THE DATASHEET OF

SSSU011700

Datasheet STS3x-DIS

High-Accuracy Digital Temperature Sensor IC

- Fully calibrated and linearized digital output
- Wide supply voltage range, from 2.15 V to 5.5 V
- I2C Interface with communication speeds up to 1 MHz and two user selectable addresses
- Accuracy of up to ± 0.1 °C
- Very fast start-up and measurement time
- Tiny 8-pin DFN package
- NIST traceability

Product Summary

The STS3x-DIS is Sensirion's new high accuracy digital temperature sensor. It relies on the industry proven CMOSens® technology, providing for increased intelligence, reliability and improved accuracy specifications compared to its predecessors. Its functionality includes enhanced signal processing, two distinctive and user selectable I2C addresses and communication speeds of up to 1 MHz. The DFN package has a footprint of 2.5 x 2.5 mm² while keeping a height of 0.9 mm. This allows for integration of the STS3x-DIS into a great variety of applications. Additionally, the wide supply voltage range of 2.15 V to 5.5 V guarantees compatibility with a wide range of applications. All in all, the STS3x-DIS incorporates more than 15 years of Sensirion's digital sensor know-how.

Benefits of Sensirion's CMOSens® Technology

- High reliability and long-term stability
- Industry-proven technology with a track record of more than 15 years
- Designed for mass production
- High process capability
- High signal-to-noise ratio

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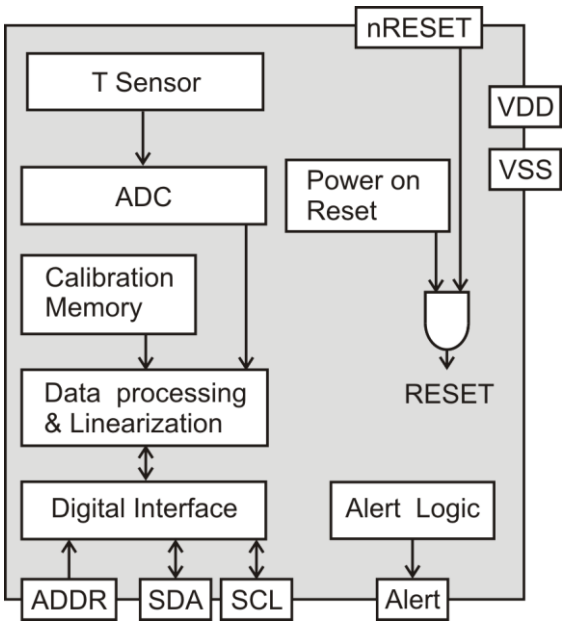

Figure 1 Functional block diagram of the STS3x-DIS. The CMOSens™ technology allows providing for a fully calibrated I²C signal.

1 Sensor Performance

1.1 Temperature Sensor Performance

Every STS3x is individually tested and calibrated and is identifiable by its unique serial number. The serial number is stored in an unchangeable OTP memory.
For the temperature 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.

Parameter	Condition	Value	Units
STS30 Accuracy tolerance	typ., 0°C to 65°C	±0.2	°C
	max.	**Figure 2**	-
STS31 Accuracy tolerance	typ., 0°C to 90°C	±0.2	°C
	max.	**Figure 3**	-
STS35 Accuracy tolerance	typ., 20°C to 60°C	±0.1	°C
	max.	**Figure 4**	-
Repeatability[1]	Low	0.15	°C
	Medium	0.08	°C
	High	0.04	°C
Resolution	Typ.	0.01	°C
Specified Range	-	-40 to 125	°C
Response time [2]	$\tau_{63\%}$	>2	s
Long Term Drift	max	<0.03	°C/yr

Table 1 Temperature sensor specification.

[1] The stated repeatability is 3 times the standard deviation (3σ) of multiple consecutive measurements at the stated repeatability and at constant ambient conditions. It is a measure for the noise on the physical sensor output.

[2] Temperature response times strongly depend on the type of heat exchange, the available sensor surface and the design environment of the sensor in the final application.

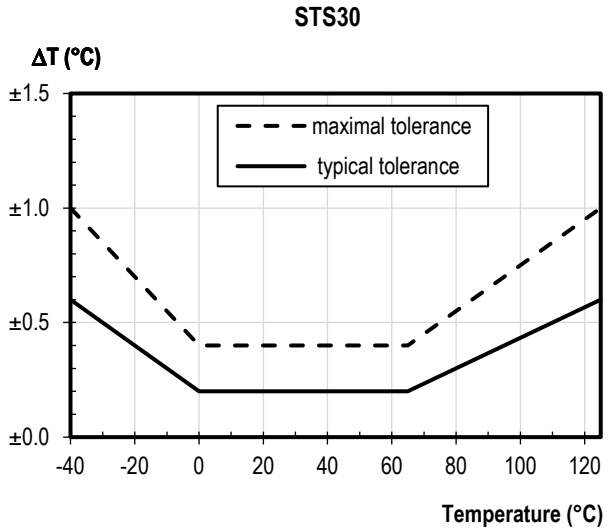

Figure 2 Temperature accuracy of the STS30 sensor.

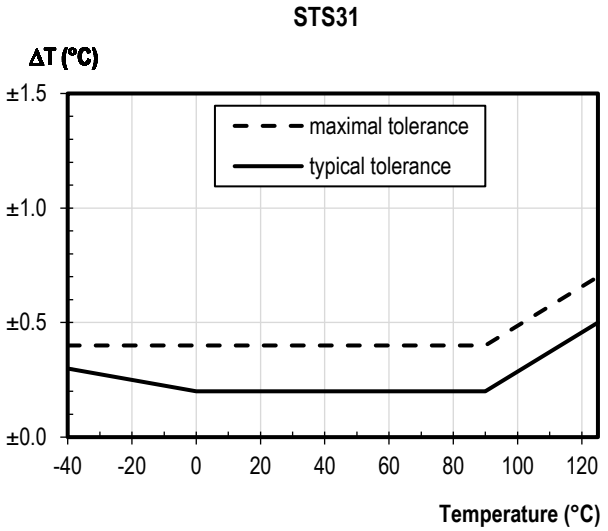

Figure 3 Temperature accuracy of the STS31 sensor.

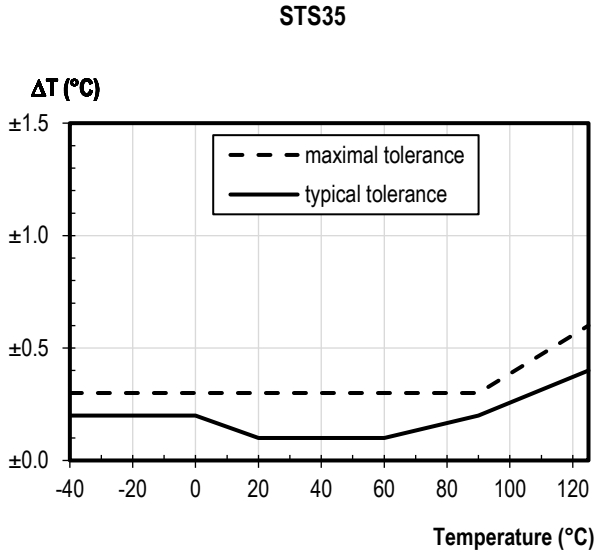

Figure 4 Temperature accuracy of the STS35 sensor.

2 Specifications

2.1 Electrical Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Comments
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		2.15	3.3	5.5	V	
Power-up/down level	V_{POR}		1.8	2.1	2.15	V	
Slew rate change of the supply voltage	$V_{DD,slew}$		-	-	20	V/ms	Voltage changes on the VDD line between $V_{DD,min}$ and $V_{DD,max}$ should be slower than the maximum slew rate; faster slew rates may lead to reset;
Supply current	I_{DD}	idle state (single shot mode) T= 25°C	-	0.2	2.0	µA	Current when sensor is not performing a measurement during single shot mode
		idle state (single shot mode) T= 125°C	-	-	6.0		
		idle state (periodic data acquisition mode)	-	45	-	µA	Current when sensor is not performing a measurement during periodic data acquisition mode
		Measuring	-	600	1500	µA	Current consumption while sensor is measuring
		Average	-	1.7	-	µA	Current consumption (operation with one measurement per second at lowest repeatability, single shot mode)
Alert Output driving strength	IOH			1.5x V_{DD}		mA	See also section 3.5
Heater power	P_{Heater}	Heater running	3.6	-	33	mW	Depending on the supply voltage

Table 2 Electrical specifications, typical values are valid for T=25°C, min. & max. values for T=-40°C … 125°C.

2.2 Timing Specification for the Sensor System

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Comments
Power-up time	t_{PU}	After hard reset, $V_{DD} \geq V_{POR}$	-	0.5	1.5	ms	Time between V_{DD} reaching V_{POR} and sensor entering idle state
Soft reset time	t_{SR}	After soft reset.	-	0.5	1.5	ms	Time between ACK of soft reset command and sensor entering idle state
Duration of reset pulse	t_{RESETN}		1	-	-	µs	See section 3.6
Measurement duration	$t_{MEAS,l}$	Low repeatability		2.5	4.5	ms	The three repeatability modes differ with respect to measurement duration, noise level and energy consumption
	$t_{MEAS,m}$	Medium repeatability		4.5	6.5	ms	
	$t_{MEAS,h}$	High repeatability		12.5	15.5	ms	

Table 3 System timing specification, valid from -40 °C to 125 °C and $V_{DD,min}$ … $V_{DD,max}$.

2.3 Absolute Minimum and Maximum Ratings

Stress levels beyond those listed in Table 4 may cause permanent damage to the device or affect the reliability of the sensor. 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	Units
Supply voltage V_{DD}	-0.3 to 6	V
Max Voltage on pins (pin 1 (SDA); pin 2 (ADDR); pin 3 (ALERT); pin 4 (SCL); pin 6 (nRESET))	-0.3 to VDD+0.3	V
Input current on any pin	±100	mA
Operating temperature range	-40 to 125	°C
Storage temperature range	-40 to 150	°C
ESD HBM (human body model)[3]	4	kV
ESD CDM (charge device model)[4]	750	V

Table 4 Minimum and maximum ratings; values may only be applied for short time periods.

[3] According to ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001-2014; AEC-Q100-002.

[4] According to ANSI/ESD S5.3.1-2009; AEC-Q100-011.

3 Pin Assignment

The STS3x-DIS comes in a tiny 8-pin DFN package – see Table 5.

Pin	Name	Comments
1	SDA	Serial data; input / output
2	ADDR	Address pin; input; connect to either logic high or low, do not leave floating
3	ALERT	Indicates alarm condition; output; must be left floating if unused
4	SCL	Serial clock; input / output
5	VDD	Supply voltage; input
6	nRESET	Reset pin active low; input; if not used it is recommended to be left floating; can be connected to VDD with a series resistor of R ≥2 kΩ.
7	R	No electrical function; to be connected to VSS
8	VSS	Ground

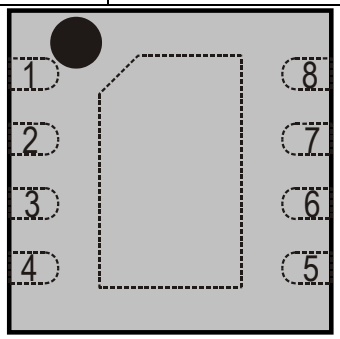

Table 5 STS3x-DIS pin assignment (transparent top view). Dashed lines are only visible if viewed from below. The die pad is internally connected to VSS.

3.1 Power Pins (VDD, VSS)

The electrical specifications of the STS3x-DIS are shown in Table 2. The power supply pins must be decoupled with a 100 nF capacitor that shall be placed as close to the sensor as possible – see Figure 5 for a typical application circuit.

3.2 Serial Clock and Serial Data (SCL, SDA)

SCL is used to synchronize the communication between microcontroller and the sensor. The clock frequency can be freely chosen between 0 to 1000 kHz. Commands with clock stretching according to I2C Standard[5] are supported.

The SDA pin is used to transfer data to and from the sensor. Communication with frequencies up to 400 kHz must meet the I2C *Fast Mode*[5] standard. Communication frequencies up to 1 MHz are supported following the specifications given in **Table 18**.

Both SCL and SDA lines are open-drain I/Os with diodes to VDD and VSS. They should be connected to external pull-up resistors (please refer to Figure 5). A device on the I2C bus must only drive a line to ground. The external pull-up resistors (e.g. R_p=10 kΩ) are required to pull the signal high. For dimensioning resistor sizes please take bus capacity and communication frequency into account (see for example Section 7.1 of NXPs I2C Manual for more details[5]) [1]. It should be noted that pull-up resistors may be included in I/O circuits of microcontrollers. It is recommended to wire the sensor according to the application circuit as shown in Figure 5.

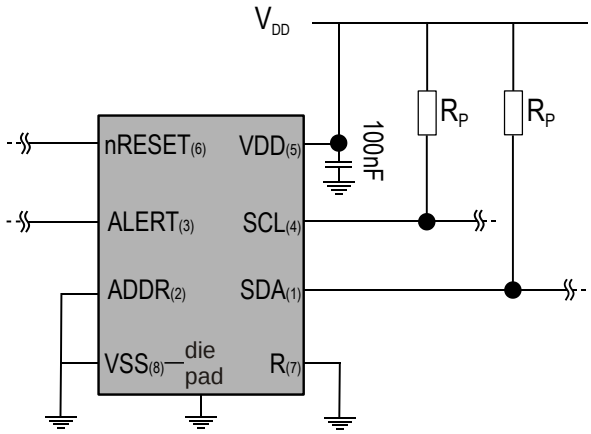

Figure 5 Typical application circuit. Please note that the positioning of the pins does not reflect the position on the real sensor. This is shown in Table 5.

3.3 Die Pad (center pad)

The die pad or center pad is visible from below and located in the center of the package. It is electrically connected to VSS. Hence electrical considerations do not impose constraints on the wiring of the die pad. However, due to mechanical reasons it is recommended to solder the center pad to the PCB. For more information on design-in, please refer to the document "SHTxx_STSxx Design Guide".

3.4 ADDR Pin

Through the appropriate wiring of the ADDR pin the I2C address can be selected (see Table 6 for the respective addresses). The ADDR pin can either be connected to logic high or logic low. The address of the sensor can be changed dynamically during operation by switching the level on the ADDR pin. The only constraint is that the level has to stay constant starting from the I2C start condition until the communication is finished. This allows to connect more than two STS3x-DIS onto the same bus.

[5] http://www.nxp.com/documents/user_manual/UM10204.pdf

The dynamical switching requires individual ADDR lines to the sensors.

Please note that the I2C address is represented through the 7 MSBs of the I2C read or write header. The LSB switches between read or write header. The wiring for the default address is shown in Table 6 and Figure 5. The ADDR pin must not be left floating. Please note that only the 7 MSBs of the I2C Read/Write header constitute the I2C Address.

STS3x-DIS	I2C Address in Hex. representation	Condition
I2C address A	0x4A (default)	ADDR (pin 2) connected to logic low
I2C address B	0x4B	ADDR (pin 2) connected to logic high

Table 6 I2C device addresses

3.5 ALERT Pin

The alert pin may be used to connect to the interrupt pin of a microcontroller. The output of the pin depends on the value of the temperature reading relative to programmable limits. Its function is explained in a separate application note. If not used, this pin must be left floating. The pin switches high, when alert conditions are met. The maximum driving loads are listed in Table 2. Be aware that self-heating might occur, depending on the amount of current that flows. Self-heating can be prevented if the Alert Pin is only used to switch a transistor.

3.6 nRESET Pin

The nReset pin may be used to generate a reset of the sensor. A minimum pulse duration of 1 µs is required to reliably trigger a reset of the sensor. Its function is explained in more detail in section 4. If not used it is recommended to leave the pin floating or to connect it to VDD with a series resistor of R ≥2 kΩ. However, the nRESET pin is internally connected to VDD with a pull up resistor of R = 50 kΩ (typ.).

4 Operation and Communication

The STS3x-DIS supports I2C fast mode (and frequencies up to 1000 kHz). Clock stretching can be enabled and disabled through the appropriate user command. For detailed information on the I2C protocol, refer to NXP I2C-bus specification[6] [1].

After sending a command to the sensor a minimal waiting time of 1ms is needed before another command can be received by the sensor.

All STS3x-DIS commands and data are mapped to a 16-bit address space. Additionally, data and commands are protected with a CRC checksum. This increases communication reliability. The 16 bits commands to the sensor already include a 3 bit CRC checksum. Data sent from and received by the sensor is always succeeded by an 8 bit CRC.

In write direction it is mandatory to transmit the checksum, since the STS3x-DIS only accepts data if it is followed by the correct checksum. In read direction it is left to the master to read and process the checksum.

4.1 Power-Up and Communication Start

The sensor starts powering-up after reaching the power-up threshold voltage V_{POR} specified in Table 2. After reaching this threshold voltage the sensor needs the time t_{PU} to enter idle state. Once the idle state is entered it is ready to receive commands from the master (microcontroller).

Each transmission sequence begins with a START condition (S) and ends with a STOP condition (P) as described in the I2C-bus specification. Whenever the sensor is powered up, but not performing a measurement or communicating, it automatically enters idle state for energy saving. This idle state cannot be controlled by the user.

4.2 Starting a Measurement

A measurement communication sequence consists of a START condition, the I2C write header (7-bit I2C device address plus 0 as the write bit) and a 16-bit measurement command. The proper reception of each byte is indicated by the sensor. It pulls the SDA pin low (ACK bit) after the falling edge of the 8th SCL clock to indicate the reception. A complete measurement cycle is depicted in Table 7.

With the acknowledgement of the measurement command, the STS3x-DIS starts measuring the temperature.

4.3 Measurement Commands for Single Shot Data Acquisition Mode

In this mode one issued measurement command triggers the acquisition of a 16 bit temperature value. During transmission that value is always followed by a CRC checksum, see section 4.4.

In single shot mode different measurement commands can be selected. The 16 bit commands are shown in Table 7. They differ with respect to repeatability (low,

medium and high) and clock stretching (enabled or disabled).

The repeatability setting influences the measurement duration and thus the overall energy consumption of the sensor. This is explained in section 2.2.

Condition		Hex. code	
Repeatability	Clock stretching	MSB	LSB
High	enabled	0x2C	06
Medium			0D
Low			10
High	disabled	0x24	00
Medium			0B
Low			16
e.g. 0x2C06: high repeatability measurement with clock stretching enabled			

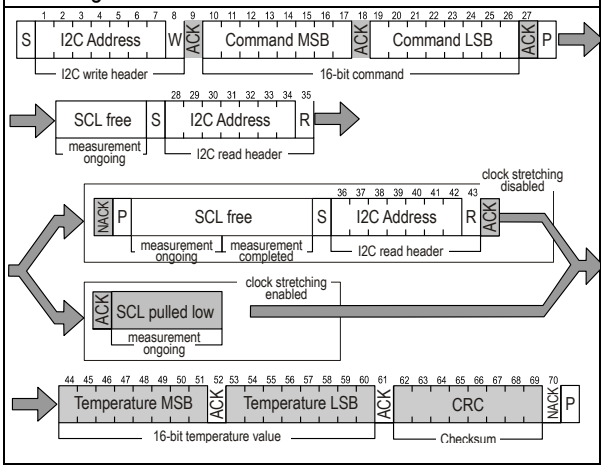

Table 7 Measurement commands in single shot mode. The first "SCL free" block indicates a minimal waiting time of 1ms (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor).

4.4 Readout of Measurement Results for Single Shot Mode

After the sensor has completed the measurement, the master can read the measurement result by sending a START condition followed by an I2C read header. The sensor will acknowledge the reception of the read header and send two bytes of data (temperature) followed by one byte CRC checksum. Each byte must be acknowledged by the microcontroller with an ACK condition for the sensor to continue sending data. If the sensor does not receive an ACK from the master after any byte of data, it will not continue sending data.

After having received the checksum for the temperature value a NACK and stop condition should be sent (see Table 7).

The I2C master can abort the read transfer with a NACK condition after any data byte if it is not interested in the CRC.

No Clock Stretching

When a command without clock stretching has been issued, the sensor responds to a read header with a not acknowledge (NACK), if no data is present.

Clock Stretching

When a command with clock stretching has been issued, the sensor responds to a read header with an ACK and subsequently pulls down the SCL line. The SCL line is pulled down until the measurement is complete. As soon as the measurement is complete, the sensor releases the SCL line and sends the measurement results.

4.5 Measurement Commands for Periodic Data Acquisition Mode

In this mode one issued measurement command yields a stream of 16 bit temperature values.

In periodic mode different measurement commands can be selected. The corresponding 16 bit commands are shown in Table 8. They differ with respect to repeatability (low, medium and high) and data acquisition frequency (0.5, 1, 2, 4 & 10 measurements per second, mps). Clock stretching cannot be selected in this mode.

The data acquisition frequency and the repeatability setting influences the measurement duration and the current consumption of the sensor. This is explained in section 2.2 of this datasheet.

If a measurement command is issued, while the sensor is busy with a measurement (measurement durations see Table 3), it is recommended to issue a break command first (see section 4.7). Upon reception of the break command the sensor will abort the ongoing measurement and enter the single shot mode.

Condition		Hex. code	
Repeatability	mps	MSB	LSB
High	0.5	0x20	32
Medium			24
Low			2F
High	1	0x21	30
Medium			26
Low			2D
High	2	0x22	36
Medium			20
Low			2B
High	4	0x23	34
Medium			22
Low			29
High	10	0x27	37
Medium			21
Low			2A
e.g. 0x2130: 1 high repeatability mps - measurement per second			

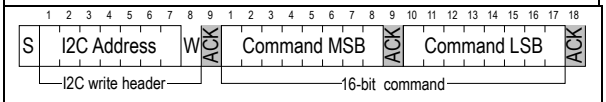

Table 8 Measurement commands for periodic data acquisition mode (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor). N.B.: At the highest mps setting self-heating of the sensor might occur.

4.6 Readout of Measurement Results for Periodic Mode

Transmission of the measurement data can be initiated through the fetch data command shown in Table 9. If no measurement data is present the I2C read header is responded with a NACK (Bit 9 in Table 9) and the communication stops. After the read out command fetch data has been issued, the data memory is cleared, i.e. no measurement data is present.

Command	Hex code
Fetch Data	0x E0 00

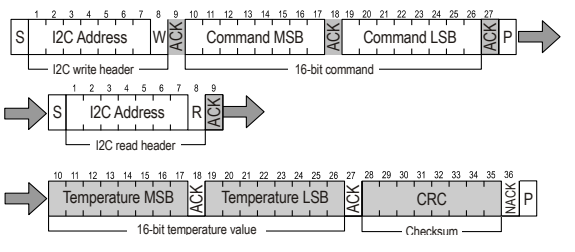

Table 9 Fetch Data command (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor)

4.7 Break command / Stop Periodic Data Acquisition Mode

The periodic data acquisition mode can be stopped using the break command shown in Table 10. It is recommended to stop the periodic data acquisition prior to sending another command (except Fetch Data command) using the break command. Upon reception of the break command the sensor will abort the ongoing measurement and enter the single shot mode. This takes 1ms.

Command	Hex Code
Break	0x3093

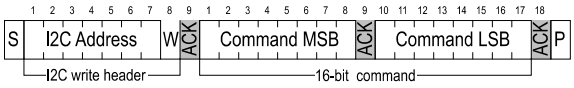

Table 10 Break command (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor).

4.8 Reset

A system reset of the STS3x-DIS can be generated externally by issuing a command (soft reset) or by sending a pulse to the dedicated reset pin (nReset pin). Additionally, a system reset is generated internally during power-up. During the reset procedure the sensor will not process commands.

In order to achieve a full reset of the sensor without removing the power supply, it is recommended to use the nRESET pin of the STS3x-DIS.

Interface Reset

If communication with the device is lost, the following signal sequence will reset the serial interface: While leaving SDA high, toggle SCL nine or more times. This must be followed by a Transmission Start sequence preceding the next command. This sequence resets the interface only. The status register preserves its content.

Soft Reset / Re-Initialization

The STS3x-DIS provides a soft reset mechanism that forces the system into a well-defined state without removing the power supply. When the system is in idle state the soft reset command can be sent to the STS3x-DIS. This triggers the sensor to reset its system controller and reloads calibration data from the memory. In order to start the soft reset procedure the command as shown in Table 11 should be sent.

It is worth noting that the sensor reloads calibration data prior to every measurement by default.

Command	Hex Code
Soft Reset	0x30A2

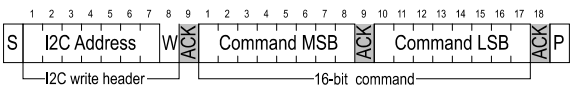

Table 11 Soft reset command (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor)

Reset through General Call

Additionally, a reset of the sensor can also be generated using the "general call" mode according to I2C-bus specification[6]. This generates a reset which is functionally identical to using the nReset pin. It is important to understand that a reset generated in this way is not device specific. All devices on the same I2C bus that support the general call mode will perform a reset. Additionally, this command only works when the sensor is able to process I2C commands. The appropriate command consists of two bytes and is shown in Table 12.

Command	Code
Address byte	0x00
Second byte	0x06
Reset command using the general call address	0x0006

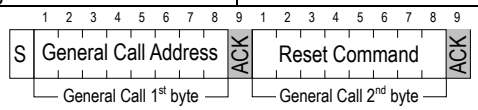

Table 12 Reset through the general call address (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor).

Reset through the nReset Pin

Pulling the nReset pin low (see Table 5) generates a reset similar to a hard reset. The nReset pin is internally connected to VDD through a pull-up resistor and hence active low. The nReset pin has to be pulled low for a minimum of 1 µs to generate a reset of the sensor.

Hard Reset

A hard reset is achieved by switching the supply voltage to the VDD Pin off and then on again. In order to prevent powering the sensor over the ESD diodes, the voltage to pins 1 (SDA), 4 (SCL) and 2 (ADDR) also needs to be removed.

4.9 Heater

The STS3x is equipped with an internal heater, which is meant for plausibility checking only. The temperature increase achieved by the heater depends on various parameters and lies in the range of a few degrees centigrade. It can be switched on and off by command, see table below. The status is listed in the status register. After a reset the heater is disabled (default condition).

Command	Hex Code	
	MSB	LSB
Heater Enable	0x30	6D
Heater Disabled		66

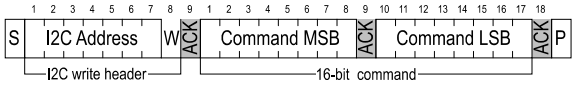

Table 13 Heater command (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor)

4.10 Status Register

The status register contains information on the operational status of the heater, the alert mode and on the execution status of the last command and the last write sequence. The command to read out the status register is shown in Table 14 whereas a description of the content can be found in Table 16.

Command	Hex code
Read Out of status register	0xF32D

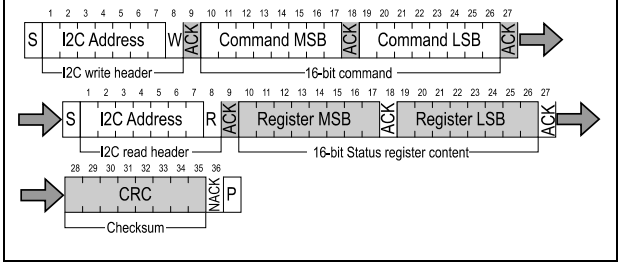

Table 14 Command to read out the status register (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor)

Clear Status Register

All flags (Bit 15, 10, 4) in the status register can be cleared (set to zero) by sending the command shown in Table 15.

Command	Hex Code
Clear status register	0x 30 41

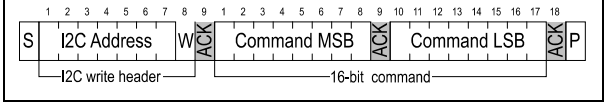

Table 15 Command to clear the status register (clear blocks are controlled by the microcontroller, grey blocks by the sensor)

Bit	Field description	Default value
15	Alert pending status '0': no pending alerts '1': at least one pending alert	'1'
14	Reserved	'0'
13	Heater status '0' : Heater OFF '1' : Heater ON	'0'
12:11	Reserved	'00'
10	T tracking alert '0' : no alert '1' . alert	'0'
9:5	Reserved	'xxxxx'
4	System reset detected '0': no reset detected since last 'clear status register' command '1': reset detected (hard reset, general call reset or supply fail)	'1'
3:2	Reserved	'00'
1	Command status '0': last command executed successfully '1': last command not processed. It was either invalid, failed the integrated command checksum	'0'
0	Write data checksum status '0': checksum of last write transfer was correct '1': checksum of last write transfer failed	'0'

Table 16 Description of the status register.

4.11 Checksum Calculation

The 8-bit CRC checksum transmitted after each data word is generated by a CRC algorithm. Its properties are displayed in Table 17. The CRC covers the contents of the two previously transmitted data bytes. To calculate the checksum only these two previously transmitted data bytes are used.

Property	Value
Name	CRC-8
Width	8 bit
Protected data	read and/or write data
Polynomial	0x31 ($x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$)
Initialization	0xFF
Reflect input	False
Reflect output	False
Final XOR	0x00
Examples	CRC (0xBEEF) = 0x92

Table 17 I2C CRC properties.

4.12 Conversion of Signal Output

Measurement data is always transferred as 16-bit values (unsigned integer). These values are already linearized and compensated for supply voltage effects. Converting those raw values into a physical scale can be achieved using the following formulas.

Temperature conversion formula (result in °C & °F):

$$T\left[°C\right] = -45 + 175 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{16}-1}$$

$$T\left[°F\right] = -49 + 315 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{16}-1}$$

S_T denotes the raw sensor output for temperature. The formulas work only correctly when S_T is used in decimal representation.

4.13 Communication Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Comments
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}		0	-	1000	kHz	
Hold time (repeated) START condition	$t_{HD;STA}$	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated	0.24	-	-	µs	
LOW period of the SCL clock	t_{LOW}		0.53	-	-	µs	
HIGH period of the SCL clock	t_{HIGH}		0.26	-	-	µs	
SDA hold time	$t_{HD;DAT}$		0	-	250	ns	Transmitting data
			0	-	-	ns	Receiving data
SDA set-up time	$t_{SU;DAT}$		100	-	-	ns	
SCL/SDA rise time	t_R		-	-	300	ns	
SCL/SDA fall time	t_F		-	-	300	ns	
SDA valid time	$t_{VD;DAT}$		-	-	0.9	µs	
Set-up time for a repeated START condition	$t_{SU;STA}$		0.26	-	-	µs	
Set-up time for STOP condition	$t_{SU;STO}$		0.26	-	-	µs	
Capacitive load on bus line	CB		-	-	400	pF	
Low level input voltage	V_{IL}		0	-	$0.3xV_{DD}$	V	
High level input voltage	V_{IH}		$0.7xV_{DD}$	-	$1xV_{DD}$	V	
Low level output voltage	V_{OL}	3 mA sink current	-	-	0.4	V	

Table 18 Timing specifications for I2C communication, valid for T=-40°C … 125°C and $V_{DD,min}$ … $V_{DD,max}$. The nomenclature above is according to the I2C specification (UM10204, Rev. 6, April 4, 2014).

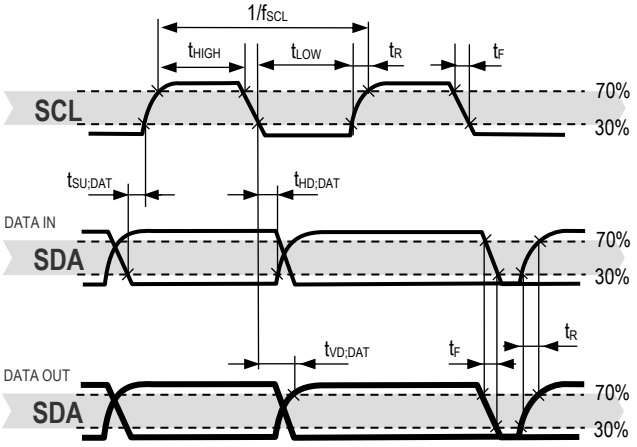

Figure 6 Timing diagram for digital input/output pads. SDA directions are seen from the sensor. Bold SDA lines are controlled by the sensor, plain SDA lines are controlled by the micro-controller. Note that SDA valid read time is triggered by falling edge of preceding toggle.

5 Packaging

STS3x-DIS sensors are provided in a *dual flat no leads* (DFN) package.

The sensor chip is made of silicon and is mounted to a lead frame. The latter is made of Cu plated with Ni/Pd/Au. Chip and lead frame are overmolded by an epoxy-based mold compound leaving the central die pad and I/O pins exposed for mechanical and electrical connection. Please note that the side walls of the sensor are diced and therefore these diced lead frame surfaces are not covered with the respective plating.

The package follows JEDEC publication 95, design registration 4.20, small scale plastic quad and dual inline, square and rectangular, No-LEAD packages (with optional thermal enhancements) small scale (QFN/SON), Issue D.01, September 2009.

STS3x-DIS has a Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) of 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.

5.1 Traceability

All STS3x-DIS sensors are laser marked for easy identification and traceability. The marking on the sensor top side consists of a pin-1 indicator and two lines of text.

The top line consists of the pin-1 indicator which is located in the top left corner and the product name. The small letter x stands for the accuracy class.

The bottom line consists of 6 letters. The first two digits XY (=DI) describe the output mode. The third letter (A) represents the manufacturing year (4 = 2014, 5 = 2015, etc). The last three digits (BCD) 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.

If viewed from below pin 1 is indicated by triangular shaped cut in the otherwise rectangular die pad. The dimensions of the triangular cut are shown in Figure 8 through the labels T1 & T2.

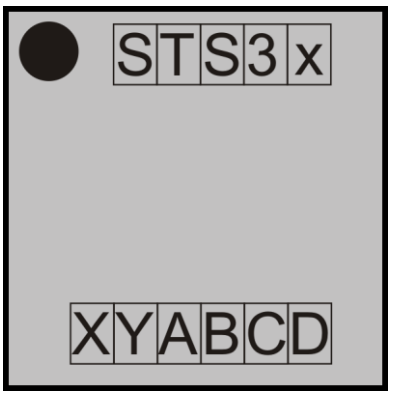

Figure 7 Top view of the STS3x-DIS illustrating the laser marking.

5.2 Package Outline

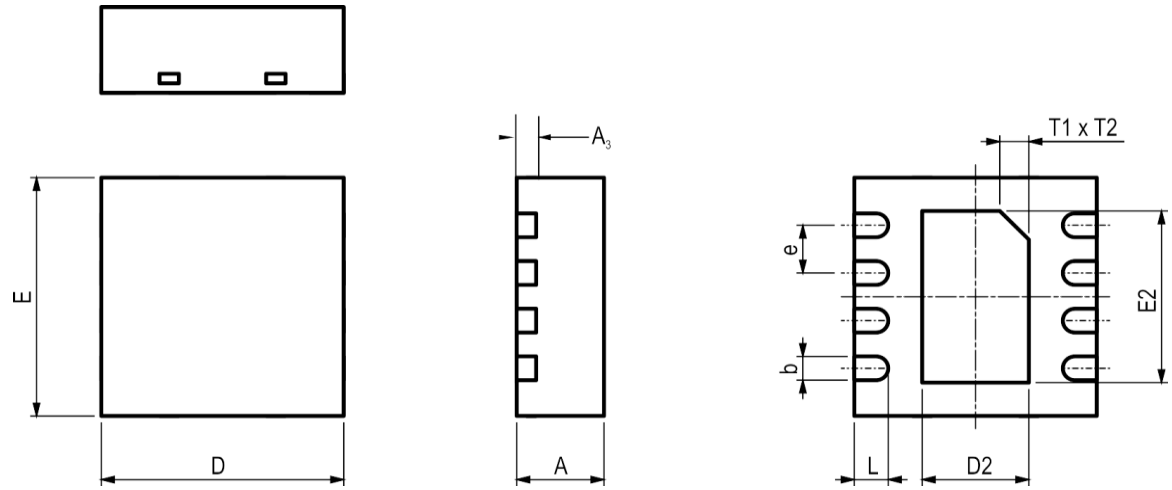

Figure 8 Dimensional drawing of STS3x-DIS sensor package

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Nom.	Max	Units	Comments
Package height	A	0.8	0.9	1	mm	
Leadframe height	A3	-	0.2	-	mm	
Pad width	b	0.2	0.25	0.3	mm	
Package width	D	2.4	2.5	2.6	mm	
Center pad length	D2	1	1.1	1.2	mm	
Package length	E	2.4	2.5	2.6	mm	
Center pad width	E2	1.7	1.8	1.9	mm	
Pad pitch	e	-	0.5	-	mm	
Pad length	L	0.25	0.35	0.45	mm	
Center pad marking	T1xT2	-	0.3x45°	-	mm	indicates the position of pin 1

Table 19 Package outline.

5.3 Land Pattern

Figure 9 shows the land pattern. The land pattern is understood to be the open metal areas on the PCB, onto which the DFN pads are soldered.

The solder mask is understood to be the insulating layer on top of the PCB covering the copper traces. It is recommended to design the solder pads as a Non-Solder Mask Defined (NSMD) type. For NSMD pads, the solder mask opening should provide a 60 µm to 75 µm design clearance between any copper pad and solder mask. As the pad pitch is only 0.5 mm we recommend to have one solder mask opening for all 4 I/O pads on one side.

For solder paste printing it is recommended to use a laser-cut, stainless steel stencil with electro-polished trapezoidal walls and with 0.1 or 0.125 mm stencil thickness. The length of the stencil apertures for the I/O pads should be the same as the PCB pads. However, the position of the stencil apertures should have an offset of 0.1 mm away from the center of the package. The die pad aperture should cover about 70 % – 90 % of the die pad area –thus it should have a size of about 0.9 mm x 1.6 mm.

For information on the soldering process and further recommendation on the assembly process please consult the Handling Instruction [1] which can be found on the Sensirion webpage.

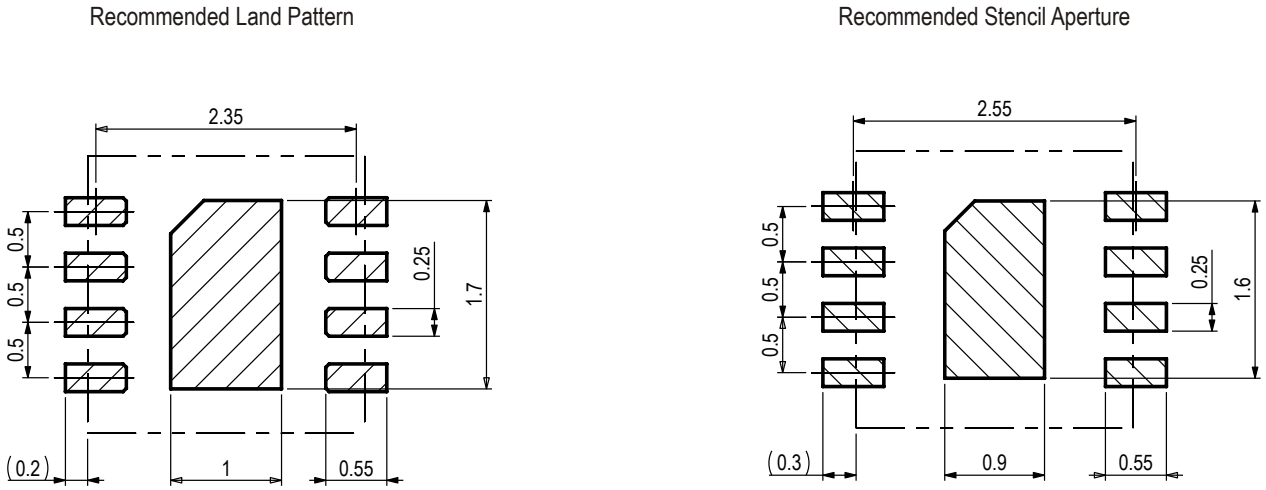

Figure 9 Recommended metal land pattern (left) and stencil apertures (right) for the STS3x-DIS. The dashed lines represent the outer dimension of the DFN package. The PCB pads (left) and stencil apertures (right) are indicated through the shaded areas.

6 Shipping Package

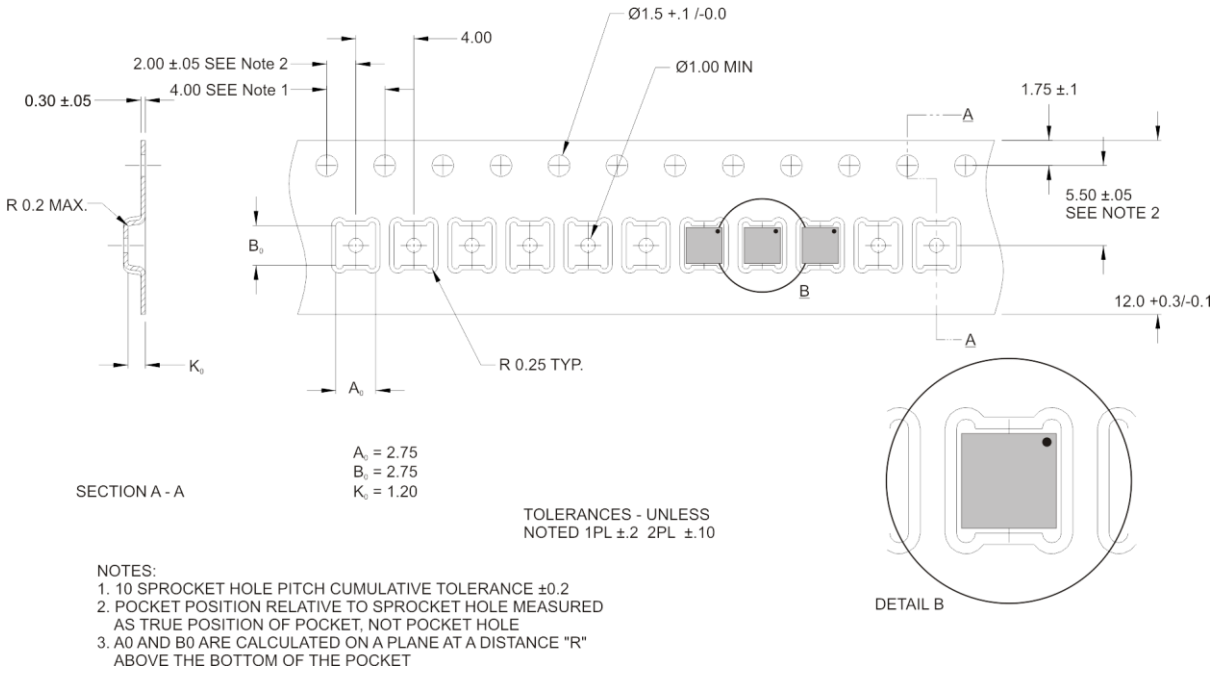

Figure 10 Technical drawing of the packaging tape with sensor orientation in tape. Header tape is to the right and trailer tape to the left on this drawing. Dimensions are given in millimeters.

7 Quality

Qualification of the STS3x-DIS is performed based on the JEDEC JESD47 qualification test method.

7.1 Material Contents

The device is fully RoHS and WEEE compliant, e.g. free of Pb, Cd, and Hg.

8 Ordering Information

The STS3x-DIS can be ordered in tape and reel packaging with different sizes, see Table 20. The reels are sealed into antistatic ESD bags. The document “SHT3x_STS3x shipping package” that shows the details about the shipping package is available upon request.

Name	Quantity	Order Number
STS30-DIS-2.5kS	2500	1-101415-01
STS30-DIS-10kS	10000	1-101414-01
STS31-DIS-2.5kS	2500	1-101416-01
STS31-DIS-10kS	10000	1-101417-01
STS35-DIS-B2.5KS	2500	1-101673-01
STS35-DIS-B10KS	10000	1-101672-01

Table 20 STS3x-DIS ordering options.

9 Bibliography

[1] Sensirion, "Handling Instructions for Humidity Sensors," 2020. [Online]. Available: www.sensirion.com.

[2] NXP Semiconductors, «User manual UM10204,» Bd. Rev. 6, 2014.

[3] Sensirion, «SHTxx Design Guide,» [Online]. Available: www.sensirion.com.

Revision History

Date	Version	Page(s)	Changes
November 2016	1		Initial release
November 2017	2	2	Updated **Table 1**
		2	Improved repeatability
		3	Improved accuracy specifications
		4	Updated **Table 2**
		5	Updated **Table 3**
		6	Updated **Table 5** and description of pin assignment
		9	Updated **Section 4.7**
		12	Updated **Table 18**
		14	Updated **Table 19**
		15	Updated **Figure 9**
		16	Updated ordering information in **Table 20**
March 2018	3	4	Updated **Table 2**
		6	Updated **Table 5**
		7	Introduced "After sending a command to the sensor a minimal waiting time of 1ms is needed before another command can be received by the sensor" in section 4.
		9	Changed “20µs” to “1ms” in section 4.7
		10	Updated explanation of the heater in section 4.9
		12	Updated **Table 18**
		7	Section 4.1 removed “The stop condition is optional.”
		all	Typo correction & reformatting, etc.
May 2019	4	1, 2	Included NIST traceability information
October 2019	5	16	Updated qualification method in section 7
December 2022	6	16	Changed Bibliography and the according references in the text
November 2023	6.1	11	Corrected when a system reset is detected in Table 16

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:

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- 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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