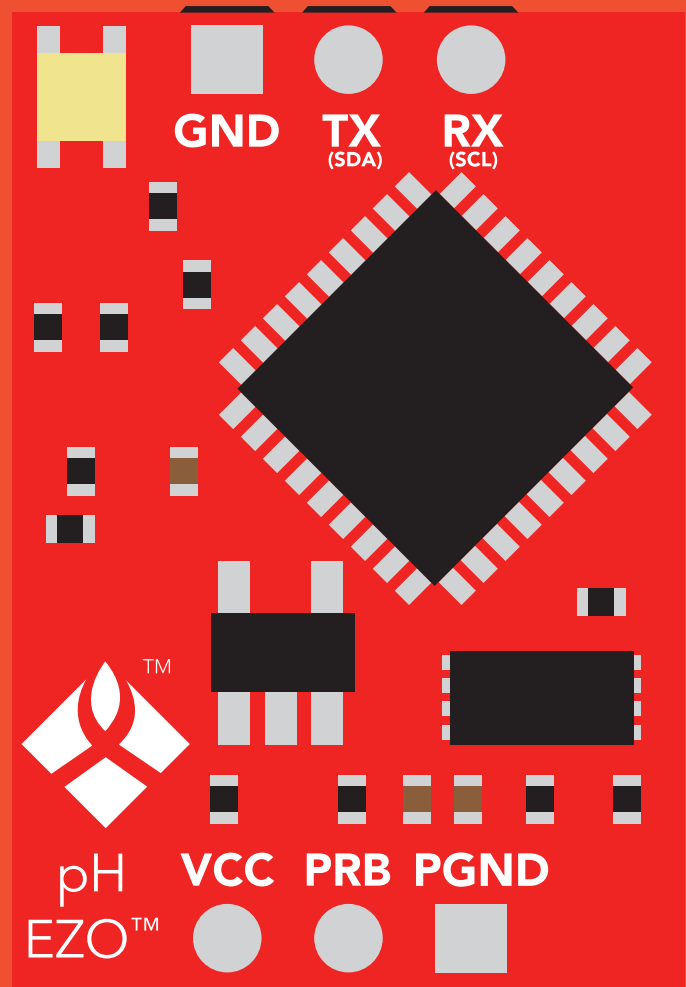


# EZO-pH<sup>TM</sup>

**Embedded pH Circuit**

Reads	pH
Range	.001 – 14.000
Resolution	.001
Accuracy	+/- 0.002
Max rate	1 reading per sec
Supported probes	Any type & brand
Calibration	1, 2, 3 point
Temp compensation	Yes
Data protocol	UART & I <sup>2</sup> C
Default I <sup>2</sup> C address	99 (0x63)
Operating voltage	3.3V – 5V
Data format	ASCII



**PATENT PROTECTED**



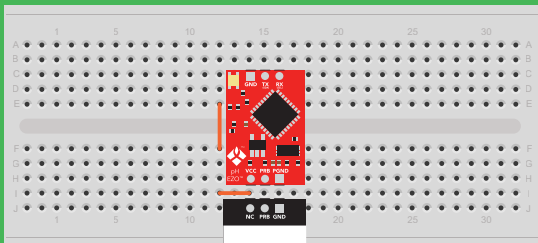
# STOP

**SOLDERING THIS DEVICE VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.**

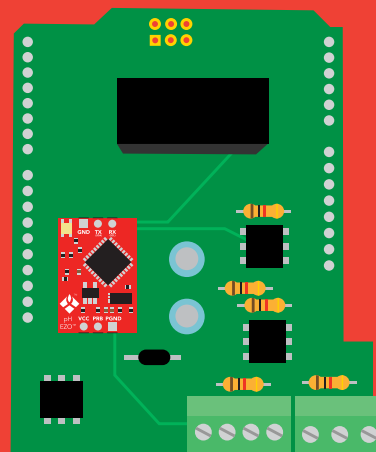
**This is sensitive electronic equipment. Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first. Once this device has been soldered it is no longer covered by our warranty.**

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

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



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



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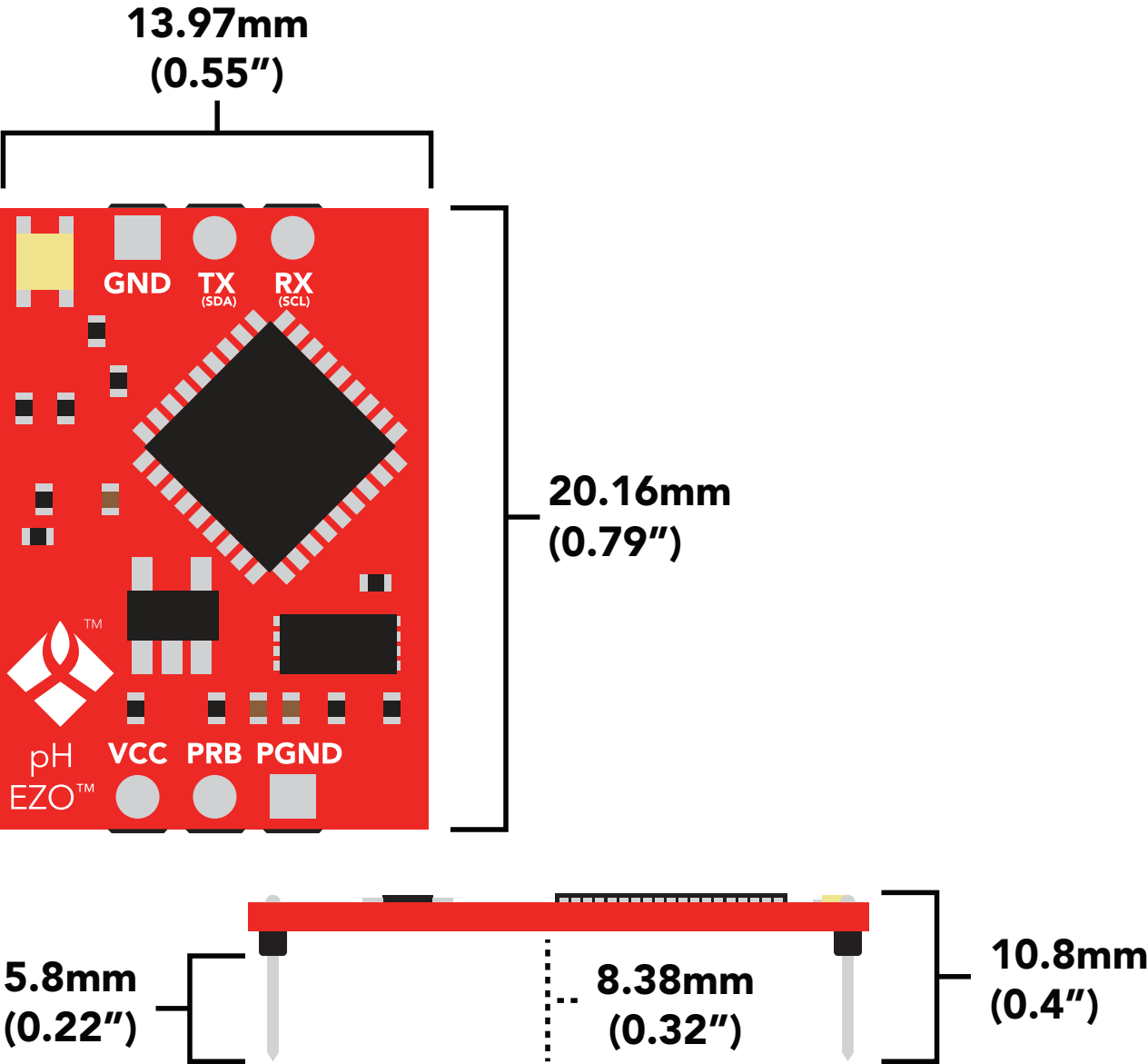
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# EZO™ circuit dimensions



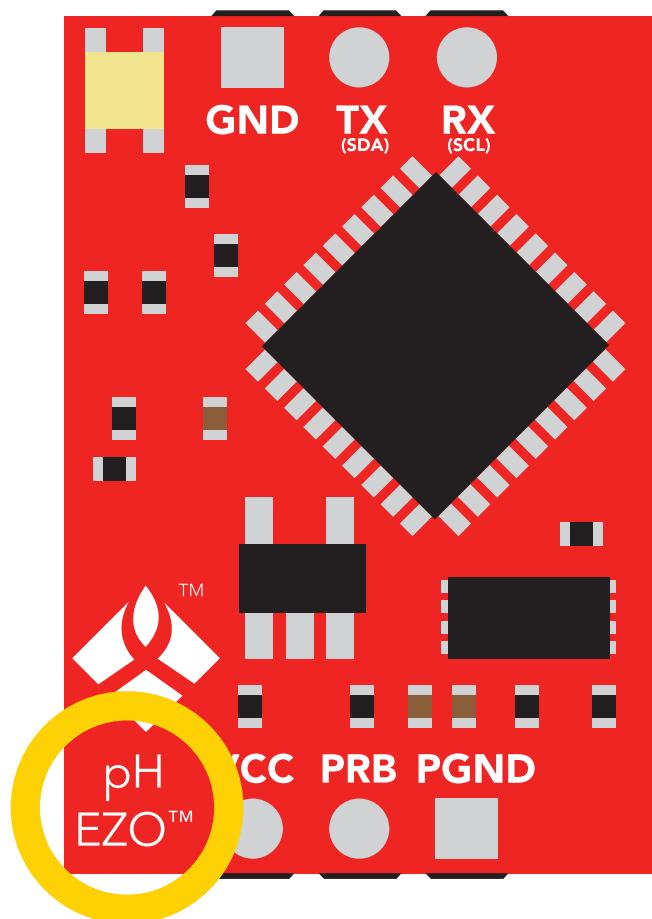
## Power consumption

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

## Absolute max ratings

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

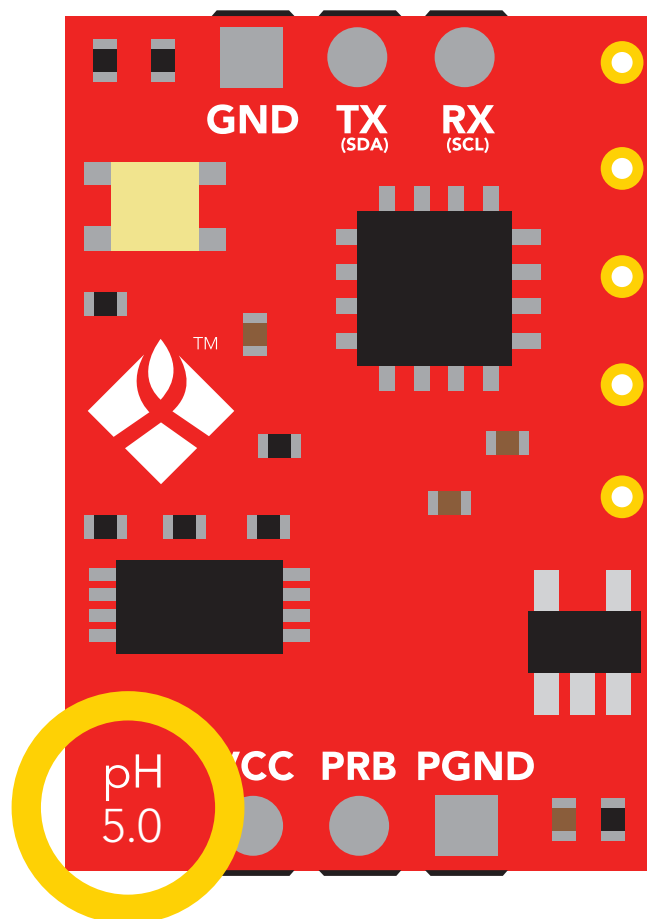
# EZO™ circuit identification



EZO™ pH circuit



Viewing correct datasheet



Legacy pH circuit

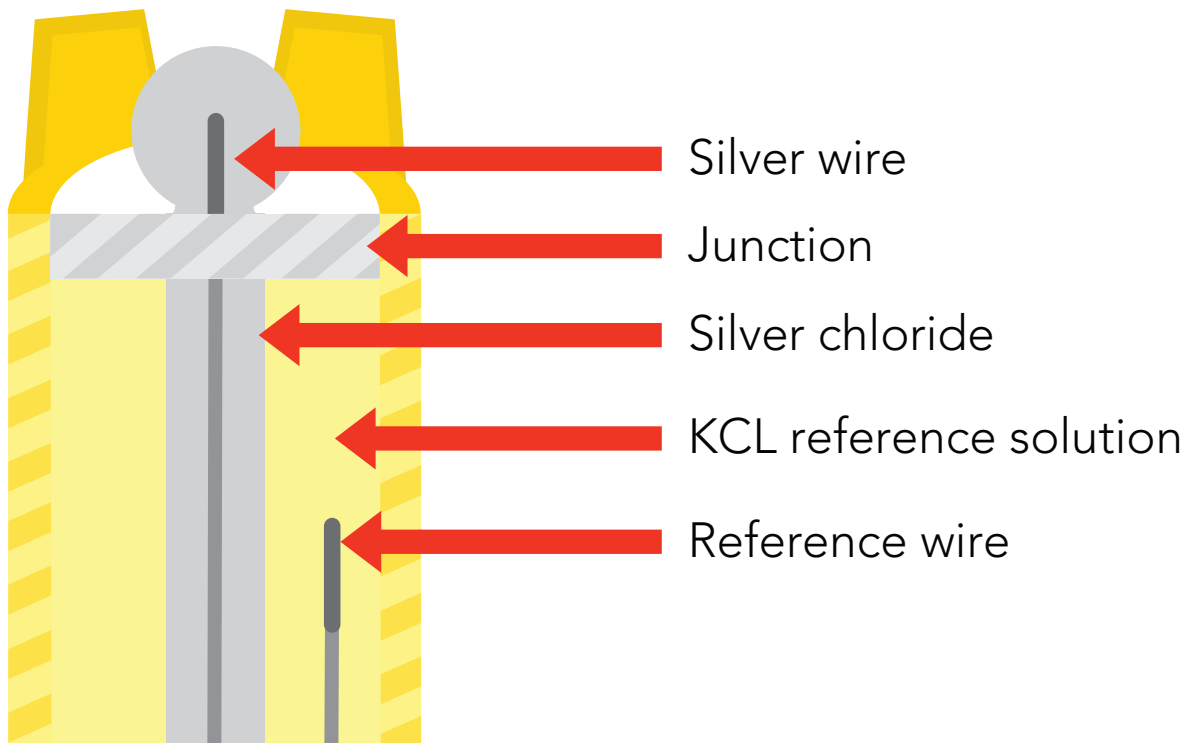
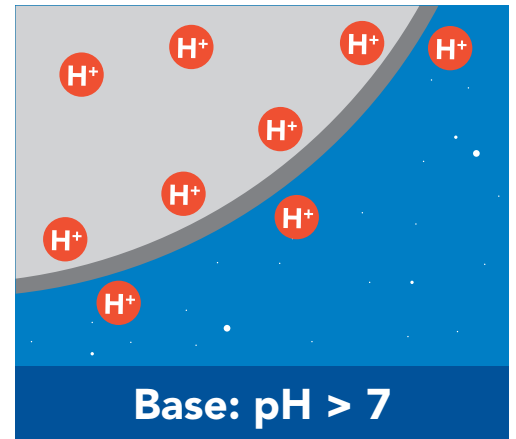
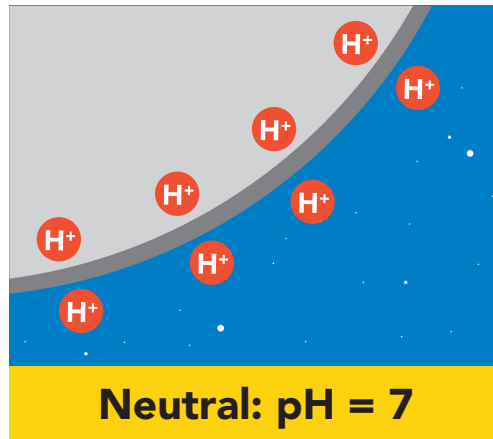
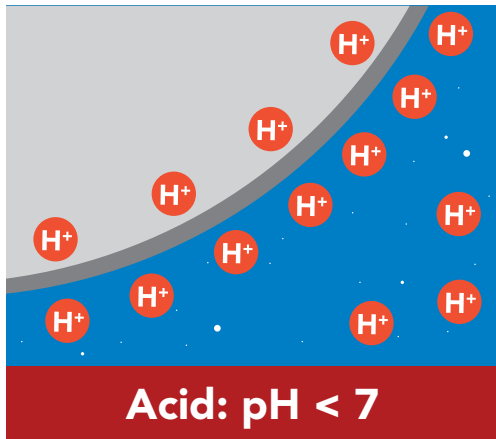


Viewing incorrect datasheet

[Click here to view legacy datasheet](#)

# Operating principle

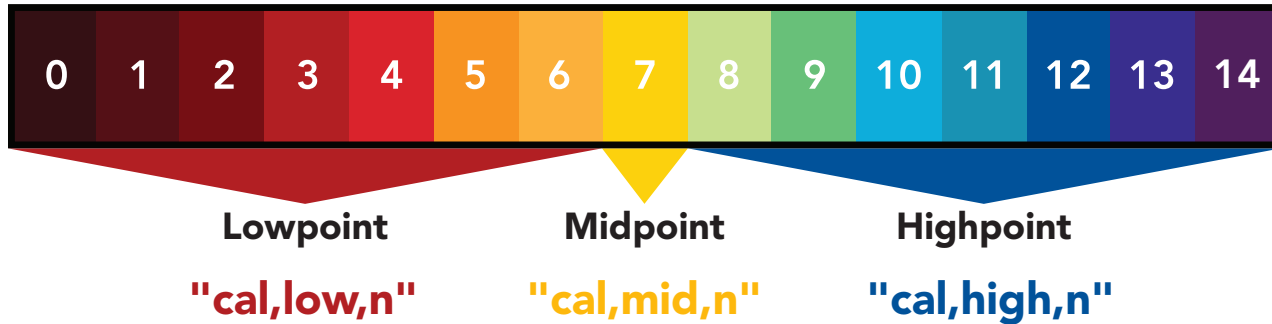
A pH (**potential of Hydrogen**) probe measures the hydrogen ion activity in a liquid. At the tip of a pH probe is a glass membrane. This glass membrane permits hydrogen ions from the liquid being measured to diffuse into the outer layer of the glass, while larger ions remain in the solution. The difference 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<sup>2</sup>C mode after calibration **will not** affect the stored calibration. If the device must be calibrated in I<sup>2</sup>C mode be sure to request readings continuously so you can see the output from the probe.

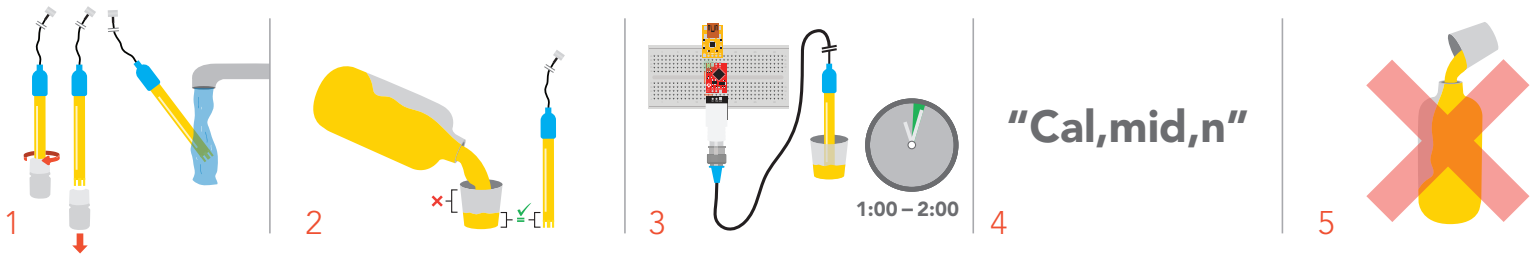
The Atlas Scientific EZO™ class pH circuit has a flexible calibration protocol, allowing for **single point**, **two point**, or **three point** calibration.



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

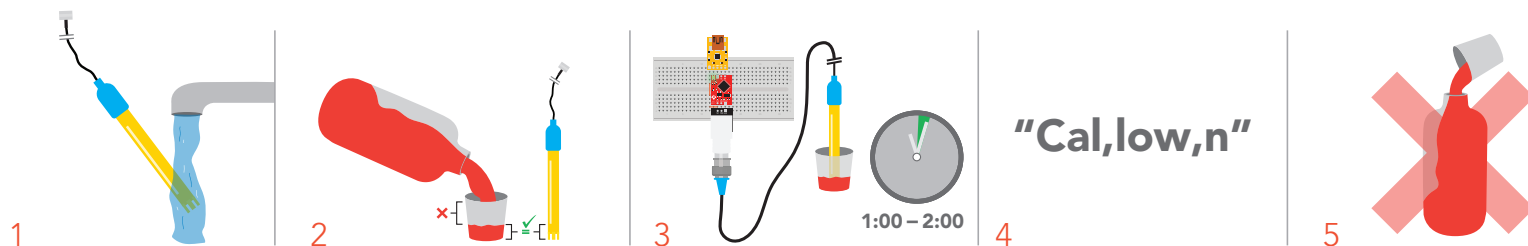
The EZO™ pH circuits default temperature compensation is set to 25° C. If the temperature of the calibration solution is +/- 2° C from 25° C, consider setting the temperature compensation first. **Temperature changes of < 2° C are insignificant.**

## Single point calibration



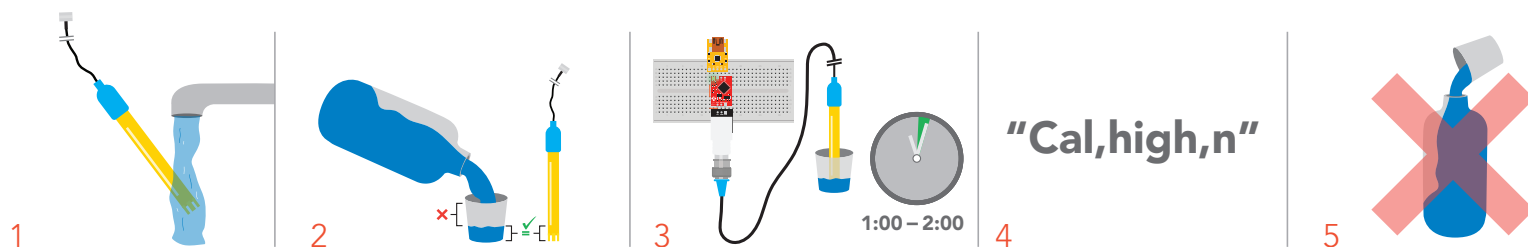
1. Remove soaker bottle and rinse off pH probe.
2. Pour a small amount of the calibration solution into a cup.
3. Let the probe sit in calibration solution until readings stabilize (1 – 2 minutes).
4. Calibrate the midpoint value using the command **"Cal,mid,n"**.  
*Where "n" is any floating point value 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.

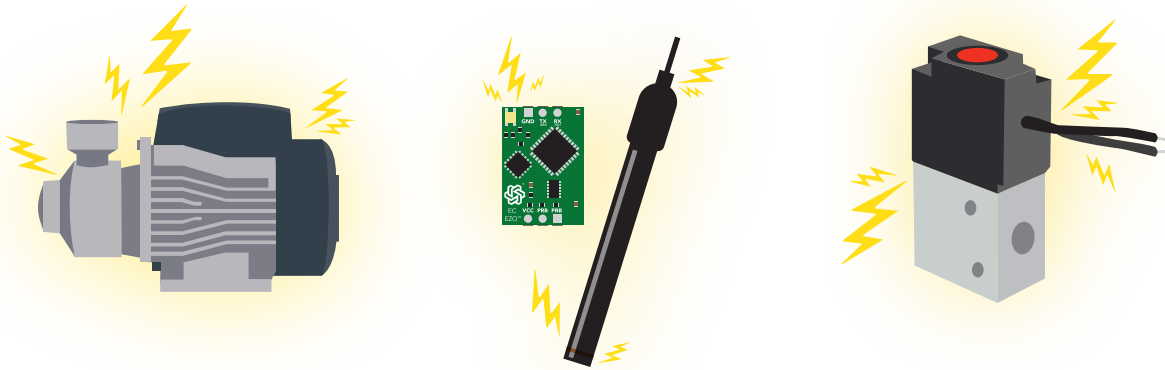




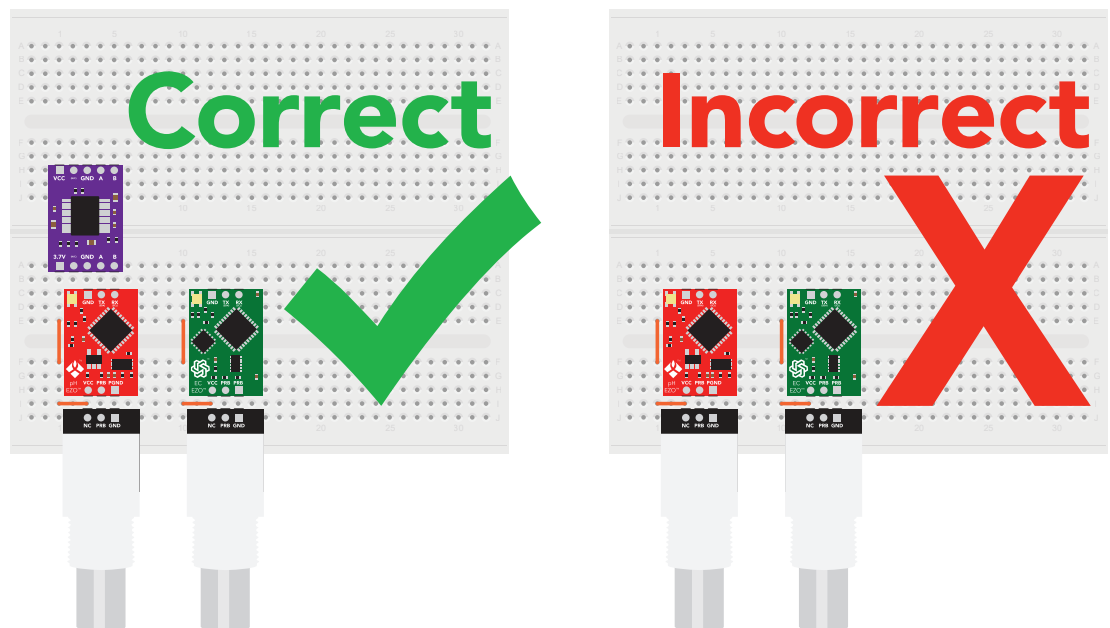
# Power and data isolation

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.

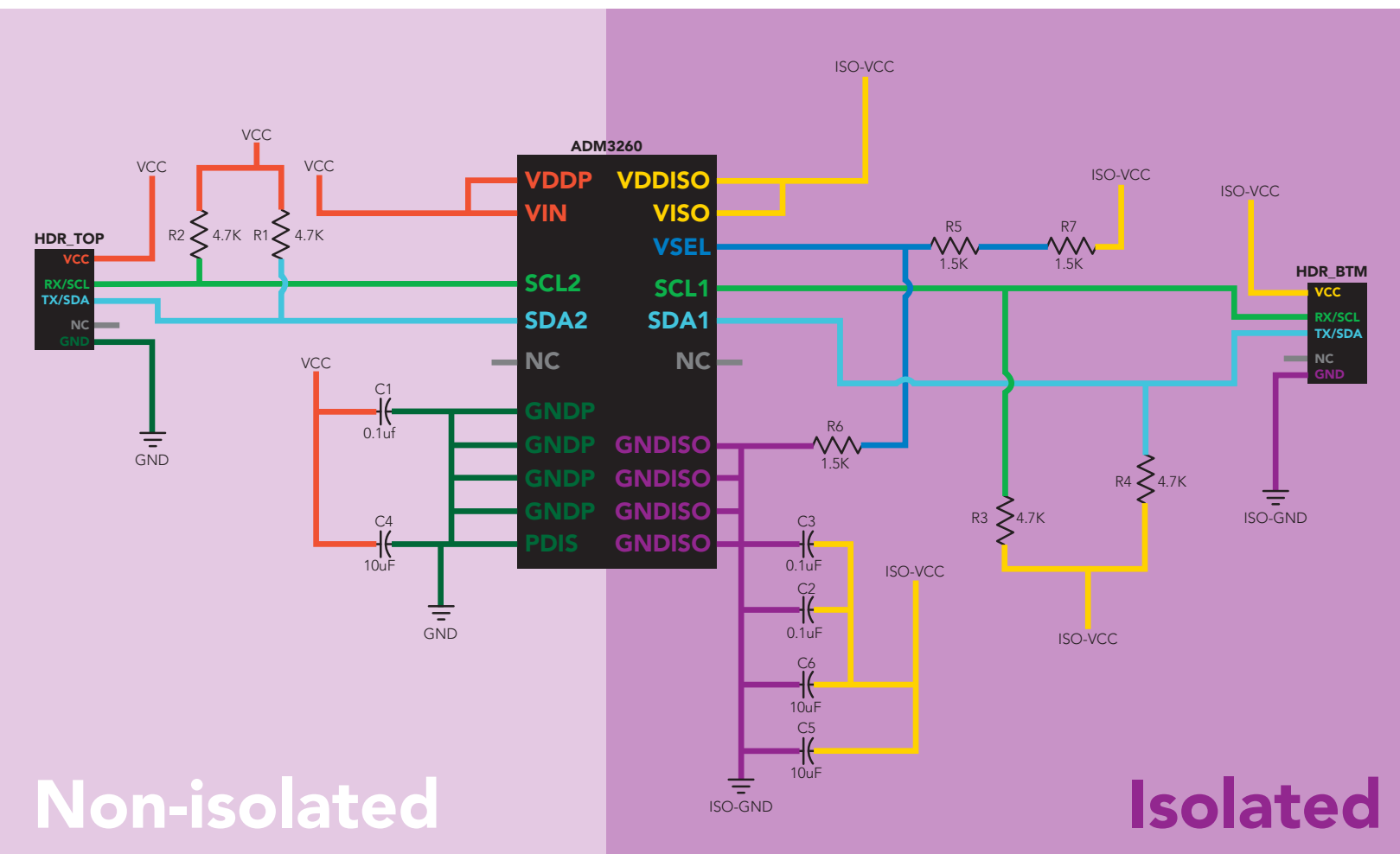


**Without isolation, Conductivity and Dissolved Oxygen readings will effect pH accuracy.**

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 4.7k $\Omega$  pull up resistor on both the isolated and non-isolated lines (R1, R2, R3, and R4) The output voltage is set using a voltage divider (R5, R6, and R7) this produces a voltage of 3.7V regardless of your input voltage.

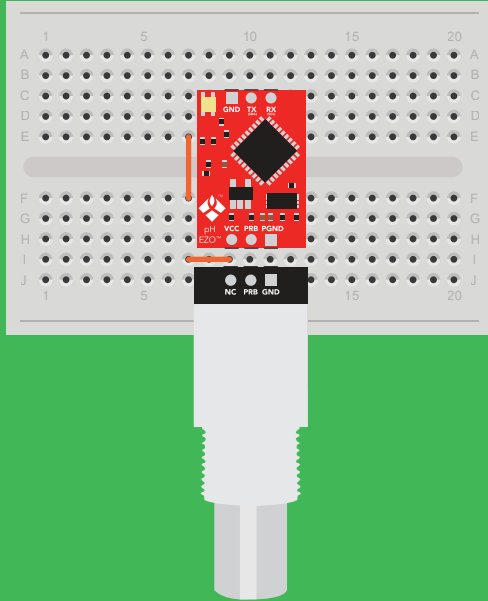
**Isolated ground is different from non-isolated ground, these two lines should not be connected together.**



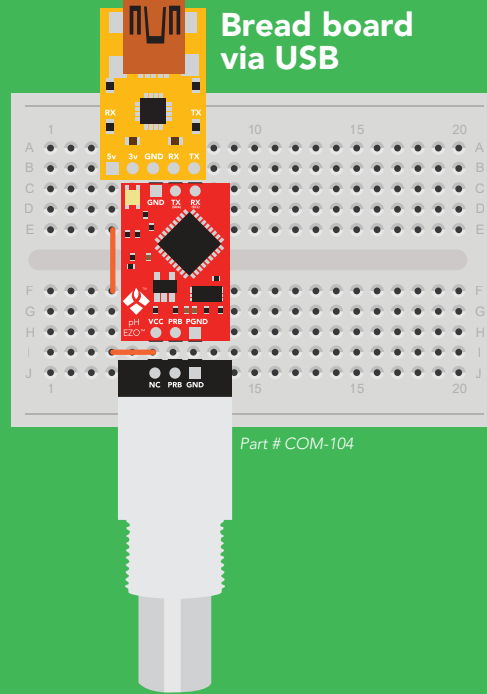


# Correct wiring

Bread board

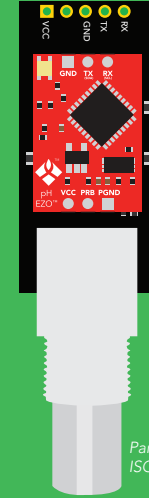


Bread board  
via USB



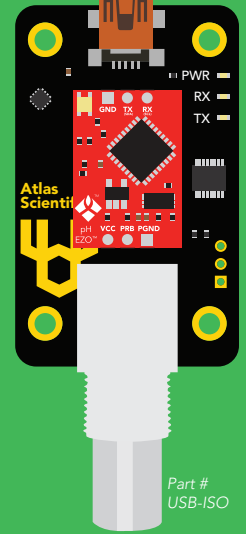
Part # COM-104

Carrier board



Part #  
ISCCB

USB  
carrier board



Part #  
USB-ISO

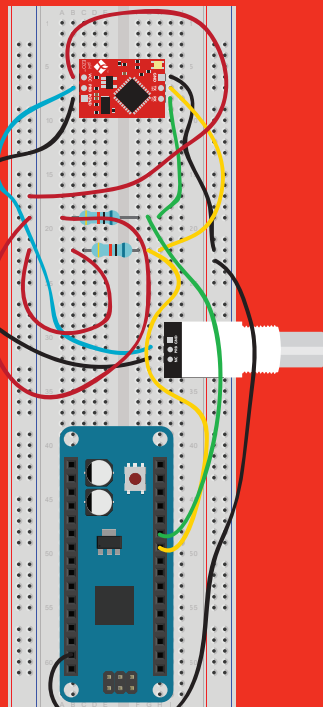


# Incorrect wiring

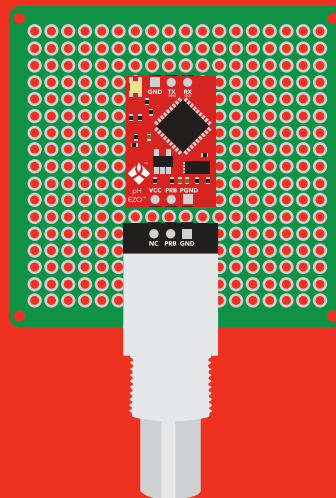
Extended leads



Sloppy setup

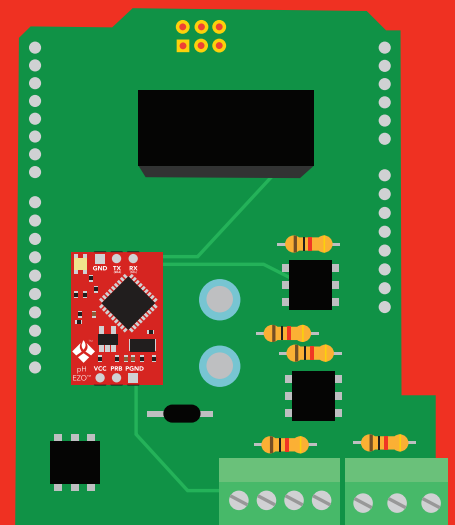


Perfboards or Protoboards



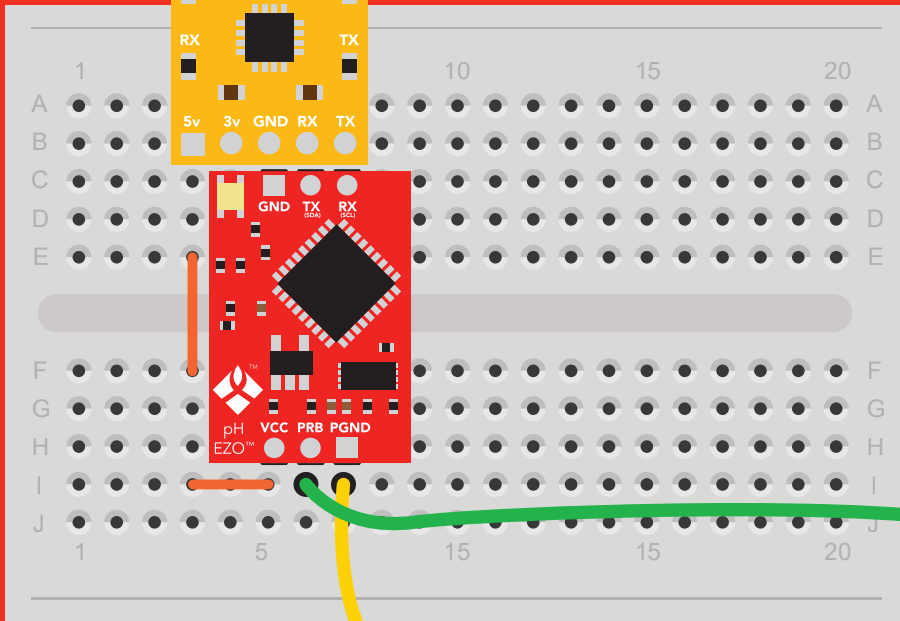
**NEVER**  
use Perfboards  
or Protoboards

\*Embedded into your device



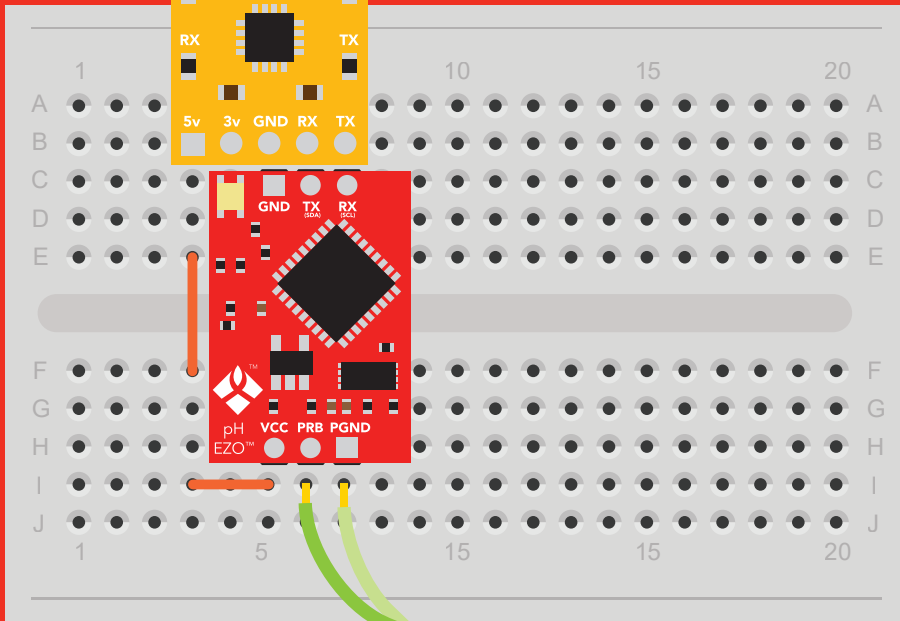
\*Only after you are familiar  
with EZO™ circuits operation

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



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

**DO NOT MAKE YOUR OWN  
UNSHIELDED CABLES!**



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

# ✓ Available data protocols

## UART

Default

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

# ✗ Unavailable data protocols

## SPI

## Analog

## RS-485

## Mod Bus

## 4–20mA

# UART mode

## Settings that are retained if power is cut

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

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

- Find
- Sleep mode

# UART mode

8 data bits  
1 stop bit

no parity  
no flow control

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

**RX**  
Data in



**TX**  
Data out



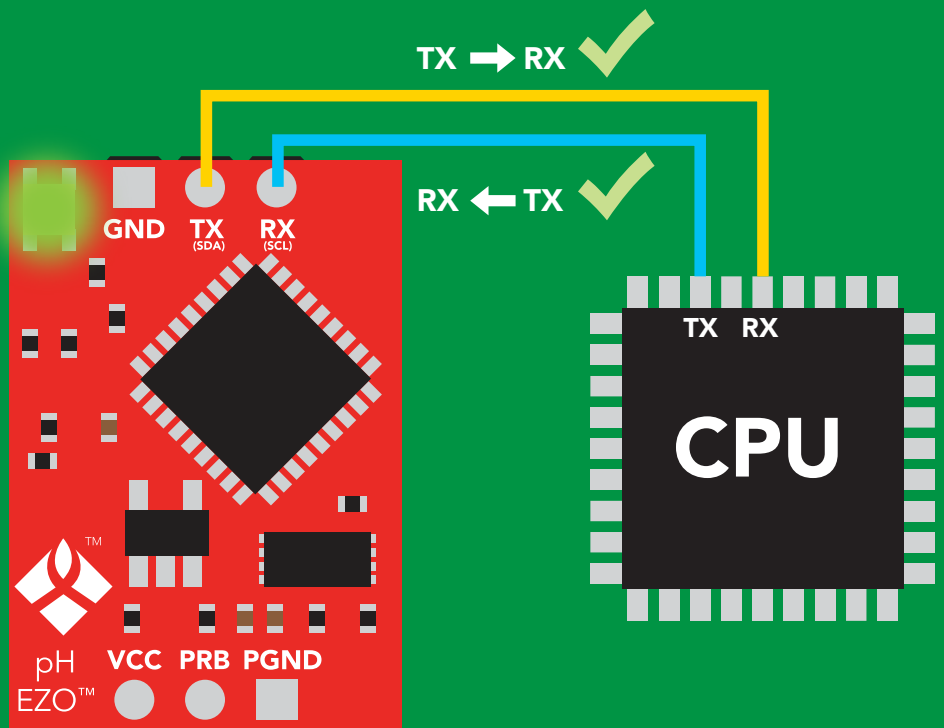
**Vcc** 3.3V – 5.5V

0V



Vcc

0V



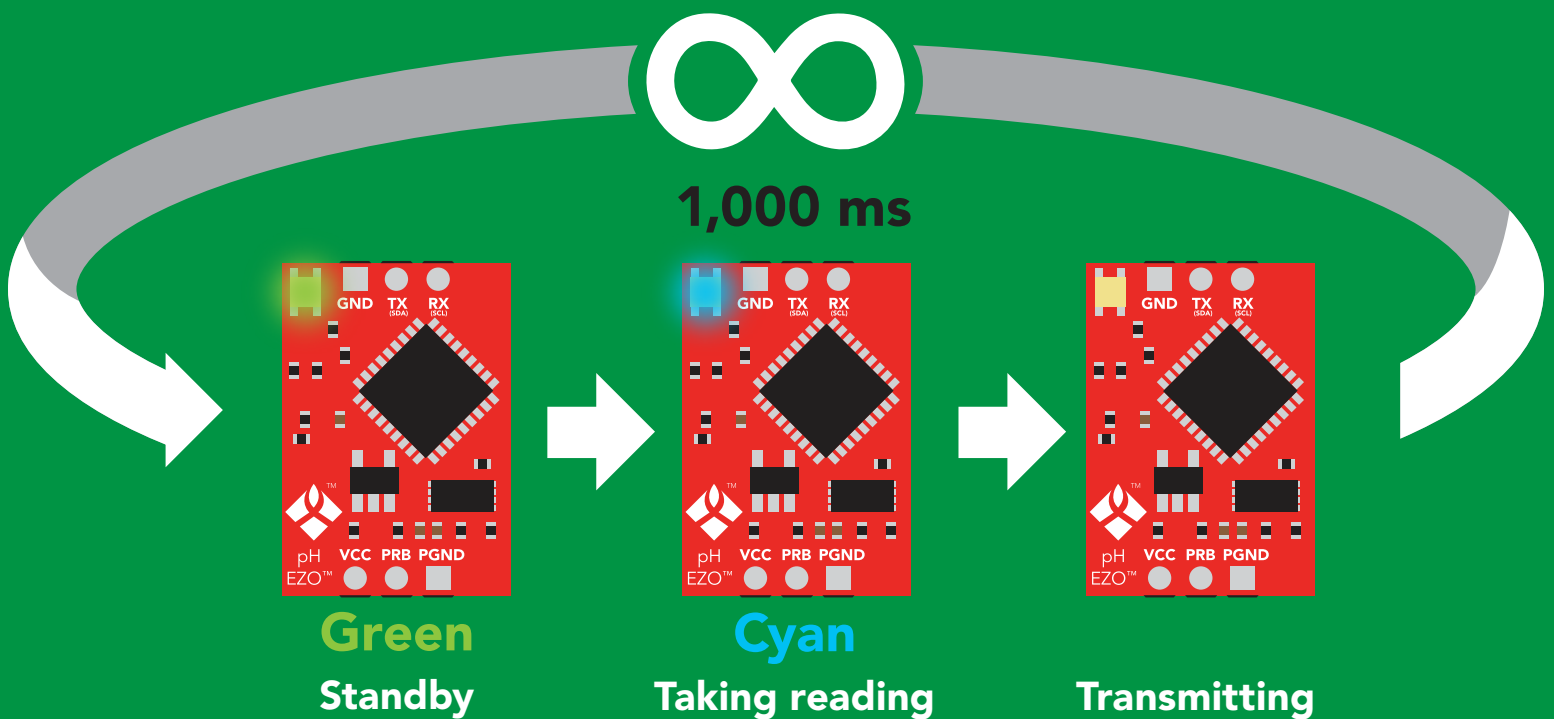
## Data format

<b>Reading</b>	pH	<b>Data type</b>	floating point
<b>Units</b>	pH	<b>Decimal places</b>	3
<b>Encoding</b>	ASCII	<b>Smallest string</b>	4 characters
<b>Format</b>	string	<b>Largest string</b>	40 characters
<b>Terminator</b>	carriage return		



# Default state

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



# Receiving data from device

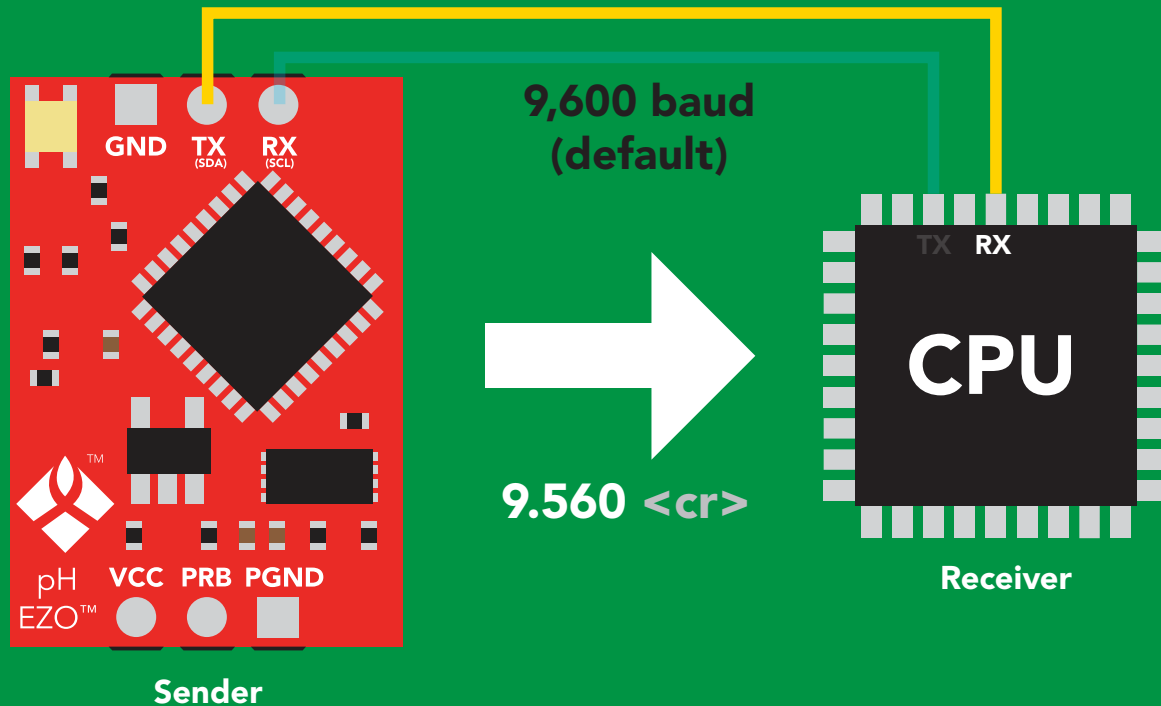
2 parts

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

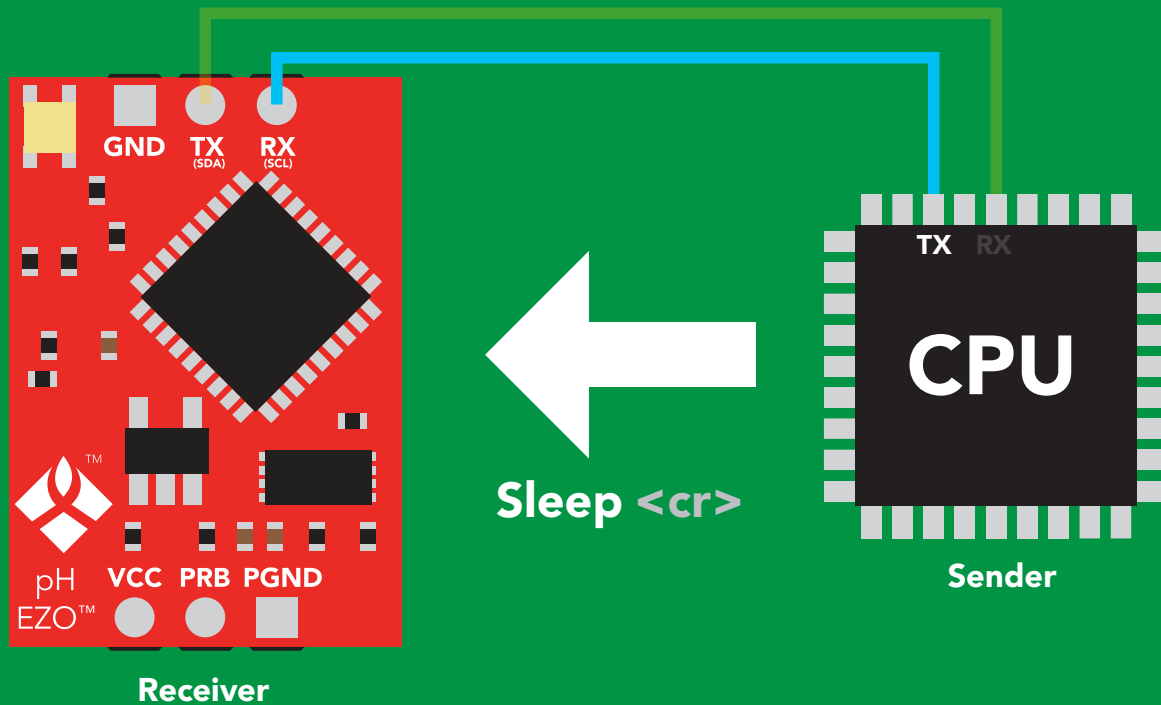
2 parts

**Command (not case sensitive)**

ASCII data string

**Carriage return <cr>**

Terminator



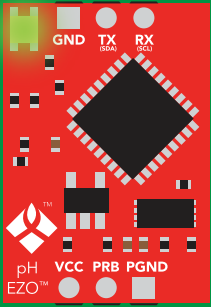
## Advanced

ASCII: **S** **I** **e** **e** **p** **<cr>**

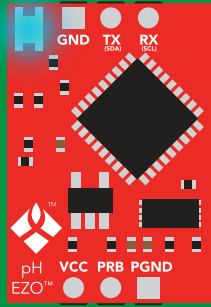
Hex: **53** **6C** **65** **65** **70** **0D**

Dec: **83** **108** **101** **101** **112** **13**

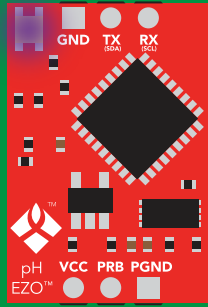
# LED color definition



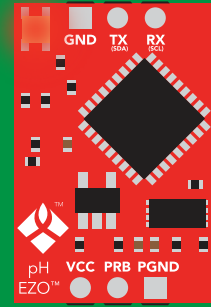
**Green**  
UART standby



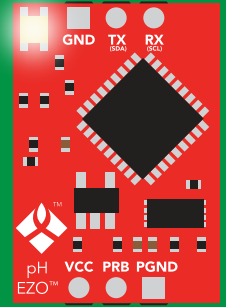
**Cyan**  
Taking reading



**Purple**  
Changing  
baud rate



**Red**  
Command  
not understood



**White**  
Find

**5V**

LED ON  
**+2.2 mA**

**3.3V**

**+0.6 mA**

# UART mode

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function		Default state
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 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 <sup>2</sup> C 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

# 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>

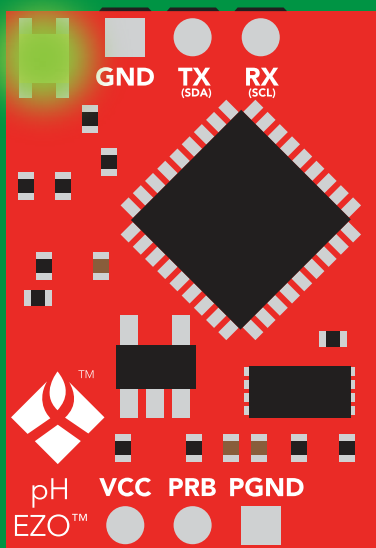
\*OK <cr>

L,0 <cr>

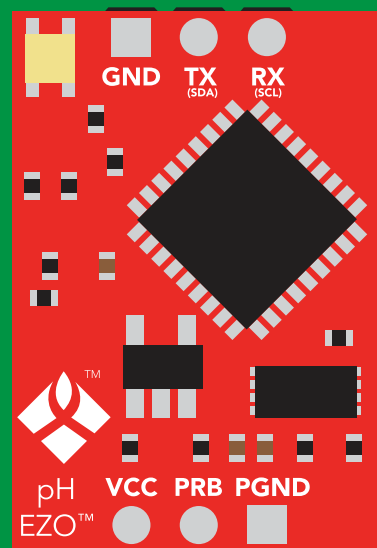
\*OK <cr>

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.

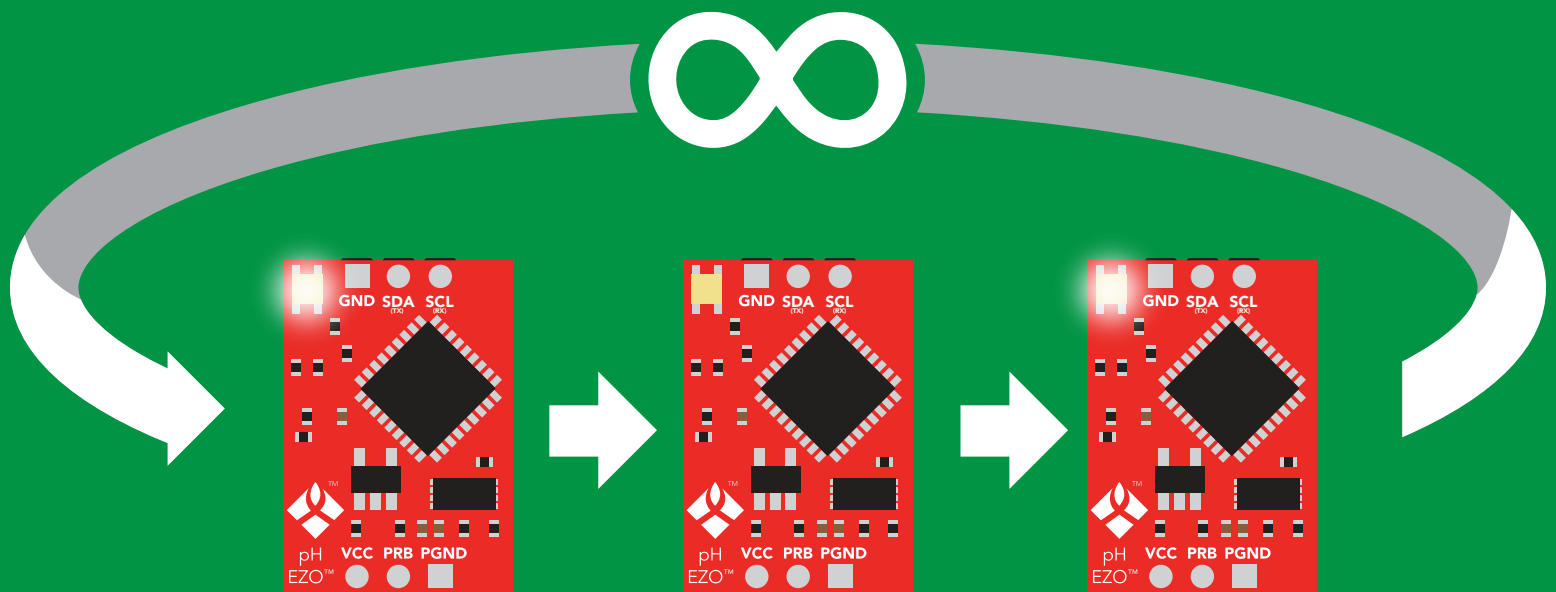
**Find** <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

## 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

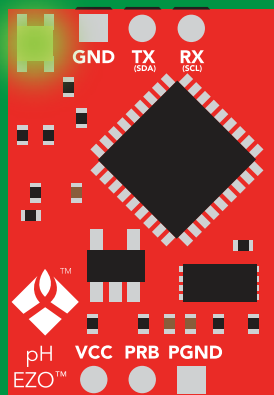
**R** <cr> takes single reading

### Example

**R** <cr>

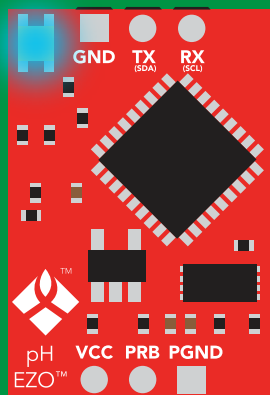
### Response

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



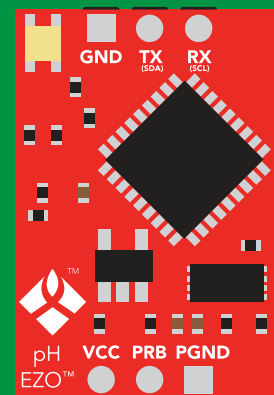
**Green**

**Standby**



**Cyan**

**Taking reading**



**Transmitting**



**800 ms**

# 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.

**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> or**  
one point  
**?Cal,2 <cr> or ?Cal,3 <cr>**  
two point three point  
**\*OK <cr>**

# Export/import calibration

## Command syntax

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

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

## Example

## Response

**Export,?** <cr>

**10,120** <cr>

### Response breakdown

**10, 120**

# of strings to export    # of bytes to export

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

**Export** <cr>

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

**Export** <cr>

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

**(7 more)**

⋮

**Export** <cr>

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

**Export** <cr>

**\*DONE**

Disabling \*OK simplifies this process

**Import, n**  
**(FIFO)**

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

# 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

**Slope,? <cr>**

## Response

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

## Response breakdown

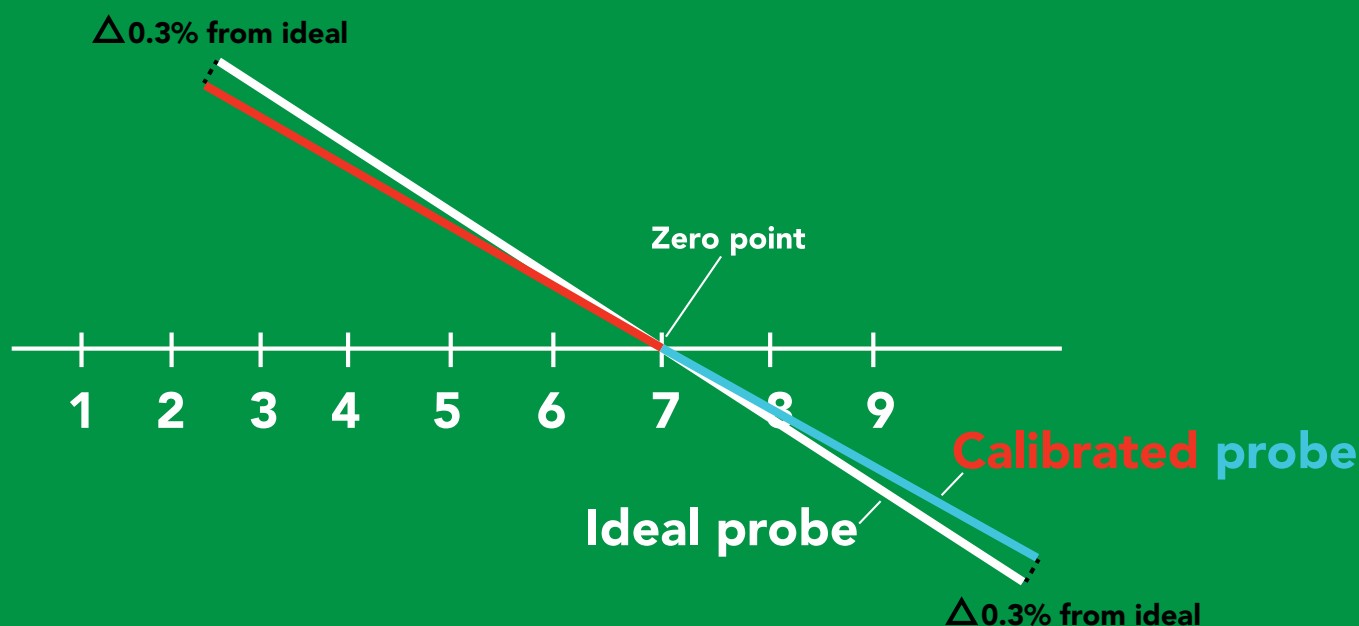
**?Slope,**

**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

Temperature is always in Celsius

**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>

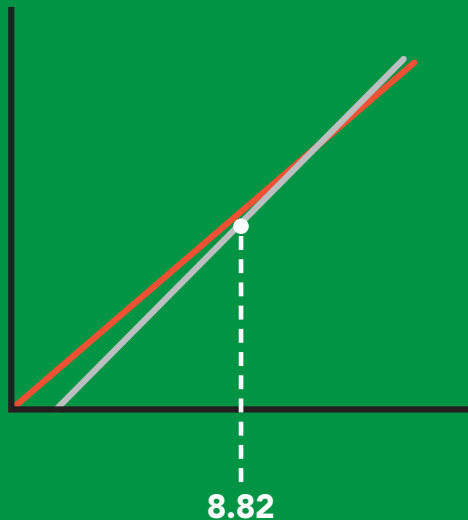
**\*OK** <cr>

**RT,19.5** <cr>

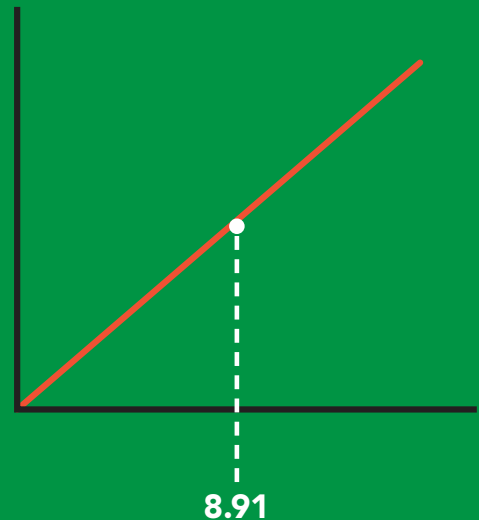
**\*OK** <cr>  
**8.91** <cr>

**T,?** <cr>

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



→  
**T,19.5** <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

Name,zzt <cr>

### Response

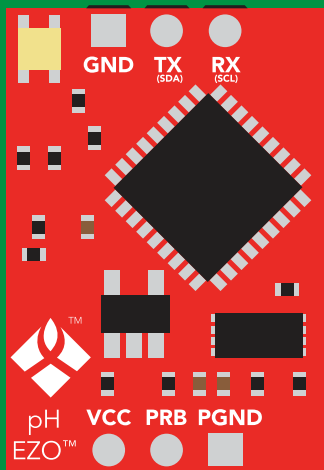
\*OK <cr>

Name,? <cr>

?Name,zzt <cr>

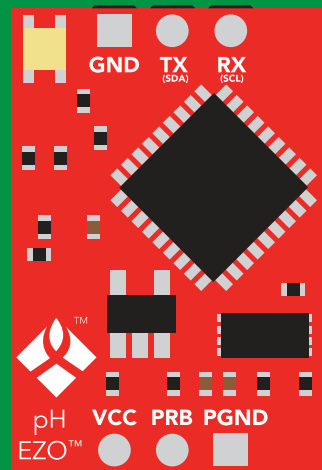
\*OK <cr>

Name,zzt



\*OK <cr>

Name,?



Name,zzt <cr>

\*OK <cr>

# Device information

## Command syntax

```
i <cr> device information
```

### Example

```
i <cr>
```

### Response

```
?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 ( $VCC \geq 5.5V$ )  
**\*UV** under volt ( $VCC \leq 3.1V$ )  
**\*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

Status <cr>

### Response

?Status,P,5.038 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>

## Response breakdown

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

### Restart codes

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

# Sleep mode/low power

## Command syntax

Send any character or command to awaken device.

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

## Example

## Response

**Sleep** <cr>

**\*SL**

**Any command**

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

**5V**

STANDBY

**16 mA**

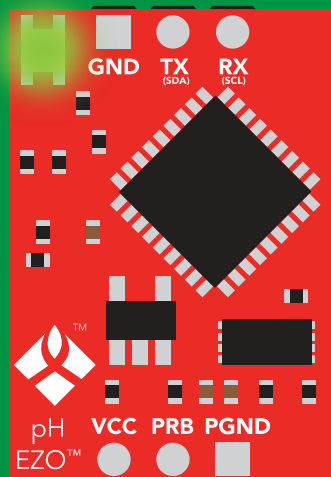
SLEEP

**1.16 mA**

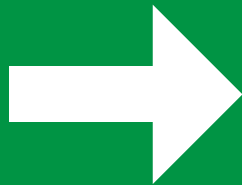
**3.3V**

**13.9 mA**

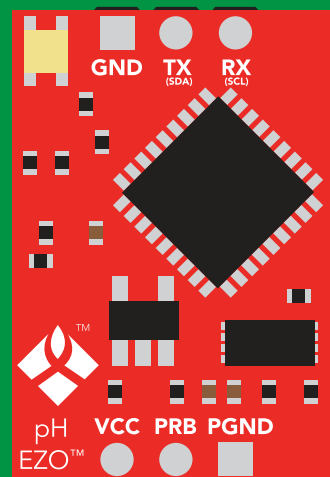
**0.995 mA**



**Standby**  
**16 mA**



**Sleep** <cr>



**Sleep**  
**1.16 mA**

# Change baud rate

## Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

### Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

### Response

\*OK <cr>

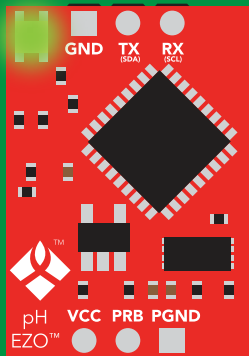
Baud,? <cr>

?Baud,38400 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

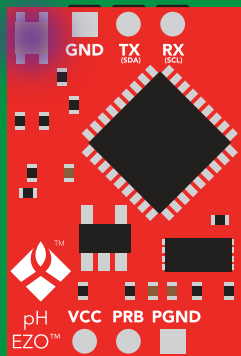
n =

- 300
- 1200
- 2400
- 9600 default**
- 19200
- 38400
- 57600
- 115200



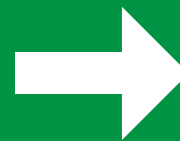
Standby

Baud,38400 <cr>

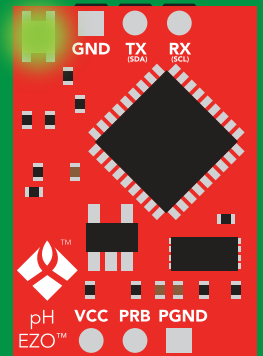


Changing  
baud rate

\*OK <cr>



(reboot)



Standby

# Protocol lock

## Command syntax

Locks device to UART mode.

Plock,1 <cr> enable Plock

Plock,0 <cr> disable Plock **default**

Plock,? <cr> Plock on/off?

## Example

## Response

Plock,1 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

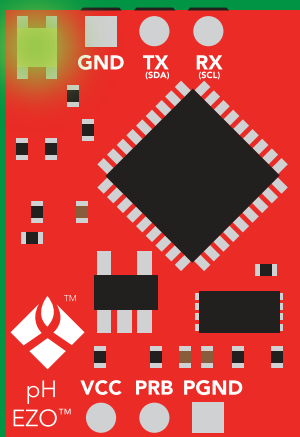
Plock,0 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Plock,? <cr>

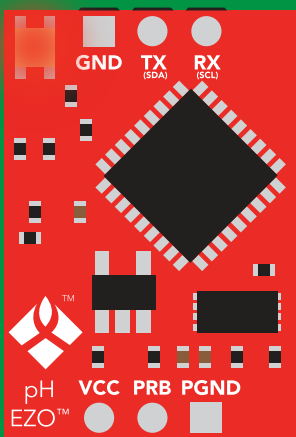
?Plock,1 <cr> or ?Plock,0 <cr>

Plock,1



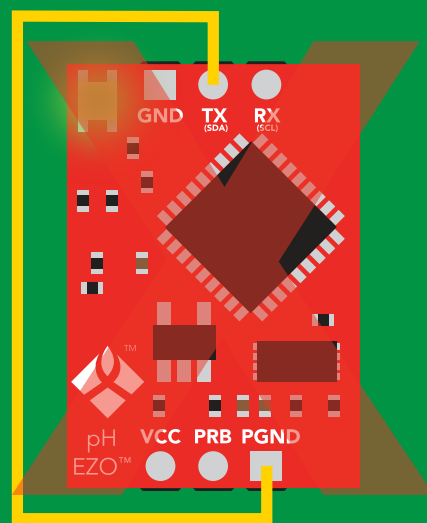
\*OK <cr>

I2C,100



cannot change to 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

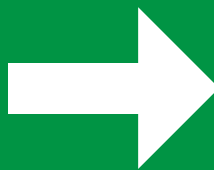
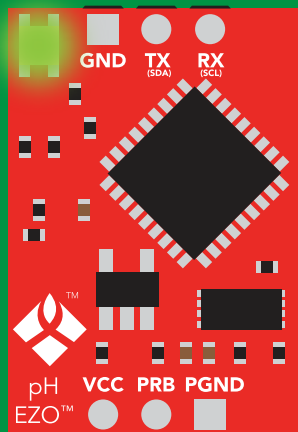
### Example

Factory <cr>

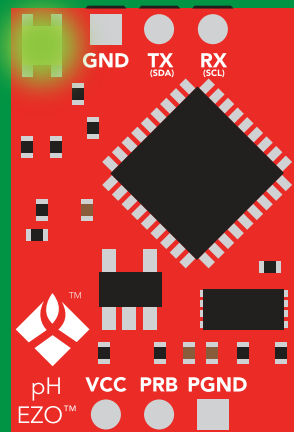
### Response

\*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)

I2C,n <cr> sets I<sup>2</sup>C address and reboots into I<sup>2</sup>C mode

n = any number 1 – 127

### Example

I2C,100 <cr>

### Response

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

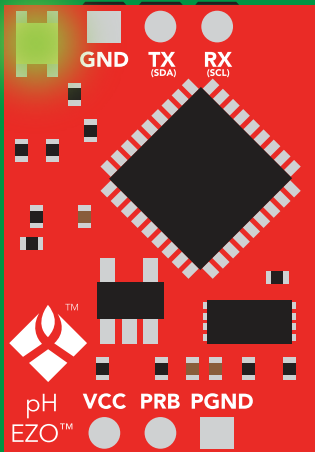
### Wrong example

I2C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

### Response

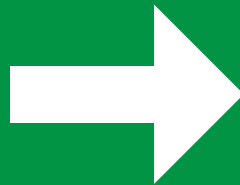
\*ER <cr>

I2C,100

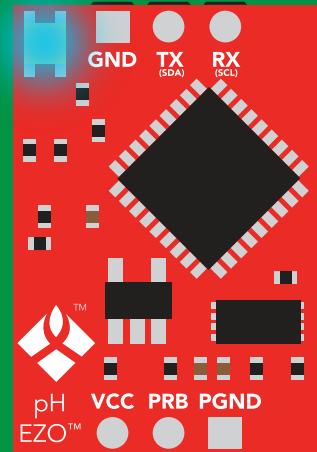


Green

\*OK <cr>



(reboot)



Blue

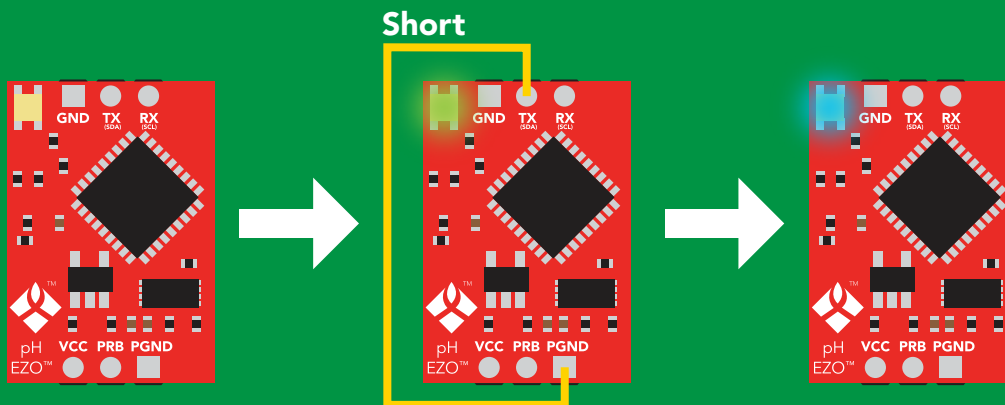
now in I<sup>2</sup>C mode

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

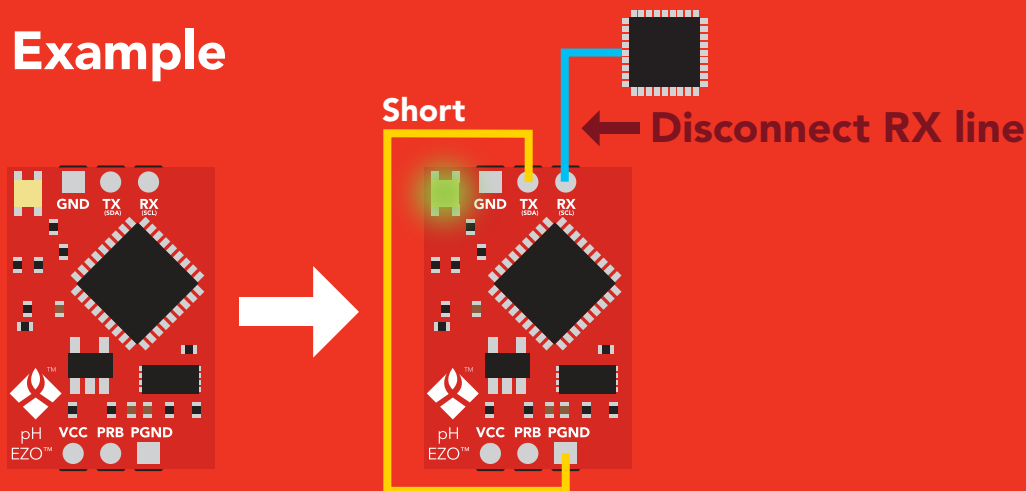
- Make sure Plock is set to 0
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to PGND
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from **Green** to **Blue**
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I<sup>2</sup>C will set the I<sup>2</sup>C address to 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



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

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

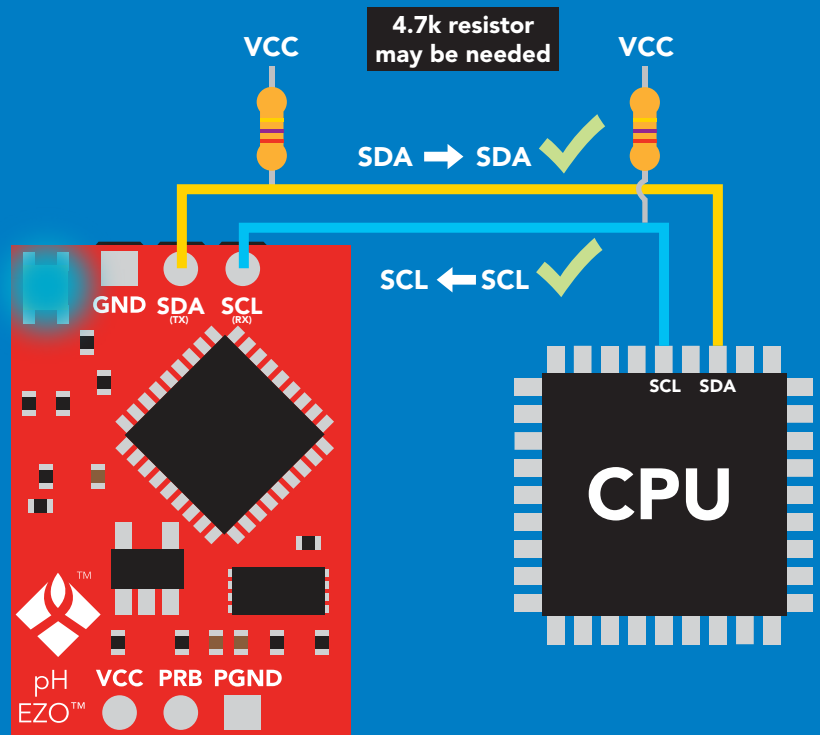
**Vcc** 3.3V – 5.5V

**Clock speed** 100 – 400 kHz

**SDA** 

**SCL** 

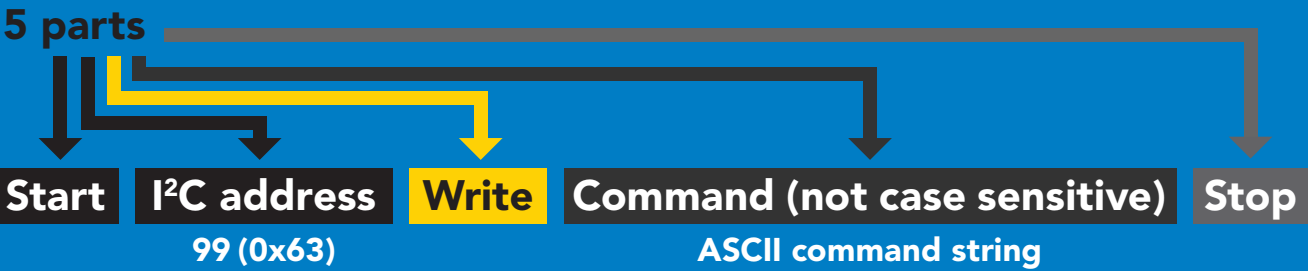
 0V VCC 0V



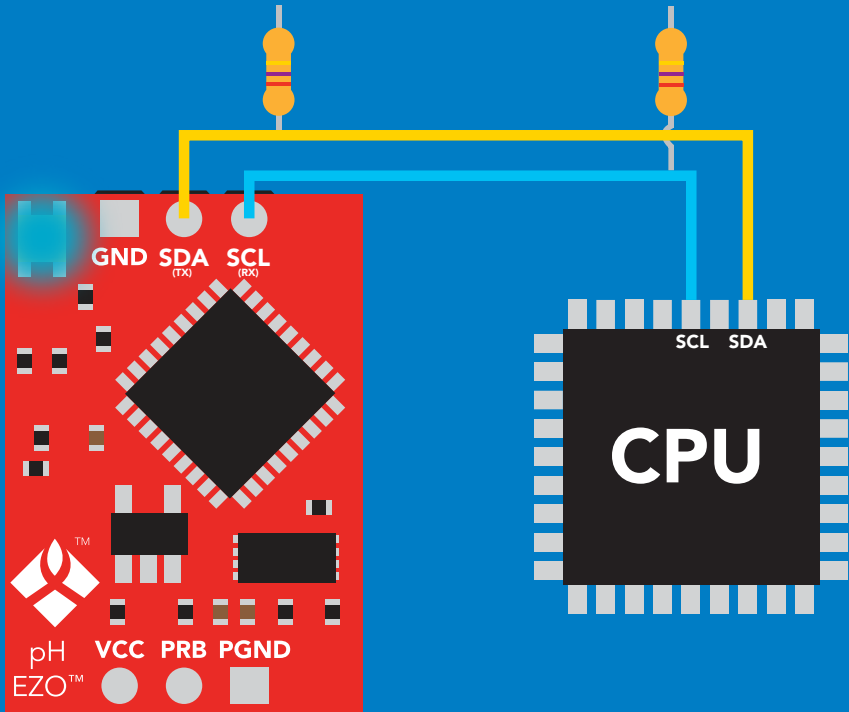
## Data format

<b>Reading</b>	pH	<b>Data type</b>	floating point
<b>Units</b>	pH	<b>Decimal places</b>	3
<b>Encoding</b>	ASCII	<b>Smallest string</b>	4 characters
<b>Format</b>	string	<b>Largest string</b>	399 characters

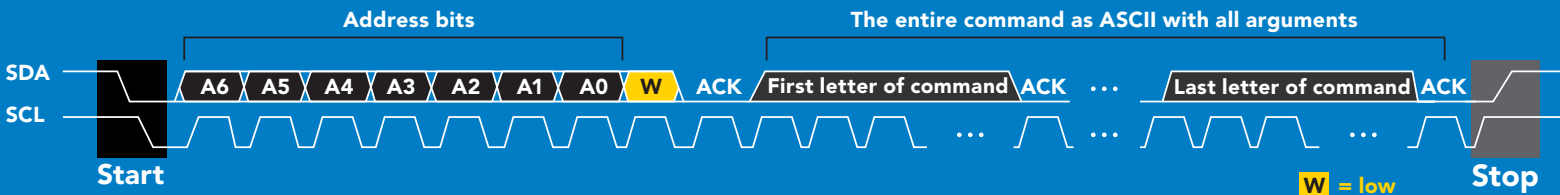
# Sending commands to device



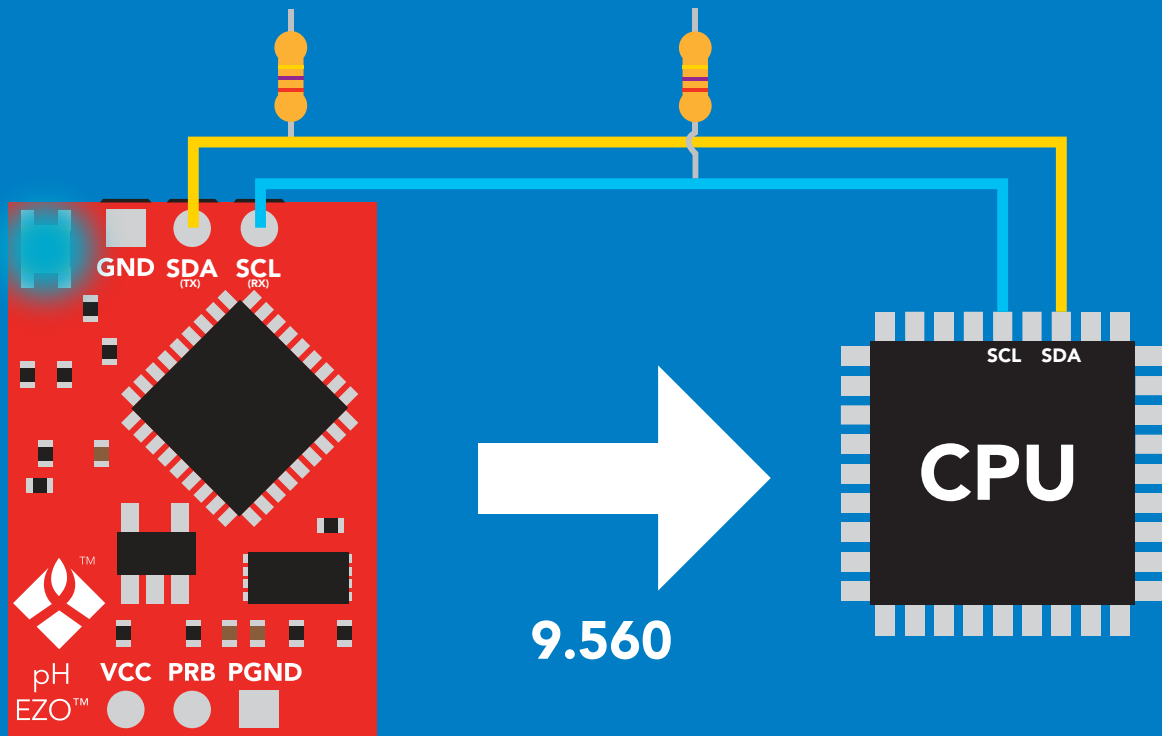
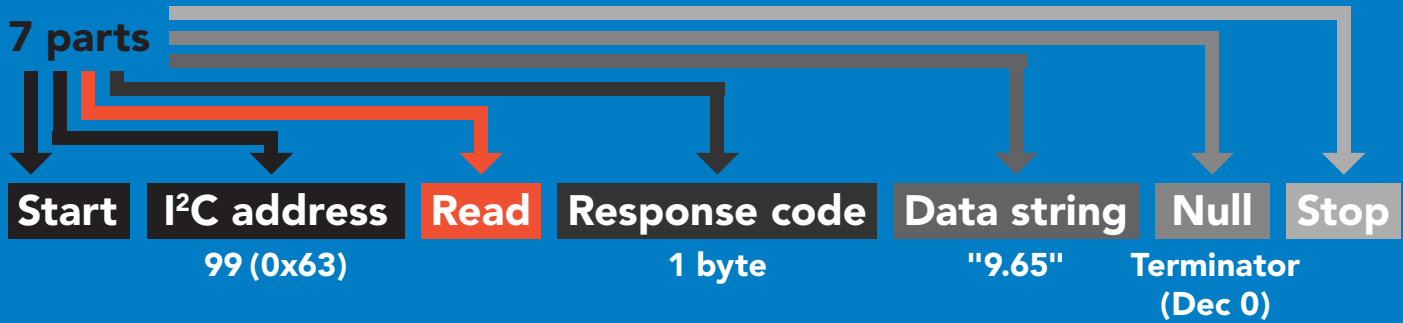
## Example



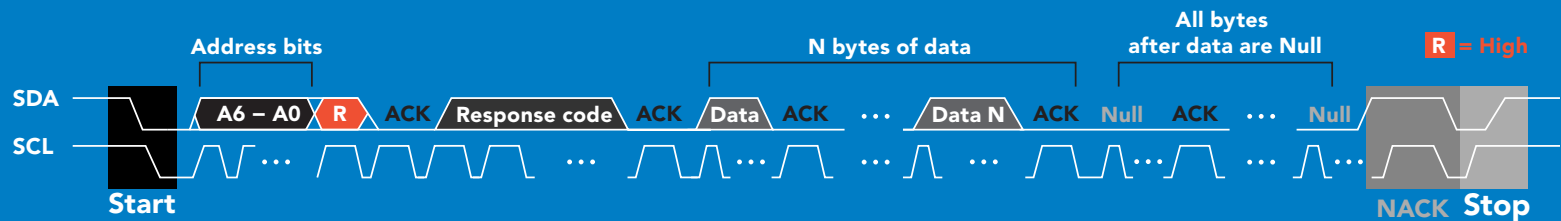
## Advanced



# Requesting data from device



## Advanced



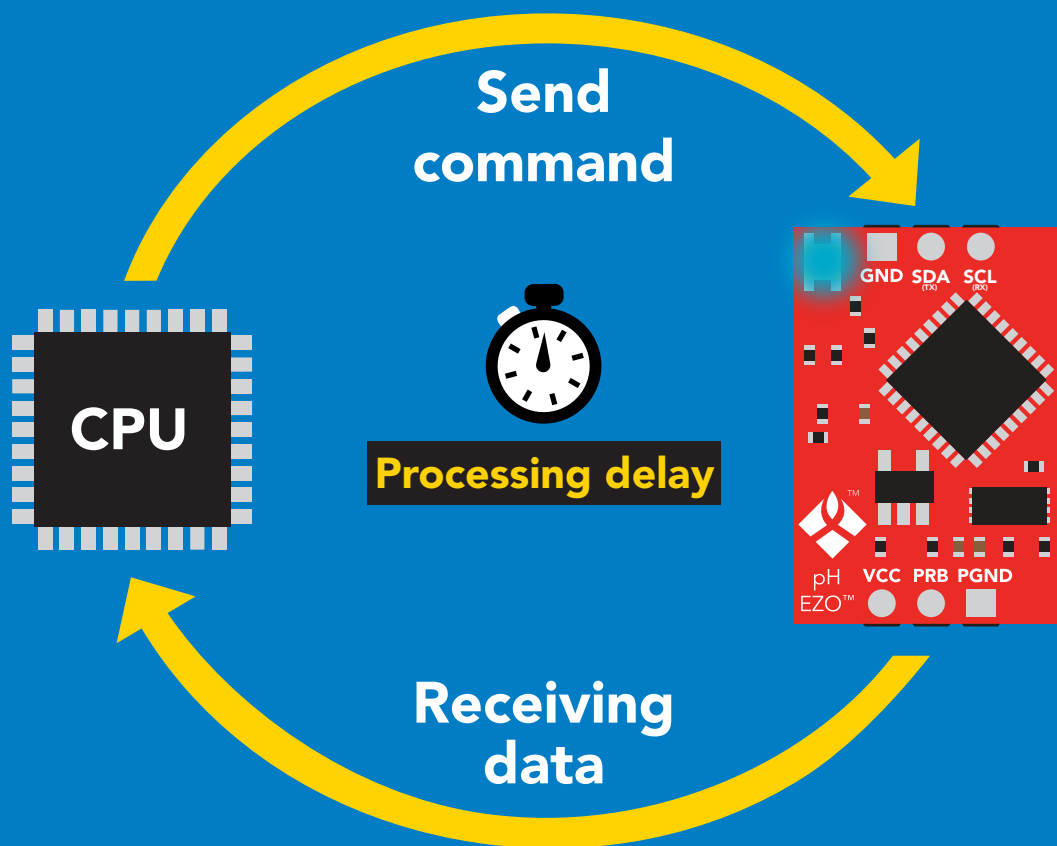
1   57   46   53   54   48   0 = 9.560

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;
```

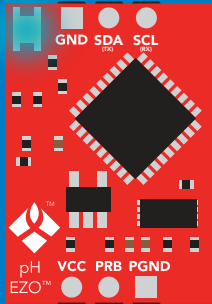
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

### Response codes

Single byte, not string

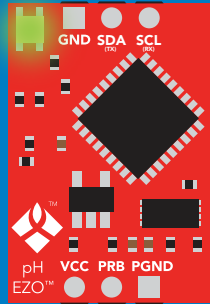
<b>255</b>	<b>no data to send</b>
<b>254</b>	<b>still processing, not ready</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>syntax error</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>successful request</b>

# LED color definition



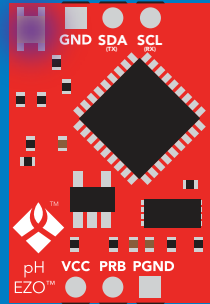
**Blue**

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



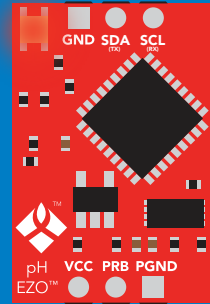
**Green**

**Taking reading**



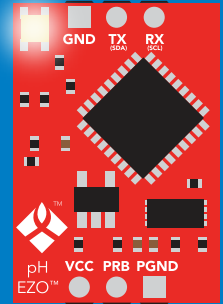
**Purple**

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



**Red**

**Command  
not understood**



**White**

**Find**

**5V**

**LED ON**

**+2.2 mA**

**3.3V**

**+0.6 mA**

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

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function	
Baud	switch back to UART mode	pg. 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 <sup>2</sup> 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

# 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	0
Dec	Null

L,0

  
Wait 300ms

1	0
Dec	Null

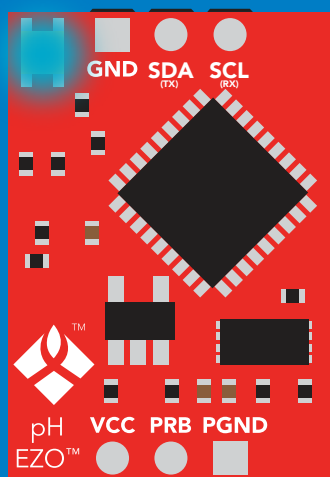
L,?

  
Wait 300ms

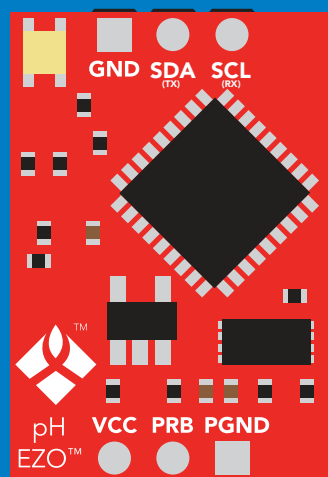
1	?L,1	0
Dec	ASCII	Null

or

1	?L,0	0
Dec	ASCII	Null



L,1



L,0

# Find

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

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

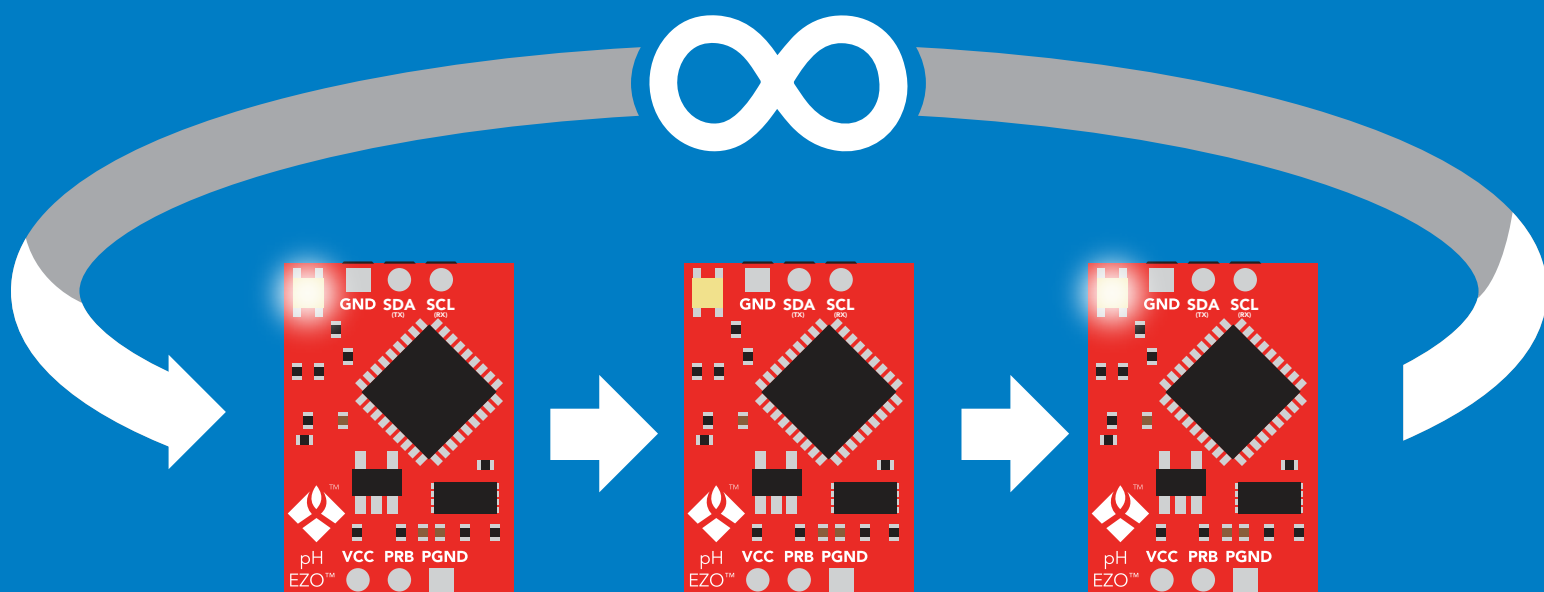
**Find**      LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

## Example

## Response

**Find**

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





# Taking reading

## Command syntax

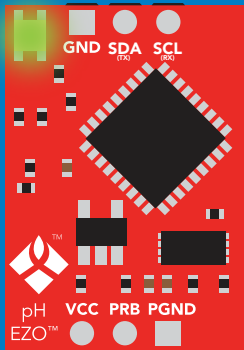
900ms  processing delay

R return 1 reading

## Example

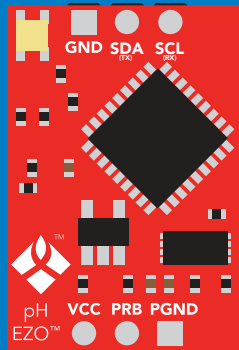
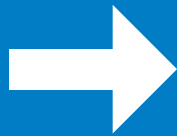
## Response

R		1	9.560	0
	Wait 900ms	Dec	ASCII	Null

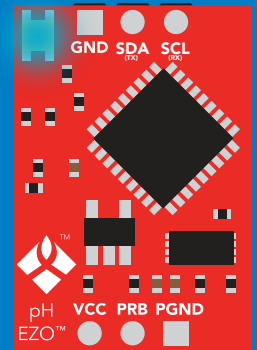
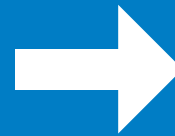


Green

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

# 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,?



1	10,120	0
Dec	ASCII	Null

### Response breakdown

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

Export strings can be up to 12 characters long

Export

(8 more)



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

(10 of 10)

Export



1	*DONE	0
Dec	ASCII	Null

Import, n  
(FIFO)

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

# Slope

300ms  processing delay

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

## Example

**Slope,?**

## Response



**1**  
Dec

**?Slope,99.7,100.3**  
ASCII

**0**  
Null

## Response breakdown

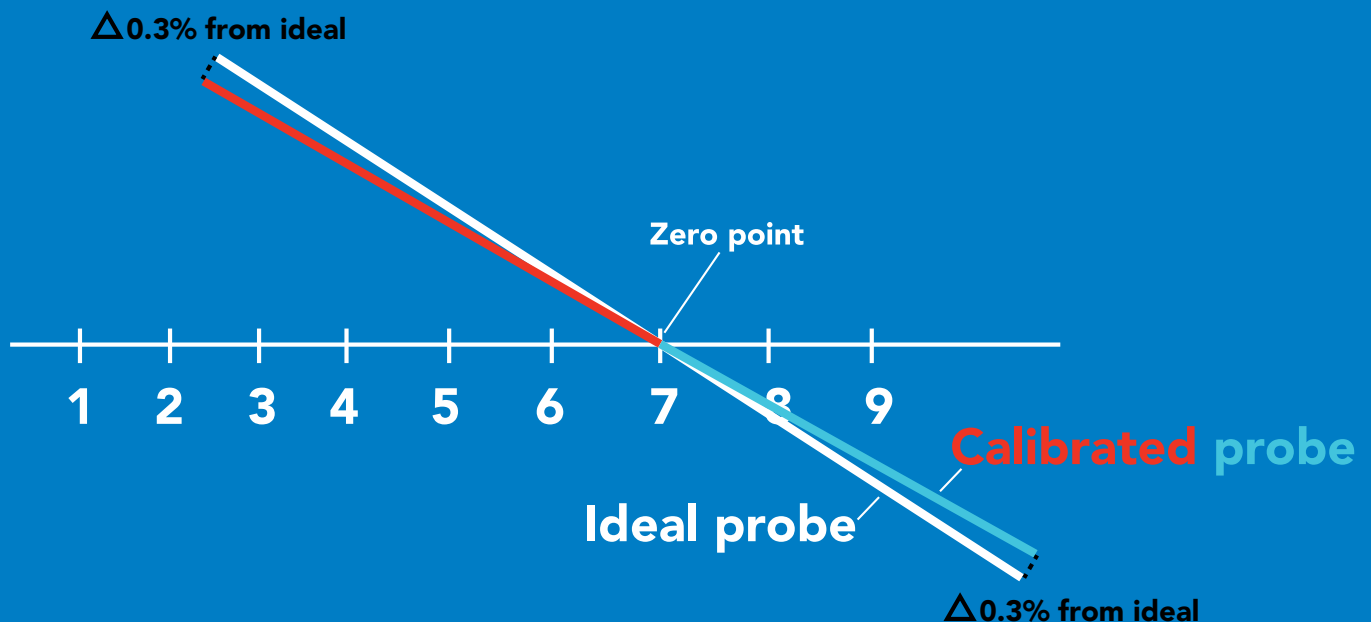
**?Slope,**

**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.



# Temperature compensation

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

Temperature is always in Celsius

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

**T,?**    compensated temperature value?

**RT,n**    set temperature compensation and take a reading\*

This is a new command  
for firmware V2.12

## Example

## Response

**T,19.5**

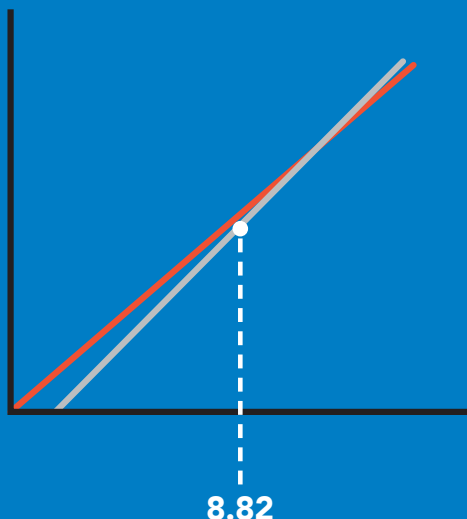
  
Wait 300ms    1    0  
Dec    Null

**RT,19.5**

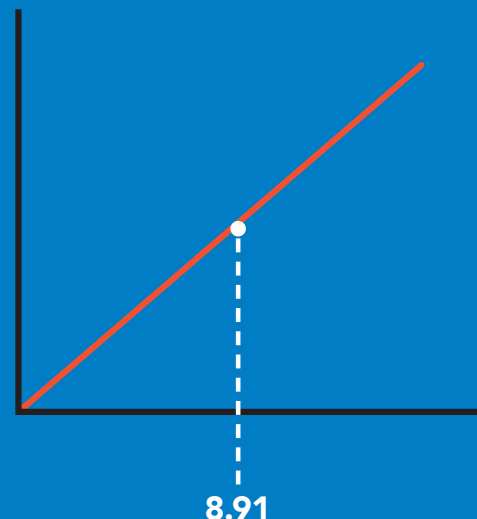
  
Wait 900ms    1    8.91    0  
Dec    ASCII    Null

**T,?**

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



➔  
T,19.5



# Device information

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

## Example

i

## Response



Wait 300ms

1

Dec

?i,pH, 19.8

ASCII

0

Null

## Response breakdown

?i,

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



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**

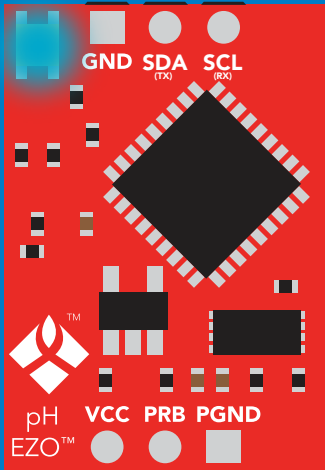
**no response**

Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.

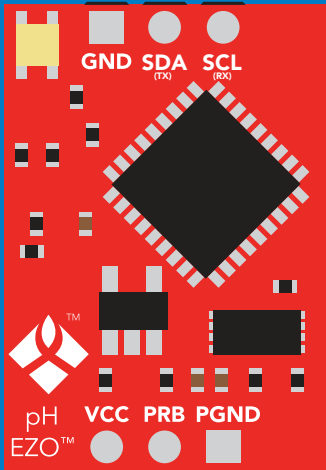
**Any command**

**wakes up device**

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



Standby



Sleep



# Protocol lock

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Plock,1 enable Plock

Plock,0 disable Plock

Plock,? Plock on/off?

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

default

## Example

## Response


Plock,1

 Wait 300ms  
1 0  
Dec Null

Plock,0

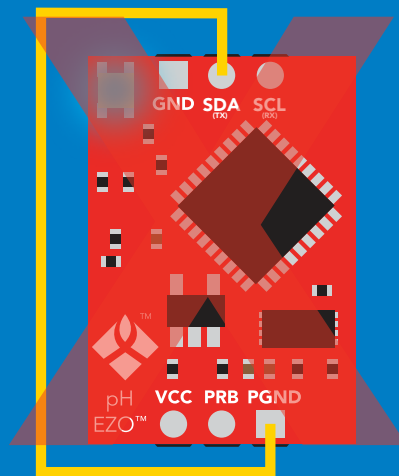
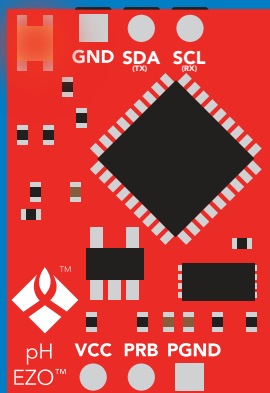
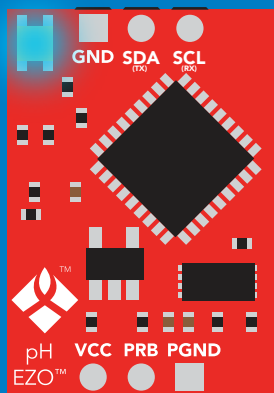
 Wait 300ms  
1 0  
Dec Null

Plock,?

 Wait 300ms  
1 ?Plock,1 0  
Dec ASCII 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

I2C,n sets I<sup>2</sup>C address and reboots into I<sup>2</sup>C mode

## Example

I2C,100

## Response

device reboot

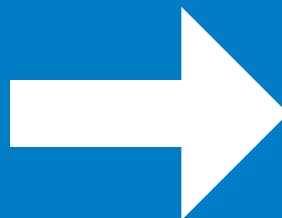
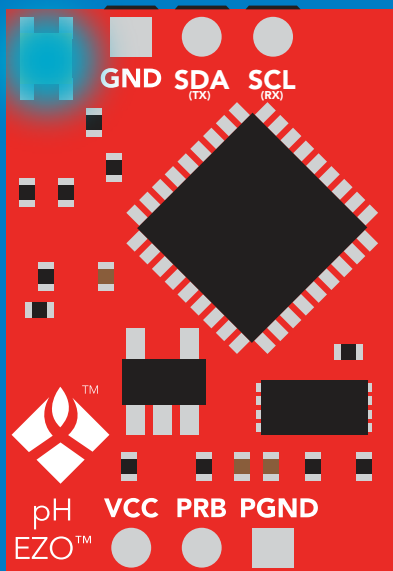
### Warning!

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

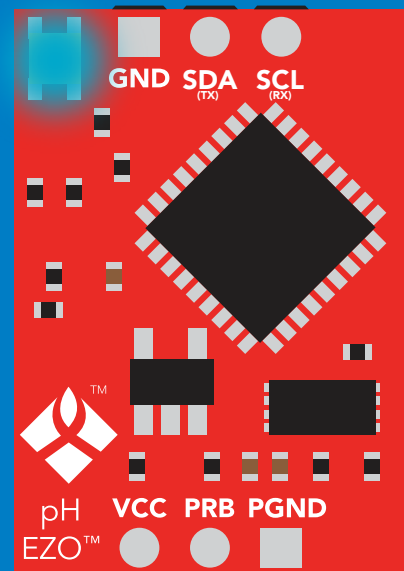
Default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 99 (0x63).

n = any number 1 – 127

I2C,100



(reboot)



# Factory reset

## Command syntax

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

Factory    enable factory reset

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

## Example

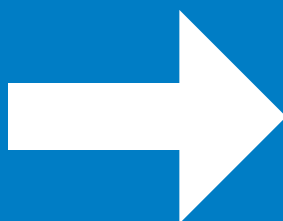
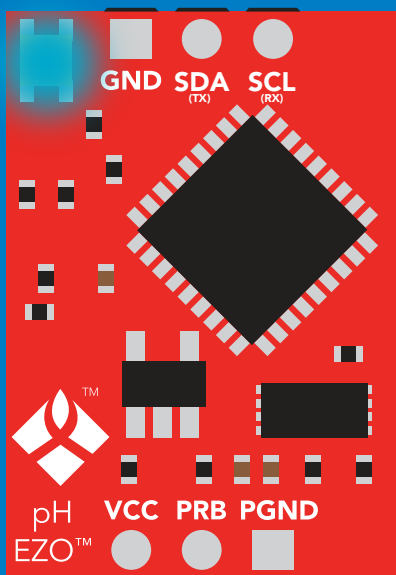
## Response

Factory

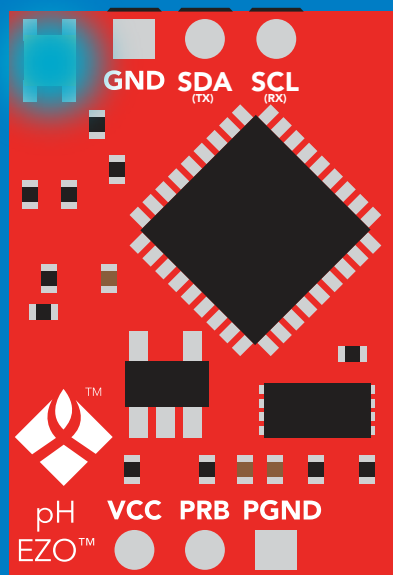
device reboot

Clears calibration  
LED on  
Response codes enabled

## Factory



(reboot)



# Change to UART mode

## Command syntax

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

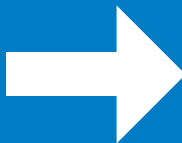
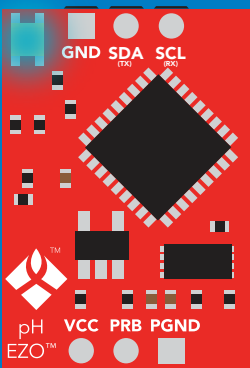
### Example

Baud,9600

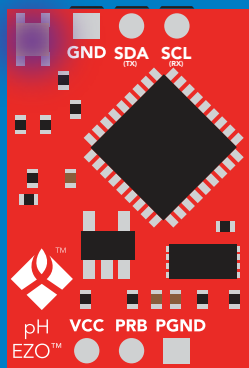
### Response

reboot in UART mode

n =   
300  
1200  
2400  
9600  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200



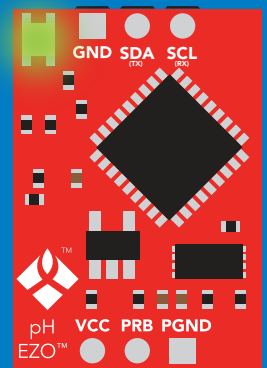
Baud,9600



Changing to UART  
mode



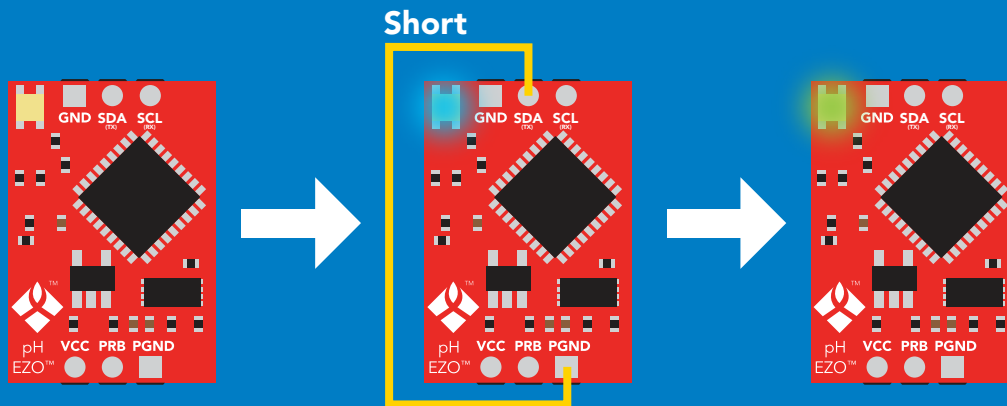
(reboot)



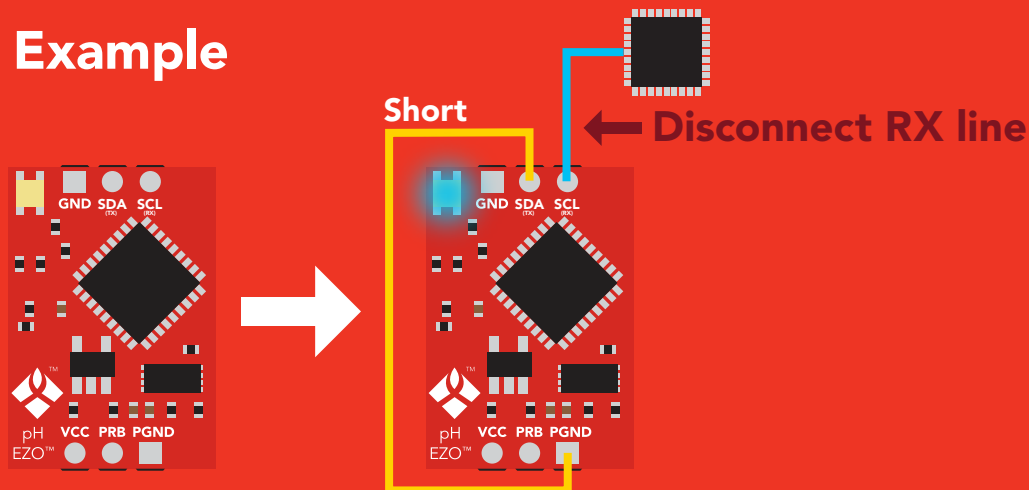
# Manual switching to UART

- 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

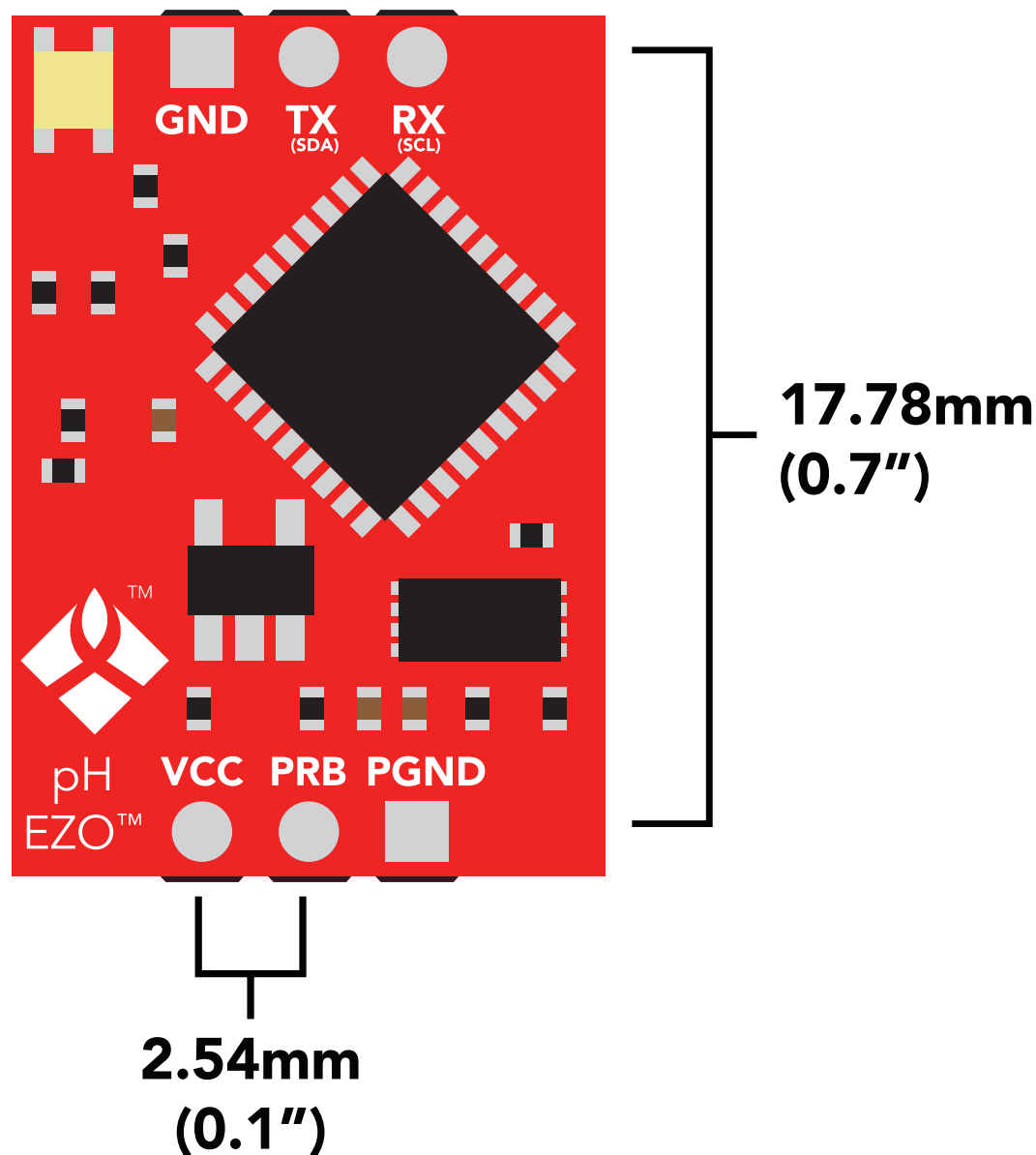
## Example



## Wrong Example



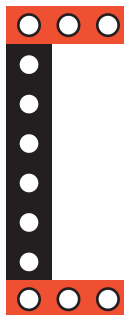
# EZO™ circuit footprint



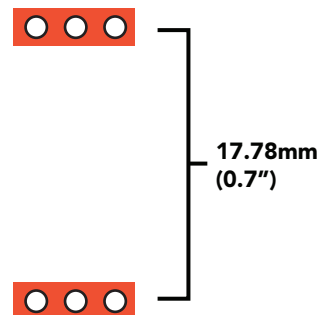
**1** In your CAD software place an 8 position header.



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



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



# Datasheet change log

## Datasheet V 4.8

### 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 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.



# 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.