DESCRIPTION

The Saleng GSM shield adds SMS, GPRS and data call capabilities to your Saleng Uno or Arduino projects. The board greatly simplifies implementation with its Arduino "shield" form factor and integrated supporting circuits. All that is required is an Arduino or any microcontroller with a UART, the Saleng GSM shield and a 5-12Vdc/2A source of power. No complicated wiring.

Figure 1: The Saleng GSM Shield v1.1

This shield is a culmination of several years of experience working with GSM modules, in particular, the SIMxxx series. The shield is powered by the popular SIM800L GSM module and comes with the necessary power circuit, logic level conversion and SIM card slot. It also comes with an integrated helical spring antenna. There are mini jumpers onboard for other hardware options.

The shield is compatible with any microcontroller or computer with a Serial Port (UART). The serial port, audio in and out, and other signal lines from the SIM800L are exposed via pin headers on the top layer. With an Arduino however, connection is even faster with the stackable "shield" pin headers. The Arduino UNO, Mega, Leonardo, Zero and other boards and clones of the same form factor are compatible with the shield connectors. There are also pads that allows a user to quickly connect an Arduino Nano on the top of the board.

NEW BOARD v1.1

Version 1.1 of this product is physically longer than the previous board with the components and headers repositioned for optimum use of the board. It also adds jumper option for pins 10 and 11 as Tx and Rx data pins on header H5. The labels are also resized and renamed for better readability. Other than these, the board is essentially the same as the v.1.0.

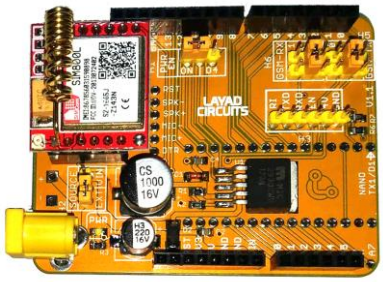

Figure 2: Top view

FEATURES

- Powered by SIM800L GSM module.
- detachable/ replaceable core SIM800L
- Onboard 3A LDO and Level Shifter circuit
- Arduino Shield form factor with Arduino Nano pin header slots
- Wide external input voltage: 5V ~ 12V
- Onboard DC Jack with slots for Terminal Block option
- Integrated antenna and micro SIM card slot
- Jumper selection for power source, UART pins and Power Enable method
- RI and TXD LED indicators

Revision: v1.2/ 02 Jan 2019 /CDM

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- Recommended Power Supply Current rating >= 2A for heavy communications. May be lower current for simpler applications

HARDWARE OVERVIEW

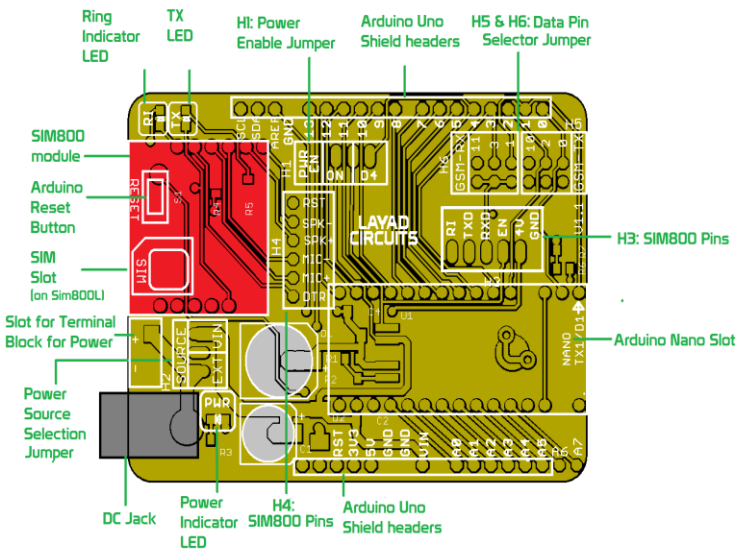


Figure 3: Saleng GSM Shield major elements

APPLICATIONS

There are several applications involving GSM communications with computers. Listed below are some applications

- Remote monitoring and notification
- SMS/Data Call/GPRS remote control
- Machine-to-Machine communications
- GPRS modem
- Internet-of-Things (IOT)

POWER REQUIREMENTS

The SIM800L core module alone has a peak current of 2 Amperes during communications. This may be brief but is significant if communications is continuous. The whole shield draws a current below 200mA when the SIM800L is idle. With these we recommend a power supply rated at least 2A with a voltage of 5V up to 12V.

However, because of the shield's design, using a 1A power supply may also work for applications with less active communications.

JUMPER OPTIONS

H2: Power Source Selection Jumper

The 3-pin header labeled SOURCE allows the user to choose where the input power for the shield will be sourced from. It may either come from the power source connected to the DC Jack ("EXT") or from the VIN pin of the Arduino ("VIN").

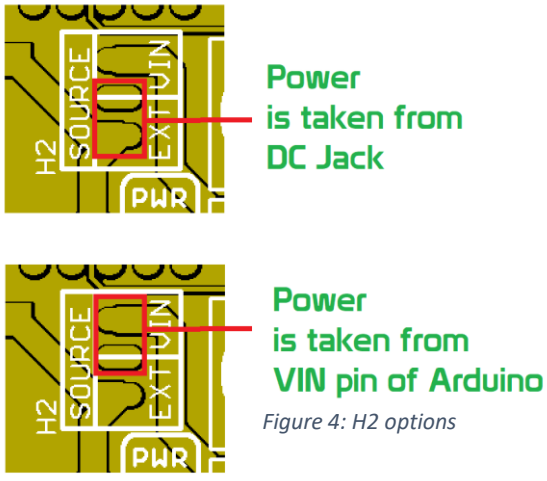


Figure 4: H2 options

The VIN position is not recommended for heavy communications. Depending on your Arduino board, there is a 1A power diode between the DC Jack of the Arduino and the VIN pin. The shield may draw up to 2A during communications, therefore, if the shield is used extensively and continuously, it is recommended to use an external power supply instead and set the jumper to

the EXT position. You may also simply split the power source and connect the Arduino's DC plug and the Saleng GSM Shield's DC plug in parallel so long as the common power supply used meets the power requirements of both boards (6-12V). Keep the jumper in the EXT position if this option is desired. This is not an issue in the Saleng Uno as it uses a 5A diode instead of 1A.

For communications with wider time intervals, the VIN position simplifies power wiring as you only need to connect your power supply at the Arduino's DC Jack. The power is then propagated to the shield via the Vin pin of the Arduino/Saleng Uno. This means only the DC jack of the Arduino/Saleng Uno is connected to the power supply DC plug.

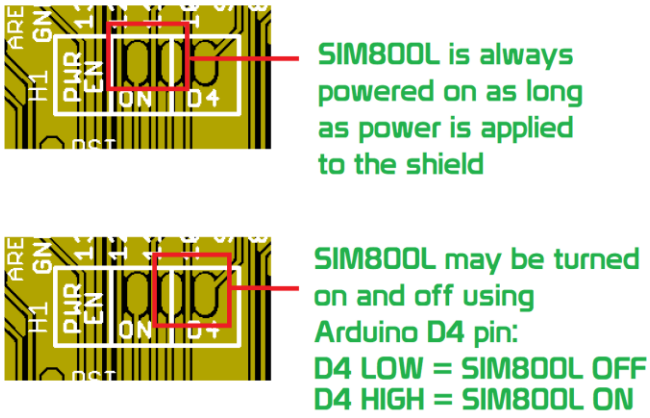


Figure 5: H1 options

H1: Power Enable Option Jumper

Header H1 is used to select between having the module always turned on as power is applied or have the microcontroller control the regulator power and hence power to the rest of the circuit. When the microcontroller takes control (micro jumper is set at the side labled"D4"), it may turn off the output of the regulator chip and hence no power is applied to the SIM800L. This is done by applying a LOW on digital pin 4. Power may turned back on by applying a HIGH on pin 4. This scheme provides an actual hardware reset on the SIM800L to occur and is useful in low power applications or where higher reliability is required.

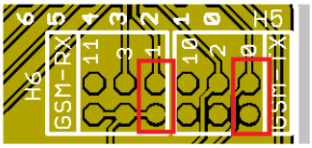
In contrast, when the micro jumper is set at the ON side, the SIM800L chip is **always** powered as long as power is applied to the board.

Note that the signal attached to this header is not the same as the PWR_KEY of the SIM800L. This header controls the power regulator to the SIM800L chip itself therefore offering a real hardware reset on the GSM chip.

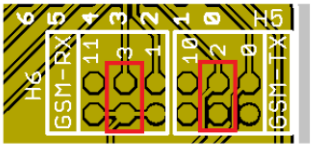
H5 and H6: UART Data Pin Selection Jumper

There are 2 columns representing the TX and RX pins of the SIM800L. Using the 2 micro jumpers on board, the user may choose to use the UART or "Hardware Serial" of the Arduino at pins D0 and D1. In the Arduino board, pins D0 and D1 are also shared as the PC interface via the USB converter circuit. Because of this, uploading sketches to the Arduino may generate errors while the H5/H6 micro jumpers are installed. To avoid this, you may want to uninstall the micro jumpers or temporarily remove the SIM800L core board during uploading of sketches and then reinstalling them after upload.

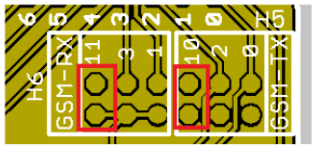
The user may also want to use a software emulated UART or "Software Serial" set at pins D2 and D3 or at pins D10 and D11. If this is desired, pin D2 or D10 should be set in the code as the receive pin of the Arduino and D3 or D11 as the transmit pin of the Arduino e.g. `SoftwareSerial mySerial(2,3);` or `SoftwareSerial mySerial(10,11);`



Use the Hardware Serial port



Use Software Serial, D2 as Rx and D3 as Tx



Use Software Serial, D10 as Rx and D11 as Tx

Figure 6: H5 & H6 Options

PIN FUNCTIONS

Arduino Shield Headers

The Arduino pin headers are the 4 Arduino standard connectors where the 4 stackable headers are installed making the board as a "shield". Among these pins, the following are used:

Arduino Shield Pins	Function as used on the shield
VIN	Connected to H2. When selected via H2, VIN is used as power source of the SIM800L
GND	Connected to the shield's GND
D0 and D1	Connected to H5 & H6. Used as SIM800L interface
D2 and D3	Connected to H5 & H6. Used as SIM800L interface as SW serial
D4	Used to enable/disable the regulator power when set on JP1
D10 and D11	Connected to H5 & H6. Used as SIM800L interface as SW serial

Arduino Nano Headers

The Arduino Nano slots are unpopulated. If a Nano is desired instead of an Uno, Leonardo or Mega, female pin headers with 2.54mm pitch may be installed on these slots. The Nano may then be inserted on the shield via these headers. The shield has a pin labeled as NANO-TX1/D1 to mark the correct orientation of the Arduino Nano board.
The Arduino Nano pins are connected to their corresponding counterpart on the Arduino Uno Shield pin headers.

Header H3

H3 are pins coming from the SIM800L core board. This

Figure 7: Label to correctly orient the Arduino Nano

header may be used to connect to other microcontrollers that do not have the required "shield" or Nano form factors.

Pin Label	Function as used on the shield
GND	Connects to the common ground
TXD	Data Transmit line of the SIM800L.
RXD	Data Receive line of the SIM800L. This pin accepts 5V logic
4V	Power of the SIM800L. This is approximately between 4.0 and 4.2V. This is tied to the output of the regulator.
RI	Ring Indicator of the SIM800L. This may be used to detect an incoming call or SMS without using AT commands.

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Header H4

H4 pins also coming from the SIM800L core board.

Pin Label	Function as used on the shield
-SPK	Negative Terminal, Audio Output
+SPK	Positive Terminal, Audio Output
MIC-	Negative Terminal, Audio Input
MIC+	Positive Terminal, Audio Input
DTR	DTR control signal of the SIM800L UART
RST	Reset line of the SIM800L

LED Indicators

LED Label	Behavior
PWR LED	This LED indicates if power is available
TX LED	This is connected directly to the TX line of the SIM800L and hence represents the actual status of that signal. This is normally turned ON as the TX is normally HIGH. When data is sent out by the SIM800L, this LED may flicker if the baud rate is slow enough and the data stream is continuous. At higher baud rate, the flicker may not be visible to the naked eye.
RI LED	This LED represents the logic state of the Ring Indicator (available at header H3). The LED is normally HIGH. The LED is turned OFF while ringing. When an incoming SMS is received, the LED momentarily goes OFF then goes back ON.

There is also an LED on board the SIM800L core module as shown the figure below.

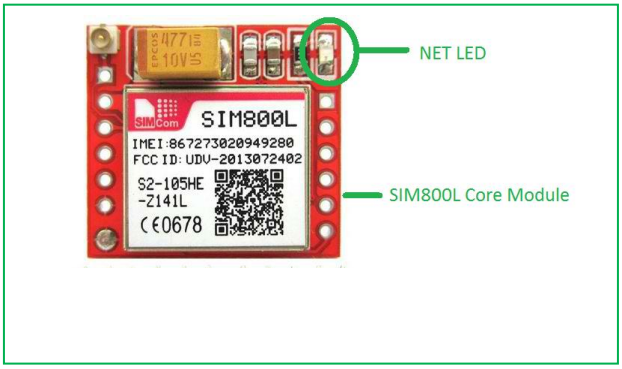

Figure 8: NET LED on the SIM800L core module

This LED shall blink fast at around once every second when it has yet to establish connection to the GSM network either
due to the non-availability of GSM signal, if there is no SIM card inserted, or if the module is still busy connecting. This LED will shift to a slow blink of around once every 3 seconds when the module has completed registration to the GSM network.

APPLICATION NOTES

First Test

Before proceeding, ensure a microSIM card is inserted in the SIM card slot of the Shield. The gold contacts should face up and the corner cut of the card should NOT be inserted first. A proper power source should also be prepared. Move to where there is a strong GSM signal. To communicate with the GSM module, AT-Hayes Commands are used. In a nutshell, these are simple text commands sent from the host microcontroller to the SIM800L. The SIM800L will analyze and then execute the command if it is executable. It shall then give back a response, if enabled, to the host as to the result of the command. By default, the host UART ("serial" port) must be set to the following parameters:

Baud rate: 9600
Number of Data Bits: 8
Parity: None
Number of Stop Bits: 1

This is easily done in the Arduino side with the begin(9600) of the Serial class declared in the setup() function.

The very basic command is the AT. From the Arduino side, send the chars 'A' then 'T' followed by Carriage Return '\r' and Line Feed '\n'. Or simply use the println() function. When this is received by the SIM800L, it replies with 'O', 'K','\r','\n'. This is a simple test command to check if the host microcontroller is able to communicate correctly with the SIM800L. See the example code below.

For this example, we will not be communicating with the GSM network, therefore a 1A power supply for the shield may work

Procedures for the First Test

1. Mate the Saleng GSM shield to the Arduino/Saleng UNO board
2. Set the micro jumer at H2 to VIN.
3. Connect a 6-12V power supply to the Arduino's DC jack. 1A may work for this test but 2A or more is recommended for actual communications use
4. Set H1 in the ON position
5. Set H5 and H6 to the D2 and D3 positions.
6. Next, Upload the code that follows:

```
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>
SoftwareSerial salengGsm(2,3);

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  salengGsm.begin(9600);
}


void loop() {
  if(Serial.available())
    salengGsm.write(Serial.read());
  if(salengGsm.available())
    Serial.write(salengGsm.read());
}
```

7. Once uploaded, go to Tools>Serial Monitor.
8. Set the Serial Monitor window as in the image below.

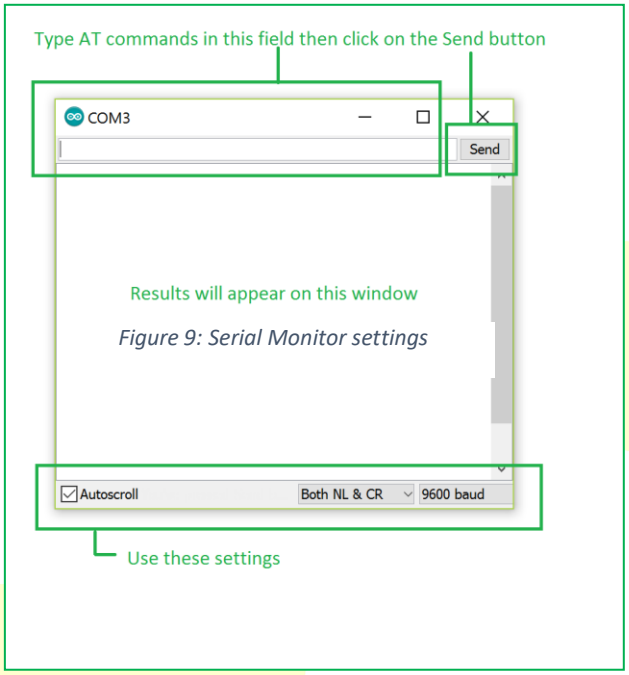

Figure 9: Serial Monitor settings

9. On the send field at the top of the serial monitor, type AT. CR and NL are automatically appended to whatever you type in the send

field. You should get an “OK” reply on screen as show below.

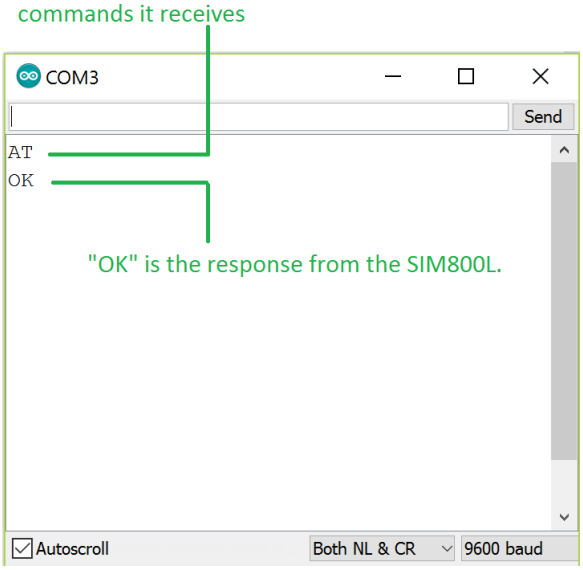

Figure 10: AT with an OK response

10. If you receive the “OK” then everything should be in order. You are now ready for your application.

First test with Arduino Mega 2560

The difference with the Mega 2560 board is that it has 4 UART / “hardware serial” ports available for use. Unless you have a compelling reason to use the Software serial on the mega, then it is best to use hardware serial. Do note that pin 2 on the Arduino Mega 2560 or Arduino Leonardo cannot be used as software serial.Use D10 instead if you must use software serial.
To connect Serial1 of the Arduino UNO, to the Saleng GSM shield, remove the micro jumpers on H5 and H6 and then simply use the RXD and TXD pins on H3 to connect the hardware serial port directly via connecting wires.

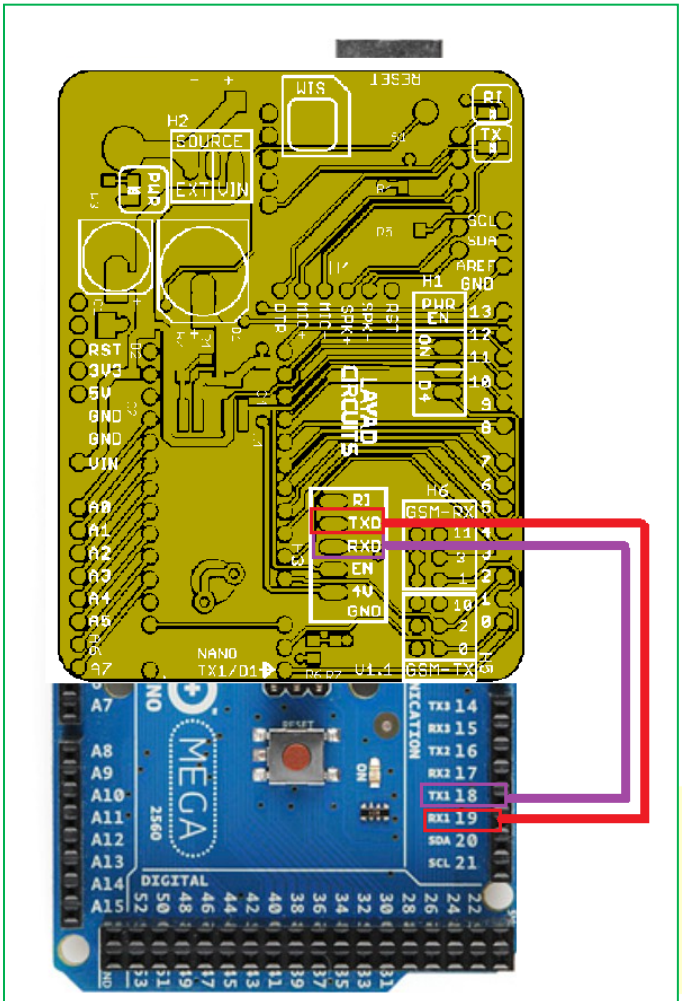

Figure 11: First test with the Arduino Mega 2560

The test code will slightly change since a hardware serial port will now be used. Upload the following code and then refer to the previous section for the procedures in performing the first test on the Arduino Mega.

```
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  Serial1.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  if(Serial.available())
    Serial1.write(Serial.read());
  if(Serial1.available())
    Serial.write(Serial1.read());
}
```

Other Microcontrollers

When using other microocntrollers with a 5V UART port or when there is a need not to install the board as a Shield, then the following wiring may be done:

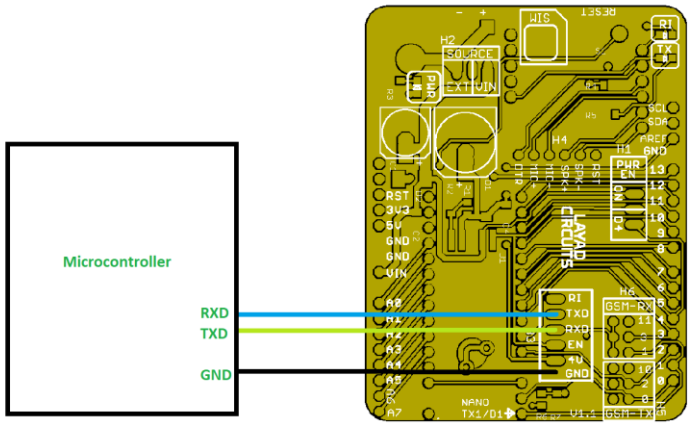

Figure 12: Interfacing as a "module"

The Saleng GSM Library

SMS applications may be better off using the Saleng GSM Library. It works specifically for the Saleng GSM Shield and was created to simplify SMS transmission and reception.

Download the library from the Layad Circuits Github page: https://github.com/layadcircuits/Saleng-GSM

Once the LayadCircuits_SalengGSM.zip file is downloaded, open the Arduino IDE and go to Sketch>Include Library>Add .ZIP library and browse over the .zip file you downloaded. Click Open. Close the Arduino IDE and relaunch it. Now you area ready to use the library.

Included in the library is a basic example of how to send and receive an SMS. Below is a copy of the example code. The code requires that the jumpers at H5 & H6 are set to the D2/D3 position and the jumper at H1 at the ON position. H2 may be at any setting.

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```
#include <LayadCircuits_SalengGSM.h>
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>

SoftwareSerial gsmSerial(2,3);
// if you are using Arduino Mega or if you plan to use Serial 0 (pins D0 and D1), use the next line instead
// #define mySerial Serial1 // define as Serial, Serial1, Serial2 or Serial3
LayadCircuits_SalengGSM salengGSM = LayadCircuits_SalengGSM(&gsmSerial);

void setup()
{
  salengGSM.begin(9600); // this is the default baud rate
  Serial.begin(9600);
  Serial.print(F("Preparing Saleng GSM Shield.Pls wait for 10 seconds..."));
  delay(10000); // allow 10 seconds for modem to boot up and register
  salengGSM.initSalengGSM();
  Serial.println(F("Done"));
  salengGSM.sendSMS("09164428565","Hi, this is a test SMS from the Layad Circuits' Saleng GSM Shield. Have a
nice day!");
  Serial.println(F("An SMS has been sent out."));
  Serial.println(F("Send an SMS to the phone number of the SIM card and see the message on screen."));
}

void loop()
{
  salengGSM.smsMachine(); // we need to pass here as fast as we can. this allows for non-blocking SMS
transmission
  if(salengGSM.isSMSavailable()) // we also need to pass here as frequent as possible to check for incoming
messages
  {
     salengGSM.readSMS(); // updates the read flag
     Serial.print("Sender=");
     Serial.println(salengGSM.smsSender);
     Serial.print("Whole Message=");
     Serial.println(salengGSM.smsRxMsg); // if we receive an SMS, print the contents of the receive buffer
  }
}
```

The code above sends an SMS to the number specified in the first parameter of `salengGSM.sendSMS()`. This SMS is sent around 10 seconds from powerup. This 10 second delay is needed to allow the SIM800 module to fully bootup and register into the GSM network defined by the SIM card.

After it sends the test SMS, it will display any message it receives on the Serial Monitor (set to 9600 baud). All the data fields received will be buffered into the `.smsRxMsg` array and is unprocessed by the library. The user may then extract the information needed from the array. A comma separated message should be seen on screen. It shall contain the following fields:

- Phone number of the sender
- The Date and Time from the Network
- The contents of the SMS message
- Others

The phone number of sender has been extracted within the library. The last sender's phone number is stored in the variable `smsRxMsg` .

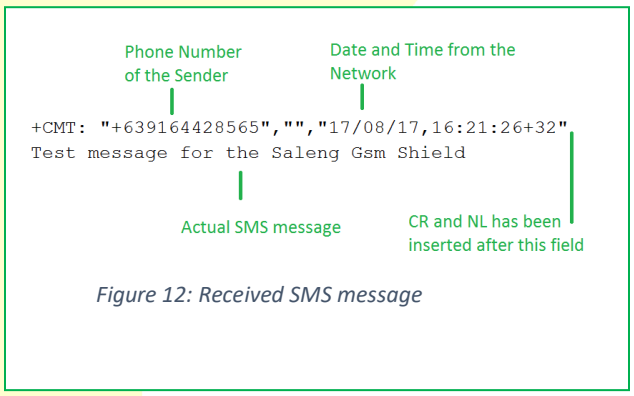

Figure 12: Received SMS message

Mini Project: An SMS remote control

Objectives:
This tiny project aims to demonstrate how a user can utilize the Saleng GSM shield to control an AC load such as a light bulb.

Hardware:

- Saleng UNO or Arduino UNO
- Saleng GSM Shield
- 7-12V / 2A power supply adaptor with 2.1mm DC plug
- A single channel relay module
- A 220V light bulb 100W or less
- A bulb receptacle
- An AC plug
- 1-2m of AC wire
- 3 pieces Male-Female connecting wires

Saleng GSM shield Jumper Settings:
Set the microjumpers jumpers to the following configurations

JUMPER LABEL	JUMPER SETTING
H2	ON
H1	VIN
H5 & H6	Software serial (D2,D3)

Wiring:

Mate the Saleng GSM shield and the Arduino/Saleng UNO. They shall be powered from the same power supply adaptor. The lightbulb should be wired up as follows using the relay module's NO (Normally Open) and COM (Common) terminals. The control pin of the relay (IN) shall be controlled by the Arduino's pin D8. Refer to the following wiring diagram.

For safety, use appropriate wiring for the AC part of the circuit. A standard flat AC cable or single solid/stranded cables of gauge 18 or close to this may be used. The input side of the relay may use smaller wires such as gauge 22-24 connecting wires. Care should be exercised in handling the relay and AC section, the exposed pins of the relay on its terminal block and at the bottom side of the PCB are live and should be insulated properly.

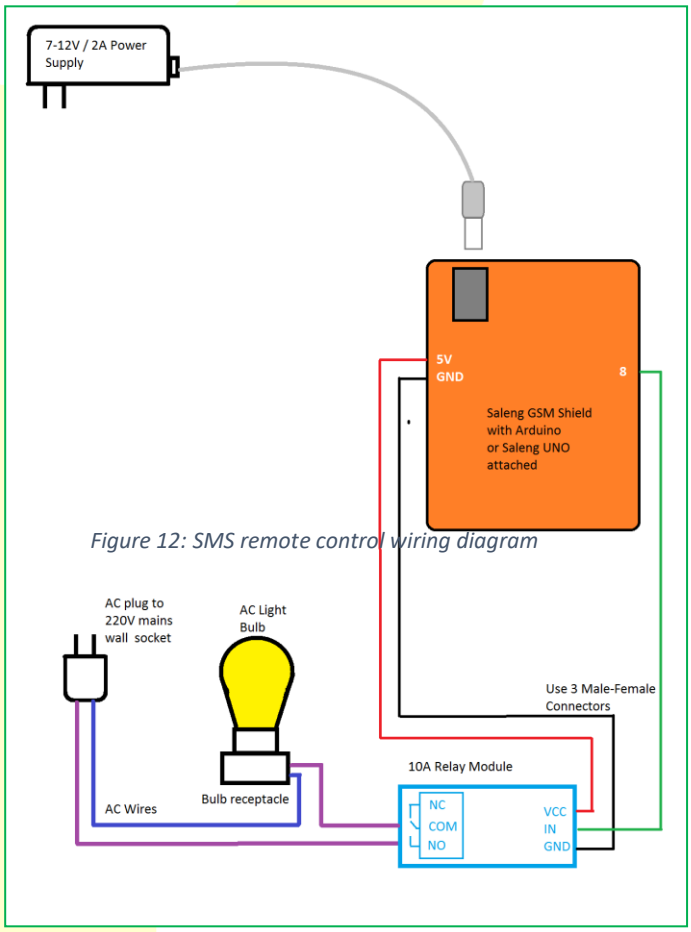

Figure 12: SMS remote control wiring diagram

The Saleng GSM Shield exposes the RI signal on the pin header H3. One may use this pin to detect if an incoming call is received which will in turn toggle the bulb on and off. This will avoid additional costs of sending SMS. Instead, a call is initiated by the phone.

Arduino Sketch:

The code for this project is rather simple. Our concept is to turn ON the bulb via the relay when the words LIGHT ON are received via SMS. We turn the bulb OFF with the words LIGHT OFF. We shall utilize the library and modify its example code as in the following code.

Operation:

Once the hardware has been properly wired and the code uploaded, power up the device and wait for 10 seconds. Then send the words LIGHT ON to the SIM card on the Saleng GSM Shield via SMS. When the message is received, the Arduino checks for the keywords and then energizes the relay and therefore turns on the relay. Send the words LIGHT OFF to turn the light bulb off.

Application Hints:

```
#include <LayadCircuits_SalengGSM.h>
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>
SoftwareSerial gsmSerial(2,3);
LayadCircuits_SalengGSM salengGSM = LayadCircuits_SalengGSM(&gsmSerial);

byte relayPin = 8;

void setup()
{
  pinMode(relayPin,OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(relayPin,HIGH); //initially Off
  salengGSM.begin(9600); // this is the default baud rate
  Serial.begin(9600);
  Serial.print(F("Preparing Saleng GSM Shield.Pls wait 10s..."));
  delay(10000); // allow 10 seconds for modem to boot up and register
  salengGSM.initSalengGSM();
  Serial.println(F("Done"));
  Serial.println(F("Send LIGHT ON to turn on the bulb"));
  Serial.println(F("Send LIGHT OFF to turn off the bulb"));
}

void loop()
{
  salengGSM.smsMachine();
  if(salengGSM.receiveSMS())
  {
     if(strstr(salengGSM.smsRxMsg,"LIGHT ON")) digitalWrite(relayPin,LOW);
     else if(strstr(salengGSM.smsRxMsg,"LIGHT OFF")) digitalWrite(relayPin,HIGH);
  }
}
```

WHY SALENG GSM SHIELD?

This product was designed as a very easy to use GSM shield with a set of features that cater to both novice and advanced users alike. Here are some of the unique features of the Saleng GSM shield that makes it one of the best GSM shield available to date.

- **Selectable Power Source** – H2 allows the user to change between an external power and internal power.
- **May share the same power source for both Arduino and Shield** - Selecting the internal option (VIN) of the H2 allows the sharing of the same power supply for the Arduino and GSM shield
- **Extra Pads for Power** – The PCB has a pads labeled PWR IN beside the DC jack to give users the option to use a 5mm terminal block as power connector instead of using the 2.1mm DC jack. This may be handy when using power supplies without readily available DC plugs (e.g. batteries, bench power supplies, etc..)

Figure 13: Add a terminal block as power connector

- **Uses the latest SIM800L module** – the SIM300 and SIM900 are older products and have been replaced by the SIM800. The shield uses the current SIM800L chip
- **Large buffer capacitors** – these capacitors have been selected to help sustain power during sudden current surges. Some other shields and modules use smaller values ,or none at all, that may cause unwanted resets of the module during heavy communications when high current drains are expected.
- **Complete circuit** – while the SIM800L core module, and other similar modules, is a nice little board that may be used directly, it requires a non-standard power source of between 3.3V and 4.3V / 2A , logic level shifters for the module's UART and protection for the circuit. We have fried several of these modules while working with them. A simple reverse polarity can damage the module. These issues are eliminated with the Saleng GSM shield's complete circuitry. All that is need is to apply power and start coding.
- **True Hardware Reset** – The SIM800L may be awaken with the PWR_KEY pin internal to the chip. However, this requires a specifically timed pulse. Sending the same pulse again puts the module back to sleep mode. This may cause confusion when the host starts generating the pulse upon reset/power up which happens often during development (e.g. when uploading an Arduino code, the pulse generated in setup() may put the module in sleep mode when the GSM module is initially awake). The Saleng GSM shield provides a hardware reset, that is, an actual removal of power, by simply toggling the Arduino pin D4 with JP1 in the D4 position. This is also useful in completely resetting the GSM chip when an unwanted condition occurs (e.g. the SIM800L locks up)
- **Option to boot up immediately upon power** – Most SIMxxx shields have a power button routed to the PWR KEY pin of the GSM module. To wake the module up, apply power and then manually press and hold the button for a period of time before it turns on. This may be a problem when the device is deployed on the field without the benefit of human intervention. Simply set the jumper on H1 to the ON position.
- **SIM800L is completely replaceable** – In the unlikely event of damage to the SIM800L or if it is wanted for testing, the SIM800L core module may be replaceable.
- **Selectable Software or Hardware Serial** – H5 & H6 allows the user to use either the hardware serial on pins D0 and D1 or software serial using D2 and D3 or on D10 and D11.
- **Exposed SIM800L serial (UART)** pins – the SIM800L has its communications interface routed on the header H3. This gives the user the ability to disable HW or SW serial by removing the microjumpers on H5 & H6 and instead wiring TXD and RXD on H3 manually to the desired connection. This is useful in the case of the Arduino Mega 2560, whereSerial1 – Serial3 may be accessed by wires. This is also helpful when using another host microcontroller besides the Arduino.
- **Exposed Audio signals** – both microphone and speaker outputs are available in this Shield via H4.
- **Ring Indicator Signal** – the RI signal is available from H3. This makes it easy for the user to access this and use it. This signal has its own LED labeled RI for instant visualization of this signal.
- **Arduino Nano Compatible** – Most other shields only work with R3 boards such as the Arduino Uno, Mega, Leonardo, and similar boards of the same form factor. Unique to the Saleng GSM Shield is the availability of connection pads to be able to accept the Arduino Nano. Install two sets of female headers into the pads provided. To properly orient the Nano, one of the pads is

labeled as NANO-TX1/D1. The pins of the Nano available to the Uno shield headers are connected. Hence, the user may still access the Nano pins from the Uno headers.

- **Designed and Made in the Philippines** – specifically, in Baguio City. The Saleng GSM Shield is Filipino designed and made. By purchasing this shield, you help promote embedded systems technology awareness in the Philippines and provide much needed support to your local innovators.

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