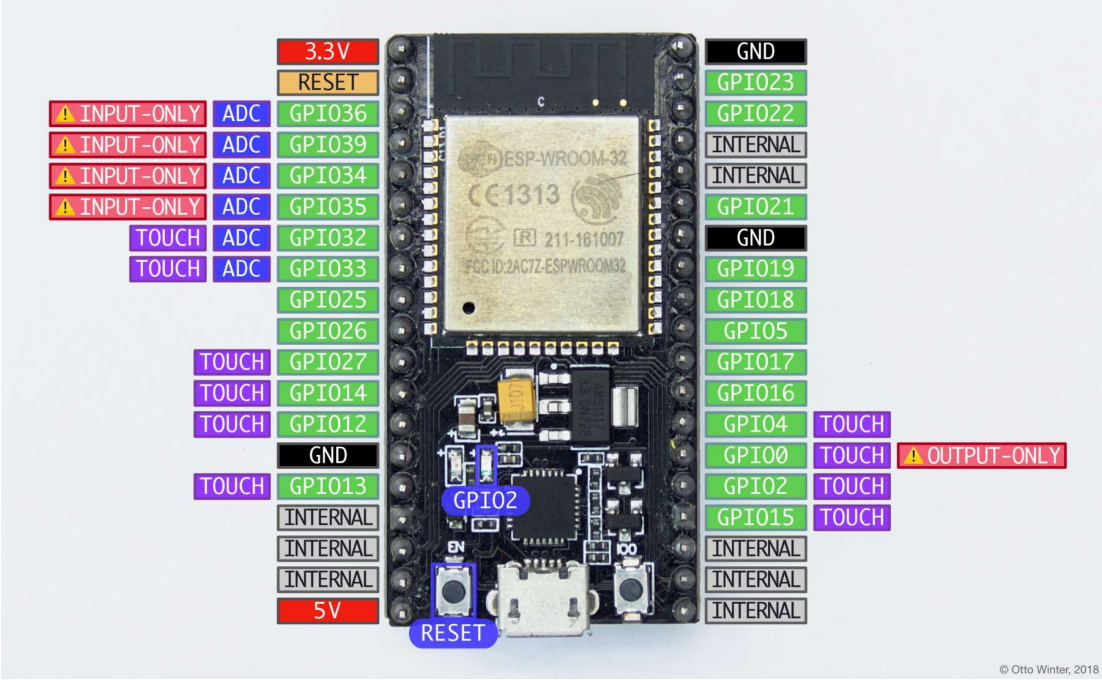
NodeMCU ESP32

The NodeMCU ESP32 board (in some cases also known as ESP32-DevkitC) is fully supported by ESPHome. Simply select `ESP32` when the ESPHome wizard asks you for your platform and `nodemcu-32s` as the board type.

```yaml
# Example configuration entry
esphome:
  name: livingroom

esp32:
  board: nodemcu-32s
```

The ESP32 boards often use the internal GPIO pin numbering on the board, this means that you don't have to worry about other kinds of pin numberings, yay!



Pins on the NodeMCU ESP32 development board.

Note that in certain conditions you *can* use the pins marked as `INTERNAL` in the above image.

- `GPIO0` is used to determine the boot mode on startup. It should therefore not be pulled LOW on startup to avoid booting into flash mode. You can, however, still use this as an output pin.
- `GPIO34-GPIO39` can not be used as outputs (even though GPIO stands for "general purpose input **output**"...).
- `GPIO32-GPIO39`: These pins can be used with the Analog To Digital Sensor to measure voltages.
- `GPIO2`: This pin is connected to the blue LED on the board as seen in the picture above. It also supports the touch pad binary sensor as do the other pins marked `touch` in the above image.
- `5V` is connected to the 5V rail from the USB bus and can be used to power the board. Note that the UART chip is directly connected to this rail and you therefore **cannot** supply other voltages into this pin.

```yaml
# Example configuration entry
esphome:
  name: livingroom
```

```
esp32:
  board: nodemcu-32s

binary_sensor:
  - platform: gpio
    name: "Pin GPIO23"
    pin: GPIO23
```

See Also

- ESP32 Platform
- NodeMCU ESP8266
- Edit this page on GitHub