

bdAccess

BDM interface library

PowerPC MPC5xx/8xx



Installation Manual

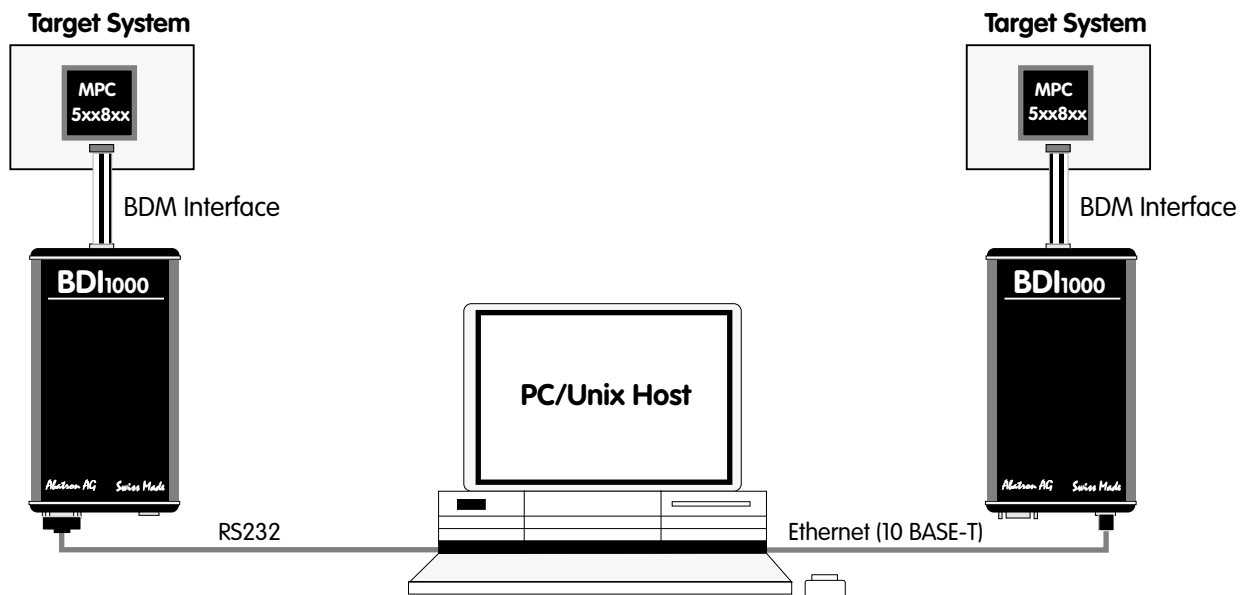
Manual Version 1.18 for BDI1000



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1 Introduction



The bdiAccess library can be used to access the BDI1000 functions. With this library, a program running on a Windows/Linux/Unix host can take advantage of the BDM interface of a MPC5xx/8xx target processor and execute the following tasks:

- Read/Write target registers
- Read/Write target memory
- Reset/Startup target
- Flash programming
- Start/Stop program execution

This Installation Manual shows how to connect the BDI1000 to a MPC5xx/8xx target and how to install the bdiAccess software. The interface to the library is defined in a different document that is target independent.

1.1 BDI1000

The BDI1000 is a processor system in a small box. It implements the interface between the BDM pins of the target CPU and a 10Base-T Ethernet / RS232 connector. BDI1000 is powered by a MC68331, 256Kbyte RAM and a flash memory of 512Kbyte. As a result of consistent implementation of lasted technology, the BDI1000 is optimally prepared for further enhancements. The firmware and the programmable logic of the BDI1000 can be updated by the user with a simple Windows based configuration program. The BDI1000 supports target system voltages from 2.7 up to 5 Volts.

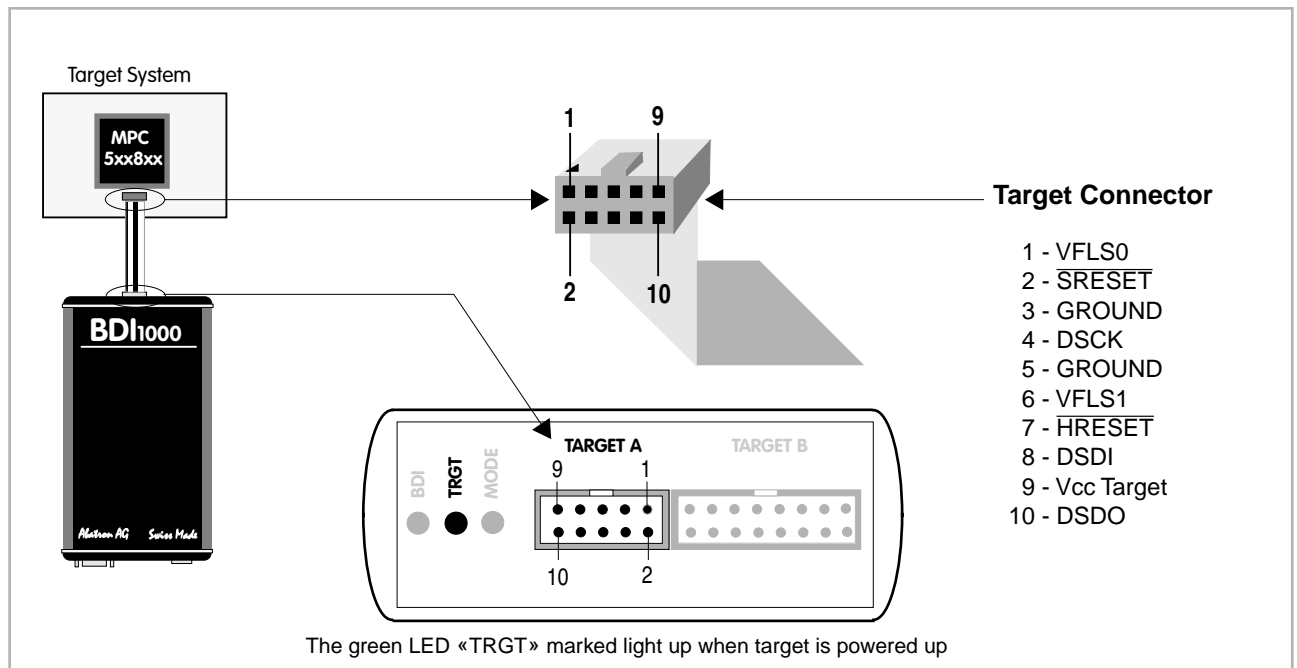
2 Installation

2.1 Connecting the BDI1000 to the Target

The cable to the target system is a ten pin flat ribbon cable. In case where the target system has an appropriate connector, the cable can be directly connected. The pin assignment is in accordance with the Motorola specification.



In order to ensure reliable operation of the BDI (EMC, runtimes, etc.) the target cable length must not exceed 20 cm (8").



For TARGET A connector signals see table on next page.

TARGET A Connector Signals:

Pin	Name	Description
1	VFLS0	These pin and pin 6 (VFLS1) indicate to the debug port controller whether or not the MPC is in debug mode. When both VFLS0 and VFLS1 are at "1", the MPC is in debug mode.
2	$\overline{\text{SRESET}}$	This is the Soft-Reset bidirectional signal of the MPC8xx. On the MPC5xx it is an output. The debug port configuration is sampled and determined on the rising-edge of $\overline{\text{SRESET}}$ (for both processor families). On the MPC8xx it is a bidirectional signal which may be driven externally to generate soft reset sequence. This signal is in fact redundant regarding the MPC8xx debug port controller since there is a soft-reset signal integrated within the debug port protocol. However, the local debug port controller uses this signal for compatibility with MPC5xx existing boards and s/w.
3+5	GND	System Ground
4	DSCK	Debug-port Serial Clock During asynchronous clock mode, the serial data is clocked into the MPC according to the DSCK clock. The DSCK serves also a role during soft-reset configuration.
6	VFLS1	These pin and pin 1 (VFLS0) indicate to the debug port controller whether or not the MPC is in debug mode. When both VFLS0 and VFLS1 are at "1", the MPC is in debug mode.
7	$\overline{\text{HRESET}}$	This is the Hard-Reset bidirectional signal of the MPC. When this signal is asserted (low) the MPC enters hard reset sequence which include hard reset configuration. This signal is made redundant with the MPC8xx debug port controller since there is a hard-reset command integrated within the debug port protocol.
8	DSDI	Debug-port Serial Data In Via the DSDI signal, the debug port controller sends its data to the MPC. The DSDI serves also a role during soft-reset configuration.
9	Vcc Target	TARGET POWER This input to the BDI1000 is used to detect if the target is powered up.
10	DSDO	Debug-port Serial Data Out DSDO is clocked out by the MPC according to the debug port clock, in parallel with the DSDI being clocked in. The DSDO serves also as "READY" signal for the debug port controller to indicate that the debug port is ready to receive controller's command (or data).

Mention of sources used: MPC860ADS User's Manual, Revision A

Enhanced Debug Mode Detection:

For MPC8xx and MPC555 targets, debug mode (Freeze) detection also works when the BDM connector pins VFLS0 and VFLS1 are not connected to the target. If not connected to VFLSx, this BDM connector pins should be left open or tied to Vcc. The BDI uses the following algorithm to check if the target is in debug mode (frozen):

```

BOOL PPC_TargetFreezed(void) {
    if ((VFLS0 != 1) | (VFLS1 != 1)) return FALSE;
    read debug port status;
    if (status == freezed) return TRUE;
    else return FALSE;
}

```

2.1.1 Changing Target Processor Type

Before you can use the BDI1000 with an other target processor type (e.g. CPU32 <--> PPC), a new setup has to be done (see chapter 2.6 «Configuration»). During this process the target cable must be disconnected from the target system. The BDI1000 needs to be supplied **between 2.5V and 5V** via the POWER connector. For more information see chapter 2.2.1 «External Power Supply».



To avoid data line conflicts, the BDI1000 must be disconnected from the target system while programming the logic for an other target CPU.

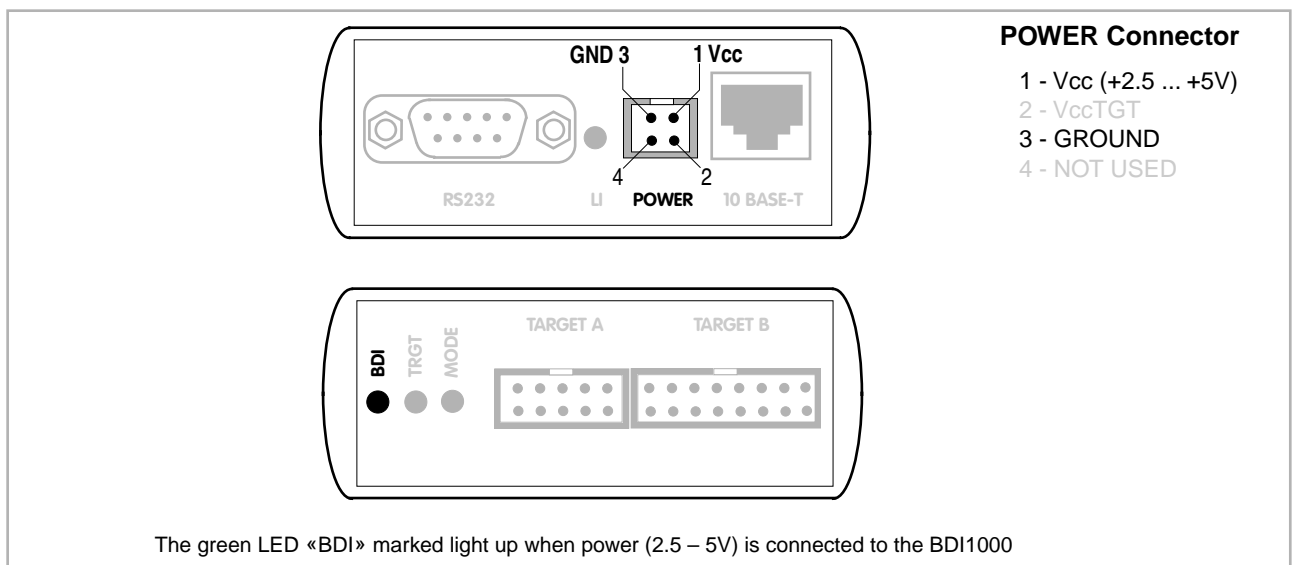
2.2 Connecting the BDI1000 to Power Supply

2.2.1 External Power Supply

The BDI1000 needs to be supplied **between 2.5V and 5V** via the POWER connector. The available power supply from Abatron (option) or the enclosed power cable can be directly connected. In order to ensure reliable operation of the BDI1000, keep the power supply cable as short as possible.



For error-free operation, the power supply to the BDI1000 must be between 2.5V and 5V DC. **The maximal tolerable supply voltage is 5.25 VDC. Any higher voltage or a wrong polarity might destroy the electronics.**



Please switch on the system in the following sequence:

- 1 --> external power supply
- 2 --> target system

2.2.2 Power Supply from Target System

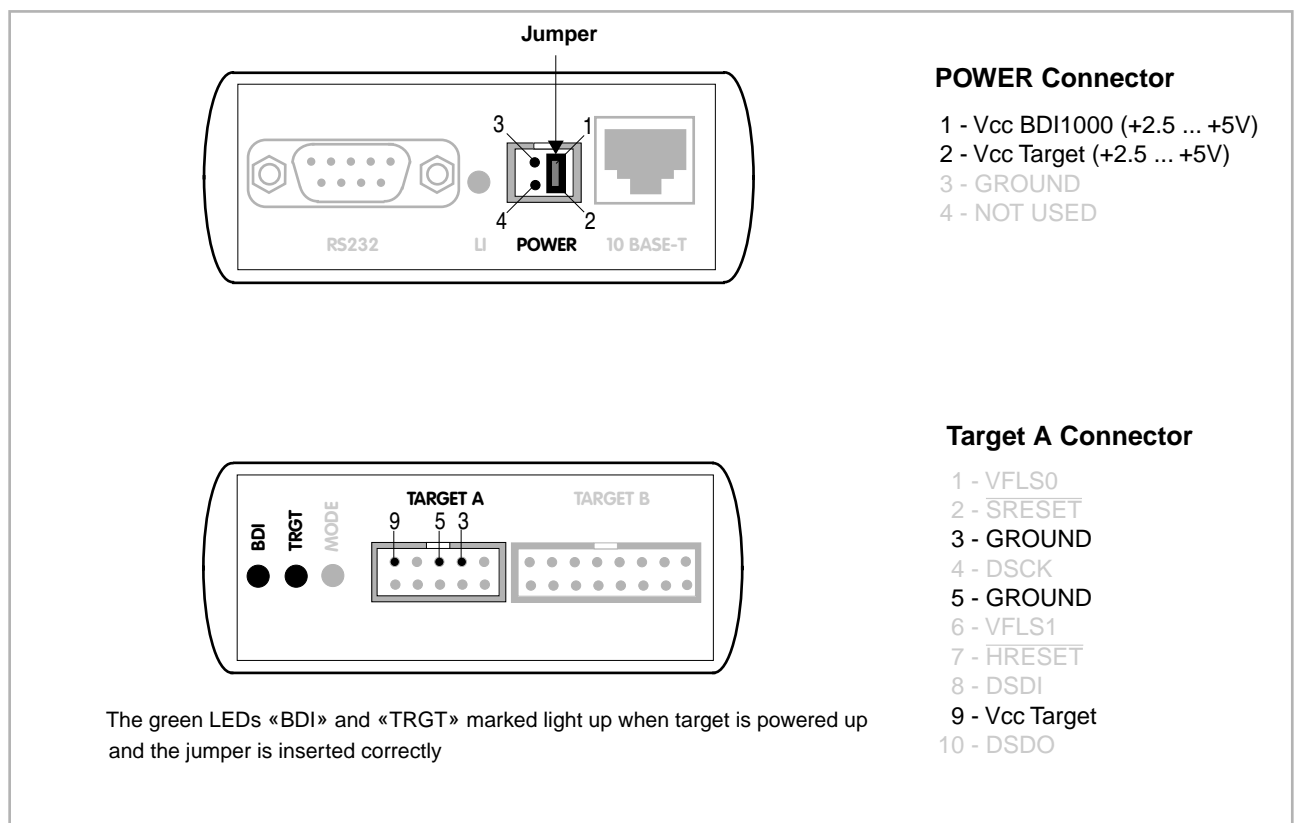
The BDI1000 needs to be supplied between 2.5V and 5V via TARGET A connector. This mode can only be used when the target system runs **between 2.5V and 5V** and the pin «Vcc Target» is able to deliver a current up to:

- 900mA@2.5Vcc Target
- 700mA@3.3Vcc Target
- 450mA@5.0Vcc Target

For pin description and layout see chapter 2.1 «Connecting the BDI1000 to Target». Insert the enclosed Jumper as shown in figure below. **Please ensure that the jumper is inserted correctly.**

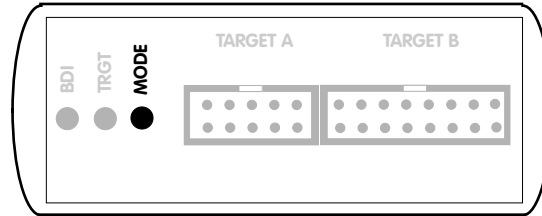


For error-free operation, the power supply to the BDI1000 must be between 2.5V and 5V DC. **The maximal tolerable supply voltage is 5.25 VDC. Any higher voltage or a wrong polarity might destroy the electronics.**



2.3 Status LED «MODE»

The built in LED indicates the following BDI states:

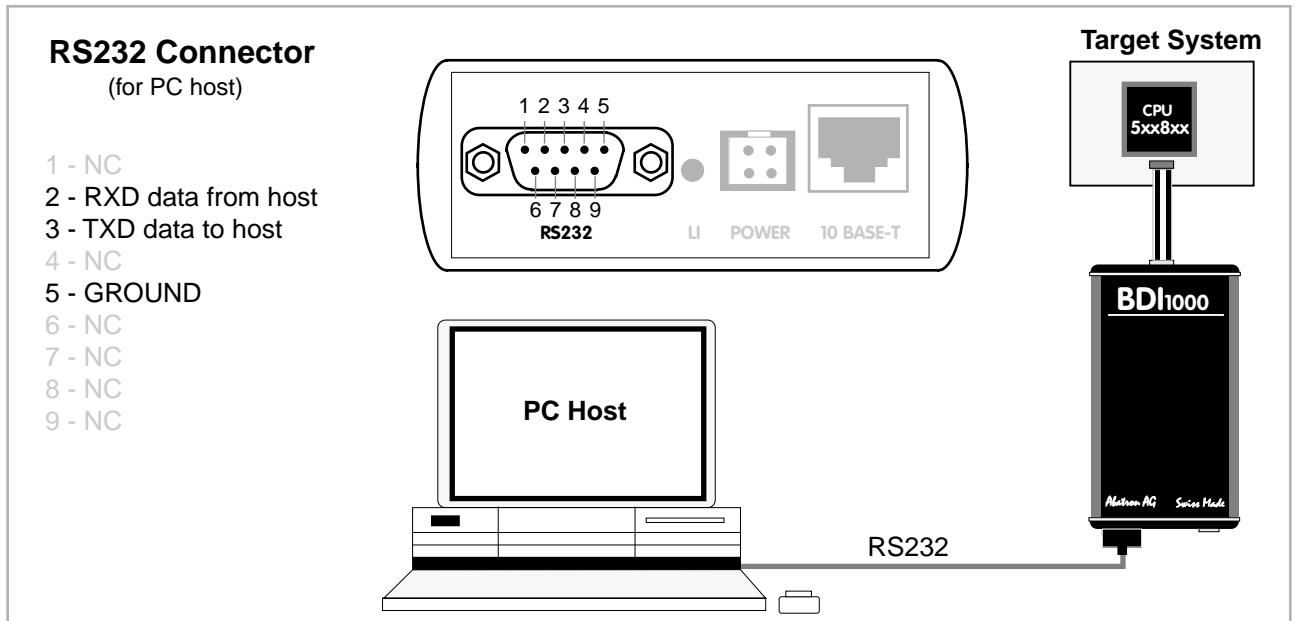


MODE LED	BDI STATES
OFF	The BDI is ready for use, the firmware is already loaded.
ON	The power supply for the BDI1000 is < 2.5VDC.
BLINK	The BDI «loader mode» is active (an invalid firmware is loaded or loading firmware is active).

2.4 Connecting the BDI1000 to Host

2.4.1 Serial line communication

The host is connected to the BDI through the serial interface (COM1...COM4). The communication cable between BDI and Host is a serial cable (RXD / TXD are crossed). There is the same connector pinout for the BDI and for the Host side (Refer to Figure below).



2.5 Installation of the Configuration Software

On the enclosed diskette you will find the bdiAccess library, the BDI configuration software and the firmware required for the BDI. Copy the appropriate files to a directory on your hard disk.

Windows and Linux/Unix hosts:

manual.pdf	This installation manual in pdf format
bdiacc.pdf	The bdiAccess interface specification in pdf format
b10ppcfw.xxx	Firmware for BDI1000 for MPC8xx targets
ppcjed10.xxx	JEDEC file for the BDI1000 logic device programming

Only for Windows hosts:

accmpc.exe	Setup and demo program (WIN32 application)
accmpc.hlp	Helpfile for the setup and demoprogram
bdiifc32.dll	The bdiAccess library (WIN32-DLL)
bdiifc32.lib	The import library for the bdiAccess DLL (WIN32)
bdiifc.h	The C header file showing the interface to the bdiAccess DLL
access.txt	Information file used by the demo program
access.ini	Initialisation file for the demo program

Only for Linux/Unix hosts:

bdiaccux.zip	Archive with the bdiAccess sources for Linux/Unix hosts
bdisetup.zip	Archive with the BDI setup utility sources for Linux/Unix hosts

2.6 BDI1000 Setup/Update

First make sure that the BDI is properly connected (see Chapter 2.1 to 2.4). The BDI must be connected via RS232 to the host.



To avoid data line conflicts, the BDI1000 must be disconnected from the target system while programming the logic for an other target CPU (see Chapter 2.1.1).

2.6.1 Linux/Unix Hosts

In order to update the firmware / logic of the BDI and to set the network parameters, a setup tool is included for Linux/Unix hosts. In the ZIP Archive `bdisetup.zip` are all sources to build this utility. This command line utility can be used to update the firmware and logic of the BDI1000. It is also used to transfer the network configuration. There are 4 tasks the utility can process:

- Reading the current loaded firmware / logic version
- Erasing the firmware and logic
- Updating the firmware and logic
- Storing the network configuration parameters into the BDI flash

Every of this task is started by executing the setup utility with different parameters. The first parameter always selects the task to execute:

```
bdisetup { -v | -e | -u | -c } [additional parameters]
-v      Read version
-e      Erase firmware and logic
-u      Update firmware and/or logic
-c      Store network configuration
```

There are two common additional parameters which define the serial port and the serial baudrate:

```
-pP     Port to use, replace P with the port to use e.g. /dev/ttyS0
-bB     Baudrate to use, replace B with 9, 19, 38, 57 or 115
```

Additional parameters for update (-u):

```
-aA     Application type, replace A with GDB, ADA, TOR or ACC
-tT     Target type, replace T with CPU32,PPC400,PPC600,PPC700,MPC800,
        ARM,TRICORE,MCF,HC12 or MCORE
-dD     Replace D with the directory with the firmware/logic files
```

Additional parameters for network configuration (-c):

```
-iI     Replace I with the BDI IP address (format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx)
-mM     Replace M with the subnet mask.
        A subnet mask of 255.255.255.255 disables the gateway function
-gG     Replace G with the default gateway IP address
```

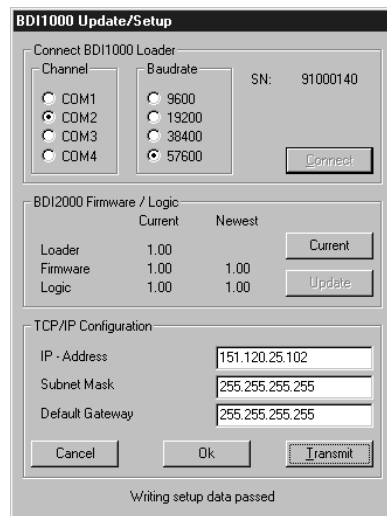
All parameters have default values. See function `main()`. You may adjust this default values for your convenience. See also `bdisetup.c` and document `BDIACC.PDF` for additional information

To build the setup utility use: `gcc bdisetup.c bdi.dll.c -o bdisetup`

2.6.2 Windows Hosts

Start the setup and demo program and press the *SETUP BDI1000* button.

The following dialogbox is used to check or update the BDI firmware and logic and to set the network parameters.



dialog box «BDI1000 Update/Setup»

The following options allow you to check or update the BDI firmware and logic and to set the network parameters:

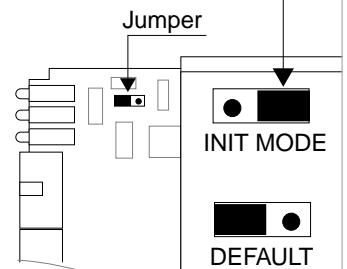
- Channel Select the communication port where the BDI1000 is connected during this setup session.
- Baudrate Select the baudrate used to communicate with the BDI1000 loader during this setup session.
- Connect Click on this button to establish a connection with the BDI1000 loader. Once connected, the BDI1000 remains in loader mode until it is restarted or this dialog box is closed.
- Current Press this button to read back the current loaded BDI1000 software and logic versions. The current loader, firmware and logic version will be displayed.
- Update This button is only active if there is a newer firmware or logic version present in the execution directory of the BDI setup software. Press this button to write the new firmware and/or logic into the BDI1000 flash memory / programmable logic.
- IP Address Enter the IP address for the BDI1000.
Use the following format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxxe.g.151.120.25.101
Ask your network administrator for assigning an IP address to this BDI1000. Every BDI1000 in your network needs a different IP address.
- Subnet Mask Enter the subnet mask of the network where the BDI is connected to.
Use the following format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxxe.g.255.255.255.0
A subnet mask of 255.255.255.255 disables the gateway feature.
Ask your network administrator for the correct subnet mask.

Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway. Ask your network administrator for the correct gateway IP address. If the gateway feature is disabled, you may enter 255.255.255.255 or any other value..
Transmit	Click on this button to store the network configuration in the BDI1000 flash memory.

2.6.3 Recover procedure

In rare instances you may not be able to load the firmware in spite of a correctly connected BDI (error of the previous firmware in the flash memory). **Before carrying out the following procedure, check the possibilities in Appendix «Troubleshooting».** In case you do not have any success with the tips there, do the following:

- Switch OFF the power supply for the BDI and open the unit as described in Appendix «Maintenance»
- Place the jumper in the «**INIT MODE**» position
- Connect the power cable or target cable if the BDI is powered from target system
- Switch ON the power supply for the BDI again and wait until the LED «MODE» blinks fast
- Turn the power supply OFF again
- Return the jumper to the «**DEFAULT**» position
- Reassemble the unit as described in Appendix «Maintenance»



3 Specifications

Operating Voltage Limiting	2.5 ... 5.25VDC
Power Supply Current (max)	900mA@2.5V 700mA@3.3V 450mA@5.0V
RS232 Interface: Baud Rates	9'600,19'200, 38'400, 57'600,115'200
Data Bits	8
Parity Bits	none
Stop Bits	1
Network Interface	10 BASE-T
Serial Transfer Rate between BDI and Target	5.5 Mbit/s (BDM) 12 Mbit/s (JTAG)
Supported target voltage	2.7 ... 5 VDC
Operating Temperature	+ 5 °C ... +60 °C
Storage Temperature	-20 °C ... +65 °C
Relative Humidity (noncondensing)	<90 %rF
Size	160 x 85 x 35 mm
Weight (without cables)	280 g
Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)	EN 50081-2, EN 50082-2

Specifications subject to change without notice

4 Environmental notice



Disposal of the equipment must be carried out at a designated disposal site.

5 Declaration of Conformity (CE)

CE

Declaration of Conformity

This declaration is valid for the following product:

Type of device: BDM/JTAG Interface
Product name: BDI1000

The signing authorities state, that the above mentioned equipment meets the requirements for emission and immunity according to

EMC Directive 89/336/EEC

The evaluation procedure of conformity was assured according to the following standards:


EN50081-2
EN50082-2


This declaration of conformity is based on the test report no. QNL-E079-05-9-a of Quinel, Zug, accredited according to EN 45001.

Manufacturer:

Abatron AG
Stöckenstrasse 4
CH-6221 Rickenbach

Authority:


Max Vock
Marketing Director


Ruedi Dummermuth
Technical Director

Rickenbach, November 2, 1999

6 Warranty

ABATRON Switzerland warrants the physical diskette, cable, BDI1000 and physical documentation to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of 24 months following the date of purchase when used under normal conditions.

In the event of notification within the warranty period of defects in material or workmanship, ABATRON will replace defective diskette, cable, BDI1000 or documentation. The remedy for breach of this warranty shall be limited to replacement and shall not encompass any other damages, including but not limited loss of profit, special, incidental, consequential, or other similar claims. ABATRON Switzerland specifically disclaims all other warranties- expressed or implied, including but not limited to implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for particular purposes - with respect to defects in the diskette, cable, BDI1000 and documentation, and the program license granted herein, including without limitation the operation of the program with respect to any particular application, use, or purposes. In no event shall ABATRON be liable for any loss of profit or any other commercial damage, including but not limited to special, incidental, consequential, or other damages.

Failure in handling which leads to defects are not covered under this warranty. The warranty is void under any self-made repair operation except exchanging the fuse.

Appendices

A Troubleshooting

Problem

The firmware can not be loaded.

Possible reasons

- The BDI is not correctly connected with the target system (see chapter 2).
- The power supply of the target system is switched off or not in operating range (2.5 VDC ... 5 VDC) --> MODE LED is OFF or RED
- The built in fuse is damaged --> MODE LED is OFF
- The BDI is not correctly connected with the Host (see chapter 2).
- A wrong communication port (Com 1...Com 4) is selected.

Problem

No working with the target system (loading firmware is ok).

Possible reasons

- Wrong pin assignment (BDM/JTAG connector) of the target system (see chapter 2).
- Target system initialization is not correctly --> enter an appropriate target initialization list.
- An incorrect IP address was entered (BDI1000 configuration)
- BDM/JTAG signals from the target system are not correctly (short-circuit, break, ...).
- The target system is damaged.

Problem

Network processes do not function (loading the firmware was successful)

Possible reasons

- The BDI1000 is not connected or not correctly connected to the network (LAN cable or media converter)
- An incorrect IP address was entered (BDI1000 configuration)

B Maintenance

The BDI needs no special maintenance. Clean the housing with a mild detergent only. Solvents such as gasoline may damage it.

If the BDI is connected correctly and it is still not responding, then the built in fuse might be damaged (in cases where the device was used with wrong supply voltage or wrong polarity). To exchange the fuse or to perform special initialization, please proceed according to the following steps:



Observe precautions for handling (Electrostatic sensitive device)
Unplug the cables before opening the cover.
Use exact fuse replacement (Microfuse MSF 1.6 AF).

1

1.1 Unplug the cables

2

2.1 Remove the two plastic caps that cover the screws on target front side (e.g. with a small knife)

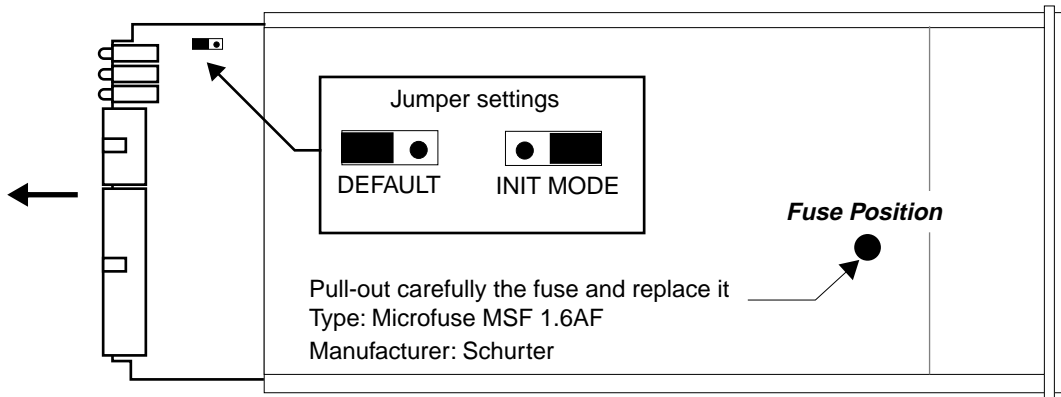
2.2 Remove the two screws that hold the front panel

3

3.1 While holding the casing, remove the front panel and the blue elastic sealing

4

4.1 While holding the casing, slide carefully the print in position as shown in figure below

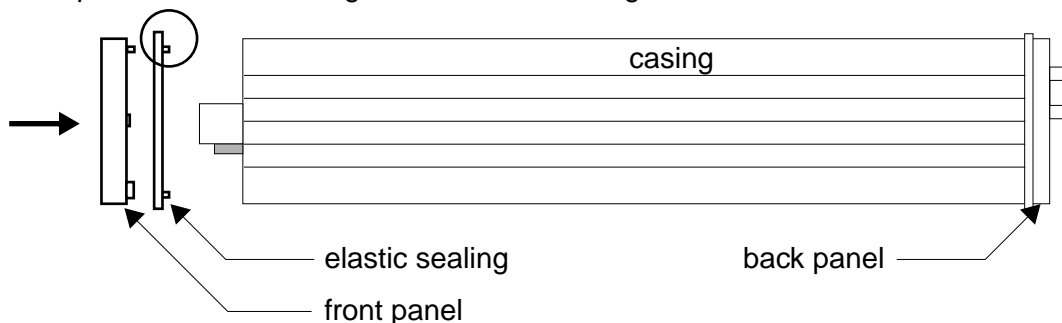


5

Reinstallation

5.1 Slide back carefully the print. Control that the LEDs align with the holes in the back panel.

5.2 Push carefully the front panel and the blue elastic sealing on the casing. Check that the LEDs align with the holes in the front panel and that the position of the sealing is as shown in the figure below.



5.3 Mount the screws (do not overtighten it)

5.4 Mount the two plastic caps that cover the screws

5.5 Plug the cables



**Observe precautions for handling (Electrostatic sensitive device)
Unplug the cables before opening the cover.
Use exact fuse replacement (Microfuse MSF 1.6 AF).**

C Trademarks

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