Overview

Altera® Nios® II processor is a soft processor that supports all Altera System on Chip (SoC) and Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) families. Developing Nios II embedded programs can be based on Altera hardware abstraction layer (HAL). The creation and management of software projects based on the HAL is integrated tightly with the Nios II Software Build Tools (SBT).

The boot memory could be the Compact Flash Interface (CFI) flash, User Flash Memory (UFM) flash, Altera Serial Flash (EPCS)/Altera Quad Serial Flash (EPCQ) configuration device or on-chip RAM (OCRAM). Regardless of the nature of the boot memory, HAL-based systems are constructed so that the reset vector and all program and data sections are initially stored in the boot memory. The HAL provides a small boot loader program (also known as boot copier) that copies these sections to their run time location at boot time. You can specify the run time locations for program and data memory by manipulating the Nios II BSP settings.

This document describes:
- The Nios II processor boot copier that boots your Nios II system according to the boot memory selection
- Nios II processor booting options and general flow
- Nios II programming solutions for selected boot memory

Prerequisites

You are required to have knowledge in instantiating and developing a system with a Nios II processor. Altera recommends that you go through the following online tutorials and training materials before using this application note:
- Nios II Classic Software Developer’s Handbook
- Nios II Flash Programmer User Guide
- AN736: Nios II Processor Booting from Altera Serial Flash (EPCQ)
- AN730: Nios II Processor Booting Methods in MAX 10 Devices
- AN370: Using the Serial Flash Loader with the Quartus Prime Software
- Parallel Flash Loader IP Core User Guide
- AN458: Alternative Nios II Boot Methods

Related Information
- Nios II Classic Software Developer’s Handbook
Nios II Processor Boot Copier

The Nios II processor boot copier has the following features:

- Locates the software application in memory
- Unpacks and copies software application image to Read Access Memory (RAM)
- Automatically switches to application code in RAM after copy completes

The boot copier is placed at the reset address if the runtime location of the .text section is outside of the boot memory.

However, if the runtime location of the .text section is in the boot memory, the system does not need a separate loader. Instead the _reset entry point in the HAL executable program is called directly. The function _reset initializes the instruction cache and then calls _start. This initialization sequence lets you develop applications that boot and execute directly from flash memory.

You may enable the alt_load() function in the HAL code. This function operates as a mini boot copier that copies only the writable memory sections to RAM based on the BSP settings. It optionally copies sections from the boot memory to RAM. It can copy data sections (.rodata, .rwdata, .exceptions) to RAM...
but not the code sections (.text). The code section (.text) section is a read-only section and remains in the booting flash memory region. This partitioning helps to minimize the RAM usage but may limit the code execution performance because accesses to flash memory are slower than accesses to the on-chip RAM. The alt_load() function can be enabled in the BSP Settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BSP Settings</th>
<th>Functions&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hal.linker.enable_alt_load</td>
<td>Enable alt_load() function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hal.linker.enable_alt_load_copy_rodata</td>
<td>alt_load() copies .rodata section to RAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hal.linker.enable_alt_load_copy_rwdata</td>
<td>alt_load() copies .rwdata section to RAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hal.linker.enable_alt_load_copy_exceptions</td>
<td>alt_load() copies .exceptions section to RAM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about the Nios II default sections and the alt_load() function, please refer to the "Nios II Software Build Tools" chapter in the Nios II Classic Software Developer’s Handbook.

Besides the alt_load() function, there are two types of Nios II boot copiers to support Nios II system booting:

- Memcpy-based boot copier
- EPCS Controller-based boot copier

**Related Information**

* Nios II Classic Software Developer’s Handbook

**Memcpy-Based Boot Copier**

Memcpy-based boot copier supports MAX® 10 UFM, EPCQ and CFI flash memory. The boot copier is stored within the flash memory as the flash controller supported Execute-in-Place (XiP). Subsequent boot image is located just right after the boot copier. You need to ensure the Nios II reset vector offset points to the start of the boot copier.

The following figure shows the flash memory map for EPCQ and CFI flash when using a boot copier. This memory map assumes a FPGA image is stored at the start.

<sup>(1)</sup>.text, .rodata, .rwdata and .exceptions are part of the Nios II default section names.
Figure 1: Memory Map for EPCQ and CFI Flash with Memcpy-based Bootcopier

Note: At the start of the memory map is the FPGA image, followed by the customer data which consists of boot copier and application code. The size of the FPGA image is unknown and the exact size can only be known after the Quartus Prime project compilation. The Nios II reset vector offset must be set in Qsys and must point to the start of the boot copier which is located after the FPGA image. You will have to determine an upper bound for the size of the FPGA image. For instance, if the size of the FPGA image is estimated to be less than 0x01E00000, you can set the Nios II Reset Vector offset to 0x01E00000 in Qsys, which is also the start of the boot copier.

The following diagram shows the memory map of a system using UFM flash and the memcpy-based controller. Since the FPGA image (*.sof) is stored in MAX10 CFM section, the boot copier is located at the base address of UFM, followed by the application code. Hence, the Nios II reset vector offset can be set to address 0x00000000 in Qsys.
The memcpy-based boot copier is automatically incorporated as part of the:

- HEX file during memory initialization file generation ("mem_init_generate" target) in the Quartus Prime Programming Flow method
- SREC image (*.flash) file during elf2flash utility execution in the Nios II Flash Programming Flow method

**EPCS Controller-Based Boot Copier**

EPCS controller-based boot copier supports EPCS memory only. Boot copier is stored in the ROM within the EPCS flash controller. The boot copier is included during Qsys and Quartus Prime project compilation time.

The next stage boot image is located in the EPCS memory flash. The EPCS controller-based boot copier is automatically appended into the SREC image (*.flash) file during the elf2flash utility execution in the Nios II Flash Programming Flow method.
Nios II Processor Booting Methods

There are a few methods to boot up Nios II processor in Altera devices. The methods to boot up Nios II processor varies according to the flash memory selection.

The following is the supported flash memories with respective boot options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported Flash Memories</th>
<th>Nios II Booting Options</th>
<th>Boot Copier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFI Flash</td>
<td>Nios II processor application execute-in-place from CFI flash</td>
<td>Enable alt_load ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from CFI flash to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td>Memcpy-based</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supported Flash Memories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported Flash Memories</th>
<th>Nios II Booting Options</th>
<th>Boot Copier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPCS Flash</td>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from EPCS flash to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td>EPCS controller-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UFM (MAX 10 only)</td>
<td>Nios II processor application executes in-place from Altera On-chip Flash (UFM)</td>
<td>Enable alt_load ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from UFM to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td>Memcpy-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPCQ Flash</td>
<td>Nios II processor application execute-in-place from EPCQ flash</td>
<td>Enable alt_load ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from EPCQ flash to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td>Memcpy-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altera On-chip Memory</td>
<td>Nios II processor application executes in-place from Altera OCRAM</td>
<td>No boot copier required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(OCRAM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about Nios II Processor booting from UFM and execute-in-place from Altera OCRAM, refer to AN730: Nios II Processor Booting Methods in MAX 10 Devices.

For more information about Nios II Processor booting from Altera EPCQ flash, refer to AN736: Nios II Processor Booting from Altera Serial Flash (EPCQ).

**Related Information**

- AN736: Nios II Processor Booting from Altera Serial Flash (EPCQ)
- AN730: Nios II Processor Booting Methods in MAX 10 Devices
### Nios II Booting General Flow

**Design**
- Create your Nios II processor-based project using the Quartus Prime software and Qsys.

**Configuration and Compilation**
- Set the Nios II processor reset and exception vector based on your boot options.
- Generate your design in Qsys.
- Compile your design in the Quartus Prime software.

**BSP Editor Settings**
- Use Nios II SBT, create the Nios II processor HAL BSP based on the `.sopcinfo` file created during Qsys system generation.
- Edit the Nios II processor BSP settings and the Linker script in the BSP Editor based on your boot options.
- Generate the BSP.

**Quartus Prime Programming**
- Programming Method?

**Application**
- Using the Nios II SBT, develop the Nios II processor application code.
- Compile the Nios II processor application and generate the `.hex` file using the `mem_init_generate` utility.

**Programming File Conversion**
- Generate the `.jic` or `.pof` using the Quartus Prime Convert Programming Files feature.

**Download**
- Use the Quartus Prime Programmer to program the device with the programming file (.jic or .pof).

**Nios II Flash Programming**
- Using the Nios II SBT, develop the Nios II processor application code.
- Compile the Nios II processor application, which generates the Nios II .elf file.

**Programming File Conversion**
- Using the Nios II command shell, convert your FPGA configuration file (.sof) to an SREC image (.flash) using the `sof2flash` utility.
- Convert your Nios II .elf to an SREC image (.flash) using the `elf2flash` utility.

**Download**
- Use the Quartus Prime Programmer to program the device with the configuration file (.sof).
- Use the Nios II Flash Programmer to program the external flash with the SREC images.

**Reset and Boot**
- Reset your FPGA using the reset button or power cycle the hardware.

### Summary of Nios II Processor Vector Configurations and BSP Settings

#### Table 1: Summary of Nios II Processor Vector Configurations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boot Option</th>
<th>Reset Vector Configuration</th>
<th>Exception Vector Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application execute-in-place from CFI flash</td>
<td>CFI flash</td>
<td>Choose between:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OCRAM/ External RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• CFI Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Summary of Nios II Processor BSP Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boot Option</th>
<th>Reset Vector Configuration</th>
<th>Exception Vector Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from CFI flash to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td>CFI flash</td>
<td>OCRAM/ External RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from EPCS flash to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td>EPCS controller</td>
<td>OCRAM/ External RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application executes in-place from Altera On-chip Flash (UFM)</td>
<td>UFM</td>
<td>Choose between:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• OCRAM/ External RAM(^{(2)})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• UFM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from UFM to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td>UFM</td>
<td>OCRAM/ External RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application execute-in-place from Altera On-chip Memory (OCRAM)</td>
<td>OCRAM</td>
<td>OCRAM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Setting exception vector memory to OCRAM/ External RAM is recommended to make the interrupt processing faster.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boot Option</th>
<th>BSP Settings:</th>
<th>BSP Editor Setting: Linker Script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Settings.Advanced.hal.linker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• allow_code_at_reset</td>
<td></td>
<td>All settings in Settings.Advanced.hal.linker are left unchecked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Linker Sections are set to OCRAM/External RAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load_copy_rodata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load_copy_rwdata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from CFI flash to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from EPCS flash to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application executes in-place from Altera On-chip Flash (UFM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the exception vector memory is set to OCRAM/External RAM, enable the following settings in Settings.Advanced.hal.linker:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Set .text Linker Section to Altera On-chip Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• allow_code_at_reset</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Set other Linker Sections (.heap, .rwdata, .rodata, .bss, .stack) to OCRAM/External RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load_copy_rodata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load_copy_rwdata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load_copy_exceptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the exception vector memory is set to UFM, enable the following settings in Settings.Advanced.hal.linker:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• allow_code_at_reset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load_copy_rodata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• enable_alt_load_copy_rwdata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application copied from UFM to RAM using boot copier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nios II processor application execute-in-place from Altera On-chip Memory (OCRAM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable allow_code_at_reset in Settings.Advanced.hal.linker and leave the other settings unchecked.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All settings in Settings.Advanced.hal.linker are left unchecked.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Linker Sections are set to OCRAM/External RAM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nios II Processor Application Execute-In-Place from CFI Flash

Altera Avalon CFI Flash maps Avalon Memory Map (Avalon MM) signals into CFI signals which the entire CFI address space is mapped into Altera CFI Flash’s Avalon MM slave interface. Hence, CFI devices are immediately accessible by Nios II processor upon system reset without CSR initialization.

For these reasons, Nios II can execute application stored on CFI devices directly without a boot copier.

When a boot copier is not used, the Nios II application .text linker sections are set to CFI memory region while .bss, .rodata, .rdata, .stack and .heap linker sections are set to RAM memory region. Enable the alt_load() function in the BSP Settings to copy the data sections (.rodata, .rdata, exceptions) to the RAM upon system reset. The code section (.text) remains in the CFI memory region.

For more information, refer to the "Summary of Nios II Processor Vector Configurations" chapter and the "BSP Settings" table for detailed BSP Settings.

Related Information
Summary of Nios II Processor Vector Configurations and BSP Settings on page 8

Nios II Processor Application Copied from CFI Flash to RAM Using Boot Copier

Using the boot copier to copy a Nios II processor application from CFI flash to internal or external RAM for execution helps to improve the execution performance.

The Nios II SBT tool automatically adds the Nios II processor memcpy-based boot copier to the system when the executable file (.elf) is converted to one of the following:

- SREC image (*.flash), if you are using Nios II flash programming method
- Memory initialization file (*.hex), if you are using the Quartus Prime programming method

The boot copier is located at the base address of the image or file, followed by the application.

For this boot option, the Nios II processor starts executing the boot copier software upon system reset. The software copies the application from the CFI flash to the internal or external RAM. Once this is complete, the Nios II processor transfers the program control over to the application.

Note: Quartus Prime and Nios II Flash programming flow is briefly described in Nios II Booting General Flow diagram.

Related Information
Nios II Booting General Flow on page 8

Nios II Processor Application Copied from EPCS Flash to RAM Using Boot Copier

The EPCS address space is not mapped into the Altera Avalon EPCS Flash Controller’s Avalon MM slave interface. Instead, read or write accesses are done through CSRs. Upon system reset, the EPCS device needs to be initialized before usage.

For these reasons, the EPCS controller-based boot copier is required for initializing the EPCS device and copying the Nios II application to RAM for execution.

The EPCS controller instantiates a block of boot ROM internally at its base address (offset 0x0, just before EPCS controller’s CSRs) for storing the boot copier. Nios II reset vector offset must set to EPCS controller base address, such that upon system reset the boot copier is executed first to initialize the EPCS controller and device.
Nios II Booting Elements

Nios II SBT Makefile "mem_init_generate" Target

The Nios II SBT application makefile “mem_init_generate” target is responsible for generating memory initialization files using various file conversion tools. The files generated include a HEX file for the UFM data, a HEX file for initialization of the on chip RAM in the SOF and a DAT file for initializing the on chip flash model for simulation.

When required, the Nios II SBT tool automatically adds the Nios II processor default boot copier to the system when the executable file (.elf) is converted to memory initialization file (.hex). This operation takes place whenever the .text section is located in a different memory that the reset vector points to, which indicates a code copy is required. The file conversion happens during execution of “make mem_init_generate” command. The “make mem_init_generate” command generates different HEX file content based on the specified boot options.

The mem_init_generate target also generates a Quartus Prime IP file (meminit.qip). Quartus Prime software refers to the .qip file for the location of the initialization file. This .qip file has to be added into Quartus Prime project if "Initialize flash content" is enabled in Altera On-chip Flash (UFM) or Altera On-chip Memory (OCRAM) IP.

This makefile target is an important element for Quartus Prime programming flow method.

Convert Programming Files Option

Convert Programming Files option in Quartus Prime software is used to convert programming files from one file format to another. This tool is used for combining a *.sof and a *.hex file into a single *.pof or *.jic file for programming into the configuration or booting device.

This tool is important for Quartus Prime programming flow method.

Related Information

Quartus Prime Handbook, Volume 3: Verification
For more information about the convert programming files option, refer to the "Quartus Prime Programmer" chapter in volume 3 of the Quartus Prime Handbook.

Elf2flash Utility

The elf2flash utility generates SREC image (*.flash extension) by extracting ELF loadable sections. The SREC image can then be programmed into flash devices supported by Nios II Flash Programmer.

For CFI flash devices, both the optional CFI bootcopier and ELF loadable sections are stored in the device. When the CFI bootcopier is not used, the SREC image only contains loadable section data. When the CFI bootcopier is used, the SREC image contains a CFI bootcopier and the ELF payload, where the bootcopier is precompiled to assume the payload is linked immediately after it.

For EPCS/EPCQ flash devices, only the ELF payload is stored in the device. EPCS bootcopier is always required, but is stored within the EPCS controller boot ROM initialized after POF configuration, and thus the SREC image only contains the ELF payload.

When either CFI and EPCS bootcopier is used, elf2flash extracts ELF loadable sections as the bootcopier’s payload in the form of payload header (4 bytes load address + 4 bytes section size) and payload data (n-
bytes section data) for each loadable sections. **Elf2flash** also generates a last, extra section for storing the .text section load address to allow bootcopier to transfer control to the program.

This **elf2flash** utility is an important element for Nios II Flash Programming flow method.

### Nios II Programming Solutions

The following table lists the available Nios II processor booting methods with the respective programming solution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Booting Memory Flash</th>
<th>Programming Solution 1</th>
<th>Programming Solution 2</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| CFI                  | Nios II Flash Programmer | Quartus Prime Programmer | **Nios II Flash Programmer User Guide**  
**Parallel Flash Loader IP Core User Guide** |
| EPCS                 | Nios II Flash Programmer | Quartus Prime Programmer | **Nios II Flash Programmer User Guide**  
**AN370: Using the Serial Flash Loader with the Quartus II Software** |
| MAX10 UFM            | Quartus Prime Programmer |                        | **AN730: Nios II Processor Booting Methods in MAX 10 Devices** |
| EPCQ                 | Quartus Prime Programmer |                        | **AN736: Nios II Processor Booting from Altera Serial Flash (EPCQ)** |
| OCRAM                | Quartus Prime Programmer |                        | **AN730: Nios II Processor Booting Methods in MAX 10 Devices** |

**Related Information**

- **AN736: Nios II Processor Booting from Altera Serial Flash (EPCQ)**
- **AN730: Nios II Processor Booting Methods in MAX 10 Devices**
- **Nios II Flash Programmer User Guide**
- **AN370: Using the Serial Flash Loader with the Quartus Prime Software**
- **Parallel Flash Loader IP Core User Guide**

Formerly, **AN386: Using the Parallel Flash Loader with the Quartus Prime Software**

**Recommended Programming Solution**

Altera is moving forward with the Quartus Prime programming solution for all Nios II system programming because there is no enhancement made on Nios II Flash Programmer to support new Altera devices. Based on the table in the “Nios II Programming Solutions” chapter, the Quartus Prime programmer is able to support all range of booting flash memories. It is recommended to use the Quartus Prime programming solution for all Nios II system programming.

**Related Information**

**Nios II Programming Solutions** on page 13
# Document Revision History for Generic Nios II Booting Methods

## May 2016

**Version**: 2016.05.24  
**Changes**:
- Renamed Quartus II to Quartus Prime.  
- Updated the "Summary of Nios II Processor Vector Configurations and BSP Settings" section so that it will be in alignment with AN730.

## September 2015

**Version**: 2015.09.11  
**Changes**: Removed the Nios II processor boot methods list.

## June 2015

**Version**: 2015.06.29  
**Changes**: Initial Draft