



# Honeywell Zephyr™ Digital Airflow Sensors

**HAF Series—High Accuracy**  
 $\pm 50$  SCCM to  $\pm 750$  SCCM



# Honeywell Zephyr™ Digital Airflow Sensors

## HAF Series - High Accuracy

Honeywell Zephyr™ HAF Series sensors provide a digital interface for reading airflow over specified full-scale flow and compensated temperature ranges. The thermally isolated heater and temperature sensing elements help these sensors provide a fast response to air or gas flow.

Zephyr sensors are designed to measure mass flow of air and other non-corrosive gases. Standard flow ranges are available at  $\pm 50$ ,  $\pm 100$ ,  $\pm 200$ ,  $\pm 400$  or  $\pm 750$  SCCM. Custom flow ranges are also available. The sensors are fully calibrated and temperature compensated with an onboard Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC).

The HAF Series is compensated over the temperature range of 0 °C to 50 °C [32 °F to 122 °F] and operates across a temperature range of -20 °C to 70 °C [-4 °F to 158 °F]. The state-of-the-art ASIC-based compensation provides digital ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) outputs with a response time of 1 ms.

These sensors operate on the heat transfer principle to measure mass airflow. They consist of a microbridge Microelectronic and Microelectromechanical System (MEMS) with temperature-sensitive resistors deposited with thin films of platinum and silicon nitride. The MEMS sensing die is located in a precise and carefully-designed airflow channel to provide repeatable response to flow.

Zephyr sensors provide the customer with enhanced reliability, high accuracy, repeatable measurements and the ability to customize sensor options to meet many specific application needs. The combination of rugged housings with a stable substrate makes these products extremely robust. They are designed and manufactured according to ISO 9001 standards.

### *What makes our sensors better?*

- ◉ **Fast response time**
- ◉ **Wide range of airflows**
- ◉ **Customizable flow ranges and configurable package styles**
- ◉ **Linear output**
- ◉ **High stability**
- ◉ **Low pressure drop**

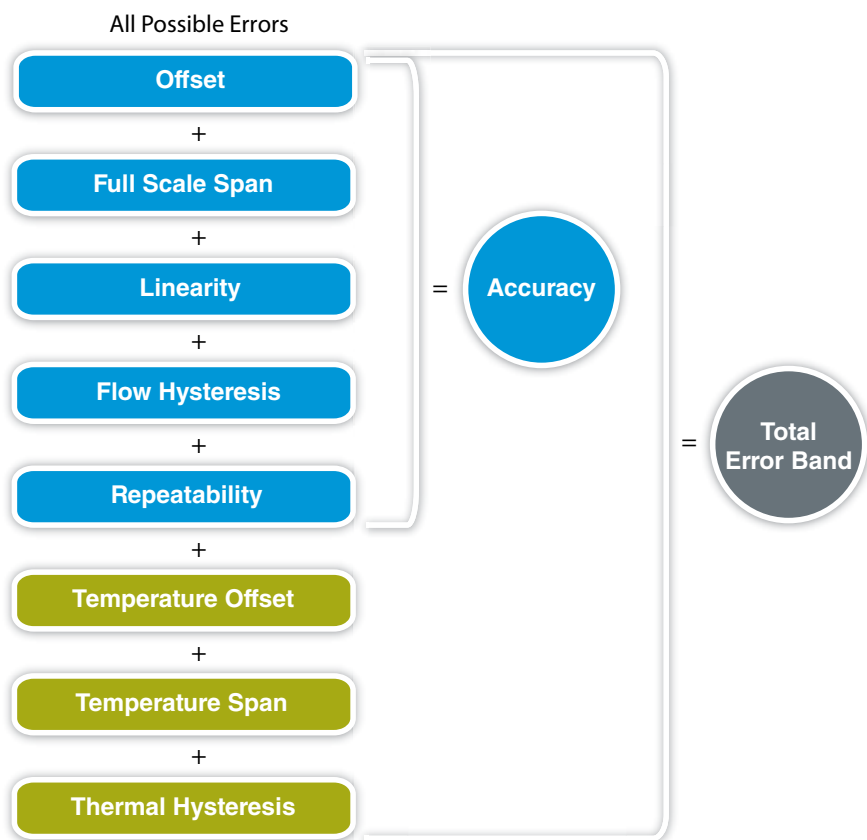


TIGHT TOTAL ERROR BAND • FAST RESPONSE TIME • WIDE RANGE OF AIRFLOWS

# Features and Benefits

## TOTAL ERROR BAND (TEB) AS LOW AS 0.25%FSS\*

Allows for precise airflow measurement, often ideal for demanding applications with high accuracy requirements.



**Figure 1. Total Error Band vs. Accuracy**

Other airflow sensor manufacturers only report on accuracy, while Honeywell reports Total Error Band.

## FAST RESPONSE TIME\*

Allows a customer's application to respond quickly to airflow change, important in critical medical (e.g., anesthesia) and industrial (e.g., fume hood) applications.

## WIDE RANGE OF AIRFLOWS\*

Zephyr measures mass flow at standard flow ranges of  $\pm 50$ ,  $\pm 100$ ,  $\pm 200$ ,  $\pm 400$  or  $\pm 750$  SCCM, or custom flow ranges, increasing the options for integrating the sensor into the application.

## CUSTOMIZABLE FLOW RANGES AND CONFIGURABLE PACKAGE STYLES\*

Meet specific end-user needs.

## FULL CALIBRATION AND TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

Typically allow customer to remove additional components associated with signal conditioning from the PCB, reducing PCB size as well as costs often associated with those components (e.g., acquisition, inventory, assembly).

# Features and Benefits

## **LINEAR OUTPUT\***

Provides more intuitive sensor signal than the raw output of basic airflow sensors, which can help reduce production costs, design, and implementation time.

## **LOW PRESSURE DROP\***

Typically improves patient comfort in medical applications, and reduces noise and system wear on other components such as motors and pumps.

## **HIGH 12-BIT RESOLUTION**

Increases ability to sense small airflow changes, allowing customers to more precisely control their application.

## **LOW 3.3 VDC OPERATING VOLTAGE OPTION AND LOW POWER CONSUMPTION**

Allow for use in battery-driven and other portable applications.

## **ASIC-BASED I<sup>2</sup>C DIGITAL OUTPUT COMPATIBILITY**

Eases integration to microprocessors or microcontrollers, reducing PCB complexity and component count.

## **INSENSITIVITY TO ALTITUDE**

Eliminates customer-implemented altitude adjustments in the system, easing integration and reducing production costs by not having to purchase additional sensors for altitude adjustments.

## **SMALL SIZE**

Occupies less space on PCB, allowing easier fit and potentially reducing production costs; PCB size may also be reduced for easier fit into space-constrained applications.

## **ROHS-COMPLIANT MATERIALS**

Meet Directive 2002/95/EC.

## A close-up, angled view of a medical device's control panel. The panel features several rows of white, cylindrical knobs and buttons. To the left of these controls are red digital displays showing numbers like '2.5' and '2.0'. The device is white and has a clean, clinical appearance. The background is blurred, showing a person's arm and a white surface, suggesting a hospital or clinical setting.

## LAPAROSCOPY

## A close-up, low-angle shot of a complex, highly reflective, metallic structure, possibly a sculpture or industrial component, with many curved, polished surfaces. The structure is composed of numerous interconnected, curved segments that create a sense of depth and complexity. The surfaces are highly reflective, showing bright highlights and deep shadows, which emphasizes the metallic texture and the intricate geometry of the design. The perspective is from below, looking up at the structure, which adds to the sense of scale and grandeur.

## HVAC FILTERS



# Honeywell Zephyr™ Digital Airflow Sensors

## HAF Series—High Accuracy

**Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>1</sup>**

Characteristic	Parameter
Supply voltage	-0.3 Vdc to 6.0 Vdc
Voltage on I/O output pin	-0.3 Vdc to Vsupply
Storage temperature range	-40 °C to 125 °C [-40 °F to 257 °F]
Maximum flow change	5.0 SLPM/s
Maximum common mode pressure	25 psi at 25 °C [77 °F]
Maximum flow	10 SLPM

<sup>1</sup>Absolute maximum ratings are the extreme limits that the device will withstand without damage to the device. However, the electrical and mechanical characteristics are not guaranteed as the maximum limits (above recommended operating conditions) are approached, nor will the device necessarily operate at absolute maximum ratings.

### CAUTION

#### IMPROPER USE

Do not use these products to sense liquid flow.

**Failure to comply with these instructions may result in product damage.**

### CAUTION

#### PRODUCT DAMAGE

Do not disassemble these products.

**Failure to comply with these instructions may result in product damage.**

**Table 2. Operating Specifications**

Characteristic	Parameter	Notes
Supply voltage 3.3 Vdc 5.0 Vdc	3.3 Vdc $\pm 10\%$ 5.0 Vdc $\pm 10\%$	—
Power: 3.3 Vdc 5.0 Vdc	40 mW max. 65 mW max.	1
Compensated temperature range	0 °C to 50 °C [32 °F to 122 °F]	2
Operating temperature range	-20 °C to 70 °C [-4 °F to 158 °F]	—
Accuracy	See Table 3.	3, 4
Total Error Band (TEB)	See Table 3.	4, 5
Null accuracy	0.1 %FSS	4, 6
Response time	1 ms typ.	7
Resolution	12 bit min.	—
Start-up time	17 ms	8
Warm-up time	30 ms	9
Calibration media	gaseous nitrogen	10
Bus standards	I <sup>2</sup> C fast mode (up to 400 kHz)	11
Null stability	Null will not deviate beyond the specified TEB.	—
Reverse polarity protection	no	—

<sup>1</sup>Maximum Power: Is measured under the conditions of the highest supply voltage Vsupply + 10%, 70° C, full scale flow and with the minimum pull-up resistors for SDA and SCL according to the I<sup>2</sup>C specification.

<sup>2</sup>Custom and extended compensated temperature ranges are possible. Contact Honeywell for details.

<sup>3</sup>Accuracy: The maximum deviation from the nominal digital output over the compensated flow range at a reference temperature of 25 °C. Errors include offset, span, non-linearity, hysteresis and non-repeatability.

<sup>4</sup>Full Scale Span (FSS): The algebraic difference between the digital output at the forward Full Scale (FS) flow and the digital output at the reverse FS flow. Forward flow is defined as flow from P1 to P2 as shown in Figure 4. The references to mass flow (SCCM) refer to gas flows at the standard conditions of 0 °C and atmospheric pressure 760 (101.3 kPa).

<sup>5</sup>Total Error Band (TEB): The maximum deviation in output from ideal transfer function over the entire compensated temperature and flow range. Includes all errors due to offset, full scale span, flow hysteresis, flow repeatability, thermal effect on offset, thermal effect on span and thermal hysteresis.

<sup>6</sup>Null accuracy: The the maximum deviation in output at 0 SCCM from the ideal transfer function over the compensated temperature range. This includes offset errors, thermal airflow hysteresis and repeatability errors.

<sup>7</sup>Response time: The time to electrically respond to any mass flow change at the microbridge airflow transducer (response time of the transducer may be affected by the pneumatic interface).

<sup>8</sup>Start-up time: The time to first valid reading of serial number proceeding streaming 14-bit flow measurements.

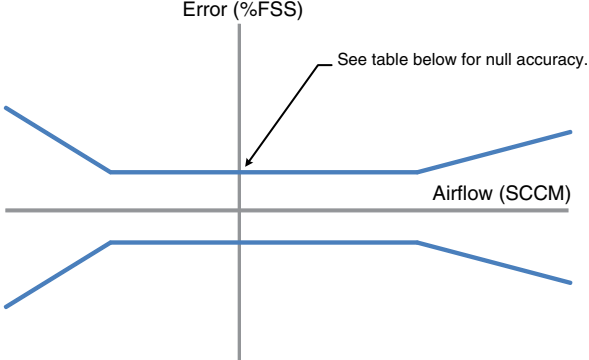
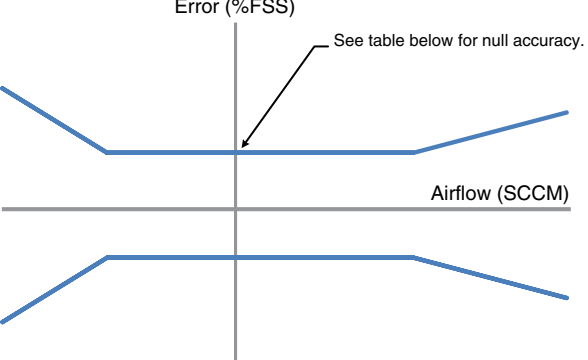
<sup>9</sup>Warm-up time: The time to the first valid flow measurement after power is applied.

<sup>10</sup>Default calibration media is dry nitrogen gas. Please contact Honeywell for other calibration options.

<sup>11</sup>Refer to the Technical Note "I<sup>2</sup>C Communications with Honeywell Digital Airflow Sensors" for I<sup>2</sup>C protocol information.

# ±50 SCCM to ±750 SCCM

Table 3. Bidirectional Forward Flow Optimization

Sensor Range (SCCM)	Accuracy Error Band		Total Error Band	
				
	Applied Flow (SCCM)	Accuracy Error (%FSS)	Applied Flow (SCCM)	TEB (%FSS)
±50	-50 to -16.7	±6% reading	-50 to -14.3	±7% reading
	-16.7 to 0	±1	-14.3 to 0	±1
	0	±0.16	0	±0.16
	0 to 20	±1	0 to 14.3	±1
	20 to 50	±5% reading	-14.3 to 50	±7% reading
±100	-100 to -14.3	±7% reading	-100 to -14.3	±7% reading
	-14.3 to 0	±0.5	-14.3 to 0	±0.5
	0	±0.12	0	±0.12
	20	±0.5	0 to 16.7	±0.5
	20 to 100	±5% reading	16.7 to 100	±6% reading
±200 <sup>1</sup>	-200 to -11.1	±9% reading	-200 to -11.1	±9% reading)
	-11.1 to -0	±0.25	-11.1 to -0	±0.25
	0	±0.01	0	±0.1
	0 to 40	±0.25	0 to 22.2	±0.25
	40 to 200	±2.5% reading	22.2 to 200	±4.5% reading
±400	-400 to -26.7	±9% reading	-400 to -32	10% reading
	-26.7 to -0	±0.3	-32 to -0	±0.4
	0	±0.1	0	±0.1
	0 to 68.6	±0.3	0 to 71.1	±0.4
	68.6 to 400	±3.5% reading	71.1 to 400	±4.5% reading
±750	-750 to -31.3	±12% reading	-750 to -31.25	±12% reading
	-31.3 to -0	±0.25	-31.25 to -0	±0.25
	0	±0.1	0	±0.1
	0 to 68.2	±0.25	0 to 50	±0.25
	68.2 to 750	±5.5% reading	50 to 750	±7.5 reading

<sup>1</sup>The short port sensors are only specified down to -100 SCCM.



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### CAUTION

#### LARGE PARTICULATE DAMAGE

Use a 5-micron filter upstream of the sensor to keep media flow through the sensor free of condensing moisture and particulates. Large, high-velocity particles or conductive particles may damage the sensing element.

**Failure to comply with these instructions may result in product damage.**

Table 4. Environmental Characteristics

Characteristic	Parameter
Humidity	0% to 95% RH, non-condensing
Shock	100 g, 11 ms
Vibration	15 g at 20 Hz to 2000 Hz
ESD	Class 3B per MIL-STD 883G

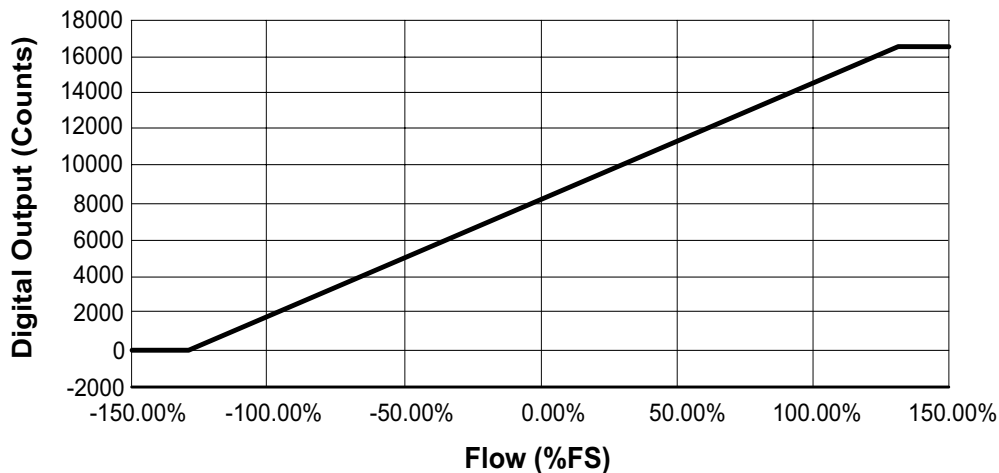
Table 5. Wetted Materials

Characteristic	Parameter
Covers	high temperature polymer
Substrate	PCB
Adhesives	epoxy
Electronic components	silicon, gold
Compliance	RoHS, WEEE

Table 6. Recommended Mounting and Implementation

Characteristic	Parameter
Mounting screw: size torque	5-40 0,68 N m [6 in-lb]
Silicon tubing for long port style	70 durometer; size 0.125 in inside diameter, 0.250 in outside diameter silicone tubing
O-ring: for short port style for long port style	AS568A, Size 7, Silicone, Shore A 70 AS568A, Size 10, Silicone, Shore A 70
Filter	5-micron filter upstream of the sensor

Figure 2. Nominal Digital Output





# ±50 SCCM to ±750 SCCM

Figure 3. ideal Transfer Function

Digital Output Code = 16384 \* [0.5 + 0.4 \* (Flow Applied/Full Scale Flow)]

Flow Applied = Full Scale Flow \* [(Digital Output Code/16384) - 0.5]/0.4

Figure 4. Nomenclature and Order Guide

For example, a **HAFBLF0200C4AX5** part number defines a Honeywell Zephyr™ Digital Airflow Sensor, bidirectional forward flow optimized, long port, fastener mount, 200 SCCM, I²C output with address 0x49, 10% to 90% transfer function, 5.0 Vdc supply voltage.

HAF	B	L	F	0200	C	4	A	X	5
Product Series	Flow Direction	Port Style	Housing Style	Flow Range²	Unit	Output Format	Transfer Function	Reserved for Future Use	Supply Voltage
<b>HAF</b> Series High Accuracy Airflow Sensor	<b>B</b> Bidirectional forward flow optimized <b>S</b> Bidirectional symmetric	<b>L</b> Long port¹ <b>S</b> Short port	<b>F</b> Fastener mount <b>S</b> Snap mount¹	<b>0050</b> 50 long port style only <b>0100</b> 100 long port style only <b>0200</b> 200 long or short port <b>0400</b> 400 long port style only <b>0750</b> 750 long port style only	<b>C</b> SCCM	<b>4</b> Digital I²C address: 0x49 <b>5</b> Digital I²C address: 0x59 <b>6</b> Digital I²C address: 0x69 <b>7</b> Digital I²C address: 0x79	<b>A</b> 10% to 90% of Full Scale Output (FSO)	<b>X</b> XXXXX	<b>3</b> 3.3 Vdc <b>5</b> 5.0 Vdc

¹The Long Port Port Style with the Snap Mount Housing Style is not a valid configuration.

²The 200 SCCM Flow Range is available in the Long and Short Port Styles.

Apart from the general configuration required, other customer-specific requirements are also possible. Please contact Honeywell.

Figure 5. All Available Standard Configurations

LF: Long port, fastener mount	SF: Short port, fastener mount	SS: Short port, snap mount
		

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## HAF Series–High Accuracy

Figure 6. Wave Solder Profile

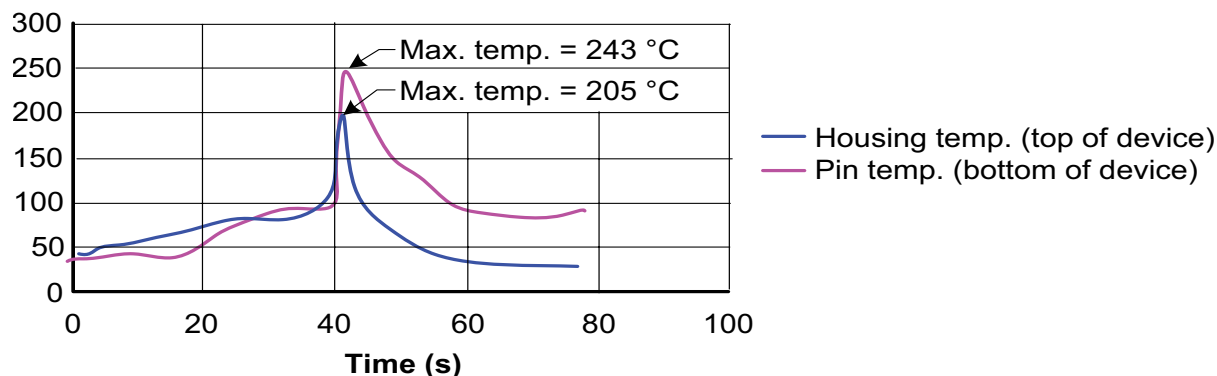
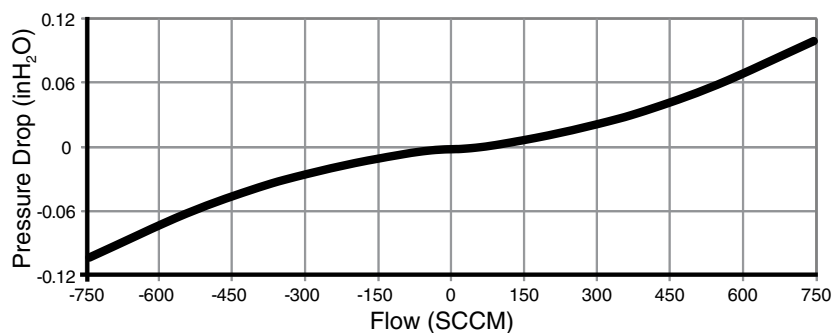
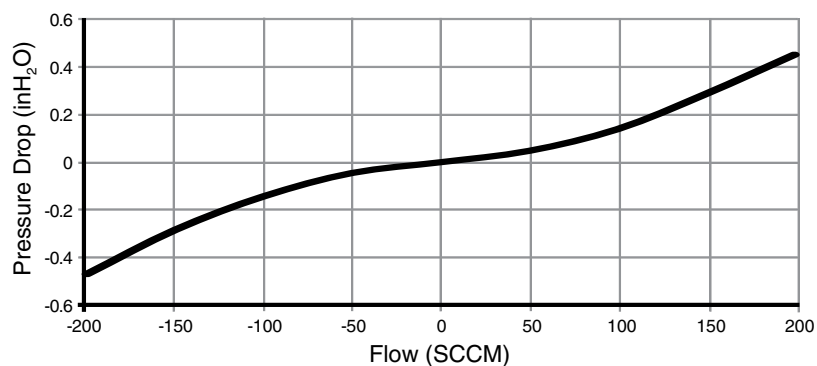


Figure 7. Long Port Style Flow vs Pressure



Flow (SCCM)	Typical Pressure Drop		
	mbar	inH <sub>2</sub> O	Pa
-750	-0.2517	-0.1011	-25.17
-550	-0.1499	-0.0602	-14.99
-400	-0.0891	-0.0358	-8.91
-300	-0.0578	-0.0232	-5.78
-200	-0.0321	-0.0129	-3.21
-100	-0.0114	-0.0046	-1.14
-50	-0.0035	-0.0014	-0.35
-20	-0.0007	-0.0003	-0.07
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20	0.0007	0.0003	0.07
50	0.0035	0.0014	0.35
100	0.0114	0.0046	1.14
200	0.0321	0.0129	3.21
300	0.0578	0.0232	5.78
400	0.0891	0.0358	8.91
550	0.1499	0.0602	14.99
750	0.2517	0.1011	25.17

Figure 8. Short Port Style Flow vs Pressure



Flow (SCCM)	Typical Pressure Drop		
	mbar	inH <sub>2</sub> O	Pa
-200	-1.1707	-0.470	-117.07
-150	-0.7074	-0.284	-70.74
-100	-0.3562	-0.143	-35.62
-50	-0.1120	-0.045	-11.20
0	0.0000	0.000	0.0000
50	0.1196	0.048	11.96
100	0.3462	0.139	34.62
150	0.7149	0.287	71.49
200	1.2589	0.452	125.89

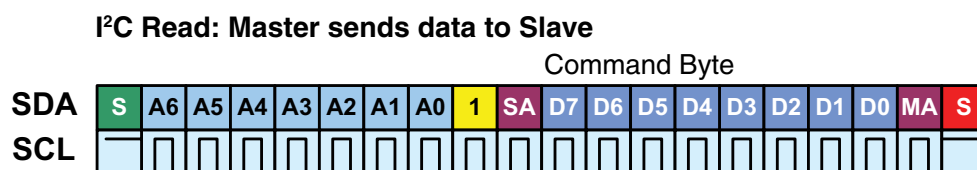
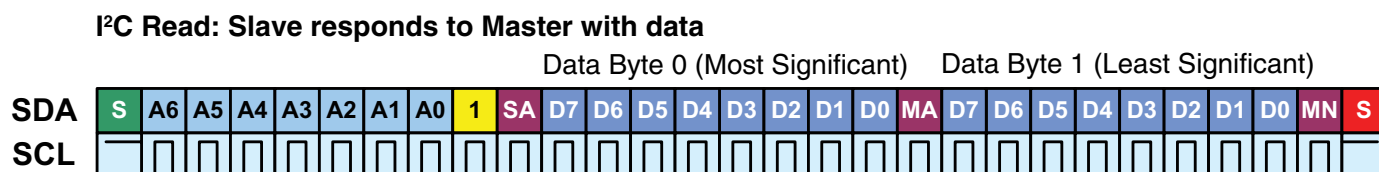
# ±50 SCCM to ±750 SCCM

## Digital Interface

For additional details on the use of Zephyr with digital output see the Technical Note “I<sup>2</sup>C Communications with Honeywell Digital Airflow Sensors”.

The sensor uses the I<sup>2</sup>C standard for digital communication with a slave address specified in the Nomenclature and Order Guide in Figure 4. Following sensor power-up, each of the first two read sequences shown in Figure 9 will respond with 2 bytes of the unique 4-byte Serial Number. The first read after power-up will respond with the two most significant bytes of the Serial Number, while the second read will respond with the two least significant bytes of the Serial Number. For reliable performance, allow sensor to be powered for the sensor start-up time before performing the first read, then allow a 10 ms command response time before performing the second read.

Figure 9. Sensor I<sup>2</sup>C Read and Write Sequences



Bit	Name	Description
S	Start condition	Master pulls SDA from high to low while SCL remains high
S	Stop condition	Master allows SDA to float from low to high while SCL remains high
A6	Address bit	I <sup>2</sup> C Slave Address is the 7 Most Significant Bits for the first transmitted byte
1	Read/write bit	Read = 1, Write = 0
D7	Data bit	
SA	Slave ACK	Slave pulls SDA low
MA	Master ACK	Master pulls SDA low
MN	Master NACK	Master allows SDA to float high

After the power-up read sequence described above, the sensor will respond to each I<sup>2</sup>C read request with a 16-bit (2 byte) digital flow reading. Read requests taken faster than the Response Time (1 ms) are not guaranteed to return fresh data. The first two bits of each flow reading will be ‘00’.

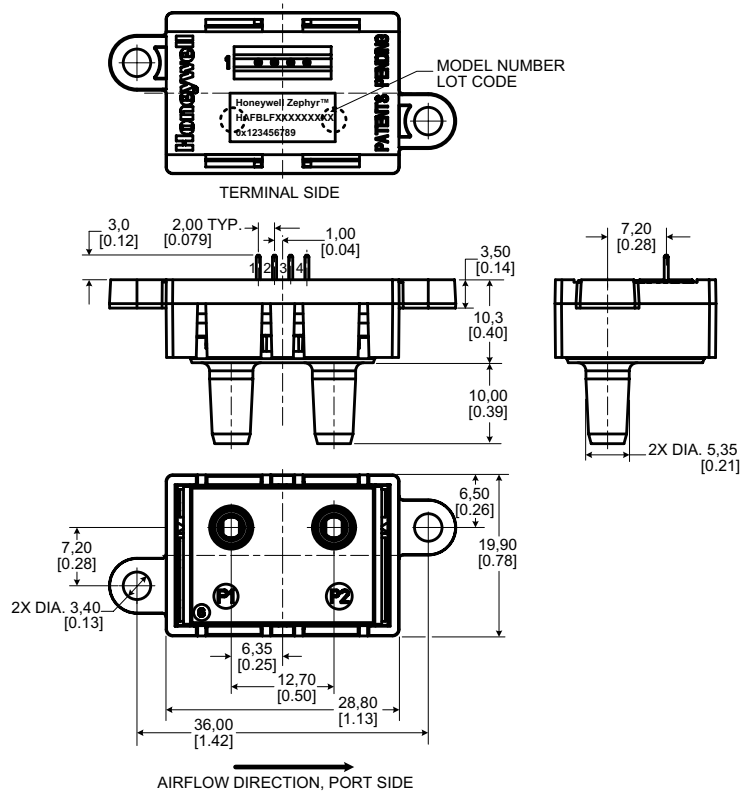
The maximum sink current on SCL or SDA is 2 mA. Therefore, if the pull-up resistors are biased by V<sub>DD</sub>, and if V<sub>DD</sub> reaches the maximum supply voltage of 6 V, then the pull-up resistors for SCL and SDA must be greater than 3.0 kΩ to limit the sink current to 2 mA. The typical value for SCL and SDA pull-up resistors is 4.7 kΩ (this value depends on the bus capacitance and the bus speed).

# Honeywell Zephyr™ Digital Airflow Sensors

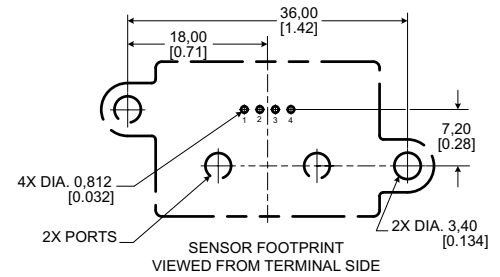
## HAF Series–High Accuracy

Figure 10. Mounting Dimensions (For reference only: mm [in.] )

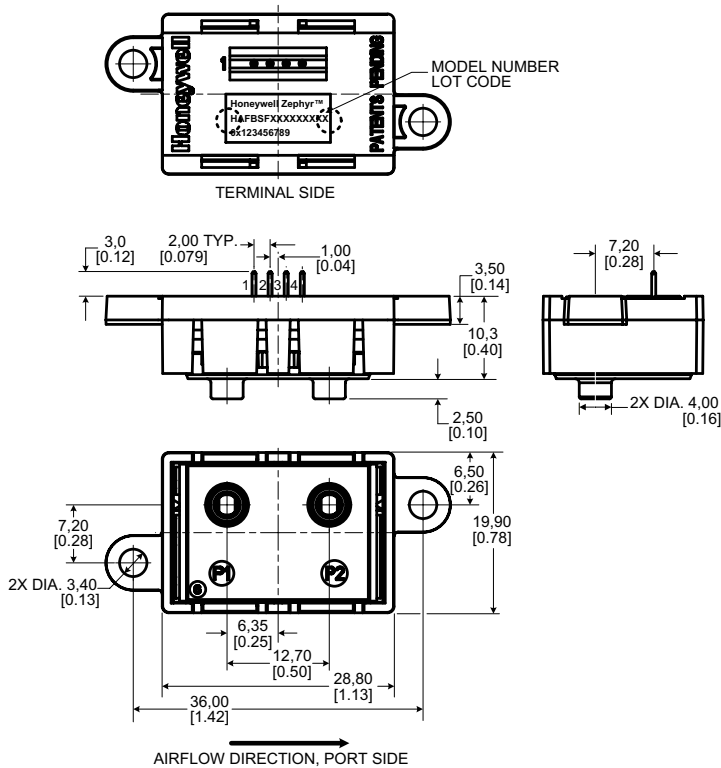
LF: Long port, fastener mount



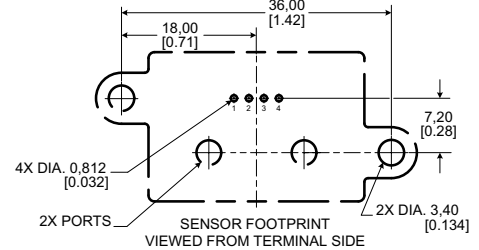
### Mounting Footprint



SF: Short port, fastener mount



### Mounting Footprint



±50 SCCM to ±750 SCCM

Figure 10. Mounting Dimensions (For reference only: mm [in], continued.)

SS: Short port, snap mount

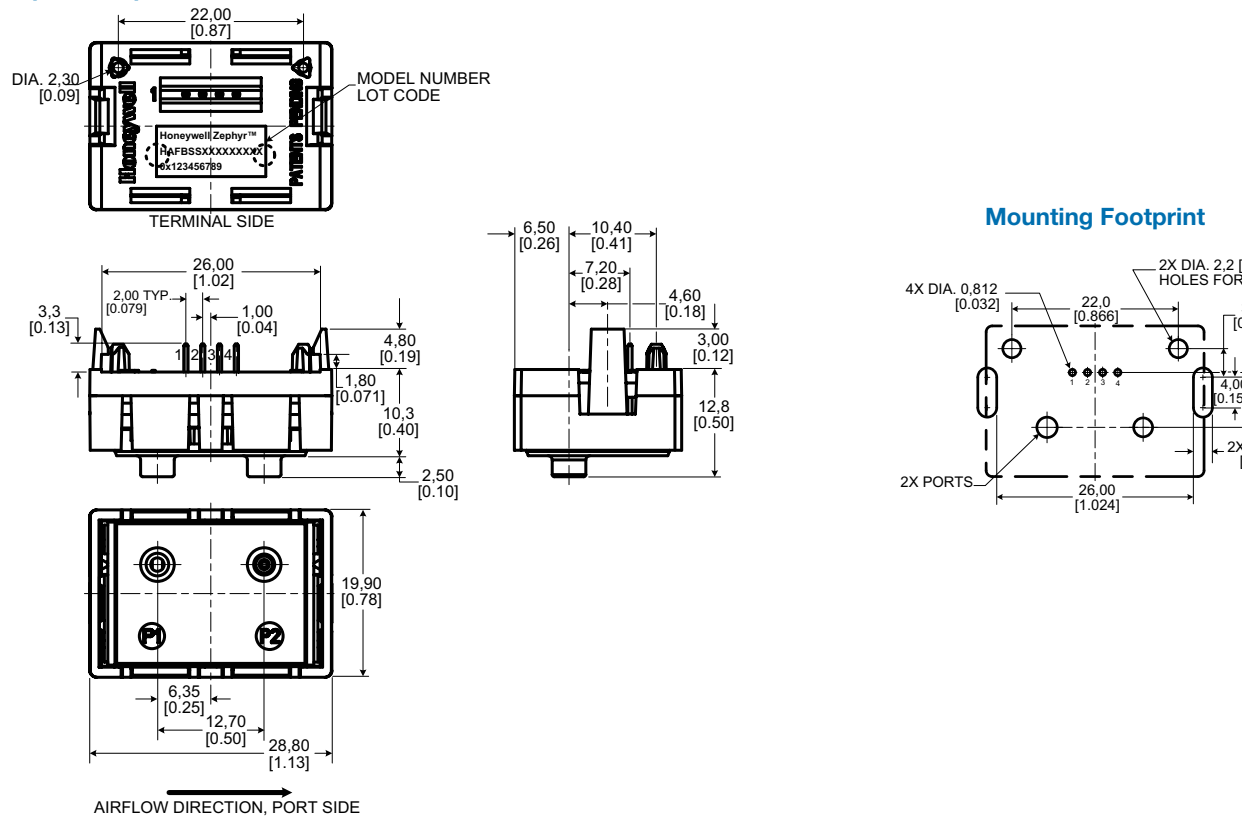


Table 8. Pinout

Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4
SCL	Vsupply	ground	SDA

# AMEYA360

Components Supply Platform

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