

Dispositius LoRaWAN

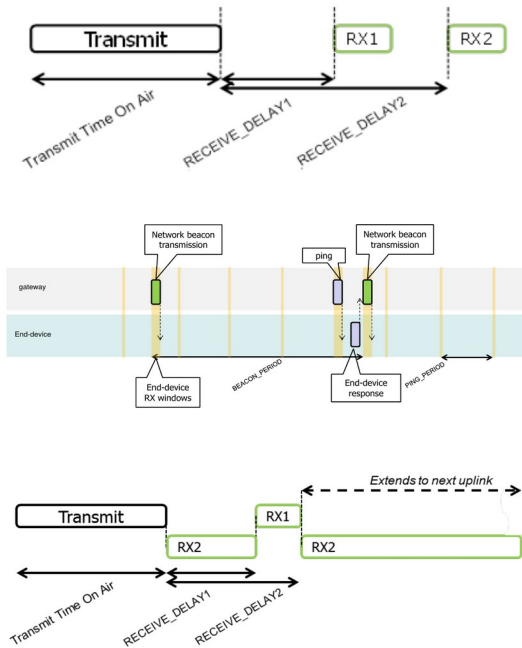
Teoria

Característiques d'un dispositiu LoRaWAN

Tipus de dispositius

Tres tipus de dispositius (*device classes*):

- **Classe A:** Tenen una comunicació bidireccional parcial, donat que només poden rebre dades de la Gateway quan han enviat prèviament un paquet. Aquesta classe és la que menys energia necessita, els dispositius estan normalment dormint. No són temps-real.
- **Classe B:** Aquesta classe de dispositius estan **sincronitzats** amb la Gateway corresponent de manera que poden rebre paquets de dades des de la Gateway a certs intervals pre-negociats (*beacons*) sense la necessitat d'haver enviat un paquet prèviament. No són temps-real, però són previsibles.
- **Classe C:** Els dispositius d'aquesta classe estan permanentment en disposició de rebre paquets des de la Gateway (sempre que no estigui enviant). Aquesta classe és la que més energia consumeix. Són temps-real.



Velocitat adaptativa (ADR)

Hi ha dues maneres d'arribar més lluny: cridar més o parlar més a poc a poc. Ambdues, però, consumeixen més energia. La xarxa s'autogestiona per optimitzar consum i congestió:

- Si ADR està activat, la xarxa ajusta el **SF** i **potència TX** del dispositiu:
 - Si bona cobertura → Disminueix SF (més ràpid, menys consum, menys rang)
 - Si mala cobertura → Augmenta SF (més lent, més consum, més rang)
- Millora el funcionament de la xarxa
 - Reduint el temps en aire → **menys col·lisions**
 - Reduint els dispositius que una passarel·la ha de gestionar → **més capacitat**

Pot haver-hi **situacions on no es recomana ADR**:

- Dispositius mòbils
- Dispositius amb entorn molt variable

Cicle de treball

El cicle de treball (**duty cycle**) màxim està regulat per l'ETSI (*European Telecommunications Standards Institute*). Aquest defineix per la banda 868 MHz:

- Ocupació de l'1% del temps
- 1% de 3600 segons → 36 segons per hora
- Mòduls ràdio fan càlcul automàtic i no permeten sobre-passar-lo

A sobre d'aquest, diferents xarxes poden imposar cicles més restrictius. TTN defineix una «política de joc net» (**Fair Access Policy**) que imposa:

- Enviar: 30 segons cada 24 hores (*uplink*)
- Rebre: 10 missatges cada 24 hores (*downlink*)

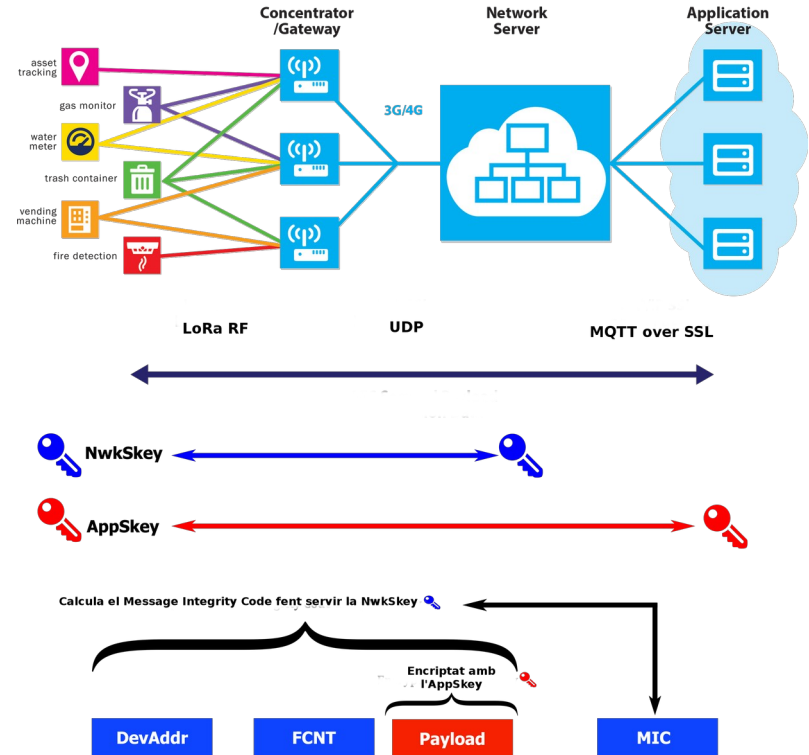
Seguretat

Les dades del sensor (**payload**) estan encriptades amb l'AppSkey (AES128).

El missatge està signat amb el MIC (**codi d'integritat del missatge**), que es calcula amb el *payload*, el *devaddr*, el *fcnt* i fent servir la NwkSkey.

La xarxa "no pot saber" què s'està enviant, només l'aplicació.

TTN permet descodificar el missatge en el *backend*, per tant es recomana fer servir un *handler* segur per connectar-se (MQTT sobre SSL).



Activació

Un dispositiu connectat a una xarxa LoRaWAN ha de emmagatzemar els següents valors:

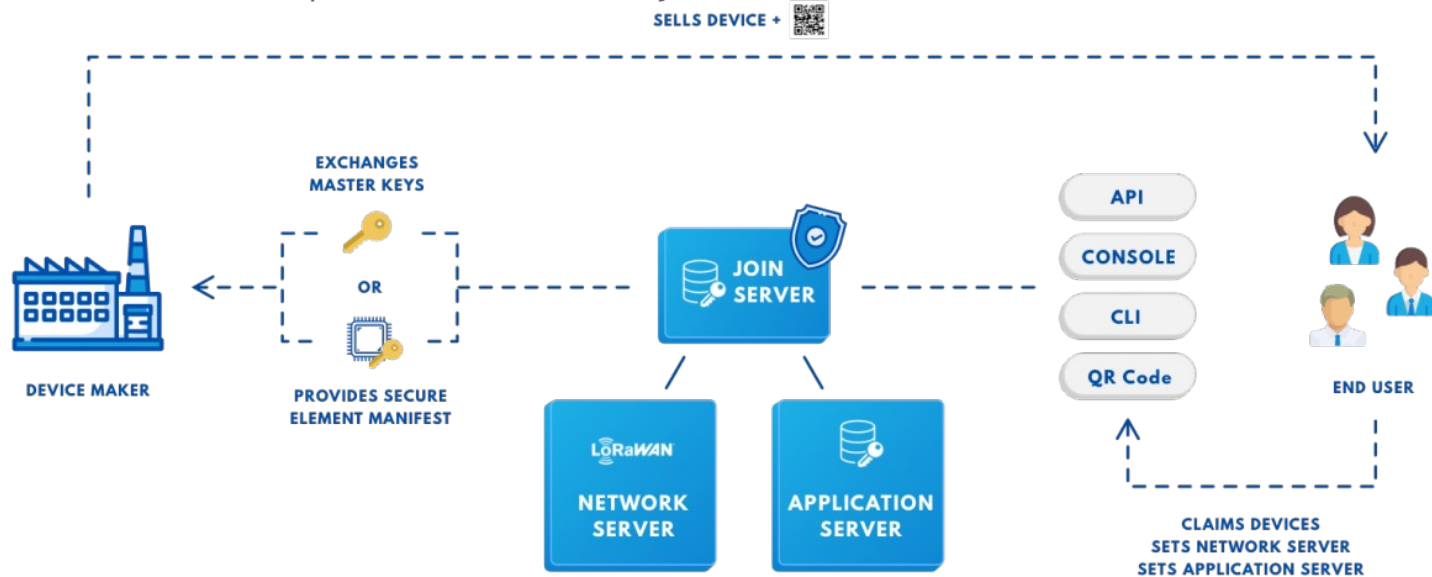
- DevAddr (una adreça)
- NwkSKey (clau de xarxa per la sessió)
- AppSKey (clau d'aplicació per la sessió)

LoRaWAN defineix dos mètodes per disposar d'aquestes dades:

- **ABP** (*Activation By Personalization*): Cada dispositiu porta les aquest valors (identificador i claus) pre-programades. En general és més insegur (les claus estan al dispositiu) però té l'avantatge que no cal negociació prèvia.
- **OTAA** (*Over The Air Activation*): Cal una negociació prèvia per cada sessió de connexió. És més segur i és el que normalment fan servir els dispositius comercials. Per realitzar aquesta negociació el dispositiu necessita:
 - DevEUI (identificador únic del dispositiu)
 - AppEUI o JoinEUI (identificador de l'aplicatiu en el qual el dispositiu està registrat)
 - AppKey (clau única de registre)

Activació (manifest file)

Alguns fabricants (com Microchip) comencen a proporcionar *manifest files* per poder registrar automàticament els teus dispositius a través d'un *Join Server*.



Components

Circuits integrats

Semtech fabrica *transceivers* (ràdios) per nodes: SX1276, SX1277, SX1278 i SX1279...

Aquestes ràdios estan preparades per diferents freqüències i *spreading factors* i orientades a diferents mercats.

TTN a Europa és compatible amb dispositius basats en SX1276 (137-1020Mhz i SF6-12, tot i que l'ús de SF6 està limitat).

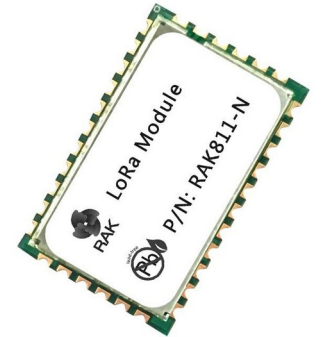
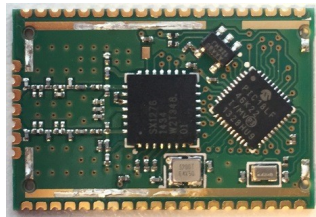
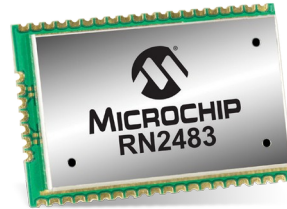
Semtech llicencia la fabricació a altres fabricants. De moment només HopeRF, Microchip i ST fabriquen xips.

Cada cop hi ha més i més xips i mòduls disponibles i és més i més fàcil integrar LoRa en un projecte.



Mòduls

Una aproximació habitual a l'hora d'integrar LoRaWAN en un projecte és fer servir mòduls. Aquest mòduls inclouen un microcontrolador encarregat de la pila LoRaWAN i un xip LoRa per la transmissió i recepció. Habitualment implementen un protocol sèrie per interaccionar amb el controlador principal del producte.



Dispositius de desenvolupament

Plaques de desenvolupament

Més enllà de les plaques d'avaluació i desenvolupament dels fabricants (cares i orientades a un mercat molt professional) hi ha moltes opcions de plaques de desenvolupament pensades per proves de concepte i, algunes, per desplegaments petits.



The Things Uno

- Arduino Leonardo compatible board
- Microchip Atmel ATMEGA32U4
 - 8-bit AVR RISC-based
 - 32KB flash
 - 2.5KB SRAM
 - 1KB EEPROM
- Microchip RN2483 LoRaWAN
 - PIC-based
 - UART interface
- C-programmable
- Arduino IDE compatible
- ~48€



Arduino MKR WAN 1300

- Arduino MKR family
- Microchip Atmel SAMD21G
 - Cortex M0+ 32bits
 - 48MHz
 - 256Kb flash
 - 32Kb SRAM
- Murata CMWX1ZZABZ LoRaWAN module
 - STM32-based
 - UART interface
- C -programmable
- Arduino IDE compatible
- ~35€



BastWAN

- RAK4260
 - Microchip SAMR34 (ARM Cortex M0-
 - 48 MHz
 - 256Kb Flash
 - 32Kb RAM
- LoRa radio in module based on SX127X
- ATECC608A crypto chip
- C
- Arduino IDE compatible
- Designed by Electronic Cats a OSHW
- Manufactured by RAKwireless
- ~12€



WisBlock

- Modular prototyping, PoC, production ready platform
- LPWAN Module
 - Nordic nRF52840 (ARM Cortex M4F)
 - 64 MHz
 - 1MB flash
 - 256Kb RAM
- Several radios
 - Bluetooth LE
 - LoRa
- SX1272
 - SPI interface
- C
- Arduino IDE compatible
- ~30€ (base + LPWAN module)



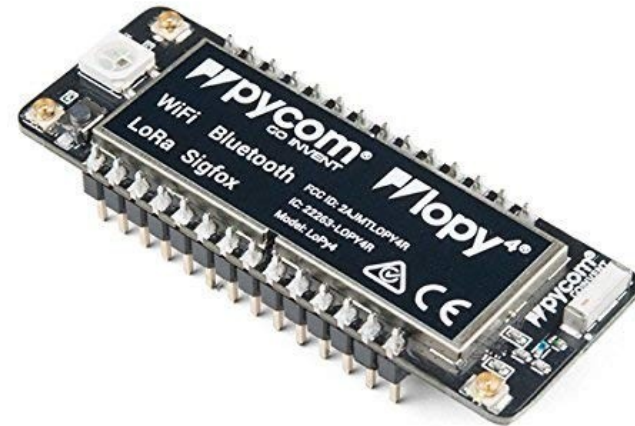
CubeCell

- ASR6052
 - ARM Cortex M0+
 - 48 MHz
 - 128Kb flash
 - 16Kb SRAM
- SX1276
 - SPI interface
- C
- Arduino IDE compatible
- ~12€



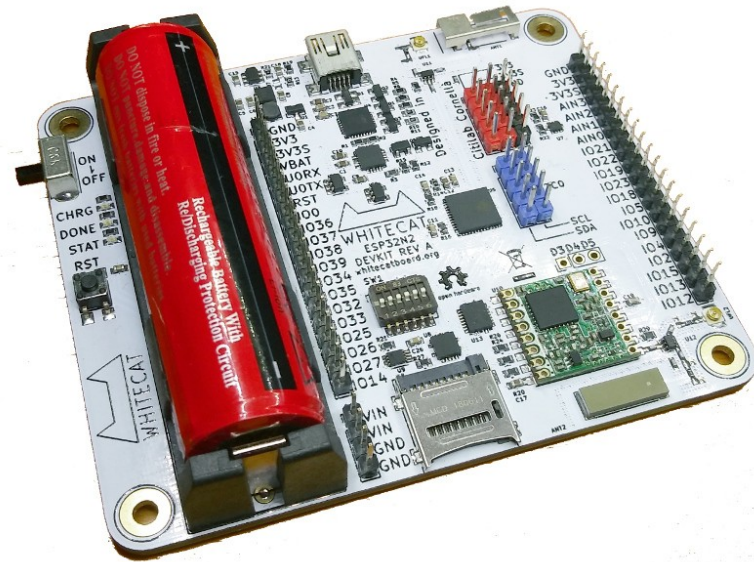
PyCom LoPy4

- Espressif ESP32 based
 - Xtensa dual-core 32-bit LX6
 - 240 MHz
 - 4MB external flash
 - 512Kb RAM
- Several radios
 - WiFi
 - Bluetooth LE
 - LoRa
 - Sigfox
- SX1276
 - SPI interface
- MicroPython programable
- ~35€



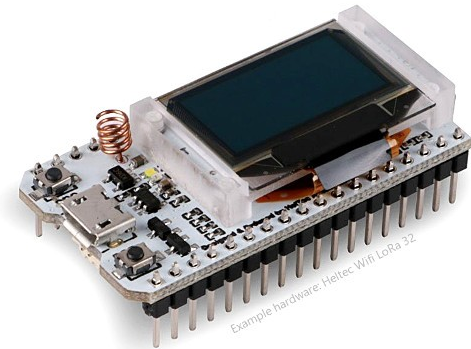
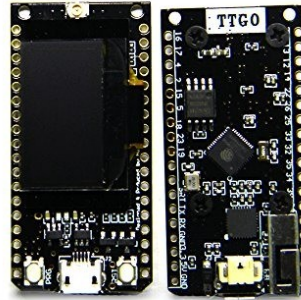
WhiteCatBoard N2

- Espressif ESP32 based
 - Xtensa dual-core 32-bit LX6
 - 240 MHz
 - 4MB external flash
 - 512Kb RAM
- Several radios
 - WiFi
 - Bluetooth LE
 - LoRa
- Integrates a HopeRF95 (SX1276)
 - SPI interface
- KM0 (designed at the Citilab Cornellà)
- Lua o Blockly
- ~40€



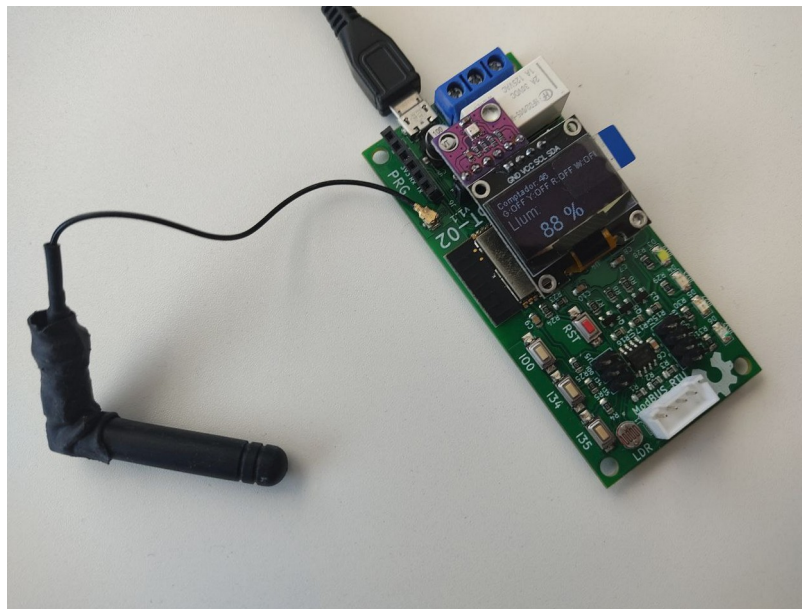
TTGO / HELTEC LoRa32

- Espressif ESP32 based
 - Xtensa dual-core 32-bit LX6
 - 240 MHz
 - 4MB external flash
 - 512Kb RAM
- Several radios
 - WiFi
 - Bluetooth LE
 - LoRa
- SX1276
 - SPI interface
- C
- Arduino IDE compatible
- ~12€



Kit IoT-02

- Espressif ESP32 based
 - Xtensa dual-core 32-bit LX6
 - 240 MHz
 - 4MB external flash
 - 512Kb RAM
- Several radios
 - WiFi (embedded antenna)
 - Bluetooth LE (embedded antenna)
 - LoRa + antenna
- SX1276
 - SPI interface
- 3 user buttons, 4 leds, LDR
- Latching relay
- 3V3 UART board + mini USB cable
- I2C OLED
- I2C BME280
- MODBUS RTU + USB / RS485 + cable
- C
- Arduino IDE compatible
- Micropython
- ~58€



Pràctica

Alta de dispositius OTAA

Alta OTAA (1)



- Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3
- Overview
- End devices
- Live data
- Payload formatters
- Integrations
- Collaborators
- API keys
- General settings

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3

Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3

ID: curs-tts-ttncat

No recent activity

0 End devices 1 Collaborator 0 API keys

General information

Application ID	curs-tts-ttncat
Created at	Oct 17, 2022 15:31:28
Last updated at	Oct 17, 2022 15:31:28

Live data

See all activity →

- 15:31:28 curs-tts-t... Create application

Alta OTAA (2)



Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3



Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3

ID: curs-tts-ttncat

No recent activity ⓘ

0 End devices 1 Collaborator 0 API keys

General information

Application ID

Created at Oct 17, 2022 15:31:28

Last updated at Oct 17, 2022 15:31:28

Live data

[See all activity →](#)

+ 15:31:28 curs-tts-t... Create application

Alta OTAA (3)



Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices

End devices (0)

Search

Import end devices

Add end device

ID

Name

DevEUI

JoinEUI

Last activity

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices

No items found

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices

Register end device

Does your end device have a QR code? Scan it to speed up onboarding.

Scan end device QR code [Learn more](#)

End device type

Input Method

- Select the end device in the LoRaWAN Device Repository
- Enter end device specifics manually

End device brand

Type to search...

Cannot find your exact end device? [Get help here](#) and try **enter end device specifics manually** option above.

Register end device

Does your end device have a QR code? Scan it to speed up onboarding.

Scan end device QR code [Learn more](#)

End device type

Input Method

- Select the end device in the LoRaWAN Device Repository
- Enter end device specifics manually

Frequency plan

Select...

LoRaWAN version

Select...

Regional Parameters version

Select...

To continue, please enter versions and frequency plan information

Alta OTAA (4)



Register end device

Does your end device have a QR code? Scan it to speed up onboarding.

 Scan end device QR code


[Learn more](#) 

End device type

Input Method

- Select the end device in the LoRaWAN Device Repository
- Enter end device specifics manually

Frequency plan *

Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recommended) | 

LoRaWAN version *

LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2 | 

Regional Parameters version *

RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2 | 

[Show advanced activation, LoRaWAN class and cluster settings](#) 

- Enter end device specifics manually

Frequency plan *

Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recommended) | 

LoRaWAN version *

LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2 | 

Regional Parameters version *

RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2 | 

[Show advanced activation, LoRaWAN class and cluster settings](#) 

Activation mode *

- Over the air activation (OTAA)
- Activation by personalization (ABP)
- Define multicast group (ABP & Multicast)

Additional LoRaWAN class capabilities

None (class A only) | 

Network defaults

- Use network's default MAC settings

Cluster settings

- Skip registration on Join Server

Alta OTAA (5)



[Show advanced activation, LoRaWAN class and cluster settings](#) ^

Activation mode ? *

- Over the air activation (OTAA)
- Activation by personalization (ABP)
- Define multicast group (ABP & Multicast)

Additional LoRaWAN class capabilities ?

None (class A only) | v

Network defaults ?

- Use network's default MAC settings

Cluster settings ?

- Skip registration on Join Server

Provisioning information

JoinEUI ? *

81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01

Confirm

To continue, please enter the JoinEUI of the end device so we can determine onboarding options

Provisioning information

JoinEUI ? *

81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01

Reset

This end device can be registered on the network

DevEUI ? *

70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 B7

Generate

1/50 used

AppKey ? *

56 3B EC E8 F1 94 65 9D 9F 94 7C 4E 40 69 FF 3E

Generate

End device ID ? *

ttncat-otaa-01

This value is automatically prefilled using the DevEUI

After registration

- View registered end device
- Register another end device of this type

Register end device

Alta OTAA (6)

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices > ttncat-otaa-01







ttncat-otaa-01

ID: ttncat-otaa-01

↑ n/a ↓ n/a • No activity yet ⓘ

[Overview](#) [Live data](#) [Messaging](#) [Location](#) [Payload formatters](#) [Claiming](#) [General settings](#)

General information

End device ID	ttncat-otaa-01	
Frequency plan	Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recom...	
LoRaWAN version	LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2	
Regional Parameters version	RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2	
Created at	Oct 17, 2022 15:40:18	

Activation information



AppEUI	81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01	<> 
DevEUI	70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 B7	<> 
AppKey	 

Session information

This device has not joined the network yet

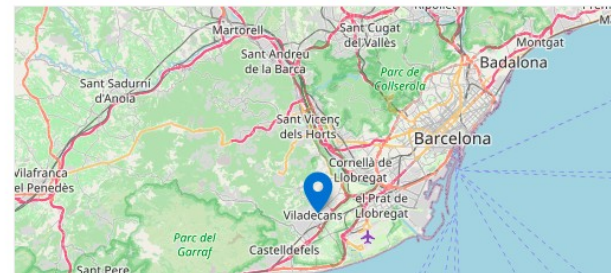
Live data

[See all activity →](#)

-  15:41:33 Update end device ["locations"]
-  15:40:18 Create end device

Location

[Change location settings →](#)



Alta OTAA (7)



THE THINGS NETWORK | THE THINGS STACK Community Edition | Overview | **Applications** | Gateways | Organizations | EU1 Community | No SLA applicable | Jordi Binefa

Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3

- Overview
- End devices**
- Live data

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices

End devices (1)

ID	Name	DevEUI	JoinEUI	Last activity
ttncat-otaa-01		70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 B7	81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01	Never

Alta OTAA (8)



ttncat-otaa-01

ID: ttncat-otaa-01

↑ n/a ↓ n/a • No activity yet ⓘ

Overview Live data Messaging Location Payload formatters Claiming

General information

End device ID: ttncat-otaa-01

Frequency plan: Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recommen...)

LoRaWAN version: LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2

Regional Parameters version: RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2

Created at: Oct 17, 2022 15:40:18

Activation information

AppEUI: 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x75, 0xCA, 0x... lsb ↔ <>

DevEUI: 0xB7, 0x68, 0x05, 0xD0, 0x7E, 0x... lsb ↔ <>

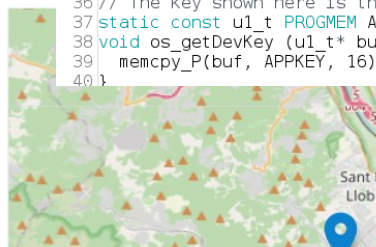
AppKey: 0x56, 0x3B, 0xEC, 0xE8, 0xF... msb ↔ <>

Session information

↑ 00:30:23 Forward uplink data message DevAddr: 26 0B 4E A8 <> Payload: { humitatRelativa: 53.67, pressio: 1024.97, temperatura: 24.95 } 00 00 09 BF 00 01 90 61 ... <> FPort: 1 Data

```
loT-02-23_ttn-otaa_3_int_bme280_01 | Arduino 1.8.15
Ejtxer Edita Esbós Eines Ajuda
loT-02-23_ttn-otaa_3_int_bme280_01 loT-02_bme280.cpp loT-02_bme280.h loT-02_common.cpp loT-02_common.h
14 SSD1306 display(0x3c, I2C_SDA, I2C_SCL);
15
16 float fT, fP, fRH;
17
18 // This EUI must be in little-endian format, so least-significant-byte
19 // first. When copying an EUI from ttnctl output, this means to reverse
20 // the bytes. For TTN issued EUIs the last bytes should be 0xD5, 0xB3,
21 // 0x70.
22 static const u1_t PROGMEM APPEUI[8] = { 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x75, 0xCA, 0xDE, 0x1A, 0x81 };
23 void os_getArtEui (u1_t* buf) {
24     memcpy_P(buf, APPEUI, 8);
25 }
26
27 // This should also be in little endian format, see above.
28 static const u1_t PROGMEM DEVEUI[8] = { 0xB7, 0x68, 0x05, 0xD0, 0x7E, 0xD5, 0xB3, 0x70 };
29 void os_getDevEui (u1_t* buf) {
30     memcpy_P(buf, DEVEUI, 8);
31 }
32
33 // This key should be in big endian format (or, since it is not really a
34 // number but a block of memory, endianness does not really apply). In
35 // practice, a key taken from ttnctl can be copied as-is.
36 // The key shown here is the semtech default key.
37 static const u1_t PROGMEM APPKEY[16] = { 0x56, 0x3B, 0xEC, 0xE8, 0xF1, 0x94, 0x65, 0x9D, 0x9F, 0x94,
38     0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00 };
39 void os_getDevKey (u1_t* buf) {
40     memcpy_P(buf, APPKEY, 16);
41 }
```

Locati



**Alta de dispositius
ABP**

Alta ABP (1)



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Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3

- Overview
- End devices**
- Live data

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices

End devices (1)

ID	Name	DevEUI	JoinEUI	Last activity
ttncat-otaa-01		70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 B7	81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01	Never

Alta ABP (2)



Select the end device in the LoRaWAN Device repository

Enter end device specifics manually

Frequency plan [?] *

Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recommended) | v

LoRaWAN version [?] *

LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2 | v

Regional Parameters version [?] *

RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2 | v

Show advanced activation, LoRaWAN class and cluster settings ^

Activation mode [?] *

Over the air activation (OTAA)

Activation by personalization (ABP)

Define multicast group (ABP & Multicast)

Additional LoRaWAN class capabilities [?]

None (class A only) | v

Network defaults [?]

Use network's default MAC settings

Cluster settings [?]

Activation by personalization (ABP)

Define multicast group (ABP & Multicast)

Additional LoRaWAN class capabilities [?]

None (class A only) | v

Network defaults [?]

Use network's default MAC settings

Cluster settings [?]

Skip registration on Join Server

Provisioning information

JoinEUI [?] *

81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01 | Reset

This end device can be registered on the network

DevEUI [?]

70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 BA | Generate 2/50 used

Device address [?] *

26 0B 36 23 | Generate

AppSKey [?] *

CF 51 A9 83 50 E0 95 9D 9A 1F 48 93 58 81 56 5B | Generate

Alta ABP (3)



Provisioning information

JoinEUI [?](#) *

81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01

Reset

This end device can be registered on the network

DevEUI [?](#)

70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 BA

[?](#) Generate

2/50 used

Device address [?](#) *

26 0B 36 23

[?](#) Generate

AppSKey [?](#) *

CF 51 A9 83 50 E0 95 9D 9A 1F 48 93 58 81 56 5B

[?](#) Generate

NwkSKey [?](#) *

55 8B 45 49 12 BA AA 15 BA 21 57 4A 3C E4 B3 74

[?](#) Generate

End device ID [?](#) *

ttncat-abp-01

This value is automatically prefilled using the DevEUI

After registration

- View registered end device
- Register another end device of this type

Alta ABP (4)

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices > ttn-cat-abp-01



ttn-cat-abp-01

ID: ttn-cat-abp-01

↑ n/a ↓ n/a • No activity yet ⓘ

Overview Live data Messaging Location Payload formatters General settings

General information

End device ID	ttn-cat-abp-01	📄
Frequency plan	Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recom...	📄
LoRaWAN version	LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2	📄
Regional Parameters version	RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2	📄
Created at	Oct 17, 2022 15:46:59	

Activation information

AppEUI	81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01	<> 📄
DevEUI	70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 BA	<> 📄

Session information

Session start	Oct 17, 2022 15:46:59	
Device address	26 0B 36 23	<> 📄
Network	📄 🏠

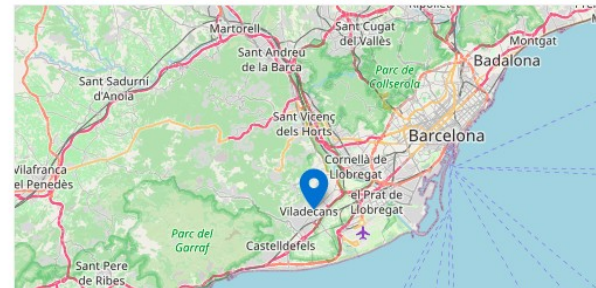
Live data

See all activity →

🔍 15:47:23	Update end device ["locations"]
+ 15:46:59	Create end device DevAddr: 26 0B 36 23 <> 📄

Location

Change location settings →



Alta ABP (5)

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices > ttn-cat-abp-01 > General settings



↑ n/a ↓ n/a • No activity yet ⓘ

Overview Live data Messaging Location Payload formatters General settings

Basic

Collapse

Description, cluster information and metadata

End device ID *

ttn-cat-abp-01

AppEUI ⓘ *

81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01

DevEUI ⓘ *

70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 BA

End device name ⓘ

My new end device

End device description ⓘ

Optional end device description; can also be used to save notes about the end device

organization

Save changes

Delete end device

Network layer

Collapse

LoRaWAN network-layer settings, behavior and session

Frequency plan ⓘ *

Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recommended)

LoRaWAN version ⓘ *

LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2

Regional Parameters version ⓘ *

RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2

LoRaWAN class capabilities ⓘ

Supports class B

Supports class C

Activation mode ⓘ *

Over the air activation (OTAA)

Activation by personalization (ABP)

Define multicast group (ABP & Multicast)

Device address ⓘ *

26 0B 36 23

Generate

Alta ABP (6)

Supports class C

Activation mode [ⓘ] *

- Over the air activation (OTAA)
- Activation by personalization (ABP)
- Define multicast group (ABP & Multicast)

Device address [ⓘ] *

26 0B 36 23

NwkSKey [ⓘ] *

••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

Session and MAC state reset [ⓘ]

Advanced MAC settings [^]

Frame counter width [ⓘ]

- 16 bit
- 32 bit

Rx1 delay [ⓘ]

1 sec

Desired Rx1 delay [ⓘ]

5 sec

Rx1 data rate offset [ⓘ]

0

Desired Rx1 data rate offset [ⓘ]

0

Resets frame counters [ⓘ]

Resetting is insecure and makes your device susceptible for replay attacks

Rx2 data rate index [ⓘ]

0

Desired Rx2 data rate index [ⓘ]

3

Resets frame counters [ⓘ]

Resetting is insecure and makes your device susceptible for replay attacks

Rx2 data rate index [ⓘ]

0

Desired Rx2 data rate index [ⓘ]

3

Rx2 frequency [ⓘ]

869,525 MHz

Desired Rx2 frequency [ⓘ]

869,525 MHz

Maximum duty cycle [ⓘ]

100%

Desired maximum duty cycle [ⓘ]

100%

Factory preset frequencies [ⓘ]

List of factory-preset frequencies. Note: order is respected.

Status count periodicity [ⓘ]

200 messages

Status time periodicity [ⓘ]

86400 seconds

Adaptive data rate (ADR) [ⓘ]

- Dynamic mode
- Static mode
- Disabled

ADR margin [ⓘ]

15 dB

Alta ABP (7)



eu1.cloud.thethings.network/console/applications/curs-tts-ttncat/devices

THE THINGS NETWORK THE THINGS STACK Community Edition

Overview Applications Gateways Organizations

EU1 Community No SLA applicable

Jordi Binefa

- Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3
- Overview
- End devices
- Live data
- Payload formatters
- Integrations
- Collaborators
- API keys
- General settings

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > End devices

End devices (2) [Import end devices](#) [+ Add end device](#)

ID	Name	DevEUI	JoinEUI	Last activity
ttn-cat-abp-01		70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 BA	81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01	Never
ttn-cat-otaa-01		70 B3 D5 7E D0 05 68 B7	81 1A DE CA 75 00 00 01	Never

Alta ABP (Arduino IDE)



The screenshot displays the Arduino IDE interface. On the left, the 'General information' and 'Session information' sections are visible, showing configuration details for a LoRaWAN device named 'ttncat-abp-01'. On the right, the source code for 'config.h' is shown, which includes headers for the LoRaWAN stack and defines various keys and addresses.

General information

End device ID	ttncat-abp-01
Frequency plan	Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recommen...
LoRaWAN version	LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2
Regional Parameters version	RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2
Created at	Oct 17, 2022 15:46:59

Session information

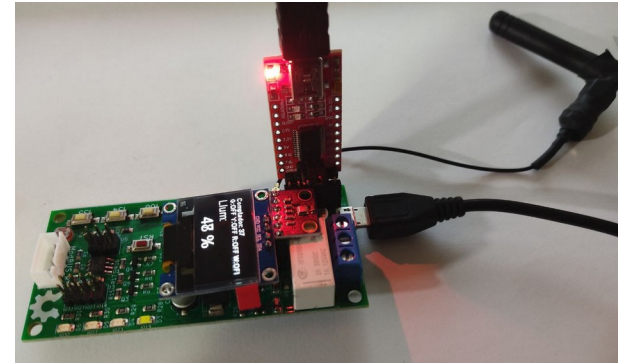
Session start	Oct 17, 2022 15:46:59
Device address	26 0B 36 23
NwksKey	0x55, 0x8B, 0x45, 0x49, 0x1... msb ↔
SNwkSIntKey
NwkSEncKey
AppSKey	0xCF, 0x51, 0xA9, 0x83, 0x5... msb ↔

```
Fitxer Edita Esbós Eines Ajuda
loT-02-25_ttn-abp_3_float_bme280_02
23 To use this sketch, first register your application and device wi
24 the things network, to set or generate a DevAddr, NwksKey and
25 AppSKey. Each device should have their own unique values for thes
26 fields.
27
28 Do not forget to define the radio type correctly in config.h.
29
30 *****
31
32 #include <lmic.h>
33 #include <hal/hal.h>
34 #include <SPI.h>
35
36 // LoRaWAN NwksKey, network session key
37 // This is the default Semtech key, which is used by the early protc
38 // network.
39 static const PROGMEM u1_t NWKSKEY[16] = { 0x55, 0x8B, 0x45, 0x49, 0x
40
41 // LoRaWAN AppSKey, application session key
42 // This is the default Semtech key, which is used by the early protc
43 // network.
44 static const u1_t PROGMEM APPSKEY[16] = { 0xCF, 0x51, 0xA9, 0x83, 0x
45
46 // LoRaWAN end-device address (DevAddr)
47 static const u4_t DEVADDR = 0x260B3623 ; // <-- Change this address
48
49 // These callbacks are only used in over-the-air activation, so they
50 // left empty here (we cannot leave them out completely unless
51 // DISABLE_JOIN is set in config.h, otherwise the linker will compl
52 void os_getArtEui (u1_t* buf) { }
53 void os_getDevEui (u1_t* buf) { }
54 void os_getDevKey (u1_t* buf) { }
55
56 static uint8_t mydata[] = "Bon dia, Viladecans!";
57 static osjob_t sendjob;
58
```

Pujada enllestida.

Seqüència per passar a mode programació a la placa IoT-02:

- * Premeu el botó vermell (**RST**)
- * Premeu el botó blanc **IO0**
- * Deixeu de prémer el botó vermell (**RST**)
- * Deixeu de prémer el botó blanc **IO0**



Formatador de dades rebudes 1



LoRa OTAA

ID: eui-70b3d57ed004bdd3

↑ 1 ↓ n/a • Last activity 10 minutes ago

- Overview
- Live data**
- Messaging
- Location
- Payload formatters
- Claiming
- General settings

Time	Type	Data preview	Verbose stream	Export as JSON	Pause	Clear
↑ 12:47:40	Forward uplink data message	DevAddr: 26 0B 94 71 <> Payload: { humitatRelativa: 53.23, pressio: 1027.78, temperatura: 22.75 } 00 00 08 E3 00 01 91 7A ... <> FPort: 1 Data r	<input type="checkbox"/>			
↑ 12:47:40	Successfully processed data messa...	DevAddr: 26 0B 94 71 <>				
↑ 12:47:37	Forward join-accept message	DevAddr: 26 0B 94 71 <>				
↻ 12:47:35	Accept join-request	DevAddr: 26 0B 94 71 <>				

```

/dev/ttyUSB0
Starting
Boot number: 1
Wakeup was not caused by deep sleep
Setup ESP32 to sleep for every 600 Seconds
Vector de bytes: 0 0 8 E3
Vector de bytes: 0 1 91 7A
Vector de bytes: 0 0 14 CB
Packet queued
T: 22.75°C
P: 1027.78 hPa
HR: 53.23 %
13795: EV_JOINING
146947: Unknown event
467998: EV_JOINED
468025: Unknown event
848662: EV_TXCOMPLETE (includes waiting for RX windows)
Save LMIC to RTC ...
Going to sleep now

```

Formatador de dades rebudes 2



eu1.cloud.thethings.network/console/applications/dam-2022/payload-formatters/uplink



THE THINGS STACK Community Edition

Overview Applications Gateways Organizations

EU1 Community No SLA applicable

Jordi Binefa

Applications > DAM Curs 2021-2022 > Uplink > Payload formatters

Default uplink payload formatter

You can use the "Payload formatter" tab of individual end devices to test uplink payload formatters and to define individual payload formatter settings per end device.

Setup

Formatter type*

Custom Javascript formatter

Formatter code*

```
1 function decodeUplink(input) {  
2   var data = {};  
3   data.temperatura=((input.bytes[0]<<24)+(input.bytes[1]<<16)+(input.bytes[2]<<8)+input.bytes[3])/100;  
4   data.pressio=((input.bytes[4]<<24)+(input.bytes[5]<<16)+(input.bytes[6]<<8)+input.bytes[7])/100;  
5   data.humitatRelativa=((input.bytes[8]<<24)+(input.bytes[9]<<16)+(input.bytes[10]<<8)+input.bytes[11])/100;  
6   return {  
7     data: data,  
8     warnings: [],  
9     errors: []  
10  };  
11 }
```

DAM Curs 2021-2022

Overview

End devices

Live data

Payload formatters

Uplink

Downlink

Integrations

Collaborators

API keys

General settings

Formatador de dades rebudes 3



Formatter type *

Custom Javascript formatter

Formatter code *

```
1 function decodeUplink(input) {  
2   var data = {};  
3   data.temperatura=((input.bytes[0]<<24)+(input.bytes[1]<<16)+(input.bytes[2]<<8)+input.bytes[3])/100;  
4   data.pressio=((input.bytes[4]<<24)+(input.bytes[5]<<16)+(input.bytes[6]<<8)+input.bytes[7])/100;  
5   data.humitatRelativa=((input.bytes[8]<<24)+(input.bytes[9]<<16)+(input.bytes[10]<<8)+input.bytes[11])/100;  
6   return {  
7     data: data,  
8     warnings: [],  
9     errors: []  
10  };  
11 }
```

Formatador de dades rebudes 4



arjanvanb Arjan

3 3 arjanvanb Jan '17

When sending 3 bytes, we're basically not sending the 4th byte of each integer, which should be 0xFF for negative numbers. Like for New York (40.712784, -74.005941, which would be sent as integers 407127 and -740059) we would send:

- For LSB: 0x573606 25B5F4 instead of 0x57360600 25B5F4FF (Least Significant Bit/Byte first [👉](#), to match [@JohanAdriaens' encoding example](#) above).
- For MSB: 0x063657 F4B525 instead of 0x00063657 FFF4B525.

When decoding these 6 bytes back into two 32 bits signed integers, we need to compute the missing 4th and 8th bytes ourselves, to make JavaScript properly convert the negative values for us. Those bytes should be 0xFF if the most significant bytes have their "high bit" set, which is called "sign extending [👉](#)":

```
// LSB, Least Significant Bit/Byte first
// Sign-extend the 3rd and 6th bytes into a 4th and 8th byte:
lat = (b[0] | b[1]<<8 | b[2]<<16 | (b[2] & 0x80 ? 0xFF<<24 : 0)) / 10000;
lng = (b[3] | b[4]<<8 | b[5]<<16 | (b[5] & 0x80 ? 0xFF<<24 : 0)) / 10000;
```

```
// MSB, Most Significant Bit/Byte first
// Sign-extend the 1st and 4th bytes into leading bytes:
lat = ((b[0] & 0x80 ? 0xFF<<24 : 0) | b[0]<<16 | b[1]<<8 | b[2]) / 10000;
lng = ((b[3] & 0x80 ? 0xFF<<24 : 0) | b[3]<<16 | b[4]<<8 | b[5]) / 10000;
```

Alternatively, shift the most significant byte 8 bits too far to the left, and then shift it back, which will do the sign extension on the fly, as the bitwise operator >> is the [sign-propagating right shift](#) [👉](#):

```
lat = (b[0]<<24>>8 | b[1]<<8 | b[2]) / 10000;
lng = (b[3]<<24>>8 | b[4]<<8 | b[5]) / 10000;
```

Meanwhile, for the new production environment, payload functions should also include the function name, Decoder. So, to support 6 byte coordinates with possible negative values:

```
function Decoder(b, port) {

  // Amsterdam: 52.3731, 4.8924 = MSB 07FDD3 00BF1C, LSB D3FD07 1CBF00
  // La Paz: -16.4896, -68.1192 = MSB FD78E0 F50918, LSB E078FD 189BF5
  // New York: 40.7127, -74.0059 = MSB 063657 F4B525, LSB 573606 25B5F4
  // Sidney: -33.8688, 151.2092 = MSB FAD500 17129C, LSB 00D5FA 9C1217

  // LSB, Least Significant Bit/Byte first! Your node likely sends MSB inste

  // Sign-extend the 3rd and 6th bytes into a 4th and 8th byte:
  var lat = (b[0] | b[1]<<8 | b[2]<<16 | (b[2] & 0x80 ? 0xFF<<24 : 0)) / 100
  var lng = (b[3] | b[4]<<8 | b[5]<<16 | (b[5] & 0x80 ? 0xFF<<24 : 0)) / 100

  return {
    location: {
      lat: lat,
      lng: lng
    },
    love: "TTN payload functions"
  };
}
```

Alternatively, as coordinates in decimal degrees are -90...+90 for latitude, and -180...+180 for longitude: one could add 90 to the latitude and 180 to the longitude before sending, then send the positive values, and reverse that in the payload function.

And life can be made easy using libraries such as <https://github.com/thesolamomad/lora-serialization> [👉](#) (though that one does not support 3 byte coordinates).

Alta ABP (Thonny)



/dam-2022/devices/eui-70b3d57ed004c502



[Overview](#) Live data Messaging Location Payload formatters Claiming General settings

General information

End device ID	<input type="text" value="eui-70b3d57ed004c502"/>
Description	Activation By Personalization
Frequency plan	<input type="text" value="Europe 863-870 MHz (SF9 for RX2 - recommen..."/>
LoRaWAN version	<input type="text" value="LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2"/>
Regional Parameters version	<input type="text" value="RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2"/>
Created at	Feb 7, 2022 10:53:45

Activation information

AppEUI	n/a
DevEUI	<input type="text" value="70 B3 D5 7E D0 04 C5 02"/>

Session information

Session start	Sep 12, 2022 00:08:16
Device address	<input type="text" value="26 0B 71 90"/>
NwksKey	<input type="text" value="0x27, 0x92, 0xAA, 0x1E, 0xB..."/> msb ↔
SNwkSIntKey	<input type="text" value="....."/>
NwksEncKey	<input type="text" value="....."/>
AppSKey	<input type="text" value="0xE7, 0x76, 0xF4, 0x8E, 0xB..."/> msb ↔

```
Thonny - MicroPython device :: /lora.py @
File Edit View Run Tools Help
lora.py [ lora.py ]
35 LORA_RST = const(9)
36 ...
37 #Set the pinout for the IoT-02
38 LORA_SCK = const(5)
39 LORA_MOSI = const(25)
40 LORA_MISO = const(15)
41 LORA_CS = const(18)
42 LORA_IRQ = const(26) # <---- IRQ -> DI00
43 LORA_RST = const(14)
44
45 #LoRa configuration
46 LORA_DATARATE = "SF9BW125" # Choose from several available
47
48 #Enter the Data for the TTN access here
49 DEVADDR = bytearray([0x26, 0x0B, 0x71, 0x90])
50 # DEVADDR = bytearray([INSERT DATA HERE])
51 # static const u4_t DEVADDR = 0x260B7190 ;
52 NWKEY = bytearray([0x27, 0x92, 0xAA, 0x1E, 0x8A, 0xC5, 0x8D, 0x7F, 0x47, 0x...])
53 # NWKEY = bytearray([INSERT DATA HERE])
54 # static const PROGMEM u1_t NWKSKEY[16] = { 0x27, 0x92, 0xAA, 0x1E, 0x8A,
55 APP = bytearray([0xE7, 0x76, 0xF4, 0x8E, 0xBB, 0xA1, 0xE3, 0xD7, 0xBF, 0x...])
56 # APP = bytearray([INSERT DATA HERE])
57 # static const u1_t PROGMEM APPSKEY[16] = { 0xE7, 0x76, 0xF4, 0x8E, 0xBB,
58 #Configure your contry accodtingly for Europe you may use ="EU"
59 TTN_CONFIG = TTN(DEVADDR, NWKEY, APP, country="EU")
60 FPORT = 1
61
Shell
```


Instal·lant MicroPython a la placa IoT-02

Cal tenir instal·lat el [Python](#) al vostre sistema

```
pip install esptool
```

```
esptool.py --port /dev/ttyUSB0 erase_flash
```

Poseu la placa IoT-02 en mode de programació

- *Premeu el botó vermell (**RST**)
- * Premeu el botó blanc **IO0**
- * Deixeu de prémer el botó vermell (**RST**)
- * Deixeu de prémer el botó blanc **IO0**

```
esptool.py --chip esp32 --port /dev/ttyUSB0 write_flash -z 0x1000 esp32-ota-20220618-v1.19.1.bin
```



MicroPython

[Explicació a la pàgina oficial de MicroPython](#)

Gestió de fitxers a un dispositiu amb MicroPython



```
pip install adafruit-ampy
```

```
ampy --help
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port run test.py
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port put test.py
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port put /directori/altre_test.py
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port get main.py
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port get boot.py placa_boot.py
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port mkdir nom_directori
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port mkdir /nom_directori/subdirectori
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port ls
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port rm fitxer.py
```

```
ampy --port /serial/port rmdir /ruta/absoluta
```



MicroPython



[MicroPython Basics: Load Files & Run Code](#)
feta per [Adafruit Industries](#)

Gestió de fitxers a un dispositiu amb MicroPython



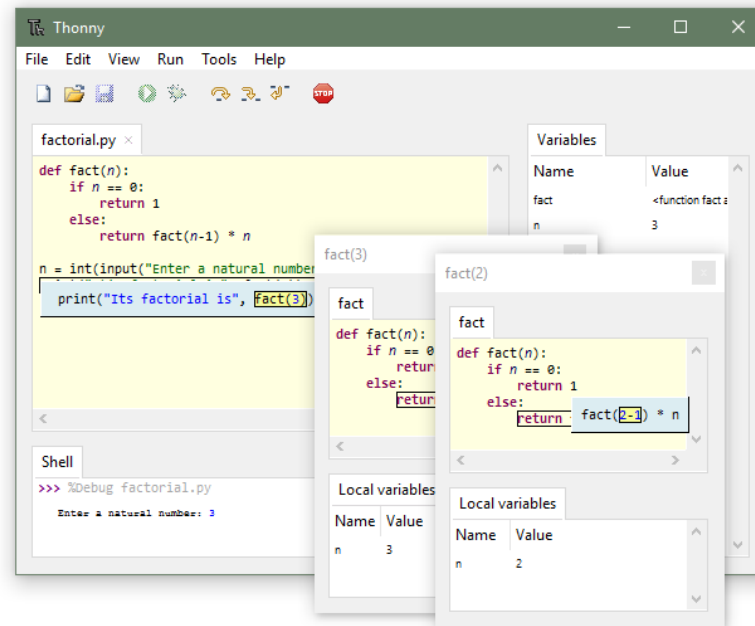
```
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ls -ls
total 80
12 -rw-r--r-- 1 jordi jordi 10044 21 ag. 20:08 BME280.py
 4 -rw-r--r-- 1 jordi jordi  196 11 set. 22:55 boot.py
 4 -rw-r--r-- 1 jordi jordi  3982 18 oct. 14:01 lora.py
 4 -rw-r--r-- 1 jordi jordi   40 11 set. 22:55 main.py
 8 -rw-r--r-- 1 jordi jordi  5494 21 ag. 20:09 ssd1306.py
 4 -rw-rw-r-- 1 jordi jordi  1656 29 juny 10:31 ttn_as.py
 4 -rw-rw-r-- 1 jordi jordi  1658 29 juny 10:31 ttn_au.py
 4 -rw-r--r-- 1 jordi jordi  1658 11 set. 22:55 ttn_eu.py
 4 -rw-rw-r-- 1 jordi jordi  1659 29 juny 10:31 ttn_usa.py
16 -rw-r--r-- 1 jordi jordi 14160 11 set. 22:56 ulora_encryption.py
16 -rw-r--r-- 1 jordi jordi 12536 11 set. 22:56 ulora.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put BME280.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put boot.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put lora.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put main.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put ssd1306.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put ttn_as.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put ttn_au.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put ttn_eu.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put ttn_usa.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put ulora_encryption.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put ulora.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 ls
/BME280.py
/boot.py
/lora.py
/main.py
/ssd1306.py
/ttn_as.py
/ttn_au.py
/ttn_eu.py
/ttn_usa.py
/ulora.py
/ulora_encryption.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_01$ cd ../prj_lora_abp_02
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_02$ ampy --port /dev/ttyUSB0 put lora.py
(base) jordi@ecat-XPS13:~/Documents/electronics.cat/formacio/TTN_20221020/codes/micropython/prj_lora_abp_02$ █
```

Gestió gràfica de fitxers a un dispositiu amb MicroPython

Thonny
Python IDE for beginners



Download version [4.0.1](#) for
[Windows](#) • [Mac](#) • [Linux](#)



Annex

Tramesa de nombres reals

Tramesa de nombres reals



← → C binefa.com/index.php/Transmissió_d%27un_número_real_de_tipus_IEEE-754_(4_bytes)_i_llur_recuperació_a_NodeRED



Pàgina Discussió

Transmissió d'un número real de tipus IEEE-754 (4 bytes) i llur recuperació a NodeRED

Contingut [amaga]

- 1 Transmissió d'un nombre real en format IEEE-754
 - 1.1 Representació d'un nombre real (tipus *float* en C de 4 bytes) en format IEEE-754
 - 1.2 Exemple de conversió d'un nombre real a 4 bytes
- 2 Recuperació d'un nombre real a NodeRED
 - 2.1 Instal·lació del node *node-red-contrib-float*
 - 2.2 Exemple d'ús al NodeRED emprant el node *node-red-contrib-float*
 - 2.2.1 Node d'injecció -12.3 en cadena de 32 zeros i uns
 - 2.2.2 Funció *n* -> 2 decimals
 - 2.2.3 Funció *Injecció de -12.35* -> [193,69,153,154]
 - 2.2.4 Funció *Vector 4 números* -> Cad 0 i 1
- 3 Transmissió de tres nombres reals en format IEEE-754
 - 3.1 Exemple de conversió de tres nombres reals a 12 bytes (3 x 4 bytes)
- 4 Recuperació de tres nombres reals a NodeRED
 - 4.1 Funció *Rebert 3 floats (12 bytes)*
 - 4.2 Funció -> *payload*

- Pàgina principal
- Canvis recents
- Pàgina a l'atzar
- Ajuda de MediaWiki
- Eines
- Què hi enllaça
- Canvis relacionats
- Puja un fitxer
- Pàgines especials
- Versió per a impressora
- Enllaç permanent
- Informació de la pàgina
- Cita aquesta pàgina

Transmissió d'un nombre real en format IEEE-754 [modifica]

Representació d'un nombre real (tipus *float* en C de 4 bytes) en format IEEE-754 [modifica]

[IEEE Standard 754 Floating Point Numbers](#)

How to convert decimal numbers from base ten to 32 bit single precision IEEE 754 binary floating point standard

Enllaç a un codificador / descodificador de nombres reals IEEE-754 (Codi a GitHub d'en Ray Toal)

IEEE 754 Decoder

Hexadecimal	<input type="text" value="C144CCCD"/>
Binary	11000001010001001100110011001101
Exact Value	$-(1.10001001100110011001101)_2 \times 2^3$
Printed Decimal Value (may be approximate)	-12.300000190734863
Exact Decimal Value	-12.30000019073486328125

IEEE 754 Encoder

Decimal Value	<input type="text" value="-12.3"/>
32-bit Hex	c144cccd
64-bit Hex	c028999999999999a
Printed Decimal Value (may be approximate)	-12.3

<https://www.binefa.com/index.php/Fitxer:ieee754.png>

Transmissió d'un número real de tipus IEEE-754 (4 bytes) i llur recuperació a NodeRED

Connectivitat

MQTT

Connectivitat MQTT (1)



Navigation bar with logos for THE THINGS NETWORK, THE THINGS STACK Community Edition, Overview, Applications, Gateways, Organizations, EU1 Community (No SLA applicable), and user profile (Jordi Binefa).

Left sidebar menu with items: Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3, Overview, End devices, Live data, Payload formatters, Integrations (selected), MQTT (selected), Webhooks, Storage Integration, AWS IoT, and Azure IoT.

Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > MQTT

MQTT

MQTT is a publish/subscribe messaging protocol designed for IoT. Every application on TTS automatically exposes an MQTT endpoint. In order to connect to the MQTT server you need to create a new API key, which will function as connection password. You can also use an existing API key, as long as it has the necessary rights granted.

Further resources

[MQTT server](#) | [Official MQTT website](#)

Connection information

MQTT server host

Public address:

Public TLS address:

Connection credentials

Username:

Connectivitat MQTT (2)



Applications > Curs TTNCat sobre TTSv3 > MQTT

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MQTT server host

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Public TLS address



Connection credentials

Username



Password

[Go to API keys](#)

Downlinks a TTSv3

Downlink LoRaWAN TTsv3

← → 🔄 binefa.com/index.php/Downlink_LoRaWAN_fent_servir_TTSv3



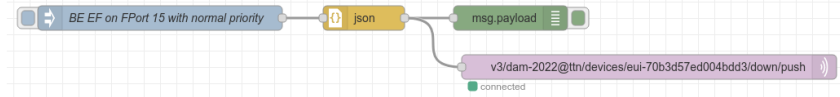
Pàgina [Discussió](#)

Downlink LoRaWAN fent servir TTSv3

Tramesa des del núvol a la placa IoT-02 [\[modifica\]](#)

Aquest exemple està basat en la informació [Publishing Downlink Traffic](#) de The Things Industries

Exemple de tramesa de 0xBEEF des del núvol a la placa IoT-02 ([downlink](#)):



El flux de NodeRED superior el podeu descarregar aquí: [Axiu downlink.json](#) amb un flux importable a NodeRED com a exemple de [downlink](#)

Node d'injecció *BE EF on FPort 15 with normal priority* [\[modifica\]](#)

En aquest exemple: **vu8**= és BE EF en base 64.

```
{
  "downlinks": [
    {
      "f_port": 15,
      "frm_payload": "vu8=",
      "priority": "NORMAL"
    }
  ]
}
```

Edit inject node

Delete Cancel Done

Properties

Name: BE EF on FPort 15 with normal priority

msg.payload = [{"downlinks":[{"f_port":15,"frm_payload":...}]}

msg.topic = vu8

Downlink LoRaWAN fent servir TTSv3

**MicroPython als
dispositiv PyCom**

MicroPython a PyCom

Programació de dispositius amb el MicroPython de PyCom:

- * LoRaWAN amb ABP
- * LoRaWAN amb OTAA

LOPY 4



Alguns dispositius LoRaWAN en producció

Casos pràctics

- Dispositius dissenyats a mida

- * Disseny d'un dispositiu lector de ModBus RTU / LoRaWAN
- * Exemple de definició de trames personalitzades

- Integració de dispositius comercials

- * Ús de les dades generades pels sensors LoRaWAN i arquitectura del sistema a Rubí

- Xerrada / vídeo

- * Monitorització de la qualitat de l'aire mesurant CO2 i VOC amb LoRa

**Repositori d'aquest
curs al GitHub**

Repositori a GitHub



<https://github.com/ttnecat/viladecans-formacio-iot-2022/tree/master/02-dispositius>

github.com/ttnecat/viladecans-formacio-iot-2022/tree/master/02-dispositius

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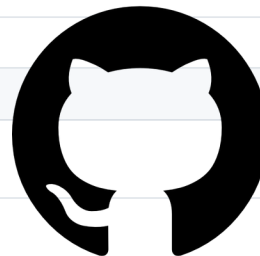
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Moltes gràcies!