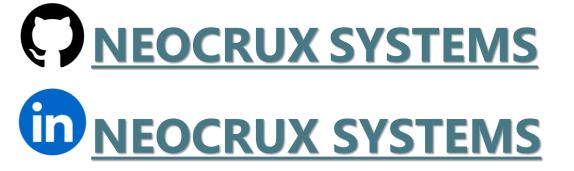


Create and switch between bootloader and application

Case Study: STM32F767ZI



START Diagram of implementation Bootloader program runs at address 0x08000000 Write in serial monitor "Starting bootloader" **Turn ON LD1** Wait 2s **Turn OFF LD1** Write in serial monitor "Jumping to application" Jump to application at address 0x08040000 Write in serial monitor "Starting application" Toggle LED2 every 500ms **User button** NO YES pressed?

End

STEP1: Understand the FLASH memory architecture from reference manual

Block	Name	Bloc base address on AXIM interface	Block base address on ITCM interface	Sector size
Main memory block	Sector 0	0x0800 0000 - 0x0800 7FFF	0x0020 0000 - 0x0020 7FFF	32 KB
	Sector 1	0x0800 8000 - 0x0800 FFFF	0x0020 8000 - 0x0020 FFFF	32 KB
	Sector 2	0x0801 0000 - 0x0801 7FFF	0x0021 0000 - 0x0021 7FFF	32 KB
	Sector 3	0x0801 8000 - 0x0801 FFFF	0x0021 8000 - 0x0021 FFFF	32 KB
	Sector 4	0x0802 0000 - 0x0803 FFFF	0x0022 0000 - 0x0023 FFFF	128 KB
	Sector 5	0x0804 0000 - 0x0807 FFFF	0x0024 0000 - 0x0027 FFFF	256 KB
	Sector 6	0x0808 0000 - 0x080B FFFF	0x0028 0000 - 0x002B FFFF	256 KB
	Sector 7	0x080C 0000 - 0x080F FFFF	0x002C 0000 - 0x002F FFFF	256 KB
	Sector 8	0x0810 0000 - 0x0813 FFFF	0x0030 0000 - 0x0033 FFFF	256 KB
	Sector 9	0x0814 0000 - 0x0817 FFFF	0x00340000 - 0x0037 FFFF	256 KB
	Sector 10	0x0818 0000 - 0x081B FFFF	0x0038 0000 - 0x003B FFFF	256 KB
	Sector 11	0x081C 0000 - 0x081F FFFF	0x003C 0000 - 0x003F FFFF	256 KB

STEP2: Coding game in stm32cube IDE

STEP2.1: Create two stm32 projects one for bootloader and the other for application



STEP2.2: Modify linker files for both the bootloader and application

☐ For bootloader:

☐ For application:

```
STM32F767ZITX_FLASH.Id ×

44  /* Memories definition */

45  MEMORY

46  {

47   RAM   (xrw) : ORIGIN = 0x20000000, LENGTH = 512K

48   FLASH   (rx) : ORIGIN = 0x8040000, LENGTH = 1792K

49 }
```

STEP2.3: Modify vector table base for application

☐ For application, we changed the base of the vector table, so we should change the vector table offset.

STEP2.4: Create a handler function that allows to jump to bootloader and other to application

☐ The «4» added to the address allows to jump directly to the reset handler

STEP2.5: Create bootloader and application codes

□ For bootloader

```
write("\nStarting bootloader");

HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOB, GPIO_PIN_0, GPIO_PIN_SET);
HAL_Delay(2000);
HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOB, GPIO_PIN_0, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
goto_application();
```

□ For application

```
write("\nStarting application");
/* USER CODE END 2 */

/* Infinite loop */
/* USER CODE BEGIN WHILE */
while (1)
{
    currentTick = HAL_GetTick();
    if ((currentTick - tickstart) >= wait)
    {
        HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOB, GPIO_PIN_7);
        tickstart = currentTick;
    }

    Bt_state = HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOC, GPIO_PIN_13);
    if(Bt_state == GPIO_PIN_SET){
        goto_bootloader();
    }

/* USER CODE END WHILE */
/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
}
```

Results

After powering the MCU, the CPU goes to the first address of the Flash memory which is 0X08000000.

It's the bootloader



```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. Tous droits réservés.

Installez la dernière version de PowerShell pour de nouvelles fonctionnalités et améliorations ! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

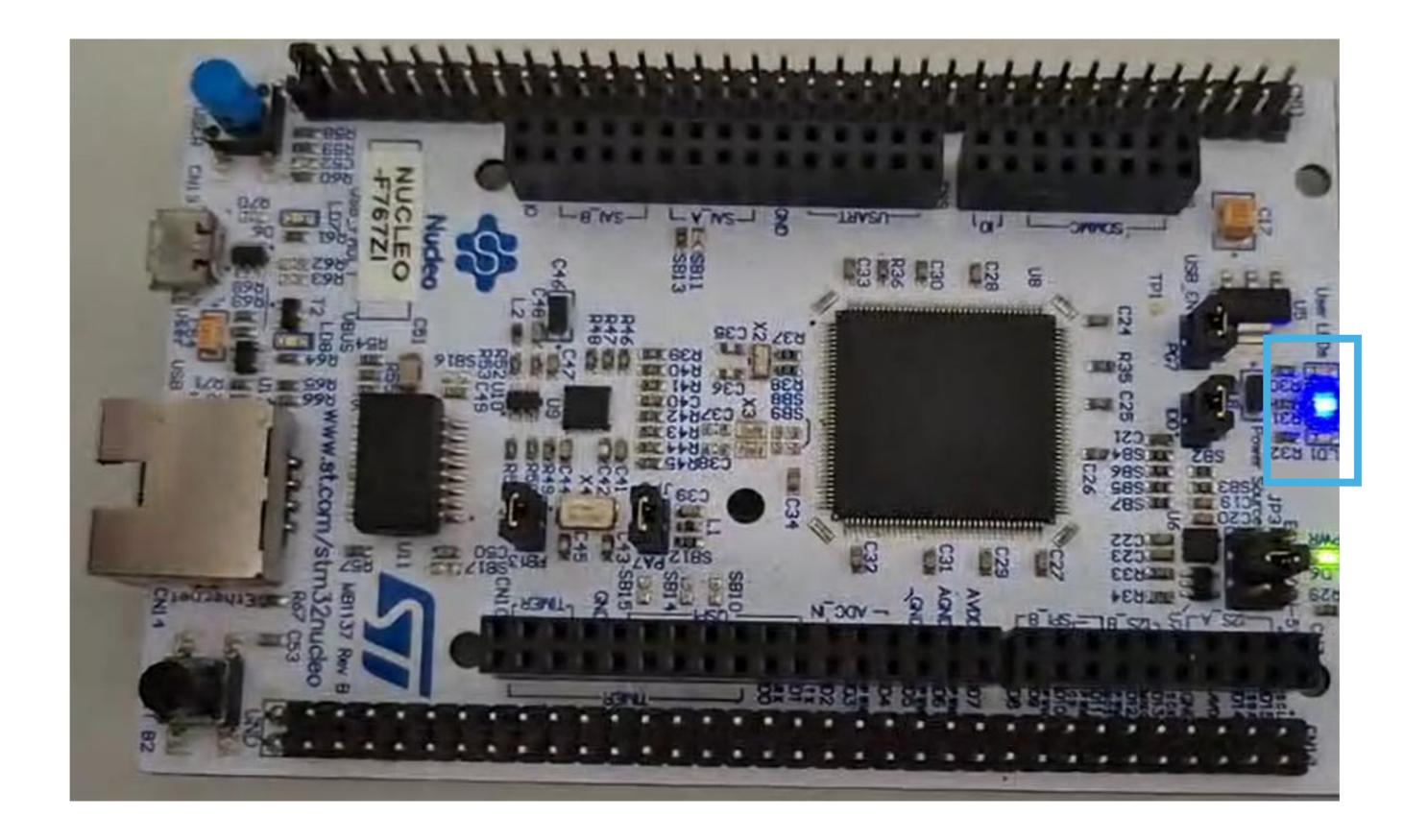
PS C:\Users\ > python -m serial.tools.miniterm COM6 115200
--- Miniterm on COM6 115200,8,N,1 ---
--- Quit: Ctrl+] | Menu: Ctrl+T | Help: Ctrl+T followed by Ctrl+H ---

Starting bootloader
Jumping to application
Starting application
```

Results

Then the bootloader takes care of jumping to the address 0x08040000

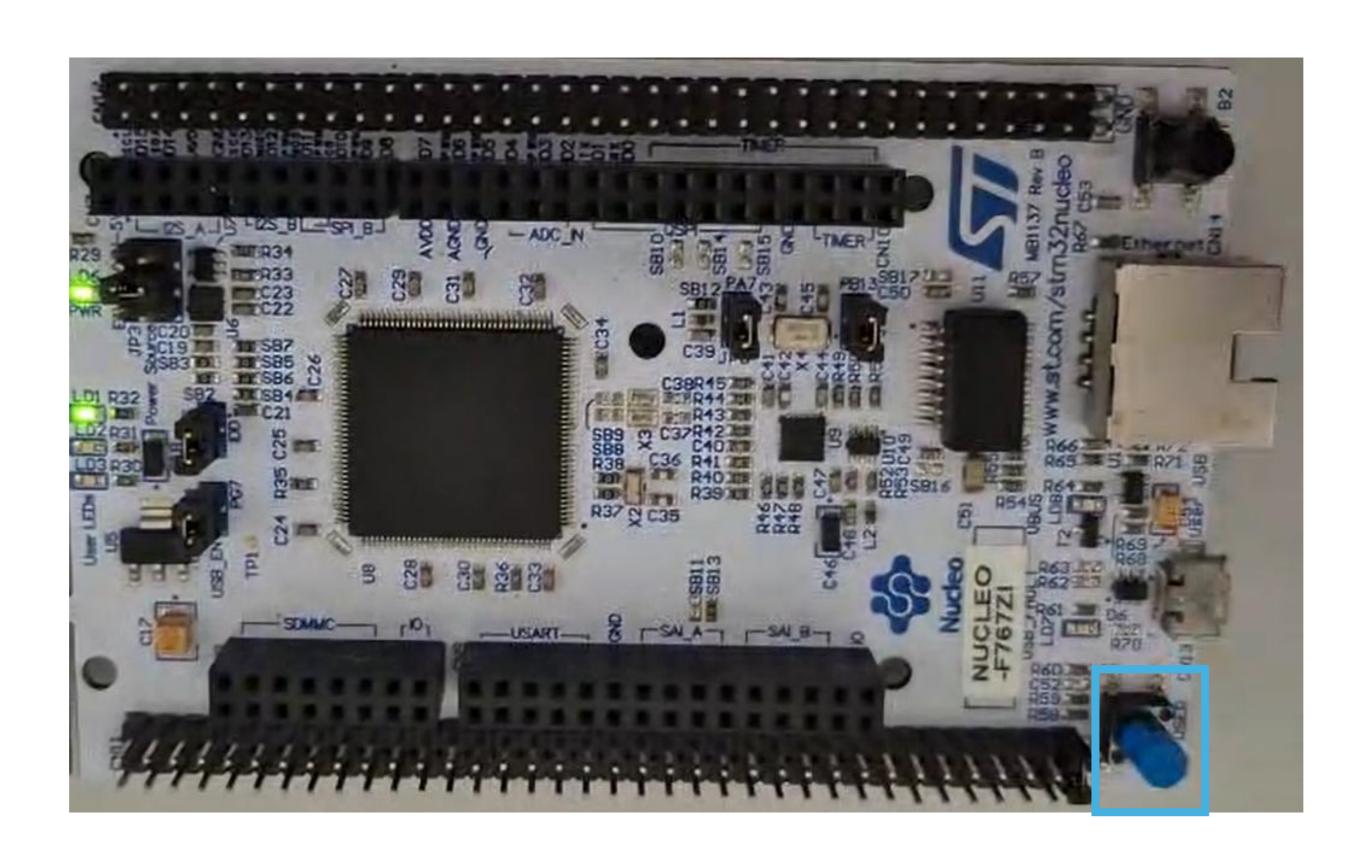
It's the application



> Our application is a very simple blinking led, and checks if the user button is pressed, if it's the case it will jump to the bootloader

Results

> Our application is a very simple blinking led, and checks if the user button is pressed, if it's the case it will jump to the bootloader





See you soon

