intel

Intel[®] Ethernet Server Adapter 1210

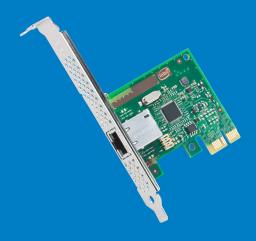
Single-port Gigabit Ethernet server adapter designed for entry-level servers and audio-video applications.

Key Features

- Low-halogen¹ single-port PCI-Express 10/100/1000 Ethernet adapter
- Innovative power management features including Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE), DMA Coalescing, ultra-compact design, and a unique ventilated bracket for increased efficiency and reduced power consumption
- The Intel Ethernet I210 Series implements a signed firmware authenticated capability to verify the firmware and critical device settings with built-in detection of corruption.
- IEEE 802.1Qav Audio-Video-Bridging (AVB) for tightly controlled media stream synchronization, buffering, and reservation
- High-performing design supporting PCI Express Gen 2.12.5GT/s
- Reliable and proven Gigabit Ethernet technology from Intel Corporation

Overview

The Intel® Ethernet Server Adapter I210 builds on Intel's history of excellence in Ethernet Products. This adapter represents the next step in the Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) networking evolution for the enterprise and data centers offering Audio-Video-Bridging (AVB) support, along with power management technologies such as Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) and DMA Coalescing (DMAC).



Audio-Video Bridging (AVB)

The Intel® Ethernet Server Adapter I210 supports IEEE 802.1Qav Audio-Video Bridging (AVB) for customers requiring tightly controlled media stream synchronization, buffering, and reservation. The 802.1Qav is part of the AVB specification that provides a way to guarantee bounded latency and latency variation for time sensitive traffic and includes:

- Timing and synchronization for time-specific applications (802.1AS) Stream Reservation (SR) protocol to guarantee the resources needed for Audio/Video (AV) streams (802.1Qat)
- Forwarding and queueing enhancements for time sensitive streams (802.1Qav).

Performance Optimization

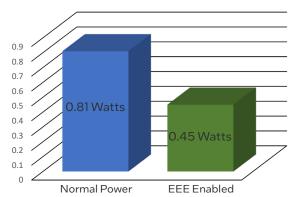
The I210 contains four transmit and four receive queues. These queues offer Error Correcting Memory (ECC) protection for improved data reliability. The adapter efficiently manages packets with minimum latency by combining parallel and pipelined logic architectures optimized for these independent transmit and receive queues. These queues, combined with Receive Side Scaling (RSS) and Message Signal Interrupt Extension (MSI-X) support, optimize the performance on servers with multi-core processors.

Power Management Technologies

Intel has introduced new, Advanced Power Management Technologies (PMTs) that enable enterprises to configure power options on the adapter and more effectively manage power consumption.

Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE)

Supports the IEEE802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) standard. During periods of low network activity, EEE reduces the power consumption of an Ethernet connection by negotiating with a compliant EEE switch port to transition to a low power idle (LPI) state.

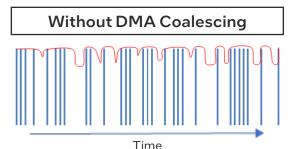


Power Savings with EEE

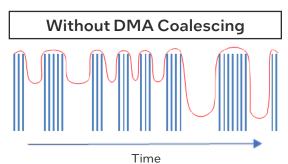
The controller power is reduced by approximately 50 percent of its normal operating power, saving power on the network port and the switch port. When increased network traffic is detected, the controller and the switch quickly come back to full power to handle the increased network traffic. EEE is supported for both 1000BASE-T and 100BASE-TX.

DMA Coalescing

Another power management technology that can reduce power on the server platform is DMA Coalescing (DMAC). Typically, when a packet arrives at the adapter, a DMA request is initiated in order to place the packet into host (or server) memory. This transaction wakes up the processor, memory, and other system components from a lower power state in order to perform the tasks required to handle the incoming packet.



No Coalescing. As shown by the red line, components have less time between DMA calls to reach and stay in lower power.



With Coalescing. With more time between DMA calls, components can reach lower power states and remain in them longer.

Based on the configurable DMAC settings, incoming packets are buffered momentarily before any DMA calls are made. This buffering enables the controller to intelligently identify opportunities to batch multiple packets together. When components are wakened from lower power states they can efficiently handle the batched packets at the same time. Platform components are able to remain in lower power states longer, which can dramatically reduce platform energy consumption. DMAC synchronizes DMA calls across all controller ports to ensure maximum power savings.

Environmentally Friendly Design

The I210 family is low halogen and lead-free to reduce the potential for environmental impact. Power management technologies, a unique ventilated bracket, and space-saving design make this adapter an ideal solution for compact workstations and entry-level servers.

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IEEE 802.3az - Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE)	 Power consumption by the PHY is reduced by approximately 50%; link transitions to low power Idle (LPI) state as defined in the IEEE 802.3az (EEE) standard
DMA Coalescing	 Reduces platform power consumption by coalescing, aligning, and synchronizing DMA Enables synchronizing port activity and power management of memory, CPU and RC internal circuitry
Smart power down (SPD) at S0 no link/Sx no link	 PHY powers down circuits and clocks that are not required for detection of link activity
Active State Power Management (ASPM)	 Optionality Compliance bit enables ASPM or runs ASPM compliance tests to support entry to L0s
LAN disable function	 Option to disable the LAN Port and/or PCIe Function. Disabling just the PCIe function but keeping the LAN port that resides on it fully active (for manageability purposes and BMC pass-through traffic)
Full wake up support:	 Advanced Power Management (APM) Support- [formerly Wake on LAN] APM - Designed to receive a broadcast or unicast packet with an explicit data pattern (Magic Packet) and assert a signal to wake up the system Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) specification v2.0c ACPI - PCIe power management based wake-up that can generate system wake-up events from a number of sources Magic Packet wake-up enable with unique MAC address
ACPI register set and power down functionality supporting D0 and D3 states	 A power-managed link speed control lowers link speed (and power) when highest link performance is not required
MAC Power Management controls	 Power management controls in the MAC /PHY enable the device to enter a low-power state
Low Power Link Up - Link Speed Control	 Enables a link to come up at the lowest possible speed in cases where power is more important than performance
Power Management Protocol Offload (Proxying)	 Avoid spurious wake-up events and reduce system power consumption when the device is in D3 low power state and system in S3 or S4 low power states

Features	Description		
Stateless Offloads and Performance Features			
TCP/UDP, IPv4 checksum offloads (Rx/ Tx/Large- send); Extended Tx descriptors)	 More offload capabilities and improved CPU usage Checksum and segmentation capability extended to new standard packet type 		
IPv6 supports for IP/TCP and IP/UDP receives Checksum offload	 Improved CPU usage 		
Transmit Segmentation Offloading (TSO) (IPv4, IPv6)	 Increased throughput and lower processor usage 		
Interrupt throttling control	Limits maximum interrupt rate and improves CPU usage		
Legacy and Message Signal Interrupt (MSI)	 Interrupt mapping 		
Message Signal Interrupt Extension (MSI-X)	Dynamic allocation of up to 5 vectors per port		
Intelligent interrupt generation	Enhanced software device driver performance		
Receive Side Scaling (RSS) for Windows	• Up to four queues per port		
Scalable I/O for Linux environments (IPv4, IPv6, TCP/UDP)	 Improves the system performance related to handling of network data on multiprocessor systems 		
Support for packets up to 9.5 KB (Jumbo Frames)	 Enables faster and more accurate throughput of data 		
Low Latency Interrupts	 Based on the sensitivity of the incoming data, the controller can bypass the automatic moderation of time intervals between the interrupts 		
Header/packet data split in receive	 Helps the driver to focus on the relevant part of the packet without the need to parse it 		
PCIe 2.1 TLP Processing Hint Requester	 Provides hints on a per transaction basis to facilitate optimized processing 		
Descriptor ring management hardware for Transmit and Receive	Optimized descriptor fetch and write-back for efficient system memory and PCIe bandwidth usage		

Remote Boot Option Features

Preboot Execution Environment (PXE) flash interface support)	 Enables system boot via the EFI (32-bit and 64-bit) Flash interface for PXE 2.1 option ROM
Intel Boot Agent softwareLinux boot via PXE or BOOTP, Windows Deployment Services, or UEFI	 Enables networked computer to boot using a program code image supplied by a remote server Complies with the Preboot Execution Environment (PXE) Version 2.1 Specification
Descriptor ring management hardware for Transmit and Receive	Optimized descriptor fetch and write-back for efficient system memory and PCIe bandwidth usage

Manageability Features				
 Supports pass through traffic between BMC and Controller's LAN functions Meets RMII Spec, Revision 1.2 as a PHY-side device 				
 Enables BMC to configure the Controller's filters and management related capabilities 				
Used for baseboard management controller (BMC) communication between add-in devices				
 Transmission and reception of traffic internally to communicate between the OS and local BMC 				
BMC may have its own private connection to the network controller and network flows are blocked				
Can be programmed via the BMC to initiate Thermal actions and report thermal occurrences				
Enables the MAC and software to monitor and control the state of the PHY				
• Enhanced control capabilities through PHY reset, link status, duplex indication, and MAC Dx power state				
 Defined by the FLASHT register to minimize Flash updates 				
 Messaging support to communicate multiple types/severity of errors 				
Main internal memories are protected by error-correcting code (ECC) or parity bits				
Support for VPD memory area				

Specifications	
Connector	RJ45
IEEE standard/ network topology	EEE 802.3 (10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, 1000BASE-T)
Cabling	CAT3 or higher for 10BASE-T operation CAT5 or higher for 100BASE-TX operation CAT5e or higher for 1000BASE-T operation
Data rate supported per port	10/100/1000 Mbps copper
Bus Type	PCIe 2.1 (2.5GT/s)
Bus Width	1-lane PCIe; operable in x1 or greater slots
Interrupt levels	INTA, INTB, INTC, INTD, MSI, MSI-X
Hardware certifications	FCC B, UL CE, VCCI, BSMI, CTICK, KCC
Controller	Intel® Ethernet Controller I210
Power consumption (active-typical)	0.81 W
Operating temperature	0 °C to 55 °C (32 °F to 131°F)
Storage temperature	-40 °C to 70 °C (-40 °F to 158 °F)
Storage humidity	90% non-condensing relative humidity at 35 $^{\rm o}{\rm C}$
Connect speed LED Indicators	Link/Activity LED: off = No Link; on = Link; Blinking = Activity Speed LED: Not illuminated = 10Mb/s; green = 100Mb/s; amber = 1Gb/s

Physical Dimensions		
Length	6.7 cm (2.64 inches)	
(Bracket) Width	1.8 cm (0.71 inches)	
Full-height end bracket	12.07 cm (4.76 inches)	
Low-profile end bracket	8 cm (3.15 inches)	

Supported Operating Systems

For a complete list of supported network operating systems for Intel® Ethernet Network Adapters visit: intel.com/support/EthernetOS

Product Order Codes	
I210T1	Single Pack
1210T1BLK	Bulk

Warranty

Intel limited lifetime warranty for retail Ethernet Products, 90-day	
money-back guarantee (US and Canada).	

Customer Support

For customer support options in North America visit: intel.com/content/www/us/en/support/contact-support.html

Product Information

For information about Intel® Ethernet Products and technologies, visit: intel.com/ethernetproducts

1. Low Halogen--Applies only to brominated and chlorinated flame retardants (BFRs/CFRs) and PVC in the final product. Intel components as well as purchased components on the finished assembly meet JS-709A requirements, and the PCB/Substrate meet IEC 61249-2-21 requirements. The replacement of halogenated flame retardants and/or PVC may not be better for the environment.

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