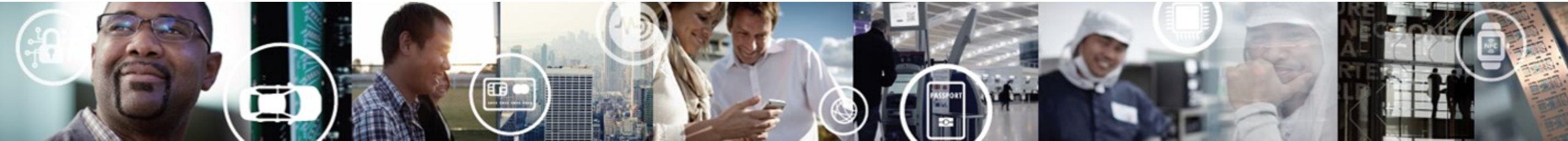


# S32K118 EVB

## QUICK START GUIDE

APPLIES FOR: S32K118 EVB (SCH\_29945 REV B)



EXTERNAL USE



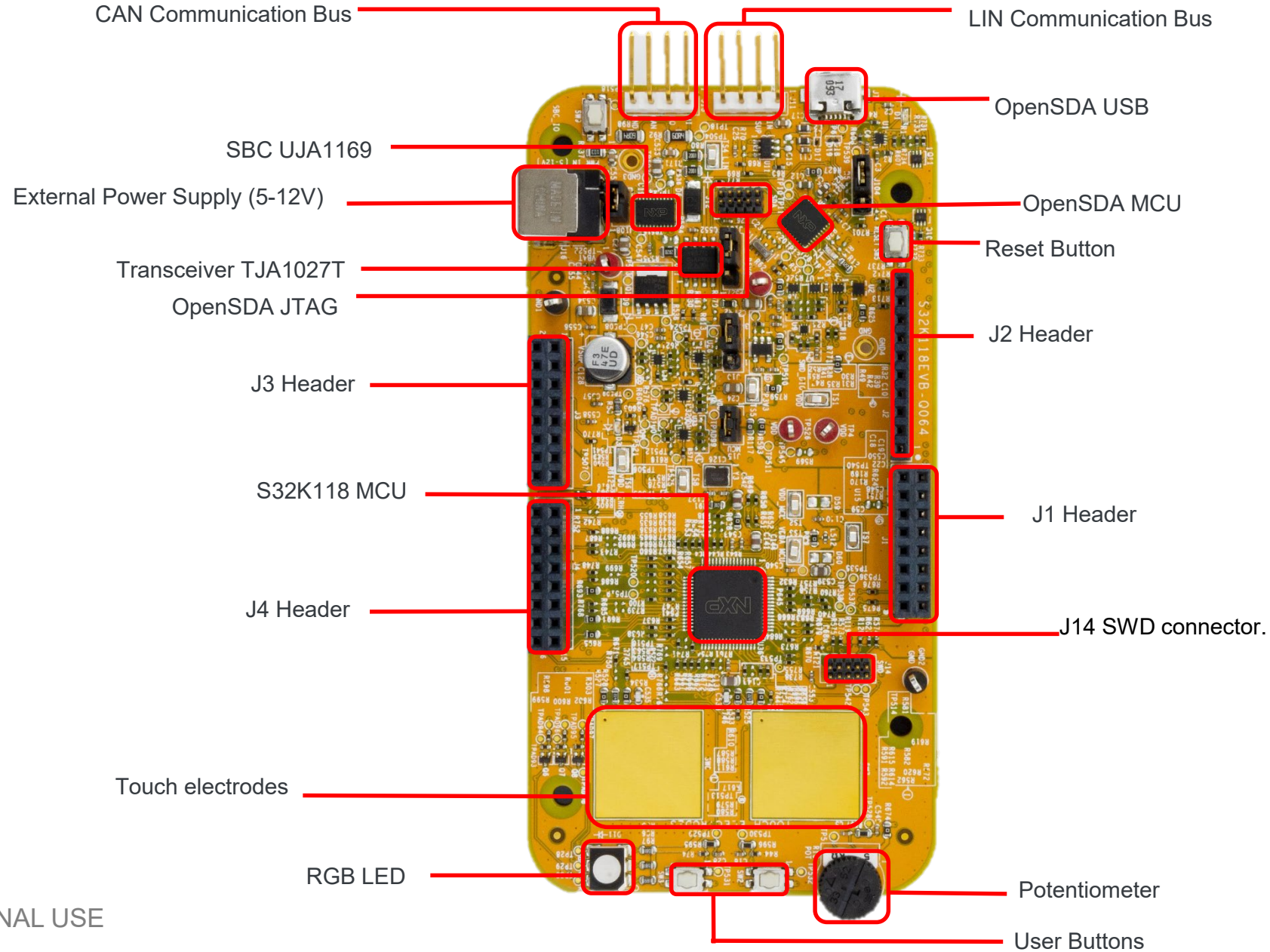
SECURE CONNECTIONS  
FOR A SMARTER WORLD

# Contents:

- Get to Know S32K118 EVB
- Out of the Box Setup
- Introduction to OpenSDA
- Creating a new S32DS project for S32K118:
  - Download
  - Create a project
  - Create a project from SDK example
- S32DS Debug basics
- Create a P&E debug configuration

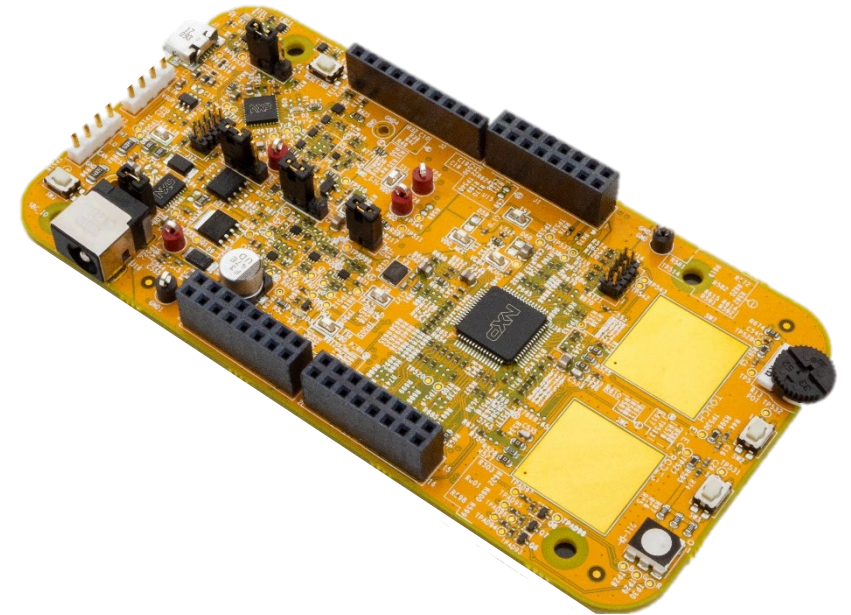


# Get to know S32K118-EVB



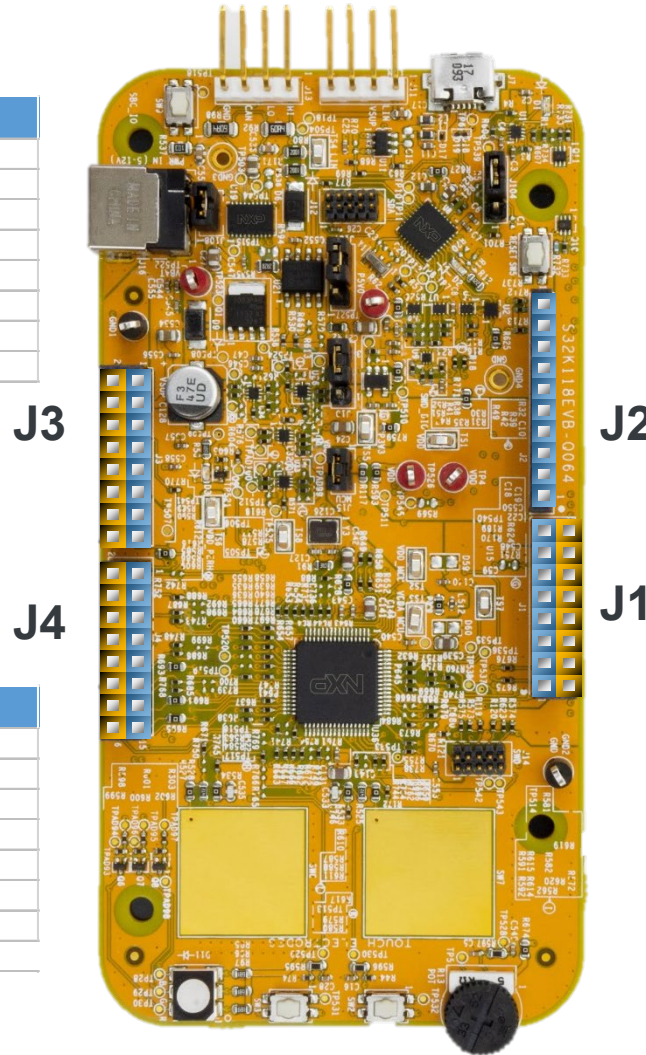
# S32K118 EVB Features:

- Supports **64LQFP** and **48LQFP** packages
- Small form factor size 4.5" x 2.3"
- Arduino™ UNO footprint-compatible with expansion “shield” support
- Integrated open-standard serial and debug adapter (OpenSDA) with support for several industry-standard debug interfaces
- Easy access to the MCU I/O header pins for prototyping
- On-chip connectivity for CAN, LIN, UART/SCI.
- SBC UJA1169 and LIN phy TJA1027
- Potentiometer for precise voltage and analog measurement
- RGB LED
- Two push-button switches (SW2 and SW3) and two touch electrodes
- Flexible power supply options
  - microUSB
  - external 12V power supply



# Header/Pinout Mapping for S32K118

PIN	PORT	FUNCTION	J3	PIN	PORT	FUNCTION
J3-02	PTB0	GPIO	■	J3-01	-	VBAT
J3-04	PTB1	GPIO	■	J3-03	-	VDD_PERH
J3-06	PTB6	GPIO	■	J3-05	PTA5	RESET
J3-08	PTB7	GPIO	■	J3-07	-	3.3V
J3-10	PTE4	GPIO	■	J3-09	-	5V
J3-12	PTE5	GPIO	■	J3-11	-	GND
J3-14	PTA11	GPIO	■	J3-13	-	GND
J3-16	PTB12	GPIO	■	J3-15	-	VBAT



J2	PIN	PORT	FUNCTION
■	J2-01	PTC2	FTM0_CH2
■	J2-02	PTC3	FTM0_CH3
■	J2-03	PTB5	LPSPPIO_PCS
■	J2-04	PTB4	LPSPPIO_SOUT
■	J2-05	PTB3	LPSPPIO_SIN
■	J2-06	PTB2	LPSPPIO_SCK
■	J2-07	-	GND
■	J2-08	-	AREF
■	J2-09	PTA1	LPI2C0_SDA
■	J2-10	PTA0	LPI2C0_SCL

PIN	PORT	FUNCTION	J4	PIN	PORT	FUNCTION
J4-02	PTC6	GPIO	■	J4-01	PTA6	ADC0_SE2
J4-04	PTC7	GPIO	■	J4-03	PTC0	ADC0_SE8
J4-06	PTC8	GPIO	■	J4-05	PTC1	ADC0_SE9
J4-08	PTC9	GPIO	■	J4-07	PTC14	ADC0_SE12
J4-10	PTD4	GPIO	■	J4-09	PTC15	ADC0_SE13
J4-12	PTD15	GPIO	■	J4-11	PTC16	ADC0_SE14
J4-14	PTD16	GPIO	■	J4-13	PTC17	ADC0_SE15
J4-16	PTE8	GPIO	■	J4-15	PTB13	GPIO

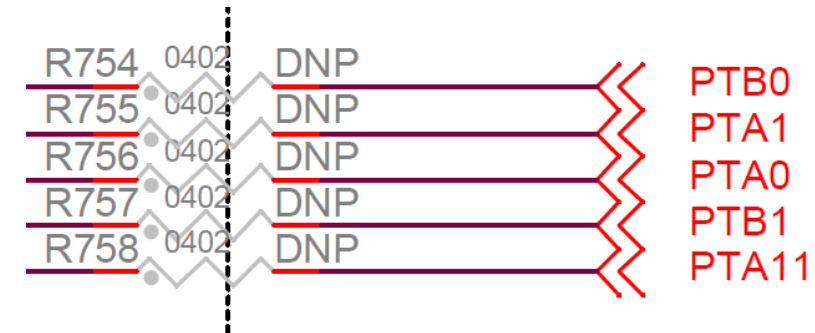
PIN	PORT	FUNCTION	J1	PIN	PORT	FUNCTION
J1-02	PTE10	GPIO	■	J1-01	PTA2	LPUART0_RX
J1-04	PTE11	GPIO	■	J1-03	PTA3	LPUART0_TX
J1-06	PTE0	GPIO	■	J1-05	PTA13	FTM1_CH7
J1-08	PTE1	GPIO	■	J1-07	PTA12	FTM1_CH6
J1-10	PTE6	GPIO	■	J1-09	PTD0	FTM0_CH2
J1-12	PTE7	GPIO	■	J1-11	PTD1	FTM0_CH3
J1-14	PTD3	GPIO	■	J1-13	PTD2	FXIO_D4
J1-16	PTD5	GPIO	■	J1-15	PTE9	FTM0_CH7

# Jumper Settings

Jumper	Configuration	Description
J104	1-2	Reset signal to OpenSDA, use to enter into OpenSDA Bootloader mode
	2-3 (Default)	Reset signal direct to the MCU, use to reset S32K118.
J107	1-2 (Default)	S32K118 powered by 12V power source.
	2-3	S32K118 powered by USB micro connector.
J10	2-3 (Default)	MCU voltage 5v
	1-2	MCU voltage 3.3v
J108	1-2 (Default)	Select LIN master option
J15	1-2 (Default)	Used for current measurement

**Note:** The resistances below are populated in RevB

Resistance
R754
R755
R756
R757
R758



# HMI mapping

Component	S32K118
Red LED	PTD16 (FTM0 CH1)
Blue LED	PTE8 (FTM0 CH6)
Green LED	PTD15 (FTM0 CH0)
Potentiometer	PTA7 (ADC0_SE3)
SW2	PTD3
SW3	PTD5
OpenSDA UART TX	PTB1(LPUART0_TX)
OpenSDA UART RX	PTB0(LPUART0_RX)
CAN TX	PTE5(CAN0_TX)
CAN RX	PTE4 (CAN0_RX)
LIN TX	PTC7(LPUART1_TX)
LIN RX	PTC6 (LPUART1_RX)
SBC_SCK	PTB2 (LPSPI0_SCK)
SBC_MISO	PTB3(LPSPI0_SIN)
SBC_MOSI	PTB4(LPSPI0_SOUT)
SBC_CS	PTB5(LPSPI0_PCS1)

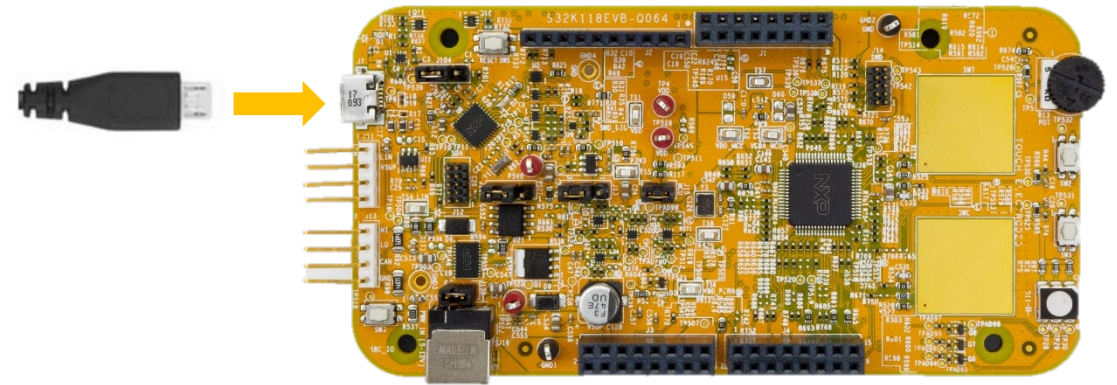
# S32K118 EVB OUT OF THE BOX





# Step 1: Power up the Board – EVB Power Supplies

- The S32K118-EVB evaluation board powers from a USB or external 12V power supply. By default 12V power is enabled with J107 (check slide 5)
- Connect the USB cable to a PC using supplied USB cable .
- Connect other end of USB cable (microUSB) to mini-B port on S32K118-EVB at J7
- Allow the PC to automatically configure the USB drivers if needed
- Debug is done using OpenSDA through J7



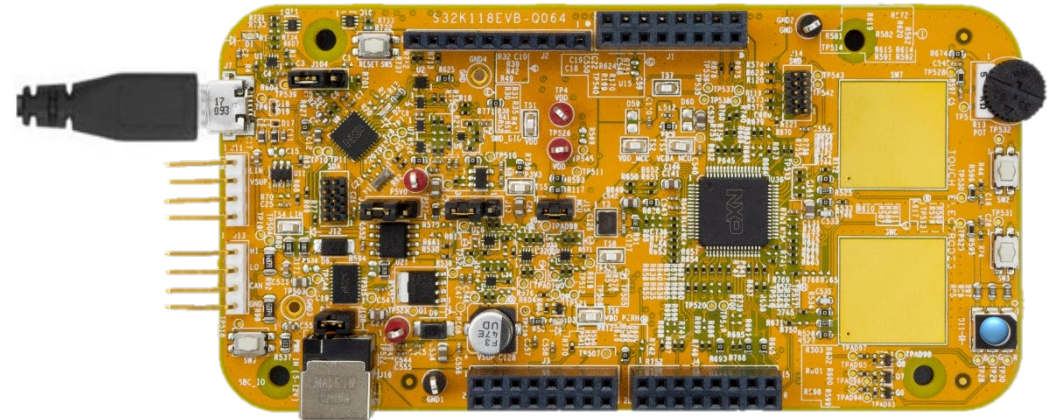
## Step 2: Power up the Board – Is it powered on correctly?

- When powered through USB, LEDs D2 and D3 should light green
- Once the board is recognized, it should appear as a mass storage device in your PC with the name S32K118EVB.



## Step 3: Power up the Board – Is it powered on correctly?

- Board is preloaded with a software, in which the red, blue and green leds will toggle at different rates.

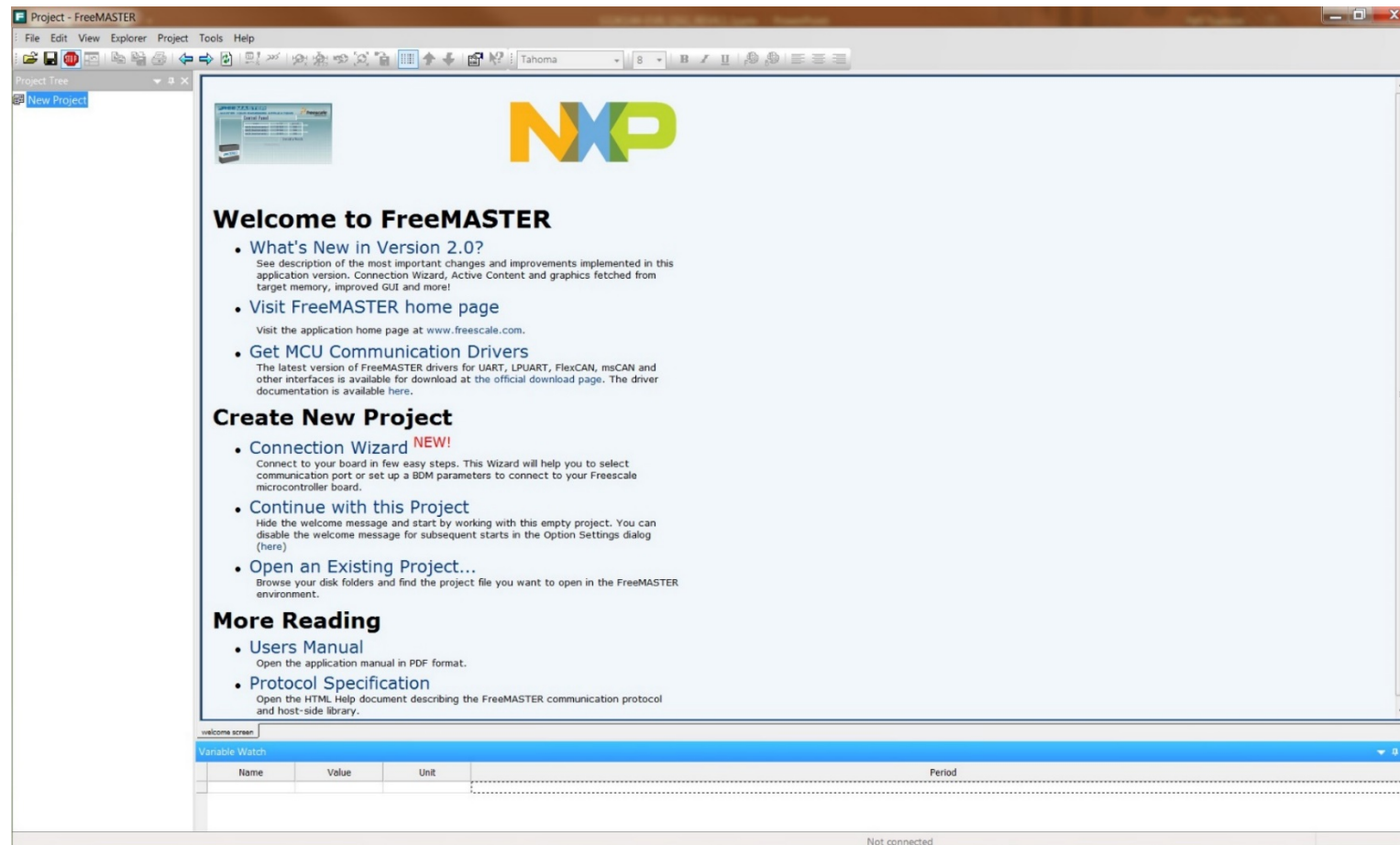


**S32K118 JUMPSTART  
EXPERIENCE  
BASED ON THE  
FREEMASTER TOOL**



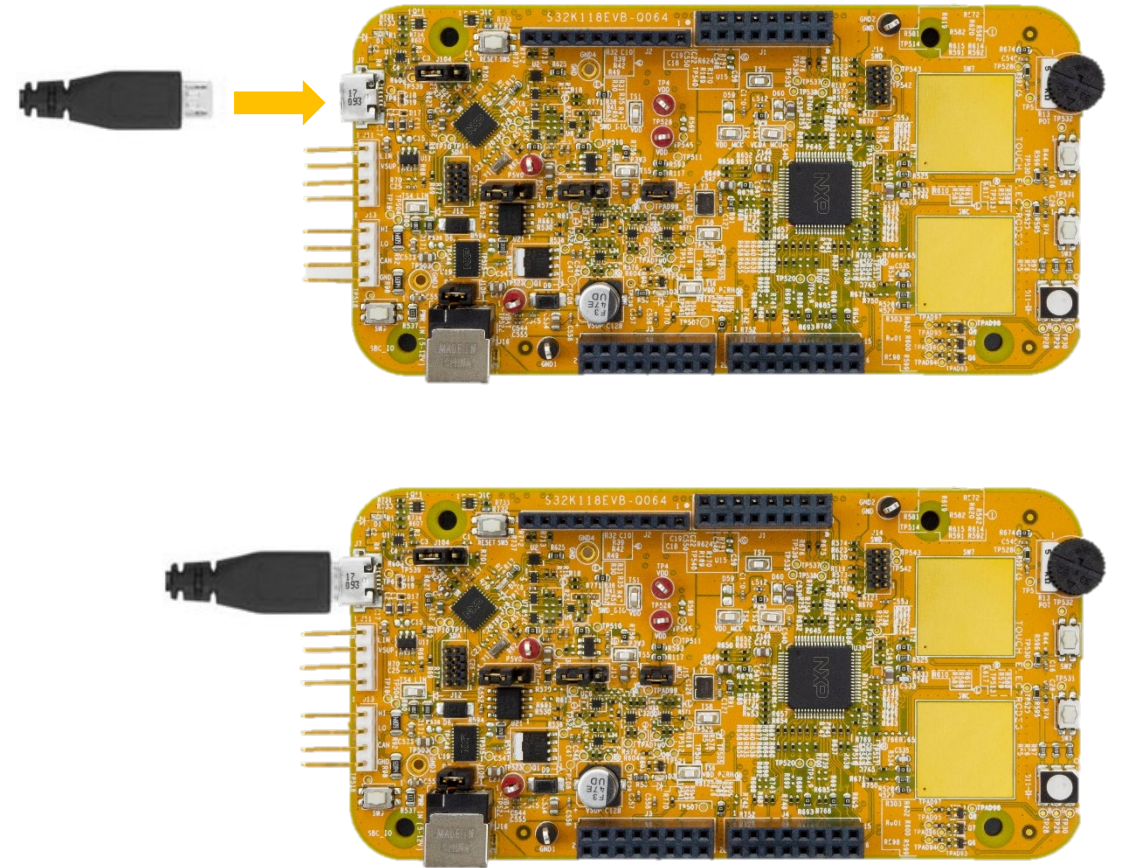
# Install the FreeMASTER tool

- Download and install the FreeMASTER PC application [www.nxp.com/FreeMASTER](http://www.nxp.com/FreeMASTER).
- Open the FreeMASTER application on your PC. You should see Welcome page:



# Power up the EVB board

- Powers the S32K118EVB evaluation board from a USB. By default, the USB power is enabled by J07 jumper.
- Connect the USB cable to a PC and connect micro USB connector of the USB cable to micro-B port J7 on the S32K118EVB.
- Allow the PC to automatically configure the USB drivers if needed.
- When EVB is powered from USB, LEDs D2 and D3 should light green.
- The EVB board is preloaded with a software toggling the RGB LED colors periodically between RED-GREEN-BLUE.



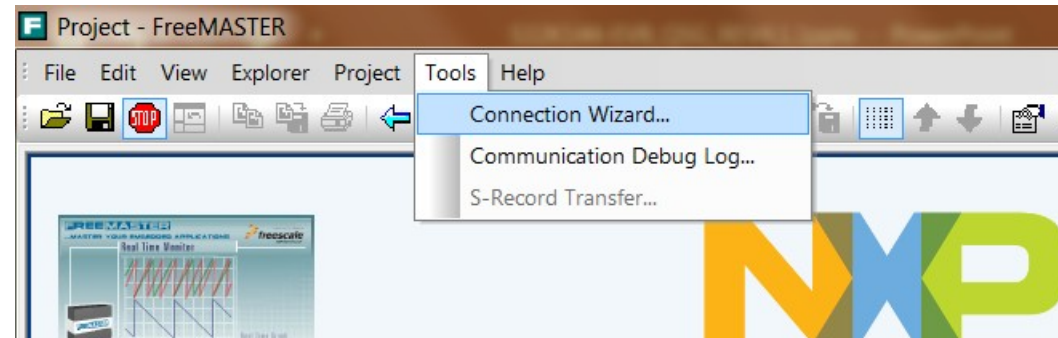
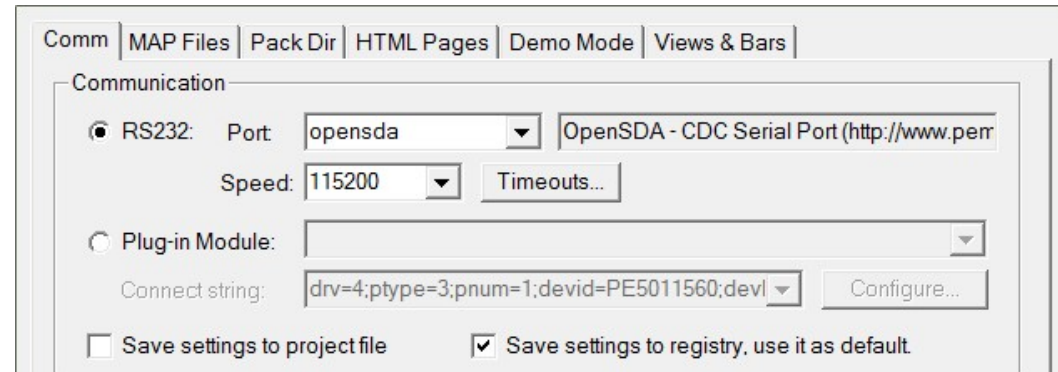
# Setup serial connection in the FreeMASTER tool

Setup communication port to “OpenSDA” and speed to 115200 b/s:

- Setup communication manually:  
Go to: “Project > Options > Comm”

OR

- Setup communication automatically:  
Go to “Tools > Connection Wizard”

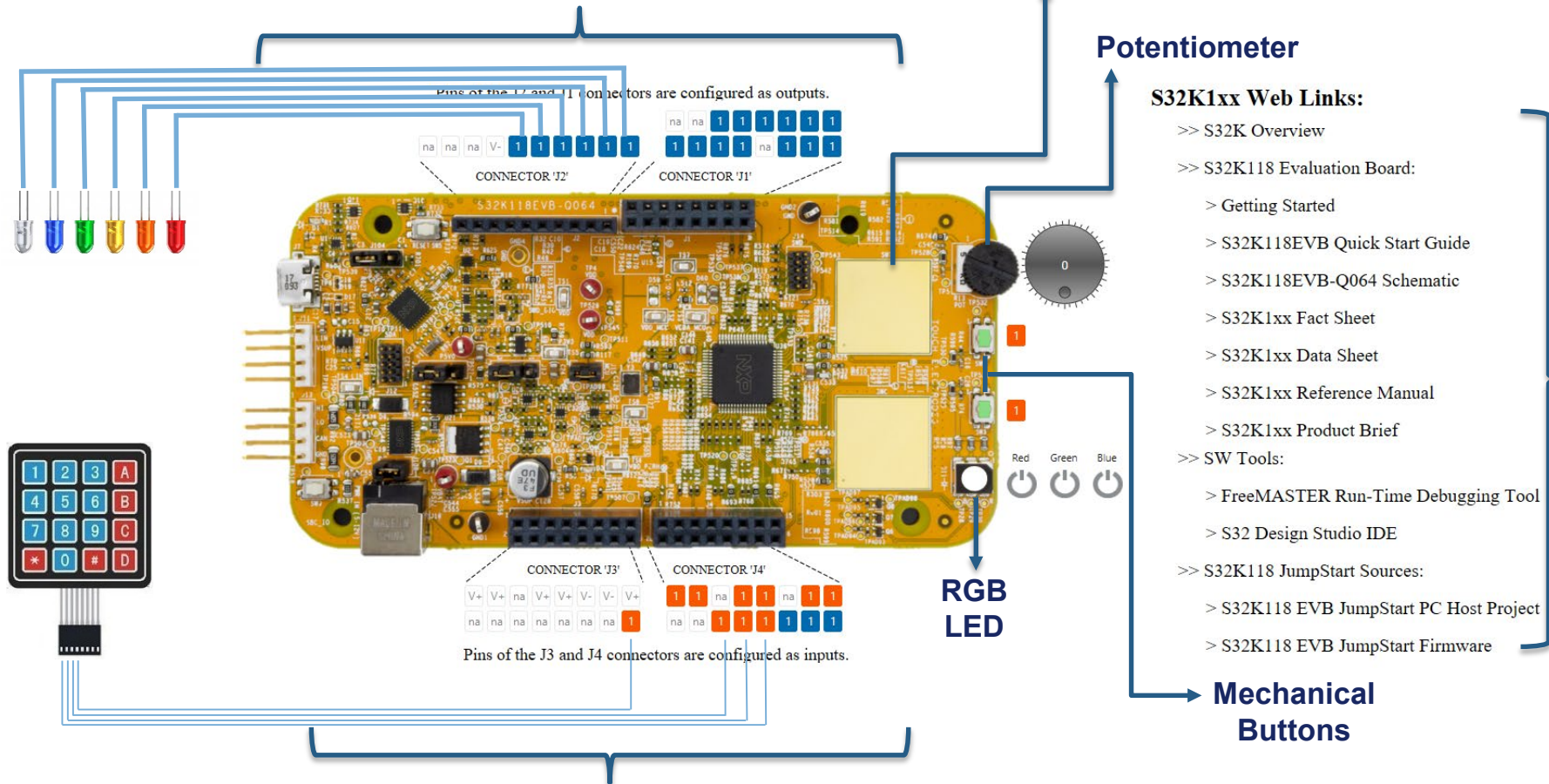






# The FreeMASTER JumpStart project description

Pins of the J2 and J1 connectors are configured as outputs. By single click on each pin you can change their logical level to log0 or log1. User can connect e.g. LED diodes to these output pins.



## Links to S32K1xx docs:

- Fact Sheet
- Data Sheet
- Reference Manual
- Product Brief
- S32K116EVb Quick Start Guide

## Tools:

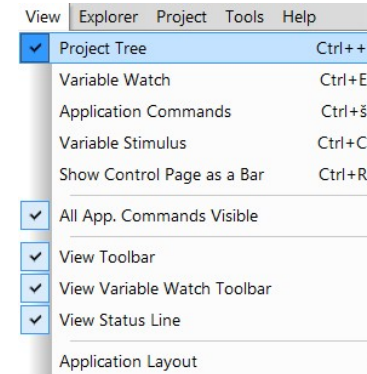
- FreeMASTER
- S32 Design Studio IDE
- S32K116EVb JumpStart source files

Pins of the J3 and J4 connectors are configured as inputs. Logical level (log0/log1) is visualised for all connector pins. User can connect e.g. push-button keyboard to these input pins.

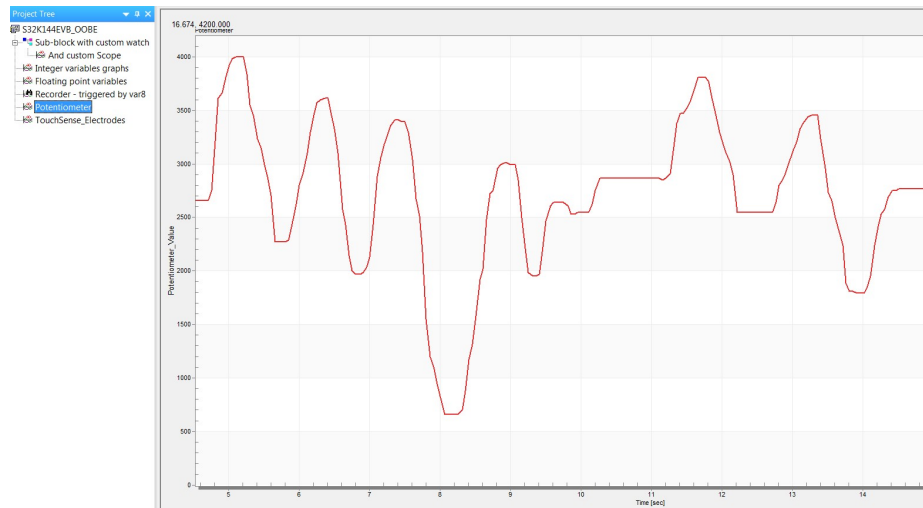


# The FreeMASTER JumpStart oscilloscope feature examples

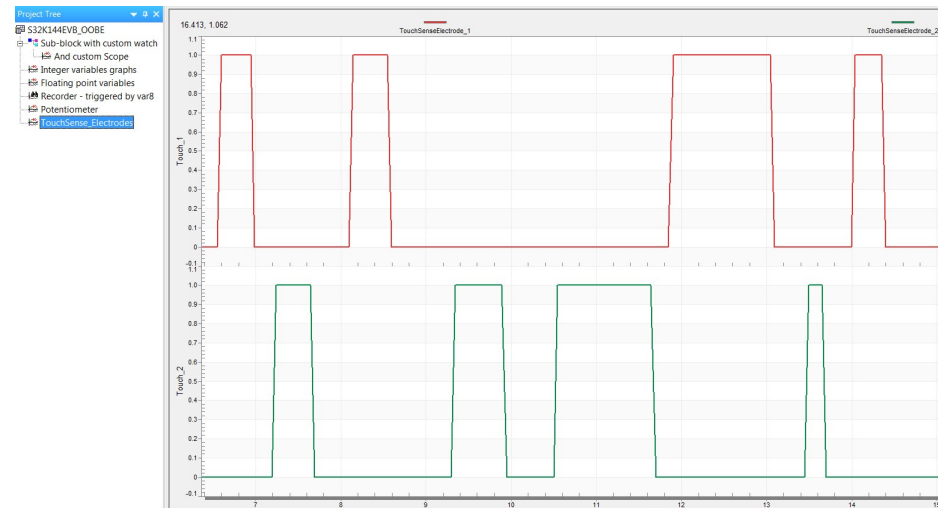
- Display main project panel “View > Project Tree”.



- Display real-time oscilloscope graph examples such as „Potentiometer“ or „Touch Sense Electrodes“.



Analog values from potentiometer.



Responses from touch sense electrodes.

# INTRODUCTION TO OPENSDA



# Introduction to OpenSDA: 1 of 2

OpenSDA is an open-standard serial and debug adapter. It bridges serial and debug communications between a USB host and an embedded target processor. OpenSDA software includes a flash-resident USB mass-storage device (MSD) bootloader and a collection of OpenSDA Applications. S32K118 EVB comes with the MSD Flash Programmer OpenSDA Application preinstalled. Follow these instructions to run the OpenSDA Bootloader and update or change the installed OpenSDA Application.

## Enter OpenSDA Bootloader Mode

1. Unplug the USB cable if attached
2. Set J104 on position 1-2.
3. Press and hold the Reset button (SW5)
4. Plug in a USB cable (not included) between a USB host and the OpenSDA USB connector (labeled "SDA")
5. Release the Reset button

A removable drive should now be visible in the host file system with a volume label of **BOOTLOADER**. You are now in OpenSDA Bootloader mode.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Follow the "Load an OpenSDA Application" instructions to update the MSD Flash Programmer on your S32K118 EVB to the latest version.

## Load an OpenSDA Application

1. While in OpenSDA Bootloader mode, double-click **SDA\_INFO.HTML** in the **BOOTLOADER** drive. A web browser will open the OpenSDA homepage containing the name and version of the installed Application. This information can also be read as text directly from **SDA\_INFO.HTML**
2. Locate the **OpenSDA Applications**
3. Copy & paste or drag & drop the MSD Flash Programmer Application to the **BOOTLOADER** drive
4. Unplug the USB cable and plug it in again. The new OpenSDA Application should now be running and a **S32K118 EVB** drive should be visible in the host file system

You are now running the latest version of the MSD Flash Programmer. Use this same procedure to load other OpenSDA Applications.



# Introduction to OpenSDA: 2 of 2

The MSD Flash Programmer is a composite USB application that provides a virtual serial port and an easy and convenient way to program applications into the S32K118 MCU. It emulates a FAT file system, appearing as a removable drive in the host file system with a volume label of S32K118EVB. Raw binary and Motorola S-record files that are copied to the drive are programmed directly into the flash of the S32K118 and executed automatically. The virtual serial port enumerates as a standard serial port device that can be opened with standard serial terminal applications.

## Using the MSD Flash Programmer

1. Locate the .srec file of your project , file is under the Debug folder of the S32DS project.
2. Copy & paste or drag & drop one of the .srec files to the S32K118EVB drive

The new application should now be running on the S32K118 EVB. Starting with v1.03 of the MSD Flash Programmer, you can program repeatedly without the need to unplug and reattach the USB cable before reprogramming.

Drag one of the .srec code for the S32K118 EVB board over USB to reprogram the preloaded code example to another example.

**NOTE:** Flash programming with the MSD Flash Programmer is currently only supported on Windows operating systems. However, the virtual serial port has been successfully tested on Windows, Linux and Mac operating systems.

## Using the Virtual Serial Port

1. Determine the symbolic name assigned to the S32K118EVB virtual serial port. In Windows open Device Manager and look for the COM port named “PEMicro/Freescale – CDC Serial Port”.
2. Open the serial terminal emulation program of your choice. Examples for Windows include [Tera Term](#), [PuTTY](#), and [HyperTerminal](#)
3. Press and release the Reset button (SW5) at anytime to restart the example application. Resetting the embedded application will not affect the connection of the virtual serial port to the terminal program.
4. It is possible to debug and communicate with the serial port at the same time, no need to stop the debug.

**NOTE:** Refer to the OpenSDA User’s Guide for a description of a known Windows issue when disconnecting a virtual serial port while the COM port is in use.



# INSTALLING S32DS



# Download S32DS

Download S32DS from:

[S32DS for ARM](#)

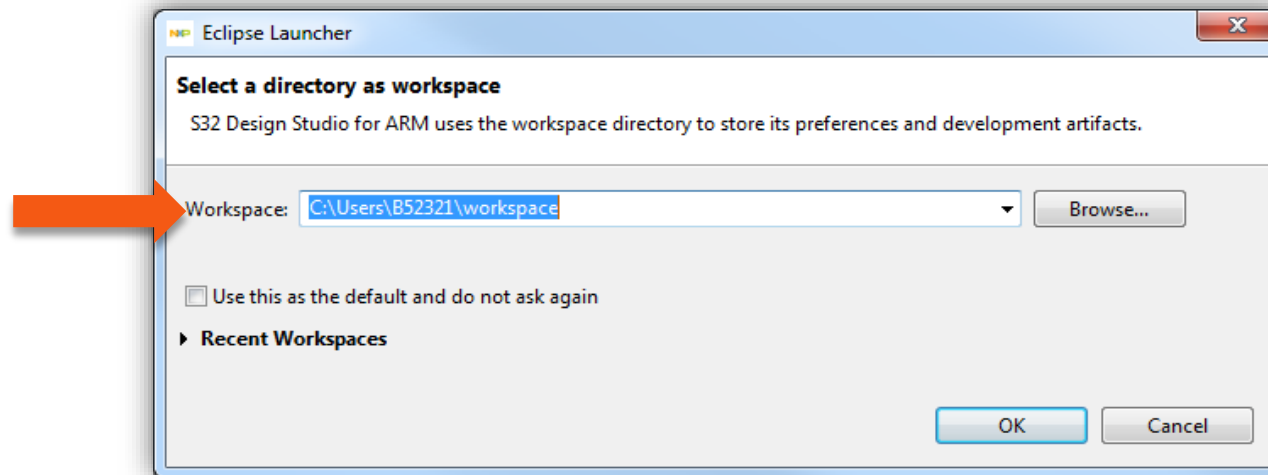
# CREATE A NEW PROJECT IN S32 DESIGN STUDIO





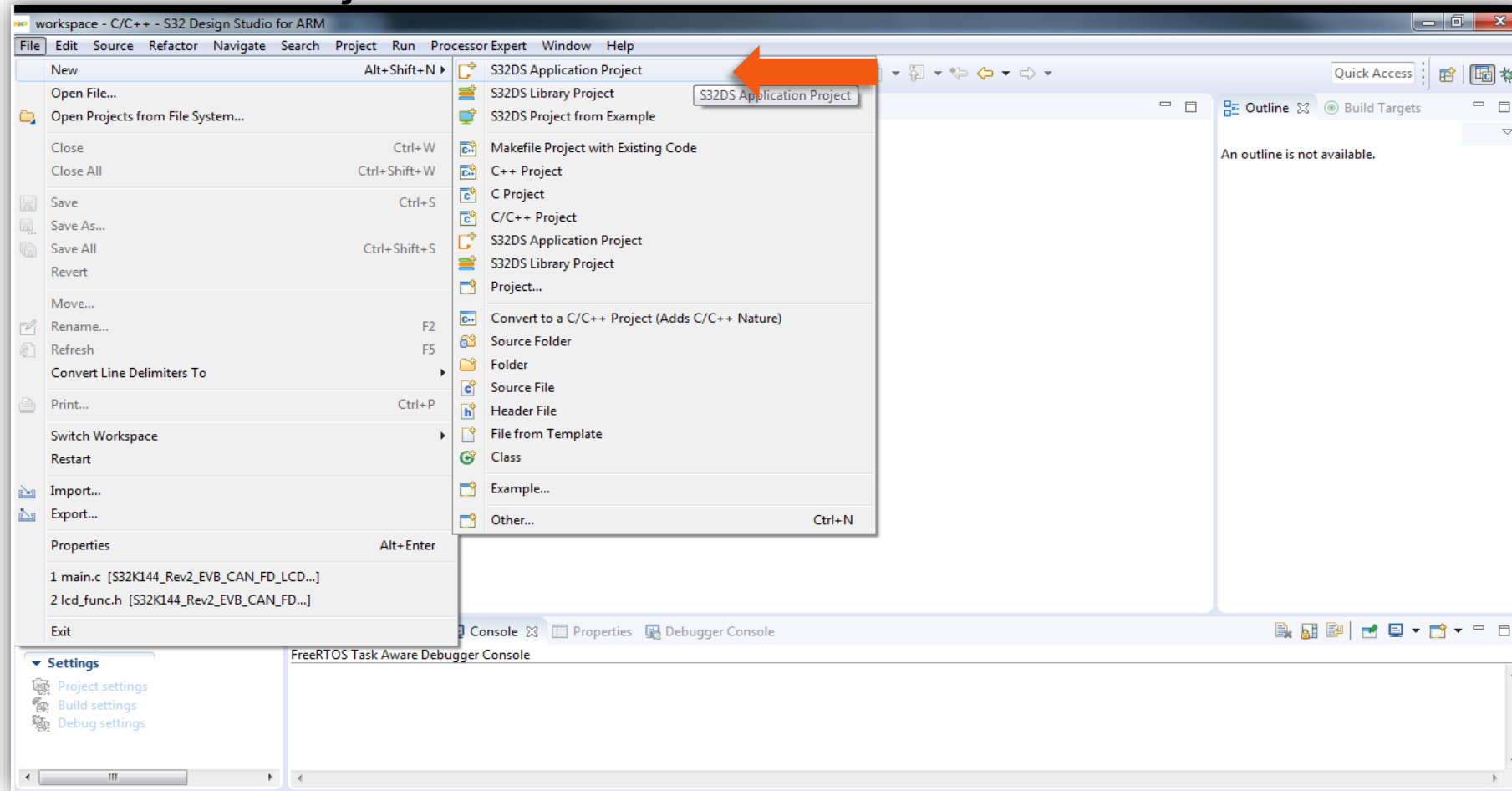
# Create New Project: First Time – Select a Workspace

- Start program: Click on “S32 Design Studio for ARM v2.0” icon
- Select workspace:
  - Choose default (see below example) or specify new one
  - Suggestion: Uncheck the box “Use this as the default and do not ask again”
  - Click OK



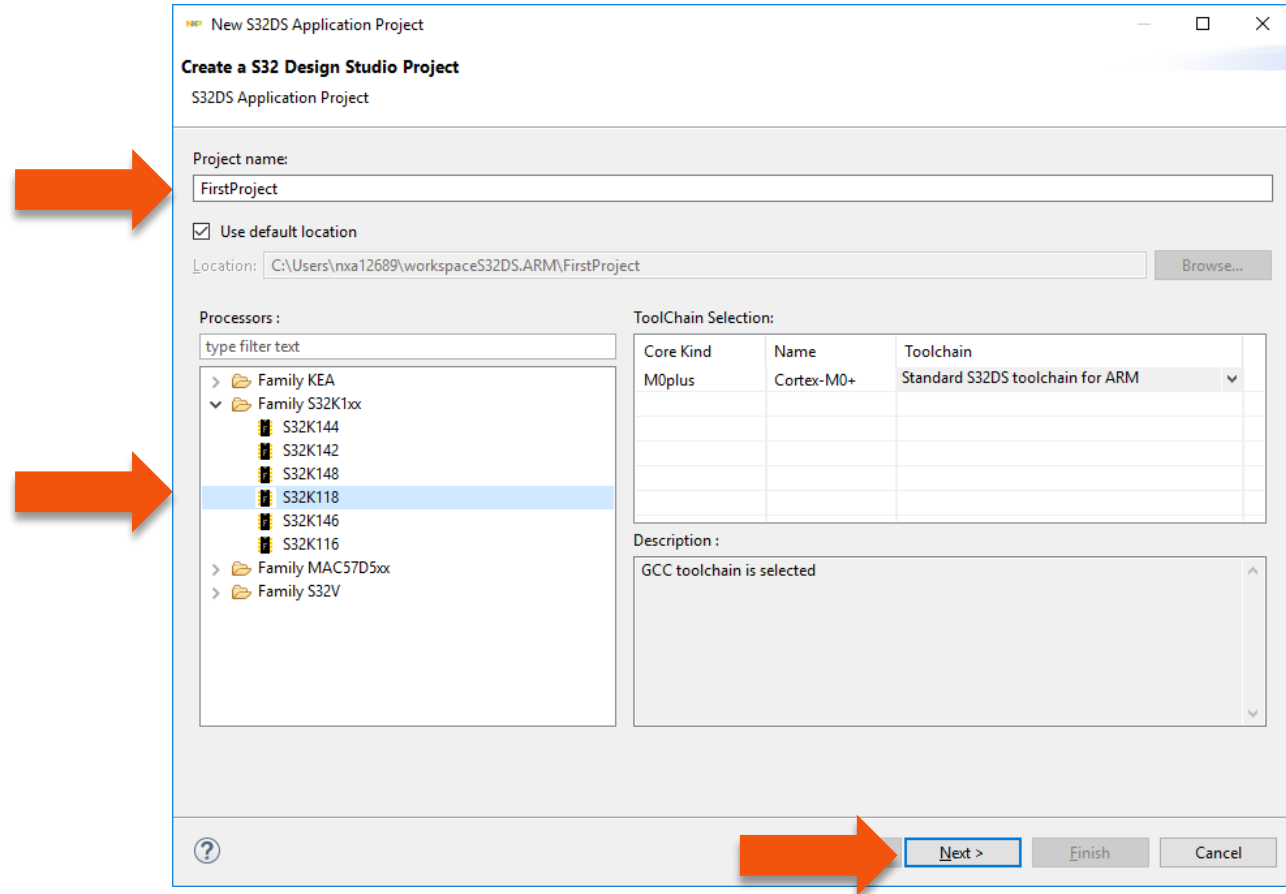
# Create New Project: Top Menu Selection

- File – New –Project



# Create New Project: S32DS Project

- Project Name:
  - Example: FirstProject
- Project Type:
  - Select from inside executable or library folder
- Next



# Create New Project: S32DS Project

- Select Debugger Support and Library Support
- Click Finish

New S32DS Application Project

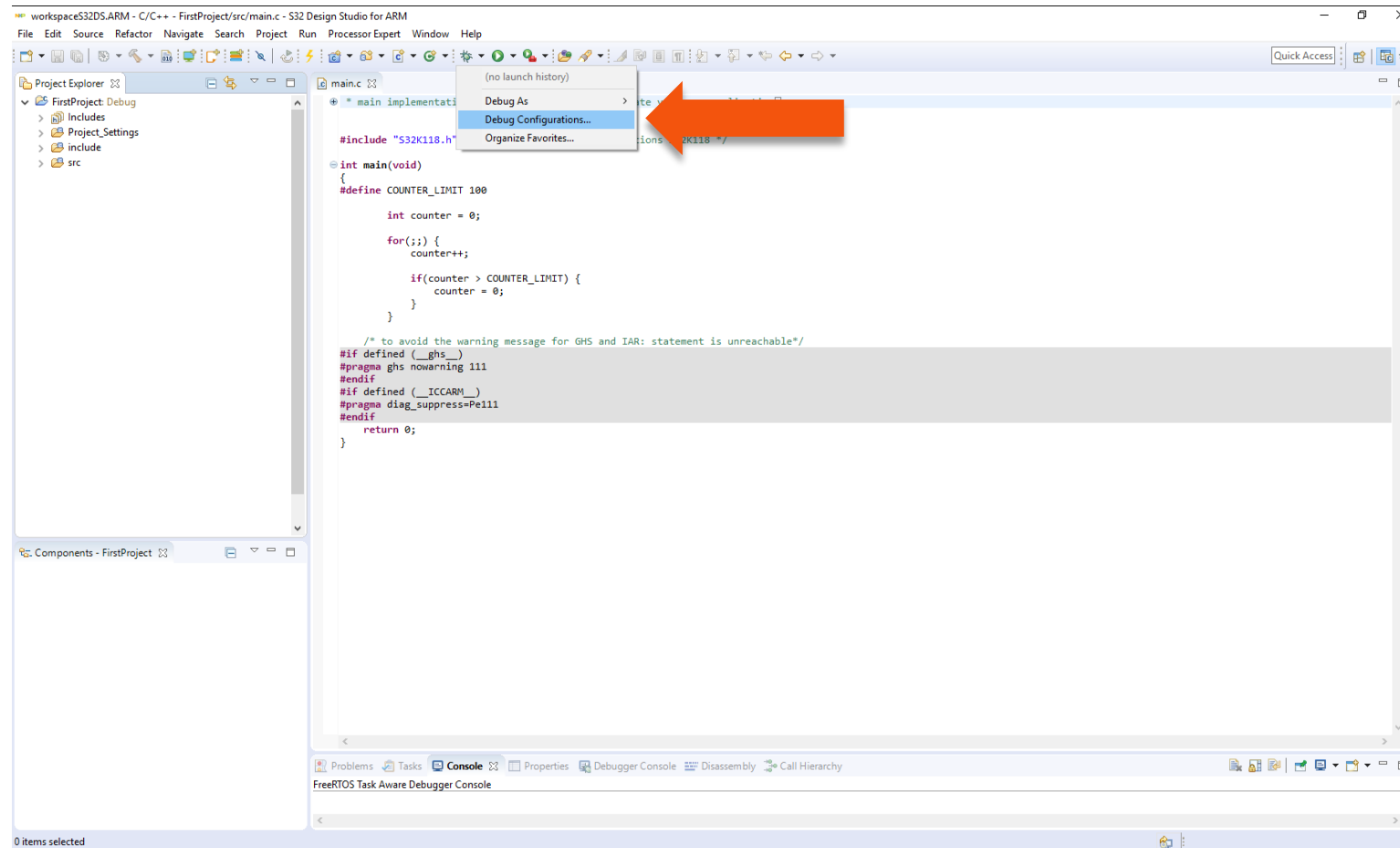
**New S32DS Project for S32K118**  
Select required cores and parameters for them.

Project Name	FirstProject
Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cortex-M0+
Library	EWL
I/O Support	No I/O
FPU Support	Toolchain Default
Language	C
SDKs	
Debugger	PE Micro GDB server

< Back Finish Cancel

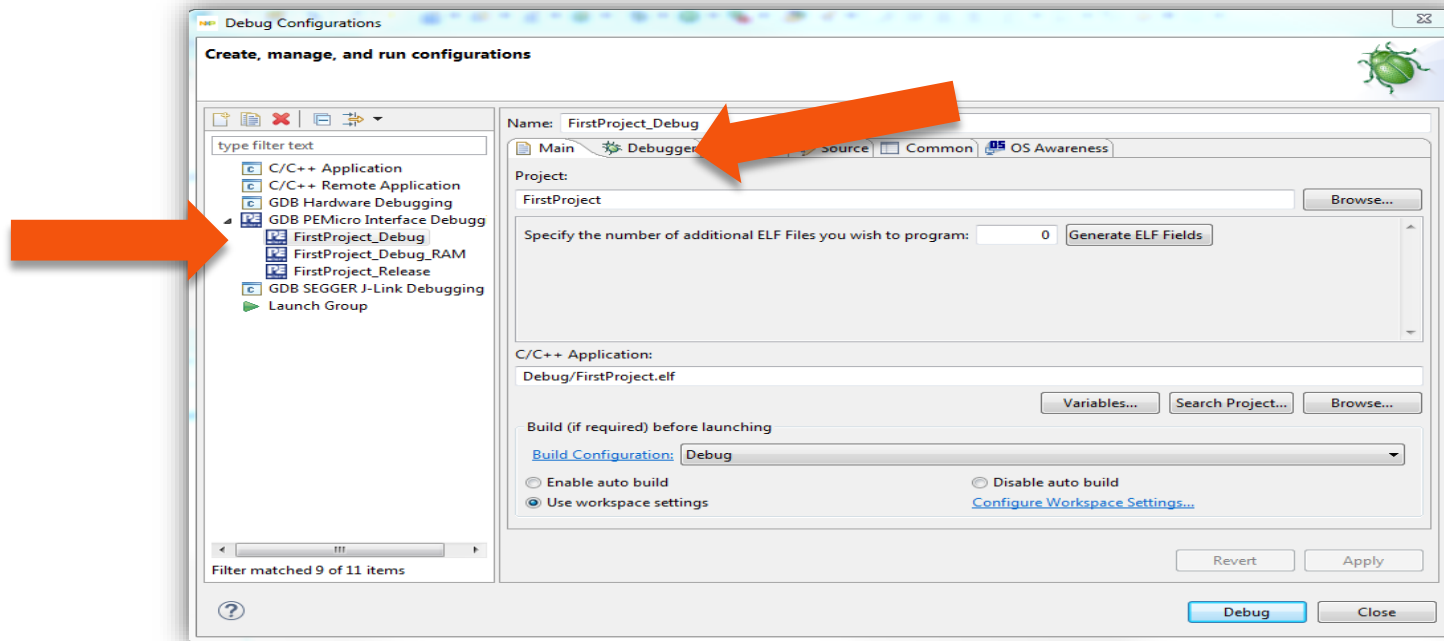
# OpenSDA Configuration

- To Debug your project with OpenSDA, it is necessary to select the OpenSDA in the Debug Configuration.
- Select your project, and click on debug configuration



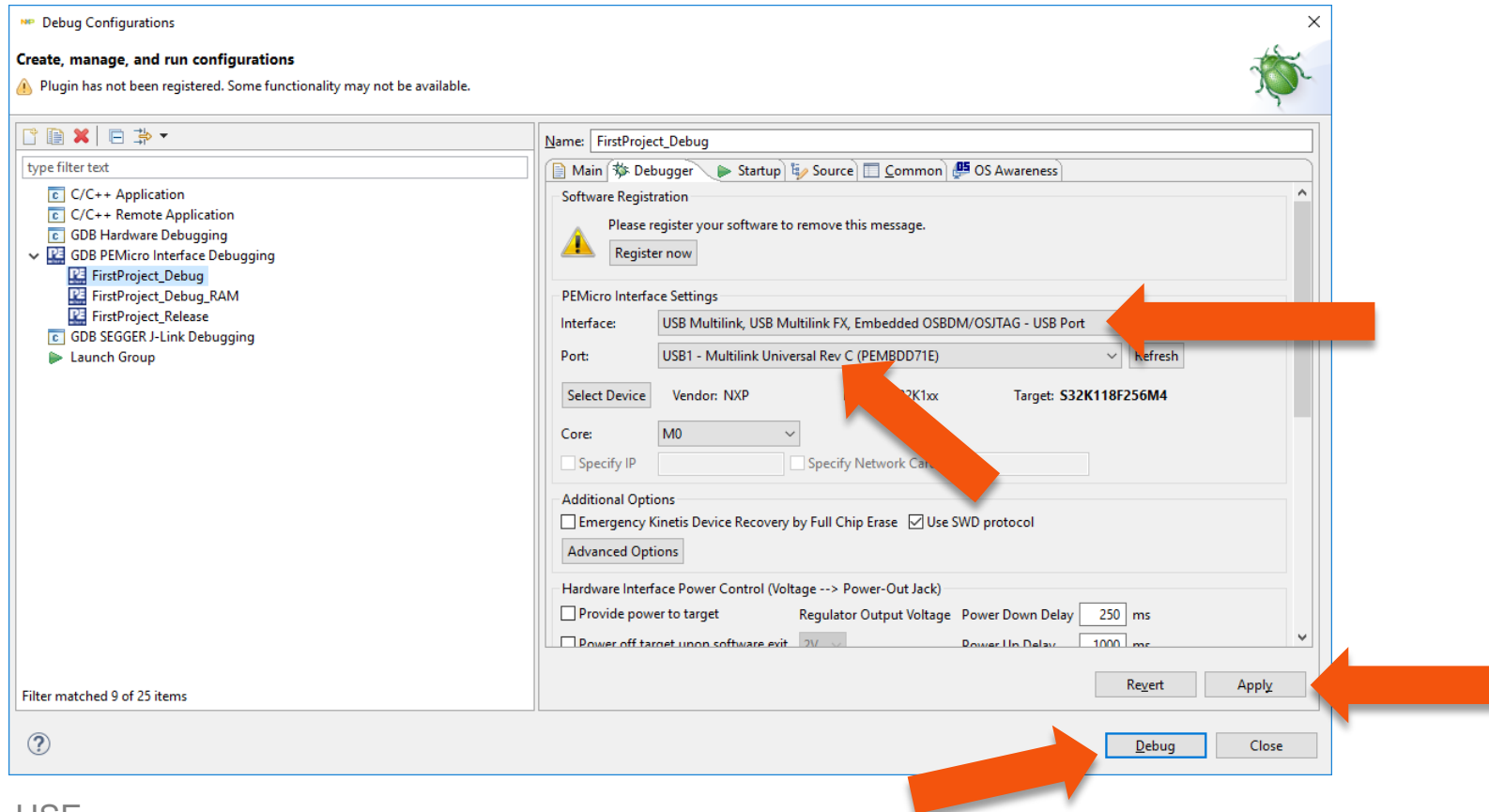
# OpenSDA Configuration

- Select the Debug configuration under GDB PEMicro Interface Debugging
- Click on Debugger tab



# OpenSDA Configuration

- Select OpenSDA as the interface, if your board is plugged should appear in the Port field.
- Click Apply and debug to finish.



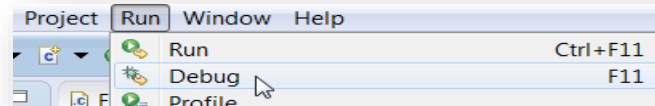
# DEBUG BASICS





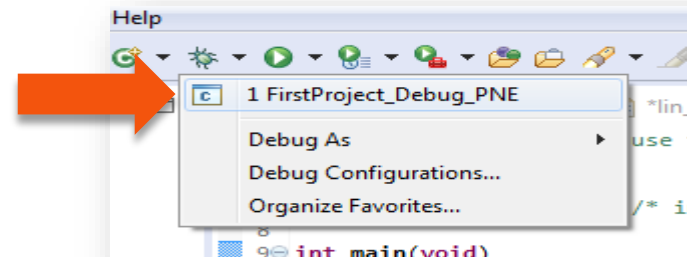
# Debug Basics: Starting the Debugger

- Debug configuration is only required once. Subsequent starting of debugger does not require those steps.
- Three options to start debugger:
  - If the “Debug Configuration” has not been closed, click on “Debug” button on bottom right
  - Select Run – Debug (or hit F11)



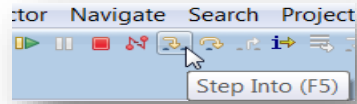
*Note:* This method currently selects the desktop target (*project.elf*) and gives an error. Do not use until this is changed.

- Recommended Method: Click on pull down arrow for bug icon and select ...\_debug.elf target

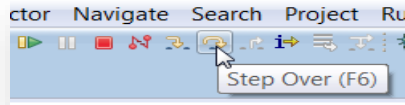


# Debug Basics: Step, Run, Suspend, Resume

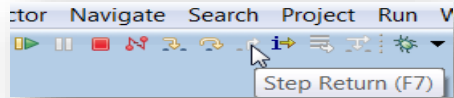
- Step Into (F5)



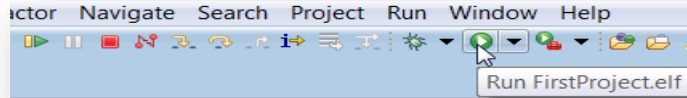
- Step Over (F6)



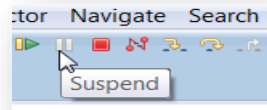
- Step Return (F7)



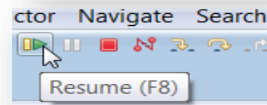
- Run



- Suspend

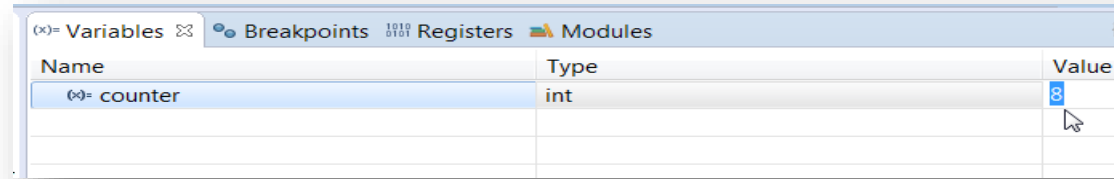


- Resume (F8)



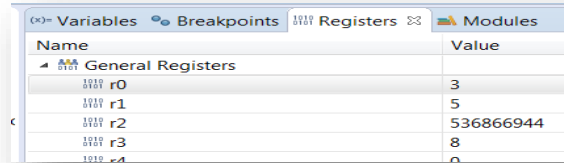
# Debug Basics: View & Alter Variables

- View variables in “Variables” tab.
- Click on a value to allow typing in a different value.

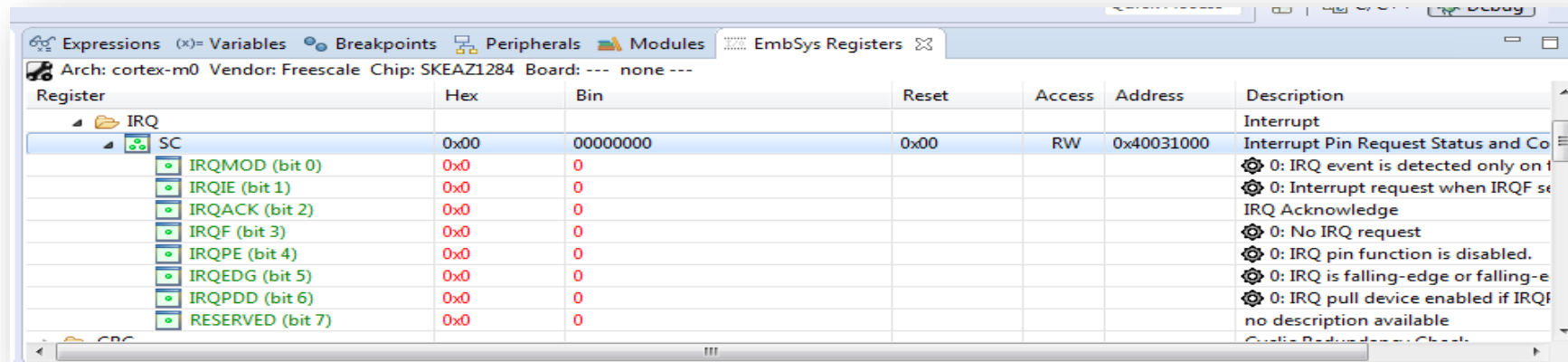


# Debug Basics: View & Alter Registers

- View CPU registers in the “Registers” tab
- Click on a value to allow typing in a different value
- View peripheral registers in the EmbSys Registers tab



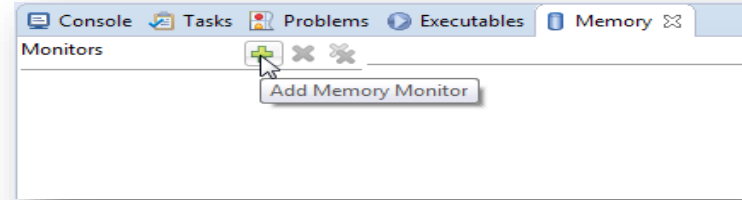
Name	Value
General Registers	
r0	3
r1	5
r2	536866944
r3	8
r4	0



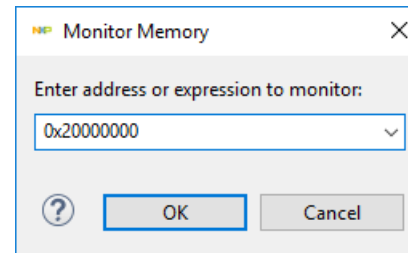
Register	Hex	Bin	Reset	Access	Address	Description
IRQ						Interrupt
SC	0x00	00000000	0x00	RW	0x40031000	Interrupt Pin Request Status and Control Register
IRQMOD (bit 0)	0x0	0				0: IRQ event is detected only on falling edge
IRQIE (bit 1)	0x0	0				0: Interrupt request when IRQF set
IRQACK (bit 2)	0x0	0				IRQ Acknowledge
IRQF (bit 3)	0x0	0				0: No IRQ request
IRQPE (bit 4)	0x0	0				0: IRQ pin function is disabled.
IRQEDG (bit 5)	0x0	0				0: IRQ is falling-edge or falling-edge and rising-edge
IRQPDD (bit 6)	0x0	0				0: IRQ pull device enabled if IRQF set
RESERVED (bit 7)	0x0	0				no description available

# Debug Basics: View & Alter Memory

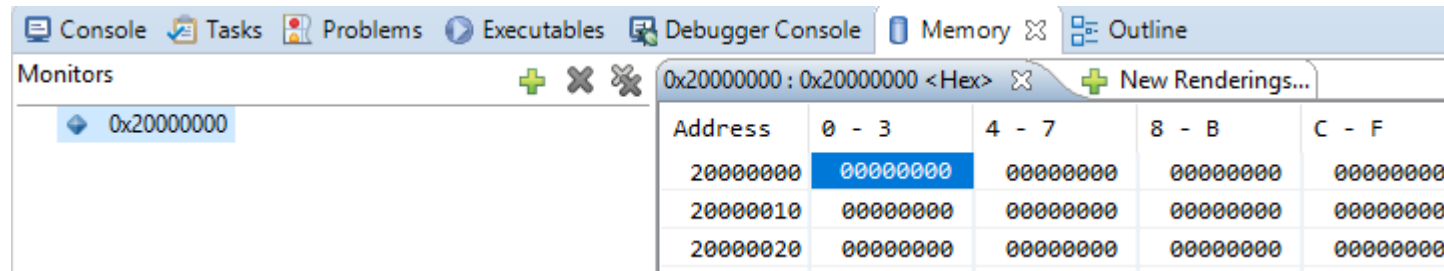
- Add Memory Monitor



- Select Base Address  
to Start at : 0x20000000



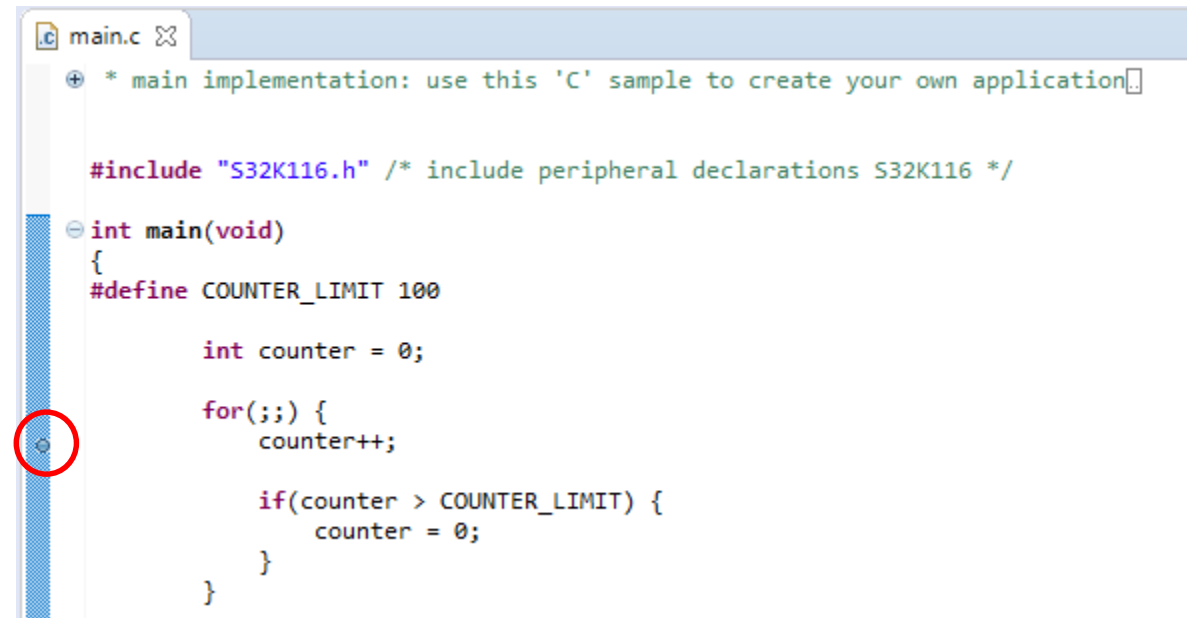
- View Memory



# Debug Basics: Breakpoints

## Add Breakpoint: Point and Click

- light blue dot represents debugger breakpoint



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled 'main.c'. The code is as follows:

```
* main implementation: use this 'C' sample to create your own application.  
  
#include "S32K116.h" /* include peripheral declarations S32K116 */  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    #define COUNTER_LIMIT 100  
  
    int counter = 0;  
  
    for(;;) {  
        counter++;  
  
        if(counter > COUNTER_LIMIT) {  
            counter = 0;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

A light blue dot, representing a debugger breakpoint, is located on the left margin of the code editor, aligned with the first line of the 'for' loop. This dot is circled in red.

# Debug Basics: Reset & Terminate Debug Session

- Reset program counter
- Terminate Ctrl+F2()

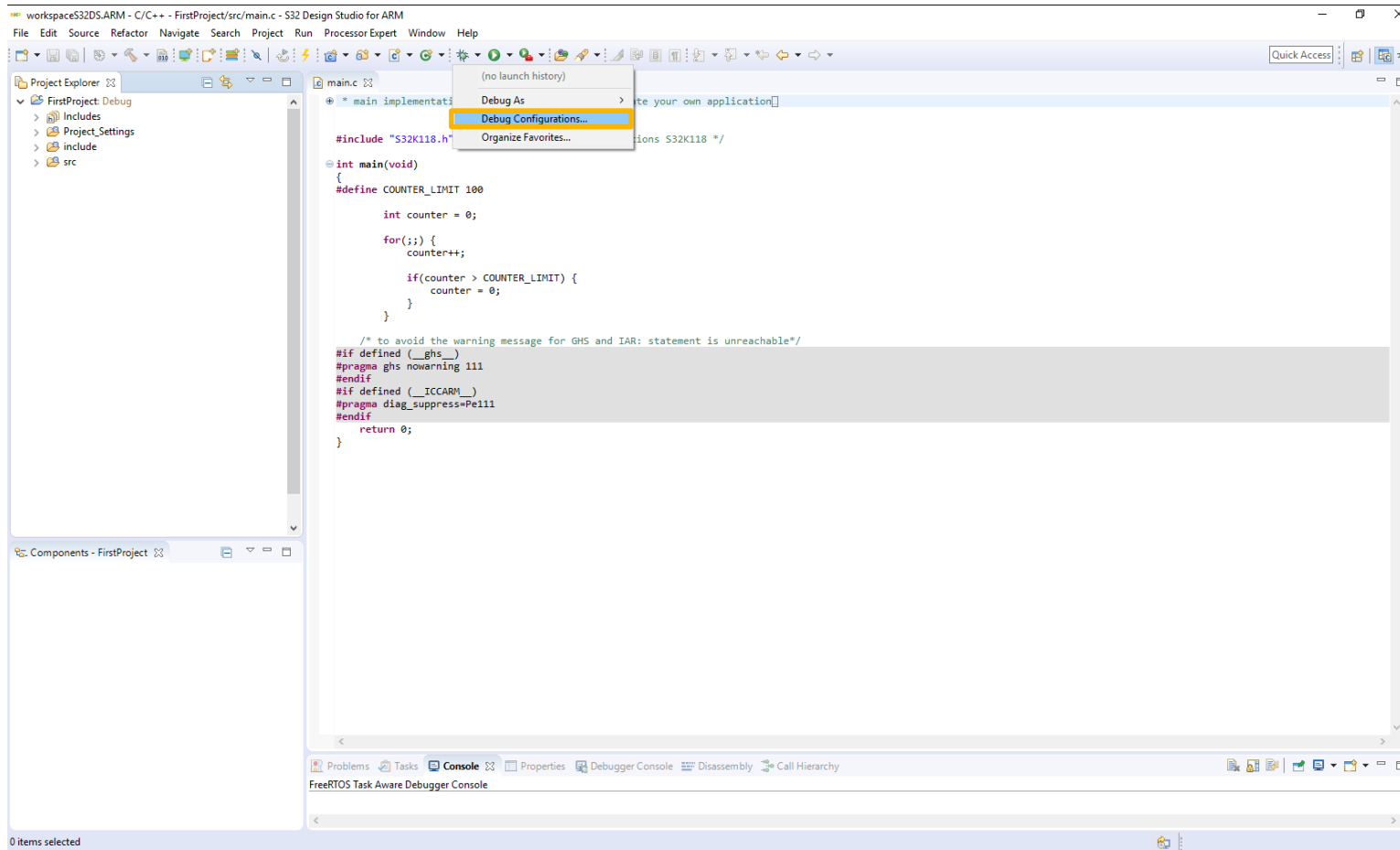


# CREATE A P&E DEBUG CONFIGURATION (OPTIONAL)



# New P&E debug configuration

- Click in debug configurations

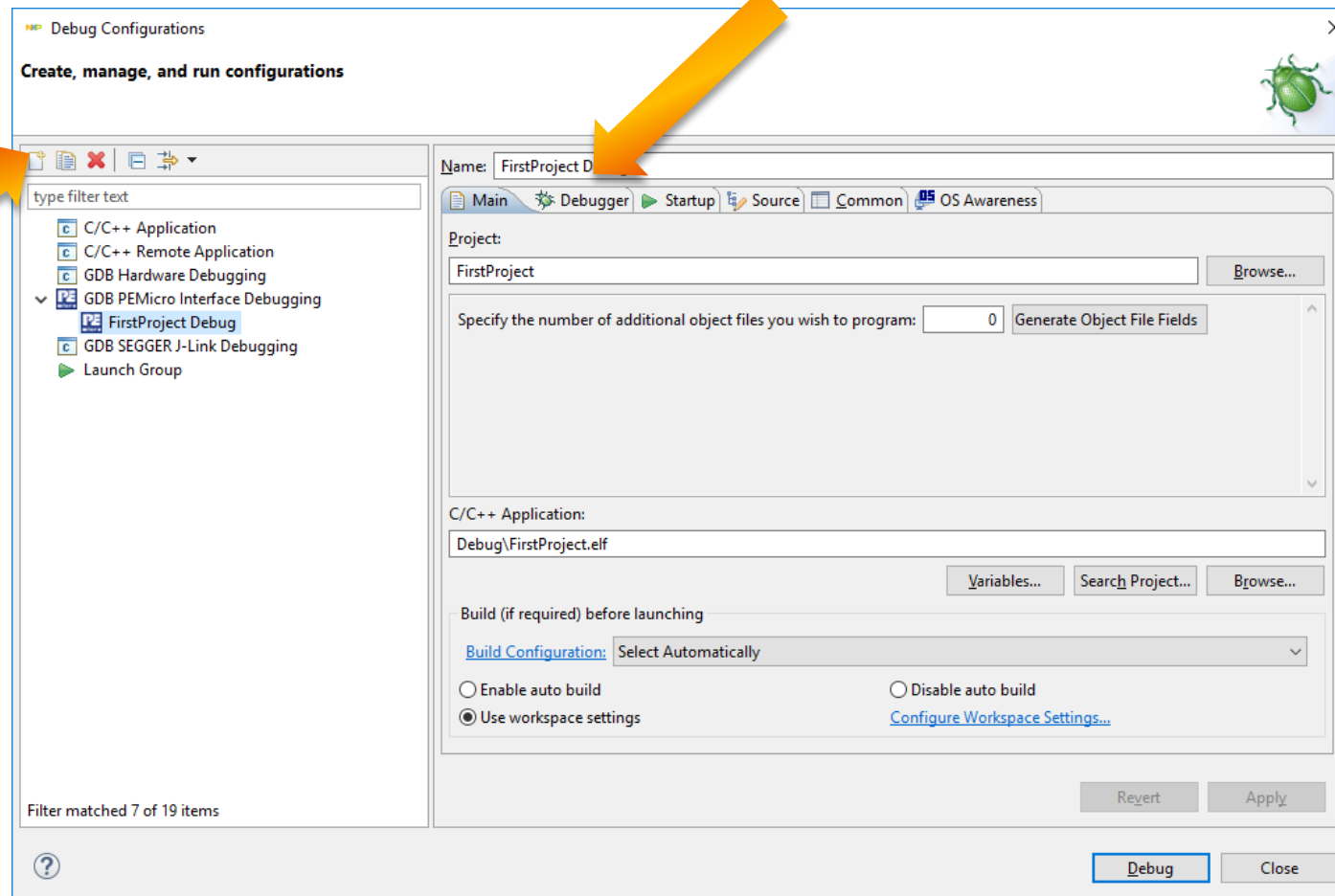


# New P&E debug configuration

- Create a new P&E launch configuration

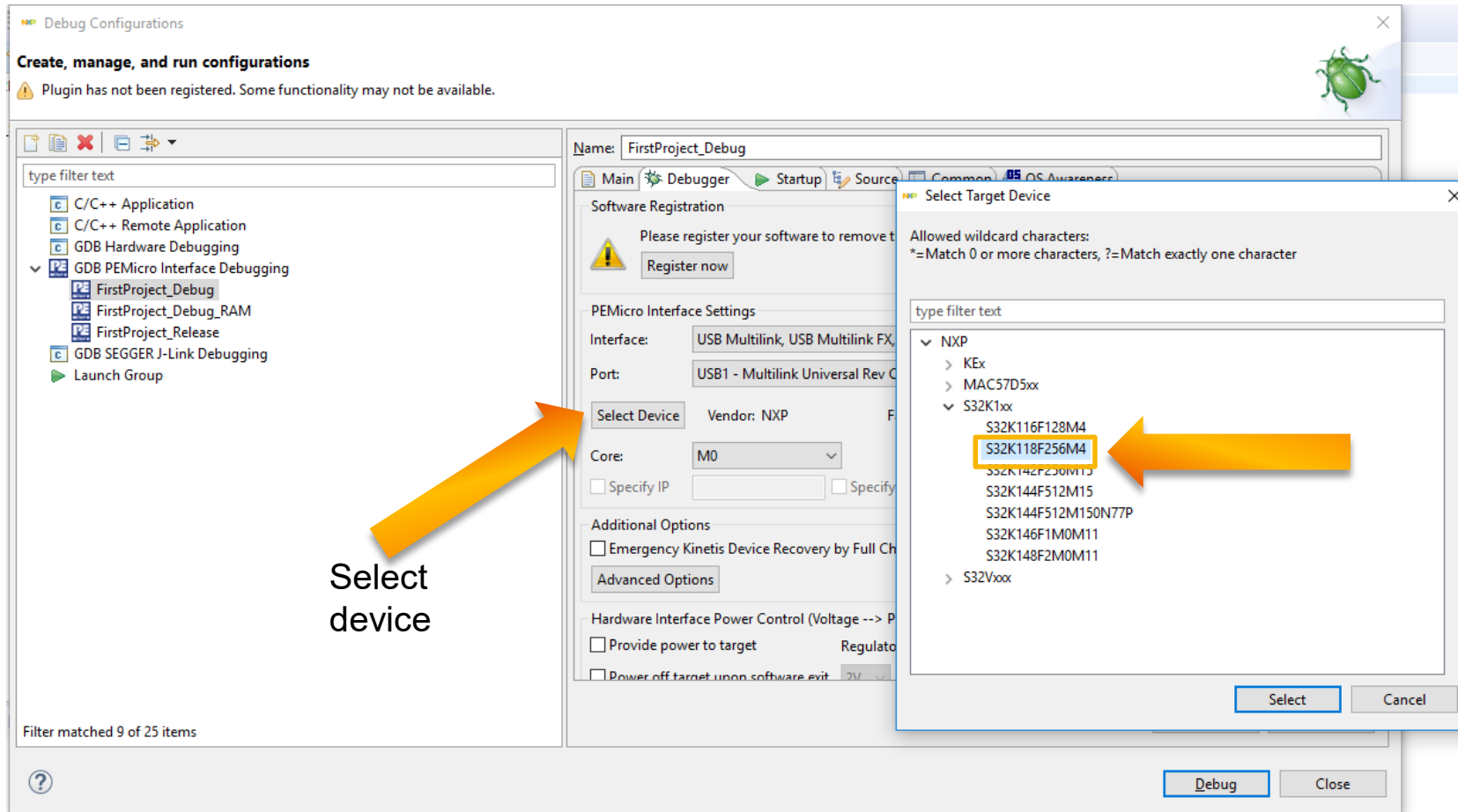
Click to create a new P&E launch

Click on the debugger tab.



# New P&E debug configuration

- Select the device



Select device

- Click Apply and debug your application

# USEFUL LINKS



## Useful Links

- [Cookbook application note](#). This application note contains a bunch of simple examples of how to use different peripherals.
- [S32K1xx community](#). Visit this site for request support on the S32K1xx products, you can also look for threads that may contain the answer that you are looking for.



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