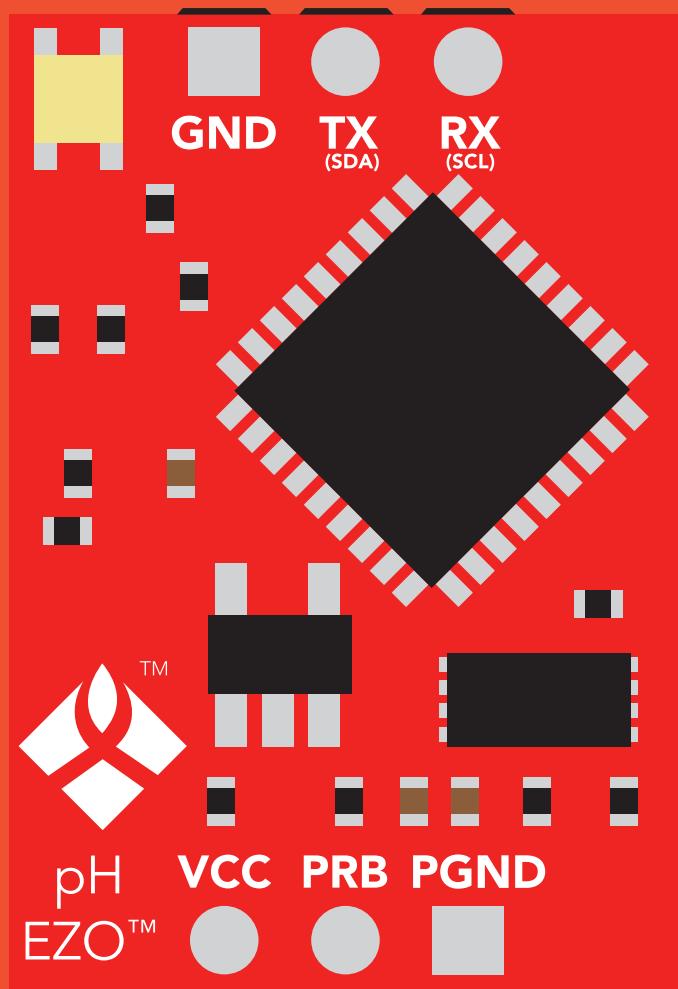


# EZO-pH™

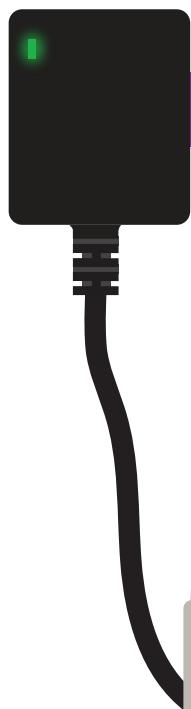
**Embedded pH Circuit**  
**ISO 10523 Compliant**  
 (determination of pH)

Reads	pH
Range	.001 – 14.000
Resolution	.001
Accuracy	+/- 0.002
pH reading time	800ms
Supported probes	<b>Any type &amp; brand</b>
Calibration	<b>1, 2, 3 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>99 (0x63)</b>
Operating voltage	<b>3.3V – 5V</b>
Data format	<b>ASCII</b>



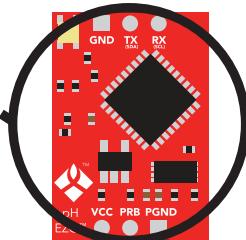
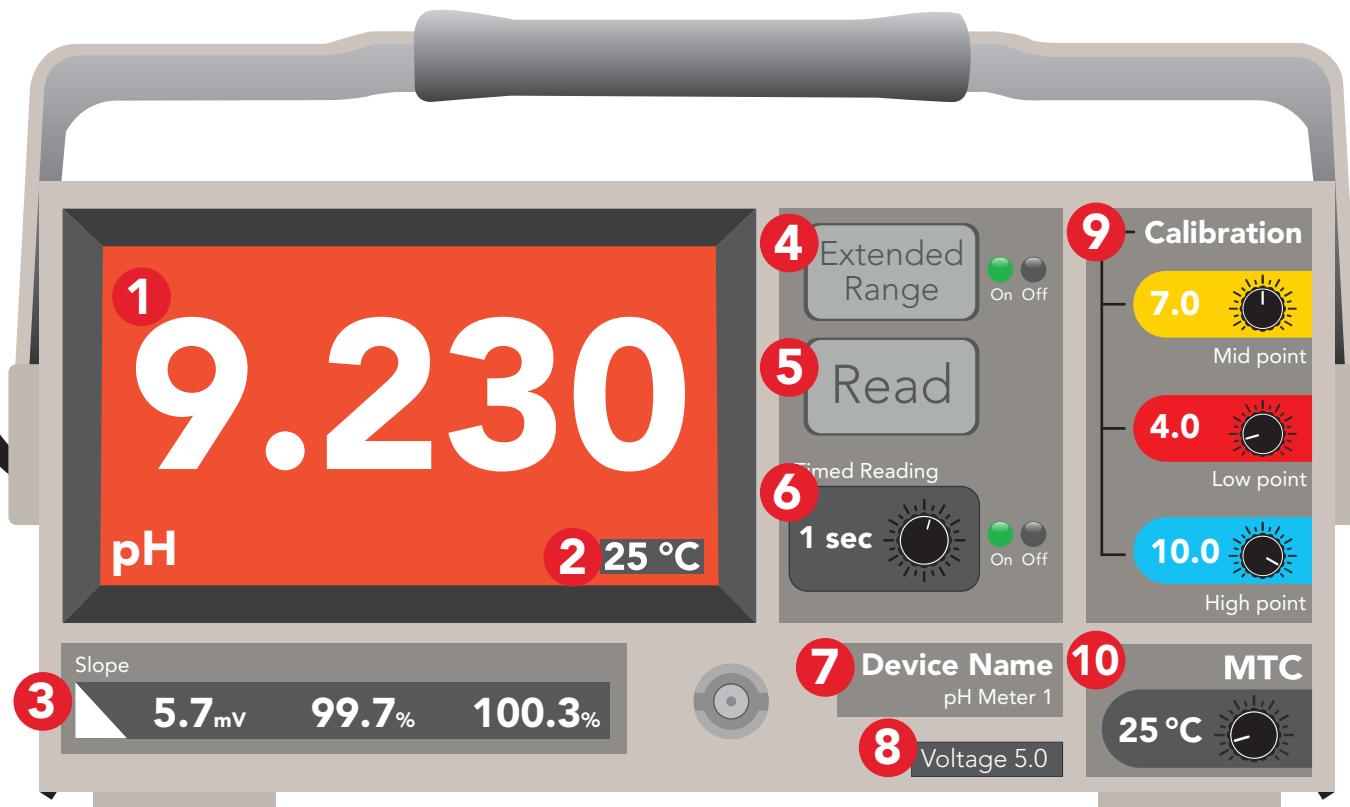
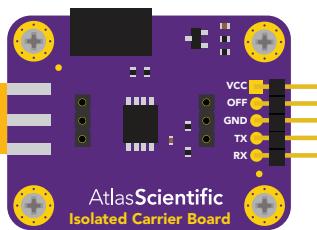
**PATENT PROTECTED**

The EZO™ pH Circuit has all the features of this bench top meter.



Isolated Power Supply

=



- 1 Three decimal pH reading
- 2 Temperature used for reading
- 3 Calibration slope
- 4 Extended range capability
- 5 Immediate reading
- 6 Timed readings
- 7 Set device name
- 8 Voltage usage
- 9 Multi point calibration
- 10 Manual temperature compensation

The EZO™ pH Circuit is compatible with any brand of pH probe.

 Available data protocols

**UART**

**Default**

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

 Unavailable data protocols

**SPI**

**Analog**

**RS-485**

**Mod Bus**

**4–20mA**

# STOP

SOLDERING THIS DEVICE VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.

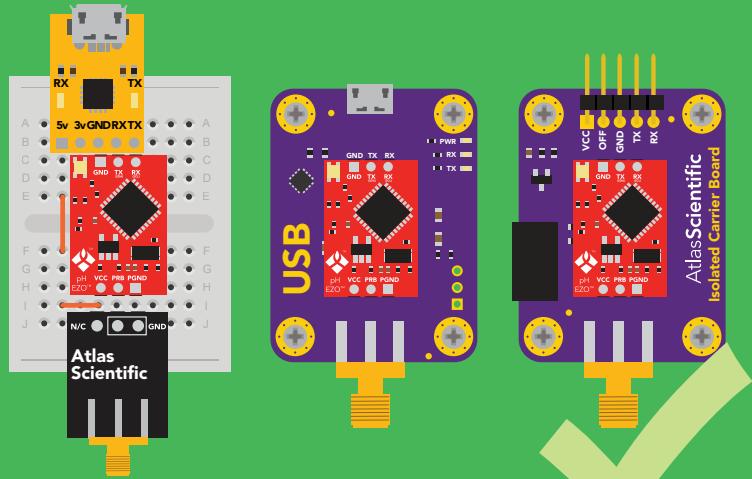


Are there specific soldering instructions? Yes, see page 71.

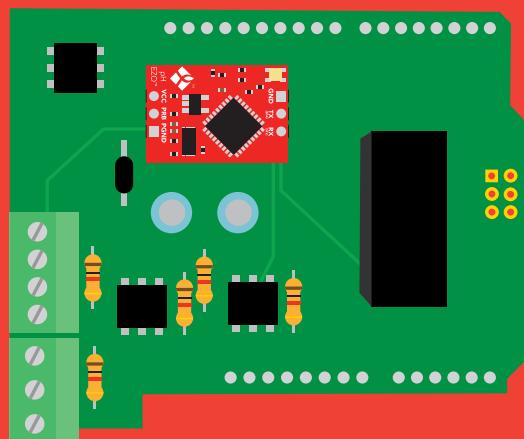
Can you make a warranty claim after soldering? No.

If you have not used this product before; Observe how a properly working sensor behaves **BEFORE** embedding it into your PCB.

Get this device working using one of these methods first.



Do not embed before you have experience with this sensor.



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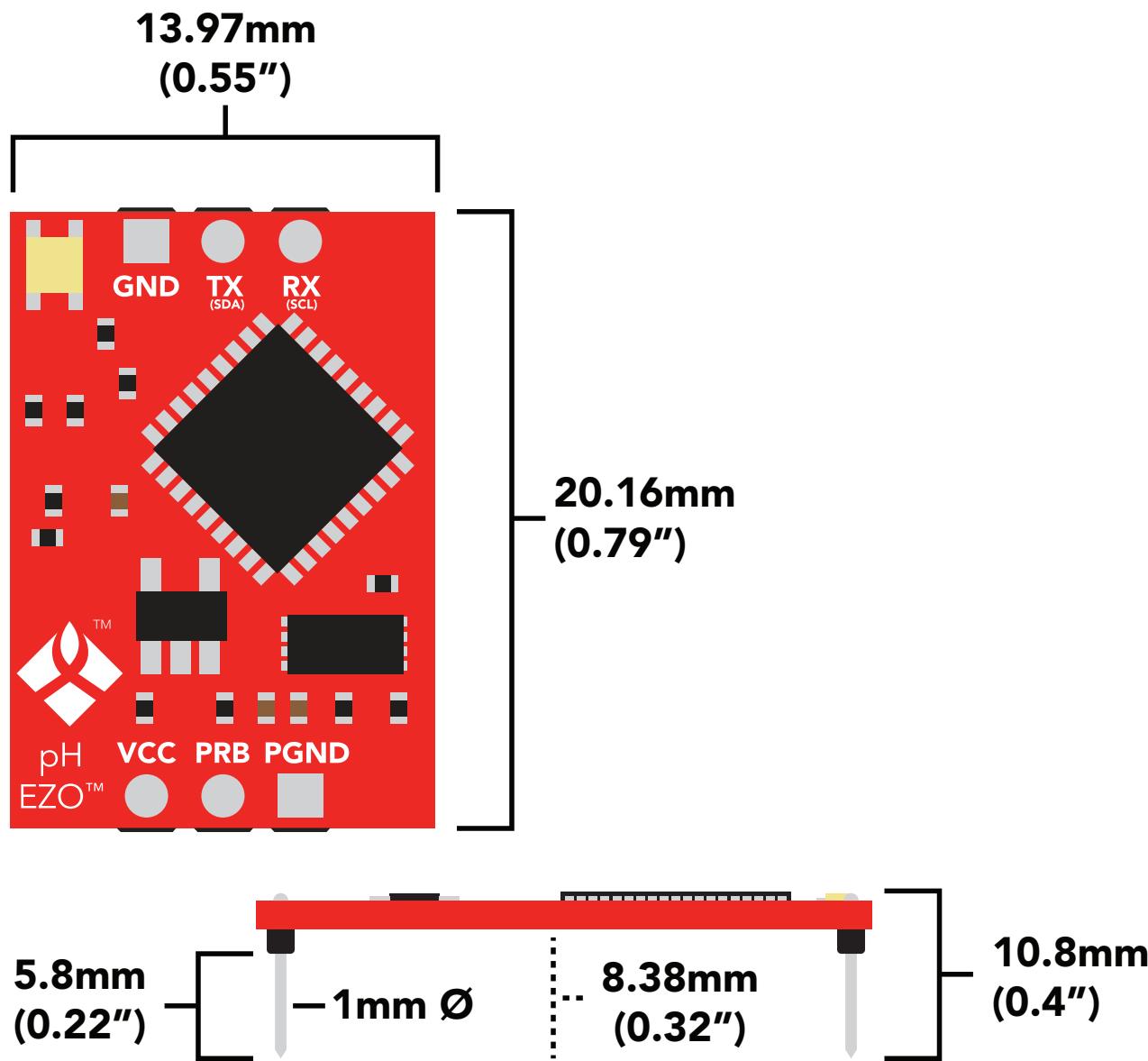
## UART

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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™ pH)	-65 °C		125 °C
	Operational temperature (EZO™ pH)	-40 °C	25 °C	85 °C
	VCC	3.3V	5V	5.5V

# Electrical isolation

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

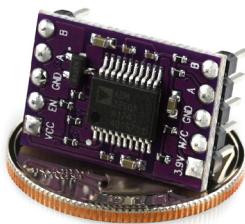
When electrical noise interferes with the pH readings, it is common to see rapidly fluctuating readings or readings that are pinned to 14 or 0. To verify that electrical noise is causing inaccurate readings, place the pH probe in a cup of water by itself. The readings should stabilize quickly, confirming that electrical noise was the issue.



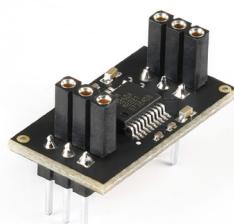
## Advice:

1. When reading pH along with other sensors, electrical isolation is strongly recommended.
2. Never build a commercial product without electrical isolation.

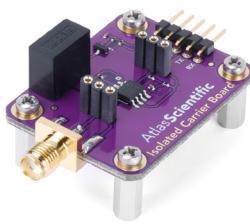
Atlas Scientific offers several different electrical isolation products that can be used in your design. Select the electrical isolation product that works best for your design.



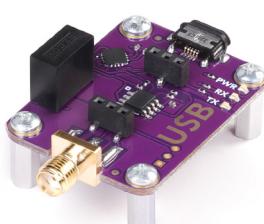
Basic EZO™  
Inline Voltage Isolator



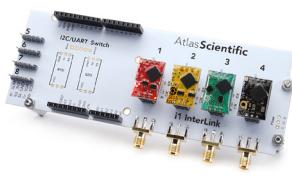
Vertical Isolator



Electrically Isolated  
EZO™ Carrier Board



Gen 2 Electrically Isolated  
USB EZO™ Carrier Board



i1 InterLink



i2 InterLink



i3 InterLink



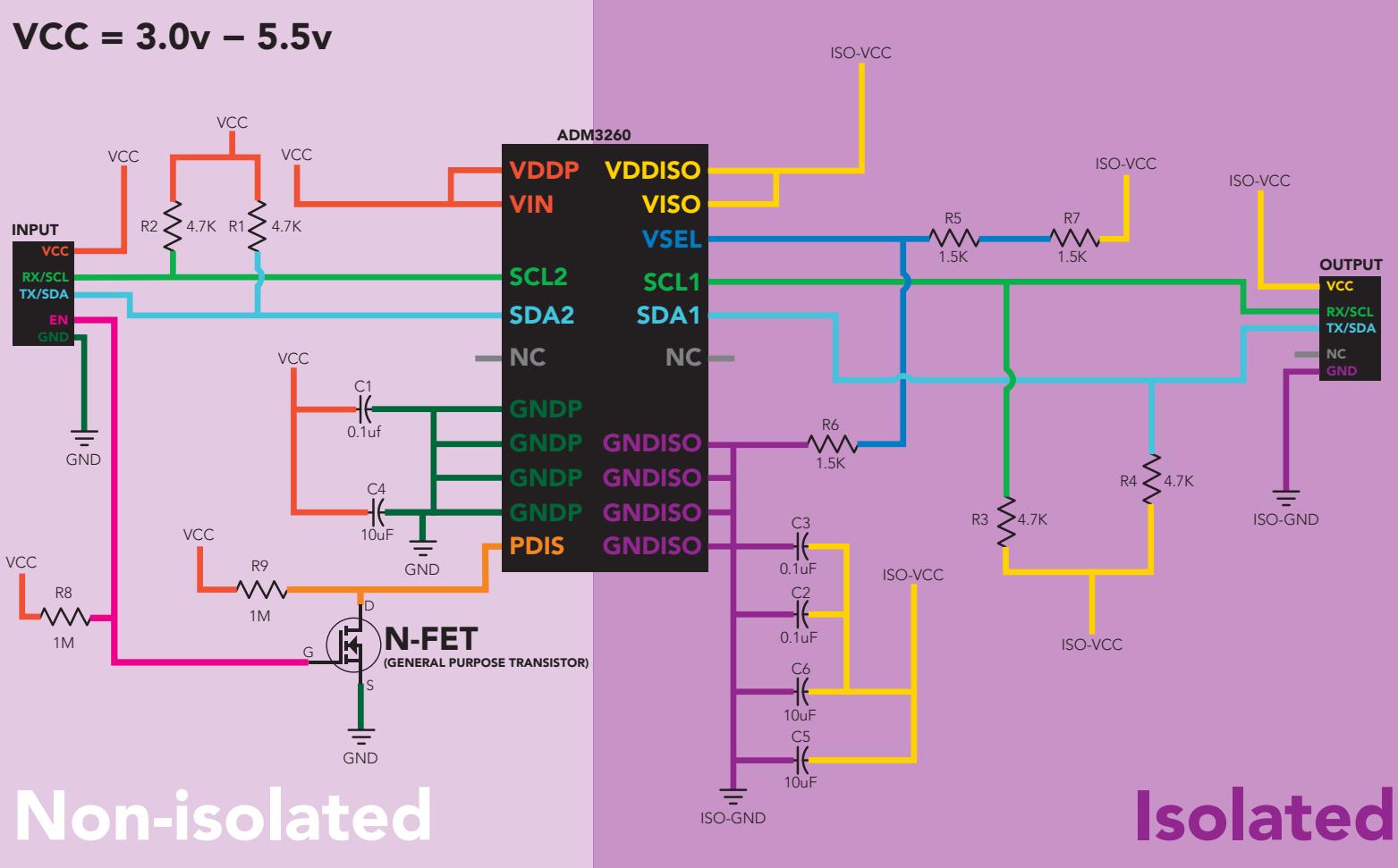
Electrically Isolated EZO™  
Carrier Board (old style)

For various reasons, you may need to build your own electrical isolator. Because electrical isolation is so important, we have published our isolation schematic for anyone to use.

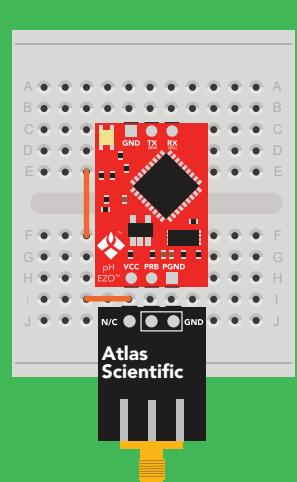
This isolation schematic is based on the ADM3260, which can output up to 150 mW of isolated power. PCB layout requires special attention for EMI/EMC and RF Control. Having good ground planes and keeping the capacitors as close to the chip as possible are crucial for proper performance.

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 3.9V regardless of your input voltage.

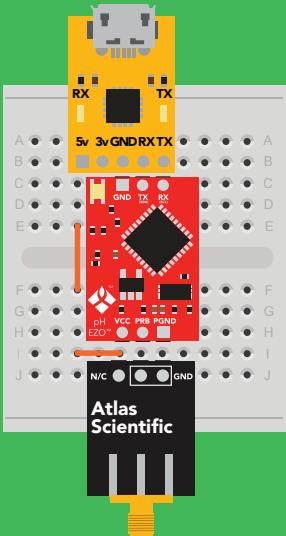
**Isolated ground is different from non-isolated ground, these two lines should not be connected together.**



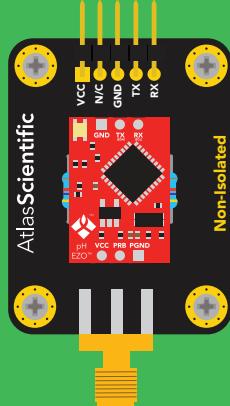
# ✓ Correct wiring



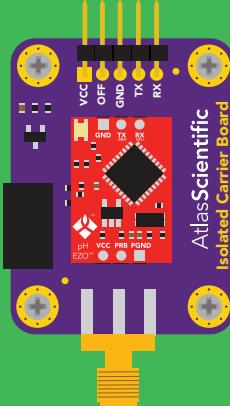
Bread board



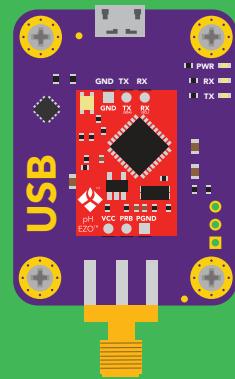
Bread board via USB



Non-Isolated  
EZO™ Carrier Board



Electrically Isolated  
EZO™ Carrier Board



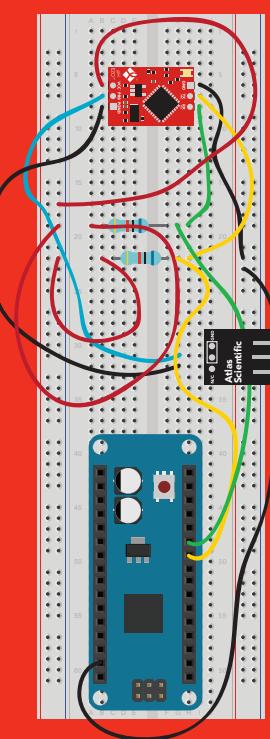
USB  
carrier board

# ✗ Incorrect wiring

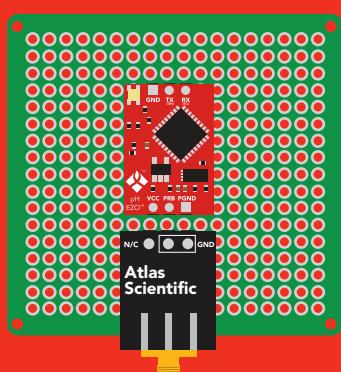
Extended leads



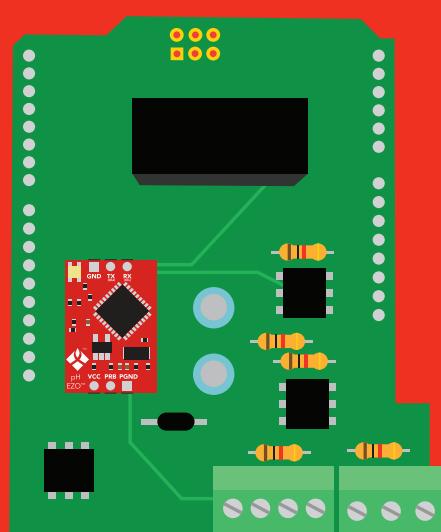
Sloppy setup



Perfboards or Protobards



\*Embedded into your device

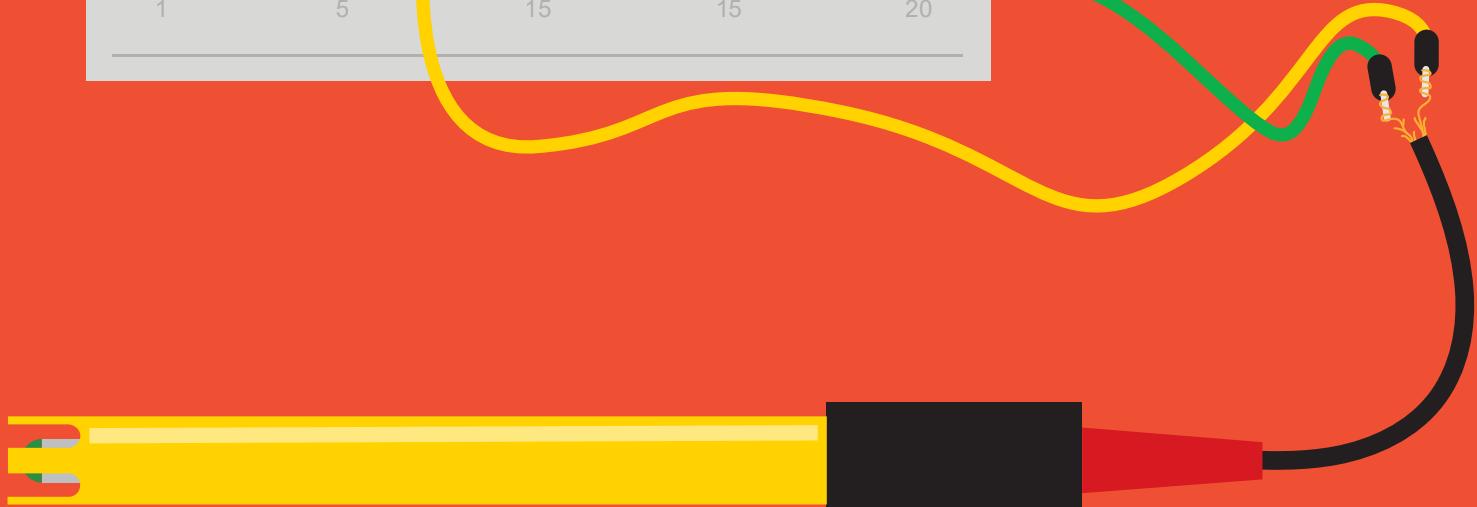
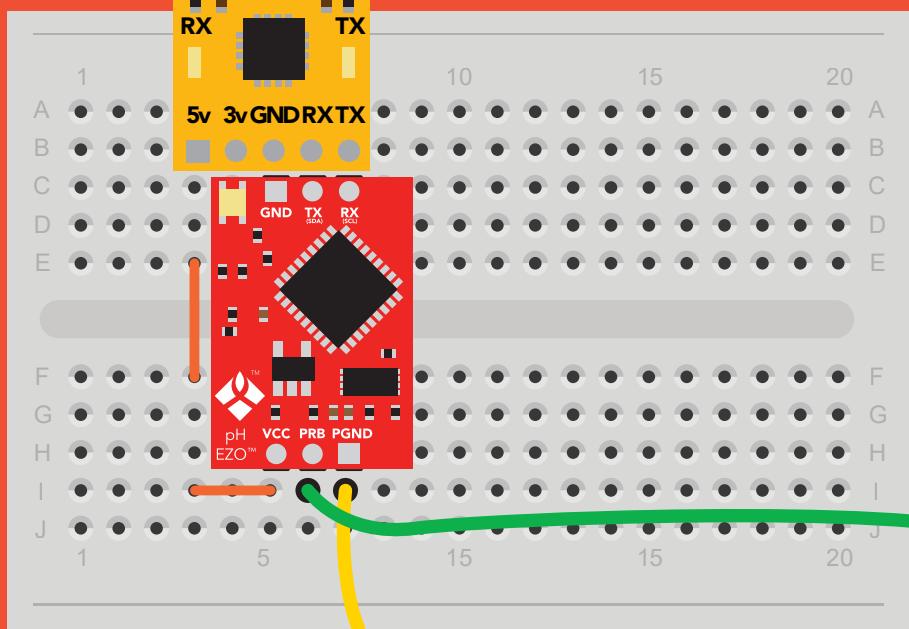


**NEVER**  
use Perfboards or Protobards

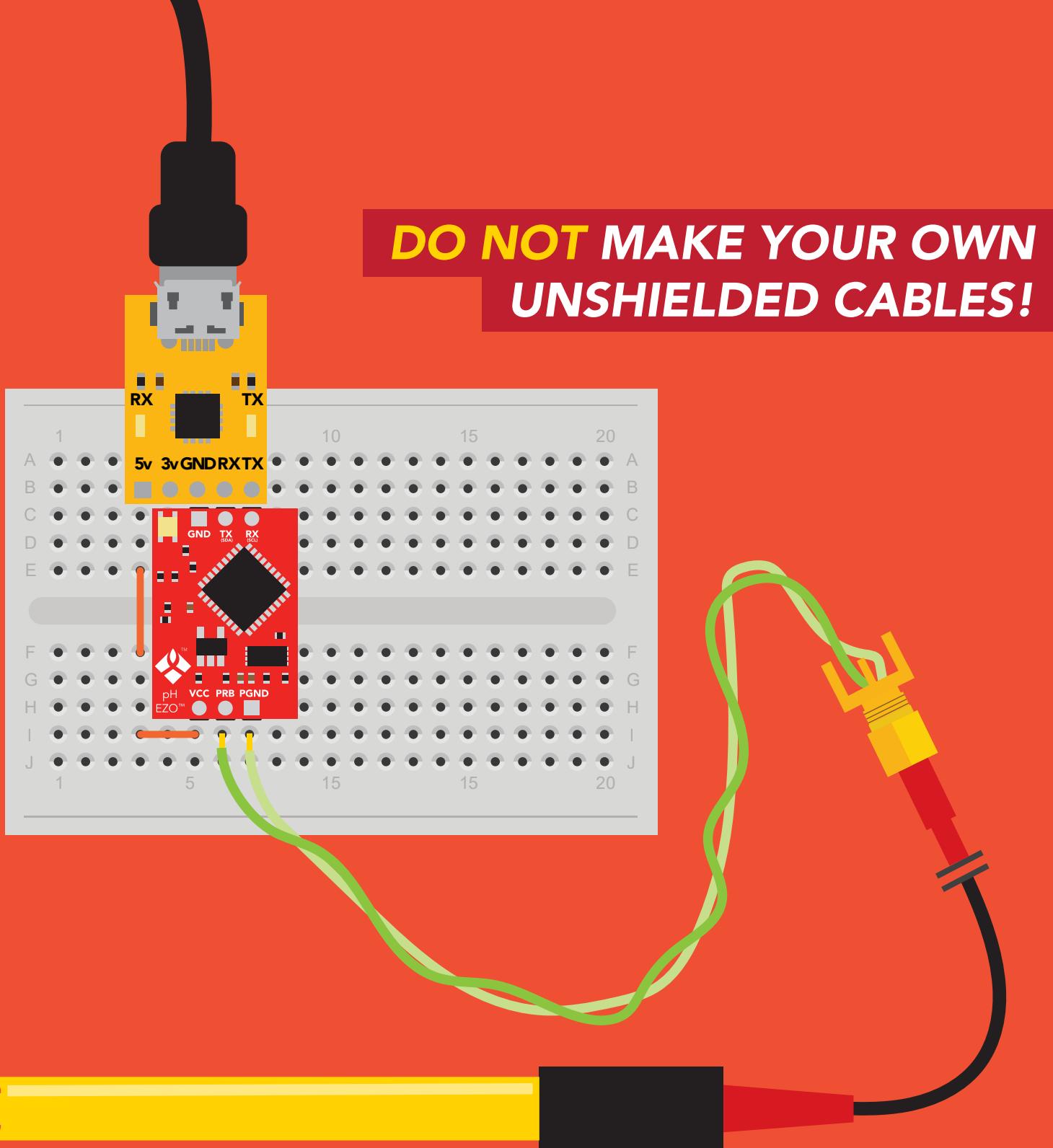
Flux residue and shorting wires make  
it very hard to get accurate readings.

\*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!***

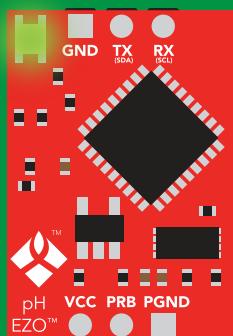


# Default state UART mode

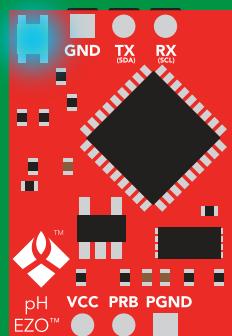
Baud	9,600
Readings	continuous
Units	pH
Speed	1 reading per second
LED	on



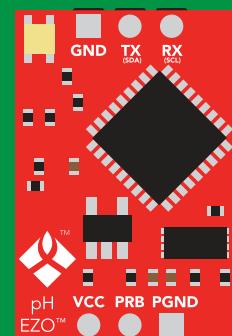
1,000 ms



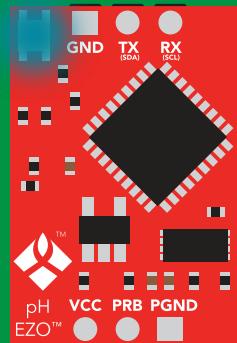
Green  
Standby



Cyan  
Taking reading



Transmitting



Solid Blue LED  
in I<sup>2</sup>C mode  
Not UART ready

# 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

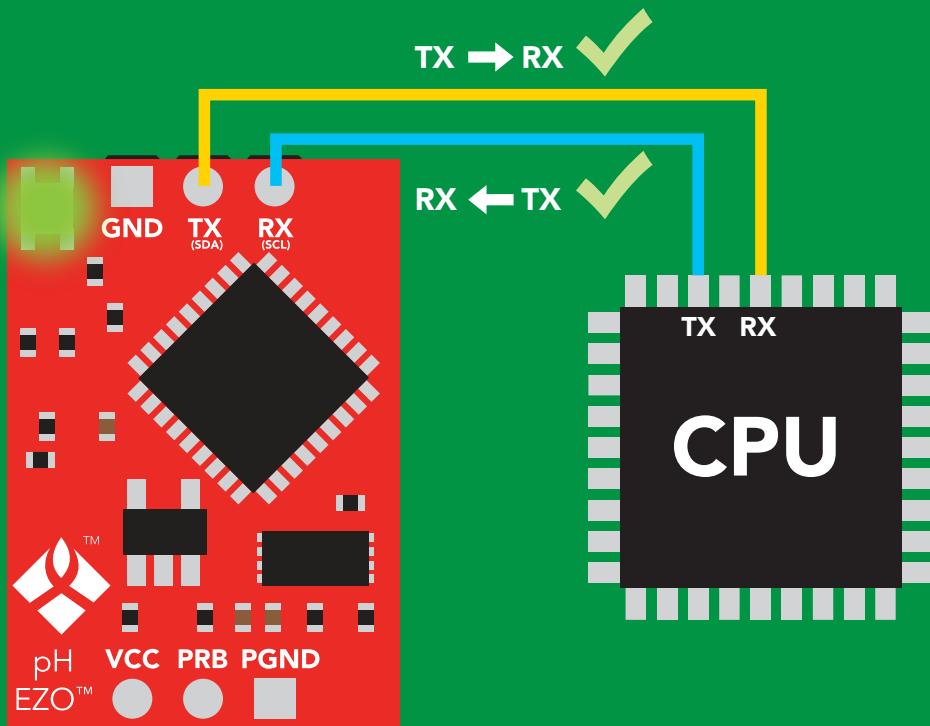


**TX**      Data out



**Vcc**      3.3V – 5.5V

0V      VCC      0V

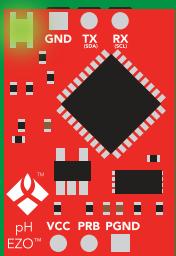


## Data format

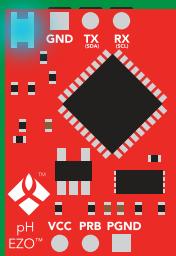
**Reading**      pH  
**Encoding**      ASCII  
**Format**      string  
**Terminator**      carriage return

**Data type**      floating point  
**Decimal places**      3  
**Smallest string**      4 characters  
**Largest string**      40 characters

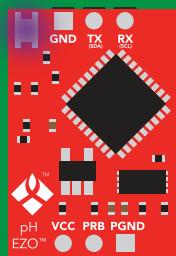
# LED color definition



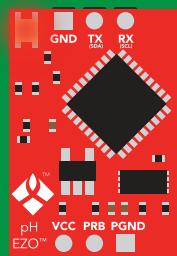
**Green**  
UART standby



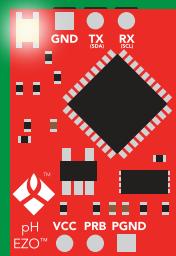
**Cyan**  
Taking reading



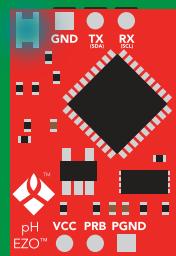
**Purple**  
Changing baud rate



**Red**  
Command not understood



**White**  
Find



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

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

## Settings that are retained if power is cut

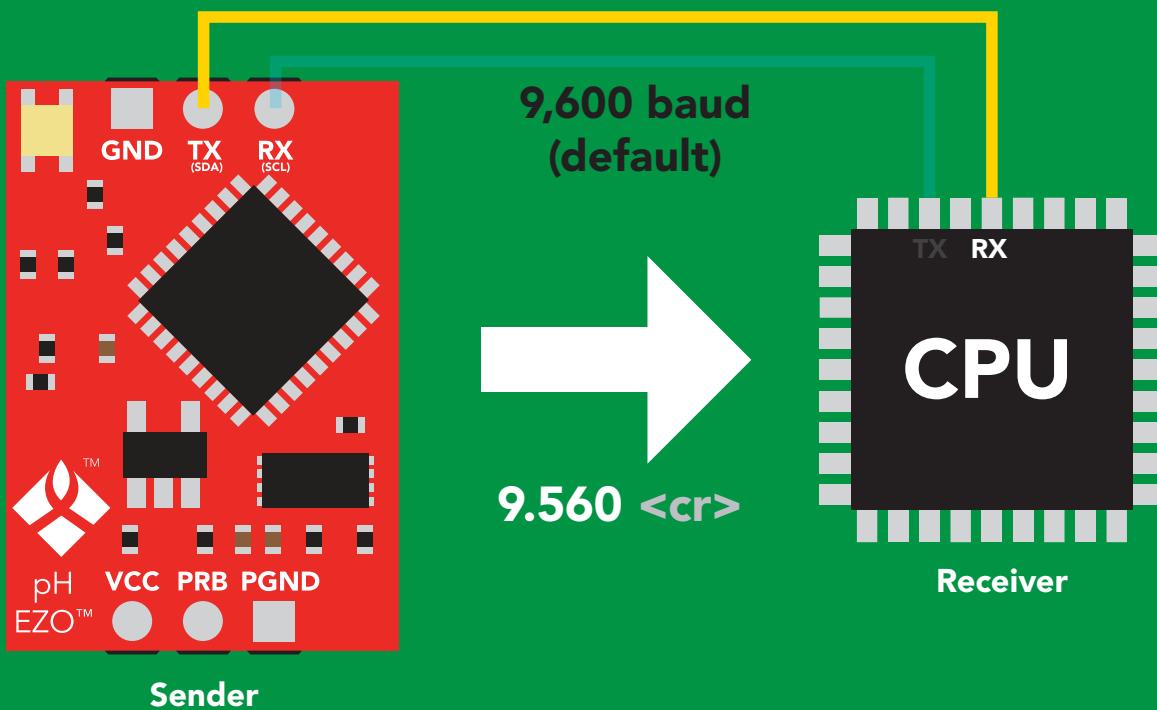
Baud rate  
Calibration  
Continuous mode  
Device name  
Enable/disable response codes  
Hardware switch to I<sup>2</sup>C mode  
LED control  
Protocol lock  
Software switch to I<sup>2</sup>C mode

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

Find  
Sleep mode  
Temperature compensation

# Receiving data from device

2 parts



## Advanced

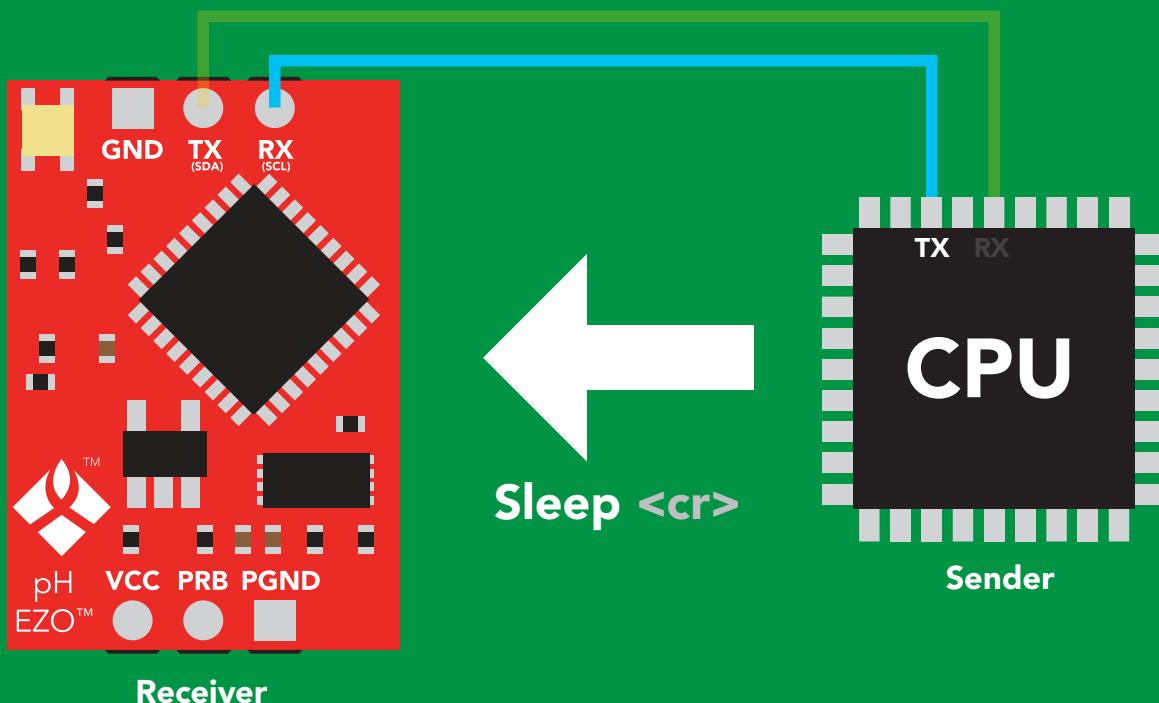
ASCII: 9 . 5 6 0 <cr>

Hex: 39 2E 35 36 30 0D

Dec: 57 46 53 54 48 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

# 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. 20 enabled
Cal	performs calibration	pg. 22 n/a
Export	export calibration	pg. 23 n/a
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 35 n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 19 n/a
i	device information	pg. 29 n/a
I2C	change to I <sup>2</sup> C mode	pg. 36 not set
Import	import calibration	pg. 24 n/a
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 18 enabled
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 28 not set
pHext	enable/disable extended pH scale	pg. 26 disabled
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 34 disabled
R	returns a single reading	pg. 21 n/a
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 32 n/a
Slope	returns the slope of the pH probe	pg. 25 n/a
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 31 enable
T	temperature compensation	pg. 27 25°C
*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      Response

L,1 <cr>

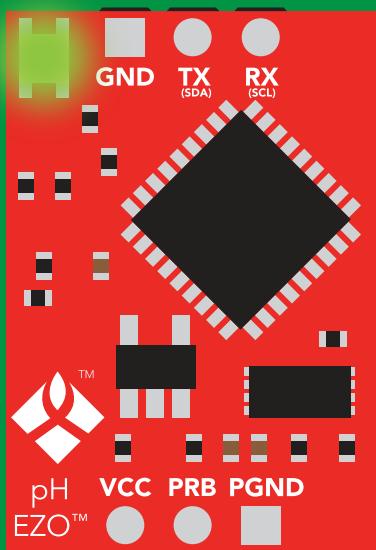
\*OK <cr>

L,0 <cr>

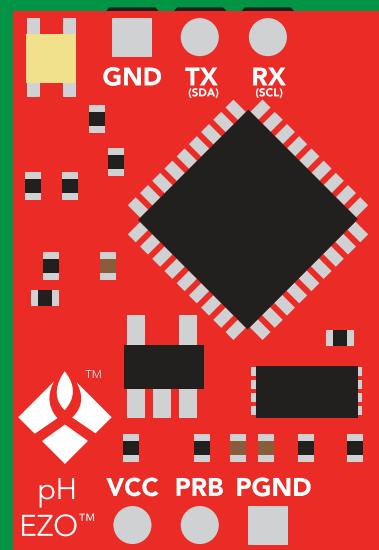
\*OK <cr>

L,? <cr>

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



L,1



L,0

# Find

## Command syntax

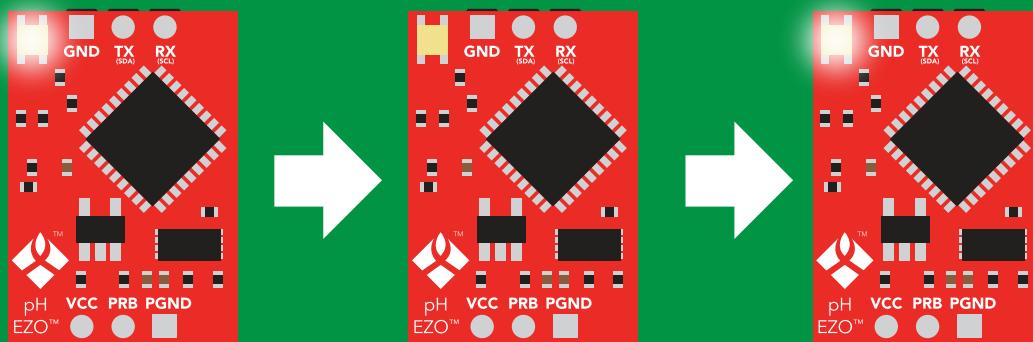
This command will disable continuous mode  
Send any character or command to terminate find.

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

## Example Response

Find <cr>

\*OK <cr>



# Continuous reading mode

## Command syntax

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

## Example      Response

C,1 <cr>	*OK <cr> pH (1 sec) <cr> pH (2 sec) <cr> pH (n sec) <cr>
C,30 <cr>	*OK <cr> pH (30 sec) <cr> pH (60 sec) <cr> pH (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

A single reading takes 800ms

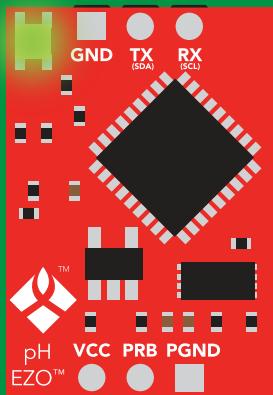
R <cr> takes single reading

## Example Response

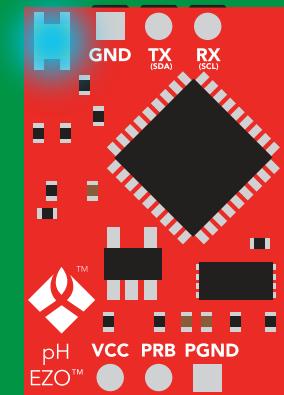
R <cr>

9.560 <cr>

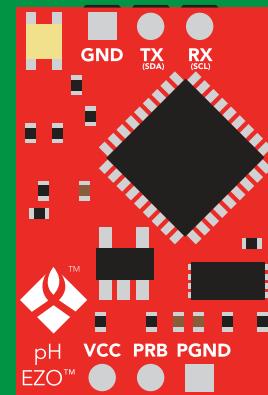
\*OK <cr>



Green  
Standby



Cyan  
Taking reading



Transmitting



# Calibration

## Command syntax

Issuing the cal,mid command after the EZO™ pH circuit has been calibrated, will clear the other calibration points. Full calibration will have to be redone.

<b>Cal,mid,n</b>	<cr> single point calibration at midpoint
<b>Cal,low,n</b>	<cr> two point calibration at lowpoint
<b>Cal,high,n</b>	<cr> three point calibration at highpoint
<b>Cal,clear</b>	<cr> delete calibration data
<b>Cal,?</b>	<cr> device calibrated?

## Example Response

<b>Cal,mid,7.00</b> <cr>	*OK <cr>
<b>Cal,low,4.00</b> <cr>	*OK <cr>
<b>Cal,high,10.00</b> <cr>	*OK <cr>
<b>Cal,clear</b> <cr>	*OK <cr>
<b>Cal,?</b> <cr>	?Cal,0 <cr> or ?Cal,1 <cr> or one point ?Cal,2 <cr> or ?Cal,3 <cr> two point three point *OK <cr>

# Export calibration

## Command syntax

Export: Use this command to download calibration settings

**Export,? <cr>** calibration string info

**Export <cr>** export calibration string from calibrated device

## 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>

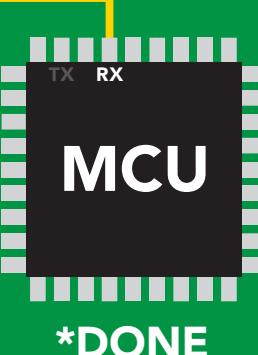
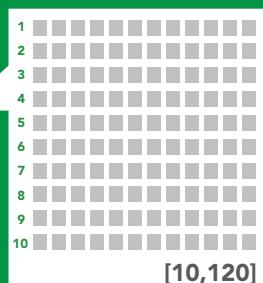
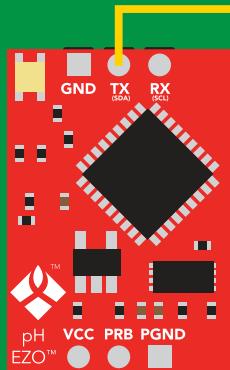
6F 6C 20 67 75 79 <cr> (10 of 10)

Export <cr>

\*DONE

Disabling \*OK simplifies this process

Export <cr>



# Import calibration

## Command syntax

Import: Use this command to upload calibration settings to one or more devices.

**Import,n <cr> import calibration string to new device**

## Example

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

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

⋮

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

## Response

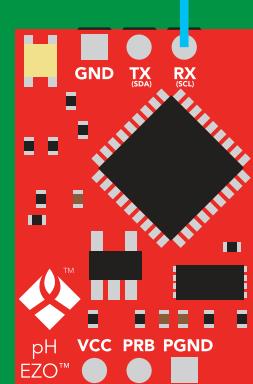
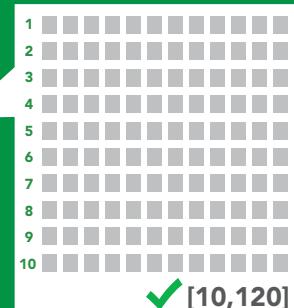
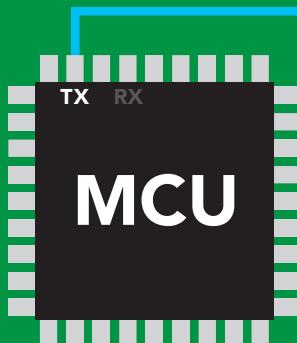
\*OK <cr>

\*OK <cr>

⋮

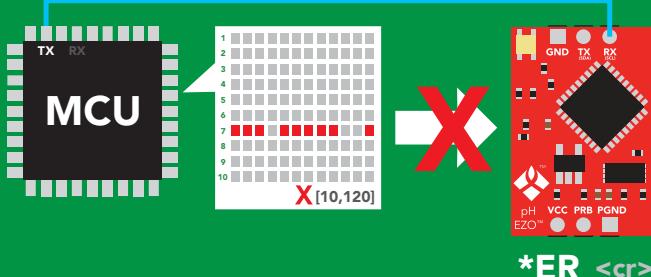
\*OK <cr>

**Import,n <cr>**



\*OK <cr>

system will reboot



\* If one of the imported strings is not correctly entered, the device will not accept the import, respond with \*ER and reboot.

# Slope

## Command syntax

After calibrating a pH probe issuing the slope command will show how closely (in percentage) the calibrated pH probe is working compared to the "ideal" pH probe.

**Slope,? <cr>** returns the slope of the pH probe

### Example Response

**Slope,? <cr>**

**?Slope,99.7,100.3,-0.89 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>**

### Response breakdown

**?Slope,**

**99.7**

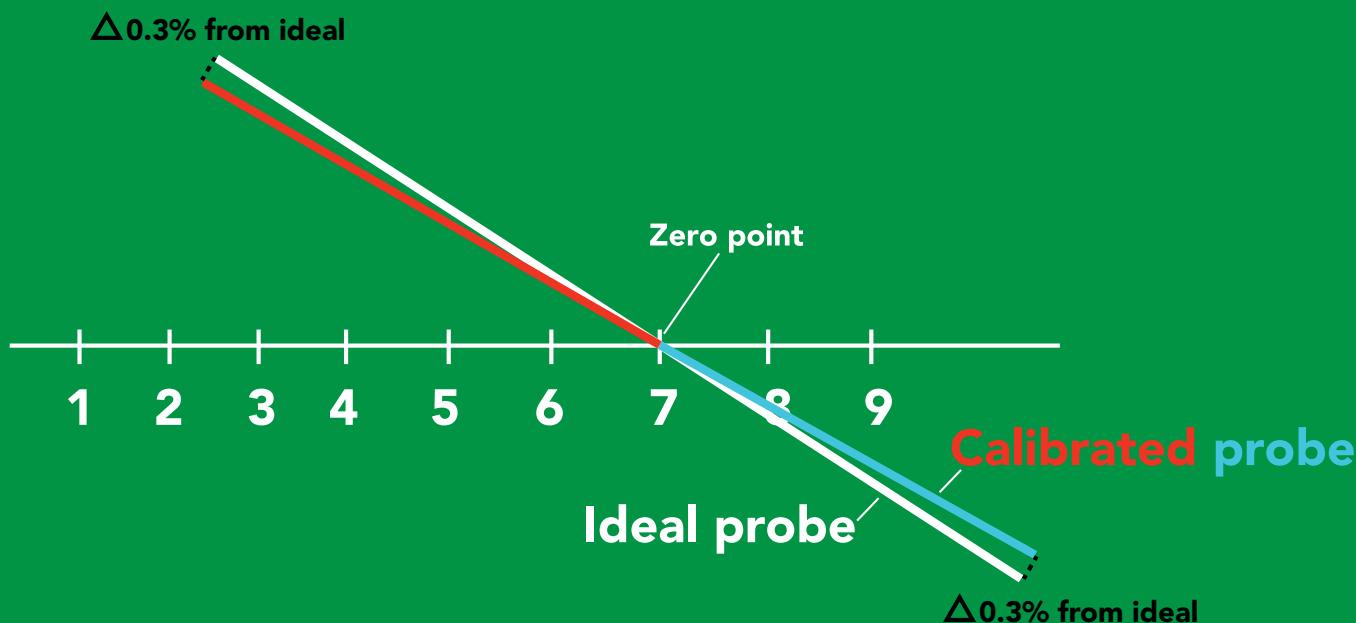
↑  
99.7% is how closely the slope of the **acid** calibration line matched the "ideal" pH probe.

**100.3**

↑  
100.3% is how closely the slope of the **base** calibration matches the "ideal" pH probe.

**-0.89**

↑  
This is how many millivolts the zero point is off from true 0.



# Extended pH scale

Very strong acids and bases can exceed the traditional pH scale. This command extends the pH scale to show below 0 and above 14.

## Command syntax

Lowest possible reading: -1.6

Highest possible reading: 15.6

- pHext,0 <cr>** extended pH scale off (0–14) **default**
- pHext,1 <cr>** extended pH scale on (-1.6–15.6)
- pHext,? <cr>** extended pH scale on/off?

## Example

**pHext,1 <cr>**

## Response

\*OK <cr>

**pHext,0 <cr>**

**pHext,? <cr>**

\*OK <cr>

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



**pH = 0.000**



**pH = -1.220**

# Temperature compensation

## Command syntax

Default temperature = 25°C  
Temperature is always in Celsius  
Temperature is not retained if power is cut

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

T,? <cr> compensated temperature value?

RT,n <cr> set temperature compensation and take a reading

## Example

T,19.5 <cr>

## Response

\*OK <cr>

RT,19.5 <cr>

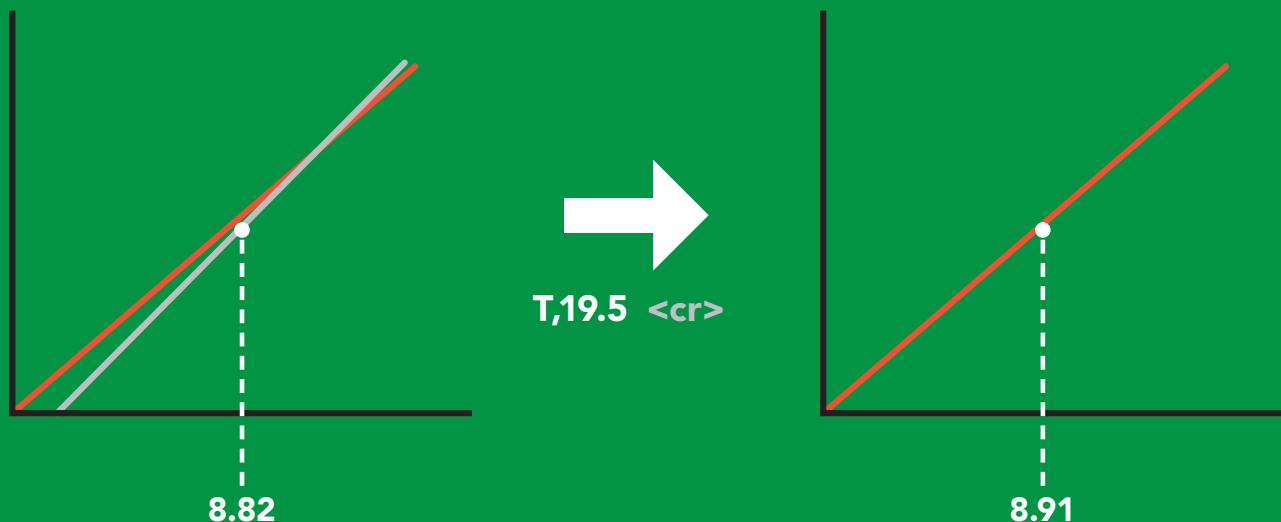
\*OK <cr>

8.91 <cr>

T,? <cr>

?T,19.5 <cr>

\*OK <cr>



# Naming device

## Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n <cr> set name

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

Name, <cr> clears name

Up to 16 ASCII characters

Name,? <cr> show name

## Example

## Response

Name, <cr>

\*OK <cr> name has been cleared

Name,zzt <cr>

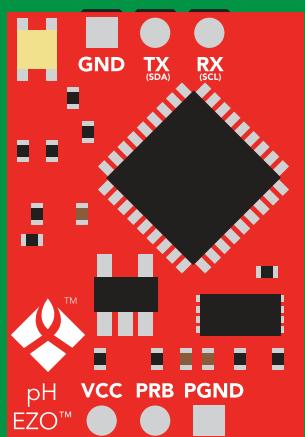
\*OK <cr>

Name,? <cr>

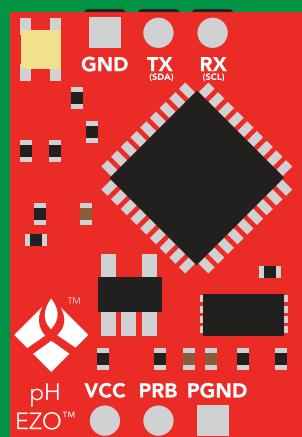
?Name,zzt <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Name,zzt



Name,?



\*OK <cr>

?Name,zzt <cr>

\*OK <cr>

# Device information

## Command syntax

i <cr> device information

### Example      Response

i <cr>

?i,pH,2.16 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

### Response breakdown

?i, pH, 2.16  
↑            ↑  
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>

\*OK,0 <cr>

R <cr>

\*OK,? <cr>

### Response

**9.560 <cr>**  
**\*OK <cr>**

**no response, \*OK disabled**

**9.560 <cr> \*OK disabled**

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

### Other response codes

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

**These response codes  
cannot be disabled**

# Reading device status

## Command syntax

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

### Example      Response

Status <cr>

?Status,P,5.038 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

### Response breakdown

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

#### Restart codes

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

# Sleep mode/low power

## Command syntax

Send any character or command to awaken device.

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

### Example

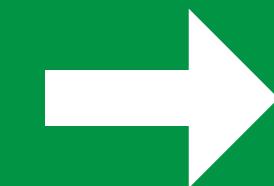
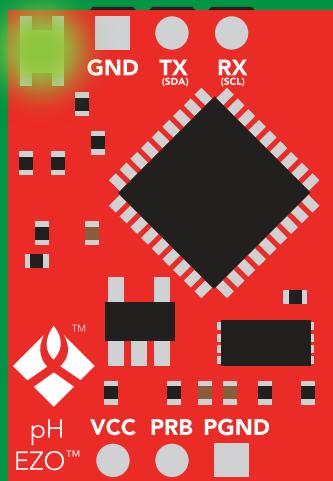
**Sleep <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**  
**\*SL <cr>**

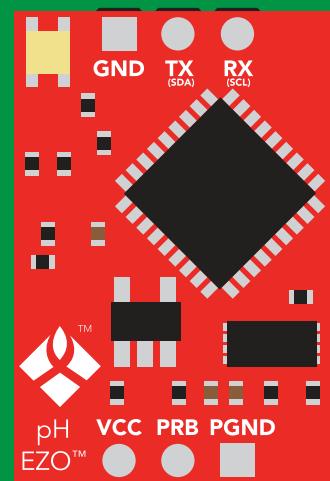
### Any command

**\*WA <cr>** 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>



**Sleep <cr>**



# Change baud rate

## Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

### Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

### Response

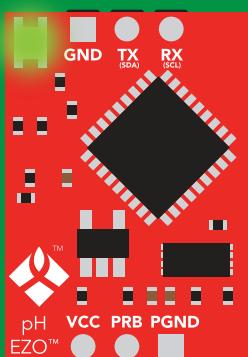
\*OK <cr>

Baud,? <cr>

?Baud,38400 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

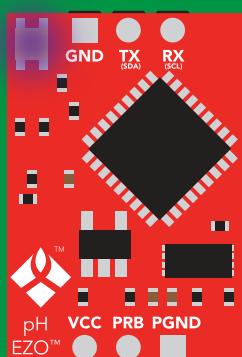
n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
**9600 default**  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200 ]



Standby



Baud,38400 <cr>

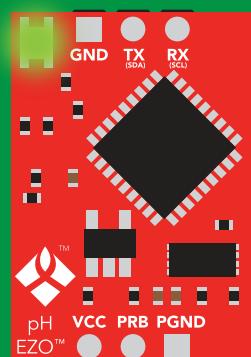


Changing  
baud rate

\*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>**

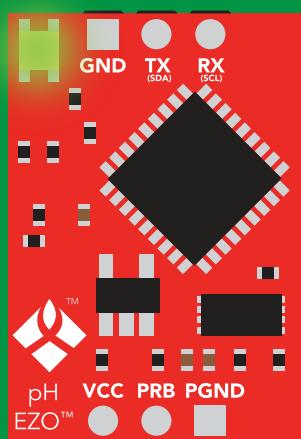
**Plock,0 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

**Plock,? <cr>**

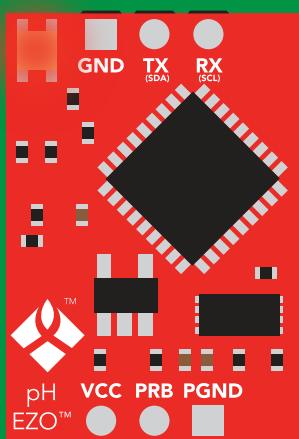
**?Plock,1 <cr> or ?Plock,0 <cr>**

## Response



**\*OK <cr>**

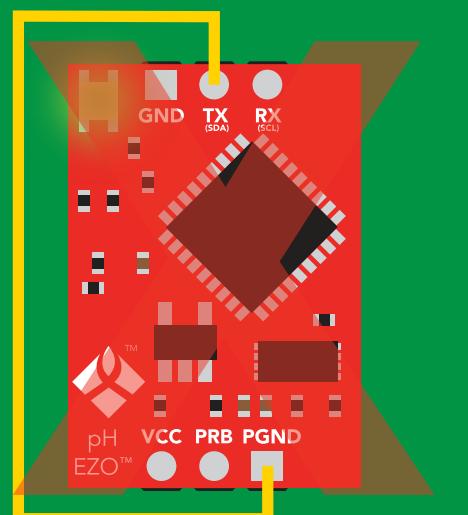
## I<sup>2</sup>C,100



**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

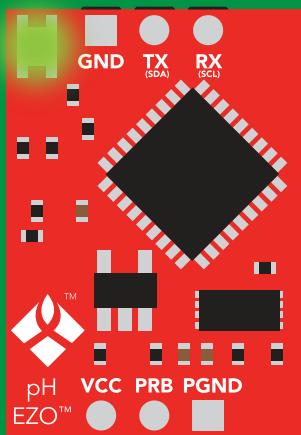
Factory <cr> enable factory reset

## Example Response

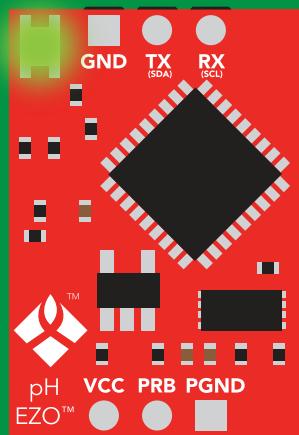
Factory <cr>

\*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 99 (0x63)

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)

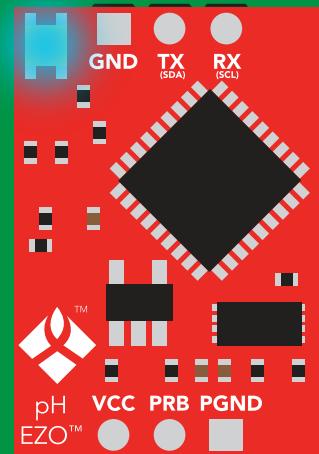
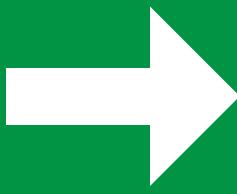
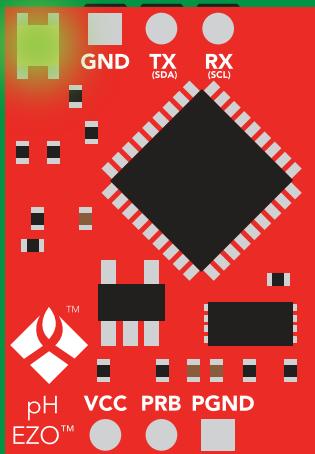
## Wrong example

I<sup>2</sup>C,139 <cr> n > 127

## Response

\*ER <cr>

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



Green

\*OK <cr>

Blue

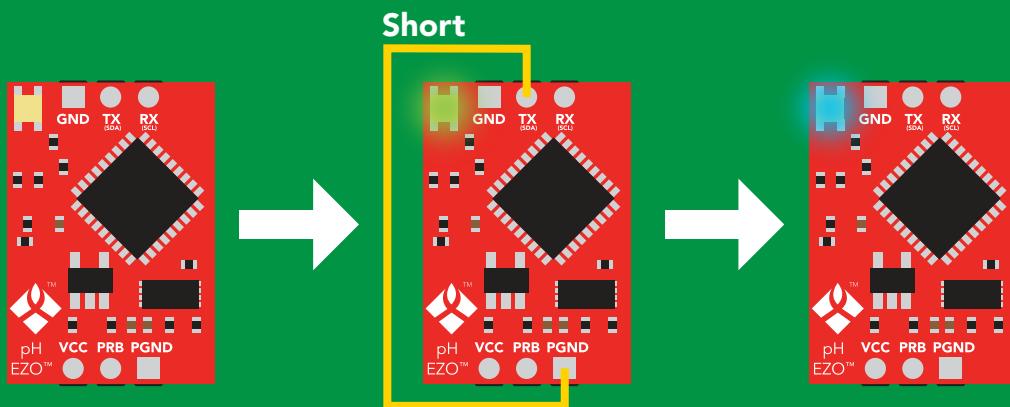
now in I<sup>2</sup>C mode

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

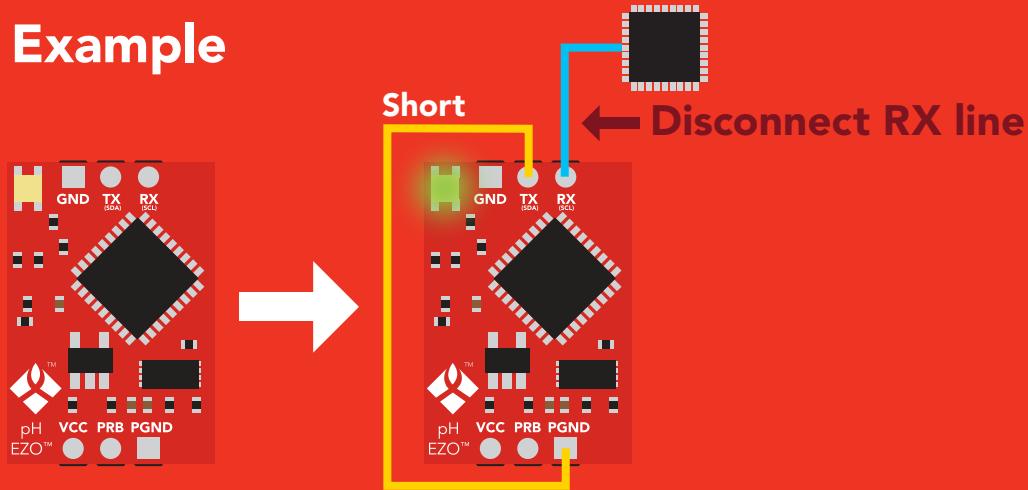
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to PGND
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Green to Blue
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I<sup>2</sup>C will set the I<sup>2</sup>C address to 99 (0x63)

## 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

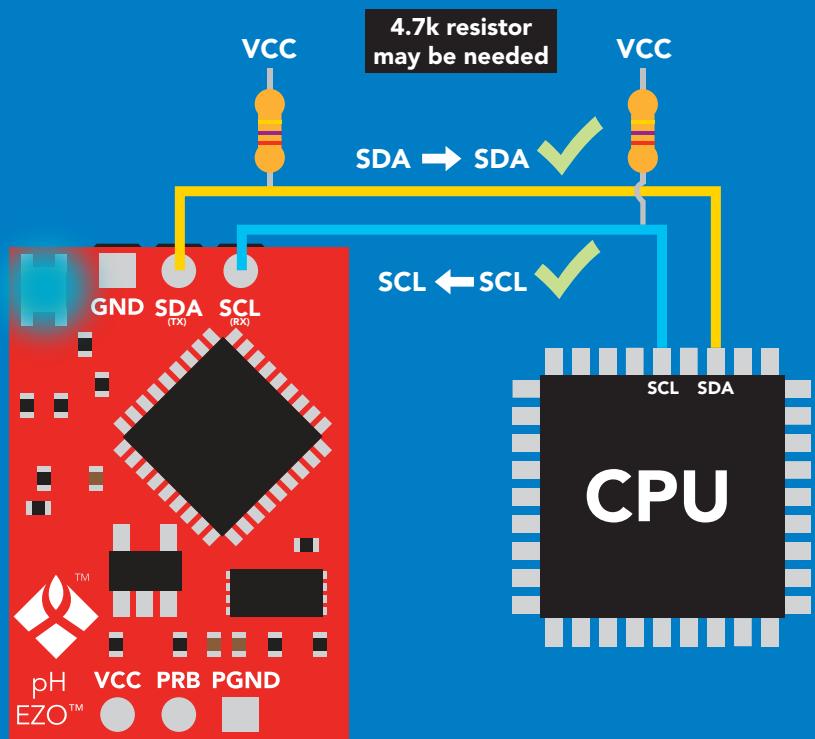
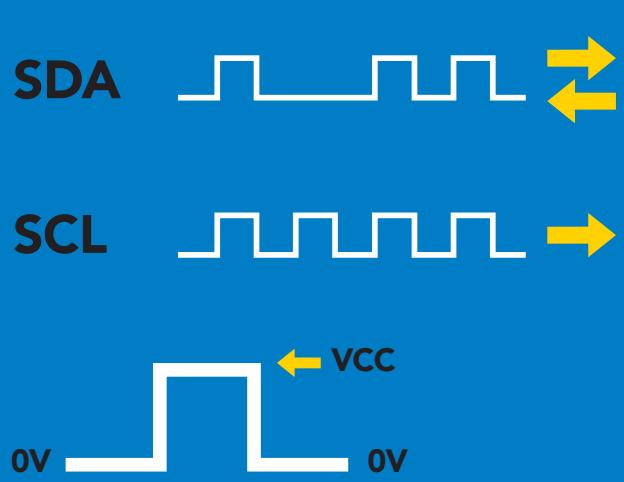
Find  
Sleep mode  
Temperature compensation

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

**I<sup>2</sup>C address**    (0x01 – 0x7F)  
**99 (0x63) default**

**V<sub>CC</sub>** 3.3V – 5.5V

**Clock speed** 100 – 400 kHz



# Data format

Reading	pH	Data type	floating point
Units	pH	Decimal places	3
Encoding	ASCII	Smallest string	4 characters
Format	string	Largest string	40 characters

# Sending commands to device

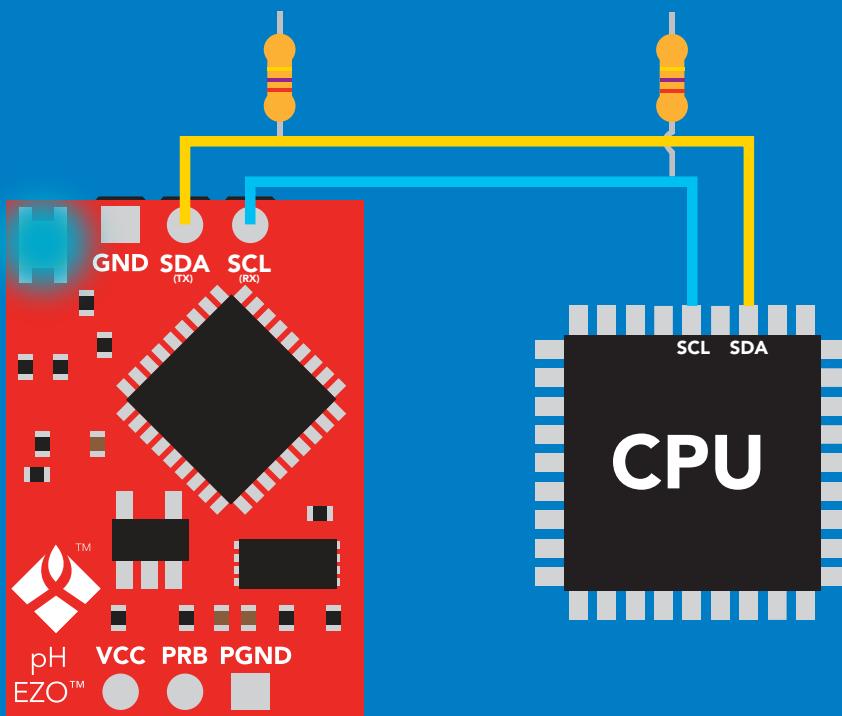
5 parts



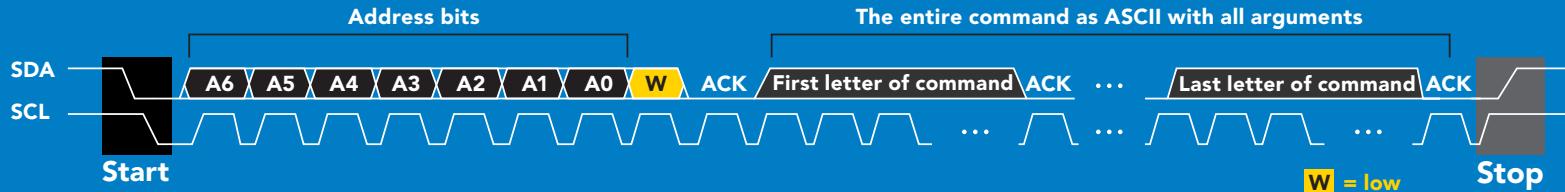
## Example

Start    99 (0x63)    Write    Sleep    Stop

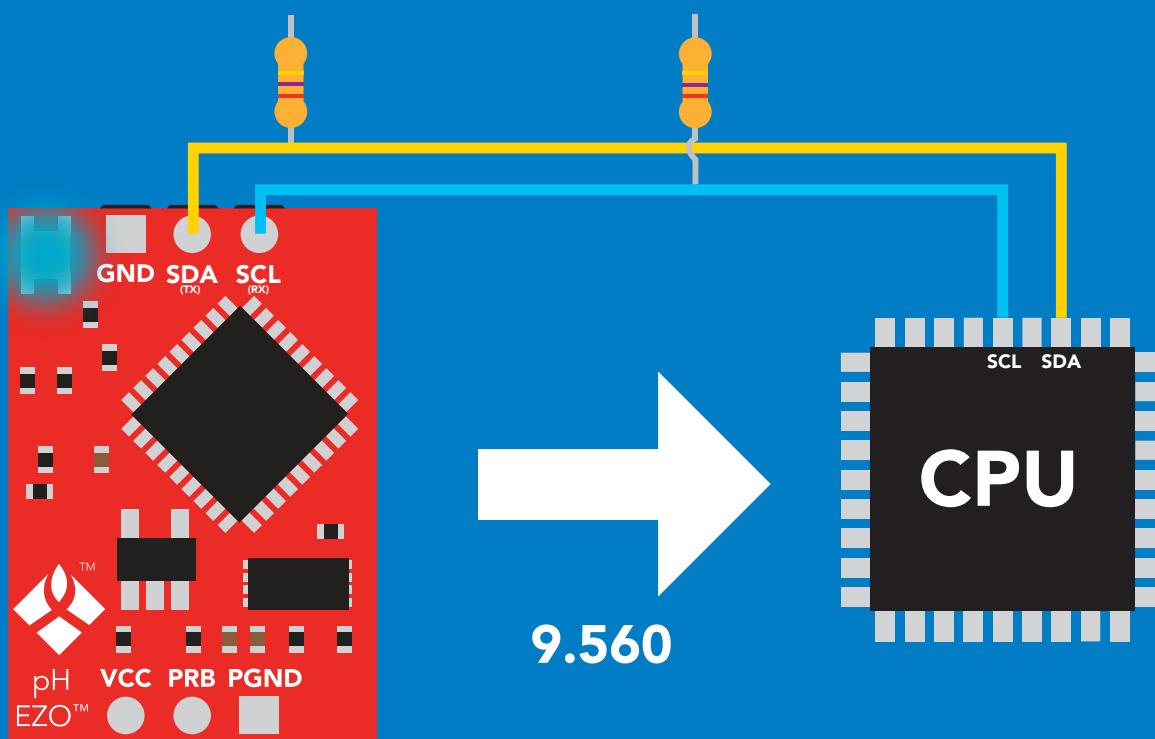
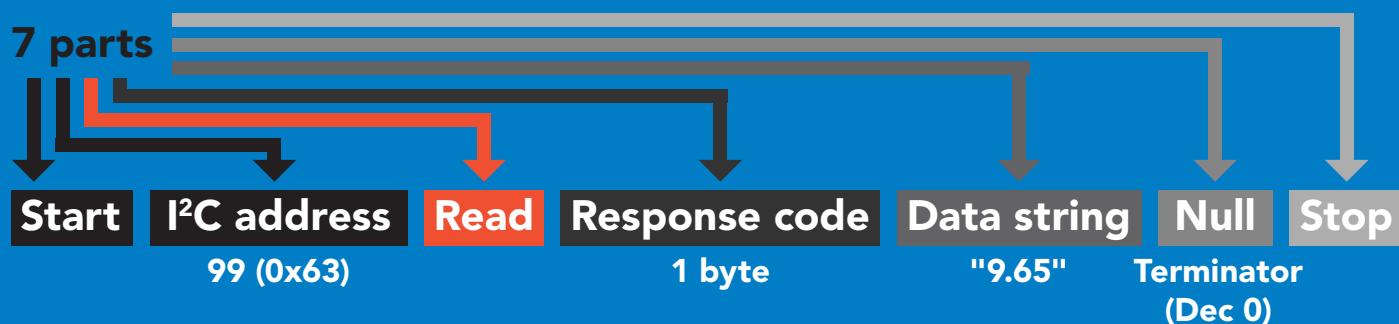
I<sup>2</sup>C address    Command



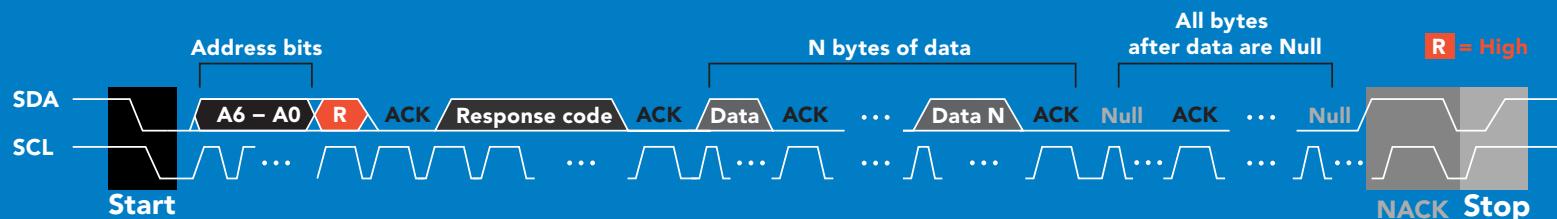
## Advanced



# Requesting data from device



# Advanced



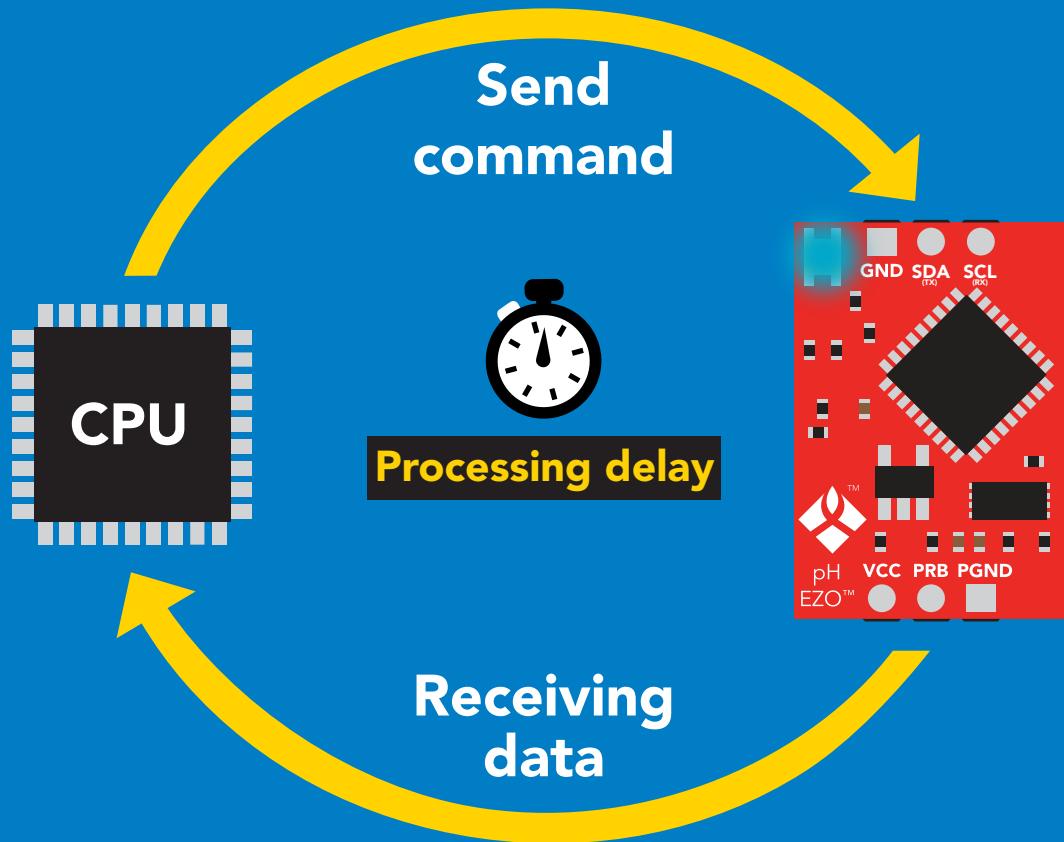
Dec [ 1    57    46    53    54    48 ] Dec = 9.560

Dec [    ASCII    ] Dec = 9.560

# Response codes

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

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



## Example

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

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

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

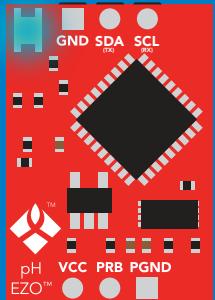
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

### Response codes

Single byte, not string

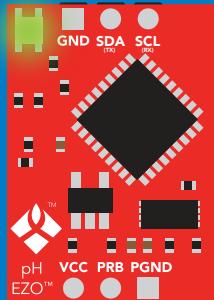
255	no data to send
254	still processing, not ready
2	syntax error
1	successful request

# LED color definition



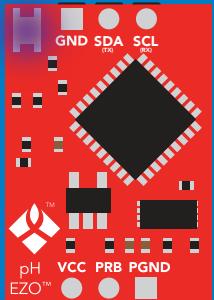
Blue

I<sup>2</sup>C standby



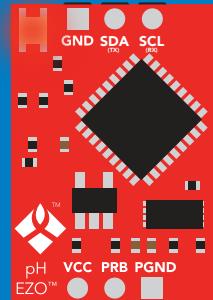
Green

Taking reading



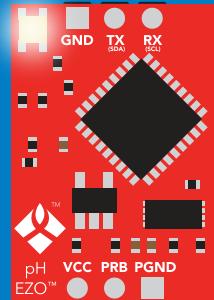
Purple

Changing I<sup>2</sup>C address



Red

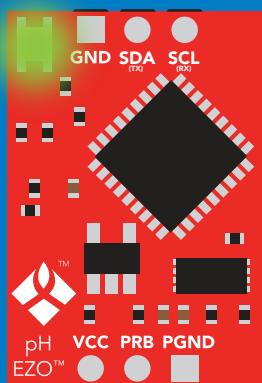
Command not understood



White

Find

5V	LED ON +2.2 mA
3.3V	+0.6 mA



Solid Green LED

in UART mode  
Not I<sup>2</sup>C ready

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

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function	
Baud	switch back to UART mode	pg. 61
Cal	performs calibration	pg. 48
Export	export calibration	pg. 49
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 60
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 46
i	device information	pg. 55
I2C	change I <sup>2</sup> C address	pg. 59
Import	import calibration	pg. 50
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 45
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 54
pHext	enable/disable extended pH scale	pg. 52
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 58
R	returns a single reading	pg. 47
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 57
Slope	returns the slope of the pH probe	pg. 51
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 56
T	temperature compensation	pg. 53

# LED control

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

L,1 LED on **default**

L,0 LED off

L,? LED state on/off?

## Example

## Response

L,1

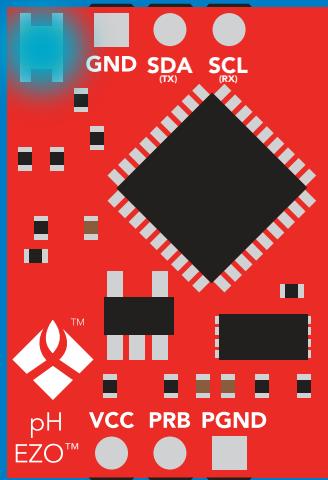
 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

L,0

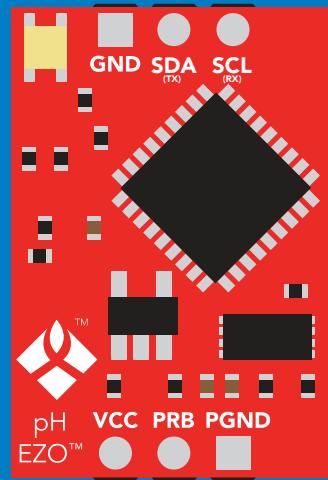
 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

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

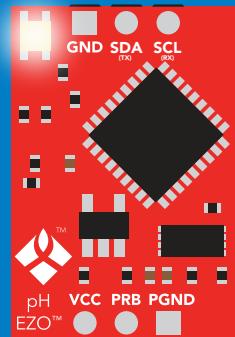
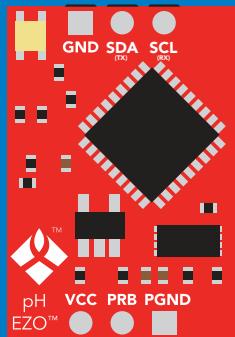
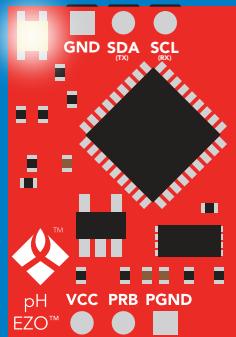
This command will disable continuous mode  
Send any character or command to terminate find.

Find      LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

## Example      Response

Find

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



# Taking reading

Command syntax

900ms  processing delay

R return 1 reading

Example

Response

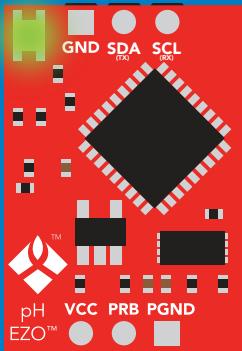
R



1  
Dec

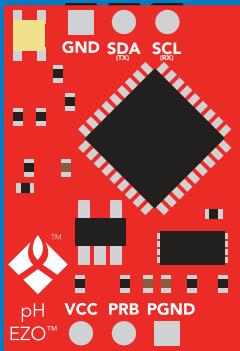
9.560  
ASCII

0  
Null

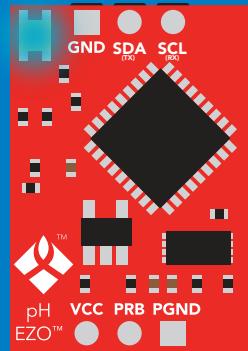


Green

Taking reading



Transmitting



Blue

Standby

# Calibration

## Command syntax

900ms  processing delay

Issuing the cal,mid command after the EZO™ pH circuit has been calibrated, will clear the other calibration points. Full calibration will have to be redone.

Cal,mid,n	single point calibration at midpoint
Cal,low,n	two point calibration at lowpoint
Cal,high,n	three point calibration at highpoint
Cal,clear	delete calibration data
Cal,?	device calibrated?

## Example

## Response

Cal,mid,7.00

 Wait 900ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

Cal,low,4.00

 Wait 900ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

Cal,high,10.00

 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  
or 1 Dec ?Cal,2 0 Null ASCII two point or 1 Dec ?Cal,3 0 Null ASCII three point

# Export calibration

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

Export: Use this command to download calibration settings

**Export,?** calibration string info

**Export** export calibration string from calibrated device

## Example

## Response

**Export,?**



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**



1 59 6F 75 20 61 72 0  
Dec ASCII Null

(1 of 10)

**Export**



1 65 20 61 20 63 6F 0  
Dec ASCII Null

(2 of 10)

**(7 more)**

⋮

**Export**



1 6F 6C 20 67 75 79 0  
Dec ASCII Null

(10 of 10)

**Export**



1 \*DONE 0  
Dec ASCII Null

# Import calibration

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

Import: Use this command to upload calibration settings to one or more devices.

Import,n    import calibration string to new device

## Example

Import, 59 6F 75 20 61 72

(1 of 10)

Import, 65 20 61 20 63 6F

(2 of 10)

:

Import, 6F 6C 20 67 75 79

(10 of 10)

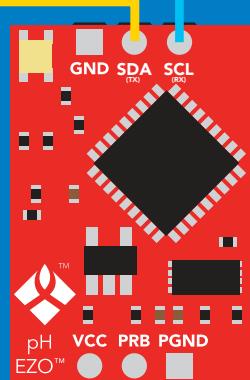
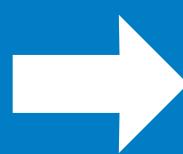
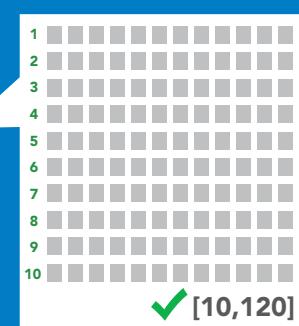
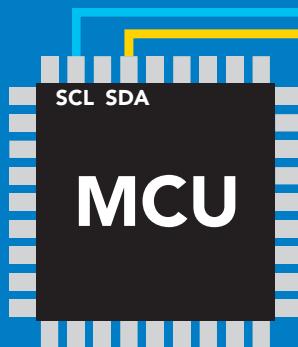
## Response

 1 0 Null  
Wait 300ms

 1 0 Null  
Wait 300ms

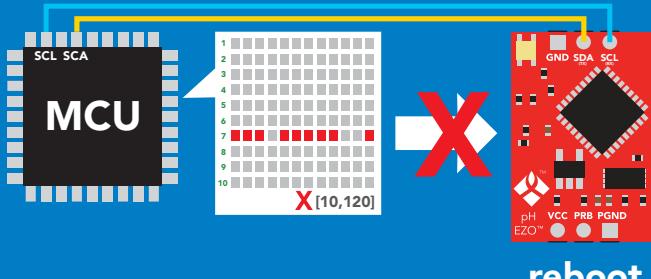
 1 0 Null  
Wait 300ms

Import,n



1 \*Pending 0  
Dec ASCII Null

system will reboot



reboot

\* If one of the imported strings is not correctly entered, the device will not accept the import and reboot.

# Slope

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

After calibrating a pH probe issuing the slope command will show how closely (in percentage) the calibrated pH probe is working compared to the "ideal" pH probe.

**Slope,?** returns the slope of the pH probe

### Example Response

**Slope,?**



Wait 300ms

**1**

?Slope,99.7,100.3,-0.89

**0**

Dec

ASCII

Null

### Response breakdown

**?Slope,**

**99.7**



99.7% is how closely the slope of the **acid** calibration line matched the "ideal" pH probe.

**100.3**

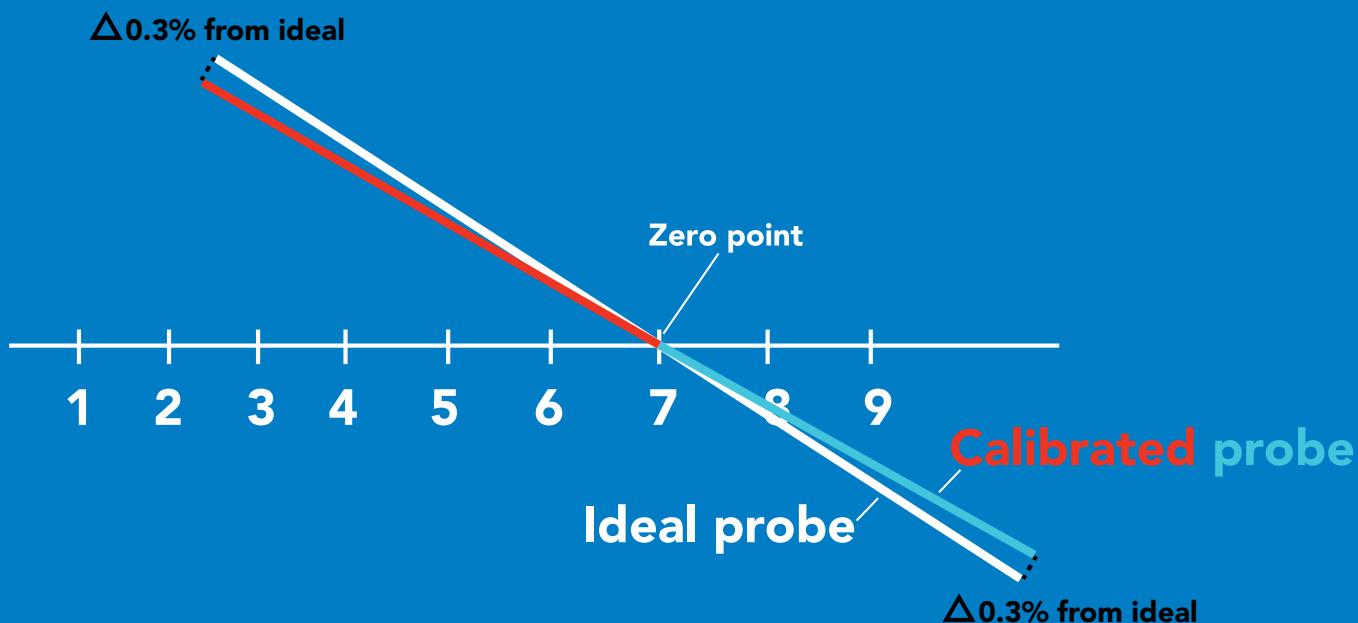


100.3% is how closely the slope of the **base** calibration matches the "ideal" pH probe.

**-0.89**



This is how many millivolts the zero point is off from true 0.



# Extended pH scale

300ms  processing delay

Very strong acids and bases can exceed the traditional pH scale. This command extends the pH scale to show below 0 and above 14.

## Command syntax

Lowest possible reading: -1.6  
Highest possible reading: 15.6

pHext,0	extended pH scale off (0–14)	default
pHext,1	extended pH scale on (-1.6–15.6)	
pHext,?	extended pH scale on/off?	

## Example

## Response

pHext,1

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

pHext,0

 Wait 300ms    1 Dec 0 Null

pHext,?

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



pH = 0.000



pH = -1.220

# Temperature compensation

## Command syntax

Default temperature = 25°C  
Temperature is always in Celsius  
Temperature is not retained if power is cut

- T,n    n = any value; floating point or int    300ms  processing delay
- T,?    compensated temperature value?
- RT,n    set temperature compensation and take a reading

## Example

T,19.5



Wait 300ms

1  
Dec

0  
Null

RT,19.5



Wait 900ms

1  
Dec

8.91  
ASCII

0  
Null

T,?

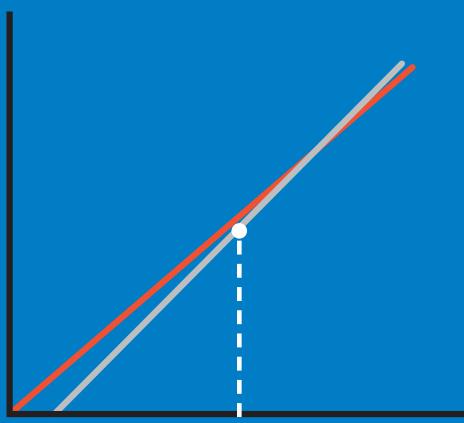


Wait 300ms

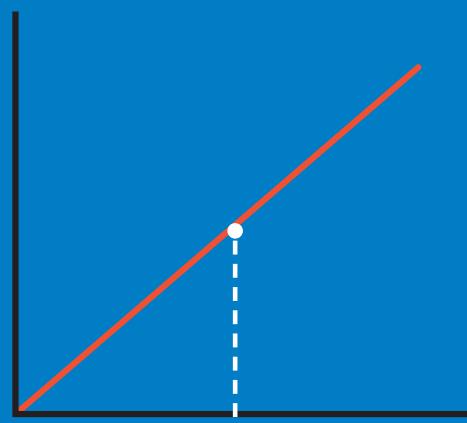
1  
Dec

?T,19.5  
ASCII

0  
Null



T,19.5



# Naming device

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n    set name

n =

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

Name,    clears name

Up to 16 ASCII characters

Name,?    show name

## Example

## Response

Name,



1 Dec 0 Null

name has been cleared

Name,zzt



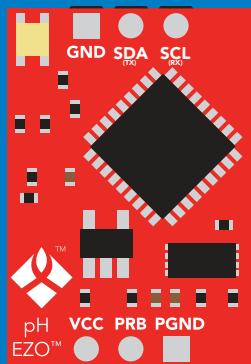
1 Dec 0 Null

Name,?

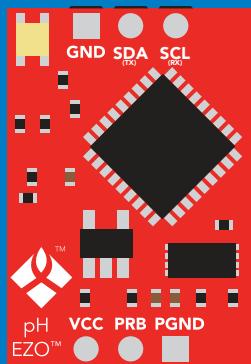


1 Dec ?Name,zzt 0 Null

Name,zzt



Name,?



1 0

1 ?Name,zzt 0

# Device information

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

### i device information

#### Example Response

i



Wait 300ms

1  
Dec

?i,pH,1.98  
ASCII

0  
Null

#### Response breakdown

?i, pH, 1.98  
↑      ↑  
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**

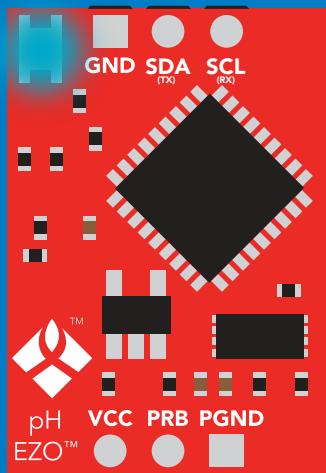
**no response**

Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.

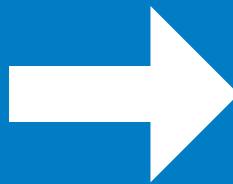
**Any command**

**wakes up device**

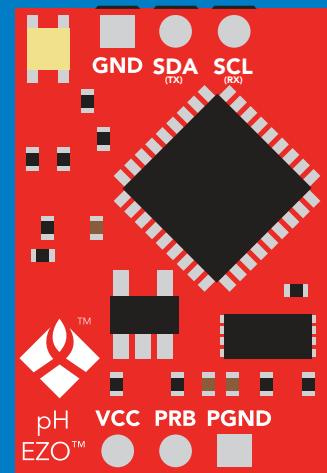
	STANDBY	SLEEP
<b>5V</b>	<b>16 mA</b>	<b>1.16 mA</b>
<b>3.3V</b>	<b>13.9 mA</b>	<b>0.995 mA</b>



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

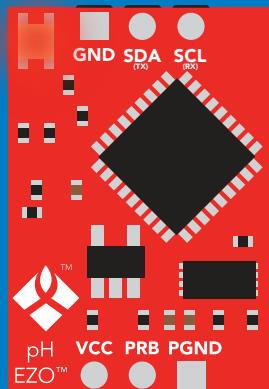
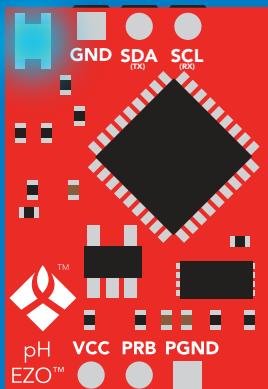
 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec 0 Null

Plock,?

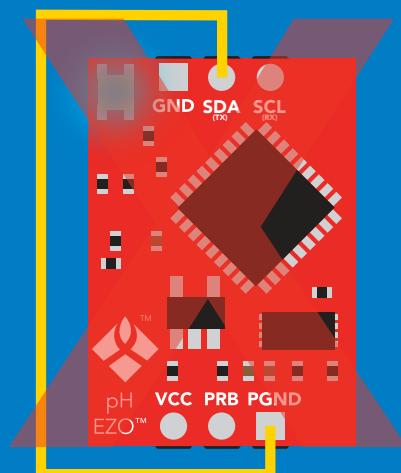
 Wait 300ms  
1 Dec ?Plock,1 ASCII 0 Null

Plock,1

Baud, 9600



cannot change to UART



cannot change to UART

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

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

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

## Example Response

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

device reboot

(no response given)

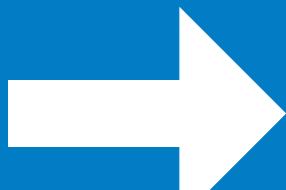
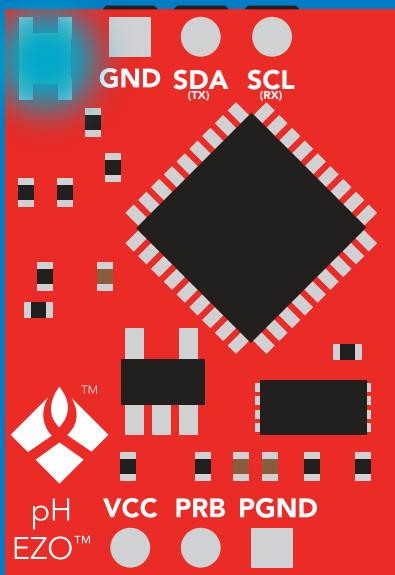
## Warning!

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.

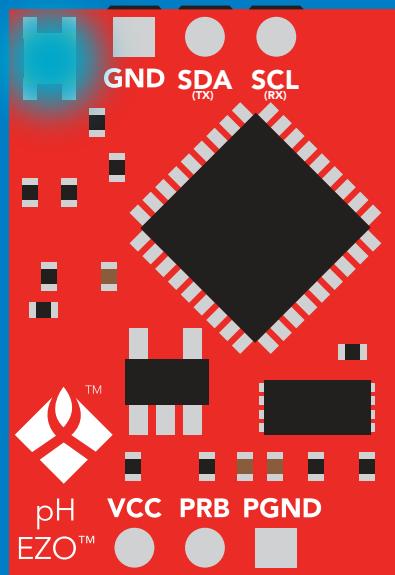
Default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 99 (0x63).

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

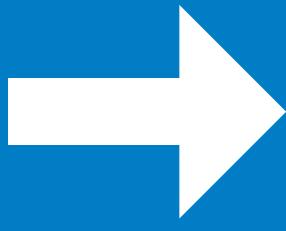
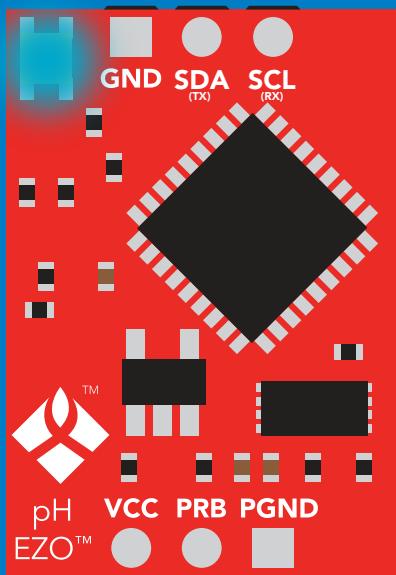
Factory

device reboot

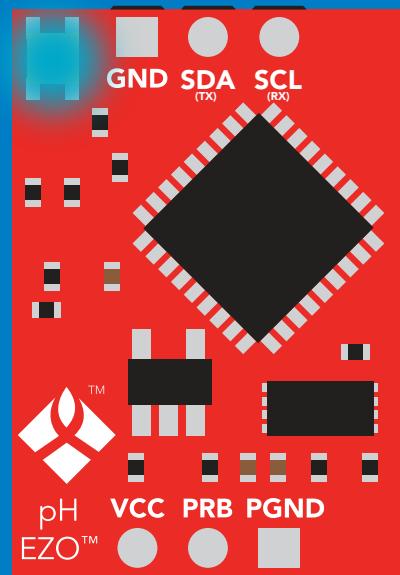
(no response given)

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

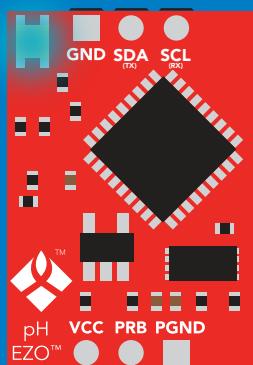
## Example Response

Baud,9600

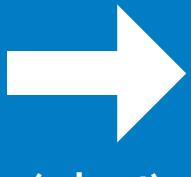
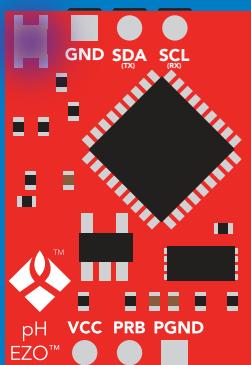
reboot in UART mode

(no response given)

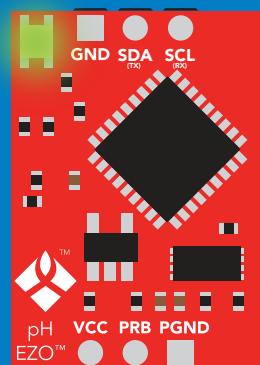
$$n = \begin{cases} 300 \\ 1200 \\ 2400 \\ 9600 \\ 19200 \\ 38400 \\ 57600 \\ 115200 \end{cases}$$



Baud,9600



(reboot)

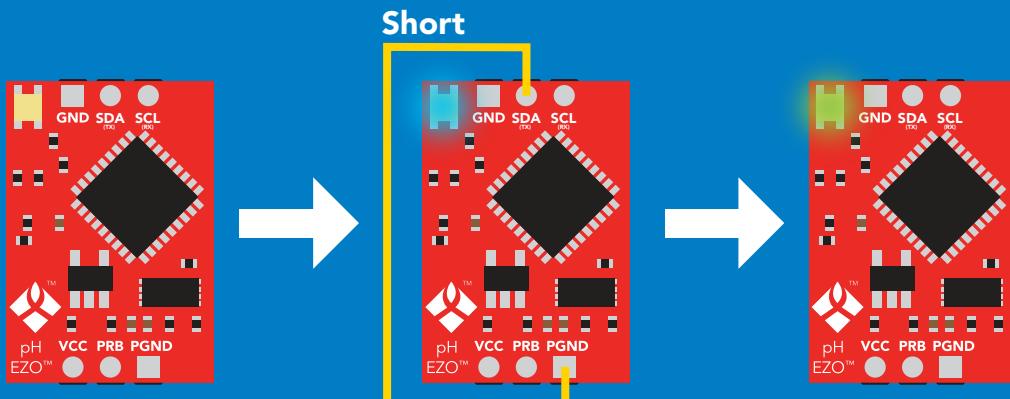


Changing to UART  
mode

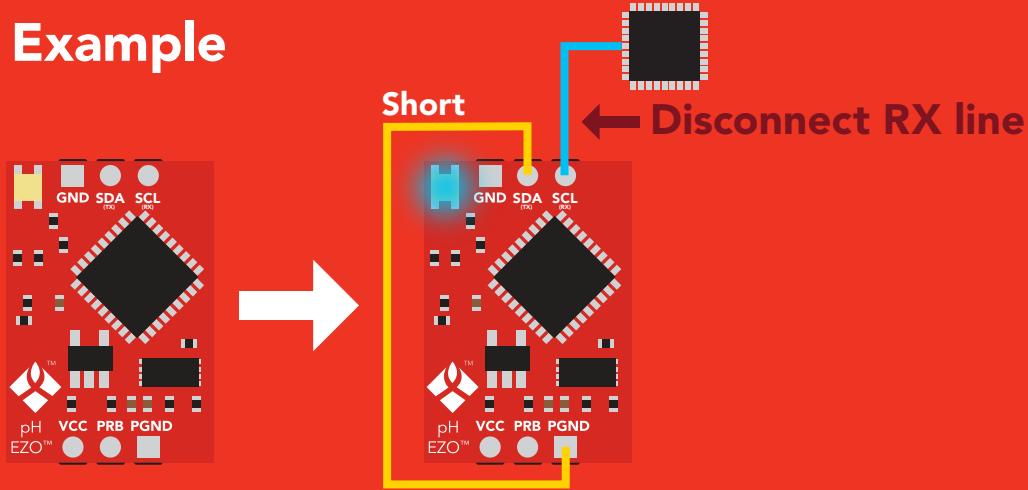
# Manual switching to UART

- 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

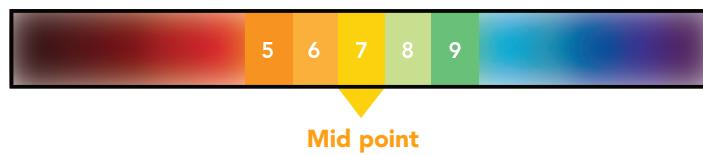


# Calibration theory

The accuracy of your readings is directly related to the quality of your calibration.  
(Calibration is not difficult, and a little bit of care goes a long way).

## Single, Two point, or Three point calibration accuracy

Single point calibration



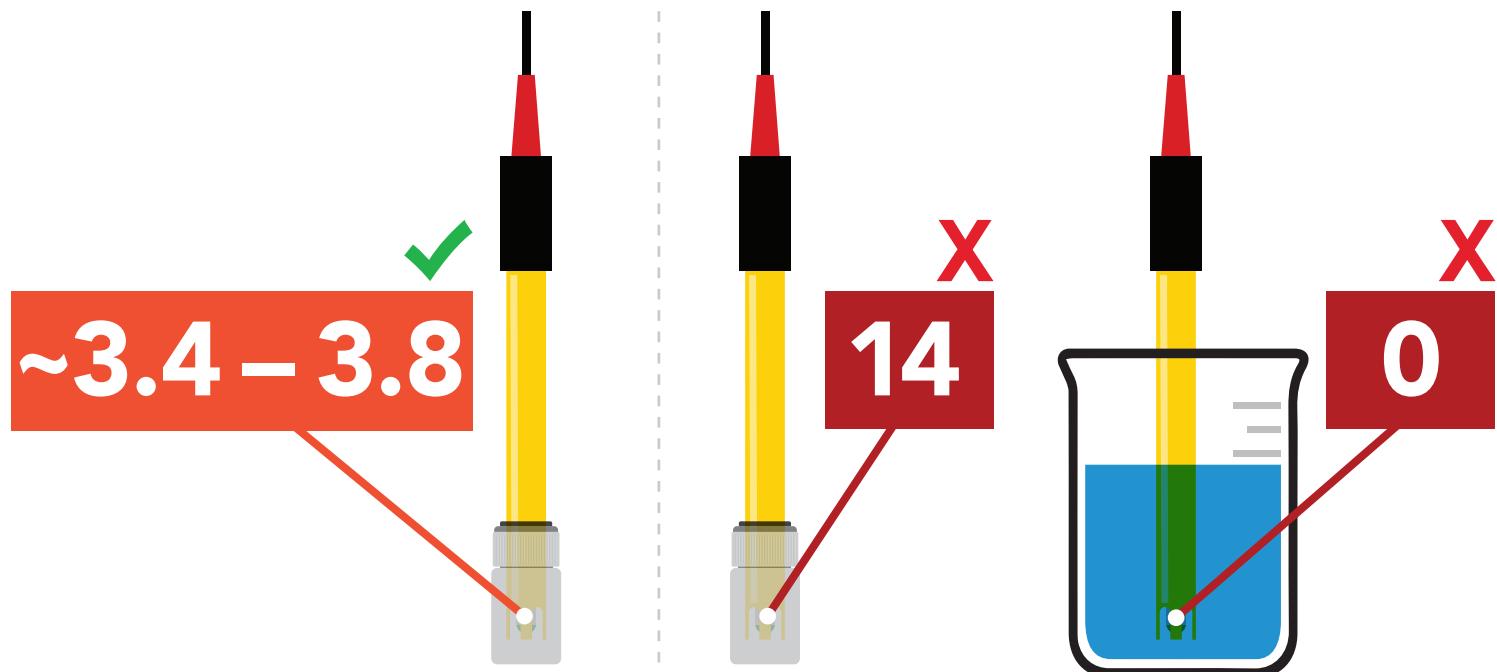
Two point calibration



Three point calibration



## Confirm the pH probe is working correctly



A new Atlas Scientific pH probe, still in its soaker bottle will read a pH of **≈3.4 – 3.8**

If your pH probe gives a reading of **zero, seven** or **14** continuously and that reading cannot be changed no matter what solution the probe is in, your probe cannot be calibrated and may be damaged.

Contact Atlas Scientific customer support for assistance.

# Calibration order

If this is your first time calibrating the EZO™ pH circuit, we recommend that you follow this calibration order.



1 Mid point

2 Low point

3 High point

## Calibration solutions

The Atlas Scientific EZO™ pH circuit can work with any brand or value of calibration solution. **We recommend using calibration solutions that have simple values.**



✓ Simple value

✗ Complex value

While you can use calibration solutions that have complex values, we recommend avoiding unnecessary complexity. **Unusually specific calibration values should be treated with suspicion.**

# Best practices for calibration

Always watch the readings throughout the calibration process.  
Issue calibration commands once the readings have stabilized.



## ⚠ Never do a blind calibration! ⚠

Issuing a calibration command before the readings stabilize will result in drifting readings.



# Best practices for calibration

Avoid extended stabilization time.



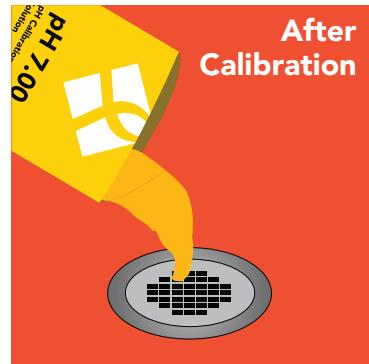
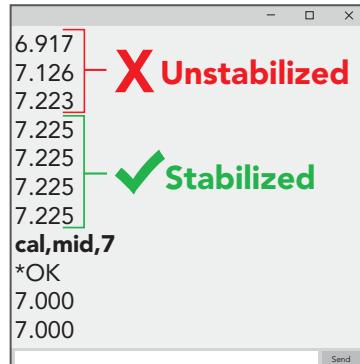
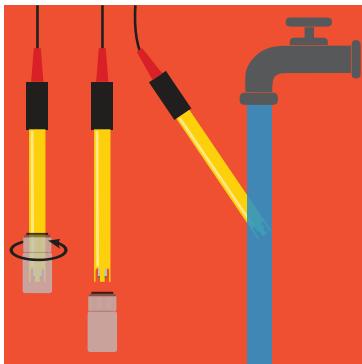
Letting the probes pre-calibration readings stabilize over an extended period will cause your calibrated readings to take a long time to stabilize.

**Avoid frequent recalibrations.**

if it ain't broke, don't fix it.

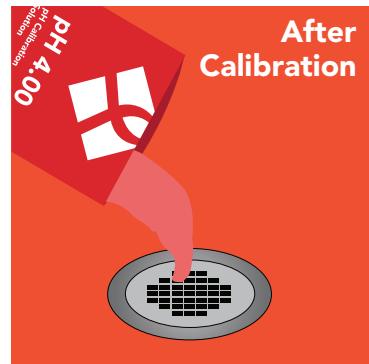
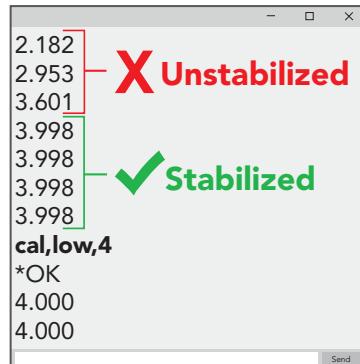
pH probes lose accuracy slowly. Frequent recalibrations to insure high accuracy will often have the opposite effect. It is far more likely that you will misscalibrate the probe rather than improve its accuracy.

## 1. Mid point calibration



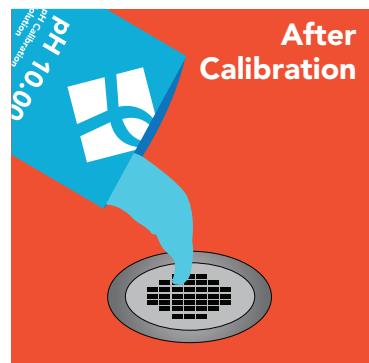
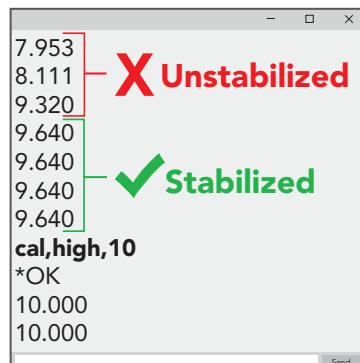
✓ Mid point calibrated

## 2. Low point calibration



✓ Low point calibrated

## 3. High point calibration



✓ High point calibrated

## Optional steps:

Confirm your calibration accuracy using the slope command.  
Recalibre a single point if required.

# Understanding pH slope

The slope function is a powerful tool used to verify calibration and determine the overall health of a pH probe. By evaluating the slope of a pH probe's response curve, you can determine how well a pH probe was calibrated or when that probe is reaching end of life.

**Slope and calibration are directly related. The slope is updated when a calibration command is given. The slope does not update automatically.**

Generally speaking, all pH probes behave the same way. This means a probe's response to calibration can be compared to a simulated pH probe that is mathematically perfect in all ways.



The slope is broken into three sections; acid, base, and neutral.  
Each section is evaluated separately.

Acid (pH 1–6.9)

Base (pH 7.1–14)

Neutral (pH 7)

An uncalibrated pH probe will have a mathematically perfect slope. Because no pH probe is mathematically perfect, the slope can be used to determine if the pH was calibrated.

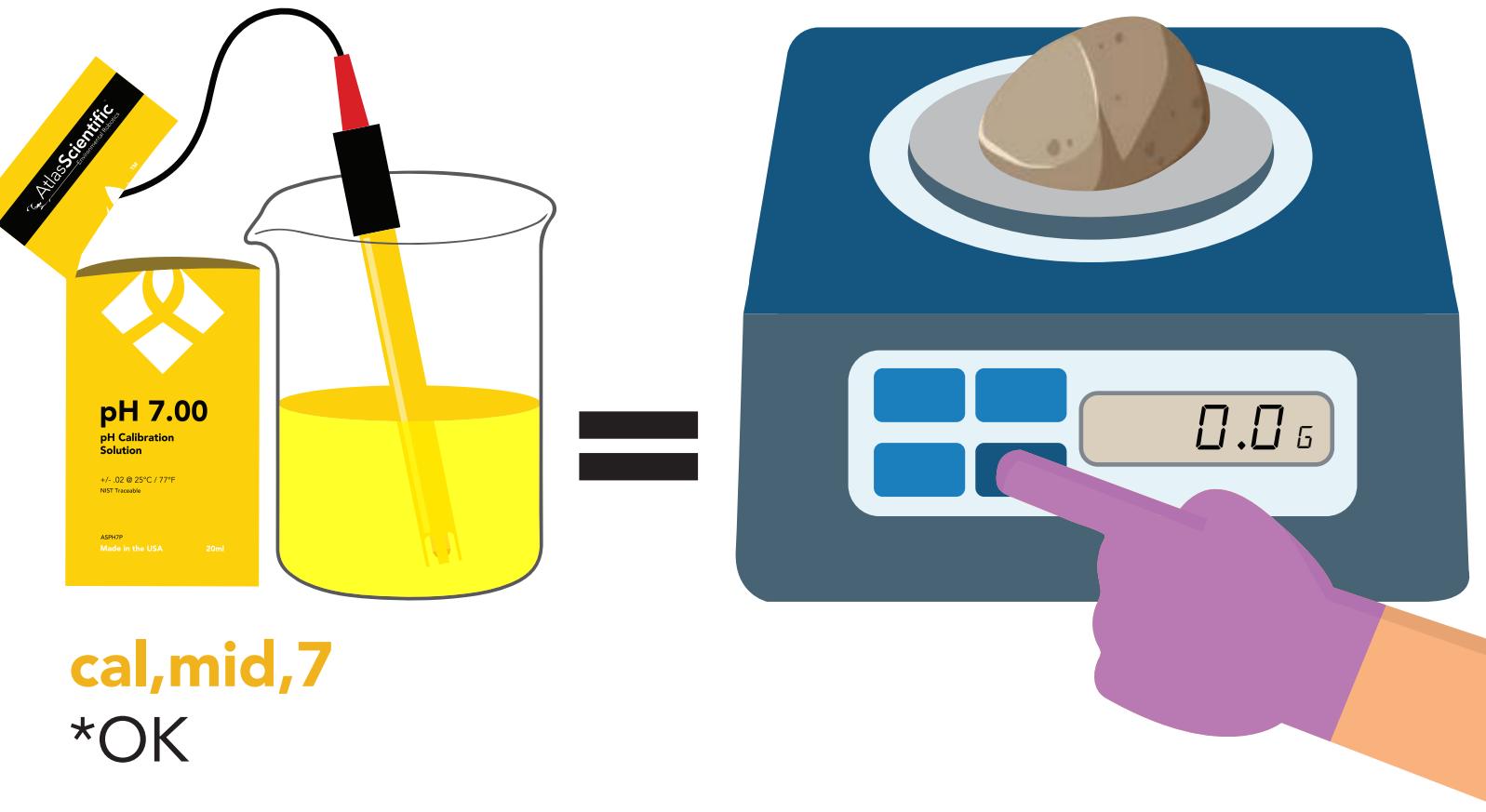
**Uncalibrated slope:** 100, 100, 0 (acid, base, neutral)

% % mV

The first two numbers are percentages, and the third is millivolts. The slope shows that the probe's response to acid and base is 100% correct, and it detects 0 mv in a pH 7. Because such perfection does not exist in the real world, we know this probe was not calibrated.

# Understanding pH slope

pH 7 is the absence of pH; it is not an acid or a base. Therefore it should always be your first calibration point. It is equivalent to the tare function on a scale because it establishes the probe's zero point.



**cal,mid,7**  
**\*OK**

After pH 7 calibration, use the slope command to see how the probe performed during calibration.

**The slope after pH 7 calibration:** 100, 100, -1.2

Here we see the probe reads -1.2mV in pH 7. The closer this number is to 0, the better. A new pH probe should give a millivolt offset no greater than -5mV to 5mV. Over time this number's distance to 0 may increase; the larger the number, the lower the accuracy. A reading >10mV will result in noticeable performance issues.

**It is important to remember that a high number is not definitive evidence that the probe is inaccurate or malfunctioning. It is very common to see a high number if the calibration solution was contaminated and not actually its stated value.**

# Understanding pH slope

The next two calibration points ( $\text{pH } 4$  and  $\text{pH } 10$ ) report their slope in percentage. A new pH probe should have a slope of  $>95\%$ .

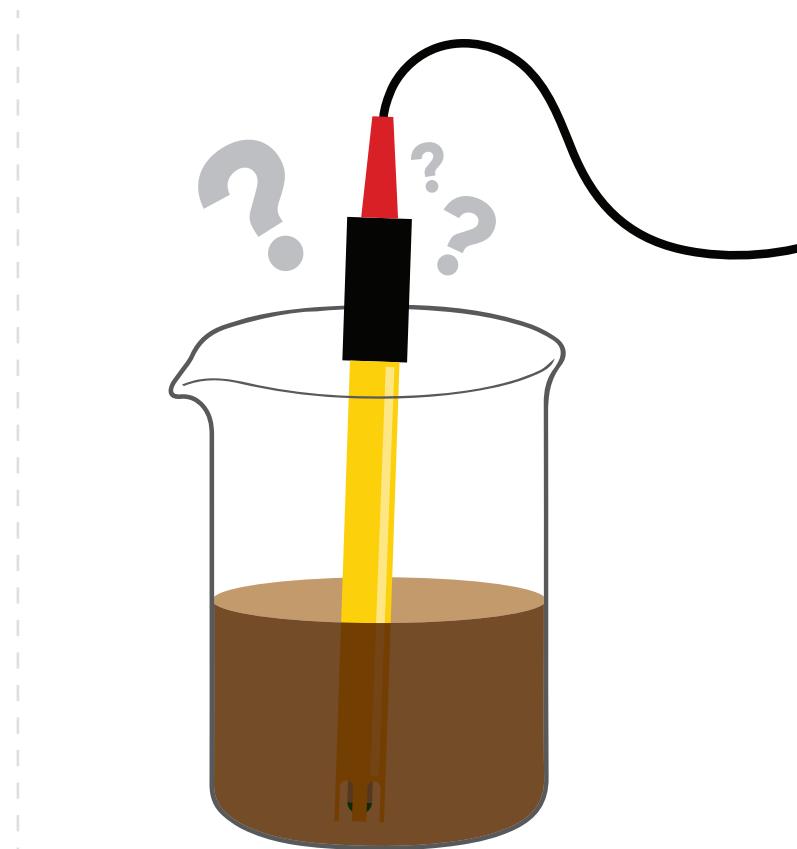
**The slope after pH 4 calibration:** 98.2, 100, -1.2

**The slope after pH 10 calibration:** 98.2, 97.8, -1.2

## Tips:

Throughout this explanation, we have looked at the slope after each calibration event. This is unnecessary; in reality, it is best to fully calibrate the probe and look at the slope once calibration has been completed.

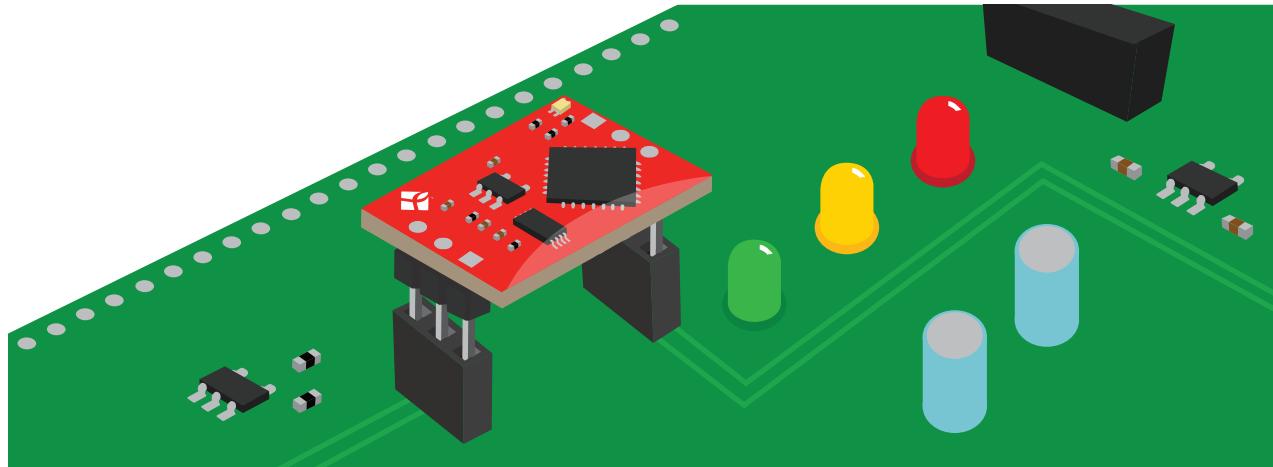
To gain a deeper understanding of how slope affects the stability and accuracy of a pH probe, intentionally miscalibrate the probe and see how it affects the slope.



# Soldering

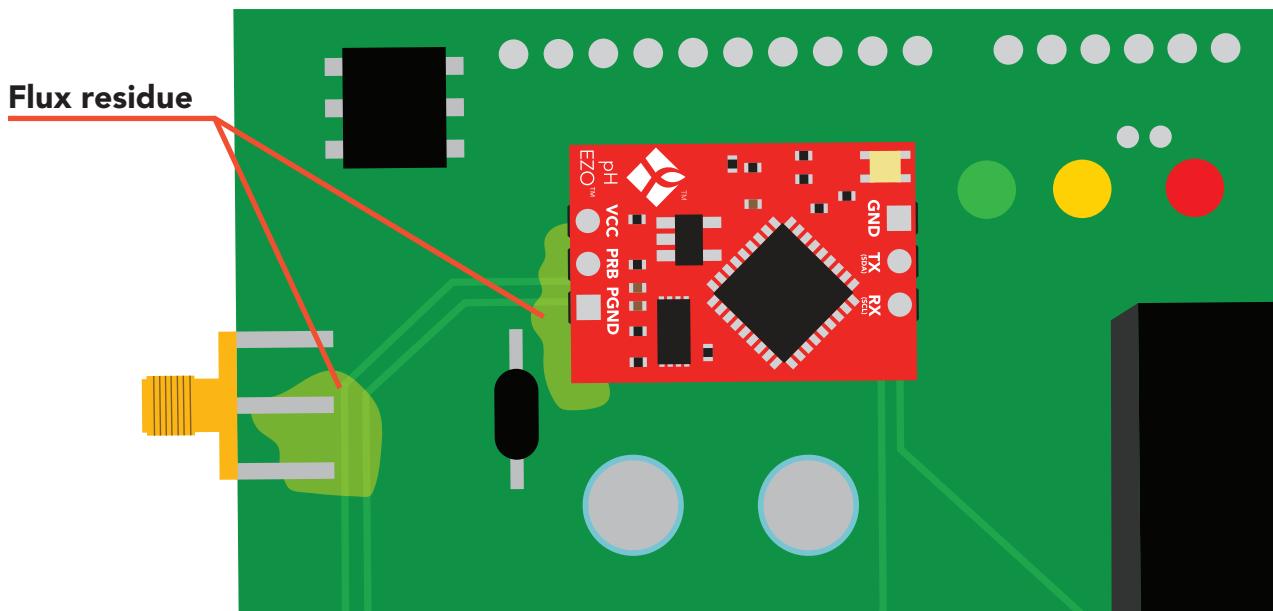
**Do not directly solder an EZO circuit to your PCB.** If something goes wrong during the soldering process it may become impossible to correct the problem. It is simply not worth the risk.

Instead, solder female header pins to your PCB and place the EZO device in the female headers.



**Avoid using rosin core solder.  
Use as little flux as possible.**

**Flux residue will severely affect your readings.** Any Flux residue that comes in contact with the PRB pins or your probes connector will cause a "flux short".



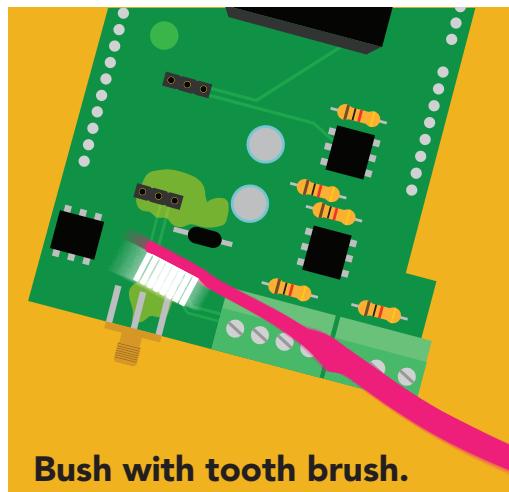
You **MUST** remove all the flux residue from your PCB after soldering.

# Soldering

Removing flux residue can be done with commercially available products such as flux off or you can use alcohol and a tooth brush.



Remove EZO Circuit and soak in alcohol for 10 mins.



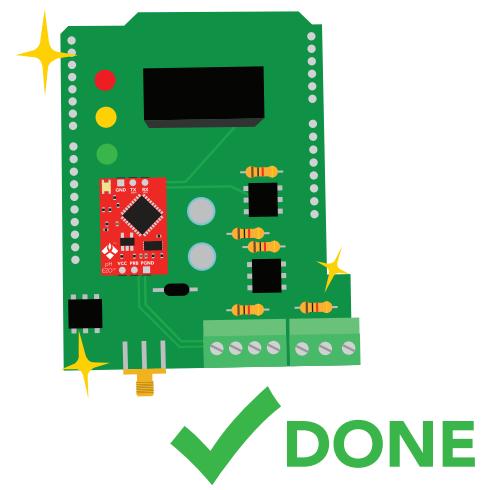
Bush with tooth brush.



Soak in alcohol for 5 mins.



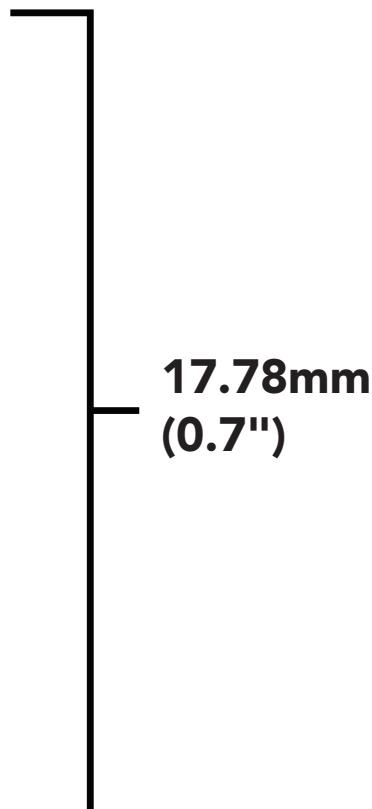
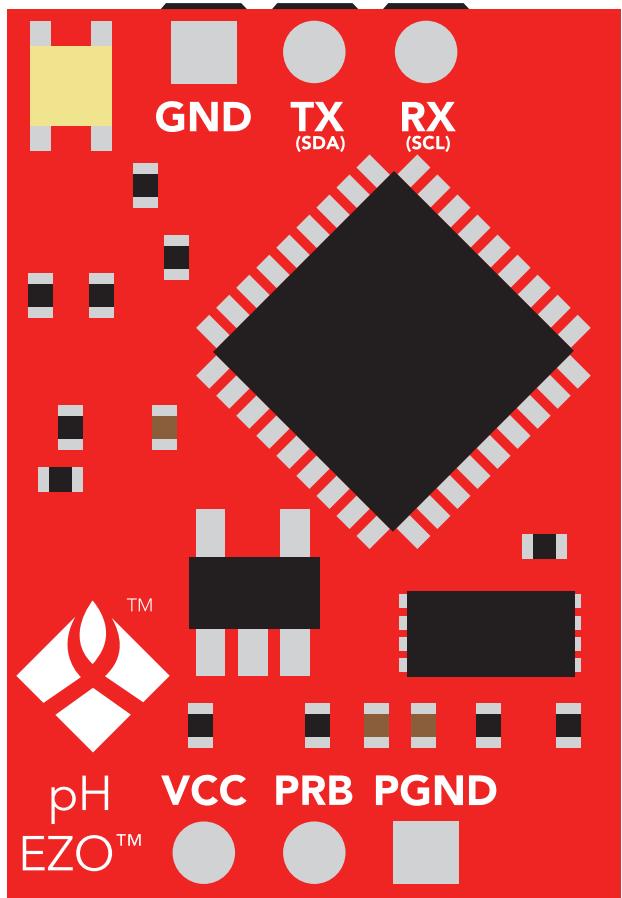
Let it dry in the air.



## What does a flux short look like?

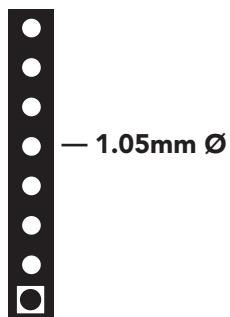
- 1: Readings move slowly and take serval minutes to reach the correct value.
- 2: Readings are pinned to 0, 7 or 14.

# EZO™ circuit footprint

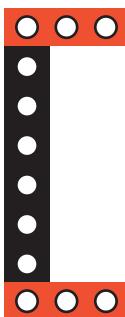


**2.54mm  
(0.1")**

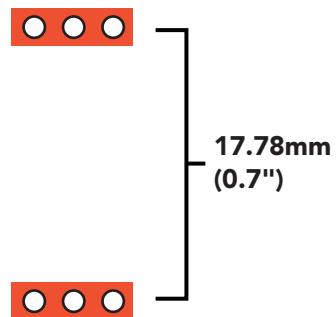
**1** In your CAD software place a 8 position header.



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



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



# Datasheet change log

## Datasheet V 6.1

Revised electrical isolation section on page 7.

## Datasheet V 6.0

Revised entire document.

## Datasheet V 5.9

Revised naming device info on pages 32 & 58.

## Datasheet V 5.8

Revised calibration info and art on pages 11 & 12.

## Datasheet V 5.7

### Added new command:

"Extended pH Scale" pages 30 (UART) & 56 (I<sup>2</sup>C).

## Datasheet V 5.6

Revised information on the slope command found on pages 29 & 54.

## Datasheet V 5.5

Revised artwork within datasheet.

## Datasheet V 5.4

Moved the Default state to pg 14.

## Datasheet V 5.3

Revised response for the sleep command in UART mode on pg 35.

## Datasheet V 5.2

Revised calibration theory on page 11, and added more information on the Export calibration and Import calibration commands.

## Datasheet V 5.1

Revised isolation schematic on pg 10.

## Datasheet V 5.0

Added more information about temperature compensation on pages 29 & 53.

## Datasheet V 4.9

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

## Datasheet V 4.8

### **Added new command:**

"RT,n" for Temperature compensation located on pages 29 (UART) & 53 (I<sup>2</sup>C).  
Added firmware information to Firmware update list.

## Datasheet V 4.7

Removed note from certain commands about firmware version.

## Datasheet V 4.6

Added information to calibration theory on pg 7.

## Datasheet V 4.5

Revised definition of response codes on pg 44.

## Datasheet V 4.4

Added resolution range to cover page.

## Datasheet V 4.3

Revised isolation information on pg 9.

## Datasheet V 4.2

Revised Plock pages to show default value.

## Datasheet V 4.1

### **Added new commands:**

"Find" pages 23 (UART) & 46 (I<sup>2</sup>C).  
"Export/Import calibration" pages 27 (UART) & 49 (I<sup>2</sup>C).  
Added new feature to continuous mode "C,n" pg 24.

## Datasheet V 4.0

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

## Datasheet V 3.9

Revised calibration theory on pg. 7.

## Datasheet V 3.8

Revised entire datasheet.

# Firmware updates

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)

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

V1.97 – EEPROM (Oct 10, 2016)

- Added the option to save and load calibration.

V1.98 – EEPROM (Nov 14, 2016)

- Fixed bug during calibration process.

V2.10 – (May 9, 2017)

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

V2.11 – (June 12, 2017)

- Fixed "I" command to return "pH" instead of "PH".

V2.12 – (April 16, 2018)

- Fixed "cal,clear" was not clearing stored calibration in EEPROM.
- Added "RT" command to Temperature compensation.

V2.13 – (June 25, 2019)

- Added calibration offset to slope.
- Added calibration with temperature compensation.

V2.14 – (June 10, 2020)

- Added extended pH scale.

v2.15 – (Nov 3, 2021)

- Internal update for new part compatibility.

v2.16 – (Nov 19, 2021)

- Fixed bug in I<sup>2</sup>C mode with timing and sleep mode.

# Warranty

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

## The debugging phase

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

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