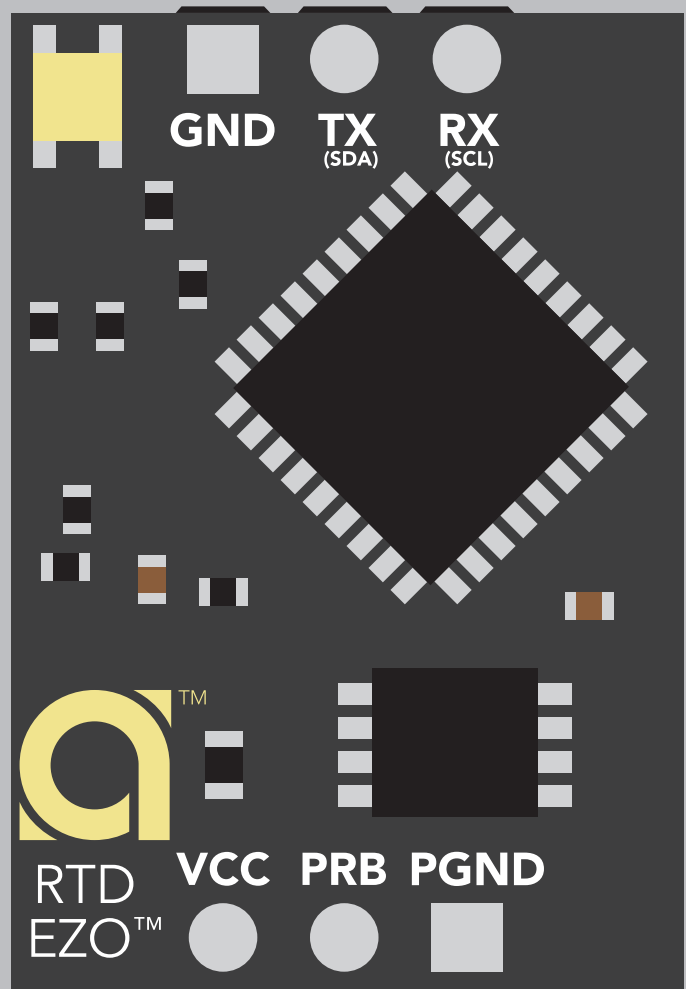


# RTD Temperature EZO™

## Circuit

Reads	<b>Temperature</b>
Range	<b>-126.000 °C – 1254 °C</b>
Resolution	<b>0.001</b>
Accuracy	<b>+/- (0.10°C + 0.0017 x °C)</b>
Max rate	<b>1 reading per sec</b>
Supported probes	<b>Any type &amp; brand PT-100 or PT-1000 RTD</b>
Calibration	<b>Single point</b>
Temperature output	<b>°C, °K, or °F</b>
Data protocol	<b>UART &amp; I<sup>2</sup>C</b>
Default I <sup>2</sup> C address	<b>102 (0x66)</b>
Operating voltage	<b>3.3V – 5.5V</b>
Data format	<b>ASCII</b>
Onboard Data Logger	<b>50 Readings</b>



**Electrical Isolation not needed**





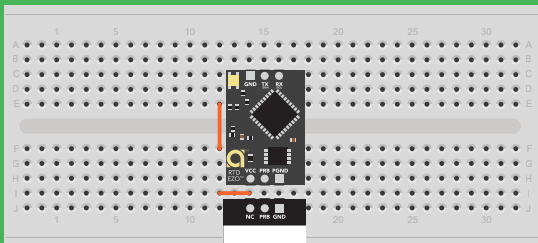
# STOP

**SOLDERING THIS DEVICE VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.**

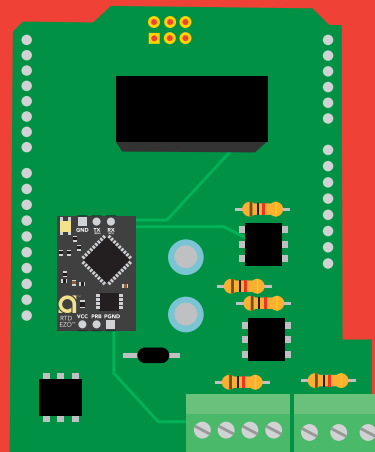
**This is sensitive electronic equipment. Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first. Once this device has been soldered it is no longer covered by our warranty.**

**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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## UART

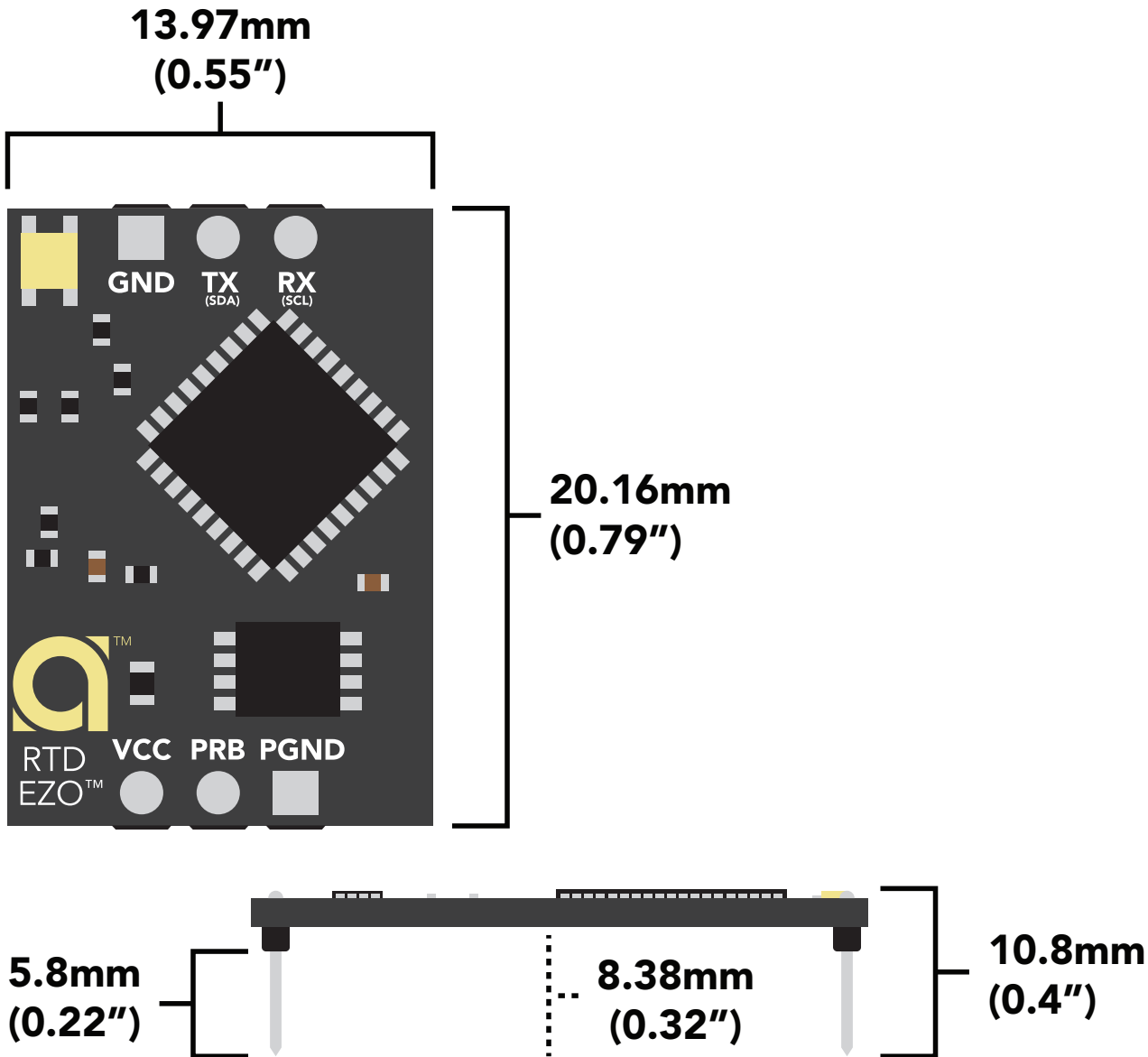
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## I<sup>2</sup>C

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# EZO™ circuit dimensions



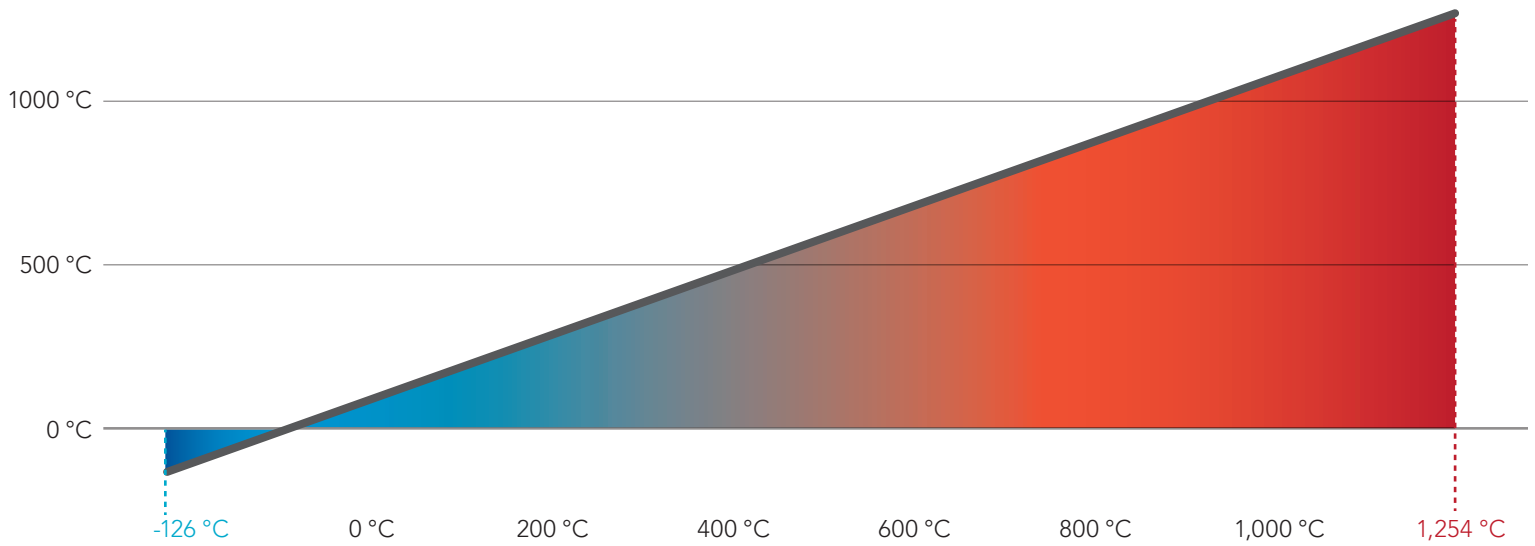
## Power consumption

	LED	MAX	STANDBY	SLEEP
5V	ON	16 mA	15.4 mA	0.4 mA
	OFF	15.3 mA	15 mA	
3.3V	ON	14.3 mA	13.8 mA	0.09 mA
	OFF	14 mA	13.6 mA	

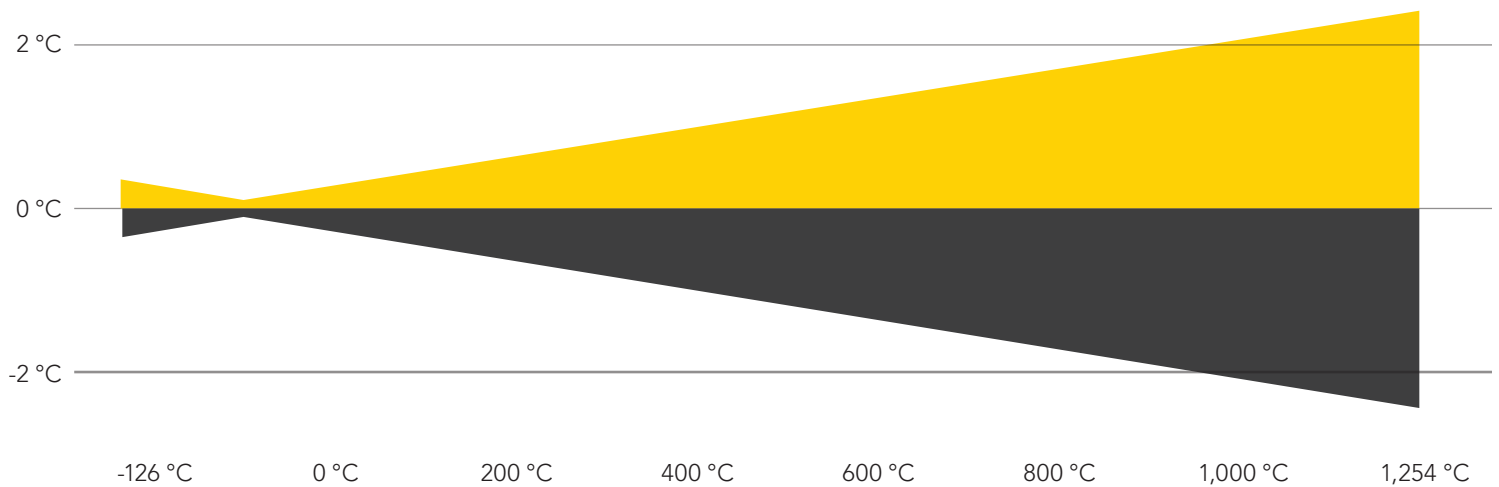
## Absolute max ratings

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

# EZO™ RTD temperature circuit range



# EZO™ RTD temperature circuit accuracy



# Atlas Scientific PT-1000 probe

- Accuracy +/- (0.15 + (0.002\*t))
- Probe type: class A platinum, RTD
- Cable length: 81cm (32")
- Cable material: silicone rubber
- 30mm sensing area (304 SS)
- 6mm diameter
- BNC connector
- Reaction time: 90% value in 13 seconds
- Probe output: analog
- Full sensing range -200 °C to 850 °C
- Cable max temp 125 °C
- Cable min temp -55 °C

**The Atlas Scientific EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit only works with PT-100 and PT-1000 probes.**



**To read temperatures above, or below the max cable temperature, an additional probe housing (thermowell) is needed to protect the cable.**



100mm Temperature Thermowell



50mm Temperature Thermowell



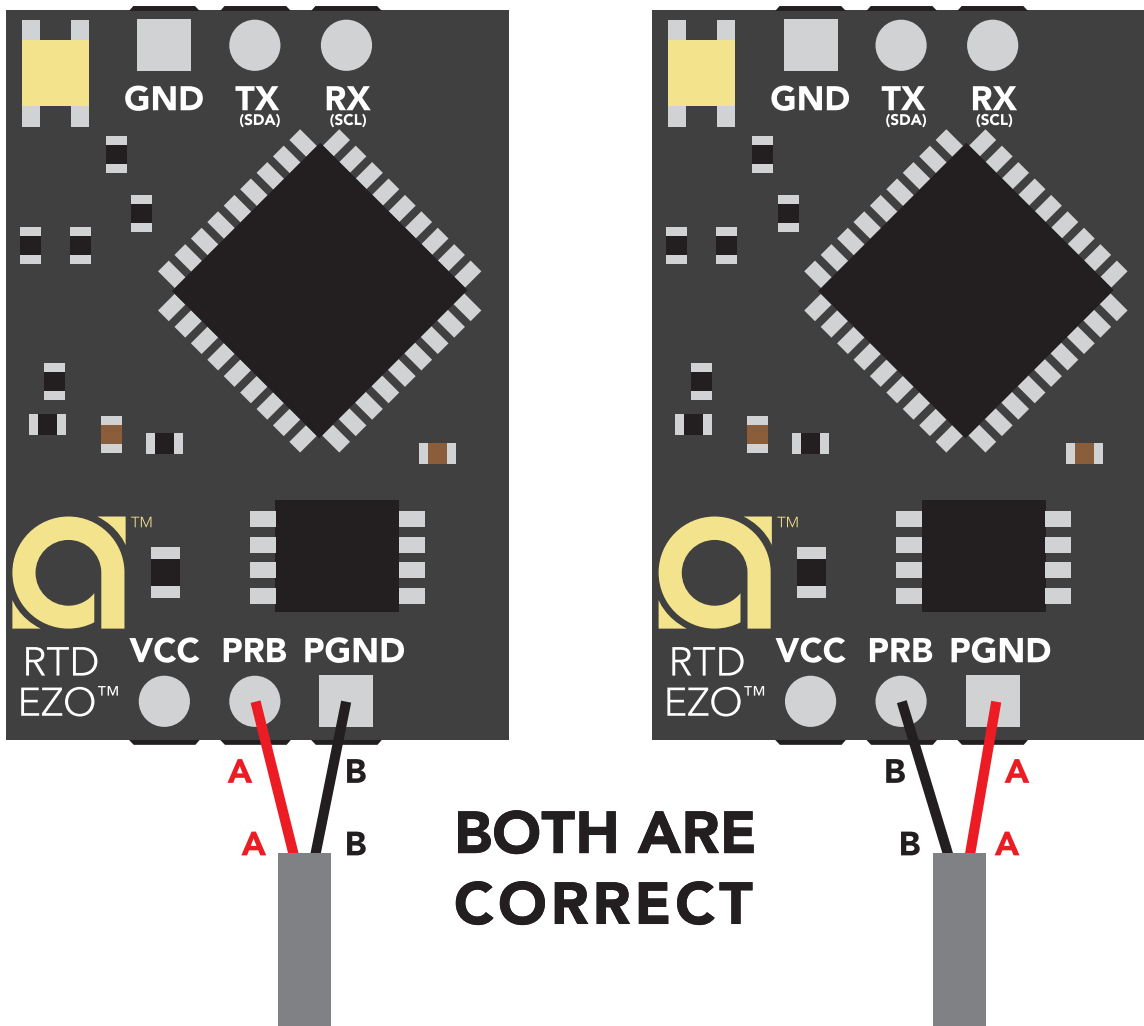
30mm Temperature Thermowell

# Using other brand PT-100/PT-1000

The EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit will auto-detect if the connected probe is PT-100 or PT-1000.

Probe class	Accuracy
AA	+/- (0.10°C + 0.0017 × T)
A	+/- (0.15°C + 0.002 × T)
B	+/- (0.3°C + 0.005 × T)
C	+/- (0.6°C + 0.01 × T)

It makes no difference which lead of the temperature probe is connected to the two probe pins.



# Operating principle

The Atlas Scientific EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit is a small footprint computer system that is specifically designed to be used in robotic applications where the embedded systems engineer requires accurate and precise measurements of temperature through a generic PT-100/PT-1000 temperature probe.

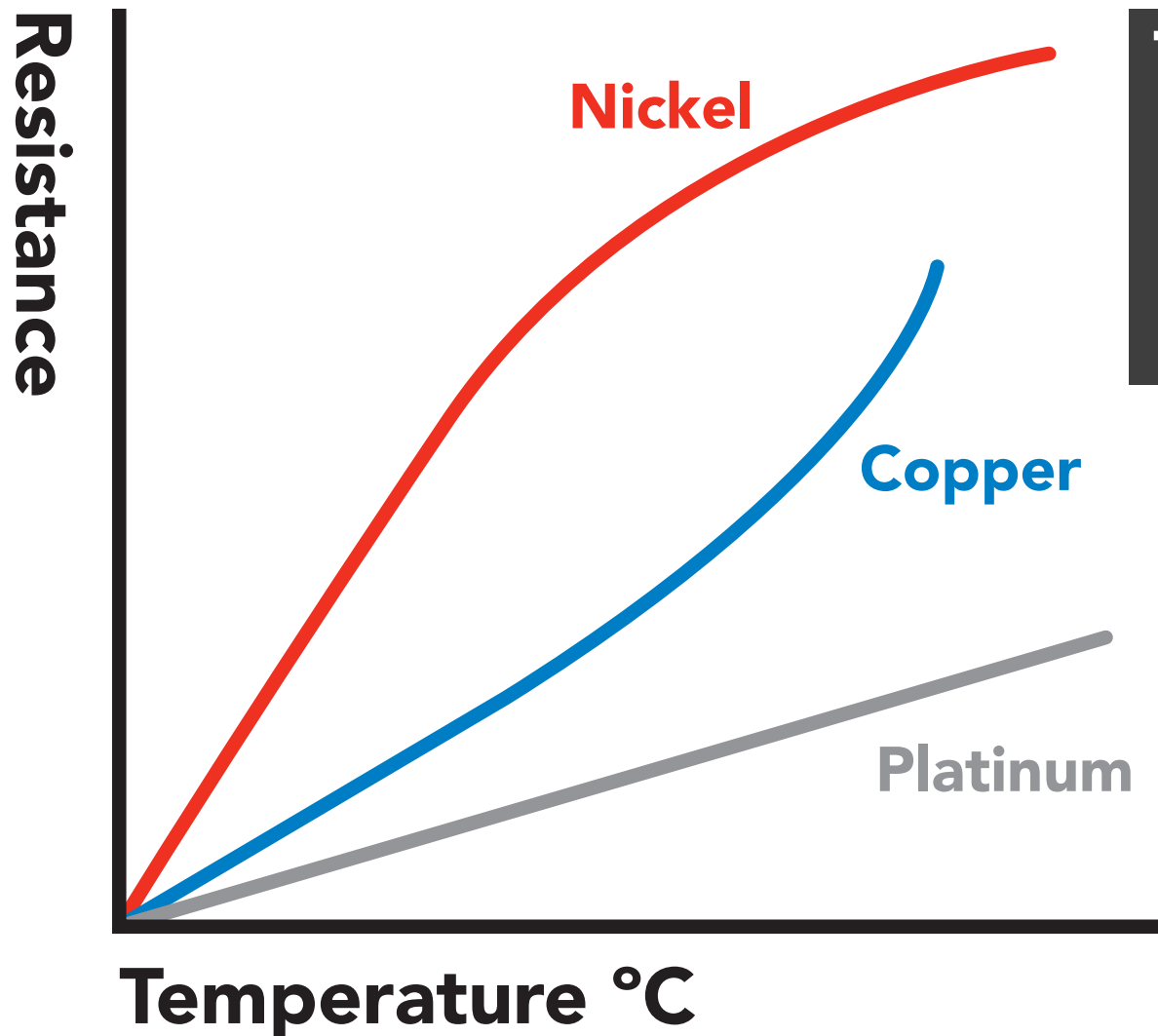
**RTD = Resistance Temperature Detector**

**PT = Platinum**

**PT-100 = 100  $\Omega$  at 0°C**

**PT-1000 = 1k  $\Omega$  at 0°C**

Unlike any other material, platinum's correlation between resistance and temperature seems to be woven into the fabric of the universe. It is for this reason, that the platinum RTD temperature sensor is the industrial standard for temperature measurement.





# Calibration theory

Calibration can be done at any value, a simple method is to calibrate the probe in boiling water.

## 100 °C

Atlas Scientific recommends calibration be done every three years.

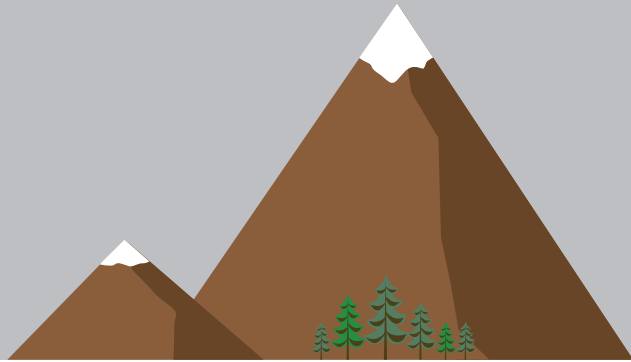
## Elevation and Boiling Point table

### Elevation in meters

305  
229  
152  
76  
0  
-76  
-152

### Boiling point

98.9 °C  
99.2 °C  
99.5 °C  
99.7 °C  
100 °C  
100.3 °C  
100.5 °C



### Use purified/distilled water

For accurate calibration using different temperature values, you must use a tool called a "dry block calibrator."

# On board data logger

- 50 readings
- Programmable storage interval

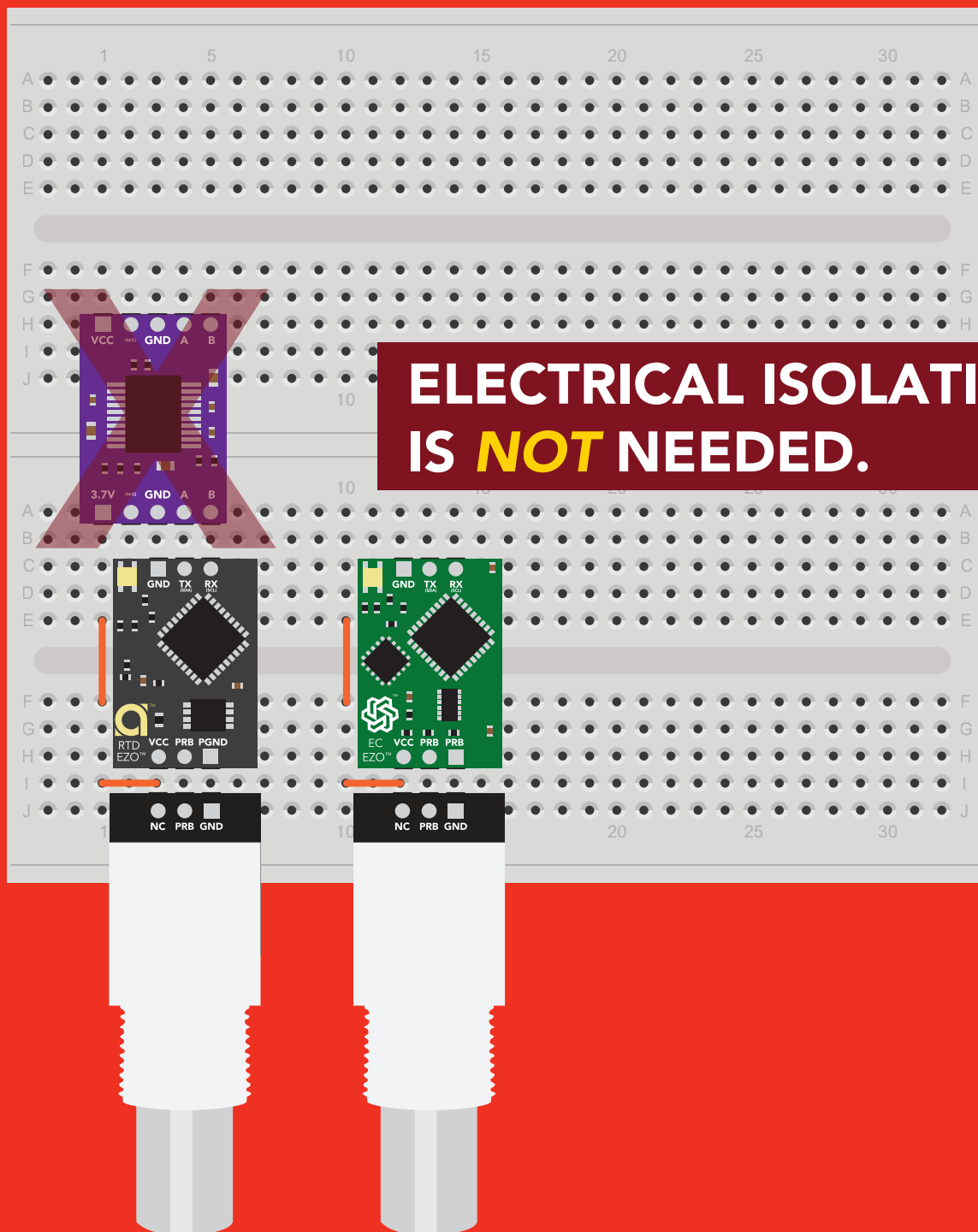
Minimum – 10 seconds

Maximum – 320,000 seconds

**Temperature readings that are stored to the data logger will be retained even if the power is cut.**

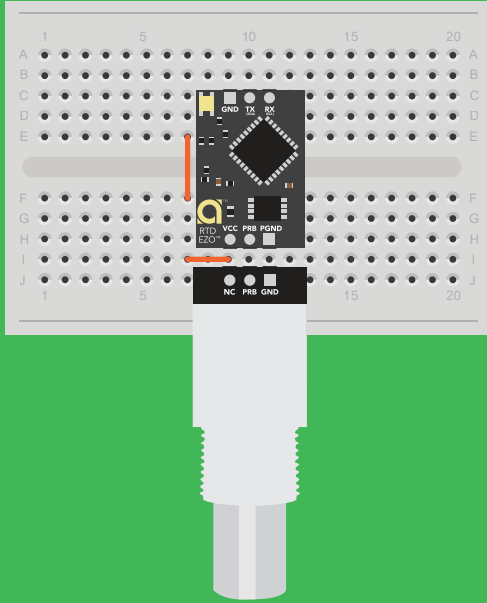


# Power and data isolation

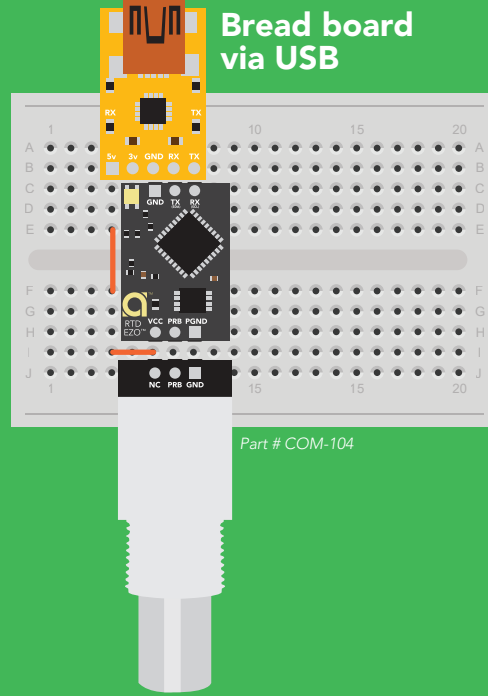


# ✓ Correct wiring

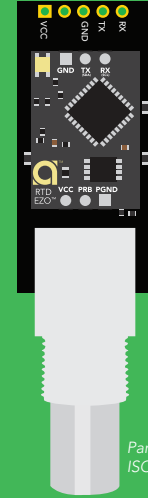
Bread board



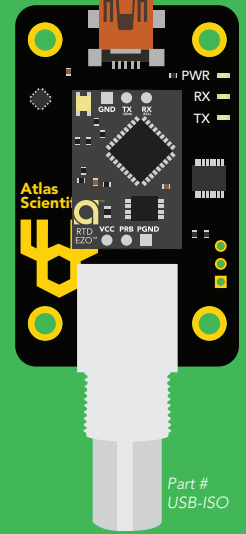
Bread board via USB



Carrier board

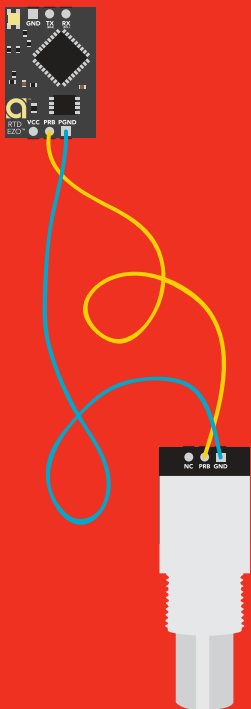


USB carrier board

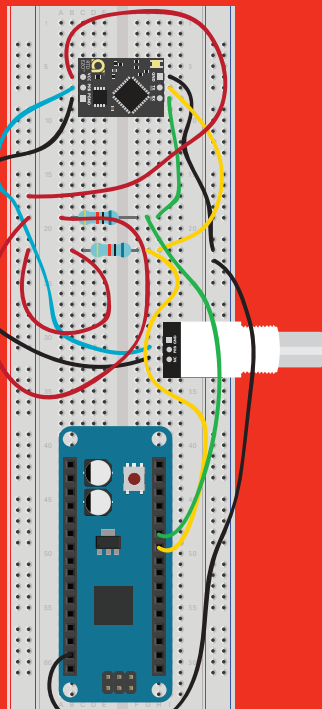


# X Incorrect wiring

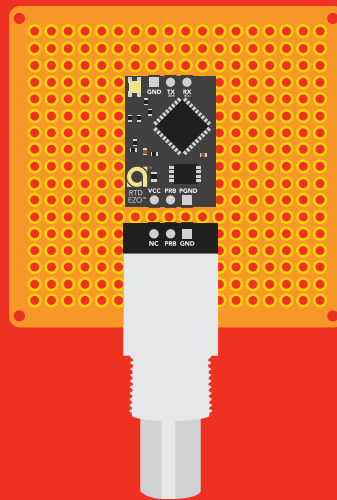
Extended leads



Sloppy setup

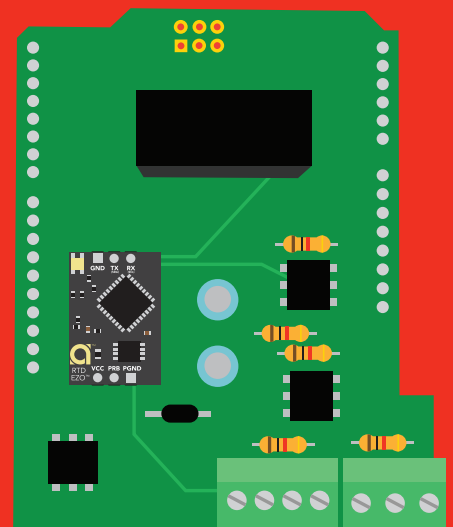


Perfboards or Protoboards



**NEVER**  
use Perfboards  
or Protoboards

\*Embedded into your device



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

# ✓ Available data protocols

# UART

Default

# I<sup>2</sup>C

# X 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

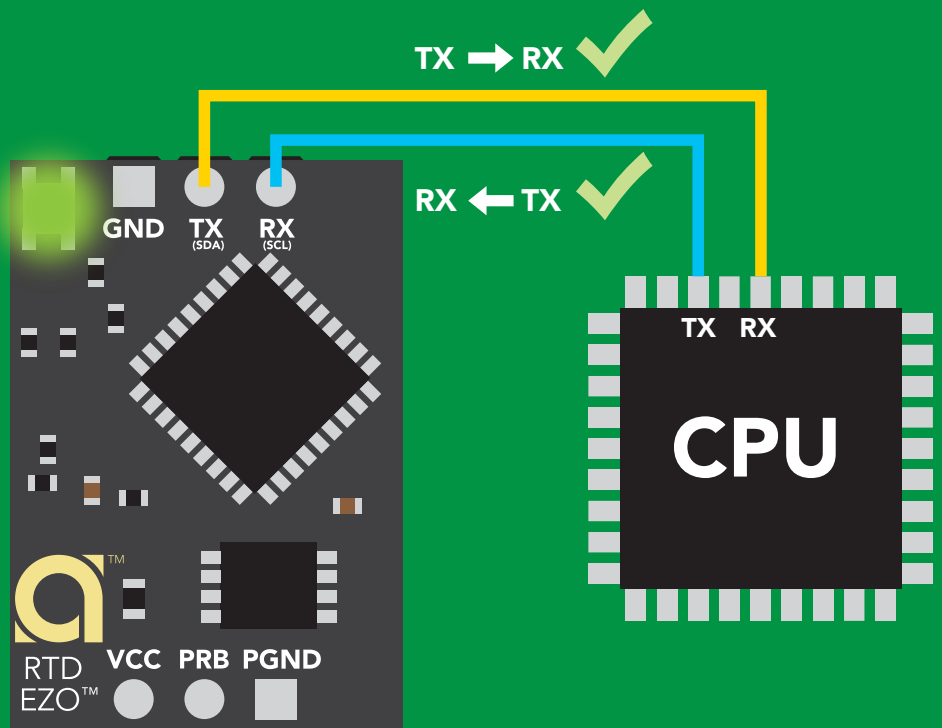
# UART mode

8 data bits      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 – 5.5V

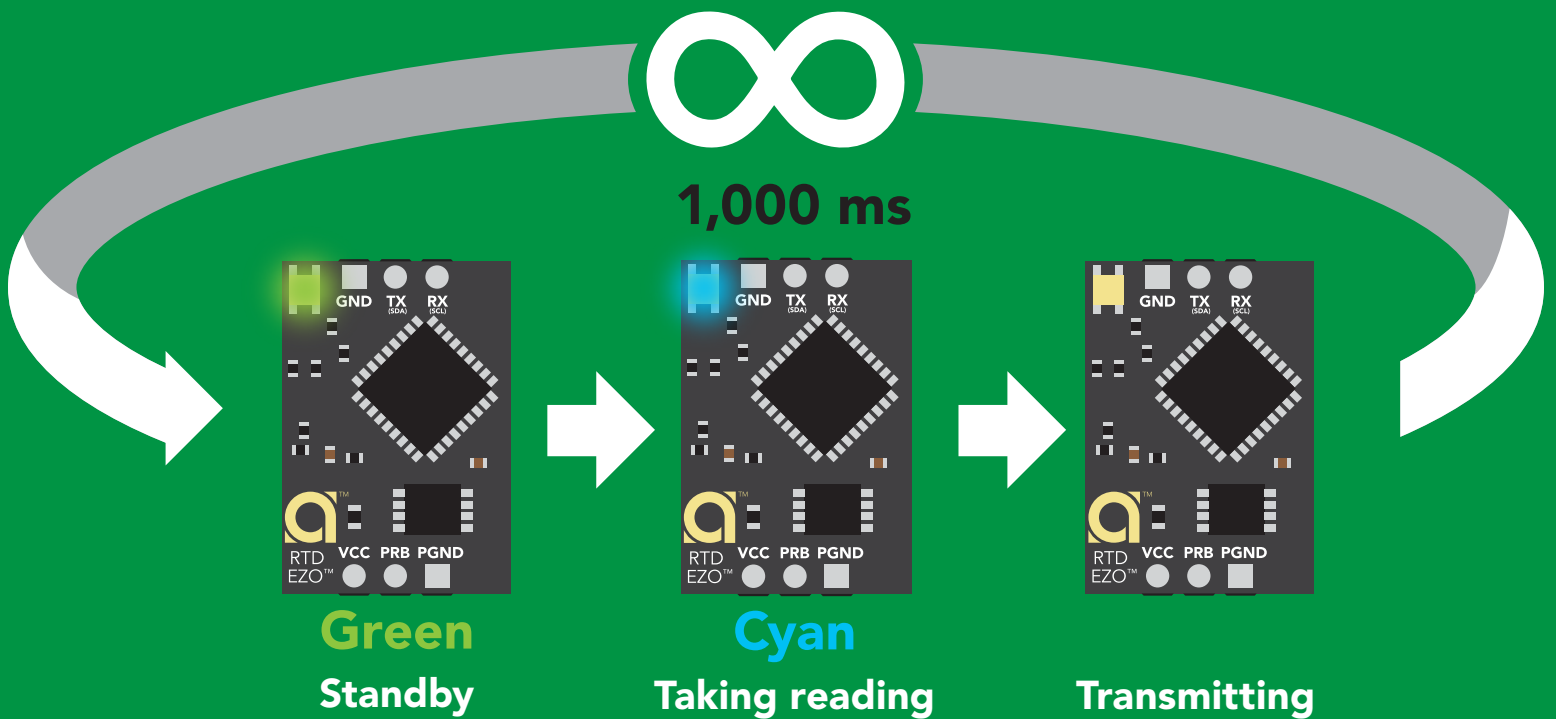


## Data format

<b>Reading</b>	temperature	<b>Data type</b>	floating point
<b>Units</b>	°C, °K, or °F	<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
<b>Terminator</b>	carriage return		

# Default state

<b>Mode</b>	<b>UART</b>
<b>Baud</b>	<b>9,600</b>
<b>Temperature</b>	<b>°C</b>
<b>Readings</b>	<b>continuous</b>
<b>Speed</b>	<b>1 reading per second</b>
<b>With probe</b>	<b>ttt.ttt</b>
<b>Without probe</b>	<b>-1023.000</b>
<b>LED</b>	<b>on</b>





# Receiving data from device

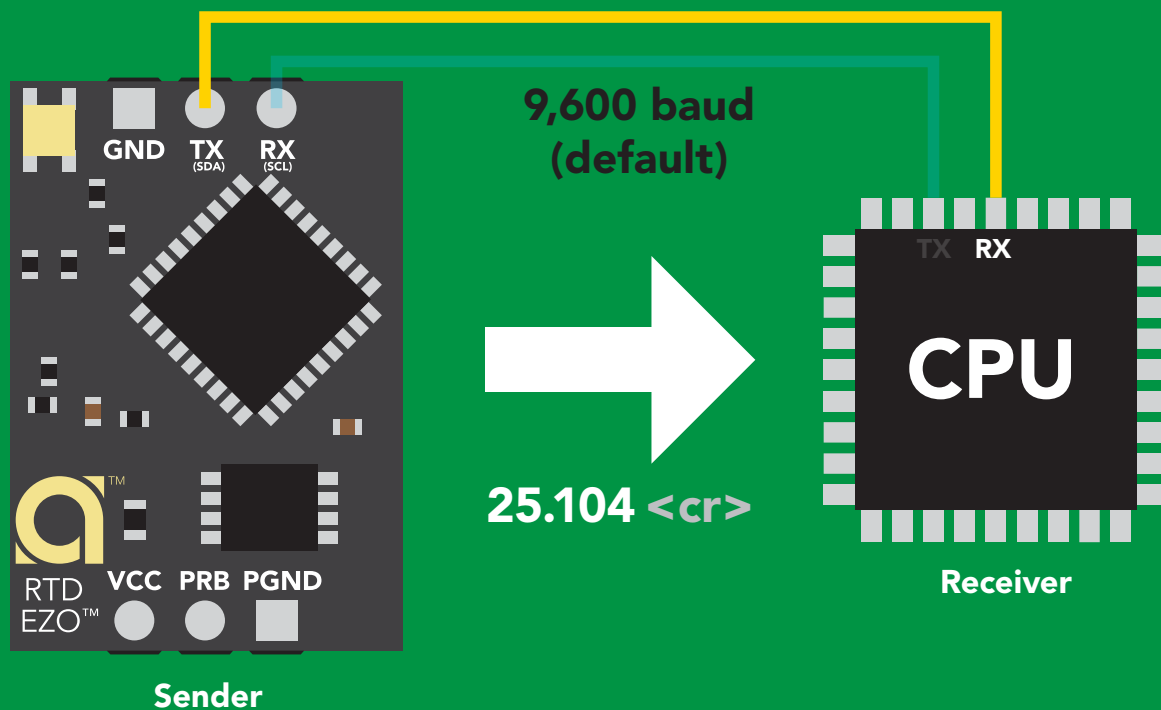
2 parts

ASCII data string

Command

Carriage return <cr>

Terminator



## Advanced

ASCII: 2 5 . 1 0 4 <cr>

Hex: 32 35 2E 31 30 34 0D

Dec: 50 53 46 49 48 52 13

# Sending commands to device

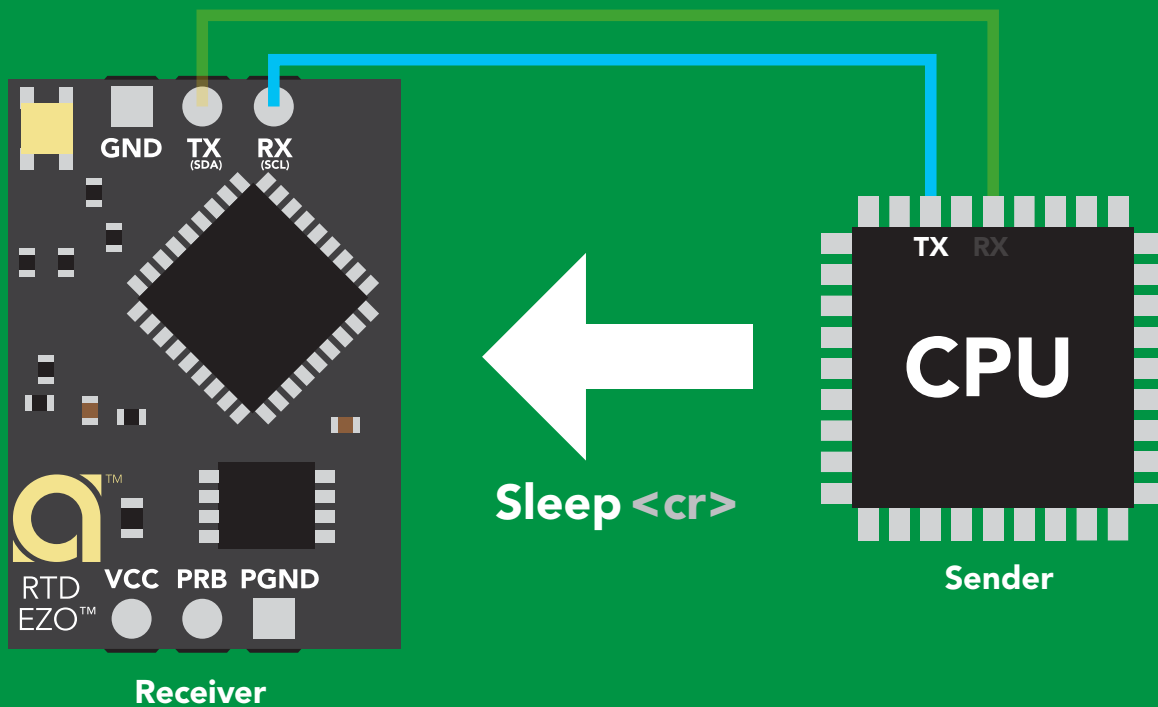
2 parts

**Command (not case sensitive)**

ASCII data string

**Carriage return <cr>**

Terminator



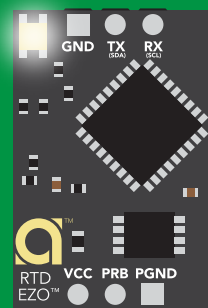
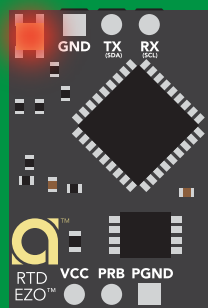
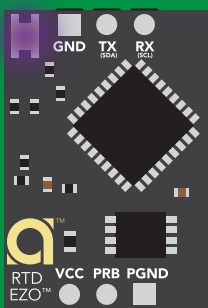
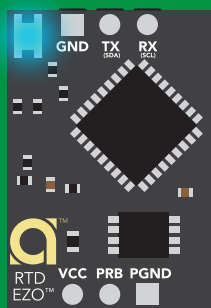
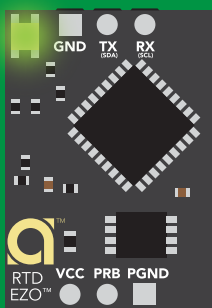
## Advanced

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

**+0.4 mA**

**3.3V**

**+0.2 mA**

# UART mode

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function		Default state
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 36	9,600
C	enable/disable continuous reading	pg. 23	enabled
Cal	performs calibration	pg. 25	n/a
D	enable/disable data logger	pg. 28	disabled
Export/import	export/import calibration	pg. 26	n/a
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 38	n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 22	n/a
i	device information	pg. 32	n/a
I2C	change to I <sup>2</sup> C mode	pg. 39	not set
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 21	enabled
M	memory recall/clear	pg. 29	n/a
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 31	not set
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 37	disabled
R	returns a single reading	pg. 24	n/a
S	temperature scale (°C, °K, °F)	pg. 27	celsius
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 35	n/a
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 34	n/a
*OK	enable/disable response codes	pg. 33	enable

# LED control

## Command syntax

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

L,0 <cr> LED off

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

## Example

## Response

L,1 <cr>

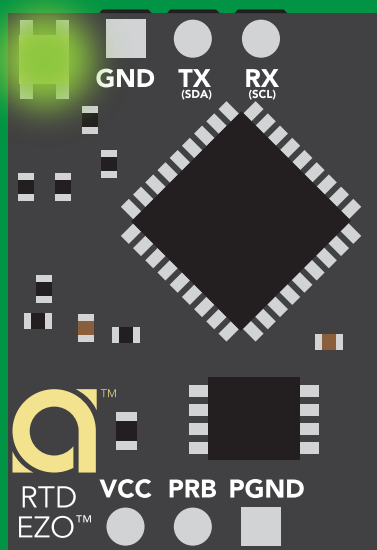
\*OK <cr>

L,0 <cr>

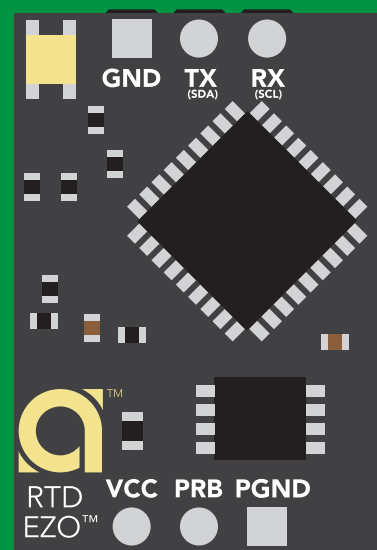
\*OK <cr>

L,? <cr>

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



L,1



L,0

# Find

## Command syntax

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

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

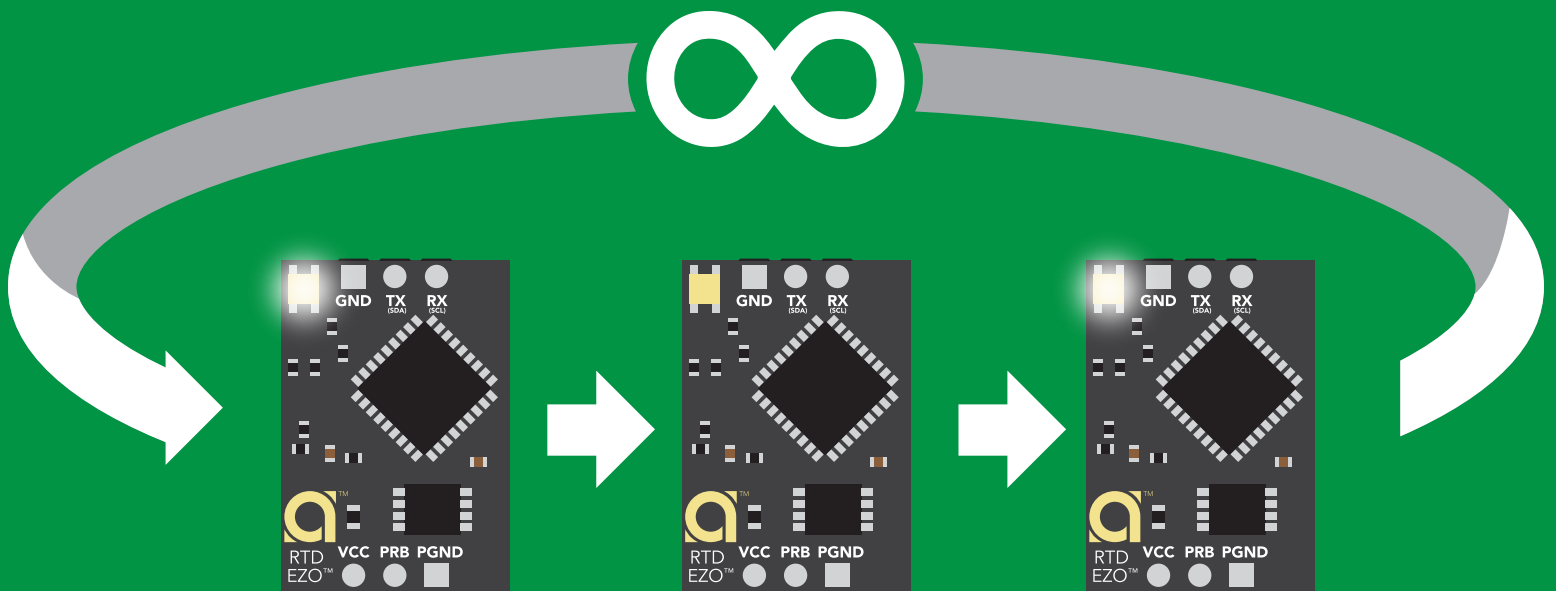
\*This command is only available for  
firmware version 2.10 and above.

## Example

## Response

Find <cr>

\*OK <cr>



# Continuous reading mode

## Command syntax

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

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

## Example

## Response

**C,1 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**  
**°C (1 sec) <cr>**  
**°C (2 sec) <cr>**  
**°C (n sec) <cr>**

**C,30 <cr>**

**\*OK <cr>**  
**°C (30 sec) <cr>**  
**°C (60 sec) <cr>**  
**°C (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

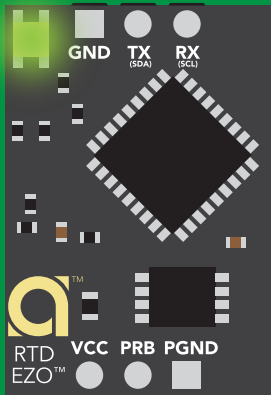
R <cr> takes single reading

### Example

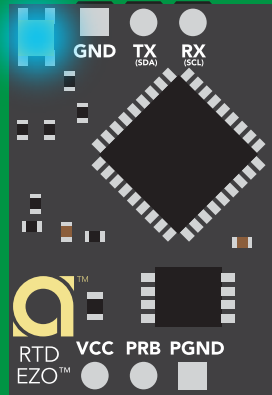
R <cr>

### Response

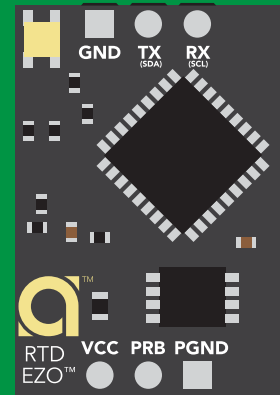
25.104 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>



**Green**  
Standby



**Cyan**  
Taking reading



**Yellow**  
Transmitting



600 ms



# Calibration

## Command syntax

The EZO™ RTD circuit uses single point calibration.

**Cal,t** <cr> t = any temperature

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

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

## Example

## Response

**Cal,100.00** <cr>

**\*OK** <cr>

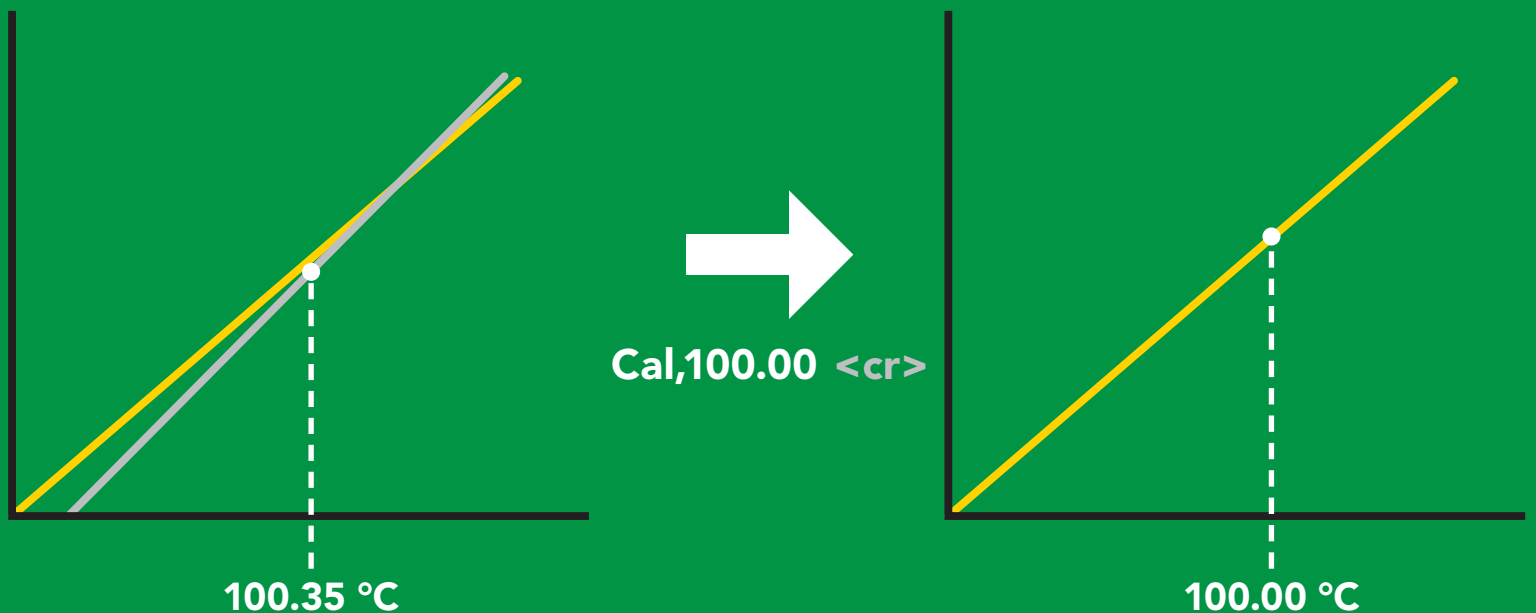
**Cal,clear** <cr>

**\*OK** <cr>

**Cal,?** <cr>

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

**\*OK** <cr>



# Export/import calibration

## Command syntax

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

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

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

## Example

## 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)

# Temperature scale (°C, °K, °F)

## Command syntax

S,c <cr> celsius **default**

S,k <cr> kelvin

S,f <cr> fahrenheit

S,? <cr> temperature scale?

## Example

## Response

S,c <cr>

\*OK <cr>

S,k <cr>

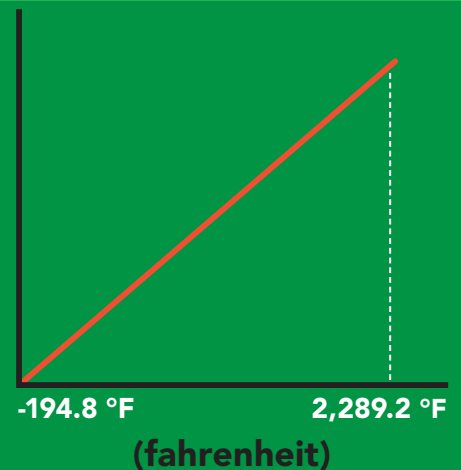
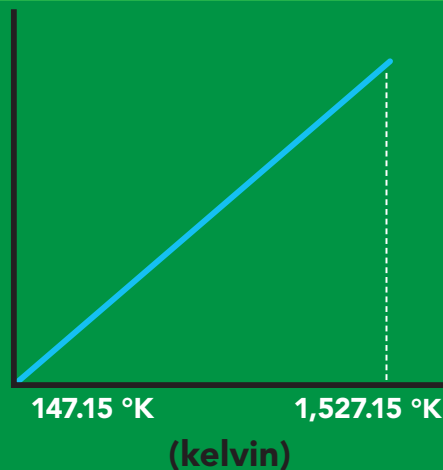
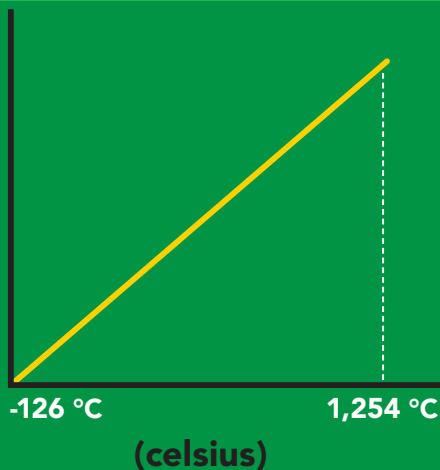
\*OK <cr>

S,f <cr>

\*OK <cr>

S,? <cr>

?S,c <cr> or ?S,k <cr> or ?S,f <cr>  
\*OK <cr>



# Enable/disable data logger

## Command syntax

The time period (n) is in 10 second intervals and can be any value from 1 to 32,000.

D,n <cr> n = (n x 10 seconds)

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

D,? <cr> data logger storage interval?

## Example

## Response

D,6 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

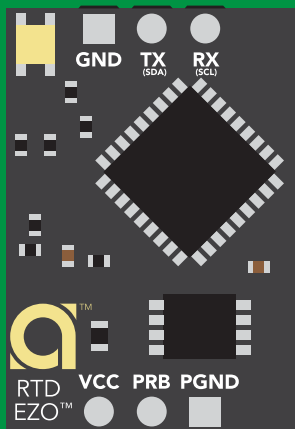
D,0 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

D,? <cr>

?D,6 <cr>

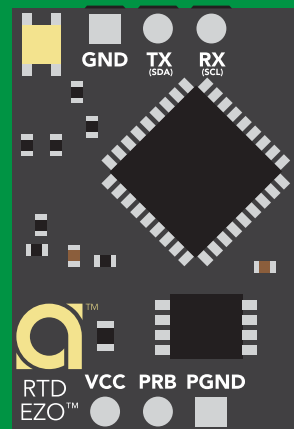
\*OK <cr>



D,6



60 seconds



\* <cr>

\* indicates reading has been logged

# Memory recall

## Command syntax

Disable data logger to recall memory.

**M** <cr> recall 1 sequential stored reading

**M,all** <cr> recall all readings in a CSV string

**M,?** <cr> display memory location of last stored reading

## Example

## Response

**M** <cr>

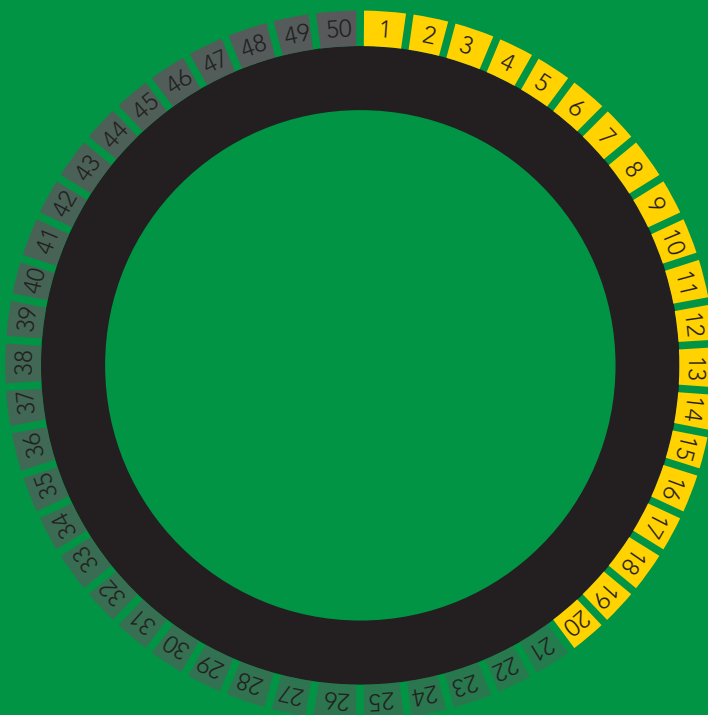
1,100.00 <cr> 2,104.00 <cr> \*OK <cr>

**M,all** <cr>

100.00,104.00,108.00,112.00 <cr>  
Oldest Newest

**M,?** <cr>

?M,4 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>



# Memory clear

## Command syntax

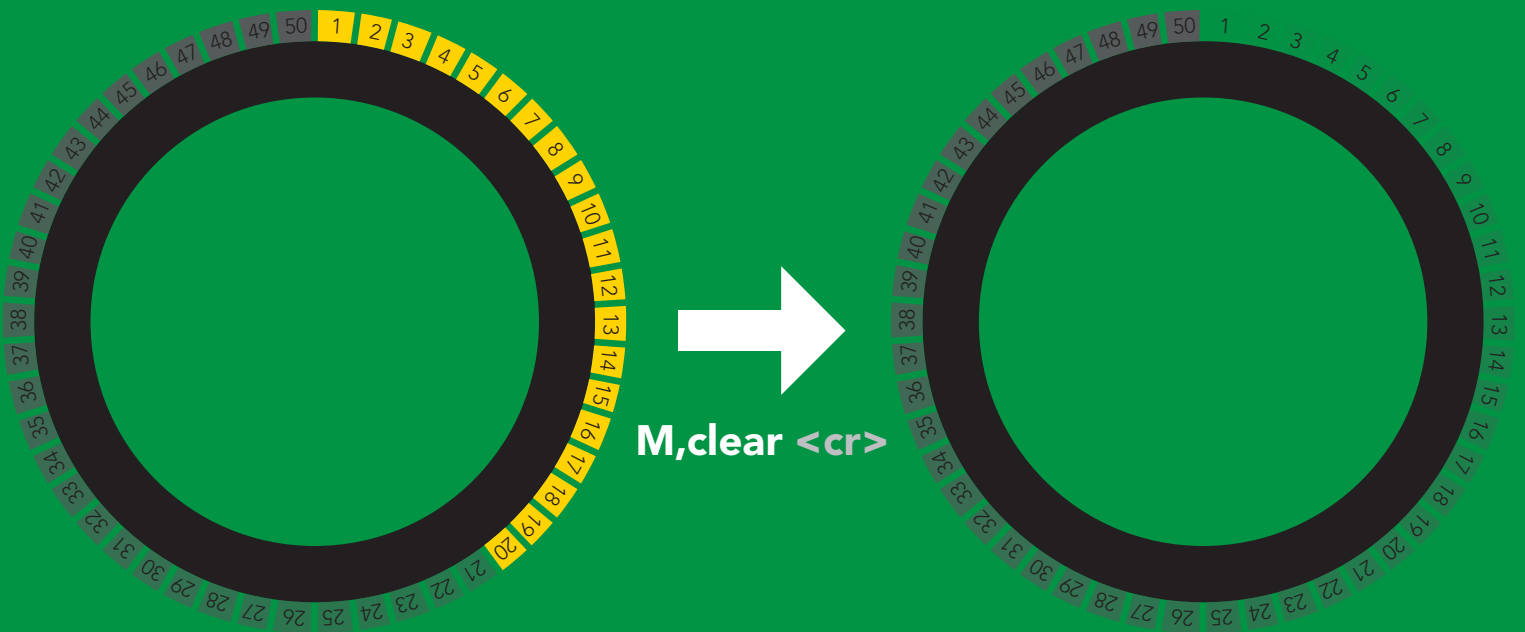
**M,clear** <cr> clear all stored memory

### Example

**M,clear** <cr>

### Response

**\*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>

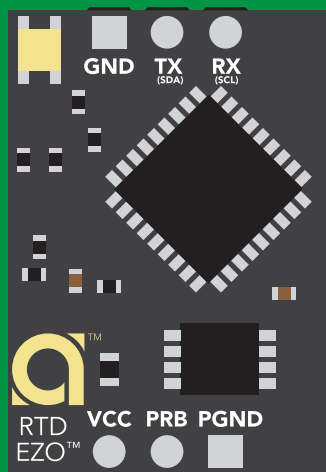
\*OK <cr>

Name,? <cr>

?Name,zzt <cr>

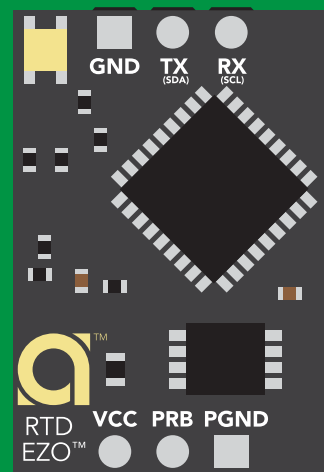
\*OK <cr>

Name,zzt



\*OK <cr>

Name,?



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

# Device information

## Command syntax

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

### Example

```
i <cr>
```

### Response

```
?i,RTD,2.01 <cr>  
*OK <cr>
```

## Response breakdown

```
?i, RTD, 2.01  
    ↑    ↑  
  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>

**25.104** <cr>  
**\*OK** <cr>

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

no response, **\*OK** disabled

**R** <cr>

**25.104** <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

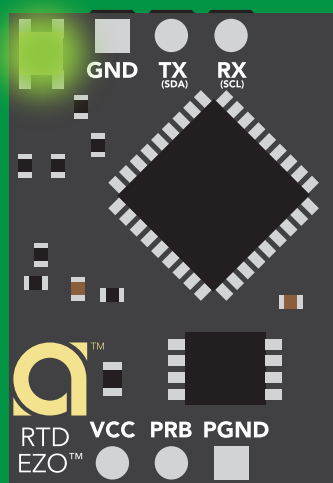
\*WA <cr> wakes up device

5V

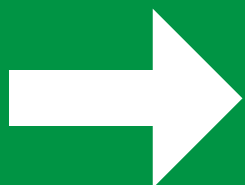
STANDBY	SLEEP
15.40 mA	0.4 mA

3.3V

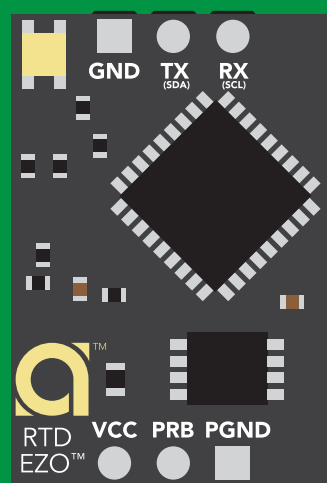
13.80 mA	0.09 mA
----------	---------



Standby  
15.40 mA



Sleep <cr>



Sleep  
3.00 mA

# Change baud rate

## Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

### Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

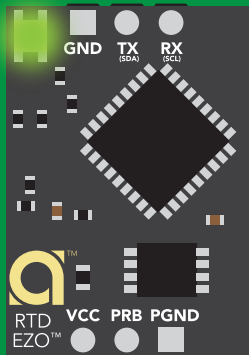
Baud,? <cr>

?Baud,38400 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

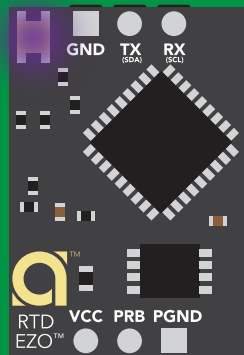
n =

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



Standby

Baud,38400 <cr>

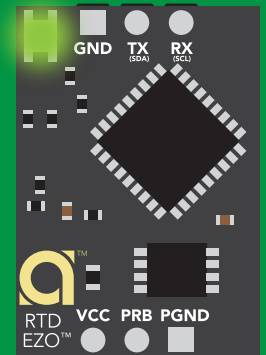


Changing  
baud rate

\*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>

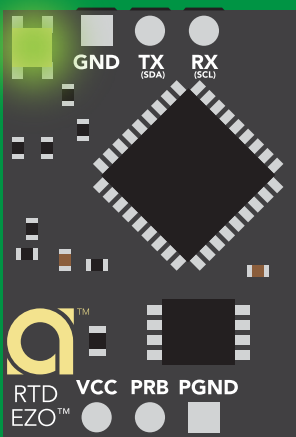
Plock,0 <cr>

\*OK <cr>

Plock,? <cr>

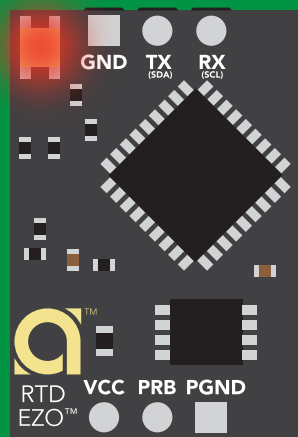
?Plock,1 <cr> or ?Plock,0 <cr>

### Plock,1



\*OK <cr>

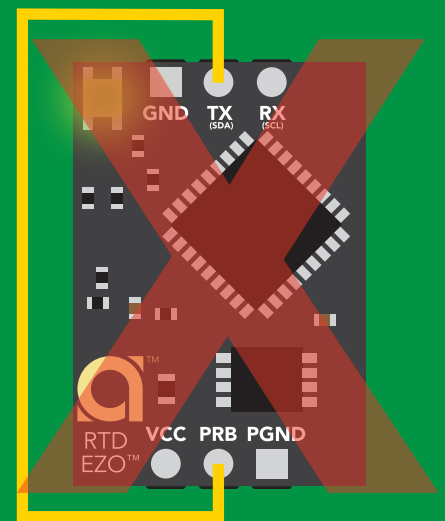
### I2C,100



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

\*ER <cr>

### Short



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

# Factory reset

Clears calibration  
LED on  
"\*OK" enabled  
Clears data logger

## Command syntax

Factory <cr> enable factory reset

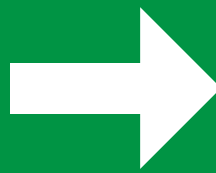
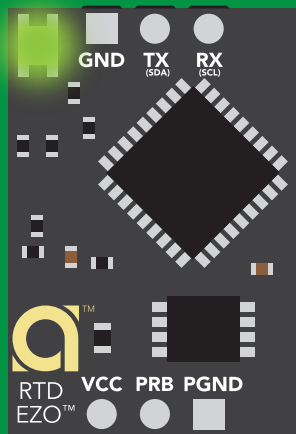
### Example

Factory <cr>

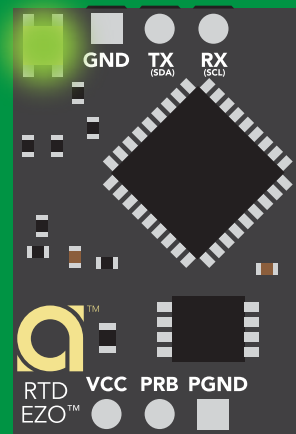
### Response

\*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 102 (0x66)

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)

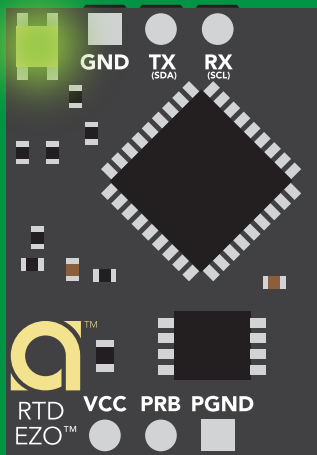
## Wrong example

## Response

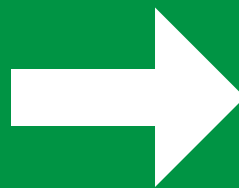
I2C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

\*ER <cr>

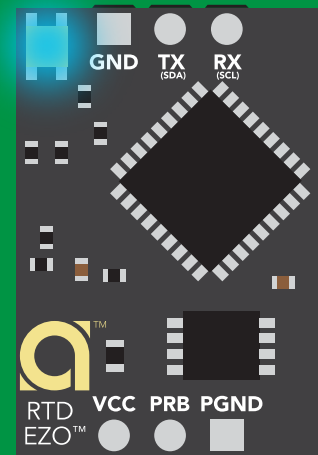
I2C,100



Green  
\*OK <cr>



(reboot)



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

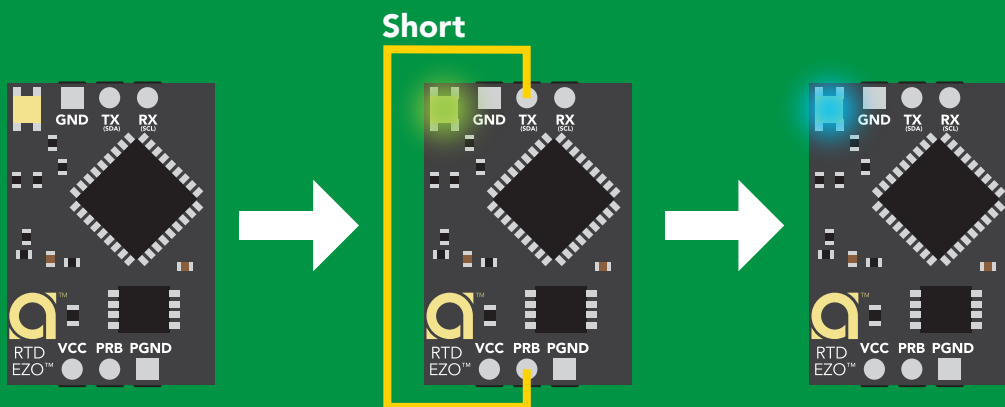
# Manual switching to I<sup>2</sup>C

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

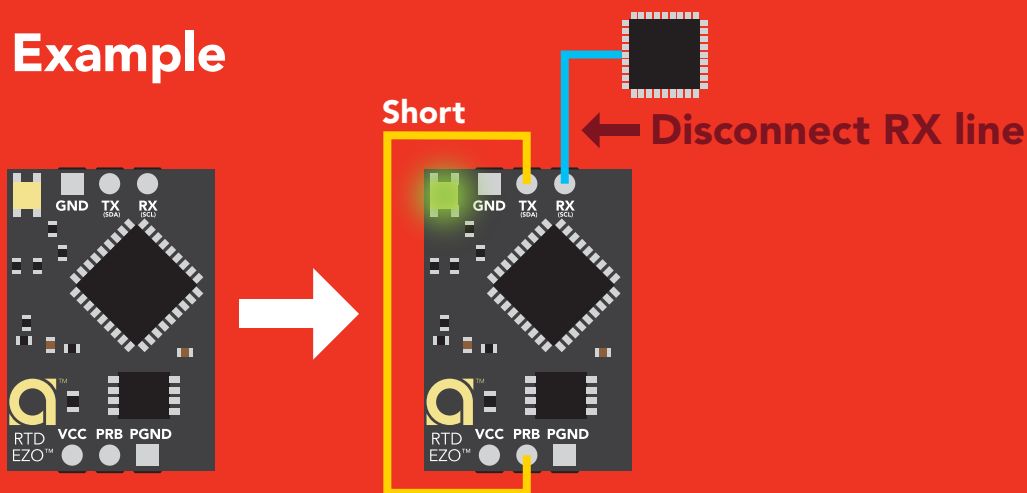
Connecting TX to PRB only works for the EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit.

Manually switching to I<sup>2</sup>C will set the I<sup>2</sup>C address to 102 (0x66)

## 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)  
**102 (0x66) default**

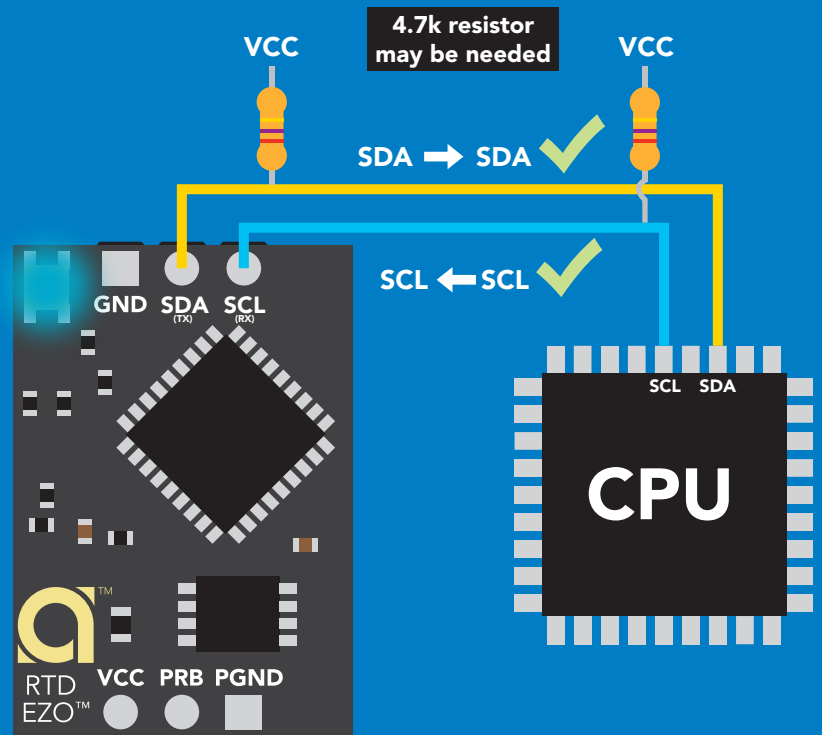
Vcc 3.3V – 5.5V

Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz

SDA 

SCL 





## Data format

Reading temperature

Units °C, °K, or °F

Encoding ASCII

Format string

Data type floating point

Decimal places 3

Smallest string 4 characters

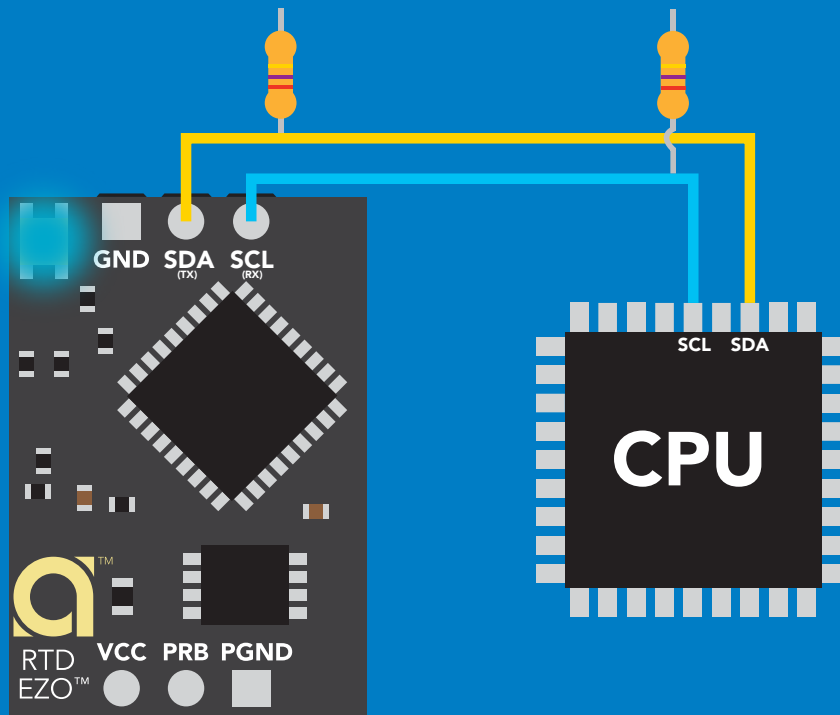
Largest string 14 characters

# Sending commands to device

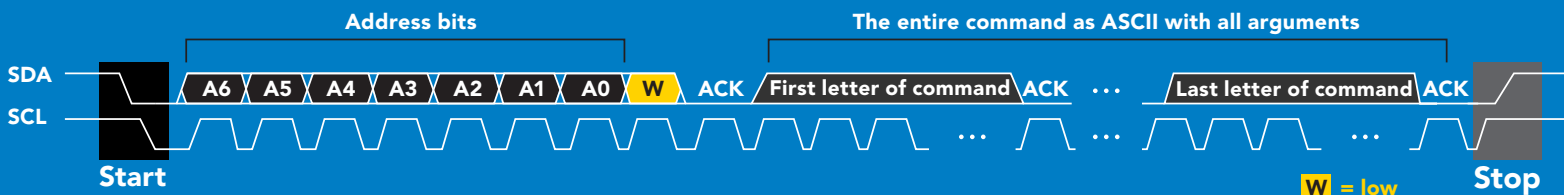
5 parts



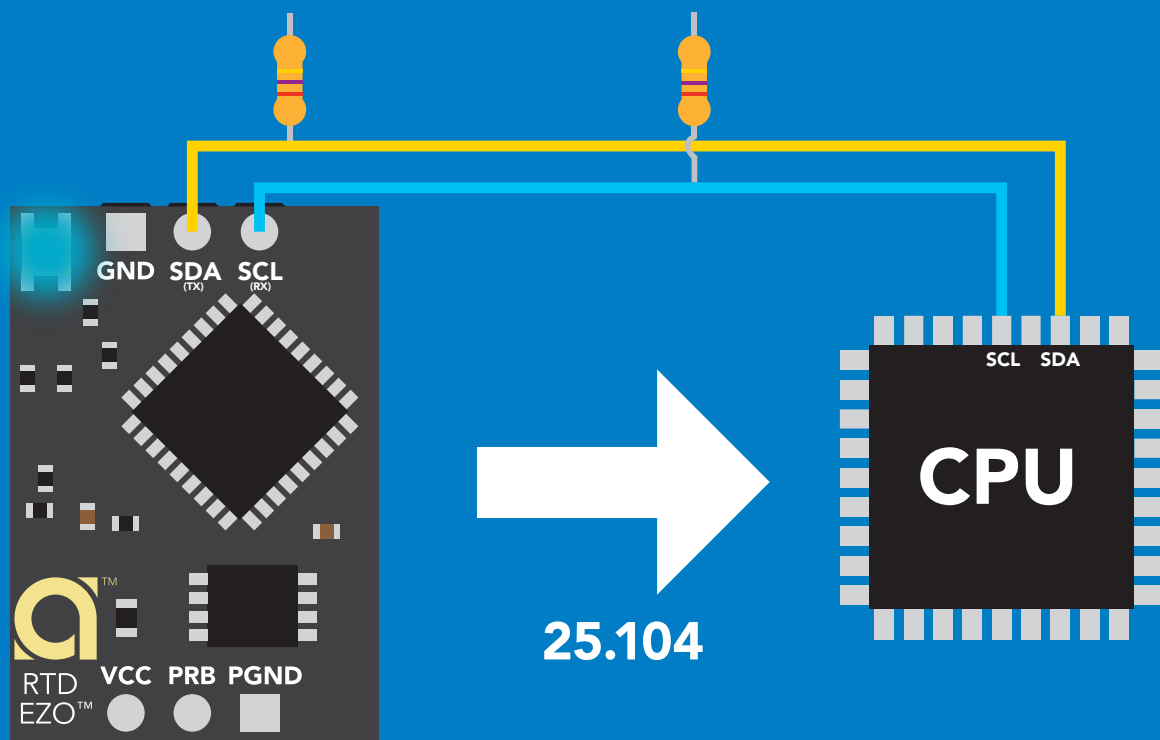
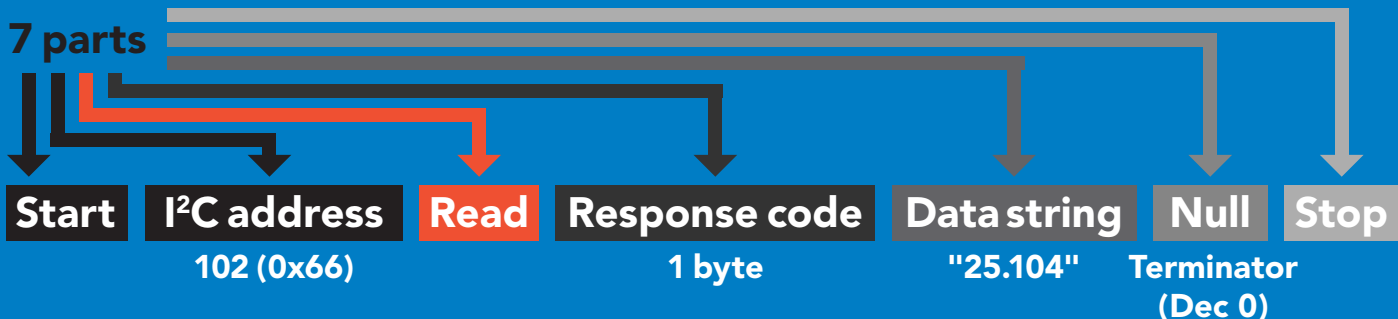
## Example



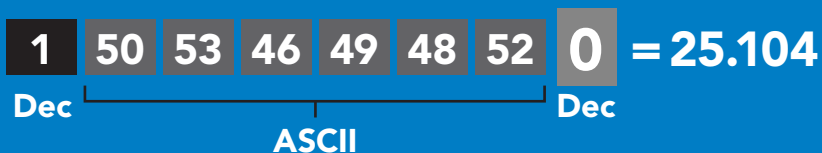
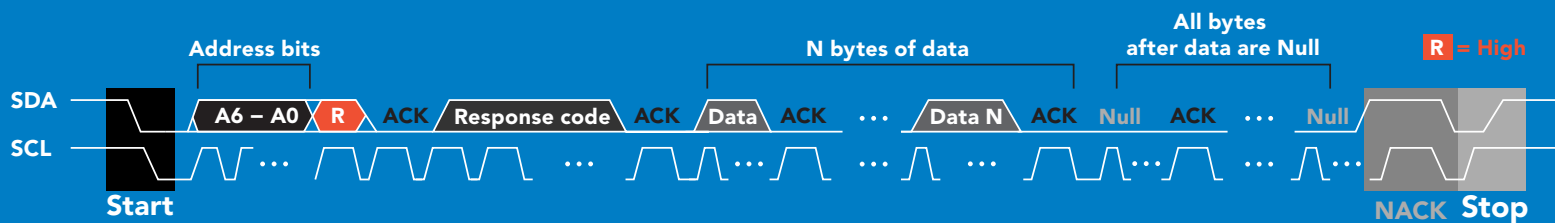
## Advanced



# Requesting data from device



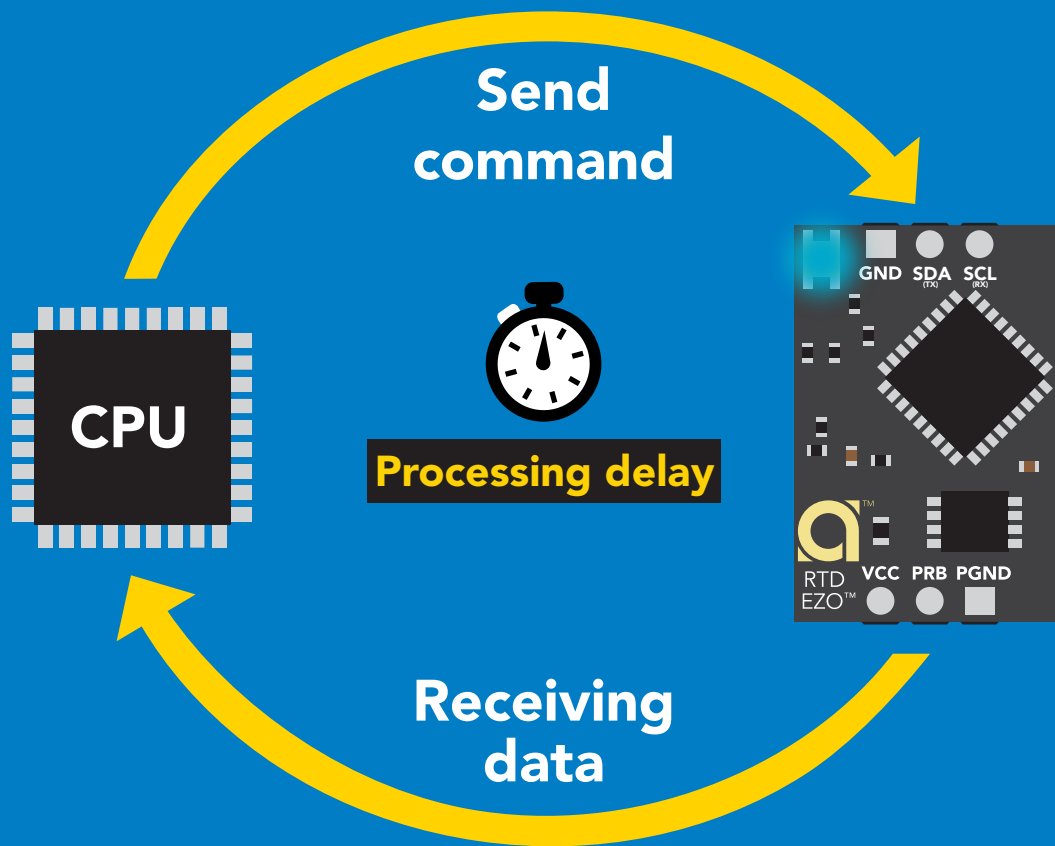
## Advanced



# Response codes

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

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



## Example

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

`delay(300);`



Processing delay

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

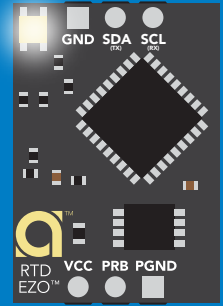
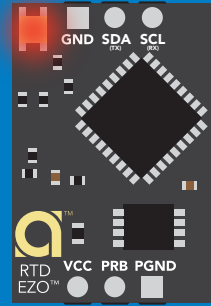
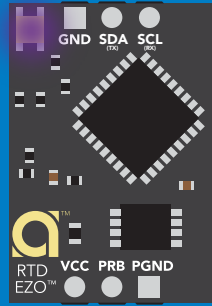
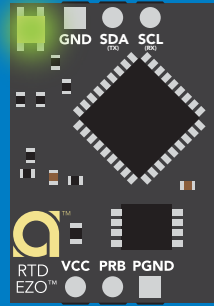
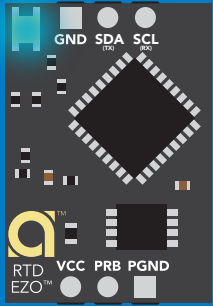
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

### Response codes

Single byte, not string

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

# LED color definition



**Blue**

I<sup>2</sup>C standby

**Green**

Taking reading

**Purple**

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

**Red**

Command  
not understood

**White**

Find

**5V**

LED ON

**+0.4 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>Baud</b>	switch back to UART mode	<b>pg. 63</b>
<b>Cal</b>	performs calibration	<b>pg. 51</b>
<b>D</b>	enable/disable data logger	<b>pg. 54</b>
<b>Export/import</b>	export/import calibration	<b>pg. 52</b>
<b>Factory</b>	enable factory reset	<b>pg. 62</b>
<b>Find</b>	finds devices with white blinking LED	<b>pg. 49</b>
<b>i</b>	device information	<b>pg. 57</b>
<b>I2C</b>	change I <sup>2</sup> C address	<b>pg. 61</b>
<b>L</b>	enable/disable LED	<b>pg. 48</b>
<b>M</b>	memory recall/clear	<b>pg. 55</b>
<b>Plock</b>	enable/disable protocol lock	<b>pg. 60</b>
<b>R</b>	returns a single reading	<b>pg. 50</b>
<b>S</b>	temperature scale (°C, °K, °F)	<b>pg. 53</b>
<b>Sleep</b>	enter sleep mode/low power	<b>pg. 59</b>
<b>Status</b>	retrieve status information	<b>pg. 58</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

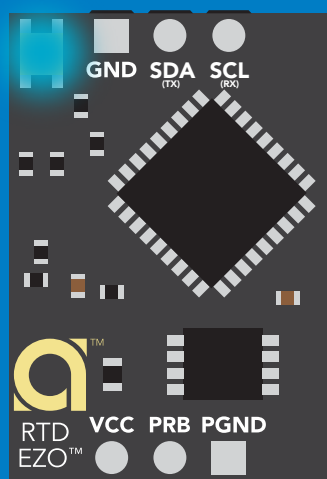
 **Wait 300ms**    **1**    **0**  
Dec    Null

L,0

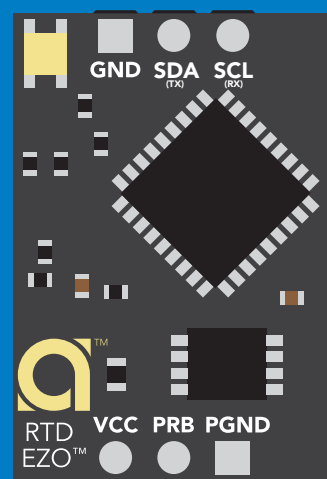
 **Wait 300ms**    **1**    **0**  
Dec    Null

L,?

 **Wait 300ms**    **1**    **?L,1**    **0**    or    **1**    **?L,0**    **0**  
Dec    ASCII    Null    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 <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device\*

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

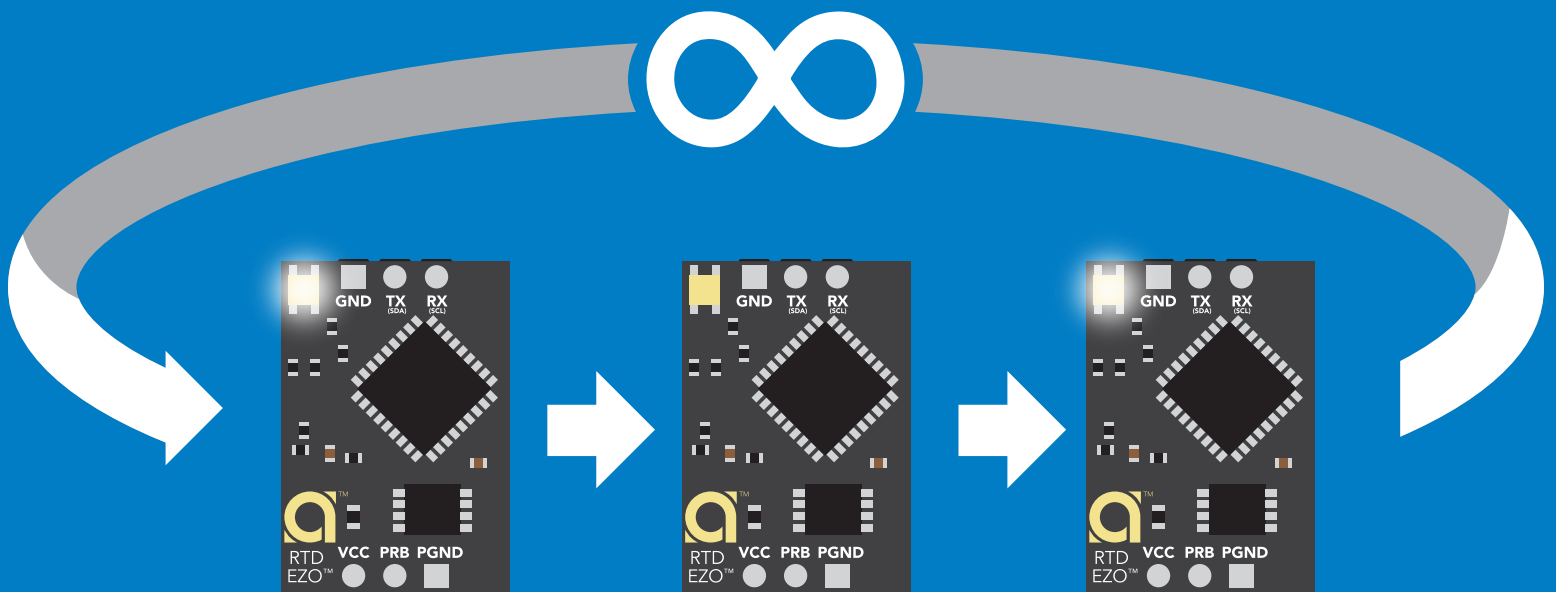
## Example

## Response

Find <cr>

  
Wait 300ms

1	0
Dec	Null



# Taking reading

## Command syntax

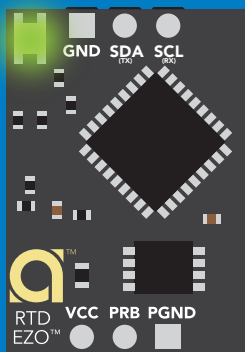
600ms  processing delay

R return 1 reading

## Example

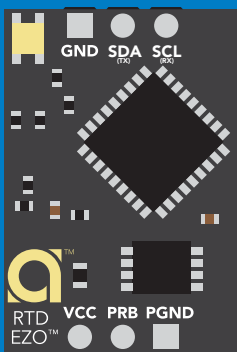
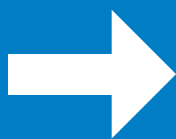
## Response

R  **1** **25.104** **0**  
Wait 600ms Dec ASCII Null

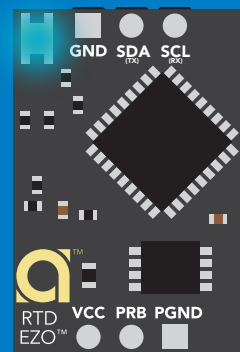
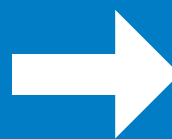


Green

Taking reading



Transmitting



Blue

Standby

# Calibration

## Command syntax

600ms  processing delay

**Cal,t**      t = any temperature  
**Cal,clear**    delete calibration data  
**Cal,?**      device calibrated?

**EZO™ RTD circuit uses single point calibration.**

## Example

## Response

**Cal,t**

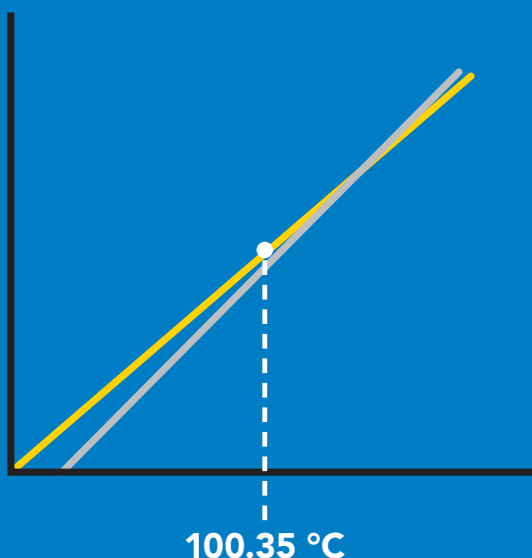
  
**Wait 600ms**    **1**    **0**  
                         Dec    Null

**Cal,clear**

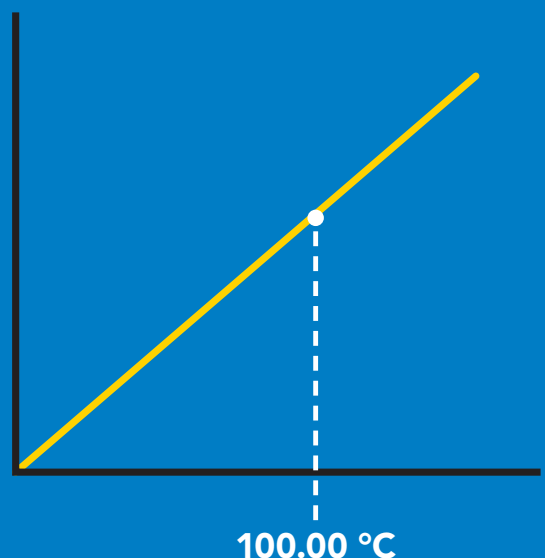
  
**Wait 300ms**    **1**    **0**  
                         Dec    Null

**Cal,?**

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



  
Cal,100.00



# Export/import calibration

## Command syntax

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

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

300ms  processing delay

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

## Example

## Response

**Export,?**

 **1** **10,120** **0**  
Wait 300ms 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** (1 of 10)  
Wait 300ms Dec ASCII Null

**Export**

 **1** **65 20 61 20 63 6F** **0** (10 of 10)  
Wait 300ms Dec ASCII Null

**Export**

 **1** **\*DONE** **0**  
Wait 300ms Dec ASCII Null

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

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

# Temperature scale (°C, °K, °F)

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

- S,c celsius **default**
- S,k kelvin
- S,f fahrenheit
- S,? temperature scale?

## Example

## Response

S,c

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

S,k

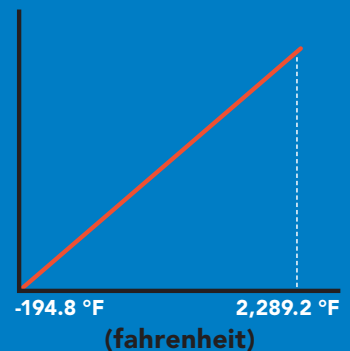
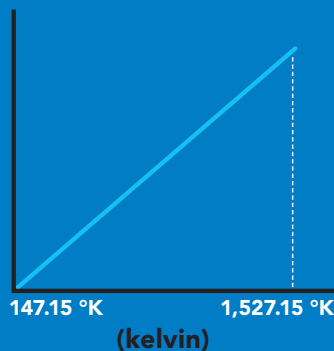
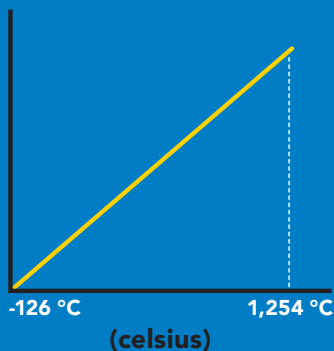
 **Wait 300ms**    **1** Dec    **0** Null

S,f

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

S,?

 **Wait 300ms**    **1** Dec    **?S,f** ASCII    **0** Null    or    **1** Dec    **?S,k** ASCII    **0** Null    or    **1** Dec    **?S,k** ASCII    **0** Null



# Enable/disable data logger

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

D,n n = (n x 10 seconds)

D,0 disable

D,? data logger storage interval?

The time period (n) is in 10 second intervals and can be any value from 1 to 32,000.

## Example

## Response

D,6

  
Wait 300ms

1	0
Dec	Null

D,0

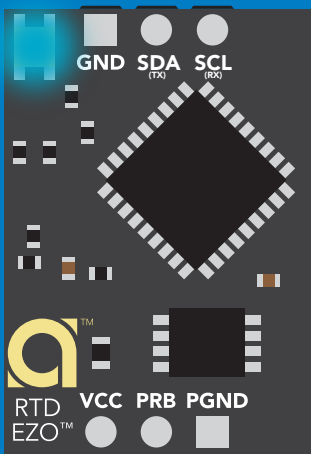
  
Wait 300ms

1	0
Dec	Null

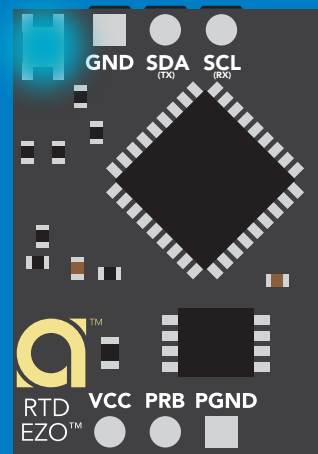
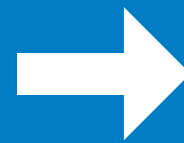
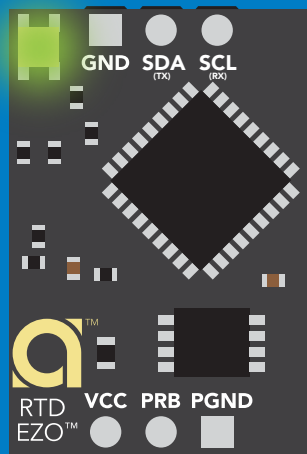
D,?

  
Wait 300ms

1	?D,6	0
Dec	ASCII	Null



→  
D,6  
(after 60 seconds)



# Memory recall

Disable data logger to recall memory.

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

M recall 1 sequential stored reading

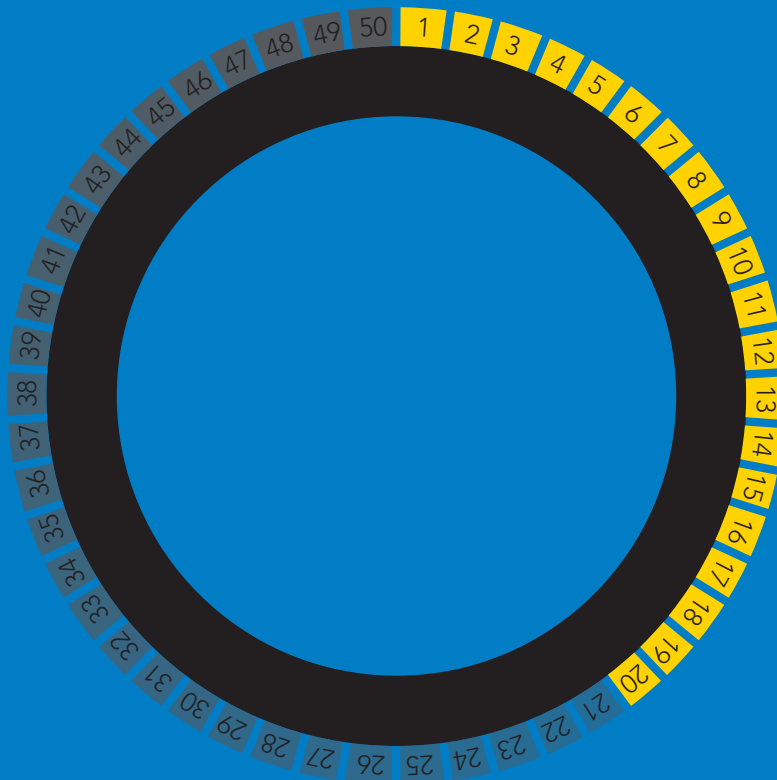
M,? display memory location of last stored reading

## Example

## Response

M		<b>1</b>	<b>1,100.00</b>	<b>0</b>
	Wait 300ms	Dec	ASCII	Null

M,?		<b>1</b>	<b>4,112.00</b>	<b>0</b>
	Wait 300ms	Dec	ASCII	Null



# Memory clear

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

**M,clear** clear all stored memory

## Example

## Response

**M,clear**



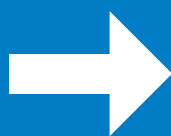
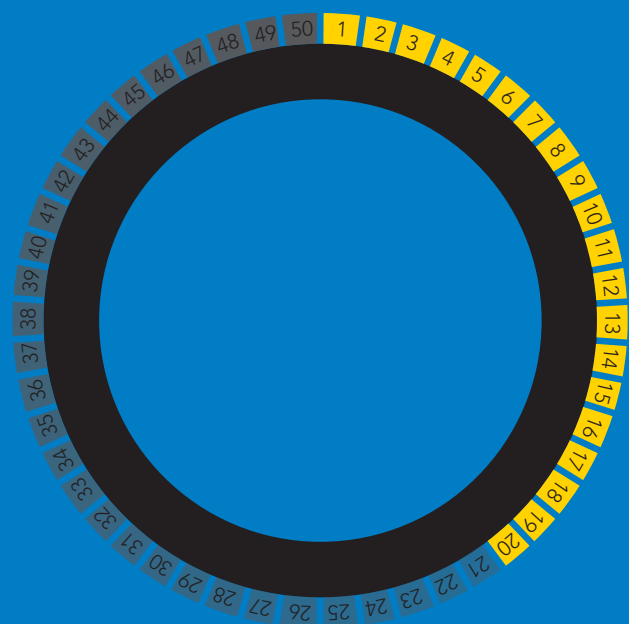
Wait 300ms

**1**

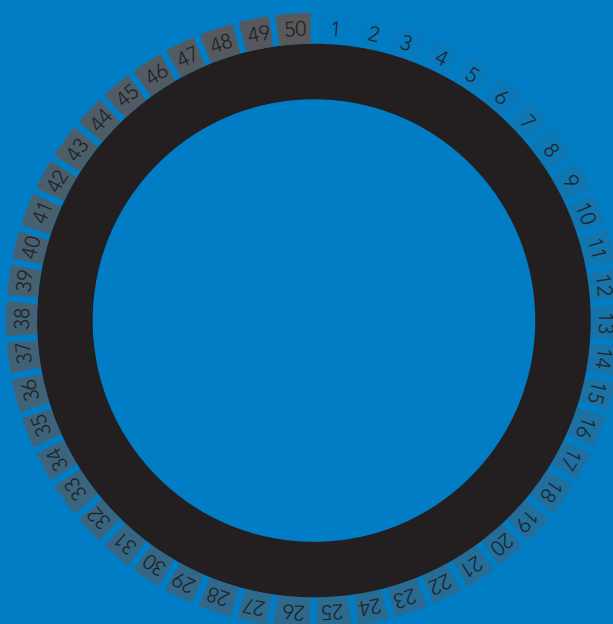
Dec

**0**

Null



**M,clear**





# Device information

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

## Example

## Response

i



Wait 300ms

1

Dec

?i,RTD,2.01

ASCII

0

Null

## Response breakdown

?i, RTD, 2.01  
↑     ↑  
Device Firmware

# Reading device status

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Status voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart

## Example

## Response

Status

 Wait 300ms	1 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

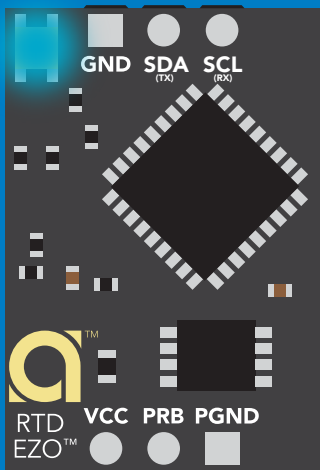
wakes up device

5V

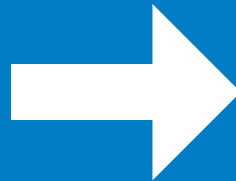
STANDBY	SLEEP
15.40 mA	0.4 mA

3.3V

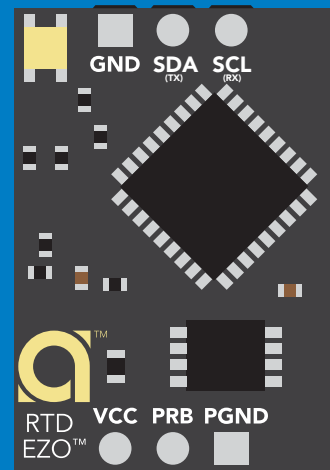
13.80 mA	0.09 mA
----------	---------



Standby



Sleep



Sleep

# Protocol lock

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Plock,1 enable Plock

Plock,0 disable Plock

Plock,? Plock on/off?

default

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

## Example

## Response

Plock,1

  
Wait 300ms


1	0
Dec	Null

Plock,0

  
Wait 300ms

1	0
Dec	Null

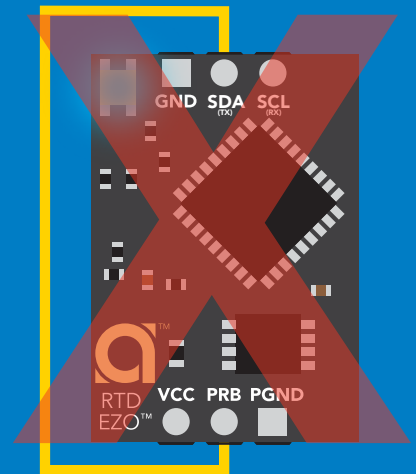
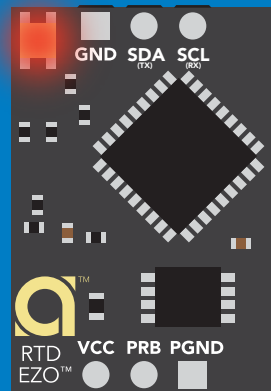
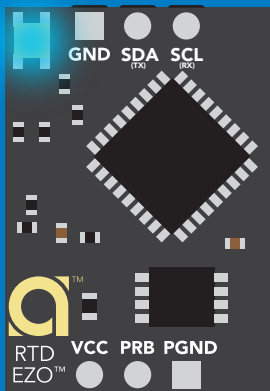
Plock,?

  
Wait 300ms

1	?Plock,1	0
Dec	ASCII	Null

Plock,1

Serial, 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,100

device reboot

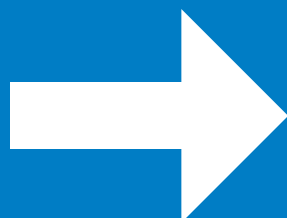
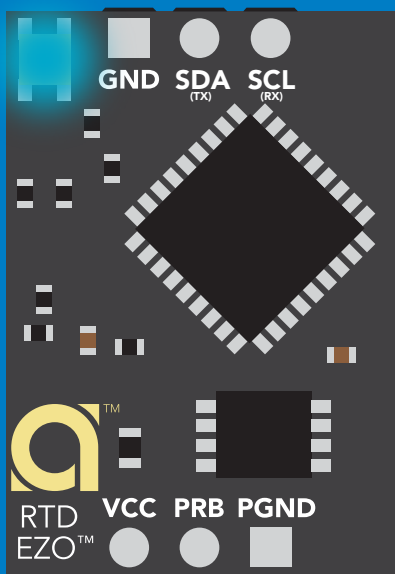
## Warning!

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.

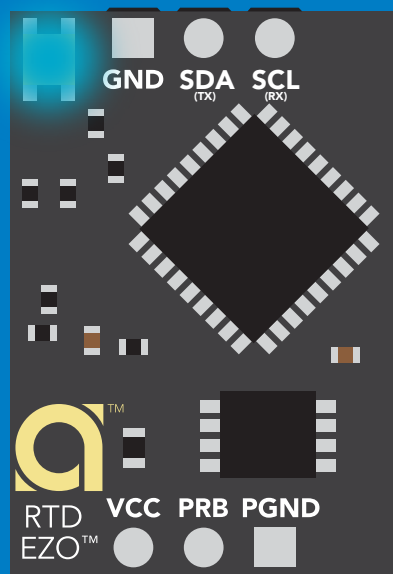
Default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 102 (0x66).

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

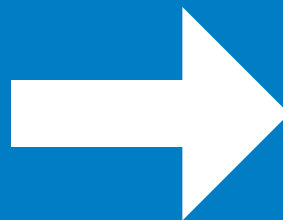
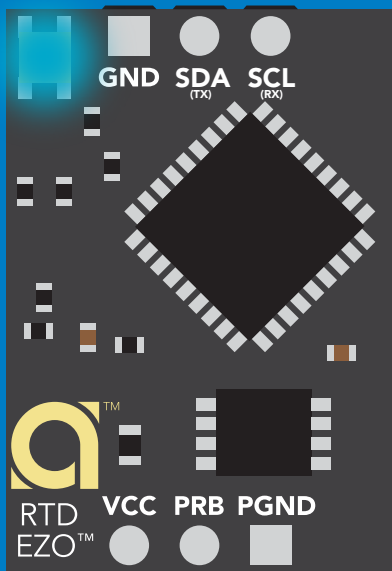
## Response

Factory

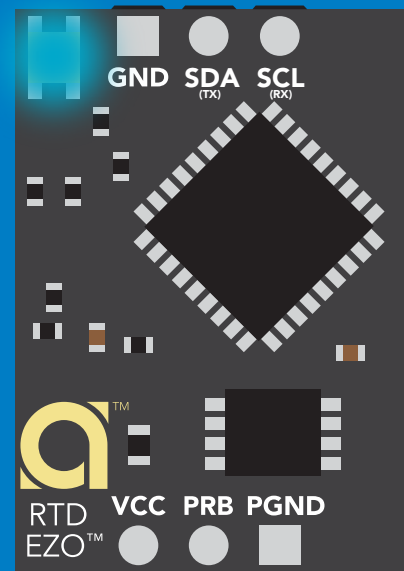
device reboot

Clears calibration  
LED on  
Response codes enabled  
Clears data logger

## Factory



(reboot)



# Change to UART mode

## Command syntax

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

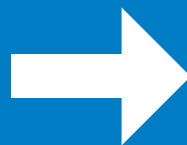
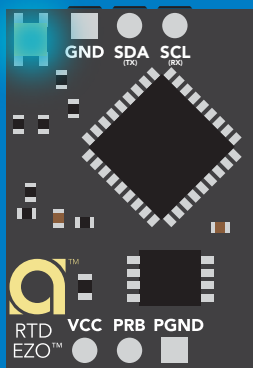
### Example

Baud,9600

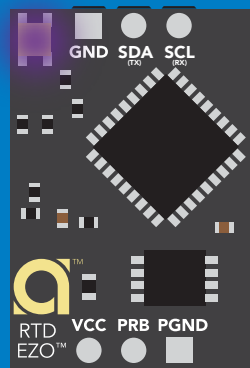
### Response

reboot in UART mode

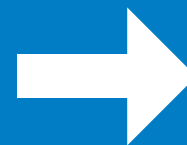
n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
9600  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200



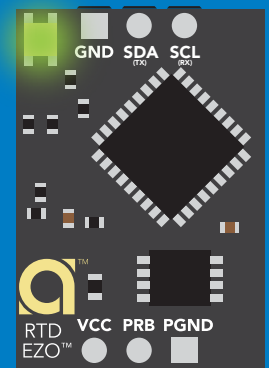
Serial,9600



Changing to  
UART mode



(reboot)

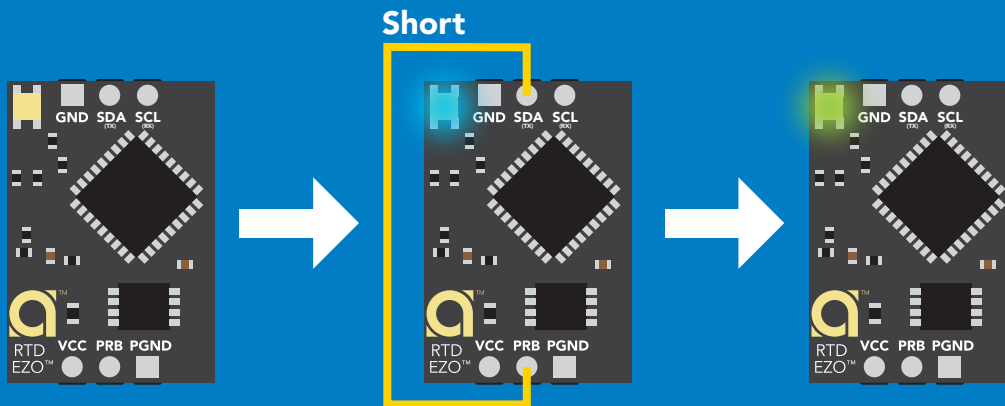


# Manual switching to UART

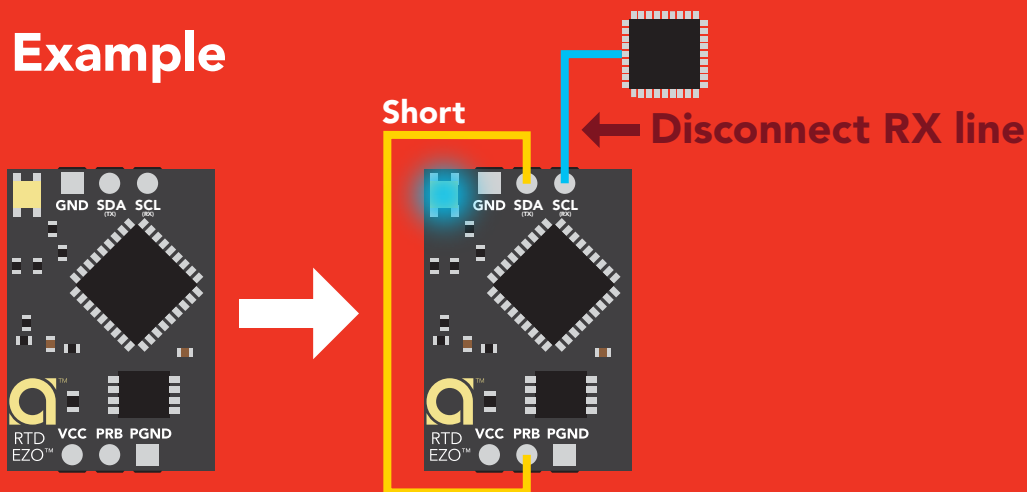
- Make sure Plock is set to 0
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to PRB
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Blue to Green
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Connecting TX to PRB only works for the EZO™ RTD Temperature circuit.

## Example

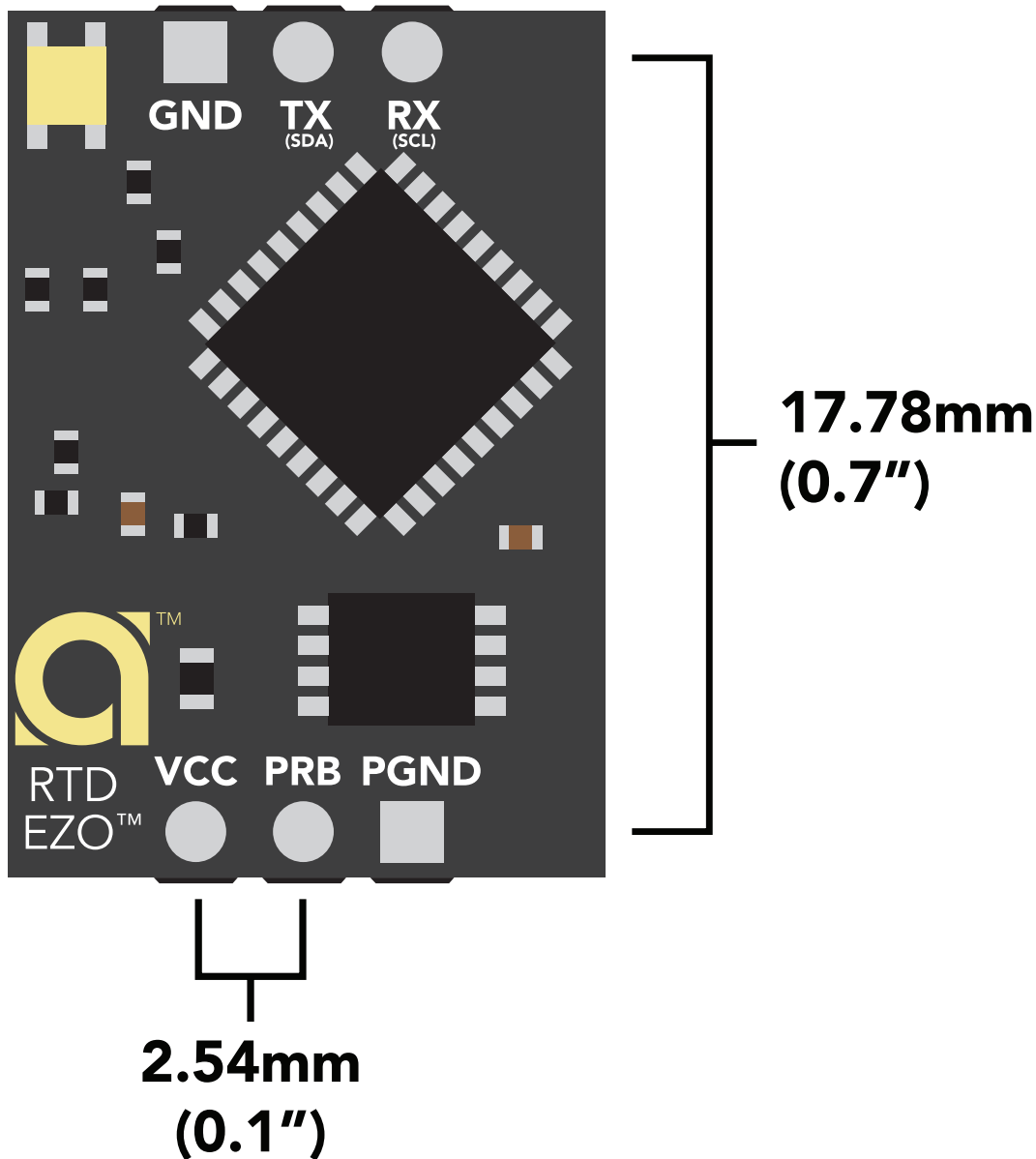


## Wrong Example





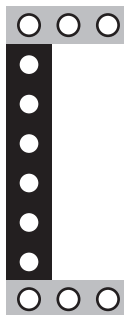
# EZO™ circuit footprint



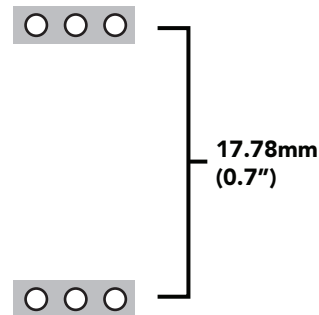
**1** In your CAD software place an 8 position header.



**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 2.7**

Revised definition of response codes on pg 45.

## **Datasheet V 2.6**

Updated calibration processing delay time on pg.51.

## **Datasheet V 2.5**

Revised Plock pages to show default value.

## **Datasheet V 2.4**

### **Added new commands:**

"Find" pages 22 & 49.

"Export/Import calibration" pages 26 & 52.

Added new feature to continuous mode "C,n" pg 23.

## **Datasheet V 2.3**

Added manual switching to UART information on pg. 59.

## **Datasheet V 2.2**

Revised Baud command information on pg. 33.

## **Datasheet V 2.1**

Revised entire datasheet.

# Firmware updates

V1.02 – Plock (March 31, 2016)

- Added protocol lock feature “Plock”

V1.03 – EEPROM (April 26, 2016)

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

V1.11 – Glitch Fix (June 9, 2016)

- Fixed glitch where a blank name would result in garbage output

V2.01 – Update (January 1, 2017)

- Replaced command “response” with “\*OK”
- Replaced command “Serial” with “Baud”

V2.02 – Glitch Fix (February 16, 2017)

- Fixed glitch where calibration would not accept floating point numbers.

V2.10 – (May 9, 2017)

- Added “Find” command.
- Added “Export/import” command.
- Modified continuous mode to be able to send readings every “n” seconds.
- Sleep current is lowered.

# Warranty

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

## The debugging phase

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

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