

Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK for LPCXpresso51U68

1 Overview

The MCUXpresso Software Development Kit (SDK) provides comprehensive software support for Kinetis and LPC Microcontrollers. The MCUXpresso SDK includes a flexible set of peripheral drivers designed to speed up and simplify development of embedded applications. Along with the peripheral drivers, the MCUXpresso SDK provides an extensive and rich set of example applications covering everything from basic peripheral use case examples to full demo applications. The MCUXpresso SDK contains FreeRTOS, a USB host and device stack, and various other middleware to support rapid development.

For supported toolchain versions, see *MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes for LPCXpresso51U68* (document MCUXSDKLPC51U68RN).

For more details about MCUXpresso SDK, refer to [MCUXpresso-SDK: Software Development Kit for MCUXpresso](#).

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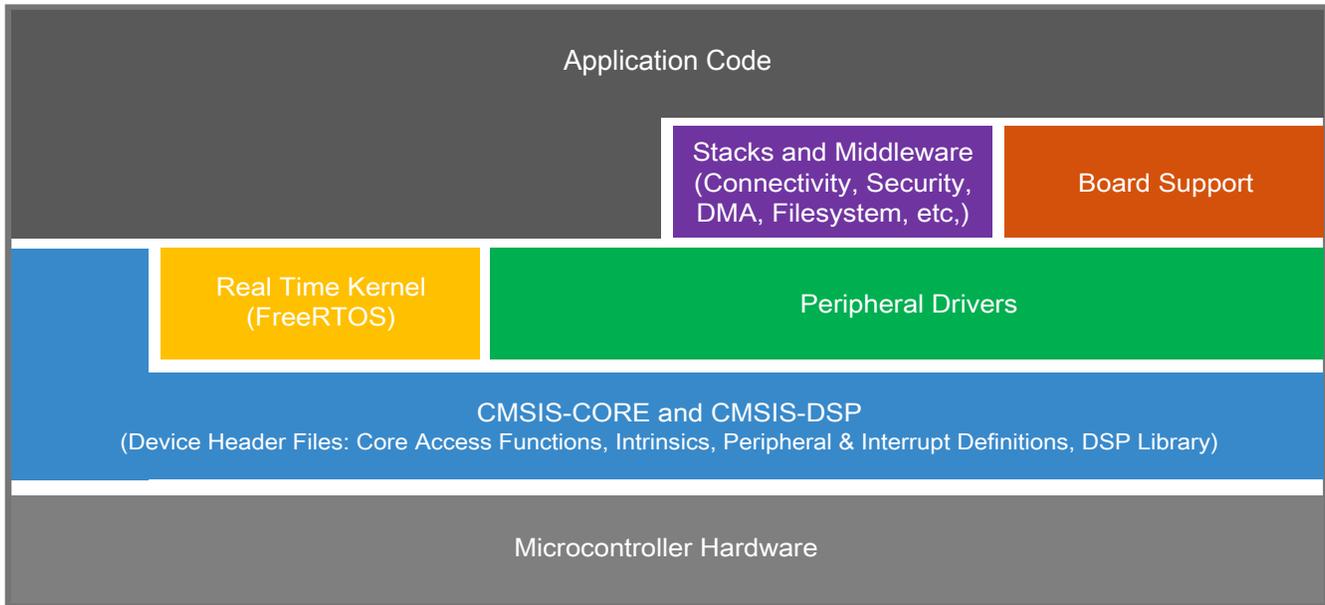


Figure 1. MCUXpresso SDK layers

2 MCUXpresso SDK board support package folders

MCUXpresso SDK board support package provides example applications for NXP development and evaluation boards for Arm® Cortex®-M cores including Freedom, Tower System, and LPCXpresso boards. Board support packages are found inside the top level boards folder and each supported board has its own folder (an MCUXpresso SDK package can support multiple boards). Within each <board_name> folder, there are various sub-folders to classify the type of examples it contain. These include (but are not limited to):

- `cmsis_driver_examples`: Simple applications intended to show how to use CMSIS drivers.
- `demo_apps`: Full-featured applications that highlight key functionality and use cases of the target MCU. These applications typically use multiple MCU peripherals and may leverage stacks and middleware.
- `driver_examples`: Simple applications that show how to use the MCUXpresso SDK’s peripheral drivers for a single use case. These applications typically only use a single peripheral but there are cases where multiple peripherals are used (for example, SPI conversion using DMA).
- `emwin_examples`: Applications that use the emWin GUI widgets.
- `rtos_examples`: Basic FreeRTOS™ OS examples that show the use of various RTOS objects (semaphores, queues, and so on) and interfaces with the MCUXpresso SDK’s RTOS drivers
- `usb_examples`: Applications that use the USB host/device/OTG stack.
- `multicore_examples`: Applications for both cores showing the usage of multicore software components and the interaction between cores.
- `mmcau_examples`: Simple applications intended to concisely illustrate how to use middleware/mmcau stack.
- `wireless_examples`: Applications that use the Zigbee and OpenThread stacks.
- `usb_dongle_examples`: Simple applications to be used on the PCB2459-2 JN5189 USB DONGLE.

2.1 Example application structure

This section describes how the various types of example applications interact with the other components in the MCUXpresso SDK. To get a comprehensive understanding of all MCUXpresso SDK components and folder structure, see *MCUXpresso SDK API Reference Manual*.

Each <board_name> folder in the boards directory contains a comprehensive set of examples that are relevant to that specific piece of hardware. Although we use the `hello_world` example (part of the `demo_apps` folder), the same general rules apply to any type of example in the <board_name> folder.

In the `hello_world` application folder you see the following contents:

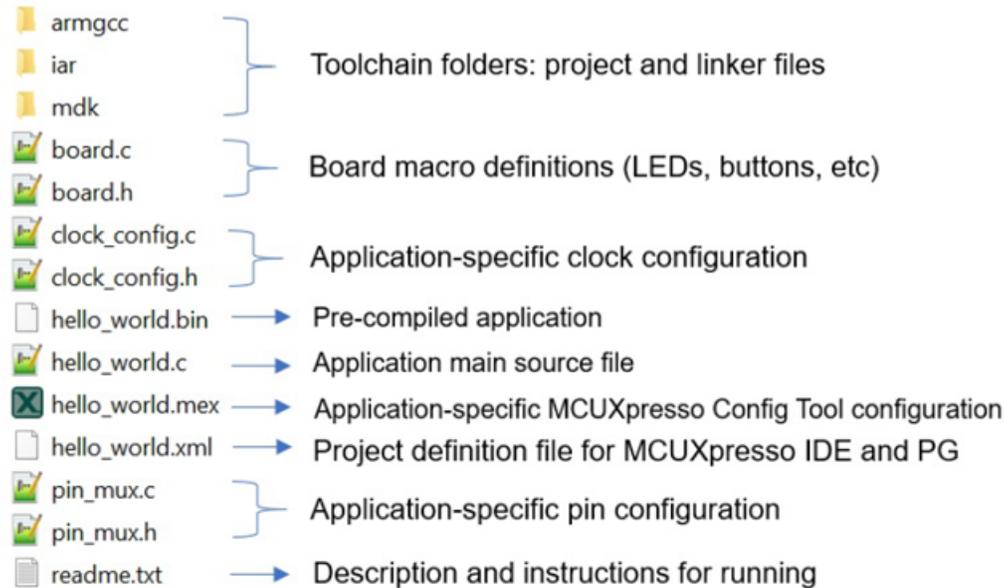


Figure 2. Application folder structure

All files in the application folder are specific to that example, so it is easy to copy and paste an existing example to start developing a custom application based on a project provided in the MCUXpresso SDK.

2.2 Locating example application source files

When opening an example application in any of the supported IDEs, a variety of source files are referenced. The MCUXpresso SDK devices folder is the central component to all example applications. It means the examples reference the same source files and, if one of these files is modified, it could potentially impact the behavior of other examples.

The main areas of the MCUXpresso SDK tree used in all example applications are:

- `devices/<device_name>`: The device's CMSIS header file, MCUXpresso SDK feature file and a few other files
- `devices/<device_name>/cmsis_drivers`: All the CMSIS drivers for your specific MCU
- `devices/<device_name>/drivers`: All of the peripheral drivers for your specific MCU
- `devices/<device_name>/<tool_name>`: Toolchain-specific startup code, including vector table definitions
- `devices/<device_name>/utilities`: Items such as the debug console that are used by many of the example applications
- `devices/<devices_name>/project` Project template used in CMSIS PACK new project creation

For examples containing an RTOS, there are references to the appropriate source code. RTOSes are in the `rtos` folder. The core files of each of these are shared, so modifying one could have potential impacts on other projects that depend on that file.

3 Run a demo application using IAR

This section describes the steps required to build, run, and debug example applications provided in the MCUXpresso SDK. The `hello_world` demo application targeted for the LPCXpresso51U68 hardware platform is used as an example, although these steps can be applied to any example application in the MCUXpresso SDK.

3.1 Build an example application

Do the following steps to build the `hello_world` example application.

1. Open the desired demo application workspace. Most example application workspace files can be located using the following path:

```
<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/iar
```

Using the LPCXpresso51U68 hardware platform as an example, the `hello_world` workspace is located in:

```
<install_dir>/boards/lpcxpresso51U68/demo_apps/hello_world/iar/hello_world.eww
```

Other example applications may have additional folders in their path.

2. Select the desired build target from the drop-down menu.

For this example, select **hello_world – debug**.

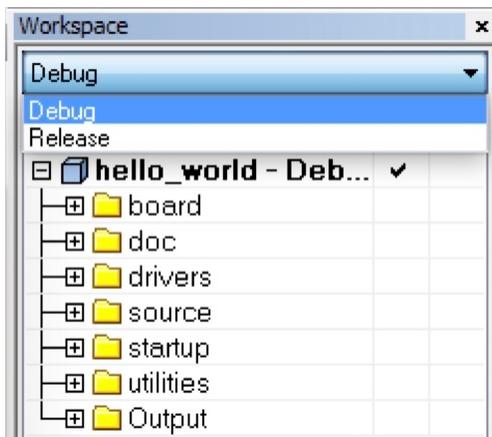


Figure 3. Demo build target selection

3. To build the demo application, click **Make**, highlighted in red in Figure 4.

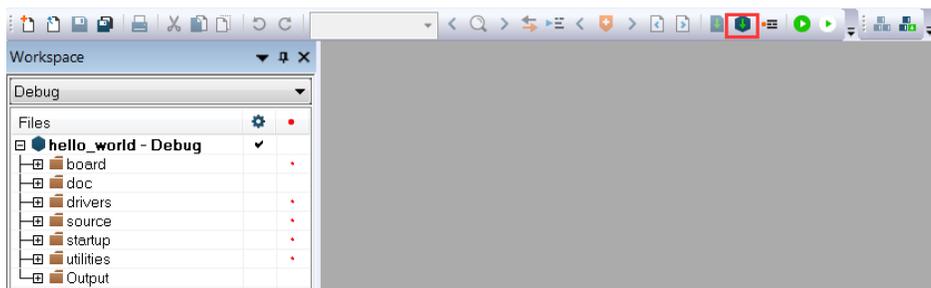


Figure 4. Build the demo application

4. The build completes without errors.

3.2 Run an example application

To download and run the application, perform these steps:

1. Download and install LPCScript or the Windows® operating systems driver for LPCXpresso boards from www.nxp.com/lpcutilities. This installs the required drivers for the board.
2. Connect the development platform to your PC via USB cable between the Link2 USB connector (named Link for some boards) and the PC USB connector. If you are connecting for the first time, allow about 30 seconds for the devices to enumerate.
3. Open the terminal application on the PC, such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, and connect to the debug COM port (to determine the COM port number, see Appendix A). Configure the terminal with these settings:
 - a. 115200 baud rate (reference BOARD_DEBUG_UART_BAUDRATE variable in board.h file)
 - b. No parity
 - c. 8 data bits
 - d. 1 stop bit

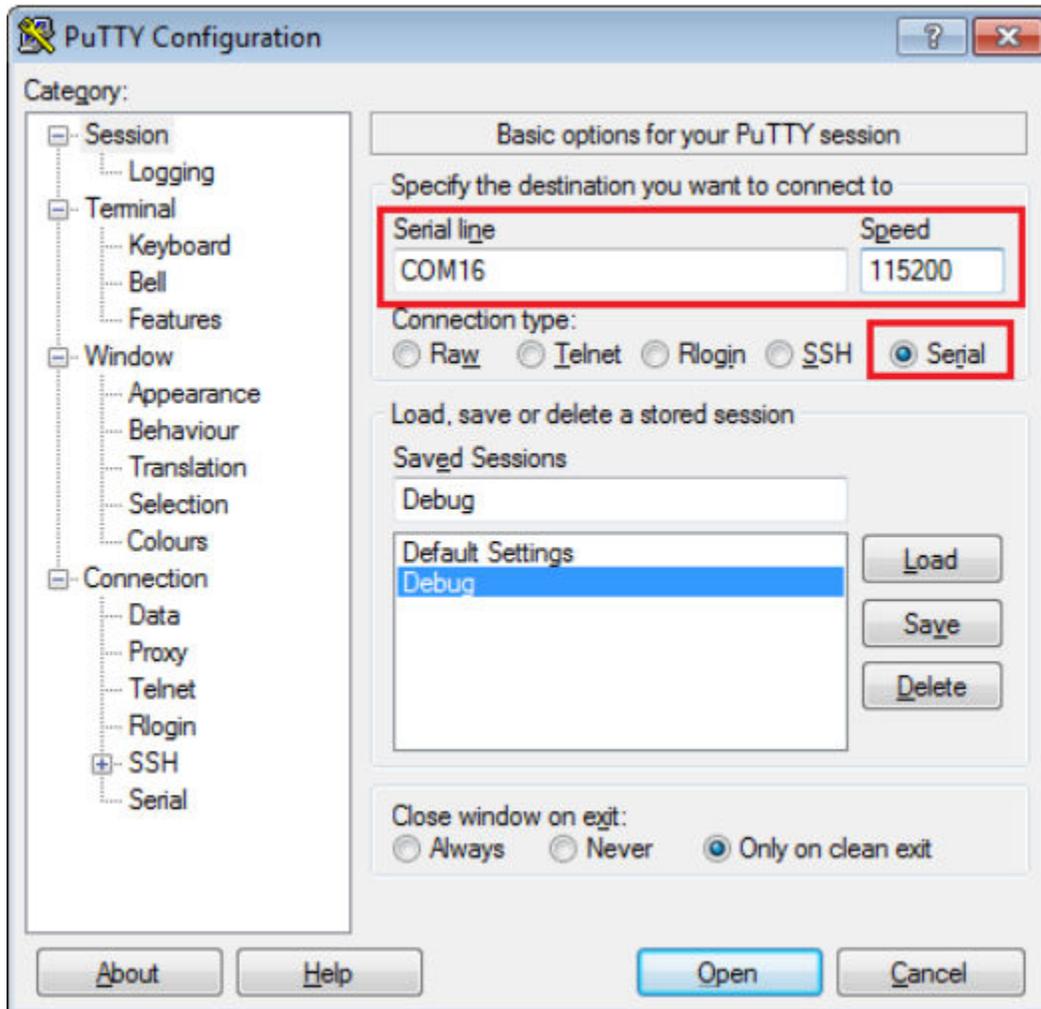


Figure 5. Terminal (PuTTY) configuration

4. In IAR, click the "Download and Debug" button to download the application to the target.

Run a demo application using IAR



Figure 6. Download and Debug button

5. The application is then downloaded to the target and automatically runs to the main() function.

NOTE

The application is programmed to the external on board flash, then jumped to SRAM to run

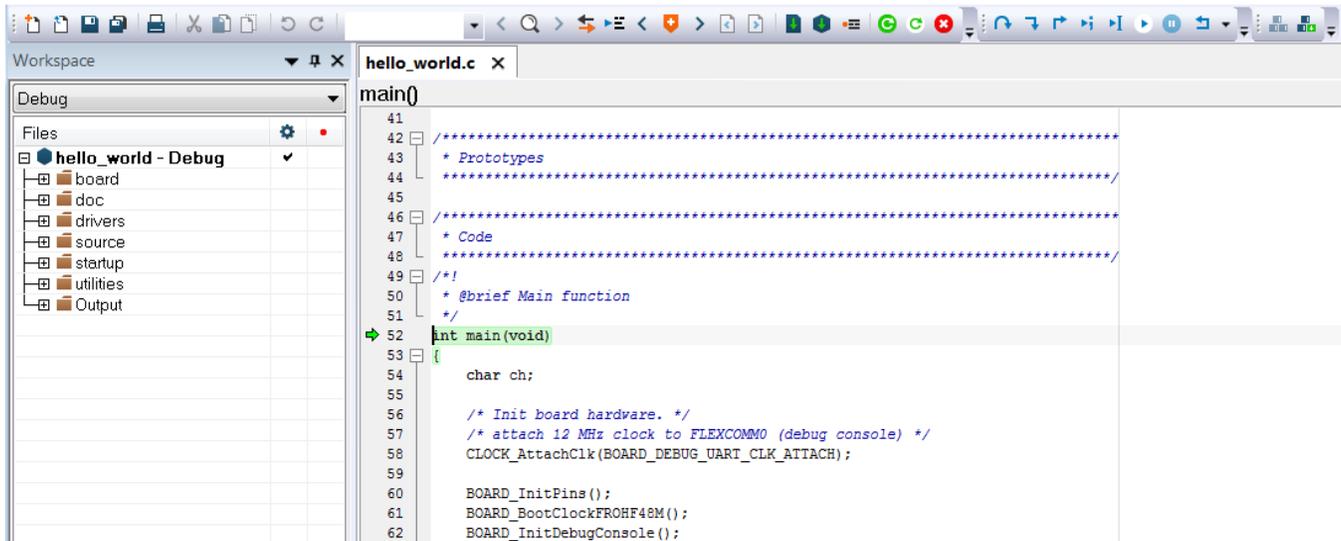


Figure 7. Stop at main() when running debugging

6. Run the code by clicking the "Go" button to start the application.



Figure 8. Go button

7. The hello_world application is now running and a banner is displayed on the terminal. If this does not occur, check your terminal settings and connections.

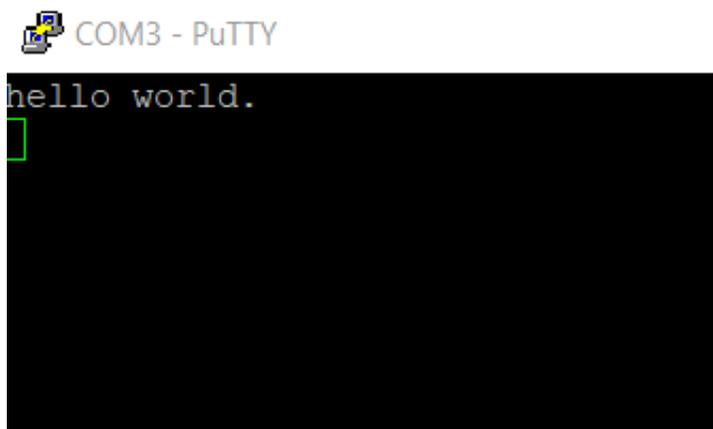


Figure 9. Text display of the hello_world demo

4 Run a demo using Keil® MDK/μVision

This section describes the steps required to build, run, and debug example applications provided in the MCUXpresso SDK. The `hello_world` demo application targeted for the LPCXpresso51U68 hardware platform is used as an example, although these steps can be applied to any demo or example application in the MCUXpresso SDK.

4.1 Install CMSIS device pack

After the MDK tools are installed, Cortex® Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) device packs must be installed to fully support the device from a debug perspective. These packs include things such as memory map information, register definitions, and flash programming algorithms. Follow these steps to install the appropriate CMSIS pack.

1. Open the MDK IDE, which is called μVision. In the IDE, select the **Pack Installer** icon.

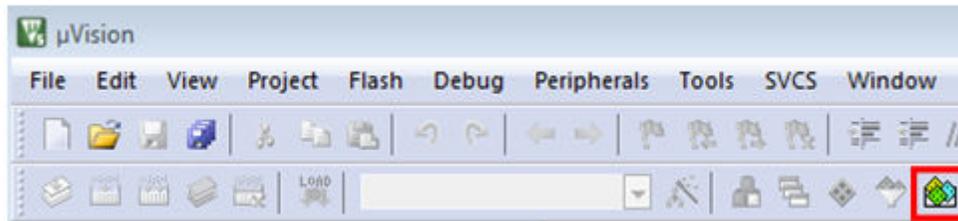


Figure 10. Launch the Pack Installer

2. After the installation finishes, close the Pack Installer window and return to the μVision IDE.

4.2 Build an example application

1. Open the desired example application workspace in:

```
<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/mdk
```

The workspace file is named as `<demo_name>.uvmpw`. For this specific example, the actual path is:

```
<install_dir>/boards/lpcxpresso51U68/demo_apps/hello_world/mdk/hello_world.uvmpw
```

2. To build the demo project, select **Rebuild**, highlighted in red.



Figure 11. Build the demo

3. The build completes without errors.

4.3 Run an example application

To download and run the application, perform these steps:

Run a demo using Keil® MDK/μVision

1. Download and install LPCScript or the Windows® operating systems driver for LPCXpresso boards from www.nxp.com/lpcutilities. This installs the required drivers for the board.
2. Connect the development platform to your PC via USB cable between the Link2 USB connector and the PC USB connector. If you are connecting for the first time, allow about 30 seconds for the devices to enumerate.
3. Open the terminal application on the PC, such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, and connect to the debug serial port number (to determine the COM port number, see Appendix A). Configure the terminal with these settings:
 - a. 115200 baud rate (reference BOARD_DEBUG_UART_BAUDRATE variable in board.h file)
 - b. No parity
 - c. 8 data bits
 - d. 1 stop bit

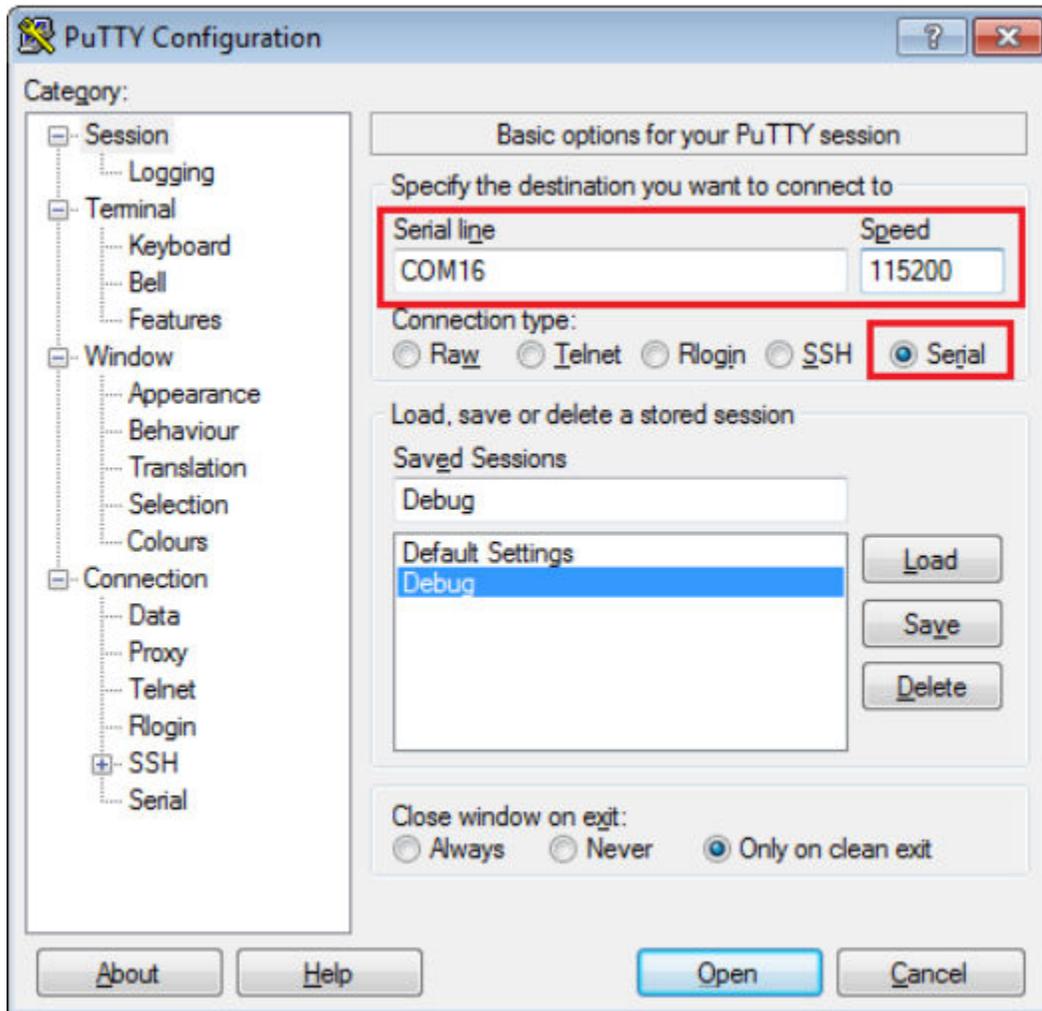


Figure 12. Terminal (PuTTY) configurations

4. To debug the application, click the “Start/Stop Debug Session” button, highlighted in red.

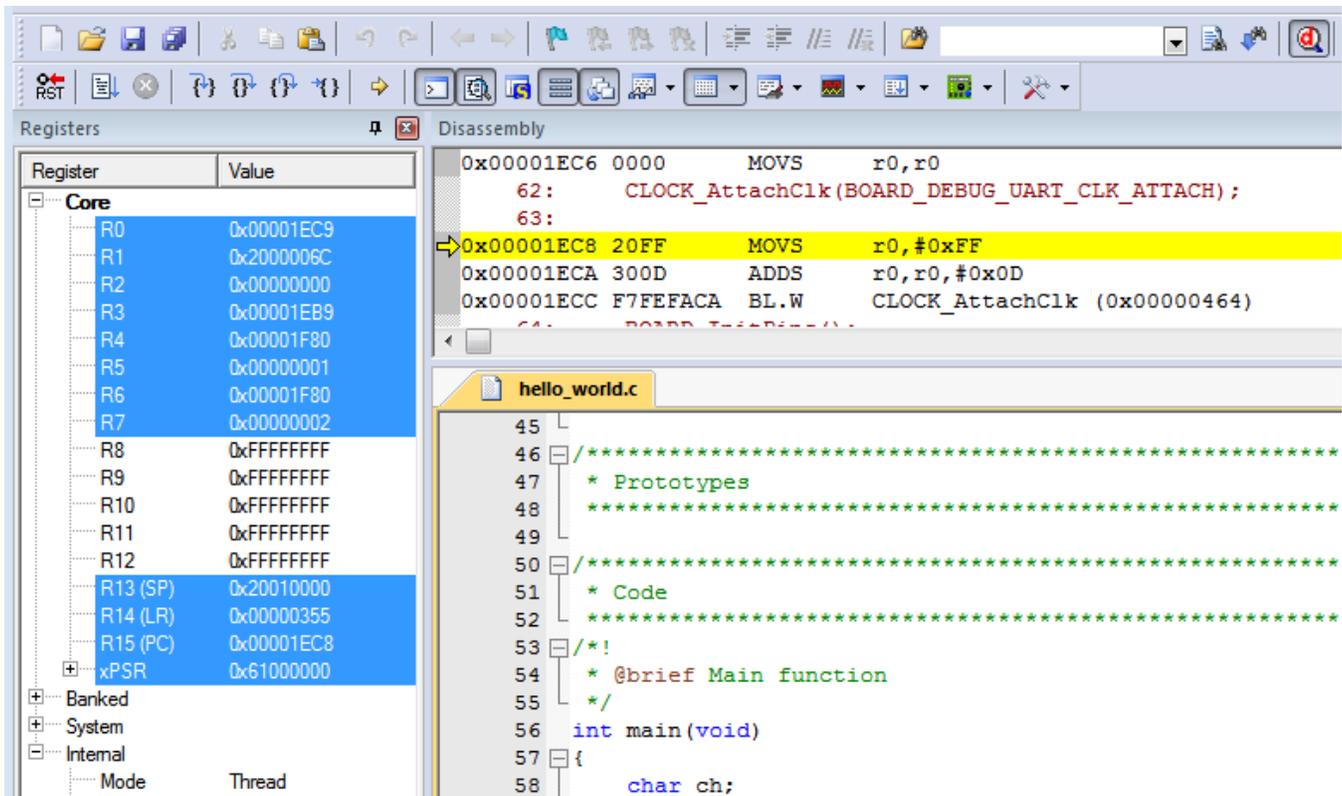


Figure 13. Stop at main() when run debugging

5. Run the code by clicking the “Run” button to start the application.

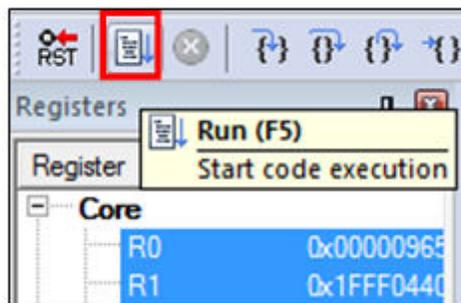


Figure 14. Go button

The `hello_world` application is now running and a banner is displayed on the terminal. If this is not true, check your terminal settings and connections.

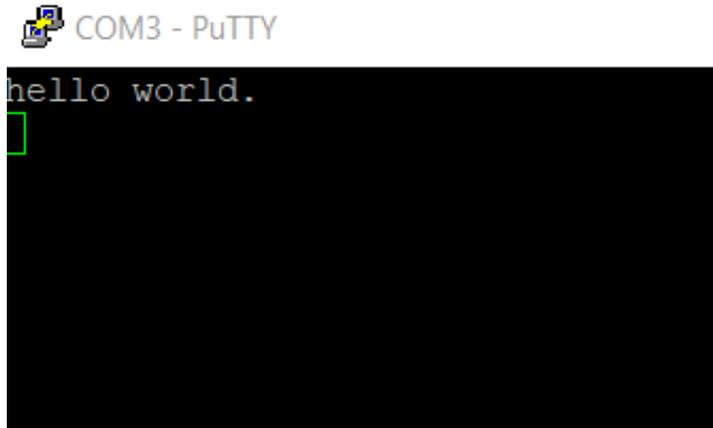


Figure 15. Text display of the hello_world demo

5 Run a demo using Arm® GCC

This section describes the steps to configure the command line Arm® GCC tools to build, run, and debug demo applications and necessary driver libraries provided in the MCUXpresso SDK. The `hello_world` demo application is targeted for the LPCXpresso51U68 hardware platform which is used as an example.

5.1 Set up toolchain

This section contains the steps to install the necessary components required to build and run an MCUXpresso SDK demo application with the Arm GCC toolchain, as supported by the MCUXpresso SDK. There are many ways to use Arm GCC tools, but this example focuses on a Windows operating system environment.

5.1.1 Install GCC ARM Embedded tool chain

Download and run the installer from launchpad.net/gcc-arm-embedded. This is the actual toolset (in other words, compiler, linker, etc.). The GCC toolchain should correspond to the latest supported version, as described in the *MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes Supporting LPCXpresso51U68*. (document MCUXSDKLPC51U68RN).

5.1.2 Install MinGW (only required on Windows OS)

The Minimalist GNU for Windows (MinGW) development tools provide a set of tools that are not dependent on third-party C-Runtime DLLs (such as Cygwin). The build environment used by the MCUXpresso SDK does not use the MinGW build tools, but does leverage the base install of both MinGW and MSYS. MSYS provides a basic shell with a Unix-like interface and tools.

1. Download the latest MinGW mingw-get-setup installer from sourceforge.net/projects/mingw/files/Installer/.
2. Run the installer. The recommended installation path is `C:\mingw`, however, you may install to any location.

NOTE

The installation path cannot contain any spaces.

3. Ensure that the **mingw32-base** and **msys-base** are selected under **Basic Setup**.

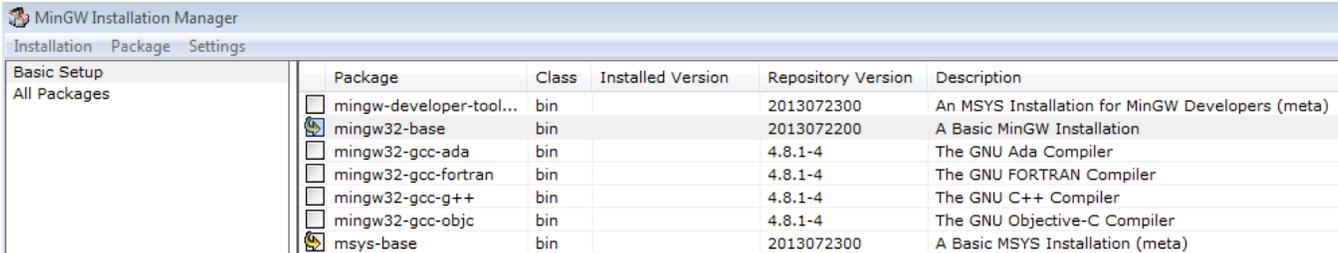


Figure 16. Set up MinGW and MSYS

4. In the **Installation** menu, click **Apply Changes** and follow the remaining instructions to complete the installation.

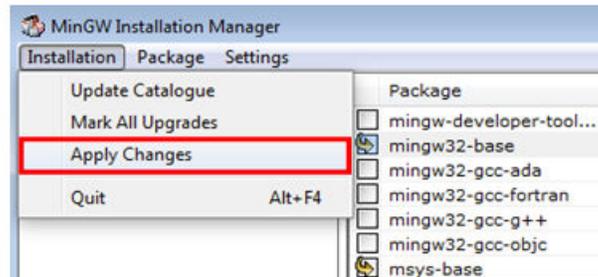


Figure 17. Complete MinGW and MSYS installation

5. Add the appropriate item to the Windows operating system path environment variable. It can be found under **Control Panel->System and Security->System->Advanced System Settings** in the **Environment Variables...** section. The path is:

```
<mingw_install_dir>\bin
```

Assuming the default installation path, `C:\MinGW`, an example is shown below. If the path is not set correctly, the toolchain will not work.

NOTE

If you have `C:\MinGW\msys\x.x\bin` in your PATH variable (as required by Kinetis SDK 1.0.0), remove it to ensure that the new GCC build system works correctly.

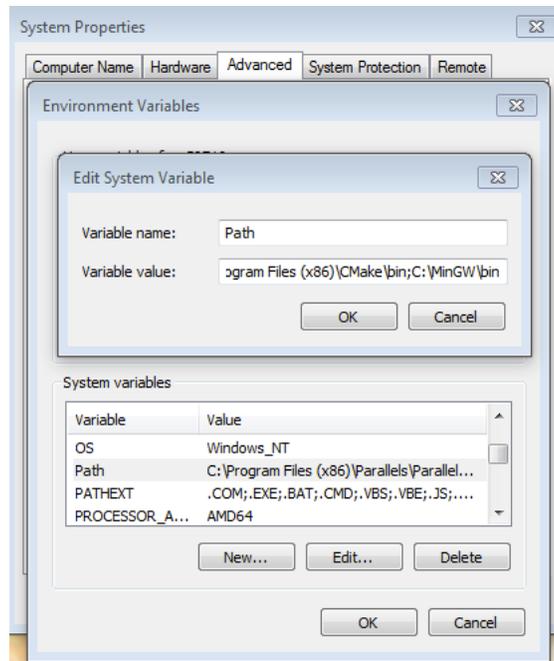


Figure 18. Add Path to systems environment

5.1.3 Add a new system environment variable for ARMGCC_DIR

Create a new *system* environment variable and name it as ARMGCC_DIR. The value of this variable should point to the Arm GCC Embedded tool chain installation path. For this example, the path is:

See the installation folder of the GNU Arm GCC Embedded tools for the exact path name of your installation.

Short path should be used for path setting, you could convert the path to short path by running command "*for %I in (.) do echo %~sI*" in above path.

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\GNU Tools Arm Embedded\8 2018-q4-major>for %I in (.) do echo %~sI
C:\Program Files (x86)\GNU Tools Arm Embedded\8 2018-q4-major>echo C:\PROGRA~2\GNUTOO~1\82018~1
C:\PROGRA~2\GNUTOO~1\82018~1
```

Figure 19. Convert path to short path

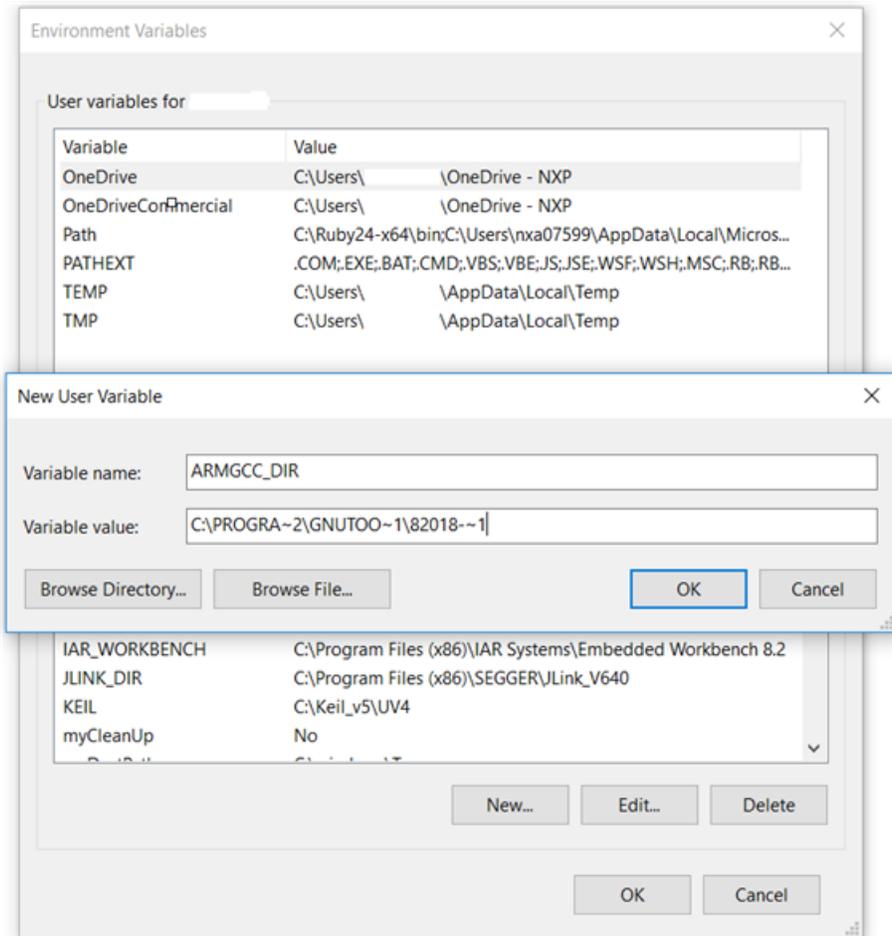


Figure 20. Add ARMGCC_DIR system variable

5.1.4 Install CMake

1. Download CMake 3.0.x from www.cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html.
2. Install CMake, ensuring that the option **Add CMake to system PATH** is selected when installing. The user chooses to select whether it is installed into the PATH for all users or just the current user. In this example, it is installed for all users.



Figure 21. Install CMake

3. Follow the remaining instructions of the installer.
4. You may need to reboot your system for the PATH changes to take effect.
5. Make sure `sh.exe` is not in the Environment Variable PATH. This is a limitation of `mingw32-make`.

5.2 Build an example application

To build an example application, follow these steps.

1. Open a GCC Arm Embedded tool chain command window. To launch the window, from the Windows operating system Start menu, go to **Programs ->GNU Tools ARM Embedded <version>** and select **GCC Command Prompt**.

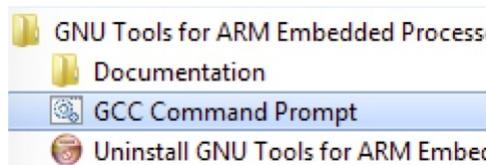


Figure 22. Launch command prompt

2. Change the directory to the example application project directory which has a path similar to the following:

```
<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/armgcc
```

For this example, the exact path is:

```
<install_dir>/examples/lpcxpresso51U68/demo_apps/hello_world/armgcc
```

NOTE

To change directories, use the `cd` command.

3. Type **build_debug.bat** on the command line or double click on **build_debug.bat** file in Windows Explorer to build it. The output is shown in this figure:

```

[ 89%] Building C object CMakeFiles/hello_world.elf.dir/C:/SDK_2.0_LPCXpresso51U
68/devices/LPC51U68/utilities/fsl_assert.c.obj
[ 94%] Building C object CMakeFiles/hello_world.elf.dir/C:/SDK_2.0_LPCXpresso51U
68/devices/LPC51U68/drivers/fsl_power.c.obj
[100%] Linking C executable debug\hello_world.elf
[100%] Built target hello_world.elf

C:\SDK_2.0_LPCXpresso51U68\boards\lpcxpresso51u68\demo_apps\hello_world\armgcc>I
F "" == "" <pause >
Press any key to continue . . .

```

Figure 23. hello_world demo build successful

5.3 Run an example application

This section describes steps to run a demo application using J-Link GDB Server application. To perform this exercise, two things must be done:

- Make sure that:
 - You have a standalone J-Link pod that is connected to the debug interface of your board. Note that some hardware platforms require hardware modification in order to function correctly with an external debug interface.

After the J-Link interface is configured and connected, follow these steps to download and run the demo applications:

1. Connect the development platform to your PC via USB cable between the Link2 USB connector and the PC USB connector. If you are connecting for the first time, allow about 30 seconds for the devices to enumerate.
2. Open the terminal application on the PC, such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, and connect to the debug serial port number (to determine the COM port number, see Appendix A). Configure the terminal with these settings:
 - a. 115200 or 9600 baud rate, depending on your board (reference BOARD_DEBUG_UART_BAUDRATE variable in board.h file)
 - b. No parity
 - c. 8 data bits
 - d. 1 stop bit

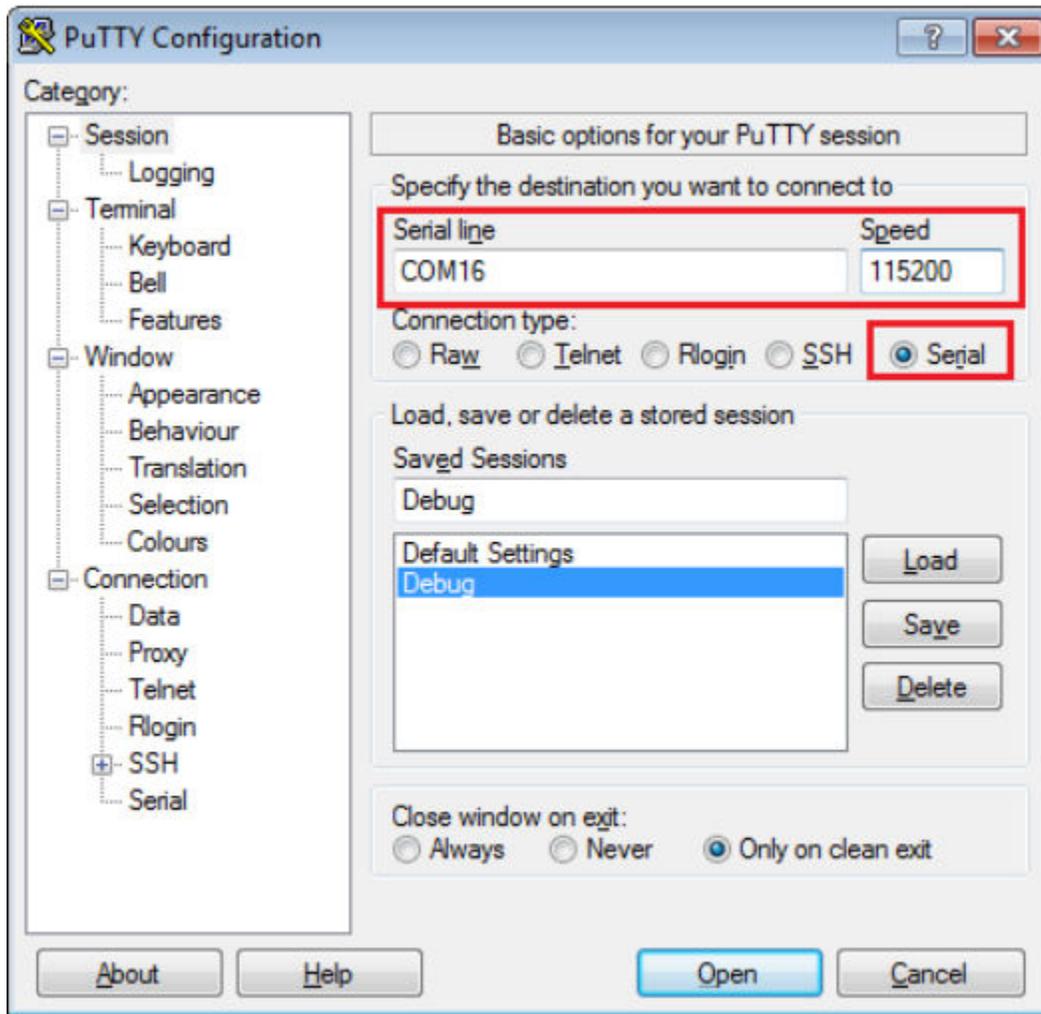


Figure 24. Terminal (PuTTY) configurations

3. Open the J-Link GDB Server application. Assuming the J-Link software is installed, the application can be launched by going to the Windows operating system Start menu and selecting “Programs -> SEGGER -> J-Link <version> J-Link GDB Server”.
4. Modify the settings as shown below. The target device selection chosen for this example is the LPC51U68
5. After it is connected, the screen should resemble this figure:

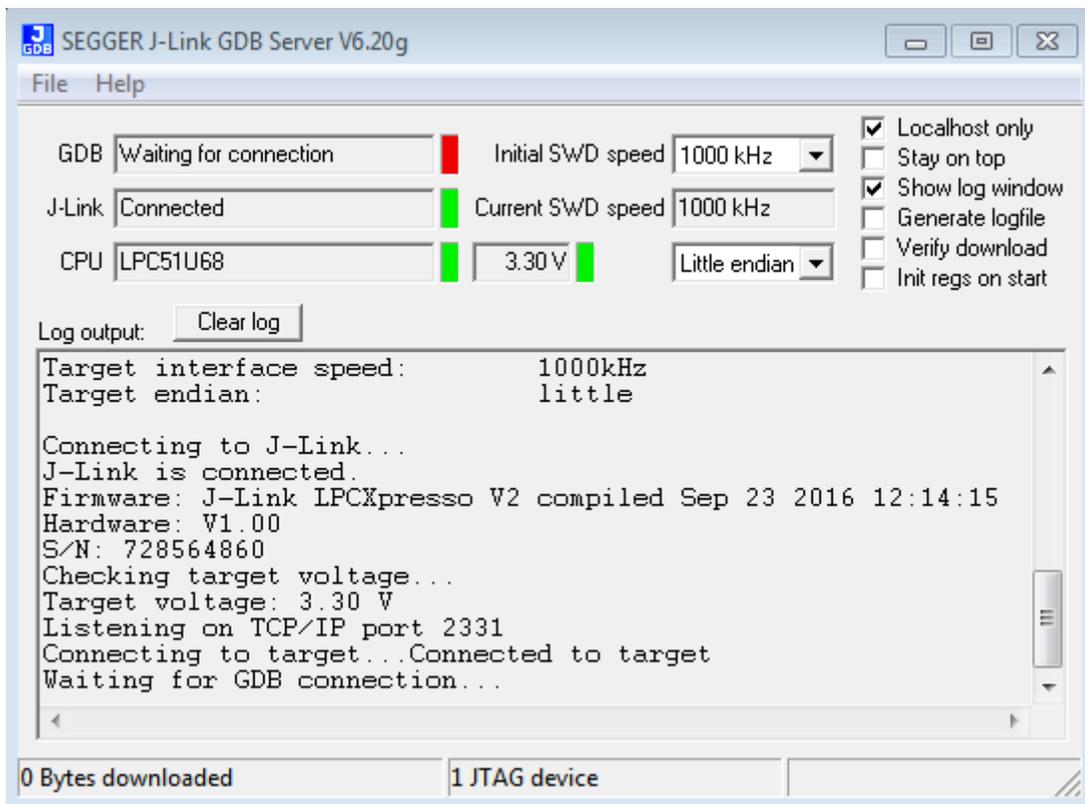


Figure 25. SEGGER J-Link GDB Server screen after successful connection

- If not already running, open a GCC ARM Embedded tool chain command window. To launch the window, from the Windows operating system Start menu, go to “Programs -> GNU Tools ARM Embedded <version>” and select “GCC Command Prompt”.

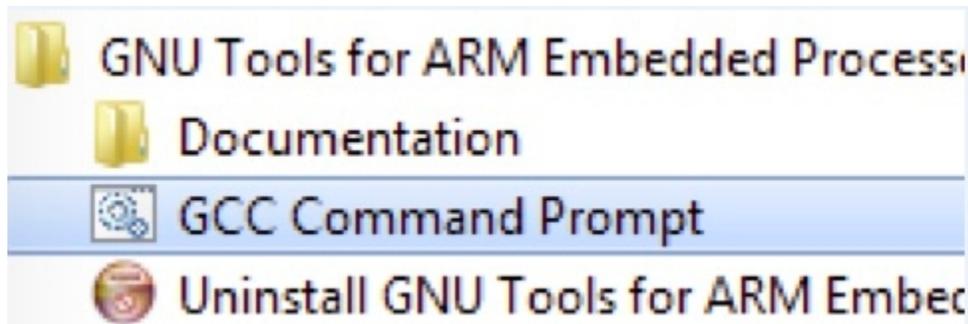


Figure 26. Launch command prompt

- Change to the directory that contains the example application output. The output can be found in using one of these paths, depending on the build target selected:

`<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/armgcc/debug`

`<install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/<example_type>/<application_name>/armgcc/release`

For this example, the path is:

`<install_dir>/boards/lpcxpresso51U68/demo_apps/hello_world/armgcc/debug`

- Run the command “arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe <application_name>.elf”. For this example, it is “arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe hello_world.elf”.

```

Administrator: C:\windows\system32\cmd.exe - arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe hello_world.elf

C:\SDK_2.0_LPCXpresso51U68\boards\lpcxpresso51u68\demo_apps\hello_world\armgcc\d
ebug>arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe hello_world.elf
GNU gdb (GNU Tools for ARM Embedded Processors 6-2017-q2-update) 7.12.1.20170417
-git
Copyright (C) 2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=i686-w64-mingw32 --target=arm-none-eabi".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from hello_world.elf...done.
(gdb)

```

Figure 27. Run arm-none-eabi-gdb

9. Run these commands:
 - a. "target remote localhost:2331"
 - b. "monitor reset"
 - c. "monitor go"
 - d. "monitor halt"
 - e. "load"
 - f. "monitor reg pc=(0x4)"
 - g. "monitor reg msp=(0x0)"
10. The application is now downloaded and halted at the reset vector. Execute the "monitor go" command to start the demo application.

The hello_world application is now running and a banner is displayed on the terminal. If this is not true, check your terminal settings and connections.

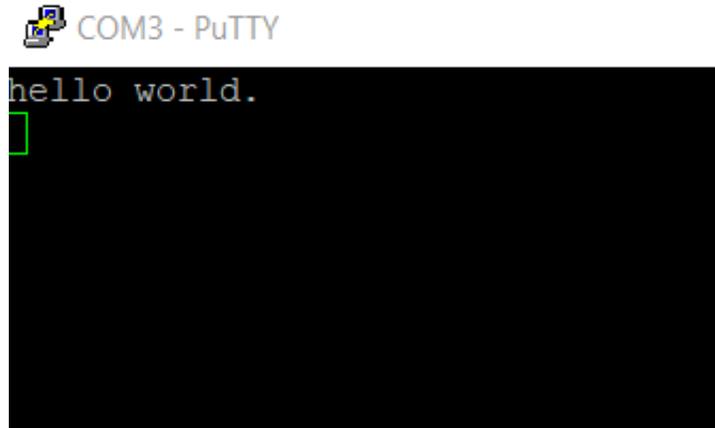


Figure 28. Text display of the hello_world demo

6 Run a demo using MCUXpresso IDE

NOTE

Ensure that the MCUXpresso IDE toolchain is included when generating the MCUXpresso SDK package.

This section describes the steps required to configure MCUXpresso IDE to build, run, and debug example applications. The `hello_world` demo application targeted for the LPCXpresso51U68 hardware platform is used as an example, though these steps can be applied to any example application in the MCUXpresso SDK.

6.1 Select the workspace location

Every time MCUXpresso IDE launches, it prompts the user to select a workspace location. MCUXpresso IDE is built on top of Eclipse which uses workspace to store information about its current configuration, and in some use cases, source files for the projects are in the workspace. The location of the workspace can be anywhere, but it is recommended that the workspace be located outside of the MCUXpresso SDK tree.

6.2 Build an example application

To build an example application, follow these steps.

1. Drag and drop the SDK zip file into the “Installed SDKs” view to install an SDK. In the window that appears, click the “OK” button and wait until the import has finished.

Run a demo using MCUXpresso IDE

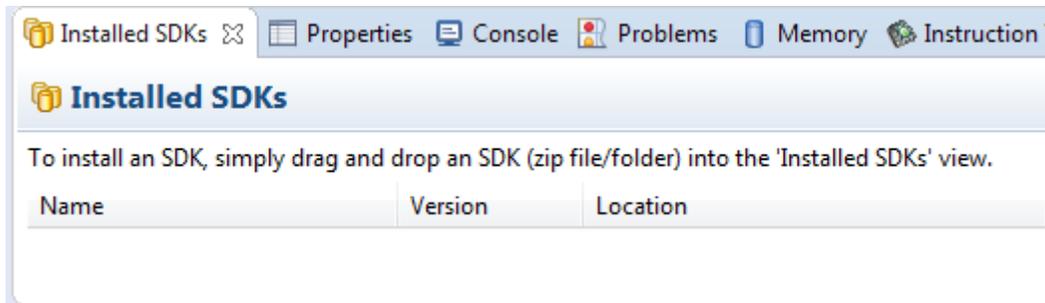


Figure 29. Install an SDK

2. On the *Quickstart Panel*, click “Import SDK example(s)...”.

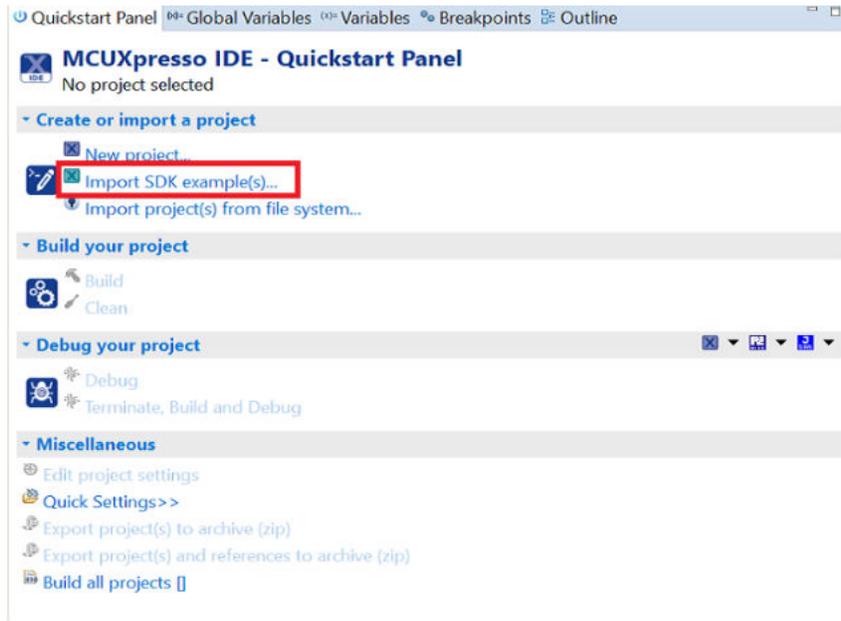


Figure 30. Import an SDK example

3. In the window that appears, expand the “LPC51U68” folder and select “LPC51U68” . Then, select "lpcxpresso51U68" and click the “Next” button.

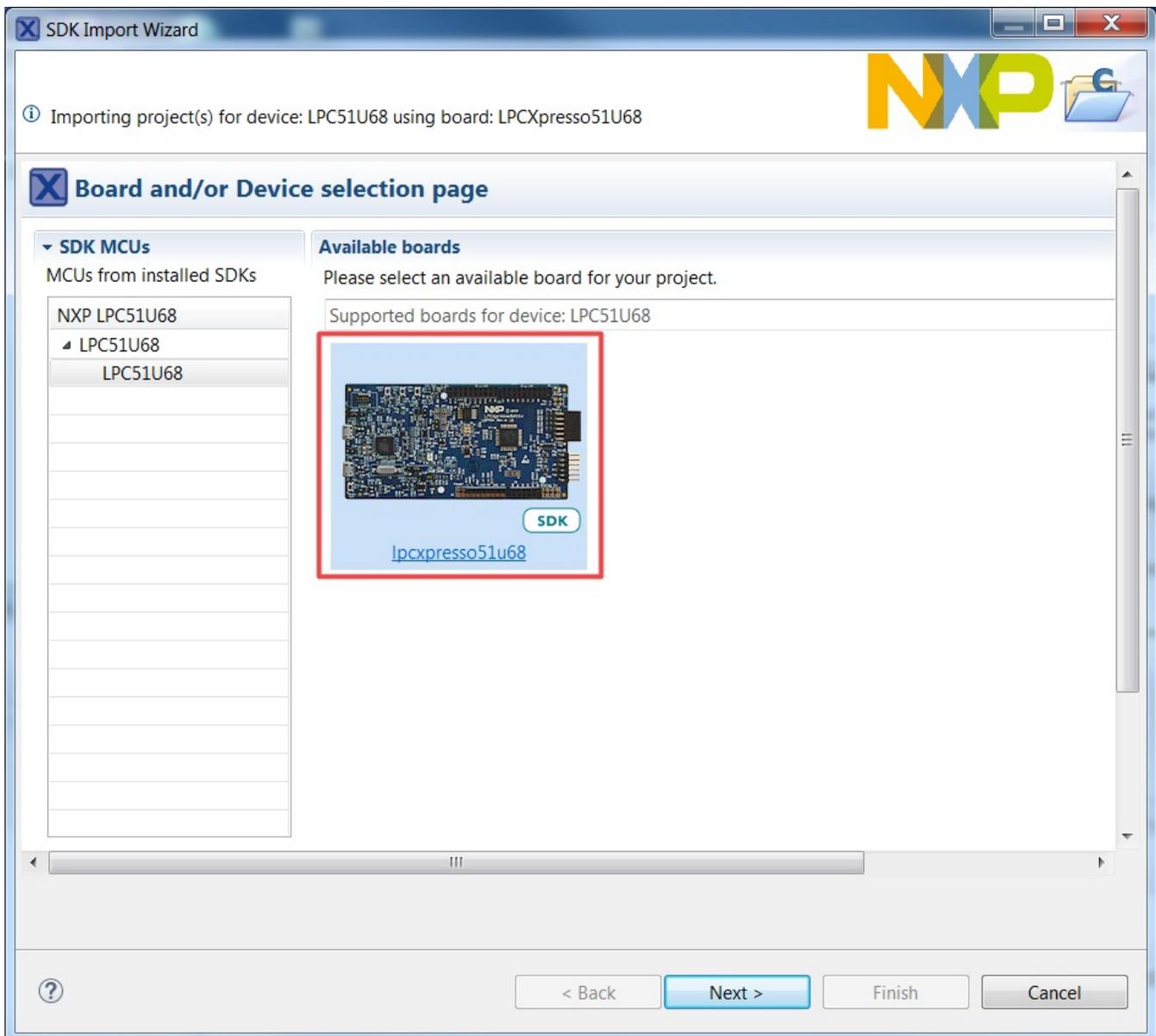


Figure 31. Select LPCXpresso51U68 board

- Expand the “demo_apps” folder and select “hello_world”. Then, click the “Next” button.

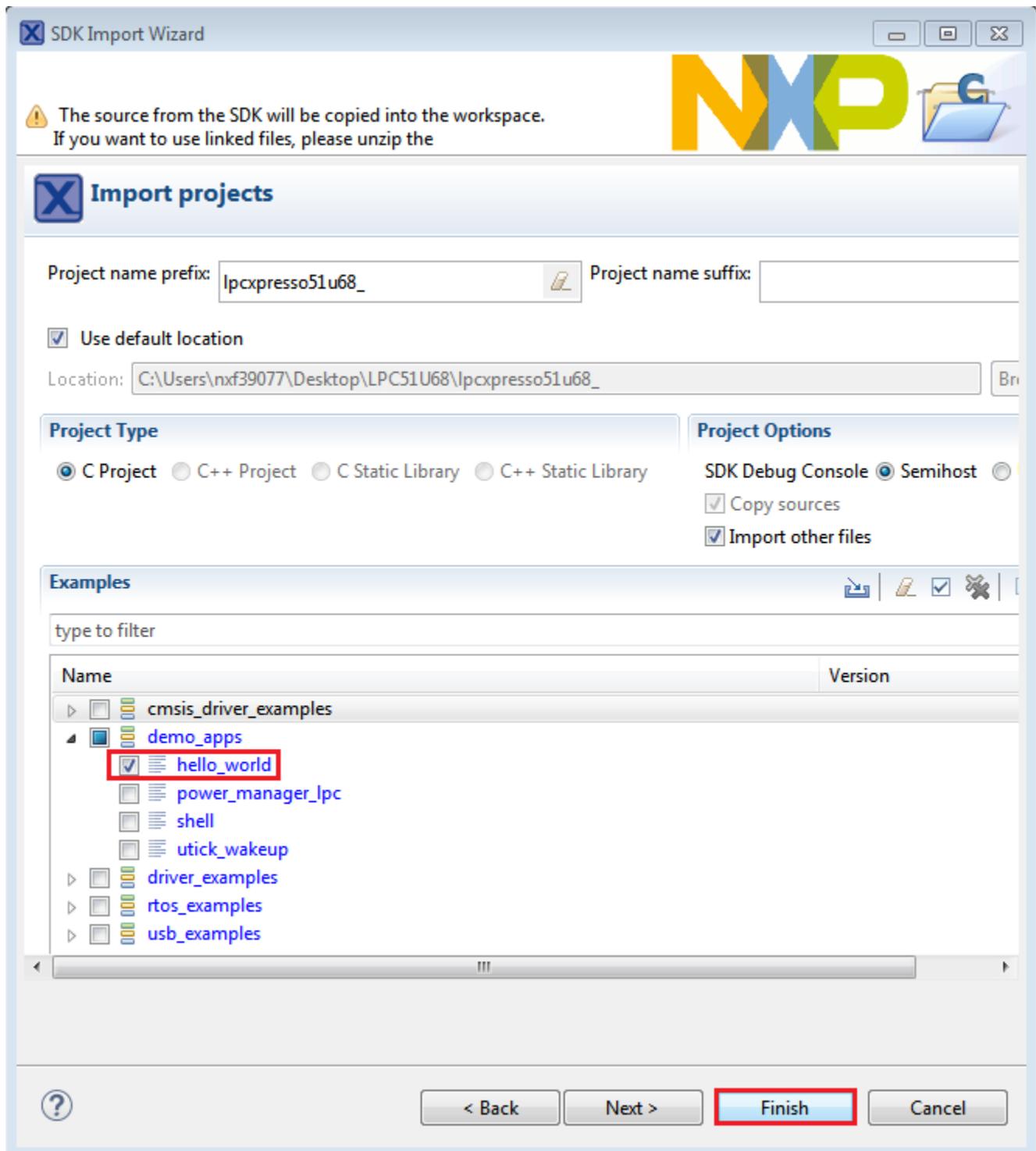


Figure 32. Select "hello_world"

5. Ensure the option “Redlib: Use floating point version of printf” is selected if the cases print floating point numbers on the terminal (for demo applications such as adc_basic, adc_burst, adc_dma, and adc_interrupt). Otherwise, there is no need to select it. Click the “Finish” button.

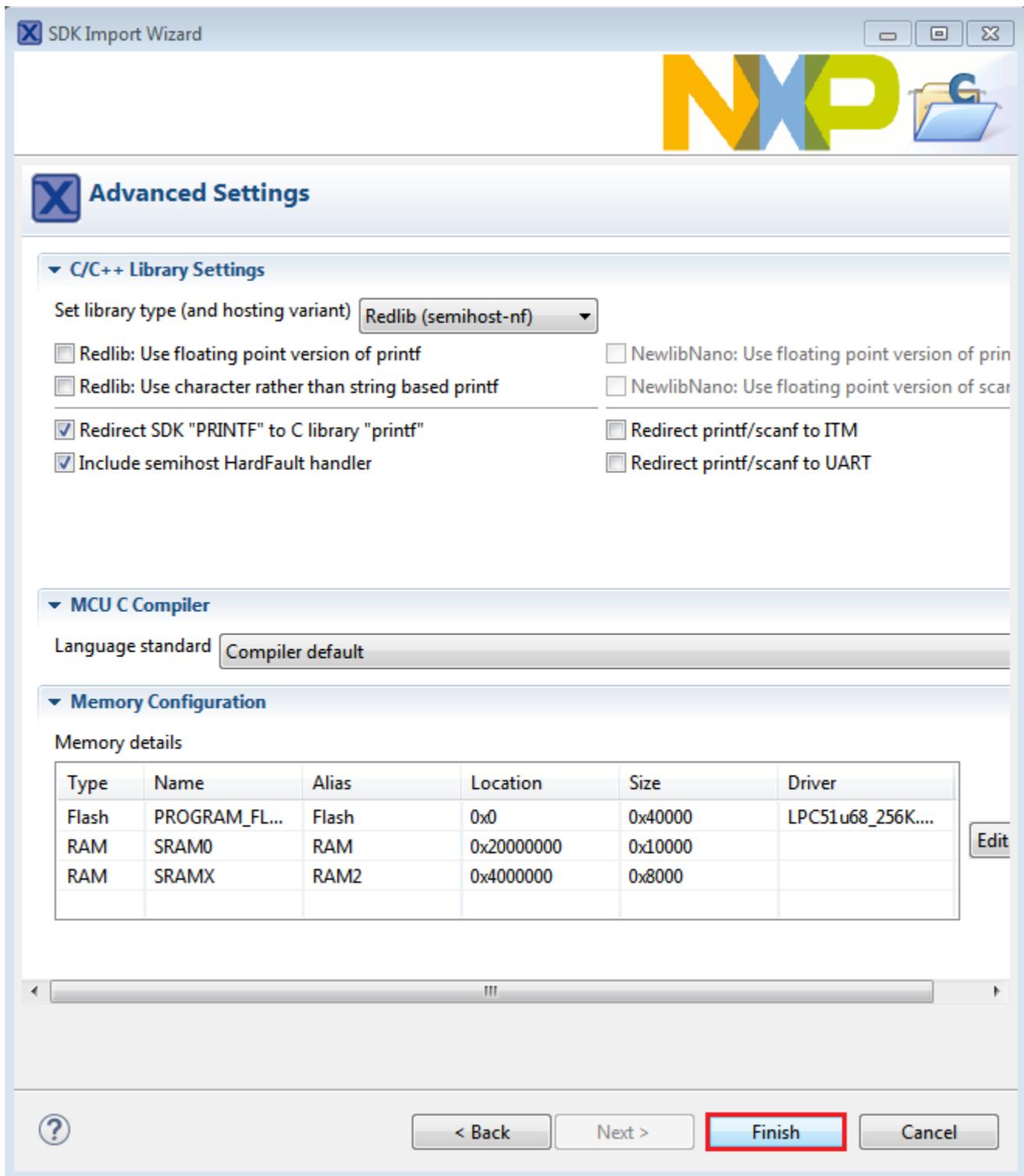


Figure 33. Select "User floating print version of printf"

6.3 Run an example application

For more information on debug probe support in the MCUXpresso IDE v11.0.0, visit community.nxp.com.

Run a demo using MCUXpresso IDE

To download and run the application, perform these steps:

1. Reference the table in Appendix B to determine the debug interface that comes loaded on your specific hardware platform. For LPCXpresso boards, install the DFU jumper for the debug probe, then connect the debug probe USB connector.
2. Open the terminal application on the PC, such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, and connect to the debug serial port number (to determine the COM port number, see Appendix A). Configure the terminal with these settings:
 - a. 115200 or 9600 baud rate, depending on your board (reference BOARD_DEBUG_UART_BAUDRATE variable in board.h file)
 - b. No parity
 - c. 8 data bits
 - d. 1 stop bit

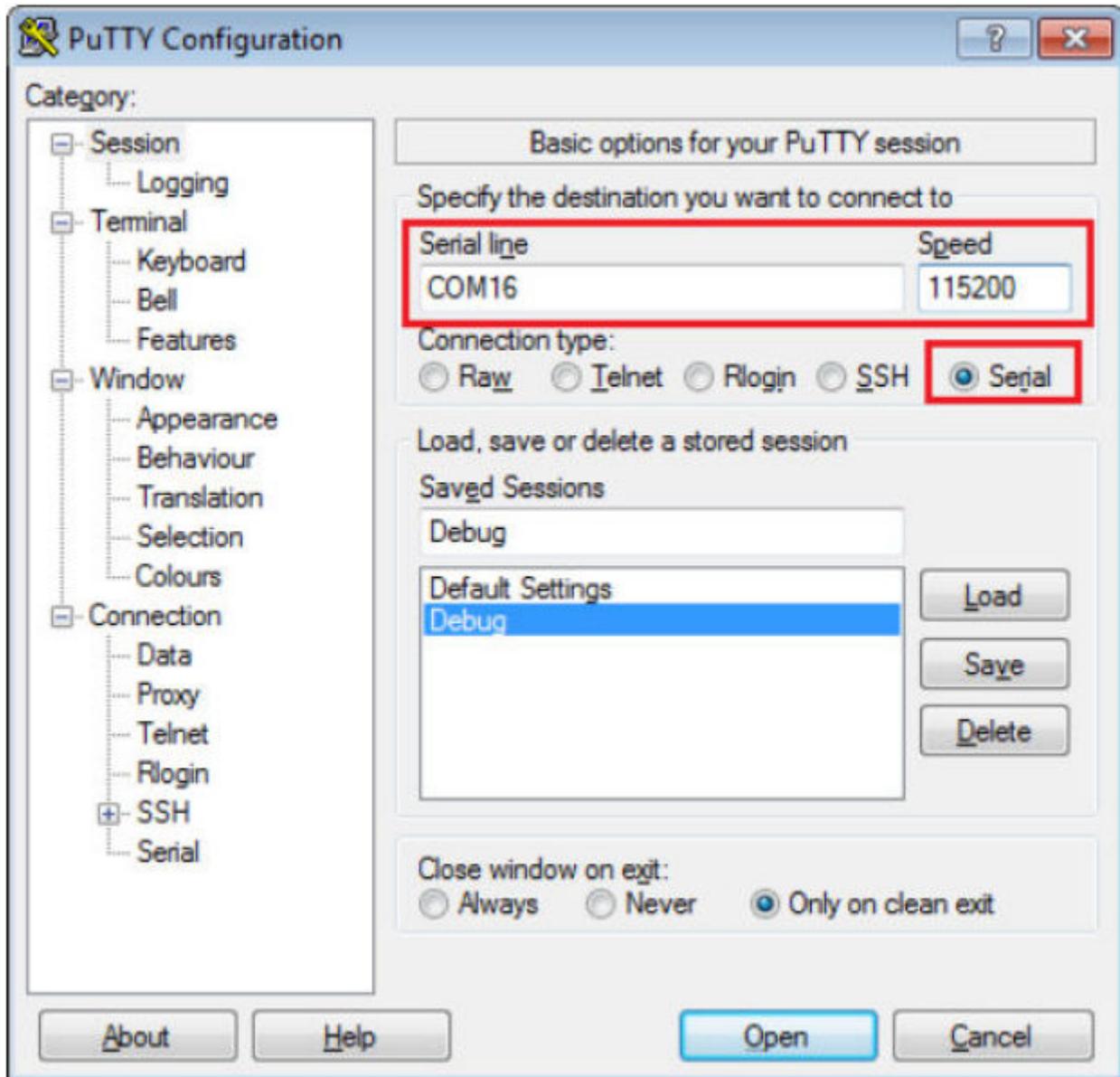


Figure 34. Terminal (PuTTY) configurations

3. On the *Quickstart Panel*, click on "Debug 'lpcxpresso51U68_demo_apps_hello_world' [Debug]".

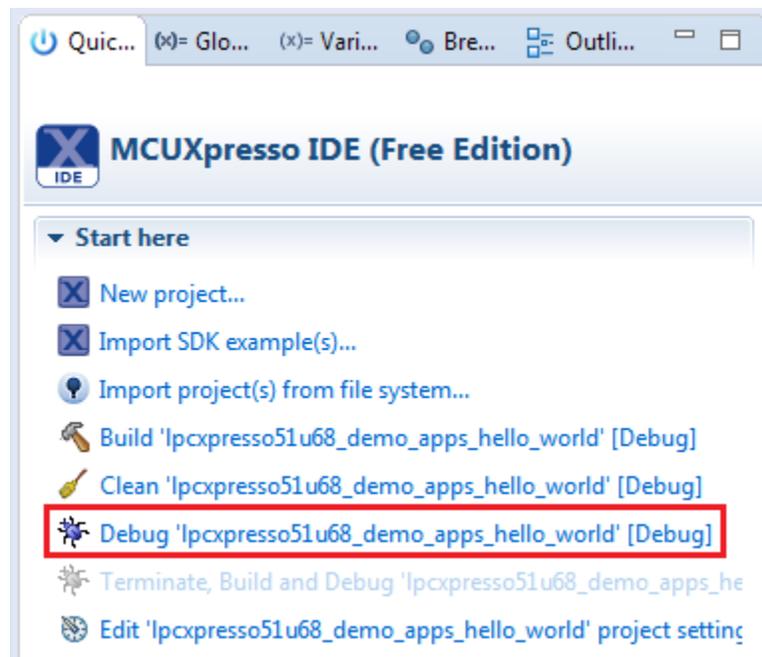


Figure 35. Debug "hello_world" case

4. The first time you debug a project, the Debug Emulator Selection Dialog is displayed, showing all supported probes that are attached to your computer. Select the probe through which you want to debug and click the “OK” button. (For any future debug sessions, the stored probe selection is automatically used, unless the probe cannot be found.)

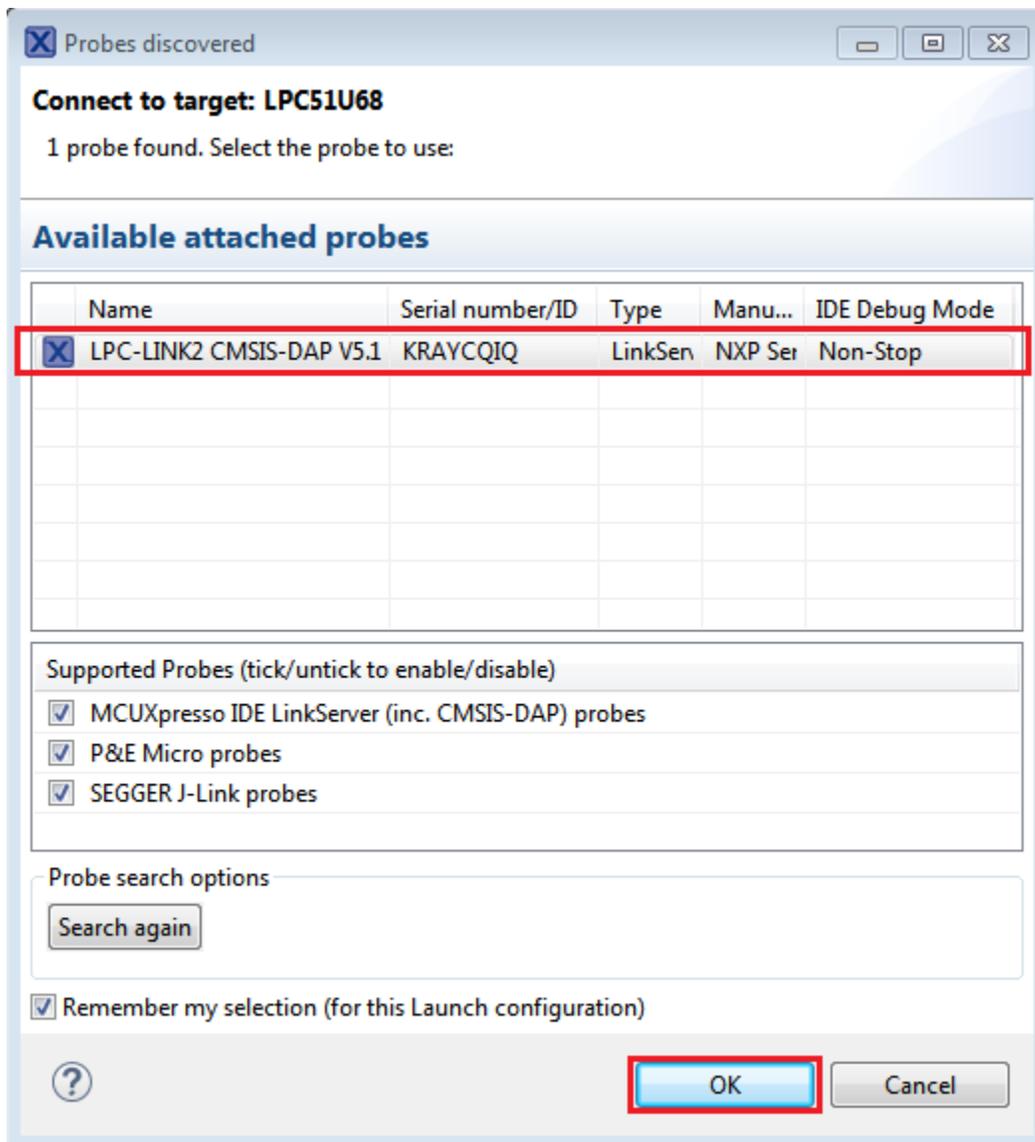


Figure 36. Attached probes: debug emulator selection

5. The application is downloaded to the target and automatically runs to main():

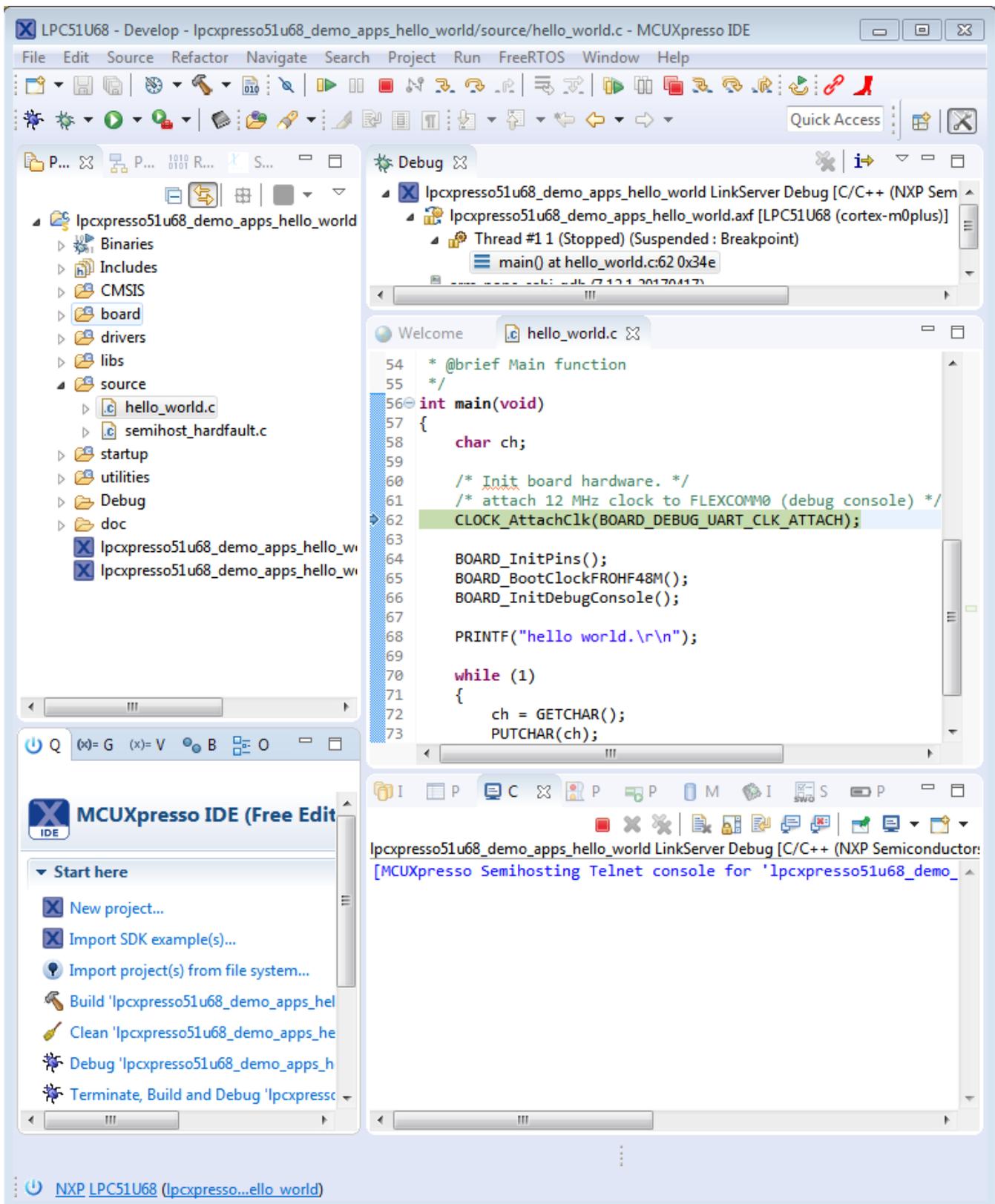


Figure 37. Stop at main() when running debugging

6. Start the application by clicking the "Resume" button.



Figure 38. Resume button

The hello_world application is now running and a banner is displayed on the terminal. If this is not the case, check your terminal settings and connections.

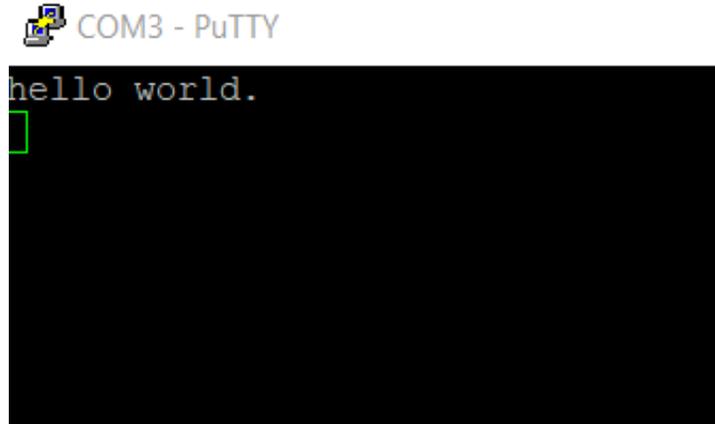


Figure 39. Text display of the hello_world demo

7 MCUXpresso Config Tools

MCUXpresso Config Tools can help configure the processor and generate initialization code for the on chip peripherals. The tools are able to modify any existing example project, or create a new configuration for the selected board or processor. The generated code is designed to be used with MCUXpresso SDK version 2.x.

Table 1 describes the tools included in the MCUXpresso Config Tools.

Table 1. MCUXpresso Config Tools

Config Tool	Description	Image
Pins tool	For configuration of pin routing and pin electrical properties.	
Clock tool	For system clock configuration	
Peripherals tools	For configuration of other peripherals	
TEE tool	Configures access policies for memory area and peripherals helping to protect and isolate sensitive parts of the application.	
Device Configuration tool	Configures Device Configuration Data (DCD) contained in the program image that the Boot ROM code interprets to setup various on-chip peripherals prior the program launch.	

MCUXpresso Config Tools can be accessed in the following products:

- **Integrated** in the MCUXpresso IDE. Config tools are integrated with both compiler and debugger which makes it the easiest way to begin the development.
- **Standalone version** available for download from www.nxp.com. Recommended for customers using IAR Embedded Workbench, Keil MDK μ Vision, or Arm GCC.
- **Online version** available on mcuxpresso.nxp.com. Recommended to do a quick evaluation of the processor or use the tool without installation.

Each version of the product contains a specific *Quick Start Guide* document MCUXpresso IDE Config Tools installation folder that can help start your work.

8 MCUXpresso IDE New Project Wizard

MCUXpresso IDE features a new project wizard. The wizard provides functionality for the user to create new projects from the installed SDKs (and from pre-installed part support). It offers user the flexibility to select and change multiple builds. The wizard also includes a library and provides source code options. The source code is organized as software components, categorized as drivers, utilities, and middleware.

To use the wizard, start the MCUXpresso IDE. This is located in the **QuickStart Panel** at the bottom left of the MCUXpresso IDE window. Select **New project**, as shown in [Figure 40](#).



Figure 40. MCUXpresso IDE Quickstart Panel

For more details and usage of new project wizard, see the *MCUXpresso_IDE_User_Guide.pdf* in the MCUXpresso IDE installation folder.

9 How to determine COM port

This section describes the steps necessary to determine the debug COM port number of your NXP hardware development platform.

1. To determine the COM port, open the Windows operating system Device Manager. This can be achieved by going to the Windows operating system **Start** menu and typing **Device Manager** in the search bar, as shown in [Figure 41](#) :

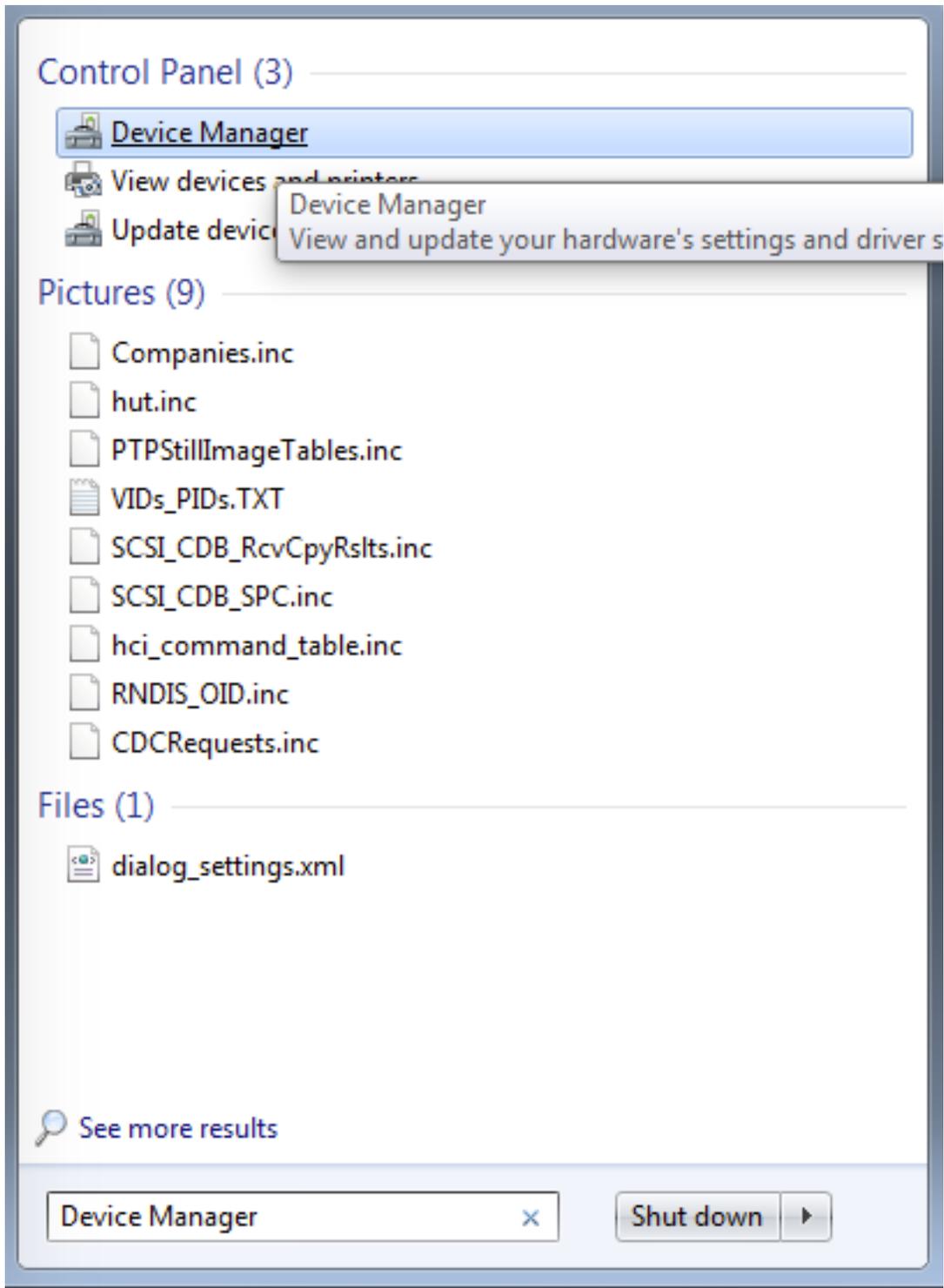


Figure 41. Device manager

2. In the Device Manager, expand the **Ports (COM & LPT)** section to view the available ports. Depending on the NXP board you're using, the COM port can be named differently:
 - a. LPC-Link2

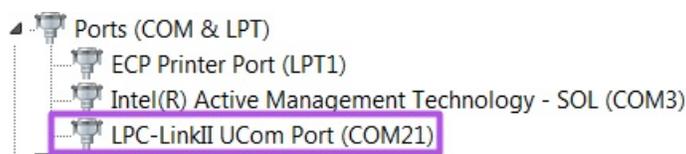


Figure 42. LPC-Link2

10 Default debug interfaces

The MCUXpresso SDK supports various hardware platforms that come loaded with a variety of factory programmed debug interface configurations. Table 2 lists the hardware platforms supported by the MCUXpresso SDK, their default debug interface, and any version information that helps differentiate a specific interface configuration.

NOTE

The [OpenSDA details](#) column in [Table 2](#) is not applicable to LPC.

Table 2. Hardware platforms supported by SDK

Hardware platform	Default interface	OpenSDA details
EVK-MC56F83000	P&E Micro OSJTAG	N/A
EVK-MIMXRT595	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
EVK-MIMXRT685	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
FRDM-K22F	CMSIS-DAP/mbed/DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-K28F	DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-K32L2A4S	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-K32L2B	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-K32W042	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
FRDM-K64F	CMSIS-DAP/mbed/DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.0
FRDM-K66F	J-Link OpenSDA	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-K82F	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-KE15Z	DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-KE16Z	CMSIS-DAP/mbed/DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.2
FRDM-KL02Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
FRDM-KL03Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
FRDM-KL25Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
FRDM-KL26Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
FRDM-KL27Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
FRDM-KL28Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-KL43Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
FRDM-KL46Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
FRDM-KL81Z	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.0
FRDM-KL82Z	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.0
FRDM-KV10Z	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-KV11Z	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0

Table continues on the next page...

Table 2. Hardware platforms supported by SDK (continued)

Hardware platform	Default interface	OpenSDA details
FRDM-KV31F	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
FRDM-KW24	CMSIS-DAP/mbd/DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.1
FRDM-KW36	DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.2
FRDM-KW41Z	CMSIS-DAP/DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.1 or greater
Hexiwear	CMSIS-DAP/mbd/DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.0
HVP-KE18F	DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.2
HVP-KV46F150M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1
HVP-KV11Z75M	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
HVP-KV58F	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
HVP-KV31F120M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1
JN5189DK6	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPC54018 IoT Module	N/A	N/A
LPCXpresso54018	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso54102	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso54114	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso51U68	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso54608	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso54618	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso54628	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso54S018M	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso55s16	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso55s28	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
LPCXpresso55s69	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
MAPS-KS22	J-Link OpenSDA	OpenSDA v2.0
MIMXRT1170-EVK	CMSIS-DAP	N/A
TWR-K21D50M	P&E Micro OSJTAG	N/A OpenSDA v2.0
TWR-K21F120M	P&E Micro OSJTAG	N/A
TWR-K22F120M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-K24F120M	CMSIS-DAP/mbd	OpenSDA v2.1
TWR-K60D100M	P&E Micro OSJTAG	N/A
TWR-K64D120M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-K64F120M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-K65D180M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-K65D180M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-KV10Z32	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-K80F150M	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
TWR-K81F150M	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
TWR-KE18F	DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.1
TWR-KL28Z72M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v2.1

Table continues on the next page...

Table 2. Hardware platforms supported by SDK (continued)

Hardware platform	Default interface	OpenSDA details
TWR-KL43Z48M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-KL81Z72M	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.0
TWR-KL82Z72M	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.0
TWR-KM34Z75M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-KM35Z75M	DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.2
TWR-KV10Z32	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-KV11Z75M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-KV31F120M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-KV46F150M	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
TWR-KV58F220M	CMSIS-DAP	OpenSDA v2.1
TWR-KW24D512	P&E Micro OpenSDA	OpenSDA v1.0
USB-KW24D512	N/A External probe	N/A
USB-KW41Z	CMSIS-DAP/DAPLink	OpenSDA v2.1 or greater

11 Updating debugger firmware

11.1 Updating LPCXpresso board firmware

The LPCXpresso hardware platform comes with a CMSIS-DAP-compatible debug interface (known as LPC-Link2). This firmware in this debug interface may be updated using the host computer utility called LPCScript. This typically used when switching between the default debugger protocol (CMSIS-DAP) to SEGGER J-Link, or for updating this firmware with new releases of these. This section contains the steps to re-program the debug probe firmware.

NOTE

If MCUXpresso IDE is used and the jumper making DFULink is installed on the board (JP5 on some boards, but consult the board user manual or schematic for specific jumper number), LPC-Link2 debug probe boots to DFU mode, and MCUXpresso IDE automatically downloads the CMSIS-DAP firmware to the probe before flash memory programming (after clicking **Debug**). Using DFU mode ensures most up-to-date/compatible firmware is used with MCUXpresso IDE.

NXP provides the LPCScript utility, which is the recommended tool for programming the latest versions of CMSIS-DAP and J-Link firmware onto LPC-Link2 or LPCXpresso boards. The utility can be downloaded from www.nxp.com/lpcutilities.

These steps show how to update the debugger firmware on your board for Windows operating system. For Linux OS, follow the instructions described in LPCScript user guide (www.nxp.com/lpcutilities, select **LPCScript**, and then the documentation tab).

1. Install the LPCScript utility.
2. Unplug the board's USB cable.
3. Make the DFU link (install the jumper labelled DFULink).
4. Connect the probe to the host via USB (use Link USB connector).

Updating debugger firmware

5. Open a command shell and call the appropriate script located in the LPCScrypt installation directory (<LPCScrypt install dir>).
 - a. To program CMSIS-DAP debug firmware: <LPCScrypt install dir>/scripts/program_CMSIS
 - b. To program J-Link debug firmware: <LPCScrypt install dir>/scripts/program_JLINK
6. Remove DFU link (remove the jumper installed in [Step 3](#)).
7. Re-power the board by removing the USB cable and plugging it in again.

How to Reach Us:**Home Page:**nxp.com**Web Support:**nxp.com/support

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