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Raspberry Pi Kernel Compile

Posted by [michael](#) on Jun 8, 2012 in [Raspberry Pi](#), [Tutorials](#), [Ubuntu](#) | [25 comments](#)

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This tutorial will demonstrate how to cross compile the kernel for the Raspberry Pi on Ubuntu 12.04 LTS. The kernel is functional with both the Debian and Arch Linux Raspberry Pi images. First, install the package dependencies, git and the cross-compilation toolchain:

```
sudo apt-get install git-core gcc-4.6-arm-linux-gnueabi
```

Create a symlink for the cross compiler:

```
sudo ln -s /usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-gcc-4.6 /usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-gcc
```

Make a directory for the sources and tools, then clone them with git:

```
mkdir raspberrypi
cd raspberrypi
git clone https://github.com/raspberrypi/tools.git
git clone https://github.com/raspberrypi/linux.git
cd linux
```

Generate the .config file from the pre-packaged raspberry pi one:

```
make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=/usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-  
bcmrpi_cutdown_defconfig
```

If you want to make changes to the configuration, run `make menuconfig` (optional):

```
make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=/usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi- menuconfig
```

Once you have made the desired changes, save and exit the `menuconfig` screen. Now we are ready to start the build. You can speed up the compilation process by enabling parallel make with the `-j` flag. The recommended use is 'processor cores + 1', e.g. 5 if you have a quad core processor:

```
make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=/usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi- -k -j5
```

Assuming the compilation was successful, create a directory for the modules:

```
mkdir ../modules
```

Then compile and 'install' the loadable modules to the temp directory:

```
make modules_install ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=/usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-  
INSTALL_MOD_PATH=../modules/
```

Now we need to use `imagetool-uncompressed.py` from the tools repo to get the kernel ready for the Pi.

```
cd ../tools/mkimage/  
./imagetool-uncompressed.py ../../linux/arch/arm/boot/Image
```

This creates a `kernel.img` in the current directory. Plug in the SD card of the existing Debian image that you wish to install the new kernel on. Delete the existing `kernel.img` and replace it with the new one, substituting "boot-partition-uuid" with the identifier of the partition as it is mounted in Ubuntu.

```
sudo rm /media/boot-partition-uuid/kernel.img  
sudo mv kernel.img /media/boot-partition-uuid/
```

Next, remove the existing `/lib/modules` and `lib/firmware` directories, substituting "rootfs-partition-uuid" with the identifier of the root filesystem partition mounted in Ubuntu.

```
sudo rm -rf /media/rootfs-partition-uuid/lib/modules/  
sudo rm -rf /media/rootfs-partition-uuid/lib/firmware/
```

Go to the destination directory of the previous `make modules_install`, and copy the new modules and firmware in their place:

```
cd ../../modules/  
sudo cp -a lib/modules/ /media/rootfs-partition-uuid/lib/  
sudo cp -a lib/firmware/ /media/rootfs-partition-uuid/lib/  
sync
```

That's it! Eject the SD card, and boot the new kernel on the Raspberry Pi!

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1.

snake

[June 16, 2012](#)

if you copy the boot directory from the firmware github onto the sdcard boot partition, you can just copy the kernel image arch/arm/boot/bzImage to sdcard/boot_partition/kernel.img – it will work straight away.

[reply](#)



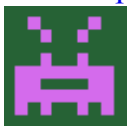
o

[michael](#)

[June 16, 2012](#)

Thanks for the tip snake!

[reply](#)



2.

sokkaaj

[June 18, 2012](#)

What is the modification you're talking about on the external USB rootfs page?

[reply](#)



o

[michael](#)

[June 22, 2012](#)

The modification allows you to move the root filesystem (ie '/') from the SD card to a USB

drive. I have several USB drives in excess of 16GB, but only a 4GB SD card. Moving '/' to the USB drive gives me much more space.

[reply](#)



3.

iqzer0++

[July 14, 2012](#)

is there any way to change the root password ?

[reply](#)



o

Koenkk

[August 4, 2012](#)

sudo passwd root

[reply](#)



4.

[Ludolf Kolligs](#)

[August 14, 2012](#)

Moin dear Michel and interrogators!

Thank You for detailed instruction which I was looking for since I found no direct ADSL connection over PPPoE provided for on RP.

Perhaps some more advice available in this direction?

Greetings from Hamburg, North Germany!

Ludolf

[reply](#)



o

[michael](#)

[August 17, 2012](#)

Hi Ludolf,

It looks like PPP is supported by default, but PPPoE is not. For kernel support, you will need to enable the PPPoE module. In the .config file, change:

```
# CONFIG_PPPoE is not set
```

to

CONFIG_PPP0E=m

Then you should be able to follow the official Debian instructions to configure PPPoE here:

<http://wiki.debian.org/PPPoE>

[reply](#)



5.

smith

[October 26, 2012](#)

hey, i've followed all the steps above and the new kernel runs, but a can't load modules and getting Exec format error after modprobe

[reply](#)



6.

Zia

[November 5, 2012](#)

Hey ,

All steps are very clear to me. I successfully built the kernel and run on the board. but it fails to load any module as even mouse and keyboard attached to board stop responding. Please guide me through this...Thanks.

Zia

[reply](#)



7.

Sb

[December 19, 2012](#)

```
make modules_install ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=/usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-  
INSTALL_MOD_PATH=../modules/
```

should be

```
make modules_install ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=/usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-gcc-4.6  
INSTALL_MOD_PATH=../modules/
```

[reply](#)



[Brian H Wilson](#)

[January 2, 2013](#)

Thanks, worked first try for me! I needed to build a kernel to use a Displaylink monitor.

[reply](#)



8.

Jasmin

[February 18, 2013](#)

Thank you very much for this tutorial please help me I cannot locate xorg.conf file.

I'm using raspbmc and compiling went well but I'm missing xorg.conf.

Touch is now working but I cannot do anything until edit this file.

[reply](#)



9.

Pedro

[February 27, 2013](#)

Very nice tutorial!

[reply](#)



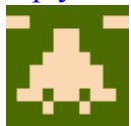
10.

110202820

[March 3, 2013](#)

Whenever I try to move the kernel to the sd card, it tells me that kernel.img doesnt exist. Help?

[reply](#)



11.

Levi

[March 14, 2013](#)

When I type in the first line it says "could not locate package" please help

[reply](#)



o

gigavolt

[May 20, 2013](#)

You have to be using 12.04 and everything has to be updated. Install or upgrade to 12.04lts and run `sudo apt-get update`.

[reply](#)



■

J L

[April 12, 2014](#)

12.04 of what?

[reply](#)



■

[arm](#)

[April 15, 2014](#)

Ubuntu 12.04

[reply](#)



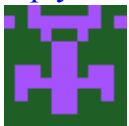
12.

Ramesh

[May 21, 2013](#)

I followed the above steps and It worked fine for me..Thanks a lot

[reply](#)



13.

JessD

[June 25, 2013](#)

Worked for me; thanks very much!

[reply](#)



14.

[Noam](#)

[September 15, 2013](#)

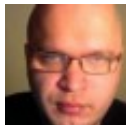
Thank you very much for the tutorial, it the easiest out there to follow. Maybe you can add how to calibrate it in the end. <http://engineering-diy.blogspot.dk/2013/01/adding-7inch-display-with-touchscreen.html> This tutorial dose almost as you do (You do it better) but in the end there are some calibration instructions.

Ok. to my question 😊 I have followed your tutorial and the touch screen is working perfectly. But my WiFi USB dongle is stop working... Is it some thing in the configuration file that is missing or some bad communication between the injected kernel.img and the drivers? have suggestions?

Thanks.

Noam

[reply](#)



o

[Tomas Žeimys](#)

[March 18, 2014](#)

Same problem here. WiFi dongle stops working

[reply](#)



15.

J L

[April 12, 2014](#)

I also got the failed message on the first step. Has the version number been updated since 12.04ls?

[reply](#)



16.

Ken

[April 20, 2014](#)

Snake Hi, I have not had luck with the instructions. I am trying to use a AOC usb monitor with my

Pi. Can you provide instruction for copying the kernel.

Thanks

Ken

[reply](#)

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