### Document Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>24 March 2016</td>
<td>Initial release</td>
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</table>
| 2.0      | 17 May 2016     | • Flash tool and building the project content is moved to the corresponding documents.  
• Added the support for Keil IDE. |
| 3.0      | 30 June 2016    | • Added the support of IAR embedded workbench IDE.  
• More details on the SDK features and usage is included. |
| 4.0      | 2 September 2016| • Updated Section 2 to describe how to use serial emulator software, such as TeraTerm with LinkIt 7687 HDK and LinkIt 2523 HDK. |
| 4.1      | 4 November 2016 | • Updated Section 2.4, building the project using the SDK. |
| 4.2      | 13 January 2017 | • Added information about 2533D  
• Added note for GCC/KEIL/IAR debugging limitation in sleep mode.  
• Updated file system additional descriptions.  
• Added support for MT76x7 Flash Tool in Linux. |
| 4.3      | 5 May 2017      | • Added support for MT7682SN/MT5932P.  
• Updated OpenOCD configuration for debugging on LinkIt 7687 HDK.  
• Added support for MT7682 HDKs. |
| 4.5      | 30 June 2017    | • Added support for MT7686 HDK. |
| 4.6      | 15 September 2017| • Added chapter for disabling automatic driver installation on Windows OS |
| 4.7      | 26 October 2017 | • Added jumpers setting in section 2.4.4.2 & 2.5.4.2  
• Corrected mbed UART port number in section 2.4.3.1 & 2.5.3.1 |
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1. Overview

MediaTek LinkIt™ software development kit (SDK) v4 provides the software and tools for your application development on LinkIt 7687, 7697, 2523, 7682, 7686 and 5932 HDKs. The SDK includes drivers for hardware abstraction layer, peripherals, connectivity, such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth/Bluetooth Low Energy, GNSS, sensor subsystem, lightweight IP (lwIP) and other third party features. It also provides battery management, Firmware update Over-The-Air (FOTA) and FreeRTOS.

This get started guide provides quick steps on how to use the SDK and its supported features on three different environments; default GCC, Keil µvision IDE and IAR embedded workbench IDE.

1.1. Architecture of the platform

The three-layer architecture of the platform including **BSP**, **Middleware** and **Application** with underlying components is shown in Figure 1.

A brief description of the layers is provided below:

- **BSP**
  - Hardware drivers. Provide peripheral drivers for the platform, such as ADC, I2S, I2C, SPI, RTC, GPIO, UART, Flash, Security Engine, TRNG, GDMA, PWM, WDT and IRDA TX/RX.

---

**Figure 1. Architecture layout of the platform**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application (/project)</th>
<th>Example project</th>
<th>Demo project</th>
<th>Reference design</th>
<th>Template project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BSP</strong> (/driver &amp; /kernel)</td>
<td><strong>Middleware</strong> (/middleware)</td>
<td><strong>Application</strong> (/project)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syslog (/kernel/service)</td>
<td>HDK implementation (/driver/board/mtxxxx_hdk)</td>
<td>Component (/driver/board/component)</td>
<td>Board (/driver/board)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeRTOS (/kernel/rtos)</td>
<td>CMSIS (/driver/CMSIS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Exception handler (/kernel/service)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAL (/driver/chip)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
o Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL). Provides the driver Application Programming Interface (API) encapsulating the low-level functions of peripheral drivers for the operating system (OS), **Middleware** features and **Application**.

o The hardware components located at `<sdk_root>\driver\board\component` are used by the HDK (`<sdk_root>\driver\board\mtxxxx_hdk`). For example, the LCM drivers SH1107 and ST7789H2 located under `<sdk_root>\driver\board\component\lcm` folder will be available when you select the ST7789H2 LCM on LinkIt 2523 HDK but the GPIO pins need to be configured at `<sdk_root>\driver\board\mt2523_hdk\lcm` and also the source files should be included under the component folder.

o **FreeRTOS**. An OS with the open source software for **Middleware** components and **Application**.

o **Syslog**. This module implements system logging for development and debugging.

- **Middleware**
  - **Wi-Fi**. Provides OS dependent function calls, including Wi-Fi APIs that control the bridge supplicant and network processor messages.
  - **Network**. Provides OS dependent features, such as IPv4, Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) client and the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP).
  - **Bluetooth/Bluetooth Low Energy**. Provides stack and protocol-layer access profiles for data transferring and management control, such as Generic Access Profile (GAP), Serial Port Profile (SPP), Generic Attribute Profile (GATT) and Security Manager (SM).
  - **Sensor subsystem**. Software framework to interact with sensor drivers and fusion algorithms, including buffer and flow control.
  - **FOTA**. Provides a mechanism to update the firmware.
  - **GNSS**. Provides APIs to control the onboard GNSS system.
  - **Battery management**. Provides the charging flow control and precise information on battery.
  - **File system**. Provides APIs to control data storage and retrieval in a file system.
  - **Other features**. Non-Volatile Data Management (NVDIM), Extensible Markup Language (XML), JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) and other features that are dependent on **HAL** and **FreeRTOS**.

The LinkIt SDK also supports AT command interface (ATCI) as an advanced feature.

- **Application**
  - Pre-configured projects using **Middleware** components, such as Wi-Fi station and smart connection.

The application layer enables running the projects that are based on **Middleware**, **FreeRTOS** and **HAL** layers. These layers provide rich features for application development, such as **Middleware** provides the network features, Wi-Fi features, and the OS provides the underlying real-time operating system.

The supported HAL features on different chipsets are listed in Table 1.

To use the HAL features, enable the compile options of the corresponding modules.

1) Open the header file `hal_feature_config.h`, located under `inc` folder of each example project.

2) Edit and define the compile options as needed.

3) Include the corresponding module header files, located at `<sdk_root>\driver\chip\inc`, in the project source files.

**Table 1. HAL features on different chipsets**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>MT7687F</th>
<th>MT7697/MT7697D</th>
<th>MT2523D/MT2523G</th>
<th>MT2533D</th>
<th>MT7682SN/MT7686DN/MT5932P</th>
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</table>
The supported middleware features on different chipsets are listed in Table 2. There is a readme.txt file under the root directory of each middleware module. It contains the information about the module dependency, feature options, notes and brief introduction. To learn more about the usage of the middleware modules, refer to the readme.txt file under each module path.

**Table 2. Middleware features on different chipsets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>MT7687F</th>
<th>MT7697/MT7697D</th>
<th>MT2523D/MT2523G</th>
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<th>MT7682SN/MT7686DN/MT5932P</th>
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<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRNG</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UART</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDT</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The supported middleware features on different chipsets are listed in Table 2. There is a readme.txt under the root directory of each middleware module. It contains the information about the module dependency, feature options, notes and brief introduction. To learn more about the usage of the middleware modules, refer to the readme.txt file under each module path.
1.2. Supported key components

The platform offers rich connectivity options, such as Wi-Fi, network, Bluetooth, GNSS, peripheral drivers and other advanced components. This section introduces each of these components.

1.2.1. Wi-Fi

Wi-Fi is a key feature included in the platform. It supports both station and access point (AP) modes. More information on the Wi-Fi APIs can be found in 7687/7697 SDK API reference manual and Wi-Fi developer’s guide under <sdk_root>\doc. More details about the module can be found in <sdk_root>\middleware\MTK\minisupp\readme.txt.

The detailed feature list of the station mode can be found in Table 3, where the items are released as a library.
Table 3. Wi-Fi station features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>802.11 b/g/n Station (STA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel</td>
<td>Channel 1 to 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Security</td>
<td>Open, WEP-Open, WPA, WPA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Security</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS</td>
<td>Enrollee (PBC/PIN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>AMPDU, RX-Filter, DTIM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The detailed feature list of the AP mode can be found in Table 4, where the items are released as a library.

Table 4. Wi-Fi AP features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>802.11 b/g/n Soft AP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel</td>
<td>Channels 1 to 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Security</td>
<td>Open, WEP-Open, WPA, WPA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Clients</td>
<td>• 9 STAs (AP only mode) on LinkIt 7687 or 7697 HDK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3 STAs (AP only mode) on MT7686, MT7682, and MT5932 platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS</td>
<td>Registrar (PBC/PIN), Enrollee (PIN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Security</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.2. Network

The internet middleware APIs can be found in the Internet Middleware API Reference Manual and LinkIt for RTOS Open Source Components Guide under `<sdk_root>`\doc. Supported network features of the platform are listed in Table 5. Learn how to include each supported protocol module from `<sdk_root>`\middleware\third_party\xxx\readme.txt.

Table 5. Supported network protocols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Stack</td>
<td>• IPv4 (LWIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TCP, UDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ICMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DHCP Client/Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DNS Client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NETCONN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SOCKET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNTP</td>
<td>• Simple Network Time Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RFC4330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support SNTP receive timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support SNTP update delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support SNTP max server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.3. Bluetooth and Bluetooth Low Energy

Bluetooth with Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) and Bluetooth Low Energy (LE) are key features in the LinkIt SDK for RTOS. The details are listed in Table 6. The SDK API and module descriptions can be found in the API reference guide and Bluetooth developer's guides for LinkIt 2523 HDK and LinkIt 7697 HDK at <sdk_root>/doc. In addition, find more details on how to include the Bluetooth module in <sdk_root>/middleware/MTK/bluetooth/readme.txt.

Table 6. Bluetooth/Bluetooth Low Energy features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDR-A2DP</td>
<td>Advanced Audio Distribution Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDR-AVRCP</td>
<td>Audio/Video Remote Control Profile (CT:v1.3/TG:v1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDR-HFP/HSP</td>
<td>Hands-Free Profile v1.7 or Headset Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDR-PBAP</td>
<td>Phone Book Access Profile (PBAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Defines the procedures and protocols to exchange Phonebook objects between devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDR-SPP</td>
<td>Serial Port Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDR-GAP</td>
<td>Generic Access Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLE-GAP</td>
<td>Generic Access Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLE-GATT/ATT</td>
<td>Generic Attribute Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLE-SMP</td>
<td>Low Energy Security Manager Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipoint Support</td>
<td>• Supports multipoint Bluetooth access in EDR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Two HFP (HF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Two A2DP (Sink)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Two AVRCP (CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Two SPP server/client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supports multipoint Bluetooth access in Bluetooth Low Energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Four Bluetooth Low Energy links.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.4. Sensor subsystem

Supported sensor subsystem features of the LinkIt SDK are listed in Table 7. More information on the sensor subsystem SDK APIs can be found in sensor subsystem section of the 2523 API Reference Manual under <sdk_root>/doc. In addition, find more details on how to include the sensor subsystem module in <sdk_root>/middleware/MTK/sensor_subsys/readme.txt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7. Sensor subsystem features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor fusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.5. GNSS

The detailed list of GNSS features is provided in Table 8. The API and module descriptions can be found in API Reference Manual and LinkIt for RTOS GNSS Developer’s Guide under <sdk_root>/doc. In addition, find more details on how to use this module in <sdk_root>/middleware/MTK/gnss/readme.txt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8. GNSS features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Prediction Orbit (EPO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.6. FOTA

The detailed list of FOTA features is provided in Table 9. The API and module descriptions can be found in LinkIt SDK API Reference Manual and LinkIt for RTOS Firmware Update Developer’s Guide under <sdk_root>/doc. In addition, find more information on how to include this module in <sdk_root>/middleware/MTK/fota/readme.txt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 9. FOTA features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.7. Peripheral drivers

The detailed list of peripheral drivers is provided in Table 10. The APIs for the drivers can be found in the LinkIt SDK API Reference Manual under `<sdk_root>/doc`. To include HAL module, include `<sdk_root>/driver/chip/mt2523/module.mk` in project makefile for LinkIt 2523 HDK, or include `<sdk_root>/driver/chip/mt7687/module.mk` in project makefile for LinkIt 7687 HDK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCDET</td>
<td>• Accessory Detector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Detects plug-in/out of earphone based on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suggested circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC (MT2523x)</td>
<td>• ADC module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DAC module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACHE</td>
<td>• The maximum size of the cache is 32kB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EINT</td>
<td>• External interrupt controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Processes the interrupt request from an external</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>source or a peripheral device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash</td>
<td>• Supports execute in place (XIP) and programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flash by software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Default 2MB system in package (SiP) flash on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LinkIt 7687 HDK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Default 4MB system in package (SiP) flash on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LinkIt 2523 HDK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supports external flash up to 16MB on LinkIt for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RTOS platform HDK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPIO</td>
<td>• GPIO mode (in or out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Set Pull Up/Down for GPIO IN mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPT</td>
<td>• General Purpose Timer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supports 32kHz and 1MHz clock sources, repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and one-shot modes for timing events and delays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in μs or ms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWM</td>
<td>• Range is 256 duty cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 32kHz, 2MHz, XTAL clock for PWM frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UART</td>
<td>• Two full set (TX/RX) UART support on LinkIt 7687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HDK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Four UART ports, two of them featuring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hardware flow control on LinkIt 2523 HDK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Baud rate of up to 921600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C Master</td>
<td>• Two I2C interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supports 50/100/200/400kHz transmission rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2S Master</td>
<td>• I2S master is capable of servicing an external</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>codec component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supports 8/11.025/12/16/22.05/24/32/44.1/48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.8. Battery management

The battery management features are listed in Table 11. The battery management APIs are found in 2523 API Reference Manual under \<sdk_root>\doc. Find more information on how to include this module in \<sdk_root>\middleware\MTK\battery_management\readme.txt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Battery management | • Charging flow control mechanism.  
| | • Algorithm for battery capacity measurement.  
| | • Precise information on the battery, including temperature and battery level. |

1.2.9. Advanced features and components

The advanced features and components included in the platform are listed in Table 12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charger</td>
<td>• Supports single-cell Li-Ion battery charging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keypad</td>
<td>• Keypad scanner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supports 3x3 single/double key mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td>• Mini-XML &lt;br&gt; • Supports &lt;br&gt; o Entity &lt;br&gt; o GET/SET &lt;br&gt; o Index &lt;br&gt; o Search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON</td>
<td>• cJSON &lt;br&gt; • JSON string parser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart Connection</td>
<td>• MediaTek LinkIt™ Smart Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLI command</td>
<td>• CLI command parser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATCI</td>
<td>• AT command parser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File system</td>
<td>• Windows compatible &lt;br&gt; • Platform independent &lt;br&gt; • Very small footprint for code and work area &lt;br&gt; • Multiple volumes &lt;br&gt; • Multiple ANSI/OEM code pages including DBCS &lt;br&gt; • Long file name support in ANSI/OEM or Unicode &lt;br&gt; • FreeRTOS support for multitasking &lt;br&gt; • Multiple sector size support up to 4kB &lt;br&gt; • Read-only, minimized API, I/O buffer and more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.3. Folder structure

The SDK is delivered as a single package organized in a folder structure, as shown in Figure 2.
Figure 2. Folder structure

This package contains the source and library files of the major components, build configuration, related tools and documentation. A brief description on the layout of these files is provided below:

- **config.** Includes make and compile configuration files for compiling a binary project.
- **doc.** Includes SDK related documentation, such as developer and SDK API reference guides.
- **driver.** Includes common driver files, such as board drivers, peripheral and CMSIS-CORE interface drivers.
- **kernel.** Includes the underlying RTOS and system services for exception handling and error logging.
- **middleware.** Includes software features for HAL and OS, such as network and advanced features.
- **project.** Includes pre-configured example and demo projects using Wi-Fi, HTTP, HAL, and more.
• tools. Includes tools to compile, download and debug projects using the SDK.

The main components that belong to middleware are in the middleware folder:

• MTK
  o minicli. A Command Line Interface (CLI) that provides a framework for the upper layer to register a function executed by an input command. The input command and output message streaming is communicated through the UART.
  o minisupp. A supplicant is an entity at one end of a point-to-point LAN segment that seeks to be authenticated by an authenticator attached to the other end of that link. Mini-suppliant library supports this with minimum memory usage.
  o nvdm. NVDM is a type of memory mechanism that retains its contents when the system power is turned off.
  o atci. Provides the interface for a target communication using AT commands though UART.
  o battery_management. Includes battery monitor, charging flow control and battery capacity algorithms.
  o bluetooth. Bluetooth/Bluetooth Low Energy provides three profiles (GAP, GATT, SM) to discover and connect Bluetooth devices and to transfer and control data securely through a Bluetooth connection.
  o fota. FOTA provides firmware update functionality.
  o gnss. Provides APIs to receive GNSS data and control the on-board GNSS module.
  o sensor_subsys. Provides sensor drivers and fusion algorithms.

• third_party
  o cjson. JSON is an open standard format that uses human-readable text to transmit data objects consisting of attribute–value pairs. cJSON is a single file implementation in C.
  o dhcpd. DHCP daemon (DHCPD) is a program that operates as a daemon on a server to provide Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) service to a network. Devices in a network with a DHCP server can retrieve network parameter configuration from the server.
  o httpclient. The HTTP client is the client implementation for requesting data from HTTP servers.
  o lwip. A widely used open source TCP/IP stack designed for embedded systems. The focus of the lwIP TCP/IP implementation is to reduce resource usage while still having a full-scale TCP.
  o mbedtls. Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) are cryptographic protocols designed to provide communications security over a computer network. mbedtls TLS is an open source implementation for developers to include cryptographic and SSL/TLS capabilities in embedded products with a minimal coding footprint.
  o sntp. SNTP is a networking protocol for clock synchronization between computer systems over packet-switched, variable-latency data networks.
  o xml. XML is a markup language defined by the W3C's XML 1.0 Specification that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a human-readable and machine-readable format.
  o fatfs. FatFs is generic FAT file system for small embedded systems. It is used to control data storage and retrieval in a file system.
1.4. Project source structure

The SDK provides a set of reference applications. For example, projects with a single function showing how to use drivers or other module features and others with complex functionality demonstrating how to use the middleware components.

Example applications are located in the `<sdk_root>\project\hdk\apps` and `<sdk_root>\project\hdk\hal_examples` folder and they all have the same folder structure, as shown in Figure 3.

![Folder Structure](image)

**Figure 3. Project folder structure**

1) **EWARM.** IAR related project configuration files.
2) **GCC.** GCC related project configuration files, such as a makefile.
3) **inc.** Project header files.
4) **MDK-ARM.** Keil related project configuration files.
5) **src.** Project source files.
6) **readme.txt.** A brief introduction about project behavior and the required environment.

You can apply the relevant reference applications to further your development.
2. Getting Started Using GCC

This section provides a guide to getting started with the LinkIt development platform for RTOS and covers the following items:

- Supported environments for development.
- Configuring the LinkIt HDK.
- Building the project using the SDK.
- Downloading and running the project from Microsoft Windows.
- Debugging the project from Microsoft Windows.
- Creating your own project.

2.1. Environment

The SDK can be used on any edition of Microsoft Windows XP, Vista, 7 and 8, and on Linux. A GCC compiler is required to build the project.

- Download and extract the content of the SDK package on your local PC.
- Follow the instructions in the `readme.txt` file to download and extract the SDK toolchain package.
  - Copy the GCC compiler ("gcc" folder) to `<sdk_root>\tools\`. The compiler settings are in the `<sdk_root>\.config` configuration file.

The default GCC toolchain is supported for the following versions of the Linux 32 or 64 bit hosts.

- Ubuntu 8.x or later (tarball).
- Ubuntu LTS 10.04 or later (PPA).
- RHEL 4/5/6 (tarball).

2.2. Developing on LinkIt 7687 HDK

2.2.1. Configuring the LinkIt 7687 HDK

LinkIt 7687 HDK includes a main board and a MT7687F stamp module. The MT7687F stamp module is mounted on the main board. The top view of the main board is shown in Figure 4.
The description of pins and their functionality is provided below.

- **CON5** is a USB connector to debug through UART, transmit and receive a signal and supply power from the PC. The USB connectivity with the PC is supported by the on-board MK20DX128VFMS5.
- Set the jumpers J23, J26, J27 and J30 on, if the board is powered up using the USB connector.
- Press S4 to wake up the system from the RTC mode.
- Press S1 to reset the system.
- J25 sets the flash mode.
  - Remove the jumper J25 to switch to **FLASH Normal** mode. In this mode, if the power is on, the board will load firmware from the flash and reboot.
  - Set the jumper J25 on to switch to **FLASH Recovery** mode. In this mode, if the power is on, the board will load ROM code and wait for the MT76x7 Flash Tool to initiate firmware download process.
- **Wi-Fi Antenna** is a PCB antenna. MT7687F stamp module is by default connected to the PCB antenna to transmit and receive RF signals.

The default configuration of the LinkIt 7687 HDK supports the following functionality:

- **Power supply** — attach a micro-USB connector to the **CON5**.
- **Flash mode** — **Recovery** mode.
- **Supports RTC interrupt**.
- **Clock source** — 32.768kHz source crystal clock for the RTC mode or external clock operating on 32.768kHz.
- **XTAL** — 40MHz.
- **Supports RTC mode**.

The hardware settings of the stamp module are shown below:
• XTAL — 40MHz.
• Clock source — 32.768kHz source crystal clock for the RTC mode or external clock operating on 32.768kHz.
• Supports RTC mode.
• Flash mode — Normal mode.

2.2.2. Installing the LinkIt 7687 HDK drivers on Microsoft Windows

To configure the LinkIt 7687 HDK:

• Connect the HDK to the computer using a micro-USB cable.
• Download and install mbed Windows serial port driver from here. Open Windows Control Panel then click System and:
  o On Windows 7 and 8, click Device Manager.
  o On Windows XP, click the Hardware tab and then Device Manager.
• In Device Manager, navigate to Ports (COM & LPT) (see Figure 5).
• A new COM device should appear under Ports (COM & LPT) in Device Manager, as shown in Figure 5. Note the COMx port number of the serial communication port, this information is needed to send command and receive logs from the COM port.

![Device Manager](image)

Figure 5. COM port associated with the LinkIt 7687 HDK

2.2.3. Installing MT76x7 Flash Tool for LinkIt 7687 HDK

The MT76x7 Flash Tool can be used on Microsoft Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8 and 10 with 32-bit and 64-bit operating systems. It’s available for Linux with 32-bit and 64-bit operating system (Ubuntu 14.04 or higher).
To install the tool:

1) Download the LinkIt SDK v4 package from [here](#).

On Linux OS environment:

2) Extract the content of the SDK and navigate to the MT76x7 Flash Tool’s folder (`./linux32bit` or `./linux64bit`). The tool is a setup free package.

3) Run the following command to establish the library environment and launch the Flash Tool:

```
source env-setup.sh
./mt76x7-flash-tool.exe
```

On Microsoft Windows OS environment:

1) Extract the content of the SDK and navigate to the MT76x7 Flash Tool’s folder (`./win`). The tool is a setup free package.

2) Execute the `mt76x7-flash-tool.exe` to launch the Flash Tool (see Figure 6).

![Figure 6. Executable file in the MT76x7 Flash Tool’s destination folder](#)

To configure the COM port and the baud rate:

- Launch the MT76x7 Flash Tool and connect the device to a PC with a micro-USB cable.
- Reset the development board or unplug and re-plug in the micro-USB cable.
- Click **Refresh** and configure the correct COM port (see section 2.2.2, “Installing the LinkIt 7687 HDK drivers on Microsoft Windows”) and the baud rate, as shown in Figure 7.
2.2.4. Flashing the image to LinkIt 7687 HDK

There are two methods on how to flash the image to the LinkIt 7687 HDK.

2.2.4.1. Using the Flash Tool

The Download feature flashes the images to the device. The image data can be scrambled, if necessary. If scrambled, the data read back cannot be decoded.

Follow these steps to execute commands.

1) Enable Download Scatter File checkbox.

2) Click open folder to provide the scatter file. The scatter file, known as Image Description File, is located under the project binary folder, where all other binary files reside. It is usually named as flash_download.ini. The binary files could be either MediaTek released or generated during build process. The Image Description File includes information about the file version, project name and partition layout details. Most projects have three partitions:

   a) Loader partition that stores bootloader.

   b) TargetFW partition that stores proprietary firmware for the Wi-Fi subsystem.

   c) HostFW partition that stores the project application binary, such as mt7687_iot_sdk_demo.bin.

3) The partition layout details including Name, Start Address, End Address and the location of the files are shown in Figure 8.
4) Click **Start** to execute the command. When downloading is complete, the result status is shown as in Figure 9.

2.2.4.2. **Using the LinkIt 7687 HDK as a removable storage**

To update the application binary only (example project binary: `mt7687_iot_sdk_demo.bin`), use the HDK as a mass storage device as follows:

1) Set the HDK to **FLASH Recovery** mode (see section 2.2.1, “Configuring the LinkIt 7687 HDK”).
2) Power up the board with a micro-USB cable.

3) Navigate to Computer on your PC to check if a new mass storage named MT76x7 is available under Removable Disk, as shown in Figure 10.

4) Open the MT76x7 removable storage, then drag and drop the binary mt7687_iot_sdk_demo.bin to complete downloading the image.

5) Disconnect the board, set the jumper to FLASH Normal mode, and then reconnect the board to run your application.

2.2.5. Running the project on LinkIt 7687 HDK

Most of the example projects for the LinkIt 7687 HDK facilitate the on-board mbed serial port to output logs and accept user inputs. Therefore, you’ll need to setup a terminal application that connects to the serial port, such as TeraTerm terminal emulator software. You can use any other terminal application of your choice.

2.2.5.1. Terminal application setup

If you already have a terminal application installed, skip to the next section to configure the serial port.

To install TeraTerm, follow the steps below:

1) Download the latest version of TeraTerm installer from here.

2) Launch installer, such as teraterm-4.91.exe, and simply follow the steps using default options to complete the installation.

2.2.5.2. Serial port settings

All example projects use the same serial port configuration. Apply the following configuration settings in your terminal application:

If you are using TeraTerm:

3) Launch TeraTerm and then click Setup on the top menu of the command window.

4) Click to open Serial Port… setup.

5) Select the COM port number that maps to the mbed serial port shown in Figure 5.
6) Set the Baud rate, Data, Parity, Stop and Flow control parameters (see Figure 11). Leave the Transmit delay fields with default values (0), and click OK.

![Figure 11. Serial port setting configuration](image)

7) To apply this configuration to all future serial port connections, select Setup and then Save Setup... to save the TERATERM.INI file to the TeraTerm program folder. The default location is C:\Program Files (x86)\teraterm.

2.2.5.3. Run the project

To run the project on LinkIt 7687 HDK:

1) Disconnect the micro-USB cable to power off the board.

2) Switch the flash mode to FLASH Normal mode, see section 2.2.1, “Configuring the LinkIt 7687 HDK”, for more details.

3) Reconnect the USB cable to power on the board.

4) Open the terminal application and connect to the mbed serial port. If you are using TeraTerm, select File and then New Connection... from the menu bar, and then select Serial. Provide the Port corresponding to mbed Serial Port, as shown in Figure 12, and click OK.
5) Press the reset button **S1 (RST)** on the board.

6) Observe the output log written in project source files from UART port. A reference log example is shown below.

```
loader init [2016-04-28 15:03:10.924]
[2016-04-28 15:03:10.924]
fota: TMP is empty, skip upgrade[2016-04-28 15:03:10.939]
[2016-04-28 15:03:10.939]
jump to (0x1007c000) [2016-04-28 15:03:10.939]
total avail space = 13748
[2016-04-28 15:03:10.955]
nvdm init finished
[2016-04-28 15:03:10.955]
[T: 52 M: common C: INFO F: system_init L: 269]: FreeRTOS Running[2016-04-
28 15:03:10.970]
```

### 2.2.6. Debugging with the LinkIt 7687 HDK from Microsoft Windows

This section describes how to debug a project built with the GCC compiler using openOCD debugger tool.

Before commencing project debugging, install supporting software on Windows OS.

1) Download openocd-0.9.0 from [here](#) and unzip it into `<openocd_root>` folder.
   a) Download GCC toolchain from [here](#) for your Windows version, and unzip it into `<gcc_root>` folder.

2) Install the mbed serial port driver, if the mbed serial port driver is not installed (see MT76x7 Flash Tool User’s Guide).

You can debug a project once it’s already downloaded on your HDK. More details can be found in MediaTek LinkIt™ SDK v4 GCC Build Environment Guide.

3) Create a board configuration file named `mt7687.cfg` and copy the following content to the file:

```
puts "load MT7687 configuration"
#source [find interface/jlink.cfg]
#transport select swd
```
source [find interface/cmsis-dap.cfg]
source [find target/swj-dp.tcl]

global _CHIPNAME
global _TARGETNAME
global _CPUTAPID
# Setup variables
set _CHIPNAME mt7687
set _TARGETNAME $_CHIPNAME.cm4
set _CPUTAPID 0x2ba01477

# Create DAP instance
swj_newdap $_CHIPNAME cpu -irlen 4 -expected-id $_CPUTAPID

# Create target instance
target create $_TARGETNAME cortex_m -endian little -chain-position
$_CHIPNAME.cpu

# Setup SWD frequence
adapter_khz 1000
reset_config srst_only
#adapter_nsrst_delay 1000

# Hook for reset, to clear init_done flag
$_TARGETNAME configure -event reset-start {
  echo "reset start"
}
# Hook for reset & init, to execute initialization steps
$_TARGETNAME configure -event reset-init {
  global _TARGETNAME
targets $_TARGETNAME
echo "reset init"
}

$_TARGETNAME configure -event reset-end {
  global _TARGETNAME
targets $_TARGETNAME
  unlock_swd
  enable_debug
echo "reset end"
}

# Hook for GDB attach, to bring target into debug mode
$_TARGETNAME configure -event gdb-attach {
  targets $_TARGETNAME
  unlock_swd
  halt
}
# Hook for GDB detach, to free target from debug mode
$_TARGETNAME configure -event gdb-detach {
  targets $_TARGETNAME
  resume
}

# MT7687 initialization, unlock SWD lock
$_TARGETNAME configure -event examine-end {
  global _TARGETNAME
targets $_TARGETNAME

unlock_sw

#unlock swd
proc unlock_sw {} {
    global _TARGETNAME
    targets $ _TARGETNAME

    mem2array ram_code 32 0x0 1
    if {$ram_code(0) == 0} {
        mww 0x8300F050 0x76371688
        mww 0x8300F050 0x76371688
        mww 0x8300F050 0x76371688
        echo "unlock swd success"
    }

    mem2array ram_code 32 0x0 1
    if {$ram_code(0) == 0} {
        echo "unlock swd failed, please do hw power-on reset"
    }
}

#enable debug
proc enable_debug {} {
    global _TARGETNAME
    targets $ _TARGETNAME

    mww 0xE000EDF0 0xA05F0003
}

puts "Load MT7687(CMSIS-DAP) configuration done"

4) Place the board configuration file under <openocd_root>\share\openocd\scripts\board.

Start debugging with the LinkIt 7687 HDK:

1) Copy the project .elf file from project Build folder to GCC tool path, such as <gcc_root>. For example, <sdk_root>\out\mt7687_hdk\iot_sdk_demo\mt7687_iot_sdk_demo.elf.

2) Open the Windows command window to run openOCD.

3) Change the directory of command window to openOCD tool folder, such as <openocd_root>\bin.

4) Disconnect the micro-USB cable to power off the board.

5) Set the board to FLASH Normal mode.

6) Reconnect the micro-USB cable and press the reset button to power on the board.

7) Run the command to start the openOCD.

    openocd.exe -s ..\share\openocd\scripts -f board\mt7687.cfg

8) Open the Windows command window to run openOCD GNU project debugger (GDB).

9) Change the directory of the command window to the tool folder, such as <gcc_root>\bin.

10) Run the command to start the GDB.

    arm-none-eabi-gdb.exe <gcc_root>\mt7687_iot_sdk_demo.elf
    (gdb) target remote localhost:3333
    (gdb) monitor reset init
    (gdb) load
    (gdb) info registers
(gdb) x/10i $pc
You now have an openOCD debugger running on your system.

Note, openOCD debugging cannot work if enter sleep mode, for more detail information, please refer to the document LinkIt for RTOS Power Mode Developers Guide under <sdk_root>/doc.

2.3. Developing on LinkIt 2523 HDK

2.3.1. Configuring the LinkIt 2523 HDK

Before commencing the application development, you need to configure the HDK.

The front view of the LinkIt 2523 HDK is shown in Figure 13.

![Figure 13. USB connectors on the LinkIt 2523 development board](image)

The 2523 USB can be used for powering up the board and downloading the binary using the MT2523 Flash Tool. The MK20 USB can be used for debugging with GDB and downloading the binary using Keil IDE.

To power up the board with 2523 USB, connect the system power jumper pins 3 and 2 for USB power mode. Connect the pins 2 and 1 to power up with the battery, as shown in Figure 13.

2.3.2. Installing MT2523 Flash Tool for LinkIt 2523 HDK

MT2523 Flash Tool is a flexible device flashing tool for application development on LinkIt 2523 HDK.

To install the MT2523 Flash Tool:

1) If you don’t have the SDK package yet, download the LinkIt SDK v4 package from here.

2) Extract the content of the SDK package and navigate to the tools folder, and extract the PC_tool.Win.zip package.

In the extracted PC_tool.Win folder, navigate to MT2523_FlashTool folder. The tool is a setup free package, and the FlashTool.exe inside the folder can be executed directly.
2.3.3. Installing the LinkIt 2523 HDK drivers on Microsoft Windows

This section describes how to install LinkIt 2523 HDK drivers on PCs running Microsoft Windows. The two USB ports, 2523 USB and MK20 USB, require different drivers. Follow the instructions below to install them.

2.3.3.1. Install 2523 USB Driver on Windows 7 or earlier

To install the MediaTek USB Port driver for 2523 USB port on the HDK on Windows 7 or earlier versions of Windows:

1) Install the MediaTek USB Port driver from MS_USB_ComPort_Driver folder located in MT2523_FlashTool folder.
2) Execute InstallDriver.exe to install the driver.
3) Connect the 2523 USB connector on the LinkIt 2523 HDK to your computer’s USB port with a USB cable.

2.3.3.2. Install 2523 USB Driver on Windows 8 or later

If you are using Windows 8 or later, follow the instructions here:

1) Connect the 2523 USB connector on the LinkIt 2523 HDK to your computer’s USB port with a USB cable.
2) Open Windows Control Panel and click System, then click Device Manager.
3) An Unknown device will show under Universal Serial Bus Controllers. Double click the Unknown device and click Update Driver... (see Figure 14).
Figure 14. Unknown device on Windows 8 or later

4) Click **Browse my computer for driver software**, as shown in Figure 15.
Figure 15. Browse my computer for driver software

5) Browse to the driver installation path, such as `MS_USB_ComPort_Driver\v1.1032.1\Win7`, then click **Next**. After a few seconds, the driver software and MTK USB Port device should be installed, as shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16. MTK USB Port on Windows 8 or later
2.3.3.3. Confirm COM port number of MTK USB Port

To determine the COM port number of the installed device:

1) Open Windows Control Panel and click System then
   a) On Windows 7 and 8, click Device Manager.
   b) On Windows XP, click the Hardware tab and then Device Manager.

2) In Device Manager, navigate to Ports (COM & LPT) and locate MTK USB Port (COMx), as shown in Figure 17.

![Figure 17. Debug and modem ports for MTK USB port](image-url)
2.3.3.4. Install MK20 USB Driver

The MK20 USB port provides three different USB devices:

- CMSIS-DAP debug device. Keil and IAR IDEs use this device to download and debug programs.
- mbed serial port (COM port) that connects the UART2 of the board. This serial port relays to the UART2 interface of the board and serves as the primary system log output interface for most of the SDK example projects.
- A virtual mass storage device to download a binary image to the board by simply copying the binary file to the storage device.

Only the mbed serial port requires additional driver installation. Install mbed serial port driver to use the USB serial port on Windows OS for debugging:

1) Download and install the Windows serial port driver from [here](#).
2) Connect the board to the computer through **MK20 USB**.
3) Open Windows Control Panel, click System and:
   a) On Windows 7 and 8, click Device Manager.
   b) On Windows XP, click the Hardware tab and then Device Manager.
4) In Device Manager, navigate to Ports (COM & LPT) (see Figure 19).
5) A new COM device should appear under Ports (COM & LPT), as shown in the figure below. Note the COMx port number of the mbed Serial Port. Use this port to receive system logs from the LinkIt 2523 HDK

![Figure 19. mbed serial port](image)

2.3.4. Flashing the image to LinkIt 2523 HDK

Before using the MT2523 Flash Tool, it's required to have a pre-built project file (.cfg) or build your own project to get one (see 2.6, "Building the project using the SDK").

There are two methods to flash the image to LinkIt HDK: using the MT2523 Flash Tool or using the device as a removable storage device.

2.3.4.1. Using the Flash Tool

To download the firmware to the target device, use the 2523 USB interface (see Figure 20):

1) Power off the target (USB cable must be unplugged).
2) Launch MT2523 Flash Tool, and click Download on the left panel of the main GUI.
3) Select **USB** from the **COM Port** drop down menu. If you don’t have the adapter or battery, click the **Enable Download without Battery** option.

Click **Open** to provide the configuration file, which is usually named as `flash_download.cfg` and is generated after build process. If it loads successfully, **Download Information** will be displayed, including **Name**, **Length** and **File Path** of the firmware binary, as shown in Figure 20.

4) Click **Start** to start downloading.

5) Plug in the USB cable to power on the HDK through the **2523 USB** connector and then the process will start automatically.

![Figure 20. Download the firmware to a target device using USB connection](image)

#### 2.3.4.2. Using the LinkIt 2523 HDK as a removable storage device

To update the project image (example project image: `iot_sdk_demo.bin` (see 2.7, “Building the project using the SDK”)) use the LinkIt 2523 development board as a removable disk drive according to the following steps:

1) Connect the LinkIt 2523 HDK to your PC with a micro-USB cable to **MK20 USB** connector.

2) Navigate to **Computer** on your PC to check if a new mass storage named **MT2523** is available under **Devices with Removable Storage**, as shown in Figure 21.
3) Open the **MT2523** removable storage, then drag and drop the project image, for example `iot_sdk_demo.bin`, from the original image folder to complete the update of the project image on the flash.

4) Wait for the mass storage device to disappear and re-appear again. After it reappears, check if there is no `fail.txt` in the 2523 mass storage. If there is no such file, the download has completed successfully. If `fail.txt` exists and its content is **SWD ERROR**, disconnect the MK20 USB port first, and make sure that you copy the `iot_sdk_demo.bin` file **within 15 seconds** after re-connecting to the **MK20 USB** port.

### 2.3.5. Running the project on LinkIt 2523 HDK

Most of the example projects for the LinkIt 2523 HDK facilitate the on-board mbed serial port to output logs and accept user inputs. Therefore, you’ll need to setup a terminal application that connects to the serial port, such as TeraTerm terminal emulator software. You can use any other terminal application of your choice.

#### 2.3.5.1. Terminal application setup

If you already have a terminal application installed, skip to the next section to configure the serial port.

To install TeraTerm, follow the steps below:

1) Download the latest version of TeraTerm installer from [here](#).

2) Launch installer, such as `teraterm-4.91.exe`, and simply follow the steps using default options to complete the installation.

#### 2.3.5.2. Serial port settings

All example projects use the same serial port configuration. Apply the following configuration settings in your terminal application:

If you are using TeraTerm:

1) Launch **TeraTerm** and then click **Setup** on the top menu of the command window.
2) Click to open **Serial Port**... setup.

3) Select the COM port number that maps to the mbed serial port shown in Figure 5.

4) Set the **Baud rate**, **Data**, **Parity**, **Stop** and **Flow control** parameters (see Figure 22). Leave the **Transmit delay** fields with default values (0), and click **OK**.

![Figure 22. Serial port setup](image)

5) To apply this setting to all future serial port connections, select **Setup** and then **Save Setup**..., and save the TERATERM.INI file to the TeraTerm program folder, the default location is at C:\Program Files (x86)\teraterm.

### 2.3.5.3. Run the project

To run the project on LinkIt 2523 HDK after downloading a project binary, reboot the board:

1) Disconnect the micro-USB cable to power off the LinkIt 2523 HDK.

2) Reconnect the USB cable to **MK20 USB** port to power on the LinkIt 2523 HDK.

Note, pressing the on-board **Reset** key won’t reboot the board completely. After downloading a new firmware, you must un-plug the micro-USB cable and plug it back in to perform a complete reboot.

3) Open the terminal application and connect to the mbed serial port. If you are using TeraTerm, select **File** and then **New Connection**... from the menu bar, and then select **Serial**. Provide the **Port** corresponding to **mbed Serial Port**, as shown in Figure 23, and click **OK**.
4) Wait for 15 seconds and the board will boot up. Then observe the system log output from the terminal window, such as:

```
[2016-04-28 15:01:11.365]
PSRAM Memory Test Pass!!custom_setSFIExt
[2016-04-28 15:01:11.365]
NOR_init
[2016-04-28 15:01:11.365]
hal_flash_init
[2016-04-28 15:01:11.365]
gpdac_sram_power_down
[2016-04-28 15:01:11.365]
config bonding io register
```

### 2.3.6. Debugging with the LinkIt 2523 HDK from Microsoft Windows

This section describes how to debug a project built with the GCC compiler using openOCD debugger tool.

Before commencing project debugging on your LinkIt 2523 HDK, install supporting software on Windows OS.

1) Download openocd-0.9.0 from [here](#) and unzip it into `<openocd_root>` folder.
   a) Download the GCC toolchain from [here](#) for your Windows version and unzip it into `<gcc_root>` folder.

2) Install the mbed serial port driver, if the serial port driver is not installed (see MT2523 Flash Tool User’s Guide).

3) Get a patched openocd.exe.
   a) Find minGW patch file named “mingw.tgz” located under `<sdk_root>/tools/config/mt2523_hdk/openocd_config` in SDK release package.
   b) Run the shell script on Linux OS to get the mingw.tgz.
   c) Copy the mingw.tgz to Windows OS and unzip it to `<mingw_root>` folder, then copy the files `<mingw_root>\bin` to `<openocd_root>\bin` folder.
   d) Download a dynamic linked library (dll) file and copy it into `<openocd_root>\bin` folder.
You can debug a project once it’s built and downloaded to your HDK.

4) Create a board configuration file named `mt2523.cfg` and copy the following content to the file.

```bash
puts "Load MT2523(CMSIS-DAP) configuration"

# Use CMSIS-DAP debug interface
source [find interface/cmsis-dap.cfg]

source [find target/swj-dp.tcl]

# Setup variables
set _CPUTAPID 0x3ba02477
set _CHIPNAME MT2523
set _TARGETNAME $_CHIPNAME.cm4

# Create DAP instance
swj_newdap $_CHIPNAME cpu -irlen 4 -expected-id $_CPUTAPID

# Create target instance
target create $_TARGETNAME cortex_m -endian little -chain-position $_CHIPNAME.cpu

$_TARGETNAME configure -event gdb-attach {
    targets $_TARGETNAME
    halt
}

$_TARGETNAME configure -event gdb-detach {
    targets $_TARGETNAME
    resume
}

# Setup SWD frequence
adapter_khz 1000

puts "Load MT2523(CMSIS-DAP) configuration done."
```

5) Save the board configuration file into `<openocd_root>\share\openocd\scripts\board` folder.

Start debugging with LinkIt 2523 HDK:

1) Copy the project .elf file from project Build folder to GCC tool path, such as `<gcc_root>`, for example, `<sdk_root>\out\mt2523_hdk\iot_sdk_demo\iot_sdk_demo.elf`.

2) Open the command window for openOCD.

3) Change the directory in the command window to openOCD tool folder, such as `<openocd_root>\bin`.

4) Remove the micro-USB cables to completely power off the board.

5) Reconnect the micro-USB cable to MK20 USB port to power on the board.

6) Run the command to start the openOCD.

```bash
openocd.exe -s ..\share\openocd\scripts -f board\mt2523.cfg
```

7) Open the command window for GNU project debugger (GDB).

8) Change the directory in the command window to tool folder, such as `<gcc_root>\bin`.

9) Run the command to start the GDB.
2.4. Developing on MT7682 HDK

2.4.1. Configuring the MT7682 HDK

MT7682 HDK includes a main board and a MT7682 stamp module. The MT7682 stamp module is mounted on the main board. The top view of the main board is shown in Figure 24.

![Figure 24. Jumpers and connectors on the MT7682 HDK](image)

The description of pins (Figure 24) and their functionality is provided below.

1) **CON3001** is a USB connector to debug through UART, transmit and receive a signal and supply power from the PC. The USB connectivity with the PC is supported by the on-board **MK20DX128VF5**.
   a) Set the jumpers **J2002**, **J2003**, **J2004** and **J2007** on, if the board is powered by a USB connector.

2) **S2005** enables the external interrupt (configured at GPIO0).

3) Press **S2001** to reset the system.
4) **Wi-Fi Antenna** is a PCB antenna. MT7682 stamp module is by default connected to the PCB antenna to transmit and receive RF signals.

The default configuration of the MT7682 HDK supports the following functionality:

1) Power supply. Attach a micro-USB connector to the **CON3001**.
2) Supports RTC interrupt.
3) Clock source — 32.768kHz source crystal clock for the RTC mode or external clock operating on 32.768 kHz.
4) XTAL at 40MHz.
5) Supports RTC mode.

The hardware settings of the stamp module are shown below:

1) XTAL at 40MHz.
2) Clock source — 32.768kHz source crystal clock for the RTC mode or external clock operating at 32.768kHz.
3) Supports RTC mode.

2.4.2. **Installing MT7682 Flash Tool for MT7682 HDK**

IoT Flash Tool is a flexible device flashing tool for application development on MT7682 HDK.

To install the IOT Flash Tool, navigate to MediaTek Labs website to download the IoT Flash Tool from [here](#). The tool is a setup free package, and the `FlashTool.exe` inside the folder can be executed directly.

Note, MT7682/MT7686 use the same IOT Flash Tool as MT2523.

2.4.3. **Installing the MT7682 HDK drivers on Microsoft Windows**

This section describes how to install MT7682 HDK drivers on PCs running Microsoft Windows. The **MK20 USB**, requires drivers for successful operation.

2.4.3.1. **Install MK20 USB Driver**

The MK20 USB port provides 3 different USB devices:

- CMSIS-DAP debug device. Keil and IAR IDEs use this device to download and debug programs.
- mbed serial port (COM port) that connects the UART0 of the board. This serial port relays to the UART0 interface of the board and serves as the primary system log output interface for most of the SDK example projects.
- A virtual mass storage device to download a binary image to the board by simply copying the binary file to the storage device.

Only the mbed serial port requires additional driver installation. Install mbed serial port driver to use the USB serial port on Windows OS for debugging:

1) Download IoT Flash Tool package from [here](#). Install UART driver from “UART_Driver_Prot” folder located under the Flash Tool’s release folder.
2) Connect the board to the computer through **MK20 USB**.
3) Open Windows **Control Panel**, click **System** and:
4) In **Device Manager**, navigate to **Ports (COM & LPT)** (see Figure 25).

5) A new COM device should appear under **Ports (COM & LPT)**, as shown in the figure below. Note the COMx port number of the **MBED Serial Port**. Use this port to receive system logs from the MT7682 HDK.

![Figure 25. Installing the UART driver](image)

### 2.4.4. Flashing the image to MT7682 HDK

Before using the IOT Flash Tool, make sure you have a pre-build project file (.cfg) or build your own project to get one (see 2.7, “Building the project using the SDK”).

There are two methods to flash the image to LinkIt HDK: using the IoT Flash Tool or using the device as a removable storage device.

#### 2.4.4.1. Using the Flash Tool

To download the firmware to the target device, use the UART interface using **MK20 Port**:

1) Plug-in USB cable to **MK20 Port**.

2) Launch IOT Flash Tool, and click **Download** on the left panel of the main GUI.

3) Select the new port appeared after plug-in USB cable to **MK20 Port** from the **COM Port** drop down menu.

4) Click **Open** to provide the configuration file, which is usually named as `flash_download.cfg` and is generated after build process. If it loads successfully, **Download Information** will be displayed, including **Name**, **Length** and **File Path** of the firmware binary, as shown in Figure 26.

5) Click **Start** to download.
6) Click **Reset** key on board and then the process will start automatically.

![Figure 26. Download the firmware to a target device using USB connection](image)

### 2.4.4.2. Using the MT7682 HDK as a removable storage device

To update the FreeRTOS binary only (example project binary: `mt7682_iot_sdk.bin`), use the HDK as a mass storage device according to the following steps:

1) Set the jumpers J2107 pin 2 and pin 3, J2108 pin 2 and pin 3 on.
2) Power up the board with a micro-USB cable.
3) Navigate to **Computer** on your PC to check if a new mass storage named **MT7682** is available under **Removable Disk**, as shown in Figure 27.
4) Open the **MT7682** removable storage, then drag and drop the binary `mt7682_iot_sdk.bin` to complete downloading the image.
2.4.5. Running the project on MT7682 HDK

To run the project on MT7682 HDK after downloading a project binary, reboot the board:

1) Open the terminal application and connect to the mbed serial port. If you are using TeraTerm, select **File** and then **New Connection**... from the menu bar, and then select **Serial**. Provide the **Port** corresponding to **Mbed Virtual Serial Port**, as shown in Figure 28, and click **OK**.
2) Press **Reset** key to reboot device.

3) The board will boot up. Then observe the system log output from the terminal window, such as:

```
[Sleep Management]sleep handle name : rx_eint
hal_sleep_manager_init start
manual load spm code
SPM Code loading Success

[Sleep Management]sleep handle name : CLI_Sleep
DCXO init
Xtal is 26M
DCXO efuse default value

rtc_dump_register[Just After Power On], RTC_POWERKEY1 = aeff,
RTC_POWERKEY2 = ef9b, RTC_DIFF = 0, RTC_OSC32CON0 = 101

RTC_BBPU = f, RTC_LPD_CON = 10b, RTC_CON32CON1 = f07, RTC_CON32CON2 = 103,
RTC_WRTGR = 0, SRAMCON = ffff, CALI = 0
retention_flag = 0
normal bootup
Use 32k crystal
LPD occurred, rtc_wrtgr: 0, rtc_lpd_con: 10b

rtc_dump_register[Before Set Power Key], RTC_POWERKEY1 = aeff,
RTC_POWERKEY2 = ef9b, RTC_DIFF = 0, RTC_OSC32CON0 = 101

RTC_BBPU = 0, RTC_LPD_CON = 100, RTC_CON32CON1 = f07, RTC_CON32CON2 = 3,
RTC_WRTGR = 0, SRAMCON = ff00, CALI = 0
```
2.5. Developing on LinkIt 7686 HDK

2.5.1. Configuring the LinkIt 7686 HDK

LinkIt 7686 HDK includes a main board and a MT7686 stamp module mounted on the main board. The top view of the main board is shown in Figure 29.

![Figure 29. Front view of the LinkIt 7686 HDK](image)

The description of pins (Figure 29) and their functionality is provided below.

```plaintext
rtc_dump_register[After Set Power Key], RTC_POWERKEY1 = a357, RTC_POWERKEY2 = 67d2, RTC_DIFF = 0, RTC_Osc32CON0 = 101

RTC_BBPU = 0, RTC_LPDCON = 102, RTC_CON32CON1 = f07, RTC_CON32CON2 = 3, RTC_WRTGR = 200, SRAMCON = ff00, CALI = 0

xosc frequency = 32767, RTC_CALI = 8

rtc_dump_register[hal rtc init done], RTC_POWERKEY1 = a357, RTC_POWERKEY2 = 67d2, RTC_DIFF = 0, RTC_Osc32CON0 = 106

RTC_BBPU = 0, RTC_LPDCON = 2, RTC_CON32CON1 = fe7, RTC_CON32CON2 = 1, RTC_WRTGR = 200, SRAMCON = ff00, CALI = 8

init_done, RTC_32K = 32767, EOSC = 0, DCXO = 0, XOSC = 32767

Move ROM data(0x8075acc) to (0x4259c00) 6614 bytes
connsys state 0, sys_config 0x00000000

[T: 0 M: common C: info F: system_init L: 333]: system initialize done.
```
1) **CON3001** is a USB connector to debug through UART, transmit and receive signals and supply power from the PC. The USB connectivity with the PC is supported by the on-board **MK20DX128VFM5**.
   
a) Set the jumpers **J2002, J2003, J2004** and **J2007** on, if the board is powered by a USB connector.

2) **S2005** enables the external interrupt (configured at **GPIO0**).

3) Press **S2001** to reset the system.

4) **Wi-Fi Antenna** is a PCB antenna. MT7686 stamp module is by default connected to the PCB antenna to transmit and receive RF signals.

The default configuration of the LinkIt 7686 HDK supports the following functionality:

1) Power supply. Attach a micro-USB connector to the **CON3001**.

2) Supports RTC interrupt.

3) Clock source — 32.768kHz source crystal clock for the RTC mode or external clock operating on 32.768kHz.

4) XTAL at 40MHz.

5) Supports RTC mode.

The hardware settings of the stamp module are shown below:

1) XTAL at 40MHz.

2) Clock source — 32.768kHz source crystal clock for the RTC mode or external clock operating at 32.768kHz.

Supports RTC mode.

### 2.5.2. Installing MT7686 Flash Tool for LinkIt 7686 HDK

IoT Flash Tool is a flexible device flashing tool for application development on LinkIt 7686 HDK.

To install the IOT Flash Tool:

- Navigate to MediaTek Labs website to download the IOT Flash Tool from [here](#).

The tool is a setup free package, and the `FlashTool.exe` inside the folder can be executed directly.

<note>
Note, MT7682/MT7686 use the same IOT Flash Tool as MT2523.
</note>

### 2.5.3. Installing the LinkIt 7686 HDK drivers on Microsoft Windows

This section describes how to install LinkIt 7686 HDK drivers on PCs running Microsoft Windows. Follow the instructions below to install it.

#### 2.5.3.1. Install MK20 USB Driver

The MK20 USB port provides three different USB devices:

- CMSIS-DAP debug device. Keil and IAR IDEs use this device to download and debug programs.
- mbed serial port (COM port) that connects the UART0 of the board. This serial port relays to the UART0 interface of the board and serves as the primary system log output interface for most of the SDK example projects.
• A virtual mass storage device to download a binary image to the board by simply copying the binary file to the storage device.

Only the mbed serial port requires additional driver installation. Install mbed serial port driver to use the USB serial port on Windows OS for debugging:

1) Download IoT Flash Tool package from [here](#). Install UART driver from “UART_Driver_Port” folder located under the Flash Tool’s release folder.

2) Connect the board to the computer through **MK20 USB**.

3) Open Windows **Control Panel**, click **System** and:
   • On Windows 7 and 8, click **Device Manager**.
   • On Windows XP, click the **Hardware** tab and then **Device Manager**.

4) In **Device Manager**, navigate to **Ports (COM & LPT)** (see Figure 30).

5) A new COM device should appear under **Ports (COM & LPT)**, as shown in the figure below. Note the **COMx** port number of the **mbed Serial Port**. Use this port to receive system logs from the LinkIt 7686 HDK.

![Figure 30. Installing the UART driver](#)

2.5.4. **Flashing the image to LinkIt 7686 HDK**

Before using the IoT Flash Tool, make sure you have a pre-built project file (.cfg) or build your own project to get one (see section 2.7, “Building the project using the SDK”).

There are two methods to flash the image to LinkIt HDK: using the IoT Flash Tool or using the device as a removable storage.
2.5.4.1. Using the Flash Tool

To download the firmware to the target device, use the UART interface connected through MK20 Port, see Figure 29:

1) Plug-in a USB cable to MK20 Port.

2) Launch IoT Flash Tool, and click Download on the left panel of the main GUI.

3) Select the port corresponding to MK20 Port from the COM Port drop down menu.

4) Click Open to provide the configuration file, which is usually named as flash_download.cfg and is generated after build process. If it loads successfully, Download Information will be displayed, including Name, Length and File Path of the firmware binary, as shown in Figure 31.

5) Click Start to get ready for downloading.

6) Click Reset key on the board and then the process will start automatically.

![Image of IoT Flash Tool](image-url)

Figure 31. Download the firmware to a target device using USB connection

2.5.4.2. Using the LinkIt 7686 HDK as a removable storage device

To update the FreeRTOS binary only (example project binary: mt7686_iot_sdk.bin), use the HDK as a mass storage device:

1) Set the jumpers J2107 pin 2 and pin 3, J2108 pin2 and pin 3 on.

2) Power up the board with a micro-USB cable.

3) Navigate to Computer on your PC to check if a new mass storage named MT7686 is available under Removable Disk, as shown in Figure 32.

4) Open the MT7686 removable storage, then drag and drop the binary mt7686_iot_sdk.bin to complete downloading the image.
2.5.5. Running the project on LinkIt 7686 HDK

To run the project on LinkIt 7686 HDK after downloading a project binary:

1) Open the terminal application and connect to the mbed serial port. If you are using TeraTerm, select File and then New Connection... from the menu bar, and then select Serial. Provide the Port corresponding to mbed Serial Port, as shown in Figure 33 and click OK.
2) Press **Reset** key to reboot the board.

3) After boot up observe the system log output from the terminal window, such as:

```
rom init done
wifi fw init done
before iot init, iot_init=0x4417741
iot init done
  net pkt header pool : 68 entities, total 3808 bytes
  NET_BUF_128 : max used 128, free 4, total 4
  NET_BUF_256 : max used 256, free 10, total 10
  NET_BUF_512 : max used 512, free 12, total 12
  NET_BUF_1024 : max used 1024, free 0, total 0
  NET_BUF_2048 : max used 1600, free 32, total 32
  NET_BUF_4096 : max used 4096, free 0, total 0
net_pkt_show
wifi_firmware_init_task done
$pAd1
MsgInwait=0, SpacAv=16
MsgInwait=0, SpacAv=16
macAddr: 0x42587e4, len = 6
0x0000 : ff ff ff ff ff ff
EntryLifeCheck=1024
NORMAL MODE
RMAC_RFCR = 0x1DE70A
Event 0x30 not handled
  Triplet[0] = [1, 14, 0]
  [T: 96 M: common C: info F: wifi_init_done_handler L: 1053]: WiFi Init
Done: port = 0
```

### 2.6. Developing on LinkIt 7697 HDK

2.7. Building the project using the SDK

This section provides detailed guideline on how to set up the SDK build environment with default GCC on Linux OS and on Microsoft Windows using the MinGW cross-compilation tool and describes two methods on how to build a project.

2.7.1. Installing the SDK build environment on Linux

The default GCC compiler provided in the SDK is required to run on Linux OS. The following description is based on the Ubuntu 14.04 LTS environment.

Note: The LinkIt SDK can be used on any edition of Linux OS. The default GCC compiler provided in the SDK is based on the 32-bit architecture.

Before building the project, verify that you’ve installed the required toolchain for your build environment, as shown in Table 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Linux OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>GNU make 3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiler</td>
<td>Linaro GCC Toolchain for ARM Embedded Processors 4.8.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following command downloads and installs the basic building tools on Ubuntu.

```
sudo apt-get install build-essential
```

Note, a compilation error occurs when building the Linkit SDK with the default GCC cross compiler on a 64-bit system without installing the package to support the 32-bit executable binary, as shown below.

```
/bin/sh: 4: tools/gcc/gcc-arm-none-eabi/bin/arm-none-eabi-gcc: not found
```

The commands to install the basic build tools and the package for supporting 32-bit binary executable on the Ubuntu 14.04 are shown below.

```
sudo dpkg --add-architecture i386
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install libc6-i386
```

The watch projects using TouchGFX framework require installing Ruby to generate resource files. Find more information on how to install Ruby in `<sdk_root>/project\mt2523_watch\apps\watch_demo\readme.txt`

Install the SDK package according to the instructions at `<sdk_root>\readme.txt`. The default installation path of the GCC compiler is `<sdk_root>\tools\gcc`, and the compiler settings are in the `<sdk_root>\.config` configuration file.

Setup the BINPATH in the .config file, as shown below.

```
BINPATH = $(SOURCE_DIR)/tools/gcc/gcc-arm-none-eabi/bin
```
2.7.2. Installing the SDK build environment on Microsoft Windows

To build the project on Windows OS, install MinGW cross-compiler and integrate ARM GCC Toolchain for Windows with already installed LinkIt SDK.

1) Download mingw-get-setup.exe from here.

2) Launch the installer, and click **Install** (see Figure 34).

![Figure 34. MinGW Installation Manager Setup Tool](image)

3) Follow the on screen instructions and keep the default settings, then click **Continue** to download the tool to C:\MinGW installation directory (see Figure 35).
4) Click **Continue** on the **MinGW Installation Manager Setup Tool**, after the download is complete (see Figure 36).
5) Select **msys-base** and **mingw32-base** from **Basic Setup** package list, and right click to bring up the menu options. Click **Mark for Installation** from the menu (see Figure 37).

6) Click **Apply Changes** from the **Installation** menu (see Figure 38).
7) Click **Apply** on the pop-up dialog window (see Figure 39).

8) Click **Close** to close the dialog window once the operation is complete (see Figure 40).
9) Navigate to `C:\MinGW\msys\1.0` folder and launch the MinGW terminal by running `msys.bat` to create home/`<user_name>` folder.

10) Copy the SDK to MinGW home/`<user_name>` folder, as shown in Figure 41.

![Figure 41. MinGW folder structure](image)

11) Download ARM-GCC-win32 from [here](#).

   a) Create a new folder named `win` under `<sdk_root>\tools\gcc`.

   b) Unzip the content of `gcc-arm-none-eabi-4_8-2014q3-20140805-win32.zip` to `<sdk_root>\tools\gcc\win` folder.

   c) Rename the unzipped `gcc-arm-none-eabi-4_8-2014q3-20140805-win32` folder to `gcc-arm-none-eabi`, as shown in Figure 42.
12) Use `build.sh` to compile the project in MinGW32 console, as described in section 2.7.3, “Methods to build a project”.

2.7.3. Methods to build a project

This section describes two methods on how to build a project:
- Build a project from the SDK root directory.
- Build a project from the project GCC configuration directory.

2.7.3.1. Building the project from the SDK root directory

Build the project using the script at `<sdk_root>uild.sh`. To find out more about the script, navigate to the SDK’s root directory and execute the following command:

```bash
cd <sdk_root>
./build.sh
```

The outcome is:

```bash
===============================================================
Build Project
===============================================================
Usage: ./build.sh <board> <project> [bl|clean] <argument>

Example:
./build.sh mt7687_hdk iot_sdk_demo
./build.sh mt7687_hdk iot_sdk_demo bl   (build with bootloader)
./build.sh clean                      (clean folder: out)
./build.sh mt7687_hdk clean           (clean folder: out/mt7687_hdk)
./build.sh mt7687_hdk iot_sdk_demo clean (clean folder:
```

**Figure 42. tools\gcc folder structure**
out/mt7687_hdk/iot_sdk_demo)

Argument:
-f=<feature makefile> or --feature=<feature makefile>
Replace feature.mk with other makefile. For example, the feature_example.mk is under project folder, -
f=feature_example.mk
will replace feature.mk with feature_example.mk.

-o=<make option> or --option=<make option>
Assign additional make options. For example, to compile module sequentially, use -o=-j1;
to turn on specific feature in feature makefile, use -
o=<feature_name>=y;
to assign more than one options, use -o=<option_1> -o=<option_2>.

List Available Example Projects

Usage: ./build.sh list

- List all available boards and projects.

Run the command to show all available boards and projects:

./build.sh list

The available boards and projects are listed based on the related configuration files under
<sdk_root>/config/project/<board>/<project> folder. The console output is shown below.

Available Build Projects:

mt2523_hdk
  accdet Detect_earphone_status
  aes encrypt decrypt data
  atci register command
  audio mp3 play
  audio play 1k tone
  ...
mt2523 watch
  watch demo
mt7697_hdk
  bootloader
  freertos Initialize_main_features
  iot_sdk

- Build the project.

To build a specific project, simply run the following command.

./build.sh <board> <project>
The output files will be placed under <sdk_root>/out/<board>/<project> folder.
For example, to build a project on the LinkIt 2523 HDK, run the following build command.

./build.sh mt2523_hdk iot_sdk_demo
The standard output in the terminal window:

$ ./build.sh mt2523_hdk iot_sdk_demo
Build board:mt2523_hdk project:iot_sdk_demo platform=MINGW32_NT-6.1
The output files will be placed under `<sdk_root>`\out\mt2523_hdk\iot_sdk_demo\ folder.

- Build the project with the "bl" option.

By default, the pre-built bootloader image file is copied to the `<sdk_root>`\out\<board>\<project>\ folder after the project is built. The main purpose for the bootloader image is to download the Flash Tool.

Apply the "bl" option to rebuild the bootloader and use the generated bootloader image file instead of the pre-built one, as shown below.

```
./build.sh <board> <project> bl
```

Note: The bootloader download mechanism is slightly different on LinkIt 2523 HDK from that on the LinkIt 76x7 HDK. On LinkIt 2523 HDK the bootloader image is combined with the project image file into a new image file named as flash.bin.

To build the project on the LinkIt 2523 HDK:

```
./build.sh mt2523_hdk iot_sdk_demo bl
```

The output image file of the project and the bootloader, along with the merged image file flash.bin, will be placed under `<sdk_root>`\out\mt2523_hdk\iot_sdk_demo\ folder.

To build the project on the LinkIt 76x7 HDK:

```
./build.sh mt7687_hdk iot_sdk_demo bl
```

The output image file of the project and the bootloader will be placed under `<sdk_root>`\out\mt7687_hdk\iot_sdk_demo\ folder.

- Clean the out folder

The build script `<sdk_root>`\build.sh provides options to remove the generated output files as follows.

1) Clean the `<sdk_root>`\out folder.

```
./build.sh clean
```

2) Clean the `<sdk_root>`\out\<board> folder

```
./build.sh <board> clean
```

3) Clean the `<sdk_root>`\out\<board>\<project> folder.

```
./build.sh <board> <project> clean
```

### 2.7.3.2 Building the project from the project GCC configuration directory

For this method, please follow the steps below:

1) Change the current directory to project source directory where the SDK is located.

2) There are makefiles provided for the project build configuration. For example, the iot_sdk_demo is built by the project makefile under `<sdk_root>`\project\mt7687_hdk\apps\iot_sdk_demo\GCC.

   i) Navigate to the example project's location.
2.8. Create your own project

This section provides details on how to use an existing project and create your own project named `my_project` on LinkIt 7687 development board using `iot_sdk_demo` project as a reference.

2.8.1. Using an existing project

Apply an existing project as a reference design for your own project development.

1) Copy the folder `<sdk_root>/project/mt7687_hdk/apps/iot_sdk_demo` to a new directory `<sdk_root>/project/mt7687_hdk/apps/my_project`.

```
Figure 43. Modify the Makefile under the GCC folder of my_project
```

2) Modify the following settings defined in the `<sdk_root>/project/mt7687_hdk/apps/my_project/GCC/Makefile` under the GCC folder (see Figure 43) `my_project`, as shown below:

- **SOURCE_DIR**: the path to `<sdk_root>`.
- **PROJ_NAME**: project name.
- **APP_PATH**: project path.

```
SOURCE_DIR = ../../../../..
BINPATH = ~/gcc-arm-none-eabi/bin
PWD = $(shell pwd)
DATETIME = $(shell date --iso=seconds)
V ?= 0
```
2.8.2. Removing a module

The copied project has modules that could be removed in order to have a clean start for your project development. After the previous steps, a project with the same features has been created. It can be built to generate image file as the original project.

To remove a module:

1) Open the project Makefile from

<sdk_root>/project/mt7687_hdk/apps/my_project/GCC/Makefile.

2) Locate the module include list of the project and remove any unwanted module by removing or commenting out the corresponding include statement.

```
#include $(SOURCE_DIR)/middleware/third_party/cjson/module.mk
#include $(SOURCE_DIR)/middleware/third_party/xml/module.mk
```

2.8.3. Add the source and header files

User defined project source and header files should be placed under the src and the inc folder respectively, as shown in Figure 44.
To compile the added source code, simply add the .c source files to variable "C_FILES" and the header search path to variable "CFLAGS" in the project Makefile, as shown below. The corresponding variables to support compiling the source files (.cpp) of the module are CXX_FILES and CXXFLAGS.

```makefile
<sdk_root>/project/mt7687_hdk/apps/my_project/GCC/Makefile

...  C_FILES += $(APP_PATH_SRC)/main.c \  $(APP_PATH)/GCC/syscalls.c \  $(APP_PATH_SRC)/detect.c \  $(APP_PATH_SRC)/detect_sensor/sensor_test.c  

CXX_FILES +=
  CFLAGS += -I$(SOURCE_DIR)/kernel/service/inc  
  CFLAGS += -I$(SOURCE_DIR)/$(APP_PATH)/inc/detect_sensor  
  CXXFLAGS +=
...  
```

Figure 44. Project source and header files under the project folder
3. Getting Started Using Keil µVision IDE

This section provides a guide to getting started with the LinkIt SDK v4 with Keil µVision IDE. It covers the following items:

- The supporting environments for development.
- Installing the Microsoft Windows version of Keil.
- Building the Keil project.
- Downloading and running the Keil project.
- Debugging configuration on Keil.
- Creating a new Keil project.

3.1. Environment

The SDK supports µVision IDE to build the project on Microsoft Windows OS. The suggested version is version 5.15.

Configure the LinkIt 7687 development board as described in section 2.2.1, "Configuring the LinkIt 7687 HDK", and configure the LinkIt 2523 development board as described in section 2.3.1, "Configuring the LinkIt 2523 HDK".

LinkIt 7697 HDK does not have an on-board debugger, such as the on-board MK20DX128VFM5 on the LinkIt 2523 HDK. Therefore, you need to prepare a hardware debugger, such as a J-Link debug probe, that supports SWD interface and ARM Cortex-M4 MCU.

3.2. Installing the Microsoft Windows version of Keil

This section describes how to install the µVision IDE on PCs running Microsoft Windows.

3.2.1. Installing the µVision IDE

The SDK is released as a package for µVision IDE. If you’ve already installed one of the supported µVision versions, you can skip this step. If you don’t have µVision installed:

1) Download the µVision IDE.
2) Install the µVision IDE.

3.2.2. Installing the Keil package for the SDK

Download the Keil package of the SDK from here. Double click on the file and install the package by following the on-screen instructions, as shown in Figure 45.
Figure 45. Installing LinkIt SDK with Keil IDE

The package directory can be browsed under Destination Folder, as shown in Figure 45 once the installation finishes.

3.3. Build the project

This section describes the required steps to build, download and run a project using the SDK with µVision IDE. The example projects are preconfigured for LinkIt 7687 HDK and LinkIt 2523 HDK, the example below is based on LinkIt 7687 HDK.

1) Launch the µVision IDE.

2) Import the preconfigured project.

Figure 46. Importing the preconfigured project
a) Navigate to **Project** (see Figure 46) in the µVision IDE’s main menu, then **Open Project**. Click **Open** to import the project. The project file is named as `<project>.uvprojx`, such as the one shown in Figure 47.

![Select Project File](image)

**Figure 47. Project file for Keil**

3) Click **Rebuild** to build the project, as shown in Figure 48.

![Building the project](image)

**Figure 48. Building the project**

4) The **Build Output** window is updated with the result, as shown in Figure 49.
3.4. Download and run the project

This section describes how to download and run the project using the Keil µVision IDE on LinkIt development platform for RTOS including LinkIt 7687HDK and LinkIt 2523 HDK. The example below is based on LinkIt 7687 HDK. The project is then built using the Keil µVision IDE.

There are three methods to download the project binary that is already built as described in Building Environment Developer’s Guide.

1) Download the project binary using the Keil µVision IDE.

2) Download the project binary using MT76x7 Flash Tool. The MT2523 Flash Tool doesn’t support to download multiple binaries.

3) Download the project binary using the LinkIt 7687 HDK as a removable storage.

To learn how to install board drivers and flash images to the LinkIt 7697 HDK, visit the online get started page at https://docs.labs.mediatek.com/resource/mt7687-mt7697/en/get-started.
3.4.1. Downloading the project binary using the Keil µVision IDE

This method uses the µVision IDE integrated with CMSIS-DAP debugger.

1) Set the FLASH MODE (J25) jumper to FLASH Recovery mode.
2) Connect a micro-USB cable to power on the LinkIt 7687 HDK.
3) Click Options for Target or navigate to Project, then Options for ... and select Target on the main menu of the IDE (see Figure 50).

![Figure 50. Set download configuration on µVision IDE](image)

4) Select Utilities tab, then browse for the Init File. Select the file and press Open. The configuration file for the SDK is named as flash.ini and located under <sdk_root>\tools\keil\mt7687, as shown in Figure 51.

![Figure 51. Select configuration file](image)
5) Navigate to the **Debug** tab to select the debug interface. The HDK supports the CMSIS-DAP interface, so here you can select **CMSIS-DAP Debugger** (see Figure 53).

6) Click **Settings** to switch to **Cortex-M Target Driver Setup** and select **Flash Download** to add device flash programming algorithm (see Figure 54).
7) Click Add to switch to Add Flash Programming Algorithm, then select the 7687 32Mbits SIP Flash and click Add (see Figure 55).

8) If downloading on LinkIt 2523 HDK, switch to Debug, and set AP as 0x03 then click OK (see Figure 56). Skip this step, if downloading on the LinkIt 7687 HDK.
9) Reset the board and then click **LOAD** to download the project binary to target (see Figure 57).

3.4.2. Downloading the project binary using Flash Tool or using HDK as a removable storage device

Before you start to download the project binary, configure the settings and rebuild the project using Keil µVision IDE.

1) Click **Options for Target** or navigate to **Project**, then **Options for ...** and select **Target** on the main menu of µVision IDE, as shown in Figure 50.
2) Navigate to User tab, select Run #1 and Run # 2 under After Build/Rebuild, fill `fromelf.exe --bin -o $L@L.bin #L`, and `fromelf.exe -c -o-$L@L.dis #L` in User Command for Run #1 and Run # 2, then select Beep When Complete, as shown in Figure 58.

![Options for Target 'Target 1']

Figure 58. User defined configurations

3) Click Rebuild to build the project, as shown in Figure 48.

4) An output binary mt7687_iot_sdk_demo.bin will be generated in project directory `<sdk_root>\out_keil\mt7687_hdk\iot_sdk_demo\mt7687_iot_sdk_demo.bin`. Download the project binary following the details in MT76x7 Flash Tool User’s Guide or update the RTOS firmware through the removable storage based on the details in LinkIt 7687 HDK User’s Guide.

3.4.3. Running the project

To run the project:

1) Disconnect the USB cable to power off the board.

2) Set FLASH MODE (J25) jumper to FLASH Normal mode.

3) Reconnect the USB cable or reset the board to power on the board.

4) Open HyperTerminal (the default: HyperTerminal on Windows OS) program, and configure it as described in section “Host UART Configuration” of MediaTek LinkIt™ Development Platform for RTOS System Log Developer’s Guide, then observe the output log written from the project source files to ARM Cortex-M4 UART port. The following is a reference log example.
3.5. Debug configuration

Keil µVision IDE uses the CMSIS-DAP/mbed debugger supported on LinkIt 7687 HDK and LinkIt 2523 HDK to debug the project. Here are the debug configurations based on LinkIt 7687 HDK after the project is built and downloaded with the IDE.

1) Disconnect the micro-USB cable to power off the board.
2) Set the FLASH MODE (J25) jumper to FLASH Normal mode.
3) Reconnect the USB cable or reset the board to power on the board.
4) Launch the µVision IDE.
5) Click Options for Target or navigate to Project, then Options for ... and select Target on the main menu of, as shown in Figure 50.
6) Navigate to Debug tab in the Options for Target to select the CMSIS-DAP Debugger, as shown in Figure 59.

7) Click Settings to switch to Cortex-M Target Driver Setup, then select Debug tab to set the configuration parameters and click OK, as shown in Figure 60.
   - **SWJ Port**: SW
   - **Max Clock**: 1MHz
8) If debugging on LinkIt 2523 HDK, set AP as 0x03, as shown in Figure 61.

- **AP:** 0x03
9) Click **Debug** to start debugging the project, as shown in Figure 62.
Figure 62. Debugging a project on Keil IDE

Note, Keil debugging is impossible in sleep mode. For more information, please refer to LinkIt for RTOS Power Mode Developers Guide under `<sdk_root>/doc`. 

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4. Getting Started Using IAR

This section provides a guide to getting started with the LinkIt SDK v4 with IAR embedded workbench. It covers the following items:

- The supported environments for development.
- Installing the Microsoft Windows version of IAR.
- Building the IAR project.
- Downloading and running the IAR project.
- Configuring the debug settings on IAR.
- Creating your own IAR project.

4.1. Environment

The SDK supports IAR Embedded Workbench (suggested version is 7.50.1.10273) to build the project on Microsoft Windows OS.

Note that LinkIt 7697 HDK does not have an on-board debugger, such as the on-board MK20DX128VFM5 on the LinkIt 2523 HDK. Therefore, you need to prepare a hardware debugger, such as a J-Link debug probe, that supports SWD interface and ARM Cortex-M4 MCU.

4.2. Supported features on LinkIt HDK

Configure the LinkIt 7687 development board as described in section 2.2.1, “Configuring the LinkIt 7687 HDK”, and configure the LinkIt 2523 development board as described in section 2.3.1, “Configuring the LinkIt 2523 HDK”.

4.3. Installing the Microsoft Windows version of IAR

If you’ve already installed one of the supported IAR versions, you can skip this step. If you don’t have IAR installed:

1) Download the iar-embedded-workbench.
2) Install the IAR Embedded Workbench.

4.4. Build the project

The example projects are preconfigured for LinkIt 2523 HDK and LinkIt 7687 HDK, the example below is based on LinkIt 2523 HDK.

To build the project:

1) Launch the IAR Embedded Workbench IDE.
2) Import the pre-configured project.
a) Navigate to **Project** (see Figure 63) in the IDE’s main menu, then **Open Project**. Click **Open** to import the project. The project file is named as `<project>.ewp`, such as the one shown in Figure 64.

![Figure 64. Importing the preconfigured project](image)

3) Click **Rebuild** to build the project, as shown in Figure 65.

![Figure 65. Adding an existing project](image)
4) When the build operation is complete, the **Build output** window is updated with the result, as shown in Figure 66.

5) The output binary `freertos_thread_creation.out` is generated under project directory
   `<sdk_root>\out_iar\mt2523_hdk\freertos_thread_creation\freertos_thread_creation.out`.

### 4.5. Download and run the project

This section describes how to download and run the project using the IAR Embedded Workbench on LinkIt development platform for RTOS including LinkIt 2523 and LinkIt 7687. The example blew is based on LinkIt 2523 HDK. The project is then built using the IAR Embedded Workbench.

To learn how to install board drivers and flash images to the LinkIt 7697 HDK, visit the online get started page at [https://docs.labs.mediatek.com/resource/mt7687-mt7697/en/get-started](https://docs.labs.mediatek.com/resource/mt7687-mt7697/en/get-started).
4.5.1. Download the project

This method uses the IAR IDE integrated with CMSIS DAP debugger.

To download the project:

1) Connect micro-USB connector to power on the LinkIt 2523 HDK.

2) Click **Options** on IAR Embedded Workbench (see Figure 67).

3) Choose **Debugger** item, then browse for the **Setup**.
   a) Set **Driver** to **CMSIS-DAP** debugger (see Figure 68).
   b) Set the **Device description file** to MT2523.ddf located under `<sdk_root>\tools\iar\mt2523`, as shown in Figure 69.
Figure 68. Select debug driver and ddf file
4) Navigate to the **Download** tab and configure the settings as shown in Figure 70).

a) The board file is located under `<sdk_root>\tools\iar\mt2523`, as shown in Figure 71.
Figure 70. Configure the download settings
5) Choose Linker and Navigate to the input tab to modify setting as below, as shown in Figure 72.

- **Keep symbols:** __bootloader
- **File:** $PROJ_DIR$\..\..\..\..\..\tools\iar\mt2523\bootloader\bootloader.bin
- **Symbol:** __bootloader
- **Section:** .bootloader
- **Align:** 8
Next, configure the **CMSIS-DAP** settings under **Category** and then:

1) Navigate to **JTAG/SWD** tab and provide the interface (see Figure 73).
2) Reset the board and then navigate to **Project**, then **Download** and click **Download file...** to download the project binary to target (see Figure 74).

![Figure 73. JTAG/SWD settings](image-url)
4.5.2. Running the project

To run the project:

1) Remove the USB cable to power off the board.

2) Reconnect the USB cable or press the reset button to power on the board.

3) Open HyperTerminal (the default: HyperTerminal in Windows operation system) program, and configure it as in section “Host UART Configuration” of the MediaTek LinkIt™ Development Platform for RTOS System Log Developer's Guide, then watch the output log written from the project source files to ARM Cortex-M4 UART port. The following is a reference log example.

```
loader init [2016-04-28 15:03:10.924]
[2016-04-28 15:03:10.924]
lo: TMP is empty, skip upgrade[2016-04-28 15:03:10.939]
[2016-04-28 15:03:10.939]
jump to (0x1007c000) [2016-04-28 15:03:10.939]
total avail space = 13748
[2016-04-28 15:03:10.955]
nvdm init finished
[2016-04-28 15:03:10.955]
```
4.6. Debug configuration

The IAR Embedded Workbench IDE uses the CMSIS-DAP/mbed debugger supported on LinkIt 7687 HDK and LinkIt 2523 HDK to debug the project. Here are the debug configurations based on LinkIt 2523 HDK after the project is built and downloaded with IAR Embedded Workbench.

1) Remove the USB cable to power off the board.

2) Reconnect the **2523 USB** port using a micro-USB cable, as shown in Figure 13 and reset the board to power it on.

3) Reconnect the **MK20 port** using a micro-USB cable, as shown in Figure 13 to connect the CMSIS DAP debug interface.

4) Open the IAR Embedded Workbench tool.

5) Navigate to **Project**, and click **Debug without Downloading**, as shown in Figure 75.

![Debug without Downloading](image)

**Figure 75. Debugging the project without downloading**

6) Click **Debug** to start debugging, as shown in Figure 76.
Figure 76. Debugging a project on IAR

Note, IAR debugging is impossible in sleep mode. For more information, please refer to LinkIt for RTOS Power Mode Developers Guide under <sdk_root>/doc.
5. **Appendix A: Acronyms and Abbreviations**

The acronyms and abbreviations used in this get started guide are listed in Table 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation/Term</th>
<th>Expansion/Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATCI</td>
<td>AT command interface (ATCI), usually AT commands are used to control modems to do their specified functions, they are also used to production line test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSI</td>
<td>The American National Standards Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBCS</td>
<td>A double-byte character set (DBCS) is a character encoding in which all characters (including control characters) are encoded in two bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOTA</td>
<td>Firmware over the air, a way to update firmware using wireless communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNSS</td>
<td>Global Navigation Satellite System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEC</td>
<td>A kind of Infrared Transmission Protocol, The NEC IR transmission protocol uses pulse distance encoding of the message bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVDM</td>
<td>Non-Volatile Data Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEM</td>
<td>Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) is a company that makes a part or subsystem that is used in another company’s end product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC5</td>
<td>A type of infrared transmission protocol. The RC-5 protocol was developed by Philips in the late 1980s as a semi-proprietary consumer IR (infrared) remote control communication protocol for consumer electronics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC6</td>
<td>A type of infrared transmission protocol. RC-6 is, as may be expected, the successor of the RC-5 protocol. Like RC-5 the new RC-6 protocol was also defined by Philips. It is a very versatile and well-defined protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLS</td>
<td>Transport Layer Security (TLS) is cryptographic protocols that provide communications security over a computer network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEP</td>
<td>Wired Equivalent Privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS</td>
<td>Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS; originally Wi-Fi Simple Configuration) is a network security standard to create a secure wireless home network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Appendix B: Disabling Automatic Driver Installation on Windows OS

The automatic download and installation of device drivers can prevent proper installation of the USB COM port driver on Windows 7, 8 and 10 machines. If you’ve already disabled the automatic installation of device drivers, you can skip this step, otherwise:

1) Open Control Panel, search for and open Change device installation settings.
2) In Device Installation Settings select No, let me choose what to do, then click Never install driver software from Windows Update, as shown below.

- On Windows 7:

![Figure 77. Disabling automatic driver updates on Windows 7 OS](image)

- On Windows 8 and 10:
Also make sure to uncheck **Automatically get the device application and information provided by your device manufacturer.**

3) Click **Save Changes**

You can now install the dedicated USB Driver for your device.