

# Deploying an End-to-End LoRaWAN Platform

Starting from September 2016, Saint-Joseph University of Beirut (USJ) will be deploying the first academic [LoRa](#) network in Lebanon. The network will support monitoring of micro-climate conditions in vineyards. Here below you can find a detailed description of the experimental platform implementing an end-to-end LoRaWAN solution.

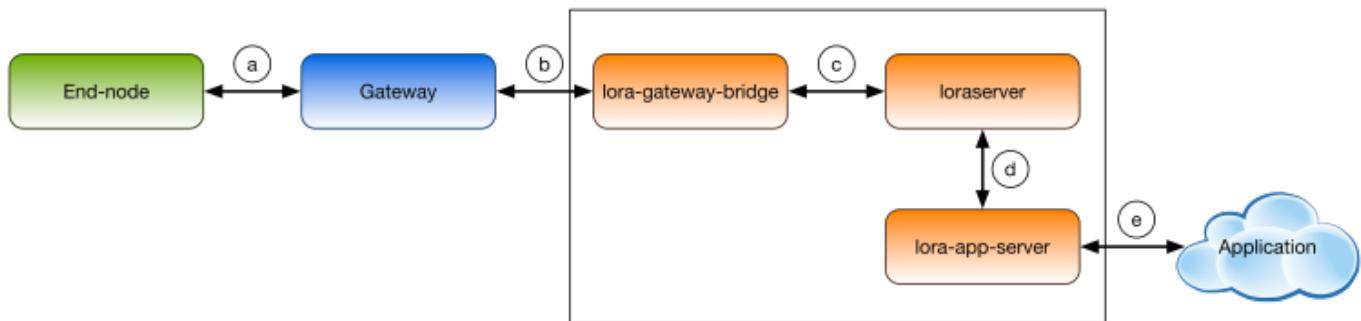


Figure 2. Architecture of the LoRaWAN Platform

## - Devices

### - Autonomo with LoRaBee

For the devices in the LoRaWAN platform, we will use an Autonomo board with a LoRaBee holding the Microchip RN2483 module. According to <http://shop.sodaq.com>, Autonomo is a matchbox-sized powerhouse which uses the new Atmel Cortex M0+ 32bit micro controller. One advantage of such device is that it can be powered by a smartphone-sized solar panel.

In order to configure the Autonomo with LoRaBee device, you should follow these steps:

1. Verify that you have the latest Arduino IDE from <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software> on your computer.
2. Install the board files as noted in <http://support.sodaq.com/sodaq-one/autonomo/getting-started-autonomo/>.
3. Add the following library

[sodaq\\_rn2483\\_2.zip](#)

to your Arduino IDE as explained in <https://www.arduino.cc/en/guide/libraries>.

Now you are ready to write a sketch for the device. Here is one example sketch

[test-lorawan-combined-loraserver-example.zip](#)

where the autonomo is connected to three sensors: light, moisture, and temperature. Let us analyse some extracts of the code:

```

// USE YOUR OWN KEYS!
const uint8_t devEUI[8] =
{ };

// USE YOUR OWN KEYS!
const uint8_t appEUI[8] =
{ };
  
```

```
{ };

const uint8_t appKey[16] =
{ };
```

a light sensor on pin A0, A2 (moisture sensor), and D0 (temperature sensor).

- OTA join method
- Frequency channels
- Message sending

## - Arduino with Dragino Shield

## - Gateways

### - Single Channel Gateway

The single channel gateway includes a LoRa transmission module (Dragino Shield) connected to a Raspberry Pi (2 or 3) as shown in Figure 1. Communication between the two modules is done over an SPI interface.

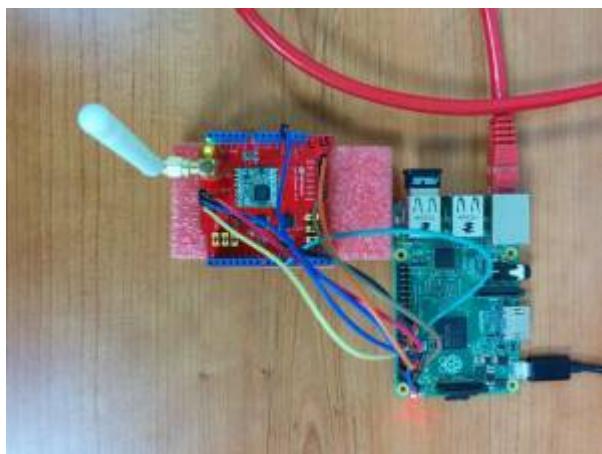


Figure 2. LoRa single channel gateway

In order to assemble the gateway, start by making the wire connections: the connection pins are identified in Figures 2 and 3.

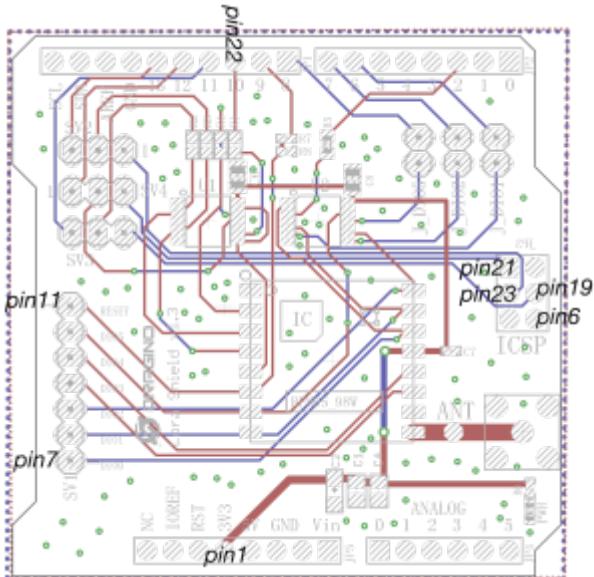


Figure 2. Dragino pin mapping

Raspberry Pi 3 GPIO Header		
Pin#	NAME	Pin#
01	3.3v DC Power	02
03	GPIO02 (SDA1 , I <sup>2</sup> C)	04
05	GPIO03 (SCL1 , I <sup>2</sup> C)	06
07	GPIO04 (GPIO_GCLK)	(TXD0) GPIO14
09	Ground	(RXD0) GPIO15
11	GPIO17 (GPIO_GEN0)	(GPIO_GEN1) GPIO18
13	GPIO27 (GPIO_GEN2)	12
15	GPIO22 (GPIO_GEN3)	14
17	3.3v DC Power	(GPIO_GEN4) GPIO23
19	GPIO10 (SPI_MOSI)	16
21	GPIO09 (SPI_MISO)	(GPIO_GEN5) GPIO24
23	GPIO11 (SPI_CLK)	18
25	Ground	Ground
27	ID_SD (I <sup>2</sup> C ID EEPROM)	(GPIO_GEN6) GPIO25
29	GPIO05	22
31	GPIO06	(SPI_CE0_N) GPIO08
33	GPIO13	24
35	GPIO19	(SPI_CE1_N) GPIO07
37	GPIO26	26
39	Ground	(I <sup>2</sup> C ID EEPROM) ID_SC
		28
		Ground
		30
		GPIO12
		32
		Ground
		34
		GPIO16
		36
		GPIO20
		38
		GPIO21
		40

Rev. 2  
29/02/2016  
www.element14.com/RaspberryPi

Figure 3. Raspberry pi 3 pins

Connect the Raspberry Pi to the Internet and install the packet forwarding software. The source code of the single channel packet forwarder is available on:

[https://github.com/samerlahoud/single\\_chan\\_pkt\\_fwd](https://github.com/samerlahoud/single_chan_pkt_fwd). In order to install it, you need to:

- Enable SPI on the Raspberry Pi using raspi-config
- Download and unzip the source code:

```
wget https://github.com/hallard/single_chan_pkt_fwd/archive/master.zip
unzip master.zip
```

- Install the wiring library:

```
apt-get update
apt-get install wiring
```

Compile the packet forwarder:

**make all**

For gcc version 4.6.3, a compilation error results in the following warning unrecognized command line option '-std=c++11'. Replace -std=c++11 by -std=c++0x in the Makefile and recompile:

```
CFLAGS = -std=c++0x -c -Wall -I include/
```

Now, you need to configure the single channel packet forwarder. This is done in the `global_conf.json` configuration file. Particularly, you need to choose the channel, the spreading factor, the pins for SPI communication, and the address of the backend server. Note that you can specify multiple backends for testing purposes.

[global\\_config.json](#)

```
{
  "SX127x_conf": {
    "freq": 868100000,
    "spread_factor": 7,
    "pin_nss": 6,
    "pin_dio0": 7,
    "pin_rst": 0,
    "pin_led1":4
  },
  "gateway_conf": {
    "ref_latitude": 33.86576536772,
    "ref_longitude": 35.56378662935,
    "ref_altitude": 165,

    "name": "ESIB SC Gateway",
    "email": "cimti@usj.edu.lb",
    "desc": "Dragino Single Channel Gateway on RPI",

    "servers": [
      {
        "address": "router.eu.thethings.network",
        "port": 1700,
        "enabled": true
      },
      {
        "address": "212.98.137.194",
        "port": 1700,
        "enabled": true
      },
      {
        "address": "172.17.17.129",
        "port": 1700,
        "enabled": false
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```

        }
    ]
}
}
```

Finally, you can run the packet forwarder as root!

```
nohup ./single_chan_pkt_fwd &
```

## - Kerlink IoT Station

```
# activates eth0 at startup
ETHERNET=yes
# claims dhcp request on eth0
ETHDHCP=yes

# Selector operator APN
GPRSAPN=gprs.touch.com.lb
# Enter pin code if activated
GPRSPIN=0000
# Update /etc/resolv.conf to get dns facilities
GPRSDNS=yes
# PAP authentication
GPRSUSER=
GPRSPASSWORD=

# Bearers priority order
#BEARERS_PRIORITY="eth0,ppp0,eth1"
BEARERS_PRIORITY="ppp0,eth0,eth1"
```

```
./gps-pkt-fwd.sh > /dev/null &
```

```
3270 root      2548 S    /bin/sh ./gps-pkt-fwd.sh
3288 root      34908 S   ./gps_pkt_fwd
```

```
/etc/init.d/gprs start
```

```
[root@Wirgrid_0b03008c demo_gps_loramote]# /etc/init.d/gprs status
pppd (pid 5273) is running...
Session: Rx=58, Tx=163
Globals: Rx=1130457, Tx=1195592
Sum:     Rx=1130515, Tx=1195755
[root@Wirgrid_0b03008c demo_gps_loramote]#
```

## - Backend

## - Loraserver

### - The Things Network

## - Applications

### - MQTT spy

### - Emoncms

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