TELAIRE®

VZ89TE I²C Communication

The SGX VZ-89TE combines state-of-the-art MOS sensor technology with intelligent detection algorithms to monitor tVOCs and CO_2 equivalent variations in confined spaces, e.g. meeting rooms or vehicle cabins.

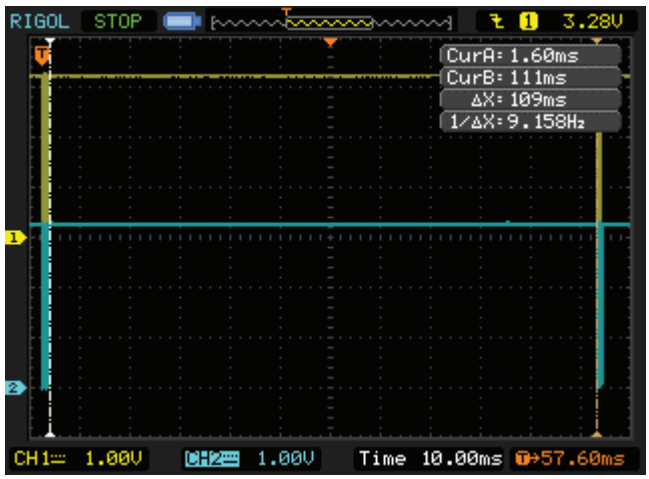
The dual signal output can be read through a multiplexed PWM output or through an I²C bus.

This datasheet will describe the I²C communication

Theory of the operations:

When the device is connected to the I2C bus line, the device is working as a slave device. The master can write/read data to/from VZ-module using the I2C interface commands.

- The VZ89 device address contains seven fixed bits.
- The VZ89 communication must be set in “standard Mode”: bit rates up to 100 kbit/s.
- The pull-up resistors (4k7) on SDA and SCL line must be implemented on the master board (There are no pull-up resistor on VZ-89TE PCBA)
- A delay (~100ms) between the command (Write) frame and the status-request (Read) frame should be implemented.



Scope picture of the delay (100ms) between the command (Write) frame and the status-request frame (Read)

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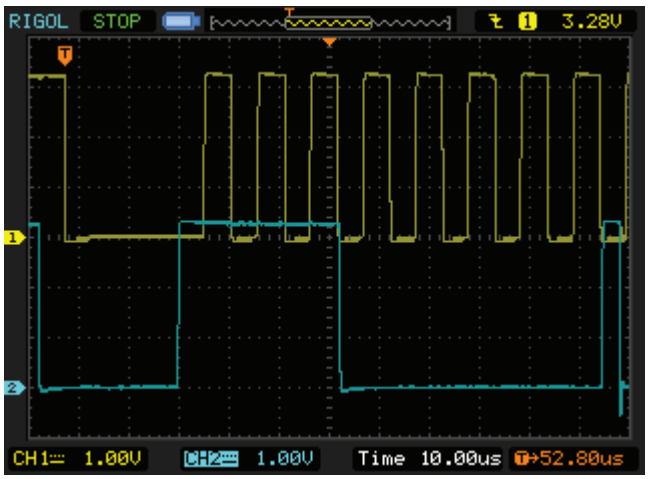
Device addressing:

The address byte is the first byte received following the START condition from the master device. The first part of the address byte consists of a 4-bit device code which is set to 1110 for the IAQS. The device code is followed by three address bits (A2, A1, A0) which are programmed at 0.



Scope picture of the address–byte
for a Write condition

Sending the command frame:

The master sends a command byte (8 bits) followed by 4 data bytes and a CRC (8bits) in order to set parameters to the VZ-89TE or to request its status, as follow:

Command (8 bits)	Data 0 (8 bits)	Data 1 (8 bits)	Data 2 (8 bits)	Data 3 (8 bits)	CRC (8 bits)

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Command List

#	Command Value	Command Name	Description
3.1	0b00001000	setPPMCO2	This command is used to send the ppmCO_2 value given by an external analyzer to the VZ89TE in order to recalibrate its outputs.
3.2	0b00001001		Reserved for a future implementation.
3.3	0b00001010		Reserved for a future implementation.
3.4	0b00001011		Reserved for a future implementation.
3.5	0b000001100	getStatus	This command is used to read the VZ89TE status coded on 6x bytes + 1 CRC byte as follow: Byte-1 = VOC signal level value Byte-2 = CO2-equivalent signal level value Byte-3 = Raw sensor value MSB Byte-4 = Raw sensor value Byte-5 = Raw sensor value LSB Byte-6 = Error status byte Byte-7 = CRC
3.6	0b000001101	getRevision	This command will return the revision code of the module as follow: Byte-1 = Year Byte-2 = Month Byte-3 = Day Byte-4 = ASCII code for a charter Byte-5 = 0 Byte-6 = 0 Byte-7 = CRC
3.7	0b000001110	Reserved for engineering	 Please don't use it because this command will overwrite the manufacturing calibration values.
3.8		Reserved for engineering	 Please don't use it because this command will overwrite the manufacturing calibration values.
3.9	0b000010000	getR0	This command is used to read the R0 (calibration) value in [kOhms] coded on 6x bytes + 1 CRC byte as follow: Byte-1 = LSB Byte-2 = MSB Byte-3 = 0 Byte-4 = 0 Byte-5 = 0 Byte-6 = 0 Byte-7 = CRC

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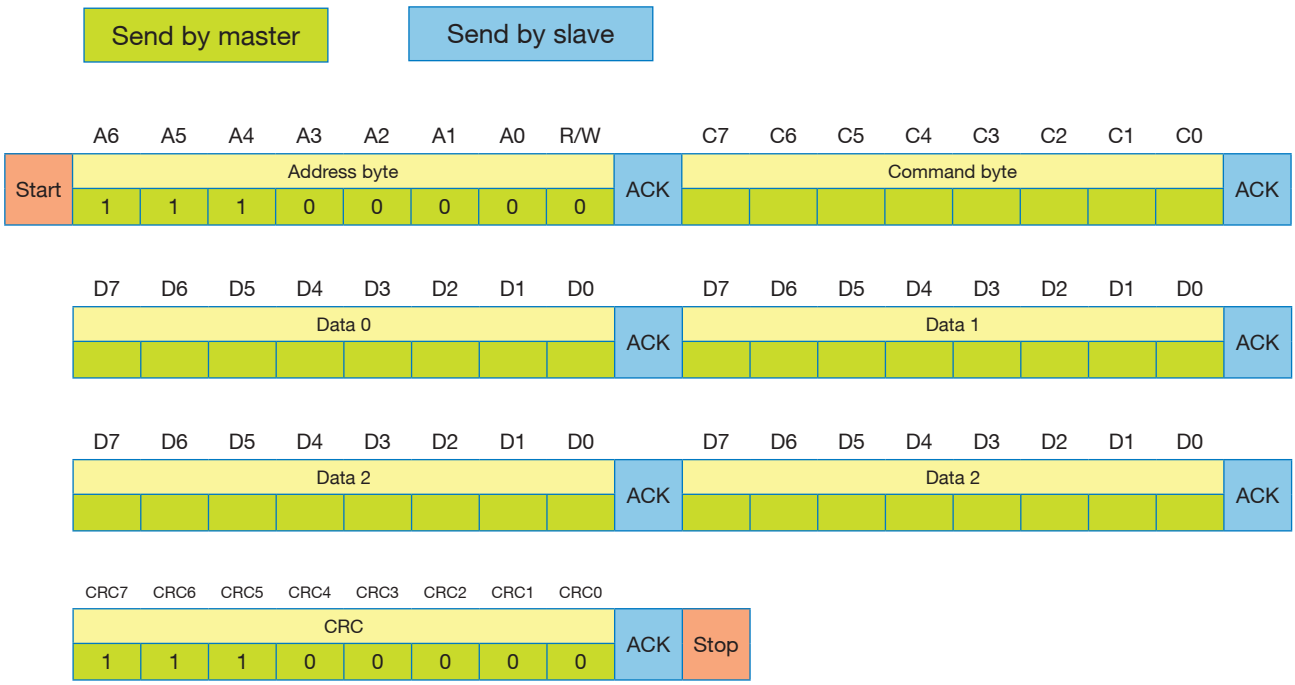
Writing data to VZ module (I2C_SendBlock)



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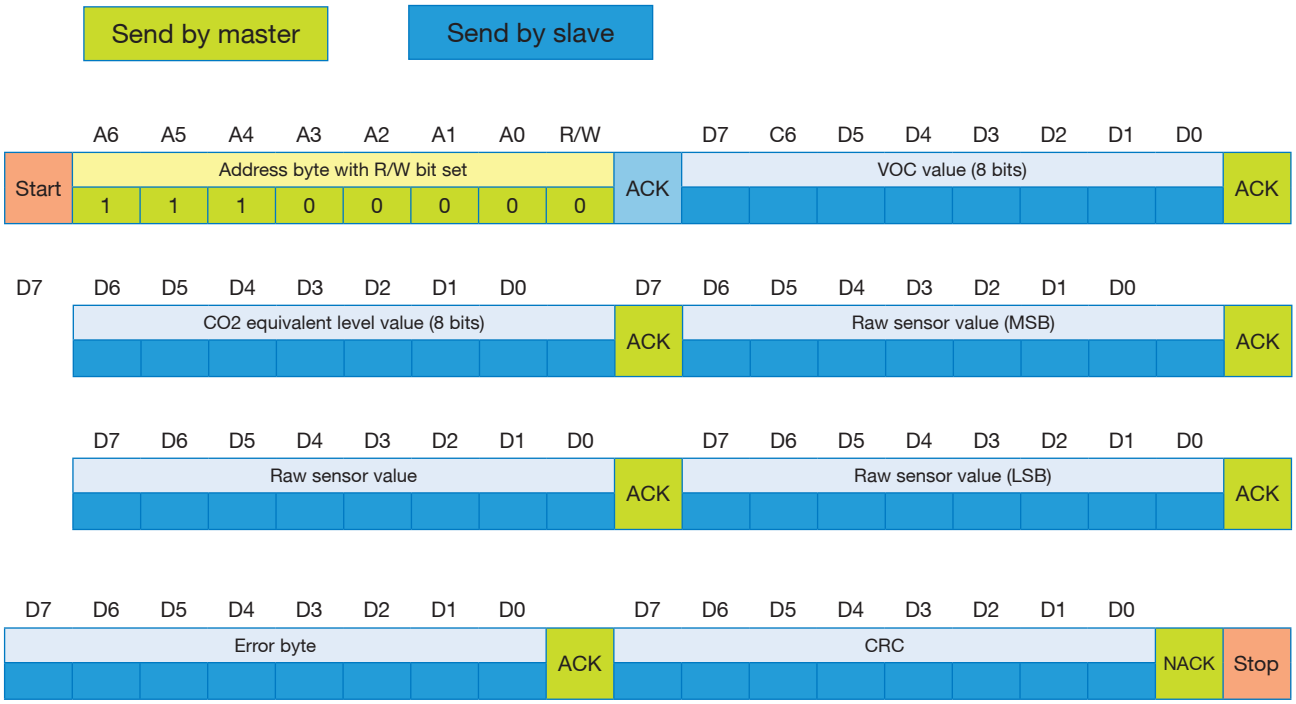
Reading VZ status data (I2C_RecvBlock)



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The CRC byte:

The CHECKSUM byte contains the inverted modulo-256 sum over all data bytes.

The sum is calculated by ADD with carry where the carry bit of each addition is added to the LSB of its resulting sum. This guarantees security also for the MSBs of the data bytes.

The CRC byte sent by the MASTER is calculated with all data bytes including the command byte.

The CRC byte sent by the SLAVE is also calculated with all data bytes.

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```
/*************************************************************
 * getCRC
 *
 *      Description :
 *      This function calcul, then return the CRC value
 *      of a data buffer.
 *
 *      Input parameters :
 *              1. A pointer on the data to process.
 *              2. The size of the data buffer
 *
 *      Return :
 *              the CRC value
 *************************************************************/

byte getCRC (byte *buffer, byte size) {
   /* Local variable */
     byte crc       = 0x00;
     byte i         = 0x00;
     word sum       = 0x0000;
   /* Summation with carry */
     for (i=0; i < size; i++) {
        sum += buffer[i];
     } //end loop
     crc =  (byte) sum;
     crc += (sum / 0x0100);    // Add with carry
     crc = 0xFF-crc;           // Complement
   /* Returning results*/
         return(crc);
  //end function
```

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Example Code snippet for Arduino in C++ communicating over I²C:

```
  VZ89TEReadData(0x0D);  //date code & revision DD – MM - YYYY
  Serial.print("date code & revision  ");  Serial.print(data[2]); Serial.print("-"); Serial.print(data[1]); Serial.print("-"); Serial.
print(data[0]); Serial.print(", ");
  Serial.print("Revision: "); Serial.println(data[3]);
  Serial.print("R0 Calibration Value  ");

  VZ89TEReadData(0x10);  //R0 Calibration Value
  R0Value = ((data[1] & 0x3F ) << 8) | data[0];
  Serial.print(R0Value); Serial.println(" kohm");

  VZ89TEReadData(0x0C);  //status
  VOCvalue = (data[0] - 13) * (1000 / 229);
  CO2value = (data[1] - 13) * (1600 / 229) + 400;
  ResistorValue = 10 * (data[4] + (256 * data[3]) + (65536 * data[2]));
  Serial.print(VOCvalue); Serial.print(" ppb, ");
  Serial.print(CO2value); Serial.print(" ppm, ");
  Serial.print(ResistorValue); Serial.println(" ohm");

void VZ89TEReadData(long request)
{

  /*  CRC example processing:
    0x0F + 0x0A + 0x0F + 0x42 + 0x00 + 0x00 = 0x6A
    CRC = 0xFF – 0x6A = 0x95
*/

  //calculate crc for transmission
  crc = request;
  crc = (byte)(crc + (crc / 0x100));
  crc = 0xFF - crc;

  // Initiate Comms to device, initiate measure and read bytes of data
  Wire.beginTransmission(I2CAddress);
  Wire.write(request);  Wire.write(0);  Wire.write(0);  Wire.write(0);  Wire.write(0);  Wire.write(crc);
  Wire.endTransmission();
  delay(2);
  Wire.requestFrom(I2CAddress, 7);

  for (i = 0; i < 7; i++)
  {
    data[i] = Wire.read();
  }

  //calculate crc for received data
  crc = data[0] + data[1] + data[2] + data[3] + data[4] + data[5];
  crc = (byte)(crc + (crc / 0x100));
  crc = 0xFF - crc;

  /*  if (data[6] = crc) {
      Serial.print(" OK   ");
    } else {
      Serial.print(" NOK ");
    }
  */
}
```

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