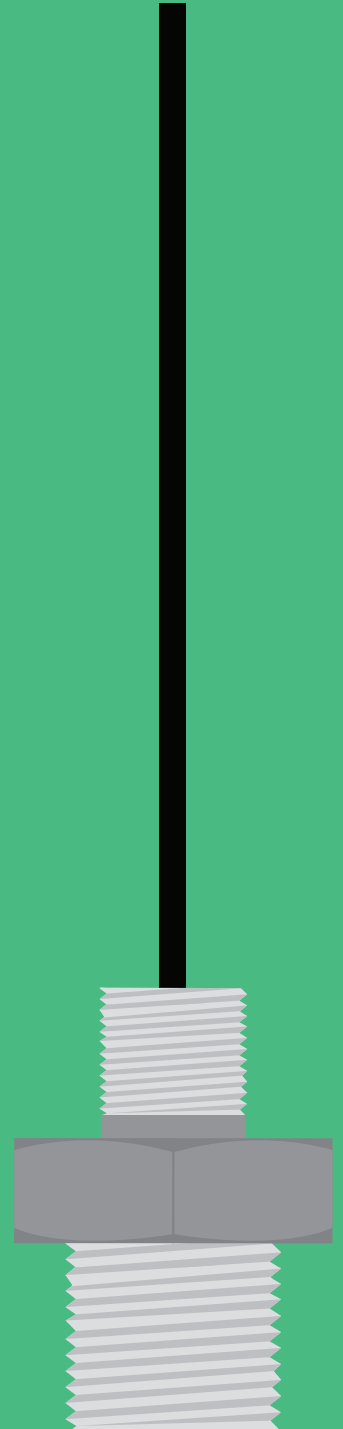


# EZO-HUM<sup>TM</sup>

## Embedded Humidity sensor

Reads	<b>Relative humidity</b> <b>Dew point</b> <b>Air temperature</b>
Range	<b>0 – 100%</b>
Calibration	<b>Factory calibrated</b>
Response time	<b>1 reading per second</b> <small>(UART mode)</small> <b>1 reading per 300 milliseconds</b> <small>(I2C mode)</small>
Accuracy	<b>+/- 2%</b>
Connector	<b>5 lead data cable</b>
Cable length	<b>1 meter</b>
Data protocol	<b>UART &amp; I<sup>2</sup>C</b>
Default I2C address	<b>111 (0x6F)</b>
Data format	<b>ASCII</b>
Operating voltage	<b>3.3V – 5V</b>
IP rating	<b>IP67</b>
Life expectancy	<b>10 years</b>



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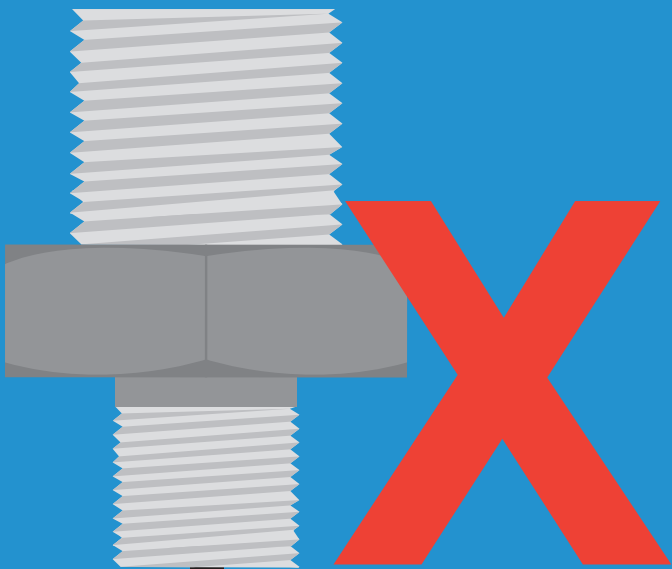
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# Attention

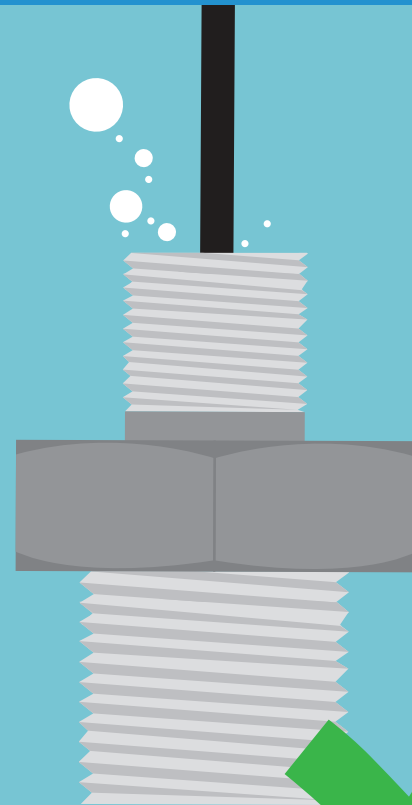
The EZO-HUM™ is 100% operational out of the box.  
**CALIBRATION IS UNNECESSARY**

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

Can the sensor get wet?

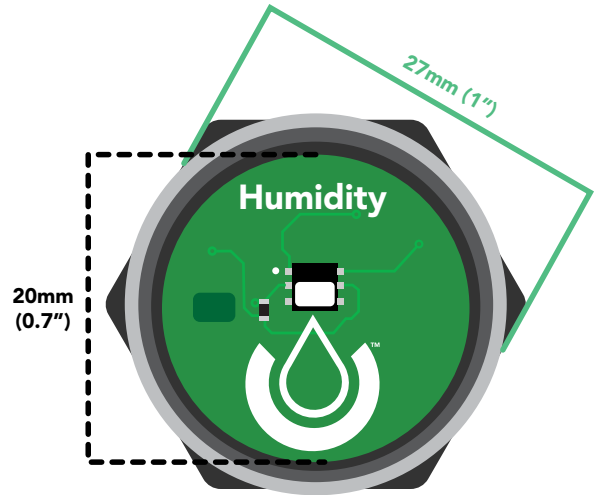
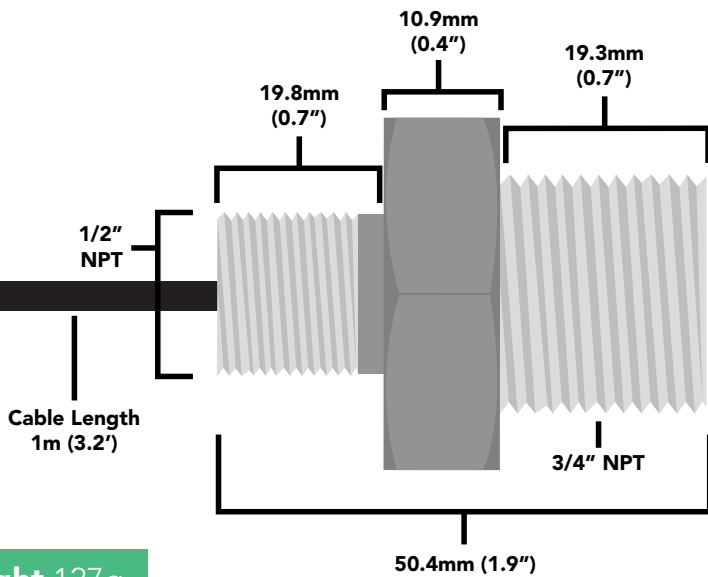


**Don't do that**



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

# Physical properties



Weight 127g

Body 316 Stainless Steel



# Pin out

Data and power cable pinout

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



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

57.38%

0V

VCC

\*Auto monitor set to 57.38%

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

See page 18 to enable auto-monitoring in UART mode.

See page 40 to enable auto-monitoring in I2C mode.

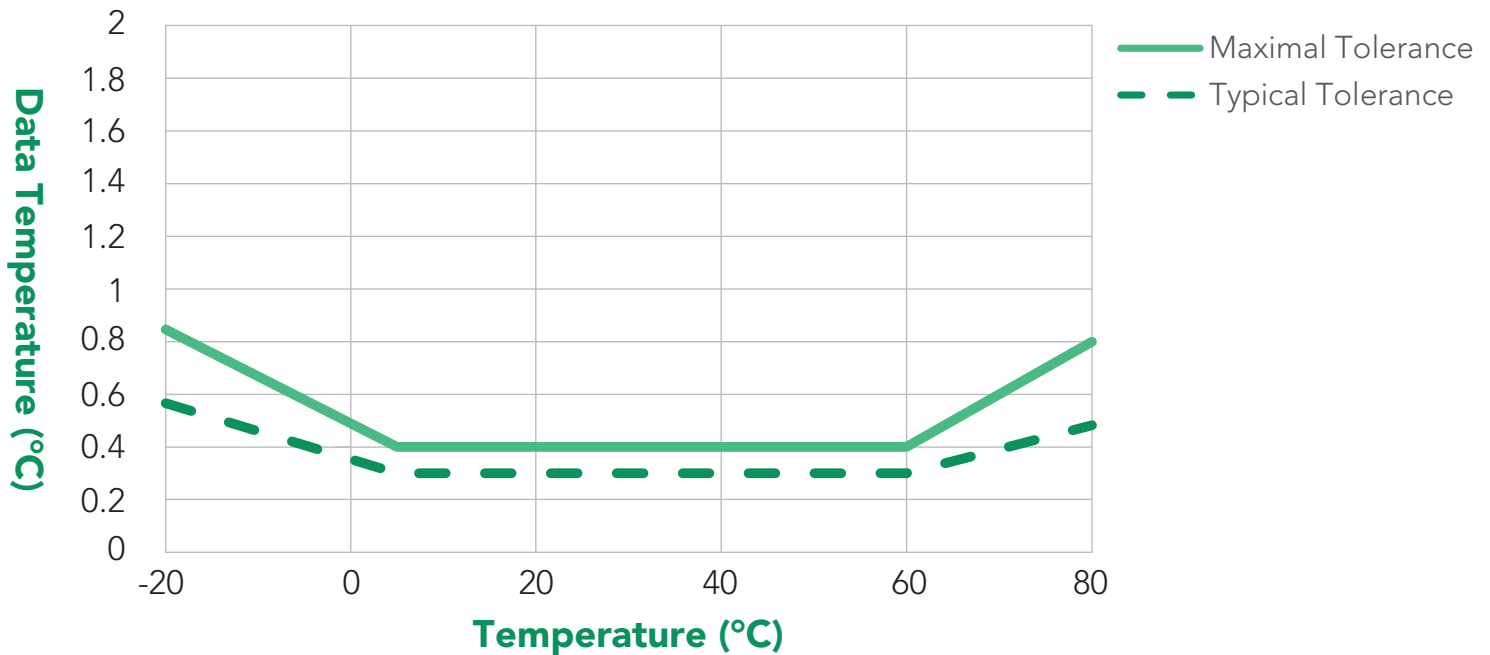
# Power consumption

	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		75 °C
Operational temperature	-20 °C	25 °C	80 °C
VCC	3.3V	3.3V	5.5V

# Air temperature



# Calibration theory

The Atlas Scientific EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Sensor comes pre-calibrated. The factory calibration data is permanently stored in the circuit and cannot be erased.

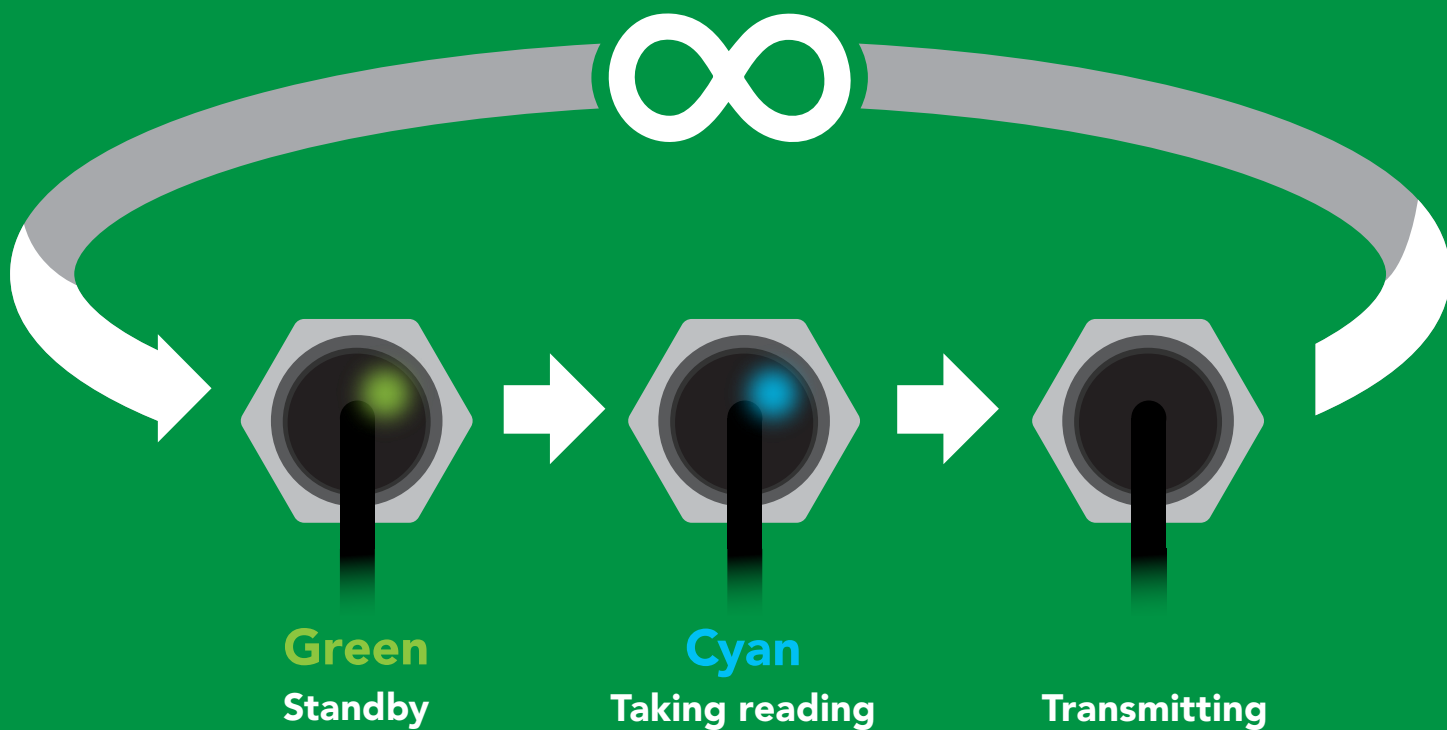
# Custom calibration

This circuit does not require recalibration, and does not offer onboard custom calibration.

Default state

# UART mode

<b>Baud</b>	<b>9,600</b>
<b>Readings</b>	<b>continuous</b>
<b>Speed</b>	<b>1 second</b>
<b>LED</b>	<b>on</b>



# ✓ Available data protocols

# UART

default

# I<sup>2</sup>C

# ✗ 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



# UART mode

8 data bits  
1 stop bit

no parity  
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



→

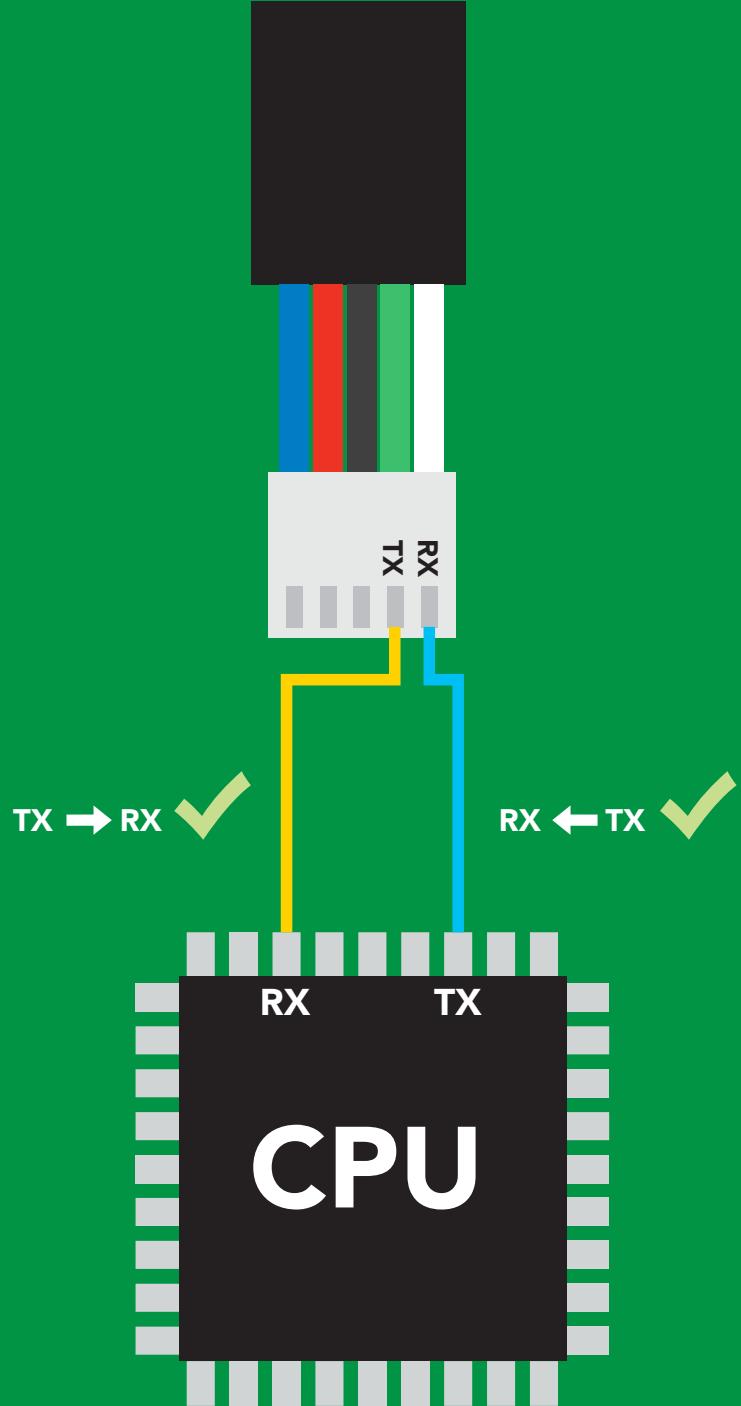
**Vcc** 3.3V – 5V

0V



← VCC

0V



## 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** 22 characters

# Receiving data from device

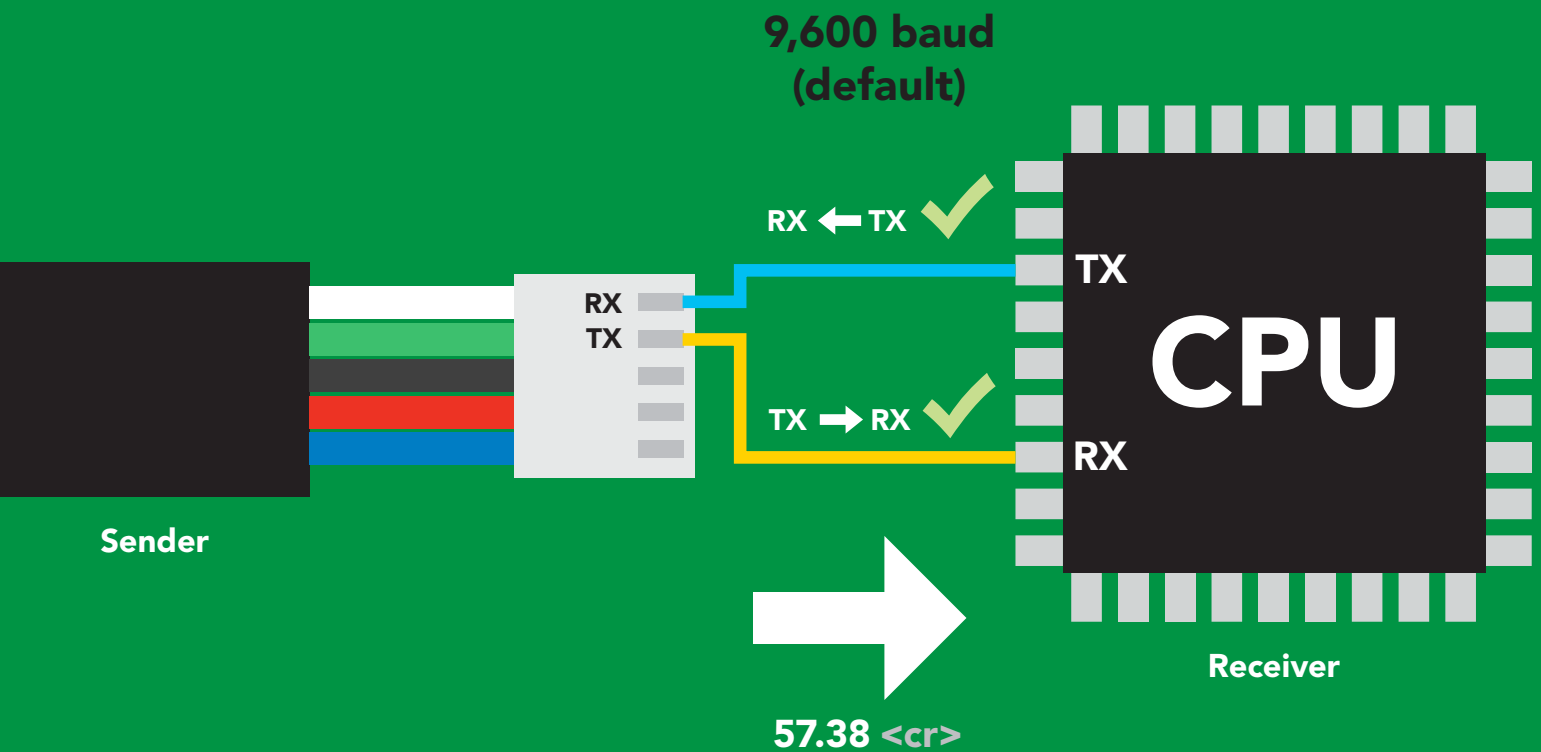
2 parts

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

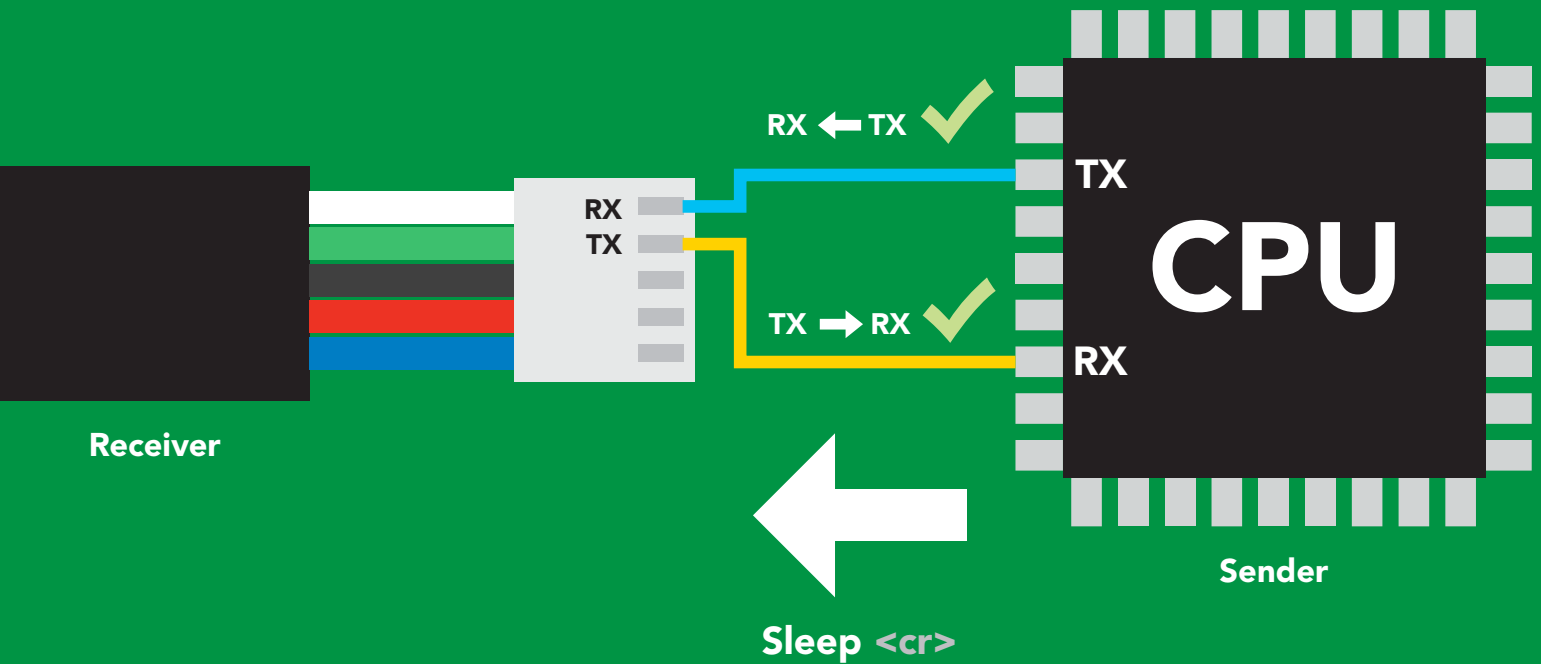
2 parts

**Command (not case sensitive)**

ASCII data string

**Carriage return <cr>**

Terminator



## Advanced

ASCII: **S I e e p** <cr>

Hex: **53 6C 65 65 70 0D**

Dec: **83 108 101 101 112 13**

# Indicator LED definition



**Green**

UART standby



**Cyan**

Taking reading



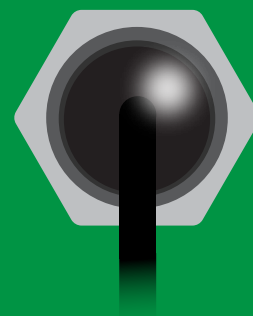
**Purple**

Changing  
I<sup>2</sup>C address



**Red**

Command  
not understood



**White**

Find

**5V**

LED ON

**+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. 18	disabled
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 25	9,600
C	enable/disable continuous mode	pg. 16	enabled
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 27	n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 15	n/a
i	device information	pg. 21	n/a
I2C	change to I <sup>2</sup> C mode	pg. 28	not set
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 14	enabled
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 20	not set
O	enable/disable parameters	pg. 19	HUM
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 26	n/a
R	returns a single reading	pg. 17	n/a
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 24	n/a
Status	Retrieve status information	pg. 23	n/a
*OK	enable/disable response codes	pg. 22	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.

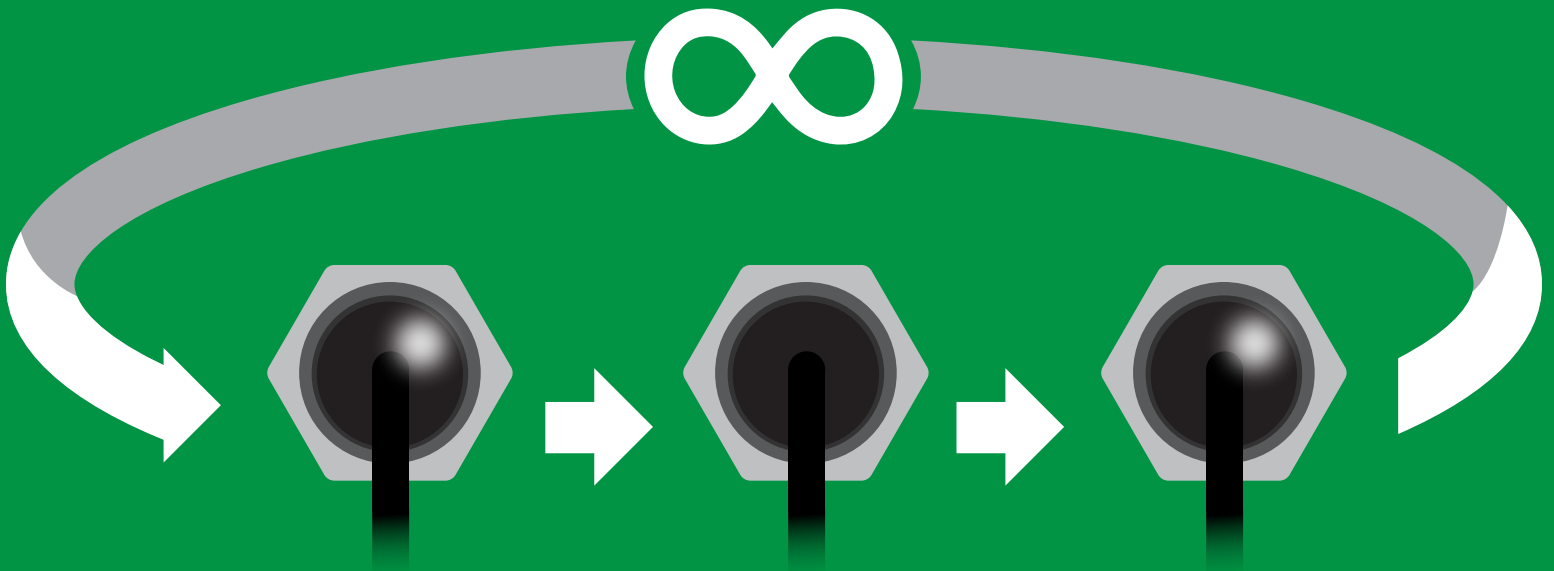
Find <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

## Example

Find <cr>

## Response

\*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

R <cr>

### Response

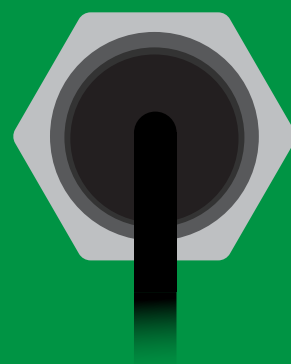
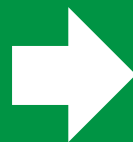
57.38 <cr>  
\*OK <cr>



**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

**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



# Enable/disable parameters from output string

## Command syntax

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

## Example

O,HUM,1 / O,HUM,0 <cr>

O,T,1 / O,T,0 <cr>

O,Dew,1 / O,Dew,0 <cr>

O,? <cr>

## Response

\*OK <cr> enable / disable humidity

\*OK <cr> enable / disable temperature

\*OK <cr> enable / disable dew point

?,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".**

# 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>

# Device information

## Command syntax

```
i <cr> device information
```

### Example

```
i <cr>
```

### Response

```
?i,HUM,1.0 <cr>  
*OK <cr>
```

## Response breakdown

```
?i, HUM, 1.0  
    ↑    ↑  
  Device 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 ( $VCC \geq 5.5V$ )
- \*UV** under volt ( $VCC \leq 3.1V$ )
- \*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

```
Status <cr>
```

### Response

```
?Status,P,5.038 <cr>  
*OK <cr>
```

## Response breakdown

?Status,	P,	5.038
	↑	↑
	Reason for restart	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

<b>5V</b>	MAX <b>2.6 mA</b>	SLEEP <b>0.5 mA</b>
<b>3.3V</b>	<b>2.2 mA</b>	<b>0.4 mA</b>





# Change baud rate

## Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

### Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

### Response

\*OK <cr>

Baud,? <cr>

?Baud,38400 <cr>

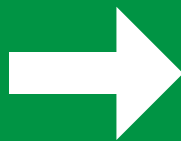
\*OK <cr>

n =

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



Standby



Baud,38400 <cr>



Changing  
baud rate

\*OK <cr>



(reboot)



Standby

# 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>

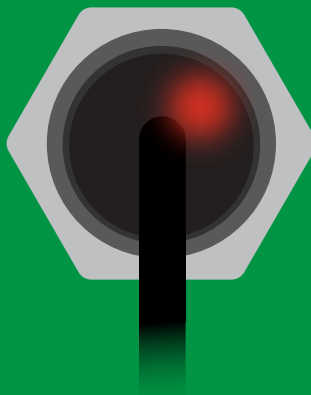
**?Plock,1** <cr> **or** **?Plock,0** <cr>

**Plock,1**



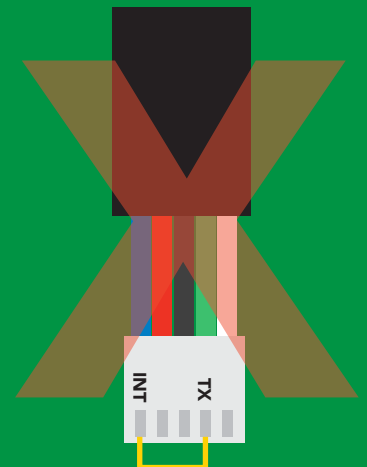
**\*OK** <cr>

**I2C,100**



cannot change to I<sup>2</sup>C

**\*ER** <cr>



cannot change to I<sup>2</sup>C

# Factory reset

## Command syntax

Factory <cr> enable factory reset

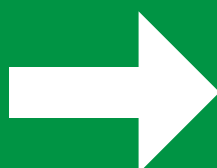
### Example

Factory <cr>

### Response

\*OK <cr>

Factory <cr>



(reboot)



\*OK <cr>

\*RS <cr>

\*RE <cr>

**Baud rate will not change**

# Change to I<sup>2</sup>C mode

## Command syntax

Default I<sup>2</sup>C address 111 (0x6F)

I2C,n <cr> sets I<sup>2</sup>C address and reboots into I<sup>2</sup>C mode

n = any number 1 – 127

### Example

### Response

I2C,100 <cr>

\*OK (reboot in I<sup>2</sup>C mode)

### Wrong example

### Response

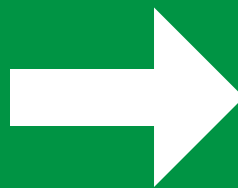
I2C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

\*ER <cr>

I2C,100



Green  
\*OK <cr>



(reboot)



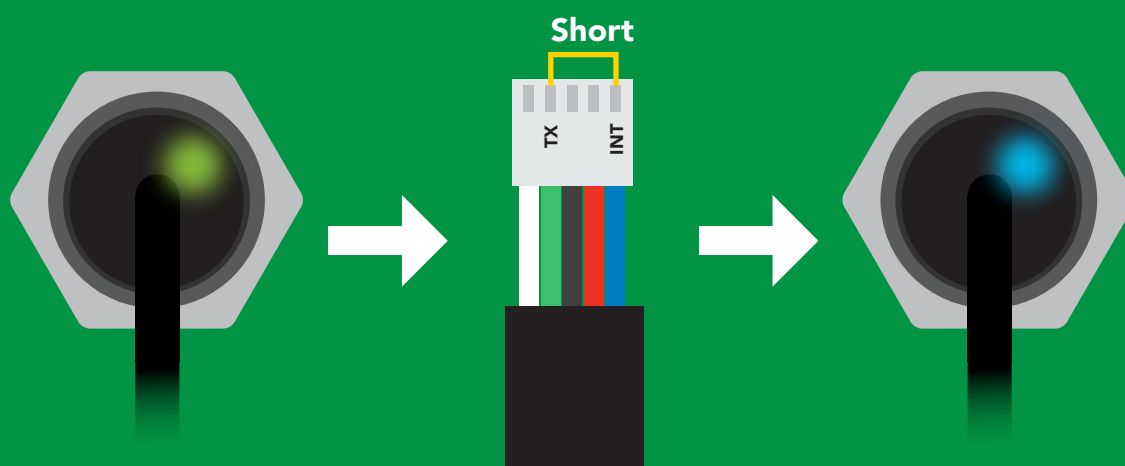
Blue  
now in I<sup>2</sup>C mode

# Manual switching to I<sup>2</sup>C

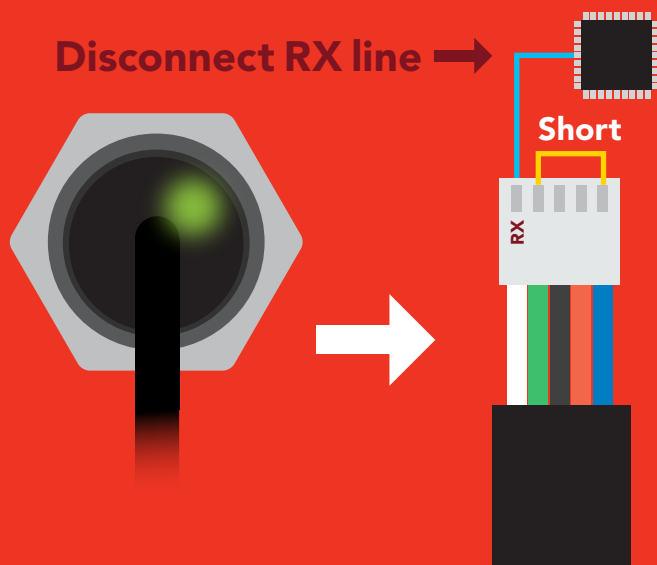
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to INT
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from **Green** to **Blue**
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I<sup>2</sup>C will set the I<sup>2</sup>C address to 111 (0x6F)

## Example



## Wrong Example



# I<sup>2</sup>C mode

The I<sup>2</sup>C 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 I<sup>2</sup>C mode click [here](#)

## Settings that are retained if power is cut

- Calibration
- Change I<sup>2</sup>C 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

# I<sup>2</sup>C mode

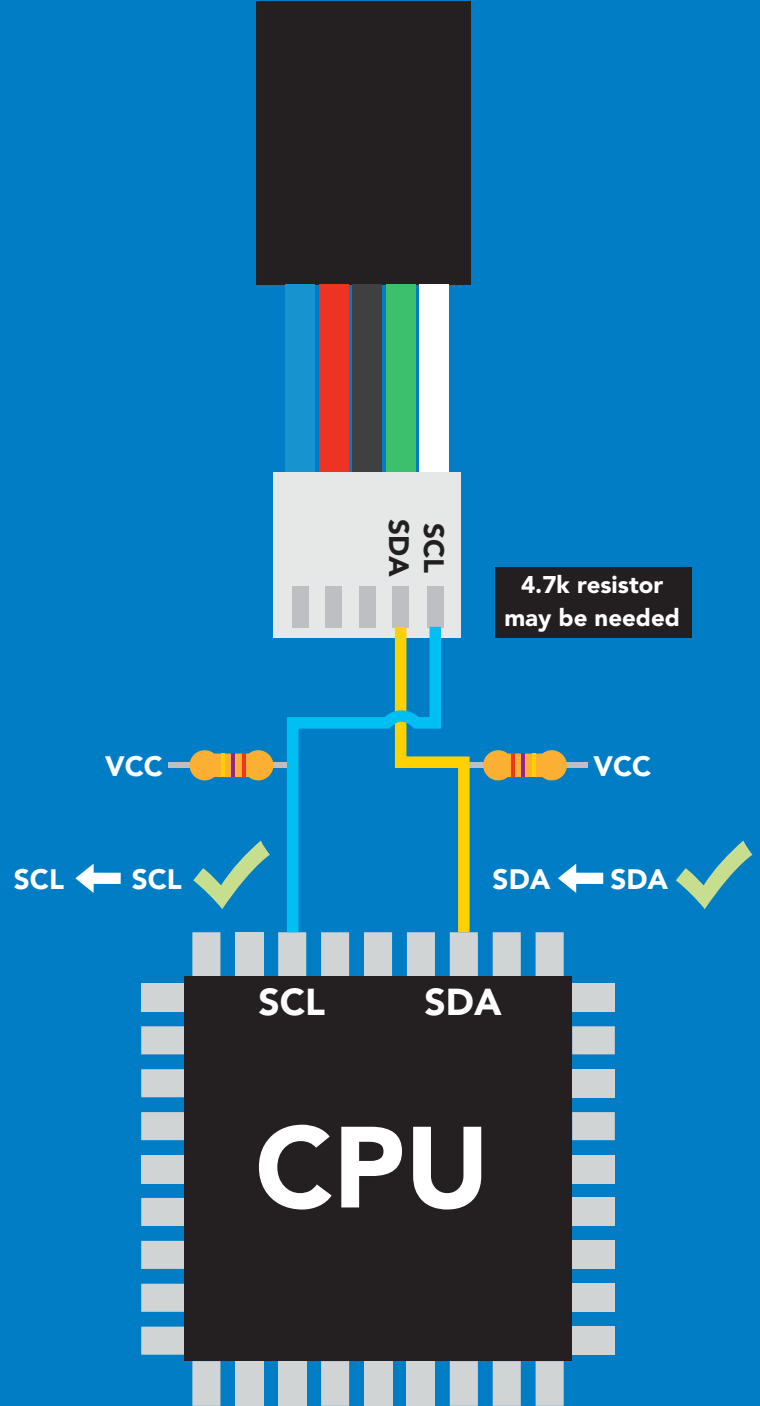
I<sup>2</sup>C address (0x01 – 0x7F)  
**111 (0x6F) default**

V<sub>CC</sub> 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

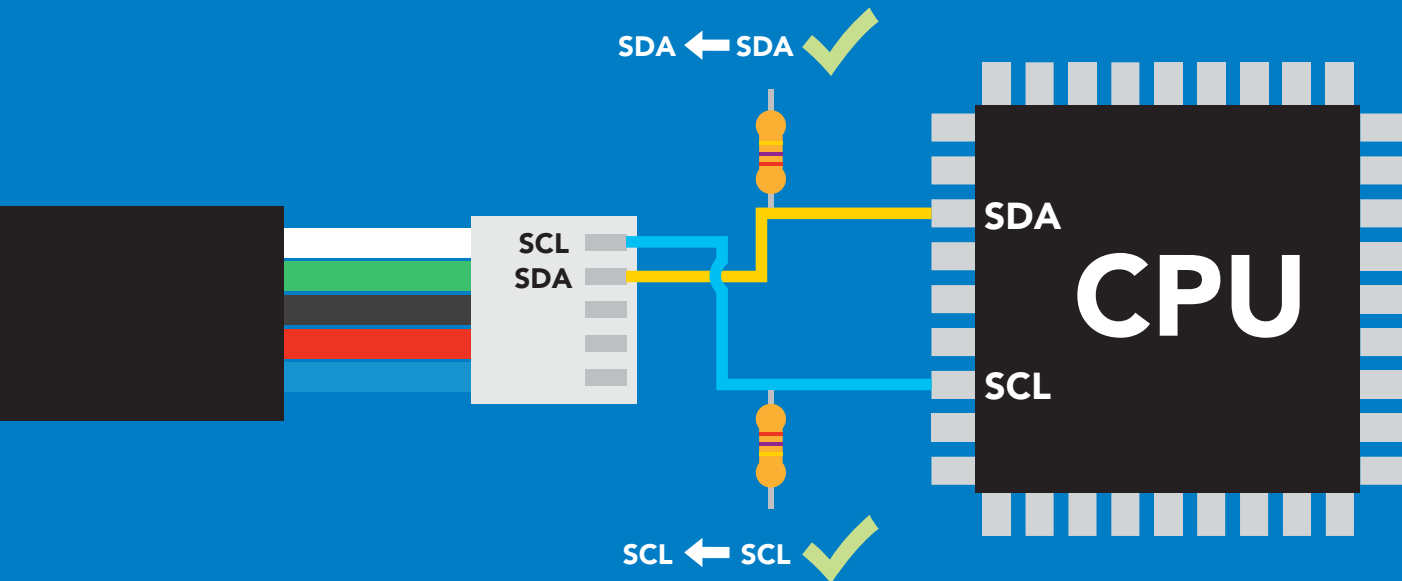
**Smallest string** 4 characters

**Largest string** 22 characters

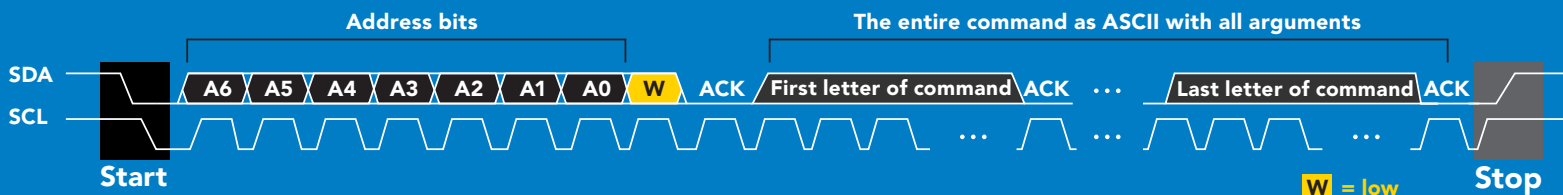
# Sending commands to device



## Example



## Advanced



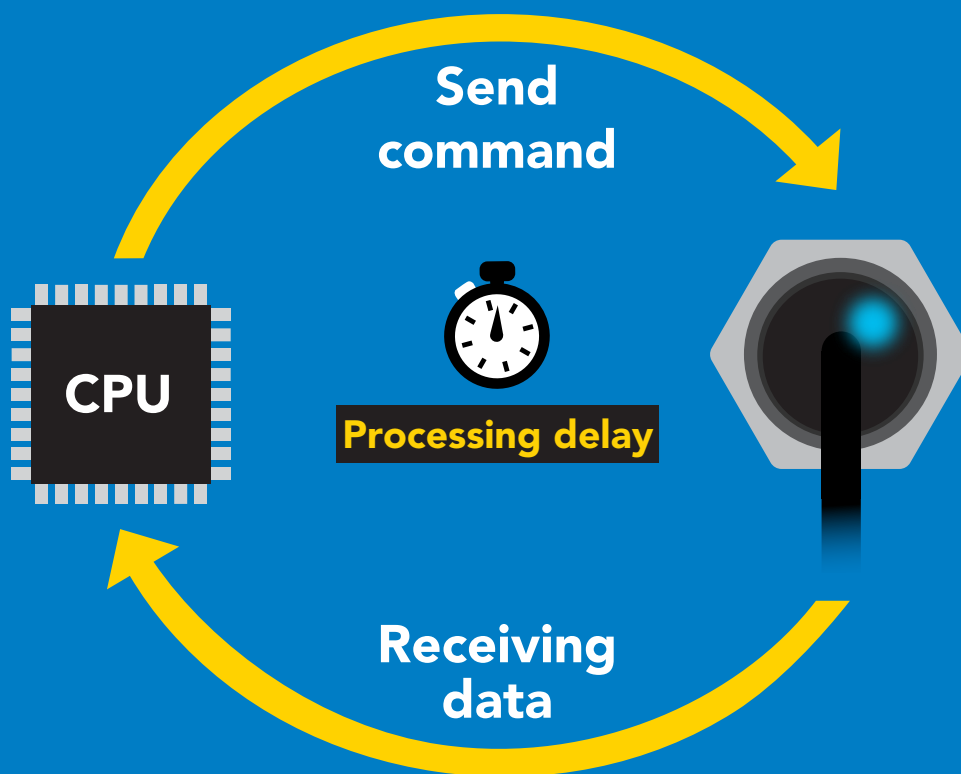




# Response codes & processing delay

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;
```

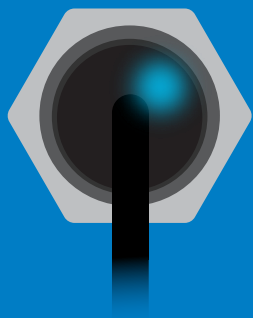
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

### Response codes

Single byte, not string

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

# Indicator LED control



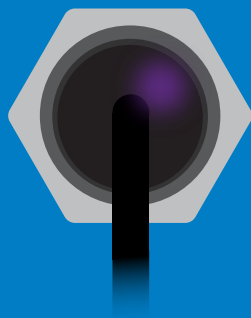
**Blue**

I<sup>2</sup>C standby



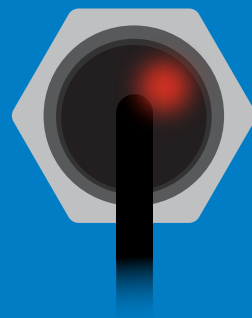
**Green**

Taking reading



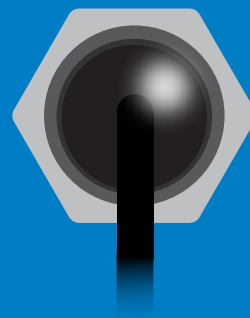
**Purple**

Changing  
I<sup>2</sup>C address



**Red**

Command  
not understood



**White**

Find

**5V**

**+0.2 mA**

**3.3V**

**+0.2 mA**

# I<sup>2</sup>C mode

## command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Function</b>	
<b>Auto</b>	enable/disable auto monitor	<b>pg. 40</b>
<b>Baud</b>	switch back to UART mode	<b>pg. 49</b>
<b>Factory</b>	enable factory reset	<b>pg. 48</b>
<b>Find</b>	finds device with blinking white LED	<b>pg. 38</b>
<b>i</b>	device information	<b>pg. 43</b>
<b>I2C</b>	change I <sup>2</sup> C address	<b>pg. 47</b>
<b>L</b>	enable/disable LED	<b>pg. 37</b>
<b>Name</b>	set/show name of device	<b>pg. 42</b>
<b>O</b>	enable/disable parameters	<b>pg. 41</b>
<b>Plock</b>	enable/disable protocol lock	<b>pg. 46</b>
<b>R</b>	returns a single reading	<b>pg. 39</b>
<b>Sleep</b>	enter sleep mode/low power	<b>pg. 45</b>
<b>Status</b>	retrieve status information	<b>pg. 44</b>

# 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

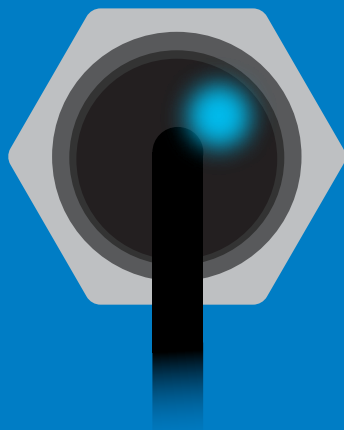
  
**Wait 300ms** **1** **0**  
Dec Null

L,0

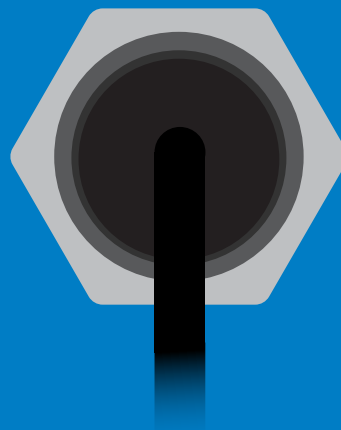
  
**Wait 300ms** **1** **0**  
Dec Null

L,?

  
**Wait 300ms** **1** **?L,1** **0** or   
Dec ASCII Null **Wait 300ms** **1** **?L,0** **0**  
Dec ASCII Null



L,1



L,0

# Find

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

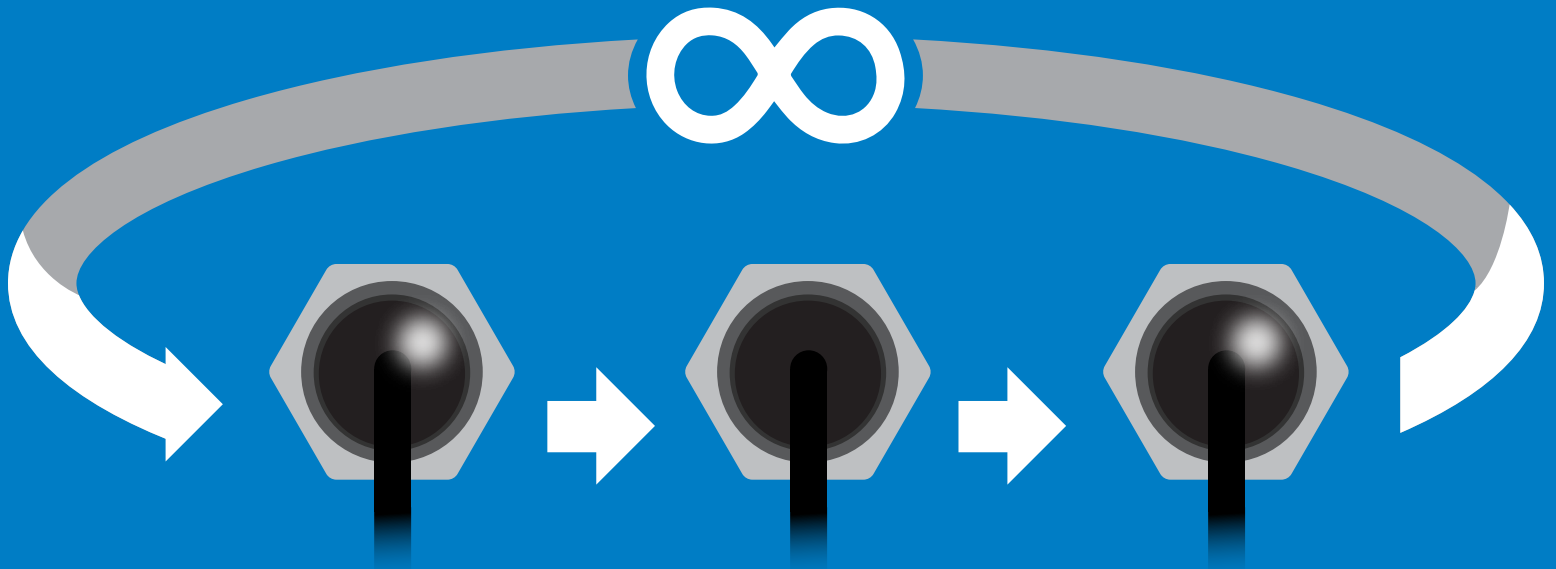
Find LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

Example

Response

Find

 Wait 300ms    **1** Dec    **0** Null



# Taking reading

## Command syntax

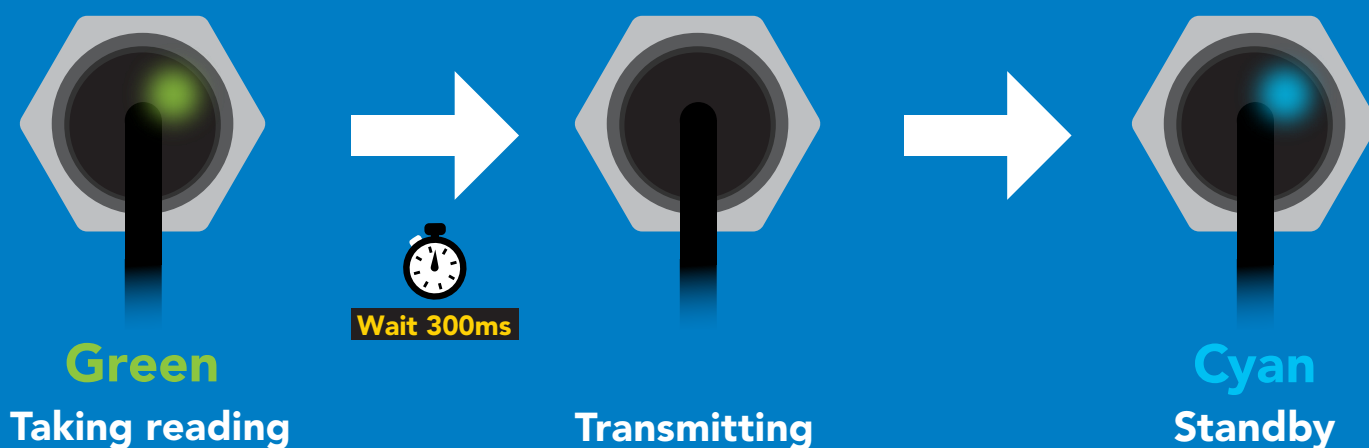
300ms  processing delay

R return 1 reading

## Example

## Response

R  **1** **57.38** **0**  
Wait 300ms Dec ASCII 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



**1** **0**  
Dec Null

Enable humidity automonitoring

Auto,57.38



**1** **0**  
Dec Null

Set alarm to go off at 55.38% humidity

Auto,tol,1.2



**1** **0**  
Dec Null

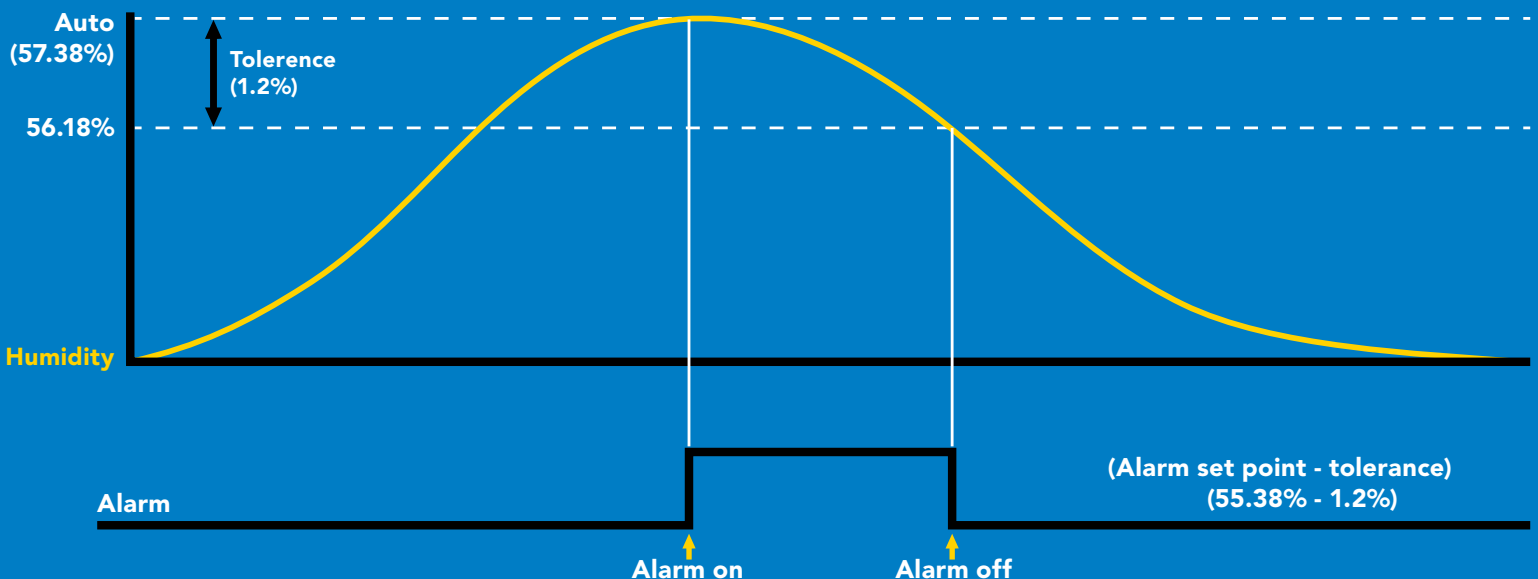
The humidity must fall 1.2 percentage points below set point for alarm to reset.

Auto,?



**1** **?,auto,57.38,1.20,1** **0**  
Dec ASCII 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

 **1** **0**      enable / disable humidity  
Wait 300ms      Dec      Null

O,T,1 / O,T,0

 **1** **0**      enable / disable temperature  
Wait 300ms      Dec      Null

O,Dew,1 / O,Dew,0

 **1** **0**      enable / disable dew point  
Wait 300ms      Dec      Null

O,?

 **1** **? , O, HUM, T, Dew** **0**      if all enabled  
Wait 300ms      Dec      ASCII      Null

### 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".**

# Naming device

300ms  processing delay

## Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n	set name	n =	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Name,	clears name																	
Name,?	show name																	

Up to 16 ASCII characters

## Example

## Response

Name,



1 0  
Dec Null

name has been cleared

Name,zzt



1 0  
Dec Null

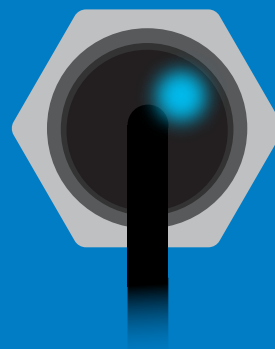
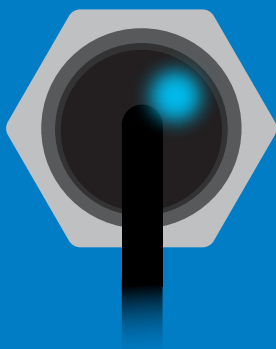
Name,?



1 ?Name,zzt 0  
Dec ASCII Null

Name,zzt

Name,?



1 0

1 ?Name,zzt 0

# Device information

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

Example

Response

i



Wait 300ms

1

Dec

?i,HUM,1.0

ASCII

0

Null

Response breakdown

?i, HUM, 1.0  
↑     ↑  
Device Firmware

# Reading device status

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Status voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart

## Example

## Response

Status

 **1** **?Status,P,5.038** **0**  
Wait 300ms Dec ASCII Null

## Response breakdown

**?Status,** **P,** **5.038**  
Reason for restart 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**

**5V**

MAX  
**2.6 mA**

SLEEP  
**0.5 mA**

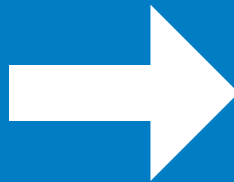
**3.3V**

**2.2 mA**

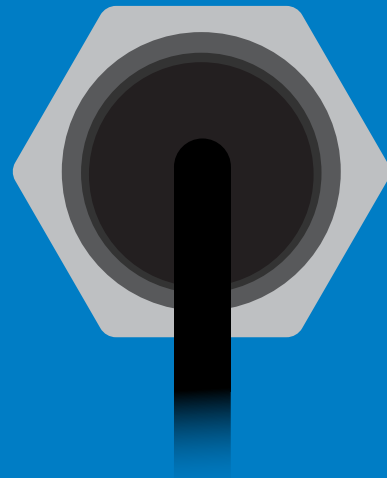
**0.4 mA**



**Standby**



**Sleep**



**Sleep**

# Protocol lock

## Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Plock,1 enable Plock

Plock,0 disable Plock **default**

Plock,? Plock on/off?

Locks device to I<sup>2</sup>C mode.

## Example

## Response

Plock,1

  
Wait 300ms **1** **0**  
Dec Null

Plock,0

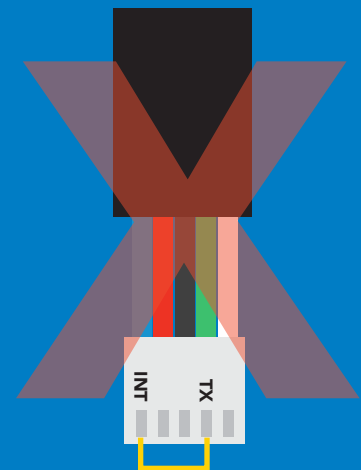
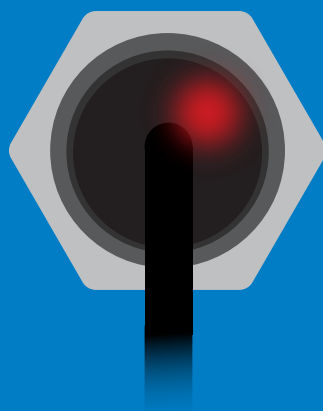
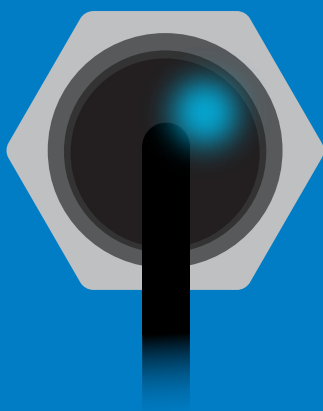
  
Wait 300ms **1** **0**  
Dec Null

Plock,?

  
Wait 300ms **1** **?Plock,1** **0**  
Dec ASCII Null

Plock,1

Baud, 9600



cannot change to UART

cannot change to UART

# I<sup>2</sup>C address change

## Command syntax

I2C,n sets I<sup>2</sup>C address and reboots into I<sup>2</sup>C mode

### Example

I2C,101

### Response

device reboot  
(no response given)

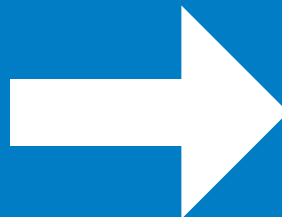
### Warning!

Changing the I<sup>2</sup>C address will prevent communication between the circuit and the CPU until the CPU is updated with the new I<sup>2</sup>C address.

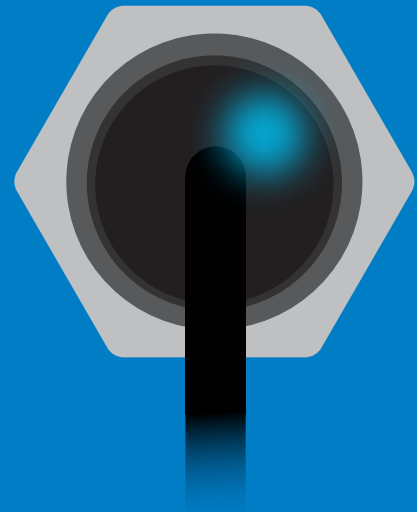
Default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 111 (0x6F).

n = any number 1 – 127

I2C,101



(reboot)



# Factory reset

## Command syntax

Factory reset will not take the device out of I<sup>2</sup>C mode.

**Factory**    enable factory reset

I<sup>2</sup>C address will not change

## Example

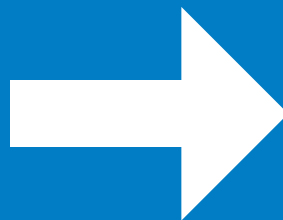
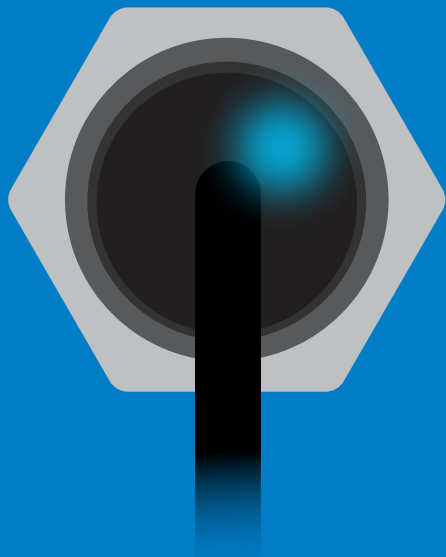
## Response

**Factory**

device reboot  
(no response given)

Clears custom calibration  
LED on  
Response codes enabled

**Factory**



(reboot)





# Change to UART mode

## Command syntax

Baud,n    switch from I<sup>2</sup>C to UART

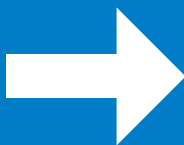
### Example

Baud,9600

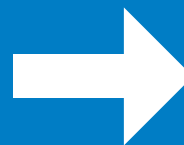
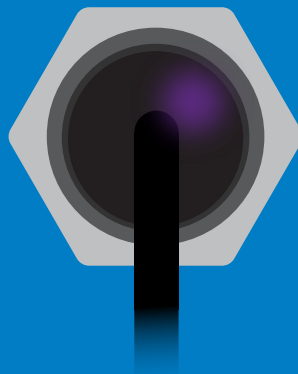
### Response

reboot in UART mode  
(no response given)

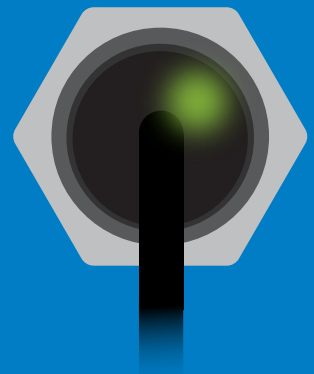
n = [ 300  
1200  
2400  
9600  
19200  
38400  
57600  
115200



Baud,9600



(reboot)

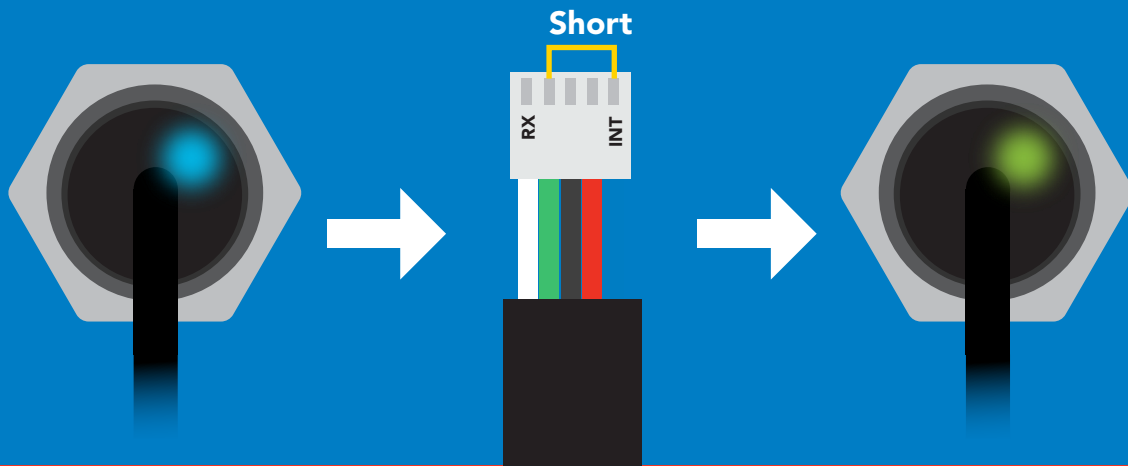


Changing to  
UART mode

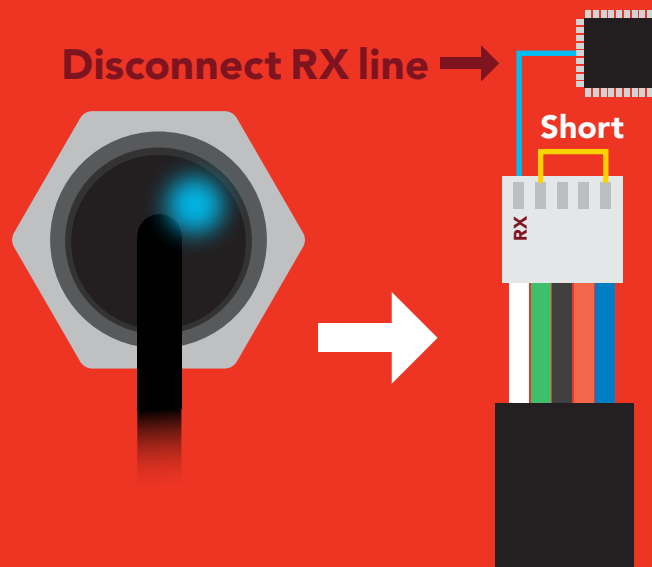
# Manual switching to UART

- 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



# Datasheet change log

## 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

V1.0 – 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.