In-Circuit Serial Programming with SVOD3

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SPI Serial Memory 1 INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction

1.1 Disclaimer

USE THIS DOCUMENT AT YOUR OWN RISK

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1.2 Prologue

This How-to will instruct you how to read and write SPI Serial Memory In-Circuit.

1.3 ISCP

In-system programming (ISP), also called in-circuit serial programming (ICSP), is the ability of some programmable logic devices, micro controllers, and other embedded devices to be programmed while installed in a complete system, rather than requiring the chip to be programmed prior to installing it into the system.

Typically, chips supporting ISP have internal circuitry to generate any necessary programming voltage from the system's normal supply voltage, and communicate with the programmer via a serial protocol. Most programmable logic devices use a variant of the JTAG protocol for ISP, in order to facilitate easier integration with automated testing procedures. Other devices usually use proprietary protocols or protocols defined by older standards. In systems complex enough to require moderately large glue logic, designers may implement a JTAG-controlled programming subsystem for non-JTAG devices such as flash memory and micro controllers, allowing the entire programming and test procedure to be accomplished under the control of a single protocol.



SPI Serial Memory 2 PREPARATION

2 Preparation

2.1 Partlist

• SOFTWARE

Windows7 64Bit SVOD3 1.0.3.5

• PROGRAMMER

SVODprogrammer ver 3

• CABLES

SOP8 test clip

SPI Serial Memory 2 PREPARATION

2.2 Pinout

There is a small round dent on every SOP8 package. This dent marks pin 1. If you place the SOP8 test clip check that the red cable is on pin 1. The SVOD3 programmer has a similar pinout, so this is plug'N'play.

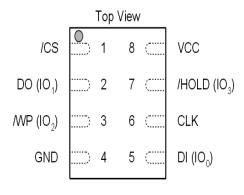


Figure 1: SOP8 Pinout



Figure 2: SOP8 Test clip

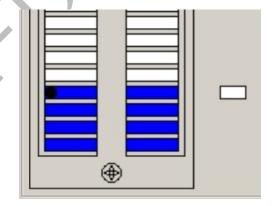


Figure 3: Pinout of the SVOD3 programmer

SPI Serial Memory 2 PREPARATION



Figure 4: SOP8 Test clip inserted into the SVOD3

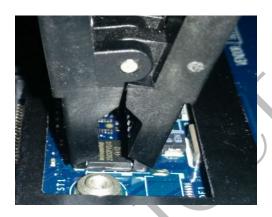


Figure 5: SOP Test clip connected to the serial memory

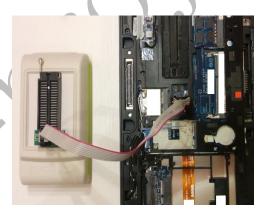


Figure 6: Everything connected properly

3 Flashing

The serial memory gets his power trough the mainboard itself. That means we need to connect at least one power source. Mostly on notebooks it works with a fully loaded battery. But sometimes it needs the ac adapter even connected. This is trial and error.

I assume you have connected all the cables correct and a connection can be established!

3.1 Set Mode

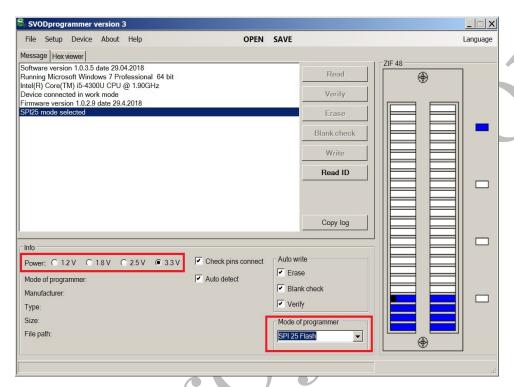


Figure 1: SPI25 Serial Memory

Choose the correct voltage and the SPI25 Mode. The correct voltage is described in the datasheet of the SPI Serial Memory.

3.2 Read ID

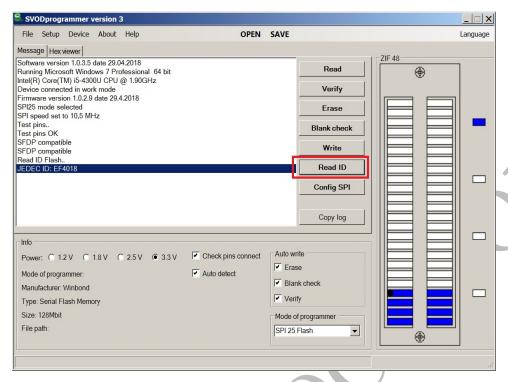


Figure 2: Read ID

Click the Read ID button.

3.3 Read SPI Serial Memory

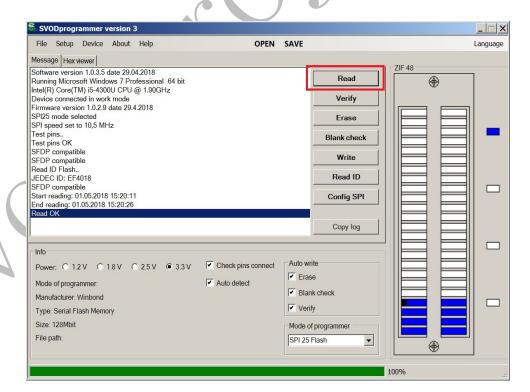


Figure 3: Click Read

Click Read and save the dump to a file.

3.4 Write SPI Serial Momory

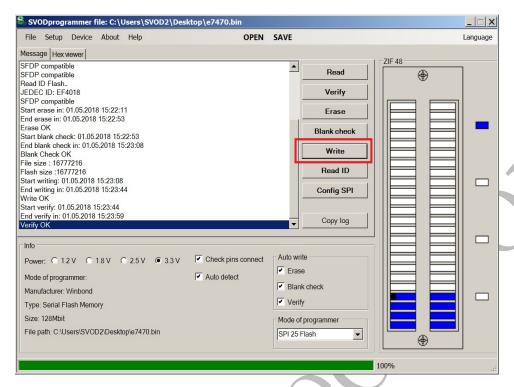


Figure 4: Click Write

Load first a file and write the contents to the SPI Serial Memory.

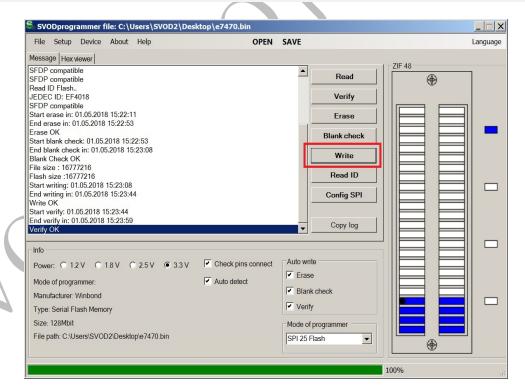


Figure 5: Successful writing with verification

3.5 Troubleshooting

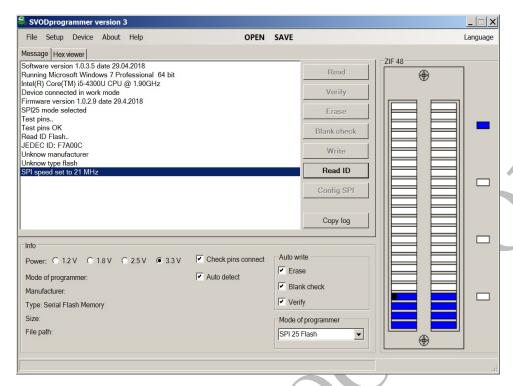


Figure 6: Unsupported SPI speed

If you get an output like this it could help to set down the SPI speed under Setup.

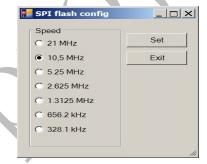


Figure 7: SPI flash config

Choose a lower SPI speed and go on.