# Add devices and gateways to ChirpStack

#### October 2022

### 1 Create an organization

In order to add gateways and devices to ChirpStack, an organization needs to be created. Below are the steps to follow.



Figure 1: Tab to create an organization.

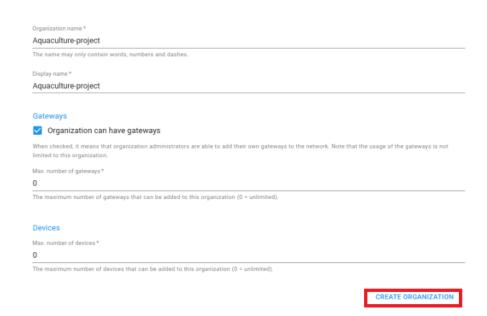


Figure 2: Fill in the organization data and press "create organization".

### 2 Create the Network Server

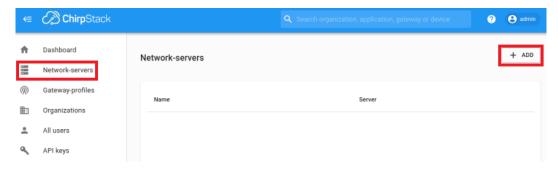


Figure 3: Tab to create the Network Server.



Figure 4: Give the network server a name and fill the following field with the parameter configured in the chirpstack–network-server.toml file.

### 3 Create a Gateway profile

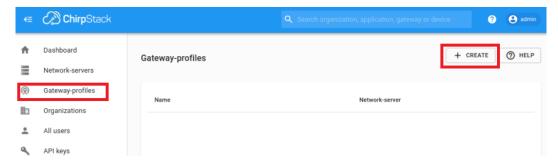


Figure 5: Tab to create the Gateway profile.

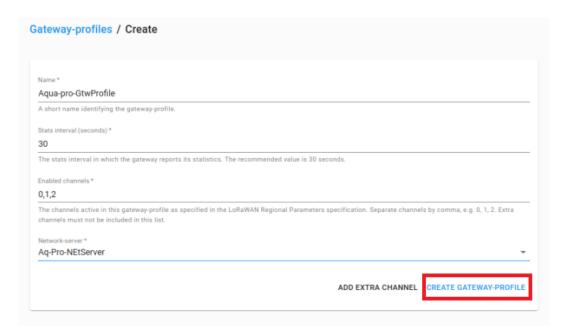


Figure 6: Example of the Gateway profile configuration, in this case only 3 channels were enabled, but it can be more, depending on the regional parameters.

#### 4 Create a service profile

Gateways need to be associated with a service profile.

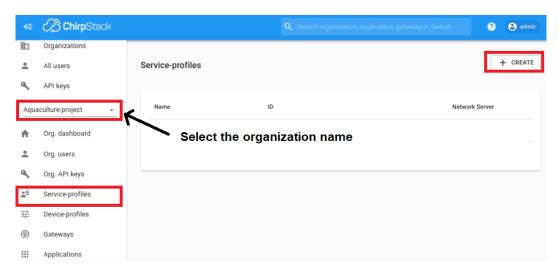


Figure 7: Tab to create the service profile.

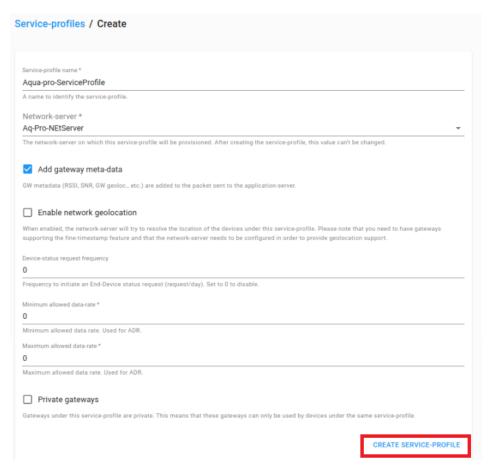


Figure 8: With the service profile, it is indicated to which network server the gateway will connect, and if signal status parameters will be added.

# 5 Add a Gateway

With the configurations made so far, a gateway can now be added.

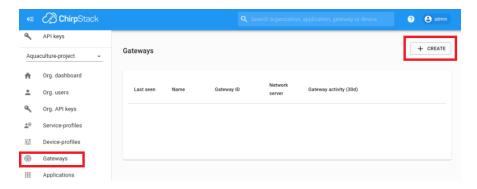


Figure 9: Tab to add a gateway.

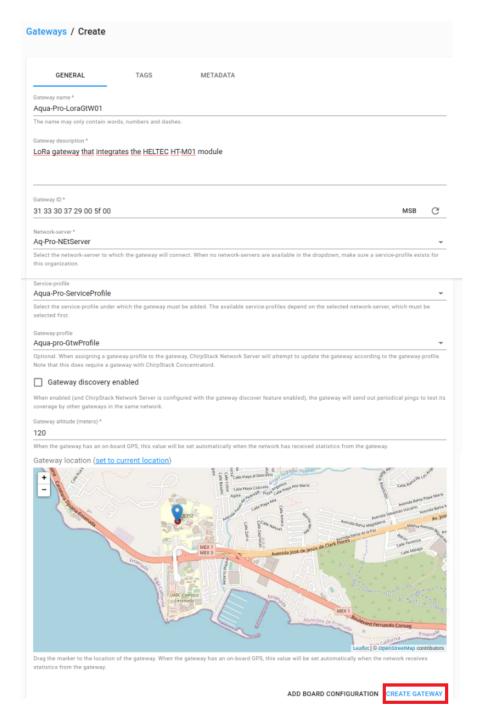


Figure 10: To add the gateway, all the previously created resources are needed, in addition to the Gateway ID.

At the end of the registration process, it is possible to observe that the least seen status is a few seconds ago.

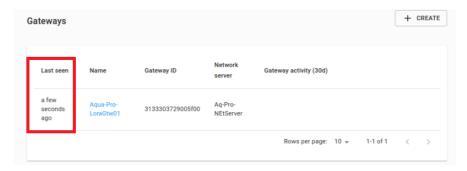


Figure 11: Gateway status at the end of the registration process.

It is also possible to see the status of the gateway in the main dashboard of the organization.

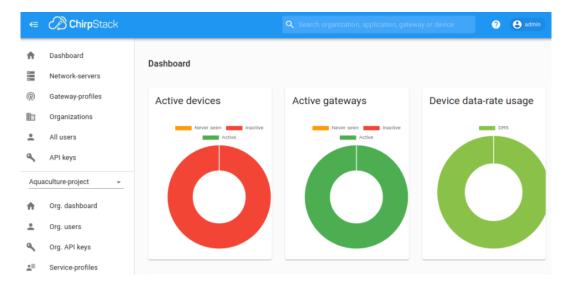


Figure 12: Gateway status on dashboard.

## 6 Create a device profile

To begin the process of registering a device on ChirpStack, you must already have the service profile. The device profile describes how to connect and authenticate a group of devices.

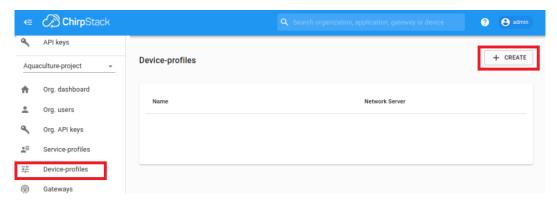


Figure 13: Tap to create the device profile.

For example, in this case it is specified if the devices authenticate through OTAA/APB, if class B or class C devices will be included, and the instructions to encode or decode the device data (CODEC).

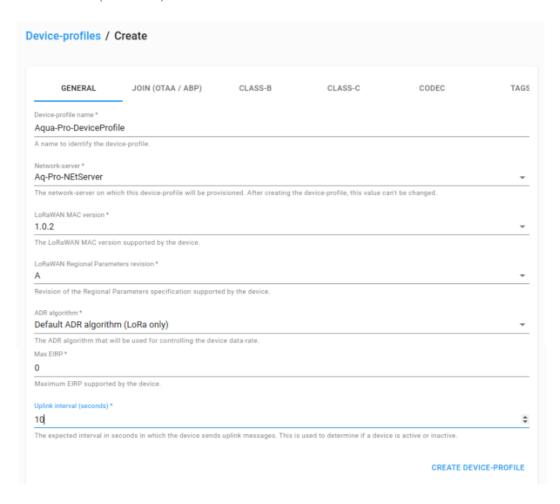


Figure 14: General configuration of the device profile.

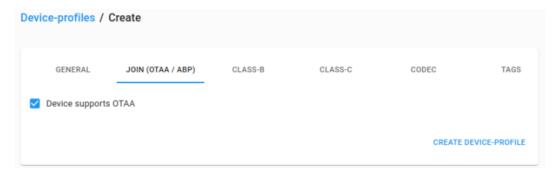


Figure 15: It is specified that the device used supports OTAA authentication.

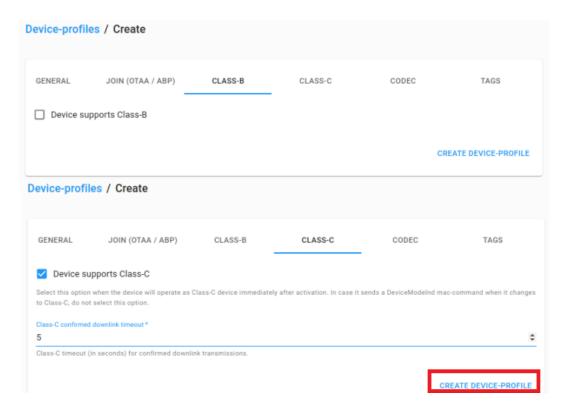


Figure 16: Specifies whether the device supports class B and class C of the LoRaWAN protocol.

### 7 Create an application

The application groups devices that perform similar functions, through the device profile, where the CODEC of the data is also found.

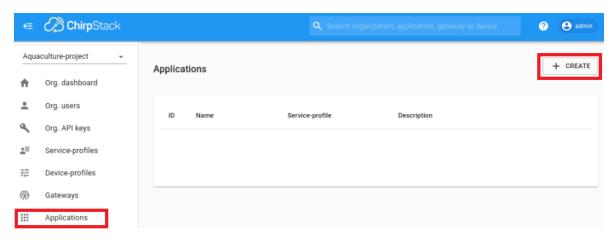


Figure 17: Tap to create an application.

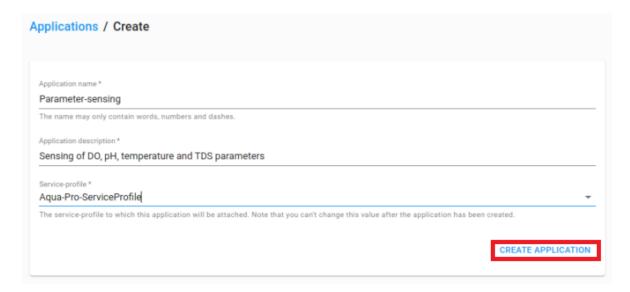


Figure 18: You assign a name and a description of what you are going to do with the devices.

## 8 Add devices to the app

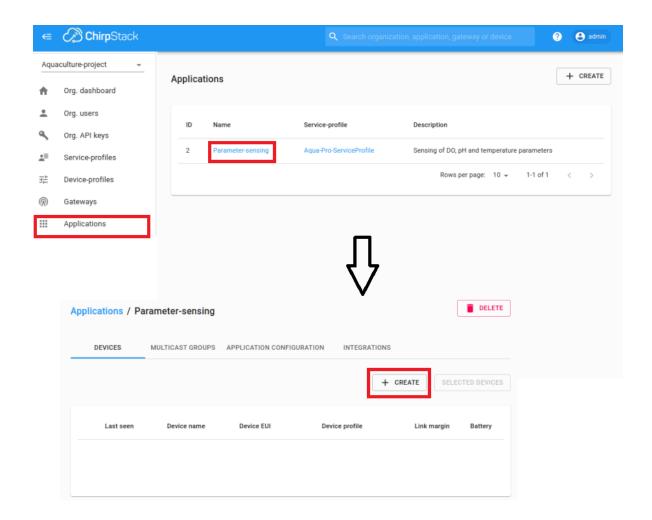


Figure 19: Path to follow to add devices to the app.

Device EUI is primary for OTAA connection. The Device EUI can be generated with the button displayed on the screen and is used in device programming.

The device profile is selected from the tab and the options are displayed.

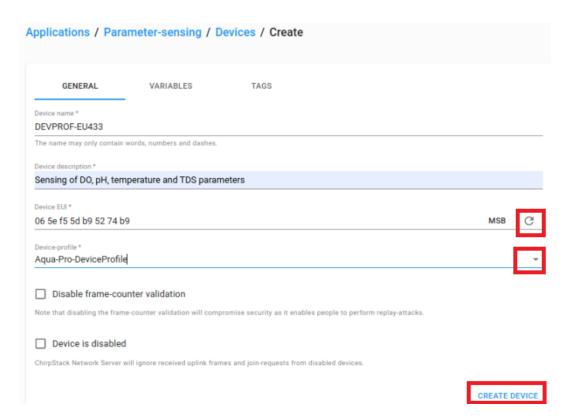


Figure 20: General configuration to add a device to application.

Once the device is configured, the ChirpStack web platform provides the OTAA parameters for device programming. These can be generated in the corresponding tab. There is a button to display the one that is being used, or in another case a new one can be generated.

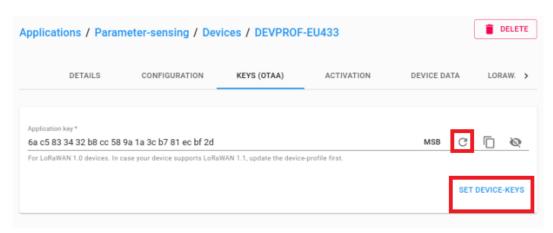


Figure 21: Set OTAA parameters to device.

If the device has not tried to communicate with the gateway at least once, the activation tab is empty. To obtain the activation data it is necessary to make at least

one connection attempt, so the window fills the data to complete the programming of the device. Activation parameters are used to program the device.

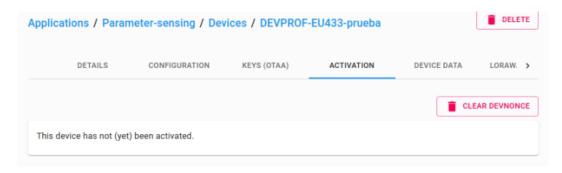


Figure 22: Activation tab empty.

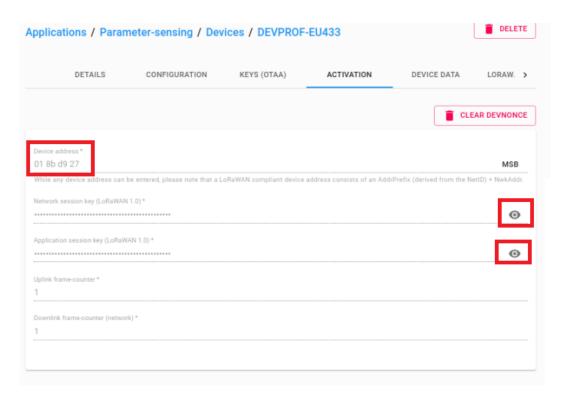


Figure 23: Activation tab with the parameters.

In the LoRaWAN Frames and Device Data tabs you can view the data that is received from the end node and the events that each packet causes.

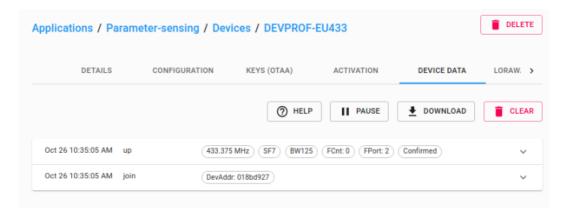


Figure 24: Device Data tab.

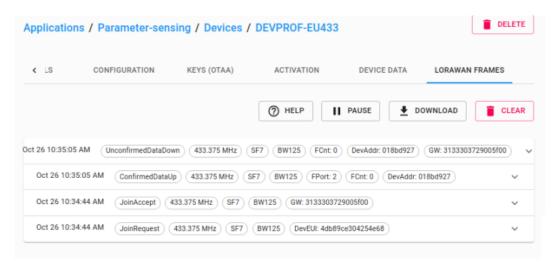


Figure 25: LoRaWAN Frames Tab.

It must be considered that the first time the device is connected, authentication may take a few attempts, so you have to wait for the data to start receiving, despite the fact that the LoRaWAN frames are registered in the program.

An example of programming code for a device can be seen in the repository https://github.com/AleDelMen/Aquaculture-IoT-device in the path Aquaculture-IoT-device  $\rightarrow EndDevice \rightarrow aquaculture\_project.ino$ .