Rime® LoRaWAN

### 剖析 LoRaWAN Gateway 核心代码

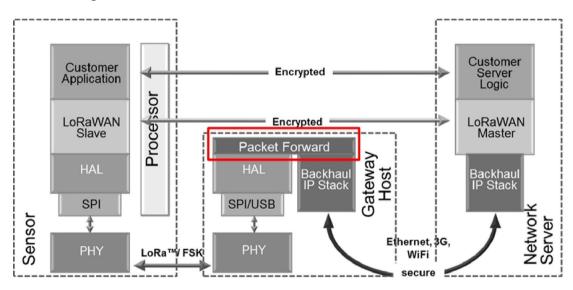
### 引言

Packet forwarder 是 LoRaWAN Gateway 的核心代码,超过 6000 行。除去 JSON parse 库,代码约 4000 行。

#### 1、体系结构和功能

如下图所示,packet forwarder 运行在 gateway 的 host 上面,主要实现的功能是转发集中器和服务器之间的报文以及发送 beacon 以同步节点。

摘自 project readme: forwards RF packets receive by the concentrator to a server through a IP/UDP link, and emits RF packets that are sent by the server. It can also emit a network-wide GPS-synchronous beacon signal used for coordinating all nodes of the network。



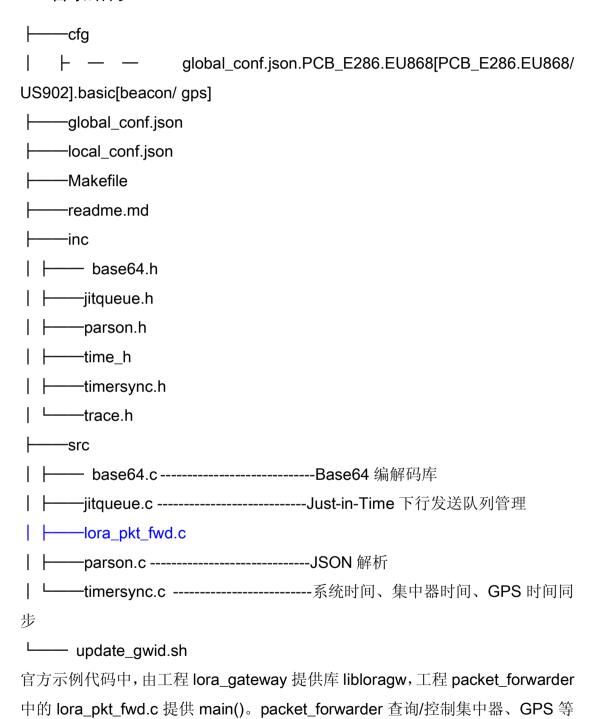
### 1.1 功能

- 1、 为 gateway 的核心控制单元,启停 concentrator 和 GPS
- 2、 转发(非透明)concentrator 和 server 之间的上下行应用报文
- 3、 管理 GPS,接收 GPS 时间和位置信息,作为同步/协调的基础
- 4、 组织 beacon 报文,驱动 concentrator 下发 beacon 以同步各节点

5、 收集上下行报文发送数量、成功率等网络状态信息,并周期性汇报给 server

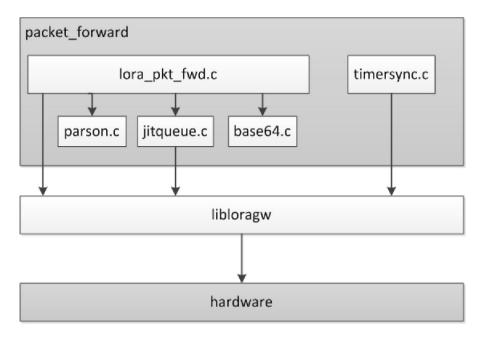
#### 2、如何使用

### 2.1 目录结构



硬件,是通过 libloragw。

另外,packet\_forwarder 使用 Parson library (工程内部文件 parse.c) 解析配置文件。



### 3、调度

#### 3.1 线程和功能简述

文件 lora\_pkt\_fwd.c 里 main()创建如下线程:

```
/* threads */
void thread_up(void);
void thread_down(void);
void thread_gps(void);
void thread_valid(void);
void thread_jit(void);
void thread_timersync(void);
```

包括主线程,一共7个线程。一句话说明各个线程的功能

Thread	Description	LoRaWAN protocol
		related
main	周期统计运行状态信息	上下行 cnt
thread_up	周期性从 concentrator 取 mote 上行应	上行
	用报文并组帧成 PUSH_DATA 消息发	
	送给 server	
thread_down	维持 GW 和 serv 之间链路,接收 serv	下行,beacon
	下行应用报文、组织 beacon 并加入	
	JiT 队列	
thread_jit	周期性从 JiT 队列取报文并发送到	时序,CLASS A/B/C
	concentrator(通过 concentrator 发送	
	到 mote)	
thread_gps	持续从 GPS 同步时间和位置信息	
thread_valid	每秒检查一次 GPS 是否已经停止更	
	新时间,并据此决定是否使用 GPS 时	
	间作为基准时间	
thread_timersync	周期性检查 GW host 和 concentrator	
	时间差	

#### 3.2 线程功能和调度具体描述

- 1、 主线程, 每隔 stat interval (default 30s) 运行一次统计信息打印和上报
- 2 thread up:
  - a) 每 FETCH\_SLEEP\_MS(default 10ms)从集中器取报文(包括主线程的 status report 消息)。
  - b) 取到后,选择第一个,组织成 PUSH\_DATA JSON 消息通过 sock\_up 发送;或者发送 status report (若有)
  - c) 在 sock\_up 上以超时方式接收 ACK (无等待重试一次)
- 3、thread\_down: 先发一个 PULL\_DATA(12 字节),在接下来的 keepalive\_time 内:
  - a) 尝试从 server 那里接收消息
  - b) 在 JiT 队列中加入 beacon,使得队列 beacon 总数达到 JIT NUM BEACON IN QUEUE
  - c) 在 a 步未收到消息, 重复 a,b 步骤, 如果收到消息, 进行消息处理:

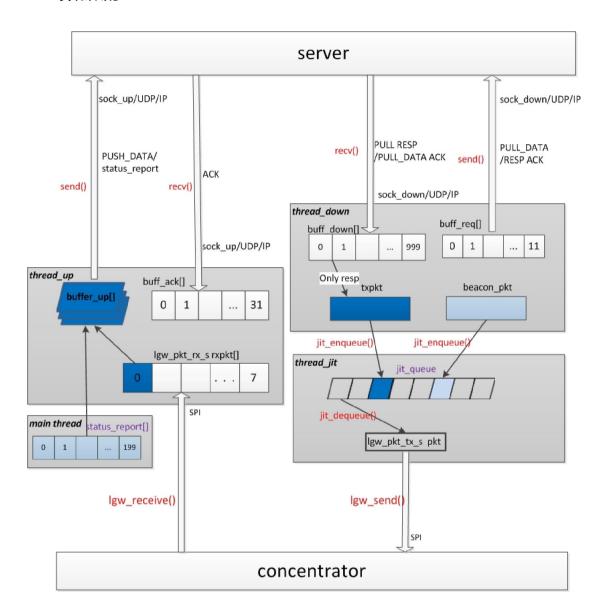
- i. 消息格式不正确, 回到 a
- ii. 为 PULL\_ACK 消息,如果不是重复的 ACK,meas\_dw\_ack\_rcv++,否则忽略
- iii. PULL RESP 消息,解析该消息并加入 JiT 队列,发送 ACK 到 server。
- 4、thread gps: 循环从 GPS 串口读取数据,并进行匹配:
  - a) 发现 LGW\_GPS\_UBX\_SYNC\_CHAR,调用 lgw\_parse\_ubx 进行解析,正确解析出时间(解析结果为 UBX\_NAV\_TIMEGPS),读取 GPS 时间进行系统基准时间同步。读取到的相关信息是:
    - i. 年月日分秒,考虑时区之后为: UTC(公元纪年秒数)
    - ii. gps\_week (GPS epoch 周数)和 gps\_iTOW. gps\_iFOW,转换为: gps\_time(GPS 纪年秒数)
    - iii. 根据 UTC、gps time 和集中器的 cnt 最终更新为 time reference gps
  - b) 发现 LGW\_GPS\_NMEA\_SYNC\_CHAR,调用 lgw\_parse\_nmea 进行解析,正确解析出位置信息(解析结果为 NMEA RMC),调用 gps process coords
- 5、thread\_valid 每秒一次检查 GPS 是否已经停止更新时间,并据此决定是否使用 GPS 时间作为基准时间
- 6、thread\_jit 每 10ms 从 JiT 队列检查当前是否有报文需要发送到集中器, 若有, 检查集中器当前是否可发送, 如是则取出来并发送, 否则等待集中器就绪。
- 7、thread\_timersync 每 60s(时间精度为 1ms,设晶振最大误差为 20ppm,频率为 1MHz,这意味着大约每 50s 产生 1ms 漂移,这里选择让线程间隔 60s)检查一次系统时钟和 GPS 时钟差。

注意:集中器不具有时钟芯片,其计时是使用计数器的方式,按照 1MHz 的频率进行计数累加,那么计数值=N 也就意味着开始计数以来经历了 N/10<sup>6</sup> 秒(取整+小数)。

注意:代码里没有考虑集中器计数溢出: uint32\_t sx1301\_timecount 计数即 2^32 秒约 71.58h。

- a) 读取系统 UNIX 时间
- b) 读取集中器 cnt,并转化为集中器时间
- c) 计算两者差值并保存到全局变量 offset\_unix\_concent

#### 4、数据流



#### 说明:

lgw\_receive() 代表操作接口

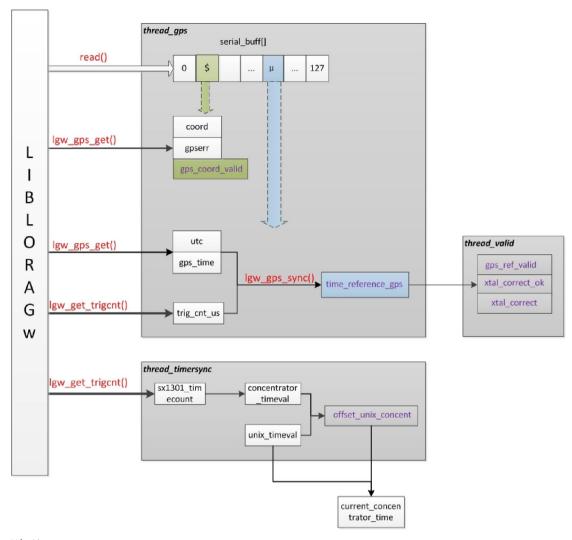
箭头附近 SPI 代表通道类型

status\_report[] 代表全局数组

buffer\_up[] 代表局部数组

thread\_up 代表线程

PUSH\_DATA 代表数据类型



#### 说明:

1、serial\_buff[]不同的首字符'\$', 'μ', 代表不同格式 GPS 消息, 导入不同的处理

## 5、接口

## 5.1 libloragw 库调用

调用者	调用函数	描述			
	lgw_version_info()	Lora concentrator HAL library version			
	lgw_gps_enable()	Configure a GPS module			
	lgw_board_setconf ()	Configure the gateway board			
	lgw_lbt_setconf()	Configure the gateway lbt function			
	lgw_rxrf_setconf()	Configure an RF chain (must configure before start)			
. 0	lgw_rxif_setconf()	Configure an IF chain + modem (must configure before start)			
main()	lgw_txgain_setconf ()	Configure the Tx gain LUT			
	lgw_start()	Connect to the LoRa concentrator, reset it and configure it according to previously set parameters			
	lgw_gps_disable()	Restore GPS serial configuration and close serial device			
	lgw_stop()	Stop the LoRa concentrator and disconnect it			
main thread					
thread_gps	lance and this said	Cat as manufacture as well			
thread_timersy	lgw_get_trigcnt()	Get concentrator count			
nc					
throad	lgw_receive()	Receive pkts from concentrator			
thread_up	lgw_cnt2utc()	convert packet timestamp to UTC			

		absolute time					
	lgw_cnt2gps()	convert packet timestamp to GPS absolute time					
thread_down	lgw_gps2cnt	convert GPS time to concentrator time					
	lgw_time_on_air()	Calculate transmission time(in ms)					
thread_jit	lgw_status()	Give the the status of different part of the					
uncaa_jii	igw_status()	LoRa concentrator					
	lgw_send()	Send a pkt to concentrator					
	lgw_gps_get()	get GPS time/loc info					
	lgw_parse_ubx	Parse Ublox proprietary message					
thread_gps	laur and area	update time reference with the new GPS					
	lgw_gps_sync	time & timestamp					
	lgw_parse_nmea	Parse NMEA message					
thread_timersy	law roa w	Write to a register addressed by seres					
nc	lgw_reg_w	Write to a register addressed by name					

## 5.2 PKT\_FWD 内部模块之间的接口

调用者	函数	描述
	json_parse_file_with_comments()	
narga SV1201 configuration()	json_object_get_object()	JSON
parse_SX1301_configuration()	json_object_get_value()	parse
parse_gateway_configuration()	json_value_get_type()	library
	json_object_dotget_value()	
throad iit	jit_peek()	JiT
thread_jit	jit_dequeue()	JiT
thread_down	jit_enqueue()	JiT

### 5.3 网络接口

Sock name	Protocol	Description	
sock_up	UDP/IP	Upstream: PUSH_DATA/status_report;	
		Downstream: ACK	
sock_down	UDP/IP	Upstream: PULL_DATA/PULL_DESP ACK;	
		Downstream: PULL_DATA ACK/PULL_DESP	

## 6、数据结构

### LoRaWAN 网关与服务器接口协议(JSON 消息)

1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	N	М	K
			ID	ID III										
				GW			JSO							
			0 - PUSH_DATA	Е	UI=	(net	_m	ac_h	,net_	_mac	:_l)	N		
			1 - PUSH_ACK											
0x0	tol	ke	2 - PULL_DATA	2 - PULL_DATA GW EUI										
2	r	1	3 - PULL_RESP	Р		JSON								
			4 - PULL_ACK				G۱	ΝE	JI					
				١										
			5 - TX_ACK	0										
				JSON error										

## status\_report

消息名称	status_report			
临时保存者	static char status_report[STATUS_SIZE],各线程可见			
发送者	main thread			
发送方向	<b>↑</b>			
通道	sock_up			
间隔(秒)	stat_interval			
内容	Gateway 运行时产生的统计信息。格式为 JSON 字符串			
	""stat":{			
	"time":"%s", // stat_timestamp			
	"lati":%.5f, // cp_gps_coord.lat			
	"long":%.5f,// cp_gps_coord.lon			
	"alti":%i, // cp_gps_coord.alt			
	"rxnb":%u, // cp_nb_rx_rcv			
	"rxok":%u, // cp_nb_rx_ok			
	"rxfw":%u, // cp_up_pkt_fwd			
	"ackr":%.1f,//100.0 * up_ack_ratio			
	"dwnb":%u,// cp_dw_dgram_rcv			
	"txnb":%u // cp_nb_tx_ok			
	}"			
补充说明	其中 lati, long, alti 域只有在 GPS 有效的时候提供,否则不提供			

## PUSH\_DATA

消息名称	PUSH _DATA				
临时保存	uint8_t buff_up[TX_BUFF_SIZE],仅 thread_up 可见				
者					
发送者	thread_up				
发送方向	↑				
通道	sock_up				
间隔(秒)	不具备周期性,取集中器间隔时间为 FETCH_SLEEP_MS (ms)				
内容	来自 concentrator 的上行报文(lgw_pkt_rx_s 结构体,含 payload				
	和元数据),转换格式后变成 PUSH_DATA/UDP/IP 报文:				
	buff[] = {				
	[0] = PROTOCOL_VERSION				
	[1] = token_h // 随机数,每次变化				
	[2] = token_I // 随机数				
	[3] = PKT_PUSH_DATA				
	[47] = net_mac_h				
	[811] = net_mac_l				
	[12] = JSON				
	""rxpk":{				
	"tmst":"%u, // timestamp				
	"time":%04i-%02i-%02iT%02i:%02i:%02i.%06liZ,				
	"tmms":%llu,				
	"chan":%1u,				
	"rfch":%1u,				
	"freq":%.6lf				
	"stat":_				
	"data": <u>payload</u>				

	}"
补充说明	

## PUSH\_DATA ACK

消息名称	PUSH _DATA ACK				
临时保存	uint8_t buff_ack[32],仅 thread_up 可见				
者					
发送者	Server				
发送方向	↓				
通道	sock_up				
间隔(秒)	不具备周期性,取集中器间隔时间为 FETCH_SLEEP_MS (ms)				
内容	buff[] = {				
	[0] = PROTOCOL_VERSION				
	[1] = token_h // 随机数,每次3	变化			
	[2] = token_l // 随机数				
	[3] = PKT_PUSH_ACK				
	[4]				
补充说明	网关忽略该消息				

### PULL\_DATA

消息名称	PULL_DATA
发送者	thread_down
发送方向	<b>↑</b>
通道	sock_down
间隔(秒)	keepalive_time

内容	Gateway 和 server 之间的维持下行报文通道的"心跳包"					
	buff[12] = {	[				
	[0]	= PROTOCOL	_VERSION			
	[1]	= token_h	// 随机数,每次变化			
	[2]	= token_l	// 随机数			
	[3]	= PKT_PULL_DATA				
	[47]	= net_mac_h				
	[811]	] = net_mac_l				
补充说明	对同一个 g	jateway 而言,P	PULL_DATA 消息每次不一样的是 token,			
	其余域一样	<u> </u>				

## PULL\_DATA ACK

消息名称	PULL_DATA ACK		
发送者	Server		
发送方向	↓		
通道	sock_down		
间隔(秒)	取决于 sever		
内容	Gateway 和 server 之间的维持下行报文通道的"心跳确认包"		
	buff[12] = {		
	[0] = PROTOCOL_VERSION		
	[1] = token_h // 随机数,每次变化		
	[2] = token_l // 随机数		
	[3] = PKT_PULL_ACK		
	[47] = net_mac_h		
	[811] = net_mac_l		
补充说明	除了[3]外,其余域和对应的 PULL_DATA 一样		

## PULL\_RESP

消息名称	PULL_RESP		
临时保存	uint8_t buff_down[1000],仅 thread_down 可见		
者			
发送者	Serv		
发送方向	↓		
通道	sock_down		
间隔(秒)	不具备周期性,取决于 server		
内容	来自 server 的下行报文:		
	buff[] = {		
	[0] = PROTOCOL_VERSION		
	[1] = token_h // 随机数,每次变化		
	[2] = token_l // 随机数		
	[3] = PKT_PULL_RESP		
	[4] = JSON		
	""txpk":{		
	"imme",  // mandatory,为 true 表示 CLASS C		
	"tmst", // CLASS A		
	"tmms", // CLASS B		
	"ncrc", // optional		
	"freq", // mandatory		
	"rfch", // mandatory		
	"powe", // optional		
	"modu", // mandatory		
	LORA MODU		
	"datr", // mandatory		
	"codr", // optional		
	"ipol", // optional		

	"prea",	// optional
	FSK	MODU
	"datr",	// mandatory
	"fdev",	// mandatory
	"prea",	// optional
	END MODU	
	"size",	// mandatory
	"data",	// mandatory
	}"	
补充说明	PULL_DESP 没有 net_mac 域。	
	JSON 中有些域是可选的,有些是必选的。	
	对 JSON 各域的顺序不做要求。	

### PULL\_RESP ACK

消息名称	PULL_RESP ACK	
发送者	thread_down	
发送方向	<b>↑</b>	
通道	sock_down	
间隔(秒)	-	
内容	buff[64] = {	
	[0] = PROTOCOL_VERSION	
	[1] = token_h	
	[2] = token_l	
	[3] = PKT_TX_ACK	
	[47] = net_mac_h	
	[811] = net_mac_l	
	[12] ='\0' // 没有错误时	

```
[12...] = { // 有错误时

"txpk_ack":{

"error": // 下面中的一个

"COLLISION_PACKET"

"TOO_LATE"

"TOO_EARLY"

"COLLISION_BEACON"

"TX_FREQ"

"TX_POWER"

"GPS_UNLOCKED"

"UNKNOWN"

}

补充说明
```

#### lgw\_pkt\_rx\_s

Structure containing the metadata of a packet that was received and a pointer to the payload

这是 concentrator 和 host 约定的上行报文和元数据的结构体

```
struct lgw_pkt_rx_s {
                                 /*!> central frequency of the IF chain */
    uint32_t
                freq_hz;
    uint8_t
                if_chain;
                                 /*!> by which IF chain was packet received */
    uint8_t
                status;
                                 /*!> status of the received packet */
    uint32 t
                 count_us;
                                 /*!> internal con- cnt for timestamping, 1 ms
resolution */
                                 /*!> through which RF chain the packet was
    uint8 t
                rf_chain;
received */
    uint8_t
                modulation;
                                  /*!> modulation used by the packet */
                                  /*!> modulation bandwidth (LoRa only) */
    uint8_t
                bandwidth;
```

```
uint32_t
                 datarate;
                                  /*!> RX datarate of the packet (SF for LoRa)
*/
    uint8_t
                 coderate;
                                  /*!> error-correcting code of the packet
(LoRa only) */
                                 /*!> average packet RSSI in dB */
    float
                 rssi;
    float
                                  /*!> average packet SNR, in dB (LoRa only)
                 snr;
*/
    float
                 snr_min;
                                  /*!> minimum packet SNR, in dB (LoRa only)
*/
    float
                 snr_max;
                                   /*!> maximum packet SNR, in dB (LoRa
only) */
                                  /*!> CRC that was received in the payload */
    uint16_t
                 crc;
    uint16_t
                 size;
                                  /*!> payload size in bytes */
    uint8_t
                                  /*!> buffer containing the payload */
                 payload[256];
};
```

#### lgw\_pkt\_tx\_s

这是 concentrator 和 host 约定的下行报文和元数据的结构体

Structure containing the configuration of a packet to send and a pointer to the payload

```
struct lgw_pkt_tx_s {
                                  /*!> center frequency of TX */
                 freq_hz;
    uint32_t
                                   /*!> select on what event/time the TX is
    uint8 t
                 tx_mode;
triggered */
    uint32_t
                 count_us;
                                  /*!> timestamp or delay in microseconds for
TX trigger */
    uint8_t
                 rf_chain;
                                 /*!> through which RF chain will the packet
be sent */
                 rf_power;
                                  /*!> TX power, in dBm */
    int8 t
```

```
uint8_t
                 modulation;
                                  /*!> modulation to use for the packet */
    uint8_t
                 bandwidth;
                                  /*!> modulation bandwidth (LoRa only) */
    uint32_t
                 datarate;
                                  /*!> TX datarate (baudrate for FSK, SF for
LoRa) */
    uint8_t
                                  /*!> error-correcting code of the packet
                 coderate;
(LoRa only) */
                               /* invert signal polarity, for orthogonal
    bool
                 invert_pol;
downlinks(LoRa only)*/
    uint8_t
                                  /*!> frequency deviation, in kHz (FSK only)
                 f_dev;
*/
    uint16_t
                 preamble;
                                   /*!> set the preamble length, 0 for default */
    bool
                                   /*!> if true, do not send a CRC in the
                  no_crc;
packet */
    bool
                 no_header;
                                 /*if true,enable implicit header mode(LoRa),
fixed len (FSK) */
    uint16 t
                                  /*!> payload size in bytes */
                 size;
    uint8_t
                 payload[256];
                                  /*!> buffer containing the payload */
jit_queue_s & jit_node_s
```

```
/* API fields */
struct lgw_pkt_tx_s pkt; /* TX packet */
enum jit_pkt_type_e pkt_type; /* Packet type: Downlink, Beacon... */
/* Internal fields */
uint32_t pre_delay; /* Tb before packet timestamp to be reserved */
uint32_t post_delay;/*Ta after packet timestamp to be reserved (time on air) */
};
```

### 全局变量

变量	修改者	操作	描述
meas_nb_rx_rcv	thread_up	++	Got a packet from
			concentrator
meas_nb_rx_ok	thread_up	++	STAT_CRC_OK
meas_nb_rx_bad	thread_up	++	STAT_CRC_BAD
meas_nb_rx_nocrc	thread_up	++	STAT_NO_CRC
meas_up_pkt_fwd	thread_up	++	if packet from
			concentrator needs
			to fwd
meas_up_payload_b	thread_up	+payload size	if packet from
yte			concentrator needs
			to fwd
meas_up_dgram_se	thread_up	++	datagram sent via
nt			sock_up
meas_up_network_b	thread_up	+ JSON size	datagram sent via
yte			sock_up
meas_up_ack_rcv	thread_up	++	When ack received
meas_dw_ack_rcv	thread_down	++	if the datagram is
			an ACK

	1	1	
meas_dw_dgram_rc	thread_down	++	count only the
V			datagram is a
			PULL_RESP, with
			no JSON errors
meas_dw_network_	thread_down	+msg size	count only the
byte			datagram is a
			PULL_RESP, with
			no JSON errors
meas_dw_payload_	thread_down	+payload size	count only the
byte			datagram is a
			PULL_RESP, with
			no JSON errors
meas_nb_tx_reques	thread_down		insert packet to be
ted			sent into JIT queue
meas_nb_beacon_s	thread_jit	++	
ent			
meas_nb_tx_fail	thread_jit	++	fail to send packet
			to concentrator
meas_nb_tx_ok	thread_jit	++	send packet to
			concentrator
gps_ref_valid	thread_valid	true/false	GPS时钟是否有效。
			系统和 GPS 时间差
			是否超出[0,
			GPS_REF_MAX_A
			GE]范围,maximum
			admitted delay in
			seconds of GPS
			loss before
			considering latest

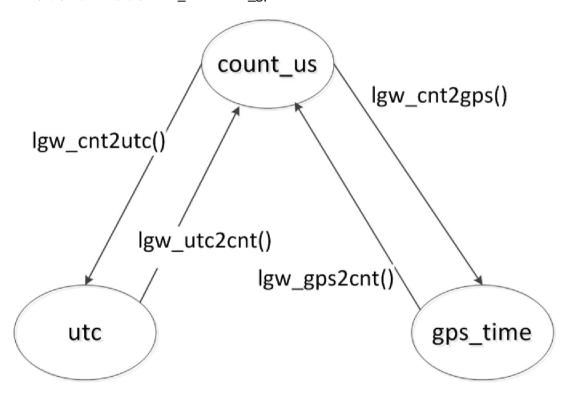
		1	T
			GPS sync unusable
xtal_correct_ok	thread_valid	true/false	取决于
			gps_ref_valid
xtal_correct	thread_valid		
gps_coord_valid	thread_gps	true/false	根据 lgw_gps_get
			的结果更新
meas_gps_coord	thread_gps	coord	lgw_gps_get 成功
meas_gps_err	thread_gps	gpserr	lgw_gps_get 成功
meas_nb_beacon_s	thread_jit	++	
ent			
meas_nb_tx_fail	thread_jit	++	
meas_nb_tx_ok	thread_jit	++	
offset_unix_concent	thread_timers	= unix_timeval, -	UNIX 时间和集中器
	ync	concentrator_tim	时间差值
		eval	
time_reference_gps	thread_timers		哪些使用:
	ync		Thread_up
			中"tmms";
			beacon_pkt、txpkt;
			thread_valid 中决定
			了 gps_ref_valid 的
			值
gps_fake_enable		true/false	仅仅和 coords 有
			关,和 sync 无关,
			也就是即使该值为
			true,没有 GPS 时
			仍然不能发送下行
			报文。

### 7、重点: 时间/计时相关

#### 7.1 各组件计时

- 1、GW host 运行 Linux,提供系统 UNIX 时间。
- 2、Concentrator 有 1MHz 晶振, 20ppm 误差, 计时方式为 ticks, 每 1 μ s 集中器 计数器 count\_us 自加一次(约 3 天溢出回绕)。计数器可以转换为秒数, 也就是集中器时间
- 3、GPS 提供精确时间 gps\_time,为 GPS 纪年时间。
- 4、HAL 提供各时间转换函数: lgw\_cnt2utc、lgw\_utc2cnt(pkt\_fwd 未使用该 API)、lgw\_cnt2gps、lgw\_gps2cnt。其参数为: (ref, src, dst)。

其中的 ref 就是 time reference gps。



### 7.2 时间使用场合

Data	UTC:source	count_us:source	gps_time:source
structure			
	"time":	"tmst":	"tmms":
PUSH_DATA	lgw_cnt2utc(count_us)	count_us	lgw_cnt2gps(count_us)
PUSH_ACK	-	-	-
PULL_DATA	-	-	-
	-	"tmst"-CLASS A:	"tmms"-CLASS B:
PULL_RESP		server	server
PULL_ACK	-	-	-
TX_ACK	-	-	-
		beacon.count_us:	
beacon		lgw_gps2cnt(time_reference_gps.	
		gps)	
status_report	"time": time()		

### time\_reference\_gps

### 计算

该变量的类型为结构体:

```
struct tref {
                                  /*!> system time when solution was
    time_t
                     systime;
calculated */
    uint32_t
                                  /*!> reference concentrator internal
                     count_us;
timestamp */
                                /*!> reference UTC time (from GPS/NMEA) */
    struct timespec utc;
    struct timespec gps;
                                 /*!> reference GPS time (since 01.Jan.1980)
*/
                                 /*!> raw clock error (eg. <1 'slow' XTAL) */
    double
                      xtal_err;
```

**}**;

计算: lgw\_gps\_sync(&time\_reference\_gps, trig\_tstamp, utc, gps\_time) 其中 各域分别为 (简化理解):

.systime = 当前系统时间 // time()
. count\_us = trig\_tstamp // concentratior count
.utc = utc // GPS 提供的 utc
.gps = gps\_time // GPS 提供的 GPS 时间

. xtal\_err = cnt\_diff/utc\_diff //

哪些地方使用 time\_reference\_gps?

- 1、PUSH\_DATA 中的"tmms": uint64\_t pkt\_gps\_time\_ms; GPS time in milliseconds since 06.Jan.1980。这个时间的来源是: time\_reference\_gps 和 concentrator count
- 2、Beacon 使用的 count\_us 则完全由 time\_reference\_gps 提供。
- 3、PULL\_DESP 转化来的下行报文中的 count\_us 由 JSON 中的"tmms"和 time\_reference\_gps 共同提供。
- 4、当前系统 UNIX 时间和 time\_reference\_gps.systime 的差值间接决定了:
  gps\_ref\_valid、xtal\_correct\_ok、xtal\_correct

#### 7.3 产生问题

- 1、系统一直在运行,但 GPS 可能不能使用从而不更新 GPS 时间,也就是 time\_reference\_gps 和系统时间差超范围。发生什么事情?
  - a) PUSH\_DATA 不带有"tmms"
  - b) 不再发送 CLASS B 下行报文到 concentrator!(GPS 不能开启的时候也不能进行此操作)

# 8、难点

Function	Do what & how		
jit_enqueue()	Pkt enqueue:		
	1. Compute packet pre/post delays depending on packet's		
	type.		
	An immediate downlink becomes a timestamped downlink "ASAP", Set the packet count_us to the first available slot		
	2. Check criteria_1: is it already too late to send this packet?		
	The packet should arrive at least at (tmst -		
	TX_START_DELAY) to be programmed into concentrator		
	Note: - Also add some margin, to be checked how much is		
	needed, if needed		
	- Valid for both Downlinks and Beacon packets		
	Warning: unsigned arithmetic (handle roll-over)		
	t_packet < t_current + TX_START_DELAY + MARGIN		
	3. Check criteria_2: Does packet timestamp seem plausible		
	compared to current time		
	We do not expect the server to program a downlink too		
	early compared to current time		
	Class A: downlink has to be sent in a 1s or 2s time window		
	after RX		
	Class B: downlink has to occur in a 128s time window		
	Class C: no check needed, departure time has been		
	calculated previously		
	So let's define a safe delay above which we can say that the		
	packet is out of bound: TX_MAX_ADVANCE_DELAY		

Note: - Valid for Downlinks only, not for Beacon packets

Warning: unsigned arithmetic (handle roll-over)

t\_packet > t\_current + TX\_MAX\_ADVANCE\_DELAY

4. Check criteria\_3: does this new packet overlap with a packet already enqueued?

Note: - need to take into account packet's pre\_delay and post\_delay of each packet

- Valid for both Downlinks and beacon packets
- Beacon guard can be ignored if we try to queue a Class A downlink
- 5. Finally enqueue it: Insert packet at the end of the queue
- 6. Sort the queue in ascending order of packet timestamp

#### 9、Q&A

1、 怎么体现出 CLASS A 的 2 个接收窗口以及 B 的 beacon 和 ping 以及 CLASS C 的 立即发送?

答: jit enqueue

2、有哪些 TODO?

答:

- (1) code to char, char to code: improve error management
- (2) TX\_START\_DELAY: get this value from HAL?
- (3) TX MARGIN DELAY: How much margin should we take?
- (4) CLASS C asap\_count\_us: Take 1 second margin, to be refined
- (5) handle individual SF enabling and disabling (spread factor)
- (6) gps\_process\_coords: report other GPS statistics (typ. signal quality & integrity)
- (7) handle sx1301 coutner wrap-up

(8) lgw\_reg\_w(LGW\_GPS\_EN, 1): Is it necessary to protect here?

3、GPS 提供哪些时间信息?

答:年、月、日、时、分、秒、小数秒、GPS 计时周数

/\* result of the NMEA parsing \*/

下面是通过 NMEA 消息提供:

```
static short gps_yea = 0; /* year (2 or 4 digits) */
static short gps_mon = 0; /* month (1-12) */
static short gps_day = 0; /* day of the month (1-31) */
static short gps_hou = 0; /* hours (0-23) */
static short gps_min = 0; /* minutes (0-59) */
static short gps_sec = 0; /* seconds (0-60)(60 is for leap second) */
static float gps_fra = 0.0; /* fractions of seconds (<1) */
static int16_t gps_week = 0; /* GPS week number of the navigation epoch */
```

下面是通过 SYNC 消息提供:

```
static uint32_t gps_iTOW = 0; /* GPS time of week in milliseconds */
static int32_t gps_fTOW = 0; /* Fractional part of iTOW (+/-500000) in
nanosec */
```

Rime® LoRaWAN

# 销售与服务

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