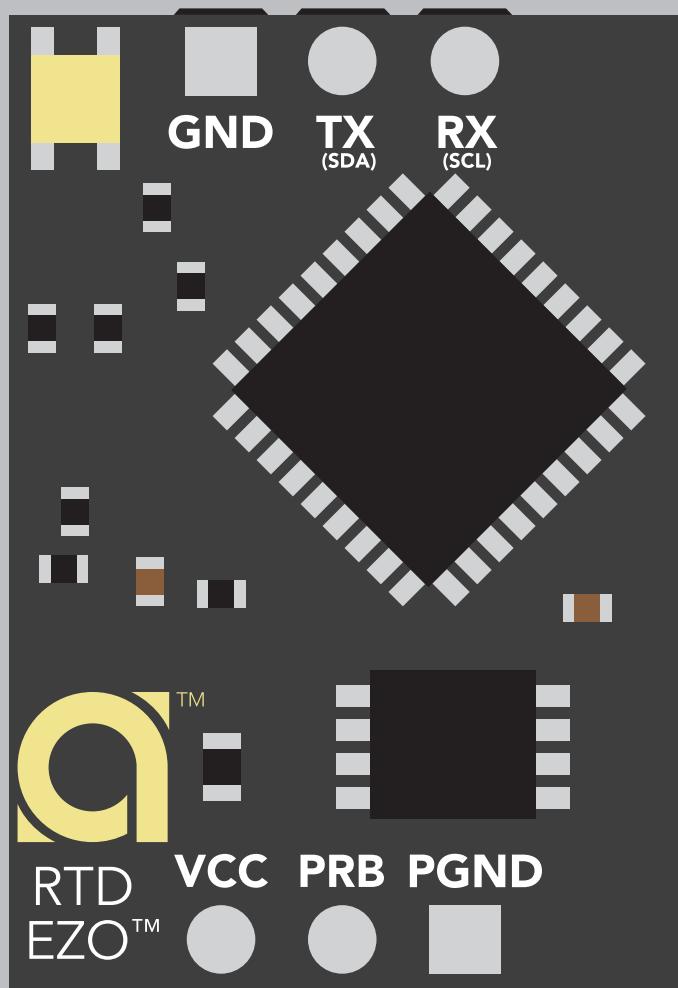


# EZO-RTD™

Embedded Temperature Circuit

Reads	<b>Temperature</b>
Range	<b>-126.000 °C – 1254 °C</b>
Resolution	<b>0.001</b>
Accuracy	<b>+/- (0.10°C + 0.0017 x °C)</b>
Response time	<b>1 reading per sec</b>
Supported probes	<b>Any type &amp; brand PT-100 or PT-1000 RTD</b>
Calibration	<b>Single point</b>
Temperature output	<b>°C, °K, or °F</b>
Data protocol	<b>UART &amp; I<sup>2</sup>C</b>
Default I <sup>2</sup> C address	<b>102 (0x66)</b>
Operating voltage	<b>3.3V – 5.5V</b>
Data format	<b>ASCII</b>
Onboard Data Logger	<b>50 Readings</b>



**Electrical Isolation not needed**





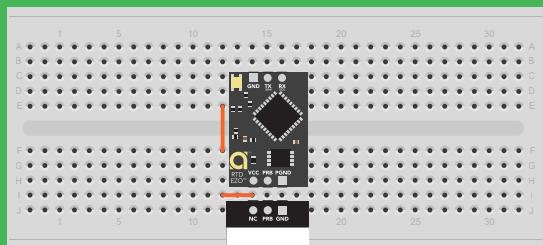
# STOP

**SOLDERING THIS DEVICE VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.**

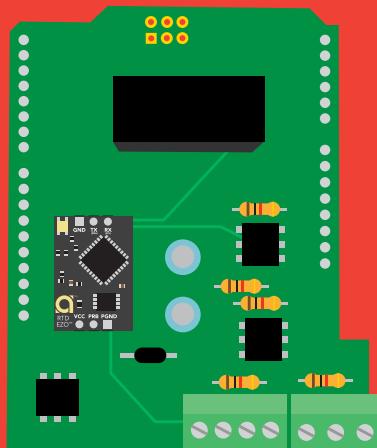
**This is sensitive electronic equipment. Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first. Once this device has been soldered it is no longer covered by our warranty.**

**This device has been designed to be soldered and can be soldered at any time. Once that decision has been made, Atlas Scientific no longer assumes responsibility for the device's continued operation. The embedded systems engineer is now the responsible party.**

**Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first!**



**Do not embed this device without testing it in a solderless breadboard!**



# Table of contents

Circuit dimensions	4	Using other brand PT-100/PT-1000	7
Power consumption	4	Operating principle	8
Absolute max ratings	4	Calibration theory	9
Temperature circuit range	5	On board data logger	10
Temperature circuit accuracy	5	Correct wiring	12
Atlas Scientific PT-1000 probe	6	Available data protocols	13

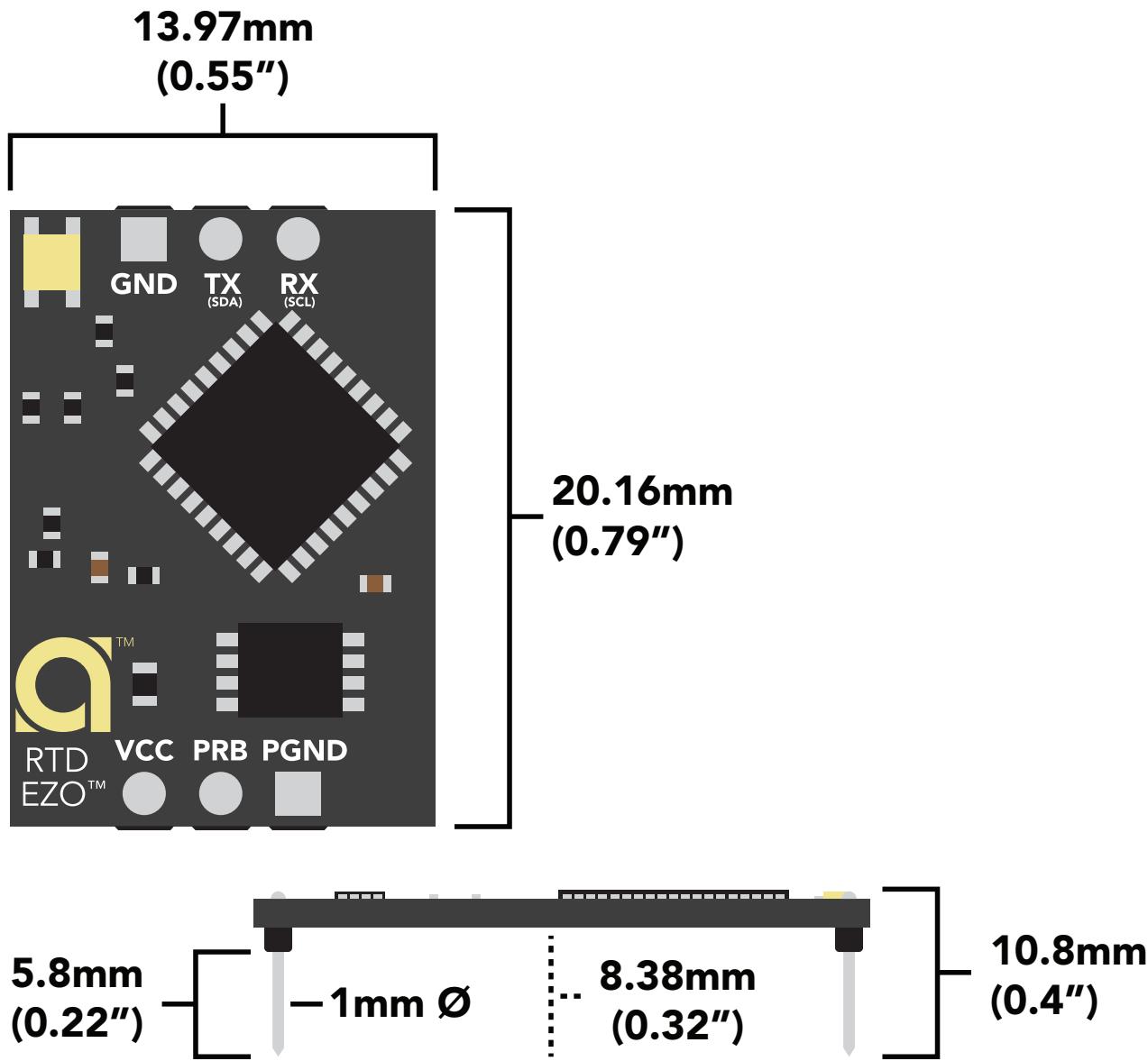
## UART

UART mode	15
Default state	16
Receiving data from device	17
Sending commands to device	18
LED color definition	19
UART quick command page	20
LED control	21
Find	22
Continuous reading mode	23
Single reading mode	24
Calibration	25
Export/import calibration	26
Temperature scale	27
Enable/disable data logger	28
Memory recall	29
Memory clear	30
Naming device	31
Device information	32
Response codes	33
Reading device status	34
Sleep mode/low power	35
Change baud rate	36
Protocol lock	37
Factory reset	38
Change to I <sup>2</sup> C mode	39
Manual switching to I <sup>2</sup> C	40

## I<sup>2</sup>C

I <sup>2</sup> C mode	42
Sending commands	43
Requesting data	44
Response codes	45
LED color definition	46
I <sup>2</sup> C quick command page	47
LED control	48
Find	49
Taking reading	50
Calibration	51
Export/import calibration	52
Temperature scale	53
Enable/disable data logger	54
Memory recall	55
Memory clear	56
Device information	57
Reading device status	58
Sleep mode/low power	59
Protocol lock	60
I <sup>2</sup> C address change	61
Factory reset	62
Change to UART mode	63
Manual switching to UART	64
Circuit footprint	65
Datasheet change log	66
Warranty	68

# EZO™ circuit dimensions



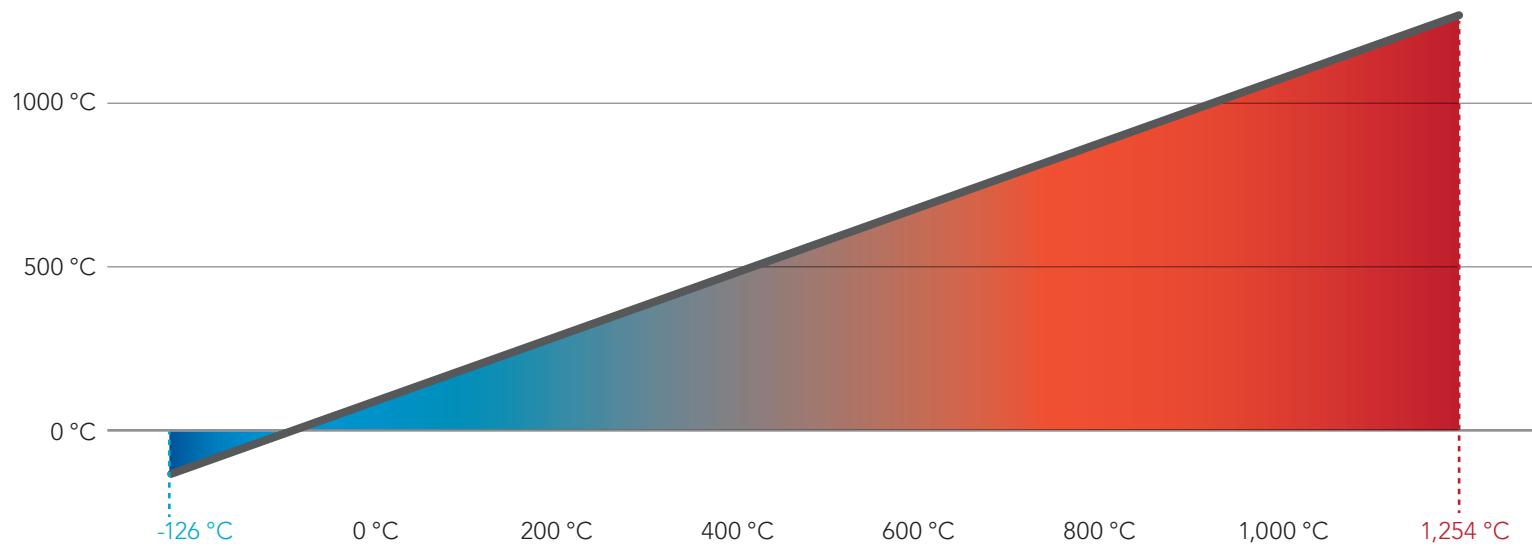
## Power consumption

	LED	MAX	STANDBY	SLEEP
5V	ON	16 mA	15.4 mA	0.4 mA
	OFF	15.3 mA	15 mA	
3.3V	ON	14.3 mA	13.8 mA	0.09 mA
	OFF	14 mA	13.6 mA	

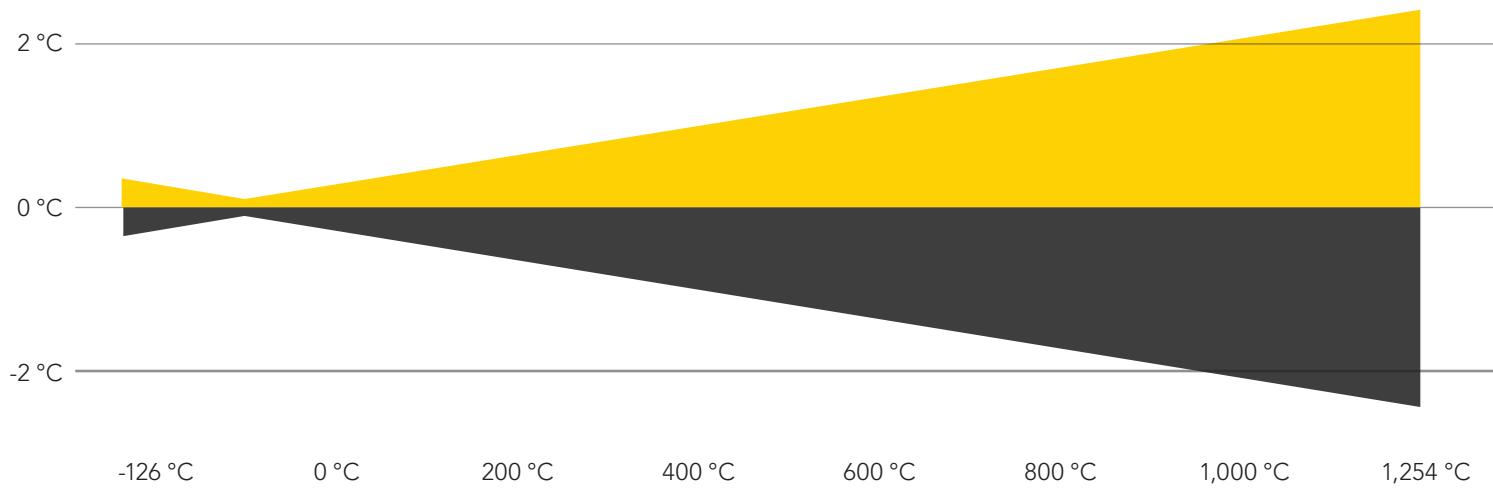
## Absolute max ratings

Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX
Storage temperature (EZO™ RTD)	-65 °C		125 °C
Operational temperature (EZO™ RTD)	-40 °C	25 °C	85 °C
VCC	3.3V	5V	5.5V

# EZO™ RTD temperature circuit range



# EZO™ RTD temperature circuit accuracy



# Atlas Scientific PT-1000 probe

- Accuracy +/- (0.15 + (0.002\*t))
- Probe type: class A platinum, RTD
- Cable length: 81cm (32")
- Cable material: silicone rubber
- 30mm sensing area (304 SS)
- 6mm diameter
- BNC connector
- Reaction time: 90% value in 13 seconds
- Probe output: analog
- Full sensing range -200 °C to 850 °C
- Cable max temp 125 °C
- Cable min temp -55 °C

The Atlas Scientific EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit only works with PT-100 and PT-1000 probes.



To read temperatures above, or below the max cable temperature, an additional probe housing (thermowell) is needed to protect the cable.



100mm Temperature Thermowell



50mm Temperature Thermowell



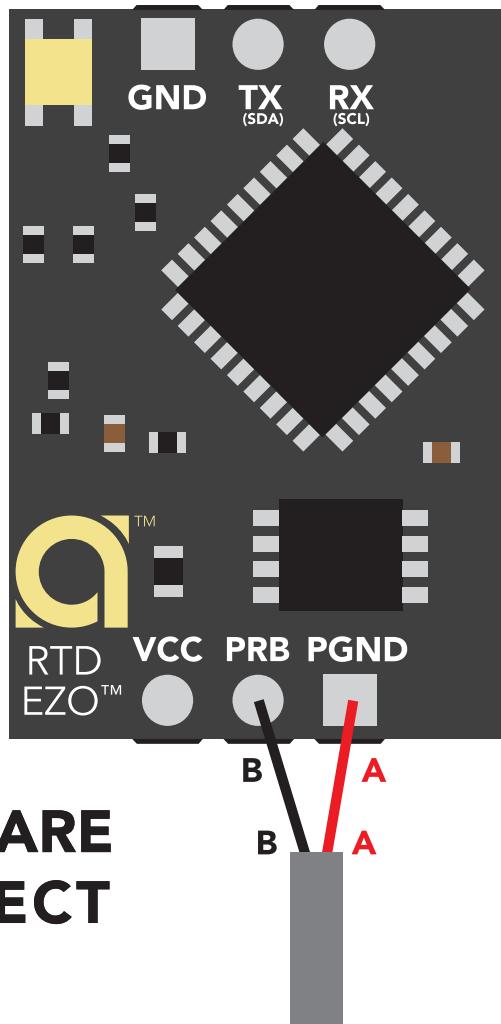
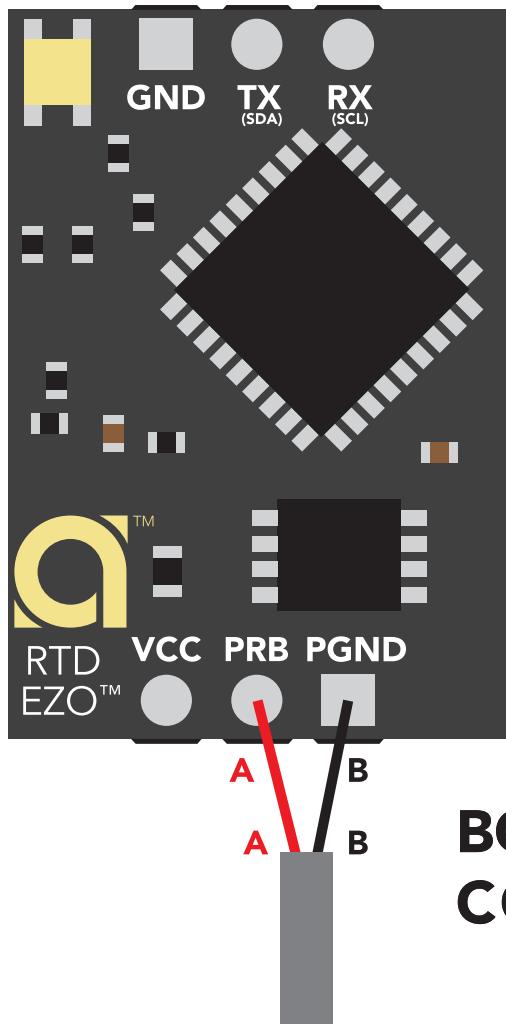
30mm Temperature Thermowell

# Using other brand PT-100/PT-1000

The EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit will auto-detect if the connected probe is PT-100 or PT-1000.

Probe class	Accuracy
AA	+/- (0.10°C + 0.0017 × T)
A	+/- (0.15°C + 0.002 × T)
B	+/- (0.3°C + 0.005 × T)
C	+/- (0.6°C + 0.01 × T)

It makes no difference which lead of the temperature probe is connected to the two probe pins.



**BOTH ARE CORRECT**

# Operating principle

The Atlas Scientific EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit is a small footprint computer system that is specifically designed to be used in robotic applications where the embedded systems engineer requires accurate and precise measurements of temperature through a generic PT-100/PT-1000 temperature probe.

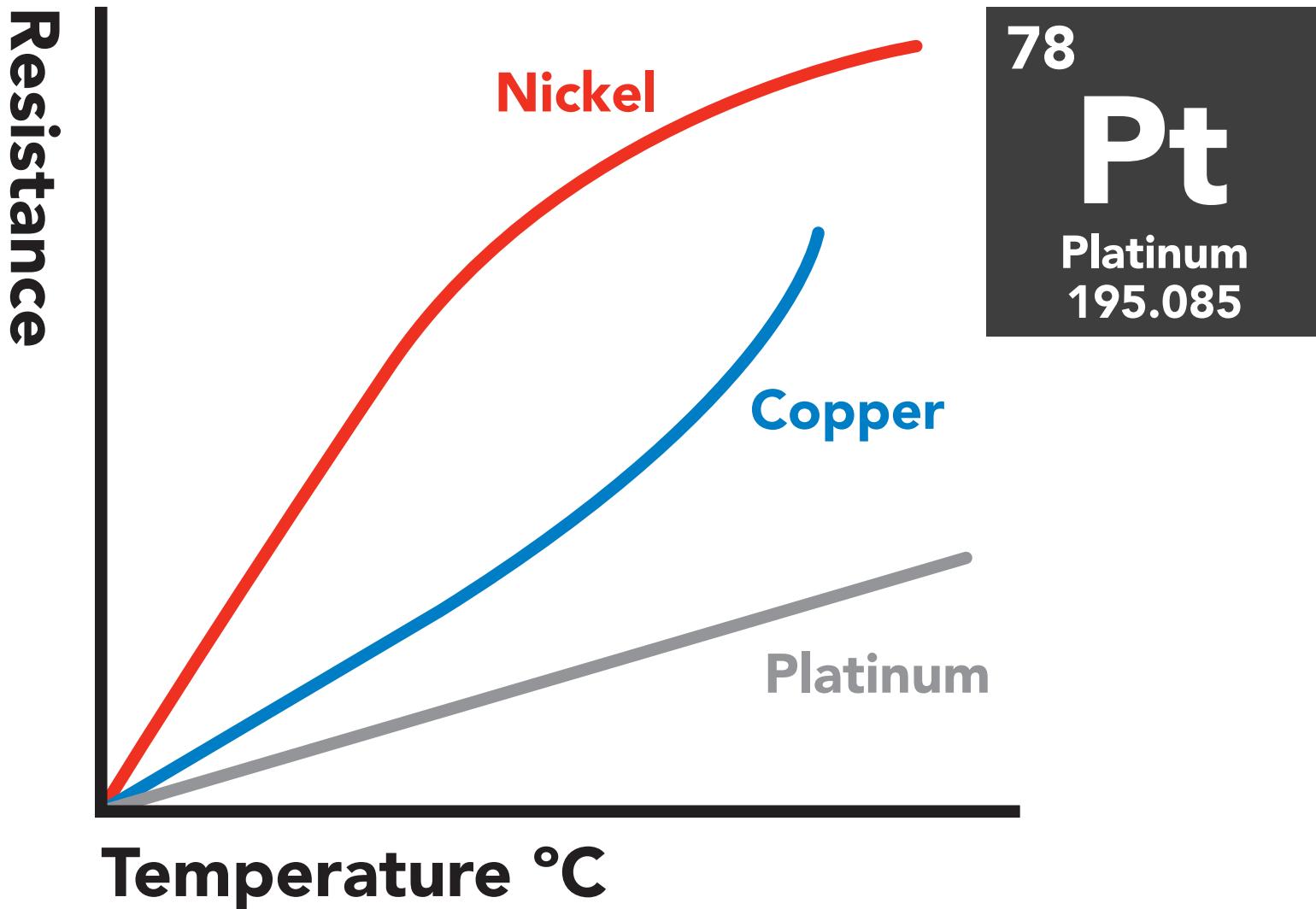
**RTD = Resistance Temperature Detector**

**PT = Platinum**

**PT-100 = 100 Ω at 0°C**

**PT-1000 = 1k Ω at 0°C**

Unlike any other material, platinums correlation between resistance and temperature seems to be woven into the fabric of the universe. It is for this reason, that the platinum RTD temperature sensor is the industrial standard for temperature measurement.



# Calibration theory

The most important part of calibration is watching the readings during the calibration process. It's easiest to calibrate the device in its default state (UART mode, continuous readings). Switching the device to I<sup>2</sup>C mode after calibration **will not** affect the stored calibration. If the device must be calibrated in I<sup>2</sup>C mode be sure to request readings continuously so you can see the output from the probe.

Calibration can be done at any value, a simple method is to calibrate the probe in boiling water.

**100 °C**

Atlas Scientific recommends calibration be done every three years.

## Elevation and Boiling Point table

Elevation in meters
305
229
152
76
0
-76
-152

Boiling point
98.9 °C
99.2 °C
99.5 °C
99.7 °C
100 °C
100.3 °C
100.5 °C



## Use purified/distilled water

For accurate calibration using different temperature values, you must use a tool called a "dry block calibrator."

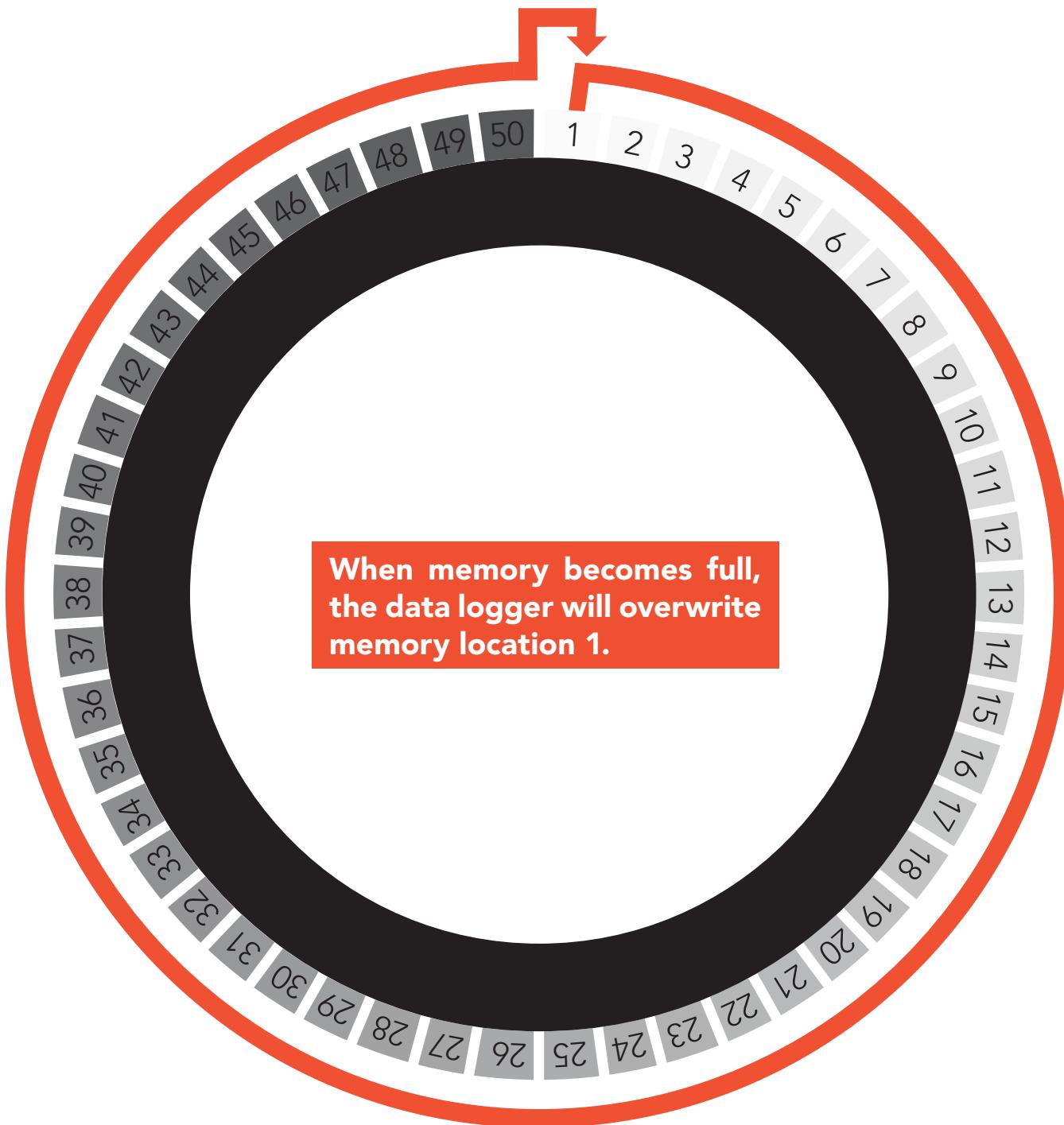
# On board data logger

- 50 readings
- Programmable storage interval

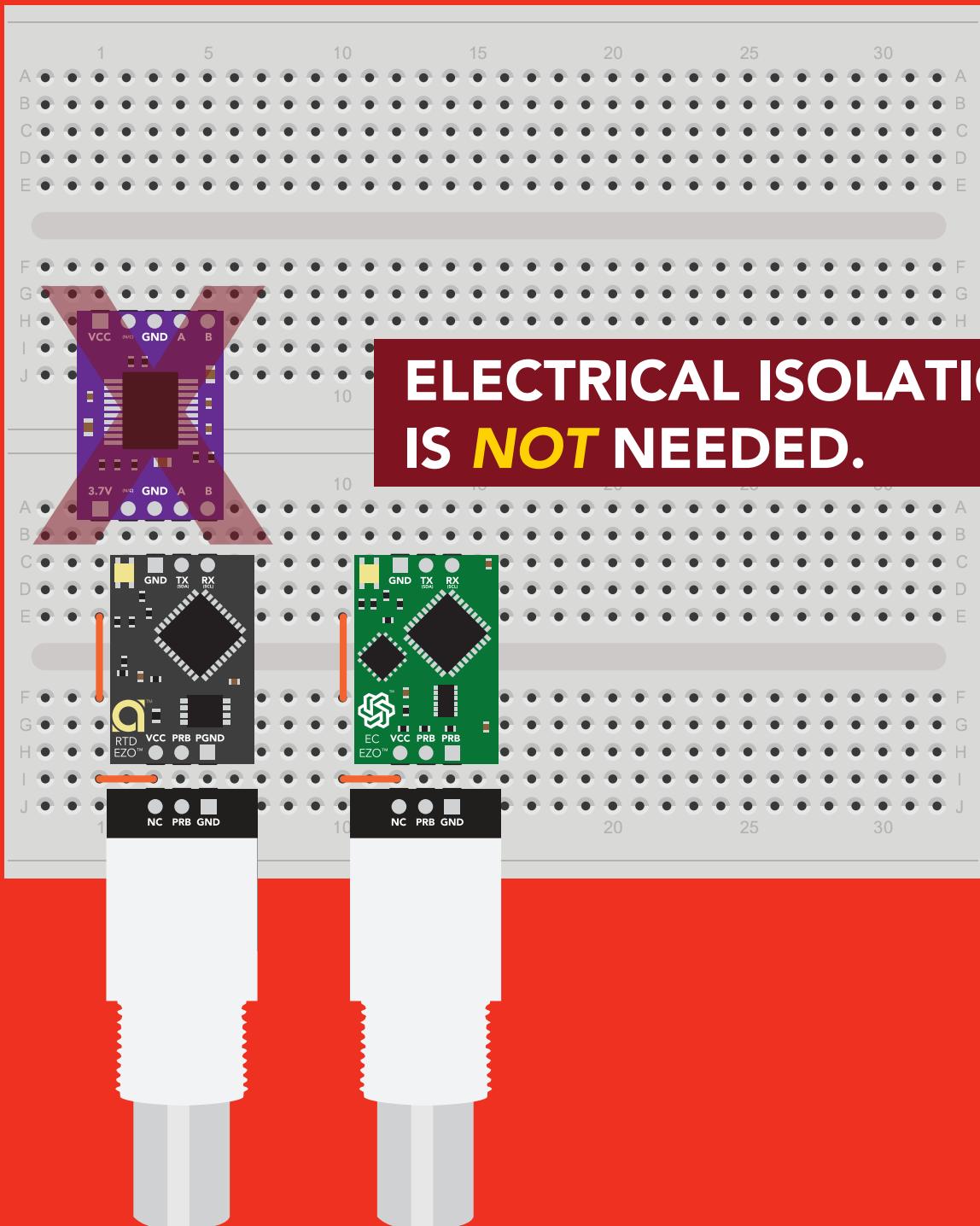
Minimum – 10 seconds

Maximum – 320,000 seconds

**Temperature readings that are stored to the data logger will be retained even if the power is cut.**

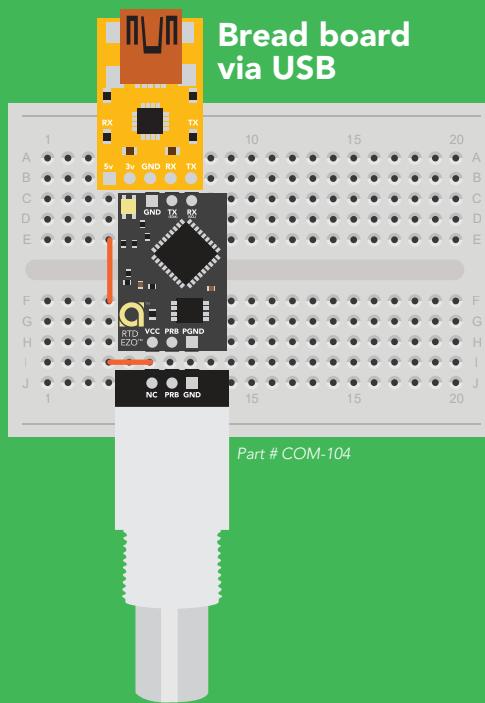
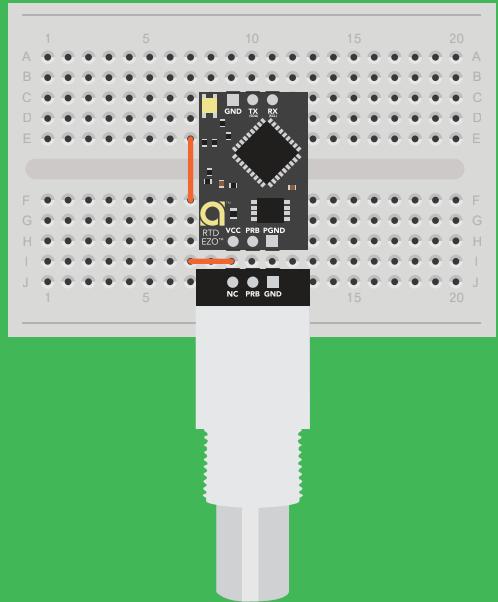


# Power and data isolation

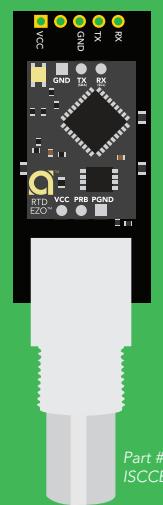


# ✓ Correct wiring

Bread board



Carrier board

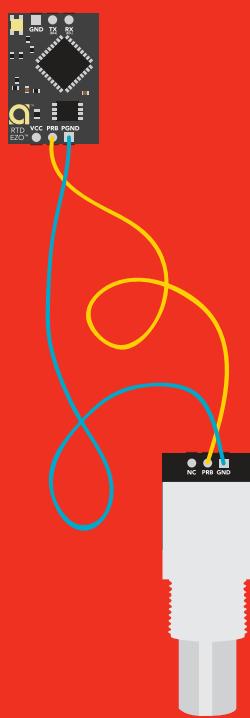


USB carrier board

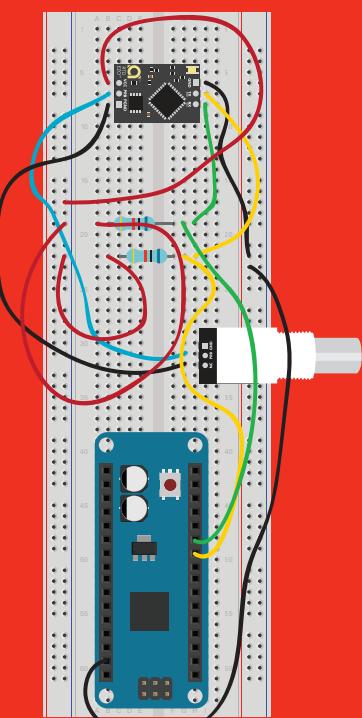


# ✗ Incorrect wiring

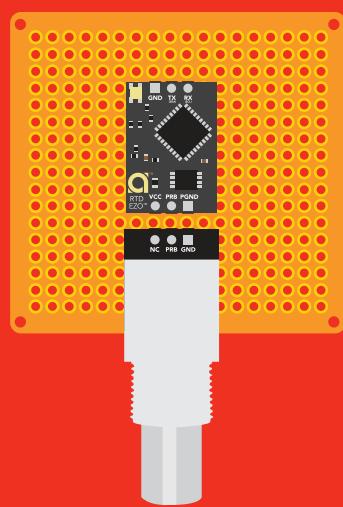
Extended leads



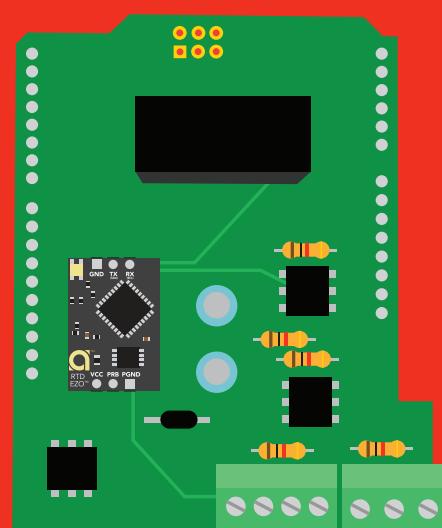
Sloppy setup



Perfboards or Protoboards



\*Embedded into your device



**NEVER**  
use Perfboards  
or Protoboards

\*Only after you are familiar  
with EZO™ circuits operation

 Available data protocols

**UART**

**Default**

**I<sup>2</sup>C**

 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  
Device name  
Enable/disable response codes  
Hardware switch to I<sup>2</sup>C mode  
LED control  
Protocol lock  
Software switch to I<sup>2</sup>C 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

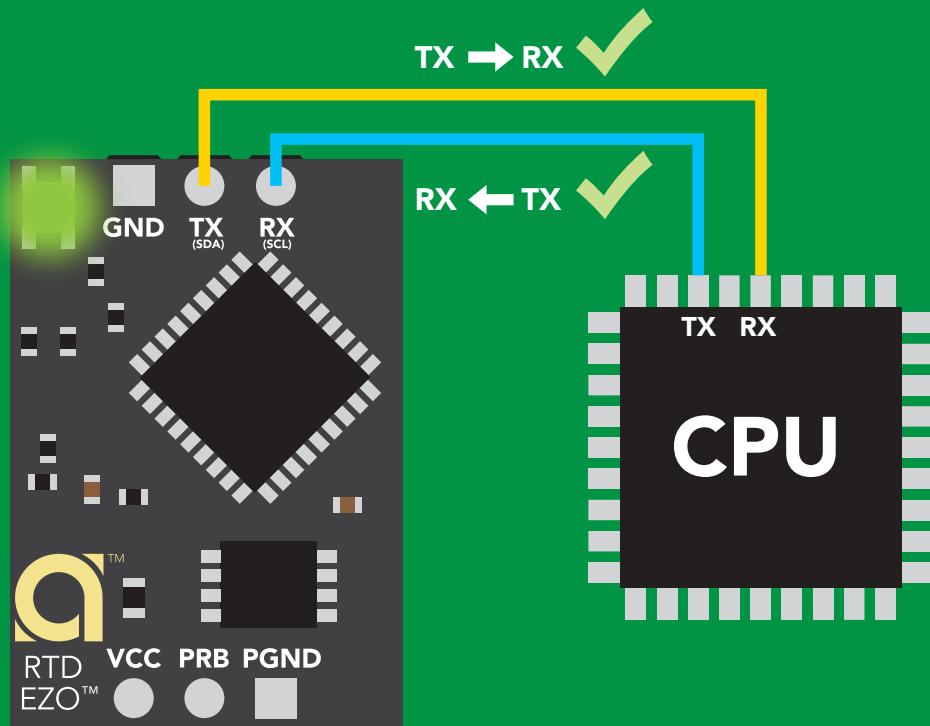
Baud 300  
1,200  
2,400  
**9,600 default**  
19,200  
38,400  
57,600  
115,200

**RX** Data in

**TX** Data out

**Vcc** 3.3V – 5.5V

0V  0V



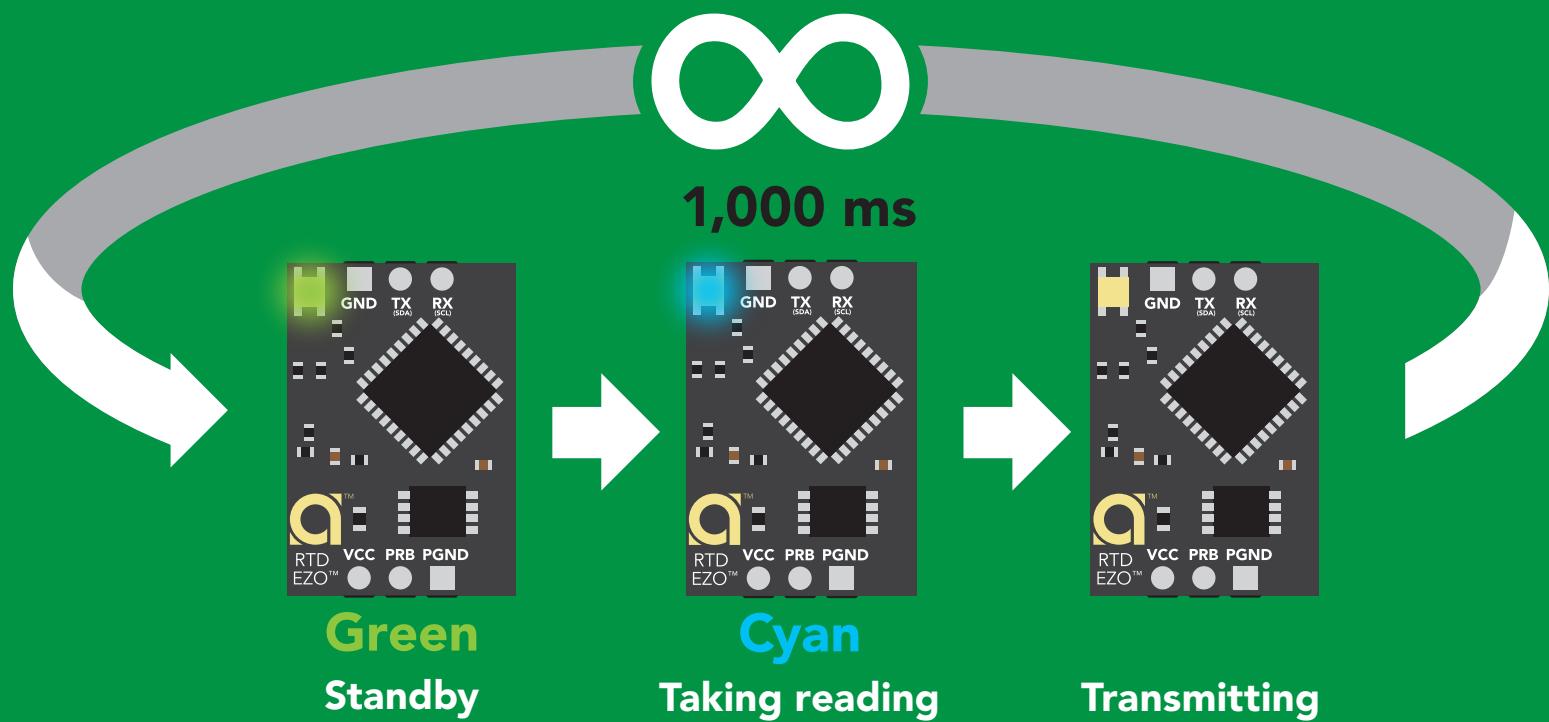
## Data format

Reading	temperature
Units	°C, °K, or °F
Encoding	ASCII
Format	string
Terminator	carriage return

Data type	<b>floating point</b>
Decimal places	3
Smallest string	4 characters
Largest string	399 characters

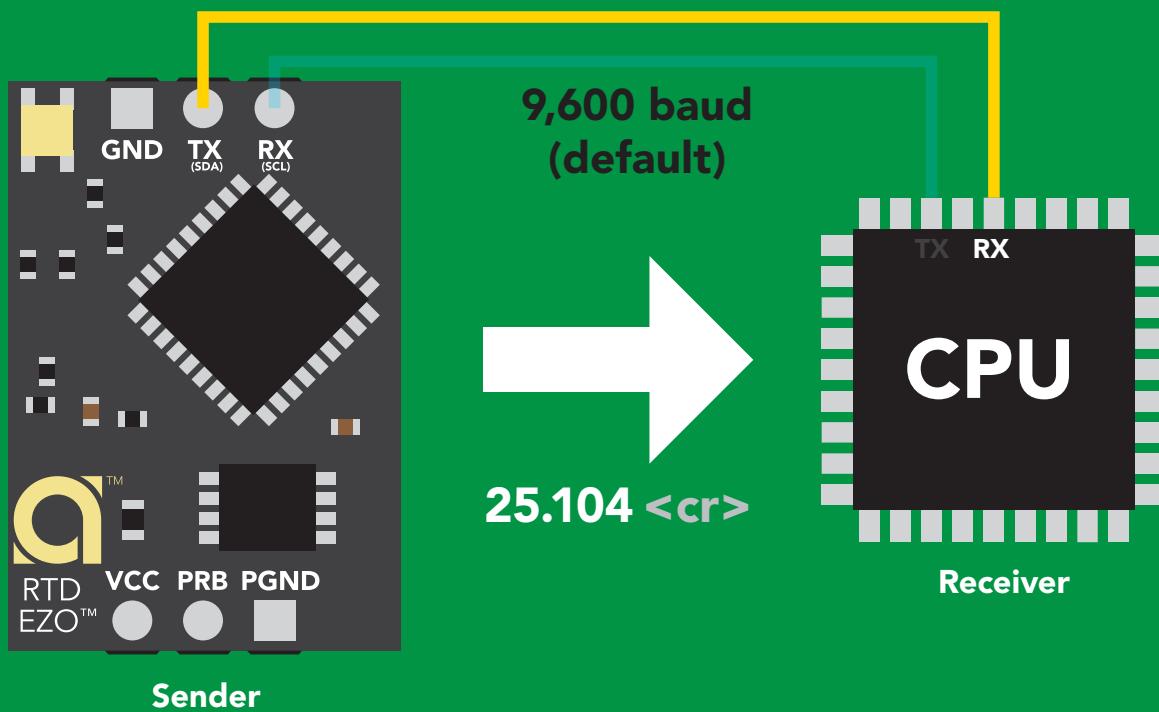
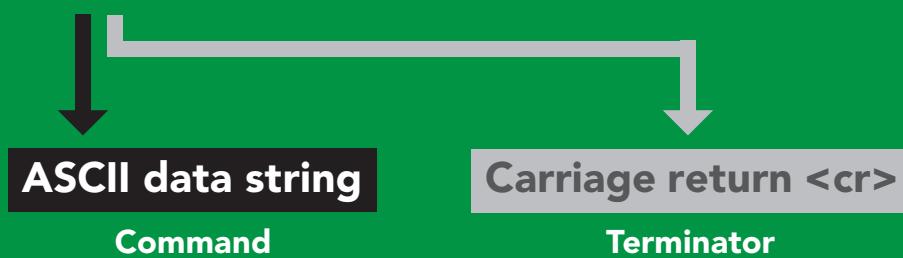
# Default state

Mode	UART
Baud	9,600
Temperature	°C
Readings	continuous
Speed	1 reading per second
With probe	ttt.ttt
Without probe	-1023.000
LED	on



# Receiving data from device

2 parts



## Advanced

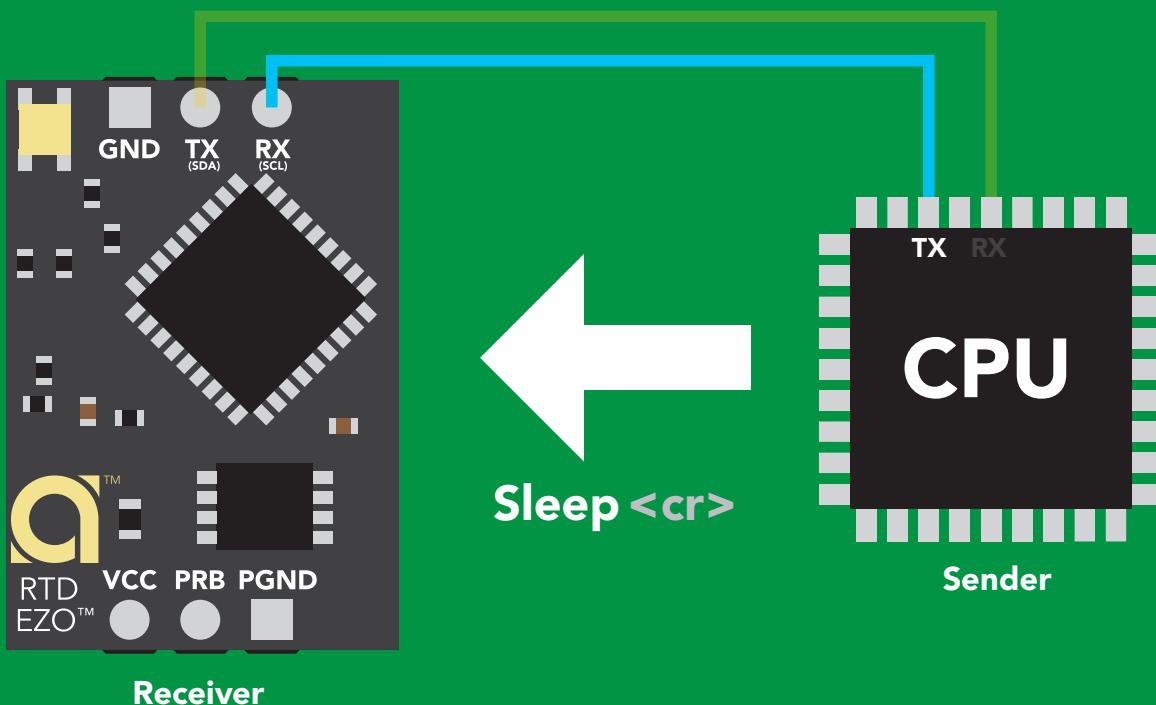
ASCII: 2 5 . 1 0 4 <cr>

Hex: 32 35 2E 31 30 34 0D

Dec: 50 53 46 49 48 52 13

# Sending commands to device

2 parts



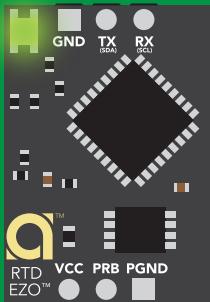
## Advanced

ASCII: S I e e p <cr>

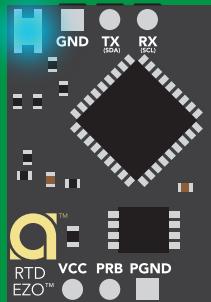
Hex: 53 6C 65 65 70 0D

Dec: 83 108 101 101 112 13

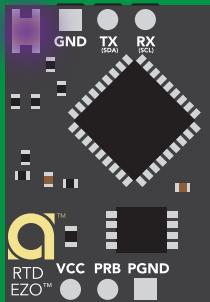
# LED color definition



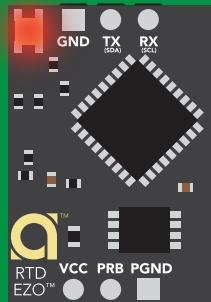
**Green**  
UART standby



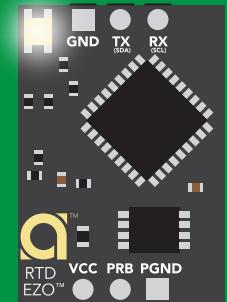
**Cyan**  
Taking reading



**Purple**  
Changing baud rate



**Red**  
Command  
not understood



**White**  
Find

<b>5V</b>	LED ON <b>+0.4 mA</b>
<b>3.3V</b>	<b>+0.2 mA</b>

# UART mode

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function		Default state
Baud	change baud rate	<a href="#">pg. 36</a>	9,600
C	enable/disable continuous reading	<a href="#">pg. 23</a>	enabled
Cal	performs calibration	<a href="#">pg. 25</a>	n/a
D	enable/disable data logger	<a href="#">pg. 28</a>	disabled
Export/import	export/import calibration	<a href="#">pg. 26</a>	n/a
Factory	enable factory reset	<a href="#">pg. 38</a>	n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	<a href="#">pg. 22</a>	n/a
i	device information	<a href="#">pg. 32</a>	n/a
I2C	change to I <sup>2</sup> C mode	<a href="#">pg. 39</a>	not set
L	enable/disable LED	<a href="#">pg. 21</a>	enabled
M	memory recall/clear	<a href="#">pg. 29</a>	n/a
Name	set/show name of device	<a href="#">pg. 31</a>	not set
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	<a href="#">pg. 37</a>	disabled
R	returns a single reading	<a href="#">pg. 24</a>	n/a
S	temperature scale (°C, °K, °F)	<a href="#">pg. 27</a>	celsius
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	<a href="#">pg. 35</a>	n/a
Status	retrieve status information	<a href="#">pg. 34</a>	n/a
*OK	enable/disable response codes	<a href="#">pg. 33</a>	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>

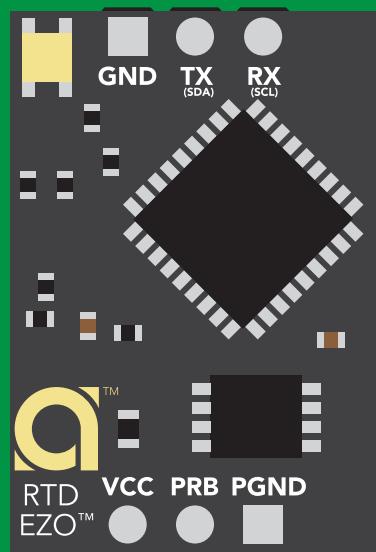
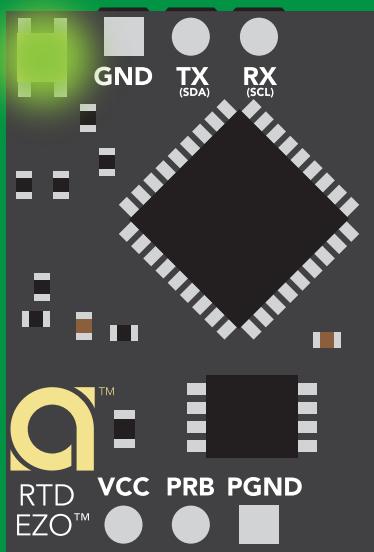
\*OK <cr>

L,? <cr>

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

\*OK <cr>

## Response



L,1

L,0

# Find

## Command syntax

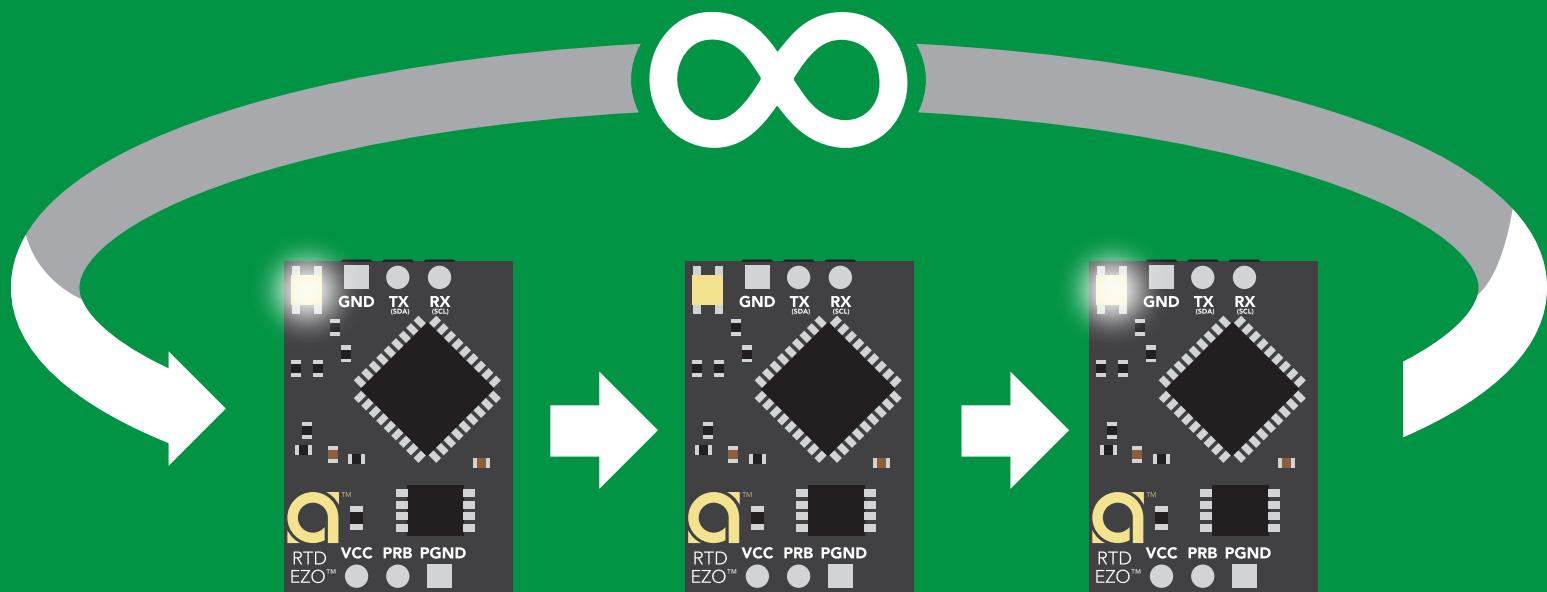
This command will disable continuous mode  
Send any character or command to terminate find.

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

## Example Response

Find <cr>

\*OK <cr>



# Continuous reading 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>  
°C (1 sec) <cr>  
°C (2 sec) <cr>  
°C (n sec) <cr>

C,30 <cr>

\*OK <cr>  
°C (30 sec) <cr>  
°C (60 sec) <cr>  
°C (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

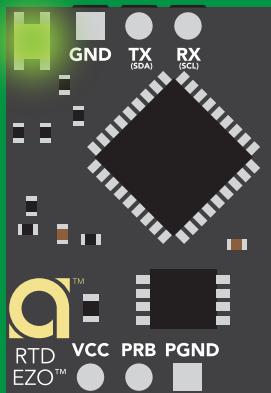
R <cr> takes single reading

### Example      Response

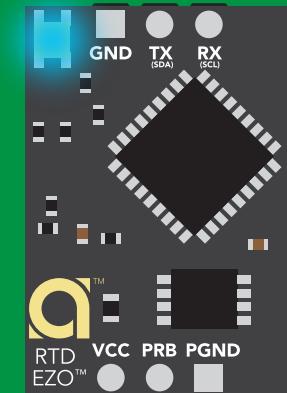
R <cr>

25.104 <cr>

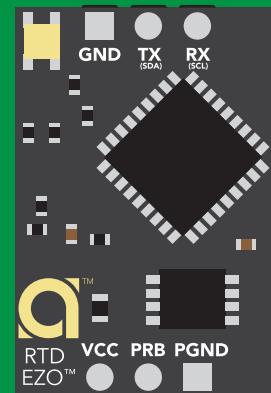
\*OK <cr>



Green  
Standby



Cyan  
Taking reading



Transmitting



# Calibration

## Command syntax

The EZO™ RTD circuit uses single point calibration.

**Cal,t <cr>** t = any temperature

**Cal,clear <cr>** delete calibration data

**Cal,? <cr>** device calibrated?

### Example

**Cal,100.00 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

**Cal,clear <cr>**

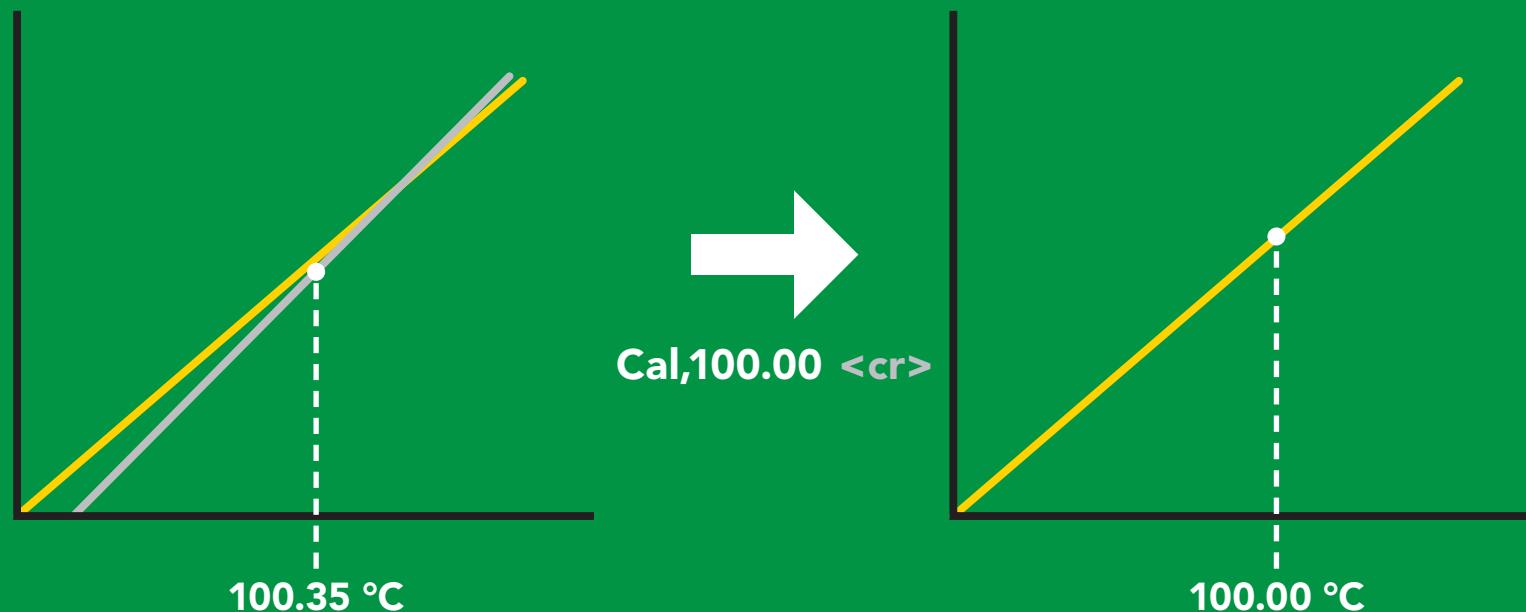
**\*OK <cr>**

**Cal,? <cr>**

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

**\*OK <cr>**

### Response



# Export/import calibration

## Command syntax

**Export:** Use this command to save calibration settings  
**Import:** Use this command to load calibration settings to one or more devices.

**Export** <cr> export calibration string from calibrated device  
**Import** <cr> import calibration string to new device  
**Export,?** <cr> calibration string info

## Example

Export,? <cr>

## Response

10,120 <cr>

## Response breakdown

10, 120

# of strings to export      # of bytes to export

Export strings can be up to 12 characters long, and is always followed by <cr>

Export <cr>

59 6F 75 20 61 72 <cr> (1 of 10)

Export <cr>

65 20 61 20 63 6F <cr> (2 of 10)

(8 more)

⋮

Export <cr>

6F 6C 20 67 75 79 <cr> (10 of 10)

Export <cr>

\*DONE

Disabling \*OK simplifies this process

Import, n  
(FIFO)

Import, 59 6F 75 20 61 72 <cr> (1 of 10)

# Temperature scale (°C, °K, °F)

## Command syntax

**S,c <cr> celsius** **default**  
**S,k <cr> kelvin**  
**S,f <cr> fahrenheit**  
**S,? <cr> temperature scale?**

## Example

**S,c <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

**S,k <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

**S,f <cr>**

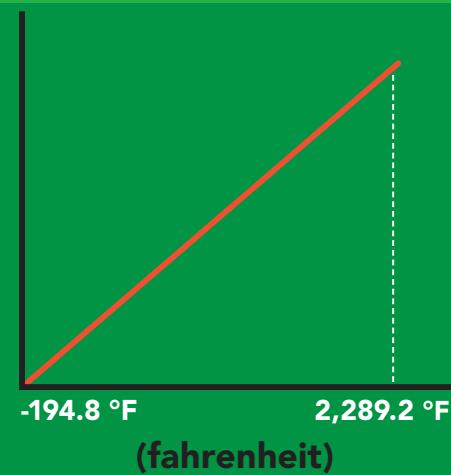
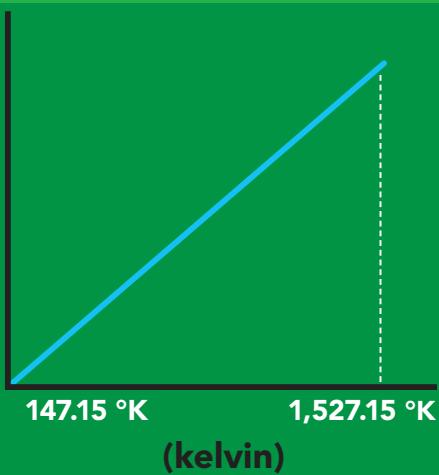
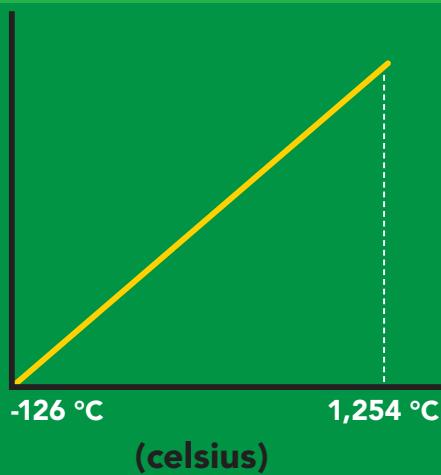
**\*OK <cr>**

**S,? <cr>**

**?S,c <cr> or ?S,k <cr> or ?S,f <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

## Response



# Enable/disable data logger

## Command syntax

The time period (n) is in 10 second intervals and can be any value from 1 to 32,000.

D,n <cr> n = (n x 10 seconds)

D,0 <cr> disable default

D,? <cr> data logger storage interval?

## Example

D,6 <cr>

D,0 <cr>

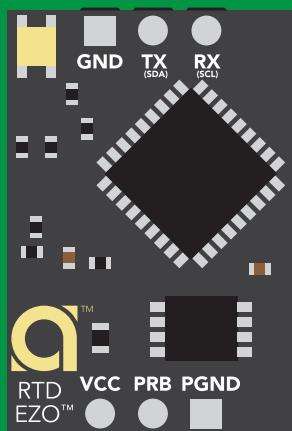
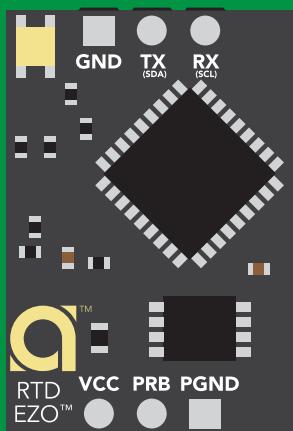
D,? <cr>

## Response

\*OK <cr>

\*OK <cr>

?D,6 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>



D,6



60 seconds

\* <cr>

\* indicates reading has been logged

# Memory recall

## Command syntax

Disable data logger to recall memory.

M <cr> recall 1 sequential stored reading

M,all <cr> recall all readings in a CSV string

M,? <cr> display memory location of last stored reading

### Example

M <cr>

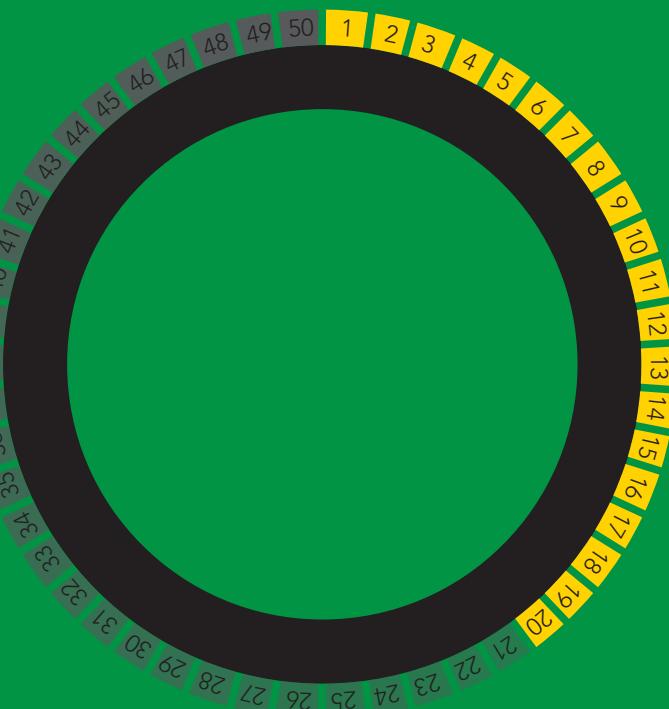
1,100.00 <cr> 2,104.00 <cr> \*OK <cr>

M,all <cr>

100.00,104.00,108.00,112.00 <cr>  
Oldest Newest

M,? <cr>

?M,4 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>



# Memory clear

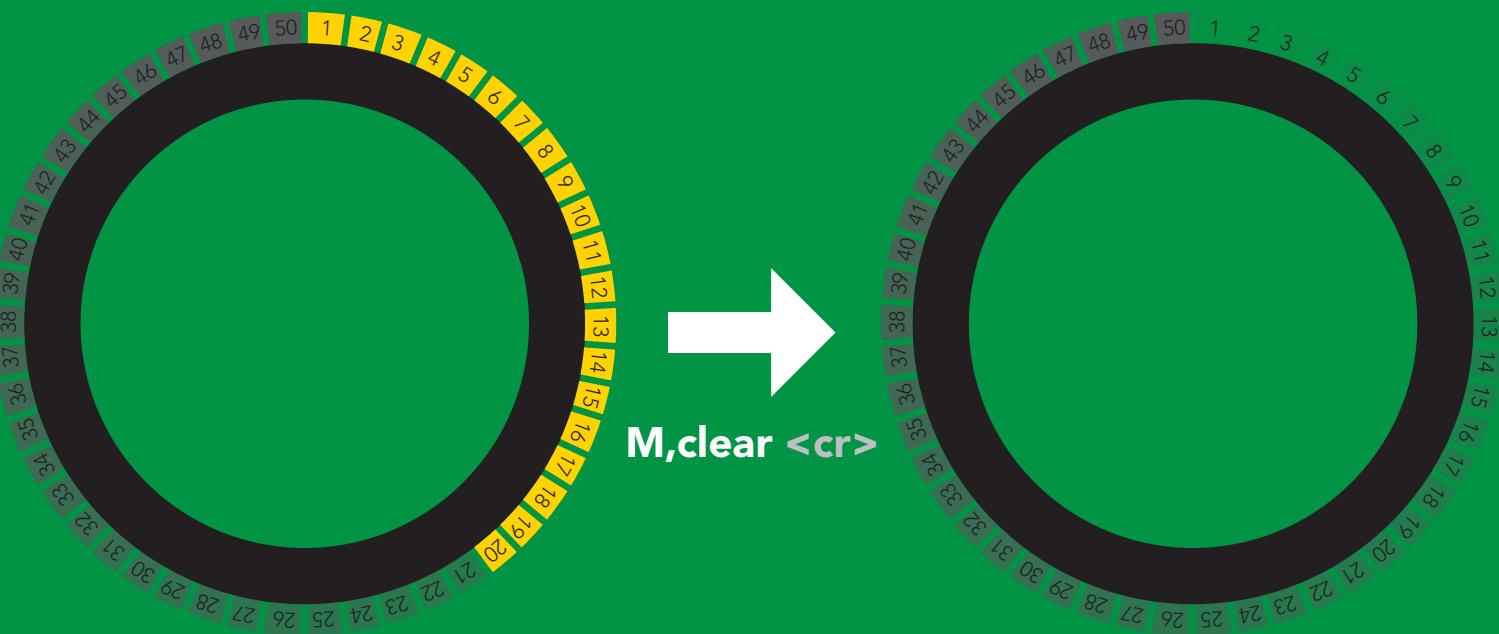
## Command syntax

**M,clear <cr>** clear all stored memory

### Example Response

**M,clear <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**



# Naming device

## Command syntax

Name,n <cr> set name

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

Name,? <cr> show name

Up to 16 ASCII characters

## Example

Name,zzt <cr>

\*OK <cr>

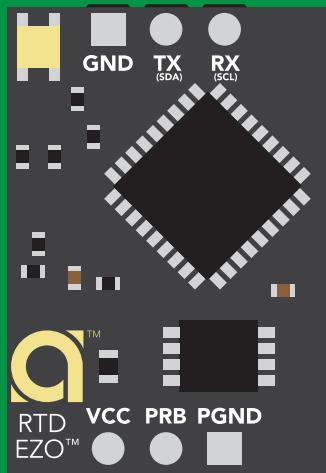
Name,? <cr>

?Name,zzt <cr>

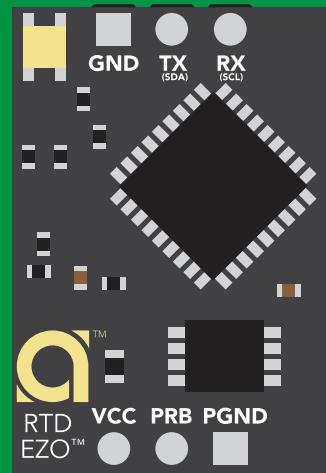
\*OK <cr>

## Response

Name,zzt



Name,?



\*OK <cr>

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

# Device information

## Command syntax

**i <cr> device information**

### Example      Response

i <cr>

?i,RTD,2.01 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>

### Response breakdown

?i, RTD, 2.01  
↑            ↑  
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>	25.104 <cr> *OK <cr>
*OK,0 <cr>	<b>no response, *OK disabled</b>
R <cr>	25.104 <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,  
↑  
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

Send any character or command to awaken device.

**Sleep <cr> enter sleep mode/low power**

### Example

**Sleep <cr>**

### Response

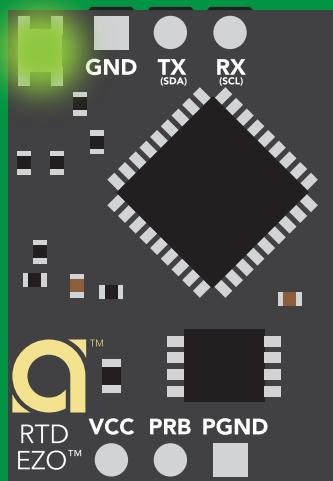
**\*SL**

### Any command

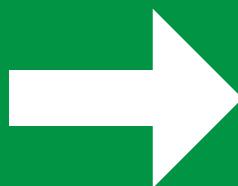
**\*WA <cr> wakes up device**

	STANDBY	SLEEP
<b>5V</b>	<b>15.40 mA</b>	<b>0.4 mA</b>

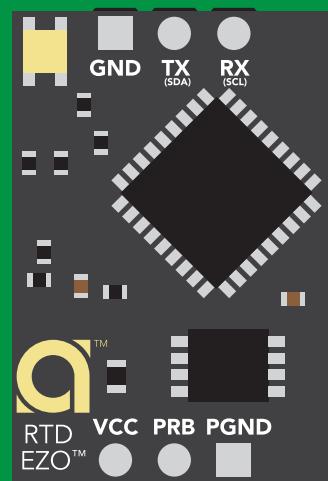
<b>3.3V</b>	<b>13.80 mA</b>	<b>0.09 mA</b>
-------------	-----------------	----------------



**Standby  
15.40 mA**



**Sleep <cr>**



**Sleep  
3.00 mA**

# Change baud rate

## Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

### Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

### Response

\*OK <cr>

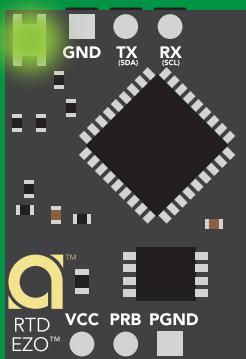
### Example

Baud,? <cr>

?Baud,38400 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

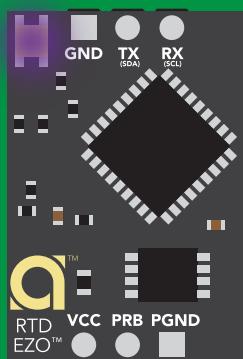
n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
**9600 default**  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200 ]



Standby



Baud,38400 <cr>

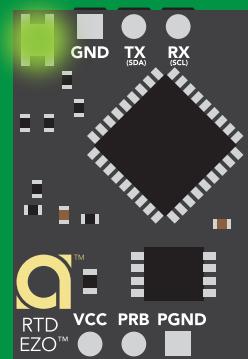


Changing  
baud rate

\*OK <cr>



(reboot)



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>

\*OK <cr>

Plock,0 <cr>

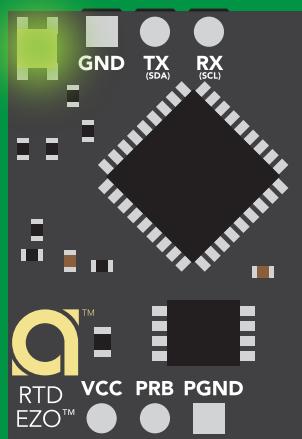
\*OK <cr>

Plock,? <cr>

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

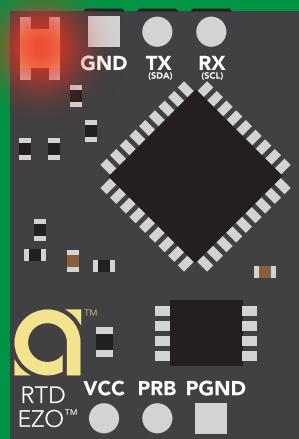
## Response

Plock,1



\*OK <cr>

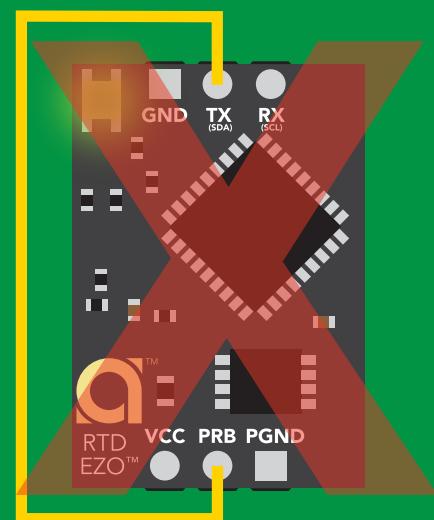
I2C,100



cannot change to I<sup>2</sup>C

\*ER <cr>

Short



cannot change to I<sup>2</sup>C

# Factory reset

## Command syntax

Clears calibration  
LED on  
"\*OK" enabled  
Clears data logger

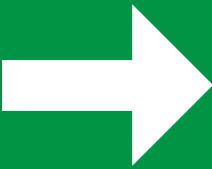
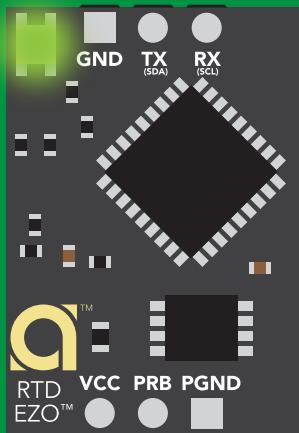
Factory <cr> enable factory reset

## Example Response

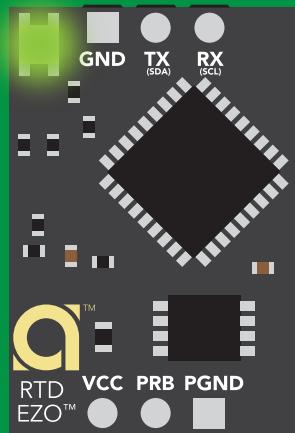
Factory <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Factory <cr>



(reboot)



\*OK <cr>

\*RS <cr>

\*RE <cr>

Baud rate will not change

# Change to I<sup>2</sup>C mode

## Command syntax

Default I<sup>2</sup>C address 102 (0x66)

I<sup>2</sup>C,n <cr> sets I<sup>2</sup>C address and reboots into I<sup>2</sup>C mode

n = any number 1 – 127

## Example      Response

I<sup>2</sup>C,100 <cr>

\*OK (reboot in I<sup>2</sup>C mode)

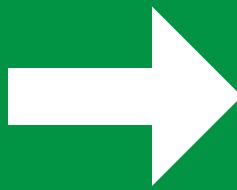
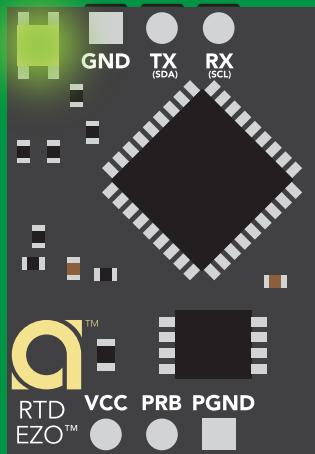
## Wrong example

I<sup>2</sup>C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

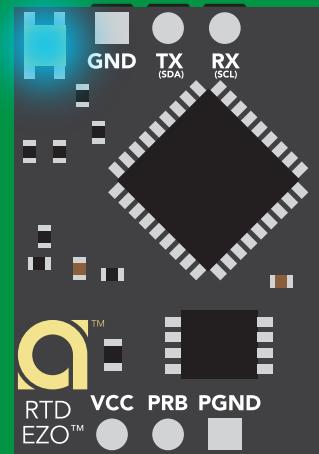
## Response

\*ER <cr>

I<sup>2</sup>C,100



(reboot)



Green  
\*OK <cr>

Blue  
now in I<sup>2</sup>C mode

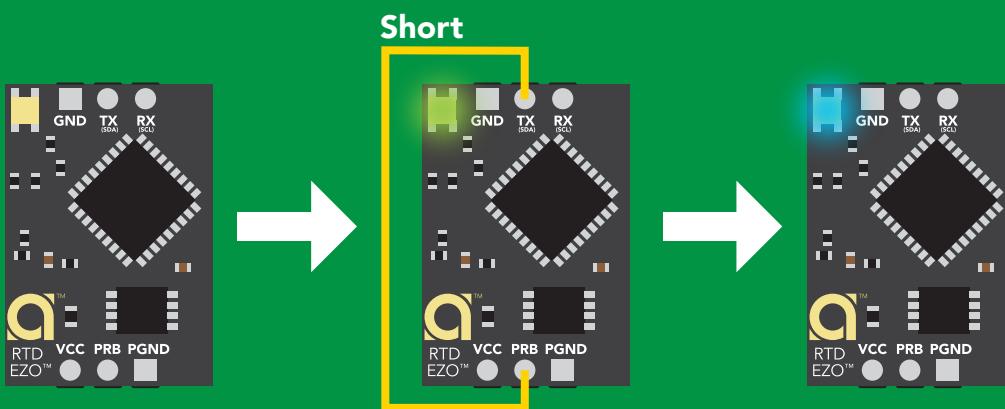
# Manual switching to I<sup>2</sup>C

- Make sure Plock is set to 0
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to PRB
- 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

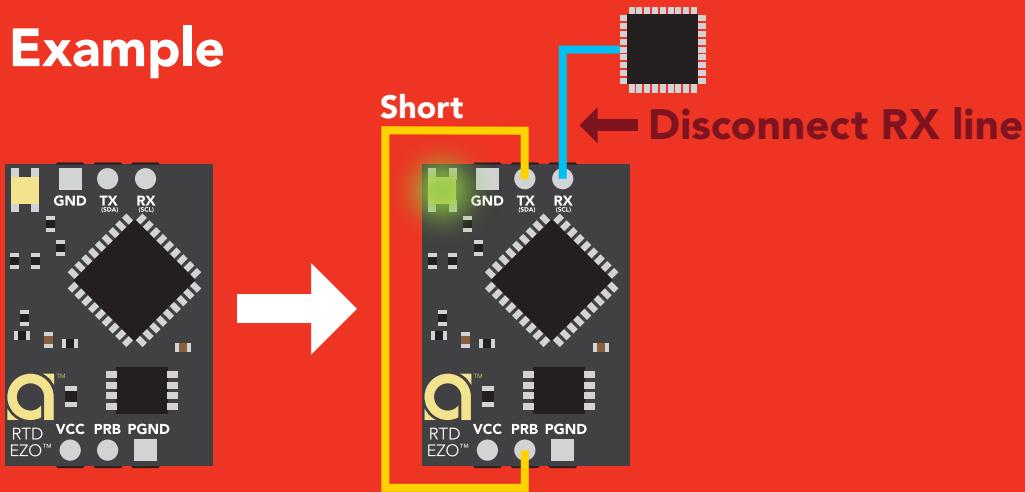
Connecting TX to PRB only works for the EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit.

Manually switching to I<sup>2</sup>C will set the I<sup>2</sup>C address to 102 (0x66)

## Example



## Wrong Example



# I<sup>2</sup>C mode

The I<sup>2</sup>C 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™ device into I<sup>2</sup>C mode [click here](#)

## Settings that are retained if power is cut

Calibration  
Change I<sup>2</sup>C address  
Hardware switch to UART mode  
LED control  
Protocol lock  
Software switch to UART mode

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

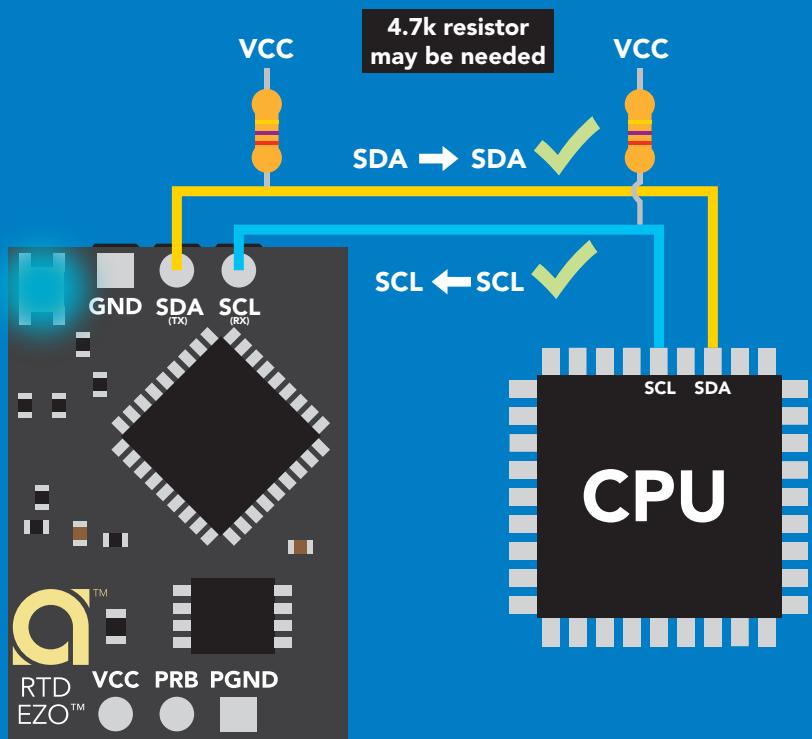
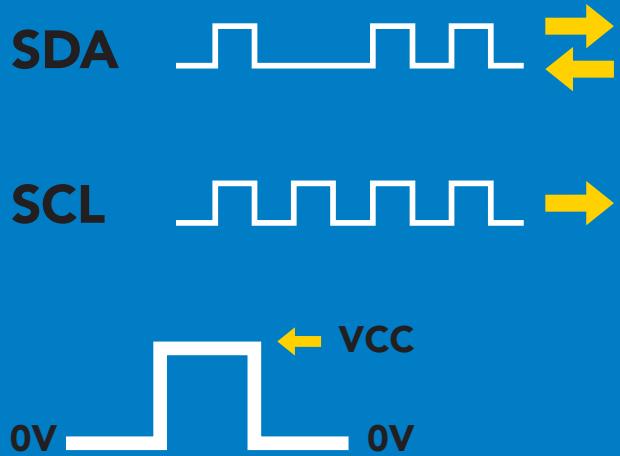
Find  
Sleep mode

# I<sup>2</sup>C mode

I<sup>2</sup>C address (0x01 – 0x7F)  
102 (0x66) default

V<sub>cc</sub> 3.3V – 5.5V

Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz



## Data format

Reading temperature  
Units °C, °K, or °F  
Encoding ASCII  
Format string

Data type floating point  
Decimal places 3  
Smallest string 4 characters  
Largest string 14 characters

# Sending commands to device

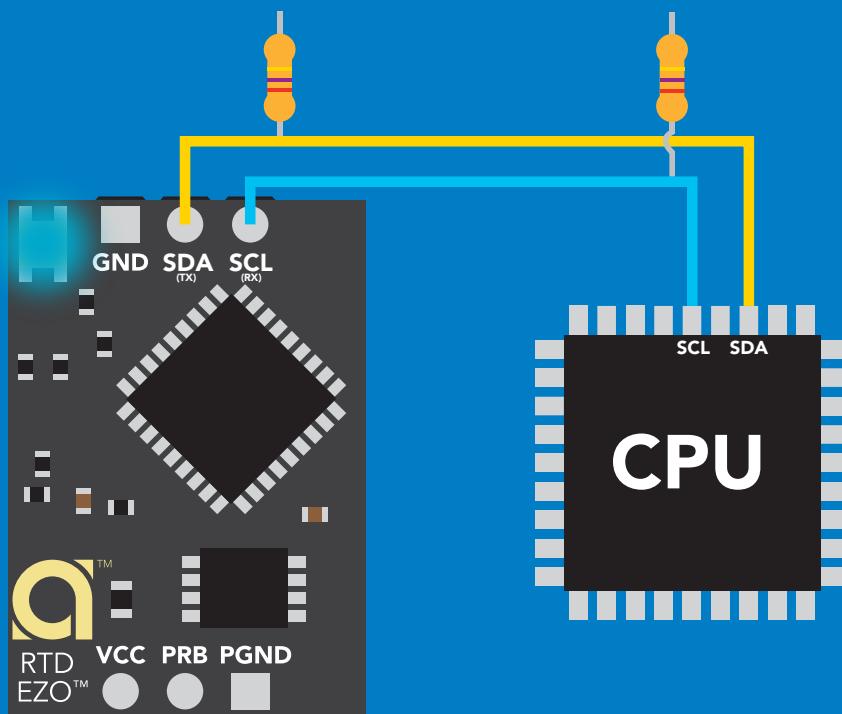
5 parts



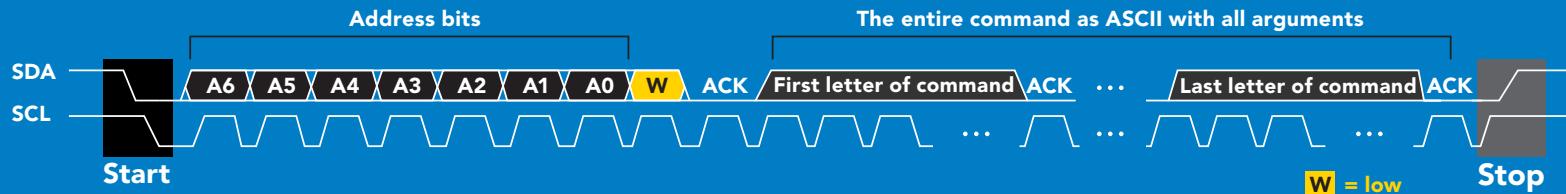
## Example

Start    102 (0x66)    Write    Sleep    Stop

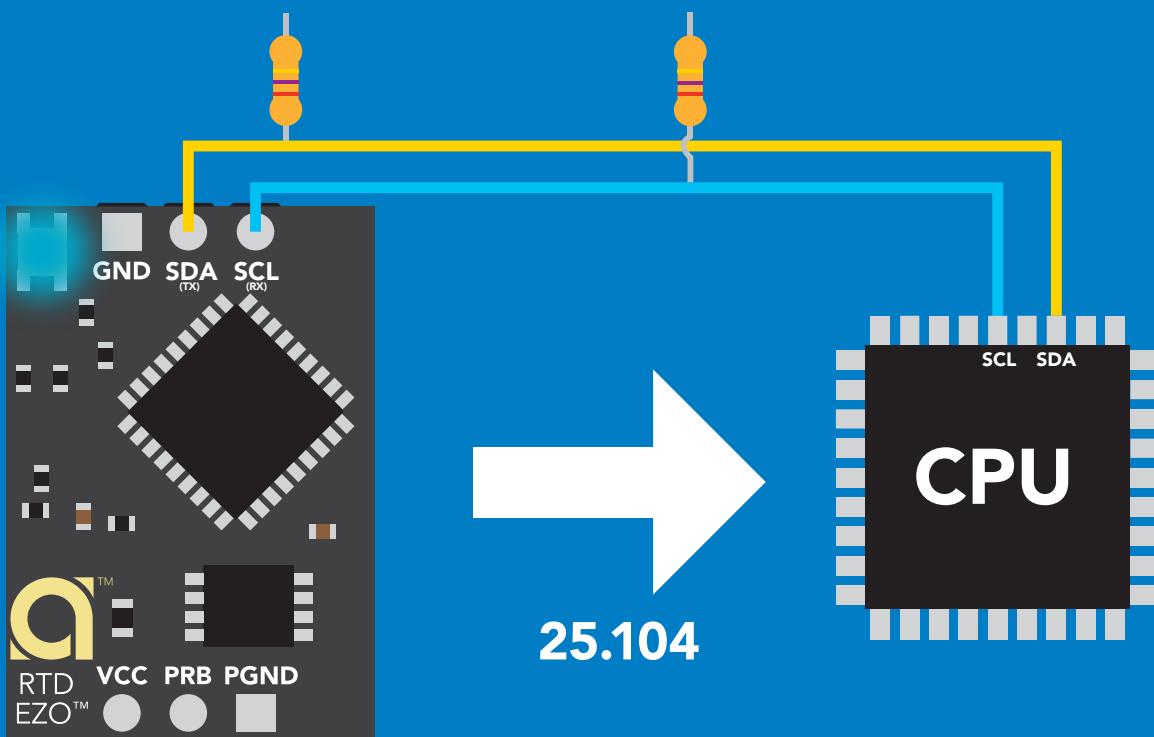
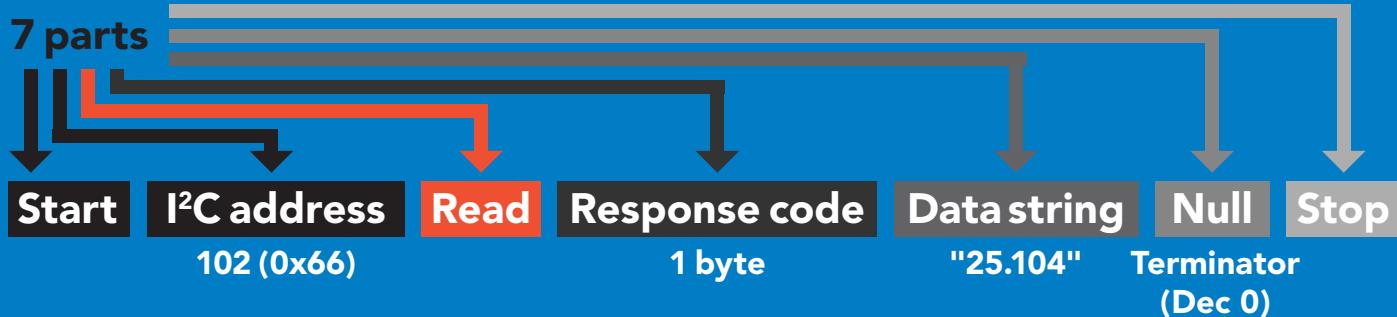
I<sup>2</sup>C address    Command



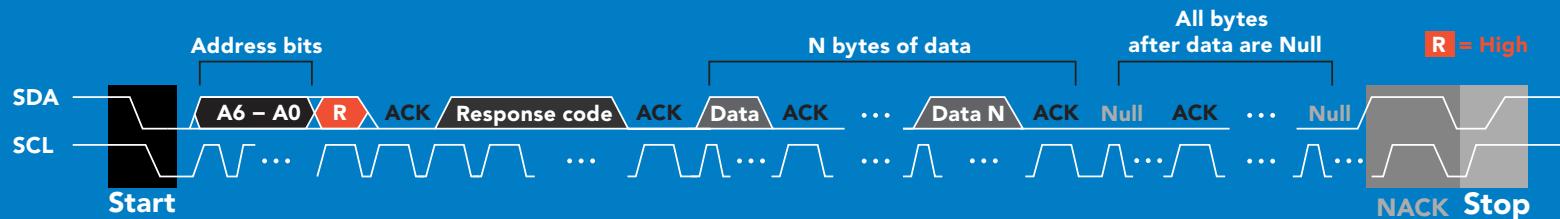
## Advanced



# Requesting data from device



## Advanced

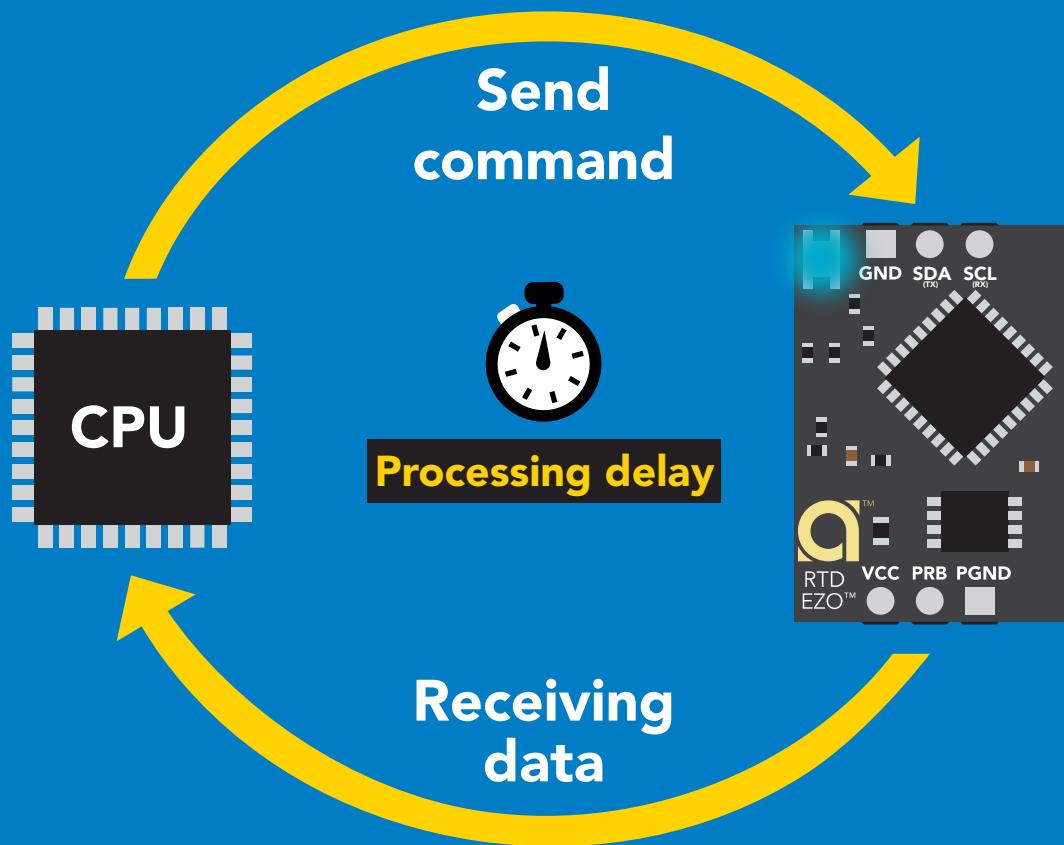


1 50 53 46 49 48 52 0 = 25.104  
Dec                  Dec  
ASCII

# 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;
```

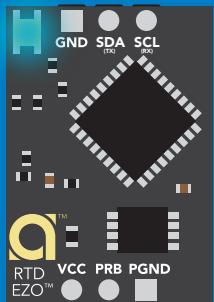
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

### Response codes

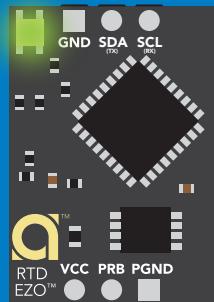
Single byte, not string

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

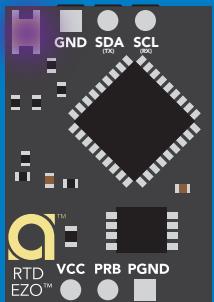
# LED color definition



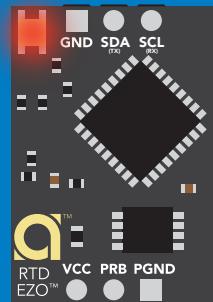
Blue



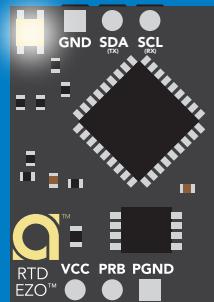
Green



Purple



Red



White

I<sup>2</sup>C standby

Taking reading

Changing  
I<sup>2</sup>C ID#

Command  
not understood

5V	LED ON +0.4 mA
3.3V	+0.2 mA

# I<sup>2</sup>C mode

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function	
Baud	switch back to UART mode	pg. 63
Cal	performs calibration	pg. 51
D	enable/disable data logger	pg. 54
Export/import	export/import calibration	pg. 52
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 62
Find	finds devices with white blinking LED	pg. 49
i	device information	pg. 57
I2C	change I <sup>2</sup> C address	pg. 61
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 48
M	memory recall/clear	pg. 55
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 60
R	returns a single reading	pg. 50
S	temperature scale (°C, °K, °F)	pg. 53
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 59
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 58

# 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

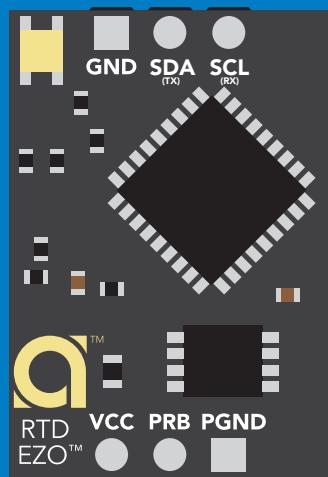
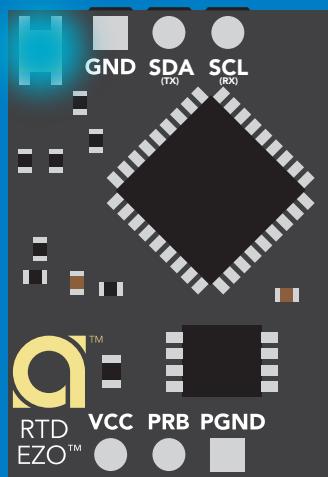
L,?

  
Wait 300ms

**1**   **?L,1**   **0**  
Dec   ASCII   Null

or

**1**   **?L,0**   **0**  
Dec   ASCII   Null



L,1

L,0

# Find

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

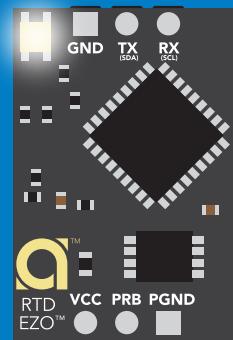
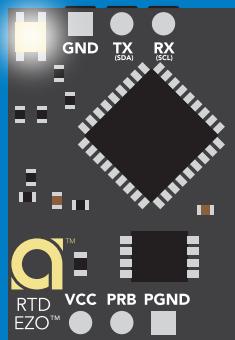
This command will disable continuous mode  
Send any character or command to terminate find.

Find    LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

## Example      Response

Find <cr>

 Wait 300ms  
**1** Dec    **0** Null



# Taking reading

## Command syntax

600ms  processing delay

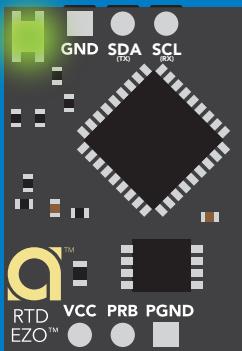
R return 1 reading

## Example Response

R

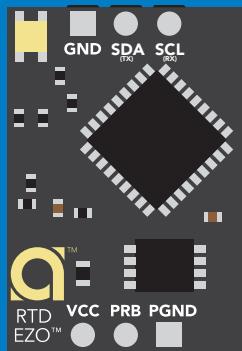
  
Wait 600ms

1 Dec    25.104 ASCII    0 Null



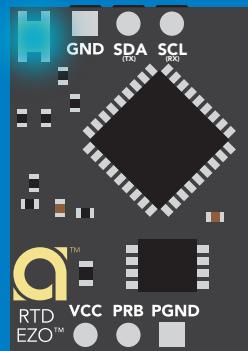
Green

Taking reading



Wait 600ms

Transmitting



Blue

Standby

# Calibration

## Command syntax

600ms  processing delay

**Cal,t**      t = any temperature

EZO™ RTD circuit uses  
single point calibration.

**Cal,clear** delete calibration data

**Cal,?** device calibrated?

## Example

## Response

**Cal,t**

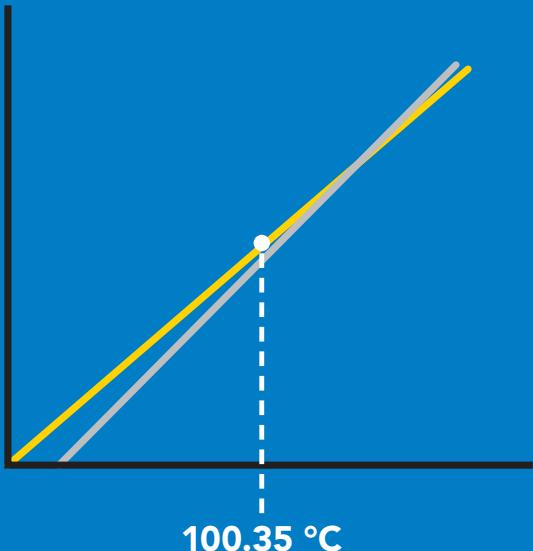
 Wait 600ms  
**1** Dec **0** Null

**Cal,clear**

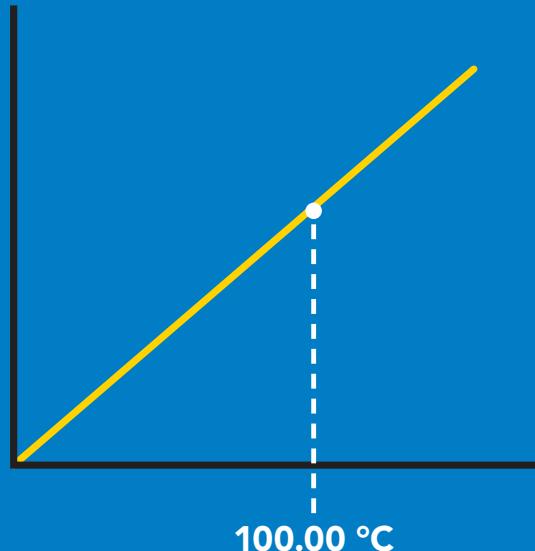
 Wait 300ms  
**1** Dec **0** Null

**Cal,?**

 Wait 300ms  
**1** Dec **?Cal,1** **0** ASCII Null or **1** Dec **?Cal,0** **0** ASCII Null



Cal,100.00



# Export/import calibration

## Command syntax

Export: Use this command to save calibration settings  
Import: Use this command to load calibration settings to one or more devices.

Export

export calibration string from calibrated device

Import

import calibration string to new device

Export,?

calibration string info

300ms  processing delay

## Example

Export,?

## Response



1 Dec 10,120 ASCII 0 Null

### Response breakdown

10, 120  
↑ ↑  
# of strings to export # of bytes to export

Export strings can be up to 12 characters long

Export

(8 more)

Export

Export

Import, n  
(FIFO)



1 Dec 59 6F 75 20 61 72 0 Null

(1 of 10)

⋮



1 Dec 65 20 61 20 63 6F 0 Null

(10 of 10)



1 Dec \*DONE 0 Null

# Temperature scale ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $^{\circ}\text{K}$ , $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

**S,c** celsius **default**

**S,k** kelvin

**S,f** fahrenheit

**S,?** temperature scale?

## Example

**S,c**

 Wait 300ms

**1** Dec **0** Null

**S,k**

 Wait 300ms

**1** Dec **0** Null

**S,f**

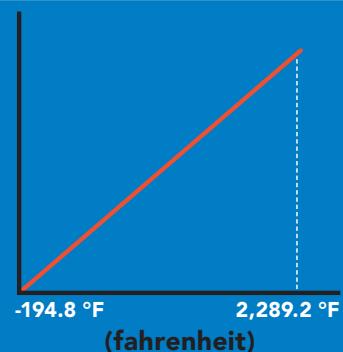
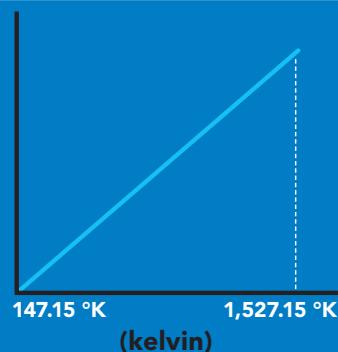
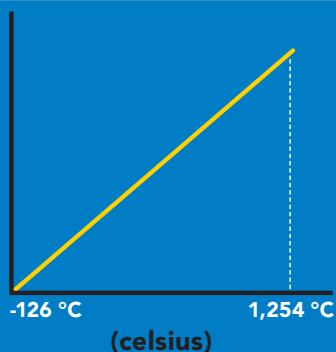
 Wait 300ms

**1** Dec **0** Null

**S,?**

 Wait 300ms

**1** Dec **?S,f** **0** or **1** Dec **?S,k** **0** or **1** Dec **?S,k** **0**



# Enable/disable data logger

## Command syntax

D,n n = (n x 10 seconds)

300ms  processing delay

D,0 disable

D,? data logger storage interval?

The time period (n) is in 10 second intervals and can be any value from 1 to 32,000.

## Example

D,6

  
Wait 300ms

1  
Dec  
0  
Null

D,0

  
Wait 300ms

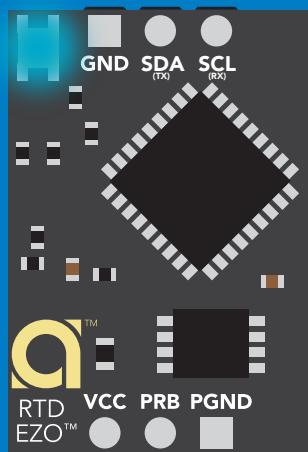
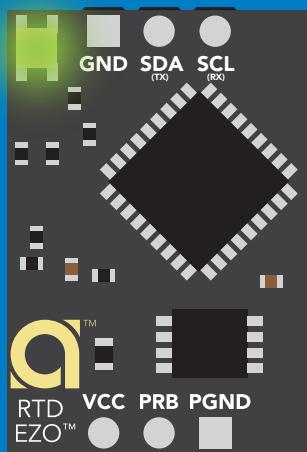
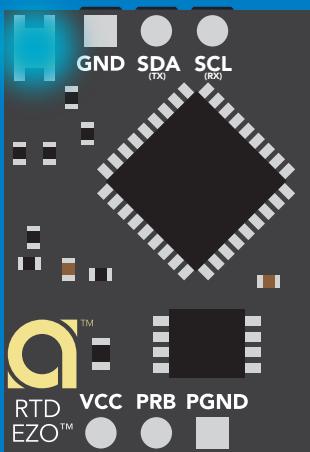
1  
Dec  
0  
Null

D,?

  
Wait 300ms

1  
Dec  
?D,6  
ASCII  
0  
Null

D,6  
(after 60 seconds)



# Memory recall

Disable data logger to recall memory.

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

M    recall 1 sequential stored reading

M,?    display memory location of last stored reading

## Example

M

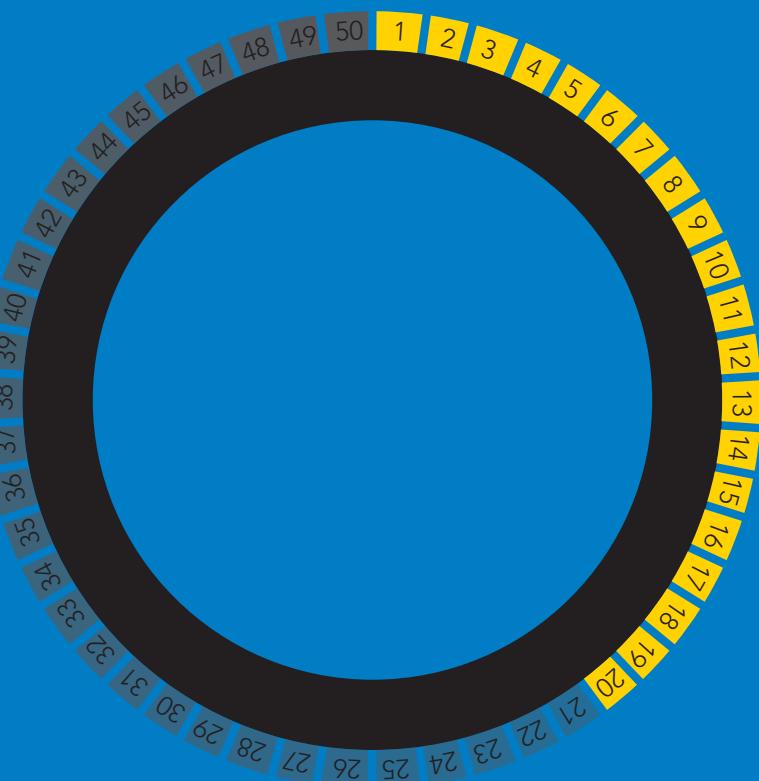


1    1,100.00    0  
Dec    ASCII    Null

M,?



1    4,112.00    0  
Dec    ASCII    Null



# Memory clear

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

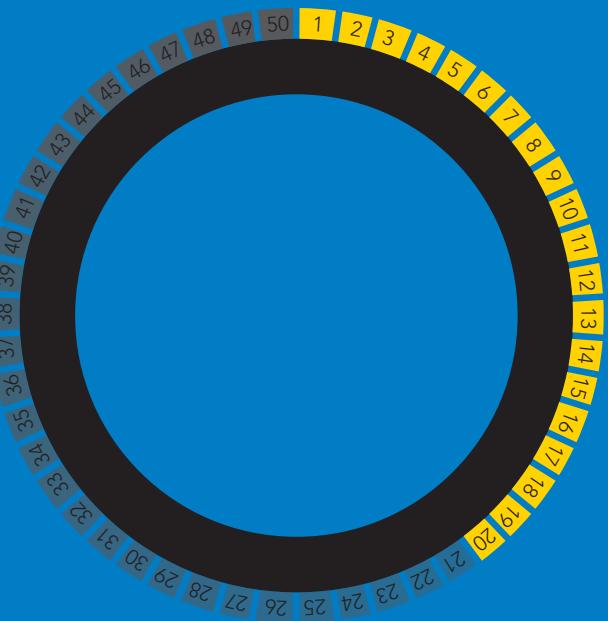
**M,clear** clear all stored memory

## Example Response

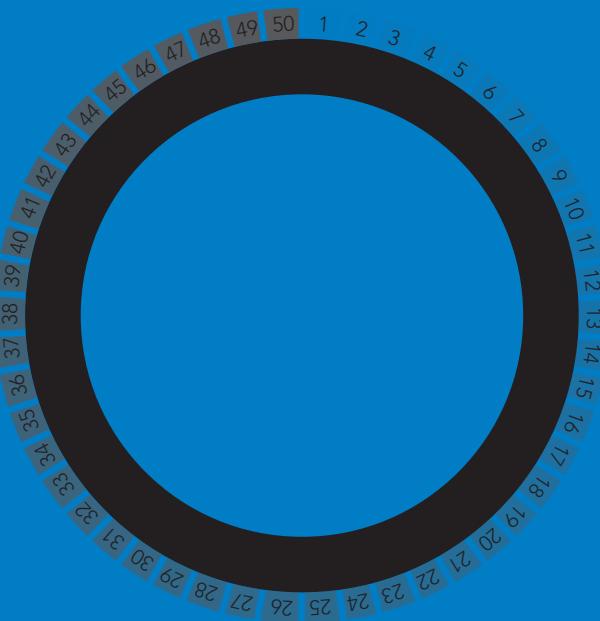
**M,clear**



**1** Dec **0**  
Null



**M,clear**



# Device information

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

Example Response

i



Wait 300ms

1

Dec

?i,RTD,2.01

ASCII

0

Null

Response breakdown

?i, RTD, 2.01

↑      ↑  
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, 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

**Sleep** enter sleep mode/low power

Send any character or command to awaken device.

### Example

### Response

**Sleep**

**no response**

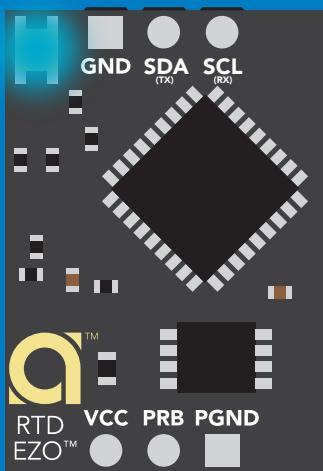
Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.

**Any command**

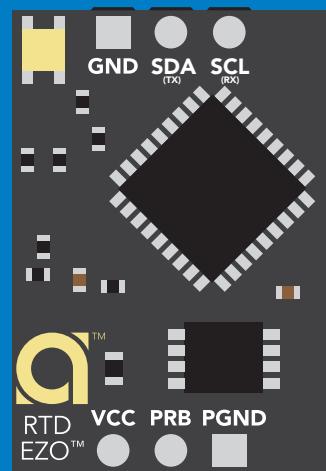
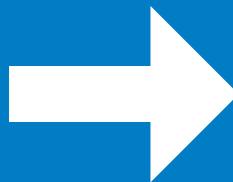
**wakes up device**

5V	STANDBY	SLEEP
	15.40 mA	0.4 mA

3.3V	13.80 mA	0.09 mA
------	----------	---------



Standby



Sleep

# Protocol lock

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Plock,1 enable Plock

Locks device to I<sup>2</sup>C mode.

Plock,0 disable Plock

default

Plock,? Plock on/off?

## Example

Plock,1

 Wait 300ms

1  
Dec  
0  
Null

Plock,0

 Wait 300ms

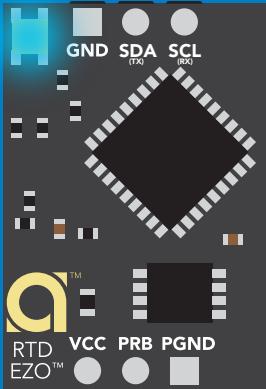
1  
Dec  
0  
Null

Plock,?

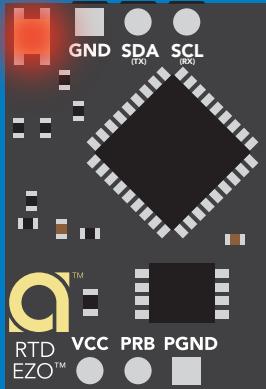
 Wait 300ms

1  
Dec  
?Plock,1  
ASCII  
0  
Null

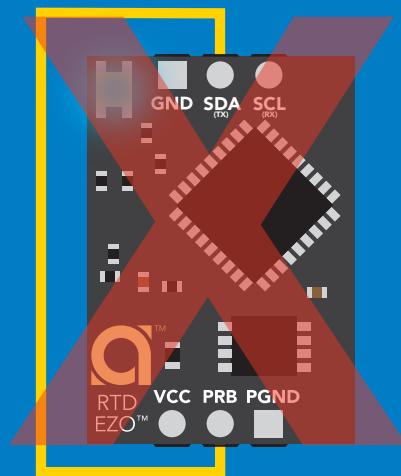
Plock,1



Baud, 9600



cannot change to UART



cannot change to UART

# I<sup>2</sup>C address change

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

I<sup>2</sup>C,n sets I<sup>2</sup>C address and reboots into I<sup>2</sup>C mode

## Example Response

I<sup>2</sup>C,100

device reboot

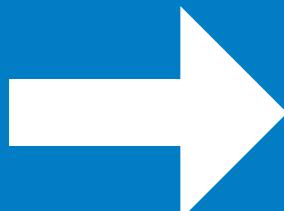
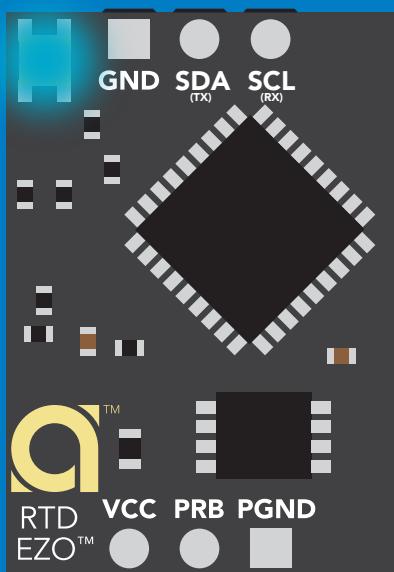
## Warning!

Changing the I<sup>2</sup>C address will prevent communication between the circuit and the CPU until the CPU is updated with the new I<sup>2</sup>C address.

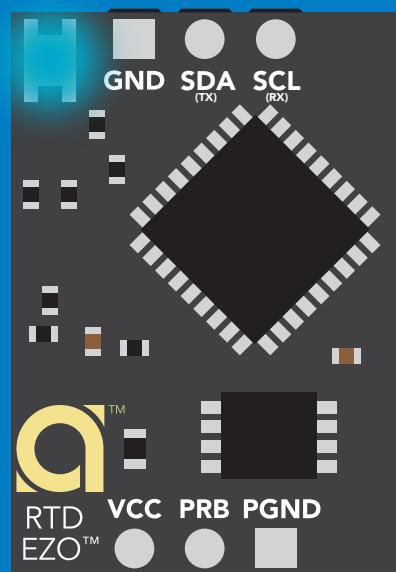
Default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 102 (0x66).

n = any number 1 – 127

I<sup>2</sup>C,100



(reboot)



# Factory reset

## Command syntax

Factory reset will not take the device out of I<sup>2</sup>C mode.

Factory enable factory reset

I<sup>2</sup>C address will not change

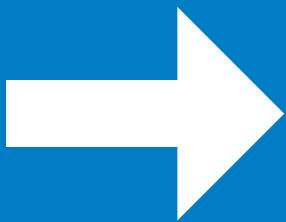
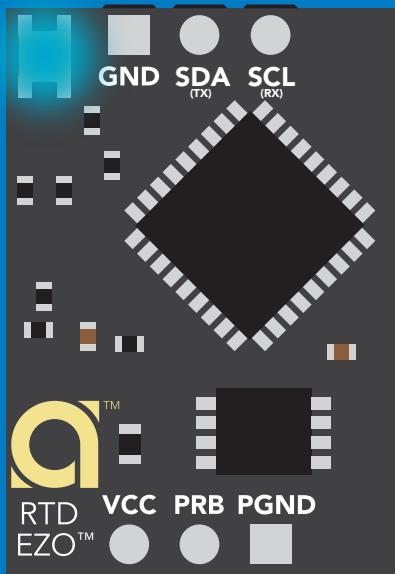
## Example Response

Factory

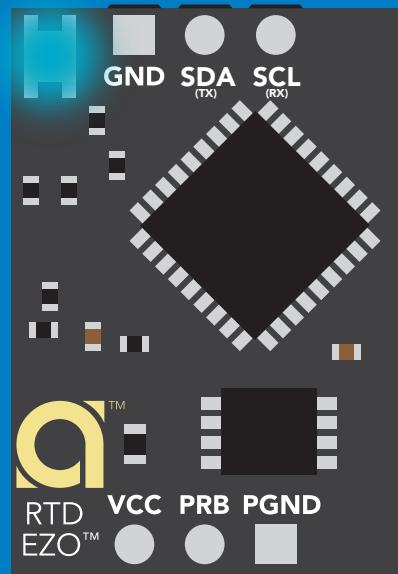
device reboot

Clears calibration  
LED on  
Response codes enabled  
Clears data logger

Factory



(reboot)



# Change to UART mode

## Command syntax

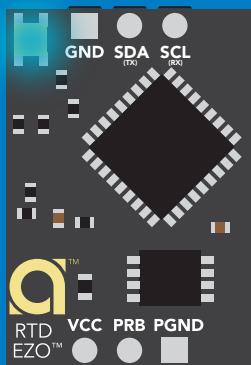
Baud,n switch from I<sup>2</sup>C to UART

### Example      Response

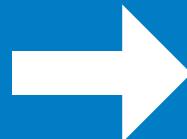
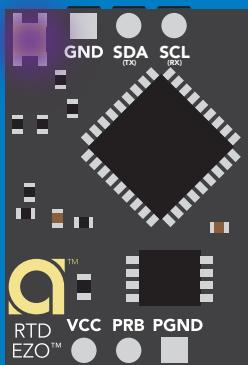
Baud,9600

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

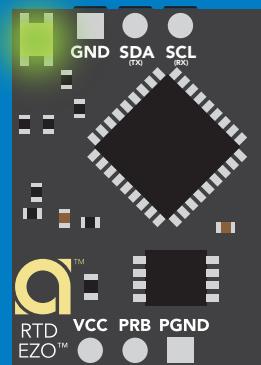
reboot in UART mode



Baud,9600



(reboot)



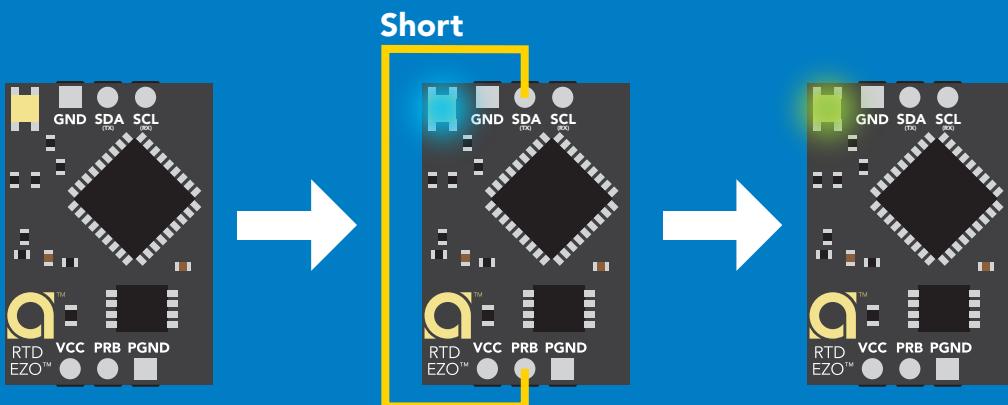
Changing to  
UART mode

# Manual switching to UART

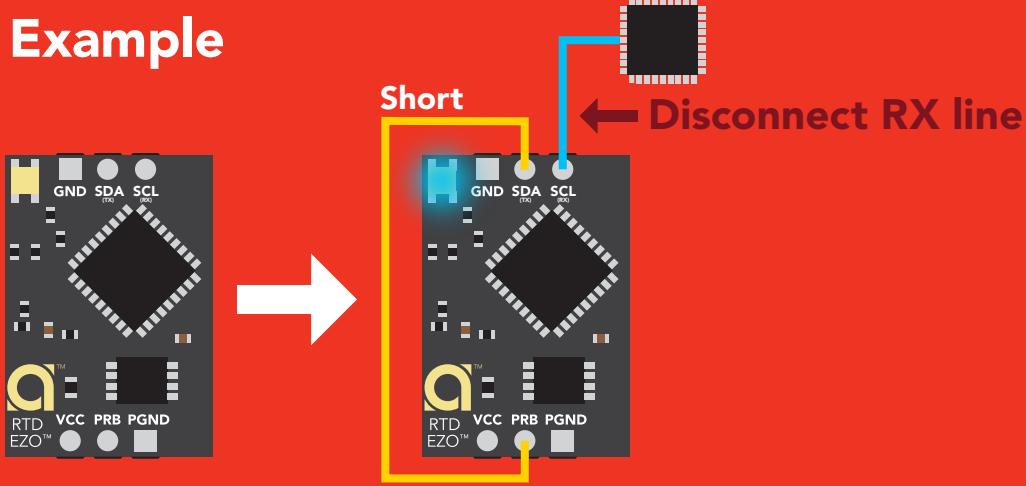
- Make sure Plock is set to 0
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to PRB
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Blue to Green
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Connecting TX to PRB only works for the EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit.

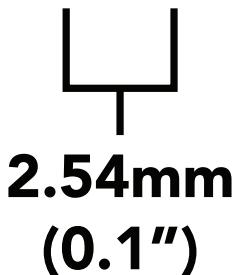
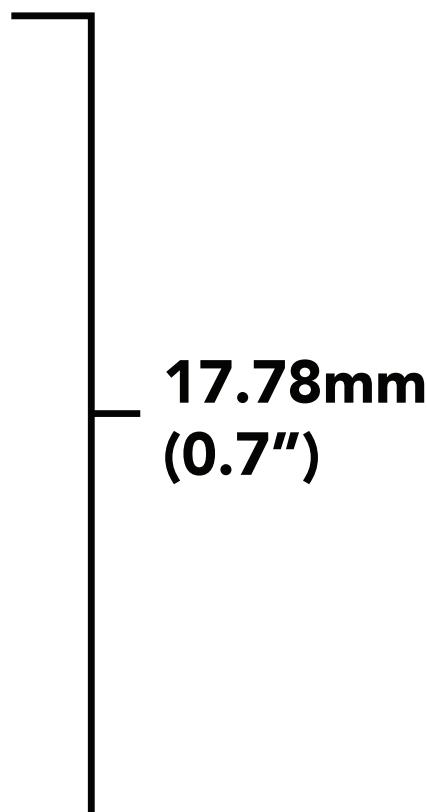
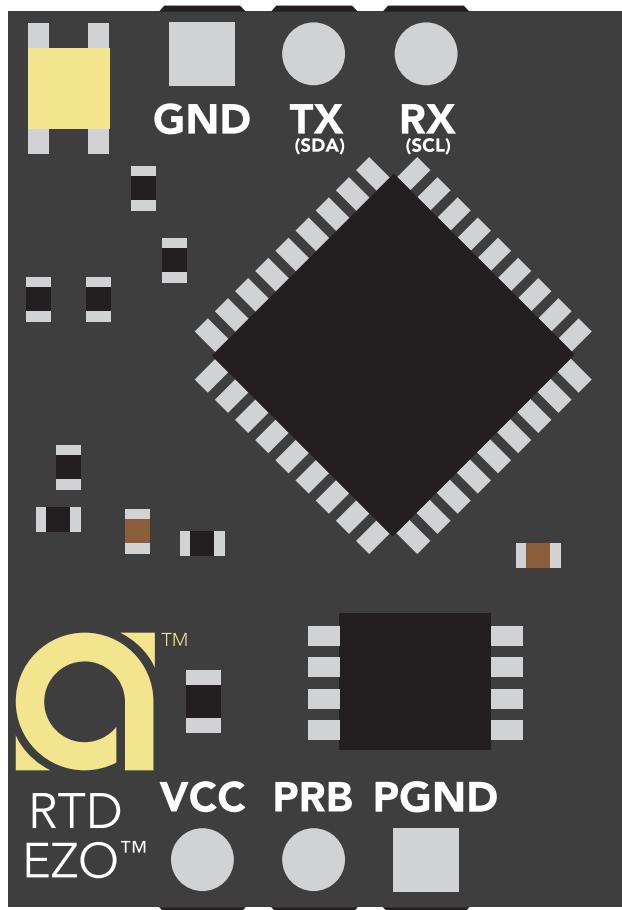
## Example



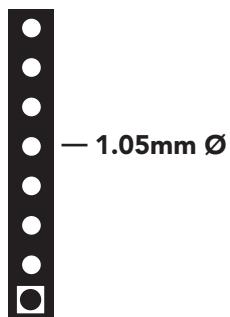
## Wrong Example



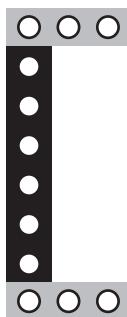
# EZO™ circuit footprint



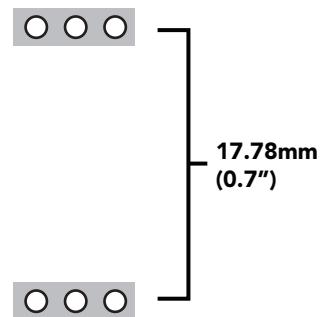
**1** In your CAD software place a 8 position header.



**2** Place a 3 position header at both top and bottom of the 8 position.



**3** Delete the 8 position header. The two 3 position headers are now 17.78mm (0.7") apart from each other.



# Datasheet change log

## Datasheet V 3.0

Changed "Max rate" to "Response time" on cover page.

## Datasheet V 2.9

Removed note from certain commands about firmware version.

## Datasheet V 2.8

Added information to calibration theory on pg 9.

## Datasheet V 2.7

Revised definition of response codes on pg 45.

## Datasheet V 2.6

Updated calibration processing delay time on pg.51.

## Datasheet V 2.5

Revised Plock pages to show default value.

## Datasheet V 2.4

### **Added new commands:**

"Find" pages 22 & 49.

"Export/Import calibration" pages 26 & 52.

Added new feature to continuous mode "C,n" pg 23.

## Datasheet V 2.3

Added manual switching to UART information on pg. 59.

## Datasheet V 2.2

Revised Baud command information on pg. 33.

## Datasheet V 2.1

Revised entire datasheet.

# Firmware updates

V1.02 – Plock (March 31, 2016)

- Added protocol lock feature "Plock"

V1.03 – EEPROM (April 26, 2016)

- Fixed glitch where EEPROM would get erased if the circuit lost power 900ms into startup

V1.11 – Glitch Fix (June 9, 2016)

- Fixed glitch where a blank name would result in garbage output

V2.01 – Update (January 1, 2017)

- Replaced command "response" with "\*OK"
- Replaced command "Serial" with "Baud"

V2.02 – Glitch Fix (February 16, 2017)

- Fixed glitch where calibration would not accept floating point numbers.

V2.10 – (May 9, 2017)

- Added "Find" command.
- Added "Export/import" command.
- Modified continuous mode to be able to send readings every "n" seconds.
- Sleep current is lowered.

# Warranty

Atlas Scientific™ Warranties the EZO™ class RTD circuit to be free of defect during the debugging phase of device implementation, or 30 days after receiving the EZO™ class RTD circuit (which ever comes first).

## The debugging phase

The debugging phase as defined by Atlas Scientific™ is the time period when the EZO™ class RTD circuit is inserted into a bread board, or shield. If the EZO™ class RTD circuit is being debugged in a bread board, the bread board must be devoid of other components. If the EZO™ class RTD circuit is being connected to a microcontroller, the microcontroller must be running code that has been designed to drive the EZO™ class RTD circuit exclusively and output the EZO™ class RTD circuit 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™ class RTD circuit warranty:**

- **Soldering any part of the EZO™ class RTD circuit.**
- **Running any code, that does not exclusively drive the EZO™ class RTD circuit and output its data in a serial string.**
- **Embedding the EZO™ class RTD circuit 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™ class RTD circuit, against the thousands of possible variables that may cause the EZO™ class RTD circuit 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™ class RTD circuits continued operation. This is because that would be equivalent to Atlas Scientific™ taking responsibility over the correct operation of your entire device.