# Der Rechner startet mit OC nicht durch, obwohl alles richtig eingestellt ist

## Beitrag von „anonymous_writer“ vom 15. Mai 2023, 13:25

Es gibt bei Opencore inzwischen die schöne Funktion eine Kernelpanic in die Opencore EFI-Partition zu schreiben.

- Default — Acidanthera\GoldenGate.

### 8.4 Debug Properties

1. AppleDebug
   **Type**: plist boolean
   **Failsafe**: false
   **Description**: Enable writing the boot.efi debug log to the OpenCore log.

   *Note*: This option only applies to 10.15.4 and newer.

2. ApplePanic
   **Type**: plist boolean
   **Failsafe**: false
   **Description**: Save macOS kernel panic output to the OpenCore root partition.

   The file is saved as panic-YYYY-MM-DD-HHMMSS.txt. It is strongly recommended to set the keepsyms=1 boot argument to see debug symbols in the panic log. In cases where it is not present, the kpdescribe.sh utility (bundled with OpenCore) may be used to partially recover the stacktrace.

   Development and debug kernels produce more useful kernel panic logs. Consider downloading and installing the KernelDebugKit from developer.apple.com when debugging a problem. To activate a development kernel, the boot argument kcsuffix=development should be added. Use the uname -a command to ensure that the current loaded kernel is a development (or a debug) kernel.

   In cases where the OpenCore kernel panic saving mechanism is not used, kernel panic logs may still be found in the /Library/Logs/DiagnosticReports directory.

   Starting with macOS Catalina, kernel panics are stored in JSON format and thus need to be preprocessed before passing to kpdescribe.sh:

```
cat Kernel.panic | grep macOSPanicString |
  python3 -c 'import json,sys;print(json.load(sys.stdin)["macOSPanicString"])'
```

3. DisableWatchDog
   **Type**: plist boolean
   **Failsafe**: false

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Meist steht das Problem am Anfang der Kernelpanic.