Digital temperature
DHT12 Product

Product
- Ultra small
- 超Low
- Ultra low
- Excellent long term
- Stan I²C And the single-

For more information, aosong.com
A product overview

DHT12 Digital temperature and humidity sensor is a calibrated digital output record of temperature and humidity, DHT11 The upgrade product. Application-specific digital temperature and humidity sensor module and semiconductor, ensure high reliability and excellent long-term stability.

DHT12 With a single bus, and standards I²C Two kinds of communication and single bus communication mode is fully compatible with DHT11。Standard bus interface makes it simple and quick to system integration. With super small size, low power consumption, suitable for a wide variety of applications.I²C Communication uses standard communication sequence, the user can directly I²C Communication on the bus, no additional wiring, simple to use. Two way switch, users are free to choose, easy to use, should be a broad range of areas. Products for the 4 Lead, convenient connection, provides special packages according to user needs.

Second, the scope of application

Heating, ventilation and air conditioning, Dehumidifier, test and inspection equipment, consumer products, automotive, automation, data recorders, weather stations, home appliances, control, Medical and other relative humidity control.

Third, product highlights

Fully interchangeable, low cost, long term stability, relative humidity and temperature measurement, signal transmission of long distance, digital output, precise calibration, power consumption is very low, the standard single-wire digital interface, the standard I²C Bus digital interface, communication can be freely chosen.
Four, dimensions (unit:mm)

![Diagram of dimensions](image)


Five, sensor performance

5.1 Relative humidity

5.2 Temperature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Work unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>%RH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measuring range</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td>%RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision</td>
<td>60%RH</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>%RH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>min</th>
<th>typ</th>
<th>max</th>
<th>Work unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>℃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision</td>
<td>25 ℃</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>℃</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 此精度为出厂时检验时，传感器在25℃和5V，条件下测试的精度指标，且只适合非冷凝环境。
### Repeatability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>±</th>
<th>0.3</th>
<th>%R</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Interchange ability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fully interchangeable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Response time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1/e(63%)</th>
<th>&lt;2</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Hysteresis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>±</th>
<th>0.5</th>
<th>%R</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Drift 

|                        | Typical value | <0 | 0.5 | %RH /yr |

### Measuring range

|                        | -20 | 60 | °C |

### Repeatability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>±</th>
<th>0.2</th>
<th>°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Response ability       | Fully interchangeable |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response time</th>
<th>1/e(63%)</th>
<th>&lt;2</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Drift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>±</th>
<th>0.1</th>
<th>°C/yr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 供电电压

|                        | 2.7 | 5   | 5.5 | V |

### 功耗

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>休眠</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>µA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>测量</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>平均</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 低电平输出电压

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$I_{OL}$</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>300</th>
<th>mV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>高电平输出电压</th>
<th>Rp&lt;25 kΩ</th>
<th>90%</th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>VDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 低电平输入电压

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>下降</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>VDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 高电平输入电压

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>上升</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>VDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Rp

|                        | VDD = 5V | VIN = VSS | 1    | 4.7 | 10 | kΩ |

### 输出电流

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>三态 (关)</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>µA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 采样周期

|                        | 2        | S  |

---

1. 在 25°C 和 1 m/s 气流的条件下，达到一阶响应 63% 所需要的时间。
2. 在挥发性有机混合物中数值可能会高一些。见说明书应用储存信息。
3. 此数值为 VDD = 5.0V 在温度为 25°C 时，2S/次，条件下的平均值。
Six, electrical characteristics

Electrical characteristics, such as energy consumption, high and low level input and output voltage, depending on the power supply. Table 3 Details DHT12 The electrical characteristics, without marking, it means that the power supply voltage is 12V。

### Seven, interface definition

#### 7.1 DHT12 Pin assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>The name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Power supply (2.7V - 5.5V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SDA</td>
<td>Serial data, bi-directional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>Serial clock input (Single bus grounding)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.2 Power supply pins (VDD GND)

DHT12 The supply voltage range 2.7V - 5.5V.

#### 7.3 Serial clock input (SCL)

SCL Pins are used for selection of the means of communication and I/C Communication clock line. Dang SCL After power remained low, indicating that the user select a single bus
system communication, otherwise I\(^2\)C Communication after the selected communication mode, in power during the sensor communication remains the same if you want to change, as a way, please power on again, and select communication according to operational requirements. When you select I\(^2\)C Communication, SCL For the microprocessor DHT12 Communication between the synchronization.

7.4 Serial data (SDA )

SDA PIN for a three-State structure, used for reading and writing data. Specific communication timing, see the detailed description of the communications.

Eight\(^2\)C And single-bus communication protocol

DHT12 Serial interface, read sensor signals and power loss, do the optimization. Sensors with a single bus,
\(^2\)C Two way output, communication mode switch, easy to use. Bus to SCL Signal cable power levels to determine their bus communication mode: when power on SCL Remained low for a single bus communication mode when power on SCL To maintain a high level \(^2\)C Communication mode. Single main line single bus communication is fully compatible with the company’s other products; \(^2\)C Communication in accordance with \(^2\)C Standard protocol address can be directly linked to \(^2\)C On the bus (bus allowed only one product), no additional wiring, operation is very simple. Read DHT12 The sensor, please in strict accordance with the two types of communication protocols and timing. Specific details see single bus communication protocol and \(^2\)C Communication protocol details.

8.1 DHT12 Sensor \(^2\)C Communication protocol

DHT12 Support \(^2\)C Way to communicate, in full accordance with \(^2\)C Standard protocol prepared, can be linked directly in \(^2\)C Bus sensor SDA PIN \(^2\)C Data bus, SCL 接 \(^2\)C Clock bus, customers need to both pin a 1KΩ~10KΩPull-up resistor.\(^2\)C Address for 0xB8(DEV SEL); \(^2\)C Communication rate cannot be higher than 400KHZ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BYTE ADDR</th>
<th>R/W</th>
<th>Desc.</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Humidity integral digits</td>
<td>Relative humidity values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Humidity scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>The temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>integer bit</td>
<td>value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x04</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>checksum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data refer to the single bus data processing sample.

**I2C Interface attributes**

Must be in strict accordance with the following distribution specification, otherwise the sensor does not work.

Communication protocol:

![I2C Communication](image)

**Reading time:**

![Reading time](image)
8.3 Single bus communication (ONE-WIRE)

◎ Single bus description

DHT12 A simplified single-bus communication. That only a single bus cable, system of data exchange, Control is done by a single bus communication. Devices (hosts) through a drain or a three-State port is connected to the data cable to allow device does not send data will be released when the bus, while letting the other device uses the bus; usually require add-ins a single bus around 4.7KΩ Pull-up resistor, so that when the bus is idle by default high State. Because they are the master-slave relationship, only when the host calls the sensor, the sensor responds, so host access must be strictly followed during single bus timing, timing disorder if will not be able to correctly read data of temperature and humidity.

◎ Single bus transfer data definitions

SDA PIN for client hosts DHT12 Communication and synchronization between, by-wire data format, a transfer 40 Data high first. Specific communication Sequential as shown in the following figure, communication formats described in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The name</th>
<th>Single bus format definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The starting signal</td>
<td>Host data bus (SDA) Down over time (18ms), Tells sensors to prepare data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The corresponding signal | Sensor data bus (SDA), Lower 80µs and higher 80µs In response to host the starting signal
---|---
Data format | Receives a host after the starting signal, sensors at once from the data bus (SDA) 40 Data, high
Humidity | Humidity high humidity integer data, humidity low humidity decimal data
Temperature | Temperature high temperature integer data, temperature low temperature decimal data, and low temperature Bit8 为 1 The negative temperature, otherwise positive temperature
Check digit | Check digit=Humidity high+Humidity is low+Temperature highs+Low temperature

Example: receiving 40 Data for:
00111000 00001000 00011010 00000110 01100000
Humidity integral digits  Humidity scale  Temperature integer
bit Temperature scale  Check digit
00111000+00001000+00011010+00000110=01100000(Check digit)
receive data properly:
Humidity:00111000 (Binary) =>56 (Decimal) 00001000(Binary)=>8 (Decimal)
=>Humidity=56.8%RH
Temperature:00011010 (Binary) =>26 (Decimal) 00000110(Binary)=>6 (Decimal)
=>Temperature= 26.6 degrees Celsius

Example two: received 40 Data for:
00111000 00001000 00011010 10000110 11100000
Humidity integral digits  Humidity scale  Temperature integer
bit Temperature scale  Check digit
00111000+00001000+00011010+10000110=11100000(Check digit)
receive data properly:
Humidity:00111000 (Binary) =>56 (Decimal) 00001000(Binary)=>8 (Decimal)
=>Humidity=56.8%RH
Temperature: temperature low 8Bit 为 1 It indicates sampling the temperature to minus-temperature
00011010 (Binary) =>26 (Decimal)
10000110 (Binary, Ignore 8Bit)=>6(Decimal)
=> Temperature = -26.6 degrees Celsius

Peripheral reading steps
Communication between the host and the sensor reads data by completing the following three steps.

Step one:
DHT12 After power up (start wait 2 Seconds to cross the unstable condition of the sensor) Tested environment temperature and humidity data, and record data, sensor automatic hibernation. DHT12 The data because of the pull-up resistor has remained high, at this time DHT12's SDA PIN is input, detect external signals.

Step two:
Hosting by SDA Data bus output low level and low level for at least 200ms Released by bus, DHT12 Detects a bus free, issue 80μs Low level immediately 80μs High level signal, as shown below:

![Diagram 17 Signal](image)

Diagram Step three:
DHT12 After the response is sent immediately by the continuous serial data bus output 40 Data host under the bus level receive 40 Bit data.

Bit data"0"Format:50μs Low level plus 26-28μs High level; data"1"Format:50μs Low level plus 70μs High level; data"0", Bit data"1"Signal format shown in the following figure:

![Diagram 18 Bit data"1"和"0"Format signal](image)
DHT12 The data bus output 40 Data, continue to output low level 50µs Free bus to enter State after. The same time DHT12 An environmental temperature and humidity data, and records the data automatically after entering hibernation.

Typical circuit

![Typical circuit diagram](image)

Microprocessor and DHT12 Connections on a typical application circuit shown in the figure, DATA After pulling on the microprocessor I/O Connected to the port.

1. Typical application circuit recommended cable length is shorter than the 20 Meter use 5.1K Pull-up resistor, is greater than 20 Meters lower the pullup resistor value according to actual situation.

2. Each numerical readout of temperature and humidity is the result of the last measurement, to get real-time data, need to read twice in a row, but not recommended to read several times in succession, each read sensor spacing is greater than 2 Seconds to obtain accurate data.

Peripheral read flow charts

DHT12 Sensors read the single bus flow chart shown in the following figure, while the company also provides a C51 Reading the code to download customer, please visit the company's website (WWW.AOSONG.COM) To download, no reference code here.
Nine, information

1. Working and storage conditions

Beyond the scope of the proposed work could lead to up to 3%RH Temporary drift of signal. After his return to work, and sensor calibration status slowly recovered. To speed up the recovery process, see “Recovery processing”. In non-working condition used for a long time may accelerate the aging process.

Avoid long in the component condensation and dry environment, as well as the environment.

A. Salt spray
B. Acidic or oxidizing gases, such as sulphur dioxide, hydrochloric acid
C. Volatile organic solvents recommend gas storage environment

Temperature: 10~40°C Humidity: 60%RH The following

2. Effects of exposure to chemical substances in

Induction of resistance humidity sensor layer affected by interference of chemical vapors, chemical diffusion in sensitive layer may lead to measuring drift and sensitivity. In a pure environment, polluting substances slowly released. The recovery process described below will
accelerate this process. High levels of chemical pollution can cause damage to the sensor completely.

3. Influence of temperature

The relative humidity of the gas, and to a large extent depends on the temperature. So when you measure humidity, should as far as possible ensure that humidity sensor at the same temperature. Electronics components share a Board with the heat, should as far as possible away from the sensor in the installation of electronic components, and installed directly below the heat source while maintaining the good ventilation of the shell. To reduce heat conduction, sensors and other parts of the printed circuit board copper platingLayer should be as minimal as possible, and to leave a gap between the two.

4. Light effects

Prolonged exposure to sunlight or strong ultraviolet radiation will decrease performance.

5. Recovery processing

Placed in extreme working conditions or chemical vapor sensors with the following handlers, can be brought back to the school on time. In 50 ℃ 和 < 10%RH Humidity conditions 2 Hours (drying); 20-30 ℃ 和 >70%RH Humidity conditions 5 Hours or more.

6. Wiring considerations

Signal quality of wire affect the communication distance and traffic quality, recommended use high quality shielded cables.

7. Manual welding welding information at the highest 300 ℃ Temperature conditions of contact time shall be less than 5 Second.
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