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| Telematics card powered by LuvitRED |
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# Introduction

This document covers the configuration of the telematics card using LuvitRED.

There are currently three versions of the telematics card:

1. Telematics base board (CG1106-11957):

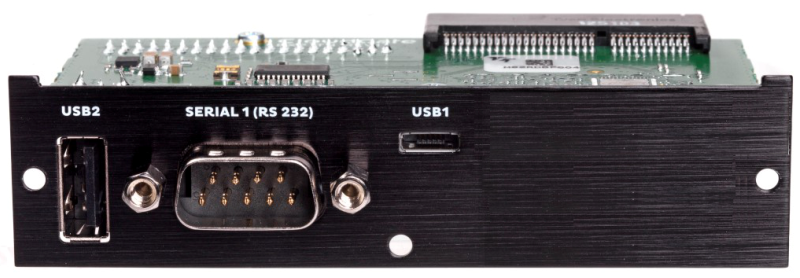


Figure : Telematics base board.

1. Telematics card with I/O expander (CG5106-11983):



Figure : Telematics card with I/O expander.

1. Telematics card with CAN I/O expander (CG5106-11984):



Figure : Telematics card with CAN I/O expander.

There are two differences between the Telematics card with I/O expander and the Telematics card with CAN I/O expander:

1. Two of the digital outputs of the I/O expander are used for the CAN BUS protocol on the CAN I/O expander.
2. The Auxiliary serial port available on the molex connector of the I/O expander is switcheable between RS232 and RS485 (2 Wires) on the CAN I/O expander.

Visit the CloudGate Universe server (http://cloudgate.option.com/) for more information about these different versions of the telematics card and their configurations.

For this document, the telematics card with I/O expander is going to be used as an example, and any difference when working with the other versions will be mentioned.

The telematics breakout board (CG7101-12018) designed specifically for the telematics card with I/O and CAN I/O expanders will be used in this document:

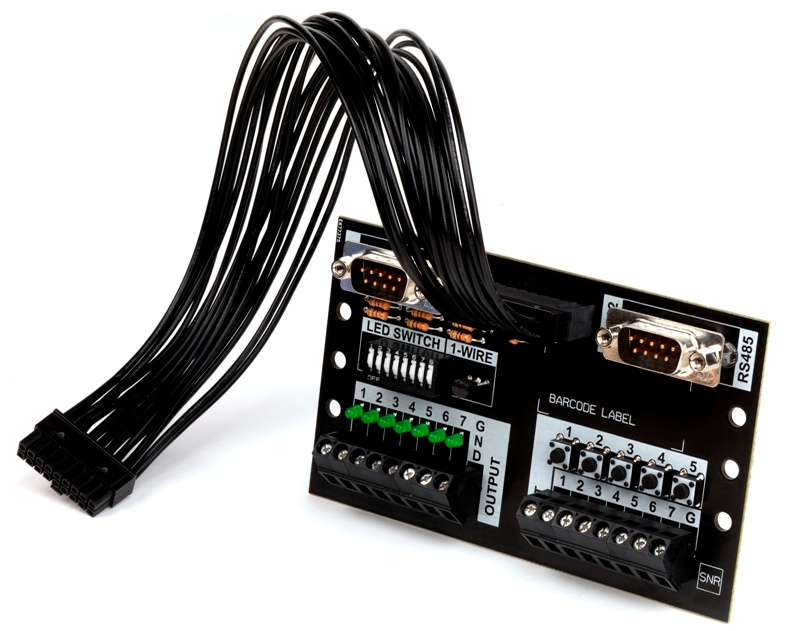


Figure : Breakout board.

# Using the RS232 interface from the front panel.

Go to the "Plugin" tab and then to the sub-tab called "Serial and GPS settings" or "LuvitRED" (the name "LuvitRED" is used from version 2.3.0 onwards):



Figure : Plugin tab, Serial and GPS settings.



Figure : Plugin tab, LuvitRED.

**NOTE:** Do not focus on the SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) sub-tab. This tab is not going to be used on this document.

Without any configuration, the basic interface looks as follows:

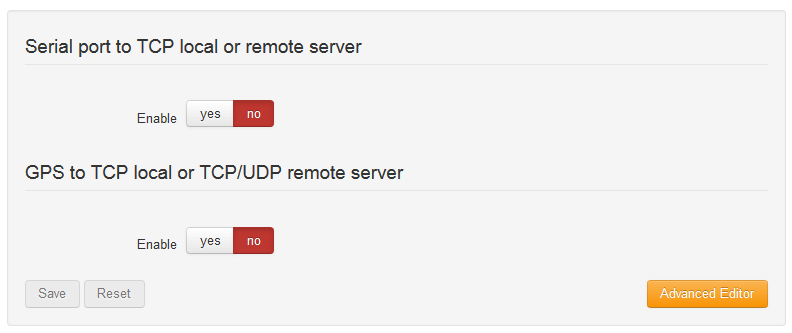


Figure : Basic interface.

To configure the RS232 interface, we are going to focus on the section called "Serial port to TCP local or remote server". This section allows the configuration of one single serial port, the RS232 (**/dev/ttySP0** by default), to be accessible remotely via a local TCP server running on the CloudGate (See Figure 8) or a remote TCP server, running at another location (See Figure 9).

**NOTE**: Other, more advanced configurations, can be achieved by using the "Advanced Editor" of LuvitRED.



Figure : Serial to local TCP server.



Figure : Serial to Remote TCP server.

On both configurations, the settings for the CloudGate's serial interface can be found (***Serial port settings****)*:

* Baud rate
* Data bits
* Stops bits
* Parity
* Flow control

**NOTE:** These settings need to match the setting of the device connected to the serial interface.

In Figure 8, the CloudGate is running a local TCP server that will listen for incoming connections and forward them to the serial port. The Port number of the TCP server is, by default, **8889**, but it can be changed, as required for the application, at any moment.

If access from the WAN interface (internet) is needed, an appropriate firewall rule needs to be in place to allow the connection to the port:



Figure : Inbound port forwarding rule.

**NOTE:** All LuvitRED 2.x.x versions already opens a firewall hole to allow remote access from the WAN interface on this specific configuration. This can be verified only under the advanced editor, not on the basic interface (see section ).

**Warning:** In Figure 9, the CloudGate will connect to a remote TCP server running on the specified port and send all the information that arrives from the device connected to the serial interface. **Be aware that this configuration may cause high data traffic.**

## Modifying the configuration under the Advanced Editor.

After configuring the serial port under the basic interface, one can go to the Advance Editor and edit the configuration. The configuration made on the basic interface will be reflected under the Advanced editor in the following way:



Figure : Same configuration under Advanced Editor.

### Verifying if firewall hole is opened by LuvitRED

1. Double click on the ***tcpin*** node:

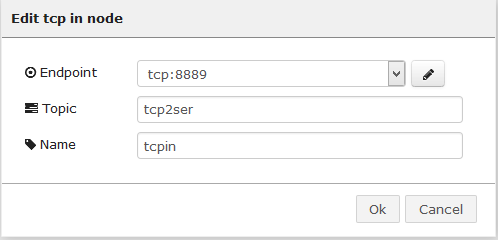


Figure : Tcpin node general configuration.

1. Access the "Endpoint" configuration by clicking on the pencil icon and Check if the configuration item called "Automatically open a hole in firewall?" is checked or modify it according to the needs of the configuration:



Figure : Endpoint configuration.

### Inactivity timeout on the TCP node.

1. Open the "Endpoint" configuration as explained on section 2.1.1. Once there, add a timeout, in seconds (30 on the example below), on the "After \_\_\_ seconds without activity disconnect session" configuration item so that it closes any open connection that is not generating traffic:



Figure : Adding connection timeout.

# Using the USB ports for storage.

From firmware version 1.46.0/2.46.0 o later, auto-mount for USB and SD mass storage devices (FAT file systems only) is supported on the CloudGate hardware.

Any new FAT formatted drive will be mounted under the ***/mnt/*** directory. Normally these drives are mounted as ***sdX#***:



Figure : Example of two FAT drives mounted on the Linux system (sda1 and sdb1).

In the example in Figure 15, two mounted drives are shown on the system, sda1 and sdb1. The sda1 drive is connected to the USB Type A interface while the sdb1 drive is connected on the USB OTG interface using a micro-USB to USB adapter.

Under the "Advanced editor" of LuvitRED, there are some nodes that are in charge of data storage and others for parsing data (See Figure 16):

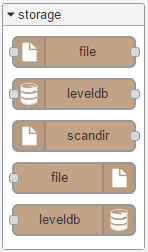
 

Figure : Storage and parsing nodes.

## Writing data to the mass storage device.

Let's say we want to write a file to the ***sda1*** drive which currently looks like this:

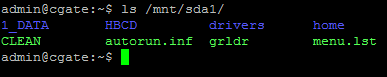


Figure : Current view of sda1 under the Linux system (shell view).

1. Drop a file out node:



Figure : File out node.

1. Configure the file out node like this:
   1. Add the filename to write using the full location: ***/mnt/sda1/file.txt***
   2. Choose an action for the node (append to file in our case), there are three actions available:
      1. append to file
      2. overwrite file
      3. delete file
   3. Choose if you want to add a ***newline*** character at the end of every line written to the file.
   4. Change the node's name.

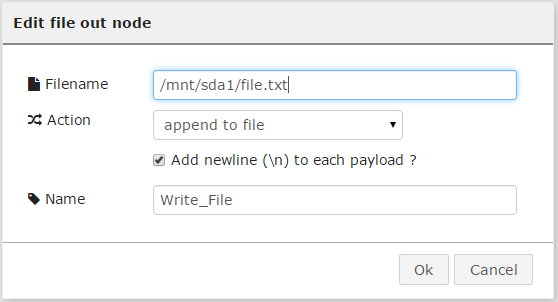


Figure : File out node configuration.

1. Let's drop an inject node to send some data to the file out node. In this case the Inject node is configure to send a string "write test" every time we press the inject button:

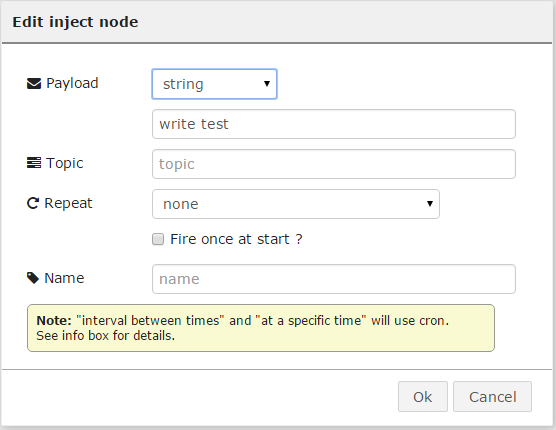


Figure : Inject node configuration.

1. Connect both nodes together as shown below:



Figure : Write flow.

1. Deploy the configuration.

After pressing the inject button next to the inject node a few times (3 times in this example). The file is containing the following information when reading it on a SSH session:

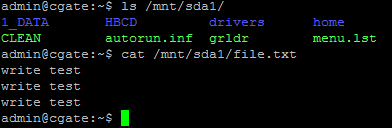


Figure : File containing new information on the sda1 drive.

## Reading data from the mass storage device.

Now that we have written information to a file in the ***sda1*** drive on section 3.1, we want to read it back.

1. For reading the ***/mnt/sda1/file.txt*** we need first to drop a file in node:



Figure : File in node.

1. Configure the file in node like this:
   1. Add the filename to read using the full location: ***/mnt/sda1/file.txt***
   2. Choose a Read file action for the node (once per message in our ase), there are two actions available:
      1. once per message
      2. continuosly
   3. Choose if you want to delete the file after a successful read (leave it blank for our example).
   4. Change the node's name.

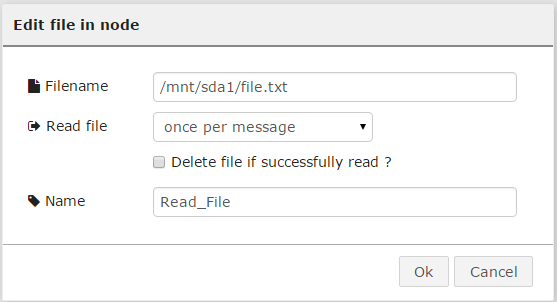


Figure : File out node configuration.

1. Let's drop an inject node to trigger the file in node to read (this will be the message that the node is waiting for reading "once per message"). In this case the Inject node is configure with its default values, so no change on its configuration:

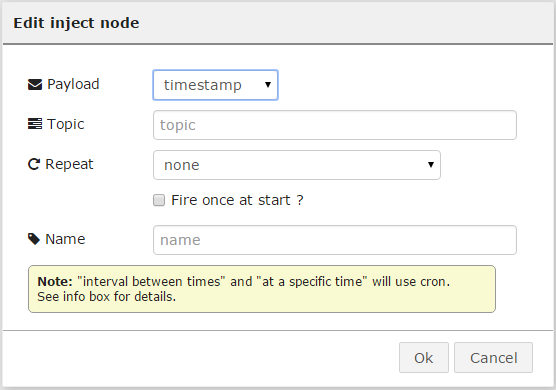


Figure : Inject node configuration.

1. Let's also drop a debug node and connect the three nodes together the as shown below:



Figure : Read flow.

1. Deploy the configuration.

After pressing the inject button next to the inject node, the debug node should print the reading made by the file in node and print the result on the debug tab:

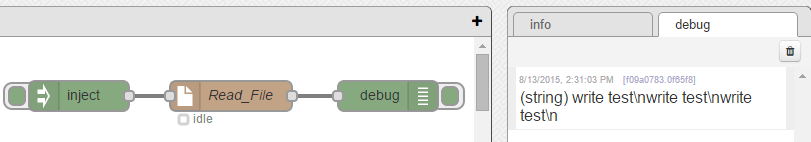


Figure : Debug node printing the result of reading the file.

Of course, printing the file to debug might not be something useful, but it is a good step to show that the file was correctly read. Instead of a debug node, or together with it, one could place other kind of nodes to, for example, send the file to a remote server, or make it available for a remote incoming connection.

# Configuring the I/O interfaces.

On the telematics cards, models CG5106-11983 and CG5106-11984, there are three different types of IO interfaces as explained in the documentation on the CloudGate universe:

* 5 Digital inputs (I1, I2, I3, I4 and I5)
* 2 Analog inputs (AI1 and AI2)
* 6 Digital outputs (DO1, DO2, DO3, DO4, DO6 and DO7) - 4 DOs in the case of the telematics with CAN IO expander - DO3 and DO4 are used for the CAN BUS interface.

There are three GPIO related nodes in LuvitRED, GPIO in, GPIO out and GPIO query:



Figure : GPIO nodes.

* The **GPIO in** node is used to read the values of either a digital input or an analog input pin.
* The **GPIO out** node is used to write a value to a Digital output pin.
* The **GPIO query** node is used to query the status of an IO pin.

The telematics breakout board has access to all those pins. For the Digital output the board also has LEDs; For the Digital inputs the board includes some buttons and for the Analog inputs there are some connectors (See Figure 29).



Figure : Front of the breakout board.

## Digital outputs

Let's say that we want to turn on the LEDs of the breakout board ON. We first need to change the LED switch to the "ON" position (pressed towards the top side), when this is done, the LED number 5 is lit (This LED is actually not connected to the Digital outputs):



Figure : Switch on "ON" position and LED number 5 ON.

Let's start by turning on and off one single LED, such as DO1 by using two inject nodes and one GPIO out node.

1. Drop a GPIO out node and configure it the following way:

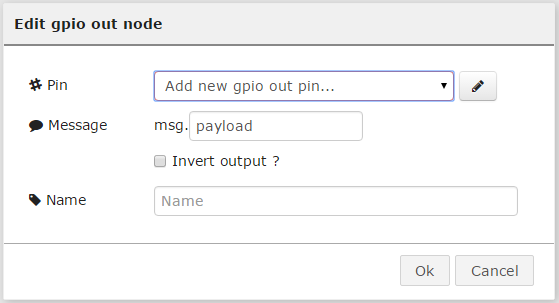


Figure : Default GPIO out node.

1. Add a **new** gpio out pin by pressing on the pencil icon and configure it for O1 (DO1):

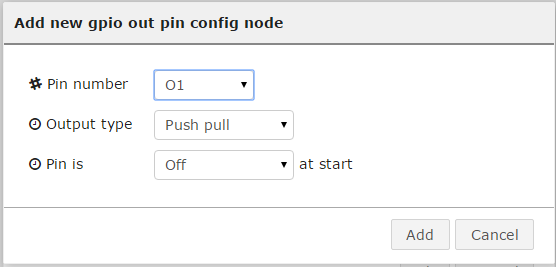


Figure : DO1 configuration.

1. Then let the rest of the configuration as it is and change the name of the node



Figure : Final configuration of the GPIO out node.

**NOTES:**

* The "Message" option of the configuration is determining what part of the message will be use as a trigger. In our case we will use the payload, but on more sofisticated configurations, one might need to use something else, such as ***msg.payload.trigger***.
* The "Invert output?" option of the configuration is simply inverting the meaning of the message received. If ***msg.payload*** is equal to 1 in our case, then the node will understand that 1 is 0.

1. Drop in an Inject node and configure it the following way:
   1. Change the Payload to "number"
   2. Then add a "1" as the payload.
   3. Leave the rest as it is and change the name of the node to "ON"

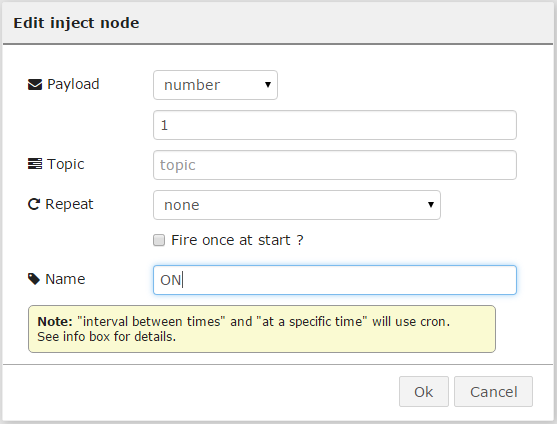


Figure : Inject node "ON" configuration.

1. Drop a second Inject node and configure it the same way as the first inject, but in this case set the payload to "0" and change the name to "OFF":

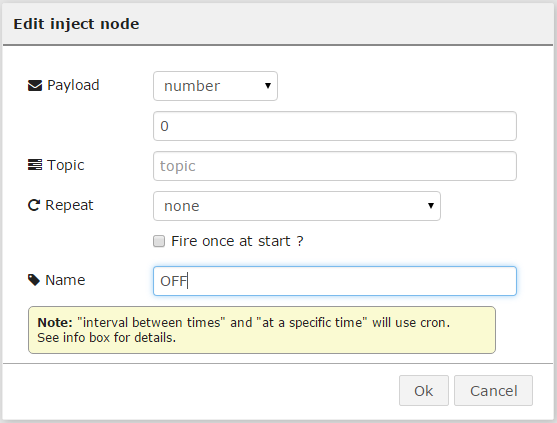


Figure : Inject node "OFF" configuration.

1. Let's connect the three nodes together in the following way:

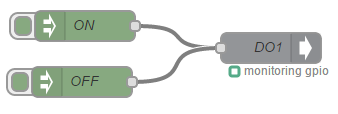


Figure : Final configuration.

1. Deploy the new configuration and test the DO1 by pressing on the "ON" and "OFF" injects:

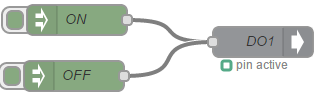
 

Figure : ON inject pressed.

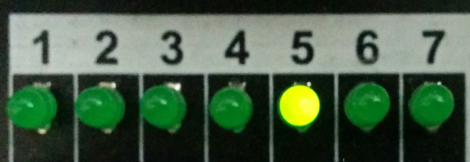
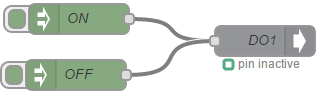


Figure : Off inject pressed.

This configuration can be reproduced for all the other LEDs simply by adding more GPIO out nodes and configure them by adding a **NEW** gpio out pin as shown on Figure 32. For this example we are connect the same inject nodes to all GPIO pins:

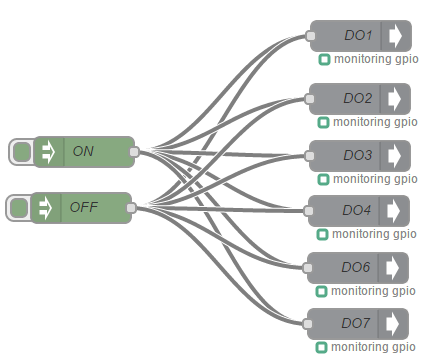


Figure : All Digital outputs to the same triggers.



Figure : All LEDs ON.

## Digital inputs

Let's say that instead of turning the LEDs on by using an inject node we would like to do it by pressing a button (Digital Input) and turning them off pressing another button.

1. Drop a GPIO in node and configure it the following way:



Figure : Default GPIO in node.

1. Add a new gpio in pin by pressing on the pencil icon and configure it for I1:
   1. Set the mode to Digital (digital inputs can also work as analog inputs)
   2. Set the Pull mode to "pull the input up"
   3. Set the read interval to 15 ms

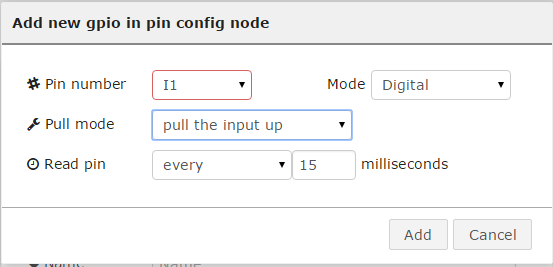


Figure : I1 configuration.

1. After adding the pin, change the Message to only sent on change and then rename the node:

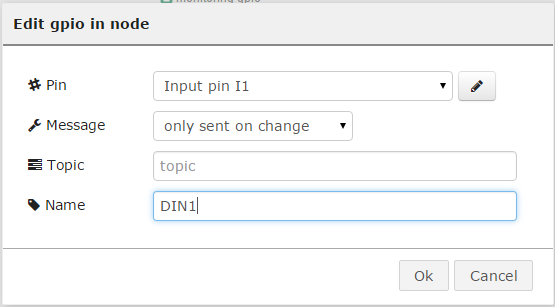


Figure : Final configuration of the first GPIO in node.

1. Drop a second GPIO in node. Be sure to **ADD** a **NEW** gpio pin instead of editing the existing one and select I2 pin instead. Configure it in the same way as the first node, changing the name to DIN2:

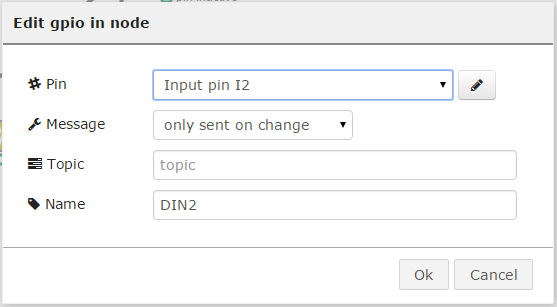


Figure : Final configuration of the second GPIO in node.

1. Now, in order to make the second GPIO in to have a reversed action as for the first GPIO in, we need to add another node that can make such change for us. There are severa options, but for this example we are going to use a "change" node:



Figure : Change node.

1. We need to configure it the following way:

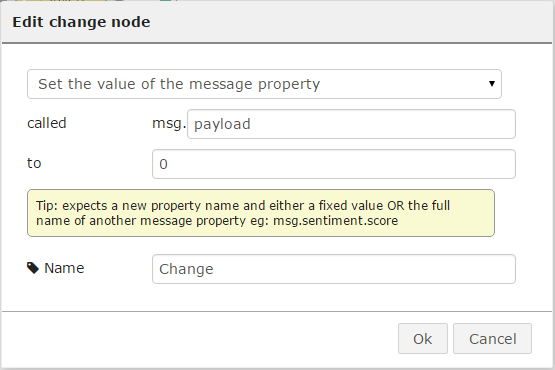


Figure : Change node configuration.

We are basically telling the node to change the ***payload*** of the message to 0 when triggered.

1. Connect the nodes the following way and deploy:

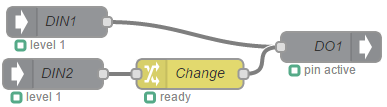


Figure : Final configuration using Digital inputs for one output.

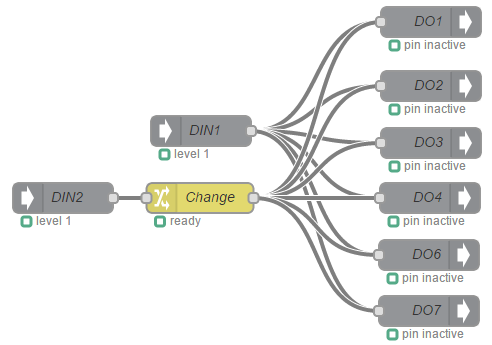


Figure : Final configuration using digital inputs for multiple outputs.

## Analog inputs

For this example we are going to use the first input (I1) of the breakout board connected to the sixth input connector (AI1) using a resistor (220 Ω) the following way:

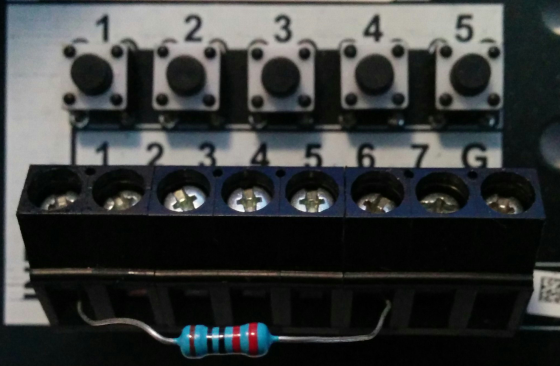


Figure : Resistor connected between the digital and analog inputs.

The idea behind doing this is that this setup will show a voltage variation over time on the digital input the same way a sensor will do, and when the button is pressed the voltage will go down to zero.

**NOTE**: Do not delete the GPIO in node called DIN1 created on the previous section. This node needs to be present in order to provide the necessary voltage to the PIN.

1. Drop a GPIO in node and configure it the following way:



Figure : Default GPIO in node.

1. Add a new gpio in pin by pressing on the pencil icon and configure it for AI1:
   1. Set the mode to Analog (default after selecting AI1)
   2. Set the read interval to 500 ms

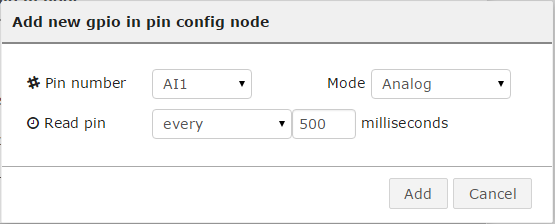


Figure : AI1 configuration.

1. After adding the pin, rename the node and change the "Message" to "only sent on change":

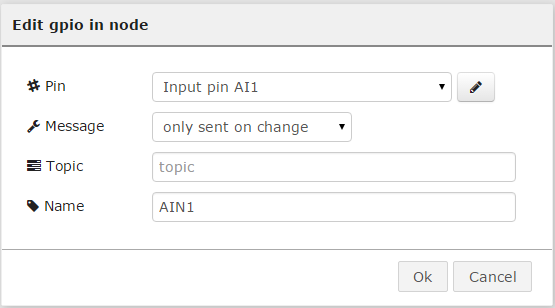


Figure : Final configuration of the first GPIO in node.

1. Let's say that we add a GPIO out node and configure it the same way as explained on section 4.1:



Figure : Digital output configured.

1. Connect both nodes together and "Deploy" the configuration:

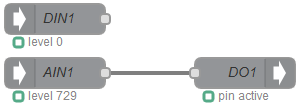


Figure : Final configuration for Analog input.

At this point we should see that the digital output 1 is ON all the time because the value of the Digital input is always higher than "1". The only way to turn the digital output 1 OFF is by pressing the digital input button, this is not directly related to the button itself, but because the analog input is going to have a reading of "0":

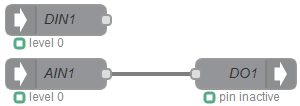


Figure : Analog input reading "0" after pressing the digital input.

### Monitoring the Digital output using a GPIO query node

There is one GPIO node that we have not used yet, it is the GPIO query node. This node queries the status of any GPIO IN or OUT and returns the value.

Let's say that we need to monitor the status of the digital output we configured on the last section every two seconds and print it into the debug tab.

1. Drop a GPIO query node into the flow and configure it in the following way:

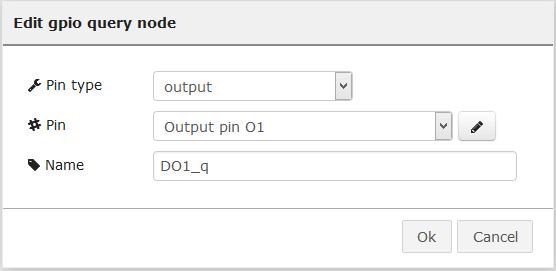


Figure : GPIO query node.

1. Drop an inject node that will act as a trigger for the query node and configure it as shown below:

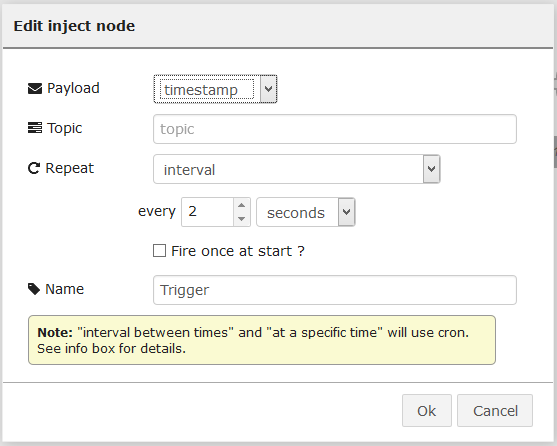


Figure : Inject node acting as a trigger (2s).

1. Now let's drop a debug node and connect the three nodes the following way and click on "Deploy":



Figure : GPIO query flow.

1. This new flow will print the status of the DO1 pin at every two seconds:

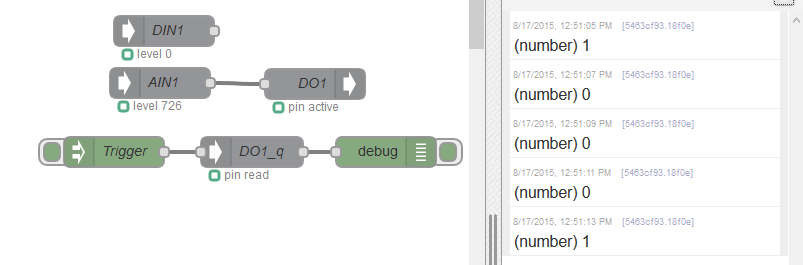


Figure : Output of the GPIO query node on the debug tab.

# One Wire interface

On the telematics cards, models CG5106-11983 and CG5106-11984, there is a 1-Wire interface that allows connection to 1-wire enabled devices.

There are two 1-wire related nodes on LuvitRED, OWS search and OWS temp:

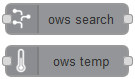


Figure : 1-wire nodes.

* The OWS search node is used to discover the 1-wire devices connected to the 1-wire bus.
* The OWS temp node is used to retrieve the temperature from a 1-wire temp sensor.

On the breakout board, there is one 1-wire temp sensor located right next to the LED switch:



Figure : 1-wire temp sensor.

To get the reading of the sensor we fist need to find out the serial number of it. We can do that by using the OWS search node.

1. Drop a OWS search node into the editor and configure it as follows:

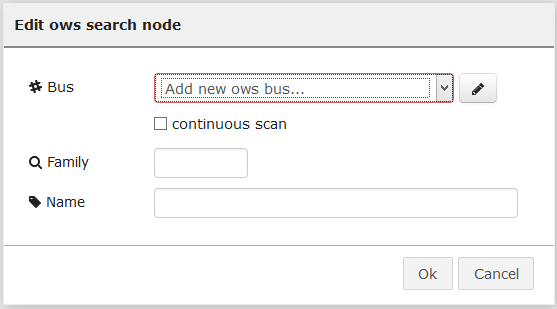


Figure : OWS search node defaults.

1. Add a new OWS bus by clicking on the pencil and configure it as follows (default configuration):

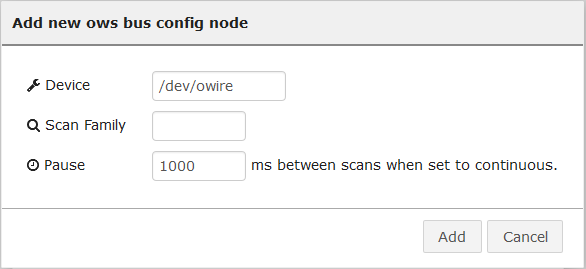


Figure : Adding a 1-wire bus.

1. Click on "Add" and then change the name of the OWS search node and click on "OK":

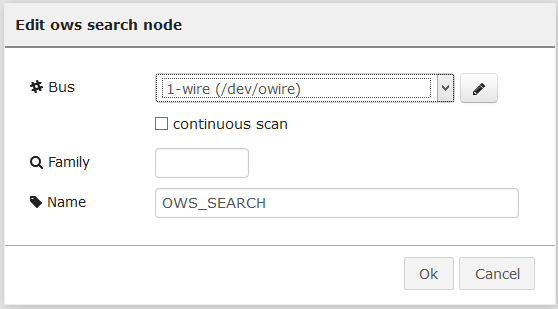


Figure : OWS search configured.

1. Connect an inject and a debug node to the OWS search node as show below and then "Deploy":



Figure : OWS search configuration.

When clicking on the inject node, the debug node will print the serial number of the 1-wire sensor connected (It can take a moment to print the serial number):



Figure : Serial number of the 1-wire sensor on the Breakout board.

**NOTE**: Make sure the LED Switch number 8 is pressed on the ON position (towards the number) as can be seen on Figure 61.

1. We can now drop a OWS temp node into the flow and configure it as follows:

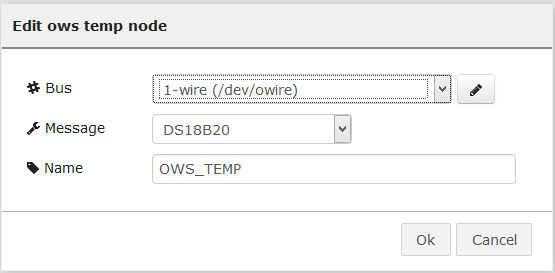


Figure : OWS temp node configuration.

* 1. The "Bus" should be already configure as the OWS temp node will get the bus we configured for the OWS search node.
  2. Keep the "Message" as it is.
  3. Change the name of the node and click on "OK".

1. Connect the input of this node to the output of the OWS search node and drop a new debug node to be connected on the output of the OWS temp node and then click on "Deploy":

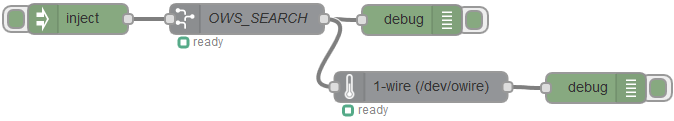


Figure : OWS temp node connected to the flow.

When clicking on the inject node, the debug node will print the serial number of the 1-wire sensor connected (It can take a moment to print the serial number) and then it will print the same serial number followed by the temperature value:

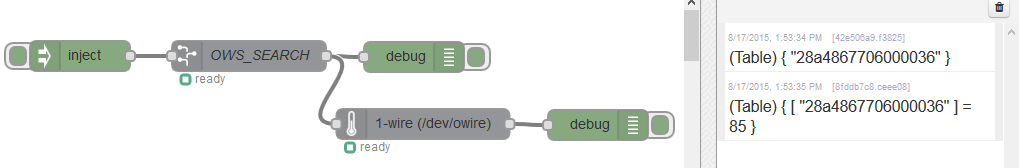


Figure : Serial and temperature value of the 1-wire sensor on the Breakout board.

**NOTE**: The value of the sensor show on Figure 66 is in degrees Fahrenheit. Depending on the specific sensor on the breakout board or the sensor connected to the 1'wire bus, the value might be presented in degrees Celsius. Please, refer to the manual of the specific sensor for more information.

# Double SIM usage

This section is only applicable on CloudGates with a hardware version 1.3 or newer (All CloudGate LTE have hardware version 2.x).

Make sure the two SIM cards are correctly positioned on the Telematics card. The following image shows the correct position of the SIM cards:

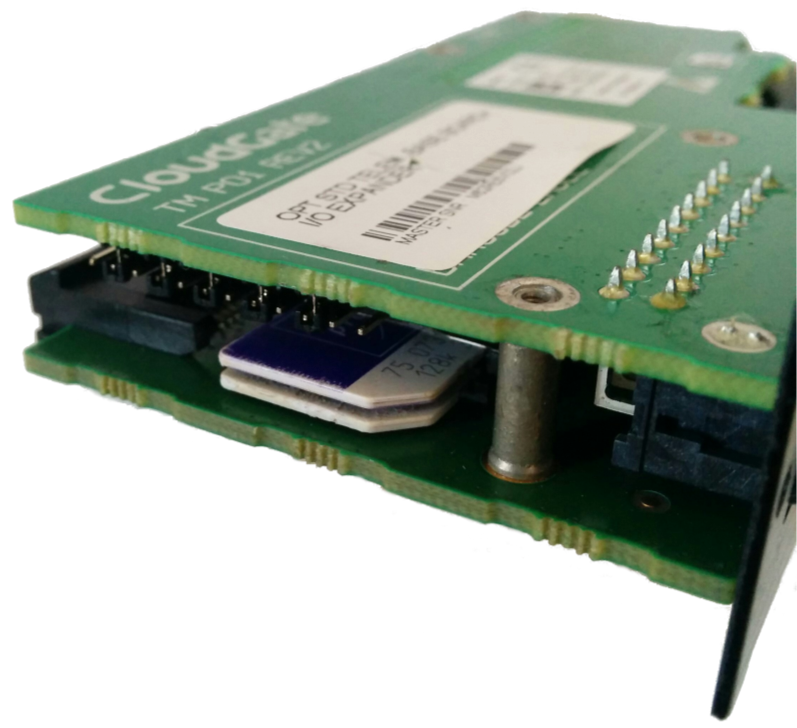


Figure : SIM cards on the Telematics expansion card.

**NOTE:** When using the dual SIM functionality, the Main SIM card of the CloudGate should not be used. SIM card 1 is the one located closest to the main board of the Telematics card.

LuvitRED 2.3.3 or newer adds a SIM switch functionality on the WAN control node. It also adds a SIM ***current*** and ***mode*** information on the WAN monitor node. These two nodes are located under the CloudGate nodes section:



Figure : WAN monitor and control nodes.

In order to tell the WAN control node to set the SIM switch to "auto", "sim1" or "sim2", one needs to send to items inside the payload of the message. The first item is composed of a key called ***command*** and a value of ***sim***, the second item is composedof a key called ***switch*** and a value of either ***auto****,* ***sim1***or***sim2*** depending on the SIM to be used (for more information about these switch methods, please refer to the SDK manual).

For the following example, we are only going to use the switch methods "**sim1**" and "**sim2**". We could use two inject nodes to trigger the SIM switch:

1. Drag and drop an inject node, change the payload to JSON, change its name to SIM1 and set the value of the payload to {"command":"sim","switch":"sim1"}:

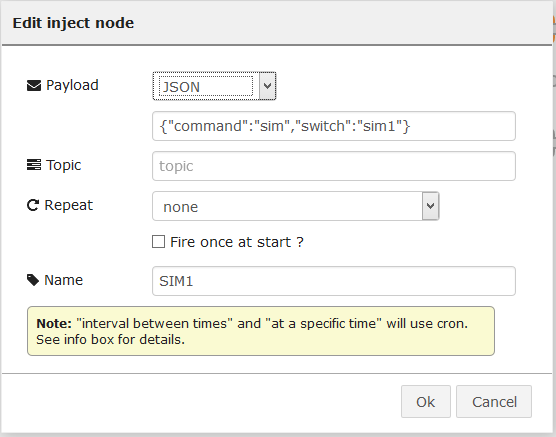


Figure : Inject node, sim switch command sim1.

1. Drag and drop a second inject node, change its payload to JSON, change its name to SIM2 and set the value to {"command":"sim","switch":"sim2"}:

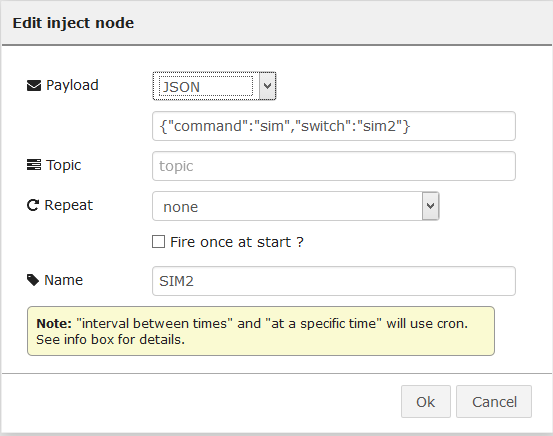


Figure : Inject node, sim switch command sim2.

The internal cellular interface is rebooted after a switch command is sent to the WAN control, this is to allow the modem to read the new SIM card and start the registration to the new mobile network. Some feature of the CloudGate will not be available during this rebooting process.

The WAN monitor node now contains two new items on its WWAN output:

* ***sim.current***: Current SIM being used by the CloudGate.
* ***sim.mode***: SIM card selected for switch.

When these two values are equal, it means that the CloudGate is already using the correct (Selected) SIM card.

The WAN monitor node also has a new input that allows for requesting the status of one of its topics (e.g. WWAN - WAN monitor has two topics, one called WAN and the other called WWAN).

1. Let's drop an inject node (changing its payload to string and set it to WWAN), a debug node and a WAN monitor node and connect them together the following way:

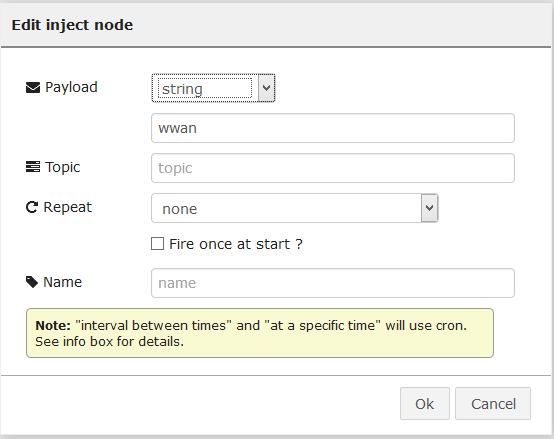


Figure : Inject node configuration.



Figure : Wan monitor node connection.

1. Let's also connect the two inject nodes we created before to a WAN control node as shown below:

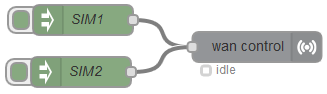


Figure : SIM1 and SIM2 inject nodes connected to Wan control node.

1. And now click on "Deploy".

The WAN monitor node should tell us which SIM is currently used and which SIM is selected for the switch:

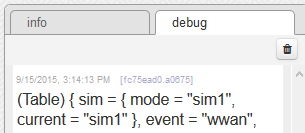


Figure : Debug output from Wan monitor node showing "sim1" on both mode and current.

Let's switch the SIM to **sim2** by pressing on the SIM2 inject node and see the output of the WAN monitor node:

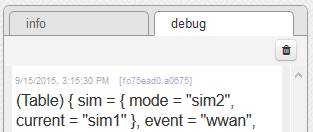


Figure : Sim mode showing "sim2".

Wait for the modem to reboot and then see the output of the WAN monitor node:

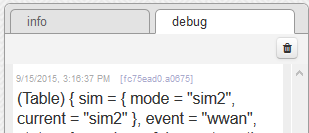


Figure : Both SIM mode and current are now set to "sim2".

This output means that after selecting the second SIM card and the cellular modem being rebooted, the CloudGate is starting to use the second SIM on the telematics card.

Another way of checking if the SIM card is actually switched is by checking the IMSI value (unique per SIM card). This value can be obtained from the **sysinfo** node by triggering it:

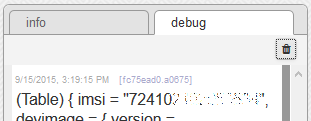


Figure : IMSI of the first SIM card.

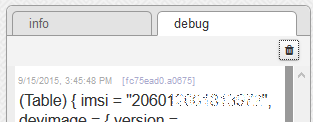


Figure : IMSI of the second SIM card.