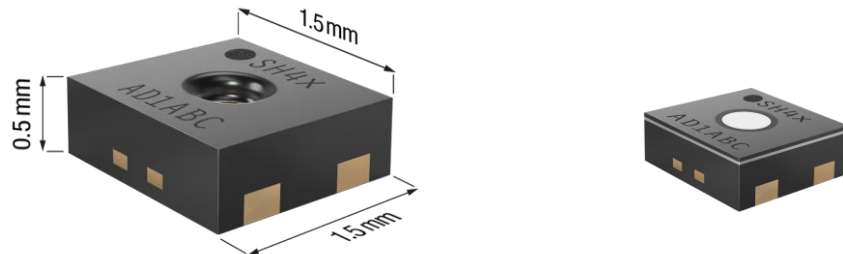


SHT4x

4th Generation, High-Accuracy, Ultra-Low-Power, 16-bit Relative Humidity and Temperature Sensor



Features

- Accuracies $\Delta RH = \pm 1.0\%RH$, $\Delta T = \pm 0.1\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- VDD = 1.08 V ... 3.6 V
- Avg. current: 0.4 μA , Idle current: 80 nA
- I2C FM+, CRC checksum, multip. I2C addr.
- Patented protection options [1], PTFE membrane and removable protective cover
- Operating range: 0 ... 100 %RH, -40...125 $^\circ\text{C}$
- Fully functional in condensing environment
- Power heater, true NIST-traceability
- JEDEC JESD47 qualification
- Sensor-specific calibration certificate acc. to ISO 17025 : 2017, 3-point temp. calibration

General Description

SHT4x is a digital sensor platform for measuring relative humidity and temperature at different accuracy classes. Its I2C interface provides several preconfigured I2C addresses while maintaining an ultra-low power budget. The power-trimmed internal heater can be used at three heating levels thus enabling sensor operation in demanding environments. The four-pin dual-flat-no-leads package is suitable for surface mount technology (SMT) processing and comprises an optional on-package patented PTFE [1] membrane or a removable protective cover. Sensor specific calibration certificates according to ISO17025, identifiable through unique serial number, are available.

Device Overview

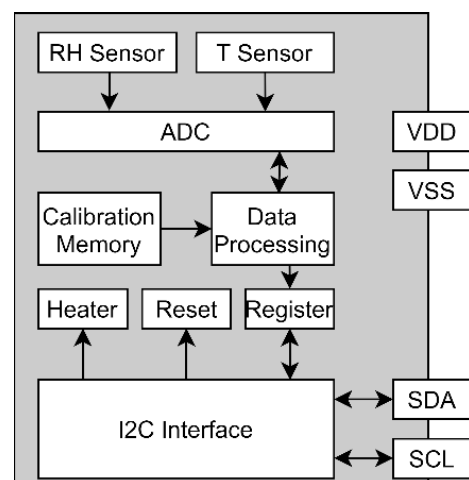
Products	Details
SHT40-AD1B	base RH&T accur., 0x44 I2C addr.
SHT40-BD1B	base RH&T accur., 0x45 I2C addr.
SHT40-AD1F	SHT40-AD1B with PTFE membrane
SHT40-AD1P	SHT40-AD1B with protective cover
SHT41-AD1B	intermed. RH&T accur., 0x44 I2C addr.
SHT43-ADCB	ISO17025 3-point calibration certificate
SHT45-AD1B	$\pm 1.0\%RH$, $\pm 0.1\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ accur., 0x44 I2C addr.

Full product list on page 20



SCAN ME to give feedback and help us to improve this document. — Thank you!

Functional Block Diagram



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1 Quick Start – Hello World

A typical application circuit for SHT4x is shown on the left-hand side of **Figure 1**. After reaching the minimal supply voltage and allowing for the maximal power-up time of 1 ms the sensor is ready for I2C communication. The quickest way to measure humidity and temperature is pseudo-coded on the right-hand side of **Figure 1**. Together with the conversion formulae given in equations (1), (2), and (3), the digital signals can be translated into relative humidity and temperature readings.

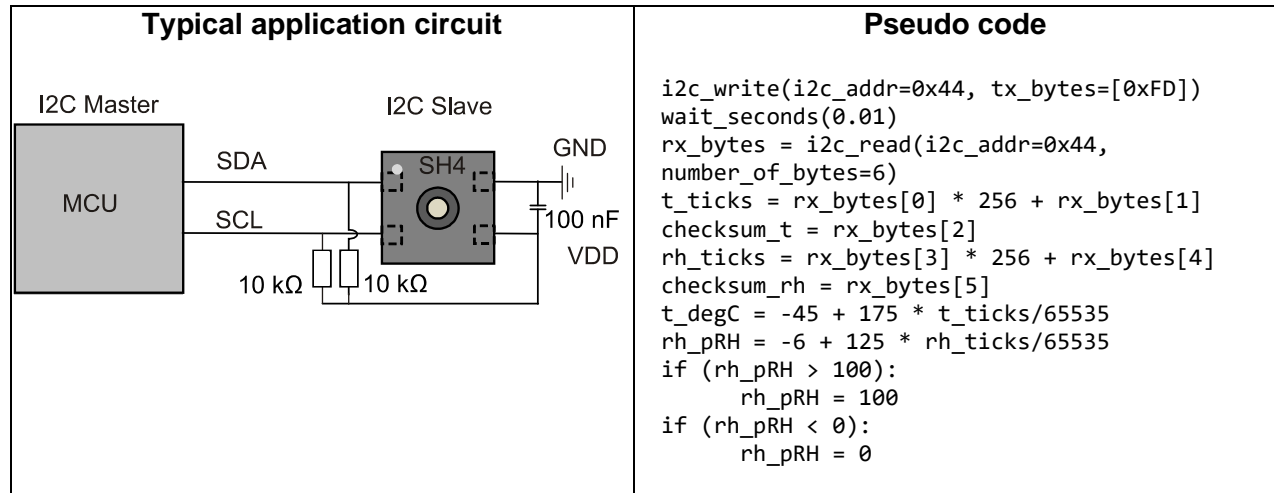


Figure 1. Typical application circuit (left) and pseudo code (right) for easy starting. For details on the signal cropping in the last four lines see section 4.6.

Find code resources and embedded drivers on: <https://github.com/Sensirion/embedded-sht/releases>



CAD files can be downloaded from SnapEDA: <https://www.snapeda.com/parts/SHT40-AD1B-R3/Sensirion/view-part/>



2 Humidity and Temperature Sensor Specifications

Every SHT4x is individually tested and calibrated and is identifiable by its unique serial number (see section 4.7 for details on the serial number). For the calibration, Sensirion uses transfer standards, which are subject to a scheduled calibration procedure. The calibration of the reference, used for the calibration of the transfer standards, is NIST traceable through an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory.

2.1 Relative Humidity

Parameter	Conditions	Value	Units
SHT40 <i>RH</i> accuracy ¹	typ.	±1.8	%RH
	max.	see Figure 2	-
SHT41 <i>RH</i> accuracy ¹	typ.	±1.8	%RH
	max.	see Figure 3	-
SHT43 <i>RH</i> accuracy ¹	typ.	±1.8	%RH
	max.	see Figure 4	-
SHT45 <i>RH</i> accuracy ¹	typ.	±1.0	%RH
	max.	see Figure 5	-
Repeatability ^{2, 3}	high	0.08	%RH
	medium	0.15	%RH
	low	0.25	%RH
Resolution ⁴	-	0.01	%RH
Hysteresis	At 25 °C	±0.8	%RH
Specified range ⁵	extended ⁶	0 to 100	%RH
Response time ⁷	$\tau_{63\%}$	4	s
Long-term drift ⁸	typ.	<0.2	%RH/y

Table 1. General relative humidity sensor specifications.

¹ For definition of typ. and max. accuracy, please refer to the document “Sensirion Humidity Sensor Specification Statement”.

² The stated repeatability is three times the standard deviation (3σ) of multiple consecutive measurement values at constant conditions and is a measure for the noise on the physical sensor output. Different repeatability commands are listed in **Table 8**.

³ Valid for 25 °C and 50 %RH.

⁴ Resolution of A/D converter.

⁵ Specified range refers to the range for which the humidity or temperature sensor specification is guaranteed.

⁶ For details about recommended humidity and temperature operating range, please refer to section 2.3.

⁷ Time for achieving 63% of a humidity step function, measured at 25 °C and 1 m/s airflow. Humidity response time in the application depends on the design-in of the sensor.

⁸ Typical value for operation in normal RH/T operating range. Value may be higher in environments with vaporized solvents, out-gassing tapes, adhesives, packaging materials, etc. For more details please refer to Handling Instructions.

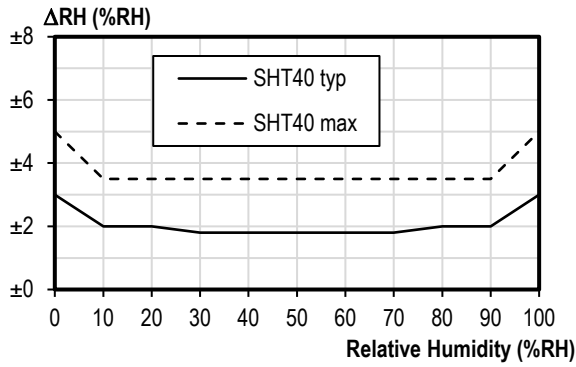


Figure 2. SHT40 typical and maximal relative humidity accuracy at 25 °C.

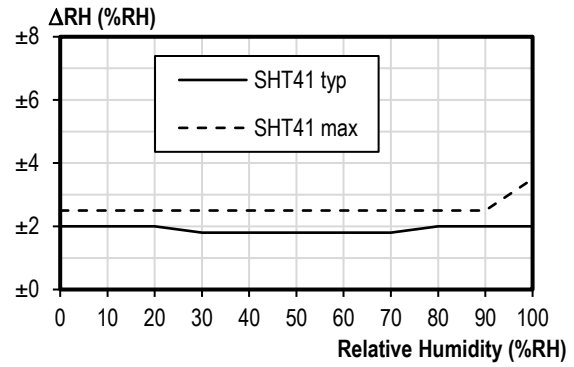


Figure 3. SHT41 typical and maximal relative humidity accuracy at 25 °C.

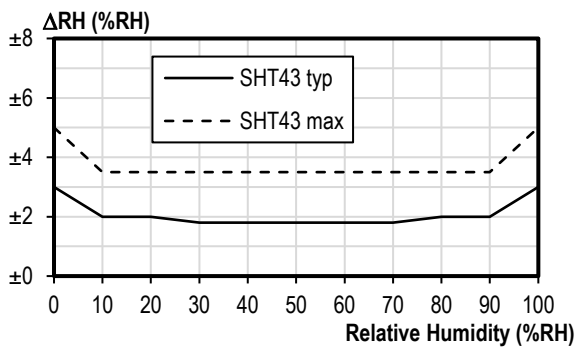


Figure 4. SHT43 typical and maximal relative humidity accuracy at 25 °C.

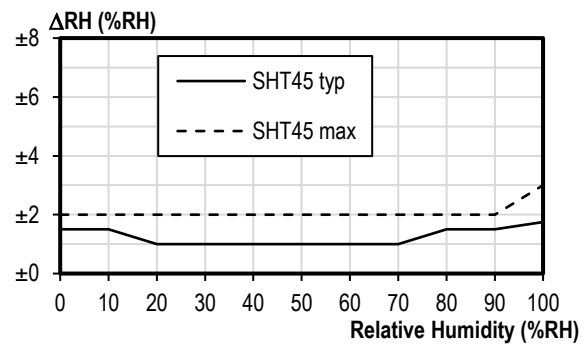


Figure 5. SHT45 typical and maximal relative humidity accuracy at 25 °C.

Relative Humidity Accuracy at the Extended Temperature Range

The typical RH accuracy tolerances in the range of T = 0 °C ... 80 °C are given in Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9. Figure 10

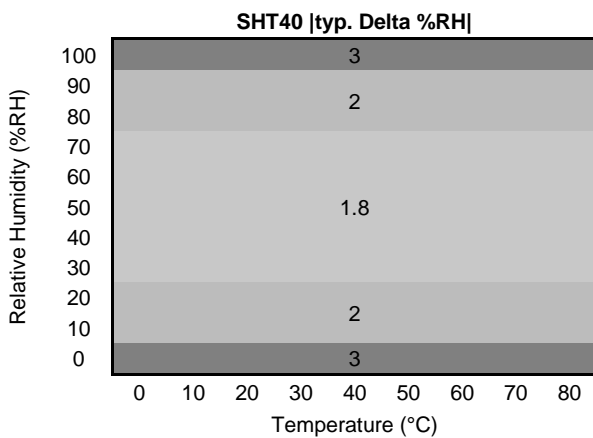


Figure 6. Typical RH accuracy tolerance over humidity and temperature for SHT40.

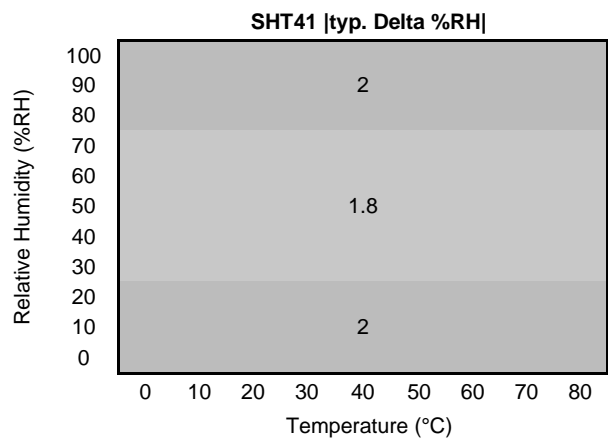


Figure 7. Typical RH accuracy tolerance over humidity and temperature for SHT41.

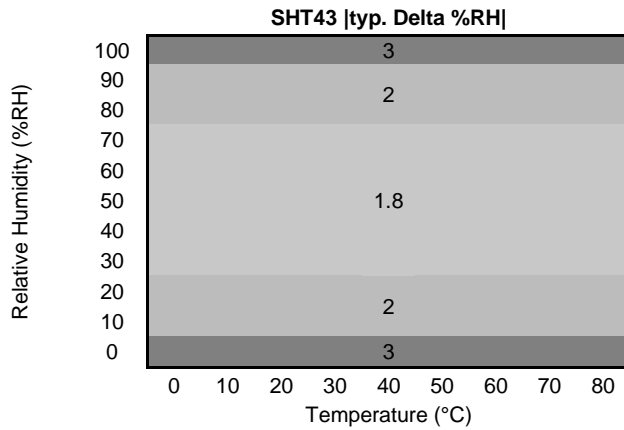


Figure 8. Typical RH accuracy tolerance over humidity and temperature for SHT43.

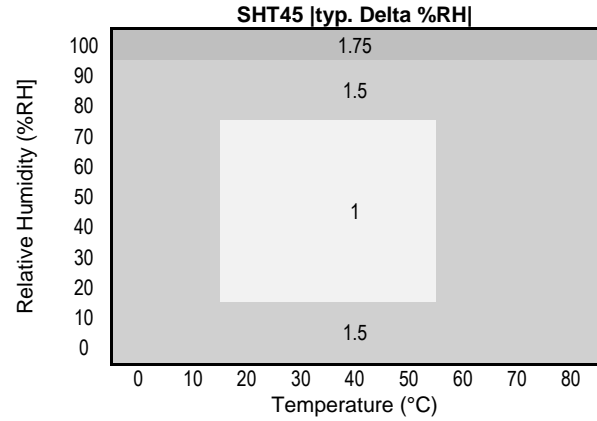


Figure 9. Typical RH accuracy tolerance over humidity and temperature for SHT45.

2.2 Temperature

Parameter	Conditions	Value	Units
SHT40 <i>T</i> Accuracy ¹	typ.	±0.2	°C
	max.	see Figure 10	-
SHT41 <i>T</i> Accuracy ¹	typ.	±0.2	°C
	max.	see Figure 11	-
SHT43 <i>T</i> Accuracy ¹	max.	see Figure 12	-
SHT45 <i>T</i> Accuracy ¹	typ.	±0.1	°C
	max.	see Figure 13	-
Repeatability ²	high	0.04	°C
	medium	0.07	°C
	low	0.1	°C
Resolution ⁴	-	0.01	°C
Specified range ⁵	-	-40 to +125	°C
Response time ⁹	$\tau_{63\%}$	2	s
Long-term drift ¹⁰	typ.	<0.03	°C/y
Long-term drift for SHT43	typ.	<0.01	°C/y

Table 2. General temperature sensor specifications.

⁹ Temperature response time depends on heat conductivity of sensor substrate and design-in of sensor in application.

¹⁰ Max. value is <0.04 °C/y. And please note that it is different for the SHT43.

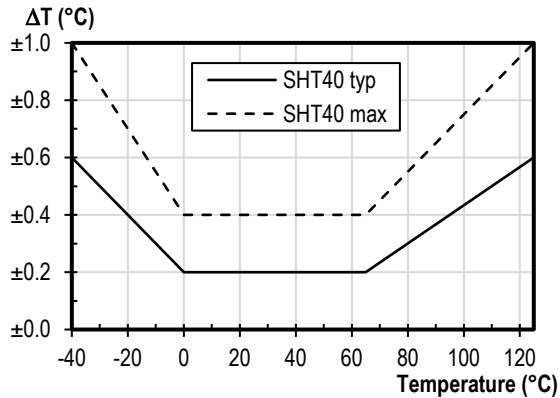


Figure 10. SHT40 typical and maximal temperature accuracy.

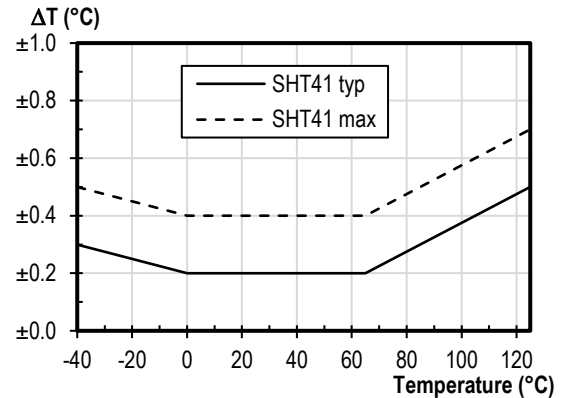


Figure 11. SHT41 typical and maximal temperature accuracy.

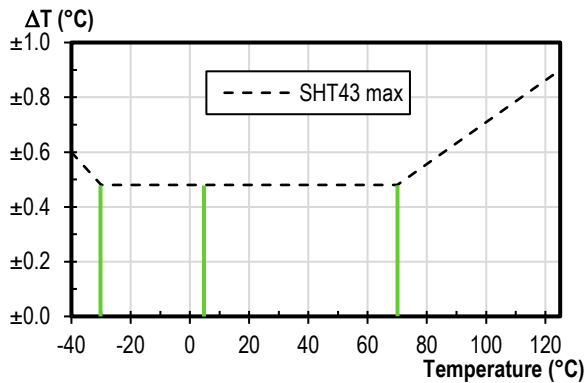


Figure 12. SHT43 maximal temperature accuracy. The green lines represent the calibration points for ISO-17025 certification.

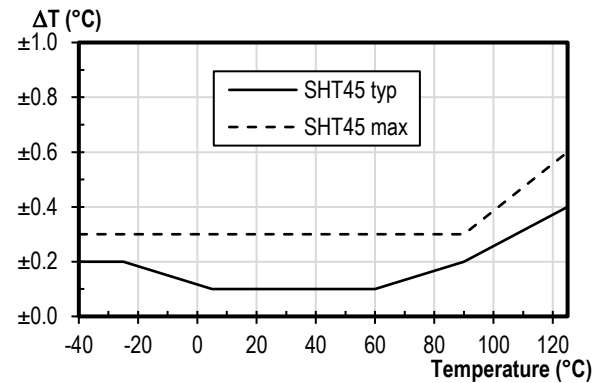


Figure 13. SHT45 typical and maximal temperature accuracy.

2.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

The sensor shows best performance when operated within the recommended normal temperature and humidity range of 5 °C ... 60 °C and 20 %RH ... 80 %RH, respectively. Long term exposure to conditions outside recommended normal range, especially at high relative humidity, may temporarily offset the RH signal (e.g. +3 %RH after 60 h at >80 %RH). After returning into the recommended normal temperature and humidity range the sensor will recover to within specifications by itself. Prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may accelerate ageing.

To ensure stable operation of the humidity sensor, the conditions described in the document “Handling Instructions for humidity Sensors” [2] regarding exposure to volatile organic compounds must be met. Please note as well that this does apply not only to transportation and manufacturing, but also to operation of the SHT4x.

2.4 ISO17025 certification with 3-point calibration data

All SHT43 can be uniquely identified by their serial number (read out command see paragraph 4.7). For each sensor an individual 3-point calibration is performed, accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. The accreditation is performed and granted by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS), a public institution of the Swiss Government. The accreditation is documented on the SAS website under the name SCS 0158 and can be downloaded from this [link](#)¹¹. The three calibration temperatures are T = -30 °C, T = 5 °C, and T = 70 °C. Measurement uncertainties and decision rules according to the SAS are given in **Table 3**.

Metrological traceability of the calibration is in accordance to ch. 6.5 of ISO/IEC 17025:2017, encompassing but not limited to NIST traceability or traceability to other national metrology institutes, according to the CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement (CIPM MRA).

Reel-wise calibration certificates and data for each SHT43 can be downloaded from libellus.sensirion.com. This allows for efficient processing by automated systems.

Temperature	Expanded measurement uncertainty (k=2)*	Decision rule
-30 °C	0.40 °C	Shared risk (JCGM 106:2010, 8.2)
5 °C	0.20 °C	Shared risk (JCGM 106:2010, 8.2)
70 °C	0.20 °C	Shared risk (JCGM 106:2010, 8.2)

Table 3. Measurement uncertainty and decision rule for the accredited calibration according to Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS). *Measurement uncertainties represent a confidence level of 95% using a coverage factor of k = 2.

¹¹https://www.sas.admin.ch/sas/en/home/akkreditierteststellen/akkrstellensuchesas.exturl.html/aHR0cHM6Ly9zYXNkY15jbGllbnRzLmtpaXAuY2gvc2VhcmNoLm/h0bWw=.html?csrfmiddlewaretoken=2le2f1aOTUge9YQ3nuaL0ILEYS980ZMdH60doLdY8Nh1sHC3wpw3YvLLVBezmdRn&lang=en&search_term=0158&accreditation_type=2&submit=Start+search

3 Electrical Specifications

Valid for all electrical specifications: Typical values correspond to $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ and $T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Min. and max. values are valid in the full temperature range $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \dots 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and at declared V_{DD} levels and are based on characterization.

3.1 Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Comments
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		1.08	3.3	3.6	V	-
Power-up/down level	V_{POR}	Static power supply	0.6	-	1.08	V	-
Slew rate of the supply voltage	$V_{DD, \text{slew}}$		-	-	20	V/ms	Voltage changes on the supply between $V_{DD, \text{min}}$ and $V_{DD, \text{max}}$. Faster slew rates may lead to a reset
Supply current (heater off)	I_{DD}	Idle state	-	0.08	1.0	μA	At 25 °C At 125 °C
		Power up	-	50	-	μA	-
		Measurement	-	320	500	μA	Current while sensor is measuring
		Avg., high repeatability Avg., med. repeatability Avg., low repeatability	-	2.2 1.2 0.4	-	-	μA
Supply current (heater on)	I_{DD}	Nomin. heater "200 mW"	-	60	100	mA	see section 4.9
		Nomin. heater "110 mW"	-	33	55	mA	
		Nomin. heater "20 mW"	-	6	10	mA	
Power consumpt. at $V_{DD}=1.2\text{ V}$ (no heater)	-	Avg., high repeatability Avg., med. repeatability Avg., low repeatability	-	2.6 1.4 0.5	-	μW	Avg. power consumption (continuous operation with 1 meas. per second)
Low level input voltage	V_{IL}	-	0	-	0.3* V_{DD}	V	-
High level input voltage	V_{IH}	-	0.7* V_{DD}	-	V_{DD}	V	-
Pull up resistors	R_p	$V_{DD} < 1.62\text{ V}$	820	-	-	Ω	-
		$V_{DD} \geq 1.62\text{ V}$	390	-	-	Ω	-
Low level output voltage	V_{OL}	$V_{DD} < 1.62\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{pullup}} > 820\ \Omega$	-	-	0.2* V_{DD}	V	-
		$V_{DD} = 1.62\text{ V} \dots 2.0\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{pullup}} > 390\ \Omega$	-	-	0.2* V_{DD}	V	-
		$V_{DD} > 2.0\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{pullup}} > 390\ \Omega$	-	-	0.4	V	-
Capacitive bus load	C_b	$R_p \leq 820\ \Omega$: fast mode	-	-	400	pF	Capacitive bus load can be determined from $C_b < t_{\text{rise}} / (0.8473 * R_p)$. Rise times are $t_{\text{rise}} = 300\text{ ns}$ for fast mode and $t_{\text{rise}} = 120\text{ ns}$ for fast mode plus
		$R_p = 390\ \Omega$, $V_{DD} > 1.62\text{ V}$: fast mode plus	-	-	340	pF	

Table 4. Electrical specifications.

3.2 Timings

Max. values are measured at -40 °C and 1.08 V supply voltage (based on characterization).

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Comments
Power-up time	t_{PU}	After hard reset, $V_{DD} \geq V_{POR}$	-	0.3	1	ms	Time between V_{DD} reaching V_{POR} and sensor entering idle state
Soft reset time	t_{SR}	After soft reset	-	-	1	ms	Time between ACK of soft reset command and sensor entering idle state. Also valid for I2C general call reset.
Measurement duration	$t_{MEAS,l}$	Low repeatability	-	1.3	1.6	ms	Including t_{PU} : The three repeatability modes differ with respect to measurement duration, noise level and energy consumption
	$t_{MEAS,m}$	Med. repeatability	-	3.7	4.5	ms	
	$t_{MEAS,h}$	High repeatability	-	6.9	8.3	ms	
Heater-on duration	t_{Heater}	Long pulse	0.9	1	1.1	s	After that time the heater is automatically switched off
		Short pulse	0.09	0.1	0.11	s	After that time the heater is automatically switched off

Table 5. System timing specifications.

3.3 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stress levels beyond those listed in **Table 6** may cause permanent damage or affect the reliability of the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not guaranteed. Ratings are only tested each at a time.

Parameter	Rating
Max. voltage on any pin	$V_{SS} - 0.3 \text{ V} \dots V_{DD} + 0.3 \text{ V}$
Operating temperature range	-40 °C ... 125 °C
Storage temperature range ¹²	-40 °C ... 150 °C
ESD HBM	2 kV
ESD CDM	500 V
Latch up, JESD78 Class II, 125 °C	±100 mA

Table 6. Absolute maximum ratings.

¹² The recommended storage temperature range is 10-50 °C. Please consult the document "SHTxx Handling Instructions" [2] for more information.

4 Sensor Operation

4.1 I2C communication

I2C communication is based on NXP’s I2C-bus specification and user manual UM10204 [3]. Supported I2C modes are standard, fast mode, and fast mode plus. Data is transferred in multiples of 16-bit words and 8-bit checksum (cyclic redundancy check = CRC). All transfers must begin with a start condition (S) and terminate with a stop condition (P). To finish a read transfer, send not acknowledge (NACK) and stop condition (P). Addressing a specific slave device is done by sending its 7-bit I2C address followed by an eighth bit, denoting the communication direction: “zero” indicates transmission to the slave, i.e. “write”, a “one” indicates a “read” request. Schematics of the I2C transfer types are sketched in **Figure 14**. The sensor does not support clock-stretching. In case the sensor receives a read header and is still busy with e.g. measurement or heating, it will return a NACK. Measurement data can only be received once and will be deleted from the sensor’s register after the first acknowledged I2C read header.

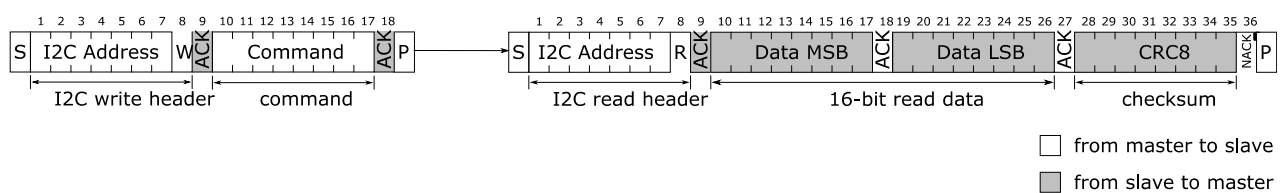


Figure 14. I2C transfer types: First a write header is sent to the I2C slave, followed by a command, for example “measure RH&T with highest precision”. After the measurement is finished the read request directed to this I2C slave will be acknowledged and transmission of data will be started by the slave.

4.2 I2C Communication Timing

All details on the timing are following the interface specification of NXP’s user manual UM10204 [3]. Please follow mandatory capacitor and resistor requirements given in **Table 4**.

4.3 Data type & length

I2C bus operates with 8-bit data packages. Information from the sensor to the master has a checksum after every second 8-bit data package.

Humidity and temperature data will always be transmitted in the following way: The first value is the temperature signal (2 * 8-bit data + 8-bit CRC), the second is the humidity signal (2 * 8-bit data + 8-bit CRC).

4.4 Checksum Calculation

For read transfers each 16-bit data is followed by a checksum with the following properties

Property	Value
Name	CRC-8
Message Length	16-bit
Polynomial	0x31 ($x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$)
Initialization	0xFF
Reflect Input/Output	false/false
Final XOR	0x00
Examples	CRC(0xBEEF) = 0x92

Table 7. Data checksum properties.

The master may abort a read transfer after the 16-bit data if it does not require a checksum.

4.5 Command Overview

Command (hex)	Response length incl. CRC (bytes)	Description [return values]
0xFD	6	measure T & RH with high precision (high repeatability) [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]
0xF6	6	measure T & RH with medium precision (medium repeatability) [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]
0xE0	6	measure T & RH with lowest precision (low repeatability) [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x89	6	read serial number [2 * 8-bit data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit data; 8-bit CRC]
0x94	-	soft reset [ACK]
0x39	6	activate heater with 200mW for 1s, including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x32	6	activate heater with 200mW for 0.1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x2F	6	activate heater with 110mW for 1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x24	6	activate heater with 110mW for 0.1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x1E	6	activate heater with 20mW for 1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x15	6	activate heater with 20mW for 0.1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit RH-data; 8-bit CRC]

Table 8. Overview of I2C commands. If the sensor is not ready to process a command, e.g. because it is still measuring, it will response with NACK to the I2C read header. Given heater power values are typical and valid for VDD=3.3 V.

4.6 Conversion of Signal Output

The digital sensor signals correspond to following humidity and temperature values:

$$RH = \left(-6 + 125 \cdot \frac{S_{RH}}{2^{16} - 1} \right) \%RH \tag{1}$$

$$T = \left(-45 + 175 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{16} - 1} \right) ^\circ C \tag{2}$$

$$T = \left(-49 + 315 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{16} - 1} \right) ^\circ F \tag{3}$$

N.B.: The RH conversion formula (1) allows values to be reported which are outside of the range of 0 %RH ... 100 %RH. Relative humidity values which are smaller than 0 %RH and larger than 100 %RH are non-physical, however these “uncropped” values might be found beneficial in some cases (e.g. when the distribution of the sensors at the measurement boundaries are of interest). For all [3]s who do not want to engage in evaluation of these non-physical values, cropping of the RH signal to the range of 0 %RH ... 100 %RH is advised.

4.7 Serial number

Each sensor has a unique serial number, that is assigned by Sensirion during production. It is stored in the one-time-programmable memory and cannot be manipulated after production. The serial number is accessible via I2C command 0x89 and is transmitted as two 16-bit words, each followed by an 8-bit CRC.

4.8 Reset & Abort

A reset of the sensor can be achieved in three ways:

1. Soft reset: send the reset command described in **Table 8**.
2. I2C general call reset: all devices on I2C bus are reset by sending the command 0x06 to the I2C address 0x00.
3. Power down (incl. pulling SCL and SDA low)

Any command that triggers an action at the sensor can be aborted via I2C general call reset or soft reset.

4.9 Heater Operation

The sensor incorporates an integrated on-package heater which can be switched on by the set of commands given in **Table 8**. Three heating powers and two heating durations are selectable. After reception of a heater-on command, the sensor executes the following procedure:

1. The heater is enabled, and the timer starts its count-down.
2. On timer expiration a temperature and humidity measurement with the highest repeatability is started, the heater remains enabled.
3. After the measurement is finished the heater is turned off.
4. Temperature and humidity values are now available for readout.

The maximum on-time of the heater commands is one second in order to prevent overheating of the sensor by unintended usage of the heater. Thus, there is no dedicated command to turn off the heater. For extended heating periods it is required to send periodic heater-on commands, keeping in mind that the heater is designed for a maximal duty cycle of less than 10%. To obtain a fast increase in temperature the idle time between consecutive heating pulses shall be kept minimal.

Possible Heater Use Cases

There will be dedicated Sensirion application notes elaborating on various use cases of the heater. In general, the applications of the on-package heater range around:

1. Removal of condensed / spray water on the sensor surface. Although condensed water is not a reliability / quality problem to the sensor, it will however make the sensor non-responsive to RH changes in the air as long as there is liquid water on the surface.
2. Creep-free operation in high humid environments. Periodic heating pulses allow for creep-free high-humidity measurements for extended times.

Important notes for operating the heater:

1. The heater is designed for a maximum duty cycle of 10%, meaning the total heater-on-time should not be longer than 10% of the sensor's lifetime.
2. During operation of the heater, sensor specifications are not valid.
3. The temperature sensor can additionally be affected by the thermally induced mechanical stress, offsetting the temperature reading from the actual temperature.
4. The sensor's temperature (base temperature + temperature increase from heater) must not exceed $T_{max} = 125\text{ °C}$ in order to have proper electrical functionality of the chip.
5. The heater draws a large amount of current once enabled (up to ~75 mA in the highest power setting). Although a dedicated circuitry draws this current smoothly, the power supply must be strong enough to avoid large voltage drops that could provoke a sensor reset.
6. If higher heating temperatures are desired, consecutive heating commands have to be sent to the sensor. The heater shall only be operated in ambient temperatures below 65 °C else it could drive the sensor outside of its maximal operating temperature.

5 Physical Specification

5.1 Package Description

SHT4x is provided in an open-cavity dual flat no lead (DFN) package. The humidity sensor opening is centered on the top side of the package. The sensor chip is made of silicon, hosted on a copper lead frame and overmolded by an epoxy-based mold compound. Exposed bottom side of the leadframe with the metallic contacts is Ni/Pd/Au coated, side walls are bare copper. Moisture sensitivity level (MSL) of one according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 is achieved. It is recommended to process the sensors within one year after date of delivery.

5.2 Package Outline

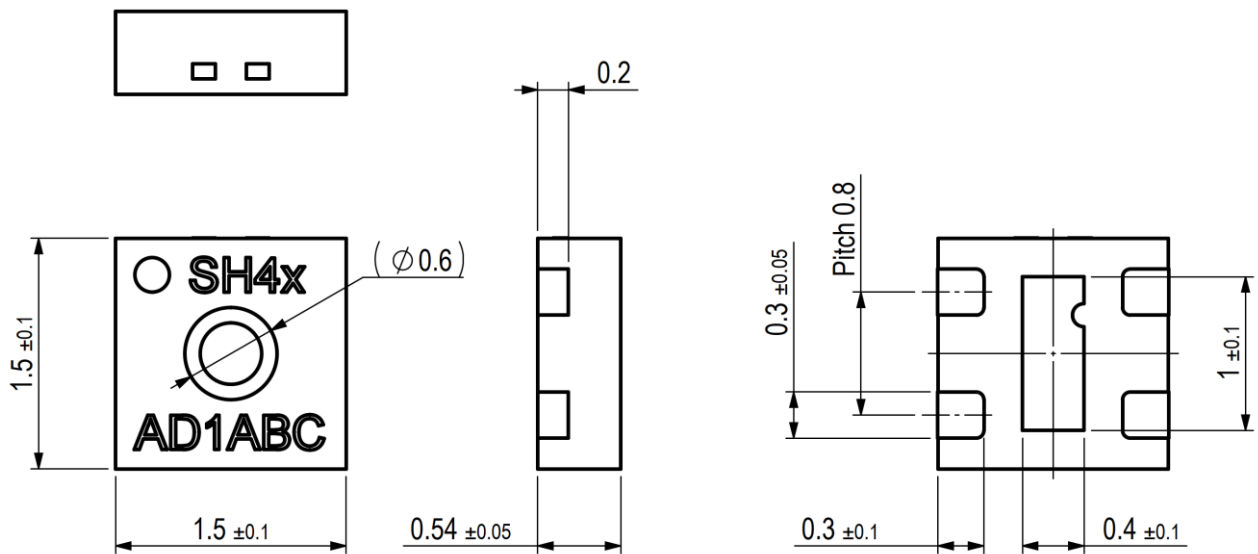


Figure 15. Dimensional drawing of SHT4x including package tolerances (units mm).

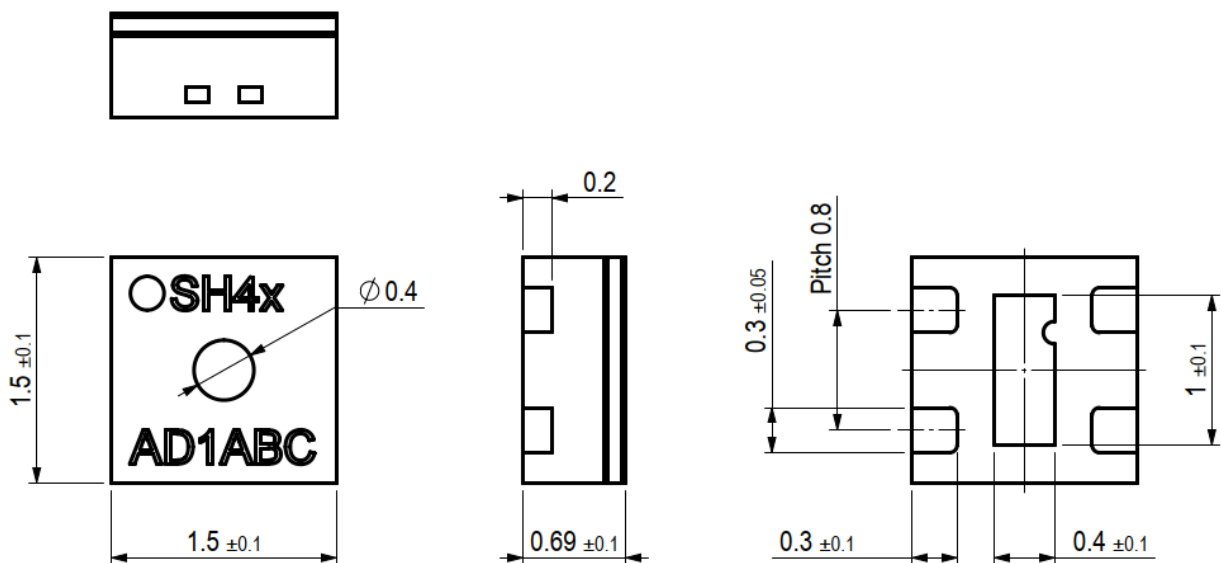


Figure 16. Dimensional drawing of SHT4xl with filter membrane including package tolerances (units mm)

5.3 Land Pattern

The land pattern is recommended to be designed according to the used PCB and soldering process together with the physical outer dimensions of the sensor. For reference, the land pattern used with Sensirion’s PCBs and soldering processes is given in **Figure 17**. Soldering of the central die pad is optional. Sensirion recommends to not solder the central die pad because the sensor can reach higher temperatures upon heater activation

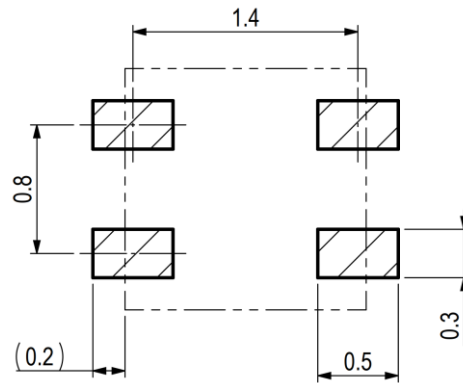


Figure 17. Recommended land pattern (in mm). Details can vary and depend on used PCBs and solder processes. There shall be no copper under the sensor other than at the pin pads.

5.4 Pin Assignment & Laser Marking

Pin	Name	Comments
1	SDA	Serial data, bidirectional
2	SCL	Serial clock, unidirectional input
3	VDD	Supply voltage
4	VSS	Ground

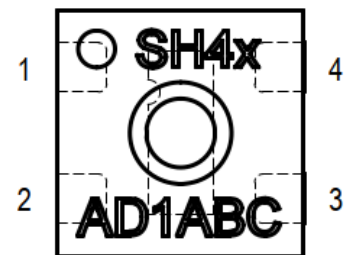


Figure 18. Pin assignment (transparent top view). Dashed lines are only visible if sensor is viewed from below. The die pad is not directly connected to any pin.

The laser marking consists of two lines, indicated in **Figure 18**. In the first line a filled circle serves as pin-1 indicator and is followed by “SH4”. The last character will indicate the accuracy class of this product (here “x” serves as place holder). In the second line, the first three characters specify the product characteristics according to positions 7, 8 and 9 of **Table 10**. The second three characters serve as internal batch tracking code.¹³

¹³ Please note, there will be no change in the laser marking for the protective option (filter membrane and protective cover).

5.5 Thermal Information

Symbol	Description	Heater off, die pad soldered (K/W)	Heater on, die pad soldered (K/W)	Heater off, die pad not soldered (K/W)	Heater on, die pad not soldered (K/W)
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	246	308	297	357
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case thermal resistance	189	255	191	257
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	159	225	193	258
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization param.	159	223	191	254
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization param.	38	105	44	112

Table 9. Typical values for thermal metrics. In the “heater on” columns a heater power of 200 mW was assumed. Soldering of the die pad is not recommended, therefore the two right hand side columns are bold. Values are based on simulation.

6 Protection Options

6.1 Membrane Option

The filter membrane option for SHT4x family members inherently provides an additional barrier for all pollutants to enter the sensor opening, thus lowering negative influences on the sensing element. Mostly designed to keep particles and dust from accumulating and reducing the response time, the membrane also enables more efficient and easy cleaning, as it helps to reduce liquid intrusion into the sensor opening. Even though not selectively filtering, in general, physical barriers allow to reduce the amount of unwanted chemical contamination and help to remove potentially harmful components by facilitating wiping (flat sensor surface).

The integrated SHT4x PTFE membrane provides additional protection, from particles, and enables sensor operation in harsh conditions. The membrane has a thickness of 100 µm offering a filtration efficiency of >99.99% for particles of 200 nm size and larger. Owing to the high permeability and the small volume between sensing element and membrane, the specified response time of the RH sensor is unaltered.

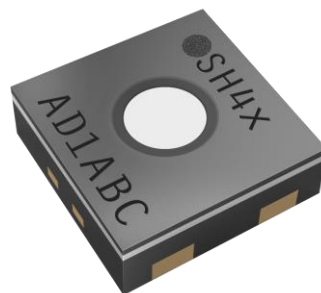


Figure 19. SHT4x with integrated PTFE membrane, highlighting the beneficial flat geometry of the SHT4xl.

To ensure full functionality of the sensor and avoid damaging its integrated filter membrane, when mounting the sensor, follow the reflow soldering process as described in the Handling Instructions [2]. Furthermore the therein described care regarding board wash and cleaning still apply.

6.2 Protective Cover

The SHT4x will be available with a second protective option, a removable protective cover to protect the sensing element during sensor installation. The sensor will be delivered with the protective cover attached such that the sensor opening is completely covered and sealed. This enables cost-effective brush-over and spray-over application procedures of conformal coating material. Such coating is often required in highly corrosive environments to protect solder joints. In this process the protective cover prevents the sensor opening to be sealed by any coating and to it, the foil can be pulled off with tweezers at the designated non-sticking flap.

The protective cover is made of polyimide making it highly resistant to chemicals and elevated temperatures¹⁴. To ensure full functionality of the cover, when mounting the sensor, follow the reflow soldering process as described in the Handling Instruction [2].

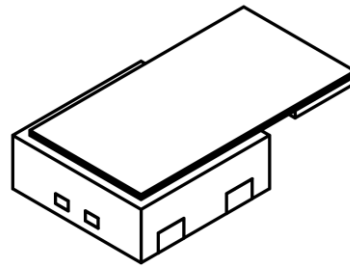


Figure 20. Sketch of the SHT4x with attached polyimide foil.¹⁵

7 Quality and Material Contents

Qualification of SHT4x is performed based on the JEDEC JESD47 qualification test method, qualification report available on request. The device is fully RoHS and WEEE compliant, e.g. free of Pb, Cd, and Hg.

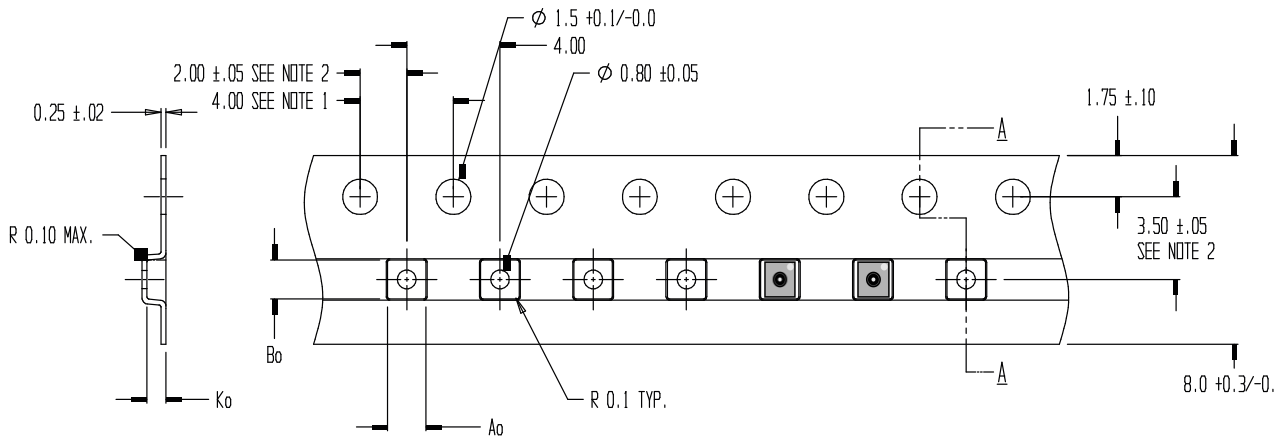
For general remarks of best practice in processing humidity sensor please refer to the handling instructions [2].

¹⁴ Up to 260 °C

¹⁵ This a preliminary sketch only and might be subject to change.

8 Tape and Reel Packaging

All specifications for the tape and reel packaging can be found on **Figure 21**. Reel diameters are 13 inch and 8 inch for the 10k and the 2.5k packaging sizes, respectively.



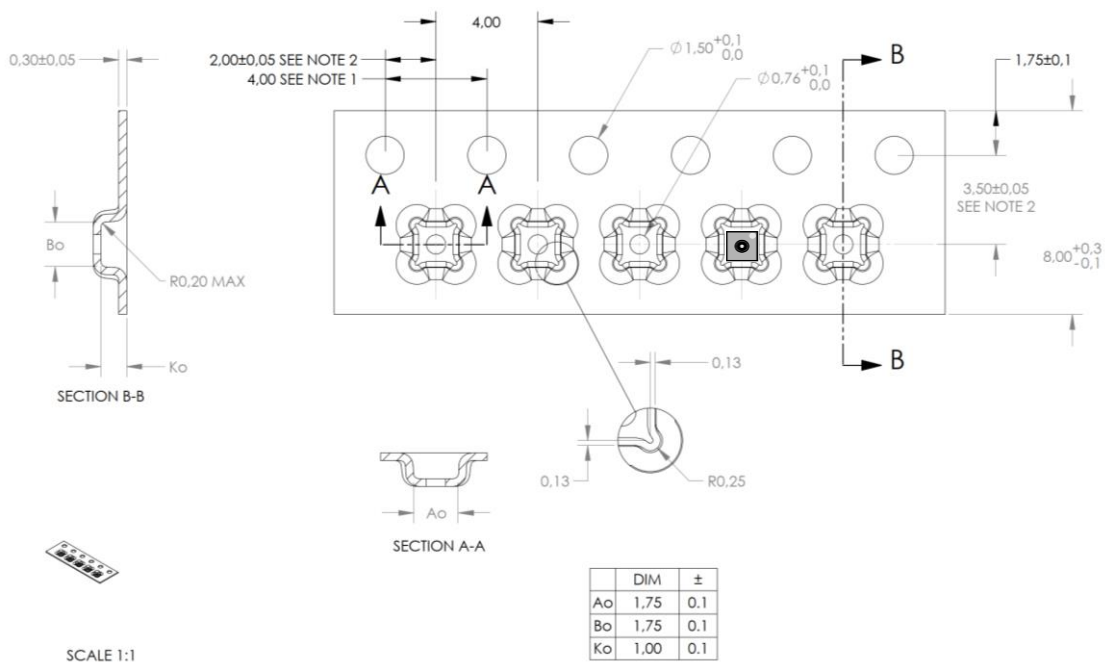
NOTES:

1. 10 SPROCKET HOLE PITCH CUMULATIVE TOLERANCE ± 0.2
2. POCKET POSITION RELATIVE TO SPROCKET HOLE MEASURED AS TRUE POSITION OF POCKET, NOT POCKET HOLE
3. A_0 AND B_0 ARE CALCULATED ON A PLANE AT A DISTANCE "R" ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF THE POCKET.

$A_0 = 1.65 \pm 0.05$
 $B_0 = 1.65 \pm 0.05$
 $K_0 = 0.81 \pm 0.05$

TOLERANCES - UNLESS NOTED 1PL ± 0.2 2PL ± 0.10

Figure 21. Tape and reel specifications including sensor orientation in pocket (see indication of two sensors on the right side of the tape).



NOTES:

1. 10 SPROCKET HOLE PITCH CUMULATIVE TOLERANCE ± 0.2
2. POCKET POSITION RELATIVE TO SPROCKET HOLE MEASURED AS TRUE POSITION OF POCKET, NOT POCKET HOLE.
3. A_0 AND B_0 ARE MEASURED ON A PLANE AT A DISTANCE "R" ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF THE POCKET.

Figure 22. Tape and reel specification including sensor orientation in pocket of sensor with membrane option.

9 Product Nomenclature

Position	Value(s)	Explanation
1	S	Sensirion
2	H	Humidity Signal
3	T	Temperature Signal
4	4	Fourth product generation
5	0	Base accuracy
	1	Intermediate accuracy
	5	Best accuracy
	3	ISO17025 certified
6	-	delimiter
7	A	I2C interface with 0x44 address
	B	I2C interface with 0x45 address
	C	I2C interface with 0x46 address
8	D	DFN package
9	1	Reserved
	C	3-point calibrated and certified
10	B	Blank package
	F	Package with integrated, patented PTFE membrane
	P	Package with removable protective cover for conformal coating (coming soon)
11	-	delimiter
12	R	Tape on reel packaging
13	2	Packaging article contains 2'500 pieces
	3	Packaging article contains 10'000 pieces

Table 10. SHT4x product nomenclature.

10 Ordering Information

Material Description	Material Number	Details	Quantity (pcs)
SHT40-AD1B-R2	3.000.465	base RH&T acc., 0x44 I2C addr.	2'500
SHT40-AD1B-R3	3.000.353	base RH&T acc., 0x44 I2C addr.	10'000
SHT40-AD1F-R2	3.000.820	base RH&T acc., 0x44 I2C addr., including patented PTFE membrane	2'500
SHT40-AD1P-R2	tbd	base RH&T acc., 0x44 I2C addr., including removable protective cover available Q2/23	2'500
SHT40-BD1B-R2	3.000.492	base RH&T acc., 0x45 I2C addr.	2'500
SHT40-BD1F-R2	3.000.887	base RH&T acc., 0x45 I2C addr.	2'500
SHT40-BD1B-R3	3.000.610	base RH&T acc., 0x45 I2C addr.	10'000
SHT40-CD1B-R3	3.000.691	base RH&T acc., 0x46 I2C addr.	10'000
SHT41-AD1B-R2	3.000.466	intermed. RH&T acc., 0x44 I2C addr.	2'500
SHT41-AD1B-R3	3.000.611	intermed. RH&T acc., 0x44 I2C addr.	10'000
SHT41-AD1F-R2	3.000.885	intermed. RH&T acc., 0x44 I2C addr including patented PTFE membrane	2'500
SHT43-ADCB-R2	3.000.682	3-point calibrated, ISO17025 certified, 0x44 I2C addr.	2'500
SHT43-ADCB-R3	3.000.823	3-point calibrated, ISO17025 certified, 0x44 I2C addr.	10'000
SHT43-BDCB-R3	3.000.904	3-point calibrated, ISO17025 certified, 0x45 I2C addr.	10'000
SHT45-AD1B-R2	3.000.645	±1.0 %RH, ±0.1 °C acc., 0x44 I2C addr.	2'500
SHT45-AD1F-R2	3.000.886	±1.0 %RH, ±0.1 °C acc., 0x44 I2C addr. Including patented PTFE membrane	2'500
SHT45-AD1B-R3	3.000.750	±1.0 %RH, ±0.1 °C acc., 0x44 I2C addr.	10'000

Table 11. SHT4x ordering options.

11 Bibliography

- [1] K. Ehrhorn, "A Humidity Sensor and a Methode for Manufacturing the Same.". UK, DE, FR, NL, DM, BE, US, CN Patent EP1810013, US7741950, CN101040181, 2005.
- [2] Sensirion, "Handling Instructions for Humidity Sensors," 2020.
- [3] NXP Semiconductors, "User manual UM10204," vol. Rev. 6, 2014.

12 Revision History

Date	Version	Page(s)	Changes
October 2020	1	all	Initial release
July 2021	2	multiple 3 4 4 11 10 13 16 12 13 13 20	Typo correction Included checksum in Figure 1 Included description of NIST traceability in section 2 Included repeatability clarification in Table 1 Clarified I2C communication in section 4.1 Removed waiting time specification in Table 5 Specified serial number in 4.7 Updated qualification status in section 6 Deleted binary com. & included return values in Table 8 Updated note on duty cycle of heater in section 4.9 Added note on large current drawn by heater in section 4.9 Updated ordering information in Table 11
March 2022	3	multiple multiple 4 4 4 10 11 19 20	Included SHT45 RH- and T-accuracy specifications Extended max. heater duty cycle to 10% Reduced RH response time to 4s in Table 1 Reduced long-term drift to <0.2 %RH/y in Table 1 Reduced hysteresis to 0.8 %RH at 25 °C in Table 1 Updated max. measurement times in Table 5 Included I2C communication timing in section 4.2 Introduced new product version in Table 10 Updated ordering information in Table 11
November 2022	4	all 1 4 5 6 7 7 8 14 15 16 15 18 19 20 All	Updated Datasheet with new SHT43 New Features and General Description and Device Overview Edited Table 1 with SHT43 data Inserted Figure 4 . SHT43 typical and maximal relative humidity accuracy at 25 °C. Edited Table 2 with Sht43 data Table 2 . General temperature sensor specifications. Inserted Figure 8 . Typical RH accuracy tolerance over humidity and temperature for SHT43 Inserted Figure 12 for SHT43 Inserted section 2.4 ISO17025 certification with 3-point calibration data Inserted Figure 16 for filter membrane Added footnote 13 for Laser marking of protective options Inserted section 6 about protective options Inserted Figure 20 showing protective cover Inserted Figure 22 . Tape and reel specification including sensor orientation in pocket of sensor with membrane option. Updated Product Nomenclature with SHT43 (3 & C) Updated Ordering Information with SHT43-ABDC-R3 Reformatting
January 2023	5	20	Added SHT43-BDCB-R3 to Table 11
February 2023	6	19	Typo correction C= I2C Address 0x46, table formatting