Security-Conscious Debugging Methods for RH850 Devices (Main-Core Debugging)

Introduction

In applications that use the Intelligent Cryptographic Unit Master (ICU-M), which is a hardware security module installed on the RH850, separately managing the secure user programs running on the ICU-M core and the non-secure user programs running on a main CPU core enables the development of user programs while keeping secure information confidential from engineers who are developing the non-secure programs. This application note describes the usage and gives notes on the debugging of the non-secure user programs running on a main CPU core (hereafter referred to as main-core debugging).

What is main-core debugging?

- Debugging of user programs on the main CPU core with the user programs on the ICU-M running but not taken into consideration.

- Development environment 1
  Debugging environment for both cores with the ICU-M enabled

- Development environment 2
  Debugging environment for the CPU core with the ICU-M disabled

- Development environment 3
  Debugging environment for the CPU core with the ICU-M enabled (the user programs on the ICU-M are running)

Target Devices

RH850/F1KH-D8, RH850/F1KM-S4
RH850/E2x, RH850/U2A
Terminology
Some specific words used in this user's manual are defined below.

Integrated development environment
This tool provides powerful support for the development of embedded applications for Renesas microcomputers. It has an emulator debugger function allowing the emulator to be controlled from the host machine via an interface. Furthermore, it permits a range of operations from editing a project to building and debugging it to be performed within the same application. In addition, it supports version management.

Emulator debugger
This means a software tool that is started up from the integrated development environment, and controls the emulator and enables debugging.

Host machine
This means a personal computer used to control the emulator.

Target device
This means the device to be debugged.

User system
This means a user's application system in which the MCU to be debugged is used.

User program
This means the application program to be debugged.

User system interface
This means the interface that the E1/E20/E2/IE850A emulator connects to a user's application system.
Configuration of E1/E20/E2/IE850A Manuals

When you debug RH850 family devices by using the E1/E20/E2/IE850A emulator, be sure to read the user’s manuals stated in (1) and (2) below.

1. E1/E20/E2/IE850A emulator user’s manual
   These user’s manuals have the following contents:
   — Components of the emulator
   — Hardware specification
   — Connection to the emulator and the host machine and user system

   E1/E20/E2/IE850A Emulator Additional Documents for User's Manual describe the features of the debugger, items dependent on the given MCU, and give notes on usage.
1. Overview

The main-core debugging feature provided by the E1/E20/E2/IE850A emulator enables debugging of the user programs on a CPU while the ICU-M is operating.

![Figure 1-1: Outline of Operations in Main-Core Debugging](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features of main-core debugging</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>ICUP (ICU-M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operation of the user program</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features of debugging (downloading, control of execution, operating registers, viewing and setting memory, tracing, etc.)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓: Operation possible, ×: Operation not possible
1.1 Example of the Use of Main-Core Debugging

Since the engineers can develop software on the main-core side while keeping the operation of the ICU-M confidential, it is possible to establish development systems that suit the security levels of the software engineers.

(1) Assumed users involved in development

Figure 1-2 shows an example of the users for examples of the use of main-core debugging.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineer</th>
<th>Target for development</th>
<th>Software engineer who is involved in developing all user programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>User program that does not include secure information on the CPU.</td>
<td>Software engineer who can handle all targets for development, including secure information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for development</td>
<td>Target for development (no secure information).</td>
<td>User programs for all cores, including those with secure information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for development</td>
<td>Target for development (with secure information).</td>
<td>User program, Secure information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-2   Example of the Use of Main-Core Debugging (Assumed Users Involved in Development)

(2) Example of operations

Figure 1-3 shows an example of operations.

Note: For the required environment, refer to Table 2-1.

Figure 1-3   Example of the Use of Main-Core Debugging (Example of Operations)
2. Required Environment

2.1 System Configuration and Required Environment

Figure 2-1 and Table 2-1 show the system configuration and required environment.

![Figure 2-1 System Configuration](image)

Table 2-1 Required Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Target device</th>
<th>Detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emulator</td>
<td>RH850/F1KH-D8</td>
<td>RENESAS E1/E20/E2 emulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RH850/F1KM-S4</td>
<td>RENESAS E2/IE850A emulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated development environment</td>
<td>RH850/F1KH-D8</td>
<td>RENESAS CS+ (V6.01 or later versions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(version)</td>
<td>RH850/F1KM-S4</td>
<td>Green Hills Software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RH850/F1KM-S4</td>
<td>MULTII (850eserv2 V2.047 or later versions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RH850/E2x</td>
<td>RENESAS CS+ (V8.03 or later versions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RH850/U2A</td>
<td>Green Hills Software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RH850/U2A</td>
<td>MULTII (850eserv2 V2.057 or later versions)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Using the Main-Core Debugging Feature

3.1 Starting Main-Core Debugging

Figure 3-1 shows how to start main-core debugging.

When C&R authentication is not required, main-core debugging is started in the same way as with the current debugger. After main-core debugging is started, debugging features are used in the same way as with the current debugger.

Note: For C&R authentication for the CPU, refer to section 3.2.

Figure 3-1  Starting Main-Core Debugging
3.2 C&R Authentication with the Debugger

There are dialog and DLL methods for C&R authentication. In the dialog method, authentication is performed after the challenge data acquired from the ICU-M is displayed on the debugger and the user reads it, generates the response data, and enters the response data in the dialog box. In the DLL method, the user creates a DLL for generating the response data and registers it with the debugger in advance. After that, authentication is performed after the debugger passes the challenge data acquired from the ICU-M to the DLL and sends the response data generated by the DLL to the ICU-M.

3.2.1 DLL Method

(1) Creating an authentication DLL

Create a DLL that includes the following function.

```c
int ConvertData(char target, unsigned int number, unsigned int* challenge, unsigned int* response)
```

- **Arguments**
  - `target`: (Input) C&R for the CPU: 0, C&R for the ICU-M: 1
  - `number`: (Input) The number of elements in the array of challenge data
  - `challenge`: (Input) Array in which the challenge data have been stored
  - `response`: (Output) Array in which the response data have been stored

- **Return values**
  - 0: Succeeded, 1: Failed

- **Features**
  - After the debugger passes the challenge data acquired from the ICU-M to the array `challenge`, generate the response data to be stored in array `response`. The debugger receives and sends the response data to the ICU-M and authentication proceeds.
(2) Setting the authentication DLL

The created DLL must be registered in the debugger. According to the following example, register the authentication DLL with the debugger.

Example: For CS+

Right-click on [RH850 E1 (LPD) (Debug Tool)] and open [Property (P)].
Specify the absolute path for the authentication DLL which is used for [Authentication dll] in [Security] on the [Connect Settings] tabbed page.

Example: For GHS MULTI

Specify the -cr_dll=<dll_path> option for the connect command when 850eserv2 is started.
Specify the full path to the authentication DLL as dll_path.

```
connect 850eserv2 –rh850 –e1lpd4=default … -
cr_dll=c:\Tool\Authentication\CR_Auth.dll
```
3.2.2 Dialog Method

Example: For CS+

   Right-click on [RH850 E1 (LPD) (Debug Tool)] and open [Property (P)].
   Select [Connect to Debug Tool (C)] under the [Debug (D)] menu. Once the debugger has normally acquired
   the challenge data, the dialog box shown in Figure 3-3 is displayed. Authentication proceeds through entry of
   the response data and clicking on [OK]. The data are aligned from the left in the order of bits 127 to 0.

![Figure 3-3 Example of Setting a Dialog Box (CS+)](image)

Example: For GHS MULTI

   Specify the -cr option for the connect command when 850eserv2 is started.

   `connect 850eserv2 -rh850 -e1lpd4=default ... -cr`

   Once the debugger has normally acquired the challenge data, the dialog box shown in Figure 3-4 is displayed.
   Authentication proceeds through entry of the response data and clicking on [Authentication]. The data are
   aligned from the left in the order of bits 127 to 0.

![Figure 3-4 Example of Setting a Dialog Box (MULTI)](image)

In case of success in authentication, "C&R security Authentication success" is displayed in the command pane
and connection of the debugger is completed. In case of failure in authentication, "C&R security Authentication
error" is displayed.
4. Notes

(1) When the following operations are done in the emulator debugger, operation of the ICU-M is temporarily stopped to avoid contention between the ICU-M and a core other than the ICU-M for access to shared resources.
   — Reading from, writing to, or downloading to the code flash or data flash area
     Example 1: Downloading a user program
     Example 2: Executing a program while a software break is set in the code flash area
     Processing for rewriting the instruction to that for a break is performed when the program is executed.
   — Reading from or writing to option bytes

(2) When the emulator debugger issues a reset, all cores including the ICU-M are reset.

(3) If a break in execution by the main core occurs, a reset will not be generated even if the ICU-M tries to issue a reset.

(4) When a peripheral break function is enabled during main-core debugging, the operation of the peripheral modules subject to the peripheral break function is stopped during breaks in execution by the main core. In case of access by a user program being executed on the ICU-M to a peripheral module which has stopped operating during this time, the program may not operate correctly. In such cases, disable the peripheral break function. For the peripheral modules subject to the peripheral break function, refer to the section on the on-chip debugging unit (OCD) in the user’s manual for the target device.
## Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Sep.03.18</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>First edition issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>Mar.17.20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Added target devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Handling of Unused Pins
   Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.
   - The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible. Unused pins should be handled as described under Handling of Unused Pins in the manual.

2. Processing at Power-on
   The state of the product is undefined at the moment when power is supplied.
   - The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the moment when power is supplied.
     In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the reset process is completed.
     In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the moment when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting has been specified.

3. Prohibition of Access to Reserved Addresses
   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited.
   - The reserved addresses are provided for the possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses; the correct operation of LSI is not guaranteed if they are accessed.

4. Clock Signals
   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal has become stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal has stabilized.
   - When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator (or from an external oscillator) during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Moreover, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator (or by an external oscillator) while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

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   Before changing from one product to another, i.e. to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems.
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