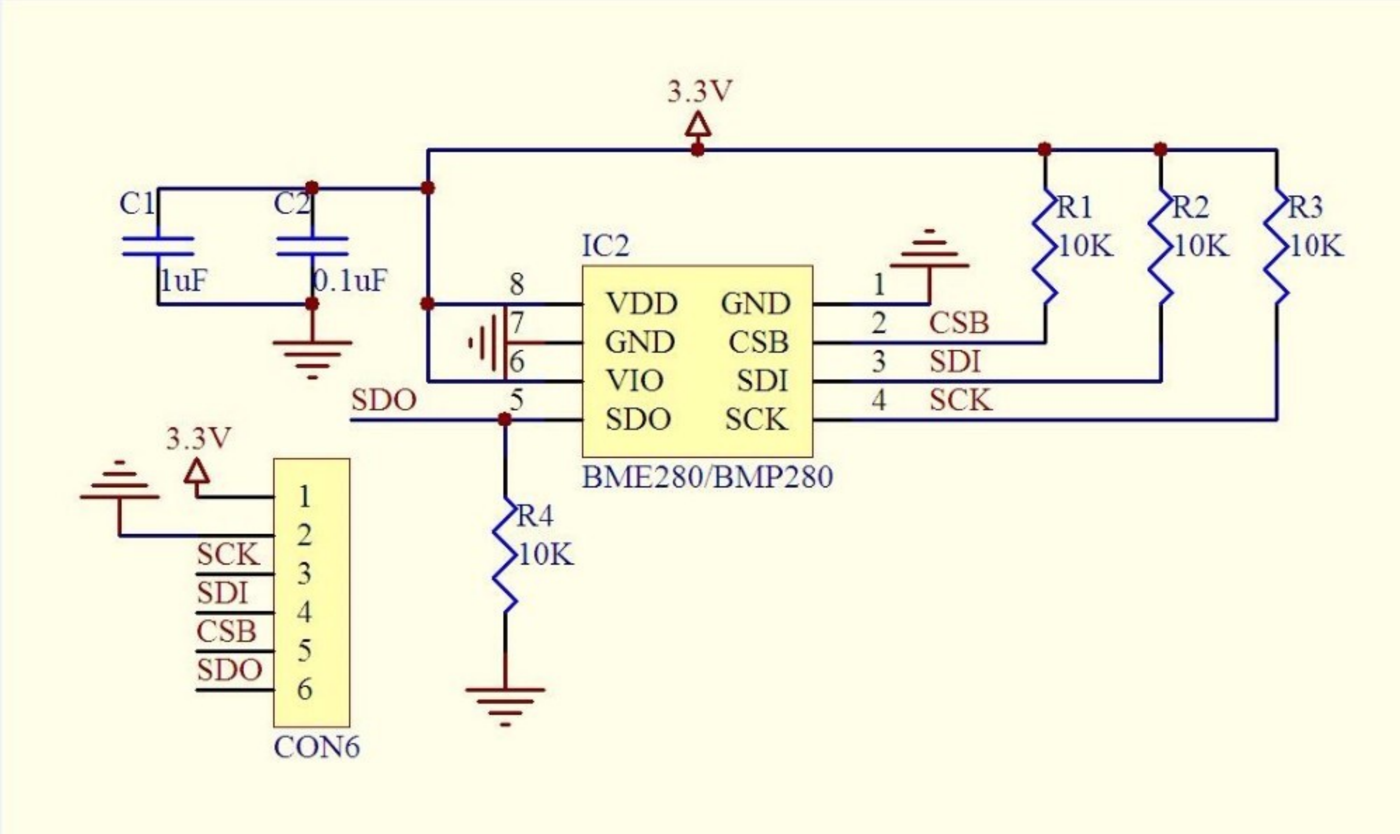
Description
ME-BME280 is a Breakout Board featuring a Bosch Sensortec ME280 Temperature, Humidity & Pressure Sensor.
The board has selectable I2C address jumper (solder link GS2), I2C pull-up resistors, 7 pin header 2.54mm, and two mounting holes 3.5mm.
Default setting of the board; single power rail Vdd=Vdd_IO (solder link GS1), pull-ups resistors (R2, R3) 10k, protocol selector resistor 0ohm (R1), decoupling capacitors 0.1uF on both power supply pins Vdd & Vdd_IO.
If you connect board to both power rails VDD_IO 1.8V and VDD 3.3V be sure to remove the power rail jumper GS1!

BME280 Features
- Package 2.5 mm x 2.5 mm x 0.93 mm metal lid LGA
- Digital interface I2C (up to 3.4 MHz) and SPI (3 and 4 wire, up to 10 MHz)
- Supply voltage VDD main supply voltage range: 1.71 V to 3.6 V
  VDDIO interface voltage range: 1.2 V to 3.6 V
- Current consumption 1.8 uA @ 1 Hz humidity and temperature
  2.8 uA @ 1 Hz pressure and temperature
  3.6 uA @ 1 Hz humidity, pressure and temperature
  0.1 uA in sleep mode
- Operating range -40…+85 C, 0…100 % rel. humidity, 300…1100 hPa- Humidity sensor and pressure sensor can be independently enabled/disabled

Bosch has stepped up their game with their new BMP280 sensor, an environmental sensor with temperature, barometric pressure that is the next generation upgrade to the BMP085/BMP180/BMP183. This sensor is great for all sorts of weather sensing and can even be used in both I2C and SPI!

This precision sensor from Bosch is the best low-cost, precision sensing solution for measuring barometric pressure with ±1 hPa absolute accuraccy, and temperature with ±1.0°C accuracy. Because pressure changes with altitude, and the pressure measurements are so good, you can also use it as an altimeter with ±1 meter accuracy

The BME280 is the next-generation of sensors from Bosch, and is the upgrade to the BMP085/BMP180/BMP183 - with a low altitude noise of 0.25m and the same fast conversion time. It has the same specifications, but can use either I2C or SPI. For simple easy wiring, go with I2C. If you want to connect a bunch of sensors without worrying about I2C address collisions, go with SPI.



1.1 General electrical specification

Table 1: Electrical parameter specification

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage Internal Domains	V_{DD}	ripple max. 50 mVpp	1.71	1.8	3.6	V
Supply Voltage I/O Domain	V_{DDIO}		1.2	1.8	3.6	V
Sleep current	I_{DDSL}			0.1	0.3	µA
Standby current (inactive period of normal mode)	I_{DDSB}			0.2	0.5	µA
Current during humidity measurement	I_{DDH}	Max value at 85 °C		340		µA
Current during pressure measurement	I_{DDP}	Max value at -40 °C		714		µA
Current during temperature measurement	I_{DDT}	Max value at 85 °C		350		µA
Start-up time	$t_{startup}$	Time to first communication after both V_{DD} > 1.58 V and V_{DDIO} > 0.65 V			2	ms
Power supply rejection ratio (DC)	PSRR	full V_{DD} range			±0.01 ±5	%RH/V Pa/V
Standby time accuracy	$\Delta t_{standby}$			±5	±25	%

Table 2: Humidity parameter specification

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating range[3]	R_H	For temperatures < 0 °C and > 60 °C see Figure 1	-40	25	85	°C
			0		100	%RH
Supply current	$I_{DD,H}$	1 Hz forced mode, humidity and temperature		1.8	2.8	µA
Absolute accuracy tolerance	A_H	20…80 %RH, 25 °C, including hysteresis		±3		%RH
Hysteresis[4]	H_H	10→90→10 %RH, 25 °C		±1		%RH
Nonlinearity[5]	NL_H	10→90 %RH, 25 °C		1		%RH
Response time to complete 63% of step[6]	$\tau_{63\%}$	90→0 or 0→90 %RH, 25°C		1		s
Resolution	R_H			0.008		%RH
Noise in humidity (RMS)	N_H	Highest oversampling, see chapter 3.6		0.02		%RH
Long term stability	ΔH_{stab}	10…90 %RH, 25 °C		0.5		%RH/ year

[2] Target values
[3] When exceeding the operating range (e.g. for soldering), humidity sensing performance is temporarily degraded and reconditioning is recommended as described in section 7.8. Operating range only for non-condensing environment.
[4] For hysteresis measurement the sequence 10→30→50→70→90→70→50→30→10 %RH is used. The hysteresis is defined as the difference between measurements of the humidity up / down branch and the averaged curve of both branches
[5] Non-linear contributions to the sensor data are corrected during the calculation of the relative humidity by the compensation formulas described in section 4.2.3.
[6] The air-flow in direction to the vent-hole of the device has to be dimensioned in a way that a sufficient air exchange inside to outside will be possible. To observe effects on the response time-scale of the device an air-flow velocity of approx. 1 m/s is needed.

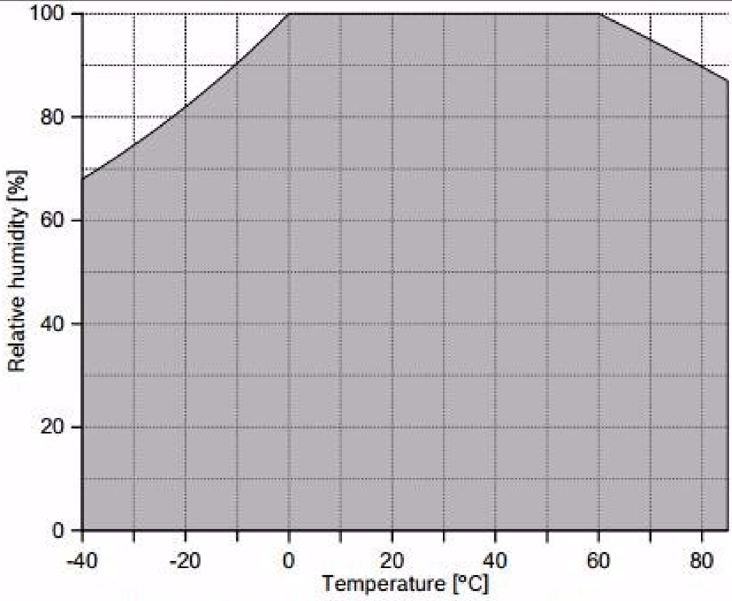


Figure 1: humidity sensor operating range

1.6 Pressure sensor specification

Table 3: Pressure parameter specification

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating temperature range	T_A	operational	-40	25	+85	°C
		full accuracy	0		+65	
Operating pressure range	P	full accuracy	300		1100	hPa
Supply current	$I_{DD,LP}$	1 Hz forced mode, pressure and temperature, lowest power		2.8	4.2	µA
Temperature coefficient of offset[7]	TCO_P	25...65 °C, 900 hPa		±1.5		Pa/K
				±12.6		cm/K
Absolute accuracy pressure						
	$A_{P,full}$	300 . . . 1100 hPa 0 . . . 65 °C		±1.0		hPa
Relative accuracy pressure V_{DD} = 3.3V	A_{rel}	700 ... 900hPa 25 . . . 40 °C		±0.12		hPa

[7] When changing temperature by e.g. 10 °C at constant pressure / altitude, the measured pressure / altitude will change by (10 × TCO_P).

Resolution of pressure output data	R_P	Highest oversampling		0.18		Pa
Noise in pressure	$N_{P,fullBW}$	Full bandwidth, highest oversampling See chapter 3.6		1.3		Pa
				11		cm
	$N_{P,filtered}$	Reduced bandwidth, highest oversampling See chapter 3.6		0.2		Pa
				1.7		cm
Solder drift		Minimum solder height 50µm	-0.5		+2.0	hPa
Long term stability[8]	ΔP_{stab}	per year		±1.0		hPa
Possible sampling rate	f_{sample_P}	Lowest oversampling, see chapter 9.2	157	182		Hz

1.7 Temperature sensor specification

Table 4: Pressure parameter specification

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating range	T	Operational	-40	25	85	°C
		Full accuracy	0		65	°C
Supply current	$I_{DD,T}$	1 Hz forced mode, temperature measurement only		1.0		µA
Absolute accuracy temperature[9]	$A_{T,25}$	25 °C		±0.5		°C
	$A_{T,full}$	0…65 °C		±1.0		°C
Output resolution	R_T	API output resolution		0.01		°C
RMS noise	N_T	Lowest oversampling		0.005		°C

2. Absolute maximum ratings

The absolute maximum ratings are determined over complete temperature range using corner lots. The values are provided in Table 5.

[8] Long term stability is specified in the full accuracy operating pressure range 0 ... 65 °C
[9] Temperature measured by the internal temperature sensor. This temperature value depends on the PCB temperature, sensor element self-heating and ambient temperature and is typically above ambient temperature.

Table 5: Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Voltage at any supply pin	V_{DD} and V_{DDIO} pin	-0.3	4.25	V
Voltage at any interface pin		-0.3	V_{DDIO} + 0.3	V
Storage temperature	≤ 65% RH	-45	+85	°C
Pressure		0	20 000	hPa
ESD	HBM, at any pin		±2	kV
	CDM		±500	V
	Machine model		±200	V
Condensation	No power supplied	Allowed		

3. Functional description

3.1 Block diagram

Figure 2 shows a simplified block diagram of the BME280:

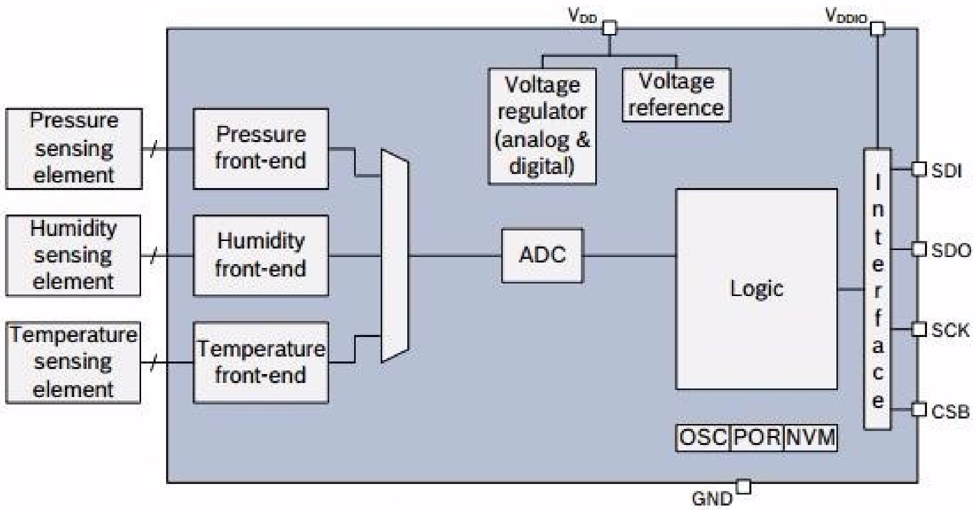


Figure 2: Block diagram of BME280

3.2 Power management

The BME280 has two distinct power supply pins

- V_{DD} is the main power supply for all internal analog and digital functional blocks
- V_{DDIO} is a separate power supply pin used for the supply of the digital interface

A power-on reset (POR) generator is built in; it resets the logic part and the register values after both V_{DD} and V_{DDIO} reach their minimum levels. There are no limitations on slope and sequence of raising the V_{DD} and V_{DDIO} levels. After powering up, the sensor settles in sleep mode (described in chapter 3.3.2).

It is prohibited to keep any interface pin (SDI, SDO, SCK or CSB) at a logical high level when V_{DDIO} is switched off. Such a configuration can permanently damage the device due an excessive current flow through the ESD protection diodes.

If V_{DDIO} is supplied, but V_{DD} is not, the interface pins are kept at a high-Z level. The bus can therefore already be used freely before the BME280 V_{DD} supply is established.

Resetting the sensor is possible by cycling V_{DD} level or by writing a soft reset command. Cycling the V_{DDIO} level will not cause a reset.

3.3 Sensor modes

The BME280 offers three sensor modes: sleep mode, forced mode and normal mode. These can be selected using the *mode*[1:0] setting (see chapter 5.4.5). The available modes are:

- Sleep mode: no operation, all registers accessible, lowest power, selected after startup
- Forced mode: perform one measurement, store results and return to sleep mode
- Normal mode: perpetual cycling of measurements and inactive periods.

The modes will be explained in detail in chapters 3.3.2 (sleep mode), 3.3.3 (forced mode) and 3.3.4 (normal mode).

3.3.1 Sensor mode transitions

The supported mode transitions are shown in Figure 3. If the device is currently performing a measurement, execution of mode switching commands is delayed until the end of the currently running measurement period. Further mode change commands or other write commands to the register *ctrl_hum* are ignored until the mode change command has been executed. Mode transitions other than the ones shown below are tested for stability but do not represent recommended use of the device.

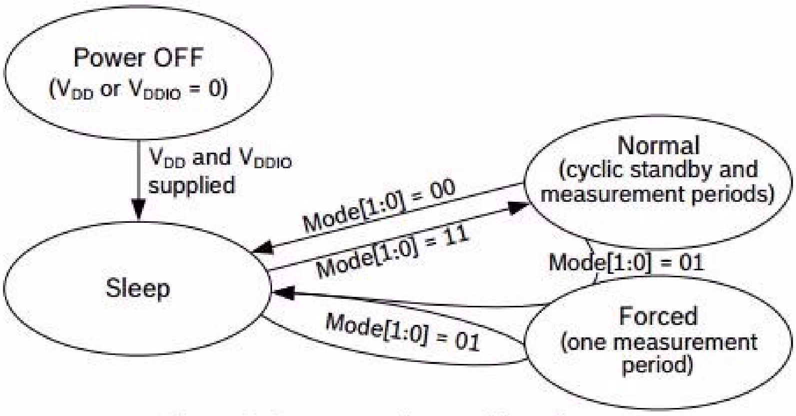


Figure 3: Sensor mode transition diagram

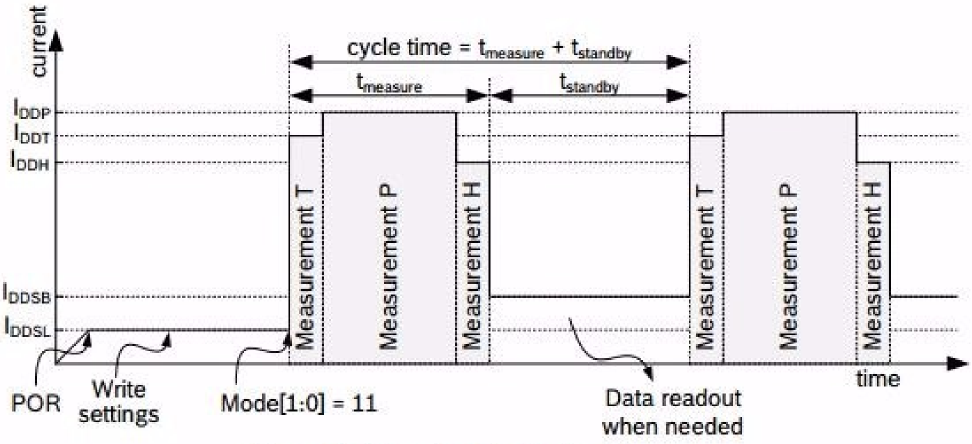


Figure 5: Normal mode timing diagram

3.4 Measurement flow

The BME280 measurement period consists of a temperature, pressure and humidity measurement with selectable oversampling. After the measurement period, the pressure and temperature data can be passed through an optional IIR filter, which removes short-term fluctuations in pressure (e.g. caused by slamming a door). For humidity, such a filter is not needed and has not been implemented. The flow is depicted in the diagram below.

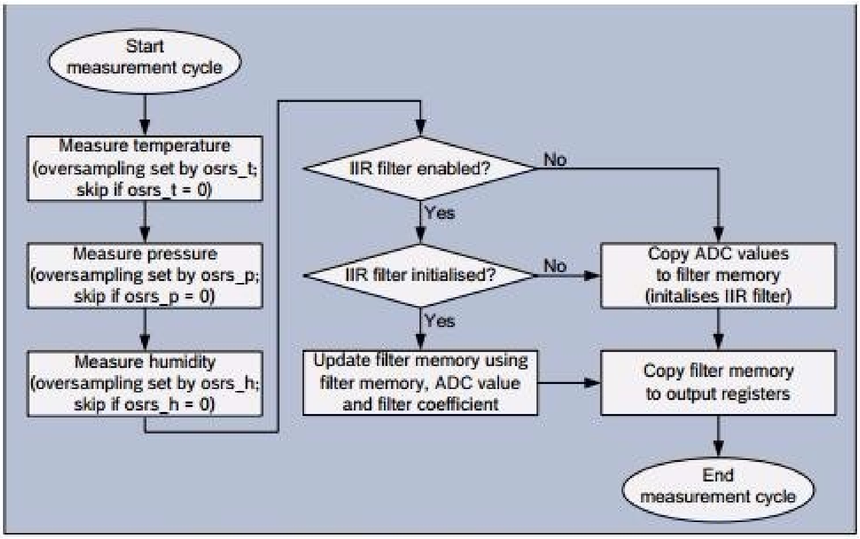


Figure 6: BME280 measurement cycle

The individual blocks of the diagram above will be detailed in the following subchapters.

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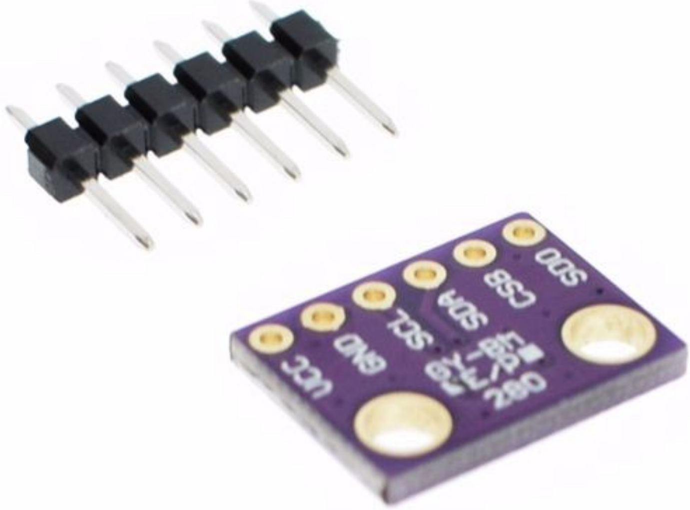

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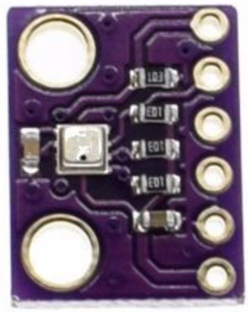

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