Creating a Standalone Design with the MIB

Place a 28C256P chip in the empty 28-pin socket on the MIB, paying close attention to proper orientation of the chip.

To load your S19 file into this EEPROM chip , you need to WRITE-enable it and resest the 68HC11 in Special Bootstrap Mode (MODA=MODB=0) by doing the following:

1) On the Adapt11EVBU module, place the RUN/BOOT switch to the BOOT position.
2) Select single-chip mode (SGL). The SGL/EXP switch is right next to the chip socket.
3) Switch the MIB memory protect switch to WRITE
4) Run MicroLoad, select the correct COM port, and select MicroCore11 as the target board type (this will enable programming to external EEPROM).
5) Reset your board
6) Click LOAD
7) After loading has finished, switch the MIB to PROT
8) Switch Adapt11EVBU to EXP and RUN
9) Press Reset button

Dealing with Vectors

Up until now, you've been using BUFFALO, but now you want your program to run standalone (ie. as soon as you reset it or apply power). You have a couple of choices:

1) put a JMP 8000 instruction in internal EEPROM and pull PE0 pin high so that BUFFALO jumps to $B600 upon reset (and subsequently jumps to your program at $8000). If you're using any interrupts, you'll have to initialize them in the RAM jump table at the beginning of your program.

Alternatively, you could

2) disable BUFFALO completely by clearing the ROMON bit in the Config register, and then burn a complete standalone program (make sure to include the reset vector and any interrupt vectors you need) into EEPROM. See Beginnners documents about JBug11 (on Support page) if you don't know how to alter the Config registers.