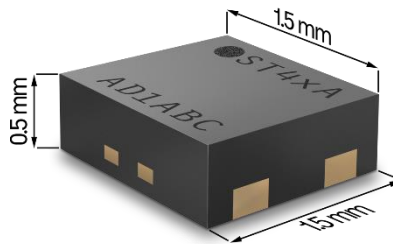


## STS4xA

### 4<sup>th</sup> Generation, High-Accuracy, 16-bit, Automotive-Grade Temperature Sensor



#### Features

- Temperature accuracy: up to  $\pm 0.3$  °C
- Supply voltage: 2.3 V ... 5.5 V
- I2C fast mode plus, CRC checksum
- Operating range: -40...125 °C
- Designed for 85°C/85%RH reliability testing
- On-board diagnostics (OBD) capable
- AEC Q100 qualification, high-reliability design
- Mature technology from global market leader
- Wettable flanks package optional

#### General Description

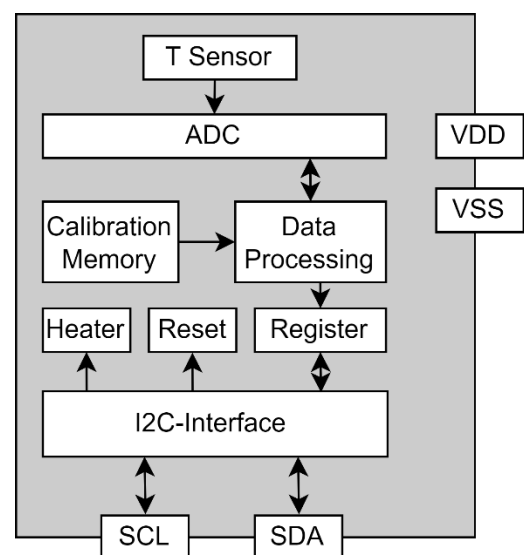
The STS4xA is an automotive-grade digital sensor platform for measuring temperature with different accuracy gradings. It fulfills demanding reliability requirements for automotive applications, such as 85°C/85%RH accelerated life tests. The sensors can be interfaced via I2C. An integrated heater allows for advanced on-board-diagnostics while the sensor element is designed for reliable operation in harsh conditions. The four-pin dual-flat-no-leads package is suitable for surface mount technology (SMT) processing and can be ordered with a wettable flanks option.

#### Device Overview

Products	Details
STS41A-AD1B	0x44 I2C addr.
STS41A-AW1B	0x44 I2C addr., wettable flanks

Full product list on page 14

#### Functional Block Diagram

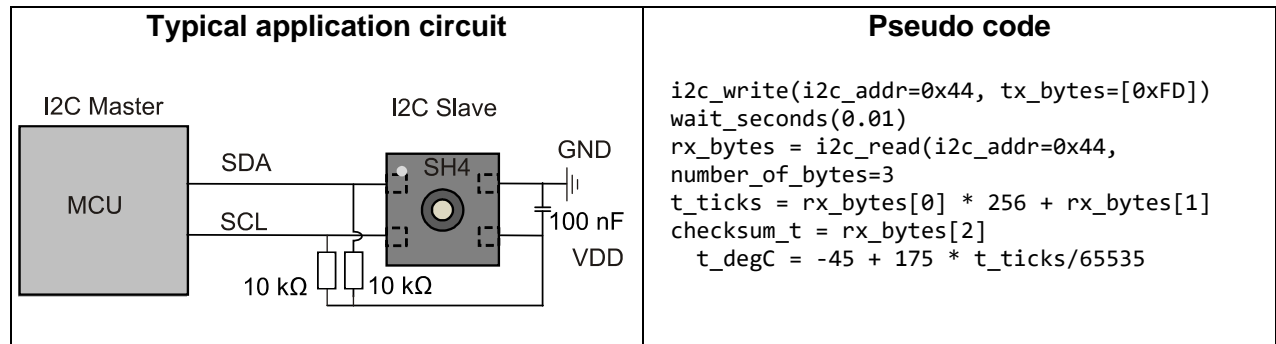


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## 1 Quick Start – Hello World

The STS4xA can be used in the same way as any SHT4xA, for which a typical application circuit is shown on the left-hand side of **Figure 1**. After reaching the minimal supply voltage and allowing for the maximal power-up time of 1 ms the sensor is ready for I2C communication. The quickest way to measure temperature is pseudo-coded on the right-hand side of **Figure 1**. Together with the conversion formulae given in equations ( 1 ) and ( 2 ), the digital signal can be translated into temperature readings.



**Figure 1:** Typical application circuit (left) and pseudo code (right) for easy starting with the I2C interface.

Find code resources and embedded drivers on: <https://github.com/Sensirion/embedded-sht/releases>



CAD files (outer dimensions of the STS4xA are identical to the SHT4xA except for removal of the sensor cavity) can be downloaded from SnapEDA (“\*” considered as wildcard):

- SHT4\*A-\*D\*B



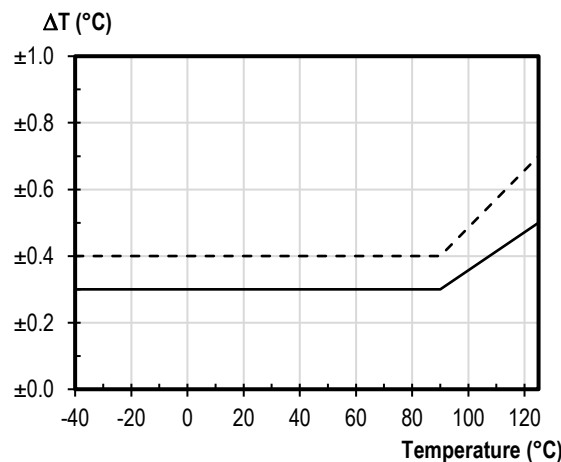
## 2 Temperature Sensor Specifications

Every STS4xA is individually tested and calibrated and is identifiable by its unique serial number (see section 4.7 for details on the serial number). For the calibration, Sensirion uses transfer standards, which are subject to a scheduled calibration procedure. The calibration of the reference, used for the calibration of the transfer standards, is NIST traceable through an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory.

### 2.1 Temperature

Parameter	Conditions	Value	Units
STS41A $T$ Accuracy <sup>1</sup>	typ.	$\pm 0.3$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	max.	See <b>Figure 2</b>	-
Repeatability	high	0.04	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	medium	0.07	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	low	0.1	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Resolution <sup>1</sup>	-	0.01	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Specified range <sup>2</sup>	-	-40 to +125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Response time <sup>3</sup>	$t_{63\%}$	2	s
Long-term drift <sup>4</sup>	typ.	<0.03	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{y}$

**Table 1:** General temperature sensor specifications.



**Figure 2:** STS41A typical (solid) and maximal (dashed) temperature accuracy.

## 3 Electrical Specifications

Valid for all electrical specifications: Typical values correspond to  $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$  and  $T = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Min. and max. values are valid in the full temperature range  $-40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \dots 125 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , at declared  $V_{\text{DD}}$  levels and are based on characterization.

<sup>1</sup> Resolution of A/D converter.

<sup>2</sup> Specified range refers to the range for which the temperature sensor specification is guaranteed.

<sup>3</sup> Time for achieving 63% of a step function, measured at 1 m/s airflow. Response time in the application depends on the design-in of the sensor.

<sup>4</sup> Typical value for operation in normal operating range.

**3.1 Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Comments
Supply voltage	$V_{DD}$		2.3	3.3	5.5	V	-
Power-up/down level	$V_{POR}$	Static power supply	0.7	-	2.3	V	-
Supply current (no heater)	$I_{DD}$	Idle state	-	18	-	$\mu A$	-
		Measurement	-	320	500	$\mu A$	Average current consumption while sensor is measuring
		Aver., high repeatability	-	20	-	$\mu A$	Aver. current consumpt. (contin. operation at 1Hz)
		Aver., med. repeatab. Aver., low repeatab.	- -	19 18	- -	$\mu A$	
Low level input voltage	$V_{IL}$		0	-	$0.3 \cdot V_{DD}$	V	-
High level input voltage	$V_{IH}$		$0.7 \cdot V_{DD}$	-	$V_{DD}$	V	-
Pull up resistors	$R_p$	$V_{DD} < 3.0V$	820	-	-	$\Omega$	-
		$V_{DD} \geq 3.0V$	390	-	-		
Low level output voltage	$V_{OL}$	$V_{DD} \geq 2.3V, R_p \geq 820 \Omega$	-	-	0.4	V	-
		$V_{DD} \geq 3.0V, R_p \geq 390 \Omega$					
Cap bus load	$C_b$	$R_p \geq 820 \Omega$ : fast mode	-	-	400	$\mu F$	Capac. bus load can be determined from $C_b < t_{rise} / (0.8473 \cdot R_p)$ . Rise times are $t_{rise} = 300 \text{ ns}$ for fast mode and $t_{rise} = 120 \text{ ns}$ for fast mode plus
		$R_p \geq 390 \Omega, V_{DD} \geq 3.0 V$ : fast mode plus	-	-	340	$\mu F$	

**Table 2:** Electrical specifications.

### 3.2 Timings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Comments
Power-up time	$t_{PU}$	After hard reset, $V_{DD} \geq V_{POR}$	-	0.3	1	ms	Time between $V_{DD}$ reaching $V_{POR}$ and sensor entering idle state
Soft reset time	$t_{SR}$	After soft reset	-	-	1	ms	Time between ACK of soft reset command and sensor entering idle state. Also valid for I2C general call reset.
Measurement duration	$t_{MEAS,l}$	Low repeatability	-	1.3	1.6	ms	The three repeatability modes differ with respect to measurement duration, noise level and energy consumption
	$t_{MEAS,m}$	Med. repeatability	-	3.7	4.5	ms	
	$t_{MEAS,h}$	High repeatability	-	6.9	8.3	ms	
Heater-on duration	$t_{Heater}$	Long pulse	0.81	1	1.19	s	After that time the heater is automatically switched off
		Short pulse	0.08	0.1	0.12	s	After that time the heater is automatically switched off

**Table 3** System timing specifications.

### 3.3 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stress levels beyond those listed in Table 4 may cause permanent damage or affect the reliability of the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not guaranteed. Ratings are only tested each at a time.

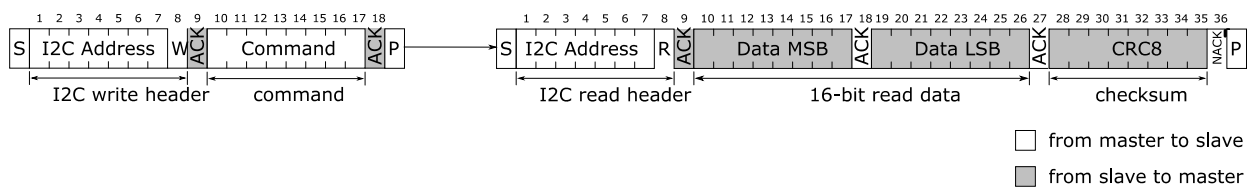
Parameter	Rating
Supply voltage $V_{DD}$	-0.3 V ... 6.0 V
Max. voltage on any pin	$V_{SS} - 0.3 V \dots V_{DD} + 0.3 V$
Operating temperature range	-40 °C ... 125 °C
Storage temperature range	-40 °C ... 150 °C
ESD HBM	4 kV
ESD CDM	750 V
Latch up, JEDEC Class II, 125°C	+/-100 mA

**Table 4:** Absolute maximum ratings.

## 4 Sensor Operation

### 4.1 I2C communication

I2C communication is based on NXP’s I2C-bus specification and user manual UM10204, Rev.6, 4 April 2014. Supported I2C modes are standard, fast mode, and fast mode plus. Data is transferred in multiples of 16-bit words and 8-bit check sum (cyclic redundancy check = CRC). All transfers must begin with a start condition (S) and terminate with a stop condition (P). To finish a read transfer, send not acknowledge (NACK) and stop condition (P). Addressing a specific slave device is done by sending its 7-bit I2C address followed by an eighth bit, denoting the communication direction: “zero” indicates transmission to the slave, i.e. “write”, a “one” indicates a “read” request. Schematics of the I2C transfer types are sketched in **Figure 3**.



**Figure 3:** I2C transfer types: First a write header is sent to the I2C slave, followed by a command, for example “measure T with highest precision”. After the measurement is finished the read request directed to this I2C slave will be acknowledged and transmission of data will be started by the slave.

### 4.2 I2C Communication Timing

All details on the timing are following the interface specification of NXP’s user manual UM10204, Rev.6, 4 April 2014. Please follow mandatory capacitor and resistor requirements given in **Table 2**.

### 4.3 I2C Data type & length

I2C bus operates with 8-bit data packages. Information from the sensor to the master has a checksum after every second 8-bit data package.

Temperature data will always be transmitted by 2 \* 8-bit data + 8-bit CRC.

### 4.4 I2C Checksum Calculation

For read transfers each 16-bit data is followed by a checksum with the following properties

Property	Value
Name	CRC-8
Message Length	16-bit
Polynomial	0x31 ( $x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$ )
Initialization	0xFF
Reflect Input/Output	false/false
Final XOR	0x00
Examples	CRC(0xBEEF) = 0x92

**Table 5** Data check sum properties.

The master may abort a read transfer after the 16-bit data if it does not require a checksum.

**4.5 I2C Command Overview**

Command (hex)	Response length incl. CRC (bytes)	Description [return values]
0xFD	3	measure T with high precision (high repeatability) [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]
0xF6	3	measure T with medium precision (medium repeatability) [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]
0xE0	3	measure T with lowest precision (low repeatability) [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x89	6	read serial number [2 * 8-bit data; 8-bit CRC; 2 * 8-bit data; 8-bit CRC]
0x94	-	soft reset [ACK]
0x39	3	activate heater with 200mW for 1s, including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x32	3	activate heater with 200mW for 0.1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x2F	3	activate heater with 110mW for 1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x24	3	activate heater with 110mW for 0.1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x1E	3	activate heater with 20mW for 1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]
0x15	3	activate heater with 20mW for 0.1s including a high precision measurement just before deactivation [2 * 8-bit T-data; 8-bit CRC]

**Table 6** Overview of I2C commands. If the sensor is not ready to process a command, e.g. because it is still measuring, it will return NACK to the I2C read header. Given heater power values are typical and valid for VDD=5V. At VDD=3.3V, heating power is reduced to 5% of the nominal value.

**4.6 I2C Conversion of Signal Output**

The digital sensor signals correspond to following temperature values:

$$T = \left( -45 + 175 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{16} - 1} \right) ^\circ\text{C} \tag{1}$$

$$T = \left( -49 + 315 \cdot \frac{S_T}{2^{16} - 1} \right) ^\circ\text{F} \tag{2}$$

**4.7 I2C Serial number**

Every single sensor has a unique serial number, that is assigned by Sensirion during production. It is stored in the one-time-programmable memory and cannot be manipulated after production. The serial number is accessible via I2C and is transmitted as two 16-bit words, each followed by an 8-bit CRC.

**4.8 I2C Heater Operation**

The sensor incorporates an integrated on-chip heater which can be switched on by the set of commands given in **Table 6**. There are three different heating powers and two different heating



times accessible to the user. After reception of a heater-on command, the sensor executes the following procedure:

1. The heater is enabled, and the timer starts its count-down.
2. On timer expiration a temperature measurement with the highest repeatability is started, the heater remains enabled.
3. After the measurement is finished the heater is turned off.
4. Temperature are now available for readout.

The maximum on-time of the heater commands is 1 second in order to prevent overheating of the sensor by unintended usage of the heater. Thus, there is no dedicated command to turn off the heater. For extended heating periods it is required to send periodic heater-on commands, keeping in mind that the heater is designed for a maximal duty cycle of less than 10%. To obtain a fast increase in temperature the idle time between consecutive heating pulses shall be kept minimal.

### **Possible Heater Use Cases**

The heater of the STS4xA can be used to enable OBD functionalities. Instead of checking only for sensor acknowledgement, sending a heater command and measuring the response gives an unmistakable indication of the sensor functionality.

For this application, we encourage you to reach out to our experts and look forward to integrate this feature in your application with you.

### **Important notes for operating the heater:**

1. The heater is designed for a maximum duty cycle of 10%, meaning the total heater-on-time should not be longer than 10% of the sensor's lifetime.
2. During operation of the heater, sensor specifications are not valid.
3. The temperature sensor can additionally be affected by the thermally induced mechanical stress, offsetting the temperature reading from the actual temperature.
4. The sensor's temperature (base temperature + temperature increase from heater) must not exceed  $T_{max} = 125\text{ °C}$  to have proper electrical functionality of the chip.
5. The heater draws a large amount of current once enabled (up to ~50mA in the highest power setting). Although a dedicated circuitry draws this current smoothly, the power supply must be strong enough to avoid large voltage drops that could provoke a sensor reset.
6. If higher heating temperatures are desired, consecutive heating commands can be sent to the sensor. To keep times between consecutive heating pulses minimal, polling of the sensor is advised. The heater shall only be operated in ambient temperatures below 65°C else it could drive the sensor outside of its maximal operating temperature.

### **4.9 Reset**

A reset of the sensor can be achieved in three ways:

- I2C Soft reset: send the reset command described in **Table 6**.
- I2C general call: all devices on I2C bus are reset by sending the command 0x06 to the I2C address 0x00.
- Power down (incl. pulling SCL and SDA low)

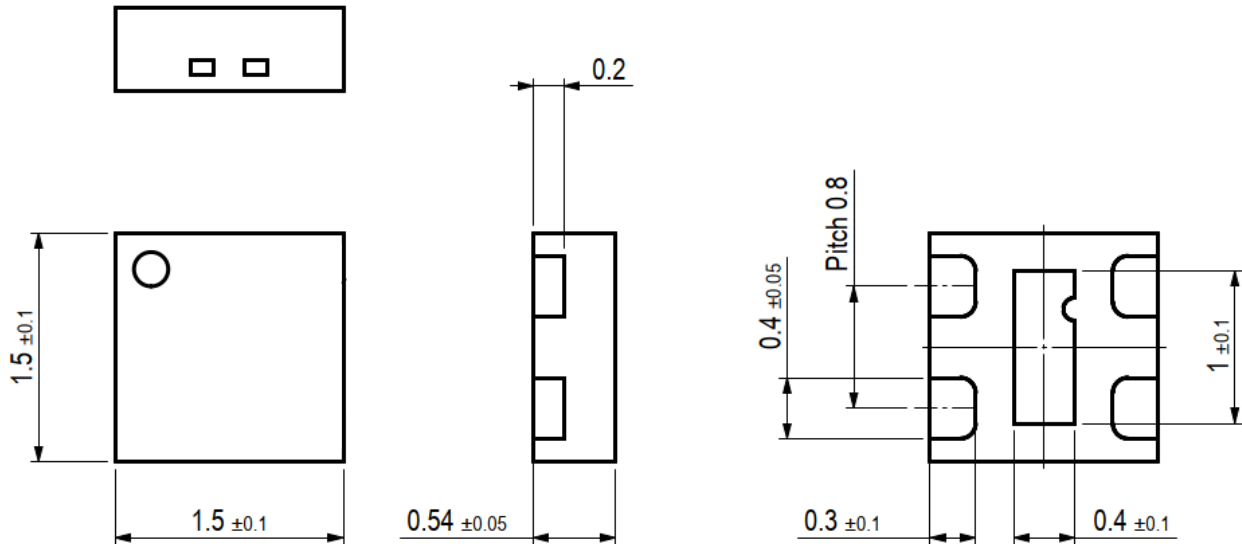
## **5 Physical Specification**

### **5.1 Package Description**

STS4xA is provided in a dual flat no lead (DFN) package. The sensor chip is made of silicon, hosted on a copper lead frame and overmolded by an epoxy-based mold compound. Exposed bottom side of the leadframe with the metallic contacts is Ni/Pd/Au coated, side walls are bare copper.

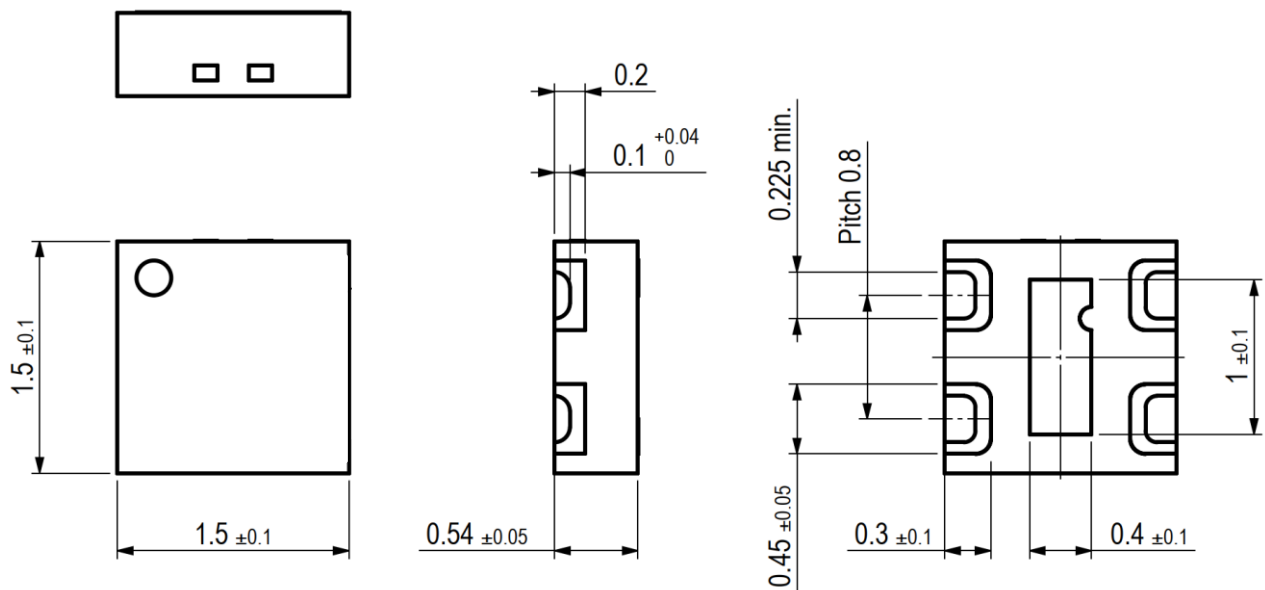
Moisture sensitivity level (MSL) of 1 according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 is achieved. It is recommended to process the sensors within one year after date of delivery.

**5.2 Package Outline – Standard Package**



**Figure 4** Dimensional drawing of STS4xA including package tolerances (units mm).

**5.3 Package Outline – Package with Wettable Flanks**

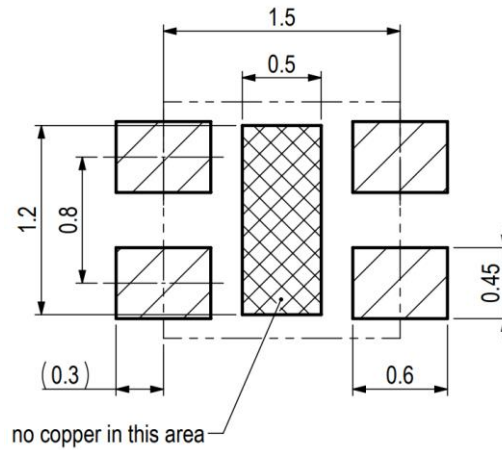


**Figure 5** Dimensional drawing of STS4xA with wettable flanks, including package tolerances (units mm).

**5.4 Land Pattern**

The land pattern is recommended to be designed according to the used PCB and soldering process together with the physical outer dimensions of the sensor. For reference, the land pattern used with Sensirion’s PCBs and soldering processes is given in **Figure 6**. It is suitable for the DFN with wettable flanks and without wettable-flanks option.

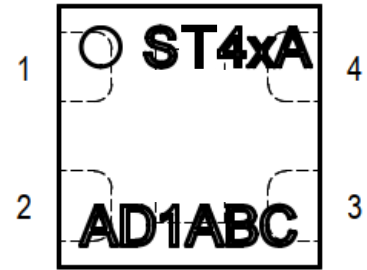
Sensirion recommends to not solder the central die pad because the sensor can reach higher temperatures upon heater activation.



**Figure 6:** Recommended land pattern (in mm). Details can vary and depend on used PCBs and solder processes. There shall be no copper under the sensor other than at the pin pads.

### 5.5 Pin Assignment & Laser Marking

Pin	Name	Comments
1	SDA	Serial data, bidirectional
2	SCL	Serial clock, unidirectional input
3	VDD	Supply voltage
4	VSS	Ground



**Figure 7** Pin assignment (transparent top view). Dashed lines are only visible if sensor is viewed from below. The die pad is not directly connected to any pin.

The laser marking consists of two lines, indicated in **Figure 7**. In the first line a filled circle serves as pin-1 indicator and is followed by “ST4”. The fourth character will indicate the accuracy class of this product (here “x” serves as place holder). Last “A” indicates the automotive grade. In the second line, the first three characters specify the product characteristics according to positions 8, 9 and 10 of **Table 8**. The second three characters serve as internal batch tracking code.

### 5.6 Thermal Information

Symbol	Description	Heater off, die pad soldered (K/W)		Heater on, die pad soldered (K/W)		Heater off, die pad not solder. (K/W)		Heater on, die pad not solder. (K/W)	
		DFN	DFN+WF	DFN	DFN+WF	DFN	DFN+WF	DFN	DFN+WF
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambie. thermal resistance	246	258	308	329	<b>297</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>390</b>
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case thermal resistance	189	183	255	252	<b>191</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>254</b>
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	159	177	225	242	<b>193</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>284</b>
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characteriz. param.	159	171	223	242	<b>191</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>282</b>
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characteriz. param.	38	35	105	104	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>111</b>

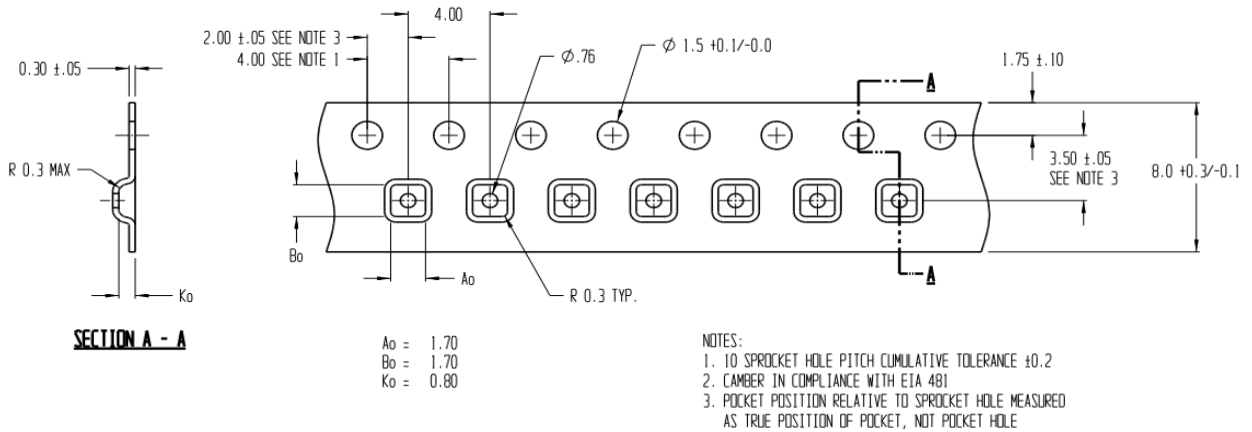
**Table 7** Typical values for thermal metrics. In the “heater on” columns a heater power of 200 mW was assumed. Soldering of the die pad is not recommended, therefore the two right hand side columns are bold. The sub-columns labelled “DFN+WF” display the results for the DFN package with soldered wettable flanks terminals. Values are based on simulation.

## 6 Quality and Material Contents

Qualification of STS4xA is performed based on the AEC Q100 qualification test method. Qualification pending. The device is fully RoHS and WEEE compliant, e.g. free of Pb, Cd, and Hg.

## 7 Tape and Reel Packaging

All specifications for the tape and reel packaging can be found on **Figure 8**. Reel diameters are 13 inch and 8 inch for the 10k and the 2.5k packaging sizes, respectively.



**Figure 8:** Tape and reel specifications including sensor orientation in pocket (see indication of two sensors on the right side of the tape).

## 8 Product Name Nomenclature

position	value(s)	explanation
1	S	Sensirion
2	T	temperature signal
3	S	Sensor
4	4	fourth product generation
5	1	improved accuracy
6	A	automotive version
7	-	delimiter
8	A	I2C interface with 0x44 address
9	D	DFN package
	W	DFN package with wettable flanks
10	1	reserved
11	B	blank package
12	-	delimiter
13	R	tape on reel packaging
14	2	reel contains 2'500 pieces
	3	reel contains 10'000 pieces

**Table 8** STS4xA product name nomenclature.

## 9 Ordering Information

Material Description	Material Number	Details	Quantity (pcs)
STS41A-AD1B-R2	tbd	improved T accuracy, 0x44 I2C addr.	2'500
STS41A-AD1B-R3	tbd	improved T accuracy, 0x44 I2C addr.	10'000
STS41A-AW1B-R2	tbd	improved T accuracy, 0x44 I2C addr., wetable flanks	2'500
STS41A-AW1B-R3	tbd	improved T accuracy, 0x44 I2C addr., wetable flanks	10'000

**Table 9** STS4xA ordering options.

## 10 Revision History

Date	Version	Page(s)	Changes
August 2022	1	All	First release

## 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. SENSIRION is only liable for defects of this product arising under the conditions of operation provided for in the data sheet and proper use of the goods. SENSIRION explicitly disclaims all warranties, express or implied, for any period during which the goods are operated or stored not in accordance with the technical specifications.

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## Headquarters and Subsidiaries

### Sensirion AG

Laubisruestr. 50  
CH-8712 Staefa ZH  
Switzerland

phone: +41 44 306 40 00  
fax: +41 44 306 40 30  
[info@sensirion.com](mailto:info@sensirion.com)  
[www.sensirion.com](http://www.sensirion.com)

### Sensirion Taiwan Co. Ltd

phone: +886 3 5506701  
[info@sensirion.com](mailto:info@sensirion.com)  
[www.sensirion.com](http://www.sensirion.com)

### Sensirion Inc., USA

phone: +1 312 690 5858  
[info-us@sensirion.com](mailto:info-us@sensirion.com)  
[www.sensirion.com](http://www.sensirion.com)

### Sensirion Japan Co. Ltd.

phone: +81 3 3444 4940  
[info-jp@sensirion.com](mailto:info-jp@sensirion.com)  
[www.sensirion.com/jp](http://www.sensirion.com/jp)

### Sensirion Korea Co. Ltd.

phone: +82 31 337 7700~3  
[info-kr@sensirion.com](mailto:info-kr@sensirion.com)  
[www.sensirion.com/kr](http://www.sensirion.com/kr)

### Sensirion China Co. Ltd.

phone: +86 755 8252 1501  
[info-cn@sensirion.com](mailto:info-cn@sensirion.com)  
[www.sensirion.com/cn](http://www.sensirion.com/cn)

To find your local representative, please visit [www.sensirion.com/distributors](http://www.sensirion.com/distributors)