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Banana pi m1.

From linux-sunxi. org Banana Pi (also known as Banana Pi M1) is trying very hard to imitate the shape factor of Raspberry Pi and cash in its popularity, but fails to match both the external dimensions, the exact location of the connector and the software support. Despite the manufacturer's claims to be open source, this is not open source hardware. If you are thinking of getting this device, you should also look for hardware from our community instead. There is also little actual support to have from LeMaker (and even less from SinoVoip), mostly just re-hashing things from the Sunxi linux community. Banana Pi has clearly suffered from having different producers/distributors each favouring their competing model variants and creating their own (sub) "communities". At the top of this there were clashes and legal disputes about trademarks and domain ownership. Very often it would not be clear who is officially responsible for a particular device, and what level of support provided by the seller. This has created confusion among users, and has characterized the collaborative approach that could be foreseen by the "open (source) marketing brand that they used unanimously. A statement 2015-05-23 describes the current state of affairs, and provides some historical background information[1]. It remains to be seen whether the situation will improve in the future. (This 2015-08 follow-up seems to indicate otherwise.) In 2015-11 the person behind Xunlong (Orange Pi) claimed that he was paid to do the ODM work for Banana Pi at the beginning. Identification The current PCB 1.4 revision has the following serialized on it (usually hidden under a bar code label): BP-A20 (PCB 1.01[2] and 1.3[3] revisions were labeled with exact version number, and 1.4 was also produced in a green PCB version) support Sunxi Supported. The current main U-boot line (v2015.04) and Main kernel (3.19.2+) work well on Banana Pi. Kernel 4.0+ is recommended, as it adds cpufreq support for A20 SoCs SoCslow energy consumption and low temperatures). Manual build The .fex file can be found in sunxi tabs as lemaker_banana_pi.fex To build U-Boots, use the Bananapi target (run Bananapi_defconfig). Everything else is the same as the compilation manual. Note: Banana Pi's GMAC is not supported in the community ("sunxi-3.4"). If you want gigabit network support, you will need to use one of the later kernels that deviate from the 3.4.x line (e.g. those of LeMaker, Igor Peảovnik or Daniel Andersen), or a 4.1+ mainline kernel â in combination with a suitable U-Boot version (v2015.04 and later). The key point is that the GMAC driver must receive specific instructions to set the GMAC_TX_DELAY parameter to 3. This adjusts the relative time of the clock and data signals to the PHY, in order to compensate for the different track lengths on the PCB. Without this change, the Ethernet port will work at 100 Mbit, but not (or not reliably) at 1000 Mbit. Upstream U-Boot now sets this parameter by itself, so the kernel patch is no longer needed. For details, see also: Ethernet#GMAC Mainline U-Boot The use of legacy u-boot-sunxi is now obsolete / mostly obsolete for the Banana Pi. Starting in mid-2015 you should prefer U-Boot mainline 2015.04 â which offers a wide range of features including networking and netconsole. The U-Boot mainline also supports booting older 3.4.x kernels. If the 3.4.x kernel boot fails with "Error: unrecognized/unsupported machine ID", you need to change the U-Boot configuration or patch the kernel – see Troubleshooting. In case you completely refuse to boot / crash immediately after "booting the kernel", make sure bootm_boot_mode=sec is set. main kernel Use the device-tree file sun7i-a20-bananapi.dtb and follow the main kernel's Howto. Expansion port The Banana Pi has a connector from 26-pin with 26 pin connector. 2x13 Header 1 3.3V 2 5V 3 SDA 4 5V 5 SCL 6 GND 7 GPCLK 8 uart2 tx 9 GND 10 uart2 rx 11 I-0 12 I-1 13 13 14 GND 15 IO-3 16 IO-4 17 3.3V 18 IO-5 19 SPI_MOSI 20 GND 21 SPI_MISO 22 IO-6 23 SPI_CLK 24 SPI_CS0 25 GND 26 SPI_CS1 The Banana Pi also has two extra GPIO sets (2x4 pins and 1x2 pins) next to the 26 pin connector. 2x4 Header 1 5V 2 3.3V V 3 2 PD2 LVDS0-VN0 14 LCD0-DE 15 PD3 LVDS0-VP1 16 LCD0-VSYNC 17 PD4 LVDS0-VN1 18 LCD0-HSYNC 19 PD0 0 LVDS0-VP2 20 20 LCD0-CS 21 PD0 LVDS0-VN2 22 LCD0-CL0, LVDS0-VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVD0, 0, 0, 0, VVDS0, PD0 LVDS1-VP1 36 PD18 LVDS1-VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV LVDS1-VN1 38 PD17 LVDS1-VPC 39 PD0 LVDS1-VP2 40 PD16 LVDS1-VN2 Tips, Tricks, Caveats The marked K3 button located between the HDMI connectors and USB hosts activates FEL mode when pressed during boot. (K3 pulls the A20 BOOTSEL pin at low level.) If it is not present and an SD card, the A20 will automatically return to FEL mode (since this device has no other means to boot, such as the NAND flash on board). So, if you want to apply the FEL mode, you can simply remove the SD card and connect to the Banana Pi via the micro USB OTG (the one on the right next to the SD slot). This also provides power to the board at the same time. To verify that you have successfully entered the FEL mode, check the output of the fel version. For Banana Pi, it should be like: AWUSBFEX soc=0 000 651 (A20) 0 000 000 000 000 000 001 ver=0001 44 08 sctchpad=000 000 000 000 000 000 000 LED for those who have a transparent case (or none) The LED activity of Banana Pi could become annoying. The red power LED (D7) cannot be switched off, but the behavior of the two others (green and blue) can be changed: the blue LED (D6) is coupled to the Phy Ethernet, and only able to indicate indicate activity. A small utility called bpi_ledset can control it (along with the other LEDs directly on the network connector). The green LED (D8) is GPIO-driven via PH24, and thus user-definable. It can usually be controlled by writing to the special file /sys/class/leds/bananapi:green:usr/trigger (requires root privileges). Some configurations have set the green LED function to "heartbeat" by default, making it flash constantly – "nobody" will turn it off instead. (Check the output of cat /sys/class/leds/bananapi:green:usr/trigger for any values.) Note: Older kernels (3.4.x) can specify the file /sys/class/leds/green:ph24:led1/trigger. See also: Wire connected on LeMaker SATA forum If you want to connect a SATA (2.5) mobile hard drive or SSD) to the Banana Pi: make sure your power supply is connected to the "DC-IN" port (micro USB next to the SATA connector), and is able to provide sufficient current (e.g. 5V/200mA) Using the OT port G or an inadequate power supply could lead to the SATA device not being detected. If you are using large SATA units > 2TB, you may want to verify that both your U-Boot and kernel support appropriate LBA48 addressing and separation (GPT) systems. For U-Boots, make sure that CONFIG_SYS_64BIT_LBA is set (as of 2015.04 is not in the default configuration). For kernel configuration, see this FAQ entry. IR Receiver The Banana Pi is equipped with a standard 3-pin infrared receiver on board (AX-1838HS or comparable), connected directly to the IR0 PIN of A20_RX (PB4). The Linux kernel supports this receiver via CONFIG_IR_SUNXI. The main kernel option is found under "Device Driver", "Media Support", "Remote Control Devices", "SUNXI IR Remote Control"; the driver is called sunxi_cir. for 3.4.x kernel, use "Device Driver", "Support of input", "keyboard", "support of IR of sunxi"; The name of the module is sunxi-ir. See also: IR. For advice on how to set up and configure LIRC, see this description for Cubieboard2. StrengtheningBoard The SATA power connector (J5) and the normal Micro USB power connector (located between SATA and SATA-PWR) are connected directly to each other (with a ferrite bead FB3 between responsible for some voltage drops). So when using the 2.5" SATA drive, the card can also be powered alternatively through this connector. This could work more reliably, as many USB cables suffer from voltage drops due to tiny connectors called the micro USB port (max. 5 V / 1.8 A depending on USB specifications) or insufficient cable diameters. To create the SATA power connector you need to purchase a connector housing and two crimp contacts from the JST XH 2.5mm series. In some stores they are sold as "JST 800 055" and "JST 800 138", respectively. Adding Li-ion battery and / or RTC There are two non-embograph connectors: BAT for external battery (with + marked nearby), BAT1 for RTC battery (.php? Mod = ViewThread & Tid = 291 and extra = Page% 3D1 and Page = 1). Power Switch VCC-5V Some users report hardware defects due to loss of VCC-5V, e.g. failure of power to USB ports (Host), etc. It is often related to a "D5 diode problem." The Banana PI Scheme lists this part (1N5819, SO-123) in the "V Section CC-5V", showing that it feeds the VCC-5V line from the AXP209 IPSout. If you suspect a problem with D5, check the test points: If IPSout is fine and 5.0 V absent, then D5 is probably the culprit. Could be blown, e.g. Due to drawing too much current or using a "bad" USB hub that has exceeded the PI (when self-powered). Apparently there was also a lot of devices – first 1000 according to Sinovoip - where D5 was actually sized too small. See for example LCD Banana PI LCDS is described on a separate page. Adding a serial port while the Pintout GPIO of Banana Pi is designed to be compatible with the Raspberry PI, it is important to note subtle differences in You wear serials. Banana Pi has some extra pins that already provide two more serial ports. The default serial port /dev/ttyS0 to MMIO 0x1c28000, used for (bootstrap) debugging and the serial console, is located at J11 -refer to the image and instructions below. Raspberry's "original" serial port on GPIO 14 and 15 (CON3, 8-pin and 10- near MMIO 0x1c28c00) can usually be accessed as /dev/ttyS2 on Banana Pi. J12 also provides another serial port on pins 4 (RXD) and 6 (TXD) to MMIO 0x1c29c00, which should map to /dev/ttyS3. Note: The actual mapping between physical pins, UART numbers and/or device names may depend on the specific kernel and configuration used. If in doubt, check startup messages: dmesg `124grep -E'uart serial'The main kernel probably only numbers the three ports listed above sequentially: /dev/ttyS[0-2]. They are defined in the device tree (.dtb file). Locate the UART UART bearings: GND (black), TXD (white) and RXD (green) The UART (UART3) bearings are located in the upper left corner of the card. They are marked as TXD, RXD and GND on PCB. TXD and RXD are on J11, GND can be taken from J12 pin 7 or 8. It only attacks a few leads according to our UART Howto. Do not connect the red wire (VCC or 3.3 V / 5 V), as it may damage your card. Images Banana Pi M1 Banana Pi (M1) will be sold as Lambo M1 in Taiwan The Banana Router board is known and sold as Lambo R1 The original Banana Pi has entered mass production in March 2014 (revision of PCB 1.4). Until Voip now the label BPi-M1 ("model 1") to distinguish it from other models that were introduced later. The M1 has a standard SD slot and GPIO 26 pin connector (similar to Raspberry Pi A/B). Foxconn also produced a variant Banana Pi called "Super Pi". It has a different PCB layout and different positions for connectors on board, but preliminary tests which is (mostly?) compatible with the Banana Pi. The LeMaker Banana Pro was unveiled in October 2014. E Updated version of M1, using a microSD slot, built-in WiFi (AP6181) and a 40 pin GPIO header (mimicking the Raspberry Pi A+/B+ models). SinoVoip has produced another version called "M1Plus" (BPi-M1+) as a Banana Pro rip-off, sharing exactly the same hardware specifications and almost the same position as the onboard connectors. Main difference: SoC, DRAM and PMU are located at the top of the PCB, while at the bottom on Banana Pro. The two cards are practically identical and fex/dts files can be exchanged directly, with one small exception: according to the LeMaker and Sinovoip fex files, [audio_pa_ctrl] differs: PH26 on M1+ and PH15 on Banana Pro. It was also discovered that the blue LED is red and connected to PH25 instead of PG02. The Banana Pi Router (BPi-R1 also known as Lambo R1) uses a larger form factor. The card is equipped with microSD, Wi-Fi onboard (RTL8192CU), 5 Gbit Ethernet, 26 GPIO pins compatible with BPi/M1 and a connector to connect directly to a SATA drive. "Banana Pi" devices incompatible with version 1: The Banana Pi M2 (BPi-M2, "model 2") is announced for 2015 (shipment from April). It offers microSD, on-board WiFi (AP6181, 802.11b/g/n), 40 pin GPIO and 4 USB Type A connectors.However, this device does not have SATA anymore, and is based on another SoC (quad-core A31s CPU), making it incompatible with A20 based models. From March 2016 SinoVoip offers a version "M2 Plus" (BPi-M2+). Due to the SoC H3 used and a different form factor it is probably quite incompatible with both M2 and older models (based on A20). SinoVoip started selling the Banana Pi M3 (BPi-M3) in November 2015. It is based on the octa-core A83T SoC with SGX544MP1 PowerVR GPU and 2 GiB of RAM. It offers microSD, Wi-Fi/BT4.0 (AP6212), GBit Ethernet, 40 pin GPIO, 1 x I1/4-USB 2.0 OTG, 2 x USB 2.0 hosts and an ultra-slow USB-SATA GL830 bridge behind an FE1.1S hub. when there is still no main support for A83T and images os synovoip provides fail in many aspects, aspects,with the M3 can be considered even more problematic than with the M2 today. Even worse: Because © the A83T used on the M3 has only one MIPI LCD interface display sold for the oldest Banana Pi variants can no longer be used. In July 2016 SinoVoip now offers a Banana Pi M64 (BPi-M64) based on the A64. SinoVoip produces and sells two other "Banana Pi" labeled tablets that are not sun-based and totally incompatible with Banana Pi/M1/M1+/Pro: the BPi-D1 was developed by Lambo and sold by them as Lambo D1. The same applies to the so-called BPi-G1 which is also sold as Lambo G1 in Taiwan. Images of producers There are several websites on Banana Pi and claiming to support it. It must be clarified, what is "official" and who is behind these sites (See also introductory remarks). LeMaker Banana Pi site, Forum, Wiki,'official Gitmo Repository, Lenovator (LeMaker Distributor) Banana Pi R&D Team, Gitmo Repository SinoVoip Banana Pi site, SinoVoip (Producer?), Bananas. com, Chinese forum, Gitmo Repository (just introduced with BPi-M2, but claims to support also M1 and MPlus) File:A20 Bananapi Schematic. pdf (LeMaker), Banana Pi M1/M1+ schematic (SinoVoip). Lamobo works with SinoVoip and provides OS images for Banana Pi/M1 and the Lamobo R1 router board. OpenWRT support for Banana Pi with mainline kernel -Build daily / Manual for building an SD-card image We dedicated wiki pages for references

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