

# ESP8266 Bootloader Modes and GPIO state on Startup

## Introduction

The ESP8266 (<https://nurdspace.nl/ESP8266>) is an extremely cheap wifi module with a fairly capable processor on board. Recently, it's exploded on the hobbyist scene due to its low cost. Even better, there's a high level development platform available (NodeMCU (<https://github.com/nodemcu/nodemcu-firmware>)) which runs eLua code making programming quick and simple.



We've been using the ESP-07 (<http://i0l.org.uk/2014/12/esp8266-modules-hardware-guide-gotta-catch-em-all/>) module in a lot of our projects recently which breaks out nine of the on-board GPIO pins. Although the pin pitch is a non-standard 2mm, breakout boards are available and the smaller size is useful for PCB projects.



## About this post



*Posted on:* Tuesday, 2nd of June 2015

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*Tagged:* ESP8266 (/tags /esp8266), bootloader (/tags /bootloader), ESP-07 (/tags /esp-07), IoT (/tags /iot), electronics (/tags /electronics)

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Documentation for the ESP8266 is fairly sparse, at least in any official format, but there is a large amount of discussion in various places, most notably the ESP8266 forum (<http://esp8266.com>). One of the stumbling blocks we encountered was that on startup, the module can enter a number of bootloader modes depending on GPIO pin states. This means that if you want to use any of those pins, you have to be quite careful.

## Flashing the NodeMCU firmware

To flash NodeMCU (or any other firmware) you'll need to connect the following pins:

- GPIO 0: LOW
- GPIO 2: HIGH
- GPIO 15: LOW

Apply 3.3V and GND and use a 3.3V UART to connect the device to a computer. We tend to use `esptool.py` (<https://github.com/themadinventor/esptool/blob/master/esptool.py>) to actually do the flashing. Hackaday has a nice guide to connecting everything here (<http://hackaday.com/2015/03/18/how-to-directly-program-an-inexpensive-esp8266-wifi-module/>)

If, like us, you're using the ESP-07 and you need to flash a lot of them, it's fairly simple to make a jig with Pogo Pins where you can clamp the module during flashing.

You can generally find pre-built versions of NodeMCU around github but if your application uses a lot of memory, you'd do well to remove some of the unneeded modules in `user_modules.h` ([https://github.com/nodemcu/nodemcu-firmware/blob/master/app/include/user\\_modules.h](https://github.com/nodemcu/nodemcu-firmware/blob/master/app/include/user_modules.h)) and rebuild the binary.

## Bootloader Modes

The bootloader can go into a number of modes depending on the state of GPIOs 0, 2 and 15. The two useful modes are the UART download mode (for flashing new firmware) and the flash startup mode (which boots from flash).

|                                     | <b>GPIO<br/>0</b> | <b>GPIO<br/>2</b> | <b>GPIO<br/>15</b> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| UART Download Mode<br>(Programming) | 0                 | 1                 | 0                  |
| Flash Startup (Normal)              | 1                 | 1                 | 0                  |

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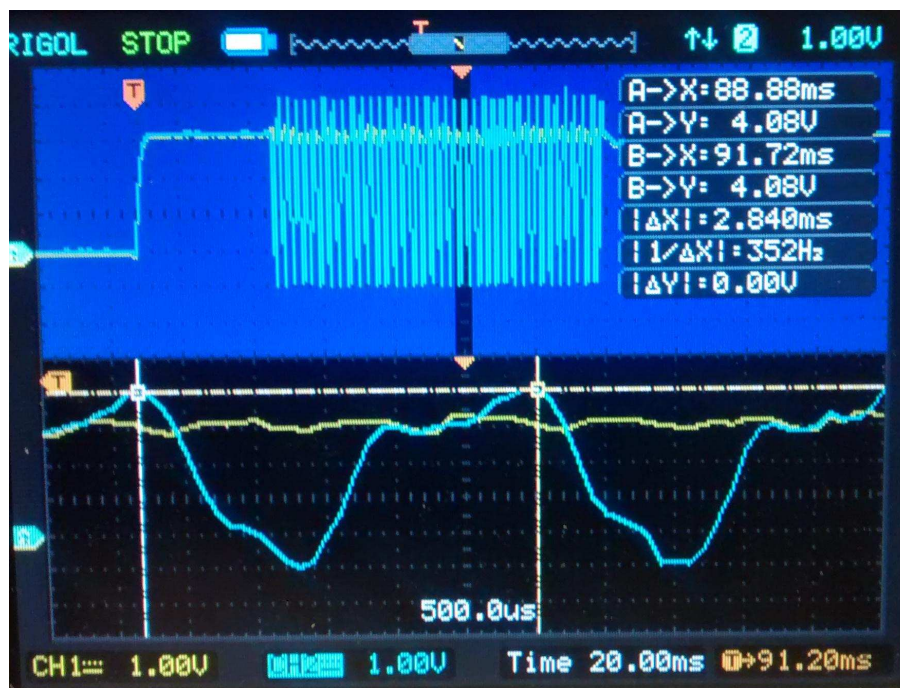
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## GPIO state on startup

When choosing GPIO pins to use, it's best to avoid GPIO 0, 2 and 15 unless absolutely necessary. If you do end up using them, you'll need pullups / pulldowns to ensure the correct bootloader mode. You should also be aware of the fact that GPIO 0 is driven as an output during startup (at least with NodeMCU).

Here's what we found: 40ms after startup, the GPIO0 line is driven with a signal at around 350 Hz for around 100 ms. So make sure you don't rely on GPIO0 being stable for the first ~200 ms after startup.


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