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USB DFU Bootloader for MCUs

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1 Introduction

Microcontroller (MCU) firmware upgrades on the field without using an external programming tool is a necessary feature these days. For Freescale MCUs supporting a USB device controller, the USB device firmware update (DFU) class is the solution. The USB DFU bootloader requires only a PC and a USB cable.

This document demonstrates how DFU fits in an embedded device and gives examples of implementation using a PC with Windows OS.

1.1 Audience

This document is intended to be used by all software development engineers, test engineers, and anyone who is implementing a USB DFU class or wants to use it as a solution.

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םטטוloader Overview

1.2 Scope

This document presents information about USB DFU class implementation in Freescale MCUs such as S08 (JM60), ColdFire +(51JF), ColdFire (MCF52259) and Kinetis K and L family (K20, K40, K60, K70, LK25). Included within this document are details on:

- Running an MQX RTOS application
- Running a bare metal software
- How USB DFU can be ported to other platforms

2 Bootloader Overview

The USB DFU bootloader provides an easy and reliable way to load new user applications to devices that have the USB DFU bootloader preloaded.

After it is loaded, the new user application is able to run in the MCU. The USB DFU bootloader requires an application running on a PC. The DFU PC application supports loading the firmware to the device by using specific requests as stated in the USB DFU specification class.

The USB DFU bootloader is able to enumerate in two ways:

- USB composite device mode: Also known as run time mode. Formed by a DFU device plus another USB device class. For this implementation, the human interface device (HID) mouse device is used to avoid increasing the bootloader memory size. The MCU must be in the following conditions prior to enter to this mode:
 - MCU doesn't contain a valid firmware image or doesn't contain firmware.
 - An external action is applied to MCU, such as pressing a button during a reset event. This is dependent on the USB DFU bootloader implementation.
- DFU device mode: Used when DFU is ready to upload or download firmware images by a request made from the USB DFU PC application. Prior to this mode, the MCU was in USB composite device mode.

2.1 Bootloader example overview: ColdFire V2

A bootloader is a small application that is used to load new user applications to devices. Therefore, the bootloader needs to be able to run in both the user application and bootloader mode. As an example, Figure 1 describes the memory map of the ColdFire V2 bootloader implementation.



Bootloader Overview

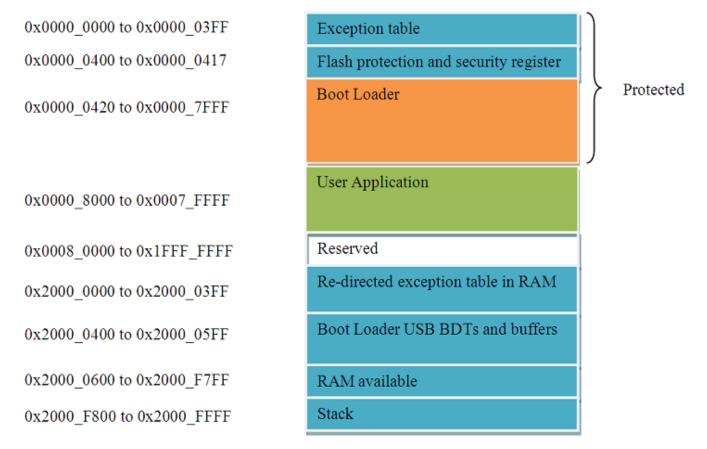


Figure 1. ColdFire V2 bootloader memory map

After reset, the device attempts to run the user application. If the user application is not found or corrupted, the device automatically runs into bootloader mode. If the application is valid and the user wants to run the bootloader program, external intervention is required, such as pressing a specific key at reset time to force the device to enter bootloader mode. The bootloader exception table is in flash memory area and used when bootloader runs. Thus, the bootloader cannot update its exception table when loading a new user application. If the user application requires interrupts, the user application exception table must be redirected to RAM.

The bootloader parses the user application image and flashes the image to flash memory in the user application area, as shown in Figure 1.

As shown in Figure 1, the bootloader holds the flash memory region from 0x0000_0000 to 0x0000_7FFF (32KB). This flash memory region needs to be program-protected to prevent corrupting the bootloader. The rest of flash memory, from 0x0000_8000 to 0x0007_FFFF (480 KB), is for the user application. After redirecting to RAM, the interrupt and exception table are in area from 0x2000_0000 to 0x2000_03FF (1 KB) of RAM memory.

While the user application is running, it can use the whole RAM memory, regardless of RAM space needed by the bootloader. Exception table space at RAM must not be considered for the user application's data space, neither .data nor .bss sections,by using the linker file.

The following table shows the space required by the DFU bootloader for different MCUs:

Table 1.	DFU bootloader memory footprint	
----------	---------------------------------	--

MCU	Bootloader flash memory required
CFV1, ColdFire+	40KB
CFV2	36KB

Table continues on the next page ...

MCU	Bootloader flash memory required
Kinetis (L and K family)	40KB
S08	~21KB

Table 1. DFU bootloader memory footprint (continued)

3 Bootloader Architecture and Boot Sequence

The following section provides an overview of USB DFU bootloader architecture and its software flow.

3.1 Architecture overview

The architecture of USB DFU bootloader is shown in the following figure:

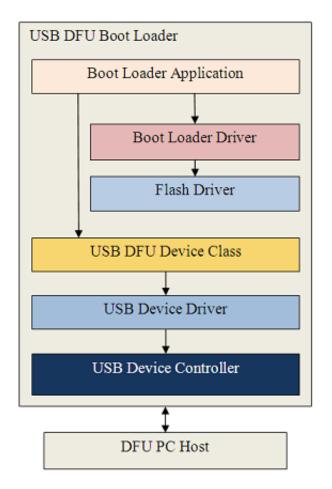


Figure 2. USB DFU bootloader architecture

The architecture of USB DFU bootloader contains the following functional blocks:



Bootloader Architecture and Boot Sequence

- Bootloader application: Controls the loading process. It uses specific requests in DFU class to receive and send firmware image files, then uses the bootloader driver to load the user application's files to and from the flash memory of the device.
- Bootloader driver: Parses firmware image files and flash them to flash memory. The bootloader driver supports parsing image files in CodeWarrior binary, S19, and raw binary file formats.
- Flash driver: Supports functions to erase, read, and write flash memory.
- USB DFU device class: Contains the API specified in DFU class.
- USB device driver and USB device controller: Communicate with the USB host (PC) through USB standard.

The USB DFU PC application supports features to download and upload firmware to and from the device.

3.2 Bootloader sequence

The bootloader is used to load an application that performs the product's main function. At reset, the bootloader is executed and does some simple checks to see if the application or bootloader mode can start. Once it's in DFU bootloader mode, the bootloader is able to receive requests from the USB DFU PC application. If the received request is to download firmware, the DFU bootloader accumulates the data in a buffer. When the buffer is full, it starts parsing the buffer and downloads it to user application region. See Figure 1 for details.

The flow of USB DFU bootloader is shown in the following flow chart:



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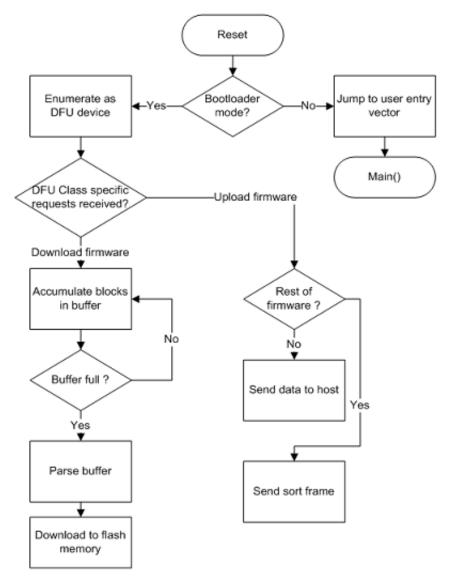


Figure 3. USB DFU bootloader sequence

4 Develop Applications with Bootloader

The following section describes how to modify user applications to be used by the USB DFU bootloader.

4.1 Linker files modifications

Normally, an application will be located at the beginning of flash memory. However, the bootloader needs a flash memory space, therefore the user application must be placed in the rest of flash memory. See Figure 1 for details.

Because of this, the user application linker file must be modified to locate the application at a specific memory region.

The following sections explain the linker file changes needed for ColdFire V1, ColdFire+, ColdFire V2-4, Kinetis (K and L family), and S08 MCUs.

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4.1.1 CFV1 linker file: ColdFire V1 and ColdFire+

A normal CFV1 linker file is shown as follows:

```
# Sample Linker Command File for CodeWarrior for ColdFire MCF51JM128
# Memory ranges
MEMORY {
    code (RX) : ORIGIN = 0x00000410, LENGTH = 0x0001FBF0
    userram (RWX) : ORIGIN = 0x00800000, LENGTH = 0x00004000
}
```

To run with the USB DFU bootloader, the user application must indicate that flash memory area starts at address 0x0000_A000. The modified linker file is as follows:

```
# Sample Linker Command File for CodeWarrior for ColdFire MCF51JM128
# Memory ranges
MEMORY {
    code (RX) : ORIGIN = 0x0000A410, LENGTH = 0x00017BF0
    userram (RWX) : ORIGIN = 0x00800000, LENGTH = 0x00004000
}
```

4.1.2 CFV2 linker file: ColdFire V2-4

A normal CFV2 linker file is shown as follows:

```
# Sample Linker Command File for CodeWarrior for ColdFire
KEEP SECTION {.vectortable}
# Memory ranges
MEMORY {
               (RX) : ORIGIN = 0x00000000, LENGTH = 0x00000400
  vectorrom
                    : ORIGIN = 0x0000400, LENGTH = 0x00000020
  cfmprotrom
              (RX)
                    : ORIGIN = 0x00000500, LENGTH = 0x0007FB00
               (RX)
  code
               (RWX) : ORIGIN = 0x20000000, LENGTH = 0x00000400
  vectorram
               (RWX) : ORIGIN = 0x20000400, LENGTH = 0x00005C00
  userram
}
```

To run with the USB DFU bootloader, the user application must indicate that flash memory area starts at address 0x0000_9000. The modified linker file is as follows:

```
# Sample Linker Command File for CodeWarrior for ColdFire
KEEP SECTION {.vectortable}
# Memory ranges
MEMORY {
                    : ORIGIN = 0x00009000, LENGTH = 0x00000400
               (RX)
  vectorrom
               (RX)
                    : ORIGIN = 0x00009400, LENGTH = 0x00000020
  cfmprotrom
               (RX)
                    : ORIGIN = 0x00009500, LENGTH = 0x00077B00
  code
               (RWX) : ORIGIN = 0x20000000, LENGTH = 0x00000400
  vectorram
               (RWX) : ORIGIN = 0x20000400, LENGTH = 0x00005C00
  userram
}
```



Kinetis (K and L family) linker file 4.1.3

A normal Kinetis linker file is shown as follows:

```
MEMORY
ł
```

(RX): ORIGIN = 0x00000000, LENGTH = 0x00000400 vectorrom cfmprotrom (RX): ORIGIN = 0x00000400, LENGTH = 0x00000020 (RX): ORIGIN = 0x00000420, LENGTH = 0x0001FBE0 rom # Code + Const data ram (RW): ORIGIN = 0x00800000, LENGTH = 0x00004000 # SRAM - RW data

To run with the USB DFU bootloader, the user application must indicate that flash memory area starts at address 0x0000_A000. The modified linker file is as follows:

MEMORY

}

```
ł
               (RX): ORIGIN = 0x0000A000, LENGTH = 0x00000400
  vectorrom
  cfmprotrom
              (RX): ORIGIN = 0x0000A400, LENGTH = 0x00000020
               (RX): ORIGIN = 0x0000A420, LENGTH = 0x00017BE0
                                                               # Code + Const data
  rom
  ram
              (RW): ORIGIN = 0x00800000, LENGTH = 0x00004000 # SRAM - RW data
1
```

4.1.4 S08 linker file

A normal S08 linker file is shown as follows:

```
SEGMENTS /* Here all RAM/ROM areas of the device are listed. Used in PLACEMENT below. */
                             = READ_WRITE 0x00B0 TO 0x00FF;
    Z_RAM
                                             0x0100 TO 0x10AF;
    RAM
                                READ WRITE
                             =
    RAM1
                                READ WRITE
                                             0x1860 TO 0x195F;
                             =
                                READ ONLY
                                             0x1960 TO 0xFFAD;
   ROM
                             =
                                READ ONLY
                                             0x10B0 TO 0x17FF;
    ROM1
                             =
                                READ ONLY
    ROM2
                                             0xFFC0 TO 0xFFC3;
```

To run with the USB DFU bootloader, the user application must indicate that flash memory area ends at address 0xABA5. The modified linker file is as follows:

SEGMENTS /* Here all RAM/ROM areas of the device are listed. Used in PLACEMENT below. */

// Application Segments								
ZRAM		= REA	D_WRITE	0x00B0	ТО	0x00FF;		
RAM	= READ_WRI	TE 0	x0110 TO	0x10AF;				
RAM1 =	READ_WRITE	0x186	0 TO 0x1	95F;				
ROM		= REA	D_ONLY	0x1960	ТО	0xABA5;		
ROM1		= REA	D_ONLY	0x10B0	TO	0x17FF;		
ROM2		= REA	D_ONLY	0xFFC0	ТО	0xFFC3;		

NOTE

For CFV1, CFV2, ColdFire+, and Kinetis(L and K family) linker files, the start of the user application data space matches the start of MCU RAM. During exception table relocation, explained in Exception table redirection, the declared RAM exception table space is reserved by the compiler, and then no other data (.data nor .bss) shares this space.



4.2 Exception table redirection

The exception vectors are located by default in flash memory and used by the bootloader, so the bootloader cannot update it when loading new user applications.

If the user application needs interrupts, then the exception table must be redirected to RAM, except for S08 MCUs.

The procedure to redirect the exception table to RAM is different for each MCU.

The following section describes how the exception table is redirected in a MQX and a bare metal user application.

4.2.1 MQX user application

The MQX RTOS can redirect the exception table to RAM by using the C-language macro MQX_ROM_VECTORS contained in userconfig.h.

The following example source code shows how to assign the value of 0 to the MQX_ROM_VECTORS macro.

#define MQX_ROM_VECTORS 0 //1=ROM (default), 0=RAM vector

NOTE

MQX RTOS only supports ColdFire, ColdFire+, and Kinetis MCUs. An 8-bit MCU must use a bare metal application instead.

4.2.2 Bare metal user application

The following sections describe how to redirect exception table to RAM for ColdFire V1, ColdFire+, ColdFire V2-4, Kinetis, and S08 MCUs.

4.2.2.1 CFV1 MCU: ColdFire V1 and ColdFire+

CFV1 MCU has a CPU-register named Vector Base Register (VBR) containing the base address of the exception vector table. This register can be used to relocate the exception table from its default position in the flash memory (address 0x0000_0000) to the base of the RAM (0x0080_0000).

Declaring an interrupt service routine (ISR) inside the application source code is different when using a bootloader.

The exception table redirection procedure can be summarized as follows:

- 1. Declare an exception table within the user application code area and assign ISRs at this space.
- 2. Reserve an exception table space at user application data area. It must be at the start of RAM space.
- 3. At runtime, copy the declared exception table to the reserved exception table space.
- 4. Write to VBR with the address of the reserved exception table which is the start of RAM space.

The new exception table must be declared as shown in the following lines. To add a new ISR, the address vector of the dummy_ISR must be replaced with the name of the new ISR. The address of this new exception table must be part of the user application code space. This example is declared at address 0x0000_A000. See Figure 1 for details. The new exception table in the user application is declared as follows:

```
void (* const RAM_Vector[])()@0x0000A000=
{
    (pFun)&dummy_ISR, // vector_0 INITSP
    (pFun)&dummy_ISR, // vector_1 INITPC
    ....
    (pFun)&dummy_ISR, // vector_67 Vspi1
    (pFun)&dummy_ISR, // vector_68 Vspi2
    (pFun)&dummy_ISR, // vector_69 Vusb
    (pFun)&dummy_ISR, // vector_70 VReserved70
```

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Next, the declared exception table (RAM_Vector) must be copied to the base of RAM at runtime. The following source code performs this task:

```
pdst=(dword)&New_RAM_vector;//0x00800000;//RAM base address
psrc=(dword)&RAM_vector;
for (i=0;i<111;i++,pdst++,psrc++)//112 exceptions
{
 *pdst=*psrc;
}</pre>
```

Finally, the following software is used to redirect the exception table to RAM with address 0x0080_0000:

```
asm (move.l #0x00800000,d0);
asm (movec d0,vbr);
```

4.2.2.2 CFV2 MCU: ColdFire V2-4

Similarly to CFV1, the exception table must be copied from the user application space to RAM at runtime. The following source code shows the initialize_exceptions function which copy from user application space (FLASH) to RAM base address:

```
void initialize_exceptions(void)
{
/*
 * Memory map definitions from linker command files used by mcf5xxx_startup
 */
register uint32 n;
/*
 * Copy the vector table to RAM
 */
if (__VECTOR_RAM != (unsigned long*)_vect)
{
for (n = 0; n < 256; n++)
 VECTOR_RAM[n] = (unsigned long)_vect[n];
}
mcf5xxx_wr_vbr((unsigned long)_VECTOR_RAM);
}</pre>
```

Using CFV2 version, Freescale USB Stack with PHDC v3.0 also supports the initialize_exceptions function to copy the interrupt exception table to the specified area in RAM.

void initialize_exceptions(void);

The initialize_exceptions function copies the interrupt vector table to the RAM area at __*VECTOR_RAM* address. This address needs to be defined at linker file.

If using USB Stack with PHDC v3.0 as the user application project template, the initialize_exceptions function is called at startup by default.

4.2.2.3 Kinetis (L and K family) MCU

For Kinetis MCU, the SCB_VTOR register contains the base address of the exception table. To redirect the exception table, the exception table must be copied to RAM. Then SCB_VTOR must be written with the value of the copied address.

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The following steps explain in more detail how the redirection must be performed in Kinetis.

1. Declare a ROM area to store the exception table (linker file).

```
.interrupts :
{
    ___VECTOR_ROM = .;
    * (.vectortable)
    . = ALIGN (0x4);
} > interrupts
```

2. Copy the exception table from default user application code space to RAM address, aligned to 128 bytes.

```
extern uint_32 ____VECTOR_RAM[];
extern uint_32 ____VECTOR_ROM[]; //Get vector table in ROM
uint_32 i,n;
/* Copy the vector table to RAM */
if (____VECTOR_RAM != ____VECTOR_ROM)
{
for (n = 0; n < 0x410/4; n++)
____VECTOR_RAM[n] = ____VECTOR_ROM[n];
}
/* Point the VTOR to the new copy of the vector table */
SCB_VTOR = (uint_32) ___VECTOR_RAM;
```

4.2.2.4 S08 MCU

The MC9S08 core cannot re-direct the exception table to the RAM like ColdFire or Kinetis. Instead, the bootloader points to the exception table of the application at a re-directed exception table in the user application space.

The re-directed exception table is stored at a specific address. The user application must declare a function pointer to the exception table at the specific address to implement interrupts.

For the DFU bootloader, the array UserJumpVectors is the function pointer to the exception table, and it starts at address VectorAddressTableAddress, which is 0xABA6 according to S08 specifications.

```
// User Interrupt Jump Vector Table
volatile const Addr UserJumpVectors[InterruptVectorsNum]@ VectorAddressTableAddress = {
                                11
    Dummy_ISR,
                                    0 - Reset
                                11
    Dummy ISR,
                                    1 - SWI
                                 11
                                    2 - IRQ
    IRQ ISR,
    Dummy_ISR,
                                 11
                                    3 - Low Voltage Detect
   Dummy_ISR,
Dummy_ISR,
                                 11
                                    4 - MCG Loss of Lock
                                 11
                                    5 - SPI1
    Dummy ISR,
                                     6 - SPI2
                                11
    USB ISR,
                                11
                                    7 - USB Status
                                    8 - Reserved
    Dummy_ISR,
                                 11
    Dummy_ISR,
                                 11
                                     9 - TPM1 Channel0
    Dummy_ISR,
Dummy_ISR,
                                 11
                                     10 - TPM1 Channel1
                                    11 - TPM1 Channel2
                                 11
    Dummy ISR,
                                11
                                    12 - TPM1 Channel3
    Dummy ISR,
                                    13 - TPM1 Channel4
                                11
    Dummy_ISR,
                                 //
                                    14 - TPM1 Channel5
    Dummy_ISR,
                                 11
                                    15 - TPM1 Overflow
    Dummy ISR,
                                 11
                                    16 - TPM2 Channel0
    Dummy_ISR,
                                 11
                                    17 - TPM2 Channel1
    Dummy ISR,
                                11
                                    18 - TPM2 Overflow
    Dummy ISR,
                                    19 - TPM1 SCI1 Error
                                11
    Dummy ISR,
                                11
                                     20 - TPM1 SCI1 Receive
                                     21 - TPM1 SCI1 Transmit
    Dummy_ISR,
                                11
    Dummy_ISR,
                                11
                                     22 - TPM1 SCI2 Error
                                     23 - TPM1 SCI2 Receive
    Dummy ISR,
                                11
    Dummy_ISR,
                                11
                                     24 - TPM1 SCI2 Transmit
                                    25 - TPM1 KBI
    Kbi ISR,
                                11
                                     26 - TPM1 ADC Conversion
    Dummy ISR,
                                11
    Dummy ISR,
                                 11
                                     27 - TPM1 ACMP
```



Develop Applications with Bootloader

Dummy_ISR,	//	28	-	IIC
Timer_ISR,	//	29	-	RTC
};				

The *Addr* is function pointer type as follows:

```
typedef void (* Addr) (void);
```

The bootloader uses the array BootIntVectors in the file Redirect_Vectors_S08.c to load the interrupt vector table in the bootloader flash.

volatile const Ad Dummy_ISR,	ddr BootISRTab	<pre>ole[InterruptVectorsNum] = { // 0 - Reset</pre>
Dummy_ISR,		// 1 - SWI
Dummy_ISR,		// 2 - IRQ
Dummy_ISR,		// 3 - Low Voltage Detect
Dummy_ISR,		// 4 - MCG Loss of Lock
Dummy_ISR,		// 5 - SPI1
Dummy ISR,		// 6 - SPI2
USB ISR,		// 7 - USB Status
Dummy ISR,		// 8 - Reserved
Dummy ISR,		// 9 - TPM1 Channel0
Dummy ISR,		// 10 - TPM1 Channel1
Dummy_ISR,		// 11 - TPM1 Channel2
Dummy ISR,		// 12 - TPM1 Channel3
Dummy ISR,		// 13 - TPM1 Channel4
Dummy ISR,		// 14 - TPM1 Channel5
Dummy_ISR,		// 15 - TPM1 Overflow
Dummy ISR,		// 16 - TPM2 Channel0
Dummy_ISR,		// 17 - TPM2 Channel1
Dummy ISR,		// 18 - TPM2 Overflow
Dummy ISR,		// 19 - TPM1 SCI1 Error
Dummy_ISR,		// 20 - TPM1 SCI1 Receive
Dummy_ISR,		// 21 - TPM1 SCI1 Transmit
Dummy ISR,		// 22 - TPM1 SCI2 Error
Dummy ISR,		// 23 - TPM1 SCI2 Receive
Dummy_ISR,		// 24 - TPM1 SCI2 Transmit
Dummy ISR,		// 25 - TPM1 KBI
Dummy ISR,		// 26 - TPM1 ADC Conversion
Dummy_ISR,		// 27 - TPM1 ACMP
Dummy_ISR,		// 28 - IIC
Dummy_ISR,		// 29 - RTC
};		

};

The file Redirect_Vectors_S08.c contains functions to determine whether to call interrupt functions of bootloader or user application. When an interrupt occurs, the associated interrupt function in file Redirect_Vectors_S08.c is called, and then the function determines whether to call interrupt function of bootloader or user application.

```
extern uint_8 boot_mode;
/* VectorNumber_Vswi */
interrupt VectorNumber_Vswi vector1(void)
{
    if(boot_mode == BOOT_MODE)
    {
        BootISRTable[VectorNumber_Vswi]();
    }
    else
    {
        AppISRTable[VectorNumber_Vswi]();
    }
}
```

For a new application, the files Bootloader.h and Vectortable.c must be added to the application project. Then, load the array UserJumpVectors in Vectortable.c with the proper application ISRs.



5 Bootloader Example: Boot MQX

The following section explains how to use the USB DFU bootloader with a MQX boot example. The example uses an M52259EVB board and CodeWarrior version 7.2.

5.1 Preparing the setup

The DFU bootloader requires a software and hardware configuration. The following sections describe the steps to run the bootloader example in MQX.

5.1.1 Software requirements

The following software is required to run the DFU application:

- DFU PC host application
- CodeWarrior version 7.2
- Serial terminal

Details about how to use these PC applications are explained in the following sections.

5.1.2 Hardware setup

The following hardware is required:

- A PC running Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Windows 7 in 32-bit or 64-bit edition
- A M52259EVB board and +5V power supply
- Two USB cables:
 - USB 2.0 A-B
 - USB 2.0 A to miniB
- A DB9 cable or USB2SER converter

The hardware must be configured as follows:

- 1. Connect the power supply to the board.
- 2. Connect the USB debug port of the board to the PC using the USB 2.0 A-B cable.
- 3. Connect the MCF52259EVB COM1 port to the PC with a DB9 cable or using a USB2SER converter.
- 4. Turn the board power on.

5.2 Preparing the firmware image file

The following steps must be followed to generate a valid MQX image for the USB DFU bootloader:

1. Set MQX_ROM_VECTORS to 0 in user_config.h file to use the exception table from RAM

0

#define MQX_ROM_VECTORS

2. Build libraries of MQX by running Freescale MQX 3.7.0\config\m52259evb\cwcf72\build_m52259evb_libs.mcp projects. If using CW10.x, build each library individually (bsp_m52259evb, psp_m52259evb, etc) as listed in the next figure.

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Boorloader Example: Boot MQX

build	_m52259evb_libs.mcp			×
1	ALL LIBS	1	🧭 💺 🕨	
File	s Link Order Targets			
*	File	Code	Data 💫 🕯	é a
	 bsp_m52259evb.mcp psp_m52259evb.mcp mfs_m52259evb.mcp rtcs_m52259evb.mcp usb_hdk_m52259evb.mcp usb_ddk_m52259evb.mcp shell_m52259evb.mcp 	n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a	n/a • n/a •	< 되 지 되 지 되 지 되
	7 files	0	0	*

Figure 4. Build MQX libraries

3. Create an MQX application. As a test for this section, project "Freescale MQX 3.7.0\mfs\examples\mfs_usb" is used.

4. Select "Flash Debug" or "Flash Release" target.



nfs_usb_m52259evb.mcp Int Flash Debug		▶ 8	1		٤
	* *				
Files Link Order Targets					
🗸 File	Code	Data	9	۲	4
🗸 🖃 🔄 Linker Files	0	0	٠		
- 👔 extmram.lcf	n/a	n/a			~ 지 지 지 지 지 지 지 지
💉 🔄 🖬 intflash.lcf	n/a	n/a	٠		2
🖉 🕀 🦳 MQX Libraries	0	0	٠		2
🖉 🕀 🧰 MFS Libraries	0	0	*		2
🖉 🕀 🧰 USB Host Libraries	0	0	٠		2
🖉 🕀 🧰 Shell Libraries	0	0	*		2
🗲 🕀 🧰 Source	U	U	•	•	-
23 files	0	0			

Figure 5. MQX example

5. Modify the intflash.lcf linker file to move the code section (vectorrom, cfmprotrom and rom memory segments) to the user application region of the USB DFU bootloader. The user application region starts at 0x0000_9000.

vectorrom	(RX):	ORIGIN =	=	0x00009000,	LENGTH	=	0x00000400		
cfmprotrom	(RX):	ORIGIN =	=	0x00009400,	LENGTH	=	0x0000020		
rom	(RX):	ORIGIN =	=	0x00009420,	LENGTH	=	0x00075BE0	#	Code+Const
data									

6. Configure project to generate s19 and binary image files. These are valid file formats for the USB DFU PC application.

ουυloader Example: Boot MQX

Int Flash Debug Setting	s [mfs_usb_m52259evb.mcp]	? 🛛
Target Settings Panels	ColdFire Linker	
 Language Settings C/C++ Language C/C++ Preprocessor C/C++ Warnings ColdFire Assembler Code Generation ColdFire Processor Global Optimizations Linker ELF Disassembler ColdFire Linker Librarian Editor Custom Keywords Debugger Debugger Settings 	Image: Condition of Claring Claring Claring Claring Image: Condition of Claring Claring Claring Claring Image: Claring Claring Claring Claring Claring Claring Image: Claring Claring Claring Claring Claring Claring Image: Claring Claring Claring Claring Claring Claring Claring Image: Claring	 Disable Deadstripping Generate ELF Symbol Table Generate Warning Messages Warn Superseded Definitions Max S-Record Length: 80 EOL Character: DOS Max Bin Record Length: 252
Remote Debugging CF Debugger Setti		
	Factory Settings Revert	Import Panel Export Panel OK Cancel Apply

Figure 6. Options to generate s19 and binary firmware image

- 7. Build user application. After build process, the m52259evb folder contains two valid file formats:
 - intflash_d.elf.S19
 - intflash_d.elf.bin



Figure 7. Firmware image files

The generated s19 file has the start address at 0x0000_9000.

8. The s19 and binary files from previous step will be used in Downloading firmware.



5.3 Building the application

- 1. Open the USB DFU bootloader project for the M52259EVB platform on CodeWarrior version 7.2 IDE and build it. The mcp file is found at the following path:
 - \Source\Device\app\dfu_bootloader\codewarrior\cfv2usbm52259
 - Or using CW10.2: Source\Device\app\dfu_bootloader\cw10\cfv2usbm52259
- 2. Load the project to MCF52259 flash memory by using CodeWarrior Flash Programmer utility.

5.4 Running the application

The following section describes how to install the USB DFU bootloader device in a PC running Windows OS.

The test firmware used in section 5.2 uses the serial terminal to communicate with the user. Open a Serial Console at 115.2Kbps 8-N-1 No flow control.

5.4.1 Driver installation

The USB DFU PC Application uses WinUSB 2.0. WinUSB is a generic USB driver provided by Microsoft. To install the USB DFU bootloader device driver:

1. Reset the M52259EVB and connect to the PC by using USB 2.0 A to miniB cable. Direct connection of the USB cable to the PC's USB port is strongly advised. Windows asks for the USB driver to use with the new device. A Found New Hardware window appears as shown in next figure.

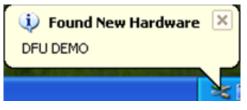


Figure 8. Found new hardware



Booiloader Example: Boot MQX

Found New Hardware Wizard					
	This wizard helps you install software for: DFU DEMO with an installation CD or floppy disk, insert it now. What do you want the wizard to do? Install the software automatically (Recommended) Install from a list or specific location (Advanced) Click Next to continue.				
	< <u>Back</u> Next> Cancel				

Figure 9. Found new hardware wizard

2. Select "Install from a list or specific location (Advanced)" option and click on the "Next" button. The next figure shows the current message shown by Windows. Select "Don't search, I will choose the driver to install" option and click "Next."

Found New Hardware Wizard
Please choose your search and installation options.
Search for the best driver in these locations.
Use the check boxes below to limit or expand the default search, which includes local paths and removable media. The best driver found will be installed.
Search removable media (floppy, CD-ROM)
Include this location in the search:
E:\FSL_USB_DFU_Class_Development\VSS\PC H V Browse
Oon't search. I will choose the driver to install.
Choose this option to select the device driver from a list. Windows does not guarantee that the driver you choose will be the best match for your hardware.
< Back Next > Cancel

Figure 10. Search and installation options

3. The Hardware Type window appears. Select "Show All Devices" option, and click "Next" button. Select "Have Disk…" button as soon as "Select device driver window" appears.



Found New Hardware Wizard		
Hard w are Type.		Ð
Select a hardware type, and then click Next. Common hardware types:		
Show All Devices Show All Devices Show All Device Device Show AVC Device Class AVC Device Class Batteries Bluetooth Radios Computer DFU Devices DFU Devices DFU Devices		
(< Back Next >	Cancel

Figure 11. Hardware type

Found New Hardware Wizard				
Select the device driver you want to install for this hardware.				
Select the manufacturer and model of your hardware device and then click Next. If you have a disk that contains the driver you want to install, click Have Disk.				
Manufacturer (Standard CD-ROM drives) (Standard IDE ATA/ATAPI cor (Standard keyboards) (Standard system devices) CD-ROM Drive (force CDDA accurate) CD-ROM Drive (force CDDA inaccurate) CD-ROM Drive (force IMAPI disable) CD-ROM Drive (IMAPI settings 0,1) CD-ROM Drive (IMAPI settings 0,1)				
< Back Next > Cancel				

Figure 12. Select device driver 4. Navigate to the INF file located at \DFU_winusb_driver and choose DFU_Device_Runtime.inf file. Click "Open," then click "Next" to install the USB driver.



Dooiloader Example: Boot MQX

Locate File	2			? 🔀	
amd64 ia64 x86	DFU_winusb_driver	<mark>-</mark> 3 5	i 🕫 🖽		et. If you
DFU_De	vice_Runtime.inf				
File name:	DFU_Device_Runtime.inf	~	0	pen	
Files of type	Setup Information (".inf)	×	Ca	incel	
	why driver signing is important				ve Disk
		< Back	Nes	d>	Cancel

Figure 13. Selecting the driver

5. Once the driver is installed, Windows recognizes it as a composite device made of a DFU class and HID mouse, as explained in Bootloader Overview.

To verify the USB installation, open the Windows device manager. The "Device firmware upgrade" (DFU) and "USB Human Interface Device" entries are displayed by the device manager in the following figure.



Figure 14. DFU device and Human Interface Device in device manager

6. Open the USB DFU PC application. The PC application automatically recognizes that the run-time mode (USB composite device) is running as shown in the following figure. Click "Enter DFU mode" button to switch the device to DFU mode.



Bootloader Example: Boot MQX

DFU Demo			×
Eile			
USB Device			
Device firmware upgrade - RUI	NTIME Mode	~	Enter DFU mode
Download Firmware	Download Firmware	from a File to the Device	
Upload Firmware	Upload Firmware from	the Device to a File	
	Log file folder C:\logfile.txt		
- Data Received			,
Ascii		Hexa	
Device: Device firmware upgrade	e - RUNTIME Mode	Status: IDLE	Device opened

Figure 15. Device firmware upgrade - runtime mode

- 7. Unplug and plug the USB cable to get a USB bus reset. The M52259EVB USB device will enter in DFU mode.
- 8. When DFU mode is entered, Windows OS will ask for driver again. Follow steps 2- 4 to install the USB DFU driver, this time selecthing DFU_Device.inf as shown in the next figure.



Doorloader Example: Boot MQX

Found New Hardware Wizard						
Select the device driver you want to install for this hardware.						
S Nr	amd64 ia64 x86 DFU_Devic	DFU_winusb_driver <table-cell> 🕑 🕼 🛤 e.inf e_Runtime.inf</table-cell>				
	File name: Files of type:	DFU_Device.inf	Open Cancel			

Figure 16. Install driver for DFU mode

9. Once the driver for DFU mode is installed successfully, the USB DFU device bootloader is in DFU mode and ready to use. The USB DFU PC application is shown as follows:



DFU Demo		×
Ele		
USB Device		
Device firmware upgrade	×	Enter DFU mode
Download Firmware	Download Firmware from a File to the Device	
Upload Firmware	Upload Firmware from the Device to a File	
	Log file folder	
	C:\logfile.txt	
Data Received		
Ascii	Hexa	
		<u> </u>
Device: Device firmware upgrade	Status: IDLE	Device opened

Figure 17. DFU device demo in DFU mode

NOTE

The use of a USB hub or docking station for the USB DFU device bootloader is not recommended.

5.5 Downloading firmware

The following steps must be followed to download the firmware through the USB DFU bootloader.

1. At this point, Driver installation must have already been completed. Using the USB DFU PC Application, select a firmware image file for download to the device as shown in Figure 21. The files generated in Building the application can be used for this step.

NP

Boorloader Example: Boot MQX

DFU I	Demo						×
File	е						
USI	8 Device						
D	evice firmware upgra	ade		~		Enter DF	U mode
Γ	Open						? 🔀
Ľ	Look in:	C MQX_MFS_U	SB_Shell	~	G 🦻	• 📰 🕈	
[My Recent Documents	intflash.elf.bin intflash.elf.S19 intflash_d.elf.bi	in				
-Da As	Desktop						
	My Documents						
	My Computer						
		File name:	intflash.elf.bin			~	Open
Devi	My Network	Files of type:	All file (*.*)			*	Cancel

Figure 18. Choosing firmware file

2. When a S19 file is selected, the content of the firmware file is displayed in ASCII and hexadecimal (HEX) format. If a CodeWarrior binary format is selected, the content of the firmware is only displayed in hexadecimal (HEX) format, as shown in next figure.



Bootloader Example: Boot MQX

DFU Demo		×
Eile		
USB Device		
Device firmware upgrade	~	Enter DFU mode
Download Firmware	\Boot_loader\VSS\image_files\MSD_Device_bootloade wnload Firmware from a File to the Device	er\52259E
Upload Firmware	load Firmware from the Device to a File	
	g file folder Nogfile.txt	
Data Received Ascii	Hexa 00 00 90 00 00 00 00 FC 20 00 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0 00 01 E3 E	1 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 1 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C
Device: Device firmware upgrade	Status: IDLE	Device opened;

Figure 19. Content of the firmware is displayed 3. Click "Download Firmware" button. The firmware will be downloaded to the device.

םטטנוoader Example: Boot MQX

DFU Demo			X
Eile			
USB Device			
Device firmware upgrade		*	Enter DFU mode
Download Firmware	E:\Boot_loader\VSS\i	mage_files\MSD_Device_bootloade	er\52259E
	Download Firmware fro	m a File to the Device	
Upload Firmware			
	Upload Firmware from t	ne Device to a File	
	Log file folder		
	C:\logfile.txt		
Data Received			
Ascii		Hexa	
		00 00 90 00 00 00 00 FC 20 00) FB FF 00 01 E3 1C 🔼
		00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0	1 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 📃 🛛
		00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0	1 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C
		00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0	
		00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0	1 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C
		00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0	
		00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0	
		00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0	1 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C
	<u>~</u>	00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 0	1 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C ⊻
Device: Device firmware upgrade		Status: 7824 bytes written.	Device opened

Figure 20. Firmware is downloaded

4. Once the download firmware process is completed, the USB DFU PC Application shows the final status of the download process.



Bootloader Example: Boot MQX

DFU Demo		×
Eile		
USB Device		
Device firmware upgrade	♥	Enter DFU mode
Download Firmware Download Firmware from	nage_files\MSD_Device_bootloade m a File to the Device	r\52259E
Upload Firmware Upload Firmware from th Log file folder C:\logfile.txt Data Received	e Device to a File	
Ascii Firmware has been download OK	ed successfully! D 01 E3 7C 00 01 D 01 E3 7C 00 01	E37C 00 01 E37C
Device: Device firmware upgrade	00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 Status: Download finished.	E3 7C 00 01 E3 7C

Figure 21. Download is completed

5. As an additional verify process, a log file contains the events which occurred during the download process.



Duoiloader Example: Boot MQX

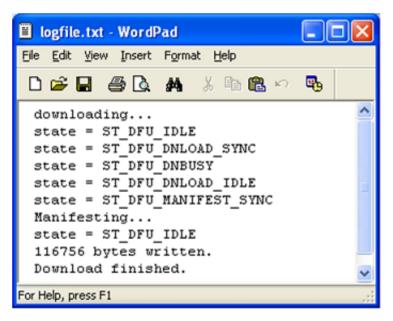


Figure 22. Content of log file

6. Press reset key on board to run the user application. The serial terminal shows a menu sent by MQX user application.

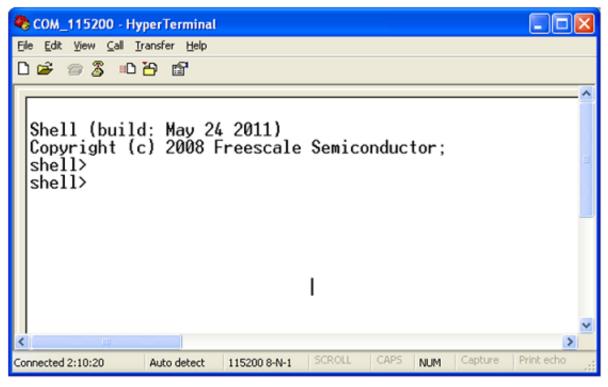


Figure 23. User application running

NOTE

If the USB cable is unplugged during the download process, The USB DFU PC application will ask to continue the download process whenever the USB cable is replugged, as shown in Figure 24.



Port the Bootloader to Other Platforms

DFU Demo			×
Eile			
USB Device			
Device firmware upgrade		~	Enter DFU mode
Download Firmware	E:\Boot_loader\VSS\image_files\MSD Download Firmware from a File to the I		r\52259E
Upload Firmware	Upload Firmware from the Device to a F	ile	
	C:\logfile.txt		
Data Received			
Ascii	Hexa) 00 00 00 FC 20 00	ED EE 00.01 E0.10
	Device attached Do you want to continue downloading? OK Cancel UU UT E 3 70 00 01 E 3 70 00 01 E 3 70 00 01 E 3 70	00 01 E3 7C 00 01 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 C 00 01 E3 7C 00 01 C 00 01 E3 7C 00 01	E 3 7C 00 01 E 3 7C E 3 7C 00 01 E 3 7C
Device: Device firmware upgrade	Status: IDLE		Device opened

Figure 24. Resuming download

6 Port the Bootloader to Other Platforms

The following section explains how to develop new USB DFU bootloader applications in other platforms. The USB DFU bootloader is developed over the "Freescale USB Stack with PHDC v3.0" software.

6.1 USB DFU bootloader file structure

The following figure shows the folder structure of the DFU source code:



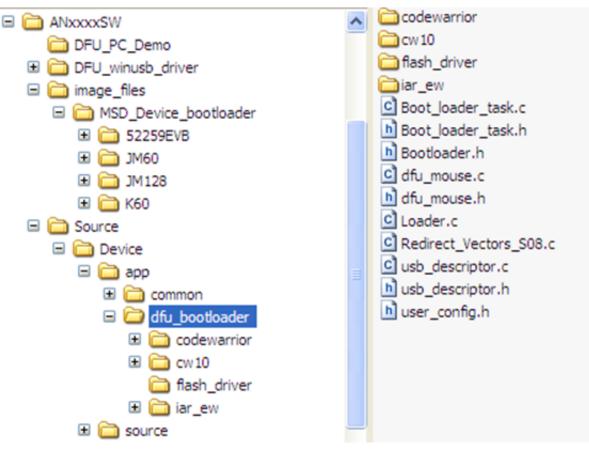


Figure 25. USB DFU bootloader file structure

The top-level folders contain:

- DFU_PC_Demo: contains the USB DFU PC application
- DFU_winusb_driver: contains the USB drivers needed by Windows OS
- image_files: contains examples firmware image files for MC9S08JM60, MCF51JM128, MCF52259, and K60 MCUs
- Source: contains USB DFU bootloader source code

The dfu_bootloader folder contains the following folders:

- codewarrior: contains CodeWarrior v6.3 and v7.2 projects
- cw10: contains CodeWarrior 10.2 projects
- iar_ew: contains IAR projects
- flash_driver: contains flash driver for supported MCUs

The following files are part of the dfu_bootloader folder:

- Boot_loader_task.c: contains bootloader general tasks
- Boot_loader_task.h: includes function prototypes
- Bootloader.h: includes memory map definitions for ported boards to DFU bootloader
- dfu_mouse.c: contains DFU application and mouse functionality
- dfu_mouse.h: contains DFU parameters definitions
- · Loader.c: contains functions to parse and load firmware image to MCU flash memory
- Redirect_Vectors_S08.c: contains bootloader interrupts for MC9S08JM60 (S08 MCU)
- usb_descriptor.c: contains USB descriptor structures and functions
- usb_descriptor.h: contains USB descriptor parameters
- user_config.h: contains user configurations

USB DFU Bootloader for MCUs, Rev. 1, 2012





6.2 Creating new projects

To create new USB DFU bootloader projects:

- 1. Create a new project under:
 - Source\Device\app\dfu_bootloader\codewarrior, or
 - Source\Device\app\dfu_bootloader\cw10

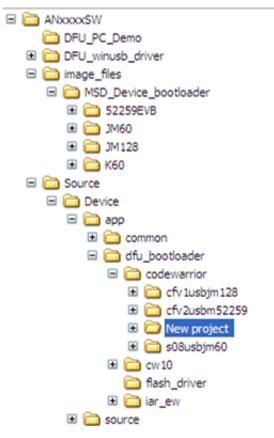


Figure 26. Create a new project folder

2. Create a project with a file structure like bootloader project for M52259EVB. Use the cfv2usbm52259 project as a CodeWarrior template.



ANxxxxSW	^	Codewarrior
DFU_PC_Demo	_	🚞 cw 10
DFU_winusb_driver		flash_driver
🖃 🧰 image_files		iar_ew
🖃 🚞 MSD_Device_bootloader		Boot_loader_task.c
⊞		Boot_loader_task.h
I CO 1000		b Bootloader.h
Image:		dfu_mouse.c
K60		h dfu_mouse.h
		Loader.c
		Redirect_Vectors_S08.c
		usb_descriptor.c
E Common		b usb_descriptor.h
🗏 🧰 dfu_bootloader		b user_config.h
codewarrior		
🗷 🧰 cw10		
a flash_driver		
🗉 🧰 iar_ew		
🗄 🧰 source	_	

Figure 27. M52259 bootloader project

- 3. Add files to project:
 - Flash driver source code:
 - flash.c: CFV1 and ColdFire+ flash driver
 - flash_cfv2.c: CFV2 flash driver
 - flash_FTFL: Kinetis (L and K family) flash driver
 - flash_hcs: S08 flash driver
 - flash_NAND.c: NAND flash driver
 - USB classes (DFU and HID classes) source code
 - USB device driver source code
 - dfu_mouse.c, dfu_mouse.h, Boot_loader_task.c, Boot_loader_task.h, Loader.c, Bootloader.h, usb_descriptor.c, usb_descriptor.h, and necessary files specific to boards
- 4. Modify Boot_loader_task.c file for the specific board willing to implement DFU bootloader.
- 5. Modify memory map which indicates application region for the platform in Bootloader.h file as shown below:

<pre>#if (defined MCF52259 H)</pre>		
······································	0x2000000	
	0x2000FFFF	
#define MAX_RAM1_ADDRESS		
<pre>#define MIN_FLASH1_ADDRESS</pre>		
#define MAX_FLASH1_ADDRESS		
#define IMAGE_ADDR	((uint_32_ptr)0x9000)	
#define ERASE SECTOR SIZE	(0x1000) /* 4K bytes*/	
#define FIRMWARE_SIZE_ADD	(0x0007FFF0)	
<pre>#elif (defined MCF51JM128 H)</pre>		
#define MIN_RAM1_ADDRESS	0x00800000	
#define MAX RAM1 ADDRESS	0x00803FFF	
#define MIN FLASH1 ADDRESS	0x0000000	
#define MAX FLASH1 ADDRESS	0x0001FFFF	
#define IMAGE ADDR	((uint_32_ptr)0x0A000)	
#define ERASE SECTOR SIZE	(0x0400) /* 1K bytes*/	
#define FIRMWARE SIZE ADD	(0x0001FFF0)	
#elif (defined MCU MK60N512VMD100)		
#define MIN RAM1 ADDRESS	0x1FFF0000	
#define MAX_RAM1_ADDRESS	0x20010000	
#define MIN FLASH1 ADDRESS	0x0000000	
#define MAX FLASH1 ADDRESS	0x0007FFFF	
#define IMAGE ADDR	((uint_32_ptr)0xA000)	
—		



#define ERASE_SECTOR_SIZE
#define FIRMWARE_SIZE_ADD
#endif

(0x800) /* 2K bytes*/ (0x0007FFF0)

7 Conclusion

The USB DFU class can be used as an option to make upgrades to the MCU firmware on the field. The application running over the DFU bootloader requires only modifications in the linker file and exception table. The solution outlined in this document can be migrated to any Freescale 8/16/32-bit MCU.

7.1 Problem reporting instructions

Issues and suggestions about this document and drivers should be provided through the support web page at freescale.com/ support. Please reference this application note.

7.2 Considerations and references

- Find the newest software updates and information about the USB DFU bootloader for MCUs on the Freescale Semiconductor home page at freescale.com.
- More implementations using USB DFU class in Freescale MCUs can be found in the latest "Freescale USB Stack with PHDC" software from freescale.com/usb.
- More details about USB DFU class can be found in "USB Device Firmware upgrade specifications" from usb.org.
- The AN4370SW software contains all the necessary SW to run USB DFU class in the embedded device and PC running Windows OS.
- Download the source files for AN4370SW software (AN4370SW.zip) from freescale.com/.



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