

IOb-Eth

Ethernet MAC IP core

January 15, 2026

User Guide, V0.1, Build 127bdde





Document Version History

Version	Date	Person	Changes from previous version
0.1	January 15, 2026	AN	Initial document version





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1 Introduction

IOb-Eth is an Ethernet MAC IP core written in Verilog, which users can download for free, modify, simulate and implement in FPGA. The core supports 10/100 Mbps operation, featuring PHY, MDIO MDC, control and data interfaces. The control interface supports AXI-Lite, Wishbone, and the native IOb bus. The data interface supports AXI4 optionally the data can be driven through the control interface. It can run in baremetal or Linux using the open source Ethmac Linux drivers. The IP core can be synthesized fro both ASICs and FPGAs.

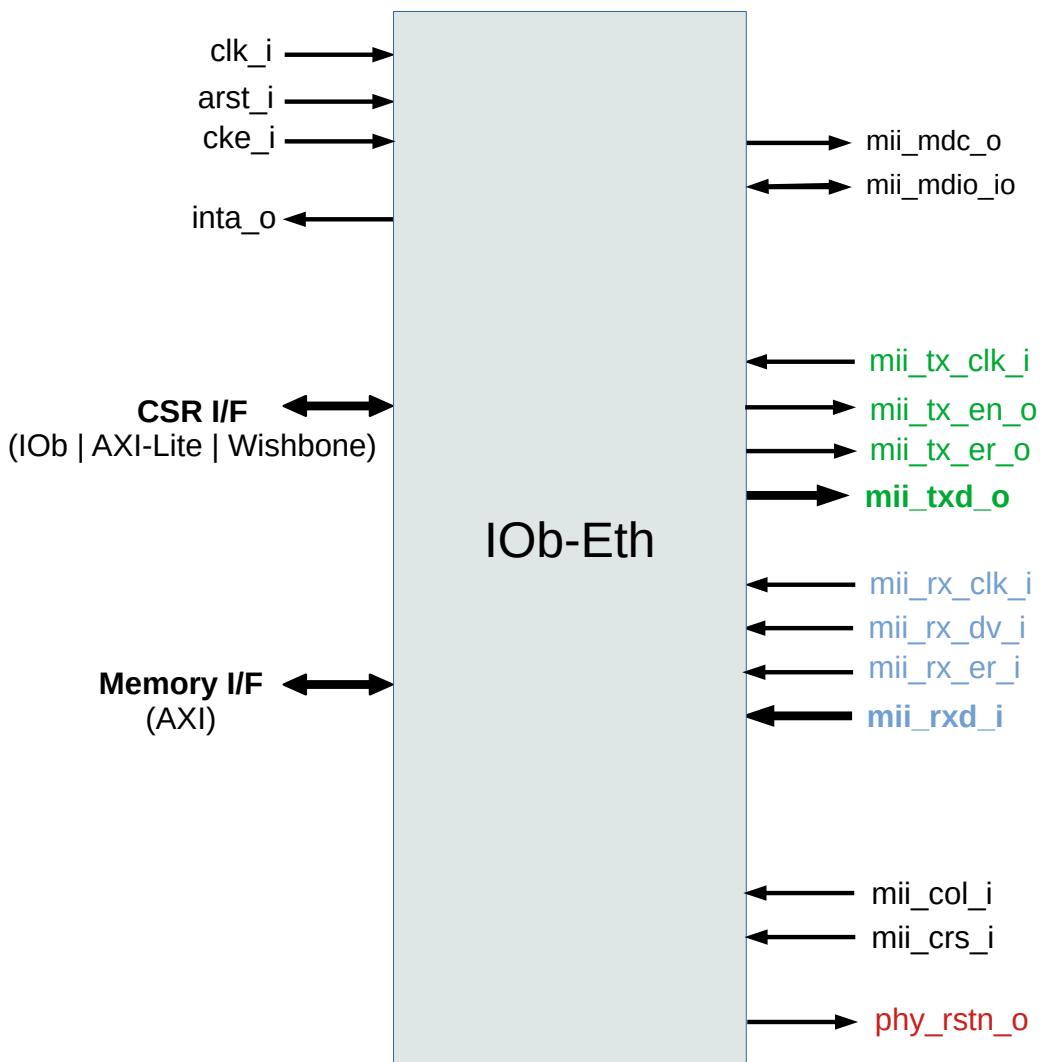


Figure 1: IP Core Symbol

1.1 Features

- 10/100 Mbps Operation
- MII interface
- AXI data interface
- Up to 128 Tx/Rx buffer descriptors
- Support for multiple control interface types: AXI-Lite, Wishbone, and IOb
- Features baremetal and Linux software drivers.

1.2 Deliverables

- Verilog RTL source code synthesizable for ASIC and FPGA
- Verilog testbench and simulation scripts for code coverage
- ASIC synthesis script and timing constraints
- FPGA synthesis scripts and timing constraints
- Bare-metal software driver and example user firmware
- Comprehensive user guide

2 Description

This section gives a detailed description of the IP core. The high-level block diagram is presented, along with a description of its subblocks. The parameters and macros that define the core configuration are listed and explained. The interface signals are enumerated and described; if timing diagrams are needed, they are shown after the interface signals. Finally the Control and Status Registers (CSR) are outlined and explained.

2.1 Block Diagram

Figure 2 presents a high-level block diagram of the core, followed by a brief description of each block.

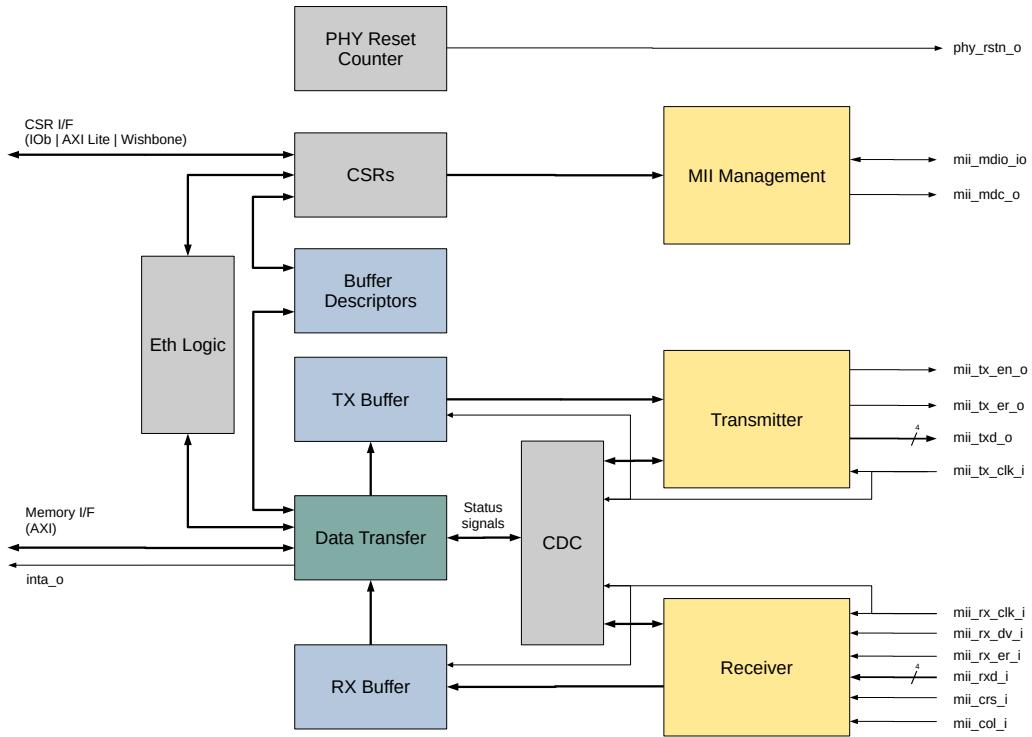


Figure 2: High-Level Block Diagram

The Verilog modules in the top-level entity of the core are described in the following tables. The table elements represent the subblocks in the Block Diagram.

Name	Description
csrs	The Control and Status Register block contains registers accessible by the software for controlling the IP core attached as a peripheral.
phy_reset_counter	Counter to generate initial PHY reset signal. Configurable duration based on counter reset value.
cdc	Clock domain crossing block, using internal synchronizers.
transmitter	Ethernet transmitter that reads payload bytes from a host interface, emits preamble/SFD and payload, computes and appends the CRC, and provides flow-control so the surrounding logic knows when the transmitter is ready for the next frame.
receiver	Ethernet receiver that detects frame start, captures the destination MAC and payload, writes received bytes to a host interface, and validates the frame with a CRC check; it produces a ready/received indication for higher-level logic.
tx_buffer	Buffer memory for data to be transmitted.
rx_buffer	Buffer memory for data received.
buffer_descriptors	Buffer descriptors memory.
data_transfer	Manages data transfers between ethernet modules and interfaces.
mii_management	Controls MII management signals.
eth_logic	Extra ethernet logic for interface between CSRs and Data Transfer block.

Table 1: Core subblocks.

2.2 Configuration

The following tables describe the IP core configuration. The core may be configured using macros or parameters:

'M' Macro: a Verilog macro or `define` directive is used to include or exclude code segments, to create core configurations that are valid for all instances of the core.

'P' Parameter: a Verilog parameter is passed to each instance of the core and defines the configuration of that particular instance.

Configuration	Type	Min	Typical	Max	Description
PREAMBLE	M	NA	8'h55	NA	Ethernet packet preamble value
PREAMBLE_LEN	M	NA	7	NA	Ethernet packet preamble length
SFD	M	NA	8'hD5	NA	Start Frame Delimiter
MAC_ADDR_LEN	M	NA	6	NA	Ethernet MAC address length
DATA_W	P	NA	32	128	Data bus width
AXI_ID_W	P	0	1	32	AXI ID bus width
AXI_ADDR_W	P	1	24	32	AXI address bus width
AXI_DATA_W	P	1	32	32	AXI data bus width
AXI_LEN_W	P	1	4	4	AXI burst length width
PHY_RST_CNT	P	NA	20'hFFFF	NA	PHY reset counter value. Sets the duration of the PHY reset signal. Suggest smaller value during simulation, like 20'h00100.
BD_NUM_LOG2	P	NA	7	7	Log2 amount of buffer descriptors
BUFFER_W	P	0	11	32	Buffer size
VERSION	M	NA	16'h0001	NA	Product version. This 16-bit macro uses nibbles to represent decimal numbers using their binary values. The two most significant nibbles represent the integral part of the version, and the two least significant nibbles represent the decimal part.

Table 2: General operation group

2.3 Interface Signals

The interface signals of the core are described in the following tables. Note that the output signals are registered in the core, while the input signals are not.

Name	Direction	Width	Description
clk_i	input	1	Clock
cke_i	input	1	Clock enable
rst_i	input	1	Asynchronous active-high reset

Table 3: Clock, clock enable and reset

Name	Direction	Width	Description
axi_araddr_o	output	AXI_ADDR_W	AXI address read channel byte address.

axi_arvalid_o	output	1	AXI address read channel valid.
axi_already_i	input	1	AXI address read channel ready.
axi_rdata_i	input	AXI_DATA_W	AXI read channel data.
axi_rresp_i	input	2	AXI read channel response.
axi_rvalid_i	input	1	AXI read channel valid.
axi_rready_o	output	1	AXI read channel ready.
axi_arid_o	output	AXI_ID_W	AXI address read channel ID.
axi_arlen_o	output	AXI_LEN_W	AXI address read channel burst length.
axi_arsize_o	output	3	AXI address read channel burst size.
axi_arburst_o	output	2	AXI address read channel burst type.
axi_arlock_o	output	2	AXI address read channel lock type.
axi_arcache_o	output	4	AXI address read channel memory type.
axi_arqos_o	output	4	AXI address read channel quality of service.
axi_rid_i	input	AXI_ID_W	AXI Read channel ID.
axi_rlast_i	input	1	AXI Read channel last word.
axi_awaddr_o	output	AXI_ADDR_W	AXI address write channel byte address.
axi_awvalid_o	output	1	AXI address write channel valid.
axi_awready_i	input	1	AXI address write channel ready.
axi_wdata_o	output	AXI_DATA_W	AXI write channel data.
axi_wstrb_o	output	AXI_DATA_W/8	AXI write channel write strobe.
axi_awvalid_o	output	1	AXI write channel valid.
axi_wready_i	input	1	AXI write channel ready.
axi_bresp_i	input	2	AXI write response channel response.
axi_bvalid_i	input	1	AXI write response channel valid.
axi_bready_o	output	1	AXI write response channel ready.
axi_awid_o	output	AXI_ID_W	AXI address write channel ID.
axi_awlen_o	output	AXI_LEN_W	AXI address write channel burst length.
axi_awsize_o	output	3	AXI address write channel burst size.
axi_awburst_o	output	2	AXI address write channel burst type.
axi_awlock_o	output	2	AXI address write channel lock type.
axi_awcache_o	output	4	AXI address write channel memory type.
axi_awqos_o	output	4	AXI address write channel quality of service.
axi_wlast_o	output	1	AXI Write channel last word flag.
axi_bid_i	input	AXI_ID_W	AXI Write response channel ID.

Table 4: AXI manager interface for external memory

Name	Direction	Width	Description
inta_o	output	1	Interrupt Output A

Table 5: Interrupt Output

Name	Direction	Width	Description
phy_rstn_o	output	1	Reset signal for PHY. Duration configurable via PHY_RST_CNT parameter.

Table 6: PHY reset output (active low)

Name	Direction	Width	Description

mii_tx_clk_i	input	1	Transmit Nibble or Symbol Clock. The PHY provides the MTxClk signal. It operates at a frequency of 25 MHz (100 Mbps) or 2.5 MHz (10 Mbps). The clock is used as a timing reference for the transfer of MTxD[3:0], MtxEn, and MTxErr.
mii_txd_o	output	4	Transmit Data Nibble. Signals are the transmit data nibbles. They are synchronized to the rising edge of MTxClk. When MtxEn is asserted, PHY accepts the MTxD.
mii_tx_en_o	output	1	Transmit Enable. When asserted, this signal indicates to the PHY that the data MTxD[3:0] is valid and the transmission can start. The transmission starts with the first nibble of the preamble. The signal remains asserted until all nibbles to be transmitted are presented to the PHY. It is deasserted prior to the first MTxClk, following the final nibble of a frame.
mii_tx_er_o	output	1	Transmit Coding Error. When asserted for one MTxClk clock period while MtxEn is also asserted, this signal causes the PHY to transmit one or more symbols that are not part of the valid data or delimiter set somewhere in the frame being transmitted to indicate that there has been a transmit coding error.
mii_rx_clk_i	input	1	Receive Nibble or Symbol Clock. The PHY provides the MRxClk signal. It operates at a frequency of 25 MHz (100 Mbps) or 2.5 MHz (10 Mbps). The clock is used as a timing reference for the reception of MRxD[3:0], MRxDV, and MRxErr.
mii_rxd_i	input	4	Receive Data Nibble. These signals are the receive data nibble. They are synchronized to the rising edge of MRxClk. When MRxDV is asserted, the PHY sends a data nibble to the Rx MAC. For a correctly interpreted frame, seven bytes of a preamble and a completely formed SFD must be passed across the interface.
mii_rx_dv_i	input	1	Receive Data Valid. The PHY asserts this signal to indicate to the Rx MAC that it is presenting the valid nibbles on the MRxD[3:0] signals. The signal is asserted synchronously to the MRxClk. MRxDV is asserted from the first recovered nibble of the frame to the final recovered nibble. It is then deasserted prior to the first MRxClk that follows the final nibble.
mii_rx_er_i	input	1	Receive Error. The PHY asserts this signal to indicate to the Rx MAC that a media error was detected during the transmission of the current frame. MRxErr is synchronous to the MRxClk and is asserted for one or more MRxClk clock periods and then deasserted.
mii_crs_i	input	1	Carrier Sense. The PHY asynchronously asserts the carrier sense MCrS signal after the medium is detected in a non-idle state. When deasserted, this signal indicates that the media is in an idle state (and the transmission can start).
mii_col_i	input	1	Collision Detected. The PHY asynchronously asserts the collision signal MColl after the collision has been detected on the media. When deasserted, no collision is detected on the media.
mii_mdio_io	inout	1	Management Data Input/Output. Bi-directional serial data channel for PHY/STA communication.
mii_mdc_o	output	1	Management Data Clock. This is a clock for the MDIO serial data channel.

Table 7: MII interface

Name	Direction	Width	Description
csrs_axil_araddr_i	input	12	AXI-Lite address read channel byte address.

csrs_axil_arvalid_i	input	1	AXI-Lite address read channel valid.
csrs_axil_arready_o	output	1	AXI-Lite address read channel ready.
csrs_axil_rdata_o	output	DATA_W	AXI-Lite read channel data.
csrs_axil_rresp_o	output	2	AXI-Lite read channel response.
csrs_axil_rvalid_o	output	1	AXI-Lite read channel valid.
csrs_axil_ready_i	input	1	AXI-Lite read channel ready.
csrs_axil_awaddr_i	input	12	AXI-Lite address write channel byte address.
csrs_axil_awvalid_i	input	1	AXI-Lite address write channel valid.
csrs_axil_awready_o	output	1	AXI-Lite address write channel ready.
csrs_axil_wdata_i	input	DATA_W	AXI-Lite write channel data.
csrs_axil_wstrb_i	input	DATA_W/8	AXI-Lite write channel write strobe.
csrs_axil_wvalid_i	input	1	AXI-Lite write channel valid.
csrs_axil_wready_o	output	1	AXI-Lite write channel ready.
csrs_axil_bresp_o	output	2	AXI-Lite write response channel response.
csrs_axil_bvalid_o	output	1	AXI-Lite write response channel valid.
csrs_axil_bready_i	input	1	AXI-Lite write response channel ready.

Table 8: Control and status interface, when selecting the AXI-Lite CSR interface.

Name	Direction	Width	Description
csrs_wb_dat_o	output	DATA_W	Data input.
csrs_wb_datout_i	input	DATA_W	Data output.
csrs_wb_ack_o	output	1	Acknowledge input. Indicates normal termination of a bus cycle.
csrs_wb_adr_i	input	12	Address output. Passes binary address.
csrs_wb_cyc_i	input	1	Cycle output. Indicates a valid bus cycle.
csrs_wb_sel_i	input	DATA_W/8	Select output. Indicates where valid data is expected on the data bus.
csrs_wb_stb_i	input	1	Strobe output. Indicates valid access.
csrs_wb_we_i	input	1	Write enable. Indicates write access.

Table 9: Control and status interface, when selecting the Wishbone CSR interface.

Name	Direction	Width	Description
csrs_iob_valid_i	input	1	Request address is valid.
csrs_iob_addr_i	input	12	Byte address.
csrs_iob_wdata_i	input	DATA_W	Write data.
csrs_iob_wstrb_i	input	DATA_W/8	Write strobe.
csrs_iob_rvalid_o	output	1	Read data valid.
csrs_iob_rdata_o	output	DATA_W	Read data.
csrs_iob_ready_o	output	1	Interface ready.

Table 10: Control and Status Registers interface (auto-generated)

2.4 Control and Status Registers

The software accessible registers of the core are described in the following tables. The tables give information on the name, read/write capability, address, hardware and software width, and a textual description. The addresses are byte aligned and given in hexadecimal format. The hardware width is the number of bits that the register occupies in the hardware, while the software width is the number of bits that the register occupies in the software. In each address, the right-justified field having "Hw width" bits conveys the relevant information. Each register has only one type of access, either read or write, meaning that reading from a write-only register will produce invalid data or writing to a read-only register will not have any effect.

Name	R/W	Addr	Width		Default	Description
			Hw	Sw		
MODER	RW	0x0	32	32	40960	Mode Register
INT_SOURCE	RW	0x4	32	32	0	Interrupt Source Register
INT_MASK	RW	0x8	32	32	0	Interrupt Mask Register
IPGT	RW	0xC	32	32	18	Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register
IPGR1	RW	0x10	32	32	12	Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 1
IPGR2	RW	0x14	32	32	18	Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 2
PACKETLEN	RW	0x18	32	32	4195840	Packet Length (minimum and maximum) Register
COLLCONF	RW	0x1C	32	32	61443	Collision and Retry Configuration
TX_BD_NUM	RW	0x20	32	32	64	Transmit Buffer Descriptor Number
CTRLMODER	RW	0x24	32	32	0	Control Module Mode Register
MIIMODER	RW	0x28	32	32	100	MII Mode Register
MIICOMMAND	RW	0x2C	32	32	0	MII Command Register
MIIADDRESS	RW	0x30	32	32	0	MII Address Register. Contains the PHY address and the register within the PHY address
MIITX_DATA	RW	0x34	32	32	0	MII Transmit Data. The data to be transmitted to the PHY
MIIRX_DATA	RW	0x38	32	32	0	MII Receive Data. The data received from the PHY
MIISTATUS	RW	0x3C	32	32	0	MII Status Register
MAC_ADDR0	RW	0x40	32	32	0	MAC Individual Address0. The LSB four bytes of the individual address are written to this register
MAC_ADDR1	RW	0x44	32	32	0	MAC Individual Address1. The MSB two bytes of the individual address are written to this register
ETH_HASH0_ADR	RW	0x48	32	32	0	HASH0 Register
ETH_HASH1_ADR	RW	0x4C	32	32	0	HASH1 Register
ETH_TXCTRL	RW	0x50	32	32	0	Transmit Control Register

Table 11: IOb_Eth Software Accessible Registers

Name	R/W	Addr	Width		Default	Description
			Hw	Sw		
TX_BD_CNT	R	0x54	BD_NUM_LOG2	8	0	Buffer descriptor number of current TX frame
RX_BD_CNT	R	0x58	BD_NUM_LOG2	8	0	Buffer descriptor number of current RX frame

TX_WORD_CNT	R	0x5C	BUFFER_W	32	0	Word number of current TX frame
RX_WORD_CNT	R	0x60	BUFFER_W	32	0	Word number of current RX frame
RX_NBYTES	R	0x64	BUFFER_W	32	0	Size of received frame in bytes. Will be zero if no frame has been received. Will reset to zero when cpu completes reading the frame.
FRAME_WORD	RW	0x68	8	8	0	Frame word to transfer to/from buffer

Table 12: Data transfer/status registers for use without DMA

Name	R/W	Addr	Width		Default	Description
			Hw	Sw		
PHY_RST_VAL	R	0x6C	1	8	0	Current PHY reset signal value

Table 13: PHY reset control registers

Name	R/W	Addr	Width		Default	Description
			Hw	Sw		
BD	RW	0x400	32	32	0	Buffer descriptors

Table 14: IOb_Eth Buffer Descriptors

Name	R/W	Addr	Width		Default	Description
			Hw	Sw		
VERSION	R	0x800	16	16	0001	Product version. This 16-bit register uses nibbles to represent decimal numbers using their binary values. The two most significant nibbles represent the integral part of the version, and the two least significant nibbles represent the decimal part. For example V12.34 is represented by 0x1234.

Table 15: General Registers.

3 Usage

3.1 Instantiation

Figure 3 illustrates how to instantiate the IP core and, if applicable, the required external subblocks.

The CSRs bus (IOb native by default) should be connected to the desired manager component (e.g. a CPU), along with the ethernet interrupt output.

The memory bus can optionally be connected to a memory controller.

The MII interface and management signals connect to the PHY, along with the phy negated reset signal.

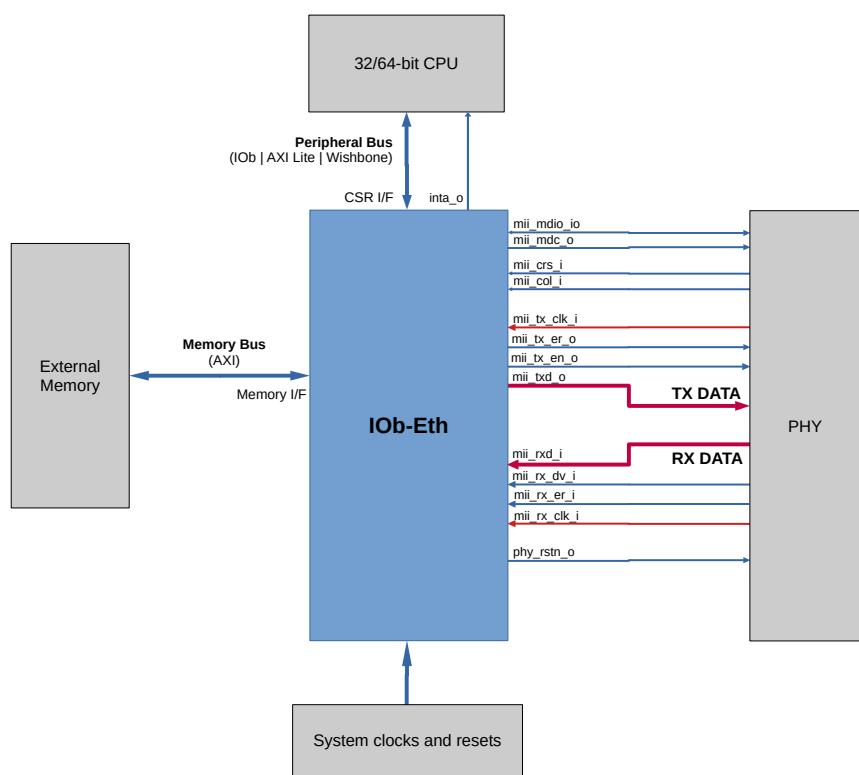


Figure 3: Core Instance and Required Surrounding Blocks



The clock, clock enable, and reset ports can be connected to the desired clock and reset generator.

3.2 Simulation

The provided testbench uses the core instance described in Section 3.1. A high-level block diagram of the testbench is shown in Figure 4. The testbench is organized in a modular fashion, with each test described in a separate file. The test suite consists of all the test case files to make adding, modifying, or removing tests easy.

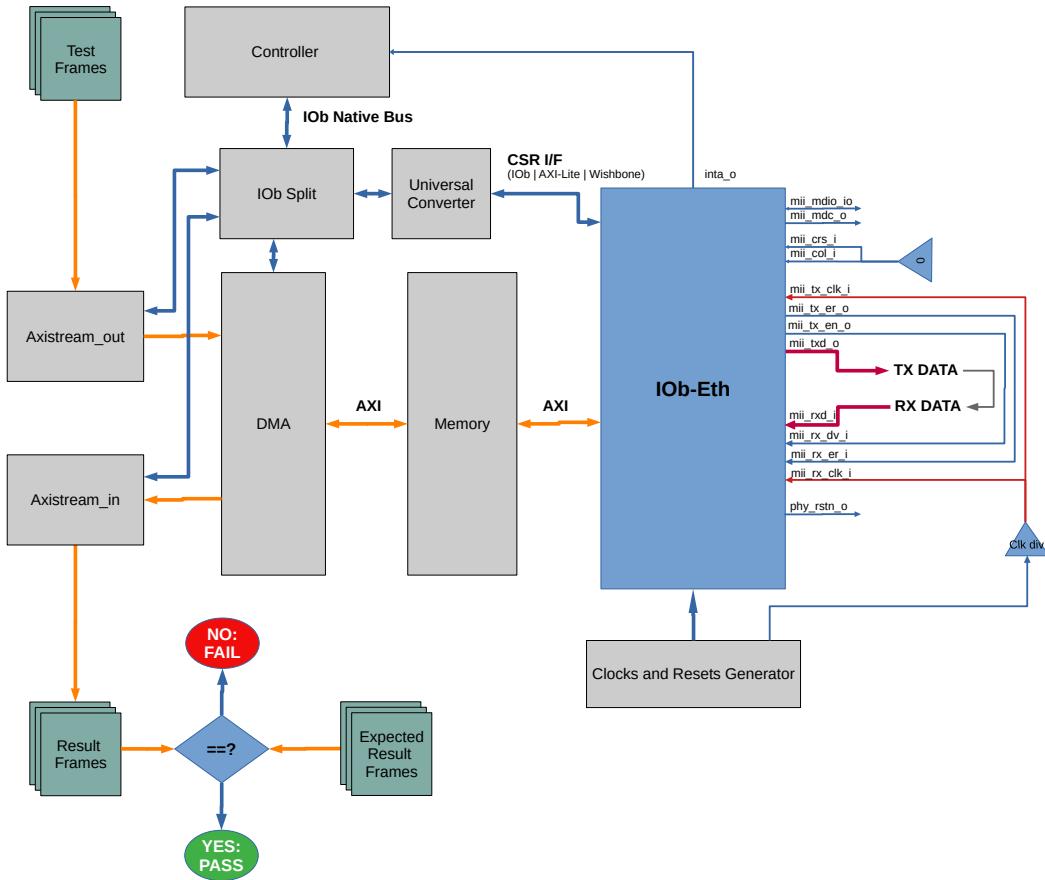


Figure 4: Testbench Block Diagram

The Ethernet testbench is configured to connect the IOb-Eth core's MII interface in loopback mode. The testbench architecture involves the following components and data flow:

- The IOb-Eth core's transmit and receive data is transferred to an external memory via its DMA/Memory interface.
- The external memory is populated with test frames using an axistream_out peripheral and a DMA core.
- The received frames are stored in the memory and read out using the DMA core and an axistream_in peripheral.

The testbench controller orchestrates the test sequence as follows:

1. Initializes all components.

2. Writes test frames to the axistream_out peripheral via its IOb CSRs interface.
3. Commands the DMA core to transfer the test frames to the memory.
4. Commands the Ethernet core to transmit the test frames from the memory via its AXI memory interface.
5. Receives the loopback test frames into a new location in the memory.
6. Commands the DMA core to transfer the received frames from the memory to the axistream_in peripheral.
7. Reads the frames from the axistream_in peripheral and verifies that the data matches the original test frames sent.

System-level Simulation

Upon request, simulation files to run the core embedded in a RISC-V system can be provided. The core is exercised in various modes by the RISC-V processor, using a bare-metal software program written in the C programming language.

4 Baremetal Drivers

4.1 eth_frame_struct.h File Reference

Defines related to the ethernet frame structure.

Macros

- #define **ETH_TYPE_H** 0x60
 - High byte of the Ethernet frame type.*
- #define **ETH_TYPE_L** 0x00
 - Low byte of the Ethernet frame type.*
- #define **ETH_NBYTES** 1500
 - Maximum number of bytes in the Ethernet payload.*
- #define **ETH_MINIMUM_NBYTES** (64 - 18)
 - Minimum number of bytes in the Ethernet payload.*
- #define **HDR_LEN** (2 * IOB_ETH_MAC_ADDR_LEN + 2)
 - Length of the Ethernet header.*

Detailed Description

Defines related to the ethernet frame structure.

4.2 eth_mem_map.h File Reference

Memory map for the IOb-Eth core registers.

Macros

- #define **ETH_STATUS** 0
Offset for the status register.
- #define **ETH_SEND** 1
Offset for the send control register.
- #define **ETH_RCVACK** 2
Offset for the receive acknowledge register.
- #define **ETH_SOFTRST** 4
Offset for the software reset register.
- #define **ETH_DUMMY** 5
Offset for the dummy register.
- #define **ETH_TX_NBYTES** 6
Offset for the transmit number of bytes register.
- #define **ETH_RX_NBYTES** 7
Offset for the receive number of bytes register.
- #define **ETH_CRC** 8
Offset for the CRC register.
- #define **ETH_RCV_SIZE** 9
Offset for the receive size register.
- #define **ETH_DATA** 2048
Offset for the data buffer.

Detailed Description

Memory map for the IOb-Eth core registers.

4.3 iob_eth.h File Reference

High-level driver functions for the IOb-Eth ethernet controller.

```
#include "stdint.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
```

Functions

- void eth_init (int base_address, void(*clear_cache_func)(void))
Initializes the Ethernet core.
- void eth_init_clear_cache (void(*clear_cache_func)(void))
Set the cache clearing function.
- void eth_init_mem_alloc (void *(*mem_alloc_func)(size_t), void(*mem_free_func)(void *))
Set the memory allocation and free functions.
- void eth_init_mac (int base_address, uint64_t mac_addr, uint64_t dest_mac_addr)
Initializes the MAC address and destination MAC address.
- void **eth_reset_bd_memory ()**
Resets the buffer descriptor memory.
- unsigned short int eth_get_payload_size (unsigned int idx)
Gets the payload size of a received frame.
- void eth_set_payload_size (unsigned int idx, unsigned int size)
Sets the payload size of a frame to be sent.
- void eth_send_frame (char *data_to_send, unsigned int size)
Sends an Ethernet frame.
- int eth_prepare_frame (char *external_frame)
Prepare frame with ethernet template header.
- void eth_send_frame_addr (unsigned int size, uint32_t frame_addr)
Send an already prepared frame from a specific memory address.
- int eth_check_frame (char *data_rcv, char *frame_ptr, unsigned int size)
Manual check for a valid frame at a specific memory address and copies its data.
- int eth_rcv_frame_addr (unsigned int size, int timeout, uint32_t frame_addr)
Receives a frame into a specific memory address.
- int eth_rcv_frame (char *data_rcv, unsigned int size, int timeout)
Receives an Ethernet frame.
- void eth_set_receive_timeout (unsigned int timeout)
Sets the receive timeout value.
- unsigned int eth_rcv_file (char *data, int size)
Receives a file over Ethernet.
- unsigned int eth_send_file (char *data, int size)
Sends a file over Ethernet.
- unsigned int eth_rcv_variable_file (char *data)
Receives a file of variable size.
- unsigned int eth_send_variable_file (char *data, int size)
Sends a file of variable size.
- void **eth_wait_phy_rst ()**
Waits for the PHY to reset.
- void **eth_print_status ()**
Prints the status of the Ethernet core.

4.3.1 Detailed Description

High-level driver functions for the IOb-Eth ethernet controller.

This file provides the function declarations for interacting with the IOb-Eth hardware core.

4.3.2 Function Documentation

eth_check_frame()

```
int eth_check_frame (
    char * data_rcv,
    char * frame_ptr,
    unsigned int size)
```

Manual check for a valid frame at a specific memory address and copies its data.

Parameters

<i>data_rcv</i>	Buffer to store the received data.
<i>frame_ptr</i>	Pointer to the frame to check.
<i>size</i>	The expected size of the frame.

Returns

int 0 if a valid frame is found and copied, -1 otherwise.

eth_get_payload_size()

```
unsigned short int eth_get_payload_size (
    unsigned int idx)
```

Gets the payload size of a received frame.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
------------	---------------------------------

Returns

unsigned short int The size of the payload.

eth_init()

```
void eth_init (
    int base_address,
    void(* clear_cache_func )(void))
```

Initializes the Ethernet core.

Parameters

<i>base_address</i>	The base memory address of the Ethernet core.
<i>clear_cache_func</i>	Function pointer to a function that clears the data cache.

eth_init_clear_cache()

```
void eth_init_clear_cache (
    void(* clear_cache_func )(void))
```

Set the cache clearing function.

Parameters

<i>clear_cache_func</i>	Function pointer to a function that clears the data cache.
-------------------------	--

eth_init_mac()

```
void eth_init_mac (
    int base_address,
    uint64_t mac_addr,
    uint64_t dest_mac_addr)
```

Initializes the MAC address and destination MAC address.

Parameters

<i>base_address</i>	The base memory address of the Ethernet core.
<i>mac_addr</i>	The MAC address of the device.
<i>dest_mac_addr</i>	The destination MAC address.

eth_init_mem_alloc()

```
void eth_init_mem_alloc (
    void *(* mem_alloc_func )(size_t),
    void(* mem_free_func )(void *))
```

Set the memory allocation and free functions.

Parameters

<i>mem_alloc_func</i>	Function pointer for memory allocation.
<i>mem_free_func</i>	Function pointer for memory freeing.

eth_prepare_frame()

```
int eth_prepare_frame (
    char * external_frame)
```

Prepare frame with ethernet template header.

Parameters

<i>external_frame</i>	should have at least TEMPLATE_LEN size.
-----------------------	---

Returns

int 0 on success.

eth_rcv_file()

```
unsigned int eth_rcv_file (
    char * data,
    int size)
```

Receives a file over Ethernet.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	Buffer to store the received file data.
<i>size</i>	The size of the file to receive.

Returns

unsigned int The number of bytes received.

eth_rcv_frame()

```
int eth_rcv_frame (
    char * data_rcv,
    unsigned int size,
    int timeout)
```

Receives an Ethernet frame.

Parameters

<i>data_rcv</i>	Buffer to store the received data.
<i>size</i>	The number of bytes to be received.
<i>timeout</i>	The number of cycles (approximately) in which the data should be received.

Returns

int 0 if data is successfully received, -1 if a timeout occurs.

eth_rcv_frame_addr()

```
int eth_rcv_frame_addr (
    unsigned int size,
    int timeout,
    uint32_t frame_addr)
```

Receives a frame into a specific memory address.

Parameters

<i>size</i>	The expected size of the frame.
<i>timeout</i>	The number of cycles to wait for the frame.
<i>frame_addr</i>	The memory address to store the received frame.

Returns

int 0 if the frame is successfully received, -1 on timeout.

eth_rcv_variable_file()

```
unsigned int eth_rcv_variable_file (
    char * data)
```

Receives a file of variable size.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	Buffer to store the received file data.
-------------	---

Returns

unsigned int The size of the received file.

eth_send_file()

```
unsigned int eth_send_file (
    char * data,
    int size)
```

Sends a file over Ethernet.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	Pointer to the file data to send.
<i>size</i>	The size of the file to send.

Returns

unsigned int The number of bytes sent.

eth_send_frame()

```
void eth_send_frame (
    char * data_to_send,
    unsigned int size)
```

Sends an Ethernet frame.

Warning

Care when using this function directly, too small a size or too large might not work (frame does not get sent)

Parameters

<i>data_to_send</i>	Pointer to the data to be sent.
<i>size</i>	Size of the data to be sent.

eth_send_frame_addr()

```
void eth_send_frame_addr (
    unsigned int size,
    uint32_t frame_addr)
```

Send an already prepared frame from a specific memory address.

Parameters

<i>size</i>	The size of the frame to send.
<i>frame_addr</i>	The memory address of the frame.



eth_send_variable_file()

```
unsigned int eth_send_variable_file (
    char * data,
    int size)
```

Sends a file of variable size.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	Pointer to the file data to send.
<i>size</i>	The size of the file to send.

Returns

unsigned int The number of bytes sent.

eth_set_payload_size()

```
void eth_set_payload_size (
    unsigned int idx,
    unsigned int size)
```

Sets the payload size of a frame to be sent.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
<i>size</i>	The size of the payload.

eth_set_receive_timeout()

```
void eth_set_receive_timeout (
    unsigned int timeout)
```

Sets the receive timeout value.

Parameters

<i>timeout</i>	The timeout value in cycles.
----------------	------------------------------

4.4 iob_eth_csrs.h File Reference

Function prototypes for the iob_eth core.

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include "iob_eth_csrs_conf.h"
```

Functions

- void iob_eth_csrs_init_baseaddr (uint32_t addr)
Set core base address.
- void iob_write (uint32_t addr, uint32_t data_w, uint32_t value)
Write access function prototype.
- uint32_t iob_read (uint32_t addr, uint32_t data_w)
Read access function prototype.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_moder (uint32_t value)
Set moder value. Mode Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_moder ()
Get moder value. Mode Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_int_source (uint32_t value)
Set int_source value. Interrupt Source Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_int_source ()
Get int_source value. Interrupt Source Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_int_mask (uint32_t value)
Set int_mask value. Interrupt Mask Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_int_mask ()
Get int_mask value. Interrupt Mask Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgt (uint32_t value)
Set ipgt value. Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgt ()
Get ipgt value. Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgr1 (uint32_t value)
Set ipgr1 value. Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 1.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgr1 ()
Get ipgr1 value. Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 1.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgr2 (uint32_t value)
Set ipgr2 value. Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 2.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgr2 ()
Get ipgr2 value. Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 2.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_packetlen (uint32_t value)
Set packetlen value. Packet Length (minimum and maximum) Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_packetlen ()
Get packetlen value. Packet Length (minimum and maximum) Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_colconf (uint32_t value)
Set colconf value. Collision and Retry Configuration.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_colconf ()

- void iob_eth_csrs_set_tx_bd_num (uint32_t value)
Set tx_bd_num value. Transmit Buffer Descriptor Number.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_bd_num ()
Get tx_bd_num value. Transmit Buffer Descriptor Number.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_ctrlmoder (uint32_t value)
Set ctrlmoder value. Control Module Mode Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_ctrlmoder ()
Get ctrlmoder value. Control Module Mode Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_miimoder (uint32_t value)
Set miimoder value. MII Mode Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miimoder ()
Get miimoder value. MII Mode Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_miicommand (uint32_t value)
Set miicommand value. MII Command Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miicommand ()
Get miicommand value. MII Command Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_miiaddress (uint32_t value)
Set miiaddress value. MII Address Register. Contains the PHY address and the register within the PHY address.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miiaddress ()
Get miiaddress value. MII Address Register. Contains the PHY address and the register within the PHY address.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_miitx_data (uint32_t value)
Set miitx_data value. MII Transmit Data. The data to be transmitted to the PHY.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miitx_data ()
Get miitx_data value. MII Transmit Data. The data to be transmitted to the PHY.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_miirx_data (uint32_t value)
Set miirx_data value. MII Receive Data. The data received from the PHY.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miirx_data ()
Get miirx_data value. MII Receive Data. The data received from the PHY.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_miistatus (uint32_t value)
Set miistatus value. MII Status Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miistatus ()
Get miistatus value. MII Status Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_mac_addr0 (uint32_t value)
Set mac_addr0 value. MAC Individual Address0. The LSB four bytes of the individual address are written to this register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_mac_addr0 ()
Get mac_addr0 value. MAC Individual Address0. The LSB four bytes of the individual address are written to this register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_mac_addr1 (uint32_t value)
Set mac_addr1 value. MAC Individual Address1. The MSB two bytes of the individual address are written to this register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_mac_addr1 ()
Get mac_addr1 value. MAC Individual Address1. The MSB two bytes of the individual address are written to this register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_hash0_adr (uint32_t value)
Set eth_hash0_adr value. HASH0 Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_hash0_adr ()
Get eth_hash0_adr value. HASH0 Register.



- void iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_hash0_adr (uint32_t value)

Get eth_hash0_adr value. HASH0 Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_hash1_adr (uint32_t value)

Set eth_hash1_adr value. HASH1 Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_hash1_adr ()

Get eth_hash1_adr value. HASH1 Register.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_txctrl (uint32_t value)

Set eth_txctrl value. Transmit Control Register.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_txctrl ()

Get eth_txctrl value. Transmit Control Register.
- uint8_t iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_bd_cnt ()

Get tx_bd_cnt value. Buffer descriptor number of current TX frame.
- uint8_t iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_bd_cnt ()

Get rx_bd_cnt value. Buffer descriptor number of current RX frame.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_word_cnt ()

Get tx_word_cnt value. Word number of current TX frame.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_word_cnt ()

Get rx_word_cnt value. Word number of current RX frame.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_nbytes ()

Get rx_nbytes value. Size of received frame in bytes. Will be zero if no frame has been received. Will reset to zero when cpu completes reading the frame.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_frame_word (uint8_t value)

Set frame_word value. Frame word to transfer to/from buffer.
- uint8_t iob_eth_csrs_get_frame_word ()

Get frame_word value. Frame word to transfer to/from buffer.
- uint8_t iob_eth_csrs_get_phy_rst_val ()

Get phy_rst_val value. Current PHY reset signal value.
- void iob_eth_csrs_set_bd (uint32_t value, int addr)

Set bd value. Buffer descriptors.
- uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_bd (int addr)

Get bd value. Buffer descriptors.
- uint16_t iob_eth_csrs_get_version ()

Get version value. Product version. This 16-bit register uses nibbles to represent decimal numbers using their binary values. The two most significant nibbles represent the integral part of the version, and the two least significant nibbles represent the decimal part. For example V12.34 is represented by 0x1234.

4.4.1 Detailed Description

Function prototypes for the iob_eth core.

This file contains the function prototypes to access the Control and Status Registers (CSRs) for the iob_eth core.

This file is automatically generated by Py2HWSW

4.4.2 Function Documentation

iob_eth_csrs_get_bd()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_bd (
    int addr)
```

Get bd value. Buffer descriptors.

Returns

<i>addr</i>	bd array address.
-------------	-------------------

Returns

uint32_t bd value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_collconf()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_collconf ()
```

Get collconf value. Collision and Retry Configuration.

Returns

uint32_t collconf value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_ctrlmoder()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_ctrlmoder ()
```

Get ctrlmoder value. Control Module Mode Register.

Returns

uint32_t ctrlmoder value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_hash0_adr()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_hash0_adr ()
```

Get eth_hash0_adr value. HASH0 Register.

Returns

uint32_t eth_hash0_adr value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_hash1_addr()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_hash1_addr ()
```

Get eth_hash1_addr value. HASH1 Register.

Returns

```
uint32_t eth_hash1_addr value.
```

iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_txctrl()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_eth_txctrl ()
```

Get eth_txctrl value. Transmit Control Register.

Returns

```
uint32_t eth_txctrl value.
```

iob_eth_csrs_get_frame_word()

```
uint8_t iob_eth_csrs_get_frame_word ()
```

Get frame_word value. Frame word to transfer to/from buffer.

Returns

```
uint8_t frame_word value.
```

iob_eth_csrs_get_int_mask()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_int_mask ()
```

Get int_mask value. Interrupt Mask Register.

Returns

```
uint32_t int_mask value.
```

iob_eth_csrs_get_int_source()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_int_source ()
```

Get int_source value. Interrupt Source Register.

Returns

uint32_t int_source value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgr1()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgr1 ()
```

Get ipgr1 value. Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 1.

Returns

uint32_t ipgr1 value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgr2()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgr2 ()
```

Get ipgr2 value. Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 2.

Returns

uint32_t ipgr2 value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgt()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_ipgt ()
```

Get ipgt value. Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register.

Returns

uint32_t ipgt value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_mac_addr0()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_mac_addr0 ()
```

Get mac_addr0 value. MAC Individual Address0. The LSB four bytes of the individual address are written to this register.

Returns

uint32_t mac_addr0 value.



iob_eth_csrs_get_mac_addr1()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_mac_addr1 ()
```

Get mac_addr1 value. MAC Individual Address1. The MSB two bytes of the individual address are written to this register.

Returns

```
uint32_t mac_addr1 value.
```

iob_eth_csrs_get_miiaddress()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miiaddress ()
```

Get miiaddress value. MII Address Register. Contains the PHY address and the register within the PHY address.

Returns

```
uint32_t miiaddress value.
```

iob_eth_csrs_get_miicommand()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miicommand ()
```

Get miicommand value. MII Command Register.

Returns

```
uint32_t miicommand value.
```

iob_eth_csrs_get_miimoder()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miimoder ()
```

Get miimoder value. MII Mode Register.

Returns

```
uint32_t miimoder value.
```

iob_eth_csrs_get_miirx_data()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miirx_data ()
```

Get miirx_data value. MII Receive Data. The data received from the PHY.

Returns

uint32_t miirx_data value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_miistatus()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miistatus ()
```

Get miistatus value. MII Status Register.

Returns

uint32_t miistatus value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_miitx_data()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_miitx_data ()
```

Get miitx_data value. MII Transmit Data. The data to be transmitted to the PHY.

Returns

uint32_t miitx_data value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_moder()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_moder ()
```

Get moder value. Mode Register.

Returns

uint32_t moder value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_packetlen()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_packetlen ()
```

Get packetlen value. Packet Length (minimum and maximum) Register.

Returns

uint32_t packetlen value.

**iob_eth_csrs_get_phy_rst_val()**

```
uint8_t iob_eth_csrs_get_phy_rst_val ()
```

Get phy_rst_val value. Current PHY reset signal value.

Returns

uint8_t phy_rst_val value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_bd_cnt()

```
uint8_t iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_bd_cnt ()
```

Get rx_bd_cnt value. Buffer descriptor number of current RX frame.

Returns

uint8_t rx_bd_cnt value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_nbytes()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_nbytes ()
```

Get rx_nbytes value. Size of received frame in bytes. Will be zero if no frame has been received. Will reset to zero when cpu completes reading the frame.

Returns

uint32_t rx_nbytes value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_word_cnt()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_rx_word_cnt ()
```

Get rx_word_cnt value. Word number of current RX frame.

Returns

uint32_t rx_word_cnt value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_bd_cnt()

```
uint8_t iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_bd_cnt ()
```

Get tx_bd_cnt value. Buffer descriptor number of current TX frame.

Returns

uint8_t tx_bd_cnt value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_bd_num()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_bd_num ()
```

Get tx_bd_num value. Transmit Buffer Descriptor Number.

Returns

uint32_t tx_bd_num value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_word_cnt()

```
uint32_t iob_eth_csrs_get_tx_word_cnt ()
```

Get tx_word_cnt value. Word number of current TX frame.

Returns

uint32_t tx_word_cnt value.

iob_eth_csrs_get_version()

```
uint16_t iob_eth_csrs_get_version ()
```

Get version value. Product version. This 16-bit register uses nibbles to represent decimal numbers using their binary values. The two most significant nibbles represent the integral part of the version, and the two least significant nibbles represent the decimal part. For example V12.34 is represented by 0x1234.

Returns

uint16_t version value.

iob_eth_csrs_init_baseaddr()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_init_baseaddr (
    uint32_t addr)
```

Set core base address.

This function sets the base address for the core in the system. All other accesses are offset from this base address.

Parameters

<i>addr</i>	Base address for core.
-------------	------------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_bd()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_bd (
    uint32_t value,
    int addr)
```

Set bd value. Buffer descriptors.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	bd Value.
<i>addr</i>	bd array address.

iob_eth_csrs_set_colconf()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_colconf (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set colconf value. Collision and Retry Configuration.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	colconf Value.
--------------	----------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_ctrlmoder()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_ctrlmoder (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set ctrlmoder value. Control Module Mode Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	ctrlmoder Value.
--------------	------------------



iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_hash0_addr()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_hash0_addr (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set eth_hash0_addr value. HASH0 Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	eth_hash0_addr Value.
--------------	-----------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_hash1_addr()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_hash1_addr (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set eth_hash1_addr value. HASH1 Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	eth_hash1_addr Value.
--------------	-----------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_txctrl()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_eth_txctrl (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set eth_txctrl value. Transmit Control Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	eth_txctrl Value.
--------------	-------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_frame_word()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_frame_word (
    uint8_t value)
```

Set frame_word value. Frame word to transfer to/from buffer.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	frame_word Value.
--------------	-------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_int_mask()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_int_mask (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set int_mask value. Interrupt Mask Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	int_mask Value.
--------------	-----------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_int_source()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_int_source (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set int_source value. Interrupt Source Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	int_source Value.
--------------	-------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgr1()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgr1 (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set ipgr1 value. Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 1.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	ipgr1 Value.
--------------	--------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgr2()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgr2 (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set ipgr2 value. Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 2.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	ipgr2 Value.
--------------	--------------



iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgt()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_ipgt (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set ipgt value. Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	ipgt Value.
--------------	-------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_mac_addr0()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_mac_addr0 (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set mac_addr0 value. MAC Individual Address0. The LSB four bytes of the individual address are written to this register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	mac_addr0 Value.
--------------	------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_mac_addr1()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_mac_addr1 (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set mac_addr1 value. MAC Individual Address1. The MSB two bytes of the individual address are written to this register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	mac_addr1 Value.
--------------	------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_miiaddress()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_miiaddress (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set miiaddress value. MII Address Register. Contains the PHY address and the register within the PHY address.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	miiaddress Value.
--------------	-------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_miicommand()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_miicommand (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set miicommand value. MII Command Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	miicommand Value.
--------------	-------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_miimoder()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_miimoder (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set miimoder value. MII Mode Register.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	miimoder Value.
--------------	-----------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_miirx_data()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_miirx_data (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set miirx_data value. MII Receive Data. The data received from the PHY.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	miirx_data Value.
--------------	-------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_miistatus()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_miistatus (
    uint32_t value)
```



Set miistatus value. MII Status Register.

Parameters

<code>value</code>	miistatus Value.
--------------------	------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_miitx_data()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_miitx_data (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set miitx_data value. MII Transmit Data. The data to be transmitted to the PHY.

Parameters

<code>value</code>	miitx_data Value.
--------------------	-------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_moder()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_moder (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set moder value. Mode Register.

Parameters

<code>value</code>	moder Value.
--------------------	--------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_packetlen()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_packetlen (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set packetlen value. Packet Length (minimum and maximum) Register.

Parameters

<code>value</code>	packetlen Value.
--------------------	------------------

iob_eth_csrs_set_tx_bd_num()

```
void iob_eth_csrs_set_tx_bd_num (
    uint32_t value)
```

Set tx_bd_num value. Transmit Buffer Descriptor Number.

Parameters

<i>value</i>	tx_bd_num Value.
--------------	------------------

iob_read()

```
uint32_t iob_read (
    uint32_t addr,
    uint32_t data_w)
```

Read access function prototype.

Parameters

<i>addr</i>	Address to write to.
<i>data_w</i>	Data width in bits.

Returns

uint32_t Read data value.

iob_write()

```
void iob_write (
    uint32_t addr,
    uint32_t data_w,
    uint32_t value)
```

Write access function prototype.

Parameters

<i>addr</i>	Address to write to.
<i>data_w</i>	Data width in bits.
<i>value</i>	Value to write.

4.5 iob_ethDefines.h File Reference

Macros for controlling the IOb-Eth core.

```
#include "eth_frame_struct.h"
#include "iob_eth_conf.h"
#include "iob_eth_csrs.h"
#include "iob_eth_macros.h"
```

Macros

- `#define eth_tx_ready(idx)`
Check if the transmit buffer descriptor is ready.
- `#define eth_rx_ready(idx)`
Check if the receive buffer descriptor is ready.
- `#define eth_bad_crc(idx)`
Check if the received frame has a bad CRC.
- `#define eth_send(enable)`
Enable or disable the transmitter.
- `#define eth_receive(enable)`
Enable or disable the receiver.
- `#define eth_set_ready(idx, enable)`
Set the ready flag for a transmit buffer descriptor.
- `#define eth_set_empty(idx, enable)`
Set the empty flag for a receive buffer descriptor.
- `#define eth_set_interrupt(idx, enable)`
Enable or disable interrupts for a buffer descriptor.
- `#define eth_set_wr(idx, enable)`
Set the wrap flag for a buffer descriptor.
- `#define eth_set_crc(idx, enable)`
Enable or disable CRC generation for a transmit buffer descriptor.
- `#define eth_set_pad(idx, enable)`
Enable or disable padding for a transmit buffer descriptor.
- `#define eth_set_ptr(idx, ptr)`
Set the data pointer for a buffer descriptor.

4.5.1 Detailed Description

Macros for controlling the IOb-Eth core.

4.5.2 Macro Definition Documentation

eth_bad_crc

```
#define eth_bad_crc(  
    idx)
```

Value:

```
((iob_eth_csrs_get_bd(idx < 1) & RX_BD_CRC) || 0)
```

Check if the received frame has a bad CRC.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
------------	---------------------------------

Returns

1 if CRC is bad, 0 otherwise.

eth_receive

```
#define eth_receive(  
    enable)
```

Value:

```
{  
    iob_eth_csrs_set_moder(iob_eth_csrs_get_moder() & ~MODER_RXEN |  
        (enable ? MODER_RXEN : 0));  
}
```

Enable or disable the receiver.

Parameters

<i>enable</i>	1 to enable, 0 to disable.
---------------	----------------------------

eth_rx_ready

```
#define eth_rx_ready(  
    idx)
```

Value:

```
eth_tx_ready(idx)
```

Check if the receive buffer descriptor is ready.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
------------	---------------------------------

Returns

1 if ready, 0 otherwise.

eth_send

```
#define eth_send(  
    enable)
```

Value:

```
{  
    iob_eth_csrs_set_moder(iob_eth_csrs_get_moder() & ~MODER_TXEN |  
        (enable ? MODER_TXEN : 0));  
}
```

Enable or disable the transmitter.

Parameters

<i>enable</i>	1 to enable, 0 to disable.
---------------	----------------------------

eth_set_crc

```
#define eth_set_crc(  
    idx,  
    enable)
```

Value:

```
{  
    iob_eth_csrs_set_bd(iob_eth_csrs_get_bd(idx < 1) & ~TX_BD_CRC |  
        (enable ? TX_BD_CRC : 0),  
        idx < 1);  
}
```

Enable or disable CRC generation for a transmit buffer descriptor.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
<i>enable</i>	1 to enable CRC, 0 to disable.

eth_set_empty

```
#define eth_set_empty(
    idx,
    enable)
```

Value:

```
eth_set_ready(idx, enable)
```

Set the empty flag for a receive buffer descriptor.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
<i>enable</i>	1 to set as empty, 0 otherwise.

eth_set_interrupt

```
#define eth_set_interrupt(
    idx,
    enable)
```

Value:

```
{
    iob_eth_csrs_set_bd(iob_eth_csrs_get_bd(idx < 1) & ~TX_BD_IRQ |
        (enable ? TX_BD_IRQ : 0),
        idx < 1);
}
```

Enable or disable interrupts for a buffer descriptor.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
<i>enable</i>	1 to enable, 0 to disable.

eth_set_pad

```
#define eth_set_pad(
    idx,
    enable)
```

Value:

```
{
    iob_eth_csrs_set_bd(iob_eth_csrs_get_bd(idx < 1) & ~TX_BD_PAD |
        (enable ? TX_BD_PAD : 0),
        idx < 1);
}
```

Enable or disable padding for a transmit buffer descriptor.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
<i>enable</i>	1 to enable padding, 0 to disable.

eth_set_ptr

```
#define eth_set_ptr(  
    idx,  
    ptr)
```

Value:

```
{ iob_eth_csrs_set_bd((uint32_t)(uintptr_t)ptr, (idx < 1) + 1); }
```

Set the data pointer for a buffer descriptor.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
<i>ptr</i>	Pointer to the data buffer.

eth_set_ready

```
#define eth_set_ready(  
    idx,  
    enable)
```

Value:

```
{  
    iob_eth_csrs_set_bd(iob_eth_csrs_get_bd(idx < 1) & ~TX_BD_READY |  
        (enable ? TX_BD_READY : 0),  
        idx < 1);  
}
```

Set the ready flag for a transmit buffer descriptor.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
<i>enable</i>	1 to set as ready, 0 otherwise.

eth_set_wr

```
#define eth_set_wr(
    idx,
    enable)
```

Value:

```
{
    iob_eth_csrs_set_bd(iob_eth_csrs_get_bd(idx < 1) & ~TX_BD_WRAP |
        (enable ? TX_BD_WRAP : 0),
        idx < 1);
})
```



Set the wrap flag for a buffer descriptor.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
<i>enable</i>	1 to set the wrap flag, 0 otherwise.

eth_tx_ready

```
#define eth_tx_ready(
    idx)
```

Value:

```
!((iob_eth_csrs_get_bd(idx < 1) & TX_BD_READY) || 0)
```

Check if the transmit buffer descriptor is ready.

Parameters

<i>idx</i>	Index of the buffer descriptor.
------------	---------------------------------

Returns

1 if ready, 0 otherwise.

4.6 iob_eth_macros.h File Reference

Macros for IOb-Eth core.

```
#include "iob_eth_conf.h"
#include "iob_eth_rmac.h"
```

Macros

Mode Register Flags

- #define MODER_RXEN (1 << 0)
- #define MODER_TXEN (1 << 1)
- #define MODER_NOPRE (1 << 2)
- #define MODER_BRO (1 << 3)
- #define MODER_IAM (1 << 4)
- #define MODER_PRO (1 << 5)
- #define MODER_IFG (1 << 6)
- #define MODER_LOOP (1 << 7)
- #define MODER_NBO (1 << 8)
- #define MODER_EDE (1 << 9)
- #define MODER_FULLD (1 << 10)
- #define MODER_RESET (1 << 11)
- #define MODER_DCRC (1 << 12)
- #define MODER_CRC (1 << 13)
- #define MODER_HUGE (1 << 14)
- #define MODER_PAD (1 << 15)
- #define MODER_RSM (1 << 16)

Interrupt Source and Mask Registers

- #define INT_MASK_TXF (1 << 0)
- #define INT_MASK_TXE (1 << 1)
- #define INT_MASK_RXF (1 << 2)
- #define INT_MASK_RXE (1 << 3)
- #define INT_MASK_BUSY (1 << 4)
- #define INT_MASK_TXC (1 << 5)
- #define INT_MASK_RXC (1 << 6)
- #define INT_MASK_TX (INT_MASK_TXF | INT_MASK_TXE)
- #define INT_MASK_RX (INT_MASK_RXF | INT_MASK_RXE)
- #define INT_MASK_ALL

Mask for all interrupt sources.

Packet Length Register

- #define PACKETLEN_MIN(min)
- #define PACKETLEN_MAX(max)
- #define PACKETLEN_MIN_MAX(min, max)

Transmit Buffer Number Register

- #define TX_BD_NUM_VAL(x)

Control Module Mode Register

- #define CTRLMODER_PASSALL (1 << 0)
- #define CTRLMODER_RXFLOW (1 << 1)
- #define CTRLMODER_TXFLOW (1 << 2)

MII Mode Register

- #define MIIMODER_CLKDIV(x)

- #define MIIMODER_NOPRE (1 << 8)

MII Command Register

- #define MIICOMMAND_SCAN (1 << 0)
- #define MIICOMMAND_READ (1 << 1)
- #define MIICOMMAND_WRITE (1 << 2)

MII Address Register

- #define MIIADDRESS_FIAD(x)
- #define MIIADDRESS_RGAD(x)
- #define MIIADDRESS_ADDR(phy, reg)

MII Transmit Data Register

- #define MIITX_DATA_VAL(x)

MII Receive Data Register

- #define MIIRX_DATA_VAL(x)

MII Status Register

- #define MIISTATUS_LINKFAIL (1 << 0)
- #define MIISTATUS_BUSY (1 << 1)
- #define MIISTATUS_INVALID (1 << 2)

TX Buffer Descriptor

- #define TX_BD_CS (1 << 0)
- #define TX_BD_DF (1 << 1)
- #define TX_BD_LC (1 << 2)
- #define TX_BD_RL (1 << 3)
- #define TX_BD_RETRY_MASK (0x00f0)
- #define TX_BD_RETRY(x)
- #define TX_BD_UR (1 << 8)
- #define TX_BD_CRC (1 << 11)
- #define TX_BD_PAD (1 << 12)
- #define TX_BD_WRAP (1 << 13)
- #define TX_BD_IRQ (1 << 14)
- #define TX_BD_READY (1 << 15)
- #define TX_BD_LEN(x)
- #define TX_BD_LEN_MASK (0xffff << 16)
- #define TX_BD_STATS

RX Buffer Descriptor

- #define RX_BD_LC (1 << 0)
- #define RX_BD_CRC (1 << 1)
- #define RX_BD_SF (1 << 2)
- #define RX_BD_TL (1 << 3)
- #define RX_BD_DN (1 << 4)

- #define RX_BD_IS (1 << 5)
- #define RX_BD_OR (1 << 6)
- #define RX_BD_MISS (1 << 7)
- #define RX_BD_CF (1 << 8)
- #define RX_BD_WRAP (1 << 13)
- #define RX_BD_IRQ (1 << 14)
- #define RX_BD_EMPTY (1 << 15)
- #define RX_BD_LEN(x)
- #define RX_BD_STATS

MAC Address

- #define ETH_MAC_ADDR 0x01606e11020f

Rx Return Codes

- #define ETH_INVALID_CRC -2
- #define ETH_NO_DATA -1
- #define ETH_DATA_RCV 0

Frame Template Pointers

- #define MAC_DEST_PTR 0
- #define MAC_SRC_PTR (MAC_DEST_PTR + IOB_ETH_MAC_ADDR_LEN)
- #define ETH_TYPE_PTR (MAC_SRC_PTR + IOB_ETH_MAC_ADDR_LEN)
- #define PAYLOAD_PTR (ETH_TYPE_PTR + 2)
- #define TEMPLATE_LEN (PAYLOAD_PTR)
- #define DWORD_ALIGN(val)

Debug

- #define ETH_DEBUG_PRINT 1

RMAC Address

- #define ETH_RMAC_ADDR ETH_MAC_ADDR

4.6.1 Detailed Description

Macros for IOb-Eth core.

This file contains macros for various registers and flags in the IOb-Eth core.

4.6.2 Macro Definition Documentation

CTRLMODER_PASSALL

```
#define CTRLMODER_PASSALL (1 << 0)
```

Pass all receive frames

CTRLMODER_RXFLOW

```
#define CTRLMODER_RXFLOW (1 << 1)
```

Receive control flow

CTRLMODER_TXFLOW

```
#define CTRLMODER_TXFLOW (1 << 2)
```

Transmit control flow

DWORD_ALIGN

```
#define DWORD_ALIGN(  
    val)
```

Value:

```
((val + 0x3) & ~0x3)
```

Dword alignment

ETH_DATA_RCV

```
#define ETH_DATA_RCV 0
```

Data received

ETH_DEBUG_PRINT

```
#define ETH_DEBUG_PRINT 1
```

Enable debug prints

ETH_INVALID_CRC

```
#define ETH_INVALID_CRC -2
```

Invalid CRC

ETH_MAC_ADDR

```
#define ETH_MAC_ADDR 0x01606e11020f
```

Default MAC address

ETH_NO_DATA

```
#define ETH_NO_DATA -1
```

No data

ETH_RMAC_ADDR

```
#define ETH_RMAC_ADDR ETH_MAC_ADDR
```

Default RMAC address if not defined

ETH_TYPE_PTR

```
#define ETH_TYPE_PTR (MAC_SRC_PTR + IOB_ETH_MAC_ADDR_LEN)
```

Ethernet type pointer

INT_MASK_ALL

```
#define INT_MASK_ALL
```

Value:

```
(INT_MASK_TXF | INT_MASK_TXE | INT_MASK_RXF | INT_MASK_RXE | INT_MASK_TXC | \
INT_MASK_RXC | INT_MASK_BUSY)
```

Mask for all interrupt sources.

INT_MASK_BUSY

```
#define INT_MASK_BUSY (1 << 4)
```

Busy



INT_MASK_RX

```
#define INT_MASK_RX (INT_MASK_RXF | INT_MASK_RXE)
```

Receive interrupts

INT_MASK_RXC

```
#define INT_MASK_RXC (1 << 6)
```

Receive control frame

INT_MASK_RXE

```
#define INT_MASK_RXE (1 << 3)
```

Receive error

INT_MASK_RXF

```
#define INT_MASK_RXF (1 << 2)
```

Receive frame

INT_MASK_TX

```
#define INT_MASK_TX (INT_MASK_TXF | INT_MASK_TXE)
```

Transmit interrupts

INT_MASK_TXC

```
#define INT_MASK_TXC (1 << 5)
```

Transmit control frame

INT_MASK_TXE

```
#define INT_MASK_TXE (1 << 1)
```

Transmit error



INT_MASK_TXF

```
#define INT_MASK_TXF (1 << 0)
```

Transmit frame

MAC_DEST_PTR

```
#define MAC_DEST_PTR 0
```

Destination MAC address pointer

MAC_SRC_PTR

```
#define MAC_SRC_PTR (MAC_DEST_PTR + IOB_ETH_MAC_ADDR_LEN)
```

Source MAC address pointer

MIIADDRESS_ADDR

```
#define MIIADDRESS_ADDR(  
    phy,  
    reg)
```

Value:

```
(MIIADDRESS_FIAD(phy) | MIIADDRESS_RGAD(reg))
```

PHY and register address \

MIIADDRESS_FIAD

```
#define MIIADDRESS_FIAD(  
    x)
```

Value:

```
((x)&0xf) << 0)
```

PHY address

MIIADDRESS_RGAD

```
#define MIIADDRESS_RGAD(  
    x)
```



Value:

```
((x)&0x1f) << 8)
```

Register address

MIICOMMAND_READ

```
#define MIICOMMAND_READ (1 << 1)
```

Read status

MIICOMMAND_SCAN

```
#define MIICOMMAND_SCAN (1 << 0)
```

Scan status

MIICOMMAND_WRITE

```
#define MIICOMMAND_WRITE (1 << 2)
```

Write control data

MIIMODER_CLKDIV

```
#define MIIMODER_CLKDIV(  
    x)
```

Value:

```
((x)&0xfe)
```

Clock divider - needs to be an even number

MIIMODER_NOPRE

```
#define MIIMODER_NOPRE (1 << 8)
```

No preamble

MIIRX_DATA_VAL

```
#define MIIRX_DATA_VAL(  
    x)
```

Value:

((x)&0xffff)

Receive data

MIISTATUS_BUSY

```
#define MIISTATUS_BUSY (1 << 1)
```

Busy

MIISTATUS_INVALID

```
#define MIISTATUS_INVALID (1 << 2)
```

Invalid data

MIISTATUS_LINKFAIL

```
#define MIISTATUS_LINKFAIL (1 << 0)
```

Link fail

MIITX_DATA_VAL

```
#define MIITX_DATA_VAL(  
    x)
```

Value:

((x)&0xffff)

Transmit data

MODER_BRO

```
#define MODER_BRO (1 << 3)
```

Broadcast address

MODER_CRC

```
#define MODER_CRC (1 << 13)
```

CRC enable

MODER_DCRC

```
#define MODER_DCRC (1 << 12)
```

Delayed CRC enable

MODER_EDE

```
#define MODER_EDE (1 << 9)
```

Excess defer enable

MODER_FULLD

```
#define MODER_FULLD (1 << 10)
```

Full duplex

MODER_HUGE

```
#define MODER_HUGE (1 << 14)
```

Huge packets enable

MODER_IAM

```
#define MODER_IAM (1 << 4)
```

Individual address mode

MODER_IFG

```
#define MODER_IFG (1 << 6)
```

Interframe gap for incoming frames

MODER_LOOP

```
#define MODER_LOOP (1 << 7)
```

Loopback

MODER_NBO

```
#define MODER_NBO (1 << 8)
```

No back-off

MODER_NOPRE

```
#define MODER_NOPRE (1 << 2)
```

No preamble

MODER_PAD

```
#define MODER_PAD (1 << 15)
```

Padding enabled

MODER_PRO

```
#define MODER_PRO (1 << 5)
```

Promiscuous mode

MODER_RESET

```
#define MODER_RESET (1 << 11)
```

FIXME: reset (undocumented)

MODER_RSM

```
#define MODER_RSM (1 << 16)
```

Receive small packets

MODER_RXEN

```
#define MODER_RXEN (1 << 0)
```

Receive enable

MODER_TXEN

```
#define MODER_TXEN (1 << 1)
```

Transmit enable

PACKETLEN_MAX

```
#define PACKETLEN_MAX(  
    max)
```

Value:

```
((max)&0xffff) < 0)
```

Maximum packet length

PACKETLEN_MIN

```
#define PACKETLEN_MIN(  
    min)
```

Value:

```
((min)&0xffff) < 16)
```

Minimum packet length \

PACKETLEN_MIN_MAX

```
#define PACKETLEN_MIN_MAX(  
    min,  
    max)
```

Value:

```
(PACKETLEN_MIN(min) | PACKETLEN_MAX(max))
```

Min and max packet length

PAYLOAD_PTR

```
#define PAYLOAD_PTR (ETH_TYPE_PTR + 2)
```

Payload pointer



RX_BD_CF

```
#define RX_BD_CF (1 << 8)
```

Control frame

RX_BD_CRC

```
#define RX_BD_CRC (1 << 1)
```

RX CRC error

RX_BD_DN

```
#define RX_BD_DN (1 << 4)
```

Dribble nibble

RX_BD_EMPTY

```
#define RX_BD_EMPTY (1 << 15)
```

RX buffer empty

RX_BD_IRQ

```
#define RX_BD_IRQ (1 << 14)
```

Interrupt request enable

RX_BD_IS

```
#define RX_BD_IS (1 << 5)
```

Invalid symbol

RX_BD_LC

```
#define RX_BD_LC (1 << 0)
```

Late collision

RX_BD_LEN

```
#define RX_BD_LEN(  
    x)
```

Value:

```
((x)&0xffff) < 16)
```

Length of the buffer

RX_BD_MISS

```
#define RX_BD_MISS (1 << 7)
```

Miss

RX_BD_OR

```
#define RX_BD_OR (1 << 6)
```

Receiver overrun

RX_BD_SF

```
#define RX_BD_SF (1 << 2)
```

Short frame

RX_BD_STATS

```
#define RX_BD_STATS
```

Value:

```
(RX_BD_LC | RX_BD_CRC | RX_BD_SF | RX_BD_TL | RX_BD_DN | RX_BD_IS | \  
RX_BD_OR | RX_BD_MISS)
```

RX buffer descriptor statistics

RX_BD_TL

```
#define RX_BD_TL (1 << 3)
```

Too long



RX_BD_WRAP

```
#define RX_BD_WRAP (1 << 13)
```

Wrap

TEMPLATE_LEN

```
#define TEMPLATE_LEN (PAYLOAD_PTR)
```

Template length

TX_BD_CRC

```
#define TX_BD_CRC (1 << 11)
```

TX CRC enable

TX_BD_CS

```
#define TX_BD_CS (1 << 0)
```

Carrier sense lost

TX_BD_DF

```
#define TX_BD_DF (1 << 1)
```

Defer indication

TX_BD_IRQ

```
#define TX_BD_IRQ (1 << 14)
```

Interrupt request enable

TX_BD_LC

```
#define TX_BD_LC (1 << 2)
```

Late collision

TX_BD_LEN

```
#define TX_BD_LEN(
    x)
```

Value:

```
((x)&0xffff) < 16)
```

Length of the buffer

TX_BD_LEN_MASK

```
#define TX_BD_LEN_MASK  (0xffff << 16)
```

Mask for the length of the buffer \

TX_BD_NUM_VAL

```
#define TX_BD_NUM_VAL(
    x)
```

Value:

```
((x) <= 0x80) ? (x) : 0x80)
```

Transmit buffer descriptor number

TX_BD_PAD

```
#define TX_BD_PAD (1 << 12)
```

Pad enable for short packets

TX_BD_READY

```
#define TX_BD_READY (1 << 15)
```

TX buffer ready

TX_BD_RETRY

```
#define TX_BD_RETRY(
    x)
```

Value:

```
((x)&0x00f0) >> 4)
```

Retry count

TX_BD_RETRY_MASK

```
#define TX_BD_RETRY_MASK (0x00f0)
```

Retry mask

TX_BD_RL

```
#define TX_BD_RL (1 << 3)
```

Retransmission limit

TX_BD_STATS

```
#define TX_BD_STATS
```

Value:

```
(TX_BD_CS | TX_BD_DF | TX_BD_LC | TX_BD_RL | TX_BD_RETRY_MASK | \  
TX_BD_UR)
```

TX buffer descriptor statistics

TX_BD_UR

```
#define TX_BD_UR (1 << 8)
```

Transmitter underrun

TX_BD_WRAP

```
#define TX_BD_WRAP (1 << 13)
```

Wrap

4.7 iob_eth_rmac.h File Reference

Placeholder for the remote MAC address (RMAC) definition.

Detailed Description

Placeholder for the remote MAC address (RMAC) definition.

This file can be overwritten to define the `IOB_ETH_RMAC` macro. If not defined, it defaults to the local MAC address, effectively putting the core in a loopback mode.

5 Software Register Details

This section presents each software register in detail.

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-17		Reserved
16	RW	RECSMALL - Receive Small Packets. 0 = Packets smaller than MINFL are ignored; 1 = Packets smaller than MINFL are accepted.
15	RW	PAD - Padding enabled. 0 = do not add pads to short frames; 1 = add pads to short frames (until the minimum frame length is equal to MINFL).
14	RW	HUGEN = Huge Packets Enable. 0 = the maximum frame length is MAXFL. All Additional bytes are discarded; 1 = Frames up 64KB are transmitted.
13	RW	CRCEN - CRC Enable. 0 = Tx MAC does not append the CRC (passed frames already contain the CRC); 1 = Tx MAC appends the CRC to every frame.
12	RW	DLYCRCEN - Delayed CRC Enabled. 0 = Normal operation (CRC calculation starts immediately after the SFD); 1 = CRC calculation starts 4 bytes after the SFD.
11	RW	Reserved
10	RW	FULLD - Full Duplex. 0 = Half duplex mode; 1 = Full duplex mode.
9	RW	EXDFREN - Excess Defer Enabled. 0 = When the excessive deferral limit is reached, a packet is aborted; 1 = MAC waits for the carrier indefinitely.
8	RW	NOBCKOF - No Backoff. 0 = Normal operation (a binary exponential backoff algorithm is used); 1 = Tx MAC starts retransmitting immediately after the collision.
7	RW	LOOPBCK - Loop Back. 0 = Normal operation; 1 = Tx is looped back to the RX.
6	RW	IFG - Interframe Gap for Incoming frames. 0 = Normal operation (minimum IFG is required for a frame to be accepted); 1 = All frames are accepted regardless to the IFG.
5	RW	PRO - Promiscuous. 0 = Check the destination address of the incoming frames; 1 = Receive the frame regardless of its address.
4	RW	IAM - Individual Address Mode. 0 = Normal operation (physical address is checked when the frame is received); 1 = The individual hash table is used to check all individual addresses received.
3	RW	BRO - Broadcast Address. 0 = Receive all frames containing the broadcast address; 1 = Reject all frames containing the broadcast address unless the PRO bit=1.
2	RW	NOPRE - No Preamble. 0 = Normal operation (7-byte preamble); 1 = No preamble is sent.
1	RW	TXEN - Transmit Enable. 0 = Transmit is disabled; 1 = Transmit is enabled. If the value, written to the TX_BD_NUM register, is equal to 0x0 (zero buffer descriptors are used), then the transmitter is automatically disabled regardless of the TXEN bit.
0	RW	RXEN - Receive Enable. 0 = Transmit is disabled; 1 = Transmit is enabled. If the value, written to the TX_BD_NUM register, is equal to 0x80 (all buffer descriptors are used for transmit buffer descriptors, so there is no receive BD), then the receiver is automatically disabled regardless of the RXEN bit.

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-7		Reserved
6	RW	RXC - Receive Control Frame This bit indicates that the control frame was received. It is cleared by writing 1 to it. Bit RXFLOW (CTRLMODER register) must be set to 1 in order to get the RXC bit set.
5	RW	TXC - Transmit Control Frame This bit indicates that a control frame was transmitted. It is cleared by writing 1 to it. Bit RXFLOW (CTRLMODER register) must be set to 1 in order to get the TXC bit set.
4	RW	BUSY - Busy This bit indicates that a buffer was received and discarded due to a lack of buffers. It is cleared by writing 1 to it. This bit appears regardless to the IRQ bits in the Receive or Transmit Buffer Descriptors.
3	RW	RXE - Receive Error This bit indicates that an error occurred while receiving data. It is cleared by writing 1 to it. This bit appears only when IRQ bit is set in the Receive Buffer Descriptor.
2	RW	RXB - Receive Frame This bit indicates that a frame was received. It is cleared by writing 1 to it. This bit appears only when IRQ bit is set in the Receive Buffer Descriptor. If a control frame is received, then RXC bit is set instead of the RXB bit. (CTRLMODER (Control Module Mode Register) description for more details.)
1	RW	TXE - Transmit Error This bit indicates that a buffer was not transmitted due to a transmit error. It is cleared by writing 1 to it. This bit appears only when IRQ bit is set in the Receive Buffer Descriptor. This bit appears only when IRQ bit is set in the Transmit Buffer Descriptor.
0	RW	TXB - Transmit Buffer This bit indicates that a buffer has been transmitted. It is cleared by writing 1 to it. This bit appears only when IRQ bit is set in the Transmit Buffer Descriptor.

Table 73: INT_SOURCE (Interrupt Source Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-7		Reserved
6	RW	RXC_M - Receive Control Frame Mask 0 = Event masked 1 = Event causes an interrupt
5	RW	TXC - Transmit Control Frame Mask 0 = Event masked 1 = Event causes an interrupt
4	RW	BUSY - Busy Mask 0 = Event masked 1 = Event causes an interrupt
3	RW	RXE - Receive Error Mask 0 = Event masked 1 = Event causes an interrupt
2	RW	RXB - Receive Frame Mask 0 = Event masked 1 = Event causes an interrupt
1	RW	TXE - Transmit Error Mask 0 = Event masked 1 = Event causes an interrupt
0	RW	TXB - Transmit Buffer Mask 0 = Event masked 1 = Event causes an interrupt

Table 74: INT_MASK (Interrupt Mask Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-7		Reserved
6-0	RW	IPGT - Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Full Duplex: The recommended value is 0x15, which equals $0.96\mu s$ IPG (100 Mbps) or $9.6\mu s$ (10 Mbps). The desired period in nibble times minus 6 should be written to the register. Half Duplex: The recommended value is 0x12, which equals $0.96\mu s$ IPG (100 Mbps) or $9.6\mu s$ (10 Mbps). The desired period in nibble times minus 3 should be written to the register.

Table 75: IPGT (Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-7		Reserved
6-0	RW	IPGR1 - Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap 1 When a carrier sense appears within the IPGR1 window, Tx MAC defers and the IPGR counter is reset. When a carrier sense appears later than the IPGR1 window, the IPGR counter continues counting. The recommended and default value for this register is 0xC. It must be within the range [0,IPGR2].

Table 76: IPGR1 (Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 1)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-7		Reserved
6-0	RW	IPGR2 - Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap 2 The recommended and default value is 0x12, which equals to $0.96\mu s$ IPG (100 Mbps) or $9.6\mu s$ (10 Mbps).

Table 77: IPGR2 (Non Back to Back Inter Packet Gap Register 2)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-16	RW	MINFL - Minimum Frame Length The minimum Ethernet packet is 64 bytes long. If a reception of smaller frames is needed, assert the RECSMALL bit (in the mode register MODER) or change the value of this register. To transmit small packets, assert the PAD bit or the MINFL value (see the PAD bit description in the MODER register).
15-0	RW	MAXFL - Maximum Frame Length The maximum Ethernet packet is 1518 bytes long. To support this and to leave some additional space for the tags, a default maximum packet length equals 1536 bytes (0x0600). If there is a need to support bigger packets, you can assert the HUGEN bit or increase the value of the MAXFL field (see the HUGEN bit description in the MODER).

Table 78: PACKETLEN (Packet Length Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-20		Reserved
19-16	RW	MAXRET - Maximum Retry This field specifies the maximum number of consequential retransmission attempts after the collision is detected. When the maximum number has been reached, the Tx MAC reports an error and stops transmitting the current packet. According to the Ethernet standard, the MAXRET default value is set to 0xf (15).
15-6	RW	Reserved
5-0	RW	COLLVALID - Collision Valid This field specifies a collision time window. A collision that occurs later than the time window is reported as a "Late Collisions" and transmission of the current packet is aborted. The default value equals 0x3f (by default, a late collision is every collision that occurs 64 bytes (63 + 1) from the preamble)

Table 79: COLLCNF (Collision and Retry Configuration Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-8	RW	Reserved
7-0	RW	Transmit Buffer Descriptor (Tx BD) Number Number of the Tx BD. Number of the Rx BD equals to the (0x80 – Tx BD number). Maximum number of the Tx BD is 0x80. Values greater than 0x80 cannot be written to this register (ignored).

Table 80: TX_BD_NUM (Transmit BD Number Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-3	RW	Reserved
2	RW	TXFLOW - Transmit Flow Control 0 = PAUSE control frames are blocked. 1 = PAUSE control frames are allowed to be sent. This bit enables the TXC bit in the INT_SOURCE register.
1	RW	RXFLOW - Receive Flow Control 0 = Received PAUSE control frames are ignored. 1 = The transmit function (Tx MAC) is blocked when a PAUSE control frame is received. This bit enables the RXC bit in the INT_SOURCE register.
0	RW	PASSALL - Pass All Receive Frames 0 = Control frames are not passed to the host. RXFLOW must be set to 1 in order to use PAUSE control frames. 1 = All received frames are passed to the host.

Table 81: CTRLMODER (Control Module Mode Register)

PASSALL #	RXFLOW	Description
0	0	When a PAUSE control frame is received, nothing happens. The control frame is not stored to the memory.
0	1	When a PAUSE control frame is received, RXC interrupt is set and pause timer is updated. The control frame is not stored to the memory.
1	0	When a PAUSE control frame is received, it is stored to the memory as a normal data frame. RXB interrupt is set (if the related buffer descriptor has an IRQ bit set to 1). RXC interrupt is not set and pause timer is not updated.
1	1	When a PAUSE control frame is received, RXC interrupt is set and pause timer is updated. Besides that the control frame is also stored to the memory as a normal data frame.

Table 82: PASSALL and RXFLOW Operation

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-9		Reserved
8	RW	MIINOPRE - No Preamble 0 = 32-bit preamble sent 1 = No preamble sent
7-0	RW	CLKDIV - Clock Divider The field is a host clock divider factor. The host clock can be divided by an even number, greater than 1. The default value is 0x64 (100).

Table 83: MIIMODER (MII Mode Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-3		Reserved
2	RW	WCTRLDATA - Write Control Data
1	RW	RSTAT - Read Status
0	RW	SCANSTAT - Scan Status

Table 84: MIICOMMAND (MII Command Register)



Note: While one operation is in progress, BUSY signal (MIISTATUS register is set. Next operation can be started after the previous one is finished (and BUSY signal cleared to zero).

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-13		Reserved
12-8	RW	RGAD - Register Address (within the PHY selected by the FIAD[4:0])
7-5	RW	Reserved
4-0	RW	FIAD - PHY Address

Table 85: MIIADDRESS (MII Address Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-16		Reserved
15-0	RW	CTRLDATA - Control Data (data to be written to the PHY)

Table 86: MIITX_DATA (MII Transmit Data)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-16		Reserved
15-0	R	PRSD - Received Data (data to be read from PHY)

Table 87: MIIRX_DATA (MII Receive Data)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-3		Reserved
2	R	NVALID - Invalid 0 = The data in the MSTATUS register is valid. 1 = The data in the MSTATUS register is invalid. This bit is only valid when the scan status operation is active.
1	R	BUSY 0 = The MII is ready. 1 = The MII is busy (operation in progress).
0	R	LINKFAIL 0 = The link is OK. 1 = The link failed. The link fail condition occurred (now the link might be OK). Another status read gets a new status.

Table 88: MIISTATUS (MII Status Register)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-24	RW	Byte 2 of the Ethernet MAC address (individual address)
23-16	RW	Byte 3 of the Ethernet MAC address (individual address)
15-8	RW	Byte 4 of the Ethernet MAC address (individual address)
7-0	RW	Byte 5 of the Ethernet MAC address (individual address)

Table 89: MAC_ADDR0 (MAC Address Register 0)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-16	RW	Reserved
15-8	RW	Byte 0 of the Ethernet MAC address (individual address)
7-0	RW	Byte 1 of the Ethernet MAC address (individual address)

Table 90: MAC_ADDR1 (MAC Address Register 1)

Note: When an address is transmitted, byte 0 is sent first and byte 5 last.

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-0	RW	Hash0 value

Table 91: HASH0 (HASH Register 0)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-0	RW	Hash1 value

Table 92: HASH1 (HASH Register 1)

Bit #	R/W	Description
31-17		Reserved
16	RW	TXPAUSERQ - Tx Pause Request Writing 1 to this bit starts sending control frame procedure. Bit is automatically cleared to zero.
15-0	RW	TXPAUSETV - Tx Pause Timer Value The value that is send in the pause control frame.

Table 93: TXCTRL (Tx Control Register)

6 Buffer Descriptors

The buffer descriptors are 64 bits long. The first 32 bits are reserved for length and status while the last 32 bits contain the pointer to the associated buffer (where data is stored). The Ethernet MAC core has an internal RAM that can store up to 128 BDs (for both Rx and Tx).

The internal memory saves all descriptors at addresses from 0x400 to 0x7ff (128 64bit descriptors). The transmit descriptors are located between the start address (0x400) and the address that equals the value written in the TX_BD_NUM register (page 14) multiplied by 8. This register holds the number of the used Tx buffer descriptors. The receive descriptors are located between the start address (0x400), plus the address number written in the TX_BD_NUM multiplied by 8, and the descriptor end address (0x7ff). The transmit and receive status of the packet is written to the associated buffer descriptor once its transmission/reception is finished.

Bit #	R/W	Description
63-32	RW	TXPNT - Transmit Pointer This is the buffer pointer when the associated frame is stored.
31-16	RW	LEN - Length Number of bytes associated with the BD to be transmitted.
15	RW	RD - Tx BD Ready 0 = The buffer associated with this buffer descriptor is not ready, and you are free to manipulate it. After the data from the associated buffer has been transmitted or after an error condition occurred, this bit is cleared to 0. 1 = The data buffer is ready for transmission or is currently being transmitted. You are not allowed to manipulate this descriptor once this bit is set.
14	RW	IRQ - Interrupt Request Enable 0 = No interrupt is generated after the transmission. 1 = When data associated with this buffer descriptor is sent, a TXB or TXE interrupt will be asserted (INT_SOURCE (Interrupt Source Register) for more details).
13	RW	WR - Wrap 0 = This buffer descriptor is not the last descriptor in the buffer descriptor table. 1 = This buffer descriptor is the last descriptor in the buffer descriptor table. After this buffer descriptor was used, the first buffer descriptor in the table will be used again.
12	RW	PAD - Pad Enable 0 = No pads will be add at the end of short packets. 1 = Pads will be added to the end of short packets.
11	RW	CRC - CRC Enable 0 = CRC won't be added at the end of the packet. 1 = CRC will be added at the end of the packet.
10-9	RW	Reserved
8	RW	UR - Underrun Underrun occurred while sending this buffer.
7-4	RW	RTRY - Retry Count This bit indicates the number of retries before the frame was successfully sent.
3	RW	RL - Retransmission Limit This bit is set when the transmitter fails. (Retry Limit + 1) attempts to successfully transmit a message due to repeated collisions on the medium. The Retry Limit is set in the COLL-CONF register.
2	RW	LC - Late Collision Late collision occurred while sending this buffer. The transmission is stopped and this bit is written. Late collision is defined in the COLLCONF register.
1	RW	DF - Defer Indication The frame was deferred before being sent successfully, i.e. the transmitter had to wait for Carrier Sense before sending because the line was busy. This is not a collision indication. Collisions are indicated in RTRY.
0	RW	CS - Carrier Sense Lost This bit is set when Carrier Sense is lost during a frame transmission. The Ethernet controller writes CS after it finishes sending the buffer.

Table 94: Tx Buffer Descriptor

Bit #	R/W	Description
63-32	RW	RXPNT - Receive Pointer This is the pointer to the buffer storing the associated frame.
31-16	RW	LEN - Length Number of bytes associated with the BD to be transmitted.
15	RW	E - Empty 0 = The data buffer associated with this buffer descriptor has been filled with data or has stopped because an error occurred. The core can read or write this BD. As long as this bit is zero, this buffer descriptor won't be used. 1 = The data buffer is empty (and ready for receiving data) or currently receiving data.
14	RW	IRQ - Interrupt Request Enable 0 = No interrupt is generated after the reception. 1 = When data is received (or error occurs), an RXF interrupt will be asserted (See INT_SOURCE (Interrupt Source Register) for more details).
13	RW	WR - Wrap 0 = This buffer descriptor is not the last descriptor in the buffer descriptor table. 1 = This buffer descriptor is the last descriptor in the buffer descriptor table. After this buffer descriptor was used, the first buffer descriptor in the table will be used again.
12-9	RW	Reserved
8	RW	CF - Control Frame 0 = Normal data frame received. 1 = Control frame received.
7	RW	M - Miss 0 = The frame is received because of an address recognition hit. 1 = The frame is received because of promiscuous mode. The Ethernet controller sets M for frames that are accepted in promiscuous mode but are tagged as a miss by internal address recognition. Thus, in promiscuous mode, M determines whether a frame is destined for this station.
6	RW	OR - Overrun This bit is set when a receiver overrun occurs during frame reception.
5	RW	IS - Invalid Symbol This bit is set when the reception of an invalid symbol is detected by the PHY.
4	RW	DN - Dribble Nibble This bit is set when a received frame cannot be divided by 8 (one extra nibble has been received).
3	RW	TL - Too Long This bit is set when a received frame is too long (bigger than the value set in the PACKETLEN register).
2	RW	SF - Short Frame This bit is set when a frame that is smaller than the minimum length is received (minimum length is set in the PACKETLEN register).
1	RW	CRC - Rx CRC Error This bit is set when a received frame contains a CRC error.
0	RW	LC - Late Collision This bit is set when a late collision occurred while receiving a frame.

Table 95: Rx Buffer Descriptor