# 使用 SPSDK 通过 ISP 更新 KW45 无线通讯固件

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应用笔记

#### 文档信息

信息	内容
关键词	AN13883, SPSDK, KW45, 固件更新, ISP, NBU 固件, 无线通讯
摘要	本应用笔记的重点是通过 ISP 安全更新 KW45 无线通讯固件,以及如何使用 SPSDK 实现这一目标



## 1 介绍

KW45 系列产品是一款低功耗、高安全性的单芯片无线 MCU。它集成了低功耗蓝牙 5.3、CAN FD 和一种最先进的、可扩展的安全架构,包括 Arm TrustZone-M、一个资源域控制器和一个隔离的 EdgeLock 安全区域。KW45 支持 硬件加密加速器、随机数生成器,以及密钥的生成、存储、管理和安全调试。

它是一个三核平台,每个内核对应于一个特定的域:应用、安全(EdgeLock)和无线通讯。

无线通讯域的特点是有一个 Cortex-M3 内核和带专用闪存的蓝牙 LE 单元。集成在无线通讯域中的存储器包括蓝牙 LE 控制器栈和无线通讯驱动程序。KW45 boot ROM 支持主闪存(CM-33)和无线通讯闪存(CM-3)的远程固件 更新。

#### 注意:只有 boot ROM 才可以访问无线通讯闪存。

本应用笔记的重点是通过 ISP 安全更新 KW 45 无线通讯固件,以及如何使用 SPSDK 实现这一目标。它将 Jupyter notebooks 作为交互式文档呈现。

本文档介绍的步骤如下:

- 1. 密钥和证书的生成
- 2. 使用自定义生成的密钥烧写 KW45 ROM bootloader 熔丝
- 3. 安全的二进制文件的生成
- 4. 通过 KW45 bootloader 将加密的映像烧写到无线通讯闪存中

恩智浦安全预处理 SDK(SPSDK)提供了所有的在本文档中使用的 SW 函数。

要运行本文档中包含的示例,需要进行以下设置:

- 计算机 (Windows 10 64 位, Ubuntu 18.04 或以上版本 64 位, 或 Mac OS 10.15 或以上版本, x64, ARM64)
- •带有 KW45 样片的电路板

**注意:** KW45 EVK 熔丝是用通用密钥预先烧写过的,以便于在开发过程中使用。可以参照本文档来使用 EVK, 但无法烧写其熔丝。对于某个 EVK,应使用恩智浦 SDK 密钥 (NXP SDK Keys) (可在附带的压缩文件中找 到) 来生成安全二进制文件。

• 一条 micro-USB 到 USB 的电缆

警告:本文档中提供的某些脚本会执行不可逆转的破坏性操作(烧写熔丝)。

有关 KW45 的更多信息,请访问 <u>www.nxp.com.cn</u>并下载《KW45 系列产品数据表》(文档 <u>KW45</u>)和《KW45 参考手册》(文档 <u>KW45RM</u>)。

# 2 SPSDK 是什么

安全预处理 SDK(<u>SPSDK</u>)是一个统一、可靠、易于使用的 Python SDK 库,适用于恩智浦 MCU 系列产品。从 客户快速原型设计到生产部署,它都提供了坚实的基础。该库允许用户与设备连接和通信,配置设备,以及准备、 下载和上传包括安全操作的数据。

它的交付方式为:

- API, 即 Python 库形式的函数。
- 应用,可以使用 Python 虚拟环境从命令行调用这些应用。

下面列出了一些 SPSDK 的应用。其中突出显示的是在这个应用的示例中所用到的。此处提供了 SPSDK 支持的应用的完整列表。

nxpimage

- 生成/解析 AHAB 映像

- 生成 TrustZone 映像
- 生成 MasterBootImage 映像
- 生成 SecureBinary 映像
- 生成自定义二进制文件
- nxpcrypto
  - 生成具有各种密钥属性的 RSA/ECC 密钥对(私钥和公钥)。更多详细信息,请参见支持的密钥类型列表。
  - 验证密钥对
  - 转换密钥文件格式 (PEM/DER/RAW)
  - 生成/验证 x509 证书
  - 生成/验证哈希摘要
- nxpdevscan:列出所有连接到 USB 和 UART 的恩智浦芯片
- blhost: 一种用于与恩智浦芯片上的 MCU bootloader 进行通信的工具。它允许用户:
  - 根据内存 ID, 擦除全部闪存/部分闪存
  - 用某种模式填充内存
  - 获取/设置 bootloader 特定属性
  - 写入/读取内存
  - 接收 SB 文件
  - 将启动映像加载到设备上
  - 密钥预处理
  - 在某个地址处执行应用程序
  - 读取闪存模块的资源
  - 烧写/读取熔丝
  - 列出所有存储器
  - 执行可靠的更新
  - 更多
- 其他

# 3 如何安装 SPSDK

要使用恩智浦 SPSDK,请按照以下步骤操作:

1. 安装 Python 3.7+。

SPSDK 在 Python >=3.7 和 <3.11 的解释器上进行了测试。不支持 2.x 版本。要下载带有使用说明的 Python, 请访问 <u>python.org</u>。

2. 安装 SPSDK。打开 Windows 命令提示符(cmd.exe),运行以下命令来安装 SPSDK:

```
C:\nxp\spsdk> python -m venv venv
C:\nxp\spsdk> venv\Scripts\activate
C:\nxp\spsdk> python -m pip install --upgrade pip
C:\nxp\spsdk> pip install spsdk
C:\nxp\spsdk> spsdk --help
```

3. SPSDK 的帮助命令行应用会出现。

有关如何直接从 <u>SPSDK GitHub repo</u>安装或在其他操作系统中安装 SPSDK 的信息,请参考 <u>SPSDK 安装指南页面</u>。

## 4 SPSDK 的示例

可以通过 Python 脚本中的 API 使用 SPSDK,也可以使用 Python 虚拟环境或 Jupyter Notebook,从命令行调用 应用来使用 SPSDK。

要下载这些示例,请使用以下两个选项之一:

• 选项 1: 克隆 GitHub 目录。要运行以下命令,请使用 Git (git-scm.com)。

\$ git clone https://github.com/NXPmicro/spsdk.git

•选项 2:转到 SPSDK GitHub 页面并下载压缩文件。

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		Maria Wisniewska Release 1.9.0		Local	Codespaces		Secure Provisioning SDK (SPSDK) is unified, reliable and easy to use SW
		docs	Release 1.9.0	▶ Clone		?	library working across NXP MCU portfolio providing strong foundation from quick
		examples	Release 1.9.0	HTTPS GitHub CLI			customer prototyping up to production deployment.
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		tests	Release 1.9.0	Use Git or checkout with SVN usir	ng the web URL.		述 View license
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图 1. 恩智浦 SPSDK GitHub 页面

SPSDK 下载文件中既有 API 也有应用的示例。有关 Python 脚本的示例,请从本地安装文件的 examples 文件夹中查看:

```
C:\nxp\spsdk\examples
```

在 SPSDK 1.9.0 中提供的一些 SPSDK Python 脚本示例包括:

- crypto 证书和密钥管理的示例
- dat 调试凭证管理的示例
- image.py 创建一个简单的可启动映像 (i.MXRT)
- image dcd.py 创建一个带有 DCD 数据的、简单的可启动映像
- image srk.py 从证书中创建熔丝文件 (SRK)
- lpc55xx.py 为 LPC55xx 创建一个安全启动映像,并将其下载到目标
- lpc55xx tz pfr.py 为 LPC55xx 创建自定义的 TrustZone 和受保护的闪存区域数据
- mboot.py 从目标的 bootloader 读取属性

- sbfile.py 创建一个安全启动 (SB) 映像
- sdp.py 使用 SDP 读取内存
- sdp\_mboot.py 将 flashloader 下载到 i.MX RT10xx 设备并读取 bootloader 属性
- sdps.py 使用 SDPS 写入内存

目前没有对应于 KW45 的 Python 脚本示例。

Jupyter Notebook 的示例也作为交互式文档提供。对于没有 jupyter 环境经验的用户,推荐使用 <u>https://docs.jupyter.org/en/latest/start/index.html</u>上提供的教程。

KW45 Jupyter Notebook 的示例位于 jupyter\_examples 中:

C:\nxp\spsdk\examples\jupyter_examples	
Cjupyter kw45_load_NBU_image (unsaved changes)	gout
File         Edit         View         Insert         Cell         Kernel         Widgets         Help         Not Trusted         Python 3 (ipykern)	el) O
KW45 Load NBU image	
This notebook describes how to load NBU image to KW45xx device.	
Keys preparation	
First we need to generate RoTKs (Root of Trust Keys) and optionally ISK (Image Signing Certificate). We will use <i>nxpcrypto</i> app for this purpose. Script by default generates 4 RoTKs and 1 ISK key (full set of possible keys). Feel free to modify it according your needs. RoTK 0 generation is mandatory.	
See the script's comments and modify the script according to the application security requirements. Key generation is done only once on the beginning. Based on generated keys, RoTKTH value is calculated and loaded in the device fuses so that's why keys cannot be changed anymore for the device.	
<pre>In [1]: %alias execute echo %1 &amp;&amp; %1 %alias_magic ! execute</pre>	
import os import pprint	
<pre>pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter(indent=4)</pre>	
WORKSPACE = "workspace/" # change this to path to your workspace VERBOSITY = "" # verbosity of commands, might be -v or -vv for debug or blank for no additional info	
Created `%!` as an alias for `%execute`.	
─ 图 2. SPSDK 中的 KW45 Jupyter Notebook 示例	

下一节将介绍自定义 Jupyter Notebook 的示例。请务必下载链接到本文档的压缩文件。

# 5 使用 SPSDK 通过 ISP 更新 KW45 无线通讯固件

在更新 KW45 无线通讯固件之前,先复习一下 KW45 安全 bootloader 的基础知识。这一点很重要,因为 KW45 无线通讯固件更新的某些前置任务是破坏性操作且不可逆转,例如,烧写样片熔丝。密钥和证书的管理也是一个 重要的事项。如果一个 KW45 样片的熔丝是用一套确定的密钥-证书烧写的,那么必须安全地存储该密钥-证书文 件。当该密钥-证书丢失(例如,被覆盖)时,已烧写的 KW45 样片的 NBU 就无法进一步更新,因为这些文件生 成新的安全二进制文件所必需的。

请务必查看以下文档以获取更多信息:

- 《KW45 安全参考手册》(文档 KW45SRM)<sup>1</sup> 第 8 节 ROM bootloader
- 《W45 参考手册》(文档 <u>KW45RM</u>)- 第 15 节 ROM bootloader

在本文档中,我们通过 ISP 更新无线通讯固件 (FW)。 KW45 ROM bootloader 提供了 ISP (In-system programming) 实用工具,该实用工具在 MCU 上通过串行连接进行操作。它可以在整个产品生命周期中(包括 应用开发、最终产品制造和之后的阶段)快速简便地对 MCU 进行烧写。

Blhost 是一个主机端 (PC) 命令行工具,可与 KW45 bootloader 通信。Blhost 是 SPSDK 的一个特色功能。用户可以使用该主机工具来上传/下载应用代码,并通过 bootloader 进行生产。当 ROM bootloader 进入 ISP 模式时,它会自动检测 LPI2C/LPSPI/LPUART 或 CAN 接口的状态。ISP 自动检测会寻找 LPUART、LPI2C、LPSPI 和 CAN 接口的活动。一旦收到一个正确格式的帧,它就会选择相应的接口。如果接收到一个无效帧,则丢弃该数据并重新开始扫描。

要使 KW45 ROM bootloader 进入 ISP 模式,请按下 BOOT\_CONFIG 引脚(PTA4,KW45-EVK 中的 SW4)并 短接 JP25(KW45 EVK 中)的引脚 [2-3]。



图 3. KW45 EVK JP25 (左) 和 SW4 (右) ,以橙色方框突出显示

Blhost receive-sb-file 命令用于通过 ISP 更新 CM33 闪存或无线通讯 (CM3) 闪存上的映像。通过此命令, KW45 设备能接收安全二进制 (SB) 文件, 解密、验证该映像并将其烧写到目标内存。

通过 ISP 向 KW45 发送安全二进制文件以更新无线通讯 FW,需要一系列步骤。本应用笔记所描述的以下每个步骤都随附一个 Jupyter Notebook,它在本文档附带的 AN\_SPSDK.zip 文件中。

<sup>1</sup> 要获取该文档,请联系恩智浦当地的现场应用工程师 (FAE) 或销售代表。

#### 使用 SPSDK 通过 ISP 更新 KW45 无线通讯固件



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🗆 🖉 5.1. Generating OEM Keys & Certificates .ipynb Running 16 minu	ites ago	21.9 kB
🗆 🖉 5.2. Generating Secure Binary files using OEM Keys.ipynb Running 6 minu	ites ago	19.9 kB
🗆 🖉 5.3. Programming a KW45 sample with OEM Keys .ipynb Running 16 minu	ites ago	5.81 kB
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b         kw45b41_nbu_ble_hosted_04.xip         5 mor	ths ago	177 kB
图 5. Jupyter Notebook 界面中的笔记		

### 5.1 生成 OEM 密钥和证书

这一步是起始点。先使用 SPSDK nxpcrypto 应用创建第一个信任根密钥 (RoTKs, Root of Trust Keys) 和可选的映像签名证书 (ISK, Image Signing Certificate)。之后,用户应修改证书的配置文件,生成自签名的 x509 证书,其中包含与私钥对应的公钥。随后,还要生成一个随机的 SB3 密钥派生的密钥 (SB3KDK, SB3 Key Derivation Key)。

由 RoTKs 和 SB3KDK 生成的信任根密钥表哈希值(RoTKTH, Root of Trust Key Table Hash),将在下一步被 烧写到 KW 45 样片的熔丝中。这些相同的证书和密钥用于生成安全二进制文件,再将这些文件发送到 KW 45 以 更新其 NBU。



警告:通过使用相同的脚本生成具有相同目标的密钥,可能会覆盖并丢失已存在的文件。

### 使用 SPSDK 通过 ISP 更新 KW45 无线通讯固件

要使用 SPSDK 生成密钥和证书,请使用 Jupyter 打开第一个笔记并执行每个单元。根据需要修改\*.yml 配置文件。 这些文件将生成在一个新的文件夹 *workspace* 中。

JUPYTET 5.1. Generating OEM Keys & Certificates Last Checkpoint a few seconds ago (autosaved)	Logout
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python	3 (ipykernel) O
B + ⊗< 2  A + → → → Run  C → Markdown → □	
Keys preparation This notebook describes how to generate keys	
First we need to generate RoTKs (Root of Trust Keys) and optionally ISK (Image Signing Certificate). We will use <i>nxpcrypto</i> app for this purpose. Scridefault generates 4 RoTKs and 1 ISK key (full set of possible keys). Feel free to modify it according your needs. RoTK 0 generation is mandatory. See the script's comments and modify the script according to the application security requirements. Key generation is done only once in the beginning on generated keys, RoTKTH value is calculated and loaded in the device fuses so that's why keys cannot be changed anymore for the device.	pt by J. Based
<pre>In [5]: %alias execute echo %1 &amp;&amp; %1 %alias_magic ! execute import os import pprint pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter(indent=4) WORKSPACE = "workspace/" # change this to path to your workspace WORKSPACE = "workspace/" # change this to path to your workspace</pre>	
VERBUSITY = # verbosity of commanas, might be -v or -vv for debug or blank for no additional info Created `%!` as an alias for `%execute`.	
<pre>In [6]: # generate private key based on secp384r1 curve - ROTK0 ROTK0_PRIVATE_KEY_PATH = WORKSPACE + "ec_pk_secp384r1_cert0.pem" ROTK0_PUBLIC_KEY_PATH = WORKSPACE + "ec_pk_secp384r1_cert0.pub" %! nxpcrypto \$VERBOSITY key generate -k secp384r1 \$ROTK0 PRIVATE KEY PATHforce</pre>	
图 7. 在 Jupyter Notebook 中打开的第一个笔记	

### 5.2 使用 OEM 密钥生成安全二进制文件

**注意:**KW45 EVK 熔丝是用通用密钥预先烧写的,以便在开发中使用。可以按照本指南来使用 EVK,但无法烧写 其熔丝。对于某个 EVK,应采用恩智浦 SDK 密钥(可在附带的压缩文件中找到)生成安全二进制文件。

安全二进制文件的生成始于由 OEM 生成和控制的密钥和证书。这些密钥和证书用于在 SB 的配置文件中加密映像。 另一个必要的组件是恩智浦通过 SW 维护版本提供的签名映像。这些版本可以从 <u>MCUXpresso SDKBuilder</u>下载。 映像中的恩智浦签名由 KW45 ROM bootloader 检查,因为所有的 KW45 样片都预先烧写了恩智浦的验证密钥。这 保证了 KW45 无线通讯只运行源自恩智浦的映像。其输出是一个安全二进制文件(\*.sb3),可随时发送给 OEM 的 KW45。

### 使用 SPSDK 通过 ISP 更新 KW45 无线通讯固件



要使用 SPSDK 生成一个安全二进制文件,请使用 Jupyter 打开第三个笔记并执行每个单元。这些文件生成在 workspace 文件夹中,名为 "sb3.sb3"。

AN13883 **应用笔记** 

### 使用 SPSDK 通过 ISP 更新 KW45 无线通讯固件

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+ × 4	b b ↑ ↓ ▶ Run ■ C ≫ Markdown ∨
	Prepare SB3.1 configuration file In order to generate SB3.1 file, npximage tool is used. The nxpimage tool generates the SB3.1 file according to the configuration file. Let's create a template for SB3.1. Modify examples according your needs.
In [2]:	%alias execute echo %1 && %1 %alias_magic ! execute
	import os import pprint
	<pre>pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter(indent=4)</pre>
	WORKSPACE = "workspace/" # change this to path to your workspace VERBOSITY = "" # verbosity of commands, might be -v or -vv for debug or blank for no additional info
	<pre>SB31_TEMPLATE_PATH = WORKSPACE + "sb31_config.yml" %! nxpimage \$VERBOSITY sb31 get-template -f kw45xx -o \$SB31_TEMPLATE_PATH assert _exit_code == 0 assert os.path.exists(SB31_TEMPLATE_PATH)</pre>
	<pre>with open(SB31_TEMPLATE_PATH) as f: print(f.read())</pre>
	Created `%!` as an alias for `%execute`. nxpimage sb31 get-template -f kw45xx -o workspace/sb31_config.yml Creating workspace/sb31_config.yml template file.
	#
	<pre># firmwareVersion: 0 # [Optional], Firmware version., Version of application image firmware. family: kw45xx # [Required], MCU family, MCU family name., Possible options:['lpc55s3x', 'kw45xx'] containerOutputFile: my_new.sb3 # [Required], SB3 filename, Generated SB3 container filename. #</pre>
	# == Certificate V3.1 Settings == #
	<pre>" " useIsk: false # [Required], Use ISK for signature certification, Enable ISK type of signature certification signingCertificatePrivateKeyFile: isk_prv_key.pem # [Conditionally required], ISK Certificate private key, ISK Certificate mainRootCertPrivateKeyFile: main_cert_prv_key.pem # [Conditionally required], Main root Certification Private Key, Path to Ma in root Certification Private Key</pre>

## 5.3 用 OEM 密钥对 KW45 样片进行烧写



因为恩智浦在 OEM-开放的生命周期中提供了 KW45 样片,因此必须烧写部分熔丝以使样片可用。更多信息请参阅 《KW45 参考手册》(文档 <u>KW45RM</u>)中的 15.2.1 生命周期和熔丝小节。

在此步中,将使用先前生成的密钥对两个 KW45 熔丝进行烧写:

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应用笔记	第0版—2023年3月10日	

### 恩智浦半导体

# AN13883

#### 使用 SPSDK 通过 ISP 更新 KW45 无线通讯固件

- CUST\_PROD\_OEMFW\_ENC\_SK: 256 位加密密钥,用于保护 OEM 固件的机密性。通常需要使用 sb3 (SB3KDK SB3 密钥派生的密钥)进行固件更新。
- CUST\_PROD\_OEMFW\_AUTH\_PUK: 256 位 RoTKTH, 通常用于 CM-33 主闪存映像验证。

在此操作之后,烧写过的 KW45 样片就永久地链接到写在其熔丝中的密钥,也就链接到上一步生成的密钥和证书。 一旦 KW45 烧写完成,就只能使用同一套密钥和证书生成的安全二进制文件来进行更新。

要使用上一节中生成的密钥永久地烧写 KW45 样片,请使用 Jupyter 打开第二个笔记。然后,在修改了最后一个 单元并将所需的密钥添加到<u>图 12</u>中突出显示的命令之后,执行每个单元。



注意: KW45 EVK 熔丝预先烧写了图 12 中突出显示的通用密钥。检查以 #example line 开头的注释行:

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### 5.4 将新映像发送到 KW45

最后一步是使用 Blhost receive-sb-file 命令完成的。



要将生成的安全二进制文件发送到 KW45 EVK,请使用 Jupyter 打开第四个笔记。按照笔记中的说明,在 ISP 模式 下初始化电路板,并执行每个单元。其中 blhost receive-sb-file 命令需要几秒钟才能结束。

## 使用 SPSDK 通过 ISP 更新 KW45 无线通讯固件

💭 Jupyter	5.4. Sending the new image to KW45 (autosaved)		e Logout
File Edit	View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help	Trusted	Python 3 (ipykernel) O
🖹 🕇 🕅 🏀	1 🚯 🛧 🖌 🕨 Run 🔳 C 🗰 Markdown 🗸 🖃		
	Device preparation		
	Now it's time to prepare the device. In this example we will use KW45-EVK board.		
	First step is to enter ISP mode, this could be achieved by:		
	1 ) Put JP25 to (2-3)		
	2 ) Reset the board with SW4 pressed		
	א¥45-EVK		
	Use app nxpdevscan to check if the device is connected to the PC in ISP mode.		
In [4]:	%alias execute echo %1 && %1 %alias_magic ! execute		
	import os import pprint		
	<pre>pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter(indent=4)</pre>		
	WORKSPACE = "workspace/" # change this to path to your workspace VERBOSITY = "" # verbosity of commands, might be -v or -vv for debug or blank for no additional info		
	SB31_FILE_PATH = "sb3.sb3"		
	<pre># check if the device is connected and detected by PC %! nxpdevscan</pre>		
	Created `%!` as an alias for `%execute`. nxpdevscan Connected NXP USB Devices		
	Connected NVD HAPT Devices		
图 15. 在 Jup	yter Notebook 中打开的第四个笔记		

要使用恩智浦提供的新版本更新恩智浦 KW45 无线通讯,必须用新的\*.xip 文件执行步骤 5.2 (<u>第 5.2 节</u>) 和步骤 5.4 (<u>第 5.4 节</u>) 。

# 6 修订历史

表1总结了自初版发布以来对本文档所做的更改。

#### 表 1. 修订历史

版本号	日期	实质性变更
第0版	2023年3月10日	初版发布

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