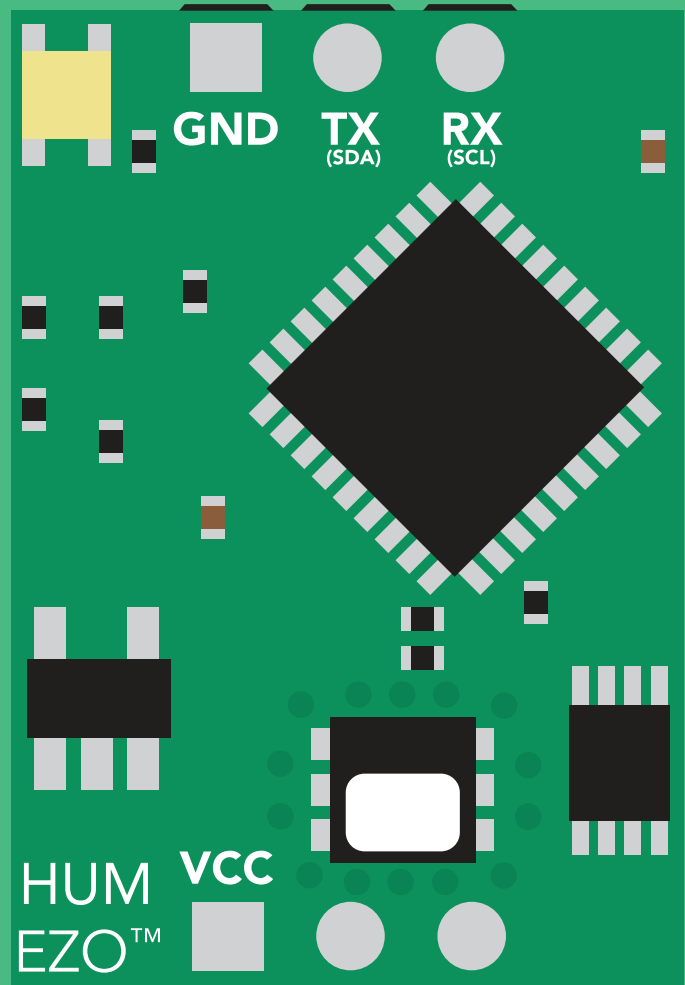


EZO-HUMTM

Embedded Humidity Circuit

Reads	Relative humidity (RH) Dew point Air temperature
Range	0 – 100% RH
Calibration	Factory calibrated
Response time	1 reading per second <small>(UART mode)</small> 1 reading per 300 milliseconds <small>(I2C mode)</small>
Accuracy	+/- 2% of reading from 5-95% RH
Data protocol	UART & I²C
Default I2C address	111 (0x6F)
Operating voltage	3.3V – 5V
Data format	ASCII





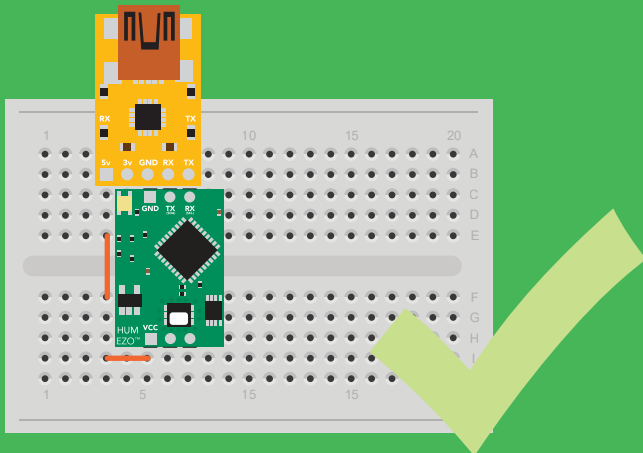
STOP

SOLDERING THIS DEVICE VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.

This is sensitive electronic equipment. Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first. Once this device has been soldered it is no longer covered by our warranty.

This device has been designed to be soldered and can be soldered at any time. Once that decision has been made, Atlas Scientific no longer assumes responsibility for the device's continued operation. The embedded systems engineer is now the responsible party.

Get this device working in a solderless breadboard first!



Do not embed this device without testing it in a solderless breadboard!

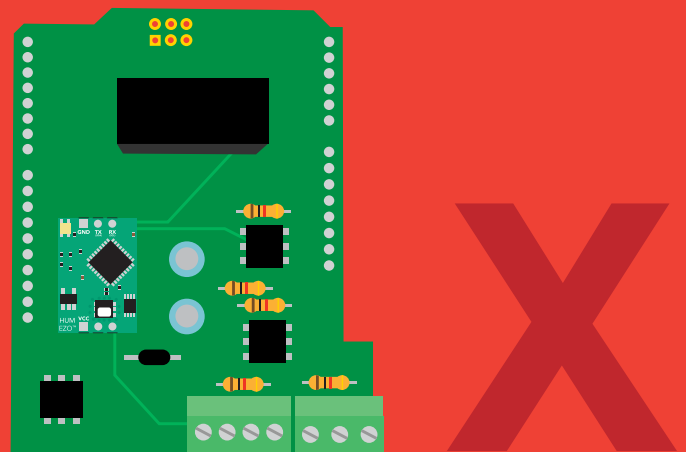


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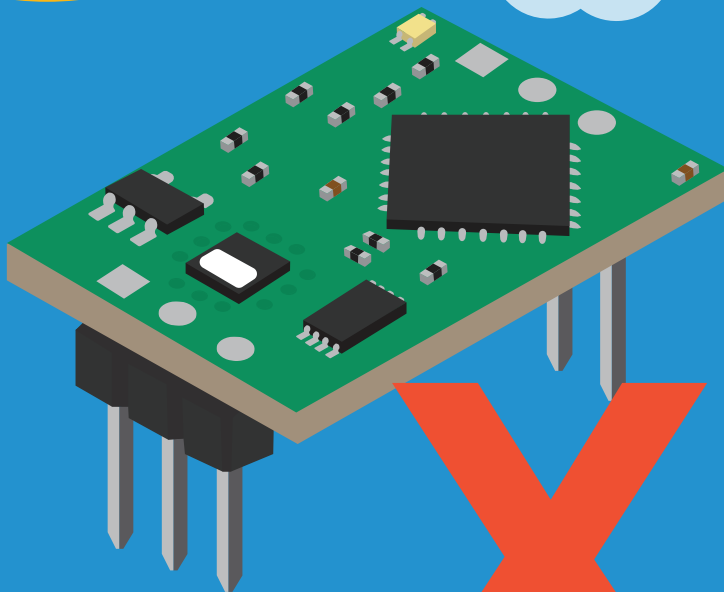
Attention

Humidity readings are temperature dependent. A small temperature change can have a large affect on humidity. Calibrate the on-board temperature sensor if needed.

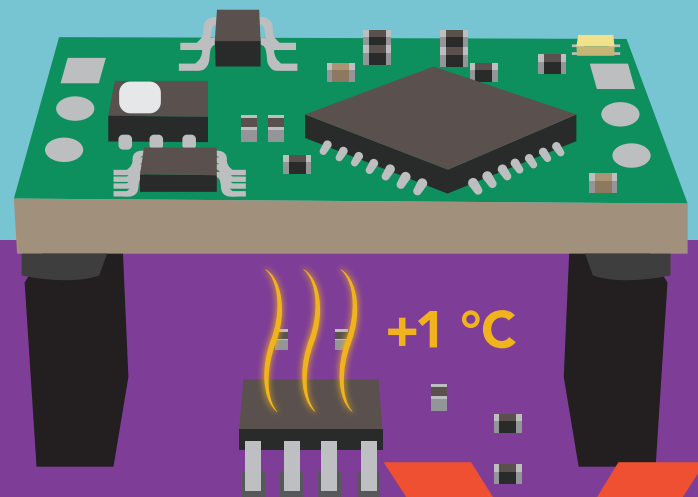
Direct sunlight will heat the circuit above the air temperature, making the readings incorrect.

A small amount of heating can have a noticable change to the humidity readings.

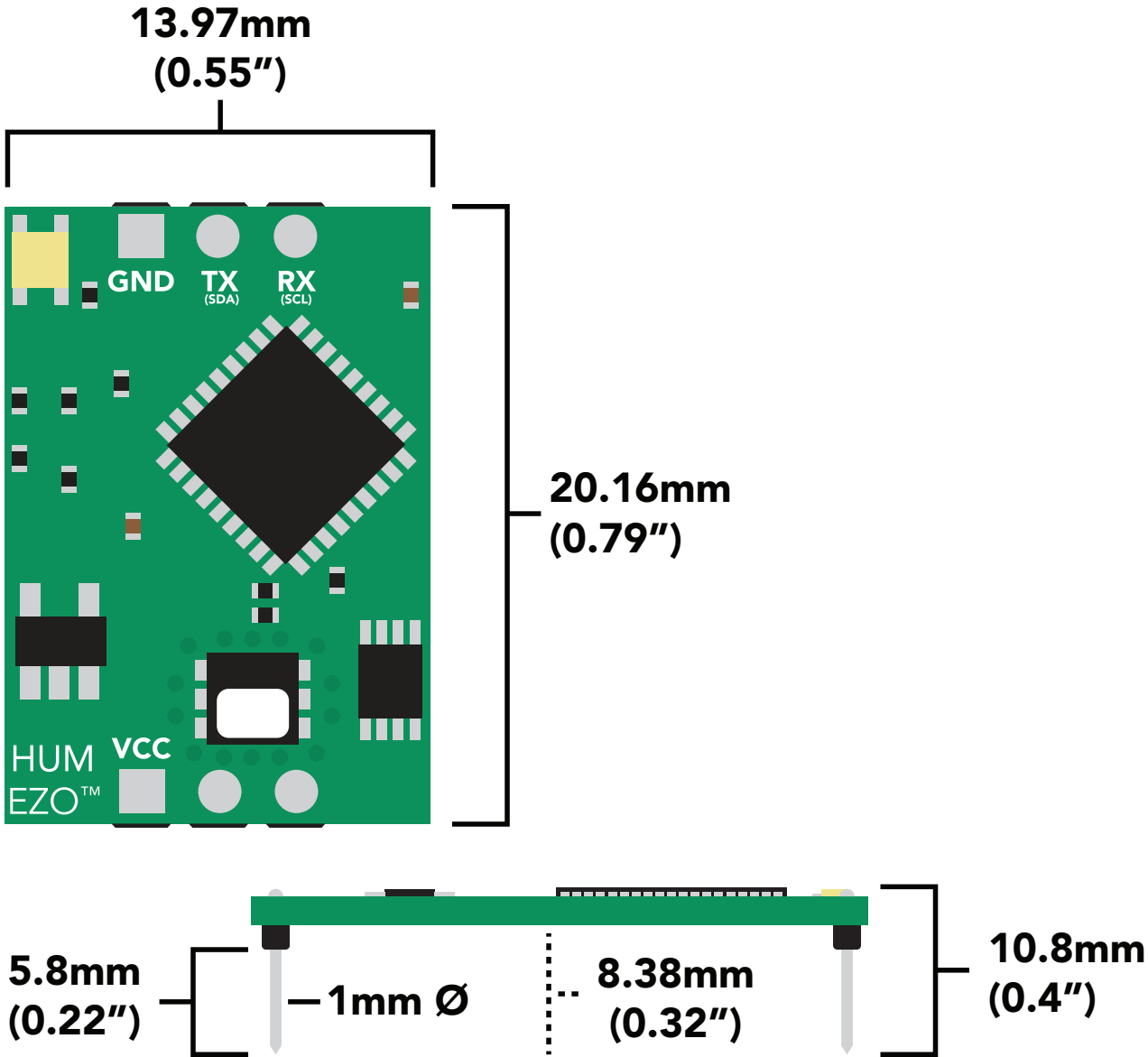
For higher accuracy, don't do this.



Don't do that



EZO™ circuit dimensions



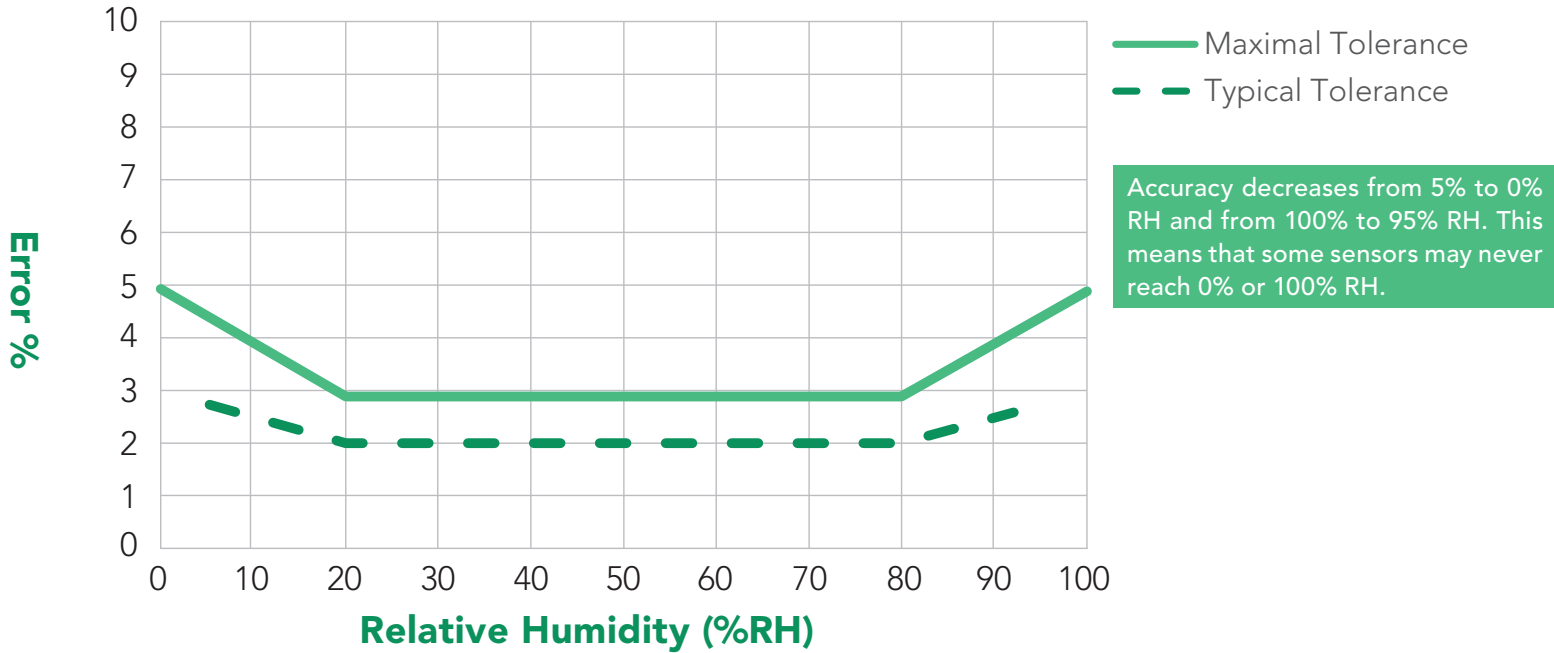
Power consumption

	LED	MAX	SLEEP
5V	ON	2.6 mA	0.5 mA
	OFF	2.4 mA	
3.3V	ON	2.2 mA	0.3 mA
	OFF	2.0 mA	

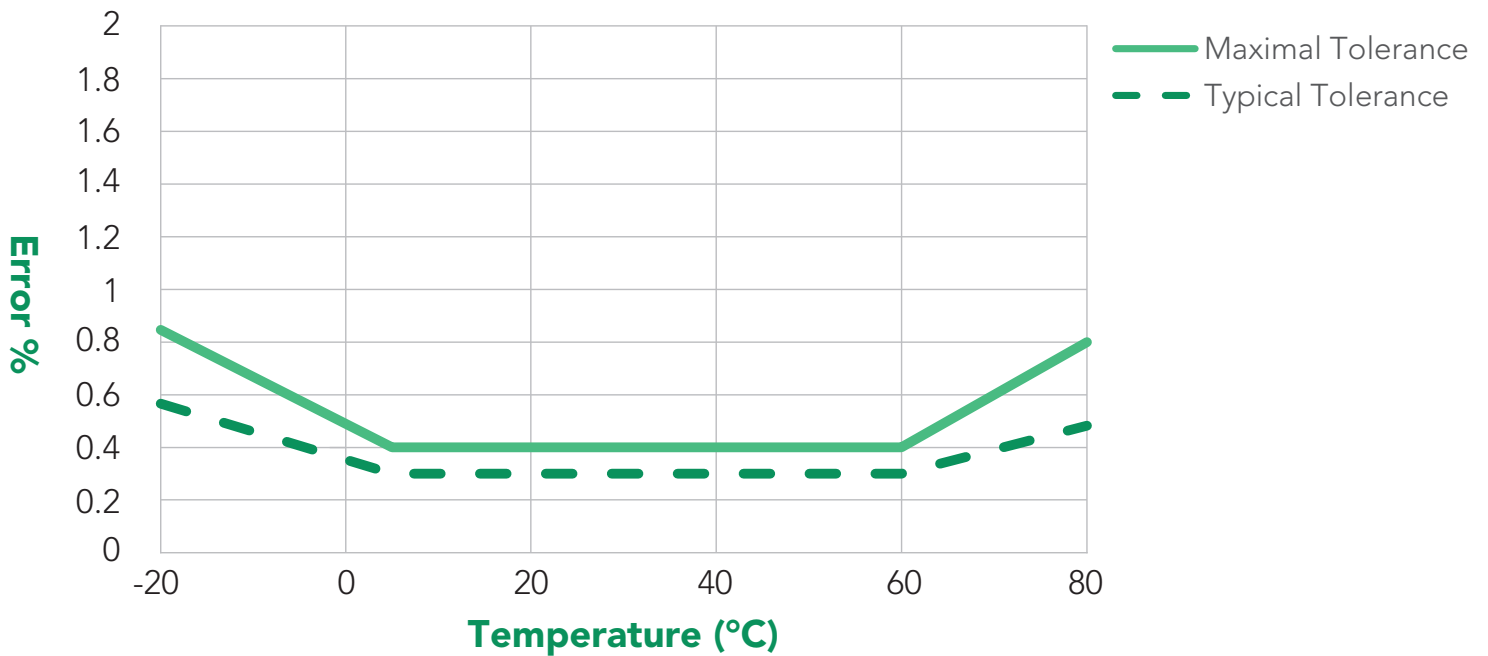
Absolute max ratings

Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX
Storage temperature	-30 °C		75 °C
Operational temperature	-20 °C	25 °C	80 °C
VCC	3.3V	3.3V	5.5V

Humidity



Air temperature



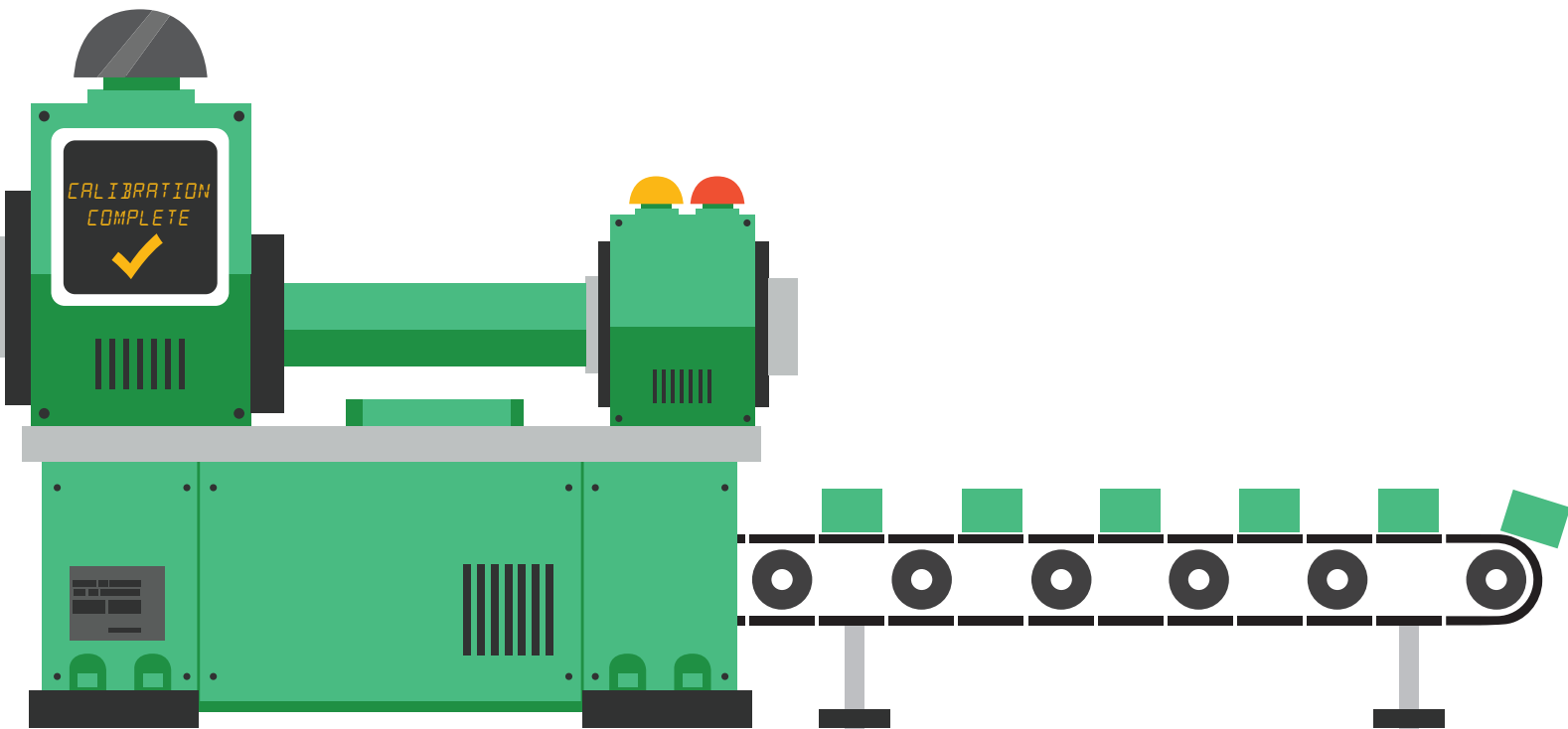
Calibration theory

Most humidity sensors do not need calibration. However, if your readings need an adjustment, use the "Tcal" command to calibrate the on-board temperature sensor.

Humidity readings are heavily dependent on temperature. Even a small discrepancy in temperature can have a large effect on humidity.

See page [21](#) for Temperature calibration in UART mode.

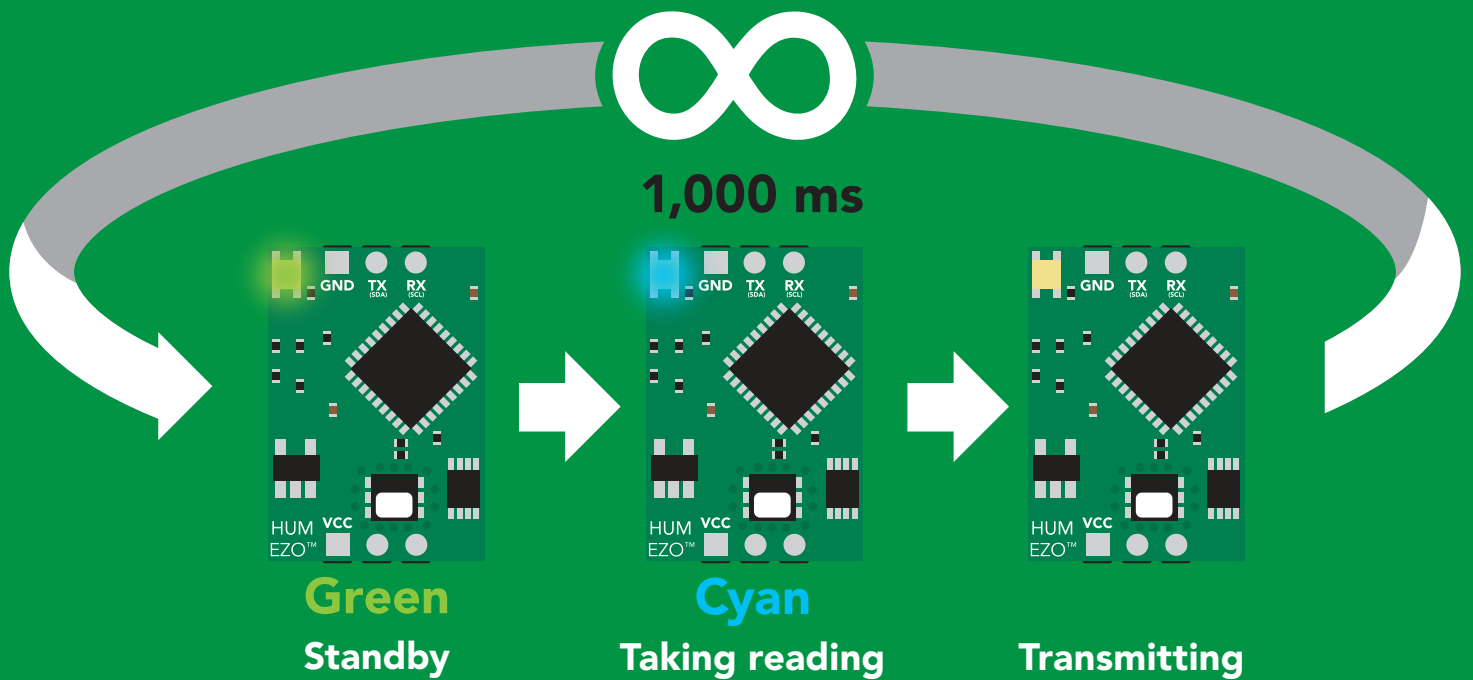
See page [43](#) for Temperature calibration in I2C mode.



Default state

UART mode

Baud	9,600
Readings	continuous
Speed	1 second per reading
LED	on



✓ Available data protocols

UART

default

I²C

✗ Unavailable data protocols

SPI

Analog

RS-485

Mod Bus

4–20mA

UART mode

Settings that are retained if power is cut

- Auto monitor
- Baud rate
- Continuous mode
- Device name
- Enable/disable parameters
- Enable/disable response codes
- Hardware switch to I2C mode
- LED control
- Protocol lock
- Software switch to I2C mode

Settings that are **NOT** retained if power is cut

- Sleep mode

UART mode

8 data bits no parity
1 stop bit no flow control

Baud 300
1,200
2,400
9,600 default
19,200
38,400
57,600
115,200

RX
Data in

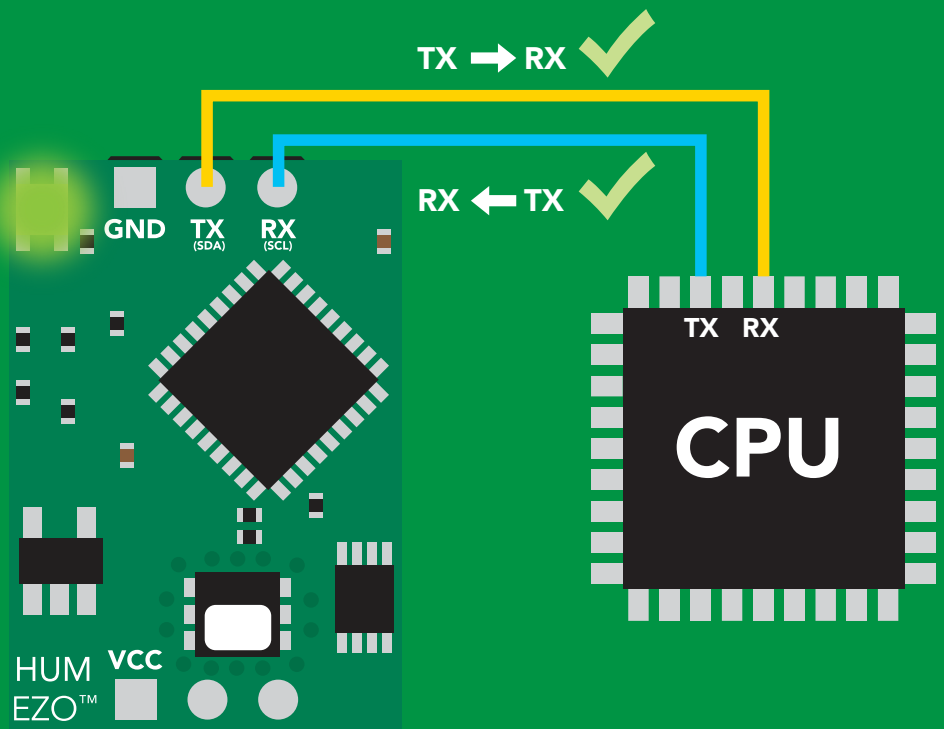


TX
Data out



Vcc 3.3V – 5V

0V  0V

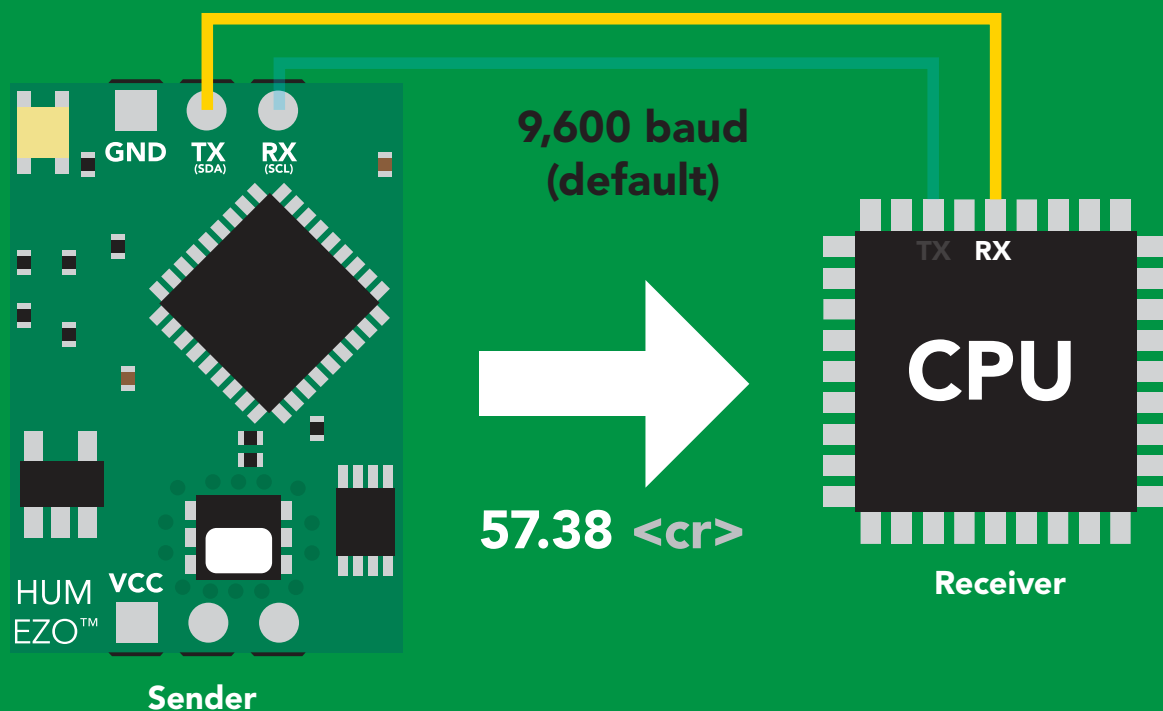
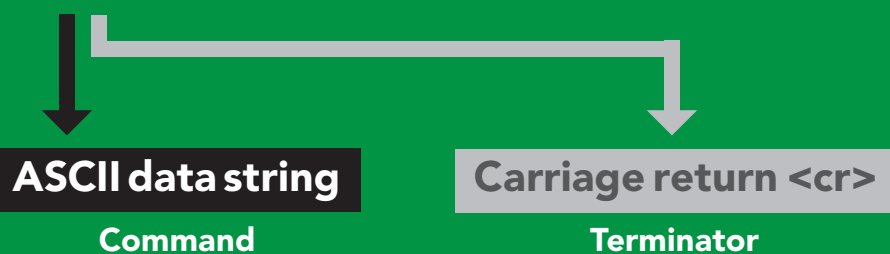


Data format

Reading	Humidity Air Temperature Dew point	Data type	floating point
Units	% Relative humidity Air Temperature °C (when enabled) Dew point Temperature °C (when enabled)	Decimal places	2
Encoding	ASCII (CSV string if temp/ dew point enabled)	Smallest string	4 characters
Terminator	carriage return	Largest string	24 characters

Receiving data from device

2 parts



Advanced

ASCII:	5	7	.	3	8	<cr>
Hex:	35	37	2E	33	38	0D
Dec:	53	55	46	51	56	13

Sending commands to device

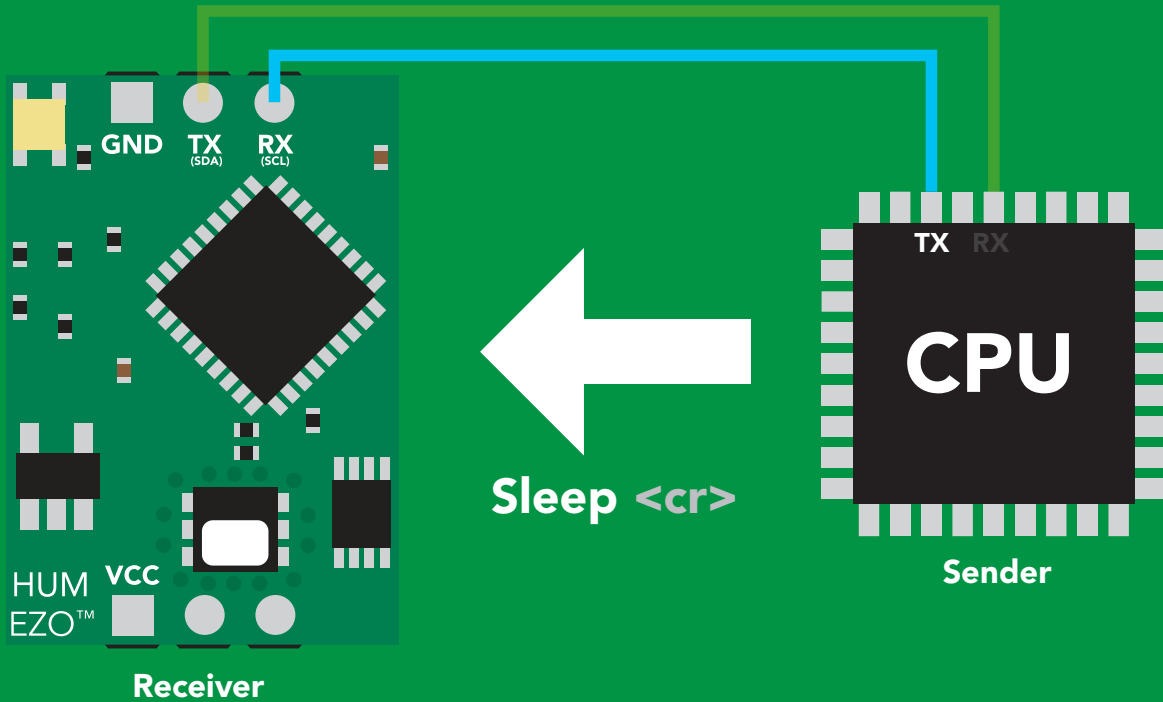
2 parts

Command (not case sensitive)

ASCII data string

Carriage return <cr>

Terminator



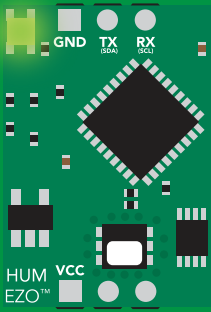
Advanced

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

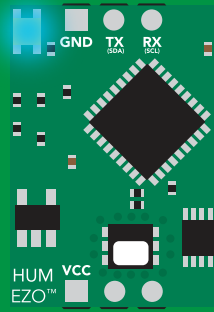
Hex: **53** **6C** **65** **65** **70** **0D**

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

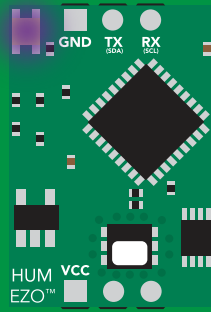
Indicator LED definition



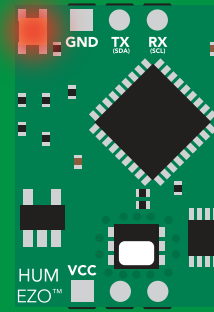
Green
UART standby



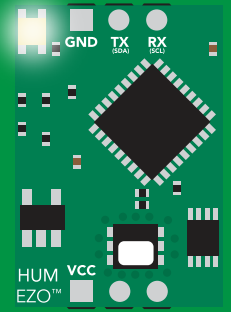
Cyan
Taking reading



Purple
Changing
baud rate



Red
Command
not understood



White
Find

5V

LED ON
+0.2 mA

3.3V

+0.2 mA

UART mode

command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function		Default state
Baud	change baud rate	pg. 27	9,600
C	enable/disable continuous mode	pg. 18	enabled
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 29	n/a
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 17	n/a
i	device information	pg. 23	n/a
I2C	change to I ² C mode	pg. 30	not set
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 16	enabled
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 22	not set
O	enable/disable parameters	pg. 20	HUM
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 28	n/a
R	returns a single reading	pg. 19	n/a
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 26	n/a
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 25	n/a
*OK	enable/disable response codes	pg. 24	n/a
Tcal	performs temperature calibration	pg. 21	n/a

LED control

Command syntax

L,1 <cr> LED on **default**

L,0 <cr> LED off

L,? <cr> LED state on/off?

Example

Response

L,1 <cr>

*OK <cr>

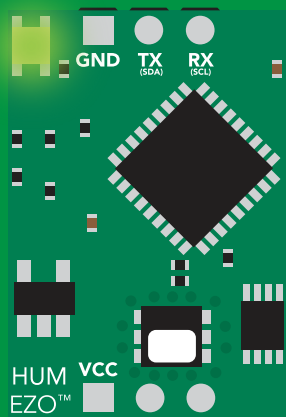
L,0 <cr>

*OK <cr>

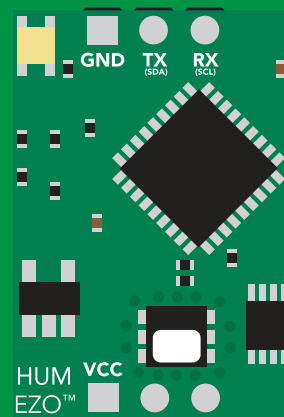
L,? <cr>

?L,1 <cr> or ?L,0 <cr>

*OK <cr>



L,1



L,0

Find

Command syntax

This command will disable continuous mode
Send any character or command to terminate find.

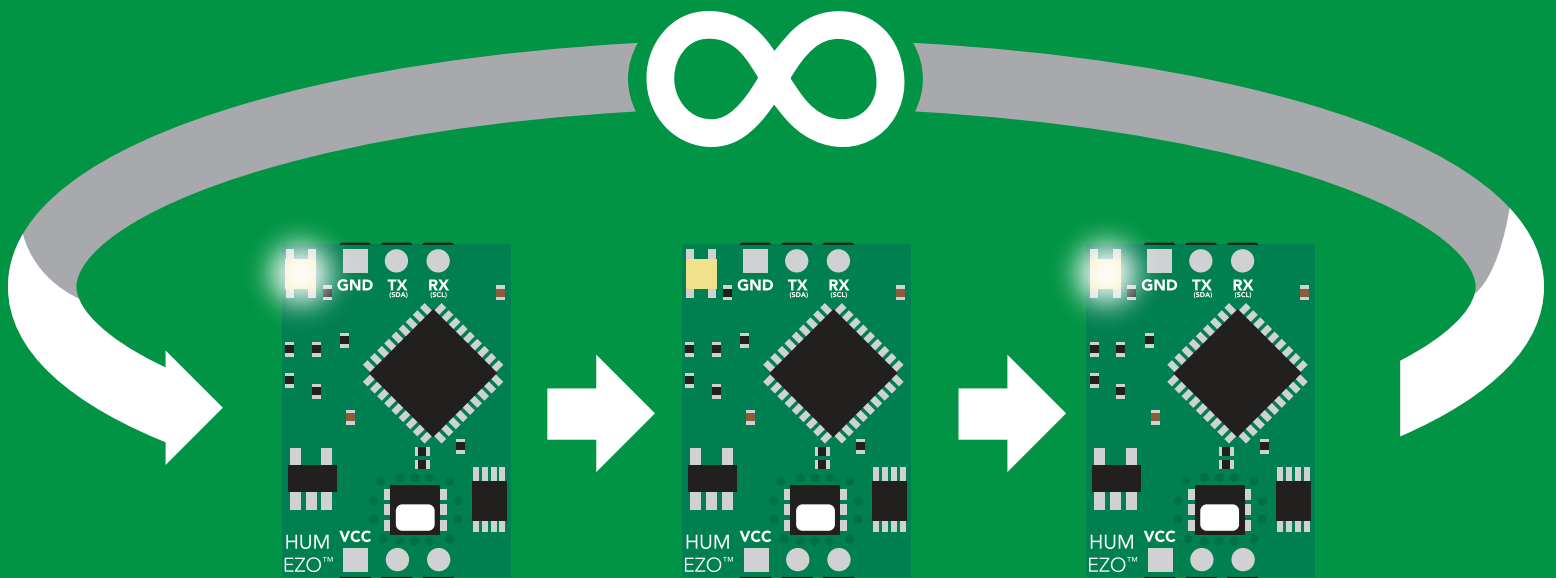
Find <cr> LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

Example

Response

Find <cr>

*OK <cr>



Continuous mode

Command syntax

- C,1 <cr>** enable continuous readings once per second **default**
- C,n <cr>** continuous readings every n seconds (n = 2 to 99 sec)
- C,0 <cr>** disable continuous readings
- C,? <cr>** continuous mode settings

Example

Response

C,1 <cr>

***OK <cr>**
HUM (1 sec) <cr>
HUM (2 sec) <cr>
HUM (n sec) <cr>

C,30 <cr>

***OK <cr>**
HUM (30 sec) <cr>
HUM (60 sec) <cr>
HUM (90 sec) <cr>

C,0 <cr>

***OK <cr>**

C,? <cr>

?C,1 <cr> or ?C,0 <cr> or ?C,30 <cr>
***OK <cr>**

Single reading mode

Command syntax

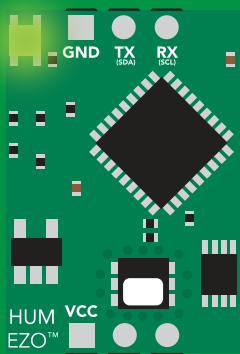
R <cr> takes single reading

Example

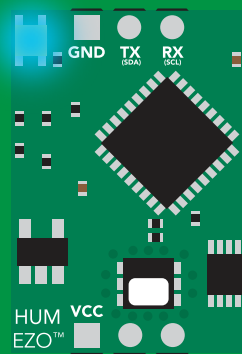
R <cr>

Response

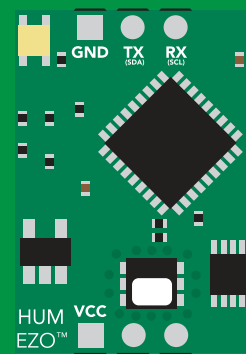
57.38 <cr>
*OK <cr>



Green
Standby



Cyan
Taking reading



Transmitting



1 second

Enable/disable parameters from output string

Command syntax

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

Example

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

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

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

O,? <cr>

Response

*OK <cr> enable / disable humidity

*OK <cr> enable / disable temperature

*OK <cr> enable / disable dew point

?,O,HUM,T,Dew <cr> if all enabled

Parameters

Hum Humidity
T Air temperature in °C
Dew Dew point

Followed by 1 or 0

1 enabled
0 disabled

*** If you disable all possible data types your readings will display "no output".**

Temperature Calibration

Humidity readings are temperature dependent. A small temperature change can have a large affect on humidity. Calibrate the on-board temperature sensor if needed.

Command syntax

Tcal, t <cr> t = any temperature (-20°C to 80°C)
Tcal,clear <cr> delete calibration
Tcal,? <cr> device calibrated?

Example

Response

Tcal, 25.7 <cr>

***OK** <cr>

Tcal,clear <cr>

***OK** <cr>

Tcal,? <cr>

?Tcal,1 <cr> or **?Tcal,0** <cr>
***OK** <cr>

Naming device

Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

Name,n <cr> set name

Name, <cr> clears name

Name,? <cr> show name

n =

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Up to 16 ASCII characters

Example

Response

Name, <cr>

*OK <cr> name has been cleared

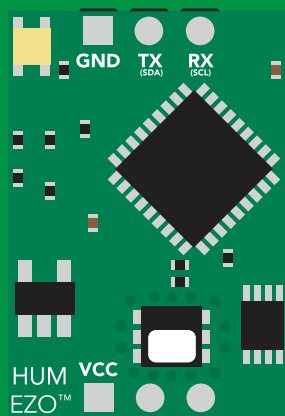
Name,zzt <cr>

*OK <cr>

Name,? <cr>

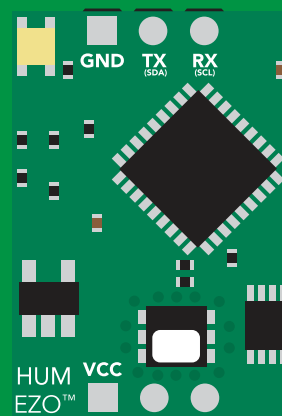
?Name,zzt <cr>
*OK <cr>

Name,zzt <cr>



*OK <cr>

Name,? <cr>



?Name,zzt <cr>
*OK <cr>

Device information

Command syntax

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

Example

```
i <cr>
```

Response

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

Response breakdown

```
?i, HUM, 1.0  
    ↑    ↑  
  Device Firmware
```

Response codes

Command syntax

- *OK,1** <cr> enable response **default**
- *OK,0** <cr> disable response
- *OK,?** <cr> response on/off?

Example

Response

R <cr>

57.38 <cr>
***OK** <cr>

***OK,0** <cr>

no response, ***OK** disabled

R <cr>

57.38 <cr> ***OK** disabled

***OK,?** <cr>

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

Other response codes

- *ER** unknown command
- *OV** over volt ($VCC \geq 5.5V$)
- *UV** under volt ($VCC \leq 3.1V$)
- *RS** reset
- *RE** boot up complete, ready
- *SL** entering sleep mode
- *WA** wake up

These response codes cannot be disabled

Reading device status

Command syntax

Status <cr> voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart

Example

```
Status <cr>
```

Response

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

Response breakdown

?Status,	P,	5.038
	↑	↑
	Reason for restart	Voltage at Vcc

Restart codes

P	powered off
S	software reset
B	brown out
W	watchdog
U	unknown

Sleep mode/low power

Command syntax

Send any character or command to awaken device.

Sleep <cr> enter sleep mode/low power

Example

Response

Sleep <cr>

*OK <cr>

*SL <cr>

Any command

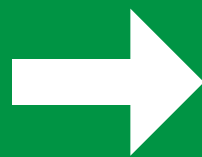
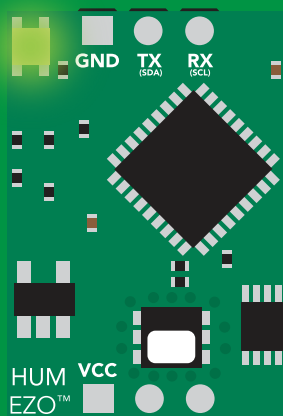
*WA <cr> wakes up device

5V

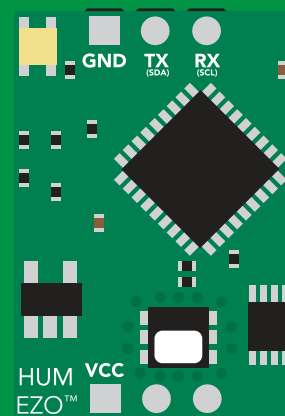
MAX	SLEEP
2.6 mA	0.5 mA

3.3V

2.2 mA	0.4 mA
--------	--------



Sleep <cr>



Change baud rate

Command syntax

Baud,n <cr> change baud rate

Example

Baud,38400 <cr>

Response

*OK <cr>

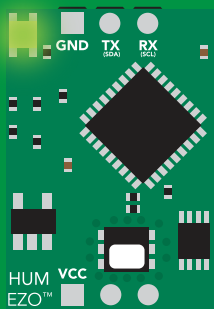
Baud,? <cr>

?Baud,38400 <cr>

*OK <cr>

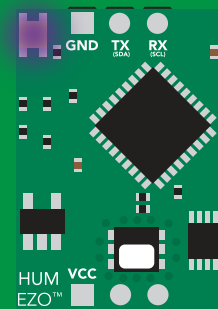
n =

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



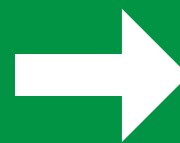
Standby

Baud,38400 <cr>

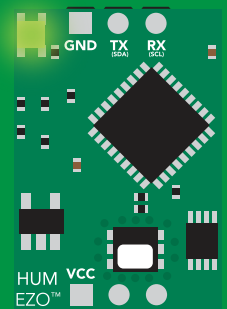


Changing
baud rate

*OK <cr>



(reboot)



Standby

Protocol lock

Command syntax

Locks device to UART mode.

Plock,1 <cr> enable Plock

Plock,0 <cr> disable Plock **default**

Plock,? <cr> Plock on/off?

Example

Response

Plock,1 <cr>

*OK <cr>

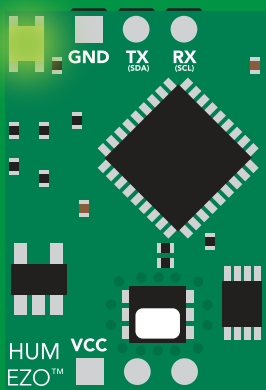
Plock,0 <cr>

*OK <cr>

Plock,? <cr>

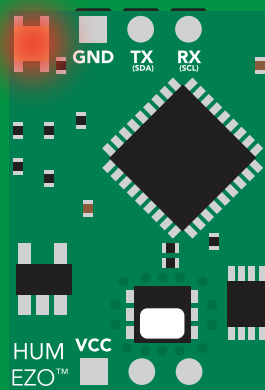
?Plock,1 <cr> or ?Plock,0 <cr>

Plock,1



*OK <cr>

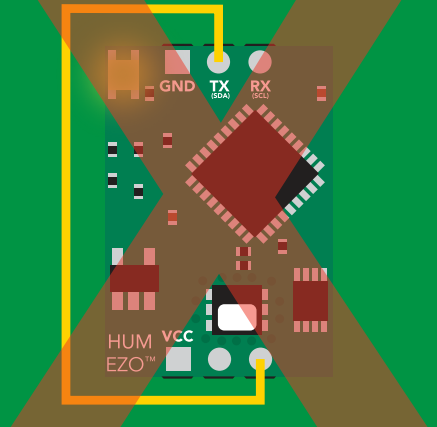
I2C,100



cannot change to I²C

*ER <cr>

Short



cannot change to I²C

Factory reset

Command syntax

Factory <cr> enable factory reset

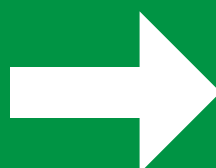
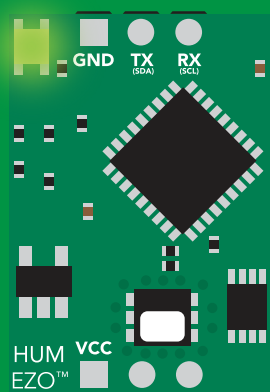
Example

Factory <cr>

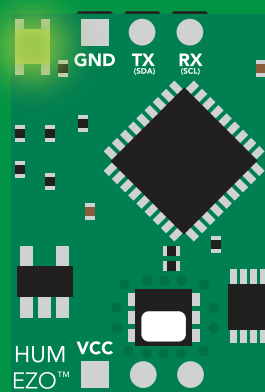
Response

*OK <cr>

Factory <cr>



(reboot)



*OK <cr>

*RS <cr>

*RE <cr>

Baud rate will not change

Change to I²C mode

Command syntax

Default I²C address 111 (0x6F)

I2C,n <cr> sets I²C address and reboots into I²C mode

n = any number 1 – 127

Example

Response

I2C,100 <cr>

*OK (reboot in I²C mode)

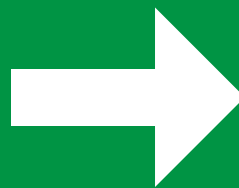
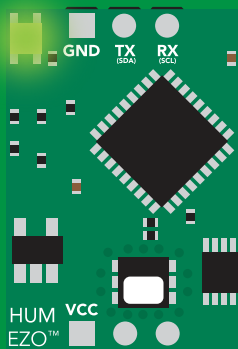
Wrong example

Response

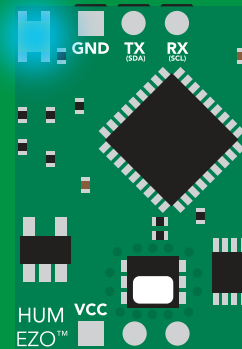
I2C,139 <cr> n ≠ 127

*ER <cr>

I2C,100



(reboot)



Green
*OK <cr>

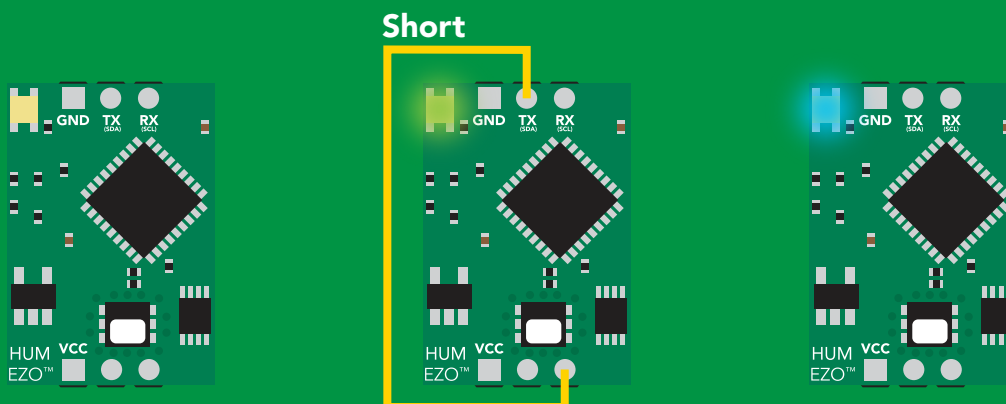
Blue
now in I²C mode

Manual switching to I²C

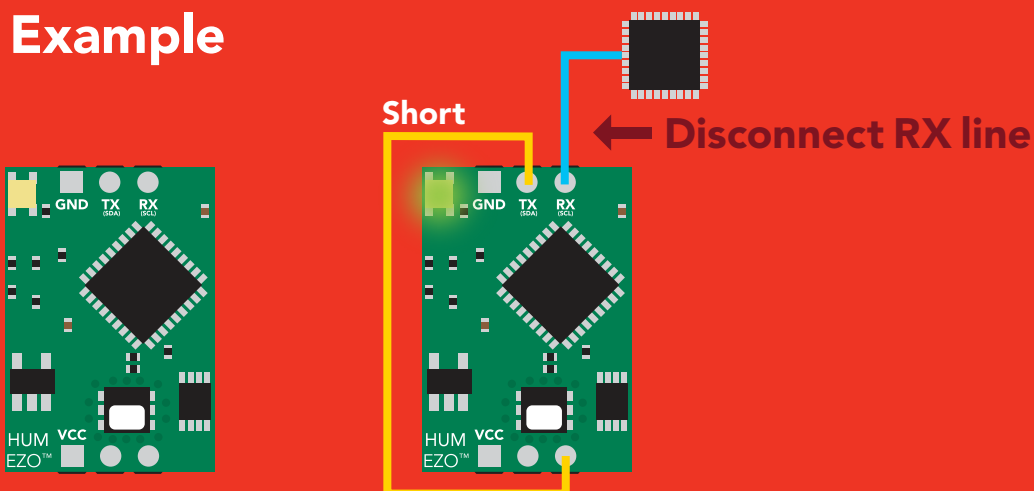
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Disconnect TX and RX
- Connect TX to PGND
- Confirm RX is disconnected
- Connect ground (power on)
- Wait for LED to change from **Green** to **Blue**
- Disconnect ground (power off)
- Reconnect all data and power

Manually switching to I²C will set the I²C address to 111 (0x6F)

Example



Wrong Example



I²C mode

The I²C protocol is *considerably more complex* than the UART (RS-232) protocol. Atlas Scientific assumes the embedded systems engineer understands this protocol.

To set your EZO™ device into I²C mode click [here](#)

Settings that are retained if power is cut

- Calibration
- Change I²C address
- Hardware switch to UART mode
- LED control
- Protocol lock
- Software switch to UART mode

Settings that are **NOT** retained if power is cut

- Sleep mode

I²C mode

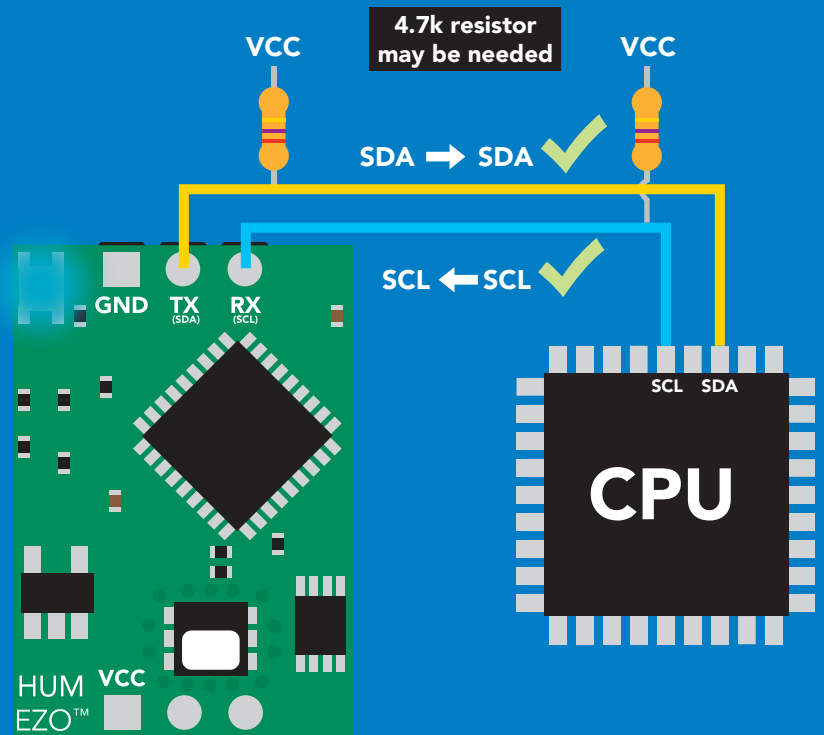
I²C address (0x01 – 0x7F)
111 (0x6F) default

Vcc 3.3V – 5.5V

Clock speed 100 – 400 kHz

SDA

SCL



Data format

Reading Humidity
Air Temperature
Dew point

Units % Relative humidity
Air Temperature °C (when enabled)
Dew point Temperature °C (when enabled)

Encoding ASCII (CSV string if temp/
dew point enabled)

Data type floating point

Decimal places 2

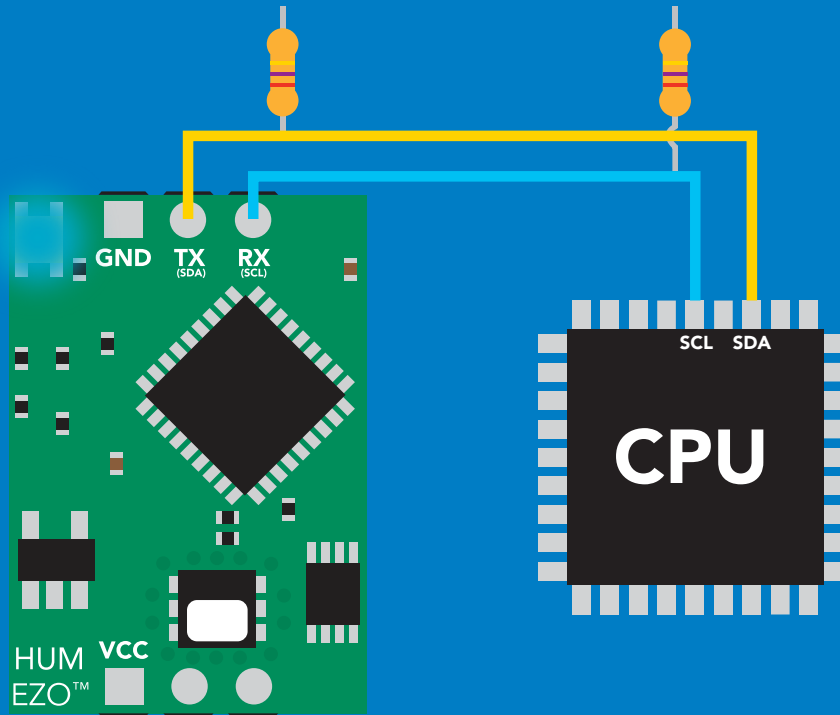
Smallest string 4 characters

Largest string 24 characters

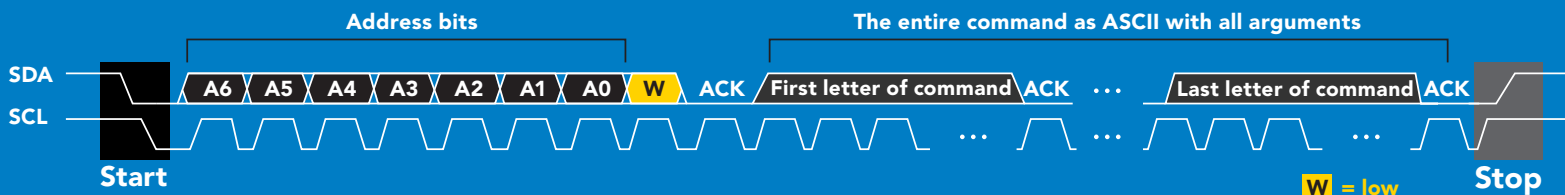
Sending commands to device



Example



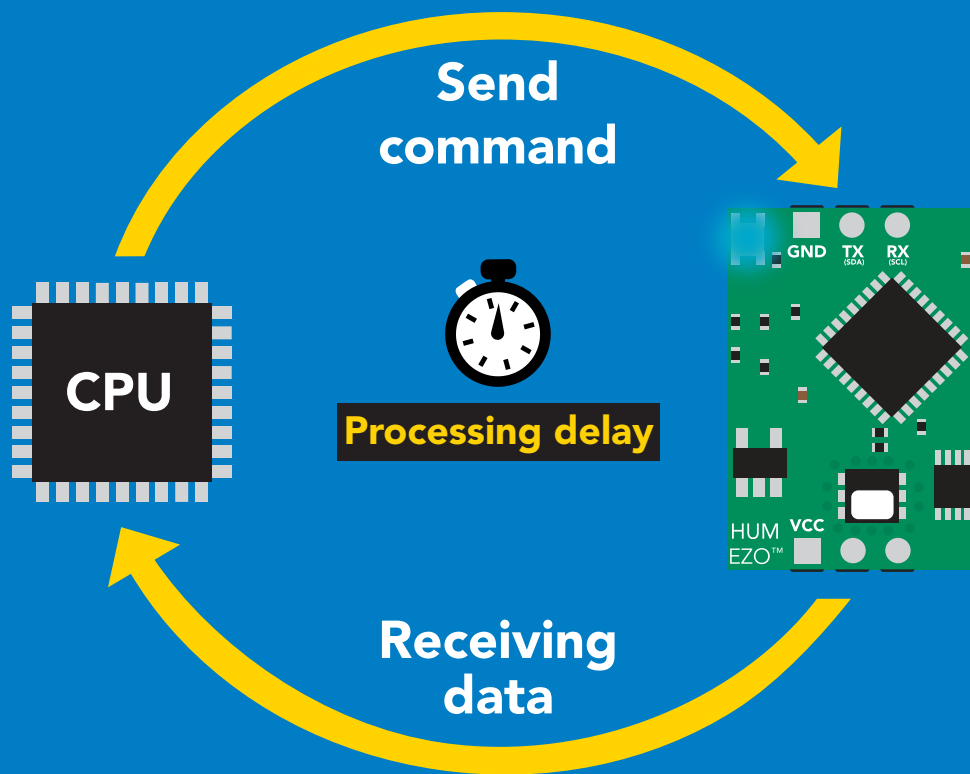
Advanced



Response codes & processing delay

After a command has been issued, a 1 byte response code can be read in order to confirm that the command was processed successfully.

Reading back the response code is completely optional, and is not required for normal operation.



Example

```
I2C_start;  
I2C_address;  
I2C_write(EZO_command);  
I2C_stop;
```

```
delay(300);
```



Processing delay

```
I2C_start;  
I2C_address;  
Char[ ] = I2C_read;  
I2C_stop;
```

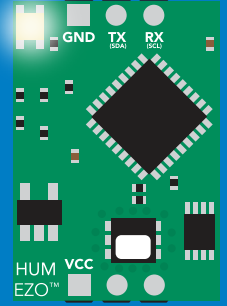
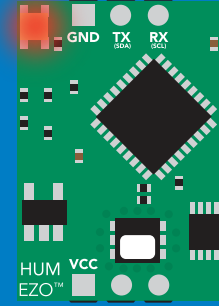
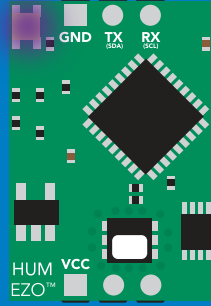
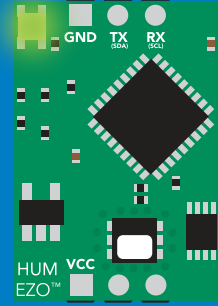
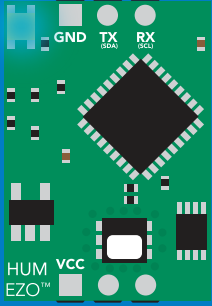
If there is no processing delay or the processing delay is too short, the response code will always be 254.

Response codes

Single byte, not string

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

Indicator LED control



Blue

I²C standby

Green

Taking reading

Purple

Changing
I²C address

Red

Command
not understood

White

Find

5V

+0.2 mA

3.3V

+0.2 mA

I²C mode

command quick reference

All commands are ASCII strings or single ASCII characters.

Command	Function	
Baud	switch back to UART mode	pg. 51
Factory	enable factory reset	pg. 50
Find	finds device with blinking white LED	pg. 40
i	device information	pg. 45
I2C	change I ² C address	pg. 49
L	enable/disable LED	pg. 39
Name	set/show name of device	pg. 44
O	enable/disable parameters	pg. 42
Plock	enable/disable protocol lock	pg. 48
R	returns a single reading	pg. 41
Sleep	enter sleep mode/low power	pg. 47
Status	retrieve status information	pg. 46
Tcal	performs temperature calibration	pg. 43

LED control

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

- L,1 LED on **default**
- L,0 LED off
- L,? LED state on/off?

Example

Response

L,1

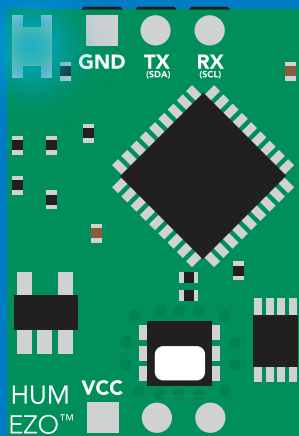
 **Wait 300ms** **1** **0**
Dec Null

L,0

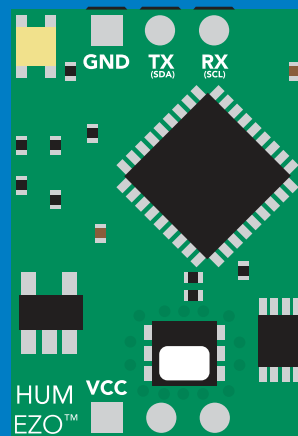
 **Wait 300ms** **1** **0**
Dec Null

L,?

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



L,1



L,0

Find

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

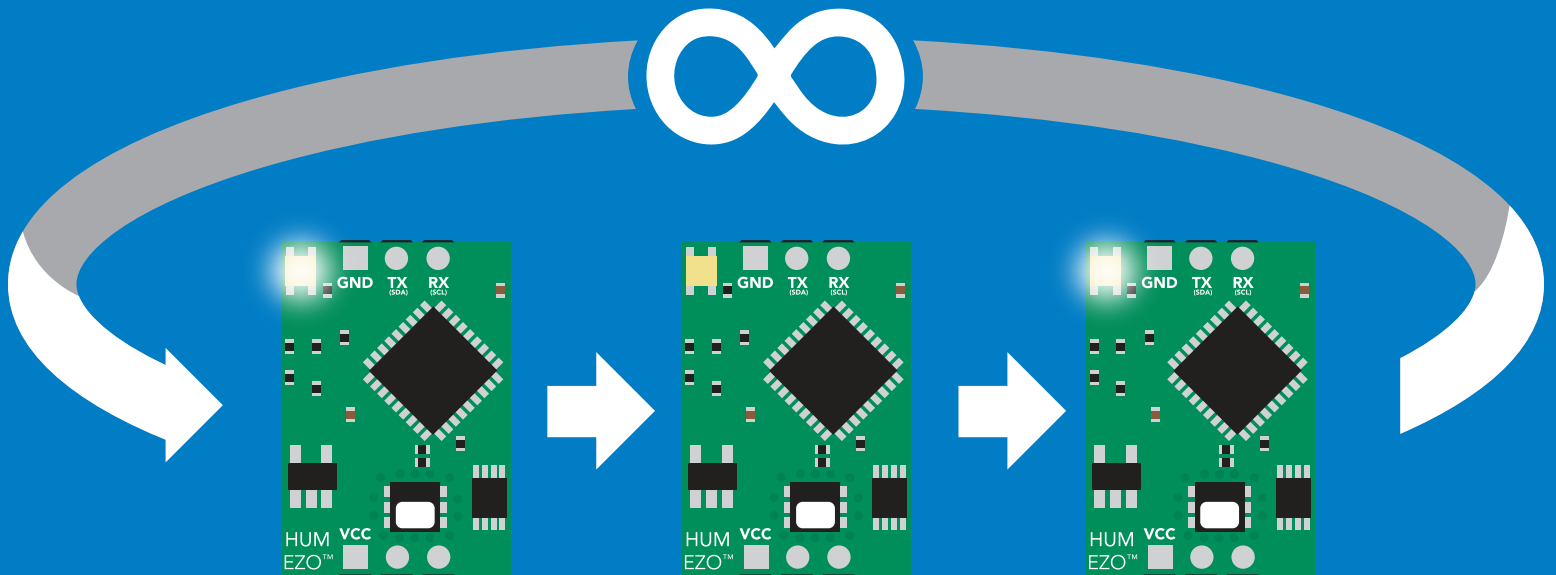
Find LED rapidly blinks white, used to help find device

Example

Response

Find

 Wait 300ms
1 Dec
0 Null



Taking reading

Command syntax

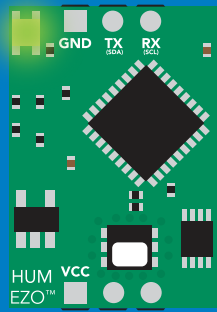
300ms  processing delay

R return 1 reading

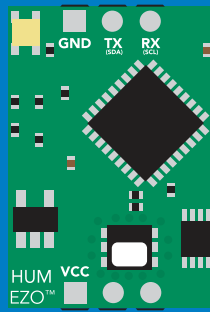
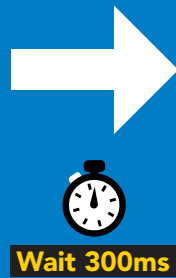
Example

Response

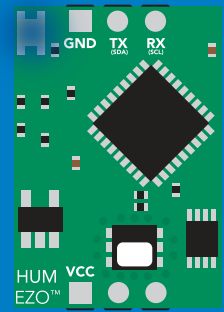
R  Wait 300ms **1** Dec **57.38** ASCII **0** Null



Green
Taking reading



Transmitting



Cyan
Standby

Enable/disable parameters from output string

Command syntax

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

Example

O,HUM,1 / O,HUM,0

Response

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

O,T,1 / O,T,0

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

O,Dew,1 / O,Dew,0

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

O,?

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

Parameters

Hum Humidity
T Air temperature in °C
Dew Dew point

Followed by 1 or 0

1 enabled
0 disabled

*** If you disable all possible data types your readings will display "no output".**

Temperature Calibration

300ms  processing delay

Command syntax

Humidity readings are temperature dependent. A small temperature change can have a large affect on humidity. Calibrate the on-board temperature sensor if needed.

Tcal, t t = any temperature (-20°C to 80°C)

Tcal,clear delete calibration

Tcal,? device calibrated?

Example

Response

Tcal, 25.7


Wait 300ms 1 0
Dec Null

Tcal,clear


Wait 300ms 1 0
Dec Null

Tcal,?


Wait 300ms 1 ?Tcal,1 0 or 
Dec ASCII Null Wait 300ms 1 ?Tcal,0 0
Dec ASCII Null

Naming device

300ms  processing delay

Command syntax

Do not use spaces in the name

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

Up to 16 ASCII characters

Example

Response

Name,



1 0
Dec Null

name has been cleared

Name,zzt



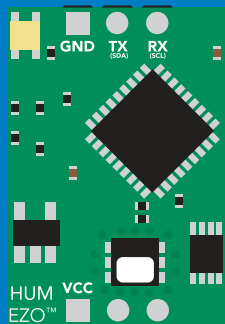
1 0
Dec Null

Name,?

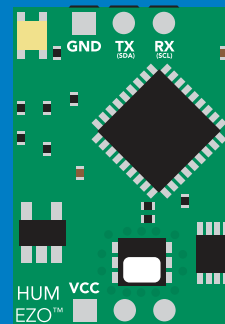


1 ?Name,zzt 0
Dec ASCII Null

Name,zzt



Name,?



1 0

1 ?Name,zzt 0

Device information

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

i device information

Example

i

Response



Wait 300ms

1

Dec

?i,HUM,1.0

ASCII

0

Null

Response breakdown

?i, HUM, 1.0
↑ ↑
Device Firmware

Reading device status

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Status voltage at Vcc pin and reason for last restart

Example

Response

Status

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

Response breakdown

?Status, **P,** **5.038**
Reason for restart Voltage at Vcc

Restart codes

P powered off
S software reset
B brown out
W watchdog
U unknown

Sleep mode/low power

Command syntax

Sleep enter sleep mode/low power

Send any character or command to awaken device.

Example

Response

Sleep

no response

Do not read status byte after issuing sleep command.

Any command

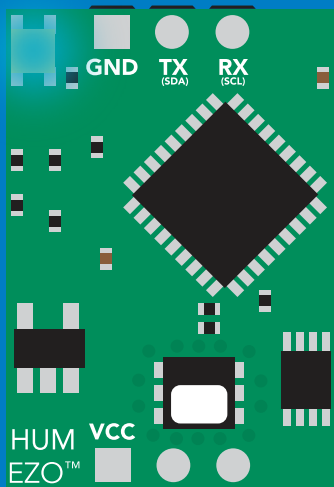
wakes up device

5V

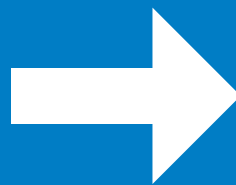
MAX	SLEEP
2.6 mA	0.5 mA

3.3V

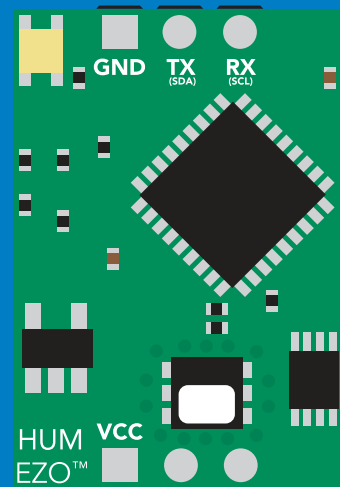
2.2 mA	0.4 mA
---------------	---------------



Standby



Sleep



Sleep

Protocol lock

Command syntax

300ms  processing delay

Plock,1 enable Plock

Plock,0 disable Plock **default**

Plock,? Plock on/off?

Locks device to I²C mode.

Example

Response

Plock,1


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

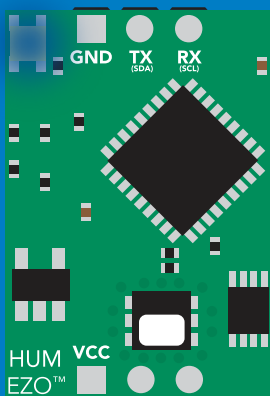
Plock,0


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

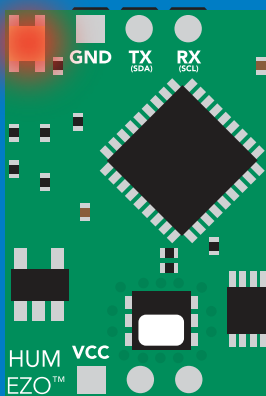
Plock,?


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

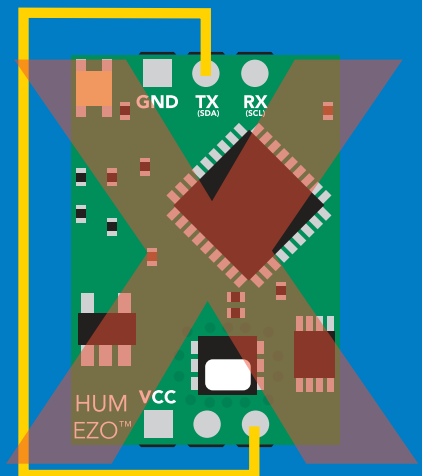
Plock,1



Baud, 9600



Short



cannot change to UART

cannot change to UART

I²C address change

Command syntax

I2C,n sets I²C address and reboots into I²C mode

Example

I2C,101

Response

device reboot

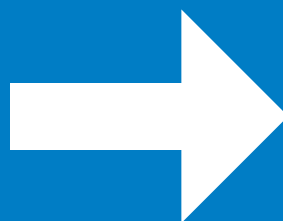
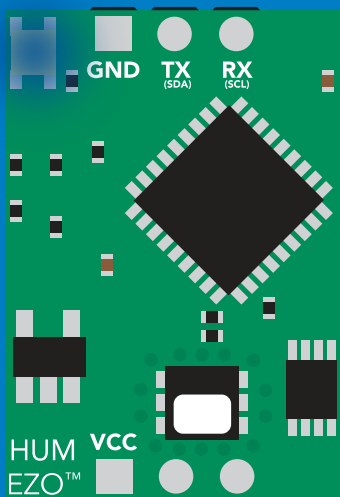
Warning!

Changing the I²C address will prevent communication between the circuit and the CPU until the CPU is updated with the new I²C address.

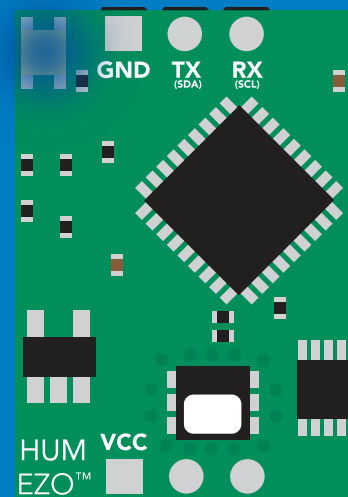
Default I²C address is 111 (0x6F).

n = any number 1 – 127

I2C,101



(reboot)



Factory reset

Command syntax

Factory reset will not take the device out of I²C mode.

Factory enable factory reset

I²C address will not change

Example

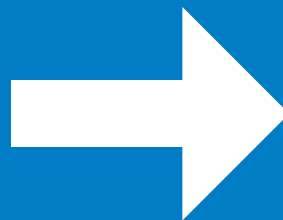
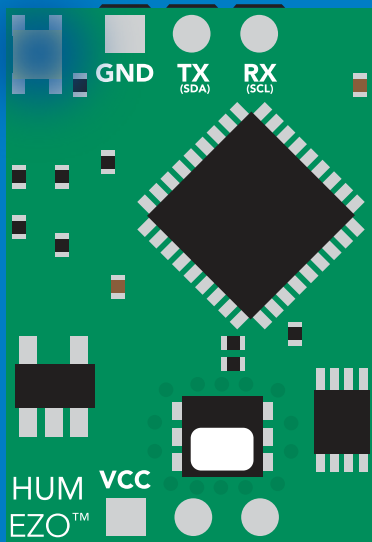
Response

Factory

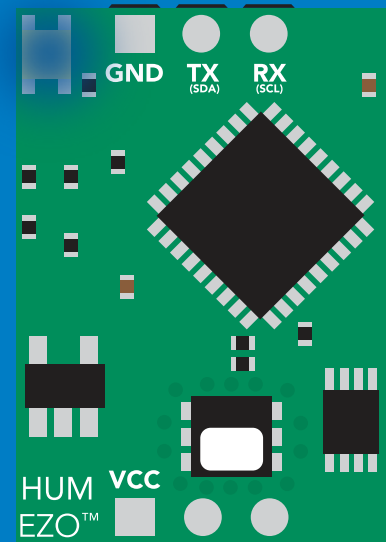
device reboot

Clears custom calibration
LED on
Response codes enabled

Factory



(reboot)



Change to UART mode

Command syntax

Baud,n switch from I²C to UART

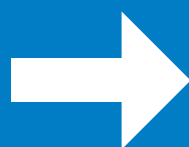
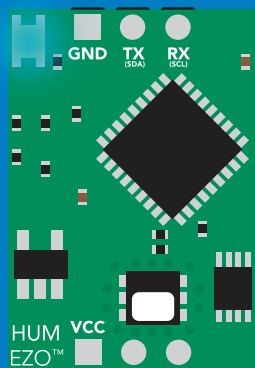
Example

Baud,9600

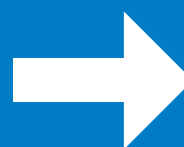
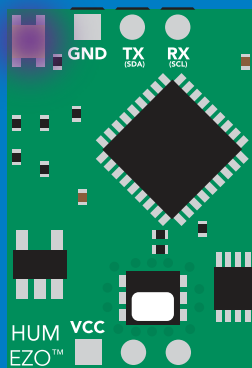
Response

reboot in UART mode

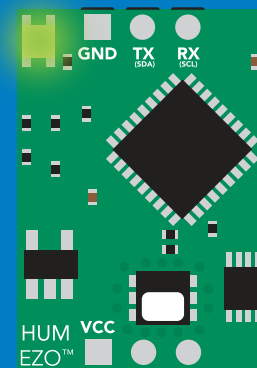
n = [300
1200
2400
9600
19200
38400
57600
115200



Baud,9600



(reboot)

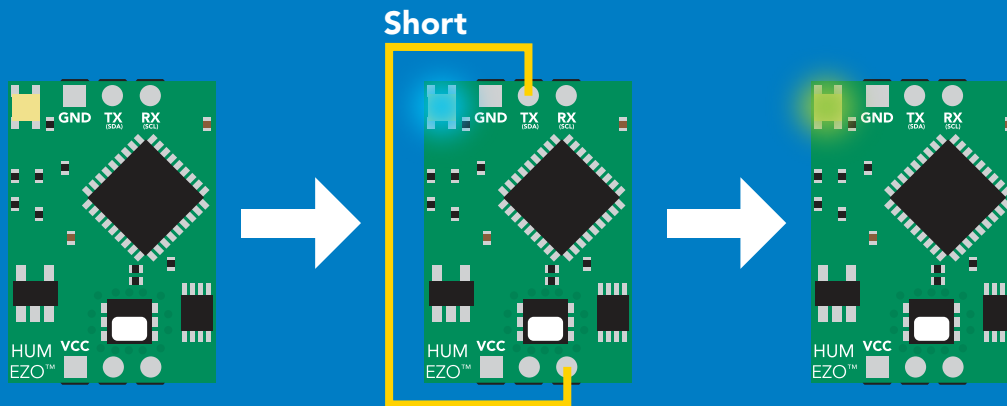


Changing to
UART mode

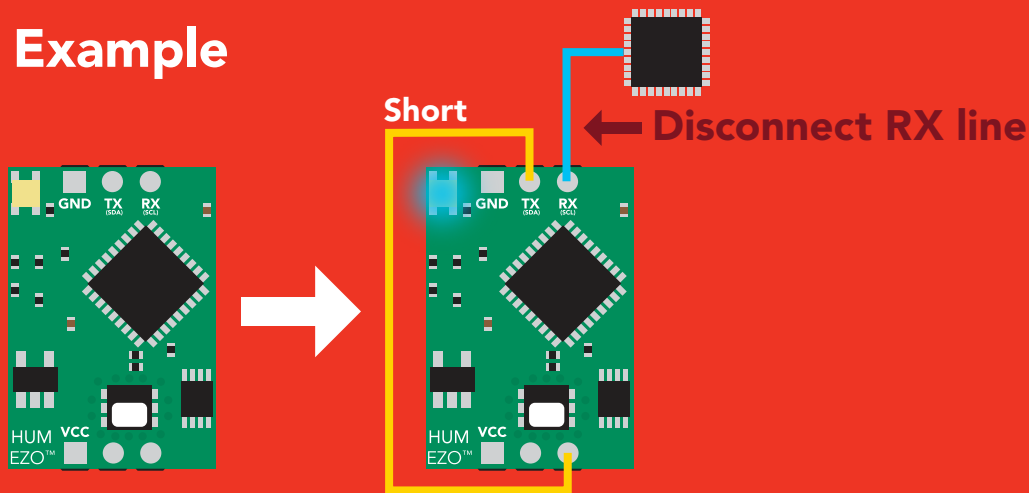
Manual switching to UART

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

Example



Wrong Example



Datasheet change log

Datasheet V 1.4

Revised graphs and information on pg 6.

Datasheet V 1.3

Added the Tcal command on pages 21 & 43.

Datasheet V 1.2

Added Humidity chart on pg 6.

Datasheet V 1.1

Added Air Temperature chart on pg 6.

Datasheet V 1.0

New datasheet

Firmware updates

V1.1 – Tcal command added to firmware (March, 2024)

V1.0 – Initial release (November, 2021)

Warranty

Atlas Scientific™ Warranties the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit to be free of defect during the debugging phase of device implementation, or 30 days after receiving the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit (which ever comes first).

The debugging phase

The debugging phase as defined by Atlas Scientific™ is the time period when the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit is connected into a bread board, or shield. If the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit is being debugged in a bread board, the bread board must be devoid of other components. If the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit is being connected to a microcontroller, the microcontroller must be running code that has been designed to drive the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit exclusively and output the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit data as a serial string.

It is important for the embedded systems engineer to keep in mind that the following activities will void the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit warranty:

- **Soldering any part to the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit.**
- **Running any code, that does not exclusively drive the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit and output its data in a serial string.**
- **Embedding the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit into a custom made device.**
- **Removing any potting compound.**

Reasoning behind this warranty

Because Atlas Scientific™ does not sell consumer electronics; once the device has been embedded into a custom made system, Atlas Scientific™ cannot possibly warranty the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit, against the thousands of possible variables that may cause the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit to no longer function properly.

Please keep this in mind:

- 1. All Atlas Scientific™ devices have been designed to be embedded into a custom made system by you, the embedded systems engineer.**
- 2. All Atlas Scientific™ devices have been designed to run indefinitely without failure in the field.**
- 3. All Atlas Scientific™ devices can be soldered into place, however you do so at your own risk.**

Atlas Scientific™ is simply stating that once the device is being used in your application, Atlas Scientific™ can no longer take responsibility for the EZO-HUM™ Embedded Humidity Circuit continued operation. This is because that would be equivalent to Atlas Scientific™ taking responsibility over the correct operation of your entire device.