

IEEE P802.3ae MDC/MDIO

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Presentation purpose

- Explain what the MDIO interface is
 - For those not familiar with 802.3
- Explain what we have changed and added to the MDIO interface in 802.3ae
 - For those who are familiar with 802.3 but have not been participating in 802.3ae
- Explain how MDIO fits with 802.3ae link status and fault reporting

What is MDIO for ?

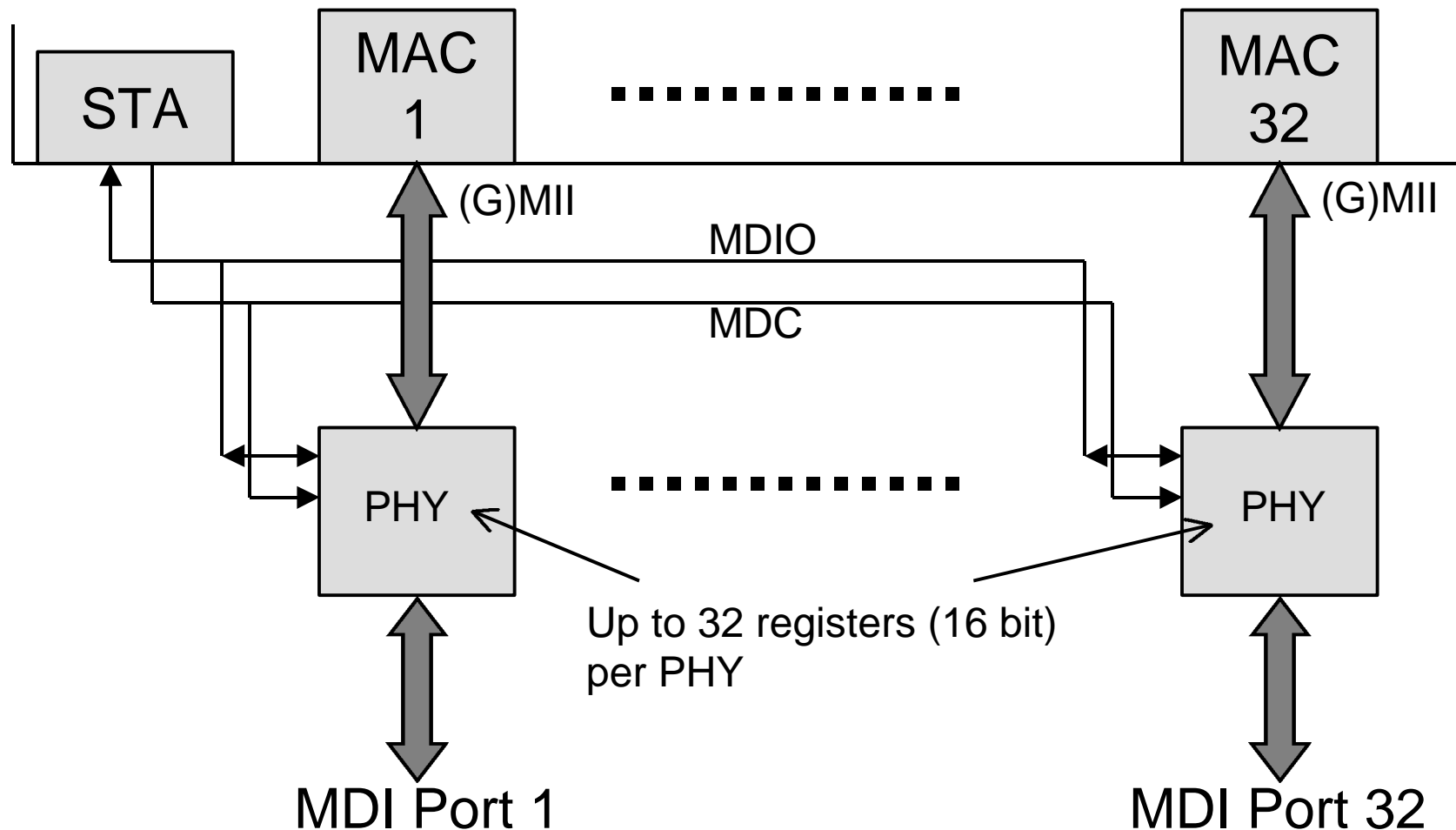
‘..a simple, two-wire, serial interface to connect a management entity and a managed PHY for the purposes of controlling the PHY and gathering status from the PHY.’

(Clause 22.2.4)

MDIO signals

- MDC (Management Data Clock)
sourced continuously from STA (station management entity)
- MDIO (Management Data Input/Output)
bi-directional multi-drop bus

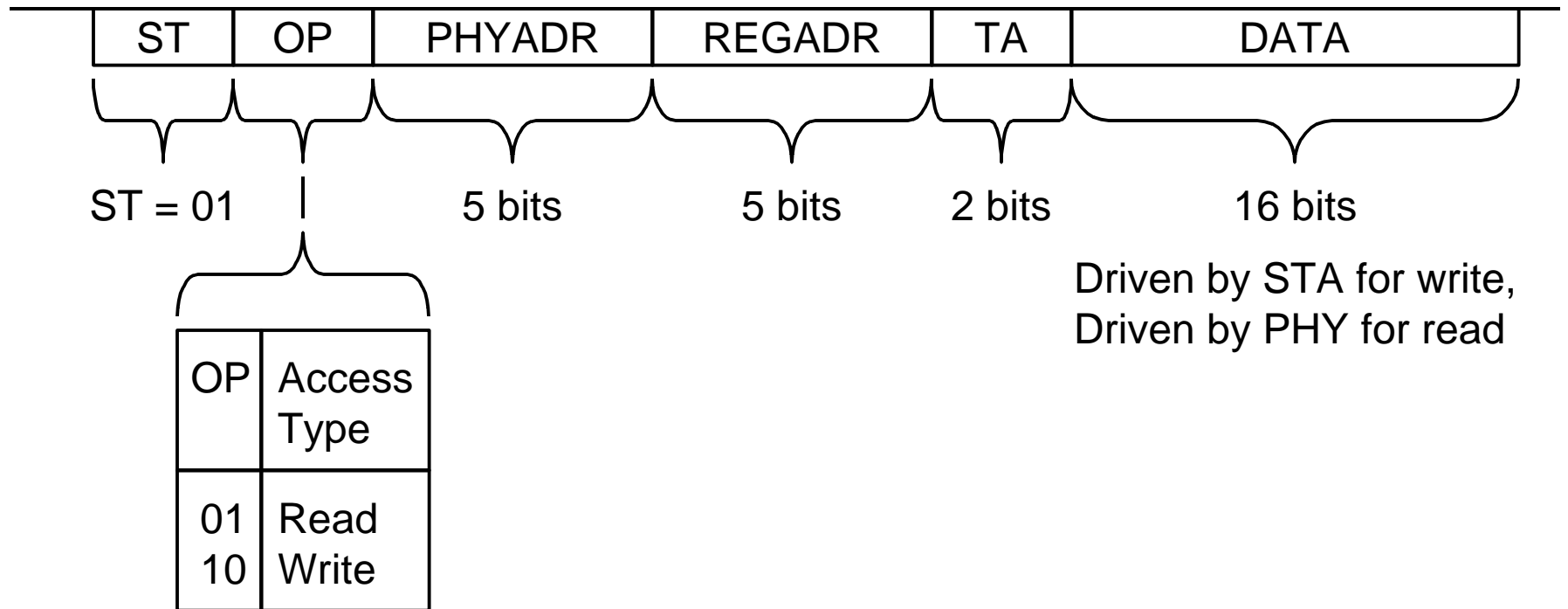
Clause 22 MDIO : Up to 32 PHYs



Clause 22 MDIO

- PHY status and control
 - Link status
 - Speed ability and selection
 - Power down for low power consumption
 - Duplex mode (full / half)
 - Control of auto-negotiation
 - Fault signalling
 - Loopback
- 2.5MHz MDC speed
 - 39 000 registers per second

MDIO frame format



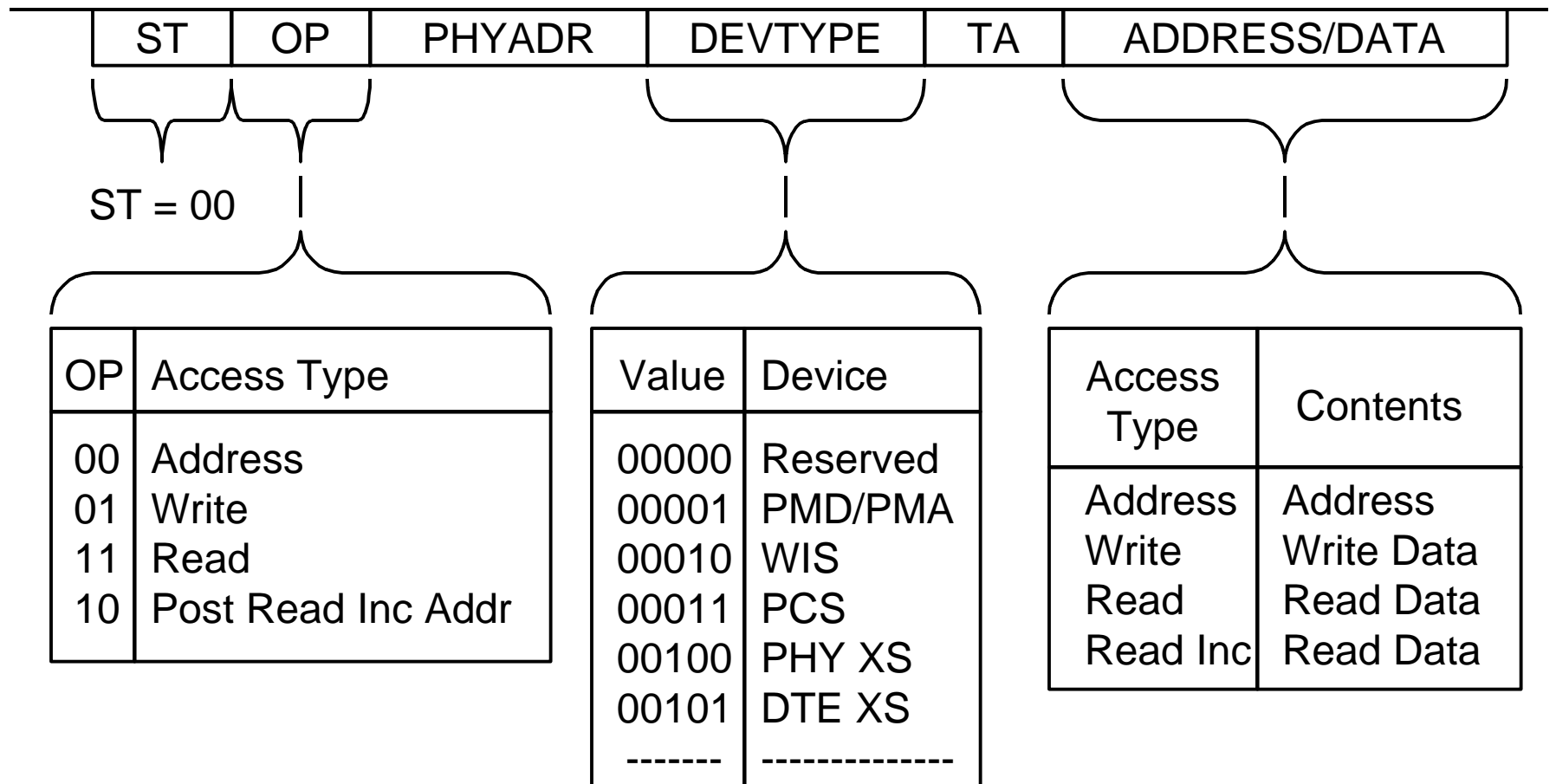
Issues with Clause 22 MDIO

- Not enough registers for future use
 - Only 4 left unallocated
- Electrical interface requires 5V tolerance
- Does not cater for multi-device PHYs

10GbE adopted proposal

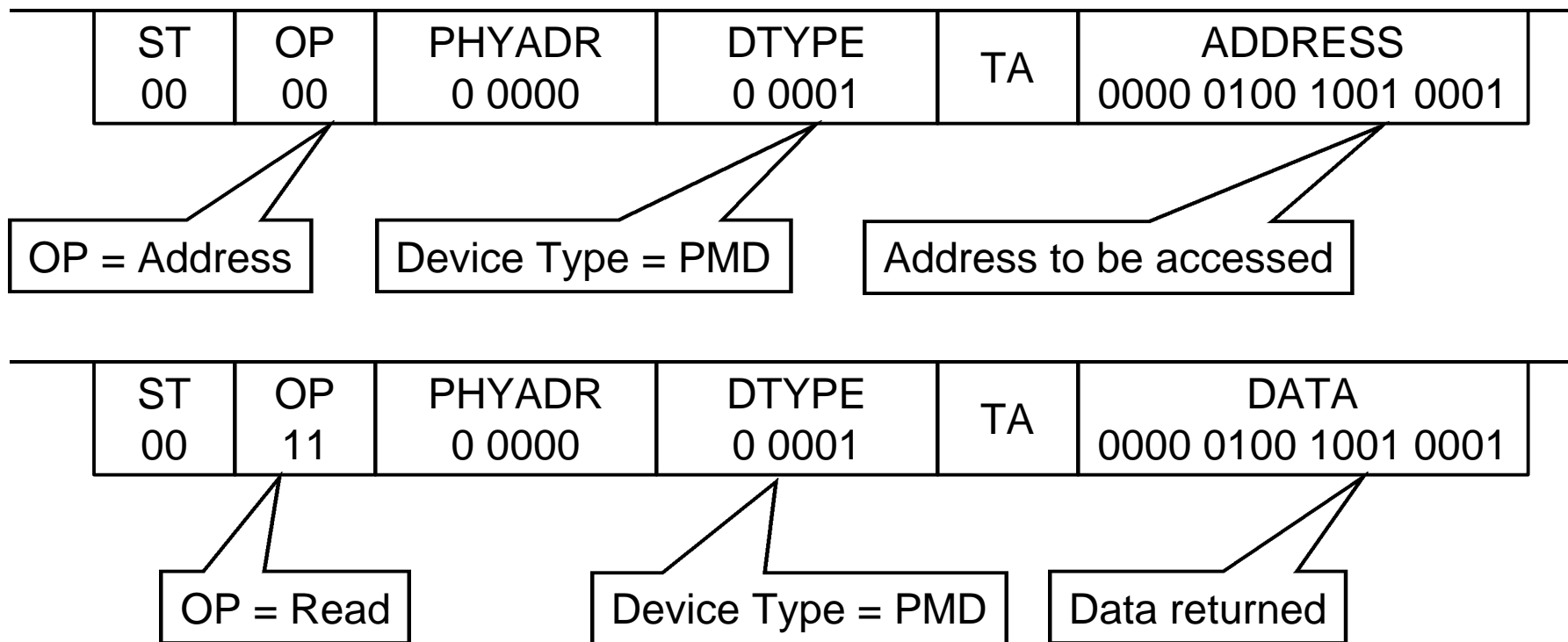
- Use spare ST (start of frame) code (00)
 - Define new indirect addressing register access
 - Applicable to ST code 00 only
 - Access consists of a Address cycle followed by a Read or Write cycle
- Provides many more registers
 - 32 ports as at present
 - 32 MMDs per port (MDIO Manageable Device)
 - 65 536 registers per device

10GbE indirect addressing

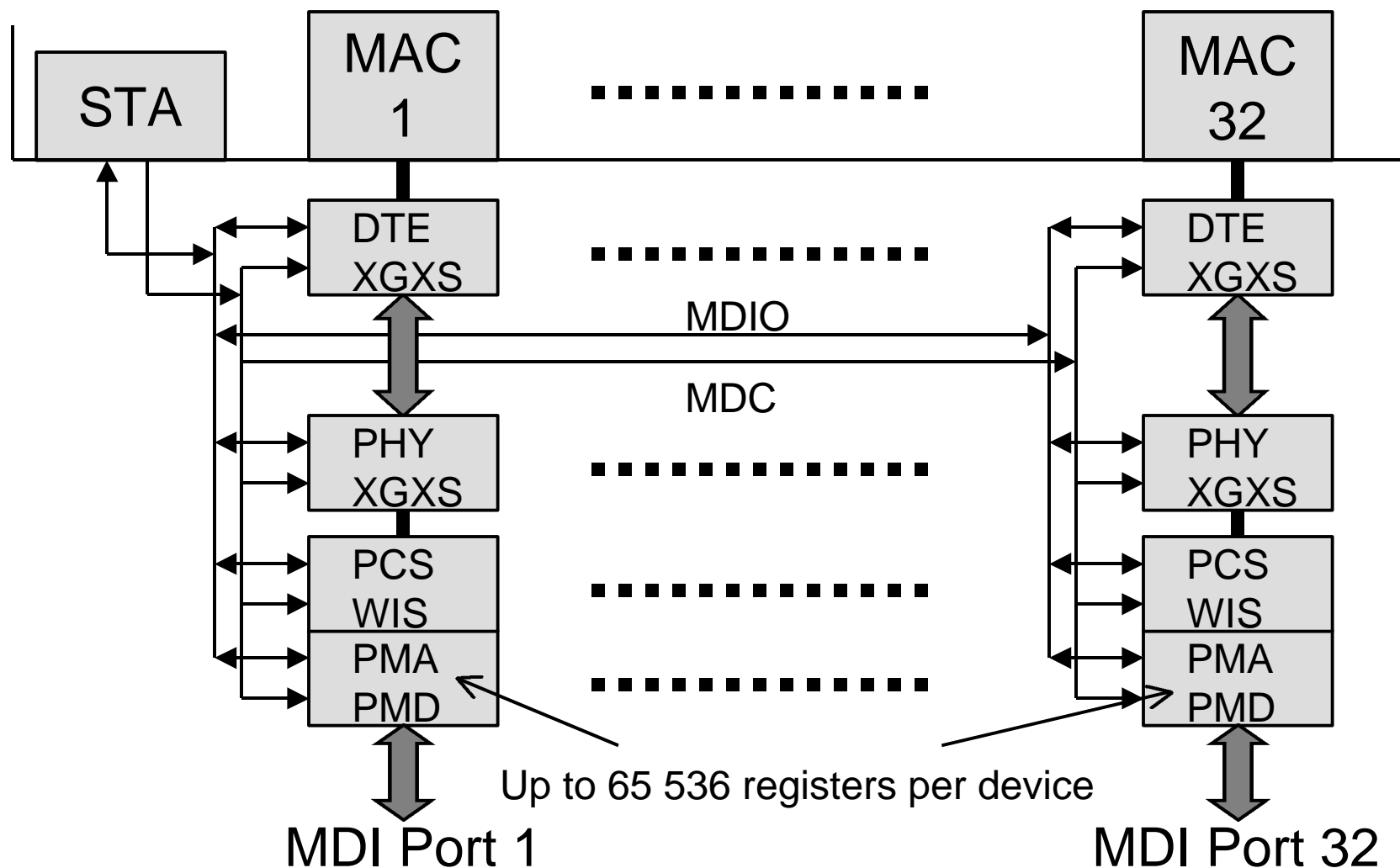


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10GbE indirect addressing example



10GbE MDIO devices



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What can the registers do ?

- All status and control
 - Link status, speed, power down, fault, loopback
 - PMD capabilities (wavelength, loopback)
 - WIS registers
 - PCS error counters, test patterns
 - XGXS status and control (XAUI)

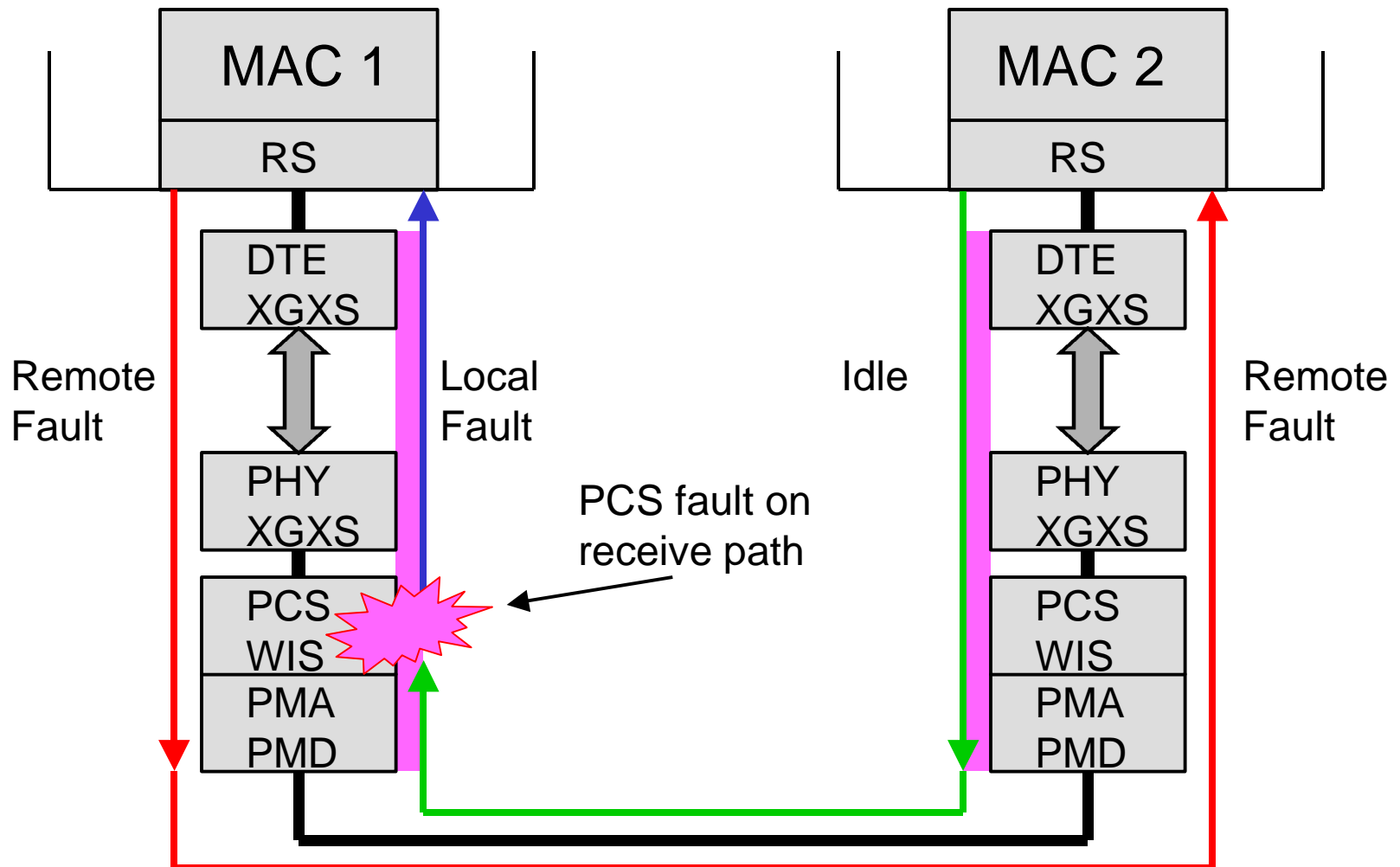
Fault signalling and link status

- Logic in the previously logic-free RS
 - http://www.ieee802.org/3/ae/public/nov00/taborek_2_1100.pdf
- Only the RS can generate RF codes
- Other devices in the link can generate LF codes and must propagate LF codes or RF codes
 - A LF condition overrides a received RF code
- An RS that receives an LF code generates an RF code on the transmit path
- An RS that receives an RF code generates IDLE on the transmit path

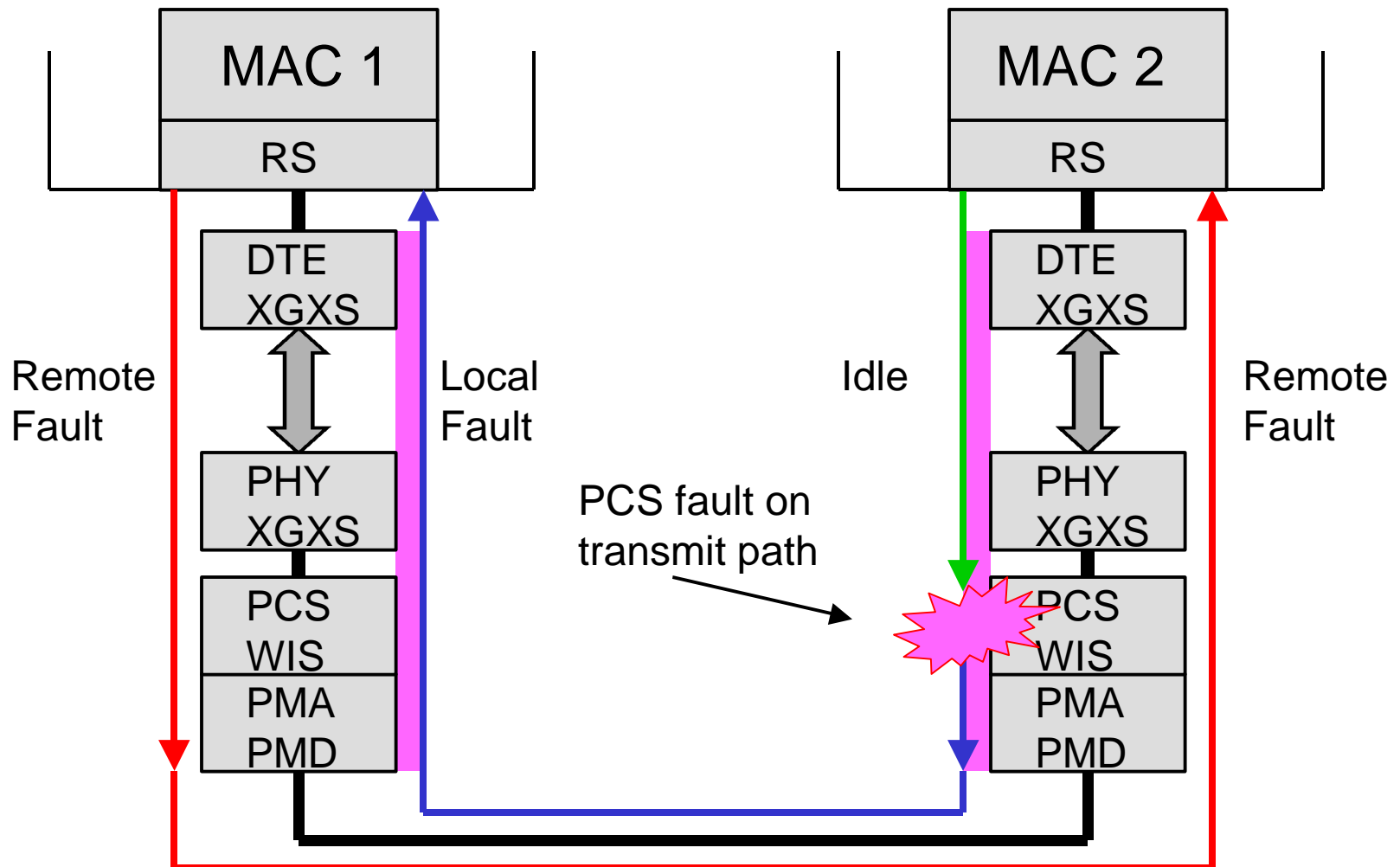
Fault signalling and link status

- MDIO used to interrogate devices when an RF code or LF code is received by the RS
 - Check transmit path for a received RF
 - Check receive path for a received LF
- Can only interrogate local devices !
 - Transmission of RF code will trigger a far end interrogation
- Link status can also be checked on a device-by- device basis

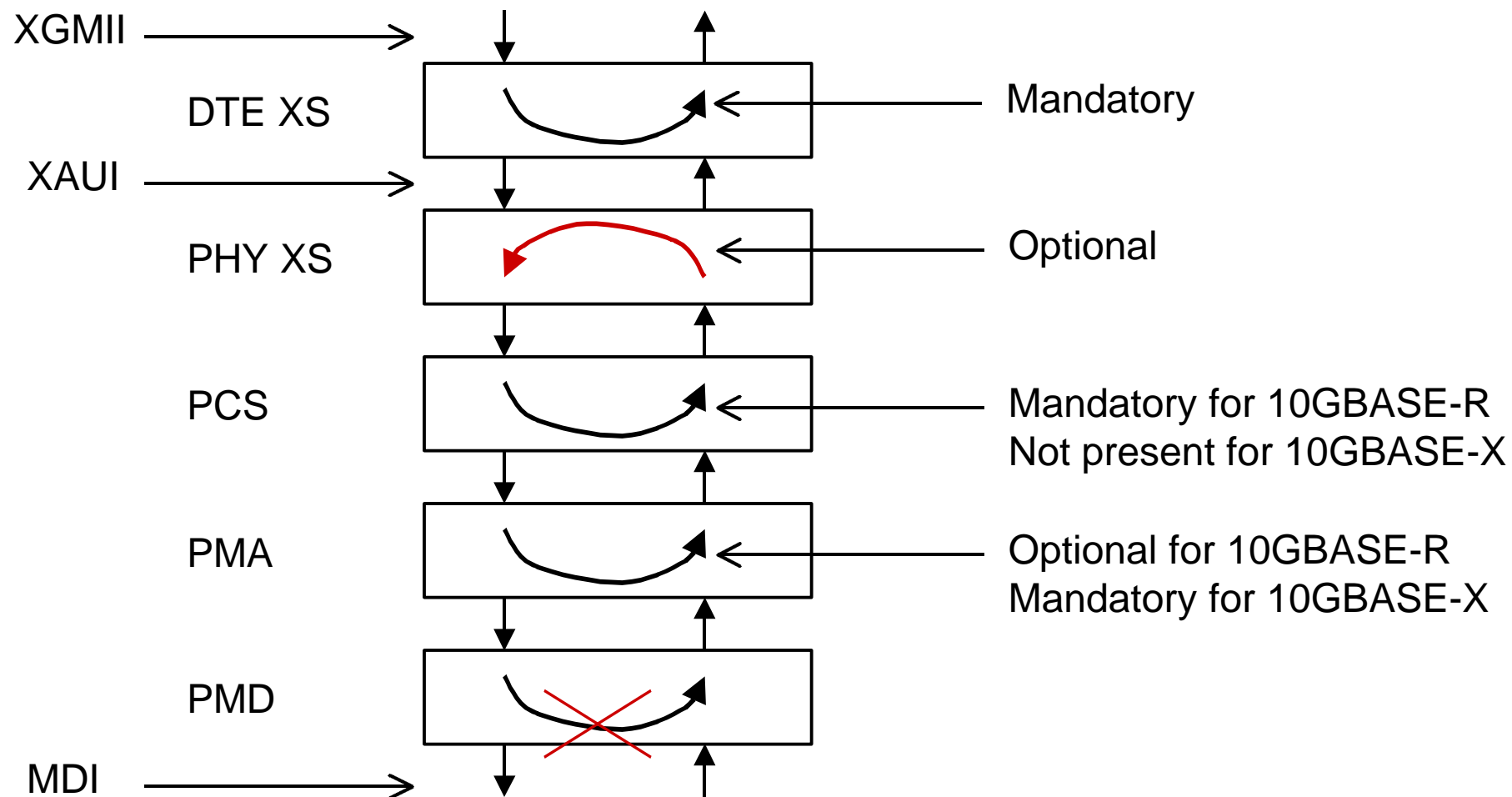
Fault signalling example



Fault signalling example



10GbE loopbacks



10GbE electrical specification

- $V_{DD} = 1.2V$ typical
- Possible to use open drain drivers

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
V_I	-0.3V	1.5V
V_{IH}	0.84V	
V_{IL}		0.36V
V_{OH}	1.0V	1.5V
V_{OL}	-0.3V	0.2V
I_O	4mA	

10GbE MDIO

- Backwards compatibility
 - Possible to integrate a Clause 22 PHY into a Clause 45 MMD and use the new electrical interface with the old frame format
- Optional
 - Not mandatory to implement MDIO – could provide access to registers using another interface

Summary

- New Indirect Address register access defined for 10GbE
- Opens up many more registers
 - 32 Ports
 - 32 MMDs per port
 - 65 536 Registers per MMD
- End-to-end fault signalling
 - Detailed diagnosis via register accesses
- Multiple loopback points defined
- New low voltage electrical specification