]_CRS_DV
AD1	RESERVED	AF12	M[8]_RXD[1]	AG13	M[9]_CRS_DV
AD2	RESERVED	AJ11	M[7]_RXD[1]	AF11	M[8]_CRS_DV
AD3	RESERVED	AJ9	M[6]_RXD[1]	AG11	M[7]_CRS_DV
N3	RESERVED	AF9	M[5]_RXD[1]	AG9	M[6]_CRS_DV

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
N2	RESERVED	AJ7	M[4]_RXD[1]	AF8	M[5]_CRS_DV
N1	RESERVED	AF6	M[3]_RXD[1]	AG7	M[4]_CRS_DV
P3	RESERVED	AJ5	M[2]_RXD[1]	AF5	M[3]_CRS_DV
P2	RESERVED	AJ3	M[1]_RXD[1]	AG5	M[2]_CRS_DV
P1	RESERVED	AF1	M[0]_RXD[1]	AH3	M[1]_CRS_DV
R5	RESERVED	AC28	M[23]_RXD[0]	AF3	M[0]_CRS_DV
R4	RESERVED	AF28	M[22]_RXD[0]	AD29	M[23]_TXEN
R3	RESERVED	AH27	M[21]_RXD[0]	AG28	M[22]_TXEN
R2	RESERVED	AE27	M[20]_RXD[0]	AJ26	M[21]_TXEN
R1	RESERVED	AH25	M[19]_RXD[0]	AE26	M[20]_TXEN
T5	RESERVED	AE24	M[18]_RXD[0]	AJ24	M[19]_TXEN
T4	RESERVED	AF22	M[17]_RXD[0]	AE23	M[18]_TXEN
T3	RESERVED	AF20	M[16]_RXD[0]	AJ22	M[17]_TXEN
T2	RESERVED	AE21	M[15]_RXD[0]	AJ20	M[16]_TXEN
T1	RESERVED	AH19	M[14]_RXD[0]	AE20	M[15]_TXEN
W3	RESERVED	AH20	M[13]_RXD[0]	AJ18	M[14]_TXEN
W2	RESERVED	AH17	M[12]_RXD[0]	AJ21	M[13]_TXEN
V1	RESERVED	AH15	M[11]_RXD[0]	AJ16	M[12]_TXEN
G1	RESERVED	AE15	M[10]_RXD[0]	AJ14	M[11]_TXEN
V3	RESERVED	AH13	M[9]_RXD[0]	AE14	M[10]_TXEN
P4	RESERVED	AE12	M[8]_RXD[0]	AJ12	M[9]_TXEN
P5	RESERVED	AH11	M[7]_RXD[0]	AE11	M[8]_TXEN
V2	RESERVED	AH9	M[6]_RXD[0]	AJ10	M[7]_TXEN
U1	RESERVED	AE9	M[5]_RXD[0]	AJ8	M[6]_TXEN
AE8	M[5]_TXEN	AH8	M[6]_TXD[0]	G27	RESERVED
AJ6	M[4]_TXEN	AF7	M[5]_TXD[0]	H29	RESERVED
AE5	M[3]_TXEN	AH6	M[4]_TXD[0]	H28	RESERVED
AJ4	M[2]_TXEN	AF4	M[3]_TXD[0]	H27	RESERVED
AG1	M[1]_TXEN	AH4	M[2]_TXD[0]	J29	RESERVED
AE1	M[0]_TXEN	AG2	M[1]_TXD[0]	J28	RESERVED
AD27	M[23]_TXD[1]	AE2	M[0]_TXD[0]	J27	RESERVED
AH28	M[22]_TXD[1]	U26	RESERVED	K29	RESERVED
AG26	M[21]_TXD[1]	U25	RESERVED	K28	RESERVED
AE25	M[20]_TXD[1]	V26	RESERVED	K27	RESERVED

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
AG24	M[19]_TXD[1]	V25	RESERVED	L29	RESERVED
AE22	M[18]_TXD[1]	W26	RESERVED	L28	RESERVED
AJ23	M[17]_TXD[1]	W25	RESERVED	L27	RESERVED
AG20	M[16]_TXD[1]	Y27	RESERVED	M29	RESERVED
AE18	M[15]_TXD[1]	Y26	RESERVED	M28	RESERVED
AG18	M[14]_TXD[1]	AA26	RESERVED	M27	RESERVED
AE16	M[13]_TXD[1]	AA25	RESERVED	G26	RESERVED
AG16	M[12]_TXD[1]	AB26	RESERVED	G25	RESERVED
AG14	M[11]_TXD[1]	AB25	RESERVED	H26	RESERVED
AE13	M[10]_TXD[1]	AC26	RESERVED	H25	RESERVED
AG12	M[9]_TXD[1]	AC25	RESERVED	J26	RESERVED
AE10	M[8]_TXD[1]	AD26	RESERVED	J25	RESERVED
AG10	M[7]_TXD[1]	AD25	RESERVED	K25	RESERVED
AG8	M[6]_TXD[1]	U27	RESERVED	K26	RESERVED
AE7	M[5]_TXD[1]	V29	RESERVED	M25	RESERVED
AG6	M[4]_TXD[1]	V28	RESERVED	L26	RESERVED
AE4	M[3]_TXD[1]	V27	RESERVED	M26	RESERVED
AG4	M[2]_TXD[1]	W29	RESERVED	L25	RESERVED
AG3	M[1]_TXD[1]	W28	RESERVED	N26	RESERVED
AE3	M[0]_TXD[1]	W27	RESERVED	N25	RESERVED
AD28	M[23]_TXD[0]	Y29	RESERVED	P26	RESERVED
AG29	M[22]_TXD[0]	Y28	RESERVED	P25	RESERVED
AH26	M[21]_TXD[0]	Y25	RESERVED	F28	RESERVED
AF25	M[20]_TXD[0]	AA29	RESERVED	G28	RESERVED
AH24	M[19]_TXD[0]	AA28	RESERVED	E25	RESERVED
AG22	M[18]_TXD[0]	AA27	RESERVED	G29	RESERVED
AH22	M[17]_TXD[0]	AB29	RESERVED	F29	RESERVED
AE17	M[16]_TXD[0]	AB28	RESERVED	F26	RESERVED
AG19	M[15]_TXD[0]	AB27	RESERVED	E26	RESERVED
AH18	M[14]_TXD[0]	R26	RESERVED	F25	RESERVED
AF16	M[13]_TXD[0]	T25	RESERVED	E24	BIST_DONE/TSTOUT[15]
AH16	M[12]_TXD[0]	T26	RESERVED	D24	BIST_IN_PRC/TST0UT[14]
AH14	M[11]_TXD[0]	T28	RESERVED	D25	MCT_ERR/TSTOUT[13]
AF13	M[10]_TXD[0]	U28	RESERVED	D26	FCB_ERR/TSTOUT[12]

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
AH12	M[9]_TXD[0]	R25	RESERVED	C26	CHECKSUM_OK/TSTOUT [11]
AF10	M[8]_TXD[0]	U29	RESERVED	D27	INIT_START/TSTOUT[10]
AH10	M[7]_TXD[0]	T29	RESERVED	C27	INIT_DONE/TSTOUT[9]
B27	TSTOUT[8]	U18	VSS	N12	VSS
A27	TSTOUT[7]	V12	VSS	N13	VSS
E28	TSTOUT[6]	V13	VSS	K17	VDD
D28	TSTOUT[5]	V14	VSS	K18	VDD
C28	TSTOUT[4]	V15	VSS	M10	VDD
B28	TSTOUT[3]	V16	VSS	N10	VDD
E29	LED_BIT/TSTOUT[2]	V17	VSS	M20	VDD
D29	LED_SYN/TSTOUT[1]	V18	VSS	N20	VDD
C29	LED_CLK/TSTOUT[0]	N14	VSS	U10	VDD
N29	RESERVED	N15	VSS	V10	VDD
P29	RESERVED	C19	P_DATA15	U20	VDD
F3	SCAN_EN	B19	P_DATA14	V20	VDD
E1	SCLK	A19	P_DATA13	Y12	VDD
U3	T_MODE0	P12	VSS	Y13	VDD
C10	T_MODE1	P13	VSS	Y17	VDD
B24	P_DATA6	P14	VSS	Y18	VDD
A21	P_DATA7	P15	VSS	K12	VDD
C22	P_A2	P16	VSS	K13	VDD
A26	P_WE	N16	VSS	M16	VSS
B26	P_RD	N17	VSS	M17	VSS
C25	P_CS	N18	VSS	M18	VSS
A24	P_A1	R13	VSS	F16	VCC
A25	P_A0	R14	VSS	F17	VCC
F1	AVCC	R15	VSS	N6	VCC
D1	AGND	R16	VSS	P6	VCC
D22	SCANCOL	R17	VSS	R6	VCC
E23	SCANLINK	R18	VSS	T6	VCC
E27	SCANMODE	T12	VSS	U6	VCC
N28		T13	VSS	N24	VCC
N27		T14	VSS	P24	VCC
F2	RESIN#	T15	VSS	R24	VCC

Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name	Ball No.	Signal Name
G2	RESETOUT#	T16	VSS	T24	VCC
B22	P_DATA5	T17	VSS	U24	VCC
A22	P_DATA4	T18	VSS	AD13	VCC
C23	P_DATA3	U12	VSS	AD14	VCC
B23	P_DATA2	U13	VSS	AD15	VCC
A23	P_DATA1	U14	VSS	AD16	VCC
C24	P_DATA0	U15	VSS	AD17	VCC
D23	SCANCLK	U16	VSS	F13	VCC
T27	RESERVED	U17	VSS	F14	VCC
F27	RESERVED	M12	VSS	F15	VCC
C20	P_DATA12	M13	VSS		
B20	P_DATA11	M14	VSS		
A20	P_DATA10	M15	VSS		
C21	P_DATA9	P17	VSS		
E20	P_DATA8	P18	VSS		
B25	P_INT	R12	VSS		

14.5 AC/DC Timing

14.5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +85°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	+125°C
Supply Voltage VCC with Respect to VSS	+3.0 V to +3.6 V
Supply Voltage VDD with Respect to VSS	+2.38 V to +2.75 V
Voltage on Input Pins	-0.5 V to (VCC + 3.3 V)

Caution: Stress above those listed may damage the device. Exposure to the Absolute Maximum Ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability. Functionality at or above these limits is not implied.

14.5.2 DC Electrical Characteristics

VCC = 3.0 V to 3.6 V (3.3v +/- 10%)$T_{AMBIENT}$ = -40°C to +85°C

VDD = 2.5 V +10% - 5%

14.5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

Sym	Parameter Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
f_{osc}	Frequency of Operation		100		MHz
I_{CC}	Supply Current – @ 100 MHz (VCC=3.3 V)			350	mA
I_{DD}	Supply Current – @ 100 MHz (VDD =2.5 V)			1450	mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage (CMOS)	2.4			V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage (CMOS)			0.4	V
V_{IH-TTL}	Input High Voltage (TTL 5V tolerant)	2.0		VCC + 2.0	V
V_{IL-TTL}	Input Low Voltage (TTL 5V tolerant)			0.8	V
I_{IL}	Input Leakage Current (0.1 V < V_{IN} < VCC)			10	μA
I_{OL}	Output Leakage Current (0.1 V < VOUT < VCC)			10	uA
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			5	pF
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance			5	pF
$C_{I/O}$	I/O Capacitance			7	pF
θ_{ja}	Thermal resistance with 0 air flow			11.2	C/W
θ_{ja}	Thermal resistance with 1 m/s air flow			10.2	C/W
θ_{ja}	Thermal resistance with 2 m/s air flow			8.9	C/W
θ_{jc}	Thermal resistance between junction and case			3.1	C/W
θ_{jb}	Thermal resistance between junction and board			6.6	C/W

14.5.4 Typical Reset & Bootstrap Timing Diagram

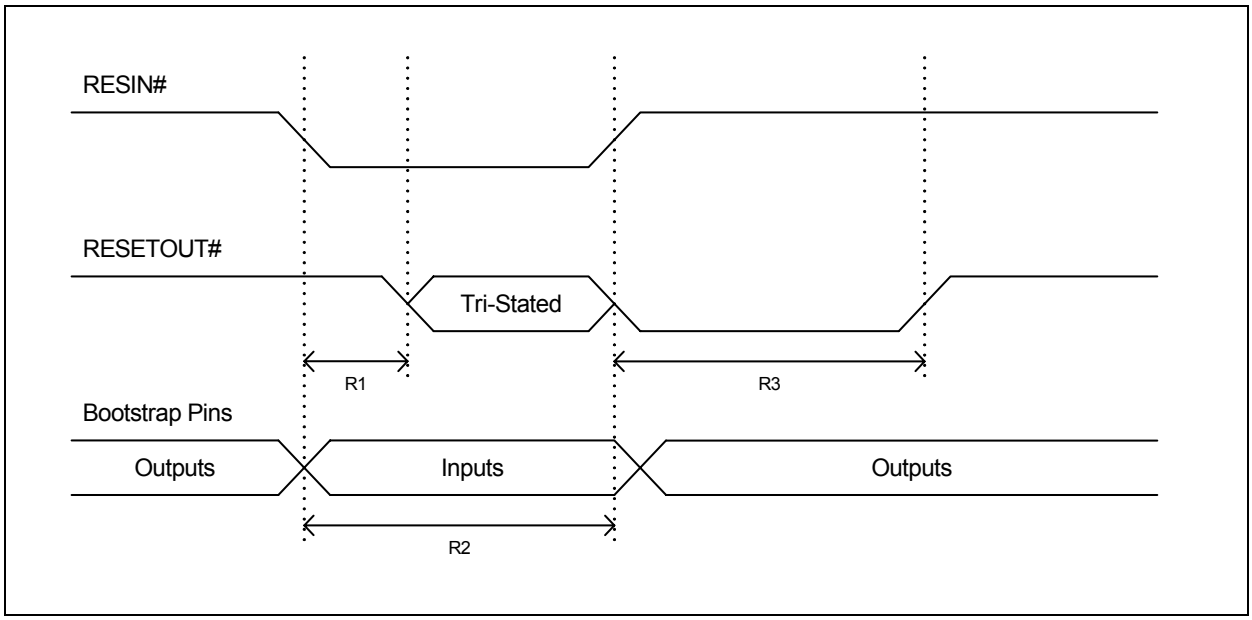


Figure 14 - Typical Reset & Bootstrap Timing Diagram

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Note
R1	Delay until RESETOUT# is tri-stated		10 ns	RESETOUT# state is then determined by the external pull-up/down resistor
R2	Bootstrap stabilization	1 μs	10 μs	Bootstrap pins sampled on rising edge of RESIN#[a]
R3	RESETOUT# assertion		2 ms	

Table 10 - Reset & Bootstrap Timing

a. The TSTOUT[8:0] pins will switch over to the LED interface functionality in 3 SCLK cycles after RESIN# goes high

14.5.5 Typical CPU Timing Diagram for a CPU Write Cycle

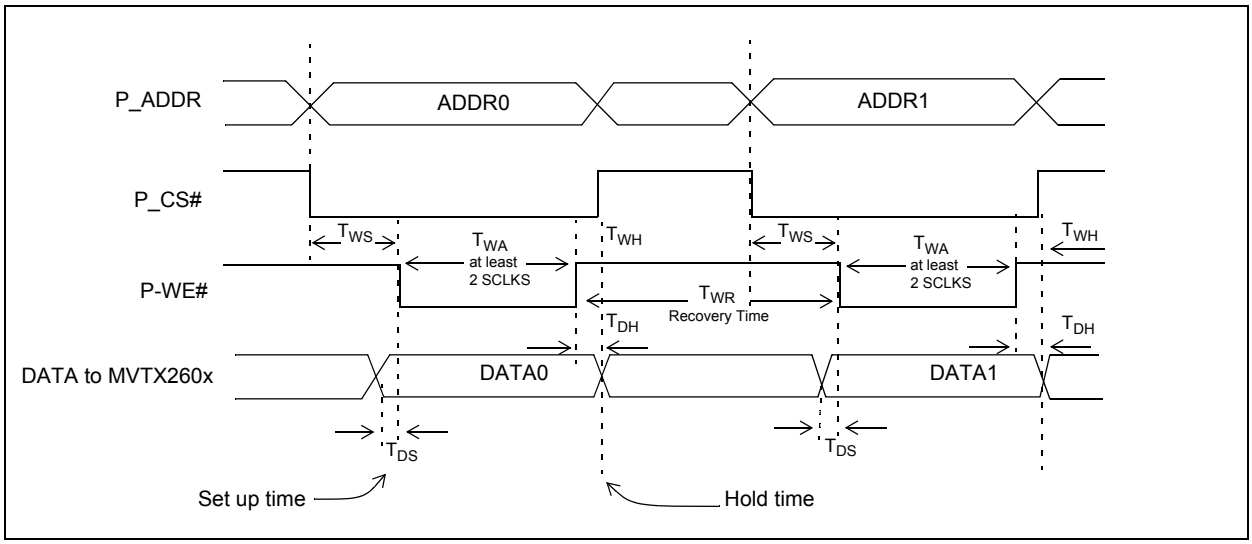


Figure 15 - Typical CPU Timing Diagram for a CPU Write Cycle

Description		(SCLK=100 MHz)		(SCLK=125 MHz)		Refer to Figure 7
Write Cycle	**Symbol**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	
Write Set up Time	T_{WS}	10		10		
Write Active Time	T_{WA}	20		16		At least 2 SCLK
Write Hold Time	T_{WH}	2		2		
Write Recovery time	T_{WR}	30		24		At least 3 SCLK
Data Set Up time	T_{DS}	10		10		
Data Hold time	T_{DH}	2		2		

14.5.6 Typical CPU Timing Diagram for a CPU Read Cycle

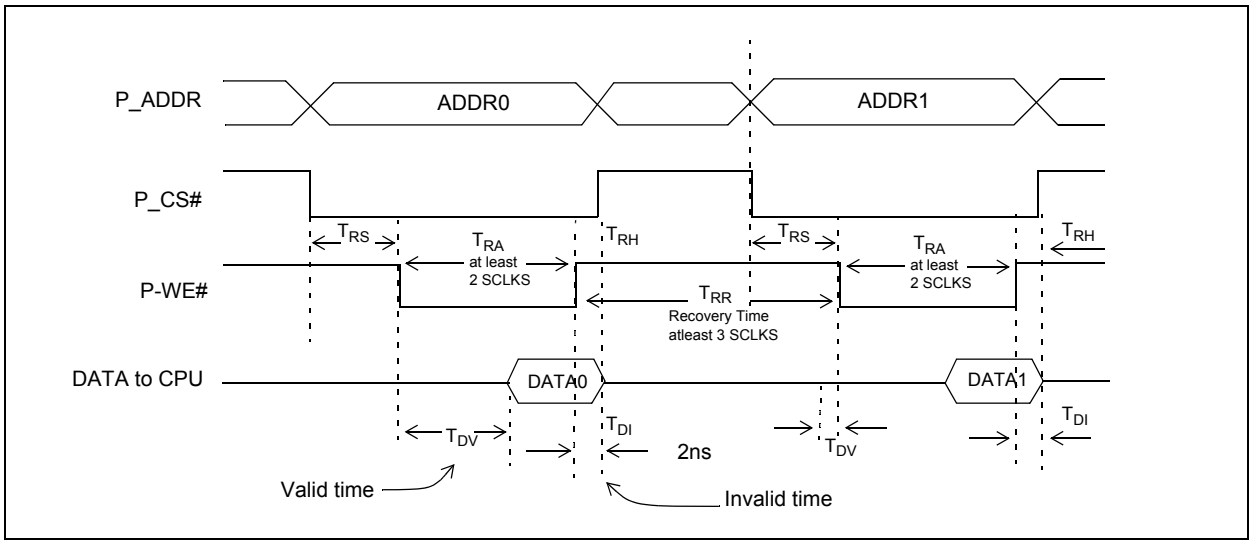


Figure 16 - Typical CPU Timing Diagram for a CPU Read Cycle

Description		(SCLK=100 MHz)		(SCLK=125 MHz)		Refer to Figure 8
Read Cycle	**Symbol**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	
Read Set up Time	T_{RS}	10		10		
Read Active Time	T_{RA}	20		16		At least 2 SCLK
Read Hold Time	T_{RH}	2		2		
Read Recovery time	T_{RR}	30		24		At least 3 SCLK
Data Valid time	T_{Dv}		10		10	
Data Invalid time	T_{DI}		6		6	

14.6 Local Frame Buffer SBRAM Memory Interface

14.6.1 Local SBRAM Memory Interface

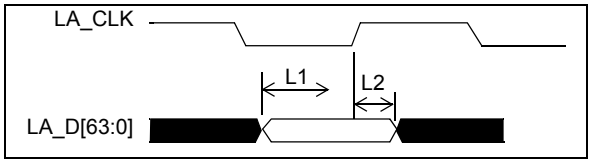


Figure 17 - Local Memory Interface – Input Setup and Hold Timing

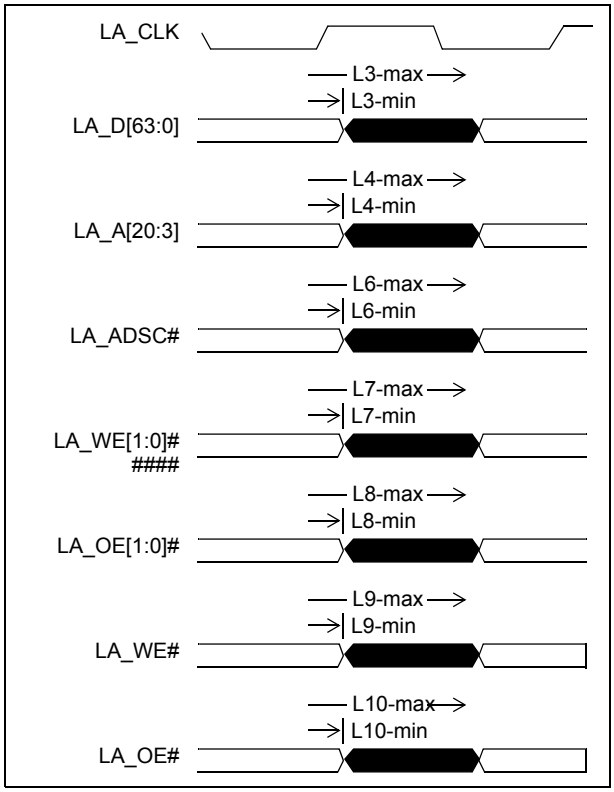


Figure 18 - Local Memory Interface – Output Valid Delay Timing

Symbol	Parameter	-100 MHz		Note
		Min. (ns)	Max. (ns)	
L1	LA_D[63:0] input set-up time	4		
L2	LA_D[63:0] input hold time	1.5		
L3	LA_D[63:0] output valid delay	1.5	7	C_L = 25 pf
L4	LA_A[20:3] output valid delay	2	7	C_L = 30 pf
L6	LA_ADSC# output valid delay	1	7	C_L = 30 pf
L7	LA_WE[1:0]#output valid delay	1	7	C_L = 25 pf
L8	LA_OE[1:0]# output valid delay	-1	1	C_L = 25 pf
L9	LA_WE# output valid delay	1	7	C_L = 25 pf
L10	LA_OE# output valid delay	1	5	C_L = 25 pf

Table 11 - AC Characteristics - Local Frame Buffer SBRAM Memory Interface

14.7 AC Characteristics

14.7.1 Reduced Media Independent Interface

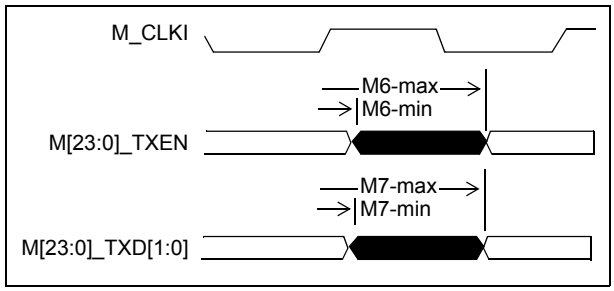


Figure 19 - AC Characteristics - Reduce Media Independent Interface

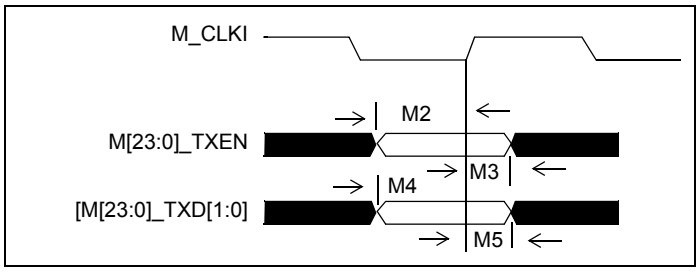


Figure 20 - AC Characteristics – Reduced Media Independent Interface

Symbol	Parameter	-50 MHz		Note
		Min. (ns)	Max. (ns)	
M2	M[23:0]_RXD[1:0] Input Setup Time	4		
M3	M[23:0]_RXD[1:0] Input Hold Time	1		
M4	M[23:0]_CRS_DV Input Setup Time	4		
M5	M[23:0]_CRS_DV Input Hold Time	1		
M6	M[23:0]_TXEN Output Delay Time	2	11	C_L = 20 pF
M7	M[23:0]_TXD[1:0] Output Delay Time	2	11	C_L = 20 pF

Table 12 - AC Characteristics - Reduced Media Independent Interface

14.7.2 LED Interface

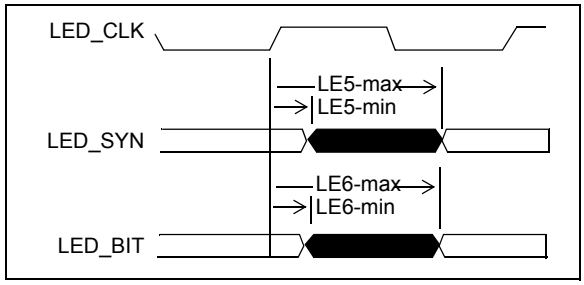


Figure 21 - AC Characteristics – LED Interface

Symbol	Parameter	Variable FREQ.		Note
		Min. (ns)	Max. (ns)	
LE5	LED_SYN Output Valid Delay	-1	7	C_L = 30 pf
LE6	LED_BIT Output Valid Delay	-1	7	C_L = 30 pf

Table 13 - AC Characteristics - LED Interface

14.7.3 SCANLINK SCANCOL Output Delay Timing

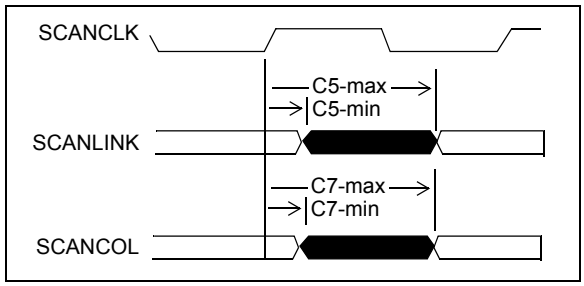


Figure 22 - SCANLINK SCANCOL Output Delay Timing

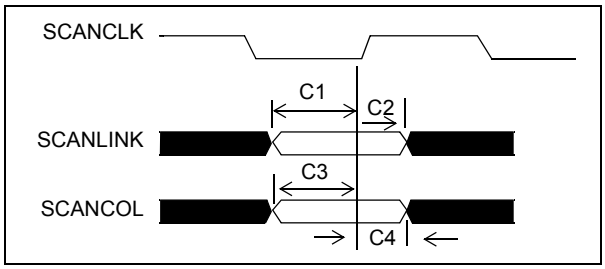


Figure 23 - SCANLINK, SCANCOL Setup Timing

Symbol	Parameter	-25 MHz		Note
		Min. (ns)	Max. (ns)	
C1	SCANLINK input set-up time	20		
C2	SCANLINK input hold time	2		
C3	SCANCOL input setup time	20		
C4	SCANCOL input hold time	1		
C5	SCANLINK output valid delay	0	10	C_L = 30 pf
C7	SCANCOL output valid delay	0	10	C_L = 30 pf

Table 14 - SCANLINK, SCANCOL Timing

14.7.4 MDIO Input Setup and Hold Timing

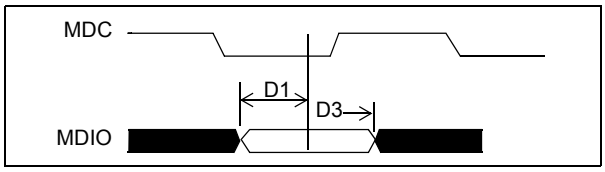


Figure 24 - MDIO Input Setup and Hold Timing

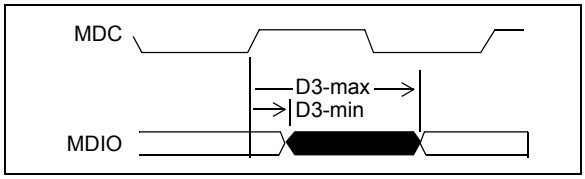


Figure 25 - MDIO Output Delay Timing

Symbol	Parameter	1 MHz		Note
		Min. (ns)	Max. (ns)	
D1	MDIO input setup time	10		
D2	MDIO input hold time	2		
D3	MDIO output delay time	1	20	C_L = 50 pf

Table 15 - MDIO Timing

14.7.5 I²C Input Setup Timing

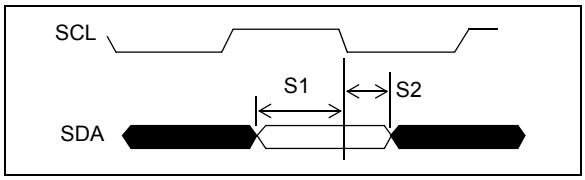


Figure 26 - I²C Input Setup Timing

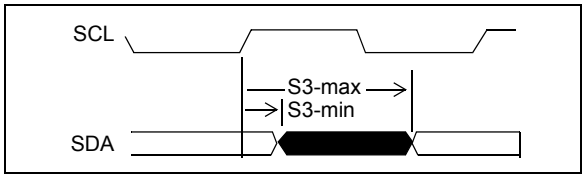


Figure 27 - I²C Output Delay Timing

Symbol	Parameter	50 KHz		Note
		Min. (ns)	Max. (ns)	
S1	SDA input setup time	20		
S2	SDA input hold time	1		
S3*	SDA output delay time	4 usec	6 usec	C_L = 30 pf
* Open Drain Output. Low to High transistor is controlled by external pullup resistor.				

Table 16 - I²C Timing

14.7.6 Serial Interface Setup Timing

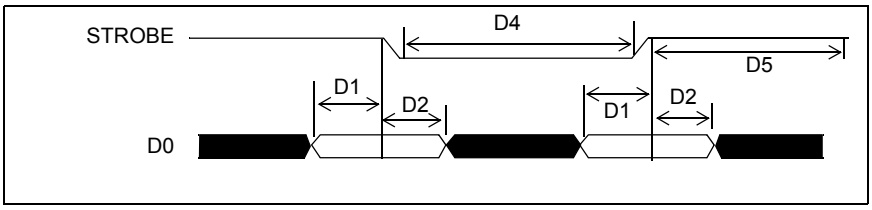


Figure 28 - Serial Interface Setup Timing

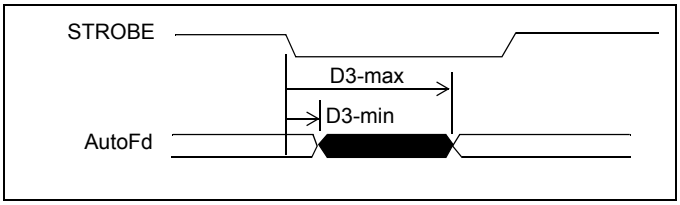
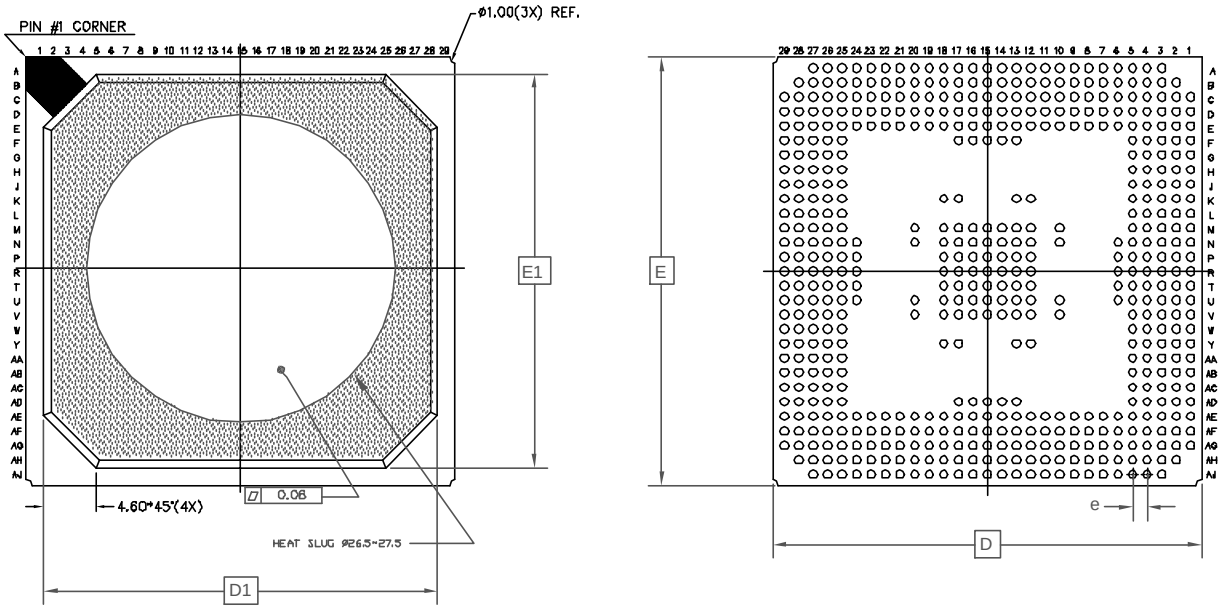
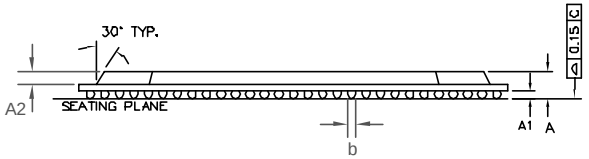


Figure 29 - Serial Interface Output Delay Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Min. (ns)	Max. (ns)	Note
D1	D0 setup time	20		
D2	D0 hold time	3μs		
D3	AutoFd output delay time	1	50	C_L = 100 pf
D4	Strobe low time	5μs		
D5	Strobe high time	5μs		

Table 17 - Serial Interface Timing





DIMENSION	MIN	MAX
A	2.20	2.46
A1	0.50	0.70
A2	1.17 REF	
D	37.30	37.70
D1	34.50 REF	
E	37.30	37.70
E1	34.50 REF	
b	0.60	0.90
e	1.27	
N	553	
Conforms to JEDEC MS - 034		

NOTE:

1. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM
2. DIMENSION "b" IS MEASURED AT THE MAXIMUM SOLDER BALL DIAMETER
3. SEATING PLANE IS DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE SOLDER BALLS.
4. N IS THE NUMBER OF SOLDER BALLS
5. NOT TO SCALE.
6. SUBSTRATE THICKNESS IS 0.56 MM

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