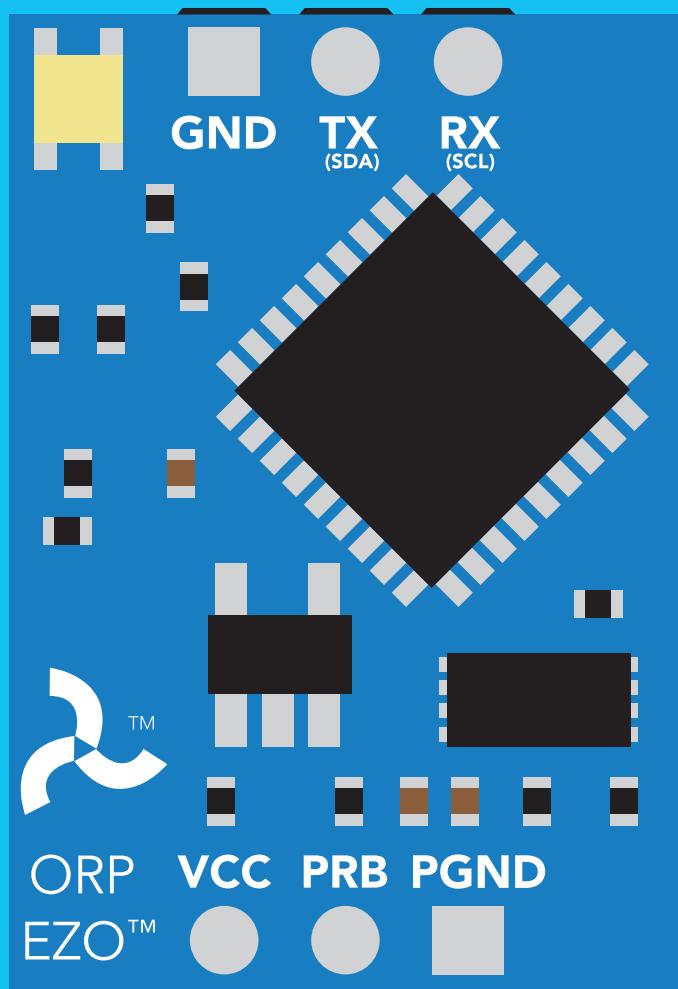


# ORP EZOTM

Circuit

Reads	ORP
Range	<b>-1019.9mV – 1019.9mV</b>
Accuracy	<b>+/- 1mV</b>
Max rate	<b>1 reading per sec</b>
Supported probes	<b>Any type &amp; brand</b>
Calibration	<b>Single point</b>
Temp compensation	<b>N/A</b>
Data protocol	<b>UART &amp; I<sup>2</sup>C</b>
Default I <sup>2</sup> C address	<b>98 (0x62)</b>
Operating voltage	<b>3.3V – 5V</b>
Data format	<b>ASCII</b>



**PATENT PROTECTED**



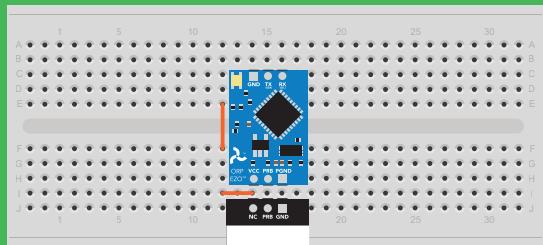
# STOP

**SOLDERING THIS DEVICE VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.**

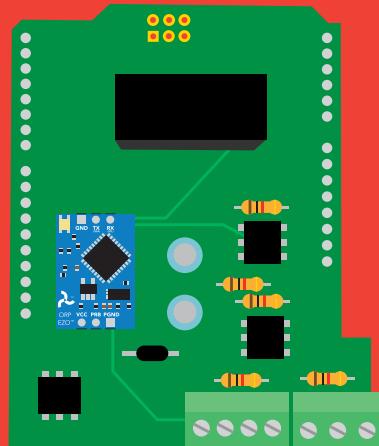
**This is sensitive electronic equipment. Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first. Once this device has been soldered it is no longer covered by our warranty.**

**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!**



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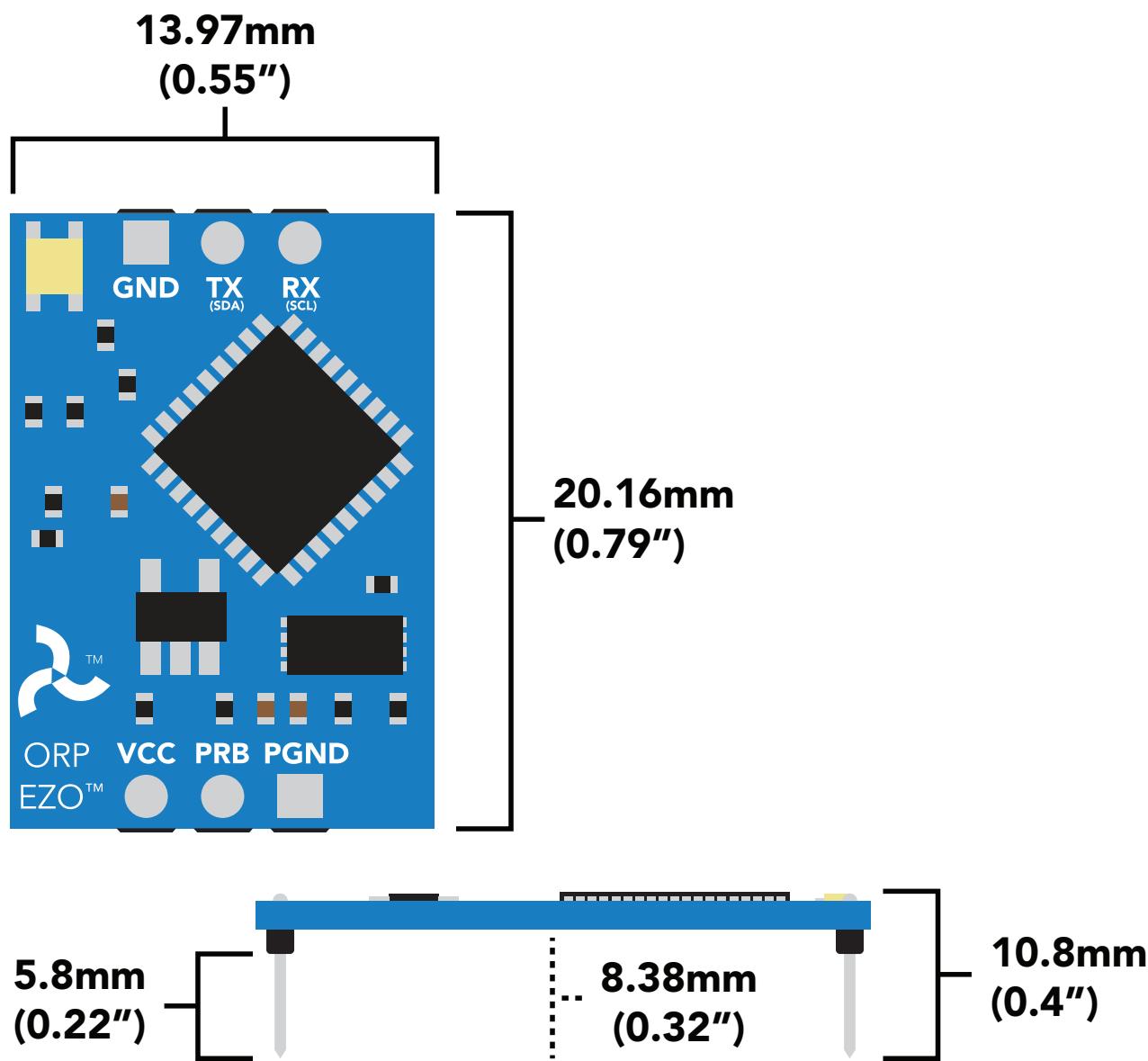
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# EZO™ circuit dimensions



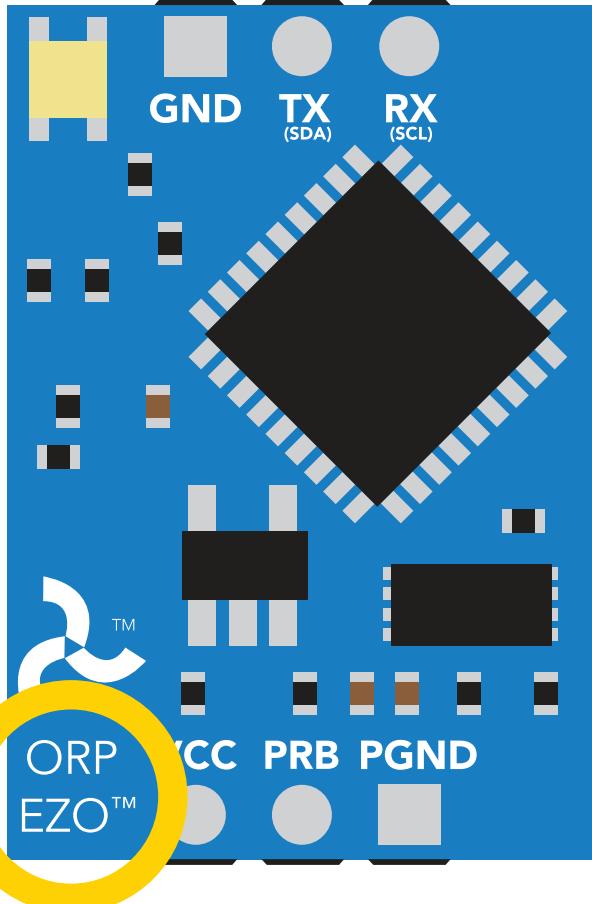
## Power consumption

	LED	MAX	STANDBY	SLEEP
5V	ON	18.3 mA	16 mA	1.16 mA
	OFF	13.8 mA	13.8 mA	
3.3V	ON	14.5 mA	13.9 mA	0.995 mA
	OFF	13.3 mA	13.3 mA	

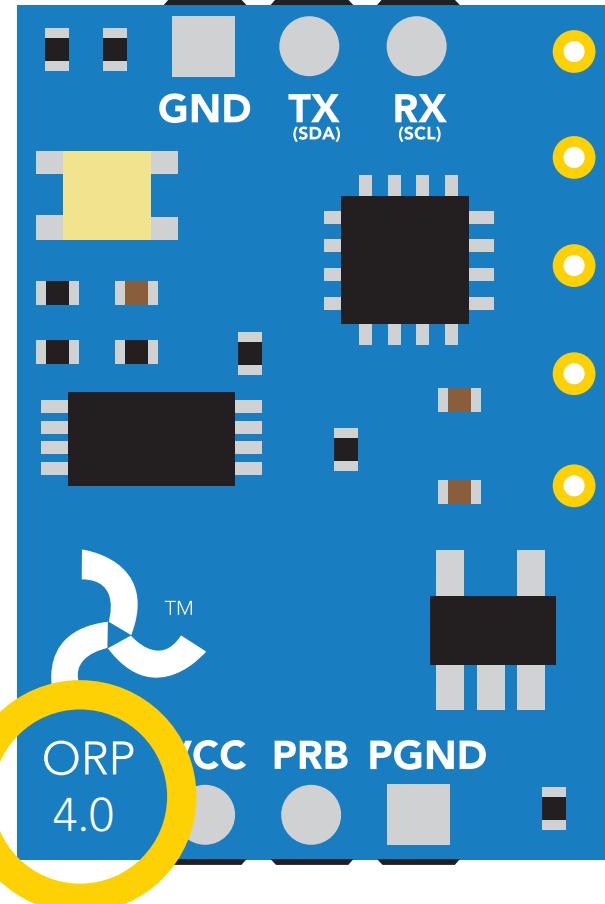
## Absolute max ratings

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

# EZO™ circuit identification



EZO™ ORP circuit



Legacy ORP circuit



**Viewing correct datasheet**



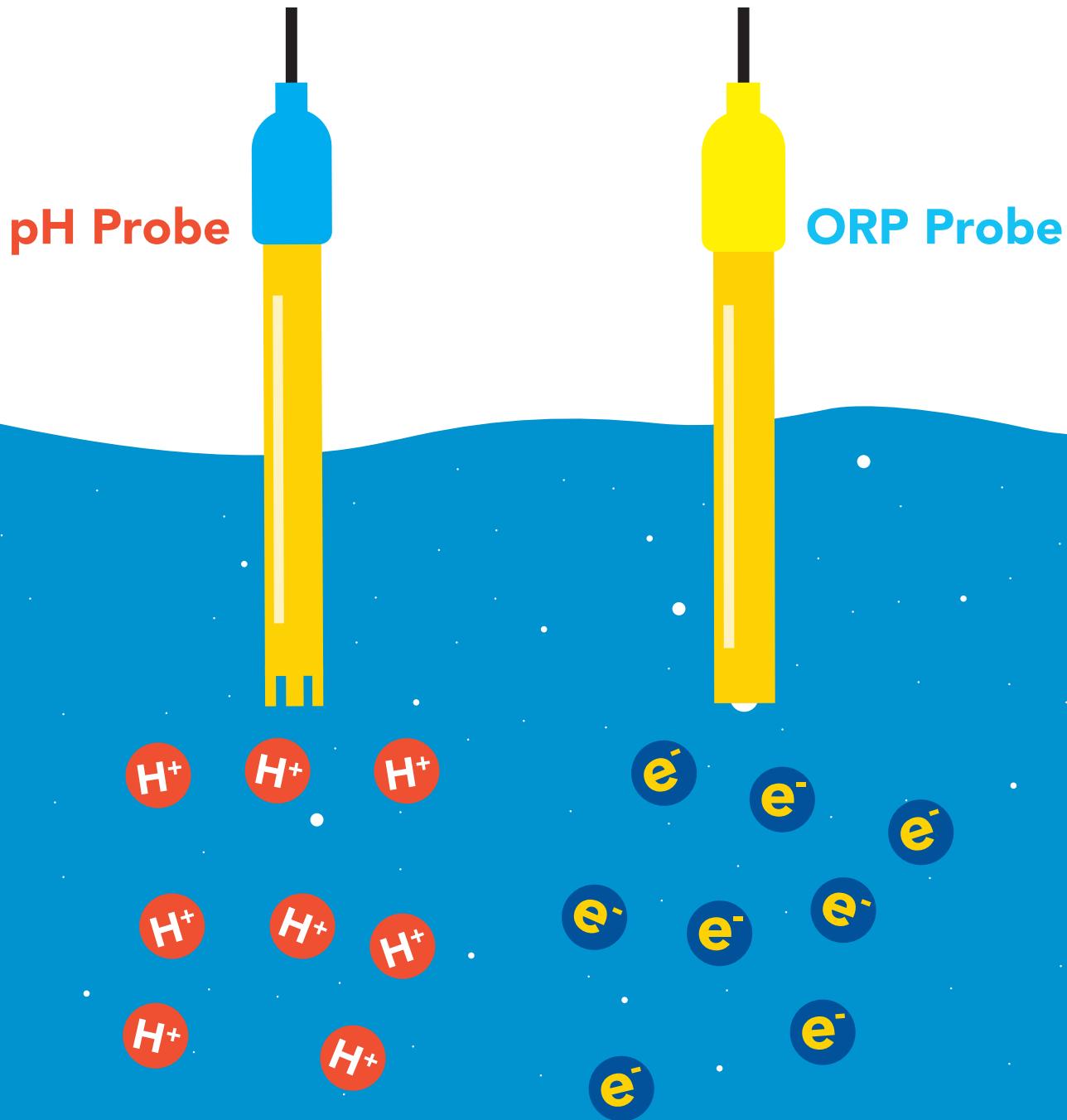
**Viewing incorrect datasheet**

[Click here to view legacy datasheet](#)

# Operating principle

ORP stands for **oxidation/reduction potential**. Oxidation is the loss of electrons and reduction is the gain of electrons. The output of the probe is represented in millivolts and can be positive or negative.

Just like a pH probe measures hydrogen ion activity in a liquid; an ORP probe measures electron activity in a liquid. The ORP readings represents how strongly electrons are transferred to or from substances in a liquid. Keeping in mind that the readings do not indicate the amount of electrons available for transfer.

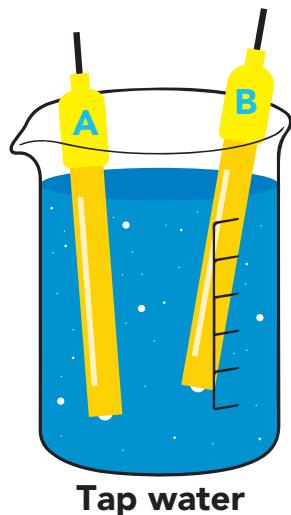


When reading the ORP of a liquid that has very few electrons available for transfer ORP readings can appear to be inconsistent.

The water is unreactive and has only trace amounts of electron movement. These readings are equivalent to the readings you see with an unconnected multimeter.

**-234.6**

Reading A

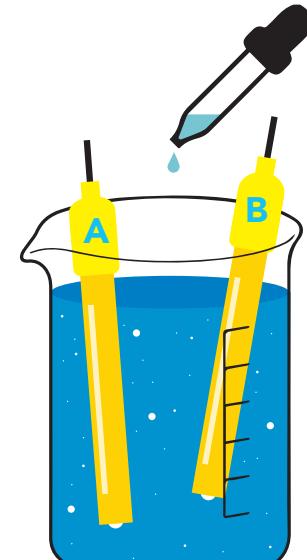


**24.2**

Reading B

**606.9**

Reading A

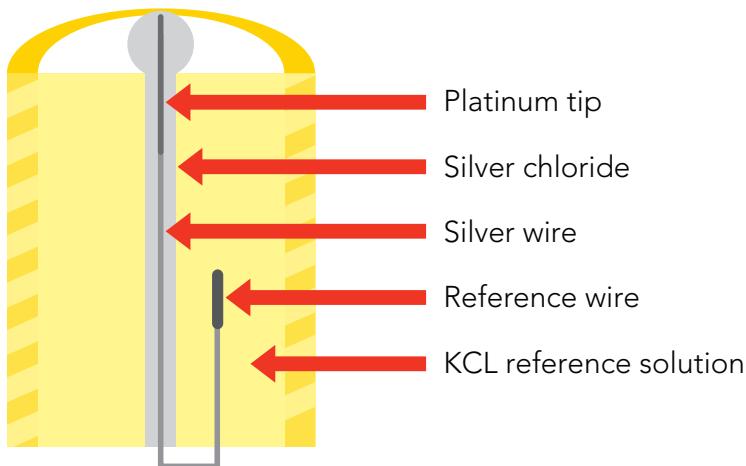


**605.3**

Reading B

Add just a drop of bleach  
(which is an oxidizing agent)

An ORP probe has a platinum tip that is connected to a silver wire, surrounded by silver chloride. That silver wire is then connected to a KCl reference solution. Because platinum is an unreactive metal it can "silently observe" the electron activity of the liquid without becoming apart of whatever reaction is occurring in the liquid.



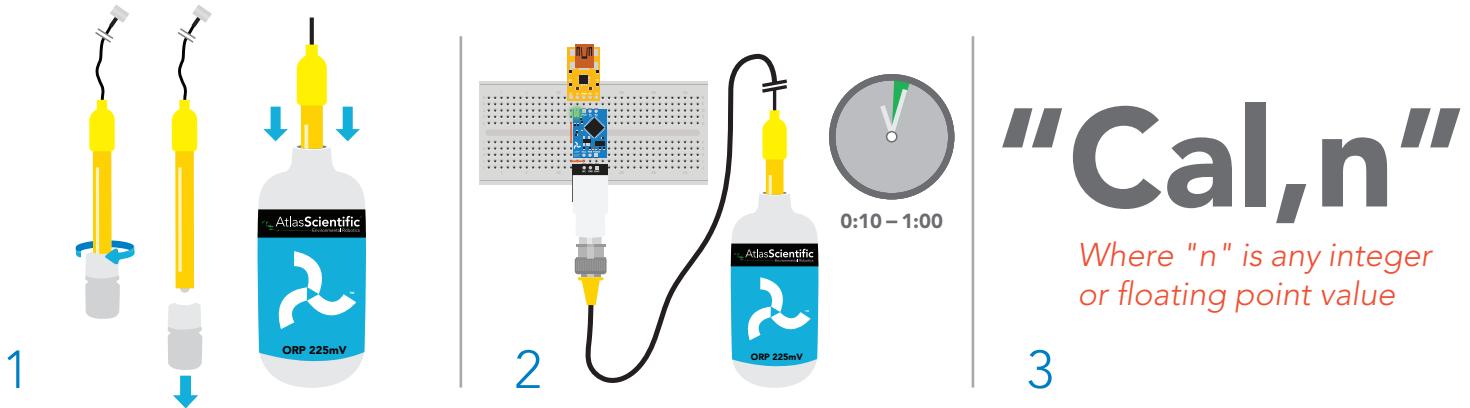
# Calibration theory

**Calibration should be done at least once per year.**

If the ORP that's being read is continuously on the extremes of the scale (around -900mV or +900mV) calibration may have to be done more often. The exact frequency of calibration will have to be determined by your engineering team.

The Atlas Scientific EZO™ class ORP circuit has a flexible calibration protocol, allowing single point calibration to any off the shelf calibration solution.

## Single point calibration



1. Remove soaker bottle and place probe in ORP calibration solution.
2. Let the probe sit in calibration solution until readings stabilize (10 – 60 seconds).
3. Calibrate to the value of the calibration solution using the command "Cal,n".

(If you are using the Atlas Scientific ORP calibration solution, calibrate to 225mV; "Cal,225").

# Power and data isolation

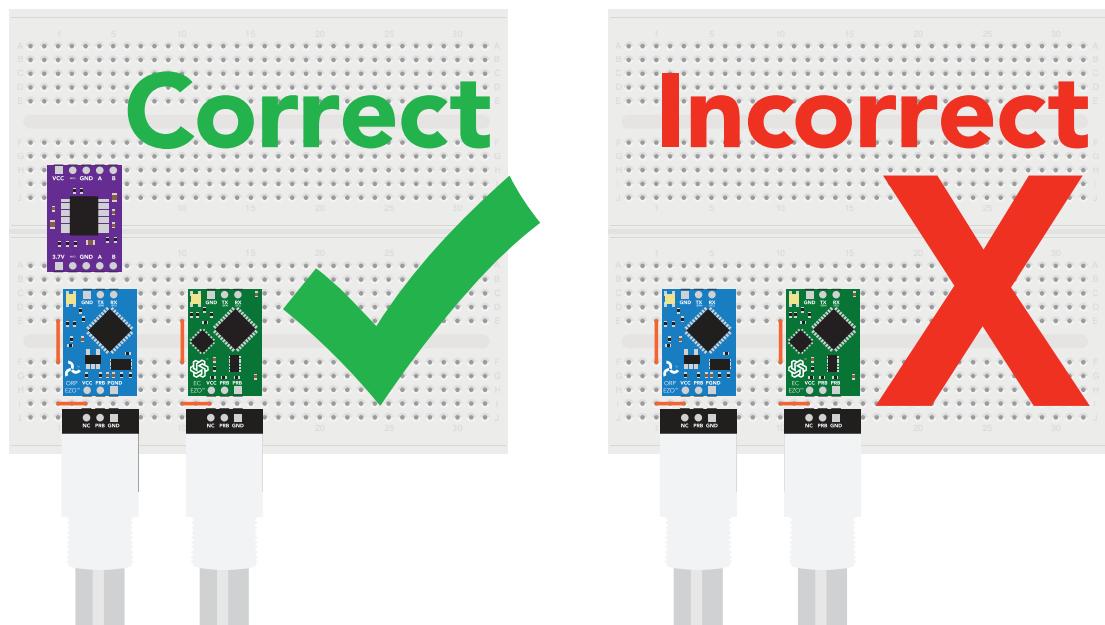
The Atlas Scientific EZO™ ORP circuit is a very sensitive device. This sensitivity is what gives the ORP circuit its accuracy. This also means that the ORP circuit is capable of reading micro-voltages that are bleeding into the water from unnatural sources such as pumps, solenoid valves or other probes/sensors.

When electrical noise is interfering with the ORP readings it is common to see rapidly fluctuating readings or readings that are consistently off. To verify that electrical noise is causing inaccurate readings, place the ORP probe in a cup of water by itself. The readings should stabilize quickly, confirming that electrical noise was the issue.



When reading ORP and Conductivity together, it is **strongly recommended** that the EZO™ ORP circuit is electrically isolated from the EZO™ Conductivity circuit.

Basic EZO™  
Inline Voltage Isolator

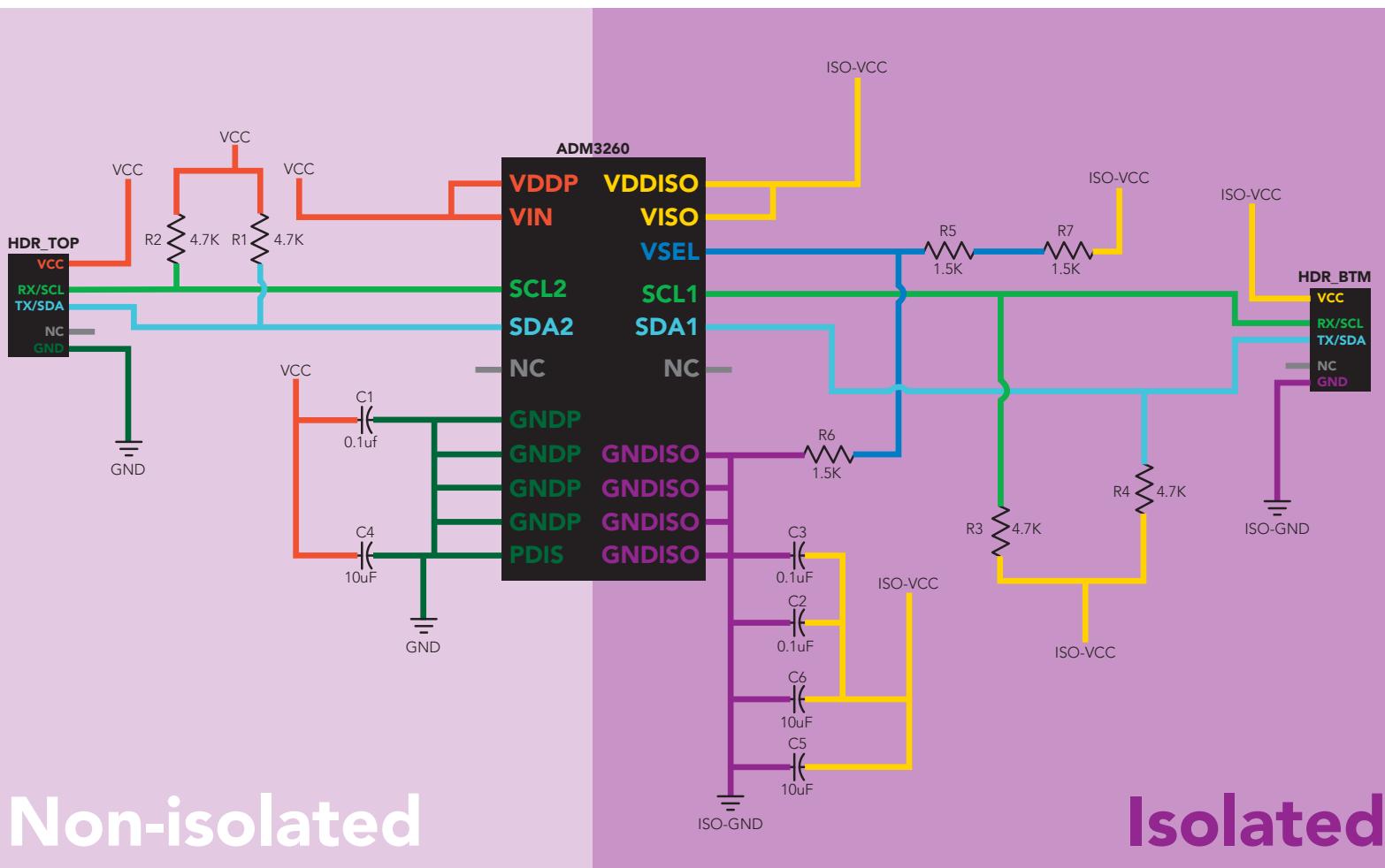


**Without isolation, Conductivity readings  
will effect ORP accuracy.**

This schematic shows exactly how we isolate data and power using the [ADM3260](#) and a few passive components. The ADM3260 can output isolated power up to 150 mW and incorporates two bidirectional data channels.

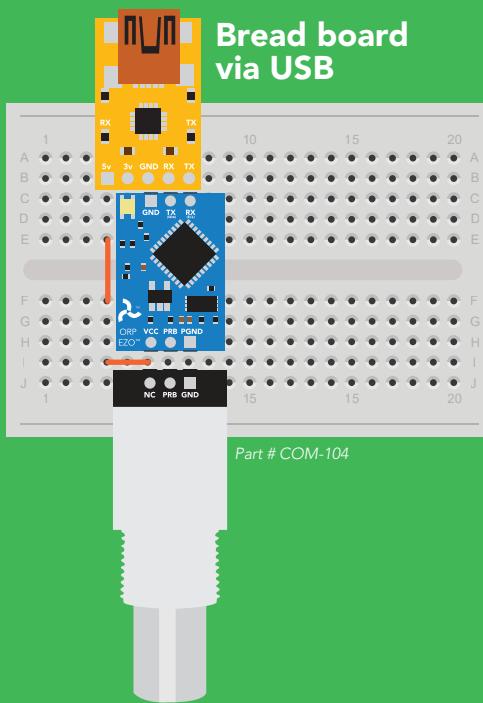
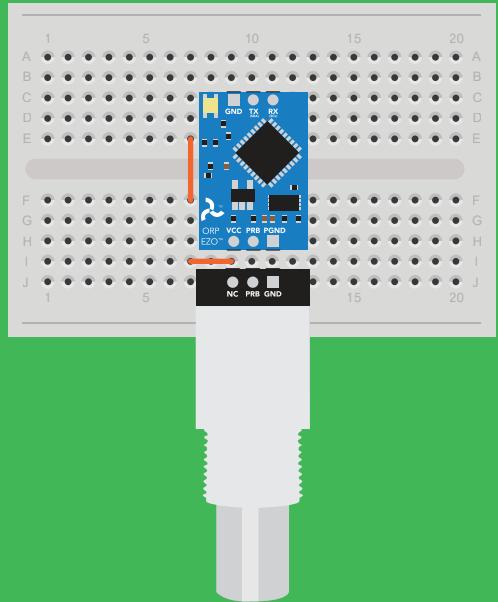
This technology works by using tiny transformers to induce the voltage across an air gap. PCB layout requires special attention for EMI/EMC and RF Control, having proper ground planes and keeping the capacitors as close to the chip as possible are crucial for proper performance. The two data channels have a  $4.7\text{k}\Omega$  pull up resistor on both the isolated and non-isolated lines (R1, R2, R3, and R4) The output voltage is set using a voltage divider (R5, R6, and R7) this produces a voltage of 3.7V regardless of your input voltage.

**Isolated ground is different from non-isolated ground, these two lines should not be connected together.**

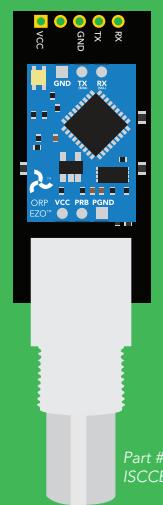


# ✓ Correct wiring

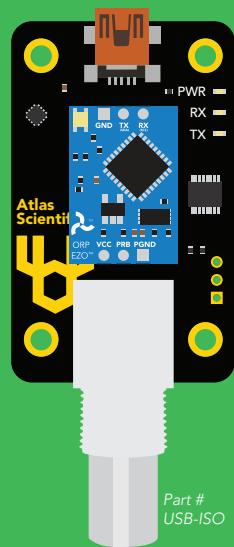
Bread board



Carrier board

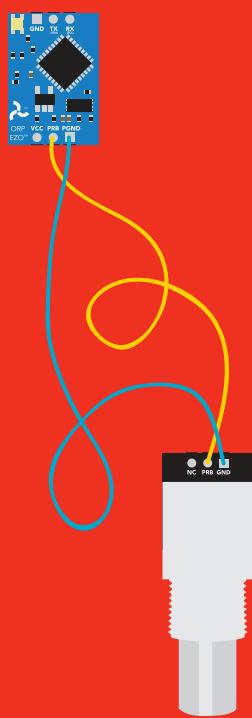


USB carrier board

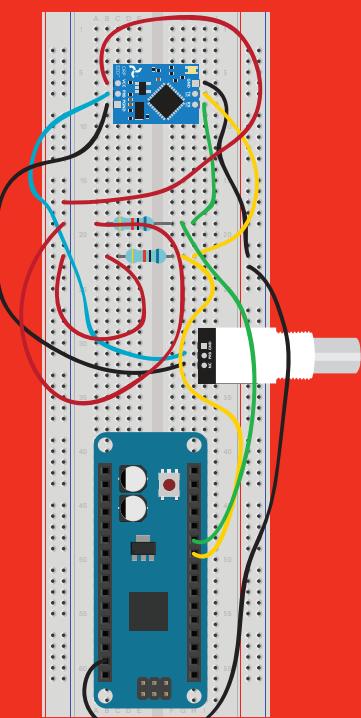


# ✗ Incorrect wiring

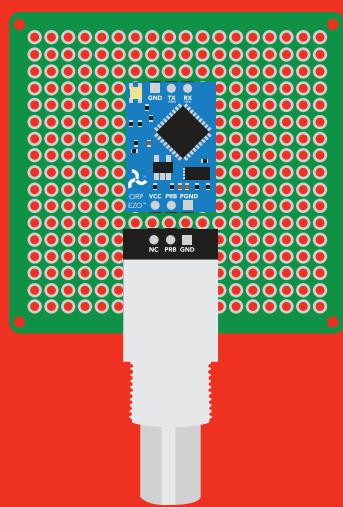
Extended leads



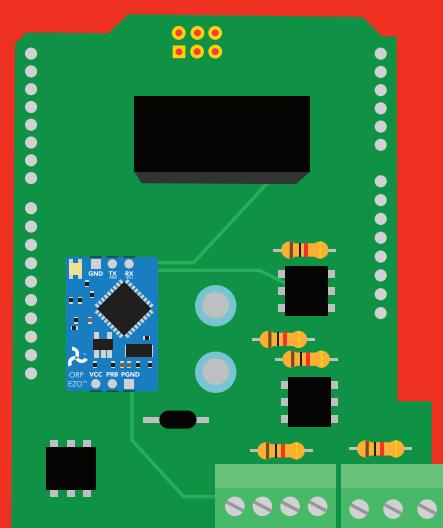
Sloppy setup



Perfboards or Protoboards



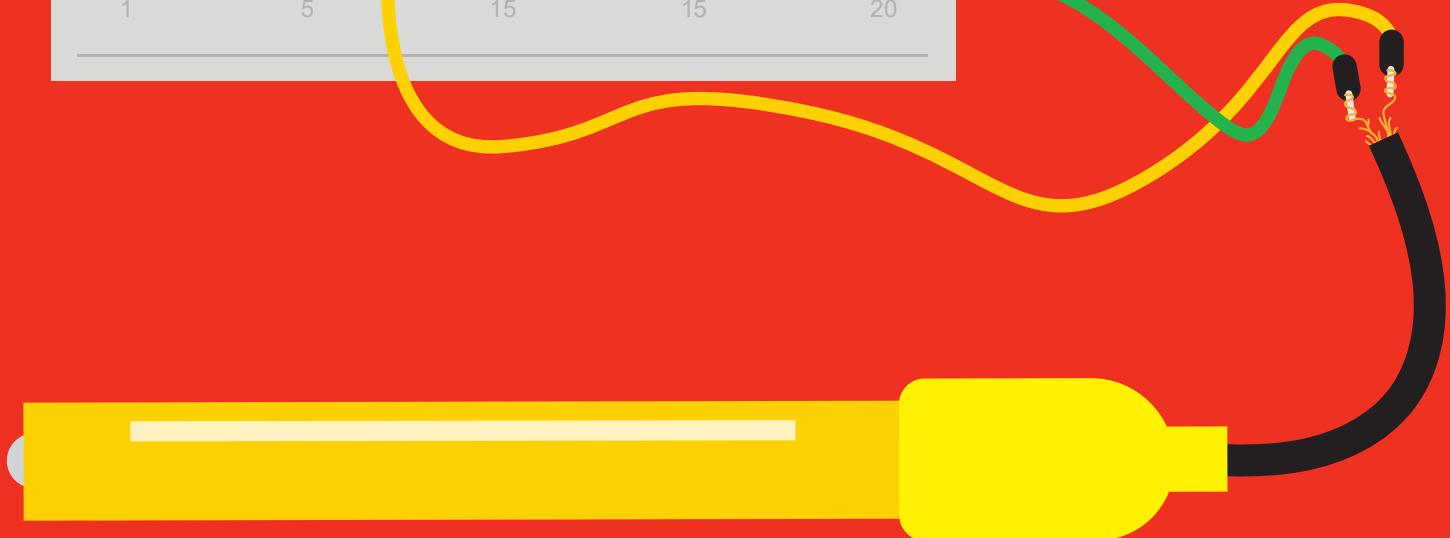
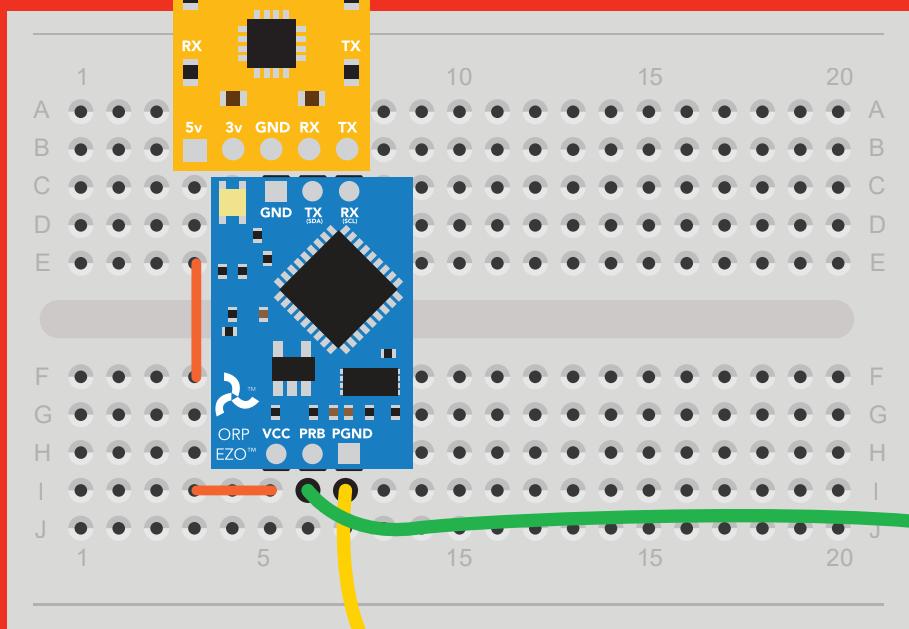
\*Embedded into your device



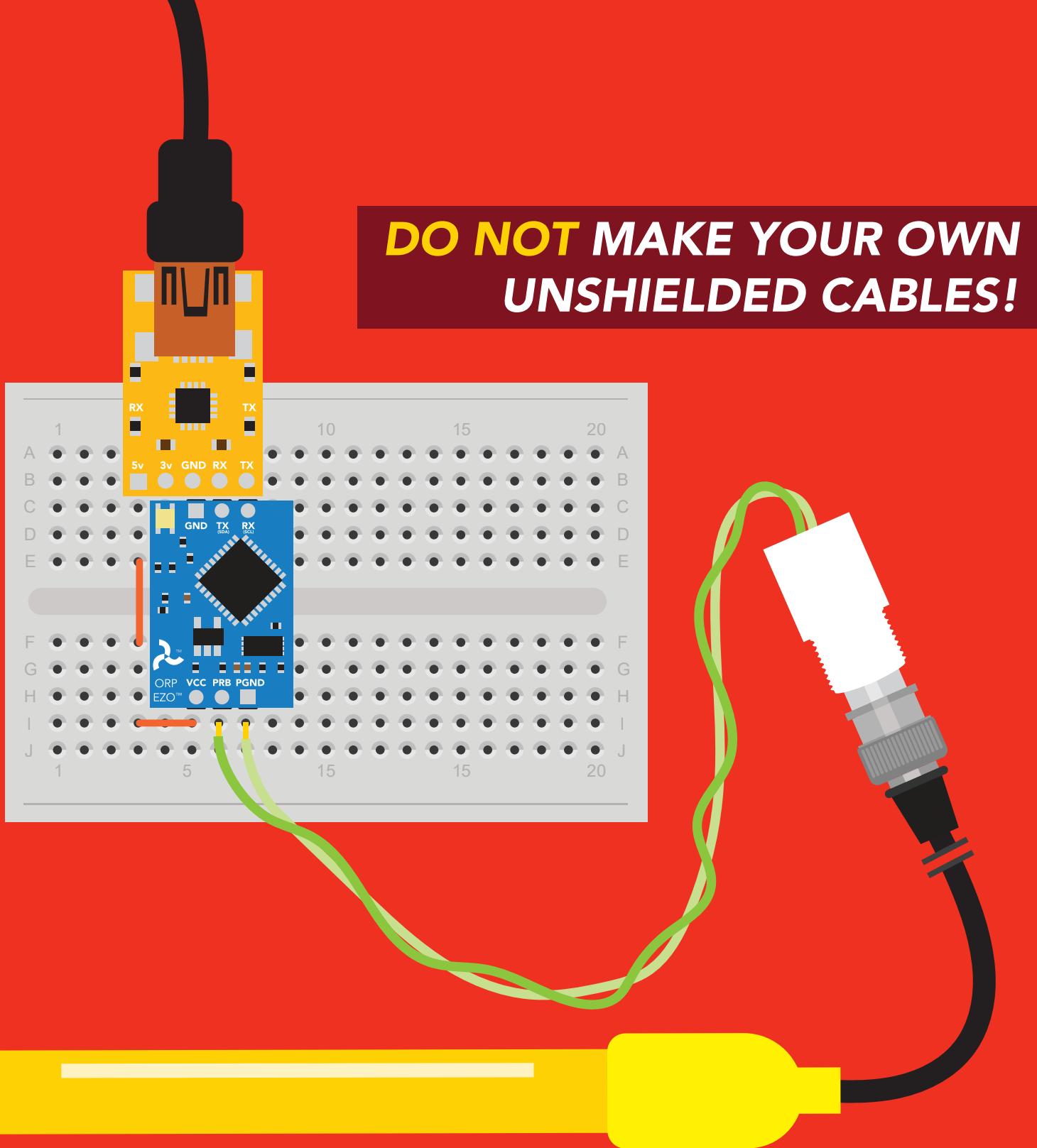
**NEVER**  
use Perfboards  
or Protoboards

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

**NEVER EXTEND THE CABLE  
WITH CHEAP JUMPER WIRES!**



**DO NOT CUT THE PROBE CABLE  
WITHOUT REFERING TO **THIS DOCUMENT!****



 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

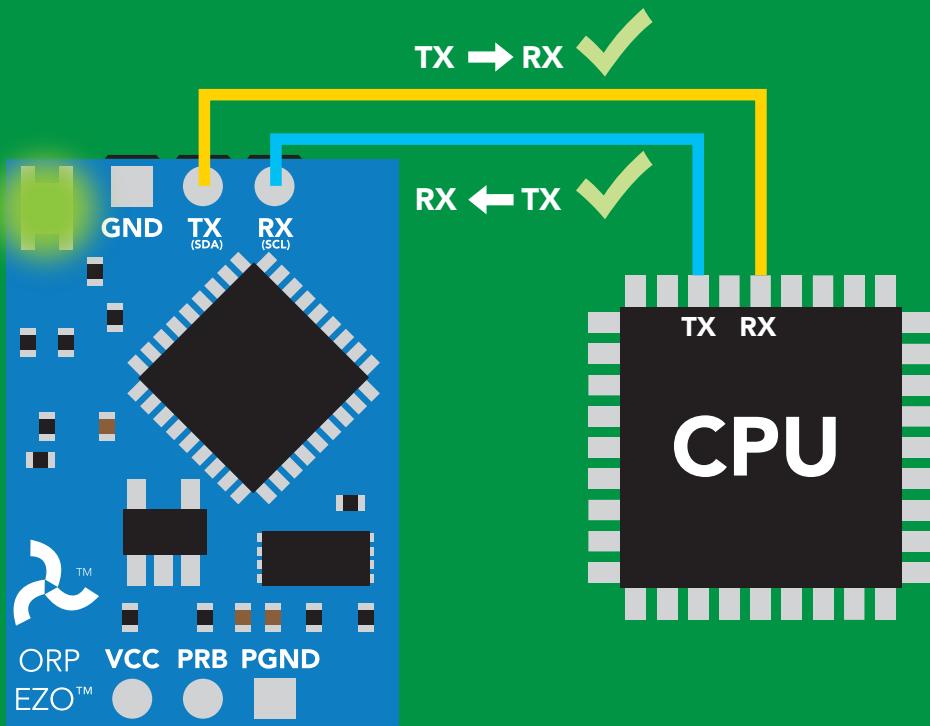
Baud 300  
1,200  
2,400  
**9,600 default**  
19,200  
38,400  
57,600  
115,200

**RX** Data in

**TX** Data out

**Vcc** 3.3V – 5.5V

0V VCC 0V



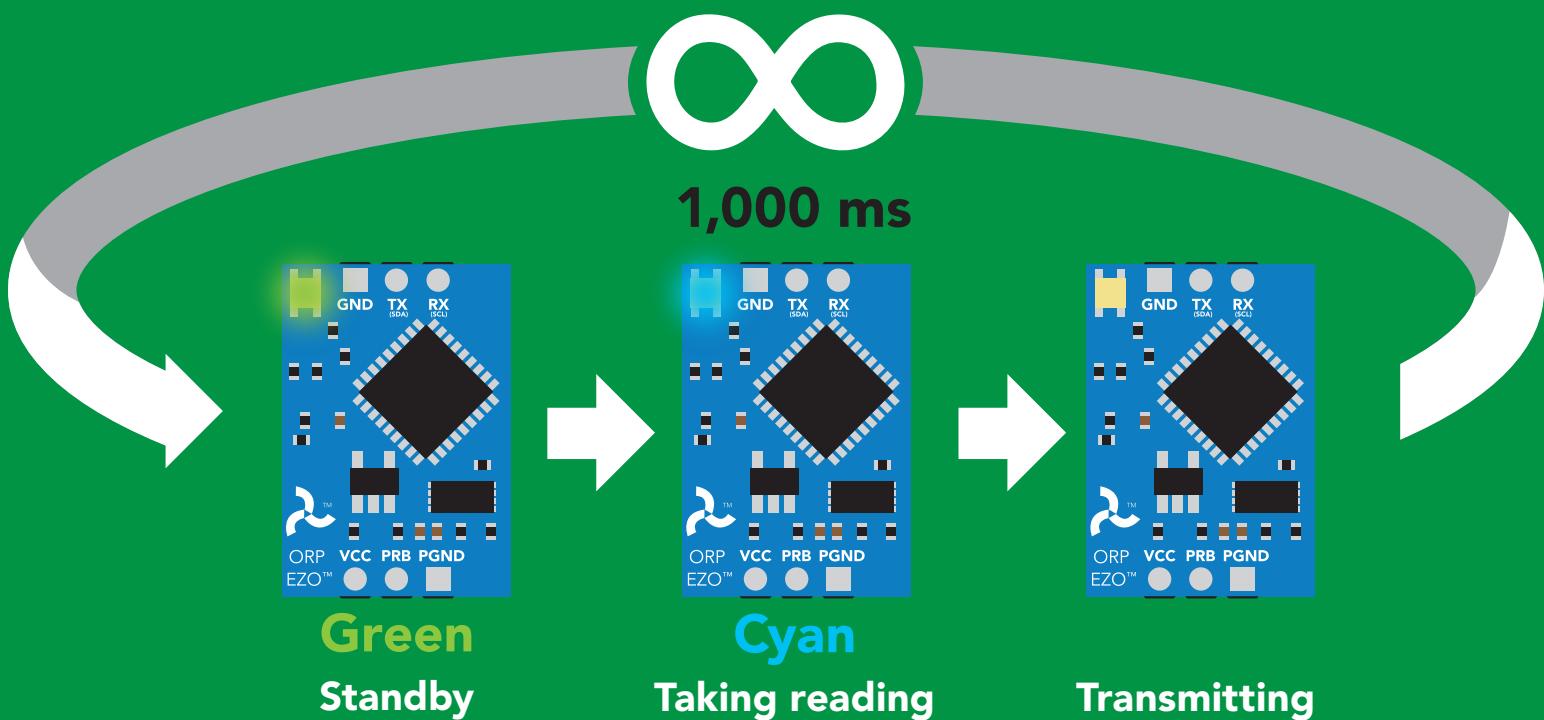
## Data format

Reading	ORP
Units	mV
Encoding	ASCII
Format	string
Terminator	carriage return

Data type	<b>floating point</b>
Decimal places	1
Smallest string	<b>2 characters</b>
Largest string	<b>40 characters</b>

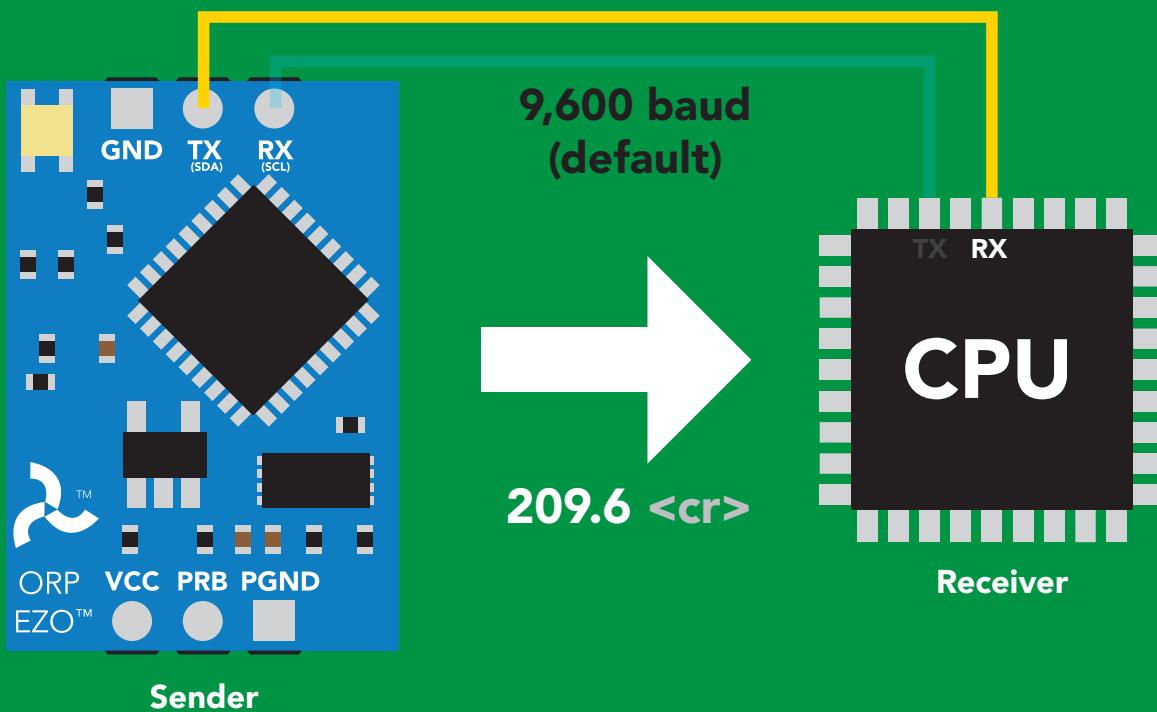
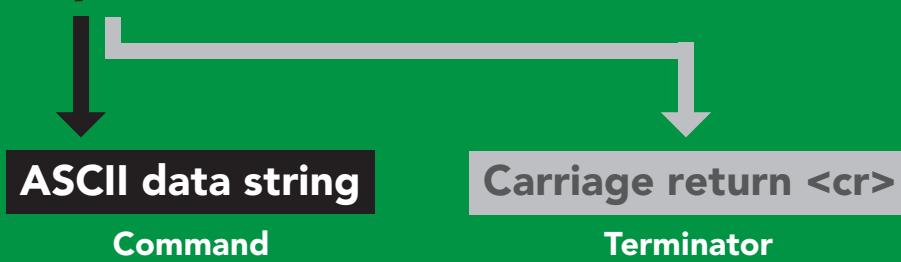
# Default state

Mode	UART
Baud	9,600
Readings	continuous
Speed	1 reading per second
LED	on



# Receiving data from device

2 parts



## Advanced

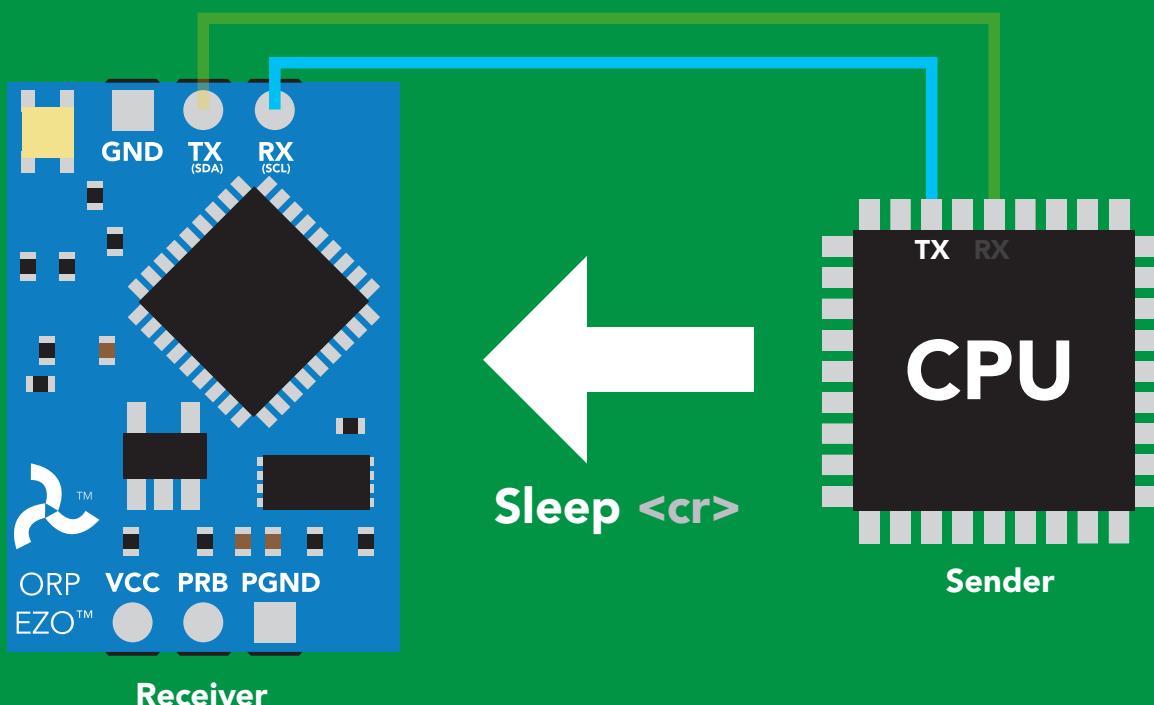
ASCII: 2 0 9 . 6 <cr>

Hex: 32 30 39 2E 36 0D

Dec: 50 48 57 46 54 13

# Sending commands to device

2 parts



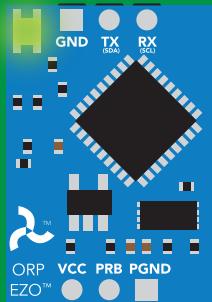
## Advanced

ASCII: S I e e p <cr>

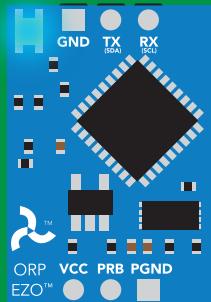
Hex: 53 6C 65 65 70 0D

Dec: 83 108 101 101 112 13

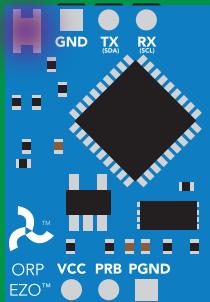
# LED color definition



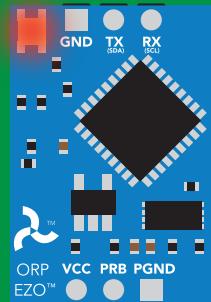
**Green**  
UART standby



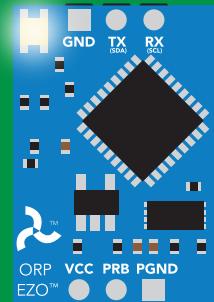
**Cyan**  
Taking reading



**Purple**  
Changing baud rate



**Red**  
Command not understood



**White**  
Find

**5V**      LED ON  
                +2.2 mA

**3.3V**      +0.6 mA

# UART mode

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function	Default state
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 33 9,600
C	enable/disable continuous reading	pg. 24 enabled
Cal	performs calibration	pg. 26 n/a
Export/import	export/import calibration	pg. 27 n/a
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 35 n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 23 n/a
i	device information	pg. 29 n/a
I2C	change to I <sup>2</sup> C mode	pg. 36 not set
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 22 enabled
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 28 not set
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 34 disabled
R	returns a single reading	pg. 25 n/a
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 32 n/a
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 31 n/a
*OK	enable/disable response codes	pg. 30 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>

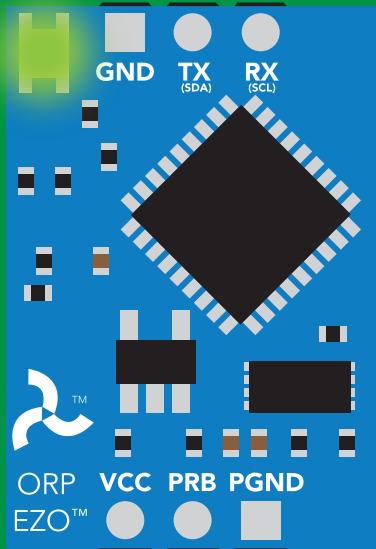
\*OK <cr>

L,? <cr>

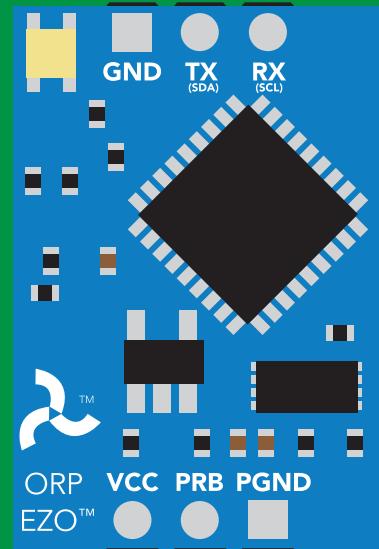
?L,1 <cr> or ?L,0 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

### Response



L,1



L,0

# Find

## Command syntax

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

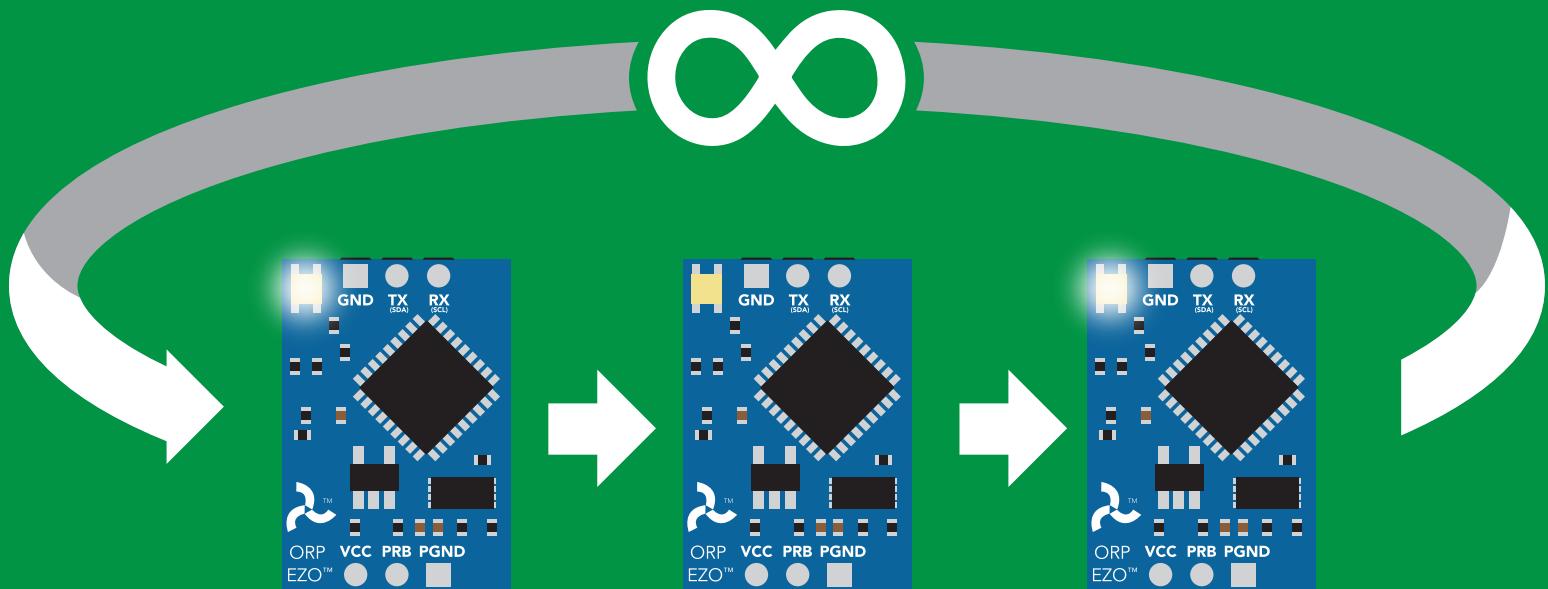
Find <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device\*

\*This command is only available for firmware version 2.10 and above.

## 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?

\*This command is only available for firmware version 2.10 and above.

## Example      Response

C,1 <cr>

\*OK <cr>  
ORP (1 sec) <cr>  
ORP (2 sec) <cr>  
ORP (n sec) <cr>

C,30 <cr>

\*OK <cr>  
ORP (30 sec) <cr>  
ORP (60 sec) <cr>  
ORP (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

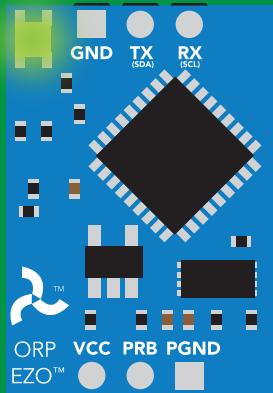
R <cr> takes single reading

### Example Response

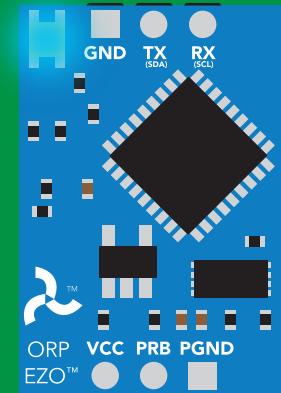
R <cr>

209.6 <cr>

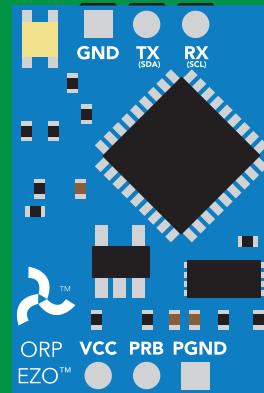
\*OK <cr>



Green  
Standby



Cyan  
Taking reading



Transmitting



# Calibration

## Command syntax

The EZO™ ORP circuit can be calibrated to any known ORP value

- Cal,n <cr>** calibrates the ORP circuit to a set value
- Cal,clear <cr>** delete calibration data
- Cal,? <cr>** device calibrated?

## Example

Cal,225 <cr>

## Response

\*OK <cr>

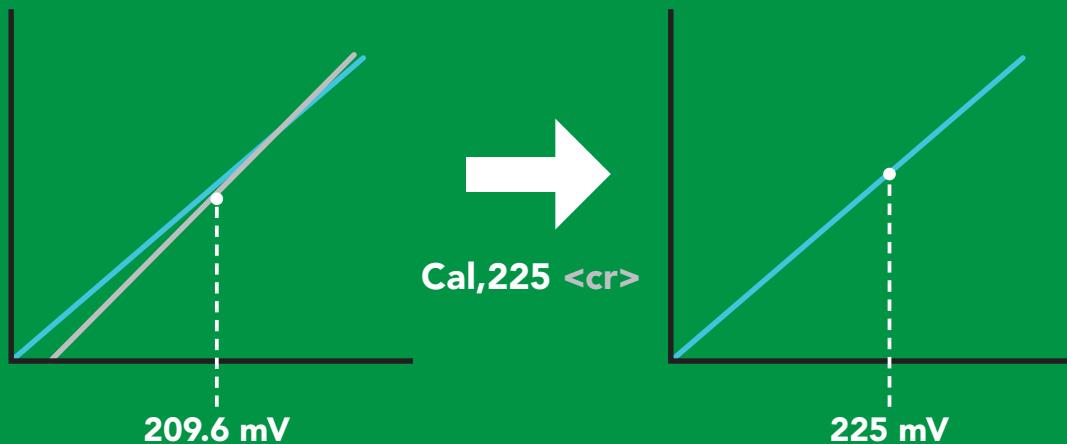
Cal,clear <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Cal,? <cr>

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

\*OK <cr>



# 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\***

\*This command is only available for firmware version 2.10 and above.

## 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)

(7 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)

# 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>

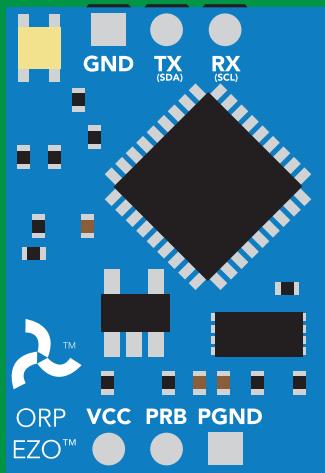
Name,? <cr>

?Name,zzt <cr>

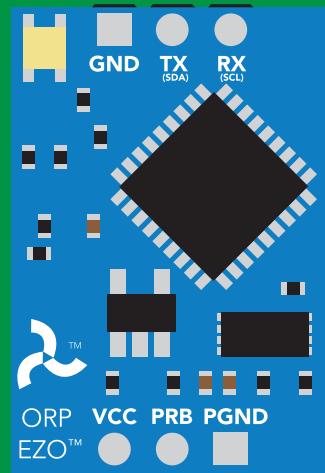
\*OK <cr>

## Response

Name,zzt



Name,?



\*OK <cr>

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

# Device information

## Command syntax

i <cr> device information

## Example Response

i <cr>

?i,ORP,1.97 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

## Response breakdown

?i, ORP, 1.97  
↑      ↑  
Device    Firmware

# Response codes

## Command syntax

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

## Example

R <cr>

**209.6 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

**\*OK,0 <cr>**

**no response, \*OK disabled**

R <cr>

**209.6 <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

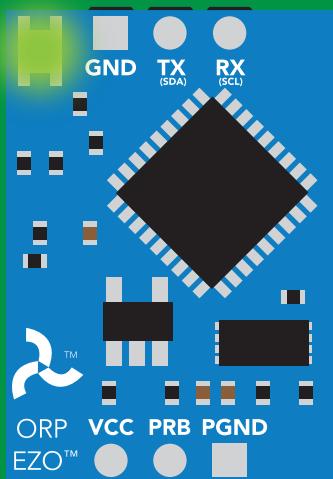
\*SL

### Any command

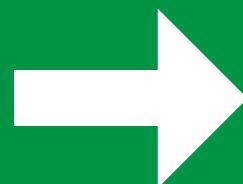
\*WA <cr> wakes up device

	STANDBY	SLEEP
5V	16 mA	1.16 mA

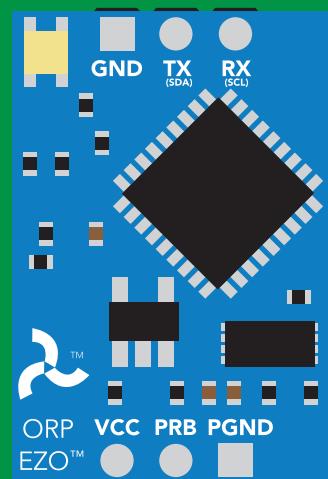
3.3V	13.9 mA	0.995 mA
------	---------	----------



Standby  
16 mA



Sleep <cr>



Sleep  
1.16 mA

# Change baud rate

## Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

### Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

### Response

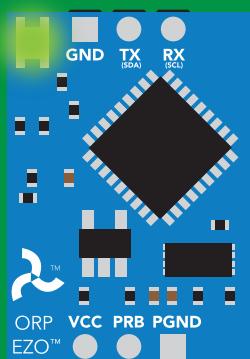
\*OK <cr>

Baud,? <cr>

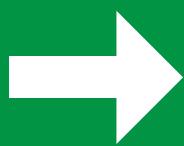
?Baud,38400 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

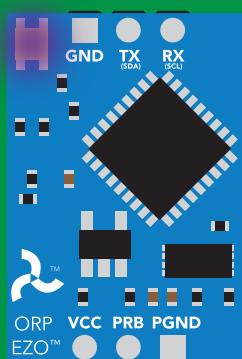
n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
**9600 default**  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200 ]



Standby



Baud,38400 <cr>

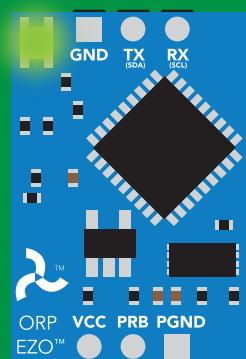


Changing  
baud rate

\*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>

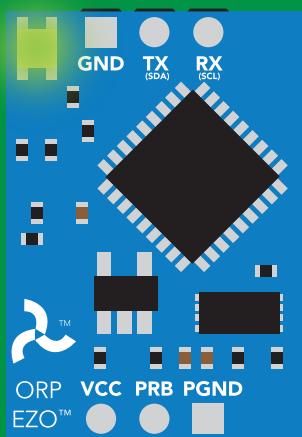
\*OK <cr>

Plock,? <cr>

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

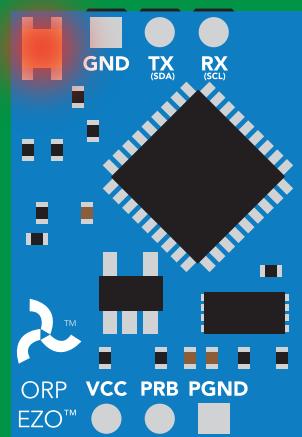
## Response

Plock,1



\*OK <cr>

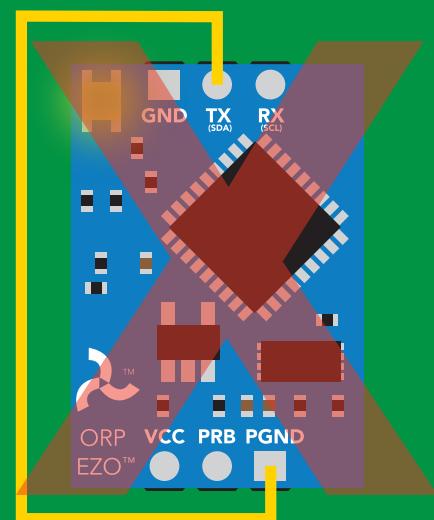
I2C,100



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

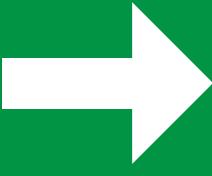
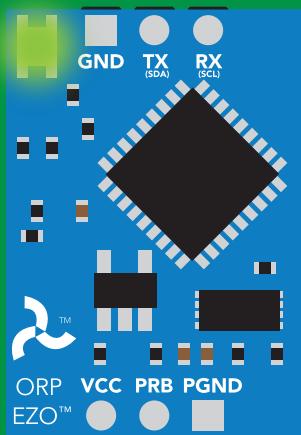
Factory <cr> enable factory reset

## Example Response

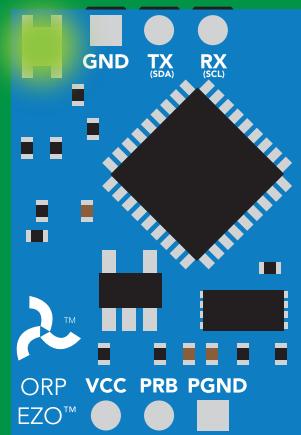
Factory <cr>

\*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 98 (0x62)

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)

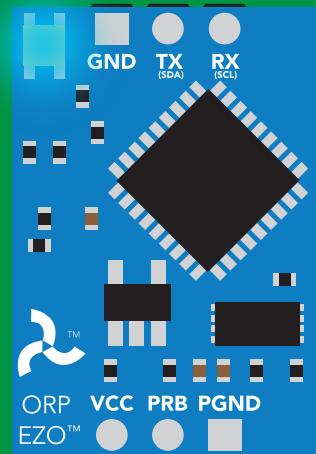
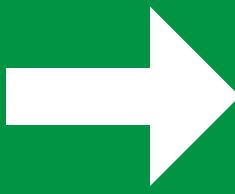
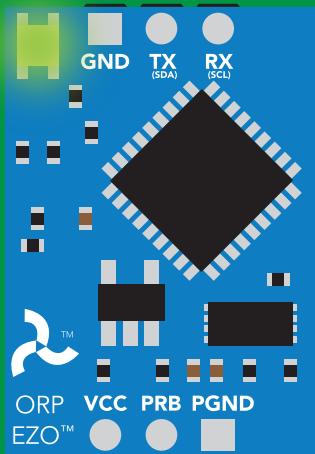
## Wrong example

I<sup>2</sup>C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

## Response

\*ER <cr>

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



Green  
\*OK <cr>

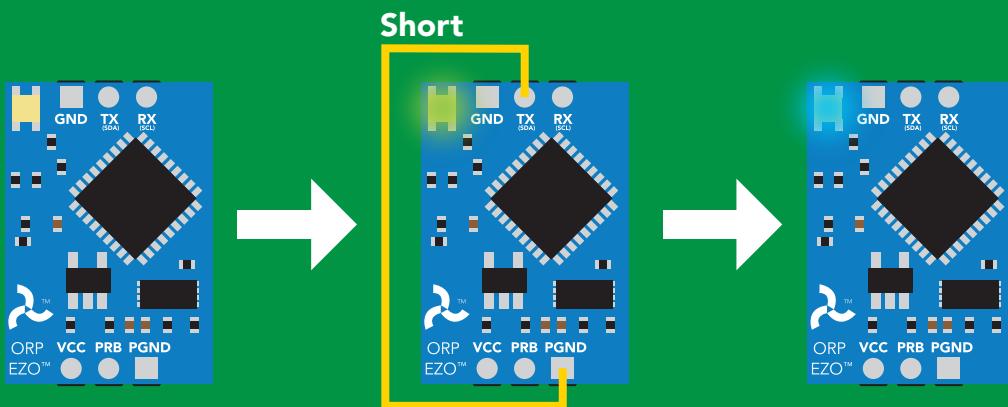
Blue  
now in I<sup>2</sup>C mode

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

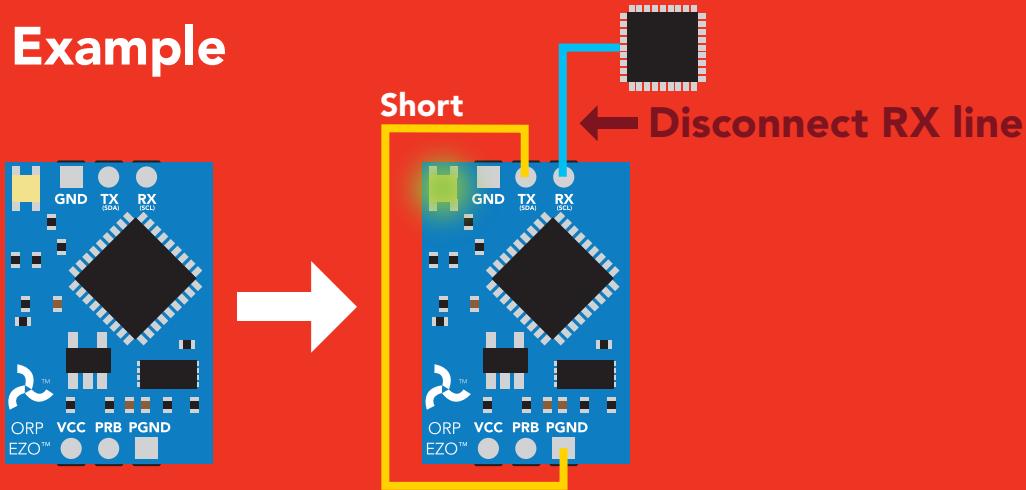
- Make sure Plock is set to 0
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to PGND
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Green to Blue
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I<sup>2</sup>C will set the I<sup>2</sup>C address to 98 (0x62)

## 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

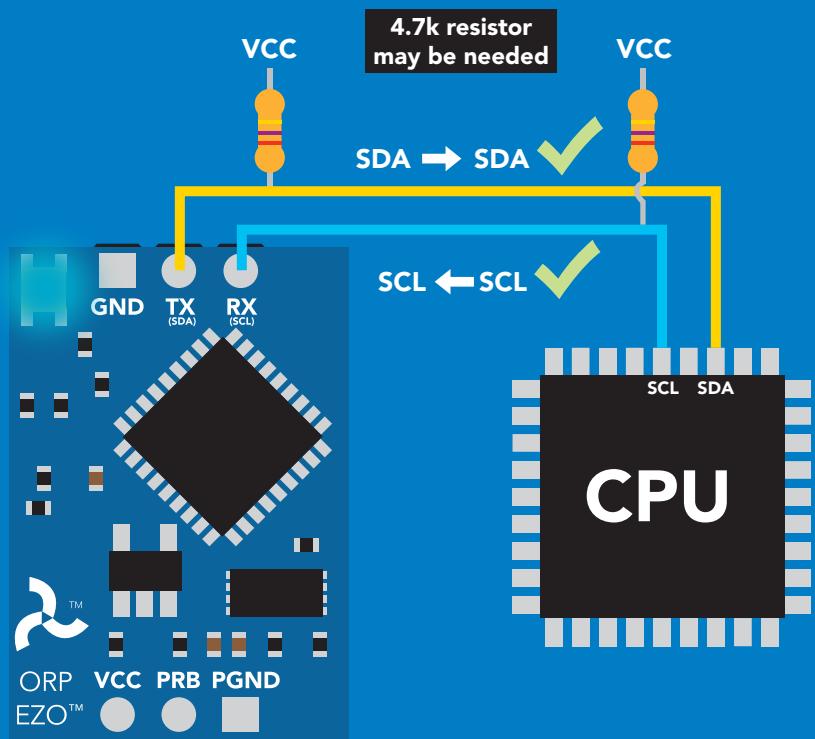
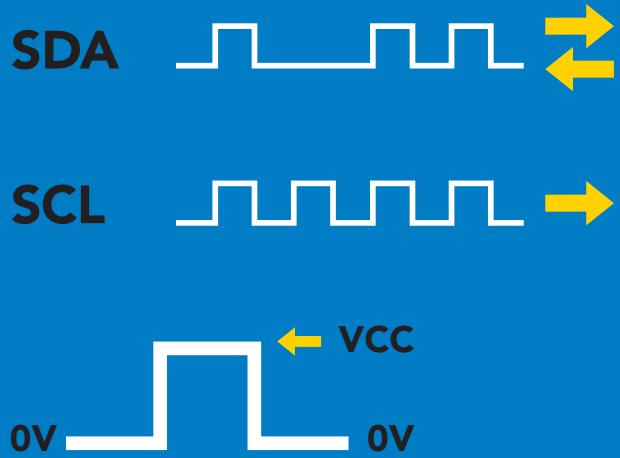
Find  
Sleep mode

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

I<sup>2</sup>C address (0x01 – 0x7F)  
**98 (0x62) default**

V<sub>cc</sub> 3.3V – 5.5V

Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz



## Data format

Reading ORP  
Units mV  
Encoding ASCII  
Format string

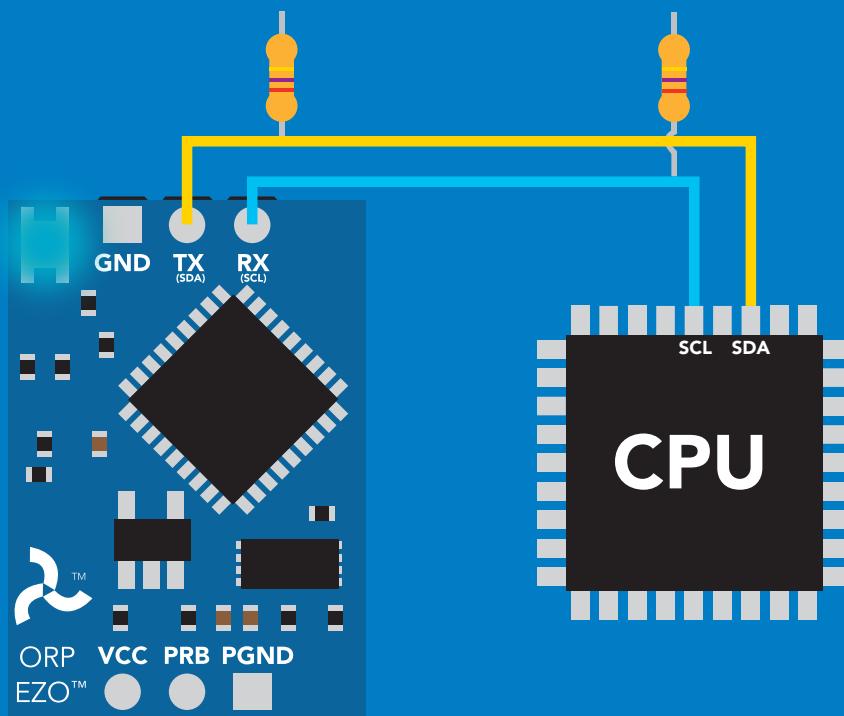
Data type floating point  
Decimal places 1  
Smallest string 2 characters  
Largest string 399 characters

# Sending commands to device

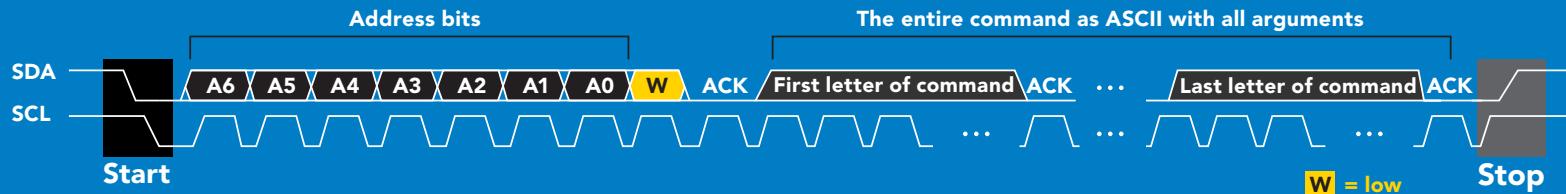


## Example

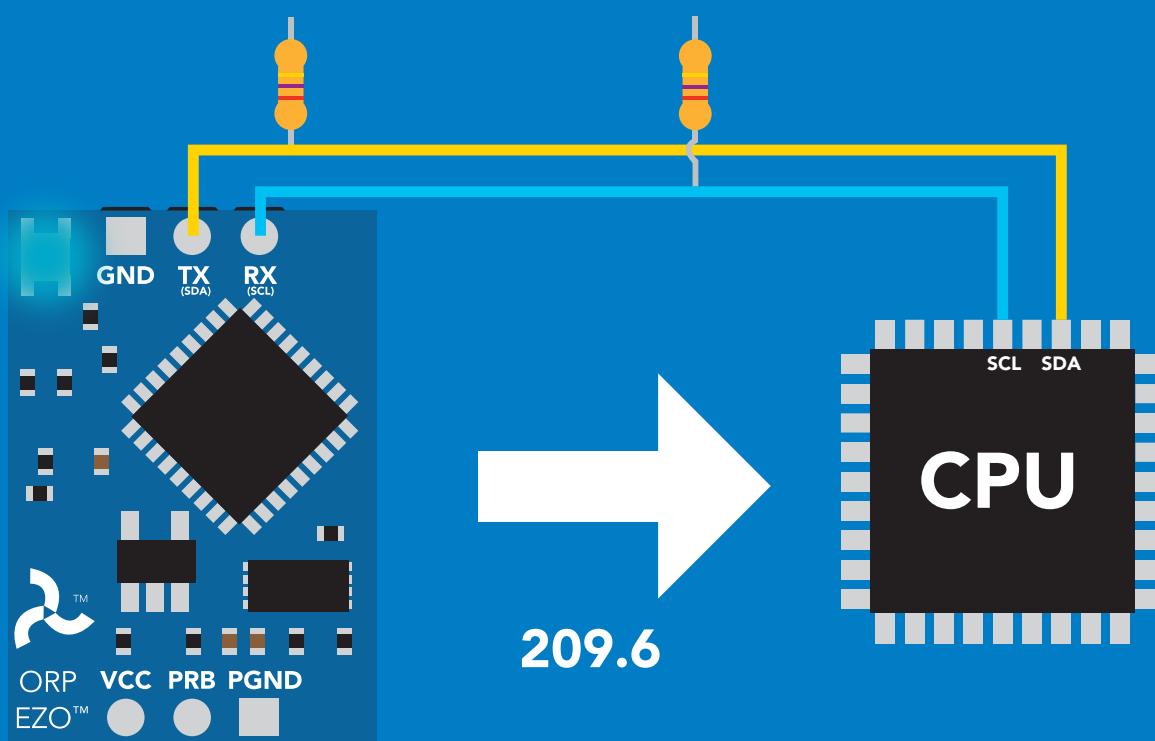
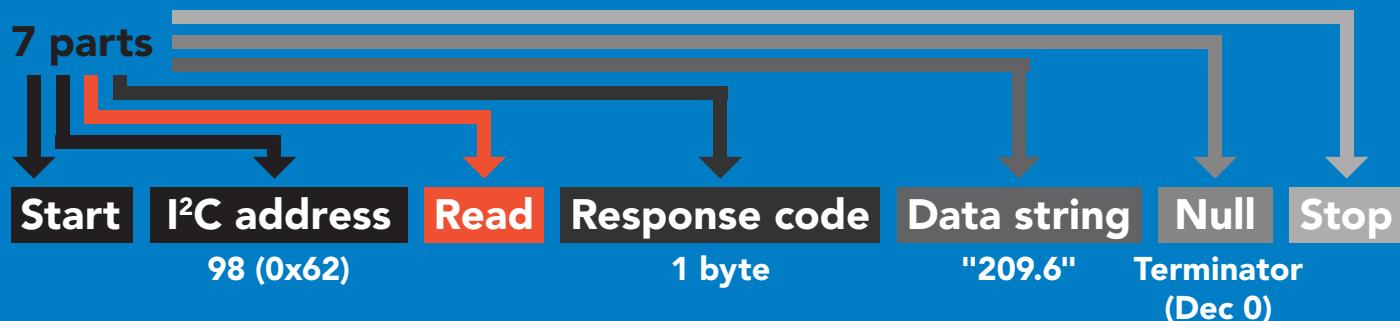
**Start**   **98 (0x62)**   **Write**   **Sleep**   **Stop**  
I<sup>2</sup>C address      Command



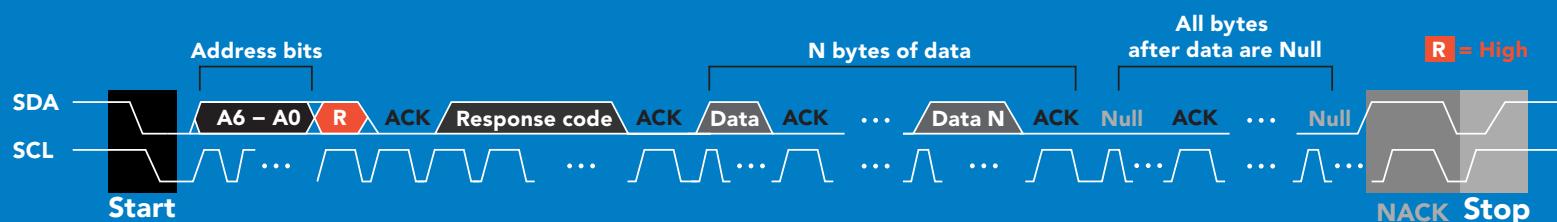
## Advanced



# Requesting data from device



# Advanced

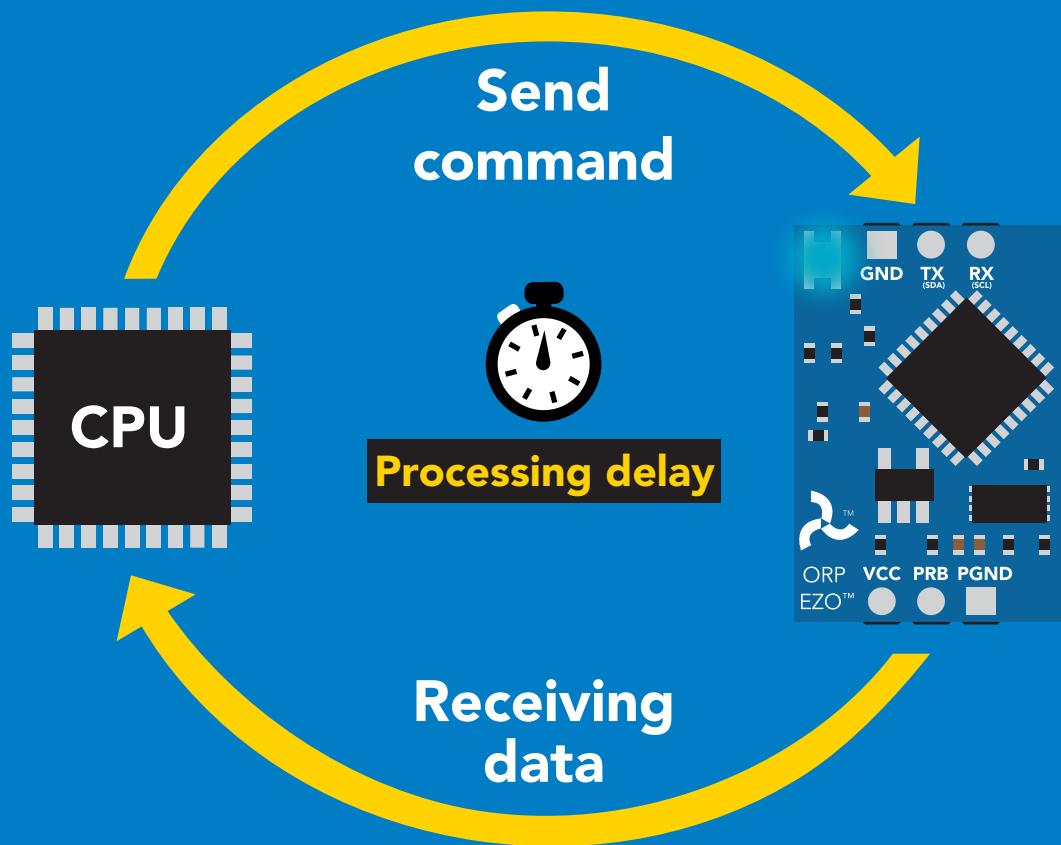


**1 50 48 57 46 54 0 = 209.6**

# 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;
```

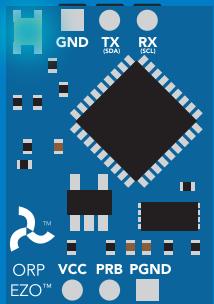
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

### Response codes

Single byte, not string

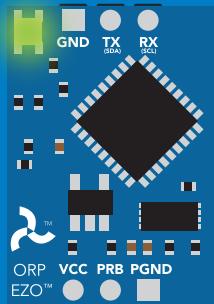
- |     |                             |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 255 | no data to send             |
| 254 | still processing, not ready |
| 2   | error                       |
| 1   | successful request          |

# LED color definition



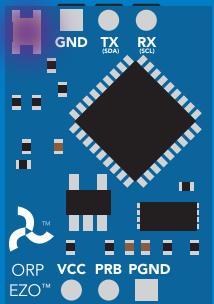
Blue

I<sup>2</sup>C standby



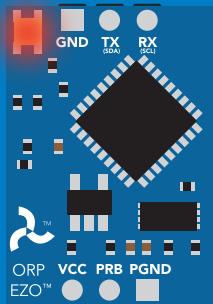
Green

Taking reading



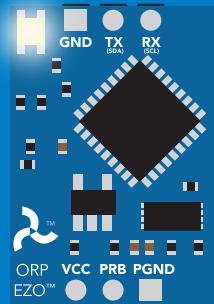
Purple

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



Red

Command  
not understood



White

Find

5V	LED ON <b>+2.2 mA</b>
3.3V	<b>+0.6 mA</b>

# 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	<a href="#">pg. 56</a>
Cal	performs calibration	<a href="#">pg. 48</a>
Export/import	export/import calibration	<a href="#">pg. 49</a>
Factory	enable factory reset	<a href="#">pg. 55</a>
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	<a href="#">pg. 46</a>
i	device information	<a href="#">pg. 50</a>
I2C	change I <sup>2</sup> C address	<a href="#">pg. 54</a>
L	enable/disable LED	<a href="#">pg. 45</a>
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	<a href="#">pg. 53</a>
R	returns a single reading	<a href="#">pg. 47</a>
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	<a href="#">pg. 52</a>
Status	retrieve status information	<a href="#">pg. 51</a>

# LED control

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

L,1 LED on **default**

L,0 LED off

L,? LED state on/off?

## Example

L,1

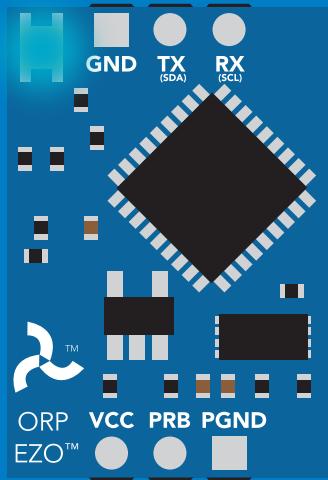
 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

L,0

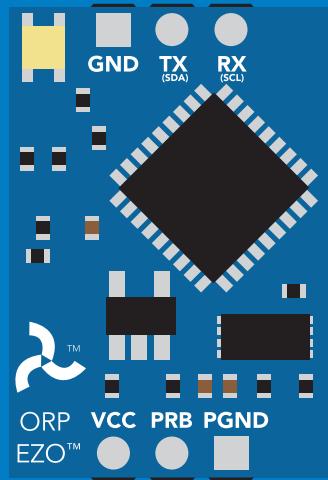
 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

L,?

 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec ?L,1 0 or 1 Dec ?L,0 0 ASCII Null 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 <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device\*

\*This command is only available for firmware version 2.10 and above.

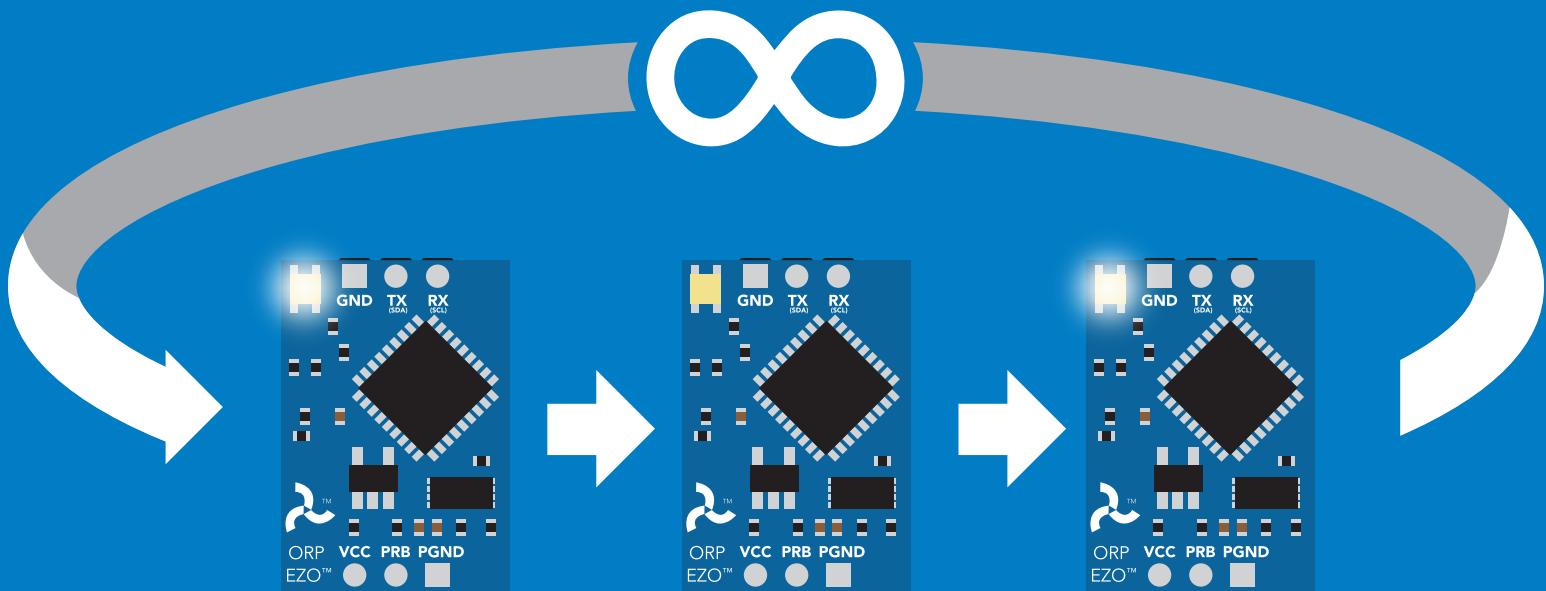
## Example

## Response

Find <cr>

 Wait 300ms

1 Dec 0 Null



# Taking reading

Command syntax

900ms  processing delay

R return 1 reading

Example

Response

R



Wait 900ms

1

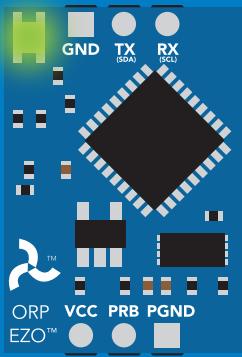
209.6

0

Dec

ASCII

Null

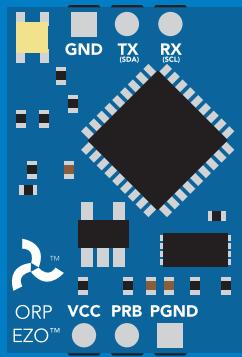


Green

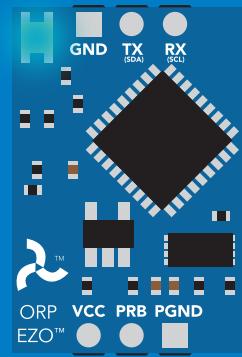
Taking reading



Wait 900ms



Transmitting



Blue

Standby

# Calibration

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

**Cal,n** calibrates the ORP circuit to a set value

**Cal,clear** delete calibration data

**Cal,?** device calibrated?

The EZO™ ORP circuit can be calibrated to any known ORP value

## Example

## Response

**Cal,225**

  
Wait 900ms

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

**Cal,clear**

  
Wait 300ms

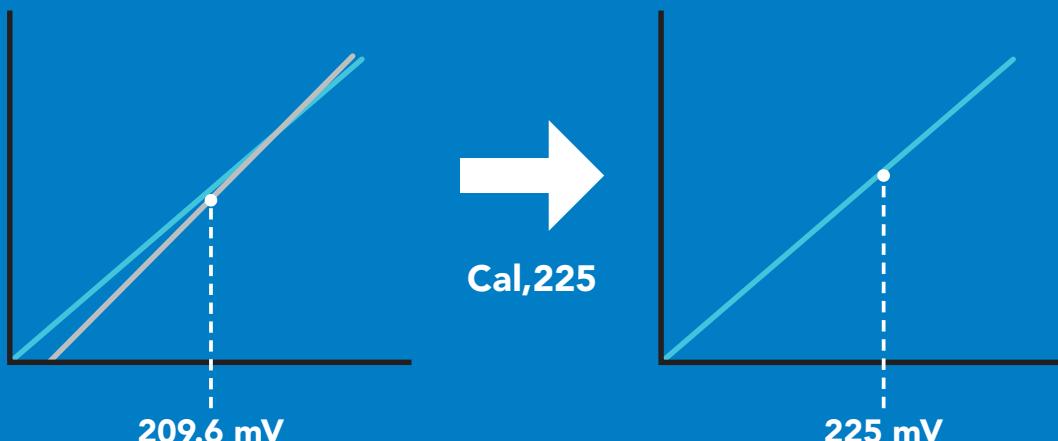
**1** Dec **0** Null

**Cal,?**

  
Wait 300ms

**1** Dec **?Cal,0** **0** Null

or **1** Dec **?Cal,1** **0** Null



# 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

\*This command is only available for firmware version 2.10 and above.

## Example

Export,?

## Response



**1** 10,120 0

Dec

ASCII

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** 59 6F 75 20 61 72 0

Dec

ASCII

Null

(1 of 10)



**1** 65 20 61 20 63 6F 0

Dec

ASCII

Null

(10 of 10)



**1** \*DONE 0

Dec

ASCII

Null

**Import, 59 6F 75 20 61 72** (1 of 10)

ASCII

# Device information

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

Example Response

i



Wait 300ms

1  
Dec

?i,ORP, 19.7  
ASCII

0  
Null

Response breakdown

?i, ORP, 1.97  
↑      ↑  
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  
Dec

?Status,P,5.038

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**

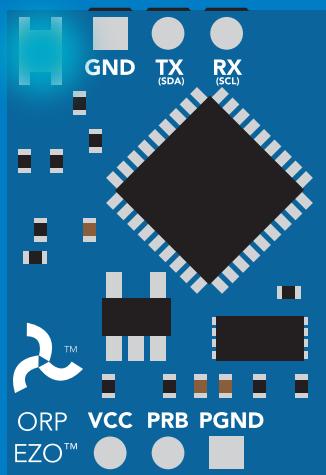
**no response**

Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.

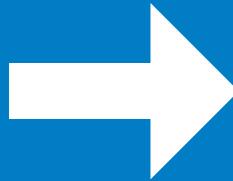
**Any command**

**wakes up device**

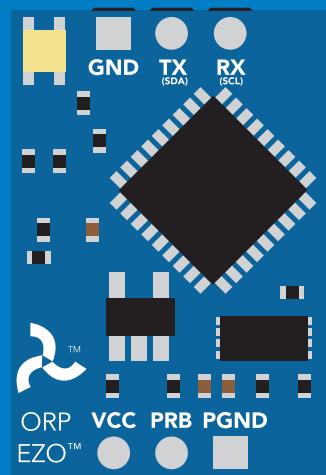
	STANDBY	SLEEP
<b>5V</b>	<b>16 mA</b>	<b>1.16 mA</b>
<b>3.3V</b>	<b>13.9 mA</b>	<b>0.995 mA</b>



Standby



Sleep



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

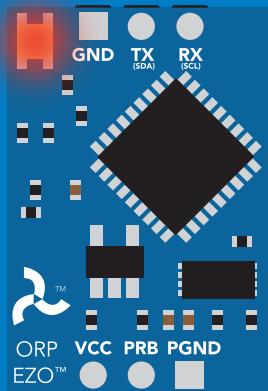
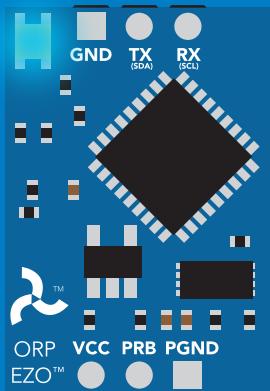
Plock,?

 Wait 300ms

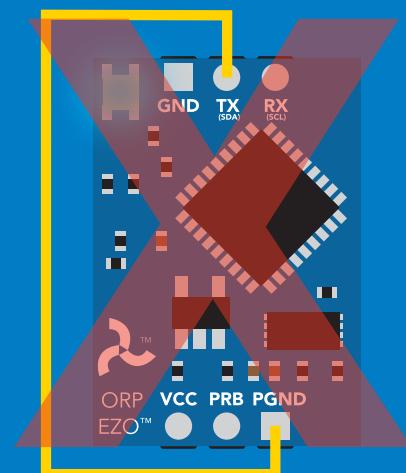
1  
Dec  
?Plock,1  
ASCII  
0  
Null

Plock,1

Serial, 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

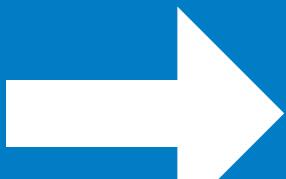
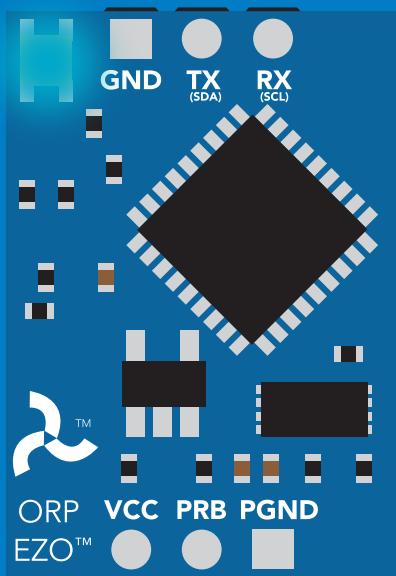
### Warning!

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.

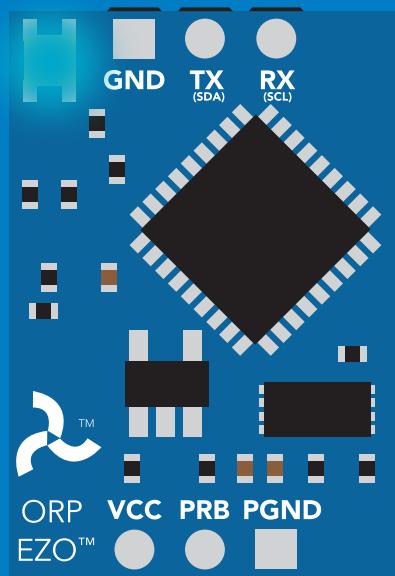
Default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 98 (0x62).

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

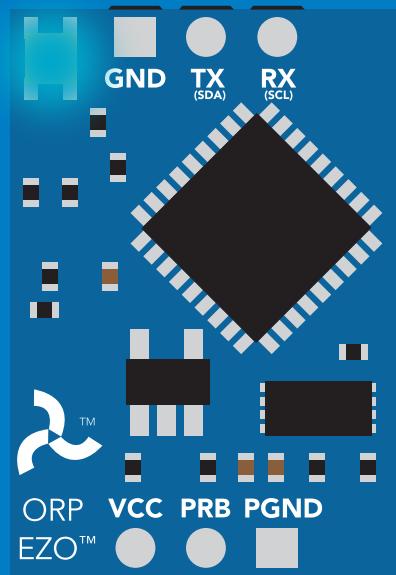
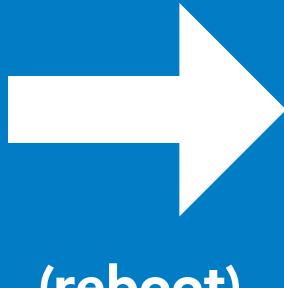
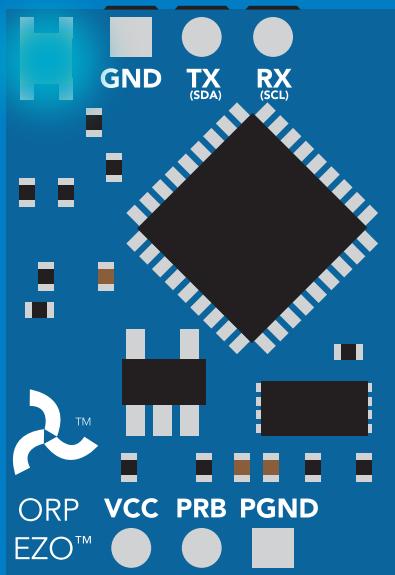
## Example Response

Factory

device reboot

Clears calibration  
LED on  
Response codes enabled

Factory



# Change to UART mode

## Command syntax

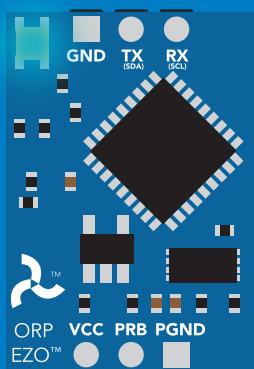
Baud,n switch from I<sup>2</sup>C to UART

### Example Response

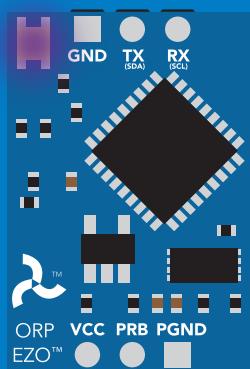
Baud,9600

reboot in UART mode

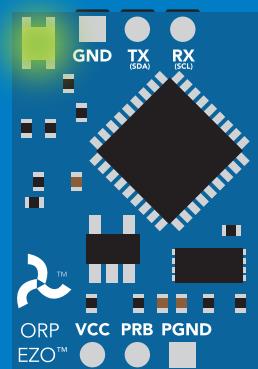
n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
9600  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200 ]



Serial,9600



(reboot)

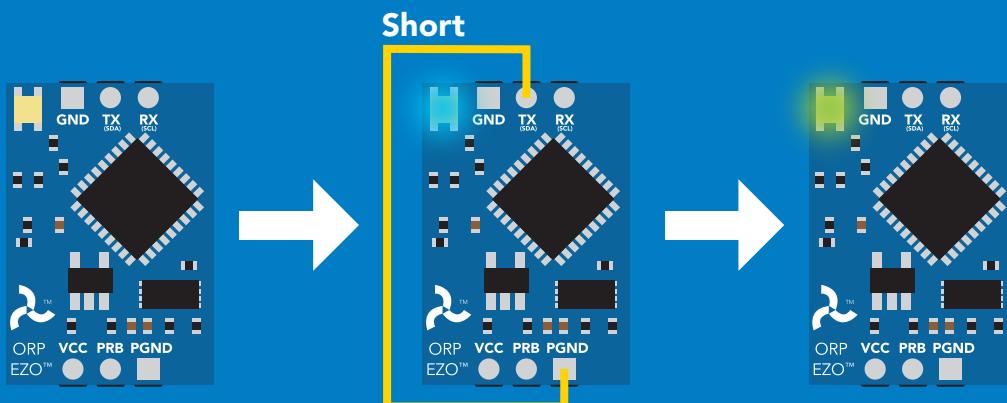


Changing to UART  
mode

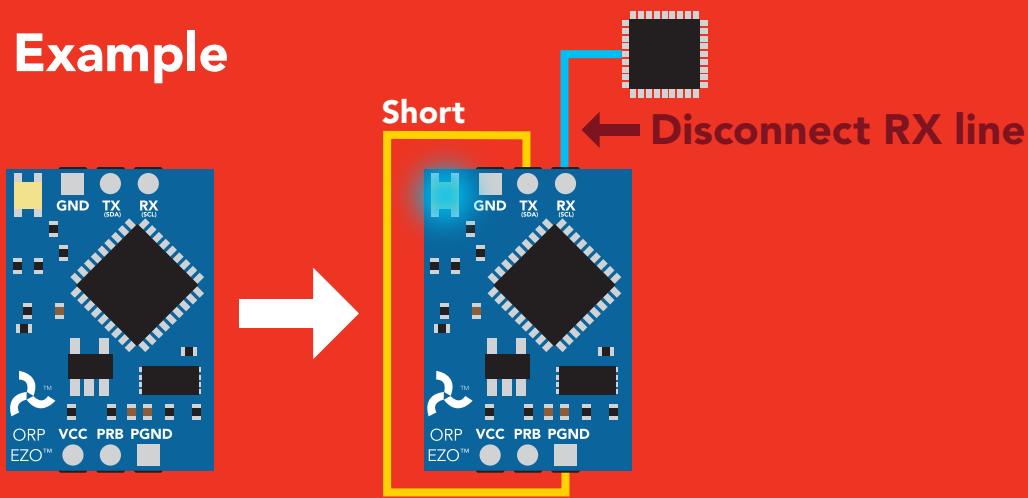
# Manual switching to UART

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

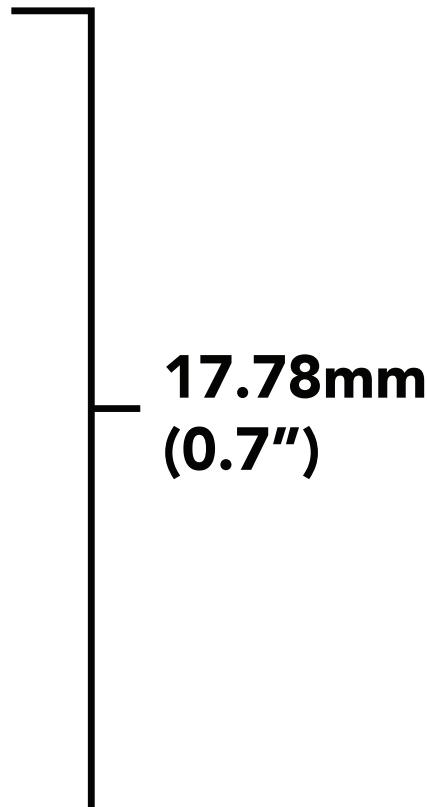
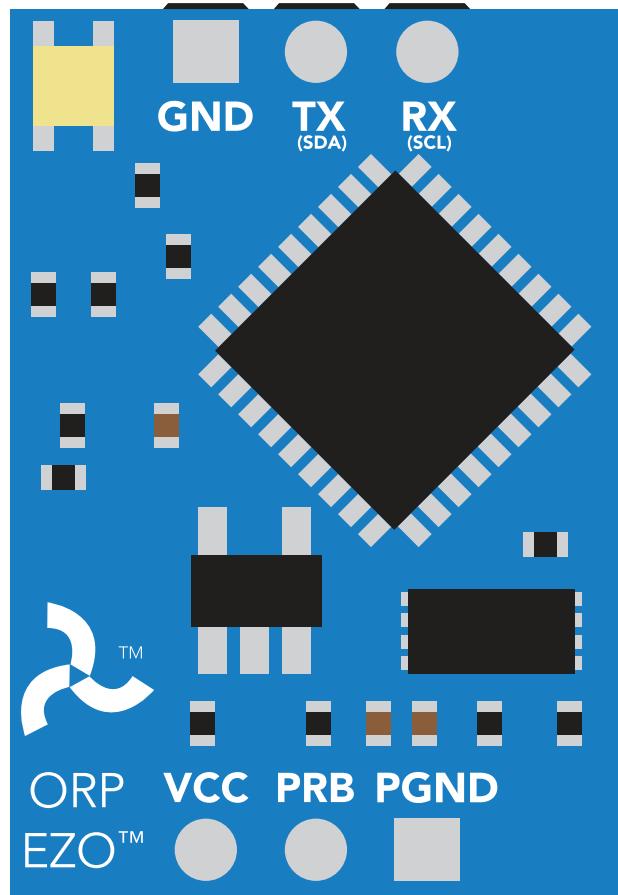
## Example



## Wrong Example



# EZO™ circuit footprint

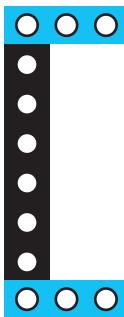


**2.54mm  
(0.1")**

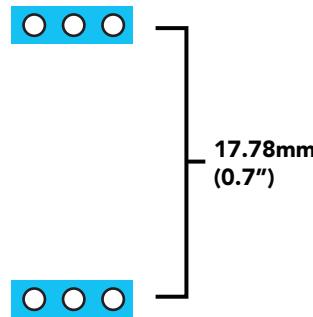
**1** In your CAD software place an 8 position header.



**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 3.8

Revised Plock pages to show default value.

## Datasheet V 3.7

### **Added new commands:**

"Find" pages 23 & 46.

"Export/Import calibration" pages 27 & 49.

Added new feature to continuous mode "C,n" pg 24.

## Datasheet V 3.6

Revised circuit illustrations throughout datasheet.

## Datasheet V 3.5

Added accuracy range on cover page, and revised isolation info on pg 10.

## Datasheet V 3.4

Revised entire datasheet

## ORP circuit firmware changes

V1.1 – Initial release (Oct 30, 2014)

- Change output to mg/L, then percentage (was previously percentage, then mg/L)

V1.5 – Baud rate change (Nov 6, 2014)

- Change default baud rate to 9600

V1.6 – I<sup>2</sup>C bug (Dec 1, 2014)

- Fix I<sup>2</sup>C bug where the circuit may inappropriately respond when other I<sup>2</sup>C devices are connected.

V1.7 – Factory (April 14, 2015)

- Changed "X" command to "Factory"

V1.95 – Plock (March 31, 2016)

- Added protocol lock feature "Plock"

V1.96 – EEPROM (April 26, 2016)

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

V1.97 – EEPROM (Oct 10, 2016)

- Fixed glitch in the cal clear command, improves how it calculates the ORP
- Added calibration saving and loading

V2.10 – (May 9, 2017)

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

# Warranty

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

## The debugging phase

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

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