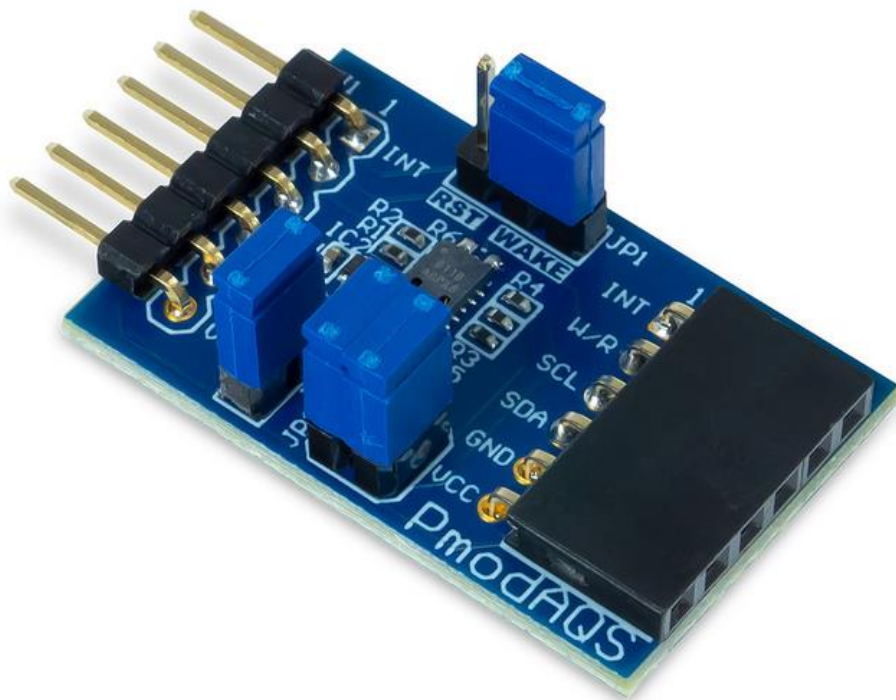




Part Number: 410-386

Description: Pmod AQS: Digital Gas Sensor for Air Quality

The Digilent Pmod AQS (Revision A) is a digital gas sensor for monitoring indoor air quality at low power. With the [AMS CCS811](#), you can detect a wide range of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) using the micro-hotplate technology enables a highly reliable solution for gas sensors with very fast cycle times.



Features:

- Optimized low-power modes
- Integrated MCU with ADC
- The Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC) output range is from 0ppb to 1187ppb
- 10-bit measurement resolution
- 6-pin Pmod connector with I²C interface
- Pass-through Pmod host port for daisy chaining

Functional Description

The Pmod AQS is designed to digitally report the Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) upon request by the host board. Up to 10-bits of resolution collected by allowing for longer conversion times. Micro-hotplate technology which enables a highly reliable solution for gas sensors, very fast cycle times and a significant reduction in average power consumption.

Specifications

| Parameter | Min | Typical | Max | Units |
|------------------------|-----|---------|-----|-------|
| Power Supply Voltage | 1.8 | | 3.3 | V |
| Serial Clock Frequency | 10 | 100 | 400 | kHz |

| Parameter | Value | Units |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|
| eCO ₂ output range | 400-8192 | ppm |
| TVOC output range | 0-1187 | ppb |
| Sleep Mode Current Draw at 1.8V | 19 | uA |

Interfacing with the Pmod

The Pmod AQS communicates with the host board via the [I²C protocol](#). By first sending the 7-bit I²C address of 1011011 (0x5B) and then a read/write bit (high/low logic level, respectively), followed by the register address of interest at a maximum clock frequency of 400 kHz, users can both configure and read from the Pmod AQS. [Header J2](#) on the Pmod AQS passes through all of the signals present on the main [Header J1](#) to allow for the daisy chaining of multiple I²C compatible modules.

Application Register Map

Application registers for the Pmod AQS

| Address | Register | R/W | Size | Description |
|---------|-----------------|-----|---------------|--|
| 0x00 | STATUS | R | 1 byte | Status register |
| 0x01 | MEAS_MODE | R/W | 1 byte | Measurement mode and conditions register |
| 0x02 | ALG_RESULT_DATA | R | up to 8 bytes | Algorithm result. The most significant 2 bytes contain a ppm estimate of the equivalent CO ₂ (eCO ₂) level, and the next two bytes contain a ppb estimate of the total VOC level. |
| 0x03 | RAW_DATA | R | 2 bytes | Raw ADC data values for resistance and current source used. |
| 0x05 | ENV_DATA | W | 4 bytes | Temperature and humidity data can be written to enable compensation |
| 0x06 | NTC | R | 4 bytes | Provides the voltage across the reference resistor and the voltage across the NTC resistor – from which the ambient temperature can be determined. |
| 0x10 | THRESHOLDS | W | 5 bytes | Thresholds for operation when interrupts are only generated when eCO ₂ ppm crosses a threshold |
| 0x11 | BASELINE | R/W | 2 bytes | The encoded current baseline value can be read. A previously saved encoded baseline can be written. |
| 0x20 | HW_ID | R | 1 byte | Hardware ID. The value is 0x81 |
| 0x21 | HW Version | R | 1 byte | Hardware Version. The value is 0x1X |
| 0x23 | FW_Boot_Version | R | 2 bytes | Firmware Boot Version. The first 2 bytes contain the firmware version number for the boot code. |
| 0x24 | FW_App_Version | R | 2 bytes | Firmware Application Version. The first 2 bytes contain the firmware version number for the application code |
| 0xE0 | ERROR_ID | R | 1 byte | Error ID. When the status register reports an error its source is located in this register |
| 0xFF | SW_RESET | W | 4 bytes | If the correct 4 bytes (0x11 0xE5 0x72 0x8A) are written to this register in a single sequence the device will reset and return to BOOT mode. |

Quick data acquisition

Here is the series of commands to acquire relative humidity and temperature data from the Pmod AQS in pseudo I²C code.

1. Power on the Pmod AQS and wait at least 15 ms.
2. Call the device ID with a write bit

```
I2CBegin(0x5B); //device ID 0x81 with a write (0) bit
```

3. Wait to receive an ACK from the Slave Device
4. Write the device address that you want to talk to

```
I2CWrite(0x01); //address 0x01 corresponds to the Meas_mode
```

5. Wait to receive an ACK from the Slave Device
6. Delay at least 12.85 ms (6.35 ms for the Temperature Sensor and 6.50 ms for the Humidity Sensor)
7. Read 4 bytes from the temperature and humidity registers (two 8 byte samples from each, MSB then LSB)

```
I2CReadMultiple(4); //read four bytes, sending an ACK to the slave after each byte received and a NACK after the last byte
```

8. Read up to 8 bytes from the Alg_result_data register (two 8 byte samples MSB then LSB for eCO2 and two 8 byte samples MSB then LSB for VOC)

```
I2CReadMultiple(8)); //read up to 8 bytes, sending an ACK to the slave after each byte received and a NACK after the last byte
```

Pinout Table Diagram

| Header J1 | | Header J2 | | Jumper Blocks | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|--|
| PinSignal | Description | PinSignal | Description | JumperState | Description | |
| 1 | IO/INT | IO or Interrupt | 1 | IO/INT | IO or Interrupt | JP1 Enable Left Set to RST |
| 2 | WAKE/RST | WAKE or RESET | 2 | WAKE/RST | WAKE or RESET | JP1 Enable Right Set to WAKE |
| 3 | SCL | Serial Clock | 3 | SCL | Serial Clock | JP2 Both Enabled 2.2 kΩ resistors enabled on the SDA and SCL lines |
| 4 | SDA | Serial Data | 4 | SDA | Serial Data | JP2 Both Disabled 2.2 kΩ resistors disabled on the SDA and SCL lines |
| 5 | GND | Power Supply Ground | 5 | GND | Power Supply Ground | JP3 Enabled IO/INT enabled |
| 6 | VCC | Power Supply (3.3V/5V) | 6 | VCC | Power Supply (3.3V/5V) | |

The PmodAQS Jumper setting when using the Demo's are JP1: *WAKE Enabled*, JP2: *Both Enabled*, JP3: *Enabled*.

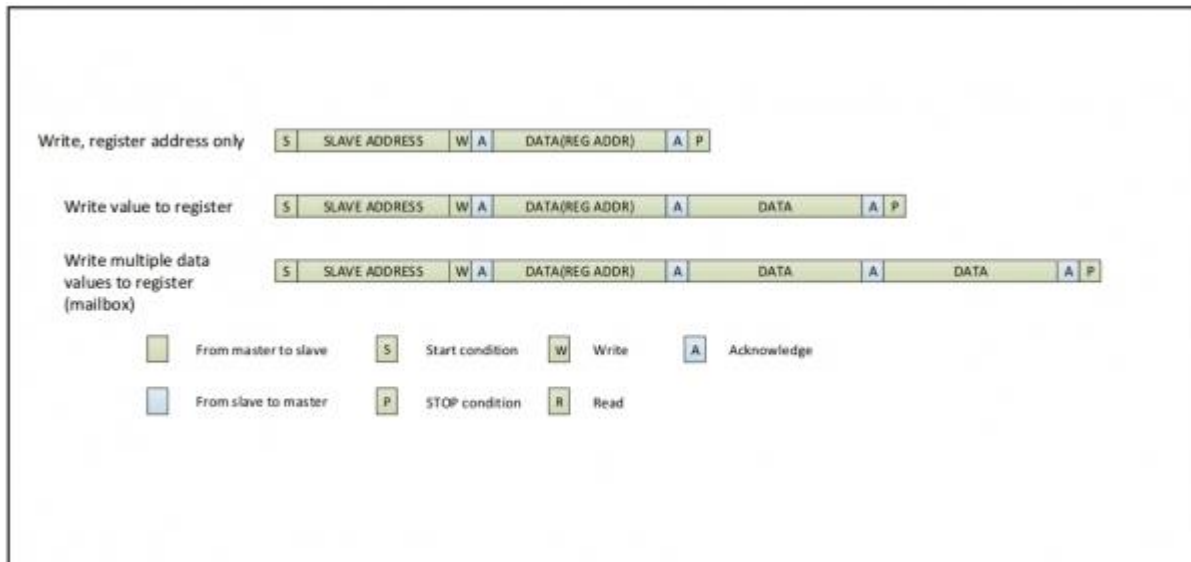
The Pmod AQS is an ideal Pmod to use in long term Air quality application. As a very low power Pmod between measurements, long term data to measure VOC changes in an environment can easily be collected.

Any external power applied to the Pmod AQS must be within 1.8 V and 3.3 V to ensure that the on-board chips operate correctly; however, it is recommended that Pmod is operated at 3.3 V.

Timing Diagram

A sample diagram for writing to and reading from the Pmod AQS taken from the CCS811 datasheet are provided below:

Example writing to the Pmod AQS



Example reading from the Pmod AQS



Physical Dimensions

The pins on the pin header are spaced 100 mil apart. The PCB is 1.25 inches long on the sides parallel to the pins on the pin header and 0.8 inches long on the sides perpendicular to the pin header.