

# Migrating from the LAN9215 to the LAN9210

## 1 Objective

The purpose of this application note is to assist SMSC customers with existing LAN9215 designs when upgrading to the new LAN9210 device. This upgrade is straightforward, but does require a PCB change to support a different package. This application note addresses all the differences between the LAN9215 and the LAN9210 devices, making this transition as easy as possible.

### 1.1 References

- LAN9210 Datasheet
- One-Page Reference Design for the LAN9210
- One-Page Reference Design for the LAN9215

### 1.2 Overview of Changes Required

[Table 1.1](#) summarizes the changes needed to migrate from the LAN9215 to the LAN9210.

**Table 1.1 Summary of Changes Required**

| CHANGE REQUIRED  | COMMENTS                                                                    | REFERENCES                                                                                                           |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| New PCB          | Needed to support device package 56-pin QFN with exposed VSS Pad            | This application note and 1-Page Reference Designs are available at <a href="http://www.smSC.com">www.smSC.com</a> . |
| Firmware Upgrade | Needed to take advantage of faster Host Bus timing and mixed endian support | This application note and LAN9210 Datasheet are available at <a href="http://www.smSC.com">www.smSC.com</a> .        |
| Upgrade drivers  | Recognize new device ID and utilize new Checksum Offload Engine             | Refer to <a href="#">Table 5.1</a>                                                                                   |

## 2 Hardware Changes

### 2.1 Component Changes

#### 2.1.1 Device Package

The LAN9210 is packaged in a 56-pin QFN with an exposed VSS pad. Therefore, the LAN9210 is not a drop in replacement for the LAN9215 and will require a new PCB. The recommended PCB land pattern can be found in Chapter 8 of the LAN9210 Datasheet. It is recommended to place a 4x4 grid of vias at 60mil spacing in the exposed pad area for connection to the board's ground plane, as shown in [Figure 2.1](#) below. Please consult with your Assembly House for their process capabilities and recommendations.

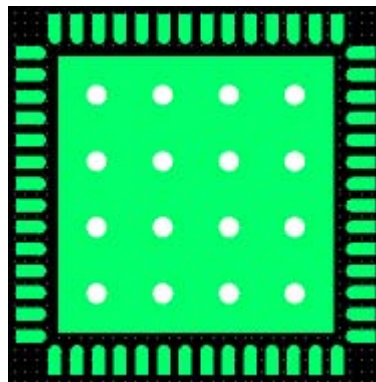


Figure 2.1 PCB Land Pattern

### 2.2 Pin Changes

#### 2.2.1 Pin Cross-Reference

[Table 2.1](#) below cross-references signal/pin changes between the LAN9215 and the LAN9210.

Table 2.1 Pin Cross-Reference

| LAN9215  |                            | LAN9210  |                     |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| SIGNAL   | PIN                        | SIGNAL   | PIN                 |
| D[15:0]  | 43-46, 49-53, 56-59, 62-64 | D[15:0]  | 19-23, 25-29, 31-36 |
| A[7:1]   | 12-18                      | A[7:1]   | 6-12                |
| nRD      | 92                         | nRD      | 15                  |
| nWR      | 93                         | nWR      | 16                  |
| nCS      | 94                         | nCS      | 17                  |
| IRQ      | 72                         | IRQ      | 43                  |
| Reserved | 71, 84, 90, 91             | Reserved | 14                  |
| AMDIX_EN | 73                         | AMDIX_EN | 52                  |

Table 2.1 Pin Cross-Reference (continued)

| LAN9215   |                                | LAN9210   |                   |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| SIGNAL    | PIN                            | SIGNAL    | PIN               |
| SPEED_SEL | 74                             |           |                   |
| FIFO_SEL  | 76                             | FIFO_SEL  | 13                |
| TPO+      | 79                             | TPO+      | 45                |
| TPO-      | 78                             | TPO-      | 44                |
| TPI+      | 83                             | TPI+      | 48                |
| TPI-      | 82                             | TPI-      | 47                |
| EXRES1    | 87                             | EXRES1    | 50                |
| EEDIO     | 67                             | EEDIO     | 38                |
| EECS      | 68                             | EECS      | 39                |
| EECLK     | 69                             | EECLK     | 40                |
| XTAL1     | 6                              | XTAL1     | 55                |
| XTAL2     | 5                              | XTAL2     | 54                |
| nRESET    | 95                             | nRESET    | 42                |
| PME       | 70                             | PME       | 41                |
| GPIO[2:0] | 100, 99, 98                    | GPIO[2:0] | 5, 4, 3           |
| RBIAS     | 10                             |           |                   |
| ATEST     | 9                              |           |                   |
| VREG      | 2                              |           |                   |
| VDD_IO    | 20, 28, 35, 42, 48, 55, 61, 97 | VDD_IO    | 1, 18, 24, 30, 56 |
| GND_IO    | 19, 27, 34, 41, 47, 54, 60, 96 |           |                   |
| VDD_A     | 81, 85, 89                     | VDD_A33   | 46, 49, 51        |
| VSS_A     | 77, 80, 86, 88                 |           |                   |
| VDD_CORE  | 3, 65                          | VDD_CORE  | 2, 37             |
| GND_CORE  | 1, 66                          |           |                   |
| VDD_PLL   | 7                              |           |                   |
| VSS_PLL   | 4                              |           |                   |
| VDD_REF   | 8                              |           |                   |
| VSS_REF   | 11                             |           |                   |
|           |                                | VDD_A18   | 53                |
|           |                                | VSS       | Exposed Pad       |
| TX_CLK    | 40                             |           |                   |
| TXD[3:0]  | 36-39                          |           |                   |
| TX_EN     | 21                             |           |                   |
| RX_CLK    | 26                             |           |                   |
| RX_ER     | 25                             |           |                   |

**Table 2.1 Pin Cross-Reference (continued)**

| LAN9215  |                | LAN9210 |     |
|----------|----------------|---------|-----|
| SIGNAL   | PIN            | SIGNAL  | PIN |
| COL      | 33             |         |     |
| RXD[3:0] | 24, 23, 22, 75 |         |     |
| CRS      | 32             |         |     |
| RX_DV    | 29             |         |     |
| MDIO     | 30             |         |     |
| MDC      | 31             |         |     |

### 2.2.2 Signal Pins not Available on the LAN9210

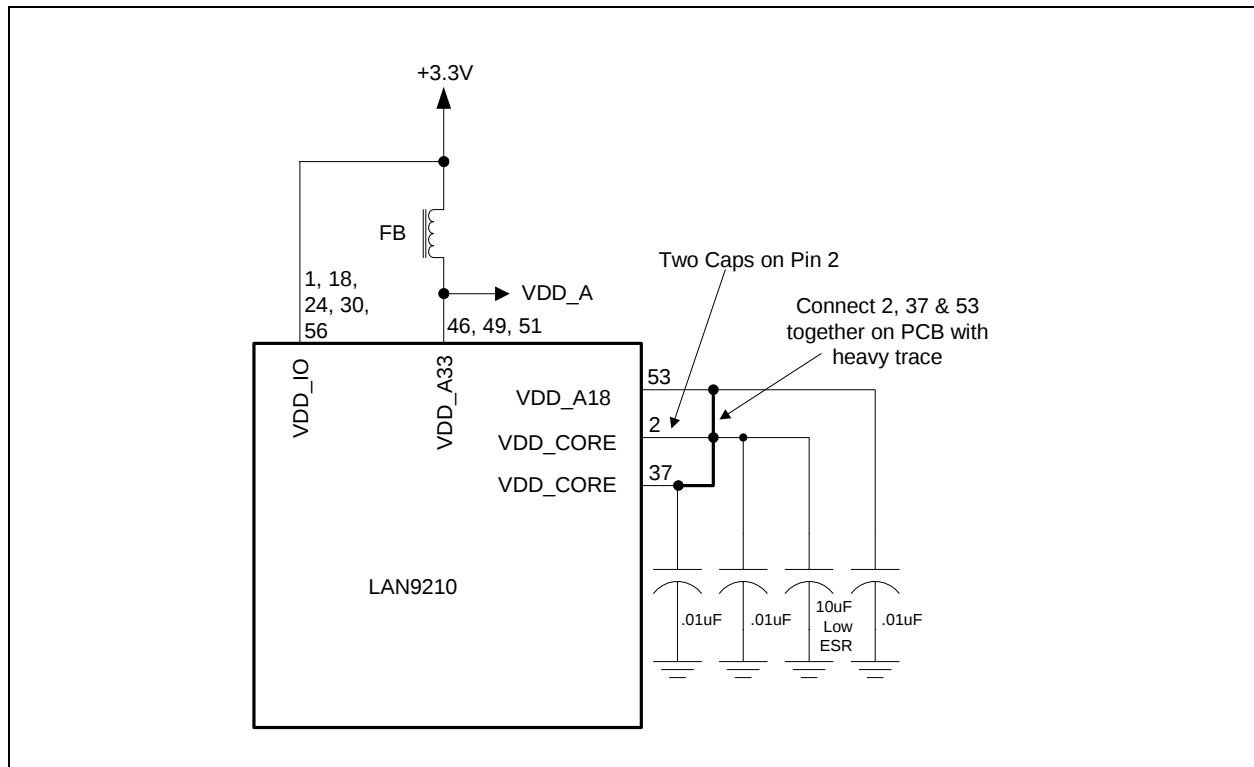
The following signal pins are not available on the LAN9210:

- SPEED\_SEL
- RBIAS
- ATEST
- TX\_CLK, TXD[3:0], TX\_EN
- RX\_CLK, RX\_ER, RXD[3:0], RX\_DV
- COL, CRS
- MDIO, MDC

### 2.2.3 Power and Ground Pin Changes

The LAN9215 has several different ground pins (GND\_IO, VSS\_A, GND\_CORE, VSS\_PLL and VSS\_REF). However, the LAN9210 uses a single ground connection (VSS) on the exposed pad. Also, the LAN9210 does not have VDD\_PLL, VDD\_REF and VREG power pins.

The LAN9210 has a VDD\_A18 (pin 53) that must be externally connected to VDD\_CORE (pins 2, 37) with traces at least 10 mil wide and connected to a 10uF low ESR ceramic capacitor. Each of these 3 pins must be individually decoupled with a 0.01uF capacitor as close as possible to the pin, as shown in [Figure 2.2, "Power Connections"](#).



### Figure 2.2 Power Connections

### 2.2.4 AMDIX\_EN (Pin 52)

On the LAN9215, the AMDIX\_EN pin (Pin73) has an internal pull-down and can be left unconnected to disable Auto-MDIX. However, on the LAN9210 this pin has an internal pull-up and must be pulled low to disable Auto-MDIX. This pin can be pulled high or left unconnected to enable Auto-MDIX.

### 2.2.5 EMC Considerations

For LAN9210 designs that must operate in an EMI constrained environment, the designer should include four low valued capacitors (less than 15pF) on the TPO+, TPO-, TPI+ & TPI- pins and terminate them to digital ground. These capacitors should be placed as close as possible to the magnetics. These capacitors can then be populated as required for EMI compliance. The 49.9 ohm termination resistors on the TPO/TPI signal lines should be placed as close as possible to the LAN9210. Additionally, the use of a discrete magnetic and RJ-45 connector is highly recommended, as the integrated magnetics are known to cause EMI compliance issues.

## 3 Register Changes

### 3.1 SCSR Register Changes

#### 3.1.1 ID\_REV Register (offset: 50h)

- For the LAN9210 - Bit 31:16 changed to 9210h

#### 3.1.2 HW\_CFG Register (offset: 74h)

- Bits 6:2 become reserved
- Bit 28 becomes FSELEND, Direct FIFO Access Endian Ordering. This control bit determines the endianness of RX and TX data FIFO host accesses when accessed using the FIFO\_SEL signal. When this bit is cleared, FIFO\_SEL accesses utilize little endian byte ordering. When this bit is set, FIFO\_SEL accesses utilize big endian byte ordering. Please refer to Section 3.8 of the LAN9210 Datasheet for more information on this feature.
- Bit 29 becomes FPORTEND, FIFO Port Endian Ordering. This control bit determines the endianness of RX and TX data FIFO host accesses when accessed through the RX/TX Data FIFO ports, including the alias addresses (any access from 00h to 3Ch). When this bit is cleared, data FIFO port accesses utilize little endian byte ordering. When this bit is set, data FIFO port accesses utilize big endian byte ordering. Please refer to Section 3.8 of the LAN9210 Datasheet for more information on this feature.

### 3.2 MAC Register Changes

#### 3.2.1 COE\_CR Register (offset: Dh)

The Checksum Offload Engine Control Register (COE\_CR), has been added to the LAN9210 at offset Dh. This register controls the transmit and receive checksum offload engines. Please refer to Section 3.6 of the LAN9210 Datasheet for more information on this feature.

- Bits 31:17 - Reserved
- Bit 16 - TX Checksum Offload Engine Enable (TXCOE\_EN). TXCOE\_EN may only be changed if the TX data path is disabled. If cleared, the TXCOE is bypassed. If set, the TXCOE is enabled.  
Bits 15:2 - Reserved
- Bit 1 - RX Checksum Offload Engine Mode (RXCOE\_MODE). This bit indicates whether the RXCOE will check for VLAN tags or a SNAP header prior to beginning its checksum calculation. In its default mode, the calculation will always begin 14 bytes into the frame. RXCOE\_MODE may only be changed if the RX data path is disabled. If set, begin checksum calculation after first 14 bytes of Ethernet Frame. If cleared, begin checksum calculation at start of L3 packet by adjusting for VLAN tags and/or SNAP header.
- Bit 0 - RX Checksum Offload Engine Enable (RXCOE\_EN). RXCOE\_EN may only be changed if the RX data path is disabled. If cleared, the RXCOE is bypassed. If set, the RXCOE is enabled

## 4 Additional Features

### 4.1 Mixed Endian Support

In addition to the Word Swap function supported by both the LAN9215 and the LAN9210, the LAN9210 also provides support for mixed endian data FIFO accesses. The LAN9210 provides the ability to select data FIFO endianness separately for accesses through the data FIFO ports (addresses 00h-3Ch) or using the FIFO\_SEL input signal. This is accomplished via the FPORTEND and FSELEND bits of

the HW\_CFG—Hardware Configuration Register, respectively. Please refer to Section 3.8 of the LAN9210 Datasheet for more information.

**Note:** CSR and status FIFO accesses are not affected by the FPORTEND and FSELEND endianness select bits.

## 4.2 Checksum Offload Engine (COE)

The LAN9210 contains two checksum offload engines, which offload the calculation of the 16-bit checksum for transmitted and received Ethernet frames. Please refer to Section 3.6 of the LAN9210 Datasheet for detailed information on the use of the COE's. Please note that currently only the Linux driver supports checksum offloading.

### 4.2.1 Receive Checksum Offload Engine (RXCOE)

The receive checksum offload engine provides assistance to the CPU by calculating a 16-bit checksum for a received Ethernet frame. The RXCOE readily supports the following IEEE 802.3 frame formats:

- Type II Ethernet frames
- SNAP encapsulated frames
- Support for up to 2, 802.1q VLAN tags

### 4.2.2 Transmit Checksum Offload Engine (TXCOE)

The transmit checksum offload engine provides assistance to the CPU by calculating a 16-bit checksum, typically for TCP, for a transmit Ethernet frame. The TXCOE calculates the checksum and inserts the results back into the data stream as it is transferred to the MAC.

## 4.3 External PHY

The LAN9210 does not support an external PHY, therefore all signal pins associated with the external PHY on the LAN9215 are no longer available on the LAN9210. These include:

- TX\_CLK, TXD[3:0], TX\_EN
- RX\_CLK, RX\_ER, RXD[3:0], RX\_DV
- COL, CRS
- MDIO, MDC

Note: TX\_CLK, TX\_EN, RX\_CLK and RX\_DV can still be observed on the GPO3 and GPO4 pins.

## 5 Driver Support

Table 5.1 below shows the version of drivers needed to support the LAN9210.

**Table 5.1 Driver Support**

| DRIVER                      | REVISION      |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| WinCE 5.0 - XScale (PXA270) | 1.10 or later |
| Linux - XScale (PXA270)     | 1.52 or later |



80 ARKAY DRIVE, HAUPPAUGE, NY 11788 (631) 435-6000, FAX (631) 273-3123

Copyright © 2008 SMSC or its subsidiaries. All rights reserved.

Circuit diagrams and other information relating to SMSC products are included as a means of illustrating typical applications. Consequently, complete information sufficient for construction purposes is not necessarily given. Although the information has been checked and is believed to be accurate, no responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies. SMSC reserves the right to make changes to specifications and product descriptions at any time without notice. Contact your local SMSC sales office to obtain the latest specifications before placing your product order. The provision of this information does not convey to the purchaser of the described semiconductor devices any licenses under any patent rights or other intellectual property rights of SMSC or others. All sales are expressly conditional on your agreement to the terms and conditions of the most recently dated version of SMSC's standard Terms of Sale Agreement dated before the date of your order (the "Terms of Sale Agreement"). The product may contain design defects or errors known as anomalies which may cause the product's functions to deviate from published specifications. Anomaly sheets are available upon request. SMSC products are not designed, intended, authorized or warranted for use in any life support or other application where product failure could cause or contribute to personal injury or severe property damage. Any and all such uses without prior written approval of an Officer of SMSC and further testing and/or modification will be fully at the risk of the customer. Copies of this document or other SMSC literature, as well as the Terms of Sale Agreement, may be obtained by visiting SMSC's website at <http://www.smsc.com>. SMSC is a registered trademark of Standard Microsystems Corporation ("SMSC"). Product names and company names are the trademarks of their respective holders.

**SMSC DISCLAIMS AND EXCLUDES ANY AND ALL WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY AND ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE, AND AGAINST INFRINGEMENT AND THE LIKE, AND ANY AND ALL WARRANTIES ARISING FROM ANY COURSE OF DEALING OR USAGE OF TRADE. IN NO EVENT SHALL SMSC BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES; OR FOR LOST DATA, PROFITS, SAVINGS OR REVENUES OF ANY KIND; REGARDLESS OF THE FORM OF ACTION, WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT; TORT; NEGLIGENCE OF SMSC OR OTHERS; STRICT LIABILITY; BREACH OF WARRANTY; OR OTHERWISE; WHETHER OR NOT ANY REMEDY OF BUYER IS HELD TO HAVE FAILED OF ITS ESSENTIAL PURPOSE, AND WHETHER OR NOT SMSC HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.**