SGX VZ89TE I2C communication

The SGX VZ-89TE combines state-of-the-art MOS sensor technology with intelligent detection algorithms to monitor tVOCs and CO2 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.

1. 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.

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Scope picture of the delay (100ms) between The command (Write) frame and the status-request frame (Read)
2. 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
3. Sending the command frame:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Data 0</th>
<th>Data 1</th>
<th>Data 2</th>
<th>Data 3</th>
<th>CRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(8 bits)</td>
<td>(8 bits)</td>
<td>(8 bits)</td>
<td>(8 bits)</td>
<td>(8 bits)</td>
<td>(8 bits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Command list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Command value</th>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0b000001000</td>
<td>setPPMCO2</td>
<td>This command is used to send the ppmCO2 value given by an external analyser to the VZ89TE in order to recalibrate its outputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0b000001001</td>
<td>Reserved for a future implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0b000001010</td>
<td>Reserved for a future implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0b000001011</td>
<td>Reserved for a future implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0b000001100</td>
<td>getStatus</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0b000001101</td>
<td>getRevision</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Command value</td>
<td>Command Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0b000001110</td>
<td>Reserved For Engineering</td>
<td>Please don’t use it because this command will overwrite the manufacturing calibration values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0b000001111</td>
<td>Reserved For Engineering</td>
<td>Please don’t use it because this command will overwrite the manufacturing calibration values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0b000010000</td>
<td>getR0</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4. Writing data to VZ module (I2C_SendBlock)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A6</th>
<th>A5</th>
<th>A4</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A0</th>
<th>R/W</th>
<th>C7</th>
<th>C6</th>
<th>C5</th>
<th>C4</th>
<th>C3</th>
<th>C2</th>
<th>C1</th>
<th>C0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ACK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Address byte**

Start

1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

**Commande byte**

ACK

**Data 0**

D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

ACK

**Data 1**

D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

ACK

**Data 2**

D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

ACK

**Data 3**

D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

ACK

**CRC7 CRC6 CRC5 CRC4 CRC3 CRC2 CRC1 CRC0**

CRC

ACK

Stop

### 5. Reading VZ status data (I2C_RecvBlock)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A6</th>
<th>A5</th>
<th>A4</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A0</th>
<th>R/W</th>
<th>D7</th>
<th>D6</th>
<th>D5</th>
<th>D4</th>
<th>D3</th>
<th>D2</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>D0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ACK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Address byte with R/W bit set**

Start

1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1

**VOC value (8bits)**

ACK

**CO2-equivalent level value (8bits)**

ACK

**Raw sensor value [MSB]**

ACK

**Raw sensor value [LSB]**

ACK

**Error byte**

ACK

CRC

NACK

Stop
6. 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 byte including command byte. The CRC byte sent by the SLAVE (VZ89TE) is calculated with all data byte.

```c
/* ********************************************************************
 * 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
```