K230 Flash GUI User Manual

1. Software Overview

K230 Flash GUI is a tool for flashing firmware to K230 development boards, providing both **single flash** and **batch flash** modes, and supporting multiple storage media (eMMC, SD Card, Nand Flash, NOR Flash, OTP).

This tool is based on the **k230-flash** library with a friendly GUI interface. If you need to use **command-line tools** for automated flashing workflows, you can directly call the **k230-flash** library without GUI interaction.

2. System Requirements

- Operating System: Windows 10/11, Linux, or macOS
- Hardware Requirements: USB port for connecting K230 development board
- **Required Components**: libusb drivers (must be installed for Windows users) or libusb library (required for Linux/macOS users)

3. Development Board Hardware Setup

Before flashing, you need to put the K230 development board into Burning Mode:

- 1. Method 1 (Recommended):
 - Hold down the BOOT button on the development board, then plug in the USB cable to power on the board.

2. Method 2:

 When the board is already powered on, hold down the BOOT button, then press and hold the RESET button, then release RESET, and finally release BOOT.

After entering **Burning Mode**, you can check in **Device Manager** (Windows), lsusb (Linux), or system profiler SPUSBDataType (macOS) to see if the **"K230 USB Boot Device"** is recognized.

4. Driver Installation

4.1 Windows Users

K230 Flash GUI uses **libusb** for USB device communication. On Windows, you **must** install the corresponding drivers:

- 1. Download Zadig tool (https://zadig.akeo.ie/).
- 2. Connect K230 development board to PC and enter Burning Mode.
- 3. Open Zadig, select Options > List All Devices, then find K230 USB Boot Device.
- 4. In the **Driver** option, select **WinUSB**.
- 5. Click **Install Driver** and wait for installation to complete.
- 6. After installation, you can see K230 USB Boot Device (WinUSB) in Device Manager.

4.2 Linux Users

1. Install libusb development package:

```
# Ubuntu/Debian
sudo apt-get install libusb-1.0-0-dev

# CentOS/RHEL/Fedora
sudo yum install libusb1-devel
```

2. Add udev rules (optional, to avoid requiring sudo permissions):

```
echo 'SUBSYSTEM=="usb", ATTR{idVendor}="29f1", ATTR{idProduct}=="*",
MODE="0666"' | sudo tee /etc/udev/rules.d/99-k230.rules
sudo udevadm control --reload-rules
```

4.3 macOS Users

1. Install libusb:

It is recommended to install libusb using Homebrew:

```
# Install libusb
brew install libusb
```

2. Verify installation:

```
# Verify libusb installation
brew list libusb
```

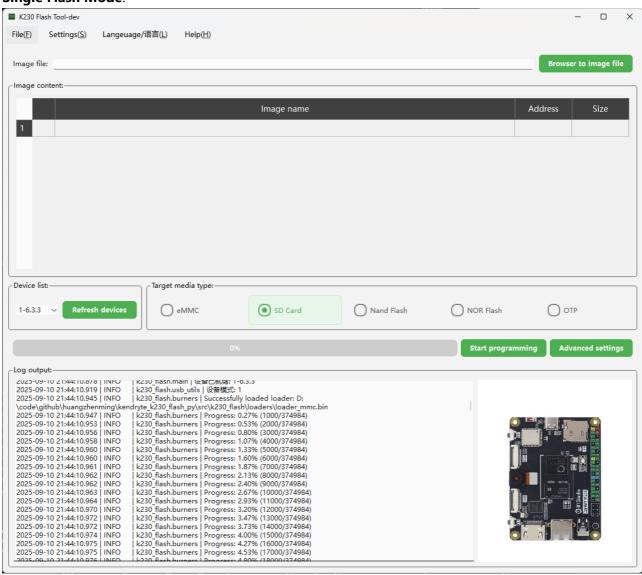
3. Notes:

- macOS usually does not require additional drivers, the system will automatically recognize K230 devices
- If you encounter permission issues, you may need to allow relevant permissions in "System Preferences > Security & Privacy"

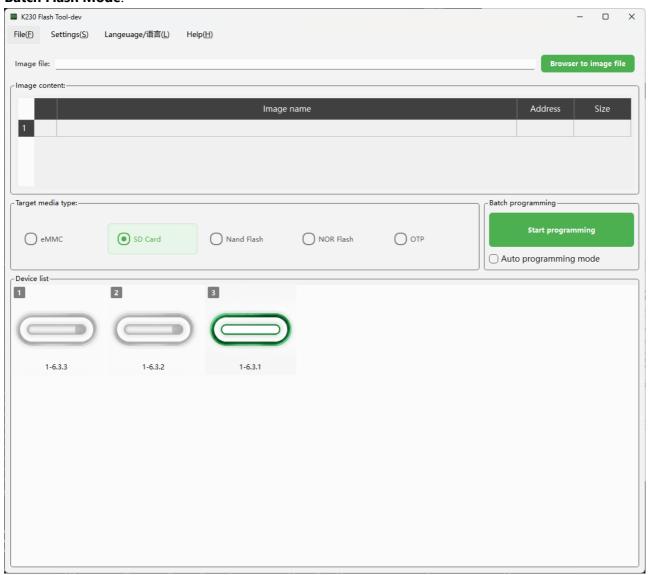
5. User Interface

The software provides an intuitive graphical interface, including menu bar, main interface, and log area.

• Single Flash Mode:



• Batch Flash Mode:



5.1 Menu Bar

- **File (F)**: Provides exit function (shortcut Ctrl+0).
- Settings (S): Select flash mode (single / batch) and advanced settings.
- Language / Language (L): Supports Chinese / English switching.
- Help (H): Contains "About" information and user manual.

5.2 Main Interface

- Image File Selection: Select .bin, .img, .kdimg files, as well as compressed format files (.zip, .gz, .tgz, .tar.gz).
- Target Storage Media: Supports eMMC, SD Card, Nand Flash, NOR Flash, OTP.
- Progress Bar and Log: Shows flashing progress and log information.

6. Flashing Process

6.1 Select Flash Mode

In **Settings > Flash Mode**, choose:

- **Single Flash Mode**: Flash a single device individually.
- Batch Flash Mode: Flash multiple devices simultaneously (this feature is still under development).

6.2 Select Firmware File

- 1. Click the "Add Image File" button to select files in the following formats:
 - Image files: .bin, .img, .kdimg
 - Compressed files: .zip, .gz, .tgz, .tar.gz (the tool will automatically extract and find image files within)
- 2. If you select a .kdimg file, it will be parsed into multiple partitions, and users can check the parts they want to flash.
- 3. For compressed files, the system will automatically extract them in a temporary directory and find the first available image file.

6.3 Select Target Storage Media

Select eMMC / SD Card / Nand Flash / NOR Flash / OTP in the media options.

6.4 Start Flashing

- 1. Confirm the image file, target storage media, and flash address.
- 2. Click the "Start Flash" button, and the progress bar will show real-time flashing progress.
- 3. After flashing is complete, the log area will show "Flash Complete!".

7. Advanced Settings

You can configure advanced options in **Settings** > **Advanced Settings**, such as adjusting flash parameters, modifying flash addresses, etc.

8. Language Switching

Select **Chinese** or **English** in the **Language / Language** menu, and the interface language will switch automatically.

9. Troubleshooting

9.1 Cannot Find Flash Device

If you cannot find the K230 device in the device list, please check the following:

1. Confirm if the development board is in Burning Mode:

- Re-follow the steps in Chapter 3 to put the development board into burning mode
- Confirm in Device Manager (Windows) or 1susb (Linux) if the K230 device is recognized

2. Check drivers (Windows users):

- Ensure WinUSB driver has been installed according to Chapter 4.1
- Confirm in Device Manager that the device shows as "K230 USB Boot Device (WinUSB)"

3. Check libusb (Linux users):

- Ensure libusb-1.0-0-dev package is installed
- Try running the program with sudo privileges, or configure udev rules

4. **Check libusb** (macOS users):

- Ensure libusb has been installed via Homebrew: brew install libusb
- Check if relevant permissions are allowed in System Preferences
- Try running system_profiler SPUSBDataType in terminal to see if K230 device is recognized

5. Check USB connection:

- Replace USB data cable (avoid using charging-only cables)
- Try different USB ports
- Ensure USB cable quality is good and supports data transmission

9.2 Flash Process Failure

- **Check firmware file**: Ensure firmware file is complete and compatible with current development board model
- Check storage media: Confirm correct target storage media is selected (eMMC/SD Card, etc.)
- Re-enter burning mode: Disconnect USB connection, let development board re-enter Burning Mode
- **Check log information**: Pay attention to error messages in log area, troubleshoot based on specific error information