

RZ/T2, RZ/N2

Quick Start Guide: Firmware Update

Introduction

This document describes the procedure for updating user application programs via Ethernet by using the RZ/T2, RZ/N2 firmware update sample programs.

Target Device

RZ/T2M Group

RZ/T2L Group

RZ/N2L Group

RZ/T2H Group

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1. Overview

1.1 Introduction

This document describes the functions provided by the RZ/T2, RZ/N2 firmware update sample programs and explains how to use the various tools.

This sample program package uses the Flexible Software Package for RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H. For more information about FSP, please refer to RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Getting Started with Flexible Software Package.

The sample program can update user application programs in the external flash memory on the boards, and the outline of the sample program is as follows. For details, please refer to Chapters 2, 3 and 4.

- Upon system reset, a loader program called the Secondary Stage Boot Loader (SSBL) is initiated from external flash.
- Based on the setting of a DIP switch, the SSBL will either load and start the user application, or an update program.
- The update program receives a binary via ethernet and replaces the user application in the external flash.
- Preparation of the binary for the update and transfer to the board is done via Python script on the PC.
- The initial flashing of the firmware (SSBL, update program and user application) is handled by scripts and sample program included in the package from the "RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Device Setup Guide for Flash boot " Application Note.

1.2 Features

The sample program has the following features:

- It is possible to update via Ethernet user application programs written to the QSPI flash, OSPI flash and NOR flash memory on Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L and RZ/N2L.
- It is possible to update via Ethernet user application programs written to the QSPI flash, OSPI flash memory on RZ/T2H Evaluation Board.
- If the update of a user application program fails, the user can redo the update as many times as necessary until the update is successful.
- RZ/T2M and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52 core can update applications that use dual cores.

1.3 Limitations

The sample program has the following limitations:

- It is not possible to update a user application program while a user application program is running.
- This version does not support RZ/T2H Cortex®-A55 core.

1.4 Package Contents

RZ/T2, RZ/N2 firmware update sample program package contains several files with software and tools. The following table lists their contents.

Table 1.1 Firmware Update Sample Program Package Contents

No.	File Path	Classification	Remarks
1	RZT2M_RSK_FWUpdate_Rev220.zip	Software	Sample program code for RZ/T2M Programs and data for RZ/T2M stored in the “Pre-built parameters and programs” folder. These files are used in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document as a reference for building the environment. (The application's bin file was generated by the IAR Compiler project)
2	RZT2M_RSK_FWUpdate.bin	Software	
3	RZT2M_RSK_SSBL.bin	Software	
4	RZT2M_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin	Software & data	
5	parameter_RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin	Data	
6	parameter_RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin	Data	
7	initial_image_RZT2M_xspi0.bin	Data	
8	RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin	Software	
9	RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin	Software	
10	RZT2M_bsp_LED_x.zip	Software	
11	RZT2M_bsp_LED_x_CPU1.zip	Software	
12	RZT2L_RSK_FWUpdate_Rev220.zip	Software	Sample program code for RZ/T2L Programs and data for RZ/T2L stored in the “Pre-built parameters and programs” folder. These files are used in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document as a reference for building the environment. (The application's bin file was generated by the IAR Compiler project)
13	RZT2L_RSK_FWUpdate.bin	Software	
14	RZT2L_RSK_SSBL.bin	Software	
15	RZT2L_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin	Software & data	
16	parameter_RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin	Data	
17	parameter_RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin	Data	
18	initial_image_RZT2L_xspi0.bin	Data	
19	RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin	Software	
20	RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin	Software	
21	RZT2L_bsp_LED_x.zip	Software	
22	RZN2L_RSK_FWUpdate_Rev200.zip	Software	Sample program code for RZ/N2L Programs and data for RZ/N2L stored in the “Pre-built parameters and programs” folder. These files are used in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document as a reference for building the environment.
23	RZN2L_RSK_FWUpdate.bin	Software	
24	RZN2L_RSK_SSBL.bin	Software	
25	RZN2L_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin	Software & data	
26	parameter_RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin	Data	
27	parameter_RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin	Data	
28	initial_image_RZN2L_xspi0.bin	Data	
29	RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin	Software	
30	RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin	Software	
31	RZN2L_bsp_LED_x.zip	Software	
32	RZT2H_EVB_FWUpdate_Rev220.zip	Software	Sample program code for RZ/T2H Programs and data for RZ/T2H stored in the “Pre-built parameters and programs” folder. These files are used in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document as a reference for building the environment. (The application's bin file was generated by the IAR Compiler project)
33	RZT2H_EVB_FWUpdate.bin	Software	
34	RZT2H_EVB_SSBL.bin	Software	
35	RZT2H_EVB_SSBL_xspi0.bin	Software & data	
36	parameter_RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin	Data	
37	parameter_RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin	Data	
38	initial_image_RZT2H_xspi0.bin	Data	
39	RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin	Software	
40	RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin	Software	
41	RZT2H_bsp_LED_x.zip	Software	
42	RZT2H_bsp_LED_x_CPU1.zip	Software	
43	fwupdate_utility.py	Tool	Update file generator tool
44	fwupdate.py	Tool	Update files send tool
45	r01an6472ej0220-rzt2-n2-fwupdate.pdf	Document	This document RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Quick Start Guide: Firmware Update
46	r01an6641ej0220-rzt2-n2-releasenote.pdf	Document	Release Note

1.5 Related Documents

Table 1.2 lists documents related to this document.

Table 1.2 Related Documents

Title	Document Number
RZ/T2M Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2M User's Manual	R20UT4939EG****
RZ/T2M Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2M Quick Start Guide	R20UT4941EG****
RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Getting Started with Flexible Software Package	R01AN6434EJ****
RZ/T2M Group User's Manual: Hardware	R01UH0916EJ****
RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Device Setup Guide for Flash boot	R01AN6471EJ****
RZ/T2L Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2L User's Manual	R20UT5164EJ****
RZ/T2L Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2L Quick Start Guide	R20UT5235EJ****
RZ/T2L Group User's Manual: Hardware	R01UH0985EJ****
RZ/N2L Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/N2L User's Manual	R20UT4984EG****
RZ/N2L Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/N2L Quick Start Guide	R20UT4986EG****
RZ/N2L Group User's Manual: Hardware	R01UH0955EJ****
RZ/T2H Group RZ/T2H Evaluation Board User's Manual	R20UT5405EJ****
RZ/T2H and RZ/N2H Groups User's Manual: Hardware	R01UH1039EJ****

1.6 Explanation of Terms

The meanings of terms used in this document are indicated below.

Term Used in This Document	Meaning of Term
Update program	The program, contained in the sample program package, used to update user application programs.
User application program	Program that can be updated with this sample program package.
Update file	The program to be updated.
Firmware update system	The file containing the program to be updated.
SSBL	Second stage boot loader, referred to as a loader program in RZ/T2M Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2M User's Manual, RZ/T2L Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2L User's Manual, RZ/N2L Group Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/N2L User's Manual and RZ/T2H Group RZ/T2H Evaluation Board User's Manual.
Loader program	SSBL, Second stage boot loader

2. Firmware Update Mechanism

The sample program can update user application programs written to the external flash memory on the boards. Figure 2.1 illustrates the system structure of the sample program.

The target devices are RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L or RZ/T2H. The target boards are the Renesas Starter Kit+ (hereinafter referred to as RSK+) for RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L or RZ/T2H Evaluation Board (hereinafter referred to as EVB).

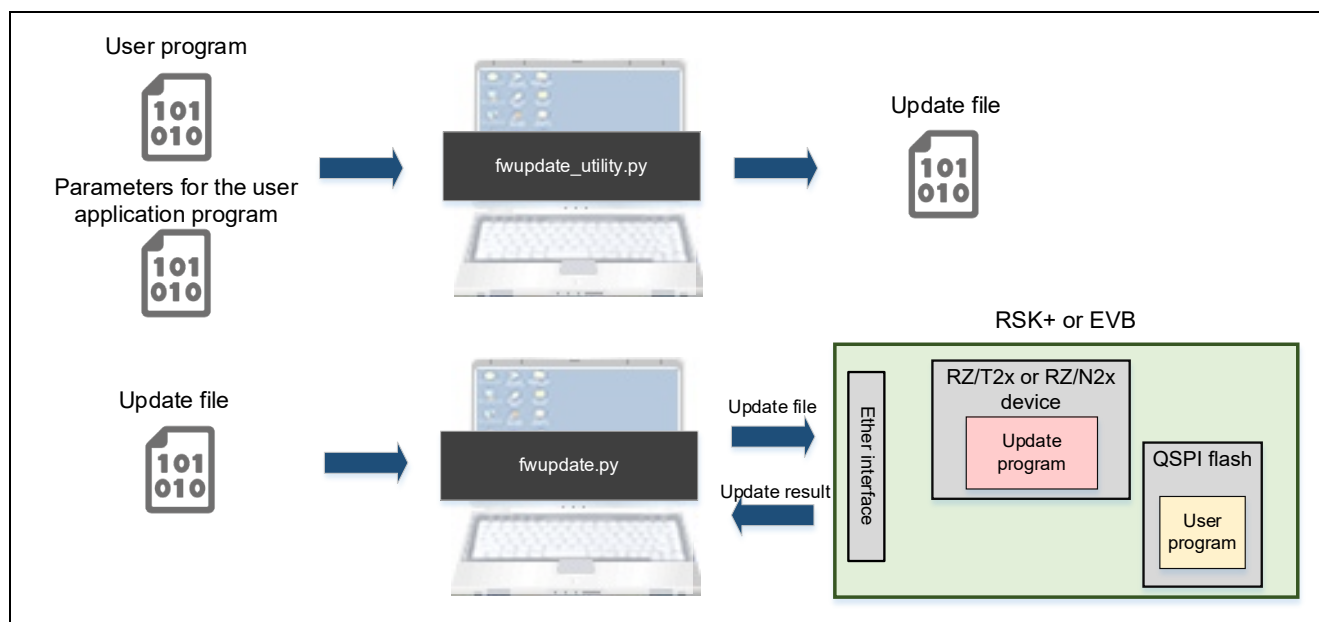


Figure 2.1 System Structure of Firmware Update Sample Program

The sample program updates user application programs through the following sequence of steps:

1. Using `fwupdate_utility.py`, the user creates an update file containing the user application program to be applied as an update and information on its location in the external flash memory. Refer to 5.4.1 for details of `fwupdate_utility.py` and to 5.1 for details of the update file.
2. The user starts the device in update mode.
3. Using `fwupdate.py`, the user sends the update file from the host PC to the device via an Ethernet connection. Refer to 5.2 for the communication protocols used between the host PC and the board and the packet format of the communication protocols.
4. When the update file is received by the device, the update program on the device extracts the user application program and writes it to the external flash memory. Refer to 5.3 for details of the update program.

2.1 Operating Modes

You can select the operating mode of the sample program by means of switch settings on the evaluation board. Refer to Table 2.1 for the operating mode selection method.

Table 2.1 Switches Used for Operating Mode Selection

Board	Switch	MCU Port	MCU Pin	Operating Mode
RZ/T2M RSK+	SW3-1	P11_0	Y18	OFF: Application mode ON: Update mode
RZ/T2L RSK+	SW3-2	P04_1	F1	OFF: Application mode ON: Update mode
RZ/N2L RSK+	SW3-1	P13_6	M13	OFF: Application mode ON: Update mode
RZ/T2H EVB	SW12-1	P35_3	V22	OFF: Application mode ON: Update mode

The update program is launched at startup when update mode is selected as the operating mode, and the user application program is launched at startup when application mode is selected. Therefore, the sample program cannot perform an update while a user application program is running.

2.2 Sample Program Configuration

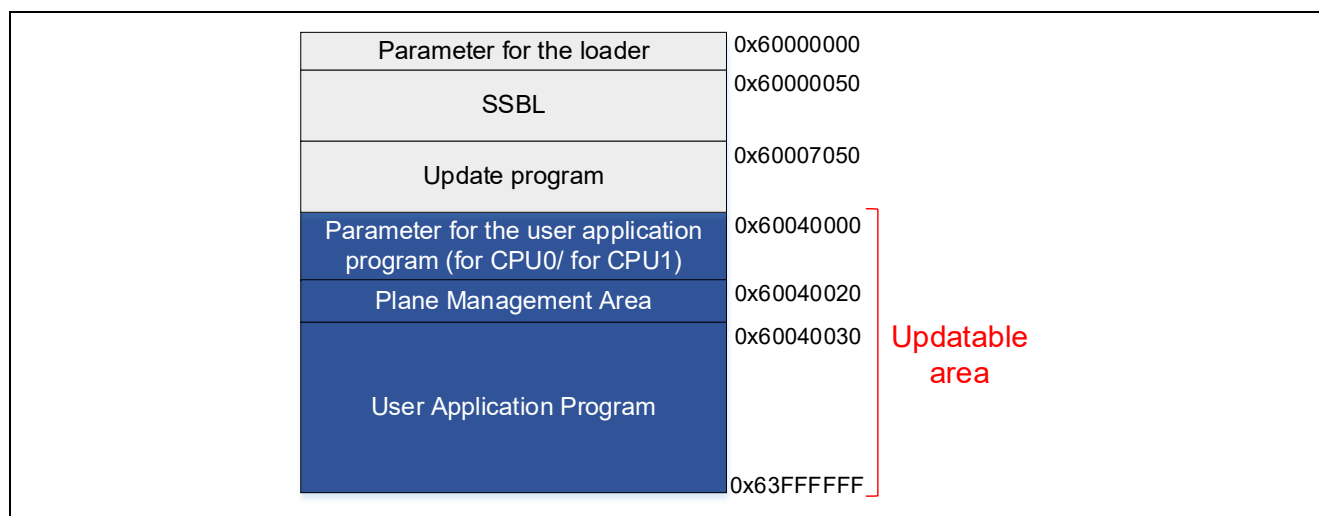
Operating mode checking and launching of the program corresponding to the operating mode is performed by a loader program. In this document, the loader program is referred to as SSBL.

2.3 Using External Flash Memory

The sample program stores the programs that comprise the system in the external flash memory on the evaluation board, then loads them into the RAM and runs them. Figure 2.2, Figure 2.3, Figure 2.4, Figure 2.5 and Figure 2.6 show how the Rev220 sample program utilizes the external flash memory. For information on how the Rev200 sample program for the RZ/N2L uses external flash memory, please refer to 5.3.6.

The sample program updates the target user application program, but it does not update the loader program and update program. Therefore, when updating fails, any number of update attempts may be performed until the update succeeds.

In this sample program, you can configure whether the user application program area of the external flash memory that can be updated by the update program is treated as one plane or divided into two planes. If the user application program area of the external flash memory is treated as one plane, updating the user application program will overwrite a user application program in the external flash memory. If the user application program area is divided into two planes, updating the user application program area will update the user application program area on one side of the two planes in the external flash memory and leave the program before the update in the other user application program area.

**Figure 2.2 xSPI0 Area Flash Memory Usage on RSK+**

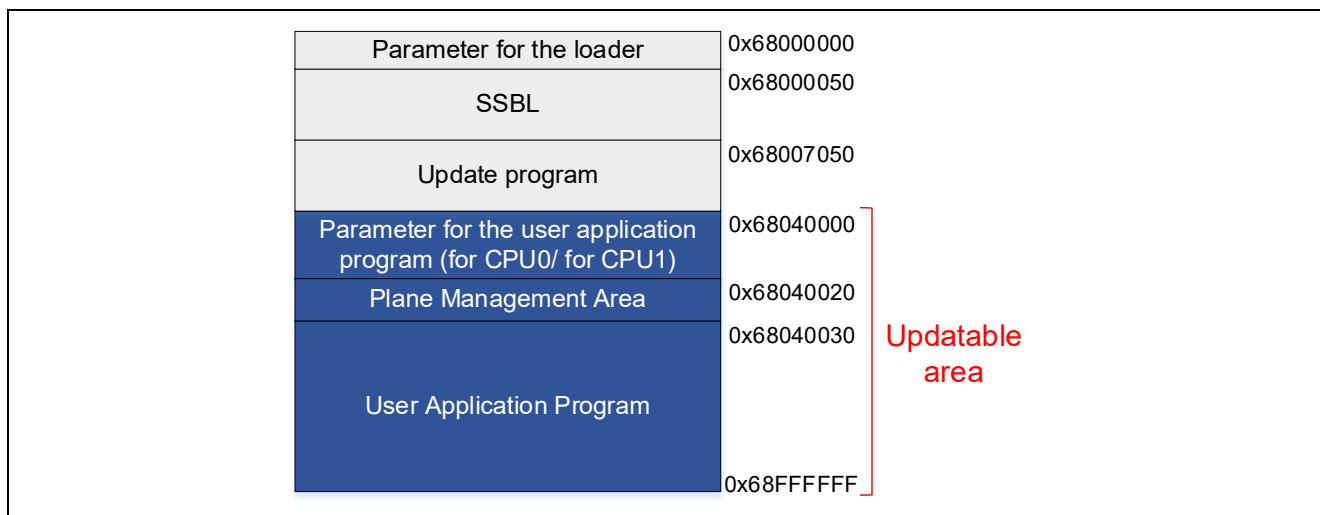


Figure 2.3 xSPI1 Area Flash Memory Usage on RSK+

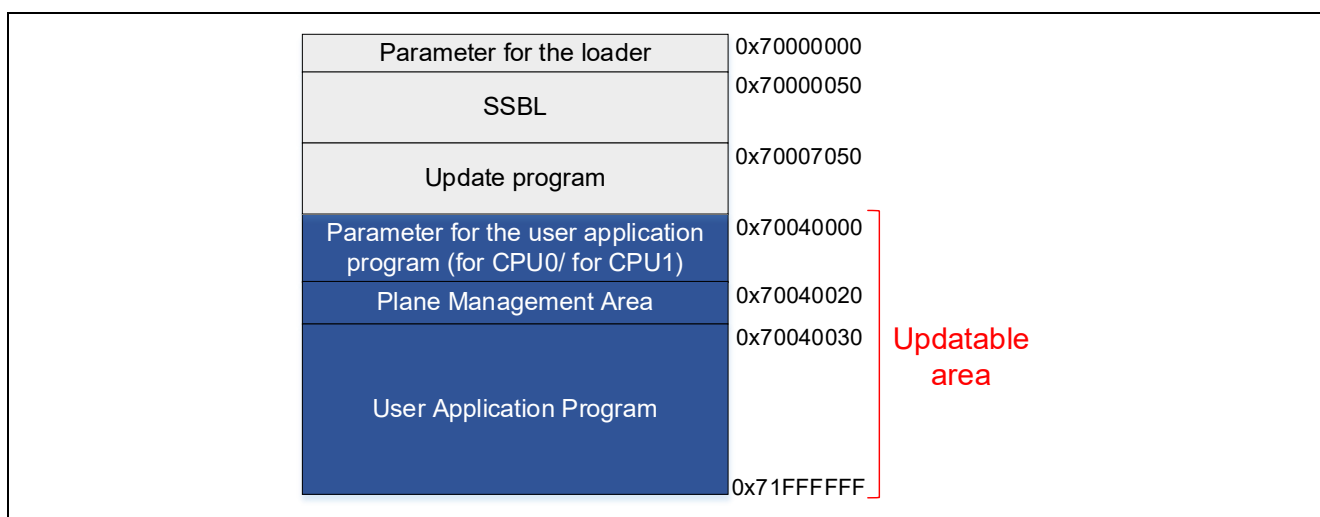


Figure 2.4 External Bus Area Flash Memory Usage on RSK+

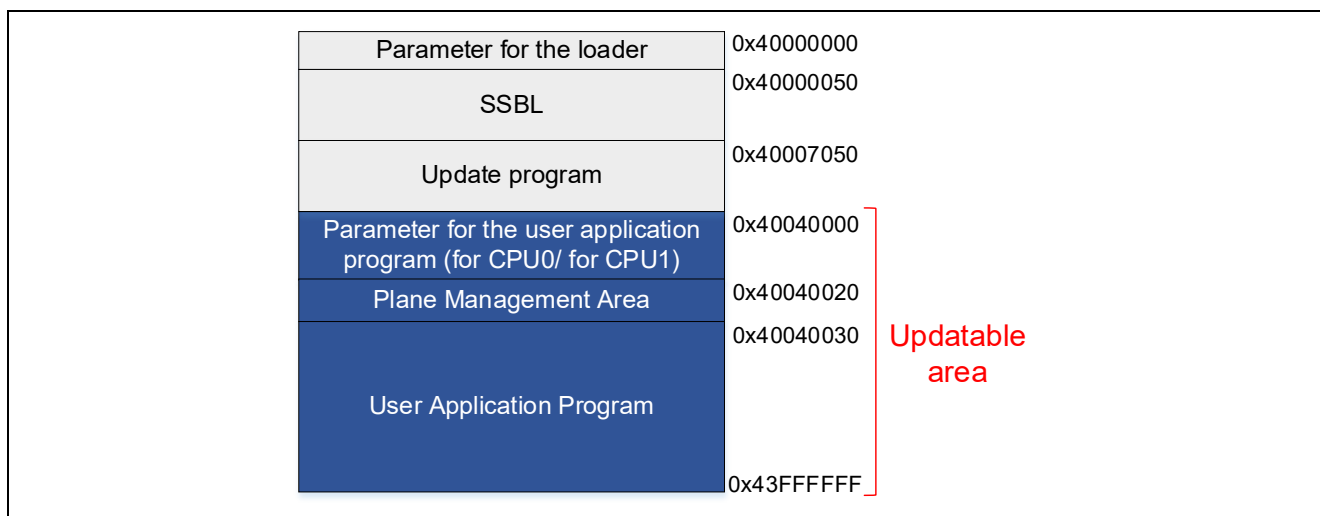


Figure 2.5 xSPI0 Area Flash Memory Usage on EVB

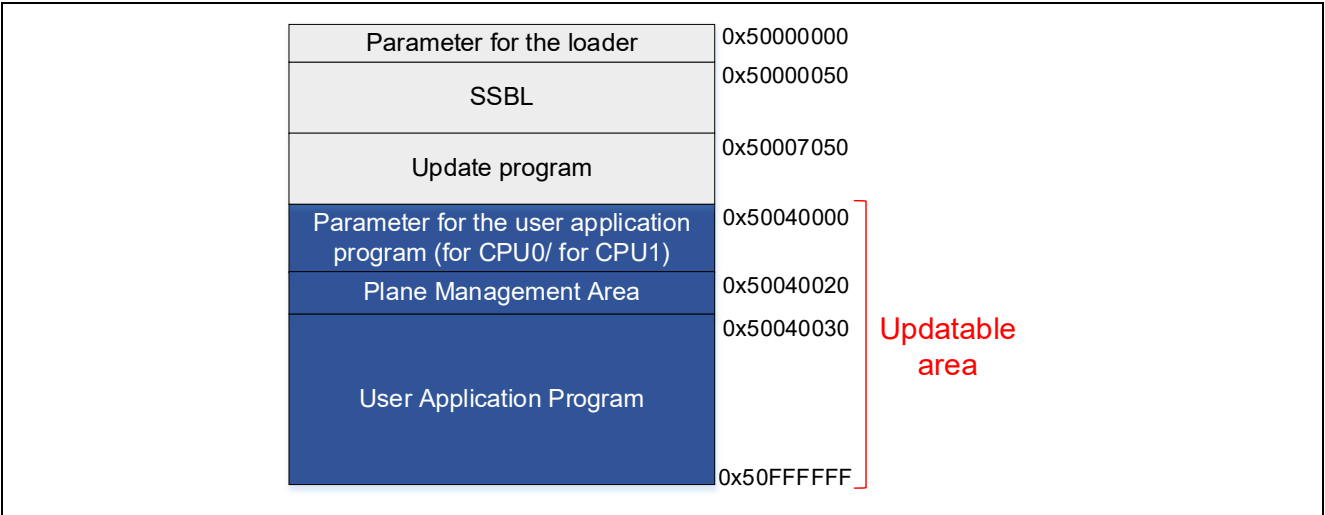


Figure 2.6 xSPI1 Area Flash Memory Usage on EVB

3. Configuring the Firmware Update System

The procedure for configuring a system for updating user application programs using elements supplied as part of the sample program package is described below.

Table 3.1 shows the environment required for configuring the RZ/T2M RSK+. Table 3.2 shows the environment required for configuring the RZ/T2L RSK+. Table 3.3 shows the environment required for configuring the RZ/N2L RSK+. Table 3.4 shows the environment required for configuring the RZ/T2H EVB.

Table 3.1 Setup Environment for RZ/T2M RSK+

Name	Remarks
Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2M	RZ/T2M RSK+
USB cables	1 (Mini-B, type-A)
	1 (Type-C, type-A)
Windows host PC	IAR Embedded Workbench or e ² studio installed
parameter_generator.py ^{Note}	Generation tool for the parameter for the loader and the parameter for the user application program
device_setup.py ^{Note}	Command sending tool for device setup
RZT2M_RSK_DeviceSetup.out.srec ^{Note}	S-Record format device setup sample program

Note Included in the RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Device Setup sample program package.

Table 3.2 Setup Environment for RZ/T2L RSK+

Name	Remarks
Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/T2L	RZ/T2L RSK+
USB cables	1 (Mini-B, type-A)
	1 (Type-C, type-A)
Windows host PC	IAR Embedded Workbench or e ² studio installed
parameter_generator.py ^{Note}	Generation tool for the parameter for the loader and the parameter for the user application program
device_setup.py ^{Note}	Command sending tool for device setup
RZT2L_RSK_DeviceSetup_usb.out.srec ^{Note}	S-Record format device setup sample program

Note Included in the RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Device Setup sample program package.

Table 3.3 Setup Environment for RZ/N2L RSK+

Name	Remarks
Renesas Starter Kit+ for RZ/N2L	RZ/N2L RSK+
USB cables	1 (Mini-B, type-A)
	1 (Type-C, type-A)
Windows host PC	IAR Embedded Workbench or e ² studio installed
parameter_generator.py ^{Note}	Generation tool for the parameter for the loader and the parameter for the user application program
device_setup.py ^{Note}	Command sending tool for device setup
RZN2L_RSK_DeviceSetup_qspi.out.srec ^{Note}	S-Record format device setup sample program

Note Included in the RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Device Setup sample program package.

Table 3.4 Setup Environment for RZ/T2H EVB

Name	Remarks
RZ/T2H Evaluation Board	RZ/T2H EVB
USB cables	1 (Mini-B, type-A)
	1 (Type-C, type-A)
Windows host PC	IAR Embedded Workbench or e ² studio installed
parameter_generator.py ^{Note}	Generation tool for the parameter for the loader and the parameter for the user application program
device_setup.py ^{Note}	Command sending tool for device setup
RZT2H_EVB_DeviceSetup.out.srec ^{Note}	S-Record format device setup sample program

Note Included in the RZ/T2H Device Setup sample program package.

Table 3.5 lists the user application program written during device setup for RZ/T2M. Table 3.6 lists the user application program written during device setup for RZ/T2L. Table 3.7 lists the user application program written during device setup for RZ/N2L. Table 3.8 lists the user application program written during device setup for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52.

Table 3.5 User Application Program Set Up for RZ/T2M

File Name	Description
RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin	A user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/T2M pack. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. The program is assigned from 0x00000000 in the ATCM area. The following LEDs will light up at startup. User LED0: BSP_IO_PORT_19_PIN_6
parameter_RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin	Parameter for the user application program (RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin). This file is created after building RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. The following QSPI flash addresses are set in the parameter file. External flash address where the program is stored: 0x60040030 RAM address where the program is loaded: 0x00000000

Table 3.6 User Application Program Set Up for RZ/T2L

File Name	Description
RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin	A user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/T2L pack. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. The program is assigned from 0x00000000 in the ATCM area. The following LEDs will light up at startup. User LED0: BSP_IO_PORT_17_PIN_6
parameter_RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin	Parameter for the user application program (RZN2L_bsp_LED_1.bin). This file is created after building RZN2L_bsp_LED_1.bin. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. The following OSPI flash addresses are set in the parameter file. External flash address where the program is stored: 0x60040030 RAM address where the program is loaded: 0x00000000

Table 3.7 User Application Program Set Up for RZ/N2L

File Name	Description
RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin	A user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/N2L pack. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. The program is assigned from 0x00000000 in the ATCM area. The following LEDs will light up at startup. User LED0: BSP_IO_PORT_18_PIN_2
parameter_RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin	Parameter for the user application program (RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin). This file is created after building RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. The following QSPI flash addresses are set in the parameter file. External flash address where the program is stored: 0x6004D000 RAM address where the program is loaded: 0x00000000

Table 3.8 User Application Program Set Up for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52

File Name	Description
RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin	A user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/T2H pack. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. The program is assigned from 0x00000000 in the ATCM area. The following LEDs will light up at startup. User LED0: BSP_IO_PORT_23_PIN_1
parameter_RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin	Parameter for the user application program (RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin). This file is created after building RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. The following QSPI flash addresses are set in the parameter file. External flash address where the program is stored: 0x40040030 RAM address where the program is loaded: 0x00000000

3.1 Update Program and SSBL Configuration

IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM is used as the development environment of the update program and SSBL.

3.1.1 Update Program

Open the following workspace, select the update program project (RZ*_*_FWUpdate), and build the project.

RZ*_*_FWUpdate_Rev*\RZ*_*_FWUpdate.eww
--

In the default configuration, the update program is for xSPI0 boot mode and flash one plane. The configurations of the update program can be changed with the following files.

RZ*_*_FWUpdate_Rev*\src\fwupdate_cfg.h

For RZ/N2L only, if you use 16-bit bus boot mode, you also need to change the sample program project settings by referring to Section 5.3.8.

The configuration of the update program is shown in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9 Configurations for update program

Configuration items	Configurable values	Description
FWUPDATE_CFG_BOOT_MODE_SELECT	BOOT_MODE_XSPI0	Default settings. Specified when using in xSPI0 boot mode (x1 boot serial flash).
	BOOT_MODE_XSPI1	Specified when using in xSPI1 boot mode (x1 boot serial flash).
	BOOT_MODE_NOR	Specified when using in 16-bit bus boot mode (NOR flash). Not supported on RZ/T2H.
FWUPDATE_CFG_FLASH_MNG_AREA	FLASH_MNG_AREA_SINGLE_BANK	Default settings. Specify when using the user application program area on the external flash for one plane management.
	FLASH_MNG_AREA_DUAL_BANK	Specify this when using the user application program area of the external flash for two plane management.

3.1.2 SSBL

Open the following workspace, select the SSBL project (RZ*_*_SSBL), and build the project.

RZ*_*_SSBL_Rev*\RZ*_*_SSBL.eww

In the default configuration, the update program is for xSPI0 boot mode, single core, and flash one plane. The configurations of the SSBL can be changed with the following files.

RZ*_*_SSBL_Rev*\src\ssbl_cfg.h

For RZ/N2L only, if you use 16-bit bus boot mode, you also need to change the sample program project settings by referring to Section 5.3.8.

[Only for dual core configuration] If you want to run the user application on CPU1, you will need SSBL that has been changed to dual core settings.

The configuration of the update program is shown in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10 Configurations for SSBL

Configuration items	Configurable values	Description
SSBL_CFG_BOOT_MODE_SELECT	BOOT_MODE_XSPI0	Default settings. Specified when using in xSPI0 boot mode (x1 boot serial flash).
	BOOT_MODE_XSPI1	Specified when using in xSPI1 boot mode (x1 boot serial flash).
	BOOT_MODE_NOR	Specified when using in 16-bit bus boot mode (NOR flash). Not supported on RZ/T2H.
SSBL_CFG_OPERATING_CORE_MODE	SINGLE_CORE	Default settings. Specify when using as a single core.
	DUAL_CORE	Specify when using as a dual core.
SSBL_CFG_FLASH_MNG_AREA	FLASH_MNG_AREA_SINGLE_BANK	Default settings. Specify when using the user application program area on the external flash for one plane management.
	FLASH_MNG_AREA_DUAL_BANK	Specify this when using the user application program area of the external flash for two plane management.

After building SSBL (RZ*_RSK_SSBL.bin), generate parameter for the loader.

The SSBL program size (binary data size) must be a multiple of 512 bytes and no larger than 56KB for RZ/T2M and RZ/T2L, no larger than 120KB for RZ/N2L and no larger than 52KB for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52. If the binary data size after the user program build is not a multiple of 512 bytes, add dummy data after the binary data to adjust it to a multiple of 512 bytes. For information on how to adjust the binary data to 512-byte units by adding project settings, refer to Section 3.3.7 in "RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Device Setup Guide for Flash boot".

Parameter for the loader is generated using the tool included in the device setup (parameter_generator.py).

The following shows an example of tool execution when xSPI0 address space flash is specified:

- External flash address where the program is stored (--src_addr): 0x60000050 or 0x40000050
- RAM address where the program is loaded (--dest_addr): 0x00102000

The following command generates RZT2M_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin in which the parameter for the loader and the SSBL program are concatenated (for RZ/T2M):

```
python parameter_generator.py loader --mpu rzt2m --mode xspi0 --src_addr
60000050 --dest_addr 00102000 -i RZT2M_RSK_SSBL.bin -o
RZT2M_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin --concat_loader
```

The following command generates RZT2L_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin in which the parameter for the loader and the SSBL program are concatenated (for RZ/T2L):

```
python parameter_generator.py loader --mpu rzt2l --mode xspi0 --src_addr
60000050 --dest_addr 00102000 -i RZT2L_RSK_SSBL.bin -o
RZT2L_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin --concat_loader
```

The following command generates RZN2L_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin in which the parameter for the loader and the SSBL program are concatenated (for RZ/N2L):

```
python parameter_generator.py loader --mpu rzn2l --mode xspi0 --src_addr  
60000050 --dest_addr 00102000 -i RZN2L_RSK_SSBL.bin -o  
RZN2L_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin --concat_loader
```

The following command generates RZT2H_EVB_SSBL_xspi0.bin in which the parameter for the loader and the SSBL program are concatenated (for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52):

```
python parameter_generator.py loader --mpu rzt2h_r52 --mode xspi0 --src_addr  
40000050 --dest_addr 00102000 -i RZT2H_EVB_SSBL.bin -o  
RZT2H_EVB_SSBL_xspi0.bin --concat_loader
```

3.2 User Application Program Configuration

Create a user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L or RZ/T2H pack. For more information about FSP, please refer to RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Getting Started with Flexible Software Package.

Also refer to the sample project for the user application program included in this package.

Sample project for CPU0: RZ*_bsp_LED_x.zip

[Only for dual core configuration] Sample project for CPU1: RZ*_bsp_LED_x_CPU1.zip

When using a sample project for CPU1, be sure to unzip it to the same workspace or folder as the sample project for CPU0.

1. Create Blinky sample application.

See section 5.2 “Tutorial Blinky” in RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Getting Started with Flexible Software Package for the creation instructions.

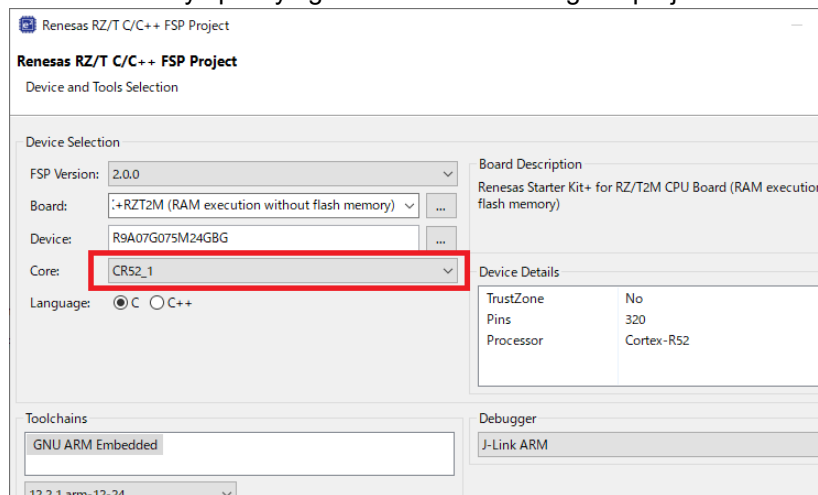
Project name example: RZT2M_bsp_LED_0

The project name is an example for RZ/T2M. For RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52, read its MPU name instead.

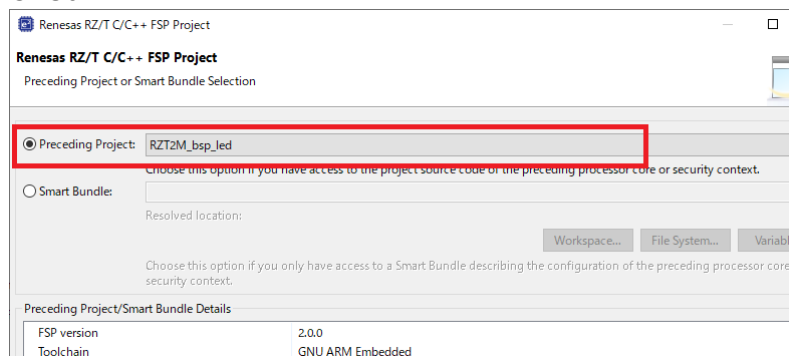
Replace the LED number with the one you actually use. In the sample, LED0 is used for RZ/T2M, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52, and LED1 is used for RZ/T2L.

[Only for dual core configuration] For user application programs for CPU1, please note the following settings.

- Select CPU1 by specifying "Core" when creating the project.



- An application for CPU0 is required. In the same workspace, select the application created earlier for CPU0.



2. Open the memory allocation configuration file and change the memory assignment.
The area that can be used by application programs varies depending on the device. Table 3.11 shows the available areas.

Table 3.11 Operating area of user application program

Device	Core	Memory (address range)
RZ/T2M	CPU0	ATCM (0x00000000 – 0x0007FFFF)
	CPU1	SystemRAM (0x10000000 – 0x1017FFFF)
RZ/T2L	CPU0	ATCM (0x00000000 – 0x0007FFFF)
RZ/N2L	CPU0	ATCM (0x00000000 – 0x0001FFFF)
RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52	CPU0	ATCM (0x00000000 – 0x0007FFFF)
	CPU1	SystemRAM (0x10000000 – 0x101FFFFF)

A modified example for EWARM and e² studio of placing the start address of the user application program at 0x00000000 in the ATCM is shown below.

Change the following files in the user application project.

EWARM: RZT2M_bsp_LED_0\script\fsp_ram_execution.icf

e² studio: RZT2M_bsp_LED_0\script\fsp_ram_execution.ld

This is the file path when the project name is for RZT2M. For RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52, read its MPU name instead.

[Only for dual core configuration] For the user application program for CPU1, it is located from 0x10000000 in SystemRAM. Please replace the address ranges below with values that correspond to SystemRAM and check the settings.

2-1. Change the program entry address to 0x00000000.

Please note that there is a difference in the number of lines to be modified between RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52. The only difference is the number of lines, the addresses and area specifications that need to be changed are the same.

fsp_ram_execution.icf lines 471-472 before modifying:

```
define symbol __region_D_LOADER_STACK_start__ = LOADER_STACK_ADDRESS;
define symbol __region_D_LOADER_STACK_end__ = LOADER_STACK_END_ADDRESS;
```

fsp_ram_execution.icf lines 471-472 After modifying:

```
define symbol __region_D_LOADER_STACK_start__ = 0x00000000;
define symbol __region_D_LOADER_STACK_end__ = 0x00007FFF;
```

fsp_ram_execution.ld lines 143-159 before modifying:

```
.loader_text LOADER_TEXT_ADDRESS : AT (LOADER_TEXT_ADDRESS)
{
    * (.loader_text)
    */fsp/src/bsp/cmsis/Device/RENESAS/Source/*.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/*/bsp_irq_core.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_clocks.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_irq.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_semaphore.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_register_protection.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_cache.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/r_ioport/r_ioport.o(.text*)
    KEEP(*(.warm_start))
} > LOADER_STACK
```

fsp_ram_execution.ld lines 459 After modifying:

```
.loader_text 0x00000000 : AT (0x00000000)
{
    *(.loader_text)
    */fsp/src/bsp/cmsis/Device/RENESAS/Source/*.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/*/bsp_irq_core.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_clocks.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_irq.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_semaphore.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_register_protection.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_cache.o(.text*)
    */fsp/src/r_ioport/r_ioport.o(.text*)
    KEEP(*(.warm_start))
} > ATCM
```

If you place your program in the ATCM, you must make the following changes to avoid build errors.

fsp_ram_execution.icf lines 845 before modifying:

```
place in D_LOADER_STACK_region { last block BTCM END block };
```

fsp_ram_execution.icf lines 845 After modifying:

```
place in BTCM_region { last block BTCM END block };
```

fsp_ram_execution.ld lines 459 before modifying:

```
ddsc BTCM_END = (1 == _RZT_ORDINAL) && DEFINED(CR52_0) ? __AbtStackLimit : ddsc BTCM_START;
```

fsp_ram_execution.ld lines 459 After modifying:

```
__ddsc_BTCM_END = (1 == _RZT_ORDINAL) && DEFINED(CR52_0) ? __ddsc_BTCM_START :
__ddsc_BTCM_START;
```

2-2. Place program code and static variables with initial values in ATCM. Place uninitialized variables and heap areas in ATCM or other space.

Please refer to the following files for setting examples.

Modifications may be required depending on the processing and size of the user application.

EWARM: RZ*_bsp_LED_x\script\fsp_ram_execution.icf

e² studio: RZ*_bsp_LED_x\script\fsp_ram_execution.ld

[Only for dual core configuration] For the user application program for CPU1, please refer to the following file as a setting example.

EWARM: RZ*_bsp_LED_x_CPU1\script\fsp_ram_execution.icf

e² studio: RZ*_bsp_LED_x_CPU1\script\fsp_ram_execution.ld

3. Open the following file and modify the initialization process.

RZT2M_bsp_LED_0\rzt\fsp\src\bsp\cmsis\Device\RENESAS\Source\startup_core.c

This is the file path for RZ/T2M. For RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52 read its MPU name instead.

[Only for dual core configuration] For user application programs for CPU1, the changes described here are not required.

Delete the following code.

Please note that there is a difference in the number of lines to be deleted between RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52. The only difference is the number of lines, the processing that needs to be deleted is the same.

startup_core.c before modifying:

Lines 150-204

```

/*****
*****/**
 * After boot processing, LSI starts executing here.

*****
*****/
BSP_TARGET_ARM BSP_ATTRIBUTE_STACKLESS void system_init (void)
{
    __asm volatile (
        "set_hactlr:                                \n"
        "    MOVW    r0, %[bsp_hactlr_bit_l]          \n" /* Set HACTLR bits(L) */
        "    MOVT    r0, #0                            \n"
        "    MCR     p15, #4, r0, c1, c0, #1          \n" /* Write r0 to HACTLR */
        "::[bsp_hactlr_bit_l] \"i\" (BSP_HACTLR_BIT_L) : \"memory\";

    __asm volatile (
        "set_hcr:                                    \n"
        "    MRC     p15, #4, r1, c1, c1, #0          \n" /* Read Hyp Configuration Register */
        "    ORR     r1, r1, %[bsp_hcr_hcd_disable]    \n" /* HVC instruction disable */
        "    MCR     p15, #4, r1, c1, c1, #0          \n" /* Write Hyp Configuration Register */
        "::[bsp_hcr_hcd_disable] \"i\" (BSP_HCR_HCD_DISABLE) : \"memory\";

    __asm volatile (
        "set_vbar:                                    \n"
        "    LDR     r0, __Vectors                      \n"
        "    MCR     p15, #0, r0, c12, c0, #0          \n" /* Write r0 to VBAR */
        ":: \"memory\";

#ifdef (0 == BSP_CFG_CORE_CR52) || (1 == BSP_FEATURE_BSP_HAS_CR52_CPU1_LLPP)
    __asm volatile (
        "LLPP_access_enable:                        \n"

        /* Enable PERIPHPREGIONR (LLPP) */
        "    MRC     p15, #0, r1, c15, c0, #0          \n" /* PERIPHPREGIONR */
        "    ORR     r1, r1, #(0x1 << 1)              \n" /* Enable PERIPHPREGIONR EL2 */
        "    ORR     r1, r1, #(0x1)                    \n" /* Enable PERIPHPREGIONR EL1 and EL0 */
        "    DSB                                \n" /* Ensuring memory access complete */
        "    MCR     p15, #0, r1, c15, c0, #0          \n" /* PERIPHPREGIONR */
        "    ISB                                \n" /* Ensuring Context-changing */
        ":: \"memory\";
#endif

    __asm volatile (
        "cpsr_save:                                    \n"
        "    MRS     r0, CPSR                            \n" /* Original PSR value */
        "    BIC     r0, r0, %[bsp_mode_mask]          \n" /* Clear the mode bits */
        "    ORR     r0, r0, %[bsp_svc_mode]           \n" /* Set SVC mode bits */
        "    MSR     SPSR_hyp, r0                      \n"
        "::[bsp_mode_mask] \"i\" (BSP_MODE_MASK), [bsp_svc_mode] \"i\" (BSP_SVC_MODE) : \"memory\";

    __asm volatile (
        "exception_return:                            \n"
        "    LDR     r1, =stack_init                    \n"
        "    MSR     ELR_hyp, r1                          \n"
        "    ERET                                \n" /* Branch to stack_init and enter EL1 */
        ":: \"memory\";
}

```

startup_core.c after modifying:

Lines 150-204

startup_core.c before modifying:

Lines 268-273

```
#if __FPU_USED

    /* Initialize FPU and Advanced SIMD setting */
    bsp_fpu_advancedsimd_init();
#endif
```

startup_core.c after modifying:

Lines 268-273

Change the code shown before modifying in startup_core.c to the code shown after modifying. Please note that there is a difference in the number of lines to be modified between RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52. The only difference is the number of lines, the processing that needs to be changed is the same.

startup_core.c before modifying:

Lines 235-236

```
BSP_TARGET_ARM BSP_ATTRIBUTE_STACKLESS void stack_init (void)
{
```

startup_core.c after modifying:

Lines 235-256

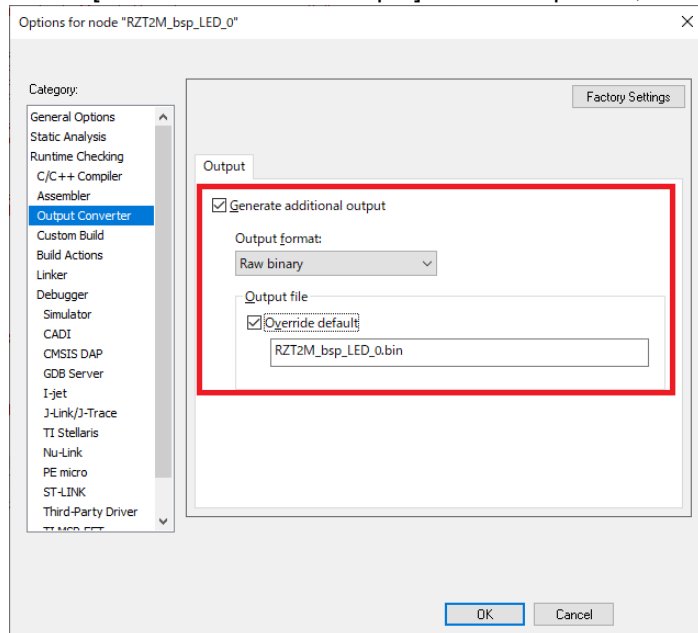
```
BSP_TARGET_ARM BSP_ATTRIBUTE_STACKLESS void system_init (void)
{
    __asm volatile (
        "set_vbar:                                \n"
        "    LDR    r0, __Vectors                  \n"
        "    MCR    p15, #0, r0, c12, c0, #0      \n" /* Write r0 to VBAR */
        ::: "memory");
```

4. Change the project settings to output the user application program in binary format. Select the project option and select the output converter in the category list.

EWARM:

Select the project option and select the output converter in the category list.

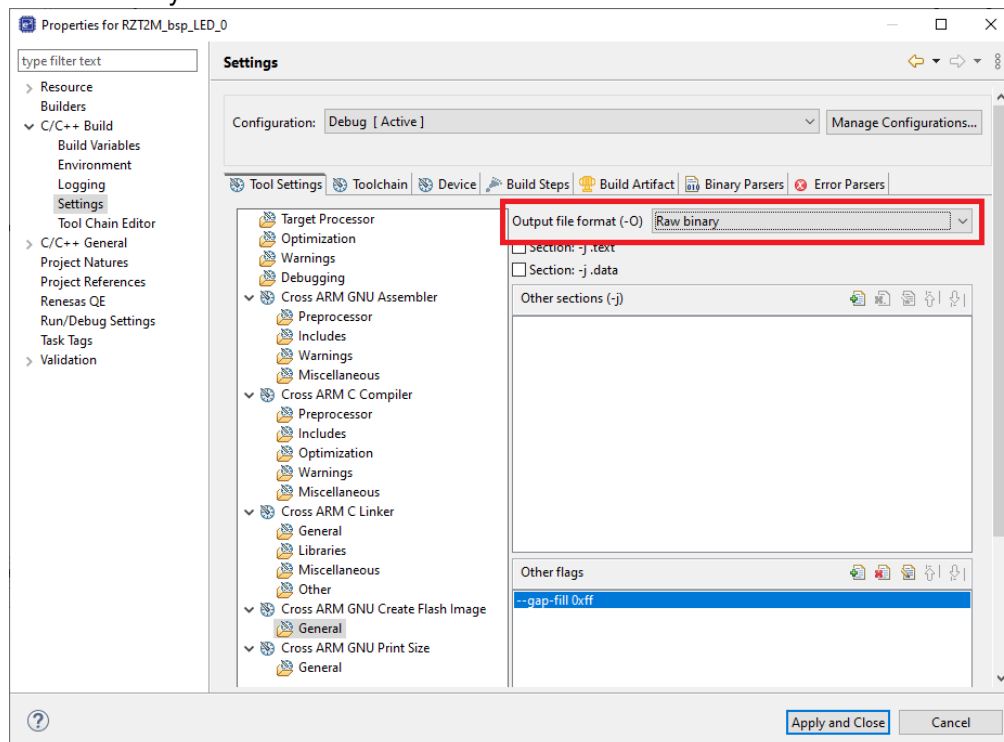
Check [Generate additional output] on the Output tab, select [Raw binary] and enter the output file name.



e² studio:

Select the project properties and select Settings under C/C++ Build.

Select "Cross ARM GUN Create Flash Image" on the "Tool Setting" tab and change the Output file format to "Raw binary".



5. Open the following file and change the sample processing.

RZT2M_bsp_LED_0\src\hal_entry.c

This is the file path for RZ/T2M. For RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52 read its MPU name instead.

Add processing as a user application program to the opened file.

The generated code contains the processing to blink the LED.

The code for RZT2M is below, but RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52 also include the process of blinking the LED.

hal_entry.c lines 50-67:

```
/* This code uses BSP IO functions to show how it is used.*/
/* Turn off LEDs */
for (uint32_t i = 0; i < leds.led_count; i++)
{
    R_BSP_PinClear((bsp_io_region_t) leds.p_leds[i][1], (bsp_io_port_pin_t) leds.p_leds[i][0]);
}

while (1)
{
    /* Toggle board LEDs */
    for (uint32_t i = 0; i < leds.led_count; i++)
    {
        R_BSP_PinToggle((bsp_io_region_t) leds.p_leds[i][1], (bsp_io_port_pin_t) leds.p_leds[i][0]);
    }

    /* Delay */
    R_BSP_SoftwareDelay(delay, bsp_delay_units);
}
```

The LED is defined in the following file. Blinks the LED defined here.

RZT2M_bsp_LED_0\rzt\board\rzt2m_rsk\board_leds.c

This is the file path for RZ/T2M. For RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52 read its MPU name instead.

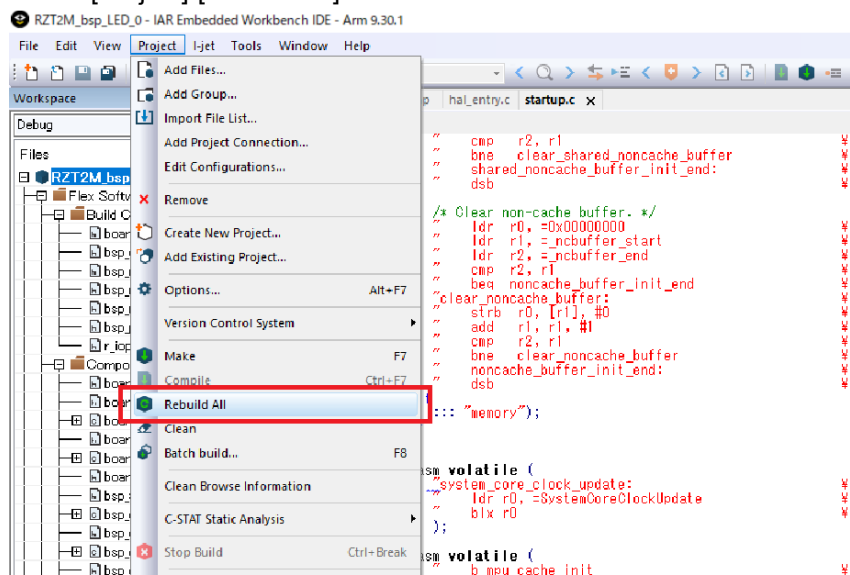
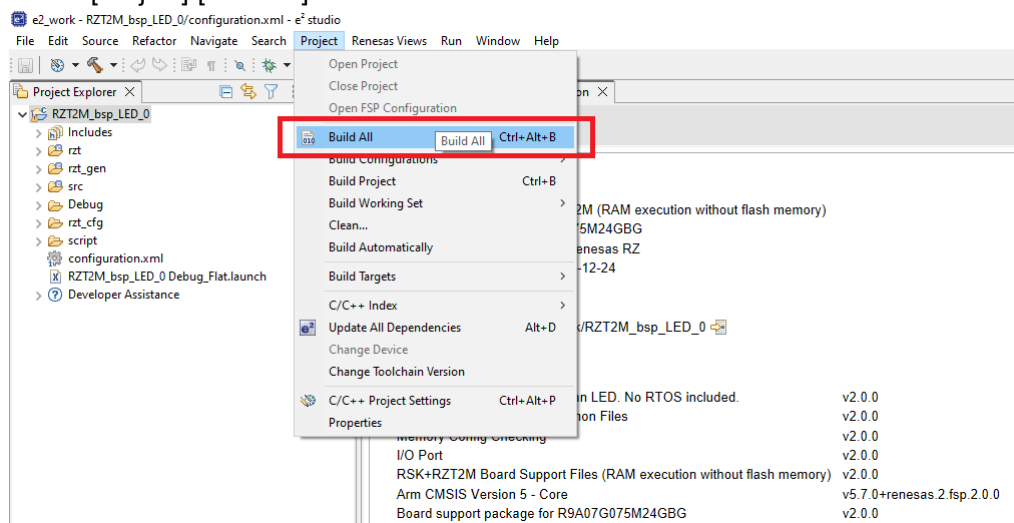
board_leds.c lines 37-48:

```
static const uint32_t g_bsp_prv_leds[][2] =
{
    #if defined(BSP_CFG_CORE_CR52)
    #if (0 == BSP_CFG_CORE_CR52)
        {(uint32_t) BSP_IO_PORT_19_PIN_6, (uint32_t) BSP_IO_REGION_SAFE}, ///< LED0 (Green)
        {(uint32_t) BSP_IO_PORT_19_PIN_4, (uint32_t) BSP_IO_REGION_SAFE}  ///< LED1 (Yellow)
    #elif (1 == BSP_CFG_CORE_CR52)
        {(uint32_t) BSP_IO_PORT_20_PIN_0, (uint32_t) BSP_IO_REGION_SAFE}, ///< LED2 (Red)
        {(uint32_t) BSP_IO_PORT_23_PIN_4, (uint32_t) BSP_IO_REGION_SAFE}  ///< LED3 (Red)
    #endif
    #endif
};
```

6. Build the project.

EWARM:

Select [Project]-[Rebuild All] from the EWARM menu.

e² studio:Select [Project]-[Build All] from the e² studio menu.

7. After the build is completed, the extension bin file is generated.

8. Generates parameter for the user application program (RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin, RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin, RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin or RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin).

The parameter is generated using the tool included in the device setup (parameter_generator.py).

The following shows an example of tool execution when xSPI0 address space flash is specified:

- External flash address where the program is stored (--src_addr): 0x60040030, 0x6004D000 or 0x40040030
- RAM address where the program is loaded (--app_start_addr): 0x00000000

[Only for dual core configuration] For the user application program for CPU1, set the load destination address (--dest_addr) to 0x10000000 of the SystemRAM.

The following command generates parameter_RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin (for RZ/T2M):

```
python parameter_generator.py userapp --src_addr 60040030 --app_start_addr 00000000 -i RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin -o parameter_RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin
```

The following command generates parameter_RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin (for RZ/T2L):

```
python parameter_generator.py userapp --src_addr 60040030 --app_start_addr 00000000 -i RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin -o parameter_RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin
```

The following command generates parameter_RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin (for RZ/N2L):

```
python parameter_generator.py userapp --src_addr 6004D000 --app_start_addr 00000000 -i RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin -o parameter_RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin
```

The following command generates parameter_RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin (for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52):

```
python parameter_generator.py userapp --src_addr 40040030 --app_start_addr 00000000 -i RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin -o parameter_RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin
```

3.3 Concatenate Program and Parameter files

Use fwupdate_utility.py to concatenate the Update program, SSBL including the parameter for the loader, and the parameter for the user application program. The concatenated data is programmed at the beginning of the external flash. See Table 5.13, Table 5.17 and Table 5.20 for memory maps of the concatenated data.

Open a command prompt on the host PC and run the following command.

[Only for dual core configuration] You must specify both the user application parameters for CPU0 (--param_cpu0) and the user application parameters for CPU1 (--param_cpu1).

The following command will generate initial_image_RZT2M_xspi0.bin (for RZ/T2M):

```
python fwupdate_utility setupfile --param_loader RZT2M_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin --param_cpu0 parameter_RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin --update_prog RZT2M_RSK_FWUpdate.bin -o initial_image_RZT2M_xspi0.bin
```

The following command will generate initial_image_RZT2L_xspi0.bin (for RZ/T2L):

```
python fwupdate_utility setupfile --param_loader RZT2L_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin --param_cpu0 parameter_RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin --update_prog RZT2L_RSK_FWUpdate.bin -o initial_image_RZT2L_xspi0.bin
```

The following command will generate initial_image_RZN2L_xspi0.bin (for RZ/N2L):

```
python fwupdate_utility setupfile --param_loader RZN2L_RSK_SSBL_xspi0.bin --param_cpu0 parameter_RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin --update_prog RZN2L_RSK_FWUpdate.bin -o initial_image_RZN2L_xspi0.bin
```


The following command will generate initial_image_RZT2H_xspi0.bin (for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52):

```
python fwupdate_utility setupfile --param_loader RZT2H_EVB_SSBL_xspi0.bin --  
param_cpu0 parameter_RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin --update_prog  
RZT2H_EVB_FWUpdate.bin -o initial_image_RZT2H_xspi0.bin
```

3.4 Program to QSPI Flash Memory

Programming the update program and user application program are accomplished using device setup tool and sample program. Refer to chapter 2 in *RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Device Setup Guide for Flash boot* for the procedure.

1. Write program files to external flash on RSK+ or EVB using device_setup.py. Open a command prompt on the host PC and run the following command.

The programmable area changes depending on the set boot mode. Please check 5.3.5 and 5.3.7 for boot modes and corresponding memory maps.

The initial image file (initial_image_RZ*_xspi0.bin) is programmed at the top of the external. The user application (RZ*_bsp_LED_*.bin) is programmed with the flash address specified during parameter generation.

RZ/T2M:

```
> python device_setup.py writeflash --port COM4 --addr 60000000 -i  
initial_image_RZT2M_xspi0.bin  
writeflash : Setup success.  
> python device_setup.py writeflash --port COM4 --addr 60040030 -i  
RZT2M_bsp_LED_0.bin  
writeflash : Setup success.
```

RZ/T2L:

```
> python device_setup.py writeflash --port COM4 --addr 60000000 -i  
initial_image_RZT2L_xspi0.bin  
writeflash : Setup success.  
> python device_setup.py writeflash --port COM4 --addr 60040030 -i  
RZT2L_bsp_LED_1.bin  
writeflash : Setup success.
```

RZ/N2L:

```
> python device_setup.py writeflash --port COM4 --addr 60000000 -i  
initial_image_RZN2L_xspi0.bin  
writeflash : Setup success.  
> python device_setup.py writeflash --port COM4 --addr 6004D000 -i  
RZN2L_bsp_LED_0.bin  
writeflash : Setup success.
```

RZ/T2H:

```
> python device_setup.py writeflash --port COM4 --addr 40000000 -i  
initial_image_RZT2H_xspi0.bin  
writeflash : Setup success.  
> python device_setup.py writeflash --port COM4 --addr 40040030 -i  
RZT2H_bsp_LED_0.bin  
writeflash : Setup success.
```

2. Set SW on the RSK+ board to the following, User DIP Switch SW3-1 to OFF and press the reset button S3. Or set SW14 on the EVB to the following, User DIP Switch SW12-1 to OFF and press the reset

button SW13.

After that, to confirm that the user application program starts and User LED0 on the board blinks.

RZ/T2M:

SW	Setting	Description
SW4.1	ON	xSPI0 boot mode (x1 boot Serial flash)
SW4.2	ON	
SW4.3	ON	
SW4.4	ON	JTAG Authentication by Hash is disabled.
SW4.5	OFF	ATCM 1 wait
SW6.1	ON	Enable LED0

RZ/T2L:

SW	Setting	Description
SW4.1	ON	xSPI0 boot mode (x1 boot Serial flash)
SW4.2	ON	
SW4.3	ON	
SW4.4	OFF	ATCM wait cycle = 1 wait.
SW4.5	ON	JTAG Authentication by Hash is disabled.

RZ/N2L:

SW	Setting	Description
SW4.1	ON	xSPI0 boot mode (x1 boot Serial flash)
SW4.2	ON	
SW4.3	ON	
SW4.4	ON	JTAG Authentication by Hash is disabled.

RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52:

SW	Setting	Description
SW14.1	ON	xSPI0 boot mode (x1 boot Serial flash)
SW14.2	ON	
SW14.3	ON	
SW14.4	OFF	Cortex®-R52 CPU0 ATCM 1 wait
SW14.5	OFF	Cortex®-R52 CPU1 ATCM 1 wait
SW14.6	OFF	Supply voltage of boot peripheral is 3.3 V
SW14.7	ON	JTAG Authentication by Hash is disabled.

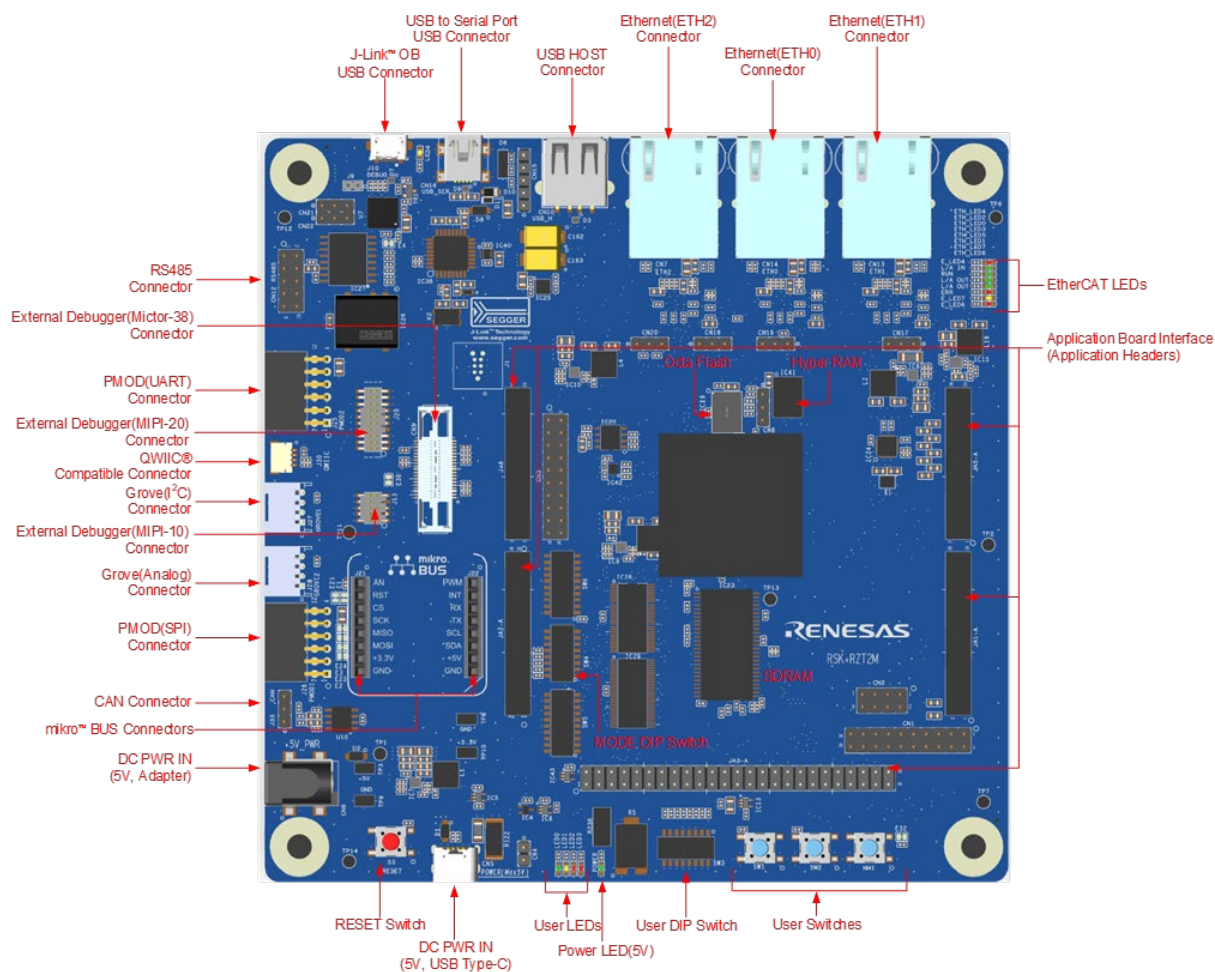


Figure 3.1 Location of User LEDs (LED0) for RZ/T2M

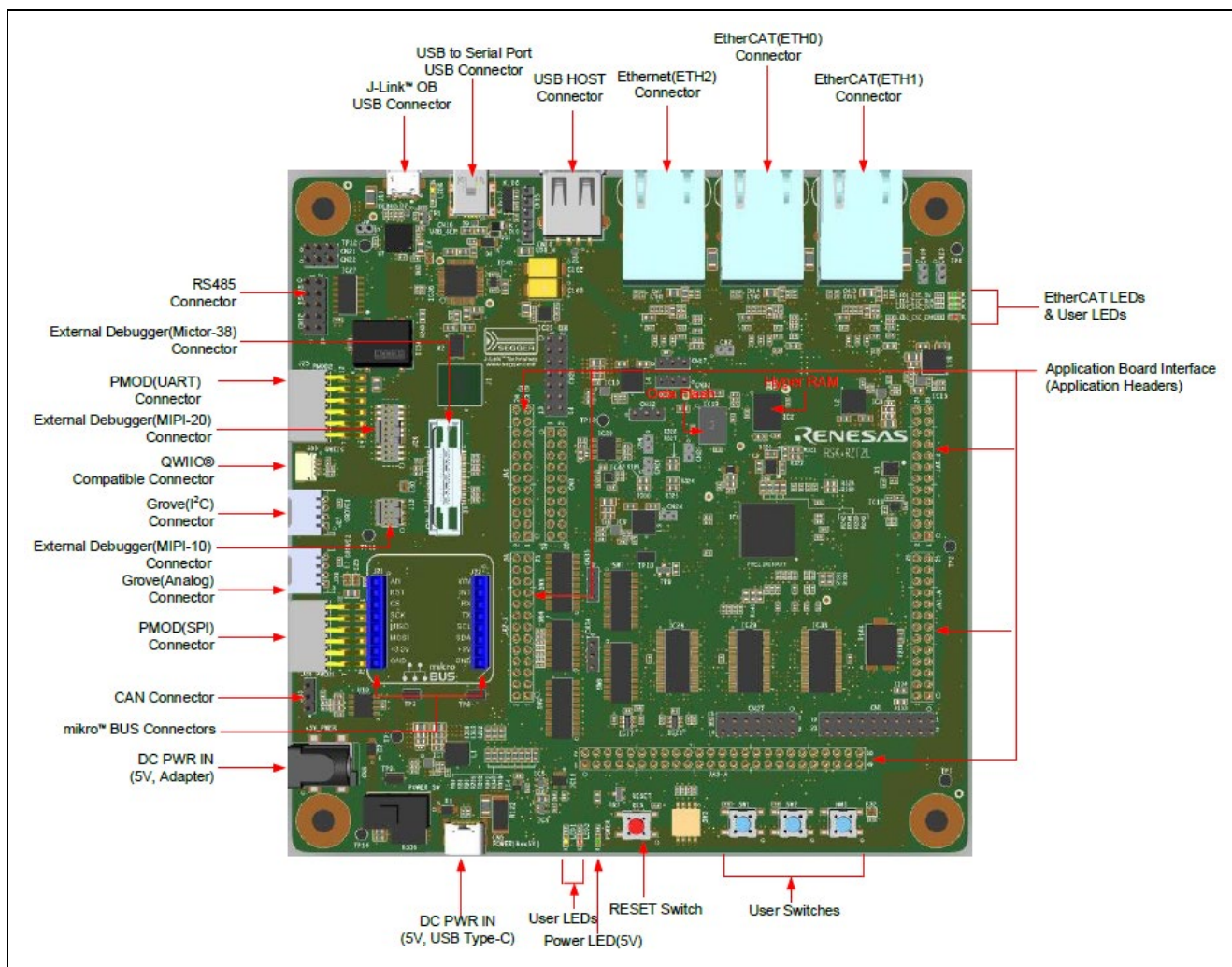


Figure 3.2 Location of User LEDs (LED1) for RZ/T2L

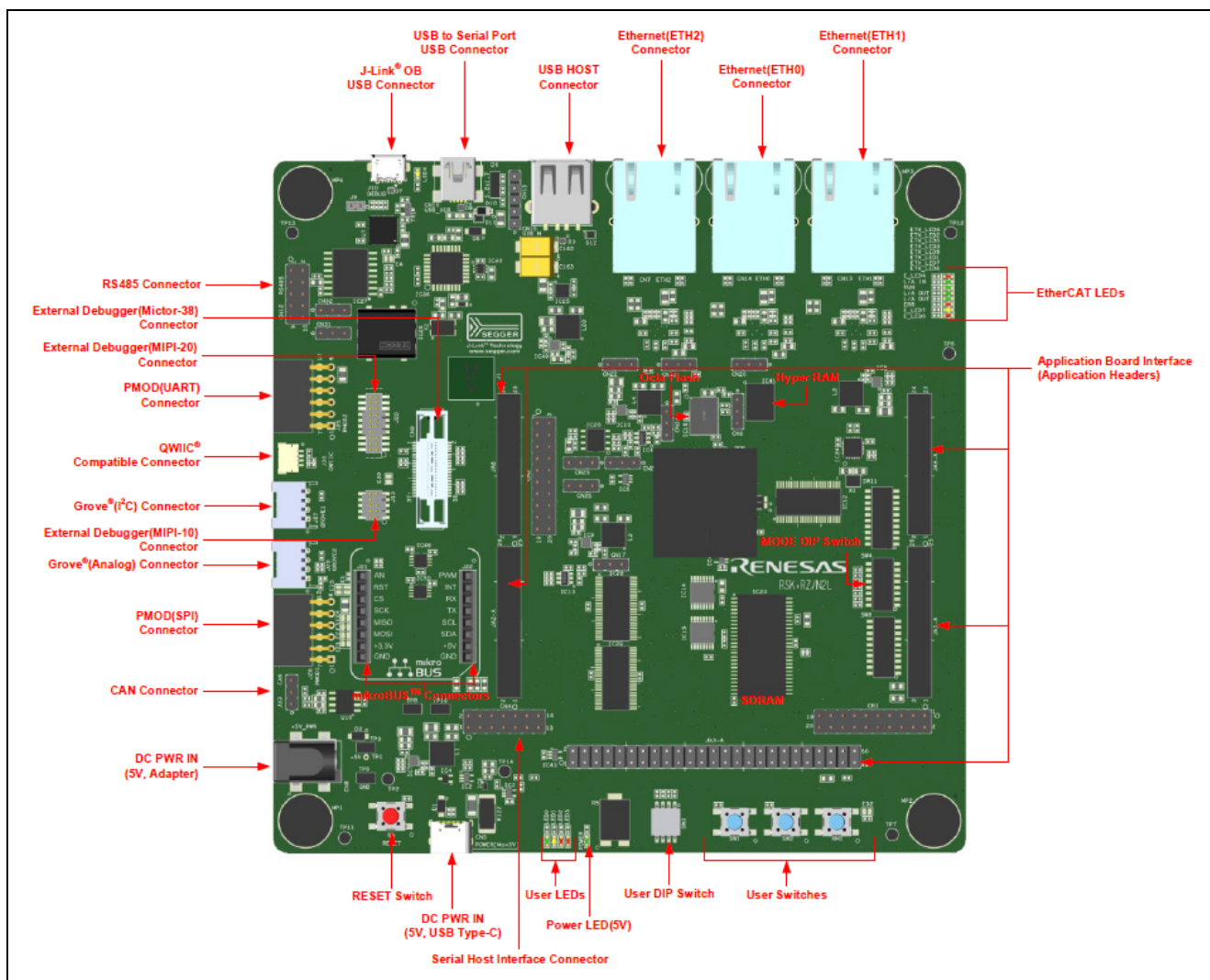


Figure 3.3 Location of User LEDs (LED0) for RZ/N2L

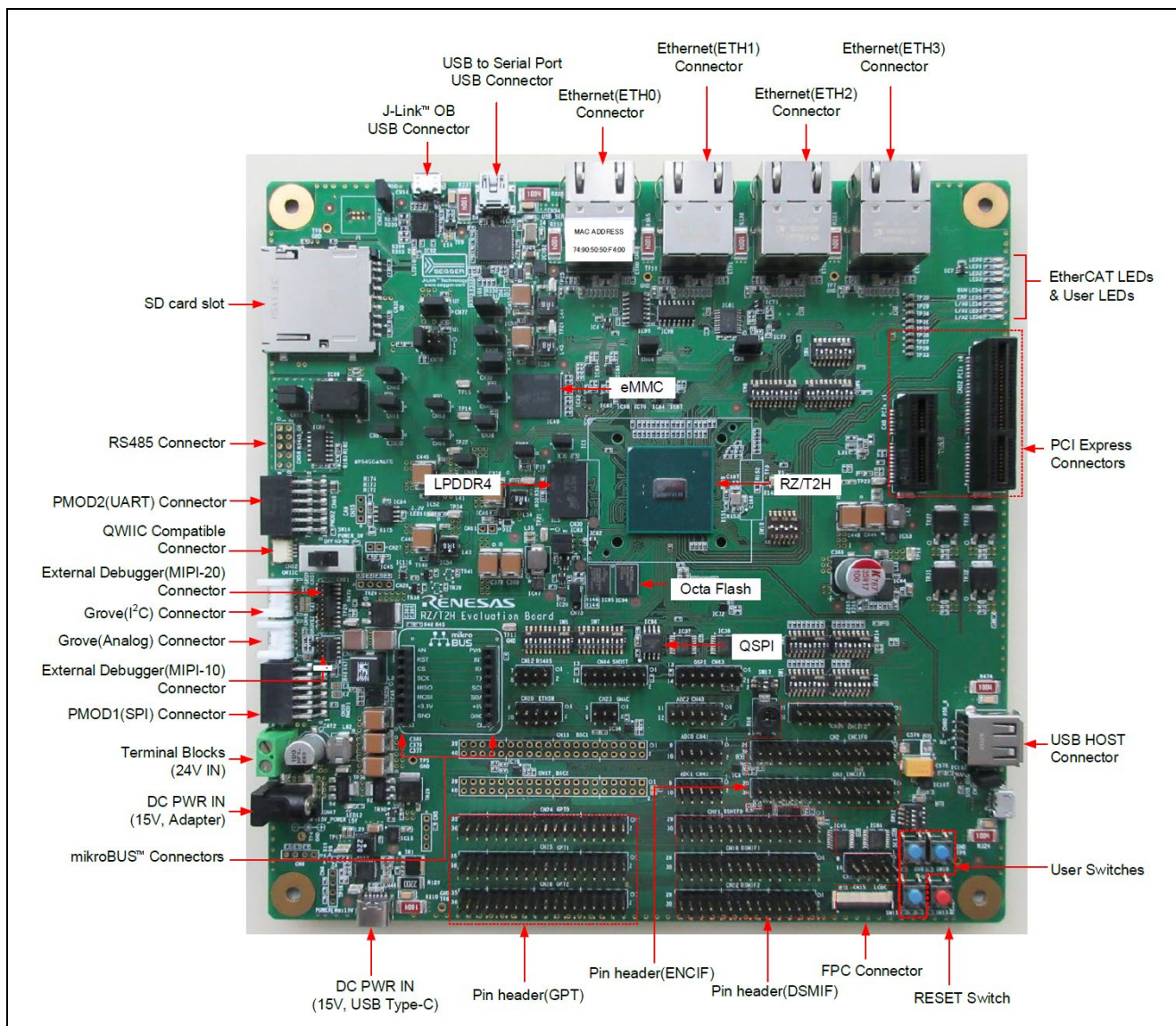


Figure 3.4 Location of User LEDs (LED0) for RZ/T2H

4. Applying Firmware Updates

The procedure for updating user application programs using the firmware update system configured as described in section 3 is as follows.

First, set up the host PC as described in 4.1, and then update the program or programs as described in 4.2.

4.1 Host PC Setup

4.1.1 Tool Setup

Copy fwupdate_utility.py and fwupdate.py to a location of your choice on the host PC.

Next, install Python 3.8 on the host PC.

To install Python 3.8, download the Python 3.8 installer from the URL below and run it.

<https://www.python.org/downloads/windows/>

The tools fwupdate_utility.py and fwupdate.py are intended to be run on a Windows system with Python 3.8 installed. Their operation has been confirmed on systems running Windows 10.

Run the following command to view help on using fwupdate_utility.py:

```
fwupdate_utility.py -h
```

Run the following command to view help on using fwupdate.py:

```
fwupdate.py -h
```

4.1.2 Network Adapter Settings

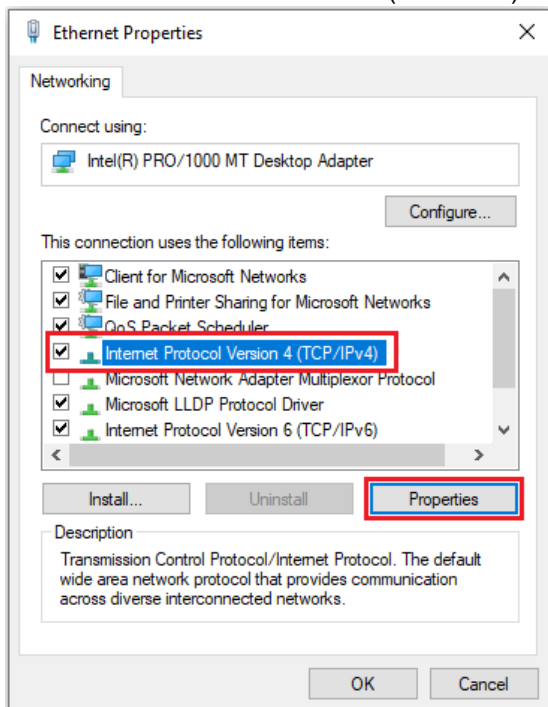
In order to use fwupdate.py to send update files to a RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L or RZ/T2H device, the host PC and the device must be connected to the same network. Table 4.1 lists the address settings for the device and the host PC.

Table 4.1 Update Environment Address Settings

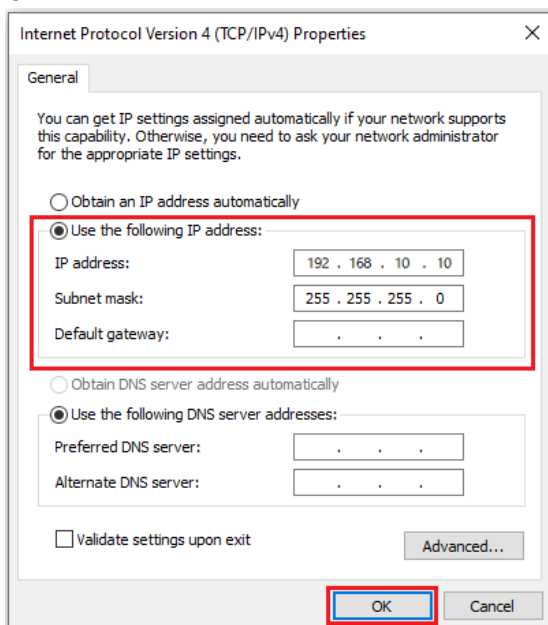
Device	IP Address	Net Mask
RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L or RZ/T2H device	192.168.10.100	255.255.255.0
Host PC	192.168.10.10	255.255.255.0

Example host PC network adapter settings are shown below (example of settings on Windows 10).

1. Open the network adapter properties window on the host PC.
2. Select Internet Protocol Version (TCP/IPv4) and open the properties window.



3. In the Use following IP address section, enter settings for the IP address and subnet mask, then click the OK button.



4.2 Update Procedure

The procedure for updating the user application program using the firmware update system configured on the RSK+ is described below. If your system has not yet been configured as described in section 3, first complete the system configuration before proceeding.

Table 4.2 shows the environment required to update programs on the RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L or RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52.

Table 4.2 Update Environment

Name	Remarks
Evaluation board	RZ/T2M RSK+, RZ/T2L RSK+, RZ/N2L RSK+ or RZ/T2H EVB
USB cable	1 (Type-C, type-A)
Ether cable	
Host PC	Operation confirmed on Windows 10.
fwupdate_utility.py	Update file generator tool
fwupdate.py	Update files send tool

Table 4.3 lists the user application programs to be updated for RZ/T2M. Table 4.4 lists the user application programs to be updated for RZ/T2L. Table 4.5 lists the user application programs to be updated for RZ/N2L. Table 4.6 lists the user application programs to be updated for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52.

Table 4.3 User Application Programs to be Updated for RZ/T2M

File Name	Description
RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin	A user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/T2M pack. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. ^{Note} The program is assigned from 0x00000000 in the ATCM area. The following LEDs will light up at startup. User LED1: BSP_IO_PORT_19_PIN_4
parameter_RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin	Parameter for the user application program (RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin). This file is created after building RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. ^{Note} The following QSPI flash addresses are set in the parameter file. External flash address where the program is stored: 0x60050000 RAM address where the program is loaded: 0x00000000

Note The explanation of 3.2 is about RZT2M_bsp_LED_0, but please replace the file name and address with the user application program to be updated.

Table 4.4 User Application Programs to be Updated for RZ/T2L

File Name	Description
RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin	A user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/T2L pack. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. ^{Note} The program is assigned from 0x00000000 in the ATCM area. The following LEDs will light up at startup. User LED3: BSP_IO_PORT_18_PIN_1
parameter_RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin	Parameter for the user application program (RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin). This file is created after building RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. ^{Note} The following OSPI flash addresses are set in the parameter file. External flash address where the program is stored: 0x60050000 RAM address where the program is loaded: 0x00000000

Note The explanation of 3.2 is about RZT2M_bsp_LED_0, but please replace the file name and address with the user application program to be updated.

Table 4.5 User Application Programs to be Updated for RZ/N2L

File Name	Description
RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin	A user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/N2L pack. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. ^{Note} The program is assigned from 0x00000000 in the ATCM area. The following LEDs will light up at startup. User LED3: BSP_IO_PORT_17_PIN_3
parameter_RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin	Parameter for the user application program (RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin). This file is created after building RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. ^{Note} The following QSPI flash addresses are set in the parameter file. External flash address where the program is stored: 0x60050000 RAM address where the program is loaded: 0x00000000

Note The explanation of 3.2 is about RZT2M_bsp_LED_0, but please replace the file name and address with the user application program to be updated.

Table 4.6 User Application Programs to be Updated for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52

File Name	Description
RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin	A user application program based on the Blinky sample application included in the Flexible Software Package RZ/T2H pack. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. ^{Note} The program is assigned from 0x00000000 in the ATCM area. The following LEDs will light up at startup. User LED1: BSP_IO_PORT_32_PIN_2
parameter_RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin	Parameter for the user application program (RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin). This file is created after building RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin. See section 3.2 for detailed creation instructions. ^{Note} The following QSPI flash addresses are set in the parameter file. External flash address where the program is stored: 0x40050000 RAM address where the program is loaded: 0x00000000

Note The explanation of 3.2 is about RZT2H_bsp_LED_0, but please replace the file name and address with the user application program to be updated.

4.2.1 Creating Update File

Use fwupdate_utility.py to create the update file (RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup, RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup, RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup or RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup). Open a command prompt on the host PC and run the following command.

[Only for dual core configuration] For user application programs for CPU1, specify "1" for the CPU specification option (--cpu).

The following command will generate RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup (for RZ/T2M):

```
python fwupdate_utility.py updatefile --cpu 0 --param
parameter_RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin --write_addr 60050000 -i RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin -
o RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup
```

The following command will generate RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup (for RZ/T2L):

```
python fwupdate_utility.py updatefile --cpu 0 --param
parameter_RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin --write_addr 60050000 -i RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin -
o RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup
```

The following command will generate RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup (for RZ/N2L):

```
python fwupdate_utility.py updatefile --cpu 0 --param
parameter_RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin --write_addr 60050000 -i RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin -
o RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup
```

The following command will generate RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup (for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52):

```
python fwupdate_utility.py updatefile --cpu 0 --param
parameter_RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin --write_addr 40050000 -i RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin -
o RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup
```

4.2.2 Applying Update

Connect the host PC to the RSK+ or the EVB with an Ethernet cable. Ethernet uses ETH0 for RZ/T2M, RZ/N2L and RZ/T2H, and ETH2 for RZ/T2L. The host PC must be set up as described in 4.1 beforehand.

Set the User DIP Switch to ON. Use SW3-1 for RZ/T2M and RZ/N2L, SW3-2 for RZ/T2L or SW12-1 for RZ/T2H. Reset the device to boot with the update.

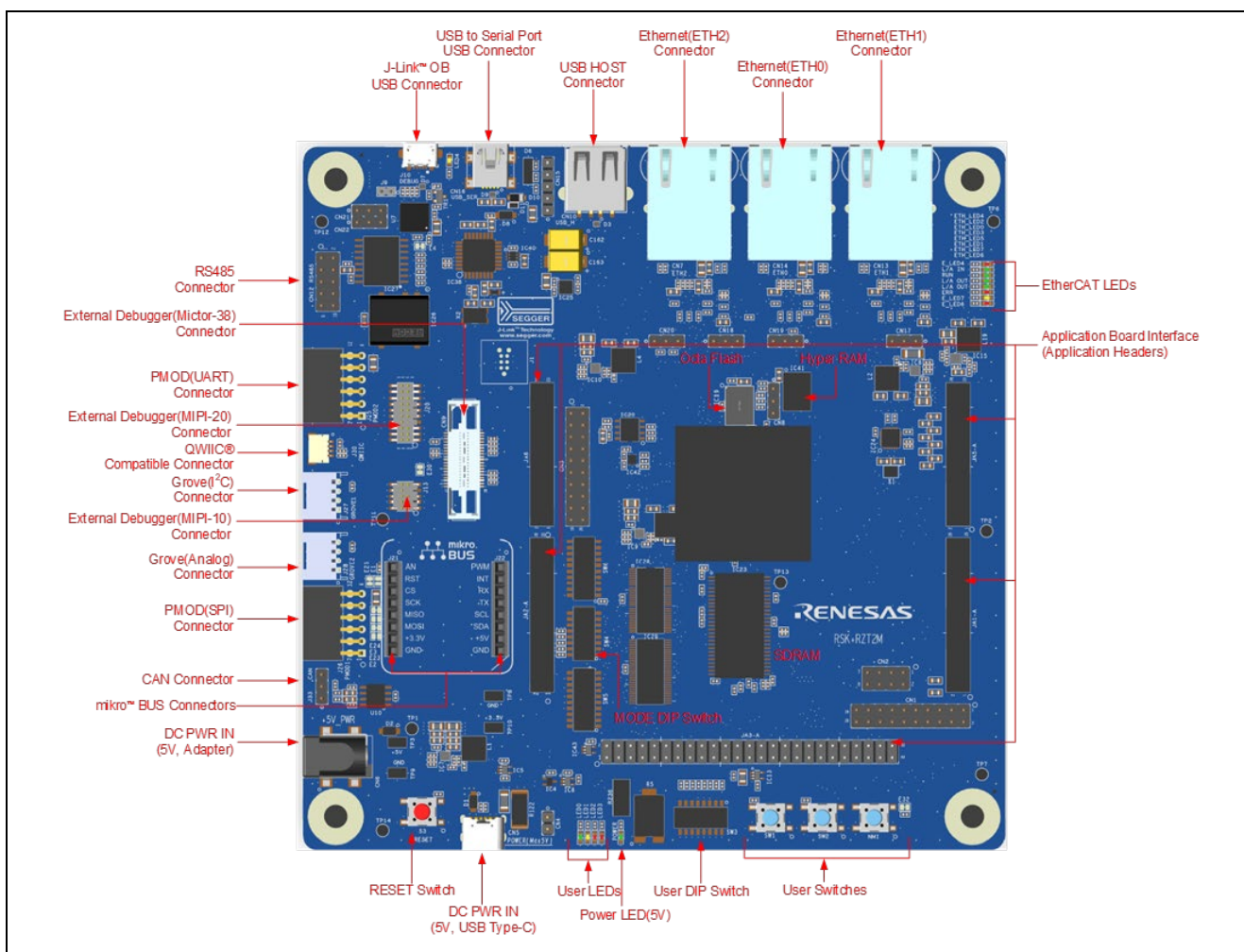


Figure 4.1 Location of User DIP Switch (SW3-1), ETH0 and User LEDs (LED1) for RZ/T2M

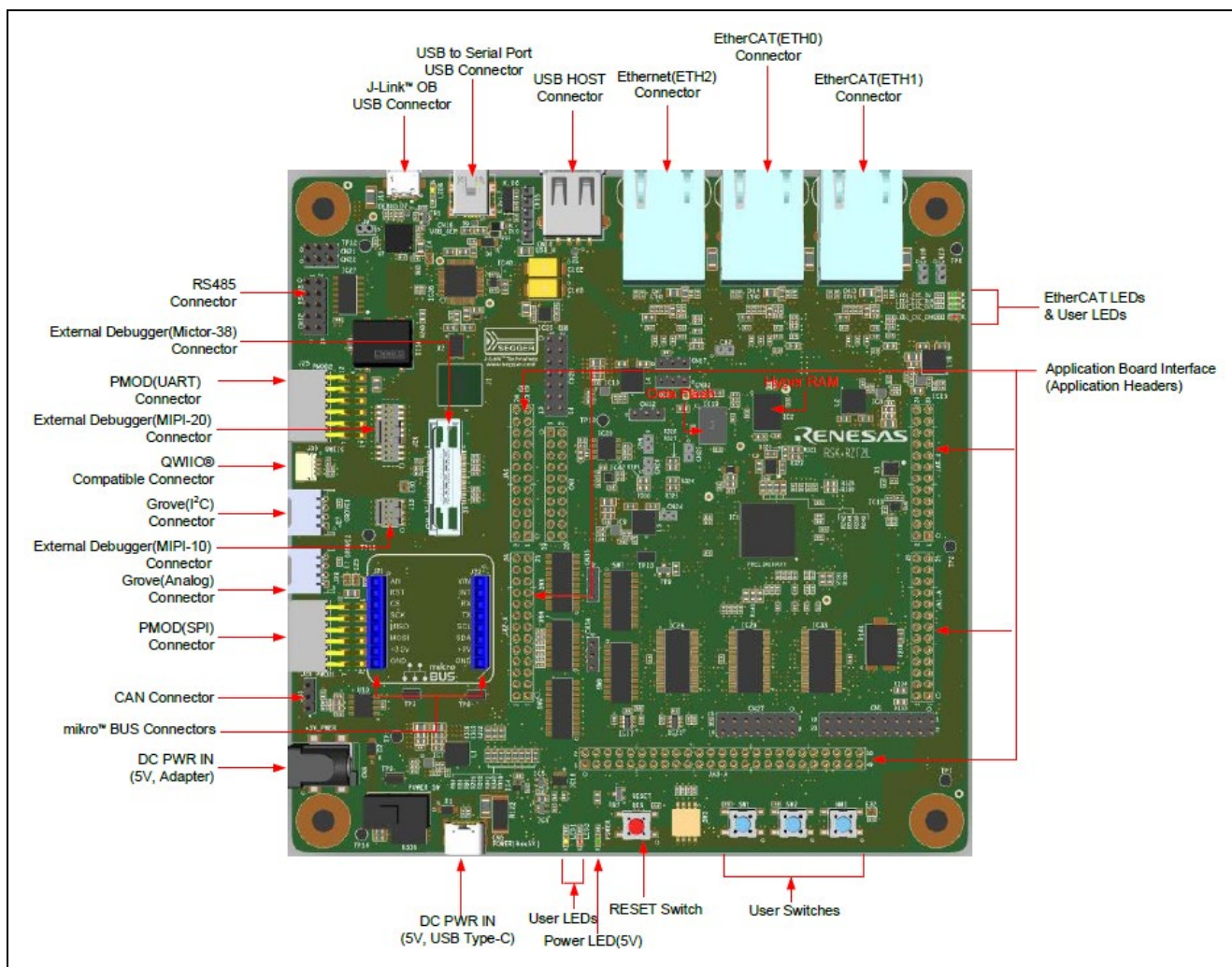


Figure 4.2 Location of User DIP Switch (SW3-2), ETH2 and User LEDs (LED3) for RZ/T2L

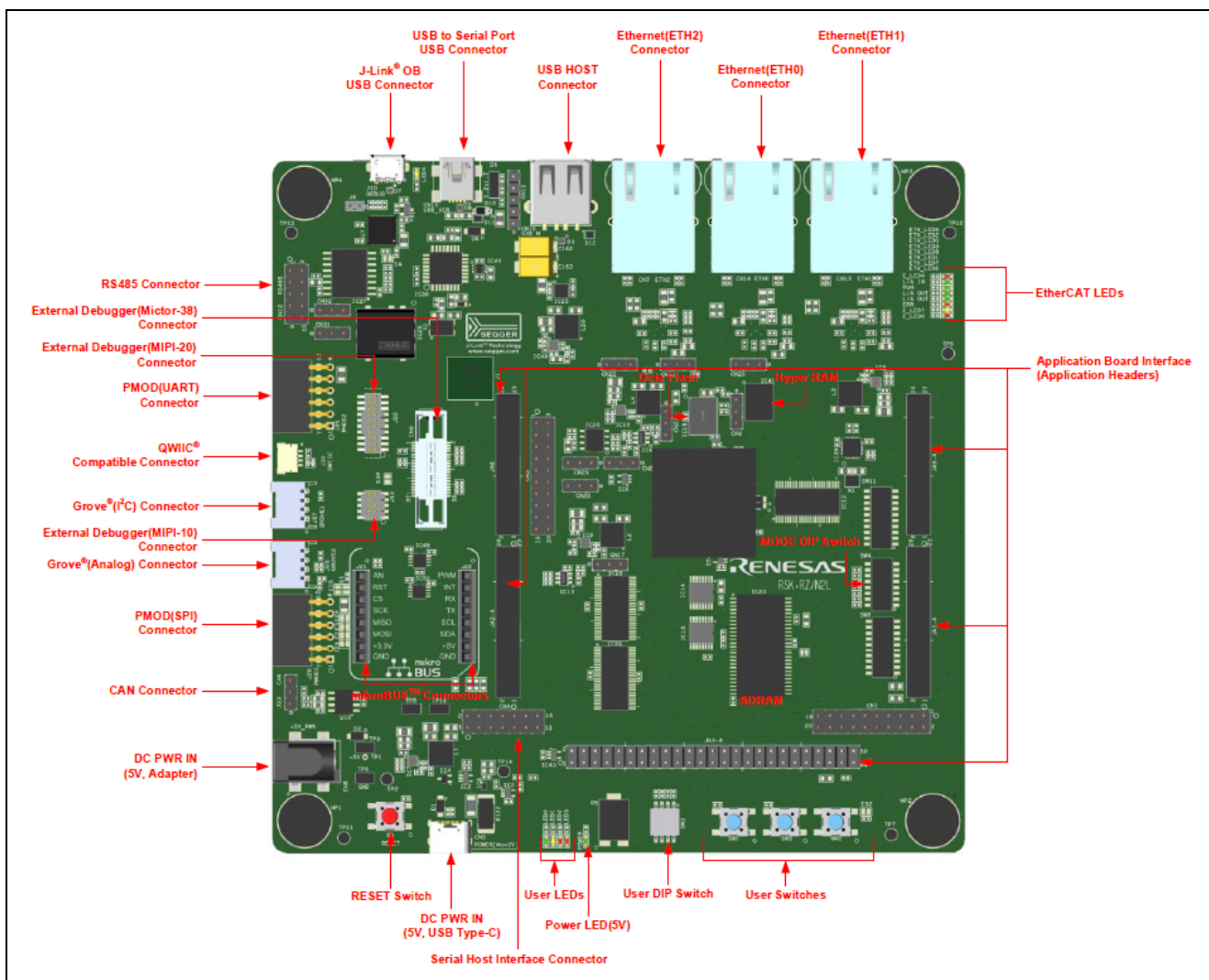


Figure 4.3 Location of User DIP Switch (SW3-1), ETH0 and User LEDs (LED3) for RZ/N2L

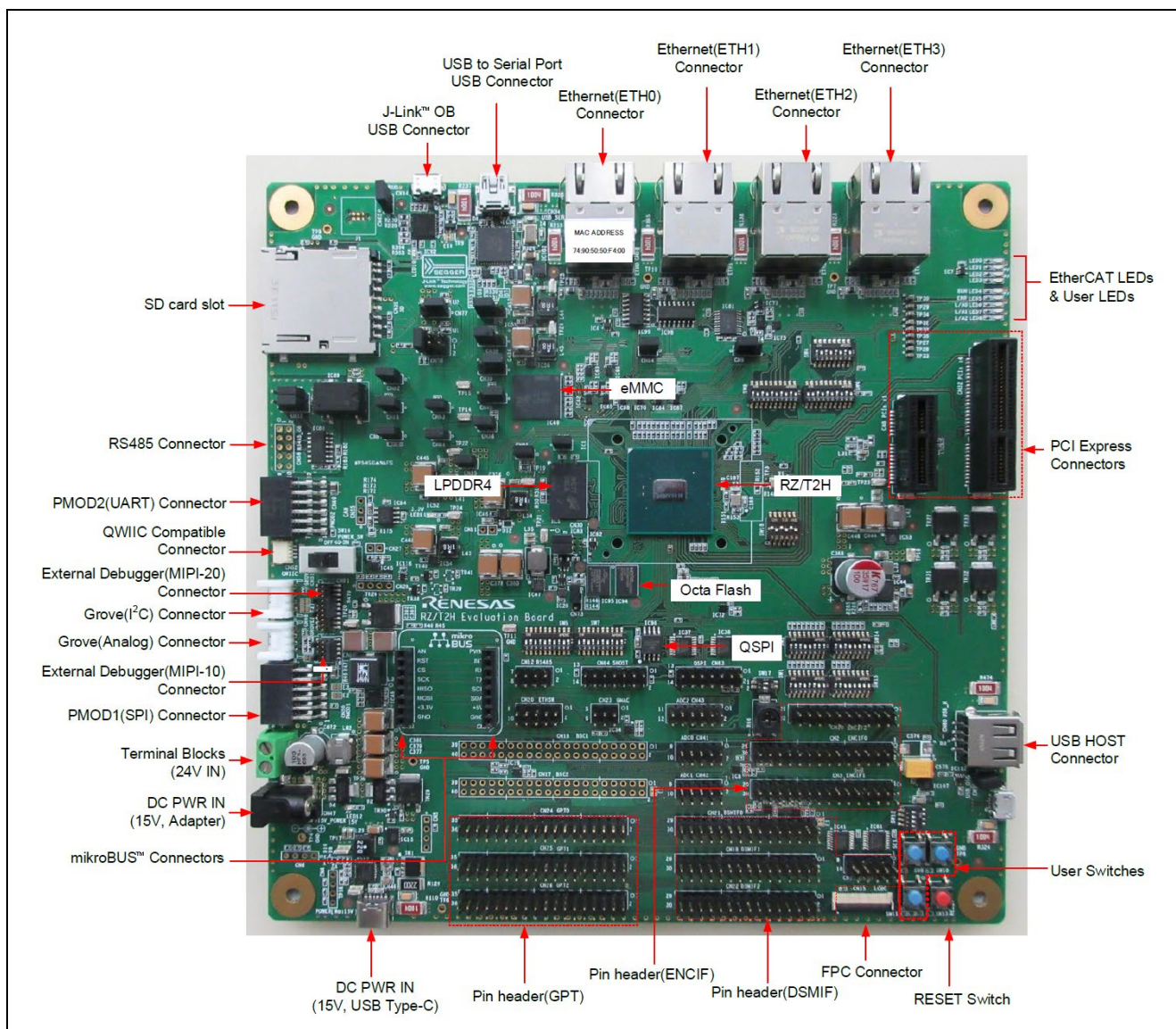


Figure 4.4 Location of User DIP Switch (SW12-1), ETH2 and User LEDs (LED2) for RZ/T2H

1. Set the User DIP Switch to ON. Use SW3-1 for RZ/T2M and RZ/N2L, SW3-2 for RZ/T2L or SW12-1 for RZ/T2H. After setting, press the reset button S3 on RSK+ or reset button SW13 on EVB.

2. Use fwupdate.py to transfer the update file to the device. Open a command prompt on the host PC and run the following command.

The following command will transfer RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup (for RZ/T2M):

```
python fwupdate.py --ip_address 192.168.10.100 --udp_port 10001 --tcp_port 10000 -i RZT2M_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup
```

The following command will transfer RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup (for RZ/T2L):

```
python fwupdate.py --ip_address 192.168.10.100 --udp_port 10001 --tcp_port 10000 -i RZT2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup
```

The following command will transfer RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup (for RZ/N2L):

```
python fwupdate.py --ip_address 192.168.10.100 --udp_port 10001 --tcp_port 10000 -i RZN2L_bsp_LED_3.bin.fwup
```

The following command will transfer RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup (for RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52):

```
python fwupdate.py --ip_address 192.168.10.100 --udp_port 10001 --tcp_port 10000 -i RZT2H_bsp_LED_1.bin.fwup
```

3. When the device receives the update file and successfully updates the user application program, the following result is displayed at the command prompt:

```
192.168.10.100 Update success.
```

4. Set the User DIP Switch to OFF. Use SW3-1 for RZ/T2M and RZ/N2L, SW3-2 for RZ/T2L or SW12-1 for RZ/T2H. After setting, press reset button S3 on RSK+ or reset button SW13 on EVB to launch the updated user application program. For RZT2M and RZT2H, User LED1 on the board blinks, for RZ/T2L and RZ/N2L, User LED3 on the board blinks.

5. Sample Program

This package is provided as a set of sample program projects including source codes and tool body files in the execution format. This sample program projects and tools can be modified for each user environment.

In this section, the external specifications of the update program included in the sample program package are described in 5.1 and 5.2, and the implementation specifications of the update program are described in 5.3. In addition, the specifications of the tools used with the sample program are described in 5.4.

5.1 Update File Format

Figure 5.1 shows the update file format that can be handled by the update program.

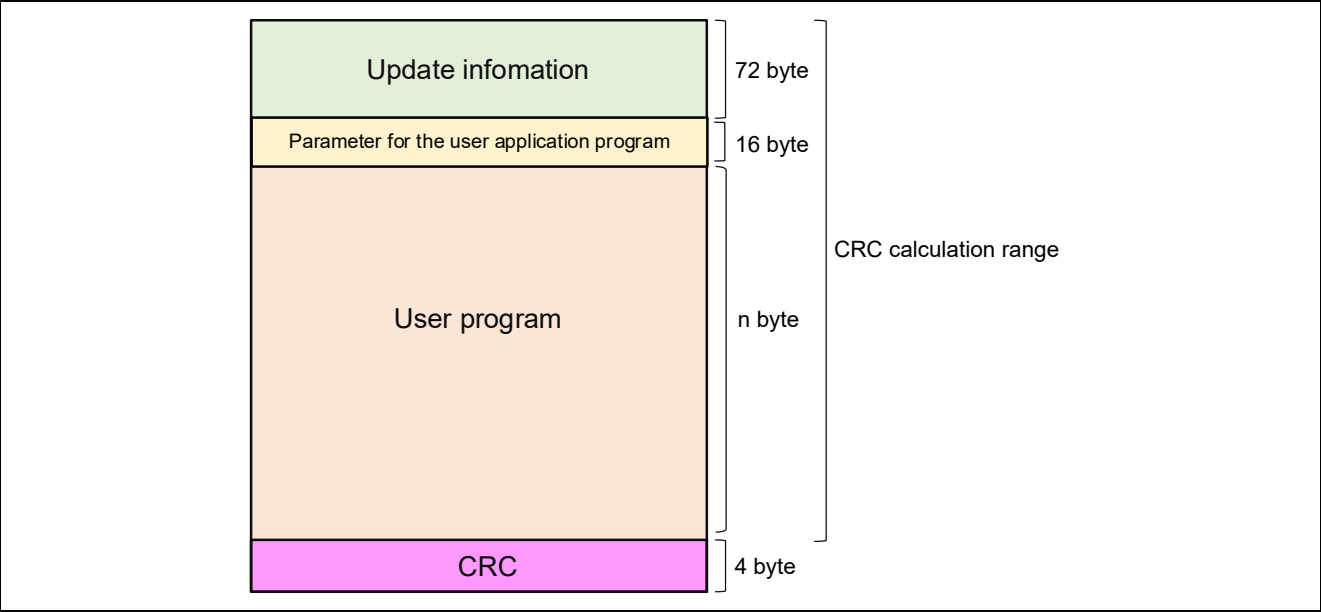


Figure 5.1 Update File Format

At the start of the update file is information such as the size of the user application program and the write destination address in the external flash memory, stored in the form of a 72-byte update information block. Table 5.1 shows the format of the file information. The unit of the Offset and Size values listed in Table 5.1 is bytes.

The byte order of each field in the Update information shall be little-endian.

Table 5.1 Update Information Format

Offset	Field	Size	Description			
0	Magic Number	4	Magic number Set ASCII code (0x75706469) for "updi"			
4	Reserved	8	Fixed 0			
12	Write Address	4	When fwupdate_utility.py is executed, set the external flash address to which the firmware specified by the "--write_addr" option is written.			
16	Reserved	4	Fixed 0			
20	Image Size	4	Total size of parameters for the user application program and the User application program.			
24	Reserved	4	Fixed 0			
28	Update Target	4	Information required at Update is set in a bit field. Each bit has the following meaning.			
			bit	Description		
			0	CPU to run the program to be updated. 0 : CPU0 1 : CPU1		
			1	With or without parameter file input. 0 : Without parameter file 1 : With parameter file		
32	TLV Length	4	Total byte size of TLV field. Fixed 0x00000024			
36	TLV field	36	Field consisting of Type&Length and Value			
			Offset	Field	Size	Description
			0	Type&Length	4	Fixed 0x60000008
			4	Value	32	Product name

5.2 Communication Protocols of Update Program

Figure 5.2 illustrates the communication protocols of the update program running on the device when receiving an update file. The control packets included in the communication protocols are sent and received via UDP and TCP communication.

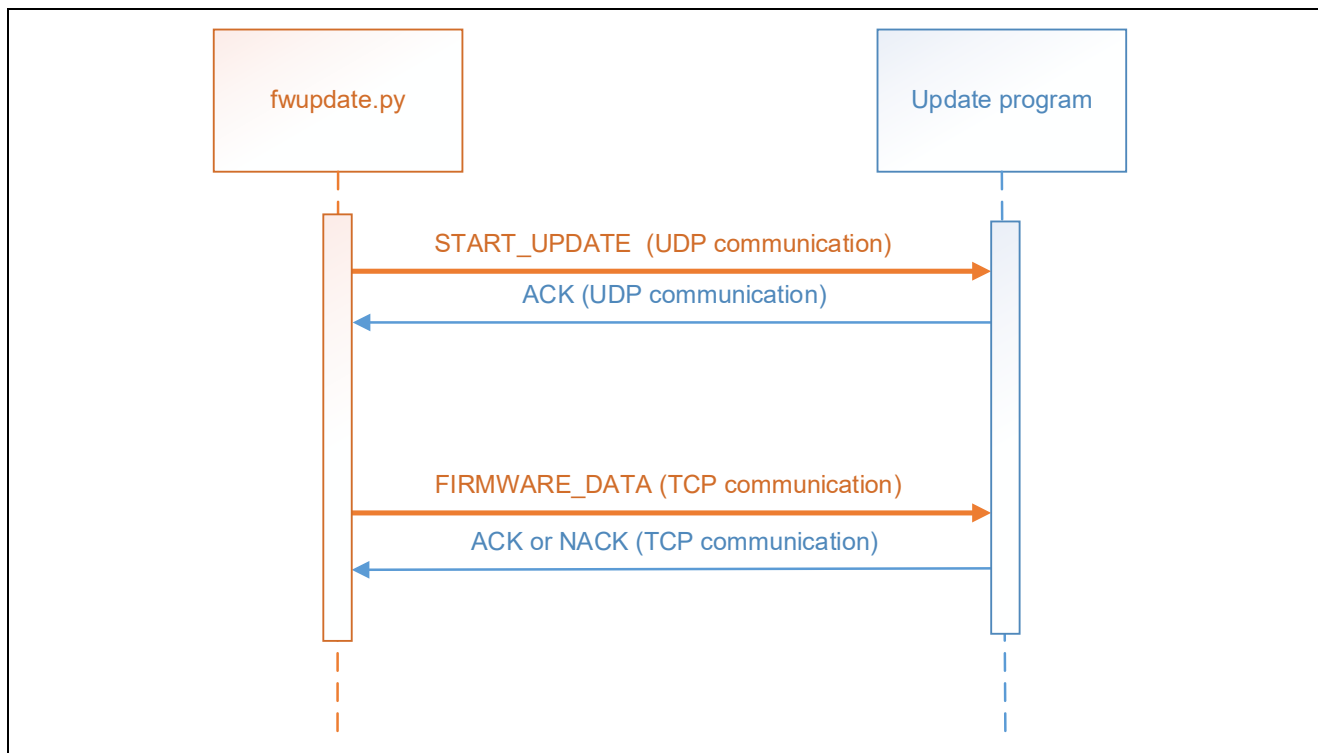


Figure 5.2 Communication Protocols of Update Program

Table 5.2 shows the format of the control packets sent and received by the update program. Note that the unit of the Offset and Size values shown below is bytes.

Table 5.2 Control Packet Format

Offset	Field	Size	Value
0	Command Code	1	Command code
1	Dummy	3	Dummy (For alignment adjustment)
4	Payload size	4	Size of payload: n (little-endian)
8	Payload	n	Data of various types is stored here.

Table 5.3 lists the command codes of the control packets sent and received by the update program. The contents of the packets corresponding to each command code are described in 5.2.1 to 5.2.4.

Table 5.3 Command Codes

Command Code	Value	Description
START_UPDATE	0x11	Reports start of firmware update.
FIRMWARE_DATA	0x12	Sends update file.
ACK	0x81	Firmware update acknowledgement response
NACK	0x82	Firmware update negative acknowledgement response

5.2.1 START_UPDATE

This firmware update start notification is received by the update program. The update program can receive this packet as a UDP broadcast or unicast.

Table 5.4 Contents of START_UPDATE Packet

Offset	Field	Size	Value
0	Command Code	1	0x11
1	Dummy	3	Dummy
4	Payload size	4	0x00000000

5.2.2 FIRMWARE_DATA

This is the form in which the update program receives the update file. The update program receives this packet via TCP communication.

Table 5.5 Contents of FIRMWARE_DATA

Offset	Field	Size	Value
0	Command Code	1	0x12
1	Dummy	3	Dummy
4	Payload size	4	n
8	Payload	n	Update file data

5.2.3 ACK

This acknowledge response is sent by the update program when a command is received successfully. It is sent via UDP in response to a START_UPDATE packet and via TCP in response to a FIRMWARE_DATA packet.

Table 5.6 Contents of ACK

Offset	Field	Size	Value
0	Command Code	1	0x81
1	Dummy	3	Dummy
4	Payload size	4	0x00000000

5.2.4 NACK

This negative acknowledge response is sent by the update program when an error occurs when receiving a command. The update program sends this packet via TCP communication.

Table 5.7 Contents of NACK

Offset	Field	Size	Value
0	Command Code	1	0x82
1	Dummy	3	Dummy
4	Payload size	4	0x00000001
8	Error code	1	Error code <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exceeding the maximum update file size: 0x01• Update file verification failure: 0x02• User application write failure: 0x03• Parameter information writing failure: 0x04• Key installation failure: 0x05• Booting surface switching failure: 0x06• Version update failure: 0x07

5.3 Implementation Specifications of Update Program

5.3.1 Development Environment

Refer to RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Getting Started with Flexible Software Package.

5.3.2 File Structure

Table 5.8 and Table 5.9 list the main files contained in the firmware update sample program project.

Table 5.8 File Structure of Update Program

Folder Name	File Name	Description
RZ*_*_FWUpdate_Rev*\		
├	*.jlink, *.launch, *.project, *.eww, *.ewd, *.ewp	Project files
├	*.pincfg, *.xml, *.ipcf	Flexible Software Package Files
├	rz*_cfg.txt	
├ rz*\		
├ rz*_cfg\		
├ rz*_get\		
├ script\	*.ld, *.icf	Memory allocation
└─ src\	*.c, *.h	Update program source code folder

Table 5.9 File Structure of SSBL

Folder Name	File Name	Description
RZ*_*_SSBL_Rev*\		
├	*.jlink, *.launch, *.project, *.eww, *.ewd, *.ewp	Project files
├	*.pincfg, *.xml, *.ipcf	Flexible Software Package Files
├	rz*_cfg.txt	
├ rz*\		
├ rz*_cfg\		
├ rz*_get\		
├ script\	*.ld, *.icf	Memory allocation
└─ src\	*.c, *.h	SSBL Source code folder

5.3.3 Functions

Table 5.10 lists the main functions defined in the update program, and Table 5.11 lists the main functions defined in the SSBL.

Table 5.10 Functions of Update Program

File Name	Function Name	Description
fwupdate.c	firmware_update	Main routine of firmware update processing
	check_updatefile	Update file confirmation processing
	write_user_application	Write user applications to flash
	write_param_info	Write parameter for the user application program to flash
	change_flash_mng_area	Update plane management area
	packet_handler	Packet analysis and firmware update control processing
crc32.c	calc_crc32	CRC32 calculation
fwupdate_thread_entry.c	fwupdate_thread_entry	Firmware update thread processing
net_thread_entry.c	net_thread_entry	FreeRTOS TCP
tcp_svr_thread_entry.c	tcp_svr_thread_entry	
udp_svr_thread_entry.c	udp_svr_thread_entry	
flash.c	write_to_qspi_area	QSPI flash memory driver
	read_to_qspi_area	
	write_to_ospi_area	OSPI flash memory driver
	read_to_ospi_area	
	write_to_nor_area	NOR flash memory driver
	read_to_nor_area	

Table 5.11 Functions of SSBL

File Name	Function Name	Description
ssbl.c	second_application_boot_loader	Main routine of loader program
	load_user_application	Load the user application program
	load_update_program	Load the update program

5.3.4 Flowchart of Update Program Processing

Figure 5.3 is a flowchart showing the processing of the update program.

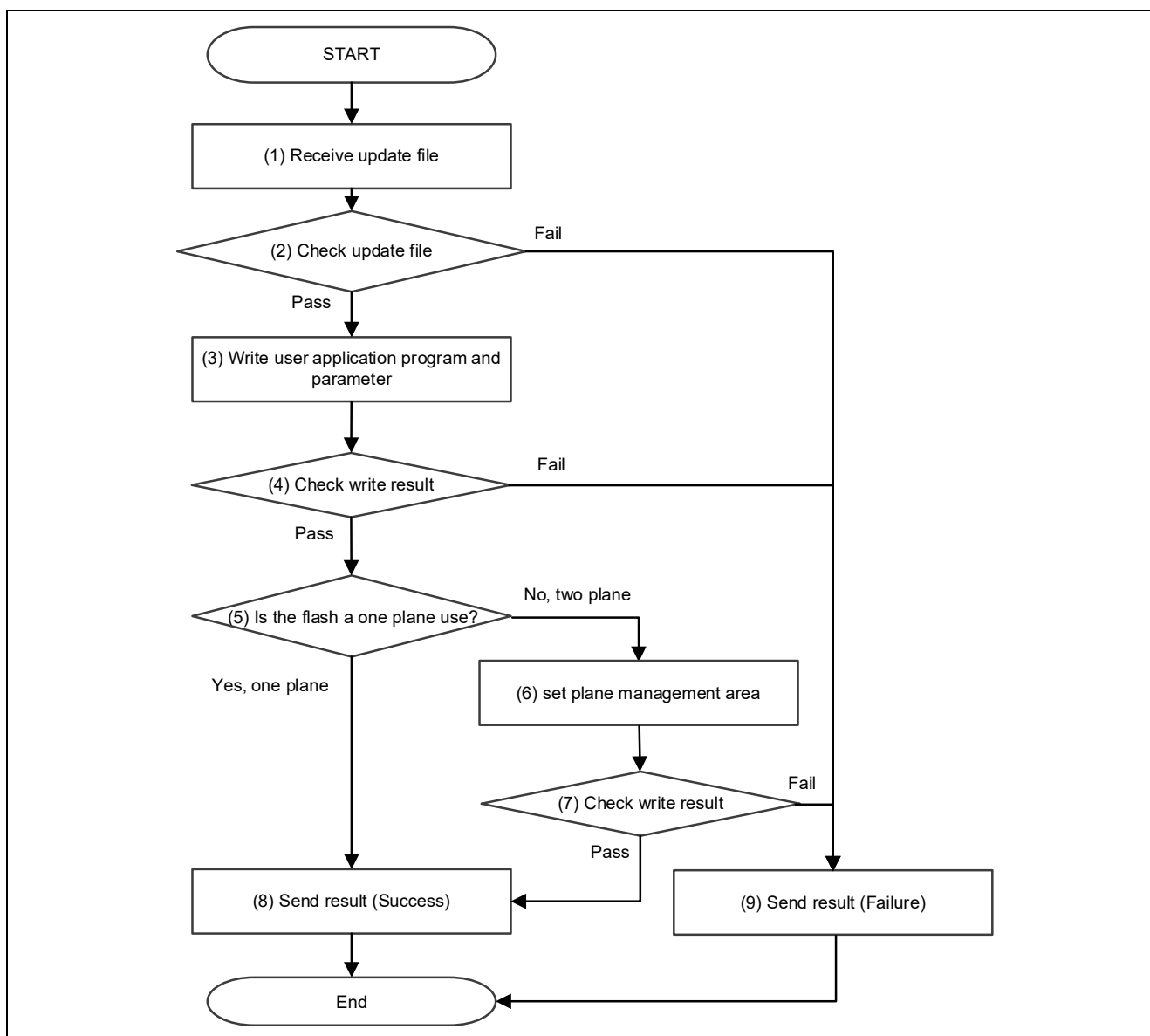


Figure 5.3 Flowchart of Update Program Processing

Details of the update program processing flowchart are described below.

(1) Receive Update File

Related function: packet_handler (fwupdate.c)

UDP and TCP communication are used to receive the update file. Refer to 5.2 for the communication protocols used during update file reception.

(2) Check Update File

Related function: check_updatefile (fwupdate.c)

The CRC of the update file is used to confirm that the file information and user application program data in the update file are not corrupt. The CRC of the file information area and user application program area is calculated using CRC32, and the result is compared to the CRC of the update file to confirm that there are no defects in the update file. If the comparison result is a match, processing jumps to (3) Write User Application Program and Parameter, and if the result is a mismatch, processing jumps to (9) Send Result (Failure).

(3) Write User Application Program and Parameter

Related function: `write_user_application`, `write_param_info` (`fwupdate.c`)

The user application program is written to the external flash memory. The *Write Address* contained in the update information of the update file is used as the write address. The *Image Size* contained in the file information of the update file minus the fixed length parameter size is used as the size of the user application program to be written.

(4) Check Write Result

Related function: `write_to_qspi_area`, `write_to_ospi_area`, `write_to_nor_area` (`flash.c`)

The data written to the external flash memory is read from the flash memory and checked against the original write data in the RAM to confirm that they match. The write result is success if they match and failure if they do not match. If the write result is success, processing jumps to (5) Is the Flash a One Plain Use?, and if the write result is failure, processing jumps to (9) Send Result (Failure).

(5) Is the Flash a One Plain Use?

Related function: `firmware_update` (`fwupdate.c`)

Whether the flash is one-plane use or not is set in the firmware update configuration. If the flash is one-plane use, processing jumps to (8) Send Result (Success), and if the flash is two-plane use, processing jumps to (6) Set Plane Management Area.

(6) Set Plane Management Area

Related function: `change_flash_mng_area` (`fwupdate.c`)

Update the settings in the Plane Management Area on the flash to switch the startup plane at the next startup.

(7) Check Write Result

Related function: `write_to_qspi_area`, `write_to_ospi_area`, `write_to_nor_area` (`flash.c`)

The data written to the external flash memory is read from the flash memory and checked against the original write data in the RAM to confirm that they match. The write result is success if they match and failure if they do not match. If the write result is success, processing jumps to (8) Send Result (Success), and if the write result is failure, processing jumps to (9) Send Result (Failure).

(8) Send Result (Success)

Related function: `packet_handler` (`fwupdate.c`)

An ACK packet is transmitted.

(9) Send Result (Failure)

Related function: `packet_handler` (`fwupdate.c`)

A NACK packet is transmitted. In addition, an error code is appended indicating a file error, if an error occurred in (2) Check Update File, or indicating a write error, if an error occurred in (4) and (7) Check Write Result.

5.3.5 Memory Maps for RZ/T2M and RZ/T2L RSK+

Table 5.12, Table 5.13, Table 5.14 and Table 5.15 show memory maps for the sample program using RSK+.

In the table the Update Target column indicates memory areas that can be updated using the update program. Areas with a check mark (✓) in the Update Target column can be updated using the update program. Areas with a check mark (✓) in the Initial Image column can be concatenated using `fwupdate_utility.py`.

Table 5.12 Memory Map

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description
ATCM	0x00000000 - 0x0003FFFF	190 KB	Update program area
System RAM	0x10000000 - 0x1017FFFF	1.5 MB	Update program RAM area
External Memory (xSPI0 Flash)	0x60000000 - 0x63FFFFFF	64 MB	User application program area
External Memory (xSPI1 Flash)	0x68000000 - 0x68FFFFFF	16 MB	User application program area
External Memory (NOR Flash CS0)	0x70000000 - 0x71FFFFFF	32 MB	User application program area

Table 5.13 Memory Map for the xSPI0 Flash in xSPI0 Boot Mode

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description	Initial Image	Update Target
xSPI0 Flash (64MB)	0x60000000 - 0x6000004F	80 Byte	Area for the parameter for the loader	✓	–
	0x60000050 - 0x6000704F	28 KB	SSBL area	✓	–
	0x60007050 - 0x6003FFFF	227 KB	Update program area	✓	–
	0x60040000 - 0x6004000F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU0)	✓	✓
	0x60040010 - 0x6004001F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU1)	✓	✓
	0x60040020 - 0x6004002F	16 Byte	Plane management area	✓	✓
	0x60040030 - 0x63FFFFFF	63 MB	Area for User application program	–	✓

Table 5.14 Memory Map for the xSPI1 Flash in xSPI1 Boot Mode

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description	Initial Image	Update Target
xSPI1 Flash (16MB)	0x68000000 - 0x6800004F	80 Byte	Area for the parameter for the loader	✓	–
	0x68000050 - 0x6800704F	28 KB	SSBL area	✓	–
	0x68007050 - 0x6803FFFF	227 KB	Update program area	✓	–
	0x68040000 - 0x6804000F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU0)	✓	✓
	0x68040010 - 0x6804001F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU1)	✓	✓
	0x68040020 - 0x6804002F	16 Byte	Plane management area	✓	✓
	0x68040030 - 0x68FFFFFF	15 MB	Area for User application program	–	✓

Table 5.15 Memory Map for the NOR CS0 Flash in 16-bit Bus Boot Mode

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description	Initial Image	Update Target
NOR Flash CS0 (32MB)	0x70000000 - 0x7000004F	80 Byte	Area for the parameter for the loader	✓	–
	0x70000050 - 0x7000704F	28 KB	SSBL area	✓	–
	0x70007050 - 0x7003FFFF	227 KB	Update program area	✓	–
	0x70040000 - 0x7004000F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU0)	✓	✓
	0x70040010 - 0x7004001F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU1)	✓	✓
	0x70040020 - 0x7004002F	16 Byte	Plane management area	✓	✓
	0x70040030 - 0x71FFFFFF	31 MB	Area for User application program	–	✓

5.3.6 Memory Maps for RZ/N2L RSK+

Table 5.16, Table 5.17 and Table 5.18 show memory maps for the sample program using RZ/N2L RSK+.

In the table the Update Target column indicates memory areas that can be updated using the update program. Areas with a check mark (✓) in the Update Target column can be updated using the update program. Areas with a check mark (✓) in the Initial Image column can be concatenated using fwupdate_utility.py.

Table 5.16 Memory Map

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description
ATCM	0x00000000 - 0x0003FFFF	190 KB	Update program area
System RAM	0x10000000 - 0x1017FFFF	1.5 MB	Update program RAM area
External Memory (xSPI0 Flash)	0x60000000 - 0x63FFFFFF	64 MB	User application program area
External Memory (NOR Flash CS0)	0x70000000 - 0x71FFFFFF	32 MB	User application program area

Table 5.17 Memory Map for the xSPI0 Flash in xSPI0 Boot Mode

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description	Initial Image	Update Target
xSPI0 Flash (64MB)	0x60000000 - 0x6000004F	80 Byte	Area for the parameter for the loader	✓	–
	0x60000050 - 0x6000704F	28 KB	SSBL area	✓	–
	0x60007050 - 0x6000705F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU0)	✓	✓
	0x60007060 - 0x6000706F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU1)	✓	✓
	0x60007070 - 0x6000707F	16 Byte	Plane management area	✓	✓
	0x60007080 - 0x6004CC7F	279 KB	Update program area	✓	–
	0x6004CC80 - 0x6004CFFF	0.875 KB	Reserved	–	–
	0x6004D000 - 0x63FFFFFF	63 MB	Area for User application program	–	✓

Table 5.18 Memory Map for the NOR CS0 Flash in 16-bit Bus Boot Mode

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description	Initial Image	Update Target
NOR Flash CS0 (32MB)	0x70000000 - 0x7000004F	80 Byte	Area for the parameter for the loader	✓	–
	0x70000050 - 0x7000704F	28 KB	SSBL area	✓	–
	0x70007050 - 0x7000705F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU0)	✓	✓
	0x70007060 - 0x7000706F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU1)	✓	✓
	0x70007070 - 0x7000707F	16 Byte	Plane management area	✓	✓
	0x70007080 - 0x7004CC7F	279 KB	Update program area	✓	–
	0x7004CC80 - 0x7004CFFF	0.875 KB	Reserved	–	–
	0x7004D000 - 0x71FFFFFF	31 MB	Area for User application program	–	✓

5.3.7 Memory Maps for EVB

Table 5.19, Table 5.20 and Table 5.21 show memory maps for the sample program using EVB.

In table the Update Target column indicates memory areas that can be updated using the update program. Areas with a check mark (✓) in the Update Target column can be updated using the update program. Areas with a check mark (✓) in the Initial Image column can be concatenated using fwupdate_utility.py.

Table 5.19 Memory Map

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description
ATCM	0x00000000 - 0x0007FFFF	512 KB	Update program area
System RAM	0x10000000 - 0x101FFFFFF	2.0 MB	Update program RAM area
External Memory (xSPI0 Flash CS0)	0x40000000 - 0x43FFFFFF	64 MB	User application program area
External Memory (xSPI1 Flash CS0)	0x50000000 - 0x50FFFFFF	16 MB	User application program area

Table 5.20 Memory Map for the xSPI0 Flash in xSPI0 Boot Mode

Memory Type	Address	Size	Description	Initial Image	Update Target
xSPI0 Flash CS0 (64MB)	0x40000000 - 0x4000004F	80 Byte	Area for the parameter for the loader	✓	–
	0x40000050 - 0x4000704F	28 KB	SSBL area	✓	–
	0x40007050 - 0x4003FFFF	227 KB	Update program area	✓	–
	0x40040000 - 0x4004000F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU0)	✓	✓
	0x40040010 - 0x4004001F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU1)	✓	✓
	0x40040020 - 0x4004002F	16 Byte	Plane management area	✓	✓
	0x40040030 - 0x43FFFFFF	63 MB	Area for User application program	–	✓

Table 5.21 Memory Map for the xSPI1 Flash in xSPI1 Boot Mode

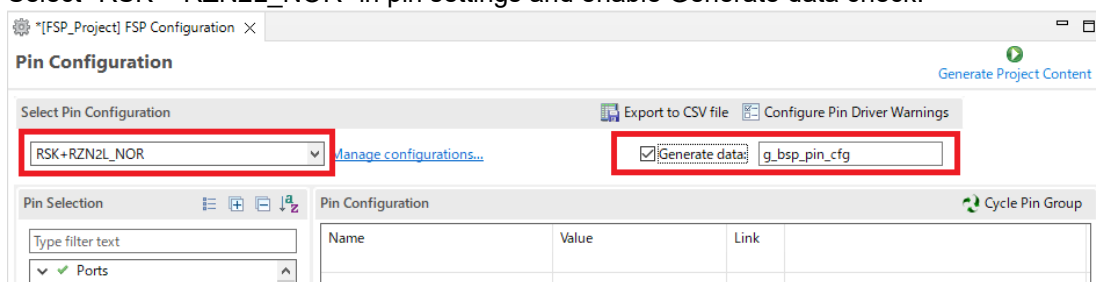
Memory Type	Address	Size	Description	Initial Image	Update Target
xSPI1 Flash CS0 (16MB)	0x50000000 - 0x5000004F	80 Byte	Area for the parameter for the loader	✓	–
	0x50000050 - 0x5000704F	28 KB	SSBL area	✓	–
	0x50007050 - 0x5003FFFF	227 KB	Update program area	✓	–
	0x50040000 - 0x5004000F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU0)	✓	✓
	0x50040010 - 0x5004001F	16 Byte	Area for the parameter for the user application program (CPU1)	✓	✓
	0x50040020 - 0x5004002F	16 Byte	Plane management area	✓	✓
	0x50040030 - 0x50FFFFFF	15 MB	Area for User application program	–	✓

5.3.8 How to Use NOR Flash in the RZ/N2L Project

The firmware update sample program project for RZ/N2L must be configured to use the external flash.

By default, the setting to use QSPI flash is enabled; to use NOR flash, the following settings are required.

1. Start FSP Configuration.
For GCC version, use e² studio.
For IAR version, use FSP Smart Configurator.
For details, Refer to RZ/T2, RZ/N2 Getting Started with Flexible Software Package.
2. Select "RSK + RZN2L_NOR" in pin settings and enable Generate data check.



3. Click Generate Project Content (green play icon).
Sample program code is generated that can use the NOR flash.

5.4 Specifications of Tools Used with Sample Program

5.4.1 fwupdate_utility.py

The tool fwupdate_utility.py is used to create update files or initial image file.

Using fwupdate_utility.py, you can create an update file by specifying the user application program to be updated and the write destination address on the device. The specified address is stored in the file information of the update file.

The initial image file specifies each file that needs to be written during initial setup, and outputs them all in one file. Creating an initial configuration file makes it easier to write to flash during initial setup.

The command format of fwupdate_utility.py is as follows:

```
python fwupdate_utility.py < command > < options >
```

Table 5.22 lists the commands, and Table 5.23 and Table 5.24 lists the options corresponding to each command.

Table 5.22 Commands of fwupdate_utility.py

Commands	Description
updatefile	Create the update file.
setupfile	Create the initial image file to concatenate the Update program, the SSBL including the parameter for the loader, and parameter for the user application program.

Table 5.23 Options for updatefile command

Option	Required/Optional	Description
-i < file name >	Required	Specify the file name of the user application program to be updated as the < file name > string.
-o < file name >	Required	Specify the file name of the update file to be output as the < file name > string.
--write_addr < address >	Required	Specify the address in the RZ/T2M, RZ/T2L, RZ/N2L or RZ/T2H external flash memory to write the user application program to be updated to as the < address > string. Specify the address as eight digits of hexadecimal notation. Example: 00100000
--param <file name>	Required	Specify the parameter file name of the user application program to be updated as the < file name > string.
--cpu <0 or 1>	Optional	Specifies the CPU on which the user application program to be updated runs. If this option is omitted, it is assumed that "CPU0" is specified.
-h	Optional	Specify this option to display help on using this tool.

Table 5.24 Options for setupfile command

Option	Required/Optional	Description
--param_loader < file name >	Required	Specify the file name of the loader parameter information to be set on the device as the < file name > string. This option is an option to specify the loader parameter file (loader program combined) that is generated by enabling the "--concat_loader" option of the parameter information generation tool (parameter_generator.py).
--param_cpu0 < file name >	Required	Specify the file name of the user application parameters for CPU0 to be set on the device as the < file name > string.
--update_prog < address >	Required	Specify the file name of the update program to be set on the device as the < file name > string.
-o <file name>	Required	Specify the file name of the initial image file to be output as the < file name > string.
--ssbl <file name>	Optional	Specify the file name of the SSBL to be set on the device as the < file name > string. This option is only used if you specify the following file with the "--param_loader" option: - Loader parameter file generated using the parameter information generation tool (parameter_generator.py) without specifying the "--concat_loader" option
--param_cpu1 <file name>	Optional	Specify the file name of the user application parameters for CPU1 to be set on the device as the < file name > string.
-h	Optional	Specify this option to display help on using this tool.

5.4.2 fwupdate.py

The tool fwupdate.py is used to send an update file to the device.

Using fwupdate.py, you can send an update file to the device via Ethernet by specifying the update file, the port number to be used for communication, and the IP address of the transfer destination device. Afterward, the tool receives the update result from the device and outputs it to the console.

The command format of fwupdate.py is as follows:

```
python fwupdate.py < options >
```

Some of the options of fwupdate.py are required and some may be omitted. Table 5.25 lists the required options and Table 5.26 lists the optional options.

Table 5.25 Required Options of fwupdate.py

Option	Description
--udp_port < port number >	Specify the port number to be used by fwupdate.py for UDP transmission and reception as the < port number > string.
--tcp_port < port number >	Specify the port number to be used by fwupdate.py for TCP transmission and reception as the < port number > string.
-i < file name >	Specify the update file to be sent to the device as the < file name > string.

Table 5.26 Optional Options of fwupdate.py

Option	Description
--ip_address < IP address >	Specify the IP address of the device with the user application program to be updated as the < IP address > string. When attempting to update the user application program, START_UPDATE is unicast to < IP address > if this option is specified, and it is broadcast if the option is not specified.
-h	Specify this option to display help on using this tool.

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Jul 8, 2022	-	First edition issued
1.10	Oct 21, 2022	-	RZ/N2L is supported
1.20	Apr 28, 2023	-	RZ/T2L is supported
2.00	Apr 10, 2024	p3, p11-p35	Support for updating applications that use dual cores on RZ/T2M.
		p9-p27, p42-p53	Updated FSP for RZ/T2M and RZ/T2L sample projects to RZ/T2 FSP v2.0.0. Changed command specification from fwupdate_utility.py V2.00 and added a command to create an initial image.
2.10	Jun 14, 2024	-	Updated FSP for RZ/N2L sample projects to RZ/N2 FSP v2.0.0.
2.20	Nov 15, 2024	-	RZ/T2H Cortex®-R52 core is supported. Updated FSP for RZ/T2M and RZ/T2L sample projects to RZ/T2 FSP v2.2.0.
		p7, p8, p50, p51	Changed the memory layout of the external flash in the sample program for RZ/T2M and RZ/T2L.

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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