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Introduction

This document provides details on using the Flash Burner software with TUSB926x based devices. The software is a Windows-based tool allowing in-circuit programming of the SPI Flash via the universal serial bus (USB). A valid firmware file is necessary to properly use the TUSB926x device as a USB 3.0 to SATA bridge.

The term Flash Burner is equivalent to TUSB926x Flash Burner or Re-Programmer.

1.1 Reference Material

All materials referenced by this user's guide are on the TUSB926x Program Management and Design SharePoint sites, if not available from any external public source.

1.2 Definitions

The following are useful definitions for reference:

- BOT – Bulk-only transfer
- FW – Firmware
- GUI – Graphical user interface
- HID – Human interface device
- SCSI – Small computer system interface
- SPI – Serial peripheral interface
- UAS – USB-attached SCSI
- VID – Vendor ID
- PID – Product ID

1.3 Required Equipment

The following equipment is required to use the Flash Burner software:

- TUSB926x EVM board
- SPI Flash device (see Figure 5-1 to verify supported Op-codes)
- USB interface Cable (Type A connector to Type B connector)
- PC that runs Windows XP™, or higher (32-bit or 64-bit) operating system (OS)
- TUSB926x firmware version 0.95 or greater
Installing the Flash Burner Software

2.1 Running the Setup Program

Extract the setup program on the preferred directory. Run the setup.exe file. The InstallShield Wizard guides the user through the installation process.

The Flash Burner program requires Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5™. The installer downloads and installs this framework version, if it is not present on the system. Ensure a proper internet connection because the installation is performed by a web download directly from the Microsoft™ website (see Figure 2-1).

![Figure 2-1. .NET Framework 3.5 Installation](image)

After the .NET validation finishes, the installer copies the necessary files to the local disk and executes a driver co-installer, which installs the “FlashBurner” driver in the system. Depending on the system settings, a caution message or security window may appear during the driver installation process. When prompted, accept the driver installation as shown in Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3.
After all the necessary files have been copied into the system, the installer gives the option to restart the system to properly update the files.

TI recommends to choose “Reboot now” and click Finish when the installer wizard indicates the Flash Burner software installation is complete (see Figure 2-4).
2.2 Connecting the TUSB926x Based Hardware

Connect the TUSB926x EVM board to any USB port available on the PC.

The OS enumerates the TUSB926x EVM board in different ways, which depend on the content of the SPI Flash of the device:
1. Blank or SPI Flash not connected (see Figure 2-5)
2. HID-enabled firmware (see Figure 2-6)
3. Mass-storage-only (no HID) (see Figure 2-7)
Figure 2-5. TUSB926x Device Instances With Blank or SPI Flash Not Connected
Figure 2-6. TUSB926x Device Instances on HID-Enabled Firmware
Figure 2-7. TUSB926x Device Instances on Mass-Storage-Only (No HID) Firmware
3.1 HID Interface

The Flash Burner GUI can interact directly with the TUSB926x device using a set of HID reports. Each HID report instructs the boot loader or firmware in the device to perform a specific task.

- **USB_HID_SETUP_DOWNLOAD_DATA**
  This report prepares the device for a data download. After issuing this HID call, the data sends to the device through a bulk transfer to the USB endpoint 2 of the device. The Flash Burner GUI achieves this transfer through an IOCTL call using the TUSB926x Flash Burner driver, which is installed along with the Flash Burner utility. The data contains the device descriptors and firmware formatted as represented in Figure 3-1.

![Figure 3-1. Descriptors and Firmware Location](image)

Only the boot loader device supports this HID report.
- **USB_HID_RESET_FLASH_BURNER_DEVICE**
  This report instructs the device to perform a soft reset. Both the Boot Loader and the firmware support this HID report.

- **USB_HID_POISON_FLASH**
  This report instructs the boot loader to erase the content of the SPI Flash. Only the firmware supports this HID report.

- **USB_HID_ENABLE_REPROGRAM**
  This report prepares a device that already has firmware to be re-programmed. Only the firmware supports this HID report.

- **USB_HID_IS_FLASH_PRESENT**
  This report helps the user determine whether the device has an SPI Flash or not. Only the boot loader supports this HID call.

- **USB_HID_GET_FIRMWARE_VERSION**
  Through this report, the user can determine the current firmware version operating in our device. Only the firmware supports this HID report.

Table 3-1 describes the data contained on these reports.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HID REPORT</th>
<th>BYTE 0</th>
<th>BYTE 1</th>
<th>BYTE 2</th>
<th>BYTE 3</th>
<th>BYTE 4</th>
<th>BYTE 5</th>
<th>BYTE 6</th>
<th>BYTE 7</th>
<th>BYTE 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USB_HID_SETUP_DOWNLOAD_DATA</td>
<td>Opcode = 0x01</td>
<td>Should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB_HID_RESET_FLASH_BURNER_DEVICE</td>
<td>Opcode = 0x02</td>
<td>Should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB_HID_POISON_FLASH</td>
<td>Opcode = 0x03</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB_HID_ENABLE_REPROGRAM</td>
<td>Opcode = 0x07</td>
<td>Valid values: 0x00 or 0x01. 0x00 = Re-programming disabled 0x01 = Re-programming enabled</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB_HID_IS_FLASH_PRESENT</td>
<td>Opcode = 0x08</td>
<td>Valid values: 0x00 or 0x01. 0x00 = Flash 0x01 = No flash</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB_HID_GET_FIRMWARE_VERSION</td>
<td>Opcode = 0x09</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Not used; value should be set to 0x00</td>
<td>Firmware minor version</td>
<td>Firmware major version</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To recognize an HID device as TUSB926x compatible, the device must respond with a 0x9260 to an HID Feature report request. Figure 3-2 describes this process in detail.

After the GUI has successfully detected at least one TUSB926x HID compatible device, the user needs to determine whether the device has already been programmed or not. The user can achieve this by getting the VID and PID of the device.

If a device has VID = 0x0451 and PID = 0x926B, the user can assume the device is not programmed and is ready to be programmed. Otherwise, the user needs to take the device to its original configuration (by erasing or poisoning the SPI Flash of the device) before sending the new data to be programmed.
Figure 3-3. GUI Burner or Re-Programmer Flow Diagram

1. Get the device VID & PID
2. V ID = 0451 & PID = 926B
3. Get the TUSB9260 Flash Burner Driver Instance
4. Get an image of the Firmware File and user defined VID/PID and string descriptors
5. USB_HID_SETUP_DOWNLOAD_DATA
6. Send the data to be programmed to the Flash Burner driver through an IOCTL call
7. USB_HID_RESET_FLASH_BURNER_DEVICE
8. Get HID Devices
9. New HID Device Present
   - Yes
   - No
10. USB_HID_ENABLE_REPROGRAM
11. USB_HID_POISON_FLASH
12. USB_HID_RESET_FLASH_BURNER_DEVICE
13. Get HID Devices
14. New HID Device Present
   - Yes
   - No
15. Error. The device wasn't fully enumerated after a device reset. Manually reset the device.
16. Programming Process Succeeded
3.2 SCSI Interface

When a previously-burned firmware in the SPI Flash of the device contains a mass-storage-only interface, it must have additional means to erase the flash of the device when updating the firmware content. Beginning on Firmware version 0.95, a set of TI vendor-specific SCSI commands were implemented to provide the necessary means to communicate specific commands to the device whenever the HID interface is missing. The currently implanted SCSI commands are:

- **SCSI_TI_FLASH_UNLOCK**
  Similar to the USB_HID_ENABLE_REPROGRAM, this command prepares the device to be re-programmed. This command serves as a lock to ensure no accidental flash erasing is performed.

- **SCSI_TI_FLASH_ERASE**
  As with the USB_HID_POISON_FLASH report, this command instructs the device to erase the content of the SPI Flash.

- **SCSI_TI_GET_PID**
  This SCSI command returns a constant data (0x9260) that helps to identify the device among other storage devices in the system, similar to the HID Feature report implementation.

- **SCSI_TI_GET_FIRMWARE_VERSION**
  Through this command, the user can determine the current firmware version operating in the device.

- **SCSI_TI_GET_USB_SPEED**
  Through this command, the user receives an indicator representing the current USB connection speed.

- **SCSI_TI_DEVICE_RESET**
  Similar to the USB_HID_RESET_FLASH_BURNER_DEVICE report, this command instructs the device to perform a soft reset. This command is specially required after erasing the flash of the device, so the BootLoader instance can re-initialize.

- **SCSI_TI_READ_FLASH**
  This command reads a block of data from the SPI Flash. This command dumps the content of the SPI Flash into a file.

Table 3-2 describes the data contained on the above detailed commands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCSI COMMAND</th>
<th>COMMAND DATA</th>
<th>RETURN DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCSI_TI_FLASH_UNLOCK</td>
<td>0xE1</td>
<td>No data returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI_TI_FLASH_ERASE</td>
<td>0xE2</td>
<td>No data returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI_TI_GET_PID</td>
<td>0xE3</td>
<td>2 bytes – 0x9260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI_TI_GET_FIRMWARE_VERSION</td>
<td>0xE4</td>
<td>2 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Byte 0 – Firmware minor version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Byte 1 – Firmware major version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI_TI_GET_USB_SPEED</td>
<td>0xE5</td>
<td>1 byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USB_LOW_SPEED = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USB_FULL_SPEED = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USB_HIGH_SPEED = 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USB_SUPER_SPEED = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USB_SPEED_UNKNOWN = 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI_TI_DEVICE_RESET</td>
<td>0xE6</td>
<td>No data returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI_TI_READ_FLASH</td>
<td>0xE7</td>
<td>Up to 255 bytes of data read from the SPI Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3-4 describes the TI vendor-specific SCSI commands usage while listing compatible TUSB926x based disks over the Flash Burner GUI.
During the flash erasing process, TI vendor-specific SCSI commands are issued in the sequence described in Figure 3-5.

Figure 3-5. Erasing the Device’s Flash Through SCSI Commands
4.1 Opening the Flash Burner Software

After checking that no missing instances of the TUSB926x EVM are present at the Device Manager, the user can access the Flash Burner utility by clicking on the “TUSB926x Flash Burner” shortcut added to desktop, or by going to “Start → Texas Instruments Inc → TUSB926_FlashBurner → TUSB926x Flash Burner” (see Figure 4-1).

![Figure 4-1. Flash Burner Software Locations](image)

**NOTE:** Administrator rights are required under Windows Vista and higher operating systems to execute this application.
After executing the TUSB926x Flash Burner application, the following user interface appears:

![Flash Burner GUI](image)

**Figure 4-2. Flash Burner GUI**

To check for the GUI version in use, click on the Help drop-down menu and choose “About” to display the application information (see **Figure 4-3**).

![Flash Burner Software Version](image)

**Figure 4-3. Flash Burner Software Version**

### 4.2 Flash Burner GUI options

The Options menu enables the user to change different aspects of the Flash Burner GUI configuration. To access the options menu items, simply click the Options button (see **Figure 4-4**).
The following configuration aspects can be changed from the Options menu:

(a) **HID transfer type**: Users can select between using either “Control Transfers” or “Interrupt Transfers” (default).

**NOTE**: If “HID Control Transfers” is used, make sure the device is PG2.5 and firmware v0.83, or better; otherwise, an error message displays and the device might become unresponsive, until the device is reset.

(b) **Get Descriptors from File**: By setting this option, the user can get a set of descriptor settings from a descriptors file (*.desc), previously generated with the “Advance Descriptors Editor” (refer to Section 4.3 for more details).

**NOTE**: By un-checking this option, the application uses the default descriptor settings.

(c) **Show Device Details**: By setting this option, the application shows a panel displaying additional information about the selected device.

(d) **Serial Number Auto-Generator**: By setting this option, the Flash Burner GUI automatically generates a unique serial number for every programmed device.

The auto-generated serial number is made of:

- Random number (8 chars)
- Date and time (Year – 4 chars, Month – 2 chars, Day – 2 chars, Hour – 2 chars, Minutes – 2 chars, Seconds – 2 chars, and Milliseconds – 3 chars)
- Serial number of the HDD running Windows™ (8 chars)

(e) **Use DieID for serial number**: When this option is set, part of the serial number reported by the TUSB926x string descriptors is overwritten with the device Die ID (a unique ID number which is generated during the device manufacturing process). This option is set by default.

(f) **Show the Program Full Binary Image button**: When setting this option, a new button is shown on the toolbar at the top of the utility; that button allows the user to program the selected binary image without adding the formatting and descriptors data. This can be used to program a firmware file previously generated using the “Export” button. (Please refer to section 4.8 for additional details)

(g) **Show the Registry Cleanup button and User-defined VID/PID Registry Cleanup**: Allows the user to clean up the Windows™ registry from possible conflicts originated when programming multiple devices on the same system with different configurations (observed only on development environments). Please refer to Section 5.5 for additional details on how to use these options.

Additionally to the serial number auto-generation feature, users can also get the serial number from its current device just in case they need to keep it for upcoming firmware updates.
To achieve this, after selecting a compatible device from the Flash Burner GUI device list, the Get Current Serial Number button is displayed within the Descriptors Info group-box. By clicking this button (see Figure 4-5) the Flash Burner GUI gets the current serial number on the device and automatically disables the serial number auto-generation feature if it is enabled.

![Figure 4-5. Getting Current Serial Number](image)

### 4.3 Editing USB Descriptors

USB descriptors provide the host with all the necessary information to describe the USB device, so any change to these values must be done carefully.

Basic descriptor information can be changed from the TUSB926x Flash Burner GUI main form. Within the Descriptors Info group-box there is a series of text box controls (see Figure 4-6) that lets the user enter customized information about the device such as:

- **VID** – 4 characters long (assigned by USB-IF)
- **PID** – 4 characters long (assigned by the manufacturer)
- **Manufacturer String Descriptor** – Maximum 30 characters long
- **Product String Descriptor** – Maximum 30 characters long
- **Serial Number String Descriptor** – Must be unique for each device, maximum 64 characters long

![Figure 4-6. Descriptors Info Group-Box](image)

The Flash Burner GUI also provides the means to edit additional descriptors information through the Advanced Descriptors Editor tool.

To open the “Advanced Descriptors editor” tool interface, click on the editor button located on the tool bar menu at the top of the Flash Burner GUI.

Once the descriptors editor is open (see Figure 4-7), the user can check the value of each individual descriptor to be used, edit additional descriptors data, and enable or disable some of the interfaces used by the device.
Figure 4-7. Editing USB Descriptors

Through this tool, users can also save the configuration for the descriptors to a descriptors (*.desc) file for future use. That file can later be loaded from the Options menu (refer to Section 4.2).

To save the current descriptors to a file, simply click on the Save As button, select a file name, and location from the resulting dialog and click OK.

NOTE: Make sure that all the enabled interfaces are supported by the firmware that is to be burned in the SPI Flash.

4.4 Selecting a Compatible Device

The Flash Burner GUI automatically identifies all the compatible devices already connected on the system. These compatible devices are listed on the top of the Flash Burner application instance. Through this list, the user can choose among all the TUSB926x based devices detected (see Figure 4-8). For this example, a TUSB926x EVM board was connected with a valid firmware image. Depending on the device selected, the toolbar buttons are enabled, so the user can perform any of the available tasks.
4.5 Selecting a Compatible Firmware Binary File

In the middle of the Flash Burner GUI, there is a group-box identified as Firmware Image Binary, which has a browse button that lets the user choose the *.BIN or *.HEX file to be burned into the SPI Flash. Click on this Browse button and select the appropriate firmware file located in the system. Click on Open after (see Figure 4-9).

Figure 4-9. Selecting a Valid Firmware File
4.6 Burning a Firmware Binary File Into the SPI Flash

After selecting a valid firmware file, the user can now click on the Program button (see Figure 4-10). The status bar indicates that the programming process has started by displaying a message stating that “Programming is in progress…”.

![Figure 4-10. Burning a Valid Firmware File into the SPI Flash](image)

When the firmware file has been properly burned into the SPI Flash, a message box showing “Flash Programming Succeeded” appears. Click OK to continue (see Figure 4-11).

![Figure 4-11. SPI Flash Programming Succeeded](image)

TI recommends a reboot after successfully programming a firmware file into the SPI Flash device. Although not mandatory, the OS sometimes asks the user to perform this action. When prompted by the system, click Yes to restart the computer (see Figure 4-12).

![Figure 4-12. Operating System Asking for a Reboot](image)
4.7 Erasing Firmware in the SPI Flash

To erase the content of the SPI Flash, click the Erase Flash button to issue the erase flash command on the device.

There are two different ways to erase the SPI Flash, depending on the firmware already present:

1. HID-enabled firmware:
   - In this case, select the preferred HID interface instance that is shown in the compatible device list, and then click the Erase Flash button (see Figure 4-13).

   ![Figure 4-13. Erasing SPI Flash With HID-Enabled Firmware](image)

   - Click OK after the erase flash command succeeds (see Figure 4-14).

   ![Figure 4-14. Erase Flash Command Succeeded](image)

   - After the SPI Flash is erased, the TUSB926x board re-enumerates with its Boot Loader instance (see Figure 2-7).

2. Mass-storage-only firmware (no HID)
   - When having a firmware without an HID instance, the Erase Flash button can also be accessed when selecting the “USB Mass Storage” instance of our device under the “USB Removable Disk Drives” category.
   - From a user perspective, this method is exactly the same as with the HID instance of the device, that is simply select the Mass Storage device instance and click the Erase Flash Button (see Figure 4-15). This time the GUI sends the erase flash command through TI vendor-specific SCSI commands.
Exporting the Firmware Data to a File

The TUSB926x Flash Burner GUI is also helpful when a user wants to burn the SPI Flash data using a method other than the FlashBurner GUI, as it can export all the required data such as the USB descriptors, checksums, and firmware in the appropriate format (as shown in Figure 3-1).

To generate and export the formatted binary image to a file, follow the steps described in Section 4.3 and Section 4.5 and click the Export Formatted Binary button within the Export Menu button as shown in Figure 4-16.

When prompted, select a folder to store the EEPROM image, and input the desired name and format. Finally, click the Save button as shown in Figure 4-17.

### 4.8 Exporting the Firmware Data to a File

The TUSB926x Flash Burner GUI is also helpful when a user wants to burn the SPI Flash data using a method other than the FlashBurner GUI, as it can export all the required data such as the USB descriptors, checksums, and firmware in the appropriate format (as shown in Figure 3-1).

To generate and export the formatted binary image to a file, follow the steps described in Section 4.3 and Section 4.5 and click the Export Formatted Binary button within the Export Menu button as shown in Figure 4-16.

When prompted, select a folder to store the EEPROM image, and input the desired name and format. Finally, click the Save button as shown in Figure 4-17.

---

**NOTE:** Only firmware version 0.95 and above support the TI (vendor) specific SCSI commands required by this function. Please make sure to use the appropriate firmware version.
Additionally, by using the “Dump SPI Flash Content…” users can extract the data currently stored on the SPI flash and save it into a file. Please note that this function is only supported through vendor-specific SCSI commands, so the button to use is only enabled when selecting a device instance under the “USB Removable Disk Drives” category.
During the TUSB926x EVM enumeration process, there might be problems that do not allow the user to run the Flash Burner software in an adequate way. All instances should be present in order to burn or reprogram the SPI Flash.

The following are the most common cases that may arise when using the Flash Burner software:

5.1 Re-Installing Flash Burner Driver Instance Manually

This section details how to manually install the Flash Burner driver in the system, although it is not necessary because the Flash Burner GUI automatically installs the driver when required.

In case the TUSB926x EVM board initializes with a “TUSB926x Boot Loader” yellow alert instance (see Figure 5-1), implement the following steps to perform a manual driver installation:
Right-click on the “TUSB926x Boot Loader” instance and select the “Update Driver…” option (see Figure 5-2).
After some seconds, a Hardware Update Wizard window appears. Select “No, not this time” and click Next (see Figure 5-3).
Since the Flash Burner installer has already copied the proper drivers to the system, the user can now select “Install the software automatically…” and click Next to start searching for the proper drivers for such hardware instance. Wait until the yellow alert disappears and the instance is properly enumerated under the “USB controllers” category (see Figure 5-4).

5.2 TUSB926x Not Detected Due to Corrupted Firmware

In case the TUSB926x EVM is not detected by the Flash burner GUI app, it is possible that the SPI Flash device was not properly programmed, or its firmware image is corrupted. To get the TUSB926x EVM detected, let it enumerate using the boot loader embedded in the TUSB926x device. To do so, please perform the following steps:

1. Close the Flash Burner GUI application.
2. Unplug the TUSB926x EVM.
3. Remove the SPI Enable jumper.
4. Plug the TUSB926x EVM and wait until it is properly enumerated and detected.

After the TUSB926x boot loader is enumerated, follow these additional steps to properly re-program the SPI Flash:

1. Open the Flash Burner GUI application.
2. Put the SPI Enable jumper back in its original position.
3. Follow Section 4.2 through Section 4.4. The user can now select the proper device and burn the desired USB descriptors and firmware in the SPI flash.

5.3 TUSB926x Unrecognized by the Flash Burner GUI and Device Manager

In some cases, after burning a new firmware on the device, or after installing either the Flash Burner, or the Erase Flash driver in one of the instances of the device, Windows™ can take a considerably long time to properly enumerate the device. While this happens, the device might be listed as “Unknown Device” in the Device Manager and the Flash Burner GUI does not show any of the device instances.
If that is the case, simply unplug and plug the device back in, and it should be properly enumerated in both the Flash Burner GUI and Device Manager.

5.4 GUI Succeeded, But Device is Not Properly Programmed

When the Flash Burner GUI displays the “Programming Succeeded” message, it indicates that the TUSB926x device acknowledged the reception of the firmware data; however, there is no implemented procedure to verify that the firmware data was indeed programmed into the SPI flash.

If the device was not properly programmed after the GUI “Programming Succeeded” message is displayed:
1. Unplug and plug the device back in, and wait for the device to be fully enumerated by the Device Manager.
2. Verify the SPI memory supports the following Op-codes:

   Table 5-1. OP-Codes
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OP-CODE DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>OP-CODE DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write Enable</td>
<td>0x06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Disable</td>
<td>0x04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Data</td>
<td>0x03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Program</td>
<td>0x02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chip Erase</td>
<td>0xC7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Verify the connections between the TUSB926x and the SPI Flash and make sure there is activity on those lines when attempting to program the SPI Flash.

5.5 TUSB926x is Properly Programmed But has Yellow Alert in Device Manager

Programming multiple devices on the same system with different device descriptors, can occasionally produce Windows™ registry conflicts. When this happens, the Device Manager displays the yellow alert that the TUSB926x devices are in conflict, thus preventing the device from proper enumeration.
The TUSB926x FlashBurner GUI implements the required functionality to perform a Windows™ Registry cleanup to resolve the above mentioned conflicts. If the conflicted device is using TI’s VID (0x0451) and PID (0x9260 or 0x9261), simply press the Registry Cleanup button (see Figure 5-7).

NOTE: Please unplug any TUSB926x based devices before cleaning up the registry.

If programming the device with a customized VID and PID, check the Options → User Defined VID/PID Reg Cleanup menu, enter the customized VID and PID within the “Descriptors Info” group-box, and finally click the Registry Cleanup button.
Figure 5-8. User-Defined VID/PID Cleanup
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