RX Family

How to implement OTA by using Microsoft Azure Services

R01AN6928EJ0100
Rev.1.00
Jul.31.23

Introduction

This document describes how to create an environment that enables deployment of over-the-air (OTA) updating of IoT devices using Microsoft Azure. OTA updates employ an Azure service called Device Update for IoT Hub. This functionality is referred to as ADU in this document, and a step-by-step guide is presented.

In addition, by using QE for OTA, it is possible to simplify the process required to build an ADU project.

Note that the information presented in this document is subject to change without notice.

Target Devices

- CK-RX65N (Ethernet)
- Renesas Starter Kit+ for RX65N-2MB (Ethernet)
- RX65N Cloud Kit (Wi-Fi)
- RX72N Envision Kit (Ethernet)
- RX671 RSK (Ethernet)

Note: The descriptions in this document use the CK-RX65N as an example.

Development Environment Used

Integrated development environment (IDE): e² studio 2023-04

Compiler: Renesas C/C++ Compiler for RX Family CC-RX V3.05.00
GCC for Renesas 8.3.0.202204-GNURXGCC

Driver package (RDP): RX Driver Package V1.39

Azure RTOS : 6.2.1_rel-rx-1.0.1

Flash programming tool: Renesas Flash Programmer V3.11.02

MOT file conversion tool: Renesas Secure Flash Programmer (RX MCUs mot file converter 2.0.2)
(Installation procedure described separately.)

Key generation tool: Win32/Win64 OpenSSL v3.1.1 Light (Installation procedure described separately.)

Contents

1. Memory Allocation for ADU

The description in this document assumes that the memory is allocated as shown in the figures below.

The initial firmware and updated firmware each occupy a 1 MB area of memory by the ADU sample project for RX65N.

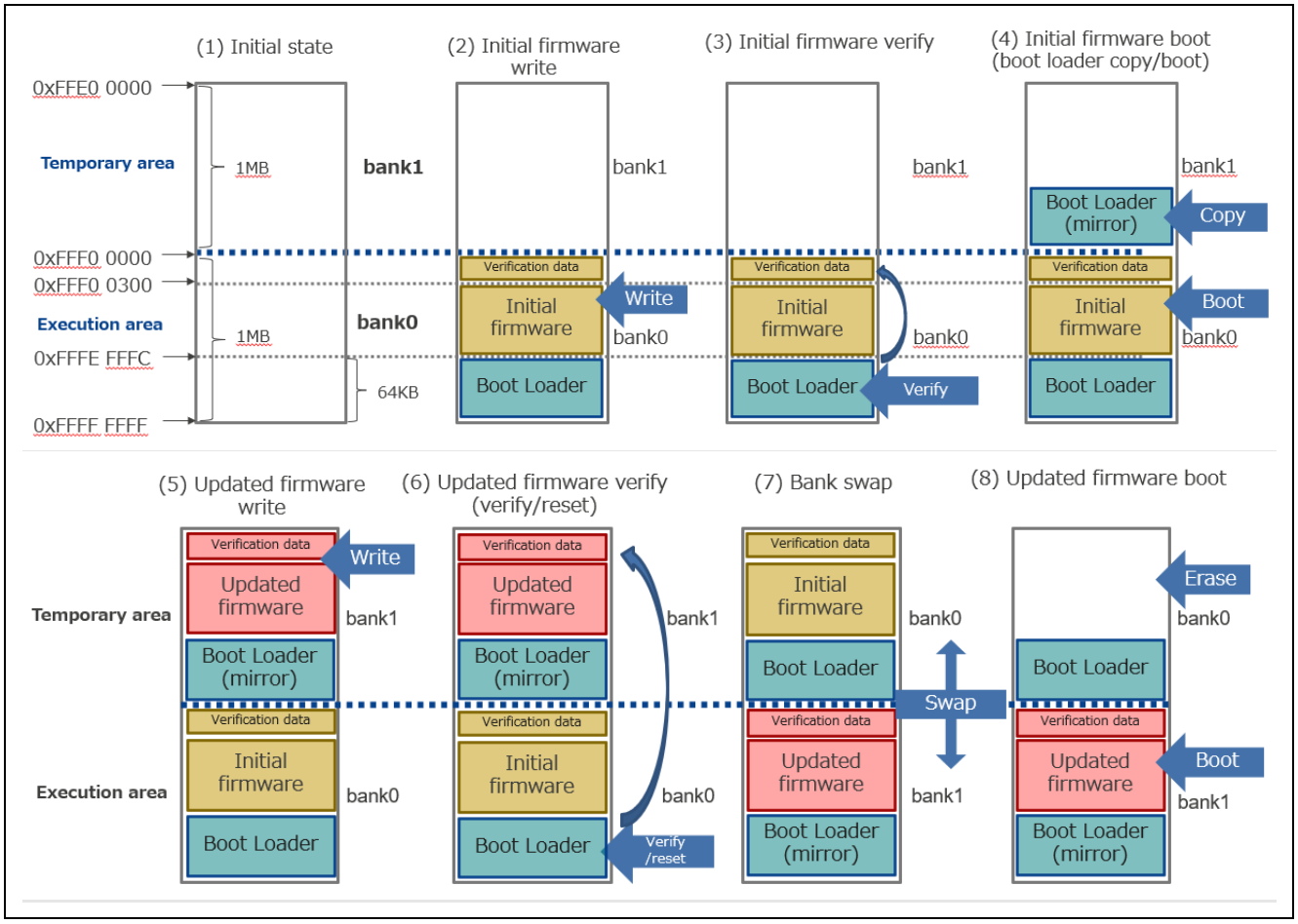

Figure 1.1 Memory Allocation for ADU (RX65N)

The various types of data are written to the following addresses in memory.

0xFFF00000 to 0xFFF002FF: Verification data

0xFFF00300 to 0xFFFEFFFB: Firmware

0xFFFEFFFC to 0xFFFFFFFF: Secure bootloader (Boot Loader)

The secure bootloader uses the verification data written to the address range 0xFFF00000 to 0xFFF002FF to verify that the previously programmed initial firmware and the updated firmware have not been tampered with ((3) and (6) in the above figure).

After the firmware update, the bank swapping functionality is used to exchange the memory areas containing the initial firmware and updated firmware, and then the old firmware is erased ((7) and (8) in the above figure). Utilizing the bank swapping functionality makes it possible for the addresses referenced by the application to remain unchanged after the firmware update.

2. Creating Sample Projects

This section describes how to create projects that implement ADU.
ADU uses the secure boot that is RX security features. Therefore the following two sample projects are used for ADU operation.

- Azure Device Update (ADU) sample project
- Secure bootloader sample project

Follow the steps described in this section to create the two sample projects. It will be necessary to make changes to the settings, memory allocation, and source code of the newly created projects, and how to make these changes is described as well.

2.1 Creating a Workspace

Launch e² studio and create a new workspace. Keep the names of the workspace and project file as short as possible. If the total length of the full file path exceeds 256 bytes, an error will occur when you build the project.

Example: Creating a workspace in location C:\workspace

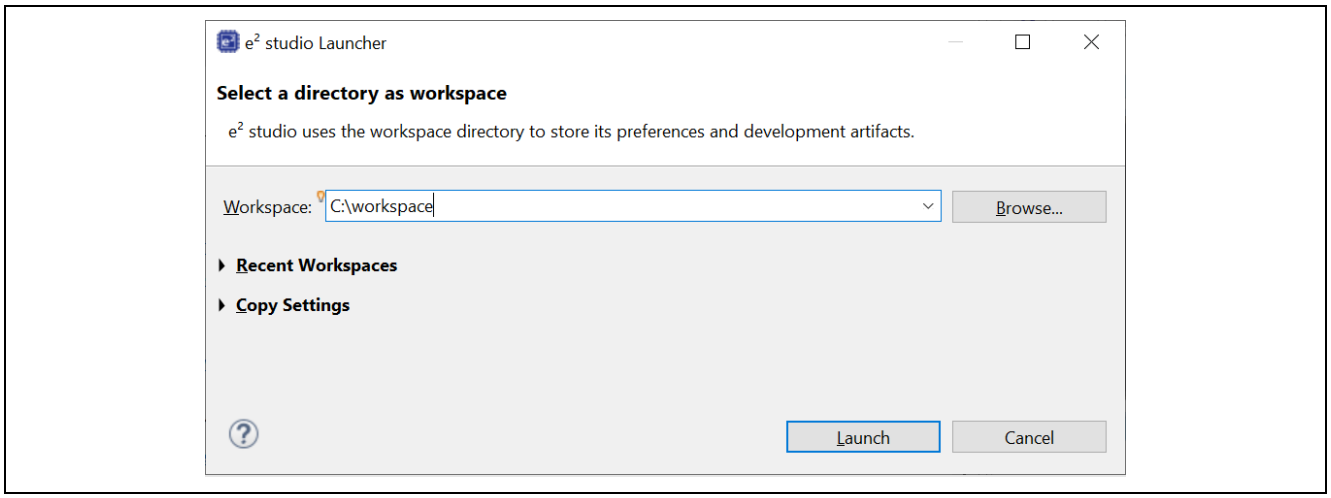

Figure 2.1 Workspace Creation Window

2.2 Creating the Sample Projects

2.2.1 Creating a New ADU Sample Project

After launching e² studio, from the **File** menu select **New** → **Renesas C/C++ Project** → **Renesas RX** to open the **New C/C++ Project** dialog box.

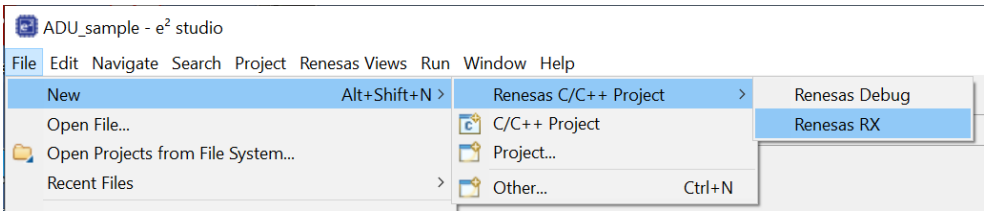

Figure 2.2 Menu Selection to Create a New Project

In the **New C/C++ Project** dialog box you will select the type of project to be created. Here, select **All** at the left, followed by **Renesas CC-RX C/C++ Executable Project**, then click the **Next >** button. A dialog box for the project type you selected (New Renesas CC-RX Executable Project) appears. To use GCC, you would select **GCC for Renesas RX C/C++ Execute Project**.

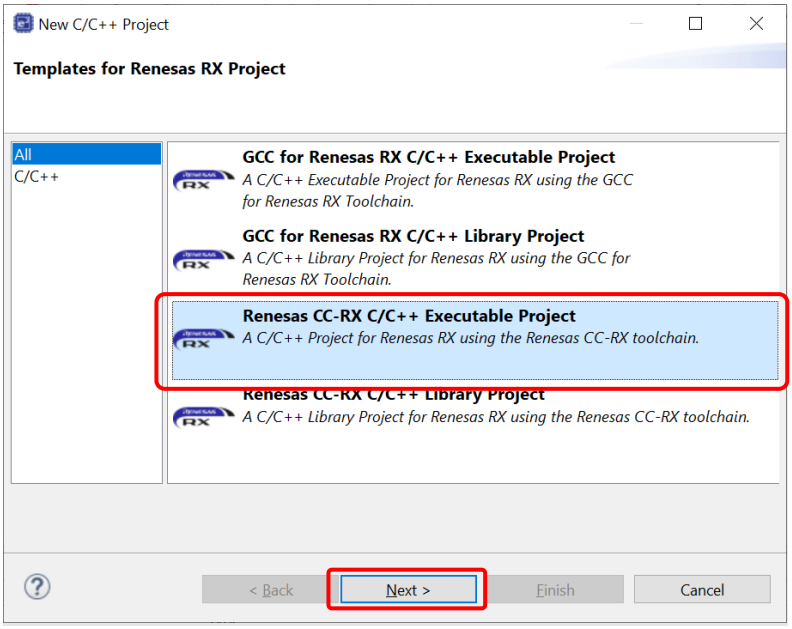

Figure 2.3 Project Type Selection Window

Next, specify a name for the project. For **Project name:** enter **adu_sample**, then click the **Next >** button. The **Select toolchain, device & debug settings** dialog box opens.

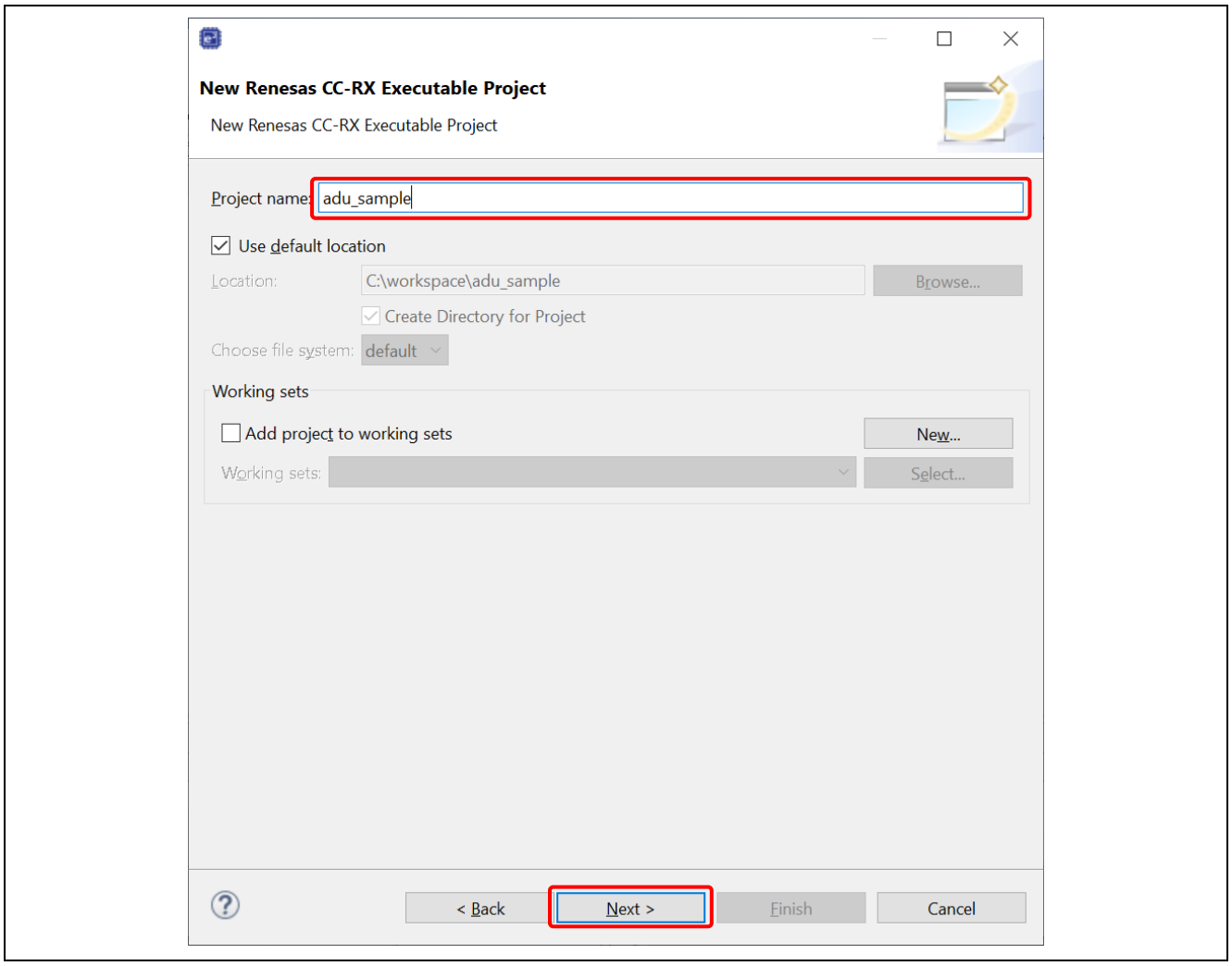

Figure 2.4 Project Name Setting Window

Select the toolchain, device, and debug settings to use for the project. The **Toolchain:** item is set based on the project type you selected earlier. To change the toolchain version, click the down arrow next to **Toolchain Version:** and select the version of your choice.

For **RTOS:** select **Azure RTOS**, and for **RTOS Version:** select the appropriate version. If you are using e^2 studio for the first time or if the version you wish to use is not displayed as an option, click **Manage RTOS Versions...** to open the **RTOS Module Download** dialog box. Check the box next to the version you wish to use and click the **Download** button to download it.

For **Target Board:** select **CK-RX65N**. (**Target Device:** is selected automatically.) When all the settings have been configured, click the **Next >** button.

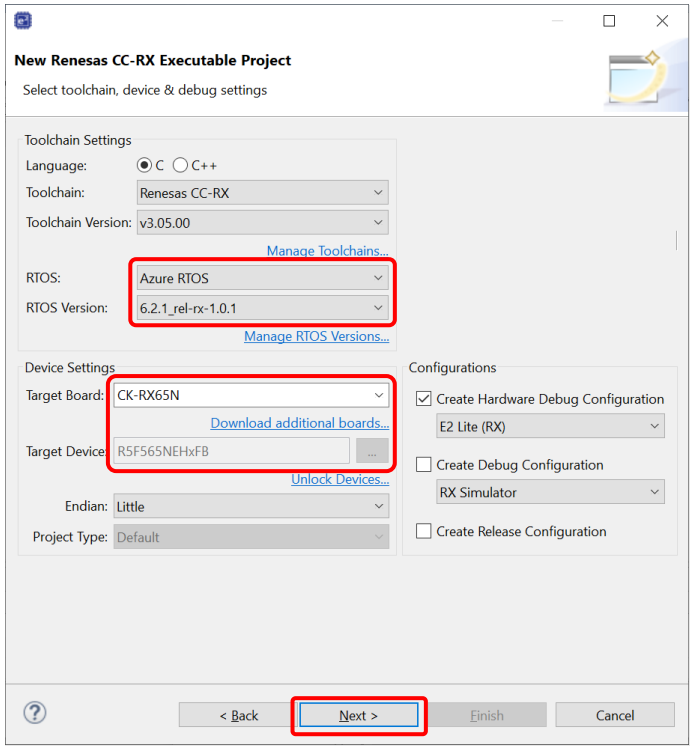

Figure 2.5 Select toolchain, device & debug settings Window

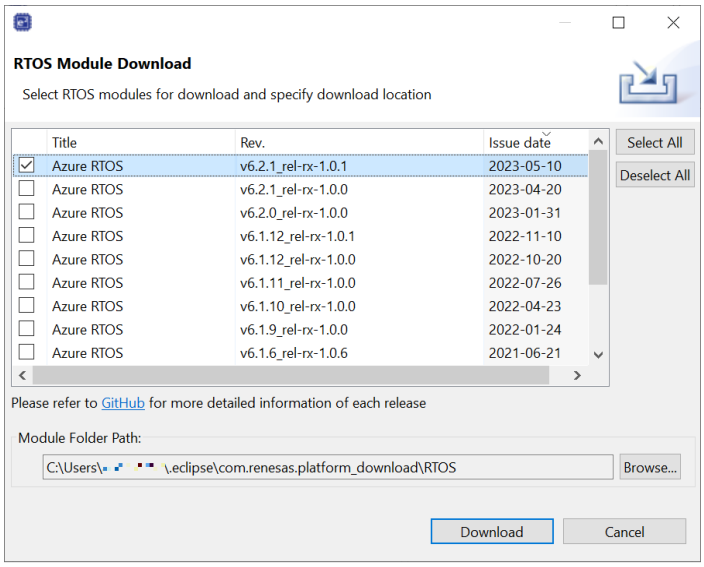

Figure 2.6 RTOS Module Download Window

The **Select Coding Assistant settings** dialog box appears. Click the **Next >** button without making any changes.

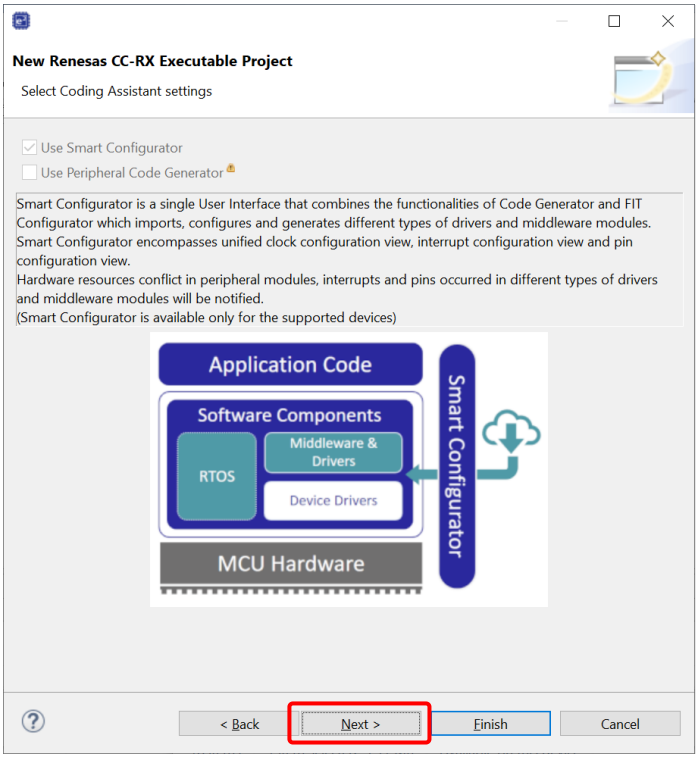

Figure 2.7 Select Coding Assistant settings Window

In the **Select RTOS Project Settings** dialog box a list of sample projects is displayed. Use the scroll bar to scroll down the list, select **Azure Device Update (ADU) sample project**, and click the **Next >** button.

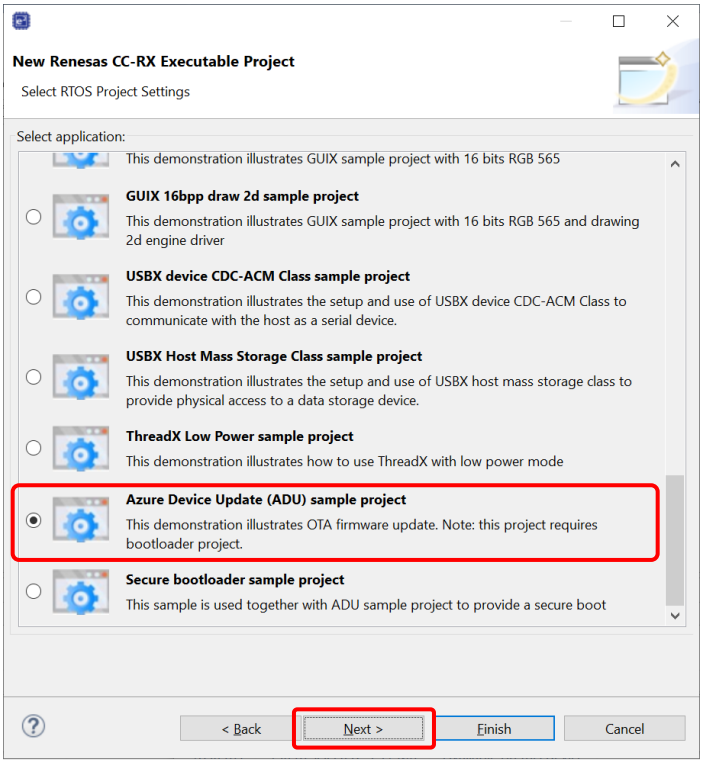

Figure 2.8 Select RTOS Project Settings Window

The **Settings The Contents of Files to be Generated** dialog box appears. Click the **Next >** button without making any changes.

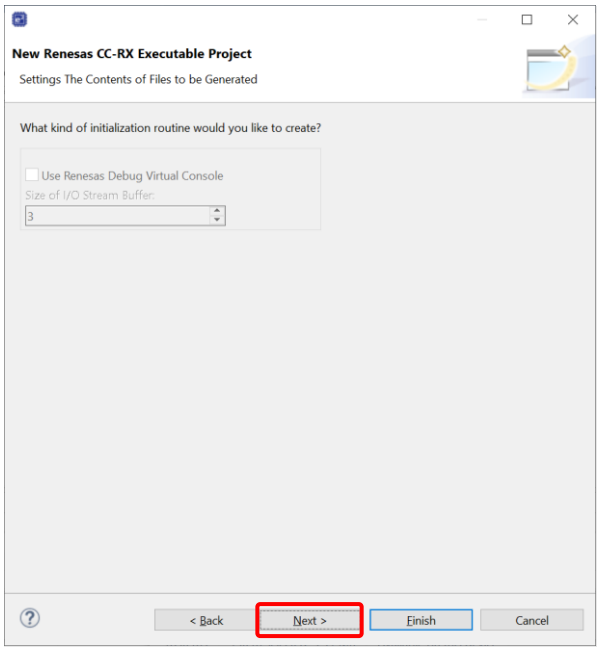

Figure 2.9 Settings The Contents of Files to be Generated Window

A dialog box appears indicating that preparation for creation of the project is complete. If there are no problems, click the **Finish** button.

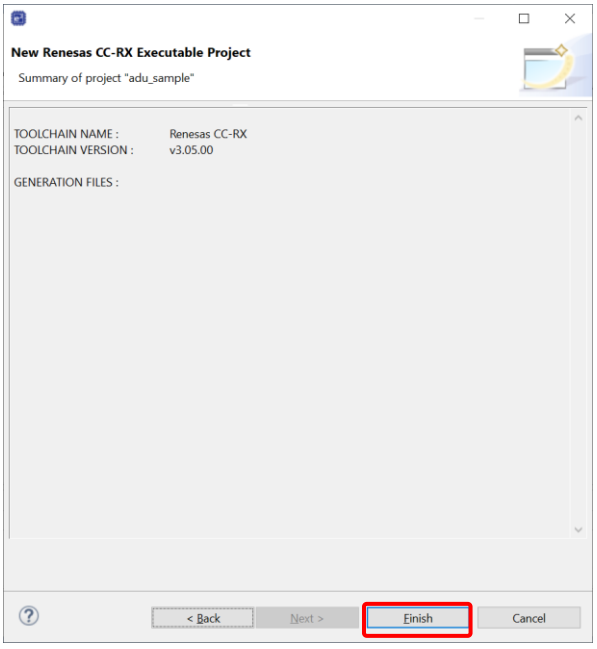

Figure 2.10 Window Indicating Completion of Preparation for Project Creation

If the **Editors available on the Marketplace** dialog box appears, click the **Cancel** button to dismiss it.

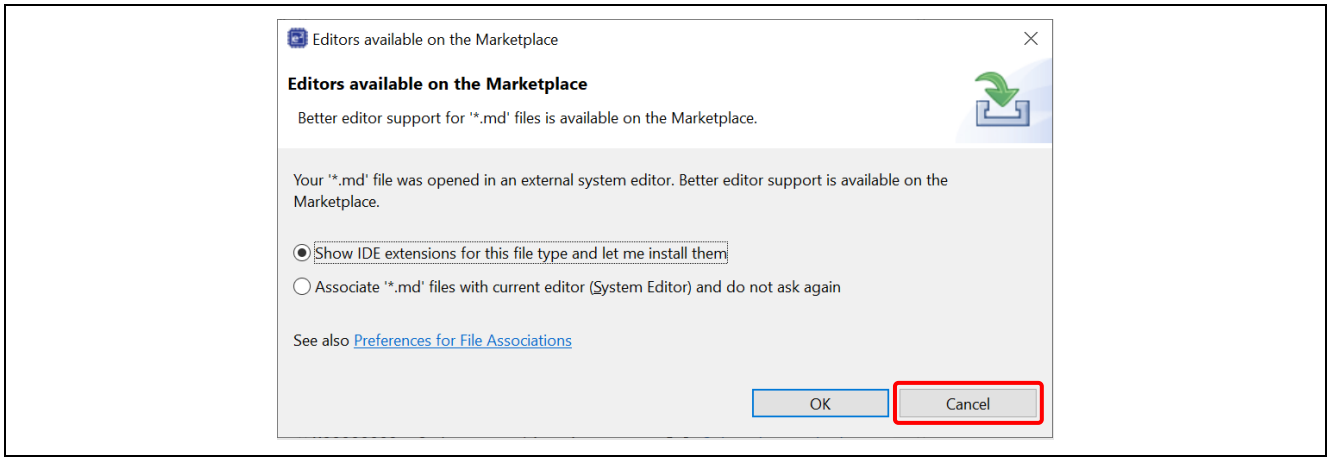

Figure 2.11 Editors available in the Marketplace Window

The project is created in e² studio as shown below. If the Project Explorer view is not shown, click the **C/C++** button at the top right of the window and select **Window** → **Show View** → **Project Explorer** from the menu.

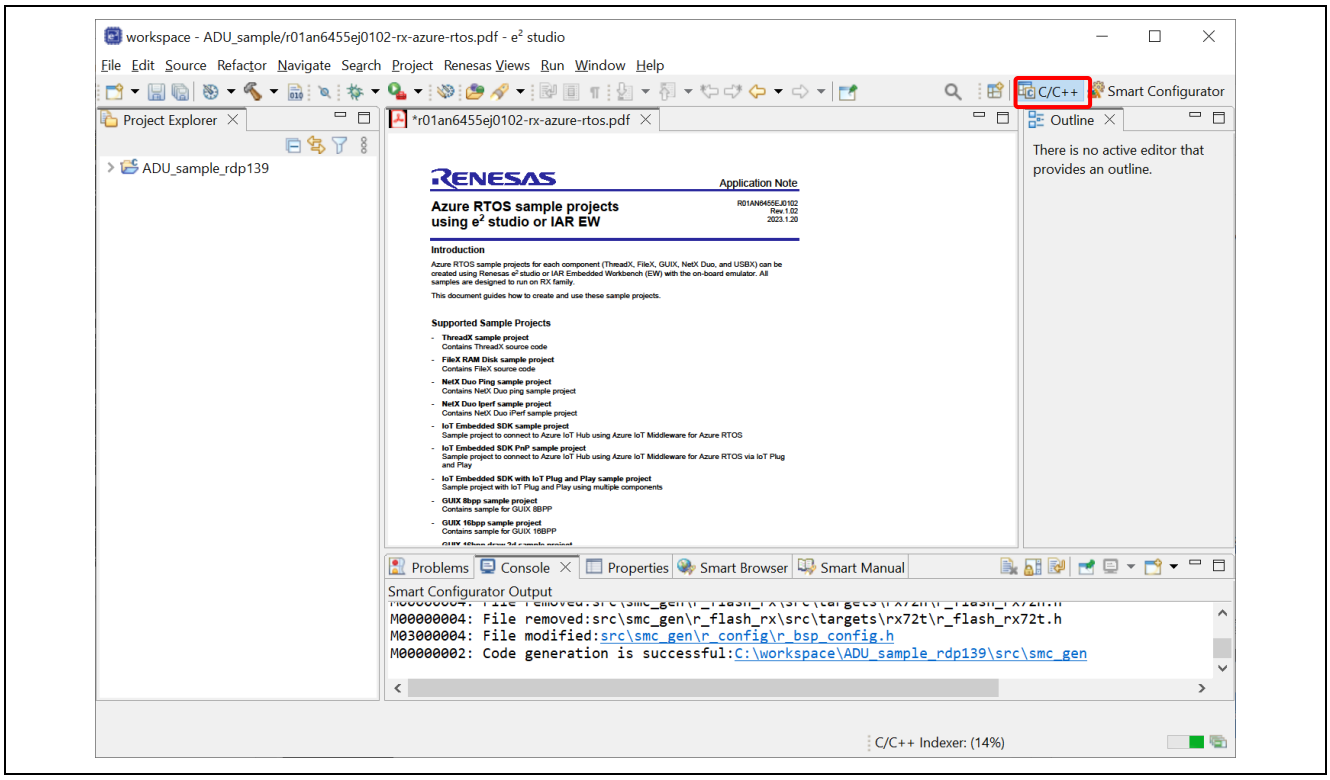

Figure 2.12 Window after Creation of ADU Sample Project

2.2.2 Creating a New Bootloader Sample Project

Follow the same procedure as that used to create the ADU sample project to create a bootloader sample project. The basic steps are the same as those for the ADU sample project. For **Project name:** enter **bootloader**, and in the **Select RTOS Project Settings** dialog box select **Secure bootloader sample project**. All other settings are the same as those for the ADU sample project.

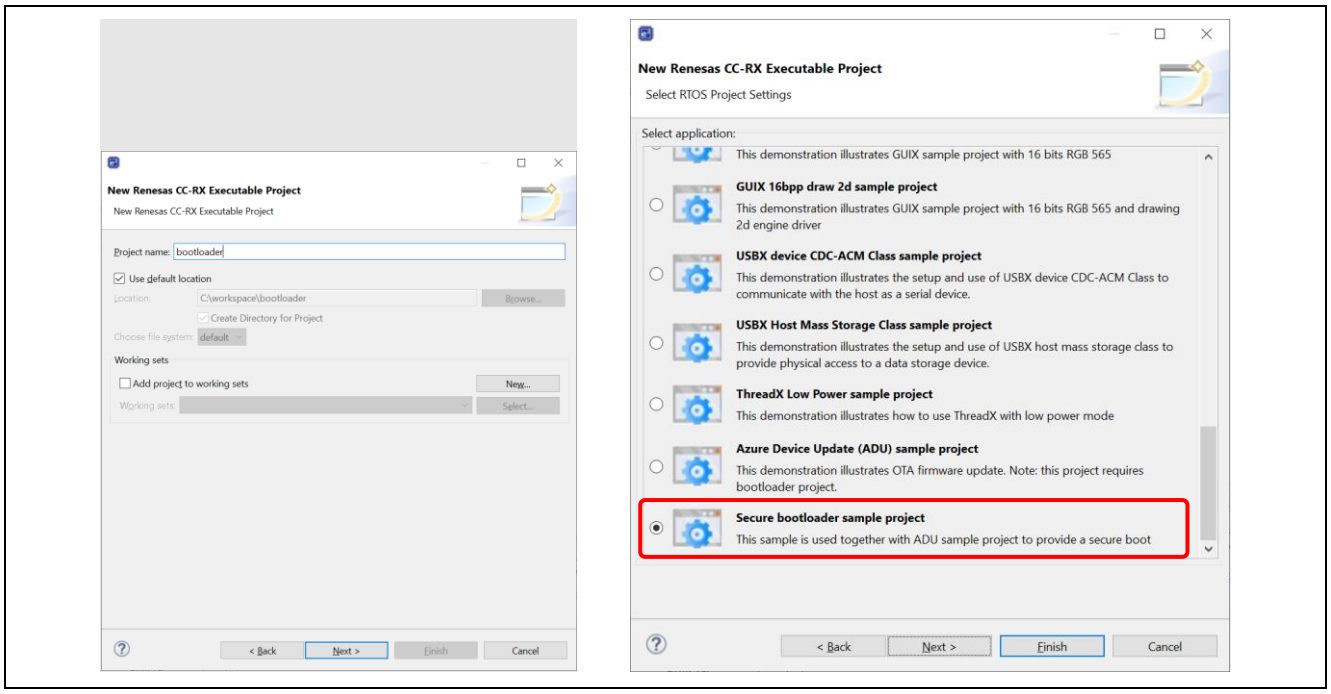

Figure 2.13 Settings for Creating Bootloader Project

2.3 Changing Project Settings

It is necessary to change the settings of the newly created projects in order to implement ADU. Note that the steps described in this section must be performed on both the ADU sample project and the bootloader sample project. The description of the steps below mainly uses the bootloader sample project as an example.

2.3.1 Integrating Components

When it is first set up, the e² studio environment may not include certain components. In the description below, the firmware update module (FIT) required for ADU is used as an example.

In Project Explorer, expand the **bootloader** project tree and double-click **bootloader.scfg** to open the Smart Configurator perspective for the **bootloader** project. In the Smart Configurator window, select the **Components** tab to open the **Software component configuration** window.

On the left of the window a tree of components that need to be integrated is displayed. The firmware update module corresponds to the **r_fwup** item in the tree.

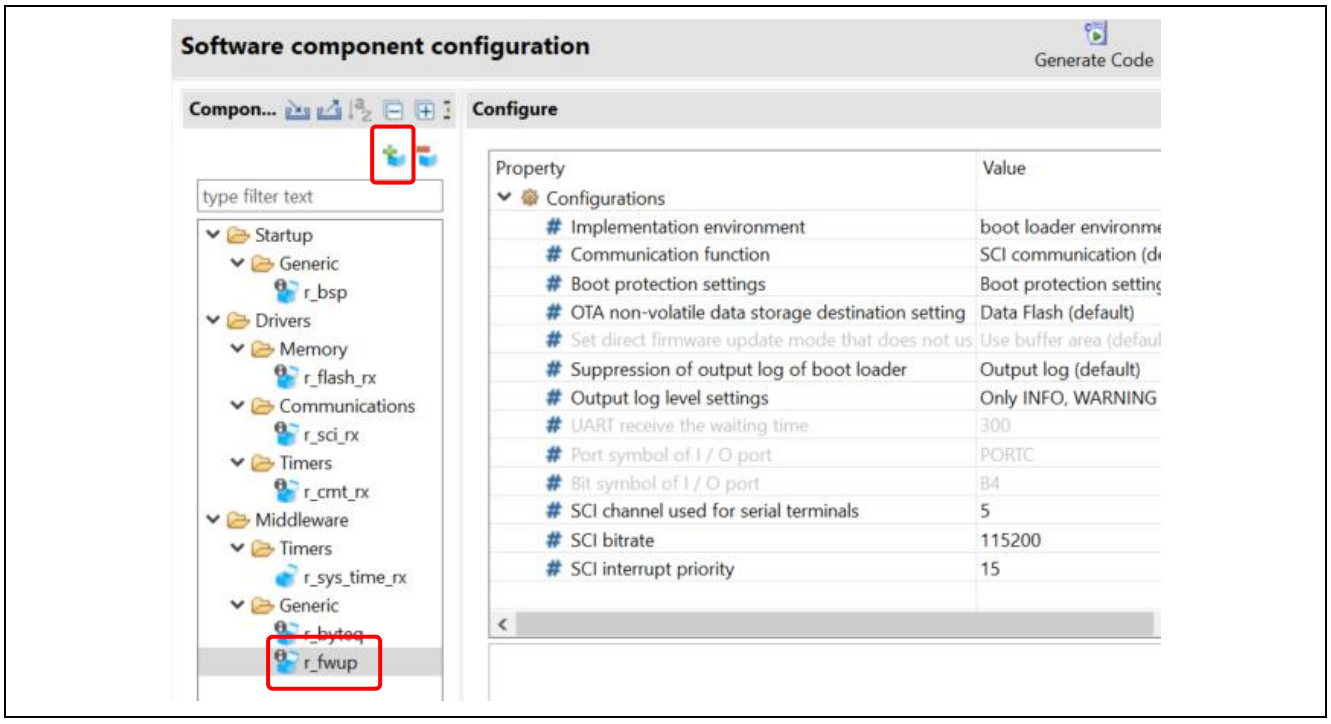

Figure 2.14 Software component configuration Window

Here, icons displayed with a gray overlay indicate components that have not been downloaded to e² studio. Follow the steps below to download these components.

1. Click the **+** button above the component tree. When the **Software Component Selection** window appears, select **FWUP Library** in the **Components** listing and click the **Finish** button. The gray overlay disappears from the blue icon in the component tree. (In the case of a component that was not originally shown in the tree, a new icon is added to the tree.)

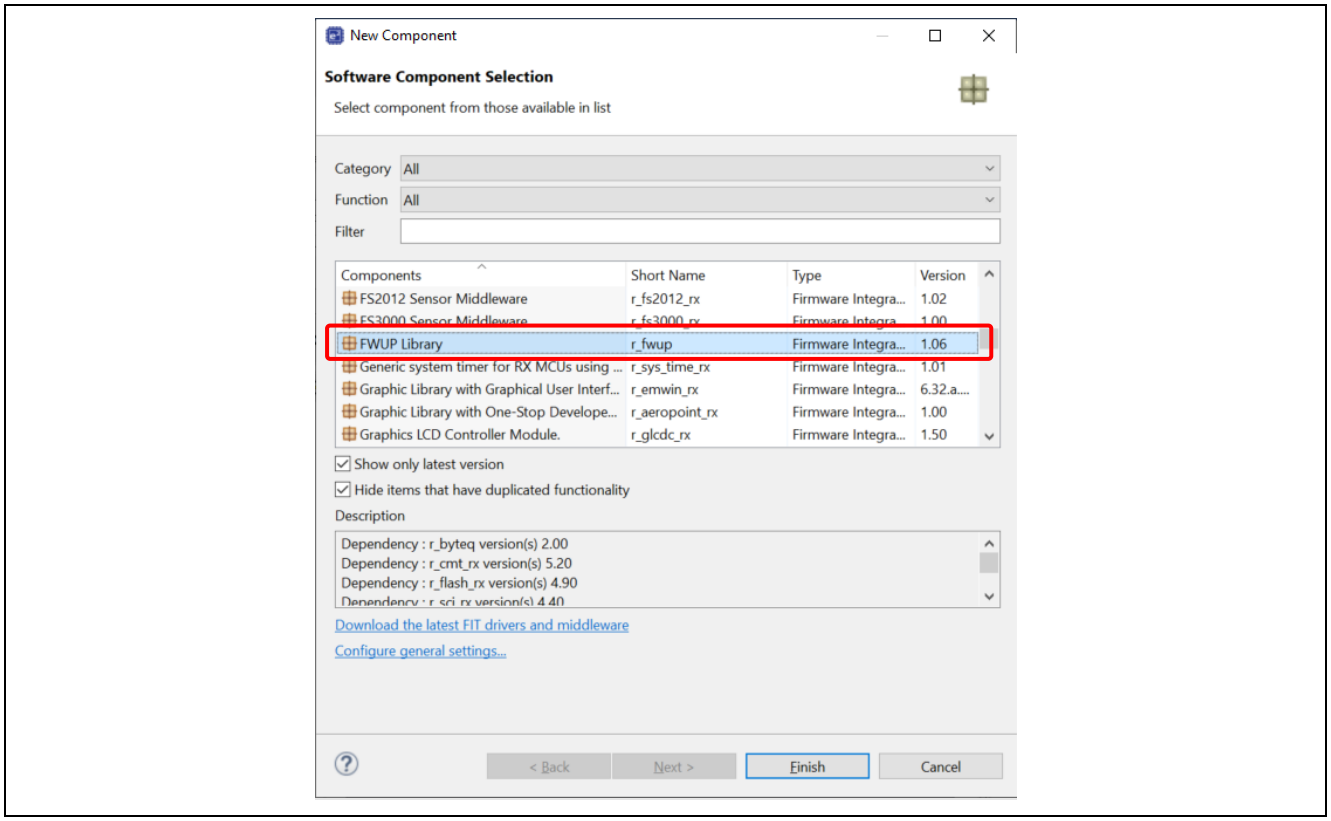

Figure 2.15 Software Component Selection Window

2. Configure initial settings for the firmware update module. Click **r_fwup** in the component tree, and check the settings listed below. Note that the settings differ for the bootloader sample and the ADU sample.
   — bootloader (bootloader)
   - SCI channel used for serial terminals: 5*1

   — ADU (adu_sample)
   - Implementation environment: Azure ADU
   - SCI channel used for serial terminals: 5*1

   Note: 1. The sample projects have a mode that allows confirmation of their operating status using a terminal emulator program. The serial port (SCI) is used for output to the terminal emulator program. In the example above the setting is configured for SCI5 on the CK-RX65N. You should configure the setting for the channel that matches the specifications of the target board you are using.
   On v1.04 and previous of the firmware update module it is not possible to select **Azure ADU** for **Implementation environment**. If **Azure ADU** is not listed, make sure to select v1.06 or later of the firmware update module.

3. After the component has been configured, generate component code.*1 Click the **Generate Code** button at the top right of the **Software component configuration** window. The generated code is stored in the **\src\smc_gen** folder in the project folder.

Figure 2.16 Generate Code Button

If there are other components with a gray overlay on their icons, repeat the above steps for each of them.

Note: 1. After changing settings in Smart Configurator, make sure to generate code as the final step.

2.3.2 Changing the Device to Dual Mode

In order to implement ADU, the device must be configured for dual mode, in which the code flash of the device is treated as two banks. Perform the steps below to change this setting.

1. Change the device.
   In Project Explorer, expand the **bootloader** project tree and double-click **bootloader.scfg** to open the Smart Configurator perspective for the **bootloader** project. In the Smart Configurator window, select the **Board** tab to open the **Device selection** window. Click the **...** button next to **Board:** to open the **Change Device** window.

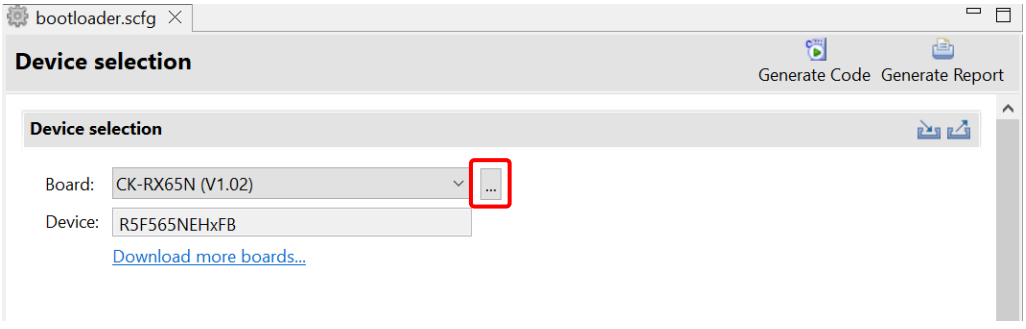

Figure 2.17 Device selection Window

In the **Change Device** window, change the value of the **Target Device:** item to **R5F565NEHxFB_DUAL**. You can click the **...** button to the right of the text entry field to choose from a list of candidates. Leave the **Target Board:** setting of **Custom** unchanged.
After changing the device, click the **Next >** button. On the information window that appears, click the **Next >** button again without making changes.

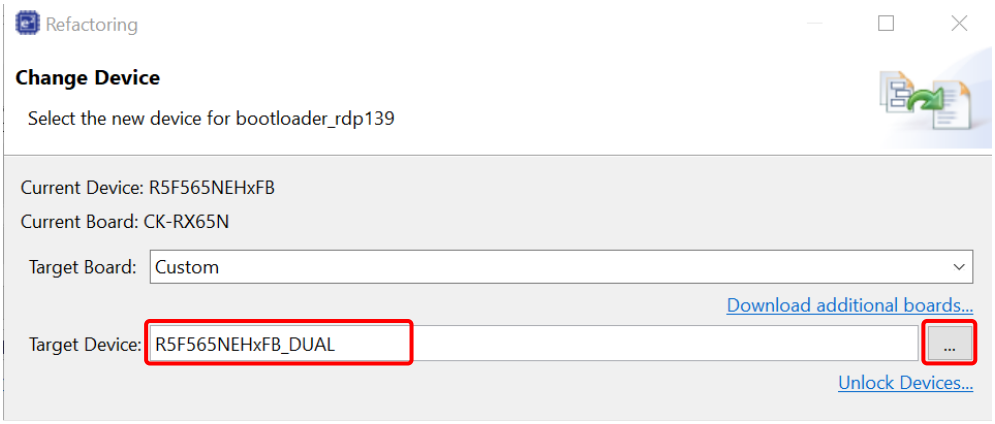

Figure 2.18 Change Device Window

Finally, a window appears asking you to confirm the change. Click the **Finish** button. This completes the process of changing the device. If a window like that shown below asking you to confirm a change of target board appears, click the **No** button.

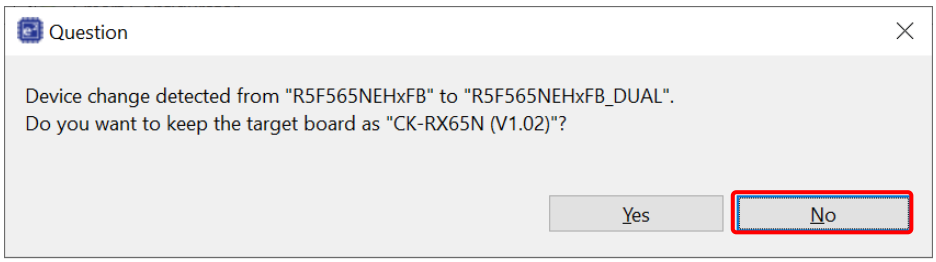

Figure 2.19 Target Board Change Confirmation Window

After making the change, check the **Device selection** window to confirm that **Board:** is set to **Custom User Board** and **Device:** is set to **R5F565NEHxFB_DUAL**.
After changing settings in Smart Configurator, click the **Generate Code** button to generate code reflecting the changed settings.

2. Configure section settings.
   After changing the device to dual mode, refer to the next section and make the necessary setting changes to allocate the memory for dual mode.*1

Note: 1. After the device is changed, the section settings are cleared to their default values.

2.3.3 Section Information Settings

The section information is initialized to the default values after the device is changed to dual mode, so it is necessary to reconfigure the settings. Follow the steps below to configure the section information settings.

1. CC-RX:
   In Project Explorer, right-click the **bootloader** project and select **Properties** → **C/C++ Build** → **Settings** → **Tool Settings** tab → **Linker** → **Section**, and click the **…** button.

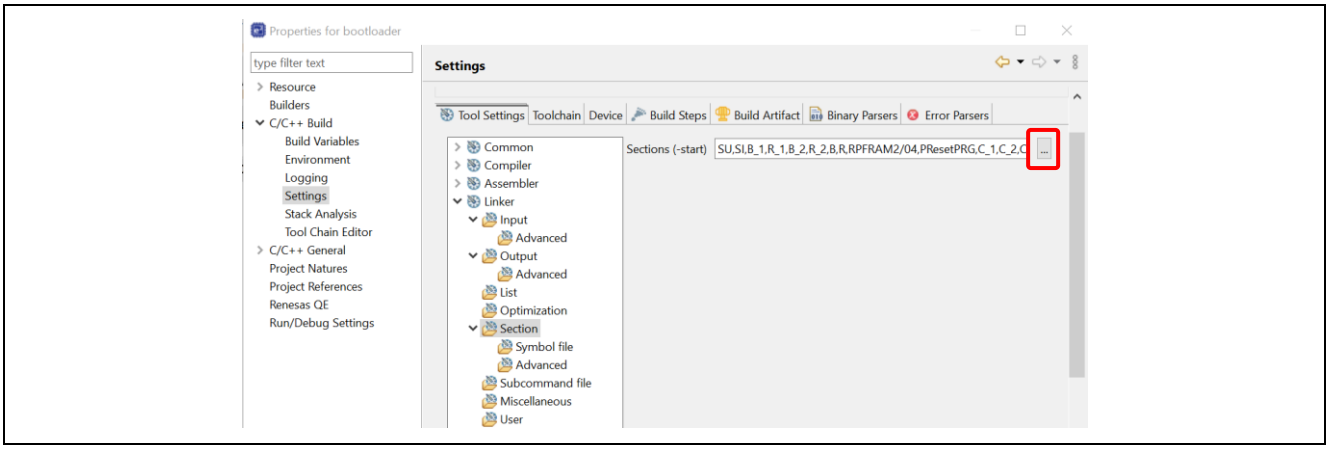

Figure 2.20 Launching Section Viewer

Section data for the sample is contained in the **src** folder. Click the **Import…** button and import the section data file named **linker_section_sample.esi**. Note that importing the file overwrites the section information.

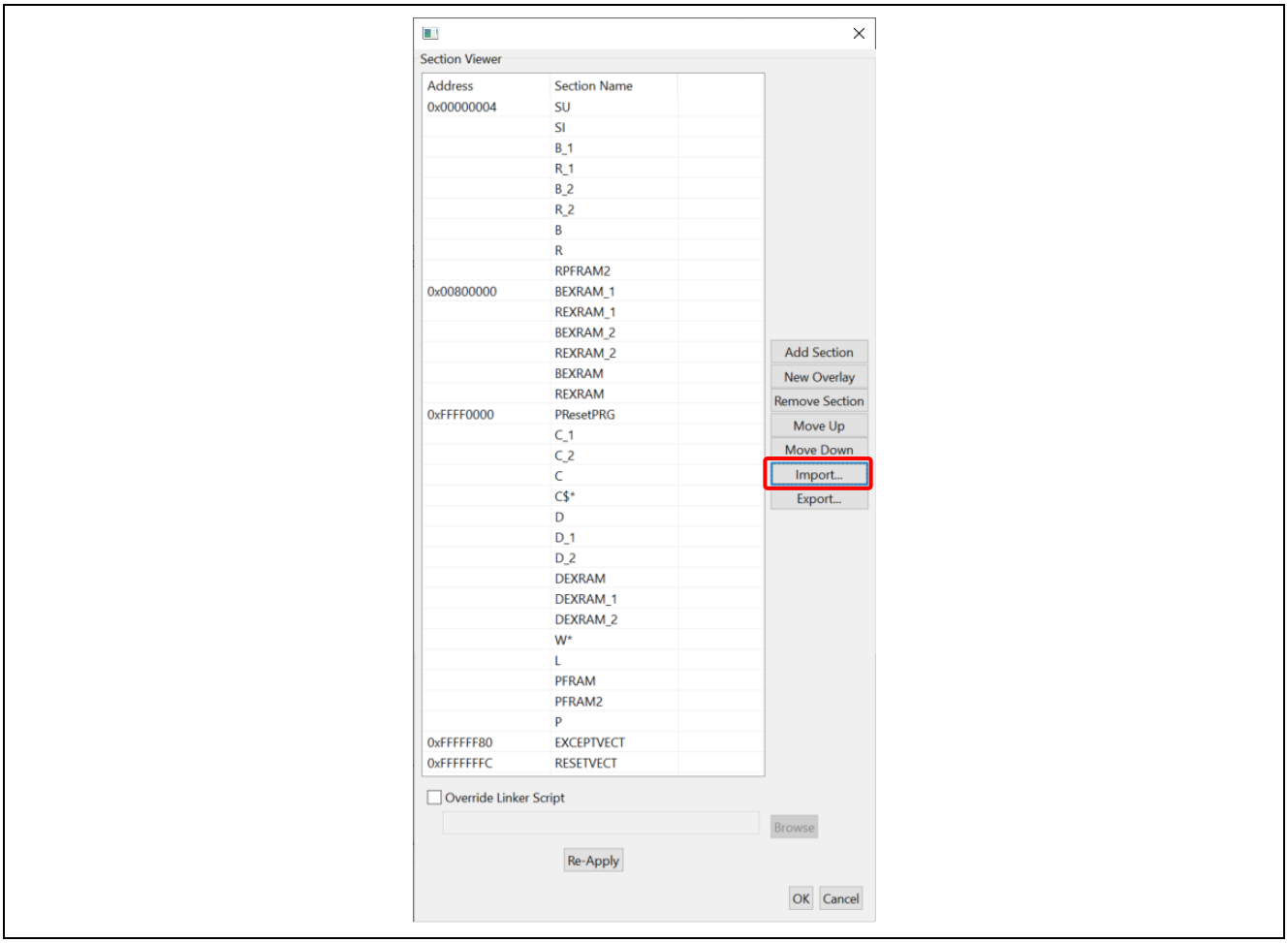

Figure 2.21 Bootloader Sample (CC-RX) Section Settings

The section data of the bootloader sample and ADU sample are different, so when configuring the section data for the ADU sample, make sure to import the file in the **src** folder of the ADU sample project named **linker_section_sample.esi**.

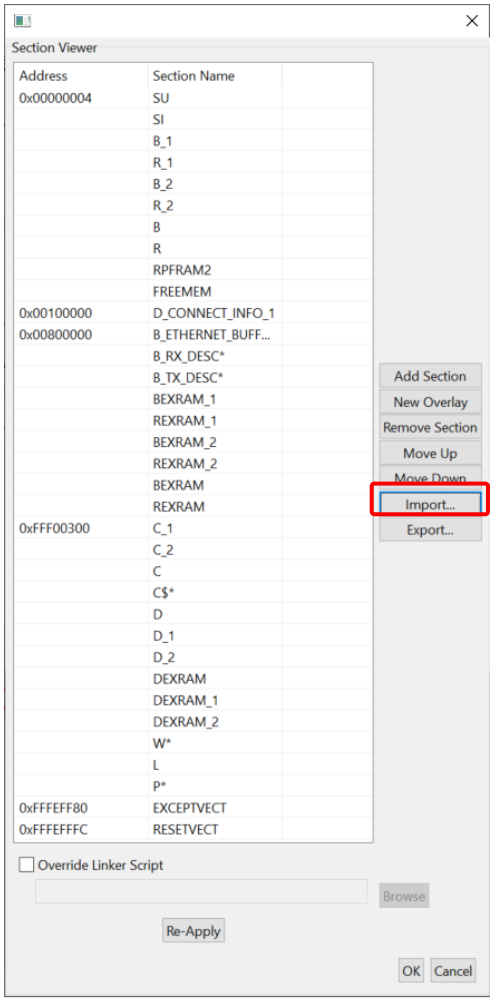

Figure 2.22 ADU Sample (CC-RX) Section Settings

2. GCC
   Please rename \src\linker_script_sample.ld of the adu_sample project to \src\linker_script.ld and overwrite it. Open **\src\linker_script.ld** in the **bootloader** project, click the **linker_script.ld** tab, and confirm that **.text** is set to **0xFFFF0000**, **.exvectors** to **FFFFFF80**, and **.fvectors** to **FFFFFFFC** as shown in the figure below. Also confirm that the **AT()** values in brackets match the above.

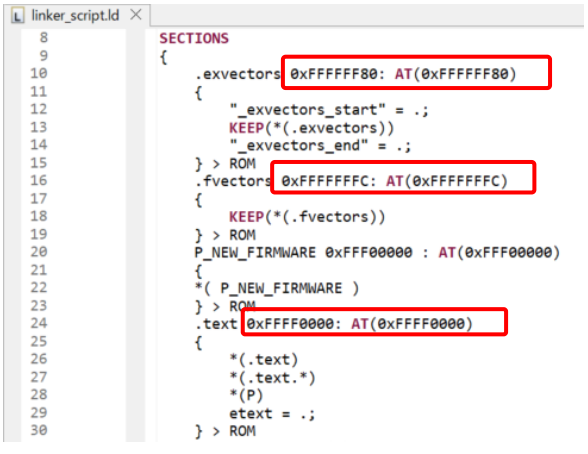

Figure 2.23 Bootloader Sample (GCC) Section Settings

The section data of the bootloader sample and ADU sample are different.
Please rename \src\linker_script_sample.ld of the adu_sample project to \src\linker_script.ld and overwrite it. Open **\src\linker_script.ld** in the **adu_sample** project, click the **linker_script.ld** tab, and confirm that **.text** is set to **0xFFF00300**, **.exvectors** to **FFFEFF80**, and **.fvectors** to **FFFEFFFC** as shown in the figure below. Also confirm that the **AT()** values in brackets match the above.

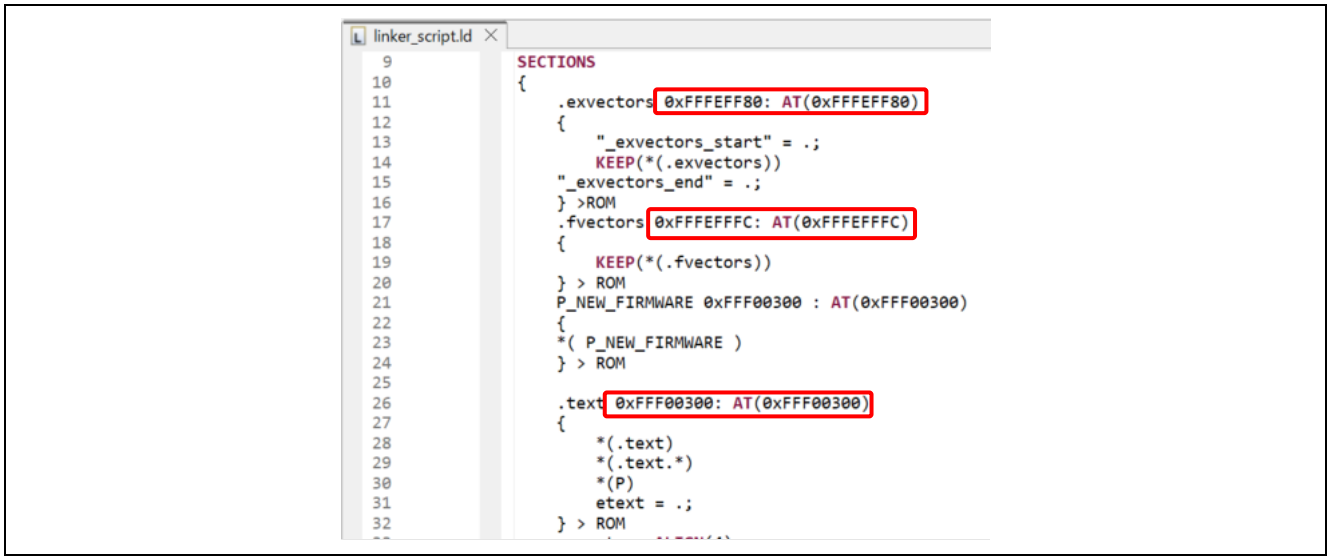

Figure 2.24 ADU Sample (GCC) Section Settings

2.3.4 Adding a Section Mapped from ROM to RAM

Add a definition for a section mapped from ROM to RAM. In Project Explorer, right-click the **bootloader** project and select **Properties** → **C/C++ Build** → **Settings** → **Tool Settings** tab → **Linker** → **Section** → **Symbol file**, and click the **+** button to the right of **ROM to RAM mapped section (-rom)**. Enter the value **FRAM2=RPFRAM2** and click the **OK** button.

This setting applies to the CC-RX only. It is not required on the GCC.

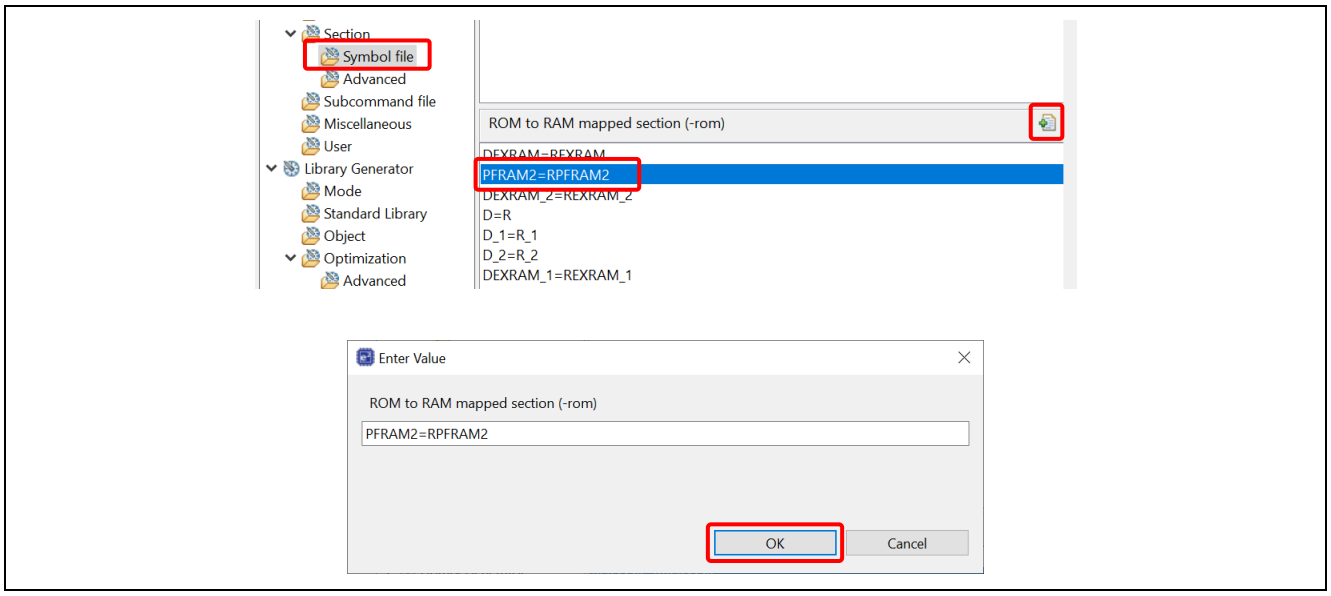

Figure 2.25 Adding a Section Mapped from ROM to RAM

2.4 Creating Key Information

This section describes how to generate key information used for settings in the sample project. OpenSSL is used to generate key information.

2.4.1 Installing OpenSSL

Access the Win32/Win64 OpenSSL download site, download the OpenSSL installer that matches your OS version, and run it to install the software.

After installation completes, open **System Properties** → **Environment Variables** in Windows and add the OpenSSL install folder to the **Path** environment variable.

64-bit version: C:\Program Files\OpenSSL-Win64\bin

2.4.2 Generating a Key Pair for ECC in OpenSSL

The MOT file conversion tool, which you will need to use later, requires you to specify an ECC public key and private key. You can use OpenSSL to generate these keys. Enter the character strings shown below in blue, substituting appropriate values of your choice for the input values shown, at the command prompt.

Some commands require you to input settings. Enter the character strings shown below in blue.

If you just want to generate the ECC public and private keys, steps B, E, and F are sufficient.

A. Create a CA Certificate

```
openssl ecparam -genkey -name secp256r1 -out ca.key
using curve name prime256v1 instead of secp256r1

openssl req -x509 -sha256 -new -nodes -key ca.key -days 3650 -out ca.crt
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
- - -
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:JP
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Tokyo
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Kodaira
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Renesas Electronics
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Software Development Division
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:Renesas Tarou
Email Address []:Tarou.Renesas@sample.com
```

B. Generate a Key Pair for Elliptic Curve Cryptography (Parameter: secp256r1)

```
openssl ecparam -genkey -name secp256r1 -out secp256r1.keypair
using curve name prime256v1 instead of secp256r1
```

C. Create a Certificate for the Key Pair

```
openssl req -new -sha256 -key secp256r1.keypair > secp256r1.csr
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
---
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:JP
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Tokyo
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Kodaira
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Renesas Electronics
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Software Development Division
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:Renesas Tarou
Email Address []:Tarou.Renesas@sample.com
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
```

D. Use the CA Certificate to Create a Certificate for the Key Pair

```
openssl x509 -req -sha256 -days 3650 -in secp256r1.csr -CA ca.crt -CAkey ca.key -CAcreateserial -out
secp256r1.crt
Signature ok
subject=/C=JP/ST=Tokyo/L=Kodaira/O=Renesas Electronics/OU=Software Development
Division/CN= Renesas Tarou/emailAddress= Tarou.Renesas@sample.com
Getting CA Private Key
```

E. Extract a Private Key for Elliptic Curve Cryptography (Parameter: secp256r1)

```
openssl ec -in secp256r1.keypair -outform PEM -out secp256r1.privatekey
read EC key
writing EC key
```

F. Extract a Public Key for Elliptic Curve Cryptography (Parameter: secp256r1)

```
openssl ec -in secp256r1.keypair -outform PEM -pubout -out secp256r1.publickey
read EC key
writing EC key
```

2.4.3 Entering a Public Key

Open **\src\key\code_signer_public_key.h** from the **bootloader** project and the **secp256r1.publickey** file generated by OpenSSL in a text editor. Copy the contents of **secp256r1.publickey** to **CODE_SIGNENR_PUBLIC_KEY_PEM**.

Note that each line must be enclosed in straight quotes ("") and end with the backslash character (\).

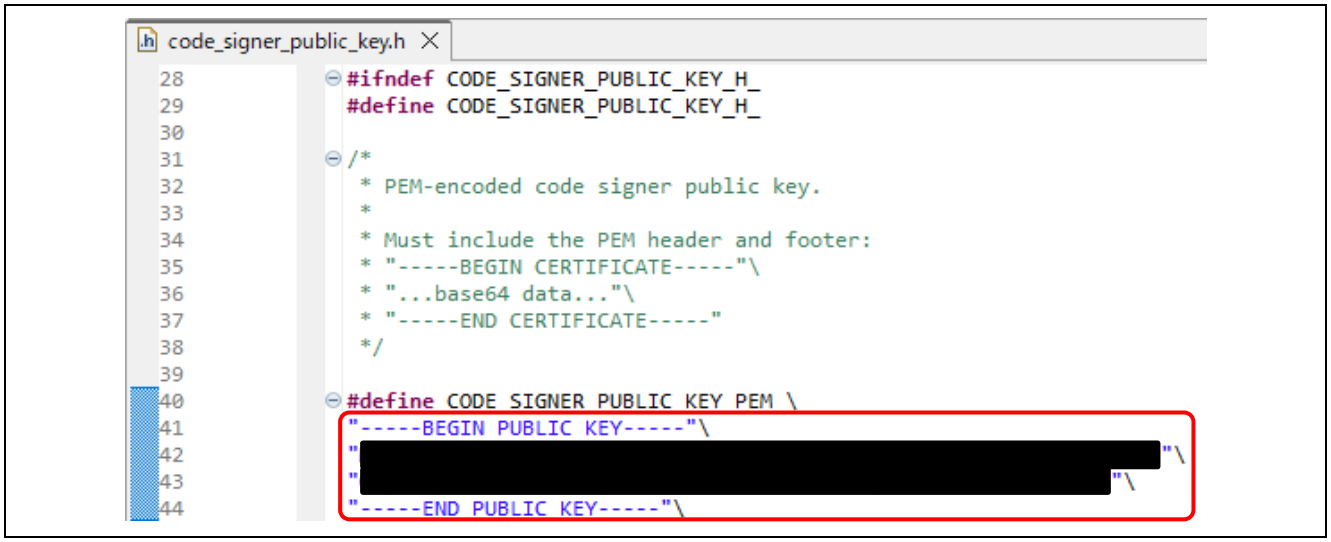

Figure 2.26 Public Key Information Setting

2.5 Building the bootloader Project

Build the **bootloader** project and create a **bootloader.mot** file.

The MOT file is created in the following folder.

\bootloader\HardwareDebug/

2.6 Connection Information Macro Settings

Open **\src\sample_config.h** from the **adu_sample** project and specify setting values for **HOST_NAME**, **DEVICE_ID**, and **DEVICE_SYMMETRIC_KEY**. For the setting values, refer to the parameters configured on the Azure portal as described in 3.1, IoT Hub and Device Registration.

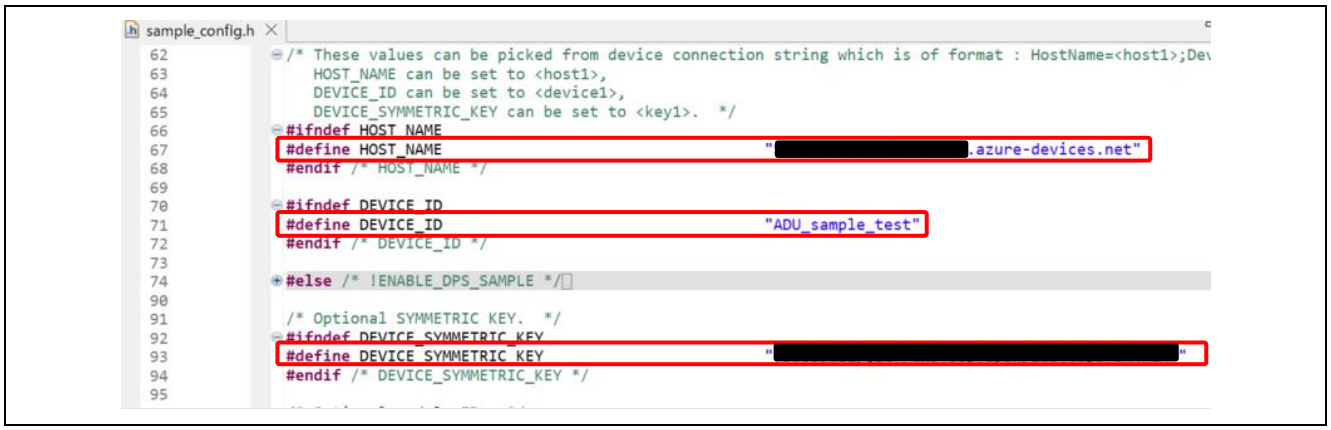

Figure 2.27 Azure Connection Information Settings

It is necessary to configure Wi-Fi connection settings in order to use RX65N Cloud Kit. Open **\src\hardware_setup.h** from the **adu_sample** project and specify setting values for **WIFI_SSID** and **WIFI_PASSWORD**. For the setting values, refer to the SSID and password of the Wi-Fi access point you wish to connect to.

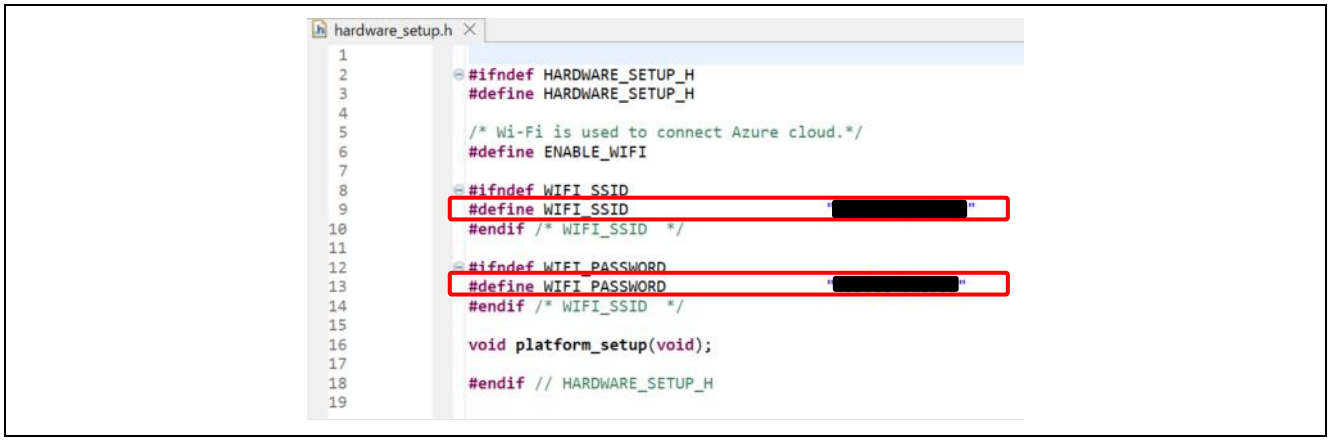

Figure 2.28 Wi-Fi Connection Information Settings

2.7 Checking the Initial Firmware Version

Confirm that the initial firmware version is 1.0.0. Open **\src\sample_azure_iot_embedded_sdk_adu.c** from the **adu_sample** project and check to confirm that the value of **SAMPLE_DEVICE_INSTALLED_CRITERIA** is **1.0.0**.

Figure 2.29 Initial Firmware Version

2.8 Building the adu_sample Project

Build the **adu_sample** project and create a **adu_sample.mot** file.

The MOT file is created in the following folder.

\adu_sample\HardwareDebug\

2.9 Creating the Initial Firmware

Create the initial firmware to be downloaded to the target board.

Create the initial firmware by combining the bootloader and firmware.

Access the Renesas Secure Flash Programmer (RX MCUs mot file converter 2.0.2), download the **Source Code(zip)** and unzip it at a folder of your choice.

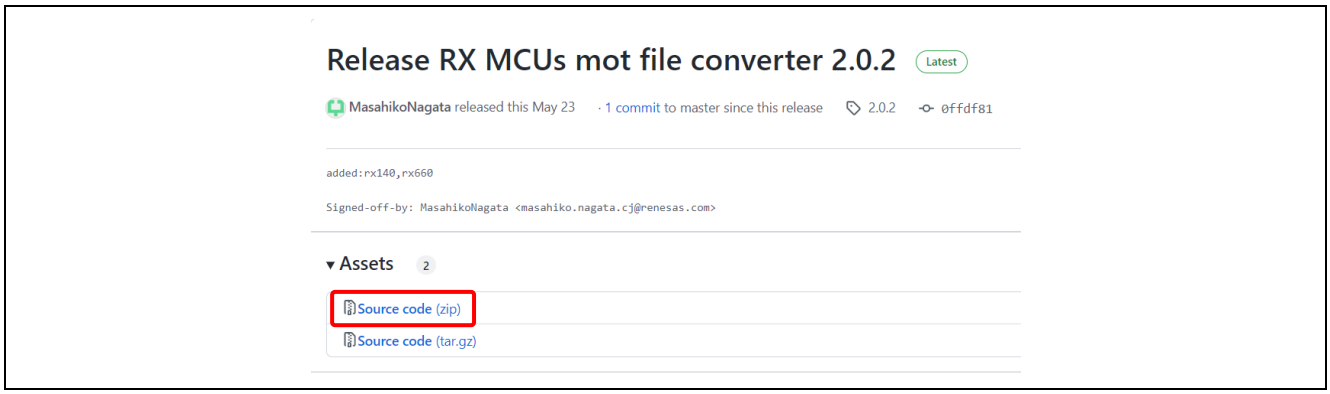

Figure 2.30 Renesas Secure Flash Programmer Download Page

After the download completes, double-click the file **mot-file-converter-2.0.2\Renesas Secure Flash Programmer\bin\Debug\Renesas Secure Flash Programmer.exe** to launch the program.

Click the **Initial Firm** tab and enter the following settings.

- Select MCU: RX65N Flash(Code=2MB, Data=32KB)/Secure Bootloader=64KB
- Select Firmware Verification Type: sig-sha256-ecdsa
- Private Key Path (PEM format): secp256r1.privatekey generated by OpenSSL in step E
- Select Output Format: Bank 0 User Program + Boot Loader (Motorola S Format)
- Boot Loader File Path (Motorola Format): \bootloader\HardwareDebug\bootloader.mot
- Firmware Sequence Number: 1
- Bank 0 User Program File Path (Motorola format): \adu_sample\HardwareDebug\adu_sample.mot

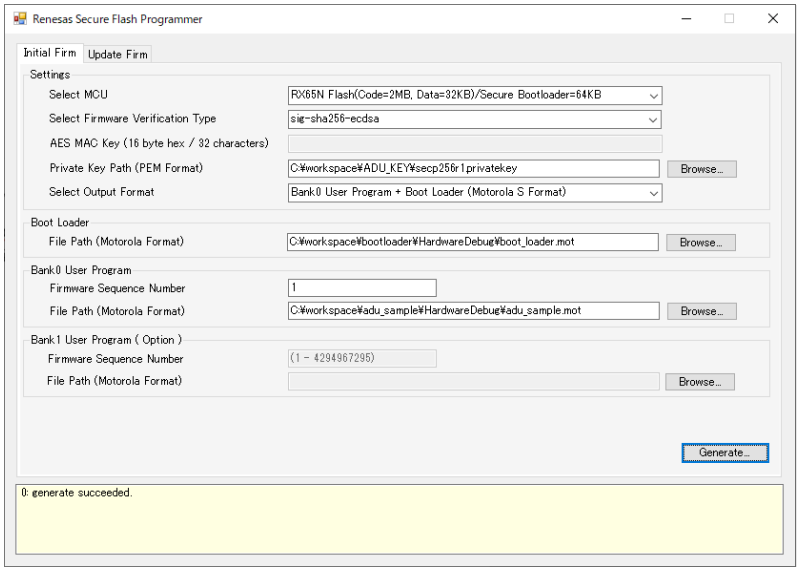

Figure 2.31 Initial Firmware Creation Window

Finally, click the **Generate...** button and save the file **userprog.mot** to a folder of your choice. The process is complete when the message “generate succeeded.” appears at the bottom of the window.

The structure of the generated **userprog.mot** file is shown below. The verification data, initial firmware, and bootloader are contained in a single MOT file. The verification data includes information such as keys used to verify the firmware.

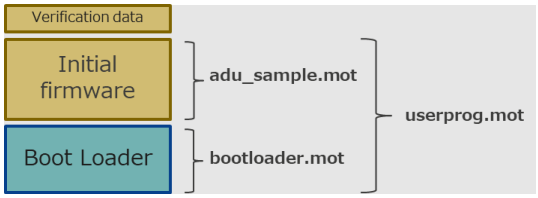

Figure 2.32 Structure of userprog.mot File

2.10 Installing the Flash Programming Tool

Access the Renesas Flash Programmer download site, download the Renesas Flash Programmer V3.11.02 Windows installer, and run it to install the tool.

2.11 Launching Initial Firmware

A) Flash Programming of Initial Firmware (Linear Mode → Dual Mode)

The initial firmware is programmed to the RX65N in its initial state, which is linear mode. First, launch **flash_project.rpj**, which is located in the **\adu_sample\tools\Flash_Project\CKRX65N_ADU_Write** folder. Next, on the **Operation** tab specify **userprog.mot** for **Program File** and click the **Start** button to program the previously generated initial firmware file **userprog.mot** to the RX65N.

Programming is complete when the message “Operation completed.” appears at the bottom of the window.

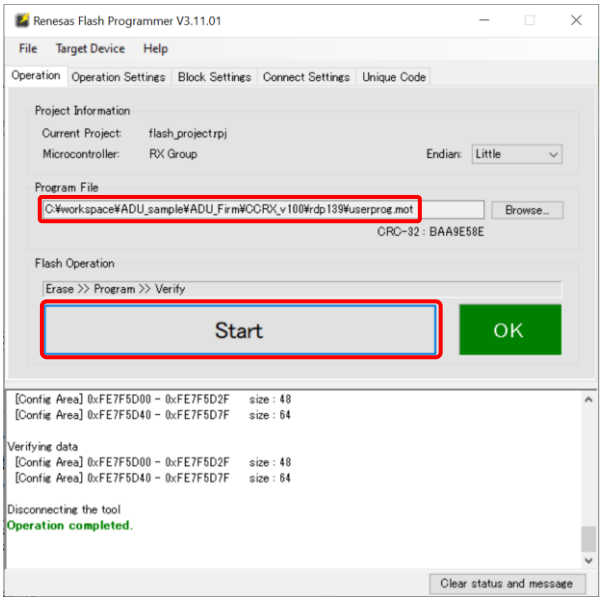

Figure 2.33 Programming the Initial Firmware to the Device

Running the initial firmware transitions the MCU from linear mode(normal mode) to dual mode (a mode in which the code flash memory is divided into two banks). Subsequently, if it is necessary once again to program the initial firmware to the flash memory, first perform B) to erase the flash memory and change to linear mode, then A) to program the flash memory.

B) Flash Erasing (Dual Mode → Linear Mode)
The ROM is initialized by "Flash Erasing", and the RX65N changes from dual mode to linear mode. Launch erase_project.rpj in the **CKRX65N_ADU_Erase** folder in tools/Flash_Project and click the Start button on the Operation tab to erase the chip.
Renesas Flash Programmer recognizes linear mode and dual mode as separate MCUs. Since A) is recognized as linear mode and B) is recognized as dual mode, when A) or B) is executed consecutively, "**Error (E3000107): This device does not match the connection parameters.**" will occur.

After programming of the initial firmware finishes, the program runs on the RX65N. The execution results can be confirmed by using terminal software. After the program runs, the bootloader runs and decrypts the encrypted hash value using the public key that was programmed to the verification data area. It also calculates a hash value for the firmware overall and confirms that it matches the decrypted hash value. If the values match, it launches the firmware.

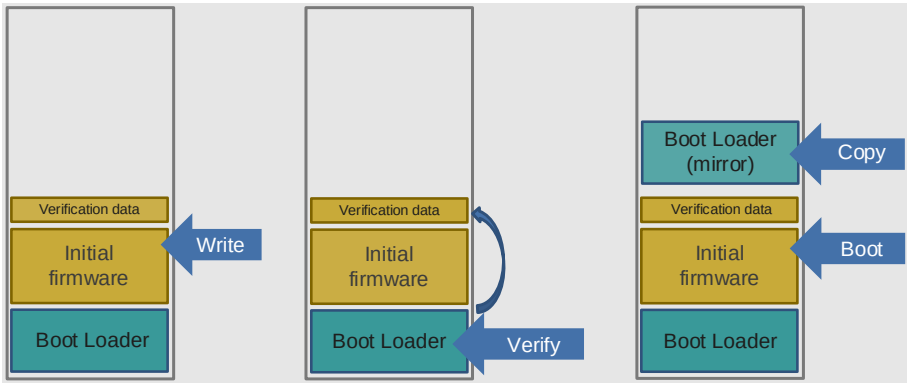

Figure 2.34 Bootloader Operation

2.12 Modifying the Code of the Updated Firmware

Open **\src\sample_azure_iot_embedded_sdk_adu.c** from the **adu_sample** project and change the value of **SAMPLE_DEVICE_INSTALLED_CRITERIA** to **1.1.0**.*[1]

Note: 1. If the firmware version set in the Azure IoT Hub is already present, set the value to a different version number.

If necessary, add any needed update processing.

```
#ifndef SAMPLE_DEVICE_INSTALLED_CRITERIA
#define SAMPLE_DEVICE_INSTALLED_CRITERIA                    "1.1.0"
#endif /* SAMPLE_DEVICE_INSTALLED_CRITERIA */

#if (NX_AZURE_IOT_ADU_AGENT_PROXY_UPDATE_COUNT >= 1)
/* Device properties.  */
#ifndef SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_MANUFACTURER
#define SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_MANUFACTURER                     "Contoso"
#endif /* SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_MANUFACTURER*/

#ifndef SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_MODEL
#define SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_MODEL                            "IoTDevice-Leaf"
#endif /* SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_MODEL */

#ifndef SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_INSTALLED_CRITERIA
#define SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_INSTALLED_CRITERIA               "1.0.0"
#endif /* SAMPLE_LEAF_DEVICE_INSTALLED_CRITERIA */
#endif /* NX_AZURE_IOT_ADU_AGENT_PROXY_UPDATE_COUNT */
```

Figure 2.35 Updated Firmware Setting

2.13 Building the Updated Firmware

Build the **adu_sample** project and create an **adu_sample.mot** file.

2.14 Creating the Updated Firmware

Convert the updated firmware to RSU format.*1

Double-click the file **mot-file-converter-2.0.2\Renesas Secure Flash Programmer\bin\Debug\Renesas Secure Flash Programmer.exe** to launch the program. Then click the **Update Firm** tab and enter the following settings.

- Select MCU: RX65N Flash(Code=2MB, Data=32KB)/Secure Bootloader=64KB
- Select Firmware Verification Type: sig-sha256-ecdsa
- Private Key Path (PEM format): secp256r1.privatekey generated by OpenSSL in step E
- Firmware Sequence Number: 1
- File Path (Motrola format): \adu_sample\HardwareDebug\adu_sample.mot

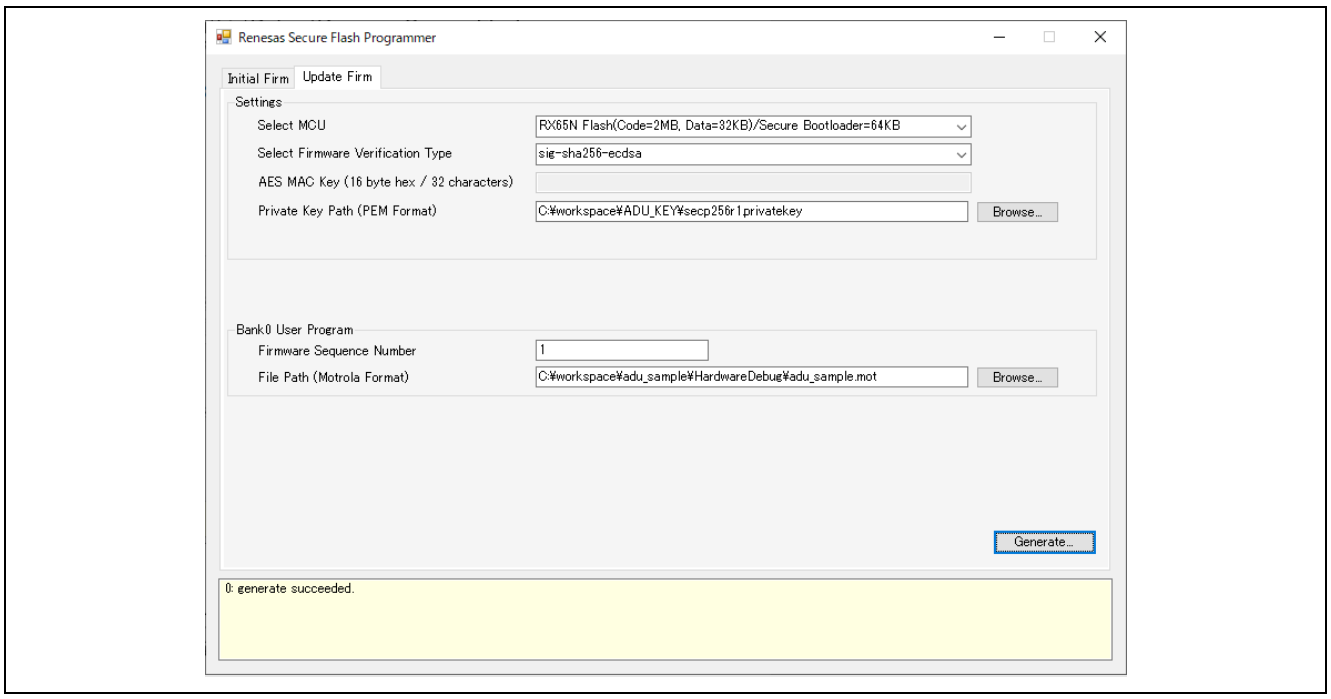

Figure 2.36 Updated Firmware Creation Window

Finally, click the **Generate...** button to save **userprog.rsu**.

The process is complete when the message “generate succeeded.” appears at the bottom of the window.

The structure of the generated **userprog.rsu** file is shown below. The binary file contains both the verification data and the updated firmware.

Figure 2.37 Structure of userprog.rsu File

Note: 1. The MOT file format, the data format generally used for firmware, provides no mechanism for storing data other than the actual data to be programmed to the device (for example, verification data such as hash values). In addition, MOT files consist of text data, so they tend to be around twice as large as files consisting of binary data.
To avoid these limitations, Renesas Secure Update (RSU), an binary file format exclusive to Renesas that allows storage of verification data(Other data such as hash values) alongside the actual firmware data, is used for ADU releases. Refer to section 7.1, Download Data Format, in the application note Renesas MCU Firmware Update Design Policy for an overview of RSU files. Also, this item provides details of the verification data (0x00000000 to 0x000002FF).

Once the updated firmware has been created, refer to section 3, Operations on Microsoft Azure Portal, and follow the instructions to register the updated firmware on the IoT Hub and update the firmware.

3. Operations on Microsoft Azure Portal

The Microsoft Azure operation procedure for implementing ADU is described below.

3.1 IoT Hub and Device Registration

Create an IoT Hub and device on the Azure portal.*1 This process is described in section 3.1 of the application note Visualization of Sensor Data using RX65N Cloud Kit and Azure RTOS.

Note: 1. In order to implement ADU it is necessary to select the Standard tier and edition type S1 in the pricing options for the IoT Hub. Note that it is not possible to implement ADU using the Free edition type.

The following three parameters of the newly created IoT Hub are declared in the ADU sample source code.

- Host name: HOST_NAME
- Device ID: DEVICE_ID
- Primary key: DEVICE_SYMMETRIC_KEY

3.2 Creating a Device Update Account and Instance

Follow the guide at the link below to create a Device Update account and instance on the Azure portal.

Create Device Update for IoT Hub resources

The newly created Device Update for IoT Hub account is assigned to the same resource group as the IoT Hub.*1

Also create a storage container for uploading updated firmware.

Note: 1. Be aware that a paid account is required in order to use Device Update.

3.3 Preparing the Updated Firmware

3.3.1 Building the Updated Firmware

Follow the procedure described in section 2 to create the updated firmware and generate a binary file. A binary file for use by the secure bootloader must be in RSU file format. Follow the procedure to create an RSU file.

3.3.2 Creating a Manifest File

A manifest file is a JSON file that defines information about the updated program required by Device Update for IoT Hub. The manifest file and binary file are used as a pair when uploading updated firmware to a IoT Hub. Follow the steps below to create a manifest file.

1. PowerShell v7.0 is used to create manifest files. Download and run the installer that matches your OS.

Figure 3.1 PowerShell Installer Download

2. Launch PowerShell and change the current directory to the directory containing the scripts for creating ADU project manifest files.
   \adu_sample\tools\AzureDeviceUpdateScripts

3. Run the following command in PowerShell.
   Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned -Scope Process

4. Copy the RSU file created as described in 2.14, Creating the Updated Firmware, to the folder referenced in step 2. Change the name of the copied RSU file to the following.
   firmware_1.1.0.rsu

   Replace **1.1.0** in the file name with the version number specified for the updated firmware. Also, do not change the file name again after the manifest file has been created.

5. Run the script shown below. Some items require input when the script is run, so enter the character strings shown in blue text below. The names of the scripts differ according to the names of the target boards they are intended to be used with. When reading the explanation, replace the relevant portion of the file name of the script as appropriate. The **LeafPath** item refers to the path setting of the child device connected to the target board, so press the Enter key for this item without entering anything.
   .\CreateCKRX65NUpdate.ps1

   cmdlet CreateCKRX65NUpdate.ps1 at command pipeline position 1
   Supply values for the following parameters:
   (Type !? for Help.)
   Version: 1.1.0
   HostPath: ./firmware_1.1.0.rsu
   LeafPath:
   Preparing update RENESAS.CK-RX65N.1.1.0 ...
   Preparing parent update RENESAS.CK-RX65N.1.1.0 ...
   Generating an import manifest RENESAS.CK-RX65N.1.1.0...
   Saving parent manifest file and payload(s) to .\RENESAS.CK-RX65N.1.1.0...

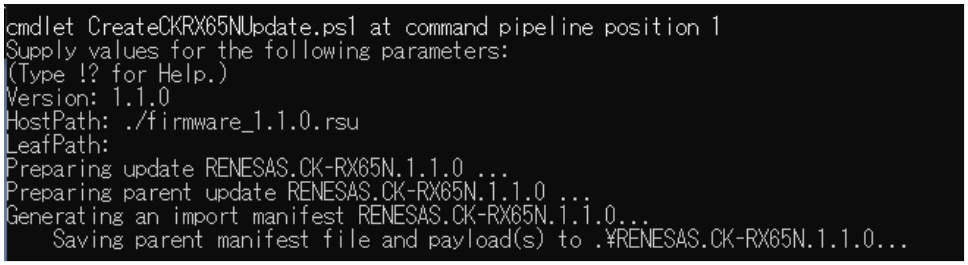

Figure 3.2 Script Run Window

6. When the script completes successfully, a folder named **RENESAS.CK-RX65N.1.1.0** is created in the script folder with the RSU file and manifest file listed below saved to it. Store these two files in the storage container.
   — RENESAS.CK-RX65N.1.1.0.importmanifest.json
   — firmware_1.1.0.rsu

3.4 Uploading the Firmware Update to the Storage Container

Upload the previously generated updated firmware to the storage container. On the **Home** page of the Azure portal, perform the following steps.

On the **Home** page, click **Storage accounts** → <name of storage account to use> → **Containers** (under **Data storage**) → <name of container to use>. The **Containers** page appears. On the **Containers** page, click **Upload** to display the page for uploading updates (**Upload blob**).

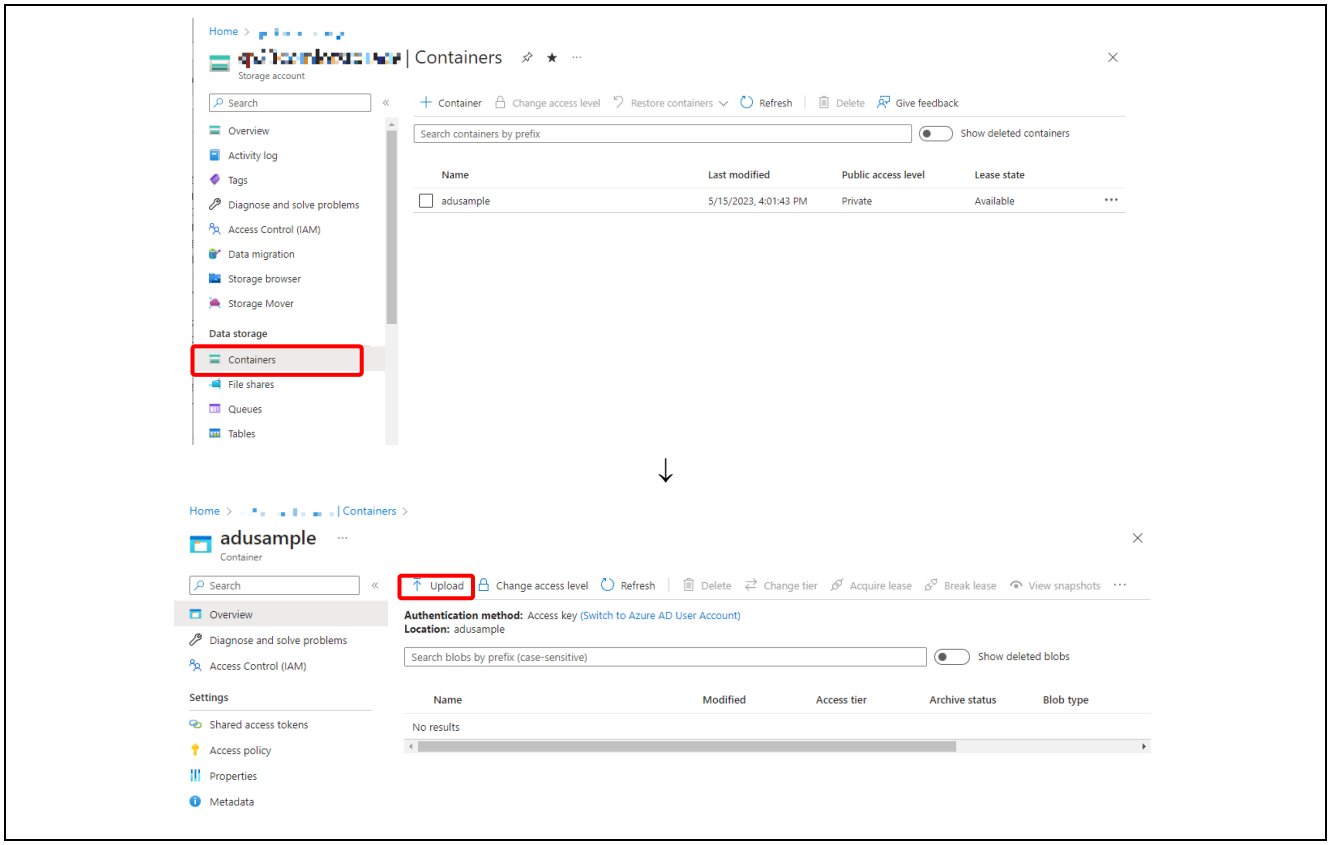

Figure 3.3 Containers Page

Drag and drop to the **Upload blob** page the **RENESAS.CK-RX65N.1.1.0** folder containing the firmware update binary file and manifest file prepared as described in section 3.3. When the files are registered, click the **Upload** button. When the upload completes, click the **×** button to close the **Upload blob** page. The added folder (or files) appear in the container contents list.

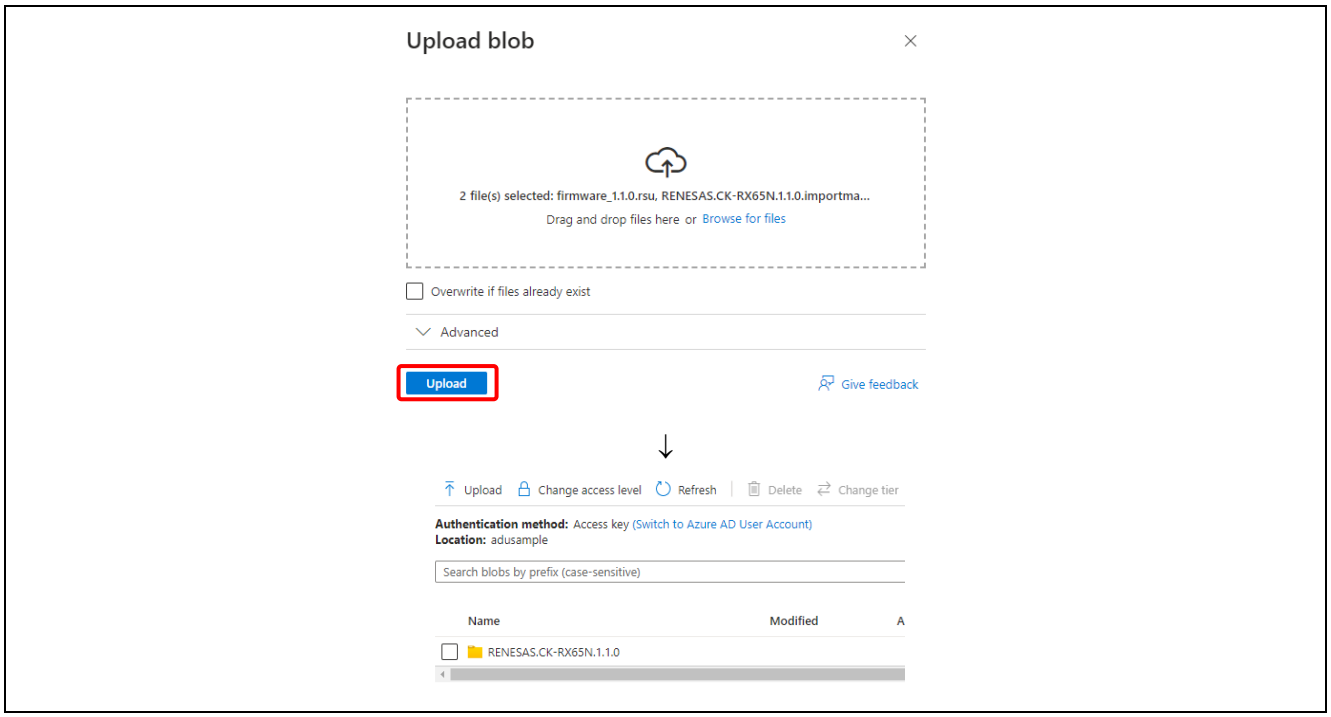

Figure 3.4 Uploading Update Files

3.5 Registering the Firmware Update

Register the firmware update uploaded to the storage container on the **IoT Hub** page. For the IoT Hub you are using, click **Updates** under **Device management** to display a list of updates. On this page, click **Updates** tab → **Import a new update**.

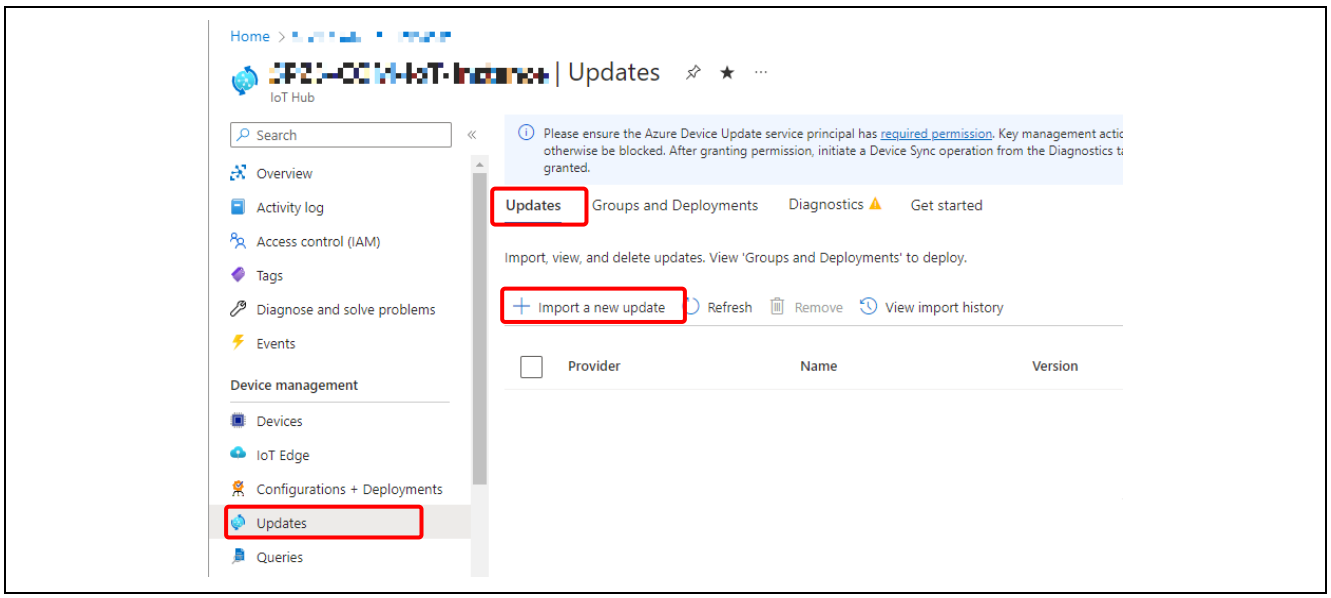

Figure 3.5 Updates List Page

The **Import update** page is displayed. Enter a description of the firmware update in the **Descriptive label** text field and click **Select from storage container**.

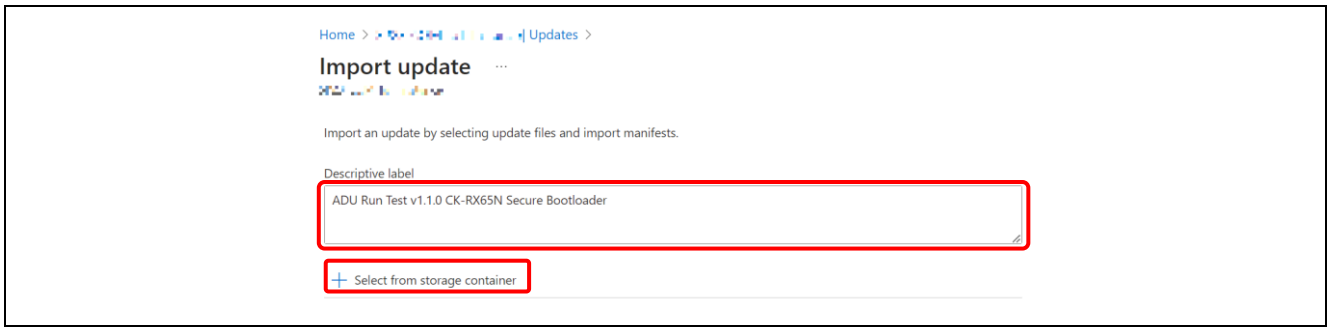

Figure 3.6 Entering a Description of the Update

Click <name of storage account> → <name of container> corresponding to the location to which you uploaded the firmware. Check the boxes next to the names of the firmware binary file and manifest file previously registered on the **Containers** page, and click the **Select** button.

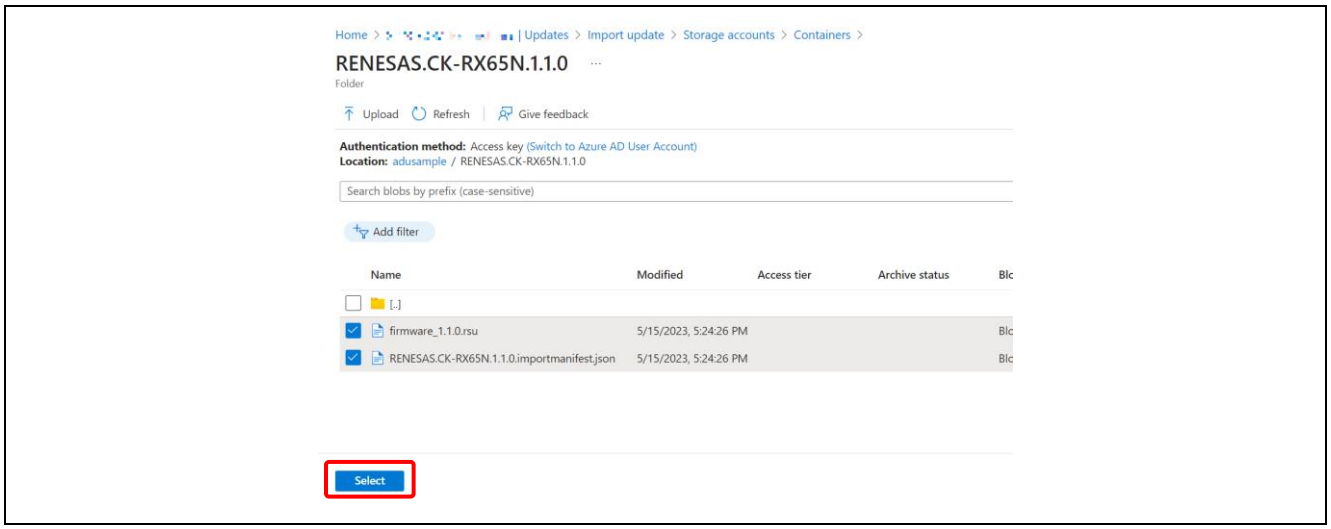

Figure 3.7 Selecting Update Files

The files you checked are already registered on the **Import update** page, so click the **Import update** button.

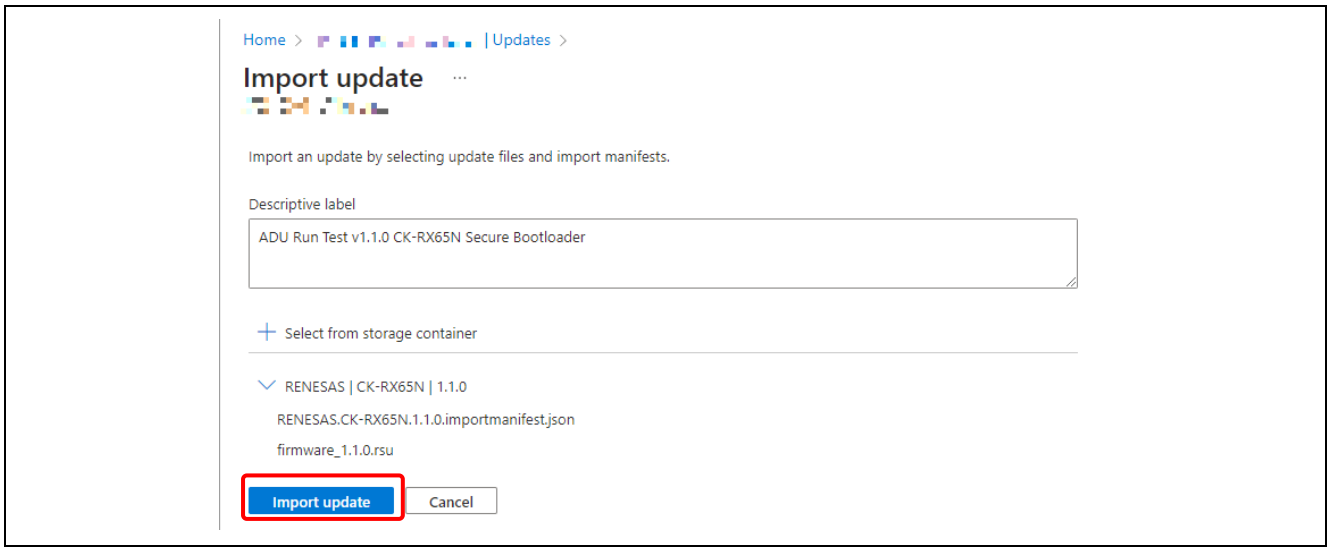

Figure 3.8 Import update Page

If the import completes successfully, the imported firmware is added to the list of updates.

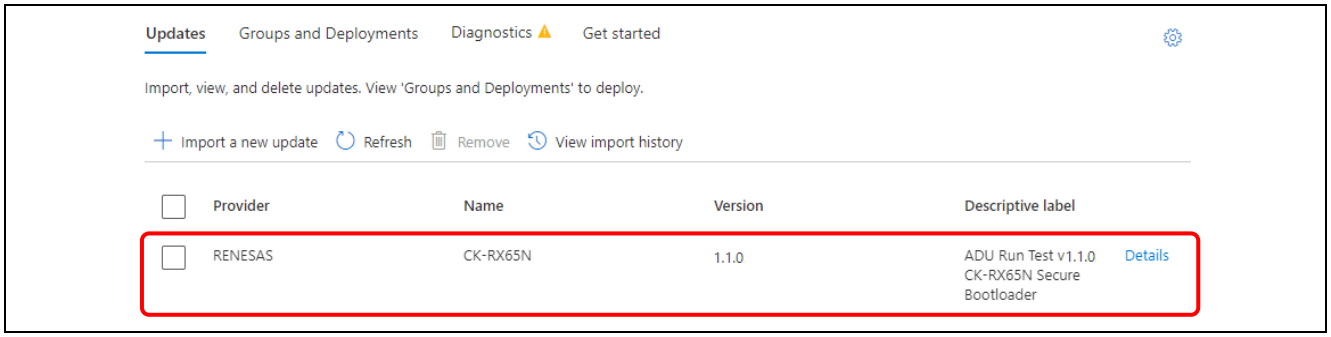

Figure 3.9 List of Updates

3.6 Creating an ADU Group

Add an ADU group to the update. Configure settings to add an ADU group in order to link the IoT Hub device and the ADU group. On the **IoT Hub** page, click **Devices** under **Device management**. From the list of devices, select the device created as described in 3.1 to open the **Device settings** page. On the **Device settings** page, click **Tags (edit)** to display the **Edit tags** page.

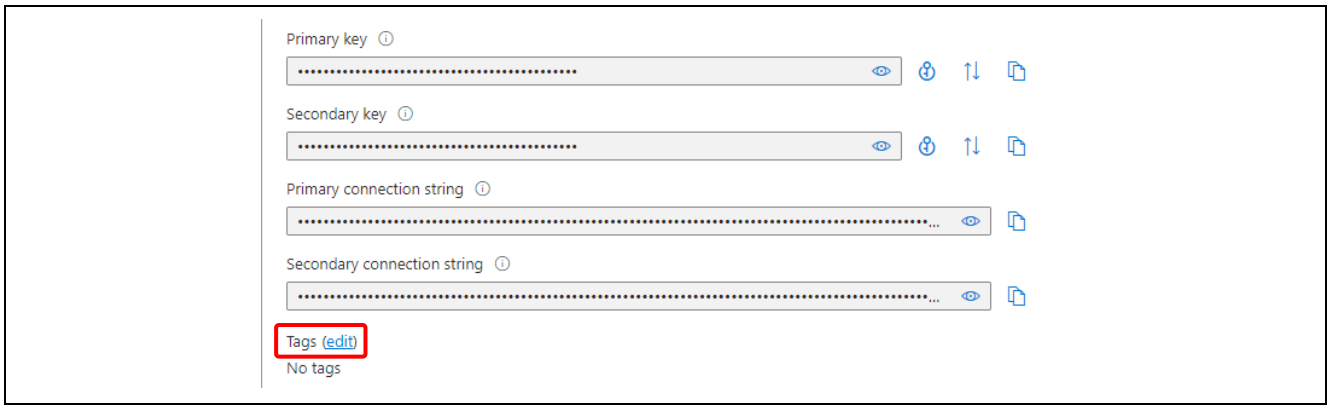

Figure 3.10 Device settings Page

On the **Edit tags** page, enter values for **Name** and **Value**. For **Name** enter **ADUGroup**, and for **Value** enter a character string of your choice. After entering the above, click the **Save** button to close the **Edit tags** page. Confirm that the **Name** and **Value** tags you specified have been registered on the **Device settings** page, then click the **Save** button at the top left of the page.

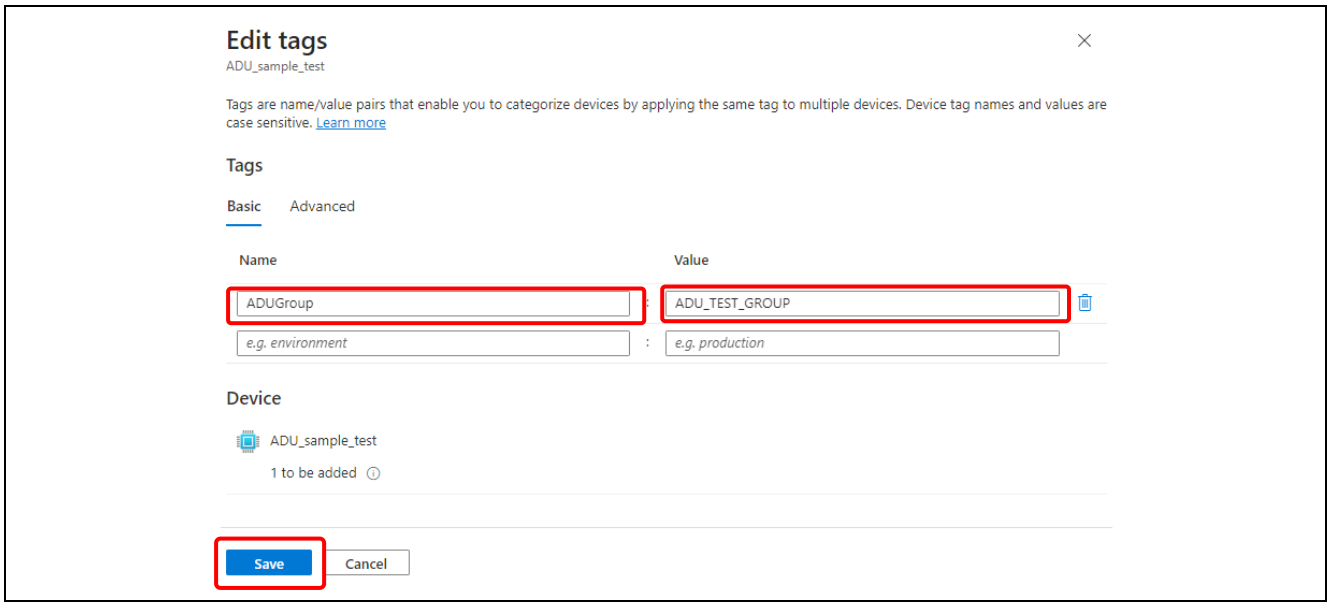

Figure 3.11 Edit tags Page

On the **IoT Hub** page, click **Updates** under **Device management** → **Groups and Deployments**. The group for which you specified the **Value** tag should have been added to the list of groups that is displayed.*1

Note: 1. A group may fail to be added to the list of ADU groups in the case of a device where no communication has ever taken place with the target board. In this case, connect once from the target board to the IoT Hub device to be used with ADU.

3.7 Updating the Firmware

Download the firmware update registered to the IoT Hub to the target board.

3.7.1 Execution on the Target Board

To begin, run the initial firmware previously programmed to the target board. On the CK-RX65N, configure the J16 jumper pins for “RUN” and make a connection to the J14 USB connector to start operation.

Also, by connecting a PC to the J12 USB connector it is possible to monitor the operating state using a terminal emulator program such as Tera Term. When you establish a USB connection between J12 and the PC, a port is registered in Windows Device Manager. You can then connect to the target board by specifying the newly registered COM port number in the terminal emulator program. Configure the serial port communication settings as follows.

- Data rate: 115,200 bps
- Data bits: 8
- Stop bits: 1
- Parity: None

When you run the project, the sample program sends status information as serial output to the terminal emulator program, as shown in the example below.*[1] Check the text displayed by the terminal emulator program to confirm that a connection has successfully been established to the IoT Hub and device. Also confirm the current firmware version indicated following **Installed Criteria:**.

Note: 1. The information output to the terminal emulator program may differ depending on which project you built.

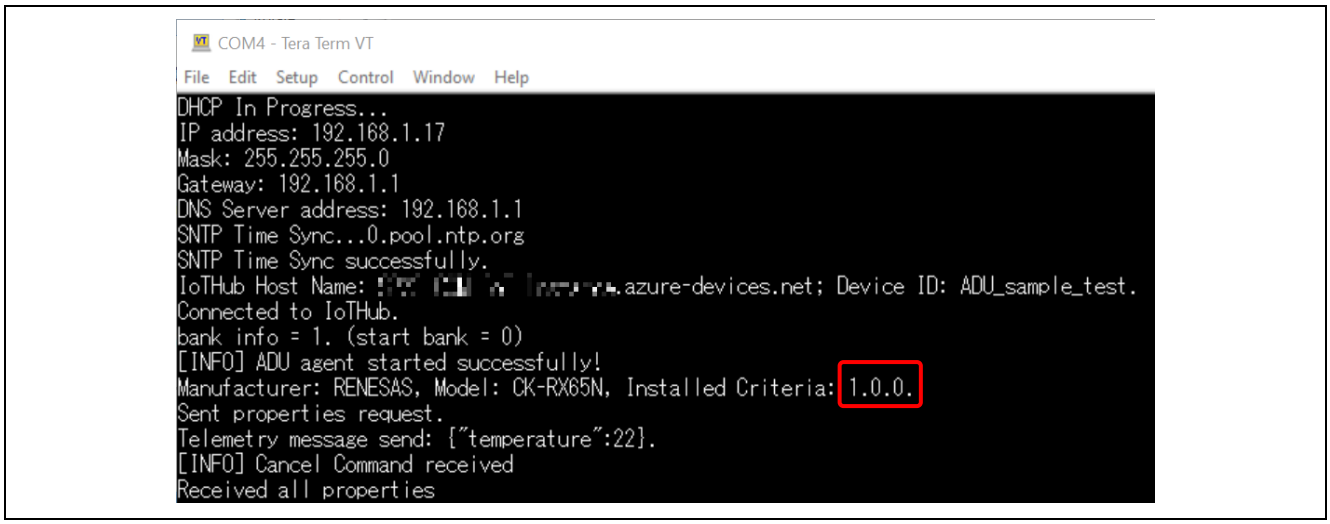

Figure 3.12 Output in Terminal Emulator Window (Example)

3.7.2 Deploying the Firmware Update

Deploy the firmware update from the IoT Hub to the environment, and update the target firmware. For the IoT Hub you are using, click **Updates** under **Device management** to display a list of updates, and then click **Groups and Deployments**. A list of devices in the device group is displayed.

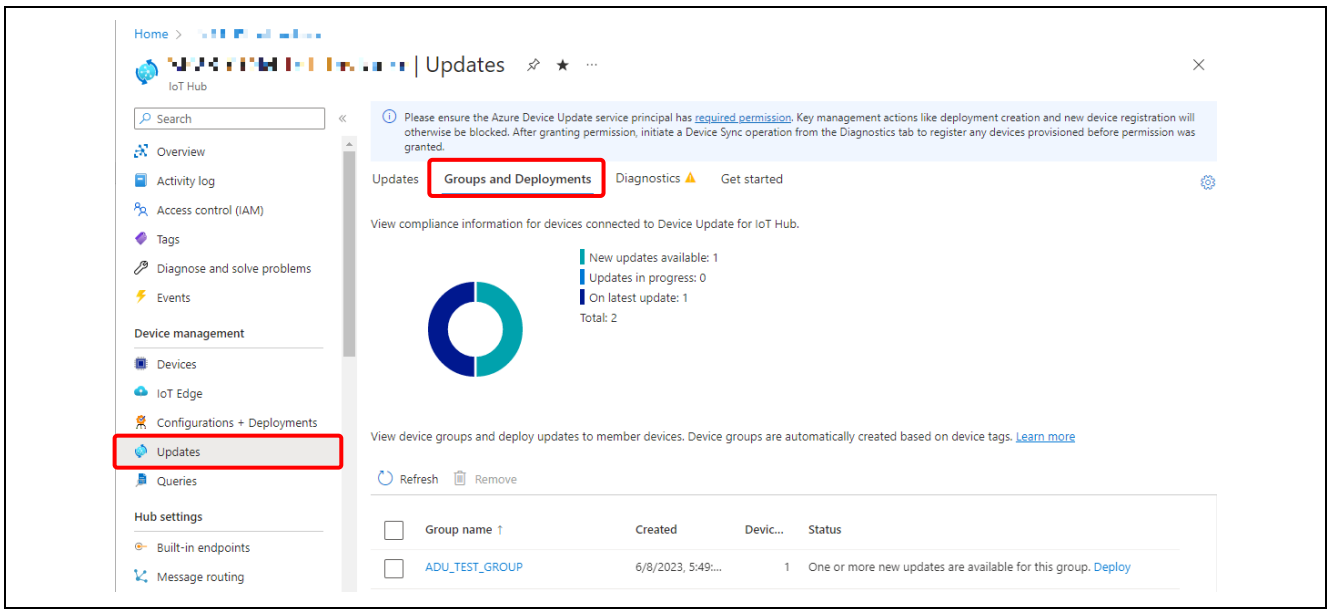

Figure 3.13 Groups and Deployments Display

Groups are displayed in the list of device groups using ADU group names registered as described in 3.6. Click the group name to be used as the firmware update. The **Group details** page appears. On the **Group details** page, click the **Group basics** tab and then click **Deploy** in the center of the page. Alternatively, you can click **Deploy** next to the desired group name on the **Groups and Deployments** page.

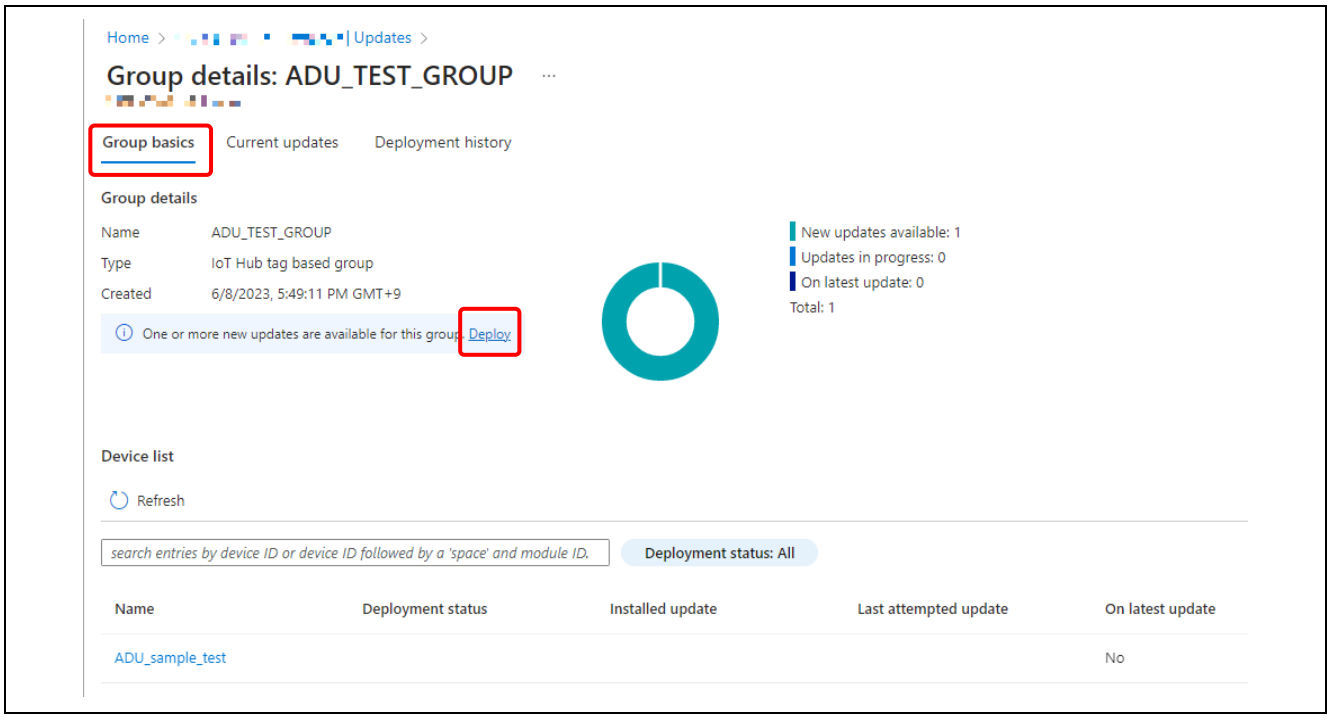

Figure 3.14 Group details Page

On the **New updates** page that appears, check that the version number is correct, then click the **Deploy** button. The **Create deployment** page is displayed.

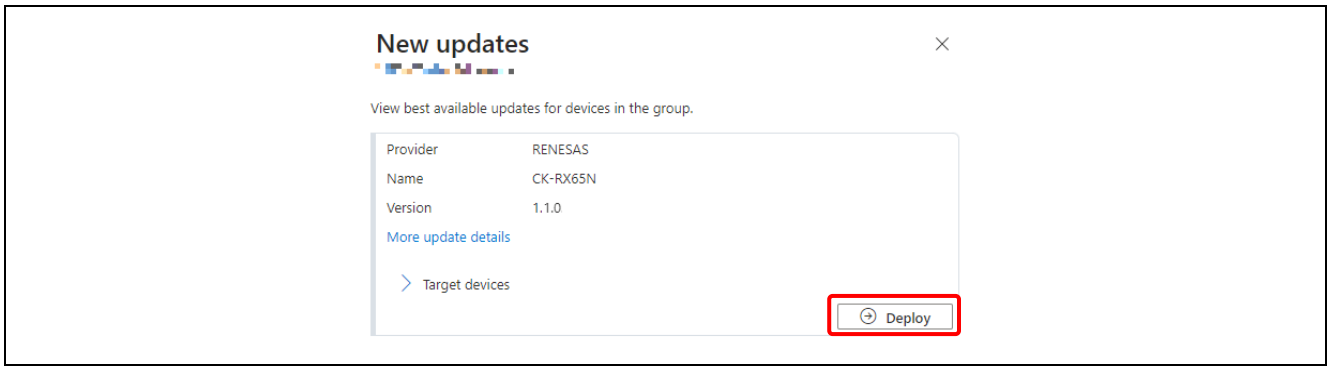

Figure 3.15 New updates Page

On the **Create deployment** page, click the **Create** button. Deployment starts.

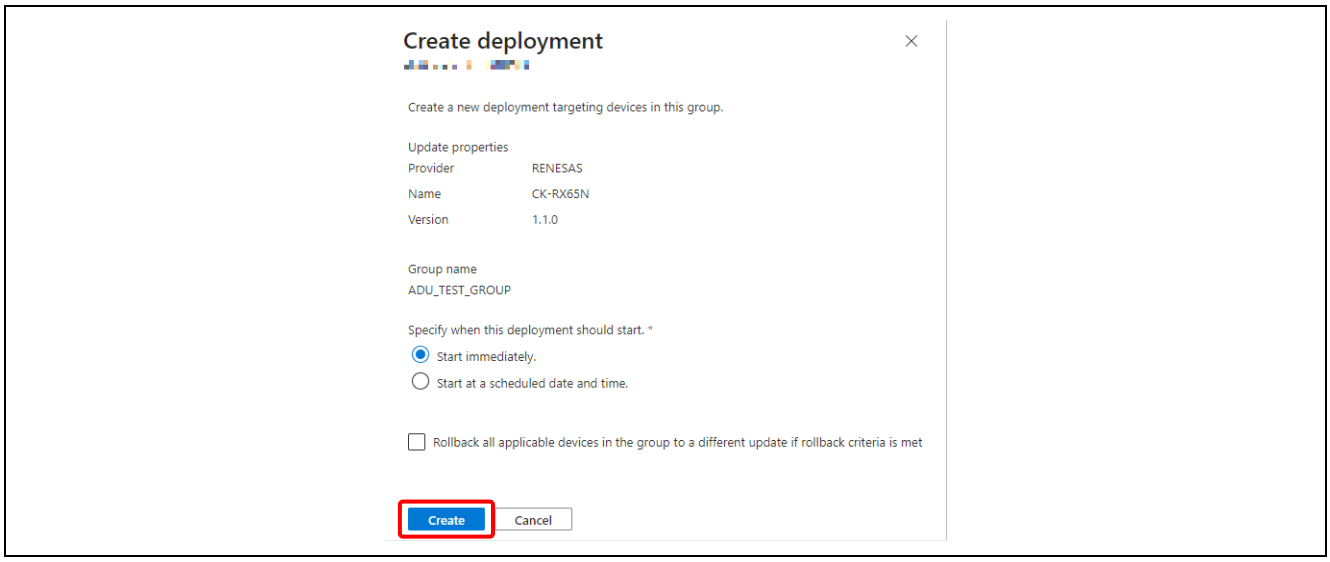

Figure 3.16 Create deployment Page

Once deployment starts, the download status is output to the terminal emulator program connected to the CK-RX65N. The downloaded firmware update is written to the flash memory, and version checking and verification data are used to verify the firmware. Next, bank switching takes place on the device, and the firmware update is applied after a software reset.

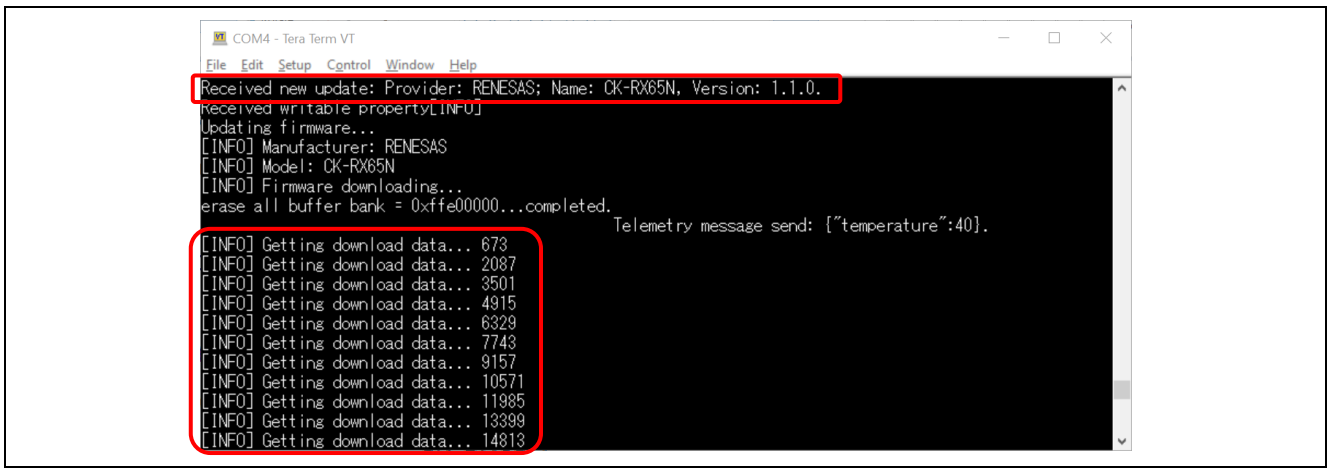

Figure 3.17 Downloading the Firmware

After the firmware is downloaded, the update is complete when the firmware version indicated following **Installed Criteria:** matches that of the firmware update.

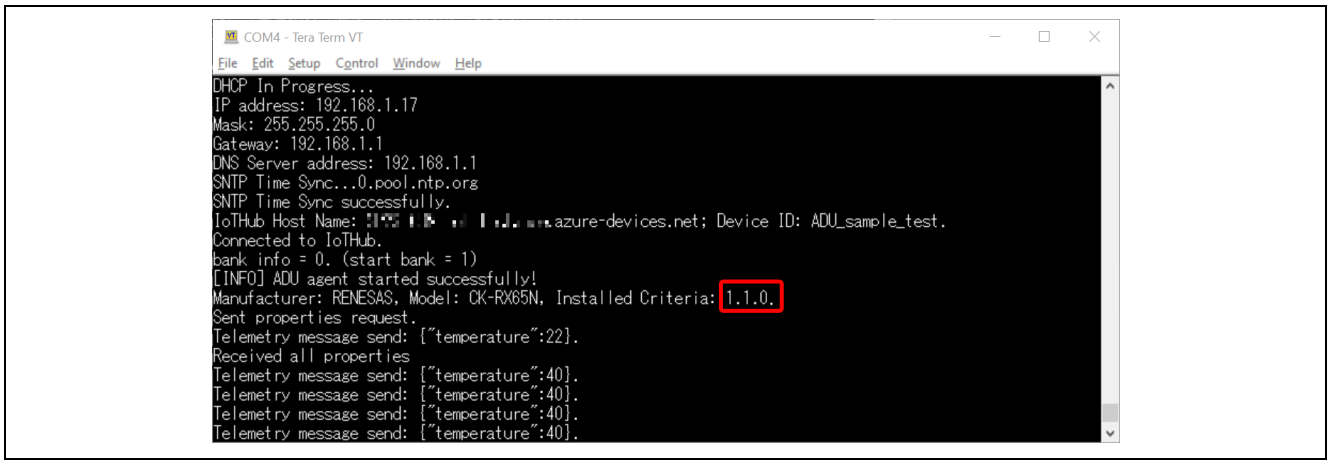

Figure 3.18 Firmware Update Complete

After the firmware update finishes, the **Deployment status** shown on the **Group details** page is **Succeeded**.

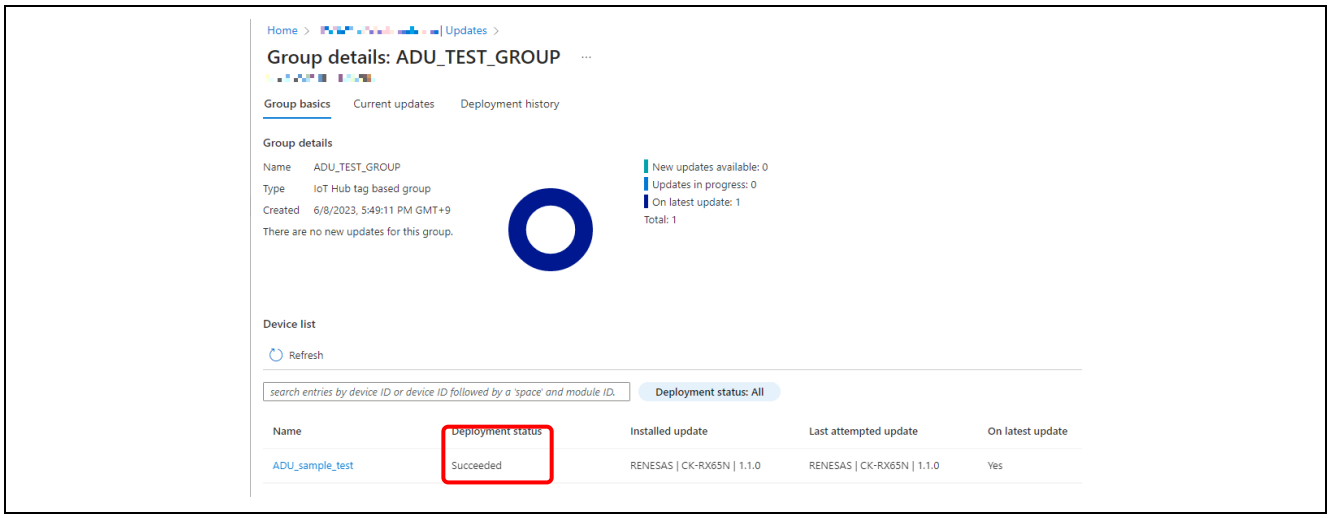

Figure 3.19 Group details Page

You can deploy a version of the firmware that is not the latest version by clicking the applicable group name in the device group list, clicking the **Current updates** tab on the **Group details** page, and then clicking **View available updates** under **Deployment details** to display the **Available updates** page. You can then select the desired version from a list and deploy it.

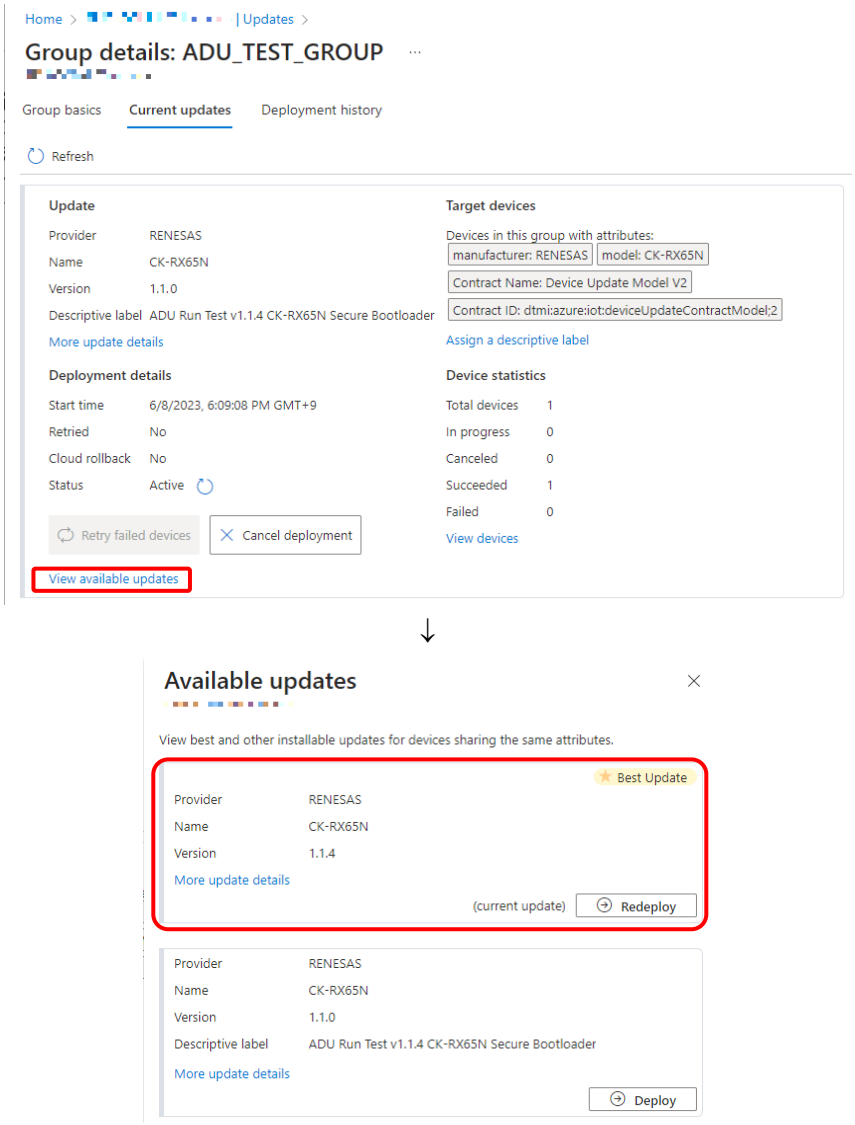

Figure 3.20 Selecting Among Available Updates

4. Appendix

How to source debug initial and updated firmware using e² studio is described below.

4.1 Debugging the Initial Firmware

1. Change the debug settings for the **bootloader** project as follows in e² studio.
   From the menu bar select **Run** → **Debug Configurations...**, and then click **bootloader Hardware Debugging** in the pane at the left of the **Debug Configurations** window. Click the **Main** tab, click the **Browse…** button under **C/C++ Application:**, and select the **userprog.mot** file containing the initial firmware created as described in 2.9, Creating the Initial Firmware.

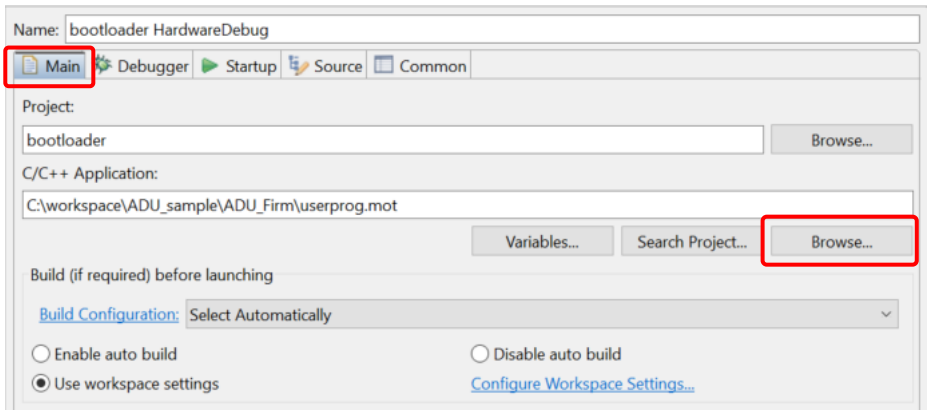

Figure 4.1 Specifying userprog.x for C/C++ Application

Select **Debugger** tab → **Connection Settings** and set **Startup bank** to **Bank 0**.

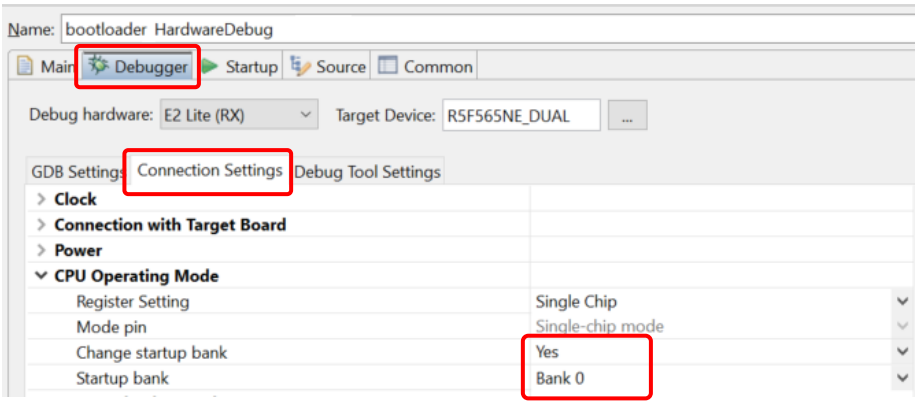

Figure 4.2 Changing the Startup Bank

Select **Debugger** tab → **Debug Tool Settings** and set **Debug the program re-writing the on-chip PROGRAM ROM** to **Yes**.

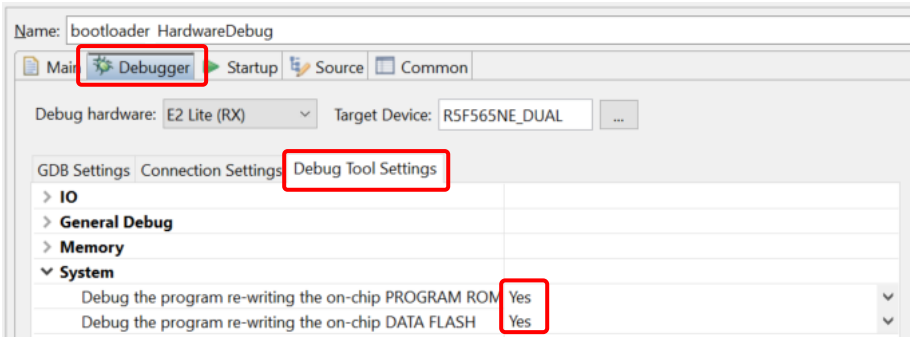

Figure 4.3 Debug Tool Settings Tab

2. In the debug settings for the same **bootloader** project, click the **Startup** tab and under **Load image and symbols** add items and settings as follows.
   - Change the **Load type** of **userprog.mot** to **Image only**.
   - Add **adu_sample.x** by clicking **Add…** → **File system...** and change the **Load type** to **Symbols only**.
   - Add **bootloader.x** by clicking **Add…** → **File system...** and change the **Load type** to **Symbols only**.

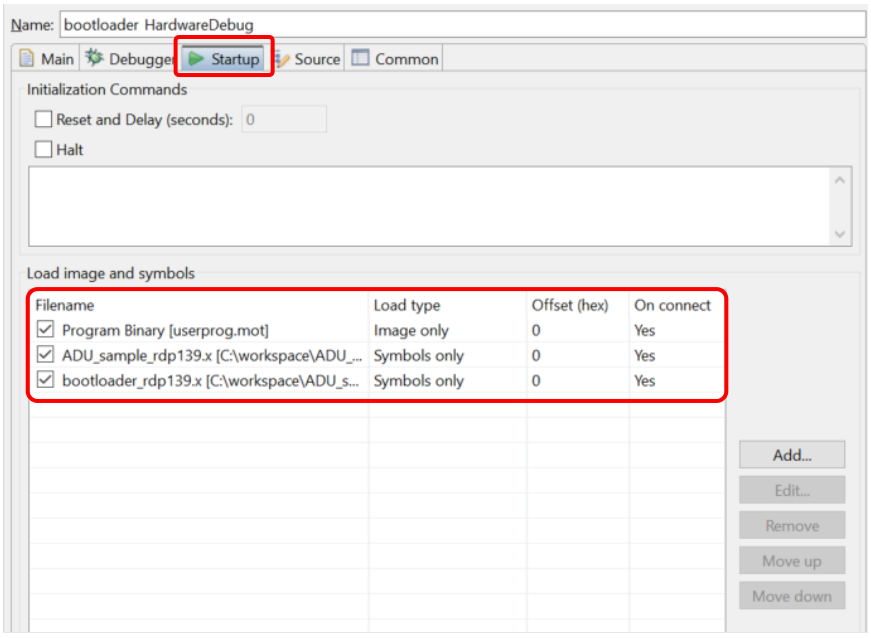

Figure 4.4 Load image and symbols Settings

3. Start debugging the **bootloader** project and make sure it breaks at the main function of **bootloader/src/bootloader.c**. Also, check that the firmware starts normally by setting a breakpoint at the main function in **adu_sample/src/main.c**.

[bootloader.c]

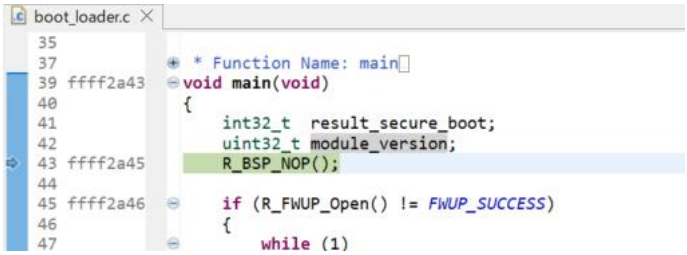

Figure 4.5 Breakpoint in bootloader.c

[main.c]

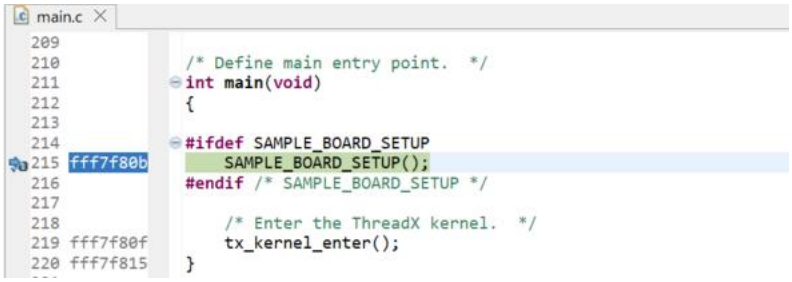

Figure 4.6 Breakpoint in main.c

If execution does not break at the main function, set a breakpoint at the location shown above.

When generating the initial firmware **userprog.mot**, a MOT file with blank area filled with 0xFF is generated. In other words, even if you are not using the data flash area, this area is filled with 0xFF. At this time, if you rewrite the data in the data flash area by the program, download initial firmware again, and execute debugging, it will be overwritten with 0xFF.

In this case, copy the rewritten data flash area before downloading initial firmware, and write it back after downloading. In the case of e^2 studio, it is possible to output the memory contents to a file and read it from the file by using the **dump/restore** command.

Example:
To output the data flash area at address 0x100000-0x107FFF to S-format file and read it, execute the following GDB command in the **Debugger Console** view.

- When outputting to **memdump.mot** file

```
dump srec memory memdump.mot 0x100000 0x107FFF
```

- When writing from **memdump.mot** file to memory

```
restore memdump.mot 0 0x100000 0x107FFF
```

Note that **memdump.mot** is generated in the project folder.

4.2 Debugging the Updated Firmware

To debug the firmware update, create separate projects for the initial firmware and firmware update. Running the bootloader executes the initial firmware.

1. Set breakpoints after the initial firmware boots and just before the bootloader boots the updated firmware. The following process in the **bootloader/src/smc_gen/r_fwup/src/r_fwup_boot_loader.c** file is the process that boots the updated firmware.

[r_fwup_boot_loader.c]

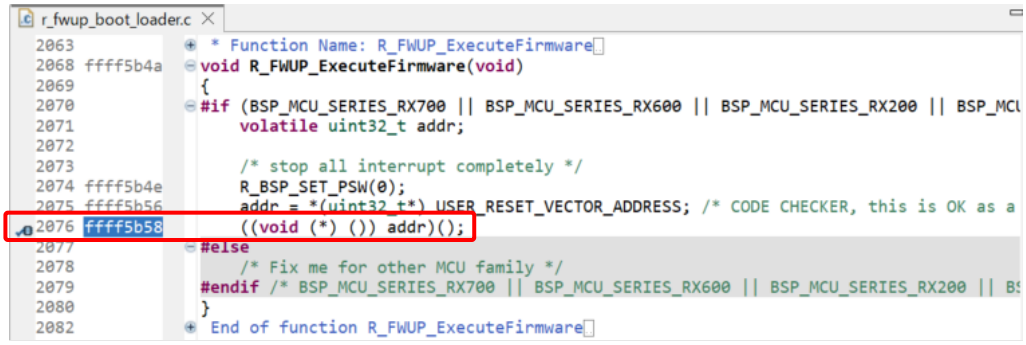

Figure 4.7 Location of Breakpoint

2. After updating the firmware with ADU, a bank swap and software reset occur.
3. Just before the updated firmware starts, it breaks at the breakpoint specified in step 1 above.
4. After the break, execute the following GDB command to update the symbol information. Use the **Debugger Console** at the bottom of e^2 studio to execute GDB commands.
   Example: If the updated firmware **.x** file is in **C:\temp***[1]
   symbol-file C:/\temp/\adu_sample.x -readnow

Note: 1. Add a forward slash (/) before each backslash (\) when specifying the path.

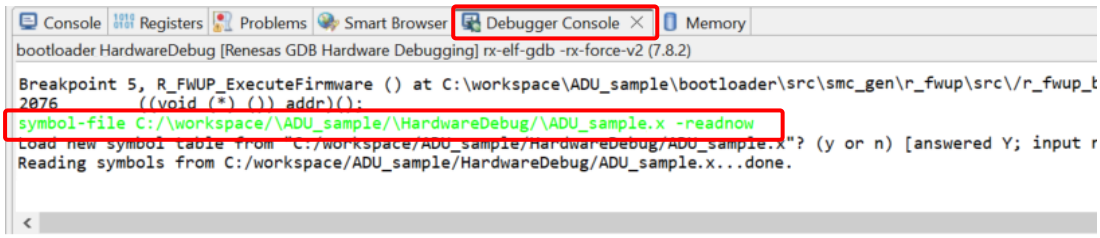

Figure 4.8 Command to Update Symbol Information

5. After you set a breakpoint in any source code of the updated firmware and restart debugging, confirm that it breaks at that breakpoint.

Online technical support and information is available at: https://en-support.renesas.com/dashboard

Technical contact details: https://www.renesas.com/us/en/support/contact.html

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	July 31, 2023	—	First edition issued

General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

   A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.
2. Processing at power-on

   The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.
3. Input of signal during power-off state

   Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.
4. Handling of unused pins

   Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.
5. Clock signals

   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.
6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

   Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).
7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.
8. Differences between products

   Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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(Rev.5.0-1 October 2020)

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