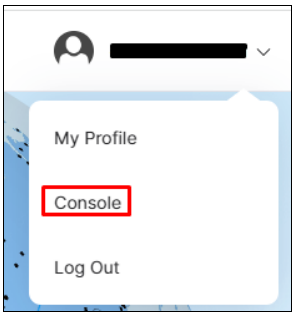
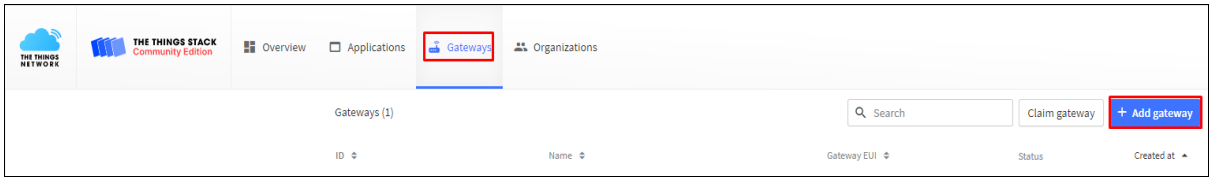
Gateway Registration

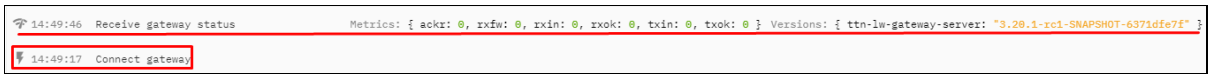
1. Access your [The Things Network] account, click on your user ID on the top right and access the console.



2. Select your cluster of preference (eg. North America cluster (nam1)).
3. Access gateways screen and click on “add gateway”, make a unique ID and a name for your gateway, then paste the gateway ID from step 2 into the “Gateway EUI” field. Select your area’s frequency plan (eg. AU915-928 FSB2).

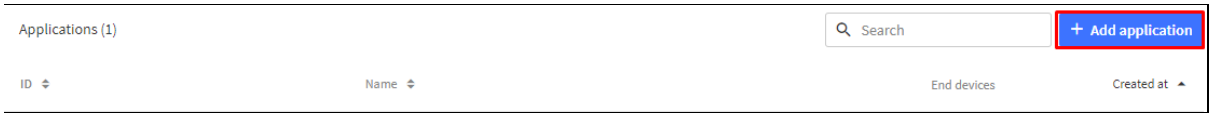


4. Confirm the gateway creation.
5. If your gateway device hasn’t been configured in accordance with your FSB, you may access your gateway’s page and download a configuration file by clicking on “download global_conf.json”.
6. Activate your gateway device and check the TTN’s gateway live data tab to see if the gateway communicates with the network.



Application Registration

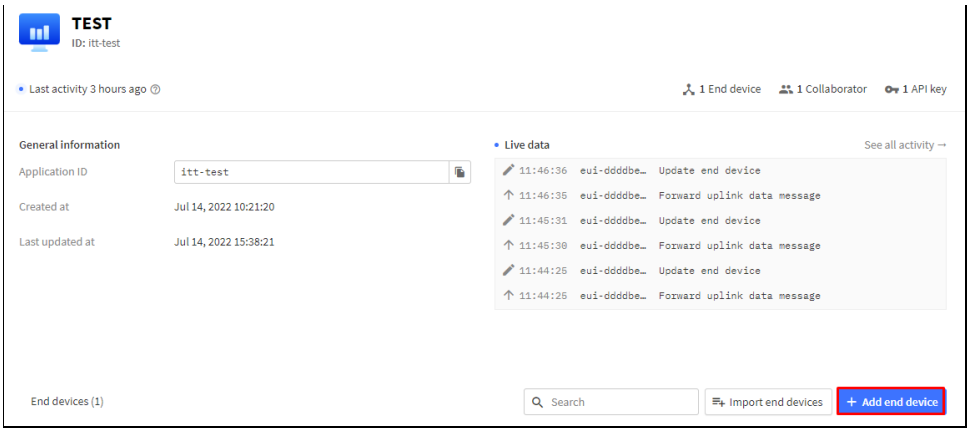
1. Access the TTN console, open the Applications tab and click on “Add Application”.

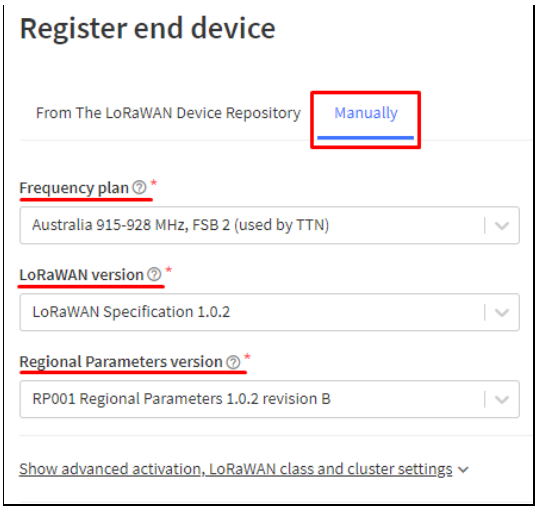


2. Create a name and ID for your application (the ID must be unique).

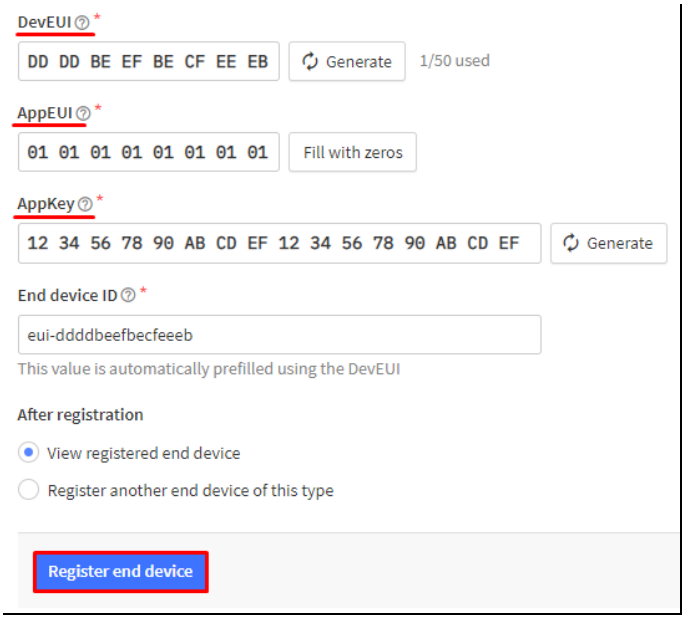
End Node Registration

1. Access your application’s page and click on “Add End Device”, then select your device from the list. If your device is not listed in the TTN’s device repository, you may manually insert its specifications in the “Manually” tab (to find what these specifications are, you must verify your device’s datasheet/user guide). Ex: select the US902-928 FSB2 frequency plan, select the LoRaWAN version 1.0.2, select the RP001 Regional Parameters 1.0.2 revision B regional parameter version.

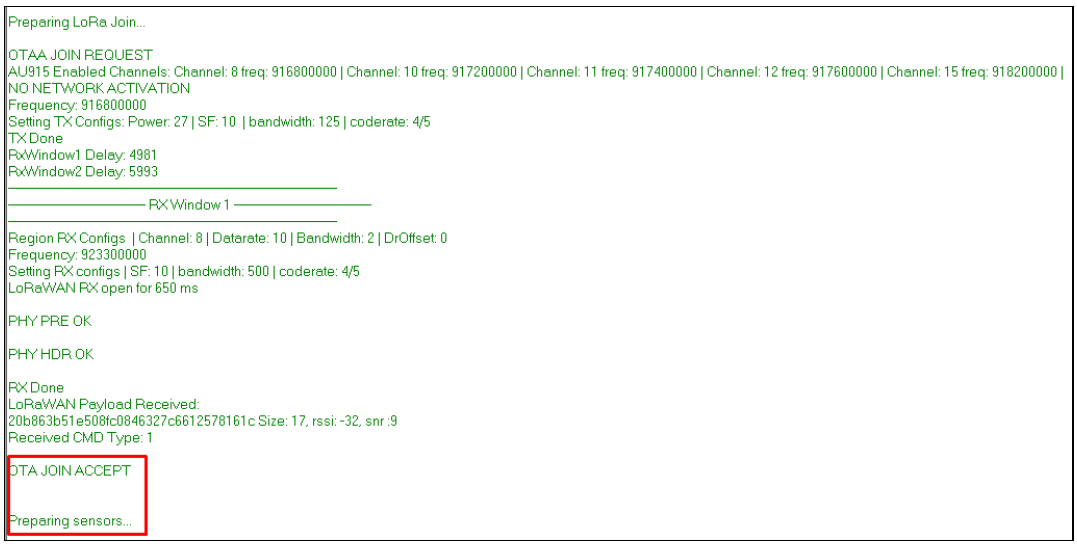




2. Insert in the DevEUI field the device key (LORAWAN_DEVICE_EUI), do the same with the AppEUI (LORAWAN_JOIN_EUI) and AppKey (as per the example, since we are using LoRaWAN version 1.0.2, then we will insert LORAWAN_NWK_KEY) fields.



3. Connect the gateway to your computer, start the packet forwarder, connect your end node to the power supply (i.e. the USB port) and wait for it to connect to the LoRaWAN. You can monitor the serial port of the end node to check this. Once the device is connected, wait for it to send data to the TTN (device's "live data" tab).



```
Enable Power Save Request : STOP_WITH_TIMER (VTIMER)


Preparing sensors...

Power save level negotiated: STOP_WITH_TIMER
Wakeup Source : WAKEUP_BLE


Preparing sensors...

================================================================================
================================== LoRaWAN TX ==================================
================================================================================

Sending LoRaWAN Payload: "[01]Ý‹Ø²J" | Port: 2
Uplink Counter: 2
AU915 Enabled Channels: Channel: 11 freq: 917400000 | Channel: 12 freq: 917600000 | Channel: 15 freq: 918200000 |
Frequency: 918200000
Setting TX Configs: Power: 27 | SF: 8  | bandwidth: 125 | coderate: 4/5


sensors:lat:-15.799,long:-47.865, temp:20.9, bat:7.2
TX Done
```

```
15:12:21  Schedule data downlink for transmissi…  DevAddr:  26 0C 93 5F  Rx1 Delay: 5
15:12:21  Forward uplink data message             DevAddr:  26 0C 93 5F  Data rate: SF8BW125 SNR: 9.8 RSSI: -21
15:12:21  Successfully processed data message     DevAddr:  26 0C 93 5F
15:12:17  Forward join-accept message             DevAddr:  26 0C 93 5F
15:12:16  Accept join-request                     DevAddr:  26 0C 93 5F
```

Obs.: The ‘LORAMAC_STATUS_BUSY’ error is caused by an overlap in the Tx and Rx times in the end node. Adjusting the ‘APP_TX_DUTYCYCLE’ value (in lorawandefines.h) from 5000 (5s) to 15000 (15s), for example, should correct this.

```
148 #ifndef APP_TX_DUTYCYCLE
149   #define APP_TX_DUTYCYCLE_JOIN                        7000
150   #define APP_TX_DUTYCYCLE                             15000
151 #endif
```