Datasheet SHT20

Humidity and Temperature Sensor IC

- Fully calibrated
- Digital output, I²C interface
- Low power consumption
- Excellent long-term stability
- DFN type package – reflow solderable



Product Summary

The SHT20 humidity and temperature sensor of Sensirion has become an industry standard in terms of form factor and intelligence: Embedded in a reflow solderable Dual Flat No leads (DFN) package of 3 x 3mm footprint and 1.1mm height it provides calibrated, linearized sensor signals in digital, I²C format.

The SHT2x sensors contain a capacitive type humidity sensor, a band gap temperature sensor and specialized analog and digital integrated circuit – all on a single CMOSens® chip. This yields in an unmatched sensor performance in terms of accuracy and stability as well as minimal power consumption.

Every sensor is individually calibrated and tested. Lot identification is printed on the sensor and an electronic identification code is stored on the chip – which can be read out by command. Furthermore, the resolution of SHT2can be changed by command (8/12bit up to 12/14bit for RH/T) and a checksum helps to improve communication reliability.

With this set of features and the proven reliability and long-term stability, the SHT2x sensors offer an outstanding performance-to-price ratio. For testing SHT2x two evaluation kits EK-H4 and EK-H5 are available.

Dimensions

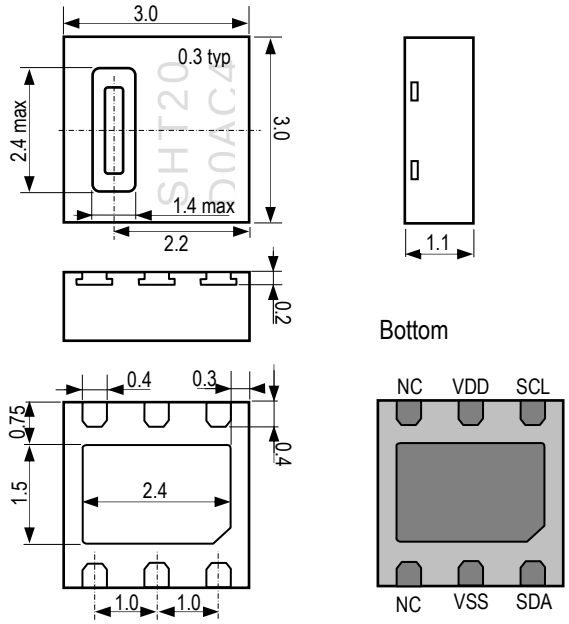


Figure 1: Drawing of SHT20 sensor package, dimensions are given in mm (1 mm = 0.039 inch), tolerances are ±0.1 mm. The die pad (center pad) is internally connected to VSS. The NC pads must be left floating. VSS = GND, SDA = DATA. Numbering of E/O pads starts at lower right corner (indicated by notch in die pad) and goes clockwise (compare Table 2).

Sensor Chip

SHT20 features a generation 4C CMOSens® chip. Besides the capacitive relative humidity sensor and the band gap temperature sensor, the chip contains an amplifier, A/D converter, OTP memory and a digital processing unit.

Material Contents

While the sensor itself is made of Silicon the sensors' housing consists of a plated Cu lead-frame and green epoxy-based mold compound. The device is fully RoHS and WEEE compliant, e.g. free of Pb, Cd and Hg.

Additional Information and Evaluation Kits

Additional informations such as Application Notes are available from the web page www.sensirion.com/products/catalog/SHT20. For more information please contact Sensirion via info@sensirion.com.

For SHT20 two Evaluation Kits are available: EK-H4, a four-channel device with Viewer Software, that also serves for data-logging, and a simple EK-H5 directly connecting one sensor via USB port to a computer.

Sensor Performance

Relative Humidity

Parameter	Condition	Value	Units
Resolution [1]	12 bit	0.04	%RH
	8 bit	0.7	%RH
Accuracy tolerance [2]	typ	±3.0	%RH
	max	see Figure 2	%RH
Repeatability		±0.1	%RH
Hysteresis		±1	%RH
Nonlinearity		<0.1	%RH
Response time [3]	τ 63%	8	s
Operating Range	extended [4]	0 to 100	%RH
Long Term Drift [5]	Typ.	< 0.25	%RH/yr

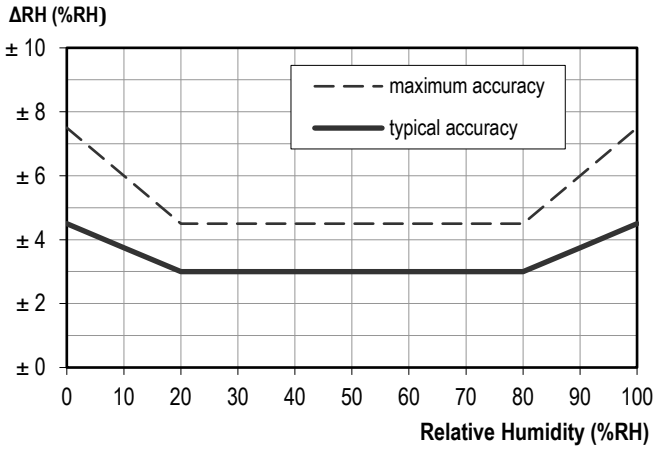


Figure 2 Typical and maximal tolerance at 25°C for relative humidity. For extensive information see Users Guide, Sect. 1.2.

Electrical Specification

Parameter	Condition	min	typ	max	Units
Supply Voltage, VDD		2.1	3.0	3.6	V
Supply Current, IDD [6]	sleep mode		0.15	0.4	µA
	measuring	200	300	330	µA
Power Dissipation [6]	sleep mode		0.5	1.2	µW
	measuring	0.6	0.9	1.0	mW
	average 8bit		3.2		µW
Heater	VDD = 3.0 V	5.5mW, ΔT = + 0.5-1.5°C			
Communication	digital 2-wire interface, I²C protocol				

Table 1 Electrical specification. For absolute maximum values see Section 4.1 of Users Guide.

Temperature

Parameter	Condition	Value	Units
Resolution [1]	14 bit	0.01	°C
	12 bit	0.04	°C
Accuracy tolerance [2]	typ	±0.3	°C
	max	see Figure 3	°C
Repeatability		±0.1	°C
Operating Range	extended [4]	-40 t0 125	°C
Response Time [7]	τ 63%	5 to 30	s
Long Term Drift[8]	Typ.	< 0.02	°C/yr

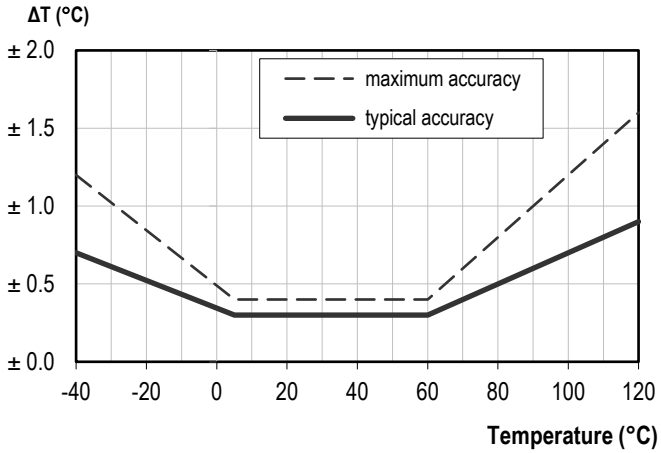


Figure 3 Typical and maximal tolerance for temperature sensor in °C.

Packaging Information

Sensor Type	Packaging	Quantity	Order Number
SHT20	Tape & Reel	1500	1-100706-01
	Tape & Reel	5000	1-100704-01

Please Note: This datasheet is subject to change and may be amended without prior notice.

[1] Default measurement resolution is 14bit (temperature) / 12bit (humidity). It can be reduced to 12/8bit, 11/11bit or 13/10bit by command to user register.

[2] Accuracies are tested at Outgoing Quality Control at 25°C and 3.0 V. Values exclude hysteresis and long term drift and are applicable to non-condensing environments only.

[3] Time for achieving 63% of a step function, valid at 25°C and 1 m/s airflow.

[4] Normal operating range: 0-80 %RH, beyond this limit sensor may read a reversible offset with slow kinetics (+3 %RH after 60 h at humidity >80 %RH). For more details please see Section 1.1 of the Users Guide.

[5] Typical value for operation in normal RH/T operating range. Max. value is < 0.5 %RH/y. Value may be higher in environments with vaporized solvents, outgassing tapes, adhesives, packaging materials, etc. For more details please refer to Handling Instructions.

[6] Min and max values of Supply Current and Power Dissipation are based on fixed VDD = 3.0 V and T<60°C. The average value is based on one 8bit measurement per second.

[7] Response time depends on heat conductivity of sensor substrate.

[8] Max. value is < 0.04°C/y.

Users Guide SHT20

1 Extended Specification

For details on how Sensirion is specifying and testing accuracy performance please consult Application Note "Statement on Sensor Specification".

1.1 Operating Range

The sensor works stable within recommended Normal Range – see Figure 4. Long term exposure to conditions outside Normal Range, especially at humidity >80 %RH, may temporarily offset the RH signal (+3 %RH after 60 h). After return into the Normal Range it will slowly return towards calibration state by itself. Prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may accelerate ageing.

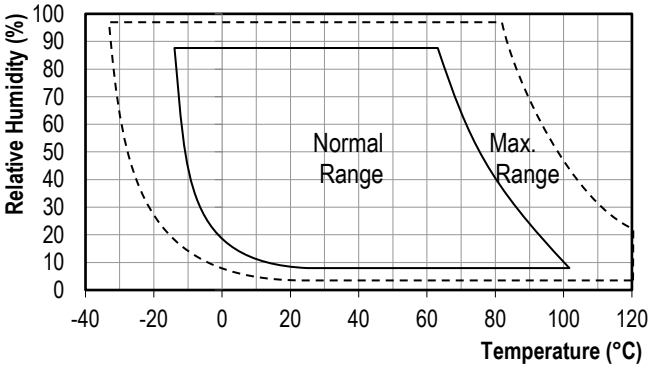


Figure 4 Operating Conditions

1.2 RH accuracy at various temperatures

Typical RH accuracy at 25°C is defined in Figure 2. For other temperatures, typical accuracy has been evaluated to be as displayed in Figure 5.

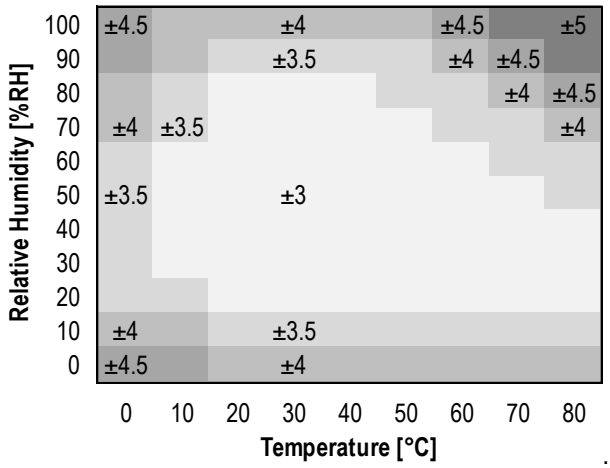


Figure 5 Typical accuracy of relative humidity measurements given in %RH for temperatures 0 – 80°C.

Please note that above values are maximal tolerances (not including hysteresis) against a high precision reference such as a dew point mirror. Typical deviations are at ±2 %RH where maximal tolerance is ±3% RH and about half the maximal tolerance at other values.

1.3 Electrical Specification

Current consumption as given in Table 1 is dependent on temperature and supply voltage VDD. For estimations on energy consumption of the sensor Figures 6 and 7 may be consulted. Please note that values given in these Figures are of typical nature and the variance is considerable.

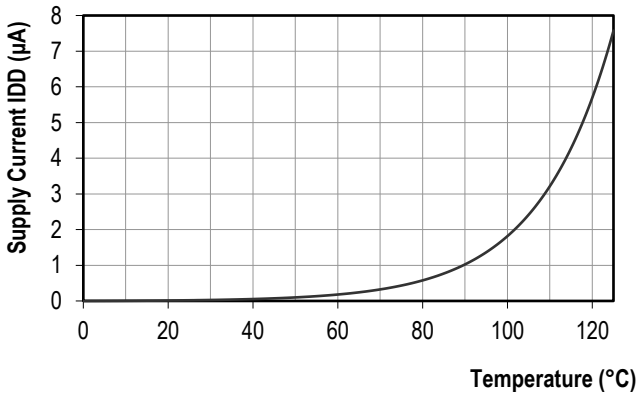


Figure 6 Typical dependency of supply current (sleep mode) versus temperature at VDD = 3.0 V. Please note that the variance of these data can be above ±25% of displayed value.

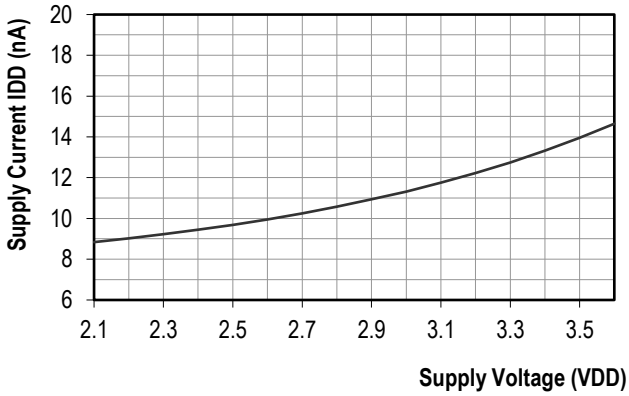


Figure 7 Typical dependency of supply current (sleep mode) versus supply voltage at 25°C. Please note that deviations may be up to ±50% of displayed value. Values at 60°C scale with a factor of about 15 (compare Table 1).

2 Application Information

2.1 Soldering Instructions

The *DFN's die pad* (centre pad) and *perimeter I/O pads* are fabricated from a planar copper lead-frame by over-molding leaving the die pad and I/O pads exposed for mechanical and electrical connection. Both the I/O pads and die pad should be soldered to the PCB. In order to prevent oxidation and optimize soldering, the bottom side of the sensor pads is plated with Ni/Pd/Au.

On the PCB the *I/O lands*[9] should be 0.2 mm longer than the package I/O pads. Inward corners may be rounded to match the I/O pad shape. The I/O land width should match the DFN-package I/O-pads width 1:1 and the land for the die pad should match 1:1 with the DFN package – see Figure 8.

The *solder mask*[10] *design* for the land pattern preferably is of type Non-Solder Mask Defined (NSMD) with solder mask openings larger than metal pads. For NSMD pads, the solder mask opening should be about 120 µm to 150 µm larger than the pad size, providing a 60 µm to 75 µm design clearance between the copper pad and solder mask. Rounded portions of package pads should have a matching rounded solder mask-opening shape to minimize the risk of solder bridging. For the actual pad dimensions, each pad on the PCB should have its own solder mask opening with a web of solder mask between adjacent pads.

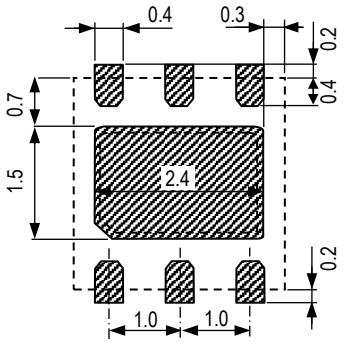


Figure 8 Recommended metal land pattern for SHT2x. Values in mm. Die pad (centre pad) may be left floating or be connected to ground, NC pads shall be left floating. The outer dotted line represents the outer dimension of the DFN package.

For *solder paste printing* a laser-cut, stainless steel stencil with electro-polished trapezoidal walls and with 0.125 mm stencil thickness is recommended. For the I/O pads the stencil apertures should be 0.1 mm longer than PCB pads and positioned with 0.1 mm offset away from the centre of the package. The die pad aperture should cover about 70 – 90% of the pad area – say up to 1.4 mm x 2.3 mm centered on the thermal land area. It can also be split in two openings.

Due to the low mounted height of the DFN, "no clean" type 3 solder paste[11] is recommended as well as Nitrogen purge during reflow.

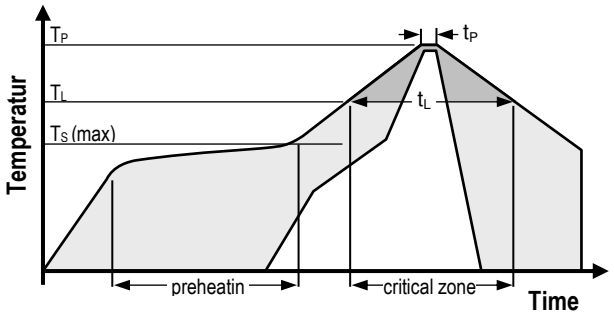


Figure 9 Soldering profile according to JEDEC standard. T_P <= 260°C and t_P < 30 sec for Pb-free assembly. T_L < 220°C and t_L < 150 sec. Ramp-up/down speeds shall be < 5°C/sec.

It is important to note that the diced edge or side faces of the I/O pads may oxidise over time, therefore a solder fillet may or may not form. Hence there is no guarantee for solder joint fillet heights of any kind.

For soldering SHT2x, standard *reflow soldering* ovens may be used. The sensor is qualified to withstand soldering profile according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 with peak temperatures at 260°C during up to 30 sec for Pb-free assembly in IR/Convection reflow ovens (see Figure 9).

For manual soldering contact time must be limited to 5 seconds at up to 350°C.

Immediately after the exposure to high temperatures the sensor may temporarily read a negative humidity offset (typ. -1 to -2%RH after reflow soldering). This offset slowly disappears again by itself when the sensor is exposed to ambient conditions (typ. within 1-3 days). If RH testing is performed immediately after reflow soldering, this offset should be considered when defining the test limits.

In no case, neither after manual nor reflow soldering, a board wash shall be applied. Therefore, and as mentioned above, it is strongly recommended to use "no-clean" solder paste. In case of applications with exposure of the sensor to corrosive gases or condensed water (i.e. environments with high relative humidity) the soldering pads shall be sealed (e.g. conformal coating) to prevent loose contacts or short cuts.

[9] The land pattern is understood to be the metal layer on the PCB, onto which the DFN pads are soldered to.

[10] The solder mask is understood to be the insulating layer on top of the PCB covering the connecting lines.

[11] Solder types are related to the solder particle size in the paste: Type 3 covers the size range of 25 – 45 µm (powder type 42).

2.2 Storage Conditions and Handling Instructions

Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) is 1, according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020. At the same time, it is recommended to further process the sensors within 1 year after date of delivery.

It is of great importance to understand that a humidity sensor is not a normal electronic component and needs to be handled with care. Chemical vapors at high concentration in combination with long exposure times may offset the sensor reading.

For this reason, it is recommended to store the sensors in original packaging including the sealed ESD bag at following conditions: Temperature shall be in the range of 10°C – 50°C and humidity at 20 – 60 %RH (sensors that are not stored in ESD bags). For sensors that have been removed from the original packaging we recommend storing them in ESD bags made of metal-in PE-HD[12].

In manufacturing and transport the sensors shall be prevented of high concentration of chemical solvents and long exposure times. Out-gassing of glues, adhesive tapes and stickers or out-gassing packaging material such as bubble foils, foams, etc. shall be avoided. Manufacturing area shall be well ventilated.

For more detailed information please consult the document *"Handling Instructions"* [1] or contact Sensirion.

2.3 Temperature Effects

Relative humidity reading strongly depends on temperature. Therefore, it is essential to keep humidity sensors at the same temperature as the air of which the relative humidity is to be measured. In case of testing or qualification the reference sensor and test sensor must show equal temperature to allow for comparing humidity readings.

If the sensor shares a PCB with electronic components that produce heat it should be mounted in a way that prevents heat transfer or keeps it as low as possible. Measures to reduce heat transfer can be ventilation, reduction of copper layers between the sensor and the rest of the PCB or milling a slit into the PCB around the sensor – see Figure 10.

Furthermore, there are self-heating effects in case the measurement frequency is too high. To keep self-heating below 0.1°C, SHT2x should not be active for more than 10% of the time – e.g. maximum two measurements per second at 12bit accuracy shall be made.

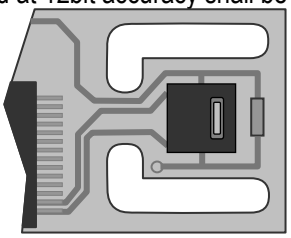


Figure 10 Top view of example of mounted SHT2x with slits milled into PCB to minimize heat transfer.

2.4 Light

The SHT2x is not light sensitive. Prolonged direct exposure to sunshine or strong UV radiation may age the sensor.

2.5 Materials Used for Sealing / Mounting

Many materials absorb humidity and will act as a buffer increasing response times and hysteresis. Materials in the vicinity of the sensor must therefore be carefully chosen. Recommended materials are: Any metals, LCP, POM (Delrin), PTFE (Teflon), PEEK, PP, PB, PPS, PSU, PVDF, PVF.

For sealing and gluing (use sparingly): Use high filled epoxy for electronic packaging (e.g. glob top, underfill), and Silicone. Out-gassing of these materials may also contaminate the sensor (see Section 2.2). Therefore, try to add the sensor as a last manufacturing step to the assembly, store the assembly well ventilated after manufacturing or bake at >50°C for 24 h to outgas contaminants before packing.

2.6 Wiring Considerations and Signal Integrity

Carrying the SCL and SDA signal parallel and in close proximity (e.g. in wires) for more than 10 cm may result in cross talk and loss of communication. This may be resolved by routing VDD and/or VSS between the two SDA signals and/or using shielded cables. Furthermore, slowing down SCL frequency will possibly improve signal integrity. Power supply pins (VDD, VSS) must be decoupled with a 100 nF capacitor – see next Section.

[12] For example, 3M antistatic bag, product "1910" with zipper.

3 Interface Specification

Pin	Name	Comment
1	SDA	Serial Data, bidirectional
2	VSS	Ground
5	VDD	Supply Voltage
6	SCL	Serial Clock, bidirectional
3,4	NC	Not Connected

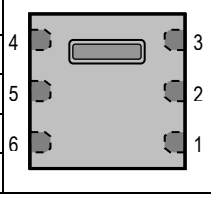


Table 2 SHT2x pin assignment, NC remain floating (top view)

3.1 Power Pins (VDD, VSS)

The supply voltage of SHT2x must be in the range of 2.1 – 3.6 V, recommended supply voltage is 3.0 V. Power supply pins Supply Voltage (VDD) and Ground (VSS) must be decoupled with a 100 nF capacitor, that shall be placed as close to the sensor as possible – see Figure 11.

3.2 Serial clock (SCL)

SCL is used to synchronize the communication between microcontroller (MCU) and the sensor. Since the interface consists of fully static logic there is no minimum SCL frequency.

3.3 Serial SDA (SDA)

The SDA pin is used to transfer data in and out of the sensor. For sending a command to the sensor, SDA is valid on the rising edge of SCL and must remain stable while SCL is high. After the falling edge of SCL the SDA value may be changed. For safe communication SDA shall be valid t_{SU} and t_{HD} before the rising and after the falling edge of SCL, respectively – see Figure **12**. For reading data from the sensor, SDA is valid t_{VD} after SCL has gone low and remains valid until the next falling edge of SCL.

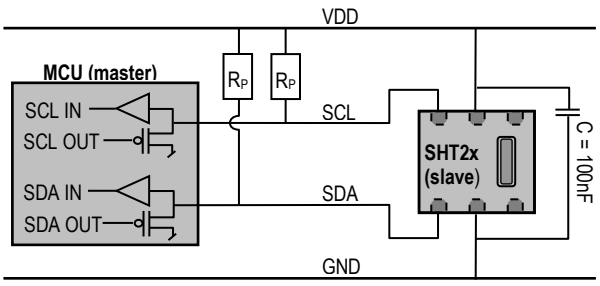


Figure 11 Typical application circuit, including pull-up resistors R_P and decoupling of VDD and VSS by a capacitor.

To avoid signal contention the micro-controller unit (MCU) must only drive SDA and SCL low. External pull-up resistors (e.g. 10 kΩ), are required to pull the signal high. For the choice of resistor size please take bus capacity requirements into account (compare Table 5). It should be noted that pull-up resistors may be included in I/O circuits of MCUs. See Table **4** and Table **5** for detailed I/O characteristic of the sensor.

4 Electrical Characteristics

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

The electrical characteristics of SHT2x are defined in Table 1. The absolute maximum ratings as given in Table 3 are stress ratings only and give additional information. Functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect the sensor reliability (e.g. hot carrier degradation, oxide breakdown).

Parameter	min	max	Units
VDD to VSS	-0.3	5	V
Digital I/O Pins (SDA, SCL) to VSS	-0.3	VDD + 0.3	V
Input Current on any Pin	-100	100	mA

Table 3 Electrical absolute maximum ratings

ESD immunity is qualified according to JEDEC JESD22-A114 method (Human Body Model at ±4 kV), JEDEC JESD22-A115 method (Machine Model ±200 V) and ESDA ESD-STM5.3.1-1999 and AEC-Q100-011 (Charged Device Model, 750 V corner pins, 500 V other pins). Latch-up immunity is provided at a force current of ±100mA with T_{amb} = 125°C according to JEDEC JESD78. For exposure beyond named limits the sensor needs additional protection circuit.

4.2 Input / Output Characteristics

The electrical characteristics such as power consumption, low- and high-level input and output voltages depend on the supply voltage. For proper communication with the sensor it is essential to make sure that signal design is strictly within the limits given in Table **4** & 5 and Figure **12**.

Parameter	Conditions	min	typ	max	Units
Output Low Voltage, VOL	VDD = 3.0 V, -4 mA < IOL < 0 mA	0	-	0.4	V
Output Sink Current, IOL		-	-	-4	mA
Input Low Voltage, VIL		0	-	30% VDD	V
Input High Voltage, VIH		70% VDD	-	VDD	V
Input Current	VDD = 3.6 V, VIN = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±1	uA

Table 4 DC characteristics of digital input/output pads. VDD = 2.1 V to 3.6 V, T = -40°C to 125°C, unless otherwise noted.

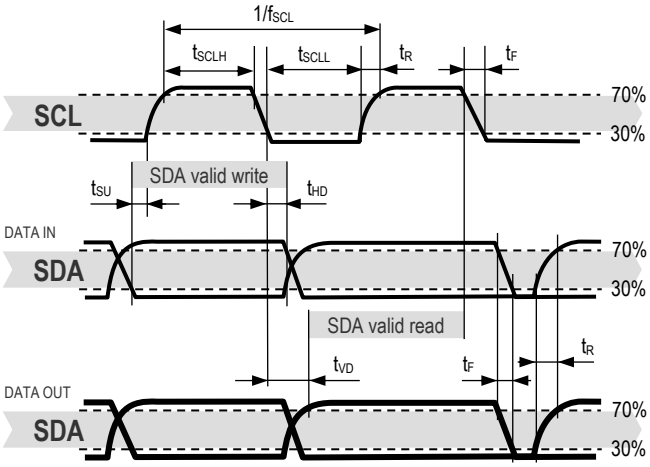


Figure 12 Timing Diagram for Digital Input/Output Pads, abbreviations are explained in Table 5. SDA directions are seen from the sensor. Bold SDA line is controlled by the sensor, plain SDA line is controlled by the micro-controller. Note that SDA valid read time is triggered by falling edge of anterior toggle.

Parameter	min	typ	max	Units
SCL frequency, f_{SCL}	0	-	0.4	MHz
SCL High Time, t_{SCLH}	0.6	-	-	µs
SCL Low Time, t_{SCLL}	1.3	-	-	µs
SDA Set-Up Time, t_{SU}	100	-	-	ns
SDA Hold Time, t_{HD}	0	-	900	ns
SDA Valid Time, t_{VD}	0	-	400	ns
SCL/SDA Fall Time, t_F	0	-	100	ns
SCL/SDA Rise Time, t_R	0	-	300	ns
Capacitive Load on Bus Line, C_B	0	-	400	pF

Table 5 Timing specifications of digital input/output pads for I²C fast mode. Entities are displayed in Figure 12. VDD = 2.1 V to 3.6 V, T = -40°C to 125°C, unless otherwise noted.

5 Communication with Sensor

SHT20 communicates with I²C protocol. For information on I²C beyond the information in the following Sections please look for the NXP I²C-bus specifications and user manual.

Please note that all sensors are set to the same I²C address, as defined in Section 5.3.

Furthermore, please note, that Sensirion provides an exemplary sample code on its home page – compare www.sensirion.com/products/catalog/SHT20/.

Please note that in case VDD is set to 0 V (GND), e.g. in case of a power off of the SHT2x, the SCL and SDA pads are also pulled to GND. Consequently, the I2C bus is blocked while VDD of the SHT2x is set to 0 V.

5.1 Start Up Sensor

As a first step, the sensor is powered up to the chosen supply voltage VDD (between 2.1 V and 3.6 V). After power-up, the sensor needs at most 15 ms, while SCL is high, for reaching idle state, i.e., to be ready accepting commands from the master (MCU). Current consumption during start up is 350 µA maximum. Whenever the sensor is powered up, but not performing a measurement or communicating, it is automatically in idle state (sleep mode).

5.2 Start / Stop Sequence

Each transmission sequence begins with Start condition (S) and ends with Stop condition (P) as displayed in Figure 13 and Figure 14.

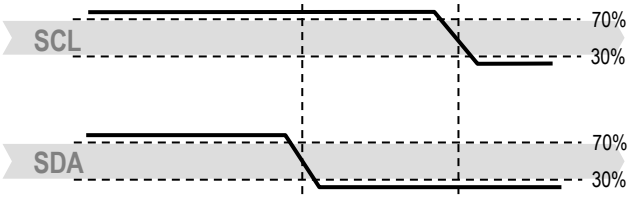


Figure 13 Transmission Start condition (S) - a high to low transition on the SDA line while SCL is high. The Start condition is a unique state on the bus created by the master, indicating to the slaves the beginning of a transmission sequence (bus is considered busy after a Start).

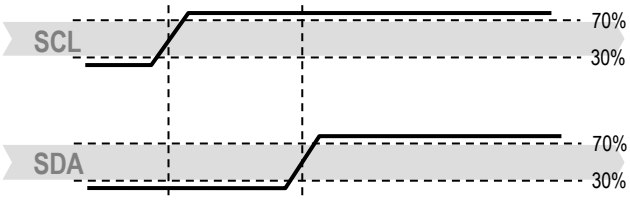


Figure 14 Transmission Stop condition (P) - a low to high transition on the SDA line while SCL is high. The Stop condition is a unique state on the bus created by the master, indicating to the slaves the end of a transmission sequence (bus is considered free after a Stop).

5.3 Sending a Command

After sending the Start condition, the subsequent I²C header consists of the 7-bit I²C device address '1000'000' and an SDA direction bit (Read R: '1', Write W: '0'). The sensor indicates the proper reception of a byte by pulling the SDA pin low (ACK bit) after the falling edge of the 8th SCL clock. After the issue of a measurement command ('1110'0011' for temperature, '1110'0101' for relative humidity'), the MCU must wait for the measurement to complete. The basic commands are summarized in Table 6 below.

Command	Comment	Code
Trigger T measurement	hold master	1110'0011
Trigger RH measurement	hold master	1110'0101
Trigger T measurement	no hold master	1111'0011
Trigger RH measurement	no hold master	1111'0101
Write user register		1110'0110
Read user register		1110'0111
Soft reset		1111'1110

Table 6 Basic command set, RH stands for relative humidity, and T stands for temperature

Hold master or *no hold master* modes are explained in next Section.

5.4 Hold / No Hold Master Mode

There are two different operation modes to communicate with the sensor: *Hold Master* mode or *No Hold Master* mode. In the first case the SCL line is blocked (controlled by sensor) during measurement process while in the latter case the SCL line remains open for other communication while the sensor is processing the measurement. No hold master mode allows for processing other I²C communication tasks on a bus while the sensor is measuring. A communication sequence of the two modes is displayed in Figure 15 and Figure 16, respectively.

In the *hold master mode*, the SHT2x pulls down the SCL line while measuring to force the master into a wait state. By releasing the SCL line the sensor indicates that internal processing is terminated, and that transmission may be continued.

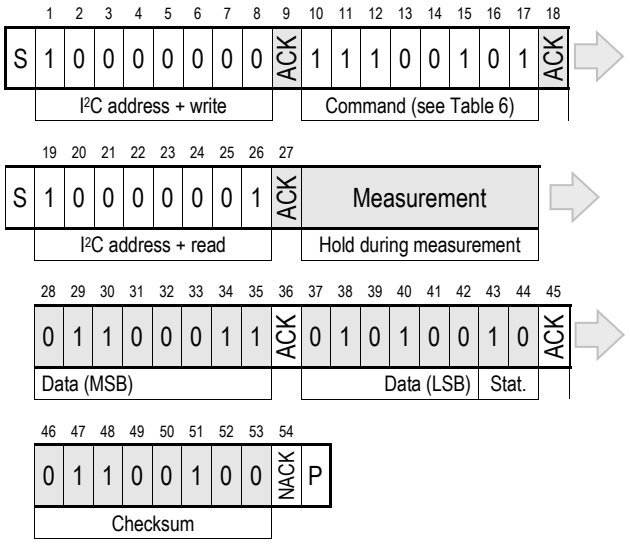


Figure 15 *Hold master* communication sequence – grey blocks are controlled by SHT2x. Bit 45 may be changed to NACK followed by Stop condition (P) to omit checksum transmission.

In *no hold master* mode, the MCU has to poll for the termination of the internal processing of the sensor. This is done by sending a Start condition followed by the I²C header (1000'0001) as shown in Figure 16. If the internal processing is finished, the sensor acknowledges the poll of the MCU and data can be read by the MCU. If the measurement processing is not finished the sensor answers no ACK bit and the Start condition must be issued once more.

When using the *no hold master* mode, it is recommended to include a wait period of 20 µs after the reception of the sensor's ACK bit (bit 18 in Figure 16) and before the Stop condition.

For both modes, since the maximum resolution of a measurement is 14 bit, the two last least significant bits (LSBs, bits 43 and 44) are used for transmitting status information. Bit 1 of the two LSBs indicates the measurement type ('0': temperature, '1' humidity). Bit 0 is currently not assigned.

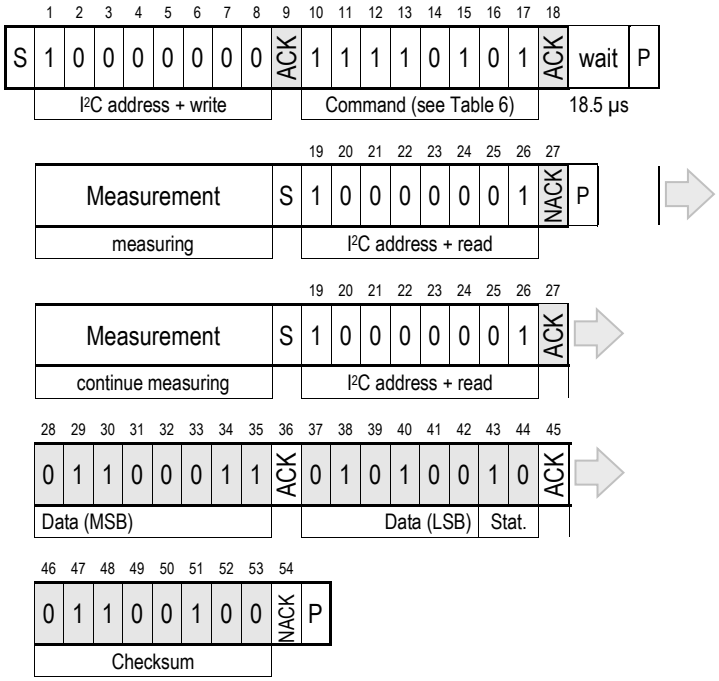


Figure 16 *No Hold master* communication sequence – grey blocks are controlled by SHT2x. If measurement is not completed upon "read" command, sensor does not provide ACK on bit 27 (more of these iterations are possible). If bit 45 is changed to NACK followed by Stop condition (P) checksum transmission is omitted.

In the examples given in Figure 15 and Figure 16 the sensor output is S_{RH} = '0110'0011'0101'0000'. For the calculation of physical values Status Bits must be set to '0' – see Chapter 6.

The maximum duration for measurements depends on the type of measurement and resolution chosen – values are displayed in Table 7. Maximum values shall be chosen for the communication planning of the MCU.

Resolution	RH typ	RH max	T typ	T max	Units
14 bit			66	85	ms
13 bit			33	43	ms
12 Bit	22	29	17	22	ms
11 bit	12	15	9	11	ms
10 bit	7	9			ms
8 bit	3	4			ms

Table 7 Measurement times for RH and T measurements at different resolutions. Typical values are recommended for calculating energy consumption while maximum values shall be applied for calculating waiting times in communication.

Please note: I²C communication allows for repeated Start conditions (S) without closing prior sequence with Stop condition (P) – compare Figures 15, 16 and 18. Still, any sequence with adjacent Start condition may alternatively be closed with a Stop condition.

5.5 Soft Reset

This command (see Table 6) is used for rebooting the sensor system without switching the power off and on again. Upon reception of this command, the sensor system reinitializes and starts operation according to the default settings – apart from the heater bit in the user register (see Sect. 5.6). The soft reset takes less than 15ms.

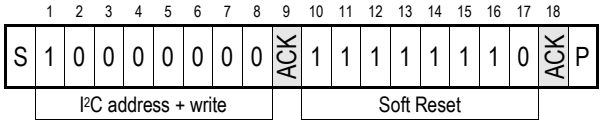


Figure 17 *Soft Reset* – grey blocks are controlled by SHT2x.

5.6 User Register

The content of User Register is described in Table 8. Please note that reserved bits must not be changed and default values of respective reserved bits may change over time without prior notice. Therefore, for any writing to the User Register, default values of reserved bits must be read first. Thereafter, the full User Register string is composed of respective default values of reserved bits and the remainder of accessible bits optionally with default or non-default values.

The *end of battery* alert is activated when the battery power falls below 2.25 V.

The *heater* is intended to be used for functionality diagnosis – relative humidity drops upon rising temperature. The heater consumes about 5.5mW and provides a temperature increase of about 0.5 – 1.5°C.

OTP Reload is a safety feature and loads the entire OTP settings to the register, with the exception of the heater bit, before every measurement. This feature is disabled per default and is not recommended for use. Please use Soft Reset instead – it contains OTP Reload.

Bit	# Bits	Description / Coding	Default
7, 0	2	Measurement resolution RH / T '00': 12 bit / 14 bit '01': 8 bit / 12 bit '10': 10 bit / 13 bit '11': 11 bit / 11 bit	'00'
6	1	Status: End of battery[13] '0': VDD > 2.25 V '1': VDD < 2.25 V	'0'
3, 4, 5	3	Reserved	
2	1	Enable on-chip heater	'0'
1	1	Disable OTP Reload	'1'

Table 8 User Register. Cut-off value for End of Battery signal may vary by ±0.1 V. Reserved bits must not be changed. "OTP reload" = '0' loads default settings after each time a measurement command is issued.

An example for I²C communication reading and writing the User Register is given in Figure 18.

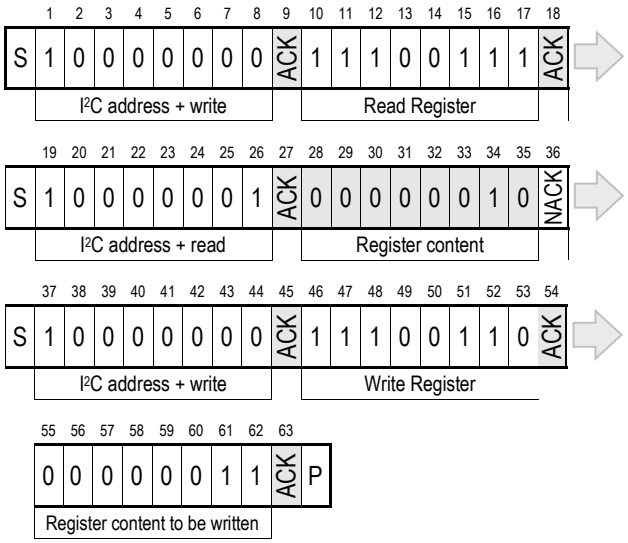


Figure 18 *Read and write register sequence* – grey blocks are controlled by SHT2x. In this example, the resolution is set to 8bit / 12bit.

5.7 CRC Checksum

SHT2x provides a CRC-8 checksum for error detection. The polynomial used is $x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$. For more details and implementation please refer to the application note "CRC Checksum Calculation for SHT2x".

[13] This status bit is updated after each measurement

5.8 I2C Communication Recommendation

Uncontrolled operation in the *No-Hold Master Mode* (see section 5.4) can very rarely result in false offsets of the temperature or relative humidity measurement values[14]. These offsets can occur, if a rising edge on the SCL falls within 15 µs to 18.5 µs after the sensor has sent an ACK bit, which confirms the correct reception of a measurement command. In this time window the sensor's calibration data stored in the OTP memory, might be corrupted during transmission to the working memory. Once the offsets manifest in the measurement data, it will remain until the next soft or hard reset. These offsets can be completely avoided using one of the following four workarounds:

1. **Recommended:** Avoiding of rising edges in clock line (SCL) during critical time window. To this end the stop condition from the master should be sent >18.5 µs after the ACK bit is send from the slave. This prevents the offset to occur under all circumstances.

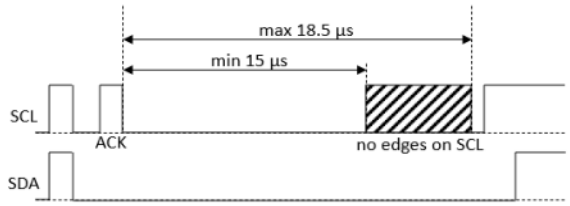


Figure 19 Stop condition after critical time window

2. Sending the stop condition before the critical time window, i.e. <15 µs and other communications after 18.5 µs.

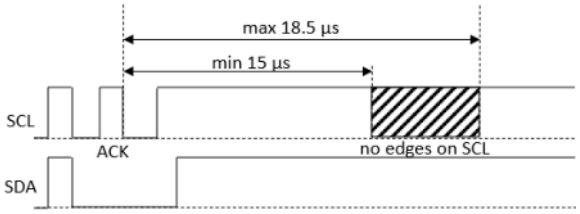


Figure 20 Stop condition before critical time window

3. Operating only in the Hold-Master mode (see section 5.4).
4. Performing an OTP reload each time a measurement command is issued. This entails copying the content of the OTP into the working memory, which results in an increased measurement time of around 2.5 ms. This can be achieved by changing the relevant bit in the user register. As part of the OTP reload, all values in the user register are reinitialized to their default values (except the heater bit). Therefore, the bit (BIT 1) in the user register that controls the OTP must be changed prior to every measurement (see section 5.6).

5.9 Serial Number

SHT20 provides an electronic identification code. For instructions on how to read the identification code please refer to the Application Note "Electronic Identification Code" – to be downloaded from the web page www.sensirion.com/products/catalog/SHT20/

6 Conversion of Signal Output

Default resolution is set to 12 bit relative humidity and 14 bit temperature reading. Measured data are transferred in two byte packages, i.e. in frames of 8 bit length where the most significant bit (MSB) is transferred first (left aligned). Each byte is followed by an acknowledge bit. The two status bits, the last bits of LSB, must be set to '0' before calculating physical values. In the example of Figure 15 and Figure 16, the transferred 16 bit relative humidity data is '0110'0011'0101'0000' = 25424.

6.1 Relative Humidity Conversion

With the relative humidity signal output S_{RH} the relative humidity *RH* is obtained by the following formula (result in %RH), no matter which resolution is chosen:

$$RH = -6 + 125 \cdot \frac{S_{RH}}{2^{16}}$$

In the example given in Figure 15 and Figure 16 the relative humidity results to be 42.5 %RH.

The physical value RH given above corresponds to the relative humidity above liquid water according to World Meteorological Organization (WMO). For relative humidity above ice RH_i the values need to be transformed from relative humidity above water RH_w at temperature *t*. The equation is given in the following, compare also Application Note "Introduction to Humidity":

$$RH_i = RH_w \cdot \exp\left(\frac{\beta_w \cdot t}{\lambda_w + t}\right) \Big/ \exp\left(\frac{\beta_i \cdot t}{\lambda_i + t}\right)$$

Units are %RH for relative humidity and °C for temperature. The corresponding coefficients are defined as follows: β_w = 17.62, λ_w = 243.12°C, β_i = 22.46, λ_i = 272.62°C.

6.2 Temperature Conversion

The temperature *T* is calculated by inserting temperature signal output S_T into the following formula (result in °C), no matter which resolution is chosen:

$$T = -46.85 + 175.72 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{16}}$$

14 If the sensor is operated using Sensibus commands the offset will not occur

7 Environmental Stability

The SHT2x sensor series were tested based on AEC-Q100 Rev. G qualification test method where applicable. Sensor specifications are tested to prevail under the AEC-Q100 temperature grade 1 test conditions listed in Table 9[15].

Environment	Standard	Results[16]
HTOL	125°C, 408 hours	Pass
TC	-50°C - 125°C, 1000 cycles	Pass
UHST	130°C / 85 %RH / ≈2.3 bar, 96 h	Pass
THB	85°C / 85 %RH, 1000 h	Pass
HTSL	150°C, 1000 h	Pass
ELFR	125°C, 48 h	Pass
ESD immunity	HBM ±4 kV, MM ±200 V, CDM 750 V/500 V (corner/other pins)	Pass
Latch-up	force current of ±100 mA with T_{amb} = 125°C	Pass

Table 9: Performed qualification test series. HTOL = High Temperature Operating Lifetime, TC = Temperature Cycles, UHST = Unbiased Highly accelerated Stress Test, THB = Temperature Humidity Biased. For details on ESD see Sect. 4.1.

Sensor performance under other test conditions cannot be guaranteed and is not part of the sensor specifications. Especially, no guarantee can be given for sensor performance in the field or for customer's specific application.

If sensors are qualified for reliability and behavior in extreme conditions, please make sure that they experience same conditions as the reference sensor. It should be taken into account that response times in assemblies may be longer, hence enough dwell time for the measurement shall be granted. For detailed information please consult Application Note "Testing Guide".

8 Packaging

8.1 Packaging Type

SHT2x sensors are provided in DFN packaging (in analogy with QFN packaging). DFN stands for Dual Flat No leads.

The sensor chip is mounted to a lead frame made of Cu and plated with Ni/Pd/Au. Chip and lead frame are over molded by green epoxy-based mold compound. Please note that side walls of sensors are diced and hence lead frame at diced edge is not covered with respective protective coating. The total weight of the sensor is 25 mg.

8.2 Filter Cap and Sockets

For SHT2x a filter cap SF2 is available. It is designed in a compact way and for fast response times. Please find the datasheet on Sensirion's web page.

For testing of SHT2x sensors sockets, such as from Plastronics, part number 10LQ50S13030 are recommended).

8.3 Traceability Information

All SHT2x are laser marked with an alphanumeric, five-digit code on the sensor – see Figure 21.

The marking on the sensor consists of two lines with five digits each. The first line denotes the sensor type (SHT20). The first digit of the second line defines the output mode (D = digital, Sensibus and I²C, P = PWM, S = SDM). The second digit defines the manufacturing year (0 = 2010, 1 = 2011, etc.). The last three digits represent an alphanumeric tracking code. That code can be decoded by Sensirion only and allows for tracking on batch level through production, calibration and testing – and will be provided upon justified request.



Figure 21 Laser marking on SHT20. For details see text.

Reels are also labeled, as displayed in Figure 22 and Figure 23, and give additional traceability information.

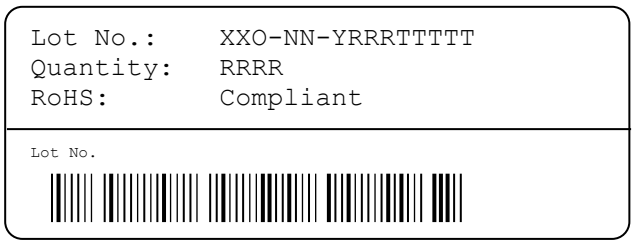


Figure 22: First label on reel: XX = Sensor Type (20 for SHT20), O = Output mode (D = Digital, P = PWM, S = SDM), NN = product revision no., Y = last digit of year, RRR = number of sensors on reel divided by 10 (200 for 2000 units), TTTTT = Traceability Code.

[15] Temperature range is -40 to 125°C (AEC-Q100 temperature grade 1).

[16] According to accuracy and long term drift specification given on Page 2.

SENSIRION
THE SENSOR COMPANY

Device Type:	1-100PPP-NN
Description:	Humidity & Temperature Sensor SHTxx
Part Order No.	1-100PPP-NN or Customer Number
Date of Delivery:	DD.MM.YYYY
Order Code:	46CCCC / 0

Figure 23: Second label on reel: For Device Type and Part Order Number (See Packaging Information on page 2), Delivery Date (also Date Code) is date of packaging of sensors (DD = day, MM = month, YYYY = year), CCCC = Sensirion order number.

8.4 Shipping Package

SHT2x are provided in tape & reel shipment packaging, sealed into antistatic ESD bags. Standard packaging sizes are 1500 and 5000 units per reel. For SHT20, each reel contains 440 mm (55 pockets) header tape and 200 mm (25 pockets) trailer tape.

The drawing of the packaging tapes with sensor orientation is shown in Figure 24. The reels are provided in sealed antistatic bags.

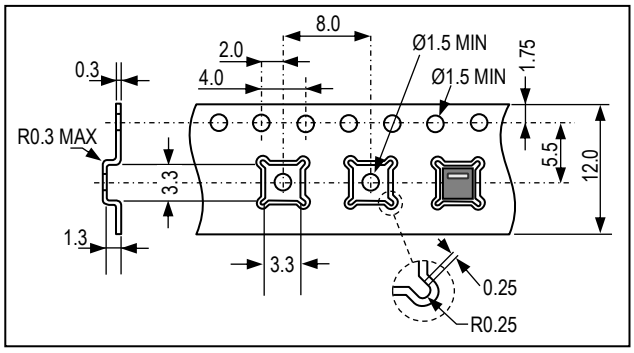


Figure 24 Sketch of packaging tape and sensor orientation. Header tape is to the right and trailer tape to the left on this sketch.

9 Compatibility to SHT1x / 7x protocol

SHT2x sensors may be run by communicating with the Sensirion specific communication protocol used for SHT1x and SHT7x. In case such protocol is applied please refer to the communication chapter of datasheet SHT1x or SHT7x. Please note that reserved status bits of user register must not be changed.

Please understand that with the SHT1x/7x communication protocol only functions described in respective datasheets can be used except for the OTP Reload function that is not set to default on SHT2x. As an alternative to OTP Reload the soft reset may be used. Please note that even if SHT1x/7x protocol is applied the timing values of Table 5 and Table 7 in this SHT2x datasheet apply.

For the calculation of physical values, the following equation must be applied:

For relative humidity *RH*

$$RH = -6 + 125 \cdot \frac{S_{RH}}{2^{RES}}$$

and for temperature *T*

$$T = -46.85 + 175.72 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{RES}}$$

RES is the chosen respective resolution, e.g., 12 (12 bit) for relative humidity and 14 (14 bit) for temperature.

10 Bibliography

[1] Sensirion, "Handling Instructions for Humidity Sensors," 2020.

Revision History

Date	Version	Page(s)	Changes
6 May 2009	0.3	1 – 9	Initial preliminary release
21 January 2010	1.0	1 – 4, 7 – 10	Complete revision. For complete revision list please require respective document.
5 May 2010	1.1	1 – 12	Typical specification for temperature sensor. Elimination of errors. For detailed information, please require complete change list at info@sensirion.com.
31 May 2011	2	1 – 7, 10 – 13	Updated temperature accuracy specifications, MSL and standards. Elimination of errors. For detailed information, please require complete change list at info@sensirion.com.
December 2011	3	1, 7-10	Tolerance of threshold value for low battery signal, minor text adaptations and corrections.
May 2014	4	1-4, 7-8, 9-10	Sensor window dimension updated, several minor adjustments
October 2022	5	all	Changed wait from 20 µs to 18.5 µs in Figure 16 and added a corresponding clarification chapter: 5.8 I2C communication recommendation, corrected typos, added bibliography, updated important notices.

Important Notices

Warning, Personal Injury

Do not use this product as safety or emergency stop devices or in any other application where failure of the product could result in personal injury. Do not use this product for applications other than its intended and authorized use. Before installing, handling, using or servicing this product, please consult the data sheet and application notes. Failure to comply with these instructions could result in death or serious injury.

If the Buyer shall purchase or use SENSIRION products for any unintended or unauthorized application, Buyer shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless SENSIRION and its officers, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates and distributors against all claims, costs, damages and expenses, and reasonable attorney fees arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use, even if SENSIRION shall be allegedly negligent with respect to the design or the manufacture of the product.

ESD Precautions

The inherent design of this component causes it to be sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). To prevent ESD-induced damage and/or degradation, take customary and statutory ESD precautions when handling this product. See application note "ESD, Latchup and EMC" for more information.

Warranty

SENSIRION warrants solely to the original purchaser of this product for a period of 12 months (one year) from the date of delivery that this product shall be of the quality, material and workmanship defined in SENSIRION's published specifications of the product. Within such period, if proven to be defective, SENSIRION shall repair and/or replace this product, in SENSIRION's discretion, free of charge to the Buyer, provided that:

- notice in writing describing the defects shall be given to SENSIRION within fourteen (14) days after their appearance;
- such defects shall be found, to SENSIRION's reasonable satisfaction, to have arisen from SENSIRION's faulty design, material, or workmanship;
- the defective product shall be returned to SENSIRION's factory at the Buyer's expense; and
- the warranty period for any repaired or replaced product shall be limited to the unexpired portion of the original period.

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