



OpenStick

⌚ 23 January 2024 ⚡ 117 ⚡ Wim van 't Hoog ⚡ Network ⚡ Security

Intro

In the midst of the Raspberry Pi shortage I came across this project. Someone figured out that a 4G WiFi router could be repurposed as a Single Board Computer (SBC) running Linux or OpenWRT. What piqued my interest was its decent compute power and features like a built-in 4G modem and GPS—something lacking in a comparable Raspberry Pi Zero W2. The goal? Transform this stick into a remote pentesting device accessible over 4G.

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OpenStick

The OpenStick project was initiated by [Handome Yingyang](#), who created a custom bootloader to enable running Linux instead of the default Android firmware. [Zoltán Mizse](#) of [Extrowork](#) subsequently penned an excellent article, detailing the recommended stick and providing instructions on how to get it operational.

Not all 4G sticks are compatible; we specifically need a stick running the **Qualcomm MSM8916** chipset. Acquiring such a stick can be challenging, as there are limited compatible models, including:

- UFI001B
- UFI001C
- UF896
- UZ801
- SP970

Your best chance of obtaining such a stick at an affordable price is through platforms like [AliExpress](#) or Amazon, with prices typically ranging from **12 to 15 dollars**. I've personally acquired several sticks from different vendors and attempted to inquire about the version being sold, but most sellers were unaware. Consequently, acquiring the desired version can be hit or miss. Look for the

 keyword “MSM8916” in the product description. Typically, these sticks are black and a clue on the back of the stick is the presence of “SSID 4G-UFI-XX”

I have one UF896 stick and one UZ801 v3.0 stick. Most sticks sold currently are most likely to be the UZ801 v3.0 or v3.2. The v3.0 version is compatible and also the most stable stick i own.

In this tutorial, I’ll focus on the **UZ801 v3.0** variant, which I found to be the most stable. If you have a different variant, you’ll need a distinct bootloader, boot image, and kernel. You can either search for these online or build your own.

Now that we have our stick, the first step is to flash the bootloader, boot image, and root filesystem to enable Linux. Our initial task is to **enable ADB**.

ADB

To activate ADB, insert the stick and allow it to fully boot up. Then establish a WiFi connection with the stick using the credentials specified on its back. After successfully logging in, launch a webbrowser and navigate to the stick’s management page at <http://192.168.100.1>. Log in with the username/password combination “admin.”

Once logged in, visit <http://192.168.100.1/usbdebug.html> to enable ADB. Reboot the stick (*by reinserting the stick into the PC*) and verify that ADB is active post-reboot.

```
adb devices
List of devices attached
0123456789ABCDEF    device
```

To gain root access execute

```
adb shell
```



```
setprop service.adb.root 1; busybox killall adbd
```

After obtaining root access, it's essential to create a comprehensive backup of the factory firmware. This backup serves as a safety net in case of any issues down the line. If you encounter problems later, you can restore any or all partitions using this backup. Unfortunately, I neglected to perform this step with my initial stick, and as a result, I messed up the modem partition, leading to a non-functional 4G connection due to the loss of IMEI information.

EDL

Initiate a reboot into EDL mode, which grants direct read and write access to the eMMC storage of the stick. This step is crucial for creating a comprehensive backup of the eMMC storage, providing a safety net for potential issues in the future.

```
adb reboot edl
```

Next, retrieve the EDL tool from [Bjoern Kerler's GitHub](#) page and follow the provided instructions to install the necessary dependencies. Once installed, proceed to generate various backups.

Initially, create a full single image backup of the eMMC storage. This results in a large file encompassing all partitions. To restore, the entire file needs to be written back to the stick.

```
edl rf uz801-stock.bin
```

Subsequently, perform a full backup of each individual partition. This process produces a separate file for each partition, facilitating selective recovery if needed. For instance, use modem.bin for the modem partition.



edl rl uz801_stock --genxml

Upon completion, securely store all backup files. With the original firmware safeguarded, the software flashing process can commence. Simply unplug and reconnect the device to restore ADB access.

Fastboot

Disconnect and reconnect the stick once again to return to ADB mode. After the stick has fully booted up, execute the following command to access the bootloader. Fastboot will be employed to flash the new OpenStick firmware onto the device.

```
adb reboot bootloader
```

Verify if Fastboot recognizes the device by executing:

```
fastboot devices
```

A successful recognition should yield a value, confirming that the stick is now in Fastboot mode and prepared to receive the new firmware.

Flash

The original firmware by Handsome Yingyang ran Debian Bullseye. I've upgraded mine to Debian Bookworm, incorporating several modifications for enhanced versatility. The choice is yours regarding which version to install; the following commands are tailored to my version. If you prefer Handsome Yingyang's version, download it from his repository [here](#).

Begin by downloading my OpenStick release:



Now, unzip the file and flash the new firmware onto the stick:

```
cd OpenStick/flash/  
./flash.sh
```

Assuming everything proceeded as intended without any errors, the stick should have automatically rebooted. After the reboot, the new software (*in this instance, Debian Bookworm*) should be up and running, allowing us to log in to the stick.

Login

The stick is currently operating on a basic version of Debian Bookworm, allowing us to install various applications within the constraints of the 3.2GB available storage. Notably, the stick's kernel is compiled with USB Gadget support, and both the libusb-gx library and the gadget tool are installed.

SSH

For SSH access, my Debian version on the stick will automatically create an RNDIS USB gadget device with an IP address of 192.168.200.1 upon boot. We can establish a SSH connection to the stick as follows:

```
ssh user@192.168.200.1
```

Please note that the default password for the user is: **1**

WiFi

In addition to the RNDIS network connection, a WiFi hotspot is generated during the initial bootup. Connect to the WiFi hotspot using the following credentials:



- SSID: 4G-UF1-XX
- PSK: 1234567890

To establish an SSH connection over WiFi, use the following command:

```
ssh user@192.168.100.1
```

Please note that the default password for the user is: **1**

Connect to Internet

Now that we're logged in we want to connect to internet for updating and installing software. The stick has the ability to connect to the internet through WiFi or 4G. Since setting up WiFi is easier we'll start with that one.

WiFi

As Debian employs NetworkManager, we can leverage nmcli (or nmtui if you prefer) to set up and activate our WiFi connection. Replace **SSID** and **PASSWORD** with the appropriate values for connecting to your wireless network.

To begin, delete the hotspot connection:

```
nmcli connection delete hotspot
```

Next, connect to an access point:

```
sudo nmcli dev wifi connect "SSID" password "PASSWORD"
```

Check if wlan0 is successfully connected and has an assigned IP address:



ip show a wlan0

If the connection is successful, establish an SSH connection to that IP address using the earlier credentials:

```
ssh user@<ip-address>
```

4G/LTE

One remarkable feature of this stick is its built-in 4G modem, enabling remote access from virtually anywhere in the world.

To configure the connection, we'll use nmcli and work with a pre-created NetworkManager profile named "lte."

Begin by editing the SIM card PIN setting. If you don't have a PIN set, you can skip this step:

```
sudo nmcli connection modify lte gsm.pin <your_pin>
```

Next, set the APN for your cellular network provider. Many providers use "internet" as the APN, but it's essential to verify this information on your provider's website:

```
sudo nmcli connection modify lte gsm.apn <your_apn>
```

Activate the 4G connection:

```
sudo nmcli connection up lte
```

Check if the stick has successfully connected to the 4G network:



```
sudo mmcli -m 0
```

Verify if an IP address has been assigned:

```
ip a show wwan0
```

If the connection is established and an IP address is assigned, you've successfully connected the stick to a 4G network. Conduct a speed test to evaluate the connection speed:

```
sudo apt install speedtest-cli  
speedtest-cli
```

Here's an example of the result I obtained:

```
$ speedtest-cli  
Retrieving speedtest.net configuration...  
Testing from KPN (89.200.46.120)...  
Retrieving speedtest.net server list...  
Selecting best server based on ping...  
Hosted by Redhosting (Almere) [29.20 km]: 58.1 ms  
Testing download speed.....  
Download: 36.46 Mbit/s  
Testing upload speed.....  
Upload: 39.21 Mbit/s
```

Basic Usage

Now, let's dive into the interesting part of this tutorial – altering USB function behavior using the USB Gadget library and three distinct command-line tools.



■ RNDIS

- Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (*RNDIS*)
- Creates a Virtual Ethernet link on top of USB CDC (*ECM*)

■ HID

- Human Interface Device (*HID*)
- Creates a keyboard, mouse or gamecontroller

■ MSD

- Mass Storage Device (*MSD*)
- Create a USB mass storage device

■ FFS

- Creates a USB FunctionFS device

■ MIDI

- Creates a USB MIDI audio device

■ PRINTER

- Creates a USB printer

■ UVC

- USB Video Class (*UVC*)
- Creates a USB webcam device

■ UAC

- USB Audio Class (*UAC*)
- Creates a USB audio device

■ ECM

- Ethernet Control Module (*ECM*)
- Creates a USB Ethernet device

■ ACM

- Abstract Control Model (*ACM*)
- Create a USB Serial device

As mentioned earlier, my build incorporates three command-line tools for USB Gadget manipulation. The first is the official tool from the creators of the libusbgx library, called GT (*gadget tool*). I prefer using this tool as it allows loading a gadget from a scheme (*file*) and supports enabling gadgets through a systemd service.



The second tool is **GC** (*gadget controller*), developed by Handsome Yingyang. Gadgets can be easily added using the GC command. For instance, adding an RNDIS gadget:

```
sudo gc -a rndis  
sudo gc -e
```

Available options in GC include:

```
Usage : gc [options....]  
-h      Show this help.  
-l      Show active gadget functions.  
-c      Clean all active gadget.  
-e      Enable all active gadget.  
-d      Disable all active gadget.  
-a <function> [configs ...]   Add a gadget function.  
-r <name>      Remove a gadget function by name in list (-l
```

The traditional method of adding USB gadgets is to use examples provided by libusb-gx. For example, adding an RDNIS gadget:

```
sudo gadget-rndis-os-desc
```

Other available commands include:

gadget-acm-ecm
gadget-export

gadget-ffs
gadget-hid

gadget-import
gadget-midi

For the remainder of this tutorial, the focus will be on GT (*Gadget Tool*).

GT utilizes scheme files containing device settings for the USB Gadget you want to create. These scheme files are stored in the directory /usr/local/etc/gt/templates

nd can be loaded either through the gt@ systemd service or by directly issuing the command **gt load**.

RNDIS

By default, the USB function of the stick is set to RNDIS, turning the USB into an Ethernet device. It is currently configured as a standard 4G dongle, providing an IP address to the connected computer and acting as a router to the 4G network (*internet*).

To enable RNDIS, execute the following command:

```
sudo gt load --path /usr/local/etc/gt/templates rndis-os-desc
```

To remove it

```
sudo gt rm -rf rndis-os-desc
```

HID

The HID functionality presents an intriguing usage scenario where the USB function can be set to HID, allowing the injection of keystrokes into the connected computer, similar to a Rubber Ducky. For now, let's enable the USB HID gadget with the following command:

```
sudo gt load --path /usr/local/etc/gt/templates hid.scheme
```

Mass Storage

The stick can also function as a mass storage device for writing data. To achieve this, create a file on the stick capable of holding the data. For instance, I've chosen



50MB file size using DD:

```
cd ~/  
dd if=/dev/zero of=mass.img count=50 bs=1MB
```

Next, create a FAT partition on the file using fdisk. Follow these options:

```
$ sudo fdisk mass.img
```

Choose the fdisk options as follows:

```
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.38.1).
```

```
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.  
Be careful before using the write command.
```

```
Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
```

```
Created a new DOS (MBR) disklabel with disk identifier 0x71.
```

```
Command (m for help): o
```

```
Created a new DOS (MBR) disklabel with disk identifier 0xa7.
```

```
Command (m for help): n
```

```
Partition type
```

```
    p    primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
```

```
    e    extended (container for logical partitions)
```

```
Select (default p):
```

```
Using default response p.
```

```
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
```

```
First sector (2048-102399, default 2048):
```

```
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-102399,
```

```
Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 49 MiB.
```

```
Command (m for help): t  
Selected partition 1  
Hex code or alias (type L to list all): c
```

```
Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'W95 FAT32 (LBA)'.
```

```
Command (m for help): w  
The partition table has been altered.  
Syncing disks.
```

Create the FAT32 filesystem:

```
sudo mkfs.vfat mass.img
```

Then, create the mass storage device:

```
sudo gt load --path /usr/local/etc/gt/templates mass.scheme
```

I've included a few other schemes i found online. These include

```
acm-ecm.scheme      cdc-ecm.scheme    ffs.scheme    mass.scheme
```

It's also possible to create your own GT schemes. Visit Collabora.com for [part 1](#) and [part 2](#) of their excellent tutorials on how to write your own GT schemes.

Advanced Usage

Now that we've covered the basics, let's explore some more advanced examples, such as loading gadgets at startup using Systemd, creating your own USB gadgets using GT and some common traffic sniffing techniques using USB a ethernet gadget.



GT offers the ability to load USB Gadgets at startup using their provided systemd service file called gt@. This file is located in /etc/systemd/system and can be used to enable USB gadgets at startup. By default i've enabled the rndis-os-desc scheme to be loaded on startup this way. It relies on the GT config file (*located in /usr/local/etc/gt/gt.conf*) to tell it where it can find the scheme files. When that is set, you can simply create or export a gadget in the templates directory and load it on startup by issuing

```
sudo systemctl gt@<usb gadget>
```

Please note that the USB gadgets are loaded without the .scheme extension. So hid.scheme would be loaded as gt@hid

Create your own gadget

Previously i've showed how to load USB gadgets using GT scheme files. These files are merely just a collection of command which can just as easily be entered in sequence using the GT tool. This way you have total control on which gadget you create and when you're finished export it to a scheme files for easy loading in the future.

Using GT let's create a USB gadget called g1 and assign it an ECM function and config.

```
gt create g1
gt func create g1 ecm usb0
gt config create g1 c 1
gt config add g1 c 1 ecm usb0
```

We can also assign gadget attributes like vendor and product id



```
gt set g1 idVendor=0x1d6b idProduct=0x0104
```

Than we can enable the gadget by issueing

```
gt enable g1
```

That should have enabled the ECM gadget and make it show up on the host PC as an ethernet device. If you'd like to save your custom configuration just simply export it like so

```
gt save g1 ecm.scheme
```

Tor

To enhance anonymity, we'll install Tor, allowing us to SSH into the system over Tor without revealing our actual IP address. If the stick is connected to the internet via WiFi or 4G, it automatically connects to the Tor network. To display your onion link, execute the following:

```
sudo cat /var/lib/tor/ssh/hostname
```

Copy the onion URL and log in from another PC. For instance, if the hostname is: 903jfbuvf5uxa27o3efkf6hpyugbrr5efvayyccslris822lueejkg81a, you can log in over Tor on a PC by issuing:

```
torify ssh user@903jfbuvf5uxa27o3efkf6hpyugbrr5efvayyccslris
```

Examples

 When logged in remotely, either via Tor or SSH directly we are presented with a regular Linux terminal and we can enable any of the USB gadgets we desire. To start off i'll enable a **USB ECM** ethernet device. This will show up on the host PC as a regular ethernet adapter from which we can redirect some traffic to. So let's remove the RNDIS gadget that is created on startup and add a ECM gadget.

```
sudo systemctl stop gt@rndis-os-desc  
sudo gt load --path /usr/local/etc/gt/templates ecm.scheme
```

MITM

This will activate the ECM gadget and an IP address will be assigned to the host through dnsmasq. Then we want to redirect that traffic through our stick so that we can analyse the IP traffic. For that we need to do ARP spoofing and we need a tool called Bettercap for that.

Bettercap

I've compiled and installed the latest version of Bettercap on my version of OpenStick. Before using it, we need to update the caplets (*predefined attacks*) and the user interface:

```
sudo bettercap -eval "caplets.update; ui.update; q"
```

Launch Bettercap. This command will start Bettercap on interface usb0 and will also launch a web GUI on port 443. Either connect to it directly using the WAN or WiFi connection or use Tor if you want to be more anonymous

```
sudo bettercap -iface usb0 -caplet https-ui
```

Start the network sniffer



Feel free to explore advanced features and configurations within Bettercap for a variety of network-related tasks.

TCPDump

If the stick is put into RNDIS gadget mode all traffic is routed through the stick by default. This is the whole idea behind RNDIS meaning that it will act as a router to the internet in this mode. When this mode is enabled the host PC will recognize it as a RNDIS adapter and will add it to the routing table with a lower metric than all the other router. Resulting in the default route going through the stick

In this configuration we don't need to use ARP spoofing but we can simply listen on a specific interface (*usb0* in our case) and see the traffic being sent and received. First disable the ECM gadget and enable the RNDIS gadget

```
sudo systemctl stop gt@ecm
sudo systemctl start gt@rndis-os-desc
```

Then launch tcpdump on *usb0*

```
sudo tcpdump -i usb0 -w - | socat - TCP-LISTEN:8000,reuseaddr
```

Tshark

Or if you prefer to use Tshark to capture traffic. Launch Tshark on *usb0* like so

```
sudo tshark -i usb0 -w - | socat - TCP-LISTEN:8000,reuseaddr
```



When either you launched Tcpdump or Tshark we can then launch Wireshark on the receiving end to inspect the network traffic that is routed through the stick. Launch Wireshark like so

```
socat TCP:<ip-address>:8000 - | wireshark -k -i -
```

All of the prior command require a direct IP connection to the stick itself, either through WiFi or the 4G connection. In most cases you aren't in range of the WiFi connection of the stick and most cellular providers use NAT inside their 4G network. So there is no way to connect to the stick directly. We then have two option, the first one would be a reverse SSH connection to a host which is accessible from the internet. Or, like i've explained earlier, incorporate the anonymity of the Tor network.

```
torify socat TCP:903jfbuvf5uxa27o3efkf6hpyugbrr5efvayycslri
```

Rubber Ducky

Another great use case for the stick is the ability to insert keystrokes as if it were remotely controlled keyboard over the internet. This involves using the USB HID gadget. When the HID gadget is enabled (*can support keyboard, mouse and joystick*) a device is created called hidg0 in the directory /dev. Using that device we can use a script called DroidDucky to run pre defined Rubber Ducky payloads. These payload range from simple Notepad examples to full on Reverse Shell enablers. Choose one that suits your need and place it in the payloads directory.

For example purposes i've included a classic Rick Roll example. What this does is open up the Windows run prompt, enters a website url and goes full screen.

```
cd ~/ducky  
sudo ./droidducky.sh payloads/rickroll.txt
```



Creating your own payload is also possible. Refer to the [Hak5 website](#) to see a list of available commands

Or refer to [this payload repository](#) to download a Rubber Ducky payload

Troubleshooting

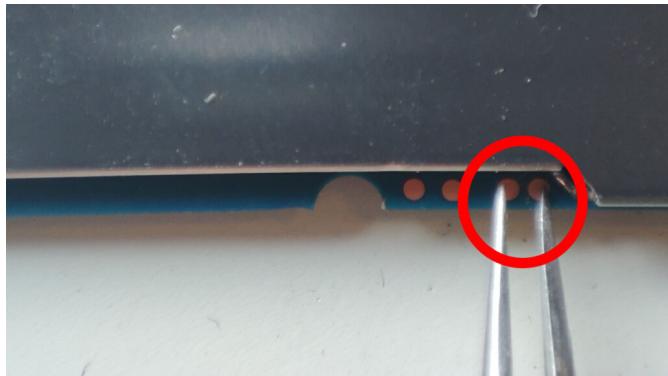


When you've encountered a problem either by locking yourself out of the stick or by reflashing some or all of the partitions we need to go back into EDL mode and flash the partitions we want. The current bootloader supports entering Fastboot mode by pressing the reset button on the stick. While plugging in the stick hold this button for 5 seconds

If you've entered Fastboot mode successfully then you can easily enter EDL mode by issuing the following command



After that the stick reboots to EDL mode and we can start the recovery process from there



But what if that didn't work, and the bootloader is non responsive. That we need to open up the stick and find these two headers on the PCB.

Short these two headers while plugging in the stick to a PC. EDL mode is forced and the stick can be recovered using the EDL image you created previously.

Resources

A few good resources I've found and based my build of OpenStick on, are:

- <https://www.kancloud.cn/handsomehacker/openstick/2636505>
- <https://github.com/OpenStick>
- <https://github.com/msm8916-mainline>

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117 Responses

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arnal ⏲ 2 March 2024 at 14:11

Hello Wim, This is very interesting. Do you have the same Debian Bookworm stock but for an UF896?. I have bought two sticks and both came as is. Thanks

Reply



arnal ⏲ 2 March 2024 at 15:33

It's me again – I forgot to say – That I pushed your UZ801 Bookworm roots.img anyhow. It works nicely, but not the lte modem the stick cannot find it unfortunately. I don't have an ADB access anymore from my PC. Is there a way to re-enable it, even if to do that I need to get rid of the RNDIS mode?. And would it be possible to know how you upgraded to Bookworm and if the recent patches related to have been used. Actually, It seems that kernel has merged the msm8916-modem-qdsp6 driver into the mainline. <https://lore.kernel.org/linux-arm-msm/20231003-msm8916-modem-v2-4-61b684be55c0@gerhold.net/>. Thanks

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ⏲ 2 March 2024 at 15:51

Yeah, when using the UZ801 image you would have to replace the firmware in /lib/firmware (specific for UF896) to get the modem working again. Let me check if i still have have a working UF896 Bookworm image stored somewhere.

I removed ADB mode, but you could re-enable it by adding Mobian to Apt sources
deb <http://repo.mobian.org/> bookworm main non-free

And then execute this or add it to systemd (/etc/systemd/system) to load automatically at boot

```
gc -a ffs
mkdir -p /dev/usb-ffs/adb
mount -t functionfs adb /dev/usb-ffs/adb
adbd -D &
gc -e
```



To get rid of RNDIS mode, just do

gc -c

or do

sudo systemctl disable gt@rndis-os-desc

if you want to disable rndis at boot. But be careful, because it's currently the only way (besides the wifi hotspot) to get a connection through ssh

I've used the mainstream kernel for this build and it was build on 22 November 2023. So that driver would have been included.

Reply



Sam 17 February 2025 at 00:04

I've been trying to get adb working without success. When executing the third command I get an error:

```
mount -t functionfs adb /dev/usb-ffs/adb  
mount: /dev/usb-ffs/adb: special device adb does not exist.  
dmesg(1) may have more information after failed mount system call.
```

and it fails again on the last command:

```
gc -e  
failed to enable gadget!
```

Is there a particular reason why you decided to remove adb mode? I wonder if I should leave it as it is.

Reply



Cloud 3 March 2024 at 16:02

Hello,

Thank you for the beautiful guide.

I tried to install Rasp ap post step but it keep failing, my purpose to use rasp ap to configure VPN through browser.

Request you to help here.

Thank you in advance.

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog 3 March 2024 at 16:08

Haven't used RaspAP myself, but it looks like it could work. What is the problem you encounter when installing ?

Reply



Cloud 3 March 2024 at 16:41

UI comes blank, also it changes the IP and locks me out.

I even tried manual install but still same issue.

I even tried to avoid configurations steps and start directly from (as advised by the developer of rasp ap) but still same issue

<https://docs.raspap.com/manual/#install-packages>

Reply



Cloud 3 March 2024 at 16:44



If we have rasp ap working on it, then it'll be replacement to the openwrt and will be helpful to the community.

for most of the users, openwrt is easy way to configure VPNs on the router, making it perfect inexpensive travel router.

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ⏱ 3 March 2024 at 17:09

Alright, did some little digging around RaspAP. I think the easiest way to go about this is by disabling a few options I've configured by default that could cause an issue when creating an AP and/or assigning IP addresses. First disable the hotspot

`nmcli connection delete hotspot`

Then connect to your wireless network

`nmcli dev wifi connect your-ssid password "your-password"`

Comment out the dnsmasq options I've set in `/etc/dnsmasq.conf` (at the very bottom)

Then reboot and connect to the stick through wifi (lookup its new IP address in the DHCP table of your router)

Run the RaspAP installer again



john doe ⏱ 29 March 2024 at 15:30

Hey! First of all, thank you for your work. Unfortunately, I have several other versions of this stick (and none of them is UZ801), and I'm trying to install OpenStick on them. When I use your image, device drops into fastboot mode right after the installation (I think it might have less disk space than needed and rootfs is not written properly). If I use the basic Openstick image from Github, I have no problem with the installation but modem is in the failed state. The question is, how do I debug these issues, and add support for another version?

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ⏱ 29 March 2024 at 16:40

I think i'd might extend this tutorial a bit on howto create a chroot environment. From there you can create your own custom version like i did. But for hardware support i should work as the kernel is the same. Most likely the device tree is the problem here and the mappings on the sticks are different.

Reply



Sylvain P ⏱ 15 May 2025 at 10:52

Same for me stuck in fastboot !

Any idea how to proper flash ?

Reply



john doe ⏱ 29 March 2024 at 15:33

Oh, and I forgot to add: replacing bins in `/lib/firmware` has no effect, and installing just the `boot.img` from uz801 puts the device in a boot loop.

Reply



Knightrider007 ⏱ 9 April 2024 at 16:40

Hey Wim, this is an awesome guide on an unknown device, easy to follow and understand!. I have the dongle UZ801 V2.1 working. However, It would be great if how you could do a guide on how to make



the custom Debian Bookworm image for the dongle.

Man, I love all the security tutorials, please keep the good work going!

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ● 9 April 2024 at 18:21

Already on the todo list. Shouldn't be that hard to write up, but i have to find the time and also finish my new Proxmox script first.

Reply



Andrew ● 23 April 2024 at 22:40

This is a very helpful guide that fills in some of the spots missed by others out there. Thanks. I succeeded in getting all the way to a booting Debian system, but the modem has issues with something in the config I think. I'm getting this spamming the system journal about 20 times a second:

``

[modem0] couldn't enable interface: 'Couldn't set operating mode: QMI protocol error (52): 'DeviceNotReady"

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick ModemManager[253]: [modem0] state changed (enabling -> disabled)

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick NetworkManager[249]: [1699585526.9441] device (wwan0qmi0): state change: prepare -> disconnected (reason 'user-requested', sys-iface-state: 'managed')

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick NetworkManager[249]: [1699585526.9489] manager: NetworkManager state is now CONNECTED_LOCAL

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick NetworkManager[249]: [1699585526.9536] policy: auto-activating connection 'lte' (a52290d2-a5a8-4903-b44d-158f960f3825)

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick NetworkManager[249]: [1699585526.9582] device (wwan0qmi0): Activation: starting connection 'lte' (a52290d2-a5a8-4903-b44d-158f960f3825)

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick NetworkManager[249]: [1699585526.9590] device (wwan0qmi0): state change: disconnected -> prepare (reason 'none', sys-iface-state: 'managed')

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick NetworkManager[249]: [1699585526.9620] manager: NetworkManager state is now CONNECTING

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick NetworkManager[249]: [1699585526.9639] device (wwan0qmi0): state change: prepare -> need-auth (reason 'none', sys-iface-state: 'managed')

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick ModemManager[253]: [modem0] simple connect started...

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick ModemManager[253]: [modem0] simple connect state (3/10): enable

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick ModemManager[253]: [modem0] state changed (disabled -> enabling)

Nov 10 04:05:26 openstick NetworkManager[249]: [1699585526.9731] device (wwan0qmi0): state change: need-auth -> prepare (reason 'none', sys-iface-state: 'managed')

``

I feel like it's probably something simple, but I'm just diving into the ModemManager space and am still working off internet guides.

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ● 23 April 2024 at 22:48

Which stick do you have ?

Reply



Andrew ● 24 April 2024 at 00:38

It would seem that I have a V1 board, vs a V3.0 or V3.2. That may be my problem. Can you point me in the direction I should be googling to solve this?

Reply



Andrew ● 24 April 2024 at 00:39

UZ801 V1

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ● 24 April 2024 at 07:24

This looks like the same vague 4G issues i've had with the UF896 version of the stick. For some reason it kept disconnecting. Thinking it has something to do with the 4G firmware (in /lib/firmware) but wasn't able to resolve that on my UF896 as well. The UZ801 v3.0 just worked, as in a very stable 4G connection

Reply



Andrew ● 7 July 2024 at 07:09

I was mistaken, I actually have UZ801 V3.0 boards. I'm in Africa, maybe I need a different mcfg_sw.mbn file?

Reply



Paul ● 23 July 2024 at 23:06

Seeing a similar issue here with UZ801 v3.2. The modem times out when registering with the network and repeats over and over again. I replaced the firmware files with a v3.2 dump but it didn't make any difference. I also tried to manually specify a longer timeout, but then the error changes to 'network timeout'. Sadly looks like something has changed on this version of the board!

Reply



Andrew ● 28 August 2024 at 21:06

Finally got it to work. Needed to replace /lib/firmware files with the ones in the modem.bin partition. Next question is about routing. How would I route traffic from all clients connected to wifi or RNDIS to the network connection provided by wwan0?

Reply



Andrew ● 7 September 2024 at 02:00

Seems like that is working by default, and I can alter the ip routing table as needed. However, I am running into the problem of wireless clients not being able to see each other on the network. Everyone has internet and can ping the openstick device, but it's like client isolation is turned on somehow. Any ideas?



Morty ● 26 April 2024 at 00:42

Hi, maybe you can help me a little, can't install wireguard, since it's not in kernel(what should i do to get it?)

Reply



ddscentral ● 13 May 2024 at 00:02

Just stumbled upon your page after someone (Morty perhaps?) asked for help on getting Wireguard to run on your firmware image. I have experimented with these sticks and have a couple of UZ801 v3.0s, one running Debian bullseye, other with stock software to use as source for firmwares, configs, etc.

Some technical info about how you put your firmware image together would be helpful.

I see the kernel is based on 6.7 msm8916 mainline. Can you share the kernel source/config/dts you



used? Last time I've tried a 6.7-rc kernel from msm8916 mainline tree on my UZ801 v3.0, it resulted in a bootloop.

Also, in your blogpost, you forgot to mention the possibility of connecting external devices to the stick via OTG mode (that is, acting as a USB host instead of a gadget). I have tried this mode using an USB A Y-cable (using the power-only plug for power) with a USB gender-changer and it does work fine. I have a card reader connected with a 32GB card inserted for extra storage.

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ● 13 May 2024 at 07:45

Already started working on a blogpost on how to setup your own build environment, but due to other activities (Proxmox vGPU script mainly and regular work) didn't find the time to finish that. But will do soon.

Host mode is a great idea, but i haven't had any practical use for it so i didn't include it the blogpost. Maybe you could contact me and i'll include that as well. Wireguard should be quite easy to set up, don't know if i would include it in this post though, wrote a complete other article about how to set that up on any device. (linux included)

Reply



Mike ● 15 February 2025 at 12:37

Hi Wim, I am really keen to get USB host mode up and running for my project. I've made a Y + power cable but I can't seem to set the mode to enable OTG. Is there any way you could update your image with CONFIG_USB_OTG_FSM set so that the USB mode can be altered? Or please share your build process, it would be amazing to be able to start with your image configuration and build new kernels for this thing.

Reply



David ● 12 March 2025 at 21:51

Hi. I was also struggling with making the OTG role switching work, but I finally found the problem. CONFIG_USB_OTG_FSM is not actually needed for the usb role switching. If you take a look at Handsomeyinyang's kernel config, it isn't set there either. The official openstick debian version has the /sys/kernel/debug/usb/ci_hdrc.0/role setting, so why doesn't this version have it?

The answer is, that role setting actually existed in two places up until recently, and the redundant setting was patched out.

Take a look at this:

https://patches.linaro.org/project/linux-usb/patch/20221130081231.3127369-3-xu.yang_2@nxp.com/

So you CAN find the role setting in wvthoog's version, and you can switch the usb role:

/sys/devices/platform/soc@0/xxxxxxxx.usb/ci_hdrc.0/role

Reply



Mike ● 13 March 2025 at 09:31

Maaate! That's awesome, thank you so much for telling us how to do it





I've spent a lot of time on this problem over the past few weeks (and learned a lot in the process) but this is a great easy way to make it happen.



Morty ● 14 May 2024 at 07:32

I asked because [#] ip link add wg0-client type wireguard

Error: Unknown device type.

Unable to access interface: Protocol not supported

There is no such kernel module for Wireguard in your Debian image.

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ● 14 May 2024 at 19:28

Really ? Since it's just a normal Bookworm installation i would expected it to just work and that **sudo apt install wireguard** would install the kmod as well.

Reply



Morty ● 5 June 2024 at 05:50

Unfortunately it doesn't install that easily, I've gone to zerotier for now, it installed there easily and without problems. So for now I'll wait for a guide on custom Debian Bookworm image for the dongle. Thanks again for your guide. By the way, if you need it, I made the shell for the convenience of remote work with this device, I did it for the sake of turning it into something similar to lte proxy, only via VPN. I don't know who needs it except me, but if someone needs it, please write here, I'll upload somewhere.

Reply



Kent ● 4 July 2024 at 10:49

Hi. Thanks for the comprehensive instructions. I was trying to download the openstick software (wget <https://download.wvthoog.nl/openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip>), but it is not found.

Resolving download.wvthoog.nl (download.wvthoog.nl)... 62.131.110.203

Connecting to download.wvthoog.nl (download.wvthoog.nl)|62.131.110.203|:80... failed: No route to host.

I tried from 2 different sources.

Is it possible you could make it available again?

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ● 4 July 2024 at 11:29

That is an error on my side. Changed my network config and need to add port forwarding. Will do that tonight

Reply



Kent ● 5 July 2024 at 09:40

Hi again. The behaviour has changed so I assume you have been working on your network configuration. If this is not the case I do apologize for jumping the gun here.

wget will now find a route and try the operation up to 20 times before giving up. It says the connection timed out.

-2024-07-05 08:21:02- (try:19) <https://download.wvthoog.nl/openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip>

Connecting to download.wvthoog.nl (download.wvthoog.nl)|62.131.110.203|:443...



failed: Connection timed out.

Retrying.

-2024-07-05 08:23:21– (try:20) https://download.wvthoog.nl/openstick-uz801-

v3.0.zip

Connecting to download.wvthoog.nl (download.wvthoog.nl)|62.131.110.203|:443...

failed: Connection timed out.

Giving up.

Reply



Kent 8 July 2024 at 07:59

Hi Wim.

The behaviour for the download link has changed, but I am still unable to obtain the file. The operation times out. Would you be able to look into that once you find the time?

wget https://download.wvthoog.nl/openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip

-2024-07-08 07:56:10– https://download.wvthoog.nl/openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip

Resolving download.wvthoog.nl (download.wvthoog.nl)... 62.131.110.203

Connecting to download.wvthoog.nl (download.wvthoog.nl)|62.131.110.203|:443...

failed: Connection timed out.

Retrying.

-2024-07-08 07:58:22– (try: 2) https://download.wvthoog.nl/openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip

Connecting to download.wvthoog.nl (download.wvthoog.nl)|62.131.110.203|:443...

Reply



Andrew 5 July 2024 at 17:59

Trying to download the OpenStick zip file you link to, and is not working. Is there another source?

Reply



Allen 8 July 2024 at 20:51

Do you have other source for the zip file? as I still cannot access it.

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog 8 July 2024 at 21:17

I've temporarily created this link until i fix my network and reverse proxy

Reply



Allen 9 July 2024 at 06:27

Thank you

Reply



g 13 July 2024 at 14:04

The new link has stopped working as well. Could you share the openstick-v3 file via dropbox, box, google share, or onedrive?

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog 14 July 2024 at 10:10

The original link is back up

Reply



g 14 July 2024 at 11:14

Thank you, will install later today.

BTW, I am interested in getting GPS working but hardware info on the MSM8916 is very hard to find. That said did find a schematic for a Samsung SM-G357FZ which uses this chip on the FCC site (<https://fccid.io/A3LSMG357FZ/Schematics/Schematics-2357112.pdf>) and it appears all that is needed is an antenna, a GPS amplifier and a good bit of luck that the pin on the MSM8916 has been taken out to a pad somewhere. But I suspect adding a GPS module to the UART may be the easy option 😊

Reply

Kai 30 July 2024 at 18:34

Hey Wim, first of all awesome article!

Sadly the download link seems to be down again, could you be so kind to upload the firmware on a temporary drive?

Reply



zhe jiang 15 July 2024 at 06:17

In debian/openwrt Is there a way to change the imei ?

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog 15 July 2024 at 20:14

I've tried to do that on my first stick (overwritten my IMEI by accident) using some Qualcomm tools, but wasn't successful

Reply



morty 24 July 2024 at 03:00

yep, imei changing working fine with

at+wrimei=111122223333555at+wrimei2=111122223333555

Reply



g 16 July 2024 at 01:04

Thank you your image works great!

Did you build your own kernel?

I wanted to enable host mode on the USB port but I believe it needs CONFIG_USB_OTG_FSM set in the kernel (not set in your kernel).

Once built with the above flag a /sys/kernel/debug/usb/ci_hdrc.0/role virtual file should exist.

Then to enable host mode:

```
echo host > /sys/kernel/debug/usb/ci_hdrc.0/role
```

and to disable:

```
echo gadget > /sys/kernel/debug/usb/ci_hdrc.0/role
```

I decided connecting a GPS module via the USB port would be the easiest option as the UART on the Openstick is only 1.3V compatible and all the GPS modules I have are a minimum of 3.3V. Thankfully some of the GPS modules have a USB port in addition to UART outputs. So if I can get host mode working this should be a breeze 😊

Guess I will need to setup a cross compile environment for ARM.



Reply



g 23 September 2024 at 11:57

Well I can build and flash a new kernel (V6.10.0) but I have been unable to expose the virtual /sys/kernel/debug/usb/ci_hdrc.0/role file even with the CONFIG_USB_OTG_FSM flag set.

The device tree I am using looks like it has USB role support and the kernel options seem OK but I must be missing something. I have spent way more time than I should have on this one feature so I have decided to give up trying to enable USB host mode and just connect a GPS to the stick via WiFi using an ESP8266.

Reply



Marcel 16 July 2024 at 23:03

Hey arsome work! Is there a possile to use the Bluetooth on the soc? With Bluetoothctl the Stick does not discover anything.

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog 17 July 2024 at 18:37

Been a while when i've worked on this stick, but if i remember correctly the SoC is either Wifi or Bluetooth.

Reply



Marcel 17 July 2024 at 21:44

Did you know how i can test this? Where are your Informations from? is there an datasheet or so?

Reply



kinsa 29 July 2024 at 13:09

Hi, your link to the zip file is down.

Do you have a link to the kernel source that you've used for this image?

Reply



Andrew 9 August 2024 at 20:07

Original link in blog post is back up as of 9 Aug.

Reply



Morris 30 July 2024 at 20:21

how do i disable the led lights?

Reply



kinsa 31 July 2024 at 11:25

Do:

```
echo -n 0 > /sys/class/leds/red\:power/brightness
echo -n 0 > /sys/class/leds/blue\:wan/brightness
echo -n 0 > /sys/class/leds/green\:wlan/brightness
```

Reply



Baville 16 August 2024 at 19:43

Thank you for the tutorial, I have a 4G-UFI-xx key that I modified with your firmware. I can access it via ssh but I can't get the modem to work.

nmcli device gives wwan0qmi0 gsm connecting (need authentication) modem then disconnected.



mmcli -m 0 gives
state disabled (in status)
What is the problem ?

Reply



Andrew 24 August 2024 at 09:03

I have the same problem. What part of the world are you in? Can you verify what is printed on the board and what does Firmware Revision (in mmcli -m 0) say? Mine says UZ801_V01R01B08 but the board is printed UZ801_V03.

Reply



Baville 25 August 2024 at 23:12

Thank-you for this answer, I am in France and the firmware revision: UZ801_V01R01B08 and my board is printed FY_UZ801_V3.2

Reply



Andrew 26 August 2024 at 22:51

I got one step further. Key was copying the files from the modem partition to the /lib/firmware folder. I assumed they were the same as the image provided above, since file sizes were the same, but not true. now my firmware revision says UZ801_V3.0_21_V01R01B10

Reply



Robert 23 September 2024 at 15:02

Thanks for the blog, but image download doesn't work again, any alternatives?

Reply



Andrew 9 October 2024 at 16:40

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mmRcLIExH5Yd8gsq7p6L6FvghhBvX3A3> is the same file that he is/was hosting. I've used it for multiple flashes.

Reply



Miguel Angel 11 December 2024 at 13:13

I affraid this one doesn't work either

Reply



Carlos 10 October 2024 at 21:55

Can openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip be used on uz801 v3.2?

Reply



Defekkt 18 October 2024 at 16:50

thanks for the writeup! can you reveal which loader you used to dump the original firmware with the edl tool? its not working for me with the default loader selected, neither with the default msm8916 loaders...

Reply



Andrew 21 October 2024 at 17:49

I notice using your image that available RAM shows as 390MB. Where did the rest of the 512MB go?

Reply



Alexandr 25 October 2024 at 05:03

System need Ram.



On the other hand, I'm stuck at "Key was copying the files from the modem partition to the /lib/firmware folder."

How to extract all files from modem partition?

My UZ801 is FY_UZ801_V3.2 on board, as Baville user said.

This WAS the android data info:

Model number

UZ801

Processor info

Qualcomm Technologies, Inc MSM8916

Android version

4.4.4

Baseband version

N958St_Z85_CN_JSXPH1IDN1H213

Kernel version

3.10.28

user17@cf4c1a952808 #1

Fri Apr 26 17:53:41 CST 2024

Build number

V2.3.11

--

Now I've flashed this debian.

Could you please help me?

Reply



Andrew 2 November 2024 at 18:37

Did you follow the instructions and dump all the partitions before flashing the debian image? If so, one of those partitions is modem.bin. You need to mount that image and then copy the files over to /lib/firmware on the stick. go here for some more detail (my notes for flashing) blog.ltzs.us

Reply



Alexandr 3 November 2024 at 06:03

Oh, Andrew:

I ran a lot with the dongle, tried openstick, openwrt, everything. I'm on android again, trying to debug everything, comparing my stock firmware with other people's -different- stock firmware, trying to make the dongle secure (I got it rooted from the factory, seems reckless to me)

I finally found your website and your GitHub. I might contact you later, while I'll continue to focus on doing a full debug this already-rooted-stock firm.

I thank you too for all the experience you have on this dongle that you also share with others.

Thanks.

Alexandr.

P.S. THANKS for uploading this openStick firm to your Google Drive.



Reply



BeepBoop ⏱ 11 December 2024 at 21:22

Andrew I was trying to review your notes on flashing but the blog.ltzs.us is giving me 404 errors.

It seems based on your posts here you have solved the same problems I am having.

Reply



BeepBoop ⏱ 19 November 2024 at 20:11

Hello I have tried this and it works all the way until "sudo mmcli -m 0" I get timeout after 90 seconds.

I have tried other SIM providers and confirmed the SIMS are active and I have the correct APN. I cannot seem to get the device to gain access to LTE network with any SIM. Is there any suggestions?

Debian installed fine and I can manipulate all other functions

Reply



Texan_Psycho ⏱ 18 December 2024 at 02:40

Hello,

can you please restore wget link or any other hosting link to download the firmware openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip?

Many thanks

Reply



Texan_Psycho ⏱ 18 December 2024 at 02:40

Hello,

can you please restore wget link or any other hosting link to download the firmware openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip?

Many thanks

Reply



Alexandr ⏱ 18 December 2024 at 10:35

Hello, dear! The link really doesn't work. Please duplicate it to another resource! Thanks!

Reply



Robert ⏱ 20 December 2024 at 16:26

Hi, could you please restore link for openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip?

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ⏱ 20 December 2024 at 18:52

Just restored the link

Reply



Alexandr ⏱ 21 December 2024 at 10:55

Thanks! The link is working!

Reply



Texan_Psycho ⏱ 22 December 2024 at 04:53

Many Thanks!

Reply



Robert 29 December 2024 at 14:15

Thanks. Working fine.

Reply



Mario Behn 12 January 2025 at 15:45

Hello, I tried to download wget <https://download.wvthoog.nl/openstick-uz801-v3.0.zip> – but it does not seem to work. Can you help?

Reply



Ole 17 January 2025 at 12:47

Hi, I just wanted to try your version. But the Link is dead. Could you please restore the link or upload it to GitHub or so? Thanks for your awesome work 😊

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog 18 January 2025 at 17:17

Yeah, i'm going to upload it to another site. My Nextcloud server (which hosts this file) has some serious stability issues. For now the link is up again, will update the new link to another site (Github probably soon)

Reply



Ole 23 January 2025 at 13:16

<3

Thanks

Reply



Adraen 1 February 2025 at 00:10

Thanks for that Wim! Wondered if you ever managed to finish the post on how to build the image? It would be great to be able to customize it a bit (and be able to change the kernel config).

Secondly, does anyone know by any chance what the 4 pads on the other side of the board from RX/TX/ECL are? I would love to have i2c, either as a proper i2c (that would be fantastic) or potentially through i2c-gpio (I could potentially use the LED gpio...). Trying to figure out how many GPIO are potentially available.

I see:

- 3 GPIO for the LEDs
- Maybe some GPIO on the test pads on the opposite side of RX/TX/ECL?
- Maybe some GPIO or bus on the pads of the 3 unsoldered 8 pin component at the back. Two side-by-side ~close to the usb connector, one small one big and another one under the sim tray

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog 1 February 2025 at 00:16

I stopped writing up the blog post at about 50% finished because of other ongoing projects. If this still is something people are interested in i'd might finish it

Reply



Andrew 7 February 2025 at 23:13

Definitely still interested on my end...

Reply



Sam 9 February 2025 at 23:37

I've been waiting for it too!



Reply

Mike 12 February 2025 at 13:54

Yes I'm also very interested in this topic. The device has a lot of potential.

Reply

robert 14 February 2025 at 11:05

I'm also very interested, especially enabling wireguard would make sense for me.

@Wim: Could it help to setup an online donation for you, to rise up the priority -:) ?

Robert

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog 14 February 2025 at 19:38

There is a PayPal donate button at the bottom of the page 😊 I think opening this project up again, and write up the tutorial should take me about 2 days.

Reply



Robert 18 February 2025 at 08:28

Hi, in German: "Wer lesen kann, ist klar im Vorteil" like: "Who is able to read, has clear advantages" ... 😊



Mike 24 February 2025 at 21:47

I will make a donation for this tutorial when it's published.



Kevin 23 March 2025 at 03:42

Definitely interested. Thanks for sharing the knowledge.

Reply



Mike 13 February 2025 at 03:16

I've got everything working, LTE connects well (firmware revision: UZ801_V3.0_21_V01R01B10 transferred from the stock F/W) and also the WiFi and I'm super happy to have such a powerful system in such a small and cheap form factor.

The only problem now is that even with active cooling and a very strong USB power supply and with minimum CPU load, the system freezes without warning after about 2 hours of use. After a power cycle, everything seems normal again.

Does anyone have any ideas on how I could track down what the issue is, and how it could be fixed?

Reply



Mike 13 February 2025 at 08:26

I think I've figured it out. There was a comment about cores being disabled in the stock firmware in this git repo: https://github.com/AlienWolfX/UZ801-USB_MODEM and I wonder if the voltage regulators for the SoC are a bit underpowered and can't drive 4 cores. I've disabled 3 of the 4 cores with "echo 0 | sudo tee /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online" and now it hasn't crashed after almost 4 hours. I'm going to leave it going overnight and then try enabling a second core.

Reply



Mike 14 February 2025 at 08:41

It's perfectly stable running on a single core, but as soon as I enabled a second one it was back to crashing. So there is some issue with multi processor support, but it's



great that I can rely on it now with all the features it otherwise has. Thank you for the information in this post so far, it's been extremely helpful.

Reply



David ● 14 March 2025 at 21:41

Very odd. I also have multiple UZ801 sticks with the same debian image flashed. I've been running Tailscale 24/7 on one of them for a month now, and it has not crashed once.

I also loaded the CPU very heavily with ffmpeg when I first got it out of curiosity, and it definitely started throttling, making the shell unresponsive, but it didn't crash the kernel or anything like that.

Did you find anything in /var/log/syslog ? It could be faulty hardware, or maybe there are multiple revisions of the UZ801 board, and the voltage regulators have different specs?

Reply



Kevin ● 23 March 2025 at 04:45

Hi Mike,

How good is your USB 5v power and cable.

Some cheap cables drop the voltage with even small loads.

Reply



FrozenGalaxy ● 20 February 2025 at 18:07

Do you happen to have a discord?

Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ● 20 February 2025 at 18:46

I do, but haven't done much with it yet

Discord

Reply



Leif ● 23 March 2025 at 00:22

Can stick be used as an usb host or does it have pins that can be used for serial io?

Then I could use it for a datalogger.

Reply



LongQT-sea ● 31 May 2025 at 10:23

The latest release <https://github.com/LongQT-sea/OpenStick-Builder/releases> includes a systemd service called msm8916-usb-gadget. You can switch to USB host mode by disabling this service.

Reply



Kevin ● 23 March 2025 at 03:49

Do you know if it is possible to expose the modem as a serial device on USB possibly by using GT?
I want to send SMS using AT commands.

If it is possible then I will educate myself further from this and other posts to try and do it.
I have UZ801-V3.2.

Reply



Andrew ● 5 April 2025 at 10:07



Check out LongQT-sea's github. He has reworked the image and might have some insight into this. <https://github.com/LongQT-sea/OpenStick-Builder/releases/tag/v1.0>

Reply



Kevin 8 April 2025 at 06:55

Thanks Andrew. I will have a look.

Reply



LongQT-sea 31 May 2025 at 10:16

The latest release <https://github.com/LongQT-sea/OpenStick-Builder/releases> includes the /etc/msm8916-usb-gadget.conf file.

You can edit this file and then restart the msm8916-usb-gadget service to enable two ACM serial ports.

After that, use socat to create a bidirectional bridge between the modem AT port (/dev/wwan0at0) and the USB serial gadget port (/dev/ttyGS1).

Reply



Andrii 11 April 2025 at 10:55

Problem with qBittorrent: after installation, the system starts freezing after some time, and one CPU core gets loaded to 100%. The issue persists even after completely removing qBittorrent, which suggests there might be problems with dependencies or components that remain in the system. Has anyone encountered a similar situation?

Reply



Tom 9 May 2025 at 14:25

UZ801 v3.0:

1. Somehow got stuck and bricked, lsusb gave no device anymore. Solved by pushing reset button 5 seconds while inserting stick.

2. No connection using 4g modem, solved by restoring original modem.bin files (as written bij Paul).

Reply



Christian 4 June 2025 at 08:56

I love this project, it makes old devices live even longer. Thank you so much for sharing!

For years I have such a 4G-LTE-Wifi-Modem which stopped working eventually but I kept it. Maybe it's pretty old because the circuit board has "FY_UZ801_V1.1" written on it.

Do you perhaps have such a device and a backup of the memory so that I can breathe new life into mine? (I can boot it into EDL and [this tool] (<https://github.com/bkerler/edl>) communicates just fine with it.

Thanks in advance!

kind regards

Chris

Reply



Tunas1337 4 August 2025 at 02:50

Hi Chris,

I have a 4GB dump of the whole NAND, you can have it if you need it. Please reply to this message if you still need that image.

Reply



Tim 20 August 2025 at 22:58

Hi! Can you share it please? Also with instructions to restore the image. Thanks!



Reply



Wim van 't Hoog ⏲ 21 August 2025 at 13:38

Here you go. I've included the partition table (gpt)

The full dump, as well as the individual partition dumps

Reply



Tom ⏲ 15 June 2025 at 22:25

This is a fantastic article, thank you. I am all the way up and running with LTE modem working on V3.2, good connection to the internet and can also send and receive SMS. I have mmcli and qmicli both working but would really love a DIAG port for the modem, do you know if this is possible from a Debian installation? (Frustratingly it works straight away over usb/ADB when in stock android ROM before flashing.)

Looking around in /dev, it has rpmsg_ctrl2, wwan0at0,wwan0at1,wwan0qmi0 but nothing that can take a DIAG connection. My mind always thinks usb-composition at this point but the qmicli method-gas-dms-get-usb-composition fails with QMI protocol error (31): 'InvalidServiceType'

ModemManager reports:

device and plugin as qcom-soc, drivers as: rpmsg_ctrl, com-q6v5-mss, bam-dmux

Any ideas would be great, this is a level beyond my usual linux experience. Thanks.

Reply



A ⏲ 26 July 2025 at 22:25

Hi Tom, if you figure it out please let me know.

I'm working on turning the device into a Rayhunter-type thing.

Reply



A ⏲ 5 August 2025 at 22:14

Actually, I am now done porting the real Rayhunter to it 😊

<https://github.com/efforg/rayhunter>

Reply

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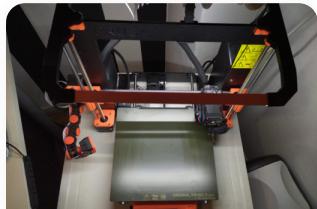
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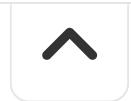


Telfort Glasvezel + IPTV [DUTCH]

24 February

2020

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