

PPP to Ethernet Type B Interworking RAM Package Release 2.8.1

General

This release note reflects differences between the *QUICC Engine™ Block Reference Manual with Protocol Interworking*, QEIWRM, Rev 3, and the features which are available for this device using the provided microcode RAM packages. The following release note reveals any exceptions to the features which are specified in this release of the specification. The notes describe any addition to the specification or any missing functionality in comparison to the specification.

The user should follow tightly the instructions specified in the `QE_Ucode_Loader` file provided in the package in relation to the header files containing the code. These instructions assure proper operation and activation of the right features in the code.

Refer to the *QUICC Engine Microcode Errata* for all known issues related to this and other microcode packages.

This package includes the following core blocks: ML/MC PPP, PPP Mux, Ethernet, Interworking, Header Compression, and Header Decompression. Features of these core blocks that are not supported in this package are described in [Table 3](#).

Availability

The package is currently available for the following devices.

Table 1. Package Availability by Device

Device	Loader file name (.h)
MPC8360 rev 2.1	iw_pe_type_b_mpc8360_r2.1.h
MPC8568 rev 1.1	iw_pe_type_b_mpc8568_r1.1.h

Package Content

The tables below designate the content of this package. The baseline is the *QUICC Engine™ Block Reference Manual with Protocol Interworking*, QEIWRM, Rev 3. The tables designate additional features and features which are not supported. For the specification of additional features, which are not described in the *QUICC Engine™ Block Reference Manual with Protocol Interworking*, QEIWRM, Rev 3, please contact Freescale support. Contact information may be found at www.freescale.com.

Table 2. New Features (Which are not Described in QEIWRM, Rev 3)

Feature	Comments
None	

Table 3. Removed Features (Described in QEIWRM, Rev 3 but Not Supported)

Feature	Comments	QEIWRM, Rev 3
Header manipulation in termination mode Insert/remove/replace VLAN	REMODER[VTagOP] and REMODER[VNonTagOP] (in RxGPRAM) are not supported.	Section 8.5.3.9, “Rx Ethernet Mode Register (REMODER)”
	TAD[VTagOP] and TAD[VNonTagOP] are not supported.	Section 8.6.2.6.5, “Termination Action Descriptor (TAD)”
LPM PCD		Section 30.3.2.4, “Longest Prefix Match (LPM) PCD”
Expanded Hash Table		Section 30.5.3.3.1, “TableLookup_FourWayHash PCD”
VLAN Specific Header Manipulation Command Descriptor		Section 31.1.11.2, “VLAN Specific Header Manipulation Command Descriptor,”
CAM Emulation Lookup Table (CELUT) for LookupKey Size of 2 Bytes		Section 30.5.3.1.1, “CAM Emulation Lookup Table (CELUT) for LookupKey Size of 2 Bytes”
IP reassembly		Chapter 33, “IP Reassembly”

Table 3. Removed Features (Described in QEIWRM, Rev 3 but Not Supported)

Feature	Comments	QEIWRM, Rev 3
IPHCoE		Section 31.1.11.18, "Ethernet IP/UDP Header Decompression Command Descriptor (HDCD)," Section 34.4.1.1.2, "Compression of Frames Transmitted on Ethernet Links," and Section 33.4.2.2, "Decompression of PPPoE Frames Received on Ethernet Links"
Hierarchical Scheduler		Section "8.4.17 Hierarchical Scheduling Support"
IP fragmentation	Tx Global Parameter RAM TEMODER bit 8 is not supported.	Section "8.5.3.3 Tx Global Parameter RAM"

Revision History

Table 4. Revision History for Release 2.8.1

Release Date: Jun 11, 2009 Revision Register Number: 0xBBE0B281	
New Features	None
Removed Features	None
Bug Fixes	ML/MC PPP, Precise Weighted Fair Queueing mechanism operating in Mixed Mode (strict priority queues mixed with queues scheduled with WFQs) skips strict priority queues for a few frames.

Table 5. Revision History for Release 2.8.0

Release 2.8.0 Revision Register Number 0xBBE0B280	
New Features	ML/MC PPP, option for transmitting null fragments over idle links of a bundle.
	ML/MC PPP, MRRU and RXFRM counters on Class Parameters Table (CPT) are now updated in IW mode.
Bug Fixes	ML/MC PPP, for links under bundle configured in interworking mode, short fragments with 24 bit sequence number are not handled correctly.
	ML/MC PPP, packets can be lost in ML/MC receive process due to synchronization issue between front-end and back-end tasks.

Table 6. Revision History for Release 2.7.0

Release 2.7.0 Revision Register Number 0xBBE0B270	
New Features	ML/MC PPP, Flush WBD Command for flushing the WBD for a given class. This command can be used when the host is interested in limiting the time spent by the fragments the WBD ring.
Bug Fixes	ML/MC PPP, FBP-RLI indication is not always correct.
	IPHC, IP Header Compression MIN_WRAP error mechanism does not work correctly

Table 7. Revision History for Release 2.6.1

Release 2.6.1 Revision Register Number 0xBBE0B261	
New Features	Improved support for ML/MC PPP null fragments: reception of a null fragment now will not assert a fragment loss event; null fragments received for each class are counted.
Bug Fixes	None

Table 8. Revision History for Release 2.5.1

Release 2.5.1 Revision Register Number 0xBBE0B251	
New Features	None
Bug Fixes	Race condition on class interrupt queue can cause some interrupt entries to be lost.

Table 9. Revision History for Release 2.5.0

Release 2.5.0 Revision Register Number 0xBBE0B250	
New Features	This package introduces enhancements for PPP Tx bandwidth use optimization.
	The number of PPP IW CPU queues were increased from four to eight.
	New counter on IP Decompressor Statistics table - "Total bytes in error frames". Counts the total bytes in frames that are not decompressed due to errors.
	New counter on IW Special Statistics table (IWCS) - "DQ_DroppedByte_Cnt". Counts the total bytes in frames that are dropped due to reasons related to IW destination queue.
Bug Fixes	Using aging for external hash tables might introduce a SDMA error exception.
	MLMC PPP transmits illegal HDLC frames when ACFC enabled and PID in buffer. In such a case illegal data is being transmitted.

Table 10. Revision History for Release 2.4.0

Release 2.4.0 Revision Register Number 0xCEBEB240	
New Features	New functionality of header compression of the IP header only was added. For more detail look at an updated version of Chapter 33, "IPv4/UDP Header Compression" later than the one in QEIWRM, Rev 1.
Bug Fixes	When issuing a host command "Add/Remove Entry in CAM Emulation Lookup Table" (See section 30.6.1.2, "Add/Remove Entry in CAM Emulation Lookup Table" in the QEIWRM, Rev 3) with ADDE equal to 00 (table lookup, no change in the table), the LookupTableOffset value might be invalid even though the V bit (valid LookupTableOffset) is asserted (see Figure 30-42, "Set Entry in CAM Emulation Lookup Table Command Parameters" in the QEIWRM, Rev 3.) In case the V bit is asserted, the user should read the first byte of the Action Descriptor (AD) which is pointed to by the LookupTableOffset and verify that the V (valid) bit on the AD is asserted. In case the V (valid) bit on the AD is negated, the table lookup result should be considered as invalid.
	A frame with packet length of 1518 bytes is not counted by EtherStatsPkts1024 counter. This counter should count all frames with a length that is between 1024 and 1518 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). Therefore the EtherStatsPkts1024 counter is not compatible to RFC2819.

Table 11. Revision History for Release 2.3.1

Release 2.3.1	
New Features	None.
Bug Fixes	ML/MC PPP receiver has a synchronization flaw between the front-end and back-end processes that can cause the loss of received ML fragments.
	When working in Fast Ethernet Half Duplex and a collision error occurs the port might halt .

Table 11. Revision History for Release 2.3.1 (continued)

Release 2.3.1	
Bug Fixes	In an Ethernet Rx in heavy traffic load (when smoother is disabled) or in case of an errored frame (CRC, IP Check Sum etc..) and the frame size is less than 128 bytes unexpected behavior may occur.
	In case of IW error interrupt (Ethernet Rx) the attribute status may be faulty.
	Ethernet receiver can cause unpredictable memory corruption while discarding illegal short frames.
	Working with customize preamble is not supported for frames smaller then 64 bytes.
	When working with Header Compression with more than one compressor and one of the compressors is disabled, the disabled compressor may change the order of other threads without checking in curSNUM=mySNUM, and the compressors may stick.

Table 12. Revision History for Release 2.3.0

Release 2.3.0	
New Features	ML/MC PPP—Class 0 WFQ mode. Allows up to 8 queues with WFQ scheduling for ML systems without MC support.
	ML/MC PPP—Precise WFQ mode. Additional mode of operation for WFQ scheduling algorithm.
	IP Header Compression—New counters: compressed frames byte count and full header frames byte count.
Bug Fixes	Ethernet Rx does not support customize preamble for short frames (<64bytes) on ENET Rx.
	Errata fix of QENET 20 was inserted. In order for it to run properly: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The TEMODER[6] in the Tx Ethernet global parameter RAM has to be set for the Fast Ethernet Half Duplex UCC. 2. The Tx RMONs have to be enabled and UPSMR[7] bit has to be set. 3. At the UCC Tx Init Enet Command Parameter: change CECDR+2 default value from 0xFF to 0x1
	Ethernet Tx can halt in the case that IP fragmentation and Hierarchical Scheduler are both enabled.
	When working with Ethernet, the LossLess flow control feature can be enabled by mistake and the transmitter may send a flow control frame.
	In the case of more than one compressor, if one of the compressors is disabled, the disabled compressor may change the order of other threads without checking in curSNUM=mySNUM, and the compressors may get stuck.
	When the Ethernet receive is highly loaded with in coming frames it might stop functioning. This bug is valid only if the next two conditions take place: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More than one thread is enabled. 2. The maximum length of the incoming frames is longer than $4 \times$ (VFIFO block size). (VFIFO block size = 128 up to 248). QENET22

Table 13. Revision History for Release 2.2.2

Release 2.2.2	
New Features	Ethernet and PPP receivers can use interworking function to forward incoming traffic to the same Ethernet transmit port SQQD.
	Added IP/UDP Inset Header Manipulation Command support.

PPP to Ethernet Type B Interworking RAM Package Release 2.8.1

Table 13. Revision History for Release 2.2.2 (continued)

Release 2.2.2	
Bug Fixes	In case of a busy condition during ENET RX IW copy to CPU, the QUICC Engine block might halt
	In PPP2E IW working with extended TQD is prohibited.
	Only for the MPC8568E device, working in PPP MLMC Rx swap mode (no FBP) may not work.
	In PPP Rx, the host may read an old data pointer from a LCP BD ring and therefore read wrong data.
	In PPP Rx, Adaptive Sequence Number Recovery Mechanism may cause SDMA error.

Table 14. Revision History for Release 2.2.1

Release 2.2.1	
New Features	none
Bug Fixes	At the Ethernet Tx the Rate limiter dynamic change might have caused the Ethernet Tx to halt.
	In PPP termination, if the interrupt bit in the TxBD is asserted, it might cause memory corruption.

Table 15. Revision History for Release 2.2.0

Release 2.2.0	
New Features	ML PPP - Adaptive Sequence Number Mechanism. This feature allows the microcode to synchronize on ML traffic in case of a temporary outage on the lines. In case of successful synchronization a special interrupt will be issued. This interrupt can be disabled by setting BMR[DisAdSeqInt] on BPT.
	ML PPP - Fragment Loss and Fragment Loss due to Threshold interrupts can be disabled by setting BMR[DisFLInt] on BPT.
Bug Fixes	None

Table 16. Revision History for Release 2.1.4

Release 2.1.4	
New Features	none
Bug Fixes	When the Ethernet receive is highly loaded with in coming frames it might stop functioning at all. This bug is valid only if the next two conditions take place: 1. More than one thread are enabled. 2. The maximum length of the incoming frames is longer than 4*(VFIFO block size). (VFIFO block size = 128 up to 248).
	When using Init_MUX/Init_DeMUX host command it might corrupt the page of another thread.

Table 17. Revision History for Release 2.1.3

Release 2.1.3	
New Features	Ethernet Hierarchical schedule (HES) work conserving mode. Programming model will be released in the next specification document.
	New bit was added in LMR register called RxMLDis which is located at position 4. If set, all frames which contain MLMC PPP PID will be dropped and the ILLEGAL FRAME counter under this link will be incremented.
Bug Fixes	MLMC frame received with length \leq 8 Bytes with ACC Error, may result in illegal DMA (Bus Error).
	MLMC frame received with length \leq (expected header size + FCS) results in illegal DMA (Bus Error).
	MLMC frame with header = 9 Bytes results in unexpected behavior.
	MLMC frame received with length \leq 8 Bytes after long frame may result in losing the long frame.
	When FBPBusy, PRTBusy, or Fragment loss conditions occur, the rest of the MLMC frames for that class will never be enqueued to the PRT.
	In interworking mode, when a plain or MLMC PPP frame arrives and is discarded (due to some error condition or busy condition), the data pointer for the next Plain/MLMC frame is not correct (it is incremented in 0x80 bytes for each consecutive error). This results in an error at the next received frame.
	In interworking mode, the IW Error Interrupt in register IWEMODER has to be masked. {IWEMODER[26]=0}
	Copy2CPU option is not allowed, it might cause a halt of the system.
	For frames which belong to IPR flow, the Total byte counter in IW statistics will count only IP packet bytes instead of total length of the frame.
For regular frames which belong to IPR flow, In case of IWAD [FwE] =0 and IWMODER [FwAllCPU] =1, the frames may end in Enet CPU queue instead of IPRQ0.	

Table 18. Revision History for Release 2.1.2

Release 2.1.2	
New Features	None
Bug Fixes	PPP Receiver. Frames received with length = 3Bytes are treated as normal frames instead of 2Short frames (silently discarded).
	PPP Receiver. Frames received with length >8 bytes may lose 1 last byte.
	PPP Receiver. LCP pointer may be duplicated in FBP Busy condition, FragLoss condition.

Table 19. Revision History for Release 2.1.1

Release 2.1.1	
New Features	None

Table 19. Revision History for Release 2.1.1

Release 2.1.1	
Bug Fixes	In case of usage of header compression interworking (E2PPP), if an enqueue busy occurred, the whole QUICC Engine block might get into a deadlock status
	In case of a reassembled frame (IP reassembly) which is directed both to an interworking queue and is forwarded to CPU, a data corruption will occur.
	When using hierarchical scheduling with a SQQDs smaller the 64 byte, the Buffer Descriptor base of each queue should be allocated in the address range of: 0x0 to 0x7FFF_FFFF.
	In interworking mode frames which are larger then MAXD1 should be discarded. Actually frames where discarded only when their length was larger then Rounded_MAXD1. Note: Rounded_MAXD1=CEIL(MAXD1/MRBLR)*MRBLR.
	When using HES adding a New LPs (Logic Port) may cause old LPs to stop working for a short while to a complete stop.
	In a heavily loaded system ETH queues which are fragmented may stop transmitting.

Table 20. Revision History for Release 2.1.0

Release 2.1.0	
New Features	IP reassembly can now support reassembly of up to two out-of-order received fragments. More details about this new feature can be found in the IP reassembly specification.
	PPP Rx, which operates in interworking mode, now supports IP reassembly.
	The maximum number of MUX Tx queues in ML PPP was increased to 32. In addition, a multi-threading mechanism was introduced for PPP MUX operation.
	A mechanism was added in PPP MUX programming model that allows performing a graceful stop of the MUX operation.
Bug Fixes	BMR is undefined in case of DMA semaphore reject for IWF statistics {IWCS}.
	The following Ethernet scheduler's wrong functionality has been fixed: 1. Long response time for rate limiter changes. 2. Scheduler inaccuracy of up to 6% for different frame lengths and band width rates.

Table 21. Revision History for Release 2.0.0

Release 2.0.0	
New Features	Ethernet transmitter hierarchical scheduler. See Section 8.4.17, “Hierarchical Scheduling Support” in the QEIWRM, Rev 3.
	Added four PPP receive queues for quality of service. See Section 29.1.1.3 “Interworking CPU Queue Descriptor (IW_PPP_CPU_QD)” in the QEIWRM, Rev 3.
	Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) Queue Management on ETH to PPP. See Section 29.1.4.5, “ML/MC PPP Interworking Transmit Queue Descriptor Extension” in the QEIWRM, Rev 3.
	Removed Tx VFIFO Block Size field in Section 8.8.1, “Init Tx, Init Rx and InitTx and Rx Parameters Command” in the QEIWRM, Rev 3.
	Added 6 new Host commands that re-initialize receive or/and transmit parameters for dynamic changes after first MCC Initialization command was issued. See Table 4-4, “QUICC Engine Command Opcodes” and Table 4-5, “Command Descriptions” in the QEIWRM, Rev 3.
Bug Fixes	Parser events are not set in IP reassembly flow.
	IP reassembly may not function properly in heavily loaded system.
	When a FBP busy interrupt of the PPP Tx background process occurred there was a wrong restore of a register which caused corruption.
	When handling the last MUX SubFrame the MLPPP TX will generate interrupt with wrong event register value.
	In case of PPP FBP busy condition there might be memory corruption. This condition is possible only when subframe is dropped due to length error or the aging mechanism.
	Bug in mixed mux queue (a mux queue that supports also a none mux frames) of the MLPPP. The new feature which uses Max_SubF_Size does not work properly in the MLPPP.
	In case of IW PPP Mux transmission when a zero size BD occurs the transmitter handled the “skip Bd” instead of the next BD causing data corruption. ⁴

Table 22. Revision History for Release 1.1.0

Release 1.1.0	
New Features	VFIFO block size is configurable. VFIFO block size had a fixed value of 128 bytes in previous releases. Three values are allowed now: 128, 192 and 248. Allowing block sizes beyond 128 bytes enhances the performance, in particular for large packets.
	IP fragmentation in Ethernet transmitter.
	ML PPP MUX support for max_sub_frame_len.
	New MCC INIT host commands for re-initialization during runtime.

Table 22. Revision History for Release 1.1.0 (continued)

Release 1.1.0	
Bug fixes	IW Thread PRAM address is not loaded(IW_E_ExtPage) when the frame is dropped due to CPU BUSY condition.
	Possible deadlock in Ethernet to XXX interworking in case of BUSY condition and IWCT Index = 0 (No IWCT).
	Ethernet Address classifier PCD (MC/BC) not working.
	IP reassembly does not work properly when using external lookup table.
	IWCS are incremented for short frames in Ethernet Rx.
	No IREQ was given in ML PPP when FBP Busy when returning buffer in the Fragment process.
	In case IREQ in ML PPP Tx is in 16-bit mode wrong data will be transmitted.
	In some cases when interworking from Ethernet to ML PPP the ML PPP WFQ scheduler is not updated.

How to Reach Us:

Home Page:

www.freescale.com

Web Support:

<http://www.freescale.com/support>

USA/Europe or Locations Not Listed:

Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.
Technical Information Center, EL516
2100 East Elliot Road
Tempe, Arizona 85284
1-800-521-6274 or
+1-480-768-2130
www.freescale.com/support

Europe, Middle East, and Africa:

Freescale Halbleiter Deutschland GmbH
Technical Information Center
Schatzbogen 7
81829 Muenchen, Germany
+44 1296 380 456 (English)
+46 8 52200080 (English)
+49 89 92103 559 (German)
+33 1 69 35 48 48 (French)
www.freescale.com/support

Japan:

Freescale Semiconductor Japan Ltd.
Headquarters
ARCO Tower 15F
1-8-1, Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku
Tokyo 153-0064
Japan
0120 191014 or
+81 3 5437 9125
support.japan@freescale.com

Asia/Pacific:

Freescale Semiconductor China Ltd.
Exchange Building 23F
No. 118 Jianguo Road
Chaoyang District
Beijing 100022
China
+86 10 5879 8000
support.asia@freescale.com

For Literature Requests Only:

Freescale Semiconductor
Literature Distribution Center
1-800 441-2447 or
+1-303-675-2140
Fax: +1-303-675-2150
LDCForFreescaleSemiconductor@hibbertgroup.com

Information in this document is provided solely to enable system and software implementers to use Freescale Semiconductor products. There are no express or implied copyright licenses granted hereunder to design or fabricate any integrated circuits or integrated circuits based on the information in this document.

Freescale Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein. Freescale Semiconductor makes no warranty, representation or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does Freescale Semiconductor assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation consequential or incidental damages. "Typical" parameters which may be provided in Freescale Semiconductor data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "Typicals" must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. Freescale Semiconductor does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. Freescale Semiconductor products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as components in systems intended for surgical implant into the body, or other applications intended to support or sustain life, or for any other application in which the failure of the Freescale Semiconductor product could create a situation where personal injury or death may occur. Should Buyer purchase or use Freescale Semiconductor products for any such unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall indemnify and hold Freescale Semiconductor and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and distributors harmless against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if such claim alleges that Freescale Semiconductor was negligent regarding the design or manufacture of the part.

Freescale and the Freescale logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. in the U.S. and other countries. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners. The Power Architecture and Power.org word marks and the Power and Power.org logos and related marks are trademarks and service marks licensed by Power.org.

© Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., 2008-2010. All rights reserved.

P2ETYPEBRN_2_8_1

Jan 22, 2010

Rev. 1

