

LAMPIRAN

Script Program Pengontrol Suhu

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd (13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8);

#include <SHT1x.h>
#define dataPin 2
#define clockPin 7
SHT1x sht1x(dataPin, clockPin);

int octo4 =3;
int octo3 =4;
int octo2 =5;
int octo1 =6;

void setup() {
  // put your setup code here, to run once:
  lcd.begin (16,2);

  pinMode(octo1, OUTPUT); //deklarasikan sebagai output
  pinMode(octo2, OUTPUT); //deklarasikan sebagai output
  pinMode(octo3, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(octo4, OUTPUT);

  Serial.begin(9600);
  Serial.println("Starting up");
}
```

```
void loop() {  
    // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:  
  
    float temp_c;  
    float temp_f;  
    float humidity;  
  
    temp_c = sht1x.readTemperatureC();  
    temp_f = sht1x.readTemperatureF();  
    humidity = sht1x.readHumidity();  
  
    Serial.print("Temperature: ");  
    Serial.print(temp_c, DEC);  
    Serial.print("C / ");  
    Serial.print(temp_f, DEC);  
    Serial.print("F. Humidity: ");  
    Serial.print(humidity);  
    Serial.println("%");  
  
    float suhu;  
    float kelembaban;  
    suhu = sht1x.readTemperatureC();  
    kelembaban = sht1x.readHumidity();  
    lcd.setCursor(1,0);  
    lcd.print("Suhu: ");  
    lcd.setCursor(7,0);  
    lcd.print(suhu);
```

```
lcd.setCursor(13,0);  
lcd.print("C");  
lcd.setCursor(1,1);  
lcd.print("RH : ");  
lcd.setCursor(5,1);  
lcd.print(kelembaban);  
lcd.setCursor(11,1);  
lcd.print("%");  
delay(50);
```

```
float kp_a = 50;  
float set_point_a = 28;  
float output_a = kp_a * (temp_c - set_point_a);  
analogWrite(3,output_a);
```

```
if ( temp_c > 28.10 ){  
digitalWrite(octo3, HIGH);  
}  
else{  
digitalWrite(octo3, LOW);  
}
```

```
float kp_b = 50;  
float set_point_b = 28;  
float output_b = kp_b * (temp_c - set_point_b);  
analogWrite(5,output_b);  
analogWrite(6,output_b);
```

雾化器使用说明

雾化器简介：超声波雾化器是集加湿器及空气清新器于一体的科技产品，以释放出有益于人体健康的负氧离子，起到疗身健体的功效，若在水中加入一至二滴消毒液或香水，则可消毒杀菌，且令满室香气怡人。只需将雾化头置放在水中就能喷雾，广泛应用于各类工艺品、鱼缸及假山园林造景的点缀和美化，也适用于家庭室内、宾馆等场所的摆设及工业加湿装置的应用。

新款节能超声波雾化器规格&参数

型号: H-16L	H-20L
输入电压: AC24V	输入电压: AC24V
输入电流: 500mA	输入电流: 750mA
最大蒸发量:450ML/H	最大蒸发量:650ML/H
使用环境温度:±1℃~45℃	使用环境温度:±1℃~45℃
使用水深:25---45MM	使用水深:35---65MM
外形尺寸:W46*G25MM	外形尺寸:W46*G25MM
配套电源变压器参数	
输入电压:AC220-240V/50HZ	输入电压:AC220-240V/50HZ
输出参数: AC24V 500MA 12.5W	输出参数: AC24V 750MA 18.5W

雾化器使用须知:

- 1、从包装盒取出产品，先将喷雾头的输入插头与配套变压器输出插头连接；再将雾化头平稳放置于水深 25-55MM 的盛水容器内；(雾化片距水面约 10-40MM 时或距水位感应器 1-20MM 雾化效果最佳)。然后把电源变压器插头插入供电网（雾的大小和水的深度有直接的关系）。
 - 2、随着雾化器的工作，容器内的水不断消耗；当水位低于黑色“U”水位感应器时会产生保护，停止喷雾，待加水高于“U”水位感应器后；喷雾继续进行。
 - 3、雾化器开始工作初期，雾量可能会小些，待片刻后，会趋于稳定，冷天会影响喷雾量，可加入少许热水，加速雾化量的稳定。
 - 4、当长时间不使用雾化器时，应将变压器电源头拔下，以防发生意外。
- 注意事项及保养:

- 1、必须使用厂商指定或配套的电源变压器，使用前先检查电源变压器标注的输入电压是否与当地电源电压相符，相符才能插上电源。电源变压器工作的时候，为了更好散热，

需放至通风处，而且远离潮湿地方并保持干燥！

- 2、雾化器工作时，会产生一定热量，需要容器内的水散热，故此为了确保雾化器能正常工作，容器内必须有足够的水，通常盛水量应大 2.5 升，避免散热条件不足而影响产品寿命。如果水在流动状态下或散热条件好时，水量可相应减少。
- 3、雾化器上面不能被杂物掩盖，上部空间应大于 70MM，也不能用密封的容器放置雾化器。

4、不能在高水温下工作，也不允许在冰冻条件下工作。

5、避免将雾化器放置在电视机等电器设备旁边，以免水雾潮湿损坏电器设备。

6、配备的变压器应高喷雾头，避免有水直接溅湿，连接喷雾头的插头不能放在水里。

7、为了确保喷雾头在良好的环境下工作，必须每周定期更换清水，并用干净的软布清洗雾化片及“U”水位感应器，但不能用化学剂来清洗、不能用硬物、利器划花雾化片及“U”水位感应器。

8、当喷雾头工作时，不要将手放在喷雾头上方，否则会产生刺痛感觉。

雾化片的更换方法:

雾化器经长时间使用，其雾量可能有所降低，可通过更换雾化片，使之恢复正常。
建议：用户与经销商取得联系后再作更换。

- 1、用晶片匙沿逆时针方向拧出“O”螺圈，并取出雾化片，认清雾化片的正面和背面。
- 2、将新的雾化片，放回原处，注意安装方向与原来一致。
- 3、放上螺圈，用晶片匙沿顺时针方向拧紧。
- 4、重新将喷雾头放入盛水容器中，就能继续工作。

MIST MAKER MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS

Thanks for selecting&using our MIST MAKER. For proper using it, please read the manual instructions carefully before operating. And confirm to keep it well for speeding reference&setting a problem while you catch a problem for using it in future.

FEATURES&FUNCTIONS

Design your own attractive air humidifier with some imagination and the MIST MAKER. Integrate the MIST MAKER with floral decoration, indoor fountains, terrariums or ponds, you will be surprised how may uses it has.

Following the principle of medical inhalators, the ultrasonic mist maker generates water smoke. An optimum room climate can thus be created.

The high brightness LED lamps are installed properly on the surface of the MIST MAKER, it generates comfortable&relaxing multi-color lighting.

It is designed with IC&omniseal, confirmed it for a long time dunking use in the water.

There has a water-lever sensor switch to switch off the unit automatically while the water is not enough, avoiding damaging the ceramic disc due to it continue to work at no water.

It is easy to clean&replace the ceramic disc. Please refer to the following drawing No.1.

TECHNICAL DATA

Working Voltage(vac)	Working Current (ma)	Electric	Ultrasonic Frequency (khz)	Ceramic disc spec. (mm)
24	500&750		1700±40	φ 16& φ 20
Generate mist (ml/h)	Water temperature Ranger (°)		Ceramic disc plated material	Lifespan of Ceramic Disc (hour)
≥450&≅650	0-45°C		Nickel or Titanium	> 3000

OPERATING PROCESS

For initial use, be sure the input voltage marked on the transformer must be same as your local power supply. If not, please do not use it until get a correct transformer from your local distributor.

Please the MIST MAKER into a water container placidly, and pour into enough switch. It can not generate mist: but if the water depth is too high, the mist is small or even no mist generated.

For the best water lever, The MIST MAKER shall generate caloric when it is working, the water temperature shall be rising recommend to use it in a big volume or a good radiating water container.

Please the transformer in a drafty please and far away moist place.

Plug the connector of the mist maker into socket of transformer properly and screw the tarpaulin till tight.

Plug the transformer into power supply and electrify, if it is correctly installed, it will start to work immediately.

NOTICE&CAUTION

Be care of the water lever sensor switch, do not hold it to take up the unit or scratch or bump with hard thing, to avoid damaging the water lever sensor switch.

Do not move the unit or pluck cable when it is working. For the best mist effect, do not place anything at range of 10cm height above top surface of the mist maker, such as cable, containers, etc. If put your finger above the ceramic disc, the ultrasonic vibration shall hurt you, but it is not electric shock.

For safety use&get the best mist effect, please try to place the unit placidly, and the biggest gradient shall be not over 15 degrees.

MAINTENANCE&SERVICE

Be sure to pour clean water and replace water in the water container timely.

Clean the ceramic disc and the surface of the mist maker with soft cloth or cotton sticker in clean water. Prohibited to touch or scratch the ceramic disc or the water lever sensor switch.

Do not use washing power to clean any part of the mist maker.

If the unit can not generate mist after running some time, please check and confirm there has enough water in the container. Meanwhile, if the LED lamp is also off, please check the fuse of transformer to find whether it has been melted down, if that so, please install a new same specification of fuse.

If the unit can not generate mist, but only water spray, the unit is good, the water in the container is dirty, just replace the water in the container is dirty, just replace the water in the container, it shall start to normal work again.

After running some time(Approx 3000 hours), the mist shall be reduced, then it need to install a new ceramic disc. Please purchase a new ceramic disc&tool from your local distributor, and refer to the following drawing No.1 and specification to install the new ceramic disc.

Unplug the unit and remove from water ceramic disc.

Insert the Tool into the winding ring and unscrew along counter clockwise.

Remove the winding ring and old ceramic disc.

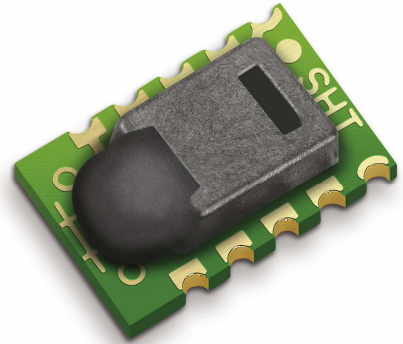
IMPORTANT, note the front and back of the ceramic. Be sure to reinstall with the correct side(no black color ring side) facing up.

The inside area of the unit cavity must be completely dry before the parts are installed.

Datasheet SHT1x (SHT10, SHT11, SHT15)

Humidity and Temperature Sensor

- Fully calibrated
- Digital output
- Low power consumption
- Excellent long term stability
- SMD type package – reflow solderable



Product Summary

SHT1x (including SHT10, SHT11 and SHT15) is Sensirion's family of surface mountable relative humidity and temperature sensors. The sensors integrate sensor elements plus signal processing on a tiny foot print and provide a fully calibrated digital output. A unique capacitive sensor element is used for measuring relative humidity while temperature is measured by a band-gap sensor. The applied CMOSens® technology guarantees excellent reliability and long term stability. Both sensors are seamlessly coupled to a 14bit analog to digital converter and a serial interface circuit. This results in superior signal quality, a fast response time and insensitivity to external disturbances (EMC).

Each SHT1x is individually calibrated in a precision humidity chamber. The calibration coefficients are programmed into an OTP memory on the chip. These coefficients are used to internally calibrate the signals from the sensors. The 2-wire serial interface and internal voltage regulation allows for easy and fast system integration. The tiny size and low power consumption makes SHT1x the ultimate choice for even the most demanding applications.

SHT1x is supplied in a surface-mountable LCC (Leadless Chip Carrier) which is approved for standard reflow soldering processes. The same sensor is also available with pins (SHT7x) or on flex print (SHTA1).

Dimensions

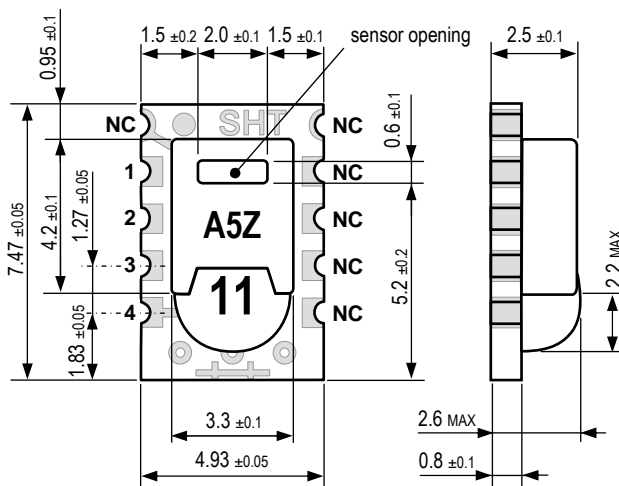


Figure 1: Drawing of SHT1x sensor packaging, dimensions in mm (1mm = 0.039inch). Sensor label gives “11” for SHT11 as an example. Contacts are assigned as follows: 1:GND, 2:DATA, 3:SCK, 4:VDD.

Sensor Chip

SHT1x V4 – for which this datasheet applies – features a version 4 Silicon sensor chip. Besides a humidity and a temperature sensor the chip contains an amplifier, A/D converter, OTP memory and a digital interface. V4 sensors can be identified by the alpha-numeric traceability code on the sensor cap – see example “A5Z” code on Figure 1.

Material Contents

While the sensor is made of a CMOS chip the sensor housing consists of an LCP cap with epoxy glob top on an FR4 substrate. The device is fully RoHS and WEEE compliant, thus it is free of Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr(6+), PBB and PBDE.

Evaluation Kits

For sensor trial measurements, for qualification of the sensor or even experimental application of the sensor there is an evaluation kit *EK-H2* available including sensor, hard and software to interface with a computer.

For more sophisticated and demanding measurements a multi port evaluation kit *EK-H3* is available which allows for parallel application of up to 20 sensors.

Sensor Performance

Relative Humidity

Parameter	Condition	min	typ	max	Units
Resolution ¹		0.4	0.05	0.05	%RH
		8	12	12	bit
Accuracy ² SHT10	typical		±4.5		%RH
	maximal	see Figure 2			
Accuracy ² SHT11	typical		±3.0		%RH
	maximal	see Figure 2			
Accuracy ² SHT15	typical		±2.0		%RH
	maximal	see Figure 2			
Repeatability			±0.1		%RH
Replacement		fully interchangeable			
Hysteresis			±1		%RH
Nonlinearity	raw data		±3		%RH
	linearized		<<1		%RH
Response time ³	τ (63%)		8		s
Operating Range		0		100	%RH
Long term drift ⁴	normal		< 0.5		%RH/yr

Temperature

Parameter	Condition	min	typ	max	Units
Resolution ¹		0.04	0.01	0.01	°C
		12	14	14	bit
Accuracy ² SHT10	typical		±0.5		°C
	maximal	see Figure 3			
Accuracy ² SHT11	typical		±0.4		°C
	maximal	see Figure 3			
Accuracy ² SHT15	typical		±0.3		°C
	maximal	see Figure 3			
Repeatability			±0.1		°C
Replacement		fully interchangeable			
Operating Range		-40		123.8	°C
		-40		254.9	°F
Response Time ⁶	τ (63%)	5		30	s
Long term drift			< 0.04		°C/yr

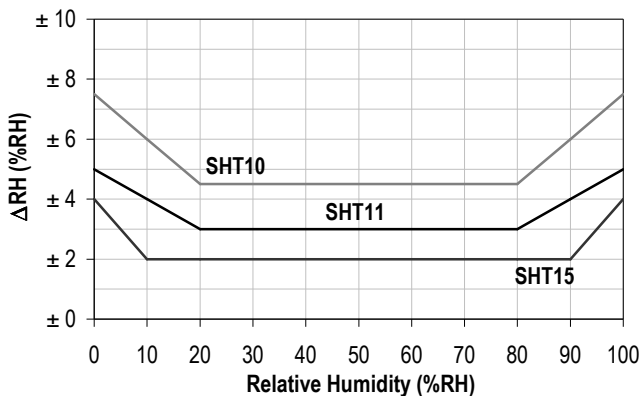


Figure 2: Maximal RH-accuracy at 25°C per sensor type.

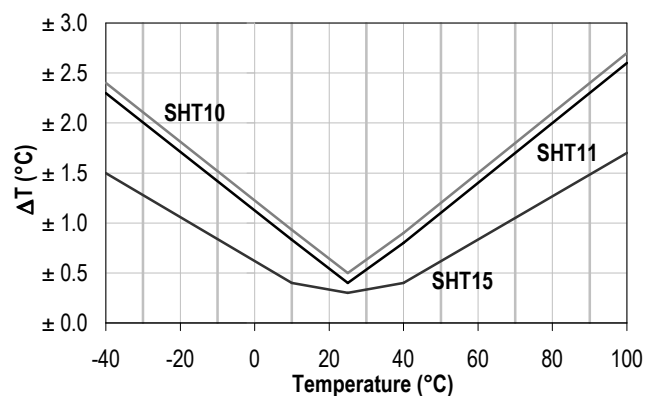


Figure 3: Maximal T-accuracy per sensor type.

Electrical and General Items

Parameter	Condition	min	typ	max	Units
Source Voltage		2.4	3.3	5.5	V
Power Consumption ⁵	sleep		2	5	μW
	measuring		3		mW
	average		150		μW
Communication	digital 2-wire interface, see Communication				
Storage	10 – 50°C (0 – 125°C peak), 20 – 60%RH				

Packaging Information

Sensor Type	Packaging	Quantity	Order Number
SHT10	Tape & Reel	2000	1-100218-04
	Tape & Reel	100	1-100051-04
SHT11	Tape & Reel	400	1-100098-04
	Tape & Reel	2000	1-100524-04
	Tape & Reel	100	1-100085-04
SHT15	Tape & Reel	100	1-100085-04
	Tape & Reel	400	1-100093-04

¹ The default measurement resolution of is 14bit for temperature and 12bit for humidity. It can be reduced to 12/8bit by command to status register.

² Accuracies are tested at Outgoing Quality Control at 25°C (77°F) and 3.3V. Values exclude hysteresis and non-linearity.

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

⁴ Value may be higher in environments with high contents of volatile organic compounds. See Section 1.3 of Users Guide.

⁵ Values for VDD=5.5V at 25°C, average value at one 12bit measurement per second.

⁶ Response time depends on heat capacity of and thermal resistance to sensor substrate.

Users Guide SHT1x

1 Application Information

1.1 Operating Conditions

Sensor works stable within recommended normal range – see Figure 4. Long term exposures to conditions outside normal range may temporarily offset the RH signal (+3 %RH after 60h). After return to normal range it will slowly return towards calibration state by itself. See Section 1.4. “Reconditioning Procedure” to accelerate eliminating the offset. Prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may accelerate ageing.

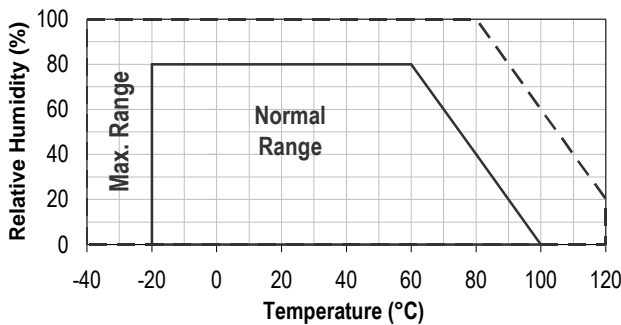


Figure 4: Operating Conditions

1.2 Soldering instructions

For soldering SHT1x standard reflow soldering ovens may be used. The sensor is qualified to withstand soldering profile according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C with peak temperatures at 260°C during up to 40sec including Pb-free assembly in IR/Convection reflow ovens.

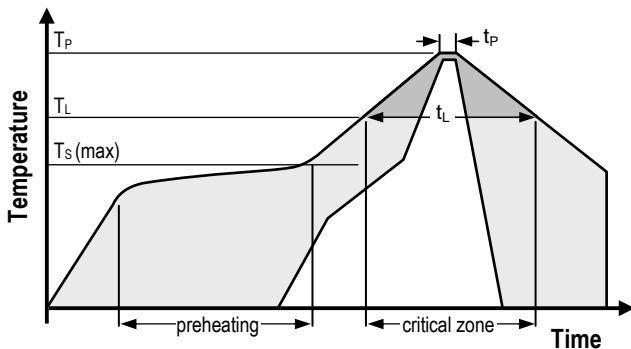


Figure 5: Soldering profile according to JEDEC standard. $T_P \leq 260^\circ\text{C}$ and $t_P < 40\text{sec}$ for Pb-free assembly. $T_L < 220^\circ\text{C}$ and $t_L < 150\text{sec}$. Ramp-up/down speeds shall be $< 5^\circ\text{C}/\text{sec}$.

For soldering in Vapor Phase Reflow (VPR) ovens the peak conditions are limited to $T_P < 233^\circ\text{C}$ during $t_P < 60\text{sec}$ and ramp-up/down speeds shall be limited to $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{sec}$. For manual soldering contact time must be limited to 5 seconds at up to 350°C ⁷.

⁷ $233^\circ\text{C} = 451^\circ\text{F}$, $260^\circ\text{C} = 500^\circ\text{F}$, $350^\circ\text{C} = 662^\circ\text{F}$

IMPORTANT: After soldering the devices should be stored at $>75\%RH$ for at least 12h to allow the polymer to rehydrate. Otherwise the sensor may read an offset that slowly disappears if exposed to ambient conditions.

In no case, neither after manual nor reflow soldering, a board wash shall be applied. Therefore it is strongly recommended to use “no-clean” solder paste. In case of application with exposure of the sensor to corrosive gases the soldering pads shall be sealed to prevent loose contacts or short cuts.

For the design of the SHT1x footprint it is recommended to use dimensions according to Figure 7. Sensor pads are coated with $35\mu\text{m Cu}$, $5\mu\text{m Ni}$ and $0.1\mu\text{m Au}$.

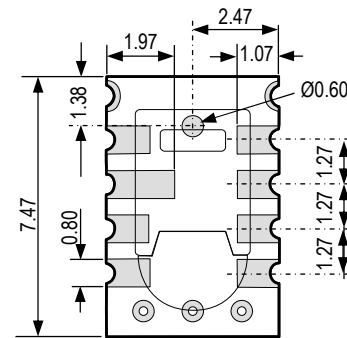


Figure 6: Rear side electrodes of sensor, view from top side.

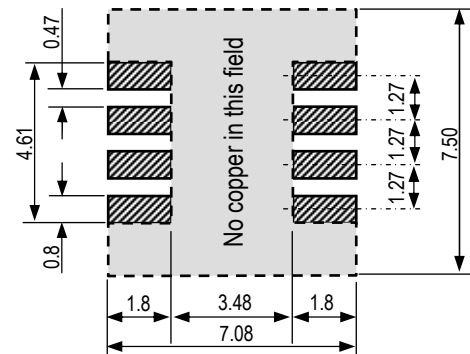


Figure 7: Recommended footprint for SHT1x. Values in mm.

1.3 Storage Conditions and Handling Instructions

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

For these reasons it is recommended to store the sensors in original packaging including the sealed ESD bag at following conditions: Temperature shall be in the range of $10^\circ\text{C} - 50^\circ\text{C}$ ($0 - 125^\circ\text{C}$ for limited time) and humidity at $20 - 60\%RH$ (sensors that are not stored in ESD bags).

For sensors that have been removed from the original packaging we recommend to store them in ESD bags made of PE-HD⁸.

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

For more detailed information please consult the document "Handling Instructions" or contact Sensirion.

1.4 Reconditioning Procedure

As stated above extreme conditions or exposure to solvent vapors may offset the sensor. The following reconditioning procedure may bring the sensor back to calibration state:

- Baking: 100 – 105°C at < 5%RH for 10h
- Re-Hydration: 20 – 30°C at ~ 75%RH for 12h⁹.

1.5 Temperature Effects

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

If the SHT1x shares a PCB with electronic components that produce heat it should be mounted in a way that prevents heat transfer or keeps it as low as possible. Measures to reduce heat transfer can be ventilation, reduction of copper layers between the SHT1x and the rest of the PCB or milling a slit into the PCB around the sensor (see Figure 8).

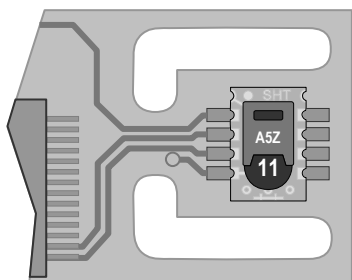


Figure 8: Top view of example of mounted SHT1x with slits milled into PCB to minimize heat transfer.

Furthermore, there are self-heating effects in case the measurement frequency is too high. Please refer to Section 3.3 for detailed information.

1.6 Light

The SHT1x is not light sensitive. Prolonged direct exposure to sunshine or strong UV radiation may age the housing.

1.7 Membranes

SHT1x does not contain a membrane at the sensor opening. However, a membrane may be added to prevent dirt and droplets from entering the housing and to protect the sensor. It will also reduce peak concentrations of chemical vapors. For optimal response times the air volume behind the membrane must be kept minimal. Sensirion recommends and supplies the SF1 filter cap for optimal IP54 protection (for higher protection – i.e. IP67 - SF1 must be sealed to the PCB with epoxy). Please compare Figure 9.

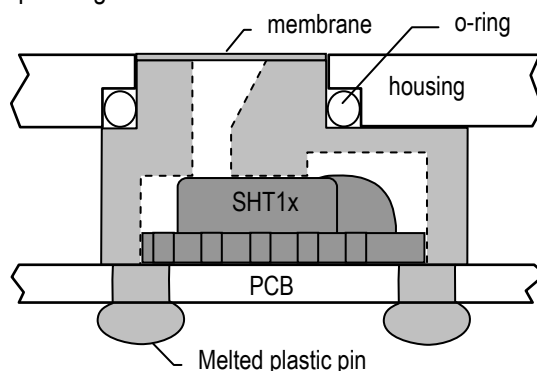


Figure 9: Side view of SF1 filter cap mounted between PCB and housing wall. Volume below membrane is kept minimal.

1.8 Materials Used for Sealing / Mounting

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

For sealing and gluing (use sparingly): High filled epoxy for electronic packaging (e.g. glob top, underfill), and Silicone. Out-gassing of these materials may also contaminate the SHT1x (see Section 1.3). Therefore try to add the sensor as a last manufacturing step to the assembly, store the assembly well ventilated after manufacturing or bake at >50°C for 24h to outgas contaminants before packing.

1.9 Wiring Considerations and Signal Integrity

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

⁸ For example, please check www.sirel.ch
⁹ 75%RH can conveniently be generated with saturated NaCl solution. 100 – 105°C correspond to 212 – 221°F, 20 – 30°C correspond to 68 – 86°F

Capacitor should be placed as close to the sensor as possible. Please see the Application Note “ESD, Latchup and EMC” for more information.

1.10 ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

ESD immunity is qualified according to MIL STD 883E, method 3015 (Human Body Model at ±2 kV).

Latch-up immunity is provided at a force current of ±100mA with $T_{amb} = 80^{\circ}C$ according to JEDEC78A. See Application Note “ESD, Latchup and EMC” for more information.

2 Interface Specifications

Pin	Name	Comment
1	GND	Ground
2	DATA	Serial Data, bidirectional
3	SCK	Serial Clock, input only
4	VDD	Source Voltage
NC	NC	Must be left unconnected

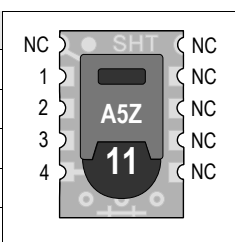


Table 1: SHT1x pin assignment, NC remain floating.

2.1 Power Pins (VDD, GND)

The supply voltage of SHT1x must be in the range of 2.4 – 5.5V, recommended supply voltage is 3.3V. Power supply pins Supply Voltage (VDD) and Ground (GND) must be decoupled with a 100 nF capacitor – see Figure 10.

The serial interface of the SHT1x is optimized for sensor readout and effective power consumption. The sensor cannot be addressed by I²C protocol, however, the sensor can be connected to an I²C bus without interference with other devices connected to the bus. The controller must switch between the protocols.

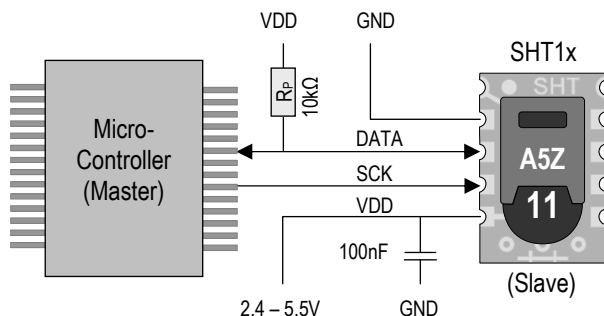


Figure 10: Typical application circuit, including pull up resistor R_P and decoupling of VDD and GND by a capacitor.

2.2 Serial clock input (SCK)

SCK is used to synchronize the communication between microcontroller and SHT1x. Since the interface consists of fully static logic there is no minimum SCK frequency.

2.3 Serial data (DATA)

The DATA tri-state pin is used to transfer data in and out of the sensor. For sending a command to the sensor, DATA is valid on the rising edge of the serial clock (SCK) and must remain stable while SCK is high. After the falling edge of SCK DATA may be changed. For safe communication DATA valid shall be extended T_{SU} and T_{HO} before the rising and after the falling edge of SCK, respectively – see Figure 11. For reading data from the sensor, DATA is valid T_V after SCK has gone low and remains valid until the next falling edge of SCK.

To avoid signal contention the microcontroller must only drive DATA low. An external pull-up resistor (e.g. 10kΩ) is required to pull the signal high – it should be noted that pull-up resistors may be included in I/O circuits of microcontrollers. See Table 2 for detailed I/O characteristic of the sensor.

2.4 Electrical Characteristics

The electrical characteristics such as power consumption, low and high level, input and output voltages depend on the supply voltage. Table 2 gives electrical characteristics of SHT1x with the assumption of 5V supply voltage if not stated otherwise. For proper communication with the sensor it is essential to make sure that signal design is strictly within the limits given in Table 3 and Figure 11.

Parameter	Conditions	min	typ	max	Units
Power supply DC ¹⁰		2.4	3.3	5.5	V
Supply current	measuring		0.55	1	mA
	average ¹¹	2	28		μA
	sleep		0.3	1.5	μA
Low level output voltage	$I_{OL} < 4 \text{ mA}$	0		250	mV
High level output voltage	$R_P < 25 \text{ k}\Omega$	90%		100%	VDD
Low level input voltage	Negative going	0%		20%	VDD
High level input voltage	Positive going	80%		100%	VDD
Input current on pads				1	μA
Output current	on			4	mA
	Tri-stated (off)		10	20	μA

Table 2: SHT1x DC characteristics. R_P stands for pull up resistor, while I_{OL} is low level output current.

¹⁰ Recommended voltage supply for highest accuracy is 3.3V, due to sensor calibration.

¹¹ Minimum value with one measurement of 8 bit accuracy without OTP reload per second, typical value with one measurement of 12bit accuracy per second.

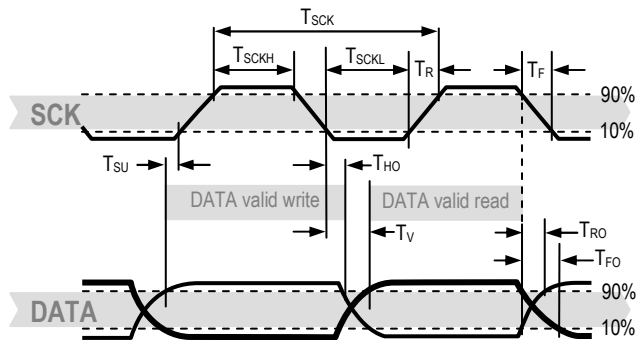


Figure 11: Timing Diagram, abbreviations are explained in Table 3. Bold DATA line is controlled by the sensor, plain DATA line is controlled by the micro-controller. Both valid times refer to the left SCK toggle.

	Parameter	Conditions	min	typ	max	Units
F _{SCK}	SCK Frequency	VDD > 4.5V	0	0.1	5	MHz
		VDD < 4.5V	0	0.1	1	MHz
T _{SCKx}	SCK hi/low time		100			ns
T _R /T _F	SCK rise/fall time		1	200	*	ns
T _{FO}	DATA fall time	OL = 5pF	3.5	10	20	ns
		OL = 100pF	30	40	200	ns
T _{RO}	DATA rise time		**	**	**	ns
T _V	DATA valid time		200	250	***	ns
T _{SU}	DATA setup time		100	150	***	ns
T _{HO}	DATA hold time		10	15	****	ns

* $T_{R_max} + T_{F_max} = (F_{SCK})^{-1} - T_{SCKH} - T_{SCKL}$
 ** T_{RO} is determined by the R_P*C_{bus} time-constant at DATA line
 *** T_{V,max} and T_{SU,max} depend on external pull-up resistor (R_P) and total bus line capacitance (C_{bus}) at DATA line
 **** T_{HO,max} < T_V - max (T_{RO}, T_{F₀})

Table 3: SHT1x I/O signal characteristics, OL stands for Output Load, entities are displayed in Figure 11.

3 Communication with Sensor

3.1 Start up Sensor

As a first step the sensor is powered up to chosen supply voltage VDD. The slew rate during power up shall not fall below 1V/ms. After power-up the sensor needs 11ms to get to Sleep State. No commands must be sent before that time.

3.2 Sending a Command

To initiate a transmission, a Transmission Start sequence has to be issued. It consists of a lowering of the DATA line while SCK is high, followed by a low pulse on SCK and raising DATA again while SCK is still high – see Figure 12.

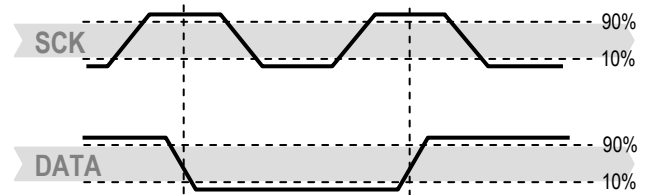


Figure 12: "Transmission Start" sequence

The subsequent command consists of three address bits (only '000' is supported) and five command bits. The SHT1x indicates the proper reception of a command by pulling the DATA pin low (ACK bit) after the falling edge of the 8th SCK clock. The DATA line is released (and goes high) after the falling edge of the 9th SCK clock.

Command	Code
Reserved	0000x
Measure Temperature	00011
Measure Relative Humidity	00101
Read Status Register	00111
Write Status Register	00110
Reserved	0101x-1110x
Soft reset , resets the interface, clears the status register to default values. Wait minimum 11 ms before next command	11110

Table 4: SHT1x list of commands

3.3 Measurement of RH and T

After issuing a measurement command ('00000101' for relative humidity, '00000011' for temperature) the controller has to wait for the measurement to complete. This takes a maximum of 20/80/320 ms for a 8/12/14bit measurement. The time varies with the speed of the internal oscillator and can be lower by up to 30%. To signal the completion of a measurement, the SHT1x pulls data line low and enters Idle Mode. The controller must wait for this Data Ready signal before restarting SCK to readout the data. Measurement data is stored until readout, therefore the controller can continue with other tasks and readout at its convenience.

Two bytes of measurement data and one byte of CRC checksum (optional) will then be transmitted. The micro controller must acknowledge each byte by pulling the DATA line low. All values are MSB first, right justified (e.g. the 5th SCK is MSB for a 12bit value, for a 8bit result the first byte is not used).

Communication terminates after the acknowledge bit of the CRC data. If CRC-8 checksum is not used the controller may terminate the communication after the measurement data LSB by keeping ACK high. The device automatically returns to Sleep Mode after measurement and communication are completed.

Important: To keep self heating below 0.1°C, SHT1x should not be active for more than 10% of the time – e.g. maximum one measurement per second at 12bit accuracy shall be made.

3.4 Connection reset sequence

If communication with the device is lost the following signal sequence will reset the serial interface: While leaving DATA high, toggle SCK nine or more times – see Figure 13. 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.

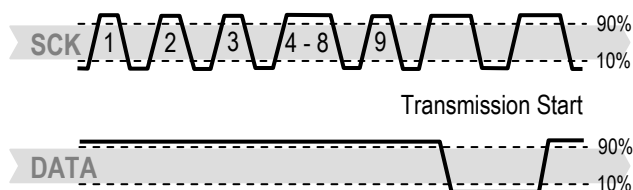


Figure 13: Connection Reset Sequence

3.5 CRC-8 Checksum calculation

The whole digital transmission is secured by an 8bit checksum. It ensures that any wrong data can be detected and eliminated. As described above this is an additional feature of which may be used or abandoned.

Please consult Application Note “CRC-8 Checksum Calculation” for information on how to calculate the CRC.

Status Register

Some of the advanced functions of the SHT1x such as selecting measurement resolution, end of battery notice or using the heater may be activated by sending a command to the status register. The following section gives a brief overview of these features. A more detailed description is available in the Application Note “Status Register”.

After the command Status Register Read or Status Register Write – see Table 4 – the content of 8 bits of the status register may be read out or written. For the communication compare Figures 16 and 17 – the assignation of the bits is displayed in Table 5.

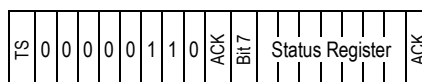


Figure 14: Status Register Write

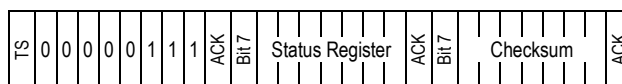


Figure 15: Status Register Read

Examples of full communication cycle are displayed in Figures 15 and 16.

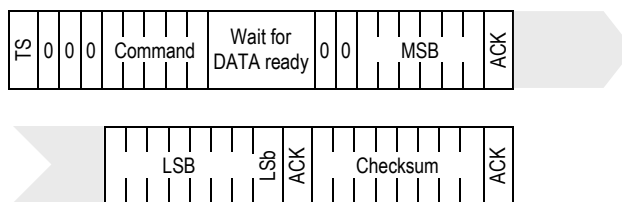


Figure 16: Overview of Measurement Sequence. TS = Transmission Start, MSB = Most Significant Byte, LSB = Last Significant Byte, LSb = Last Significant Bit.

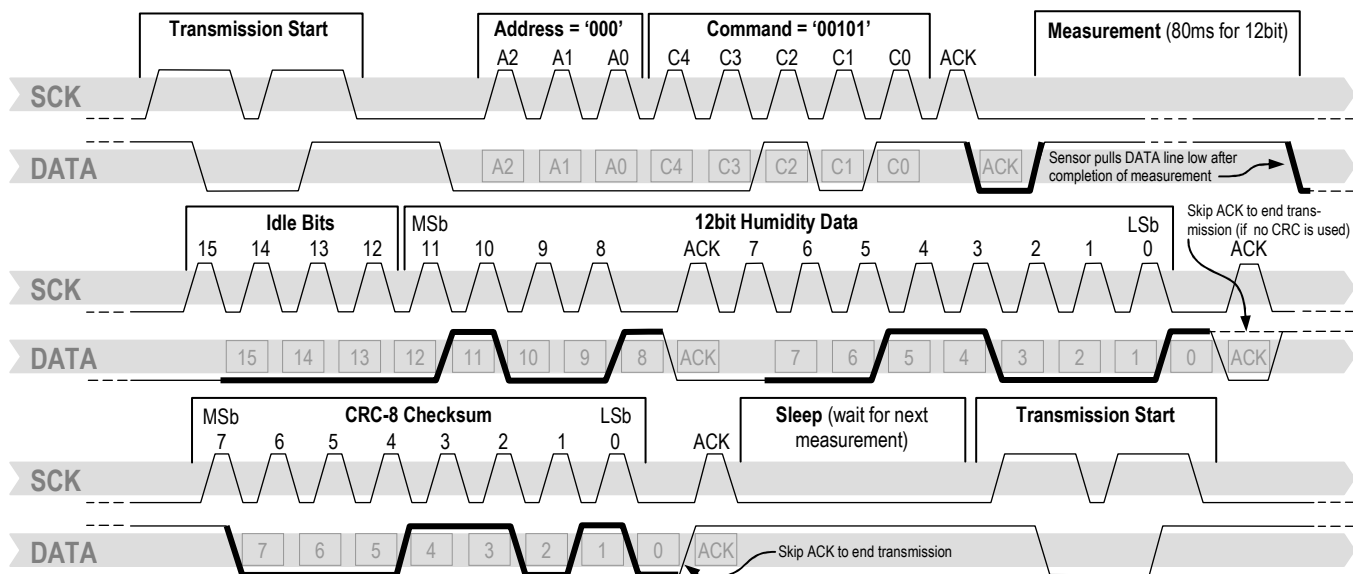


Figure 17: Example RH measurement sequence for value “0000’1001’0011’0001” = 2353 = 75.79 %RH (without temperature compensation). DATA valid times are given and referenced in boxes on DATA line. Bold DATA lines are controlled by sensor while plain lines are controlled by the micro-controller.

Bit	Type	Description	Default
7		reserved	0
6	R	End of Battery (low voltage detection) '0' for VDD > 2.47 '1' for VDD < 2.47	X No default value, bit is only updated after a measurement
5		reserved	0
4		reserved	0
3		For Testing only, do not use	0
2	R/W	Heater	0 off
1	R/W	no reload from OTP	0 reload
0	R/W	'1' = 8bit RH / 12bit Temp. resolution '0' = 12bit RH / 14bit Temp. resolution	0 12bit RH 14bit Temp.

Table 5: Status Register Bits

Measurement resolution: The default measurement resolution of 14bit (temperature) and 12bit (humidity) can be reduced to 12 and 8bit. This is especially useful in high speed or extreme low power applications.

End of Battery function detects and notifies VDD voltages below 2.47 V. Accuracy is ±0.05 V.

Heater: An on chip heating element can be addressed by writing a command into status register. The heater may increase the temperature of the sensor by 5 – 10°C¹² beyond ambient temperature. The heater draws roughly 8mA @ 5V supply voltage.

For example the heater can be helpful for functionality analysis: Humidity and temperature readings before and after applying the heater are compared. Temperature shall increase while relative humidity decreases at the same time. Dew point shall remain the same.

Please note: The temperature reading will display the temperature of the heated sensor element and not ambient temperature. Furthermore, the sensor is not qualified for continuous application of the heater.

4 Conversion of Signal Output

4.1 Relative Humidity

For compensating non-linearity of the humidity sensor – see Figure 18 – and for obtaining the full accuracy of the sensor it is recommended to convert the humidity readout (SO_{RH}) with the following formula with coefficients given in Table 6:

$$RH_{linear} = c_1 + c_2 \cdot SO_{RH} + c_3 \cdot SO_{RH}^2 \text{ (%RH)}$$

¹² Corresponds to 9 – 18°F

SO _{RH}	c ₁	c ₂	c ₃
12 bit	-2.0468	0.0367	-1.5955E-6
8 bit	-2.0468	0.5872	-4.0845E-4

Table 6: Optimized V4 humidity conversion coefficients

The values given in Table 6 are newly introduced and provide optimized accuracy for V4 sensors along the full measurement range. The parameter set c_x^{*}, which has been proposed in earlier datasheets, which was optimized for V3 sensors, still applies to V4 sensors and is given in Table 7 for reference.

SO _{RH}	c ₁ [*]	c ₂ [*]	c ₃ [*]
12 bit	-4.0000	0.0405	-2.8000E-6
8 bit	-4.0000	0.6480	-7.2000E-4

Table 7: V3 humidity conversion coefficients, which also apply to V4.

For simplified, less computation intense conversion formulas see Application Note “RH and Temperature Non-Linearity Compensation”. Values higher than 99% RH indicate fully saturated air and must be processed and displayed as 100%RH¹³. Please note that the humidity sensor has no significant voltage dependency.

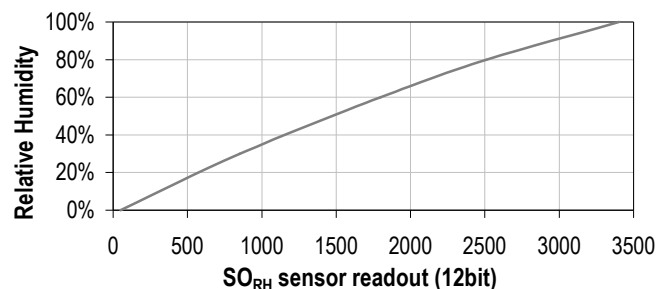


Figure 18: Conversion from SO_{RH} to relative humidity

4.2 Temperature compensation of Humidity Signal

For temperatures significantly different from 25°C (~77°F) the humidity signal requires a temperature compensation. The temperature correction corresponds roughly to 0.12%RH/°C @ 50%RH. Coefficients for the temperature compensation are given in Table 8.

$$RH_{true} = (T_{°C} - 25) \cdot (t_1 + t_2 \cdot SO_{RH}) + RH_{linear}$$

SO _{RH}	t ₁	t ₂
12 bit	0.01	0.00008
8 bit	0.01	0.00128

Table 8: Temperature compensation coefficients¹⁴

¹³ If wetted excessively (strong condensation of water on sensor surface), sensor output signal can drop below 100%RH (even below 0%RH in some cases), but the sensor will recover completely when water droplets evaporate. The sensor is not damaged by water immersion or condensation.

¹⁴ Coefficients apply both to V3 as well as to V4 sensors.

4.3 Temperature

The band-gap PTAT (Proportional To Absolute Temperature) temperature sensor is very linear by design. Use the following formula to convert digital readout (SO_T) to temperature value, with coefficients given in Table 9:

$$T = d_1 + d_2 \cdot SO_T$$

VDD	d ₁ (°C)	d ₁ (°F)	SO _T	d ₂ (°C)	d ₂ (°F)
5V	-40.1	-40.2	14bit	0.01	0.018
4V	-39.8	-39.6	12bit	0.04	0.072
3.5V	-39.7	-39.5			
3V	-39.6	-39.3			
2.5V	-39.4	-38.9			

Table 9: Temperature conversion coefficients¹⁵.

4.4 Dew Point

SHT1x is not measuring dew point directly, however dew point can be derived from humidity and temperature readings. Since humidity and temperature are both measured on the same monolithic chip, the SHT1x allows superb dew point measurements.

For dew point (T_d) calculations there are various formulas to be applied, most of them quite complicated. For the temperature range of -40 – 50°C the following approximation provides good accuracy with parameters given in Table 10:

$$T_d(RH, T) = T_n \cdot \frac{\ln\left(\frac{RH}{100\%}\right) + \frac{m \cdot T}{T_n + T}}{m - \ln\left(\frac{RH}{100\%}\right) - \frac{m \cdot T}{T_n + T}}$$

Temperature Range	T _n (°C)	m
Above water, 0 – 50°C	243.12	17.62
Above ice, -40 – 0°C	272.62	22.46

Table 10: Parameters for dew point (T_d) calculation.

Please note that “ln(...)” denotes the natural logarithm. For RH and T the linearized and compensated values for relative humidity and temperature shall be applied.

For more information on dew point calculation see Application Note “Dew point calculation”.

5 Environmental Stability

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

The SHT1x sensor series were tested according to AEC-Q100 Rev. F qualification test method. Sensor specifications are tested to prevail under the AEC-Q100 temperature grade 2 test conditions listed in Table 11¹⁶. Sensor performance under other test conditions cannot be guaranteed and is not part of the sensor specifications. Especially, no guarantee can be given for sensor performance in the field or for customer’s specific application.

Please contact Sensirion for detailed information.

Environment	Standard	Results ¹⁷
HTSL	125°C, 1000 hours	Within specifications
TC	-50°C - 125°C, 1000 cycles Acc. JESD22-A104-C	Within specifications
UHST	130°C / 85%RH, 96h	Within specifications
THU	85°C / 85%RH, 1000h	Within specifications
ESD immunity	MIL STD 883E, method 3015 (Human Body Model at ±2kV)	Qualified
Latch-up	force current of ±100mA with T _{amb} = 80°C, acc. JEDEC 17	Qualified

Table 11: Qualification tests: HTSL = High Temperature Storage Lifetime, TC = Temperature Cycles, UHST = Unbiased Highly accelerated temperature and humidity Test, THU = Temperature humidity unbiased

6 Packaging

6.1 Packaging type

SHT1x are supplied in a surface mountable LCC (Leadless Chip Carrier) type package. The sensor housing consists of a Liquid Crystal Polymer (LCP) cap with epoxy glob top on a standard 0.8mm FR4 substrate. The device is fully RoHS and WEEE compliant – it is free of of Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr(6+), PBB and PBDE.

¹⁵ Temperature coefficients have slightly been adjusted compared to datasheet SHTxx version 3.01. Coefficients apply to V3 as well as V4 sensors.

¹⁶ Sensor operation temperature range is -40 to 105°C according to AEC-Q100 temperature grade 2.

¹⁷ According to accuracy and long term drift specification given on Page 2.

Device size is 7.47 x 4.93 x 2.5 mm (0.29 x 0.19 x 0.1 inch), see Figure 1, weight is 100 mg.

6.2 Traceability Information

All SHT1x are marked with an alphanumeric, three digit code on the chip cap (for reference: V3 sensors were labeled with numeric codes) – see “A5Z” on Figure 1. The lot numbers allow full traceability through production, calibration and testing. No information can be derived from the code directly, respective data is stored at Sensirion and is provided upon request.

Labels on the reels are displayed in Figures 19 and 20, they both give traceability information.

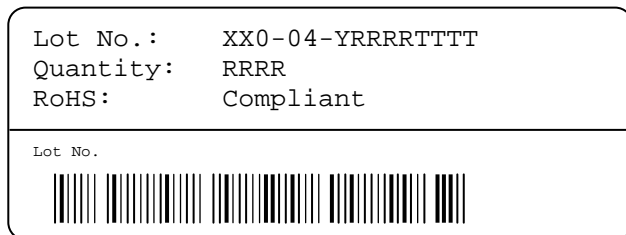


Figure 19: First label on reel: XX = Sensor Type (11 for SHT11), 04 = Chip Version (V4), Y = last digit of year, RRRR = number of sensors on reel, TTTT = Traceability Code.

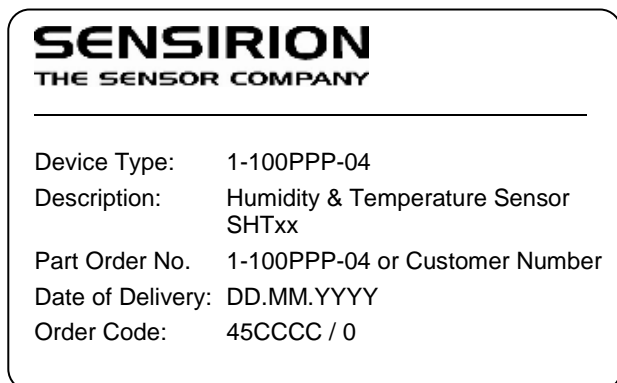


Figure 20: Second label on reel: For Device Type and Part Order Number please refer to Table 12, Delivery Date (also Date Code) is date of packaging of sensors (DD = day, MM = month, YYYY = year), CCCC = Sensirion order number.

6.3 Shipping Package

SHT1x are shipped in 12mm tape at 100pcs, 400pcs and 2000pcs – for details see Figure 21 and Table 12. Reels are individually labeled with barcode and human readable labels.

Sensor Type	Packaging	Quantity	Order Number
SHT10	Tape & Reel	2000	1-100218-04
SHT11	Tape & Reel	100	1-100051-04
	Tape & Reel	400	1-100098-04
	Tape & Reel	2000	1-100524-04
SHT15	Tape & Reel	100	1-100085-04
	Tape & Reel	400	1-100093-04

Table 12: Packaging types per sensor type.

Dimensions of packaging tape is given in Figure 21. All tapes have a minimum of 480mm empty leader tape (first pockets of the tape) and a minimum of 300mm empty trailer tape (last pockets of the tape).

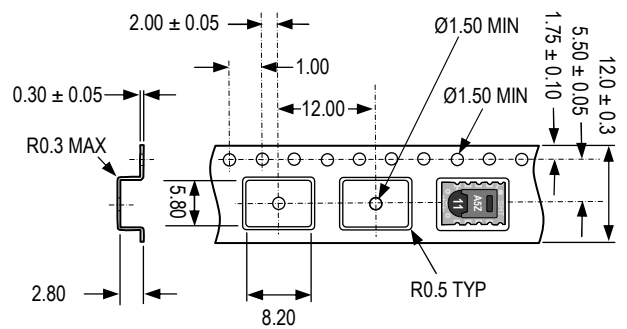


Figure 21: Tape configuration and unit orientation within tape, dimensions in mm (1mm = 0.039inch). The leader tape is at the right side of the figure while the trailer tape is to the left (direction of unreeling).

Revision History

Date	Version	Page(s)	Changes
March 2007	3.0	1 – 10	Data sheet valid for SHTxx-V4 and SHTxx-V3
August 2007	3.01	1 – 10	Electrical characteristics added, measurement time corrected
July 2008	4.0	1 – 10	New release, rework of datasheet

Important Notices

Warning, Personal Injury

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

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

ESD Precautions

The inherent design of this component causes it to be sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). To prevent ESD-induced damage and/or degradation, take customary and statutory ESD precautions when handling this product.

See application note "ESD, Latchup and EMC" for more information.

Warranty

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

- notice in writing describing the defects shall be given to SENSIRION within fourteen (14) days after their appearance;

- such defects shall be found, to SENSIRION's reasonable satisfaction, to have arisen from SENSIRION's faulty design, material, or workmanship;
- the defective product shall be returned to SENSIRION's factory at the Buyer's expense; and
- the warranty period for any repaired or replaced product shall be limited to the unexpired portion of the original period.

This warranty does not apply to any equipment which has not been installed and used within the specifications recommended by SENSIRION for the intended and proper use of the equipment. EXCEPT FOR THE WARRANTIES EXPRESSLY SET FORTH HEREIN, SENSIRION MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT. ANY AND ALL WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED AND DECLINED.

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TIP120, TIP121, TIP122 (NPN); TIP125, TIP126, TIP127 (PNP)

Plastic Medium-Power Complementary Silicon Transistors

Designed for general-purpose amplifier and low-speed switching applications.

Features

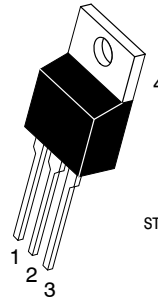
- High DC Current Gain –
 $h_{FE} = 2500$ (Typ) @ I_C
 $= 4.0$ Adc
- Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage – @ 100 mAdc
 $V_{CEO(sus)} = 60$ Vdc (Min) – TIP120, TIP125
 $= 80$ Vdc (Min) – TIP121, TIP126
 $= 100$ Vdc (Min) – TIP122, TIP127
- Low Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage –
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 2.0$ Vdc (Max) @ $I_C = 3.0$ Adc
 $= 4.0$ Vdc (Max) @ $I_C = 5.0$ Adc
- Monolithic Construction with Built–In Base–Emitter Shunt Resistors
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TO-220AB
CASE 221A
STYLE 1

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. BASE
2. COLLECTOR
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

MARKING DIAGRAM



TIP12x = Device Code
x = 0, 1, 2, 5, 6, or 7
A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
WW = Work Week
G = Pb–Free Package

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 3 of this data sheet.

*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

TIP120, TIP121, TIP122 (NPN); TIP125, TIP126, TIP127 (PNP)

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	TIP120, TIP125	TIP121, TIP126	TIP122, TIP127	Unit
Collector–Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	60	80	100	Vdc
Collector–Base Voltage	V_{CB}	60	80	100	Vdc
Emitter–Base Voltage	V_{EB}	5.0			Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous – Peak	I_C	5.0 8.0			Adc
Base Current	I_B	120			mAdc
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	65 0.52			W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	2.0 0.016			W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Unclamped Inductive Load Energy (Note 1)	E	50			mJ
Operating and Storage Junction, Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	–65 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	1.92	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction–to–Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	62.5	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. $I_C = 1\text{ A}$, $L = 100\text{ mH}$, P.R.F. = 10 Hz, $V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$, $R_{BE} = 100\ \Omega$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector–Emitter Sustaining Voltage (Note 2) ($I_C = 100\text{ mAdc}$, $I_B = 0$)	TIP120, TIP125 TIP121, TIP126 TIP122, TIP127	$V_{CEO(sus)}$	60 80 100	– – –	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 30\text{ Vdc}$, $I_B = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 40\text{ Vdc}$, $I_B = 0$) ($V_{CE} = 50\text{ Vdc}$, $I_B = 0$)	TIP120, TIP125 TIP121, TIP126 TIP122, TIP127	I_{CEO}	– – –	0.5 0.5 0.5	mAdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CB} = 60\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 80\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$) ($V_{CB} = 100\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	TIP120, TIP125 TIP121, TIP126 TIP122, TIP127	I_{CBO}	– – –	0.2 0.2 0.2	mAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{BE} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$, $I_C = 0$)		I_{EBO}	–	2.0	mAdc

ON CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)

DC Current Gain ($I_C = 0.5\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$)		h_{FE}	1000 1000	– –	–
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$, $I_B = 12\text{ mAdc}$) ($I_C = 5.0\text{ Adc}$, $I_B = 20\text{ mAdc}$)		$V_{CE(sat)}$	– –	2.0 4.0	Vdc
Base–Emitter On Voltage ($I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 3.0\text{ Vdc}$)		$V_{BE(on)}$	–	2.5	Vdc

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Small–Signal Current Gain ($I_C = 3.0\text{ Adc}$, $V_{CE} = 4.0\text{ Vdc}$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$)		h_{fe}	4.0	–	–
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$, $f = 0.1\text{ MHz}$)	TIP125, TIP126, TIP127 TIP120, TIP121, TIP122	C_{ob}	– –	300 200	pF

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width $\leq 300\ \mu\text{s}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$

TIP120, TIP121, TIP122 (NPN); TIP125, TIP126, TIP127 (PNP)

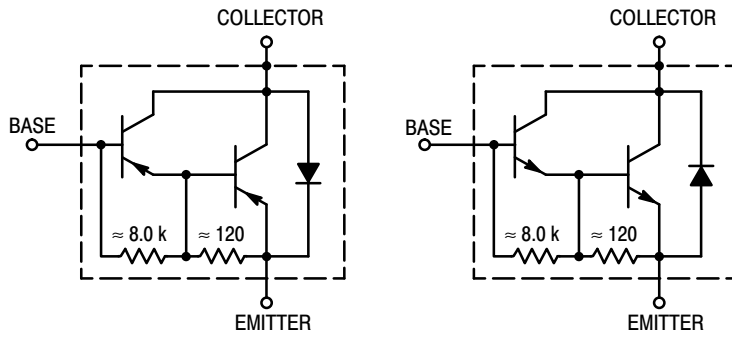


Figure 1. Darlington Circuit Schematic

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
TIP120	TO-220	50 Units / Rail
TIP120G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
TIP121	TO-220	50 Units / Rail
TIP121G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
TIP122	TO-220	50 Units / Rail
TIP122G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
TIP125	TO-220	50 Units / Rail
TIP125G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
TIP126	TO-220	50 Units / Rail
TIP126G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
TIP127	TO-220	50 Units / Rail
TIP127G	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

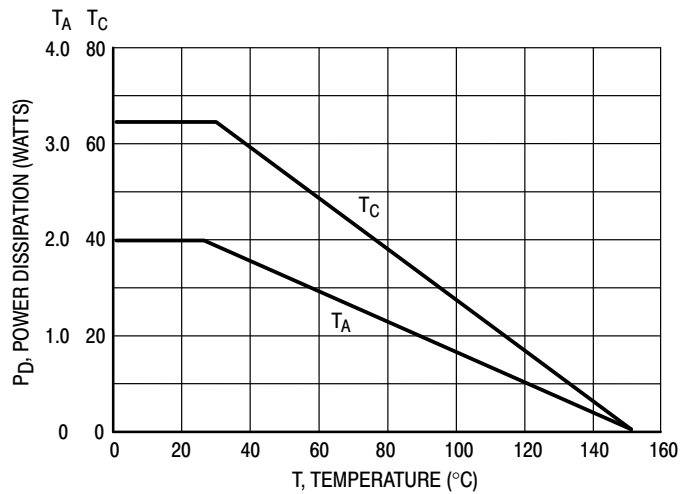


Figure 2. Power Derating

TIP120, TIP121, TIP122 (NPN); TIP125, TIP126, TIP127 (PNP)

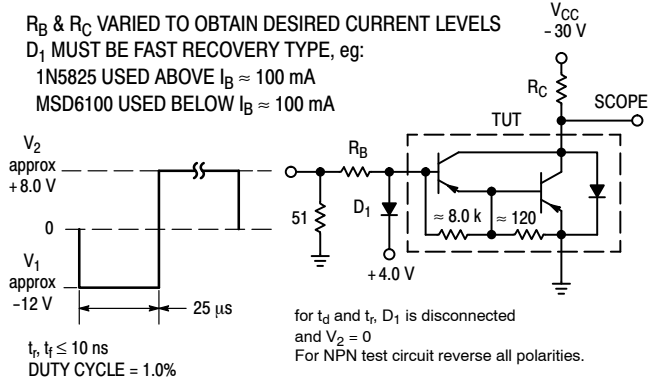


Figure 3. Switching Times Test Circuit

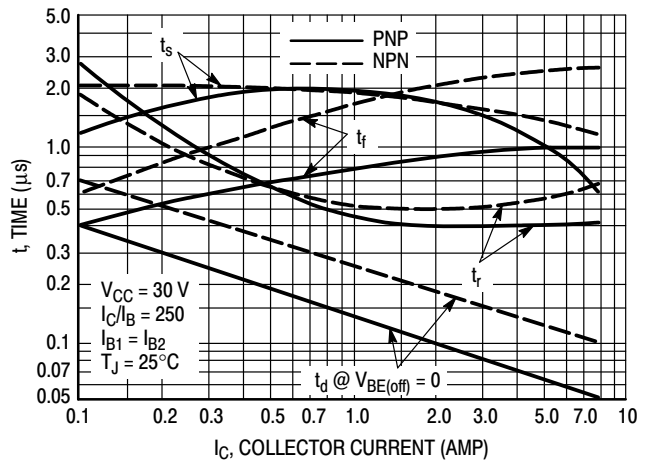


Figure 4. Switching Times

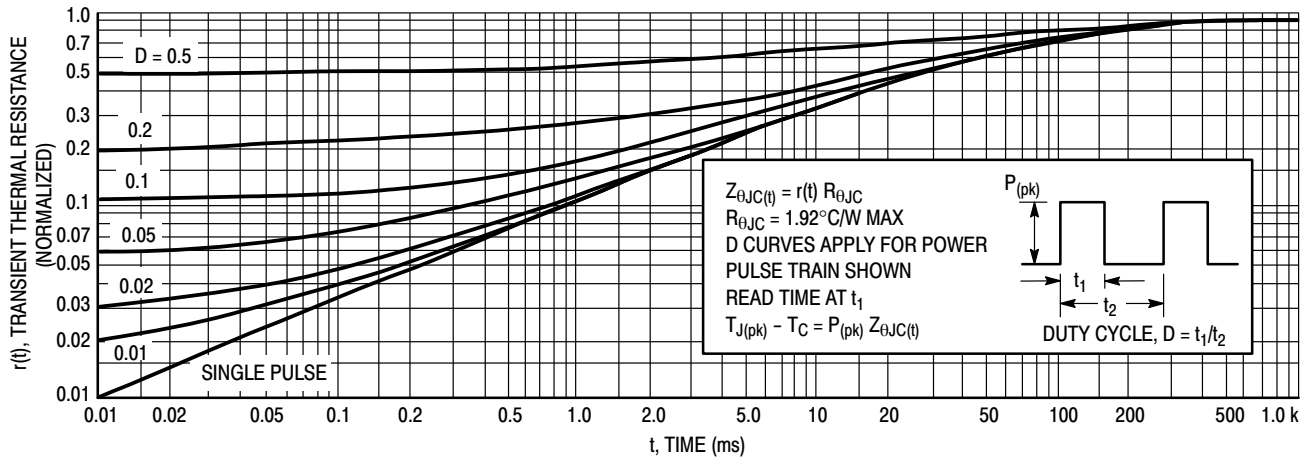


Figure 5. Thermal Response

TIP120, TIP121, TIP122 (NPN); TIP125, TIP126, TIP127 (PNP)

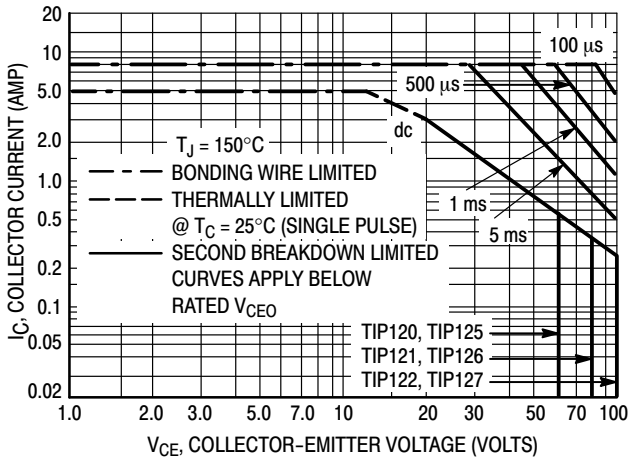


Figure 6. Active-Region Safe Operating Area

There are two limitations on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown. Safe operating area curves indicate $I_C - V_{CE}$ limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation, i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than the curves indicate.

The data of Figure 6 is based on $T_{J(pk)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$; T_C is variable depending on conditions. Second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided $T_{J(pk)} < 150^\circ\text{C}$. $T_{J(pk)}$ may be calculated from the data in Figure 5. At high case temperatures, thermal limitations will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown

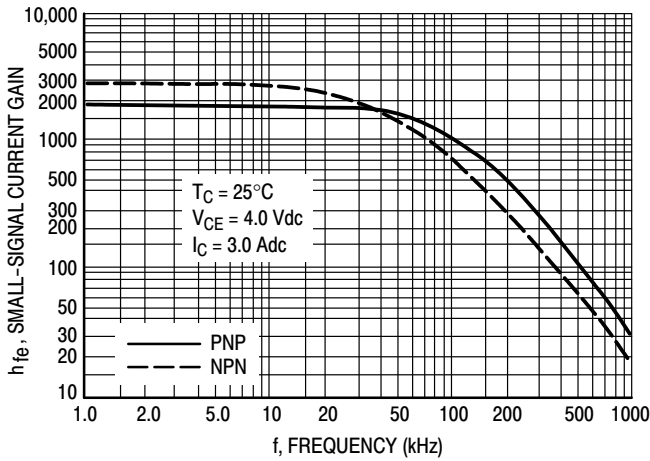


Figure 7. Small-Signal Current Gain

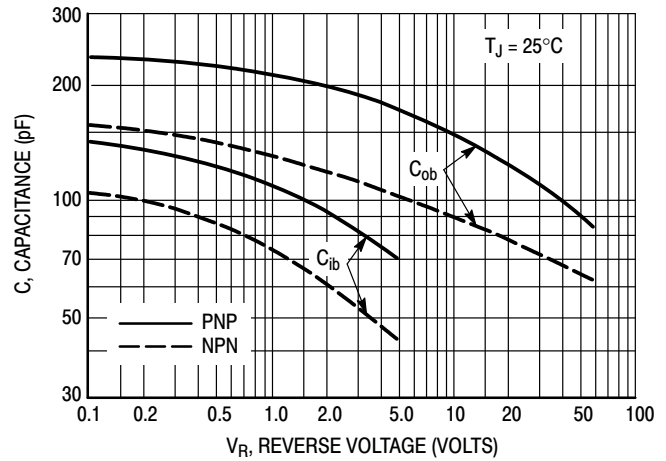


Figure 8. Capacitance

TIP120, TIP121, TIP122 (NPN); TIP125, TIP126, TIP127 (PNP)

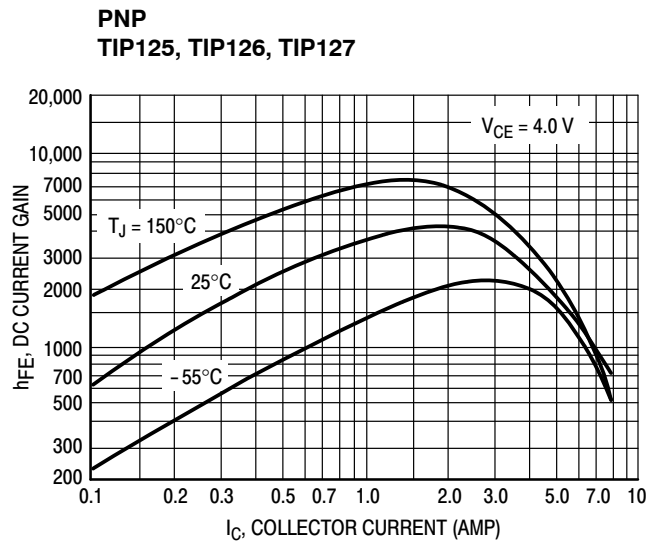
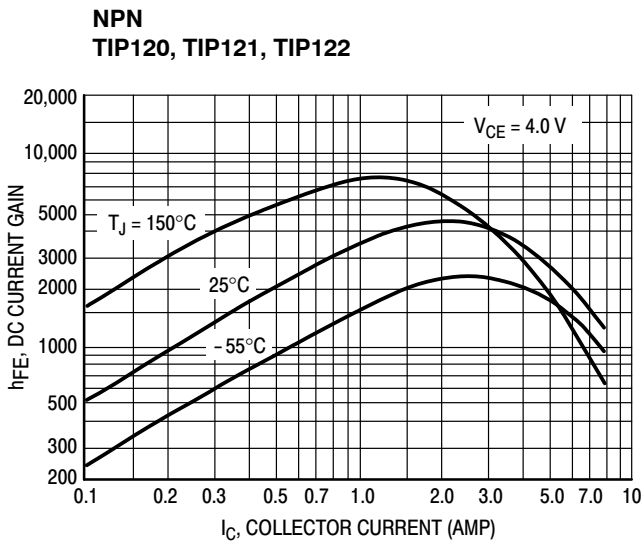


Figure 9. DC Current Gain

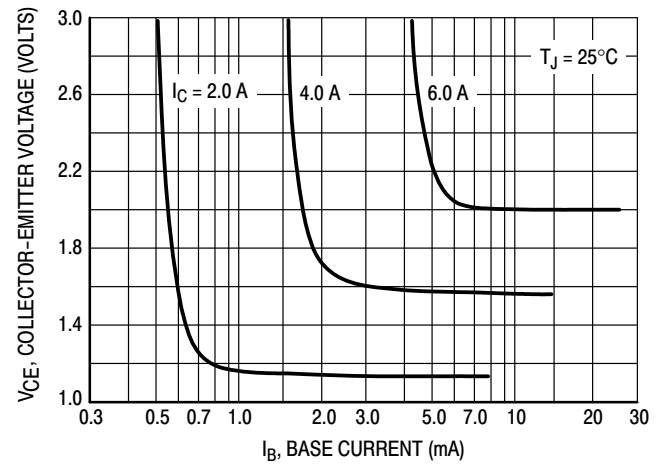
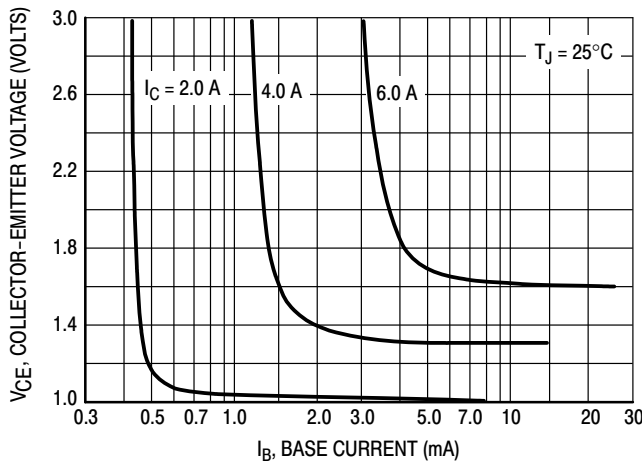


Figure 10. Collector Saturation Region

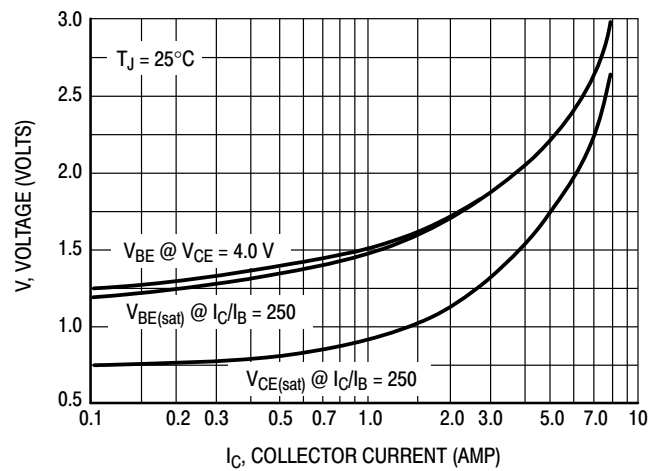
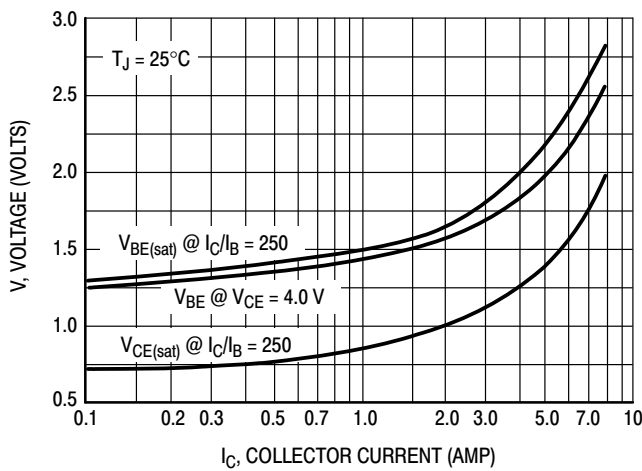
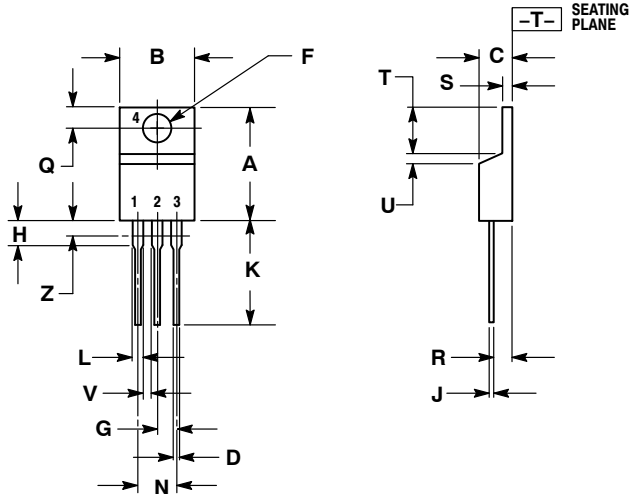


Figure 11. "On" Voltages

TIP120, TIP121, TIP122 (NPN); TIP125, TIP126, TIP127 (PNP)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO-220 CASE 221A-09 ISSUE AH




NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. DIMENSION Z DEFINES A ZONE WHERE ALL BODY AND LEAD IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75
B	0.380	0.415	9.66	10.53
C	0.160	0.190	4.07	4.83
D	0.025	0.038	0.64	0.96
F	0.142	0.161	3.61	4.09
G	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
H	0.110	0.161	2.80	4.10
J	0.014	0.024	0.36	0.61
K	0.500	0.562	12.70	14.27
L	0.045	0.060	1.15	1.52
N	0.190	0.210	4.83	5.33
Q	0.100	0.120	2.54	3.04
R	0.080	0.110	2.04	2.79
S	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
T	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47
U	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27
V	0.045	---	1.15	---
Z	---	0.080	---	2.04

STYLE 1:

- PIN 1: BASE
2. COLLECTOR
3. EMITTER
4. COLLECTOR

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