

EZO-PRS™

Embedded Pressure Sensor

Reads

Pressure (Gauge)

psi (0 - 50.000) Default

atm (0 - 3.402)

bar (0 - 3.447)

kPa (0 - 344.738)

inches of water (0 - 1,385.38")

cm of water (0 - 3,515.35 cm)

Response time

1 reading per second

Resolution

0.001

Accuracy

+/- 2% (1 psi)

Threaded connection

1/4" NPT

Cable

1 meter / 5 lead

Data protocol

UART & I²C

Default I²C address

106 (0x6A)

Data format

ASCII

Operating voltage

3.3V – 5V

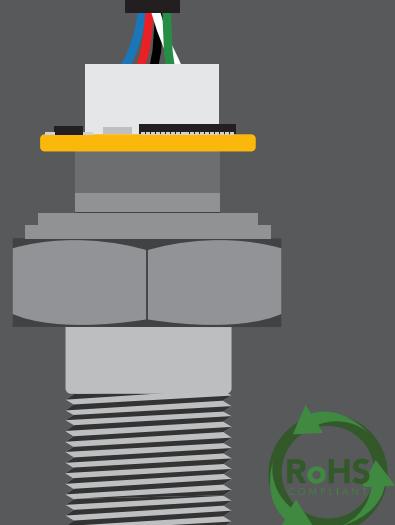


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UART

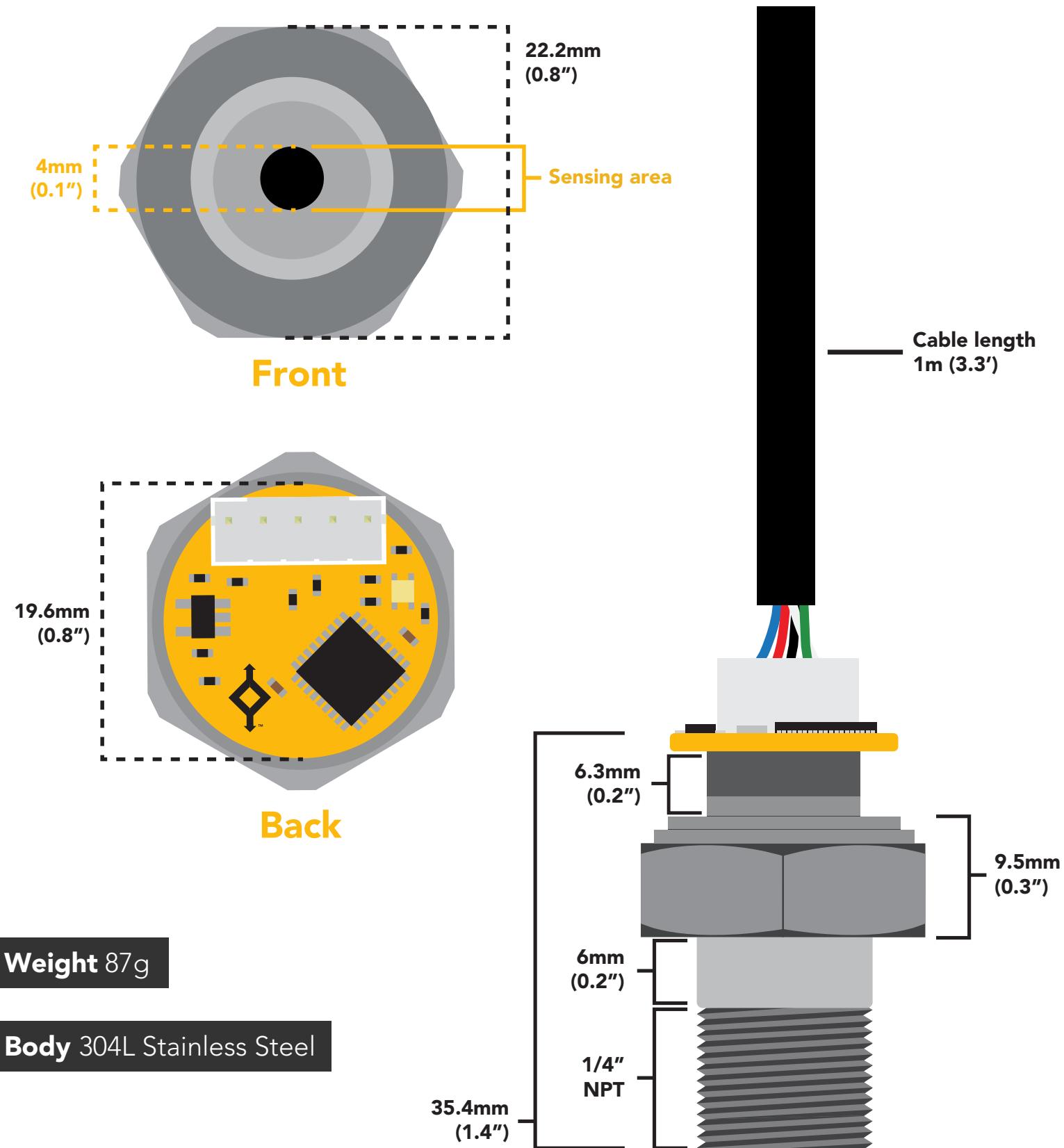
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EZO-PRS™ dimensions

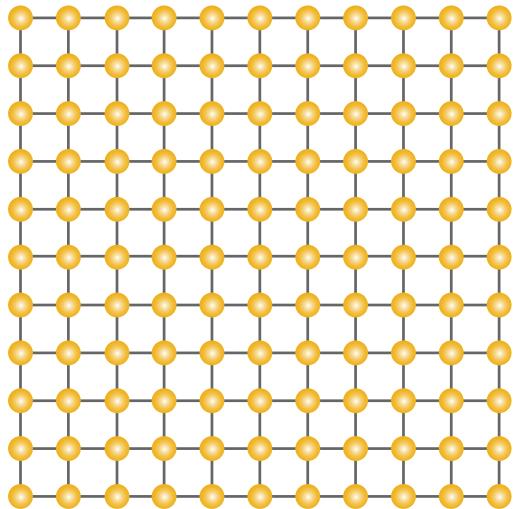


Weight 87g

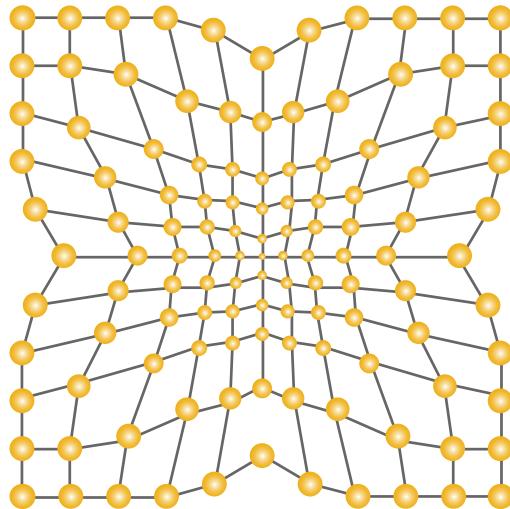
Body 304L Stainless Steel

Operating principle

Internally the pressure sensor uses a piezoresistive semiconducting element. The semiconducting element (a silicon wafer) changes its resistance in proportion to pressure. As the pressure increases the atomic spacing of the silicon atoms decreases, this in turn lowers the resistance of the silicon wafer.



Atmospheric pressure



50 PSI

Chemical compatibility

Any gas, liquid or oil compatible with 304L Stainless Steel.

Power consumption

| | LED | MAX | STANDBY | SLEEP |
|------|-----|----------|----------|---------|
| 5V | ON | 14.25 mA | 14.25 mA | 1.66 mA |
| | OFF | 14.00 mA | 14.00 mA | |
| 3.3V | ON | 13.21 mA | 13.21 mA | 0.85 mA |
| | OFF | 12.95 mA | 12.95 mA | |

Absolute max ratings

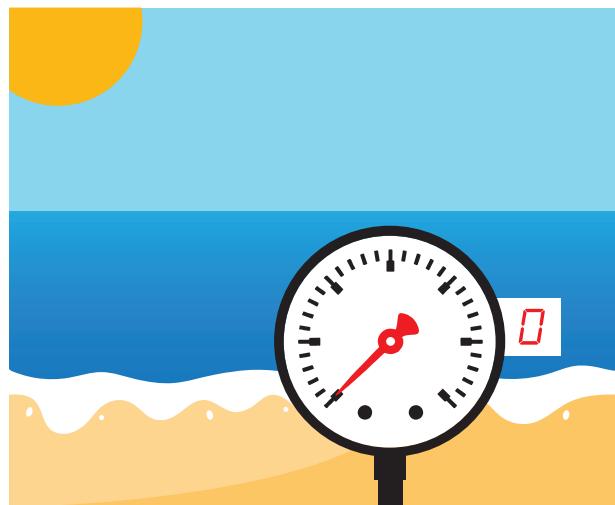
| Parameter | MIN | TYP | MAX |
|--|--------|-------|-----------|
| Storage temperature (EZO-Pressure) | -65 °C | | 125 °C |
| Operational temperature (EZO-Pressure) | -40 °C | 25 °C | 105 °C |
| VCC | 3.3V | 5V | 5.5V |
| Pressure limit (sensor damage) | | | ~150 psi |
| Burst Pressure | | | 7,500 psi |

Gauge pressure vs Absolute pressure

The EZO-PRS™ reads **gauge pressure** only.

Gauge pressure

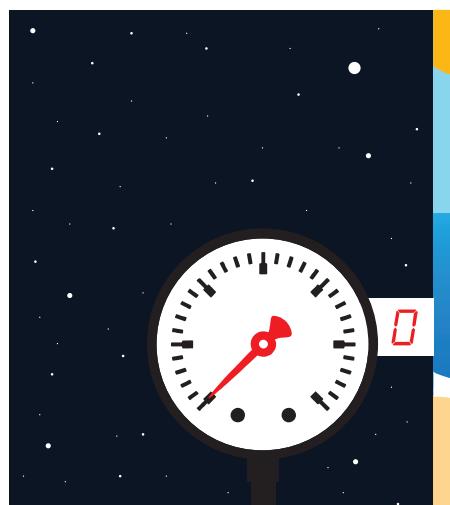
A gauge pressure sensor reads pressure relative to atmospheric pressure.



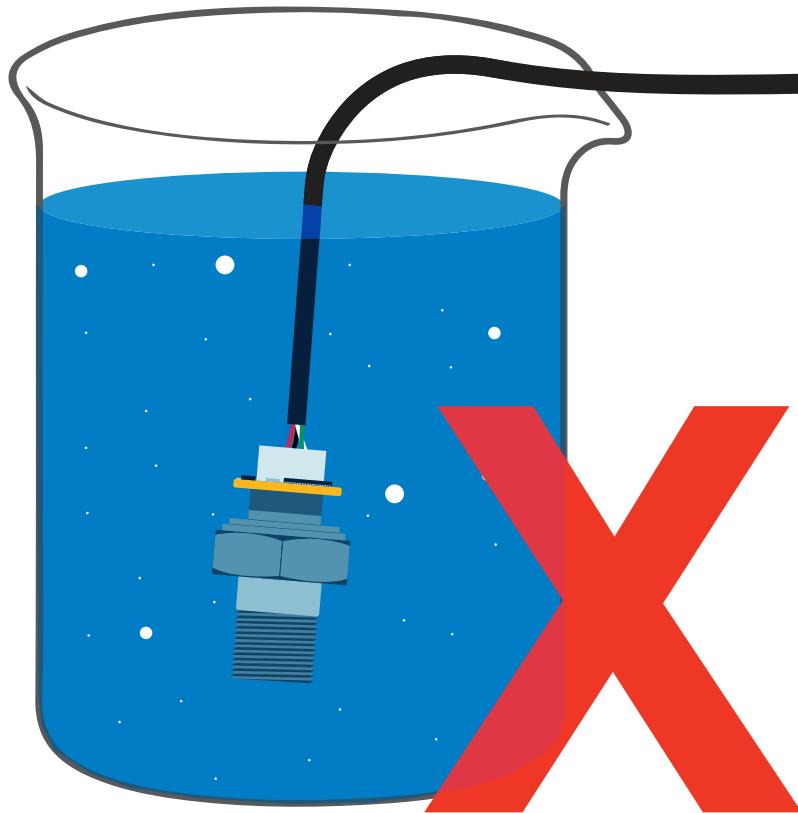
A gauge pressure sensor will always read atmospheric pressure as 0.

Absolute pressure

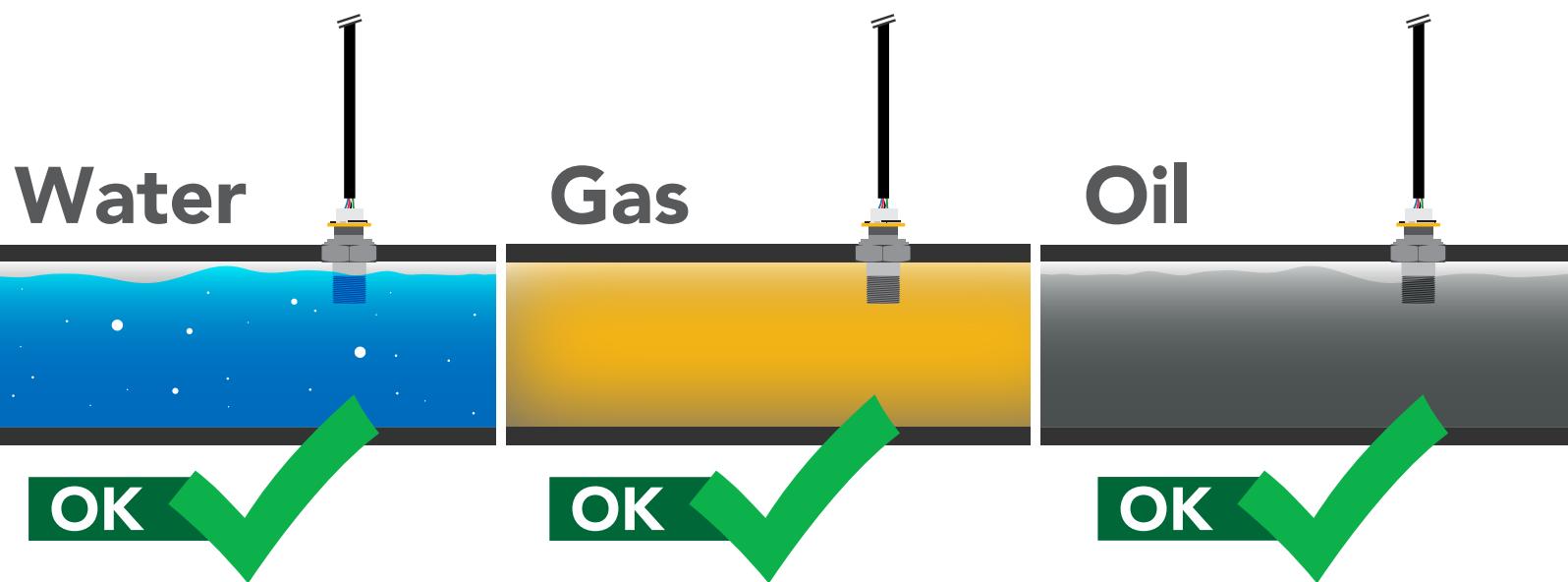
An absolute pressure sensor reads pressure relative to the vacuum of space.



Typical applications



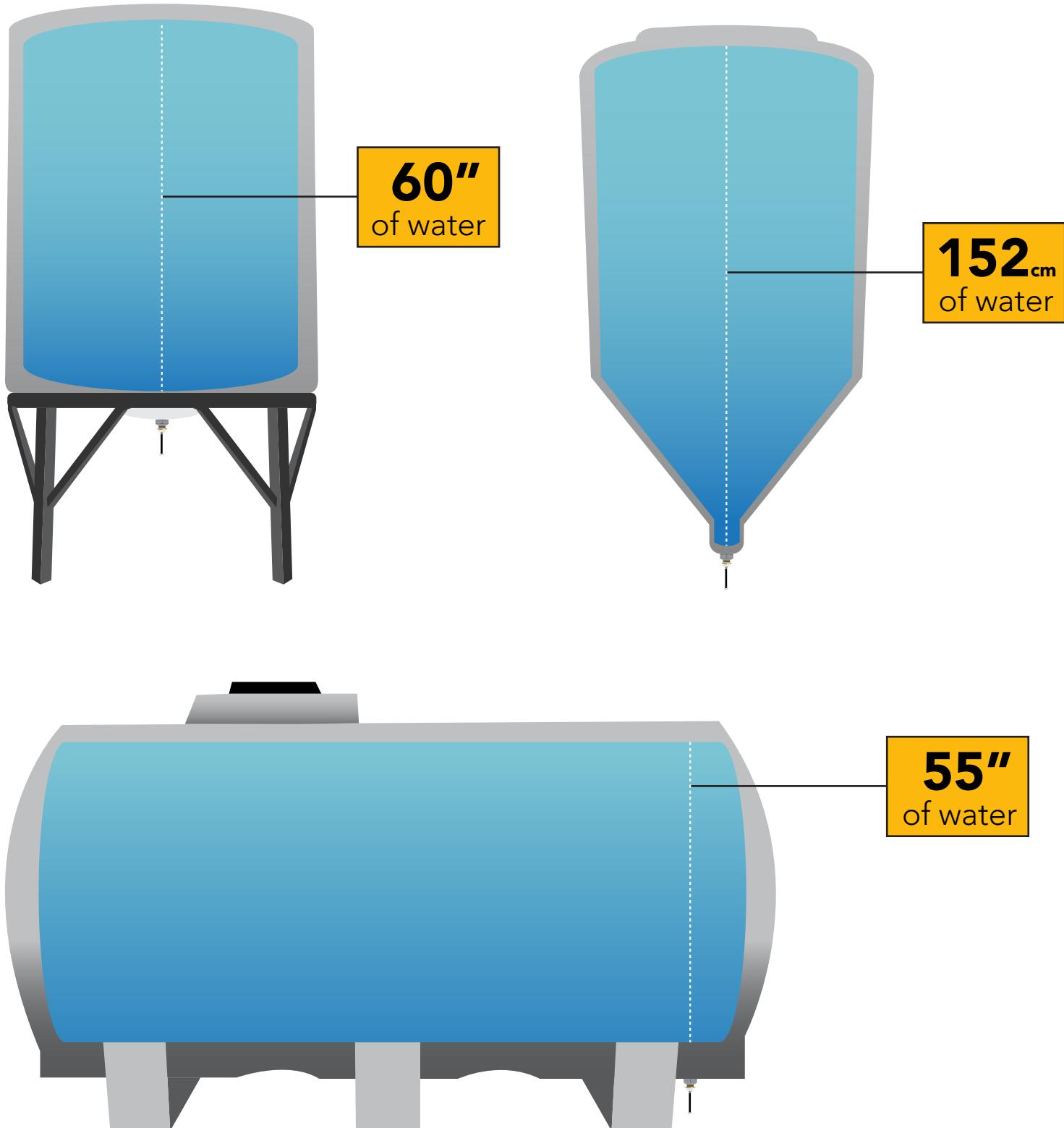
DO NOT submerge



Typical applications

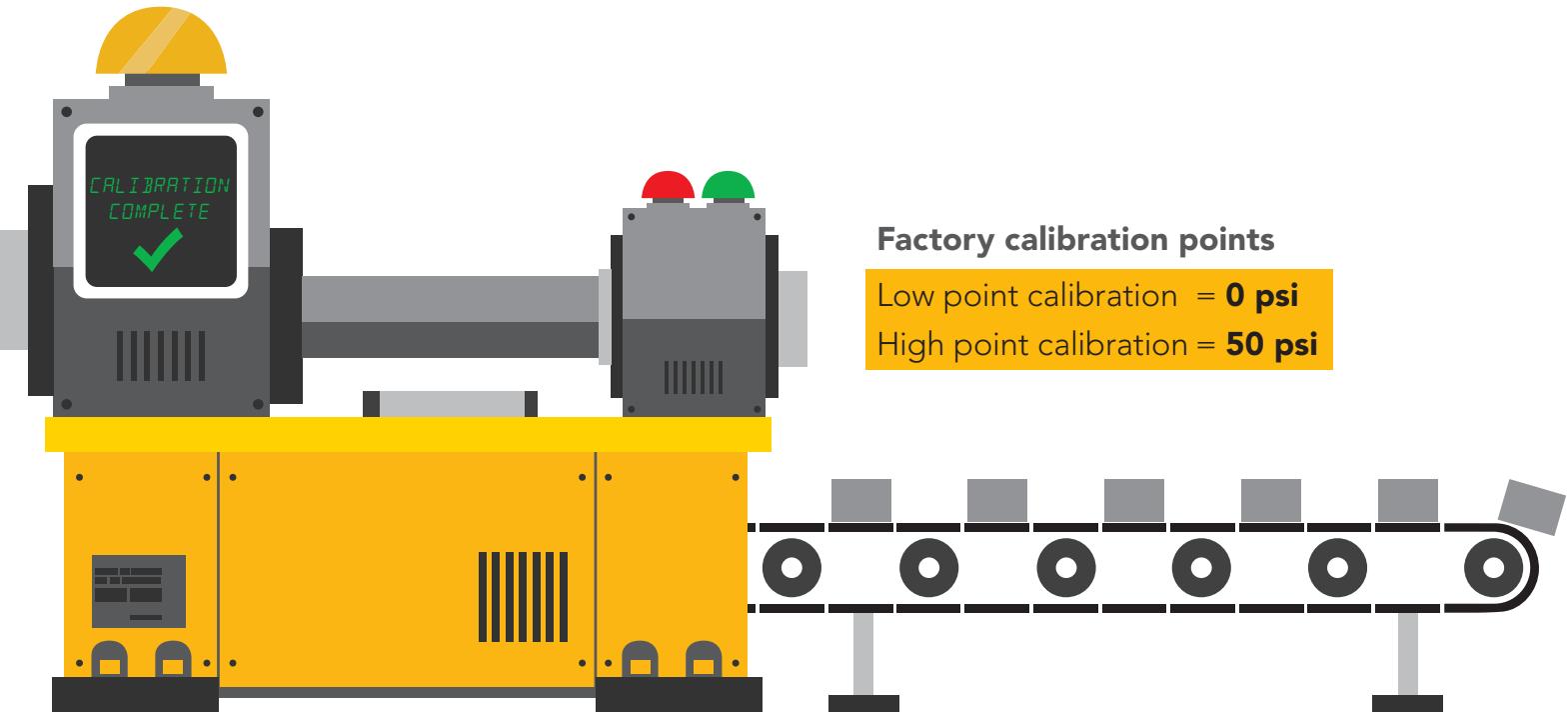
Measuring the water level in a tank

Setting the EZO-PRS™ to measure the height of water is a great way to measure the volume of a tank. See page [24](#) or [48](#) for more info.



Calibration theory

The Atlas Scientific EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor comes pre-calibrated. This sensor does not lose its calibration over time and does not require recalibration. Some customers may want to make adjustments to the calibration. This can be done using the calibration commands.



Factory calibration points

Low point calibration = **0 psi**

High point calibration = **50 psi**

Pin out

Data and power cable pinout



The interrupt pin will go high when a set pressure level has been crossed.



If unused leave **ALM** floating. Do not connect **ALM** to **VCC** or **GND**.

See page **21** or **45** to enable pressure level alarm.

Default state

UART mode

Baud

9,600

Readings

continuous

Units

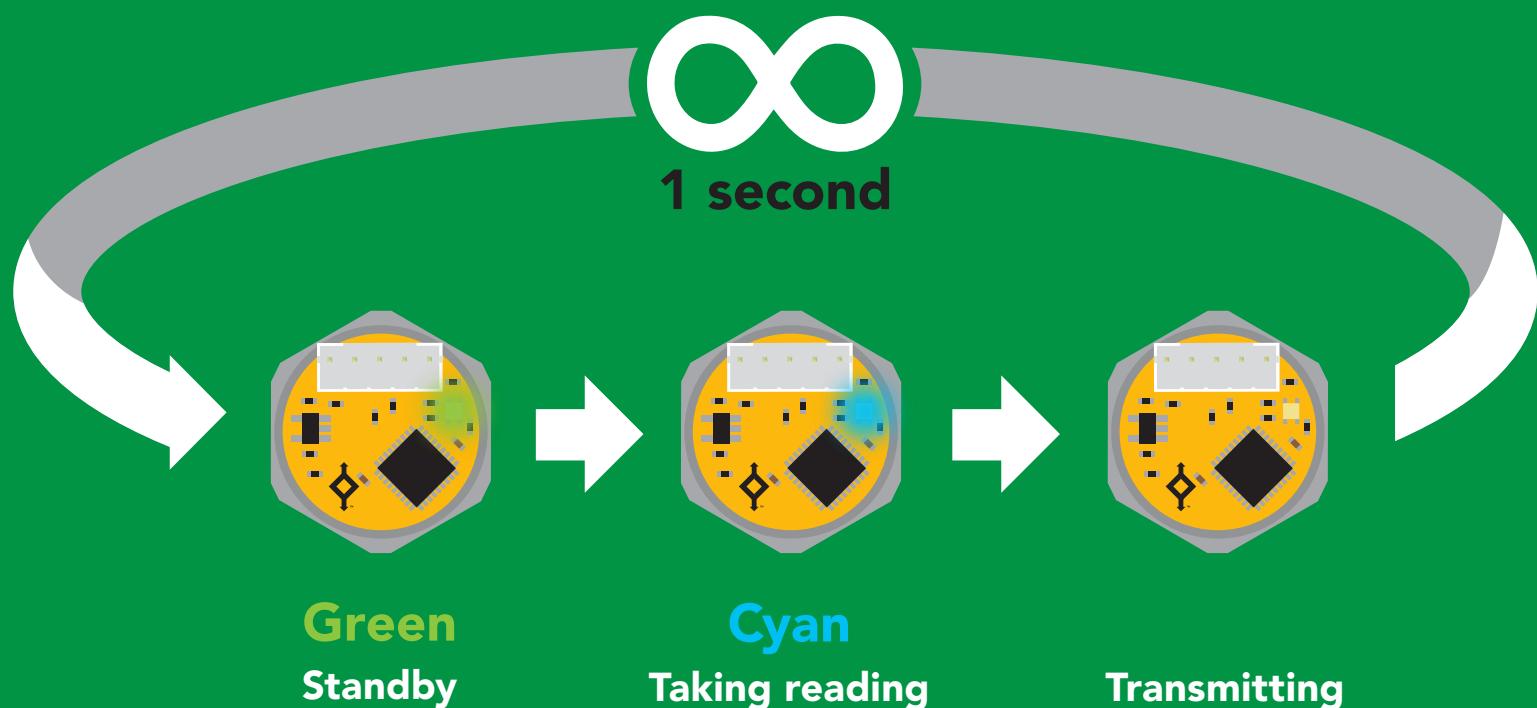
PSI

Speed

1 reading per second

LED

on



 Available data protocols

UART

Default

I²C

 Unavailable data protocols

SPI

Analog

RS-485

Mod Bus

4–20mA

UART mode

Settings that are retained if power is cut

Baud rate
Calibration
Continuous mode
Custom calibration
Device name
Enable/disable response codes
Hardware switch to I²C mode
LED control
Protocol lock
Software switch to I²C mode

Settings that are **NOT** retained if power is cut

Find
Sleep mode

UART mode

8 data bits no parity
1 stop bit no flow control

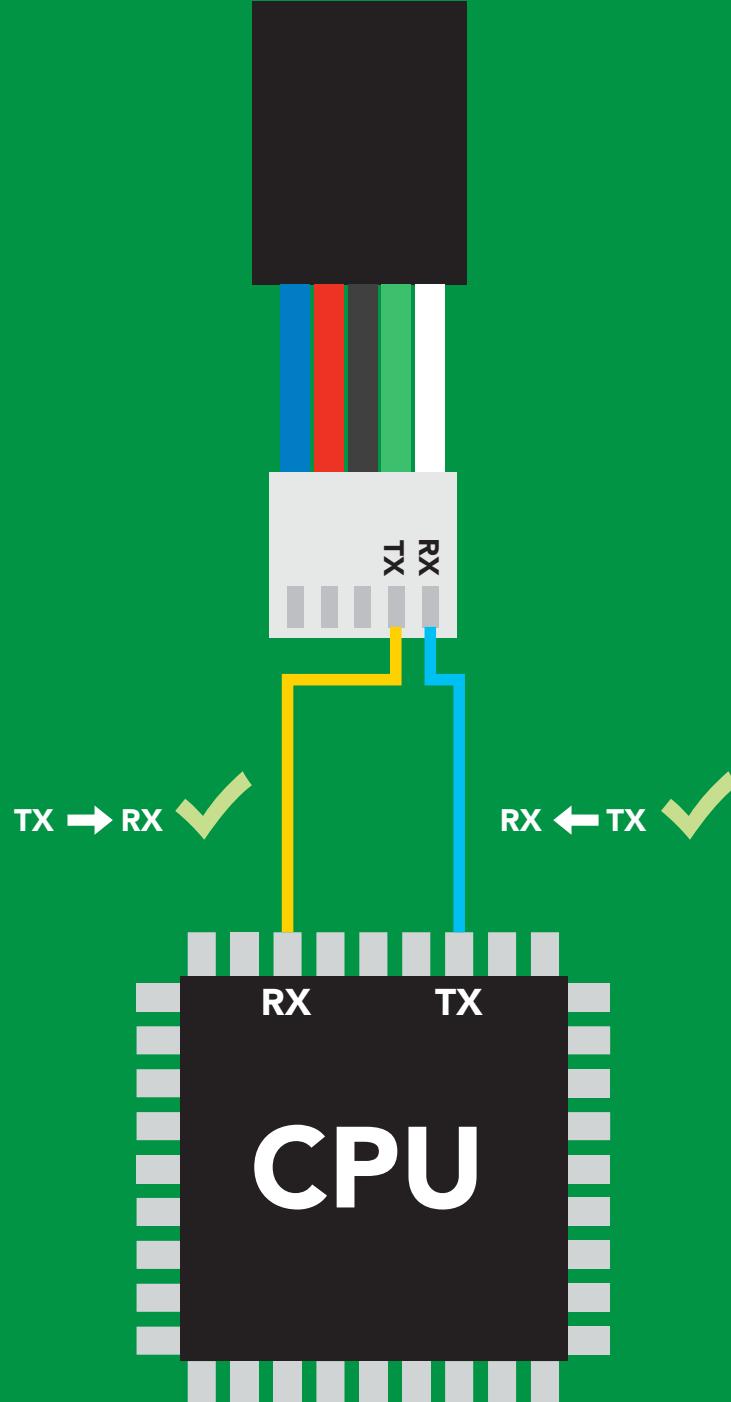
Baud 300
1,200
2,400
9,600 default
19,200
38,400
57,600
115,200

RX Data in

TX Data out

Vcc 3.3V – 5.5V

0V  VCC



Data format

Output pressure
Units PSI **default**
(ATM, kPa, bar,
inch's of water
cm of water)

Encoding ASCII
Format string

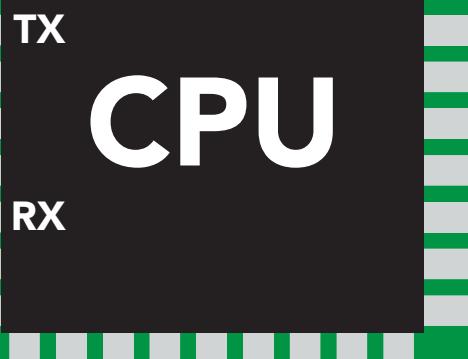
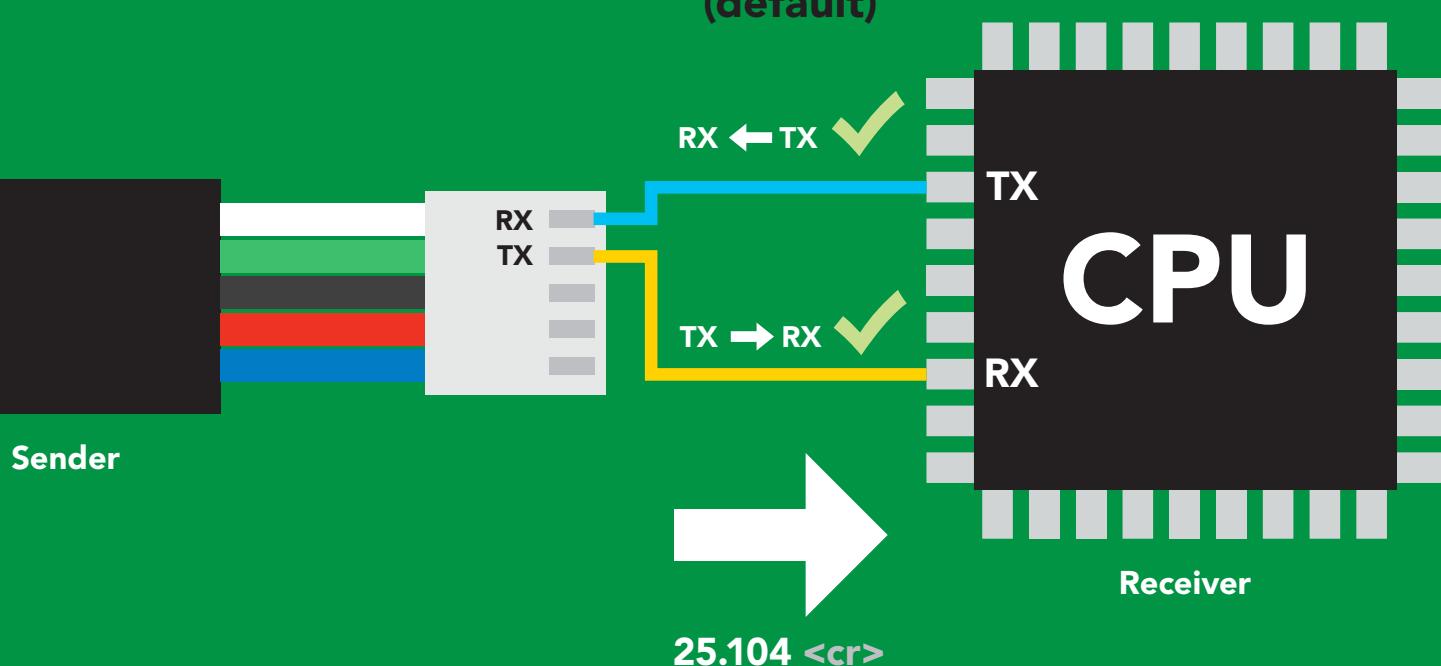
Terminator carriage return
Data type floating point
Decimal places 3
Smallest string 3 characters
Largest string 39 characters

Receiving data from device

2 parts



9,600 baud
(default)



Advanced

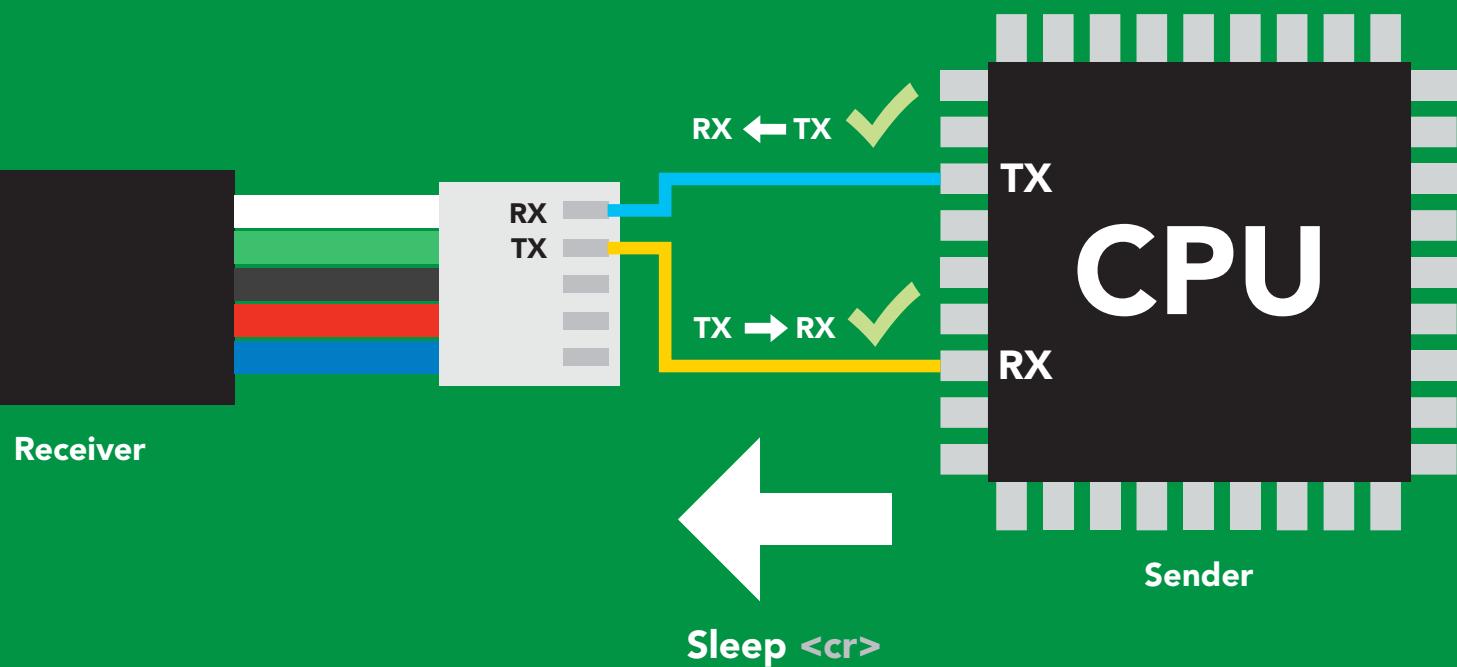
ASCII: 2 5 . 1 0 4 <cr>

Hex: 32 35 2E 31 30 34 0D

Dec: 50 53 46 49 48 52 13

Sending commands to device

2 parts



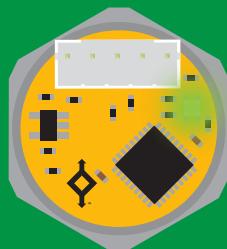
Advanced

ASCII: S I e e p <cr>

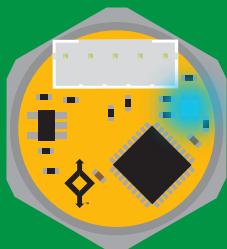
Hex: 53 6C 65 65 70 0D

Dec: 83 108 101 101 112 13

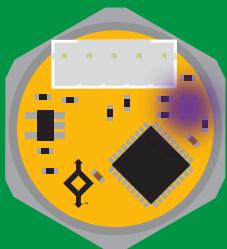
LED color definition



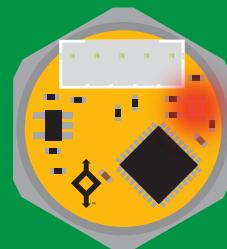
Green
UART standby



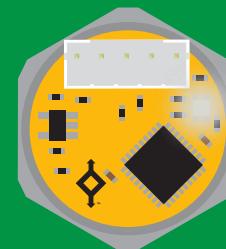
Cyan
Taking reading



Purple
Changing baud rate



Red
Command not understood



White
Find

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 5V | LED ON +.25 mA |
| 3.3V | +.26 mA |

UART mode

command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

| Command | Function | Default state |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Alarm | enable/disable alarm | pg. 21 n/a |
| Baud | change baud rate | pg. 30 9,600 |
| C | enable/disable continuous mode | pg. 19 enabled |
| Cal | performs custom calibration | pg. 22 n/a |
| Dec | add/remove decimal places | pg. 23 n/a |
| Factory | enable factory reset | pg. 32 n/a |
| Find | finds device with blinking white LED | pg. 18 n/a |
| i | device information | pg. 26 n/a |
| I2C | change to I ² C mode | pg. 33 not set |
| L | enable/disable LED | pg. 17 enabled |
| Name | set/show name of device | pg. 25 not set |
| Plock | enable/disable protocol lock | pg. 31 disabled |
| R | returns a single reading | pg. 20 n/a |
| Sleep | enter sleep mode/low power | pg. 29 n/a |
| Status | retrieve status information | pg. 28 enable |
| U | pressure units | pg. 24 psi |
| *OK | enable/disable response codes | pg. 27 enable |

LED control

Command syntax

L,1 <cr> LED on **default**

L,0 <cr> LED off

L,? <cr> LED state on/off?

Example

L,1 <cr>

*OK <cr>

L,0 <cr>

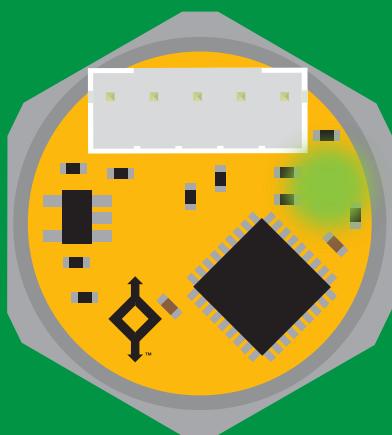
*OK <cr>

L,? <cr>

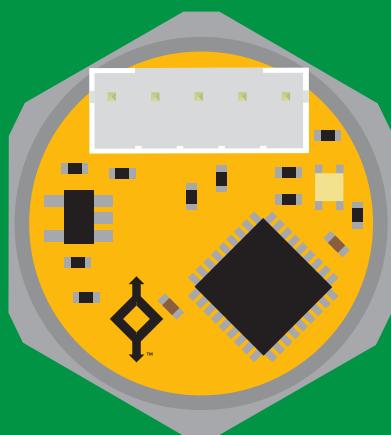
?L,1 <cr> or ?L,0 <cr>

*OK <cr>

L,1



L,0



Find

Command syntax

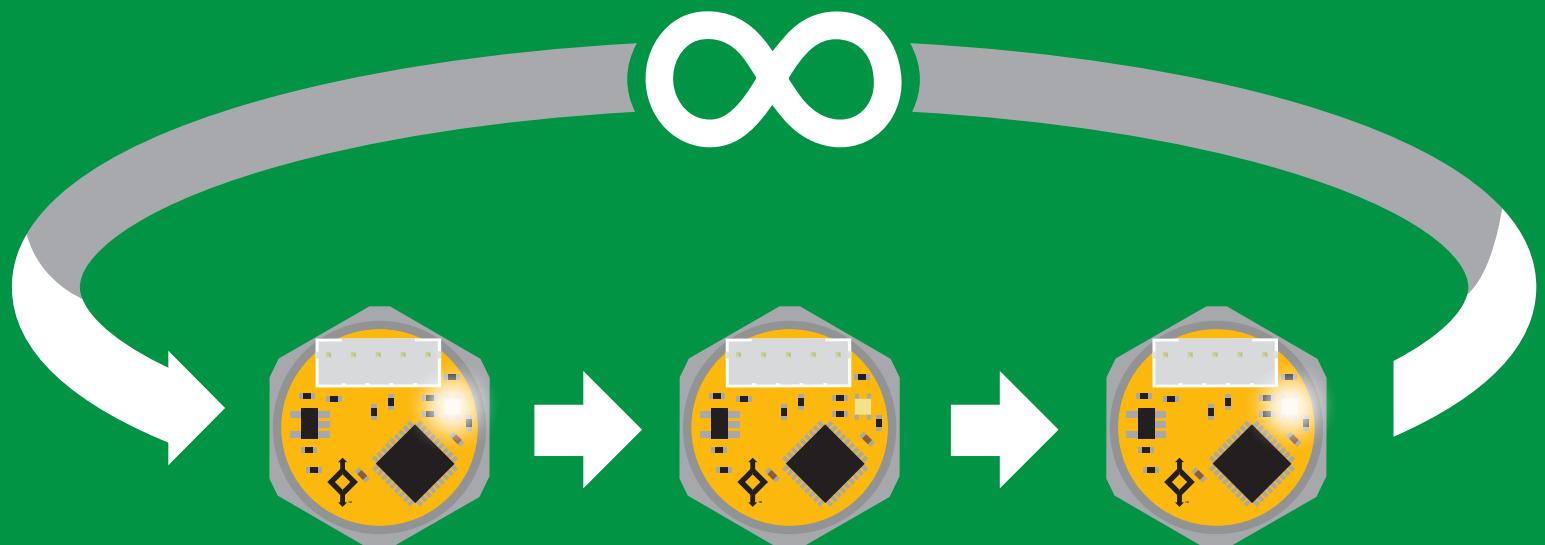
This command will disable continuous mode
Send any character or command to terminate find.

Find <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

Example Response

Find <cr>

*OK <cr>



Continuous mode

Command syntax

- C,1 <cr> enable continuous readings once per second **default**
- C,n <cr> continuous readings every n seconds (n = 2 to 99 sec)
- C,0 <cr> disable continuous readings
- C,? <cr> continuous reading mode on/off?

Example Response

| | |
|-----------|--|
| C,1 <cr> | *OK <cr> pressure (1 sec) <cr> pressure (2 sec) <cr> pressure (n sec) <cr> |
| C,30 <cr> | *OK <cr> pressure (30 sec) <cr> pressure (60 sec) <cr> pressure (90 sec) <cr> |
| C,0 <cr> | *OK <cr> |
| C,? <cr> | ?C,1 <cr> or ?C,0 <cr> or ?C,30 <cr> *OK <cr> |

Single reading mode

Command syntax

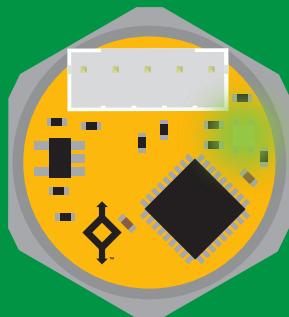
R <cr> takes single reading

Example Response

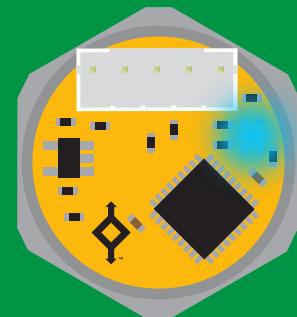
R <cr>

38.462 <cr>

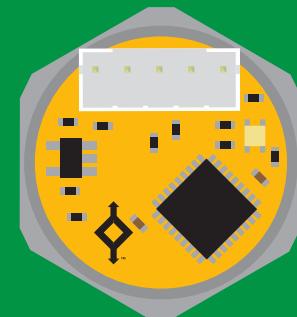
***OK <cr>**



Green
Standby



Cyan
Taking reading



Transmitting



Alarm

Command syntax

The alarm pin will = 1 when pressure levels are > alarm set point. Alarm tolerance sets how far below the set point pressure levels need to drop before the pin will = 0 again.

Alarm,en,[1,0] <cr> enable / disable alarm

Alarm,n <cr> sets alarm

Alarm,tol,n <cr> sets alarm tolerance

Alarm,? <cr> alarm set?

Example

Response

Alarm,en,1 <cr>

*OK <cr> Enable alarm

Alarm,35 <cr>

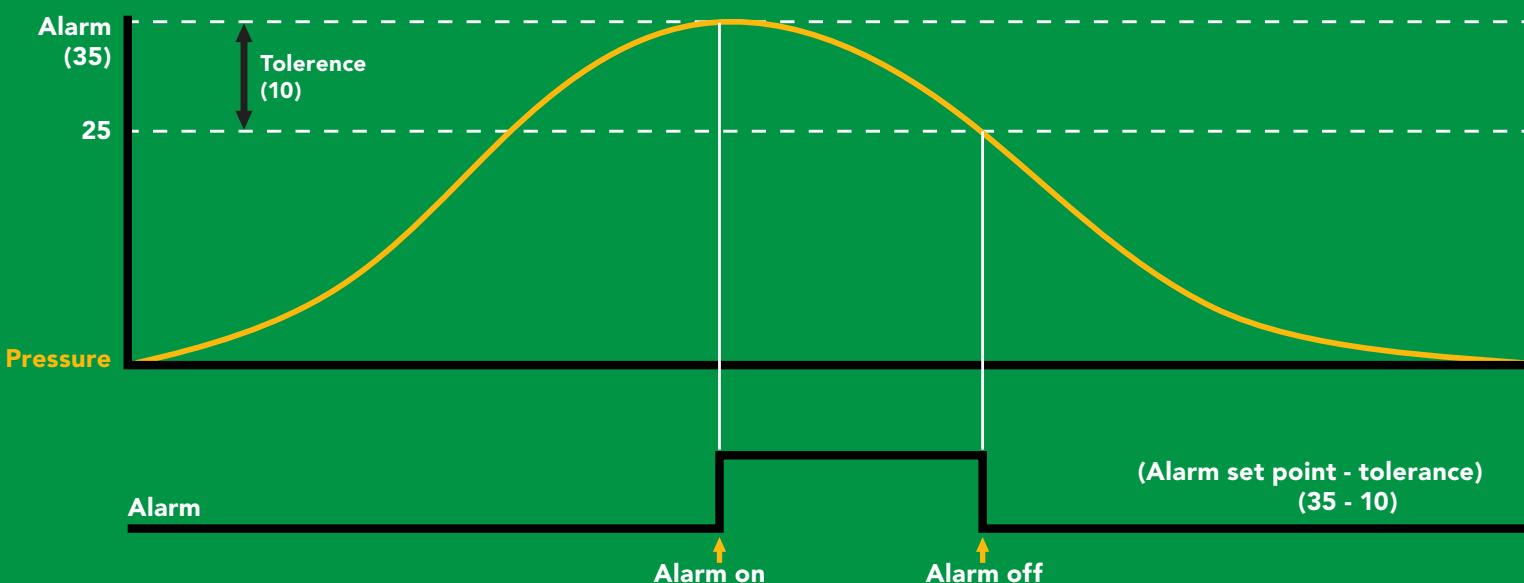
*OK <cr>

Alarm,tol,10 <cr>

*OK <cr> Pressure level must fall 10 units below set point for alarm to reset.

Alarm,? <cr>

?alarm,35,10,1 <cr> if all are enabled



Custom calibration

Command syntax

Although calibration is not required, it may be necessary to adjust your 0 point or perform a custom calibration.

Cal,n <cr> calibrates the high point

Cal,0 <cr> calibrates the zero point

Cal,clear <cr> restores calibration to factory settings

Cal,? <cr> device calibrated?

Example

Response

Cal,50 <cr>

*OK <cr> high point calibration in psi

Cal,0 <cr>

*OK <cr> low point calibration in psi

Cal,clear <cr>

*OK <cr>

Cal,? <cr>

?Cal,0 <cr> or ?Cal,1 <cr> or ?Cal,2 <cr> or
no calibration only zero point calibration only high point calibration

?Cal,3 <cr> *OK <cr>
zero and high point calibration

Calibration should be done using the pressure scale you have set the sensor to.

Example

Readings are set to bar.
High point calibration = 3.44
(3.44 bar = 50 psi)

Add/remove decimal places

Command syntax

Change how many decimal points the reading outputs.

Dec,n <cr> n = number of decimal points between 0 and 3

Dec,? <cr> number of decimal points the output is set to

Example

R <cr>

Dec,1 <cr>

R <cr>

Dec,? <cr>

Response

38.462 <cr>

*OK <cr>

38.4 <cr>

?Dec,1 <cr>

Pressure units

(psi, atm, bar, kPa, inch's of water, cm of water)

Command syntax

| | |
|---------|---|
| U,[1/0] | <cr> 1 will add a unit identifier to the output |
| U,psi | <cr> output will be in psi default |
| U,atm | <cr> output will be in atm |
| U,bar | <cr> output will be in bar |
| U,kPa | <cr> output will be in kPa |
| U,inh2o | <cr> output will be in inches of water (Resolution: 0.027") |
| U,cmh2o | <cr> output will be in cm of water (Resolution: 0.7mm) |
| U,? | <cr> pressure units? |

Example

Response

U,bar <cr>

*OK <cr>

U,1 <cr>

*OK <cr>
1.228,bar <cr>

U,? <cr>

?U,bar <cr>

Naming device

Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n <cr> set name

n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Name, <cr> clears name

Up to 16 ASCII characters

Name,? <cr> show name

Example

Name, <cr>

***OK <cr> name has been cleared**

Name,zzt <cr>

***OK <cr>**

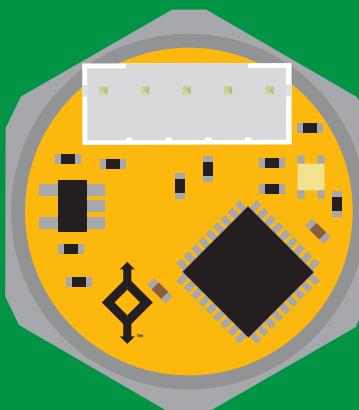
Name,? <cr>

?Name,zzt <cr>

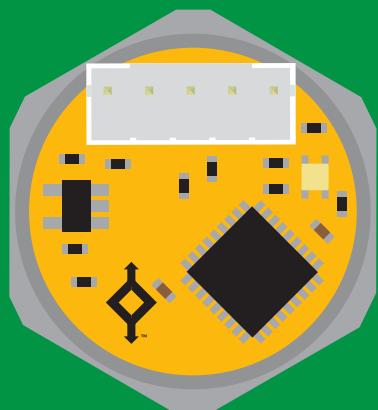
***OK <cr>**

Response

Name,zzt



Name,?



***OK <cr>**

?Name,zzt <cr>
***OK <cr>**

Device information

Command syntax

i <cr> device information

Example Response

i <cr>

**?i,PRS,1.0 <cr>
*OK <cr>**

Response breakdown

?i, PRS 1.0

↑
Device

↑
Firmware

Response codes

Command syntax

*OK,1 <cr> enable response **default**
*OK,0 <cr> disable response
*OK,? <cr> response on/off?

Example

Response

R <cr>

38.462 <cr>

***OK <cr>**

*OK,0 <cr>

no response, *OK disabled

R <cr>

38.462 <cr> *OK disabled

*OK,? <cr>

?*OK,1 <cr> or ?*OK,0 <cr>

Other response codes

*ER unknown command
*OV over volt (VCC>=5.5V)
*UV under volt (VCC<=3.1V)
*RS reset
*RE boot up complete, ready
*SL entering sleep mode
*WA wake up

These response codes
cannot be disabled

Reading device status

Command syntax

Status <cr> voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart

Example Response

Status <cr>

?Status,P,5.038 <cr>

*OK <cr>

Response breakdown

?Status, P, 5.038
↑ ↑
Reason for restart Voltage at Vcc

Restart codes

| | |
|---|----------------|
| P | powered off |
| S | software reset |
| B | brown out |
| W | watchdog |
| U | unknown |

Sleep mode/low power

Command syntax

Send any character or command to awaken device.

Sleep <cr> enter sleep mode/low power

Example

Sleep <cr>

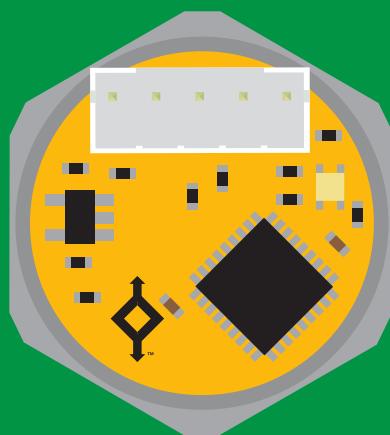
Response

*OK <cr>
*SL <cr>

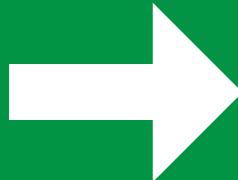
Any command

*WA <cr> wakes up device

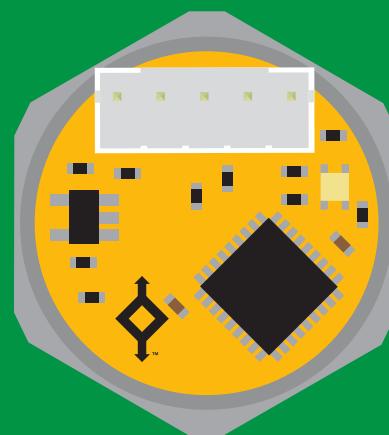
| | STANDBY | SLEEP |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 5V | 13.4 mA | 0.415 mA |
| 3.3V | 12.4 mA | 0.13 mA |



Standby
13.4 mA



Sleep <cr>



Sleep
0.415 mA

Change baud rate

Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

Response

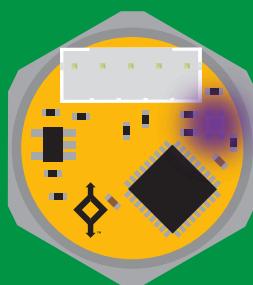
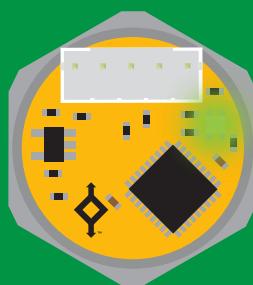
*OK <cr>

Baud,? <cr>

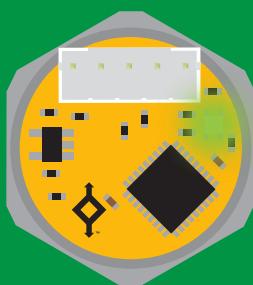
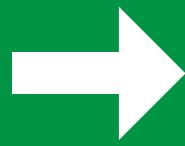
?Baud,38400 <cr>

*OK <cr>

n = [300
1200
2400
9600 default
19200
38400
57600
115200]



Baud,38400 <cr>



(reboot)

Standby

Changing
baud rate

*OK <cr>

Standby

Protocol lock

Command syntax

Locks device to UART mode.

Plock,1 <cr> enable Plock

Plock,0 <cr> disable Plock **default**

Plock,? <cr> Plock on/off?

Example

Plock,1 <cr>

Response

***OK <cr>**

Plock,0 <cr>

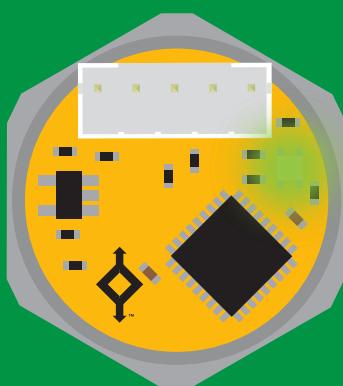
***OK <cr>**

Plock,? <cr>

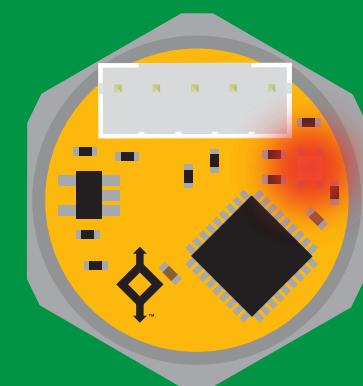
?Plock,1 <cr> or ?Plock,0 <cr>

Plock,1

I2C,100

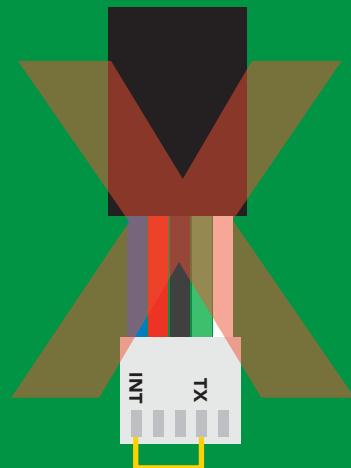


***OK <cr>**



cannot change to I²C

***ER <cr>**



cannot change to I²C

Factory reset

Command syntax

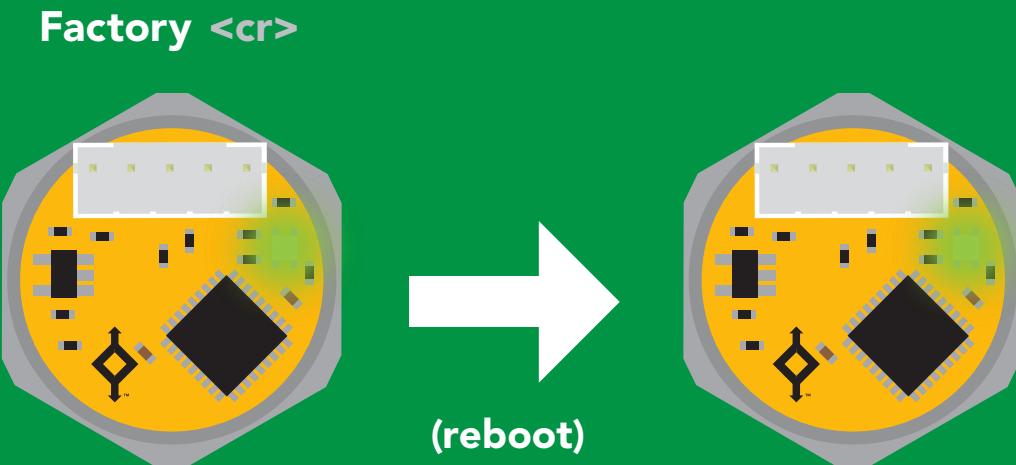
Clears calibration
LED on
"*OK" enabled

Factory <cr> enable factory reset

Example Response

Factory <cr>

*OK <cr>



Baud rate will not change

Change to I²C mode

Command syntax

Default I²C address 106 (0x6A)

I²C,n <cr> sets I²C address and reboots into I²C mode

n = any number 1 – 127

Example Response

I²C,100 <cr>

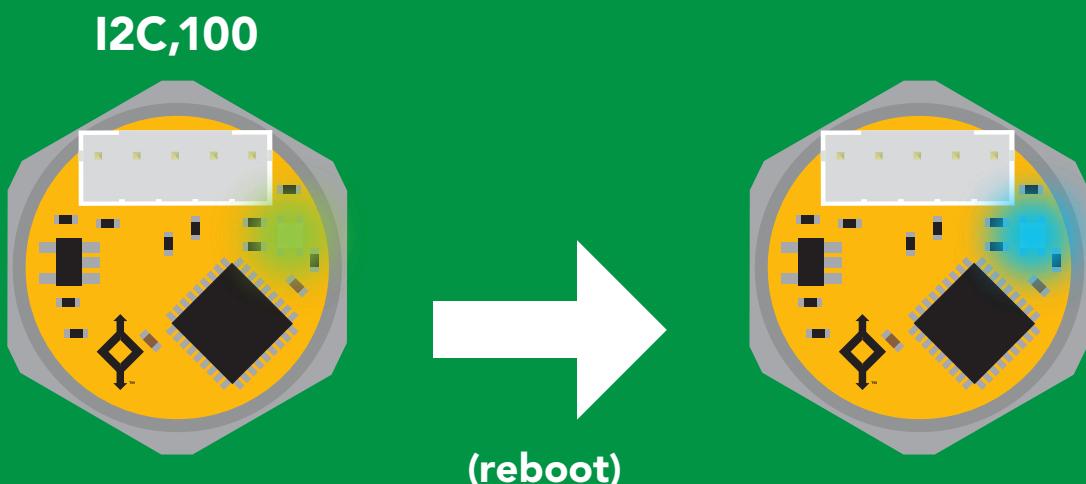
*OK (reboot in I²C mode)

Wrong example

I²C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

Response

*ER <cr>



Green
*OK <cr>

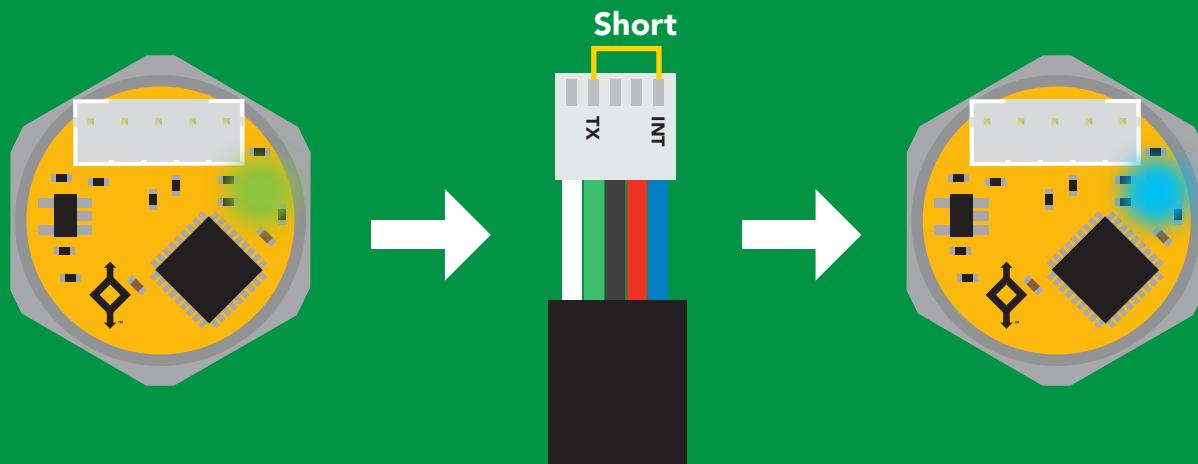
Blue
now in I²C mode

Manual switching to I²C

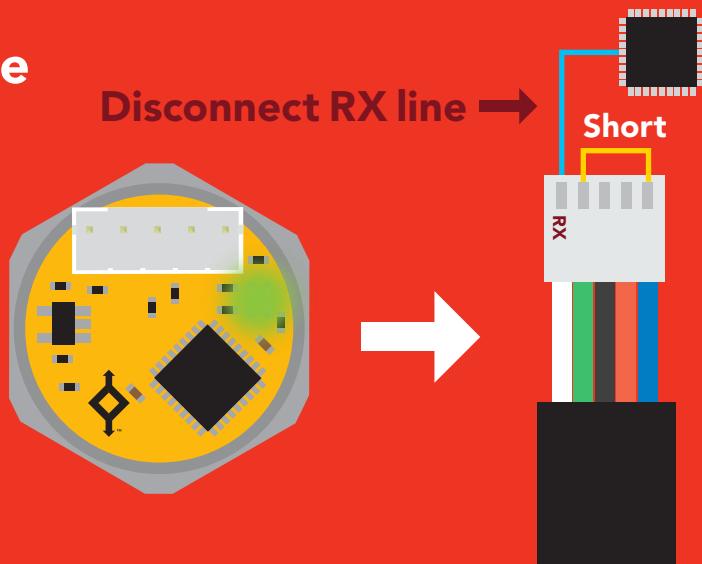
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to INT
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Green to Blue
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I²C will set the I²C address to 106 (0x6A)

Example



Wrong Example



I²C mode

The I²C protocol is **considerably more complex** than the UART (RS-232) protocol. Atlas Scientific assumes the embedded systems engineer understands this protocol.

To set your EZO-PRS™ into I²C mode [click here](#)

Settings that are retained if power is cut

- Calibration
- Change I²C address
- Custom calibration
- Hardware switch to UART mode
- LED control
- Protocol lock
- Software switch to UART mode

Settings that are **NOT** retained if power is cut

- Find
- Sleep mode

I²C mode

I²C address (0x01 – 0x7F)
106 (0x6A) default

V_{cc} 3.3V – 5.5V

Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz

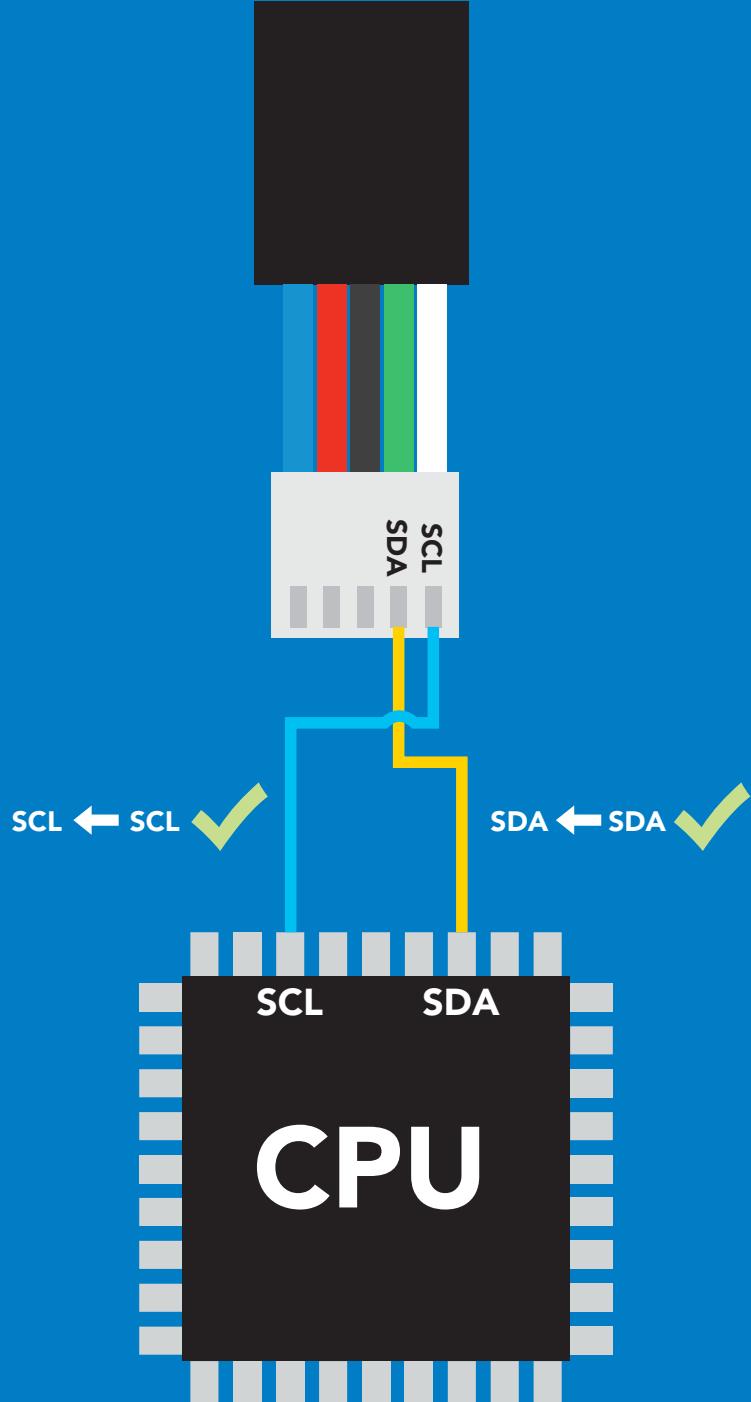
SDA



SCL



0V VCC
0V



Data format

Output pressure

Units PSI default
(ATM, kPa, bar,
inch's of water
cm of water)

Encoding ASCII

Format string

Data type floating point

Decimal places 3

Smallest string 3 characters

Largest string 39 characters

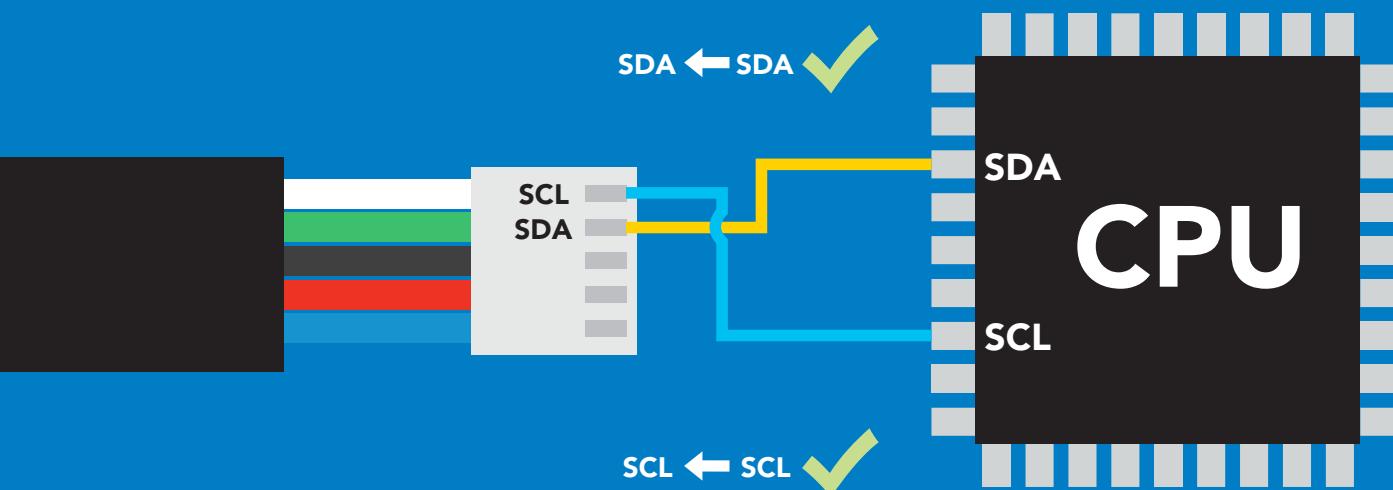
Sending commands to device



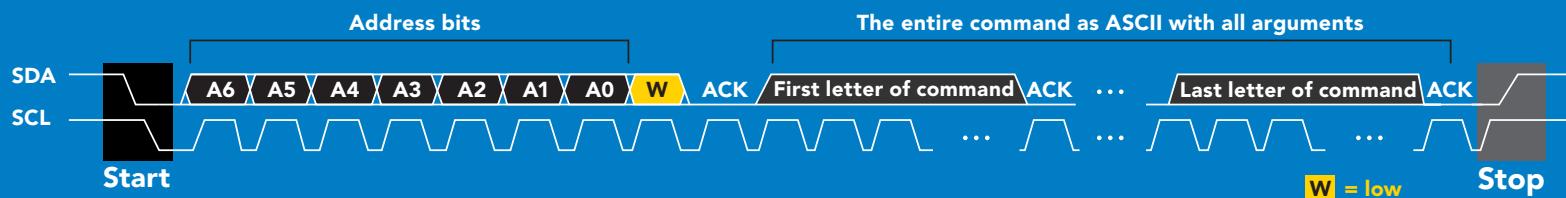
Example

Start 106 (0x6A) Write Sleep Stop

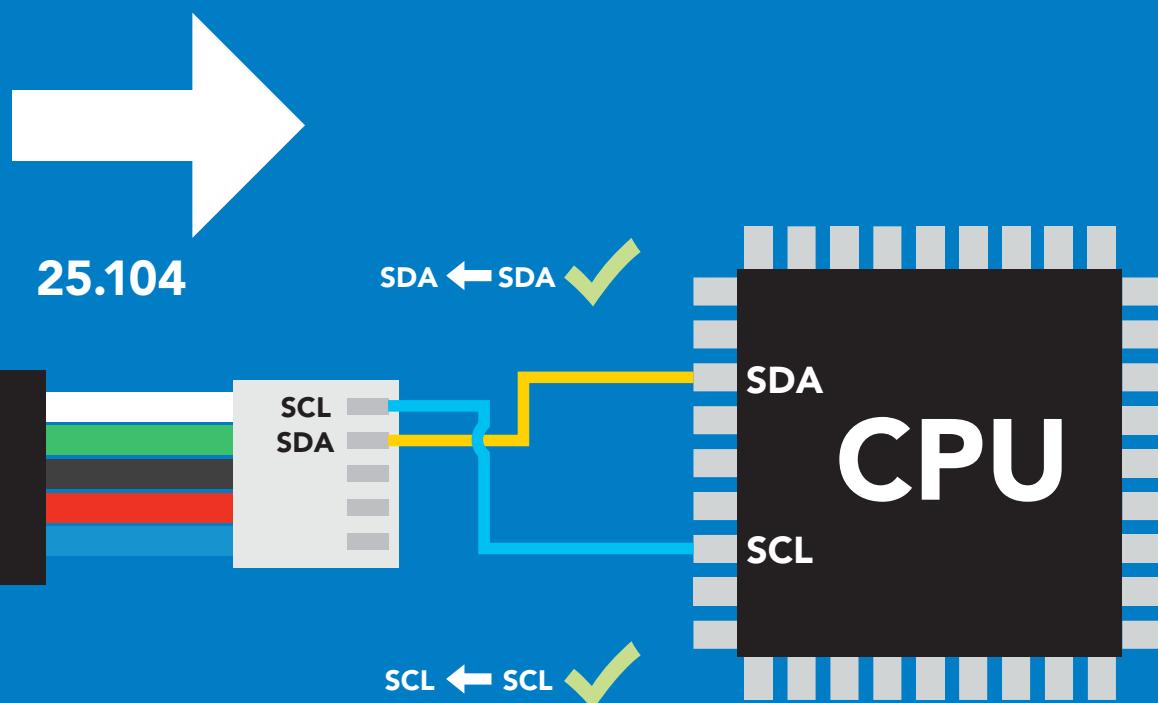
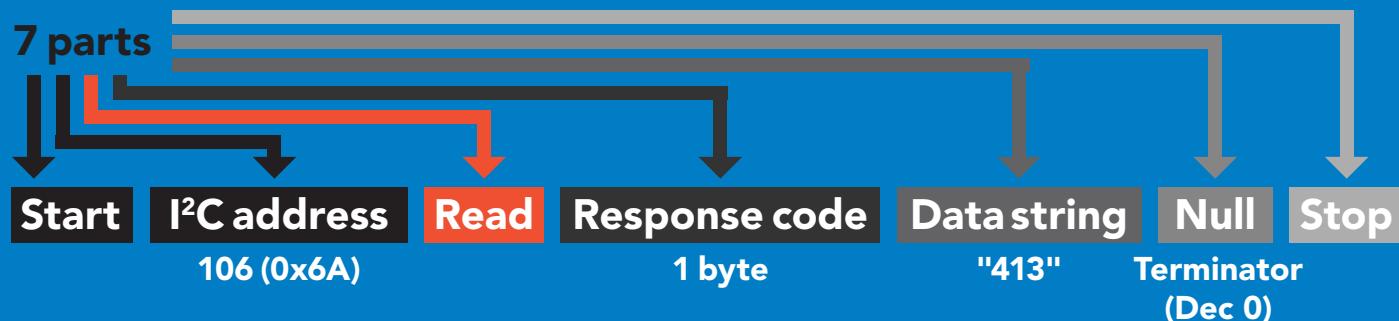
I²C address Command



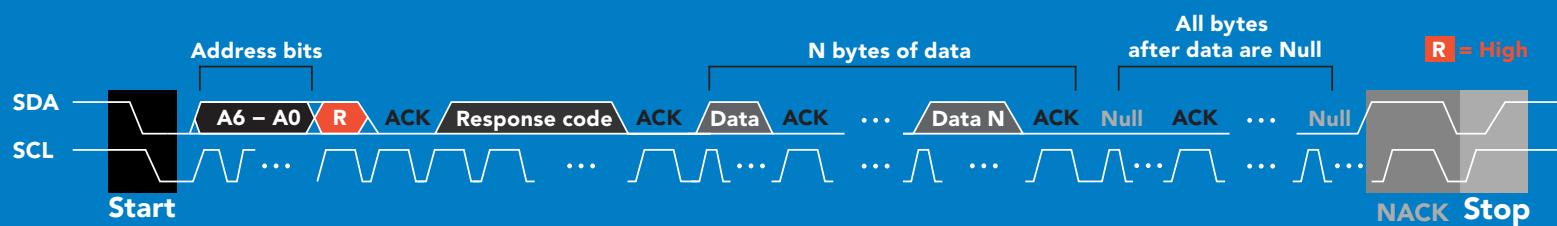
Advanced



Requesting data from device



Advanced

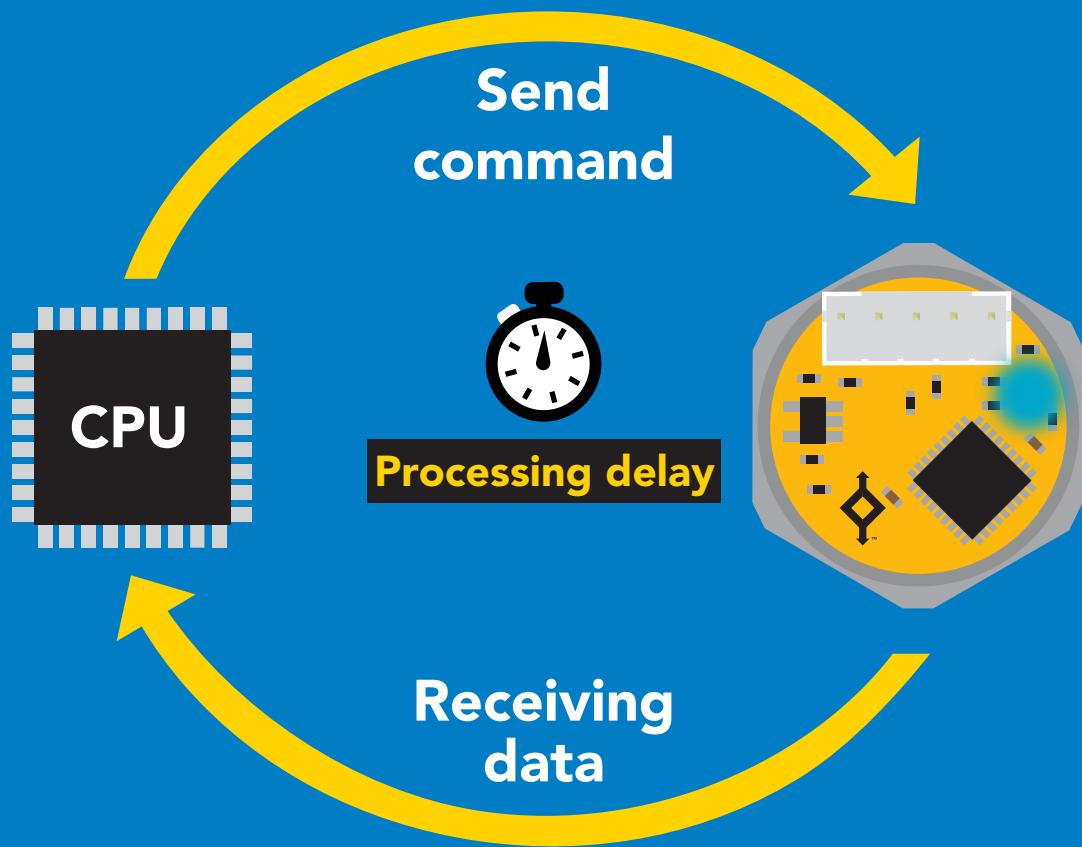


The diagram illustrates the conversion of the string "Dec" into its ASCII values. It consists of two rows of seven boxes each. The top row contains the digits 1, 50, 53, 46, 49, 48, 52, and 0, followed by an equals sign and the result 25.104. The bottom row contains the letters D, e, c, followed by another equals sign and the result 68.101. A bracket labeled "ASCII" spans the bottom row, indicating that each letter corresponds to its ASCII value.

Response codes

After a command has been issued, a 1 byte response code can be read in order to confirm that the command was processed successfully.

Reading back the response code is completely optional, and is not required for normal operation.



Example

```
I2C_start;  
I2C_address;  
I2C_write(EZO_command);  
I2C_stop;
```

```
delay(300); →  Processing delay
```

```
I2C_start;  
I2C_address;  
Char[ ] = I2C_read;  
I2C_stop;
```

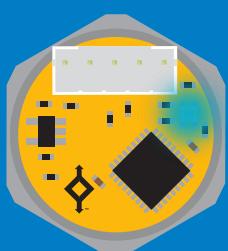
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

Response codes

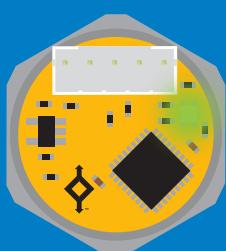
Single byte, not string

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 255 | no data to send |
| 254 | still processing, not ready |
| 2 | syntax error |
| 1 | successful request |

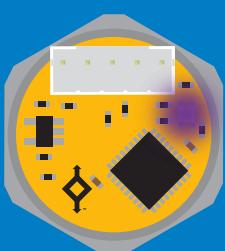
LED color definition



Blue
I²C standby



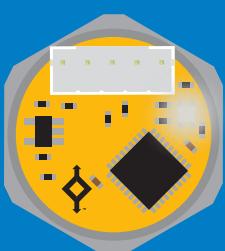
Green
Taking reading



Purple
Changing
I²C address



Red
Command
not understood



White
Find

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 5V | LED ON +.25 mA |
| 3.3V | +.26 mA |

I²C mode

command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

| Command | Function | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Alarm | enable/disable alarm | pg. 45 |
| Baud | switch back to UART mode | pg. 56 |
| Cal | performs custom calibration | pg. 46 |
| Dec | add/remove decimal places | pg. 47 |
| Factory | enable factory reset | pg. 55 |
| Find | finds device with blinking white LED | pg. 43 |
| i | device information | pg. 50 |
| I2C | change I ² C address | pg. 54 |
| L | enable/disable LED | pg. 42 |
| Name | set/show name of device | pg. 49 |
| Plock | enable/disable protocol lock | pg. 53 |
| R | returns a single reading | pg. 44 |
| Sleep | enter sleep mode/low power | pg. 52 |
| Status | retrieve status information | pg. 51 |
| U | pressure units | pg. 48 |

LED control

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

L,1 LED on **default**

L,0 LED off

L,? LED state on/off?

Example

L,1


Wait 300ms

1
Dec
0
Null

L,0


Wait 300ms

1
Dec
0
Null

L,?

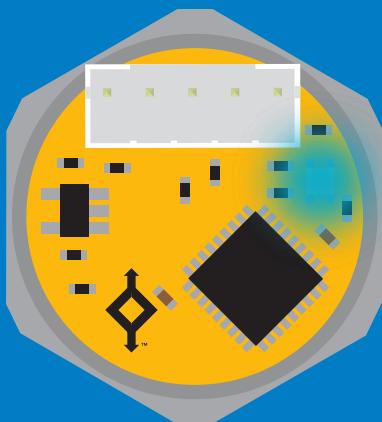

Wait 300ms

1
Dec
?L,1
ASCII
0
Null

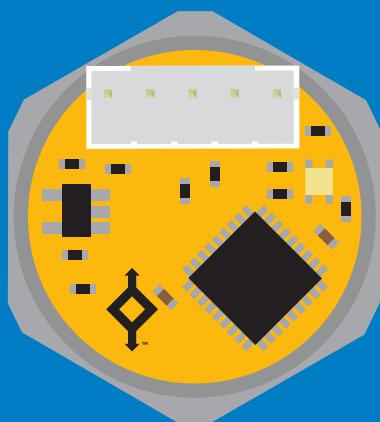
or


Wait 300ms

1
Dec
?L,0
ASCII
0
Null



L,1



L,0

Find

300ms  processing delay

Command syntax

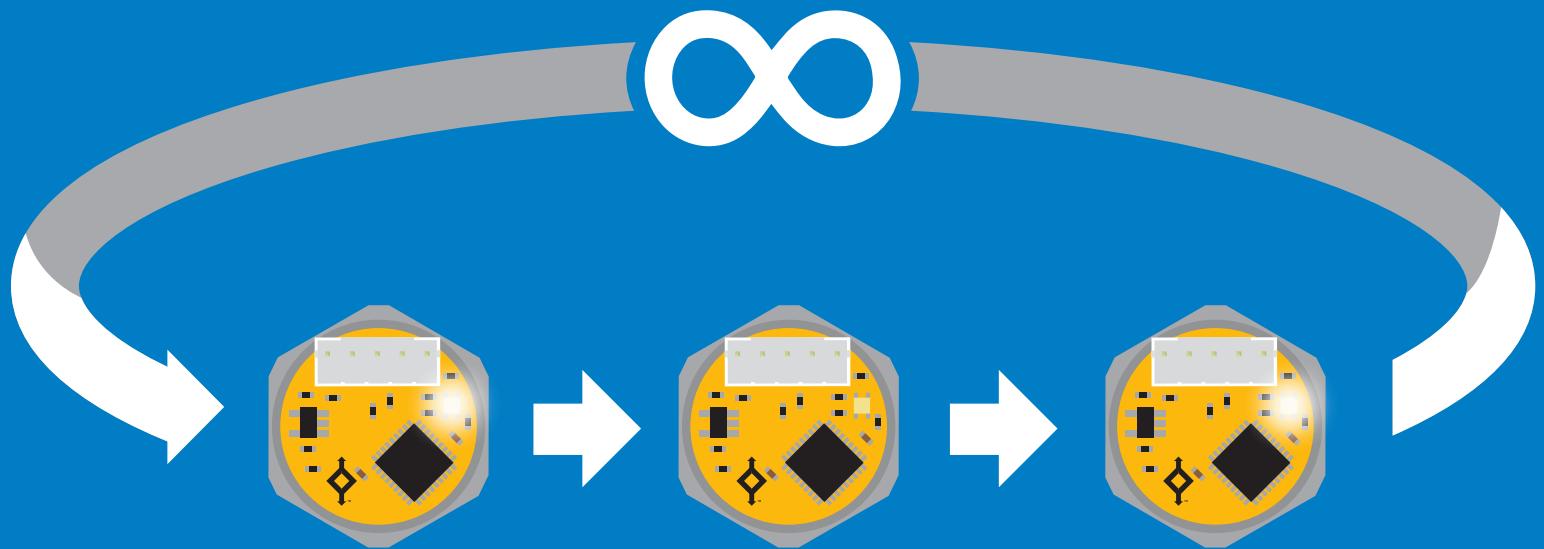
This command will disable continuous mode.
Send any character or command to terminate find.

Find LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

Example Response

Find

 1 0
Wait 300ms Dec Null



Taking reading

Command syntax

900ms  processing delay

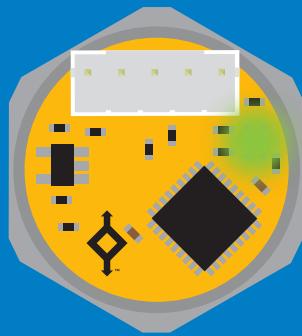
R return 1 reading

Example

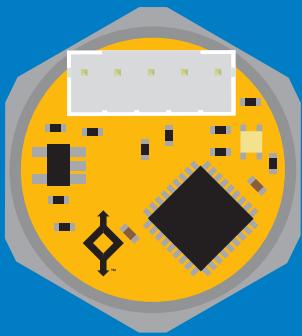
Response

R

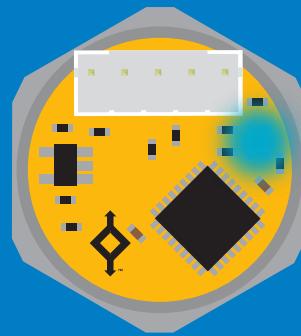
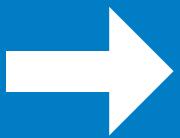
 1 Dec 38.462 ASCII 0 Null
Wait 900ms



Green
Taking reading



Transmitting



Cyan
Standby

Alarm

300ms  processing delay

Command syntax

Alarm,en,[1,0] enable / disable alarm

Alarm,n sets alarm

Alarm,tol,n sets alarm tolerance

Alarm,? alarm set?

The alarm pin will = 1 when pressure levels are > alarm set point. Alarm tolerance sets how far below the set point pressure levels need to drop before the pin will = 0 again.

Example

Response

Alarm,en,1

 Wait 300ms
1 Dec 0 Null

Enable alarm

Alarm,35

 Wait 300ms
1 Dec 0 Null

Alarm,tol,10

 Wait 300ms
1 Dec 0 Null

Pressure level must fall 10 units below set point for alarm to reset.

Alarm,?

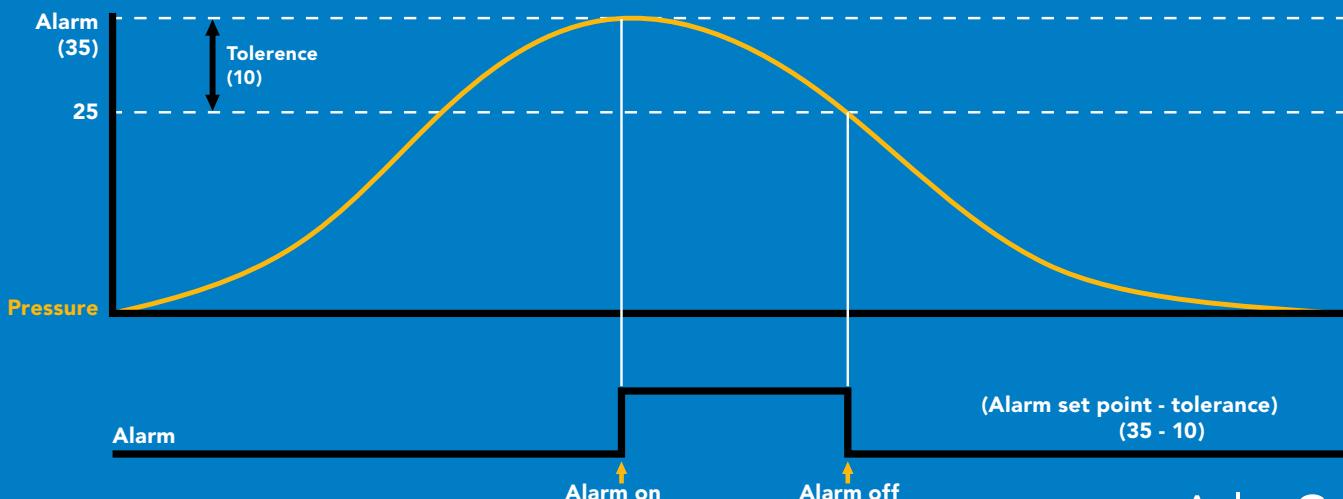
 Wait 300ms
1 Dec 0 Null

? ,alarm,35,10,1

ASCII

0 Null

if all are enabled



Custom calibration

900ms  processing delay

Command syntax

Although calibration is not required, it may be necessary to adjust your 0 point or perform a custom calibration.

Cal,n calibrates the high point

Cal,0 calibrates the zero point

Cal,clear restores calibration to factory settings

Cal,? device calibrated?

Example

Response

Cal,50



1 Dec 0 Null

high point calibration in psi

Cal,0



1 Dec 0 Null

low point calibration in psi

Cal,clear



1 Dec 0 Null

Cal,?



1 Dec ?Cal,0 0 Null

or 1 Dec ?Cal,1 0 Null

ASCII no calibration

Dec ASCII Null

or

1 Dec ?Cal,2 0 Null

or 1 Dec ?Cal,3 0 Null

Dec ASCII Null

only high point calibration

Dec ASCII Null

zero and high point calibration

Calibration should be done using the pressure scale you have set the sensor to.

Example

Readings are set to bar.

High point calibration = 3.44
(3.44 bar = 50 psi)

Add/remove decimal places

900ms  processing delay

Command syntax

Change how many decimal points the reading outputs.

Dec,n n = number of decimal points between 0 and 3

Dec,? number of decimal points the output is set to

Example

Response

R

 Wait 900ms
1 Dec 38.462 ASCII 0 Null

Dec,1

 Wait 900ms
1 Dec 0 Null

R

 Wait 900ms
1 Dec 38.4 ASCII 0 Null

Dec,?

 Wait 900ms
1 Dec ?Dec,1 ASCII 0 Null

Pressure units

(psi, atm, bar, kPa, inch's of water, cm of water)

Command syntax

| | | |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| U,[1/0] | 1 will add a unit identifier to the output | |
| U,psi | output will be in psi | |
| U,atm | output will be in atm | |
| U,bar | output will be in bar | |
| U,kPa | output will be in kPa | |
| U,inh2o | output will be in inches of water | (Resolution: 0.027") |
| U,cmh2o | output will be in cm of water | (Resolution: 0.7mm) |
| U,? | pressure units? | |

Example

Response

U,bar

 Wait 300ms
1 Dec 0 Null

U,1

 Wait 300ms
1 Dec 0 Null

 Wait 300ms
1 Dec 1.228,bar 0 ASCII Null

U,?

 Wait 300ms
1 Dec ?U,bar 0 Null

Naming device

300ms  processing delay

Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n set name

n =

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Name, clears name

Up to 16 ASCII characters

Name,? show name

Example

Response

Name,

 Wait 300ms

1 Dec 0 Null

name has been cleared

Name,zzt

 Wait 300ms

1 Dec 0 Null

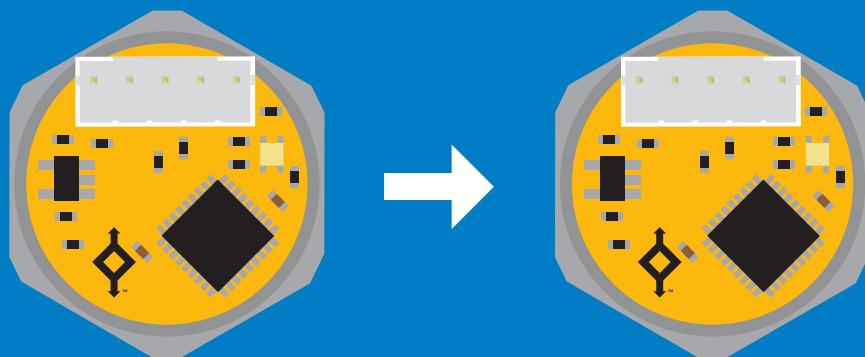
Name,?

 Wait 300ms

1 Dec ?Name,zzt 0 Null

Name,zzt

Name,?



1 0

1 ?Name,zzt 0

Device information

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

Example Response

i



Wait 300ms

1

Dec

?i,PRS, 1.0

ASCII

0

Null

Response breakdown

?i, PRS, 1.0
↑ ↑
Device Firmware

Reading device status

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Status voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart

Example Response

Status



Wait 300ms

1

?Status,P,5.038

Dec

ASCII

0

Null

Response breakdown

?Status, P,
Reason for restart 5.038
 Voltage at Vcc

Restart codes

| | |
|---|----------------|
| P | powered off |
| S | software reset |
| B | brown out |
| W | watchdog |
| U | unknown |

Sleep mode/low power

Command syntax

Sleep enter sleep mode/low power

Send any character or command to awaken device.

Example

Response

Sleep

no response

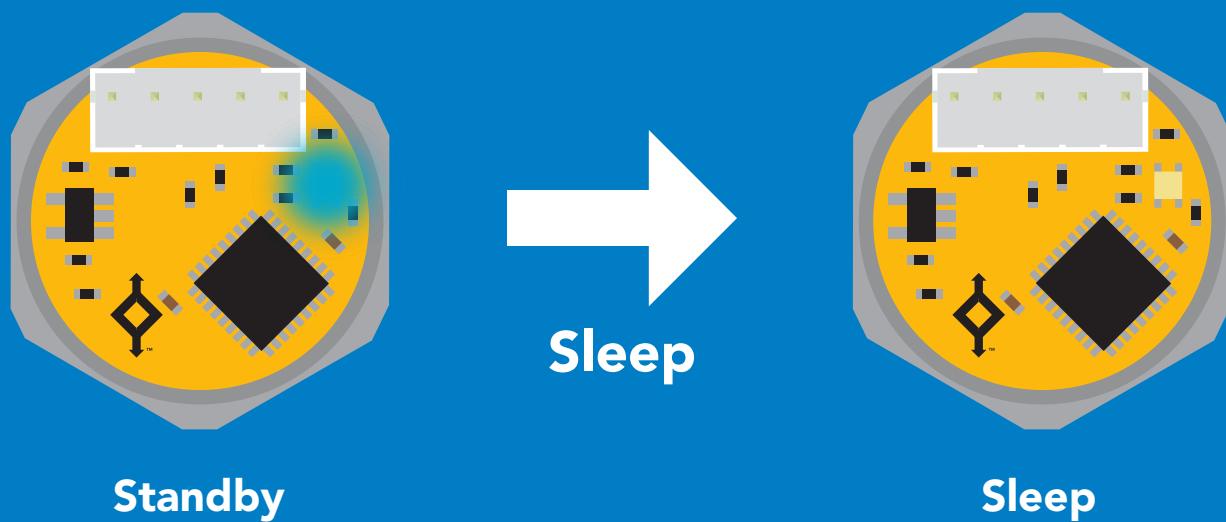
Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.

Any command

wakes up device

| | STANDBY | SLEEP |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 5V | 13.4 mA | 0.415 mA |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 3.3V | 12.4 mA | 0.13 mA |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|



Protocol lock

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Plock,1 enable Plock

Locks device to I²C mode.

Plock,0 disable Plock **default**

Plock,? Plock on/off?

Example

Plock,1


Wait 300ms

1
Dec
0
Null

Plock,0


Wait 300ms

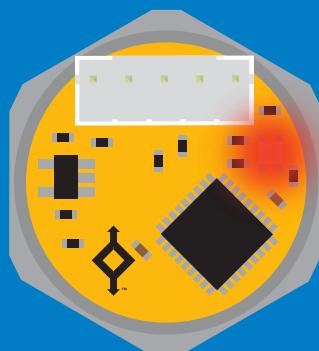
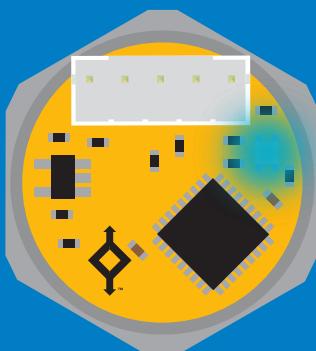
1
Dec
0
Null

Plock,?

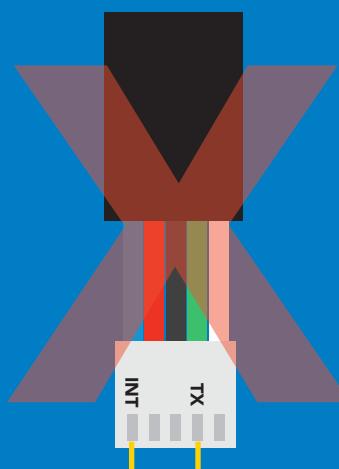

Wait 300ms

1
Dec
?Plock,1
ASCII
0
Null

Baud, 9600



cannot change to UART



cannot change to UART

I²C address change

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

I2C,n sets I²C address and reboots into I²C mode

Example Response

I2C,101

device reboot

(no response given)

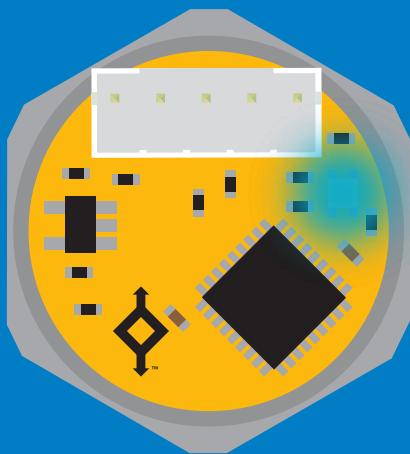
Warning!

Changing the I²C address will prevent communication between the device and the CPU until the CPU is updated with the new I²C address.

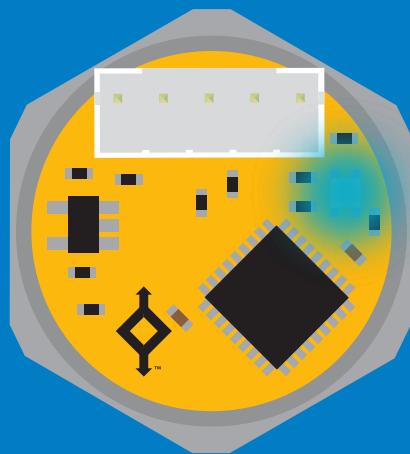
Default I²C address is 106 (0x6A).

n = any number 1 – 127

I2C,101



(reboot)



Factory reset

Command syntax

Factory reset will not take the device out of I²C mode.

Factory enable factory reset

I²C address will not change

Example Response

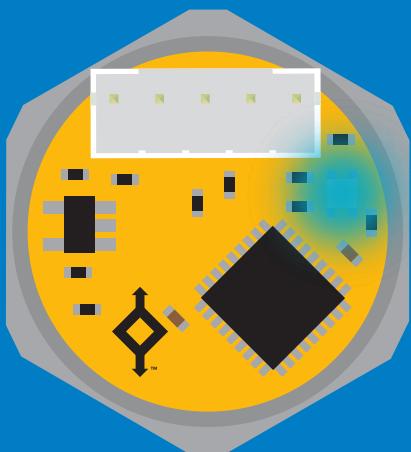
Factory

device reboot

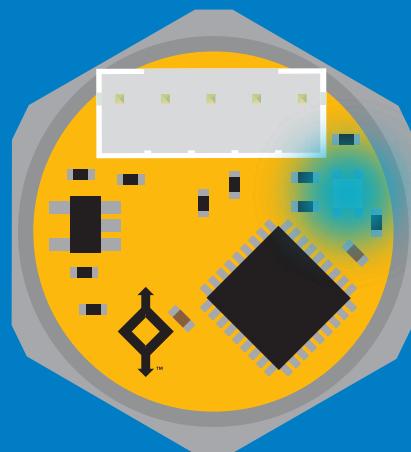
(no response given)

Clears calibration
LED on
Response codes enabled

Factory



→
(reboot)



Change to UART mode

Command syntax

Baud,n switch from I²C to UART

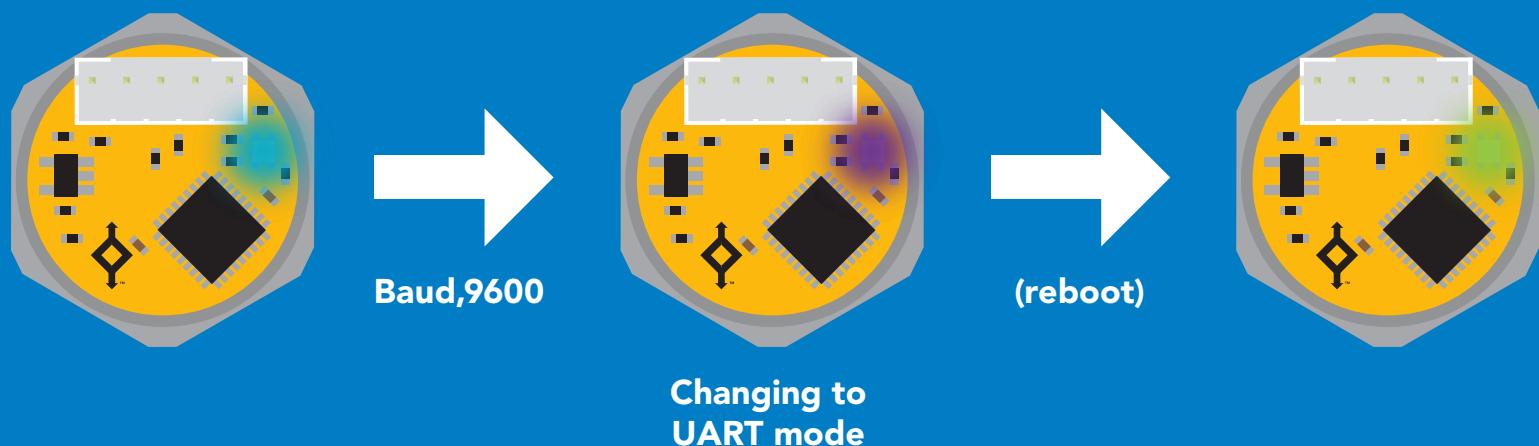
Example Response

Baud,9600

reboot in UART mode

(no response given)

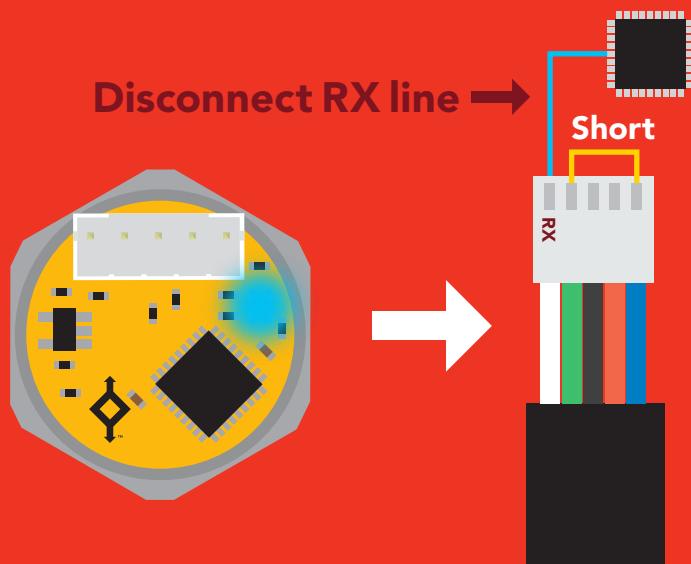
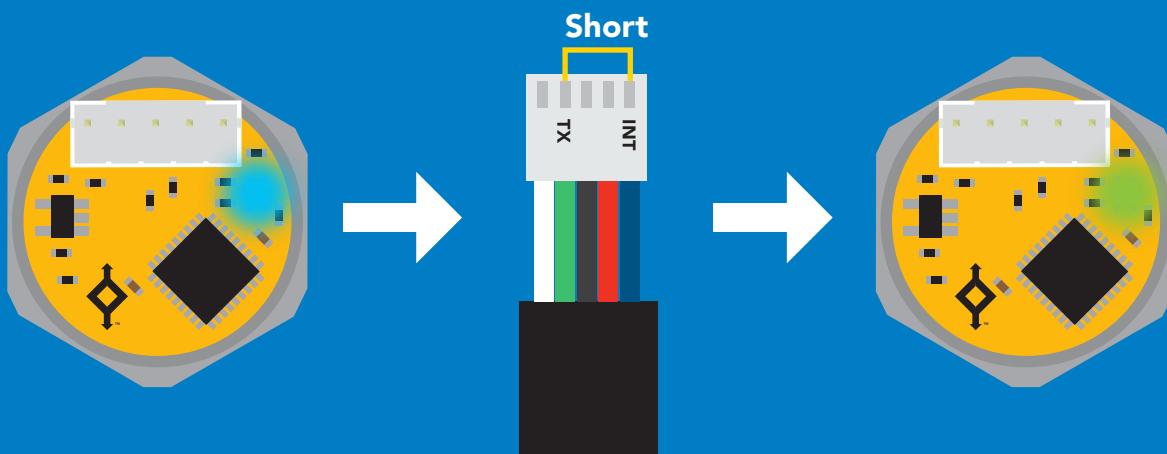
n = [300
1200
2400
9600
19200
38400
57600
115200]



Manual switching to UART

- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to INT
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from **Blue to Green**
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Example



Datasheet change log

Datasheet V 1.6

Revised naming device info on pages 25 & 49.

Datasheet V 1.5

Added the custom calibartion pages on pages 22 & 46.

Datasheet V 1.4

Revised accuracy value on cover page.

Datasheet V 1.3

Revised pressure output in PSI to 50.000 on cover pg.
added inches of water & cm of water resolution info on pages 23 and 46.

Datasheet V 1.2

Updated firmware info on pg 55.

Datasheet V 1.1

Moved Default state to pg 9.

Datasheet V 1.0

Initial release - New datasheet

Firmware updates

V1.0 – Initial release (Aug, 7 2019)

V1.01 – (Nov, 5 2019)

- Fixed glitch where the alarm was not initially set correctly.

V1.02 – (April, 9 2021)

- Added custom calibration

Warranty

Atlas Scientific™ Warranties the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor to be free of defect during the debugging phase of device implementation, or 30 days after receiving the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor (which ever comes first).

The debugging phase

The debugging phase as defined by Atlas Scientific™ is the time period when the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor is inserted into a bread board, or shield. If the EZO-PRS™ is being debugged in a bread board, the bread board must be devoid of other components. If the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor is being connected to a microcontroller, the microcontroller must be running code that has been designed to drive the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor exclusively and output the EZO-PRS™ data as a serial string.

It is important for the embedded systems engineer to keep in mind that the following activities will void the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor warranty:

- **Soldering any part of the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor.**
- **Running any code, that does not exclusively drive the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Dosing Pump and output its data in a serial string.**
- **Embedding the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor into a custom made device.**
- **Removing any potting compound.**

Reasoning behind this warranty

Because Atlas Scientific™ does not sell consumer electronics; once the device has been embedded into a custom made system, Atlas Scientific™ cannot possibly warranty the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor, against the thousands of possible variables that may cause the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensor to no longer function properly.

Please keep this in mind:

- 1. All Atlas Scientific™ devices have been designed to be embedded into a custom made system by you, the embedded systems engineer.**
- 2. All Atlas Scientific™ devices have been designed to run indefinitely without failure in the field.**
- 3. All Atlas Scientific™ devices can be soldered into place, however you do so at your own risk.**

Atlas Scientific™ is simply stating that once the device is being used in your application, Atlas Scientific can no longer take responsibility for the EZO-PRS™ Embedded Pressure Sensors continued operation. This is because that would be equivalent to Atlas Scientific™ taking responsibility over the correct operation of your entire device.