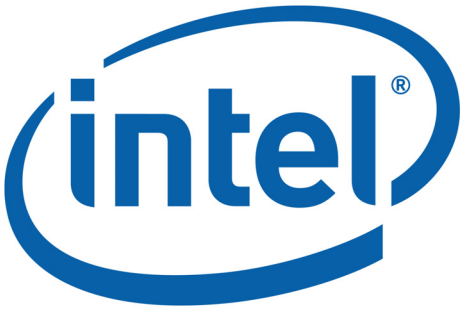

Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY Datasheet

Networking Division (ND)

Features:

- 10GBASE-T Performance — Ability to support worst case channels while reducing power and latency when channel characteristics permit:
  - 100 m on augmented CAT 6 (CAT 6A and CAT 7)
  - 55 m on CAT 6 and best-effort using CAT 5e
- Built-in thermal management capabilities — Enables deployment in thermally constrained environments
  - On-die thermal sensor with alarm and warning thresholds

Note: Details describing built-in thermal management capabilities will be made available in a future datasheet release.

- 19 x 19 mm (single/dual port) or 25 x 25 mm (quad port) flip-chip BGA or package — Low cost, flexible heat-sinking, and compatible with volume PCB manufacturing:
  - 1 mm ball pitch
  - Low thermal resistance (θ_{jc})
- IEEE ® 802.3an-2008 compliant auto-negotiation — Interoperability with existing Ethernet infrastructure
- External SPI Flash interface
- High-Performance full KR (with auto-negotiation) / XFI / SGMII I/F with AC-JTAG- Ensures trouble-free operation over a range of interconnect scenarios
- Loopback Capability — Enables extensive system test and debug with remote loopback control
  - Supports numerous loopbacks with pass-through capability
- Integrated MDI Filter and Advanced RFI Cancellation — Patented RFI technology provided improved performance in the presence of RF interference
  - Eliminates external filter components

Order Number: 334279-002
Revision 2.2
June 2017

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Comments
2.2	June 2017	• Update Bill Of Material (BOM) - added new Flash components.
2.1	April 2016	• Corrected minor pin table information. • Updated power and peak current information. • Updated BOM.
2.0	April 2015	First release (Intel Public).

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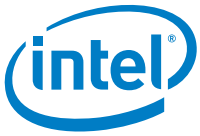


1.0 Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY (X557) is a single (AT), dual (AT2), quad (AT4) port, 28 nm CMOS 10GBASE-T / 1000BASE-T / 100BASE-TX triple-speed PHY that is designed to be a low-power solution for all Network Interface Cards (NICs), switch, and LAN on Motherboard (LOM) applications that require 10GBASE-T capability.

This section is intended to provide an overview of the X557 and its operating modes.

A block diagram of the X557 is shown in Figure 1-1. Each port uses a common analog front-end for all three modes of operation as well as a common system interface (configurable as dual KR/XFI in 10 GbE,1000BASE-X for GbE and dual SGMII in 1 GbE / 100 Mb/s). In the 10 GbE mode transmit direction, data from the system interface is equalized and received. This data is then mapped into a virtual internal SGMII interface where blocks of two SGMII frames (32 bits of data + 4 bits of control) are encoded into a single 65-byte block, using the 64-byte/65-byte encoding scheme specified in Clause 55. In 10 GbE mode, 50 of these65-byte blocks are aggregated together, along with a prepended auxiliary bit, and an appended CRC-8to form the 3259-bit 10GBASE-T transmission frame payload. This payload is encoded using a combination of LDPC encoding and coset partitioning, with the LDPC encoding adding an additional 325systematic check bits to produce a 3584-bit 10GBASE-T transmission frame. The coset partitioning effectively divides the frame up into 512 7-bit symbols, where the upper 3 bits are uncoded and describe the coset, while the lower 4 bits are coded and identify an element within the coset. These 8cosets are then mapped onto a 128-DSQ constellation (a 16 x 16 checkerboard pattern) that is physically encoded as two back-to-back PAM-16 symbols. These symbols are then THP precoded, filtered, and sent out over the four twisted pairs in the cable.

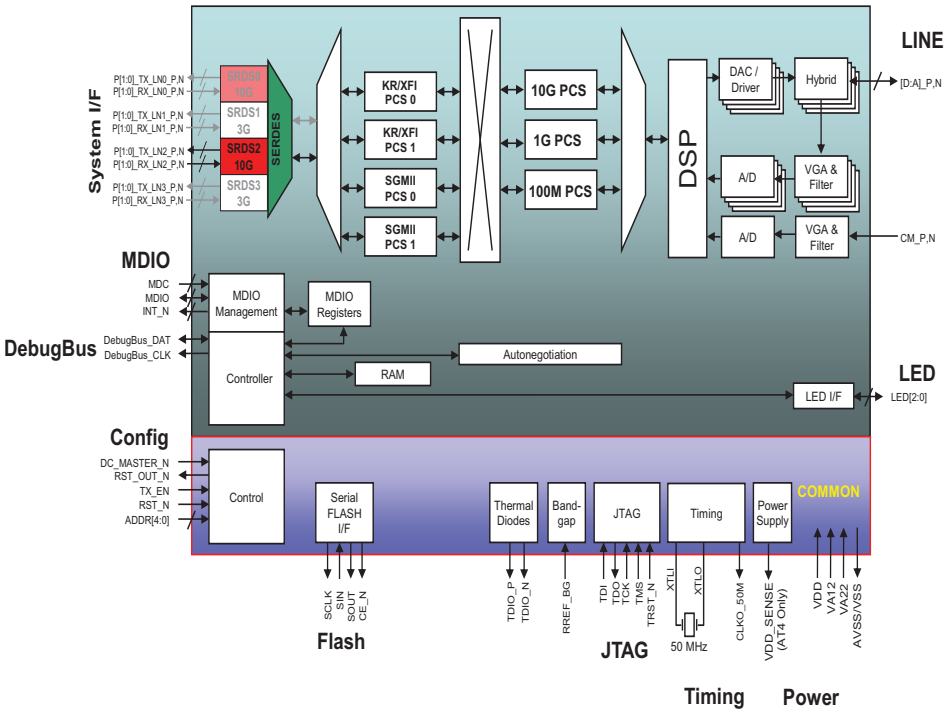


Figure 1-1 Intel® X557 10 GbE PHY Block Diagram

In the receive direction in 10 GbE mode, PAM-16 coded symbols enter the X557 from the line interface and pass through the hybrid, which provides transmit / receive isolation. These symbols are then filtered and amplified prior to being sampled by four high-speed, high-precision A/D converters. The outputs of these A/D converters are then passed through an extensive set of adaptive equalizers that provide both cross-talk and echo cancellation. After timing is recovered, the data from the four channels is aligned and merged together to form the original, but noisy transmission frames. In 10 GbE mode, the data is decoded using an LDPC decoder. However, in 10 GbE mode the data is further sliced using knowledge of the coset partitioning and 128-DSQ mapping to produce the original 10GBASE-T transmission frame payload. The CRC-8 over this payload is then checked to ensure integrity of the uncoded bits. Finally, in all schemes, the auxiliary bit is stripped, the 65-byte blocks remapped into XGMII blocks, and the received Ethernet data transmitted out the MAC interface.

When operating in 1 GbE or 100 Mb/s modes, receive data from the analog front-end is routed to either the 1 GbE or 100 Mb/s PCS where timing is recovered and equalization performed. In 1 GbE mode, Viterbi decoding is also done. From here, the data passes across a virtual GMII interface to the system interface which is SGMII mode on logical Lane 0. In the transmit direction, 1 GbE or 100 Mb/s data is received on the SGMII interface, passed through the 1 GbE or 100 Mb/s PCS and then transmitted by the common analog front-end.

Figure 1-2 shows a typical system-level block diagram of a 10GBASE-T channel with an optional dual-media interface built using the X557. On the line side of the X557, a robust interface providing good common-mode rejection and electrical protection against cable discharge is implemented. On the MAC side, the X557 provides a robust SerDes interface with configurable pre-emphasis and receive equalization. For test coverage, this interface also incorporates AC JTAG.

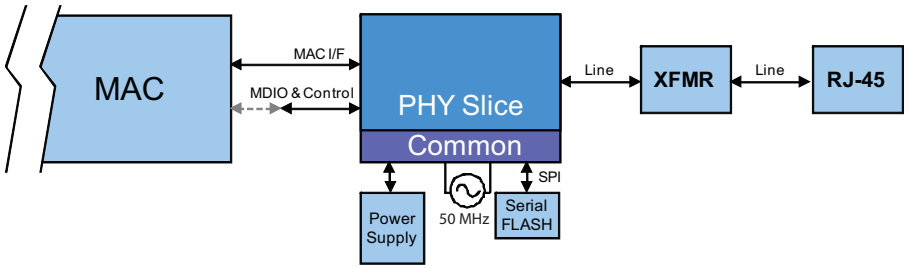


Figure 1-2 X557 10 GbE PHY Block Interconnect

On-chip, the X557 contains a 32-bit micro-controller that manages the state machines and operation of the various elements within the chip. Consequently, there is a great deal of flexibility afforded to the end user because of the presence of this micro-controller, and as such the X557 offers a high degree of control and flexibility. The image for the micro-controller is stored in an optional external SPI Flash. This interface also provides the user the capability of directly programming the Flash during manufacturing.

In addition to the Ethernet interfaces, the X557 provides three 20 mA LED outputs per port that are configurable via software to respond to a variety of conditions such as link activity and connection status. Clocking for the X557 is provided from a 50 MHz differential clock.

Power for the X557 is provided from three supply voltages, with configurable I/O voltage levels. In order to assist the system designer in deploying the X557, a reference design (part numbers, schematics, and layout) is provided that is optimized for performance, efficiency and cost.

1.2 Mechanical

The X557 is packaged in a 19 mm x 19 mm flip-chip, 324-pin BGA (single and dual port) or a 25 mm x 25 mm flip-chip 576 pin BGA (quad port) along with a thermal heat spreader. Consequently, the θ_{jc} is a low 0.42 °C/W. Meanwhile, the die is rated to operate up to 105 °C junction temperature, so engineering an appropriate thermal solution for the target system is a straight-forward task.

1.2.1 Power Supplies

The X557 uses these power supplies: a 0.83V digital supply (VDD), 1.2V and 2.1V analog supplies (VA12 and VA21, respectively) and 2.5V digital I/O. From an operating perspective, no power supply sequencing is required, but it is recommended that all supplies come up following the directions provided in section within 20 ms from the first rail rising to the last rail reaching its 70% voltage level.

For I/O, the X557 offers a separate VDD_IO supply, which sets the logic thresholds for the I/O at 70% / 30% of its voltage. In addition to the VDD_IO supply voltage of 2.5V, a separate control pin (MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N when pulled low) enables pins MDC, MDIO, TX_EN (single/dual port only) and RST_N to operate at 1.2V logic levels, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO.

AVSS, VSS, and VSS_SRDS must be tied to the same ground plane.

1.2.2 Clocks

The X557-AT uses a 50 MHz differential clock to synthesize all required clocks.

Note: Either a 50 MHZ crystal or a 50 MHz oscillator can be implemented with the X557-AT (single port) device (crystal mode or oscillator mode, XTAL_SELECT_N = 0b or XTAL_SELECT_N = 1b). However, a 50 MHZ oscillator must be implemented for use with the X557-AT2 (dual port) and X557-AT4 (quad port) devices (LVDS oscillator mode).

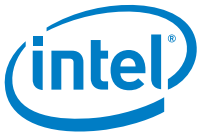
1.2.3 Flash

The X557 is capable of operating with a 512 KB (4 Mb) or larger SPI serial Flash.

For Flash I/O, the X557 offers a separate VDD_FLASH supply that is used to run the Flash interface. VDD_FLASH requires 2.5V.

1.2.4 Power-on Default Values

The X557 has a fixed set of hardware default values that exist in the chip for all configurable registers. However, the firmware is capable of storing in its boot image any change to these defaults for up to 48 PHYs within a single image, effectively enabling the user to configure the chip to come out of reset in the desired operating state. This can be done by altering the boot image. Contact your Intel representative for more details about updating boot images.



1.2.5 SerDes Configuration

The X557 is capable of routing any logical SerDes lane to any physical SerDes lane as well as performing polarity inversions. On the line side, in addition to supporting MDI / MDI-X and automatic polarity correction, the X557 supports lane swapping of the A, B, C, and D pairs to enable easy board routing with different magnetics pinouts.

1.3 SerDes

The X557 is designed to be used in conjunction with a triple-speed MAC chip:

- KR/XFI for 10 GbE
- 1000BASE-X for 1 GbE (SerDes logical lane 0)
- SGMII for 100 Mb/s (SerDes logical lane 0)

Note: The X557-AT2 10 GbE PHY internally has four SerDes per PHY, but only physical lane 2 is connected. Consequently, the register map contains information for lanes 0, 1 and 3, but these cannot be used in the X557-AT2. The X557 is capable of being configured so that the MAC interface can start in one of the following modes:

1. Start with the 10 GbE interface on KR/XFI.
2. Start with the 1000BASE-X interface on (SGMII without auto-negotiation).
3. Start with extended SGMII auto-negotiation enabled.
4. Start with all interfaces off.

Once a connection to a link partner has been established, the interface switches to the correct MAC interface speed.

1.4 Power On

The X557 is designed to perform the following operations at boot:

1. Power-up calibration of the internal VCOs and variable power supplies (if variable supply operation is enabled).
2. Provision stored default values. X557 is capable of storing in its firmware image a list of registers whose default values should be overwritten with a user-specified value on power up. Contact your Intel representative for more details about enabling the PHY to be personalized for certain modes of operation.
3. Calibration of the analog front-end.
4. Auto-negotiation.
5. Perform training (as required).
6. Verify error-free operation.

7. Enter steady state.

1.5 Cable Diagnostics

The X557 implements a powerful cable diagnostic algorithm to accurately measure all of the TDR and TDT (cross-channel impulse responses) sequences within the group of four channels. The algorithm used transmits a pseudo-noise sequence with an amplitude of less than 300 mV for a brief period of time, and from this converges the 10GBASE-T equalizers on all of the other channels. From the results of this measurement, the length of each pair, the top impairment along the pair, and the impedance of the cable are flagged. These measurements are reported to an accuracy to ±1m using a cable propagation characteristics of 4.83 ns/m and are presented in the global MMD register map.

1.6 Debug Tools

The X557 supports a full suite of network and system loopbacks at all 10 Gb/s rates. As well the X557 supports a network loopback with pass through and destructive merge, which means that the looped-back traffic is also passed through to the SerDes interface, as well looped back. In the transmit direction, any traffic on the SerDes interface is destructively merged with the loopback traffic. For example, the SerDes traffic takes priority over the looped-back traffic). This enables diagnosis of remote equipment while maintaining a remote session connection during a loopback test. Loopback is shown in Figure 1-3.

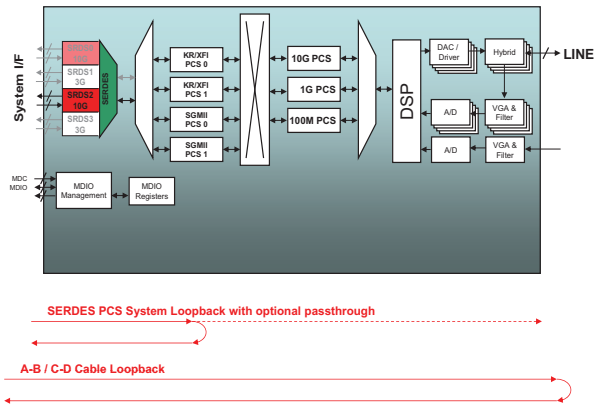
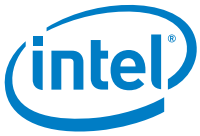


Figure 1-3 X557 Loopback

In addition to the loopbacks, the X557 supports CRC-32 packet checking on both the receive and transmit traffic at all rates, and maintains one second interval packet counters for both bad and good packets.

Finally, the X557 is able to generate all of the IEEE test mode patterns, as well as CRPAT generation and checking in both line and system directions.

On the KR interface, the X557 supports x^9, x^{31}, square wave, and pseudo-noise generation and checking, as well as CRPAT generation and checking.



1.7 Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE)

The X557 provides support for EEE on 10GBASE-T and 1000BASE-T interfaces. It is also capable of running in both normal operating mode, where the system controls entering and exiting from the EEE state and autonomous operation on the line where the PHY controls entering and exiting EEE operation via a provisioned no-traffic timer. If no traffic is seen within a certain period of time, the PHY goes to sleep on the line if connected at either 10 GbE or 1 GbE rates. This mode of operation requires the MACs to be in operation because rate pacing during startup is done via pause frames.

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2.0 Hardware Interfaces (X557-AT and X557-AT2)

Note: Any signal name that ends with an asterisk (*) or pin name that ends with _N are active low.

2.1 Management Interface

The management interface on the X557 is a two wire interface with a unidirectional MDC clock and a bidirectional MDIO data. The MDIO interface on the X557 is a robust implementation of this standard. It is designed to operate up to 18 MHz[1] and is capable of withstanding voltages up to double the operating voltage (the theoretical worst-case maximum reflection on an unterminated bus). It uses a Schmitt-trigger in conjunction with a de-bounce state machine to de-bounce the signals, and is capable of hot-insertion. The MDIO data line is capable of pulling low a 280 Ω load tied to 1.2V, and can be configured to support either open-drain, or push-pull operation in the Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441 register. Push-pull is the default operating mode.

In order to provide flexibility to the implementation, the X557 uses a programmable I/O voltage. The logic thresholds for the I/O are set at 70% and 30% for V_{IH}/V_{OH} and V_{IL}/V_{OL}, respectively for any VDD_IO greater than 1.8V. For 1.2V MDIO operation (affects TX_EN, MDC, MDIO, RST_N) a separate signal called MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N is provided that will force 1.2V operation on these signals, regardless of the VDD_IO voltage.

The management interface enables communication between the Station Management (STA) and a PHY. The STA is the external host controller which is the master of the management interface bus. Consequently, it always sources the MDC clock. When the MDIO is sourced by the STA, the PHY samples the MDIO at the rising edge of MDC. When the MDIO is sourced by the PHY during read operations, the STA samples the MDIO at the rising edge.

1. This is a function of whether the output is set to push-pull or open-drain mode, and on the capacitance of the bus.

Table 2-1 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	
Interrupt*	P0_INT_N	K18	OD	The 2.5V tolerant open-drain interrupt signal from PHY 0 of the X557. On reset this is set high. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. This open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.
MDIO Address	ADDR0 ADDR1 ADDR2 ADDR3 ADDR4	K15 J15 J16 H16 G17	I	The logic inputs to set the MDIO PHY address of the X557. These inputs are on the VDD_IO domain and have pull-up resistors associated with them.
MDIO Clock	MDC	J18	I/O	The MDIO clock input for the X557. This tri-state 20 mA I/O is on the VDD_IO domain.
MDIO Data	MDIO	L18	I/O	The MDIO data line (with Schmitt triggered logic levels) for PHY 0 of the X557. On reset, this is set to high-impedance. This tri-state 20 mA I/O is on the VDD_IO domain.
Reset Out*	RST_OUT_N	H3	OD	The open-drain reset output from the X557. This might be used to drive the power-up reset signal for a board, as it outputs the on-chip power-up reset signal from the X557. This open-drain 20 mA output is on the VDD_IO domain.
Reset*	RST_N	J4	I	The hard reset input (with Schmitt triggered logic levels) for the X557. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.
Tx Enable	TX_EN	F5	I	When pulled low, this input disables the output line drivers on the X557, and guarantees less than -53 dBm output power. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.

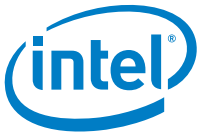


Table 2-2 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	
Reserved	TX_DC_RST_N	H2	O	Reserved.
Interrupt [1:0]*	P0_INT_N P1_INT_N	K18 K17	OD	The 2.5V tolerant open-drain interrupt signal from PHY 0 of the X557. On reset this is set high. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.
Invert MDIO Address	INV_ADDR0	K15	I	When set, these logic inputs invert the corresponding LSBs of the MDIO PHY address of the X557 (XOR function). This is used to change the counting order of the PHYs within the X557. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.
MDIO Address	ADDR1 ADDR2 ADDR3 ADDR4	J15 J16 H16 G17	I	The logic inputs to set the MDIO PHY address of the X557. These inputs are on the VDD_IO domain and have pull-up resistors associated with them.
MDIO Clock [1:0]	P0_MDC P1_MDC	J18 J17	I/O	The MDIO clock input for PHY 0 of the X557. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. These tri-state 20 mA I/Os are on the VDD_IO domain.
MDIO Data [1:0]	P0_MDIO P1_MDIO	L18 L17	I/O	The MDIO data line (with Schmitt triggered logic levels) for PHY 0 of the X557. On reset, this is set to high-impedance. This I/O can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. These tri-state 20 mA I/Os are on the VDD_IO domain.
Reset Out*	RST_OUT_N	H3	OD	The open-drain reset output from the X557. This might be used to drive the power-up reset signal for a board, as it outputs the on-chip power-up reset signal from the X557. This open-drain 20 mA output is on the VDD_IO domain.
Reset*	RST_N	J4	I	The hard reset input (with Schmitt triggered logic levels) for the X557. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.
Tx Enable	TX_EN	F5	I	When pulled low, this input disables the output line drivers on the X557, and guarantees less than -53 dBm output power. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.

Table 2-3 shows the management interface frame format (802.3-2005 45.3). The fields are described in the sections that follow.

Table 2-3 MDIO Frame Format

Frame	PRE	ST	OP	PHYAD	MMDAD	TA	Data	Idle
Address	1...1	00	00	PPPPP	EEEEE	10	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	Z
Write	1...1	00	01	PPPPP	EEEEE	10	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z
Read	1...1	00	11	PPPPP	EEEEE	Z0	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z
Post-read increment address	1...1	00	10	PPPPP	EEEEE	Z0	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z

Idle (idle condition):

The idle condition on the management interface is a high-impedance state. All tri-state drivers are disabled and the pull-up resistor(s) on the MDIO bus will pull the MDIO line to a one.

PRE (preamble):

Normal operation — At the beginning of each transaction, the station management entity will send a sequence of 32 contiguous ones on the MDIO data line, along with 32 corresponding cycles on the MDC to provide the MMD with a pattern that it can use to establish synchronization. Each MMD will observe a sequence of 32 contiguous one bits on MDIO with 32 corresponding cycles on MDC before it responds to any transaction.

Preamble suppression — The MDIO interface can optionally disable preamble detection by setting the *MDIO Preamble Detection Disable* bit in the Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441 register. In this mode of operation, one or more preamble bit are required followed by the 0x0 start of frame ST bits.

ST (start of frame):

The start of frame for indirect access cycles is indicated by the <00> pattern. This pattern assures a transition from the default one and identifies the frame as an indirect access. Frames that contain the ST=<01> pattern defined in Clause 22 will be ignored by the MMDs within the X557.

OP (operation code):

The operation code field indicates the type of transaction being performed by the frame. A <00> pattern indicates that the frame payload contains the address of the register to access. A <01> pattern indicates that the frame payload contains data to be written to the register whose address was provided in the previous address frame. A <11> pattern indicates that the frame is read operation. A <10> pattern indicates that the frame is a post-read increment address operation.

PHYAD (PHY address):

The PHY address is five bits, allowing for 32 unique PHY addresses, and hence up to 32 PHYs on an MDIO bus. The address of the PHY is determined from ADDR[4:0] for the X557-AT and ADDR[4:1] for the X557-AT2 pins. The first PHY address bit to be transmitted and received is the MSB of the address. The station management entity must have a priori knowledge of the appropriate PHY address for each PHY to which it is attached, whether connected to a single PHY or to multiple PHYs.

MMDAD (MMD address):

The MMD address is five bits, allowing for 32 unique MMDs per PHY. The first MMD address bit transmitted and received is the MSB of the address.

In addition the X557 supports a broadcast mode when the PHYAD is 0x00. Only the write and load address opcodes are supported in broadcast mode. Read and post-read increment opcodes are ignored in broadcast mode. This mode of operation can be enabled via the *MDIO Broadcast Mode Enable* bits in the Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441 register.

TA (turnaround):

The turnaround time is a 2-bit time spacing between the MMD address field and the data field of a management frame to avoid contention during a read transaction. For a read or post-read increment address transaction, both the STA and the MMD remain in a high-impedance state for the first bit time of the turnaround. The MMD then drives a zero bit during the second bit time of the turnaround of a read or post-read increment address transaction. During a write or address transaction, the STA transmits a one for the first bit time of the turnaround and a zero for the second bit time of the turnaround. This behavior is shown in

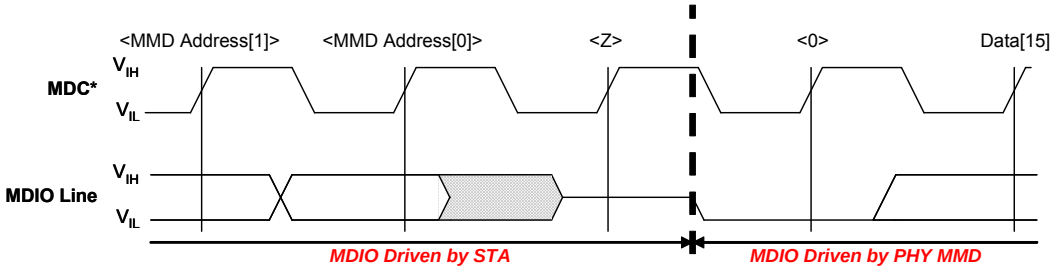


Figure 2-1 MDIO Bus Turn-around During Read Operations

Address / Data:

The address/data field is 16 bits. For an address cycle, it contains the address of the register to be accessed on the next cycle. For the data cycle of a write frame, the field contains the data to be written to the register. For a read or post-read increment address frame, the field contains the contents of the register. The first bit transmitted and received shall be bit 15.

For counters that are greater than 16-bits, the LSW must be read first, then the MSW must be read immediately afterwards. When the LSW is read, the counter is cleared and the MSW is stored in a shadow register. Reading the MSW actually reads the shadow register.

Optionally the host may read the MSW first, then the LSW immediately afterwards by setting the *MDIO Read MSW First Enable* bit in the Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441 register.

2.1.1 Interrupt

The X557 supports an open-drain interrupt pin per PHY.

2.1.2 Reset

The X557 is capable of generating a RST_OUT_N signal from its internal power-on reset generation circuitry that can be used by the external board circuitry.

Operation of the reset machinery is as follows:

1. Release from the Reset state begins when the RST_N input is high[1], and all of the core power supplies are above their required thresholds. These thresholds are listed in

Table 2-4 Power-on Reset Thresholds for Core Supply Voltages

Supply	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
VCC2P1	Power-on reset threshold for VCC2P1 DC supply.	1.70	1.80	V
VCC1P2	Power-on reset threshold for VCC1P2 DC supply.	0.93	0.99	V
VDD	Power-on reset threshold for VDD DC supply.	0.56	0.60	V

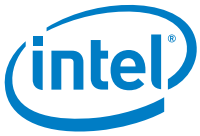
2. Once all of the conditions for release from reset are true, a 20 ms timer engages, the purpose of which is to enable the supplies to settle prior to allowing the PHY to boot.
3. After the 20 ms timer has completed, hardware state machines designed to guarantee PLL and band-gap stability engage.
4. After the PLLs and band-gap are locked and functioning properly, the processor and digital circuitry are released from reset.
5. The PHY image is then loaded and the processor boots.
6. After the processor boots, any provisioned register values are set, and the PHY enters the provisioned operating state.
7. Once this completes, the processor raises the MMD reset bits and sets the reset completed alarm, indicating it has completed reset and is ready for operation.

2.1.3 Configuration

The X557 contains a number of static configuration pins which are used to set the power-up operation of the X557. These signals are:

1. MDIO address ADDR[4:0] for the X557-AT and ADDR[4:1] for the X557-AT2.
2. Transmit Enable

1. Note that there are no timing requirements on issuance of reset relative to the clock.



In the X557-AT2 package, the MDIO addressing is tied off internally so that the LSB increments according to the PHY number in the package. This MDIO address can either be overridden via a register in the Global MMD via provisioning, or the incrementation order can be altered via the INV_ADDR0 pin which is exclusive OR'd with address pin ADDR0.

2.2 Serial Flash

2.2.1 SPI Flash Interface

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	
Reserved	RX_DC_CLK	J1	I	Reserved
Reserved	TX_DC_CLK	N18	O	Reserved
Reserved	RX_DC_DATA	H1	I	Reserved
Reserved	TX_DC_DATA	M17	O	Reserved
Reserved	DC_MASTER_N	E1	I	Reserved
Reserved	RX_DC_RST_N	N17	I	Reserved
Reserved	TX_DC_RST_N	H2	O	Reserved
Reserved	RX_DC_SOF	J2	I	Reserved
Reserved	TX_DC_SOF	M18	O	Reserved
SPI Chip Enable	CE_N	G2	O	The SPI CE* signal from the X557 to the serial Flash. On reset this is set high. This 20 mA output is on the VDD_FLASH domain.
SPI Serial Clock	SCLK	G1	O	The SPI clock from the X557 to the serial Flash. On reset this is set low. This 20 mA output is on the VDD_FLASH domain.
SPI Serial Input Data	SIN	F1	I	The SPI input data from the serial FLASH to the X557. This input is on the VDD_FLASH domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.
SPI Serial Output Data	SOUT	F2	I	The SPI output data from the X557 to the serial Flash. On reset this is set low. This 20 mA output is on the VDD_FLASH domain.

The SPI interface is responsible for connecting the X557 to the external Flash memory device. The micro-controller on the X557 accesses the boot code and the X557 default register values from the Flash memory after power-on reset. This Flash memory is also accessible via the MDIO interface for firmware updates and manufacturing burn via the registers in the Global MMD.

The SPI interface is a four wire, unidirectional, serial bus as shown in Figure 2-2. It is composed of a serial clock output SCLK, a serial data output SOUT, a serial data input SIN, and a chip-select CE*. All the signals are unidirectional.

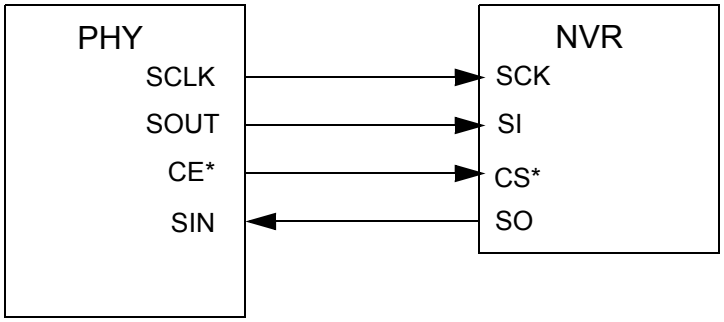


Figure 2-2 SPI Interface Block Diagram

The X557 is set up to function as a Mode 0 (0,0) SPI device, which means that the clock defaults to zero when not bursting. Data on this interface, for both SIN and SOUT, is always sourced on the falling edge of SCLK, and sampled on the rising edge of SCLK.

The following figures show typical read, burst read, and write operations for the X557. In all of these scenarios, the Non-volatile RAM (NVR) interface in the Global MMD is used to access the Flash.

Note: NVR used throughout this document is synonymous with Non-volatile Memory (NVM).

The NVR interface in the X557 is designed to be able to output any arbitrary opcode, followed by a programmable zero to three address bytes, followed by a programmable zero to four data bytes. This allows any variation of opcodes to be output to the attached Flash device. This interface also supports a burst read and write mode, which keeps the CS* line pulled low to enable back-to-back reads and writes. To support this, the NVR interface supports two 16-bit address registers and two 16-bit data registers, which allows up to 4 data bytes in a burst over the SPI interface. In order to extend this to longer bursts, the X557 halts the clock after the last bit in the data burst allowing the host processor to load another block of data to / from the NVR interface. This is shown in Figure 2-3 through Figure 2-5 and enables the data burst to be extended by as many bytes as necessary, without outstripping the MDIO's I/O capabilities.

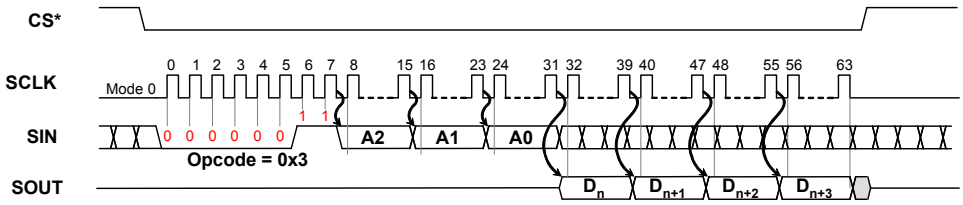


Figure 2-3 SPI Read

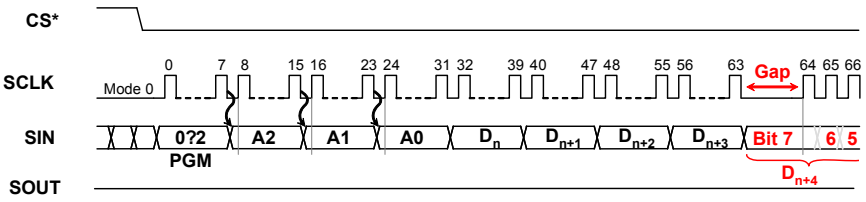


Figure 2-4 SPI Burst Read

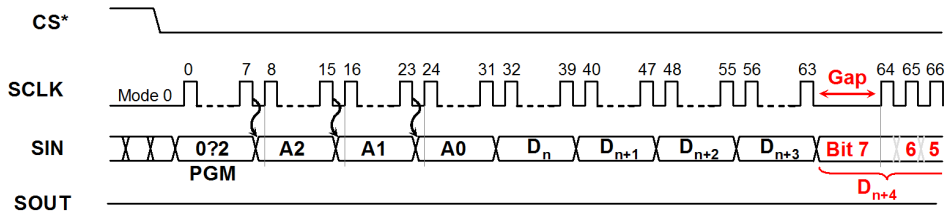


Figure 2-5 SPI Burst Write

Note that typical NVRs require that writing be performed on a block basis, and thus the addresses usually wrap within the block being programmed. As such, it is desirable from a speed and efficiency perspective to attempt to write entire blocks, versus pieces of blocks.

In order to assure that no polling is required on NVR interface, it is recommended that the NVR clock speed be set to at least[1]:

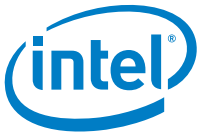
$$f_{SCLK} > \frac{64}{63} \cdot f_{MDIO}$$

The desired Flash memory should be chosen to be at least 512K bytes in size, and must be capable of interfacing to a 2.5V CMOS SPI.

2.3 Firmware

The X557 contains a 32-bit micro-controller. This micro-controller is designed to have it's IRAM and DRAM either loaded on power-up / reset from the attached FLASH or to have its boot image loaded by the host processor via the MDIO interface.

1. This is derived from the fact that the longest burst instruction on the SPI is 64 bits, at one bit per clock, whereas to write a register on the MDIO takes 64 clocks, and the data is not written until the last bit - hence the 63.



2.4 SerDes

Table 2-5 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Lane 0 Rx	P0_RX_LN0_P P0_RX_LN0_N	P2 P1	I	Physical Lane 0 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR, XFI and SGMII mode
Lane 0 Tx	P0_TX_LN0_P P0_TX_LN0_N	T2 T1	O	Physical Lane 0 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR, XFI and SGMII mode.
Lane 1 Rx	P0_RX_LN1_P P0_RX_LN1_N	U2 V2	I	Physical Lane 1 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in SGMII mode
Lane 1 Tx	P0_TX_LN1_P P0_TX_LN1_N	U3 V3	O	Physical Lane 1 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in SGMII mode.
Lane 2 Rx	P0_RX_LN2_P P0_RX_LN2_N	U4 V4	I	Physical Lane 2 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR, XFI and SGMII mode
Lane 2 Tx	P0_TX_LN2_P P0_TX_LN2_N	U6 V6	O	Physical Lane 2 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR, XFI and SGMII mode.
Lane 3 Rx	P0_RX_LN3_P P0_RX_LN3_N	U7 V7	I	Physical Lane 3 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in SGMII mode.
Lane 3 Tx	P0_TX_LN3_P P0_TX_LN3_N	U8 V8,	O	Physical Lane 3 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in SGMII mode.

Table 2-6 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Lane 0 Rx	P0_RX_LN0_P P0_RX_LN0_N P1_RX_LN0_P P1_RX_LN0_N	P2 P1 U10 V10	I	Physical Lane 0 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR, XFI and SGMII mode.
Lane 0 Tx	P0_TX_LN0_P P0_TX_LN0_N P1_TX_LN0_P P1_TX_LN0_N	T2 T1 U12 V12	O	Physical Lane 0 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR, XFI and SGMII mode.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Lane 1 Rx	P0_RX_LN1_P P0_RX_LN1_N P1_RX_LN1_P P1_RX_LN1_N	U2 V2 U13 V13	I	Physical Lane 1 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in SGMII mode.
Lane 1 Tx	P0_TX_LN1_P P0_TX_LN1_N P1_TX_LN1_P P1_TX_LN1_N	U3 V3 U14 V14	O	Physical Lane 1 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in SGMII mode.
Lane 2 Rx	P0_RX_LN2_P P0_RX_LN2_N P1_RX_LN2_P P1_RX_LN2_N	U4 V4 U15 V15	I	Physical Lane 2 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR, XFI and SGMII mode
Lane 2 Tx	P0_TX_LN2_P P0_TX_LN2_N P1_TX_LN2_P P1_TX_LN2_N	U6 V6 U17 V17	O	Physical Lane 2 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR, XFI and SGMII mode.
Lane 3 Rx	P0_RX_LN3_P P0_RX_LN3_N P1_RX_LN3_P P1_RX_LN3_N	U7, V7, T17, T18	I	Physical Lane 3 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in SGMII mode
Lane 3 Tx	P0_TX_LN3_P P0_TX_LN3_N P1_TX_LN3_P P1_TX_LN3_N	U8, V8, R17, R18	O	Physical Lane 3 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in SGMII mode.

The X557 SerDes interface is both robust and flexible and provides numerous loopback and diagnostic capabilities that eases system interface-PHY board design and bring up as well as AC JTAG. The interface is capable of providing arbitrary lane swapping and inversion. In the transmit direction, there is a programmable 4-tap equalizer (1 pre-cursor, and 2 post-cursor taps) as well as the ability to program the Tx drive strength and Tx termination. In the receive direction, there is programmable gain and programmable boost.

In SGMII mode, the interface operates at 1.25 Gb/s over SerDes logical Lane 0 and is compliant to the Cisco* SGMII specification[10]. In KR mode, one 10 GbE interface is provided operating over Lane 2.

The SerDes interface on the X557 also contains diagnostic pattern generation and checking functionality listed Table 2-7:

Table 2-7 KR Diagnostic Pattern Capabilities

Test	Description	Generate	Check	Invert
x^9 PRBS	$x^9 + x^5 + 1$	3	3	3
x^{31} PRBS	x^{31} + x28 + 1	3	3	3

Test	Description	Generate	Check	Invert
Square Wave	Clause 49.2.12	3	3	3
Pseudo-Noise		3	3	3
CRPAT	IEEE 802.3 Annex48A.4	3	3	3

Table 2-8 SGMII Diagnostic Pattern Capabilities

Test	Description	Generate	Check	Invert
CRPAT	IEEE 802.3 Annex48A.4	3	3	3

All of the parameters associated with the SerDes interface have provisionable default values, which means that the X557 SerDes interface can be tailored to power-up with the optimal settings for any given application.

2.5 SerDes Operating Modes

For the purposes of this discussion, the X557 can be viewed as a set of blocks as shown below:

On the left side of the diagram is the system interface, which consists of the four SerDes lanes. Lanes 0 and 2 have the ability to run at rates from 1.25 Gb/s to 10.3125 Gb/s. These lanes support SGMII and KR. The other two lanes only support 1.25 Gb/s and 3.125 Gb/s rates (SGMII). At the PCS layer, there are two SGMII cores and two KR cores.

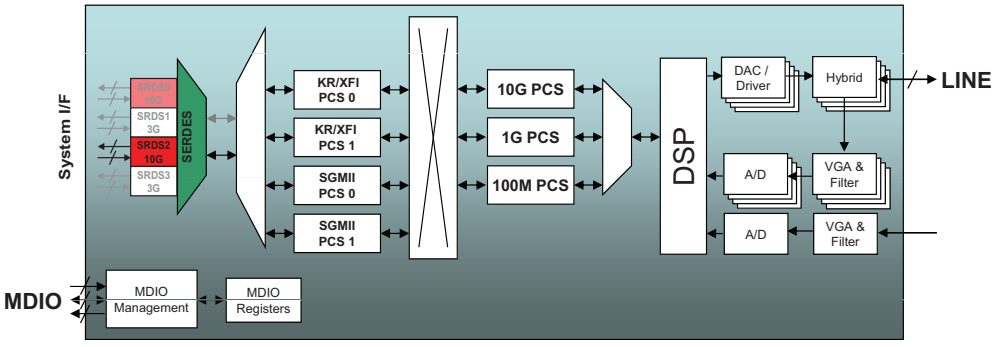


Figure 2-6 X557-AT/AT2 Operational Blocks

These different SerDes operating modes are summarized in Table 2-9.

Table 2-9 SerDes Lane Assignments for Different Operating Modes

Interface	Operating Mode / Core Used	Lane 0	Lane 1	Lane 2	Lane 3
System	SGMII1	X	X	X	X
	KR1			X	

2.6 SerDes System I/F Startup

In startup on the system interface side, there are three different operating scenarios for the SerDes I/F:

- 10 GbE mode (KR or XFI)
- 1000BASE-X mode
- SGMII
- All-off mode

These different modes affect only the system interface and function independently of whether the MDI interface is selected or not.

2.6.1 10 GbE Mode

1. In this mode, which is the hardware default, the X557 comes up in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode (KR/XFI) and transmits Local Faults / Idles, and remains in this state until a connection to a link partner is established.
2. After connection to a link partner has been established, the X557 will either stay in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode, or switch to 1000BASE-X mode on logical Lane 0, or 100 Mb/s SGMII mode depending on that the auto-negotiated line rate was.
3. Once the SerDes I/F has synchronized, traffic flows.
    a. If the link fails and the system interface was in 10 GbE mode, the X557 generates a Local Fault message towards the system I/F, effectively restarting. If the link had transitioned to 1 GbE operation, the SerDes is restarted in 10 GbE mode generating Local Faults / Idles.
4. Auto-negotiation restarts after the link break timer expires.

2.6.2 1000BASE-X Mode

1. In this mode the X557 comes up in 1000BASE-X mode on logical Lane 0 and transmits idles, and remains in this state until a connection to a link partner is established.
2. After a connection to a link partner has been established, the X557 will either stay in 1000BASE-X mode, or switch to the pre-configured 10 GbE mode, or 100 Mb/s SGMII mode depending on that the auto-negotiated line rate was.

3. Once the SerDes I/F has synchronized, traffic flows.
4. If the link fails and the system interface was in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode (KR/XFI), the X557 generates a Local Fault message towards the system I/F, and effectively restarts in 1000BASE-X mode, generating Idles. Otherwise the link just stays in 1000BASE-X mode generating Idles.
5. Auto-negotiation restarts after the link break timer expires.

2.6.3 SGMII Mode

1. In this mode, the X557 comes up in SGMII mode. After sending and receiving an ACK on an SGMII link-down, auto-negotiation message (see Table 2-11), the SerDes transmits idles and remains in this state until a link partner connection is established.
2. After a connection to a link partner has been established, the X557 sends an SGMII link-up, auto-negotiation message with the appropriate rate (see Table 2-11) and receives an ACK.
3. Upon receiving the acknowledge from the system interface, the X557 either switches to 100 Mb/s SGMII mode, stays in 1 GbE SGMII mode (essentially 1000BASE-X) or switches to the pre-configured 10 GbE mode (KR or XFI), depending on whether the auto-negotiated line rate was 1 GbE / 100 Mb/s or 10 GbE.
4. Once the SerDes interface has synchronized, traffic flows.
5. If the link fails and the X557 was in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode, the X557 generates a local fault message towards the system interface and then transitions back to SGMII mode, where it sends and receives an ACK on an SGMII link-down, auto-negotiation message and then resumes transmitting idles. If the link fails and the X557 was in 1 GbE SGMII mode, the X557 first sends and receives an ACK on an SGMII link-down, auto-negotiation message and then resumes transmitting idles with no interruption in SerDes operation. If the system interface was in 100 Mb/s SGMII mode, the SerDes transitions back to SGMII mode, where it sends and receives an ACK on an SGMII link-down, auto-negotiation message and then resumes transmitting idles.
6. Auto-negotiation restarts after the link break timer expires.

2.6.4 All-Off Mode

1. In this mode the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY comes up with the system interface off, and remains in this state until connection to a link partner is established.
2. After connection to a link partner has been established, the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY will either turn on 1000BASE-X on logical Lane 0, or turn on the pre-configured 10 GbE mode (KR), or 100 Mb/s SGMII mode depending on that the auto-negotiated line rate was.
3. Once the SerDes I/F has synchronized, traffic flows.
4. If the link fails and was in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode, the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY generates a Local Fault message towards the system I/F and shuts off. Otherwise the system interface just shuts off.
5. Auto-negotiation restarts after the link break timer expires.

2.6.5 Interrupts

In all of these modes, the processor has the ability to generate an interrupt upon completing auto-negotiation.

2.7 MDI

Table 2-10 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 0 CMS	P0_CM_P P0_CM_N	E8 D8	I/O	PHY 0 Common Mode Sense Input.
PHY 0 Pair A	P0_A_P P0_A_N	B2 A2	I/O	PHY 0 Pair A of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair A inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 0 Pair B	P0_B_P P0_B_N	B4 A4	I/O	PHY 0 Pair B of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair B inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 0 Pair C	P0_C_P P0_C_N	B6 A6	I/O	PHY 0 Pair C of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair C inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 0 Pair D	P0_D_P P0_D_N	B8 A8	I/O	PHY 0 Pair D of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair D inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 1 CMS	P1_CM_P P1_CM_N	C18 B18	I/O	PHY 1 Common Mode Sense Input.
PHY 1 Pair A	P1_A_P P1_A_N	B11 A11	I/O	PHY 1 Pair A of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair A inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 1 Pair B	P1_B_P P1_B_N	B13 A13	I/O	PHY 1 Pair B of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair B inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 1 Pair C	P1_C_P P1_C_N	B15 A15	I/O	PHY 1 Pair C of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair C inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 1 Pair D	P1_D_P P1_D_N	B17 A17	I/O	PHY 1 Pair D of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair D inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.

Table 2-11 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
CMS	CM_P CM_N	E8 D8	I/O	Common Mode Sense Input.
Pair A	A_P A_N	B2 A2	I/O	Pair A of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair A inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
Pair B	B_P B_N	B4 A4	I/O	Pair B of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair B inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
Pair C	C_P C_N	B6 A6	I/O	Pair C of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair C inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
Pair D	D_P D_N	B8 A8	I/O	Pair D of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair D inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.

In 10 GbE mode, the line interface on the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY is capable of driving up to 100 m of CAT-6a unshielded twisted pair or 100 m of CAT-7 shielded cable (100 Ω differential impedance). It can also drive 55 m of CAT-6 cable, and a lesser distance of CAT-5e cable[1]. In 1 GbE and 100 Mb/s modes, it can drive 130m of CAT-5e (or better) cable. It is designed to drive this via a quad, 50 Ω, center-tapped 1:1 transformer connected to an RJ-45 PCB-mount jack.

1. This distance is indeterminate because CAT-5e cable performance is not specified past 100 MHz.

The line interface on the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY supports automatic A/B and C/D pair swaps, inversions (auto-X), and semi-cross (A/B or C/D only). It also supports a provisioned ABCD to DCBA pair reversal for ease of routing with stack-jacks via bit 1.E400.0 and the MDI_CFG pin, which sets the configuration on power-up. Note that this reversal does not swap polarities, thus A+ maps to D+, etc.

2.8 Timing

The Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY contains a high-performance synthesizer, which is capable of producing all of the clocks required internally, as well as sourcing the recovered 50 MHz CMOS clock for use by other components in the system. This synthesizer operates from either an external 100 µW 50.000 MHz crystal (future X557-AT) or from a differential 50 MHz clock.

Note: Either a 50 MHZ crystal or a 50 MHz oscillator can be implemented with the X557-AT (single port) device (crystal mode or oscillator mode, XTAL_SELECT_N = 0b or XTAL_SELECT_N = 1b). However, a 50 MHZ oscillator must be implemented for use with the X557-AT2 (dual port) and X557-AT4 (quad port) devices (LVDS oscillator mode, XTAL_SELECT_N = 1b).

Table 2-12 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Clock Input	CLK_P CLK_N	F18 G18	I	The 50 MHz differential LVDS reference clock input for the X557. This DC-coupled input has an internal 100 Ω termination resistor associated with it.
Reserved	RNC_N15	N15	I	Reserved
Reserved	RNC_D1 RNC_C1	D1 C1	I	Reserved
Reserved	RNC_D2	D2	O	Reserved
Reserved	RNC_E2	E2	O	Reserved

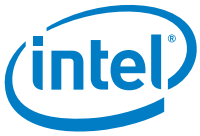


Table 2-13 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Crystal Input (future)	XTAL_I	F18	I	The 50 MHz reference clock input for the X557. When XTAL_SELECT_N is pulled low, these pins operate in crystal mode, otherwise they are the differential LVDS inputs for an external oscillator, with XTAL_I being the positive input and XTAL_O being the negative input. In oscillator mode, this DC-coupled input has an internal 100 Ω termination resistor associated with it.
Crystal Output (future)	XTAL_O	G18	I	The 50 MHz crystal oscillator output of the X557. This connects to the output of an inverting amplifier. In XO mode, this is high-impedance.
Reserved	RNC_N15	N15	I	Reserved
Reserved	RNC_D1 RNC_C1	D1 C1	I	Reserved
Reserved	RNC_D2	D2	O	Reserved
50 MHz Clock Termination	50M_CLK_TERM	G13	I	Selects whether PHY provides 100 Ω differential termination for a 50 MHz clock input: 1b = Terminated. 0b = Open. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.
Clock Source Select*	XTAL_SELECT_N	F17	I	The 50 MHz reference clock source selector for the X557-AT. When XTAL_SELECT_N is pulled low, these XTAL_I and XTAL_O pins operate in crystal mode; otherwise, they operate in LVDS oscillator input mode. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.

2.9 LED

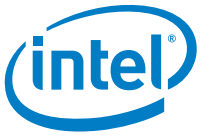
The X557 supports three 20 mA open-drain CMOS LED outputs.

Table 2-14 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 0 LED [2:0]	P0_LED0 P0_LED1 P0_LED2	K1 L1 M1	OD	The 2.5V tolerant, open-drain LED outputs for PHY 0. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.
PHY 1 LED [2:0]	P1_LED0 P1_LED1 P1_LED2	K2 L2 M2	OD	The 2.5V tolerant, open-drain LED outputs for PHY 1. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.

Table 2-15 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
LED [2:0]	LED0 LED1 LED2	K1 L1 M1	OD	The 2.5V tolerant, open-drain LED outputs for the PHY. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.



2.10 Reference Resistors

The X557 relies on 1% precision resistors to calibrate its internal voltage levels.

Table 2-16 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Bandgap Reference Resistor	RREF_BG0 RREF_BG1	A10 B10	Analog	The connection point for the bandgap reference resistor. This should be a precision 1%, 2.00 KΩ resistor tied to ground

Table 2-17 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Bandgap Reference Resistor	RREF_BG	A10	Analog	The connection point for the bandgap reference resistor. This should be a precision 1%, 2.00 KΩ resistor tied to ground

2.11 Test

The X557 supports a IEEE 1149.1 compliant JTAG interface, with 1149.6 AC JTAG support on the SerDes interface. Note that for normal operation, TRST_N should be held low.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
JTAG Clock	TCK	K14	I	The JTAG clock input. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.
JTAG Data Input	TDI	L14	I	The JTAG data input signal. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.
JTAG Data Output	TDO	L15	O	The JTAG data output signal. This 20 mA output is on the VDD_IO domain.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
JTAG Reset*	TRST_N	M15	I	The JTAG reset signal. If JTAG is not used, this pin must be pulled low. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up associated with it.
JTAG Test Mode State	TMS	M16	I	The JTAG test mode state signal. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.

2.12 Metrology

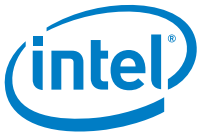
The X557 contains two thermal diodes (note that the X557-AT only has one thermal diode) that can be used to monitor the die temperature without going through the MDIO registers. The "P" indicates the anode terminal (such as current input) of the thermal diode.

Table 2-18 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 0 Thermal Diode	TDIO_P_0 TDIO_N_0	G3 F3	Analog	PHY 0 thermal diode terminals.
PHY 1 Thermal Diode	TDIO_P_1 TDIO_N_1	F14 G15	Analog	PHY 1 thermal diode terminals.

Table 2-19 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Thermal Diode	TDIO_P_0 TDIO_N_0	G3 F3	Analog	Thermal diode terminals.



2.13 Debug

The X557 supports a side-access port to the MDIO register space via a slave SMBus. Addressing for this SMBus is provisioned on a per PHY basis. It is recommended that every design connect these SMBus pins to a header to allow in-system debug. This obviates the need to disconnect the MDIO lines, and allows for normal system operation during debug.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
DebugBus Clock	DebugBus_CLK	H17	I	Clock signal for slave SMBus used for debug port into PHY MDIO register space. This signal requires a pull-up to VDD_IO. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.
DebugBus Data	DebugBus_DAT	H18	I/O	Data signal for slave SMBus used for debug port into the PHYs MDIO register space. This signal requires a pull-up to VDD_IO. This 20 mA I/O is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.

2.14 Power

The X557 uses four separate power supplies to minimize power consumption:

- 0.83V
- 1.2V
- 2.1V
- 2.5V

As mentioned earlier, in order to provide maximum flexibility to the implementation, the X557 utilizes a programmable I/O voltage. The logic thresholds for the I/O are set at 70% and 30% for VIH/VOH and VIL/VOL respectively for any VDD_IO greater than 1.8V. For 1.2V MDIO operation (affects TX_EN, MDC, MDIO, RST_N), a separate signal called MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N is provided that will force 1.2V operation on these signals, regardless of the VDD_IO voltage.

Table 2-20 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
AVDD	VCC1P2	D4, D6, E5, E7, E9, D11, D13, D15, E12, E14	Supply	1.2V analog supply.
AVDD22	VCC2P1	A3, A5, A7, A9, C3, C5, C7, C9, A12, A14, A16, C12, C14, C16, D17	Supply	2.1V analog supply.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
AVSS	AVSS	B3, B5, B7, B9, B12, B14, B16, C2, C4, C6, C8, C11, C13, C15, C17, D3, D5, D7, D9, D12, D14, D16, D18, E4, E11, E13, E15, E17, F6, F8, F10, F12, G5, G7, G9, G11, H6, H8, H10, H12	Supply	Analog ground.
AVSSPLL	VSS	E6, E15	Supply	Analog ground for PHY PLL.
Analog VDD	VDD	E10, E16	Supply	0.83V supply for digital circuitry in the AFE.
VCC Crystal	VCC2P1	E18	Supply	2.1V supply for the crystal oscillator.
VDD	VDD	J6, J8, J10, J12, K5, K7, K9, K11, K13, L6, L8, L10, L12, M7, M9, M11, M13, N6, N8, N10, N12, P5, P7, P9, P11, P13, R8, R10, R12	Supply	0.83V digital supply.
VDD FLASH	VDD_FLASH	E3	Supply	Flash I/O power supply (2.5V).
VDD I/O Power Supply	VDD_IO	J3, K4, K16, L16	Supply	The power supply(2.5V) for the general I/O on the X557.
VDD I/O Select	MDIO_1P2_ SELECT_N	H4	I	When pulled low, this signal sets the I/O voltages for MDC, MDIO, and RST_N to 1.2V levels, regardless of the VDD_IO voltage. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up associated with it.
VDD SerDes	VDD	R5, R15, T8, T10, T12	Supply	SerDes 0.83V digital supply.
VDD22 SerDes	VCC2P1	P4, P15, R3, R16	Supply	SerDes 2.1V supply.
VREG SerDes	P0_VREG_SRDS P1_VREG_SRDS	T4, T6, T14, T16	Supply	SerDes regulator output used for decoupling and monitoring.
VSS	VSS	J5, J7, J9, J11, J13, K6, K8, K10, K12, L7, L9, L11, L13, M6, M8, M10, M12, N5, N7, N9, N11, N13, P6, P8, P10, P12, R7, R9, R11, R13	Supply	Digital ground.
VSS SerDes	VSS	N1, N2, P3, P17, P18, R1, R2, R4, R6, R14, T3, T5, T7, T9, T11, T13, T15, U1, U5, U9, U11, U16, U18, V5, V9, V11, V16	Supply	SerDes ground.

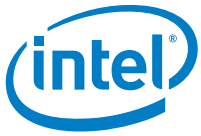


Table 2-21 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
AVDD	VCC1P2	D4, D6, E5, E7, E9	Supply	1.2V analog supply.
AVDD22	VCC2P1	A3, A5, A7, A9, C3, C5, C7, C9	Supply	2.1V analog supply.
AVSS	AVSS	B3, B5, B7, B9, B12, B14, B16, C2, C4, C6, C8, C11, C13, C15, C17, D3, D5, D7, D9, D12, D14, D16, D18, E4, E11, E13, E17, F6, F8, F10, F12, G5, G7, G9, G11, H6, H8, H10, H12	Supply	Analog ground.
AVSSPLL	VSS	E6	Supply	Analog ground for PHY PLL.
Analog VDD	VDD	E10	Supply	0.83V supply for digital circuitry in the AFE.
VCC Crystal	VCC2P1	E18	Supply	2.1V supply for the crystal oscillator.
VDD	VDD	J6, J8, J10, J12, K5, K7, K9, K11, K13, L6, L8, L10, L12, M7, M9, M11, M13, N6, N8, N10, N12, P5, P7, P9, P11, P13, R8, R10, R12	Supply	0.83V digital supply.
VDD FLASH	VDD_FLASH	E3	Supply	Flash I/O power supply (2.5V).
VDD I/O Power Supply	VDD_IO	J3, K4, K16, L16	Supply	The power supply (2.5) for the general I/O on the X557.
VDD I/O Select*	MDIO_1P2_ SELECT_N	H4	I	When pulled low, this signal sets the I/O voltages for MDC, MDIO, and RST_N to 1.2V levels, regardless of the VDD_IO voltage. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up associated with it.
VDD SerDes	VDD	R5, T8, T10, T12	Supply	SerDes 0.83V digital supply.
VDD22 SerDes	VCC2P1	P4, R3	Supply	SerDes 2.1V supply.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
VREG SerDes	VREG_SRDS	T4, T6	Supply	SerDes regulator output used for decoupling and monitoring.
VSS	VSS	J5, J7, J9, J11, J13, K6, K8, K10, K12, L7, L9, L11, L13, M6, M8, M10, M12, N5, N7, N9, N11, N13, P6, P8, P10, P12, R7, R9, R11, R13	Supply	Digital ground.
VSS SerDes	VSS	P18, P17, T15, U16, V16, U18, N1, N2, P3, R1, R2, R4, R6, R14, T3, T5, T7, T9, T11, T13, U1, U5, U9, U11, V5, V9, V11	VSS_ SRDS	SerDes ground.

2.15 Reserved

Table 2-22 X557-AT2

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Floating	NC	A1, A18, B1, C10, D10, F7, F9, F11, F15, F17, G6, G8, G10, G12, G13, G16, H5, H7, H9, H11, H13, H15, L4		These pins are floating in the package and can be connected as convenience dictates.
Reserved No Connect	RNC_M3, RNC_K3, RNC_F13, RNC_G14, RNC_N4, RNC_M4, RNC_F4, RNC_G4, RNC_H14, RNC_J14, RNC_P14, RNC_M14, RNC_N14, RNC_F16, RNC_V1, RNC_M5, RNC_L5, RNC_N16, RNC_P16, RNC_V18	M3, K3, F13, G14, N4, M4, F4, G4, H14, J14, P14, M14, N14, F16, V1, M5, L5, N16, P16, V18		Reserved no-connect signal. These pins must be left unconnected in the PCB design.
Reserved VDD_IO	RVDD_L3 RVDD_N3	L3 N3	I	Reserved VDD_IO signal. These pins must be connected to VDD_IO (2.5V). This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.

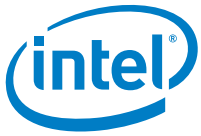


Table 2-23 X557-AT

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Floating	NC	A11, A12, A13, A14, A15, A16, A17, B10, B11, B13, B15, B17, B18, C12, C14, C16, C18, D11, D13, D15, D17, E12, E14, E16, F7, F9, F11, F14, G6, G8, G10, G12, G15, H5, H7, H9, H11, H13, J17, K2, K17, L2, L17, M2, M3, N3, P15, R15, R16, R17, R18, T16, T17, T18, U10, U12, U13, U14, U15, U17, V10, V12, V13, V14, V15, V17		These pins are floating in the package and can be connected as convenience dictates.
Reserved Ground	RG_L4, RG_A1, RG_A18	L4, A1, A18	I	Reserved ground signal. These pins must be connected to digital ground in the PCB design. These inputs are on the VDD_IO domain and have pull-downs associated with them.
Reserved No Connect	RNC_K3, RNC_E2, RNC_T14, RNC_B1, RNC_F13, RNC_G14, RNC_N4, RNC_M4, RNC_F4, RNC_G4, RNC_C10, RNC_D10, RNC_F15, RNC_G16, RNC_H15, RNC_H14, RNC_J14, RNC_P14, RNC_M14, RNC_N14, RNC_N16, RNC_P16, RNC_V18, RNC_F16, RNC_V1, RNC_M5, RNC_L5	K3, E2, T14, B1, F13, G14, N4, M4, F4, G4, C10, D10, F15, G16, H15, H14, J14, P14, M14, N14, N16, P16, V18, F16, V1, M5, L5		Reserved no-connect signal. These pins must be left unconnected in the PCB design.
Reserved VDD_IO	RVDD_L3	L3	I	Reserved VDD_IO signal. This pin must be connected to VDD_IO (2.5V). This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.

2.16 Pinouts

The pinouts for the X557-AT and X557-AT2 are shown in the following two figures. The signals are color coded to group similar functionalities together. The view is looking from the top of the chip.

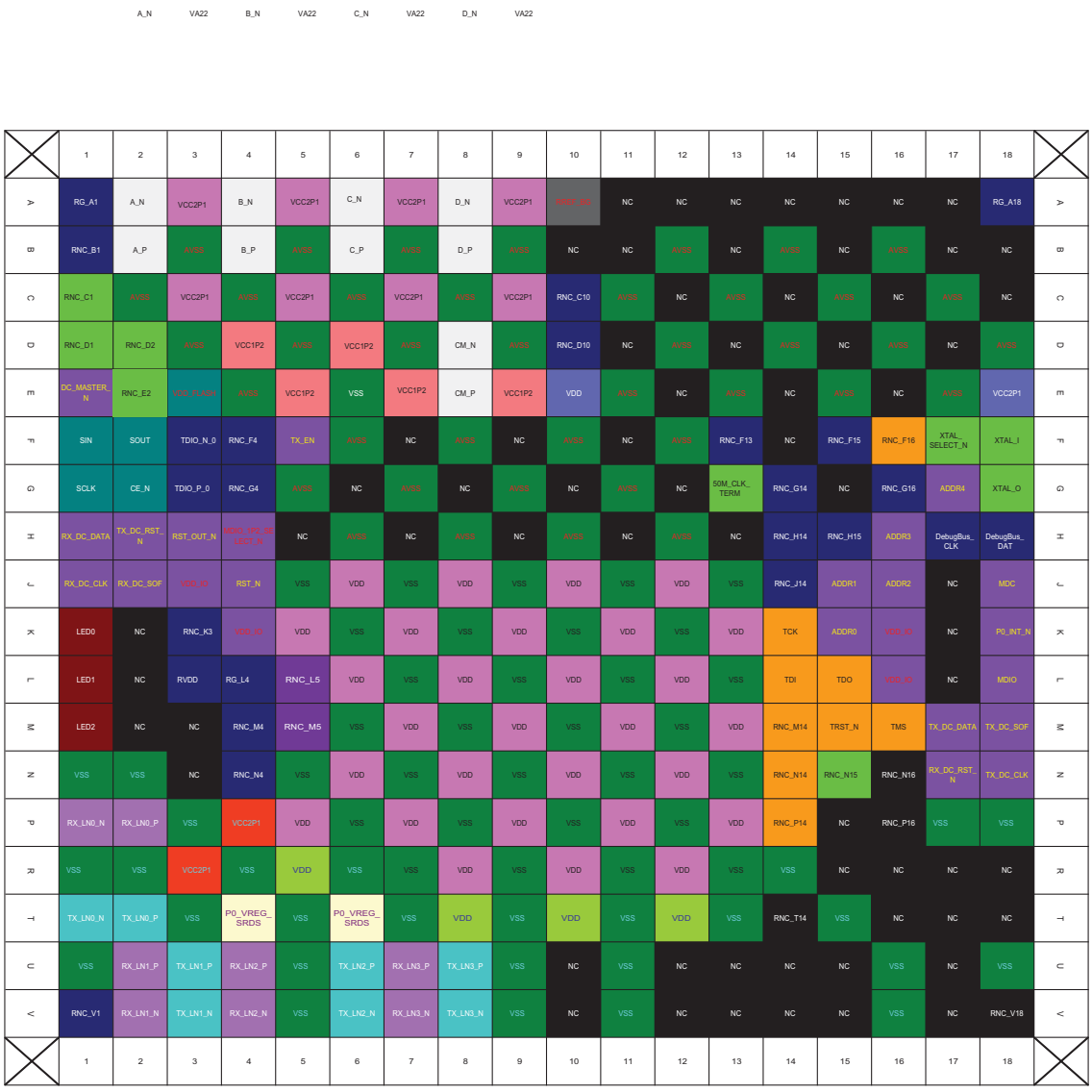
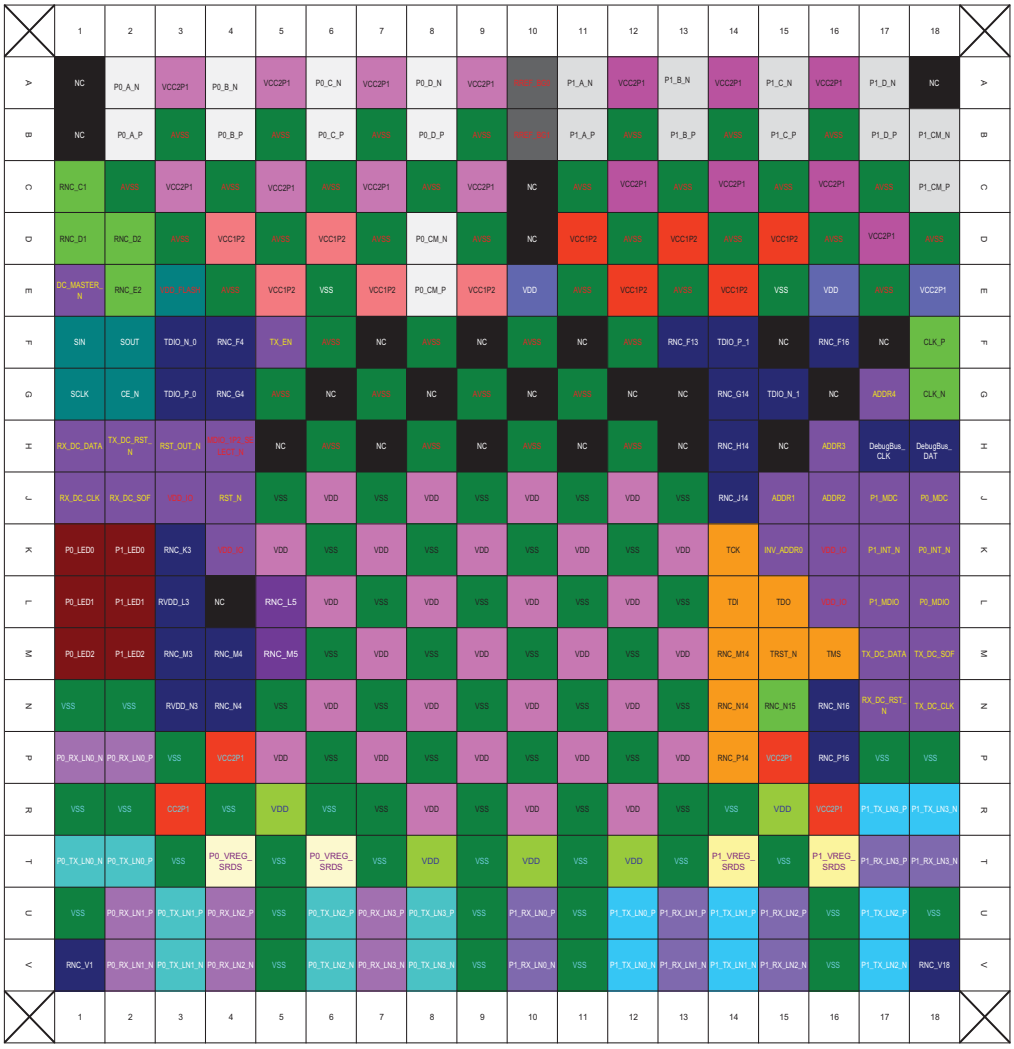


Figure 2-7 X557-AT



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
A	NC	P0_A_N	VCC2P1	P0_B_N	VCC2P1	P0_C_N	VCC2P1	P0_D_N	VCC2P1	RSVD_RES	P1_A_N	VCC2P1	P1_B_N	VCC2P1	P1_C_N	VCC2P1	P1_D_N	NC	A
B	NC	P0_A_P	AVSS	P0_B_P	AVSS	P0_C_P	AVSS	P0_D_P	AVSS	RSVD_RES	P1_A_P	AVSS	P1_B_P	AVSS	P1_C_P	AVSS	P1_D_P	P1_CM_N	B
C	RNC_C1	AVSS	VCC2P1	AVSS	VCC2P1	AVSS	VCC2P1	AVSS	VCC2P1	NC	AVSS	VCC2P1	AVSS	VCC2P1	AVSS	VCC2P1	AVSS	P1_CM_P	C
D	RNC_D1	RNC_D2	AVSS	VCC1P2	AVSS	VCC1P2	AVSS	P0_CM_N	AVSS	NC	VCC1P2	AVSS	VCC1P2	AVSS	VCC1P2	AVSS	VCC2P1	AVSS	D
E	DC_MASTER_N	RNC_E2	VCC1P2_AVS	AVSS	VCC1P2	VSS	VCC1P2	P0_CM_P	VCC1P2	VDD	AVSS	VCC1P2	AVSS	VCC1P2	VSS	VDD	AVSS	VCC2P1	E
F	SIN	SOUT	TDIO_N_0	RNC_F4	TX_EN	AVSS	NC	AVSS	NC	AVSS	NC	AVSS	RNC_F13	TDIO_P_1	NC	RNC_F16	NC	CLK_P	F
G	SCLK	CE_N	TDIO_P_0	RNC_G4	AVSS	NC	AVSS	NC	AVSS	NC	AVSS	NC	NC	RNC_G14	TDIO_N_1	NC	ADDR4	CLK_N	G
H	RX_DC_DATA	TX_DC_RST_N	RST_OUT_N	RNC_H3_IS_LAST_D	NC	AVSS	NC	AVSS	NC	AVSS	NC	AVSS	NC	RNC_H14	NC	ADDR3	DebugBus_CLK	DebugBus_DAT	H
J	RX_DC_CLK	RX_DC_SOF	VDD_IO	RST_N	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	RNC_J14	ADDR1	ADDR2	P1_MDC	P0_MDC	J
K	P0_LED0	P1_LED0	RNC_K3	VDD_IO	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	TCK	INV_ADDR0	VDD_IO	P1_INT_N	P0_INT_N	K
L	P0_LED1	P1_LED1	RVDD_L3	NC	RNC_L5	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	TDI	TDO	VDD_IO	P1_MDIO	P0_MDIO	L
M	P0_LED2	P1_LED2	RNC_M3	RNC_M4	RNC_M5	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	RNC_M14	TRST_N	TMS	TX_DC_DATA	TX_DC_SOF	M
N	VSS	VSS	RVDD_N3	RNC_N4	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	RNC_N14	RNC_N15	RNC_N16	RX_DC_RST_N	TX_DC_CLK	N
P	P0_RX_LN0_N	P0_RX_LN0_P	VSS	VCC2P1	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	RNC_P14	VCC2P1	RNC_P16	VSS	VSS	P
R	VSS	VSS	CC2P1	VSS	VDD	VSS	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VSS	VDD	VCC2P1	P1_TX_LN3_P	P1_TX_LN3_N	R
T	P0_TX_LN0_N	P0_TX_LN0_P	VSS	P0_VREG_SRDS	VSS	P0_VREG_SRDS	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	VDD	VSS	P1_VREG_SRDS	VSS	P1_VREG_SRDS	P1_RX_LN3_P	P1_RX_LN3_N	T
U	VSS	P0_RX_LN1_P	P0_TX_LN1_P	P0_RX_LN2_P	VSS	P0_TX_LN2_P	P0_RX_LN3_P	P0_TX_LN3_P	VSS	P1_RX_LN0_P	VSS	P1_TX_LN0_P	P1_RX_LN1_P	P1_TX_LN1_P	P1_RX_LN2_P	VSS	P1_TX_LN2_P	VSS	U
V	RNC_V1	P0_RX_LN1_N	P0_TX_LN1_N	P0_RX_LN2_N	VSS	P0_TX_LN2_N	P0_RX_LN3_N	P0_TX_LN3_N	VSS	P1_RX_LN0_N	VSS	P1_TX_LN0_N	P1_RX_LN1_N	P1_TX_LN1_N	P1_RX_LN2_N	VSS	P1_TX_LN2_N	RNC_V18	V
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

Figure 2-8 X557-AT2

NOTE: ***This page intentionally left blank.***

3.0 Hardware Interfaces (X557-AT4)

Note: Any signal name that ends with an asterisk (*) or pin name that ends with _N are active low.

3.1 Management Interface

The management interface on the X557 is a two wire interface with a unidirectional MDC clock and a bidirectional MDIO data. The MDIO interface on the X557 is a robust implementation of this standard. It is designed to operate up to 18 MHz[1] and is capable of withstanding voltages up to double the operating voltage (the theoretical worst-case maximum reflection on an unterminated bus). It uses a Schmitt-trigger in conjunction with a de-bounce state machine to de-bounce the signals, and is capable of hot-insertion. The MDIO data line is capable of pulling low a 280 Ω load tied to 1.2V, and can be configured to support either open-drain, or push-pull operation in the Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441 register. Push-pull is the default operating mode.

In order to provide flexibility to the implementation, the X557 uses a programmable I/O voltage. The logic thresholds for the I/O are set at 70% and 30% for V_{IH}/V_{OH} and V_{IL}/V_{OL}, respectively for any VDD_IO greater than 1.8V. For 1.2V MDIO operation (affects TX_EN, MDC, MDIO, RST_N) a separate signal called MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N is provided that will force 1.2V operation on these signals, regardless of the VDD_IO voltage.

The management interface enables communication between the Station Management (STA) and a PHY. The STA is the external host controller which is the master of the management interface bus. Consequently, it always sources the MDC clock. When the MDIO is sourced by the STA, the PHY samples the MDIO at the rising edge of MDC. When the MDIO is sourced by the PHY during read operations, the STA samples the MDIO at the rising edge.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	
Reserved	TX_DC_RST_N	M2	O	Reserved.
Interrupt* [3:0]	P0_INT_N P1_INT_N P2_INT_N P3_INT_N	L22 L21 L23 L24	OD	The 2.5V tolerant open-drain interrupt signal from PHY 0 of the X557. On reset this is set high. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.

1. This is a function of whether the output is set to push-pull or open-drain mode, and on the capacitance of the bus.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	
Invert MDIO Address	INV_ADDR0 INV_ADDR1	T2 R4	I	When set, these logic inputs invert the corresponding LSBs of the MDIO PHY address of the X557 (XOR function). This is used to change the counting order of the PHYs within the X557. These inputs are on the VDD_IO domain and have pull-ups associated with them.
MDIO Address	ADDR1 ADDR2 ADDR3	J24 J23 J22	I	The logic inputs to set the MDIO PHY address of the X557. These inputs are on the VDD_IO domain and have pull-up resistors associated with them.
MDIO Clock [3:0]	P0_MDC P1_MDC P2_MDC P3_MDC	K22 K21 K23 K24	I/O	The MDIO clock input for PHY 0 of the X557. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. These tri-state 20 mA I/Os are on the VDD_IO domain.
MDIO Data [3:0]	P0_MDIO P1_MDIO P2_MDIO P3_MDIO	M22 M21 M23 M24	I/O	The MDIO data line (with Schmitt triggered logic levels) for PHY 0 of the X557. On reset, this is set to high-impedance. This I/O can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. These tri-state 20 mA I/Os are on the VDD_IO domain.
Reset Out*	RST_OUT_N	L2	OD	The open-drain reset output from the X557. This might be used to drive the power-up reset signal for a board, as it outputs the on-chip power-up reset signal from the X557. This open-drain 20 mA output is on the VDD_IO domain.
Reset*	RST_N	T1	I	The hard reset input (with Schmitt triggered logic levels) for the X557. This input can be driven to operate at 1.2V via the MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N pin, regardless of the voltage on VDD_IO. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.

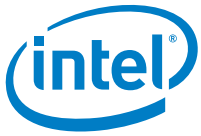


Table 3-1 shows the management interface frame format (802.3-2005 45.3). The fields are described in the sections that follow.

Table 3-1 MDIO Frame Format

Frame	PRE	ST	OP	PHYAD	MMDAD	TA	Data	Idle
Address	1...1	00	00	PPPPP	EEEEE	10	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	Z
Write	1...1	00	01	PPPPP	EEEEE	10	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z
Read	1...1	00	11	PPPPP	EEEEE	Z0	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z
Post-read increment address	1...1	00	10	PPPPP	EEEEE	Z0	DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	Z

Idle (idle condition):

The idle condition on the management interface is a high-impedance state. All tri-state drivers are disabled and the pull-up resistor(s) on the MDIO bus will pull the MDIO line to a one.

PRE (preamble):

Normal operation — At the beginning of each transaction, the station management entity will send a sequence of 32 contiguous ones on the MDIO data line, along with 32 corresponding cycles on the MDC to provide the MMD with a pattern that it can use to establish synchronization. Each MMD will observe a sequence of 32 contiguous one bits on MDIO with 32 corresponding cycles on MDC before it responds to any transaction.

Preamble suppression — The MDIO interface can optionally disable preamble detection by setting the *MDIO Preamble Detection Disable* bit in the Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441 register. In this mode of operation, one or more preamble bit are required followed by the 0x0 start of frame ST bits.

ST (start of frame):

The start of frame for indirect access cycles is indicated by the <00> pattern. This pattern assures a transition from the default one and identifies the frame as an indirect access. Frames that contain the ST=<01> pattern defined in Clause 22 will be ignored by the MMDs within the X557.

OP (operation code):

The operation code field indicates the type of transaction being performed by the frame. A <00> pattern indicates that the frame payload contains the address of the register to access. A <01> pattern indicates that the frame payload contains data to be written to the register whose address was provided in the previous address frame. A <11> pattern indicates that the frame is read operation. A <10> pattern indicates that the frame is a post-read increment address operation.

PHYAD (PHY address):

The PHY address is five bits, allowing for 32 unique PHY addresses, and hence up to 32 PHYs on an MDIO bus. The address of the PHY is determined from ADDR[4:2] for the pins. The first PHY address bit to be transmitted and received is the MSB of the address. The station management entity must have a priori knowledge of the appropriate PHY address for each PHY to which it is attached, whether connected to a single PHY or to multiple PHYs.

MMDAD (MMD address):

The MMD address is five bits, allowing for 32 unique MMDs per PHY. The first MMD address bit transmitted and received is the MSB of the address.

In addition the X557 supports a broadcast mode when the PHYAD is 0x00. Only the write and load address opcodes are supported in broadcast mode. Read and post-read increment opcodes are ignored in broadcast mode. This mode of operation can be enabled via the *MDIO Broadcast Mode Enable* bits in the Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441 register.

TA (turnaround):

The turnaround time is a 2-bit time spacing between the MMD address field and the data field of a management frame to avoid contention during a read transaction. For a read or post-read increment address transaction, both the STA and the MMD remain in a high-impedance state for the first bit time of the turnaround. The MMD then drives a zero bit during the second bit time of the turnaround of a read or post-read increment address transaction. During a write or address transaction, the STA transmits a one for the first bit time of the turnaround and a zero for the second bit time of the turnaround. This behavior is shown in

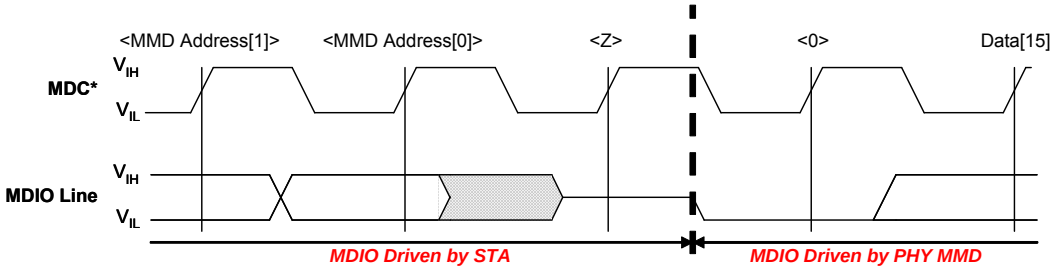


Figure 3-1 MDIO Bus Turn-around During Read Operations

Address / Data:

The address/data field is 16 bits. For an address cycle, it contains the address of the register to be accessed on the next cycle. For the data cycle of a write frame, the field contains the data to be written to the register. For a read or post-read increment address frame, the field contains the contents of the register. The first bit transmitted and received shall be bit 15.

For counters that are greater than 16-bits, the LSW must be read first, then the MSW must be read immediately afterwards. When the LSW is read, the counter is cleared and the MSW is stored in a shadow register. Reading the MSW actually reads the shadow register.

Optionally the host may read the MSW first, then the LSW immediately afterwards by setting the *MDIO Read MSW First Enable* bit in the Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441 register.

3.1.1 Interrupt

The X557 supports an open-drain interrupt pin per PHY.

3.1.2 Reset

The X557 is capable of generating a RST_OUT_N signal from its internal power-on reset generation circuitry that can be used by the external board circuitry.

Operation of the reset machinery is as follows:

1. Release from the Reset state begins when the RST_N input is high[1], and all of the core power supplies are above their required thresholds. These thresholds are listed in

Table 3-2 Power-on Reset Thresholds for Core Supply Voltages

Supply	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
VCC2P1	Power-on reset threshold for VCC2P1 DC supply.	1.70	1.80	V
VCC1P2	Power-on reset threshold for VCC1P2 DC supply.	0.93	0.99	V
VDD	Power-on reset threshold for VDD DC supply.	0.56	0.60	V

2. Once all of the conditions for release from reset are true, a 20 ms timer engages, the purpose of which is to enable the supplies to settle prior to allowing the PHY to boot.
3. After the 20 ms timer has completed, hardware state machines designed to guarantee PLL and band-gap stability engage.
4. After the PLLs and band-gap are locked and functioning properly, the processor and digital circuitry are released from reset.
5. The PHY image is then loaded and the processor boots.
6. After the processor boots, any provisioned register values are set, and the PHY enters the provisioned operating state.
7. Once this completes, the processor raises the MMD reset bits and sets the reset completed alarm, indicating it has completed reset and is ready for operation.

3.1.3 Configuration

The X557 contains a number of static configuration pins which are used to set the power-up operation of the X557. These signals are:

1. ADDR[4:2].
2. Transmit Enable

1. Note that there are no timing requirements on issuance of reset relative to the clock.

In the X557 package, the MDIO addressing is tied off internally so that the LSB increments according to the PHY number in the package. This MDIO address can either be overridden via a register in the Global MMD via provisioning, or the incrementation order can be altered via the INV_ADDR0 pin which is exclusive OR'd with address pin ADDR0.

3.2 Serial Flash

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	
Reserved	RX_DC_CLK	N1	I	Reserved
Reserved	TX_DC_CLK	P24	O	Reserved
Reserved	RX_DC_DATA	M1	I	Reserved
Reserved	TX_DC_DATA	N23	O	Reserved
Reserved	DC_MASTER_N	H1	I	Reserved
Reserved	RX_DC_RST_N	P23	I	Reserved
Reserved	RX_DC_SOF	N2	I	Reserved
Reserved	TX_DC_SOF	N24	O	Reserved
SPI Chip Enable*	CE_N	K2	O	The SPI CE* signal from the X557 to the serial Flash. On reset this is set high. This 20 mA output is on the VDD_FLASH domain.
SPI Serial Clock	SCLK	K1	O	The SPI clock from the X557 to the serial Flash. On reset this is set low. This 20 mA output is on the VDD_FLASH domain.
SPI Serial Input Data	SIN	J1	I	The SPI input data from the serial FLASH to the X557. This input is on the VDD_FLASH domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.
SPI Serial Output Data	SOUT	J2	I	The SPI output data from the X557 to the serial Flash. On reset this is set low. This 20 mA output is on the VDD_FLASH domain.

3.2.1 SPI Flash Interface

The SPI interface is responsible for connecting the X557 to the external Flash memory device. The micro-controller on the X557 accesses the boot code and the X557 default register values from the Flash memory after power-on reset. This Flash memory is also accessible via the MDIO interface for firmware updates and manufacturing burn via the registers in the Global MMD.

The SPI interface is a four wire, unidirectional, serial bus as shown in Figure 3-2. It is composed of a serial clock output SCLK, a serial data output SOUT, a serial data input SIN, and a chip-select CE*. All the signals are unidirectional.

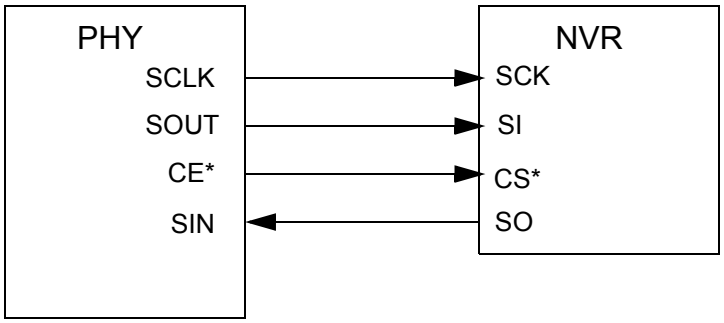


Figure 3-2 SPI Interface Block Diagram

The X557 is set up to function as a Mode 0 (0,0) SPI device, which means that the clock defaults to zero when not bursting. Data on this interface, for both SIN and SOUT, is always sourced on the falling edge of SCLK, and sampled on the rising edge of SCLK.

The following figures show typical read, burst read, and write operations for the X557. In all of these scenarios, the NVR interface in the Global MMD is used to access the Flash.

The NVR interface in the X557 is designed to be able to output any arbitrary opcode, followed by a programmable zero to three address bytes, followed by a programmable zero to four data bytes. This allows any variation of opcodes to be output to the attached Flash device. This interface also supports a burst read and write mode, which keeps the CS* line pulled low to enable back-to-back reads and writes. To support this, the NVR interface supports two 16-bit address registers and two 16-bit data registers, which allows up to 4 data bytes in a burst over the SPI interface. In order to extend this to longer bursts, the X557 halts the clock after the last bit in the data burst allowing the host processor to load another block of data to / from the NVR interface. This is shown in Figure 3-3 through Figure 3-5 and enables the data burst to be extended by as many bytes as necessary, without outstripping the MDIO's I/O capabilities.

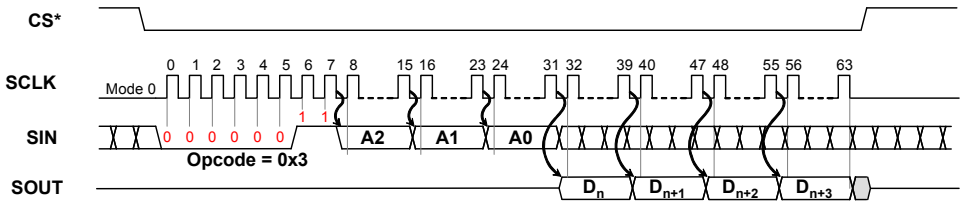


Figure 3-3 SPI Read

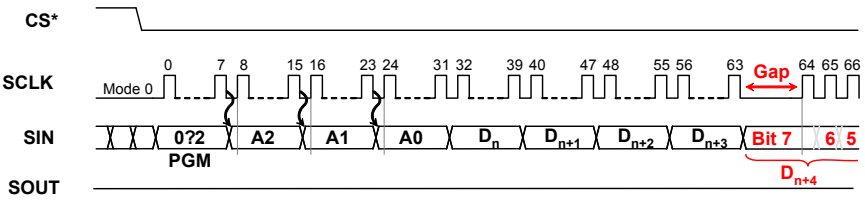


Figure 3-4 SPI Burst Read

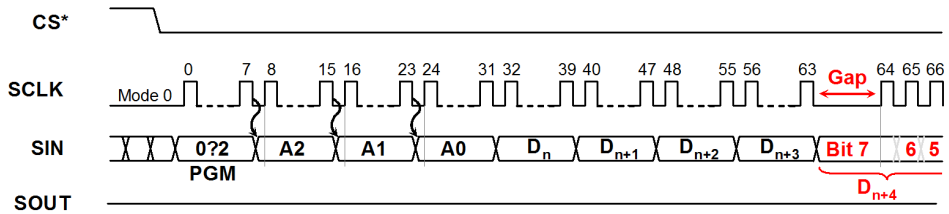


Figure 3-5 SPI Burst Write

Note that typical NVRs require that writing be performed on a block basis, and thus the addresses usually wrap within the block being programmed. As such, it is desirable from a speed and efficiency perspective to attempt to write entire blocks, versus pieces of blocks.

In order to assure that no polling is required on NVR interface, it is recommended that the NVR clock speed be set to at least[1]:

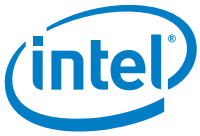
$$f_{SCLK} > \frac{64}{63} \cdot f_{MDIO}$$

The desired Flash memory should be chosen to be at least 512K bytes in size, and must be capable of interfacing to a 2.5V CMOS SPI.

3.3 Firmware

The X557 contains a 32-bit micro-controller. This micro-controller is designed to have it's IRAM and DRAM loaded on power-up / reset from the attached FLASH, or to have its boot image loaded by the host processor via the MDIO interface.

1. This is derived from the fact that the longest burst instruction on the SPI is 64 bits, at one bit per clock, whereas to write a register on the MDIO takes 64 clocks, and the data is not written until the last bit - hence the 63.



3.4 SerDes

Table 3-3 X557-AT4

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 0 Lane 0 Rx	P0_RX_LN0_P P0_RX_LN0_N	V2 V1	I	PHY 0 physical Lane 0 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode
PHY 0 Lane 0 Tx	P0_TX_LN0_P P0_TX_LN0_N	Y2 Y1	O	PHY 0 physical Lane 0 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode.
PHY 0 Lane 2 Rx	P0_RX_LN2_P P0_RX_LN2_N	AB2 AB1	I	PHY 0 physical Lane 2 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode
PHY 0 Lane 2 Tx	P0_TX_LN2_P P0_TX_LN2_N	AC3 AD3	O	PHY 0 physical Lane 2 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode.
PHY 1 Lane 0 Rx	P1_RX_LN0_P P1_RX_LN0_N	AC5 AD5	I	PHY 1 physical Lane 0 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode
PHY 1 Lane 0 Tx	P1_TX_LN0_P P1_TX_LN0_N	AC7 AD7	O	PHY 1 physical Lane 0 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode.
PHY 1 Lane 2 Rx	P1_RX_LN2_P P1_RX_LN2_N	AC9 AD9	I	PHY 1 physical Lane 2 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode
PHY 1 Lane 2 Tx	P1_TX_LN2_P P1_TX_LN2_N	AC11 AD11	O	PHY 1 physical Lane 2 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode.
PHY 2 Lane 0 Rx	P2_RX_LN0_P P2_RX_LN0_N	AC14 AD14	I	PHY 2 physical Lane 0 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode
PHY 2 Lane 0 Tx	P2_TX_LN0_P P2_TX_LN0_N	AC16 AD16	O	PHY 2 physical Lane 0 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode.
PHY 2 Lane 2 Rx	P2_RX_LN2_P P2_RX_LN2_N	AC18 AD18	I	PHY 2 physical Lane 2 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode
PHY 2 Lane 2 Tx	P2_TX_LN2_P P2_TX_LN2_N	AC20 AD20	O	PHY 2 physical Lane 2 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode.
PHY 3 Lane 0 Rx	P3_RX_LN0_P P3_RX_LN0_N	AC22 AD22	I	PHY 3 physical Lane 0 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode
PHY 3 Lane 0 Tx	P3_TX_LN0_P P3_TX_LN0_N	AB23 AB24	O	PHY 3 physical Lane 0 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 3 Lane 2 Rx	P3_RX_LN2_P P3_RX_LN2_N	Y23 Y24	I	PHY 3 physical Lane 2 differential Rx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode
PHY 3 Lane 2 Tx	P3_TX_LN2_P P3_TX_LN2_N	V23 V24	O	PHY 3 physical Lane 2 differential Tx of the X557 SerDes interface. This lane can operate in KR,XFI and SGMII mode.

The SerDes interface on the X557 also contains diagnostic pattern generation and checking functionality that is listed Table 3-4:

Table 3-4 KR Diagnostic Pattern Capabilities

Test	Description	Generate	Check	Invert
x^9 PRBS	$x^9 + x^5 + 1$	3	3	3
x^{31} PRBS	$x^{31} + x^{28} + 1$	3	3	3
Square Wave	Clause 49.2.12	3	3	3
Pseudo-Noise		3	3	3
CRPAT	IEEE 802.3 Annex48A.4	3	3	3

Table 3-5 SGMII Diagnostic Pattern Capabilities

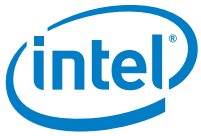
Test	Description	Generate	Check	Invert
CRPAT	IEEE 802.3 Annex48A.4	3	3	3

All of the parameters associated with the SerDes interface have provisionable default values, which means that the X557 SerDes interface can be tailored to power-up with the optimal settings for any given application.

3.5 SerDes Operating Modes

For the purposes of this discussion, the X557 can be viewed as a set of blocks as shown in Figure 2-6:

On the left side of the diagram is the system interface, which consists of the two SerDes lanes. Lanes 0 and 2 have the ability to run at rates from 1.25 Gb/s to 10.3125 Gb/s. These lanes support SGMII and KR. In the X557, only two of the four SerDes lanes on the chip are actually run out, but these lanes are still referred to as Lane 0 and Lane 2. At the PCS layer, there are two SGMII cores and two KR cores even though only the two SGMII and KR cores are used.



These different SerDes operating modes are summarized in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 SerDes Lane Assignments for Different Operating Modes

Interface	Operating Mode / Core Used	Lane 0	Lane 1	Lane 2	Lane 3
System	SGMII1			X	
	KR1			X	

3.6 SerDes System I/F Startup

In startup on the system interface side, there are three different operating scenarios for the SerDes I/F:

- 10 GbE mode (KR or XFI)
- 1000BASE-X mode
- SGMII
- All-off mode

These different modes affect only the system interface and function independently of whether the MDI interface is selected or not.

3.6.1 10 GbE Mode

1. In this mode, which is the hardware default, the X557 comes up in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode (KR) and transmits Local Faults / Idles, and remains in this state until a connection to a link partner is established.
2. After connection to a link partner has been established, the X557 will either stay in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode, or switch to 1000BASE-X mode on logical Lane 0, or 100 Mb/s SGMII mode depending on that the auto-negotiated line rate was.
3. Once the SerDes I/F has synchronized, traffic flows.
   a. If the link fails and the system interface was in 10 GbE mode, the X557 generates a Local Fault message towards the system I/F, effectively restarting. If the link had transitioned to 1 GbE operation, the SerDes is restarted in 10 GbE mode generating Local Faults / Idles.
4. Auto-negotiation restarts after the link break timer expires.

3.6.2 1000BASE-X Mode

1. In this mode the X557 comes up in 1000BASE-X mode on logical Lane 0 and transmits idles, and remains in this state until a connection to a link partner is established.

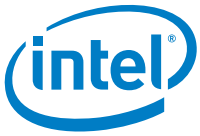
2. After a connection to a link partner has been established, the X557 will either stay in 1000BASE-X mode, or switch to the pre-configured 10 GbE mode, or 100 Mb/s SGMII mode depending on that the auto-negotiated line rate was.
3. Once the SerDes I/F has synchronized, traffic flows.
4. If the link fails and the system interface was in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode (KR), the X557 generates a Local Fault message towards the system I/F, and effectively restarts in 1000BASE-X mode, generating Idles. Otherwise the link just stays in 1000BASE-X mode generating Idles.
5. Auto-negotiation restarts after the link break timer expires.

3.6.3 SGMII Mode

1. In this mode, the X557 comes up in SGMII mode. After sending and receiving an ACK on an SGMII link-down, auto-negotiation message (see Table 2-11), the SerDes transmits idles and remains in this state until a link partner connection is established.
2. After a connection to a link partner has been established, the X557 sends an SGMII link-up, auto-negotiation message with the appropriate rate (see Table 2-11) and receives an ACK.
3. Upon receiving the acknowledge from the system interface, the X557 either switches to 100 Mb/s SGMII mode, stays in 1 GbE SGMII mode (essentially 1000BASE-X) or switches to the pre-configured 10 GbE mode (KR or XFI), depending on whether the auto-negotiated line rate was 1 GbE / 100 Mb/s or 10 GbE.
4. Once the SerDes interface has synchronized, traffic flows.
5. If the link fails and the X557 was in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode, the X557 generates a local fault message towards the system interface and then transitions back to SGMII mode, where it sends and receives an ACK on an SGMII link-down, auto-negotiation message and then resumes transmitting idles. If the link fails and the X557 was in 1 GbE SGMII mode, the X557 first sends and receives an ACK on an SGMII link-down, auto-negotiation message and then resumes transmitting idles with no interruption in SerDes operation. If the system interface was in 100 Mb/s SGMII mode, the SerDes transitions back to SGMII mode, where it sends and receives an ACK on an SGMII link-down, auto-negotiation message and then resumes transmitting idles.
6. Auto-negotiation restarts after the link break timer expires.

3.6.4 All-Off Mode

1. In this mode the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY comes up with the system interface off, and remains in this state until connection to a link partner is established.
2. After connection to a link partner has been established, the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY will either turn on 1000BASE-X on logical Lane 0, or turn on the pre-configured 10 GbE mode (KR), or 100 Mb/s SGMII mode depending on that the auto-negotiated line rate was.
3. Once the SerDes I/F has synchronized, traffic flows.
4. If the link fails and was in the pre-configured 10 GbE mode, the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY generates a Local Fault message towards the system I/F and shuts off. Otherwise the system interface just shuts off.
5. Auto-negotiation restarts after the link break timer expires.



3.6.5 Interrupts

In all of these modes, the processor has the ability to generate an interrupt upon completing auto-negotiation.

3.7 MDI

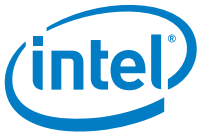
Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 0 CMS	P0_CM_P P0_CM_N	B7 A7	I/O	PHY 0 Common Mode Sense Input.
PHY 0 Pair A	P0_A_P P0_A_N	B3 A3	I/O	PHY 0 Pair A of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair A inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 0 Pair B	P0_B_P P0_B_N	E3 D3	I/O	PHY 0 Pair B of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair B inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 0 Pair C	P0_C_P P0_C_N	B5 A5	I/O	PHY 0 Pair C of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair C inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 0 Pair D	P0_D_P P0_D_N	E5 D5	I/O	PHY 0 Pair D of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair D inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 1 CMS	P1_CM_P P1_CM_N	E7 D7	I/O	PHY 1 Common Mode Sense Input.
PHY 1 Pair A	P1_A_P P1_A_N	E9 D9	I/O	PHY 1 Pair A of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair A inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 1 Pair B	P1_B_P P1_B_N	B9 A9	I/O	PHY 1 Pair B of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair B inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 1 Pair C	P1_C_P P1_C_N	E11 D11	I/O	PHY 1 Pair C of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair C inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 1 Pair D	P1_D_P P1_D_N	B11 A11	I/O	PHY 1 Pair D of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair D inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 2 CMS	P2_CM_P P2_CM_N	E18 D18	I/O	PHY 2 Common Mode Sense Input.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 2 Pair A	P2_A_P P2_A_N	B14 A14	I/O	PHY 2 Pair A of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair A inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 2 Pair B	P2_B_P P2_B_N	E14 D14	I/O	PHY 2 Pair B of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair B inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 2 Pair C	P2_C_P P2_C_N	B16 A16	I/O	PHY 2 Pair C of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair C inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 2 Pair D	P2_D_P P2_D_N	E16 D16	I/O	PHY 2 Pair D of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair D inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 3 CMS	P3_CM_P P3_CM_N	B18 A18	I/O	PHY 3 Common Mode Sense Input.
PHY 3 Pair A	P3_A_P P3_A_N	E20 D20	I/O	PHY 3 Pair A of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair A inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 3 Pair B	P3_B_P P3_B_N	B20 A20	I/O	PHY 3 Pair B of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair B inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 3 Pair C	P3_C_P P3_C_N	E22 D22	I/O	PHY 3 Pair C of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair C inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.
PHY 3 Pair D	P3_D_P P3_D_N	B22 A22	I/O	PHY 3 Pair D of the X557 line interface. These should connect to the Pair D inputs of the transformer, with capacitive bypassing via the center-tap. On reset this is set to high-impedance.

In 10 GbE mode, the line interface on the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY is capable of driving up to 100 m of CAT-6a unshielded twisted pair or 100 m of CAT-7 shielded cable (100 Ω differential impedance). It can also drive 55 m of CAT-6 cable, and a lesser distance of CAT-5e cable[1]. In 1 GbE and 100 Mb/s modes, it can drive 130m of CAT-5e (or better) cable. It is designed to drive this via a quad, 50 Ω, center-tapped 1:1 transformer connected to an RJ-45 PCB-mount jack.

The line interface on the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY supports automatic A/B and C/D pair swaps, inversions (auto-X), and semi-cross (A/B or C/D only). It also supports a provisioned ABCD to DCBA pair reversal for ease of routing with stack-jacks via bit 1.E400.0 and the MDI_CFG pin, which sets the configuration on power-up. Note that this reversal does not swap polarities, thus A+ maps to D+, etc.

1. This distance is indeterminate because CAT-5e cable performance is not specified past 100 MHz.



3.8 Timing

The Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY contains a high-performance synthesizer, which is capable of producing all of the clocks required internally, as well as sourcing the recovered 50 MHz CMOS clock for use by other components in the system. This synthesizer operates from a differential 50 MHz clock.

Note: An oscillator can only be used with the X557-AT4.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Clock Input	CLK_P CLK_N	F1 G1	I	The 50 MHz differential LVDS reference clock input for the X557. This DC-coupled input has an internal 100 Ω termination resistor associated with it.
Reserved	RNC_T20	T20	I	Reserved
Reserved	RNC_H2 RNC_H3	H2 H3	I	Reserved
Reserved	RNC_L1	L1	O	Reserved
Reserved	RNC_H4	H4		Reserved

3.9 LED

The X557 supports three 20 mA open-drain CMOS LED outputs.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 0 LED [2:0]	P0_LED0 P0_LED1 P0_LED2	R1 R2 R3	OD	The 2.5V tolerant, open-drain LED outputs for PHY 0. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.
PHY 1 LED [2:0]	P1_LED0 P1_LED1 P1_LED2	P1 P2 P3	OD	The 2.5V tolerant, open-drain LED outputs for PHY 1. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.
PHY 2 LED [2:0]	P2_LED0 P2_LED1 P2_LED2	R20 P20 N20	OD	The 2.5V tolerant, open-drain LED outputs for PHY 2. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.
PHY 3 LED [2:0]	P3_LED0 P3_LED1 P3_LED2	H20 K20 L20	OD	The 2.5V tolerant, open-drain LED outputs for PHY 3. These open-drain 20 mA outputs are on the VDD_IO domain.

3.10 Reference Resistors

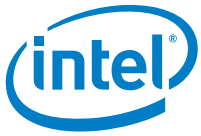
The X557 relies on 1% precision resistors to calibrate its internal voltage levels.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Bandgap Reference Resistor	RREF_BG0 RREF_BG1 RREF_BG2 RREF_BG3	A12 B12 B13 A13	Analog	The connection point for the bandgap reference resistor. This should be a precision 1%, 2.00 KΩ resistor tied to ground

3.11 Test

The X557 supports a IEEE 1149.1 compliant JTAG interface, with 1149.6 AC JTAG support on the SerDes interface. Note that for normal operation, TRST_N should be held low.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
JTAG Clock	TCK	R22	I	The JTAG clock input. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.
JTAG Data Input	TDI	T21	I	The JTAG data input signal. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.
JTAG Data Output	TDO	T22	O	The JTAG data output signal. This 20 mA output is on the VDD_IO domain.
JTAG Reset	TRST_N	T23	I	The JTAG reset signal. If JTAG is not used, this pin must be pulled low. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up associated with it.
JTAG Test Mode State	TMS	T24	I	The JTAG test mode state signal. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.



3.12 Metrology

The X557 contains two thermal diodes that can be used to monitor the die temperature without going through the MDIO registers. The "P" indicates the anode terminal (i.e. current input) of the thermal diode.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
PHY 0 Thermal Diode	TDIO_P_0 TDIO_N_0	N4 M4	Analog	PHY 0 thermal diode terminals.
PHY 3 Thermal Diode	TDIO_P_3 TDIO_N_3	H22 H21	Analog	PHY 3 thermal diode terminals.

3.13 Debug

The X557 supports a side-access port to the MDIO register space via a slave SMBus. Addressing for this SMBus is provisioned on a per PHY basis. It is recommended that every design connect these SMBus pins to a header to allow in-system debug. This obviates the need to disconnect the MDIO lines, and allows for normal system operation during debug.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
DebugBus Clock	DebugBus_CLK	D24	I	Clock signal for slave SMBus used for debug port into PHY MDIO register space. This signal requires a pull-up to VDD_IO. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.
DebugBus Data	DebugBus_DAT	C24	I/O	Data signal for slave SMBus used for debug port into the PHYs MDIO register space. This signal requires a pull-up to VDD_IO. This 20 mA I/O is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-down associated with it.

3.14 Power

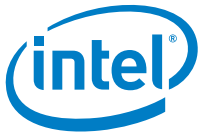
The X557 uses four separate power supplies to minimize power consumption:

- 0.83V
- 1.2V
- 2.1V

- 2.5V

As mentioned earlier, in order to provide maximum flexibility to the implementation, the X557 utilizes a programmable I/O voltage. The logic thresholds for the I/O are set at 70% and 30% for VIH/VOH and VIL/VOL respectively for any VDD_IO greater than 1.8V. For 1.2V MDIO operation (affects TX_EN, MDC, MDIO, RST_N), a separate signal called MDIO_1P2_SELECT_N is provided that will force 1.2V operation on these signals, regardless of the VDD_IO voltage.

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
AVDD	VCC1P2A VCC1P2B	F2, F4, F6, F8, F10, G3, G5, G7, G9, G11, F15, F17, F19, F21, F23, F24, G14, G16, G18, G20, G22	Supply	1.2V analog supply.
AVDD22	P0_VCC2P1 P1_VCC2P1 P2_VCC2P1 P3_VCC2P1	A2, A4, A6, C2, C4, A8, A10, C6, C8, C10, A15, A17, C15, C17, C19, A19, A21, A23, C21, C23	Supply	2.1V analog supply.
AVSS	VSS	B2, B4, B6, B8, B10, B15, B17, B19, B21, B23, C1, C3, C5, C7, C9, C11, C14, C16, C18, C20, C22, D2, D4, D6, D8, D10, D15, D17, D19, D21, D23, E1, E2, E4, E6, E8, E10, E12, E13, E15, E17, E19, E21, E23, E24, F3, F5, F7, F9, F11, F13, F14, F16, F18, F20, F22, G2, G6, G10, G12, G17, G21, G23, G24, H5, H7, H9, H11, H13, H15, H19, J6, J8, J10, J12, J14, J16, J18, J20, K7, K9, K11, K13, K15, K17, K19, L6, L8, L10, L12, L14, L16, L18	Supply	Analog ground.
AVSSPLL	VSS	G4, G8, G15,vG19	Supply	Analog ground for PHY PLL.
Analog VDD	VDD	F12, G13	Supply	0.83V supply for digital circuitry in the AFE.
VCC Crystal	VCC2P1	D1	Supply	2.1V supply for the crystal oscillator.
VDD	VDD	M6, M8, M10, M12, M14, M16, M18, N5, N7, N9, N11, N13, N15, N17, N19, P6, P8, P10, P12, P14, P16, P18, R5, R7, R9, R11, R13, R15, R17, T6, T8, T10, T12, T14, T16, T18, U5, U7, U9, U11, U13, U15, U17, U19, V6, V8, V10, V12, V14, V16, V18, V20	Supply	0.83V digital supply.
VDD FLASH	VDD_FLASH	M3	Supply	Flash I/O power supply (2.5V).
VDD I/O Power Supply	VDD_IO	H23, L4, R24, U3	Supply	The power supply(2.5V) for the general I/O on the X557.



Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
VDD I/O Select	MDIO_1P2_ SELECT_N	L5	I	When pulled low, this signal sets the I/O voltages for MDC, MDIO, and RST_N to 1.2V levels, regardless of the VDD_IO voltage. This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up associated with it.
VDD SerDes	VDD_SRDS	V4, V21, Y4, Y21, AA5, AA7, AA9, AA11, AA13, AA16, AA18, AA20	Supply	SerDes 0.83V digital supply.
VDD22 SerDes	VCC2P1_SRDS	W3, W22, AA3, AA22, AB12, AB14	Supply	SerDes 2.1V supply.
VDD_SENSE	VDD_SENSE	U20	Supply	Package supply sense point for 0.83V digital supply.
VREG SerDes	P0_VREG_SRDS P1_VREG_SRDS P2_VREG_SRDS P3_VREG_SRDS	AB4, AB6, AB8, AB10, AB15, AB17, AB19, AB21	Supply	SerDes regulator output used for decoupling and monitoring.
VSS	VSS	M5, M7, M9, M11, M13, M15, M17, M19, N6, N8, N10, N12, N14, N16, N18, P5, P7, P9, P11, P13, P15, P17, R6, R8, R10, R12, R14, R16, R18, T5, T7, T9, T11, T13, T15, T17, T19, U6, U8, U10, U12, U14, U16, U18, V5, V7, V9, V11, V13, V15, V17, V19	Supply	Digital ground.
VSS SerDes	VSS	U1, U2, U23, U24, V3, V22, W1, W2, W4, W6, W8, W10, W12, W14, W16, W18, W20, W21, W23, W24, Y3, Y5, Y7, Y9, Y11, Y13, Y15, Y17, Y19, AA1, AA2, AA4, AA6, AA8, AA10, AA12, AA14, AA15, AA17, AA19, AA21, AA23, AA24, AB5, AB9, AB11, AB13, AB16, AB20, AB22, AC1, AC2, AC4, AC6, AC8, AC10, AC12, AC13, AC15, AC17, AC19, AC21, AC23, AC24, AD2, AD4, AD6, AD8, AD10, AD12, AD13, AD15, AD17, AD19, AD21, AD23	Supply	SerDes ground.

3.15 Reserved

Signal Name	Pin Name(s)	Pin Number(s)	Type	Description
Floating	NC	H6, H8, H10, H12, H14, H16, H18, J7, J9, J11, J13, J15, J17, J19, K6, K8, K10, K12, K14, K16, K18, L7, L9, L11, L13, L15, L17, L19, R23, W5, W7, W9, W11, W13, W15, W17, W19, Y6, Y8, Y10, Y12, Y14, Y16, Y18, Y20	NC	These pins are floating in the package and can be connected as convenience dictates.
Reserved Ground	RG_J3, RG_A1, RG_K3, RG_AD1, RG_A24, RG_AD24	J3, A1, K3, AD1, A24, AD24	I	Reserved ground signal. These pins must be connected to digital ground in the PCB design. These inputs are on the VDD_IO domain and have pull-downs associated with them.
Reserved No Connect	RNC_L3, RNC_P4, RNC_N21, RNC_J21 RNC_B1, RNC_J4, RNC_J5, RNC_U4, RNC_T4, RNC_K4, RNC_K5, RNC_P22, RNC_P21, RNC_R21, RNC_H24, RNC_AB3, RNC_R19, RNC_P19, RNC_C12, RNC_D12, RNC_AB7, RNC_B24, RNC_D13, RNC_C13, RNC_AB18, RNC_U22, RNC_U21, RNC_Y22	L3, P4, N21, J21, B1, J4, J5, U4, T4, K4, K5, P22, P21, R21, H24, AB3, R19, P19, C12, D12, AB7, B24, D13, C13, AB18, U22, U21, Y22		Reserved no connect signal. These pins must be left unconnected in the PCB design.
Reserved VDD_IO	RVDD_N3, RVDD_T3, RVDD_N22, RVDD_M20	N3, T3, N22, M20	I	Reserved VDD_IO signal. These pins must be connected to VDD_IO (2.5V) This input is on the VDD_IO domain and has a pull-up resistor associated with it.

3.16 Pinouts

The pinouts for the X557 is shown in the following figure. The signals are color coded to group similar functionalities together. The view is looking from the top of the chip.

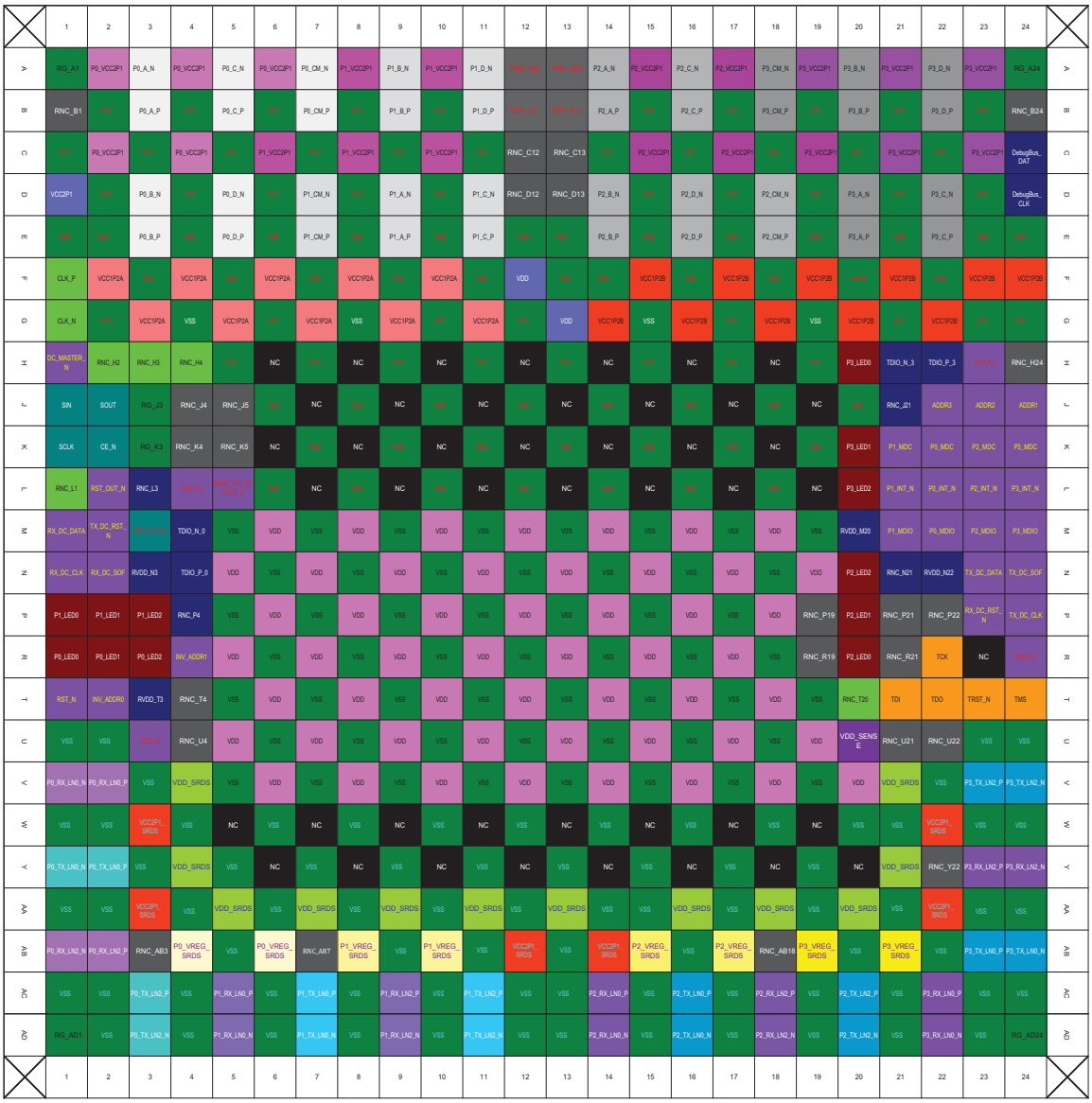


Figure 3-6 X557-AT4

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4.0 Register Definitions

4.1 Introduction

The X557 is internally divided into a series of MDIO Manageable Devices (MMDs), each of which performs a logical function as per the 10GBASE-T standard.

Here the MMD #1 contains the PMA, which is basically the analog front-end of the chip. This is connected to MMD #3, which contains the PCS that handles the 10GBASE-T transmission frame coding and decoding, including the 128-DSQ and LDPC work.

In addition to these MMDs, there are three others:

- MMD #7 — Contains the auto-negotiation function.
- MMD #29 — Contains the controls for the GbE and 100M PCS machinery.
- MMD# 30 — Contains the global control functionality for the X557.

Not shown, but present within the X557, is MMD #31, which is used for proprietary purposes as an adjunct to the PMA.

Note: NVR used throughout this document is synonymous with Non-volatile Memory (NVM).

4.2 Register Structure

A map of the regions is shown in Figure 4-1. Any attempt to read from the reserved MMD addresses returns a value of 0x00, and any writes to these addresses have no effect.

Table 4-1 MMD Device Addresses

5-bit Device Address (Hex)	MMD Name
0	Reserved
1	PMA/PMD (128 DSQ)
2	Reserved
3	PCS (64/65B coder/decoder)
4	Reserved
5 - 6	Reserved
7	Auto-negotiation
8 - 1C	Reserved

Table 4-1 MMD Device Addresses

5-bit Device Address (Hex)	MMD Name
1D	GbE
1E	Global

4.3 Format and Nomenclature

Registers within the device are referenced in the format:

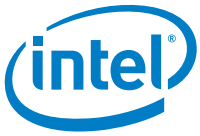
Region . Register . Bit

where ***Region*** corresponds to the MMD region being addressed, ***Register*** corresponds to the register address within the MMD region, and ***Bit*** is the bit within the register. All registers within the MDIO register space are 16 bits. The address of the register is the 16-bit MDIO address.

All read and write operations are word-based, which means that the entire 16-bit register is read or written (versus individual bits). There are several different bit types within the MDIO register space. A list of these bit types are found in Table 6.2.

Table 4-2 Field Types within the MDIO Register Space

Abbreviation	Type	Description
LL	Latching Low	If the condition the bit is monitoring goes low, this bit latches low, generates a maskable interrupt, and stays low until read. Reading this bit resets it to one. This bit is read-only.
LH	Latching High	If the condition the bit is monitoring goes high, this bit latches high, generates a maskable interrupt, and stays high until read. Reading this bit resets it to zero. This bit is read-only.
LRF	Latch Rising or Falling	Set high on either a rising or falling edge. If a transition occurs, this bit latches high, generates a maskable interrupt, and stays high until read. Reading this bit resets it to zero. This bit is read-only.
PD	Provisionable Defaults	Indicates that the default value associated with this field is provisionable.
R/W	Read/Write	Field can be both read from and written to.
RO	Read Only	Read-only field. Writes are ignored.
ROS	Read Only Static	Read-only static field. The same value is always returned. Writes are ignored.
RSV	Reserved	Reserved. Do not modify.
SC	Self-Clearing	A read/write register which resets itself upon completion of an action.
SCT	Saturating Counter	A read-only counter that saturates at the limit, and is cleared on read.
SCTL	Saturating Counter LSW	The Least Significant Word of a Saturating Counter. This register clears the pair to zero on read and snapshots the mate MSW to shadow memory, awaiting read.
SCTM	Saturating Counter MSW	The Most Significant Word of a Saturating Counter. Reading this completes the read process of the register pair.



4.4 Structure

The following structure is used for registers:

1. All Clause 45 registers (registers defined in Clause 45) are placed in their respective areas within the MMDs as specified.
2. Intel-specific registers associated with each of the Clause 45 MMDs are placed in the Intel-specific area beginning at 0xC000, according to the register map shown in Figure 4-3.

Table 4-3 Register Layout

Base Offset (Hex)	Description
C000	Tx & Overall MMD Control
C400	Tx & Overall MMD Provisioning
C800	Tx & Overall MMD State
CC00	Tx & Overall MMD Alarms
D000	Standard Interrupt Mask
D400	Tx & Overall MMD Interrupt Mask
D800	Tx & Overall MMD Debug
DC00	Reserved
E000	Rx Control
E400	Rx Provisioning
E800	Rx State
EC00	Rx Alarms
F000	Standard Interrupt Mask
F400	Rx Interrupt Mask
F800	Rx Debug
FC00	Global Interrupt Flags

The table is split into a transmit portion and a receive portion, with the transmit portion also containing any overall Intel-specific registers for the MMD. In this table, the following definitions apply:

Table 4-4 Terms Used within the Register Layout

Term	Definition
Control	Action bits that affect the operation of the MMD, such as reset.
Provisioning	Static provisioning bits that control the behavior of the MMD.
State	Bits that reflect the state of the MMD.
Alarm	Bits that can generate maskable interrupts.
Standard Interrupt Mask	Interrupt masks for alarm bits defined in the Clause 45 register set.
Intel-Specific Interrupt Mask	Interrupt masks for Intel-Specific alarms.

3. Interrupts are handled in a hierarchical fashion, with the top-level interrupt indication being the INT* interrupt pin on the X557. Below this are two maskable interrupt trees: one composed of standard interrupts, and one composed of Intel-defined interrupts. The top level summary register for these trees resides at the end of the register space in MMD #30 - the Global MMD (1E.FC00). Feeding this are interrupt registers from each of the individual MMDs.
   a. The standard interrupt tree is designed so that the source of any interrupt can be determined in a maximum of two reads.
   b. The Intel-defined interrupt tree requires at most three reads to determine the source of an interrupt.
   c. All interrupts are maskable, whether they are from the Standard interrupt tree, or from the Intel-specific interrupt tree.

4.5 Registers and Documentation

The registers for the X557 are provided in the following tables, listed in numerical order of their MMD address. Associated with these registers is a set of C-language header files and associated Doxygen[8] documentation for them. These header files contain all of the appropriate C-structures to access the registers and fields within the registers.

4.6 Device Registers

4.6.1 Registers Summary

Table 4-5 Registers Summary

Address	Name	Page
PMA Registers		
1.0	PMA Standard Control 1	82
1.1	PMA Standard Status 1	83
1.2	PMA Standard Device Identifier 1	83
1.3	PMA Standard Device Identifier 2	83
1.4	PMA Standard Speed Ability	83
1.5	PMA Standard Devices in Package 1	84
1.6	PMA Standard Devices in Package 2	85
1.7	PMA Standard Control 2	85
1.8	PMA Standard Status 2	85
1.9	PMD Standard Transmit Disable Control	87
1.A	PMD Standard Signal Detect	87
1.B	PMD Standard 10G Extended Ability Register	88
1.E	PMA Standard Package Identifier 1	88
1.F	PMA Standard Package Identifier 2	89

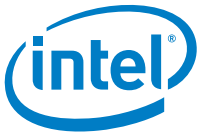


Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
1.81	PMA 10GBASE-T Status	89
1.82	PMA 10GBASE-T Pair Swap and Polarity Status	89
1.83	PMA 10GBASE-T Tx Power Back-off and Short Reach Setting	89
1.84	PMA 10GBASE-T Test Modes	90
1.85	PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Operating Margin Channel A	91
1.86	PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Operating Margin Channel B	91
1.87	PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Operating Margin Channel C	91
1.88	PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Operating Margin Channel D	91
1.89	PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Minimum Operating Margin Channel A	92
1.8A	PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Minimum Operating Margin Channel B	92
1.8B	PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Minimum Operating Margin Channel C	92
1.8C	PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Minimum Operating Margin Channel D	92
1.8D	PMA 10GBASE-T Receive Signal Power Channel A	93
1.8E	PMA 10GBASE-T Receive Signal Power Channel B	93
1.8F	PMA 10GBASE-T Receive Signal Power Channel C	93
1.90	PMA 10GBASE-T Receive Signal Power Channel D	93
1.91	PMA 10GBASE-T Skew Delay 1	94
1.92	PMA 10GBASE-T Skew Delay 2	94
1.93	PMA 10GBASE-T Fast Retrain Status and Control	94
1.C412	PMA Transmit Reserved Vendor Provisioning 0	95
1.C413	PMA Transmit Reserved Vendor Provisioning 1	95
1.CC00	PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 1	95
1.CC01	PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 2	95
1.CC02	PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 3	96
1.D000	PMA Transmit Standard Interrupt Mask 1	96
1.D001	PMA Transmit Standard Interrupt Mask 2	96
1.D400	PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 1	96
1.D401	PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 2	97
1.D402	PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 3	97
1.D800	PMA Transmit Vendor Debug 1	97
1.E400	PMA Receive Reserved Vendor Provisioning 1	97
1.E800	PMA Receive Vendor State 1	98
1.E810	PMA Receive Reserved Vendor State 1	98
1.E811	PMA Receive Reserved Vendor State 2	98
1.FC00	PMA Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1	98
PCS Registers		
3.0	PCS Standard Control 1	100
3.1	PCS Standard Status 1	101
3.2	PCS Standard Device Identifier 1	101
3.3	PCS Standard Device Identifier 2	101

Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
3.4	PCS Standard Speed Ability	101
3.5	PCS Standard Devices in Package 1	102
3.6	PCS Standard Devices in Package 2	102
3.7	PCS Standard Control 2	103
3.8	PCS Standard Status 2	103
3.E	PCS Standard Package Identifier 1	104
3.F	PCS Standard Package Identifier 2	104
3.14	PCS EEE Capability Register	104
3.16	PCS EEE Wake Error Counter	104
3.20	PCS 10G Status 1	105
3.21	PCS 10G Status 2	105
3.22	PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A 1	105
3.23	PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A 2	106
3.24	PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A 3	106
3.25	PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A 4	106
3.26	PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B 1	106
3.27	PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B 2	106
3.28	PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B 3	106
3.29	PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B 4	107
3.2A	PCS 10GBASE-R PCS Test-Pattern Control	107
3.2B	PCS 10GBASE-R PCS Test-Pattern Error Counter	107
3.C400	PCS Transmit Vendor Provisioning 1	107
3.C401	PCS Transmit Vendor Provisioning 2	108
3.C410	PCS Transmit Reserved Vendor Provisioning 1	108
3.C455	PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 1	108
3.C456	PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 2	108
3.C457	PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 3	108
3.C458	PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 4	109
3.C459	PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 5	109
3.C45A	PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 6	109
3.C45B	PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 7	109
3.C45C	PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 8	109
3.C460	PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor Provisioning 1	110
3.C461	PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor Provisioning 2	110
3.C470	PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor Provisioning 1	111
3.C471	PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor Provisioning 2	111
3.C820	PCS Transmit Vendor FCS No Error Frame Counter 1	112
3.C821	PCS Transmit Vendor FCS No Error Frame Counter 2	112
3.C822	PCS Transmit Vendor FCS Error Frame Counter 1	112
3.C823	PCS Transmit Vendor FCS Error Frame Counter 2	112

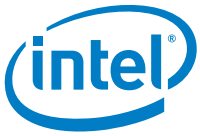


Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
3.C860	PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor State 1	112
3.C861	PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor State 2	113
3.C862	PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor State 3	113
3.C863	PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor State 4	113
3.C870	PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor State 1	113
3.C871	PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor State 2	113
3.C872	PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor State 3	113
3.C873	PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor State 4	114
3.C880	PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 1	114
3.C881	PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 2	114
3.C882	PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 3	114
3.C883	PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 4	114
3.C884	PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 5	114
3.CC00	PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 1	115
3.CC01	PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 2	115
3.CC02	PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 3	115
3.CC03	PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 4	115
3.D000	PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 1	116
3.D001	PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 2	116
3.D002	PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 3	116
3.D400	PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 1	117
3.D401	PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 2	117
3.D402	PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 3	117
3.D403	PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 4	117
3.D800	PCS Transmit Vendor Debug 1	118
3.E400	PCS Receive Vendor Provisioning 1	118
3.E460	PCS Receive XFI0 Provisioning 1	118
3.E461	PCS Receive XFI0 Provisioning 2	118
3.E470	PCS Receive XFI1 Provisioning 1	119
3.E471	PCS Receive XFI1 Provisioning 2	119
3.E800	PCS Receive Vendor State 1	120
3.E810	PCS Receive Vendor CRC-8 Error Counter 1	120
3.E811	PCS Receive Vendor CRC-8 Error Counter 2	120
3.E812	PCS Receive Vendor FCS No Error Frame Counter 1	120
3.E813	PCS Receive Vendor FCS No Error Frame Counter 2	120
3.E814	PCS Receive Vendor FCS Error Frame Counter 1	121
3.E815	PCS Receive Vendor FCS Error Frame Counter 2	121
3.E820	PCS Receive Vendor Uncorrected Frame Counter 1	121
3.E821	PCS Receive Vendor Uncorrected Frame Counter 2	121
3.E840	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 1 Iteration Counter 1	122

Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
3.E841	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 1 Iteration Counter 2	122
3.E842	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 2 Iteration Counter 1	122
3.E843	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 2 Iteration Counter 2	122
3.E844	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 3 Iteration Counter 1	123
3.E845	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 3 Iteration Counter 2	123
3.E846	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 4 Iteration Counter 1	123
3.E847	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 4 Iteration Counter 2	123
3.E848	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 5 Iteration Counter 1	124
3.E849	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 5 Iteration Counter 2	124
3.E850	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 6 Iteration Counter	124
3.E851	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 7 Iteration Counter	124
3.E852	PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 8 Iteration Counter	125
3.E860	PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 1	125
3.E861	PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 2	125
3.E862	PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 3	125
3.E863	PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 4	125
3.E864	PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 5	125
3.E865	PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 6	126
3.E866	PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 7	126
3.E870	PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 1	126
3.E871	PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 2	126
3.E872	PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 3	126
3.E873	PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 4	126
3.E874	PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 5	127
3.E875	PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 6	127
3.E876	PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 7	127
3.EC00	PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 1	127
3.EC01	PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 2	128
3.EC02	PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 3	128
3.EC03	PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 4	128
3.EC04	PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 5	128
3.EC05	PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 6	128
3.EC06	PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 7	129
3.F400	PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 1	129
3.F401	PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 2	130
3.F402	PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 3	130
3.F403	PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 4	130
3.F404	PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 5	130
3.F405	PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 6	131
3.F406	PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 7	131

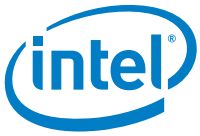


Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
3.F800	PCS Receive Vendor Debug 1	131
3.FC00	PCS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1	132
3.FC02	PCS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 3	133
PHY XS Registers		
4.0	PHY XS Standard Control 1	134
4.1	PHY XS Standard Status 1	134
4.2	PHY XS Standard Device Identifier 1	135
4.3	PHY XS Standard Device Identifier 2	135
4.4	PHY XS Standard Speed Ability	135
4.5	PHY XS Standard Devices in Package 1	135
4.6	PHY XS Standard Devices in Package 2	136
4.8	PHY XS Standard Status 2	136
4.E	PHY XS Standard Package Identifier 1	137
4.F	PHY XS Standard Package Identifier 2	137
4.14	PHY XS EEE Capability Register	137
4.16	PHY XS EEE Wake Error Counter	137
4.18	PHY XS Standard XGXS Lane Status	137
4.19	PHY XS Standard XGXS Test Control	138
4.C180	PHY XS SERDES Configuration 1	138
4.C1C0	PHY XS SERDES Lane 0 Configuration 1	138
4.C1D0	PHY XS SERDES Lane 1 Configuration 1	138
4.C1E0	PHY XS SERDES Lane 2 Configuration 1	139
4.C1F0	PHY XS SERDES Lane 3 Configuration 1	139
4.C200	PHY XS SERDES LUT 256	139
4.FC00	PHY XS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1	139
Auto-negotiation Registers		
7.0	Auto-negotiation Standard Control 1	140
7.1	Auto-negotiation Standard Status 1	140
7.2	Auto-negotiation Standard Device Identifier 1	141
7.3	Auto-negotiation Standard Device Identifier 2	141
7.5	Auto-negotiation Standard Devices in Package 1	141
7.6	Auto-negotiation Standard Devices in Package 2	142
7.8	Auto-negotiation Standard Status 2	142
7.E	Auto-negotiation Standard Package Identifier 1	143
7.F	Auto-negotiation Standard Package Identifier 2	143
7.10	Auto-negotiation Advertisement Register	143
7.13	Auto-negotiation Link Partner Base Page Ability Register	144
7.16	Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Transmit Register	145
7.17	Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Unformatted Code Register 1	146
7.18	Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Unformatted Code Register 2	146

Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
7.19	Auto-negotiation Link Partner Extended Next Page Ability Register	146
7.1A	Auto-negotiation Link Partner Extended Next Page Unformatted Code Register 1	147
7.1B	Auto-negotiation Link Partner Extended Next Page Unformatted Code Register 2	147
7.20	Auto-negotiation 10GBASE-T Control Register	147
7.21	Auto-negotiation 10GBASE-T Status Register	147
7.3C	Auto-negotiation EEE Advertisement Register	148
7.3D	Auto-negotiation EEE Link Partner Ability Register	148
7.C200	KR0 Auto-negotiation Control	149
7.C201	KR0 Auto-negotiation Status	149
7.C210	KR0 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 1	150
7.C211	KR0 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 2	151
7.C212	KR0 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 3	151
7.C213	KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 1	151
7.C214	KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 2	152
7.C215	KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 3	152
7.C216	KR0 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 1	152
7.C217	KR0 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 2	153
7.C218	KR0 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 3	153
7.C219	KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 1	153
7.C21A	KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 2	153
7.C21B	KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 3	153
7.C300	KR1 Auto-negotiation Control	153
7.C301	KR1 Auto-negotiation Status	154
7.C310	KR1 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 1	154
7.C311	KR1 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 2	155
7.C312	KR1 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 3	155
7.C313	KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 1	156
7.C314	KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 2	156
7.C315	KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 3	157
7.C316	KR1 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 1	157
7.C317	KR1 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 2	157
7.C318	KR1 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 3	157
7.C319	KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 1	157
7.C31A	KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 2	158
7.C31B	KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 3	158
7.C400	Auto-negotiation Vendor Provisioning 1	158
7.C410	Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Provisioning 1	159
7.C800	Auto-negotiation Vendor Status 1	159
7.C810	Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 1	160
7.C811	Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 2	161

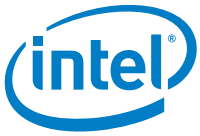


Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
7.C812	Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 3	161
7.C813	Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 4	161
7.C814	Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 5	161
7.CC00	Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Alarms 1	161
7.CC01	Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Alarms 2	162
7.D000	Auto-negotiation Standard Interrupt Mask 1	162
7.D001	Auto-negotiation Standard Interrupt Mask 2	162
7.D400	Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 1	163
7.D401	Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 2	163
7.D402	Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 3	163
7.E820	Auto-negotiation Receive Link Partner Status 1	163
7.E821	Auto-negotiation Receive Link Partner Status 2	164
7.E822	Auto-negotiation Receive Link Partner Status 3	164
7.E823	Auto-negotiation Receive Link Partner Status 4	164
7.E830	Auto-negotiation Receive Reserved Vendor Status 1	164
7.E831	Auto-negotiation Receive Reserved Vendor Status 2	165
7.E832	Auto-negotiation Receive Reserved Vendor Status 3	165
7.EC00	Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 1	165
7.EC01	Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 2	166
7.EC02	Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 3	166
7.EC03	Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 4	166
7.F400	Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 1	166
7.F401	Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 2	167
7.F402	Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 3	167
7.F403	Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 4	167
7.FC00	Auto-negotiation Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1	167
GbE Registers		
1D.2	GbE Standard Device Identifier 1	169
1D.3	GbE Standard Device Identifier 2	169
1D.5	GbE Standard Devices in Package 1	169
1D.6	GbE Standard Vendor Devices in Package 2	169
1D.8	GbE Standard Status 2	170
1D.E	GbE Standard Package Identifier 1	170
1D.F	GbE Standard Package Identifier 2	170
1D.C500	GbE Reserved Provisioning 1	171
1D.C501	GbE Reserved Provisioning 2	171
1D.D280	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 1	171
1D.D281	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 2	172
1D.D282	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 3	172
1D.D283	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 4	172

Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
1D.D284	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 5	172
1D.D285	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 6	172
1D.D286	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 7	173
1D.D287	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 8	173
1D.D288	GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 9	173
1D.D290	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 1	173
1D.D291	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 2	174
1D.D292	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 3	174
1D.D293	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 4	174
1D.D294	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 5	174
1D.D295	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 6	175
1D.D296	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 7	175
1D.D297	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 8	175
1D.D298	GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 9	175
1D.D303	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 1	176
1D.D304	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 2	176
1D.D305	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 3	176
1D.D306	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 4	176
1D.D307	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 5	176
1D.D308	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 6	176
1D.D309	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 7	177
1D.D30A	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 8	177
1D.D30B	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 9	177
1D.D30C	GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 10	177
1D.D313	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 1	177
1D.D314	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 2	177
1D.D315	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 3	178
1D.D316	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 4	178
1D.D317	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 5	178
1D.D318	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 6	178
1D.D319	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 7	178
1D.D31A	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 8	179
1D.D31B	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 9	179
1D.D31C	GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 10	179
1D.EC10	GbE PHY SGMII Rx Alarms 1	179
1D.EC20	GbE PHY SGMII Tx Alarms 1	179
1D.F410	GbE PHY SGMII Rx Interrupt Mask 1	180
1D.F420	GbE PHY SGMII Tx Interrupt Mask 1	180
1D.FC00	GbE PHY Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1	181

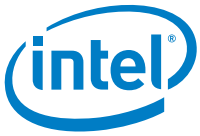


Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
Global Registers		
1E.0	Global Standard Control 1	182
1E.2	Global Standard Device Identifier 1	182
1E.3	Global Standard Device Identifier 2	182
1E.5	Global Standard Devices in Package 1	182
1E.6	Global Standard Devices in Package 2	183
1E.8	Global Standard Status 2	183
1E.E	Global Standard Package Identifier 1	184
1E.F	Global Standard Package Identifier 2	184
1E.20	Global Firmware ID	184
1E.21	Global Chip Identification	184
1E.22	Global Chip Revision	184
1E.28	Global FW Image Identification 1	184
1E.29	Global FW Image Identification 2	185
1E.100	Global NVR Interface 1	185
1E.101	Global NVR Interface 2	185
1E.102	Global NVR Interface 3	186
1E.103	Global NVR Interface 4	186
1E.104	Global NVR Interface 5	186
1E.105	Global NVR Interface 6	186
1E.200	Global Mailbox Interface 1	187
1E.201	Global Mailbox Interface 2	187
1E.202	Global Mailbox Interface 3	187
1E.203	Global Mailbox Interface 4	187
1E.204	Global Mailbox Interface 5	188
1E.205	Global Mailbox Interface 6	188
1E.206	Global Mailbox Interface 7	188
1E.300	Global Microprocessor Scratch Pad 1	188
1E.301	Global Microprocessor Scratch Pad 2	188
1E.C00	Global Control 1	188
1E.C01	Global Control 2	188
1E.C06	Global Reset Control	189
1E.C400	Global Diagnostic Provisioning	189
1E.C420	Global Thermal Provisioning 1	189
1E.C421	Global Thermal Provisioning 2	189
1E.C422	Global Thermal Provisioning 3	190
1E.C423	Global Thermal Provisioning 4	190
1E.C424	Global Thermal Provisioning 5	190
1E.C430	Global LED Provisioning 1	190
1E.C431	Global LED Provisioning 2	191

Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

Address	Name	Page
1E.C432	Global LED Provisioning 3	191
1E.C433	Global LED Provisioning 4	192
1E.C434	Global LED Provisioning 5	192
1E.C435	Global LED Provisioning 6	192
1E.C436	Global LED Provisioning 7	192
1E.C437	Global LED Provisioning 8	192
1E.C43E	Global LED Provisioning 15	193
1E.C440	Global General Provisioning 1	193
1E.C441	Global General Provisioning 2	193
1E.C442	Global General Provisioning 3	193
1E.C443	Global General Provisioning 4	194
1E.C444	Global General Provisioning 5	194
1E.C445	Global General Provisioning 6	194
1E.C446	Global General Provisioning 7	194
1E.C447	Global General Provisioning 8	194
1E.C448	Global General Provisioning 9	194
1E.C449	Global General Provisioning 10	194
1E.C450	Global NVR Provisioning 1	195
1E.C451	Global NVR Provisioning 2	195
1E.C452	Global NVR Provisioning 3	195
1E.C453	Global NVR Provisioning 4	195
1E.C470	Global Reserved Provisioning 1	196
1E.C471	Global Reserved Provisioning 2	196
1E.C472	Global Reserved Provisioning 3	197
1E.C473	Global Reserved Provisioning 4	197
1E.C474	Global Reserved Provisioning 5	197
1E.C475	Global Reserved Provisioning 6	198
1E.C478	Global Reserved Provisioning 9	198
1E.C479	Global Reserved Provisioning 10	199
1E.C485	Global SMBus 0 Provisioning 6	199
1E.C495	Global SMBus 1 Provisioning 6	199
1E.C4A0	Global EEE Provisioning 1	199
1E.C800	Global Cable Diagnostic Status 1	200
1E.C801	Global Cable Diagnostic Status 2	201
1E.C802	Global Cable Diagnostic Status 3	201
1E.C803	Global Cable Diagnostic Status 4	201
1E.C804	Global Cable Diagnostic Status 5	201
1E.C805	Global Cable Diagnostic Status 6	202
1E.C806	Global Cable Diagnostic Status 7	202
1E.C807	Global Cable Diagnostic Status 8	202

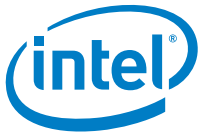


Table 4-5 Registers Summary (Continued)

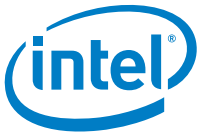
Address	Name	Page
1E.C820	Global Thermal Status 1	202
1E.C821	Global Thermal Status 2	202
1E.C830	Global General Status 1	203
1E.C831	Global General Status 2	203
1E.C840	Global Pin Status	204
1E.C850	Global Fault Message	204
1E.C880	Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 1	205
1E.C881	Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 2	206
1E.C882	Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 3	207
1E.C883	Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 4	208
1E.C884	Global Status	208
1E.C885	Global Reserved Status 1	209
1E.C886	Global Reserved Status 2	209
1E.C887	Global Reserved Status 3	209
1E.CC00	Global Alarms 1	209
1E.CC01	Global Alarms 2	210
1E.CC02	Global Alarms 3	210
1E.D400	Global Interrupt Mask 1	211
1E.D401	Global Interrupt Mask 2	212
1E.D402	Global Interrupt Mask 3	212
1E.FC00	Global Chip-Wide Standard Interrupt Flags	213
1E.FC01	Global Chip-Wide Vendor Interrupt Flags	214
1E.FF00	Global Interrupt Chip-Wide Standard Mask	215
1E.FF01	Global Interrupt Chip-Wide Vendor Mask	215

4.6.2 Detailed Register Descriptions

4.6.2.1 PMA Registers

4.6.2.1.1 PMA Standard Control 1: Address 1.0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Loopback	0	R/W PD	0b	Enables the PMA Analog System Loopback. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Enable loopback mode. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83). ***Note:*** PMA loopback is not supported.
Reserved	1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
10G Speed Selection [3:0]	5:2	ROS	0x0	0000b = 10 GbE xxx1b = 10PASS-TS / 2BASE-TL xx1xb = Reserved x1xxb = Reserved 1xxxb = Reserved
Speed Selection MSB	6	R/W PD	1b	Combination of bits {6,D}. 00b = 10 Mb/s 01b = 100 Mb/s 10b = 1000 Mb/s 11b = Speed set by Bits [5:2]
Reserved	A:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Low Power	B	R/W PD	0b	A 1b written to this register causes the PMA to enter low-power mode. If a global chip low-power state is desired, use 1E.0.B (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.1). 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Low-power mode. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
Reserved	C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Speed Selection LSB	D	R/W PD	1b	Combination of bits {6,D}. 00b = 10 Mb/s 01b = 100 Mb/s 10b = 1000 Mb/s 11b = Speed set by Bits [5:2]
Reserved	E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reset	F	R/W SC	1b	The reset bit is automatically cleared upon completion of the reset sequence by the microcontroller. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = PMA reset. This bit is set to 1b during reset. The reset is internally stretched by approximately 1.7 µs. Therefore the MDIO or uP should allow for 1.7 µs before writing any PMA registers after this bit is set.



4.6.2.1.2 PMA Standard Status 1: Address 1.1

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Low Power Ability	1	ROS	1b	Indicates whether the PHY supports a low power mode. 0b = No low-power mode supported. 1b = PMA supports low-power mode.
PMA Receive Link Status	2	LL		Status of the PMA receive link. 0b = Link lost since last read. 1b = Link up. Indicates the status of the PMA receive link. This is the latch version of 1.E800.0 (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.46). ***Note:*** This is latching low, so it can only be used to detect link drops, and not the current status of the link, without performing back-to-back reads.
Reserved	6:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Fault	7	RO		Top-level fault indicator flag for the PMA. This bit is set if either of the two bits 1.8.B or 1.8.A are set (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.9). 0b = No fault detected. 1b = Fault condition detected.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.3 PMA Standard Device Identifier 1: Address 1.2

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Device ID.

4.6.2.1.4 PMA Standard Device Identifier 2: Address 1.3

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Device ID.

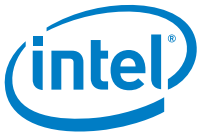
4.6.2.1.5 PMA Standard Speed Ability: Address 1.4

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA 10G Capable	0	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b in the X557. 0b = PMA is not 10 GbE capable. 1b = PMA is 10 GbE capable.
2BASE-TL Capable	1	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b in the X557. 0b = PMA is not 2BASE-TL capable. 1b = PMA is 2BASE-TL capable.
10PASS-TS Capable	2	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b in the X557. 0b = PMA is not 10PASS-TS capable. 1b = PMA is 10PASS-TS capable.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
PMA 1G Capable	4	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b in the X557. 0b = PMA is not 1 GbE capable. 1b = PMA is 1 GbE capable.
PMA 100M Capable	5	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b in the X557. 0b = PMA is not 100 Mb/s capable. 1b = PMA is 100 Mb/s capable.
PMA 10M Capable	6	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b in the X557. 0b = PMA is not 10 Mb/s capable. 1b = PMA is 10 Mb/s capable.
Reserved	F:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.6 PMA Standard Devices in Package 1: Address 1.5

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Clause 22 Registers Present	0	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there are no Clause 22 registers in the X557. 0b = Clause 22 registers are not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 registers are present in package.
PMA Present	1	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PMA functionality in the X557. 0b = PMA is not present. 1b = PMA is present in package.
WIS Present	2	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no WIS functionality in the X557. 0b = WIS is not present in package. 1b = WIS is present in package.
PCS Present	3	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PCS functionality in the X557. 0b = PCS is not present in package. 1b = PCS is present in package.
PHY XS Present	4	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is a PHY XS interface in the X557. 0b = PHY XS is not present in package. 1b = PHY XS is present in package.
DTE XS Present	5	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b. 0b = DTE XS is not present in package. 1b = DTE XS is present in package.
TC Present	6	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no TC functionality in the X557. 0b = TC is not present in package. 1b = TC is present in package.
Auto-negotiation Present	7	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is auto-negotiation in the X557. 0b = Auto-negotiation is not present in package. 1b = Auto-negotiation is present in package.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.1.7 PMA Standard Devices in Package 2: Address 1.6

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	C:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clause 22 Extension Present	D	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the GbE registers. 0b = Clause 22 Extension is not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 Extension is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #1 Present	E	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the Global registers. 0b = Device #1 is not present in package. 1b = Device #1 is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #2 Present	F	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the DSP PMA registers. 0b = Device #2 is not present in package. 1b = Device #2 is present in package.

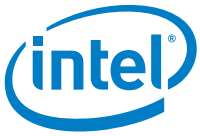
4.6.2.1.8 PMA Standard Control 2: Address 1.7

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA Device Type [3:0]	3:0	ROS	0x9	Always set to 0x9, as the X557 is a 10GBASE-T device. 0000b = 10GBASE-CX4 PMA/PMD type 0001b = 10GBASE-EW PMA/PMD type 0010b = 10GBASE-LW PMA/PMD type 0011b = 10GBASE-SW PMA/PMD type 0100b = 10GBASE-LX4 PMA/PMD type 0101b = 10GBASE-ER PMA/PMD type 0110b = 10GBASE-LR PMA/PMD type 0111b = 10GBASE-SR PMA/PMD type 1000b = 10GBASE-LRM PMA/PMD type 1001b = 10GBASE-T PMA type 1010b = 10GBASE-KX4 PMA/PMD type 1011b = 10GBASE-KR PMA/PMD type 1100b = 1000BASE-T PMA/PMD type 1101b = 1000BASE-KX PMA/PMD type 1110b = 100BASE-TX PMA/PMD type 1111b = 10BASE-T PMA/PMD type
Reserved	F:4	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.9 PMA Standard Status 2: Address 1.8

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA Loopback Ability	0	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PMA in the X557 supports loopback. 0b = PMA does not support loopback. 1b = PMA supports loopback.
PMA 10GBASEEW Capable	1	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T. 0b = PMA does not support 10GBASE-EW. 1b = PMA supports 10GBASE-EW.
PMA 10GBASELW Capable	2	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T. 0b = PMA does not support 10GBASE-LW. 1b = PMA supports 10GBASE-LW.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA 10GBASESW Capable	3	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T. 0b = PMA does not support 10GBASE-SW. 1b = PMA supports 10GBASE-SW.
PMA 10GBASELX4 Capable	4	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T. 0b = PMA does not support 10GBASE-LX4. 1b = PMA supports 10GBASE-LX4.
PMA 10GBASEER Capable	5	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T. 0b = PMA does not support 10GBASE-ER. 1b = PMA supports 10GBASE-ER.
PMA 10GBASELR Capable	6	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T. 0b = PMA does not support 10GBASE-LR. 1b = PMA supports 10GBASE-LR.
PMA 10GBASESR Capable	7	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T. 0b = PMA does not support 10GBASE-SR. 1b = PMA supports 10GBASE-SR.
PMD Transmit Disable Ability	8	ROS	1b	Indicates whether the PMD has the capability of disabling its transmitter. 0b = PMD does not have the capability of disabling the transmitter. 1b = PMD has the capability of disabling the transmitter. This field is always set to 1b, as the PMD in the X557 has this ability.
Extended Abilities	9	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PMA in the X557 has extended abilities. 0b = PMA does not have extended abilities. 1b = PMA has extended abilities.
Receive Fault	A	LH		Indicates whether there is a fault somewhere along the receive path. 0b = No fault condition on receive path. 1b = Fault condition on receive path. This is a hardware fault and should never occur during normal operation.
Transmit Fault	B	LH		Indicates whether there is a fault somewhere along the transmit path. 0b = No fault condition on transmit path. 1b = Fault condition on transmit path. This is a hardware fault and should never occur during normal operation.
Receive Fault Location Ability	C	ROS	1b	Indicates whether the PMA has the ability to locate faults along the receive path. 0b = PMA does not have the capability to detect a fault condition on the receive path. 1b = PMA has the capability to detect a fault condition on the receive path.
Transmit Fault Location Ability	D	ROS	1b	Indicates whether the PMA has the ability to locate faults along the transmit path. 0b = PMA does not have the capability to detect a fault condition on the transmit path. 1b = PMA has the capability to detect a fault condition on the transmit path.
Device Present [1:0]	F:E	ROS	10b	Always set to 10b, as the PMA is present in the X557. 00b = No device at this address. 01b = No device at this address. 10b = Device present at this address. 11b = No device at this address.



4.6.2.1.10 PMD Standard Transmit Disable Control: Address 1.9

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMD Global Transmit Disable	0	R/W PD	0b	When set, this bit disables (and overrides) all four channels, and sets the average launch power on all pairs to less than -53 dBm. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Disable output on all channels. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
PMD Channel 0 Transmit Disable	1	R/W PD	0b	When disabled, the average launch power on a pair is set to less than -53 dBm. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Disable output on transmit channel 0. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
PMD Channel 1 Transmit Disable	2	R/W PD	0b	When disabled, the average launch power on a pair is set to less than -53 dBm. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Disable output on transmit channel 1. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
PMD Channel 2 Transmit Disable	3	R/W PD	0b	When disabled, the average launch power on a pair is set to less than -53 dBm. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Disable output on transmit channel 2. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
PMD Channel 3 Transmit Disable	4	R/W PD	0b	When disabled, the average launch power on a pair is set to less than -53 dBm. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Disable output on transmit channel 3. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
Reserved	F:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.11 PMD Standard Signal Detect: Address 1.A

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMD Global Signal Detect	0	RO		This bit is marked when all required, valid Ethernet signals to create a connection are present on the line. 0b = No signal detected. 1b = Signals detected on all required channels.
PMD Channel 0 Signal Detect	1	RO		This bit is used to indicate the presence of signals on a given pair. A signal is defined as an auto-negotiation pulse or Ethernet signals. 0b = No signal detected. 1b = Signal detected on receive channel 0.
PMD Channel 1 Signal Detect	2	RO		This bit is used to indicate the presence of signals on a given pair. A signal is defined as an auto-negotiation pulse or Ethernet signals. 0b = No signal detected. 1b = Signal detected on receive channel 1.
PMD Channel 2 Signal Detect	3	RO		This bit is used to indicate the presence of signals on a given pair. A signal is defined as an auto-negotiation pulse or Ethernet signals. 0b = No signal detected. 1b = Signal detected on receive channel 2.

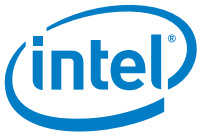
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMD Channel 3 Signal Detect	4	RO		This bit is used to indicate the presence of signals on a given pair. A signal is defined as an auto-negotiation pulse or Ethernet signals. 0b = No signal detected. 1b = Signal detected on receive channel 3.
Reserved	F:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.12 PMD Standard 10G Extended Ability Register: Address 1.B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA 10GBASECX4 Capable	0	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 does not support 10GBASE-CX4. 0b = PMA incapable of 10GBASE-CX4. 1b = PMA capable of 10GBASE-CX4.
PMA 10GBASELRM Capable	1	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 does not support 10GBASE-LRM. 0b = PMA incapable of 10GBASE-LRM. 1b = PMA capable of 10GBASE-LRM.
PMA 10GBASET Capable	2	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PMA in the X557 supports 10BASE-T. 0b = PMA incapable of 10BASE-T. 1b = PMA capable of 10BASE-T.
PMA 10GBASEKX4 Capable	3	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PMA in the X557 supports 10BASE-KX4. 0b = PMA incapable of 10BASE-KX4. 1b = PMA capable of 10BASE-KX4.
PMA 10GBASEKR Capable	4	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PMA in the X557 supports 10BASE-KR. 0b = PMA incapable of 10BASE-KR. 1b = PMA capable of 10BASE-KR.
PMA 1000BASE-T Capable	5	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PMA in the X557 supports 1000BASE-T. 0b = PMA incapable of 1000BASE-T. 1b = PMA capable of 1000BASE-T.
PMA 1000BASE-KX Capable	6	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PMA in the X557 supports 1000BASE-KX. 0b = PMA incapable of 1000BASE-KX. 1b = PMA capable of 1000BASE-KX.
PMA 100BASETX Capable	7	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PMA in the X557 supports 100BASE-TX. 0b = PMA incapable of 100BASE-TX. 1b = PMA capable of 100BASE-TX.
PMA 10BASE-T Capable	8	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PMA in the X557 does not support 10BASE-TX. 0b = PMA incapable of 10BASE-T. 1b = PMA capable of 10BASE-T.
Reserved	F:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.13 PMA Standard Package Identifier 1: Address 1.E

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Package ID.



4.6.2.1.14 PMA Standard Package Identifier 2: Address 1.F

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Package ID.

4.6.2.1.15 PMA 10GBASE-T Status: Address 1.81

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Information Valid	0	RO		When set, this bit indicates that the startup protocol (55.4.2.5) has completed. 0b = 10GBASE-T Link Partner information is not valid. 1b = 10GBASE-T Link Partner information is valid.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.16 PMA 10GBASE-T Pair Swap and Polarity Status: Address 1.82

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
MDI / MD-X Connection State [1:0]	1:0	RO		Indicates the current status of pair swaps at the MDI/MD-X. 00b = Pair A / B and C / D crossover. 01b = Pair C / D crossover. 10b = Pair A / B crossover. 11b = No crossover.
Reserved	7:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair Polarity [3:0]	B:8	RO		When set, this bit indicates that the wires on the respective pair are reversed. 0b = Polarity of Pair is normal. 1b = Polarity of Pair is reversed. Where: [0] = Pair A Polarity [1] = Pair B Polarity [2] = Pair C Polarity [3] = Pair D Polarity
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

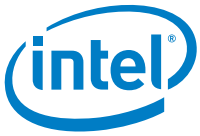
4.6.2.1.17 PMA 10GBASE-T Tx Power Back-off and Short Reach Setting: Address 1.83

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Short Reach Mode	0	R/W PD	0b	When set, this bit places the PMA into short-reach mode. 0b = PMA is in normal operation. 1b = Set PMA to operate in short-reach mode.
Reserved	9:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Tx Power Backoff [2:0]	C:A	RO		The power back-off of the PMA. 000b = 0 dB 001b = 2 dB 010b = 4 dB 011b = 6 dB 100b = 8 dB 101b = 10 dB 110b = 12 dB 111b = 14 dB
Link Partner Tx Power Backoff [2:0]	F:D	RO		The power back-off of the link partner. 000b = 0 dB 001b = 2 dB 010b = 4 dB 011b = 6 dB 100b = 8 dB 101b = 10 dB 110b = 12 dB 111b = 14 dB

4.6.2.1.18 PMA 10GBASE-T Test Modes: Address 1.84

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	9:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Transmitter Test Frequencies [2:0]	C:A	R/W PD	000b	The test frequencies associated with Test Mode #4 in [F:D]. 000b = Reserved 001b = Dual Tone #1 010b = Dual Tone #2 011b = Reserved 100b = Dual Tone #3 101b = Dual Tone #4 110b = Dual Tone #5 111b = Reserved
Test Mode Control [2:0]	F:D	R/W PD	000b	Test mode control for the PMA as defined in Section 55.5.2 of 802.3an. 000b = Normal operation. 001b = Master source for slave mode jitter test. 010b = Master mode jitter test. 011b = Slave mode jitter test. 100b = Transmitter distortion test. 101b = PSD and power level test. 110b = Transmitter Droop test. 111b = Pseudo random test mode for BER Monitor. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).



4.6.2.1.19 PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Operating Margin Channel A: Address 1.85

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel A Operating Margin [F:0]	F:0	RO		Operating margin (dB) of Channel A. The excess SNR that is enjoyed by the channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10^{-12}. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.20 PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Operating Margin Channel B: Address 1.86

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel B Operating Margin [F:0]	F:0	RO		Operating margin (dB) of Channel B. The excess SNR that is enjoyed by the channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10^{-12}. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.21 PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Operating Margin Channel C: Address 1.87

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel C Operating Margin [F:0]	F:0	RO		Operating margin (dB) of Channel C. The excess SNR that is enjoyed by the channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10^{-12}. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.22 PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Operating Margin Channel D: Address 1.88

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel D Operating Margin [F:0]	F:0	RO		Operating margin (dB) of Channel D. The excess SNR that is enjoyed by the channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10^{-12}. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.23 PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Minimum Operating Margin Channel A: Address 1.89

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel A Minimum Operating Margin [F:0]	F:0	RO		Minimum operating margin (dB) of Channel A since last link up. The excess SNR that is enjoyed by the channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10^{-12}. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.24 PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Minimum Operating Margin Channel B: Address 1.8A

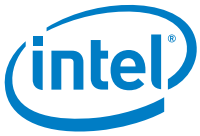
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel B Minimum Operating Margin [F:0]	F:0	RO		Minimum operating margin (dB) of Channel B since last link up. The excess SNR that is enjoyed by the channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10^{-12}. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.25 PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Minimum Operating Margin Channel C: Address 1.8B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel C Minimum Operating Margin [F:0]	F:0	RO		Minimum operating margin (dB) of Channel C since last link up. The excess SNR that is enjoyed by the channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10^{-12}. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.26 PMA 10GBASE-T SNR Minimum Operating Margin Channel D: Address 1.8C

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel D Minimum Operating Margin [F:0]	F:0	RO		Minimum operating margin (dB) of Channel D since last link up. The excess SNR that is enjoyed by the channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10^{-12}. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.



4.6.2.1.27 PMA 10GBASE-T Receive Signal Power Channel A: Address 1.8D

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel A Received Signal Power [F:0]	F:0	RO		Received signal power (dBm) for Channel A. The received signal power on the channel. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -20.0 dB to +5.5dB. The number is in offset two's complement notation, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.28 PMA 10GBASE-T Receive Signal Power Channel B: Address 1.8E

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel B Received Signal Power [F:0]	F:0	RO		Received signal power (dBm) for Channel B. The received signal power on the channel. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -20.0 dB to +5.5dB. The number is in offset two's complement notation, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.29 PMA 10GBASE-T Receive Signal Power Channel C: Address 1.8F

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel C Received Signal Power [F:0]	F:0	RO		Received signal power (dBm) for Channel C. The received signal power on the channel. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -20.0 dB to +5.5dB. The number is in offset two's complement notation, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.30 PMA 10GBASE-T Receive Signal Power Channel D: Address 1.90

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Channel D Received Signal Power [F:0]	F:0	RO		Received signal power (dBm) for Channel D. The received signal power on the channel. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -20.0 dB to +5.5dB. The number is in offset two's complement notation, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.

4.6.2.1.31 PMA 10GBASE-T Skew Delay 1: Address 1.91

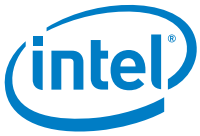
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	7:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Skew Delay B [6:0]	E:8	RO		Skew delay for pair B. The skew delay reports the current skew delay on each of the pair with respect to physical pair A. It is reported with 1.25 ns resolution to an accuracy of 2.5 ns. The number is in two's complement notation with positive values representing delay and negative values representing advance with respect to physical pair A. If the delay exceed the maximum amount that can be represented by the range (-80 ns to +78.75 ns), the field displays the maximum respective value.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.32 PMA 10GBASE-T Skew Delay 2: Address 1.92

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Skew Delay C [6:0]	6:0	RO		Skew delay for pair C. The skew delay reports the current skew delay on each of the pair with respect to physical pair A. It is reported with 1.25 ns resolution to an accuracy of 2.5 ns. The number is in two's complement notation with positive values representing delay and negative values representing advance with respect to physical pair A. If the delay exceed the maximum amount that can be represented by the range (-80 ns to +78.75 ns), the field displays the maximum respective value.
Reserved	7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Skew Delay D [6:0]	E:8	RO		Skew delay for pair D. The skew delay reports the current skew delay on each of the pair with respect to physical pair A. It is reported with 1.25 ns resolution to an accuracy of 2.5 ns. The number is in two's complement notation with positive values representing delay and negative values representing advance with respect to physical pair A. If the delay exceed the maximum amount that can be represented by the range (-80 ns to +78.75 ns), the field displays the maximum respective value.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.33 PMA 10GBASE-T Fast Retrain Status and Control: Address 1.93

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Fast Retrain Enable	0	R/W	0b	0b = Fast retrain capability is disabled. 1b = Fast retrain capability is enabled.
Fast Retrain Signal Type [1:0]	2:1	R/W	00b	00b = PHY signals IDLE during fast retrain. 01b = PHY signals Local Fault during fast retrain. 10b = PHY signals Link Interruption during fast retrain. 11b = Reserved.
Fast Retrain Negotiated	3	RO		0b = Fast retrain capability was not negotiated. 1b = Fast retrain capability was negotiated.
Fast Retrain Ability	4	RO		0b = Fast retrain capability is not supported. 1b = Fast retrain capability is supported.
Reserved	5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LD Fast Retrain Count [4:0]	A:6	SCT	0x00	Counts the number of fast retrains requested by the local device. Saturating clear on read counter.
LP Fast Retrain Count [4:0]	F:B	SCT	0x00	Counts the number of fast retrains requested by the link partner. Saturating clear on read counter.

4.6.2.1.34 PMA Transmit Reserved Vendor Provisioning 0: Address 1.C412

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Tx Polarity Invert Enable [3:0]	3:0	R/W	0x0	Bit 0 corresponds to Lane A, Bit 1 to Lane B, and so on. 1b = Invert corresponding Tx lane
Reserved Spare Transmit Provisioning 0 [9:0]	D:4	R/W PD	0x000	Reserved for future use
Test Mode Rate [1:0]	F:E	R/W PD	00b	This field controls the data rate for the test mode activated with register 1.84 (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.18). 00b = 10 GbE Test Mode All other values are reserved.

4.6.2.1.35 PMA Transmit Reserved Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 1.C413

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Incremental Tx PSD Target [7:0]	7:0	R/W PD	0x00	Deviation from the current TX PSD target based on registers A.A and A.B in 2's complement form s7.
Reserved Spare Transmit Provisioning 1 [3:0]	B:8	R/W PD	0x0	Reserved for future use.
Channel Mask [3:0]	F:C	R/W PD	0x0	Channel mask specifying which channels are affected by the TX PSD target.

4.6.2.1.36 PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 1: Address 1.CC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.37 PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 2: Address 1.CC01

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.38 PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 3: Address 1.CC02

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reset Complete	0	LH		This bit is a mirror of 1E.CC00.6 (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.94), but has associated with it a known zero bit that can be used to ascertain that H/W reset has completed, enabling Reset Complete to be read in one shot without double-polling and dealing with tristate MDIO issues. It avoids the problem of not knowing if/when the H/W complete phase of a reset has occurred when double-polling 1b = Hardware and Firmware reset has completed.
Zero	1	ROS	0b	Used to provide a guaranteed zero location in the same register as Reset Complete. Defined as 0.
Reserved PMA Transmit Alarms 3 [D:0]	F:2	LH		Reserved for internal use.

4.6.2.1.39 PMA Transmit Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1.D000

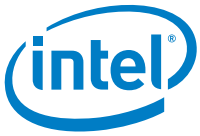
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
PMA Receive Link Status Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	Mask for Bit 1.1.2 (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.2). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.40 PMA Transmit Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 1.D001

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	9:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Receive Fault Mask	A	R/W PD	0b	Bit 1.8.A (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.9). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Transmit Fault Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	Bit 1.8.B (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.9). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.41 PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1.D400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.1.42 PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 2: Address 1.D401

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.43 PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 3: Address 1.D402

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.44 PMA Transmit Vendor Debug 1: Address 1.D800

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	E:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
PMA Digital System Loopback	F	R/W PD	0b	1b = Enable PMA digital system loopback.

4.6.2.1.45 PMA Receive Reserved Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 1.E400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
MDI Configuration	0	R/W PD	0b	The setting of this bit determines whether the MDI is reversed or not. ***Note:*** The reversal does not change pair polarity (i.e., A+ maps to D+, etc.). The value of this bit is set during auto-negotiation to the value of the MDI_CFG pin unless the Force MDI Configuration bit (1.E400.1) is asserted. When the Force MDI Configuration bit is asserted the MDI_CFG pin is ignored and this bit is unchanged from its default or provisioned value. If this bit is changed manually after auto-negotiation completes, auto-negotiation must be restarted to achieve the desired MDI configuration. 0b = MDI Normal (ABCD -> ABCD) 1b = MDI Reversed (ABCD -> DCBA)
Force MDI Configuration	1	R/W PD	0b	Normally the MDI reversal configuration is taken from the MDI_CFG pin. If the Force MDI Configuration bit is asserted, the MDI_CFG pin is ignored and the current provisioned value of the MDI configuration bit is used instead. 0b = Set MDI Configuration based on state of MDI_CFG. 1b = Ignore state of MDI_CFG pin.
Enable Intel Fast Retrain	2	R/W PD	0b	If the link partner is an Intel PHY and also has Fast Retrain enabled, use a special retrain sequence to bring the link back up without going back through the auto-negotiation sequence. 0b = Disable PMA Fast Link Retrain. 1b = Enable PMA Fast Link Retrain.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Receive Provisioning 1 [B:0]	E:3	R/W PD	0x000	Reserved for future use.
External PHY Loopback	F	R/W PD	0b	External PHY loopback expects a loopback connector such that Pair A is connected to Pair B, and Pair C is connected to Pair D. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Enable external PHY loopback. This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).

4.6.2.1.46 PMA Receive Vendor State 1: Address 1.E800

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA Receive Link Current Status	0	RO		This is the current state of 1.1.2 (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.2). 1b = Rx link good
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.1.47 PMA Receive Reserved Vendor State 1: Address 1.E810

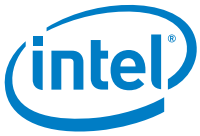
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Accumulated Fast Retrain Time[F:0]	F:0	RO		Accumulated time in milliseconds spent in fast retrain since the last auto-negotiation sequence. This is a saturating register.

4.6.2.1.48 PMA Receive Reserved Vendor State 2: Address 1.E811

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Total Number Of RFI Training Link Recovery Events Since Last AutoNeg [7:0]	7:0	RO		The count of the cumulative number of RFI Training Link Recovery Events since last auto-negotiation. This register is automatically reset to 0 during auto-negotiation. The result is reported modulo 256 (wrap around).
Total Number Of Link Recovery Events Since Last AutoNeg [7:0]	F:8	RO		The count of the cumulative number of Link Recovery Events since last auto-negotiation. This register is automatically reset to 0 during auto-negotiation. It increments once for each series of back-to-back Fast Retrain events. The result is reported modulo 256 (wrap around).

4.6.2.1.49 PMA Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 1.FC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	9:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Standard Alarm 2 Interrupt	A	RO		An interrupt was generated from either bit 1.8.B or 1.8.A. An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.1.9, "PMA Standard Status 2: Address 1.8") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.1.40, "PMA Transmit Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 1.D001").

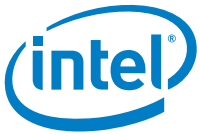


Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Standard Alarm 1 Interrupt	B	RO		An interrupt was generated from bit 1.1.2. An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.1.2, "PMA Standard Status 1: Address 1.1") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.1.39, "PMA Transmit Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1.D000").
Reserved	C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 3 Interrupt	D	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.1.38, "PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 3: Address 1.CC02") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.1.43, "PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 3: Address 1.D402"). 1b = Interrupt
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 2 Interrupt	E	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.1.37, "PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 2: Address 1.CC01") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.1.42, "PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 2: Address 1.D401"). 1b = Interrupt
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 1 Interrupt	F	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.1.36, "PMA Transmit Vendor Alarms 1: Address 1.CC00") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.1.41, "PMA Transmit Vendor LASI Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1.D400"). 1b = Interrupt

4.6.2.2 PCS Registers

4.6.2.2.1 PCS Standard Control 1: Address 3.0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
10G Speed Selection [3:0]	5:2	R/W PD	0x0	0000b = 10 GbE xxx1b = 10PASS-TS / 2BASE-TL xx1xb = Reserved x1xxb = Reserved 1xxxb = Reserved
Speed Selection MSB	6	R/W PD	1b	Combination of bits {6,D}. 00b = 10 Mb/s 01b = 100 Mb/s 10b = 1000 Mb/s 11b = Speed set by Bits [5:2]
Reserved	9:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clock Stop Enable	A	R/W PD	0b	0b = Clock not stoppable. 1b = The PHY may stop the clock during LPI.
Low Power	B	R/W PD	0b	A one written to this register causes the PCS to enter low-power mode. If a global chip low-power state is desired, use 1E.0.B (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.1). 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Low-power mode. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
Reserved	C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Speed Selection LSB	D	R/W PD	1b	Combination of bits {6,D}. 00b = 10 Mb/s 01b = 100 Mb/s 10b = 1000 Mb/s 11b = Speed set by Bits [5:2]
Loopback	E	R/W PD	0b	Enables the PCS DSQ System Loopback. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Enable loopback mode. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83). ***Note:*** PCS loopback is not supported.
Reset	F	R/W SC	1b	Resets the entire PHY. 0b = Normal operation 1b = PCS reset The reset bit is automatically cleared upon completion of the reset sequence by the microcontroller. This bit is set to 1b during reset. The reset is internally stretched by approximately 1.7 µs. Therefore the MDIO or uP should allow for 1.7 µs before writing any PCS registers after this bit is set.



4.6.2.2.2 PCS Standard Status 1: Address 3.1

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	1	ROS	1b	Reserved. Do not modify.
PCS Receive Link Status	2	LL		Indicates the status of the PCS receive link. 0b = Link lost since last read. 1b = Link up. This is a latching low version of Bit 3.20.C (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.14).
Reserved	5:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clock Stop Capable	6	ROS	0b	0b = Clock not stoppable. 1b = The MAC may stop the clock during LPI.
Fault	7	RO		The top-level fault indicator flag for the PCS block, 0b = No fault detected. 1b = Fault condition detected. This bit is set if either of the two bits 3.8.B or 3.8.A are set (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.9).
Rx LPI Indication	8	RO		0b = Rx PCS is not currently receiving LPI. 1b = Rx PCS is currently receiving LPI.
Tx LPI Indication	9	RO		0b = Tx PCS is not currently receiving LPI. 1b = Tx PCS is currently receiving LPI.
Rx LPI Received	A	LH		0b = LPI not received. 1b = Rx PCS has received LPI.
Tx LPI Received	B	LH		0b = LPI not received. 1b = Tx PCS has received LPI.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.3 PCS Standard Device Identifier 1: Address 3.2

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Device ID.

4.6.2.2.4 PCS Standard Device Identifier 2: Address 3.3

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Device ID.

4.6.2.2.5 PCS Standard Speed Ability: Address 3.4

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10G Capable	0	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b in the X557. 0b = PCS is not 10 Gb/s capable. 1b = PCS is 10 Gb/s capable.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10PASS-TS / 2BASE-TL Capable	1	ROS	0b	This is always set to 0b in the X557. 0b = PCS is not 10PASS-TS / 2BASE-TL capable. 1b = PCS is 10PASS-TS / 2BASE-TL capable.
Reserved	F:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.6 PCS Standard Devices in Package 1: Address 3.5

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Clause 22 Registers Present	0	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there are no Clause 22 registers in the X557. 0b = Clause 22 registers are not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 registers are present in package.
PMA Present	1	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PMA functionality in the X557. 0b = PMA is not present. 1b = PMA is present in package.
WIS Present	2	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no WIS functionality in the X557. 0b = WIS is not present in package. 1b = WIS is present in package.
PCS Present	3	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PCS functionality in the X557. 0b = PCS is not present in package. 1b = PCS is present in package.
PHY XS Present	4	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is a PHY XS interface in the X557. 0b = PHY XS is not present in package. 1b = PHY XS is present in package.
DTE XS Present	5	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b. 0b = DTE XS is not present in package. 1b = DTE XS is present in package.
TC Present	6	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no TC functionality in the X557. 0b = TC is not present in package. 1b = TC is present in package.
Auto-negotiation Present	7	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is auto-negotiation in the X557. 0b = Auto-negotiation is not present in package. 1b = Auto-negotiation is present in package.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.7 PCS Standard Devices in Package 2: Address 3.6

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	C:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clause 22 Extension Present	D	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the GbE registers. 0b = Clause 22 Extension is not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 Extension is present in package.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Vendor Specific Device #1 Present	E	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the Global registers. 0b = Device #1 is not present in package. 1b = Device #1 is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #2 Present	F	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the DSP PMA registers. 0b = Device #2 is not present in package. 1b = Device #2 is present in package.

4.6.2.2.8 PCS Standard Control 2: Address 3.7

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PCS Device Type [1:0]	1:0	R/W PD	11b	00b = 10GBASE-R 01b = 10GBASE-X 10b = 10GBASE-W 11b = 10GBASE-T
Reserved	F:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.9 PCS Standard Status 2: Address 3.8

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-R capable	0	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PCS in the AQR205 only supports 10GBASE-T and 10GBASE-R. 0b = PCS does not support 10GBASE-R. 1b = PCS supports 10GBASE-R PCS type.
10GBASE-X capable	1	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PCS in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T and 10GBASE-R. 0b = PCS does not support 10GBASE-X. 1b = PCS supports 10GBASE-X PCS type.
10GBASE-W capable	2	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as the PCS in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T and 10GBASE-R. 0b = PCS does not support 10GBASE-W. 1b = PCS supports 10GBASE-W PCS type.
10GBASE-T capable	3	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the PCS in the X557 only supports 10GBASE-T and 10GBASE-R. 0b = PCS does not support 10GBASE-T. 1b = PCS supports 10GBASE-T PCS type.
Reserved	9:4	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Receive Fault	A	LH		Indicates whether there is a fault somewhere along the receive path. This bit is duplicated at 3.EC04.2 (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.115).
Transmit Fault	B	LH		Indicates whether there is a fault somewhere along the transmit path. This bit is duplicated at 3.CC01.0 (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.59). 0b = No fault condition on transmit path. 1b = Fault condition on transmit path.
Reserved	D:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device Present [1:0]	F:E	ROS	10b	Always set to 10b, as the PCS registers reside here in the X557. 00b = No device at this address. 01b = No device at this address. 10b = Device present at this address. 11v = No device at this address.

4.6.2.2.10 PCS Standard Package Identifier 1: Address 3.E

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Package ID.

4.6.2.2.11 PCS Standard Package Identifier 2: Address 3.F

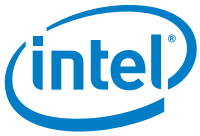
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Package ID.

4.6.2.2.12 PCS EEE Capability Register: Address 3.14

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
100BASE-TX EEE	1	ROS	0b	0b = Do not advertise that the 100BASETX has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 100BASE-TX has EEE capability.
1000BASE-T EEE	2	ROS	1b	0b = Do not advertise that the 1000BASET has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 1000BASE-T has EEE capability.
10GBASE-T EEE	3	ROS	1b	0b = Do not advertise that the 10GBASET has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 10GBASE-T has EEE capability.
1000BASE-KX EEE	4	ROS	1b	0b = Do not advertise that the 1000BASEKX has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 1000BASE-KX has EEE capability.
10GBASE-KX4 EEE	5	ROS	1b	0b = Do not advertise that the 10GBASEKX4 has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 10GBASE-KX4 has EEE capability.
10GBASE-KR EEE	6	ROS	1b	0b = Do not advertise that the 10GBASEKR has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 10GBASE-KR has EEE capability.
Reserved	F:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.13 PCS EEE Wake Error Counter: Address 3.16

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
EEE Wake Error Counter [F:0]	F:0	SCT	0x0000	This register is a 16-bit saturating clear on read counter. The wake error source is configured with 1E.C4A1.A:8. The default wake error source is from the RPL.



4.6.2.2.14 PCS 10G Status 1: Address 3.20

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10G PCS Block Lock	0	RO		When set, this bit indicates that 10 GbE PCS Framer has acquired frame synchronization and is locked. The interrupt for this bit is at 3.21.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.15).
10G High BER	1	RO		When set, this bit indicates a high BER is being seen at the PCS. 0b = PCS is reporting a BER $f\neg fn10\text{-}4$ 1b = PCS is reporting a BER „d 10-4 The interrupt for this bit is at 3.21.E (Section 4.6.2.2.15). The status bit for medium BER is found in 1E.CC01 (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.95).
10GBASE-R PRBS31 Pattern Testing Ability	2	ROS	1b	0b = PCS is not able to support PRBS31 pattern testing on KR Interface. 1b = PCS is able to support PRBS31 pattern testing on KR Interface.
10GBASE-R PRBS9 Pattern Testing Ability	3	ROS	1b	0b = PCS is not able to support PRBS9 pattern testing on KR Interface. 1b = PCS is able to support PRBS9 pattern testing on KR Interface.
Reserved	B:4	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
10G Receive Link Status	C	RO		When set, this bit indicates that the 10 GbE Receive Link is functioning properly. 0b = 10 GbE Receive Link Down 1b = 10 GbE Receive Link Up This is a non-latching version of bit 3.1.2 (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.2). The Receive Link is up when the Block Lock status is asserted and the High BER is deasserted.
Reserved	F:D	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.15 PCS 10G Status 2: Address 3.21

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Errored Block Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	A saturating count of the number of times a bad 65B block is received. Clear on read. In 10GBASE-T mode, this is taken from the state machine in Figure 55.16 in the 10GBASE-T specification.
Errored Frame Counter [5:0]	D:8	SCT	0x00	A saturating count of the number of times a bad LDPC frame is received. Clear on read. In 10GBASE-T mode, this is taken from the state machine in Figure 55.14 in the 10GBASE-T specification.
High BER Latched	E	LH		When set, this bit indicates a high BER is being seen at the PCS. This is the interrupt for bit 3.20.1 (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.14).
PCS Block Lock Latched	F	LL		When set, this bit indicates that 10 GbE PCS Framer has acquired frame synchronization and is locked. 0b = 10GBASE-T PCS Framer is not locked. 1b = 10GBASE-T PCS Framer is Locked. This is the interrupt for bit 3.20.0 (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.14).

4.6.2.2.16 PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A 1: Address 3.22

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test Pattern Seed A Bits 15:0 [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Test pattern seed A, Bits [15:0].

4.6.2.2.17 PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A 2: Address 3.23

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test Pattern Seed A Bits 31:16 [1F:10]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Test pattern seed A, Bits [31:16].

4.6.2.2.18 PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A 3: Address 3.24

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test Pattern Seed A Bits 47:32 [2F:20]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Test pattern seed A, Bits [47:32].

4.6.2.2.19 PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A 4: Address 3.25

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test Pattern Seed A Bits 57:48 [39:30]	9:0	R/W PD	0x000	Test pattern seed A, Bits [57:48].
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.20 PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B 1: Address 3.26

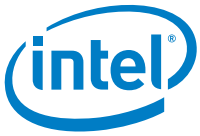
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test Pattern Seed B Bits 15:0 [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Test pattern seed B, Bits [15:0].

4.6.2.2.21 PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B 2: Address 3.27

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test Pattern Seed B Bits 31:16 [1F:10]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Test pattern seed B, Bits [31:16].

4.6.2.2.22 PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B 3: Address 3.28

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test Pattern Seed B Bits 47:32 [2F:20]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Test pattern seed B, Bits [47:32].



4.6.2.2.23 PCS 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B 4: Address 3.29

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test Pattern Seed B Bits 57:48 [39:30]	9:0	R/W PD	0x000	Test pattern seed B, Bits [57:48].
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.24 PCS 10GBASE-R PCS Test-Pattern Control: Address 3.2A

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Data Pattern Select	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = LF data pattern. 1b = Zeros data pattern.
Test-Pattern Select	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Pseudo random test pattern. 1b = Square wave test pattern.
Receive Test-Pattern Enable	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable receive test-pattern testing. 1b = Enable receive test-pattern testing.
Transmit Test-Pattern Enable	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable transmit test pattern. 1b = Enable transmit test pattern.
PRBS31 Transmit Test-Pattern Enable	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Enable PRBS31 test-pattern mode on the transmit path. 1b = Enable PRBS31 test-pattern mode on the transmit path.
PRBS31 Receive Test-Pattern Enable	5	R/W PD	0b	0b = Enable PRBS31 test-pattern mode on the receive path. 1b = Enable PRBS31 test-pattern mode on the receive path.
PRBS9 Transmit Test-Pattern Enable	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable PRBS9 test-pattern mode on the transmit path. 1b = Enable PRBS9 test-pattern mode on the transmit path.
Reserved	F:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.25 PCS 10GBASE-R PCS Test-Pattern Error Counter: Address 3.2B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test-Pattern Error Counter [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Error Counter.

4.6.2.2.26 PCS Transmit Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 3.C400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PCS Tx Auxiliary Bit Value	0	R/W PD	0b	The value that is set in the auxiliary bit of the PCS transmission frame. This bit is currently undefined in the 802.3an standard.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.27 PCS Transmit Vendor Provisioning 2: Address 3.C401

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.28 PCS Transmit Reserved Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 3.C410

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PCS IEEE Loopback Passthrough Disable	0	R/W PD	0b	When set, this bit disables the output of the PHY when IEEE loopback is set. 1b = Disable data passthrough on IEEE loopback.
Reserved Transmit Provisioning 1 [F:1]	F:1	R/W PD	0x0000	Reserved for future use

4.6.2.2.29 PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 3.C455

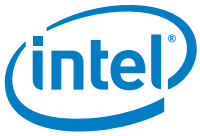
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI Test Pattern Seed A Word 0 [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	XFI test pattern seed A, Bits [15:0]. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A. Used for both XFI0 and XFI1.

4.6.2.2.30 PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 2: Address 3.C456

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI Test Pattern Seed A Word 1 [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	XFI test pattern seed A, Bits [31:16]. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A. Used for both XFI0 and XFI1.

4.6.2.2.31 PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 3: Address 3.C457

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI Test Pattern Seed A Word 2 [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	XFI test pattern seed A, Bits [47:32]. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A. Used for both XFI0 and XFI1.



4.6.2.2.32 PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 4: Address 3.C458

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI Test Pattern Seed A Word 3 [9:0]	9:0	R/W	0x000	XFI test pattern seed A, Bits [57:48]. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed A. Used for both XFI0 and XFI1.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.33 PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 5: Address 3.C459

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI Test Pattern Seed B Word 0 [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	XFI test pattern seed B, Bits [15:0]. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B. Used for both XFI0 and XFI1.

4.6.2.2.34 PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 6: Address 3.C45A

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI Test Pattern Seed B Word 1 [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	XFI test pattern seed B, Bits [31:16]. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B. Used for both XFI0 and XFI1.

4.6.2.2.35 PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 7: Address 3.C45B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI Test Pattern Seed B Word 2 [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	XFI test pattern seed B, Bits [47:32]. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B. Used for both XFI0 and XFI1.

4.6.2.2.36 PCS Transmit XFI Vendor Provisioning 8: Address 3.C45C

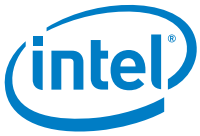
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI Test Pattern Seed B Word 3 [9:0]	9:0	R/W	0x000	XFI test pattern seed B, Bits [57:48]. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Seed B. Used for both XFI0 and XFI1.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.37 PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 3.C460

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 PCS Scrambler Disable	1	R/W PD	0b	PCS Scrambler Disable. 1b = Disable PCS scrambler.
Reserved	F:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.38 PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor Provisioning 2: Address 3.C461

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 PCS Loss Of Lock Inject	0	R/W	0b	Inject error to cause loss of block_lock at far end. 1b = Inject loss of lock
XFI0 PCS High BER Inject	1	R/W	0b	Inject error to cause HI_BER at far-end. 1b = Inject PCS High BER.
XFI0 Inject Single Error	2	R/W	0b	Inject single error on the 10GBASE-R Test Pattern including pseudo-random, PRB31 or PRBS9. 1b = Inject single error.
XFI0 Local Fault Inject	3	R/W	0b	Inject Local_Fault. 1b = Inject local fault.
XFI0 Test Pattern Enable	4	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Pseudo-Random Test Pattern Enable. 0b = Disable 1b = Enable
XFI0 Test PRBS-31 Enable	5	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R PRBS 31 Test Pattern Enable. 0b = Disable 1b = Enable ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
XFI0 Test PRBS-9 Enable	6	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R PRBS 9 Test Pattern Enable 0b = Disable 1b = Enable ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
XFI0 Test Mode Select	7	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Test Pattern Select. 0b = Pseudo-random 1b = Square wave
XFI0 Test Data Select	8	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Data Pattern Select. 0b = LF 1b = Zero
XFI0 Test Square Wave Test Duration	9	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Square Wave Test Duration. Repeating pattern of n ones, followed by n zeros, where n = 6 or 11. 0b = 6 ones followed by 6 zeros. 1b = 11 ones followed by 11 zeros.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.2.39 PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 3.C470

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 PCS Scrambler Disable	1	R/W PD	0b	PCS Scrambler Disable. 1b = Disable PCS scrambler
Reserved	F:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.40 PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor Provisioning 2: Address 3.C471

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 PCS Loss Of Lock Inject	0	R/W	0b	Inject error to cause loss of block_lock at far end. 1b = Inject loss of lock
XFI0 PCS High BER Inject	1	R/W	0b	Inject error to cause HI_BER at far-end. 1b = Inject PCS High BER.
XFI0 Inject Single Error	2	R/W	0b	Inject single error on the 10GBASE-R Test Pattern including pseudo-random, PRB31 or PRBS9. 1b = Inject single error.
XFI0 Local Fault Inject	3	R/W	0b	Inject Local_Fault. 1b = Inject local fault.
XFI0 Test Pattern Enable	4	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Pseudo-Random Test Pattern Enable. 0b = Disable 1b = Enable
XFI0 Test PRBS-31 Enable	5	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R PRBS 31 Test Pattern Enable. 0b = Disable 1b = Enable ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
XFI0 Test PRBS-9 Enable	6	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R PRBS 9 Test Pattern Enable 0b = Disable 1b = Enable ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
XFI0 Test Mode Select	7	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Test Pattern Select. 0b = Pseudo-random 1b = Square wave
XFI0 Test Data Select	8	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Data Pattern Select. 0b = LF 1b = Zero
XFI0 Test Square Wave Test Duration	9	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Square Wave Test Duration. Repeating pattern of n ones, followed by n zeros, where n = 6 or 11. 0b = 6 ones followed by 6 zeros. 1b = 11 ones followed by 11 zeros.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.41 PCS Transmit Vendor FCS No Error Frame Counter 1: Address 3.C820

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-T Good Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	10GBASE-T Good Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-3/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.42 PCS Transmit Vendor FCS No Error Frame Counter 2: Address 3.C821

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-T Good Frame Counter MSW [19:10]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	10GBASE-T Good Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-3/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.43 PCS Transmit Vendor FCS Error Frame Counter 1: Address 3.C822

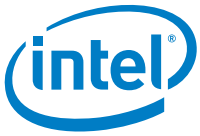
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-T Error Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	10GBASE-T Bad Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.44 PCS Transmit Vendor FCS Error Frame Counter 2: Address 3.C823

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-T Error Frame Counter MSW [19:10]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	10GBASE-T Bad Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.45 PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor State 1: Address 3.C860

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Good Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	XFI0 Good Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).



4.6.2.2.46 PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor State 2: Address 3.C861

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Good Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	XFI0 Good Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.47 PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor State 3: Address 3.C862

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Bad Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	XFI0 Bad Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.48 PCS Transmit XFI0 Vendor State 4: Address 3.C863

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Bad Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	XFI0 Bad Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.49 PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor State 1: Address 3.C870

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Good Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	STCL	0x0000	XFI1 Good Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.50 PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor State 2: Address 3.C871

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Good Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	STCM	0x000	XFI1 Good Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.51 PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor State 3: Address 3.C872

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Bad Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	XFI1 Bad Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e. Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.52 PCS Transmit XFI1 Vendor State 4: Address 3.C873

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Bad Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	XFI1 Bad Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e. Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.53 PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 1: Address 3.C880

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XGS Collision Events Counter 0 [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	1 GbE/100 Mb/s PHY collision events: Byte location from 1 to 64 counter.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.54 PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 2: Address 3.C881

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XGS Collision Events Counter 1 [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	1 GbE/100 Mb/s PHY collision events: Byte location from 65 to 96 counter.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.55 PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 3: Address 3.C882

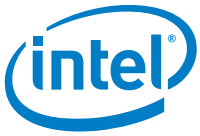
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XGS Collision Events Counter 2 [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	1 GbE/100 Mb/s PHY collision events: Byte location from 97 to 128 counter.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.56 PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 4: Address 3.C883

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XGS Collision Events Counter 3 [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	1 GbE/100 Mb/s PHY collision events: Byte location from 129 to 192 counter.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.57 PCS Transmit XGS Vendor State 5: Address 3.C884

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XGS Collision Events Counter 4 [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	1 GbE/100 Mb/s PHY collision events: Byte location from 193 to 320 counter.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.2.58 PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 1: Address 3.CC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	LH		Reserved for future use.
Reserved PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 1 [F:1]	F:1	LH		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.2.59 PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 2: Address 3.CC01

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 2 [F:0]	F:0	LH		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.2.60 PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 3: Address 3.CC02

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 3 [F:0]	F:0	LH		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.2.61 PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 4: Address 3.CC03

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Transmit LOF Detected	0	LH		1b = Loss of Frame detected.
Reserved	2:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 Transmit 64B Encode Error	3	LH		1b = 64B Encode Error.
XFI0 Transmit Reserved XGMII Character Received	4	LH		1b = Reserved XGMII Character Received.
XFI0 Transmit Invalid XGMII Character Received	5	LH		1b = Invalid XGMII Character Received.
Reserved	7:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 Transmit LOF Detected	8	LH		1b = Loss of Frame detected.
Reserved	A:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 Transmit 64B Encode Error	B	LH		1b = 64B Encode Error.
XFI1 Transmit Reserved XGMII Character Received	C	LH		1b = Reserved XGMII Character Received.
XFI1 Transmit Invalid XGMII Character Received	D	LH		1b = Invalid XGMII Character Received.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.62 PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 3.D000

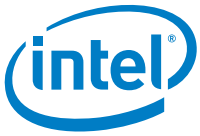
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
PCS Receive Link Status Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	Mask for Bit 3.1.2 (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.2). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation. ***Note:*** This bit also shows up as Bit 3.20.C, but only as a status bit (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.14).
Reserved	9:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Rx LPI Received Mask	A	R/W PD	0b	Mask for Bit 3.1.A (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.2). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Tx LPI Received Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	Mask for Bit 3.1.B (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.2). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.63 PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 3.D001

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	9:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Receive Fault Mask	A	R/W PD	0b	Mask for Bit 3.8.A (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.9). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Transmit Fault Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	Mask for Bit 3.8.B (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.9). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.64 PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 3: Address 3.D002

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	D:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
10GBASE-T High BER Latched Mask	E	R/W PD	0b	When set, this bit indicates that 10GBASE-T PCS Framer has acquired frame synchronization and is locked. This is the interrupt for bit 3.21.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.15). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
10GBASE-T PCS Block Lock Latched Mask	F	R/W PD	0b	When set, this bit indicates a high BER is being seen at the PCS. This is the interrupt for bit 3.21.E (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.15). 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.



4.6.2.2.65 PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 1: Address 3.D400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	R/W PD	0b	Reserved for future use.
Reserved PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 1 Mask [F:1]	F:1	R/W PD	0x0000	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

4.6.2.2.66 PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 2: Address 3.D401

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 2 Mask [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

4.6.2.2.67 PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 3: Address 3.D402

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 3 Mask [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

4.6.2.2.68 PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 4: Address 3.D403

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	2:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 Transmit Encode 64B Error Mask	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
XFI0 Transmit Reserved XGMII Character Error Mask	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
XFI0 Transmit Invalid XGMII Character Error Mask	5	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	A:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 Transmit Encode 64B Error Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
XFI1 Transmit Reserved XGMII Character Error Mask	C	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
XFI1 Transmit Invalid XGMII Character Error Mask	D	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.69 PCS Transmit Vendor Debug 1: Address 3.D800

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	C:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
PCS Tx Inject Frame Error	D	R/W	0b	Setting this bit injects an error at the location contained in Bits [C:0] in the next PCS transmission frame. 1b = Inject frame error
PCS Tx Inject CRC Error	E	R/W	0b	Setting this bit injects a CRC error in a single frame. 1b = Inject CRC error.
PCS Tx Scrambler Disable	F	R/W PD	0b	Setting this bit disables the Tx scrambler during regular data transmission (i.e., scrambler functionality during training and startup is unmodified). 0b = Normal Operation. 1b = Tx Scrambler Disabled.

4.6.2.2.70 PCS Receive Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 3.E400

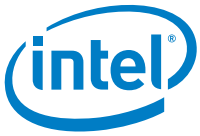
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PCS Rx Error LDPC Frame Enable	0	R/W PD	1b	Error the entire LDPC frame payload upon uncorrectable LDPC parity or CRC error. 0b = Disable erroring the LDPC frame payload. 1b = Enable erroring the LDPC frame payload.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.71 PCS Receive XFI0 Provisioning 1: Address 3.E460

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 Rx Descrambler Disable	1	R/W	0b	PCS Descrambler Disable 1b = XFI0 Disable PCS scrambler.
Reserved	F:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.72 PCS Receive XFI0 Provisioning 2: Address 3.E461

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	2:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 Local Fault Inject	3	R/W	0b	Inject Local_Fault. 1b = XFI0 Inject local fault
XFI0 Test Pattern Enable	4	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Pseudo-Random Test Pattern Enable. 1b = XFI0 Enable test pattern



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Test Mode Select [2:0]	7:5	R/W	000b	Test Pattern Select: 000b = Pseudo-random 100b = Square-wave x10b = PRBS-9 xx1b = PRBS-31 The source for the pseudo-random test is determined by Bit [8].
XFI0 Test Data Source	8	R/W	0b	XFI0 Data pattern select 0b = Local-fault (LF) input for pseudo-random test. 1b = All-zero input for pseudo-random test. This bit determines the source of the data for the pseudo-random test (selected by Bits [7:5]).
Reserved	F:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.73 PCS Receive XFI1 Provisioning 1: Address 3.E470

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 Rx Descrambler Disable	1	R/W	0b	PCS Descrambler Disable. 1b = XFI1 Disable PCS scrambler.
Reserved	F:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.74 PCS Receive XFI1 Provisioning 2: Address 3.E471

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	2:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 Local Fault Inject	3	R/W	0b	Inject Local_Fault. 1b = XFI0 Inject local fault
XFI1 Test Pattern Enable	4	R/W	0b	10GBASE-R Pseudo-Random Test Pattern Enable. 1b = XFI0 Enable test pattern
XFI1 Test Mode Select [2:0]	7:5	R/W	000b	Test Pattern Select: 000b = Pseudo-random 100b = Square-wave x10b = PRBS-9 xx1b = PRBS-31 The source for the pseudo-random test is determined by Bit [8].
XFI1 Test Data Source	8	R/W	0b	XFI1 Data pattern select 0b = Local-fault (LF) input for pseudo-random test. 1b = All-zero input for pseudo-random test. This bit determines the source of the data for the pseudo-random test (selected by Bits [7:5]).
Reserved	F:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.75 PCS Receive Vendor State 1: Address 3.E800

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PCS Rx Current Value of Auxiliary Bit	0	RO		The current value of the PCS Rx auxiliary bit. This value has a maskable interrupt associated with it in 3.EC00.0 (refer to Section 4.6.2.2.111).
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.76 PCS Receive Vendor CRC-8 Error Counter 1: Address 3.E810

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
CRC-8 Error Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	Lower 16 bits of CRC-8 error counter. When the LSW is read, the MSW is copied to a shadow register, then both the LSW and MSW are cleared. The LSW of the counter must be read first. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of CRC-8 errors (but without LDPC frame parity error) has been detected on the received LDPC frame.

4.6.2.2.77 PCS Receive Vendor CRC-8 Error Counter 2: Address 3.E811

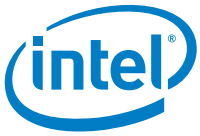
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
CRC-8 Error Counter MSW [15:10]	5:0	SCTM	0x00	Upper 6 bits of CRC-8 error counter. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW of the counter is read. The MSW is actually a shadow copy of the MSW of the counter and is loaded after the LSW of the counter is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of CRC-8 errors (but without LDPC frame parity error) has been detected on the received LDPC frame.
Reserved	F:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.78 PCS Receive Vendor FCS No Error Frame Counter 1: Address 3.E812

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-T Good Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	10GBASE-T Good Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.79 PCS Receive Vendor FCS No Error Frame Counter 2: Address 3.E813

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-T Good Frame Counter MSW [19:10]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	10GBASE-T Good Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.80 PCS Receive Vendor FCS Error Frame Counter 1: Address 3.E814

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-T Error Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	10GBASE-T Bad Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.81 PCS Receive Vendor FCS Error Frame Counter 2: Address 3.E815

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10GBASE-T Error Frame Counter MSW [19:10]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	10GBASE-T Bad Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.82 PCS Receive Vendor Uncorrected Frame Counter 1: Address 3.E820

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Uncorrected Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	Lower 16 bits of LDPC uncorrected frames which the decoder abandoned. When the LSW is read, the MSW is copied to a shadow register, then both the LSW and MSW are cleared. The LSW of the counter must be read first. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of uncorrected frames.

4.6.2.2.83 PCS Receive Vendor Uncorrected Frame Counter 2: Address 3.E821

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Uncorrected Frame Counter MSW [1F:10]	F:0	SCTM	0x0000	Upper 16 bits of LDPC uncorrected frames which the decoder abandoned. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW of the counter is read. The MSW is actually a shadow copy of the MSW of the counter and is loaded after the LSW of the counter is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of uncorrected frames.

4.6.2.2.84 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 1 Iteration Counter 1: Address 3.E840

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 1 Iteration Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	Lower 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 1 iteration. When the LSW is read, the MSW is copied to a shadow register and then both the LSW and MSW are cleared. The LSW of the counter must be read first. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 1 iteration.

4.6.2.2.85 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 1 Iteration Counter 2: Address 3.E841

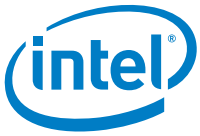
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 1 Iteration Counter MSW [1F:10]	F:0	SCTM	0x0000	Upper 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 1 iteration. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW of the counter is read. The MSW is actually a shadow copy of the MSW of the counter and is loaded after the LSW of the counter is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 1 iteration.

4.6.2.2.86 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 2 Iteration Counter 1: Address 3.E842

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 2 Iteration Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	Lower 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 2 iteration. When the LSW is read, the MSW is copied to a shadow register and then both the LSW and MSW are cleared. The LSW of the counter must be read first. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 2 iteration.

4.6.2.2.87 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 2 Iteration Counter 2: Address 3.E843

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 2 Iteration Counter MSW [1F:10]	F:0	SCTM	0x0000	Upper 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 2 iteration. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW of the counter is read. The MSW is actually a shadow copy of the MSW of the counter and is loaded after the LSW of the counter is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 2 iteration.



4.6.2.2.88 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 3 Iteration Counter 1: Address 3.E844

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 3 Iteration Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	Lower 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 3 iteration. When the LSW is read, the MSW is copied to a shadow register and then both the LSW and MSW are cleared. The LSW of the counter must be read first. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 3 iteration.

4.6.2.2.89 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 3 Iteration Counter 2: Address 3.E845

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 3 Iteration Counter MSW [1F:10]	F:0	SCTM	0x0000	Upper 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 3 iteration. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW of the counter is read. The MSW is actually a shadow copy of the MSW of the counter and is loaded after the LSW of the counter is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 3 iteration.

4.6.2.2.90 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 4 Iteration Counter 1: Address 3.E846

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 4 Iteration Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	Lower 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 4 iteration. When the LSW is read, the MSW is copied to a shadow register and then both the LSW and MSW are cleared. The LSW of the counter must be read first. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 4 iteration.

4.6.2.2.91 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 4 Iteration Counter 2: Address 3.E847

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 4 Iteration Counter MSW [1F:10]	F:0	SCTM	0x0000	Upper 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 4 iteration. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW of the counter is read. The MSW is actually a shadow copy of the MSW of the counter and is loaded after the LSW of the counter is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 4 iteration.

4.6.2.2.92 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 5 Iteration Counter 1: Address 3.E848

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 5 Iteration Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	Lower 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 5 iteration. When the LSW is read, the MSW is copied to a shadow register and then both the LSW and MSW are cleared. The LSW of the counter must be read first. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 5 iteration.

4.6.2.2.93 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 5 Iteration Counter 2: Address 3.E849

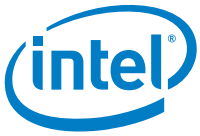
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 5 Iteration Counter MSW [1F:10]	F:0	SCTM	0x0000	Upper 16 bits of LDPC corrected frames which converged in 5 iteration. The MSW of the counter must be read immediately after the LSW of the counter is read. The MSW is actually a shadow copy of the MSW of the counter and is loaded after the LSW of the counter is read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 5 iteration.

4.6.2.2.94 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 6 Iteration Counter: Address 3.E850

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 6 Iteration Counter [F:0]	F:0	SCT	0x0000	LDPC corrected frames which converged in 6 iteration. Clear on read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 6 iteration.

4.6.2.2.95 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 7 Iteration Counter: Address 3.E851

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 7 Iteration Counter [F:0]	F:0	SCT	0x0000	LDPC corrected frames which converged in 7 iteration. Clear on read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 7 iteration.



4.6.2.2.96 PCS Receive Vendor Corrected Frame 8 Iteration Counter: Address 3.E852

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Corrected Frames 8 Iteration Counter [F:0]	F:0	SCT	0x0000	LDPC corrected frames which converged in 8 iteration. Clear on read. A saturating counter that counts the number of corrected frames which converged in 8 iteration.

4.6.2.2.97 PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 1: Address 3.E860

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Good Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	XFI0 Good Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.98 PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 2: Address 3.E861

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Good Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	XFI0 Good Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.99 PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 3: Address 3.E862

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Bad Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	XFI0 Bad Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.100 PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 4: Address 3.E863

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Bad Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	XFI0 Bad Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.101 PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 5: Address 3.E864

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 BER Counter [5:0]	5:0	SCT	0x00	XFI0 BER counter. 10GBASE-R BER Counter[5:0], saturating, clear on read.
Reserved	F:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.102 PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 6: Address 3.E865

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Errored Block Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	XFI0 errored block counter. 10GBASE-R Errored Block Counter[7:0], saturating, clear on read.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.103 PCS Receive XFI0 Vendor State 7: Address 3.E866

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Test Pattern Error Counter [F:0]	F:0	SCT	0x0000	XFI0 test pattern error counter. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Error Counter[15:0], saturating, clear on read.

4.6.2.2.104 PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 1: Address 3.E870

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Good Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	XFI1 Good Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.105 PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 2: Address 3.E871

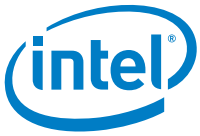
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Good Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	XFI1 Good Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.106 PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 3: Address 3.E872

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Bad Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	XFI1 Bad Frame Counter LSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.2.107 PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 4: Address 3.E873

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Bad Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	XFI1 Bad Frame Counter MSW. Counts Ethernet bad frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.2.108 PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 5: Address 3.E874

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 BER Counter [5:0]	5:0	SCT	0x00	XFI1 BER counter. 10GBASE-R BER Counter[5:0], saturating, clear on read.
Reserved	F:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.109 PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 6: Address 3.E875

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Errored Block Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	XFI1 errored block counter. 10GBASE-R Errored Block Counter[7:0], saturating, clear on read.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.110 PCS Receive XFI1 Vendor State 7: Address 3.E876

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Test Pattern Error Counter [F:0]	F:0	SCT	0x0000	XFI1 test pattern error counter. 10GBASE-R Test Pattern Error Counter[15:0], saturating, clear on read.

4.6.2.2.111 PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 1: Address 3.EC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Change in Auxiliary Bit	0	LRF		This bit is set when a change is detected in the auxiliary bit. 1b = Indicates a change in the value of the auxiliary bit.
Reserved	1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
EEE Rx LPI Received Latched High	2	LH		Indicates LPI ordered-set is detected. 1b = Rx LPI has been detected.
EEE Rx LPI Received Latched Low	3	LH		Indicates LPI ordered-set is detected. 1b = Rx LPI has been detected
EEE Rx LPI Alert	4	LH		Indicates Rx PCS received alert. 1b = Rx PCS received alert indication.
LDPC Consecutive Errored Frame Exceeded	5	LH		Indicates the consecutive LDPC errored frame has exceeded the threshold. 1b = Rx PCS LDPC consecutive errored frame threshold exceeded.
EEE Rx LPI Active On	6	LH		1b = EEE Rx LPI Active On.
EEE Rx LPI Active Off	7	LH		1b = EEE Rx LPI Active Off.
Invalid 65B Block	8	LH		This bit is set when an invalid 65B block (but without LDPC frame parity error) has been detected on the received LDPC frame. 1b = Invalid Rx 65B block received in PCS transmission frame
40G BIP Lock	9	LH		Indicates the 40G BIP checker has achieved lock to the alignment marker. 1b = RPL 40G BIP lock.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LOF Detect	A	LH		LOF Detection Interrupt. 1b = RPL LOF detect.
Local Fault Detect	B	LH		Local_Fault Interrupt. 1b = RPL local fault detect.
Reserved	D:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
LDPC Decode Failure	E	LH		This bit is set when the LDPC decoder fails to decode an LDPC block. 1b = LDPC decode failure.
CRC Error	F	LH		This bit is set when a CRC-8 error is detected on the receive PCS frame. 1b = Rx CRC Frame error.

4.6.2.2.112 PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 2: Address 3.EC01

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.113 PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 3: Address 3.EC02

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.114 PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 4: Address 3.EC03

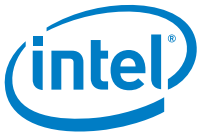
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.115 PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 5: Address 3.EC04

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.116 PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 6: Address 3.EC05

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	2:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 Invalid 66B Character Received	3	LH		Invalid 66B code error. 1b = XFI1 Receive invalid 66B character received.
Reserved	A:4	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI1 Invalid 66B Character Received	B	LH		Invalid 66B code error. 1b = XFI1 Receive invalid 66B character received.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.117 PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 7: Address 3.EC06

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Block Lock Status	0	LL		1b = XFI0 Block Lock condition.
XFI0 High BER Status	1	LH		1b = XFI0 High BER condition.
Reserved	2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 Receive Link Status Latch High	3	LH		Status of the XFI0 receive link. Indicates the status of the XFI0 receive link.
XFI1 Block Lock Status	4	LL		1b = XFI1 Block Lock condition.
XFI1 High BER Status	5	LH		1b = XFI1 High BER condition.
Reserved	6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 Receive Link Status Latch High	7	LH		Status of the XFI1 receive link Indicates the status of the XFI1 receive link.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.118 PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 1: Address 3.F400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Change in Auxiliary Bit Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	This bit is set when a change is detected in the auxiliary bit. 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
EEE Rx LPI Received Latched High Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
EEE Rx LPI Received Latched Low Mask	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
EEE Rx LPI Alert Mask	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
LDPC Consecutive Errored Frame Exceeded Mask	5	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
EEE Rx LPI Active On Mask	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
EEE Rx LPI Active Off Mask	7	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Invalid 65B Block Mask	8	R/W PD	0b	This bit is set when an invalid 65B block (but without LDPC frame parity error) has been detected on the received LDPC frame. 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
40G BIP Lock Mask	9	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
LOF Detect Mask	A	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Local Fault Detect Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	D:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
LDPC Decode Failure Mask	E	R/W PD	0b	This bit is set when the LDPC decoder fails to decode an LDPC block. 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
CRC Error Mask	F	R/W PD	0b	This bit is set when a CRC-8 error is detected on the receive PCS frame. 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

4.6.2.2.119 PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 2: Address 3.F401

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.120 PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 3: Address 3.F402

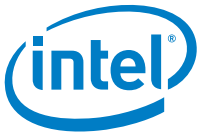
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.121 PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 4: Address 3.F403

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.122 PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 5: Address 3.F404

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.2.123 PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 6: Address 3.F405

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	2:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 Invalid 66B Character Received Mask	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	A:4	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 Invalid 66B Character Received Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.124 PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 7: Address 3.F406

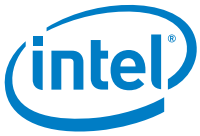
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
XFI0 Block Lock Status Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
XFI0 High BER Status Mask	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI0 Receive Link Status Latch High Mask	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
XFI1 Block Lock Status Mask	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
XFI1 High BER Status Mask	5	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
XFI1 Receive Link Status Latch High Mask	7	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.2.125 PCS Receive Vendor Debug 1: Address 3.F800

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PCS Network Loopback	0	R/W PD	0b	When set to 1b, data after the Rx PCS layer is looped back to the Tx PCS layer and transmitted back towards the network UTP line.
Reserved	1	R/W PD	1b	Reserved for future use.
Reserved	E:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	2	R/W PD	1b	If the MAC sends data, it takes priority over the PCS Network Loopback data. The loopback data is dropped.
PCS Rx Descrambler Disable	F	R/W PD	0b	Setting this bit disables the Rx descrambler during regular data transmission (for example, descrambler functionality during training and startup is unmodified). 0b = Normal Operation. 1b = Rx Descrambler Disabled.

4.6.2.2.126 PCS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 3.FC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 5 Interrupt	2	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.115, "PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 5: Address 3.EC04") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.122, "PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 5: Address 3.F404"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 5.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 4 Interrupt	3	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.114, "PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 4: Address 3.EC03") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.121, "PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 4: Address 3.F403"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 4.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 3 Interrupt	4	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.113, "PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 3: Address 3.EC02") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.120, "PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 3: Address 3.F402"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 3.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 2 Interrupt	5	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.112, "PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 2: Address 3.EC01") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.119, "PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 2: Address 3.F401"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 2.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 1 Interrupt	6	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.111, "PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 1: Address 3.EC00") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.118, "PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 1: Address 3.F400"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 1.
Reserved	8:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 3 Interrupt	9	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.60, "PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 3: Address 3.CC02") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.67, "PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 3: Address 3.D402"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Tx alarms 3.
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 2 Interrupt	A	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.59, "PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 2: Address 3.CC01") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.66, "PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 2: Address 3.D401"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Tx alarms 2.
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 1 Interrupt	B	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.58, "PCS Transmit Vendor Alarms 1: Address 3.CC00") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.65, "PCS Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 1: Address 3.D400"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Tx alarms 1.
Reserved	C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Standard Alarm 3 Interrupt	D	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.15, "PCS 10G Status 2: Address 3.21") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.64, "PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 3: Address 3.D002"). 1b = Interrupt in standard alarms 3.
Standard Alarm 2 Interrupt	E	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.9, "PCS Standard Status 2: Address 3.8") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.63, "PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 3.D001"). 1b = Interrupt in standard alarms 2.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Standard Alarm 1 Interrupt	F	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.2, "PCS Standard Status 1: Address 3.1") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.62, "PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 3.D000"). 1b = Interrupt in standard alarms 1.

4.6.2.2.127 PCS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 3: Address 3.FC02

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	5:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 7 Interrupt	6	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.116, "PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 6: Address 3.EC05") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.123, "PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 6: Address 3.F405"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 6.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 6 Interrupt	7	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register (Section 4.6.2.2.117, "PCS Receive Vendor Alarms 7: Address 3.EC06") and the corresponding mask register (Section 4.6.2.2.124, "PCS Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 7: Address 3.F406"). 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 7.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

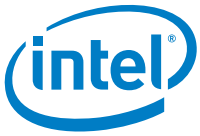
4.6.2.3 PHY XS Registers

4.6.2.3.1 PHY XS Standard Control 1: Address 4.0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Speed Selection 2 [3:0]	5:2	ROS	0x0	This should always be set to 0x0. 0000b =10 GbE xxx1b = Reserved xx1xb = Reserved x1xxb = Reserved 1xxxb = Reserved
Speed Selection 1	6	ROS	1b	This should always be set to 1b. 0b = Unspecified 01b = 10 GbE and above.
Reserved	9:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clock Stop Enable	A	R/W	0b	0b = Clock not stoppable. 1b = The PHY XS may stop the clock during LPI.
Low Power	B	R/W	0b	A one written to this register causes the PHY XS to enter low-power mode. If a global chip low-power state is desired, use 1E.0.B (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.1). 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Low-power mode. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
Reserved	C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Speed Selection 0	D	ROS	1b	This should always be set to 1b. 0b = Unspecified 01b = 10 GbE and above.
Loopback	E	R/W	0b	Enables network loopback on the designated system interface. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = System Interface Network Loopback. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
Reset	F	R/W SC	1b	Resets the entire PHY. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = PHY XS reset. The reset bit is automatically cleared upon completion of the reset sequence by the microcontroller. This bit is set to 1b during reset. The reset is internally stretched by approximately 1.7 µs. Therefore the MDIO or uP should allow for 1.7 µs before writing any PCS registers after this bit is set.

4.6.2.3.2 PHY XS Standard Status 1: Address 4.1

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	1	ROS	1b	Reserved.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	5:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clock Stop Capable	6	ROS	0b	0b = Clock not stoppable. 1b = The attached PHY may stop the clock during LPI.
Fault	7	RO		The top-level fault indicator flag for the PHY XS block. 0b = No fault detected. 1b = Fault condition detected. This bit is set if either of the two bits 4.8.B or 4.8.A are set (refer to Section 4.6.2.3.8).
Rx LPI Indication	8	RO		0b = Rx PHY XS is not currently receiving LPI. 1b = Rx PHY XS is currently receiving LPI.
Tx LPI Indication	9	RO		0b = Tx PHY XS is not currently receiving LPI. 1b = Tx PHY XS is currently receiving LPI.
Rx LPI Received	A	LH		0b = LPI not received. 1b = Rx PHY XS has received LPI.
Tx LPI Received	B	LH		0b = LPI not received. 1b = Tx PHY XS has received LPI.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.3 PHY XS Standard Device Identifier 1: Address 4.2

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Device ID.

4.6.2.3.4 PHY XS Standard Device Identifier 2: Address 4.3

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Device ID.

4.6.2.3.5 PHY XS Standard Speed Ability: Address 4.4

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
10G Capable	0	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b in the X557. 0b = PHY XS is not 10 Gb/s capable. 1b = PHY XS is 10 Gb/s capable.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.6 PHY XS Standard Devices in Package 1: Address 4.5

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Clause 22 Registers Present	0	ROS	0b	This is always set to 0b, as there are no Clause 22 registers in the X557. 0b = Clause 22 registers are not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 registers are present in package.

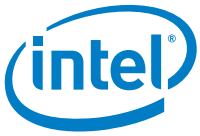
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA Present	1	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b, as there is PMA functionality in the X557. 0b = PMA is not present. 1b = PMA is present in package.
WIS Present	2	ROS	0b	This is always set to 0b, as there is no WIS functionality in the X557. 0b = WIS is not present in package. 1b = WIS is present in package.
PCS Present	3	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b, as there is PCS functionality in the X557. 0b = PCS is not present in package. 1b = PCS is present in package.
PHY XS Present	4	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b, as there is a PHY XS interface in the X557. 0b = PHY XS is not present in package. 1b = PHY XS is present in package.
DTE XS Present	5	ROS	0b	This is always set to 0b.
TC Present	6	ROS	0b	This is always set to 0b, as there is no TC functionality in the X557. 0b = TC is not present in package. 1b = TC is present in package.
Auto-negotiation Present	7	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b, as there is auto-negotiation in the X557. 0b = Auto-negotiation is not present in package. 1b = Auto-negotiation is present in package.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.7 PHY XS Standard Devices in Package 2: Address 4.6

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	C:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clause 22 Extension Present	D	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the GbE registers. 0b = Clause 22 Extension is not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 Extension is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #1 Present	E	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the Global registers. 0b = Device #1 is not present in package. 1b = Device #1 is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #2 Present	F	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the DSP PMA registers. 0b = Device #2 is not present in package. 1b = Device #2 is present in package.

4.6.2.3.8 PHY XS Standard Status 2: Address 4.8

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	9:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Receive Fault	A	LH		Indicates whether there is a fault somewhere along the receive path. A fault is indicated if there is a FIFO underflow/overflow error. 0b = No fault condition on receive path. 1b = Fault condition on receive path.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Transmit Fault	B	LH		Indicates whether there is a fault somewhere along the transmit path. A fault is indicated if there is an alignment fault, a synchronization fault on any lane, or a FIFO underflow/overflow error. 0b = No fault condition on transmit path. 1b = Fault condition on transmit path.
Reserved	D:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Device Present [1:0]	F:E	ROS	10b	This field is always set to 10b, as the PHY XS is present in the X557. 00b = No device at this address. 01b = Device present at this address. 10b = No device at this address. 11b = No device at this address.

4.6.2.3.9 PHY XS Standard Package Identifier 1: Address 4.E

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Package ID.

4.6.2.3.10 PHY XS Standard Package Identifier 2: Address 4.F

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Package ID.

4.6.2.3.11 PHY XS EEE Capability Register: Address 4.14

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	3:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
PHY XS EEE	4	ROC	1b	0b = EEE is not supported for PHY XS 1b = EEE is supported for PHY XS
Reserved	F:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.12 PHY XS EEE Wake Error Counter: Address 4.16

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
EEE Wake Error Counter [F:0]	F:0	SCT	0x0000	EEE wake error counter. This register is a 16-bit, saturating, clear on read counter. The wake error source is configured with 1E.C4A2.A:8. The default wake error source is from the TXI.

4.6.2.3.13 PHY XS Standard XGXS Lane Status: Address 4.18

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	9:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	A	ROS	1b	This is always set to 1b.
Reserved	B	ROS	1b	Reserved.
Reserved	C	RO		Reserved.
Reserved	F:D	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.14 PHY XS Standard XGXS Test Control: Address 4.19

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Test-Pattern Select [1:0]	1:0	R/W PD	10b	These test patterns are described in Annex 48A of 802.3ae. The full range of options is described there, but for these functions to correspond to the test-patterns described here, Bits [C:B] must be set to zero. 00b = High-frequency test pattern. 01b = Low-frequency test pattern. 10b = Mixed-frequency test pattern. 11b = Reserved.
Reserved	2	R/W PD	0b	Reserved.
Reserved	F:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.15 PHY XS SERDES Configuration 1: Address 4.C180

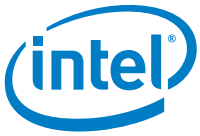
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SERDES Configuration Reserved 1-2 [2:0]	2:0	R/W	000b	Reserved.
Reserved	3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SERDES Configuration Reserved 1-1	4	R/W	0b	Reserved.
Reserved	F:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.16 PHY XS SERDES Lane 0 Configuration 1: Address 4.C1C0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SERDES Lane 0 Configuration Reserved 1	0	R/W	1b	Reserved.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.17 PHY XS SERDES Lane 1 Configuration 1: Address 4.C1D0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SERDES Lane 1 Configuration Reserved 1	0	R/W	1b	Reserved.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.3.18 PHY XS SERDES Lane 2 Configuration 1: Address 4.C1E0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SERDES Lane 2 Configuration Reserved 1	0	R/W	1b	Reserved.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.19 PHY XS SERDES Lane 3 Configuration 1: Address 4.C1F0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SERDES Lane 3 Configuration Reserved 1	0	R/W	1b	Reserved.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.20 PHY XS SERDES LUT 256: Address 4.C200

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SERDES LUT 256 Reserved [7:0]	7:0	R/W	0x00	Reserved. Spans 0xC200 to 0xC2FF.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.3.21 PHY XS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 4.FC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 2 Interrupt	1	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 2.
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 1 Interrupt	2	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Rx alarms 1.
Reserved	7:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 3 Interrupt	8	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Tx alarms 3.
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 2 Interrupt	9	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Tx alarms 2.
Vendor Specific Tx Alarms 1 Interrupt	A	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific Tx alarms 1.
Reserved	D:B	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Standard Alarms 2 Interrupt	E	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in standard alarms 2.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Standard Alarms 1 Interrupt	F	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in standard alarms 1.

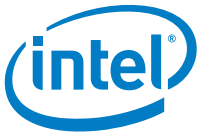
4.6.2.4 Auto-negotiation Registers

4.6.2.4.1 Auto-negotiation Standard Control 1: Address 7.0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	8:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Restart Auto-negotiation	9	R/W SC	0b	0b = Normal operation. 1b = Restart auto-negotiation process. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
Reserved	B:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Auto-negotiation Enable	C	R/W PD	1b	When enabled, auto-negotiation determines the link speed. If this bit is disabled, auto-negotiation is disabled. 0b = Disable auto-negotiation. 1b = Enable auto-negotiation.
Extended Next Page Control	D	R/W PD	1b	This bit is OR'ed with bit 7.10.C (refer to Section 4.6.2.4.10). 0b = Extended next pages are disabled. 1b = Extended next pages are enabled.
Reserved	E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reset	F	R/W SC	1b	Resets the entire PHY. 0b = Normal operation. 1b = Auto-negotiation reset. The reset bit is automatically cleared upon completion of the reset sequence by the microcontroller. This bit is set to 1b during reset. The reset is internally stretched by approximately 1.7 us. Therefore the MDIO or uP should allow for 1.7 us before writing any auto-negotiation registers after this bit is set.

4.6.2.4.2 Auto-negotiation Standard Status 1: Address 7.1

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Auto-negotiation Ability	0	RO		0b = Link Partner not able to perform auto-negotiation. 1b = Link Partner able to perform auto-negotiation.
Reserved	1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Link Status	2			This bit is a duplicate of the PMA link status bit in 1.1.2 (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.2) 0b = Link lost since last read. 1b = Link is up. ***Note:*** This is latching low, and can only be used to detect link drops, and not the current status of the link without performing back-to-back reads.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Auto-negotiation Ability	3	ROS	1b	Always set as 1b, as the local device has auto-negotiation ability. 0b = PHY is not able to perform auto-negotiation. 1b = PHY is able to perform auto-negotiation.
Remote Fault	4	LH		Indicates that the remote PHY has a fault. 0b = No remote fault condition detected. 1b = Remote fault condition detected.
Auto-negotiation Complete	5	RO		Indicates the status of the auto-negotiation receive link. 0b = Auto-negotiation in process. 1b = Auto-negotiation complete.
Page Received	6	LH		Indicates that a page has been received. 0b = A page has not been received. 1b = A page has been received. If a regular page, it is placed in 7.13—7.15. If an extended next page, it is placed in registers 7.19—7.1B
Extended Next Page Status	7	RO		Indicates that both the local device and the link partner have indicated support for extended next page. 0b = Extended next page is not used. 1b = Extended next page is used.
Reserved	8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Parallel Detection Fault	9	LH		0b = A fault has not been detected via the parallel detection function. 1b = A fault has been detected via the parallel detection function.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.3 Auto-negotiation Standard Device Identifier 1: Address 7.2

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Device ID.

4.6.2.4.4 Auto-negotiation Standard Device Identifier 2: Address 7.3

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Device ID.

4.6.2.4.5 Auto-negotiation Standard Devices in Package 1: Address 7.5

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Clause 22 Registers Present	0	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there are no Clause 22 registers in the X557. 0b = Clause 22 registers are not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 registers are present in package.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA Present	1	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PMA functionality in the X557. 0b = PMA is not present. 1b = PMA is present in package.
WIS Present	2	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no WIS functionality in the X557. 0b = WIS is not present in package. 1b = WIS is present in package.
PCS Present	3	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PCS functionality in the X557. 0b = PCS is not present in package. 1b = PCS is present in package.
PHY XS Present	4	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is a PHY XS interface in the X557. 0b = PHY XS is not present in package. 1b = PHY XS is present in package.
Reserved	5	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b.
TC Present	6	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no TC functionality in the X557. 0b = TC is not present in package. 1b = TC is present in package.
Auto-negotiation Present	7	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is auto-negotiation in the X557. 0b = Auto-negotiation is not present in package. 1b = Auto-negotiation is present in package.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.6 Auto-negotiation Standard Devices in Package 2: Address 7.6

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	C:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clause 22 Extension Present	D	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the GbE registers. 0b = Clause 22 Extension is not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 Extension is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #1 Present	E	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the Global registers. 0b = Device #1 is not present in package. 1b = Device #1 is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #2 Present	F	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the DSP PMA registers. 0b = Device #2 is not present in package. 1b = Device #2 is present in package.

4.6.2.4.7 Auto-negotiation Standard Status 2: Address 7.8

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	D:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device Present [1:0]	F:E	ROS	10b	This field is always set to 10b, as the auto-negotiation resides here in the X557. 00b = No device at this address. 01b = No device at this address. 10b = Device present at this address. 11b = No device at this address.

4.6.2.4.8 Auto-negotiation Standard Package Identifier 1: Address 7.E

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Package ID.

4.6.2.4.9 Auto-negotiation Standard Package Identifier 2: Address 7.F

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Package ID.

4.6.2.4.10 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Register: Address 7.10

This register is used in conjunction with bit 7.C400.5 to hard provision the auto-negotiation base page that is sent.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Selector Field [4:0]	4:0	R/W PD	0x01	Defines the device compatibility. 00000b = Reserved 00001b = IEEE 802.3 00010b = IEEE 802.9 ISLAN-16T 00011b = IEEE 802.5 00100b = IEEE 1394 All other values are reserved. This field should always be set to 0x01, as the PHY is only capable of handling 802.3 Ethernet.
Technology Ability Field [6:0]	B:5	R/W PD	0x00	The Technology Ability Field contains information indicating supported technologies defined in Annex 28B.2 and Annex 28D. Bit [0] = 10BASE-T Bit [1] = 10BASE-T full duplex Bit [2] = 100BASE-TX Bit [3] = 100BASE-TX full duplex Bit [4] = 100BASE-T4 Bit [5] = PAUSE operation for full duplex links Bit [6] = Asymmetric PAUSE operation for full duplex links Multiple technologies may be advertised in the link code word. A device supports the data service ability for a technology it advertises. Since the PHY does not support 10BASE-T or 100BASE-T4, these bits (0, 1, 4) should always be set to zero.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Extended Next Page Ability	C	R/W PD	1b	The Extended Next Page (XNP) bit indicates that the local device supports transmission of extended next pages when set to 1b, and indicates that the local device does not support extended next pages when set to 0. 0b = Not capable of extended next pages. 1b = Extended next page capable.
Advertisement Remote Fault	D	R/W	0b	The remote fault bit provides a standard transport mechanism for the transmission of simple fault information. When the RF bit in the received base link code word is set to 1b, the RF bit is set to 1b. 1b = Remote fault. ***Note:*** The PHY does not support a remote fault sensing function.
Reserved	E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Next page Ability	F	R/W PD	1b	If a device implements Next Page ability and wishes to engage in Next Page exchange, it sets the NP bit to 1b. A device may implement Next Page ability and choose not to engage in Next Page exchange by setting the NP bit to a 0b. 1b = Next page ability.

4.6.2.4.11 Auto-negotiation Link Partner Base Page Ability Register: Address 7.13

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Selector Field [4:0]	4:0	RO		Defines the device compatibility. 00000b = Reserved 00001b = IEEE 802.3 00010b = IEEE 802.9 ISLAN-16T 00011b = IEEE 802.5 00100b = IEEE 1394 All other values are reserved. Selector field encodes 32 possible messages defined in Annex 28A. Combinations not specified are reserved for future use and are not transmitted.
Link Partner Technology Ability Field [6:0]	B:5	RO		Technology ability field contains information indicating supported technologies defined in Annex 28B.2 and Annex 28D. Bit [0] = 10BASE-T Bit [1] = 10BASE-T full duplex Bit [2] = 100BASE-TX Bit [3] = 100BASE-TX full duplex Bit [4] = 100BASE-T4 Bit [5] = PAUSE operation for full duplex links Bit [6] = Asymmetric PAUSE operation for full duplex links Multiple technologies may be advertised in the link code word. A device supports the data service ability for a technology it advertises. The arbitration function determines the common mode of operation shared by a link partner and resolves the multiple common modes.
Link Partner Extended Next Page Ability	C	RO		The extended next page indicates that the link partner has indicated support for the extended next page when set to 1b. When set to 0b, the link partner does not support extended next page. 0b = Not capable of extended next pages. 1b = Extended next page capable.
Link Partner Remote Fault	D	RO		The remote fault bit provides a standard transport mechanism for the transmission of simple fault information. When the RF bit in the received base link code word is set to 1b, the RF bit is set to 1b. 1b = Remote fault.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Base Page Acknowledge	E	RO		The Acknowledge (ACK) is used by the auto-negotiation function to indicate that a device has successfully received its Link Partner's Link Code Word. 1b = Acknowledge
Link Partner Next Page Ability	F	RO		If Next Page ability is not supported, the NP bit is always be set to 0b. If a device implements Next Page ability and wishes to engage in Next Page exchange, it shall set the NP bit to logic 1b. 0b = Next page ability not supported or not engaged. 1b = Next page ability.

4.6.2.4.12 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Transmit Register: Address 7.16

This register is used in conjunction with bit 7.C400.5 and registers 7.17 and 7.18 to hard provision the auto-negotiation extended next page that is sent. Using this it is possible to hard-code the 1 GbE and 10 GbE capabilities, as well as short-reach capability.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Message Code Field [A:0]	A:0	R/W PD	0x001	Interpreted as message code (see 802.3 Appendix 28C) if Message Page bit is set to one (7.16:1). Otherwise interpreted as an unformatted code field. [A:0] = Message Code Field: 0x0 = Reserved 0x1 = Null message 0x2 = Reserved Expansion message 0x3 = Reserved Expansion message 0x4 = Remote fault details message 0x5 = OUI message 0x6 = PHY ID message 0x7 = 100BASE-T2 message 0x8 = 1000BASE-T message 0x9 = 10GBASE-T message
Toggle	B	RO		Value of toggle bit. Set to opposite of corresponding bit in previous page.
Acknowledge 2	C	R/W	0b	Acknowledge 2 is used by the next page function to indicate that a device has the ability to comply with the message. 0b = Cannot comply with corresponding message. 1b = Complies with corresponding message.
Message Page	D	R/W	0b	Message page is used by the next page function to differentiate a message page from an unformatted page. 0b = Unformatted page. 1b = Message page.
Reserved	E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Next Page	F	R/W	0b	Next page is used by the next page function to indicate whether or not this is the last next page to be transmitted. 0b = Last page. 1b = Additional next page follows.

4.6.2.4.13 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Unformatted Code Register 1: Address 7.17

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Unformatted Code Field 1 [1F:10]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Unformatted Code Field 1.

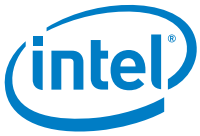
4.6.2.4.14 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Unformatted Code Register 2: Address 7.18

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Unformatted Code Field 2 [2F:20]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Unformatted Code Field 2.

4.6.2.4.15 Auto-negotiation Link Partner Extended Next Page Ability Register: Address 7.19

This register, along with 7.1A and 7.1B, are used to store the received next pages. If an extended next page is used, it is stored in 7.19—7.1B.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Message Code Field [A:0]	A:0	RO		Interpreted as message code (see 802.3 Appendix 28C) if Message Page bit is set to one (7.16:1). Otherwise interpreted as an unformatted code field. [A:0] = Message Code Field: 0x0 = Reserved 0x1 = Null message 0x2 = Reserved Expansion message 0x3 = Reserved Expansion message 0x4 = Remote fault details message 0x5 = OUI message 0x6 = PHY ID message 0x7 = 100BASE-T2 message 0x8 = 1000BASE-T message 0x9 = 10GBASE-T message
Link Partner Toggle	B	RO		Value of link partner's toggle bit. Set to opposite of corresponding bit in previous page.
Link Partner Acknowledge 2	C	RO		0b = Link partner cannot comply with the current next page. 1b = Link partner acknowledges that they can comply with the current next page.
Link Partner Message Page	D	RO		0b = Unformatted page. 1b = Message page.
Link Partner Extended Next Page Acknowledge	E	RO		Acknowledge is used by the auto-negotiation function to indicate that a device has successfully received its link partners link code word. 0b = Link Partner acknowledges receipt of corresponding page.
Link Partner Next Page	F	RO		1b = Next page ability.



4.6.2.4.16 Auto-negotiation Link Partner Extended Next Page Unformatted Code Register 1: Address 7.1A

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Unformatted Code Field 2 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Unformatted Code Field 2 [15:0].

4.6.2.4.17 Auto-negotiation Link Partner Extended Next Page Unformatted Code Register 2: Address 7.1B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Unformatted Code Field 1 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Unformatted Code Field 1 [15:0].

4.6.2.4.18 Auto-negotiation 10GBASE-T Control Register: Address 7.20

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LD Loop Timing Ability	0	R/W PD	1b	0b = Do not advertise PHY as capable of loop timing. 1b = Advertise PHY as capable of loop timing.
LD Fast Retrain Ability	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Do not advertise PHY as 10GBASET fast retrain capable. 1b = Advertise PHY as 10GBASE-T fast retrain capable.
LD PMA Training	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Local device requests that Link Partner run PMA training PRBS continuously. 1b = Local device requests that Link Partner reset PMA training PRBS every frame.
Reserved	B:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
10GBASE-T Ability	C	R/W PD	1b	0b = Do not advertise PHY as 10GBASET capable. 1b = Advertise PHY as 10GBASE-T capable.
Port Type	D	R/W PD	0b	0b = Single port device. 1b = Multi-port device.
MASTER-SLAVE Configuration	E	R/W PD	0b	0b = SLAVE 1b = MASTER
MASTER-SLAVE Manual Configuration Enable	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable MASTER-SLAVE Manual configuration. 1b = Enable MASTER-SLAVE Manual configuration.

4.6.2.4.19 Auto-negotiation 10GBASE-T Status Register: Address 7.21

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Link Partner Fast Retrain Ability	1	RO		0b = Link partner is not capable of 10GBASE-T fast retrain. 1b = Link partner is capable of 10GBASET fast retrain.
Reserved	8:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

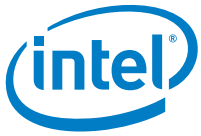
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Training Reset Request	9	RO		0b = Link partner has requested that PMA PRBS training run continuously. 1b = Link partner has requested that PMA PRBS training be reset every frame.
Link Partner Loop Timing Ability	A	RO		0b = Link partner is not capable of loop timing. 1b = Link partner is capable of loop timing.
Link Partner 10GBASE-T Ability	B	RO		This bit is only valid when the Page received bit 7.1.6 is set to 1b (refer to Section 4.6.2.4.2). 0b = Link partner is not 10GBASE-T capable. 1b = Link partner is 10GBASE-T capable.
Remote Receiver Status	C	RO		Set by microcontroller. 0b = Remote receiver not OK. 1b = Remote receiver OK.
Local Receiver Status	D	RO		Set by microcontroller. 0b = Local receiver not OK. 1b = Local receiver OK.
MASTER-SLAVE Configuration Resolution	E	RO		0b = Local PHY resolved to SLAVE. 1b = Local PHY resolved to MASTER.
MASTER-SLAVE Configuration Fault	F	LH		1b = MASTER-SLAVE configuration fault.

4.6.2.4.20 Auto-negotiation EEE Advertisement Register: Address 7.3C

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
100BASE-TX EEE	1	R/W	0b	0b = Do not advertise that the 100BASETX has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 100BASE-TX has EEE capability.
1000BASE-T EEE	2	R/W	1b	0b = Do not advertise that the 1000BASET has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 1000BASE-T has EEE capability.
10GBASE-T EEE	3	R/W	1b	0b = Do not advertise that the 10GBASET has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 10GBASE-T has EEE capability.
1000BASE-KX EEE	4	R/W	0b	0b = Do not advertise that the 1000BASEKX has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 1000BASE-KX has EEE capability.
10GBASE-KX4 EEE	5	R/W	0b	0b = Do not advertise that the 10GBASEKX4 has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 10GBASE-KX4 has EEE capability.
10GBASE-KR EEE	6	R/W	0b	0b = Do not advertise that the 10GBASEKR has EEE capability. 1b = Advertise that the 10GBASE-KR has EEE capability.
Reserved	F:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.21 Auto-negotiation EEE Link Partner Ability Register: Address 7.3D

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner 100BASE-TX EEE	1	RO		0b = Link partner is advertising that its 100BASE-TX does not have EEE capability. 1b = Link partner is advertising that its 100BASE-TX has EEE capability.
Link Partner 1000BASE-T EEE	2	RO		0b = Link partner is advertising that its 1000BASE-T does not have EEE capability. 1b = Link partner is advertising that its 1000BASE-T has EEE capability.
Link Partner 10GBASE-T EEE	3	RO		0b = Link partner is advertising that its 10GBASE-T does not have EEE capability. 1b = Link partner is advertising that its 10GBASE-T has EEE capability.
Link Partner 1000BASE-KX EEE	4	RO		0b = Link partner is advertising that its 1000BASE-KX does not have EEE capability. 1b = Link partner is advertising that its 1000BASE-KX has EEE capability.
Link Partner 10GBASE-KX4 EEE	5	RO		0b = Link partner is advertising that its 10GBASE-KX4 does not have EEE capability. 1b = Link partner is advertising that its 10GBASE-KX4 has EEE capability.
Link Partner 10GBASE-KR EEE	6	RO		0b = Link partner is advertising that its 10GBASE-KR does not have EEE capability. 1b = Link partner is advertising that its 10GBASE-KR has EEE capability.
Reserved	F:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.22 KR0 Auto-negotiation Control: Address 7.C200

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved 2 [8:0]	8:0	R/W PD	0x000	Reserved for future use.
Auto-negotiation Restart	9	R/W SC	0b	0b = Normal operation. 1b = Restart auto-negotiation.
Reserved 1 [1:0]	B:A	R/W PD	00b	Reserved for future use.
Auto-negotiation Enable	C	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable auto-negotiation. 1b = Enable auto-negotiation.
Reserved 0 [1:0]	E:D	R/W PD	00b	Reserved for future use.
Reset	F	R/W SC	1b	0b = Normal operation. 1b = Auto-negotiation reset.

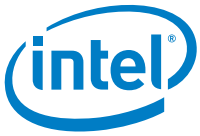
4.6.2.4.23 KR0 Auto-negotiation Status: Address 7.C201

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Auto-negotiation Ability	0	ROS	0b	0b = Link partner is not able to perform auto-negotiation. 1b = Link partner is able to perform auto-negotiation.
Reserved 3 [1:0]	2:1	R/W PD	0x0	Reserved for future use.
Auto-negotiation Ability	3	ROS	1b	Always set as 1b, as the local device has auto-negotiation ability. 0b = PHY is not able to perform auto-negotiation. 1b = PHY is able to perform auto-negotiation.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved 2	4	R/W PD	0b	Reserved for future use.
Auto-negotiation Complete	5	LH		0b = Normal operation. 1b = Auto-negotiation complete.
Page Received	6	LH		0b = Normal operation. 1b = A new DME page has been received.
Reserved 1 [1:0]	8:7	R/W PD	0x0	Reserved for future use.
Parallel Detection Fault	9	LH		0b = No fault detected. 1b = Fault detected.
Reserved 0 [5:0]	F:A	R/W PD	0x00	Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.24 KR0 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 1: Address 7.C210

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Selector Field [4:0]	4:0	R/W PD	0x01	Defines the device compatibility: 00000b = Reserved 00001b = IEEE 802.3 00010b = IEEE 802.9 ISLAN-16T 00011b = IEEE 802.5 00100b = IEEE 1394 All other values are reserved. This field should always be set to 00001b, as the PHY is only capable of handling 802.3 Ethernet.
Echoed Nonce [4:0]	9:5	R/W PD	0x00	Echoed nonce.
Pause Capability [1:0]	B:A	R/W PD	00b	Bit [A] = Asymmetric PAUSE operation for full duplex links. Bit [B] = PAUSE operation for full duplex links.
Reserved 0	C	R/W PD	0b	Reserved for future use.
Remote Fault	D	R/W	0b	The remote fault bit provides a standard transport mechanism for the transmission of simple fault information. When the RF bit in the received base link code word is set to 1b, the RF bit is set to 1b. 1b = Remote fault
Acknowledge	E	R/W PD	0b	The Acknowledge (Ack) is used by the auto-negotiation function to indicate that a device has successfully received its Link Partner's Link Code Word. 0b = No fault detected 1b = Acknowledge
Next Page	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Next page ability not supported or not engaged. 1b = Next page ability.



4.6.2.4.25 KR0 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 2: Address 7.C211

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Transmitted Nonce [4:0]	4:0	R/W PD	0x00	Transmitted nonce.
Technology Ability Bit A0	5	R/W PD	1b	0b = 10GBASE-KX is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KX is supported.
Technology Ability Bit A1	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = 10GBASE-KX4 is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KX4 is supported.
Technology Ability Bit A2	7	R/W PD	1b	0b = 10GBASE-KR is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KR is supported.
Technology Ability Bits A3 to A10 [7:0]	F:8	R/W PD	0x00	Reserved for future technology.

4.6.2.4.26 KR0 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 3: Address 7.C212

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Technology Ability Bits A11 to A24 [D:0]	D:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Reserved for future technology.
FEC Ability	E	R/W PD	0b	0b = 10GBASE-KR PHY does not have FEC capability. 1b = 10GBASE-KR PHY has FEC capability.
FEC Requested	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable 10GBASE-KR FEC ability. 1b = Enable 10GBASE-KR FEC ability.

4.6.2.4.27 KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 1: Address 7.C213

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Selector Field [4:0]	4:0	RO		Defines the device compatibility: 00000b = Reserved 00001b = IEEE 802.3 00010b = IEEE 802.9 ISLAN-16T 00011b = IEEE 802.5 00100b = IEEE 1394 All other values are reserved. This field should always be set to 00001b, as the PHY is only capable of handling 802.3 Ethernet.
Link Partner Echoed Nonce [4:0]	9:5	RO		Echoed nonce.
Link Partner Pause Capability [1:0]	B:A	RO		Bit [A] = Asymmetric PAUSE operation for full duplex links. Bit [B] = PAUSE operation for full duplex links.
Reserved 0	C	RO		Reserved for future use.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Remote Fault	D	RO		The remote fault bit provides a standard transport mechanism for the transmission of simple fault information. When the RF bit in the received base link code word is set to 1b, the RF bit is set to 1b. 1b = Remote fault
Link Partner Acknowledge	E	RO		The Acknowledge (Ack) is used by the auto-negotiation function to indicate that a device has successfully received its Link Partner's Link Code Word. 0b = No fault detected 1b = Acknowledge
Link Partner Next Page	F	RO		0b = Next page ability not supported or not engaged. 1b = Next page ability.

4.6.2.4.28 KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 2: Address 7.C214

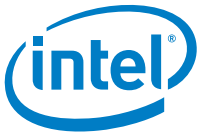
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Transmitted Nonce [4:0]	4:0	RO		Transmitted nonce.
Link Partner Technology Ability Bit A0	5	RO		0b = 10GBASE-KX is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KX is supported.
Link Partner Technology Ability Bit A1	6	RO		0b = 10GBASE-KX4 is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KX4 is supported.
Link Partner Technology Ability Bit A2	7	RO		0b = 10GBASE-KR is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KR is supported.
Link Partner Technology Ability Bits A3 to A10 [7:0]	F:8	RO		Reserved for future technology.

4.6.2.4.29 KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 3: Address 7.C215

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Technology Ability Bits A11 to A24 [D:0]	D:0	RO		Reserved for future technology.
Link Partner FEC Ability	E	RO		0b = 10GBASE-KR PHY does not have FEC capability. 1b = 10GBASE-KR PHY has FEC capability.
Link Partner FEC Requested	F	RO		0b = Disable 10GBASE-KR FEC ability. 1b = Enable 10GBASE-KR FEC ability.

4.6.2.4.30 KR0 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 1: Address 7.C216

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Extended Next Page 0 [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Extended next page, Bits [F:0].



4.6.2.4.31 KR0 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 2: Address 7.C217

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Extended Next Page 1 [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Extended next page, Bits [1F:10].

4.6.2.4.32 KR0 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 3: Address 7.C218

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Extended Next Page 2 [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Extended next page, Bits [2F:20].

4.6.2.4.33 KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 1: Address 7.C219

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Extended Next Page 0 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Extended next page, Bits [F:0].

4.6.2.4.34 KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 2: Address 7.C21A

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Extended Next Page 1 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Extended next page, Bits [1F:10].

4.6.2.4.35 KR0 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 3: Address 7.C21B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Extended Next Page 2 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Extended next page, Bits [2F:20].

4.6.2.4.36 KR1 Auto-negotiation Control: Address 7.C300

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved 2 [8:0]	8:0	R/W PD	0x000	Reserved for future use.
Auto-negotiation Restart	9	R/W SC	0b	0b = Normal operation. 1b = Restart auto-negotiation.
Reserved 1 [1:0]	B:A	R/W PD	00b	Reserved for future use.

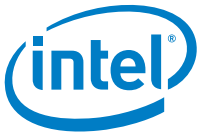
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Auto-negotiation Enable	C	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable auto-negotiation. 1b = Enable auto-negotiation.
Reserved 0 [1:0]	E:D	R/W PD	00b	Reserved for future use.
Reset	F	R/W SC	1b	0b = Normal operation. 1b = Auto-negotiation reset.

4.6.2.4.37 KR1 Auto-negotiation Status: Address 7.C301

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Auto-negotiation Ability	0	ROS	0b	0b = Link partner is not able to perform auto-negotiation. 1b = Link partner is able to perform auto-negotiation.
Reserved 3 [1:0]	2:1	R/W PD	0x0	Reserved for future use.
Auto-negotiation Ability	3	ROS	1b	Always set as 1b, as the local device has auto-negotiation ability. 0b = PHY is not able to perform auto-negotiation. 1b = PHY is able to perform auto-negotiation.
Reserved 2	4	R/W PD	0b	Reserved for future use.
Auto-negotiation Complete	5	LH		0b = Normal operation. 1b = Auto-negotiation complete.
Page Received	6	LH		0b = Normal operation. 1b = A new DME page has been received.
Reserved 1 [1:0]	8:7	R/W PD	0x0	Reserved for future use.
Parallel Detection Fault	9	LH		0b = No fault detected. 1b = Fault detected.
Reserved 0 [5:0]	F:A	R/W PD	0x00	Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.38 KR1 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 1: Address 7.C310

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Selector Field [4:0]	4:0	R/W PD	0x01	Defines the device compatibility: 00000b = Reserved 00001b = IEEE 802.3 00010b = IEEE 802.9 ISLAN-16T 00011b = IEEE 802.5 00100b = IEEE 1394 All other values are reserved. This field should always be set to 00001b, as the PHY is only capable of handling 802.3 Ethernet.
Echoed Nonce [4:0]	9:5	R/W PD	0x00	Echoed nonce.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pause Capability [1:0]	B:A	R/W PD	00b	Bit [A] = Asymmetric PAUSE operation for full duplex links. Bit [B] = PAUSE operation for full duplex links.
Reserved 0	C	R/W PD	0b	Reserved for future use.
Remote Fault	D	R/W	0b	The remote fault bit provides a standard transport mechanism for the transmission of simple fault information. When the RF bit in the received base link code word is set to 1b, the RF bit is set to 1b. 1b = Remote fault
Acknowledge	E	R/W PD	0b	The Acknowledge (Ack) is used by the auto-negotiation function to indicate that a device has successfully received its Link Partner's Link Code Word. 0b = No fault detected 1b = Acknowledge
Next Page	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Next page ability not supported or not engaged. 1b = Next page ability.

4.6.2.4.39 KR1 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 2: Address 7.C311

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Transmitted Nonce [4:0]	4:0	R/W PD	0x00	Transmitted nonce.
Technology Ability Bit A0	5	R/W PD	1b	0b = 10GBASE-KX is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KX is supported.
Technology Ability Bit A1	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = 10GBASE-KX4 is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KX4 is supported.
Technology Ability Bit A2	7	R/W PD	1b	0b = 10GBASE-KR is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KR is supported.
Technology Ability Bits A3 to A10 [7:0]	F:8	R/W PD	0x00	Reserved for future technology.

4.6.2.4.40 KR1 Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 3: Address 7.C312

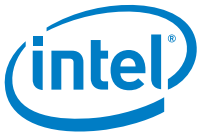
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Technology Ability Bits A11 to A24 [D:0]	D:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Reserved for future technology.
FEC Ability	E	R/W PD	0b	0b = 10GBASE-KR PHY does not have FEC capability. 1b = 10GBASE-KR PHY has FEC capability.
FEC Requested	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable 10GBASE-KR FEC ability. 1b = Enable 10GBASE-KR FEC ability.

4.6.2.4.41 KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 1: Address 7.C313

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Selector Field [4:0]	4:0	RO		Defines the device compatibility: 00000b = Reserved 00001b = IEEE 802.3 00010b = IEEE 802.9 ISLAN-16T 00011b = IEEE 802.5 00100b = IEEE 1394 All other values are reserved. This field should always be set to 00001b, as the PHY is only capable of handling 802.3 Ethernet.
Link Partner Echoed Nonce [4:0]	9:5	RO		Echoed nonce.
Link Partner Pause Capability [1:0]	B:A	RO		Bit [A] = Asymmetric PAUSE operation for full duplex links. Bit [B] = PAUSE operation for full duplex links.
Reserved 0	C	RO		Reserved for future use.
Link Partner Remote Fault	D	RO		The remote fault bit provides a standard transport mechanism for the transmission of simple fault information. When the RF bit in the received base link code word is set to 1b, the RF bit is set to 1b. 1b = Remote fault
Link Partner Acknowledge	E	RO		The Acknowledge (Ack) is used by the auto-negotiation function to indicate that a device has successfully received its Link Partner's Link Code Word. 0b = No fault detected 1b = Acknowledge
Link Partner Next Page	F	RO		0b = Next page ability not supported or not engaged. 1b = Next page ability.

4.6.2.4.42 KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 2: Address 7.C314

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Transmitted Nonce [4:0]	4:0	RO		Transmitted nonce.
Link Partner Technology Ability Bit A0	5	RO		0b = 10GBASE-KX is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KX is supported.
Link Partner Technology Ability Bit A1	6	RO		0b = 10GBASE-KX4 is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KX4 is supported.
Link Partner Technology Ability Bit A2	7	RO		0b = 10GBASE-KR is not supported. 1b = 10GBASE-KR is supported.
Link Partner Technology Ability Bits A3 to A10 [7:0]	F:8	RO		Reserved for future technology.



4.6.2.4.43 KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Advertisement Word 3: Address 7.C315

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Technology Ability Bits A11 to A24 [D:0]	D:0	RO		Reserved for future technology.
Link Partner FEC Ability	E	RO		0b = 10GBASE-KR PHY does not have FEC capability. 1b = 10GBASE-KR PHY has FEC capability.
Link Partner FEC Requested	F	RO		0b = Disable 10GBASE-KR FEC ability. 1b = Enable 10GBASE-KR FEC ability.

4.6.2.4.44 KR1 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 1: Address 7.C316

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Extended Next Page 0 [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Extended next page, Bits [F:0].

4.6.2.4.45 KR1 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 2: Address 7.C317

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Extended Next Page 1 [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Extended next page, Bits [1F:10].

4.6.2.4.46 KR1 Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 3: Address 7.C318

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Extended Next Page 2 [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Extended next page, Bits [2F:20].

4.6.2.4.47 KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 1: Address 7.C319

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Extended Next Page 0 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Extended next page, Bits [F:0].

4.6.2.4.48 KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 2: Address 7.C31A

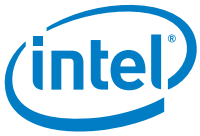
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Extended Next Page 1 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Extended next page, Bits [1F:10].

4.6.2.4.49 KR1 Link Partner Auto-negotiation Extended Next Page Advertisement Word 3: Address 7.C31B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Extended Next Page 2 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Extended next page, Bits [2F:20].

4.6.2.4.50 Auto-negotiation Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 7.C400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Retry Attempts Before Downshift [3:0]	3:0	R/W PD	0x4	Number of retry attempts before downshift. If automatic downshifting is enabled, this is the number of retry attempts the PHY makes to connect at the maximum mutually-acceptable rate, before removing this rate from the list and trying the next lower rate.
Automatic Downshift Enable	4	R/W PD	1b	0b = Manual downshift. 1b = Enable automatic downshift.
User Provided Auto-negotiation Data	5	R/W PD	0b	If this bit is set, the PHY attempts to use the user-provided auto-negotiation words. If there is a mismatch (such as a legacy 1GBASE-T device attempting connect), the PHY then attempts to construct a new set of auto-negotiation words from the data provided in these words. Otherwise, the PHY constructs the correct auto-negotiation words based on the provisioned values. 0b = Construct the correct auto-negotiation words based on the register settings of 7.10, 7.20, and 7.C400. 1b = User provides the next page or extended next page data directly (7.16 -> 7.18), and the configuration info in 7.20 and 7.C400 is ignored.
Exchange PHY ID Information	6	R/W PD	1b	1b = Exchange PHY ID Information.
Reserved1 [2:0]	9:7	R/W PD	000b	Reserved for future use.
Reserved	C:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Short-Reach	D	R/W PD	0b	0b = Do not advertise PHY as operating in short-reach mode. 1b = Advertise PHY as operating in short-reach mode.
1000BASE-T Half Duplex Ability	E	R/W PD	0b	0b = Do not advertise PHY as 1000BASE-T Half Duplex capable. 1b = Advertise PHY as 1000BASE-T Half Duplex capable.
1000BASE-T Full Duplex Ability	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Do not advertise PHY as 1000BASE-T Full Duplex capable. 1b = Advertise PHY as 1000BASE-T Full Duplex capable.



4.6.2.4.51 Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Provisioning 1: Address 7.C410

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
MDI / MDI-X Control [1:0]	1:0	R/W PD	00b	Used to force a manual MDI or MDI-X configuration. 00b = Automatic MDI / MDI-X operation 01b = Manual MDI 10b = Manual MDI-X 11b = Reserved
Extra Page Count [3:0]	5:2	R/W PD	0x0	Number of extra pages to send at end of auto-negotiation sequence when link partner is legacy Gigabit PHY. Intervals between pages for GbE PHYs may be much longer. When this is the case, the link partner may still be in auto-negotiation when the X557 has started training. This may confuse the link partner MDI/MDI-X state machine. Sending extra pages seems to solve this problem.
Reserved	6	R/W PD	0b	1b = Reserved.
Reserved	7	R/W PD	0b	1b = Reserved
Semi-Cross Link Attempt Period [2:0]	A:8	R/W PD	000b	Number of failed link attempts before trying semi cross. Set to zero to disable semi-cross. Set to 0x7 to always use semi-cross.
Reserved Provisioning 0 [1:0]	C:B	R/W PD	00b	Reserved for future use.
SERDES Start-Up Mode [2:0]	F:D	R/W PD	000b	The state up mode of the MAC interface: 000b = Selected 10G interface on with automatic rate select. 001b = Reserved. 010b = Reserved. 011b = Reserved. 100b = 1000BASE-X on with automatic rate select and no SGMII auto-negotiation. 101b = Reserved. 110b = All interfaces off with automatic rate select. 111b = Reserved. This sets the start-up mode for the MAC interface. In all scenarios, the X557 sets the interface rate based on the auto-negotiated line rate. The interface selection controls are in 4.C441 (refer to Section 4.6.2.3.21).

4.6.2.4.52 Auto-negotiation Vendor Status 1: Address 7.C800

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Connect Rate	2:1	RO		The rate the PHY connected or attempting to connect at: 0x3 = 10GBASE-T 0x2 = 1000BASE-T 0x1 = 100BASE-TX 0x0 = 10BASE-T This field is used in conjunction with "Connection State" in "Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 1: Address 7.C810" on page 160 to indicated the duplex method the PHY is connected or attempting to connect at.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Connect Type	0	RO		The duplex method the PHY connected or attempting to connect at: 0b = Half-Duplex 1b = Full Duplex This field is used in conjunction with "Connection State" in "Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 1: Address 7.C810" on page 160 to indicated the duplex method the PHY is connected or attempting to connect at.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.53 Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 1: Address 7.C810

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Transmit PAUSE Resolution	0	RO		PAUSE resolution from 28B-3. 0b = Transmit PAUSE Disabled. 1b = Transmit PAUSE Enabled.
Receive PAUSE Resolution	1	RO		PAUSE resolution from 28B-3. 0b = Receive PAUSE Disabled. 1b = Receive PAUSE Enabled.
Reserved Status 1 [6:2]	6:2	RO		Reserved for future use.
Duplicate Link Partner Auto-negotiation Ability	7	RO		Link Partner is capable of auto-negotiation. This is a duplicate of the bit at 7.1.0 (refer to Section 4.6.2.4.2).
MDI/MDI-X	8	RO		When auto-negotiation is completed, this register indicates whether the connection was made as an MDI or MDI-X connection. 0b = MDI 1b = MDI-X
Connection State [4:0]	D:9	RO		The current state of the connection: 00000b = Inactive (i.e. high-impedance) 00001b = Cable diagnostics 00010b = Auto-negotiation 00011b = Training (10 GbE and 1GbE only) 00100b = Connected 00101b = Fail (Auto-negotiation Break Link) 00110b = Test Mode 00111b = Loopback Mode 01000b = Low Power Mode 01001b = Connected Wake-On-LAN Mode 01010b = System Calibrating 01011b = Cable Disconnected 11111b = Invalid All other values are reserved Used in conjunction with "Connect Type" in "Auto-negotiation Vendor Status 1: Address 7.C800" on page 159 to indicate the current state of the PHY.
Device Present	E	RO		If true, a far-end Ethernet device exists, as valid link pulses have been detected in the most recent auto-negotiation session, or a valid Ethernet connection has been established. If false, no connection is established, and the most recent attempt at auto-negotiation failed to detect any valid link pulses. Specifically, when MDI/MDI-X resolution has completed, this bit is true. This bit is set false before entering auto-negotiation. 0b = No far-end Ethernet device detected. 1b = Far-end Ethernet device present.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Energy On Line	F	RO		Used to indicate that the PHY has detected energy on the line. Specifically, when MDI/MDI-X resolution has completed, this bit is true. This bit is set false before entering auto-negotiation. 0b = No energy detected on line. 1b = Energy detected on line.

4.6.2.4.54 Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 2: Address 7.C811

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Auto-negotiation Attempts [F:0]	F:0	RO		The number of auto-negotiation attempts since the last successful connection (or power-up). This is a rolling counter (i.e., upon saturation it reverts to zero). It is cleared upon reset, or the completion of a successful connection.

4.6.2.4.55 Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 3: Address 7.C812

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved State 3 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.56 Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 4: Address 7.C813

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved State 4 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.57 Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 5: Address 7.C814

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved State 5 [F:0]	F:0	RO		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.58 Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Alarms 1: Address 7.CC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Connection State Change	0	LH		Indicates a change in "Connection State [D:B]" in "Auto-negotiation Reserved Vendor Status 1: Address 7.C810" on page 160. 1b = The connection state has changed. ***Note:*** This indicates any state change, versus 7.CC01.0, which indicates a connect or disconnect event.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Automatic Downshift	1	LH		1b = Automatic downshift has occurred.
Auto-negotiation Completed for Supported Rate	2	LH		1b = Auto-negotiation has completed successfully for a rate that is supported by the X557.
Auto-negotiation Completed For Non-supported Rate	3	LH		Indicates that the X557 has completed auto-negotiation, and was unable to agree on a rate that both could operate at. Indication should be ignored in case of Master/Slave resolution fault. 1b = Auto-negotiation has completed for a rate that is not supported by the X557.
Reserved	F:4	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.59 Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Alarms 2: Address 7.CC01

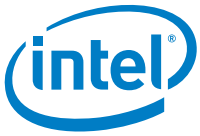
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Connect/Disconnect	0	LH		Indicates whether the link has achieved a connect state, or was in a connect state and disconnected. 1b = MDI Link has either connected or disconnected.
Reserved Vendor Alarms 2 [E:0]	F:1	LH		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.60 Auto-negotiation Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 7.D000

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Parallel Detection Fault Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Extended Next Page Received Mask	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Remote Fault Mask	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	8:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Link Status Mask	9	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.61 Auto-negotiation Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 7.D001

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	E:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
MASTER-SLAVE Configuration Fault Mask	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

4.6.2.4.62 Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 1: Address 7.D400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Connection State Change Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Automatic Downshift Mask	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Auto-negotiation Completed for Supported Rate Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Auto-negotiation Completed For Non-supported Rate Mask	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:4	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.63 Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 2: Address 7.D401

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Connect/Disconnect Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved Vendor Alarms 2 Mask [E:0]	F:1	R/W PD	0x0000	Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.64 Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 3: Address 7.D402

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.65 Auto-negotiation Receive Link Partner Status 1: Address 7.E820

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Intel Link Partner	2	RO		0b = Link Partner is not an Intel PHY. 1b = Link Partner is an Intel PHY.
Reserved2 [6:0]	9:3	RO		Reserved for future use.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	C:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Link Partner Short-Reach	D	RO		0b = Link Partner is not operating in short-reach mode. 1b = Link Partner is operating in short-reach mode.
Link Partner 1000BASE-T Half Duplex Ability	E	RO		0b = Link Partner is not 1000BASE-T Half-Duplex capable. 1b = Link Partner is 1000BASE-T Half-Duplex capable.
Link Partner 1000BASE-T Full Duplex Ability	F	RO		0b = Link Partner is not 1000BASE-T Full Duplex capable. 1b = Link Partner is 1000BASE-T Full Duplex capable.

4.6.2.4.66 Auto-negotiation Receive Link Partner Status 2: Address 7.E821

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.67 Auto-negotiation Receive Link Partner Status 3: Address 7.E822

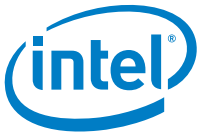
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.68 Auto-negotiation Receive Link Partner Status 4: Address 7.E823

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner Firmware Minor Revision Number [7:0]	7:0	RO		Link partner firmware minor revision number. Only the lower six bits of major and minor firmware revision are exchanged in auto-negotiation when the PHYID message is sent. Consequently the upper 2 bits of the major and minor revision should always be zero.
Link Partner Firmware Major Revision Number [7:0]	F:8	RO		Link partner firmware major revision number. Only the lower six bits of major and minor firmware revision are exchanged in auto-negotiation when the PHYID message is sent. Consequently the upper 2 bits of the major and minor revision should always be zero.

4.6.2.4.69 Auto-negotiation Receive Reserved Vendor Status 1: Address 7.E830

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Receive Status 1 [8:0]	8:0	RO		Reserved for future use.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner PHY Tag [2:0]	B:9	RO		When the link partner is Intel and PHY ID pages have been exchanged, this field contains the vendor specific link partner PHY tag value. This field is only valid if the link partner is Intel/X540, and PHY ID link pages have been exchanged during auto-negotiation.
Link Attempts [3:0]	F:C	RO		Number of attempts needed to establish current link. Once a link has been established, save the total number of auto-negotiation and training sequence passes.

4.6.2.4.70 Auto-negotiation Receive Reserved Vendor Status 2: Address 7.E831

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Receive State 2 [B:0]	B:0	RO		State bit associated with "Reserved Receive Vendor Alarms 2 [B:0]" in "Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 2: Address 7.EC01" on page 166. Reserved for future use.
FLP Idle Error State	C	RO		State bit associated with "FLP Idle Error" in "Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 2: Address 7.EC01" on page 166. 1b = No FLP Burst has been seen for 50 ms, forcing the receive state machine back to the Idle state.
Auto-negotiation Protocol Error State	D	RO		State bit associated with "Auto-negotiation Protocol Error" in "Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 2: Address 7.EC01" on page 166. 1b = Link partner has violated the auto-negotiation protocol.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.71 Auto-negotiation Receive Reserved Vendor Status 3: Address 7.E832

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Link Partner AFR Enabled	0	RO		1b = The link partner has Fast Re-frame capability enabled.
Reserved Receive State 3 [E:0]	F:1	RO		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.72 Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 1: Address 7.EC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.73 Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 2: Address 7.EC01

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Auto-negotiation Protocol Error	B:0	LH		Reserved for future use.
FLP Idle Error	C	LH		Once FLP bursts are detected on any receive channel, they must keep coming. If no burst has been detected for a period of 50 ms, the auto-negotiation process resets itself and goes back to the "break link" state. 1b = No FLP Burst has been seen for 50 ms, forcing the receive state machine back to the Idle state.
Reserved Receive Vendor Alarms 2 [B:0]	D	LH		If the Arbiter state machine detects a protocol violation, the auto-negotiation process resets itself and goes back to the "break link" state. 1b = Link partner has violated the auto-negotiation protocol.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.74 Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 3: Address 7.EC02

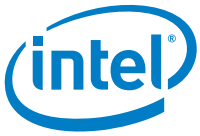
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
10BASE-T Device Detect	2	LL		Indicates that the detected far-end device is 10BASE-T when it is 0b. This bit is 1b when link pulses are no longer received. 0b = 10BASE-T device detected.
Reserved	F:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.75 Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 4: Address 7.EC03

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
100BASE-TX Parallel Detect	0	LH		1b = 100BASE-TX parallel event detection occurred.
Reserved Receive Vendor Alarms 4 [E:0]	F:1	LH		Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.4.76 Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 1: Address 7.F400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Receive Vendor Alarms 1 Mask [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.



4.6.2.4.77 Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 2: Address 7.F401

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Receive Vendor Alarms 2 Mask [B:0]	B:0	R/W PD	0x000	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
FLP Idle Error Mask	C	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Auto-negotiation Protocol Error Mask	D	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.4.78 Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 3: Address 7.F402

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
10BASE-T Device Detect Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

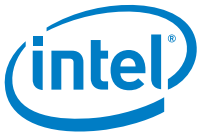
4.6.2.4.79 Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 4: Address 7.F403

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
100BASE-TX Parallel Detect Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved Receive Vendor Alarms 4 Mask [E:0]	F:1	R/W PD	0x0000	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

4.6.2.4.80 Auto-negotiation Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 7.FC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 4 Interrupt	0	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register ("Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 4: Address 7.EC03" on page 166) and the corresponding mask register ("Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 4: Address 7.F403" on page 167). 1b = Interrupt
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 3 Interrupt	1	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register ("Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 3: Address 7.EC02" on page 166) and the corresponding mask register ("Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 3: Address 7.F402" on page 167). 1b = Interrupt

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 2 Interrupt	2	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register ("Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 2: Address 7.EC01" on page 166) and the corresponding mask register ("Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 2: Address 7.F401" on page 167). 1b = Interrupt
Vendor Specific Rx Alarms 1 Interrupt	3	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register ("Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Alarms 1: Address 7.EC00" on page 165) and the corresponding mask register ("Auto-negotiation Receive Vendor Interrupt Mask 1: Address 7.F400" on page 166). 1b = Interrupt
Reserved	8:4	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Vendor Specific Alarms 2 Interrupt	9	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register ("Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Alarms 2: Address 7.CC01" on page 162) and the corresponding mask register ("Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 2: Address 7.D401" on page 163). 1b = Interrupt
Vendor Specific Alarms 1 Interrupt	A	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register ("Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Alarms 1: Address 7.CC00" on page 161) and the corresponding mask register ("Auto-negotiation Transmit Vendor Interrupt Mask 1: Address 7.D400" on page 163). 1b = Interrupt
Reserved	D:B	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Standard Alarms 2 Interrupt	E	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register ("Auto-negotiation 10GBASE-T Status Register: Address 7.21" on page 147) and the corresponding mask register ("Auto-negotiation Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 7.D001" on page 162). 1b = Interrupt
Standard Alarms 1 Interrupt	F	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register ("Auto-negotiation Standard Status 1: Address 7.1" on page 140) and the corresponding mask register ("Auto-negotiation Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 7.D000" on page 162). 1b = Interrupt



4.6.2.5 GbE Registers

4.6.2.5.1 GbE Standard Device Identifier 1: Address 1D.2

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Device ID.

4.6.2.5.2 GbE Standard Device Identifier 2: Address 1D.3

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Device ID.

4.6.2.5.3 GbE Standard Devices in Package 1: Address 1D.5

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Clause 22 Registers Present	0	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there are no Clause 22 registers in the X557. 0b = Clause 22 registers are not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 registers are present in package.
PMA Present	1	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PMA functionality in the X557. 0b = PMA is not present. 1b = PMA is present in package.
WIS Present	2	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no WIS functionality in the X557. 0b = WIS is not present in package. 1b = WIS is present in package.
PCS Present	3	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PCS functionality in the X557. 0b = PCS is not present in package. 1b = PCS is present in package.
Reserved	4	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b.
DTE XS Present	5	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b.
TC Present	6	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no TC functionality in the X557. 0b = TC is not present in package. 1b = TC is present in package.
Auto-negotiation Present	7	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is auto-negotiation in the X557. 0b = Auto-negotiation is not present in package. 1b = Auto-negotiation is present in package.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.4 GbE Standard Vendor Devices in Package 2: Address 1D.6

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	C:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Clause 22 Extension Present	D	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the GbE registers. 0b = Clause 22 Extension is not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 Extension is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #1 Present	E	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the Global registers. 0b = Device #1 is not present in package. 1b = Device #1 is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #2 Present	F	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the DSP PMA registers. 0b = Device #2 is not present in package. 1b = Device #2 is present in package.

4.6.2.5.5 GbE Standard Status 2: Address 1D.8

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	D:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Device Present [1:0]	F:E	ROS	10b	This field is always set to 10b, as the Control is present in the X557. 00b = No device at this address. 01b = No device at this address. 10b = Device present at this address. 11b = No device at this address.

4.6.2.5.6 GbE Standard Package Identifier 1: Address 1D.E

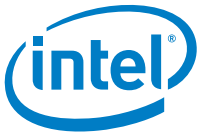
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Package ID.

4.6.2.5.7 GbE Standard Package Identifier 2: Address 1D.F

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Package ID.

4.6.2.5.8 GbE PHY SGMII Test Control: Address 1D.C282

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII Test Pattern Injection Enable	0	R/W	0b	0b = Normal mode 1b = Inject test pattern
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.5.9 GbE Reserved Provisioning 1: Address 1D.C500

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Provisioning 1 [D:0]	D:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Reserved for future use.
GbE System Loopback	E	R/W PD	0b	Setting this bit enables the 1 GbE system loopback. 1b = Enable System Loopback. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83). ***Note:*** GbE system loopback is not supported.
100M System Loopback	F	R/W PD	0b	Setting this bit enables the 100 Mb/s system loopback. 1b = Enable System Loopback. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83). ***Note:*** 100 Mb/s loopback is not supported.

4.6.2.5.10 GbE Reserved Provisioning 2: Address 1D.C501

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
100BASE-TX Test Mode [1:0]	1:0	R/W	00b	100BASE-TX IEEE Test Mode = MLT-3 Idle Sequence. ANSI Jitter Test = FDDI - Clause 9.1.3 Fig. 12. ANSI Droop Test = FDDI - Clause 9.1.8 Fig. 14. 00b = Normal mode 01b = 100BASE-TX IEEE Test Mode 10b = 100BASE-TX ANSI Jitter Test 11b = 100BASE-TX ANSI Droop Test ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83)
Reserved Provisioning 2 [A:0]	C:2	R/W PD	0x000	Reserved for future use.
Test Mode [2:0]	F:D	R/W	000b	000b = Normal mode 001b = Test Mode 1 — Transmit waveform test. 010b = Test Mode 2 — Master transmit jitter test. 011b = Test Mode 3 — Slave transmit jitter test. 100b = Test Mode 4 — Transmitter distortion test. All other values are reserved. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83)

4.6.2.5.11 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 1: Address 1D.D280

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII Rx Link Activity	0	LH		SGMII Start Character K27_7 detected. 1b = SGMII Rx Link Activity.
SGMII TX_ER Suppression	1	LH		Indicates TX_ER has been suppressed when TX_EN was not asserted. 1b = TX_ER suppressed.
Reserved	3:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SGMII Idle Deletion Detected	4	LH		1b = SGMII Idle Deletion Detected.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII Idle Insertion Detected	5	LH		1b = SGMII Idle Insertion Detected.
SGMII Loopback Idle Deletion Detected	6	LH		1b = SGMII Idle Deletion Detected.
SGMII Loopback Idle Insertion Detected	7	LH		1b = SGMII Idle Insertion Detected.
SGMII Synchronization Status	8	RO		1b = SGMII is Synchronized.
Reserved	F:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.12 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 2: Address 1D.D281

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.13 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 3: Address 1D.D282

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII1 Rx Good Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.5.14 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 4: Address 1D.D283

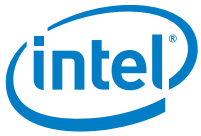
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	SGMII1 Rx Good Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.15 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 5: Address 1D.D284

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx Frame Error Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII1 Rx Bad Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet frames with a bad FCS (=RC-32).

4.6.2.5.16 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 6: Address 1D.D285

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx Frame Error Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTL	0x000	SGMII1 Rx Bad Frame Counter. counts 100M/GbE Ethernet frames with a bad FCS (=RC-32).



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.17 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 7: Address 1D.D286

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx Comma Detect	0	LH		Indicates when SGMII Rx has detected a comma character. 1b = SGMII1 Rx Comma Detected.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.18 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 8: Address 1D.D287

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx False Carrier Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	SGMII1 Rx False Carrier Counter. TSI detects false carrier on the SGMII interface.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.19 GbE PHY SGMII1 Rx Status 9: Address 1D.D288

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx EEE Rx LPI Active State	0	RO		Indicates Rx LPI is in active state. 1b = SGMII1 Rx Rx LPI is in active state.
SGMII1 Rx EEE Rx LPI Quiet State	1	RO		Indicates Rx LPI is in quiet state. 1b = SGMII1 Rx Rx LPI is in quiet state.
SGMII1 Rx EEE Rx LPI Wake Done State	2	RO		Indicates Rx LPI is in wake done state. 1b = SGMII1 Rx Rx LPI is in wake done state.
SGMII1 Rx EEE Rx LPI Wake Timer Fault Error	3	LH		Indicates Rx LPI detected wake timer fault. 1b = SGMII1 Rx Rx LPI detected wake timer fault.
SGMII1 Rx EEE Rx LPI Ordered Set Detected	4	LH		Indicates LPI ordered_set is detected. 1b = SGMII1 Rx LPI ordered set detected
Reserved	7:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SGMII1 Rx EEE Rx LPI State Machine [3:0]	B:8	RO		SGMII1 Rx EEE Rx LPI state machine.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.20 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 1: Address 1D.D290

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx Rx Link Activity	0	LH		SGMII Start Character K27_7 detected. 1b = SGMII Rx Link Activity.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx TX_ER Suppression	1	LH		Indicates TX_ER has been suppressed when TX_EN was not asserted. 1b = TX_ER suppressed.
Reserved	3:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SGMII0 Rx Idle Deletion Detected	4	LH		1b = SGMII0 Rx Idle Deletion Detected.
SGMII0 Rx Idle Insertion Detected	5	LH		1b = SGMII0 Rx Idle Insertion Detected.
SGMII0 Rx Loopback Idle Deletion Detected	6	LH		1b = SGMII0 Rx Idle Deletion Detected.
SGMII0 Rx Loopback Idle Insertion Detected	7	LH		1b = SGMII0 Rx Idle Insertion Detected.
SGMII0 Rx Synchronization Status	8	RO		1b = SGMII0 Rx is Synchronized.
Reserved	F:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.21 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 2: Address 1D.D291

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.22 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 3: Address 1D.D292

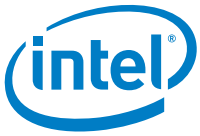
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII0 Rx Good Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.5.23 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 4: Address 1D.D293

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	SGMII0 Rx Good Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.24 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 5: Address 1D.D294

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx Frame Error Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII0 Rx Bad Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet frames with a bad FCS (CRC-32).



4.6.2.5.25 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 6: Address 1D.D295

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx Frame Error Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	STCM	0x000	SGMII0 Rx Bad Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet frames with a bad FCS (CRC-32).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.26 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 7: Address 1D.D296

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx Comma Detect	0	LH		Indicates when Rx has detected a comma character. 1b = SGMII0 Rx Comma Detected.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.27 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 8: Address 1D.D297

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx False Carrier Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	SGMII0 Rx False Carrier Counter. False carrier events on XFI0 SGMII interface.
Reserved	F:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.28 GbE PHY SGMII0 Rx Status 9: Address 1D.D298

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Rx EEE Rx LPI Active State	0	RO		Indicates Rx LPI is in active state. 1b = SGMII0 Rx Rx LPI is in active state.
SGMII0 Rx EEE Rx LPI Quiet State	1	RO		Indicates Rx LPI is in quiet state. 1b = SGMII0 Rx Rx LPI is in quiet state.
SGMII0 Rx EEE Rx LPI Wake Done State	2	RO		Indicates Rx LPI is in wake done state. 1b = SGMII0 Rx Rx LPI is in wake done state.
SGMII0 Rx EEE Rx LPI Wake Timer Fault Error	3	LH		Indicates Rx LPI detected wake timer fault. 1b = SGMII0 Rx Rx LPI detected wake timer fault.
SGMII0 Rx EEE Rx LPI Ordered Set Detected	4	LH		Indicates LPI ordered_set is detected. 1b = SGMII0 Rx LPI ordered set detected
Reserved	7:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SGMII0 Rx EEE Rx LPI State Machine [3:0]	B:8	RO		SGMII0 Rx EEE Rx LPI state machine.
Reserved	F:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.29 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 1: Address 1D.D303

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII1 Tx Good Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.5.30 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 2: Address 1D.D304

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	SGMII1 Tx Good Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.31 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 3: Address 1D.D305

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Frame Error Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII1 Tx Bad Frame Error Counter. Frames with CRC error counter.

4.6.2.5.32 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 4: Address 1D.D306

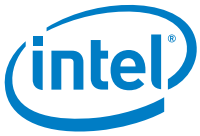
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Frame Error Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	SGMII1 Tx Bad Frame Error Counter. Frames with CRC error counter.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.33 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 5: Address 1D.D307

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx False Carrier Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	SGMII1 Tx False Carrier Counter. SGMII1 Tx detected false carrier event the on the SERDES interface.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.34 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 6: Address 1D.D308

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Collision Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	SGMII1 Tx Collision Counter. SGMII1 Tx detected a collision on the SERDES interface.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.5.35 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 7: Address 1D.D309

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Line Collision Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	SGMII1 Tx Line Collision Counter. SGMII1 Tx detects collision on the GMII/MII interface.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.36 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 8: Address 1D.D30A

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Frame Alignment Counter [F:0]	F:8	SCT	0x0000	SGMII1 Tx Frame Alignment Counter. SGMII1 Tx Frame Count with alignment error. This is detected by CRC error with an extra nibble on MII interface (100 Mb/s mode) on the GMII/MII interface.

4.6.2.5.37 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 9: Address 1D.D30B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Runt Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII1 Tx Runt Frame Counter. SGMII1 Tx Runt Frame (less than 64 bytes long) Count on the GMII/MII interface.

4.6.2.5.38 GbE PHY SGMII1 Tx Status 10: Address 1D.D30C

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Runt Frame Counter MSW [5:0]	5:0	SCTM	0x00	SGMII1 Tx Runt Frame Counter. SGMII1 Tx Runt Frame (less than 64 bytes long) Count on the GMII/MII interface.
Reserved	F:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.39 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 1: Address 1D.D313

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII0 Tx Good Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

4.6.2.5.40 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 2: Address 1D.D314

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Frame Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	SGMII0 Tx Good Frame Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet good frames (i.e., no Ethernet CRC-32/FCS errors).

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.41 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 3: Address 1D.D315

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Frame Error Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII0 Tx Bad Frame Error Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet frames with a bad FCS (CRC-32).

4.6.2.5.42 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 4: Address 1D.D316

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Frame Error Counter MSW [9:0]	9:0	SCTM	0x000	SGMII0 Tx Bad Frame Error Counter. Counts 100M/GbE Ethernet frames with a bad FCS (CRC-32).
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.43 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 5: Address 1D.D317

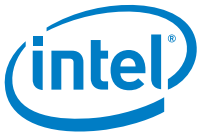
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx False Carrier Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	SGMII0 Tx False Carrier Counter. SGMII0 Tx detected false carrier on the GMII/MII interface.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.44 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 6: Address 1D.D318

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Collision Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	SGMII0 Tx Collision Counter. SGMII0 Tx detected a collision on the SGMII interface.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.45 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 7: Address 1D.D319

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Line Collision Counter [7:0]	7:0	SCT	0x00	SGMII0 Tx Line Collision Counter. SGMII0 Tx detects collision on the GMII/MII interface.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.5.46 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 8: Address 1D.D31A

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Frame Alignment Counter [F:0]	F:8	SCT	0x0000	SGMII0 Tx Frame Alignment Counter. SGMII0 Tx Frame Count with alignment error. This is detected by CRC error with an extra nibble on MII interface (100 Mb/s mode) on the GMII/MII interface.

4.6.2.5.47 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 9: Address 1D.D31B

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Runt Frame Counter LSW [F:0]	F:0	SCTL	0x0000	SGMII0 Tx Runt Frame Counter. SGMII0 Tx Runt Frame (less than 64 bytes long) Count on the GMII/MII interface.

4.6.2.5.48 GbE PHY SGMII0 Tx Status 10: Address 1D.D31C

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Tx Runt Frame Counter MSW [5:0]	5:0	SCTM	0x00	SGMII0 Tx Runt Frame Counter. SGMII0 Tx Runt Frame (less than 64 bytes long) Count on the GMII/MII interface.
Reserved	F:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.49 GbE PHY SGMII Rx Alarms 1: Address 1D.EC10

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx Code Violation Error	0	LH		1b = SGMII1 Rx Code Violation Error.
SGMII1 Rx Running Disparity Error	1	LH		1b = SGMII1 Rx Running Disparity Error.
SGMII1 Rx Invalid Character Error	2	LH		1b = SGMII1 Rx Invalid Character Error.
SGMII1 Rx Loss of Signal	3	LH		1b = SGMII1 Loss of Signal.
SGMII0 Rx Code Violation Error	4	LH		1b = SGMII0 Rx Code Violation Error.
SGMII0 Rx Running Disparity Error	5	LH		1b = SGMII0 Rx Running Disparity Error.
SGMII0 Rx Invalid Character Error	6	LH		1b = SGMII0 Rx Invalid Character Error.
SGMII0 Rx Loss of Signal	7	LH		1b = SGMII0 Loss of Signal.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.50 GbE PHY SGMII Tx Alarms 1: Address 1D.EC20

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Wake Up Frame Detected	0	LH		1b = SGMII1 Wake Up Frame Detected.
SGMII1 Magic Packet Frame Detected	1	LH		1b = SGMII1 Magic Packet Frame Detected.

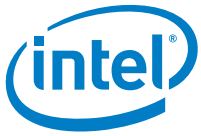
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Tx Invalid GMII Character Detected	2	LH		1b = SGMII1 Tx Invalid GMII Character Detected.
Reserved	3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SGMII0 Wake Up Frame Detected	4	LH		1b = SGMII0 Wake Up Frame Detected.
SGMII0 Magic Packet Frame Detected	5	LH		1b = SGMII0 Magic Packet Frame Detected.
SGMII0 Tx Invalid GMII Character Detected	6	LH		1b = SGMII0 Tx Invalid GMII Character Detected.
Reserved	7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SGMII Wake Up Frame Detected	8	LH		1b = SGMII Wake Up Frame Detected.
SGMII Magic Packet Frame Detected	9	LH		1b = SGMII Magic Packet Frame Detected.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.51 GbE PHY SGMII Rx Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1D.F410

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Rx Code Violation Error Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII1 Rx Running Disparity Error Mask	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII1 Rx Invalid Character Error Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII1 Rx Loss of Signal Mask	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII0 Rx Code Violation Error Mask	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII0 Rx Running Disparity Error Mask	5	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII0 Rx Invalid Character Error Mask	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII0 Rx Loss of Signal Mask	7	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.52 GbE PHY SGMII Tx Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1D.F420

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII1 Wake Up Frame Detected Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII1 Magic Packet Frame Detected Mask	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII1 Tx Invalid GMII Character Detected Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
SGMII0 Wake Up Frame Detected Mask	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII0 Magic Packet Frame Detected Mask	5	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII0 Tx Invalid GMII Character Detected Mask	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SGMII Wake Up Frame Detected Mask	8	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
SGMII Magic Packet Frame Detected Mask	9	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.5.53 GbE PHY Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 1D.FC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Vendor Specific SGMII Rx Alarms 2 Interrupt	1	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific SGMII Tx Alarms 2.
Vendor Specific SGMII Rx Alarms 1 Interrupt	2	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific SGMII Tx Alarms 1.
Vendor Specific SGMII Tx Alarms 2 Interrupt	3	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific SGMII Tx Alarms 2.
Vendor Specific SGMII Tx Alarms 1 Interrupt	4	RO		An interrupt was generated from the status register and the corresponding mask register. 1b = Interrupt in vendor specific SGMII Tx Alarms 1.
Reserved	F:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6 Global Registers

4.6.2.6.1 Global Standard Control 1: Address 1E.0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	A:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Low Power	B	R/W PD	0b	A one written to this register causes the chip to enter low-power mode. 0b = Normal operation 1b = Low-power mode This bit puts the entire chip in low-power mode, with only the MDIO and microprocessor functioning, and turns off the analog front-end (i.e., places it in high-impedance mode. Setting this bit also sets all of the Low Power bits in the other MMDs.
Reserved	E:C	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Soft Reset	F	R/W SC	1b	Resets the entire PHY. 0b = Normal operation 1b = Global soft reset Setting this bit initiates a global soft reset on all of the digital logic not including the microprocessor (i.e., microprocessor is not reset). Upon completion of the reset sequence, this bit is set back to 0by the microprocessor. ***Note:*** This bit is OR'ed with the individual MMD resets. This bit should be set to 0b before setting the individual MMD resets.

4.6.2.6.2 Global Standard Device Identifier 1: Address 1E.2

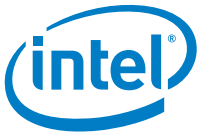
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Device ID.

4.6.2.6.3 Global Standard Device Identifier 2: Address 1E.3

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Device ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Device ID.

4.6.2.6.4 Global Standard Devices in Package 1: Address 1E.5

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Clause 22 Registers Present	0	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there are no Clause 22 registers in the X557. 0b = Clause 22 registers are not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 registers are present in package.
PMA Present	1	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PMA functionality in the X557. 0b = PMA is not present. 1b = PMA is present in package.
WIS Present	2	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no WIS functionality in the X557. 0b = WIS is not present in package. 1b = WIS is present in package.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PCS Present	3	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is PCS functionality in the X557. 0b = PCS is not present in package. 1b = PCS is present in package.
PHY XS Present	4	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is a PHY XS interface in the X557. 0b = PHY XS is not present in package. 1b = PHY XS is present in package.
Reserved	5	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b.
TC Present	6	ROS	0b	Always set to 0b, as there is no TC functionality in the X557. 0b = TC is not present in package. 1b = TC is present in package.
Auto-negotiation Present	7	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as there is auto-negotiation in the X557. 0b = Auto-negotiation is not present in package. 1b = Auto-negotiation is present in package.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.5 Global Standard Vendor Devices in Package 2: Address 1E.6

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	C:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Clause 22 Extension Present	D	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the GbE registers. 0b = Clause 22 Extension is not present in package. 1b = Clause 22 Extension is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #1 Present	E	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the Global registers. 0b = Device #1 is not present in package. 1b = Device #1 is present in package.
Vendor Specific Device #2 Present	F	ROS	1b	Always set to 1b, as the X557 utilizes this device for the DSP PMA registers. 0b = Device #2 is not present in package. 1b = Device #2 is present in package.

4.6.2.6.6 Global Standard Status 2: Address 1E.8

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	D:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Device Present [1:0]	F:E	ROS	10b	This field is always set to 10b, as the Global MMD resides here in the X557. 00b = No device at this address. 01b = No device at this address. 10b = Device present at this address. 11b = No device at this address.

4.6.2.6.7 Global Standard Package Identifier 1: Address 1E.E

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID MSW [1F:10]	F:0	RO		Bits [31:16] of Package ID.

4.6.2.6.8 Global Standard Package Identifier 2: Address 1E.F

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Package ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [15:0] of Package ID.

4.6.2.6.9 Global Firmware ID: Address 1E.20

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Firmware Minor Revision Number [7:0]	7:0	RO		Minor revision number. The lower six bits of major and minor firmware revision are exchanged in auto-negotiation when the PHYID message is sent.
Firmware Major Revision Number [7:0]	F:8	RO		Major revision number. The lower six bits of major and minor firmware revision are exchanged in auto-negotiation when the PHYID message is sent.

4.6.2.6.10 Global Chip Identification: Address 1E.21

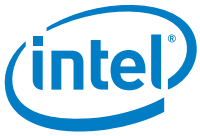
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Chip Identification [F:0]	F:0	RO		Hardware Chip ID. This value is the chip ID.

4.6.2.6.11 Global Chip Revision: Address 1E.22

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Chip Revision [F:0]	F:0	RO		Hardware Chip Revision. This value is the chip revision.

4.6.2.6.12 Global FW Image Identification 1: Address 1E.28

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Image ID MSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Image ID MSW.



4.6.2.6.13 Global FW Image Identification 2: Address 1E.29

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Image ID LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Image ID LSW.

4.6.2.6.14 Global NVR Interface 1: Address 1E.100

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Opcode [7:0]	7:0	R/W	0x03	NVR instruction opcode.
NVR Busy	8	RO		When set to 1b, the NVR is busy. A new NVR operation should not occur until this bit is 0b. If the NVR clock is greater than 64/63 of the MDIO clock, this bit never needs to be polled when operating over the MDIO. 0b = NVR is ready. 1b = NVR is busy.
Reserved	9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
NVR Burst	A	R/W	0b	When this bit is set, the operation is a burst operation where more than 32 bits is read from the NVR or written to the NVR. This bit should be set to one until the last burst in the read or write operation, when it should be set to zero. It operates by gating the SPI clock, and not restarting it until new data is ready to be written, or the previous contents have been read. Each burst of data requires the NVR Execute Operation bit to be set to initiate the next phase. 0b = Single read or write operation of up to 4 bytes. 1b = Burst operation.
Reserved	B	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reset NVR CRC	C	R/W SC	0b	To prevent an erroneous answer, this bit should not be set at the same time the "NVR Execute Operation" bit (Bit [0]) is set. 1b = Reset NVR Mailbox CRC calculation register.
Freeze NVR CRC	D	R/W	0b	To prevent an erroneous answer, this bit should not be set at the same time the "NVR Execute Operation" bit (Bit [0]) is set. 1b = Freeze NVR Mailbox CRC calculation register.
NVR Write Mode	E	R/W	0b	0b = Read from NVR. 1b = Write to NVR.
NVR Execute Operation	F	R/W SC	0b	When set to 1b, the NVR operation begins. Ensure that the uP is stalled using the "uP Run Stall" bit to ensure no NVR contention. 1b = Start NVR Operation

4.6.2.6.15 Global NVR Interface 2: Address 1E.101

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Mailbox CRC [F:0]	F:0	RO		The running CRC-16 of everything passing through the NVR interface. The CRC-16 over all data written or read through the NVR interface. The CRC-16 is calculated by dividing the data by: `x^16 + x^12 + x^5 + 1`

4.6.2.6.16 Global NVR Interface 3: Address 1E.102

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Address MSW [17:10]	7:0	R/W	0x00	NVR address MSW, Bits [17:10]. The address of where to read and write from in the NVR. This is self-incrementing and automatically increments after each read or write operation. The increment amount is based on the data length (i.e., increments by 4 if the data length is 4 bytes).
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.17 Global NVR Interface 4: Address 1E.103

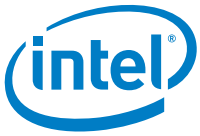
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Address LSW [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	NVR address LSW, Bits [F:0]. The address of where to read and write from in the NVR. This is self-incrementing and automatically increments after each read or write operation.

4.6.2.6.18 Global NVR Interface 5: Address 1E.104

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Data MSW [1F:10]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	NVR data MSW, Bits [1F:10]. Data is stored and read-out from these registers in little-endian format for operations such as FLASH device ID, and for programming the processor. For instance, the 64-K Atmel device code reads out as two bytes 0x651F into the LSW register, whereas the datasheet indicates that 1F is the first byte read, followed by 65 as the second byte. To burst read and write these 4 bytes in the correct order (where DD is written to address x), they should be stored as: • AA BB in the MSW. • CC DD in the LSW.

4.6.2.6.19 Global NVR Interface 6: Address 1E.105

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Data LSW [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	NVR data LSW, Bits [F:0]. Data is stored and read-out from these registers in little-endian format for operations such as FLASH device ID, and for programming the processor. For instance, the 64-K Atmel device code reads out as two bytes 0x651F into the LSW register, whereas the datasheet indicates that 1F is the first byte read, followed by 65 as the second byte. To burst read and write these 4 bytes in the correct order (where DD is written to address x), they should be stored as: • AA BB in the MSW. • CC DD in the LSW.



4.6.2.6.20 Global Mailbox Interface 1: Address 1E.200

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	7:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
uP Mailbox Busy	8	RO		In general, the uP responds within a few processor cycles to any PIF slave request, much faster than the MDIO. If the busy is asserted over multiple MDIO polling cycles, then a H/W error may have occurred and a Global S/W reset or uP reset is required. 0b = uP mailbox ready. 1b = uP mailbox busy.
Reserved	B:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reset uP Mailbox CRC	C	R/W SC	0b	1b = Reset uP mailbox CRC calculation register.
Reserved	D	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
uP Mailbox Write Mode	E	R/W	0b	Mailbox direction. 0b = Read 1b = Write
uP Mailbox Execute Operation	F	R/W SC	0b	Indicates mailbox is loaded and ready. 1b = Start of mailbox Operation.

4.6.2.6.21 Global Mailbox Interface 2: Address 1E.201

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
uP Mailbox CRC [F:0]	F:0	RO		The running CRC-16 of everything passing through the mailbox interface.

4.6.2.6.22 Global Mailbox Interface 3: Address 1E.202

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
uP Mailbox Address MSW [1F:10]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	uP Mailbox MSW address. The address of where to read and write from in the Microcontroller Mailbox. This is self-incrementing and automatically increments after each read and write operation.

4.6.2.6.23 Global Mailbox Interface 4: Address 1E.203

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
uP Mailbox Address LSW Don't Care [1:0]	1:0	RO		Least significant uP LSW Mailbox address, Bits [1:0]. These bits are always set to 00b since each memory access is on a 4-byte boundary.
uP Mailbox Address LSW [F:2]	F:2	R/W	0x0000	uP LSW Mailbox address [F:2]. The address of where to read and write from in the Microcontroller Mailbox. This is self-incrementing and automatically increments after each read and write operation.

4.6.2.6.24 Global Mailbox Interface 5: Address 1E.204

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
uP Mailbox Data MSW [1F:10]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	uP Mailbox data MSW.

4.6.2.6.25 Global Mailbox Interface 6: Address 1E.205

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
uP Mailbox Data LSW [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	uP Mailbox data LSW.

4.6.2.6.26 Global Mailbox Interface 7: Address 1E.206

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
uP Mailbox CRC Read Enable	1	R/W	0b	1b = Update uP mailbox CRC on read
Reserved	F:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.27 Global Microprocessor Scratch Pad 1: Address 1E.300

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Scratch Pad 1 [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	General Purpose Scratch Pad.

4.6.2.6.28 Global Microprocessor Scratch Pad 2: Address 1E.301

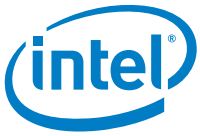
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Scratch Pad 2 [F:0]	F:0	R/W	0x0000	General Purpose Scratch Pad.

4.6.2.6.29 Global Control 1: Address 1E.C000

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.30 Global Control 2: Address 1E.C001

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
uP Run Stall	0	R/W	0b	Deactivates the uP. 0b = uP normal mode. 1b = uP Run Stall.
Reserved	5:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
uP Run Stall Override	6	R/W	0b	Selects the uP Run Stall from the "uP Run Stall" bit (Bit [0]). Pin no longer brought out as deprecated. 0b = Reserved. 1b = uP Run Stall from "uP Run Stall" bit (Bit [0]).
Reserved	E:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
uP Reset	F	R/W	0b	Resets the uP and the PIF master and slave bus. Is active for a minimum of 100 µs. 1b = Reset

4.6.2.6.31 Global Reset Control: Address 1E.C006

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	D:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Global MMD Reset Disable	E	R/W PD	0b	Setting this bit prevents a Global S/W reset or Global S/W reset from resetting the Global MMD registers. 0b = Enable the S/W reset to the Global MMD registers. 1b = Disable the S/W reset to the Global MMD registers.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.32 Global Diagnostic Provisioning: Address 1E.C400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	E:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Enable Diagnostics	F	R/W PD	1b	1b = Chip performs diagnostics on power-up.

4.6.2.6.33 Global Thermal Provisioning 1: Address 1E.C420

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved 0 [F:0]	R:0	R'W PD	0x0000	Internal reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.34 Global Thermal Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C421

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
High Temp Failure Threshold [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x4600	Bits [F:0] of high temperature failure threshold. 2's complement value with the LSB representing 1/256 of a degree Celsius. This corresponds to -40 °C = 0xD800. Default is 70 °C. ***Note:*** All Thresholds are orthogonal and can be set to any value regardless of the value of the other thresholds (for example, High-Temperature-Warning (1E.C423) could be higher than High-Temperature-Failure.

4.6.2.6.35 Global Thermal Provisioning 3: Address 1E.C422

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Low Temp Failure Threshold [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Bits [F:0] of low temperature failure threshold. 2's complement value with the LSB representing 1/256 of a degree Celsius. This corresponds to -40 °C = 0xD800. Default is 0 °C. ***Note:*** All Thresholds are orthogonal and can be set to any value regardless of the value of the other thresholds (for example, Low-Temperature-Warning (1E.C424) could be lower than Low-Temperature-Failure).

4.6.2.6.36 Global Thermal Provisioning 4: Address 1E.C423

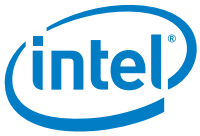
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
High Temp Warning Threshold [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x3C00	Bits [F:0] of high temperature warning threshold. 2's complement value with the LSB representing 1/256 of a degree Celsius. This corresponds to -40 °C = 0xD800. Default is 60 °C. ***Note:*** All Thresholds are orthogonal and can be set to any value regardless of the value of the other thresholds (for example, High-Temperature-Warning could be higher than High-Temperature-Failure (1E.C421)).

4.6.2.6.37 Global Thermal Provisioning 5: Address 1E.C424

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Low Temp Warning Threshold [F:0]	F:0	R/W PD	0x0A00	Bits [F:0] of low temperature warning threshold. 2's complement value with the LSB representing 1/256 of a degree Celsius. This corresponds to -40 °C = 0xD800. Default is 10 °C. ***Note:*** All Thresholds are orthogonal and can be set to any value regardless of the value of the other thresholds (for example, Low-Temperature-Warning could be lower than Low-Temperature-Failure (1E.C422)).

4.6.2.6.38 Global LED Provisioning 1: Address 1E.C430

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LED #0 Activity Stretch [1:0]	1:0	R/W PD	11b	00b = No stretching. 01b = Stretch activity by 28 ms. 10b = Stretch activity by 60 ms. 11b = Stretch activity by 100 ms.
LED #0 Transmit Activity	2	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED toggles on transmit activity.
LED #0 Receive Activity	3	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED toggles on receive activity.
LED #0 Connecting	4	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when attempting to connect.
LED #0 100 Mb/ s Link Established	5	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 100 Mb/s.
LED #0 1 Gb/s Link Established	6	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 1 GbE.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LED #0 10 Gb/s Link Established	7	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 10 GbE.
LED #0 Manual Set	8	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED On.
Reserved Provisioning C430 [4:0]	D:9	R/W PD	0x00	Reserved for future use.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.39 Global LED Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C431

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LED #1 Activity Stretch [1:0]	1:0	R/W PD	11b	00b = No stretching. 01b = Stretch activity by 28 ms. 10b = Stretch activity by 60 ms. 11b = Stretch activity by 100 ms.
LED #1 Transmit Activity	2	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED toggles on transmit activity.
LED #1 Receive Activity	3	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED toggles on receive activity.
LED #1 Connecting	4	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when attempting to connect.
LED #1 100 Mb/ s Link Established	5	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 100 Mb/s.
LED #1 1 Gb/s Link Established	6	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 1 GbE.
LED #1 10 Gb/s Link Established	7	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 10 GbE.
LED #1 Manual Set	8	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED On.
Reserved Provisioning C431 [4:0]	D:9	R/W PD	0x00	Reserved for future use.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.40 Global LED Provisioning 3: Address 1E.C432

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LED #2 Activity Stretch [1:0]	1:0	R/W PD	11b	00b = No stretching. 01b = Stretch activity by 28 ms. 10b = Stretch activity by 60 ms. 11b = Stretch activity by 100 ms.
LED #2 Transmit Activity	2	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED toggles on transmit activity.
LED #2 Receive Activity	3	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED toggles on receive activity.
LED #2 Connecting	4	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when attempting to connect.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LED #2 100 Mb/ s Link Established	5	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 100 Mb/s.
LED #2 1 Gb/s Link Established	6	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 1 GbE.
LED #2 10 Gb/s Link Established	7	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED is on when link connects at 10 GbE.
LED #2 Manual Set	8	R/W PD	0b	1b = LED On.
Reserved Provisioning C431 [4:0]	D:9	R/W PD	0x00	Reserved for future use.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.41 Global LED Provisioning 4: Address 1E.C433

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.42 Global LED Provisioning 5: Address 1E.C434

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.43 Global LED Provisioning 6: Address 1E.C435

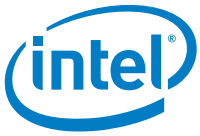
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.44 Global LED Provisioning 7: Address 1E.C436

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.45 Global LED Provisioning 8: Address 1E.C437

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LED Operation Mode	0	R/W PD	0b	LED blinking rate is based on Mode #2 algorithm or classic Intel algorithm. 0b = LED link activity in Intel classic mode. 1b = LED link activity in Mode #2.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.6.46 Global LED Provisioning 15: Address 1E.C43E

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.47 Global General Provisioning 1: Address 1E.C440

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.48 Global General Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C441

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	2:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
MDIO Preamble Detection Disable	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Enable preamble detection on MDIO. 1b = Suppress preamble detection on MDIO.
MDIO Drive Configuration	4	R/W PD	0b	When the MDIO driver is in open drain mode during a read cycle, "0" data is actively driven out of the MDIO, "1" data sets the MDIO driver in high impedance state, and an external pull-up is set the MDIO line to "1". The Turn-Around "0" is also actively driven out of the MDIO. Therefore, in open drain mode, the Turn-Around is still "0". 0b = MDIO driver is in normal mode. 1b = MDIO driver is in open drain mode.
Reserved	C:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
MDIO Read MSW First Enable	D	R/W PD	0b	This bit configures whether the MSW or LSW must be read first for counters greater than 16 bits. 0b = LSW of counter must be read first. 1b = MSW of counter must be read first.
MDIO Broadcast Mode Enable	E	R/W PD	0b	When enabled, writes and load MMD address opcodes are supported. Read opcodes are ignored. 0b = Disable broadcast on n address set in 1E.C446 (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.53). 1b = Enable broadcast on address set in 1E.C446 (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.53).
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.49 Global General Provisioning 3: Address 1E.C442

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	R/W	0b		Reserved.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.50 Global General Provisioning 4: Address 1E.C443

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.51 Global General Provisioning 5: Address 1E.C444

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.52 Global General Provisioning 6: Address 1E.C445

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.53 Global General Provisioning 7: Address 1E.C446

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.54 Global General Provisioning 8: Address 1E.C447

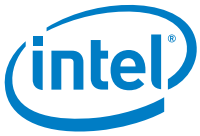
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
MDIO Broadcast Address Configuration [4:0]	4:0	R/W PD	0x1F	Broadcast address. Allows setting the broadcast address.
Reserved	F:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.55 Global General Provisioning 9: Address 1E.C448

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.56 Global General Provisioning 10: Address 1E.C449

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
MDIO Preamble Length [6:0]	6:0	R/W	0x02	MDIO Preamble Length.
Reserved	F:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.6.57 Global NVR Provisioning 1: Address 1E.C450

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Address Length [1:0]	1:0	R/W PD	10b	NVR address length ranges from 0 bytes up to 3 bytes. Sets the length of the address field used in read and write operations. Use of this field is enabled via Bit 8 of "Global NVR Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C451" on page 195.
Reserved	3:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
NVR Dummy Length [2:0]	6:4	R/W PD	000b	NVR dummy length ranges from 0 bytes to 4 bytes. Sets the length of the dummy field used in some manufacturer's read status and write status operations.
Reserved	7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
NVR Data Length [2:0]	A:8	R/W PD	100b	NVR data length ranges from 0 bytes to 4 bytes. Sets the length of the data burst used in read and write operations.
Reserved	F:B	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.58 Global NVR Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C451

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Clock Divide [7:0]	7:0	R/W PD	0xA0	NVR clock divide. Clock frequency is divided by the NVR clock divide + 1.
NVR Address Length Override	8	R/W PD	0b	When this bit = 0 and NVR_SIZE pin = 0, the NVR address length is 2 bytes. When this bit = 0 and the NVR_SIZE pin = 1, the NVR address length is 3 bytes. When this bit = 1 the NVR address length is from the "NVR Address Length [1:0]". 0b = NVR address length is based on the "NVR_SIZE" pin. 1b = NVR address length is based on the "NVR Address Length [1:0]" register.
Reserved	F:9	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.59 Global NVR Provisioning 3: Address 1E.C452

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	R/W	0b	Reserved
Reserved	1	R/W	0b	Reserved
Reserved	F:2	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.60 Global NVR Provisioning 4: Address 1E.C453

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	3:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
NVR Reset	4	R/W	0b	1b = Reset SPI
Reserved	F:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.61 Global Reserved Provisioning 1: Address 1E.C470

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	3:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Initiate Cable Diagnostics	4	R/W SC	0b	Perform cable diagnostics regardless of link state. If link is up, setting this bit causes the link to drop while diagnostics are performed. This bit is self-clearing upon completion of the cable diagnostics. 1b = Perform cable diagnostics. ***Note:*** This is a processor intensive operation. Completion of this operation can also be monitored via 1E.C831.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.83).
Reserved	C:5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Extended MDI Diagnostics Select [1:0]	E:D	R/W PD	00b	These bits select what sort of cable diagnostics to perform. 00b = TDR Data 01b = RFI Channel PSD 10b = Noise PSD while the local Tx is Off 11b = Noise PSD while the local Tx is On For regular cable diagnostics, Bit [F] is set to 0b, and the diagnostics are triggered by setting Bit [4]. For extended diagnostics, Bit [F] is set to 1b, and the desired extended diagnostics are selected by Bits [E:D]. The routine is then triggered by setting Bit [4]. Each of the extended diagnostic routines present data for all for MDI pairs (A, B, C, D) consecutively, and after the data for each channel is gathered Bits [F:D] are reset. To get the data for the next pair, Bits [F:D] must be set back to the desired value (which must be the same as the initial channel). This continues until the data for all channels has been gathered. The address in memory where the data is stored is given in 1E.C802 and 1E.C804 (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.74 and Section 4.6.2.6.76, respectively). For the case of PSD, the structure is as follows: Int32 info Int16 data[Len] Info = Len << 16 | TxEnable << 8 | Pair (0 = A, etc.) For TDR: Int32 info Int16 tdr_A[Len] Int16 tdr_B[Len] Int16 tdr_C[Len] Int16 tdr_D[Len] Info = Len << 16 | Channel TDR data is from the current pair to all other pairs. At the end of retrieving extended MDI diag data, the part is reset. Conversely, the only way to exit this routine once it starts is to issue a PMA reset.
Diagnostics Select	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Provide normal cable diagnostics. 1b = Provide Extended MDI Diagnostics Information.

4.6.2.6.62 Global Reserved Provisioning 2: Address 1E.C471

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	5:0	R/W uP	0x00	Reserved

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	6	R/W uP	0b	Reserved
Reserved	F:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.63 Global Reserved Provisioning 3: Address 1E.C472

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Enable 5th Channel RFI Cancellation	0	R/W PD uP	0b	0b = 5th channel AFE is powered down, 5th channel digital is clock gated, RFI cancelers are disabled. 1b = 5th channel and RFI cancelers operation enabled. ***Note:*** The value of this bit at the time of auto-negotiation sets the local PHY behavior until the next time auto-negotiation occurs.
Reserved	1	R/W PD uP	0b	Reserved.
External VDD Change Request [3:0]	5:2	R/W PD	0x0	The amount of VDD change requested by firmware, in mV (2's complement value).
Tunable External VDD Power Supply Present	6	R/W PD	0b	This bit must be set if tuning of external power supply is desired. 0b = No tunable external VDD power supply present. 1b = Tunable external VDD power supply present.
Reserved	D:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Enable VDD Power Supply Tuning	E	R/W PD	0b	Controls whether the PHY attempts to tune the external VDD power supply via the SMBus. 0b = Disable external VDD power supply tuning is disabled. 1b = Enable external VDD power supply tuning. This bit is only operational if the external supply is present. Refer to 1E.C472.6 in Section 4.6.2.6.63.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.64 Global Reserved Provisioning 4: Address 1E.C473

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Training SNR [7:0]	7:0	R/W PD	0x00	SNR during 10G training on the worst channel. SNR is in steps of 0.1 dB The SNR margin that is enjoyed by the worst channel, over and above the minimum SNR required to operate at a BER of 10-12. It is reported with 0.1 dB of resolution to an accuracy of 0.5 dB within the range of -12.7 dB to 12.7 dB. The number is in offset binary, with 0.0 dB represented by 0x8000.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.65 Global Reserved Provisioning 5: Address 1E.C474

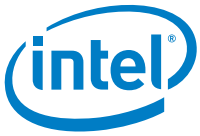
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	R/W	0b	Reserved
Reserved Provisioning 5 [F:1]	F:1	R/W PD	0x0000	Reserved for future use.

4.6.2.6.66 Global Reserved Provisioning 6: Address 1E.C475

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	1:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Smart Power-Down Enable	2	R/W PD	0b	Smart power down (SPD) is the lowest power mode at which PHY is able to auto-negotiate. SPD can be enabled with bit 1E.C475.2 (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.66). 0b = Smart power-down mode disabled. 1b = Enable smart power down mode.
Deadlock Avoidance Enable	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = SPD without deadlock avoidance: PHY transmitter is shut down, no auto-negotiation pulses are sent on the line but the receiver is active and able to detect the pulses 1b = SPD with deadlock avoidance: PHY transmits auto-negotiation pulses (FLPs) at a slower rate (~ 1 FLP / 100 ms) than specified by auto-negotiation standard (~1 FLP / 8.25 ms). Receiver is active and able to detect the pulses.
CFR Support	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Local PHY does not support Cisco Fast Retrain. 1b = Local PHY supports Cisco Fast Retrain.
CFR THP	5	R/W PD	0b	0b = Local PHY does not require local PHY to enable THP. 1b = Local PHY requires local PHY to enable THP.
CFR Extended Maxwait	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = Local PHY does not require extended maxwait. 1b = Local PHY requires extended maxwait.
CFR Disable Timer	7	R/W PD	0b	0b = Local PHY does not require cfr_disable timer. 1b = Local PHY requires cfr_disable timer.
CFR LP Support	8	R/W PD	0b	0b = Link partner does not support Cisco Fast Retrain. 1b = Link partner supports Cisco Fast Retrain.
CFR LP THP	9	R/W PD	0b	0b = Link partner does not require local PHY to enable THP. 1b = Link partner requires local PHY to enable THP.
CFR LP Extended Maxwait	A	R/W PD	0b	0b = Link partner does not require extended maxwait. 1b = Link partner requires extended maxwait.
CFR LP Disable Timer	B	R/W PD	0b	0b = Link partner does not require cfr_disable timer. 1b = Link partner requires cfr_disable timer.
Reserved Provisioning 6	C	R/W PD	0b	Internal reserved. Do not modify
Smart Power-Down Status	D	R/W PD	0b	0b = Smart Power-Down Inactive. 1b = Smart Power-Down Active.
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.67 Global Reserved Provisioning 9: Address 1E.C478

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Provisioning 9 [A:0]	A:0	R/W PD	0x000	Reserved for future use
DTE Drop Reporting Timer [3:0]	E:B	R/W PD	0x0	Number of seconds between loss of link partner filter and assertion of no-power-needed state, in 5 second increments (e.g., 0x4 = 20 seconds). These bits are used to set how long the PHY waits after it no longer detects the link partner filter before declaring that power is not needed.
DTE Enable	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable DTE 1b = Enable DTE



4.6.2.6.68 Global Reserved Provisioning 10: Address 1E.C479

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Provisioning 10 [E:0]	E:0	R/W PD	0x0000	Reserved for future use.
Power Up Stall	F	R/W PD	0b	This bit needs to be provisioned in Power Up Init for firmware to stall. 0b = Unstall the FW. 1b = Stall FW at Power Up.

4.6.2.6.69 Global SMBus 0 Provisioning 6: Address 1E.C485

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SMB 0 Slave Address [7:1]	7:1	R/W	0x00	SMB slave address configuration.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.70 Global SMBus 1 Provisioning 6: Address 1E.C495

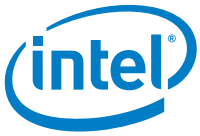
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
SMB 1 Slave Address [7:1]	7:1	R/W	0x00	SMB slave address configuration.
Reserved	F:8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.71 Global EEE Provisioning 1: Address 1E.C4A0

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
EEE Mode	0	R/W PD	0b	EEE mode of operation. 0b = Disable 1b = Enable
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.72 Global Cable Diagnostic Status 1: Address 1E.C800

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair D Status [2:0]	2:0	RO		Summarizes the worst impairment on Pair D. [6:4]: 000b = OK 001b = Connected to Pair A 010b = Connected to Pair B 011b = Connected to Pair C 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved	3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair C Status [2:0]	6:4	RO		Summarizes the worst impairment on Pair C. [9:7]: 000b = OK 001b = Connected to Pair D 010b = Connected to Pair A 011b = Connected to Pair B 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved	7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair B Status [2:0]	A:8	RO		Summarizes the worst impairment on Pair B. [C:A]: 000b = OK 001b = Connected to Pair C 010b = Connected to Pair D 011b = Connected to Pair A 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved	B	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair A Status [2:0]	E:C	RO		Summarizes the worst impairment on Pair A. [F:D]: 000b = OK 001b = Connected to Pair B 010b = Connected to Pair C 011b = Connected to Pair D 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.6.73 Global Cable Diagnostic Status 2: Address 1E.C801

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair A Reflection #2 [7:0]	7:0	RO		The distance in meters, accurate to ±1 m, of the second of the four worst reflections seen by the PHY on Pair A. The distance to this reflection is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 1: Address 1E.C880" on page 205. A value of zero indicates that this reflection does not exist or was not computed.
Pair A Reflection #1 [7:0]	F:8	RO		The distance in meters, accurate to ±1 m, of the first of the four worst reflections seen by the PHY on Pair A. The distance to this reflection is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 1: Address 1E.C880" on page 205. A value of zero indicates that this reflection does not exist or was not computed.

4.6.2.6.74 Global Cable Diagnostic Status 3: Address 1E.C802

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Impulse Response MSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		The MSW of the memory location that contains the start of the impulse response data for the Extended Diagnostic type in 1E.C470.E:D. Refer to Section 4.6.2.6.61 for more information.

4.6.2.6.75 Global Cable Diagnostic Status 4: Address 1E.C803

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair B Reflection #2 [7:0]	7:0	RO		The distance in meters, accurate to ±1 m, of the second of the four worst reflections seen by the PHY on Pair B. The distance to this reflection is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 2: Address 1E.C881" on page 206. A value of zero indicates that this reflection does not exist or was not computed.
Pair B Reflection #1 [7:0]	F:8	RO		The distance in meters, accurate to ±1 m, of the first of the four worst reflections seen by the PHY on Pair B. The distance to this reflection is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 2: Address 1E.C881" on page 206. A value of zero indicates that this reflection does not exist or was not computed.

4.6.2.6.76 Global Cable Diagnostic Status 5: Address 1E.C804

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Impulse Response LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		The LSW of the memory location that contains the start of the impulse response data for the Extended Diagnostic type in 1E.C470.E:D. Refer to Section 4.6.2.6.61 for more information.

4.6.2.6.77 Global Cable Diagnostic Status 6: Address 1E.C805

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair C Reflection #2 [7:0]	7:0	RO		The distance in meters, accurate to ±1 m, of the second of the four worst reflections seen by the PHY on Pair C. The distance to this reflection is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 3: Address 1E.C882" on page 207. A value of zero indicates that this reflection does not exist or was not computed.
Pair C Reflection #1 [7:0]	F:8	RO		The distance in meters, accurate to ±1 m, of the first of the four worst reflections seen by the PHY on Pair C. The distance to this reflection is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 3: Address 1E.C882" on page 207. A value of zero indicates that this reflection does not exist or was not computed.

4.6.2.6.78 Global Cable Diagnostic Status 7: Address 1E.C806

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	F:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.79 Global Cable Diagnostic Status 8: Address 1E.C807

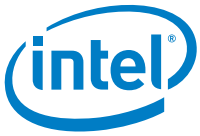
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair D Reflection #2 [7:0]	7:0	RO		The distance in meters, accurate to ±1 m, of the second of the four worst reflections seen by the PHY on Pair D. The distance to this reflection is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 4: Address 1E.C883" on page 208. A value of zero indicates that this reflection does not exist or was not computed.
Pair D Reflection #1 [7:0]	F:8	RO		The distance in meters, accurate to ±1 m, of the first of the four worst reflections seen by the PHY on Pair D. The distance to this reflection is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 4: Address 1E.C883" on page 208. A value of zero indicates that this reflection does not exist or was not computed.

4.6.2.6.80 Global Thermal Status 1: Address 1E.C820

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Temperature [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bite [F:0] of temperature. 2's complement value with the LSB representing 1/256 of a degree Celsius. This corresponds to -40 °C = 0xD800. Default is 70 °C.

4.6.2.6.81 Global Thermal Status 2: Address 1E.C821

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	0	RO		Reserved.
Reserved	F:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.6.82 Global General Status 1: Address 1E.C830

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	A:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	B	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	C	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	D	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	E	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.83 Global General Status 2: Address 1E.C831

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	E:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Processor Intensive MDIO Operation In- Progress	F	RO		This bit may be used with certain processor-intensive MDIO commands (such as Loopbacks, Test Modes, Low power modes, Tx-Disable, Restart auto-negotiation, Cable Diagnostics, etc.) that take longer than an MDIO cycle to complete. 0b = Processor-intensive MDIO operation completed. 1b = PHY microprocessor is busy with a processor-intensive MDIO operation. Upon receiving an MDIO command that involves the PHY's microprocessor, this bit is set, and when the command is completed, this bit is cleared. ***Note:*** This bit should be checked only after 1 ms of issuing a processor-intensive MDIO operation. The list of operations that set this bit are as follows: • 1.0.0, PMA Loopback • 1.0.B, Low power mode • 1.9.4:0, Tx Disable • 1.84, 10G Test modes • 1.E400.F, External loopback • 3.0.B, Low power mode • 3.0.E, System PCS loopback • 3.C471.5, PRBS Test • 3.C471.6, PRBS Test • 3.E471.5, PRBS Test • 3.E471.6, PRBS Test • 4.0.B, Low power mode • 4.0.E, PHY-XS network loopback • 4.C440, Output clock control, Load SERDES parameters • 4.F802.E, System loopback • 4.C444.F:B, Loopback Control • 4.C444.4:2, Packet generation • 4.C445.C, SERDES calibration • 7.0.9, Restart auto-negotiation • 1D.C280, 1G/100M Network loopback • 1D.C500, 1G System loopback • 1D.C501, 1G / 100M Test modes • 1E.C470.4, Cable diagnostics

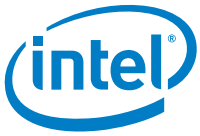
4.6.2.6.84 Global Pin Status: Address 1E.C840

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
LED Pullup State [5:0]	5:0	RO		0b = LED output pin is pulled low. 1b = LED output pin is pulled high.
Reserved	6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Tx Enable	7	RO		Current Value of Tx Enable pin. 0b = Disable Transmitter.
Reserved	8	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Package Connectivity	9	RO		Value of the package connection pin.
Reserved	C:A	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reserved	D	RO		Reserved
Reserved	F:E	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.85 Global Fault Message: Address 1E.C850

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description

Message [F:0]	F:0	RO		Error code describing fault.
				Code # Description
				0x8001 = Firmware not compatible with chip architecture. This fault occurs when firmware compiled for a different microprocessor core is loaded.
				0x8002 = VCO calibration failed. This occurs when the main PLLs on chip fail to lock. This is not possible to trigger.
				0x8003 = Reserved.
				0x8005 = Unexpected device ID. This occurs if the device ID programmed into the internal E-Fuse registers in not valid. This is not possible to trigger.
				0x8006 = Computed checksum does not match expected checksum. This occurs when the FLASH checksum check performed at boot time fails. This only occurs when the system boots from FLASH.
				0x8007 = Detected a bit error in static memory. To trigger, corrupt one of the static regions.
				0xC001 = Illegal Instruction exception. This occurs when the processor attempts to execute an illegal instruction. To trigger this, write an illegal instruction to program memory. It is possible that the bit error check triggers before the illegal instruction is executed.
				0xC002 = Instruction Fetch Error. Internal physical address or a data error during instruction fetch. This is not possible to trigger.
				0xC003 = Load Store Error. Internal physical address or data error during load store operation. This is not possible to trigger.
				0xC004 = Privileged Instruction. Attempt to execute a privileged operation without sufficient privilege. This is not possible to trigger.
				0xC005 = Unaligned Load or Store. Attempt to load or store data at an address which cannot be handled due to alignment. This is not possible to trigger.
				0xC006 = Instruction fetch from prohibited space. This is not possible to trigger.
				0xC007 = Data load from prohibited space. This is not possible to trigger.
				0xC008 = Data store into prohibited space. This is not possible to trigger.

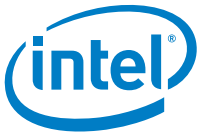


4.6.2.6.86 Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 1: Address 1E.C880

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair A Reflection #4 [2:0]	2:0	RO		The impedance of the fourth worst reflection on Pair A. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 1: Address 1E.C800" on page 200. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 4	3	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair A Reflection #3 [2:0]	6:4	RO		The impedance of the third worst reflection on Pair A. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 1: Address 1E.C800" on page 200. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 3	7	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair A Reflection #2 [2:0]	A:8	RO		The impedance of the second worst reflection on Pair A. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 1: Address 1E.C800" on page 200. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 2	B	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair A Reflection #1 [2:0]	E:C	RO		The impedance of the first worst reflection on Pair A. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 1: Address 1E.C800" on page 200. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 1	F	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.87 Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 2: Address 1E.C881

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair B Reflection #4 [2:0]	2:0	RO		The impedance of the fourth worst reflection on Pair B. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 2: Address 1E.C801" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 4	3	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair B Reflection #3 [2:0]	6:4	RO		The impedance of the third worst reflection on Pair B. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 2: Address 1E.C801" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 3	7	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair B Reflection #2 [2:0]	A:8	RO		The impedance of the second worst reflection on Pair B. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 2: Address 1E.C801" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 2	B	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair B Reflection #1 [2:0]	E:C	RO		The impedance of the first worst reflection on Pair B. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 2: Address 1E.C801" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 1	F	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.



4.6.2.6.88 Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 3: Address 1E.C882

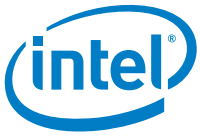
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair C Reflection #4 [2:0]	2:0	RO		The impedance of the fourth worst reflection on Pair C. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 3: Address 1E.C802" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 4	3	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair C Reflection #3 [2:0]	6:4	RO		The impedance of the third worst reflection on Pair C. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 3: Address 1E.C802" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 3	7	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair C Reflection #2 [2:0]	A:8	RO		The impedance of the second worst reflection on Pair C. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 3: Address 1E.C802" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 2	B	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair C Reflection #1 [2:0]	E:C	RO		The impedance of the first worst reflection on Pair C. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 3: Address 1E.C802" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 1	F	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.89 Global Cable Diagnostic Impedance 4: Address 1E.C883

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Pair D Reflection #4 [2:0]	2:0	RO		The impedance of the fourth worst reflection on Pair D. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 4: Address 1E.C803" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 4	3	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair D Reflection #3 [2:0]	6:4	RO		The impedance of the third worst reflection on Pair D. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 4: Address 1E.C803" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 3	7	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair D Reflection #2 [2:0]	A:8	RO		The impedance of the second worst reflection on Pair D. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 4: Address 1E.C803" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 2	B	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.
Pair D Reflection #1 [2:0]	E:C	RO		The impedance of the first worst reflection on Pair D. The corresponding length of this reflection from the PHY is given in "Global Cable Diagnostic Status 4: Address 1E.C803" on page 201. 0xxb = No information available 100b = Short Circuit (< 30 Ω) 101b = Low Mismatch (< 85 Ω) 110b = High Mismatch (> 115 Ω) 111b = Open Circuit (> 300 Ω)
Reserved 1	F	RO		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.90 Global Status: Address 1E.C884

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Cable Length [7:0]	7:0	RO		The estimated length of the cable in meters. The length of the cable shown here is estimated from the cable diagnostic engine and should be accurate to ±1 m.
Reserved Status 0 [7:0]	F:8	RO		Reserved.



4.6.2.6.91 Global Reserved Status 1: Address 1E.C885

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
ROM Revision [7:0]	7:0	ROS PD	0x00	ROM Revision Number. Customers may receive multiple ROM images that differ only in their provisioning. This field is used to differentiate those images. This field is used in conjunction with the firmware major and minor revision numbers to uniquely identify ROM images.
Reserved	9:8	ROS PD	00b	Reserved.
Nearly Seconds MSW [5:0]	F:A	RO		Bits [16:21] of the 22-bit "Nearly Seconds" uptime counter. The counter is incremented every 1024 ms.

4.6.2.6.92 Global Reserved Status 2: Address 1E.C886

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Nearly Seconds LSW [F:0]	F:0	RO		Bits [0:15] of the 22-bit "Nearly Seconds" uptime counter. The counter is incremented every 1024 ms.

4.6.2.6.93 Global Reserved Status 3: Address 1E.C887

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Status 3 [D:0]	D:0	RO		Reserved for future use
Power Up Stall Status	E	ROS	0b	0b = Firmware is unstalled. 1b = FW is stalled at power up.
DTE Status	F	ROS	0b	0b = Don't need power. 1b = Need power.

4.6.2.6.94 Global Alarms 1: Address 1E.CC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Alarm D	0	LH		Reserved for future use.
Reserved Alarm C	1	LH		Reserved for future use.
Reserved Alarm B	2	LH		Reserved for future use.
Reserved Alarm A	3	LH		Reserved for future use.
Device Fault	4	LH		When set, a fault has been detected by the uP and the associated 16-bit error code is visible in 1E.C850 (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.85). 1b = Fault
Reserved	5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reset completed	6	LH		This bit is set by the microprocessor when it has completed it's initialization sequence. This bit is mirrored in 1.CC02.0 (refer to Section 4.6.2.1.38). 1b = Chip wide reset completed.
Reserved	A:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

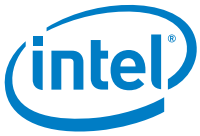
Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Low Temperature Warning	B	LH		This bit mirrors the matching bit in 1.A070 and 1.A074. This bit is driven by Bits [B] in "Global General Status 1: Address 1E.C830" on page 203. 1b = Low temperature warning threshold has been exceeded.
High Temperature Warning	C	LH		This bit mirrors the matching bit in 1.A070 and 1.A074. This bit is driven by Bits [C] in "Global General Status 1: Address 1E.C830" on page 203. 1b = High temperature warning threshold has been exceeded.
Low Temperature Failure	D	LH		This bit mirrors the matching bit in 1.A070 and 1.A074. This bit is driven by Bits [D] in "Global General Status 1: Address 1E.C830" on page 203. 1b = Low temperature failure threshold has been exceeded.
High Temperature Failure	E	LH		This bit mirrors the matching bit in 1.A070 and 1.A074. This bit is driven by Bits [E] in "Global General Status 1: Address 1E.C830" on page 203. 1b = High temperature failure threshold has been exceeded.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.95 Global Alarms 2: Address 1E.CC01

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved	6:0	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
MDIO Command Handling Overflow	7	LH		Assertion of this bit means that more MDIO commands were issued than FW could handle. 1b = PHY was issued more MDIO requests than it could service in its request buffer.
Reserved Alarms [2:0]	A:8	LH		Reserved.
DTE Status Change	B	LH		Change in 1E.C887.F (refer to Section 4.6.2.6.93). 1b = DTE status change
IP Phone Detect	C	LH		Assertion of this bit means that the presence of an IP Phone has been detected. 1b = IP Phone Detect
Reserved	D	RO		Reserved.
Smart Power-Down Entered	E	LH		When this bit is set, it indicates that the Smart Power-Down state was entered. 1b = Smart Power-Down State Entered.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.96 Global Alarms 3: Address 1E.CC02

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Watchdog Timer Alarm	0	LH		1b = Watchdog timer alarm.
MDIO Timeout Error	1	LH		1b = MDIO timeout detected.
MDIO MMD Error	2	LH		1b = Invalid MMD address detected.
Reserved	4:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Tx Enable State Change	5	LRF		1b = TX_EN pin has changed state.
Reserved	7:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.



Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
uP IRAM Parity Error [1:0]	9:8	LH		Bit [0] indicates a parity error was detected in the uP IRAM but was corrected. Bit [1] indicates a multiple parity errors were detected in the uP IRAM and could not be corrected. The uP IRAM is protected with ECC. 1b = Parity error detected in the uP IRAM.
uP DRAM Parity Error	A	LH		1b = Parity error detected in the uP DRAM.
Reserved	D:B	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Mailbox Operation Complete	E	LH		Mailbox interface is ready interrupt for registers Global Mailbox Interface 1: Address 1E.200 — Global Mailbox Interface 5: Address 1E.204. 1b = Mailbox operation is complete.
NVR Operation Complete	F	LH		NVR interface is ready interrupt for registers Global NVR Interface 1: Address 1E.100 — Global NVR Interface 5: Address 1E.104. 1b = NVR operation is complete.

4.6.2.6.97 Global Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1E.D400

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Reserved Alarm D Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved Alarm C Mask	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved Alarm B Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved Alarm A Mask	3	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Device Fault Mask	4	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	5	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Reset completed Mask	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	A:7	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Low Temperature Warning Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
High Temperature Warning Mask	C	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Low Temperature Failure Mask	D	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
High Temperature Failure Mask	E	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.98 Global Interrupt Mask 2: Address 1E.D401

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Diagnostic Alarm Mask	0	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	6:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
MDIO Command Handling Overflow Mask	7	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved Alarms Mask [2:0]	A:8	R/W PD	000b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
DTE Status Change Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
IP Phone Detect Mask	C	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	D	R/W PD	0b	Reserved.
Smart Power-Down Entered Mask	E	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	F	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.

4.6.2.6.99 Global Interrupt Mask 3: Address 1E.D402

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Watchdog Timer Alarm Mask	0	R/W PD	1b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
MDIO Timeout Error Mask	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
MDIO MMD Error Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	4:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Tx Enable State Change Mask	5	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	7:6	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
uP IRAM Parity Error Mask [1:0]	9:8	R/W PD	00b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
uP DRAM Parity Error Mask	A	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	D:B	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
Mailbox Operation Complete Mask	E	R/W PD	0b	Mailbox interface is ready interrupt for registers Global Mailbox Interface 1: Address 1E.200 — Global Mailbox Interface 5: Address 1E.204. 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
NVR Operation Complete Mask	F	R/W PD	0b	NVR interface is ready interrupt for registers Global NVR Interface 1: Address 1E.100 — Global NVR Interface 5: Address 1E.104 0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

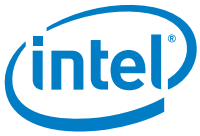
4.6.2.6.100 Global Chip-Wide Standard Interrupt Flags: Address 1E.FC00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
All Vendor Alarms Interrupt	0	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "Global Chip-Wide Vendor Interrupt Flags: Address 1E.FC01" on page 214, and the corresponding mask register "Global Interrupt Chip-Wide Vendor Mask: Address 1E.FF01" on page 215 1b = Interrupt in all vendor alarms.
Reserved	5:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
GbE Standard Alarms Interrupt	6	RO		An interrupt was generated from the TGE core. 1b = Interrupt in GbE standard alarms.
Auto-negotiation Standard Alarms 2 Interrupt	7	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "Auto-negotiation 10GBASE-T Status Register: Address 7.21" on page 147, and the corresponding mask register "Auto-negotiation Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 7.D001" on page 162 1b = Interrupt in auto-negotiation standard alarms 2.
Auto-negotiation Standard Alarms 1 Interrupt	8	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "Auto-negotiation Standard Status 1: Address 7.1" on page 140, and the corresponding mask register "Auto-negotiation Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 7.D000" on page 162 1b = Interrupt in auto-negotiation standard alarms 1.
PHY XS Standard Alarms 2 Interrupt	9	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "PHY XS Standard Status 2: Address 4.8" on page 136, and the corresponding mask register "PHY XS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 4.FC00" on page 139 1b = Interrupt in PHY XS standard alarms 2.
PHY XS Standard Alarms 1 Interrupt	A	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "PHY XS Standard Status 1: Address 4.1" on page 134, and the corresponding mask register "PHY XS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 4.FC00" on page 139 1b = Interrupt in PHY XS standard alarms 1.
PCS Standard Alarm 3 Interrupt	B	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "PCS 10G Status 2: Address 3.21" on page 105, and the corresponding mask register "PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 3: Address 3.D002" on page 116 1b = Interrupt in PCS standard alarms 3.
PCS Standard Alarm 2 Interrupt	C	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "PCS Standard Status 2: Address 3.8" on page 103, and the corresponding mask register "PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 3.D001" on page 116 1b = Interrupt in PCS standard alarms 2.
PCS Standard Alarm 1 Interrupt	D	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "PCS Standard Status 1: Address 3.1" on page 101, and the corresponding mask register "PCS Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 3.D000" on page 116 1b = Interrupt in PCS standard alarms 1.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PMA Standard Alarm 2 Interrupt	E	RO		An interrupt was generated from either bit 1.8.B or 1.8.A. An interrupt was generated from status register "PMA Standard Status 2: Address 1.8" on page 85, and the corresponding mask register "PMA Transmit Standard Interrupt Mask 2: Address 1.D001" on page 96 1b = Interrupt in PMA standard alarms 2.
PMA Standard Alarm 1 Interrupt	F	RO		An interrupt was generated from bit 1.1.2. An interrupt was generated from status register "PMA Standard Status 1: Address 1.1" on page 83, and the corresponding mask register "PMA Transmit Standard Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1.D000" on page 96. 1b = Interrupt in PMA standard alarms 1.

4.6.2.6.101 Global Chip-Wide Vendor Interrupt Flags: Address 1E.FC01

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Global Alarms 3 Interrupt	0	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "Global Alarms 3: Address 1E.CC02" on page 210, and the corresponding mask register "Global Interrupt Mask 3: Address 1E.D402" on page 212. 1b = Interrupt in Global alarms 3.
Global Alarms 2 Interrupt	1	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "Global Alarms 2: Address 1E.CC01" on page 210, and the corresponding mask register "Global Interrupt Mask 2: Address 1E.D401" on page 212. 1b = Interrupt in Global alarms 2.
Global Alarms 1 Interrupt	2	RO		An interrupt was generated from status register "Global Alarms 1: Address 1E.CC00" on page 209, and the corresponding mask register "Global Interrupt Mask 1: Address 1E.D400" on page 211. 1b = Interrupt in Global alarms 1.
Reserved	A:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
GbE Vendor Alarm Interrupt	B	RO		A GbE alarm was generated. Refer to "GbE PHY Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 1D.FC00" on page 181. 1b = Interrupt in GbE vendor specific alarm.
Auto-negotiation Vendor Alarm Interrupt	C	RO		An auto-negotiation alarm was generated. Refer to "Auto-negotiation Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 7.FC00" on page 167. 1b = Interrupt in auto-negotiation vendor specific alarm.
PHY XS Vendor Alarm Interrupt	D	RO		A PHY XS alarm was generated. Refer to "PHY XS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 4.FC00" on page 139. 1b = Interrupt in PHY XS vendor specific alarm.
PCS Vendor Alarm Interrupt	E	RO		A PCS alarm was generated. Refer to "PCS Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 3.FC00" on page 132. 1b = Interrupt in PCS vendor specific alarm.
PMA Vendor Alarm Interrupt	F	RO		A PMA alarm was generated. Refer to "PMA Vendor Global Interrupt Flags 1: Address 1.FC00" on page 98. 1b = Interrupt in PMA vendor specific alarm.



4.6.2.6.102 Global Interrupt Chip-Wide Standard Mask: Address 1E.FF00

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
All Vendor Alarms Interrupt Mask	0	R/W PD	1b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	5:1	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
GbE Standard Alarms Interrupt Mask	6	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Auto-negotiation Standard Alarms 2 Interrupt Mask	7	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Auto-negotiation Standard Alarms 1 Interrupt Mask	8	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PHY XS Standard Alarms 2 Interrupt Mask	9	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PHY XS Standard Alarms 1 Interrupt Mask	A	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PCS Standard Alarm 3 Interrupt Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PCS Standard Alarm 2 Interrupt Mask	C	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PCS Standard Alarm 1 Interrupt Mask	D	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PMA Standard Alarm 2 Interrupt Mask	E	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PMA Standard Alarm 1 Interrupt Mask	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

4.6.2.6.103 Global Interrupt Chip-Wide Vendor Mask: Address 1E.FF01

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
Global Alarms 3 Interrupt Mask	0	R/W PD	1b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Global Alarms 2 Interrupt Mask	1	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Global Alarms 1 Interrupt Mask	2	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Reserved	A:3	RSV		Reserved. Do not modify.
GbE Vendor Alarm Interrupt Mask	B	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
Auto-negotiation Vendor Alarm Interrupt Mask	C	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PHY XS Vendor Alarm Interrupt Mask	D	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

Field Name	Bit(s)	Type	Default	Description
PCS Vendor Alarm Interrupt Mask	E	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.
PMA Vendor Alarm Interrupt Mask	F	R/W PD	0b	0b = Disable interrupt generation. 1b = Enable interrupt generation.

5.0 Timing

5.1 MDIO

Data is sampled on the rising edge of MDC at the PHY and at STA.

Table 5-1 MDIO Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_{MDC}	MDC Frequency	–	0	–	18	MHz
t_L	MDC Low Time	–	20	–	–	ns
t_H	MDC High Time	–	20	–	–	ns
t_{SETUP}	Input Setup Time	–	8	–	–	ns
t_{HOLD_IN}	Input Hold Time	–	10	–	–	ns
t_{HOLD_OUT}	Output Hold Time	–	29	–	38	ns

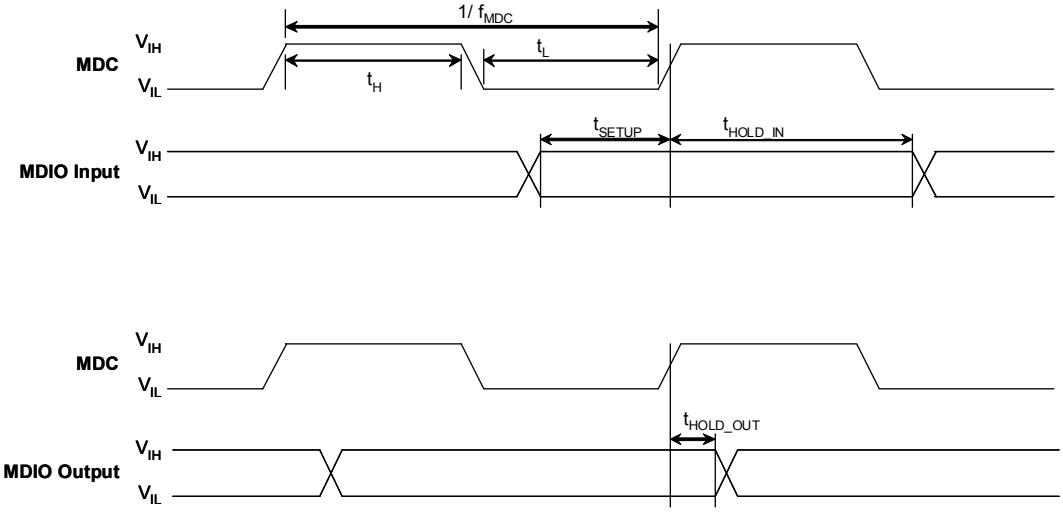


Figure 5-1 MDIO Setup and Hold Times

5.2 Interrupt

Table 5-2 Interrupt Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_F	Fall Time	–	1	–	–	ns
t_R	Rise Time	–	1	–	–	ns
t_{INT}	Interrupt Time	–	n/a[1]	–	–	ns

1. INT* stays low until the interrupt is serviced.

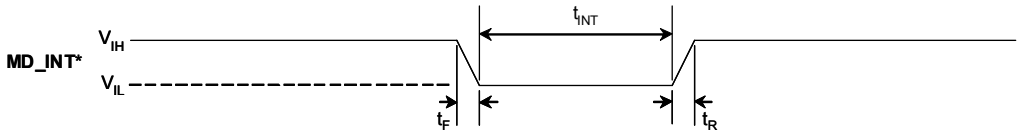


Figure 5-2 Interrupt Timing Diagram

5.3 Reset

Table 5-3 Reset Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{RESET}	Reset Time	–	100	–	–	ms
t_F	Fall Time	–	1	–	–	ns
t_R	Rise Time	–	1	–	–	ns
t_{RESET_OUT}	Reset Out Time	f_C = 50.00 MHz	20	–	–	ms

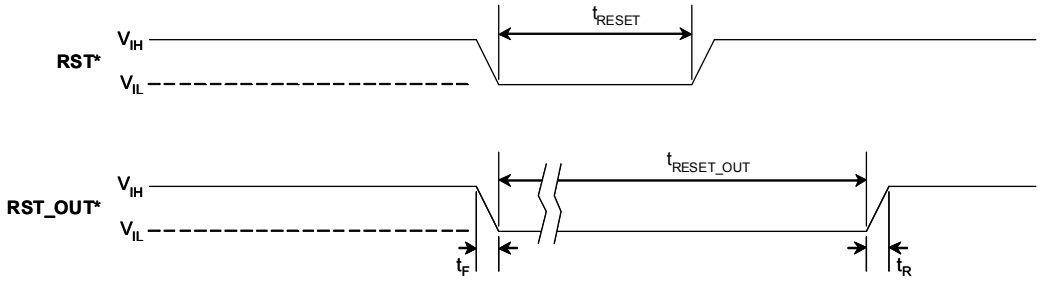


Figure 5-3 Reset Timing Diagram

5.4 SPI

Table 5-4 SPI Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Clock Frequency[1]	–	0	–	50.0	MHz
t_H	SCLK High Time	–	12	–	–	ns
t_L	SCLK Low Time	–	12	–	–	ns
t_{CE}	CE* High Time	–	50	–	–	ns
t_{CES}	CE* Setup Time	–	25	–	–	ns
t_{CEH}	CE* Hold Time	–	25	–	–	ns
t_{SU}	S_{IN} Setup Time	–	14	–	–	ns
t_{HI}	S_{IN} Hold Time	–	-4	–	–	ns
t_V	S_{OUT} Output Valid	–	–	–	4	ns
t_{HO}	S_{OUT} Hold Time	–	-4	–	–	ns

1. An attached FLASH device which supports 40 MHz operation, must have a t_V (output valid time) of less than 12.5 ns.

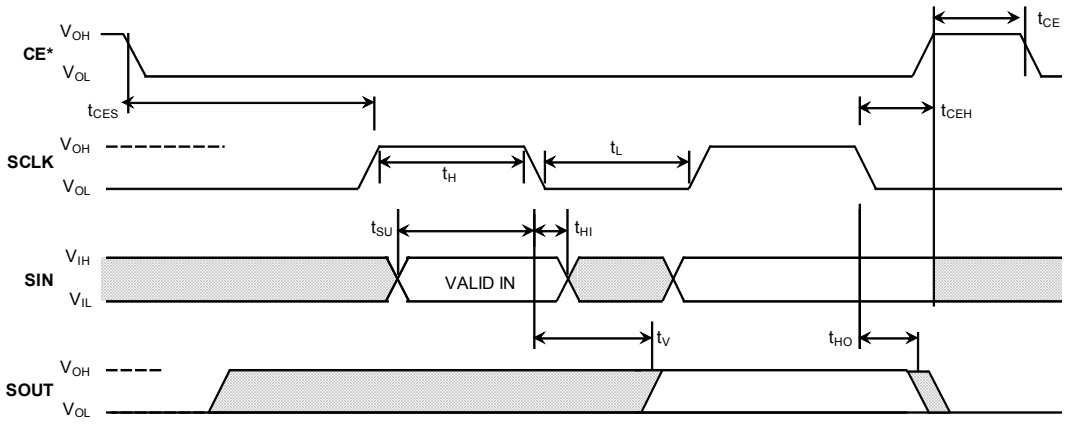


Figure 5-4 SPI Timing Diagram

5.5 SerDes

The measurement BW for these specs is from $\frac{f_{SYMBOL}}{1667}$ to ∞, as the tracking bandwidth of the PLL for the SerDes is up to. For instance, for KR, the symbol rate is 10.3125 GHz, so $\frac{f_{SYMBOL}}{1667} \cong 6\ MHZ$. Thus the measurement BW for the integrated jitter is from roughly 6 MHz to infinity.

Table 5-5 SerDes Receiver Jitter Tolerance Specifications

Maximum Total Jitter (TJ_{MAX})	Maximum Random Jitter (RJ_{MAX})	Maximum Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ_{MAX})	Maximum Deterministic Jitter (DJ_{MAX})	Maximum Periodic Jitter (PJ_{MAX})	Units
1.00	0.25	0.55	0.10	0.10	UIpp

Table 5-6 SerDes Transmit Jitter Tolerance Specifications

Maximum Total Jitter (TJ_{MAX})	Maximum Random Jitter (RJ_{MAX})	Maximum Deterministic Jitter (DJ_{MAX})	Maximum Periodic Jitter (PJ_{MAX})	Units
0.25	0.15	0.05	0.05	UIpp

5.6 SGMII Transmit

Table 5-7 SGMII Transmit Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_S	Symbol Rate	–	–	1.25	–	GS/s

5.7 SGMII Receive

Table 5-8 SGMII Receive Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_{RX}	Receive Symbol Rate	–	–	1.25	–	GS/s
Δ_f	Frequency Tolerance	–	-300	–	300	ppm

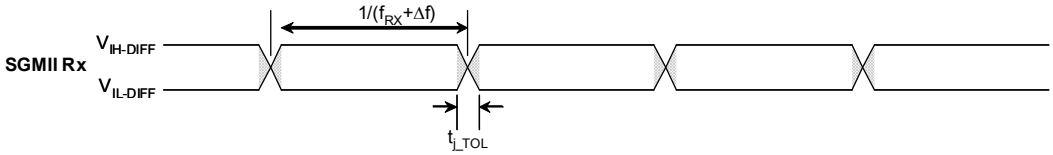


Figure 5-5 SGMII Receive Timing Diagram

5.8 KR Transmit

Figure 5-6 KR Transmit Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_S	Symbol Rate	–	–	10.3125	–	GS/s

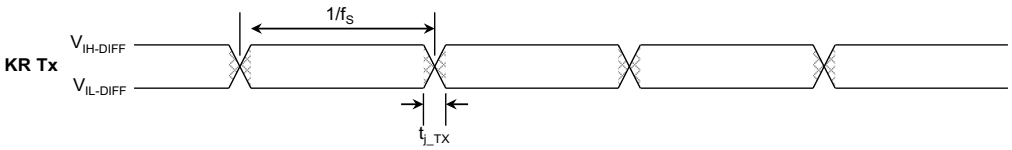


Figure 5-7 KR Transmit Timing Diagram

5.9 KR Receive

Table 5-9 KR Receive Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_{RX}	Receive Symbol Rate	–	–	10.3125	–	GS/s
Δ_f	Frequency Tolerance	–	-50	–	50	ppm

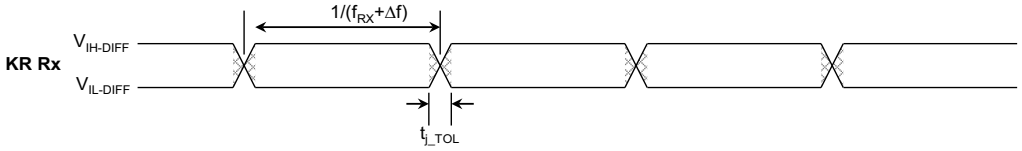


Table 5-10 KR Receive Timing Diagram

5.10 Clocks

5.10.1 Input

Table 5-11 Clocks 50 MHz Input Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_C	Clock Frequency	–	–	50.0	–	MHz
Δ_f	Frequency Tolerance	–	-50	–	50	ppm
t_j	RMS Period Jitter[1]	12 kHz - 20 MHz	–	–	1.0	ps
DC	Duty Cycle	–	45	–	55	%

1. This includes all period jitter and tones.

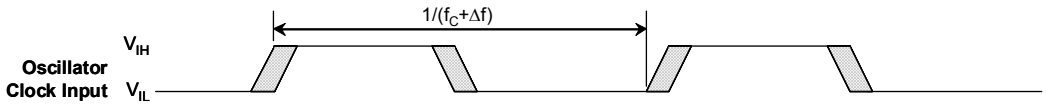


Figure 5-8 Clocks 50 MHz Input Timing Diagram

The phase noise of the 50 MHz input clock should be at least as good as the mask as shown.

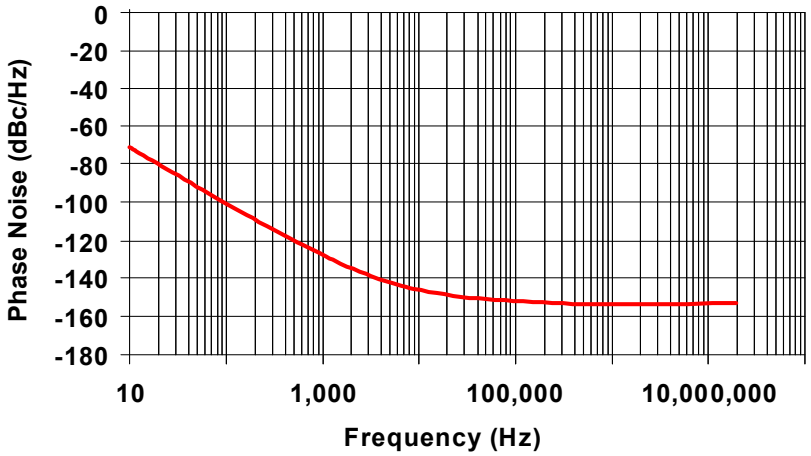


Figure 5-9 50.000 MHz Phase Noise Mask

5.11 JTAG

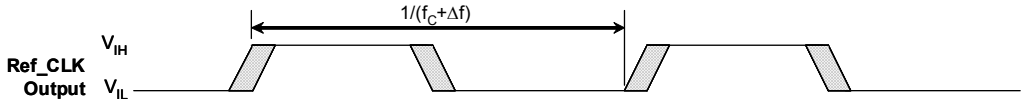


Table 5-12 JTAG Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_{TCK}	Clock Frequency	–	–	–	20	MHz
t_L	Clock Low Time	–	20	–	–	ns
t_H	Clock High Time	–	20	–	–	ns
t_{SETUP}	Input Setup Time	–	5	–	–	ns

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{HOLD_IN}	Input Hold Time	–	15	–	–	ns
t_{HOLD_OUT}	Output Hold Time	–	10	–	22	ns

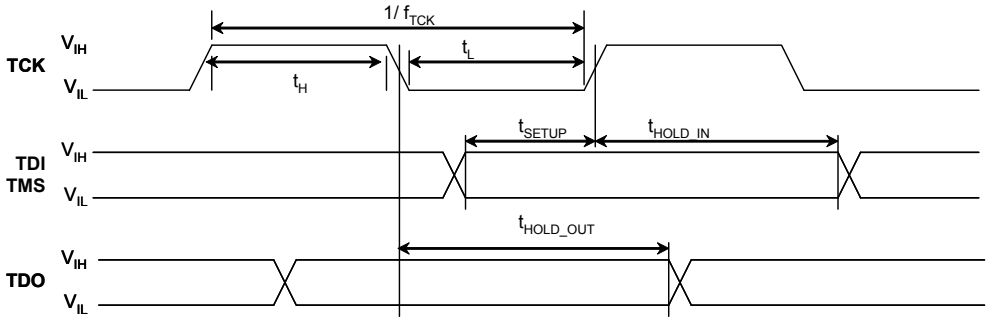


Figure 5-10 JTAG Timing Diagram

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6.0 Electrical Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Max	Units
VDD	0.83V Digital Supply	–	-0.5	1.19	V
VA12	1.2V Analog Supply	-	-0.5	1.32	V
VA21	2.1V Analog Supply	-	-0.5	2.32	V
VDD_IO	2.5V VDD General I/O Supply	-	-0.5	2.75	V
VDD_FLASH	2.5V FLASH I/O Supply	-	-0.5	2.75	V
V_{ESD}	ESD on all pins except Line	HBM	-	2	kV
		CDM	-	500	V
		MM	-	200	V
V_{CO}	Cable discharge on Line	100 m cable	-	2	kV
T_{STORE}	Storage Temperature	-	-50	150	°C

Note: Stresses above those listed in the previous table can cause permanent device damage. These values should not be used as limits for normal device operation. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for an extended period of time can affect device reliability.

6.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Max	Units
T_J	Junction Temperature	-	0	105	°C

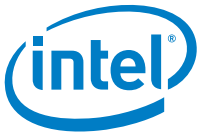
6.3 Power Delivery

This section describes the power delivery specifications for the X557.

- DC Voltage Regulation - DC accuracy with respect to the nominal voltage specification. Includes controller feedback accuracy and resistive losses in the power distribution network.
- AC Voltage Regulation - Minimum/maximum noise voltage based on mid-to-high frequency (~1-20 MHz) AC load currents (excluding ripple voltage). Note that this specification is met by following the system design recommendations/considerations related to the recommended decoupling design (Section 9.0).
- Total Line Regulation - The sum of DC and AC voltage regulation.

6.3.1 Power Supply Specifications

Description	Parameter
VDDIO 2.5V	
Nominal Voltage	2.5V
DE Voltage Regulation	± 2% DC Regulation
AC Voltage Regulation	± 3% AC Regulation (75 mV peak-to-peak)
Total Line Regulation	± 5%
VCC21	
Nominal Voltage	2.1V
DC Voltage Regulation	± 3% DC Regulation
AC Voltage Regulation	± 0.6% AC Regulation (13 mV peak-to-peak)
Total DC/AC Voltage Regulation	± 3.6%
Step Load Size	64mA
Step Load Slew Rate di/dt	200mA/ 1 µs



Maximum Step Load Slew Rate di/dt	
VCC1P2	
Nominal Voltage	1.2V
DC Voltage Regulation	± 3% DC Regulation
AC Voltage Regulation	± 2% AC Regulation (48 mV peak-to-peak)
Total DC/AC Voltage Regulation	± 5%
Step Load Size	125mA
Step Load Slew Rate di/dt	125mA/ 1 µs
VCC0P83	
Nominal Voltage	0.83V
DC Voltage Regulation	± 3% DC Regulation
AC Voltage Regulation	± 2% AC Regulation (25.5 mV peak-to-peak)
Total DC/AC Voltage Regulation	± 5%
Step Load Size	2A
Step Load Slew Rate di/dt	587mA/1 µs

6.3.2 VDD_IO 2.5V External Power Supply Specification (2.5V)

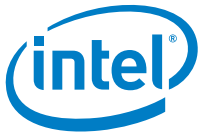
Parameter	Description	Min	Max	Units
Rise Time	Time from 10% to 90% mark	1	5	ms
Monotonicity	Voltage dip allowed in ramp	N/A	0	mV
Slope	Ramp rate at any given time between 10% and 90% Min: 0.8*V(min)/rise time (max) Max: 0.8*V(max)/rise time (min)	380	21000	V/S
Operational Range	Voltage range for normal operating conditions	2.38	2.63	V
Overshoot	Maximum overshoot allowed	N/A	100	mV
Overshoot Settling Time	Maximum overshoot allowed duration (At that time delta voltage should be lower than 5 mV from steady state voltage)	N/A	0.1	ms
Suggested Decoupling Capacitance	Capacitance range	100	-	µF

6.3.3 VCC2P1 External Power Supply Specification (2.1V)

Title	Description	Min	Max	Units
Rise Time	Time from 10% to 90% mark	1	5	ms
Monotonicity	Voltage dip allowed in ramp	-	0	mV
Slope	Ramp rate at any given time between 10% and 90% Min: 0.8*V(min)/rise time (max) Max: 0.8*V(max)/rise time (min)	334	18480	V/S
Operational Range	Voltage range for normal operating conditions	1.995	2.205	V
Overshoot	Maximum overshoot allowed	-	100	mV
Overshoot Settling Time	Maximum overshoot allowed duration. (At that time delta voltage should be lower than 5 mV from steady state voltage)	-	0.1	ms
Suggested Decoupling Capacitance	Capacitance range	174	-	µF

6.3.4 VCC1P2 External Power Supply Specification (1.2V)

Title	Description	Min	Max	Units
Rise Time	Time from 10% to 90% mark	1	5	ms
Monotonicity	Voltage dip allowed in ramp	-	0	mV
Slope	Ramp rate at any given time between 10% and 90% Min: 0.8*V(min)/rise time (max) Max: 0.8*V(max)/rise time (min)	182	10080	V/S
Operational Range	Voltage range for normal operating conditions	1.14	1.26	V
Overshoot	Maximum overshoot allowed	-	60	mV
Overshoot Duration	Maximum overshoot allowed duration. (At that time delta voltage should be lower than 5 mV from steady state voltage)	0.0	0.05	ms
Suggested Decoupling Capacitance	Capacitance range	98	-	µF



6.3.5 VCC0P83 External Power Supply Specification (0.83V)

Title	Description	Min	Max	Units
Rise Time	Time from 10% to 90% mark	1	5	ms
Monotonicity	Voltage dip allowed in ramp	-	0	mV
Slope	Ramp rate at any given time between 10% and 90% Min: 0.8*V(min)/rise time (max) Max: 0.8*V(max)/rise time (min)	129	7140	V/S
Operational Range	Voltage range for normal operating conditions	0.76	0.85	V
Overshoot	Maximum overshoot allowed	-	40	mV
Overshoot Duration	Maximum overshoot allowed duration. (At that time delta voltage should be lower than 5 mV from steady state voltage)	-	0.05	ms
Suggested Decoupling Capacitance	Capacitance range	174	-	µF

6.3.6 Power On/Off Sequence

The following power-up sequence is recommended for the X557.

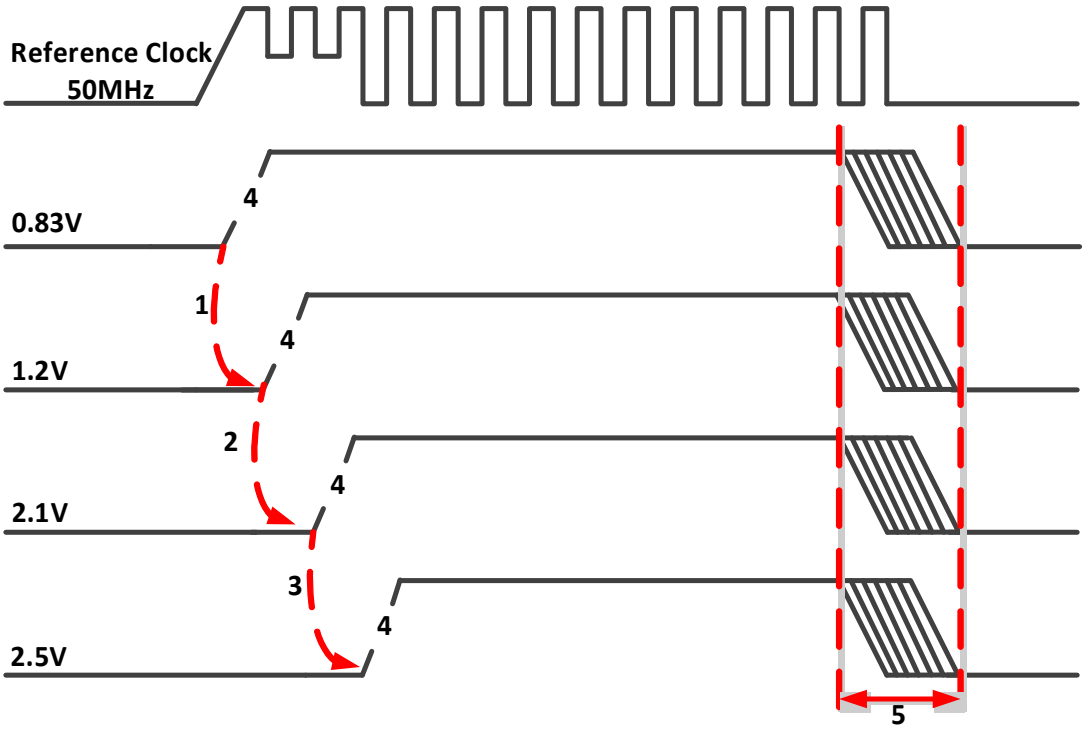
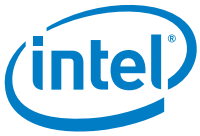


Figure 6.1. Power On/Off Sequence Flow

Table 6-1 Notes for Power On/Off Sequence Diagram

Note	Description
1	The 1.2V rail does not start to ramp before the 0.83 rail is 80% of its final value. Tmax(0.83V to 1.2V) should be less than 5 ms.
2	The 2.1V rail does not start to ramp before the 1.2V rail is 80% of its final value. Tmax(1.2V to 2.1V) should be less than 5 ms.
3	The 2.5V rail does not start to ramp before the 2.1V rail is 80% of its final value. Tmax(2.1V to 2.5V) should be less than 5 ms.
4	Tramp for each power rail.
5	When powering off, all power rails must get to a 0V level within 20 ms from the point the first power rail starts powering off.

Note: Stresses above those listed in Table 6-1 can cause permanent device damage. These values should not be used as limits for normal device operation. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for an extended period of time can affect device reliability.



6.3.7 Power-on Reset

The X557 internal power-on reset circuitry initiates a full-chip reset when voltage levels of power supplies reach certain thresholds at power up.

Symbol	Parameter	Specification			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	
2.1V	Threshold for 2.1V supply in power-up	1.7	-	1.8	V dc
1.2V	Threshold for 1.2V supply in power-up	0.9	-	1	V dc
0.83V	Threshold for 0.8 Vdc supply in power-up	0.56	-	0.6	V dc
RST_N	High-threshold (VIH)	0.83	-	2.5	V dc
RST_N	Low-threshold (VIL)	0.3	-	0.36	V dc

6.4 Operating Modes

The Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY has several different operating regimes that each use different amounts of power. These regimes are listed below, and power consumption for each of these regimes is given in Table 6-2.

1. **Low power (LP)**: In this mode, everything is shut off except the internal microprocessor and the MDIO interface. It is designed for out-of-service ports, and is the lowest power operating mode.
1. **Auto-negotiation (ANEG)**: In this mode, the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY is attempting to auto-negotiate with the far-end PHY and is sending and trying to receive link pulses. This is the second lower operating power mode, and usually last between 1.6 and 1.8 seconds[1].
2. **10 GbE Training (TRNG)**: This is the highest power mode, and occurs at the beginning of a 10GBASE-T session. This training mode lasts for a maximum of 2 seconds. This sets the maximum requirements for the 1.2V, 2.1V, and 0.83V power supplies.
3. **10 GbE Steady-state Operation (10GSS)**: This is the second highest power mode, and occurs during normal 10GBASE-T operation. This sets the maximum requirements for the thermal design, and the maximum for the VDD power supply.
4. **1 GbE Steady-state Operation (1GSS)**: This is the power seen during normal 1000BASE-T operation.
5. **100 Mb/s Steady-state Operation (100MSS)**: This is the power seen during normal 100BASE-TX operation.

1.This auto-negotiation time assumes that an active link-partner is present. If one is not present, the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY will continue attempting to auto-negotiate until a PHY is connected.

An example of the power consumption versus time for some of these modes in 10 GbE operation is shown in this figure, the device starts off in low-power mode, and then at time t, the X557-AT2 is enabled, and auto-negotiation begins. After 10GBASE-T is agreed on as the connection rate, 10GBASE-T training starts, and then after 2 seconds, 10GBASE-T steady-state is entered into.

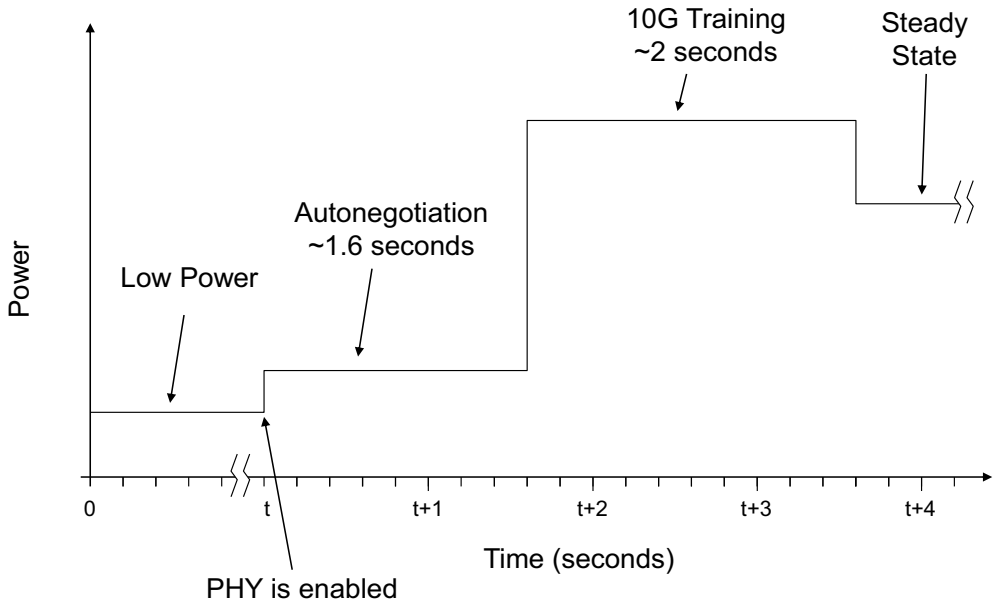


Figure 6-1 Power Versus Time

6.4.1 Power Consumption

Power numbers are based on estimation data and related to a single, dual, or quad PHY.

- Maximum power mode: FAST material, Vnom, Tj-max (85 °C).
- Other operational modes: Typical material, Vnom, Tj-max (80 °C).

6.4.1.1 X557-AT

X557-AT	Device Total Power (W)
10 GbE Max Active	3.4
10 GbE Max 30 m Reach	3
1 GbE Active	1.8

X557-AT	Device Total Power (W)
100 Mb/s Active	1.4
Low Power Mode (no WoL)	1.3

6.4.1.2 X557-AT Peak Current (WoL Mode)

FAST material, Vnom, Tj-max (80 °C).

2.5V	2.1V	1.2V	0.83V
0.17 A	0.72 A	0.33 A	0.39 A

6.4.1.3 X557-AT 10 Gb/s Peak Current Consumption During 10GBASE-T Training

FAST material, Vnom, Tj-max (80 °C).

2.5V	2.1V	1.2V	0.83V
0.1 A	0.5 A	0.3 A	4.0 A

6.4.1.4 X557-AT2

X557-AT2	Device Total Power (W)
10 GbE Max Active	6.8
10 GbE Max 30 m Reach	6
1 GbE Active	3.6
100 Mb/s Active	2.8
Low Power Mode (no WoL)	2.6
Low Power Mode (WoL - only one port active at 1 GbE)	3.1
Low Power Mode (WoL - only one port active at 100 Mb/s)	2.7

6.4.1.5 X557-AT2 Peak Current (WoL Mode; All Ports Enabled)

FAST material, Vnom, Tj-max (80 °C).

2.5V	2.1V	1.2V	0.83V
0.2 A	1.45 A	0.7 A	0.8 A

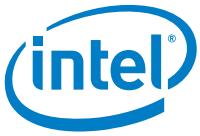
6.4.1.6 X557-AT2 10 Gb/s Peak Current Consumption During 10GBASE-T Training

FAST material, Vnom, Tj-max (80 °C).

2.5V	2.1V	1.2V	0.83V
0.2 A	1.0 A	0.6 A	8.0 A

6.4.1.7 X557-AT4

X557-AT4	Device Total Power (W)
10 GbE Max Active	13.6
10 GbE Max 30 m Reach	12
1 GbE Active	7.2
100 Mb/s Active	5.6
Low Power Mode (no WoL)	5.2
Low Power Mode (WoL - only one port active at 1 GbE)	5.7
Low Power Mode (WoL - only one port active at 100 Mb/s)	5.3



6.4.1.8 X557-AT4 Peak Current (WoL Mode; All Ports Enabled)

FAST material, Vnom, Tj-max (80 °C).

2.5V	2.1V	1.2V	0.83V
0.28 A	2.25 A	1.22 A	1.29 A

6.4.1.9 X557-AT4 Peak Current - (WoL Mode; Only One Port Enabled)

FAST material, Vnom, Tj-max (80 °C).

2.5V	2.1V	1.2V	0.83V
0.28 A	1.02 A	0.79 A	1.27 A

6.4.1.10 X557-AT4 10 Gb/s Peak Current Consumption During 10GBASE-T Training

FAST material, Vnom, Tj-max (80 °C).

2.5V	2.1V	1.2V	0.83V
0.4 A	2.0 A	1.2 A	16.0 A

6.5 Management Interface

The management interface includes the following signals:

1. MDC
2. MDIO
3. TX_EN
4. RST_N

Table 6-2 1.2V Mode MDIO Electrical Interface Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	-	-	-	0.36	V
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	-	0.84	-	-	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	I_{OL} = -4 mA	0.0	-	0.2	V
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	I_{OH} =0 mA	1.0	-	1.5	V
		I_{OH} = 10 mA	0.96	-	1.5	V
		I_{OH} = 20 mA	0.9	-	1.5	V
I_{OL}	Output low current	V_{OL} = 0.2 V	4	-	-	mA
I_{OH}[1]	Output high current	V_{OH} = 1.0 V	-	-	0	mA
I_{LKG}	Tristate Leakage	V_{IN} = 0 V or V_{CC}	-10	-	10	µA
C_i	Input capacitance	-	-	-	10	pF
C_L	Maximum capacitive load	-	-	-	470	pF

1. I_{OH} parameter is not applicable to open drain drivers (i.e. MDIO data line).

Table 6-3 70% / 30% VDD_IO Mode MDIO Electrical Interface Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	-	-	-	30	%VDD_IO
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	-	70	-	N/A	%VDD_IO
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	I_{OL} = -4 mA	0	-	20	%VDD_IO
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	I_{OH} =0 mA	80	-	120	%VDD_IO
		I_{OH} = 20 mA	80	-	120	%VDD_IO
I_{OL}	Output low current	V_{OL} = 20% VDD_IO	4	-	N/A	mA
I_{OH}[1]	Output high current	V_{OH} = 80% VDD_IO	-	-	0	mA
I_{LKG}	Tristate Leakage	V_{IN} = 0 V or V_{CC}	-10	-	10	µA
C_i	Input capacitance	-	-	-	10	pF
C_L	Maximum capacitive load	-	-	-	120	pF

1. I_{OH} parameter is not applicable to open drain drivers (i.e. MDIO data line).

6.6 I/O

All of the non-management interface I/O on the Intel® X557-AT/AT2/AT4 10 GbE PHY run from either VDD_IO or VDD_FLASH and use the same I/O cell that has the following characteristics.

Table 6-4 I/O Pin Electrical Parameters

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	-	-	-	30	%VDD_IO
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	-	70	-		%VDD_IO
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	I_{OL} = -4 mA	0	-	20	%VDD_IO
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	I_{OH} =0 mA	80	-	120	%VDD_IO
		I_{OH} = 20 mA	80	-	120	%VDD_IO
I_{OL}	Output low current	V_{OL} = 20% VDD_IO	4	-	-	mA
I_{OH}[1]	Output high current	V_{OH} = 80% VDD_IO	-	-	0	mA
I_{LKG}	Tristate Leakage	V_{IN} = 0 V or V_{CC}	-10	-	10	µA
C_i	Input capacitance	-	-	-	10	pF
C_L	Maximum capacitive load	-	-	-	120	pF

1. I_{OH} parameter is not applicable to open drain drivers (i.e. MDIO data line).

6.7 Serial Flash

Note: The SPI interface is 2.5 V tolerant.

Table 6-5 SPI Pin Capacitance

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Max	Units
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance (SCLK, CS*, SOUT)	V_{OUT} = 0 V	5	pF
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance (SIN)	V_{IN} = 0 V	5	pF

Table 6-6 SPI DC Pin Capacitance

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition		Min	Typ	Max	Units
I_{LKG}	Tristate Leakage	V_{IN} = 0 V or V_{CC}		-10		10	µA
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			-	-	20	%VDD_FLASH
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage			80	-	-	%VDD_FLASH
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		I_{OL} = 4 mA	-	-	20	%VDD_FLASH
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage		I_{OH} = -4 mA	80	-	-	%VDD_FLASH
I_{OL}	Output low current			4	-	-	mA
I_{OH}	Output high current			-	-	-4	mA

6.8 SerDes

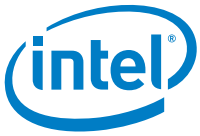
Table 6-7 SerDes Transmitter Characteristics

Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output Voltage[1]	Peak-to-peak differential	400	-	1500	mV
Transmit Common Mode Voltage	-	200	-	700	mV
Differential Output Impedance	Programmable	80	100	120	Ω
Common Mode Output Impedance	-	20	25	30	Ω

1. Near end programmable output range.

Table 6-8 SerDes Receiver Characteristics

Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Input Voltage	Peak-to-peak differential	50	-	2000	mV
Input Common Mode Voltage	Peak-to-peak differential	650	-	1000	mV
Input Loss of Signal Voltage	Peak-to-peak differential	75	120	175	mV
Differential Input Impedance[1]	Programmable	80	-	120	Ω
Common Mode Input Impedance	-	20	25	27.5	Ω



Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Receiver Differential Return Loss	DC	-20	-	-	dB
	5 GHz	-5	-	-	dB
Receiver Common-Mode Return Loss	DC	-10	-	-	dB
	5 GHz	-6	-	-	dB

1. This is programmable to ±10%.

6.9 Line (MDI)

The X557 uses a voltage-mode driver to drive the MDI, so only decoupling is required on the transformer center-tap.

Table 6-9 MDI Electrical Parameters

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$V_{OH-DIFF}$	Differential Output Voltage	-	-	-	2.0	V_{pk-pk}
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	-	-	-	2.5	pF
R_{IN}	Input Resistance	-	48	50	52	Ω

6.10 Reference Clock

6.10.1 Input Clock Pins CLK_P and CLK_N - LVDS

Table 6-10 LVDS 50 MHz Input Electrical Parameters

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{SWING}	Single-Ended Input Voltage Swing	-	0.35	-	V
V_{COMMON}	Common-Mode Voltage Level	-	1.2	-	V
V_{IH}	Input High	-	1.375	-	V
V_{IL}	Input Low	-	1.025	-	V

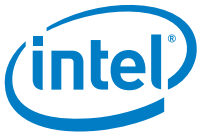
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	-	–	1	pF
$Z_{IN-DIFF}$	Input Impedance	-	100	-	Ω
$R_{IN-DIFF}$	Input Termination	-	100	-	Ω

6.11 Crystal (X557-AT Use Only)

Note: Either a 50 MHZ crystal or a 50 MHz oscillator can be implemented with the X557-AT (single port) device (crystal mode or oscillator mode, XTAL_SELECT_N = 0b or XTAL_SELECT_N = 1b). However, a 50 MHZ oscillator must be implemented for use with the X557-AT2 (dual port) and X557-AT4 (quad port) devices (LVDS oscillator mode, XTAL_SELECT_N = 1b).

Table 6-11 Recommended Crystal Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Recommended Value	Comments
F_c	Operating frequency	50 MHz	
	Vibration mode	Fundamental	
	Cut	AT	
C_o	Shunt capacitance	< 5 pF	Includes capacitance of crystal electrodes, holder and leads
C_{L1}, C_{L2}	Load capacitance	18 pF each	Includes capacitance of chip package and routing traces
R_I	Equivalent series resistance	< 50 Ohm	Value of R_I at series resonance



6.12 Reference Resistors

Table 6-12 Bandgap Reference Resistor Electrical Parameters

Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Reference Resistance	Tied to 0V	-	2.00	-	KΩ
Resistor Accuracy	–	-	N/A	1	%
Maximum Power	–	-	N/A	5	MΩ
Temperature Variation	–	-	50	-	ppm/°C

NOTE: ***This page intentionally left blank.***

7.0 Package

7.1 Mechanical (X557-AT/X557-AT2)

The X557-AT/X557-AT2 is packaged in a 19 mm x 19 mm flip-chip 324 pin FCBGA (18 rows x 18 rows) with a thermal heat spreader as shown in Figure 7-1.

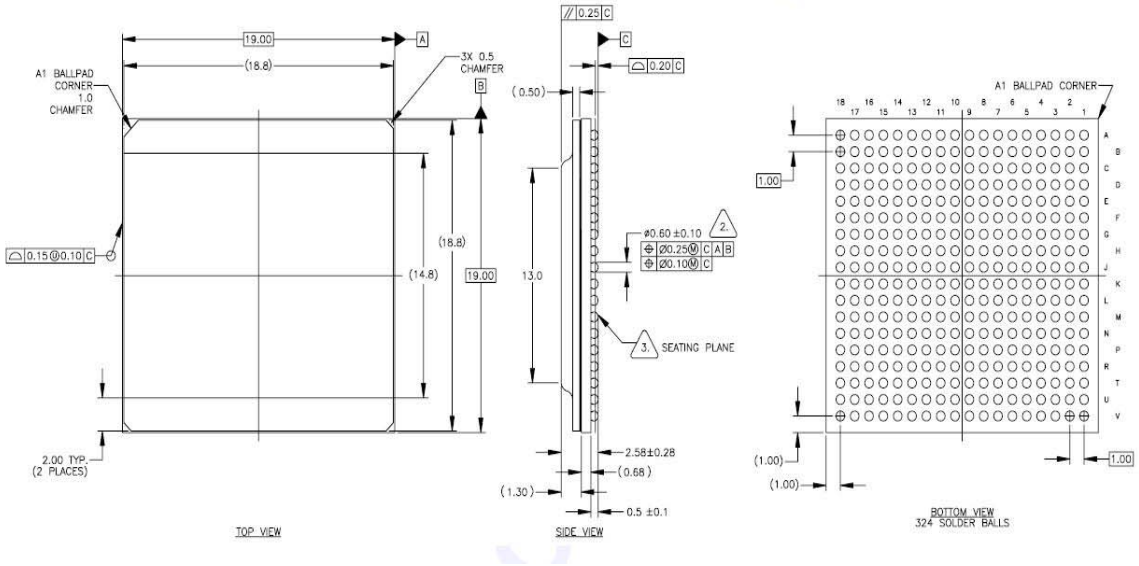


Figure 7-1 X557-AT/X557-AT2 Package Drawing

7.2 Mechanical (X557-AT4)

The X557-AT4 is packaged in a 25 mm x 25 mm flip-chip 576 pin FCBGA (24 rows x 24 rows) with a thermal heat spreader as shown in Figure 7-2

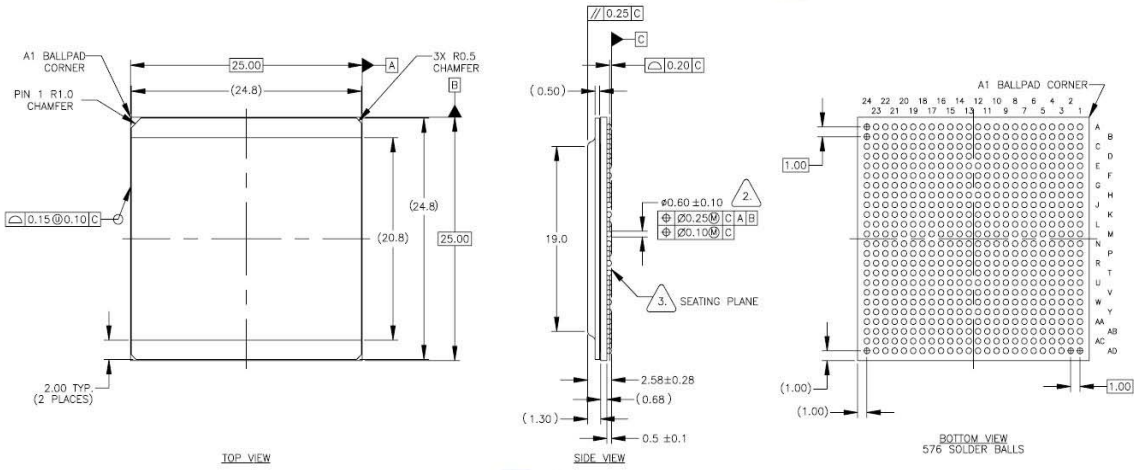


Figure 7-2 X557-AT4 Package Drawing

8.0 Thermal

8.1 Theta J

The X557 uses an copper heat spreader that is directly attached to the back of the die with thermal epoxy. The result is a low θ_{JC} path to the top of the package and a relatively low θ_{JB} to the board. The values of θ_J are listed in the tables that follow.

Table 8-1 X557-AT Thermals

Name	Thermal Coefficient	Test Condition	Value	Units
Theta Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	Still air at 55°C	15.36	°C/W
Theta Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	Still air at 55°C	13.4	°C/W
Theta Junction to Board	θ_{JB}	JEDEC 2s2p[1]	5.1	°C/W
Theta Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	MIL STD 883e	0.42	°C/W

1. Top/bottom trace 2 oz. copper
   Middle planes 1 oz. copper
   Equivalent 20% 2 oz. copper coverage adjacent to package
   Bottom copper 2 oz. 20% coverage

Table 8-2 X557-AT2 Thermals

Name	Thermal Coefficient	Test Condition	Value	Units
Theta Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	Still air at 55°C	13.4	°C/W
Theta Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	Still air at 55°C	11.9	°C/W
Theta Junction to Board	θ_{JB}	JEDEC 2s2p[1]	4.8	°C/W
Theta Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	MIL STD 883e	0.42	°C/W

1. Top/bottom trace 2 oz. copper
   Middle planes 1 oz. copper
   Equivalent 20% 2 oz. copper coverage adjacent to package
   Bottom copper 2 oz. 20% coverage

Table 8-3 X557-AT4 Thermals

Name	Thermal Coefficient	Test Condition	Value	Units
Theta Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	Still air at 55°C	11.1	°C/W
Theta Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	Still air at 55°C	9.98	°C/W
Theta Junction to Board	θ_{JB}	JEDEC 2s2p[1]	4.69	°C/W
Theta Junction to Case	θ_{JC}	MIL STD 883e	0.42	°C/W

1. Top/bottom trace 2 oz. copper
   Middle planes 1 oz. copper
   Equivalent 20% 2 oz. copper coverage adjacent to package
   Bottom copper 2 oz. 20% coverage

8.2 Thermal Model

Intel supplies a Flotherm® PDML model for the X557.

9.0 Design Considerations and Guidelines

This section provides guidelines for selecting components, connecting interfaces, using special pins, and layout guidance.

Unused interfaces should be terminated with pull-up or pull-down resistors. These are indicated in Section 2.0, Section 3.0 or reference schematics. There are reserved pins, identified as RSVD_NC and RSVD_VSS. The X557 might enter special test modes unless these strapping resistors are in place.

Some unused interfaces must be left open. Do not attach pull-up or pull-down resistors to any balls identified as No Connect or Reserved No Connect.

9.1 Connecting the 10GBASE-T MDI Interfaces

In 10GBASE-T mode, the line interface on the X557 is capable of driving up to 100 meters of CAT-6a unshielded twisted pair or 100 meters of CAT-7 shield cable (100 Ω differential impedance). It can also drive 55 meters of CAT-6 cable. In 1GBASE-T and 100MBASE-TX modes, it can drive 130 meters of CAT-5e (or better) cable. It is designed to drive this via a quad, 50 Ω center tapped 1:1 transformer connected to an RJ-45 PCB-mount jack. Solutions that combine the transformer and RF-45 jack into a single device are also supported.

The line interface on the X557 supports automatic A/B and C/D pair swaps and inversions (MDI-X). It also supports provisioned ABCD to DCBA pair reversal for ease of routing with stack-jacks via an NVM setting, which sets this configuration at power up.

Note: This reversal does not swap polarities thus A+ maps to D+, etc.

9.1.1 MDI Circuit Guidelines

The MDI discrete design and integrated magnetic components were chosen for inclusion in the reference design. These components are capable of delivering the performance required for this demanding application.

9.1.2 Magnetics Module

The magnetics module has a critical effect on overall IEEE and emissions conformance. The X557 should meet the performance required for a design with reasonable margin to allow for manufacturing variation. Carefully qualifying new magnetics modules prevents problems that might arise because of interactions with other components or the Printed Circuit Board (PCB) itself. The magnetics specified should comply with the specifications listed in the Intel® 10-GBASE-T Magnetic Specification Electrical/ Mechanical Requirements for 10GBASE-T Magnetic Components, which includes separate specifications for discrete and integrated magnetics modules.

These have five channels of 3-wire choke / transformer pairs in them, with four facing the choke towards the line (RJ45), and one facing the choke towards the X557.

The steps involved in magnetics module qualification are:

1. Verify that the vendor's published specifications in the component datasheet meet or exceed the required IEEE 802.3an specifications and the internal specifications listed in the Intel® 10-GBASE-T Magnetic Specification Electrical/Mechanical Requirements for 10GBASE-T Magnetic Components.
2. Independently measure the component's electrical parameters on a test bench, checking samples from multiple lots. Check that the measured behavior is consistent from sample-to-sample and that measurements meet the published specifications.
3. Perform physical layer conformance testing and EMC (FCC and EN) testing in real systems. Vary temperature and voltage while performing system level tests.

Magnetics modules for 10GBASE-T Ethernet as used by the X557 are similar to those designed for 1GBASE-T, except that the electrical requirements for the board layout and magnetics are more stringent. Refer to Section 6.0 for specific electrical requirements that the magnetics need to meet in the Intel® 10-GBASE-T Magnetic Specification Electrical/Mechanical Requirements for 10GBASE-T Magnetic Components.

9.1.3 5th Channel

In order to sense and cancel common-mode noise, the X557 provides a 5th channel designed for this purpose. It is very similar to the receivers on Pairs A - D, with the exception that it does not have a driver and only receives. Its input impedance is 100 Ω.

When discrete magnetics are in use, this channel should be connected to a common-mode sense point. In this design, the common-mode sense point is the Bob Smith termination of Pair D. This sense point is run through a transformer to convert the signal to differential for pick-up by the 5th channel receiver. In order to match the 100 Ω impedance of the receiver input with the required 75 Ω Bob Smith termination, a 300 Ω parallel resistor is used.

Integrated magnetics perform the required termination internally. As a result, the Bob Smith termination used in the discrete case is not necessary.

9.1.4 External 5th Channel Filtering

5th channel filtering is integrated into the X557. There is no need for an on-board filter circuit.

9.1.5 Board Noise Cancellation

An advantage of the 5th channel is that in addition to canceling received common-mode interference from the line, it also cancels noise picked up on the PCB. This is especially important if the RJ-45 is located any significant distance from the X557. Consequently, every effort should be made to route the 5th channel traces along the same path as the other four MDI traces.

9.1.6 MDI Layout Guidance

The MDI that was chosen for the X557 designs consist of an RJ-45 right-angle PCB jack, Bob Smith termination, discrete magnetics, and a filter (see Figure 9-1). The magnetics can be implemented either as a discrete module or an integrated solution combining the magnetics and the RJ-45 jack.

Minimizing the amount of space needed for the PHY is important because other interfaces compete for physical space on a Network Interface Card (NIC) or LAN on Motherboard (LOM) near the connector. The PHY circuits need to be as close as possible to the connector.

Figure 9-1 illustrates some basic placement distance guidelines. It shows four differential pairs and the layout can be generalized for a 10 GbE system with four analog pairs. The ideal placement for the X557 is approximately two inches behind the magnetics module for both the discrete and integrated solutions.

9.1.6.1 Discrete Magnetics

The X557 uses a common-mode sensing circuit on the MDI of each channel to cancel in-band common-mode interference that couples into the differential receive signals. This common-mode sense circuitry is referred to as the 5th channel. This is where the sense circuitry sits in series with the Bob Smith termination for Channel D. The signal runs through a transformer to perform the common-to-differential conversion where it is followed by the X557-facing common-mode choke. This provides isolation from board noise being radiated on Channel D. In addition, the impedance of the Bob Smith termination is 75 Ω Channel A, B, C and 300 Ω Channel D, whereas the PHY input impedance is 100 Ω.

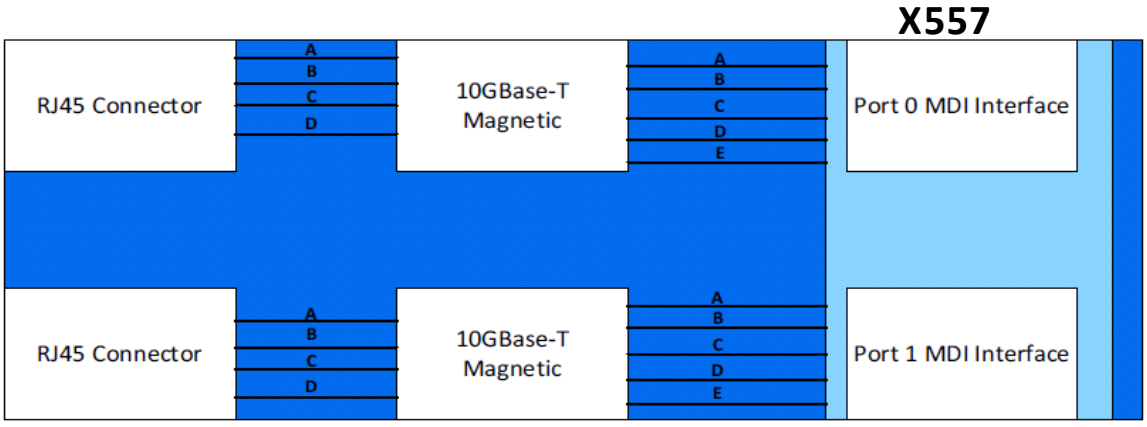


Figure 9-1 Basic MDI Placement Guidelines

The X557, referred as a LAN silicon in Figure 9-3 and Figure 9-2, must be at least one inch from the I/O back panel. To help reduce EMI, the following recommendations should be followed:

- Minimize the length of the MDI interface.
- Place the MDI traces no closer than 0.5 inch (1.3 cm) from the board edge.

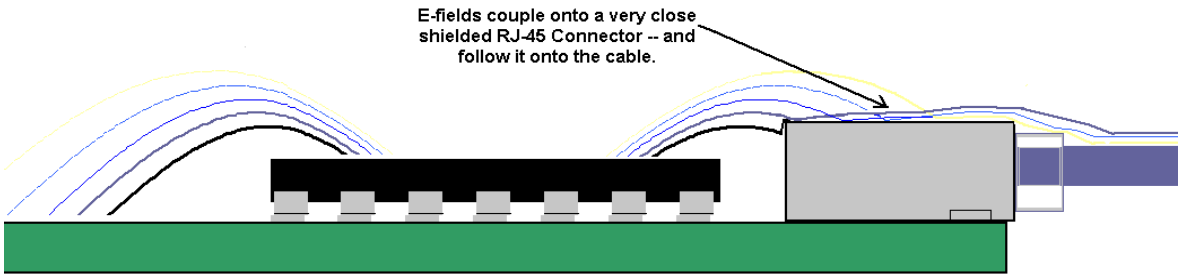


Figure 9-2 Effect of Device Placed Less Than One Inch from the RJ-45 Connector

The associated grounding scheme (blue) with the front-end of the chip is shown in the microstrip traces between the transformer and the RJ-45 (see Figure 9-3).

From these figures the following should be noted:

1. The ground is split underneath the magnetics, with the chassis ground being present under the front-end (Figure 9-3), and the circuit ground under the X557 side of the magnetics. Thus, the MDI traces on the line side are referenced to chassis ground.

The magnetic module is used with the common mode choke facing the X557. This enables a Bob Smith termination to be implemented from the line side transformer center taps to chassis ground.

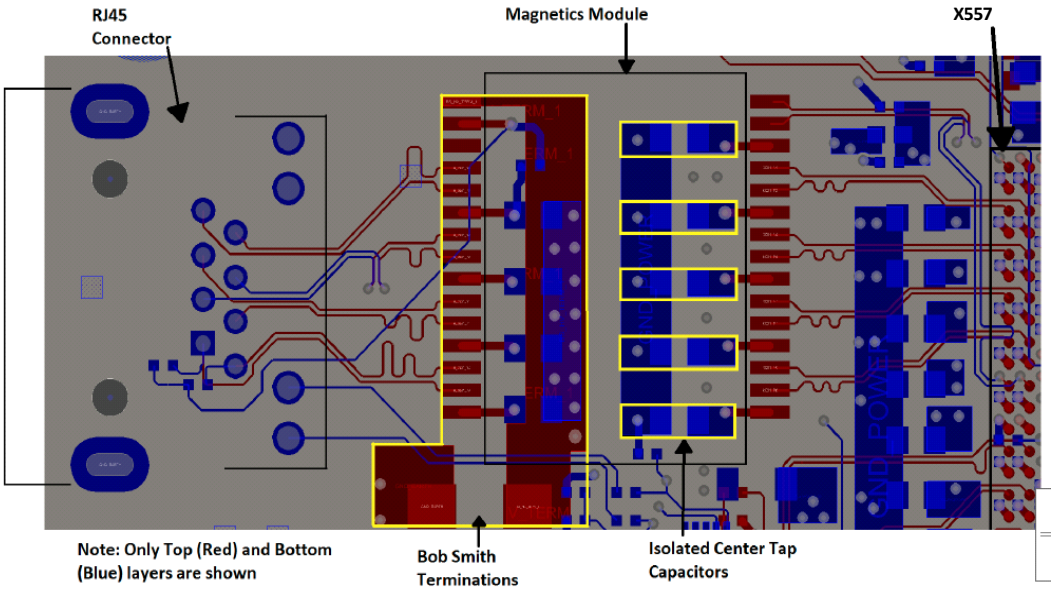


Figure 9-3 Transformer Bypass Components

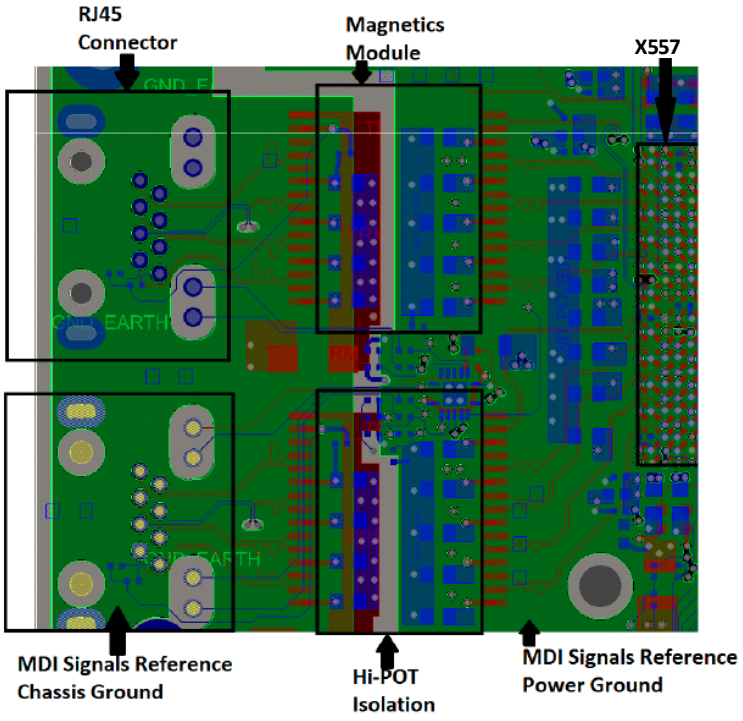


Figure 9-4 MDI Grounds

2. Bob Smith termination and the shield of the RJ-45 jack are both connected to chassis ground, which are the two large circular metalizations in the MDI (see Figure 9-4).
3. The resistors in the Bob Smith termination are required to be 0805s to handle the cable discharge voltages.
4. Similarly, the magnetics should be placed as close as possible to the RJ-45 jack.
5. In Figure 9-3, the Hi-POT clearance for cable discharge is shown and designed with ≥80 mils of clearance from the ground. Note that the breakdown voltage in FR-4 is lowest in the x-y axes planar to the PCB and highest in the z-axis between layers.

9.1.6.2 Integrated Magnetics

The 5th MDI channel previously described in discrete magnetics implementation is still realized when using integrated magnetics, with some notable exceptions (see Figure 9-5). The required termination, reference ground-plane division, and 5th channel wiring to the 4th channel center-tap occur within the integrated magnetics module. The guidance on MDI trace implementation between the X557 and the integrated module remains the same as with discrete magnetics, including length requirements and target impedance.

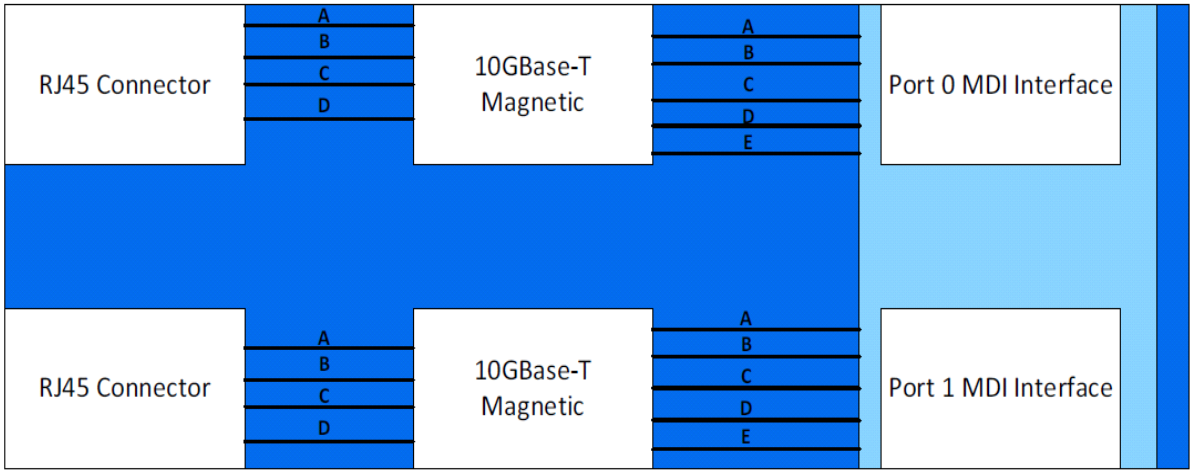


Figure 9-5 Basic MDI Placement Guidelines

Note: The RJ-45 jack and 10GBase-T Magnetics (red outline) are included in the integrated magnetics module.

The differences between the discrete and integrated magnetics implementations are as follows:

1. The ground split that occurs underneath discrete magnetics modules is performed internally when using integrated magnetics. As a result, this ground split does not need to be addressed.
2. The required Bob Smith termination is implemented internally when using integrated magnetics.

9.1.6.3 MDI Differential Pair Trace Routing for LAN Design

Trace routing considerations are important to minimize the effects of crosstalk and propagation delays on sections of the board where high-speed signals exist. Signal traces should be kept as short as possible to decrease interference from other signals, including those propagated through power and ground planes.

9.1.6.4 Signal Trace Geometry

One of the key factors in controlling trace EMI radiation are the trace length and the ratio of trace-width to trace-height above the reference plane. To minimize trace inductance, high-speed signals and signal layers that are close to a reference or power plane should be as short and wide as practical. Ideally, the trace-width to trace-height above the ground plane ratio is between 1:1 and 3:1. To maintain trace impedance, the width of the trace should be modified when changing from one board layer to another if the two layers are not equidistant from the neighboring planes.

Each pair of signals should target a differential impedance of 100 Ω ±15%.

A set of trace length calculation tools are made available from Intel to aid with MDI topology design. Contact your Intel representative for tool availability.

When designing a board layout, the automatic router feature of the CAD tool must not route the differential pairs without intervention. In most cases, the differential pairs require manual routing.

Note: Measuring trace impedance for layout designs targeting 100 Ω often results in lower actual impedance due to over-etching. Designers should verify actual trace impedance and adjust the layout accordingly. If the actual impedance is consistently low, a target of 105 Ω to 110 Ω should compensate for over-etching.

9.1.6.4.1 Matching Traces Within a Pair (P and N)

P and N for each MDI pair should be matched to within 5 mils on the PCB to prevent common-to-differential and differential-to-common conversion due to the length mismatch.

If in-pair length matching is not possible using bends or small loops, serpentine routing (zig zag of a shorter trace) is acceptable if only one to three meanders are routed within 200 mils of the source of the skew or the end(s) of any otherwise unmatched lengths of a differential trace segment. For example, near device pins and/or at or near the connector pins and possibly at differential signal vias. Refer to the Intel® Ethernet Controller 10 GbE X557 Controller Checklists for more details.

Table 9-1 MDI Routing Summary

Parameter	Main Route Guidelines	Breakout Guidelines[1]	Notes
Signal group	MDI_P[3:0] MDI_N[3:0]		
Microstrip*/Stripline* uncoupled single-ended impedance specification	50 Ω ±10%		
Microstrip/Stripline uncoupled differential impedance specification	100 Ω ±15%		2,3
Microstrip nominal trace width	Design dependent	Design dependent	
Microstrip nominal trace space	Design dependent	Design dependent	3
Microstrip/Stripline trace length	<8 inches		Table 9-2
Microstrip/Stripline pair-to-pair space (edge-to-edge)	≥ 7 times the dielectric thickness		
Microstrip/Stripline bus-to-bus spacing	≥ 7 times the dielectric thickness		
Matching traces within a pair (P and N)	<5 mils		
Keep pair-to-pair length differences	<2 inches		

1. Pair-to-pair spacing ≥ 7 times the dielectric thickness for a maximum distance of 500 mils from the pin. The phase tolerance between MDI_P and MDI_N is <5mils.
2. Board designers should ideally target 100 Ω ±10%. If it's not feasible (due to board stackup) it is recommended that board designers use a 95 Ω ±10% target differential impedance for MDI with the expectation that the center of the impedance is always targeted at 95 Ω. The ±10% tolerance is provided to allow for board manufacturing process variations and not lower target impedances. The minimum value of impedance cannot be lower than 90 Ω.
3. Simulation shows 80Ωdifferential trace impedances degrade MDI return loss measurements by approximately 1 dB from that of 90 Ω.

Table 9-2 Maximum Trace Lengths Based on Trace Geometry and Board Stackup

Dielectric Thickness (mils)	Dielectric Constant (DK) at 1 MHz	Width / Space / Width (mils)	Pair-to-Pair Space (mils)	Nominal Impedance (Ω)	Impedance Tolerance (+/-%)	Maximum Trace Length (inches)[1]
2.7	4.05	4/10/4	19	95[2]	17[2]	3.5
2.7	4.05	4/10/4	19	95[2]	15[2]	4
2.7	4.05	4/10/4	19	95	10	5
3.3	4.1	4.2/9/4.2	23	100[2]	17[2]	4
3.3	4.1	4.2/9/4.2	23	100	15	4.6
3.3	4.1	4.2/9/4.2	23	100	10	6
4	4.2	5/9/5	28	100[2]	17[2]	4.5
4	4.2	5/9/5	28	100	15	5.3
4	4.2	5/9/5	28	100	10	7

1. Longer MDI trace lengths can be achievable, but might make it more difficult to achieve IEEE conformance. Simulations have shown deviations are possible if traces are kept short. Longer traces are possible; use cost considerations and stackup tolerance for differential pairs to determine length requirements.
2. Deviations from 100 Ω nominal and/or tolerances greater than 15% decrease the maximum length for IEEE conformance.

Note: Use the MDI Differential Trace Calculator to determine the maximum MDI trace length for your trace geometry and board stackup. Contact your Intel representative for access.

The following factors can limit the maximum MDI differential trace lengths for IEEE conformance:

- Dielectric thickness
- Dielectric constant
- Nominal differential trace impedance
- Trace impedance tolerance
- Copper trace losses
- Additional devices, such as switches, in the MDI path might impact IEEE conformance.

Board geometry should also be factored in when setting trace length.

9.1.6.5 Ground Planes Under a Magnetics Module

The magnetics module chassis or output ground (secondary side of transformer) should be separated from the digital or input ground (primary side) by a physical separation of 100 mils minimum. Splitting the ground planes beneath the transformer minimizes noise coupling between the primary and secondary sides of the transformer and between the adjacent coils in the magnetics. This arrangement also improves the common mode choke functionality of magnetics module.

Integrated magnetics perform this ground plane separation internally. As a result, the ground plane split previously described is not needed when using integrated magnetics.

9.1.7 PHY MDI Lane Swap Configuration

The X557 provides flexible MDI LAN swaps for MDI board routing (see Figure 9-6) via an NVM setting.

- Default configuration - 0, 1, 2, 3 <-> A, B, C, D
- MDI swap configuration - 3, 2, 1, 0 <-> A, B, C, D
- 5th channel swap not supported (AFE_LINE_4P and AFE_LINE_4N)

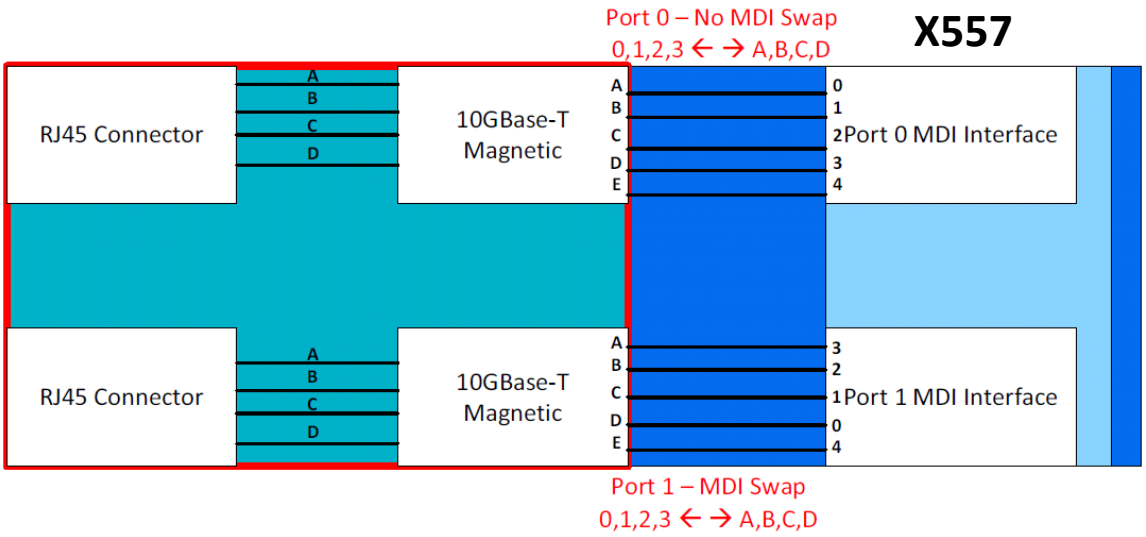


Figure 9-6 PHY AFE_LINE Lane Swap Configuration

9.1.8 Center Tap Connection Via Capacitors to Ground

The X557 has a voltage-mode driver. When using it in 10GBASE-T applications, it is required that a center tap be decoupled to ground. When using an integrated magnetic, four capacitors of 0.1 µF should be connected to each center tap pin to ground.

When using a discrete magnetic, add a 0.1 µF capacitor to each center tap pin for a total of five capacitors as previously described.

9.2 Connecting the JTAG Port

The X557 contains a test access port (3.3 V only) conforming to the IEEE 1149.1-2001 Edition (JTAG) specification. To use the test access port, connect these balls to pads accessible by specific test equipment.

For proper operation, a pull-down resistor should be connected to the JTCK and JRST_N signals and pull up resistors to the JTDO, JTMS and JTDI signals.

A Boundary Scan Definition Language (BSDL) file describing the X557 is available for use in specific test environment.

9.3 PCB Guidelines

This section describes the general PCB design guidance targeted as supplementary information in addition to the specific requirements and recommendations for individual interfaces. For items not directly covered in the specific interface sections, these guidance recommendations apply to the design.

9.3.1 Board Stack-Up Example

PCBs for these designs typically have six, eight, or more layers. Although, the X557-AT does not dictate stackup, the following examples show typical stack-up options.

Microstrip Example:

- Layer 1 is a signal layer.
- Layer 2 is a ground layer.
- Layer 3 is used for power planes.
- Layer 4 is a signal layer. Careful routing is necessary to prevent crosstalk with layer 5.
- Layer 5 is a signal layer. Careful routing is necessary to prevent crosstalk with layer 4.
- Layer 6 is used for power planes.
- Layer 7 is a signal ground layer.
- Layer 8 is a signal layer.

Note: Layers 4 and 5 should be used mostly for low-speed signals because they are referenced to potentially noisy power planes that might also be slotted.

Stripline Example:

- Layer 1 is a signal layer.
- Layer 2 is a ground layer.
- Layer 3 is a signal layer.
- Layer 4 is used for power planes.
- Layer 5 is used for power planes.

- Layer 6 is a signal layer.
- Layer 7 is a signal ground layer.
- Layer 8 is a signal layer.

Note: To avoid the effect of the potentially noisy power planes on the high-speed signals, use offset stripline topology. The dielectric distance between the power plane and signal layer should be three times the distance between ground and signal layer.

This board stack-up configuration can be adjusted to conform to company-specific design rules.

9.3.2 Customer Reference Board Stack-Up Example

Layer Name	Plane Description	Layer Thickness (mil)	Copper Weight (oz)	Dielectric eR
	solder mask	**0.5**		**3.8**
Signal 1	SIGNAL	1.9	**1.5**	
	1080-prepreg	**2.7**		**4.0**
Plane 2	GND DDR PWR GND	1.3	**1.0**	
	core	**4.0**		**4.1**
Signal 3	SIGNAL	1.3	**1.0**	
	prepreg	12.0		**4.0**
Plane 4	POWER (Vddq, GND, Vtt)	2.6	**2.0**	
	core	4.0		**4.1**
Plane 5	POWER (12V input)	2.6	2.0	
	prepreg	6.0		**4.0**
Plane 6	POWER (PLL, VSA,	2.6	**2.0**	
	core	4.0		4.1
Plane 7	GND	2.6	2.0	
	prepreg	12.0		4.0
Signal 8	SIGNAL	1.3	1.0	
	core	4.0		4.1
Plane 9	GND DDR PWR GND	1.3	1.0	
	1080-prepreg	**2.7**		4.0
Signal 10	SIGNAL	1.9	1.5	
	solder mask	0.5		3.8
		71.8		

9.3.3 Intel Reference Board Stack-Up Example

Form Rev 04/27/2009

INTEL TWIN LAKES 04/05/2010

Material: PANASONIC R1755V/R1650V

Layer	Cu Clad (oz)	Thickness (in)	% Cu	Prepreg Style	Qty	Ref	50 ohms +- 10% SE W	85 ohms +- 10% Differential W	85 ohms +- 10% Differential S	100 ohms +- 10% Differential W	100 ohms +- 10% Differential S
1	0.5	0.00182	F			L2		0.0075	0.006	0.0048	0.0052
				106-74%							
				1080-67%							
		0.00468 OK		3313-56%							
				2116-54%	1						
				7628-44%							
2	1	0.00135	80%								
		0.004									
3	1	0.00135	80%			L2,4	0.0049				
							.005 @ 49 OHMS				
				106-74%							
				1080-67%							
		0.00701 OK		3313-56%							
				2116-54%							
				7628-44%	1						
4	1	0.00135	80%								
		0.005									
5	1	0.00135	40%			L4,6	0.0053				
							.005 @ 52 OHMS				
				106-74%							
				1080-67%							
		0.00593 OK		3313-56%							
				2116-54%							
				7628-44%	1		.005 @ 52 OHMS				
6	1	0.00135	40%			L5,7	0.0053				
		0.005									
7	1	0.00135	80%								
				106-74%							
				1080-67%							
		0.00701 OK		3313-56%							
				2116-54%							
				7628-44%	1						
8	1	0.00135	80%								
		0.004									
9	1	0.00135	80%								
				106-74%							
				1080-67%							
		0.00468 OK		3313-56%							
				2116-54%	1						
				7628-44%							
10	0.5	0.00182	F			L9		0.0075	0.006	0.0048	0.0052

PLATED THICKNESS = 0.0618

INSTRUCTIONS - EACH LAYER MUST HAVE CU THICKNESS AS "0" OR .5, 1, 2, 3 ETC
EACH DIELECTRIC SPACE MUST HAVE # PLYS EACH STYLE AT "0" OR 1,2,3, ETC
EACH CORE LAYER MUST HAVE CORE NOMINAL WITHOUT CU - .010 , .0102. .0052 ETC
CORE TOLERANCE IS NOT CALCULATED AND NEEDS TO BE CONSIDERED

9.3.4 Via Usage

Use vias to optimize signal integrity. Figure 9-7 shows correct via usage. Figure 9-8 shows the type of topology that should be avoided.

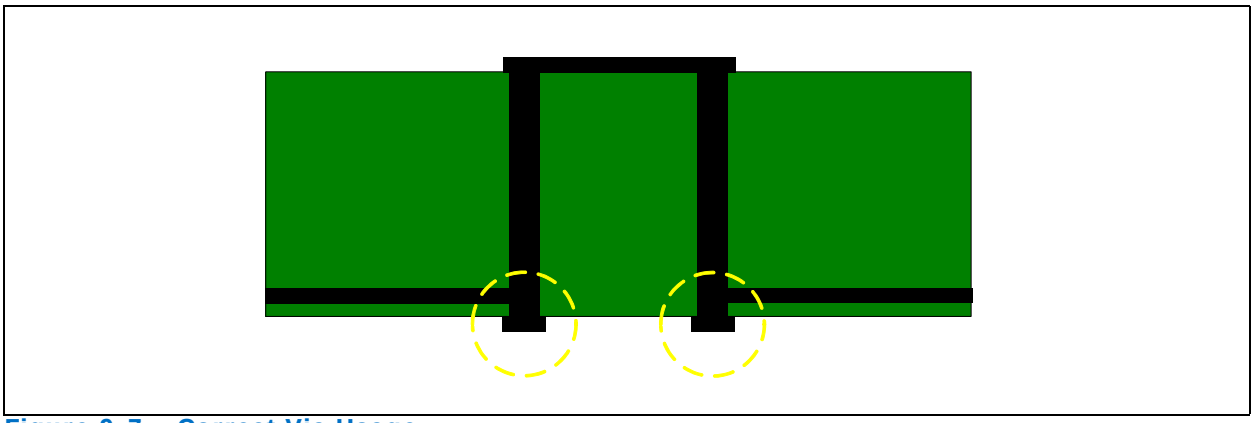


Figure 9-7 Correct Via Usage

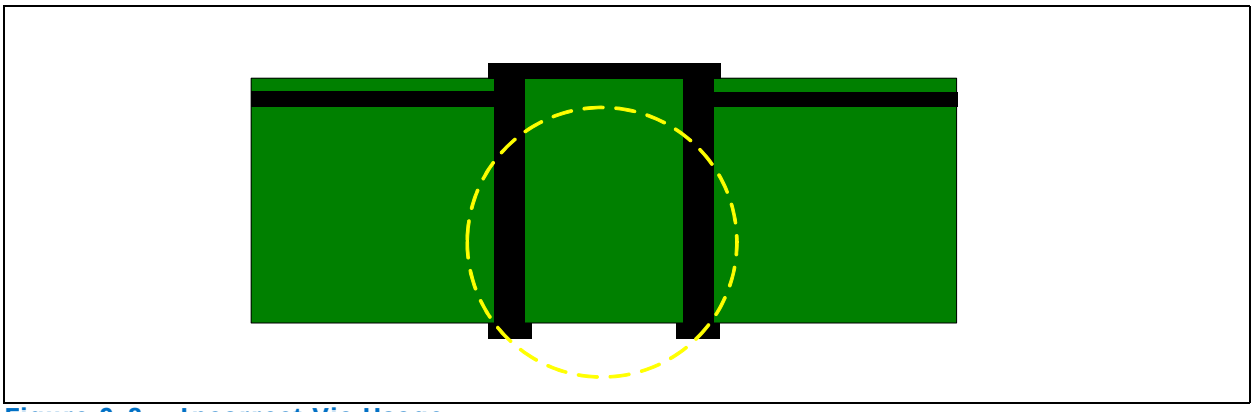


Figure 9-8 Incorrect Via Usage

Any via stubs on the MDI differential signal traces must be less than 35 mils in length. Keeping MDI signal via stubs less than or equal to 20 mils is preferable.

Place ground vias adjacent to signal vias used for the MDI interface. DO NOT embed vias between the high-speed signals, but place them adjacent to the signal vias. This helps to create a better ground path for the return current of the AC signals, which also helps address impedance mismatches and EMC performance.

It is recommend that, in the breakout region between the via and the capacitor pad, target a Z0 for the via to capacitor trace equal to 50 Ω. This minimizes impedance imbalance.

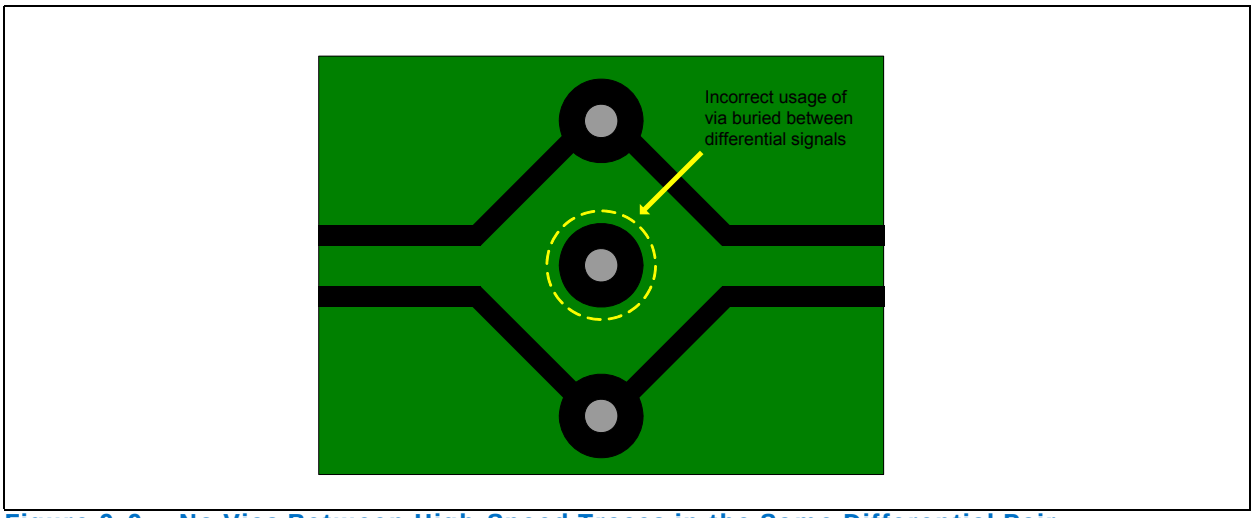


Figure 9-9 No Vias Between High-Speed Traces in the Same Differential Pair

9.3.5 Reference Planes

Do not cross plane splits with the MDI high-speed differential signals. This causes impedance mismatches and negatively affects the return current paths for the board design and layout. Refer to Figure 9-10.

Traces should not cross power or ground plane splits if at all possible. Traces should stay seven times the dielectric height away from plane splits or voids. If traces must cross splits, capacitive coupling should be added to stitch the two planes together in order to provide a better AC return path for the high-speed signals. To be effective, the capacitors should be have low ESR and low equivalent series inductance.

Note: Even with plane split stitching capacitors, crossing plane splits is extremely high risk for 10GBASE-T designs.

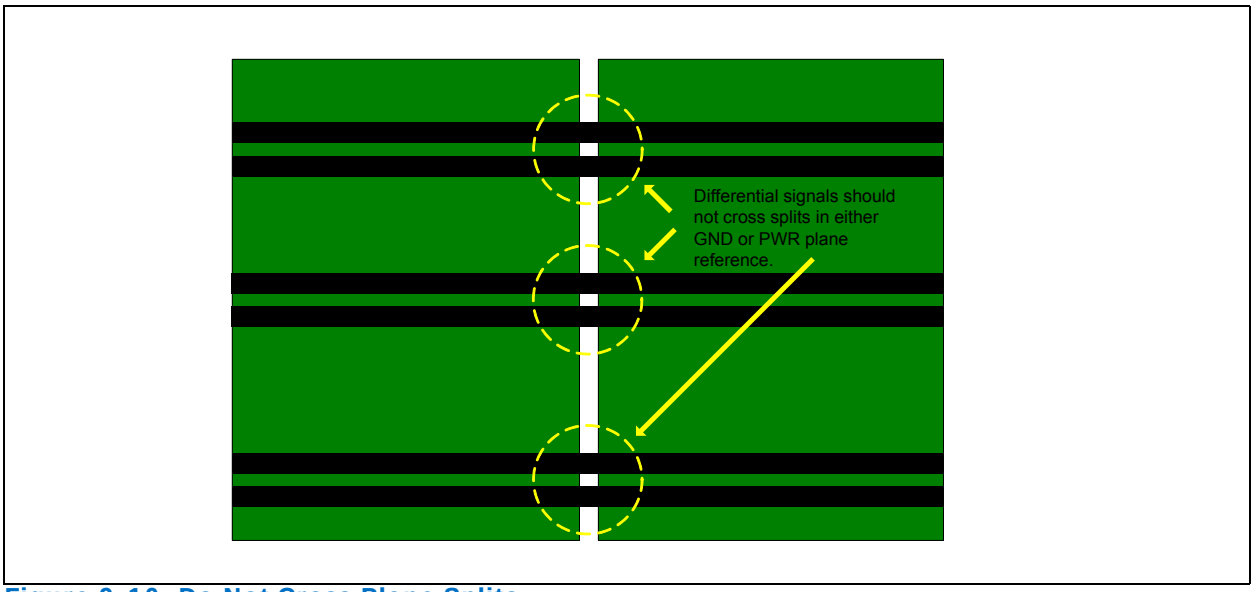


Figure 9-10 Do Not Cross Plane Splits

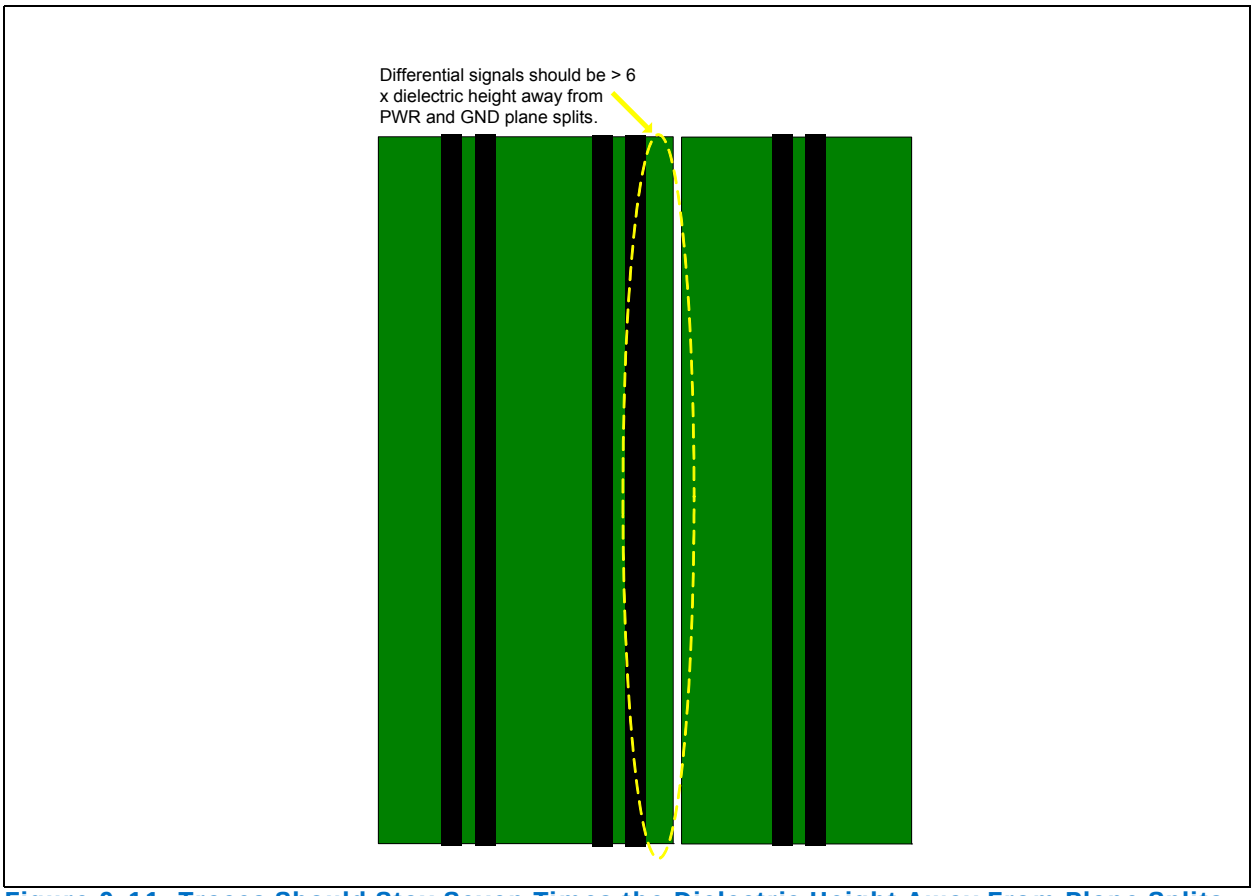


Figure 9-11 Traces Should Stay Seven Times the Dielectric Height Away From Plane Splits Or Voids

It is recommended that the MDI signals stay at least seven times the dielectric height away from any power or ground plane split. This improves impedance balance and return current paths.

If a high-speed signal needs to reference a power plane, then ensure that the height of the secondary (power) reference plane is at least 3 x the height of the primary (ground) reference plane.

9.3.6 Reducing Circuit Inductance

Traces should be routed over a continuous reference plane with no interruptions. If there are vacant areas on a reference or power plane, the signal conductors should not cross the vacant area. Routing over a void in the reference plane causes impedance mismatches and usually increases radiated noise levels. Noisy logic grounds should NOT be located near or under high-speed signals or near sensitive analog pin regions of the LAN silicon. If a noisy ground area must be near these sensitive signals or IC pins, ensure sufficient decoupling and bulk capacitance in these areas. Noisy logic and switching power supply grounds can sometimes affect sensitive DC subsystems such as analog to digital conversion, operational amplifiers, etc.

All ground vias should be connected to every ground plane; and similarly, every power via should be equally potential power planes. This helps reduce circuit inductance. Another recommendation is to

physically locate grounds to minimize the loop area between a signal path and its return path. Rise and fall times should be as slow as possible while still meeting the relevant electrical requirements because signals with fast rise and fall times contain many high frequency harmonics, which can radiate significantly. The most sensitive signal returns closest to the chassis ground should be connected together. This results in a smaller loop area and reduces the likelihood of crosstalk. The effect of different configurations on the amount of crosstalk can be studied using electronics modeling and simulation software.

9.3.7 Signal Isolation

To maintain the best signal integrity, keep digital signals far away from the analog traces. A good rule to follow is no digital signal should be within 7x to 10x dielectric height of the differential pairs. If digital signals on other board layers cannot be separated by a ground plane, they should be routed at a right angle (90 degrees) to the differential signal traces. If there is another Ethernet controller on the board, take care to keep the differential pairs away from that circuit. The same thing applies to switching regulator traces.

Rules to follow for signal isolation:

- Separate and group signals by function on separate board layers if possible. Maintain a separation that is at least seven times the thinnest adjacent dielectric height between all differential pairs (Ethernet) and other nets, but group associated differential pairs together.
- Over the length of the trace run, each differential pair should be at least seven times the thinnest adjacent dielectric height away from any parallel signal traces.
- Physically group together all components associated with one clock trace to reduce trace length and radiation.
- Isolate other I/O signals from high-speed signals to minimize crosstalk.Crosstalk can increase radiated EMI and can also increase susceptibility to EMI from other signals.
- Avoid routing high-speed LAN traces near other high-frequency signals associated with a video controller, cache controller, processor, or other similar devices.

9.3.8 Traces for Decoupling Capacitors

Traces between decoupling and I/O filter capacitors should be as short and wide as practical. Long and thin traces are more inductive and reduce the intended effect of decoupling capacitors. Also, for similar reasons, traces to I/O signals and signal terminations should be as short as possible. Vias to the decoupling capacitors should be sufficiently large in diameter to decrease series inductance. Refer to Section 6.0 for the PHY in regards to actual placement requirements of the capacitors.

9.3.9 Power and Ground Planes

Good grounding requires minimizing inductance levels in the interconnections and keeping ground returns short, signal loop areas small, and locating decoupling capacitors at or near power inputs to bypass to the signal return. This significantly reduces EMI radiation.

These guidelines reduce circuit inductance in NICs and LOMs:

- Route traces over a continuous plane with no interruptions. Do not route over a split power or ground plane. If there are vacant areas on a ground or power plane, avoid routing signals over the vacant area. Routing signals over power or ground voids increases inductance and increases radiated EMI levels.
- Use distance and/or extra decoupling capacitors to separate noisy digital grounds from analog grounds to reduce coupling. Noisy digital grounds can affect sensitive DC subsystems.
- All ground vias should be connected to every ground plane, and every power via should be connected to all power planes at equal potential. This helps reduce circuit inductance.
- Physically locate grounds between a signal path and its return. This minimizes the loop area.
- Avoid fast rise/fall times as much as possible. Signals with fast rise and fall times contain many high frequency harmonics, which can radiate EMI.
- Do not route high-speed signals near switching regulator circuits.
- It's acceptable to put ground fill or thieving on the trace layers, but preferably not closer than 50 mils to the differential traces and the connector pins.
- If differential traces must be routed on another layer, then the signal vias should carry the signal to the opposite side of the PCB (to be near the top of the PCB), AND if the high-speed signals are being routed between two connectors on the same board, then before the signal traces reach the second connector, they must return to the original signal layer (before reaching the connector pin). This strategy keeps via stubs short without requiring back drilling.
- Each time differential traces make a layer transition (pass through a pair of signal vias), there must be at least one ground via located near each signal via. Two ground vias near each signal via is better. See Figure 9-12 and Figure 9-13.

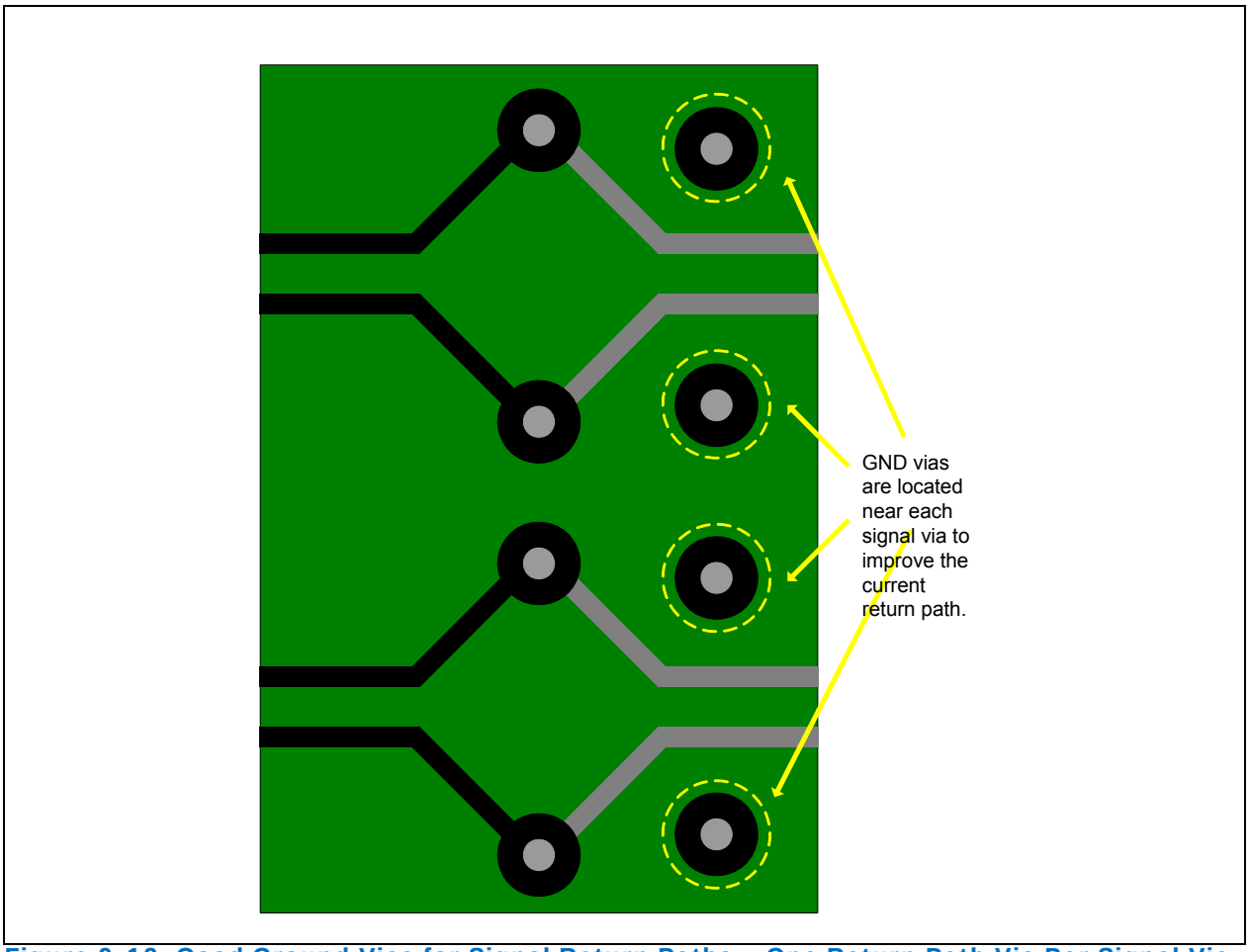


Figure 9-12 Good Ground Vias for Signal Return Paths – One Return Path Via Per Signal Via

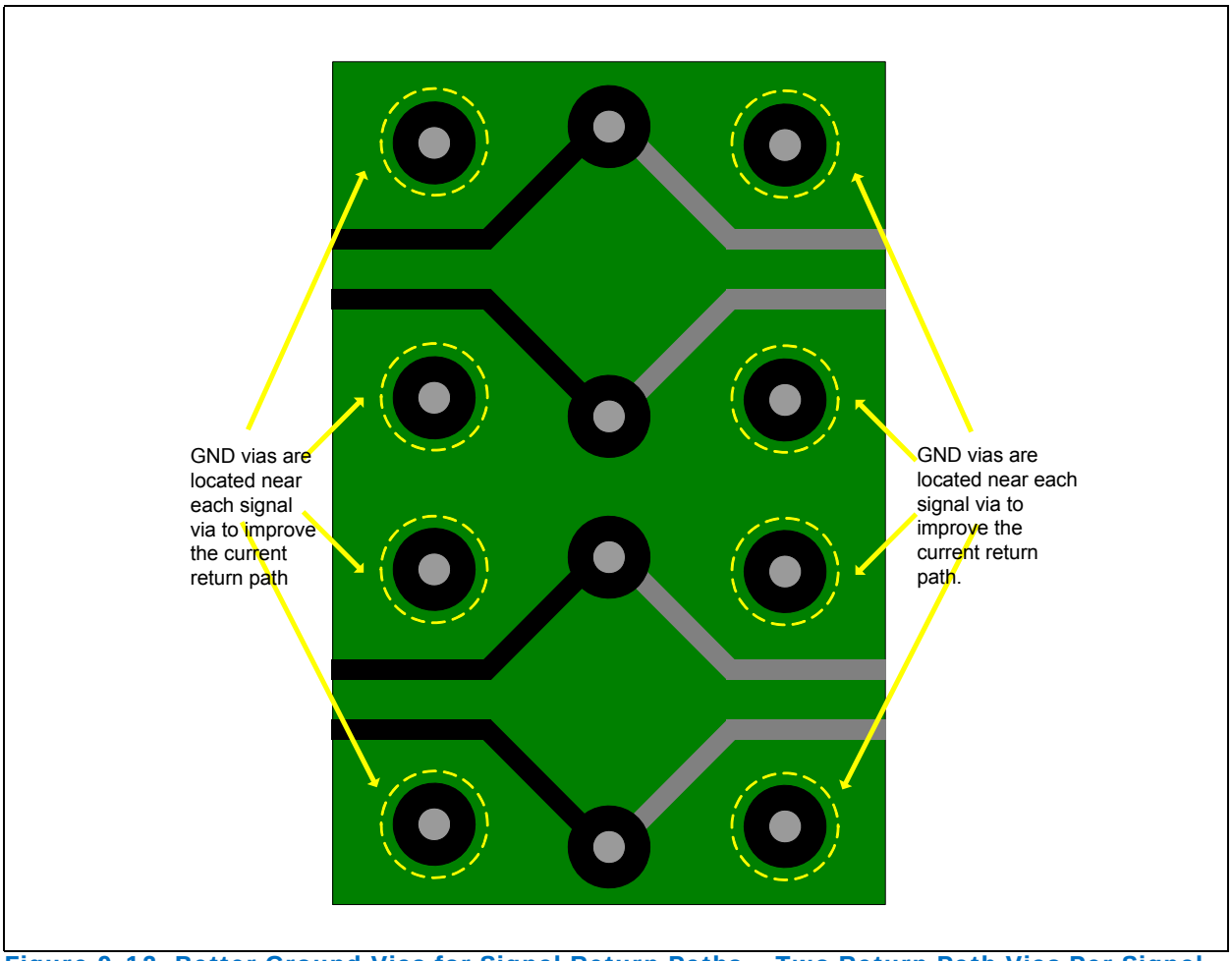


Figure 9-13 Better Ground Vias for Signal Return Paths – Two Return Path Vias Per Signal Via (Less Reflection)

If the PCB fabrication process permits it, it's best to remove signal via pads on unconnected metal layers. See Figure 9-14 and Figure 9-15.

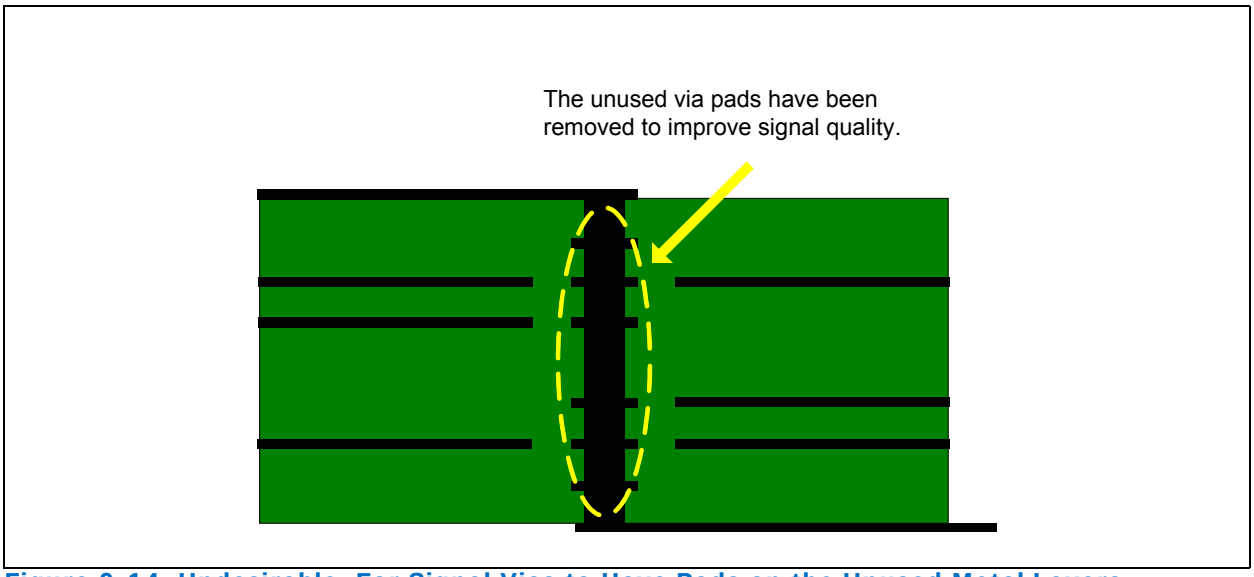


Figure 9-14 Undesirable: For Signal Vias to Have Pads on the Unused Metal Layers

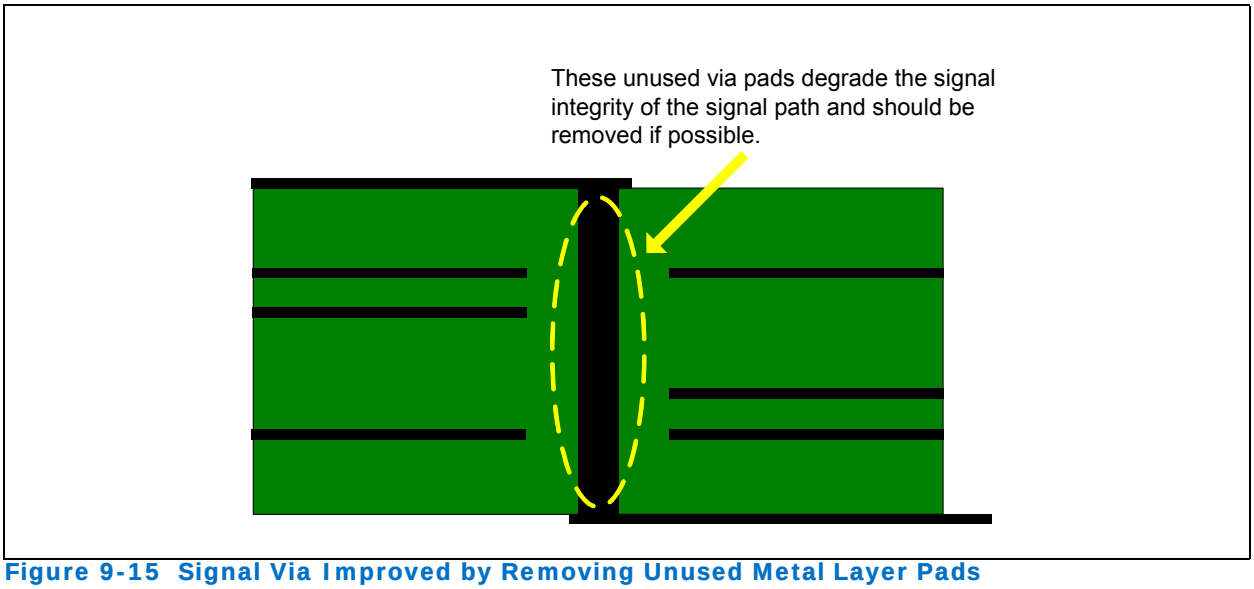


Figure 9-15 Signal Via Improved by Removing Unused Metal Layer Pads

On metal layers where signal vias need to have via pads, it is desirable to reduce capacitance between the signal vias and ground-plane layers. The anti-pad diameters should be up to 20 mils larger than the via pad diameters. See Figure 9-16. Clearance between the pad and the surrounding metal should be >= 10 mils.

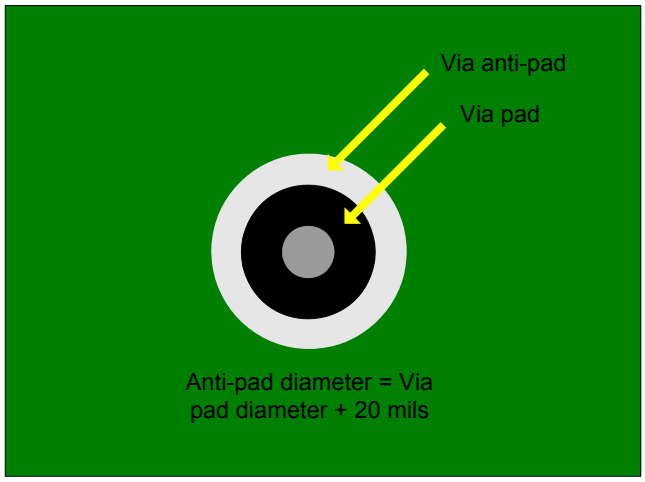


Figure 9-16 Increase Anti-Pad Diameter To Reduce Shunt Capacitance

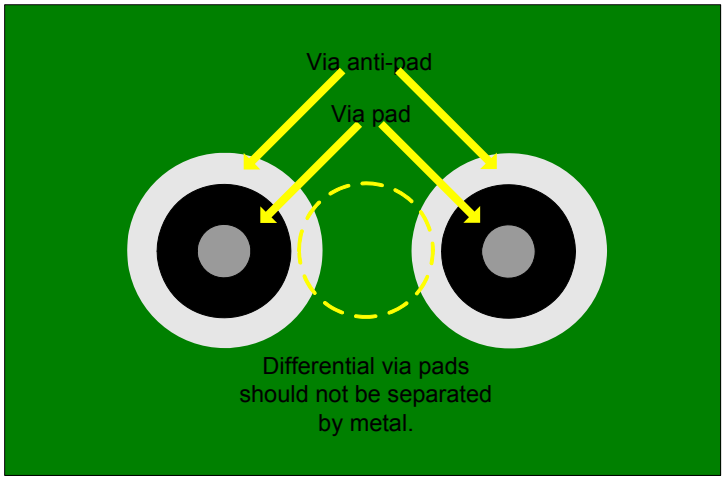


Figure 9-17 Differential Signal Via Pads Should Not Be Separated By Metal

Each time differential signal vias pass through a plane layer, within each differential pair, the anti-pads should overlap. See Figure 9-18 and Figure 9-19.

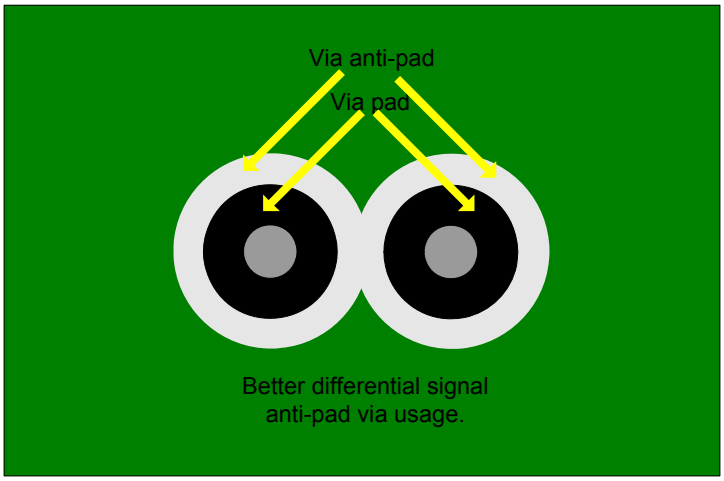


Figure 9-18 Better Differential Signals Via Anti-pads

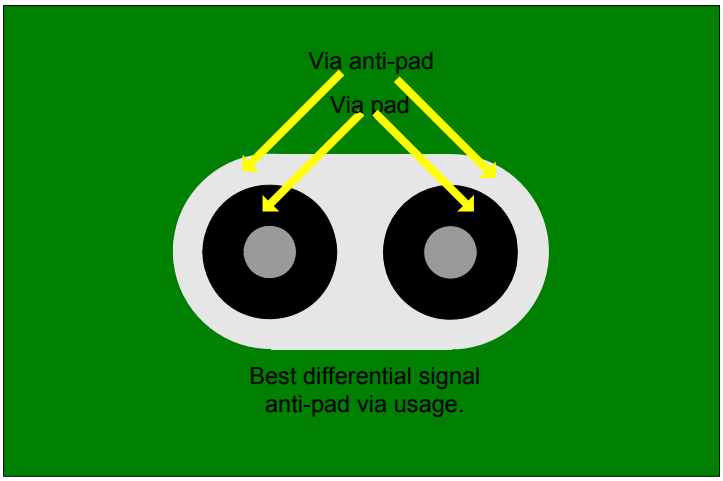


Figure 9-19 Best Differential Signals Via Anti-Pads

9.3.10 Recommended Simulations

10GBASE-T signaling frequencies have frequency content in the range of 800 MHz and below so relatively short stubs, small discontinuities, and fairly small in-pair trace length differences can cause an undesirable increase in bit errors. Before ordering PCBs, verify that:

- Planned 10GBASE-T signal trace routing on the PCB complies with the interconnect characteristics recommended in IEEE 802.3an.
- With sufficient advance notice, Intel engineers can provide assistance under these conditions:
  - Trace routing should be optimized prior to the next steps – request a layout review (must be willing to provide board stack-up information and the MDI traces CAD artwork).
  - After MDI traces have been optimized, if the IEEE recommended electrical characteristics are still not being met, then end-to-end MDI board channels S-parameter models should be extracted (preferably in Touchstone* S4p format) for additional investigative simulations by Intel signal integrity engineers. Please request the required S-parameter frequency range, step size, etc., before extracting Touchstone S-parameter models.

9.4 Bill Of Material (BOM)

Table 9-1 lists the BOM materials for all X557 LAN on Motherboard (LOM) designs.

Table 9-1. X557 LOMs

Component	Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number	Quantity
Crystal (X557-AT Only)	TXC* MMD* Rami*/Raltron*	7A50020001 – 50 MHz V16DB1-50.000 MHz H130A-50.000-16-F-1010-TR-NS1	1
LVDS Oscillator	TXC PERICOM* NDK*	BE50020001 PX5000010 7311S-DG-505P 50MIND3072A	1
Discrete Magnetic	Bel-Fuse* Pulse*	S558-10GB-10 H7137NL	1 for X557-AT 2 for X557-AT2 4 for X557-AT4
RJ45	Lotes* Bel-Fuse	ABA-JKM-002-Y02/ABA-JKM-002-Y03 SS60300-010 (No LED)	1 for X557-AT 2 for X557-AT2 4 for X557-AT4
Integrated Magnetic (1 x 1)	Bel-Fuse Bel-Fuse Bel-Fuse Pulse Tyco* (TE) Delta* Foxconn*	G13-152T-038 G17-188T-038 (Light-pipe) G12-1JJT-038 JT4-1108HL 1840497-1 RJTGE1G4172J JFM5801J-710G-4F	1 for X557-AT 2 for X557-AT2 4 for X557-AT4

Component	Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number	Quantity
Integrated Magnetic (2 x 1)	Bel-Fuse Foxconn	G23-21YR-083E JFM58A3Y-T19G-4F	1 for X557-AT2 2 for X557-AT4
Integrated Magnetic (2 x 2)	Bel-Fuse	G18-48NE-083E	1 for X557-AT4
Flash (2.3V - 3.6V)	Atmel* MXIC*[1] Micron* Adesto*	AT45DB041E MX25V4006E M25PX16 AT25SF041	1 1 1 1

1. Macronix International Co., Ltd.

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