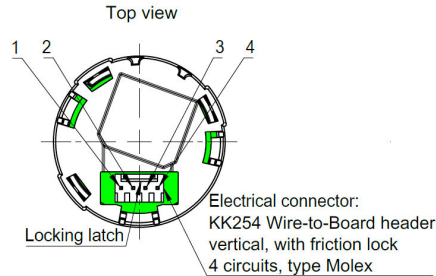


**:: ELECTRICAL INTERFACE ::**

- Pin 1: 0 V**
- Pin 2: SDA**
- Pin 3: SCL**
- Pin 4: Between +3.3V to +5.0V**



**:: GENERAL INFORMATION ::**

I2C\_Start, I2C\_Stop, I2C\_Sendbyte and I2C\_Readbyte are functions defined by the programming language. For more information see datasheet of I2C-device and programming library of your I2C-Master device.

**:: READ OUT SENSOR DATA ::**

**Address (write to device):** 0xD2  
**Address (read from device):** 0xD3  
**ADC type (see datasheet):** MCP3427

No.	Step	Description	Example (pseudo code)	Result
#1	Configure	Send configuration byte (0x98) after bus connection of sensor or power on reset	I2C_Start() I2C_Sendbyte(0xD2) I2C_Sendbyte(0x98) I2C_Stop()	ADC is configured
#2	Read Out	Read sensor signal as 3 Byte repetition	I2C_Start() I2C_Sendbyte(0xD3) I2C_Readbyte(ACK) I2C_Readbyte(ACK) I2C_Readbyte(NACK) I2C_Stop()	3 Byte repetition until NACK send by master: Upper Data Byte (8 Bit); Lower Data Byte (8 Bit); Configuration Byte (8 Bit)
#3	Control Option	Compare (Bit 0-6) of configuration byte from read out (#2) to configuration byte 0x98 (#1)	-	Read out is performed correct

**Important note:** The read out value (#3, Upper Data Byte and Lower Data Byte) is an INT(16) number and may not be treated as INT(32). Calculation example for INT(16): FF1A = -230.

## .: READ OUT TEMPERATURE .:

**Address (write to device):** 0x32  
**Address (read from device):** 0x33  
**Temperature sensor type (see datasheet):** MCP9808

No.	Step	Description	Example (pseudo code)	Result
#1	Select and Read Out	Read out 2 Bytes from temperature device [Bit 4 – 7 (Upper Data Byte) = flag bits]	<pre> I2C_Start() I2C_Sendbyte(0x32) I2C_Sendbyte(0x05) I2C_Start() I2C_Sendbyte(0x33) I2C_Readbyte(ACK) I2C_Readbyte(NACK) I2C_Stop()           </pre>	<p>Temperature device is activated and 2 Bytes received from temperature register</p> <p> <b>Bit 7 (Upper Data Byte):</b> Critical temperature (not used)  <b>Bit 6 (Upper Data Byte):</b> Upper limit (not used)  <b>Bit 5 (Upper Data Byte):</b> Lower limit (not used)  <b>Bit 4 (Upper Data Byte):</b> Algebraic sign  <b>Bit 0 - 3 (Upper Data byte) +</b>  <b>Bit 0 - 7 (Lower Data Byte):</b> ambient temperature bits         </p> <p><b>Clear flag bits:</b> Upper Data Byte = Upper Data Byte &amp; 0x1F</p> <p> <b>Temperature <math>T_A \geq 0^\circ\text{C}</math> [Bit 4 (Upper Data Byte) = 0]</b>  <math>T_A = (\text{Upper Data Byte} \times 2^4 + \text{Lower Data Byte} \times 2^{-4})</math>  <b>Temperature <math>T_A &lt; 0^\circ\text{C}</math> [Bit 4 (Upper Data Byte) = 1]</b>  <math>T_A = 256 - (\text{Upper Data Byte} \times 2^4 + \text{Lower Data Byte} \times 2^{-4})</math> </p>

## .: READ OUT EEPROM DATA .:

**Address (write to device):** 0xA2  
**Address (read from device):** 0xA3  
**EEPROM type (see datasheet):** 24LC32A

Example for read out the first two Bytes (address: 0x00)

No.	Step	Description	Example (pseudo code)	Result
#1	Select and Read Out	Send selected EEPROM register address as High Byte and Low Byte to EEPROM device and read out EEPROM content until NACK send by master	<pre> I2C_Start() I2C_Sendbyte(0xA2) I2C_Sendbyte(0x00) I2C_Sendbyte(0x00) I2C_Start() I2C_Sendbyte(0xA3) I2C_Readbyte(ACK) I2C_Readbyte(NACK) I2C_Stop()           </pre>	<p>EEPROM register address is selected and get back EEPROM content (Bytes) until NACK send by master</p>

The EEPROM content (e. g. serial number, manufacturing data, sensitivity, ambient measurement conditions, temperature and humidity coefficients and **data types**) depends on individual agreements with customer (see EEPROM document).

**:: CALIBRATION AND MEASUREMENT ::**

1. Supply sensor with zero gas (contains no NO, e.g. N<sub>2</sub> or scrubbed air) and record sensor signal as baseline (temperature, humidity, pressure and flow constant). Convert Upper Data Byte and Lower Data Byte of sensor signal to decimal number (0 to 32768).
2. Supply sensor with calibration gas (e. g. 200ppb NO bal. N<sub>2</sub>) and record sensor signal as calibration signal (no change in temperature, humidity, pressure and flow). Convert Upper Data Byte and Lower Data Byte of sensor signal to decimal number (0 to 32768).
3. Calibration signal minus baseline (=span) as decimal number equals calibration gas concentration (e. g. 200ppb NO bal. N<sub>2</sub>) The sensitivity of the sensor can be calculated.
4. Measure other test gases and Read Out sensor output. Change of decimal number is linear to change of ppb NO over full scale if measurement and calibration conditions are the same (repeat calibration if measurement conditions differ from calibration conditions).

**Example:**

1-3. Calibration	Baseline (100 Vol.%N <sub>2</sub> ): Calibration gas (200ppb NO bal. N <sub>2</sub> ): Span and sensitivity (200ppb NO):	Sensor output: 500 Digits Sensor output: 1600 Digits Span = 1600 -500 Digits = 1100 Digits	Sensitivity = 1100 Digits / 200ppb 1100 Digits /200ppb * 300ppb = 1650 Digits
4. Measurement Measurement	Test gas (300ppb bal. N <sub>2</sub> ): Test gas (5ppb NO bal. N <sub>2</sub> ):	Span: 1650 Digits Span: 28 Digits	1100 Digits /200ppb * 5 ppb= 28 Digits