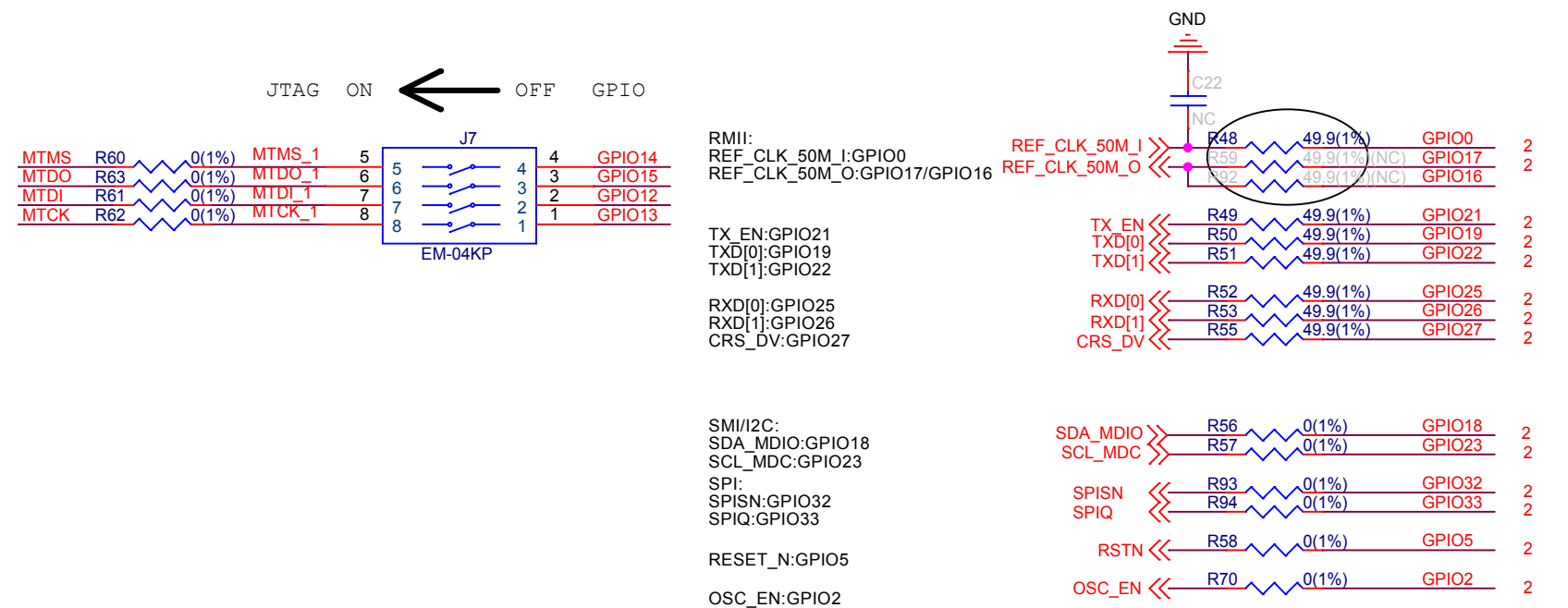


The image displays two circuit diagrams for an ESP32-WROOM-32E module, showing the connection of a 3.3V supply, a 10K pull-up resistor, and a 1uF decoupling capacitor to the EN pin.

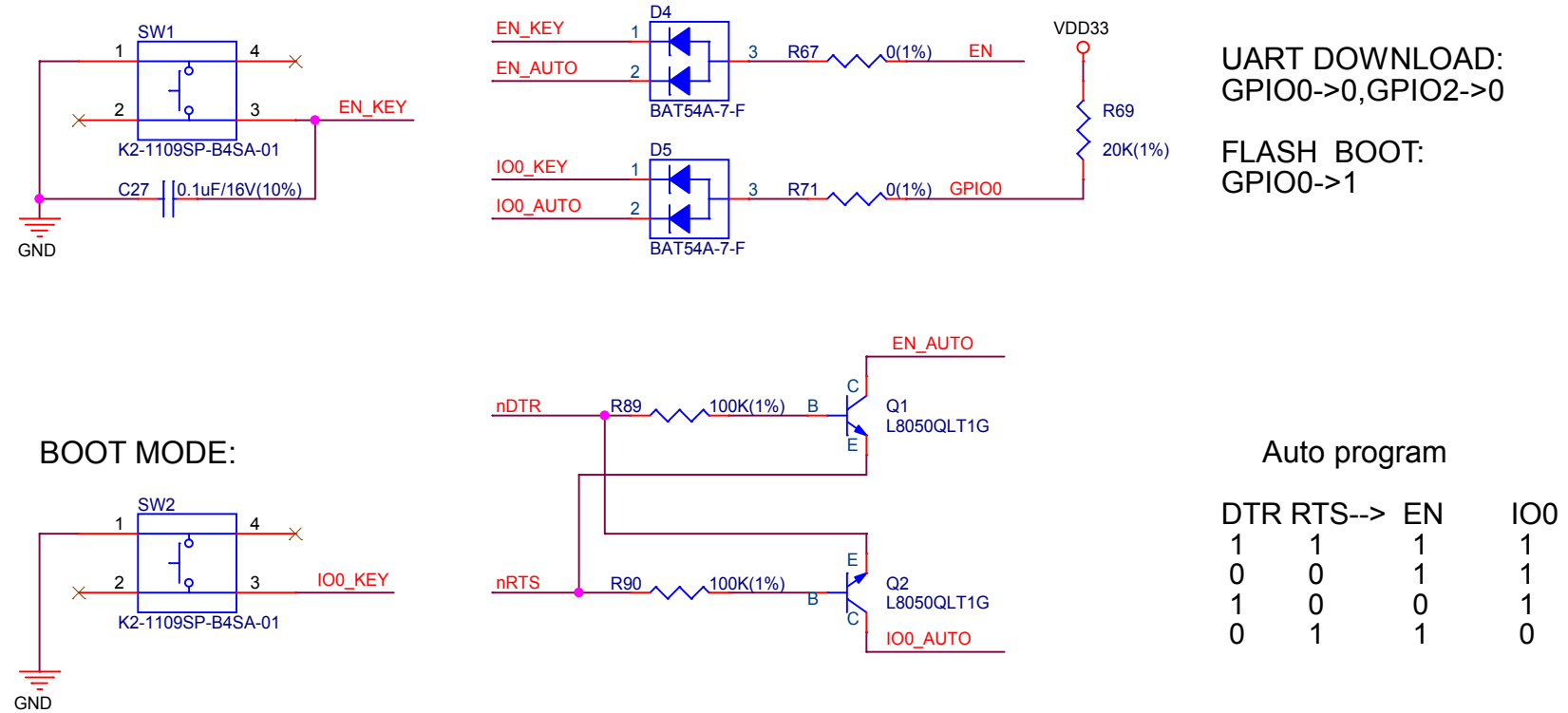
Left Diagram: The 3.3V supply is connected to the 3.3V pin. The 10K pull-up resistor (R54) is connected between the 3.3V supply and the EN pin. The 1uF decoupling capacitor (C26) is connected between the 3.3V supply and GND. The EN pin is also connected to GND.

Right Diagram: The 3.3V supply is connected to the 3.3V pin. The 10K pull-up resistor (R47) is connected between the 3.3V supply and the EN pin. The 1uF decoupling capacitor (C25) is connected between the 3.3V supply and GND. The EN pin is also connected to GND.

Both diagrams show the module's pin headers with labels for GND, 3.3V, EN, and various GPIO pins. The module is labeled "ESP32-WROOM-32E" and "U5".



RESET:



The diagram illustrates a PCB layout for an FT232RL-based USB-to-UART bridge. The central component is the FT232RL IC (U7), which interfaces between a USB Micro-B connector (J3) and an RS-485 transceiver (U6). The USB connector provides VBUS, D+, D-, ID, and GND pins. The FT232RL is configured with VDD33 and VDD1V8 power rails, and its pins are connected to various components including capacitors (C31-C34, C36-C40, C42-C43), resistors (R81-R86, R73-R75, R78, R76, R77), and LEDs (D7-D9, D10, D11). A 12MHz oscillator (Y2) is used for the FT232RL's clock. The RS-485 transceiver (U6) is connected to the FT232RL's A and B pins and has its own power and control pins connected to the PCB. The layout also includes a JTAG interface with MTCK, MTDI, MTDO, and MTMS pins, and a UART interface with TXD, RXD, and RTS pins. The PCB is populated with various passive components, including capacitors (C31-C34, C36-C40, C42-C43, C28-C30, C37-C41, C35) and resistors (R81-R86, R73-R75, R78, R76, R77, R79). The power supply rails VDD33 and VDD1V8 are shown throughout the design, with VDD33 being the main power rail and VDD1V8 being a 1.8V rail. The ground plane is connected to GND at various points.

5V to 3.3V

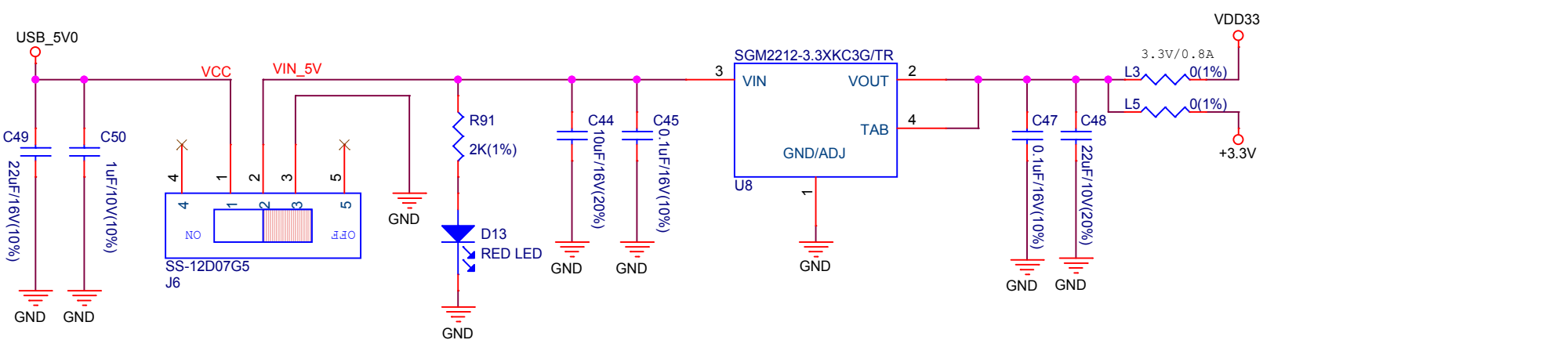


Diagram of the Raspberry Pi 40-pin header showing pin assignments for GPIOs 2 through 29. The header is divided into two rows of 20 pins each. The top row contains pins 1-20, and the bottom row contains pins 21-40. The diagram shows the following connections:

- GPIO36 to TP3
- GPIO39 to TP4
- GPIO34 to TP5
- GPIO35 to TP6
- GPIO14 to TP14
- GPIO15 to TP15
- GPIO12 to TP16
- GPIO13 to TP17
- GPIO4 to TP18
- GPIO2 to TP19
- GPIO16 (R5) to IO16 (0(1%))
- GPIO17 (R6) to IO17 (0(1%))

The figure shows four identical circular diagrams arranged horizontally. Each diagram consists of a large outer circle and a smaller inner circle, with eight small circles (nodes) positioned between them. The nodes are arranged in two vertical columns of four on each side. Above each diagram is a label: 'X1 M3', 'X2 M3', 'X3 M3', and 'X4 M3' from left to right.