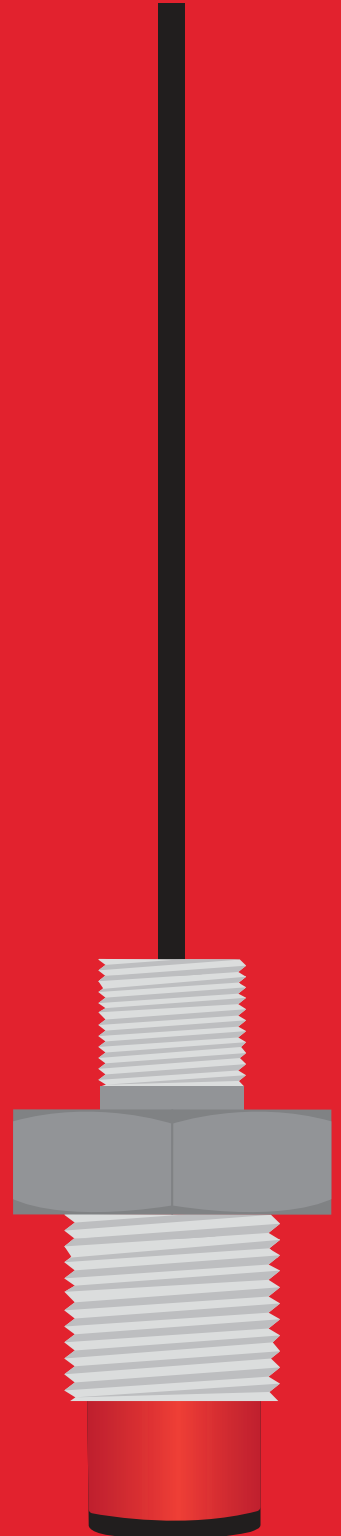


# ezo-o2<sup>TM</sup>

## Embedded Oxygen Sensor

Reads	<b>Gaseous O<sup>2</sup></b>
Range	<b>0 – 42% (2x atmospheric O<sup>2</sup> levels)</b>
Calibration	<b>Factory calibrated</b>
Pressure	<b>Atmosphere only</b>
Response time	<b>1 reading per second</b>
Resolution	<b>0.01</b>
Accuracy	<b>+/- 0.01 (0.2 PPT)</b>
Connector	<b>5 lead data cable</b>
Cable length	<b>1 meter</b>
Data protocol	<b>UART &amp; I<sup>2</sup>C</b>
Default I <sup>2</sup> C address	<b>108 (0x6c)</b>
Data format	<b>ASCII</b>
Operating voltage	<b>3.3V – 5V</b>
Life expectancy	<b>~3.5 years</b>



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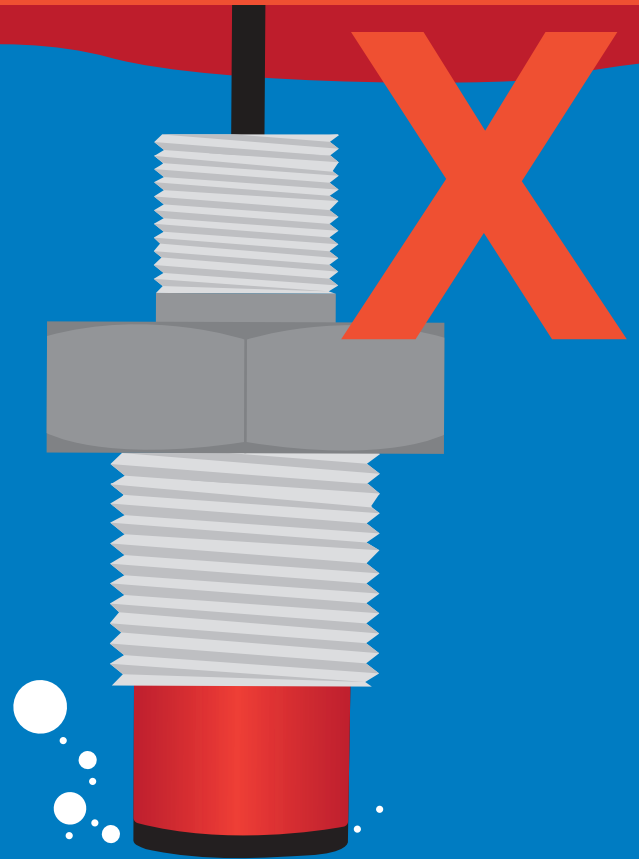
# Attention

The EZO-O2™ is 100% operational out of the box.  
**CALIBRATION IS UNNECESSARY**

This sensor detects  
**GASEOUS O<sup>2</sup>**



This sensor does not  
read dissolved O<sup>2</sup>

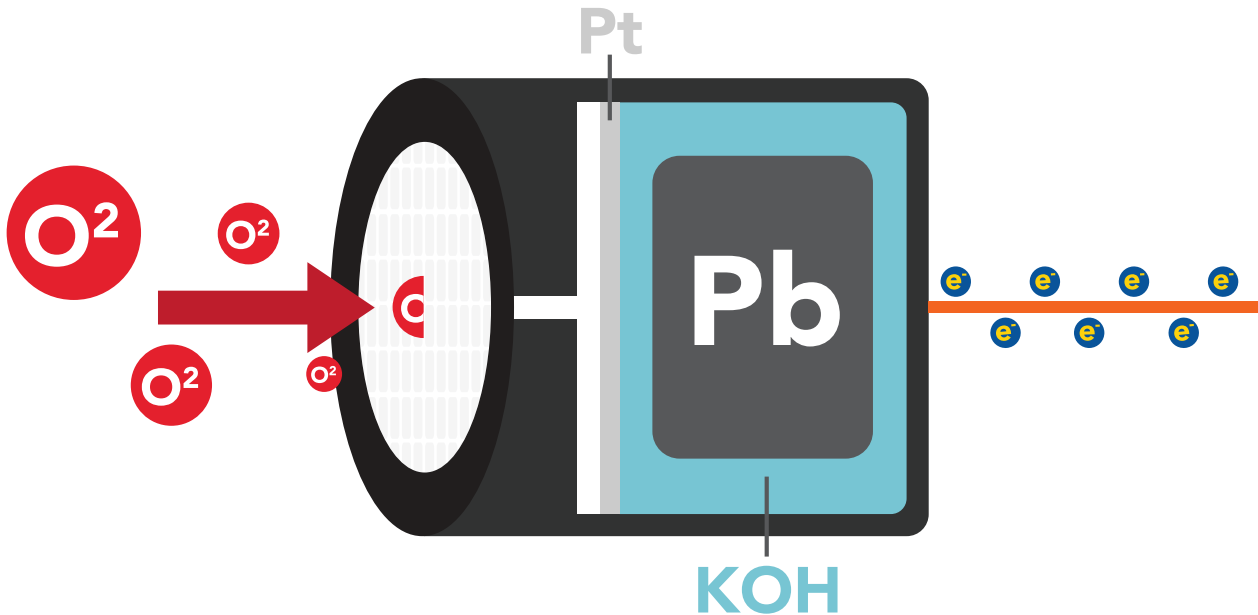


**DO NOT SUBMERGE!**

**Click here for our line of  
Dissolved Oxygen sensors.**

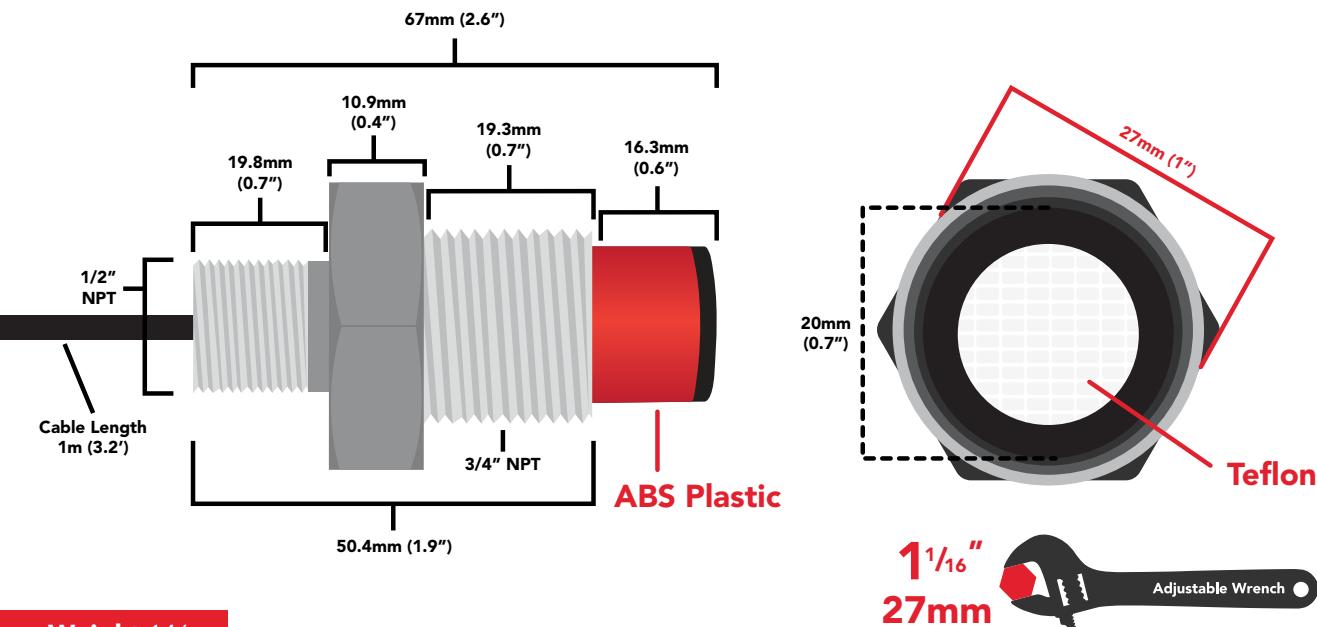
# Operating principle

The Atlas Scientific EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor is an electrochemical sensing device that detects the partial pressure of oxygen through reduction. The sensor can be thought of as a small fuel cell. When the oxygen comes in contact with the sensor, the "fuel cell" begins to produce a current. A teflon membrane ensures that the oxygen enters the sensor at a steady rate.



# Physical properties

The EZO-O2™ sensor only detects gaseous oxygen levels. This device cannot read dissolved O2 levels. **DO NOT SUBMERGE IN LIQUID.**



Weight 146g

Body 316 Stainless Steel

# Pin out

## Data and power cable pinout

White – RX/SCL  
 Green – TX/SDA  
 Black – GND  
 Red – VCC  
 Blue – ALM



The alarm pin will go high when a set O<sup>2</sup> level has been crossed.



If unused leave **ALM** floating. Do not connect **ALM** to **VCC** or **GND**.

See page **19** to enable O<sup>2</sup> level alarm in UART mode.  
 See page **43** to enable O<sup>2</sup> level alarm in I2C mode.

## Power consumption

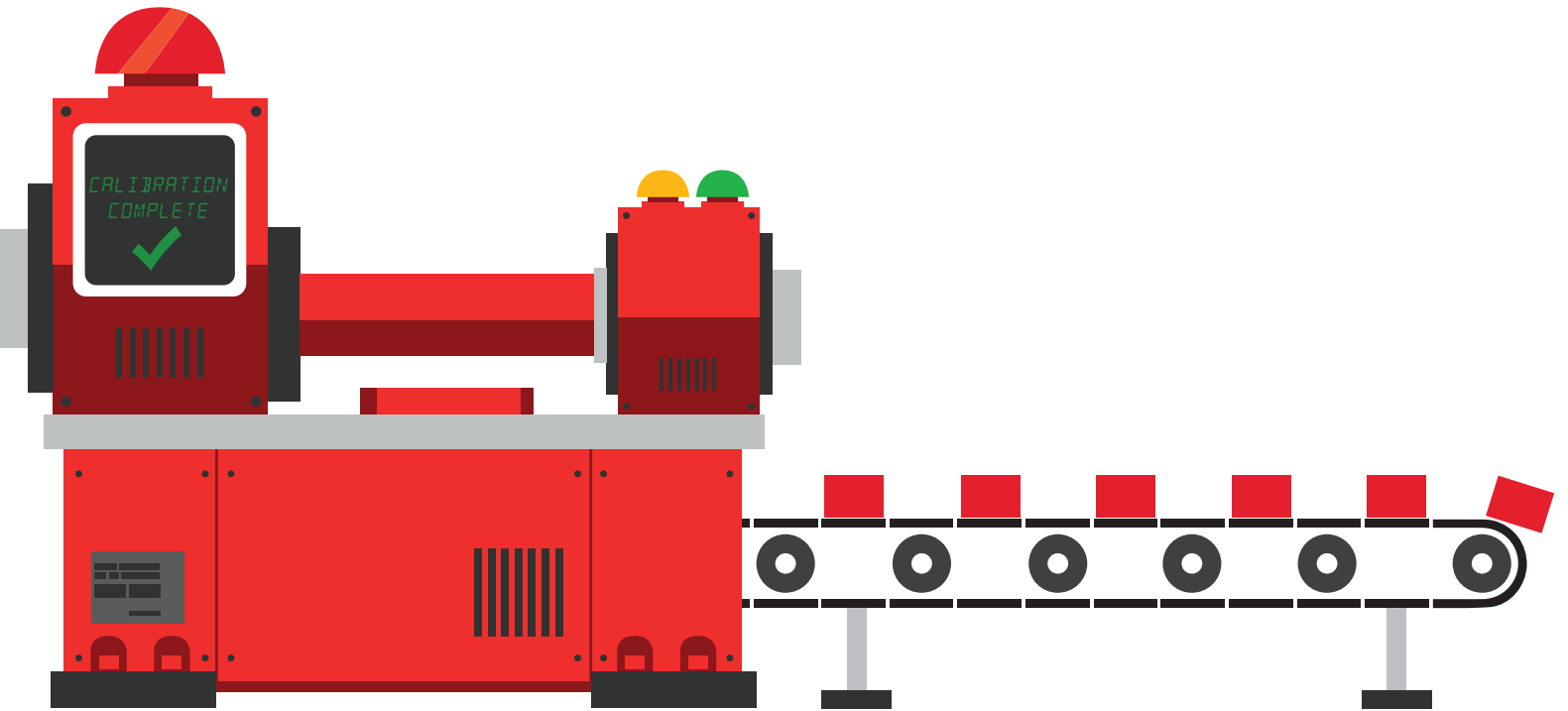
	LED	MAX	SLEEP
<b>5V</b>	ON	14.6 mA	0.5 mA
	OFF	13.9 mA	
<b>3.3V</b>	ON	13.7 mA	0.4 mA
	OFF	13.5 mA	

## Absolute max ratings

Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX
Storage temperature	-30 °C		75 °C
Operational temperature	-20 °C	25 °C	50 °C
VCC	3.3V	3.3V	5.5V

# Calibration theory

The Atlas Scientific EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor comes pre-calibrated. As part of the manufacturing process Atlas Scientific performs a two-point factory calibration.



Low point calibration = 0% O<sup>2</sup>  
High point calibration = 20.95%

The factory calibration data is permanently stored in the sensor and cannot be erased.

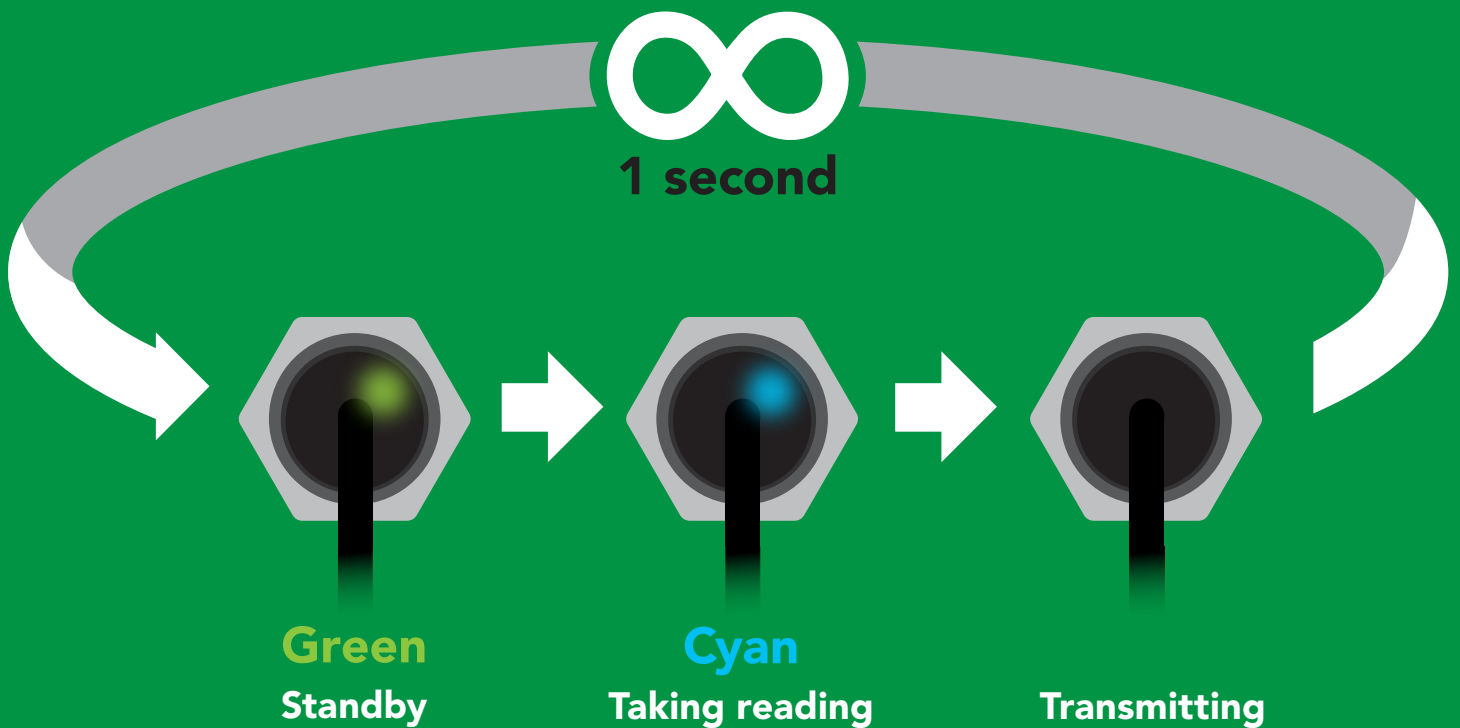
## Custom calibration

After ~12 months of operation the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor may need to be re-calibrated. A simple single point recalibration to the atmospheric O<sup>2</sup> level is all that's needed.

Default state

# UART mode

Baud	9,600
Readings	continuous
Speed	1 second
LED	on



# ✓ 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

- Sleep mode

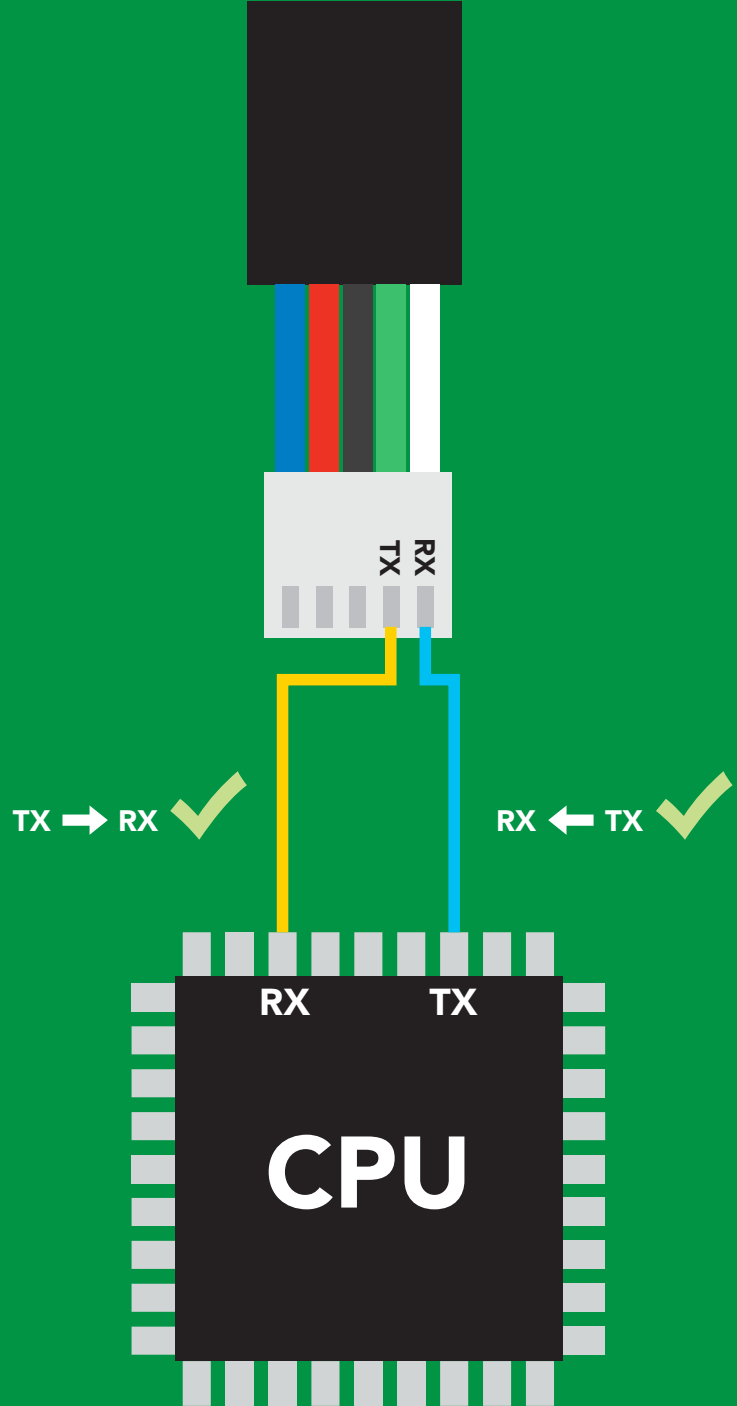
# UART mode

8 data bits      no parity  
1 stop bit      no flow control

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



**Vcc** 3.3V – 5V



## Data format

<b>Reading</b>	<b>Gaseous O<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Data type</b>	<b>Floating point</b>
<b>Units</b>	percent concentration & PPT (when enabled)	<b>Decimal places</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Encoding</b>	<b>ASCII</b>	<b>Smallest string</b>	<b>4 characters</b>
<b>Format</b>	<b>string</b> (CSV string when PPT is enabled)	<b>Largest string</b>	<b>16 characters</b>
<b>Terminator</b>	<b>carriage return</b>		

# Receiving data from device

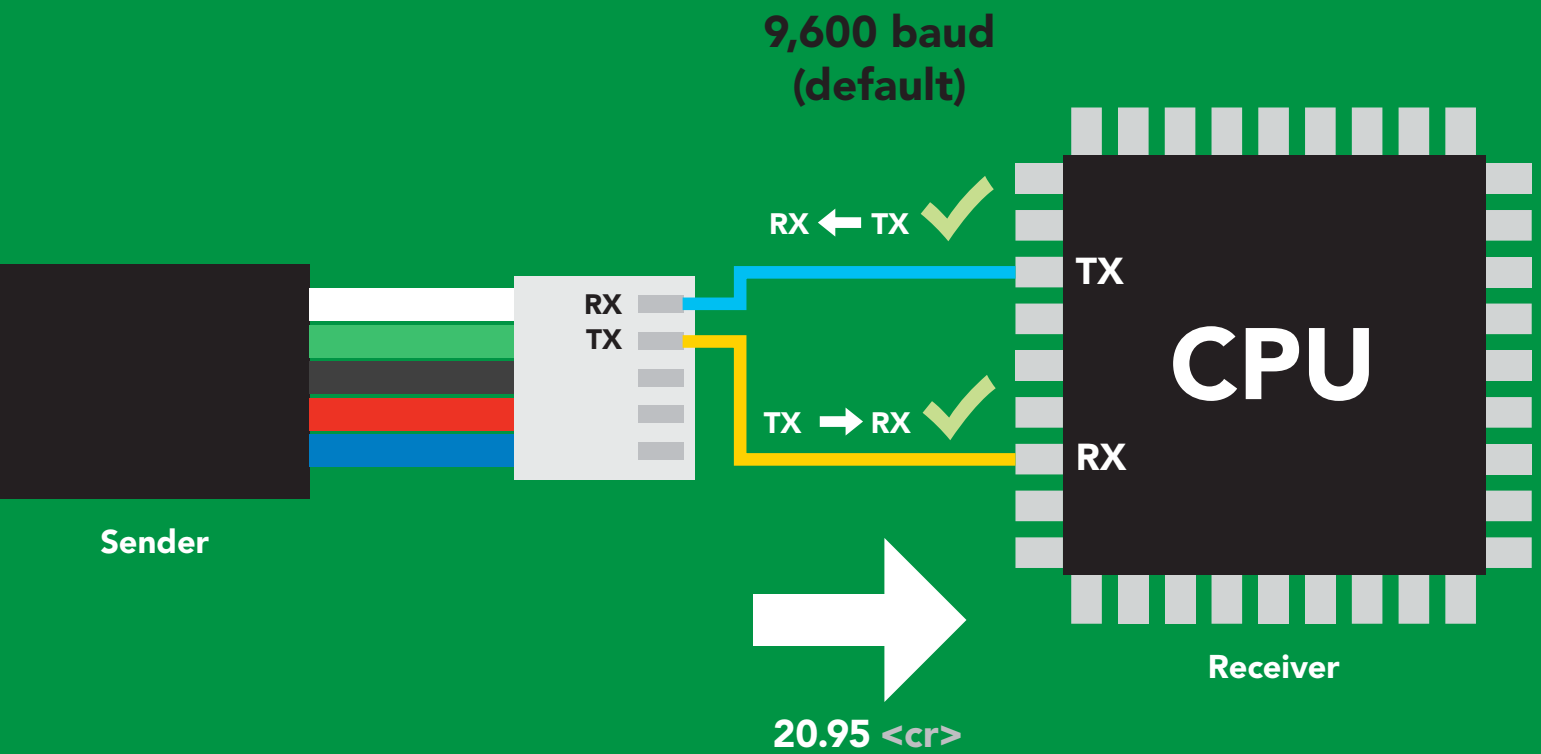
2 parts

ASCII data string

Command

Carriage return <cr>

Terminator



## Advanced

ASCII: 2 0 . 9 5 <cr>

Hex: 32 30 2E 39 35 0D

Dec: 50 48 46 57 53 13

# Sending commands to device

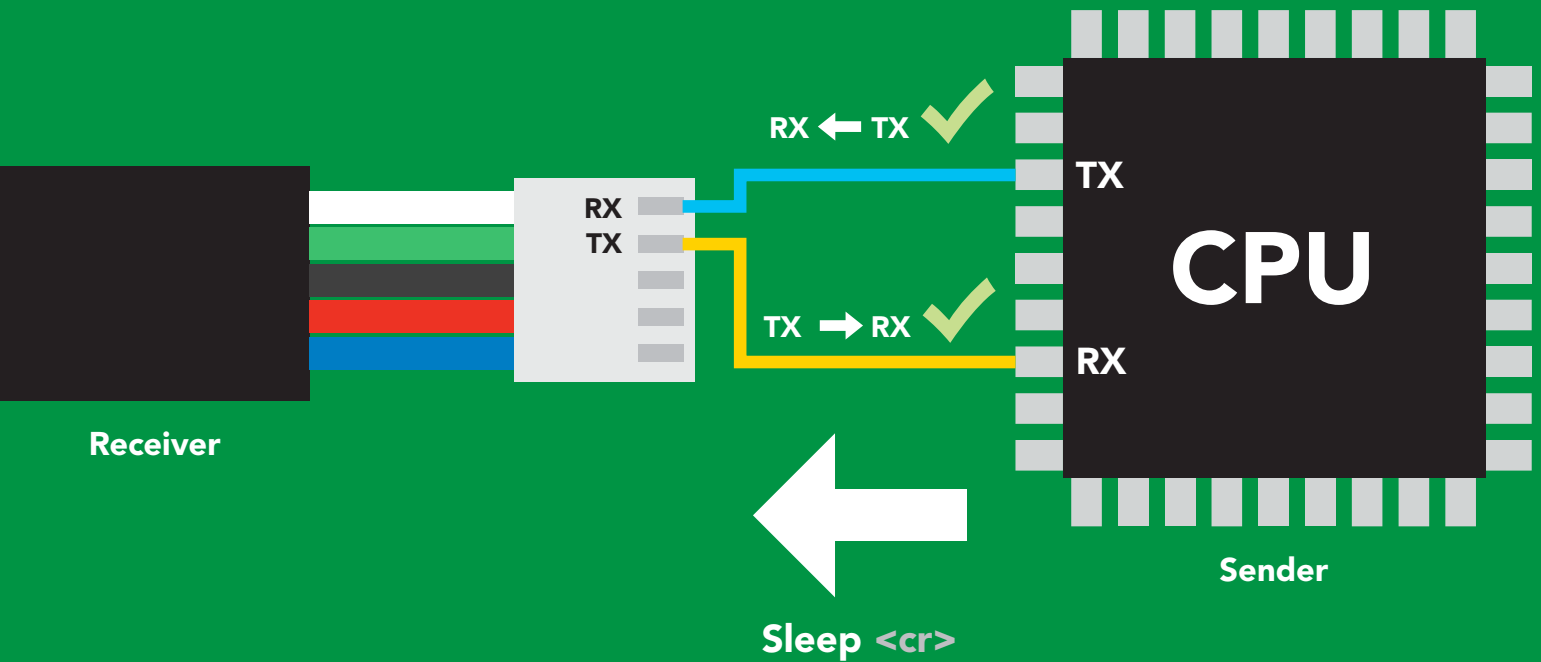
2 parts

**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



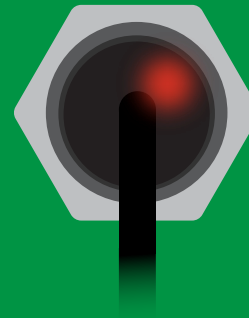
**Cyan**

Taking reading



**Purple**

Changing  
baud rate



**Red**

Command  
not understood



**White**

Find

**5V**

LED ON  
**+0.7 mA**

**3.3V**

**+0.2 mA**

# UART mode

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function		Default state
Alarm	enable/disable alarm	pg. 19	n/a
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 28	9,600
C	enable/disable continuous mode	pg. 17	enabled
Cal	performs calibration	pg. 20	n/a
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 30	n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 16	n/a
i	device information	pg. 24	n/a
I2C	change to I <sup>2</sup> C mode	pg. 31	not set
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 15	enabled
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 23	not set
O	enable/disable internal temperature	pg. 22	disabled
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 29	n/a
R	returns a single reading	pg. 18	n/a
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 27	n/a
Status	retrieve Status Information	pg. 26	n/a
T	Temperature compensation	pg. 21	n/a
*OK	enable/disable response codes	pg. 25	n/a

# 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.

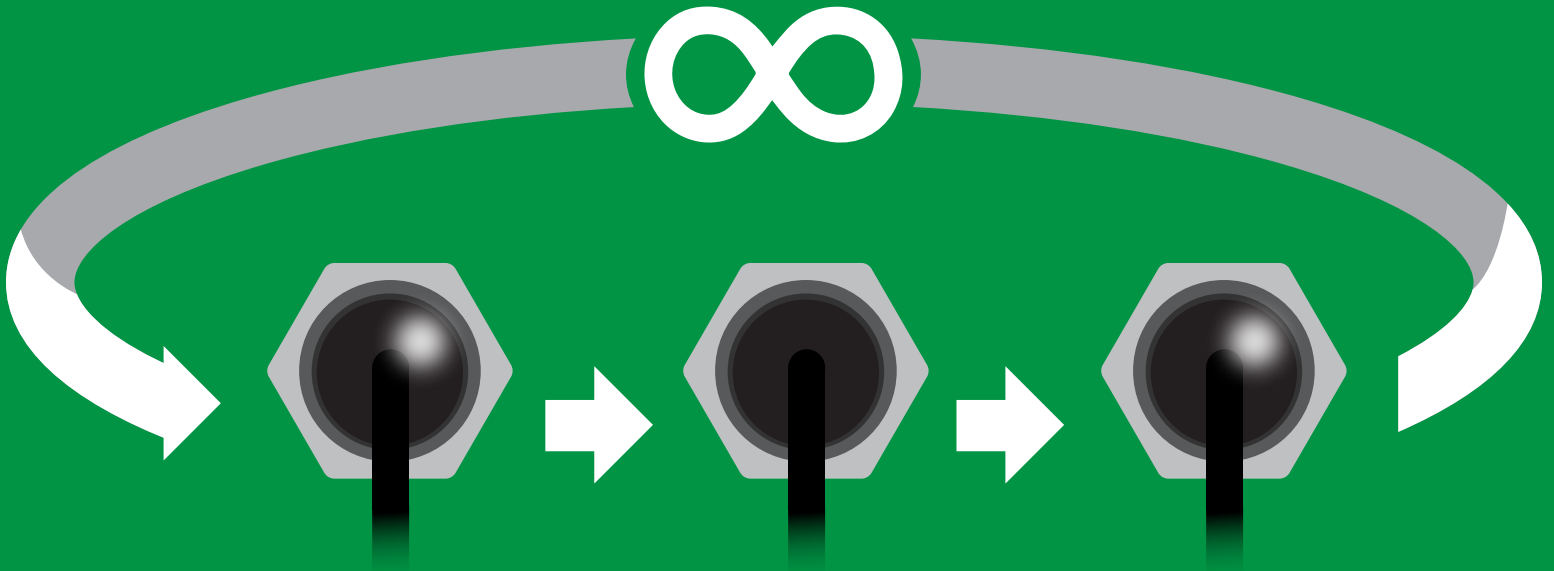
Find <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

## Example

## Response

Find <cr>

\*OK <cr>





# Continuous 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>**  
**O2 (1 sec) <cr>**  
**O2 (2 sec) <cr>**  
**O2 (n sec) <cr>**

**C,30 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**  
**O2 (30 sec) <cr>**  
**O2 (60 sec) <cr>**  
**O2 (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

20.95 <cr>

\*OK <cr>



**Green**  
Standby



**Cyan**  
Taking reading



Transmitting



1 second

# Alarm

## Command syntax

The alarm pin will = 1 when O2 levels are > alarm set point. Alarm tolerance sets how far below the set point O2 levels need to drop before the pin will = 0 again.

**Alarm,en,[1,0]** <cr> enable / disable alarm  
**Alarm,n** <cr> sets alarm  
**Alarm,tol,n** <cr> sets alarm tolerance (0 – 60)  
**Alarm,?** <cr> alarm set?

## Example

## Response

**Alarm,en,1** <cr>

**\*OK** <cr> Enable alarm

**Alarm,5.5** <cr>

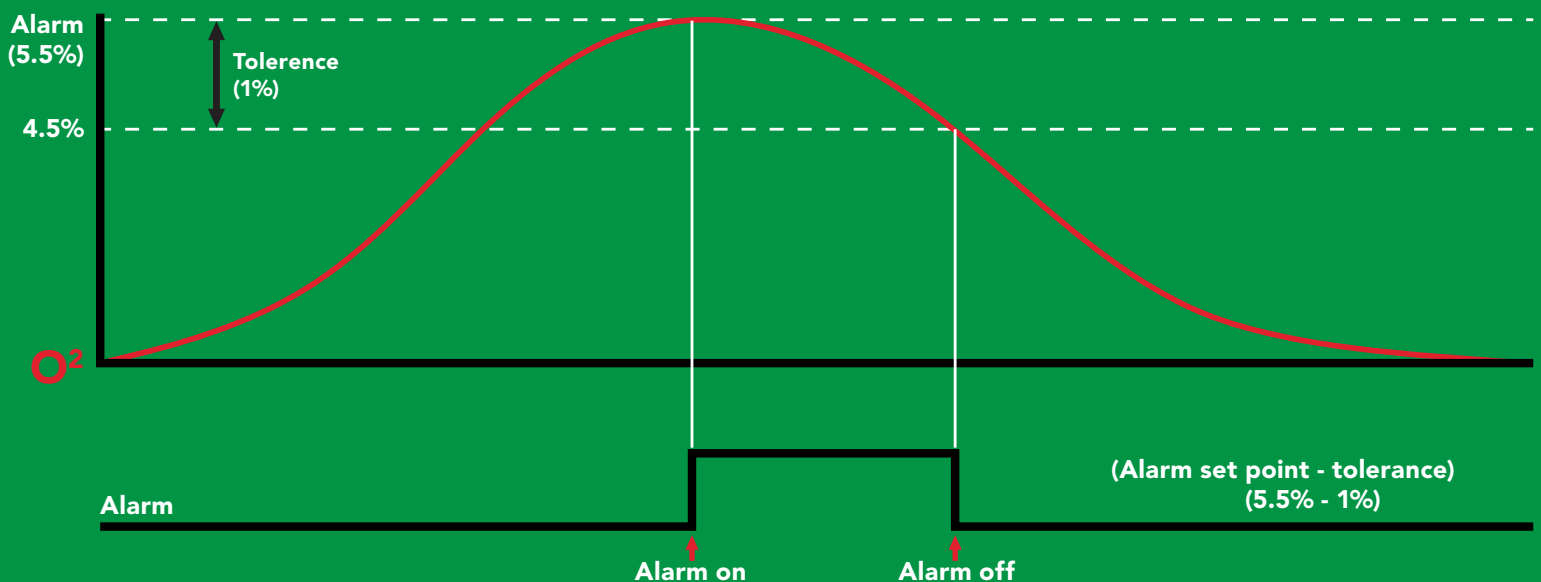
**\*OK** <cr>

**Alarm,tol,1** <cr>

**\*OK** <cr> O2 level must fall one percentage point below set point for alarm to reset.

**Alarm,?** <cr>

**?,alarm,5.50,1.00,1** <cr> if all are enabled



# Calibration

## Command syntax

After ~1 year the sensor may need re-calibration. A single point calibration to atmospheric O2 levels is all that's needed. 0 point calibration can also be done if accuracy at low O2 levels is needed.

- Cal,nn.nn <cr>** calibration to O2 levels at your altitude. nn.nn =%o2
- Cal,0 <cr>** calibrate device to 0 oxygen
- Cal,clear <cr>** delete calibration data
- Cal,? <cr>** device calibrated?

## Example

## Response

**Cal,20.95 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>** Calibrated to O2 concentration at sea level

**Cal,0 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

**Cal,clear <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**

**Cal,? <cr>**

**?Cal,0 <cr>** or **?Cal,1 <cr>** or **?Cal,2 <cr>**  
\*OK <cr>                      single point                      two point

Altitude (feet)	Altitude (meters)	%
1,000	305	20.1
5,000	1,524	17.3
10,000	3,048	14.3

# Temperature compensation

## Command syntax

Air temperature affects how the sensor works, not the actual O2 concentration in the air.

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

**T,?** <cr> compensated temperature value?

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

## Example

## Response

**T,19.5** <cr>

**\*OK** <cr>

**RT,19.5** <cr>

**\*OK** <cr>

**20.95** <cr> Temperature compensated O2 reading

**T,?** <cr>

**?T,19.5** <cr>

**\*OK** <cr>

# Enable/disable parameters from output string

## Command syntax

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

O,? <cr> enabled parameter?

## Example

O,PPT,1 / O,PPT,0 <cr>

O,%,1 / O,%,0 <cr>

O,? <cr>

## Response

\*OK <cr> enable / disable PPT

\*OK <cr> enable / disable percent concentration

?,O,%,PPT <cr> if both are enabled

### Parameters

PPT O<sup>2</sup> in parts per thousand  
% O<sup>2</sup> in percent concentration

### Followed by 1 or 0

1 enabled  
0 disabled

**\* If you disable all possible data types your readings will display "no output".**

# Naming device

## Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n <cr> set name

Name, <cr> clears 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, <cr>

\*OK <cr> name has been cleared

Name,zzt <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Name,? <cr>

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

Name,zzt <cr>



\*OK <cr>

Name,? <cr>



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

# Device information

## Command syntax

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

### Example

```
i <cr>
```

### Response

```
?i,O2,1.0 <cr>  
*OK <cr>
```

## Response breakdown

?i,	O2,	1.0
	↑	↑
	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>

**20.95** <cr>  
**\*OK** <cr>

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

no response, **\*OK** disabled

**R** <cr>

**20.95** <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>

\*OK <cr>

\*SL <cr>

Any command

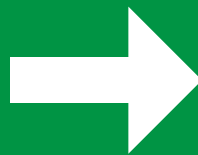
\*WA <cr> wakes up device

5V

MAX	SLEEP
14.6 mA	0.5 mA

3.3V

13.7 mA	0.4 mA
---------	--------



Sleep <cr>



# Change baud rate

## Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

### Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

### Response

\*OK <cr>

Baud,? <cr>

?Baud,38400 <cr>

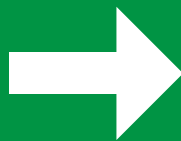
\*OK <cr>

n =

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



Standby



Baud,38400 <cr>



Changing  
baud rate

\*OK <cr>



(reboot)



Standby

# Protocol lock

## Command syntax

Locks device to UART mode.

`Plock,1 <cr>` enable Plock

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

`Plock,? <cr>` Plock on/off?

## Example

## Response

`Plock,1 <cr>`

`*OK <cr>`

`Plock,0 <cr>`

`*OK <cr>`

`Plock,? <cr>`

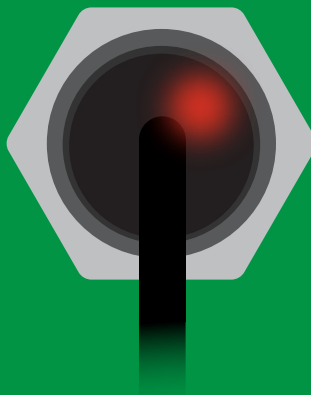
`?Plock,1 <cr>` or `?Plock,0 <cr>`

`Plock,1`



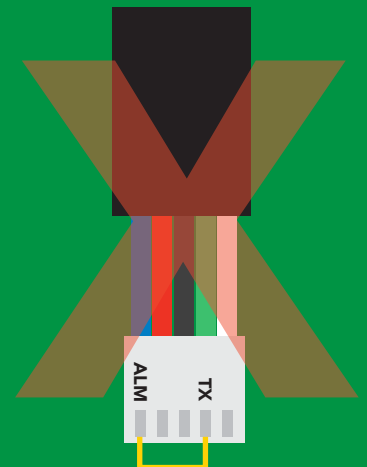
`*OK <cr>`

`I2C,100`



cannot change to I<sup>2</sup>C

`*ER <cr>`



cannot change to I<sup>2</sup>C

# Factory reset

## Command syntax

Clears custom calibration  
"\*OK" enabled

Factory <cr> enable factory reset

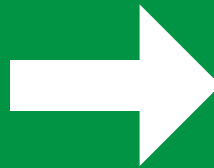
## Example

## Response

Factory <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Factory <cr>



(reboot)



\*OK <cr>

\*RS <cr>

\*RE <cr>

Baud rate will not change

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

## Command syntax

Default I<sup>2</sup>C address 108 (0x6C)

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

### Response

I2C,100 <cr>

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

### Wrong example

### Response

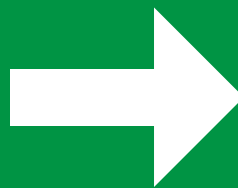
I2C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

\*ER <cr>

I2C,100



Green  
\*OK <cr>



(reboot)



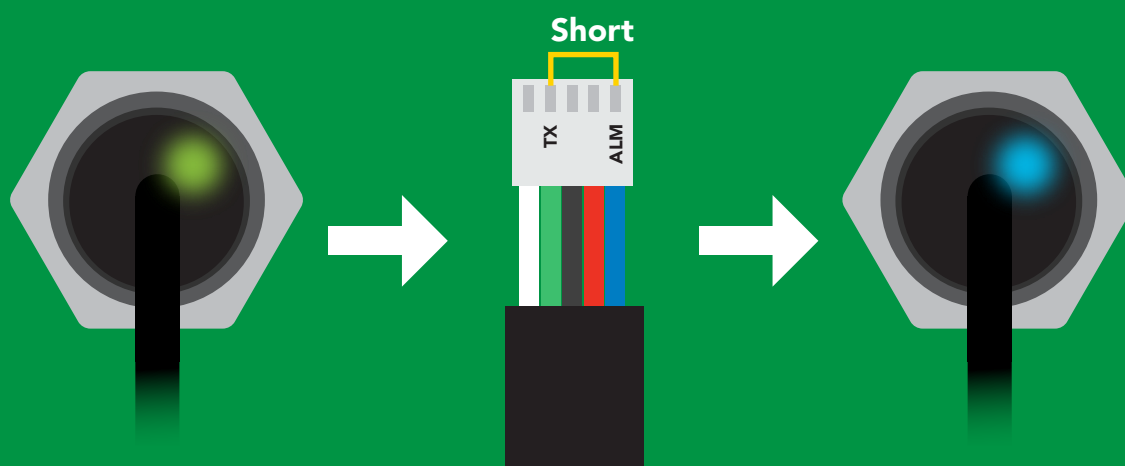
Blue  
now in I<sup>2</sup>C mode

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

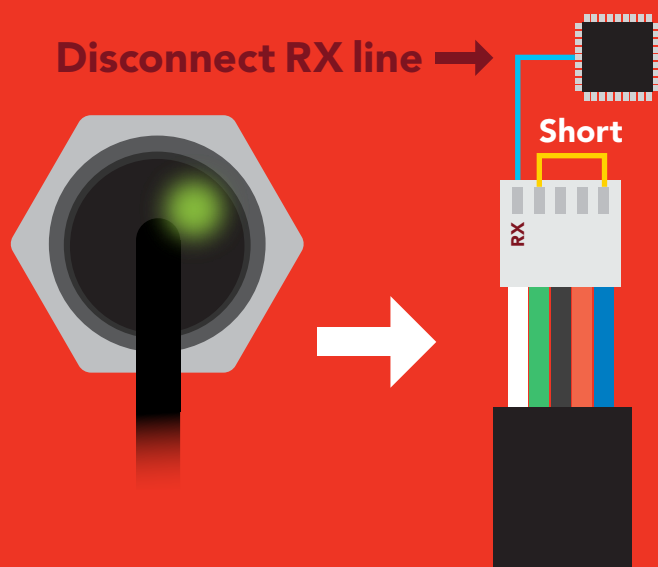
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to ALM
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from **Green** to **Blue**
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I<sup>2</sup>C will set the I<sup>2</sup>C address to 108 (0x6C)

## 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

- Sleep mode

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

I<sup>2</sup>C address (0x01 – 0x7F)  
**108 (0x6C) default**

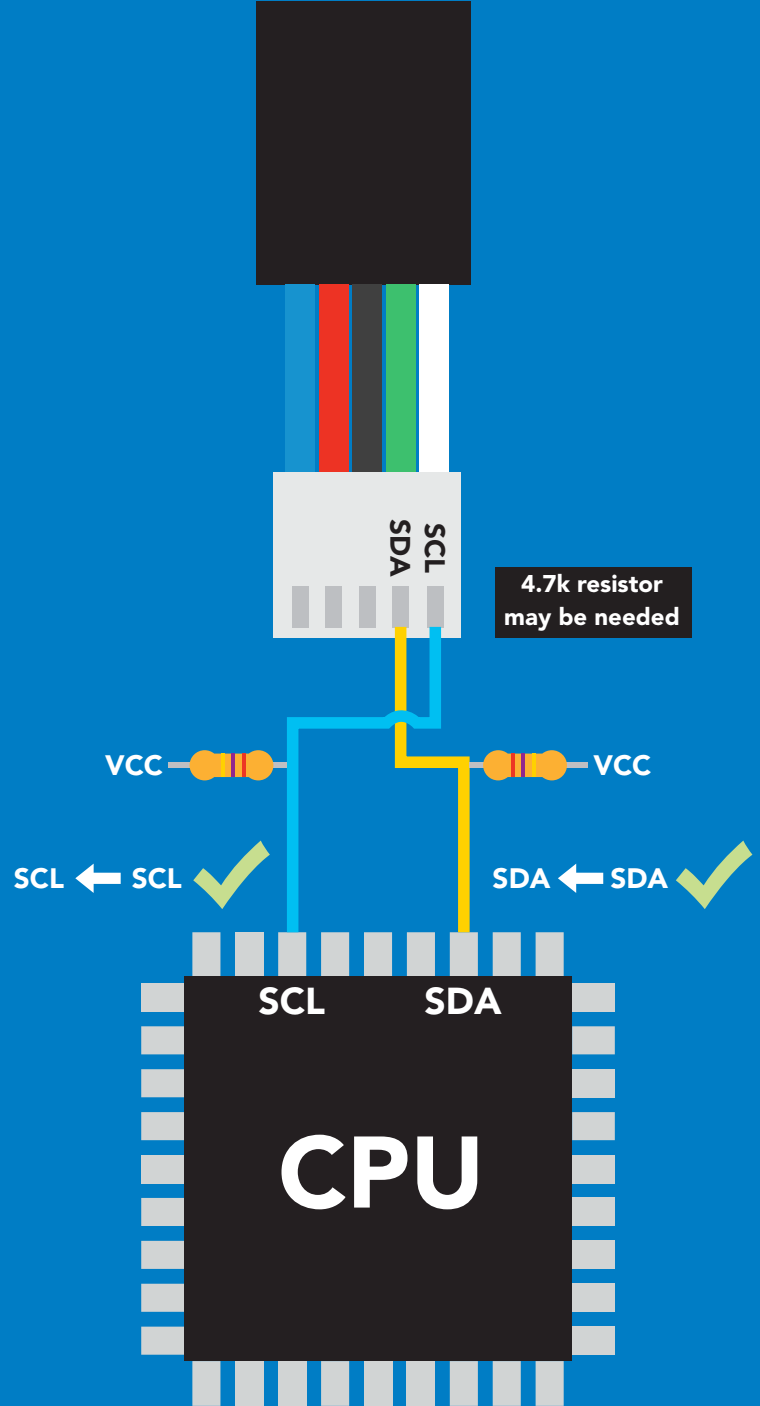
V<sub>CC</sub> 3.3V – 5.5V

Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz

SDA 

SCL 





## Data format

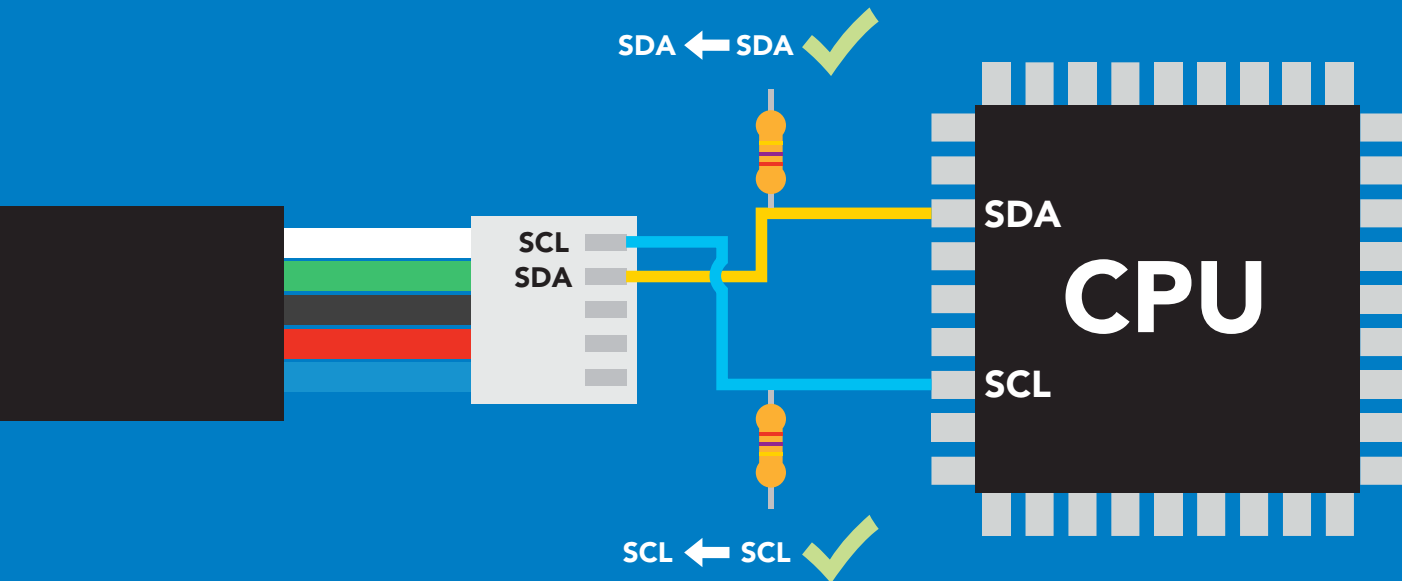
Reading **Gaseous O<sup>2</sup>**  
Units percent concentration & PPT (when enabled)  
Encoding **ASCII**  
Format **string**  
(CSV string when PPT is enabled)

Data type **Floating point**  
Decimal places **2**  
Smallest string **4 characters**  
Largest string **16 characters**

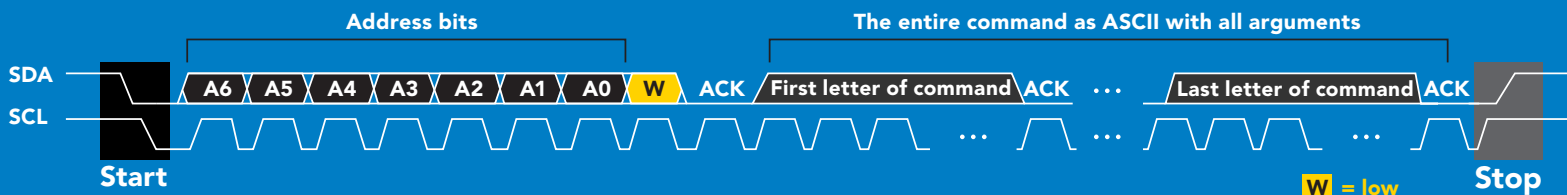
# Sending commands to device



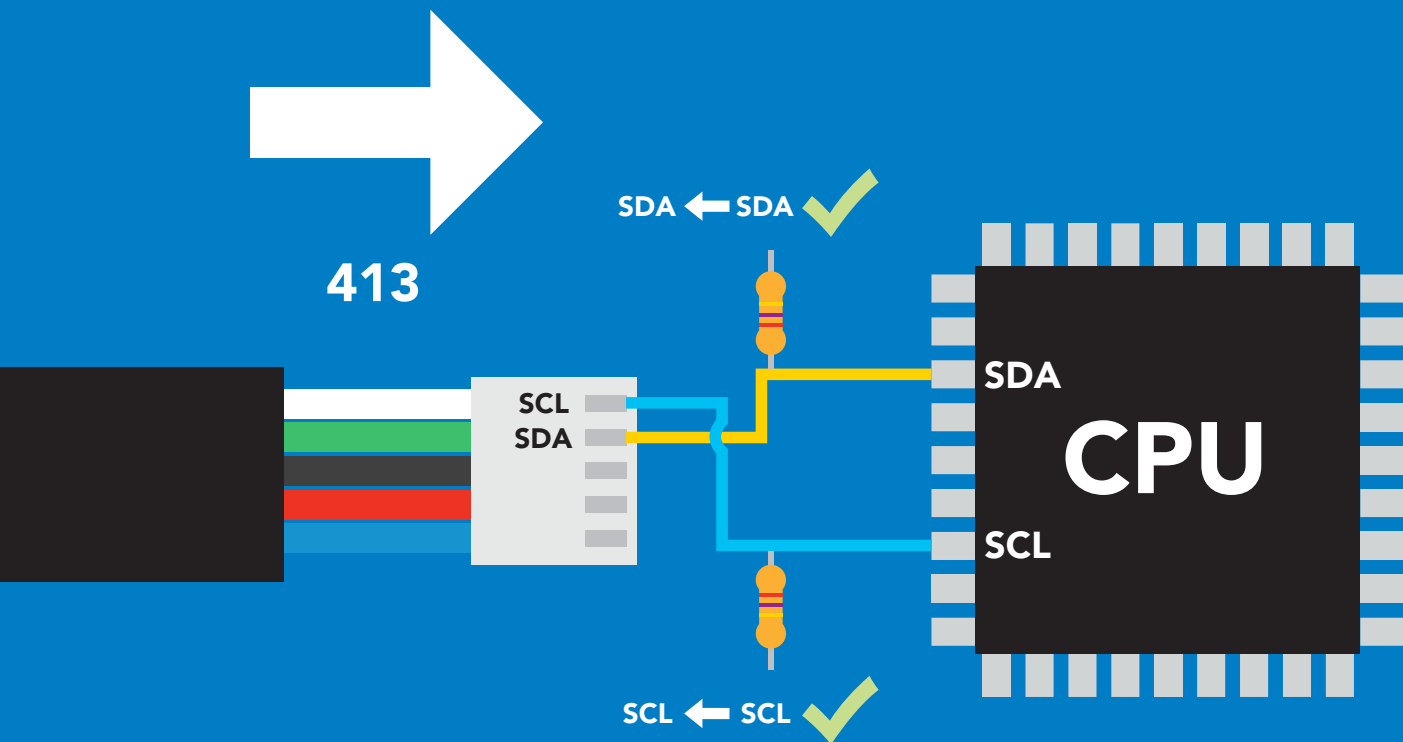
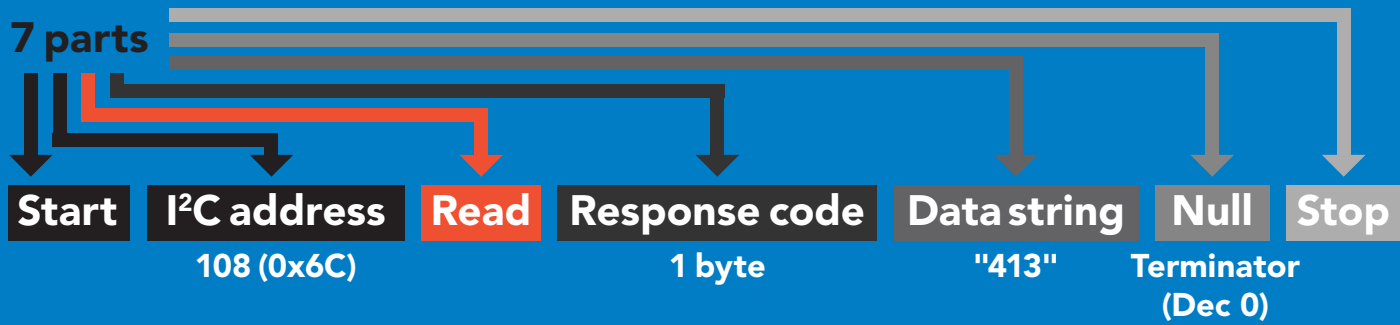
## Example



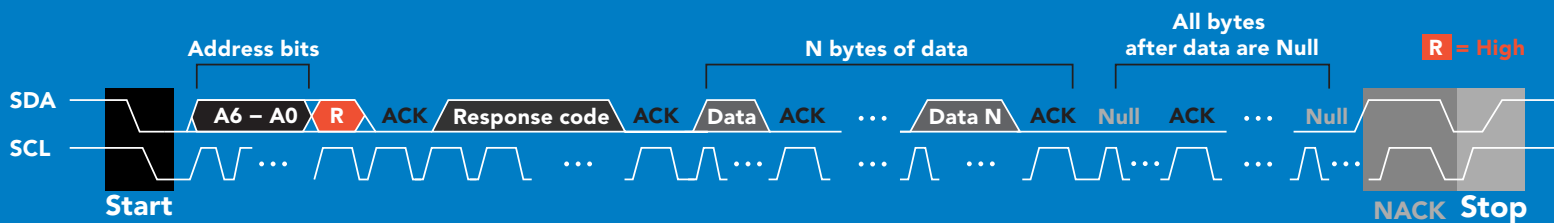
## Advanced



# Requesting data from device



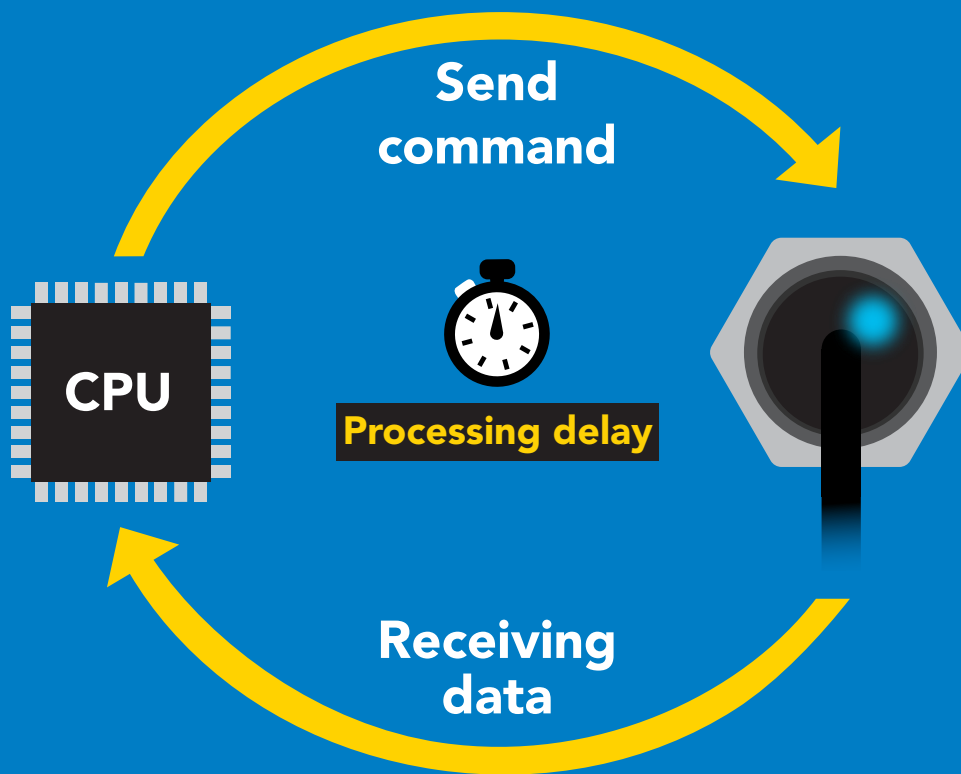
## Advanced



# Response codes & processing delay

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

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



## Example

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

```
delay(300);
```



```
Processing delay
```

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

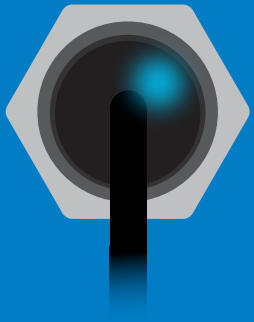
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

### Response codes

Single byte, not string

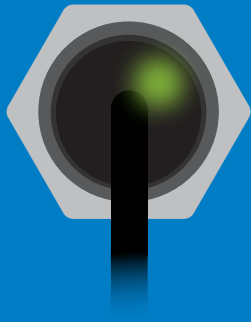
255	no data to send
254	still processing, not ready
2	syntax error
1	successful request

# LED color definition



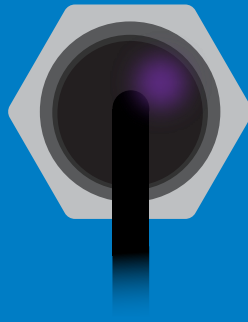
**Blue**

I<sup>2</sup>C standby



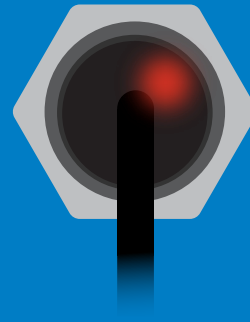
**Green**

Taking reading



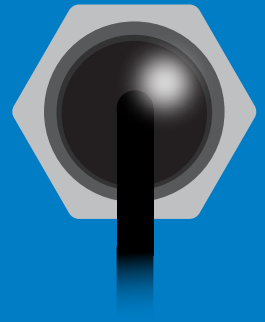
**Purple**

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



**Red**

Command  
not understood



**White**

Find

**5V**

LED ON  
**+0.7 mA**

**3.3V**

**+0.2 mA**

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

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Function</b>	
<b>Alarm</b>	enable/disable alarm	<b>pg. 43</b>
<b>Baud</b>	switch back to UART mode	<b>pg. 54</b>
<b>Cal</b>	performs calibration	<b>pg. 44</b>
<b>Factory</b>	enable factory reset	<b>pg. 53</b>
<b>Find</b>	finds device with blinking white LED	<b>pg. 41</b>
<b>i</b>	device information	<b>pg. 47</b>
<b>I2C</b>	change I <sup>2</sup> C address	<b>pg. 52</b>
<b>L</b>	enable/disable LED	<b>pg. 40</b>
<b>Name</b>	set/show name of device	<b>pg. 47</b>
<b>O</b>	enable/disable internal temp	<b>pg. 46</b>
<b>Plock</b>	enable/disable protocol lock	<b>pg. 51</b>
<b>R</b>	returns a single reading	<b>pg. 42</b>
<b>Sleep</b>	enter sleep mode/low power	<b>pg. 50</b>
<b>Status</b>	retrieve status information	<b>pg. 49</b>
<b>T</b>	enter sleep mode/low power	<b>pg. 45</b>

# 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

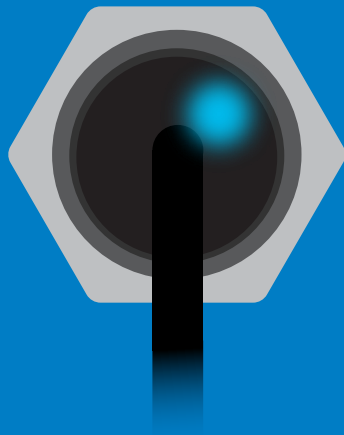
 **Wait 300ms**    **1**    **0**  
Dec    Null

L,0

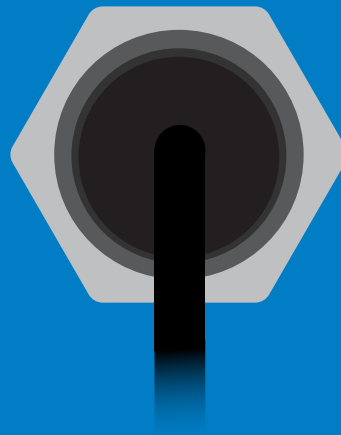
 **Wait 300ms**    **1**    **0**  
Dec    Null

L,?

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



L,1



L,0



# Find

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

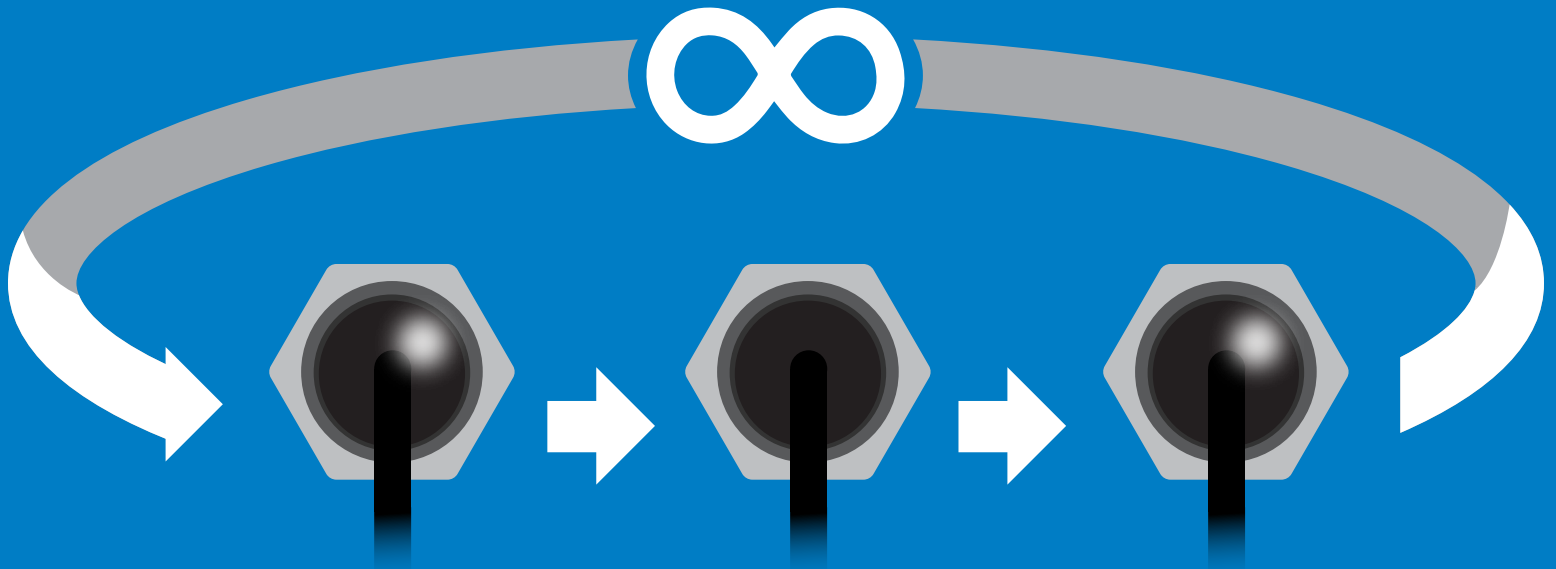
Find LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

### Example

### Response

Find

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



# Taking reading

## Command syntax

900ms  processing delay

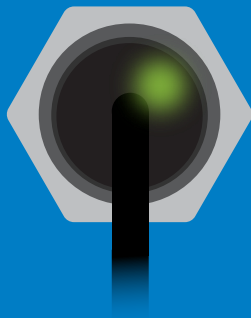
R return 1 reading

## Example

## Response

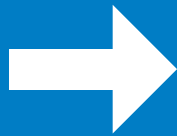
R

 Wait 900ms    1 Dec    20.95 ASCII    0 Null

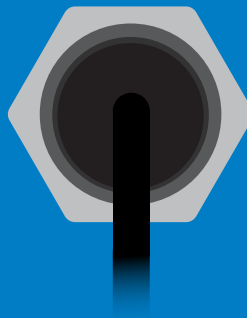


Green

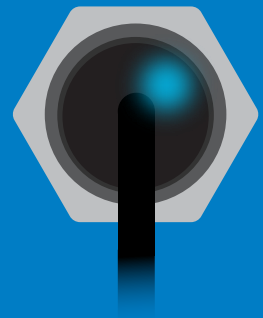
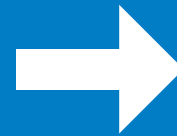
Taking reading



Wait 900ms



Transmitting



Cyan

Standby

# Alarm

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

The alarm pin will = 1 when O2 levels are > alarm set point. Alarm tolerance sets how far below the set point O2 levels need to drop before the pin will = 0 again.

- Alarm,en,[1,0] enable / disable alarm
- Alarm,n sets alarm
- Alarm,tol,n sets alarm tolerance (0 – 60)
- Alarm,? alarm set?

## Example

## Response


Alarm,en,1

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

Alarm,5.5

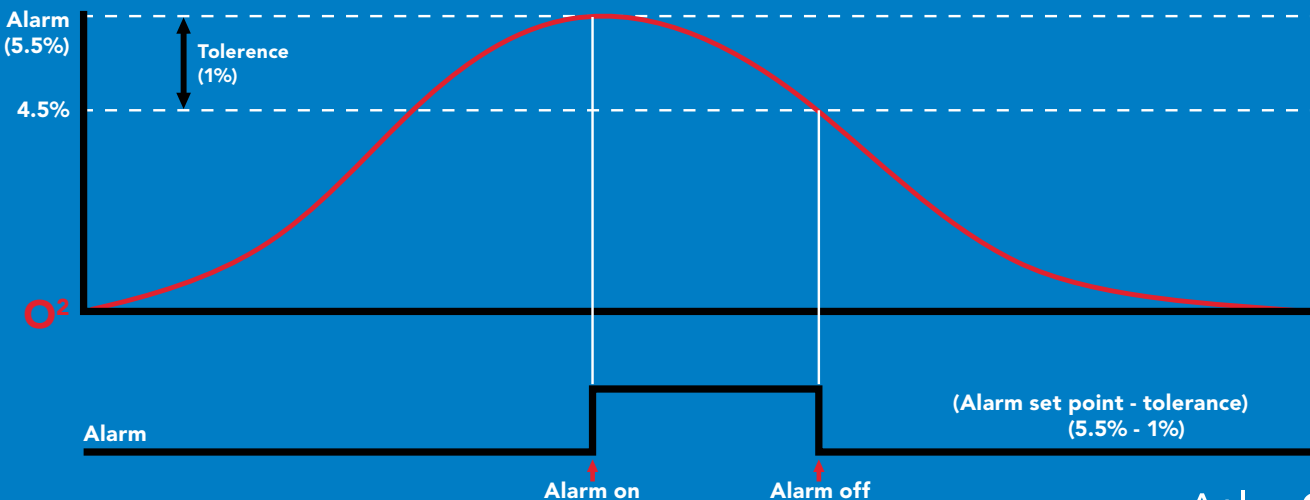
 Wait 300ms **1** **0**  
Dec Null

Alarm,tol,1

 Wait 300ms **1** **0** O2 level must fall one percentage point below set point for alarm to reset.  
Dec Null

Alarm,?

 Wait 300ms **1** **?,alarm,5.50,1.00,1** **0** if all are enabled  
Dec ASCII Null



# Calibration

1300ms  processing delay

After ~1 year the sensor may need re-calibration. A single point calibration to atmospheric O2 levels is all that's needed. 0 point calibration can also be done if accuracy at low O2 levels is needed.

## Command syntax

- Cal,nn.nn calibration to O2 levels at your altitude. nn.nn =%O2
- Cal,0 calibrate device to 0 dissolved oxygen
- Cal,clear delete calibration data
- Cal,? device calibrated?


## Example

## Response

Cal,20.95

 Wait 1300ms **1** **0**  
Dec Null  
Calibrated to O2 concentration at sea level


Cal,0

 Wait 1300ms **1** **0**  
Dec Null

Cal,clear

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

Cal,?

 Wait 300ms **1** **?Cal,0** **0** or **1** **?Cal,1** **0**  
Dec ASCII Null Dec ASCII Null  
or **1** **?Cal,2** **0**  
Dec ASCII Null

Altitude (feet)	Altitude (meters)	%
1,000	305	20.1
5,000	1,524	17.3
10,000	3,048	14.3

# Temperature compensation

## Command syntax

Air temperature affects how the sensor works, not the actual O2 concentration in the air.

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

## Example

## Response

T,19.5

 Wait 300ms    1    0  
Dec    Null

RT,19.5

 Wait 900ms    1    20.95    0  
Dec    ASCII    Null    Temperature compensated O2 reading

T,?

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

# Enable/disable parameters from output string

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

O, [parameter],[1,0]

enable or disable output parameter

O,?

enabled parameter?

## Example

## Response

O,PPT,1 / O,PPT,0



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

enable / disable PPT

O,%,1 / O,%,0



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

enable / disable  
percent concentration

O,?



**1** **? , O , % , PPT** **0**  
Dec ASCII Null

if both are enabled

### Parameters

PPT O<sup>2</sup> in parts per thousand  
% O<sup>2</sup> in percent concentration

### Followed by 1 or 0

1 enabled  
0 disabled

**\* If you disable all possible data types your readings will display "no output".**

# Naming device

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n	set name	n =	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Name,	clears name		Up to 16 ASCII characters															
Name,?	show name																	

## Example

## Response

Name,



1 0  
Dec Null

name has been cleared

Name,zzt



1 0  
Dec Null

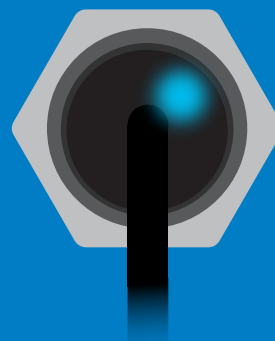
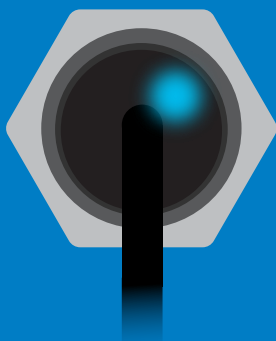
Name,?



1 ?Name,zzt 0  
Dec ASCII Null

Name,zzt

Name,?



1 0

1 ?Name,zzt 0

# Device information

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

## Example

## Response

i



Wait 300ms

1

Dec

?i,O2,1.00

ASCII

0

Null

## Response breakdown

?i, O2, 1.00  
↑     ↑  
Device Firmware



# Reading device status

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Status voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart

## Example

## Response

Status

 **1** **?Status,P,5.038** **0**  
Wait 300ms Dec ASCII 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.

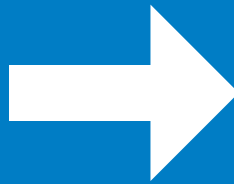
**Any command**

**wakes up device**

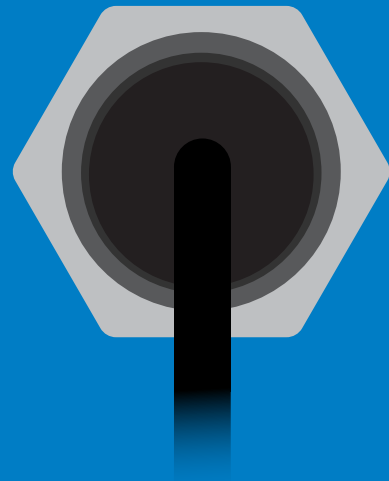
<b>5V</b>	STANDBY <b>14.6 mA</b>	SLEEP <b>0.5 mA</b>
<b>3.3V</b>	<b>13.7 mA</b>	<b>0.4 mA</b>



**Standby**



**Sleep**



**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

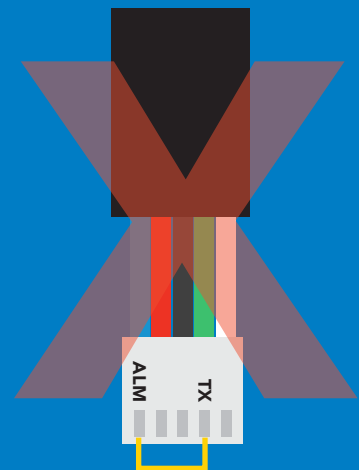
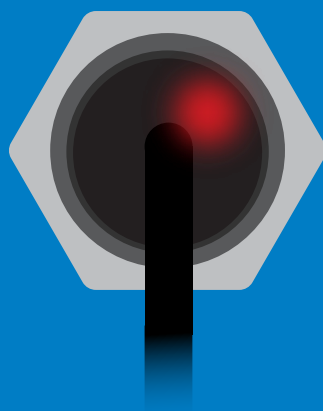
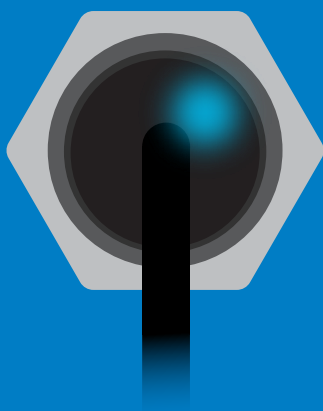
Plock,?

  
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

Response

I2C,101

device reboot  
(no response given)

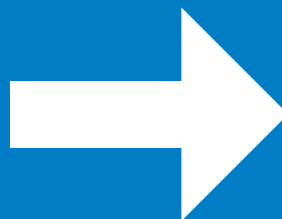
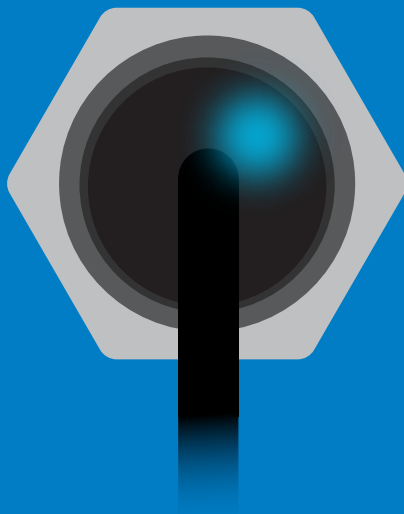
## Warning!

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

Default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 108 (0x6C).

n = any number 1 – 127

I2C,101



(reboot)



# Factory reset

## Command syntax

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

Factory enable factory reset

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

## Example

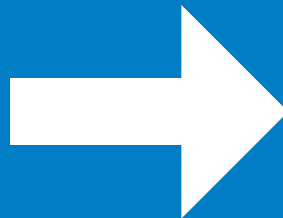
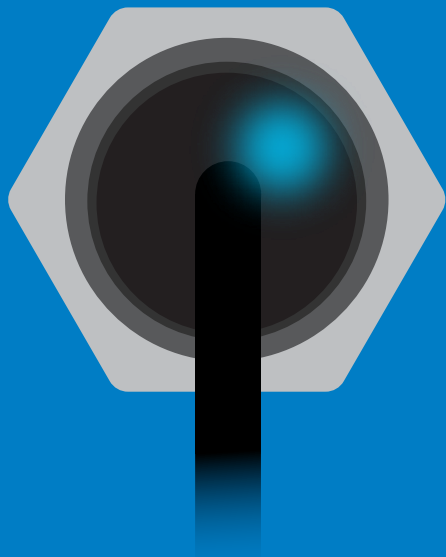
## Response

Factory

device reboot  
(no response given)

Clears custom 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

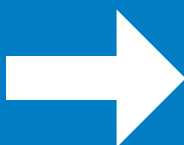
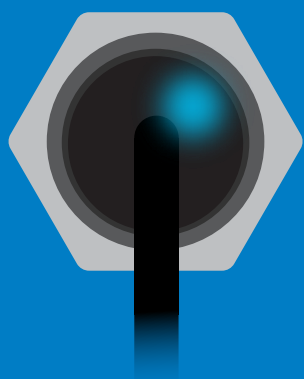
### Example

Baud,9600

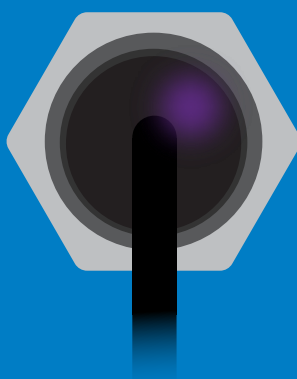
### Response

reboot in UART mode  
(no response given)

n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
9600  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200



Baud,9600



(reboot)

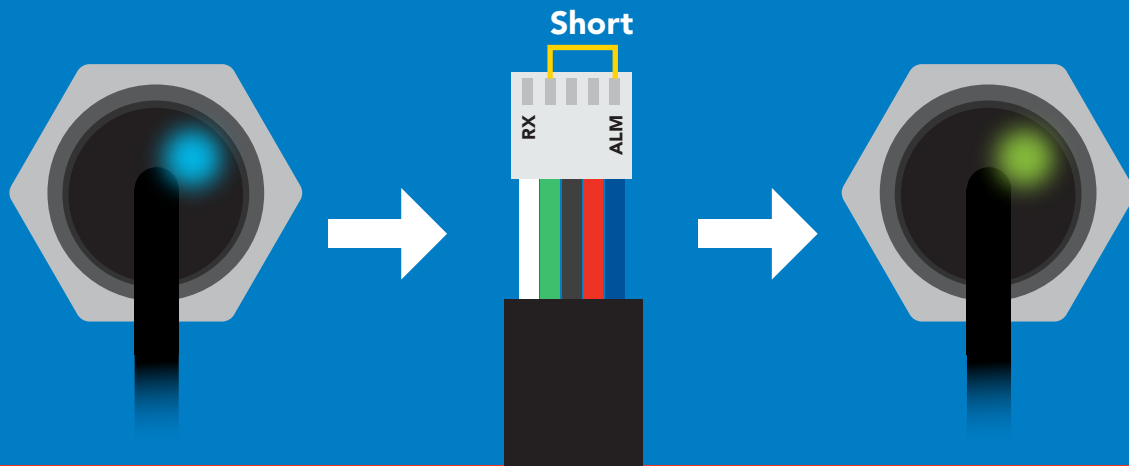


Changing to  
UART mode

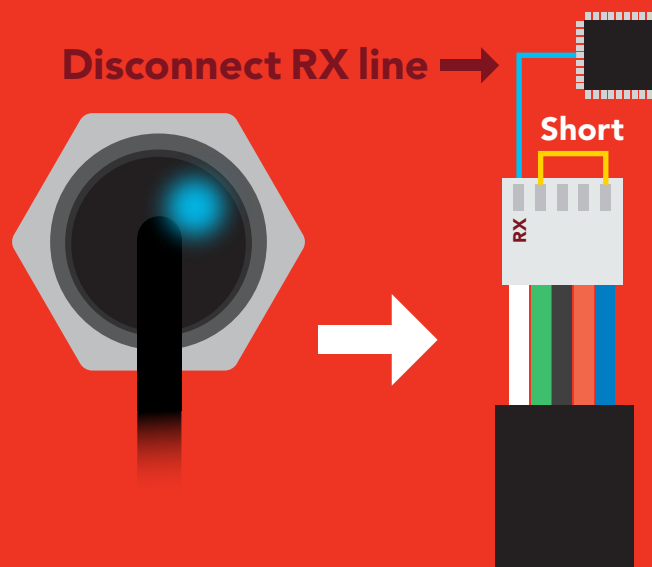
# Manual switching to UART

- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to ALM
- 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



# Datasheet change log

## Datasheet V 1.4

Revised info on the cover page

## Datasheet V 1.3

Revised naming device info on pages 23 & 47.

## Datasheet V 1.2

Revised info for "Pin out" on page 5.

## Datasheet V 1.1

Revised info for the Alarm command on pages 19 & 43.

## Datasheet V 1.0

New datasheet

# Firmware updates

V1.0 – Initial release (June 3, 2020)

V1.01 – Initial release (June 18, 2020)

- Fixed bug with the alarm command not working in certain circumstances.



# Warranty

Atlas Scientific™ Warranties the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor to be free of defect during the debugging phase of device implementation, or 30 days after receiving the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor (which ever comes first).

## The debugging phase

The debugging phase as defined by Atlas Scientific™ is the time period when the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor is connected into a bread board, or shield. If the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor is being debugged in a bread board, the bread board must be devoid of other components. If the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor is being connected to a microcontroller, the microcontroller must be running code that has been designed to drive the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor exclusively and output the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor 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-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor warranty:**

- **Soldering any part to the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor.**
- **Running any code, that does not exclusively drive the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor and output its data in a serial string.**
- **Embedding the EEZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor 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-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor, against the thousands of possible variables that may cause the EZO-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor 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-O2™ Embedded Oxygen Sensor continued operation. This is because that would be equivalent to Atlas Scientific™ taking responsibility over the correct operation of your entire device.