ESP32-WROVER-B

Datasheet



About This Document

This document provides the specifications for the ESP32-WROVER-B modules with PCB antenna and IPEX antenna.

Revision History

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

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1. Overview

ESP32-WROVER-B is a powerful, generic WiFi-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.

This module is provided in two versions: one with a PCB antenna, the other with an IPEX antenna. ESP32-WROVER-B features a 4 MB external SPI flash and an additional 8 MB SPI Pseudo static RAM (PSRAM). **The information in this datasheet is applicable to both modules.**

The ordering information on the two variants of ESP32-WROVER-B is listed as follows:

Table 1: ESP32-WROVER-B Ordering Information

Module	Chip embedded	Flash	PSRAM	Module dimensions (mm)
ESP32-WROVER-B (PCB)	ESP32-D0WD	4 MB ¹	8 MB	(18.00±0.10)×(31.40±0.10)×(3.30±0.10)
ESP32-WROVER-B (IPEX)	ESP32-D0VVD			(18.00±0.10)×(31.40±0.10)×(3.30±0.10)

Notes:

- 1. ESP32-WROVER-B (PCB/IPEX) with 8 MB flash or 16 MB flash is available for custom order.
- 2. For detailed ordering information, please see Espressif Product Ordering Information.
- 3. For dimensions of the IPEX connector, please see Chapter 10.

At the core of the module is the ESP32-D0WD 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 numbers of the ESP32 family of chips, 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 all-around: 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 μ A, making it suitable for battery powered and wearable electronics applications. The module supports a data rate of up to 150 Mbps, and 20 dBm output power at the antenna to ensure the widest physical range. As such the module 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 users can upgrade their products even after their release, at minimum cost and effort.

Table 2 provides the specifications of ESP32-WROVER-B.

Table 2: ESP32-WROVER-B Specifications

Categories	Items	Specifications
Certification	RF certification	FCC/CE-RED/IC/TELEC/KCC/SRRC/NCC

Categories	Items	Specifications		
	Bluetooth certification	BQB		
	Green certification	RoHS, REACH		
Test	Reliablity	HTOL/HTSL/uHAST/TCT/ESD		
		802.11 b/g/n (802.11n up to 150 Mbps)		
Wi-Fi	Protocols	A-MPDU and A-MSDU aggregation and 0.4 μs guard in-		
VVI-I ⁻ I		terval 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		
		SD card, UART, SPI, SDIO, I2C, LED PWM, Motor PWM,		
	Module interfaces	I ² S, IR, pulse counter, GPIO, capacitive touch sensor,		
		ADC, DAC		
	On-chip sensor	Hall sensor		
	Integrated crystal	40 MHz crystal		
Hardware	Integrated SPI flash	4 MB		
	Integrated PSRAM	8 MB		
	Operating voltage/Power supply	2.7 V ~ 3.6 V		
	Minimum current delivered by	500 mA		
	power supply	300 HA		
	Recommended operating tem-	 −40 °C ~ 65 °C		
	perature range	10 0 00 0		
l	Package size	$(18.00\pm0.10) \text{ mm} \times (31.40\pm0.10) \text{ mm} \times (3.30\pm0.10) \text{ mm}$		

2. Pin Definitions

2.1 Pin Layout

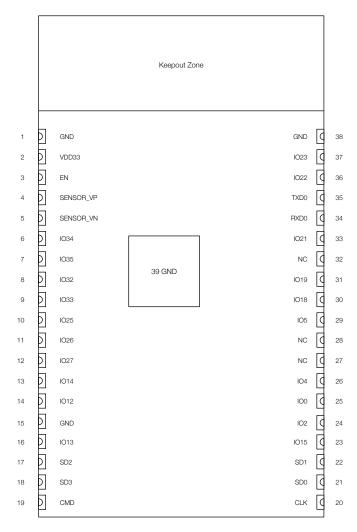


Figure 1: Pin Layout of ESP32-WROVER-B (Top View)

2.2 Pin Description

ESP32-WROVER-B has 38 pins. See pin definitions in Table 3.

Table 3: 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	1	GPIO36, ADC1_CH0, RTC_GPIO0			
SENSOR_VN	5	1	GPIO39, ADC1_CH3, RTC_GPIO3			
IO34	6	1	GPIO34, ADC1_CH6, RTC_GPIO4			
IO35	7	1	GPIO35, ADC1_CH7, RTC_GPIO5			
IO32	8	I/O	GPIO32, XTAL_32K_P (32.768 kHz crystal oscillator input), ADC1_CH4,			
			TOUCH9, RTC_GPIO9 GPIO33, XTAL_32K_N (32.768 kHz crystal oscillator output),			
IO33	9	I/O	ADC1_CH5, TOUCH8, RTC_GPIO8			
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			
IO27	12	I/O	GPIO27, ADC2_CH7, TOUCH7, RTC_GPIO17, EMAC_RX_DV			
1014	10	1/0	GPIO14, ADC2_CH6, TOUCH6, RTC_GPIO16, MTMS, HSPICLK,			
IO14	13	I/O	HS2_CLK, SD_CLK, EMAC_TXD2			
IO12 ¹	14	I/O	GPIO12, ADC2_CH5, TOUCH5, RTC_GPIO15, MTDI, HSPIQ,			
1012		1/0	HS2_DATA2, SD_DATA2, EMAC_TXD3			
GND	15	Р	Ground			
IO13	16	I/O	GPIO13, ADC2_CH4, TOUCH4, RTC_GPIO14, MTCK, HSPID,			
1013		1/0	HS2_DATA3, SD_DATA3, EMAC_RX_ER			
SHD/SD2 ²	17	I/O	GPIO9, SD_DATA2, SPIHD, HS1_DATA2, U1RXD			
SWP/SD3 ²	18	I/O	GPIO10, SD_DATA3, SPIWP, HS1_DATA3, U1TXD			
SCS/CMD ²	19	I/O	GPIO11, SD_CMD, SPICSO, HS1_CMD, U1RTS			
SCK/CLK ²	20	I/O	GPIO6, SD_CLK, SPICLK, HS1_CLK, U1CTS			
SDO/SD0 ²	21	I/O	GPIO7, SD_DATA0, SPIQ, HS1_DATA0, U2RTS			
SDI/SD1 ²	22	I/O	GPIO8, SD_DATA1, SPID, HS1_DATA1, U2CTS			
IO15	23	I/O	GPIO15, ADC2_CH3, TOUCH3, MTDO, HSPICS0, 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	26 I/O GPIO4, ADC2_CH0, TOUCH0, RTC_GPIO10, HSPIHD, HS2_SD_DATA1, EMAC_TX_ER				
NC1	27	-				
NC2	28	_				
105	29	I/O	GPIO5, VSPICSO, HS1_DATA6, EMAC_RX_CLK			
IO18	30	1/0	GPIO18, VSPICLK, HS1_DATA7			
1010		", "	G. 10 10, vol 10 Li, i lo 1_D/m/m			

Name	No.	Туре	Function	
IO19	31	I/O	GPIO19, VSPIQ, U0CTS, 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	
IO22	36	I/O	GPIO22, VSPIWP, U0RTS, EMAC_TXD1	
IO23	37	I/O	GPIO23, VSPID, HS1_STROBE	
GND	38	Р	Ground	

Notice:

* Pins SCK/CLK, SDO/SD0, SDI/SD1, SHD/SD2, SWP/SD3 and SCS/CMD, namely, GPIO6 to GPIO11 are connected to the 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
- GPI02
- MTDO
- GPI05

Software can read the values of these five bits from register "GPIO_STRAPPING".

During the chip's system reset release (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 release, the strapping pins work as normal-function pins.

Refer to Table 4 for a detailed boot-mode configuration by strapping pins.

Table 4: Strapping Pins

	Voltage of Internal LDO (VDD_SDIO)					
Pin Default 3.3 V 1.8 V						
MTDI	Pull-down	0	1			

	Booting Mode							
Pin	Default SPI Boot Download Boot							
GPI00	Pull-up	-	1	0				
GPIO2	Pull-down	Don't	-care	()			
		Enabling/Disabling D	Debugging Log Print over	U0TXD During Booting				
Pin	Default	UOTXD	U0TXD Silent					
MTDO	Pull-up	-	1	0				
			Timing of SDIO Slave					
Pin	Default	Falling-edge Sampling	Falling-edge Sampling	Rising-edge Sampling	Rising-edge Sampling			
ГШ	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					

Note:

- Firmware can configure register bits to change the settings of "Voltage of Internal LDO (VDD_SDIO)" and "Timing of SDIO Slave" after booting.
- Internal pull-up resistor (R9) for MTDI is not populated in the module, as the flash and SRAM in ESP32-WROVER-B only support a power voltage of 3.3 V (output by VDD_SDIO).

3. Functional Description

This chapter describes the modules and functions integrated in ESP32-WROVER-B.

3.1 CPU and Internal Memory

ESP32-D0WD contains two low-power Xtensa® 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.

- The 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. Up to 4 MB can be mapped at a time. 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit reads and writes are supported.

ESP32-WROVER-B integrates a 4 MB SPI flash and an 8 MB PSRAM for more memory space.

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.

For details on ESP32's power consumption in different power modes, please refer to section "RTC and Low-Power Management" in *ESP32 Datasheet*.

4. Peripherals and Sensors

Please refer to Section Peripherals and Sensors in *ESP32 Datasheet*.

Note:

External connections can be made to any GPIO except for GPIOs in the range 6-11, 16, or 17. GPIOs 6-11 are connected to the module's integrated SPI flash and PSRAM. GPIOs 16 and 17 are connected to the module's integrated PSRAM. 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 that should follow the recommended operating conditions.

Table 5: Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
VDD33	Power supply voltage	-0.3	3.6	V
I_{output}^{-1}	Cumulative IO output current	-	1,100	mA
T_{store}	Storage temperature	-40	150	°C

^{1.} The module worked properly after a 24-hour test in ambient temperature at 25 °C, and the IOs in three domains (VDD3P3_RTC, VDD3P3_CPU, VDD_SDIO) output high logic level to ground. Please note that pins occupied by flash and/or PSRAM in the VDD_SDIO power domain were excluded from the test.

5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 6: Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
VDD33	Power supply voltage	2.7	3.3	3.6	V
I_{VDD}	Current delivered by external power supply	0.5	-	-	А
Т	Operating temperature	-40	-	65	°C

5.3 DC Characteristics (3.3 V, 25 °C)

Table 7: DC Characteristics (3.3 V, 25 °C)

Symbol	Par	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
C_{IN}	Pin capacitance		-	2	-	рF
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage		0.75×VDD ¹	-	VDD1+0.3	V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage		-0.3	-	0.25×VDD ¹	V
$ I_{IH} $	High-level input current		-	-	50	nA
_{IL}	Low-level input current		-	-	50	nA
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage		0.8×VDD ¹	ı	-	V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage		-	-	0.1×VDD ¹	V
	High-level source current	VDD3P3_CPU power domain 1, 2	-	40	-	mA
$ _{OH}$	$(VDD^1 = 3.3 \text{ V}, V_{OH} >= 2.64 \text{ V},$	VDD3P3_RTC power domain ^{1, 2}	-	40	-	mA
	output drive strength set to the maximum)	VDD_SDIO power domain ^{1, 3}	-	20	-	mA

^{2.} Please see Appendix IO_MUX of ESP32 Datasheet for IO's power domain.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
	Low-level sink current				
I_{OL}	$(VDD^1 = 3.3 \text{ V}, V_{OL} = 0.495 \text{ V},$		28	-	mA
	output drive strength set to the maximum)				
R_{PU}	Resistance of internal pull-up resistor	-	45	-	kΩ
R_{PD}	Resistance of internal pull-down resistor	-	45	-	kΩ
V_{IL_nRST}	Low-level input voltage of CHIP_PU to power off the chip	-	-	0.6	V

Notes:

- 1. Please see Appendix IO_MUX of <u>ESP32 Datasheet</u> for IO's power domain. VDD is the I/O voltage for a particular power domain of pins.
- 2. For VDD3P3_CPU and VDD3P3_RTC power domain, per-pin current sourced in the same domain is gradually reduced from around 40 mA to around 29 mA, $V_{OH}>=2.64$ V, as the number of current-source pins increases.
- 3. Pins occupied by flash and/or PSRAM in the VDD_SDIO power domain were excluded from the test.

5.4 Wi-Fi Radio

Table 8: Wi-Fi Radio Characteristics

Parameter	Condition	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Input frequency	-	2412	-	2484	MHz
Output impedance*	-	-	*	-	Ω
TX power	11n, MCS7	12	13	14	dBm
	11b mode	17.5	18.5	20	dBm
Sensitivity	11b, 1 Mbps	-	-98	-	dBm
	11b, 11 Mbps	-	-89	-	dBm
	11g, 6 Mbps	-	-92	-	dBm
	11g, 54 Mbps	-	-74	-	dBm
	11n, HT20, MCS0	-	-91	-	dBm
	11n, HT20, MCS7	-	- 71	-	dBm
	11n, HT40, MCS0	-	-89	-	dBm
	11n, HT40, MCS7	-	-69	-	dBm
Adjacent channel rejection	11g, 6 Mbps	-	31	-	dB
	11g, 54 Mbps	-	14	-	dB
	11n, HT20, MCS0	-	31	-	dB
	11n, HT20, MCS7	-	13	-	dB

^{*}For the modules that use IPEX antennas, the output impedance is 50 Ω . 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 = F0 - 1 MHz	-	-5	-	dB
Adjacent channel selectivity C/I	F = F0 + 2 MHz	-	-25	-	dB
Adjacent charmer selectivity C/1	F = F0 - 2 MHz	-	-35	-	dB
	F = F0 + 3 MHz	-	-25	-	dB
	F = F0 - 3 MHz	-	-45	-	dB
	30 MHz ~ 2000 MHz	-10	-	-	dBm
Out-of-band blocking performance	2000 MHz ~ 2400 MHz	-27	-	-	dBm
Out-or-band blocking penormance	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	-	+9	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
$\Delta f1_{avg}$	-	_	-	265	kHz
$\Delta f2_{ extsf{max}}$	-	247	-	-	kHz
$\Delta f 2_{\text{avg}}/\Delta f 1_{\text{avg}}$	-	-	-0.92	-	-
ICFT	-	-	-10	-	kHz
Drift rate	-	-	0.7	-	kHz/50 μs
Drift	-	-	2	-	kHz

5.6 Reflow Profile

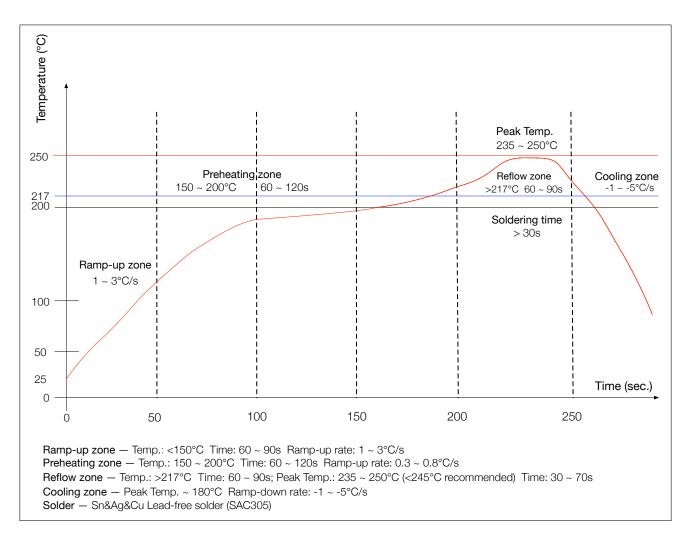


Figure 2: Reflow Profile

Espressif Systems

6. Schematics

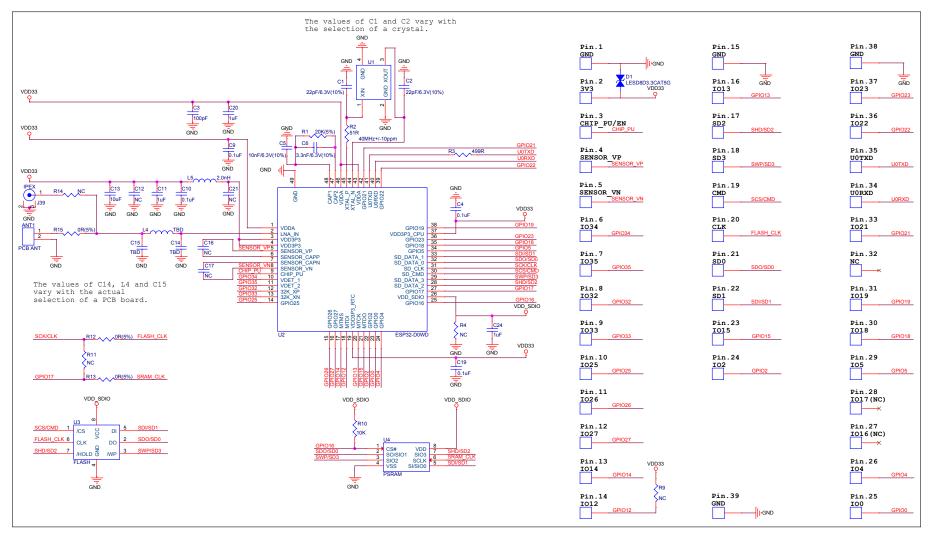


Figure 3: Schematics of ESP32-WROVER-B

7. Peripheral Schematics

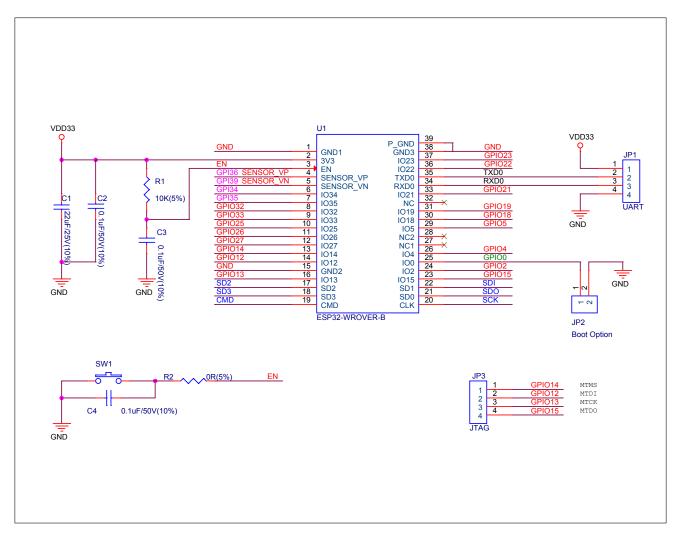


Figure 4: Peripheral Schematics of ESP32-WROVER-B

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.

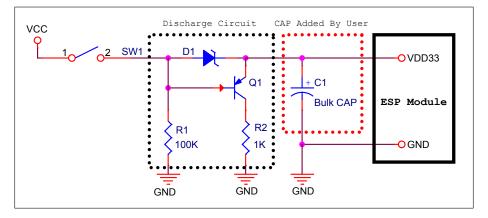


Figure 5: Discharge Circuit for VDD33 Rail

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*.

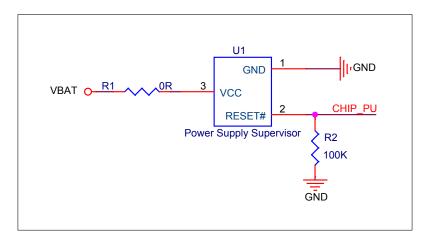
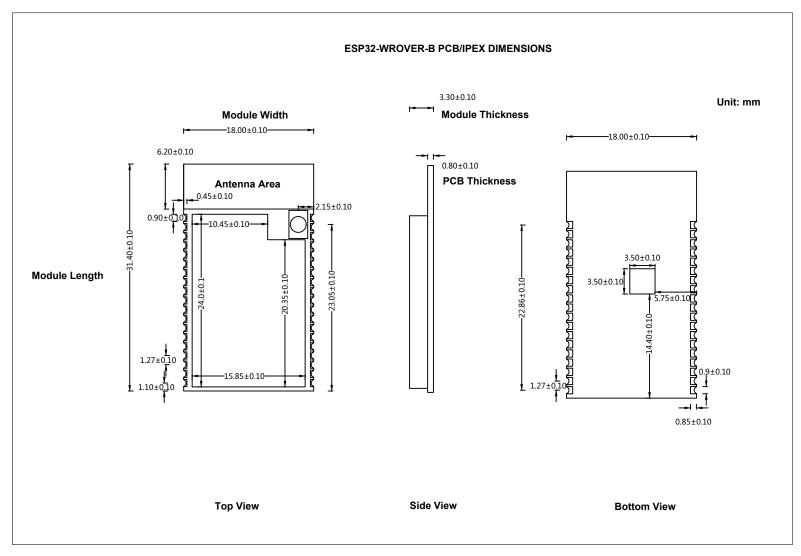


Figure 6: Reset Circuit

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 2.3 V.

8. Physical Dimensions



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Physical Dimensions

Figure 7: Physical Dimensions of ESP32-WROVER-B (PCB/IPEX)

9. Recommended PCB Land Pattern

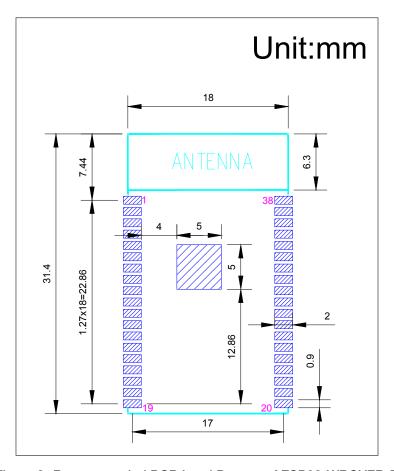


Figure 8: Recommended PCB Land Pattern of ESP32-WROVER-B

10. U.FL Connector Dimensions

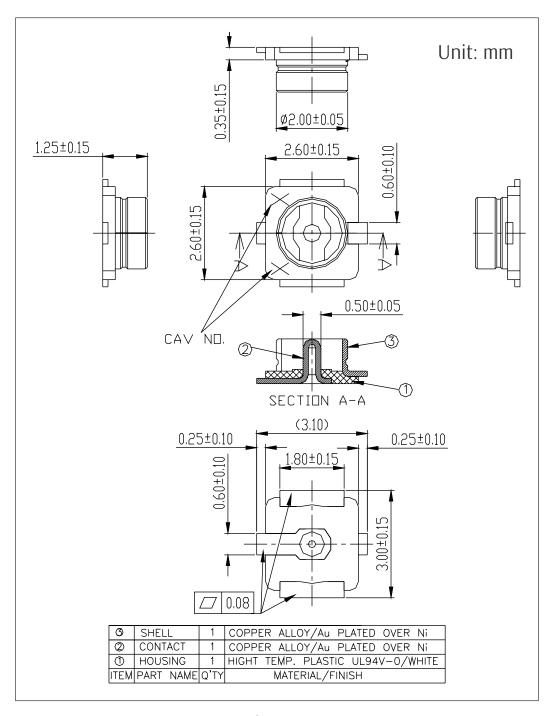


Figure 9: U.FL Connector Dimensions

11. Learning Resources

11.1 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.

• ESP-IDF Programming Guide

It hosts extensive documentation for ESP-IDF ranging from hardware guides to API reference.

• ESP32 Technical Reference Manual

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

11.2 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
2019.01	V1.2	Changed the RF power control range in Table 10 from -12 ~ +12 to -12 ~ +9 dBm.
		Added notes on module custom options to Table 1;
2018.10 V1.1	V1.1	Added "Cumulative IO output current" entry to Table 5: Absolute Maximum Rat-
		ings;
		Added more parameters to Table 7: DC Characteristics.
		Official release:
		Added certifications and reliability test items the module has passed in Table
		2: ESP32-WROVER-B Specifications;
2018.07	V1.0	Updated the dimensions of the module;
		 Changed the module's recommended operating temperature from -40°C ~
		85°C to -40°C ~ 65°C;
		Updated table 8: Wi-Fi Radio.
2018.06	V0.1	Preliminary release.