

STMicroelectronics has a simple bootloader tutorial in the [link](#). This article summarizes the tutorial with additional pieces of advice. I'm using Nucleo-F429ZI dev board but other boards are similar for the bootloader.

According to the design, there are two STM32 projects, one for the bootloader and one for the application that will be jumped from the bootloader.

Memory Overview

We need to place the bootloader and the app in the flash memory. Lets first see the memory map of the mcu from the datasheet.

We have Flash memory (2048 KB) and RAM (256 KB) whose addresses are below.

Reserved	0x2003 0000 - 0x3FFF FFFF
SRAM (64 KB aliased By bit-banding)	0x2002 0000 - 0x2002 FFFF
SRAM (16 KB aliased By bit-banding)	0x2001 C000 - 0x2001 FFFF
SRAM (112 KB aliased By bit-banding)	0x2000 0000 - 0x2001 BFFF
Reserved	0x1FFF C00F - 0x1FFF FFFF
Option Bytes	0x1FFF C000 - 0x1FFF C008
Reserved	0x1FFF 7A10 - 0x1FFF 7FFF
System memory	0x1FFF 0000 - 0x1FFF 7A0F
Reserved	0x1FFE C00F - 0x1FFE FFFF
Option bytes	0x1FFE C000 - 0x1FFE C008
Reserved	0x1001 0000 - 0x1FFE BFFF
CCM data RAM (64 KB data SRAM)	0x1000 0000 - 0x1000 FFFF
Reserved	0x0820 0000 - 0x0FFF FFFF
Flash memory	0x0800 0000 - 0x081F FFFF
Reserved	0x0020 0000 - 0x07FF FFFF
Aliased to Flash, system memory or SRAM depending on the BOOT pins	0x0000 0000 - 0x001F FFFF

We can allocate 32 KB in Flash for the bootloader. The rest of it can be used by the app which could be 2016 KB.

Linker Scripts

The first thing we do is to set linker scripts to organize memory.

STM32F429ZITX_FLASH.ld is the correct script to modify.

STM32F429ZITX_RAM.ld is to make the program run on RAM only which is not the case.

This is the default memory definition for Nucleo-F429ZI.

```

/* Memories definition */
MEMORY
{
  CCMRAM    (xrw)  : ORIGIN = 0x10000000,   LENGTH = 64K
  RAM      (xrw)   : ORIGIN = 0x20000000,   LENGTH = 192K
  FLASH    (rx)    : ORIGIN = 0x80000000,   LENGTH = 2048K
}

```

Our bootloader will occupy 32 KB in 0x80000000. Therefore change the memory definition to this.

```

/* New memories definition for the bootloader */
MEMORY
{
  CCMRAM    (xrw)  : ORIGIN = 0x10000000,   LENGTH = 64K
  RAM      (xrw)   : ORIGIN = 0x20000000,   LENGTH = 192K
  FLASH    (rx)    : ORIGIN = 0x80000000,   LENGTH = 32K
}

```

The application has the following memory definition.

It will use $2048-32=2016$ KB Flash memory.

The application address starts after the bootloader.

$32\text{KB} = 32768$ Bytes.

$32768 = 0x8000$

$0x80000000+0x8000 = 0x80080000$

```

/* New memories definition for the application */
MEMORY
{
  CCMRAM    (xrw)  : ORIGIN = 0x10000000,   LENGTH = 64K
  RAM      (xrw)   : ORIGIN = 0x20000000,   LENGTH = 192K
  FLASH    (rx)    : ORIGIN = 0x80080000,   LENGTH = 2016K
}

```

Jumping to the App

In order to jump the app from the bootloader, we can add these codes to main.c in the bootloader project.

```
#define FLASH_APP_ADDR 0x8008000

typedef void (*pFunction)(void);
uint32_t JumpAddress;
pFunction Jump_To_Application;

void go2APP(void)
{
    // set stack pointer before jump, but is it necessary?
    //
    https://stackoverflow.com/questions/74864651/setting-stack-pointer-before-jumping-to-app-from-bootloader
    __set_MSP(*(uint32_t*)FLASH_APP_ADDR); // in cmsis_gcc.h

    JumpAddress = *(uint32_t*)(FLASH_APP_ADDR + 4);
    Jump_To_Application = (pFunction) JumpAddress;
    Jump_To_Application();
}
```

Let's examine the code above a bit. This figure shows the vector table for the cortex m.

Exception number	IRQ number	Offset	Vector
16+n	n	0x0040+4n	IRQn
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
18	2	0x004C	IRQ2
17	1	0x0048	IRQ1
16	0	0x0044	IRQ0
15	-1	0x0040	Systick
14	-2	0x003C	PendSV
13		0x0038	Reserved
12			Reserved for Debug
11	-5	0x002C	SVCall
10			Reserved
9			
8			
7			
6	-10	0x0018	Usage fault
5	-11	0x0014	Bus fault
4	-12	0x0010	Memory management fault
3	-13	0x000C	Hard fault
2	-14	0x0008	NMI
1		0x0004	Reset
		0x0000	Initial SP value

The first place holds the address of the initial stack pointer. Actually, it points to the last address of the reserved memory of the application in RAM. In my board, it will point to 0x20030000.

The second element in the table holds the address of the Reset_Handler function. This function is autogenerated by IDE and located in startup_stm32f429zitx.c file. In my board, it points to 0x8000c31.

This function actually handles the boot process. It will write the project codes to RAM and starts the application.

In our bootloader we can jump to this function and the Reset_Handler of the jumped app can handle the rest.

Setting Vector Table Offset in App

After modifying the linker script we need to set the vector table offset for app project.

In `system_stm32f4xx.c`

```
#define VECT_TAB_BASE_ADDRESS    FLASH_BASE    // 0x8000000
#define VECT_TAB_OFFSET          0x00008000U
```

Debug Configurations

We will be ready to deploy after setting the configuration.

- Open the debug configuration of the bootloader
- Open the startapp tab
- Add app project. (keep the default settings, set only debug/release)