Gravity™
Analog Dissolved Oxygen Meter

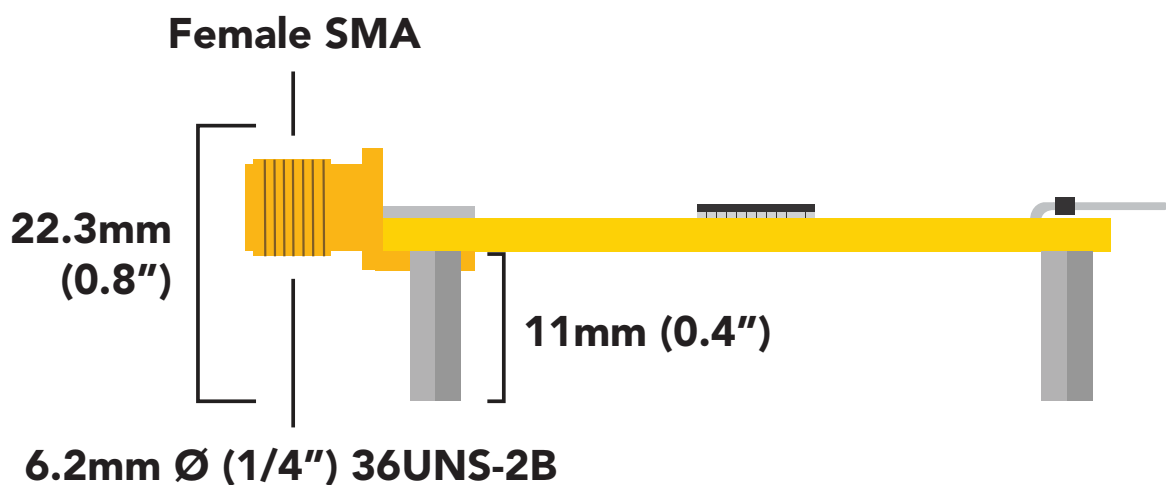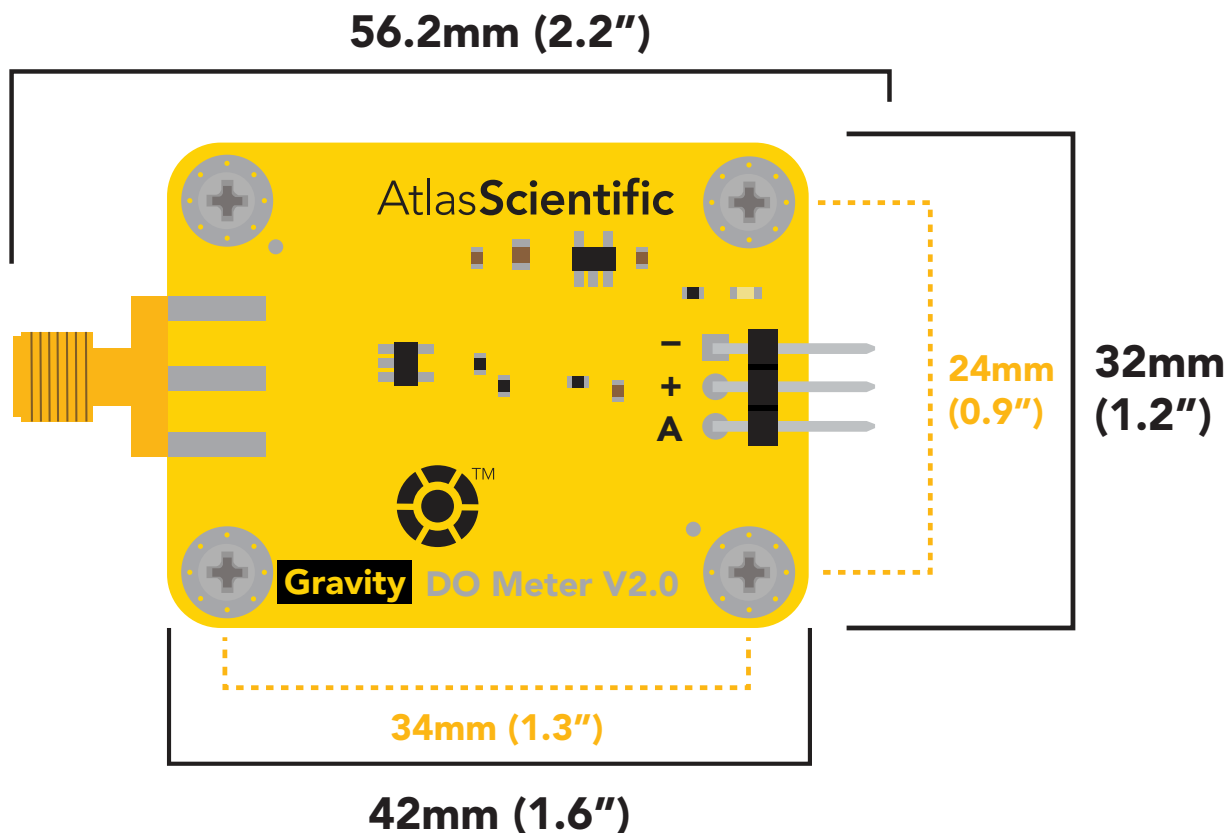AtlasScientific

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+
A

™

Gravity DO Meter V2.0

Percent saturation only

RoHS COMPLIANT

PATENT PROTECTED

This is an evolving document, check back for updates.

Gravity dimensions

56.2mm (2.2")

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24mm (0.9")

32mm (1.2")

34mm (1.3")

42mm (1.6")

Female SMA

22.3mm (0.8")

11mm (0.4")

6.2mm Ø (1/4") 36UNS-2B

Power consumption

5V = 0.3mA
3.3V = 0.3mA

Absolute max ratings

Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX
Storage temperature	-65 °C		125 °C
Operational temperature	-40 °C	25 °C	50 °C
VCC	3.3V	5V	5.5V

Operating principle

The Gravity™ Analog class of meters offers the electrical engineer a low-cost solution to traditionally expensive measurements. This device gives the engineer access to the analog front end (AFE) of Atlas Scientifics Dissolved Oxygen sensing technology without the added cost that comes with complex mathematical processing.

The Gravity™ Analog Dissolved Oxygen meter has been specially designed to read the voltage coming off a galvanic D.O. probe without damaging the probe; this is done through a combination of high impedance reading and charging events. Where a voltage is read from the probe, and then a voltage is sent to the probe. This back and forth processes dramatically extends the life of the probe from a few months to a few years.
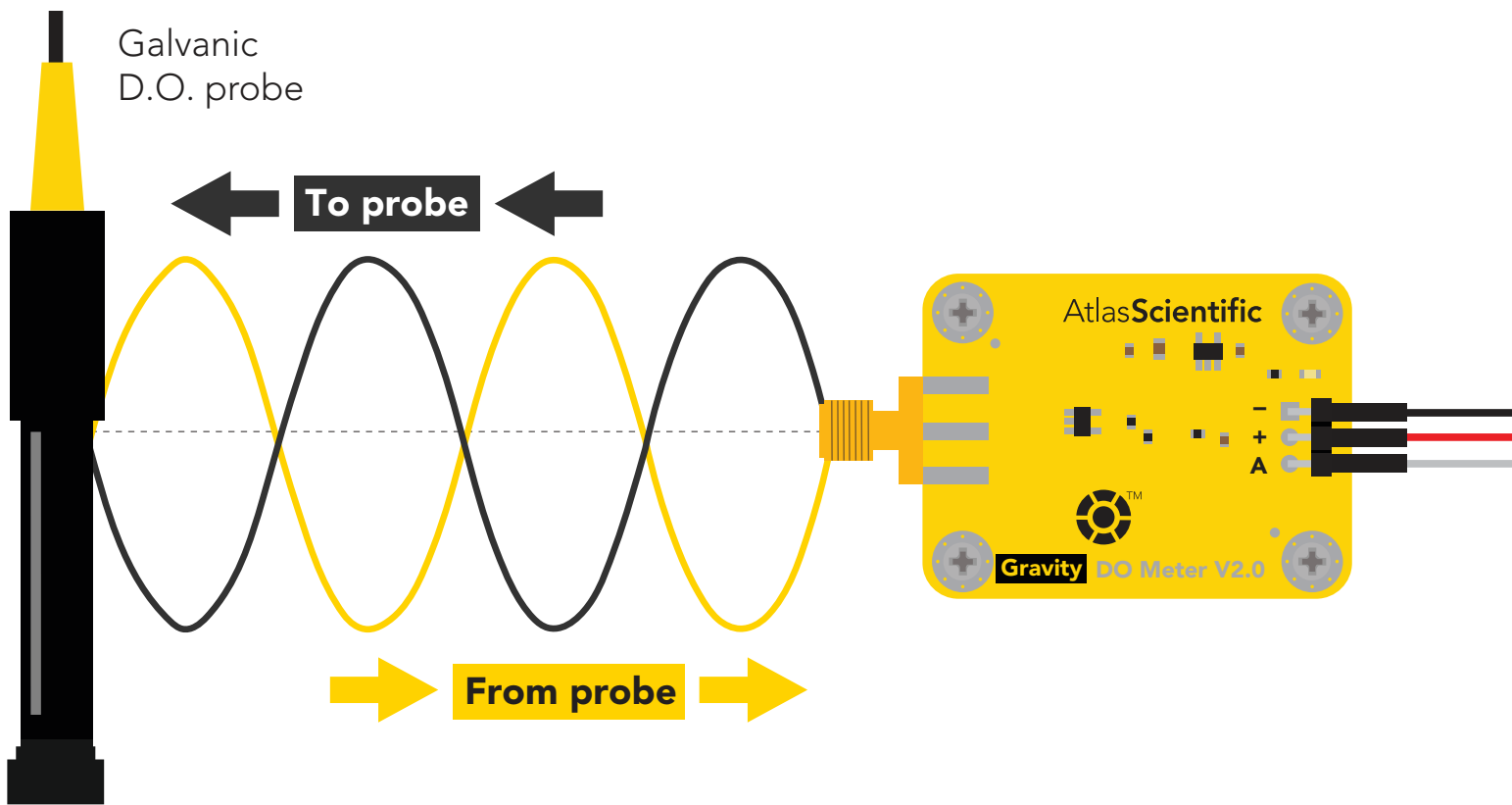
Dissolved oxygen is expressed in two ways:

1 Percent saturation (% Sat)

2 Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

> **Reading oxygen levels in mg/L requires very significant mathematical processing and smoothing. Such complex readings can not be done with this device. The Atlas Scientific Gravity™ Analog Dissolved Oxygen Meter _is designed to read percent saturation only_.**

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Percent saturation

A D.O. probe reads the partial pressure of oxygen. Using the percent saturation method, we can compare the partial pressure of oxygen in the atmosphere to the partial pressure of oxygen in the water and derive some information about its presence in the water. Because a dissolved oxygen probe can only read the partial pressure of oxygen, we are not able to determine the exact O2 content using this method. However, we can clearly determine its presence and partial pressure.

Max O$_2$
(100% saturation)
42mV

Partial Pressure = 160mmHG

(90% saturation)
37.8mV

Partial Pressure = 144mmHG

(73% saturation)
30.66mV

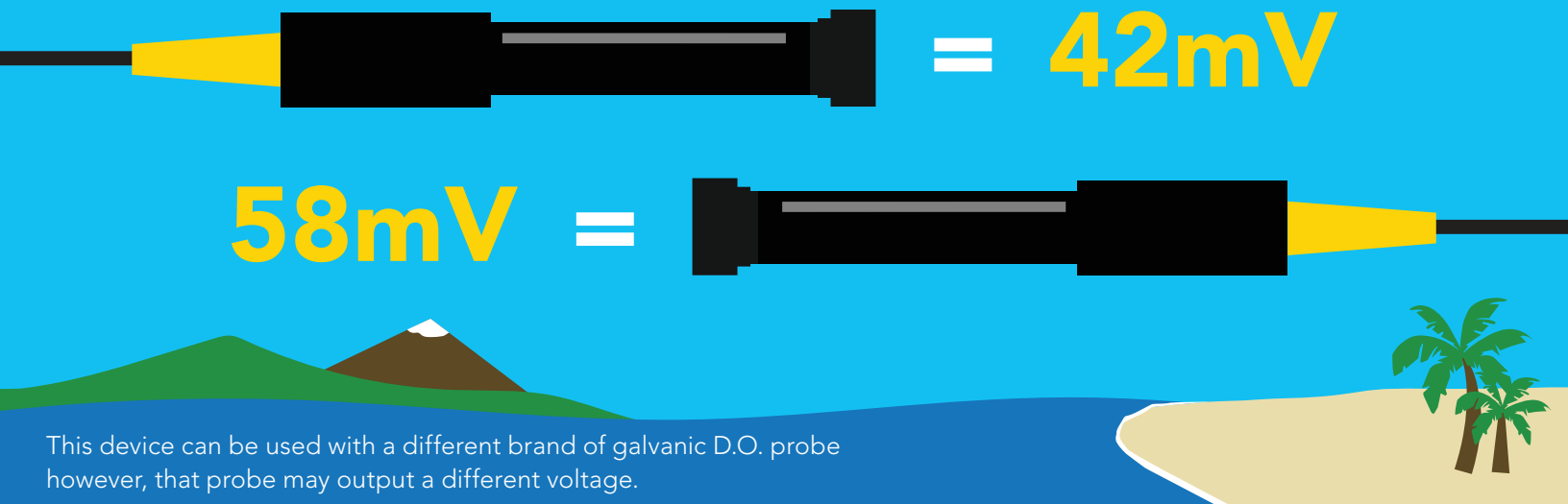**Partial Pressure = 116.8mmHG**

(47% saturation)
19.74mV

Partial Pressure = 75.2mmHG

Converting the analog signal into percent saturation

Every dissolved oxygen probe will output a slightly different voltage. Atlas Scientific's galvanic dissolved oxygen probe outputs ~40 – 60mV in air.

= 42mV

58mV =

This device can be used with a different brand of galvanic D.O. probe however, that probe may output a different voltage.

The analog voltage coming off **pin A** is the voltage from the probe + an 11x gain. This means the analog voltage read on **pin A** is the voltage from the probe x11.

Example

Probe output	Gravity pin A output
1mV	11mV
42mV	462mV
12.63mV	138.93mV

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pin A
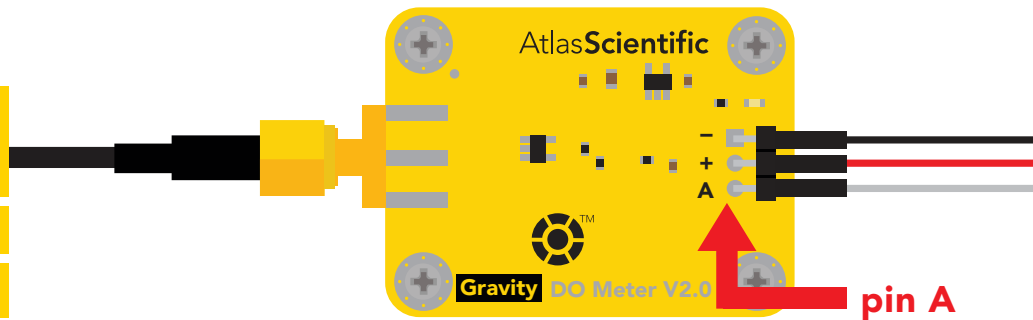
With the probe sitting in the air, watch the voltage coming into your ADC.
Wait until the readings stabilize.

```
420
450
460    X Unstabilized
462
463

462
462    ✔ Stabilized
462
```
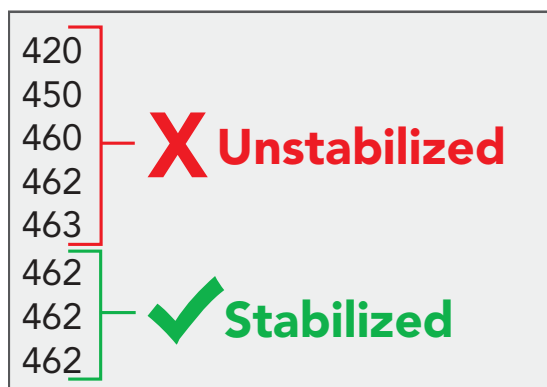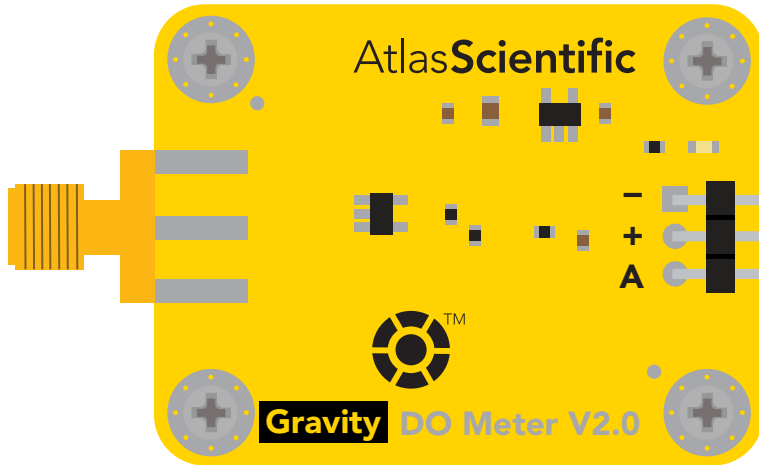
Once the readings stabilize, capture the reading and store it in permanent memory such as EEPROM. This is your calibration value; you don't want to lose it.

Percent Saturation equation

$$\frac{Reading\ in\ water}{Calibration\ value} \ X\ 100\ =\ Percent\ Saturation$$
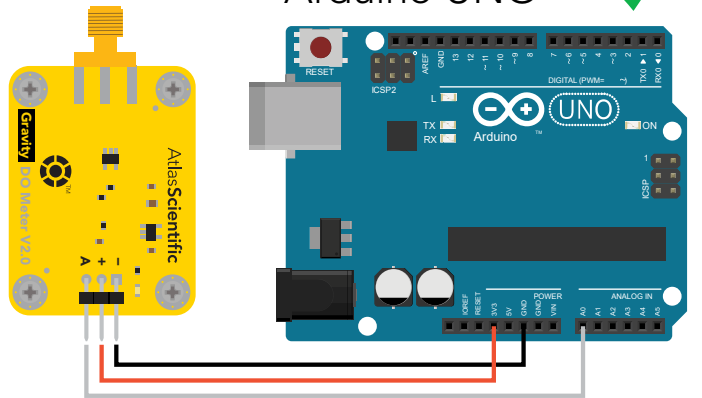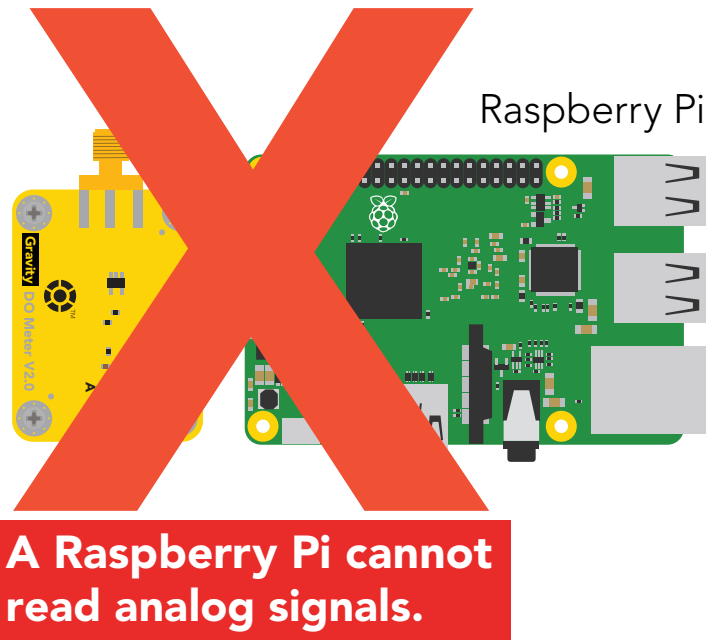
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Connection pins

Connect – to GND
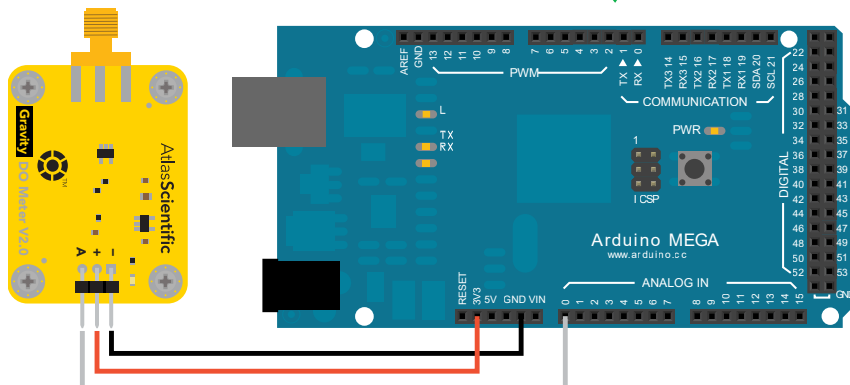
Connect + to 3.3V or 5V

Connect to analog pin / ADC

Arduino UNO ✔

Raspberry Pi ✖

A Raspberry Pi cannot read analog signals.

Arduino MEGA ✔

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Electrical isolation

The Atlas Scientific Gravity™ Analog Dissolved Oxygen Meter is a very sensitive device and is susceptible to electrical interference from external sources. This interference is caused by micro-voltages entering the water from unnatural sources such as pumps, solenoid valves, or other probes / sensors. When electrical interference is affecting the D.O. readings, it is common to see rapidly fluctuating readings or readings that are consistently off. To verify that electrical noise is causing inaccurate readings, place the D.O. probe in a cup of water by itself. The readings should stabilize quickly, confirming that electrical noise was the issue.

To stop electrical interference from affecting the readings, Atlas Scientific **strongly recommends** using our Gravity™ Analog Isolator. It is 100% effective at preventing electrical currents in the water from entering the probe and interfering with the readings.
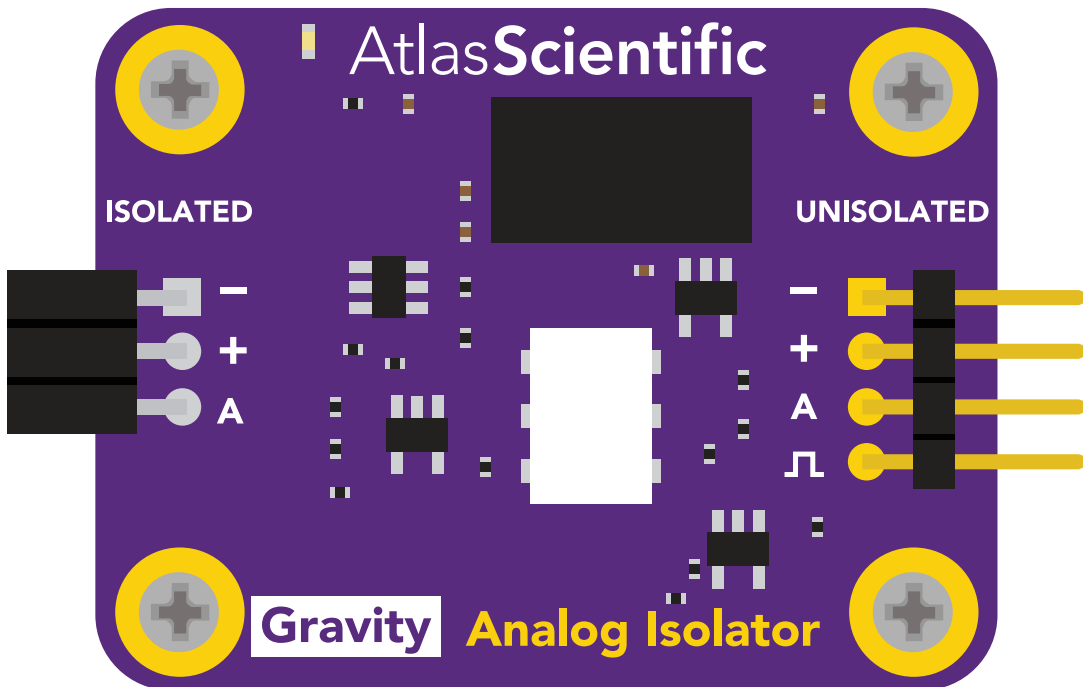
Refer to the Gravity™ Analog Isolator datasheet for more information about how the isolator works and how to use it.

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Sample code

Using the [free downloadable arduino sample code](#), a one point calibration can be performed. The calibration procedure does not use any chemical buffer solution, instead you use the open air to calibrate your probe to 100% saturation.
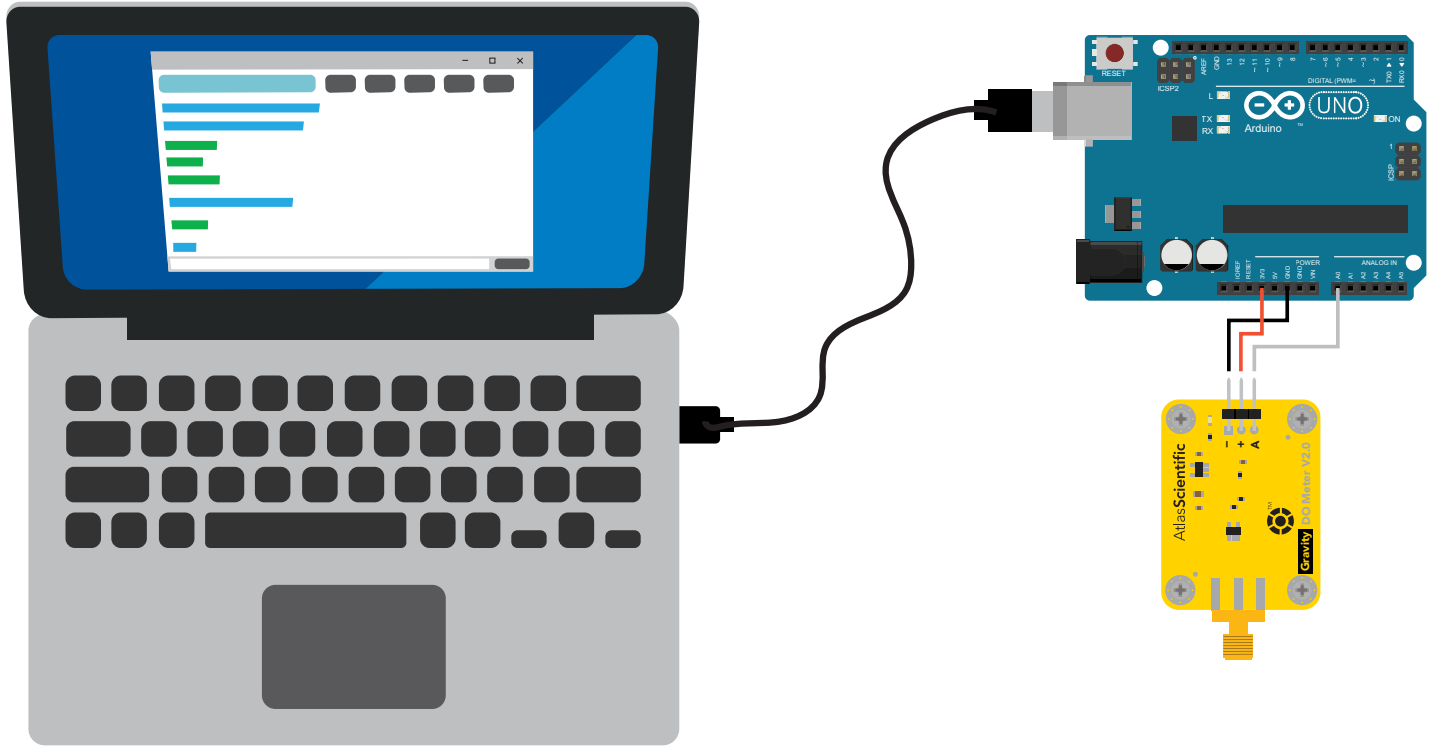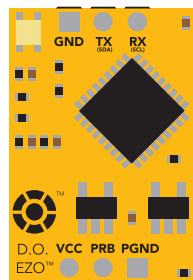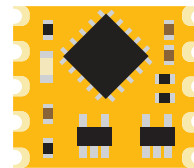

Higher accuracy

If more accuracy is required, Atlas Scientific offers a wide range of embedded D.O. monitoring products that are significantly more accurate than this device.
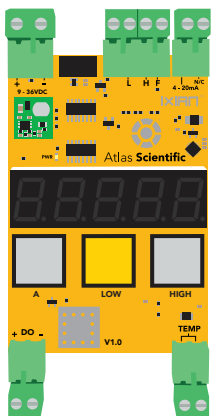
IXIAN-D.O.™
D.O. Transmitter

EZO-D.O.™
Embedded D.O. Circuit

OEM-D.O.™
Embedded D.O. Circuit

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