

# UDP40G-IP Core

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Product Specification

Rev1.1



## Design Gateway Co.,Ltd

E-mail: ip-sales@design-gateway.com

URL: www.design-gateway.com

## Features

- UDP/IP stack implementation
- Support IPv4 protocol
- Full-duplex transferring by using two port numbers for each transfer direction
- Support more sessions by using multiple UDP40G IPs
- Support Jumbo frame
- Packet size for transmit must be aligned to 256-bit because Transmit data bus size is 256-bit
- Received data bus size is 256-bit, so total receive size must be aligned to 256-bit
- Transmit/Receive buffer size, adjustable for optimizing resource and performance
- Simple data interface by standard FIFO interface
- Simple control interface by single port RAM interface
- 256-bit FIFO interface with Ethernet MAC
- At least 200 MHz is recommended for clock input to UDP40G IP
- Reference design available on ZCU102, ZCU106 and KCU105 evaluation board
- Support IP fragmentation feature
- Customized service for following features
  - Multicast IP
  - Unaligned 256-bit data transferring
  - Network parameter assignment by other methods

Core Facts	
Provided with Core	
Documentation	User Guide, Design Guide
Design File Formats	Encrypted HDL
Instantiation Templates	VHDL
Reference Designs & Application Notes	Vivado Project, See Reference Design Manual
Additional Items	Demo on ZCU102, ZCU106, KCU105
Support	
Support Provided by Design Gateway Co., Ltd.	

Table 1: Example Implementation Statistics

Family	Example Device	Fmax (MHz)	CLB Regs	CLB LUTs	CLB <sup>1</sup>	IOB	BRAMTile <sup>2</sup>	Design Tools
Zynq-Ultrascale+	XCZU9EG-FFVB1156-2	300	4113	3961	714	-	34.5	Vivado2017.4
Kintex-Ultrascale	KCKU040FFVA1156-2E	300	4113	4107	762	-	34.5	Vivado2017.4

Notes:

1) Actual logic resource dependent on percentage of unrelated logic

2) Block memory resources are based on 64kB Tx data buffer size, 16kB Tx packet buffer size, and 64kB Rx data buffer size.

## Applications

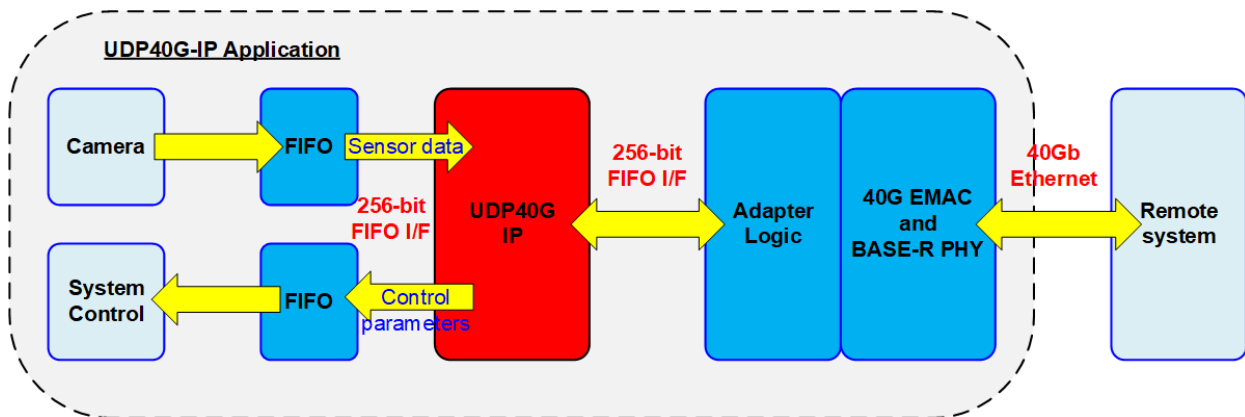
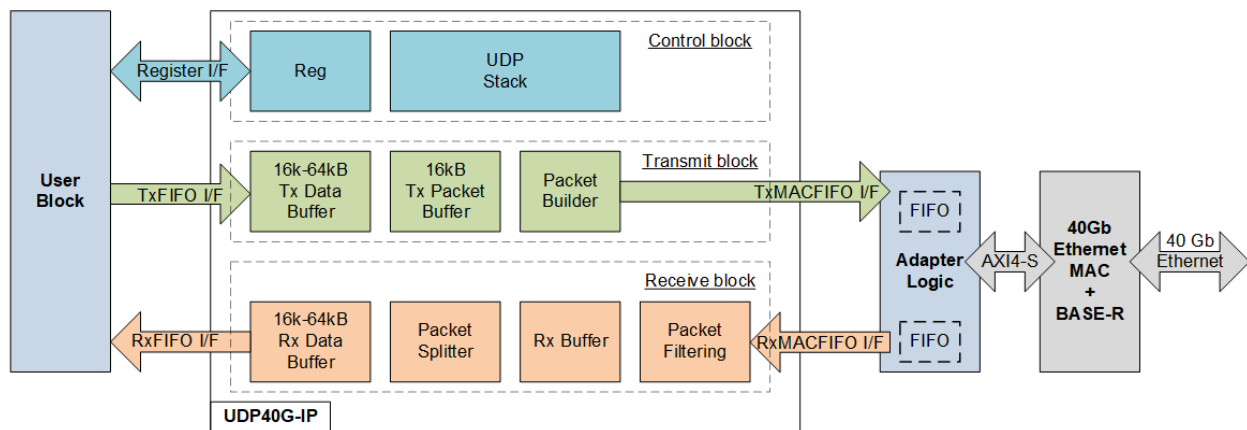


Figure 1: UDP40G IP Application

40Gb Ethernet is the communication channel which can transfer data at ultra high speed with remote controlling system. By using UDP/IP protocol for data streaming via 40 Gb Ethernet, the system can transfer very big data at very high speed rate. UDP40G IP is the IP which is integrated to the system for transferring data via 40 Gb Ethernet without using CPU and external memory. So, the IP can fit with the application which needs to send and receive data at high-speed rate based on FPGA solution such as video data streaming from camera and the monitoring system.

Figure 1 shows the example application of video camera system. The video data from camera is streaming to the FIFO and forwarded to remote system via 40 Gb Ethernet by UDP40G IP. UDP40G IP is designed to support bi-directional transfer by using different port numbers at the same time, so Remote system can send the updated parameters for real-time controlling the system via 40 Gb Ethernet.

## General Description



**Figure 2: UDP40G IP Block Diagram**

UDP40G IP core implements UDP/IP stack by hardware logic and connects EMAC and PCS/PMA (BASE-R) module through Adapter logic as the lower layer hardware. User interface of UDP40G IP consists of two interfaces, i.e. Register interface for control signals and FIFO interface for data signals.

Register interface has 4-bit address for accessing up to 16 registers, consisting of network parameters, command register and system parameters. The IP uses two sessions for transferring data in bi-directional, one session for one direction. All network parameters of both sessions must be similar, except the port number on the target device. The network parameters are assigned by the user to be fixed value for both UDP40G IP and the target device before starting IP initialization. The reset process is necessary when some network parameters must be changed. The initialization process has two modes to get MAC address of the target device. After finishing the initialization process, the IP is ready for transferring data with the target device.

To send the data, the user sets total transfer size and packet size to the IP and then transfers the data via Tx FIFO interface which is 256-bit data size. When the data is received from the target, the user reads the received data from the IP via Rx FIFO interface.

To meet the user system requirement which may be sensitive on the memory resource or the performance, the buffer size inside the IP can be assigned by the user. Tx data buffer and Rx data buffer can be adjusted for Tx path and Rx path respectively. Buffer size in the IP is applied to be the data buffer between user logic and EMAC. Using bigger buffer size, the user logic can switch to run other tasks for longer time before switching back to transfer the data with UDP40G IP.

## Functional Description

UDP40G IP core can be divided into three parts, i.e. control block, transmit block and receive block.

### Control Block

- **Reg**

All parameters of the IP are set via register interface which uses 4-bit address and 32-bit data bus. Timing diagram of register interface is similar to single-port RAM interface. The address is shared for both write and read directions. The description of each register is defined as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Register map Definition**

RegAddr [3:0]	Reg Name	Dir	Bit	Description
0000b	RST	Wr /Rd	[0]	Reset IP. '0': No reset, '1': Reset. Default value is '1'. <b>After all parameters are assigned, the user sets '0' to this register for loading parameters and start system initialization. User must set this register to '1' and '0' respectively when some network parameters are changed. The network parameters controlled by RST register are SML, SMH, DIP, SIP, DPN, SPN and SRV register.</b>
0001b	CMD	Wr	[0]	User command. Set '1' to start sending data. <b>Before setting this register to start new operation, user needs to confirm that the system is in Idle status by checking busy signal de-asserted to '0'. Busy signal is the IP output and can be read by bit[0] of CMD register.</b>
		Rd	[0]	System busy flag. '0': Idle, '1': IP is busy from initialization or send command. This signal is also mapped as Busy (IP output signal).
0010b	SML	Wr /Rd	[31:0]	Define 32-bit lower MAC address (bit [31:0]) for this IP. <b>To update this value, the IP must be reset by RST register.</b>
0011b	SMH	Wr /Rd	[15:0]	Define 16-bit upper MAC address (bit [47:32]) for this IP. <b>To update this value, the IP must be reset by RST register.</b>
0100b	DIP	Wr /Rd	[31:0]	Define 32-bit target IP address. <b>To update this value, the IP must be reset by RST register.</b>
0101b	SIP	Wr /Rd	[31:0]	Define 32-bit IP address for this IP. <b>To update this value, the IP must be reset by RST register.</b>
0110b	DPN	Wr /Rd	[31:0]	[15:0]-Define 16-bit target port number for IP sending data. [31:16]-Define 16-bit target port number for IP receiving data. <b>To update this value, the IP must be reset by RST register.</b>
0111b	SPN	Wr /Rd	[15:0]	Define 16-bit port number for this IP. <b>To update this value, the IP must be reset by RST register.</b>
1000b	TDL	Wr	[31:0]	32-lower bit of 48-bit total Tx data length in byte unit which must be aligned to 32-byte. Valid range is 32 – 0xFFFFFE0 (Bit[4:0] is ignored by the IP). <b>User needs to set this register before setting CMD register='1'. The IP loads TDL/TDH register when CMD register is set. After the IP runs Send data command (Busy='1'), the user can set the new value of TDL/TDH register for the next command. The user does not need to set TDL/TDH register again when the next command uses the same total data length.</b>
		Rd		32-lower bit of 48-bit remaining data length in byte unit which does not transmit.

RegAddr [3:0]	Reg Name	Dir	Bit	Description
1001b	TDH	Wr	[15:0]	16-upper bit of 48-bit total Tx data length in byte unit. More details are described in TDL register description.
		Rd		16-upper bit of 48-bit remaining data length in byte unit. More details are described in TDL register description.
1010b	TMO	Wr	[31:0]	Define timeout value for waiting ARP reply packet after sending ARP request. The counter is run under Clk input, so timer unit is equal to 1/Clk (5 ns when Clk is 200 MHz). IntOut is asserted to '1' when the ARP reply is not received in time. This value should be more than latency time in the network to generate timeout.
		Rd		The details of timeout interrupt. [0]-Timeout from not receiving ARP reply packet After timeout, IP resends ARP request until ARP reply is received. [8]-Rx packet ignored because of Rx data buffer full [9]-Rx packet ignored because of checksum failed [10]-Rx packet ignored because of received packet error from EMAC ( MacRxFfRdData[257]='1').
1011b	PKL	Wr /Rd	[15:0]	UDP data length of one Tx packet in byte unit, but the length must be aligned to 32-byte. Valid from 32-16000. Default value is 1472 byte which is the maximum size for non-jumbo frame that is aligned to 32-byte. Bit[4:0] of this register is ignored by the IP. <b>During running Send data command (Busy='1'), the user must not set this register.</b> <b>Similar to TDL/TDH register, the user does not need to set PKL register again when the next command uses the same packet length.</b>
1110b	SRV	Wr/ Rd	[0]	'0': Client mode (default). After RST register changes from '1' to '0', the IP sends ARP request to get Target MAC address from the ARP reply returned by the target device. IP busy is deasserted to '0' after receiving ARP reply. '1': Server mode. After RST register changes from '1' to '0', the IP waits ARP request from the Target to get Target MAC address. After receiving ARP request, the IP generates ARP reply and then de-asserts IP busy to '0'. <b>Note: In Server mode, when RST register changes from '1' to '0', the target device needs to resend ARP request for UDP40G IP completing the IP initialization.</b>
1111b	VER	Rd	[31:0]	IP version

- **UDP Stack**

UDP stack is the main controller of the IP for controlling the other modules in every process. The IP operation has two phases, i.e. IP initialization phase and data transferring phase.

After RST register changes from '1' to '0', the initialization phase begins. There are two modes for running the initialization phase, set by SRV[0] register, i.e. Client mode or Server mode. The parameters from Reg module is read by UDP Stack and then set to Transmit block and Receive block for transferring the packet to complete the initialization process, following the mode. After that, the IP changes to data transferring phase.

UDP40G IP supports full-duplex transfer, so UDP40G IP can send data to the target device and receive data from the target device at the same time. Busy signal is asserted to '1' during sending data and de-asserted to '0' after finishing sending data.

To send the data, the data from the user is stored in Tx data buffer and Tx packet buffer. After the network parameters are read to build UDP header by Packet Builder, Transmit block sends UDP packet including the data from the user to the target device via Ethernet MAC.

When the data is received by Receive block, Busy signal is not asserted. UDP Stack does not need to send any packet to confirm the received data, so UDP Stack is available for running Send command. Full-duplex transfer can be run with full performance.

**Table 3: TxBuf/RxBufBitWidth Parameter description**

Value of BitWidth	Buffer Size	TxBufBitWidth	RxBufBitWidth
9	16kByte	Valid	Valid
10	32kByte	Valid	Valid
11	64kByte	Valid	Valid

### Transmit Block

Tx data buffer size can be adjusted by parameter assignment. The minimum size of Tx data buffer is limited by the transmit packet size, set by PKL register. Data from Tx data buffer is split to one packet size stored in Tx packet buffer. UDP header is prepared and then combined with UDP data stored in Tx packet buffer to build complete UDP packet. The data in Tx data buffer can be flushed after the data is forwarded to EMAC. After finishing the send data command, the user can change the packet size and total data size for the new send data command by updating PKL and TDL/TDH register respectively.

- **Tx Data Buffer**

This buffer size is set by “TxBufBitWidth” parameter of the IP. The valid value is 9-11 which is equal to the address size of 256-bit buffer, as shown in Table 3. The buffer size should be more than or equal to two times of Tx Packet Size, set by PKL register. If Tx data buffer always stores at least two packet data, UDP40G IP can transfer data to EMAC continuously and the system can get the best transmit performance on 40Gb Ethernet. Also, this buffer is the data buffer for the user logic. Using the bigger size allows the user logic to have longer time for switching to run other tasks before going back to handle with the data interface of Tx data buffer.

- **Tx Packet Buffer**

This buffer size is 16 Kbyte to store at least one transmit packet. Data in Tx packet buffer is forwarded to EMAC.

- **Packet Builder**

UDP packet consists of the header and the data. Packet builder receives network parameters, set in Reg module, and then prepares UDP header. Also, IP and UDP checksum are calculated to be UDP header. After that, all UDP header is built, the header combining with the data from Tx packet buffer is transmitted to EMAC.

## Receive Block

In the receive block, Rx data buffer is included to store the received data from the target device. The data is stored in the buffer when the header in the packet is matched and Rx data buffer size has free space enough. The header in the packet is compared with the network parameters, set by Reg module, and IP/UDP checksum must be correct. Otherwise, the received packet will be ignored.

- **Rx Buffer**

This is temporary buffer to store the received packets from EMAC when the previous packet is not completely processed.

- **Packet Filtering**

The header in Rx packet are verified by this module to validate the packet. The packet is valid when the following conditions are met.

- (1) Network parameters are matched to the value in register, i.e. MAC address, IP address and Port number.
- (2) The packet is ARP packet or UDP/IPv4 packet.
- (3) IP header length is valid (IP header length is equal to 20 bytes).
- (4) IP data length and UDP data length must be matched.
- (5) IP checksum and UDP checksum are correct or disabled.

*Note: UDP checksum is not verified for fragment packet.*

- (6) In case of fragment packet, the packet must be received in a good sequence, not swapped.

- **Packet Splitter**

This module is designed to remove the packet header and split only UDP data to store to Rx data buffer.

- **Rx Data Buffer**

This buffer size is set by "RxBufBitWidth" parameter of the IP. The valid value is 9-11 for 16Kbyte – 64Kbyte buffer size. This is the data buffer between user logic and UDP40G IP for receiving data operation. If user logic does not read data from Rx data buffer for long time until the buffer is full, the new received packet will be ignored. The minimum size of Rx data buffer is recommended to be equal to two times of receive packet size or more. Bigger buffer size can store more data when the user logic is not available to read data from UDP40G IP. The proper size depends on the unavailable time of the user logic.



## **User Block**

This module can be designed by using state machine to set the command and the parameters via register interface. Also, the status can be monitored to confirm the operation is finished without any error. The data path can connect with the FIFO for sending or receiving data with the IP.

## **40G/50G Ethernet MAC + BASE-R**

The reference design uses 40/50 Gb Ethernet Subsystem which consists of EMAC and PCS/PMA for BASE-R, provided by Xilinx. More details of the IP are provided in following website.

<https://www.xilinx.com/products/intellectual-property/ef-di-50gemac.html>

## Core I/O Signals

Descriptions of all parameters and I/O signals are provided in Table 4 and Table 5. The EMAC Interface of the IP uses 256-bit FIFO standard as FWFT mode.

**Table 4: Core Parameters**

Name	Value	Description
TxBufBitWidth	9-11	Address size of Tx Data buffer which size is calculated by $2^{(TxBufBitWidth+5)}$ byte, as shown in Table 3.
RxBufBitWidth	9-11	Address size of Rx Data buffer which size is calculated by $2^{(RxBufBitWidth+5)}$ byte, as shown in Table 3.

**Table 5: Core I/O Signals**

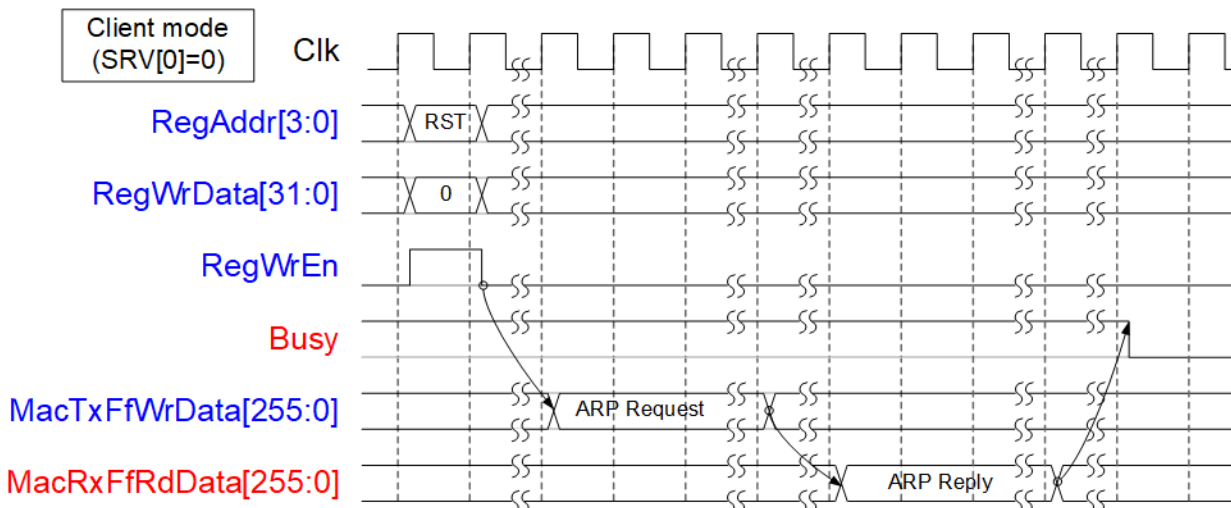
Signal	Dir	Description
<b>Common Interface Signal</b>		
RstB	In	Reset IP core. Active Low.
Clk	In	Clock input. Clock frequency should be at least 200 MHz to achieve the best performance.
<b>User Interface</b>		
RegAddr[3:0]	In	Register address bus. In Write access, RegAddr is valid when RegWrEn='1'.
RegWrData[31:0]	In	Register write data bus. Valid when RegWrEn='1'.
RegWrEn	In	Register write enable. Valid at the same clock as RegAddr and RegWrData.
RegRdData[31:0]	Out	Register read data bus. Valid in the next clock after RegAddr is valid.
Busy	Out	IP busy status ('0'-Idle, '1'-IP is busy from the initialization process or sending data)
IntOut	Out	Timer interrupt. Assert to high for 1 Clock cycle when timeout is detected or Rx packet is ignored. More details of Interrupt status could be checked from TMO[10:0] register.
<b>Tx Data Buffer Interface</b>		
UDPTxFfFull	Out	Asserted to '1' when Tx data buffer is full. User needs to stop writing data within 4 clock cycles after this flag is asserted to '1'.
UDPTxFfWrEn	In	Write enable to Tx data buffer. Asserted to '1' to write data to Tx data buffer.
UDPTxFfWrData[255:0]	In	Write data to Tx data buffer. Valid when UDPTxFfWrEn='1'.
<b>Rx Data Buffer Interface</b>		
UDPRxFfRdCnt[10:0]	Out	Data counter of Rx data buffer to show the number of received data in 256-bit unit.
UDPRxFfLastRdCnt[4:0]	Out	Remaining byte of the last data in Rx data buffer when total received data in the buffer is not aligned to 32-byte unit. User cannot read the data until all 8-byte data is received.
UDPRxFfRdEmpty	Out	Asserted to '1' when Rx data buffer is empty. User needs to stop reading data immediately when this signal is asserted to '1'.
UDPRxFfRdEn	In	Assert to '1' to read data from Rx data buffer.
UDPRxFfRdData[255:0]	Out	Data output from Rx data buffer. Valid in the next clock cycle after UDPRxFfRdEn is asserted to '1'.

Signal	Dir	Description
<b>MAC FIFO Interface (FWFT mode)</b>		
MacTxFfWrCnt[15:0]	In	Write data counter of MacTxFIFO in 256-bit. This signal is used to check full condition. If FIFO counter is less than 16-bit, please fill '1' to upper bit.
MacTxFfWrData[255:0]	Out	256-bit write data to MacTxFIFO. Valid at the same clock as MacTxFfWrEn='1'.
MacTxFfWrEn	Out	Assert to '1' to write data to MacTxFIFO. This signal is asserted to '1' continuously to transmit one Tx packet.
MacTxLastByteEn[31:0]	Out	Data byte enable of the last data in each Tx packet. This signal is valid when MacTxEnd='1' and MacTxFfWrEn='1'. In IP core, this signal could be equal to two values, i.e. 0x0FFF_FFFF and 0x0000_03FF.
MacTxSizeData[15:0]	Out	Total size of Tx packet in 256-bit unit. This value is stable during MacTxFfWrEn='1'. Bit[15:11] is always equal to 0.
MacTxEnd	Out	Assert to '1' to indicate the final data of each Tx packet.
MacRxFfEmpty	In	Empty flag of MacRxFIFO. Assert to '1' when there is no data within MacRxFIFO.
MacRxFfRdEn	Out	Assert to '1' to read data from MacRxFIFO. This signal could be asserted to '1' when MacRxFfEmpty='0'.
MacRxFfRdData[257:0]	In	Read data output from MacRxFIFO. This signal is valid at the same clock as MacRxFfRdEn='1'. So, MacRxFIFO must be designed to run as FWFT mode. The definition of each received data is as follows. [255:0]: 256-bit received data from EMAC. [256]: Assert to '1' to indicate the final data in each Rx packet from EMAC. [257]: '0'-normal packet, '1'-error packet. This bit must be asserted to '1' at the same time as bit[256]='1' which indicates final data.

## Timing Diagram

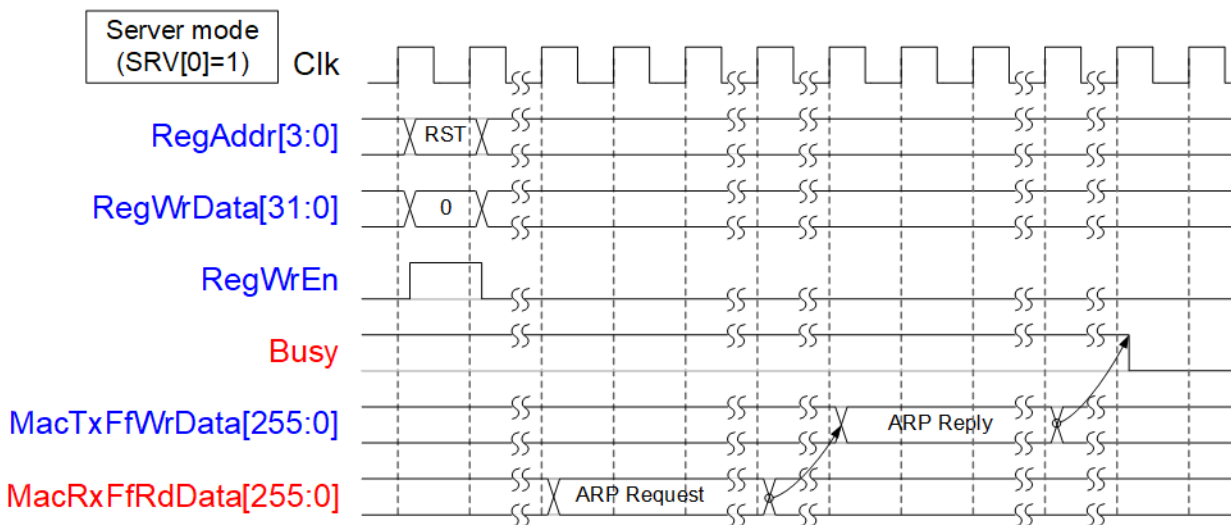
### IP Initialization

The initialization process begins after user changes RST register from '1' to '0'. UDP40G IP can run in two modes, set by SRV[0] register, i.e. Client mode (SRV[0]='0') and Server mode (SRV[0]='1'). The details of each mode are shown in the following timing diagram.



**Figure 3: IP Initialization in Client mode**

As shown in Figure 3, in Client mode UDP40G IP sends ARP request and waits ARP reply returned from the target device. Target MAC address is extracted from ARP reply packet. After finishing, Busy signal is de-asserted to '0'.



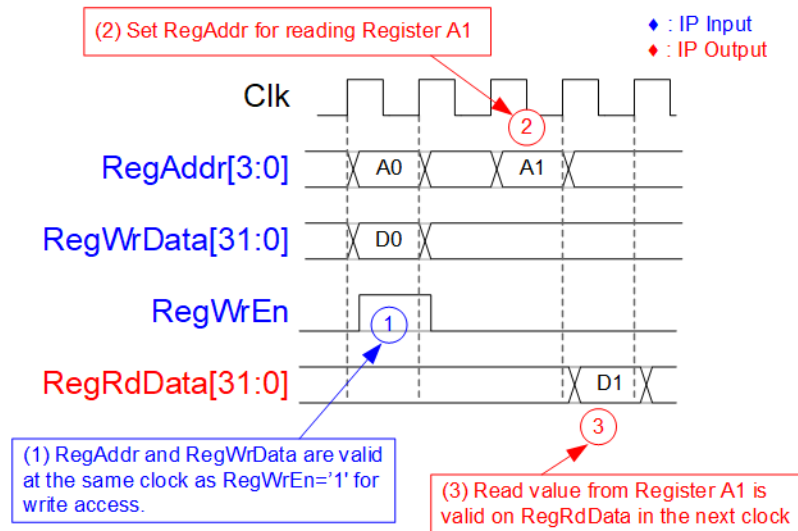
**Figure 4: IP Initialization in Server mode**

As shown in Figure 4, after reset process in Server mode, UDP40G IP waits ARP request sent by the target device. After that, UDP40G IP returns ARP reply to the target. Target MAC address is extracted from ARP request packet. Finally, Busy signal is de-asserted to '0'.

## Register Interface

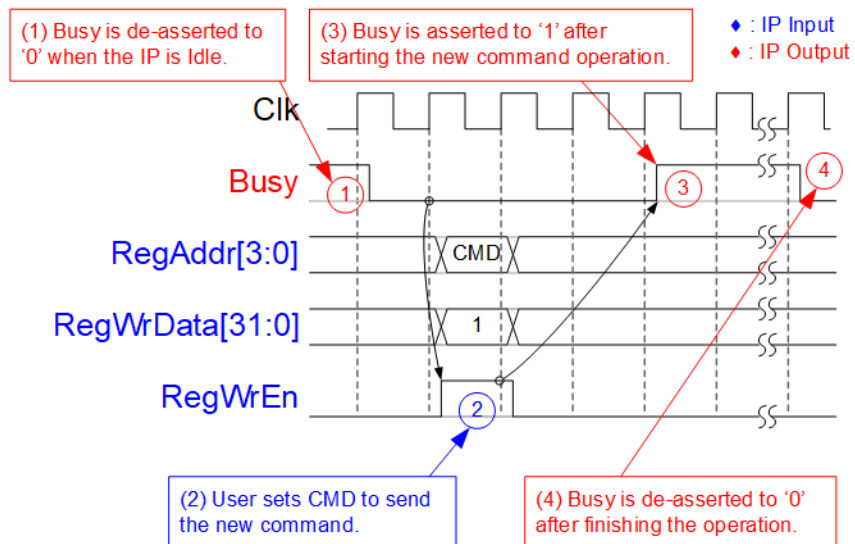
All control signals and the network parameters for the operation are set and monitored via Register interface. Timing diagram of Register interface is similar to Single-port RAM which shares the address bus for write and read access. Read latency time of the read data from the address is one clock cycle. Register map is defined in Table 2.

As shown in Figure 5, to write the register, the user sets  $\text{RegWrEn}=1$  with the valid value of  $\text{RegAddr}$  and  $\text{RegWrData}$ . To read the register, the user sets only  $\text{RegAddr}$  and then  $\text{RegRdData}$  is valid in the next clock cycle.



**Figure 5: Register interface timing diagram**

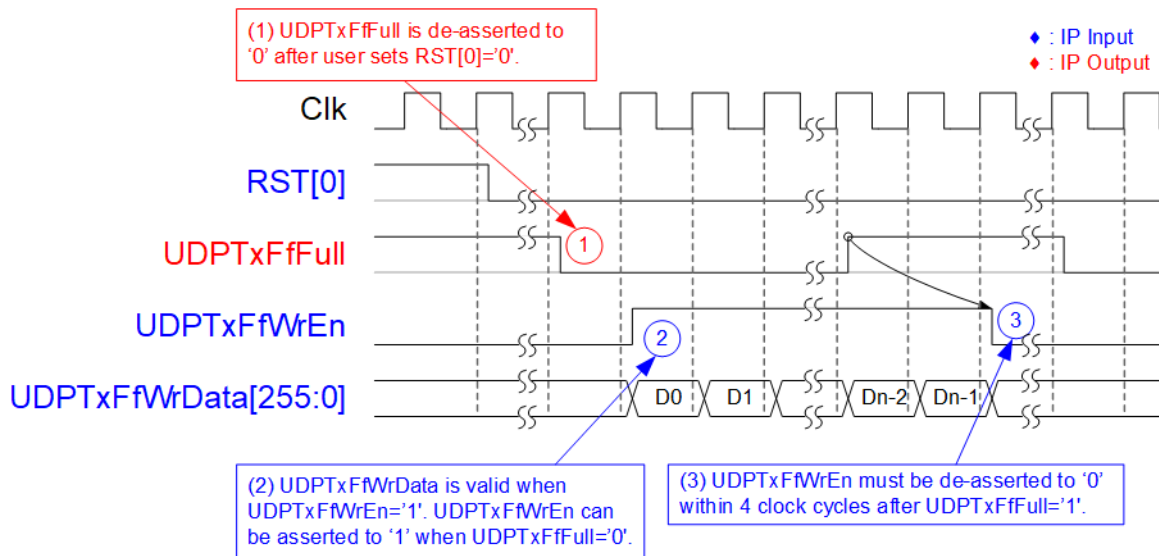
As shown in Figure 6, before the user sets CMD register to start the new command operation, Busy flag must be equal to '0' to confirm that IP is in Idle status. After CMD register is set, Busy flag is asserted to '1'. Busy is de-asserted to '0' when the command is completed.



**Figure 6: CMD register timing diagram**

### Tx FIFO Interface

To send the data to IP core via Tx FIFO interface, Full flag is monitored to be flow control signal. The write signals are similar to write interface of general FIFO by using write data and write enable as shown in as shown in Figure 7.

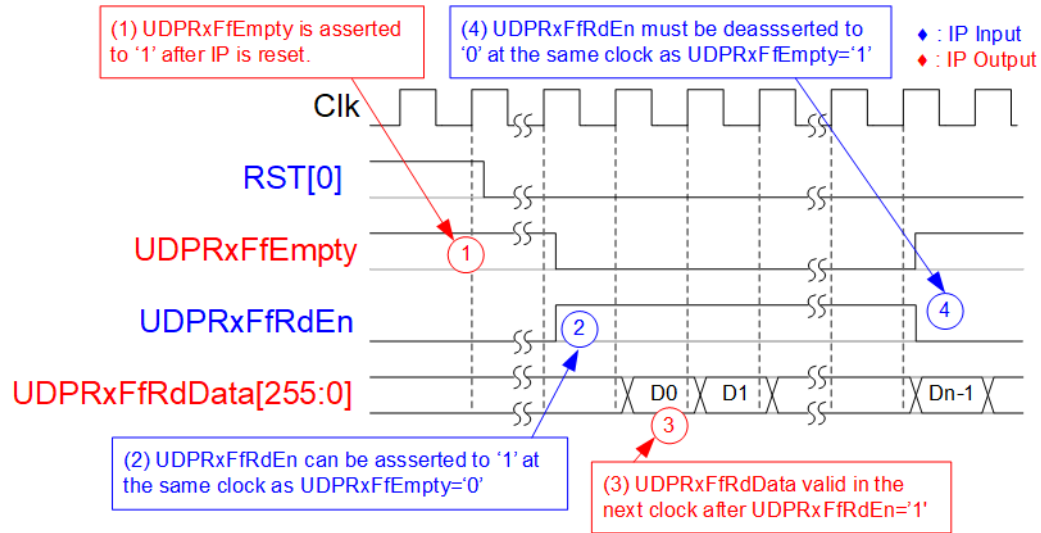


**Figure 7: Tx FIFO interface timing diagram**

- (1) During IP is in reset condition, UDPTxFfFull is asserted to '1' and all data in FIFO are flushed.
- (2) Before sending data, user needs to confirm that full flag (UDPTxFfFull) is not asserted to '1'. After that, UDPTxFfWrEn can be asserted to '1' with valid value of UDPTxFfWrData.
- (3) UDPTxFfWrEn must be de-asserted to '0' within 4 clock cycles to pause data sending after UDPTxFfFull is asserted to '1'.

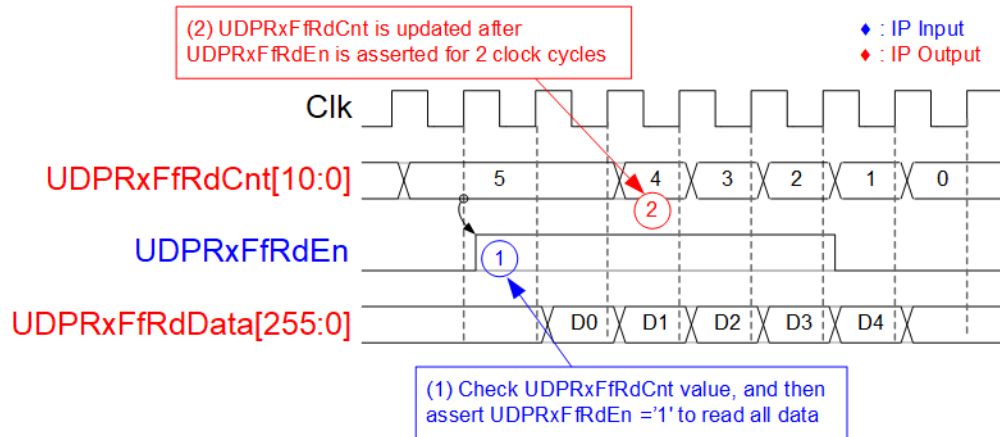
## Rx FIFO Interface

After the received data is stored in Rx data buffer, the user can read the data from Rx data buffer by using Rx FIFO interface. Empty flag is monitored to check data available status and then asserts read enable signal to read the data, similar to read interface of general FIFO, as shown in Figure 8.



**Figure 8: Rx FIFO interface timing diagram by Empty flag**

- (1) After the IP finishes reset process, there is no data in Rx data buffer (UDPRxFfEmpty='1').
- (2) UDPRxFfEmpty is monitored to check data available status. When data is ready (UDPRxFfEmpty = '0'), UDPRxFfRdEn can be asserted to '1' to read data from Rx data buffer.
- (3) UDPRxFfRdData is valid in the next clock cycle.
- (4) Reading data must be immediately paused by de-asserting UDPRxFfRdEn='0' when UDPRxFfEmpty = '1'.



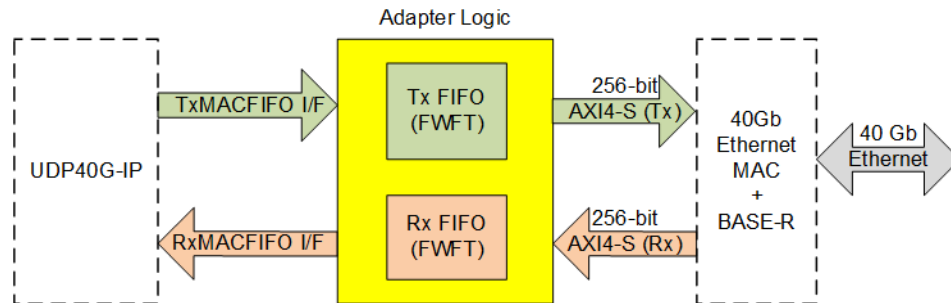
**Figure 9: Rx FIFO interface timing diagram by using read counter**

If user logic reads data as burst mode, UDP40G IP has read counter signal to show the total data stored in Rx FIFO interface as 256-bit unit. For example in Figure 9, there are five data available in Rx data buffer. So, user can assert UDPRxFfRdEn to '1' for 5 clock cycles to read all data from Rx data buffer. The latency time between read counter (UDPRxFfRdCnt) and read enable (UDPRxFfRdEn) is 2 clock cycles.



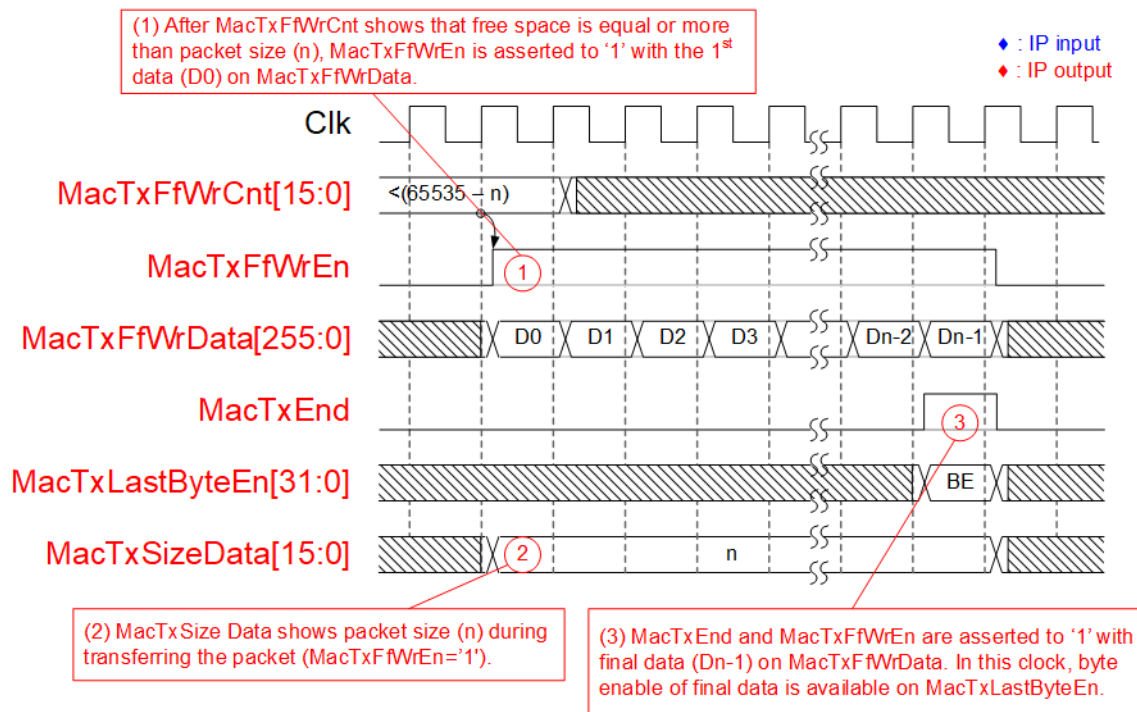
## MAC FIFO Interface

EMAC interface of UDP40G IP is designed to be FIFO in FWFT mode interface. To integrate UDP40G IP with 40G EMAC, adapter logic including FWFT FIFO is recommended as shown in Figure 10.



**Figure 10: UDP40G IP and EMAC connection**

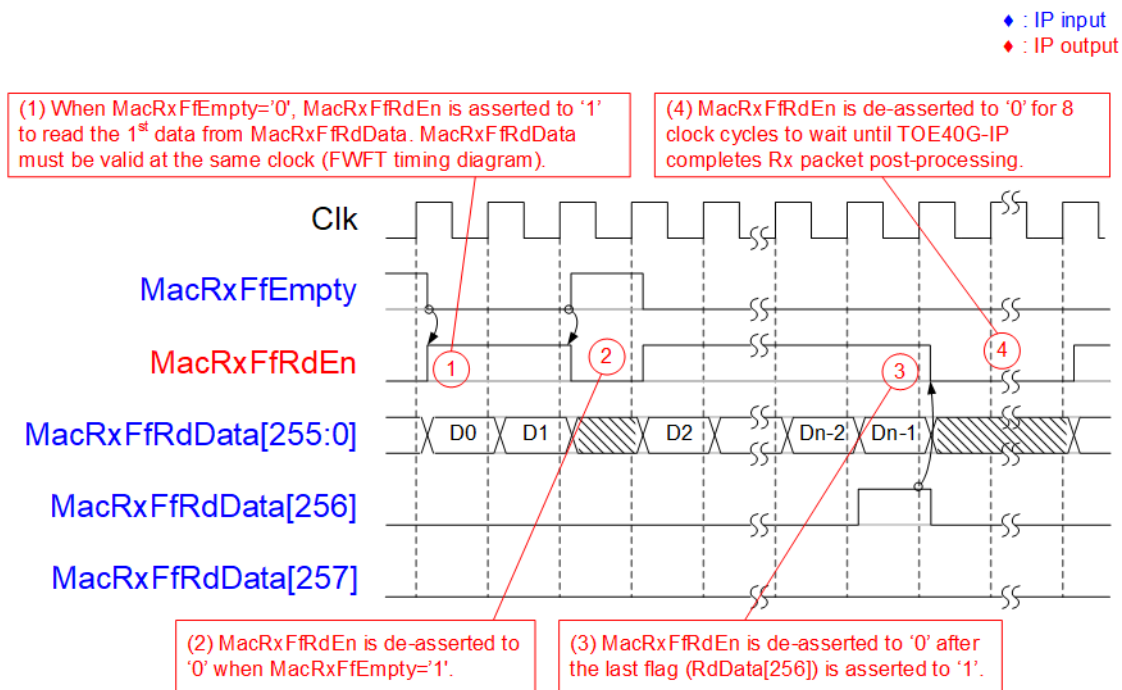
Before transmitting packet, UDP40G IP monitors `MacTxFfWrCnt` to check if free space inside `MacTxFIFO` is enough to store one packet. After that, `MacTxFfWrEn` is asserted to '1' continuously until end of packet. `MacTxFfWrData` is valid at the same clock as `MacTxFfWrEn='1'`. At the end of packet, `MacTxEnd` is asserted to '1' with the valid `MacTxLastByteEn`. `MacTxSizeData` is stable during transmitting each packet to show total data of the packet in 256-bit unit. The example of timing diagram when UDP40G IP sends packet and packet size = n is shown in Figure 11.



**Figure 11: MacTxFIFO interface timing diagram**

- (1) UDP40G IP starts transmitting the packet by asserting MacTxFfWrEn to '1' with the valid data on MacTxFfWrData when free space of MacTxFf is enough for storing the packet (MacTxFfWrCnt <math><65535-n)</math>). The packet is transmitted continuously until the end of packet.
- (2) During transmitting a packet, transmit packet size is valid on MacTxSizeData.
- (3) MacTxEnd is asserted to '1' with the valid byte enable of the last data on MacTxLastByteEn signal when transmitting the last data of the packet.

Figure 12 shows the example of MacRxFIFO interface when Rx packet size is equal to n. MacRxFfEmpty is applied to monitor data status in MacRxFIFO. The interface uses FWFT FIFO characteristic, so MacRxFfRdData is valid at the same clock as MacRxFfRdEn='1'.



**Figure 12: MacRxFIFO interface timing diagram**

- (1) UDP40G IP starts reading the received packet when MacRxFfEmpty is de-asserted to '0'. MacRxFfRdEn is asserted to '1' to read the data and MacRxFfRdData is valid in the same clock cycle which is FWFT FIFO characteristic. 256-bit received data is placed on bit[255:0].
- (2) During reading the packet, if data is not ready to read (MacRxFfEmpty='1'), MacRxFfRdEn is de-asserted to '0' to pause data reading in the same clock.
- (3) Bit256 of MacRxFfRdData is asserted to '1' when the last data of the packet is transferred. Also, bit257 of MacRxFfRdData is valid to check error status in this clock. MacRxFfRdEn is de-asserted to '0' after receiving the last data for 8 clock cycles which is the time for IP post-processing the packet.

## Example usage

### Client mode (SRV[0]='0')

The example step to set register for transferring data in Client mode is shown as follows.

- 1) Set RST register='1' to reset the IP.
- 2) Set SML/SMH for MAC address, DIP/SIP for IP address and DPN/SPN for port number.
- 3) Set RST register='0' to start the IP initialization process by sending ARP request packet to get Target MAC address from ARP reply packet. Busy signal is de-asserted to '0' after finishing the initialization process.
- 4) a. For data transmission, set TDL/TDH register (total transmit length) and PKL register (packet size). Next, set CMD register = '1' to start data transmission. The user sends the data to UDP40G IP via TxFIFO interface before or after setting CMD register. When the command is finished, busy is de-asserted to '0'. The user can set the new value to TDL/TDH, PKL and CMD register = '1' to start the next transmission.  
b. For data reception, user monitors RxFIFO status and reads data until RxFIFO is empty.

### Server mode (SRV[0]='1')

Comparing to Client mode which MAC address is decoded from ARP reply packet after UDP40G IP sends ARP request packet, Server mode decodes MAC address from ARP request packet. The process for transferring data is the same as Client mode. The example step of Server mode is shown as follows.

- 1) Set RST register='1' to reset the IP.
- 2) Set SML/SMH for MAC address, DIP/SIP for IP address and DPN/SPN for port number.
- 3) Set RST register='0' to start the IP initialization process by waiting ARP request packet to get Target MAC address. Next, the IP creates ARP reply packet returned to the target device. After finishing the initialization, busy signal is de-asserted to '0'.
- 4) Remaining steps are similar to step 4 of Client mode.

## Verification Methods

The UDP40G IP Core functionality was verified by simulation and also proved on real board design by using ZCU102/ZCU106/KCU105 evaluation board.

## Recommended Design Experience

User must be familiar with HDL design methodology to integrate this IP into the system.

## Ordering Information

This product is available directly from Design Gateway Co., Ltd. Please contact Design Gateway Co., Ltd. for pricing and additional information about this product using the contact information on the front page of this datasheet.

## Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	21-Oct-2019	New release
1.1	2-Oct-2020	Update company info