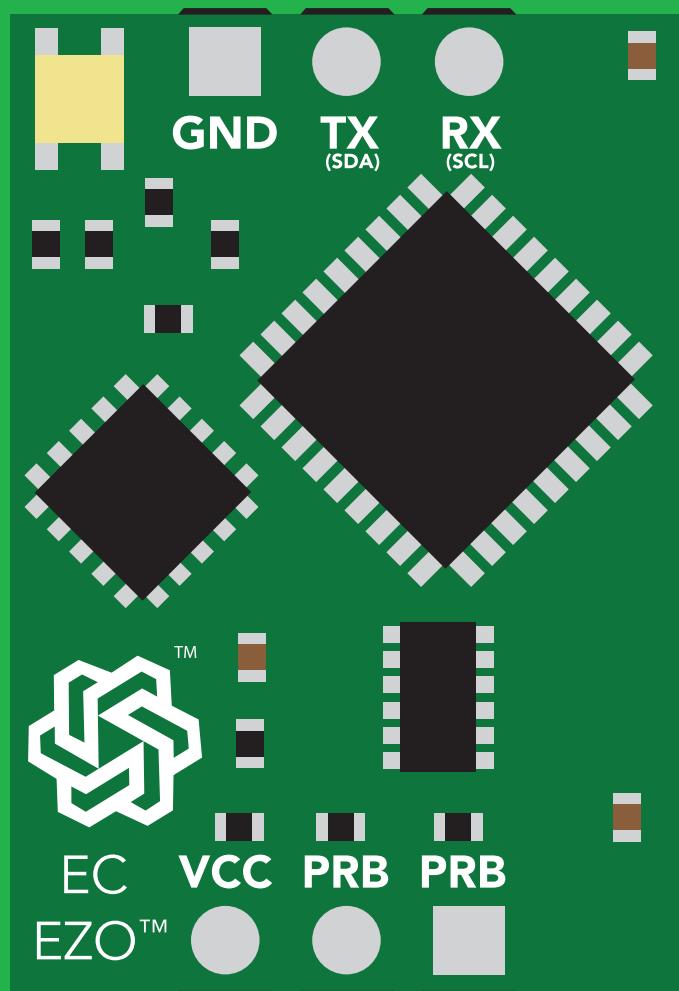


# Conductivity EZO™ Circuit

Reads	<b>Conductivity Total dissolved solids (ppm) Salinity Specific gravity (sea water only)</b>
Range	<b>0.07 – 500,000+ µS/cm</b>
Accuracy	<b>+/- 2%</b>
Max rate	<b>1 reading per sec</b>
Supported probes	<b>K 0.1 – K 10 any brand</b>
Calibration	<b>1 or 2 point</b>
Temp compensation	<b>Yes</b>
Data protocol	<b>UART &amp; I<sup>2</sup>C</b>
Default I <sup>2</sup> C address	<b>100 (0x64)</b>
Operating voltage	<b>3.3V – 5V</b>
Data format	<b>ASCII</b>



**PATENT PROTECTED**



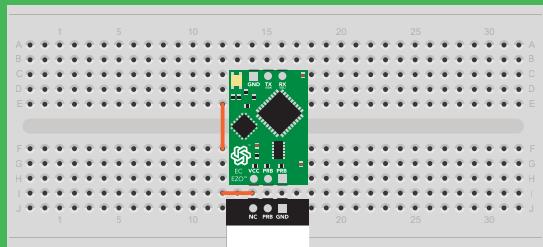
# STOP

**SOLDERING THIS DEVICE VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.**

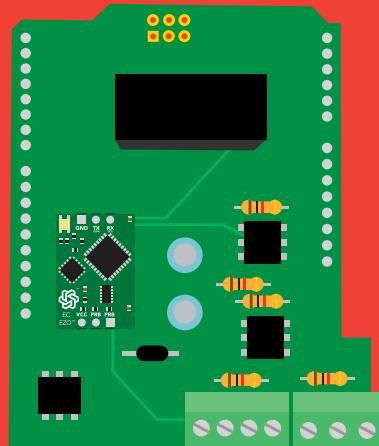
**This is sensitive electronic equipment. Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first. Once this device has been soldered it is no longer covered by our warranty.**

**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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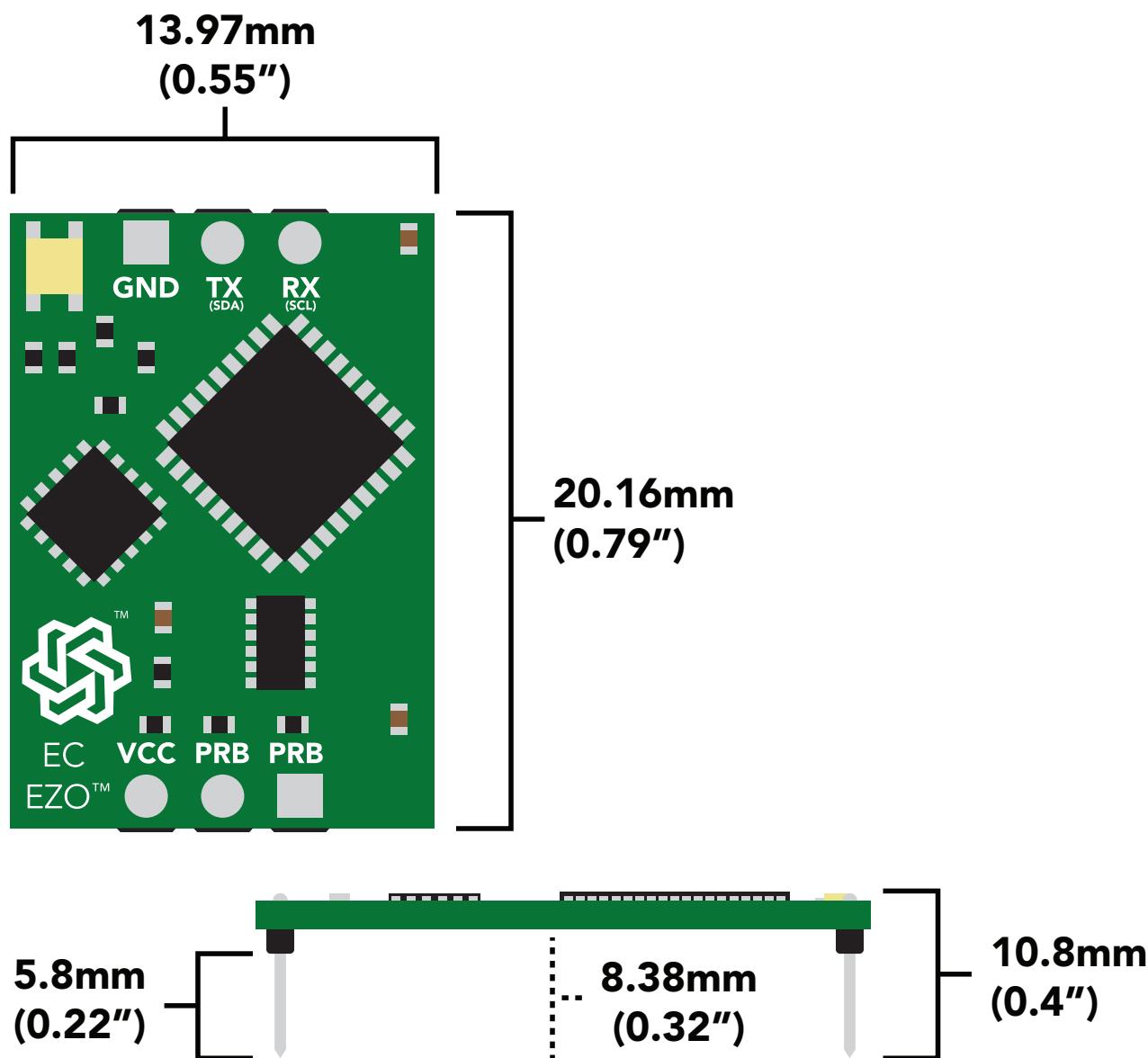
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# EZO™ circuit dimensions



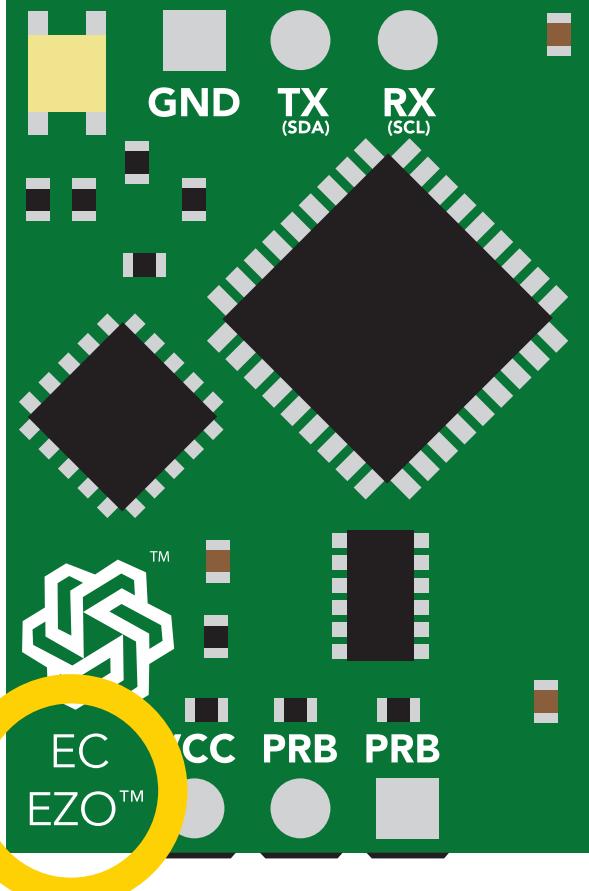
## Power consumption

	LED	MAX	STANDBY	SLEEP
5V	ON	50 mA	18.14 mA	0.7 mA
	OFF	45 mA	15.64 mA	
3.3V	ON	35 mA	16.85 mA	0.4 mA
	OFF	34 mA	15.85 mA	

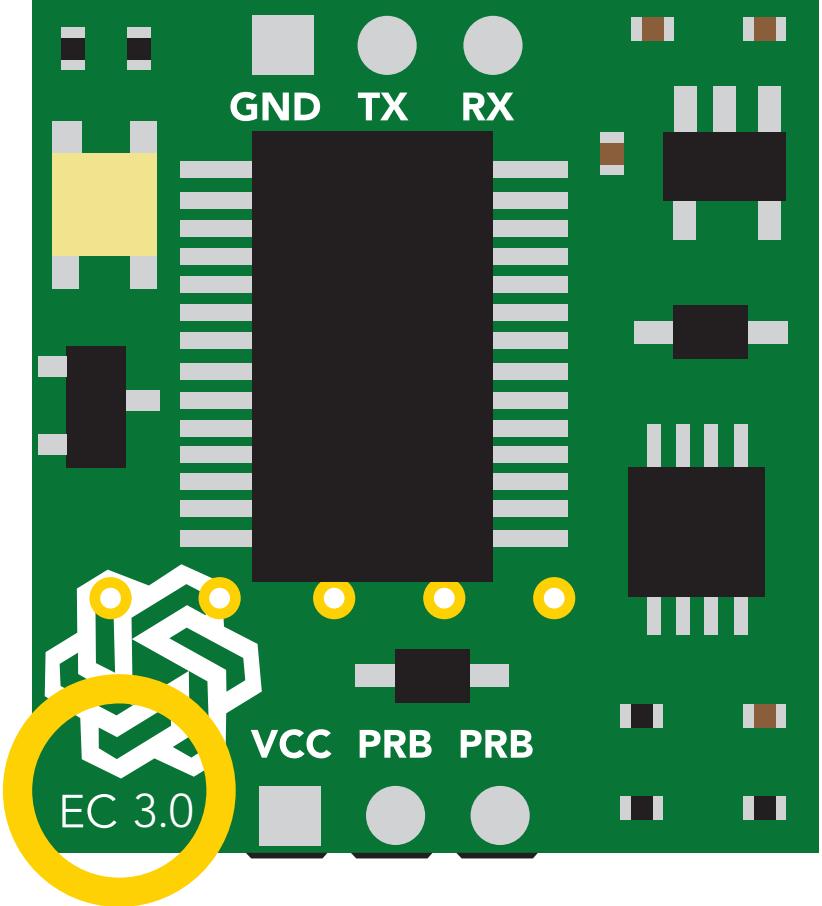
## Absolute max ratings

Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX
Storage temperature (EZO™ Conductivity)	-60 °C		150 °C
Operational temperature (EZO™ Conductivity)	-40 °C	25 °C	125 °C
VCC	3.3V	5V	5.5V

# EZO™ circuit identification



EZO™ Conductivity circuit



Legacy Conductivity circuit



**Viewing correct datasheet**



**Viewing incorrect datasheet**

[Click here to view legacy datasheet](#)

# Conductivity probe range

The EZO™ Conductivity circuit is capable of connecting to any two-conductor conductivity probe, ranging from:

K 0.1



K 10

Atlas Scientific™ has tested 3 different K value probe types

K 0.1



K 1.0



K 10



accurate reading range

**0.07µS – 50,000µS**

accurate reading range

**5µS – 200,000+µS**

accurate reading range

**10µS – 1S**

Atlas Scientific™ does not know what the accurate reading range would be for conductivity probes, other than the above mentioned values. Determining the accurate reading range of such probes, i.e. **K 2.6**, or **K 0.66**, is the responsibility of the embedded systems engineer.

# Resolution

The EZO™ Conductivity circuit, employs a method of scaling resolution. As the conductivity increases the resolution between readings decreases.

The EZO™ Conductivity circuit will output conductivity readings where the first **4 digits** are valid and the others are set to 0. This excludes conductivity readings that are less than 9.99. In that case, only 3 conductivity digits will be output.

0.07 – 99.99

Resolution = **0.01µS**

100.1 – 999.9

Resolution = **0.1µS**

1,000 – 9,999

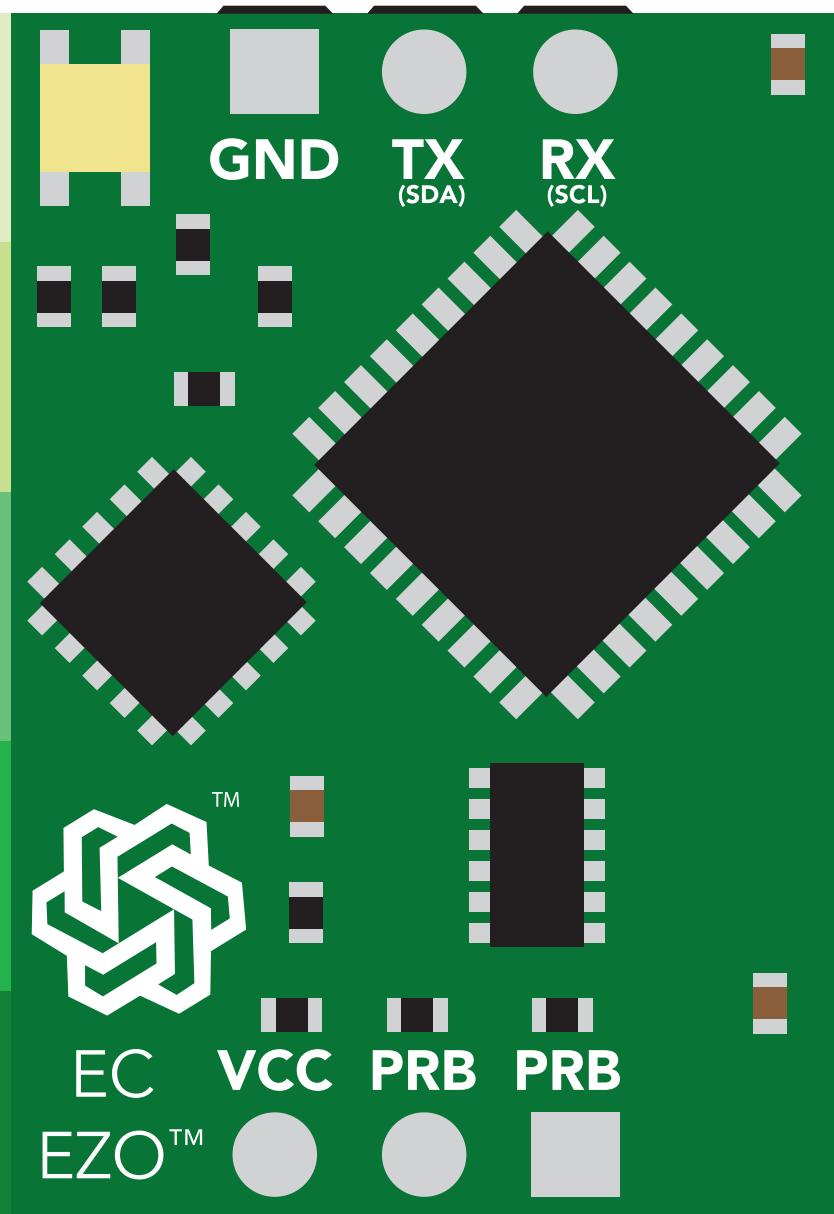
Resolution = **1.0µS**

10,000 – 99,990

Resolution = **10µS**

100,000 – 999,900

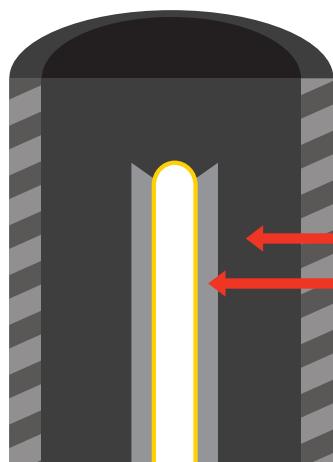
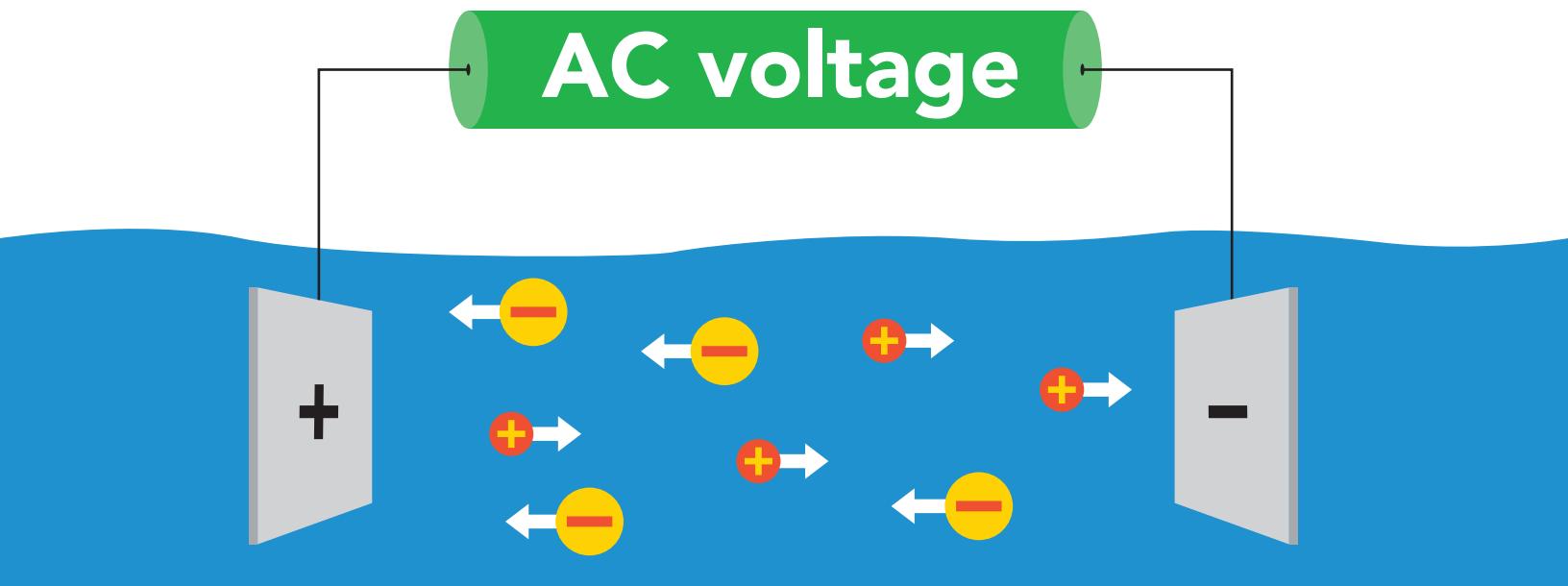
Resolution = **100µS**



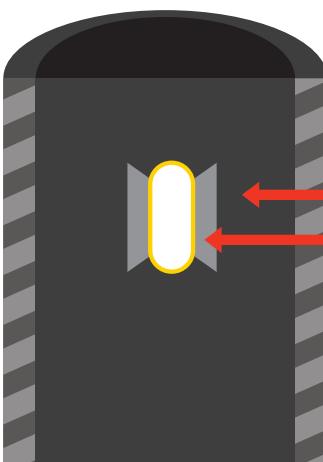
# Operating principle

An E.C. (**electrical conductivity**) probe measures the electrical conductivity in a solution. It is commonly used in hydroponics, aquaculture and freshwater systems to monitor the amount of nutrients, salts or impurities in the water.

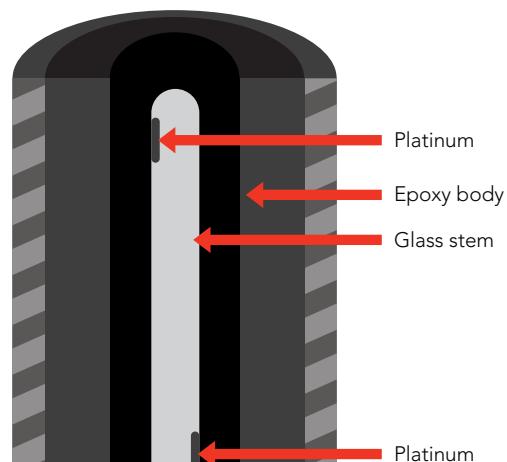
Inside the conductivity probe, two electrodes are positioned opposite from each other, an AC voltage is applied to the electrodes causing cations to move to the negatively charged electrode, while the anions move to the positively electrode. The more free electrolyte the liquid contains, the higher the electrical conductivity.



**K 0.1**  
Graphite electrode



**K 1.0**  
Graphite electrode



**K 10**  
Platinum electrode

# Output units

By default, EZO™ Conductivity circuits with firmware version 2.10 and above will **only output EC**.

The EZO™ Conductivity circuit also has the capability to read:

**Total dissolved solids (ppm)**

**Salinity**

**Specific gravity (salt water only)**

These parameters must be individually enabled within the device. See page **31** to enable each parameter in UART mode, and on page **56** for I<sup>2</sup>C mode.

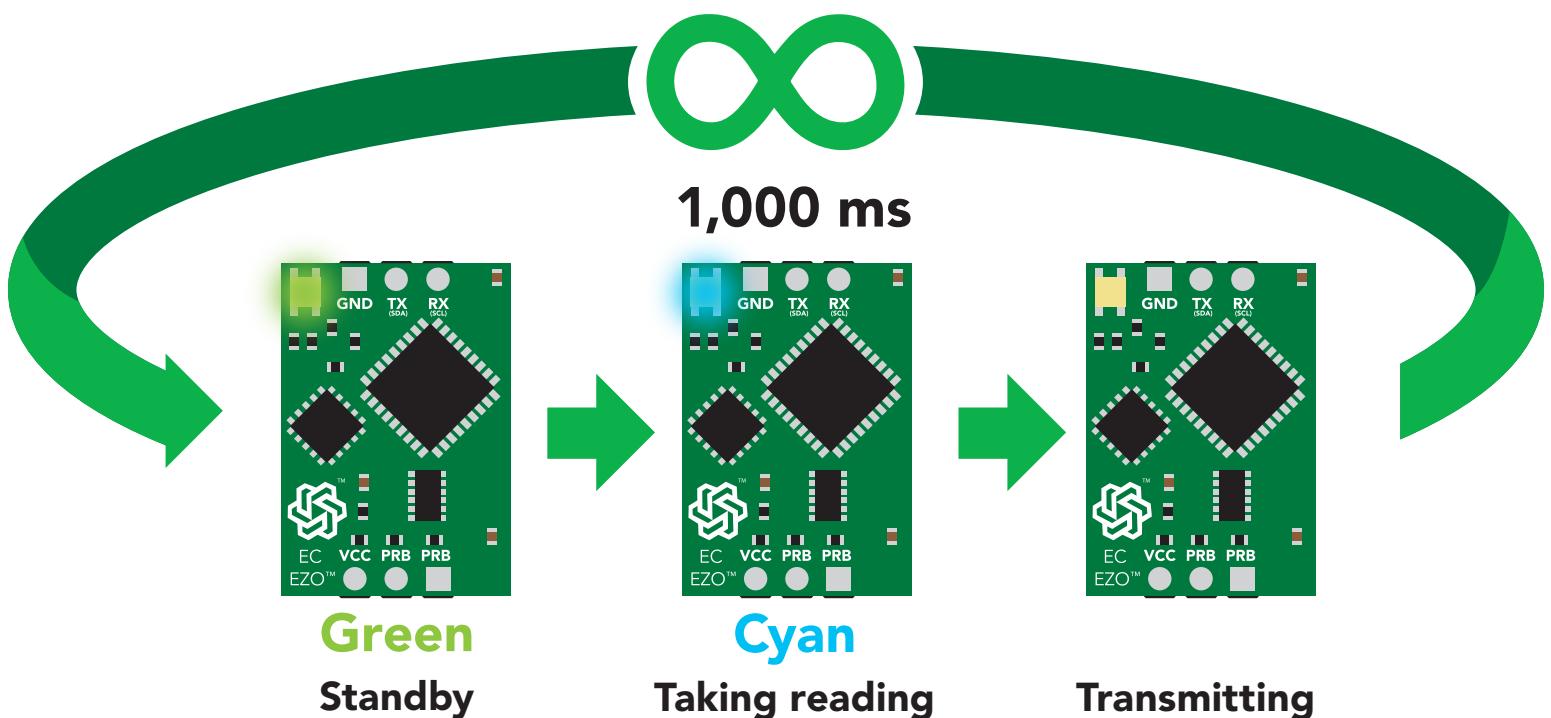
Once these parameters have been enabled, output will be a CSV string.

## Example

EC,TDS,SAL,SG

## Default LED blink pattern

This is the LED pattern for Continuous Mode (default state)  
This can only happen when the device is in **UART** mode.

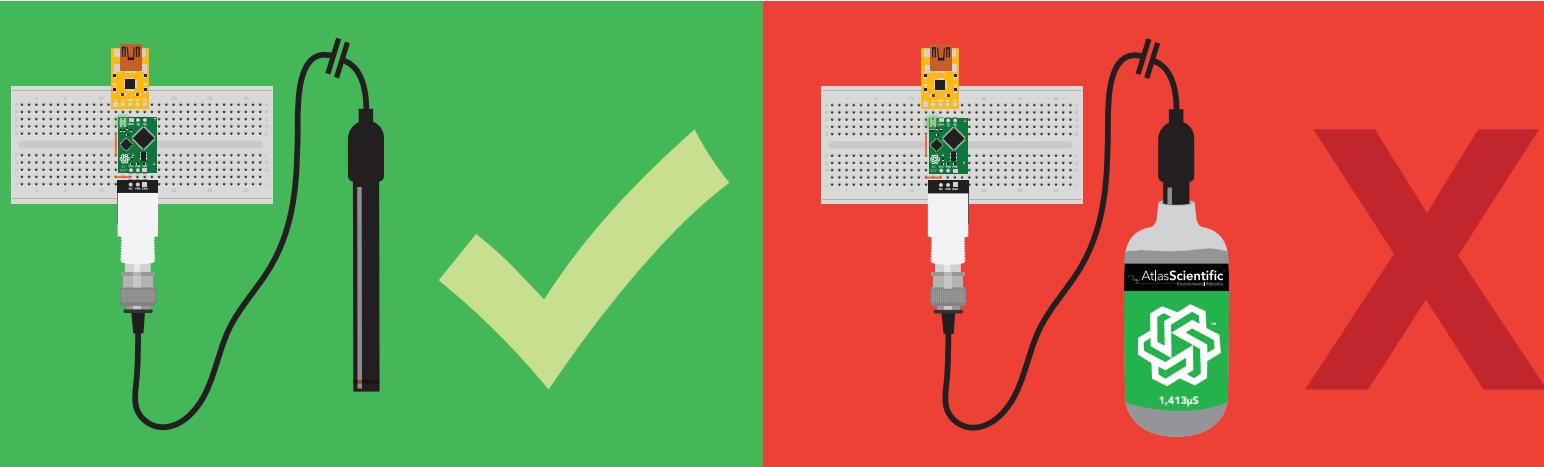


# Calibration theory

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.

## Pre-calibration setup

First, take readings from dry conductivity probe.



## Set probe type

If you are not using a K 1.0 conductivity probe (*default*), you need to set the probe type by using the "**K,n**" command. (where n = K value of your probe)

## Dry calibration

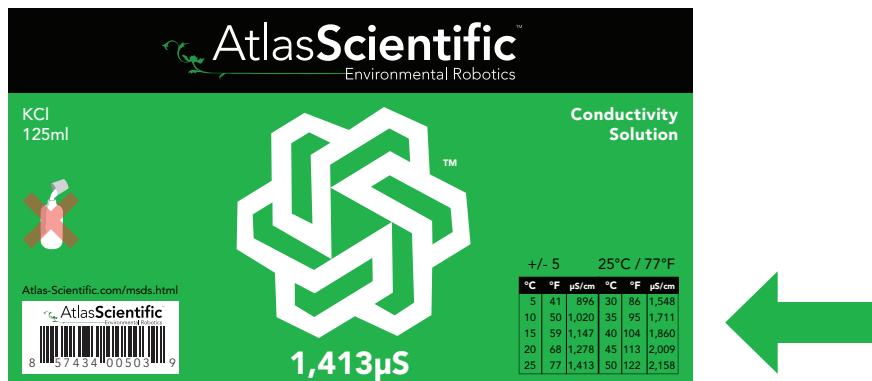
Issuing the "**Cal,dry**" command fine tunes the internal electrical properties of the device. This calibration only needs to be done once. Even though you may see reading of 0.00 before issuing the "**Cal,dry**" command, it is still a necessary component of calibration.

17.00 → "**Cal,dry**" → 0.00 ✓ **Correct**

00.00 → "**Cal,dry**" → 0.00 ✓ **Correct**

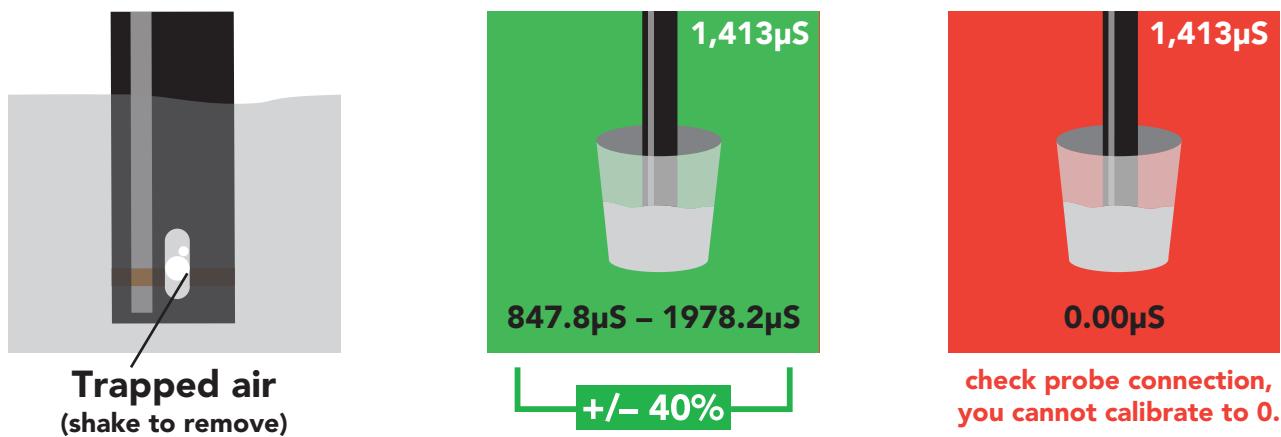
# Temperature compensation

Temperature has a significant effect on conductivity readings. The EZO™ Conductivity circuit has its temperature compensation set to 25° C as the default. If the calibration solution is not within 5° of 25° C, check the temperature chart on the side of the calibration bottle, and calibrate to that value.



## Low point/single point calibration

Pour a small amount of the calibration solution into a cup. Shake the probe to make sure you do not have trapped air bubbles in the sensing area. You should see readings that are off by **1 – 40%** from the stated value of the calibration solution. Wait for readings to stabilize (small movement from one reading to the next is normal).



Once the readings stabilize, issue the low point or single point calibration command.

Low point calibration: "**Cal,low,1413**" (Readings will **NOT** change)

Single point calibration: "**Cal,1413**" (Readings **will** change, calibration complete)

## High point calibration

Shake the probe to remove trapped air and adjust the temperature as done in the previous step. Once the readings have stabilized issue the high point calibration command.

High point calibration: "**Cal,12880**" (Readings **will** change, calibration complete)

# Power and data isolation

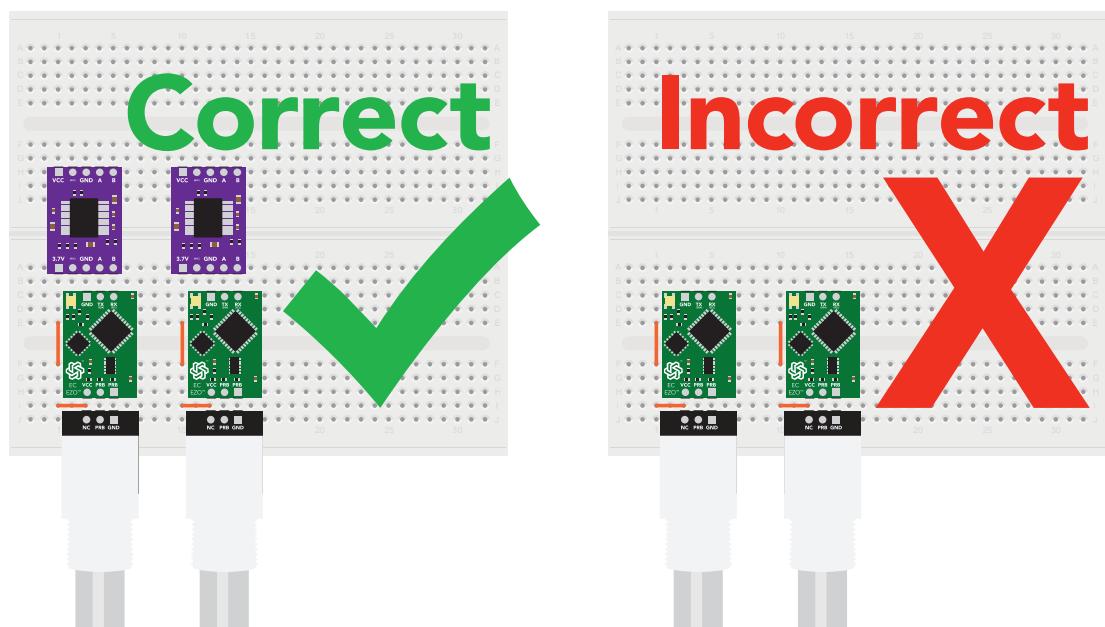
The Atlas Scientific EZO™ Conductivity circuit is a very sensitive device. This sensitivity is what gives the Conductivity circuit its accuracy. This also means that the Conductivity circuit is capable of reading micro-voltages that are bleeding into the water from unnatural sources such as pumps, solenoid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

When electrical noise is interfering with the Conductivity 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 Conductivity probe in a cup of water by itself. The readings should stabilize quickly, confirming that electrical noise was the issue.



When reading from two EZO™ Conductivity circuits, it is **strongly recommended** that they are electrically isolated from each other.

Basic EZO™  
Inline Voltage Isolator

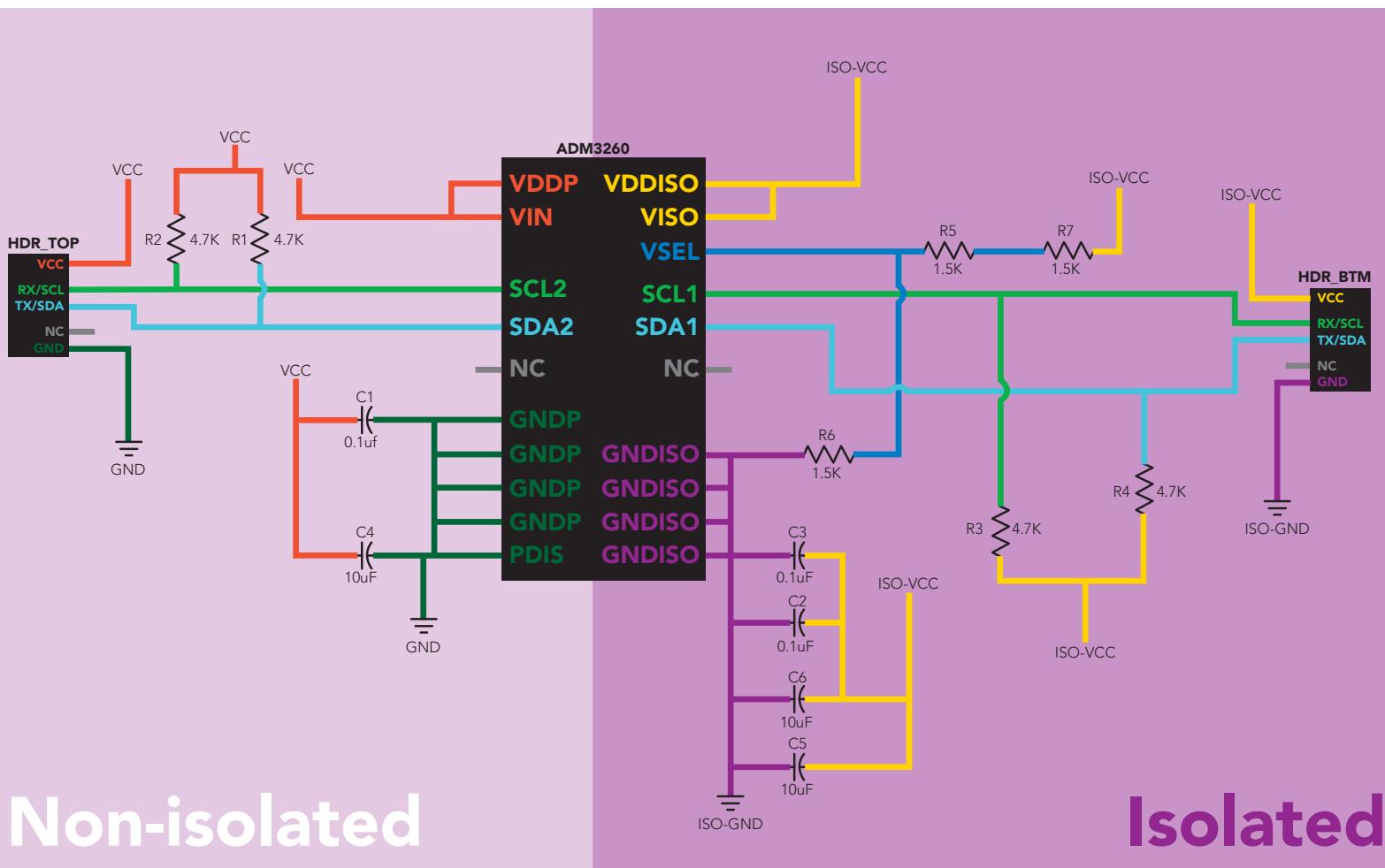


**Without isolation, Conductivity readings will effect each other.**

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.

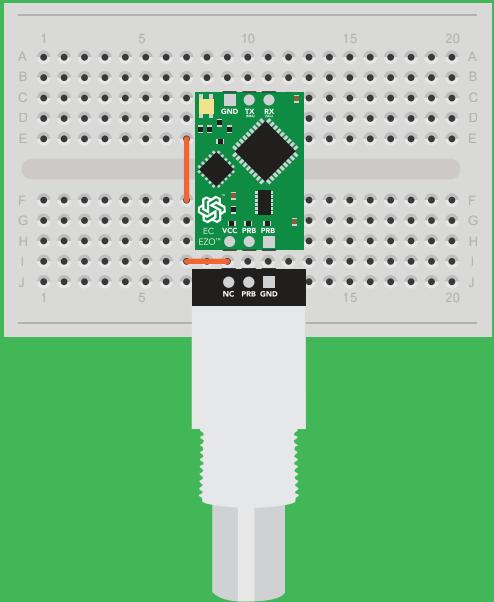
This technology works by using tiny transformers to induce the voltage across an air gap. PCB layout requires special attention for EMI/EMC and RF Control, having proper ground planes and keeping the capacitors as close to the chip as possible are crucial for proper performance. The two data channels 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.**

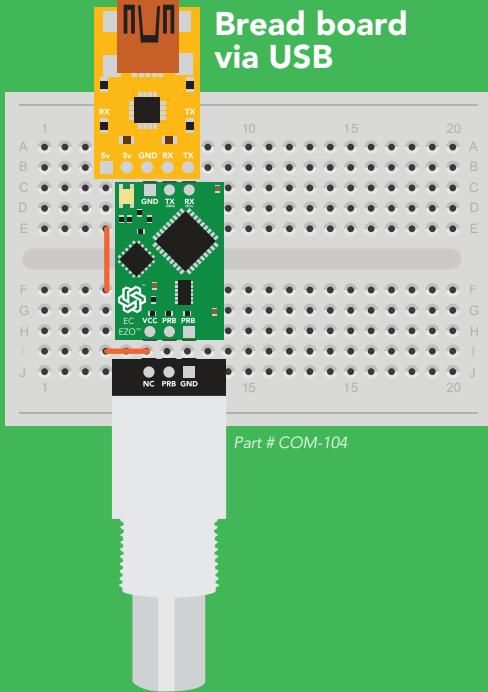


# ✓ Correct wiring

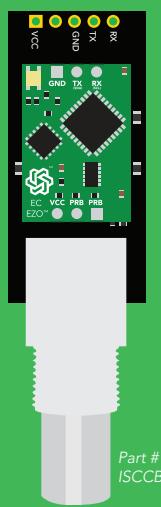
Bread board



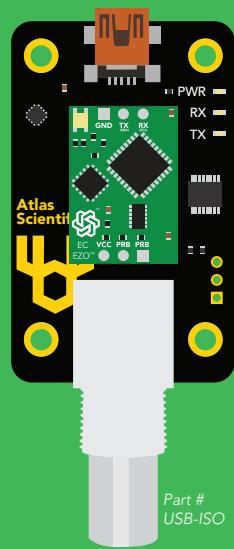
Bread board via USB



Carrier board



USB carrier board

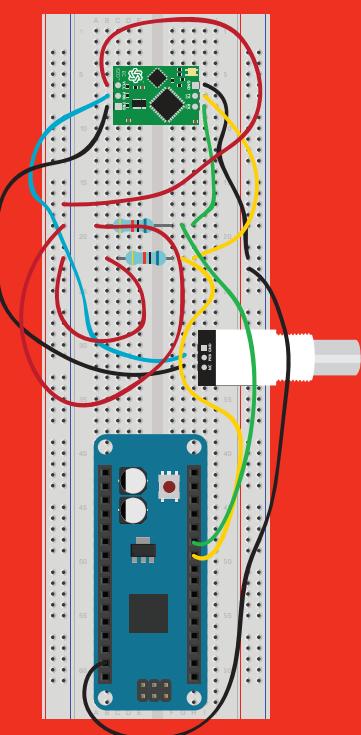


# ✗ Incorrect wiring

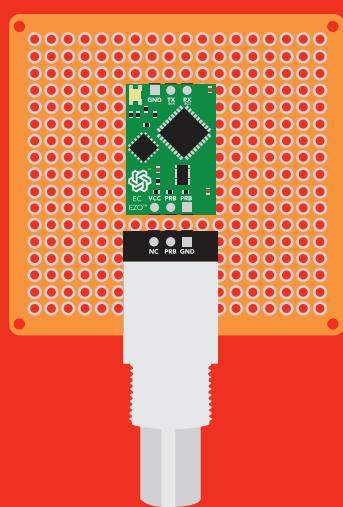
Extended leads



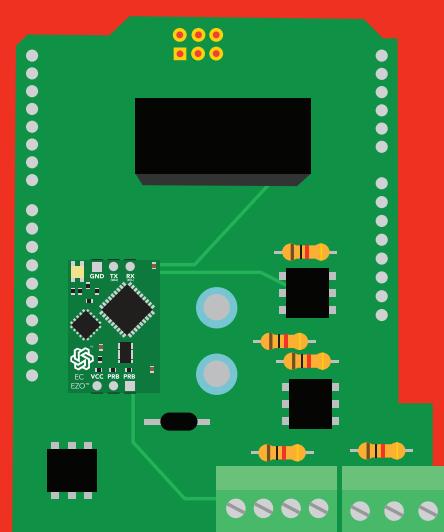
Sloppy setup



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 parameters  
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  
Temperature compensation

# UART mode

8 data bits  
1 stop bit

no parity  
no flow control

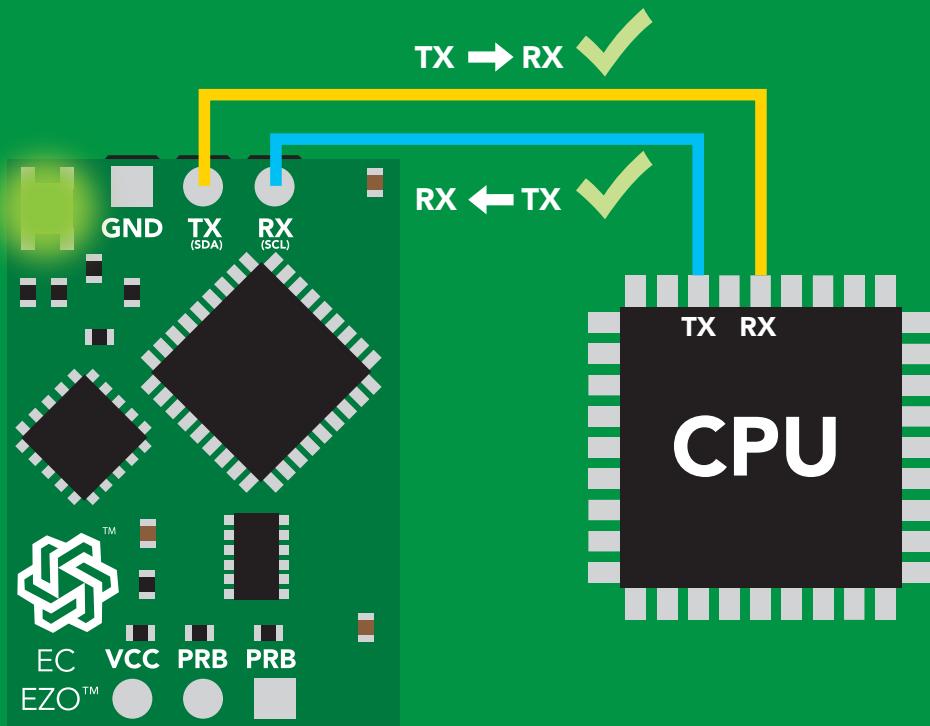
Baud 300  
1,200  
2,400  
**9,600 default**  
19,200  
38,400  
57,600  
115,200

**RX** Data in

**TX** Data out

**Vcc** 3.3V – 5.5V

0V **VCC** 0V



## Data format

**Reading**

**Conductivity**

**Total dissolved solids (ppm)**

**Salinity**

**Specific gravity (sea water only)**

**Units**

**EC,TDS,SAL,SG**

**Encoding**

**ASCII**

**Format**

**string**

**Terminator**

**carriage return**

**Data type**

**floating point**

**Decimal places**

**3**

**Smallest string**

**3 characters**

**Largest string**

**40 characters**

# Default state

Mode

UART

Baud

9,600

Readings

continuous

Units

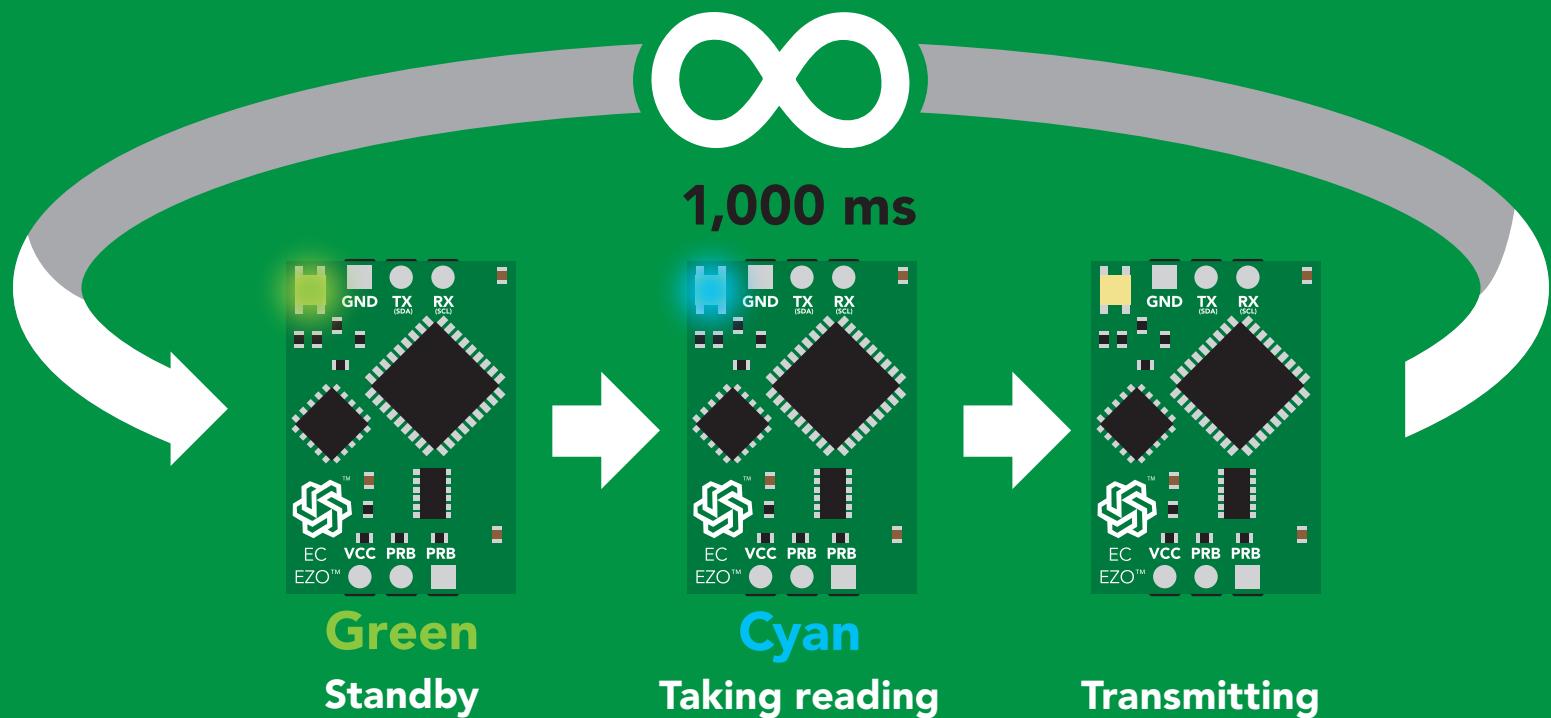
EC

Speed

1 reading per second

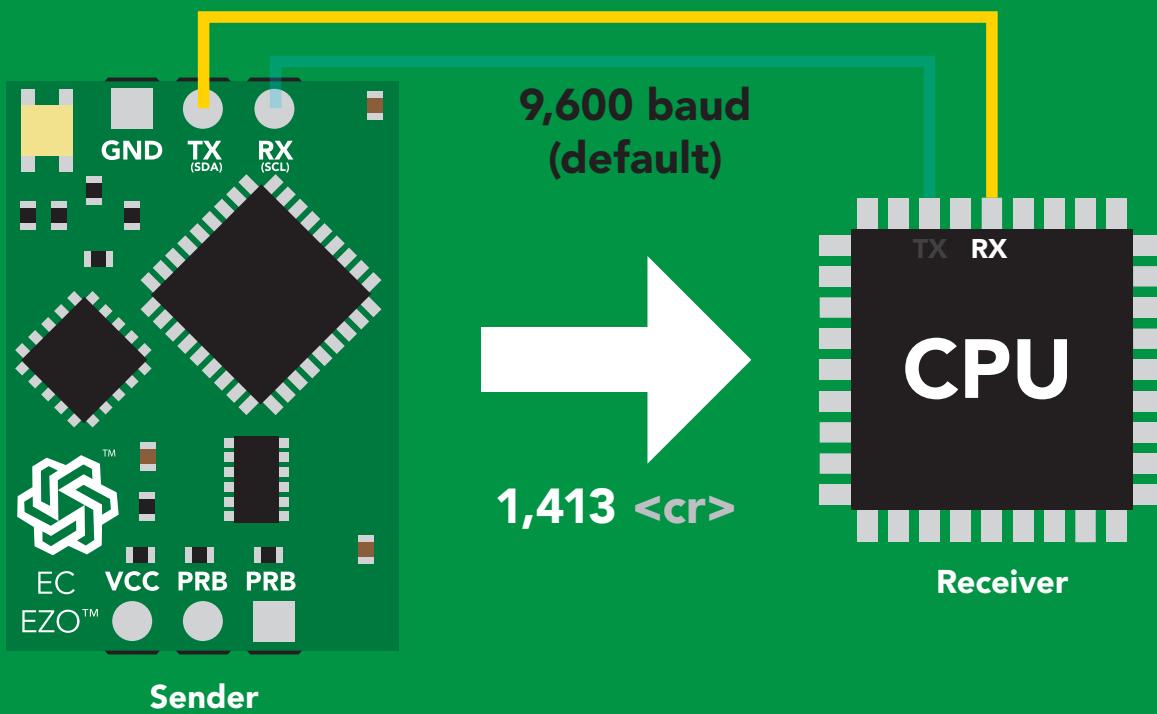
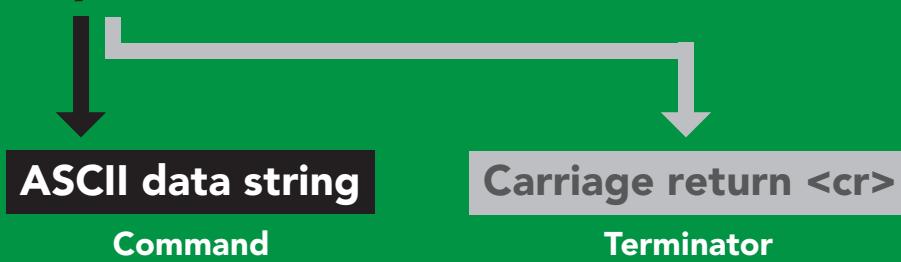
LED

on



# Receiving data from device

2 parts



## Advanced

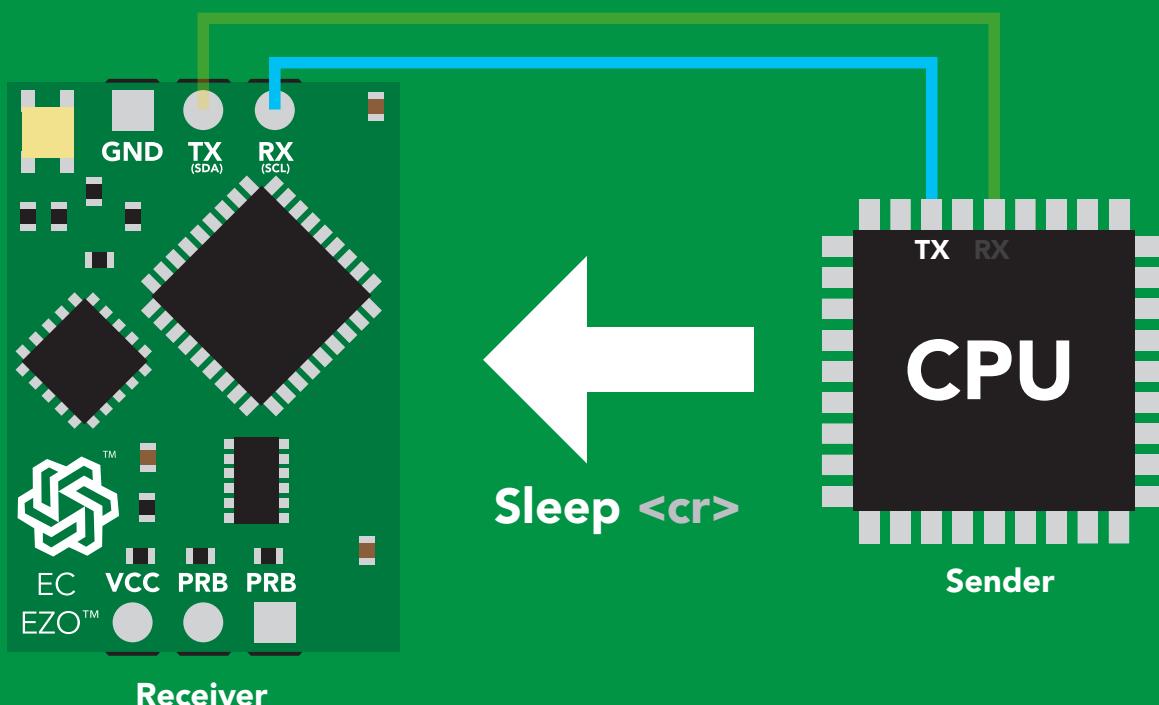
ASCII: 1 , 4 1 3 <cr>

Hex: 31 2C 34 31 33 0D

Dec: 49 44 52 49 51 13

# Sending commands to device

2 parts



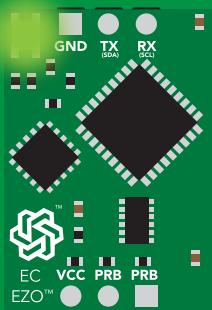
## Advanced

ASCII: S I e e p <cr>

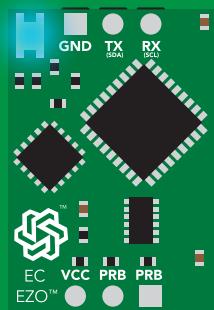
Hex: 53 6C 65 65 70 0D

Dec: 83 108 101 101 112 13

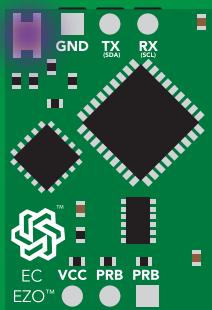
# LED color definition



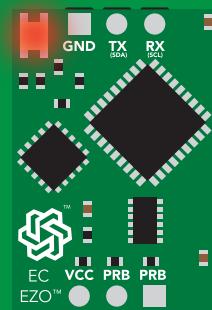
**Green**  
UART standby



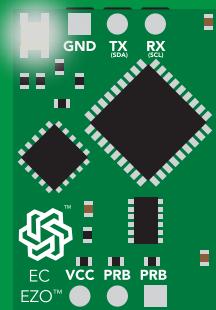
**Cyan**  
Taking reading



**Purple**  
Changing baud rate



**Red**  
Command not understood



**White**  
Find

**5V**

LED ON  
**+2.5 mA**

**3.3V**

**+1 mA**

# UART mode

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function	Default state
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 37 9,600
C	enable/disable continuous reading	pg. 25 enabled
Cal	performs calibration	pg. 27 n/a
Export/import	export/import calibration	pg. 28 n/a
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 39 n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 24 n/a
i	device information	pg. 33 n/a
I2C	change to I <sup>2</sup> C mode	pg. 40 not set
K	Set probe type	pg. 29 K 1.0
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 23 enabled
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 32 not set
O	enable/disable parameters	pg. 31 all enabled
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 38 disabled
R	returns a single reading	pg. 26 n/a
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 36 n/a
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 35 enable
T	temperature compensation	pg. 30 25°C
*OK	enable/disable response codes	pg. 34 enable

# LED control

## Command syntax

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

L,0 <cr> LED off

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

## Example      Response

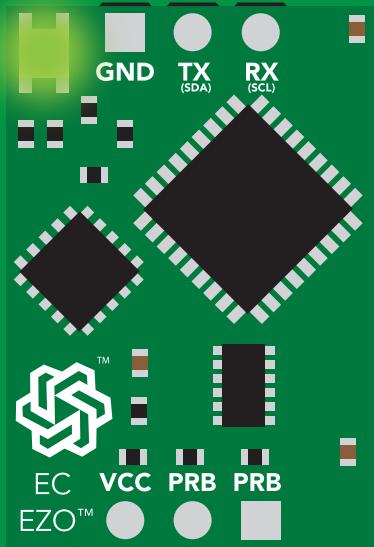
L,1 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

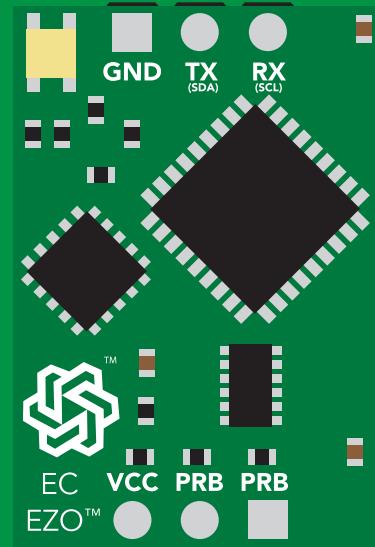
L,0 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

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



L,1



L,0

# Find

## Command syntax

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

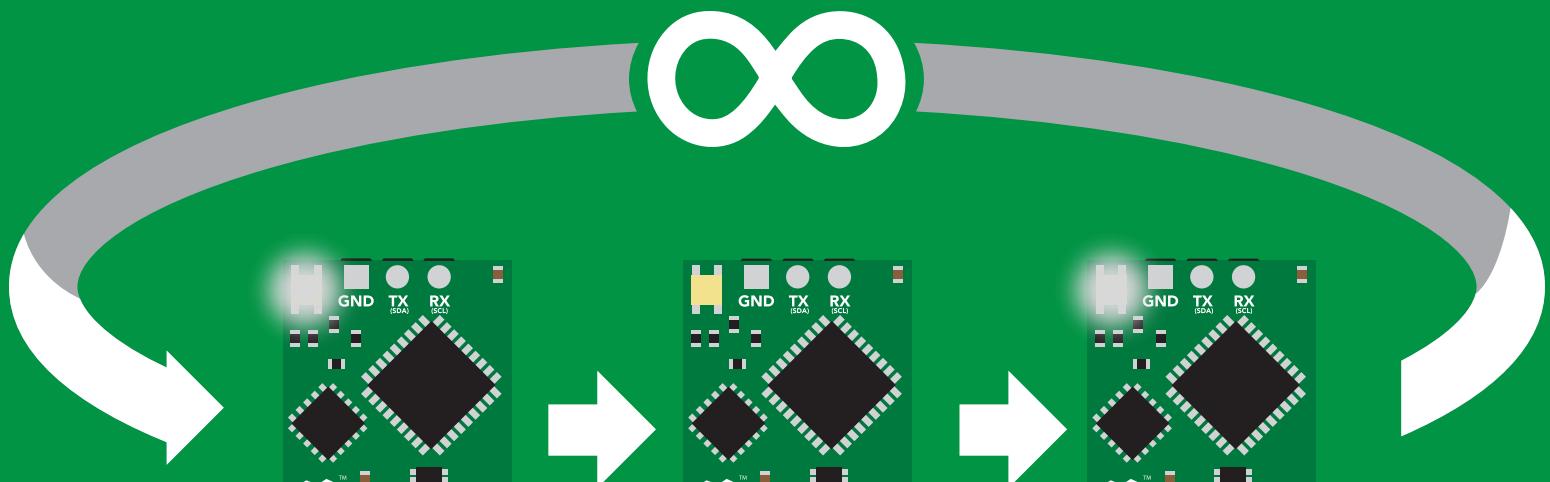
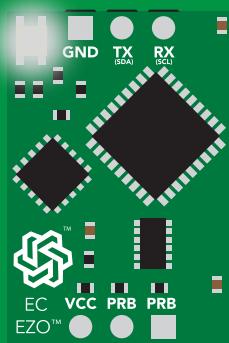
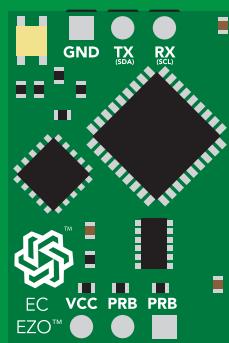
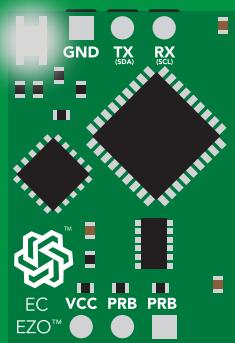
Find <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device\*

\*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>  
EC,TDS,SAL,SG (1 sec) <cr>  
EC,TDS,SAL,SG (2 sec) <cr>  
EC,TDS,SAL,SG (3 sec) <cr>

C,30 <cr>

\*OK <cr>  
EC,TDS,SAL,SG (30 sec) <cr>  
EC,TDS,SAL,SG (60 sec) <cr>  
EC,TDS,SAL,SG (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

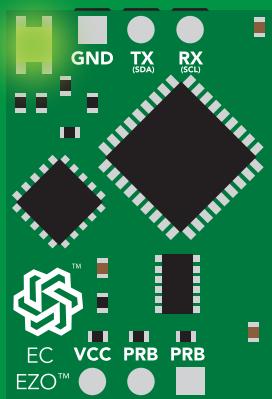
R <cr> takes single reading

### Example Response

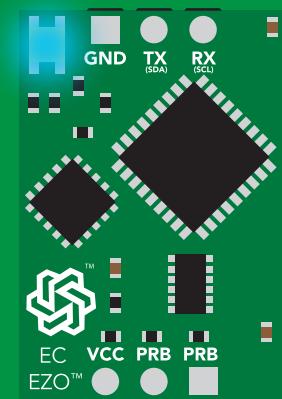
R <cr>

1,413 <cr>

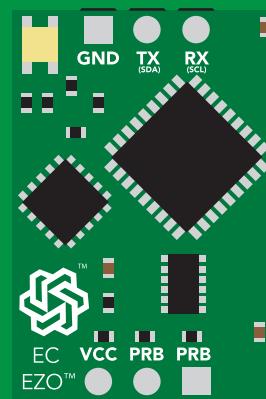
\*OK <cr>



Green  
Standby



Cyan  
Taking reading



Transmitting



# Calibration

## Command syntax

Dry calibration must always be done first!

**Cal,dry** <cr> dry calibration

**Cal,n** <cr> single point calibration, where n = any value\*

**Cal,low,n** <cr> low end calibration, where n = any value

**Cal,high,n** <cr> high end calibration, where n = any value

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

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

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

## Example

Cal,dry <cr>

## Response

\*OK <cr>

Cal,84 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Cal,low,1413 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Cal,high,12,880 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Cal,clear <cr>

Cal,? <cr>

\*OK <cr>

?Cal,0 <cr> or ?Cal,1 <cr> or ?Cal,2  
one point  
two point  
\*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)

# Setting the probe type

## Command syntax

K 1.0 is the default value

K,n <cr> n = any value; floating point in ASCII

K,? <cr> probe K value?

### Example

K,10 <cr>

### Response

\*OK <cr>

K,? <cr>

?K,10 <cr>

\*OK <cr>



K 0.1



K 1.0



K 10

# Temperature compensation

## Command syntax

Temperature is always in Celsius

T,n <cr> n = any value; floating point or int

T,? <cr> compensated temperature value?

## Example

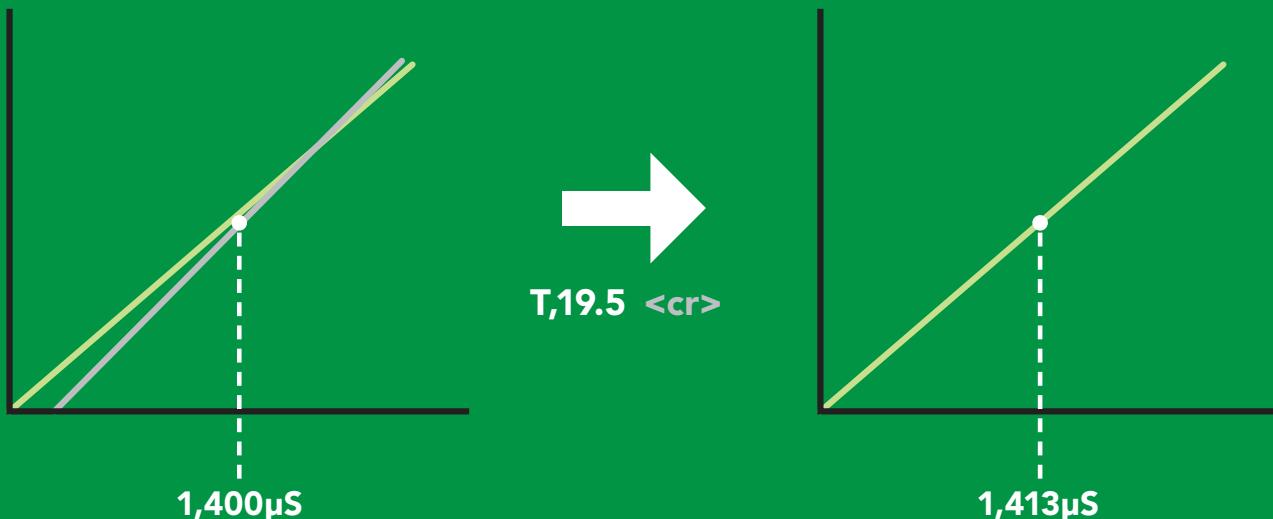
T,19.5 <cr>

## Response

\*OK <cr>

T,? <cr>

?T,19.5 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>



# Enable/disable parameters from output string

## Command syntax

O, [parameter],[1,0] <cr> enable or disable output parameter  
O,? <cr> enabled parameter?

Example	Response
O,EC,0 <cr>	*OK <cr> disable conductivity
O,EC,1 <cr>	*OK <cr> enable conductivity
O,TDS,0 <cr>	*OK <cr> disable total dissolved solids
O,TDS,1 <cr>	*OK <cr> enable total dissolved solids
O,S,0 <cr>	*OK <cr> disable salinity
O,S,1 <cr>	*OK <cr> enable salinity
O,SG,0 <cr>	*OK <cr> disable specific gravity
O,SG,1 <cr>	*OK <cr> enable specific gravity
O,? <cr>	? , O,EC,TDS,S,SG <cr> if all are enabled

# 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>

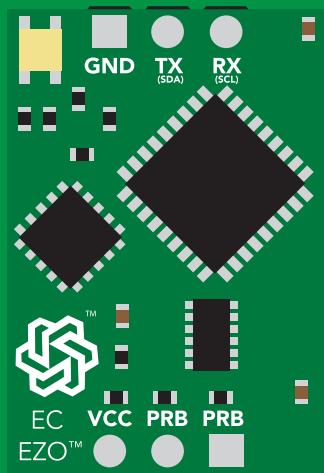
Name,? <cr>

?Name,zzt <cr>

\*OK <cr>

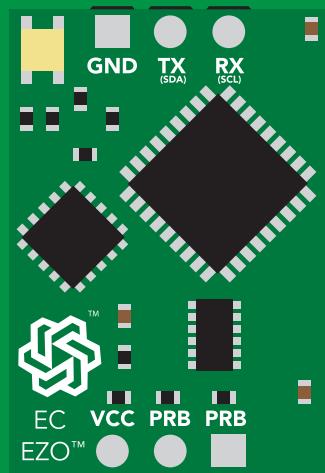
## Response

Name,zzt



\*OK <cr>

Name,?



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

# Device information

## Command syntax

**i <cr> device information**

### Example      Response

**i <cr>**

**?i,EC,2.10 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

### Response breakdown

**?i, EC, 2.10**

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>

1,413 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

\*OK,0 <cr>

**no response, \*OK disabled**

R <cr>

1,413 <cr> \*OK disabled

\*OK,? <cr>

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

## Response

## 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

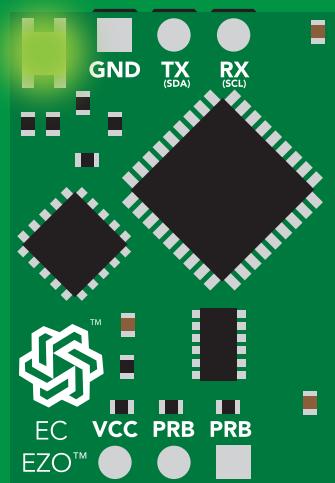
\*SL

Any command

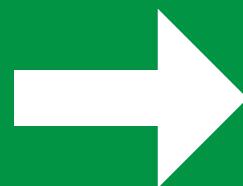
\*WA <cr> wakes up device

	STANDBY	SLEEP
5V	18.14 mA	0.7 mA

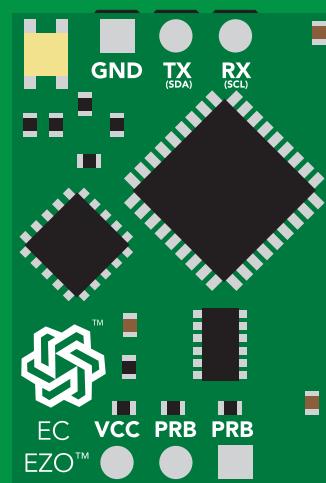
3.3V	16.85 mA	0.4 mA
------	----------	--------



Standby  
18.14 mA



Sleep <cr>



Sleep  
0.7 mA

# Change baud rate

## Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

### Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

### Response

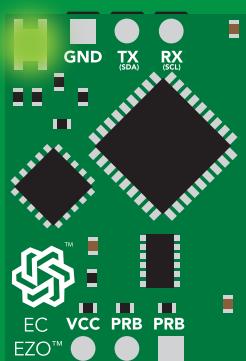
\*OK <cr>

Baud,? <cr>

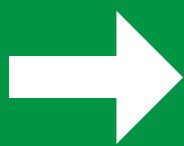
?Baud,38400 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

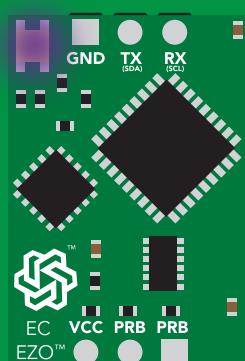
n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
**9600 default**  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200 ]



Standby



Baud,38400 <cr>

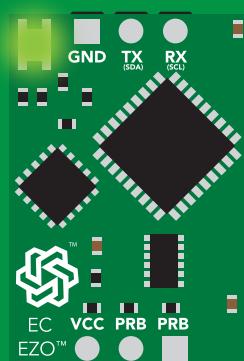


Changing  
baud rate

\*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>

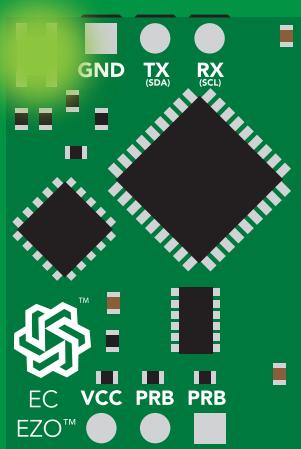
\*OK <cr>

Plock,? <cr>

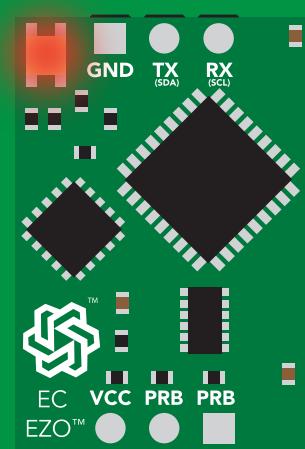
?Plock,1 <cr> or ?Plock,0 <cr>

## Response

Plock,1



I²C,100

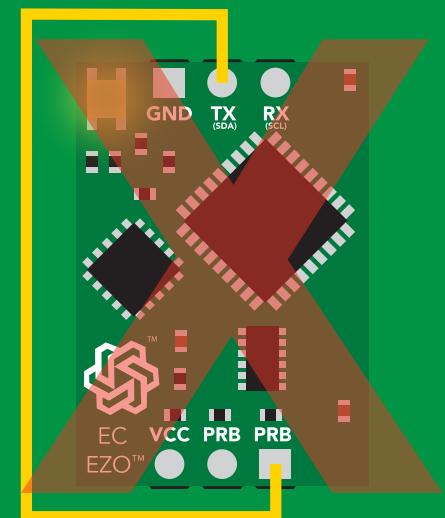


\*OK <cr>

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

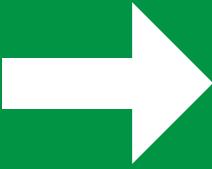
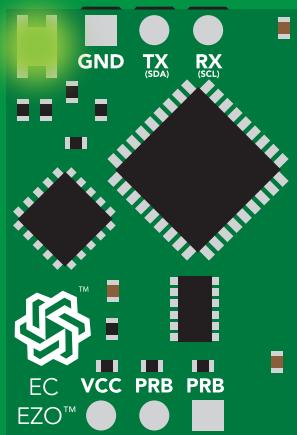
Factory <cr> enable factory reset

## Example Response

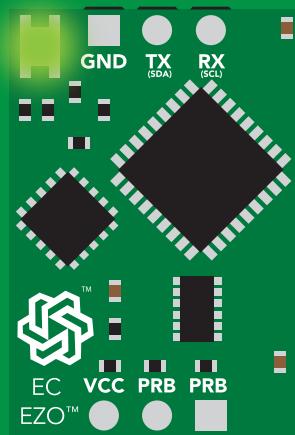
Factory <cr>

\*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 100 (0x64)

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)

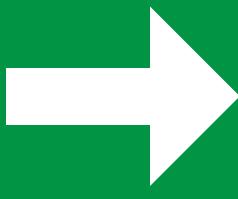
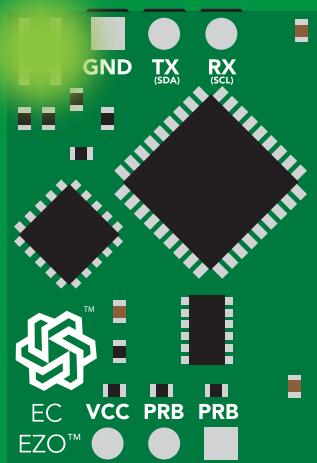
## Wrong example

I<sup>2</sup>C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

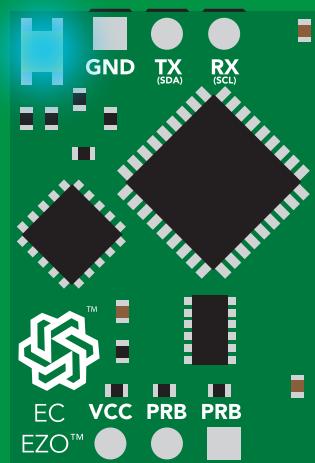
## Response

\*ER <cr>

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



(reboot)



Green  
\*OK <cr>

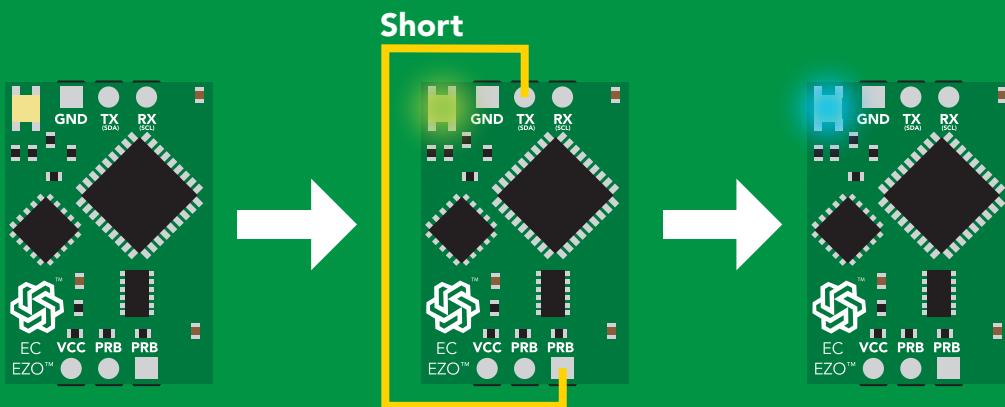
Blue  
now in I<sup>2</sup>C mode

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

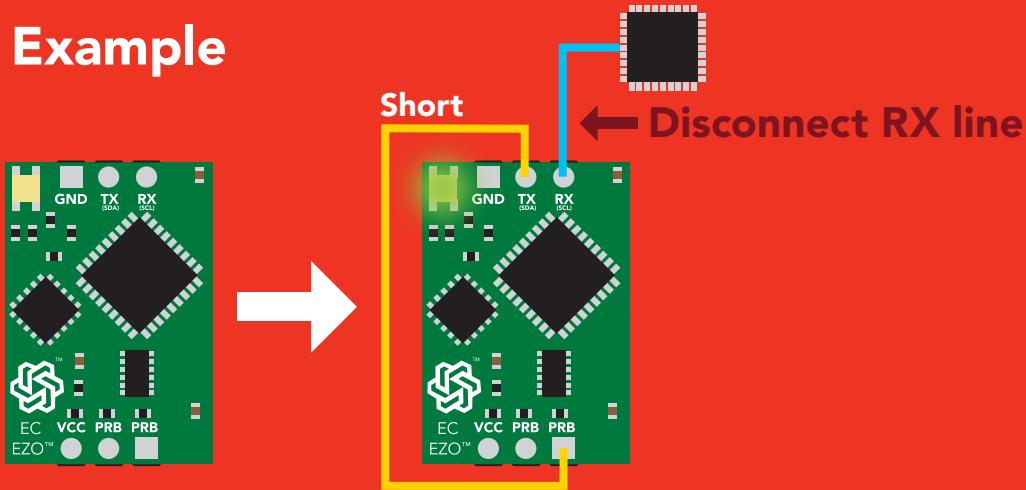
- Make sure Plock is set to 0
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to the right PRB
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Green to Blue
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I<sup>2</sup>C will set the I<sup>2</sup>C address to 100 (0x64)

## 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  
Enable/disable parameters  
Hardware switch to UART mode  
LED control  
Protocol lock  
Software switch to UART mode

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

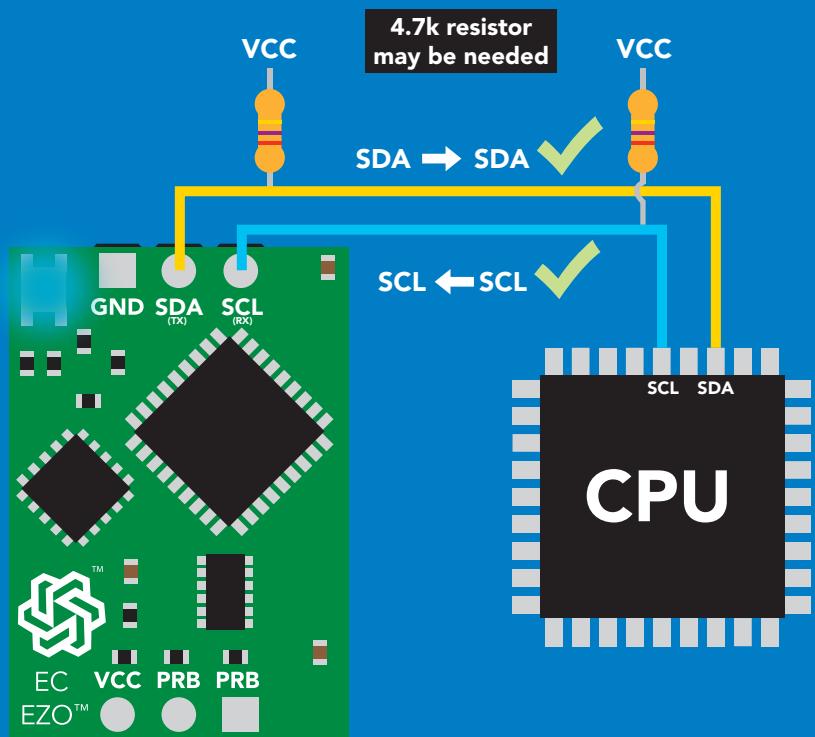
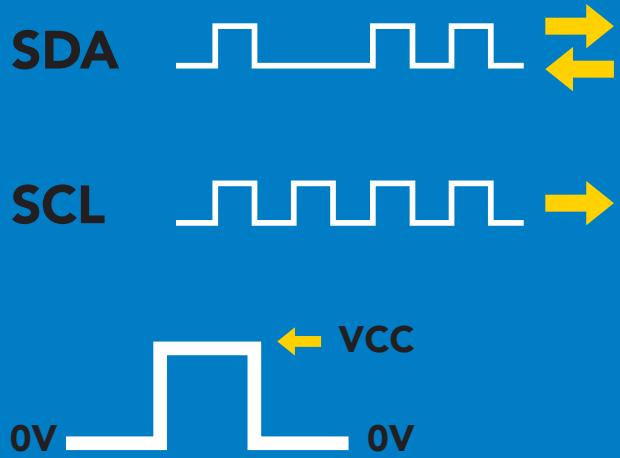
Find  
Sleep mode  
Temperature compensation

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

I<sup>2</sup>C address (0x01 – 0x7F)  
100 (0x64) default

V<sub>cc</sub> 3.3V – 5.5V

Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz



## Data format

**Reading** Conductivity  
Total dissolved solids  
Salinity  
Specific gravity  
**Units** EC,TDS,SAL,SG  
**Encoding** ASCII

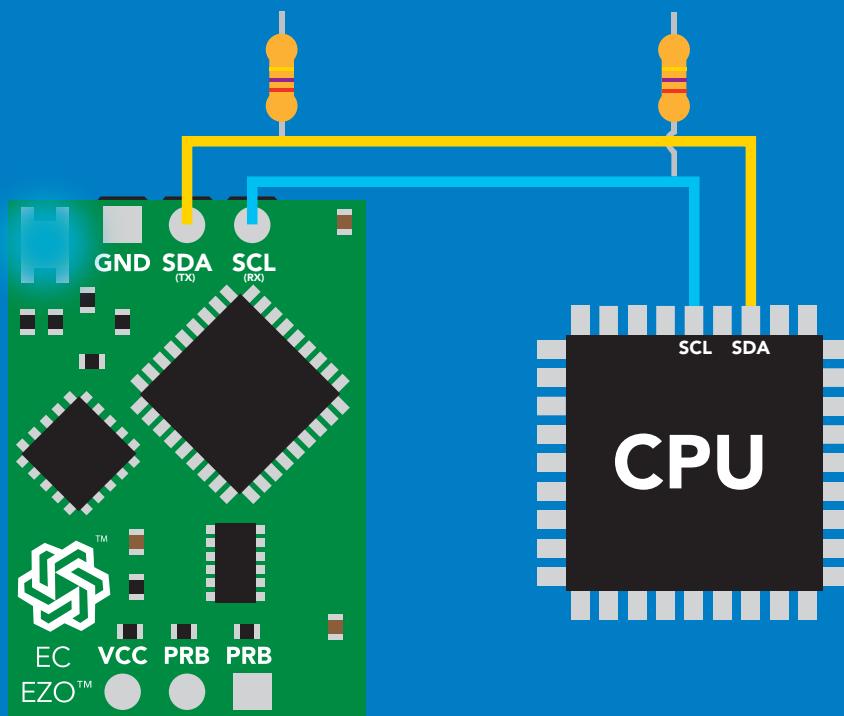
**Format** string  
**Data type** floating point  
**Decimal places** 3  
**Smallest string** 3 characters  
**Largest string** 399 characters

# Sending commands to device

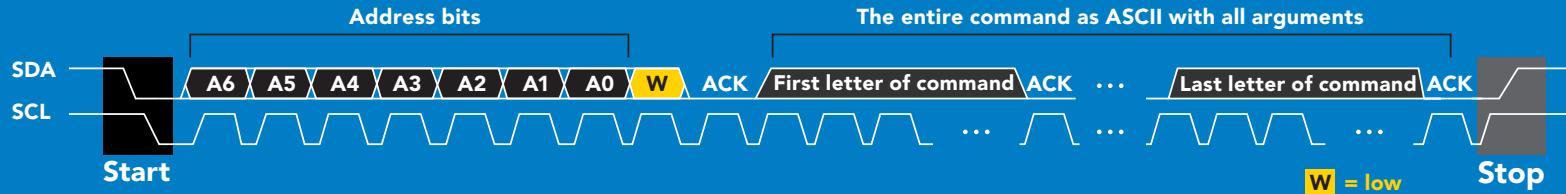


## Example

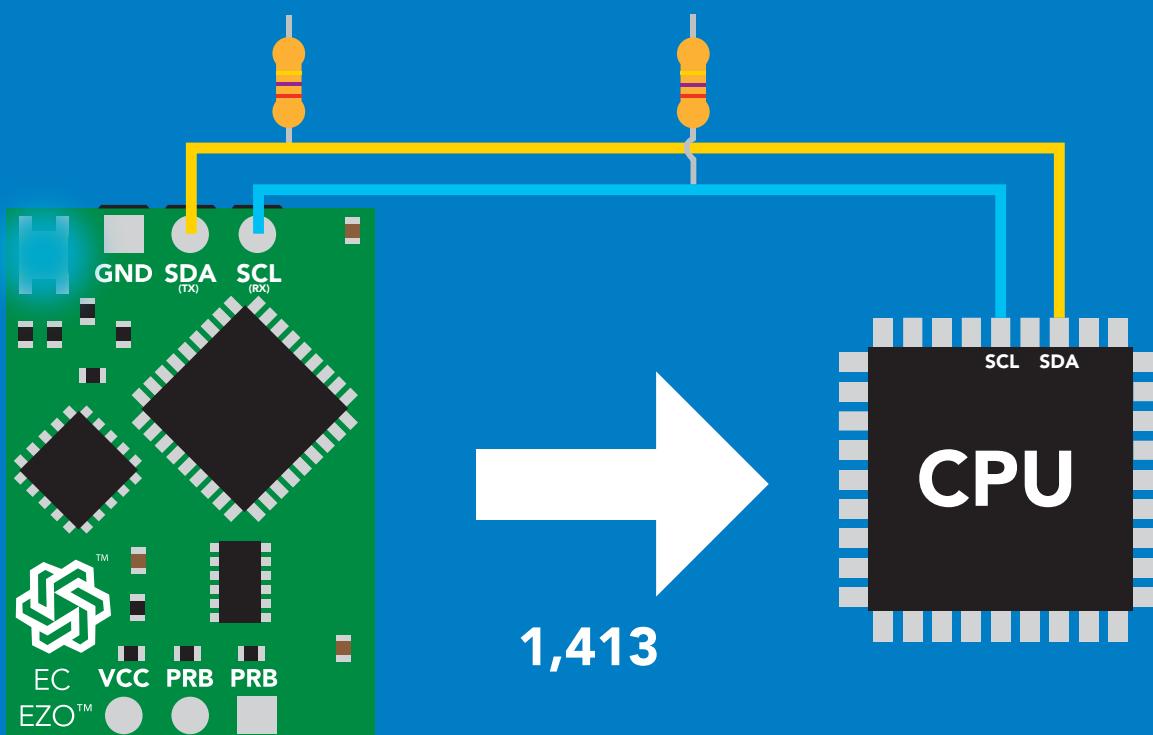
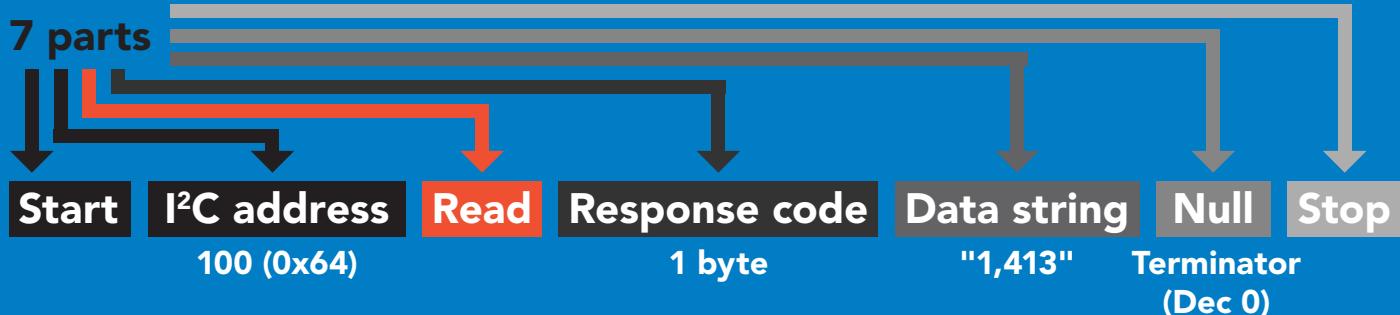
**Start**    **100 (0x64)**    **Write**    **Sleep**    **Stop**  
**I<sup>2</sup>C address**                      **Command**



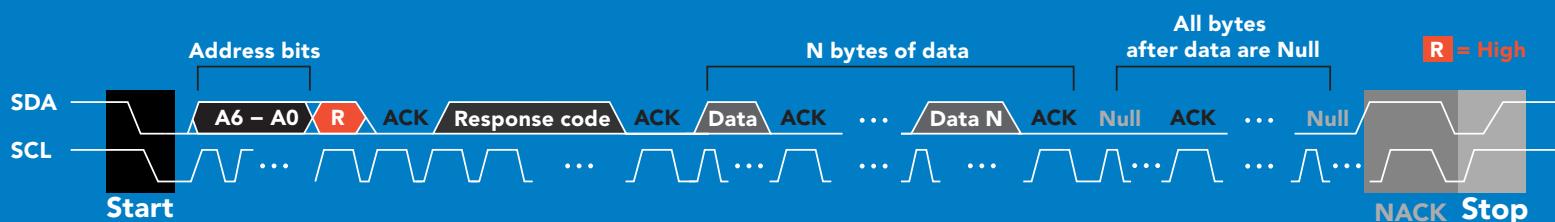
# Advanced



# Requesting data from device



## Advanced

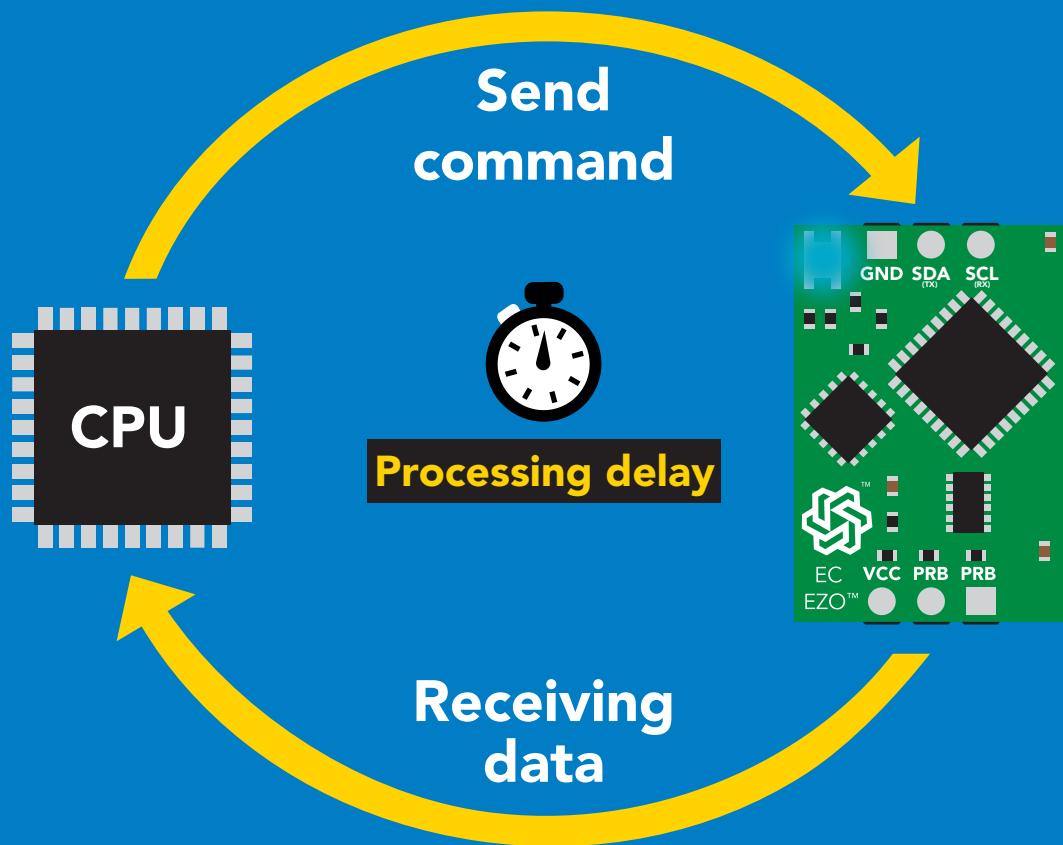


1 49 44 52 49 51 0 = 1,413  
Dec Dec  
ASCII

# 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;
```

The response code will always be 254, if you do not wait for the processing delay.

### Response codes

Single byte, not string

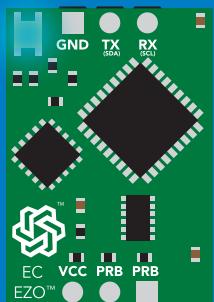
**255** no data to send

**254** still processing, not ready

**2** error

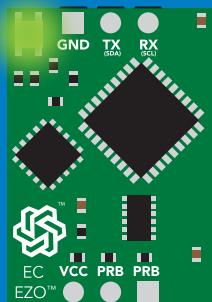
**1** successful request

# LED color definition



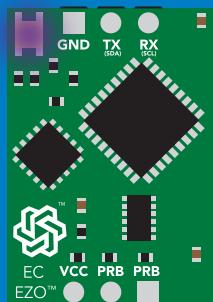
**Blue**

I<sup>2</sup>C standby



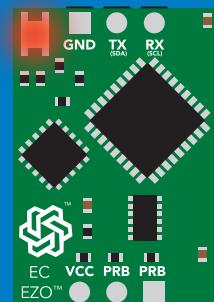
**Green**

Taking reading



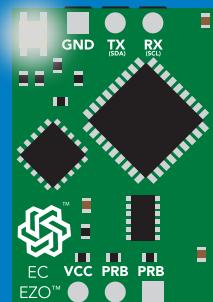
**Purple**

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



**Red**

Command not understood



**White**

Find

**5V**

LED ON  
**+2.5 mA**

**3.3V**

**+1 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	<a href="#">pg. 63</a>
Cal	performs calibration	<a href="#">pg. 52</a>
Export/import	export/import calibration	<a href="#">pg. 53</a>
Factory	enable factory reset	<a href="#">pg. 62</a>
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	<a href="#">pg. 50</a>
i	device information	<a href="#">pg. 57</a>
I2C	change I <sup>2</sup> C address	<a href="#">pg. 61</a>
K	Set probe type	<a href="#">pg. 54</a>
L	enable/disable LED	<a href="#">pg. 49</a>
O	enable/disable parameters	<a href="#">pg. 56</a>
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	<a href="#">pg. 60</a>
R	returns a single reading	<a href="#">pg. 51</a>
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	<a href="#">pg. 59</a>
Status	retrieve status information	<a href="#">pg. 58</a>
T	temperature compensation	<a href="#">pg. 55</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

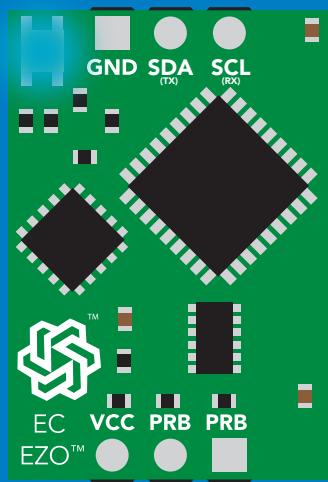
 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

L,0

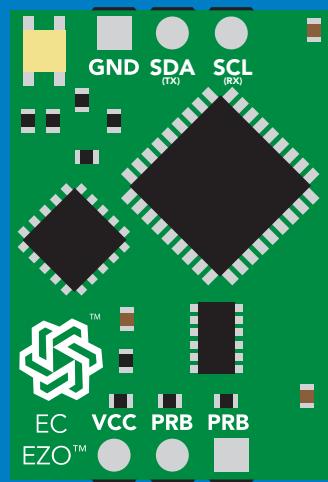
 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

L,?

 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec ?L,1 ASCII 0 or 1 Dec ?L,0 ASCII 0 Null



L,1



L,0

# Find

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

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

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

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

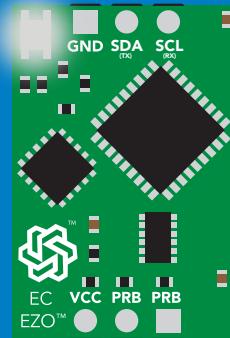
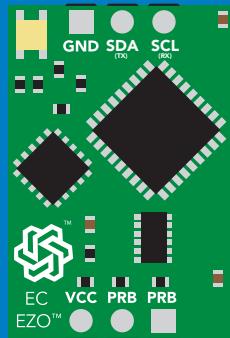
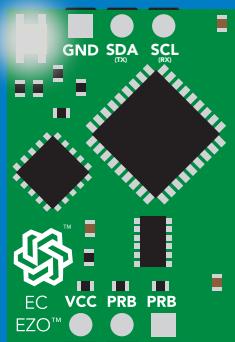
## Example

## Response

Find <cr>

 Wait 300ms

1 0  
Dec Null



# Taking reading

Command syntax

600ms  processing delay

R return 1 reading

Example

Response

R



Wait 600ms

1

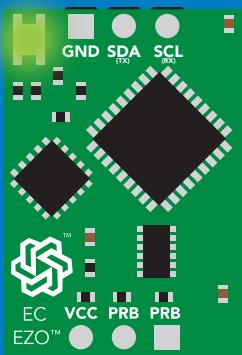
1,413

0

Dec

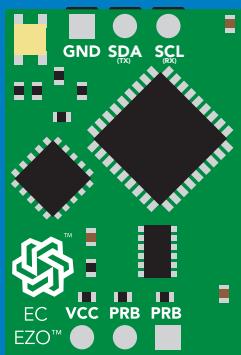
ASCII

Null

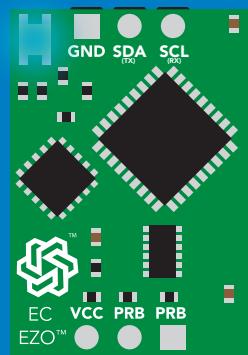


Green

Taking reading



Wait 600ms



Blue

Transmitting

# Calibration

**800ms**  **processing delay**

# Command syntax

**Dry calibration must always be done first!**

Cal,dry	dry calibration
Cal,n	single point calibration, where n = any value*
Cal,low,n	low end calibration, where n = any value
Cal,high,n	high end calibration, where n = any value
Cal,clear	delete calibration data
Cal,?	device calibrated?

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

# Example

# Response

Cal,dry	 Wait 800ms	1	0	Dec	Null																
Cal,84	 Wait 800ms	1	0	Dec	Null																
Cal,low,1413	 Wait 800ms	1	0	Dec	Null																
Cal,high,12,880	 Wait 800ms	1	0	Dec	Null																
Cal,clear	 Wait 300ms	1	0	Dec	Null																
Cal,?	 Wait 300ms	1	?Cal,0	0	or	1	?Cal,1	0	or	1	?Cal,0	0	Dec	ASCII	Null	Dec	ASCII	Null	Dec	ASCII	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

## Response

Export,?

  
Wait 300ms

**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

  
Wait 300ms

**1**   **59 6F 75 20 61 72**   **0**

(1 of 10)

(8 more)

⋮

Export

  
Wait 300ms

**1**   **65 20 61 20 63 6F**   **0**

(10 of 10)

Export

  
Wait 300ms

**1**   **\*DONE**   **0**

Import, n  
(FIFO)

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

# Setting the probe type

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

K,n n = any value; floating point in ASCII

K 1.0 is the default value

K,? probe K value?

Example

K,10

Response



Wait 300ms

1 0  
Dec Null

K,?



Wait 600ms

1 K,10 0  
Dec ASCII Null



K 0.1



K 1.0



K 10

# Temperature compensation

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

Temperature is always in Celsius

T,n n = any value; floating point or int

T,? compensated temperature value?

## Example

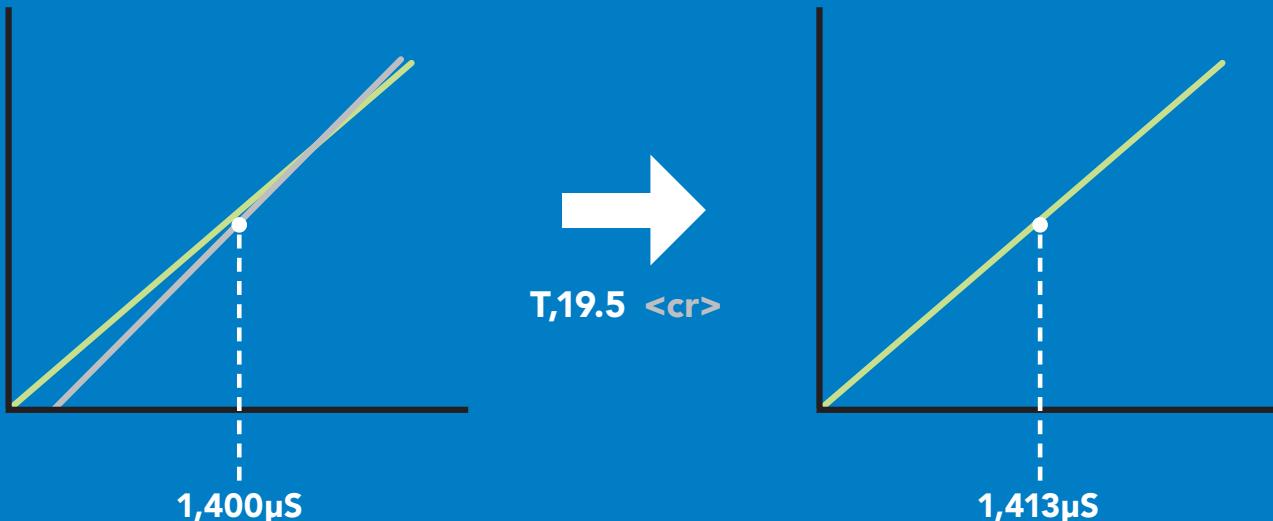
T,19.5

## Response

 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

T,?

 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec ?T,19.5 0 ASCII Null



# Enable/disable parameters from output string

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

O, [parameter],[1,0]

enable or disable output parameter  
enabled parameter?

## Example

O,EC,0

## Response

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

disable conductivity

O,EC,1

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

enable conductivity

O,TDS,0

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

disable total dissolved solids

O,TDS,1

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

enable total dissolved solids

O,S,0

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

disable salinity

O,S,1

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

enable salinity

O,SG,0

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

disable specific gravity

O,SG,1

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

enable specific gravity

O,?

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec ? ASCII 0 Null

if all are enabled

# Device information

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

Example Response

i



Wait 300ms

1

?i,EC, 2.10

Dec

ASCII

0

Null

Response breakdown

?i, EC, 2.10  
↑      ↑  
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**

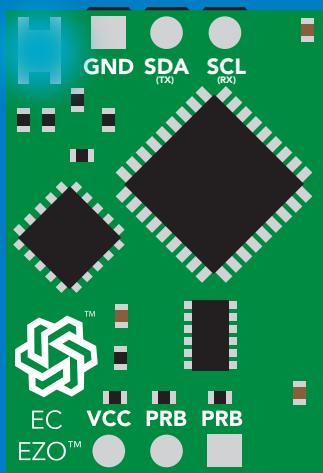
Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.

**Any command**

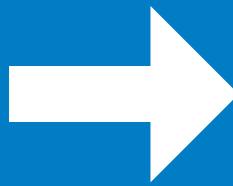
**wakes up device**

	STANDBY	SLEEP
<b>5V</b>	<b>18.14 mA</b>	<b>0.7 mA</b>

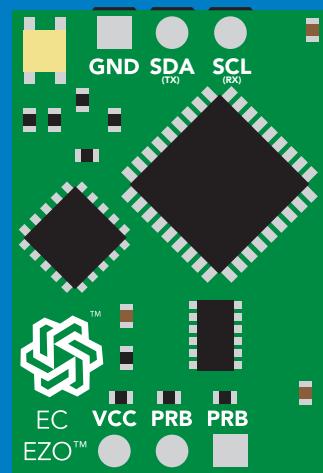
<b>3.3V</b>	<b>16.85 mA</b>	<b>0.4 mA</b>
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Standby



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

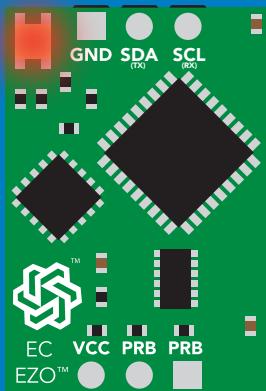
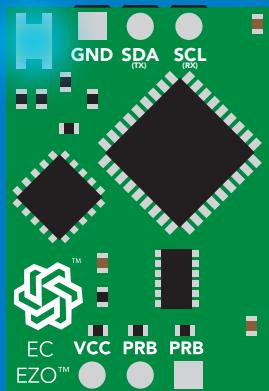
Plock,?

 Wait 300ms

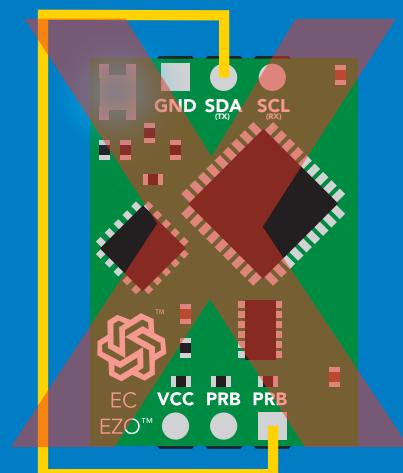
1  
Dec  
?Plock,1  
ASCII  
0  
Null

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,101

device reboot

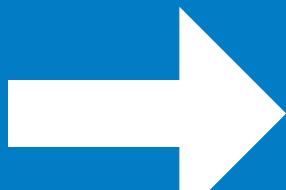
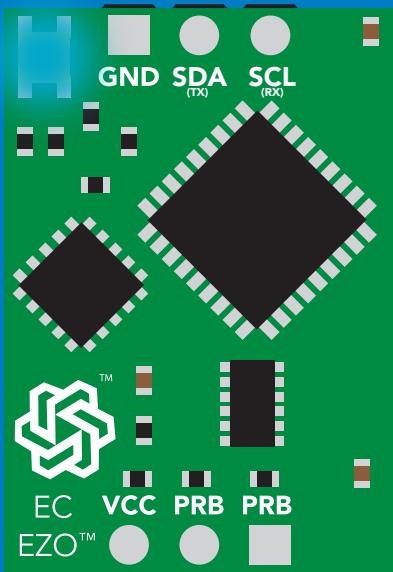
### Warning!

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

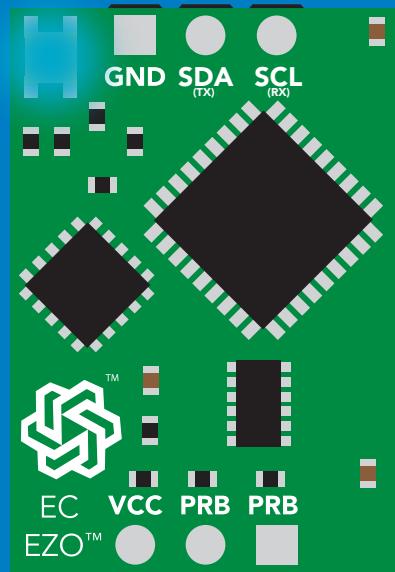
Default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 100 (0x64).

n = any number 1 – 127

I<sup>2</sup>C,101



(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

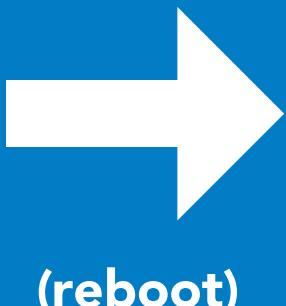
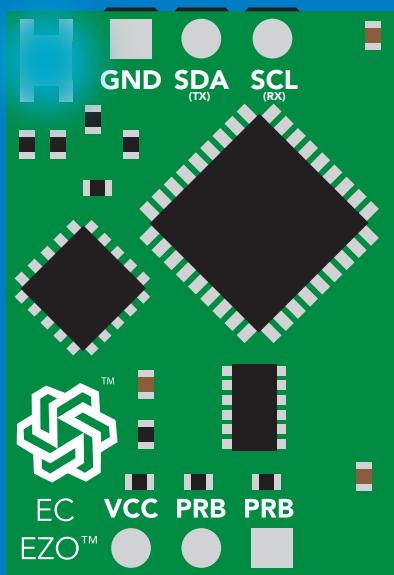
## Example Response

Factory

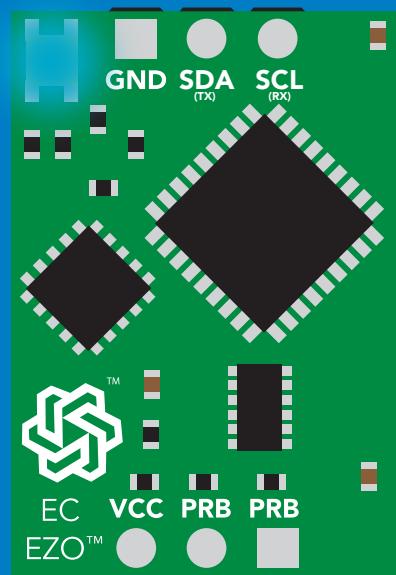
device reboot

Clears calibration  
LED on  
Response codes enabled

Factory



(reboot)



# Change to UART mode

## Command syntax

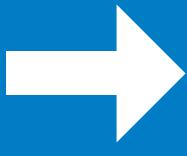
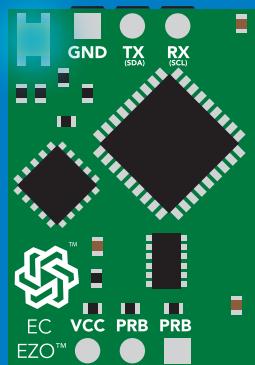
Baud,n switch from I<sup>2</sup>C to UART

### Example Response

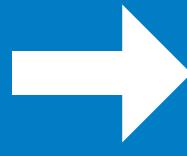
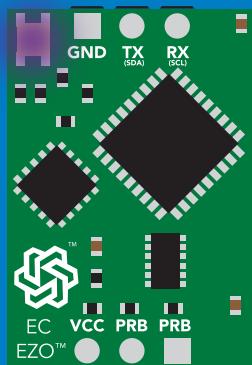
Baud,9600

reboot in UART mode

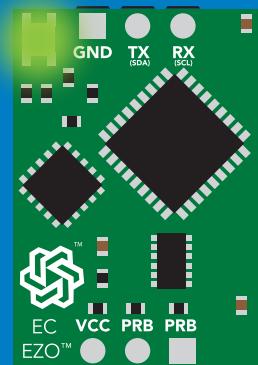
n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
9600  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200 ]



Serial,9600



(reboot)

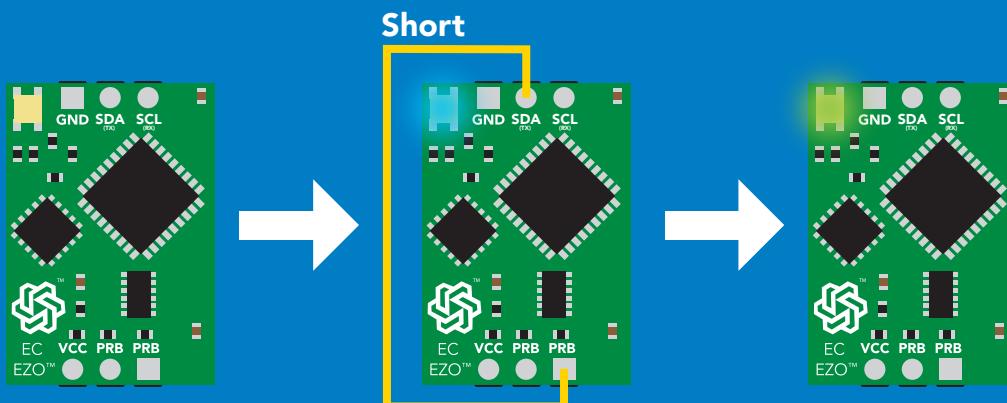


Changing to UART  
mode

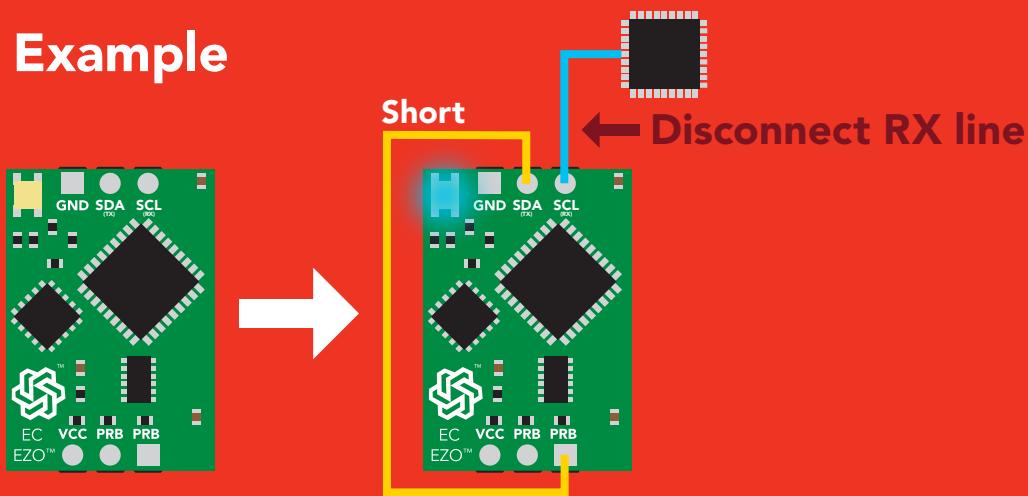
# Manual switching to UART

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

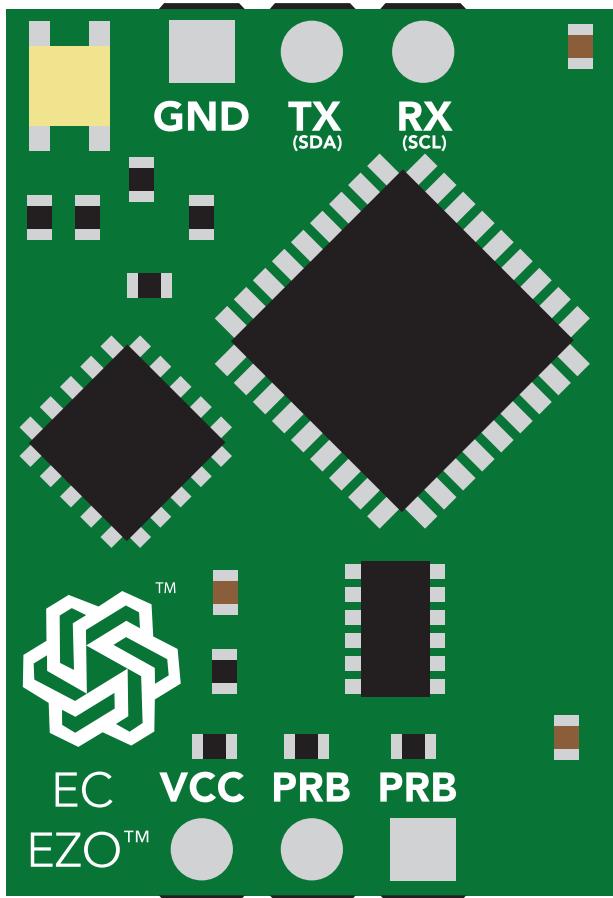
## Example



## Wrong Example



# EZO™ circuit footprint



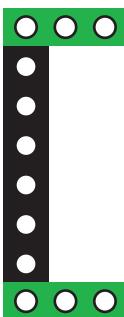
17.78mm  
(0.7")

2.54mm  
(0.1")

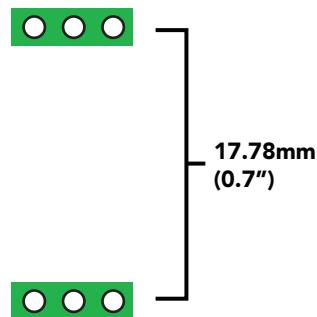
**1** In your CAD software place an 8 position header.



**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 4.2

Revised Plock pages to show default value.

## Datasheet V 4.1

Corrected I<sup>2</sup>C calibration delay on pg. 52

## Datasheet V 4.0

Revised entire datasheet

## Conductivity circuit firmware changes

V1.0 – Initial release (April 17, 2014)

V1.1 – (June 2, 2014)

- Change specific gravity equation to return 1.0 when the uS reading is < 1000 (previously returned 0.0)
- Change accuracy of specific gravity from 2 decimal places to 3 decimal places
- Don't save temperature changes to EEPROM

V1.2 – (Aug 1, 2014)

- Baud rate change is now a long, purple blink

V1.5 – Baud rate change (Nov 6, 2014)

- Change default baud rate to 9600

V1.6 – I2C bug (Dec 1, 2014)

- Fix I2C bug where the circuit may inappropriately respond when other I2C devices are connected.

V1.8 – 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

V2.10 – (April 12, 2017)

- Added "Find" command.
- Added "Export/import" command.
- Modified continuous mode to be able to send readings every "n" seconds.
- Default output changed from CSV string of 4 values to just conductivity; Other values must be enabled.

V2.11 – (April 28, 2017)

- Fixed "Sleep" bug, where it would draw excessive current.

V2.12 – (May 9, 2017)

- Fixed glitch in sleep mode, where circuit would wake up to a different I<sup>2</sup>C address.

# Warranty

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

## The debugging phase

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

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