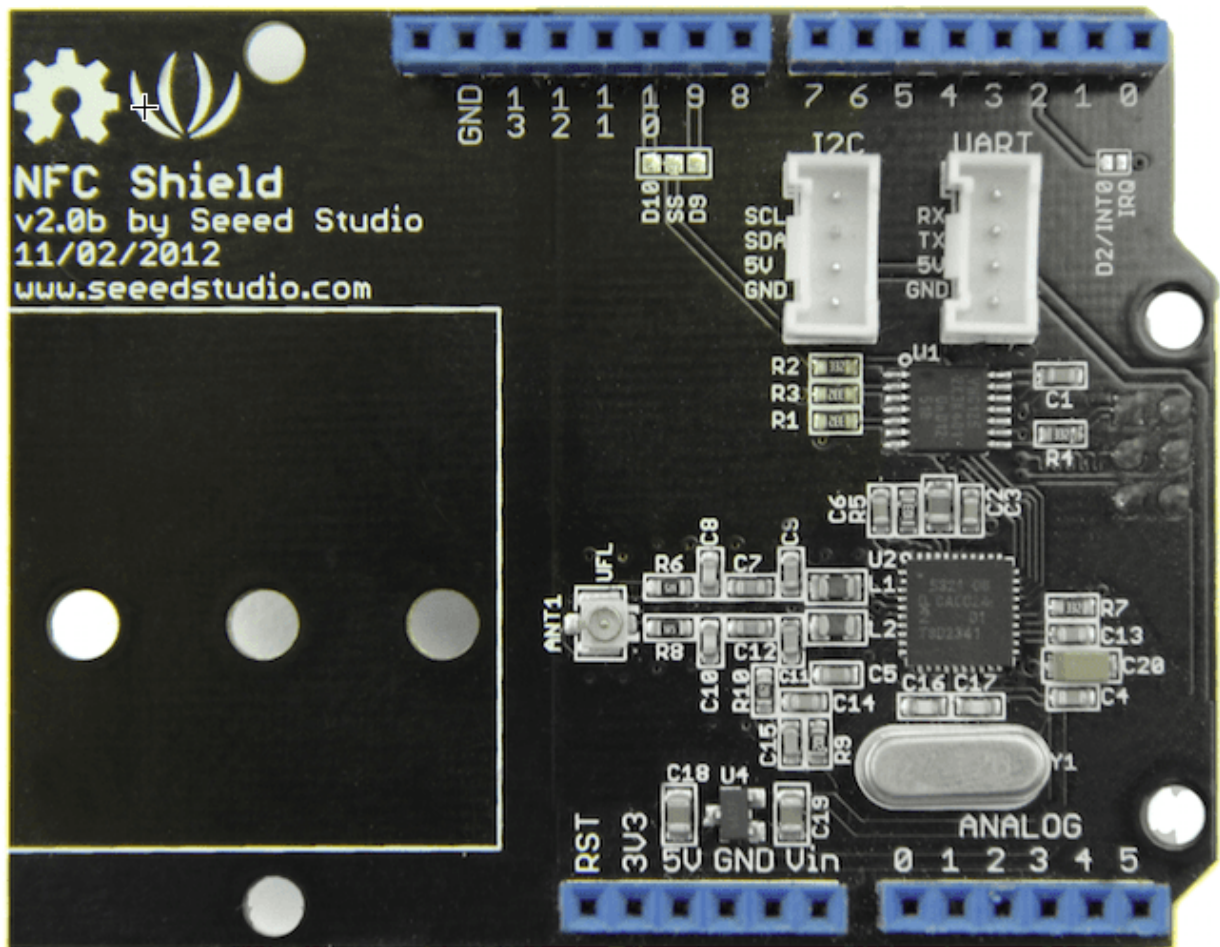
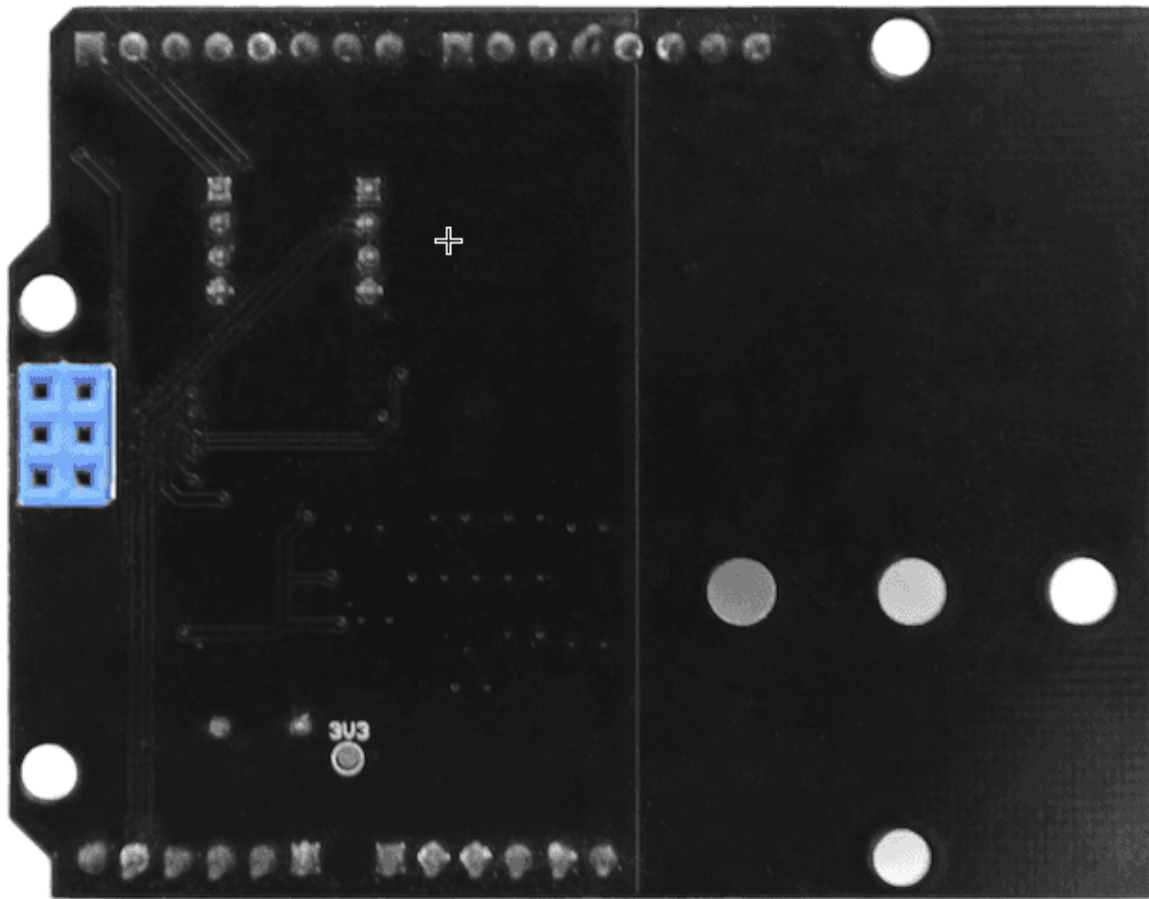


NFC Shield V2.0 SKU:113030001





NFC (Near Field Communication) is a technology that is widely used. Some of NFC's applications include wireless access control systems (e.g. keyless doors, and locks), and mobile device payments (e.g. store registers that receive payment information via a phone application).

The NFC Shield features a transceiver module, PN532, which handles wireless communication at 13.56MHz, this means that you can read and write a 13.56MHz tag with this shield or implement point to point (P2P) data exchange between the shield and a smart phone.

For this new version of the shield we have created a separate, independent, PCB antenna area which allows you to more easily stretch the NFC interface outside of your main circuit enclosure.

Compatibility

We have produced a lot of extension board that can make your platform board more powerful, however not every extension board is compatible with all the platform board, here we use a table to illustrate how are those boards compatible with platform board.

!!!note Please note that "Not recommended" means that it might have chance to work with the platform board however requires extra work such as jump wires or rewriting the code. If you are interested in digging more, welcome to contact with techsupport@seeed.cc.

Click to see full picture

		Arduino Uno Seeeduino v4.2	Arduino Mega Seeeduino Mega	Zero(m0) LoraWan	Arduino Leonardo Seeeduino Lite	Arduino 101	Arduino Due 3.3v	Intel Edison 5v	Linkit One
1	2.8" TFT Touch Shield V2.0	bap nonsupport	bap nonsupport	Not recommended	bap nonsupport	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended
2	Base Shield V2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Camera Shield	Only Pin234567	Hardware Serial OK	Not recommended	Not recommended	Yes	Hardware Serial OK	No	No
4	EL Shield	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	Energy Shield	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6	GPRS Shield	Not recommended	Not recommended	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not recommended	Yes	No need
7	Motor Shield V2.0	Yes	Stepper motor only	No	Yes	Stepper motor only	Stepper motor only	No	No
8	Music Shield V2.0	Yes	Yes	Not recommended	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	NFC Shield V2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10	Protoshield Kit for Arduino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	RS232 Shield	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
12	Relay Shield V3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	SD Card Shield V4.0	Yes	Yes	Not recommended	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
14	Seeed BLE Shield V1	Yes	Not recommended	Not recommended	Yes	No need	Not recommended	Not recommended	No need
15	W5500 Ethernet Shield	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Wifi Shield(Fi250) V1.1	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended	Yes	Yes	Not recommended	No need	No need
17	Wifi Shield V2	Yes	Not recommended	Not recommended	Yes	Yes	Not recommended	No need	No need
18	XBee Shield V2	Yes	Not recommended	Not recommended	Yes	Yes	Not recommended	Not recommended	Not recommended

Specifications

Parameter	Value/Range
Voltage	5V
Size	L:68mm W:53mm H:23mm
Weight	20.8g
Package size	L: 100mm W: 66mm H: 32mm
Gross Weight	39g
Main Chip	PN532

Application Ideas

If you want to make some awesome projects by NFC Shield V2.0, here are some projects for reference.

NFC Shield Demo

Paper Man, an interesting object to interact with Android



Make it NOW!

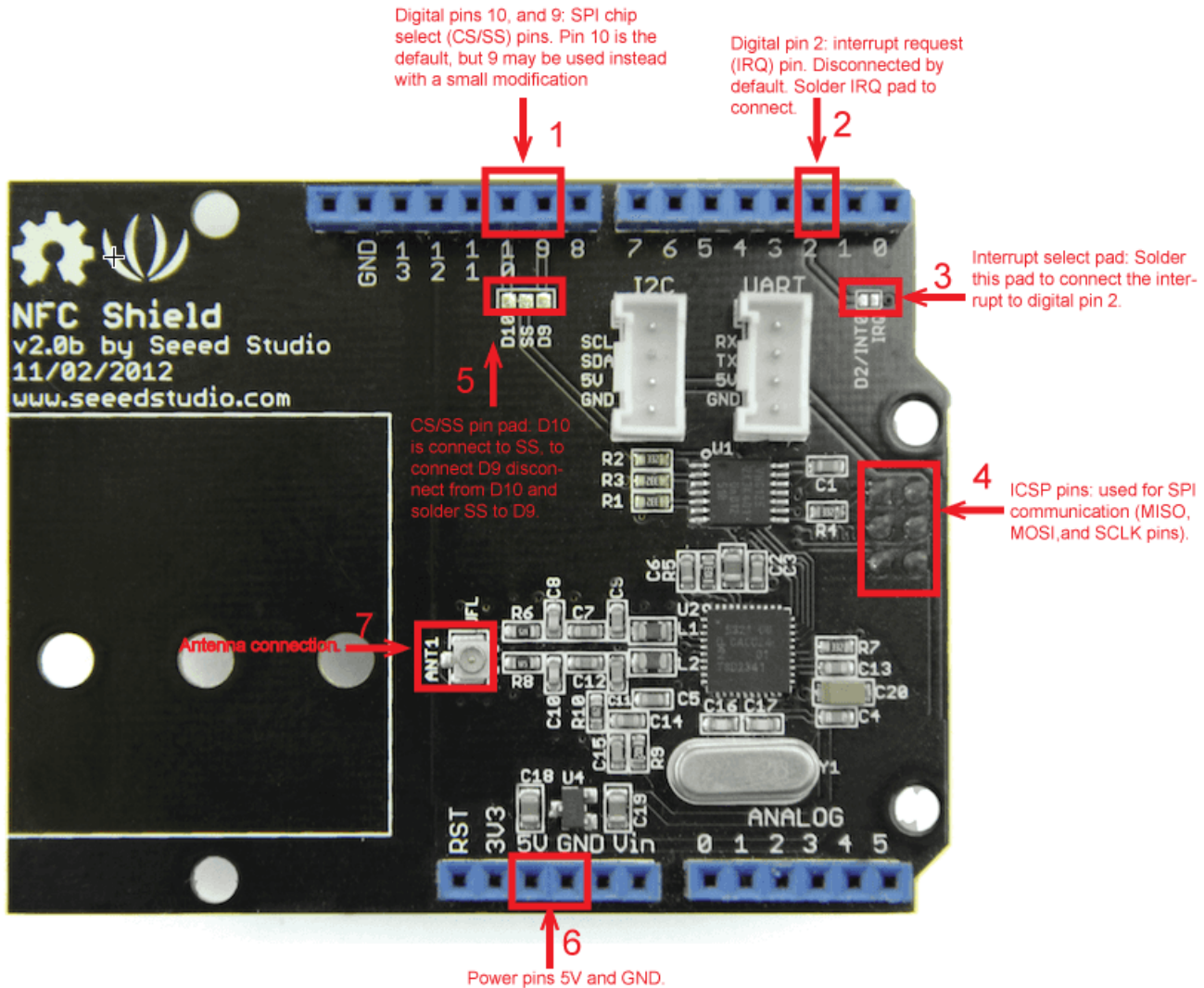
More Awesome Projects by NFC Shield V2.0

Features

- Use of the ICSP header for SPI. This means that the shield works with the following Arduino development boards: Uno, Mega, Leonardo
- Wireless NFC communication at 13.56MHz
- SPI protocol - pin saving interface that requires only 4 pins
- Input Voltage: 5V from the Arduino's 5V pin
- Typical Current: 100mA
- 5cm max effective range
- Supports P2P communication
- Support ISO14443 Type A and Type B protocols

Hardware Overview

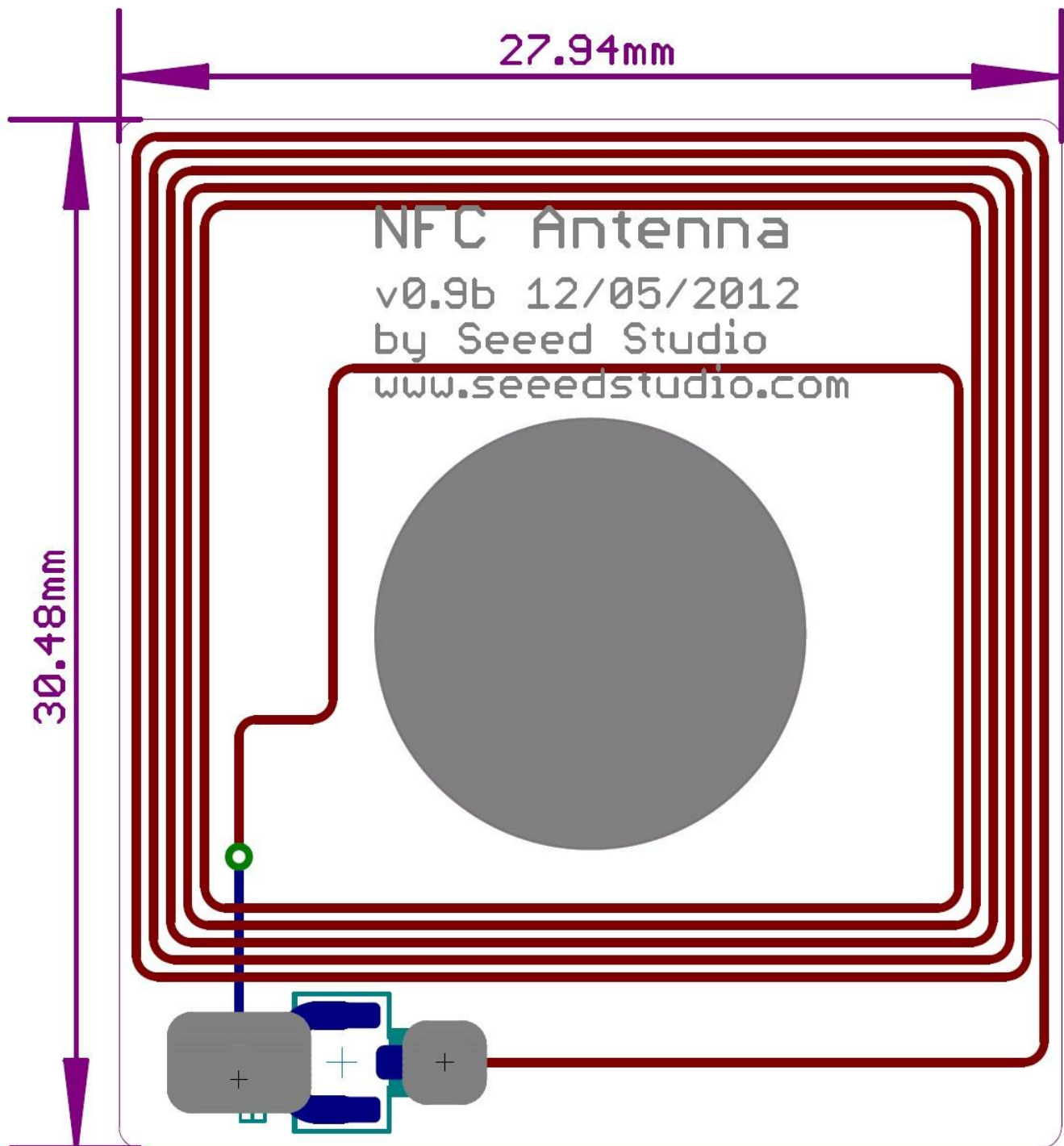
The NFC shield's pins and other terminals are described below.



NFC shield interface

- D10 and D9 are used for SPI chip select (CS/SS). D10 is connected by default, to connect D9 soldering the SS pad to the D9 pad and scraping off the connection between SS and D10 is required.
- D2 can be used to receive the shield's interrupt request (IRQ) pin signal. The interrupt is not connect by default, soldering of the "D2/INT0" and "IRQ" pads is required.
- The shield gets its SPI interface (SPI MOSI, MISO, and SCK pins) from the Arduino's ICSP header directly, this means that the shield works the following Arduinos: Uno, Mega, and Leonardo.
- The ANT1 terminal is where the NFC antenna (included with the shield) is connected to.
- The shield is powered by 5V from the Arduino board.

The NFC shield's antenna, included with the shield, is a separate PCB module that is attached to the shield via a cable. The antenna is the area used to receive and transmit information.



NFC antenna PCB attachment

NFC Shield Setup

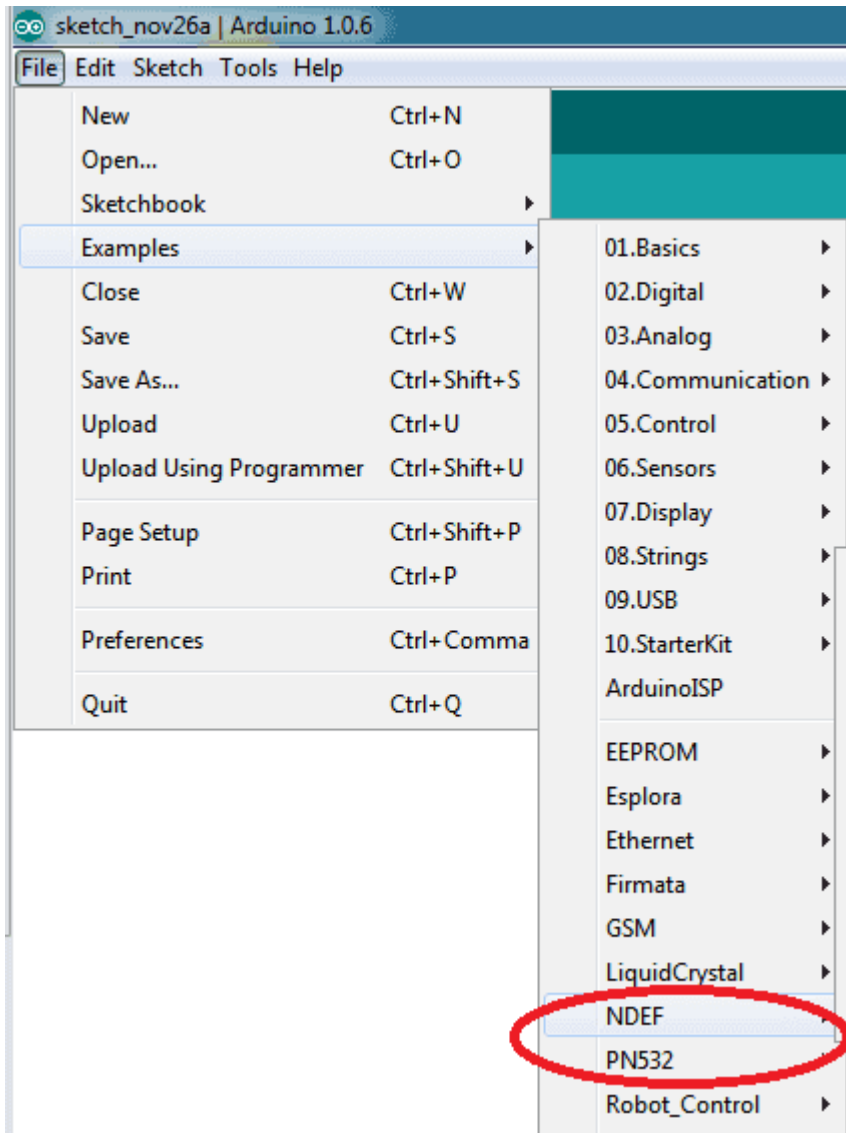
Hardware Installation

1. Attach the NFC Antenna to the shield.
2. Stack the NFC Shield on your Arduino development board and connect the board to a PC using a USB cable.

Software Libraries Installation

1. Close the Arduino IDE if you have it open.

2. Download the [PN532 library](#) ZIP folder and extract the files.
3. Copy the folders PN532, PN532_HSU, PN532_SPI, and PN532_I2C into the Arduino "libraries" folder.
4. Download [Don's NDEF library](#) ZIP folder and extract the files.
5. Open the extracted folder and rename the "NDEF-master" folder to "NDEF".
6. Copy the "NDEF" folder to the Arduino "libraries" folder.
7. Restart the Arduino IDE. You should now be able to see "NDEF" and "PN532" as options in the Arduino "Examples" sub-menu (See figure below).



Arduino available libraries menu

NFC Shield Examples/Applications

Example #1: NFC Tag Scan

This example will show you how to use the NFC shield to scan an NFC tag and display its information/data.

In the Arduino IDE copy, paste, then upload the code below to your board.

Code

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include "PN532_SPI.h"
#include "PN532.h"
#include "NfcAdapter.h"

PN532_SPI interface(SPI, 10); // create a PN532 SPI interface with the SPI CS
terminal located at digital pin 10
NfcAdapter nfc = NfcAdapter(interface); // create an NFC adapter object

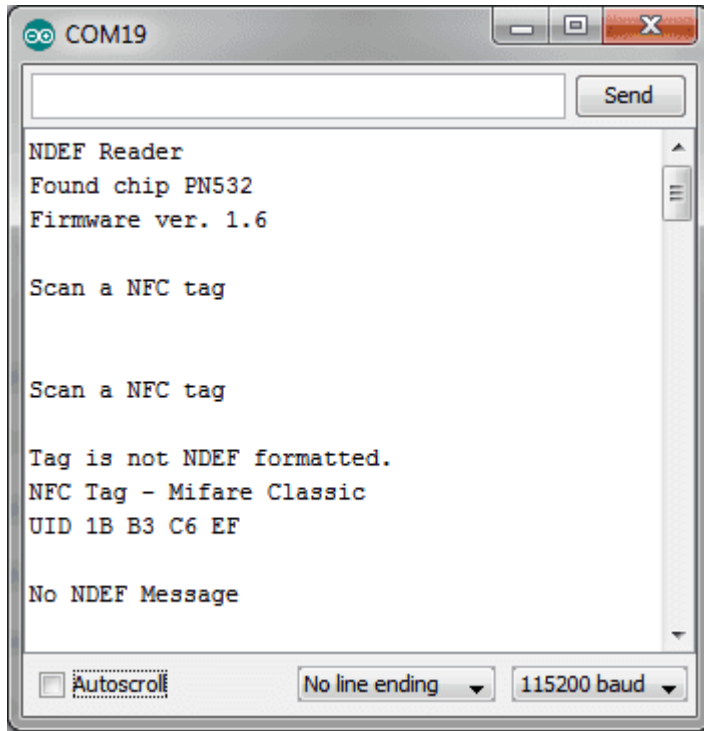
void setup(void) {
  Serial.begin(115200); // begin serial communication
  Serial.println("NDEF Reader");
  nfc.begin(); // begin NFC communication
}

void loop(void) {

  Serial.println("\nScan an NFC tag\n");
  if (nfc.tagPresent()) // Do an NFC scan to see if an NFC tag is present
  {
    NfcTag tag = nfc.read(); // read the NFC tag into an object,
    nfc.read() returns an NfcTag object.
    tag.print(); // prints the NFC tags type, UID, and NDEF message (if
    available)
  }
  delay(500); // wait half a second (500ms) before scanning again (you may
  increment or decrement the wait time)
}
```

To test the code:

1. Open the Arduino Serial monitor window
2. Set the baudrate to 115200
3. Hold an NFC tag over the NFC antenna area
4. The NFC shield will scan the tag and you should be able to see the NFC tag's UID, tag type, and message (if available) in the serial monitor window. See the figure below.

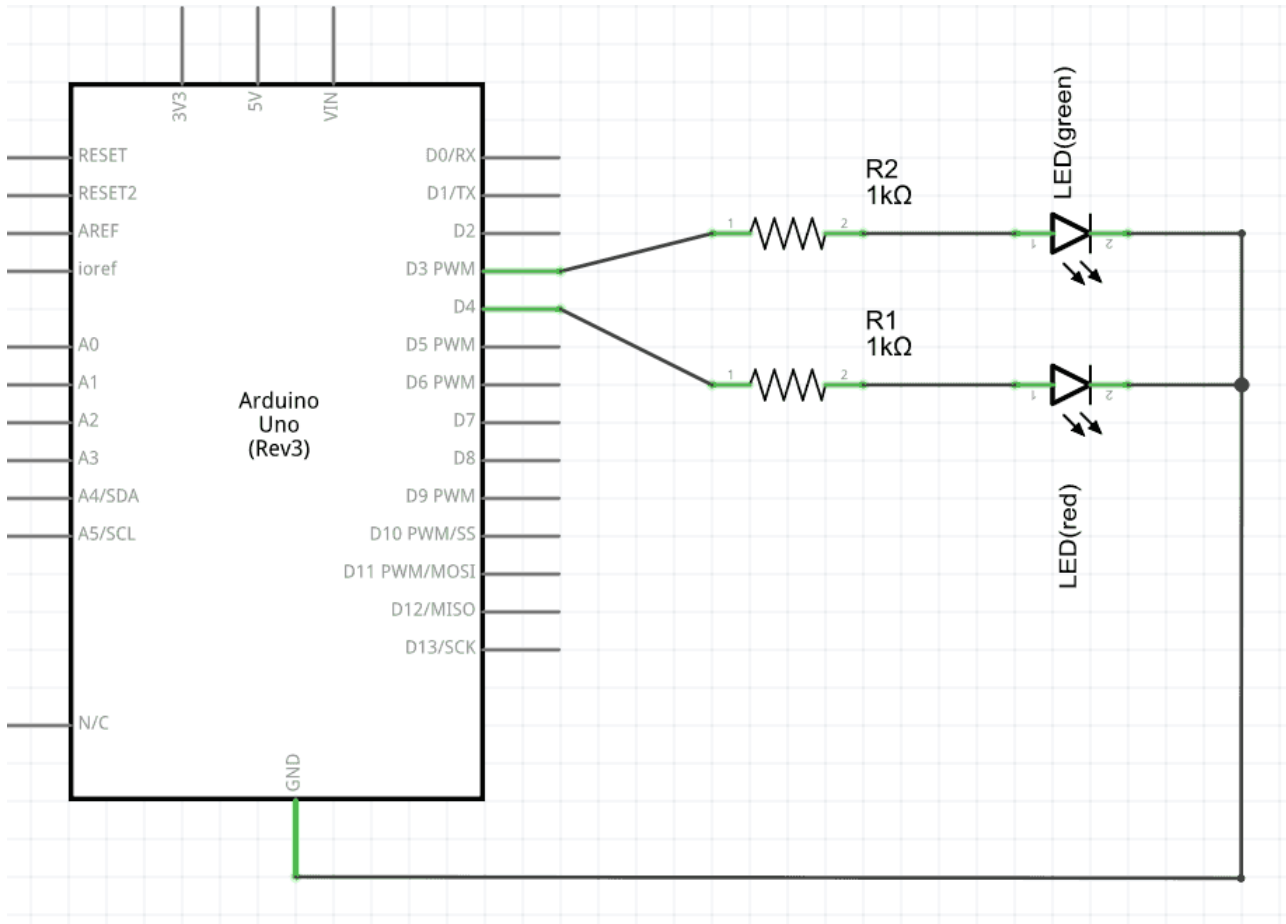


Example #1 serial communication window output when scanning an NFC tag.

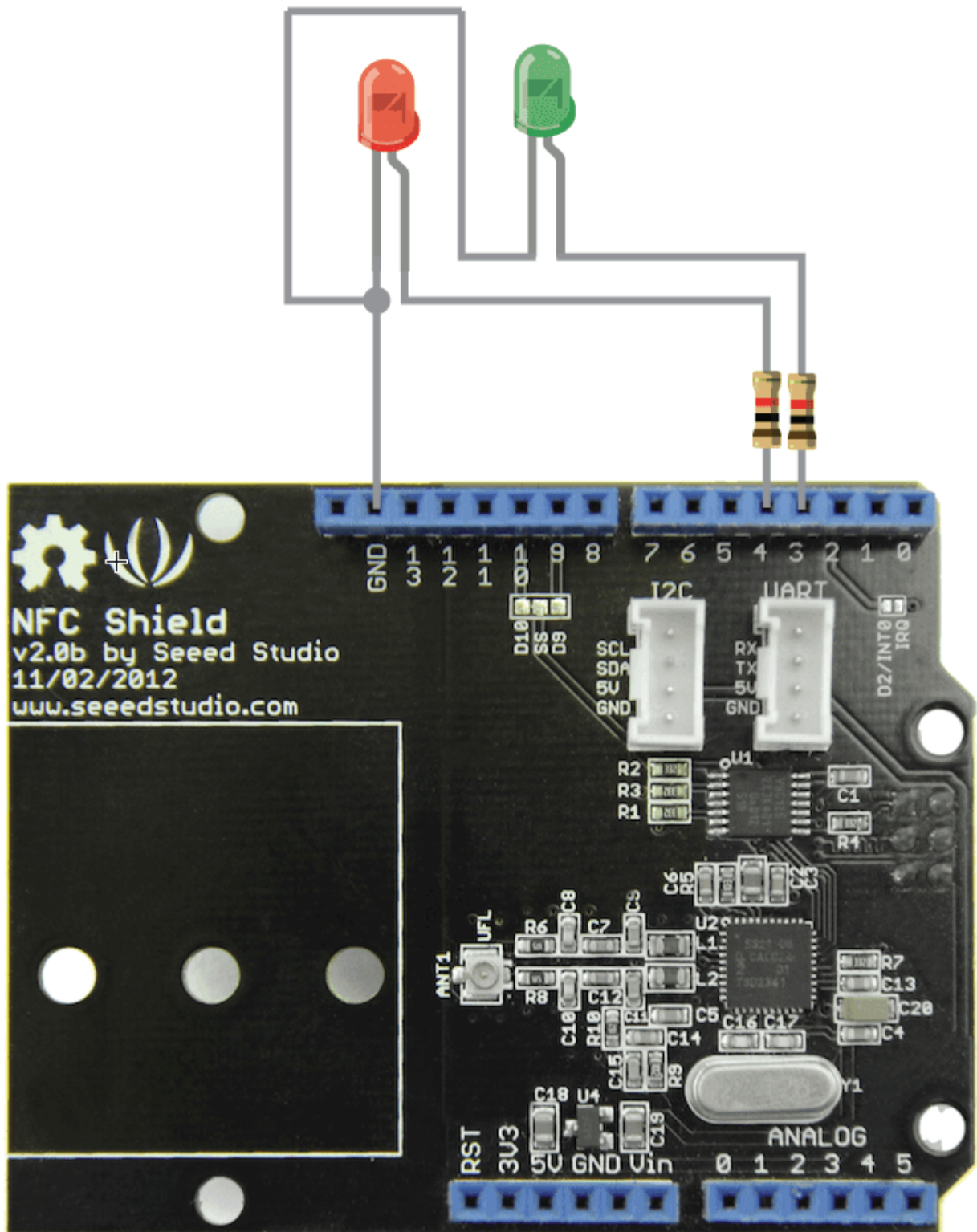
Example #2: NFC(keyless) Door Lock

This example will show you how to use an NFC tag as a key to unlock a door or a lock. The door/lock mechanism will be left to your imagination, we'll only cover the NFC part of the code.

1. Do Example #1: NFC Tag Scan, above, to get your NFC tag's UID.
2. Optional Step - connect a green LED to pin 3 as shown in the figure/schematic below. We'll use this LED to signal a successful match in keys.
3. Optional Step – connect a red LED to pin 4 as shown in the figure/schematic below. We'll use this LED to signal a mismatched key.



NFC lock circuit



NFC lock circuit

4. In the Arduino IDE create a new sketch and copy, paste, and upload the code below to your Arduino board replacing the myUID string constant with your tag's UID obtained from Example #1.

Code

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include "PN532_SPI.h"
#include "PN532.h"
```

```

#include "NfcAdapter.h"

String const myUID = "1B B3 C6 EF"; // replace this UID with your NFC tag's
UID
int const greenLedPin = 3; // green led used for correct key notification
int const redLedPin = 4; // red led used for incorrect key notification

PN532_SPI interface(SPI, 10); // create a SPI interface for the shield with
the SPI CS terminal at digital pin 10
NfcAdapter nfc = NfcAdapter(interface); // create an NFC adapter object

void setup(void) {
    Serial.begin(115200); // start serial comm
    Serial.println("NDEF Reader");
    nfc.begin(); // begin NFC comm

    // make LED pins outputs
    pinMode(greenLedPin,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(redLedPin,OUTPUT);

    // turn off the LEDs
    digitalWrite(greenLedPin,LOW);
    digitalWrite(redLedPin,LOW);
}

void loop(void) {

    Serial.println("Scanning...");
    if (nfc.tagPresent()) // check if an NFC tag is present on the antenna
area
    {
        NfcTag tag = nfc.read(); // read the NFC tag
        String scannedUID = tag.getUidString(); // get the NFC tag's UID

        if( myUID.compareTo(scannedUID) == 0) // compare the NFC tag's UID
with the correct tag's UID (a match exists when compareTo returns 0)
        {
            // The correct NFC tag was used
            Serial.println("Correct Key");
            // Blink the green LED and make sure the RED led is off
            digitalWrite(greenLedPin,HIGH);
            digitalWrite(redLedPin,LOW);

            delay(500);
            digitalWrite(greenLedPin,LOW);
            delay(500);
            digitalWrite(greenLedPin,HIGH);
            delay(500);
            digitalWrite(greenLedPin,LOW);
            // put your here to trigger the unlocking mechanism (e.g. motor,
transducer)
        }else{
            // an incorrect NFC tag was used
            Serial.println("Incorrect key");

```

```

        // blink the red LED and make sure the green LED is off
        digitalWrite(greenLedPin,LOW);
        digitalWrite(redLedPin,HIGH);

        delay(500);
        digitalWrite(redLedPin,LOW);
        delay(500);
        digitalWrite(redLedPin,HIGH);
        delay(500);
        digitalWrite(redLedPin,LOW);
        // DO NOT UNLOCK! an incorrect NFC tag was used.
        // put your code here to trigger an alarm (e.g. buzzard, speaker) or
do something else
    }
}
delay(2000);
}

```

To test the code/application:

1. Open the Arduino's serial monitor window
2. Hold the NFC tag with the correct key on the antenna area.
3. The green LED should light up and the serial window should print "Correct Key"
4. Now hold a different NFC on the antenna area
5. The red LED should light up and the serial window should print "Incorrect Key"

Example #3: How to use the Interrupt Pin (Example #2: Revisited)

Although the code in Example #2 above does what we need there is a more elegant approach to handling NFC tag detections. In this example we'll show you how to make use of the interrupt pin in the NFC shield so that instead of polling the shield (asking "is there a tag present?") we wait for the shield to tell the Arduino that a tag is available to be read. Why would you want to do this? There are many reasons and interrupts are a whole different topic, but one reason that may convince you is that your project/circuit will save battery since we are not triggering the shield circuit continuously.

Hardware Modification

The NFC shield's interrupt pin (IRQ) is disconnect from the Arduino's digital pin 2 (D2), to connect the IRQ and D2 pin together go ahead and solder the pad on the shield labeled "D2/INT0 IRQ".

Code

Upload the following code to your Arduino board:

```

#include <SPI.h>
#include "PN532_SPI.h"
#include "PN532.h"
#include "NfcAdapter.h"

```

```

// FLAG_NONE used to signal nothing needs to be done
#define FLAG_NONE 0
// FLAG_IRQ_TRIGGERED used to signal an interrupt trigger
#define FLAG_IRQ_TRIGGERED 1
// FLAG_RESET_IRQ used to signal that the interrupt needs to be reset
#define FLAG_RESET_IRQ 2
// flags variable used to store the present flag
volatile int flags = FLAG_NONE;

String const myUID = "1B B3 C6 EF"; // replace this UID with your NFC tag's
UID
// LED pins
int const greenLedPin = 3; // green led used for correct key notification
int const redLedPin = 4; // red led used for incorrect key notification

// the interrupt we'll be using (interrupt 0) is located at digital pin 2
int const irqPin = 2; // interrupt pin

PN532_SPI interface(SPI, 10); // create a SPI interface for the shield with
the SPI CS terminal at digital pin 10

NfcAdapter nfc = NfcAdapter(interface); // create an NFC adapter object

String scannedUID = ""; // this is where we'll store the scanned tag's UID

void setup(void) {
    // make LED pins outputs
    pinMode(greenLedPin,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(redLedPin,OUTPUT);

    Serial.begin(115200); // start serial comm
    Serial.println("NDEF Reader");
    nfc.begin(); // begin NFC comm

    // turn off the LEDs
    digitalWrite(greenLedPin,LOW);
    digitalWrite(redLedPin,LOW);
    // attach the function "irq" to interrupt 0 on the falling edges
    attachInterrupt(0,irq,FALLING);// digital pin 2 is interrupt 0, we'll call
the irq function (below) on the falling edge of this pin
}

void loop(void) {
    int flag = getFlag(); // get the present flag

    switch(flag) // check which flag/signal we are on
    {
        case FLAG_NONE:
            // nothing needs to be done
            break;
        case FLAG_IRQ_TRIGGERED: // the interrupt pin has been triggered
            Serial.println("Interrupt Triggered");
            if (nfc.tagPresent())
            {

```



```

        // an NFC tag is present
        NfcTag tag = nfc.read(); // read the NFC tag
        scannedUID = tag.getUidString(); // get the NFC tag's UID
        if(myUID.compareTo(scannedUID) == 0) // compare the NFC tag's
UID with the correct tag's UID (a match exists when compareTo returns 0)
        {
            // the scanned NFC tag matches the saved myUID value
            Serial.println("Correct tag/key");
            blinkLed(greenLedPin,200,4); // blink the green led
            // put your here to trigger the unlocking mechanism (e.g.
motor, transducer)
        }else{
            // the scanned NFC tag's UDI does not match the myUID value
            Serial.println("Incorrect tag/key");
            blinkLed(redLedPin,200,4); // blink the red led
            // DO NOT UNLOCK! an incorrect NFC tag was used.
            // put your code here to trigger an alarm (e.g. buzzard,
speaker) or do something else
        }
        // return to the original state
        setFlag(FLAG_NONE);
        reset_PN532_IRQ_pin();
    }else{
        // a tag was not present (the IRQ was triggered by some other
action)
        setFlag(FLAG_NONE);
    }
    break;
    default:
        // do any other stuff for flags not handled above
        break;
    }
}

/*
 * Name: setFlat
 * Description: used to set actions/flags to be executed in the loop(void)
function
 * Parameters:
 *      int flag - the action/flag to store
 * Returns: void
 */
void setFlag(int flag)
{
    flags = flag;
}

/*
 * Name: getFlag
 * Description: used to get the present flag/action
 * Parameters: void
 * Returns: int - the flags variable. The action/flag set by setFlag
 */
int getFlag()

```

```

    {
        return flags;
    }

    /*
    * Name: irq
    * Description: Interrupt service routine (ISR). This function will be executed
    whenever there is a falling edge on digital pin 2 (the interrupt 0 pin)
    * Parameters: void
    * Returns: void
    */
    void irq()
    {
        if(getFlag()==FLAG_NONE){
            setFlag(FLAG_IRQ_TRIGGERED);
        }
    }

    /*
    * Name: reset_PN532_IRQ_pin
    * Description: used to reset the PN532 interrupt request (IRQ) pin
    * Parameters: void
    * Returns: void
    */
    void reset_PN532_IRQ_pin()
    {
        nfc.tagPresent();
    }

    /*
    * Name: blinkLed
    * Description: used to toggle a pin to blink an LED attached to the pin
    * Parameters:
    *     ledPin - the pin where the led is connected to
    *     delayTime - the time in milliseconds between HIGH and LOW
    *     times - the number of times to toggle the pin
    * Returns: void
    */
    void blinkLed(int ledPin,int delayTime,int times)
    {
        for(int i=0;i<times;i++){
            digitalWrite(ledPin,HIGH);
            delay(delayTime);
            digitalWrite(ledPin,LOW);
            delay(delayTime);
        }
    }
}

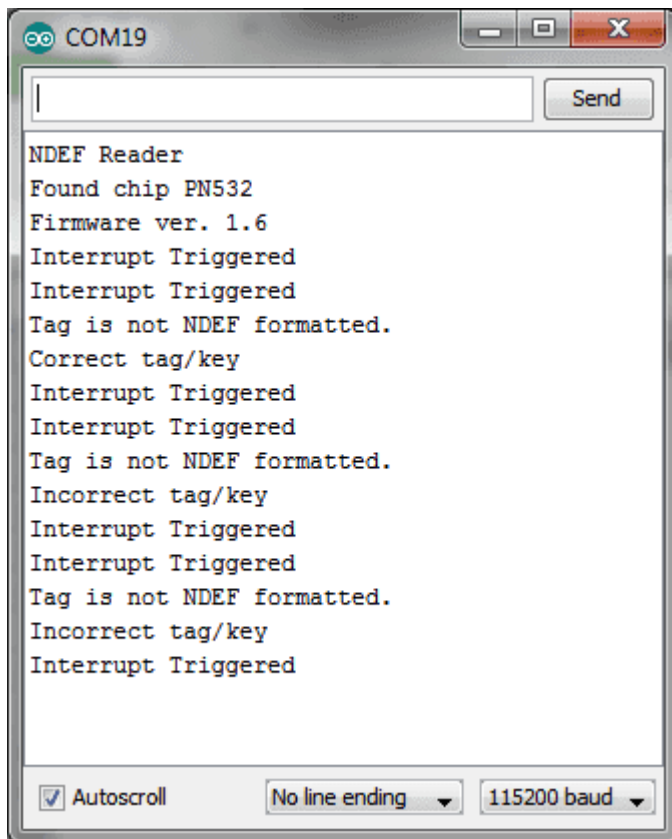
```

To test the code/application:

1. If desired, connect the LEDs as shown in Example #2 above.
2. Open the Arduino's serial monitor window
3. Hold the NFC tag with the correct key on the antenna area.

4. The green LED should light up and the serial window should print "Correct Key"
5. Now hold a different NFC on the antenna area
6. The red LED should light up and the serial window should print "Incorrect Key"

The serial window from our test of this code is displayed below, yours should be similar.



Serial comm window output from example 3.

Example #4: Write an NDEF Message to a Tag

NFC tags are capable of storing data, the amount of data is dependent on each tag. In this example we will store two strings/messages on a tag, you will then be able to read this message with the code in *Example #6: Read an NDEF Message From a Tag*.

Upload the following code to your Arduino development board.

Note

If your NFC tag is not properly formatted ("Message write failed" will be displayed in the serial comm window) you'll need to see if you tag can be formatted with the code in *Example #5: Format a Tag as NDEF*

Code

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include "PN532_SPI.h"
#include "PN532.h"
#include "NfcAdapter.h"

PN532_SPI interface(SPI, 10); // create a SPI interface for the shield with
```

the SPI CS terminal at digital pin 10

```
NfcAdapter nfc = NfcAdapter(interface); // create an NFC adapter object

void setup(void)
{
    Serial.begin(115200); // start serial comm
    Serial.println("NDEF Reader");
    nfc.begin(); // begin NFC comm
}

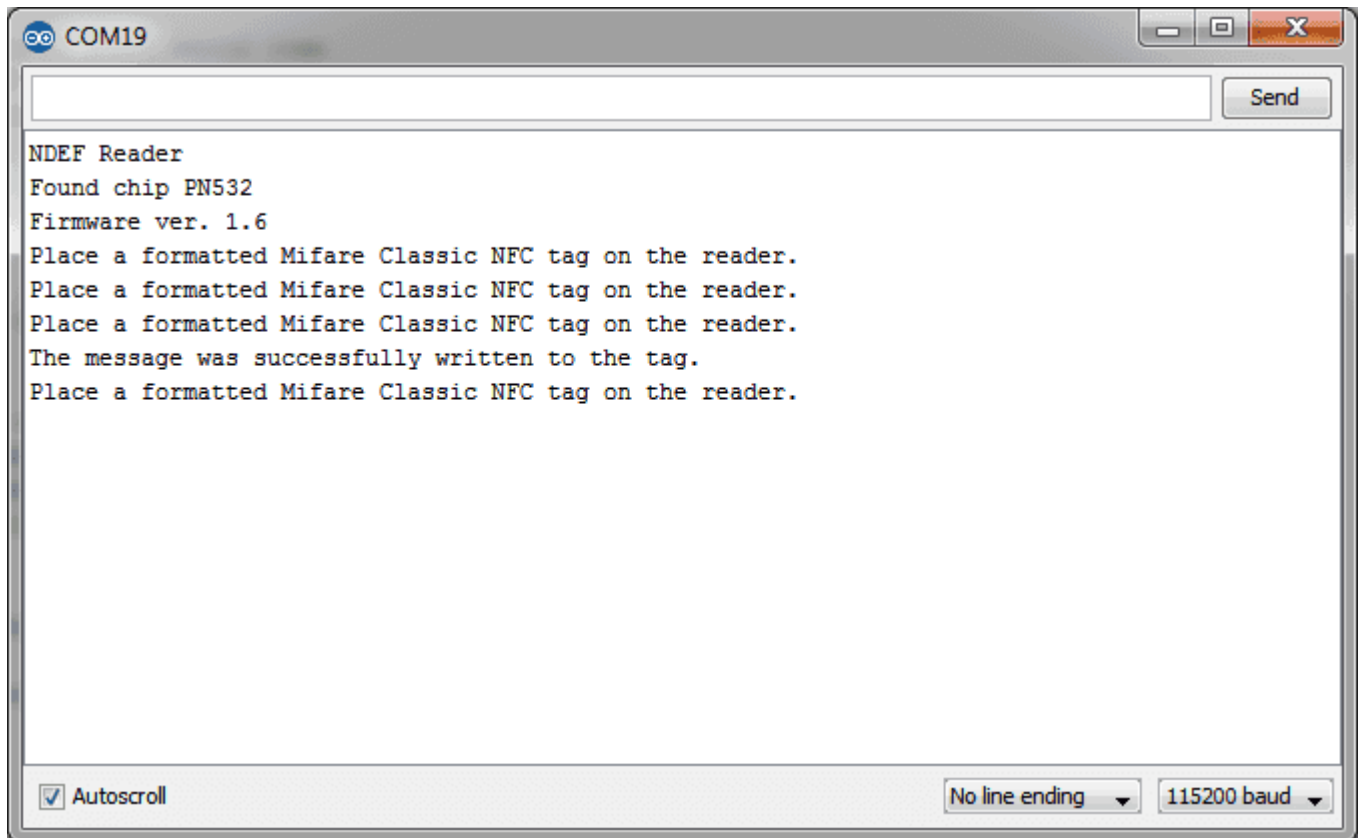
void loop(void)
{
    Serial.println("Place a formatted Mifare Classic NFC tag on the reader.");
    if(nfc.tagPresent())
    {
        NdefMessage message = NdefMessage();
        message.addUriRecord("Hello, world!");
        message.addUriRecord("How are you today?");

        bool success = nfc.write(message);
        if(success)
        {
            Serial.println("The message was successfully written to the tag.");Ho
        }else{
            Serial.println("Message write failed.");
        }
    }

    delay(5000);
}
```

To test the code above:

1. Open an Arduino serial comm window
2. Hold the NFC tag over the NFC shield antenna's area and wait for the success or failure message to appear as shown in the figure below.
3. Remove the NFC tag from the antenna's area as soon as the success message is displayed to prevent a rewrite.



Serial comm window for NDEF message written to card example.

Example #5: Format a Tag as NDEF

Your brand new NFC tag might not be NDEF formatted initially. To format a tag as NDEF upload the following code to your Arduino development board:

Code

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include "PN532_SPI.h"
#include "PN532.h"
#include "NfcAdapter.h"

PN532_SPI interface(SPI, 10); // create a SPI interface for the shield with
the SPI CS terminal at digital pin 10

NfcAdapter nfc = NfcAdapter(interface); // create an NFC adapter object

void setup(void)
{
    Serial.begin(115200); // start serial comm
    Serial.println("NDEF Reader");
    nfc.begin(); // begin NFC comm
}

void loop(void)
{
    Serial.println("Place an unformatted Mifare Classic tag on the reader.");
```

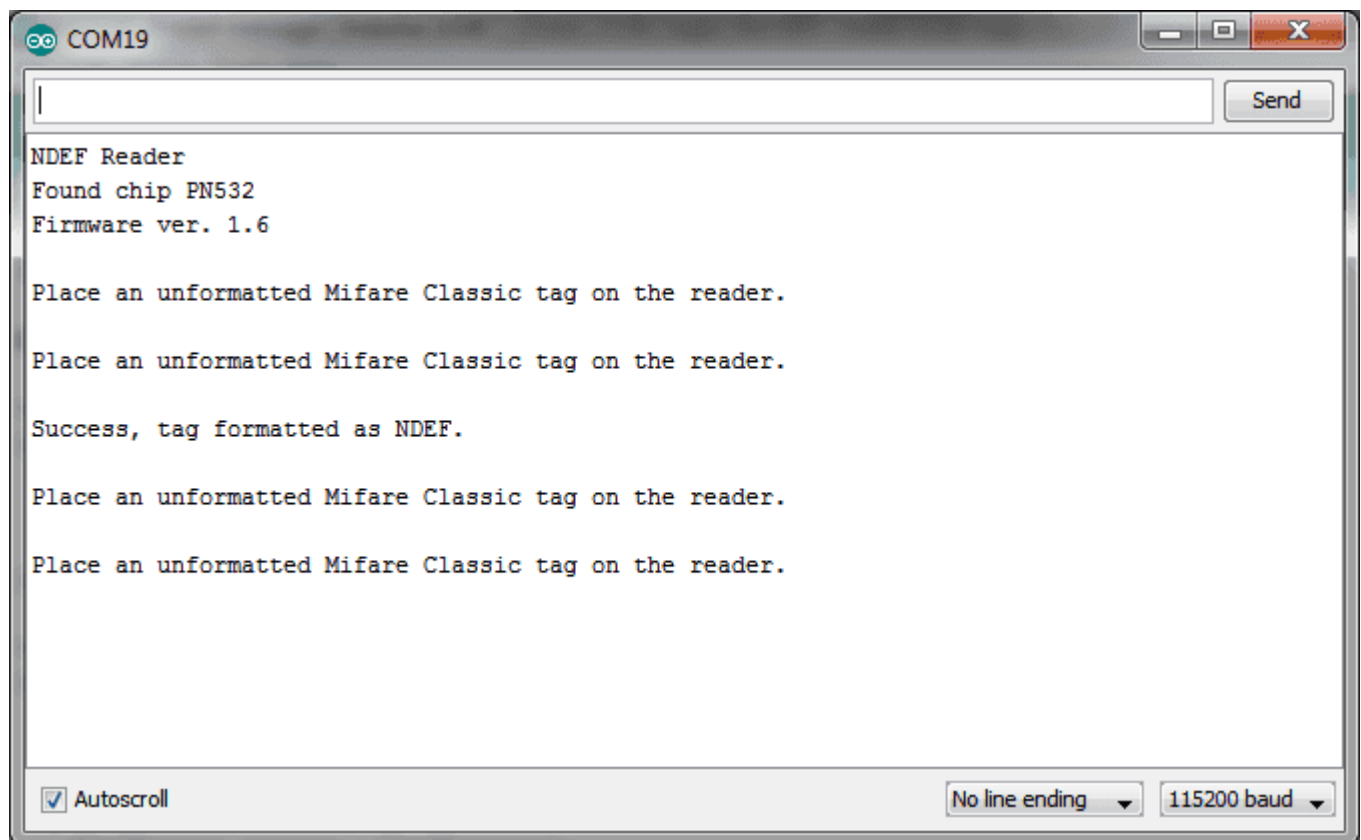
```
    if (nfc.tagPresent()) {  
  
        bool success = nfc.format();  
        if (success) {  
            Serial.println("Success, tag formatted as NDEF.");  
        } else {  
            Serial.println("Format failed.");  
        }  
    }  
    delay(5000);  
}
```

To test/run the code:

1. Open the Arduino serial comm window.
2. Hold the NFC tag you wish to format over the NFC shield antenna's area.
3. Wait for the success or fail message to appear as shown in the figure below.
4. Remove the NFC tag from the antenna's area to prevent a re-format.

Note

If your tag failed to get formatted, try again. If it fails your tag is not capable of getting formatted as NDEF.



Serial comm window output when formatting an NFC tag to NDEF.

Example #6: Read an NDEF Message From a Tag

As you have seen in the example's above, the NFC shield is capable of writing messages to NFC tags. The NFC is also capable of reading NDEF messages from tags, in this example we'll show you how.

Code

Upload the following code to your Arduino development board.

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include "PN532_SPI.h"
#include "PN532.h"
#include "NfcAdapter.h"

PN532_SPI interface(SPI, 10); // create a SPI interface for the shield with
the SPI CS terminal at digital pin 10

NfcAdapter nfc = NfcAdapter(interface); // create an NFC adapter object

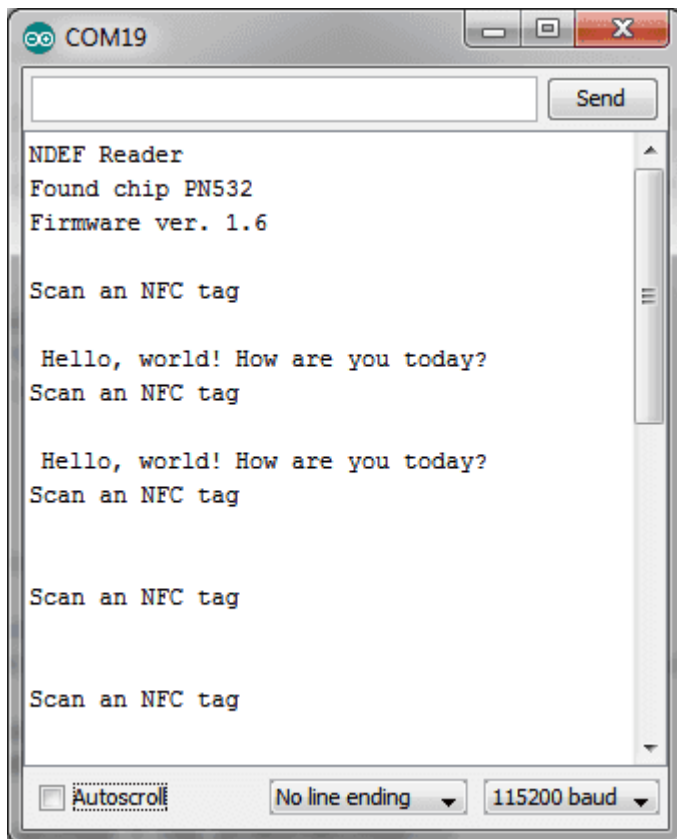
void setup(void)
{
    Serial.begin(115200); // start serial comm
    Serial.println("NDEF Reader");
    nfc.begin(); // begin NFC comm
}

void loop(void)
{
    Serial.println("\nScan an NFC tag\n");
    if (nfc.tagPresent()) // Do an NFC scan to see if an NFC tag is present
    {
        NfcTag tag = nfc.read(); // read the NFC tag
        if(tag.hasNdefMessage())
        {
            NdefMessage message = tag.getNdefMessage();
            for(int i=0;i<message.getRecordCount();i++)
            {
                NdefRecord record = message.getRecord(i);
                int payloadLength = record.getPayloadLength();
                byte payload[payloadLength];
                record.getPayload(payload);
                Serial.write(payload,payloadLength);
            }
        }
    }
    delay(500); // wait half a second (500ms) before scanning again (you may
increment or decrement the wait time)
}
```

To test code above:

1. Open an Arduino serial comm window
2. Hold the an NFC tag with an NDEF message over the NFC shield antenna's area.

3. The NDEF message written on the tag should be displayed as shown in the figure below.



Serial comm window output for NDEF message read

Example #7: How to Change the Chip Select Pin From D10 to D9

Hardware Modification

1. Scrape off the connection from the pads labeled "SS" and "D10" on the shield
2. Connect/solder pads "SS" and "D9" on the shield.

You can then use the same code in the examples above but with pin 9 instead of 10 for the PN532 interface:

Code

```
PN532_SPI interface(SPI, 9); // create a SPI interface for the shield with the SPI
CS terminal at digital pin 9
```

Example #8: Use Two NFC Shields With One Arduino Board

Hardware Modification

1. Do the hardware modification described in Example #7 on one of the two shields.
2. Stack both shields on the Arduino Board.

You may now create two separate NFC objects, one for each shield, as follows:

Code

```
PN532_SPI interface_shield_1(SPI, 10); // create a SPI interface for the
shield with the SPI CS terminal at digital pin 10
PN532_SPI interface_shield_2(SPI, 9); // create a SPI interface for the shield
with the SPI CS terminal at digital pin 9

NfcAdapter nfc_shield_1 = NfcAdapter(interface_shield_1); // create an NFC
adapter object for shield one
NfcAdapter nfc_shield_2 = NfcAdapter(interface_shield_2); // create an NFC
adapter object for shield two
```

FAQs

Q1: What's the length of the cable? And how long it can be if I want a longer one?

A1: The cable we sold with NFC shield is 12cm. If you want a longer one yourself, please no more than 15cm with a IPX/U.FL connector.

Q2: Why I always got error "Didn't find PN53x board" while using NFC shield with M1 RFID card (13.56Mhz)?

A2: Please use the sketch "mifareclassic_formatndef" under "PN532" library to format the card, then try with "ReadTag" again.

Q3: Can two or more antennae be added to NFC Shield V2.0 (SKU: 113030001)?

A3: NFC shield v2 is based on PN532 chip. Please note that the design only supports one antenna.

Resources

- [NFC Shield v2.0 Schematic](#)
- [NFC Shield v2.0 Eagle File](#)
- [NFC Shield v2.1 Schematic](#)
- [NFC Shield v2.1 Eagle File](#)
- [PN532_SPI Library For NFC Shield v2.0](#)
- [PN532 Datasheet](#)
- [FAQ of NFC Shield](#)

Tech Support

Please submit any technical issue into our [forum](#) or drop mail to techsupport@seeed.cc.