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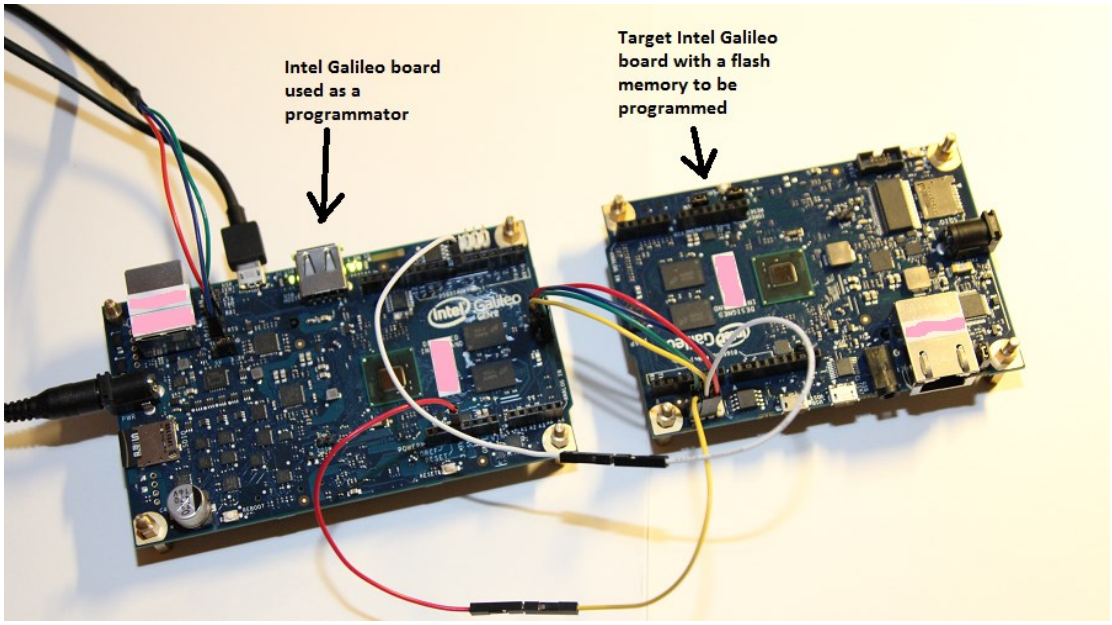
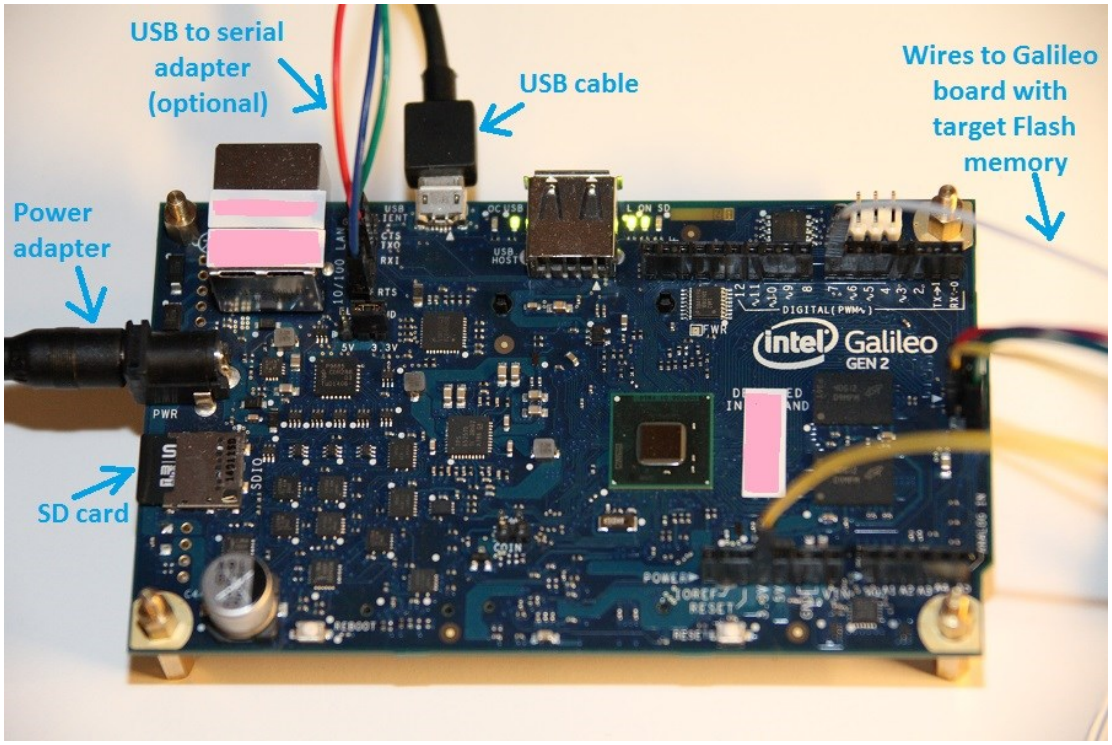
1. GaliProg… What is it? It is a tool (sketch) which allows to read/program/erase/verify SPI flash memory image on Intel® Galileo board. **NOTE: it was tested only a configuration when Galileo Gen 2 used as programmator and Galileo Gen 1 used as target board.**



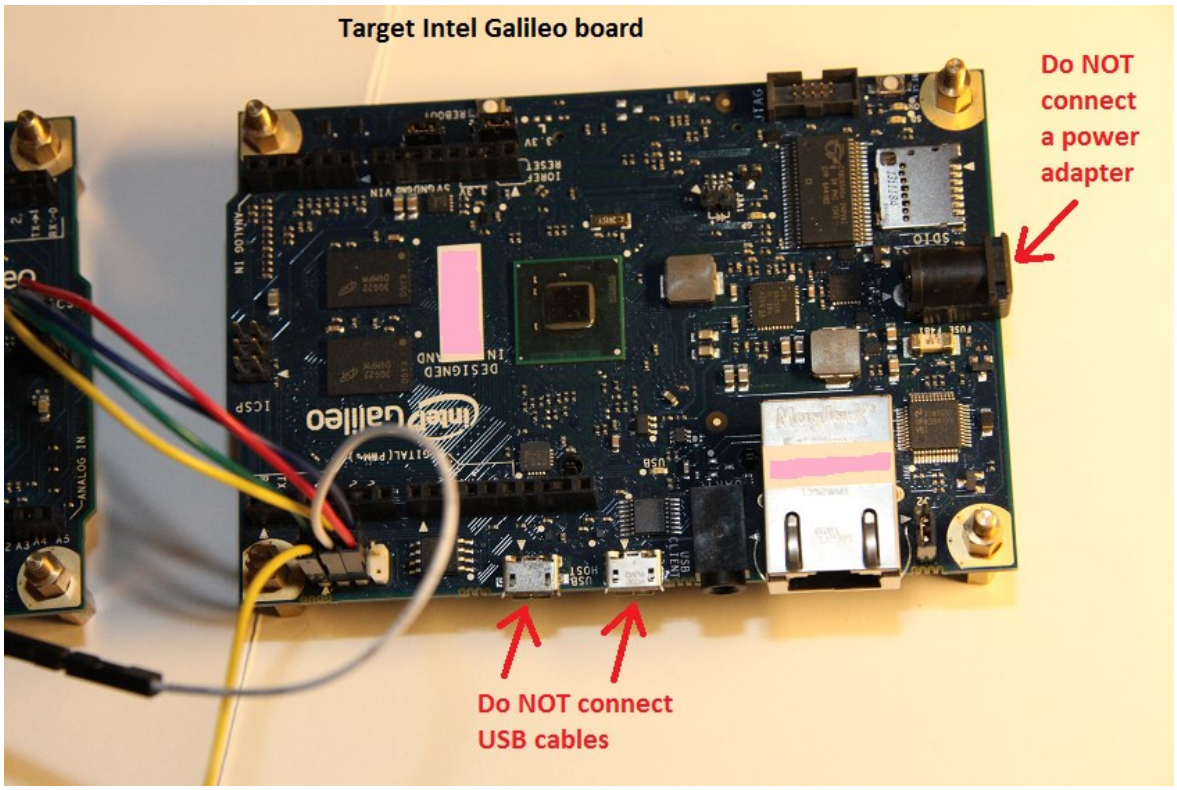
2. Required hardware

Need to have the following items to program SPI flash memory:

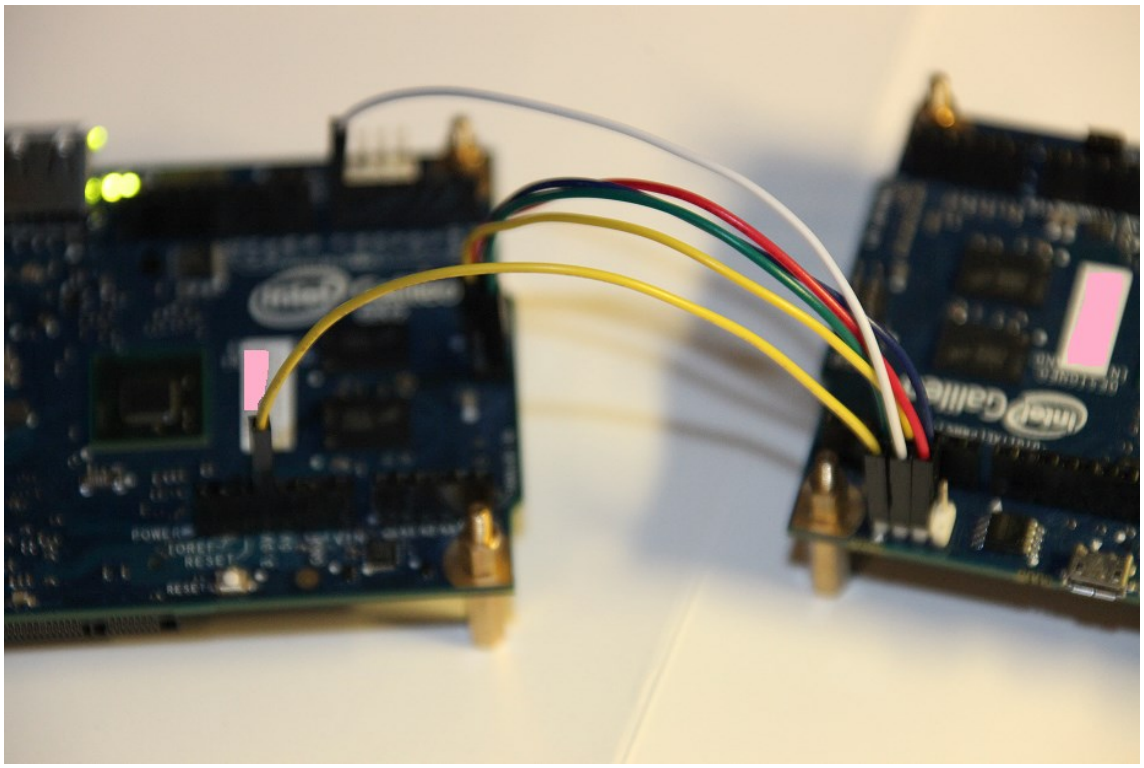
a) Properly worked Intel Galileo board with USB cable, micro SD card and power adapter. It will be used as used as a programmator.



b) Galileo board with target Flash memory



c) 2 male-female and 4 female-female wires to connect Galileo boards



d) PC with installed Intel Arduino Software 1.5.3

e) Micro SD card reader

3. Required software

a) Intel Arduino Software (IDE) 1.5.3 created for Intel Galileo board
Link to download: https://communities.intel.com/docs/DOC-22226

b) SD-Card Linux Image
Link to download: https://communities.intel.com/docs/DOC-22226

c) SPI flash image

Select a way to get SPI flash image from described below:

Official way:

1) Flash Missing PDAT Release (.bin file)
   Link to download: https://communities.intel.com/docs/DOC-22226

2) BSP Patches and Build Instructions
   Link to download: https://communities.intel.com/docs/DOC-22226

Following the instruction above need to patch .bin file with a required platform configuration. Need to rename a resulting file 'Flash+PlatformData.bin' to 'galiprog_flash_write.bin'.

Clone way:

If you have a problem with generation of SPI flash image with your MAC address, it is possible to copy SPI flash image from one board (same Gen !) and copy it to another board. Need just to rename 'galiprog_flash_dump.bin' to 'galiprog_flash_write.bin'.

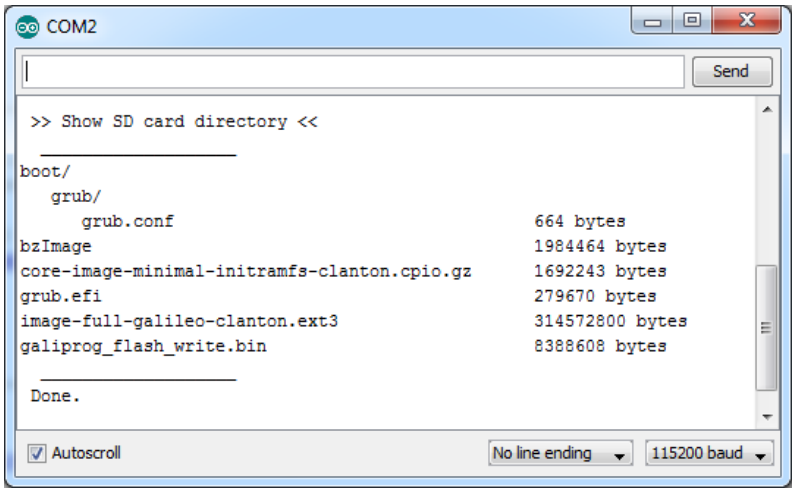
d) Galiprog (galiprog.ino)
This is a flash programing tool.

Link to download: https://github.com/xbolshe/galiprog

4. Prepare a data on SD card

a) Format SD card
b) Unpack SD-Card Linux Image to the root of SD card
c) Copy 'Flash+PlatformData.bin' as 'galiprog_flash_write.bin', if you selected Official way.

Here is a root directory on SD cards in case of 'Official way':



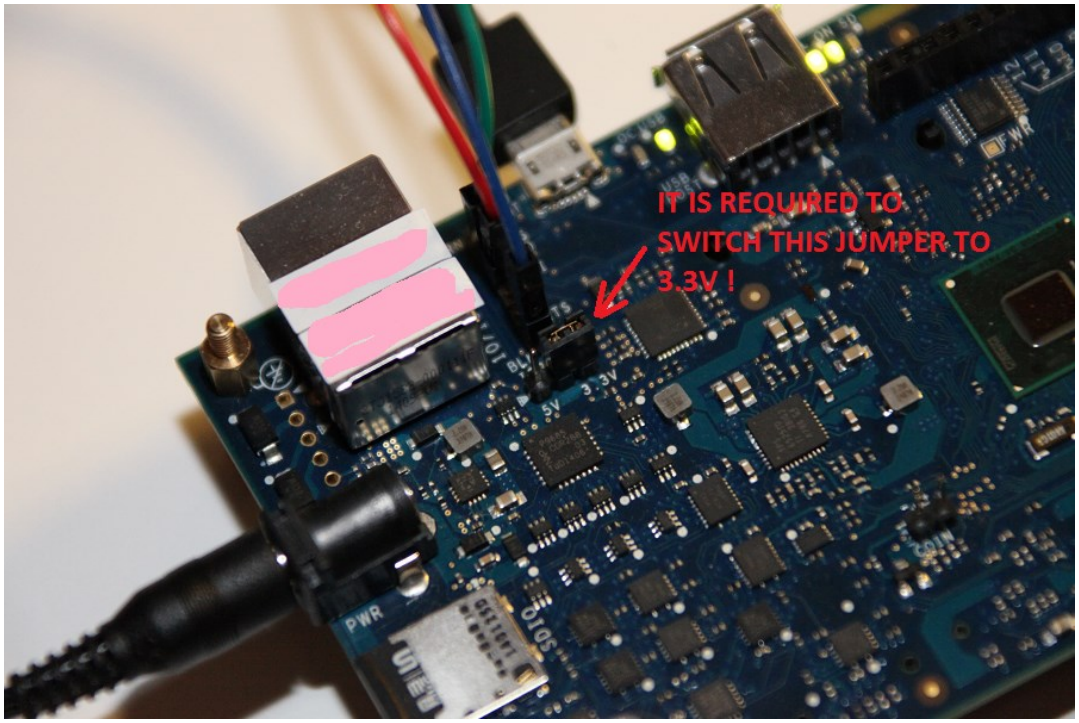
5. Connections between Galileo boards and hardware settings

a) Configure Galileo board which works as a programmator

A SPI flash memory works with 3.3V lines. So, it is required to switch Galileo board - programmator to 3.3V.

NOTE: providing 5V may damage your Galileo board! Be careful with connecting boards and selecting a jumper setting.

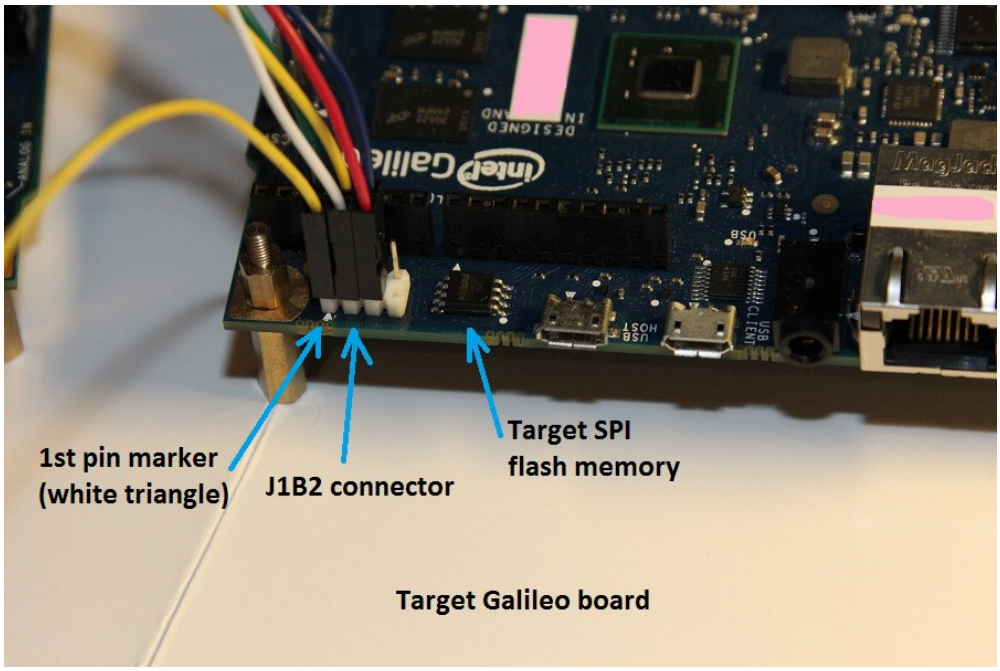
Need to switch a jumper shown on a picture below to 3.3V option.



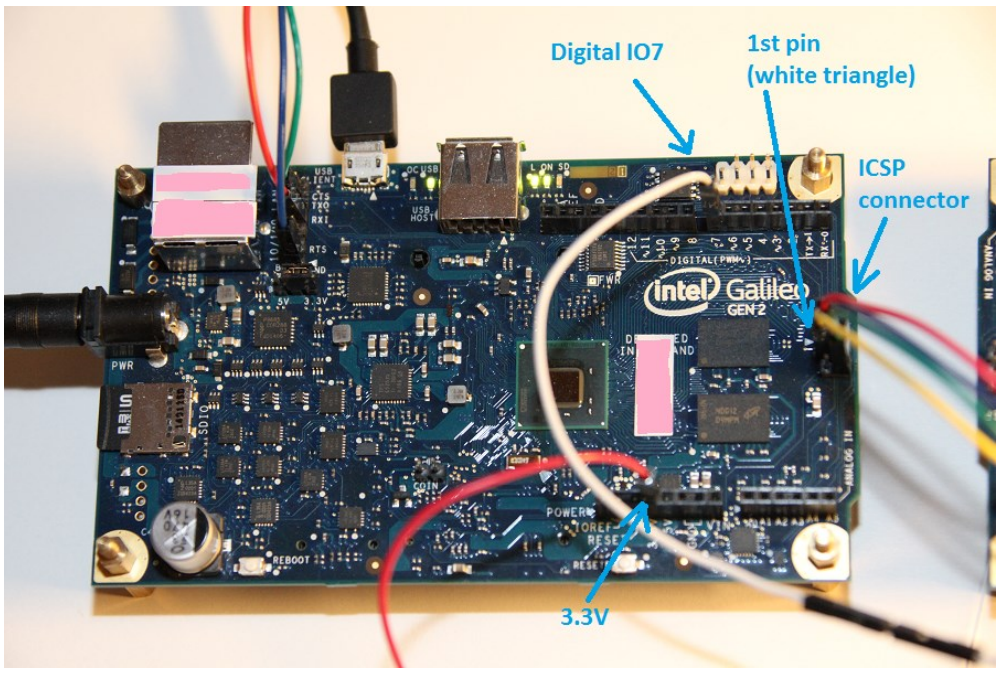
b) Wire connections

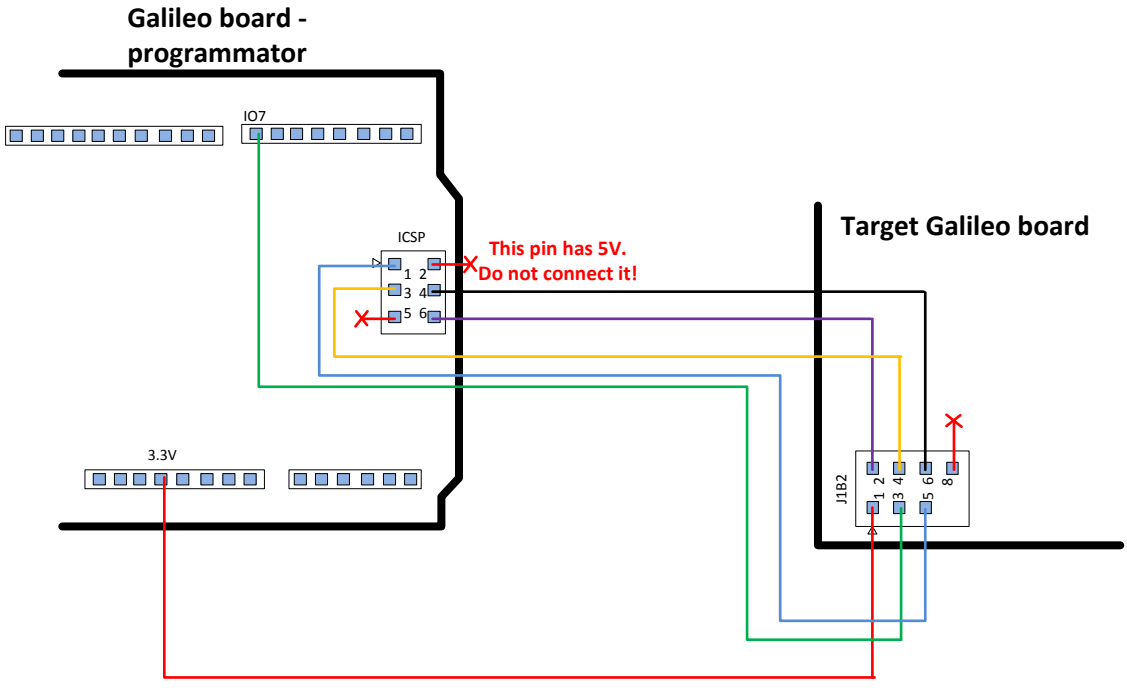
№	Galileo board - programmator	Signal role	Galileo board - target
1	3.3V	VCC	J1B2 – pin 1
2	Digital IO7	Slave selection	J1B2 – pin 3
3	ICSP – pin 4	MOSI	J1B2 – pin 6
4	ICSP – pin 1	MISO	J1B2 – pin 5
5	ICSP – pin 3	SCK	J1B2 – pin 4
6	ICSP – pin 6	Ground	J1B2 – pin 2

A location of J1B2 connector is shown on a picture below:



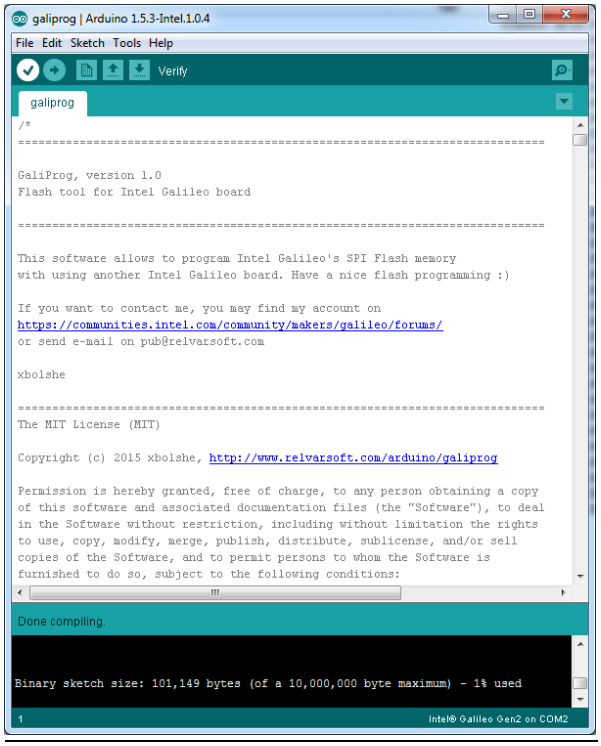
A location of ICSP connector is shown on a picture below:

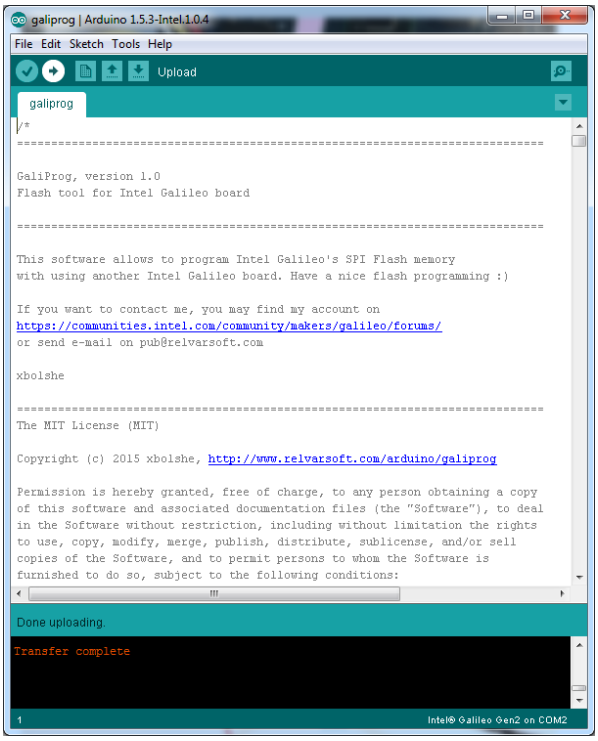




6. Compiling Galiprog sketch

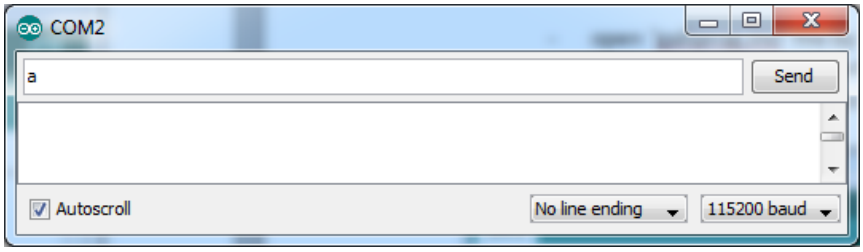
- open ‘galiprog.ino’ file by Intel Arduino Software (IDE) 1.5.3
- compile it with using ‘Verify’ button
- upload it to Galileo Board with using ‘Upload’ button



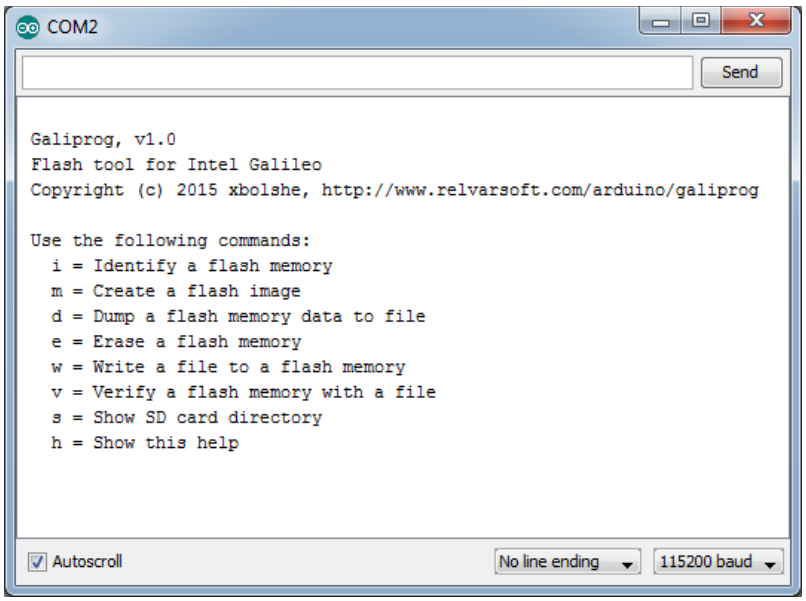


7. Galiprog commands

- when galiprog is uploaded to Galileo board, select Tools -> Serial Monitor
- type any character and push ‘Send’ button



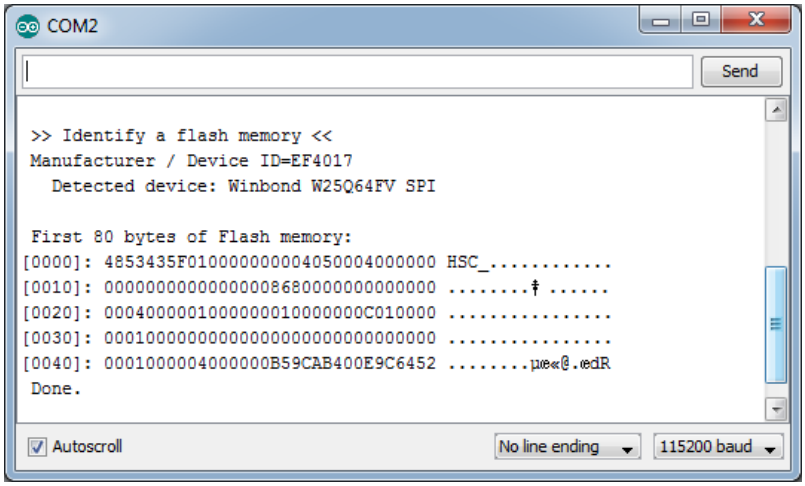
- a command list will be shown



To select menu item type a letter and push ‘Send’ button.

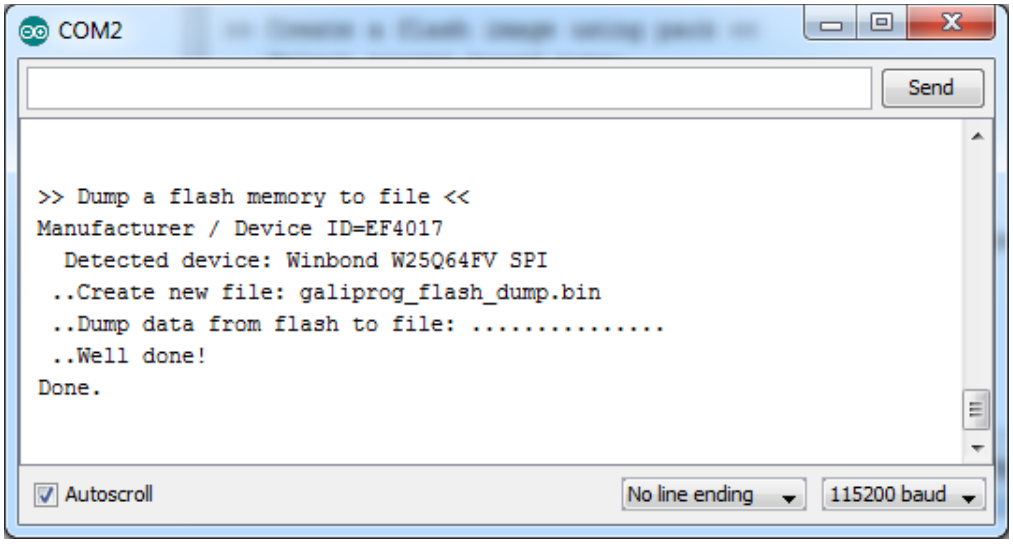
1. Identify a flash memory

This menu item allows to check that a connection with a target Galileo board is correct. It is recommended to use it before operations.



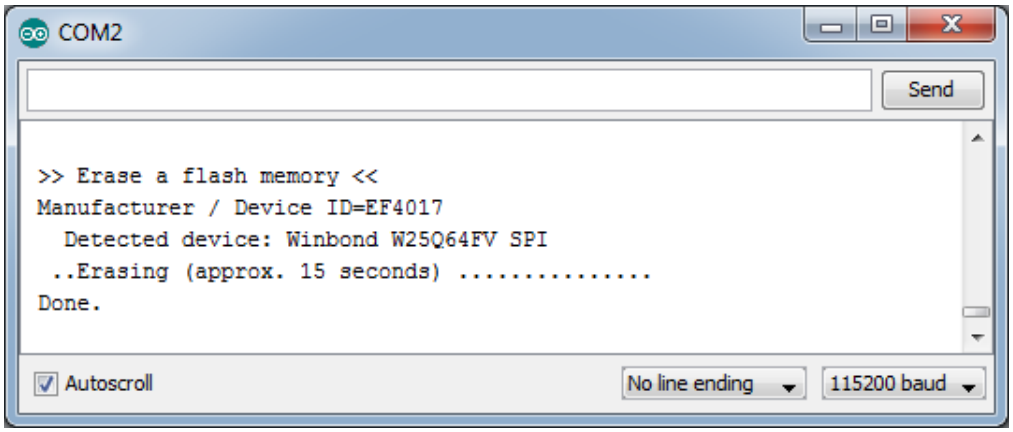
2. Dump a flash memory data to file

This menu item allows to read all data (8 Megabytes) from SPI flash memory to a file with name ‘galiprog_flash_dump.bin’ (located in the root of SD card).



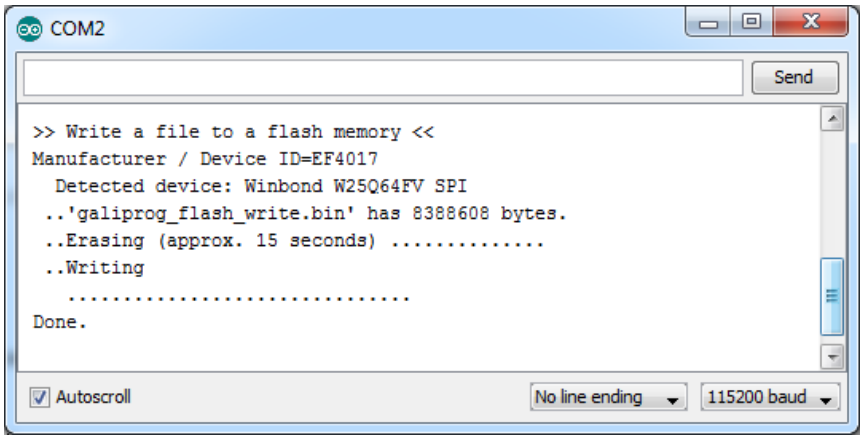
3. Erase a flash memory

This menu item erases all SPI flash memory (fill it by 0xFF).



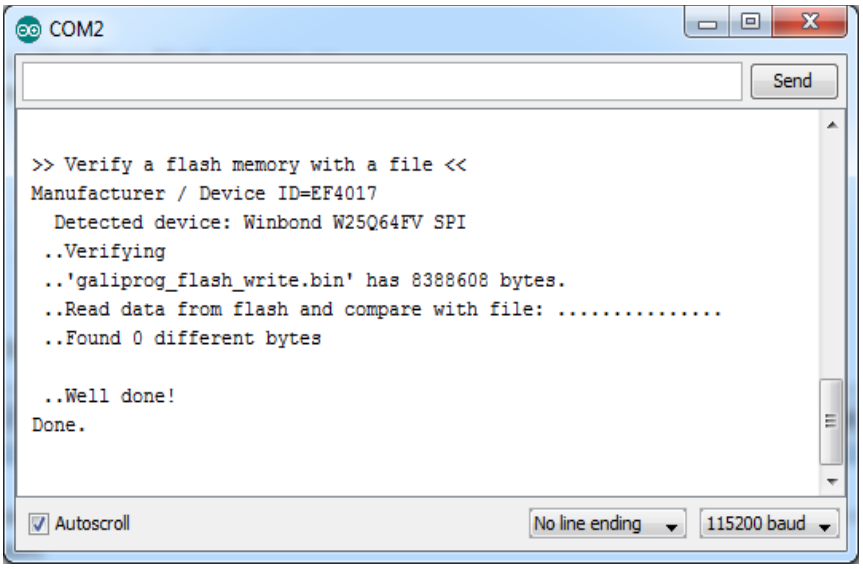
4. Write a file to a flash memory

This menu item erases all SPI flash memory (fill it by 0xFF) and writes a data from a file with name ‘galiprog_flash_write.bin’ to a flash memory.

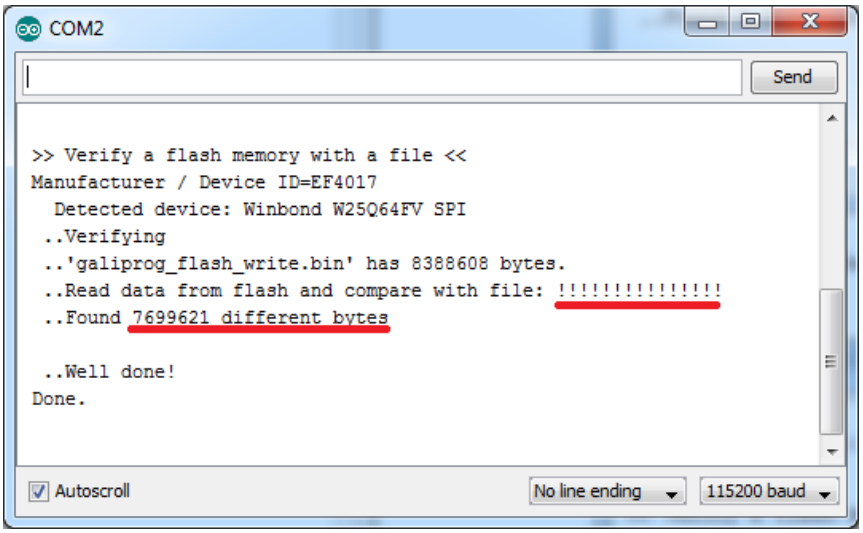


5. Verify a flash memory with a file

   This menu item reads all SPI flash memory and compares with a data from a file with name ‘galiprog_flash_write.bin’.

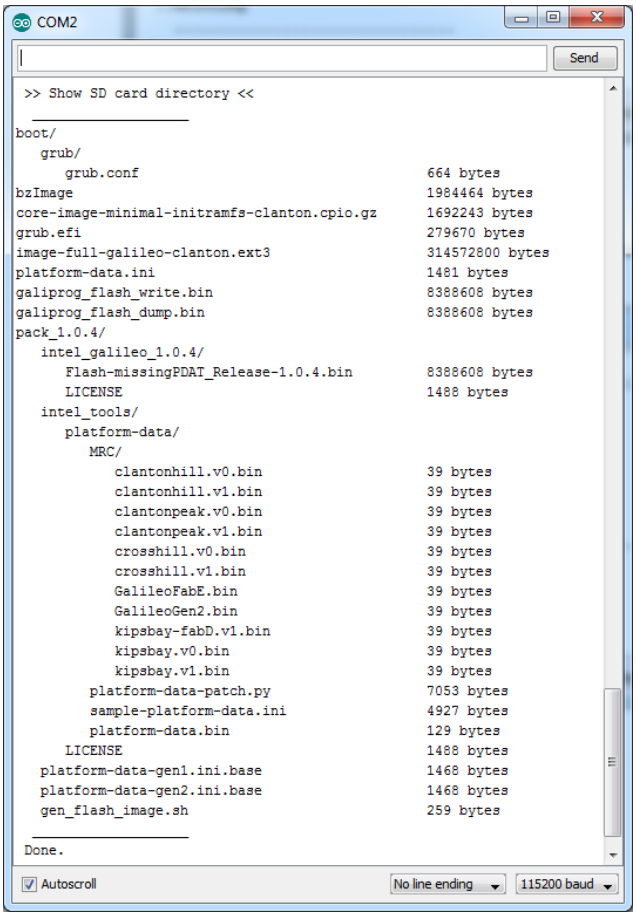


   In case of a difference between the file and flash memory the following information will be shown:



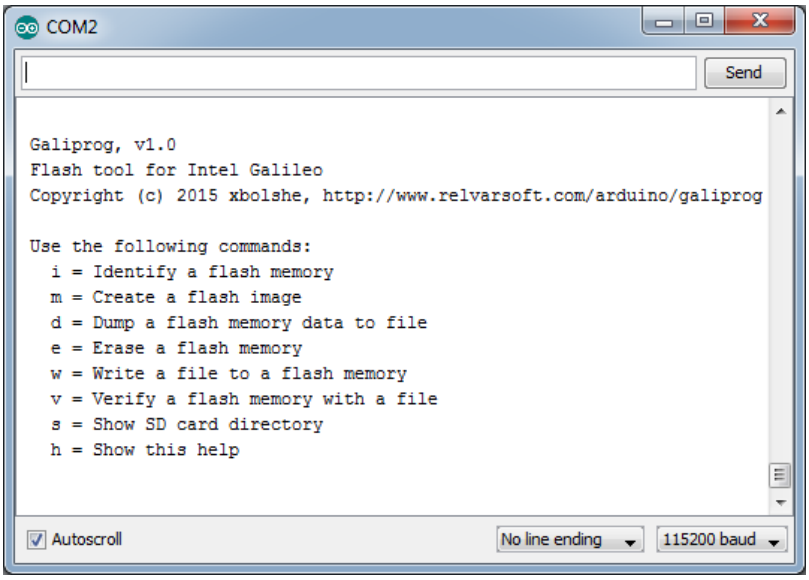
6. Show SD card directory

   This menu item prints a current list of files on SD card.



7. Show this help

   This menu item shows help screen like shown below:



8. Questions

1) What I need to execute to restore broken image in SPI flash memory?

   Answer:
   - Identify a flash memory
   - Dump a flash memory data to file (optional)
   - Write a file to a flash memory
   - Verify a flash memory with a file

2) More questions or comments? Write me e-mail.