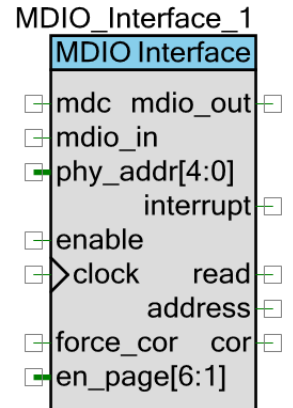


MDIO Interface

1.20

Features

- Used in conjunction with Ethernet products
- Configurable physical address
- Supports up to 4.4 MHz in the clock bus (mdc)
- Compliant with IEEE 802.3 Clause 45
- Automatically allocates memory for the register spaces that can be configured through an intuitive, easy-to-use graphical configuration GUI



General Description

The MDIO Interface component supports the Management Data Input/Output, which is a serial bus defined for the Ethernet family of IEEE 802.3 standards for the Media Independent Interface (MII). The MII connects Media Access Control (MAC) devices with Ethernet physical layer (PHY) circuits. The component is compliant with IEEE 802.3 Clause 45.

When to Use an MDIO Interface

Use the MDIO Interface component in a PHY management interface to read and write the PHY control and status registers. They configure each PHY before operation and monitor link status during operation.

The component can be configured to generate an interrupt for any frame received from the MDIO bus. In Basic mode, it lets users implement their own data handling algorithms in firmware. In Advanced mode, it can be configured to automatically handle all the registers in hardware without CPU intervention.

Input/Output Connections

This section describes the various input and output connections for the MDIO Interface component. An asterisk (*) in the list of I/Os indicates that the I/O may be hidden on the symbol under the conditions listed in the description of that I/O.

mdc – Input

MDC is the bus clock provided by the MDIO Host. It is directly connected to the physical MDC input pin. Set the **Sync mode** parameter (on the pins component Configure dialog) to Transparent for a pin connected to mdc input.

clock – Input

This clock is used for internal logic timing. Refer to the [Clock Selection](#) section for a detailed description on component clock requirements.

phy_addr – Input *

Physical port address. Displays if a **Hardware** option is set for the [Physical](#) parameter. The address width can be three or five bits depending on [Address width](#) parameter settings. Setting the address width to three bits allows component to respond to four different physical addresses from an MDIO frame. That is, the two most significant address bits from an MDIO frame will be ignored by the component. For example, if a 3-bit physical address is set to 0x4, the component will respond to the following address values: 0x04, 0x0C, 0x14, and 0x1C.

mdio – Inout *

A bidirectional pin that transmits or receives data. The pin connected to mdio should be configured to have **Drive mode** as “Open drain, drains low” and **Sync mode** as “Transparent.” The mdio terminal displays if the [Enable external OE](#) parameter is unchecked.

mdio_in – Input *

MDIO signal driven by the Host. Displays when the [Enable external OE](#) option is checked.

mdio_out – Output *

MDIO signal driven by the MDIO Interface. Displays when the [Enable external OE](#) option is checked.

enable – Input

Synchronous active high enable signal.

interrupt – Output

When configured in **Basic mode**, this output generates a pulse in the end of the frame only if the physical address and device address match the pre-configured values.

In **Advanced mode**, a pulse is generated when the MDIO Host finishes a writing operation and the associated register is configured to trigger interrupt on write.

force_cor – Input *

Forces a clear on read for the current MDIO address. Displays if an **Advanced** option is set for the [Configuration](#) parameter.

en_page[x] – Input *

Enable/disable the corresponding register space. When the page is disabled, the component drives high during the data portion of a read frame and ignores the data of a write frame. The width of this signal depends on the number of register spaces managed by the component. Displays if an **Advanced** option is set for the [Configuration](#) parameter.

read – Output *

This output generates a pulse when the MDIO Host finishes a reading operation and the associated register is configured to trigger interrupt on read. Displays if an **Advanced** option is set for the [Configuration](#) parameter.

address – Output *

This output generates a pulse in the end of every address frame sent by the MDIO Host. Displays if an **Advanced** option is set for the [Configuration](#) parameter.

cor – Output *

This output generates a pulse when a read frame is received and the register is configured to be cleared on read. Displays if an **Advanced** option is set for the [Configuration](#) parameter.

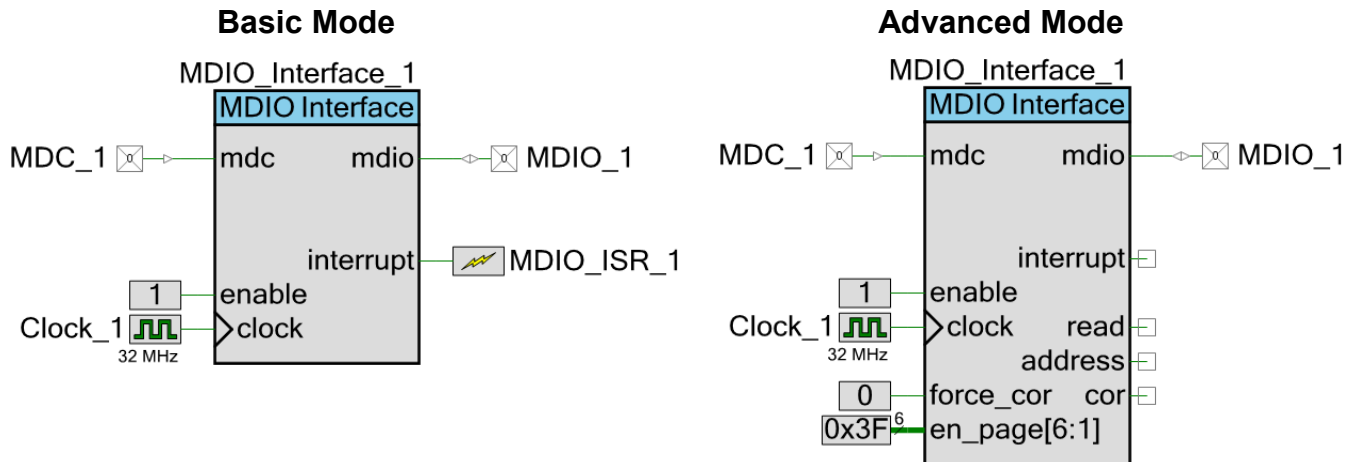
aux[4:1] – Output *

Outputs auxiliary bits associated with a register that is being accessed. Displays if an **Advanced** option is set for the [Configuration](#) parameter and the [Enable auxiliary bits](#) option is checked.



Schematic Macro Information

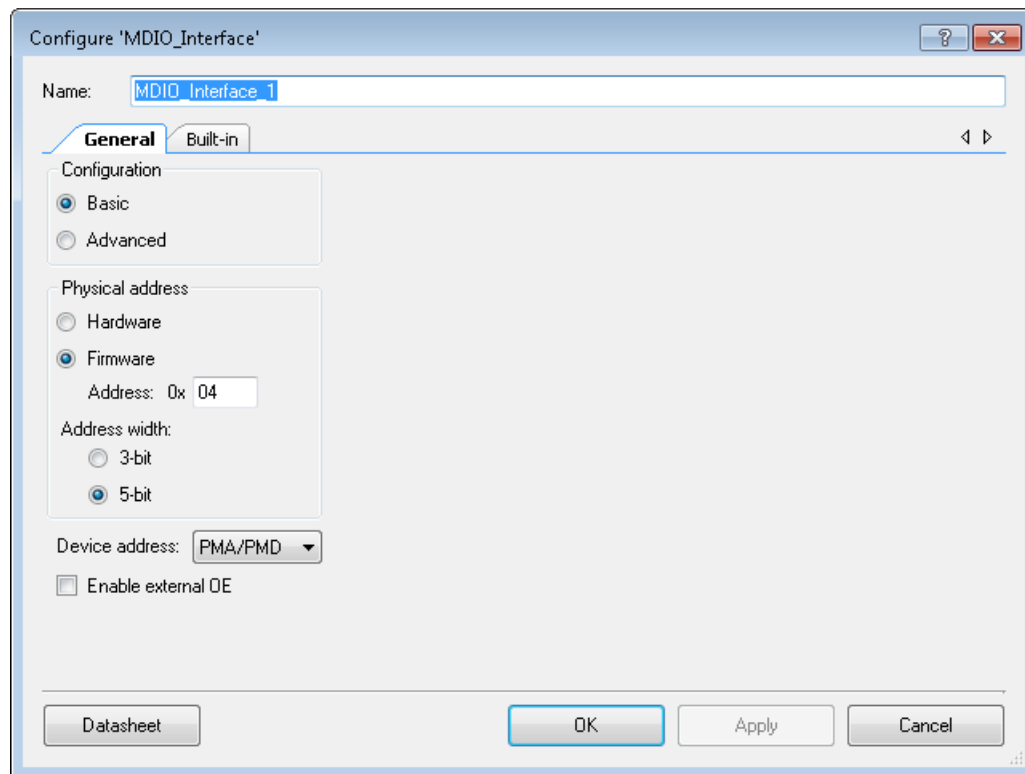
The PSoC Creator Component Catalog provides two macros for Basic and Advanced mode operation as shown in the following diagrams. These macros contain the MDIO Interface component already connected to a digital pin, clock, and an interrupt. The **Sync mode** parameter (on the pins component Configure dialog) is set to Transparent on the mdc and mdio pins.



Component Parameters

Drag an MDIO Interface component onto your design and double-click it to open the Configure dialog. This dialog has the following tabs with different parameters.

Basic Tab



Configuration

Determines which mode the component operates – **Basic** (default) or **Advanced**.

Physical address

Specifies whether the physical address is updated using [phy_addr](#) port address bus or firmware API, and the default physical address if a **Firmware** option is set. Options for the address mode are **Firmware** (default) or **Hardware**.

The address width can be set to **3** or **5** bits (default). The address value can be set between 0 and 0x1F for 5-bit address physical address or between 0 and 7 when 3-bit address is selected. The default setting is **0x04**.

Device address

Specifies the device type of the MDIO Interface. The value can be set to **PMA/PMD**, **WIS**, **PCS**, **PHY XS** or **DTE XS**. The default setting is **PMA/PMD**.

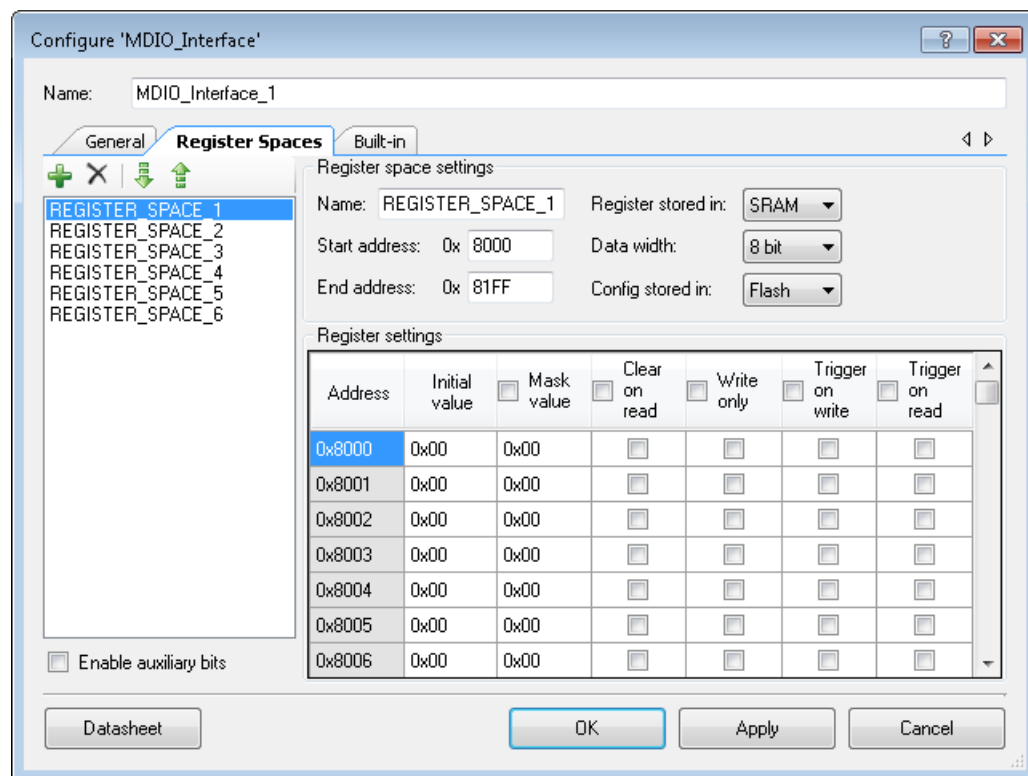


Enable external OE

Allows you to split the **mdio** bidirectional in the **mdio_in** input and **mdio_out** output signals. Options = Checked or unchecked. Enabling this option exposes the **mdio** inout to **mdio_in** input and **mdio_out** output on the symbol. (Default = unchecked).

Register Spaces Tab

This tab is available only in **Advanced mode** and follows the CFP Register Set specified in the CFP MSA specification. The tab allows you to allocate CFP register spaces and configuring parameters for each single register that belongs to the allocated register spaces.



Enable auxiliary bits

Globally enables auxiliary bits field for all register spaces. Options = Checked or unchecked. (Default = Unchecked).

Name

Text field, 24 characters, used to create C MACROS for the quick access register space start address and end address. By default this field is labeled **REGISTER_SPACE_N** (where N=1..**Number of register spaces**).

Start address

Defines the start address in hex for each of the allocated register spaces. The value can be set from 0x8000 to 0xFFFF.

End address

Defines the end address in hex for each of the allocated register spaces. The value can be set from 0x8000 to 0xFFFF and must be larger than the start address of the associated register space.

Register stored in

Determines the memory location of the register space. The register space data can be stored in either **Flash** or **SRAM** (default).

Data width

Specifies if the data is 8-bit or 16-bit width.

Config stored in

Determines the memory location of the configuration data associated with the register space. The register space configuration can be stored in either **Flash** (default) or **SRAM**.

Note The configuration of each register space contains four bytes of parameters for each register in this register space.

Initial value

Defines the register initial value in hex. Can be 8-bit or 16-bit value depending on the [Data width](#) parameter for the associated register space. (Default = 0).

Mask value

Defines the register writable bit mask in hex. Can be 8-bit or 16-bit value depending on the [Data width](#) parameter for the associated register space. Ignored if the associated register space is located in Flash. (Default = 0).

Clear on read

Defines the register to be clear on read. Options = Checked or unchecked. If checked, the register is cleared to 0 upon MDIO Host read. Ignored if the associated register space is located in Flash. (Default = Unchecked).

Note that clear on read is 16-bit wide operation. If an 8-bit register is configured to be clear on read, reading of this register will clear its value and the value stored in subsequent memory address.



Write only

Defines the register to be write only. Options = Checked or unchecked. If the MDIO Host reads a write only register, 0xFFFF is returned for the data portion of an MDIO frame. Ignored if the associated register space is located in Flash. (Default = Unchecked).

Trigger on write

Defines whether the [interrupt](#) output generates a pulse at the end of a write operation by the MDIO Host to the corresponding register. Options = Checked or unchecked. Ignored if the associated register space is located in Flash. (Default = Unchecked).

Trigger on read

Defines whether the [read](#) output generates a pulse at the end of a read operation by the MDIO Host to the corresponding register. Options = Checked or unchecked. Ignored if the associated register space is located in Flash. (Default = Unchecked).

Aux bits

Defines the 4-bit binary value exposing to the [aux\[4:1\]](#) output when the corresponding register is accessed by the MDIO Host. These bits are required when a specific register access needs to be indicated directly to other hardware. Displays when the [Enable auxiliary bits](#) option is checked. Ignored if the associated register space is located in Flash (Default = 0).

Application Programming Interface

Application Programming Interface (API) routines allow you to configure the component using software. The following table lists and describes the interface to each function. The subsequent sections discuss each function in more detail.

By default, PSoC Creator assigns the instance name “MDIO_Interface_1” to the first instance of a component in a given design. You can rename the instance to any unique value that follows the syntactic rules for identifiers. The instance name becomes the prefix of every global function name, variable, and constant symbol. For readability, the instance name used in the following table is “MDIO_Interface.”

Functions

Function	Description
MDIO_Interface_Start()	Initializes and enables the MDIO Interface.
MDIO_Interface_Stop()	Disables the MDIO Interface.
MDIO_Interface_Init()	Initializes default configuration provided with customizer.
MDIO_Interface_Enable()	Enables the MDIO Interface.

Function	Description
MDIO_Interface_EnableInt()	Enables the interrupt output terminal.
MDIO_Interface_DisableInt()	Disables the interrupt output terminal.
MDIO_Interface_SetPhyAddress()	Sets the physical address for the MDIO Interface.
MDIO_Interface_UpdatePhyAddress()	Updates the physical address of the MDIO Interface.
MDIO_Interface_SetDevAddress()	Sets the device address for the MDIO Interface.
MDIO_Interface_GetData()	Returns the value stored in the given address.
MDIO_Interface_SetData()	Sets the argument value in the given address.
MDIO_Interface_SetBits()	Sets the specified bits at the specified address.
MDIO_Interface_GetAddress()	Returns the last address written by the MDIO Host.
MDIO_Interface_GetConfiguration()	Returns a pointer to the configuration array of the given register space.
MDIO_Interface_PutData()	Sets the data to be transmitted to the MDIO Host.
MDIO_Interface_ProcessFrame()	Processes the last frame received from the MDIO Host.
MDIO_Interface_Sleep()	Stops the MDIO Interface and saves the user configuration.
MDIO_Interface_Wakeup()	Restores the user configuration and enables the MDIO Interface.
MDIO_Interface_SaveConfig()	Saves the current user configuration.
MDIO_Interface_RestoreConfig()	Restores the user configuration.

void MDIO_Interface_Start(void)

- Description:** This is the preferred method to begin component operation. This function sets the initVar variable, calls the MDIO_Interface_Init() function, and then calls the MDIO_Interface_Enable() function.
- Parameters:** None
- Return Value:** None
- Side Effects:** If the initVar variable is already set, this function only calls the MDIO_Interface_Enable() function.

void MDIO_Interface_Stop(void)

- Description:** Disables the MDIO Interface. If the component is configured to operate in Advanced mode, this function disables all internal DMA channels.
- Parameters:** None
- Return Value:** None
- Side Effects:** None



void MDIO_Interface_Init(void)

Description: Initializes or restores default MDIO Interface configuration provided with customizer. Initializes internal DMA channels if the component is configured to operate in Advanced mode. It is not necessary to call MDIO_Interface_Init() because the MDIO_Interface_Start() routine calls this function, which is the preferred method to begin component operation.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void MDIO_Interface_Enable(void)

Description: Activates the hardware and begins component operation. It is not necessary to call MDIO_Interface_Enable() because the MDIO_Interface_Start() routine calls this function, which is the preferred method to begin component operation.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: Enables the terminal output interrupt if it was disabled by MDIO_Interface_DisableInt() API.

void MDIO_Interface_EnableInt(void)

Description: Enables the terminal output interrupt.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void MDIO_Interface_DisableInt(void)

Description: Disables the terminal output interrupt.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void MDIO_Interface_SetPhyAddress(uint8 phyAddr)

- Description:** Sets the 5-bit or 3-bit physical address for the MDIO slave device. For 3-bit address, the two most significant address bits from an MDIO frame will be ignored. For example, if 3-bit physical address is set to 0x4, the component will respond to the following physical addresses from an MDIO frame: 0x04, 0x0C, 0x14, and 0x1C.
- Parameters:** phyAddr: The physical address value.
- Return Value:** None
- Side Effects:** Overwrites the default physical address defined in the customizer.

void MDIO_Interface_UpdatePhyAddress(void)

- Description:** Updates the physical address based on the current value of [phy_addr](#) input signal. If a **Firmware** option is set for the [Physical address](#) parameter, the address is set equal to the default value from the customizer.
- Parameters:** None
- Return Value:** None
- Side Effects:** None

void MDIO_Interface_SetDevAddress(uint8 devAddr)

- Description:** Sets the 5-bit device address for the MDIO Interface.
- Parameters:** devAddr: The device address value.
- Return Value:** None
- Side Effects:** Overwrites the default device address defined in the customizer.

cystatus MDIO_Interface_GetData(uint16 address, const uint16 *regData, uint16 numWords)

Description: Returns N values starting from the given address. If any address does not belong to the allocated register space, it returns an error. This API is only available in Advanced mode.

Parameters: address: address to be accessed.
regData: array with the read data.
numWords: number of words to be read.

Return Value:

Value	Description
CYRET_SUCCESS	Successful
CYRET_BAD_PARAM	One or more invalid parameters
CYRET_TIMEOUT	Operation timed out

Side Effects: None

cystatus MDIO_Interface_SetData(uint16 address, const uint16 *regData, uint16 numWords)

Description: Writes N values starting from the given address. If any address does not belong to the allocated register space or the register space is located in Flash, it returns an error. This API is only available in Advanced mode and if at least one register space is located in SRAM.

Parameters: address: address to be accessed.
regData: array with the data to be written.
numWords: number of words to be written.

Return Value:

Value	Description
CYRET_SUCCESS	Successful
CYRET_BAD_PARAM	One or more invalid parameters
CYRET_TIMEOUT	Operation timed out

Side Effects: None

cystatus MDIO_Interface_SetBits(uint16 address, uint16 regBits)

Description: Sets the bits at the given address. If the address does not belong to the allocated register space or the register space is located in Flash, it returns an error. This API is only available in Advanced mode and if at least one register space is located in SRAM.

Parameters: address: address to be accessed.
regBits: bits to be set.

Return Value:

Value	Description
CYRET_SUCCESS	Successful
CYRET_BAD_PARAM	One or more invalid parameters
CYRET_TIMEOUT	Operation timed out

Side Effects: None

uint16 MDIO_Interface_GetAddress(void)

Description: Returns the last address written by the MDIO Host.

Parameters: None

Return Value: The last written address.

Side Effects: None

uint8 MDIO_Interface_GetConfiguration(uint8 regSpace)

Description: Returns a pointer to the configuration array of the given register space.

Parameters: regSpace: the register space index.

Return Value: Pointer to the configuration array.

Side Effects: None

uint8 MDIO_Interface_PutData(uint16 regData)

Description: Writes the given data in the internal FIFO, which will be transmitted to the host in the next frame. Only available in Basic mode.

Parameters: regData: data to be transmitted.

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None



void MDIO_Interface_ProcessFrame(uint8* opCode, uint16* regData)

Description: Processes and parses the last frame received from the host. Only available in Basic mode.

Parameters: opCode: operational code.
regData: register data received.

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void MDIO_Interface_Sleep(void)

Description: This is the preferred routine to prepare the component for sleep. The MDIO_Interface_Sleep() routine saves the current component state. Then it calls the MDIO_Interface_Stop() function and calls MDIO_Interface_SaveConfig() to save the hardware configuration.

Call the MDIO_Interface_Sleep() function before calling the CyPmSleep() or the CyPmHibernate() function. See the PSoC Creator *System Reference Guide* for more information about power-management functions.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void MDIO_Interface_Wakeup(void)

Description: This is the preferred routine to restore the component to the state when MDIO_Interface_Sleep() was called. The MDIO_Interface_Wakeup() function calls the MDIO_Interface_RestoreConfig() function to restore the configuration. If the component was enabled before the MDIO_Interface_Sleep() function was called, the MDIO_Interface_Wakeup() function also re-enables the component.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: Calling the MDIO_Interface_Wakeup() function without first calling the MDIO_Interface_Sleep() or MDIO_Interface_SaveConfig() function can produce unexpected behavior.

void MDIO_Interface_SaveConfig(void)

- Description:** This function saves the component configuration and non-retention registers. It also saves the current component parameter values, as defined in the Configure dialog or as modified by appropriate APIs. This function is called by the MDIO_Interface_Sleep() function.
- Parameters:** None
- Return Value:** None
- Side Effects:** None

void MDIO_Interface_RestoreConfig(void)

- Description:** This function restores the component configuration and nonretention registers. It also restores the component parameter values to what they were before calling the MDIO_Interface_Sleep() function.
- Parameters:** None
- Return Value:** None
- Side Effects:** If this API is called before MDIO_Interface_SaveConfig(), the component configurations will be restored to their default settings.

Global Variables

Variable	Description
MDIO_Interface_initVar	MDIO_Interface_initVar indicates whether the MDIO Interface has been initialized. The variable is initialized to 0 and set to 1 the first time MDIO_Interface_Start() is called. This allows the component to restart without reinitialization after the first call to the MDIO_Interface_Start() routine. If reinitialization of the component is required, then the MDIO_Interface_Init() function can be called before the MDIO_Interface_Start() or MDIO_Interface_Enable() function.

Variable	Description
MDIO_Interface_registerConfig_N[] (Advanced mode only)	<p>Stores register configuration associated with the register space N. N=1..8 – the number of register spaces allocated by the component. Any of these arrays can be accessed directly using associated API constant described in API Constants section later in this document.</p> <p>Note that the configuration of each register space contains four bytes of parameters for each register in this register space. These parameters are stored in the C structure declared as follows:</p> <pre>typedef struct { uint16 mask; /* 16 bit writable mask */ uint8 ctrlReg; /* Register configuration */ uint8 reserved; /* Reserved */ }</pre> <p>mask: defines register bit access type from Host. 0 - R. 1 - R/W. All bits are R/W from component APIs.</p> <p>ctrlReg: register configuration bits</p> <p>bit 0: generate pulse on read</p> <p>bit 1: generate pulse on write</p> <p>bit 2: write only</p> <p>bit 3: clear on read</p> <p>bit 7-4: auxiliary bits (aux[4:1])</p> <p>For each allocated register space, the MDIO_Interface_registerConfig_N[] is initialized based on the register settings in customizer. Usually there is no need to access or modify these arrays.</p>
MDIO_Interface_registerSpace_N[] (Advanced mode only)	<p>Stores register values for the register space N. N=1..8 – the number of register spaces allocated by the component. Any of these arrays can be accessed directly using associated API constant described in API Constants section later in this document. The preferred method to access these arrays is to use the MDIO_GetData() function to obtain the register values, and MDIO_SetData() function to modify the register values within the MDIO_Interface_registerSpace_N[] array.</p>

API Constants

Variable ^[1]	Description
MDIO_Interface_ADDRESS	Operation code for an address frame
MDIO_Interface_WRITE	Operation code for a write frame
MDIO_Interface_READ	Operation code for a read frame
MDIO_Interface_POS_READ	Operation code for a post read frame

¹. RegSpaceName – the name entered in customizer for a given register space.

Variable ^[1]	Description
MDIO_Interface_NUMBER_OF_PAGES	Number of allocated register spaces
MDIO_Interface_RegSpaceName_IDX	Index of the register space
MDIO_Interface_RegSpaceName_START	Starting address of the register space
MDIO_Interface_RegSpaceName_END	Ending address of the register space
MDIO_Interface_RegSpaceName_PTR	Extern reference to the array that stores register data for the associated register space
MDIO_Interface_RegSpaceName_CONFIG_PTR	Extern reference to the array that stores configuration data for the associated register space

Sample Firmware Source Code

PSoC Creator provides many example projects that include schematics and example code in the Find Example Project dialog. For component-specific examples, open the dialog from the Component Catalog or an instance of the component in a schematic. For general examples, open the dialog from the Start Page or **File** menu. As needed, use the **Filter Options** in the dialog to narrow the list of projects available to select.

Refer to the “Find Example Project” topic in the PSoC Creator Help for more information.

MISRA Compliance

This section describes the MISRA-C:2004 compliance and deviations for the component. There are two types of deviations defined:

- project deviations – deviations that are applicable for all PSoC Creator components
- specific deviations – deviations that are applicable only for this component

This section provides information on component-specific deviations. Project deviations are described in the MISRA Compliance section of the *System Reference Guide* along with information on the MISRA compliance verification environment.

The MDIO Interface component has the following specific deviations:

MISRA-C:2004 Rule	Rule Class (Required/ Advisory)	Rule Description	Description of Deviation(s)
11.4	A	A cast should not be performed between a pointer to object type and a different pointer to object type.	The casts between a pointer to object type and a different pointer to object type is used to map a CFP register space to the component internal memory when configuring DMA data movement.



MISRA-C:2004 Rule	Rule Class (Required/Advisory)	Rule Description	Description of Deviation(s)
19.7	A	A function should be used in preference to a function-like macro.	<p>Deviations with function-like macros to allow for more efficient code.</p> <p>The component allocates 8 or 16-bit registers in Flash or SRAM. Macros with arguments are used to quickly determine register width and memory location.</p>

This component has the following embedded components: DMA. Refer to the corresponding component datasheet for information on their MISRA compliance and specific deviations.

API Memory Usage

The component memory usage varies significantly, depending on the compiler, device, number of APIs used and component configuration. The following table provides the memory usage for all APIs available in the given component configuration.

The measurements have been done with associated compiler configured in Release mode with optimization set for Size. For a specific design, the map file generated by the compiler can be analyzed to determine the memory usage.

Configuration	PSoC 3 (Keil_PK51)		PSoC 4 (GCC)		PSoC 5LP (GCC)	
	Flash Bytes	SRAM Bytes	Flash Bytes	SRAM Bytes	Flash Bytes	SRAM Bytes
Basic	365	5	N/A	N/A	460	7
Advanced ^[2]	4.3K + R _{FLS}	53 + R _{SRAM}	N/A	N/A	2.8K + R _{FLS}	86 + R _{SRAM}

² In Advanced mode, the component automatically allocates and manages CFP register table. R_{FLS} and R_{SRAM} are the Flash and SRAM memory usage to store the register data and configuration. They can be calculated using the following equations:

$$R_{SRAM} = 16 * PAGE_NUM + REG_NUM_SRAM_{8-BIT} + 2 * REG_NUM_SRAM_{16-BIT} + 4 * REG_NUM_CFG_SRAM$$

$$R_{FLS} = 8 * PAGE_NUM + REG_NUM_FLS_{8-BIT} + 2 * REG_NUM_FLS_{16-BIT} + 4 * REG_NUM_CFG_FLS, \text{ where:}$$

- PAGE_NUM – Number of allocated register pages
- REG_NUM_SRAM_{8-BIT} and REG_NUM_SRAM_{16-BIT} – Number of 8 and 16-bit registers stored in SRAM
- REG_NUM_FLS_{8-BIT} and REG_NUM_FLS_{16-BIT} – Number of 8 and 16-bit registers stored in Flash
- REG_NUM_CFG_SRAM – Number of registers with configuration stored in SRAM
- REG_NUM_CFG_FLS – Number of registers with the configuration stored in Flash

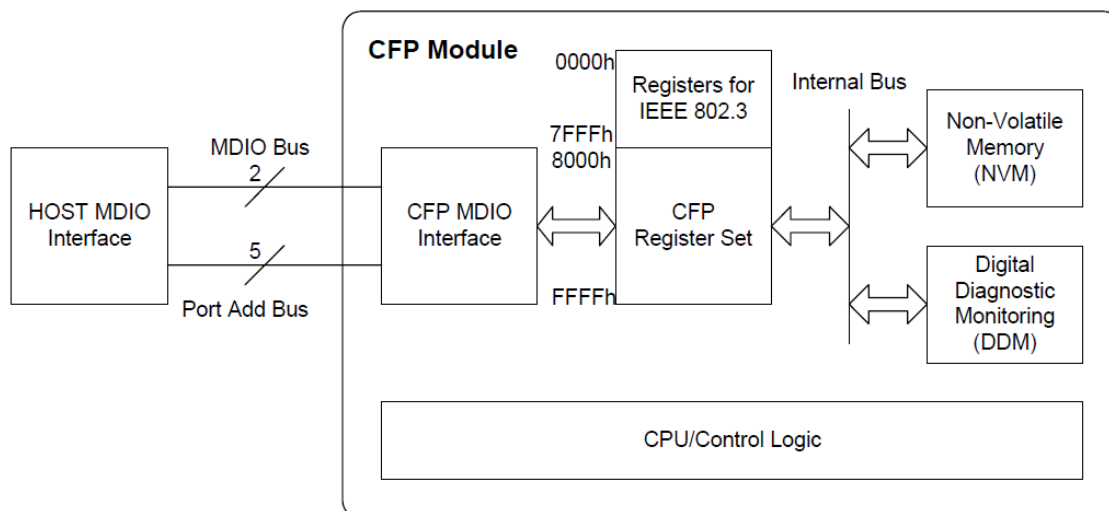
Functional Description

Definitions

- **CFP Module** – C Form-factor Pluggable (CFP) Optical Module for 40-Gbps and 100-Gbps Ethernet.
- **MDIO Host** – Main system processor that controls and monitors the startup, shutdown and operation of the CFP Optical Module(s).
- **CFP Management Interface** – A management interface between the Host and the CFP Module for control and diagnostics.
- **Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) Bus** – An industry-standard (IEEE 802.3) serial bus that consists of MDC and MDIO hardware signals. MDC is the MDIO Clock line driven by the Host and MDIO is the bi-directional data line driven by both the Host and module depending upon the data directions.
- **CFP Register Set** – Stores CFP Optical Module ID information, configuration, diagnostic data and vendor-specific data configured as 16-bit words, each occupying one MDIO address.

CFP Module overview

The MDIO_Slave component supports the IEEE 802.3 standards for the Media Independent (MII) clause 45 specification. It is used in agreement with the CFP Management Interface, which specifies the use of MDIO bus as the management interface between a host and a CFP module. The block diagram of the CFP module is shown in the following figure.



The MDIO Host uses this interface to control and monitor the startup, shutdown and normal operation of the CFP modules it manages. At the same bus, multiple slaves can be connected to

the same host with different bus addresses. The address of the module can be configured through the Port Address bus.

The component interfaces with the host through two lines: a data line designated as MDIO bus, and a clock line designated as MDC. The MDIO bus is bidirectional and is transmitted at the rate specified in MDC. The MDC clock then is driven by the host to control the communication rate.

Once enabled, the MDIO Interface component continuously monitors and communicates with the MDIO Host device. In basic mode, the end of each MDIO frame triggers an interrupt that allows the user to transfer this captured data in the FIFO to the system memory by using the necessary API. The advanced mode examines the packet information and allows the packet transfers to take place to and from the system memory.

When running in advance mode, the MDIO component allocates CFP register table automatically based on the customizer settings. The component supports the following register access types:

- Read only registers
- Read/write registers
- Read only and read/write mixed within a 16-bit word environment
- Clear on read registers
- Write only registers

All these features are handled in hardware when the MDIO Host sends a read/write frame.

If the MDIO Host reads a Write only register, 0xFFFF is returned to the Host. If the MDIO Host writes in a read only register or in a read only bits, the whole frame or the read only bits are ignored by the MDIO Interface component.

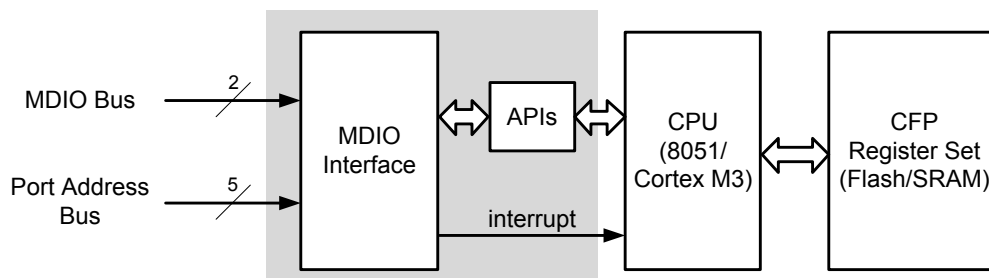
Any access to addresses between 0x0000 and 0x7FFF is ignored (no activity in the MDIO bus).

Block Diagram and Configuration

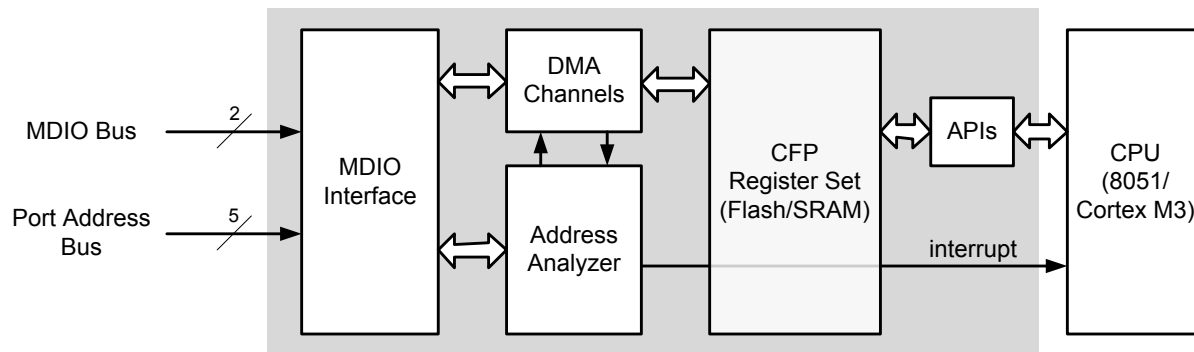
The MDIO Interface component is implemented as a set of configured UDBs. In Basic mode, it triggers an interrupt for any frame received from the MDIO bus that allows the user to implement their own CFP Register Set along with data handling algorithms firmware.

In Advanced mode, it can be configured to automatically allocate and handle CFP Register Set in hardware without CPU intervention. The component uses DMAs to make the transfers to and from the system SRAM/Flash. The implementation is shown in the following block diagrams.

MDIO Interface (Basic mode)



MDIO Interface (Advanced mode)



Clock Selection

When the component operates in **Basic mode**, the clock rate must be set at least 8x the MDC bus clock. In **Advanced mode**, it is recommended to clock the component from the BUS_CLK configured to at least 40 MHz. To guarantee the timing requirements specified in the CFP MSA specification the component must operate at 40 MHz clock rate.

Registers

The MDIO Interface component has several control and status registers that are used by the firmware APIs to control operation and monitor status. None of these registers are accessible directly by user firmware.



Resources

The MDIO Interface component is placed throughout the UDB array. When configured in Advanced mode, the component uses DMAs to make the transfers to and from the system SRAM/Flash. The component utilizes the following resources.

Configuration	Resource Type					
	Datapath Cells	Macrocells	Status Cells	Control Cells	DMA Channels	Interrupts
Basic mode	2	16	2	2	–	–
Advanced mode	8	59	3	5	10	–

DC and AC Electrical Characteristics

Specifications are valid for $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $T_J \leq 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, except where noted.
Specifications are valid for 1.71 V to 5.5 V, except where noted.

DC Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	0.8	–	5.5	V
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	-0.5	–	0.42	V
$V_{OH}^{[3]}$	Output high voltage ($I_{OH} = -100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$)	–	–	–	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage ($I_{OL} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$)	0.001	–	0.002	V
$I_{OH}^{[4]}$	Output high current ($V_{OH} = 1.0\text{ V}$)	–	–	–	mA
I_{OL}	Output low current ($V_{OL} = 0.2\text{ V}$)	10	–	–	mA
C_i	Input Capacitance	–	–	7	pF

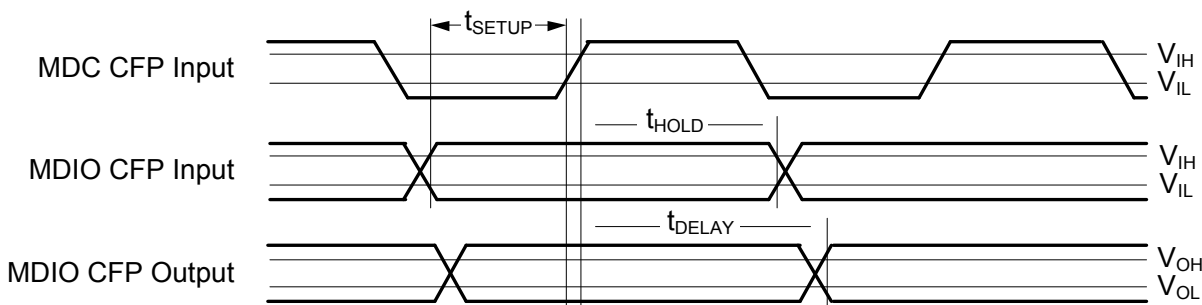
AC Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
f_{MDC}	MDC clock frequency	–	–	4.4	MHz
f_{CLOCK}	Component clock frequency	$8 * f_{MDC}$	40	–	MHz
t_{SETUP}	Host MDIO setup time	10	–	–	ns
t_{HOLD}	Host MDIO hold time	10	–	–	ns
t_{DELAY}	CFP MDIO delay time	–	–	150	ns

³ PSoC output driver is open drain, so V_{OH} is determined by pullup resistor on the MDIO bus.

⁴ I_{OH} is not applicable to open drain drivers.

MDC/MDIO Timing Diagram



How to Use STA results for Characteristics Data

MDIO setup and hold time

The setup and hold time are not provided directly by the STA. However, the data provided in the STA results indicates some of the internal logic timing constraints that can be used for timing calculation. To guarantee the timing requirements for your system, the relationship between MDC and MDIO must meet the following equation:

$$-t_{H_CFP} + t_{S_MC} \leq t_{DELAY} \leq t_{S_CFP}$$

where:

t_{DELAY} = difference between MDIO and MDC path delays at component inputs

t_{S_CFP} = setup time requirement provided by the MDIO host device

t_{H_CFP} = hold time requirement provided by the MDIO host device

t_{S_MC} = setup time requirement of PSoC macrocell (3.51 ns)

The difference between MDIO and MDC path delays can be found in the Input to Clock Section of the STA report as shown below. (The pins connected to mdc and mdio component inputs are named MDC and MDIO correspondingly):

- Input To Clock Section

- MDC(0)_PAD

Source	Destination	Delay (ns)
MDIO(0)_PAD:in	\MDIO_Interface:bMDIO:mdio_reg/main_0	1.377

Slack for the setup time is $(t_{S_CFP} - t_{DELAY})$, and slack for the hold time is $(t_{H_CFP} + t_{DELAY} - t_{S_MC})$. For example, $t_{DELAY} = 1.377$ ns, $t_{S_CFP} = 10$ ns and $t_{H_CFP} = 10$ ns result in about 8.6 ns slack for the setup time and about 7.9 ns for the hold time.



MDIO delay time

The MDIO delay time is determined as a sum of the delay through the component which is five component clocks and the clock to output time of the device that is about 25 ns. To meet the delay time specified in the CFP MSA spec, clock everything from the BUS_CLK running at least at 40 MHz. This results in about 150 ns delay.

References

- [CFP MSA Management Interface Specification v2.0](#)
- [CFP MSA Hardware Specification v1.4](#)

Component Changes

This section lists the major changes in the component from the previous version.

Version	Description of Changes	Reason for Changes/Impact																																																								
1.20	Corrected a problem that caused component failures in Basic mode of operation when the data portion of received MDIO frame matched one of the specified data patterns and device address was set to PMA/PD (0x01), PCS (0x03) or DTE XS (0x05). Advanced mode of operation and device addresses WIS (0x02) and PHY XS (0x04) were not affected.	<p>The component failed to operate in Basic mode when the data bits of the MDIO frame matched specific data patterns for the following Device addresses:</p> <p>PMA/PD</p> <table><tr><td>X</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td></td><td>PHYADDR</td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <p>PCS</p> <table><tr><td>X</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td></td><td>PHYADDR</td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td></td><td>PHYADDR</td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <p>DTE XS</p> <table><tr><td>X</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td></td><td>PHYADDR</td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <p>For example, if device address = PMA/PD and physical address (PHYADDR) = 0x04, the failures occurred for the following data: 0x6040, 0x6240, 0x6440, 0x6640, 0xE040, 0xE240, 0xE440, 0xE640.</p>	X	1	1	0	0	X	X		PHYADDR		0	0	0	0	X	1	1	0	0	X	X		PHYADDR		0	0	0	1	X	X	1	1	0	0	X	X		PHYADDR		0	0	0	X	1	1	0	0	X	X		PHYADDR		0	0	1	0
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X	1	1	0	0	X	X		PHYADDR		0	0	1	0																																													
Added the option to set 5-bit or 3-bit physical address. When 3-bit address is set, the component will respond to four different physical addresses from an MDIO frame.	Improvements based on usability feedbacks. No impact on existing designs.																																																									
A read attempt to a write only register returns logic low for turnaround (TA) bits. Previously logic high was returned.	Compliance with the requirements of the CFP MSA specification. MDIO Hosts that check TA bits expect them to be logic low for a read frame.																																																									
Corrected a problem with detection a DMA completion status in SetBits() API function.	Function may return before operation completeness.																																																									

Version	Description of Changes	Reason for Changes/Impact
	Datasheet update and corrections.	To reflect all changes in version 1.20.
1.10	Added aux[4:1] output and auxiliary bits support in customizer.	Allows indication of specific register access directly to other hardware.
	Improved logic timing model to meet the setup and hold requirements specified in the CFP MSA Hardware specification.	Compliance the timing requirements specified in the CFP MSA Hardware specification. Note The pins connected to mdc/mdio terminals must be configured to have Sync mode parameter set to Transparent.
	Implemented 255 us timeouts and improved status reporting for the SetData(), GetData() and SetBits() APIs.	Improves reliability for the SetData(), GetData() and SetBits() APIs.
	A read attempt to the disabled register page returns 0xFFFF for the data portion of a read frame. Previously 0x0000 was returned.	Compliance with the requirements of the CFP MSA specification.
	Removed PSoC 5 support	PSoC 5 is no longer supported starting from PSoC Creator 3.0 release.
1.0.a	Datasheet update and corrections	
1.0	Version 1.0 is the first release of the MDIO Interface component	

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