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Cypress Auto Flash Utility

User Guide

Document Number: 002-27684 Rev. *B

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1 Introduction



Overview

Cypress Auto Flash Utility (AutoFlashUtil) is a flexible, cross-platform, integrated application to allow programming Cypress devices. It can perform Program, Erase, Verify, and Read operations on the flash of the target device. It can target an entire device, a specific region, a sector, and even a byte of a device.

The AutoFlashUtil is based on the Open On-Chip Debugger (OpenOCD) open source. OpenOCD is a powerful tool whose interface interacts with the target device via the JTAG/SWD debug ports. OpenOCD allows programming internal and external flash memories of a wide range of target devices, CFI-compatible flashes, and some CPLD/FPGA devices.

OpenOCD was originally developed by Dominic Rath at the University of Applied Sciences in Augsburg. The OpenOCD source code is now available through the GNU General Public License (GPL).

This document covers the Cypress-specific CLI extensions of OpenOCD. For more details about OpenOCD, refer to the official documentation available at http://openocd.org/documentation/.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

- AutoFlashUtil Cypress Auto Flash Utility
- OpenOCD Open On-Chip Debugger. An open-source tool that allows programming internal and external flash memories of a wide range of target devices.
- CLI Command-line interface.
- Tcl Tool Command Language. A high-level, general-purpose, interpreted, dynamic programming language.
- SWD Serial Wire Debug interface.
- JTAG Joint Test Action Group. Specifies the use of a dedicated debug port implementing a serial communication interface for low-overhead access without requiring direct external access to the system address and data buses.
- TAP JTAG Test Access Port.
- PSoC –Programmable System-on-Chip. A family of microcontroller integrated circuits by Cypress.
 These chips include a CPU core and mixed-signal arrays of configurable integrated analog and digital peripherals.
- MCU Microcontroller Unit.
- UDD Universal Device Database.
- FLD Flash Loader Database.
- AP Access Port register of ARM Cortex CPU. Used for programming and debugging, along with the corresponding SWD address bit selections.



- DP Debug Port register of ARM Cortex CPU. Used for programming and debugging, along with the corresponding SWD address bit selections.
- Region A logical area within the target device the programmer operates on.
- KP3 KitProg3 device.
- MP4 MiniProg4 device.

Supported OS

■ Windows 10 (x86 / x64)

Supported MCU Devices

■ Traveo II with up to 1M of flash size: CYT2B6, CYT2B7

■ Traveo II with up to 2M of flash size: CYT2B9

Traveo II with up to 6M of flash size: CYT4DN

Traveo II with up to 8M of flash size: CYT4BF

■ Traveo II with up to 4M of flash size: CYT3BB, CYT4BB

Supported Hardware (Probes)

- SEGGER J-Link
- Cypress MiniProg4

Note: in order to update KitProg3 FW on MiniProg4 probe, use FW-loader tool available on Cypress GitHub <u>repository</u>. The Firmware Loader does not install any drivers, but you can use it to upgrade (or downgrade) the KitProg firmware on a MiniProg4 probe.

Document Convention

This guide uses the following conventions:

Convention	Usage
Courier New	Displays file locations and source code: C:\cd\icc user entered text
Italics	Displays file names and reference documentation: sourcefile.hex
[bracketed, bold]	Displays keyboard commands in procedures: [Enter] or [Ctrl] [C]
File > New Project	Represents menu paths: File > New Project > Clone
Bold	Displays commands, menu paths and selections, and icon names in procedures: Click the Debugger icon, and then click Next .
Text in gray boxes	Displays cautions or functionality unique to the device software.



Revision History

Document Title: Cypress Auto Flash Utility User Guide Document Number: 002-27684		
Revision	Date	Description of Change
**	07/01/19	New document.
*A	10/04/19	Updated section 4 "Supported Target Configurations"
		Added traveo2 add_safe_sflash_region command information
		Added global variable ENABLE_SEMPERFLASH_0
		Added "Output like the following should be displayed" before screenshots and highlighted in green important message for all screenshots
		Deleted MPN mention from "Acronyms and Abbreviations"
		Deleted "Installation" from "Introduction" section
		Changed the name of config file "traveo2_1m_0A.cfg" to "traveo2_1m_a0.cfg" in whole document
		Updated table of content
		User Guide clean-up in whole document
*B	05/27/20	Updated section 4 "Supported Target Configurations"
		Updated section "Supported MCU Devices"
		Added global variable HYPERFLASH_LOADER, HYPERRAM_LOADER, DUALQUADSPI_LOADER
		Added global variable SEMPERFLASH_LOADER_0, HYPERFLASH_LOADER_0, HYPERRAM_LOADER_0, DUALQUADSPI_LOADER_0
		Clean-up over whole document

2 AutoFlashUtil Installation



Windows Package Contents

The AutoFlashUtil package for Windows contains:

 openocd.exe – The CLI application to program Traveo II devices based on the Open On-Chip Debugger

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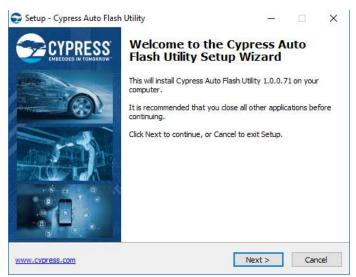
■ The drivers for the Cypress MiniProg4 hardware programmer

System Prerequisites

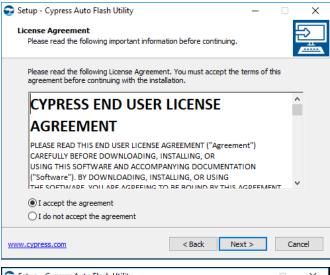
■ Windows 10 x86/x64

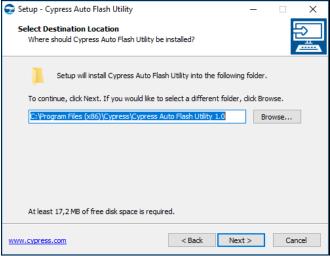
Installation Procedure on Windows 10 (x86 / x64)

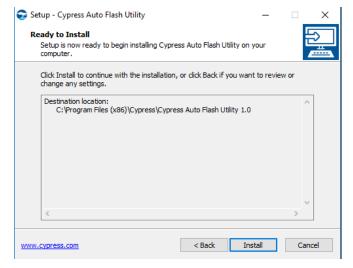
- 1. Run the Windows installer for AutoFlashUtil.
- 2. Follow the instructions of the installation wizard:



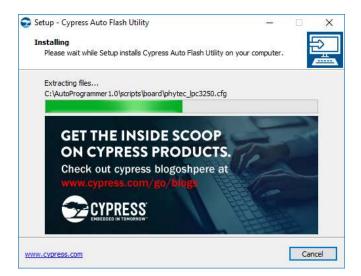








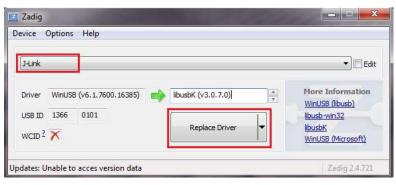


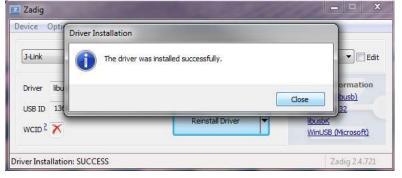


J-Link configuration

In order to use J-Link with AutoFlashUtil, you need to replace the J-Link driver with the libusbK driver:

- 3. Download Zadig tool from https://zadig.akeo.ie/
- 4. Run zadig-2.4 executable.
- 5. Select "Options > List all devices".
- 6. Select J-Link in the drop-down menu.
- 7. Select "libusbK (v3.0.7.0)" driver.
- 8. Click Replace Driver.





3 Getting Started



Connect Device

Connect the host computer to a Probe device (e.g. J-Link) with the attached Traveo II target device, used in the examples below.

List Connected Targets

The example below displays target names available in the Traveo II device connected to the J-Link hardware programmer. The programmer communicates with the Traveo II device over the SWD hardware interface.

Open the command-line window. Invoke "cd C:\Program Files (x86)\Cypress\Cypress Auto Flash Utility 1.1\bin" to change the directory to the AutoFlashUtil installation folder.

Execute the command:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "targets; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

The command output displays the list of target names (JTAG TAPs) attached to the programming device.

Program Traveo II Target Device with J-Link Probe

The next example initializes the J-Link probe with the Traveo II 1M target device, programs flash with *firmware.hex* file, verifies programmed data, and finally shuts down the OpenOCD programmer.

Execute the command:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "program d:/firmware.hex verify exit"
```



```
C:\Program Files (x86\Cypress\Cypress\Cypress Auto Flash Utility 1.0\bin\openood -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "tranport select sud" -f target/traveo2.im.00.efg -c "program d:/firmware.hex verify exit" Openood and or Defense and addre Defense and D
```

Note See Supported Target Configurations for the list of available target configurations.

Program Traveo II Target Device with MiniProg4 Probe

The next example initializes the MiniProg4 probe with the Traveo II 1M target device, programs flash with *firmware.elf* file, verifies programmed data, and finally shuts down the OpenOCD programmer.

Execute the command:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kitprog3.cfg -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "program d:/firmware.elf 0x0 verify exit"
```



```
C:\Program Files (<86)\Cupress\Cipress Auto Flash Utility 1 @Nbin>ppenoed = ../scripts =f interface/kit progle for target/runwoo2.ln Bit of c "program de'finwave.elf Bx0 verify exit" Licensed under GMU GPL v2
For buy reports, read
Licensed under GMU GPL v2
For buy reports, read
Adapter speed: 1500 kHz
Adapter speed:
```

Program Device Using Configuration File Only

The whole configuration is stored in a single *sample.cfg* configuration file. For example, the following configuration file describes the Traveo II device connected using the J-Link debug probe. This file initializes the target device, programs flash with the *firmware.hex* file, verifies programmed data, and finally shuts down the OpenOCD programmer.

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```
source [find interface/jlink.cfg]
transport select swd
source [find target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg]
program d:/firmware.hex verify exit
```

Execute the command:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f path/to/sample.cfg
```



Program Device Using Configuration File and Command Line

A significant part of the configuration file specifies the debug adapter, transport type, target chip, SWD frequency, reset type, etc. This part of the file reflects the hardware configuration and thus stays unchanged between sessions. In some cases, a combined method of passing the Tcl commands is more convenient:

The example sample.cfg file contents:

```
source [find interface/jlink.cfg]
transport select swd
source [find target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg]
```

Execute the command:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f path/to/sample.cfg -c "program d:/firmware.hex verify \operatorname{exit}"
```

4 Supported Target Configurations



Target configurations for silicon and pre-silicon support:

#	Target Config	Supported families	Revision
1	traveo2_00.cfg	CYT2B6*, CYT2B7 target configuration.	A
2	traveo2_1m_a0.cfg	CYT2B6*, CYT2B7- target configuration.	B, C, D
3	traveo2_2m.cfg	CYT2B9 target configuration.	A, B, C
4	traveo2_6m.cfg	CYT4DN target configuration.	A
5	traveo2_8m.cfg	CYT4BF, target configuration.	A
6	traveo2_8m_b0.cfg	CYT4BF, target configuration.	B, C, D
7	traveo2_6m_psvp.cfg	CYT4DN target configuration (pre-silicon support)	A
8	traveo2_8m_psvp.cfg	CYT4BF,— target configuration (pre-silicon support)	А
9	traveo2_8m_psvp_b.cfg	CYT4BF,-target configuration (pre-silicon support)	В
10	traveo2_4m.cfg	CYT3BB*, CYT4BB target configuration.	Α
11	traveo2_c2d_4m.cfg	CYT3DL target configuration (pre-silicon support)	A

Note: for all series with "*" above need to modify manually the Target Config files by following steps from MAIN_LARGE_SECTOR_NUM, MAIN_SMALL_SECTOR_NUM, WORK_LARGE_SECTOR_NUM, WORK_SMALL_SECTOR_NUM

5 Command-Line Options



OpenOCD is a command-line tool but it has only several command-line options. Several options can be combined in a single command-line.

The most important options and commands:

Option	Description
file (-f)	Specifies the configuration file to use.
search (-s)	Specifies the directory to search for configuration files.
command (-c)	Executes an OpenOCD command. See Section OpenOCD Commands Overview for details.
debug (-d)	Specifies the debug level.
log output (-l)	Redirects the log output to the file.
help (-h)	Displays the help message.
version (-v)	Displays the OpenOCD version.

--file (-f)

Specifies the configuration file to use. Multiple configuration files can be specified from a command line. They are interpreted in the order they are specified in the command line.

```
openocd -f <filename.cfg>
openocd -f interface/ADAPTER.cfg -f target/TARGET.cfg
```

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select jtag" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg
```



The "tap/service found" message should display with no warnings. That means the JTAG communication is working.

--search (-s)

Specifies the directory to search for configuration files. Multiple -s options can be specified. Configuration files and scripts are searched for in the following paths:

- the current directory
- any search directory specified on the command line using the -s option
- any search directory specified using the add_script_search_dir command
- \$HOME/.openocd (not on Windows)
- a directory in the OPENOCD SCRIPTS environment variable (if set)
- the site wide-script library \$pkgdatadir/site
- the OpenOCD-supplied script library \$pkgdatadir/scripts.

The first found file with a matching file name is used.

```
openocd -s <directory>
```

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg
```

In this example, the -s option specifies the relative path to the directory where the interface and target configurations are located.



--command (-c)

Executes the Tcl command(s). Multiple commands can be executed by either specifying the multiple -c options or passing several commands to the single -c options. In the latter case, separate the commands with a semicolon.

```
openocd -c <command>
  openocd -c <"command1; command2; ...">

Example:
  openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c
```

--debug (-d)

"targets; shutdown"

Specifies the debug level. This affects the kind of messages sent to the server log. Level 0 is error messages only; Level 1 adds warnings; Level 2 adds informational messages; and Level 3 adds debugging messages. The debug level is 2 by default.

```
openocd -d<n>
Example:
    openocd -d1
```

--log_output (-I)

Redirects the log output to the file <logfile.txt>.

```
openocd -1 <logfile.txt>
```

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -l
d:/log.txt -c "targets; shutdown"
```

--help (-h)

Displays the help message.

```
openocd -h
```

--version (-v)

Displays the OpenOCD version.

```
openocd -v
```

6 OpenOCD Commands Overview



The available OpenOCD Tcl commands are listed in the following table. You can combine several commands in a single command-line or pass them via the configuration file.

The command can be invoked with "-c command" command line option.

Command	Description
version	Displays a string identifying the version of the OpenOCD.
help	With no parameters, prints the help text for all commands.
shutdown	Closes the OpenOCD server, disconnecting all clients.
log_output	Redirects logging to the filename; the initial log output channel is stderr.
debug_level	Displays the debug level.
reset_config	Displays or modifies the reset configuration of your combination of the board and target.
adapter_khz	Sets the non-zero speed in KHZ for the debug adapter.
transport list	Displays the names of the transports supported by this version of OpenOCD.
transport select	Selects which of the supported transports to use in this OpenOCD session.
targets	Displays a table of all known targets or sets the current target to a given target with a given name.
scan_chain	Displays the TAPs in the scan chain configuration, and their status.
md(w)(h)(b)	Displays the contents of the address as 32-bit words (mdw), 16-bit half-words (mdh), or 8-bit bytes (mdb).
<u>mw(w)(h)(b)</u>	Writes the specified word (32 bits), half-word (16 bits), or byte (8-bit) value, at the specified address.
<u>init</u>	Terminates the configuration stage and enters the run stage.
reset [run] [halt] [init]	Performs as hard a reset as possible, using SRST if possible.
program	Programs a given programming file in the HEX, SREC, BIN or ELF formats into flash.
flash banks	Prints a one-line summary of each flash bank of the target device.
flash list	Retrieves a list of associative arrays for each device that was declared using a flash bank numbered from zero.
flash info	Prints info about the flash bank, a list of protection blocks and their status.
flash erase_sector	Erases sectors in a given bank.
flash erase_address	Erases sectors starting at a given address.
flash write_bank	Writes the binary file to a given flash bank.
flash write_image	Writes the image file to the current target's flash bank(s).
flash fill(w)(h)(b)	Fills flash memory with the specified word (32 bits), half-word (16 bits), or byte.



Command	Description
flash read_bank	Reads bytes from the flash bank and writes the contents to the binary file.
flash verify_bank	Compares the contents of the binary file with the contents of the flash.
flash padded_value	Sets the default value used for padding-any-image sections.
flash rmw	Can be used to modify flash individual bytes.
add_verify_range	Allows specifying memory regions to be compared during <i>verify</i> operation.
show_verify_ranges	Displays all active verify ranges for all targets that were added using the add_verify_range command. This command does not take any arguments.
clear_verify_ranges	Deletes all verify ranges for the specified target that were added using the add_verify_range command.
verify_image	Verifies a file against the target memory starting at a given address.
verify_image_checksum	Verifies a file against the target memory starting at a given address.
load_image	Loads an image from a file to the target memory offset from its load address.
dump_image	Dumps bytes of the target memory to the binary file.
kitprog3 acquire_config	Controls device acquisition parameters and optionally enables acquisition during the early initialization phase.
kitprog3 acquire_psoc	Performs device acquisition.
kitprog3 power_config	Controls the MP4 internal power supply parameters and optionally enables power.
kitprog3 power_control	Turns on or off the MP4 internal power supply.
kitprog3 led_control	Controls the MP4 LEDs.
kitprog3 get_power	Reports the target voltage in millivolts.
traveo2 sflash_restrictions	Enables or disables writes to SFlash regions other than USER, NAR, TOC2, and KEY.
traveo2 allow_efuse_program	Allows or disallows writes to the EFuse region.
traveo2 reset_halt	Simulates a broken Vector Catch on Traveo II devices.
traveo2 ecc_error_reporting	Enables or Disables the ECC error reporting during flash read operations.
source	Reads a file and executes it as a Tcl script.
find	Finds and returns the full path to a file with the Tcl script.
set	Creates a Tcl variable.
add_script_search_dir	Adds a directory to the file/script search path.
sleep	Waits for a given number of milliseconds before resuming.

7 OpenOCD Commands Description



This section includes all relevant OpenOCD commands along with their descriptions and usage examples.

All examples described in this section can be executed against different target devices (e.g. Traveo II 1M and Traveo II 8M). See <u>Supported Target Configurations</u> for the detailed list of available target devices and corresponding OpenOCD configuration files.

General OpenOCD Commands

version

Displays a string identifying the version of the OpenOCD.

Example:

```
openocd -c "version; shutdown"
```

help

With no parameters, prints help text for all commands. Otherwise, prints each help-text-containing string. Not each command provides help text.

```
help [string]
```

Example:

```
openocd -c "help; shutdown"
```

shutdown

Closes the OpenOCD server, disconnecting all clients (GDB, telnet, other). If option error is used, OpenOCD will return non-zero exit code to the parent process.

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```
shutdown [error]
```

Example:

```
openocd -c "shutdown error"
```

log_output

Redirects logging to the filename; the initial log output channel is stderr.

```
log_output [filename]
```



Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "log output d:/log.txt; targets; shutdown"
```

debug_level

Displays the debug level. If n (from 0..3) is provided, then set it to that level. This affects the kind of messages sent to the server log. Level 0 is error messages only; Level 1 adds warnings; Level 2 adds informational messages; and Level 3 adds debugging messages. The default is Level 2, but that can be overridden on the command line along with the location of that log file (which is normally the server's standard output).

```
debug_level [n]
```

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "debug level 1; targets; shutdown"
```

reset_config

Displays or modifies the reset configuration of your combination of the board and target.

```
reset config <mode flag> ...
```

The mode_flag options can be specified in any order, but only one of each type - signals, combination, gates, trst_type, srst_type and connect_type - may be specified at a time. If you don't provide a new value for a given type, its previous value (perhaps the default) remains unchanged. For example, do not say anything about TRST just to declare that if the JTAG adapter should want to drive SRST, it must explicitly be driven high (srst push pull).

signals specifies which of the reset signals is/are connected. For example, If the board doesn't connect SRST provided by the JTAG interface properly, OpenOCD cannot use it. The possible values are:

- none (the default)
- trst only
- srst only
- trst and srst

For more details, refer to the OpenOCD documentation.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "reset_config trst_and_srst; targets; shutdown"
```

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adapter_khz

Sets a non-zero speed in KHZ for the debug adapter. Hence: 3000 is 3 MHz.

```
adapter_khz <max_speed_kHz>
```



JTAG interfaces usually support a limited number of speeds. The speed actually used will not be faster than the speed specified. Chip datasheets generally include a top JTAG clock rate. The actual rate is often a function of a CPU core clock, and is normally smaller than that peak rate. For example, most ARM cores accept at most one sixth of the CPU clock. Speed 0 (khz) selects the RTCK method. If your system uses RTCK, you will not need to change the JTAG clocking after a setup.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select jtag; adapter_khz 2000; shutdown"
```

transport list

Displays the names of the transports supported by this version of OpenOCD.

Example:

```
openocd -c "transport list; shutdown"
```

transport select

Selects which of the supported transports to use in this OpenOCD session.

```
transport select < transport name>
```

When invoked with *transport_name*, attempts to select the named transport. The transport must be supported by the debug adapter hardware and by the version of OpenOCD you are using (including the adapter's driver). If no transport has been selected and no *transport_name* is provided, transport select auto-selects the first transport supported by the debug adapter. transport select always returns the name of the session's selected transport, if any.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select jtag"
```

targets

With no parameter, this command displays a table of all known targets in a user-friendly form. With a parameter, this command sets the current target to a given target with a given *name*; this is only relevant to boards with more than one target.

```
targets [name]
```

Examples:

Displays all available targets of the connected Traveo II 1M device:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "targets; shutdown"
```

Selects the CM4 core of the Traveo II device as the current target:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "targets traveo2.cpu.cm4; target current"
```



scan_chain

Displays the TAPs in the scan chain configuration, and their status. (Do not confuse this with the list displayed by the targets command. That only displays TAPs for CPUs configured as debugging targets.)

Example:

Displays JTAG TAPs of the Traveo II 1M device.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select jtag; adapter_khz 1000; init; scan_chain; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

md(w)(h)(b)

Displays the contents of address *addr*, as 32-bit words (*mdw*), 16-bit half-words (*mdh*), or 8-bit bytes (*mdb*).

```
mdw [phys] <addr> [count]
mdh [phys] <addr> [count]
mdb [phys] <addr> [count]
```

When the current target has a present and active MMU, *addr* is interpreted as a virtual address. Otherwise, or if the optional *phys* flag is specified, *addr* is interpreted as a physical address. If *count* is specified, displays that many units.

Examples:

Displays two 32-bit words of memory of the Traveo II 1M device.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; mdw 0x10000000 2; shutdown"
```



mw(w)(h)(b)

Writes the specified word (32 bits), halfword (16 bits), or byte (8-bit) value, at the specified address addr.

```
mww [phys] <addr> <word>
mwh [phys] <addr> <halfword>
mwb [phys] <addr> <byte>
```

When the current target has a present and active MMU, *addr* is interpreted as a virtual address. Otherwise, or if the optional *phys* flag is specified, *addr* is interpreted as a physical address.

Examples:

Writes a 32-bit word to the memory of the Traveo II 1M device.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; mww 0x8000000 0xABCD1234; mdw 0x8000000; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

init

This command terminates the configuration stage and enters the run stage. This helps to have the startup scripts manage tasks such as resetting the target, programming flash, etc. To reset the CPU upon a



startup, add "init" and "reset" at the end of the config script or at the end of the OpenOCD command line using the -c command line switch.

If this command does not appear in any startup/configuration file, OpenOCD executes the command for you after processing all configuration files and/or command-line options.

Note This command normally occurs at or near the end of your config file to force OpenOCD to initialize and make the targets ready. For example: If your config file needs to read/write memory on your target, initialization must occur before the memory read/write commands.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "init; shutdown"
```

reset [run] [halt] [init]

Performs as hard a reset as possible, using SRST if possible. All defined targets will be reset, and target events will fire during the reset sequence.

The optional parameter specifies what should happen after a reset. If there is no parameter, a reset run is executed. The other options will not work on all systems. See reset_config.

- run Let the target run
- halt Immediately halt the target
- init Immediately halt the target, and execute the reset-init script.

Example:

Reset and Run the Traveo II 1M target:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "init; reset run; shutdown"
```

program

Programs a given programming file in the HEX, SREC, ELF or BIN formats into the flash of the target device.

```
program <filename> [verify] [reset] [exit] [offset]
```

The only required parameter is *filename*, the others are optional.

- verify Compares the contents of the binary file filename with the contents of the flash.
- reset "reset run" is called if this parameter is given (see reset for details).
- exit OpenOCD is shut down if this parameter is given.
- offset A relocation offset may be specified, then it is added to the base address for each section in the image

The next example connects AutoFlashUtil to the J-Link probe with the Traveo II 1M target device, programs flash with the *firmware.hex* file, verifies programmed data, and finally shuts down the OpenOCD programmer.



```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "program d:/firmware.hex verify exit"
```

flash banks

Prints a one-line summary of each flash bank of the target device.

Example (J-Link + Traveo II 1M device):

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; flash probe 0; flash probe 1; flash probe 2; flash probe 3; flash banks; shutdown"
```



flash list

Retrieves a list of associative arrays for each device that was declared using a flash bank numbered from zero.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash list"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
Info: traveo2.cpu.cm4: hardware has 6 breakpoints, 4 watchpoints
Info: Listening on port 3333 for gdb connections
Info: Listening on port 3334 for gdb connections
Info: SWD DPIDR 0x6ba02477
Warn: Only resetting the Cortex-M core, use a reset-init event handler to reset any peripherals or configure hardware srst support.

*** traveo2.cpu.cm0: Ran after reset and before halt...
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Handler HardFault
xPSR: 0x61000003 pc: 0xfffffffe msp: 0x08023fe0
Info: Vector Table address invalid (0x000000000), reset_halt skipped
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Thread
xPSR: 0x010000000 pc: 0x000000010c msp: 0x0801f800
(name traveo21 base 268435456 size 0 bus_width 0 chip_width 0) (name traveo21 base 335544320 size 0 bus_width 0 chip_width 0) (name traveo21 base 335544320 size 0 bus_width 0 chip_width 0) (name traveo21 base 385875968 size 0 bus_width 0 chip_width 0) (name virtual base 385875968 size 0 bus_width 0 chip_width 0) (name virtual base 385875968 size 0 bus_width 0 chip_width 0) (name virtual base 385875968 size 0 bus_width 0 chip_width 0 chip_width 0 chip_width 0 chip_width 1) Info: Listening on port 6666 for tcl connections
Info: Listening on port 4444 for telnet connections
```

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flash info

```
flash info <num> [sectors]
```



Prints info about the flash bank *num*, a list of protection blocks and their status. Uses sectors to show a list of sectors instead. The *num* parameter is a value shown by flash banks. This command will first query the hardware, it does not print cached and possibly stale information.

Example:

Prints information about flash bank 0 of the Traveo II 1M device:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash info 0; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
# 39: 0x00102000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
# 40: 0x00104000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
# 41: 0x00104000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
# 42: 0x00108000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
# 43: 0x00108000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
# 43: 0x00108000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
# 44: 0x00108000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
# 45: 0x00108000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
# 45: 0x00108000 (0x2000 8kB) not protected
Silicon ID: 0xE3EA2101
Protection: UIRGIN
```

flash erase_sector

Erase sectors in the bank *num*, starting at Sector *first* up to and including Sector *last*.

```
flash erase sector <num> <first> <last>
```

The sector numbering starts at 0. Providing the *last* sector of last specifies "to the end of the flash bank". The *num* parameter is a value shown by flash banks.

Example:

Erases all sectors in flash bank 0 of the Traveo II 1M device:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash erase_sector 0 0 last; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:



flash erase address

Erases sectors starting at address for the length bytes.

```
flash erase address [pad] [unlock] <address> <length>
```

Unless *pad* is specified, *address* must begin a flash sector, and *address* + *length* - 1 must end a sector. Specifying *pad* erases extra data at the beginning and/or end of the specified region, as needed to erase only full sectors. The flash bank to use is inferred from the *address*, and the specified *length* must stay within that bank. As a special case, when *length* is zero and *address* is the start of the bank, the whole flash is erased. If *unlock* is specified, then the flash is unprotected before *erase* starts.

Example:

Erases the 32-KB block starting at address 0x10000000 of the Traveo II 1M device:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash erase_address 0x10000000 0x8000; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

flash write_bank

Writes the binary *filename* to flash bank *num*, starting at *offset* bytes from the beginning of the bank.

```
flash write bank <num> <filename> <offset>
```

The *num* parameter is a value shown by flash banks.

Example:

Writes the binary file *firmware.bin* to flash bank 0 of the Traveo II 1M device starting at offset 0:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash write_bank 0 d:/firmware.bin 0x0; shutdown"
```



flash write_image

Writes the image *filename* to the current target's flash bank(s).

```
flash write image [erase] [unlock] <filename> [offset] [type]
```

Only loadable sections from the image are written. A relocation *offset* may be specified, then it is added to the base address for each section in the image. The file [type] can be specified explicitly as bin (binary), ihex (Intel hex), elf (ELF file), sl9 (Motorola sl9). The relevant flash sectors will be erased prior to programming if the *erase* parameter is given. If *unlock* is provided, then the flash banks are unlocked before *erase* and *program*. The flash bank to use is inferred from the address of each image section.

Warning Be careful using the *erase* flag when the flash is holding data you want to preserve. Portions of the flash outside those described in the image's sections might be erased with no notice.

- When a section of the image being written does not fill out all the sectors it uses, the unwritten parts of those sectors are necessarily also erased, because sectors cannot be partially erased.
- Data stored in sector "holes" between image sections are also affected. For example, "flash write_image erase ..." of an image with one byte at the beginning of a flash bank and one byte at the end erases the entire bank not just the two sectors being written.

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Also, when flash protection is important, you must re-apply it after it has been removed by the unlock flag.

Example:

Writes the ELF image firmware.elf to the Traveo II 1M device:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash write_image erase d:/firmware.elf; shutdown"
```



flash fill(w)(h)(b)

Fills flash memory with the specified word (32 bits), half-word (16 bits), or byte (8-bit) pattern, starting at address and continuing for *length* units (word/half-word/byte).

```
flash fillw <address> <word> <length>
flash fillh <address> <halfword> <length>
flash fillb <address> <byte> <length>
```

No *erase* is done before writing; when needed, that must be done before issuing this command. Writes are done in blocks of up to 1024 bytes, and each *write* is verified by reading back the data and comparing it to what was written. The flash bank to use is inferred from the address of each block, and the specified length must stay within that bank.

Example:

Fills the 32-KB block of the Traveo II 1M device memory starting at address 0x10000000 with the pattern 0x5A:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash erase_sector 0 0 last; flash fillw 0x10000000 0x5A5A5A5A 0x2000; shutdown"
```



flash read bank

Reads the *length* bytes from the flash bank *num* starting at *offset* and writes the contents to the binary *filename*. The *num* parameter is a value shown by flash banks.

```
flash read bank <num> <filename> <offset> <length>
```

Example:

Reads the 32-KB block of bank #0 from the Traveo II 1M device memory and writes it to the binary file:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash read_bank 0 d:/read_bank_0.bin 0x0 0x8000; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

flash verify bank

Compares the contents of the binary file *filename* with the contents of the flash *num* starting at *offset*. Fails if the contents do not match. The *num* parameter is a value shown by flash banks.



```
flash verify_bank <num> <filename> <offset>
```

Example:

Verifies the content of bank #0 of the Traveo II 1M device:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash verify_bank 0 d:/firmware.bin 0x0; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
Info: traveo2.cpu.cm4: hardware has 6 breakpoints, 4 watchpoints
Info: Listening on port 3333 for gdb connections
Info: Listening on port 3334 for gdb connections
Info: SWD DPIDR Ox6ba02477
Warn: Only resetting the Cortex-M core, use a reset-init event handler to reset any peripherals or configure hardware srst support.

** traveo2.cpu.cm0: Ran after reset and before halt...
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Handler HardFault
xPSR: Ox61000003 pc: Oxfffffffe msp: Oxab503ca0
Info: Vector Table address invalid (0x00000000), reset_halt skipped
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Thread
xPSR: Ox01000000 pc: Ox0000010c msp: Ox0801f800
read 32768 bytes from file d:/firmware.bin and flash bank 0 at offset 0x00000000 in 0.644387s (49.660 Ki
B/s)
contents match
shutdown command invoked
```

flash padded_value

Sets the default value used for padding-any-image sections.

```
flash padded_value <num> <value>
```

This should normally match the flash bank erased value. If not specified by this command or the flash driver, then it defaults to 0xff.

Example:

Sets a padded value to 0xFF for bank #0 of the Traveo II device.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash padded value 0 0xFF; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
** traveo2.cpu.cm0: Ran after reset and before halt...
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Handler HardFault
xPSR: 0x61000003 pc: 0xfffffffe msp: 0xab503ca0
Info : Vector Table address invalid (0x000000000), reset_halt skipped
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Thread
xPSR: 0x01000000 pc: 0x0000010c msp: 0x0801f800
Default padded value set to 0xff for flash bank 0
shutdown command invoked
```

flash rmw

The command is intended to modify flash individual bytes.

```
flash rmw <address> <data>
```

The command can be used to program data to an arbitrary flash address preserving all data that belongs to the same flash sector.



- address The start address for the programming.
- data The hexadecimal string with data to be programmed. The format of the string is shown in the following example:

Note flash rmw is a custom command implemented in OpenOCD to extend its functionality.

Example:

Modifies 8 bytes of the Traveo II 1M device flash at address 0x10001234.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; flash rmw 0x10001234 DEADBEEFBAADC0DE; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

add_verify_range

The command allows specifying memory regions to be compared during *verify* operation.

```
add verify range <target> <address> <size>
```

By default, when no regions are defined, all the regions present in the firmware image file are compared with corresponding target memory. This breaks the verification process for some non-memory-mapped regions such as EFuses. When the target has at least one *verify* region specified, only data that belongs to that *verify* region is verified.

- target The target device to assign *verify* regions.
- address The start address of the region.
- size The size of the region, in bytes.

Note The add_verify_range command is a custom command implemented in OpenOCD to extend its functionality.

show verify ranges

This command displays all active verify ranges for all targets that were added using the *add_verify_range* command. This command does not take any arguments.



Example output:

```
openocd.exe -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "init; show verify ranges; exit"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

Note The show_verify_ranges command is a custom command implemented in OpenOCD to extend its functionality.

clear_verify_ranges

This command deletes all verify ranges for the specified target that were added using the add verify range command.

```
clear_verify_ranges <target>
```

Example output:

```
openocd.exe -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; clear_verify_ranges traveo2.cpu.cm4; show verify ranges; exit"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

Note The clear_verify_ranges command is a custom command implemented in OpenOCD to extend its functionality.

verify_image

Verifies *filename* against target memory starting at *address*. The file format may optionally be specified (bin, ihex, or elf) This will first attempt a comparison using a CRC checksum, if that fails, it will try a binary compare.



```
verify_image <filename> <address> [bin|ihex|elf]
```

Example:

Verifies a firmware.elf image against the target memory of the Traveo II 1M device.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f
target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; verify image d:/firmware.elf 0x0;
shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
Chip Protection: VIRGIN

******************************

Info : traveo2.cpu.cm4: hardware has 6 breakpoints, 4 watchpoints
Info : Listening on port 3333 for gdb connections
Info : Listening on port 3334 for gdb connections
Info : SWD DPIDR Ox6ba02477

Warn : Only resetting the Cortex-M core, use a reset-init event handler to reset any peripherals or configure hardware srst support.

*** traveo2.cpu.cm0: Ran after reset and before halt...

target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Handler HardFault

xPSR: Ox61000003 pc: Oxfffffffe msp: Oxab503ca0
Info : Vector Table address invalid (0x00000000), reset_halt skipped

target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Thread

xPSR: 0x01000000 pc: 0x0000010c msp: 0x0801f800

verified 72412 bytes in 1.223734s (57.786 kiB/s)

shutdown command invoked
```

verify image checksum

Verifies filename against the target memory starting at address. The file format may optionally be specified (bin, ihex, or elf). This perform a comparison using a CRC checksum only.

```
verify image checksum <filename> <address> [bin|ihex|elf]
```

Example:

Verifies a firmware.elf image against the target memory of the Traveo II 1M device using the CRC check

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f
target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; verify_image_checksum
d:/firmware.elf 0x0; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
Info: traveo2.cpu.cm4: hardware has 6 breakpoints, 4 watchpoints
Info: Listening on port 3333 for gdb connections
Info: Listening on port 3334 for gdb connections
Info: SWD DPIDR 0x6ba02477
Warn: Only resetting the Cortex-M core, use a reset-init event handler to reset any peripherals or configure hardware srst support.
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Handler HardFault
xPSR: 0x81000003 pc: 0x00000048 msp: 0xab503ca0
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Thread
xPSR: 0x01000000 pc: 0x0000010c msp: 0x0801f800
verified 72412 bytes in 1.221732s (57.881 KiB/s)
shutdown command invoked
```



load_image

Loads an image from file *filename* to the target memory offset by *address* from its load address. The file format may optionally be specified (bin, ihex, elf, or s19). Also, the following arguments may be specified: *min_addr* - ignore data below *min_addr* (this is w.r.t. to the target's load address + address) *max_length* - maximum number of bytes to load.

```
load image filename address [[bin|ihex|elf|s19] min addr max length]
```

Example:

Loads binary file *firmware.bin* to the RAM of the Traveo II 1M device.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; load_image d:/firmware.bin 0x8000000; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
Info: traveo2.cpu.cm4: hardware has 6 breakpoints, 4 watchpoints
Info: Listening on port 3333 for gdb connections
Info: Listening on port 3334 for gdb connections
Info: SWD DPIDR 0x6ba02477
Warn: Only resetting the Cortex-M core, use a reset-init event handler to reset any peripherals or configure hardware srst support.
** traveo2.cpu.cm0: Ran after reset and before halt...
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Handler HardFault
xPSR: 0x61000003 pc: 0xffffffe msp: 0xab503ca0
Info: Vector Table address invalid (0x00000000), reset_halt skipped
target halted due to debug-request, current mode: Thread
xPSR: 0x010000000 pc: 0x000000010c msp: 0x0801f800
32768 bytes written at address 0x08000000
downloaded 32768 bytes in 0.637382s (50.205 KiB/s)
shutdown command invoked
```

dump_image

Dumps size bytes of the target memory starting at address to the binary file named filename.

```
dump image <filename> <address> size
```

Example:

Dumps 8KB of the Traveo II 1M device memory to file dump_mem.bin.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; dump_image d:/dump_mem.bin 0x10001234 0x2000; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:



MiniProg4 Driver Commands

The MiniProg4 (MP4) probe implements the CMSIS-DAP protocol defined by Arm with some extensions. Consequently, the MP4 driver in OpenOCD is a wrapper around the native CMSIS-DAP driver that extends its functionality with the MP4/KP3-specific extensions.

A full list of the CMSIS-DAP-specific configuration commands can be found in the OpenOCD official documentation.

Besides the standard CMSIS-DAP options, the MP4/KP3 driver exposes several custom Tcl configuration commands. All commands in this section must be prefixed with the name of the driver – "kitprog3".

kitprog3 acquire_config

The command controls device acquisition parameters and optionally enables acquisition during the early initialization phase. Can be called at any time.

```
kitprog3 acquire config <status> [target type] [mode] [attempts]
```

- status A mandatory parameter, enables or disables the acquisition procedure during the initialization phase. The possible values: on, off.
- target_type Specifies the target device type. This parameter is mandatory only if status=on. The possible values:
 - □ 0 PSoC4
 - □ 1 PSoC5
 - □ 2 PSoC6
 - □ 3 Traveo-II
- mode Specifies Acquisition mode. This parameter is mandatory only if status=on. The possible values: 0 Reset, 1 Power Cycle.
- attempts The number of attempts to acquire the target device. This parameter is mandatory only if status=on.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kitprog3.cfg -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "kitprog3 acquire config on 3 0; init; reset init; shutdown"
```

kitprog3 acquire_psoc

Performs device acquisition and is called only after the initialization phase. The acquisition procedure must be configured using acquire_config prior to calling this command.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kitprog3.cfg -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "kitprog3 acquire config on 3 0; init; kitprog3 acquire psoc; reset init; shutdown"
```



kitprog3 power_config

Controls the MP4 internal power supply parameters and optionally enables power during the early initialization phase. Can be called at any time.

```
kitprog3 power config <status> [voltage]
```

- status A mandatory parameter, enables or disables power supply during the initialization phase. The possible values: on | off.
- voltage The power supply voltage in millivolts. This parameter is mandatory only if status=on.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kitprog3.cfg -c "kitprog3 power config on 3300;
init; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
nfo : clock speed 1500 kHz
arn : gdb services need one or more targets defined
hutdown command invoked
```

kitprog3 power_control

The command turns on or off the MP4 internal power supply. Can be called only after the initialization phase.

```
kitprog3 power control <status>
```

The voltage must be configured using power config prior to calling this command.

status – A mandatory parameter, enables or disables power supply: on | off.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kitprog3.cfg -c "kitprog3 power config on 3300;
init; kitprog3 power control off; shutdown"
```



Output like the following should be displayed:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Cypress\Cypress Auto Flash Utility 1.0\bin>openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kit
prog3.cfg -c "kitprog3 power_config on 3300; init; kitprog3 power_control off; shutdown"
Open On-Chip Debugger 0.10.0+dev-1.0.0.101 (2019-06-21-07:01)
Licensed under GNU GPL v2
```

kitprog3 led_control

Controls the MP4 LEDs. Can be called only after the initialization phase.

```
kitprog3 led control <type>
```

- type A mandatory parameter, specifies the type of the LED indication. The possible values:
 - □ 0 READY
 - □ 1 PROGRAMMING
 - □ 2 SUCCESS
 - □ 3 ERROR

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kitprog3.cfg -c "init; kitprog3 led control 2"
```

kitprog3 get power

Reports the target voltage in millivolts. Can be called only after the initialization phase.

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kitprog3.cfg -c "init; kitprog3 get power;
shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Cypress\Cypress Auto Flash Utility 1.0\
prog3.cfg -c "init; kitprog3 get_power; shutdown"
Open On-Chip Debugger 0.10.0+dev-1.0.0.101 (2019-06-21-07:01)
Licensed under GNU GPL v2
For bug reports, read
http://openocd.org/doc/doxygen/bugs.html
adapter speed: 1500 kHz
Info : CMSIS-DAP: SWD Supported
Info : CMSIS-DAP: FW Version
Info : CMSIS-DAP: FW Version
                                                                                  Cypress\Cypress Auto Flash Utility 1.0\bin>openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/kit
                    r speed: 1500 kHz

CMSIS-DAP: SWD Supported

CMSIS-DAP: FW Version = 2.0.0

CMSIS-DAP: Interface Initialised (SWD)

SWCLK/TCK = 1 SWDIO/TMS = 1 TDI = 0 TDO = 0 nTRST = 0 nRESET = 1

CMSIS-DAP: Interface ready

VIarget = 3.300 V

clock speed 1500 kHz

gdb services need one or more targets defined

t = 3.300 V

wn command invoked
          itdown command invoked
```



Flash Driver Commands

This section contains flash driver commands for Traveo II devices.

traveo2 sflash restrictions

The command enables or disables writes to Sflash regions other than USER, NAR, TOC2, and KEY.

```
traveo2 sflash restrictions <mode>
```

The command can be called at any time. Writes to these regions are possible only on the VIRGIN silicon, so the command is mostly intended for internal use. It is useful for flash boot developers and validation teams. Note that *erase* (performed by programming with 0xFF for Traveo II) is performed only for the USER, NAR, TOC2, and KEY regions; it is skipped for other Sflash regions regardless of this command.

- mode A mandatory parameter, specifies the behavior of Sflash programming. The possible values:
 - □ 0 Erase/Program of Sflash is prohibited
 - □ 1 Erase and Program of USER/TOC/KEY is allowed
 - □ 2 Erase of USER/TOC/KEY and Program of USER/TOC/KEY/NAR is allowed
 - □ 3 Erase of USER/TOC/KEY and Program of the whole Sflash region is allowed.

Example (Traveo II 1M device):

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; traveo2 sflash_restrictions 2; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

traveo2 add_safe_sflash_region

This command is intended to define memory regions in SFlash which are safe to erase and/or program. It also maps different operation types (Program or Erase) to different *sflash restrictions* value.

The command has the following syntax:

```
traveo2 add safe sflash region <address> <size> <allowed operation bitmap>
```



First two parameters define address and size of the SFlash region. Third parameter is a single byte which is interpreted as binary mask which controls types of allowed flash operations on different sflash_restrictions level. The following table shows bit mapping of this parameter:

Bit number	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Operation type	Program				Erase			
sflash_restriction level	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0

Given flash operation is allowed at given sflash restrictions level if corresponding bit is set.

For example, for hexadecimal value 0xC0:

Bit number	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Operation type	Program				Erase			
sflash_restriction level	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0
Bit value (0xC0)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

This value can be decoded as follows: Programming of the region is allowed only at *sflash_restrictions* level 2 and 3. Erase of the region is disallowed at any *sflash_restrictions* level. Disallowed operations will be skipped with a warning.

traveo2 allow_efuse_program

Allows or disallows writes to the EFuse region. Can be called any time. Writes to the EFuse region are skipped by default. EFuse programming must be allowed for Life Cycle transitions to work.

```
traveo2 allow_efuse_program <on|off>
```

Example:

Writes 1 bit to the EFuse region at address 0x907003FC of the Traveo II 1M device:

openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; traveo2 allow_efuse_program on; flash fillb 0x907003FC 1 1; flash read_bank 3 d:/dump_efuse.bin 0x3FC 0x1; shutdown"



Output like the following should be displayed:

traveo2 reset halt

The command simulates a broken Vector Catch on Traveo II devices.

```
traveo2 reset halt <mode>
```

The command retrieves the address of the Vector Table from the VECTOR_TABLE_BASE registers, detects the location of the application entry points, sets a hardware breakpoint at that location and performs a reset of the target. The type of the reset can be specified by the optional <mode> parameter.

Parameters:

mode – The type of a reset to be performed. The possible values are sysresetreq and vectreset. This parameter is optional. If it is not specified, SYSRESETREQ is used for the CM0 core and VECTRESET is used for other cores in the system.

Example (Traveo II 1M device):

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; traveo2 reset_halt vectreset; shutdown"
```

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traveo2 ecc_error_reporting

Enables or Disables the ECC error reporting during AutoFlashUtil operations.

```
traveo2 ecc_error_reporting <on|off>
```



OpenOCD supports the detection and reporting of ECC errors during the flash *read* operation. In the current implementation, AutoFlashUtil reads word-by-word a requested amount of data and checks for the ECC status after each Read. This ensures all ECC errors for all memory locations are properly detected. If an ECC error occurs, AutoFlashUtil retrieves the address of the faulty location from the hardware. All ECC errors along with their locations are reported to the user by means of warning messages. This process will be performed until all requested data has been read.

Example (Traveo II 1M device):

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; traveo2 ecc_error_reporting on; shutdown"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:

enable_hyperram

This command is applicable for TVII-B-H-8M devices only. This command is intended to initialize external HyperRAM bank and map it to CPU address space. Command can be issued any time after 'init; reset init'

enable_hyperram_x

This command is applicable for TVII-C-2D-6M devices only. This command is intended to initialize external HyperRAM bank connected to MIIFx peripheral and map it to CPU address space. Command can be issued any time after 'init; reset init'.

The 'x' can have of the following values:

- 0 External memory connected to SMIF0 peripheral
- 1 External memory connected to SMIF1 peripheral

Other Commands

source

Reads a file and executes it as a script. It is usually used with the result of the find command.

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```
source [find FILENAME]
```

Example (J-Link + Traveo II target):



```
openocd -s ../scripts -c "source [find interface/jlink.cfg]; source [find target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg]; targets; shutdown"
```

find

Finds and returns a full path to a file with a given name. It is usually used as an argument of the source command. This command uses an internal search path. (Do not try to use a filename which includes the "#" character. That character begins Tcl comments.)

```
source [find FILENAME]
```

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -c "source [find interface/jlink.cfg]; source [find target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg]; targets; shutdown"
```

set

Stores a value to a named variable, first creating the variable if it does not already exist.

```
set VARNAME value
```

Example:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -c "set ENABLE_CMO 0; source [find interface/jlink.cfg]; transport select swd; source [find target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg]; targets; shutdown"
```

sleep

Waits for at least msec milliseconds before resuming. Useful in a combination with script files.

```
sleep msec
```

Example:

```
openocd -c "sleep 1000; shutdown"
```

add_script_search_dir

Adds a directory to a file/script search path. Equivalent to the --search command-line option.

```
add_script_search_dir [directory]
```

Example:

```
openocd -c "add_script_search_dir ../scripts; source [find interface/jlink.cfg]; transport select swd; source [find target/traveo2 1m a0.cfg]; targets; shutdown"
```

8 Global Variables



The global variables listed below control the behavior of a target configuration file (traveo2.cfg, etc.). They are set in the command line prior to any configuration file, such as kitprog3.cfg or traveo2_1m_a0.cfg. See the command set for details.

ENABLE ACQUIRE

Enables or disables acquisition of the target device in Test mode.

The possible values:

- 1 Acquisition enabled (default with MiniProg4).
- 0 Acquisition disabled (default for other debug adapters).

ENABLE POWER SUPPLY

Controls internal power supply of MiniProg4 adapter. If this command is specified, the MiniProg4 driver, enables power supply thus powering on the target during initialization.

The possible values:

- 0 Power supply disabled.
- Any other value defines target voltage in millivolts.

ENABLE_HYPERFLASH, ENABLE_DUALQUADSPI

These variables are applicable for TVII-B-H-4M and TVII-B-H-8M devices only. Allows to turn on corresponding External Flash Banks connected to SMIF0 peripheral.

The possible values:

- 1 Corresponding flash bank is enabled.
- 0 Flash bank is disabled (default).

ENABLE_HYPERFLASH_x, ENABLE_DUALQUADSPI_x

These variables are applicable for TVII-C-2D-6M devices only. Allows to turn on corresponding External Flash Banks connected to SMIFx peripheral.

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The 'x' can have of the following values:

- 0 External memory connected to SMIF0 peripheral
- 1 External memory connected to SMIF1 peripheral

The possible values:



- 1 Corresponding flash bank is enabled.
- 0 Flash bank is disabled (default).

ENABLE SEMPERFLASH 0

This variable is applicable for TVII-C-2D-6M devices only. Allows to turn on corresponding External Semper Flash Bank connected to SMIF0 peripheral.

The possible values:

- 1 Corresponding flash bank is enabled.
- 0 Flash bank is disabled (default).

HYPERFLASH_LOADER, HYPERRAM_LOADER, DUALQUADSPI LOADER

These variables are applicable for TVII-B-H-4M and TVII-B-H-8M devices only. They allow to override Flash Loader binary to be used with corresponding SMIF Flash micro. Flash Loader binaries are located in \flm\cypress\traveo2\ subfolder. This variable should contain full filename of the loader with file extension.

Example usage:

set SEMPERFLASH LOADER 0 TV2 6M SI A0 SemperFlash.elf

SEMPERFLASH_LOADER_0, HYPERFLASH_LOADER_0, HYPERRAM_LOADER_0, DUALQUADSPI_LOADER_0

These variables are applicable for TVII-C-2D-6M device only. They allow to override Flash Loader binary to be used with corresponding SMIF Flash micro. Flash Loader binaries are located in \flm\cypress\traveo2\ subfolder. This variable should contain full filename of the loader with file extension.

Example usage:

set DUALQUADSPI LOADER TV2 8M SI B0 DualQuadSPI.elf

MAIN_LARGE_SECTOR_NUM, MAIN_SMALL_SECTOR_NUM, WORK_LARGE_SECTOR_NUM, WORK_SMALL_SECTOR_NUM

These variables are defined in corresponding device configuration files (e.g. traveo2_2m.cfg) and cannot be overridden from the command line. They are intended to simplify implementation of configuration files for new Traveo-II devices. Variables define the number of large and small sectors for Main and Work Flash. New devices with different flash sizes can be easily added by using one of the existing config files as a template and modifying values of these variables.

As a rule, if new device is a dual-core part, such as TraveoII-1M, traveo2_1m_a0.cfg should be used as a template. For triple-code devices please use traveo2_8m.cfg file.



9 Error Codes

The OpenOCD tool returns 0 as an error code on successful completion, on a failure it returns 1.

10 Usage Examples



All the examples in this chapter assume you have a Traveo II target device connected to the PC via the MiniProg4 or J-Link debug probe. The current working directory is the default install directory (for example, C:\Program Files (x86)\Cypress\Cypress Auto Flash Utility 1.0\bin on Windows x64).

For convenience, the *traveo2_mp4_board.cfg* config file has been created in the same directory as the OpenOCD executable. The file contains the default configuration allowing programming the Traveo II 1M device connected to MiniProg4:

```
source [ find interface/kitprog3.cfg ]
source [ find target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg ]
init
reset init
```

Another config file - *jlink_traveo2.cfg*, can be used for working with Traveo II devices. The file contains the following configuration allowing programming the Traveo II 1M device connected to J-Link Probe:

```
source [ find interface/jlink.cfg ]
transport select swd
source [ find target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg ]
init
reset init
```

See <u>Supported Target Configurations</u> for the detailed list of available target devices and corresponding OpenOCD configuration files.



Erase Main Flash Rows 0...10 of Traveo II 1M device

openocd -s ../scripts -f jlink_traveo2.cfg -c "flash erase_sector 0 0 10; exit"

Output like the following should be displayed:



Display Memory Contents (32 words at address 0x08000000) of Traveo II 1M device

openocd -s ../scripts -f jlink traveo2.cfg -c "mdw 0x08000000 32; exit"

Output like the following should be displayed:



Program Traveo II 1M Device with Verification (Intel HEX file)

OpenOCD supports programming of the elf, Intel HEX, Motorola SREC, and binary file formats. For binary files, the relocation offset must be specified as an argument to the *program* command.

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f jlink_traveo2.cfg -c "program d:/BlinkyLED.hex verify
reset; exit"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:



Program EFuse region of Traveo II Device

This example writes a single bit of data to the EFuse region of the Traveo II 1M device at address 0x907003FB:

```
openocd -s ../scripts -f interface/jlink.cfg -c "transport select swd" -f target/traveo2_1m_a0.cfg -c "init; reset init; traveo2 allow_efuse_program on; flash fillb 0x907003FB 1 1; flash read_bank 3 d:/dump_efuse.bin 0x3FB 0x1; exit"
```

Output like the following should be displayed:



Modify Individual Bytes of Traveo II 1M in Main Flash and Display **Results**

openocd -s ../scripts -f jlink traveo2.cfg -c "mdw 0x10000000 8; flash rmw 0x10000002 11223344; mdw 0x10000000 8; exit"

Output like the following should be displayed:



Start GDB Server and Leave It Running

openocd -s ../scripts -f jlink traveo2.cfg

Output like the following should be displayed:

11 Documentation and Links



OpenOCD v0.10.0 User Guide:

http://openocd.org/doc-release/pdf/openocd.pdf