AtlasScientific™
Environmental Robotics

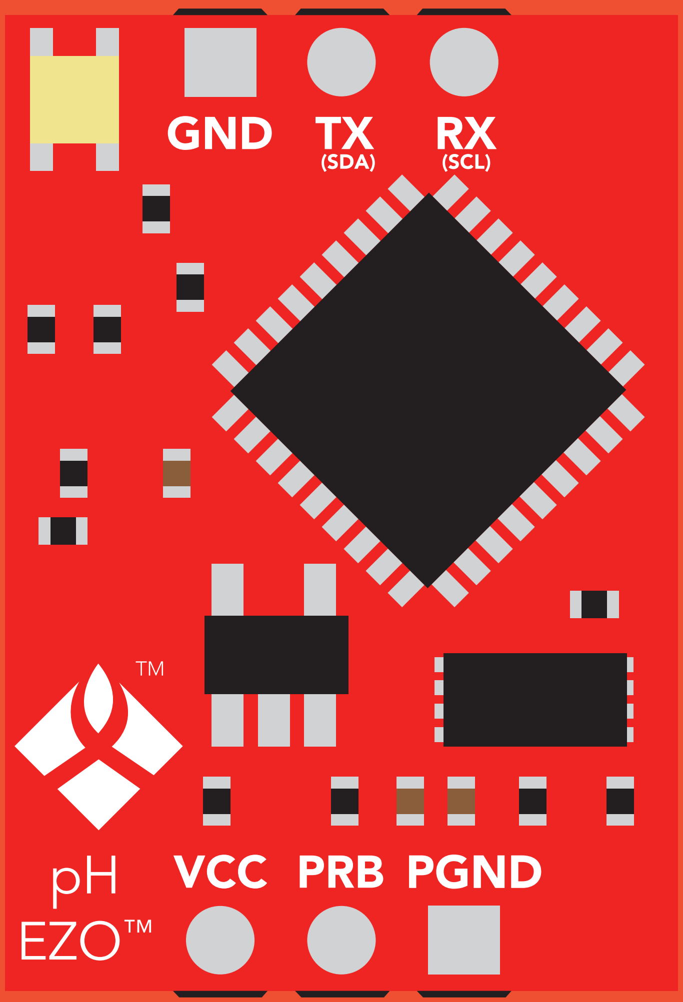
V 5.1

Revised 10/23/18

EZO-pH™

Embedded pH Circuit

Reads	**pH**
Range	**.001 – 14.000**
Resolution	**.001**
Accuracy	**+/– 0.002**
Response time	**1 reading per sec**
Supported probes	**Any type & brand**
Calibration	**1, 2, 3 point**
Temp compensation	**Yes**
Data protocol	**UART & I²C**
Default I²C address	**99 (0x63)**
Operating voltage	**3.3V – 5V**
Data format	**ASCII**



PATENT PROTECTED

Written by Jordan Press
Designed by Noah Press

This is an evolving document, check back for updates.

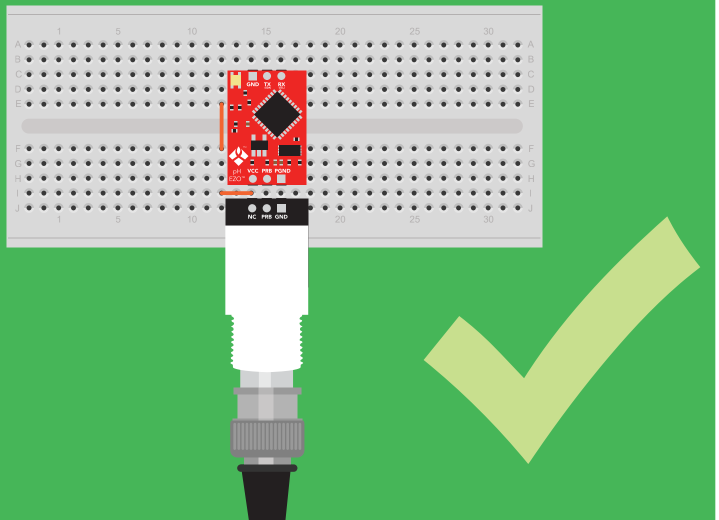
STOP

SOLDERING THIS DEVICE VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.

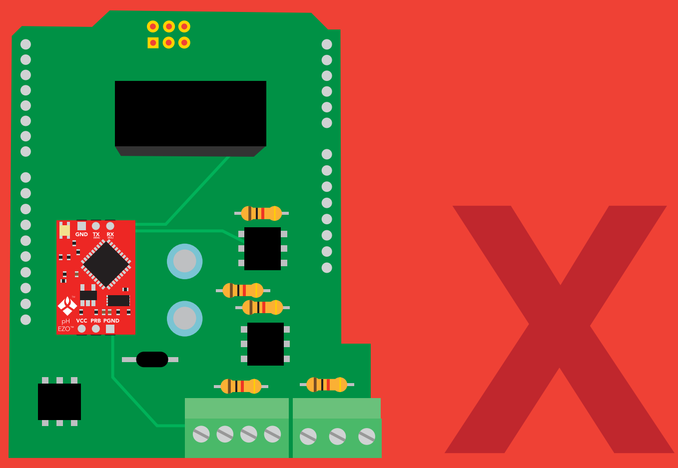
This is sensitive electronic equipment. Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first. Once this device has been soldered it is no longer covered by our warranty.

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!



r 0.1

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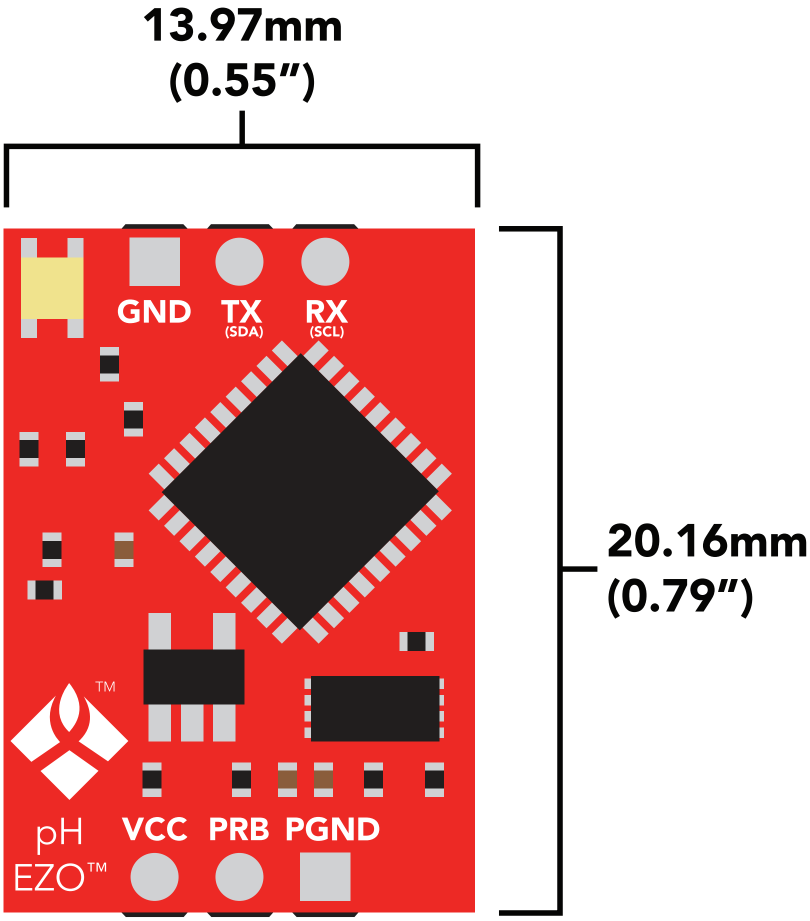
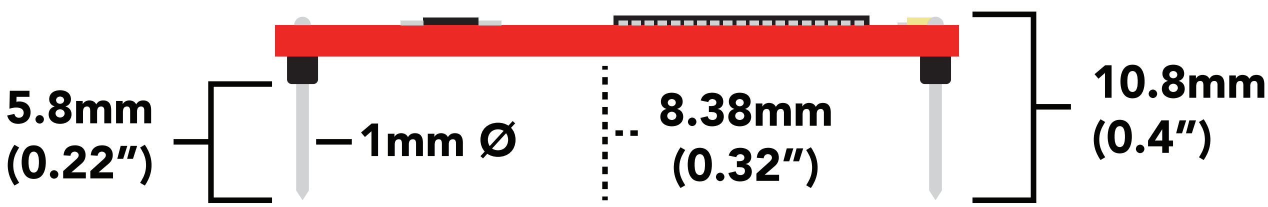
UART

I²C

EZO™ circuit dimensions





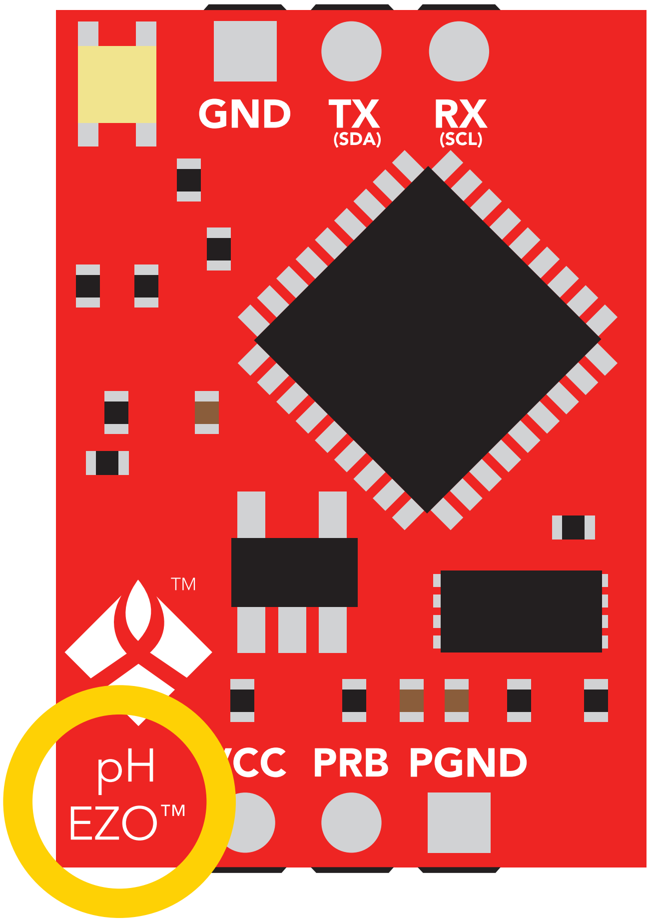
Power consumption

	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	

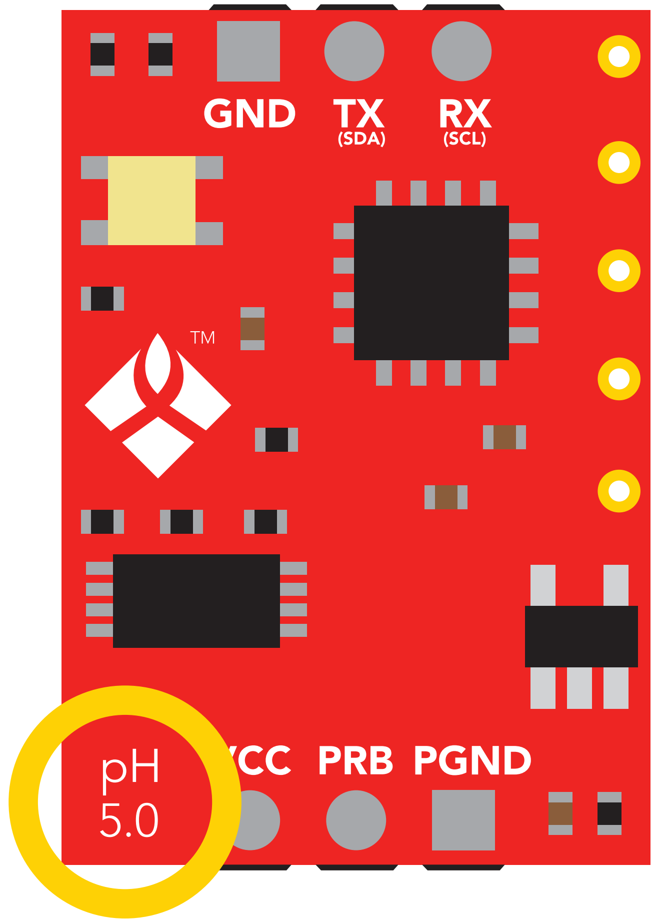
Absolute max ratings

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

EZO™ circuit identification



EZO™ pH circuit



Legacy pH circuit

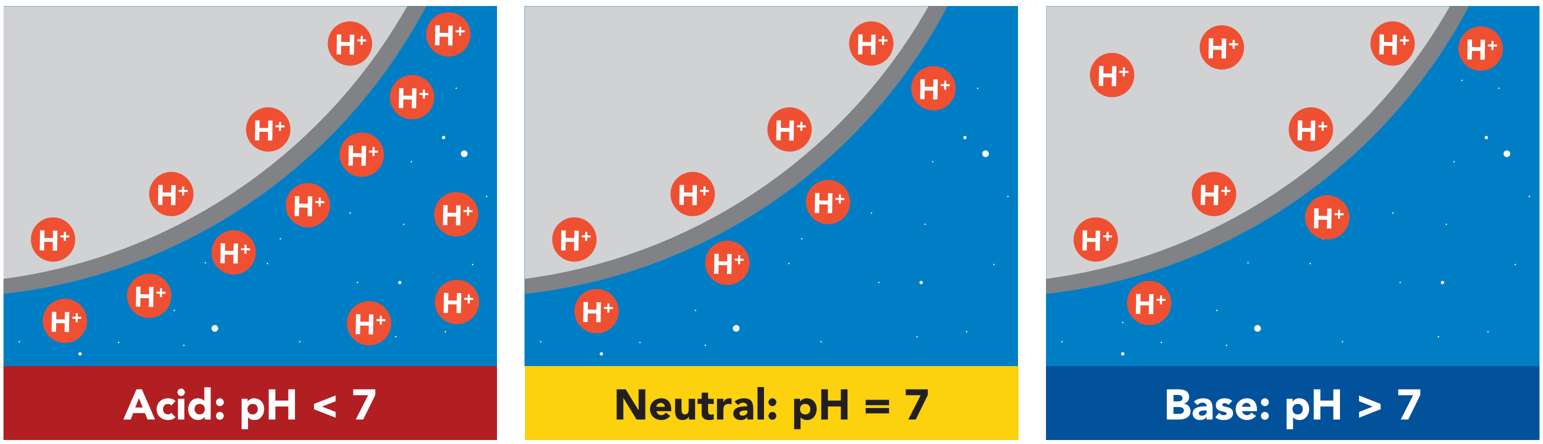
Viewing correct datasheet

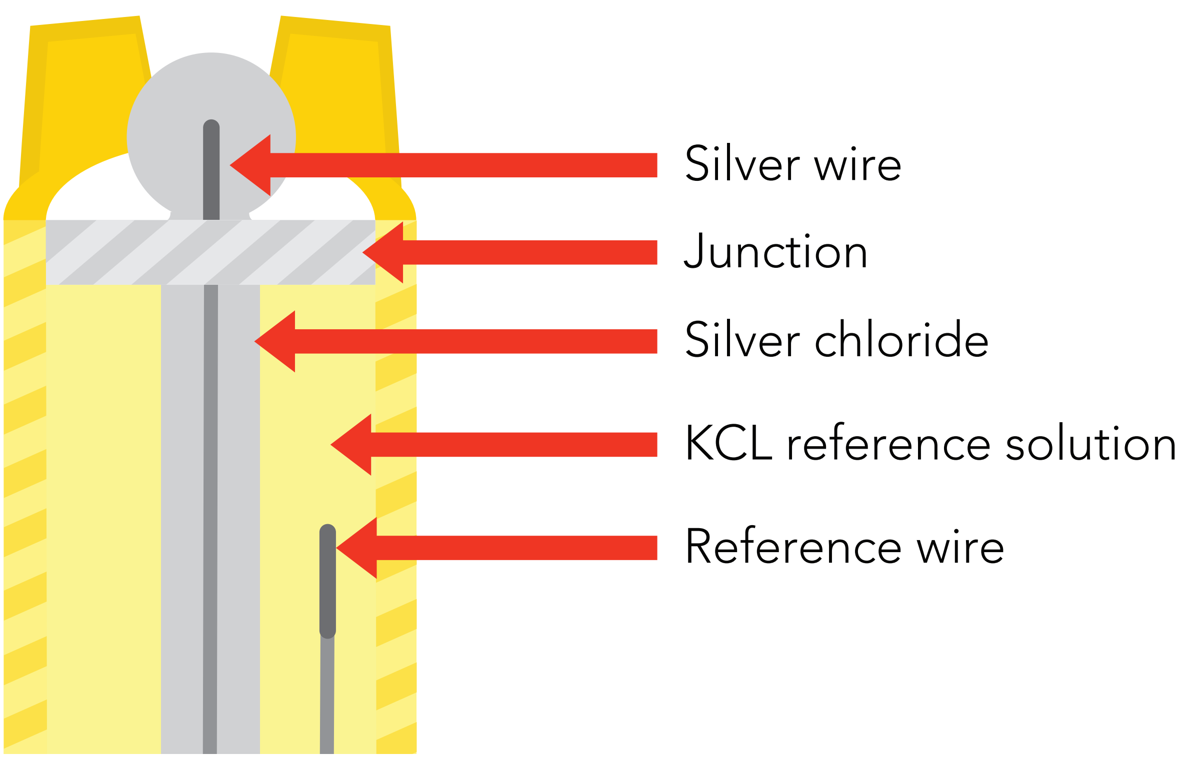
Viewing incorrect datasheet

Click here to view legacy datasheet

Operating principle

A pH ***(potential of Hydrogen)*** probe measures the hydrogen ion activity in a liquid. At the tip of a pH probe is a glass membrane. This glass membrane permits hydrogen ions from the liquid being measured to defuse into the outer layer of the glass, while larger ions remain in the solution. The difference in the concentration of hydrogen ions (outside the probe vs. inside the probe) creates a VERY small current. This current is proportional to the concentration of hydrogen ions in the liquid being measured.





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^2C mode after calibration ***will not*** affect the stored calibration. If the device must be calibrated in I^2C mode be sure to request readings continuously so you can see the output from the probe.

The Atlas Scientific EZO™ class pH circuit has a flexible calibration protocol, allowing for ***single point, two point,*** or ***three point*** calibration.

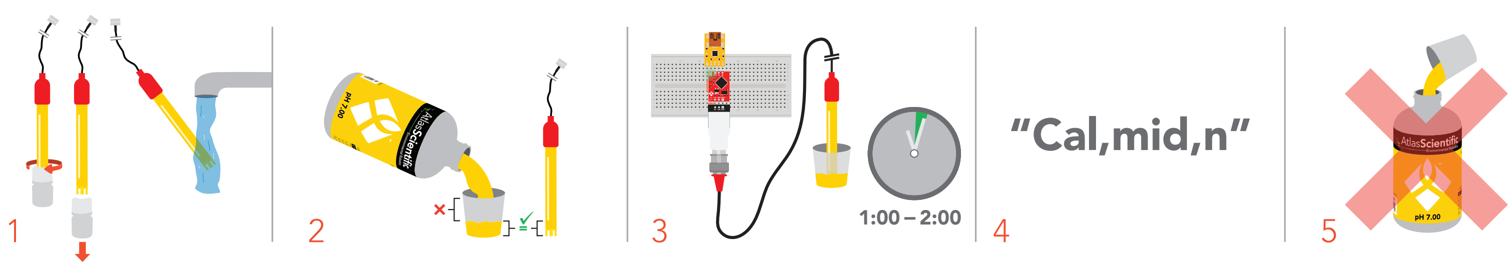
Lowpoint **Midpoint** **Highpoint**

"cal,low,n" **"cal,mid,n"** **"cal,high,n"**

The first calibration point must be the Midpoint (pH 7)

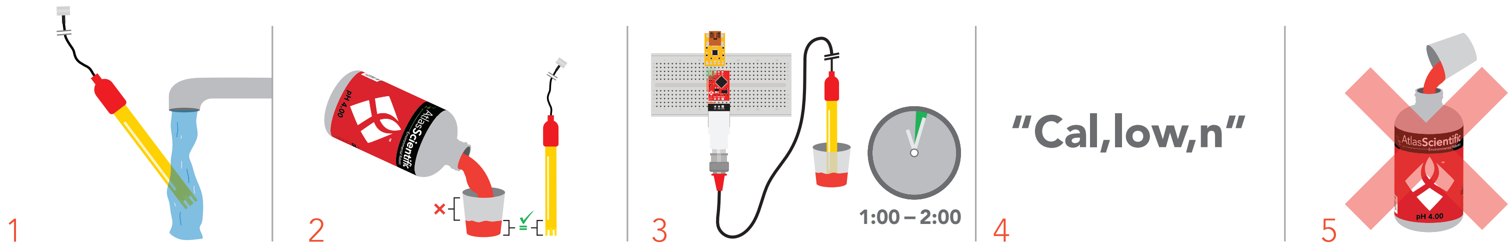
The EZO™ pH circuits default temperature compensation is set to 25° C. If the temperature of the calibration solution is +/- 2° C from 25° C, consider setting the temperature compensation first. ***Temperature changes of < 2° C are insignificant.***

Single point calibration



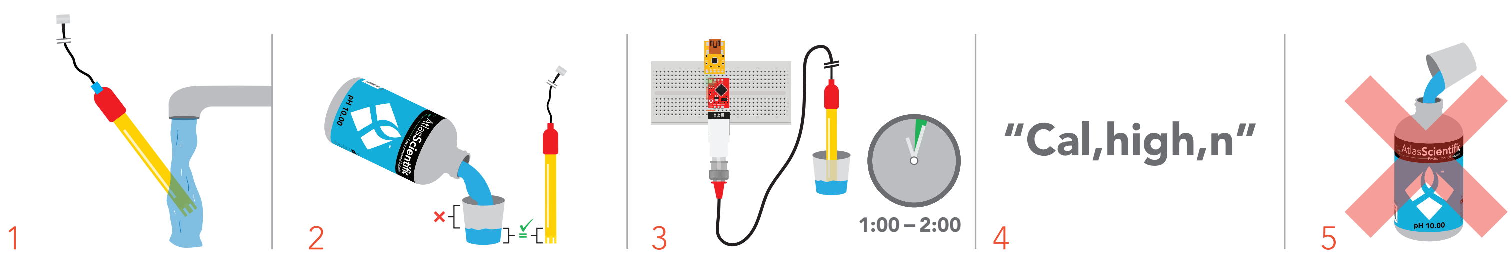
1. Remove soaker bottle and rinse off pH probe.
2. Pour a small amount of the calibration solution into a cup.
3. Let the probe sit in calibration solution until readings stabilize *(1 – 2 minutes).*
4. Calibrate the midpoint value using the command **"Cal,mid,n"**.
   Where "n" is any floating point value that represents the calibration midpoint.
5. Do not pour the calibration solution back into the bottle.

Two point calibration



1. Rinse off pH probe.
2. Pour a small amount of the calibration solution into a cup
3. Let the probe sit in calibration solution until readings stabilize *(1 – 2 minutes).*
4. Calibrate the lowpoint value using the command **"Cal,low,n"**.
   Where "n" is any floating point value that represents the calibration lowpoint.
5. Do not pour the calibration solution back into the bottle.

Three point calibration



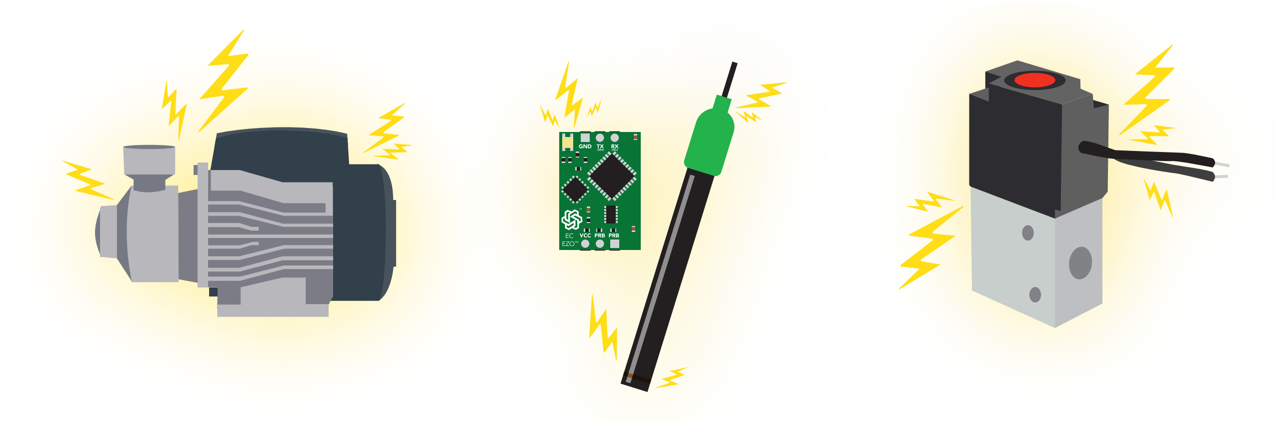
1. Rinse off pH probe.
2. Pour a small amount of the calibration solution into a cup
3. Let the probe sit in calibration solution until readings stabilize *(1 – 2 minutes).*
4. Calibrate the highpoint value using the command **"Cal,high,n"**.
   Where "n" is any floating point value that represents the calibration highpoint.
5. Do not pour the calibration solution back into the bottle.

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.

Power and data isolation

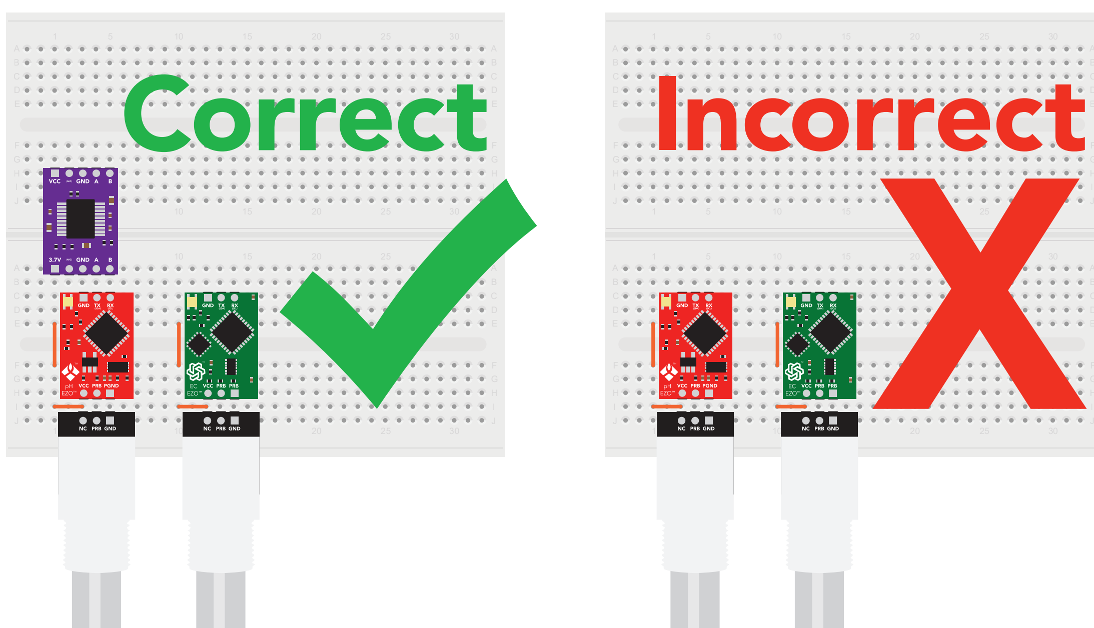
The Atlas Scientific EZO™ pH circuit is a very sensitive device. This sensitivity is what gives the pH circuit its accuracy. This also means that the pH circuit is capable of reading micro-voltages that are bleeding into the water from unnatural sources such as pumps, solenoid valves or other probes/sensors.

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



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

Basic EZO™
Inline Voltage Isolator

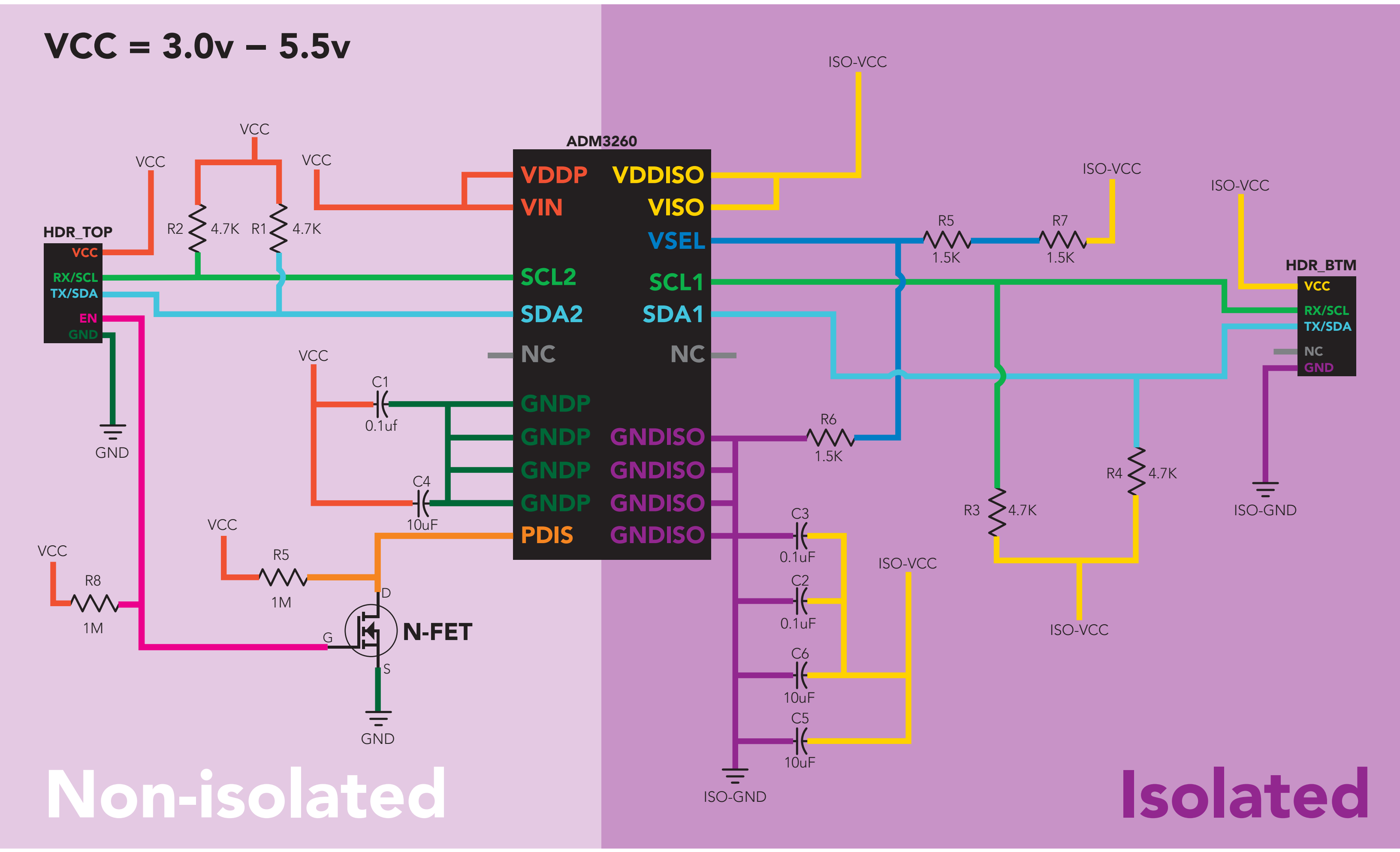


Without isolation, Conductivity and Dissolved Oxygen readings will effect pH accuracy.

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

This technology works by using tiny transformers to induce the voltage across an air gap. PCB layout requires special attention for EMI/EMC and RF Control, having proper ground planes and keeping the capacitors as close to the chip as possible are crucial for proper performance. The two data channels have a 4.7kΩ 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 R,7) 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.



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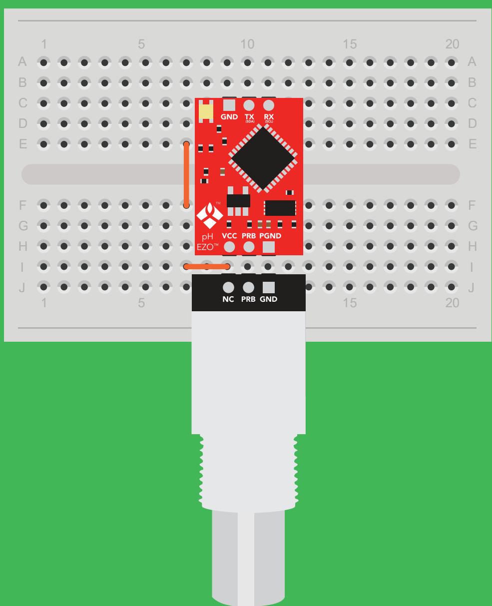
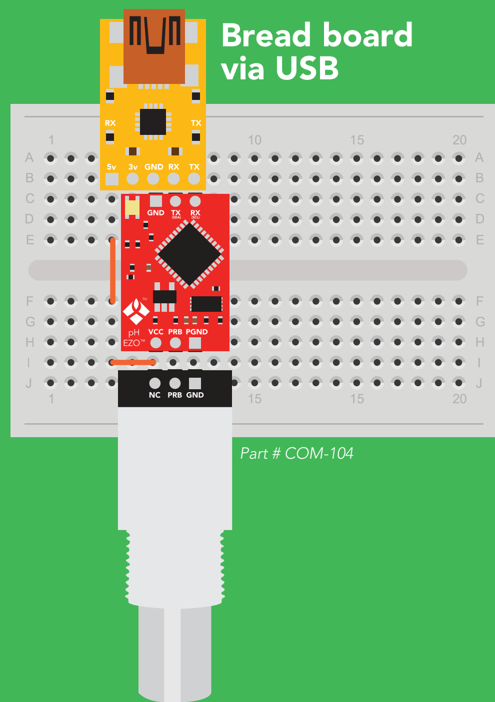
Correct wiring

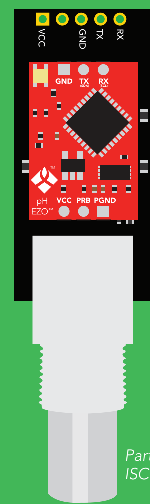
Bread board



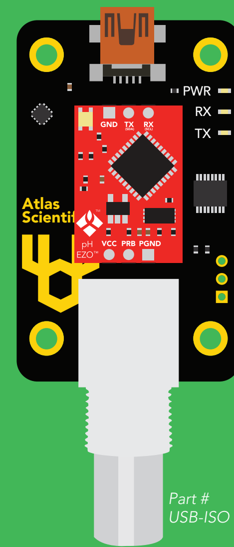
Bread board via USB



Carrier board



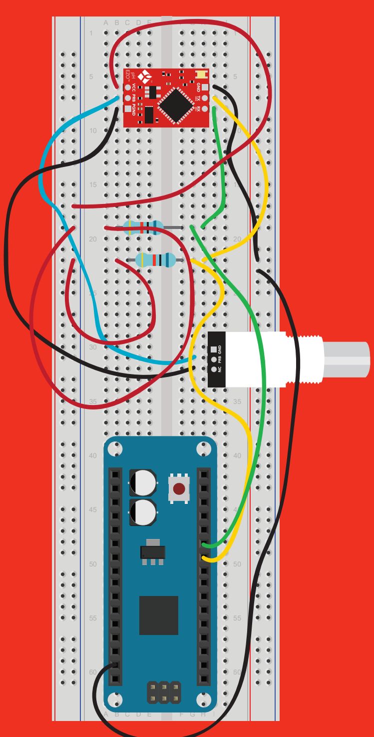
USB carrier board



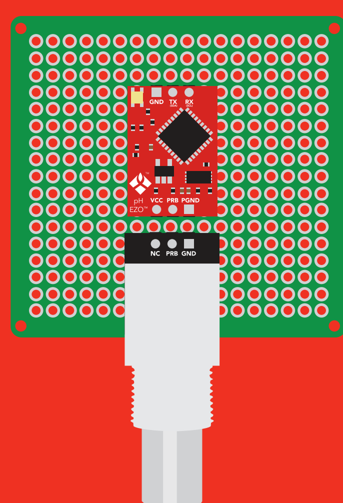
Incorrect wiring

Extended leads

Sloppy setup

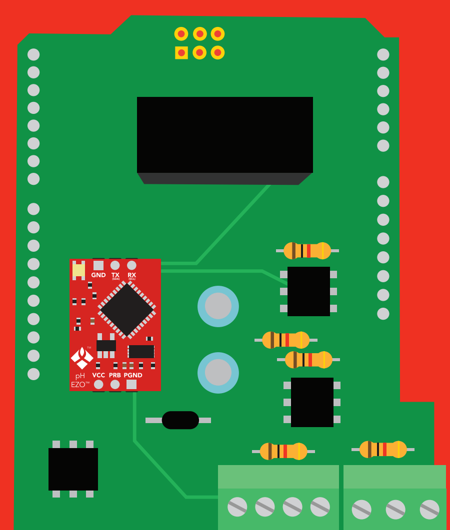


Perfboards or Protoboards



NEVER use Perfboards or Protoboards

*Embedded into your device



*Only after you are familar with EZO™ circuits operation

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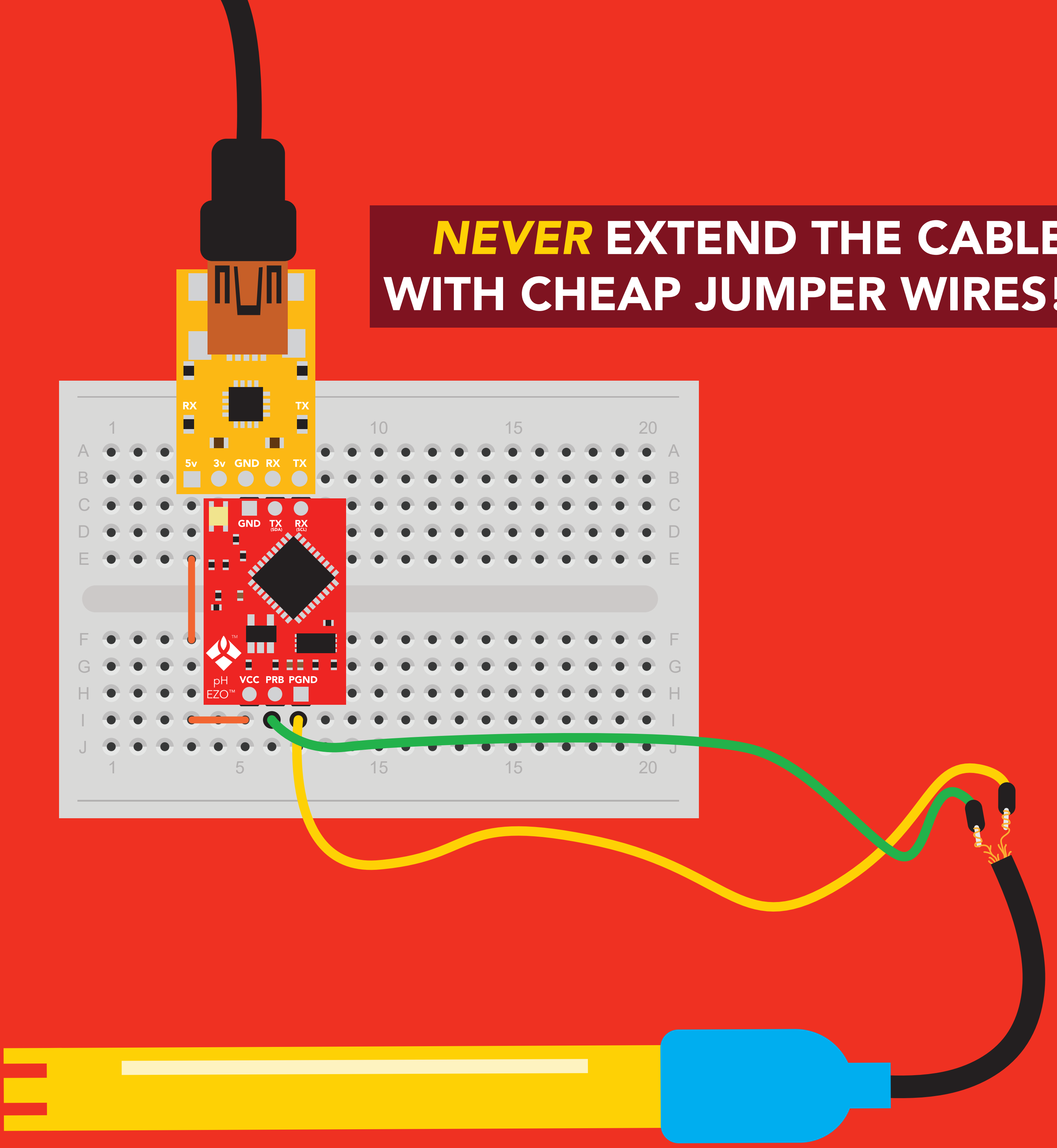

NEVER EXTEND THE CABLE WITH CHEAP JUMPER WIRES!

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

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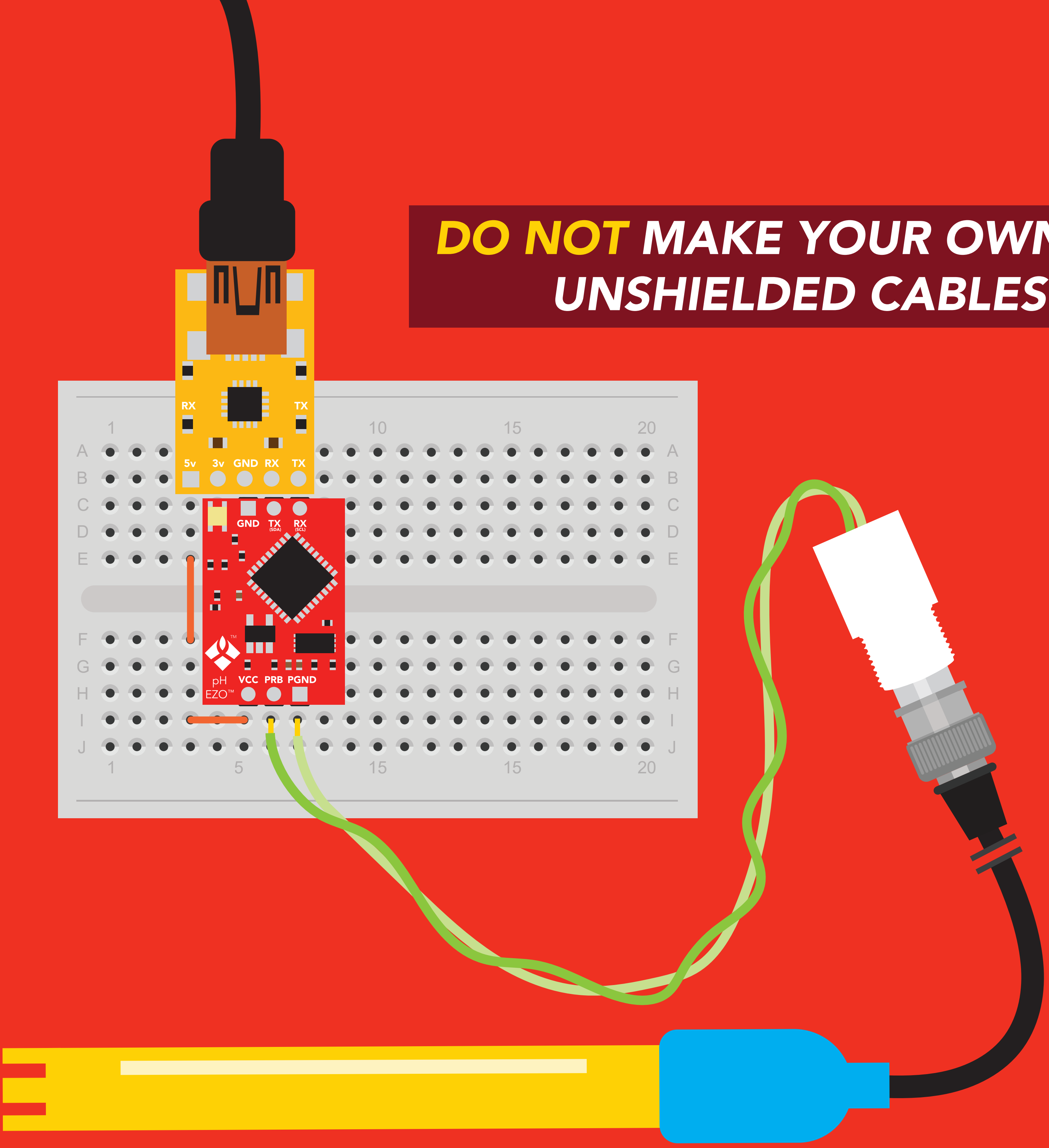
DO NOT MAKE YOUR OWN UNSHIELDED CABLES!



ONLY USE SHIELDED CABLES.
REFER TO *THIS DOCUMENT!*

AtlasScientific Environmental Robotics

Available data protocols

UART

Default

I^2C

Unavailable data protocols

SPI

Analog

RS-485

Mod Bus

4–20mA

UART mode

Settings that are retained if power is cut

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

Settings that are *NOT* retained if power is cut

Find
Sleep mode
Temperature compensation

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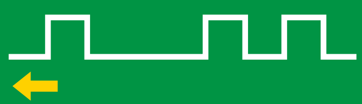
UART mode

8 data bits   no parity
1 stop bit   no flow control

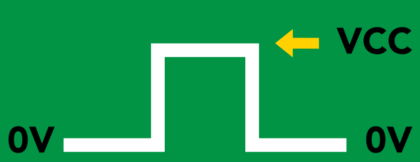
Baud
- 300
- 1,200
- 2,400
- **9,600 default**
- 19,200
- 38,400
- 57,600
- 115,200

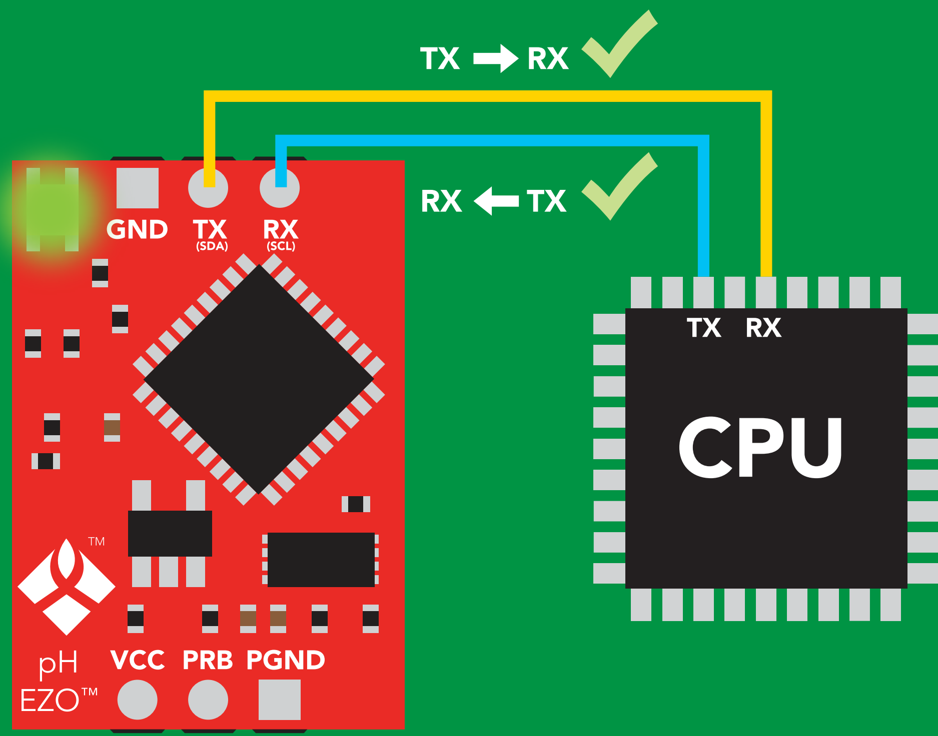
RX
Data in



TX
Data out

Vcc   3.3V – 5.5V





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
Terminator	carriage return		

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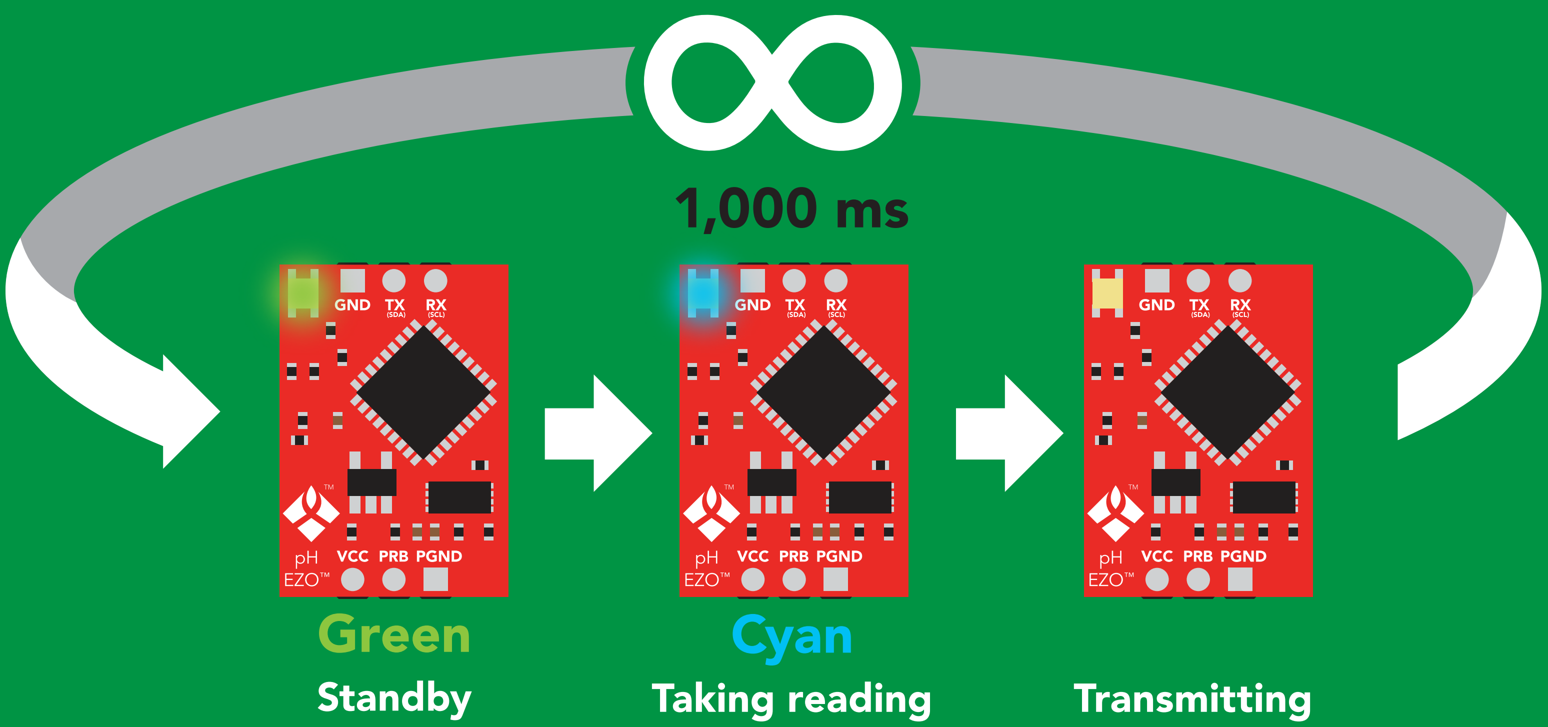
Default state

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

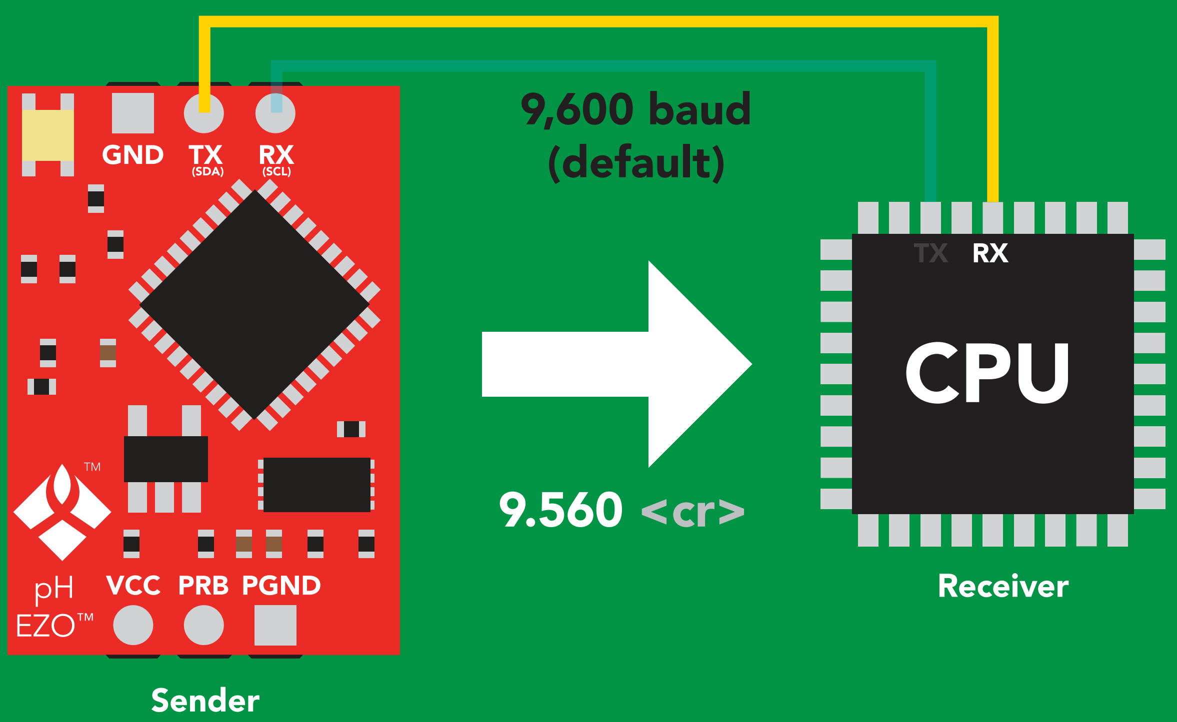


Receiving data from device

2 parts

ASCII data string — Command

Carriage return <cr> — Terminator



Advanced

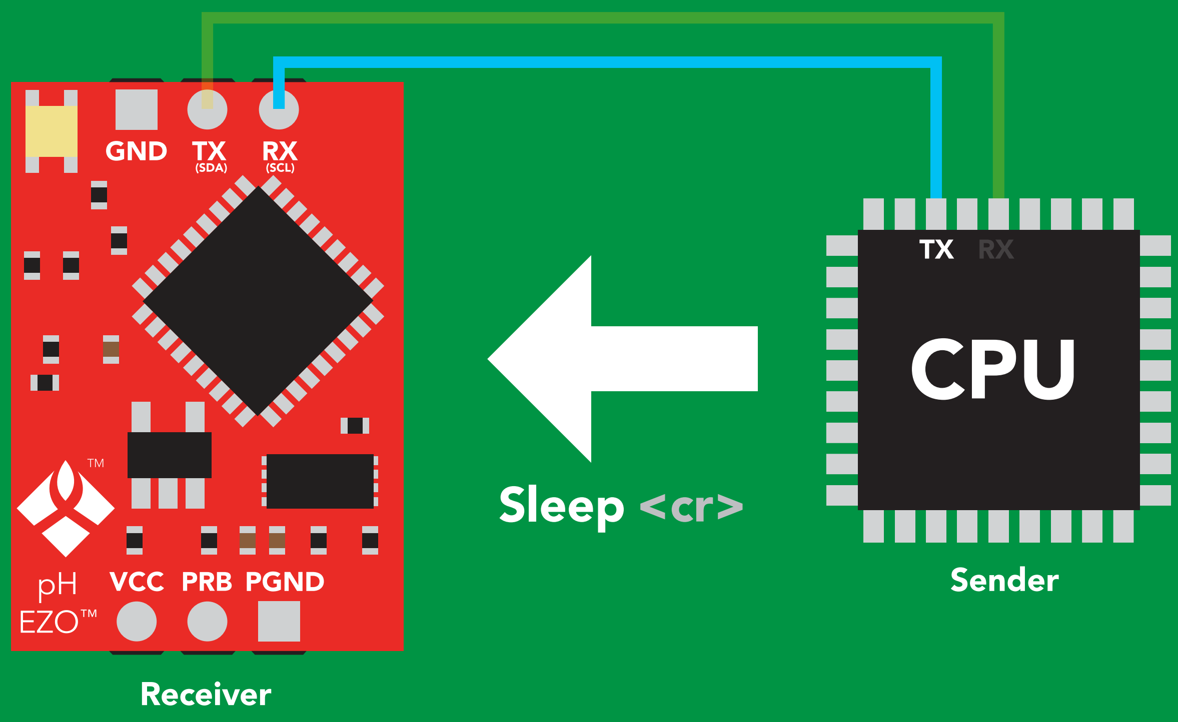
ASCII:	9	.	5	6	0	<cr>
Hex:	39	2E	35	36	30	0D
Dec:	57	46	53	54	48	13

Sending commands to device

2 parts

Command (not case sensitive)
ASCII data string

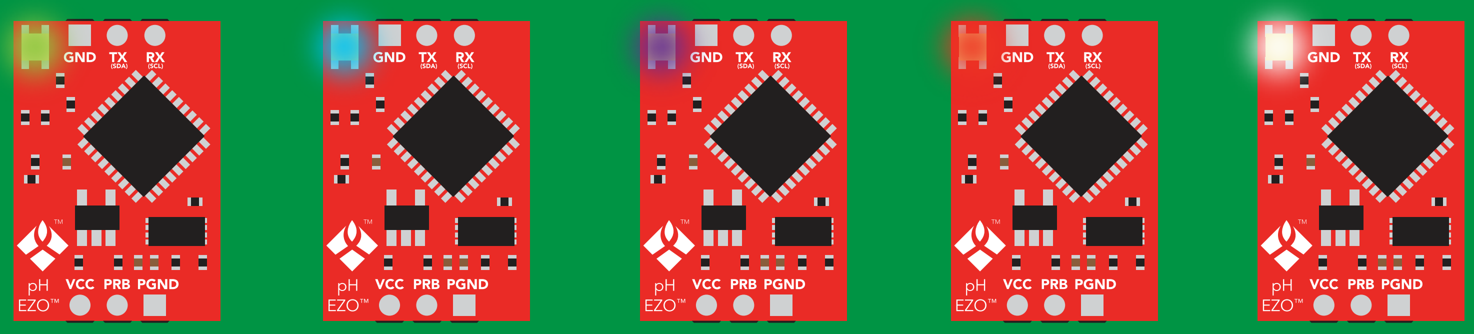
Carriage return <cr>
Terminator



Advanced

ASCII:	S	l	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

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

UART mode

command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function		Default state
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 35	9,600
C	enable/disable continuous reading	pg. 24	enabled
Cal	performs calibration	pg. 26	n/a
Export/import	export/import calibration	pg. 27	n/a
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 37	n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 23	n/a
i	device information	pg. 31	n/a
I2C	change to I^2C mode	pg. 38	not set
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 22	enabled
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 30	not set
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 36	disabled
R	returns a single reading	pg. 25	n/a
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 34	n/a
Slope	returns the slope of the pH probe	pg. 28	n/a
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 33	enable
T	temperature compensation	pg. 29	25°C
*OK	enable/disable response codes	pg. 32	enable

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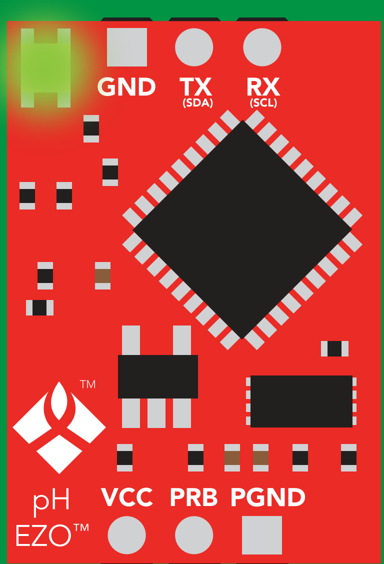
LED control

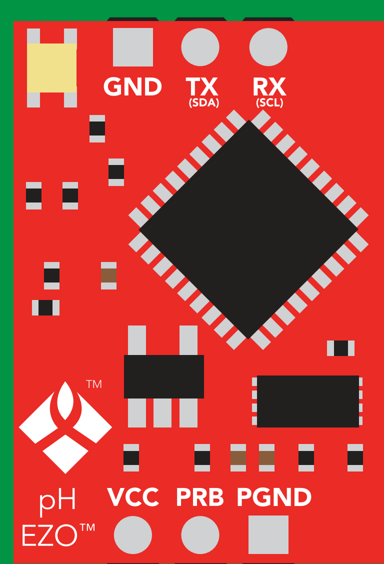
Command syntax

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

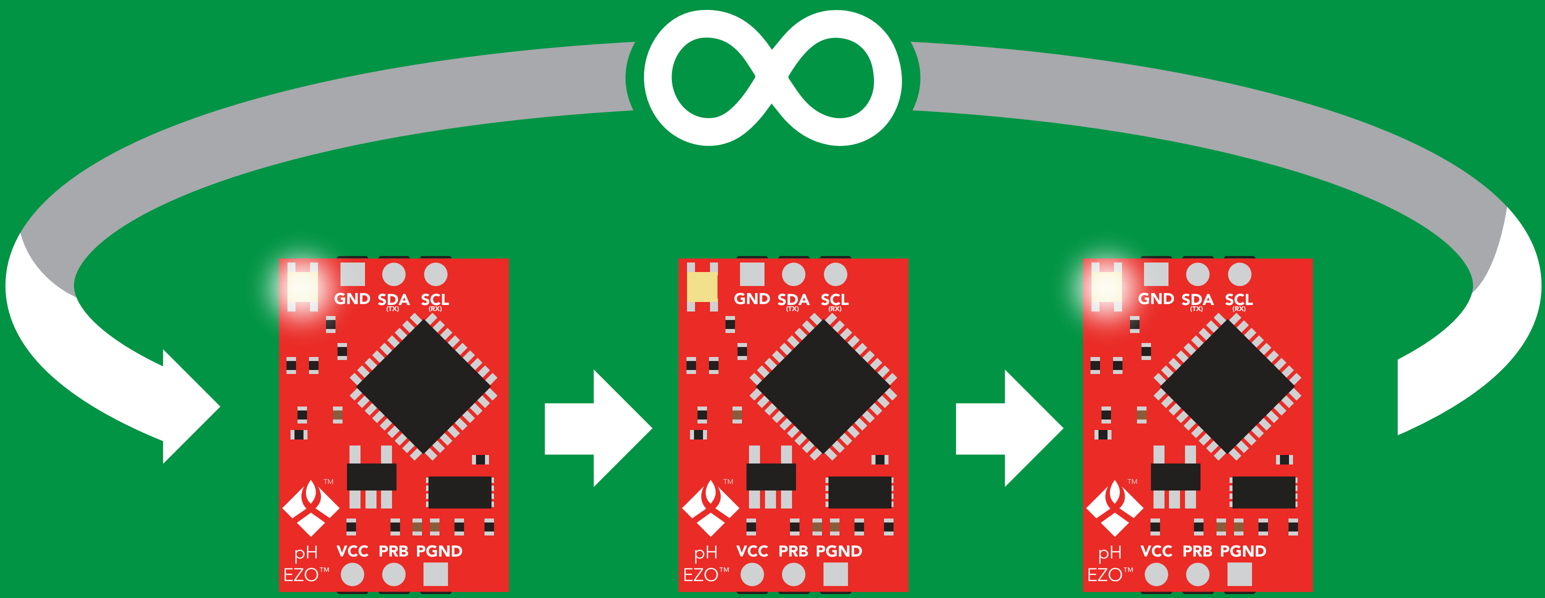
Find

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>



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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?

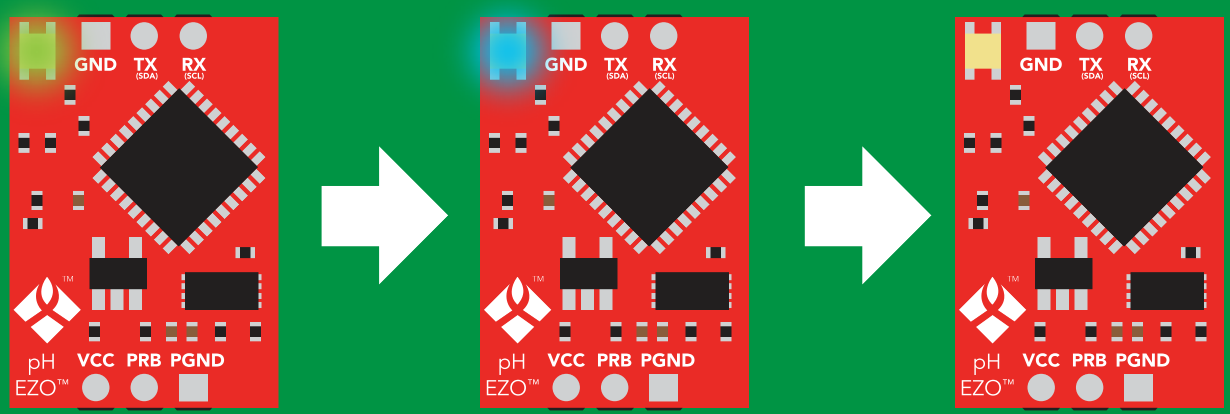
Example	Response
C,1 <cr>	*OK <cr> pH (1 sec) <cr> pH (2 sec) <cr> pH (n sec) <cr>
C,30 <cr>	*OK <cr> pH (30 sec) <cr> pH (60 sec) <cr> pH (90 sec) <cr>
C,0 <cr>	*OK <cr>
C,? <cr>	?C,1 <cr> or ?C,0 <cr> or ?C,30 <cr> *OK <cr>

Single reading mode

Command syntax

R <cr> **takes single reading**

Example	Response
R <cr>	**9.560** <cr> ***OK** <cr>



Green Standby

Cyan Taking reading

Transmitting

800 ms

Calibration

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.

Command syntax

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

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

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Export/import calibration

Command syntax

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

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

Example	Response
Export,? <cr>	**10,120** <cr>

Response breakdown

10, 120

10: # of strings to export
120: # of bytes to export

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

Example	Response
Export <cr>	**59 6F 75 20 61 72** <cr> **(1 of 10)**
Export <cr>	**65 20 61 20 63 6F** <cr> **(2 of 10)**
(8 more)	⋮
Export <cr>	**6F 6C 20 67 75 79** <cr> **(10 of 10)**
Export <cr>	***DONE**

Disabling *OK simplifies this process

Example	Response
Import, n (FIFO)	**Import, 59 6F 75 20 61 72** <cr> **(1 of 10)**

Slope

Command syntax

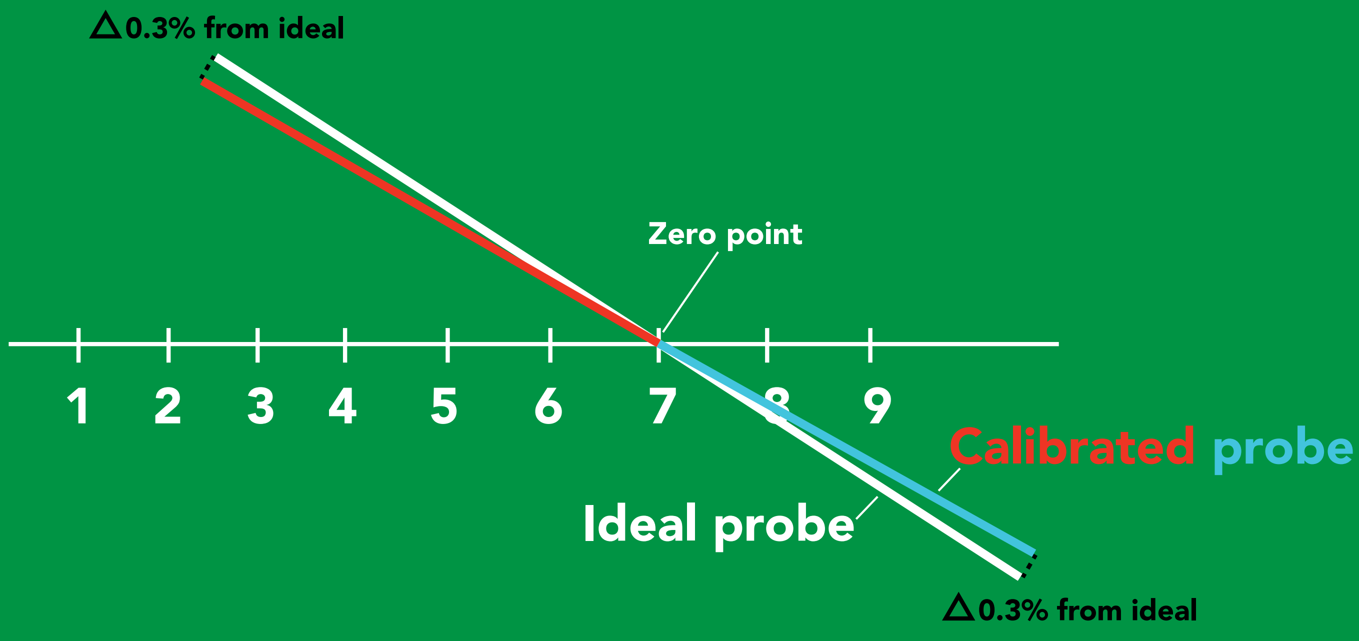
After calibrating a pH probe issuing the slope command will show how closely (in percentage) the calibrated pH probe is working compared to the "ideal" pH probe.

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

Example	Response
Slope,? <cr>	?Slope,99.7,100.3 <cr> *OK <cr>

Response breakdown

?Slope,	99.7,	100.3
	99.7% is how closely the slope of the acid calibration line matched the "ideal" pH probe.	100.3% is how closely the slope of the base calibration matches the "ideal" pH probe.



Temperature compensation

Command syntax

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

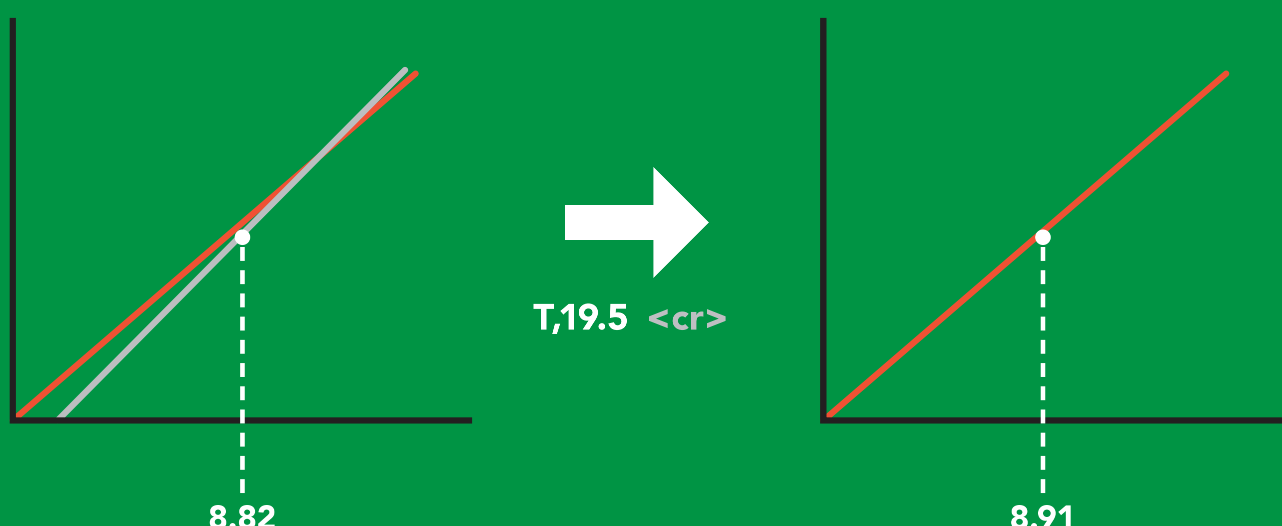
T,n <cr> n = any value; floating point or int

T,? <cr> compensated temperature value?

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

This is a new command for firmware V2.12

Example	Response
T,19.5 <cr>	*OK <cr>
RT,19.5 <cr>	*OK <cr> 8.91 <cr>
T,? <cr>	?T,19.5 <cr> *OK <cr>



Naming device

Command syntax

Name,n	<cr>	set name
Name,?	<cr>	show name

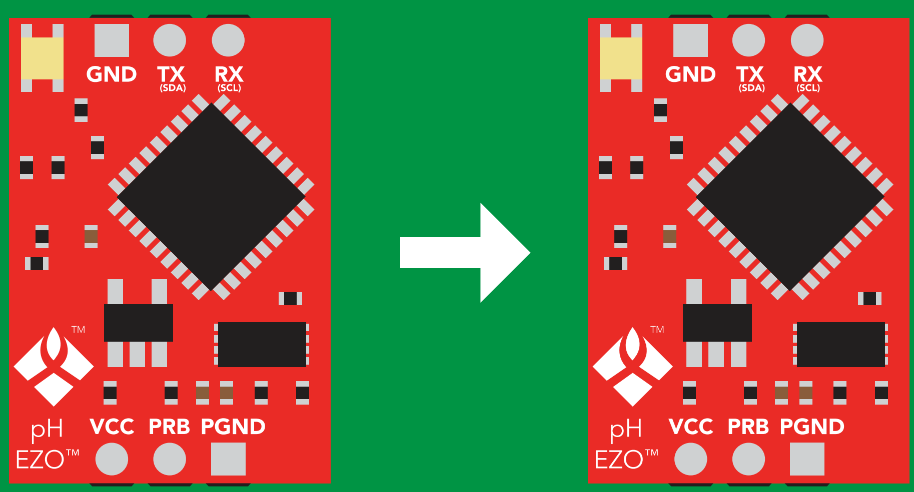
n = _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Up to 16 ASCII characters

Example	Response
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,1.98 <cr> *OK <cr>

Response breakdown

?i,	pH,	1.98
	Device	Firmware

Response codes

Command syntax

*OK,1 <cr> enable response **default**

*OK,0 <cr> disable response

*OK,? <cr> response on/off?

Example	Response
R <cr>	9.560 <cr> *OK <cr>
*OK,0 <cr>	no response, *OK disabled
R <cr>	9.560 <cr> *OK disabled
*OK,? <cr>	?*OK,1 <cr> or ?*OK,0 <cr>

Other response codes

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

These response codes cannot be disabled

Reading device status

Command syntax

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

Example	Response
Status <cr>	?Status,P,5.038 <cr> *OK <cr>

Response breakdown

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

Restart codes

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

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Environmental Robotics
r 0.1

Sleep mode/low power

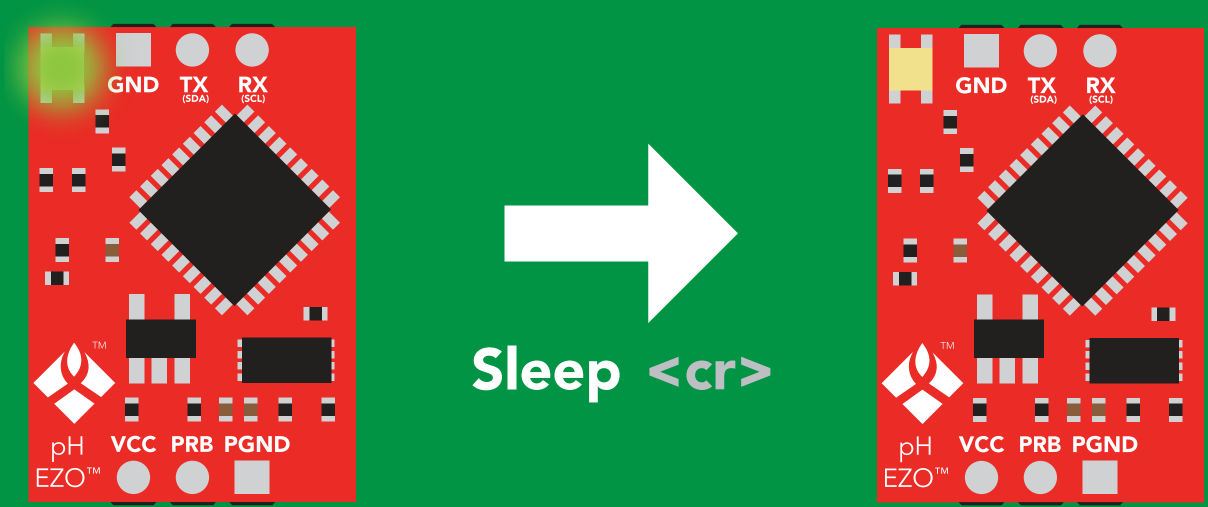
Command syntax

Send any character or command to awaken device.

Sleep <cr> enter sleep mode/low power

Example	Response
Sleep <cr>	*SL
Any command	*WA <cr> wakes up device

	STANDBY	SLEEP
5V	16 mA	1.16 mA
3.3V	13.9 mA	0.995 mA



Standby
16 mA

Sleep
1.16 mA

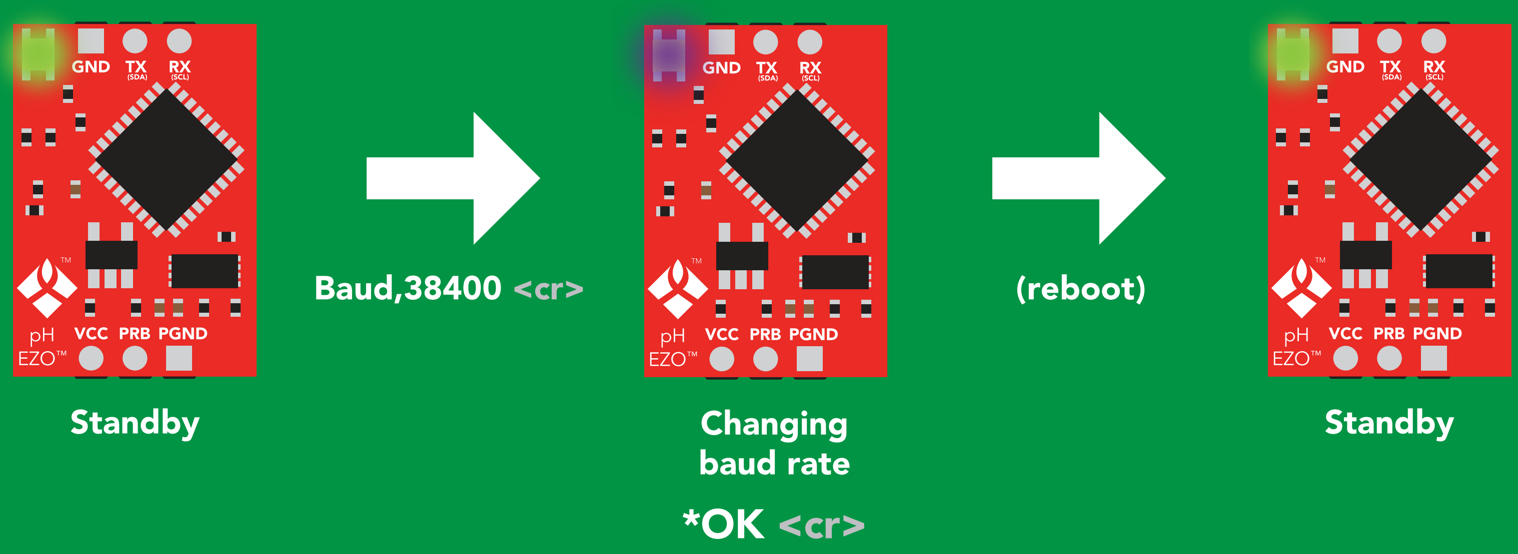
Change baud rate

Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> **change baud rate**

Example	Response
Baud,38400 <cr>	*OK <cr>
Baud,? <cr>	?Baud,38400 <cr> *OK <cr>

n =
- 300
- 1200
- 2400
- 9600 default
- 19200
- 38400
- 57600
- 115200



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Protocol lock

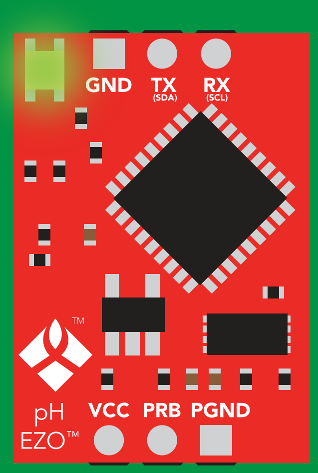
Command syntax

Locks device to UART mode.

Plock,1	<cr>	enable Plock	
Plock,0	<cr>	disable Plock	default
Plock,?	<cr>	Plock on/off?	

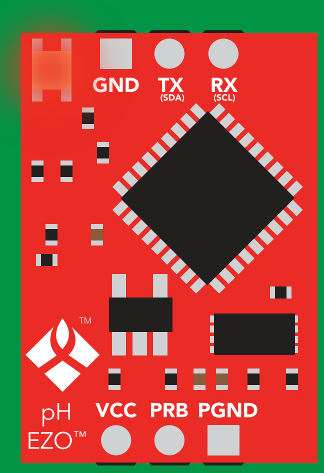
Example	Response
Plock,1 <cr>	*OK <cr>
Plock,0 <cr>	*OK <cr>
Plock,? <cr>	?Plock,1 <cr> or ?Plock,0 <cr>

Plock,1



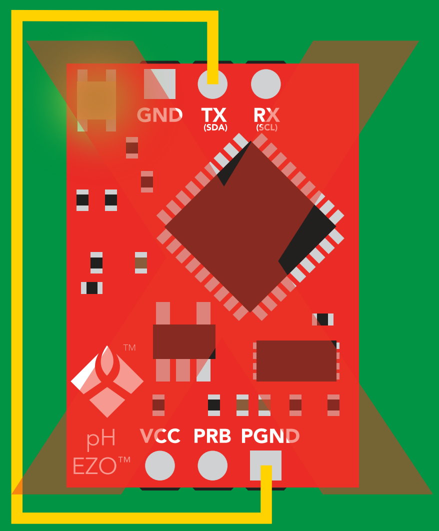
*OK <cr>

I2C,100



cannot change to I²C
*ER <cr>

Short



cannot change to I²C

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Factory reset

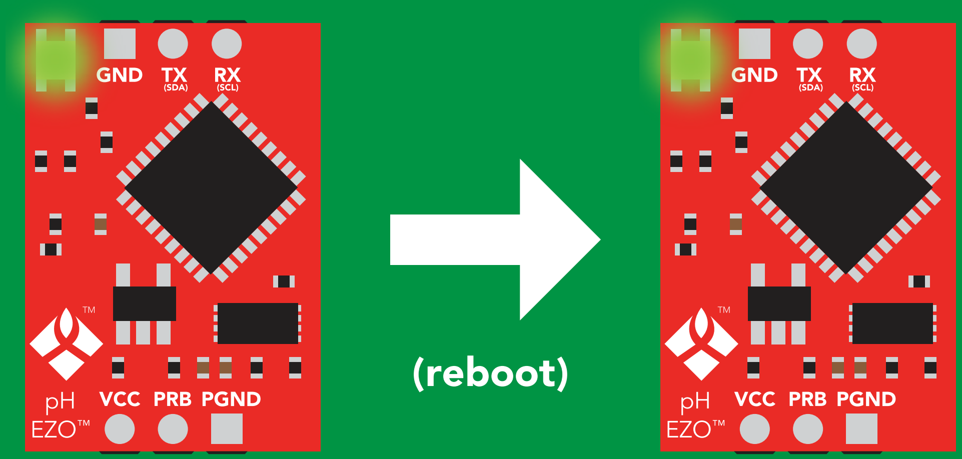
Command syntax

Clears calibration
LED on
"*OK" enabled

Factory	<cr>	**enable factory reset**

Example	Response
Factory <cr>	*OK <cr>

Factory <cr>



*OK <cr>

*RS <cr>
*RE <cr>

Baud rate will not change

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Change to I²C mode

Command syntax

Default I²C address 99 (0x63)

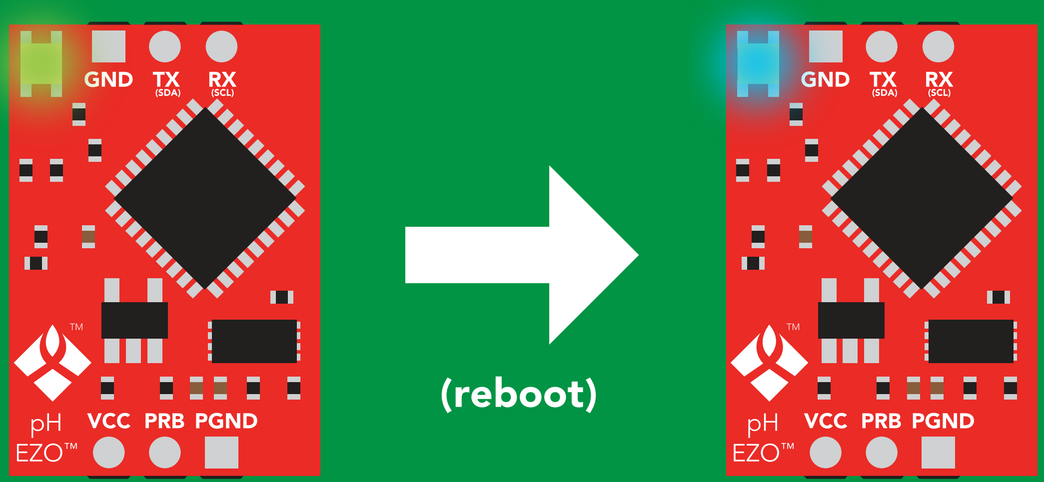
I2C,n <cr> sets I²C address and reboots into I²C mode

n = any number 1 – 127

Example	Response
I2C,100 <cr>	*OK (reboot in I²C mode)

Wrong example	Response
I2C,139 <cr> n ≯ 127	*ER <cr>

I2C,100



Green
*OK <cr>

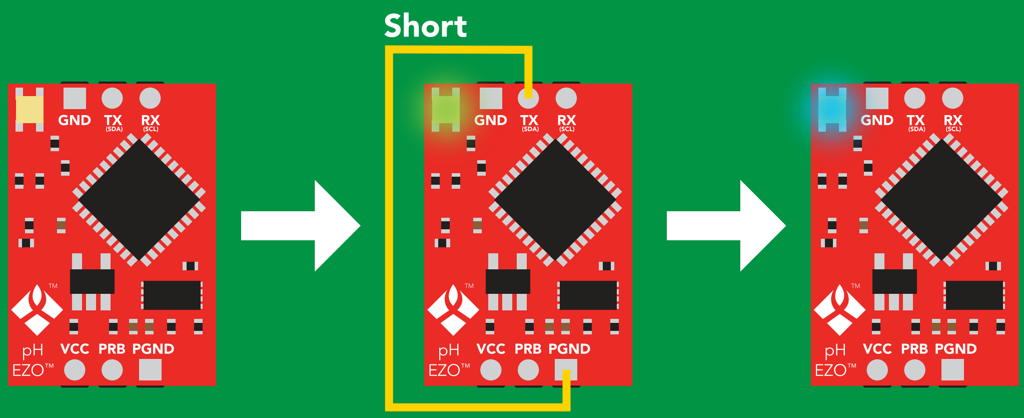
Blue
now in I²C mode

Manual switching to I²C

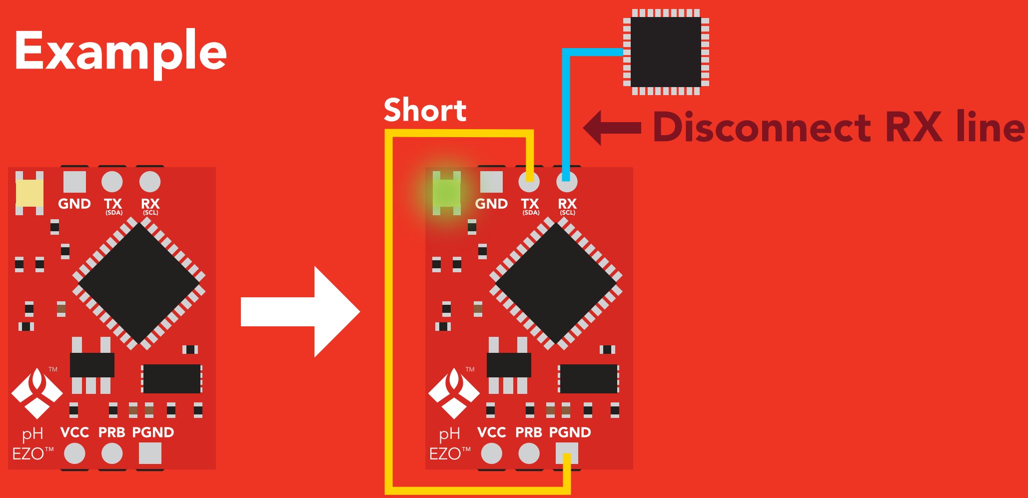
- Make sure Plock is set to 0
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to PGND
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Green to Blue
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I²C will set the I²C address to 99 (0x63)

Example



Wrong Example



I²C mode

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

To set your EZO™ device into I²C mode click here

Settings that are retained if power is cut

Calibration
Change I²C 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

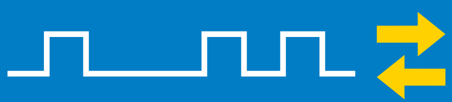
I²C mode

I²C address (0x01 – 0x7F)
99 (0x63) default

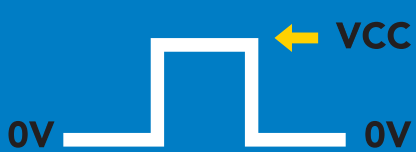
Vcc 3.3V – 5.5V

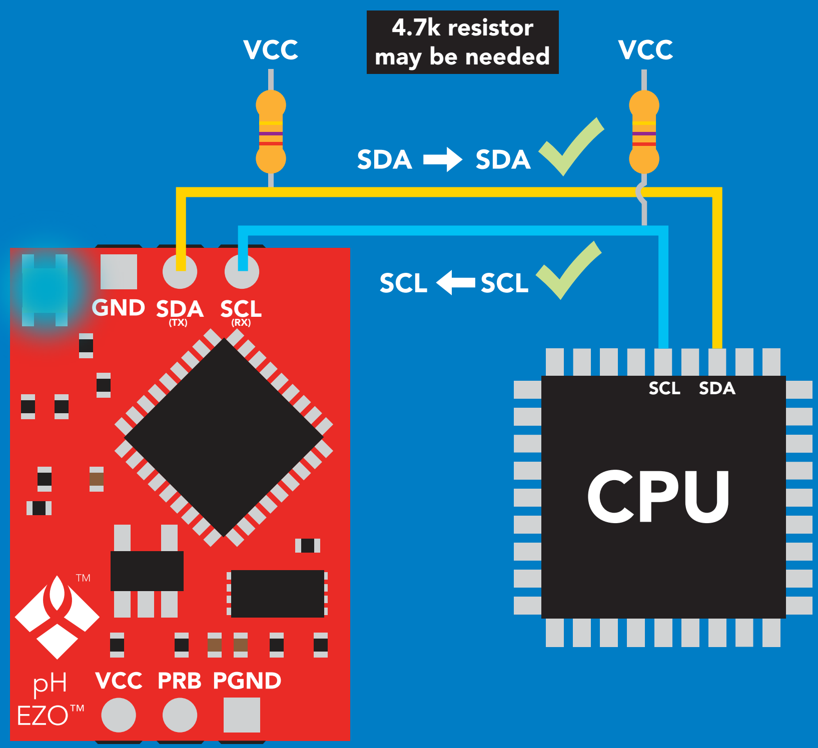
Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz

SDA



SCL





Data format

Reading	pH	**Data type**	floating point
Units	pH	**Decimal places**	3
Encoding	ASCII	**Smallest string**	4 characters
Format	string	**Largest string**	399 characters

Sending commands to device

5 parts

Start | **I²C address** | **Write** | **Command (not case sensitive)** | **Stop**

I²C address: 99 (0x63)

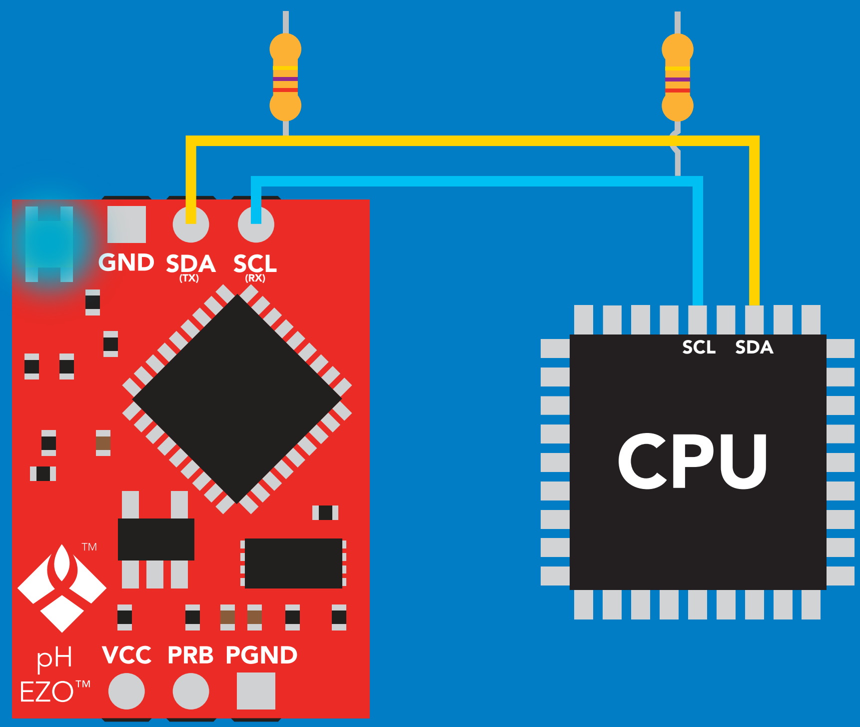
Command: ASCII command string

Example

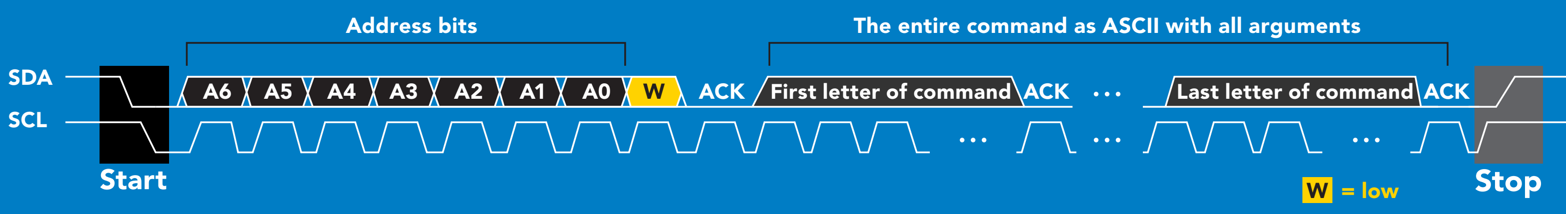
Start | **99 (0x63)** | **Write** | **Sleep** | **Stop**

99 (0x63): I²C address

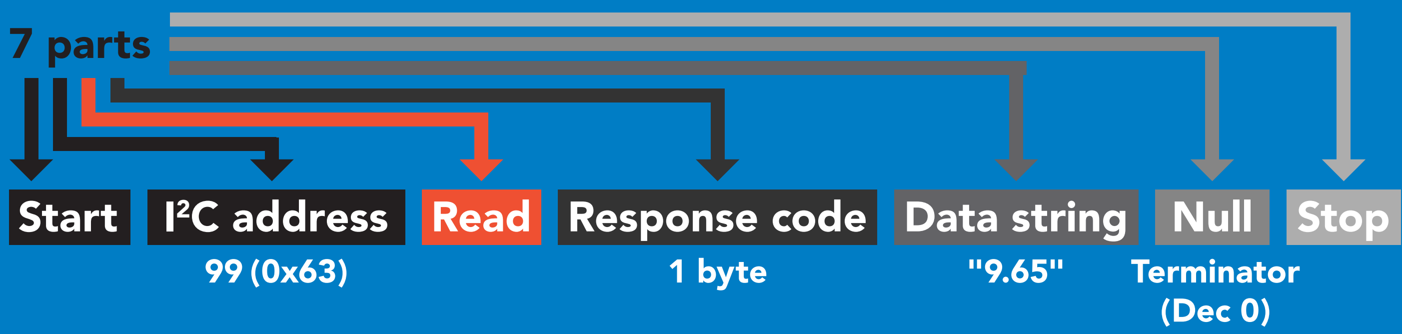
Sleep: Command

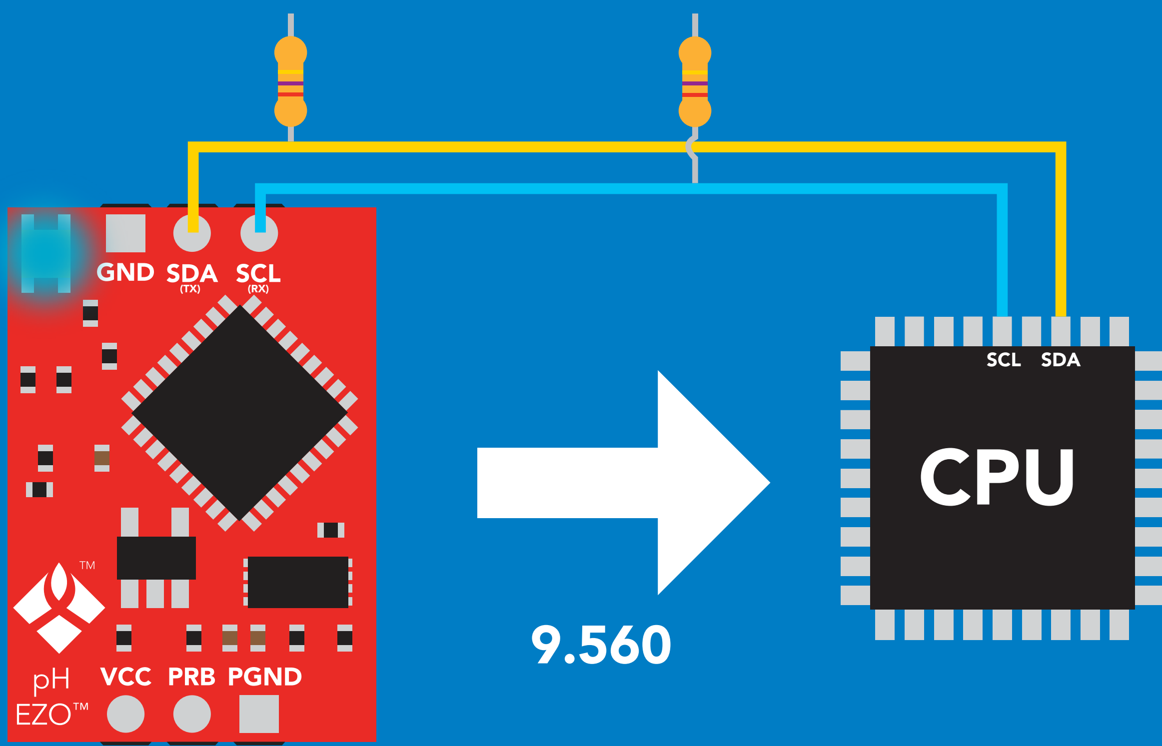


Advanced

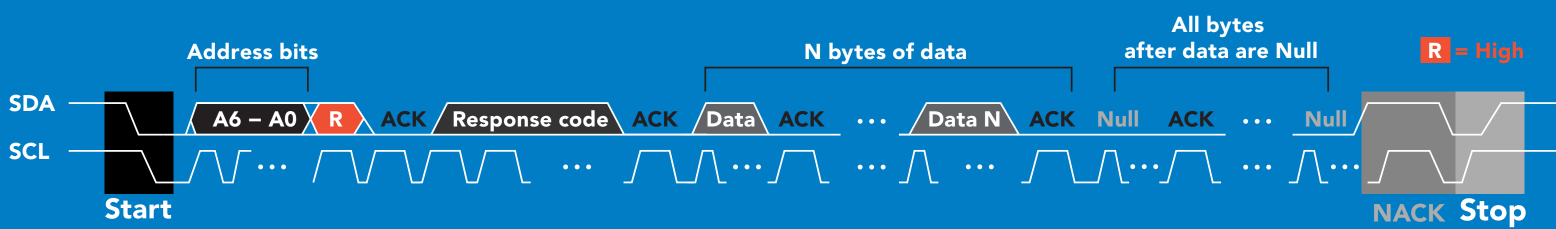


Requesting data from device





Advanced

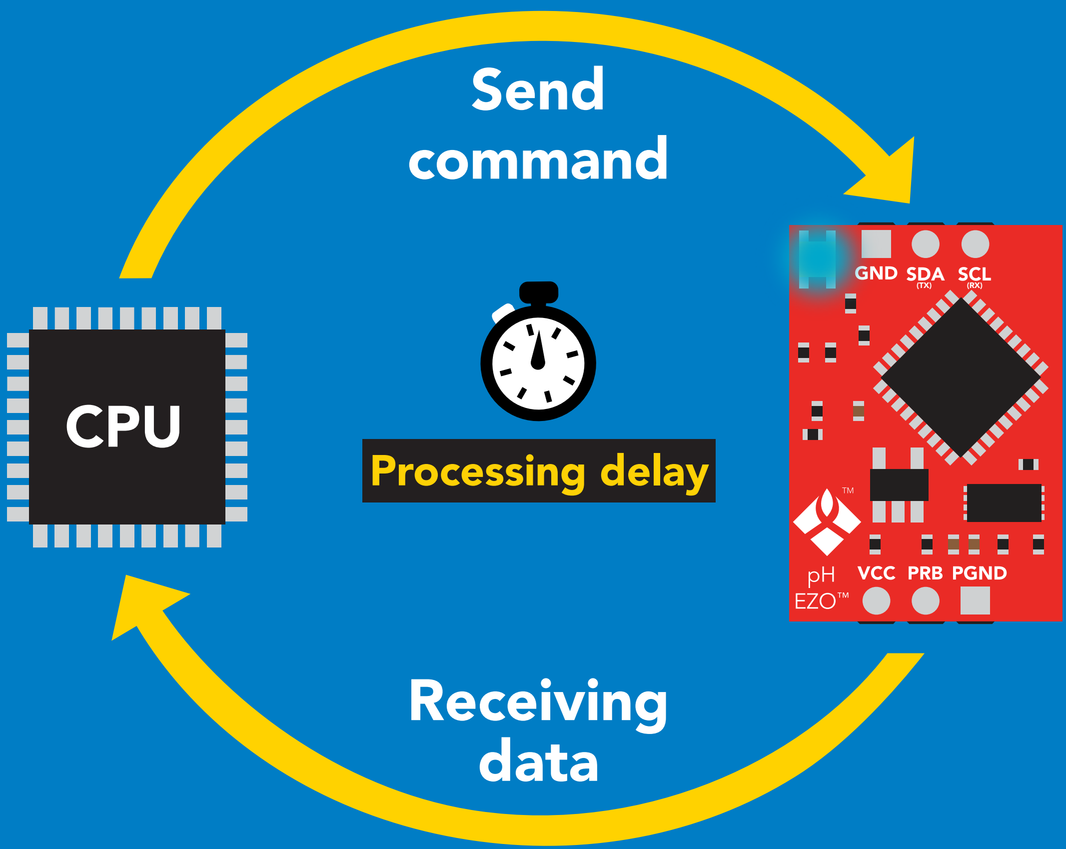


1	57	46	53	54	48	0	= 9.560
Dec	ASCII					Dec	

Response codes

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

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



Example

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

delay(300);        Processing delay

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

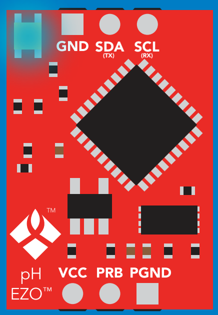
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

Response codes

Single byte, not string

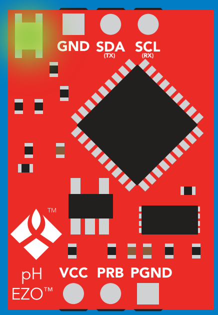
255	no data to send
254	still processing, not ready
2	syntax error
1	successful request

LED color definition



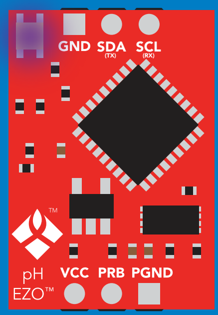
Blue

I²C standby



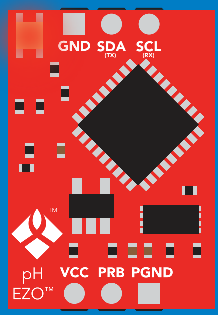
Green

Taking reading



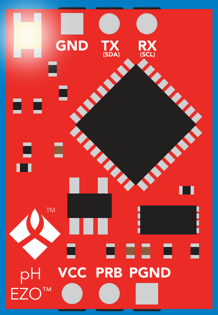
Purple

Changing I²C address



Red

Command not understood



White

Find

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

I^{2}C mode
command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

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

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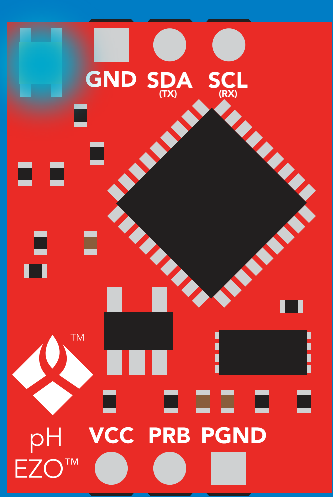
LED control

Command syntax

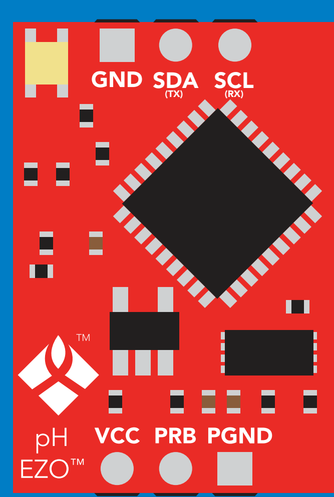
300ms processing delay

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 (Null) or 1 (Dec) ?L,0 (ASCII) 0 (Null)



L,1



L,0

Find

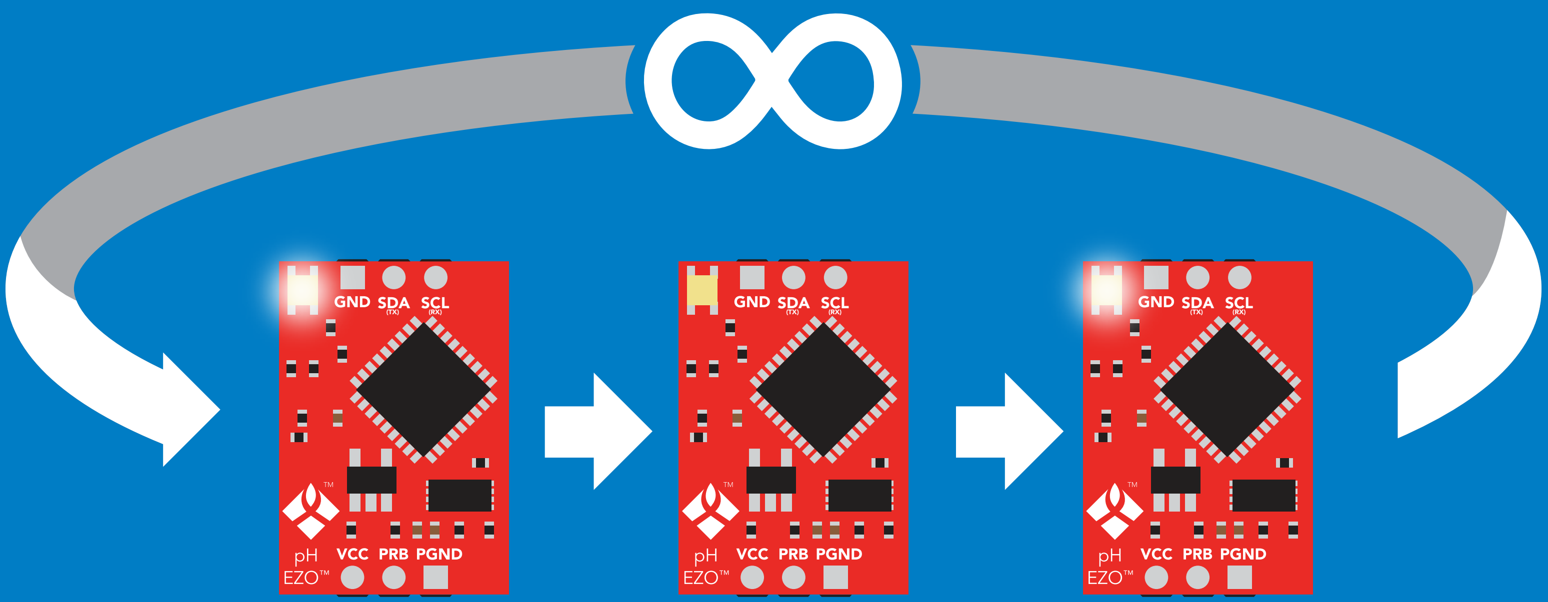
300ms processing delay

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



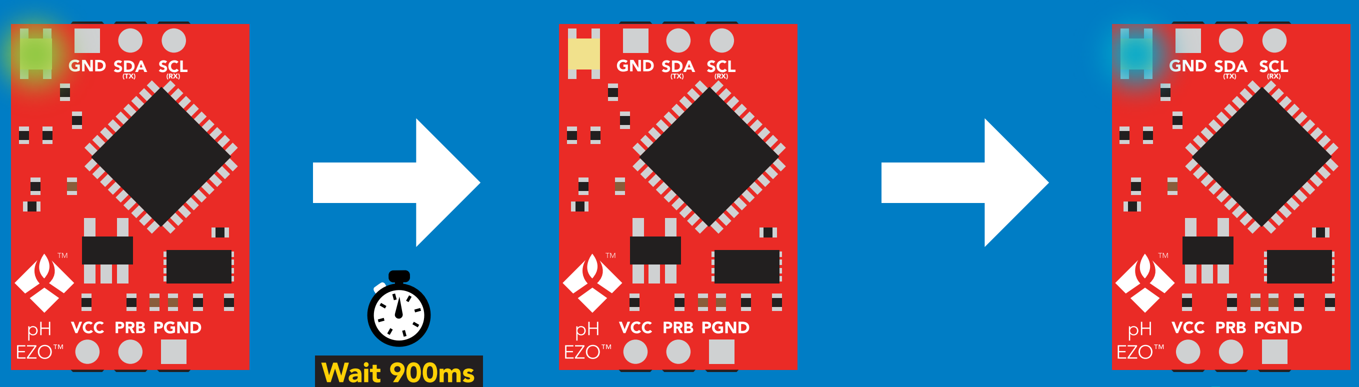
Taking reading

Command syntax

900ms processing delay

R return 1 reading

Example	Response
R	Wait 900ms — 1 (Dec) 9.560 (ASCII) 0 (Null)



Green
Taking reading

Transmitting

Blue
Standby

Calibration

300ms 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.

Command syntax

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

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Export/import calibration

Command syntax

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

Export	export calibration string from calibrated device
Import	import calibration string to new device
Export,?	calibration string info

300ms processing delay

Example / 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)
Dec	ASCII	Null	

(8 more)

⋮

Export

Wait 300ms

1	65 20 61 20 63 6F	0	(10 of 10)
Dec	ASCII	Null	

Export

Wait 300ms

1	*DONE	0
Dec	ASCII	Null

Import, n (FIFO)

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

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Slope

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.

Command syntax

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

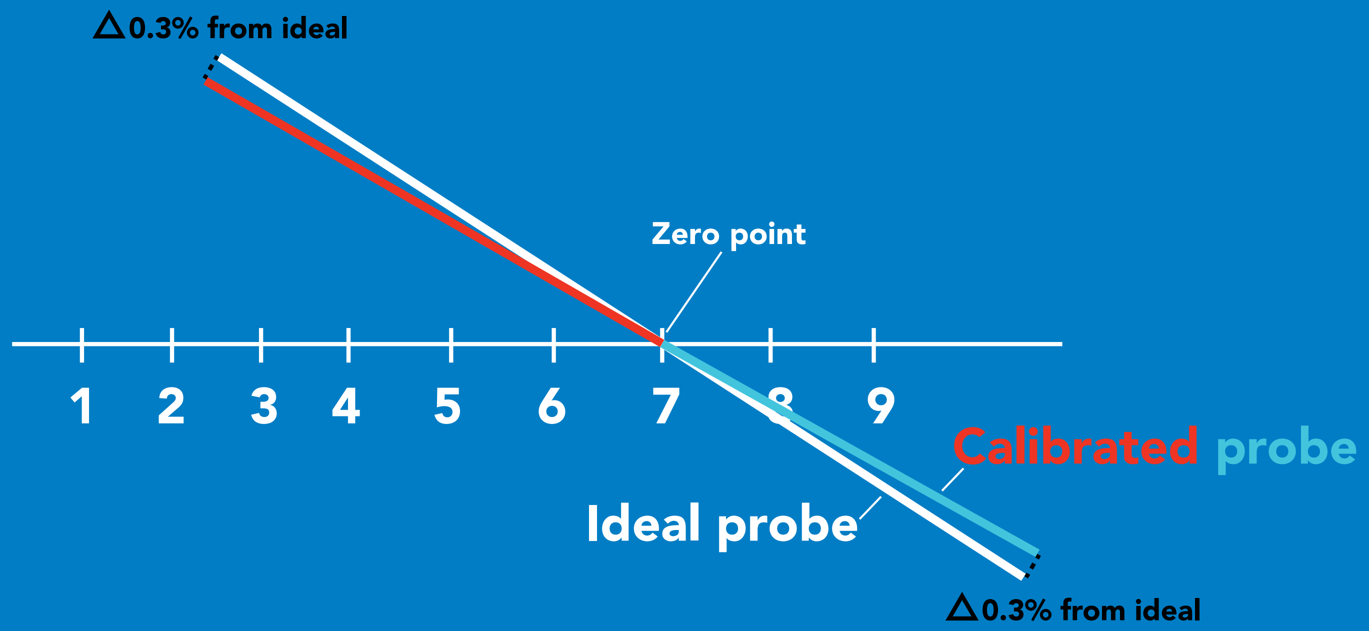
Example	Response
Slope,?	Wait 300ms · 1 (Dec) · ?Slope,99.7,100.3 (ASCII) · 0 (Null)

Response breakdown

?Slope, **99.7,** **100.3**

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.



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Temperature compensation

Command syntax

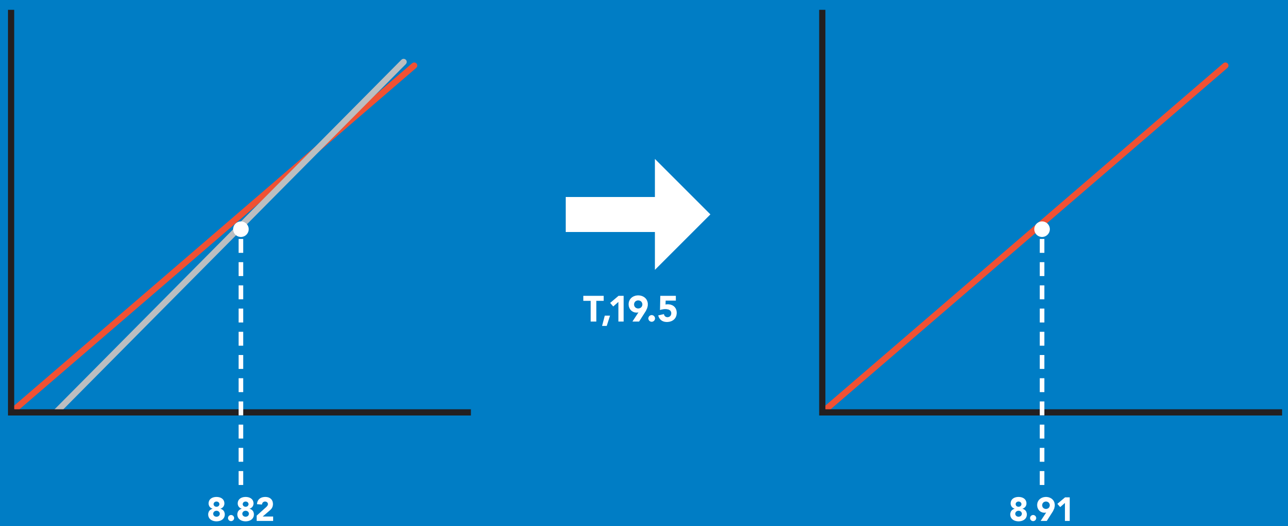
Default temperature = 25°C
Temperature is always in Celsius
Temperature is not retained if power is cut

T,n	n = any value; floating point or int
T,?	compensated temperature value?
RT,n	set temperature compensation and take a reading*

300ms processing delay

This is a new command for firmware V2.12

Example	Response
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)



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r 0.2

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

pH, ↑ Device

1.98 ↑ Firmware

Reading device status

Command syntax

300ms processing delay

Status	**voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart**

Example	Response
Status	Wait 300ms · 1 (Dec) · ?Status,P,5.038 (ASCII) · 0 (Null)

Response breakdown

?Status,	P,	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
Any command	wakes up device

Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.

	STANDBY	SLEEP
5V	16 mA	1.16 mA
3.3V	13.9 mA	0.995 mA

Standby

Sleep

Protocol lock

Command syntax

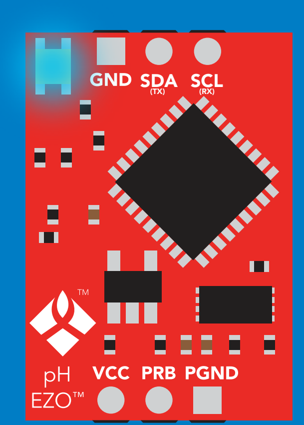
300ms processing delay

Locks device to I²C mode.

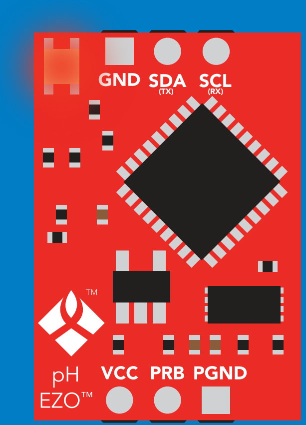
Plock,1	enable Plock	
Plock,0	disable Plock	default
Plock,?	Plock on/off?	

Example	Response
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)

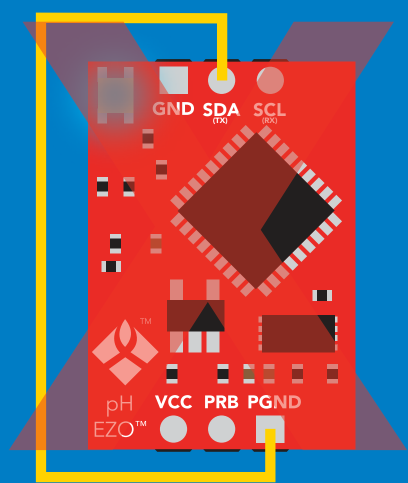
Plock,1



Baud, 9600



cannot change to UART



cannot change to UART

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I²C address change

Command syntax

300ms processing delay

I2C,n sets I²C address and reboots into I²C mode

Example	Response
I2C,100	device reboot

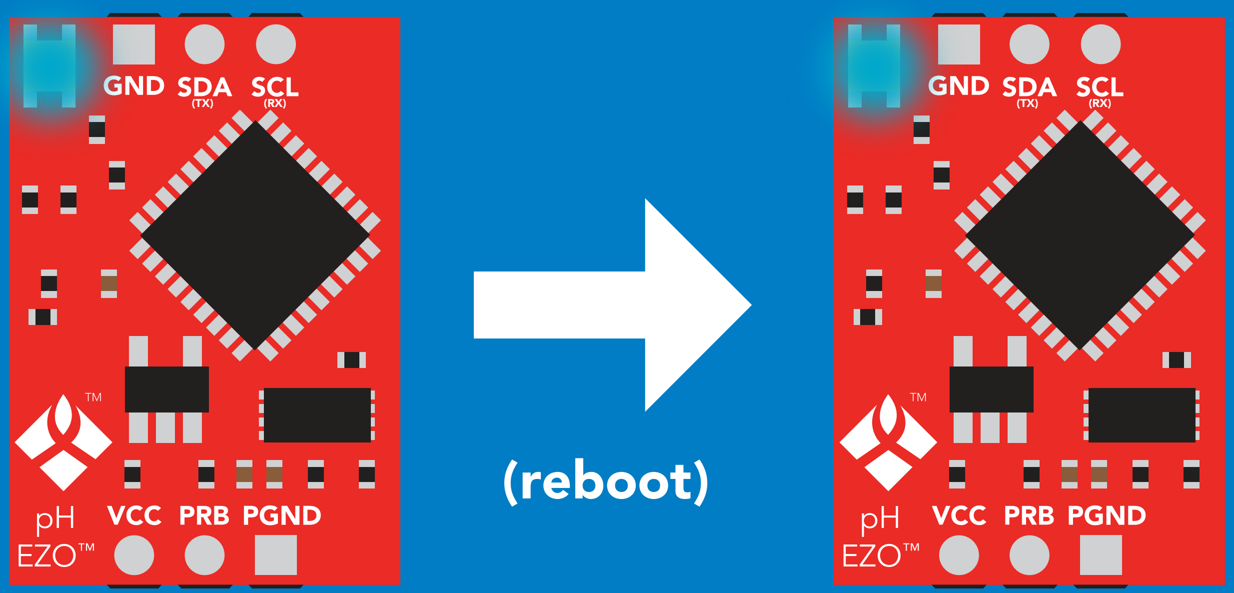
Warning!

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

Default I²C address is 99 (0x63).

n = any number 1 – 127

I2C,100



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Factory reset

Command syntax

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

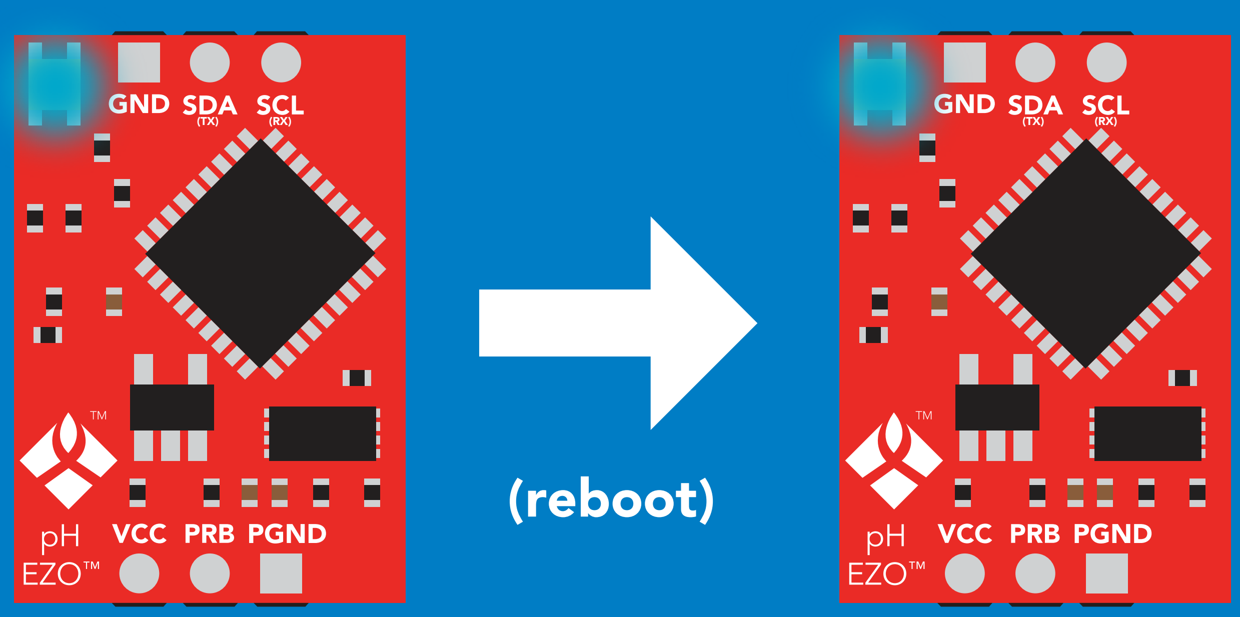
Factory enable factory reset

I²C address will not change

Example	Response
Factory	device reboot

Clears calibration
LED on
Response codes enabled

Factory



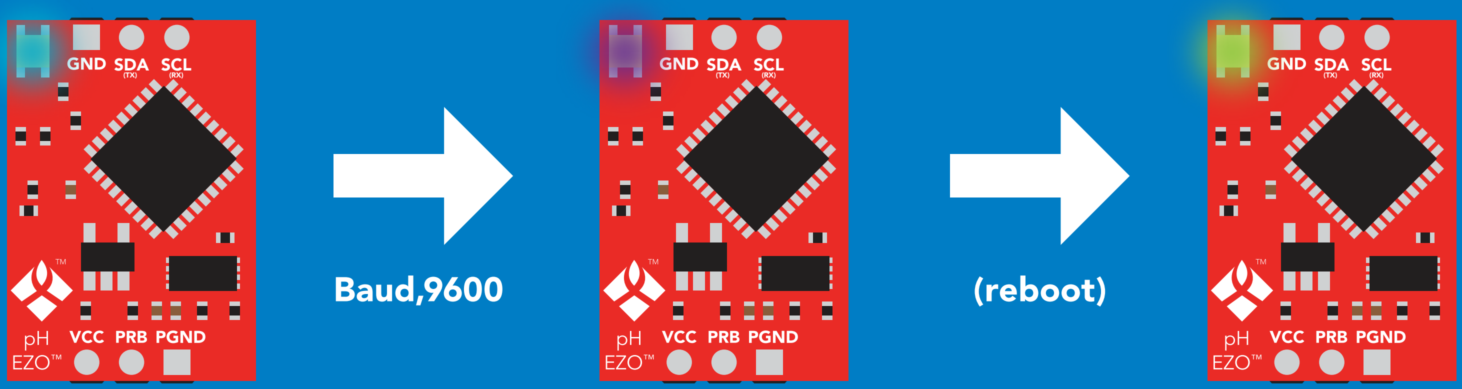
Change to UART mode

Command syntax

Baud,n switch from I^{2}C to UART

Example	Response
Baud,9600	reboot in UART mode

n =
- 300
- 1200
- 2400
- 9600
- 19200
- 38400
- 57600
- 115200

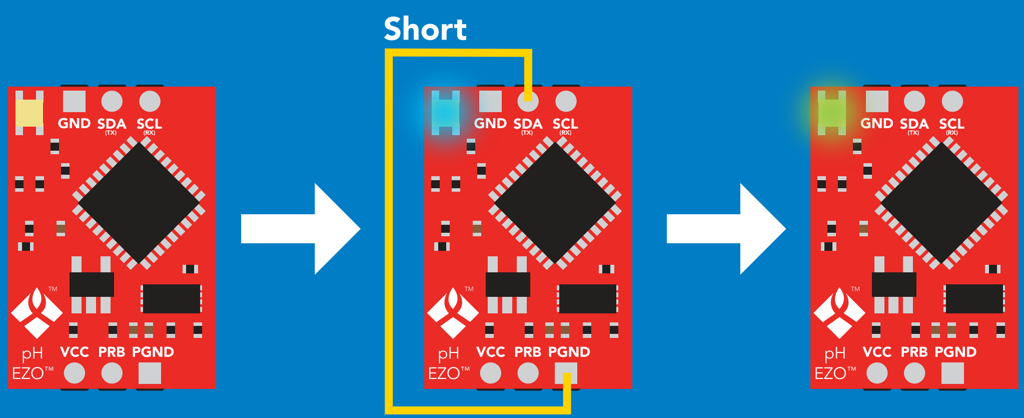


Changing to UART mode

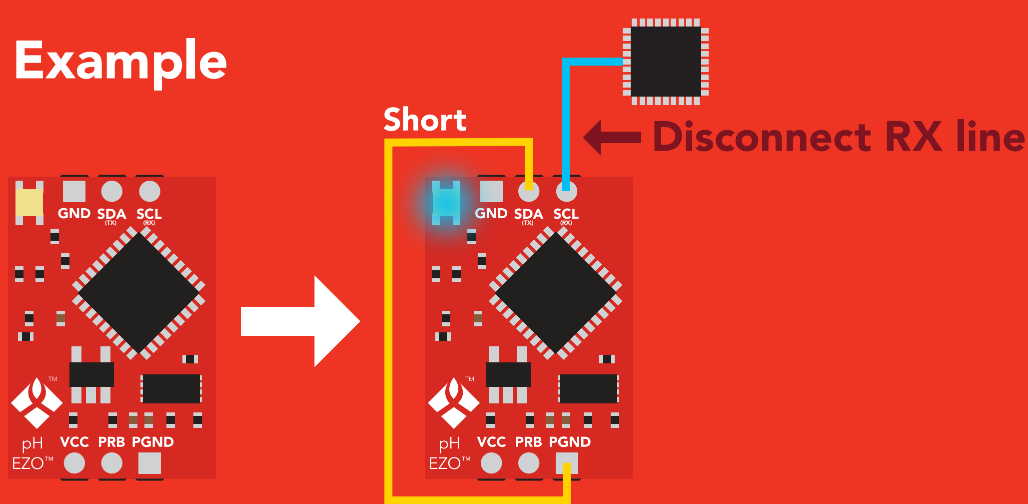
Manual switching to UART

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

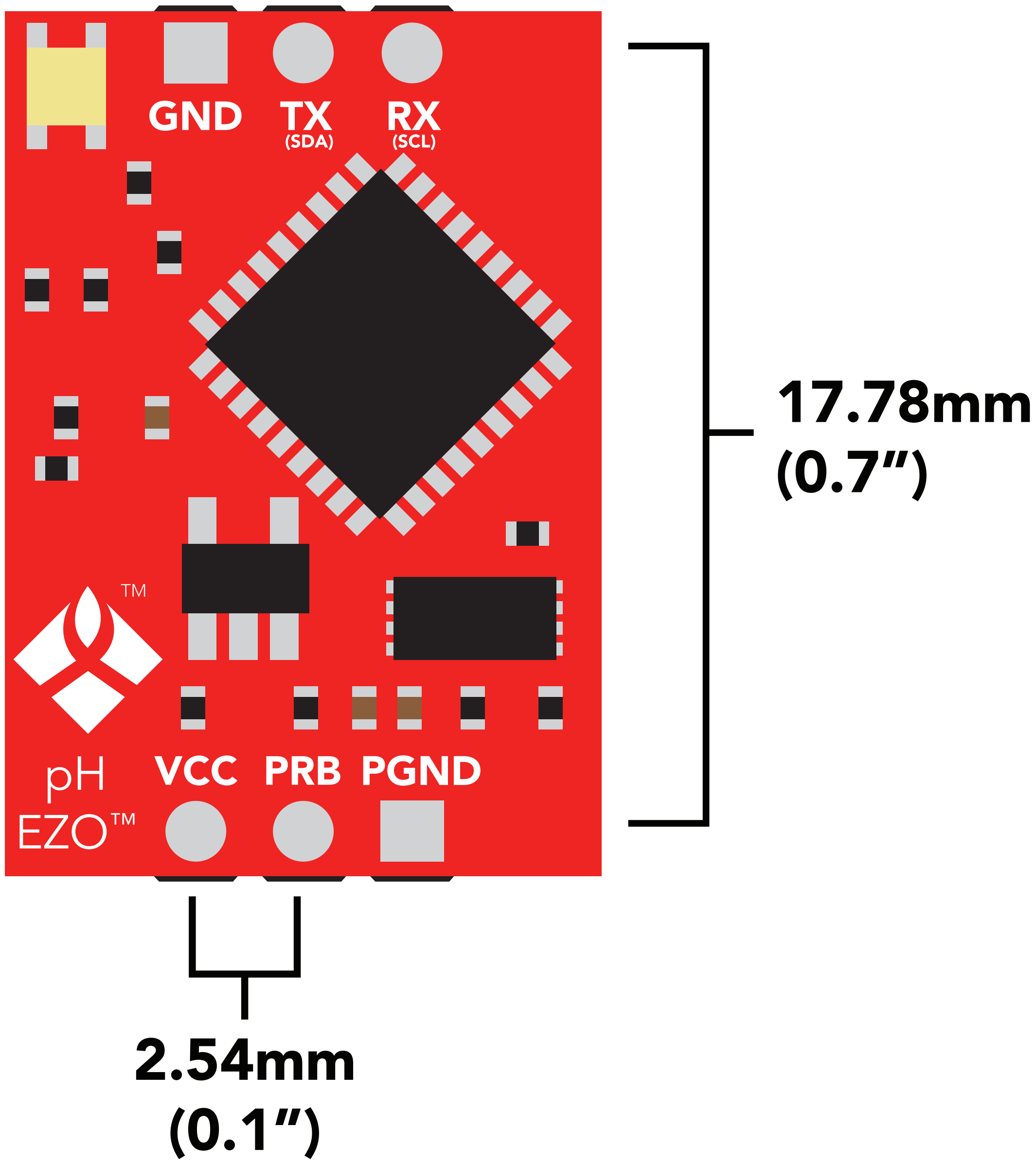
Example



Wrong Example



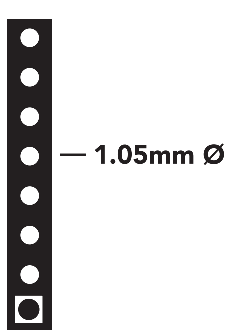
EZO™ circuit footprint

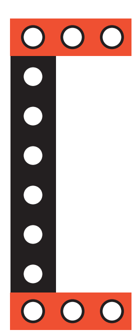


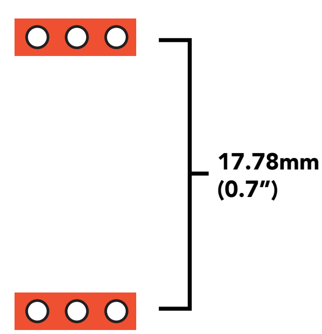
1 In your CAD software place a 8 position header.

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 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^2C).
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^2C).
"Export/Import calibration" pages 27 (UART) & 49 (I^2C).
Added new feature to continous 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^2C bug (Dec 1, 2014)
- Fixed I^2C bug where the circuit may inappropriately respond when other I^2C devices are connected.

V1.7 – Factory (April 14, 2015)
- Changed "X" command to "Factory"

V1.95 – Plock (March 31, 2016)
- Added protocol lock feature "Plock"

V1.96 – EEPROM (April 26, 2016)
- Fixed glitch where EEPROM would get erased if the circuit lost power 900ms into startup

V1.97 – EEPROM (Oct 10, 2016)
- Added the option to save and load calibration.

V1.98 – EEPROM (Nov 14, 2016)
- Fixed glitch 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.

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.