# ESP32-WROOM-32 Datasheet

Version 2.5



Espressif Systems

## **About This Document**

This document provides the specifications for the ESP32-WROOM-32 module.

### **Revision History**

For revision history of this document, please refer to the last page.

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## 1. Overview

ESP32-WROOM-32 is a powerful, generic Wi-Fi+BT+BLE MCU module that targets a wide variety of applications, ranging from low-power sensor networks to the most demanding tasks, such as voice encoding, music streaming and MP3 decoding.

At the core of this module is the ESP32-D0WDQ6 chip\*. The chip embedded is designed to be scalable and adaptive. There are two CPU cores that can be individually controlled, and the CPU clock frequency is adjustable from 80 MHz to 240 MHz. The user may also power off the CPU and make use of the low-power co-processor to constantly monitor the peripherals for changes or crossing of thresholds. ESP32 integrates a rich set of peripherals, ranging from capacitive touch sensors, Hall sensors, SD card interface, Ethernet, high-speed SPI, UART, I2S and I2C.

#### Note:

\* For details on the part number of the ESP32 series, please refer to the document <u>ESP32 Datasheet</u>.

The integration of Bluetooth, Bluetooth LE and Wi-Fi ensures that a wide range of applications can be targeted, and that the module is future proof: using Wi-Fi allows a large physical range and direct connection to the internet through a Wi-Fi router, while using Bluetooth allows the user to conveniently connect to the phone or broadcast low energy beacons for its detection. The sleep current of the ESP32 chip is less than 5  $\mu$ A, making it suitable for battery powered and wearable electronics applications. ESP32 supports a data rate of up to 150 Mbps, and 20.5 dBm output power at the antenna to ensure the widest physical range. As such the chip does offer industry-leading specifications and the best performance for electronic integration, range, power consumption, and connectivity.

The operating system chosen for ESP32 is freeRTOS with LwIP; TLS 1.2 with hardware acceleration is built in as well. Secure (encrypted) over the air (OTA) upgrade is also supported, so that developers can continually upgrade their products even after their release.

Table 1 provides the specifications of ESP32-WROOM-32.

Categories	Items	Specifications
	RF certification	FCC/CE/IC/TELEC/KCC/SRRC/NCC
Certification	Wi-Fi certification	Wi-Fi Alliance
Certification	Bluetooth certification	BQB
	Green certification	RoHS/REACH
		802.11 b/g/n (802.11n up to 150 Mbps)
Wi-Fi	Protocols	A-MPDU and A-MSDU aggregation and 0.4 $\mu$ s guard
		interval support
	Frequency range	2.4 GHz ~ 2.5 GHz
	Protocols	Bluetooth v4.2 BR/EDR and BLE specification
		NZIF receiver with –97 dBm sensitivity
Bluetooth	Radio	Class-1, class-2 and class-3 transmitter
		AFH
	Audio	CVSD and SBC

#### Table 1: ESP32-WROOM-32 Specifications

Categories	Items	Specifications		
		SD card, UART, SPI, SDIO, I2C, LED PWM, Motor		
	Module interface	PWM, I2S, IR		
		GPIO, capacitive touch sensor, ADC, DAC		
	On-chip sensor	Hall sensor		
	On-board clock	40 MHz crystal		
	Operating voltage/Power supply	2.7 ~ 3.6V		
Hardware	Operating current	Average: 80 mA		
	Minimum current delivered by	500 mA		
	power supply	300 MA		
	Recommended operating tem-	-40°C ~ +85°C		
	perature range			
	Package size	(18±0.2) mm x (25.5±0.2) mm x (3.1±0.15) mm		
	Wi-Fi mode	Station/SoftAP/SoftAP+Station/P2P		
	Wi-Fi Security	WPA/WPA2/WPA2-Enterprise/WPS		
	Encryption	AES/RSA/ECC/SHA		
	Firmware upgrade	UART Download / OTA (download and write firmware		
Software	Timwale upgrade	via network or host)		
	Software development	Supports Cloud Server Development / SDK for cus-		
		tom firmware development		
	Network protocols	IPv4, IPv6, SSL, TCP/UDP/HTTP/FTP/MQTT		
	User configuration	AT instruction set, cloud server, Android/iOS app		

## 2. Pin Definitions

## 2.1 Pin Layout



#### Figure 1: ESP32-WROOM-32 Pin layout

### 2.2 Pin Description

ESP32-WROOM-32 has 38 pins. See pin definitions in Table 2.

#### Table 2: Pin Definitions

Name	No.	Туре	Function
GND	1	Р	Ground
3V3	2	Р	Power supply
EN	3	I	Module-enable signal. Active high.
SENSOR_VP	4	I	GPIO36, ADC1_CH0, RTC_GPIO0
SENSOR_VN	5	I	GPIO39, ADC1_CH3, RTC_GPIO3
IO34	6	I	GPIO34, ADC1_CH6, RTC_GPIO4
IO35	7	I	GPIO35, ADC1_CH7, RTC_GPIO5
1032	8 I/C		GPIO32, XTAL_32K_P (32.768 kHz crystal oscillator input), ADC1_CH4,
1032		1/0	TOUCH9, RTC_GPIO9
1033	9	1/0	GPIO33, XTAL_32K_N (32.768 kHz crystal oscillator output), ADC1_CH5,
	9	1/0	TOUCH8, RTC_GPIO8

Name	No.	Туре	Function		
IO25	10	I/O	GPIO25, DAC_1, ADC2_CH8, RTC_GPIO6, EMAC_RXD0		
IO26	11	I/O	GPIO26, DAC_2, ADC2_CH9, RTC_GPIO7, EMAC_RXD1		
1027	12	I/O	GPIO27, ADC2_CH7, TOUCH7, RTC_GPIO17, EMAC_RX_DV		
IO14	13	I/O	GPIO14, ADC2_CH6, TOUCH6, RTC_GPIO16, MTMS, HSPICLK, HS2_CLK, SD_CLK, EMAC_TXD2		
IO12	14	I/O	GPIO12, ADC2_CH5, TOUCH5, RTC_GPIO15, MTDI, HSPIQ, HS2_DATA2, SD_DATA2, EMAC_TXD3		
GND	15	Р	Ground		
IO13	16	I/O	GPIO13, ADC2_CH4, TOUCH4, RTC_GPIO14, MTCK, HSPID, HS2_DATA3, SD_DATA3, EMAC_RX_ER		
SHD/SD2*	17	I/O	GPIO9, SD_DATA2, SPIHD, HS1_DATA2, U1RXD		
SWP/SD3*	18	I/O	GPIO10, SD_DATA3, SPIWP, HS1_DATA3, U1TXD		
SCS/CMD*	19	I/O	GPIO11, SD_CMD, SPICS0, HS1_CMD, U1RTS		
SCK/CLK*	20	I/O	GPIO6, SD_CLK, SPICLK, HS1_CLK, U1CTS		
SDO/SD0*	21	I/O	GPIO7, SD_DATA0, SPIQ, HS1_DATA0, U2RTS		
SDI/SD1*	22	I/O	GPIO8, SD_DATA1, SPID, HS1_DATA1, U2CTS		
IO15	23	I/O	GPIO15, ADC2_CH3, TOUCH3, MTDO, HSPICSO, RTC_GPIO13, HS2_CMD, SD_CMD, EMAC_RXD3		
102	24	I/O	GPIO2, ADC2_CH2, TOUCH2, RTC_GPIO12, HSPIWP, HS2_DATA0, SD_DATA0		
100	25	I/O	GPIO0, ADC2_CH1, TOUCH1, RTC_GPIO11, CLK_OUT1, EMAC_TX_CLK		
IO4	26	I/O	GPIO4, ADC2_CH0, TOUCH0, RTC_GPIO10, HSPIHD, HS2_DATA1, SD_DATA1, EMAC_TX_ER		
IO16	27	I/O	GPIO16, HS1_DATA4, U2RXD, EMAC_CLK_OUT		
IO17	28	I/O	GPIO17, HS1_DATA5, U2TXD, EMAC_CLK_OUT_180		
105	29	I/O	GPIO5, VSPICS0, HS1_DATA6, EMAC_RX_CLK		
IO18	30	I/O	GPIO18, VSPICLK, HS1_DATA7		
IO19	31	I/O	GPIO19, VSPIQ, UOCTS, EMAC_TXD0		
NC	32	-	-		
IO21	33	I/O	GPIO21, VSPIHD, EMAC_TX_EN		
RXD0	34	I/O	GPIO3, U0RXD, CLK_OUT2		
TXD0	35	I/O	GPIO1, U0TXD, CLK_OUT3, EMAC_RXD2		
1022	36	I/O	GPIO22, VSPIWP, UORTS, EMAC_TXD1		
IO23	37	I/O	GPIO23, VSPID, HS1_STROBE		
GND	38	Р	Ground		

#### Important:

\* Pins SCK/CLK, SDO/SD0, SDI/SD1, SHD/SD2, SWP/SD3 and SCS/CMD, namely, GPIO6 to GPIO11 are connected to the integrated SPI flash integrated on the module and are not recommended for other uses.

### 2.3 Strapping Pins

ESP32 has five strapping pins, which can be seen in Chapter 6 Schematics:

- MTDI
- GPI00
- GPIO2
- MTDO
- GPI05

Software can read the values of these five bits from register "GPIO\_STRAPPING".

During the chip's system reset (power-on-reset, RTC watchdog reset and brownout reset), the latches of the strapping pins sample the voltage level as strapping bits of "0" or "1", and hold these bits until the chip is powered down or shut down. The strapping bits configure the device's boot mode, the operating voltage of VDD\_SDIO and other initial system settings.

Each strapping pin is connected to its internal pull-up/pull-down during the chip reset. Consequently, if a strapping pin is unconnected or the connected external circuit is high-impedance, the internal weak pull-up/pull-down will determine the default input level of the strapping pins.

To change the strapping bit values, users can apply the external pull-down/pull-up resistances, or use the host MCU's GPIOs to control the voltage level of these pins when powering on ESP32.

After reset, the strapping pins work as normal-function pins.

Refer to Table 3 for a detailed boot-mode configuration by strapping pins.

Voltage of Internal LDO (VDD_SDIO)							
Pin	Default	3.5	3V	1.8V			
MTDI	Pull-down	(	)		1		
			Booting Mode				
Pin	Default	SPI	Boot	Downlo	ad Boot		
GPIO0	Pull-up	-	1	(	)		
GPIO2	Pull-down	Don't	-care	(	0		
	E	Enabling/Disabling Deb	ugging Log Print over l	JOTXD During Booting			
Pin	Default	UOTXD	Toggling	U0TXD Silent			
MTDO	Pull-up	-	1	0			
			Timing of SDIO Slave				
Pin	Default	Falling-edge Input	Falling-edge Input	Rising-edge Input	Rising-edge Input		
F111	Delault	Falling-edge Output   Rising-edge Output		Falling-edge Output	Rising-edge Output		
MTDO	Pull-up	0 0		1	1		
GPIO5	Pull-up	0 1		0	1		

#### Table 3: Strapping Pins

Note:

• Firmware can configure register bits to change the settings of "Voltage of Internal LDO (VDD\_SDIO)" and "Timing of SDIO Slave" after booting.

• The module integrates a 3.3V SPI flash, so the pin MTDI cannot be set to 1 when the module is powered up.

## 3. Functional Description

This chapter describes the modules and functions integrated in ESP32-WROOM-32.

### 3.1 CPU and Internal Memory

ESP32-D0WDQ6 contains two low-power Xtensa<sup>®</sup> 32-bit LX6 microprocessors. The internal memory includes:

- 448 kB of ROM for booting and core functions.
- 520 kB of on-chip SRAM for data and instructions.
- 8 kB of SRAM in RTC, which is called RTC FAST Memory and can be used for data storage; it is accessed by the main CPU during RTC Boot from the Deep-sleep mode.
- 8 kB of SRAM in RTC, which is called RTC SLOW Memory and can be accessed by the co-processor during the Deep-sleep mode.
- 1 kbit of eFuse: 256 bits are used for the system (MAC address and chip configuration) and the remaining 768 bits are reserved for customer applications, including flash-encryption and chip-ID.

### 3.2 External Flash and SRAM

ESP32 supports multiple external QSPI flash and SRAM chips. More details can be found in Chapter SPI in the *ESP32 Technical Reference Manual*. ESP32 also supports hardware encryption/decryption based on AES to protect developers' programs and data in flash.

ESP32 can access the external QSPI flash and SRAM through high-speed caches.

- Up to 16 MB of external flash can be mapped into CPU instruction memory space and read-only memory space simultaneously.
  - When external flash is mapped into CPU instruction memory space, up to 11 MB+248 KB can be mapped at a time. Note that if more than 3 MB+248 KB are mapped, cache performance will be reduced due to speculative reads by the CPU.
  - When external flash is mapped into read-only data memory space, up to 4 MB can be mapped at a time. 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit reads are supported.
- External SRAM can be mapped into CPU data memory space. SRAM up to 8 MB is supported and up to 4 MB can be mapped at a time. 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit reads and writes are supported.

ESP32-WROOM-32 integrates 4 MB of external SPI flash. The 4-MB SPI flash can be memory-mapped onto the CPU code space, supporting 8, 16 and 32-bit access. Code execution is supported. The integrated SPI flash is connected to GPIO6, GPIO7, GPIO8, GPIO9, GPIO10 and GPIO11. These six pins cannot be used as regular GPIOs.

### 3.3 Crystal Oscillators

The module uses a 40-MHz crystal oscillator.

### 3.4 RTC and Low-Power Management

With the use of advanced power-management technologies, ESP32 can switch between different power modes.

- Power modes
  - Active mode: The chip radio is powered on. The chip can receive, transmit, or listen.
  - Modem-sleep mode: The CPU is operational and the clock is configurable. The Wi-Fi/Bluetooth baseband and radio are disabled.
  - Light-sleep mode: The CPU is paused. The RTC memory and RTC peripherals, as well as the ULP co-processor are running. Any wake-up events (MAC, host, RTC timer, or external interrupts) will wake up the chip.
  - Deep-sleep mode: Only RTC memory and RTC peripherals are powered on. Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connection data are stored in the RTC memory. The ULP co-processor is functional.
  - Hibernation mode: The internal 8-MHz oscillator and ULP co-processor are disabled. The RTC recovery
    memory is powered down. Only one RTC timer on the slow clock and certain RTC GPIOs are active.
    The RTC timer or the RTC GPIOs can wake up the chip from the Hibernation mode.

The power consumption varies with different power modes and work statuses of functional modules. Please see Table 4 for details.

Power mode	Description	Power consumption	
	Wi-Fi Tx packet		
Active (RF working)	Wi-Fi / BT Tx packet	Please refer to ESP32 Datasheet.	
	Wi-Fi / BT Rx and listening		
		Max speed 240 MHz: 30 mA ~ 50 mA	
Modem-sleep	The CPU is powered on.	Normal speed 80 MHz: 20 mA ~ 25 m	
		Slow speed 2 MHz: 2 mA ~ 4 mA	
Light-sleep	-	0.8 mA	
	The ULP co-processor is powered on.	150 μA	
Deep-sleep	ULP sensor-monitored pattern	100 μA @1% duty	
	RTC timer + RTC memory	10 µA	
Hibernation	RTC timer only	5 µA	
Power off	CHIP_PU is set to low level, the chip is powered off	0.1 μΑ	

#### Table 4: Power Consumption by Power Modes

#### Note:

- When Wi-Fi is enabled, the chip switches between Active and Modem-sleep mode. Therefore, power consumption changes accordingly.
- In Modem-sleep mode, the CPU frequency changes automatically. The frequency depends on the CPU load and the peripherals used.
- During Deep-sleep, when the ULP co-processor is powered on, peripherals such as GPIO and I2C are able to operate.
- When the system works in the ULP sensor-monitored pattern, the ULP co-processor works with the ULP sensor periodically; ADC works with a duty cycle of 1%, so the power consumption is 100  $\mu$ A.

## 4. Peripherals and Sensors

Please refer to Section Peripherals and Sensors in <u>ESP32 Datasheet</u>.

#### Note:

External connections can be made to any GPIO except for GPIOs in the range 6-11. These six GPIOs are connected to the module's integrated SPI flash. For details, please see Section 6 Schematics.

## 5. Electrical Characteristics

### 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond the absolute maximum ratings listed in the table below may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and do not refer to the functional operation of the device.

#### Table 5: Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
VDD33	-	-0.3	3.6	V
T <sub>store</sub>	Storage temperature	-40	150	°C

### 5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

## Table 6: Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
VDD33	-	2.7	3.3	3.6	V
I <sub>VDD</sub>	Current delivered by external power supply	0.5	-	-	А
Т	Operating temperature	-40	-	85	°C

### 5.3 DC Characteristics (3.3V, 25°C)

#### Symbol Parameter Min Unit Тур Max Pin capacitance \_ 2 \_ $C_{IN}$ pF High-level input voltage $0.75 \times VDD^1$ VDD + 0.3 V $V_{IH}$ \_ V $V_{IL}$ Low-level input voltage -0.3 \_ 0.25 × VDD High-level input current 50 nA $|_{IH}$ \_ \_ 50 nA $|_{IL}$ Low-level input current \_ -V $V_{OH}$ $0.8 \times VDD$ High-level output voltage \_ \_ $0.1 \times VDD$ V $V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage \_ High-level source current (VDD = 3.3V, $V_{OH}$ = 40 mΑ $|_{OH}$ 2.64V, PAD DRIVER = 3) Low-level sink current (VDD = 3.3V, $V_{OL}$ = 28 mΑ $|_{OL}$ 0.495V, PAD\_DRIVER = 3) $R_{PU}$ Pull-up resistor \_ 45 \_ kΩ Pull-down resistor \_ 45 \_ kΩ $R_{PD}$ Low-level input voltage of EN to reset the mod-V 0.6 $V_{IL\_nRST}$ ule

Table 7: DC Characteristics

1. VDD is the I/O voltage for a particular power domain of pins. More details can be found in Appendix IO\_MUX of ESP32 Datasheet.

## 5.4 Wi-Fi Radio

Description	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Input frequency	2412	-	2484	MHz
Output impedance*	-	*	-	Ω
	Tx power			
Output power of PA for 72.2 Mbps	13	14	15	dBm
Output power of PA for 11b mode	19.5	20	20.5	dBm
	Sensitivity	/		
DSSS, 1 Mbps	-	-98	-	dBm
CCK, 11 Mbps	-	-91	-	dBm
OFDM, 6 Mbps	-	-93	-	dBm
OFDM, 54 Mbps	-	-75	-	dBm
HT20, MCS0	-	-93	-	dBm
HT20, MCS7	-	-73	-	dBm
HT40, MCS0	-	-90	-	dBm
HT40, MCS7	-	-70	-	dBm
MCS32	-	-89	-	dBm
A	Adjacent channel	rejection	·	
OFDM, 6 Mbps	-	37	-	dB
OFDM, 54 Mbps	-	21	-	dB
HT20, MCS0	-	37	-	dB
HT20, MCS7	-	20	-	dB

#### Table 8: Wi-Fi Radio Characteristics

\*For the modules that use IPEX antennas, the output impedance is  $50\Omega$ . For other modules without IPEX antennas, users do not need to concern about the output impedance.

### 5.5 BLE Radio

### 5.5.1 Receiver

### Table 9: Receiver Characteristics – BLE

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Sensitivity @30.8% PER	-	-	-97	-	dBm
Maximum received signal @30.8% PER	-	0	-	-	dBm
Co-channel C/I	-	-	+10	-	dB
	F = F0 + 1 MHz	-	-5	-	dB
	F = FO - 1 MHz	-	-5	-	dB
Adjacent channel selectivity C/I	F = F0 + 2 MHz	-	-25	-	dB
Aujacent channel selectivity C/1	F = FO - 2 MHz	-	-35	-	dB
	F = F0 + 3 MHz	-	-25	-	dB
	F = F0 – 3 MHz	-	-45	-	dB

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
	30 MHz ~ 2000 MHz	-10	-	-	dBm
Out of band blocking porformance	2000 MHz ~ 2400 MHz	-27	-	-	dBm
Out-of-band blocking performance	2500 MHz ~ 3000 MHz	-27	-	-	dBm
	3000 MHz ~ 12.5 GHz	-10	-	-	dBm
Intermodulation	-	-36	-	-	dBm

### 5.5.2 Transmitter

### Table 10: Transmitter Characteristics – BLE

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
RF transmit power	-	-	0	-	dBm
Gain control step	-	-	3	-	dBm
RF power control range	-	-12	-	+12	dBm
	$F = F0 \pm 2 MHz$	-	-52	-	dBm
Adjacent channel transmit power	$F = F0 \pm 3 MHz$	-	-58	-	dBm
	$F = F0 \pm > 3 MHz$	-	-60	-	dBm
$\Delta f 1_{\text{avg}}$	-	-	-	265	kHz
$\Delta f_{2}$ max	-	247	-	-	kHz
$\Delta f 2_{avg} / \Delta f 1_{avg}$	-	-	-0.92	-	-
ICFT	-	-	-10	-	kHz
Drift rate	-	-	0.7	-	kHz/50 $\mu$ s
Drift	-	-	2	-	kHz

### 5.6 Reflow Profile



Figure 2: Reflow Profile

## 6. Schematics



Figure 3: ESP32-WROOM-32 Schematics

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## 7. Peripheral Schematics



#### Figure 4: ESP32-WROOM-32 Peripheral Schematics

#### Note:

Soldering Pad 39 to the Ground of the base board is not necessary for a satisfactory thermal performance. If users do want to solder it, they need to ensure that the correct quantity of soldering paste is applied.



#### Figure 5: Discharge Circuit for VDD33 Rail

#### Note:

The discharge circuit can be applied in scenarios where ESP32 is powered on and off repeatedly by switching the power rails, and there is a large capacitor on the VDD33 rail. For details, please refer to Section **Power Scheme** in *ESP32 Datasheet*.



#### Figure 6: Reset Circuit

#### Note:

When battery is used as the power supply for ESP32 series of chips and modules, a supply voltage supervisor is recommended to avoid boot failure due to low voltage. Users are recommended to pull CHIP\_PU low if the power supply for ESP32 is below 2.3V.

## 8. Physical Dimensions



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All dimensions are in millimeters.

## 9. Recommended PCB Land Pattern



Figure 8: Recommended PCB Land Pattern

## 10. Learning Resources

### 10.1 Must-Read Documents

The following link provides documents related to ESP32.

• ESP32 Datasheet

This document provides an introduction to the specifications of the ESP32 hardware, including overview, pin definitions, functional description, peripheral interface, electrical characteristics, etc.

- <u>ESP-IDF Programming Guide</u> It hosts extensive documentation for ESP-IDF ranging from hardware guides to API reference.
- <u>ESP32 Technical Reference Manual</u> The manual provides detailed information on how to use the ESP32 memory and peripherals.
- ESP32 Hardware Resources

The zip files include the schematics, PCB layout, Gerber and BOM list of ESP32 modules and development boards.

• ESP32 Hardware Design Guidelines

The guidelines outline recommended design practices when developing standalone or add-on systems based on the ESP32 series of products, including the ESP32 chip, the ESP32 modules and development boards.

• ESP32 AT Instruction Set and Examples

This document introduces the ESP32 AT commands, explains how to use them, and provides examples of several common AT commands.

• Espressif Products Ordering Information

### 10.2 Must-Have Resources

Here are the ESP32-related must-have resources.

• ESP32 BBS

This is an Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community for ESP32 where you can post questions, share knowledge, explore ideas, and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

• ESP32 GitHub

ESP32 development projects are freely distributed under Espressif's MIT license on GitHub. It is established to help developers get started with ESP32 and foster innovation and the growth of general knowledge about the hardware and software surrounding ESP32 devices.

ESP32 Tools

This is a webpage where users can download ESP32 Flash Download Tools and the zip file "ESP32 Certification and Test".

• ESP-IDF

This webpage links users to the official IoT development framework for ESP32.

ESP32 Resources

This webpage provides the links to all available ESP32 documents, SDK and tools.

## **Revision History**

Date	Version	Release notes
		Changed the module name to ESP32-WROOM-32;
		Deleted Temperature Sensor in Table 1: ESP32-WROOM-32 Specifications;
		Updated Chapter 3: Functional Description;
		Added Chapter 8: Recommended PCB Land Pattern;
		Changes to electrical characteristics:
2018.06	V2.5	<ul> <li>Updated Table 5: Absolute Maximum Ratings;</li> </ul>
		Added Table 6: Recommended Operating Conditions;
		Added Table 7: DC Characteristics;
		Updated the values of "Gain control step", "Adjacent channel transmit power"
		in Table 10: Transmitter Characteristics - BLE.
2018.03	V2.4	Updated Table 1 in Chapter 1.
		Deleted information on LNA pre-amplifier;
2018.01	V2.3	Updated section 3.4 RTC and Low-Power Management;
		Added reset circuit in Chapter 7 and a note to it.
		Updated the description of the chip's system reset in Section 2.3 Strapping Pins;
		Deleted "Association sleep pattern" in Table 4 and added notes to Active sleep and
2017.10	V2.2	Modem-sleep;
		Updated the note to Figure 4 Peripheral Schematics;
		Added discharge circuit for VDD33 rail in Chapter 7 and a note to it.
2017.09	V2.1	Updated operating voltage/power supply range updated to $2.7 \sim 3.6V$ ;
2017.03	VZ.1	Updated Chapter 7.
		Changed the sensitivity of NZIF receiver to -97 dBm in Table 1;
		Updated the dimensions of the module;
2017.08	V2.0	Updated Table 4 Power Consumption by Power Modes, and added two notes to it;
2011100	1210	Updated Table 5, 8, 9, 10;
		Added Chapter 8;
		Added the link to certification download.
		Added a note to Section 2.1 Pin Layout;
2017.06	V1.9	Updated Section 3.3 Crystal Oscillators;
		Updated Figure 3 ESP-WROOM-32 Schematics;
		Added Documentation Change Notification.
2017.05	V1.8	Updated Figure 1 Top and Side View of ESP32-WROOM-32 (ESP-WROOM-32).
		Added the module's dimensional tolerance;
2017.04	V1.7	Changed the input impedance value of $50\Omega$ in Table 8 Wi-Fi Radio Characteristics
0017.04	N/4 0	to output impedance value of $30+j10 \Omega$ .
2017.04	V1.6	Added Figure 2 Reflow Profile.
0017.00		Updated Section 2.2 Pin Description;
2017.03	V1.5	Updated Section 3.2 External Flash and SRAM;
		Updated Section 4 Peripherals and Sensors Description.
		Updated Chapter 1 Preface;
		Updated Chapter 2 Pin Definitions;
2017 02		Updated Chapter 3 Functional Description;
2017.03	V1.4	Updated Table Recommended Operating Conditions;

Date	Version	Release notes
		Updated Table 8 Wi-Fi Radio Characteristics;
		Updated Section 5.6 Reflow Profile;
		Added Chapter 10 Learning Resources.
2016.12	V1.3	Updated Section 2.1 Pin Layout.
2016.11	V1.2	Added Figure 7 Peripheral Schematics.
2016.11	V1.1	Updated Chapter 6 Schematics.
2016.08	V1.0	First release.



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