

A000024

SHIELD ETHERNET V2 ARDUINO



Descripción:

Este módulo permite realizar acciones de control a través de internet por medio de la conexión entre la placa Arduino y el cable RJ-45. Es un elemento de código abierto basado en el chip Ethernet Wiznet W5500. Admite el módulo Power over Ethernet (PoE) diseñado para extraer energía de un cable Ethernet categoría 5 de par trenzado convencional.

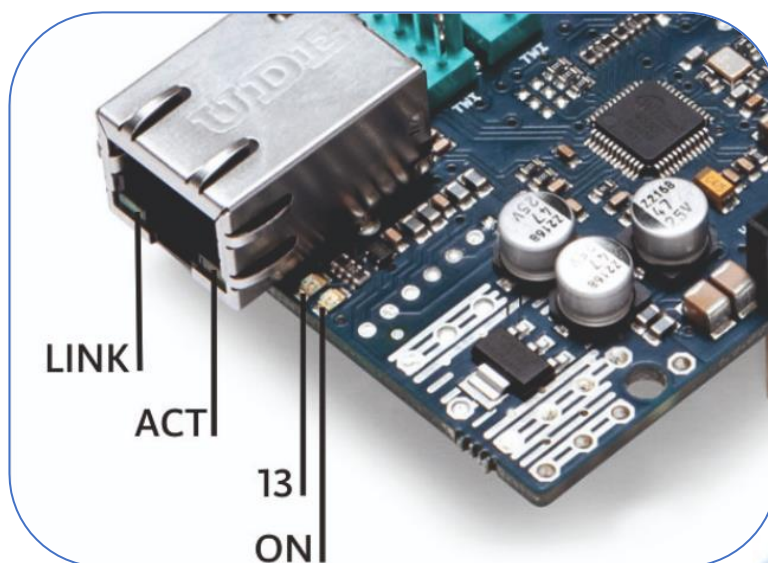
Contenido de producto:

- Módulo Ethernet Shield 2 para Arduino.
No contiene placa Arduino ni módulo PoE.

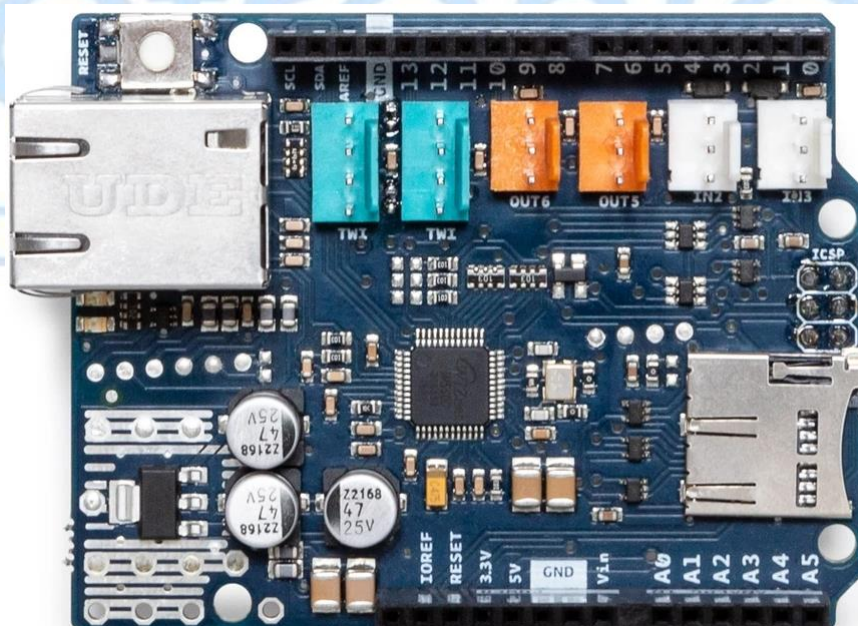
Voltaje de funcionamiento	5V
Controlador Ethernet	W5500 con buffer interno de 32k
Velocidad de conexión	10/ 100 Mb
Compatibilidad	Arduino UNO y Mega
Especificaciones anexas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Admite conexión RJ-45 estándar (cable RJ-45 no incluido).• Ranura para tarjeta micro-SD incorporada.• Incluye controlador de reinicio para módulo Ethernet W5500 (funcionamiento óptimo al encenderlo).• Admite 8 conexiones de enchufe simultaneas.



Estructura de módulo



Indicador	Descripción de actividad
LINK	Indica la presencia de un enlace de red y parpadea cuando el módulo transmite o recibe datos.
ACT	Parpadea cuando hay actividad recepción (RX) o transmisión (TX) presente.
13	LED integrado estándar de Arduino
ON	Indica que la placa y el módulo están encendidos
Anexos	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 conectores TinkerKit para 2 entradas analógicas conectadas a A2 y A3 (blanco).• 2 conectores TinkerKit para 2 salidas analógicas conectados a salidas PWM en pines D5 y D6 (Naranja).• 2 conectores TinkerKit (uno para entrada y otro para salida) para interfaz TWI de 4 pines.



Funcionamiento:

Se realiza conexión del hat sobre el arduino uno o mega según sea el caso



Descargamos las librerías pertinentes de ethernet en el IDE de Arduino: y posteriormente colocamos el siguiente código:

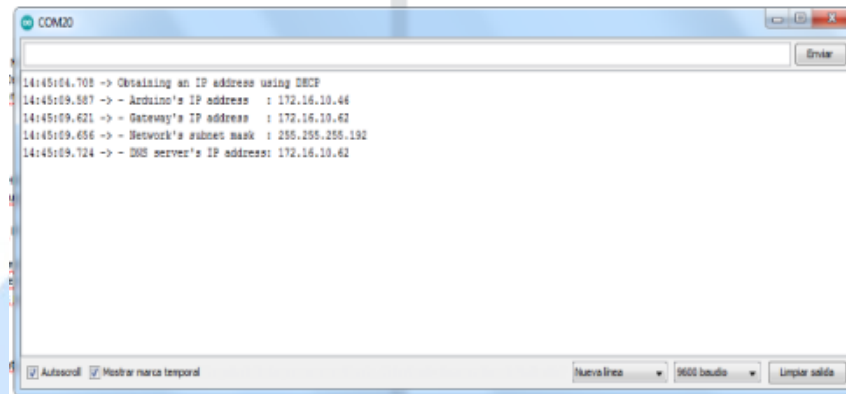
```
#include <SPI.h>
#include <Ethernet.h>
byte mac[] = { 0xA8, 0x61, 0x0A, 0xAE, 0x88, 0xA4}; //la MAC esta impresa debajo del escudo
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600); //imprimiremos la DHCP con el fin de validar las direcciones disponibles
  Serial.println("Obtaining an IP address using DHCP");
  if (Ethernet.begin(mac) == 0) {
    Serial.println("Failed to obtaining an IP address");

    // Valida si el escudo esta conectado
    if (Ethernet.hardwareStatus() == EthernetNoHardware)
      Serial.println("Ethernet shield was not found");
    // Valida si el cable esta conectado
    if (Ethernet.linkStatus() == LinkOFF)
      Serial.println("Ethernet cable is not connected.");
    while (true);
  }
  // Muestra la IP, submascara, la dirección gateway IP , y la direccion IP del DNS
  Serial.print("- Arduino's IP address  : ");
  Serial.println(Ethernet.localIP());
  Serial.print("- Gateway's IP address  : ");
  Serial.println(Ethernet.gatewayIP());
  Serial.print("- Network's subnet mask  : ");
  Serial.println(Ethernet.subnetMask());
  Serial.print("- DNS server's IP address: ");
  Serial.println(Ethernet.dnsServerIP());

  // TODO: en esta parte se coloca el codigo HTML dependiendo la aplicacion}
void loop() {
  // TODO: en esta parte se coloca el codigo HTML dependiendo la aplicacion
}
```

Funcionamiento:

Abrimos el COM



La direccion IP que ingresaremos en cualquier navegador sera la que nos muestre aqui.

Creando un WEB server

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include <Ethernet.h>
```

```
// Enter a MAC address and IP address for your controller below.
```

```
// The IP address will be dependent on your local network:
```

```
byte mac[] = {0xA8, 0x61, 0x0A, 0xAE, 0x88, 0xA4};
```

```
IPAddress ip(172, 16, 10, 47); //esta ip la tomamos del resultado del codigo anterior
```

```
// Initialize the Ethernet server library
```

```
// with the IP address and port you want to use
```

```
// (port 80 is default for HTTP):
```

```
EthernetServer server(80);
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
  // You can use Ethernet.init(pin) to configure the CS pin
```

```
  //Ethernet.init(10); // Most Arduino shields
```

```
  //Ethernet.init(5); // MKR ETH shield
```

```
  //Ethernet.init(0); // Teensy 2.0
```

```
  //Ethernet.init(20); // Teensy++ 2.0
```

```
  //Ethernet.init(15); // ESP8266 with Adafruit Featherwing Ethernet
```

```
  //Ethernet.init(33); // ESP32 with Adafruit Featherwing Ethernet
```

```
// Open serial communications and wait for port to open:
```

```
Serial.begin(9600);
```

```
while (!Serial) {
```

```
  ; // wait for serial port to connect. Needed for native USB port only
```

```
}
```

```
Serial.println("Ethernet WebServer Example");
```

Funcionamiento:

```
// start the Ethernet connection and the server:
Ethernet.begin(mac, ip);
// Check for Ethernet hardware present
if (Ethernet.hardwareStatus() == EthernetNoHardware) {
  Serial.println("Ethernet shield was not found. Sorry, can't run without hardware. :(");
  while (true) {
    delay(1); // do nothing, no point running without Ethernet hardware
  }
}
if (Ethernet.linkStatus() == LinkOFF) {
  Serial.println("Ethernet cable is not connected.");
}
// start the server
server.begin();
Serial.print("server is at ");
Serial.println(Ethernet.localIP());
}
void loop() {
  // listen for incoming clients
  EthernetClient client = server.available();
  if (client) {
    Serial.println("new client");
    // an http request ends with a blank line
    boolean currentLineIsBlank = true;
    while (client.connected()) {
      if (client.available()) {
        char c = client.read();
        Serial.write(c);
        // if you've gotten to the end of the line (received a newline
        // character) and the line is blank, the http request has ended,
        // so you can send a reply
        if (c == '\n' && currentLineIsBlank) {
          // send a standard http response header
          client.println("HTTP/1.1 200 OK");
          client.println("Content-Type: text/html");
          client.println("Connection: close"); // the connection will be closed after
          completion of the response
          client.println("Refresh: 5"); // refresh the page automatically every 5 sec
          client.println();
          client.println("<!DOCTYPE HTML>");
          client.println("<html>");
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Funcionamiento:

```
// output the value of each analog input pin
for (int analogChannel = 0; analogChannel < 6; analogChannel++) {
  int sensorReading = analogRead(analogChannel);
  client.print("analog input ");
  client.print(analogChannel);
  client.print(" is ");
  client.print(sensorReading);
  client.println("<br />");
}
client.println("</html>");
break;
}
if (c == '\n') {
  // you're starting a new line
  currentLineIsBlank = true;
} else if (c != '\r') {
  // you've gotten a character on the current line
  currentLineIsBlank = false;
}
}
// give the web browser time to receive the data
delay(1);
// close the connection:
client.stop();
Serial.println("client disconnected");
}
}
```

Funcionamiento:

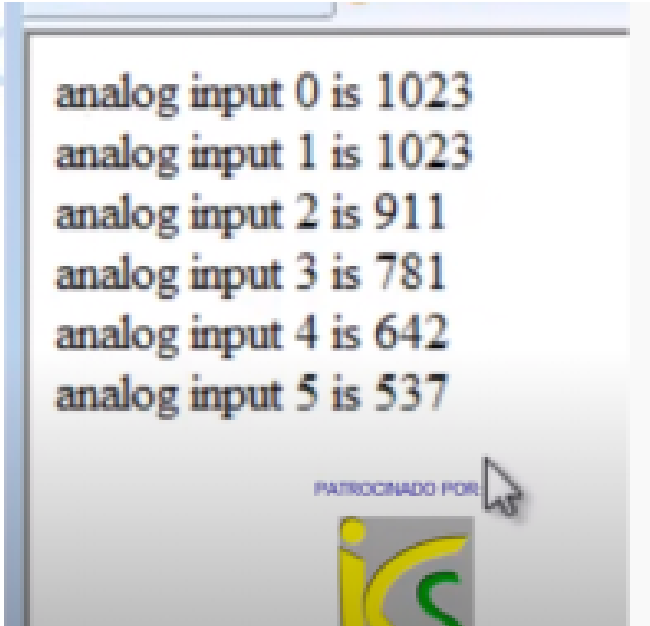
Abrimos el COM:

```

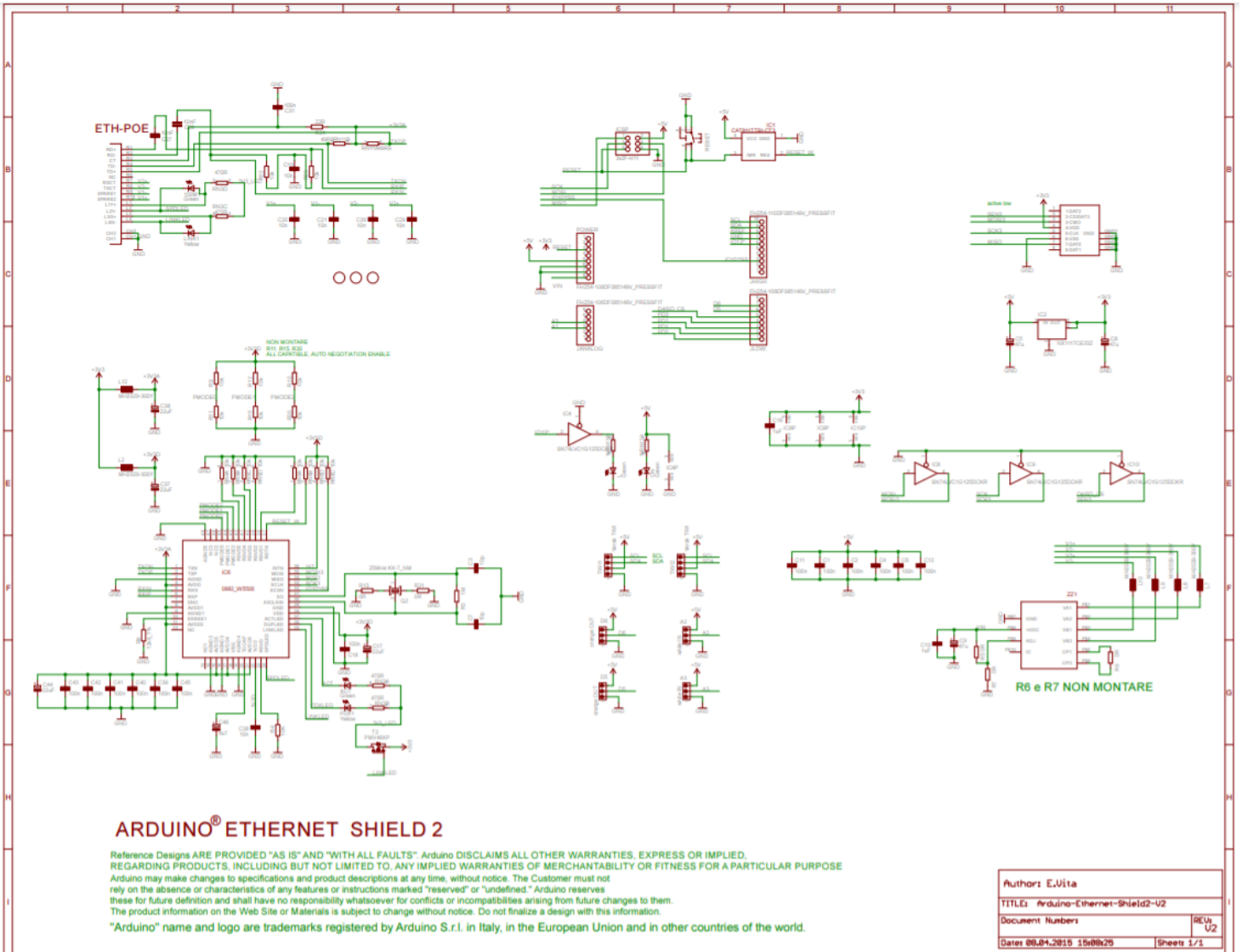
COM3
17:48:48.534 -> SerialOpen: Modem/7.0 (Windows NT 6.1) Modem and Application/327.34 (RTM), Line Device Character:97.0, 4800, 8N, Datab:327.34 000/01.0.4234.42
17:48:48.570 -> Serial: Image/1611, Image/1610, Image/1609, Image/1608, Image/1607, Image/1606, Image/1605, Image/1604
17:48:48.572 -> Device: Image/1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.585 -> Serial: Device: gsp, 0x1E
17:48:48.587 -> Serial: Device: 0x00, 0x00
17:48:48.574 ->
17:48:48.574 -> Device: 0x00000000
17:48:48.585 -> see client
17:48:48.587 -> GET /RTS/1.1
17:48:48.588 -> Serial: 1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.588 -> Connection: Image/1
17:48:48.588 -> SerialOpen: Modem/7.0 (Windows NT 6.1) Modem and Application/327.34 (RTM), Line Device Character:97.0, 4800, 8N, Datab:327.34 000/01.0.4234.42
17:48:48.589 -> Serial: Image/1611, Image/1610, Image/1609, Image/1608, Image/1607, Image/1606, Image/1605, Image/1604, Application:Image/1603, Image/1602, Image/1601, Image/1600
17:48:48.589 -> Device: Image/1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.493 -> Serial: Device: gsp, 0x1E
17:48:48.497 -> Serial: Device: 0x00, 0x00
17:48:48.476 ->
17:48:48.476 -> Device: 0x00000000
17:48:48.505 -> see client
17:48:48.505 -> GET /Device:Image/RTS/1.1
17:48:48.508 -> Serial: 1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.508 -> Connection: Image/1209
17:48:48.572 -> SerialOpen: Modem/7.0 (Windows NT 6.1) Modem and Application/327.34 (RTM), Line Device Character:97.0, 4800, 8N, Datab:327.34 000/01.0.4234.42
17:48:48.573 -> Serial: Image/1611, Image/1610, Image/1609, Image/1608, Image/1607, Image/1606, Image/1605, Image/1604, Application:Image/1603, Image/1602, Image/1601, Image/1600
17:48:48.573 -> Device: Image/1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.573 -> Serial: Device: gsp, 0x1E
17:48:48.574 -> Serial: Device: 0x00, 0x00
17:48:48.473 ->
17:48:48.473 -> Device: 0x00000000
17:48:48.502 -> see client
17:48:48.502 -> GET /RTS/1.1
17:48:48.502 -> Serial: 1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.502 -> Connection: Image/1209
17:48:48.521 -> Device: Image/1600
17:48:48.521 -> Connection: Image/1
17:48:48.521 -> SerialOpen: Modem/7.0 (Windows NT 6.1) Modem and Application/327.34 (RTM), Line Device Character:97.0, 4800, 8N, Datab:327.34 000/01.0.4234.42
17:48:48.521 -> Serial: Image/1611, Image/1610, Image/1609, Image/1608, Image/1607, Image/1606, Image/1605, Image/1604, Application:Image/1603, Image/1602, Image/1601, Image/1600
17:48:48.521 -> Device: Image/1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.521 -> Serial: Device: gsp, 0x1E
17:48:48.521 -> Serial: Device: 0x00, 0x00
17:48:48.521 -> Device: 0x00000000
17:48:48.521 -> see client
17:48:48.521 -> GET /Device:Image/RTS/1.1
17:48:48.521 -> Serial: 1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.521 -> Connection: Image/1209
17:48:48.521 -> SerialOpen: Modem/7.0 (Windows NT 6.1) Modem and Application/327.34 (RTM), Line Device Character:97.0, 4800, 8N, Datab:327.34 000/01.0.4234.42
17:48:48.521 -> Serial: Image/1611, Image/1610, Image/1609, Image/1608, Image/1607, Image/1606, Image/1605, Image/1604, Application:Image/1603, Image/1602, Image/1601, Image/1600
17:48:48.521 -> Device: Image/1712.14.10.47
17:48:48.521 -> Serial: Device: gsp, 0x1E
17:48:48.521 -> Serial: Device: 0x00, 0x00
17:48:48.521 -> Device: 0x00000000

```

Este cuadro nos indicará quien se ha conectado a nuestro servidor WEB
Y este será el resultado de colocar en nuestro navegador la IP que generamos previamente

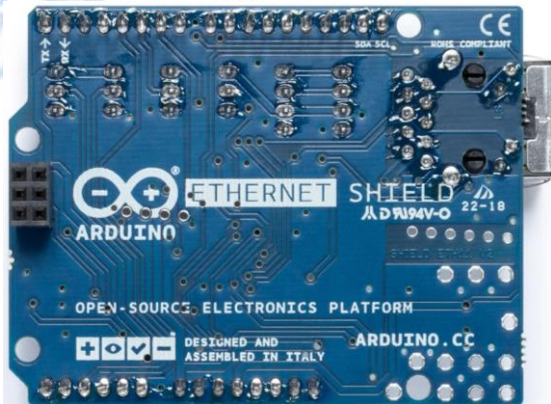


Esquema módulo Ethernet Shield V2



Referencia:

https://www.arduino.cc/en/uploads/Main/arduino-Ethernet-Shield2-V2-sch.pdf?_gl=1*1oqsxbq*_ga*MTk1NDQwNTU3Ni4xNjM5NDIwNTU1*_ga_NEXN8H46L5*MTYzOTQyMDU1NC4xLjEuMTYzOTQyMDYwMi4w



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ACOTACIÓN: N/A	http://www.agelectronica.com	ESCALA: N/A	REALIZO: CNLS REV: ARSL
TOLERANCIA: N/A	SHIELD ETHERNET V2 ARDUINO		
TOLERANCIA: N/A	Fecha: 13/12/2021	No. Parte: A000024	