MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes for EVK-MIMXRT1015



Contents

Chapter 1 Overview	3
Chapter 2 MCUXpresso SDK	4
Chapter 3 Development tools	5
Chapter 4 Supported development systems	6
Chapter 5 Release contents	7
Chapter 6 MCUXpresso SDK release package	8
Chapter 7 MISRA compliance	11
Chapter 8 Known issues	13

Chapter 1 Overview

The MCUXpresso Software Development Kit (SDK) is a collection of software enablement for microcontrollers that includes peripheral drivers, high-level stacks including USB and other middleware packages, such as multicore support and FatFs, and integrated RTOS support for FreeRTOSTM OS. In addition to the base enablement, the MCUXpresso SDK is augmented with demo applications and driver example projects, and API documentation to help the customers quickly leverage the support of the MCUXpresso SDK.

For more details about MCUXpresso SDK, see the MCUXpresso SDK homepage MCUXpresso-SDK: Software Development Kit.

NOTE
HOTE
See the attached Change Logs section at the end of this document to reference the device-specific driver logs,
middleware logs, and RTOS log.

Chapter 2 MCUXpresso SDK

As part of the MCUXpresso software and tools, MCUXpresso SDK is the evolution of Kinetis SDK v2.7.0, includes support for both LPC and i.MX System-on-Chips (SoC). The same drivers, APIs, and middleware are still available with support for Kinetis, LPC, and i.MX silicon. The MCUXpresso SDK adds support for the MCUXpresso IDE, an Eclipse-based toolchain that works with all MCUXpresso SDKs. Easily import your SDK into the new toolchain to access to all of the available components, examples, and demos for your target silicon. In addition to the MCUXpresso IDE, support for the MCUXpresso Config Tools allows easy cloning of existing SDK examples and demos, allowing users to leverage the existing software examples provided by the SDK for their own projects.

NOTE
In order to maintain compatibility with legacy Freescale code, the filenames and source code in MCUX presso SDK $$
containing the legacy Freescale prefix FSL has been left as is. The FSL prefix has been redefined as the NXP
Foundation Software Library.

Chapter 3 Development tools

The MCUXpresso SDK was compiled and tested with these development tools:

- IAR Embedded Workbench for Arm version 8.40.2
- MDK-Arm Microcontroller Development Kit (Keil)[®] 5.29
- Makefiles support with GCC revision 8-2019-q3-update from Arm Embedded
- MCUXpresso IDE v11.1.0

Chapter 4 Supported development systems

This release supports boards and devices listed in the following table. The boards and devices in bold were tested in this release:

Table 1. Supported MCU devices and development boards

Development boards	MCU devices
MIMXRT1015-EVK	MIMXRT1015CAF4A, MIMXRT1015DAF5A

Chapter 5 Release contents

Table 2 provides an overview of the MCUXpresso SDK release package contents and locations.

Table 2. Release contents

Deliverable	Location
Boards	<pre><install_dir>/boards</install_dir></pre>
CMSIS Arm Cortex®-M header files, DSP library source	<pre><install_dir>/CMSIS</install_dir></pre>
CMSIS drivers	<pre><install_dir>/devices/<device_name>/cmsis_drivers</device_name></install_dir></pre>
Cortex Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) driver examples	<pre><install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/cmsis_driver_examples</board_name></install_dir></pre>
Demo applications	<pre><install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/demo_apps</board_name></install_dir></pre>
Documentation	<pre><install_dir>/docs</install_dir></pre>
Driver examples	<pre><install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/driver_examples</board_name></install_dir></pre>
Driver, SoC header files, extension header files and feature header files, utilities	<pre><install_dir>/devices/<device_name></device_name></install_dir></pre>
Peripheral Drivers	<pre><install_dir>/devices/<device_name>/drivers</device_name></install_dir></pre>
Qualcomm WiFi	<pre><install_dir>/middleware/wifi_qca</install_dir></pre>
Qualcomm WiFi stack examples	<pre><install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/wifi_qca_examples</board_name></install_dir></pre>
RTOS examples	<pre><install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/rtos_examples</board_name></install_dir></pre>
RTOS Kernel Code	<pre><install_dir>/rtos</install_dir></pre>
Tools	<pre><install_dir>/tools</install_dir></pre>
USB demo applications	<pre><install_dir>/boards/<board_name>/usb_examples</board_name></install_dir></pre>
USB stack	<pre><install_dir>/middleware/usb</install_dir></pre>
Utilities such as debug console	<pre><install_dir>/devices/<device_name>/utilities</device_name></install_dir></pre>

Chapter 6 MCUXpresso SDK release package

The MCUXpresso SDK release package content is aligned with the silicon subfamily it supports. This includes the boards, CMSIS, devices, documentation, middleware, and RTOS support.

6.1 Device support

The device folder contains the whole software enablement available for the specific System-on-Chip (SoC) subfamily. This folder includes clock-specific implementation, device register header files, device register feature header files, CMSIS derived device SVD, and the system configuration source files. Included with the standard SoC support are folders containing peripheral drivers, toolchain support, and a standard debug console.

The device-specific header files provide a direct access to the microcontroller peripheral registers. The device header file provides an overall SoC memory mapped register definition. The folder also includes the feature header file for each peripheral on the microcontroller.

The toolchain folder contains the startup code and linker files for each supported toolchain. The startup code is a CMSIS compliant startup code that efficiently transfers the code execution to the main() function.

6.1.1 Board support

The boards folder provides the board-specific demo applications, driver examples, RTOS, and middleware examples.

6.1.2 Demo applications and other examples

The demo applications demonstrate the usage of the peripheral drivers to achieve a system level solution. Each demo application contains a readme file that describes the operation of the demo and required setup steps.

The driver examples demonstrate the capabilities of the peripheral drivers. Each example implements a common use case to help demonstrate the driver functionality.

6.2 Middleware

6.2.1 USB stack

See the MCUXpresso SDK USB Stack User's Guide (document MCUXSDKUSBSUG) for more information.

6.2.1.1 Peripheral devices tested with USB Host stack

Table 3 provides a list of USB devices tested with the USB Host stack.

Table 3. Peripheral devices

Device type	Device
USB HUB	BELKIN F5U233
	BELKIN F5U304
	BELKIN F5U307
	BELKIN F4U040
	UNITEK Y-2151

Table continues on the next page...

Table 3. Peripheral devices (continued)

Device type	Device
	Z-TEK ZK032A
	HYUNDAI HY-HB608
USB flash drive	ADATA C008 32 GB
	ADATA S102 8 G
	ADATA S102 16 G
	Verbatim STORE N GO USB Device 8 G
	Kingston DataTraveler DT101 G2
	SanDisk Cruzer Blade 8 GB
	Unisplendour 1 G
	Imation 2 GB
	V-mux 2 GB
	Sanmina-SCI 128 M
	Corporate Express 1 G
	TOSHIBA THUHYBS-008G 8 G
	Transcend JF700 8 G
	Netac U903 16 G
	SSK SFD205 8 GB
	Rex 4 GB
	SAMSUNG USB3.0 16GB
USB card reader/adapter	SSK TF adapter
	Kawau Multi Card Reader
	Kawau TF adapter
	Kawau SDHC card
USB Mouse	DELL MS111-P
	DELL M066U0A
	DELL MUAVDEL8
	TARGUS AMU76AP
	DELL MD56U0
	DELL MS111-T
	RAPOO M110
USB Keyboard	DELL SK8135
	DELL SK8115

6.2.2 RTOS

The MCUXpresso SDK is integrated with FreeRTOS OS.

6.2.3 CMSIS

The MCUXpresso SDK is shipped with the standard CMSIS development pack, including the prebuilt libraries.

Chapter 7 MISRA compliance

All MCUXpresso SDK drivers and USB stack comply to MISRA 2012 rules with the following exceptions.

Table 4. MISRA exceptions

	·
Exception rules	Description
Directive 4.4	Sections of code should not be commented out.
Directive 4.5	Identifiers in the same name space with overlapping visibility should be typographically unambiguous.
Directive 4.6	Typedef that indicate size and signedness should be used in place of the basic numerical type.
Directive 4.8	If a pointer to a structure or union is never dereferenced within a transaction unit then the implementation of the object should hidden.
Directive 4.9	A function should be used in preference to a function like macro where they are interchangeable.
Directive 4.10	Precautions shall be taken in order to prevent the contents of a header file being included more than once.
Directive 4.11	The validity of values passed to library functions shall be checked.
Rule 2.3	A project should not contain unused type declarations.
Rule 2.4	A project should not contain unused tag declarations.
Rule 2.5	A project should not contain unused macro declarations.
Rule 2.7	There should be no unused parameters in functions.
Rule 3.1	The character sequences /* and // shall not be used within a comment.
Rule 5.1	External identifiers shall distinct.
Rule 5.3	A identifier declared in an inner scope shall not hide an identifier declared in an outer scope.
Rule 5.7	A tag name shall be a unique identifier.
Rule 5.9	Identifiers that define objects or functions with external linkage shall be unique.
Rule 8.13	A pointer should point to a const-qualified type whenever possible.
Rule 8.3	All declarations of an object or function shall use the same names and type qualifiers.
Rule 8.6	An identifier with external linage shall have exactly one external definition.
Rule 8.7	Octal constants shall not be used.
Rule 8.9	An object should be defined at block scope if its identified only appears in a single function.
Rule 10.1	Operands shall not be of an inappropriate essential type.
Rule 10.3	The value of an expression shall not be assigned to an object with a narrower essential type of a different essential type category.
Rule 10.4	Both operands of an operator in which the usual arithmetic conversions are performed shall have the same essential type category.
Rule 10.5	The value of an expression should not be cast to an inappropriate essential type.

Table continues on the next page...

Table 4. MISRA exceptions (continued)

Rule 10.6	The value of a composite expression shall not be assigned to an object with wider essential type.
Rule 10.7	If a composite expression is used as one operand of an operator in which the usual arithmetic conversions are performed then the other operand shall not have wider essential type.
Rule 10.8	The value of a composite expression shall not be cast to a different essential type category or a wider essential type.
Rule 11.1	Conversions shall not be performed between a pointer to a function and any other type.
Rule 11.3	A case shall not be performed between a pointer to object type and a pointer to a different object type.
Rule 11.4	A conversion should not be performed between a pointer to object and an integer type.
Rule 11.5	A conversion should not be performed from pointer to void into pointer to object.
Rule 11.6	A cast shall not be performed between pointer to void and an arithmetic type.
Rule 12.1	The precedence of operators within expressions should be made explicit.
Rule 12.2	The right hand operator of a shift operator shall lie in the range zero to one less than the width in bits of the essential type of the left hand operand.
Rule 13.3	A full expression containing an increment (++) or decrement () operator should have no other potential side effects other than that caused by the increment or decrement operator.
Rule 13.5	The right hand operand of a logical $\&\&$ or $ \cdot $ operator shall not contain persistent side effects.
Rule 14.2	A for loop shall be well formed.
Rule 14.4	The controlling expressions of an statement and the controlling expression of an iteration-statement shall have essentially Boolean type.
Rule 15.5	A function should have a single point of exit at the end.
Rule 16.1	All switch statements shall be well-formed.
Rule 17.1	The feature of <stdarg.h> shall not be used.</stdarg.h>
Rule 18.4	The +, -,+=, and -= operators should not be applied to an expression of pointer type.
Rule 19.2	The union keyword should not be used.
Rule 20.1	#include directives should only be preceded by preprocessor directives or comments.
Rule 20.10	The # and ## preprocessor operators should not be used.
Rule 21.1	#define and #undef shall not be used on a reserved identifier or reserved macro name.

Chapter 8 Known issues

8.1 Maximum file path length in Windows 7[®] operating system

The Windows 7 operating system imposes a 260-character maximum length for file paths. When installing the MCUXpresso SDK, place it in a directory close to the root to prevent file paths from exceeding the maximum character length specified by the Windows operating system. The recommended location is the c:\nxp folder.

8.2 Build fail for flexspi_nor targets of MDK project

The build will fail for flexspi_nor targets of the MDK project which have been cloned from the SDK package by MCUXpresso Config Tool. This issue will be fixed in the next release of the configuration tool.

The current workaround is to add the following settings in "Options for Target" -> "Linker" -> "Misc controls".

```
--keep=*(.boot_hdr.ivt)
--keep=*(.boot_hdr.boot_data)
--keep=*(.boot_hdr.conf)
--predefine="-DXIP_BOOT_HEADER_ENABLE=1"
```

8.3 J-Link V6.44 Device Selection window pops up when debugging on IAR 8.32.3

This issue is caused when the <code>JLinkDeviceName</code> in the <code>IAR_INSTALL_FOLDER|arm|config|devices|NXP|i.MX|i.MXRT | MIMXRT1015xxx5A.i79</code> folder is not aligned with the one in the <code>SEGGER_INSTALL_FOLDER|JLink_V644|JLinkDevices.xml</code> folder. To workaround this issue, select MIMXRT1015DAF5A in the J-Link V6.44 Target device settings.

8.4 CMSIS PACK new project compile failure

The generated configration cannot be applied globally. The components, serial_manager_usb_cdc_virtual and serial_manager_usb_cdc_virtual_xxx ("xxx"means core variants like cm0plus, cm33, cm4, cm33_nodsp) are unsupported for new project wizard of CMSIS pack and will lead to compile failure if selected while creating a new project(s).

8.5 RAM targets build issue in CMSIS bsp pack

Because CMSIS pack does not support different macro definitions for different targets, all RAM targets for projects inside CMSIS BSP PACKs for RT10XX boards will get the same macro definitions with Flash targets, resulting in build failure. To pass build for RAM targets, manually update the XIP_EXTERNAL_FLASH and XIP_BOOT_HEADER_ENABLE value to 0 in RTE_Components.h.

NXP Semiconductors 13

How To Reach Us

Home Page:

nxp.com

Web Support:

nxp.com/support

Information in this document is provided solely to enable system and software implementers to use NXP products. There are no express or implied copyright licenses granted hereunder to design or fabricate any integrated circuits based on the information in this document. NXP reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein.

NXP makes no warranty, representation, or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does NXP assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation consequential or incidental damages. "Typical" parameters that may be provided in NXP data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications, and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "typicals," must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. NXP does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. NXP sells products pursuant to standard terms and conditions of sale, which can be found at the following address: nxp.com/
SalesTermsandConditions.

While NXP has implemented advanced security features, all products may be subject to unidentified vulnerabilities. Customers are responsible for the design and operation of their applications and products to reduce the effect of these vulnerabilities on customer's applications and products, and NXP accepts no liability for any vulnerability that is discovered. Customers

should implement appropriate design and operating safeguards to minimize the risks associated

with their applications and products.

NXP, the NXP logo, NXP SECURE CONNECTIONS FOR A SMARTER WORLD, COOLFLUX, EMBRACE, GREENCHIP, HITAG, I2C BUS, ICODE, JCOP, LIFE VIBES, MIFARE, MIFARE CLASSIC, MIFARE DESFire, MIFARE PLUS, MIFARE FLEX, MANTIS, MIFARE ULTRALIGHT, MIFARE4MOBILE, MIGLO, NTAG, ROADLINK, SMARTLX, SMARTMX, STARPLUG, TOPFET, TRENCHMOS, UCODE, Freescale, the Freescale logo, AltiVec, C-5, CodeTEST, CodeWarrior, ColdFire, ColdFire+, C-Ware, the Energy Efficient Solutions logo, Kinetis, Layerscape, MagniV, mobileGT, PEG, PowerQUICC, Processor Expert, QorlQ, QorlQ Qonverge, Ready Play, SafeAssure, the SafeAssure logo, StarCore, Symphony, VortiQa, Vybrid, Airfast, BeeKit, BeeStack, CoreNet, Flexis, MXC, Platform in a Package, QUICC Engine, SMARTMOS, Tower, TurboLink, and UMEMS are trademarks of NXP B.V. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners. AMBA, Arm, Arm7, Arm7TDMI, Arm9, Arm11, Artisan, big.LITTLE, Cordio, CoreLink, CoreSight, Cortex, DesignStart, DynamlQ, Jazelle, Keil, Mali, Mbed, Mbed Enabled, NEON, POP, RealView, SecurCore, Socrates, Thumb, TrustZone, ULINK, ULINK2, ULINK-ME, ULINK-PLUS, ULINKpro, μ Vision, Versatile are trademarks or registered trademarks of Arm Limited (or its subsidiaries) in the US and/or elsewhere. The related technology may be protected by any or all of patents, copyrights, designs and trade secrets. All rights reserved. Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. The Power Architecture and Power.org word marks and the Power and Power.org logos and related marks are trademarks and service marks licensed by Power.org.

© NXP B.V. 2019.

All rights reserved.

For more information, please visit: http://www.nxp.com
For sales office addresses, please send an email to: salesaddresses@nxp.com

Date of release: 12/2019

Document identifier: MCUXSDKMIMXRT1015RN

