



LoRa Edge

Manual

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Version	Changes
1.0	First release

1. Hardware pinout

How the microcontroller (ATSAMD21G18) pins are connected on the board is displayed in Table 1: Pinout Skylab board. This table also displays the name in the Arduino IDE.

Table 1: Pinout Skylab board

uC pin	Board pin	Name in Arduino IDE
PA02	A0	A0, DAC0
PA03	-	-
PA04	-	-
PA05	AIN5 (battery)	AIN5
PA06	D0	D0
PA07	D8	D8
PA08	D3	D3
PA09	D4	D4
PA10	Busy (LR1110)	BUSY
PA11	Event (LR1110)	EVENT
PA12	-	-
PA13	-	-
PA14	NRESET (LR1110)	NRESET
PA15	LED Red	LEDR
PA16	MOSI	MOSI
PA17	SCK	SCK
PA18	NSS (LR1110)	NSS
PA19	MISO	MISO
PA20	INT2 (LSM303AGR)	INT2
PA21	INT1 (LSM303AGR)	INT1
PA22	SDA	SDA
PA23	SCL	SCL
PA24	D- (usb)	PIN_USB_DM
PA25	D+ (usb)	PIN_USB_DP
PA27	PA27 (pad)	PA27
PA28	PA28 (pad)	PA28
PA30	SWDCLK/TCK (debug pins)	-
PA31	SWDIO/TMS (debug pins)	-
PB02	PB02 (pad)	PB02
PB03	PB03 (pad)	PB03
PB08	LNA (GNSS)	LNA
PB09	INT3 (LSM303AGR)	INT3
PB10	LED Green	LEDG
PB11	LED Blue	LEDB
PB22	TX	PIN_SERIAL_TX
PB23	RX	PIN_SERIAL_RX

2. Charging

How to connect the battery and the solar panel is showed in Figure 1: How to connect the battery and solar panel.

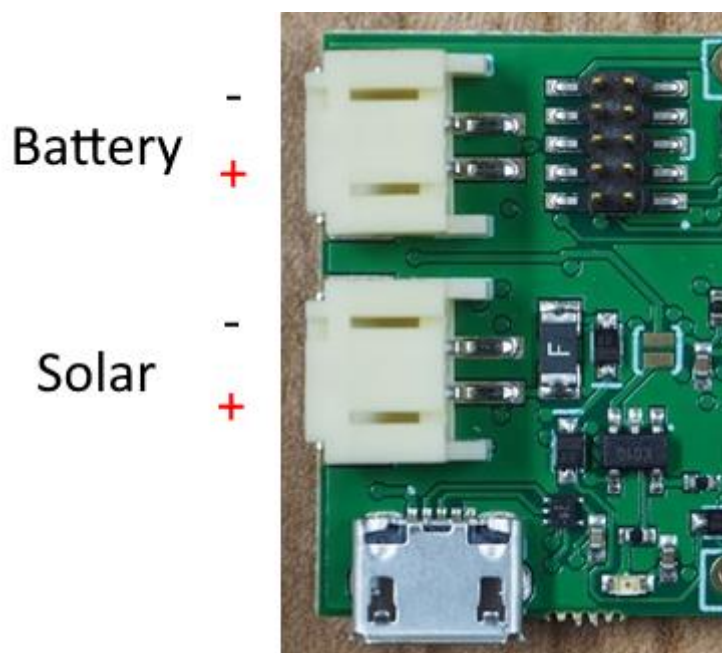


Figure 1: How to connect the battery and solar panel

Charging a lithium ion battery can be done by the USB port or by the solar connector (solar connector can be used with a solar panel or a direct DC power supply). The voltage must be a maximum of 5.5 volt. The meaning of the battery LED is explained in Table 2: Charge controller states.

Table 2: Charge controller states

Charge controller state	LED
No battery	OFF
Charging	ON
Charge complete	OFF
Shutdown	OFF

The battery jumper must be connected when using the charge controller (see Figure 2: Battery jumper).

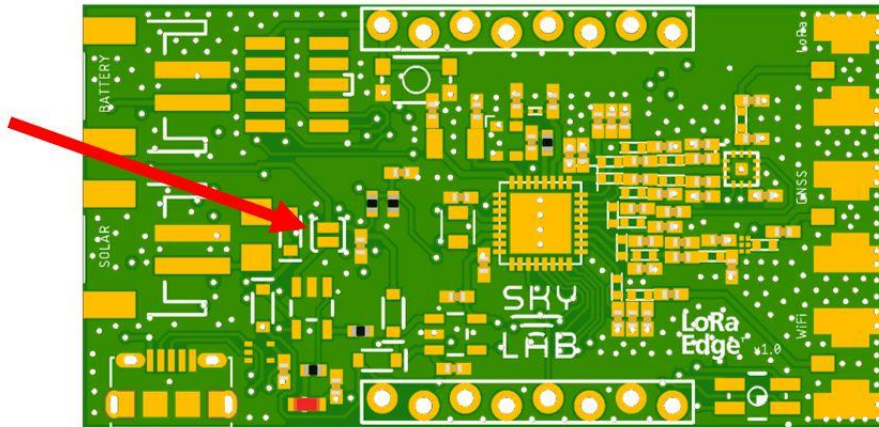


Figure 2: Battery jumper

3. Configure Arduino IDE

The Arduino IDE can be used for uploading software via the micro USB port. Before it can be used the IDE must be configured.

The first thing is to install the board via board manager.

Go to File → Preferences. Add the following link to Additional Boards Manager URLs:

https://github.com/SkyLabIoT/LoRaEdge_BasicTracking/raw/master/package_skylab_index.json

The example sketch can be loaded via File → Examples → SkyLab LoRa Edge → BasicLoRaA

4. Example mode A device (BasicLoRaA)

How to use the mode A example sketch.

4.1. Joining network

After uploading the mode A example sketch the serial monitor can be opened on a 9600 baud rate. The system starts with displaying the configured join_eui, dev_eui and app_key. The join_eui is requested from the LR1110 chip and is unique to that specific chip. This key should be used in the console of the used network. The dev_eui and app_key are configured in the code and should be changed for the correct keys, given by the used network console. If configured correctly the device automatically joins.

4.2. Configure via downlink

Downlinks should be send on port 2.

The downlink format should be as follows:

0	1	2
LED	Interval	

Byte 0: LED

This bytes configures the status LED

0 = OFF

1 = ON (during Wi-Fi scan and GNSS scan)

Others = keep current setting

Byte 1 and 2: Interval

These 2 bytes configure the standard interval time between messages

Time is in minutes. Interval set to 0 will keep current setting and will not set an new interval time.
Maximum time is 65535 minutes.

4.3. Uplink format

The mode A example sketch can send 4 types of payload. These payloads types are identifiable by the port number used.

On port 1:

The LR1110 sends an automated message when joining and every 24 hours after that. This message can be ignored.

On port 2:

This is the Wi-Fi and sensor payload. This payload has the information of 3 Wi-Fi points and the sensors information. The format is as follows:

0	1-6	7	8-13	14	15-20	21
RSSI 1	MAC 1	RSSI 2	MAC 2	RSSI 3	MAC 3	Battery voltage

Byte 0, 7 and 14:

These bytes have the RSSI / signal strength of the scanned Wi-Fi points. These values must be interpreted as signed integers.

Byte 1 to 6, 8 to 13 and 15 to 20:

These bytes have the MAC addresses of the scanned Wi-Fi points.

Byte 21: Battery voltage

This byte has the raw battery voltage value. The exact voltage can be calculated with:

$\text{voltage} = (\text{float})(3.3 / 255) * ((4.7 + 10) / 10) * (\text{Battery voltage});$

On port 3:

This is the GNSS payload. This payload only has the raw GNSS data and is variable in size.

On port 10:

This payload is used as a “I am awake” message. By default it is set to every 24 hours. This can be changed by changing the value “controlTime”. The format is as follows:

0
Battery voltage

Byte 0: Battery voltage

This byte has the raw battery voltage value. The exact voltage can be calculated with:

$\text{voltage} = (\text{float})(3.3 / 255) * ((4.7 + 10) / 10) * (\text{Battery voltage});$