
MP with MX6 BCH ECC User Manual

General Description and Name

This BBM will skip bad block within partition. Dynamic generate the FCB structure for the IPL block. IPL normally from block 0 to 3 blocks.

This BBM is for the system that has several partitions. Please note the *padding blocks* (which don't need to be programmed) in each partition or not belong to any partitions should be stuffed with all 0xFF in data file. Only the partition table specified blocks of each partition will be programmed (which means all other blocks will not be programmed).

This BBM also needs to be calculated ECC. The ECC code will be calculated for IPL, IFS and BIOS. (512 input, output 52 bits ECC code)

Relevant User Options

The following special features on the special features tab apply to this scheme. The default values might work in some cases but please make sure to set the right value according to your system.

Please note only the below special feature items are related to this scheme and ignore any others. If any of below items doesn't exist, please check whether the right version has been installed or contact Data I/O for support by submitting Device Support Request through this address:

<http://www.dataio.com/support/dsr.asp>

Bad Block Handling Type = "MP with MX6 BCH ECC"

Spare area = "Disable" or "Enabled"

Normally select "Disable" to let DAIO calculate ECC. Only if input image file includes ECC and spare (OOB) area, then select "Enabled".

PartitionTable File : Point to a .mbn file which describes the partition information. It can be set in any address and any name. Default: "C:\PartitionTable.mbn".

IPL Block Numbers : "4"

The number of blocks for IPL. Default is "4".

Handle Empty Page : "No"

Whether add sequence number and ecc to empty pages (all 0xFF).

IFS sub-partition signature : "hbcifs"

The signature for boot_secondary.ifs, boot_tertiary.ifs and boot_last.ifs in IFS partitions (upto 8 character). Default is "hbcifs".

Special Notes

- Format of PartitionTable.mbn:

For example:

For partition 0 to partition 3, each partition only programs 1 block.

Partition 4 starts from block 4, ends at block 259 and programs 48 blocks.

Partition 5 starts from block 260, ends at block 515 and programs 48 blocks.

Partition 6 starts from block 516, ends at block 771 and programs 48 blocks.

Partition 7 starts from block 772, ends at the last block, and programs 48 blocks.

If just skip bad block and program the data to the next good block, Set PartitionTable.mbn as follow:

NAND Flash Block			
Start Adr	End Adr	Actual Data Length	Attribute
00000000	00000000	01000000	FFFFFFFF
01000000	01000000	01000000	FFFFFFFF
02000000	02000000	01000000	FFFFFFFF
03000000	03000000	01000000	FFFFFFFF
04000000	03010000	30000000	FFFFFFFF
04010000	03020000	30000000	FFFFFFFF
04020000	03030000	30000000	FFFFFFFF
04030000	FF070000	30000000	FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF	FFFFFFFF

For example:

Partition 4 starts from block 4, ends at block 259 and programs 48 blocks.

The 47th (based on 0) programmed block in this partition should not be all blank.

If it is all blank, actual data length can be set to 47, not 48.

Revision History

V1.0 Date: 2014-04-14

Create this spec.

Appendix

You can get the file “Description of common NAND special features.pdf” from

<http://ftp.dataio.com/FCNotes/BBM/>