

FREEDOM SANDWICH  
DEVELOPER'S GUIDE

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Freedom Sandwich Developer's Guide  
by Aleph Objects, Inc.  
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Introduction  
Welcome Aboard

Audience

This is a developer's guide to hacking on the Freedom Sandwich embedded GNU/Linux computer. It is meant for developers.

Open Source Hardware, Free Software

Aleph Objects, Inc. is a Loveland, Colorado, USA company that manufactures Open Source Hardware using Free Software.  
For more info, visit <http://www.alephobjects.com>.

Embedded Hardware

Freedom Sandwich

1.1 Overview

The final hardware will be a custom built board by Linksprite (makers of the PCDuino). The system will require two PCBs. One will be the (soon-to-be) standard Linksprite Core Board. The other board is a daughter board to the core board, and is a custom designed Base Board, populated with what we need for the printer. This combo system we are calling the EZGNU. The whole thing with core board plus base board plus LCD is the Freedom Sandwich, part of the Free Lunch series.  
The first two revisions, Azalea and Begonia, use the Olimex A20 board. Testing for the kernel is done on the Linkspite PCDuino Version 3.

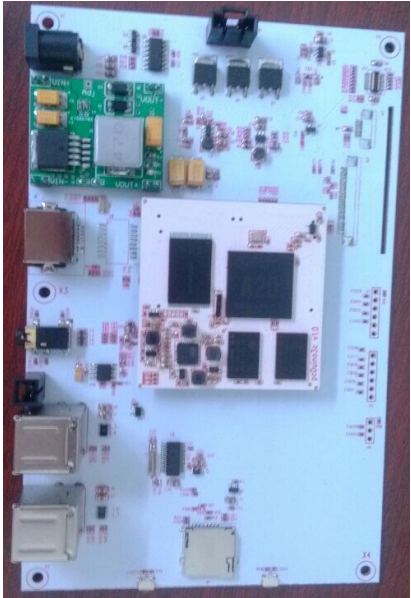
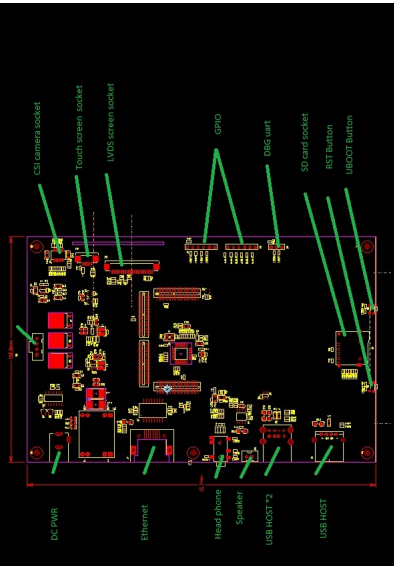


Figure 1.1: Core (center) and Base Board Photo

1.2 Specifications

- Specs, Core Board:
- Allwinner A20 ARM Processor
  - 1GHz CPU
  - 1 Gig RAM
- Specs, Base Board:
- MicroSD Card Slot
  - 4 USB A Ports
  - Line level audio in/out
  - Amplified audio out (mono speaker headers)
  - Ethernet
  - MIPI/CSI Camera socket
  - 10 GPIO pins
  - 24V power input
  - 12V RGB LED Strip driver
  - uBoot button
  - RST button
  - DBG UART Pins
  - LVDS LCD Socket
  - I2C Touch screen socket



1.3 Other Hardware

- LCD
- The LCD screen will mount near the EZGNU. The board is being specified by Linksprite.
- Specs LCD:
- 1280x800 Resolution
  - LVDS interface
- LED Lights
- There will be RGB LED strips to indicate various printer states via colored lights.
- Camera
- The first version won't have a camera, though the EZGNU does have a header for common types.

Free Software

Debian, Linux, GNU, Slic3r, et. al.

## 2.1 Intro

This chapter covers the software that runs on the EZGNU embedded hardware board.

## 2.2 Bootloader

### Intro

U-boot is the bootloader. The linux-sunxi branch is used as a base.

### Git Repos

Upstream git repos used:

- [git://github.com/linux-sunxi/u-boot-sunxi.git](https://github.com/linux-sunxi/u-boot-sunxi.git)
- [git://github.com/linux-sunxi/sunxi-tools.git](https://github.com/linux-sunxi/sunxi-tools.git)
- [git://github.com/linux-sunxi/sunxi-boards.git](https://github.com/linux-sunxi/sunxi-boards.git)
- [git://github.com/linux-sunxi/sunxi-bsp.git](https://github.com/linux-sunxi/sunxi-bsp.git)
- We're not using it at present, but this is allegedly the best version of A20 u-boot at present, per <https://wiki.debian.org/InstallingDebianOn/Allwinner>  
[git://github.com/jvrdegoede/u-boot-sunxi.git](https://github.com/jvrdegoede/u-boot-sunxi.git)

### Commands

Various commands for reference.

```
• ./sunxi-tools/fex2bin \
  OUTPUT/ao-pcduino3.fex OUTPUT/script.bin
```

```
• mkimage -C none -A arm -T script -d \
  OUTPUT/boot.cmd OUTPUT/boot/boot.scr
```

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```
LOADADDR=0x40008000 make -j4 ARCH=arm \
CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi- \
sun7i_defconfig
```

- If you need to clean up:
- ```
make clean ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi-
```

- You probably don't need to:
- ```
make mrproper ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi-
```

## 2.4 Core OS

- Debian Wheezy (stable) release
- armhf architecture

### Creating Root Filesystem

The root filesystem is Debian Wheezy using the armhf architecture. Commands, briefly, to build a rootfs:

1. mkdir rootfs
2. sudo debootstrap --verbose --arch=armhf --foreign wheezy \
./rootfs
3. sudo cp -p /usr/bin/qemu-arm-static \
./rootfs/usr/bin/
4. sudo chroot ./rootfs
5. /debootstrap/debootstrap --second-stage

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- sudo dd if=u-boot-sunxi-with-spl.bin of=/dev/sdb bs=1024 seek=8
- Boot splash, to boot.cmd:  
\${fs}load \${dtype} \${disk}:1 10000002 /splash.bmp && bmp d 10000002 ;
- make CROSS\_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi- \
Linksprite\_pcduino3\_config
- make CROSS\_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi-

## 2.3 Linux Kernel

### Intro

The EZGNU board uses the Linux kernel.

### Kernel Branch

We will be using Linux Sunxi as the base source code for the kernel. There are various kernel branches that could be used as a base:

- Mainline Linus – This doesn't have much of the latest/greatest for A20.  
[git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git](https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git)
- Linkspire – This is optimized for pcdino3, which is very similar to the board we'll be using. It uses non-free software, such as the Mali driver. Using it as a base will be a bit messy. It also does non-standard things in the build process, instead of just committing everything to git. The build system overall is nice and does more than just the kernel. It depends upon the non-free Allwinner livesuit image tools. We will use another tree as a base, but will pick select drivers from this one.  
[git://github.com/pcduino/a20-kernel.git](https://github.com/pcduino/a20-kernel.git)

- Linux Sunxi – This is the main kernel branch for the Sunxi platform built upon the Allwinner ARM chips. It is actively maintained. The Easy TAZ Mini core is built upon their various archives. Main website:  
<http://linux-sunxi.org/>  
[git://github.com/linux-sunxi/linux-sunxi.git](https://github.com/linux-sunxi/linux-sunxi.git)

### Kernel Version

We will be using the main linux-sunxi git repo, using the sunxi-3.4 branch as the main base for the Linux kernel. The latest version is 3.4.90. There are also various kernel versions we could chose from. Some options:

- sunxi-next – This looks pretty good. Worth exploring more.
- sunxi-devel – Probably not.
- 3.4.79+ – This is the kernel that gets built by the default a20-kernel archive from Linkspire. Known to work. Has non-free software.
- 3.14 – This is the latest version from the sunxi-3.14 branch of the main linux-sunxi kernel. It has not seen as much development or testing as sunxi-3.4. It does have -sunxi patches and is based on a much more recent upstream kernel. The one test kernel I built didn't fully boot, but it likely can be made to work without too much pain. As it hasn't seen as much real-world usage, sunxi-3.4 is preferred.
- 3.4.90 – This is the latest version from the sunxi-3.4 branch of the main linux-sunxi kernel. This is known to work. We will likely use a version of this kernel.

### Building the Kernel

Quickie overview:

1. Clone the kernel archive we want to use:

```
git clone git://github.com/linux-sunxi/linux-sunxi.git
cd linux-sunxi
```

### Filesystem

The best filesystem for the SD card needs to be selected... Considerations:

- Robustness
- Boot Speed

Filesystem options for core OS:

- ext4
- btrfs
- squashfs
- NILFS2

Filesystem options for users' USB drives:

- ext4
- btrfs
- FAT/VFAT – We won't use these in the core OS, but we will have to read them off users' USB drives.
- NTFS – Same as FAT? Probably don't need/want it at all.
- HFS+ – Same as NTFS?

### Developer Host System Setup

- Debian Wheezy
- emdebian repo – cross compilers
- Fix compiler paths – cross compilers, use ccache

2. Checkout the branch we want:  
`git checkout sunxi-3.4`
3. Copy over camellia kernel config (check for newer version):  
`wget http://devel.lulzbot.com/Easy_TAZ_Mini/camellia/software/current/OUTPUT/eztaz_defconfig/eztaz_defconfig-ao11`  
`cp eztaz_defconfig-ao11 linux-sunxi/.config`
4. Go into kernel config and make whatever changes:  
  
`LOADADDR=0x40008000 make -j1 ARCH=arm \`  
`CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi- menuconfig`

5. Copy that .config somewhere as backup  
`cp .config ../OUTPUT/eztaz_defconfig/eztaz_defconfig-ao999`

6. Build the kernel uImage (no modules):  
  
`LOADADDR=0x40008000 make -j4 ARCH=arm \`  
`CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi- uImage dtbs`

7. DEPRECATED, no modules now: Install kernel modules to the OUTPUT dir:  
  
`LOADADDR=0x40008000 make -j4 ARCH=arm \`  
`CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi- \`  
`INSTALL_MOD_PATH=../OUTPUT modules_install`

Misc build commands

- This will build the default sun7i (pcduino3) kernel (example):

### Cross Compiler

To compile ARM packages, a cross compiler must be set up.

1. Add emdebian Repo – Add this line to `/etc/apt/sources.list`:  
`deb http://www.emdebian.org/debian/ unstable main`
2. Update –  
`apt-get update`
3. Install key –  
`sudo apt-get install emdebian-archive-keyring`
4. Install Cross Compilers –  
  
`apt-get install \`  
`cpp-4.7-arm-linux-gnueabi- \`  
`g++-4.7-arm-linux-gnueabi- \`  
`gcc-4.7-arm-linux-gnueabi- \`  
`gcc-4.7-arm-linux-gnueabi-base \`  
`gcc-4.7-plugin-dev-arm-linux-gnueabi-`
5. Install (not all needed? Note, some in backports):  
  
`libcurses-dev build-essential`  
`ccache git autoconf autoconf2.13`  
`gnu-standards libtool u-boot-tools`  
`debootstrap qemu qemu-user-static`
6. Update everything to latest in wheezy-backports:  
`apt-get -t wheezy-backports dist-upgrade`  
`apt-get install ccache git`
7. Add this to `~/.bashrc` –  
`export PATH="/usr/lib/ccache:$PATH"`

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8. Set up symlinks without version numbers (super cruffy)

```
cd /usr/lib/ccache/
sudo ln -s ../../bin/ccache arm-linux-gnueabihf-g++
sudo ln -s ../../bin/ccache arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc
cd /usr/bin/
sudo ln -s arm-linux-gnueabihf-cpp-4.7 arm-linux-gnueabihf-cpp
sudo ln -s arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc-4.7 arm-linux-gnueabihf-g++
sudo ln -s arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc-4.7 arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc
sudo ln -s arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc-ar-4.7 arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc-ar
sudo ln -s arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc-nm-4.7 arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc-nm
sudo ln -s arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc-ranlib-4.7 arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcc-ranlib
sudo ln -s arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcov-4.7 arm-linux-gnueabihf-gcov
```

- fb
- X Windows
- EZTAZ
- OctoPrint Web Interface

## OctoPrint

OctoPrint main site: <http://www.octoprint.org>  
OctoPrint uses Python 2.7. Until OctoPrint is packaged in Debian, it will be built on a host system and installed to `/usr/local`.

- `adduser octo`
- `su - octo`
- `git clone git://github.com/foosel/OctoPrint.git`
- `cd OctoPrint`
- `git checkout 1.2.0-dev`
- This may be a good one to consider:  
`git checkout remotes/origin/devel`

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Free Software

Areas to fix to speed up boot:

- hotplug
- `/dev` populated statically
- `/tmp` is tmpfs, so no need to "clean" it

2.4. CORE OS

- See what dependencies there are:  
`cat requirements.txt`
- `apt-get install -t wheezy-backports python-jinja2 python-six \ python-pygments python-docutils`
- As root, install unpackaged dependencies:  
  
`pip install -r requirements.txt`
- Install to `/usr/local`:  
  
`python setup.py install`
- Set up `/etc/default/octoprint`  
  
`OCTOPRINT_USER=octo`  
`PORT=8080`  
`DAEMON=/usr/local/bin/octoprint`  
`DAEMON_ARGS="--port=$PORT"`  
`UMASK=022`  
`START=yes`
- Set up `/etc/init.d/octoprint`  
  
`cp scripts/octoprint.init /etc/init.d/octoprint`  
`chmod 755 /etc/init.d/octoprint`  
`update-rc.d octoprint defaults`

OctoPrint 1.2.0-dev dependencies:

- `flask==0.9` – Wheezy has `python-flask 0.8`
- `werkzeug==0.8.3` – Wheezy has `python-werkzeug 0.8.3+dfsg-1`
- `tornado==3.0.2` – Wheezy has `python-tornado 2.3`
- `sockjs-tornado>=1.0.0`
- `PyYAML==3.10` – Wheezy has `python-yaml 3.10`

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Free Software

Areas to fix to speed up boot:

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**Contact**

**Phone, Email, Web, Location**

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Free Software

- `Flask-Login==0.2.2`
- `Flask-Principal==0.3.5`
- `pyserial>=2.6` – Wheezy has `python-serial 2.5`
- `netaddr>=0.7.10` – Wheezy has `python-netaddr 0.7.7`
- `mock>=1.0.1` – Wheezy has `python-mock 0.8.0`
- `nose>=1.3.0` – Wheezy has `python-nose 1.1.2`
- `sphinxcontrib-httpdomain`
- `sphinx_rtd_theme`

Most python modules for OctoPrint 1.2.0-dev are in Debian, but they are older versions. There may be newer versions that can be rebuilt from Jessie and Sid.

These are in Wheezy:

`apt-get install python2.7 python-werkzeug python-yaml python-pip`

These are pulled in by the dependencies of `pip requirements.txt`, that are in Wheezy, but aren't explicitly named as requirements.

Set up the octo user with our OctoPrint config, stored at `/home/octo/.octoprint/config.yaml`

`chown octo:octo /home/octo/.octoprint/config.yaml`

Change the **key** as needed.

```
accessControl:
  enabled: false
api:
  enabled: true
  key: 19A7C56E31B74257955E49E5561D019D
appearance:
  color: yellow
  name: Easy TAZ Mini
cura: {}
feature:
  gCodeVisualizer: false
  sdSupport: false
```

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Contact

## 3.1 Support

Email: [support@alephobjects.com](mailto:support@alephobjects.com)  
Phone: +1-970-377-1111 x610  
LulzBot Forum  
<http://forum.lulzbot.com>

## 3.2 Sales

Email: [sales@alephobjects.com](mailto:sales@alephobjects.com)  
Phone: +1-970-377-1111 x600

## 3.3 Websites

Aleph Objects, Inc.  
<http://www.alephobjects.com>  
LulzBot 3D Printers  
<http://www.lulzbot.com>

2.5. 3D OBJECT PROCESSING

```
temperatureGraph: false
gcodeViewer: {}
printerParameters:
  bedDimensions:
    r: 100
    x: 150
    y: 150
  movementSpeed:
    x: 8500
    y: 7500
    z: 400
  serial:
    autoconnect: true
    baudrate: 115200
    port: /dev/ttyACM0
    timeout:
      communication: 10.0
      connection: 10.0
      sdStatus: 2.0
  server:
    firstRun: false
  system: {}
  temperature: {}
  webcam:
    watermark: false
```

## 2.5 3D Object Processing

- Slic3r
- Meshlab

## 2.6 Misc

Adding "noswap" to the kernel boot command line should make it skip trying to activate swap, but it doesn't in all cases. This hack:

```
echo "NOSWAP=yes" >> /etc/default/rcS
```

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Free Software

Areas to fix to speed up boot:

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**Contact**

**Phone, Email, Web, Location**

---

# Colophon

Created with 100% Free Software  
GNU/Linux  
L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Memoir