Atlas Scientific™
Environmental Robotics

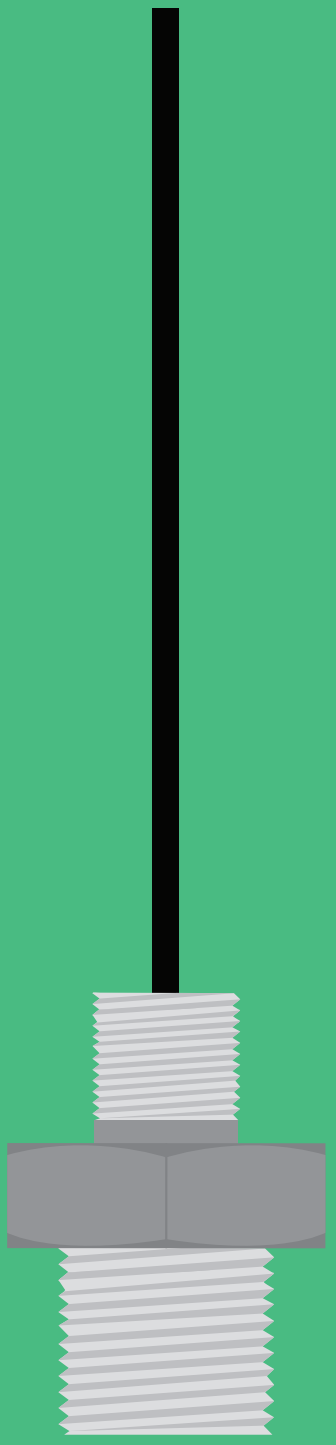
V 1.7

Revised 7/24

EZO-HUM™

Embedded Humidity sensor with stainless steel body

Reads	**Relative humidity (RH)** **Dew point** **Air temperature**
Range	**0 – 100% RH**
Calibration	**Factory calibrated**
Response time	**1 reading per second** (UART mode) **1 reading per 300 milliseconds** (I2C mode)
Accuracy	**+/- 2% of reading from 5–95% RH**
Body material	**316 stainless steel**
Connector	**5 lead data cable**
Cable length	**1 meter**
Data protocol	**UART & I²C**
Default I2C address	**111 (0x6F)**
Data format	**ASCII**
Operating voltage	**3.3V – 5V**
IP rating	**IP67**
NEMA rating	**6P**
Life expectancy	**10 years**



Written by Jordan Press
Designed by Noah Press

This is an evolving document, check back for updates.

Table of contents

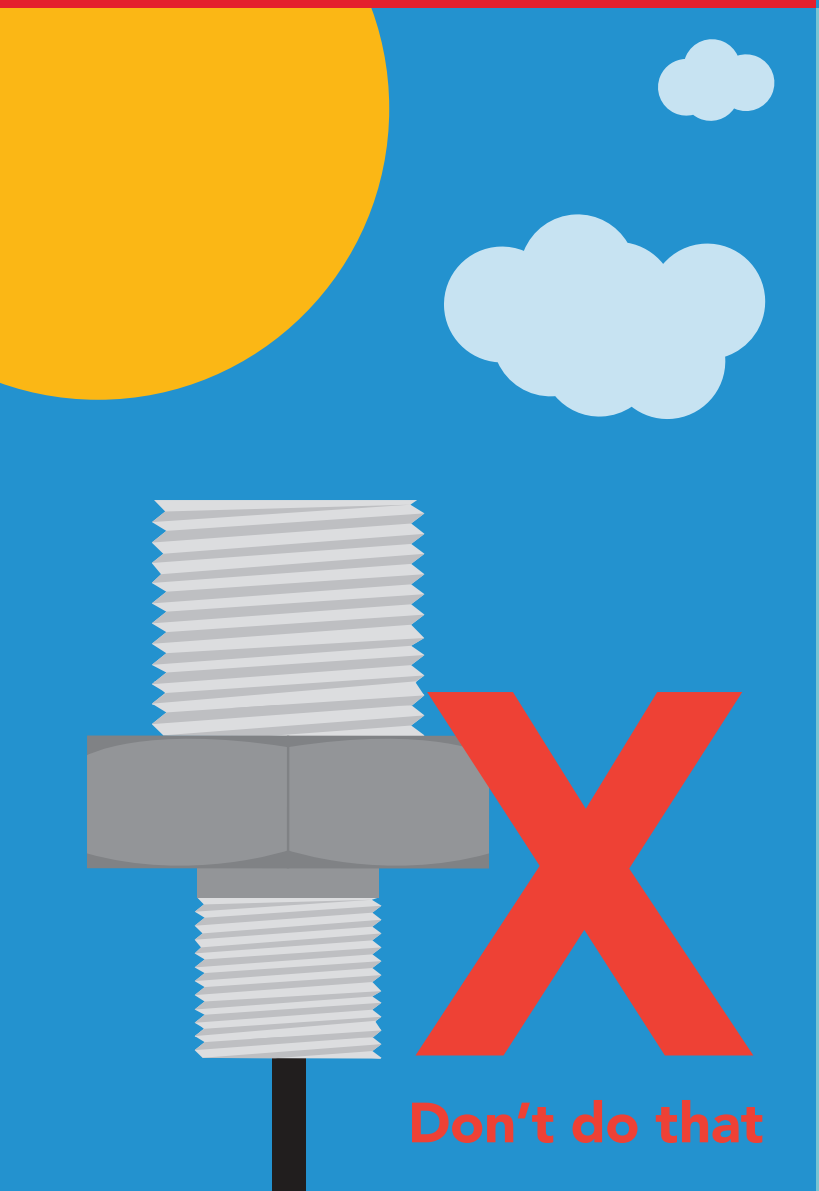
UART

I²C

Attention

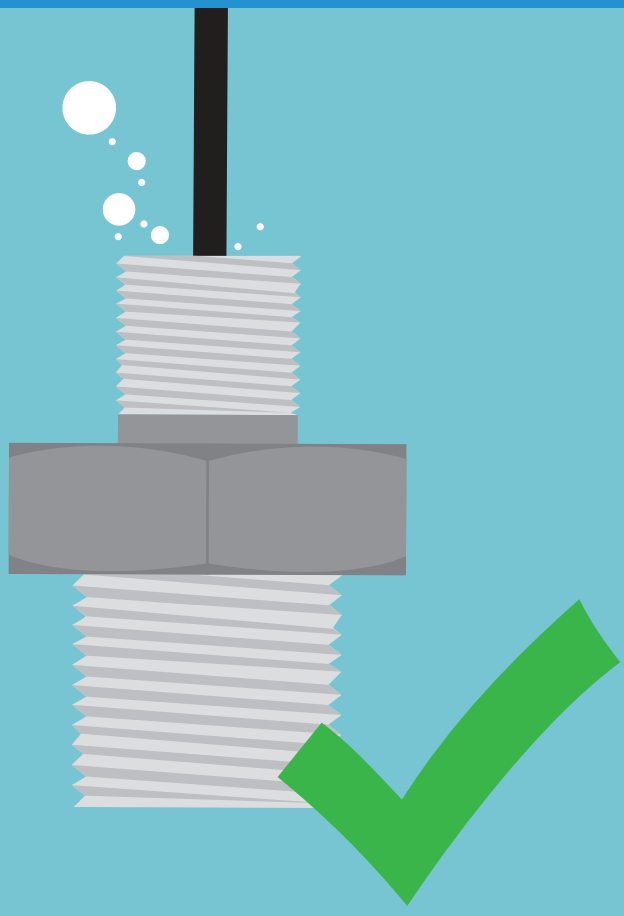
Humidity readings are temperature dependent. A small temperature change can have a large affect on humidity. Calibrate the on-board temperature sensor if needed.

Direct sunlight will heat the sensor above the air temperature, making the readings incorrect.



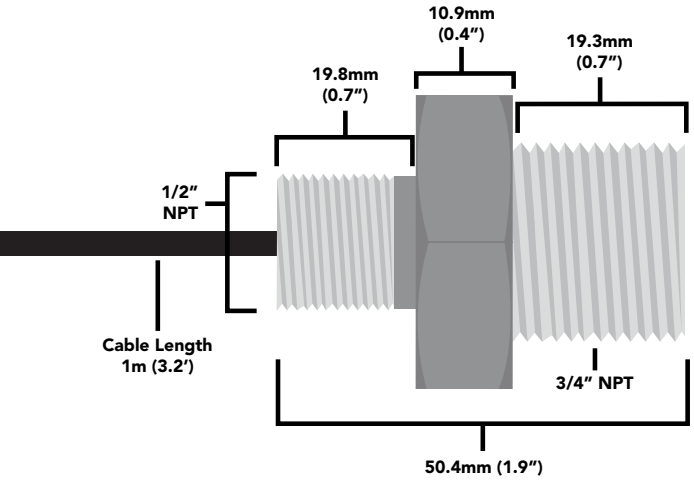
Don't do that

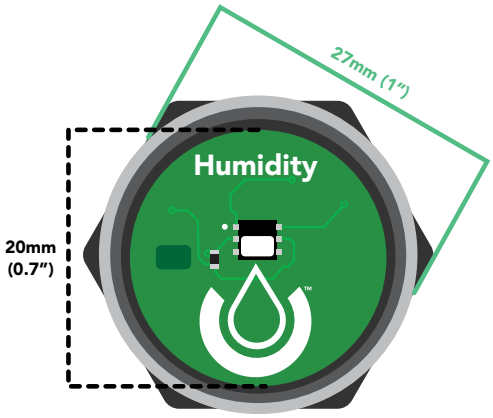
Can the sensor get wet?



Yes, readings will be >100% when wet and will return to normal once dry.

Physical properties





Weight 127g

IP rating IP67

NEMA rating 6P

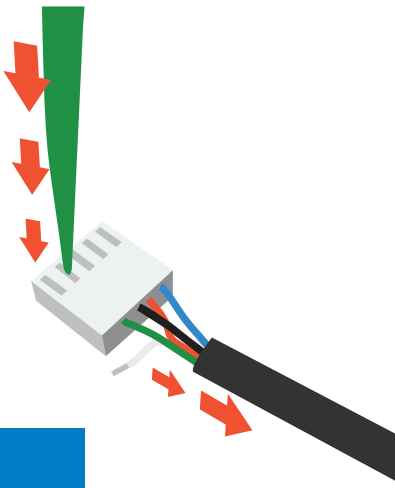
Body 316 Stainless Steel

Pin out

$1^{1}/_{16}$"
27mm

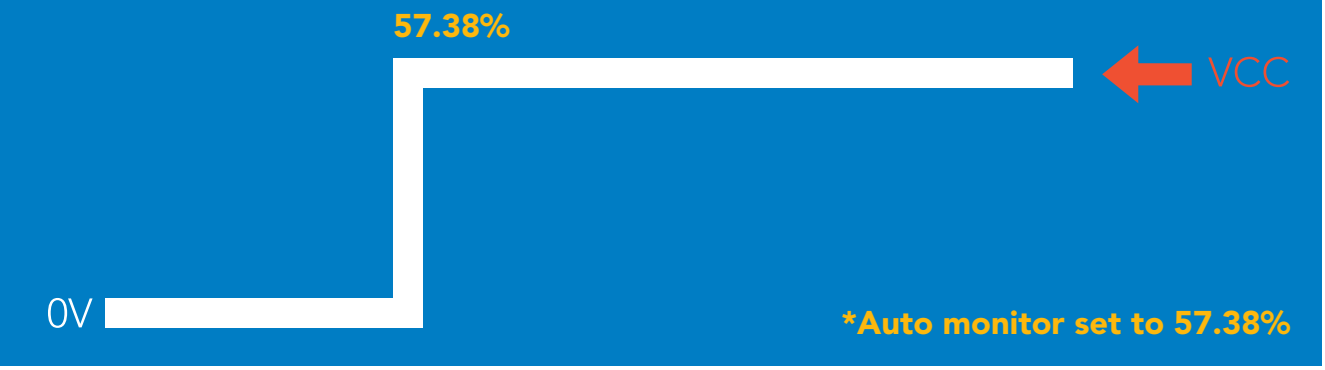
Data and power cable pinout

White	–	RX/SCL
Green	–	TX/SDA
Black	–	GND
Red	–	VCC
Blue	–	AUTO



Should you need to remove this connector from the data cable, follow the provided illustration.

The auto monitor pin will go high when a set humidity has been reached.



If unused leave **AUTO** floating. Do not connect **AUTO** to **VCC** or **GND**.

See page **19** to enable auto-monitoring in UART mode.
See page **42** to enable auto-monitoring in I2C mode.

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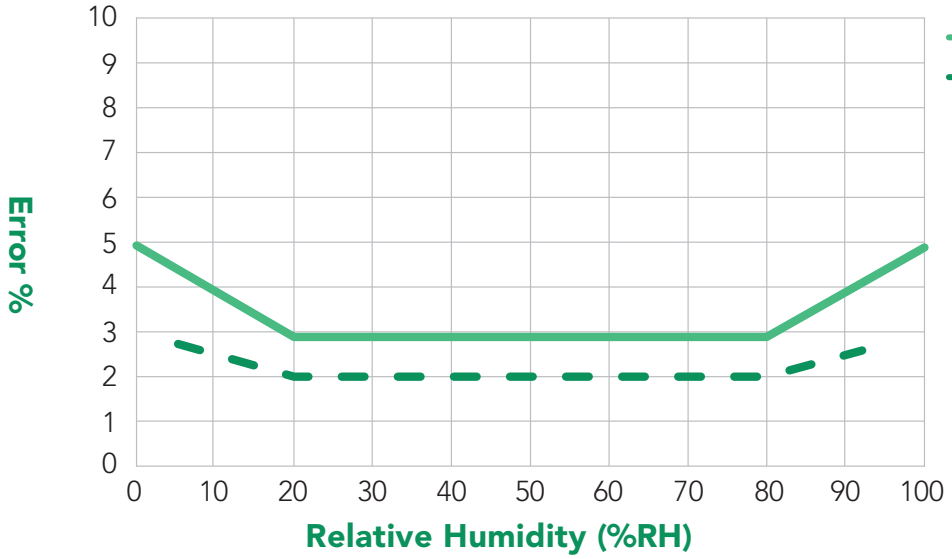
Power consumption

	LED	MAX	SLEEP
5V	ON	2.6 mA	0.5 mA
	OFF	2.4 mA	
3.3V	ON	2.2. mA	0.3 mA
	OFF	2.0 mA	

Absolute max ratings

Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX
Storage temperature	-30 °C		90 °C
Operational temperature	-20 °C	25 °C	80 °C
VCC	3.3V	3.3V	5.5V

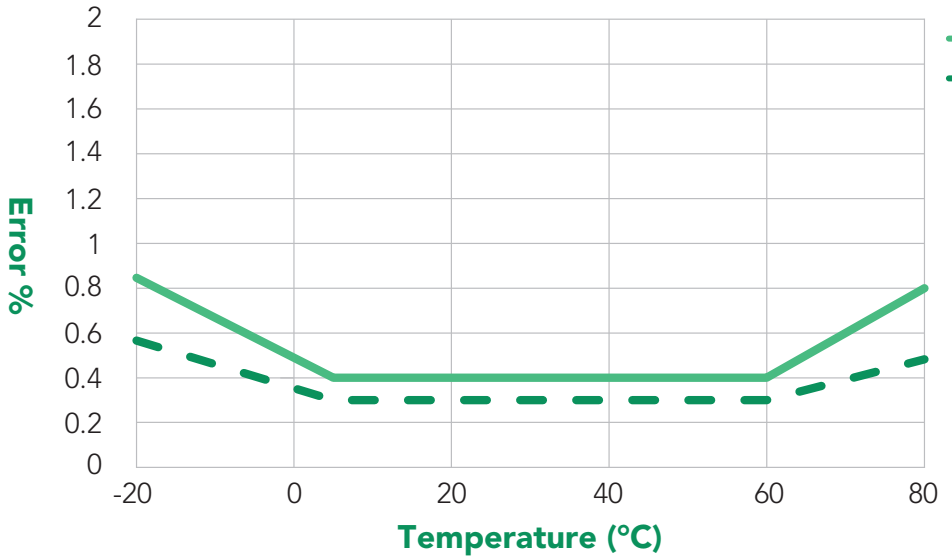
Humidity



Accuracy decreases from 5% to 0% RH and from 100% to 95% RH. This means that some sensors may never reach 0% or 100% RH.

T90 = 10 Seconds

Air temperature



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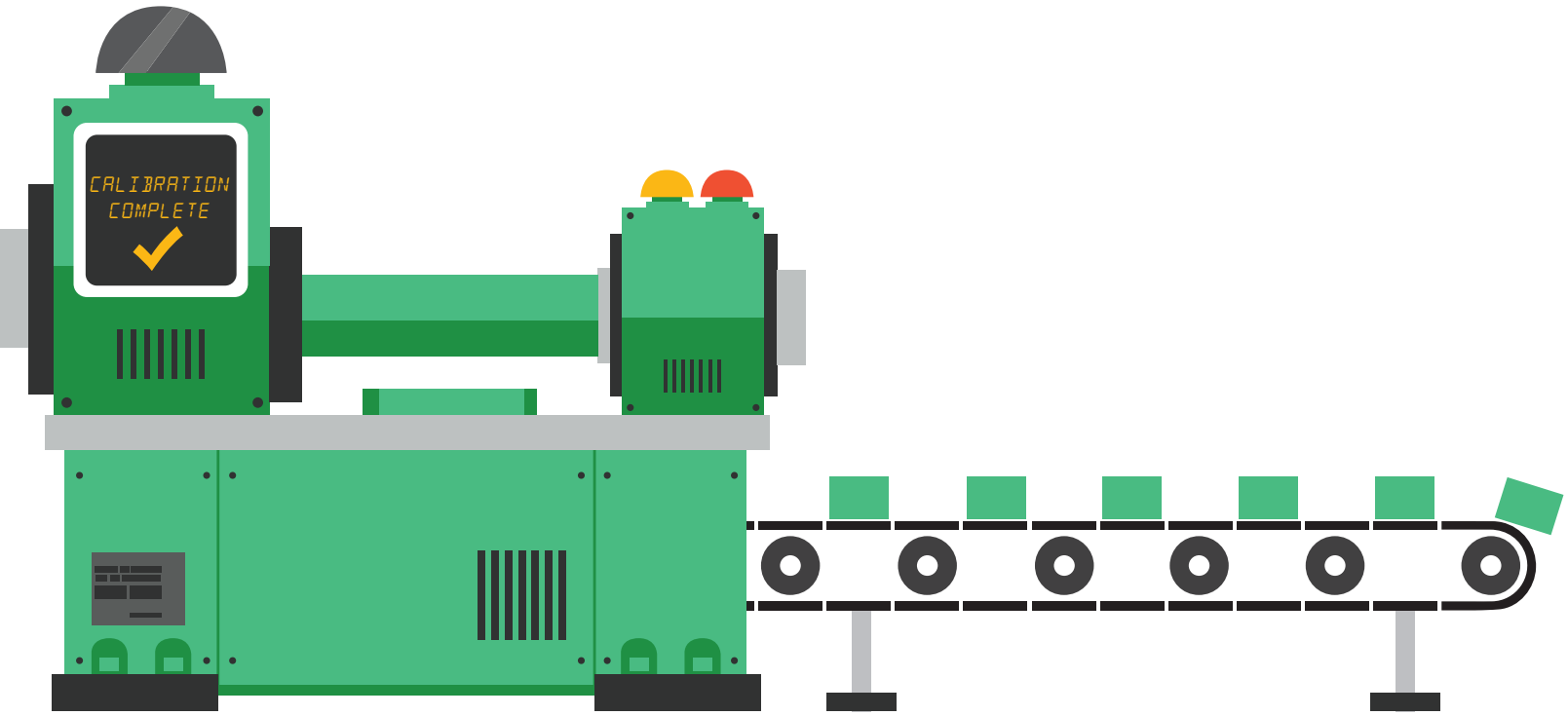
Calibration theory

Most humidity sensors do not need calibration. However, if your readings need an adjustment, use the "Tcal" command to calibrate the on-board temperature sensor.

Humidity readings are heavily dependent on temperature. Even a small discrepancy in temperature can have a large effect on humidity.

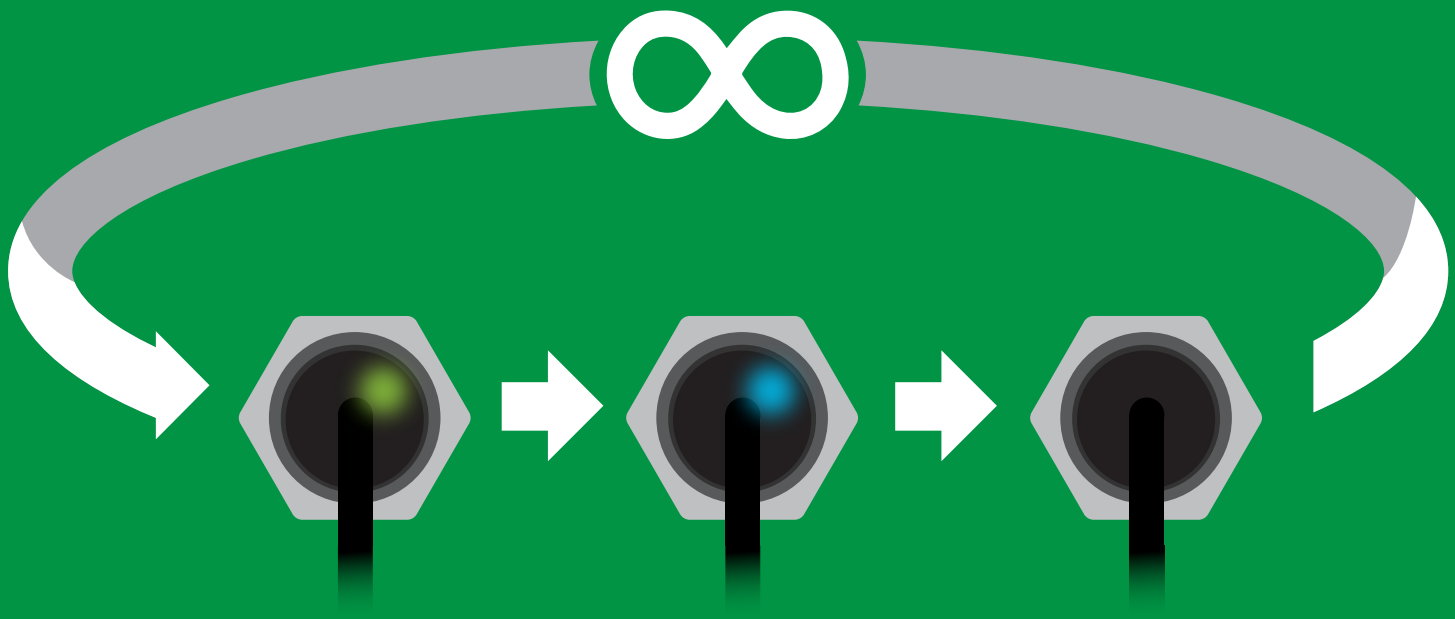
See page **21** for Temperature calibration in UART mode.
See page **44** for Temperature calibration in I2C mode.



Default state

UART mode

Baud	**9,600**
Readings	**continuous**
Speed	**1 second**
LED	**on**



✓ Available data protocols

UART

default

I²C

X Unavailable data protocols

SPI

Analog

RS-485

Mod Bus

4–20mA

UART mode

Settings that are retained if power is cut

Auto monitor
Baud rate
Continuous mode
Device name
Enable/disable parameters
Enable/disable response codes
Hardware switch to I2C mode
LED control
Protocol lock
Software switch to I2C mode

Settings that are *NOT* retained if power is cut

Sleep mode

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UART mode

8 data bits	no parity
1 stop bit	no flow control

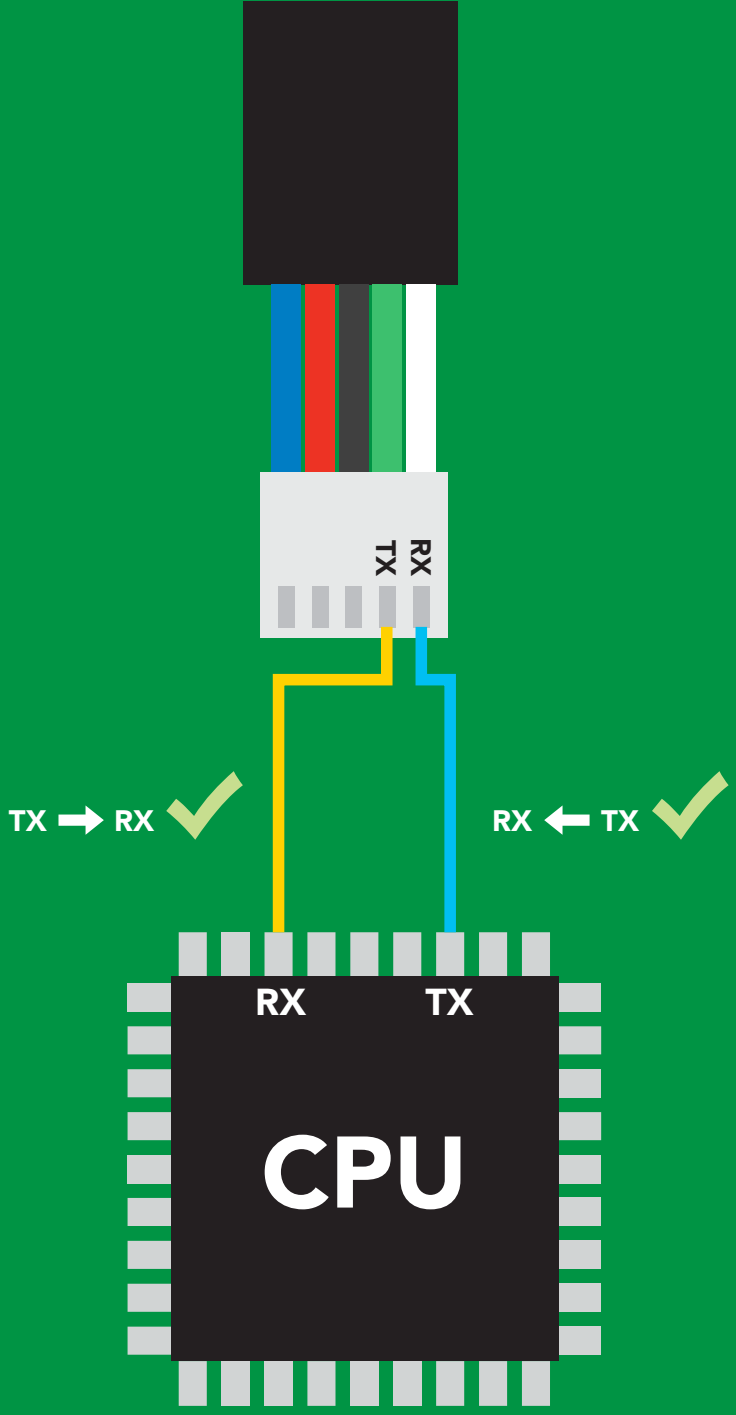
Baud

300
1,200
2,400
9,600 default
19,200
38,400
57,600
115,200

RX
Data in

TX
Data out

Vcc 3.3V – 5V



Data format

Reading
Humidity
Air Temperature
Dew point

Units
% Relative humidity
Air Temperature °C *(when enabled)*
Dew point Temperature °C *(when enabled)*

Encoding
ASCII (CSV string if temp/ dew point enabled)

Terminator
carriage return

Data type floating point
Decimal places 2
Smallest string 4 characters
Largest string 24 characters

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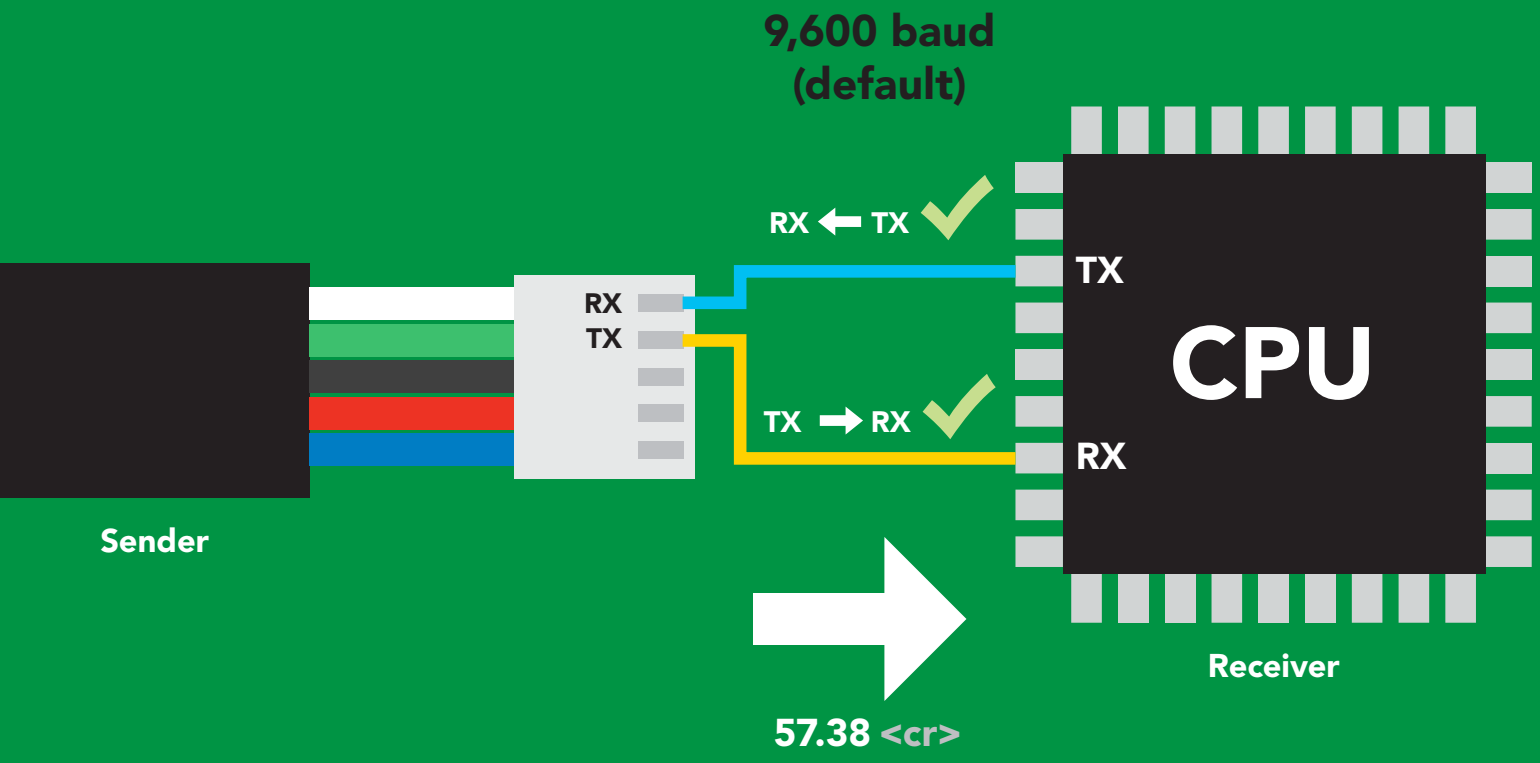
Receiving data from device

2 parts

ASCII data string
Command

Carriage return <cr>
Terminator



Advanced

ASCII:	5	7	.	3	8	<cr>
Hex:	35	37	2E	33	38	0D
Dec:	53	55	46	51	56	13

Sending commands to device

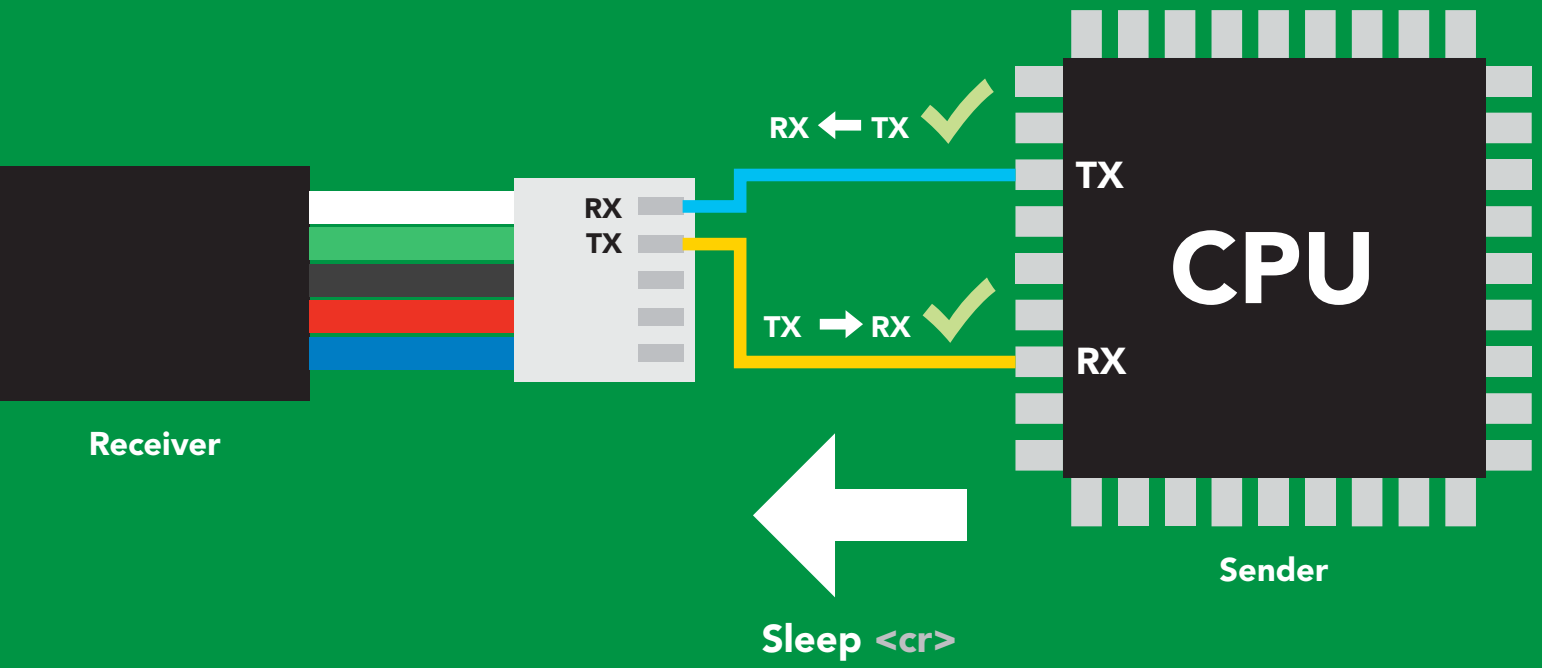
2 parts

Command (not case sensitive)

ASCII data string

Carriage return <cr>

Terminator



Advanced

ASCII:	S	l	e	e	p	<cr>
Hex:	53	6C	65	65	70	0D
Dec:	83	108	101	101	112	13

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Indicator LED definition

Green
UART standby

Cyan
Taking reading

Purple
Changing I²C address

Red
Command not understood

White
Find

	LED ON
5V	**+0.2 mA**
3.3V	**+0.2 mA**

UART mode
command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function		Default state
Auto	enable/disable auto monitor	pg. 19	disabled
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 27	9,600
C	enable/disable continuous mode	pg. 17	enabled
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 29	n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 16	n/a
i	device information	pg. 23	n/a
I2C	change to I²C mode	pg. 30	not set
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 15	enabled
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 22	not set
O	enable/disable parameters	pg. 20	HUM
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 28	n/a
R	returns a single reading	pg. 18	n/a
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 26	n/a
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 25	n/a
Tcal	performs temperature calibration	pg. 21	n/a
*OK	enable/disable response codes	pg. 24	n/a

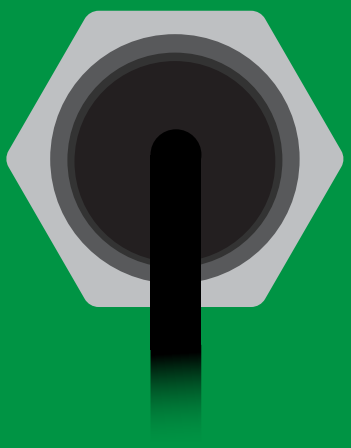
LED control

Command syntax

L,1 <cr> LED on **default**
L,0 <cr> LED off
L,? <cr> LED state on/off?

Example	Response
L,1 <cr>	*OK <cr>
L,0 <cr>	*OK <cr>
L,? <cr>	?L,1 <cr> or ?L,0 <cr> *OK <cr>

L,1



L,0

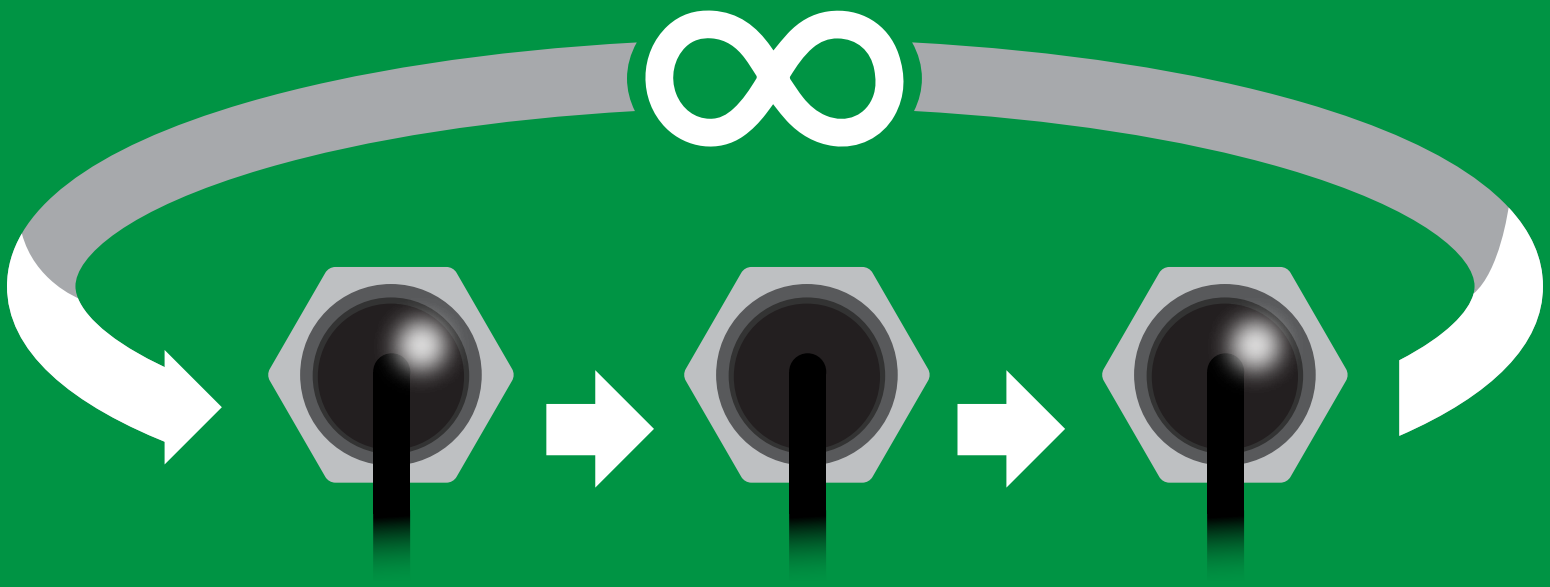
Find

Command syntax

This command will disable continuous mode
Send any character or command to terminate find.

Find <cr> **LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device**

Example	Response
Find <cr>	***OK** <cr>



Continuous mode

Command syntax

C,1 <cr> enable continuous readings once per second **default**

C,n <cr> continuous readings every n seconds (n = 2 to 99 sec)

C,0 <cr> disable continuous readings

C,? <cr> continuous mode settings

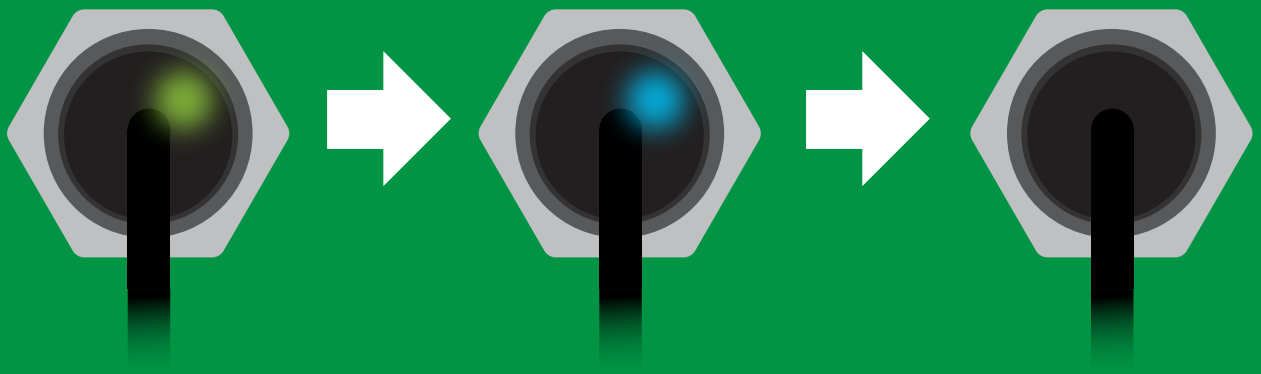
Example	Response
C,1 <cr>	*OK <cr> HUM (1 sec) <cr> HUM (2 sec) <cr> HUM (n sec) <cr>
C,30 <cr>	*OK <cr> HUM (30 sec) <cr> HUM (60 sec) <cr> HUM (90 sec) <cr>
C,0 <cr>	*OK <cr>
C,? <cr>	?C,1 <cr> or ?C,0 <cr> or ?C,30 <cr> *OK <cr>

Single reading mode

Command syntax

R <cr> takes single reading

Example	Response
R <cr>	57.38 <cr> *OK <cr>



Green
Standby

Cyan
Taking reading

Transmitting

1 second

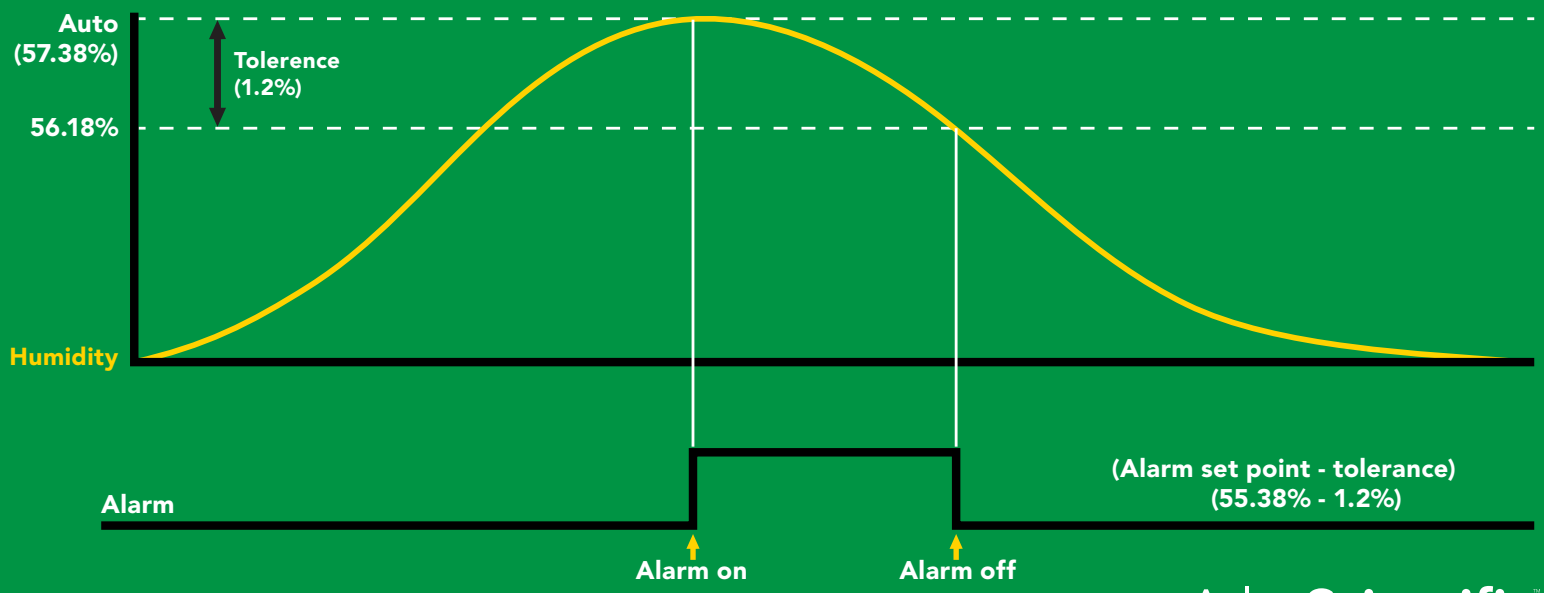
Auto monitor

When enabled, the sensor will continuously monitor the readings and set the auto monitor pin high when your value has been reached. When Auto Monitor is enabled, it is not necessary to actively take readings (continuous mode can be disabled).

Command syntax

Auto,en, [0,1,2]	<cr>	0 = disable, 1= Enable for humidity, 2= Enable for dew point
Auto,n	<cr>	The value that will set the alarm pin
Auto,tol,n	<cr>	The value that will reset the alarm pin
Auto,?	<cr>	Auto monitor settings

Example	Response	
Auto,en,1 <cr>	*OK <cr>	Enable humidity automonitoring
Auto,57.38 <cr>	*OK <cr>	Set alarm to go off at 57.38% humidity
Auto,tol,1.2 <cr>	*OK <cr>	The humidity must fall 1.2 percentage points below set point for alarm to reset.
Auto,? <cr>	?,auto,57.38,1.20,1 <cr>	if all are enabled



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Enable/disable parameters from output string

Command syntax

O, [parameter],[1,0]	<cr>	enable or disable output parameter
O,?	<cr>	enabled parameter?

Example	Response
O,HUM,1 / O,HUM,0 <cr>	*OK <cr> enable / disable humidity
O,T,1 / O,T,0 <cr>	*OK <cr> enable / disable temperature
O,Dew,1 / O,Dew,0 <cr>	*OK <cr> enable / disable dew point
O,? <cr>	?,O,HUM,T,Dew <cr> if all enabled

Parameters

Hum	Humidity
T	Air temperature in °C
Dew	Dew point

Followed by 1 or 0

1	enabled
0	disabled

* If you disable all possible data types your readings will display "no output".

Temperature Calibration

Humidity readings are temperature dependent. A small temperature change can have a large affect on humidity. Calibrate the on-board temperature sensor if needed.

Command syntax

Tcal, t	<cr>	t = any temperature (-20°C to 80°C)
Tcal,clear	<cr>	delete calibration
Tcal,?	<cr>	device calibrated?

Example	Response
Tcal, 25.7 <cr>	*OK <cr>
Tcal,clear <cr>	*OK <cr>
Tcal,? <cr>	?Tcal,1 <cr> or ?Tcal,0 <cr> *OK <cr>

Naming device

Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n	<cr>	set name
Name,	<cr>	clears name
Name,?	<cr>	show name

n = _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Up to 16 ASCII characters

Example	Response
Name, <cr>	*OK <cr> name has been cleared
Name,zzt <cr>	*OK <cr>
Name,? <cr>	?Name,zzt <cr> *OK <cr>

Name,zzt <cr>

*OK <cr>

Name,? <cr>

?Name,zzt <cr>
*OK <cr>

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Device information

Command syntax

i <cr> **device information**

Example	Response
i <cr>	?i,HUM,1.0 <cr> *OK <cr>

Response breakdown

?i, **HUM**, **1.0**

HUM: Device

1.0: Firmware

Response codes

Command syntax

*OK,1 <cr> enable response **default**
*OK,0 <cr> disable response
*OK,? <cr> response on/off?

Example	Response
R <cr>	57.38 <cr> *OK <cr>
*OK,0 <cr>	no response, *OK disabled
R <cr>	57.38 <cr> *OK disabled
*OK,? <cr>	?*OK,1 <cr> or ?*OK,0 <cr>

Other response codes

*ER	unknown command
*OV	over volt (VCC>=5.5V)
*UV	under volt (VCC<=3.1V)
*RS	reset
*RE	boot up complete, ready
*SL	entering sleep mode
*WA	wake up

These response codes cannot be disabled

Reading device status

Command syntax

Status <cr> **voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart**

Example	Response
Status <cr>	**?Status,P,5.038** <cr> ***OK** <cr>

Response breakdown

?Status, P, 5.038

- P: Reason for restart
- 5.038: Voltage at Vcc

Restart codes

P	powered off
S	software reset
B	brown out
W	watchdog
U	unknown

Sleep mode/low power

Command syntax

Send any character or command to awaken device.

Sleep <cr> enter sleep mode/low power

Example	Response
Sleep <cr>	***OK** <cr> ***SL** <cr>
Any command	***WA** <cr> **wakes up device**

	MAX	SLEEP
5V	**2.6 mA**	**0.5 mA**
3.3V	**2.2 mA**	**0.4 mA**

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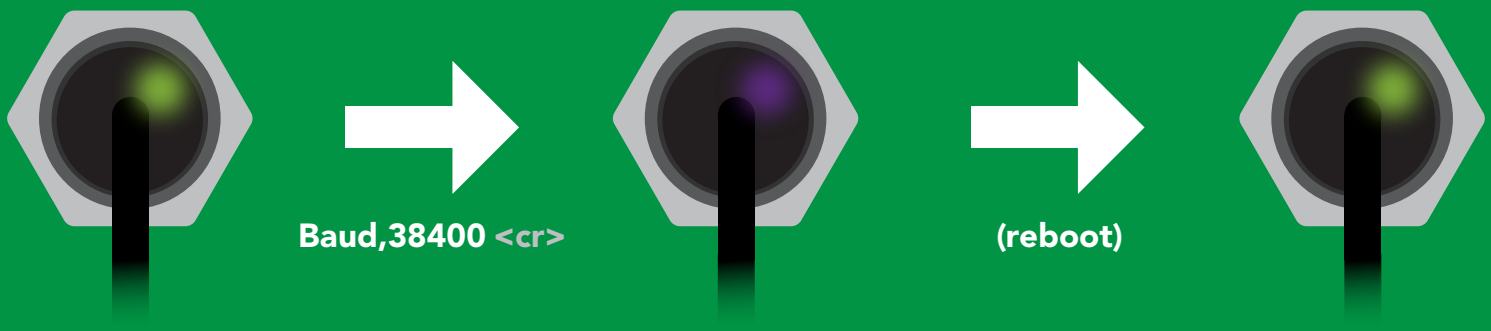
Change baud rate

Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

Example	Response
Baud,38400 <cr>	*OK <cr>
Baud,? <cr>	?Baud,38400 <cr> *OK <cr>

n =
- 300
- 1200
- 2400
- **9600 default**
- 19200
- 38400
- 57600
- 115200



Protocol lock

Command syntax

Locks device to UART mode.

Plock,1 <cr> enable Plock

Plock,0 <cr> disable Plock **default**

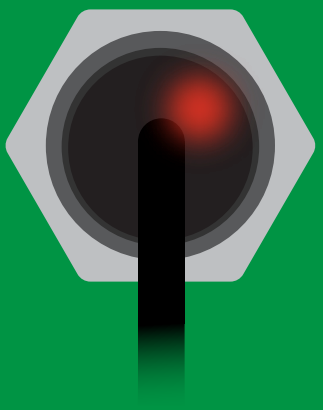
Plock,? <cr> Plock on/off?

Example	Response
Plock,1 <cr>	*OK <cr>
Plock,0 <cr>	*OK <cr>
Plock,? <cr>	?Plock,1 <cr> or ?Plock,0 <cr>

Plock,1

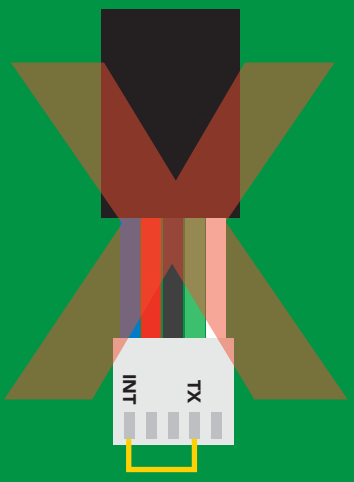
*OK <cr>

I2C,100



cannot change to I²C

*ER <cr>



cannot change to I²C

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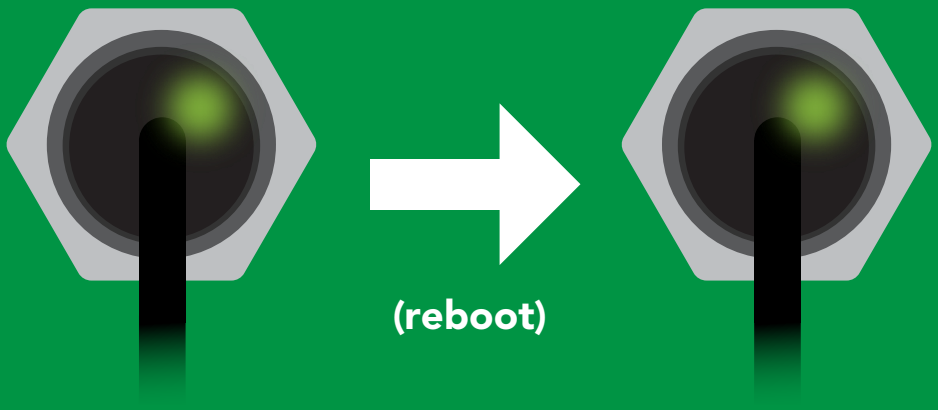
Factory reset

Command syntax

Factory <cr> enable factory reset

Example	Response
Factory <cr>	*OK <cr>

Factory <cr>



*OK <cr>

*RS <cr>
*RE <cr>

Baud rate will not change

Change to I²C mode

Command syntax

Default I²C address 111 (0x6F)

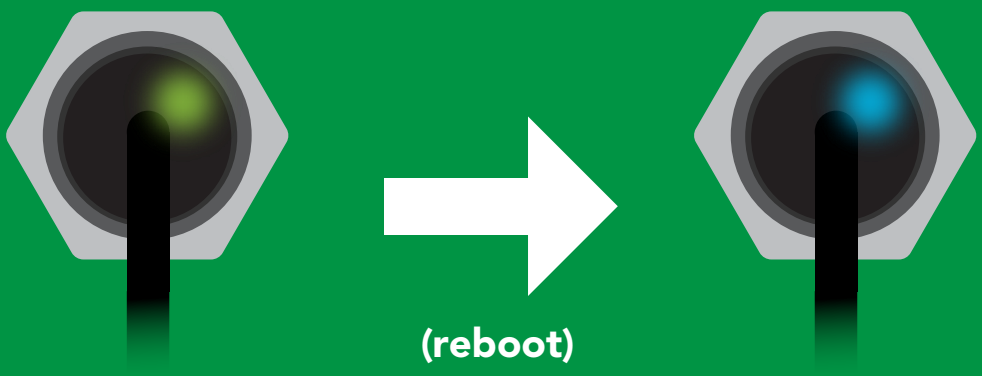
I2C,n <cr> sets I²C address and reboots into I²C mode

n = any number 1 – 127

Example	Response
I2C,100 <cr>	*OK (reboot in I²C mode)

Wrong example	Response
I2C,139 <cr> n ≯ 127	*ER <cr>

I2C,100



Green
*OK <cr>

Blue
now in I²C mode

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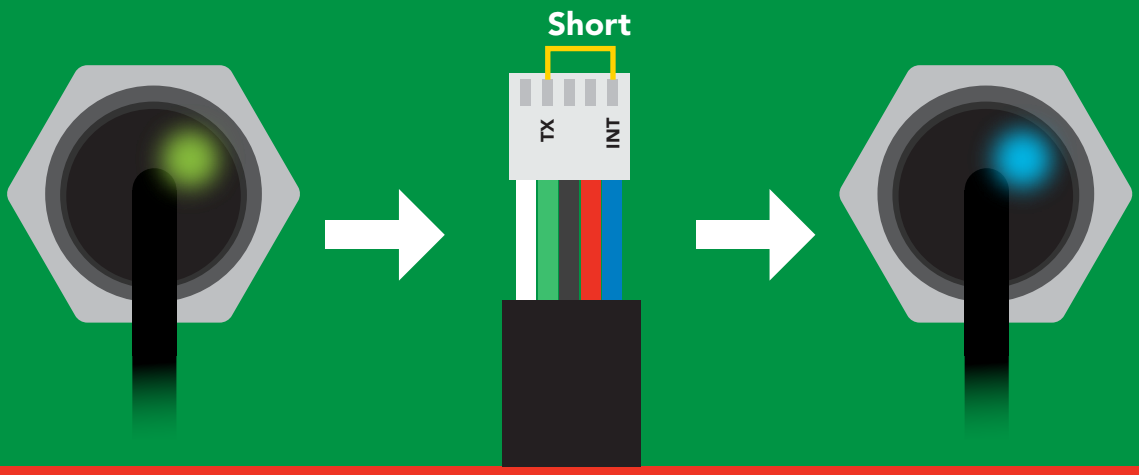
Manual switching to I²C

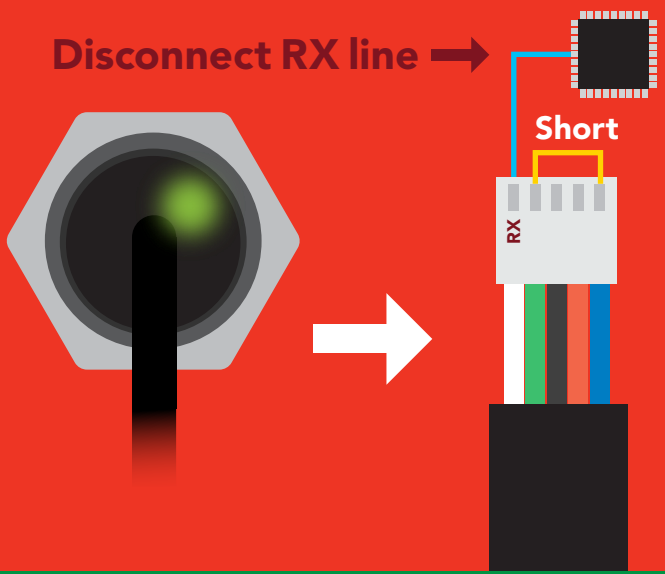
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to INT
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Green to Blue
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I²C will set the I²C address to 111 (0x6F)

Example



Wrong Example



I²C mode

The I²C protocol is *considerably more complex* than the UART (RS–232) protocol. Atlas Scientific assumes the embedded systems engineer understands this protocol.

To set your EZO™ device into I²C mode click here

Settings that are retained if power is cut

Calibration
Change I²C address
Hardware switch to UART mode
LED control
Protocol lock
Software switch to UART mode

Settings that are *NOT* retained if power is cut

Sleep mode

I²C mode

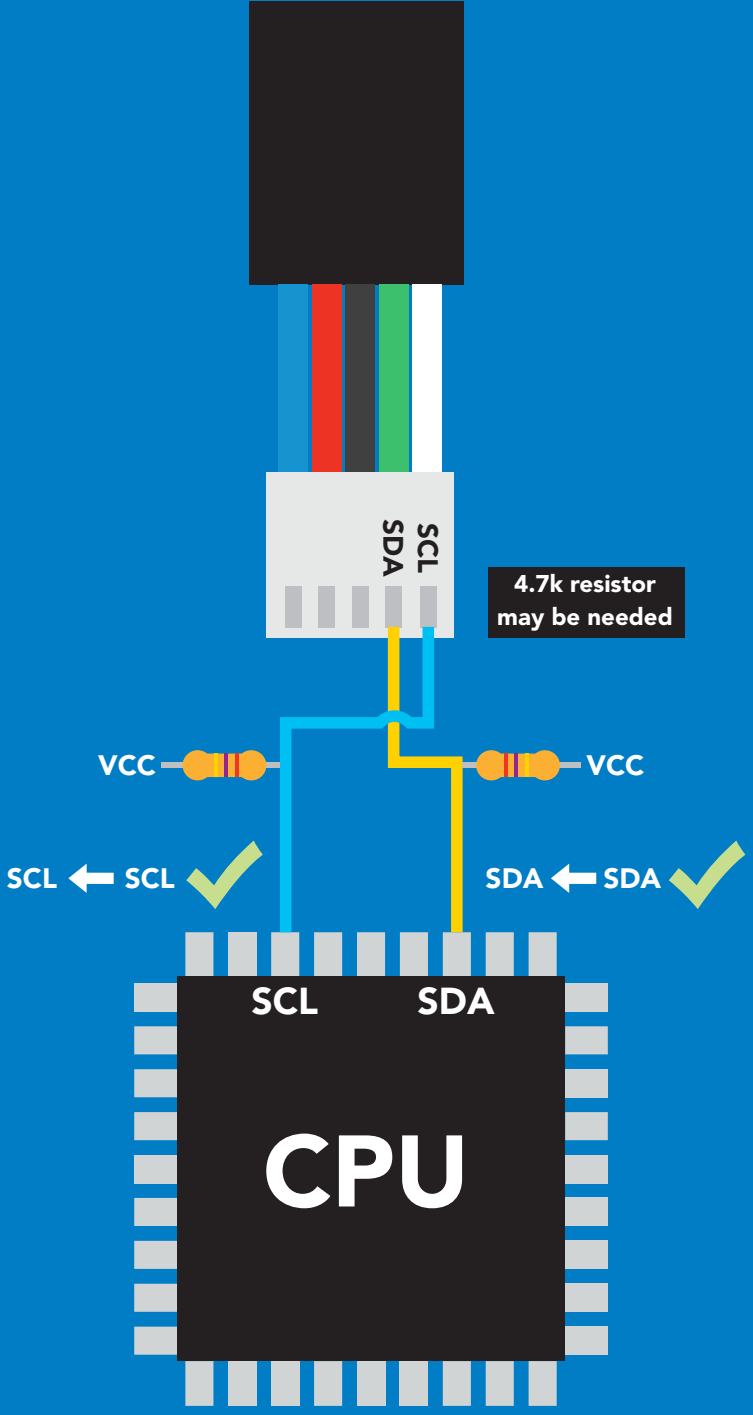
I²C address (0x01 – 0x7F)
111 (0x6F) default

Vcc 3.3V – 5.5V

Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz

SDA

SCL



Data format

Reading
Humidity
Air Temperature
Dew point

Units
% Relative humidity
Air Temperature °C *(when enabled)*
Dew point Temperature °C *(when enabled)*

Encoding
ASCII (CSV string if temp/ dew point enabled)

Data type floating point
Decimal places 2
Smallest string 4 characters
Largest string 24 characters

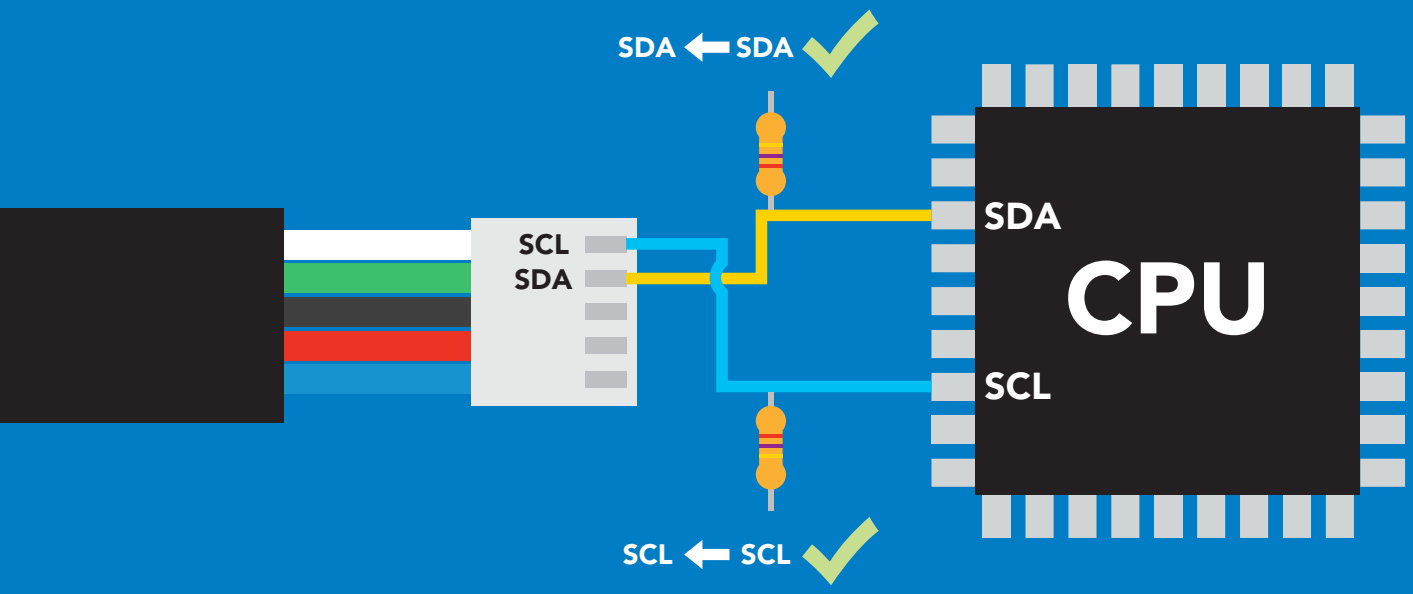
Sending commands to device

5 parts

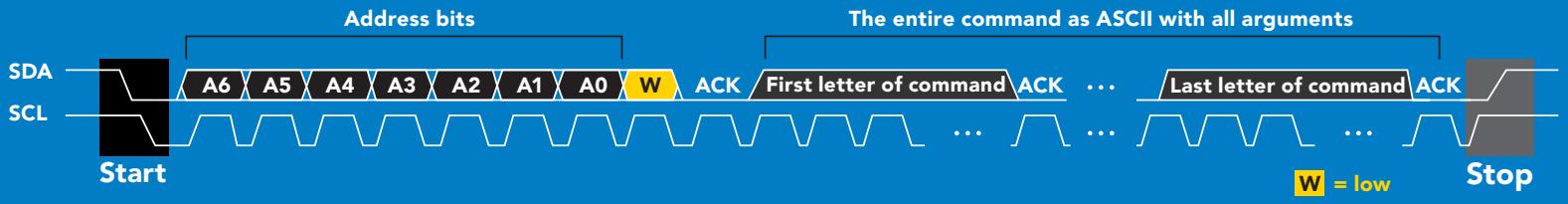
Start	I²C address	Write	Command (not case sensitive)	Stop
	111 (0x6F)		ASCII command string	

Example

Start	111 (0x6F)	Write	Sleep	Stop
	I²C address		Command	

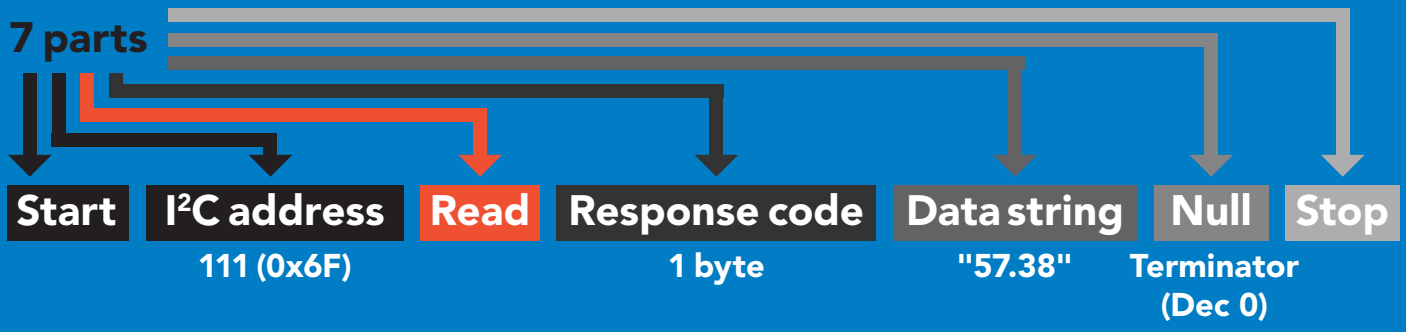


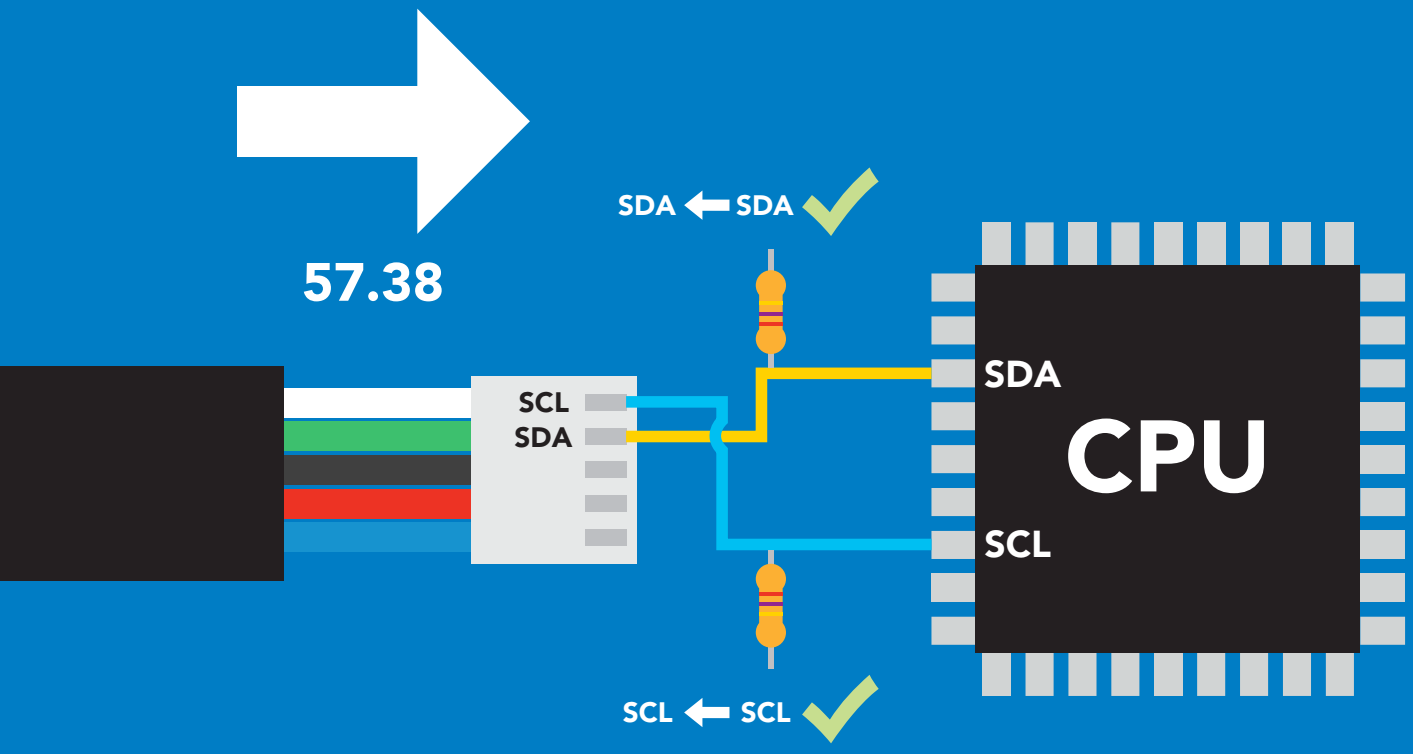
Advanced



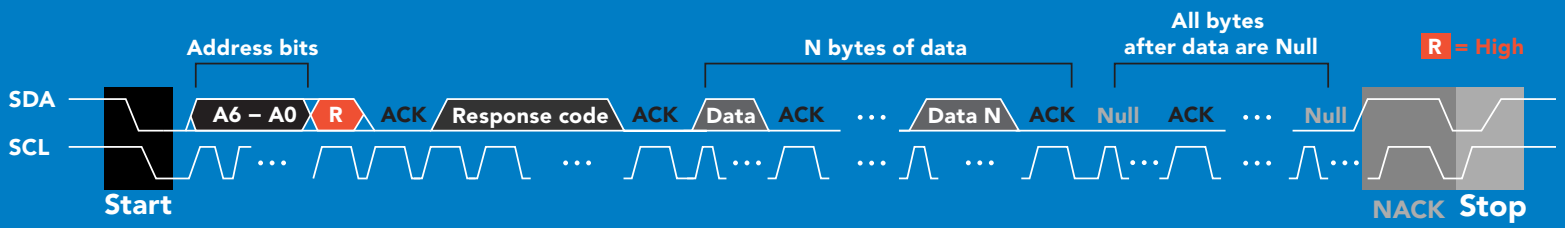
AtlasScientific™ Environmental Robotics

Requesting data from device





Advanced



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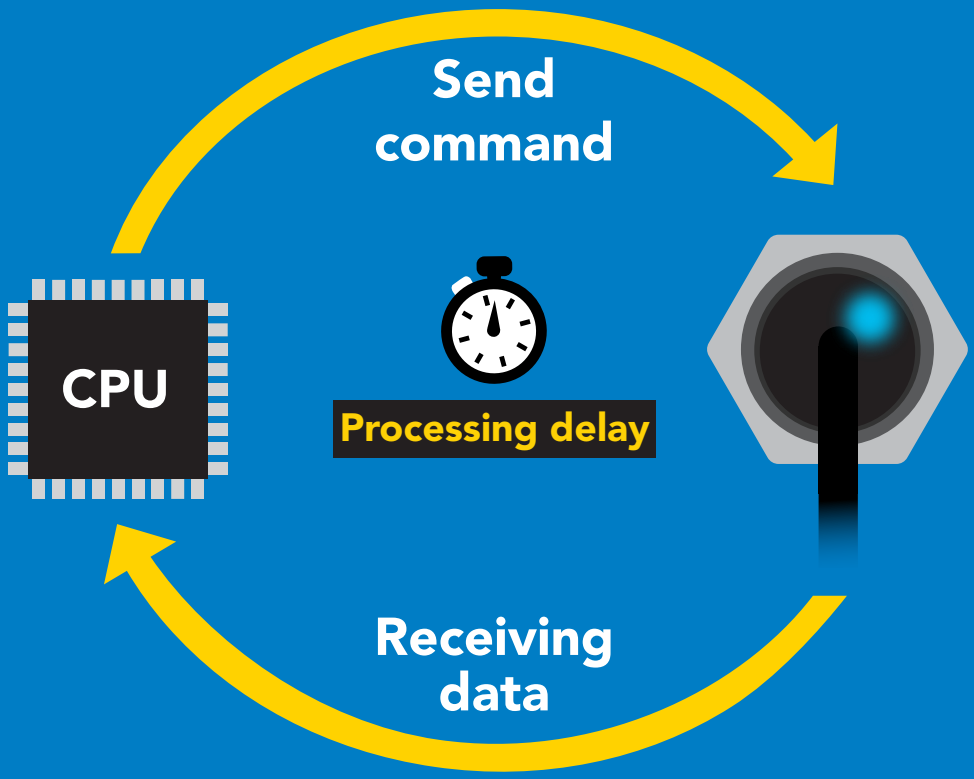
Response codes & processing delay

After a command has been issued, a 1 byte response code can be read in order to confirm that the command was processed successfully.

Reading back the response code is completely optional, and is not required for normal operation.



Example

```
I2C_start;
I2C_address;
I2C_write(EZO_command);
I2C_stop;

delay(300);   Processing delay

I2C_start;
I2C_address;
Char[ ] = I2C_read;
I2C_stop;
```

If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

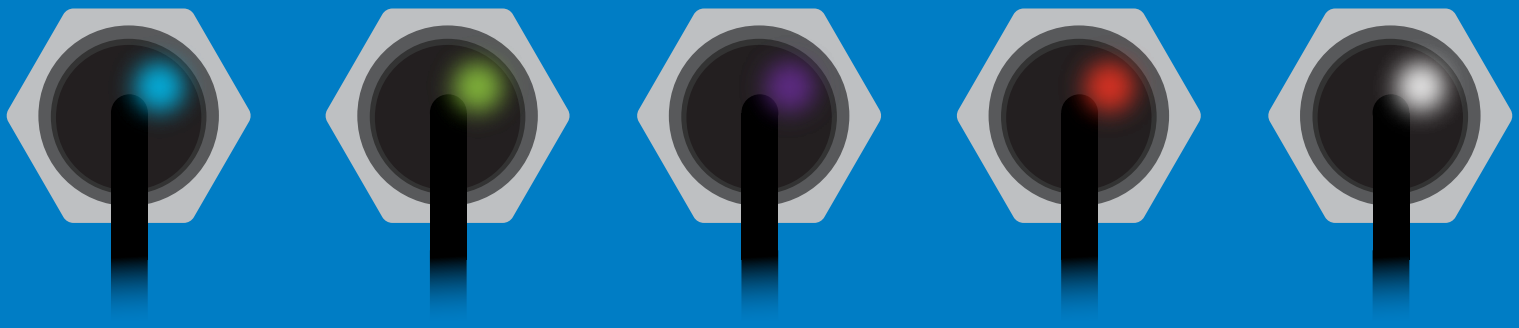
Response codes

Single byte, not string

255	no data to send
254	still processing, not ready
2	syntax error
1	successful request

Atlas Scientific™ Environmental Robotics

Indicator LED control



Blue
I²C standby

Green
Taking reading

Purple
Changing I²C address

Red
Command not understood

White
Find

5V	+0.2 mA
3.3V	+0.2 mA

I²C mode
command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function	
Auto	enable/disable auto monitor	pg. 42
Baud	switch back to UART mode	pg. 52
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 51
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 40
i	device information	pg. 46
I2C	change I²C address	pg. 50
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 39
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 45
O	enable/disable parameters	pg. 43
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 49
R	returns a single reading	pg. 41
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 48
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 47
Tcal	performs temperature calibration	pg. 44

LED control

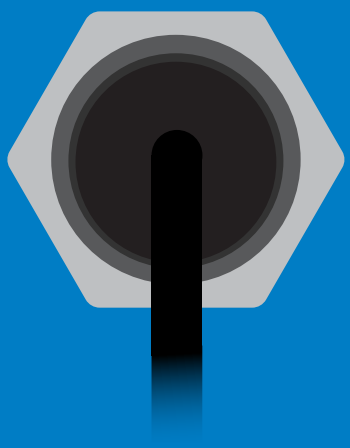
Command syntax

300ms processing delay

L,1	LED on	default
L,0	LED off	
L,?	LED state on/off?	

Example	Response
L,1	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) 0 (Null)
L,0	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) 0 (Null)
L,?	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) ?L,1 (ASCII) 0 (Null) or Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) ?L,0 (ASCII) 0 (Null)

L,1



L,0

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Find

Command syntax

300ms processing delay

Find	LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

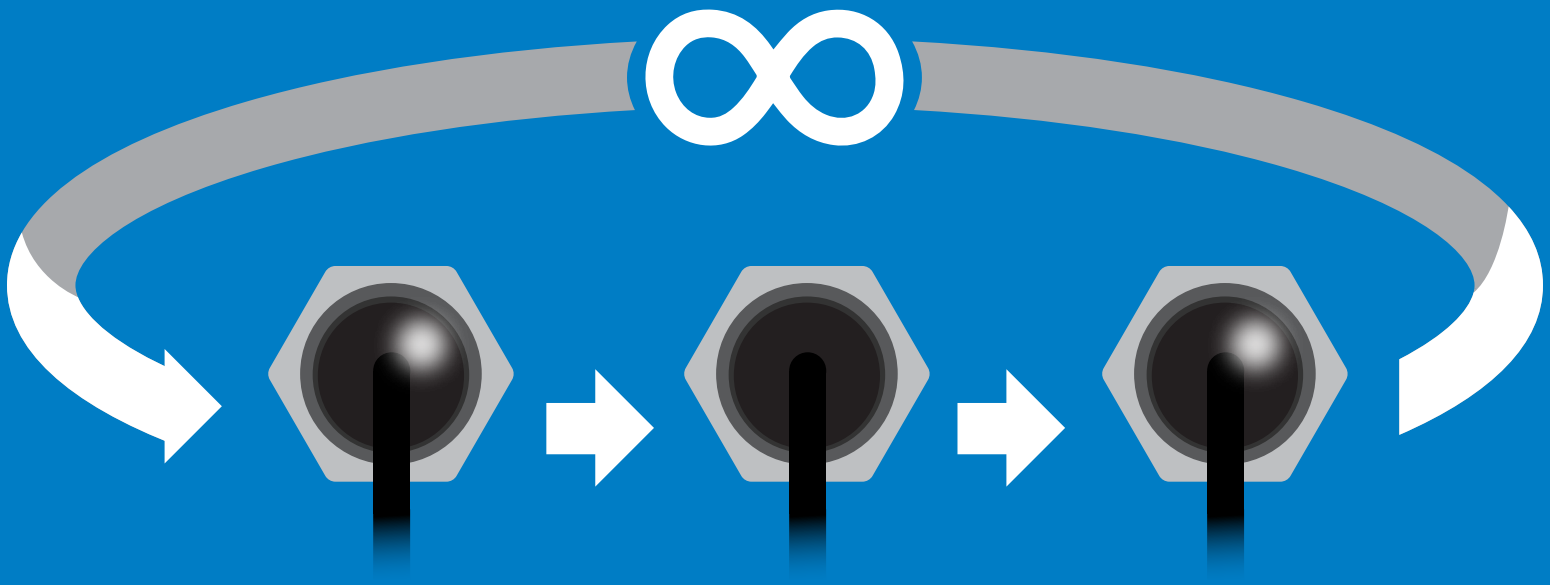
Example

Response

Find

Wait 300ms

1	0
Dec	Null



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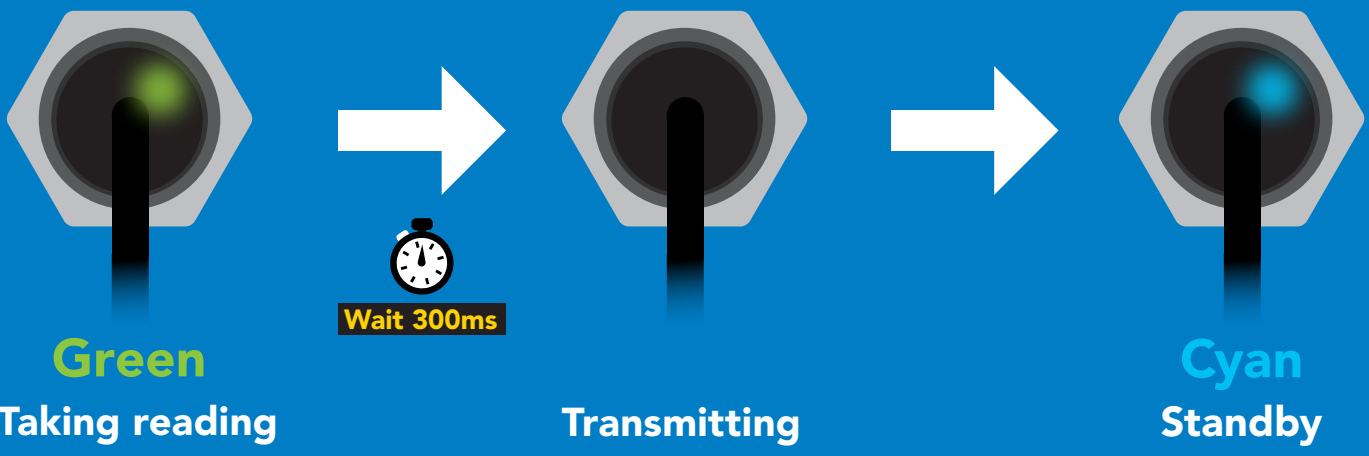
Taking reading

Command syntax

300ms processing delay

R return 1 reading

Example	Response
R	Wait 300ms · 1 Dec · 57.38 ASCII · 0 Null



Auto monitor

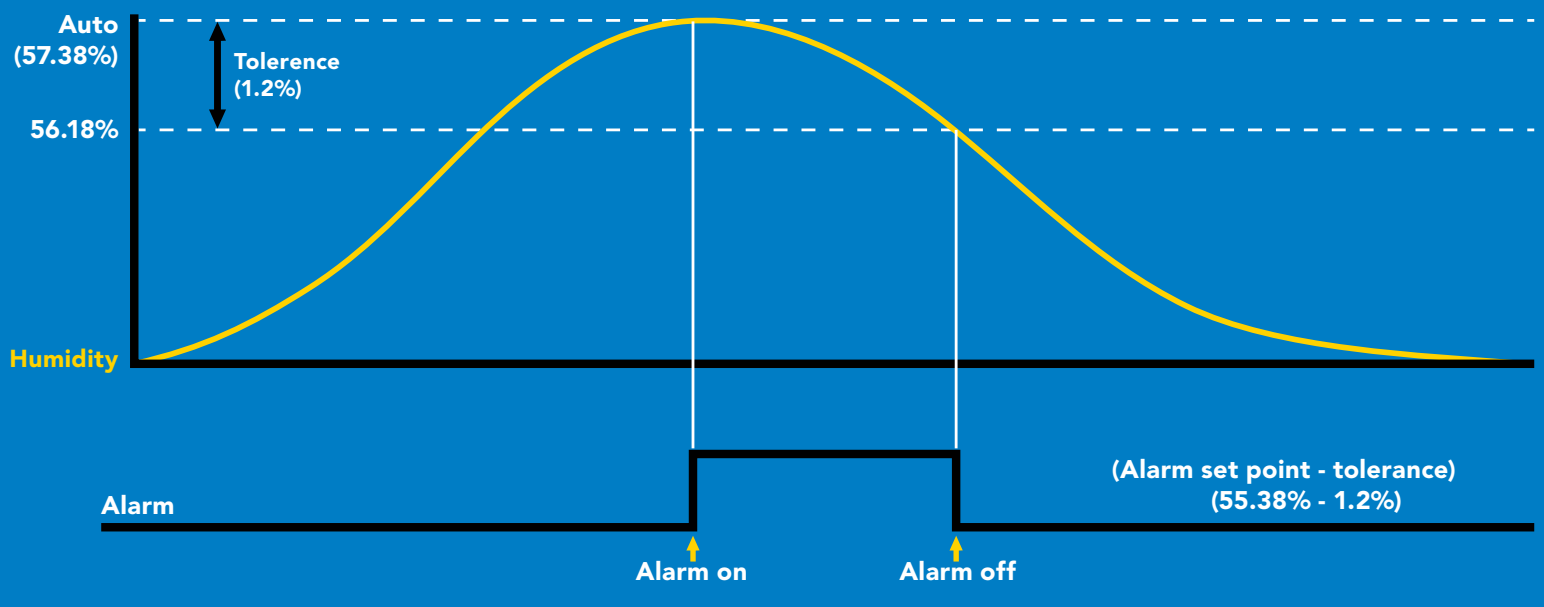
300ms processing delay

When enabled, the sensor will continuously monitor the readings and set the auto monitor pin high when your value has been reached. When Auto Monitor is enabled, it is not necessary to actively take readings (continuous mode can be disabled).

Command syntax

Auto,en, [0,1,2]	0 = disable, 1= Enable for humidity, 2= Enable for dew point
Auto,n	The value that will set the alarm pin
Auto,tol,n	The value that will reset the alarm pin
Auto,?	Auto monitor settings

Example	Response
Auto,en,1	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) 0 (Null) Enable humidity automonitoring
Auto,57.38	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) 0 (Null) Set alarm to go off at 55.38% humidity
Auto,tol,1.2	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) 0 (Null) The humidity must fall 1.2 percentage points below set point for alarm to reset.
Auto,?	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) ?,auto,57.38,1.20,1 (ASCII) 0 (Null) if all are enabled



Enable/disable parameters from output string

Command syntax

O, [parameter],[1,0]	enable or disable output parameter
O,?	enabled parameter?

Example	Response
O,HUM,1 / O,HUM,0	 Wait 300ms — 1 Dec — 0 Null — enable / disable humidity
O,T,1 / O,T,0	 Wait 300ms — 1 Dec — 0 Null — enable / disable temperature
O,Dew,1 / O,Dew,0	 Wait 300ms — 1 Dec — 0 Null — enable / disable dew point
O,?	 Wait 300ms — 1 Dec — ?,O,HUM,T,Dew ASCII — 0 Null — if all enabled

Parameters

Hum	Humidity
T	Air temperature in °C
Dew	Dew point

Followed by 1 or 0

1	enabled
0	disabled

*** If you disable all possible data types your readings will display "no output".**

Temperature Calibration

300ms processing delay

Humidity readings are temperature dependent. A small temperature change can have a large affect on humidity. Calibrate the on-board temperature sensor if needed.

Command syntax

Tcal, t	t = any temperature (-20°C to 80°C)
Tcal,clear	delete calibration
Tcal,?	device calibrated?

Example	Response
Tcal, 25.7	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) 0 (Null)
Tcal,clear	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) 0 (Null)
Tcal,?	Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) ?Tcal,1 (ASCII) 0 (Null) or Wait 300ms → 1 (Dec) ?Tcal,0 (ASCII) 0 (Null)

Atlas Scientific Environmental Robotics

Naming device

300ms processing delay

Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n	set name
Name,	clears name
Name,?	show name

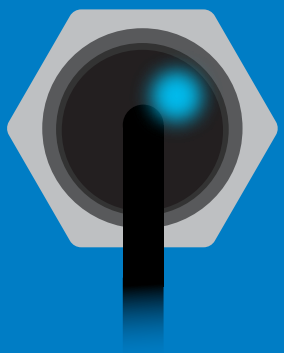
n = _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Up to 16 ASCII characters

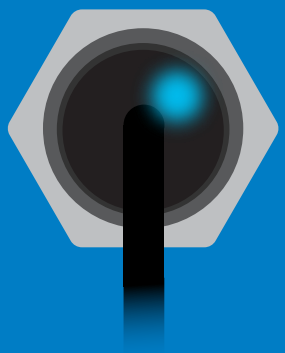
Example	Response
Name,	Wait 300ms — 1 (Dec) 0 (Null) — name has been cleared
Name,zzt	Wait 300ms — 1 (Dec) 0 (Null)
Name,?	Wait 300ms — 1 (Dec) ?Name,zzt (ASCII) 0 (Null)

Name,zzt



1 0

Name,?



1 ?Name,zzt 0

Atlas Scientific Environmental Robotics

Device information

Command syntax

300ms processing delay

i	device information

Example

i

Response

1 Dec

?i,HUM,1.0 ASCII

0 Null

Response breakdown

?i, HUM, 1.0

HUM: Device

1.0: Firmware

Atlas Scientific Environmental Robotics

Reading device status

Command syntax

300ms processing delay

Status voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart

Example

Status

Response

Wait 300ms

1	?Status,P,5.038	0
Dec	ASCII	Null

Response breakdown

?Status, P, 5.038

P, ↑ Reason for restart

5.038 ↑ Voltage at Vcc

Restart codes

P	powered off
S	software reset
B	brown out
W	watchdog
U	unknown

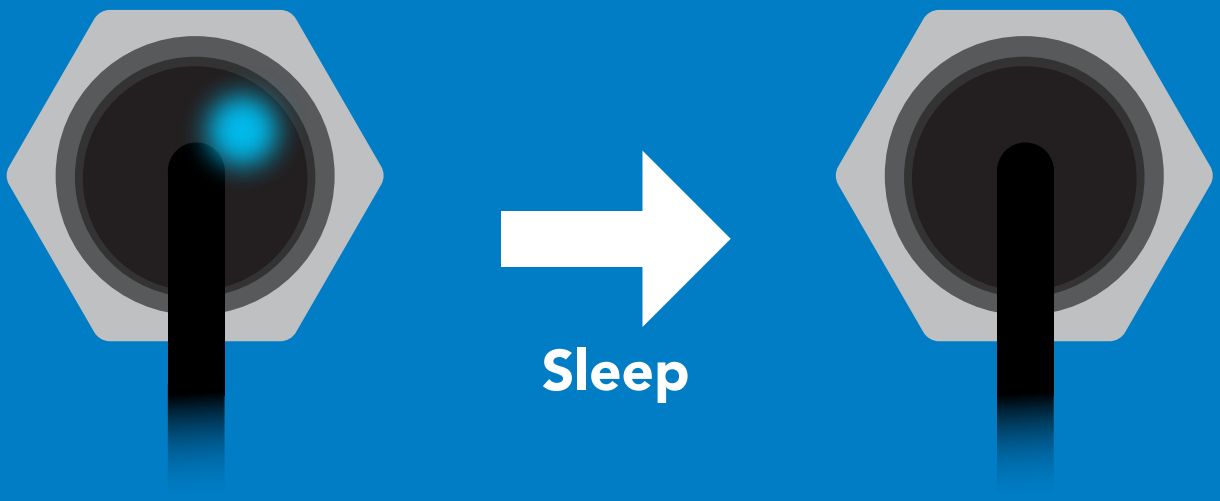
Sleep mode/low power

Command syntax

Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	Send any character or command to awaken device.

Example	Response	
Sleep	no response	Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.
Any command	wakes up device	

	MAX	SLEEP
5V	2.6 mA	0.5 mA
3.3V	2.2 mA	0.4 mA



Protocol lock

Command syntax

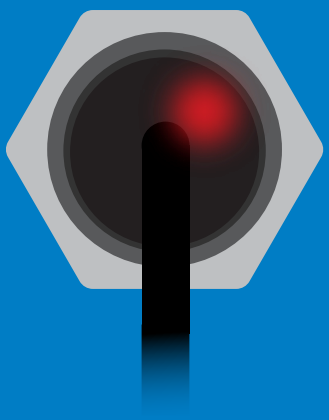
300ms processing delay

Plock,1	enable Plock	Locks device to I²C mode.
Plock,0	disable Plock	default
Plock,?	Plock on/off?	

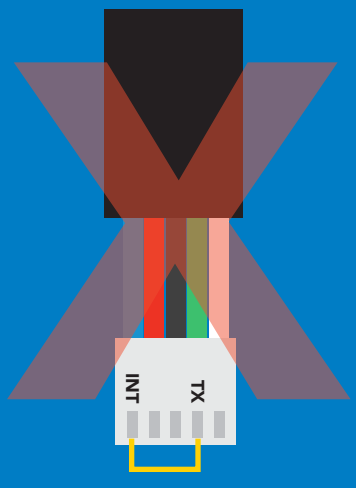
Example	Response
Plock,1	Wait 300ms · 1 Dec · 0 Null
Plock,0	Wait 300ms · 1 Dec · 0 Null
Plock,?	Wait 300ms · 1 Dec · ?Plock,1 ASCII · 0 Null

Plock,1

Baud, 9600



cannot change to UART



cannot change to UART

Atlas Scientific Environmental Robotics

I²C address change

Command syntax

I2C,n sets I²C address and reboots into I²C mode

Example	Response
I2C,101	device reboot (no response given)

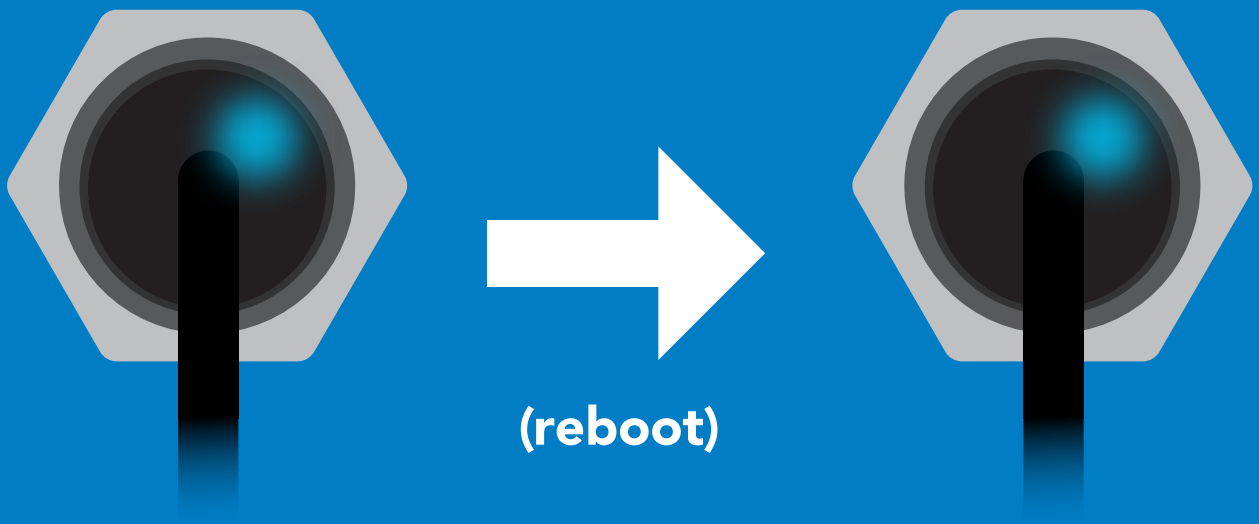
Warning!

Changing the I²C address will prevent communication between the circuit and the CPU until the CPU is updated with the new I²C address.

Default I²C address is 111 (0x6F).

n = any number 1 – 127

I2C,101



Atlas Scientific™ Environmental Robotics

Factory reset

Command syntax

Factory reset will not take the device out of I²C mode.

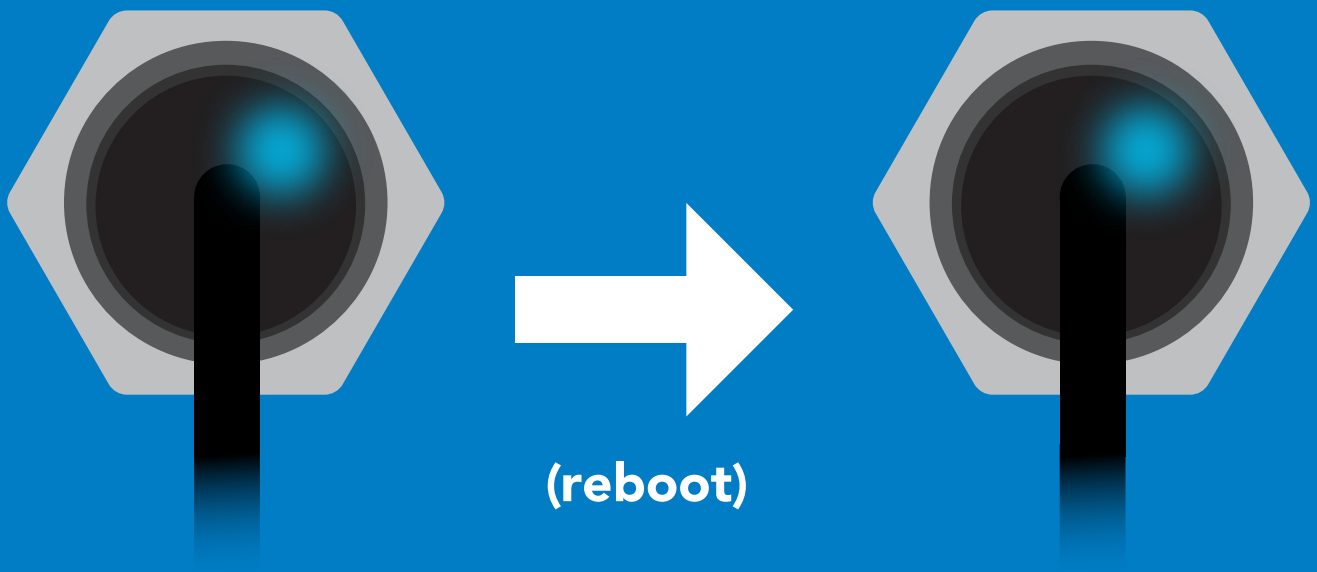
Factory	enable factory reset

I²C address will not change

Example	Response
Factory	device reboot (no response given)

Clears custom calibration
LED on
Response codes enabled

Factory



AtlasScientific™
Environmental Robotics

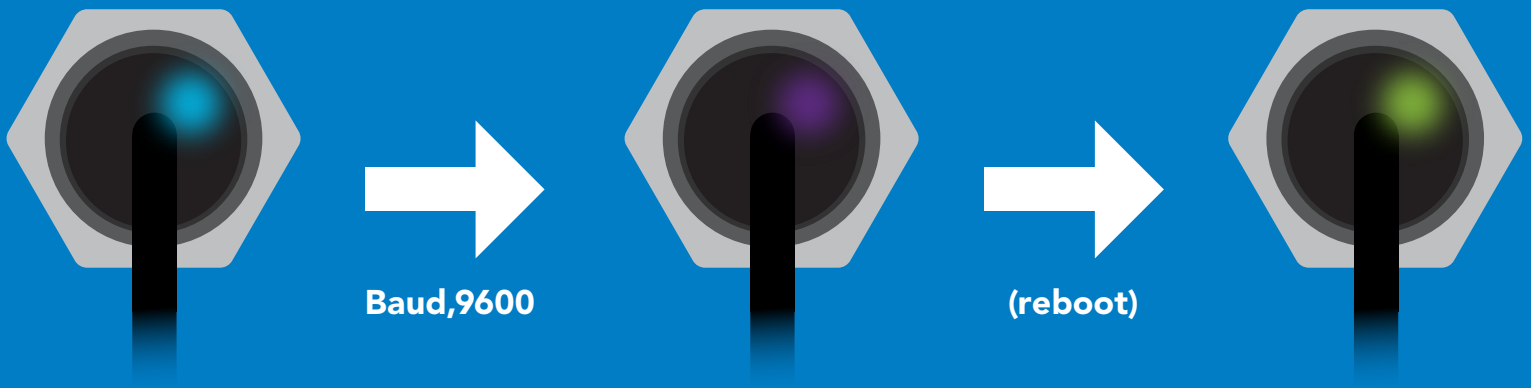
Change to UART mode

Command syntax

Baud,n	switch from I²C to UART

Example	Response
Baud,9600	reboot in UART mode (no response given)

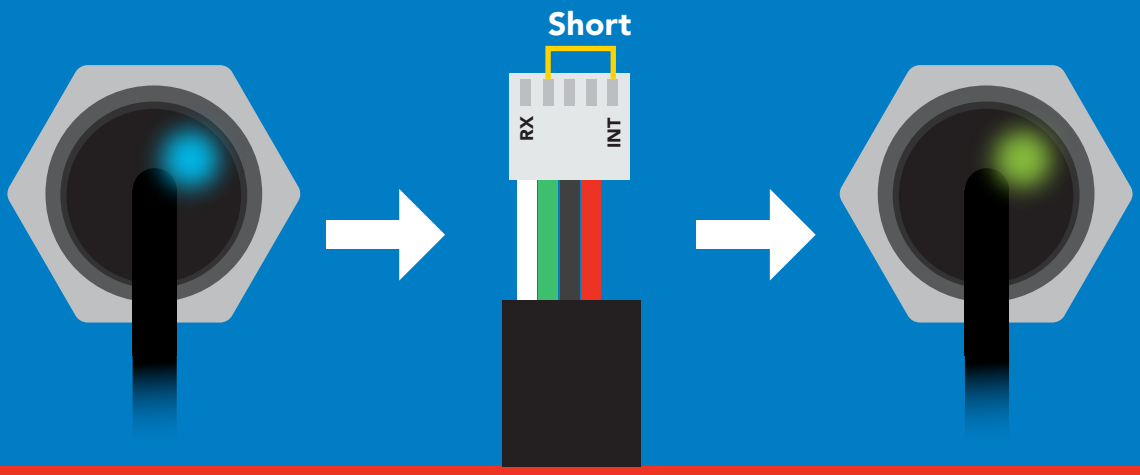
n =
- 300
- 1200
- 2400
- 9600
- 19200
- 38400
- 57600
- 115200



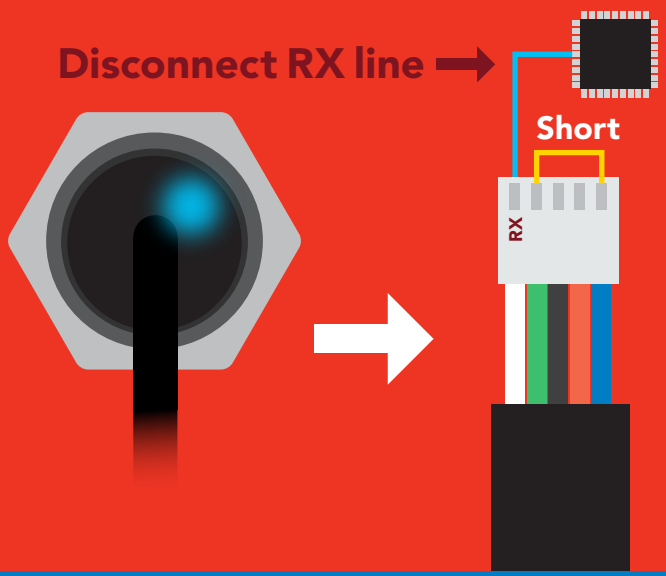
Manual switching to UART

- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to INT
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from Blue to Green
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Example



Wrong Example



AtlasScientific™
Environmental Robotics

Datasheet change log

Datasheet V 1.7

Revised graphs and information on pg 5.

Datasheet V 1.6

Added the Tcal command on pages 21 & 44.

Datasheet V 1.5

Revised artwork on pg 4.

Datasheet V 1.4

Added Humidity chart on pg 5.

Datasheet V 1.3

Added Air Temperature chart on pg 5.

Datasheet V 1.2

Revised naming device info on pages 20 & 42.

Datasheet V 1.1

Revised the information on pg 3.

Datasheet V 1.0

New datasheet

Firmware updates

V1.01 – Tcal command added to firmware (March, 2024)

V1.0 – Initial release (August 14, 2020)

Warranty

Atlas Scientific™ Warranties the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor to be free of defect during the debugging phase of device implementation, or 30 days after receiving the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor (which ever comes first).

The debugging phase

The debugging phase as defined by Atlas Scientific™ is the time period when the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor is connected into a bread board, or shield. If the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor is being debugged in a bread board, the bread board must be devoid of other components. If the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor is being connected to a microcontroller, the microcontroller must be running code that has been designed to drive the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor exclusively and output the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor data as a serial string.

It is important for the embedded systems engineer to keep in mind that the following activities will void the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor warranty:

- **Soldering any part to the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor.**
- **Running any code, that does not exclusively drive the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Color Sensor and output its data in a serial string.**
- **Embedding the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor into a custom made device.**
- **Removing any potting compound.**

Reasoning behind this warranty

Because Atlas Scientific™ does not sell consumer electronics; once the device has been embedded into a custom made system, Atlas Scientific™ cannot possibly warranty the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor, against the thousands of possible variables that may cause the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor to no longer function properly.

Please keep this in mind:

1. **All Atlas Scientific™ devices have been designed to be embedded into a custom made system by you, the embedded systems engineer.**

2. **All Atlas Scientific™ devices have been designed to run indefinitely without failure in the field.**

3. **All Atlas Scientific™ devices can be soldered into place, however you do so at your own risk.**

Atlas Scientific™ is simply stating that once the device is being used in your application, Atlas Scientific™ can no longer take responsibility for the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor continued operation. This is because that would be equivalent to Atlas Scientific™ taking responsibility over the correct operation of your entire device.

