

# ESP32-S3-WROOM-2

Datasheet Version 1.4

2.4 GHz Wi-Fi (802.11b/g/n) and Bluetooth® 5 module

Built around ESP32-S3 series of SoCs, Xtensa® dual-core 32-bit LX7 microprocessor

Flash up to 32 MB (Octal), PSRAM up to 16 MB (Octal)

33 GPIOs, rich set of peripherals

On-board PCB antenna



ESP32-S3-WROOM-2



# 1 Module Overview

**Note:**

Check the link or the QR code to make sure that you use the latest version of this document:

[https://www.espressif.com/documentation/esp32-s3-wroom-2\\_datasheet\\_en.pdf](https://www.espressif.com/documentation/esp32-s3-wroom-2_datasheet_en.pdf)



## 1.1 Features

### CPU and On-Chip Memory

- ESP32-S3 SoC embedded, Xtensa® dual-core 32-bit LX7 microprocessor (with single precision FPU), up to 240 MHz
- 384 KB ROM
- 512 KB SRAM
- 16 KB SRAM in RTC
- Up to 16 MB PSRAM

### Wi-Fi

- 802.11b/g/n
- Bit rate: 802.11n up to 150 Mbps
- A-MPDU and A-MSDU aggregation
- 0.4  $\mu$ s guard interval support
- Center frequency range of operating channel: 2412 ~ 2484 MHz

### Bluetooth

- Bluetooth LE: Bluetooth 5, Bluetooth mesh
- Speed: 125 Kbps, 500 Kbps, 1 Mbps, 2 Mbps
- Advertising extensions
- Multiple advertisement sets
- Channel selection algorithm #2
- Internal co-existence mechanism between Wi-Fi and Bluetooth to share the same antenna

### Peripherals

- 33 GPIOs
  - 4 strapping GPIOs
- SPI, LCD interface, Camera interface, UART, I2C, I2S, remote control, pulse counter, LED PWM, full-speed USB 2.0 OTG, USB Serial/JTAG controller, MCPWM, SDIO host controller, GDMA, TWAI® controller (compatible with ISO 11898-1), ADC, touch sensor, temperature sensor, timers and watchdogs

### Integrated Components on Module

- 40 MHz crystal oscillator
- Up to 32 MB Octal SPI flash

### Antenna Options

- On-board PCB antenna

### Operating Conditions

- Operating voltage/Power supply: 3.0 ~ 3.6 V
- Operating ambient temperature: -40 ~ 65 °C

### Certification

- RF certification: See [certificates](#)
- Green certification: RoHS/REACH

### Test

- HTOL/HTSL/uHAST/TCT/ESD

## 1.2 Series Comparison

ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 is a powerful, generic Wi-Fi + Bluetooth LE MCU module that has a rich set of peripherals. It provides acceleration for neural network computing and signal processing workloads. It is an ideal choice for a wide variety of application scenarios related to AI and Artificial Intelligence of Things (AIoT), such as wake word detection and speech commands recognition, face detection and recognition, smart home, smart appliances, smart control panel, smart speaker, etc.

ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 comes with a PCB antenna. It has ESP32-S3R8V or ESP32-S3R16V SoC embedded. A selection of module variants are available for customers with flash memory of 16/32 MB and PSRAM memory of 8/16 MB. Please note that if the PSRAM ECC function is enabled, the maximum ambient temperature of the modules can be improved to 85 °C, while the usable size of PSRAM will be reduced by 1/16.

The series comparison for ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 is as follows:

**Table 1: ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 Series Comparison**

| Ordering Code                 | Flash <sup>1, 2</sup> | PSRAM <sup>3</sup> | Ambient Temp. <sup>4</sup><br>(°C) | Size <sup>5</sup><br>(mm) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ESP32-S3-WROOM-2-N32R16V      | 32 MB (Octal SPI)     | 16 MB (Octal SPI)  | -40 ~ 65                           | 18.0 × 25.5 × 3.1         |
| ESP32-S3-WROOM-2-N16R8V (EOL) | 16 MB (Octal SPI)     | 8 MB (Octal SPI)   |                                    |                           |
| ESP32-S3-WROOM-2-N32R8V (EOL) | 32 MB (Octal SPI)     |                    |                                    |                           |

<sup>1</sup> By default, the SPI flash on the module operates at a maximum clock frequency of 120 MHz and does not support the auto suspend feature.

<sup>2</sup> The integrated flash supports:

- More than 100,000 program/erase cycles
- More than 20 years data retention time

<sup>3</sup> This module uses PSRAM integrated in the chip's package.

<sup>4</sup> Ambient temperature specifies the recommended temperature range of the environment immediately outside the Espressif module.

<sup>5</sup> For details, refer to Section [10 Module Dimensions](#).

At the core of the modules is an ESP32-S3 series of SoC, an Xtensa® 32-bit LX7 CPU that operates at up to 240 MHz. You can power off the CPU and make use of the low-power co-processor to constantly monitor the peripherals for changes or crossing of thresholds.

**Note:**

For more information on ESP32-S3, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#).

For chip revision identification, ESP-IDF release that supports a specific chip revision, and other information on chip revisions, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Series SoC Errata](#) > Section *Chip Revision Identification*.

## 1.3 Applications

- Smart Home
- Industrial Automation
- Health Care
- Consumer Electronics
- Smart Agriculture
- POS Machines
- Service Robot
- Audio Devices
- Generic Low-power IoT Sensor Hubs
- Generic Low-power IoT Data Loggers
- Cameras for Video Streaming
- USB Devices
- Speech Recognition
- Image Recognition
- Wi-Fi + Bluetooth Networking Card
- Touch and Proximity Sensing

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## 2 Block Diagram

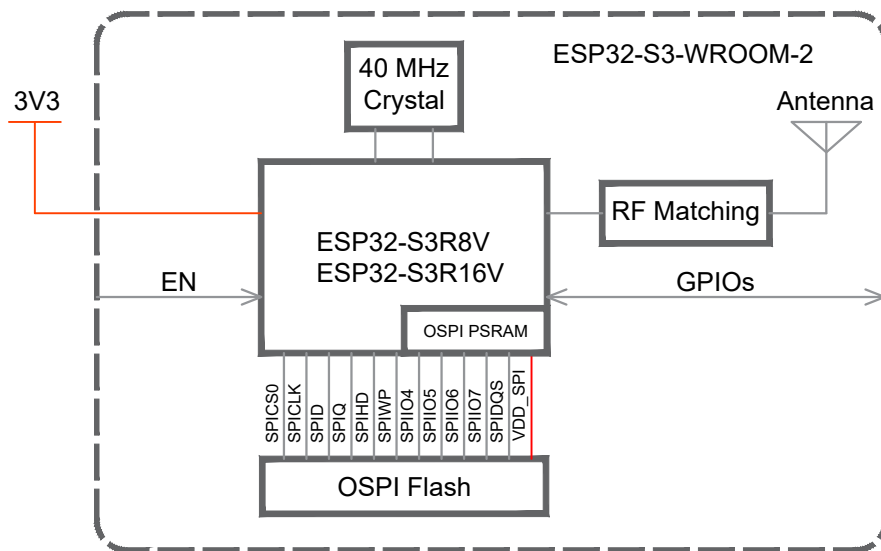


Figure 1: Block Diagram

## 3 Pin Definitions

### 3.1 Pin Layout

The pin diagram below shows the approximate location of pins on the module. For the actual diagram drawn to scale, please refer to Figure 10 *Module Dimensions*.

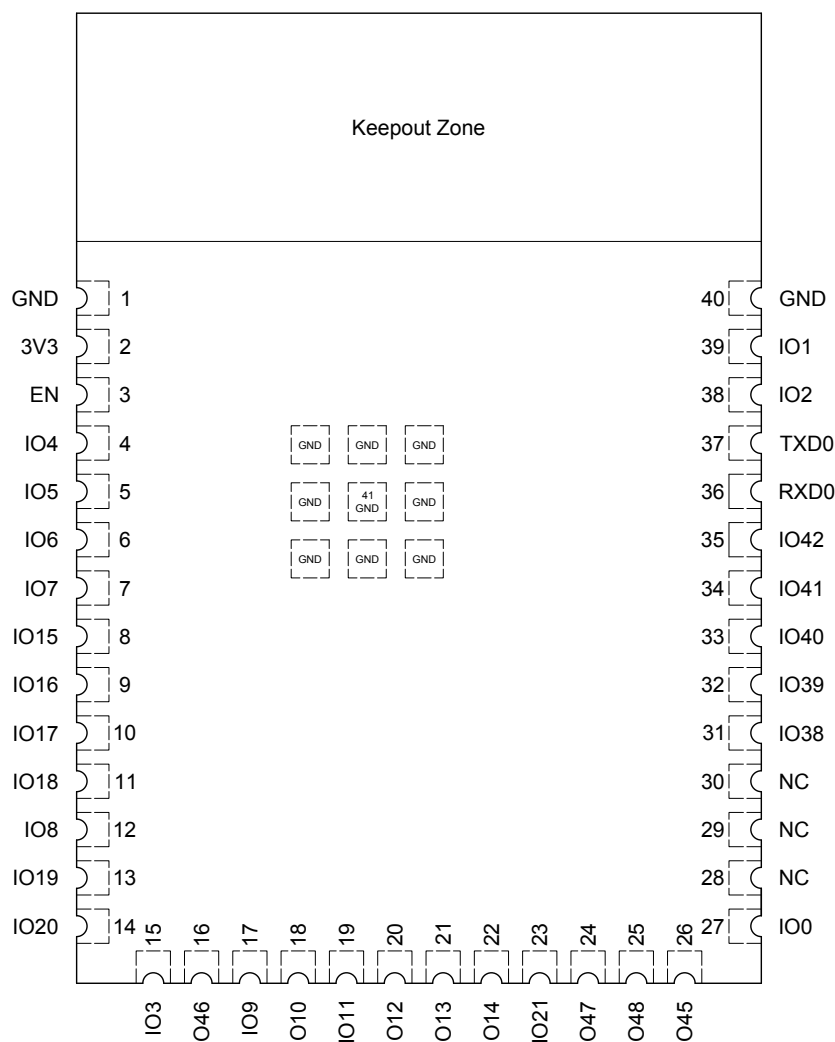


Figure 2: Pin Layout (Top View)

**Note A:**

To learn more about the keepout zone for module's antenna on the base board, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Hardware Design Guidelines](#) > Section *Positioning a Module on a Base Board*.

### 3.2 Pin Description

The module has 41 pins. See pin definitions in Table 2 *Pin Definitions*.

For explanations of pin names and function names, as well as configurations of peripheral pins, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#).

Table 2: Pin Definitions

| Name | No. | Type <sup>1</sup> | Function   |
|------|-----|-------------------|--|
| GND  | 1   | P                 | GND  |
| 3V3  | 2   | P                 | Power supply   |
| EN   | 3   | I                 | High: on, enables the chip.<br>Low: off, the chip powers off.<br>Note: Do not leave the EN pin floating. |
| IO4  | 4   | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO4, <b>GPIO4</b> , TOUCH4, ADC1_CH3   |
| IO5  | 5   | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO5, <b>GPIO5</b> , TOUCH5, ADC1_CH4   |
| IO6  | 6   | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO6, <b>GPIO6</b> , TOUCH6, ADC1_CH5   |
| IO7  | 7   | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO7, <b>GPIO7</b> , TOUCH7, ADC1_CH6   |
| IO15 | 8   | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO15, <b>GPIO15</b> , U0RTS, ADC2_CH4, XTAL_32K_P  |
| IO16 | 9   | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO16, <b>GPIO16</b> , U0CTS, ADC2_CH5, XTAL_32K_N  |
| IO17 | 10  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO17, <b>GPIO17</b> , U1TXD, ADC2_CH6  |
| IO18 | 11  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO18, <b>GPIO18</b> , U1RXD, ADC2_CH7, CLK_OUT3  |
| IO8  | 12  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO8, <b>GPIO8</b> , TOUCH8, ADC1_CH7, SUBSPICS1  |
| IO19 | 13  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO19, GPIO19, U1RTS, ADC2_CH8, CLK_OUT2, <b>USB_D-</b>   |
| IO20 | 14  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO20, GPIO20, U1CTS, ADC2_CH9, CLK_OUT1, <b>USB_D+</b>   |
| IO3  | 15  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO3, <b>GPIO3</b> , TOUCH3, ADC1_CH2   |
| IO46 | 16  | I/O/T             | <b>GPIO46</b>  |
| IO9  | 17  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO9, <b>GPIO9</b> , TOUCH9, ADC1_CH8, FSPIHD, SUBSPIHD   |
| IO10 | 18  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO10, <b>GPIO10</b> , TOUCH10, ADC1_CH9, FSPICS0, FSPIIO4, SUBSPICS0                               |
| IO11 | 19  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO11, <b>GPIO11</b> , TOUCH11, ADC2_CH0, FSPID, FSPIIO5, SUBSPID                                   |
| IO12 | 20  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO12, <b>GPIO12</b> , TOUCH12, ADC2_CH1, FSPICLK, FSPIIO6, SUBSPICLK                               |
| IO13 | 21  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO13, <b>GPIO13</b> , TOUCH13, ADC2_CH2, FSPIQ, FSPIIO7, SUBSPIQ                                   |
| IO14 | 22  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO14, <b>GPIO14</b> , TOUCH14, ADC2_CH3, FSPIWP, FSPIDQS, SUBSPIWP                                 |
| IO21 | 23  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO21, <b>GPIO21</b>  |
| IO47 | 24  | I/O/T             | SPICLK_P_DIFF, <b>GPIO47</b> <sup>2</sup> , SUBSPICLK_P_DIFF   |
| IO48 | 25  | I/O/T             | SPICLK_N_DIFF, <b>GPIO48</b> <sup>2</sup> , SUBSPICLK_N_DIFF   |
| IO45 | 26  | I/O/T             | <b>GPIO45</b>  |
| IO0  | 27  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO0, <b>GPIO0</b>  |
| NC   | 28  | -                 | NC   |
| NC   | 29  | -                 | NC   |
| NC   | 30  | -                 | NC   |
| IO38 | 31  | I/O/T             | <b>GPIO38</b> , FSPIWP, SUBSPIWP   |
| IO39 | 32  | I/O/T             | <b>MTCK</b> , GPIO39, CLK_OUT3, SUBSPICS1  |
| IO40 | 33  | I/O/T             | <b>MTDO</b> , GPIO40, CLK_OUT2   |
| IO41 | 34  | I/O/T             | <b>MTDI</b> , GPIO41, CLK_OUT1   |
| IO42 | 35  | I/O/T             | <b>MTMS</b> , GPIO42   |
| RXD0 | 36  | I/O/T             | <b>UORXD</b> , GPIO44, CLK_OUT2  |

Cont'd on next page

Table 2 – cont'd from previous page

| Name | No. | Type <sup>1</sup> | Function                                   |
|------|-----|-------------------|--|
| TXD0 | 37  | I/O/T             | <b>U0TXD</b> , GPIO43, CLK_OUT1            |
| IO2  | 38  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO2, <b>GPIO2</b> , TOUCH2, ADC1_CH1 |
| IO1  | 39  | I/O/T             | RTC_GPIO1, <b>GPIO1</b> , TOUCH1, ADC1_CHO |
| GND  | 40  | P                 | GND  |
| EPAD | 41  | P                 | GND  |

<sup>1</sup> P: power supply; I: input; O: output; T: high impedance. Bold font is the default function of the pin.

<sup>2</sup> As the VDD\_SPI voltage of the ESP32-S3R8V and ESP32-S3R16V chips has been set to 1.8 V, the working voltage for GPIO47 and GPIO48 would also be 1.8 V, which is different from other GPIOs.

## 4 Boot Configurations

**Note:**

The content below is excerpted from [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *Boot Configurations*. For the strapping pin mapping between the chip and modules, please refer to Chapter 8 *Module Schematics*.

The chip allows for configuring the following boot parameters through strapping pins and eFuse bits at power-up or a hardware reset, without microcontroller interaction.

- **Chip boot mode**
  - Strapping pin: GPIO0 and GPIO46
- **VDD\_SPI voltage**
  - Strapping pin: GPIO45
  - eFuse parameter: EFUSE\_VDD\_SPI\_FORCE and EFUSE\_VDD\_SPI\_TIEH
- **ROM message printing**
  - Strapping pin: GPIO46
  - eFuse parameter: EFUSE\_UART\_PRINT\_CONTROL and EFUSE\_DIS\_USB\_SERIAL\_JTAG\_ROM\_PRINT
- **JTAG signal source**
  - Strapping pin: GPIO3
  - eFuse parameter: EFUSE\_DIS\_PAD\_JTAG, EFUSE\_DIS\_USB\_JTAG, and EFUSE\_STRAP\_JTAG\_SEL

The default values of all the above eFuse parameters are 0, which means that they are not burnt. Given that eFuse is one-time programmable, once programmed to 1, it can never be reverted to 0. For how to program eFuse parameters, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *eFuse Controller*.

The default values of the strapping pins, namely the logic levels, are determined by pins' internal weak pull-up/pull-down resistors at reset if the pins are not connected to any circuit, or connected to an external high-impedance circuit.

**Table 3: Default Configuration of Strapping Pins**

| Strapping Pin | Default Configuration | Bit Value |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| GPIO0         | Weak pull-up          | 1         |
| GPIO3         | Floating              | –         |
| GPIO45        | Weak pull-down        | 0         |
| GPIO46        | Weak pull-down        | 0         |

To change the bit values, the strapping pins should be connected to external pull-down/pull-up resistances. If the ESP32-S3 is used as a device by a host MCU, the strapping pin voltage levels can also be controlled by the host MCU.

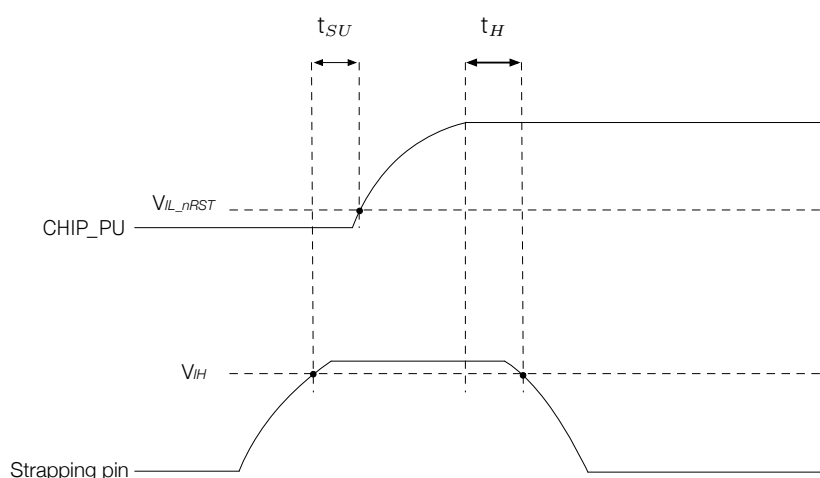
All strapping pins have latches. At system reset, the latches sample the bit values of their respective strapping pins and store them until the chip is powered down or shut down. The states of latches cannot be changed in

any other way. It makes the strapping pin values available during the entire chip operation, and the pins are freed up to be used as regular IO pins after reset.

The timing of signals connected to the strapping pins should adhere to the *setup time* and *hold time* specifications in Table 4 and Figure 3.

**Table 4: Description of Timing Parameters for the Strapping Pins**

| Parameter | Description   | Min (ms) |
|-----------|---|----------|
| $t_{SU}$  | <i>Setup time</i> is the time reserved for the power rails to stabilize before the CHIP_PU pin is pulled high to activate the chip.   | 0        |
| $t_H$     | <i>Hold time</i> is the time reserved for the chip to read the strapping pin values after CHIP_PU is already high and before these pins start operating as regular IO pins. | 3        |



**Figure 3: Visualization of Timing Parameters for the Strapping Pins**

## 4.1 Chip Boot Mode Control

GPIO0 and GPIO46 control the boot mode after the reset is released. See Table 5 *Chip Boot Mode Control*.

**Table 5: Chip Boot Mode Control**

| Boot Mode                        | GPIO0    | GPIO46    |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| <b>SPI Boot</b>                  | <b>1</b> | Any value |
| Joint Download Boot <sup>2</sup> | 0        | 0         |

<sup>1</sup> **Bold** marks the default value and configuration.

<sup>2</sup> Joint Download Boot mode supports the following download methods:

- USB Download Boot:
  - USB-Serial-JTAG Download Boot
  - USB-OTG Download Boot
- UART Download Boot

In SPI Boot mode, the ROM bootloader loads and executes the program from SPI flash to boot the system.

In Joint Download Boot mode, users can download binary files into flash using UART0 or USB interface. It is also possible to download binary files into SRAM and execute it from SRAM.

In addition to SPI Boot and Joint Download Boot modes, ESP32-S3 also supports SPI Download Boot mode. For details, please see [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *Chip Boot Control*.

## 4.2 VDD\_SPI Voltage Control

Depending on the value of EFUSE\_VDD\_SPI\_FORCE, the voltage can be controlled in two ways.

Table 6: VDD\_SPI Voltage Control

| VDD_SPI power source <sup>2</sup> | Voltage | EFUSE_VDD_SPI_FORCE | GPIO45  | EFUSE_VDD_SPI_TIEH |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|
| VDD3P3_RTC via R <sub>SPI</sub>   | 3.3 V   | 0                   | 0       | Ignored            |
| Flash Voltage Regulator           | 1.8 V   |                     | 1       |                    |
| Flash Voltage Regulator           | 1.8 V   | 1                   | Ignored | 0                  |
| VDD3P3_RTC via R <sub>SPI</sub>   | 3.3 V   |                     |         | 1                  |

<sup>1</sup> **Bold** marks the default value and configuration.

<sup>2</sup> See [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *Power Scheme*.

## 4.3 ROM Messages Printing Control

During boot process the messages by the ROM code can be printed to:

- (Default) UART0 and USB Serial/JTAG controller
- USB Serial/JTAG controller
- UART0

The ROM messages printing to UART or USB Serial/JTAG controller can be respectively disabled by configuring registers and eFuse. For detailed information, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *Chip Boot Control*.

## 4.4 JTAG Signal Source Control

The strapping pin GPIO3 can be used to control the source of JTAG signals during the early boot process. This pin does not have any internal pull resistors and the strapping value must be controlled by the external circuit that cannot be in a high impedance state.

As Table 7 shows, GPIO3 is used in combination with EFUSE\_DIS\_PAD\_JTAG, EFUSE\_DIS\_USB\_JTAG, and EFUSE\_STRAP\_JTAG\_SEL.

Table 7: JTAG Signal Source Control

| JTAG Signal Source         | EFUSE_DIS_PAD_JTAG | EFUSE_DIS_USB_JTAG | EFUSE_STRAP_JTAG_SEL | GPIO3   |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| USB Serial/JTAG Controller | <b>0</b>           | <b>0</b>           | <b>0</b>             | Ignored |
|                            | 0                  | 0                  | 1                    | 1       |
|                            | 1                  | 0                  | Ignored              | Ignored |
| JTAG pins <sup>2</sup>     | 0                  | 0                  | 1                    | 0       |
|                            | 0                  | 1                  | Ignored              | Ignored |
| JTAG is disabled           | 1                  | 1                  | Ignored              | Ignored |

<sup>1</sup> **Bold** marks the default value and configuration.

<sup>2</sup> JTAG pins refer to MTDI, MTCK, MTMS, and MTDO.



## 5 Peripherals

### 5.1 Peripheral Overview

ESP32-S3 integrates a rich set of peripherals including SPI, LCD, Camera interface, UART, I2C, I2S, remote control, pulse counter, LED PWM, USB Serial/JTAG, MCPWM, SD/MMC host controller, TWAI® controller (compatible with ISO 11898-1, i.e., CAN Specification 2.0), ADC, touch sensor, and temperature sensor. It also includes a full-speed USB 2.0 On-The-Go (OTG) interface to enable USB communication.

To learn more about on-chip components, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *Functional Description*.

**Note:**

The content below is sourced from [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *Peripherals*. Some information may not be applicable to ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 as not all the IO signals are exposed on the module.

To learn more about peripheral signals, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Section *Peripheral Signals via GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2 Peripheral Description

This section describes the chip's peripheral capabilities, covering connectivity interfaces and on-chip sensors that extend its functionality.

#### 5.2.1 Connectivity Interface

This subsection describes the connectivity interfaces on the chip that enable communication and interaction with external devices and networks.

##### 5.2.1.1 UART Controller

ESP32-S3 has three UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter) controllers, i.e., UART0, UART1, and UART2, which support IrDA and asynchronous communication (RS232 and RS485) at a speed of up to 5 Mbps.

**Feature List**

- Three clock sources that can be divided
- Programmable baud rate
- 1024 x 8-bit RAM shared by TX FIFOs and RX FIFOs of the three UART controllers
- Full-duplex asynchronous communication
- Automatic baud rate detection of input signals
- Data bits ranging from 5 to 8
- Stop bits of 1, 1.5, 2, or 3 bits
- Parity bit

- Special character AT\_CMD detection
- RS485 protocol
- IrDA protocol
- High-speed data communication using GDMA
- UART as wake-up source
- Software and hardware flow control

### Pin Assignment

- UART0
  - The pins U0TXD and U0RXD that are connected to transmit and receive signals are multiplexed with GPIO43 ~ GPIO44 via IO MUX, and can also be connected to any GPIO via the GPIO Matrix.
  - The pins U0RTS and U0CTS that are connected to hardware flow control signals are multiplexed with GPIO15 ~ GPIO16, RTC\_GPIO15 ~ RTC\_GPIO16, XTAL\_32K\_P and XTAL\_32K\_N, and SAR ADC2 interface via IO MUX, and can also be connected to any GPIO via the GPIO Matrix.
  - The pins U0DTR and U0DSR that are connected to hardware flow control signals can be chosen from any GPIO via the GPIO Matrix.
- UART1
  - The pins U1TXD and U1RXD that are connected to transmit and receive signals are multiplexed with GPIO17 ~ GPIO18, RTC\_GPIO17 ~ RTC\_GPIO18, and SAR ADC2 interface via IO MUX, and can also be connected to any GPIO via the GPIO Matrix.
  - The pins U1RTS and U1CTS that are connected to hardware flow control signals are multiplexed with GPIO19 ~ GPIO20, RTC\_GPIO19 ~ RTC\_GPIO20, USB\_D- and USB\_D+ pins, and SAR ADC2 interface via IO MUX, and can also be connected to any GPIO via the GPIO Matrix.
  - The pins U1DTR and U1DSR that are connected to hardware flow control signals can be chosen from any GPIO via the GPIO Matrix.
- UART2: The pins used can be chosen from any GPIO via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

#### 5.2.1.2 I2C Interface

ESP32-S3 has two I2C bus interfaces which are used for I2C master mode or slave mode, depending on the user's configuration.

#### Feature List

- Standard mode (100 kbit/s)
- Fast mode (400 kbit/s)
- Up to 800 kbit/s (constrained by SCL and SDA pull-up strength)
- 7-bit and 10-bit addressing mode

- Double addressing mode (slave addressing and slave register addressing)

The hardware provides a command abstraction layer to simplify the usage of the I2C peripheral.

### Pin Assignment

For I2C, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.3 I2S Interface

ESP32-S3 includes two standard I2S interfaces. They can operate in master mode or slave mode, in full-duplex mode or half-duplex communication mode, and can be configured to operate with an 8-bit, 16-bit, 24-bit, or 32-bit resolution as an input or output channel. BCK clock frequency, from 10 kHz up to 40 MHz, is supported.

The I2S interface has a dedicated DMA controller. It supports TDM PCM, TDM MSB alignment, TDM LSB alignment, TDM Phillips, and PDM interface.

### Pin Assignment

For I2S, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.4 LCD and Camera Controller

The LCD and Camera controller of ESP32-S3 consists of a LCD module and a camera module.

The LCD module is designed to send parallel video data signals, and its bus supports 8-bit ~ 16-bit parallel RGB, I8080, and MOTO6800 interfaces. These interfaces operate at 40 MHz or lower, and support conversion among RGB565, YUV422, YUV420, and YUV411.

The camera module is designed to receive parallel video data signals, and its bus supports an 8-bit ~ 16-bit DVP image sensor, with clock frequency of up to 40 MHz. The camera interface supports conversion among RGB565, YUV422, YUV420, and YUV411.

### Pin Assignment

For LCD and Camera controller, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.5 Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)

ESP32-S3 has the following SPI interfaces:

- **SPI0** used by ESP32-S3's GDMA controller and cache to access in-package or off-package flash/PSRAM
- **SPI1** used by the CPU to access in-package or off-package flash/PSRAM

- **SPI2** is a general purpose SPI controller with access to a DMA channel allocated by the GDMA controller
- **SPI3** is a general purpose SPI controller with access to a DMA channel allocated by the GDMA controller

#### Feature List

- SPI0 and SPI1:
  - Supports Single SPI, Dual SPI, Quad SPI, Octal SPI, QPI, and OPI modes
  - 8-line SPI mode supports single data rate (SDR) and double data rate (DDR)
  - Configurable clock frequency with a maximum of 120 MHz for 8-line SPI SDR/DDR modes
  - Data transmission is in bytes
- SPI2:
  - Supports operation as a master or slave
  - Connects to a DMA channel allocated by the GDMA controller
  - Supports Single SPI, Dual SPI, Quad SPI, Octal SPI, QPI, and OPI modes
  - Configurable clock polarity (CPOL) and phase (CPHA)
  - Configurable clock frequency
  - Data transmission is in bytes
  - Configurable read and write data bit order: most-significant bit (MSB) first, or least-significant bit (LSB) first
  - As a master
    - \* Supports 2-line full-duplex communication with clock frequency up to 80 MHz
    - \* Full-duplex 8-line SPI mode supports single data rate (SDR) only
    - \* Supports 1-, 2-, 4-, 8-line half-duplex communication with clock frequency up to 80 MHz
    - \* Half-duplex 8-line SPI mode supports both single data rate (up to 80 MHz) and double data rate (up to 40 MHz)
    - \* Provides six SPI\_CS pins for connection with six independent SPI slaves
    - \* Configurable CS setup time and hold time
  - As a slave
    - \* Supports 2-line full-duplex communication with clock frequency up to 60 MHz
    - \* Supports 1-, 2-, 4-line half-duplex communication with clock frequency up to 60 MHz
    - \* Full-duplex and half-duplex 8-line SPI mode supports single data rate (SDR) only
- SPI3:
  - Supports operation as a master or slave
  - Connects to a DMA channel allocated by the GDMA controller
  - Supports Single SPI, Dual SPI, Quad SPI, and QPI modes

- Configurable clock polarity (CPOL) and phase (CPHA)
- Configurable clock frequency
- Data transmission is in bytes
- Configurable read and write data bit order: most-significant bit (MSB) first, or least-significant bit (LSB) first
- As a master
  - \* Supports 2-line full-duplex communication with clock frequency up to 80 MHz
  - \* Supports 1-, 2-, 4-line half-duplex communication with clock frequency up to 80 MHz
  - \* Provides three SPI\_CS pins for connection with three independent SPI slaves
  - \* Configurable CS setup time and hold time
- As a slave
  - \* Supports 2-line full-duplex communication with clock frequency up to 60 MHz
  - \* Supports 1-, 2-, 4-line half-duplex communication with clock frequency up to 60 MHz

### Pin Assignment

**Note:**

Please refer to [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO MUX Function* > Table *IO MUX Pin Functions* for the corresponding SPI interface details.

- SPI0/1
  - Via IO MUX:
    - \* Interface *4a* is multiplexed with GPIO26 ~ GPIO32 via IO MUX. When used in conjunction with *4b*, it can operate as the lower 4 bits data line interface and the CLK, CS0, and CS1 interfaces in 8-line SPI mode.
    - \* Interface *4b* is multiplexed with GPIO33 ~ GPIO37 and SPI interfaces *4e* and *4f* via IO MUX. When used in conjunction with *4a*, it can operate as the higher 4 bits data line interface and DQS interface in 8-line SPI mode.
    - \* Interface *4d* is multiplexed with GPIO8 ~ GPIO14, RTC\_GPIO8 ~ RTC\_GPIO14, Touch Sensor interface, SAR ADC interface, and SPI interfaces *4c* and *4g* via IO MUX. Note that the fast SPI2 interface will not be available.
    - \* Interface *4e* is multiplexed with GPIO33 ~ GPIO39, JTAG MTCK interface, and SPI interfaces *4b* and *4f* via IO MUX. It is an alternative group of signal lines that can be used if SPI0/1 does not use 8-line SPI connection.
  - Via GPIO Matrix: The pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.
- SPI2
  - Via IO MUX:
    - \* Interface *4c* is multiplexed with GPIO9 ~ GPIO14, RTC\_GPIO9 ~ RTC\_GPIO14, Touch Sensor interface, SAR ADC interface, and SPI interfaces *4d* and *4g* via IO MUX. It is the SPI2 main interface for fast SPI connection.

- \* (not recommended) Interface *4f* is multiplexed with GPIO33 ~ GPIO38, SPI interfaces *4e* and *4b* via IO MUX. It is the alternative SPI2 interface if the main SPI2 is not available. Its performance is comparable to SPI2 via GPIO matrix, so use the GPIO matrix instead.
- \* (not recommended) Interface *4g* is multiplexed with GPIO10 ~ GPIO14, RTC\_GPIO10 ~ RTC\_GPIO14, Touch Sensor interface, SAR ADC interface, and SPI interfaces *4c* and *4d* via IO MUX. It is the alternative SPI2 interface signal lines for 8-line SPI connection.

– Via GPIO Matrix: The pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

- SPI3: The pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.6 Two-Wire Automotive Interface (TWAI®)

The Two-Wire Automotive Interface (TWAI®) is a multi-master, multi-cast communication protocol with error detection and signaling as well as inbuilt message priorities and arbitration.

#### Feature List

- Compatible with ISO 11898-1 protocol (CAN Specification 2.0)
- Standard frame format (11-bit ID) and extended frame format (29-bit ID)
- Bit rates from 1 Kbit/s to 1 Mbit/s
- Multiple modes of operation:
  - Normal
  - Listen Only
  - Self-Test (no acknowledgment required)
- 64-byte receive FIFO
- Acceptance filter (single and dual filter modes)
- Error detection and handling:
  - Error counters
  - Configurable error interrupt threshold
  - Error code capture
  - Arbitration lost capture

#### Pin Assignment

For TWAI, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.7 USB 2.0 OTG Full-Speed Interface

ESP32-S3 features a full-speed USB OTG interface along with an integrated transceiver. The USB OTG interface complies with the USB 2.0 specification.

#### General Features

- FS and LS data rates
- HNP and SRP as A-device or B-device
- Dynamic FIFO (DFIFO) sizing
- Multiple modes of memory access
  - Scatter/Gather DMA mode
  - Buffer DMA mode
  - Slave mode
- Can choose integrated transceiver or external transceiver
- Utilizing integrated transceiver with USB Serial/JTAG by time-division multiplexing when only integrated transceiver is used
- Support USB OTG using one of the transceivers while USB Serial/JTAG using the other one when both integrated transceiver or external transceiver are used

#### Device Mode Features

- Endpoint number 0 always present (bi-directional, consisting of EPO IN and EPO OUT)
- Six additional endpoints (endpoint numbers 1 to 6), configurable as IN or OUT
- Maximum of five IN endpoints concurrently active at any time (including EPO IN)
- All OUT endpoints share a single RX FIFO
- Each IN endpoint has a dedicated TX FIFO

#### Host Mode Features

- Eight channels (pipes)
  - A control pipe consists of two channels (IN and OUT), as IN and OUT transactions must be handled separately. Only Control transfer type is supported.
  - Each of the other seven channels is dynamically configurable to be IN or OUT, and supports Bulk, Isochronous, and Interrupt transfer types.
- All channels share an RX FIFO, non-periodic TX FIFO, and periodic TX FIFO. The size of each FIFO is configurable.

### Pin Assignment

When using the on-chip PHY, the differential signal pins USB\_D- and USB\_D+ of the USB OTG are multiplexed with GPIO19 ~ GPIO20, RTC\_GPIO19 ~ RTC\_GPIO20, UART1 interface, and SAR ADC2 interface via IO MUX.

When using external PHY, the USB OTG pins are multiplexed with GPIO21, RTC\_GPIO21, GPIO38 ~ GPIO42, and SPI interface via IO MUX:

- VP signal connected to MTMS pin
- VM signal connected to MTDI pin
- RCV signal connected to GPIO21
- OEN signal connected to MTDO pin
- VPO signal connected to MTCK pin
- VMO signal connected to GPIO38

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.8 USB Serial/JTAG Controller

ESP32-S3 integrates a USB Serial/JTAG controller.

#### Feature List

- USB Full-speed device.
- Can be configured to either use internal USB PHY of ESP32-S3 or external PHY via GPIO matrix.
- Fixed function device, hardwired for CDC-ACM (Communication Device Class - Abstract Control Model) and JTAG adapter functionality.
- Two OUT Endpoints, three IN Endpoints in addition to Control Endpoint 0; Up to 64-byte data payload size.
- Internal PHY, so no or very few external components needed to connect to a host computer.
- CDC-ACM adherent serial port emulation is plug-and-play on most modern OSes.
- JTAG interface allows fast communication with CPU debug core using a compact representation of JTAG instructions.
- CDC-ACM supports host controllable chip reset and entry into download mode.

### Pin Assignment

When using the on-chip PHY, the differential signal pins USB\_D- and USB\_D+ of the USB Serial/JTAG controller are multiplexed with GPIO19 ~ GPIO20, RTC\_GPIO19 ~ RTC\_GPIO20, UART1 interface, and SAR ADC2 interface via IO MUX.

When using external PHY, the USB Serial/JTAG controller pins are multiplexed with GPIO38 ~ GPIO42 and SPI interface via IO MUX:



- VP signal connected to MTMS pin
- VM signal connected to MTDI pin
- OEN signal connected to MTDO pin
- VPO signal connected to MTCK pin
- VMO signal connected to GPIO38

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.9 SD/MMC Host Controller

ESP32-S3 has an SD/MMC Host controller.

#### Feature List

- Secure Digital (SD) memory version 3.0 and version 3.01
- Secure Digital I/O (SDIO) version 3.0
- Consumer Electronics Advanced Transport Architecture (CE-ATA) version 1.1
- Multimedia Cards (MMC version 4.41, eMMC version 4.5 and version 4.51)
- Up to 80 MHz clock output
- Three data bus modes:
  - 1-bit
  - 4-bit (supports two SD/SDIO/MMC 4.41 cards, and one SD card operating at 1.8 V in 4-bit mode)
  - 8-bit

#### Pin Assignment

For SD/MMC Host, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.10 LED PWM Controller

The LED PWM controller can generate independent digital waveforms on eight channels.

#### Feature List

- Can generate a digital waveform with configurable periods and duty cycle. The duty cycle resolution can be up to 14 bits within a 1 ms period
- Multiple clock sources, including APB clock and external main crystal clock
- Can operate when the CPU is in Light-sleep mode
- Gradual increase or decrease of duty cycle, useful for the LED RGB color-fading generator

### Pin Assignment

For LED PWM, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

#### 5.2.1.11 Motor Control PWM (MCPWM)

ESP32-S3 integrates two MCPWMs that can be used to drive digital motors and smart light. Each MCPWM peripheral has one clock divider (prescaler), three PWM timers, three PWM operators, and a capture module. PWM timers are used for generating timing references. The PWM operators generate desired waveform based on the timing references. Any PWM operator can be configured to use the timing references of any PWM timers. Different PWM operators can use the same PWM timer's timing references to produce related PWM signals. PWM operators can also use different PWM timers' values to produce the PWM signals that work alone. Different PWM timers can also be synchronized together.

### Pin Assignment

For MCPWM, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

#### 5.2.1.12 Remote Control Peripheral (RMT)

The Remote Control Peripheral (RMT) is designed to send and receive infrared remote control signals.

### Feature List

- Four TX channels
- Four RX channels
- Support multiple channels (programmable) transmitting data simultaneously
- Eight channels share a 384 x 32-bit RAM
- Support modulation on TX pulses
- Support filtering and demodulation on RX pulses
- Wrap TX mode
- Wrap RX mode
- Continuous TX mode
- DMA access for TX mode on channel 3
- DMA access for RX mode on channel 7

### Pin Assignment

For RMT, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.1.13 Pulse Count Controller (PCNT)

The pulse count controller (PCNT) captures pulse and counts pulse edges through multiple modes.

#### Feature List

- Four independent pulse counters (units) that count from 1 to 65535
- Each unit consists of two independent channels sharing one pulse counter
- All channels have input pulse signals (e.g. sig\_ch0\_un) with their corresponding control signals (e.g. ctrl\_ch0\_un)
- Independently filter glitches of input pulse signals (sig\_ch0\_un and sig\_ch1\_un) and control signals (ctrl\_ch0\_un and ctrl\_ch1\_un) on each unit
- Each channel has the following parameters:
  1. Selection between counting on positive or negative edges of the input pulse signal
  2. Configuration to Increment, Decrement, or Disable counter mode for control signal's high and low states

#### Pin Assignment

For pulse count controller, the pins used can be chosen from any GPIOs via the GPIO Matrix.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

## 5.2.2 Analog Signal Processing

This subsection describes components on the chip that sense and process real-world data.

### 5.2.2.1 SAR ADC

ESP32-S3 integrates two 12-bit SAR ADCs and supports measurements on 20 channels (analog-enabled pins). For power-saving purpose, the ULP coprocessors in ESP32-S3 can also be used to measure voltage in sleep modes. By using threshold settings or other methods, we can awaken the CPU from sleep modes.

#### Pin Assignment

The pins for the SAR ADC are multiplexed with GPIO1 ~ GPIO20, RTC\_GPIO1 ~ RTC\_GPIO20, Touch Sensor interface, SPI interface, UART interface, and USB\_D- and USB\_D+ pins via IO MUX.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

### 5.2.2.2 Temperature Sensor

The temperature sensor generates a voltage that varies with temperature. The voltage is internally converted via an ADC into a digital value.

The temperature sensor has a range of  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is designed primarily to sense the temperature changes inside the chip. The temperature value depends on factors such as microcontroller clock frequency or I/O load. Generally, the chip's internal temperature is higher than the ambient temperature.

### 5.2.2.3 Touch Sensor

ESP32-S3 has 14 capacitive-sensing GPIOs, which detect variations induced by touching or approaching the GPIOs with a finger or other objects. The low-noise nature of the design and the high sensitivity of the circuit allow relatively small pads to be used. Arrays of pads can also be used, so that a larger area or more points can be detected. The touch sensing performance can be further enhanced by the waterproof design and digital filtering feature.

**Note:**

ESP32-S3 touch sensor has not passed the Conducted Susceptibility (CS) test for now, and thus has limited application scenarios.

### Pin Assignment

The pins for touch sensor are multiplexed with GPIO1 ~ GPIO14, RTC\_GPIO1 ~ RTC\_GPIO14, SAR ADC interface, and SPI interface via IO MUX.

For more information about the pin assignment, see [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *IO Pins* and [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) > Chapter *IO MUX and GPIO Matrix*.

## 6 Electrical Characteristics

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses above those listed in Table 8 *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Table 9 *Recommended Operating Conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 8: Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Symbol             | Parameter            | Min  | Max | Unit |
|--------------------|----------------------|------|-----|------|
| VDD33              | Power supply voltage | -0.3 | 3.6 | V    |
| T <sub>STORE</sub> | Storage temperature  | -40  | 105 | °C   |

### 6.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 9: Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol           | Parameter                                  | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| VDD33            | Power supply voltage                       | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V    |
| I <sub>VDD</sub> | Current delivered by external power supply | 0.5 | —   | —   | A    |
| T <sub>A</sub>   | Operating ambient temperature              | -40 | —   | 65  | °C   |

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

Table 10: DC Characteristics (3.3 V, 25 °C)

| Symbol                       | Parameter  | Min                     | Typ | Max                     | Unit |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|------|
| C <sub>IN</sub>              | Pin capacitance  | —                       | 2   | —                       | pF   |
| V <sub>IH</sub>              | High-level input voltage   | 0.75 × VDD <sup>1</sup> | —   | VDD <sup>1</sup> + 0.3  | V    |
| V <sub>IL</sub>              | Low-level input voltage  | -0.3                    | —   | 0.25 × VDD <sup>1</sup> | V    |
| I <sub>IH</sub>              | High-level input current   | —                       | —   | 50                      | nA   |
| I <sub>IL</sub>              | Low-level input current  | —                       | —   | 50                      | nA   |
| V <sub>OH</sub> <sup>2</sup> | High-level output voltage  | 0.8 × VDD <sup>1</sup>  | —   | —                       | V    |
| V <sub>OL</sub> <sup>2</sup> | Low-level output voltage   | —                       | —   | 0.1 × VDD <sup>1</sup>  | V    |
| I <sub>OH</sub>              | High-level source current (VDD <sup>1</sup> = 3.3 V, V <sub>OH</sub> ≥ 2.64 V, PAD_DRIVER = 3) | —                       | 40  | —                       | mA   |
| I <sub>OL</sub>              | Low-level sink current (VDD <sup>1</sup> = 3.3 V, V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.495 V, PAD_DRIVER = 3)   | —                       | 28  | —                       | mA   |
| R <sub>PU</sub>              | Internal weak pull-up resistor   | —                       | 45  | —                       | kΩ   |
| R <sub>PD</sub>              | Internal weak pull-down resistor   | —                       | 45  | —                       | kΩ   |
| V <sub>IH_nRST</sub>         | Chip reset release voltage (EN voltage is within the specified range)                          | 0.75 × VDD <sup>1</sup> | —   | VDD <sup>1</sup> + 0.3  | V    |

Cont'd on next page

Table 10 – cont'd from previous page

| Symbol         | Parameter   | Min  | Typ | Max                    | Unit |
|----------------|---|------|-----|------------------------|------|
| $V_{IL\_nRST}$ | Chip reset voltage (EN voltage is within the specified range) | -0.3 | —   | $0.25 \times V_{DD}^1$ | V    |

<sup>1</sup> VDD is the I/O voltage for pins of a particular power domain.

<sup>2</sup>  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$  are measured using high-impedance load.

## 6.4 Current Consumption Characteristics

### 6.4.1 Current Consumption in Active Mode

With the use of advanced power-management technologies, the module can switch between different power modes. For details on different power modes, please refer to Section *Power Management Unit* in [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#).

The current consumption measurements are taken with a 3.3 V supply at 25 °C ambient temperature.

TX current consumption is rated at a 100% duty cycle.

RX current consumption is rated when the peripherals are disabled and the CPU idle.

Table 11: Current Consumption in Active Mode

| Work mode           | Description |                                 | Peak (mA) |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Active (RF working) | TX          | 802.11b, 1 Mbps, @20.5 dBm      | 355       |
|                     |             | 802.11g, 54 Mbps, @18 dBm       | 297       |
|                     |             | 802.11n, HT20, MCS 7, @17.5 dBm | 286       |
|                     |             | 802.11n, HT40, MCS 7, @17 dBm   | 285       |
|                     | RX          | 802.11b/g/n, HT20               | 95        |
|                     |             | 802.11n, HT40                   | 97        |

**Note:**

The content below is excerpted from Section *Power Consumption in Other Modes* in [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#).

### 6.4.2 Current Consumption in Other Modes

Please note that if the chip embedded has in-package PSRAM, the current consumption of the module might be higher compared to the measurements below.

Table 12: Current Consumption in Modem-sleep Mode

| Work mode                | Frequency (MHz) | Description  | Typ <sup>1</sup> (mA) | Typ <sup>2</sup> (mA) |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Modem-sleep <sup>3</sup> | 40              | WAITI (Dual core in idle state)  | 13.2                  | 18.8                  |
|                          |                 | Single core running 32-bit data access instructions, the other core in idle state  | 16.2                  | 21.8                  |
|                          |                 | Dual core running 32-bit data access instructions                                  | 18.7                  | 24.4                  |
|                          |                 | Single core running 128-bit data access instructions, the other core in idle state | 19.9                  | 25.4                  |
|                          |                 | Dual core running 128-bit data access instructions                                 | 23.0                  | 28.8                  |
|                          | 80              | WAITI  | 22.0                  | 36.1                  |
|                          |                 | Single core running 32-bit data access instructions, the other core in idle state  | 28.4                  | 42.6                  |
|                          |                 | Dual core running 32-bit data access instructions                                  | 33.1                  | 47.3                  |
|                          |                 | Single core running 128-bit data access instructions, the other core in idle state | 35.1                  | 49.6                  |
|                          |                 | Dual core running 128-bit data access instructions                                 | 41.8                  | 56.3                  |
|                          | 160             | WAITI  | 27.6                  | 42.3                  |
|                          |                 | Single core running 32-bit data access instructions, the other core in idle state  | 39.9                  | 54.6                  |
|                          |                 | Dual core running 32-bit data access instructions                                  | 49.6                  | 64.1                  |
|                          |                 | Single core running 128-bit data access instructions, the other core in idle state | 54.4                  | 69.2                  |
|                          |                 | Dual core running 128-bit data access instructions                                 | 66.7                  | 81.1                  |
|                          | 240             | WAITI  | 32.9                  | 47.6                  |
|                          |                 | Single core running 32-bit data access instructions, the other core in idle state  | 51.2                  | 65.9                  |
|                          |                 | Dual core running 32-bit data access instructions                                  | 66.2                  | 81.3                  |
|                          |                 | Single core running 128-bit data access instructions, the other core in idle state | 72.4                  | 87.9                  |
|                          |                 | Dual core running 128-bit data access instructions                                 | 91.7                  | 107.9                 |

<sup>1</sup> Current consumption when all peripheral clocks are **disabled**.

<sup>2</sup> Current consumption when all peripheral clocks are **enabled**. In practice, the current consumption might be different depending on which peripherals are enabled.

<sup>3</sup> In Modem-sleep mode, Wi-Fi is clock gated, and the current consumption might be higher when accessing flash. For a flash rated at 80 Mbit/s, in SPI 2-line mode the consumption is 10 mA.

Table 13: Current Consumption in Low-Power Modes

| Work mode                | Description   | Typ (μA) |
|--------------------------|---|----------|
| Light-sleep <sup>1</sup> | VDD_SPI and Wi-Fi are powered down, and all GPIOs are high-impedance. | 240      |
| Deep-sleep               | RTC memory and RTC peripherals are powered up.                        | 8        |
|                          | RTC memory is powered up. RTC peripherals are powered down.           | 7        |

|           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
| Power off | CHIP_PU is set to low level. The chip is shut down. | 1 |
|-----------|---|---|

<sup>1</sup> In Light-sleep mode, all related SPI pins are pulled up. For chips embedded with PSRAM, please add corresponding PSRAM consumption values, e.g., 140  $\mu\text{A}$  for 8 MB Octal PSRAM (3.3 V), 200  $\mu\text{A}$  for 8 MB Octal PSRAM (1.8 V) and 40  $\mu\text{A}$  for 2 MB Quad PSRAM (3.3 V).



## 7 RF Characteristics

This section contains tables with RF characteristics of the Espressif product.

The RF data is measured at the antenna port, where RF cable is connected, including the front-end loss.

Devices should operate in the center frequency range allocated by regional regulatory authorities. The target center frequency range and the target transmit power are configurable by software. See [ESP RF Test Tool and Test Guide](#) for instructions.

Unless otherwise stated, the RF tests are conducted with a 3.3 V ( $\pm 5\%$ ) supply at 25 °C ambient temperature.

### 7.1 Wi-Fi Radio

Table 14: Wi-Fi RF Characteristics

| Name  | Description      |
|---|------------------|
| Center frequency range of operating channel | 2412 ~ 2484 MHz  |
| Wi-Fi wireless standard                     | IEEE 802.11b/g/n |

#### 7.1.1 Wi-Fi RF Transmitter (TX) Characteristics

Table 15: TX Power with Spectral Mask and EVM Meeting 802.11 Standards

| Rate                 | Min (dBm) | Typ (dBm) | Max (dBm) |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps      | —         | 20.5      | —         |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps     | —         | 20.5      | —         |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps      | —         | 20.0      | —         |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps     | —         | 18.0      | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 0 | —         | 19.0      | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 7 | —         | 17.5      | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 0 | —         | 18.5      | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 7 | —         | 17.0      | —         |

Table 16: TX EVM Test<sup>1</sup>

| Rate                          | Min (dB) | Typ (dB) | Limit (dB) |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps, @20.5 dBm    | —        | -24.5    | -10        |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps, @20.5 dBm   | —        | -24.5    | -10        |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps, @20 dBm      | —        | -23.0    | -5         |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps, @18 dBm     | —        | -29.5    | -25        |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 0, @19 dBm | —        | -24.0    | -5         |

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Table 16 – cont'd from previous page

| Rate                            | Min (dB) | Typ (dB) | Limit (dB) |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 7, @17.5 dBm | —        | -30.5    | -27        |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 0, @18.5 dBm | —        | -25.0    | -5         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 7, @17 dBm   | —        | -30.0    | -27        |

<sup>1</sup> EVM is measured at the corresponding typical TX power provided in Table 15 *TX Power with Spectral Mask and EVM Meeting 802.11 Standards* above.

## 7.1.2 Wi-Fi RF Receiver (RX) Characteristics

For RX tests, the PER (packet error rate) limit is 8% for 802.11b, and 10% for 802.11g/n.

Table 17: RX Sensitivity

| Rate                 | Min (dBm) | Typ (dBm) | Max (dBm) |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps      | —         | -98.2     | —         |
| 802.11b, 2 Mbps      | —         | -95.6     | —         |
| 802.11b, 5.5 Mbps    | —         | -92.8     | —         |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps     | —         | -88.5     | —         |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps      | —         | -93.0     | —         |
| 802.11g, 9 Mbps      | —         | -92.0     | —         |
| 802.11g, 12 Mbps     | —         | -90.8     | —         |
| 802.11g, 18 Mbps     | —         | -88.5     | —         |
| 802.11g, 24 Mbps     | —         | -85.5     | —         |
| 802.11g, 36 Mbps     | —         | -82.2     | —         |
| 802.11g, 48 Mbps     | —         | -78.0     | —         |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps     | —         | -76.2     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 0 | —         | -93.0     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 1 | —         | -90.6     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 2 | —         | -88.4     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 3 | —         | -84.8     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 4 | —         | -81.6     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 5 | —         | -77.4     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 6 | —         | -75.6     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 7 | —         | -74.2     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 0 | —         | -90.0     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 1 | —         | -87.5     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 2 | —         | -85.0     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 3 | —         | -82.0     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 4 | —         | -78.5     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 5 | —         | -74.4     | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 6 | —         | -72.5     | —         |

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Table 17 – cont'd from previous page

| Rate                 | Min (dBm) | Typ (dBm) | Max (dBm) |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 7 | —         | -71.2     | —         |

Table 18: Maximum RX Level

| Rate                 | Min (dBm) | Typ (dBm) | Max (dBm) |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps      | —         | 5         | —         |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps     | —         | 5         | —         |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps      | —         | 5         | —         |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps     | —         | 0         | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 0 | —         | 5         | —         |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 7 | —         | 0         | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 0 | —         | 5         | —         |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 7 | —         | 0         | —         |

Table 19: RX Adjacent Channel Rejection

| Rate                 | Min (dB) | Typ (dB) | Max (dB) |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps      | —        | 35       | —        |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps     | —        | 35       | —        |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps      | —        | 31       | —        |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps     | —        | 14       | —        |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 0 | —        | 31       | —        |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS 7 | —        | 13       | —        |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 0 | —        | 19       | —        |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS 7 | —        | 8        | —        |

## 7.2 Bluetooth LE Radio

Table 20: Bluetooth LE RF Characteristics

| Name  | Description      |
|---|------------------|
| Center frequency range of operating channel | 2402 ~ 2480 MHz  |
| RF transmit power range                     | -24.0 ~ 20.0 dBm |

### 7.2.1 Bluetooth LE RF Transmitter (TX) Characteristics

Table 21: Bluetooth LE - Transmitter Characteristics - 1 Mbps

| Parameter                          | Description  | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|-----|------|
| Carrier frequency offset and drift | Max $ f_n _{n=0, 1, 2, \dots, k}$  | —   | 2.50   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Max $ f_0 - f_n $  | —   | 2.00   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Max $ f_n - f_{n-5} $  | —   | 1.40   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | $ f_1 - f_0 $  | —   | 1.00   | —   | kHz  |
| Modulation characteristics         | $\Delta f_{1\text{avg}}$   | —   | 249.00 | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Min $\Delta f_{2\text{max}}$ (for at least 99.9% of all $\Delta f_{2\text{max}}$ ) | —   | 198.00 | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | $\Delta f_{2\text{avg}}/\Delta f_{1\text{avg}}$                                    | —   | 0.86   | —   | —    |
| In-band spurious emissions         | $\pm 2$ MHz offset   | —   | -37.00 | —   | dBm  |
|                                    | $\pm 3$ MHz offset   | —   | -42.00 | —   | dBm  |
|                                    | $> \pm 3$ MHz offset   | —   | -44.00 | —   | dBm  |

Table 22: Bluetooth LE - Transmitter Characteristics - 2 Mbps

| Parameter                          | Description  | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|-----|------|
| Carrier frequency offset and drift | Max $ f_n _{n=0, 1, 2, \dots, k}$  | —   | 2.50   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Max $ f_0 - f_n $  | —   | 2.00   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Max $ f_n - f_{n-5} $  | —   | 1.40   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | $ f_1 - f_0 $  | —   | 1.00   | —   | kHz  |
| Modulation characteristics         | $\Delta f_{1\text{avg}}$   | —   | 499.00 | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Min $\Delta f_{2\text{max}}$ (for at least 99.9% of all $\Delta f_{2\text{max}}$ ) | —   | 416.00 | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | $\Delta f_{2\text{avg}}/\Delta f_{1\text{avg}}$                                    | —   | 0.89   | —   | —    |
| In-band spurious emissions         | $\pm 4$ MHz offset   | —   | -42.00 | —   | dBm  |
|                                    | $\pm 5$ MHz offset   | —   | -44.00 | —   | dBm  |
|                                    | $> \pm 5$ MHz offset   | —   | -47.00 | —   | dBm  |

Table 23: Bluetooth LE - Transmitter Characteristics - 125 Kbps

| Parameter                          | Description  | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|-----|------|
| Carrier frequency offset and drift | Max $ f_n _{n=0, 1, 2, \dots, k}$  | —   | 0.80   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Max $ f_0 - f_n $  | —   | 1.00   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | $ f_n - f_{n-3} $  | —   | 0.30   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | $ f_0 - f_3 $  | —   | 1.00   | —   | kHz  |
| Modulation characteristics         | $\Delta f_{1\text{avg}}$   | —   | 248.00 | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Min $\Delta f_{1\text{max}}$ (for at least 99.9% of all $\Delta f_{1\text{max}}$ ) | —   | 222.00 | —   | kHz  |
| In-band spurious emissions         | $\pm 2$ MHz offset   | —   | -37.00 | —   | dBm  |
|                                    | $\pm 3$ MHz offset   | —   | -42.00 | —   | dBm  |
|                                    | $> \pm 3$ MHz offset   | —   | -44.00 | —   | dBm  |

Table 24: Bluetooth LE - Transmitter Characteristics - 500 Kbps

| Parameter                          | Description  | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|-----|------|
| Carrier frequency offset and drift | Max $ f_n _{n=0, 1, 2, \dots, k}$  | —   | 0.80   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Max $ f_0 - f_n $  | —   | 1.00   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | $ f_n - f_{n-3} $  | —   | 0.85   | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | $ f_0 - f_3 $  | —   | 0.34   | —   | kHz  |
| Modulation characteristics         | $\Delta f_{2\text{avg}}$   | —   | 213.00 | —   | kHz  |
|                                    | Min $\Delta f_{2\text{max}}$ (for at least 99.9% of all $\Delta f_{2\text{max}}$ ) | —   | 196.00 | —   | kHz  |
| In-band spurious emissions         | $\pm 2$ MHz offset   | —   | -37.00 | —   | dBm  |
|                                    | $\pm 3$ MHz offset   | —   | -42.00 | —   | dBm  |
|                                    | $> \pm 3$ MHz offset   | —   | -44.00 | —   | dBm  |

### 7.2.2 Bluetooth LE RF Receiver (RX) Characteristics

Table 25: Bluetooth LE - Receiver Characteristics - 1 Mbps

| Parameter                           | Description                    | Min | Typ   | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| Sensitivity @30.8% PER              | —                              | —   | -96.5 | —   | dBm  |
| Maximum received signal @30.8% PER  | —                              | —   | 8     | —   | dBm  |
| Co-channel C/I                      | F = FO MHz                     | —   | 9     | —   | dB   |
| Adjacent channel selectivity C/I    | F = FO + 1 MHz                 | —   | -3    | —   | dB   |
|                                     | F = FO - 1 MHz                 | —   | -3    | —   | dB   |
|                                     | F = FO + 2 MHz                 | —   | -28   | —   | dB   |
|                                     | F = FO - 2 MHz                 | —   | -30   | —   | dB   |
|                                     | F = FO + 3 MHz                 | —   | -31   | —   | dB   |
|                                     | F = FO - 3 MHz                 | —   | -33   | —   | dB   |
|                                     | F > FO + 3 MHz                 | —   | -32   | —   | dB   |
|                                     | F > FO - 3 MHz                 | —   | -36   | —   | dB   |
| Image frequency                     | —                              | —   | -32   | —   | dB   |
| Adjacent channel to image frequency | F = $F_{\text{image}} + 1$ MHz | —   | -39   | —   | dB   |
|                                     | F = $F_{\text{image}} - 1$ MHz | —   | -31   | —   | dB   |
| Out-of-band blocking performance    | 30 MHz ~ 2000 MHz              | —   | -9    | —   | dBm  |
|                                     | 2003 MHz ~ 2399 MHz            | —   | -18   | —   | dBm  |
|                                     | 2484 MHz ~ 2997 MHz            | —   | -15   | —   | dBm  |
|                                     | 3000 MHz ~ 12.75 GHz           | —   | -5    | —   | dBm  |
| Intermodulation                     | —                              | —   | -29   | —   | dBm  |

Table 26: Bluetooth LE - Receiver Characteristics - 2 Mbps

| Parameter                          | Description | Min | Typ   | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| Sensitivity @30.8% PER             | —           | —   | -92.5 | —   | dBm  |
| Maximum received signal @30.8% PER | —           | —   | 3     | —   | dBm  |

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Table 26 – cont'd from previous page

| Parameter                           | Description             | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Co-channel C/I                      | $F = F_0$ MHz           | —   | 10  | —   | dB   |
| Adjacent channel selectivity C/I    | $F = F_0 + 2$ MHz       | —   | –8  | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 2$ MHz       | —   | –5  | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 + 4$ MHz       | —   | –31 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 4$ MHz       | —   | –33 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 + 6$ MHz       | —   | –37 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 6$ MHz       | —   | –37 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F > F_0 + 6$ MHz       | —   | –40 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F > F_0 - 6$ MHz       | —   | –40 | —   | dB   |
| Image frequency                     | —                       | —   | –31 | —   | dB   |
| Adjacent channel to image frequency | $F = F_{image} + 2$ MHz | —   | –37 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_{image} - 2$ MHz | —   | –8  | —   | dB   |
| Out-of-band blocking performance    | 30 MHz ~ 2000 MHz       | —   | –15 | —   | dBm  |
|                                     | 2003 MHz ~ 2399 MHz     | —   | –19 | —   | dBm  |
|                                     | 2484 MHz ~ 2997 MHz     | —   | –15 | —   | dBm  |
|                                     | 3000 MHz ~ 12.75 GHz    | —   | –6  | —   | dBm  |
| Intermodulation                     | —                       | —   | –29 | —   | dBm  |

Table 27: Bluetooth LE - Receiver Characteristics - 125 Kbps

| Parameter                           | Description             | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--------|-----|------|
| Sensitivity @30.8% PER              | —                       | —   | –103.5 | —   | dBm  |
| Maximum received signal @30.8% PER  | —                       | —   | 8      | —   | dBm  |
| Co-channel C/I                      | $F = F_0$ MHz           | —   | 6      | —   | dB   |
| Adjacent channel selectivity C/I    | $F = F_0 + 1$ MHz       | —   | –6     | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 1$ MHz       | —   | –5     | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 + 2$ MHz       | —   | –32    | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 2$ MHz       | —   | –39    | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 + 3$ MHz       | —   | –35    | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 3$ MHz       | —   | –45    | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F > F_0 + 3$ MHz       | —   | –35    | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F > F_0 - 3$ MHz       | —   | –48    | —   | dB   |
| Image frequency                     | —                       | —   | –35    | —   | dB   |
| Adjacent channel to image frequency | $F = F_{image} + 1$ MHz | —   | –49    | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_{image} - 1$ MHz | —   | –32    | —   | dB   |

Table 28: Bluetooth LE - Receiver Characteristics - 500 Kbps

| Parameter                          | Description   | Min | Typ  | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sensitivity @30.8% PER             | —             | —   | –100 | —   | dBm  |
| Maximum received signal @30.8% PER | —             | —   | 8    | —   | dBm  |
| Co-channel C/I                     | $F = F_0$ MHz | —   | 4    | —   | dB   |

Cont'd on next page

Table 28 – cont'd from previous page

| Parameter                           | Description                     | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Adjacent channel selectivity C/I    | $F = F_0 + 1 \text{ MHz}$       | —   | -5  | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 1 \text{ MHz}$       | —   | -5  | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 + 2 \text{ MHz}$       | —   | -28 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 2 \text{ MHz}$       | —   | -36 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 + 3 \text{ MHz}$       | —   | -36 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_0 - 3 \text{ MHz}$       | —   | -38 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F > F_0 + 3 \text{ MHz}$       | —   | -37 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F > F_0 - 3 \text{ MHz}$       | —   | -41 | —   | dB   |
| Image frequency                     | —                               | —   | -37 | —   | dB   |
| Adjacent channel to image frequency | $F = F_{image} + 1 \text{ MHz}$ | —   | -44 | —   | dB   |
|                                     | $F = F_{image} - 1 \text{ MHz}$ | —   | -28 | —   | dB   |

## 8 Module Schematics

This is the reference design of the module. For ESP32-S3R8V/ESP32-S3R16V, VDD\_SPI has been set to 1.8 V by eFuse VDD\_SPI\_TIEH and VDD\_SPI\_FORCE.

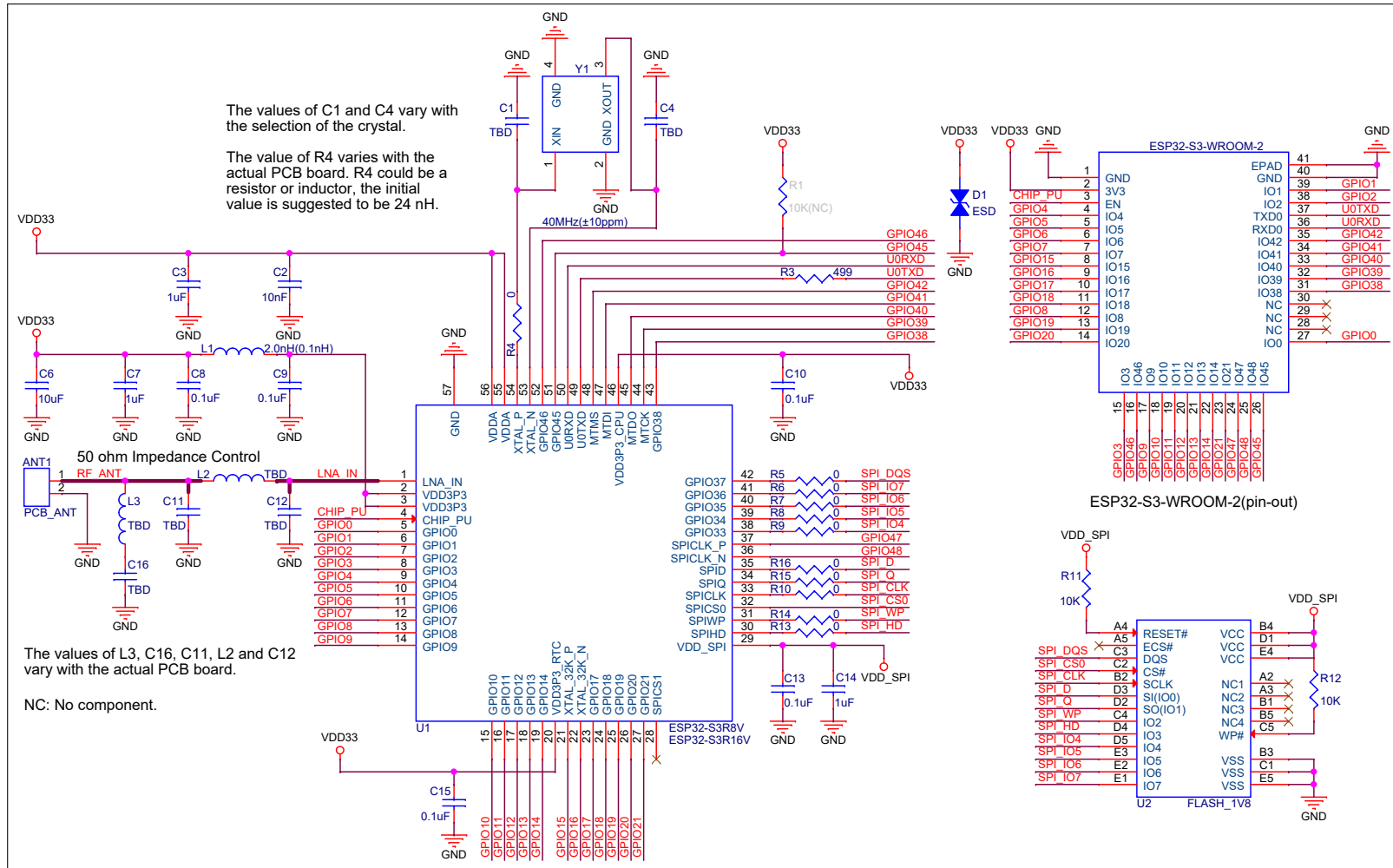


Figure 4: Schematics

Note that the external pull-up resistor R1 on GPIO45 of ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 has changed to be not mounted from BOM version v0.7. For detailed information, refer to [ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 Module BOM Changes](#).



## 9 Peripheral Schematics

This is the typical application circuit of the module connected with peripheral components (for example, power supply, antenna, reset button, JTAG interface, and UART interface).

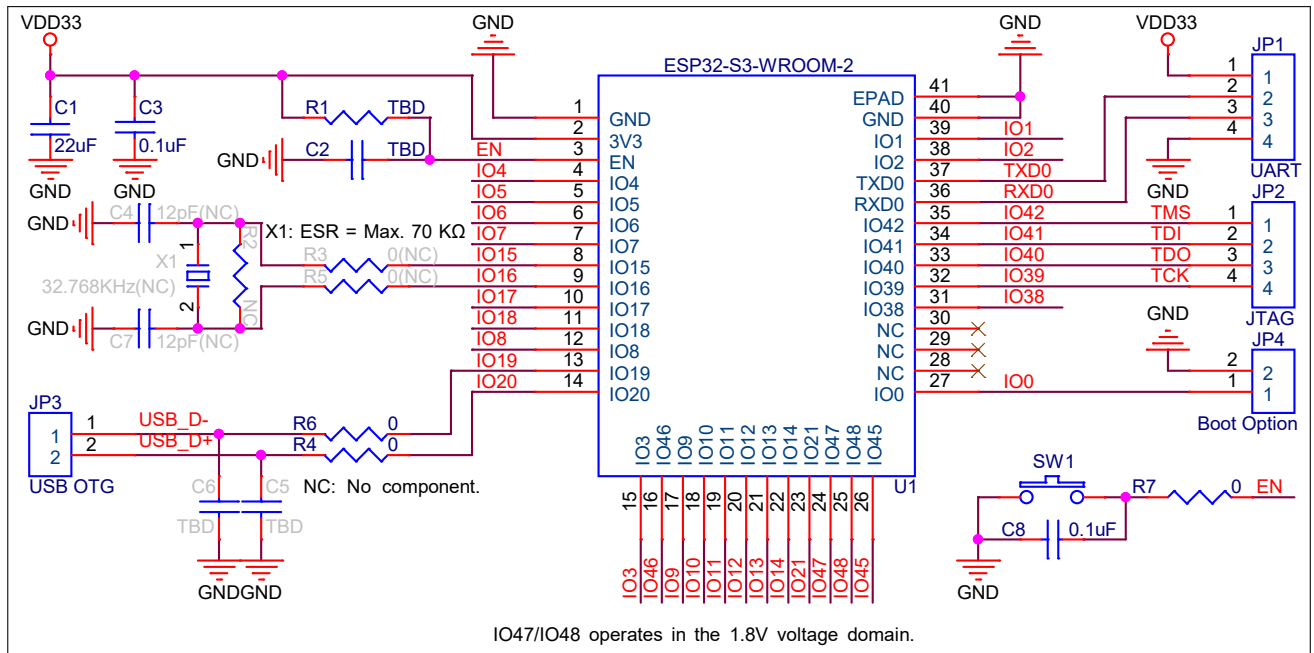
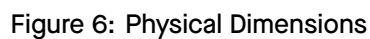


Figure 5: Peripheral Schematics

- Soldering the EPAD to the ground of the base board is not a must, however, it can optimize thermal performance. If you choose to solder it, please apply the correct amount of soldering paste. Too much soldering paste may increase the gap between the module and the baseboard. As result, the adhesion between other pins and the baseboard may be poor.
- To ensure that the power supply to the ESP32-S3 chip is stable during power-up, it is advised to add an RC delay circuit at the EN pin. The recommended setting for the RC delay circuit is usually  $R = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  and  $C = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ . However, specific parameters should be adjusted based on the power-up timing of the module and the power-up and reset sequence timing of the chip. For ESP32-S3's power-up and reset sequence timing diagram, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) > Section Power Supply.



For information about tape, reel, and product marking, please refer to [Espressif Module Packaging Information](#).



## 11.2 Module Placement for PCB Design

If module-on-board design is adopted, attention should be paid while positioning the module on the base board. The interference of the base board on the module's antenna performance should be minimized.

For details about module placement for PCB design, please refer to [ESP32-S3 Hardware Design Guidelines](#) > Section *Positioning a Module on a Base Board*.

## 12 Product Handling

### 12.1 Storage Conditions

The products sealed in moisture barrier bags (MBB) should be stored in a non-condensing atmospheric environment of  $< 40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 90%RH. The module is rated at the moisture sensitivity level (MSL) of 3.

After unpacking, the module must be soldered within 168 hours with the factory conditions  $25\pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 60%RH. If the above conditions are not met, the module needs to be baked.

### 12.2 Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

- Human body model (HBM):  $\pm 2000\text{ V}$
- Charged-device model (CDM):  $\pm 500\text{ V}$

### 12.3 Reflow Profile

Solder the module in a single reflow.

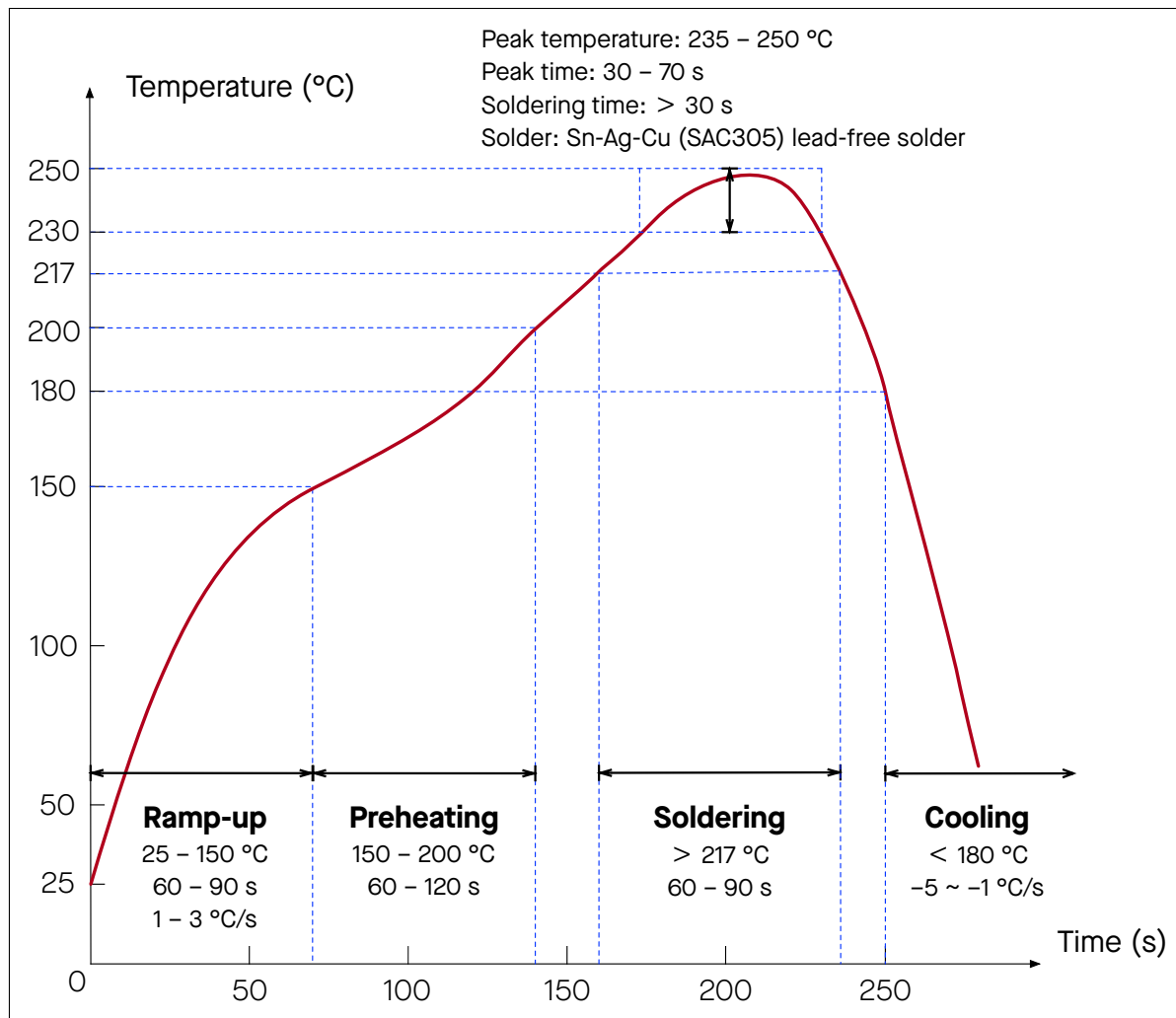


Figure 8: Reflow Profile

## 12.4 Ultrasonic Vibration

Avoid exposing Espressif modules to vibration from ultrasonic equipment, such as ultrasonic welders or ultrasonic cleaners. This vibration may induce resonance in the in-module crystal and lead to its malfunction or even failure. As a consequence, **the module may stop working or its performance may deteriorate.**

## Related Documentation and Resources

### Related Documentation

- [ESP32-S3 Series Datasheet](#) – Specifications of the ESP32-S3 hardware.
- [ESP32-S3 Technical Reference Manual](#) – Detailed information on how to use the ESP32-S3 memory and peripherals.
- [ESP32-S3 Hardware Design Guidelines](#) – Guidelines on how to integrate the ESP32-S3 into your hardware product.
- [ESP32-S3 Series SoC Errata](#) – Descriptions of known errors in ESP32-S3 series of SoCs.
- *Certificates*  
<https://espressif.com/en/support/documents/certificates>
- *ESP32-S3 Product/Process Change Notifications (PCN)*  
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### Developer Zone

- [ESP-IDF Programming Guide for ESP32-S3](#) – Extensive documentation for the ESP-IDF development framework.
- *ESP-IDF* and other development frameworks on GitHub.  
<https://github.com/espressif>
- *ESP32 BBS Forum* – Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community for Espressif products where you can post questions, share knowledge, explore ideas, and help solve problems with fellow engineers.  
<https://esp32.com/>
- *The ESP Journal* – Best Practices, Articles, and Notes from Espressif folks.  
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- *ESP32-S3 Series SoCs* – Browse through all ESP32-S3 SoCs.  
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## Revision History

| Date       | Version | Release notes   |
|------------|---------|---|
| 2024-12-03 | v1.4    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added the ESP32-S3-WROOM-2-N32R16V module variant</li> <li>Updated the status of module variants ESP32-S3-WROOM-2-N16R8V and ESP32-S3-WROOM-2-N32R8V to End of Life (EOL)</li> </ul>   |
| 2024-11-14 | v1.3    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added a reference to the chip revision information in the note in Section <a href="#">1.2 Series Comparison</a></li> <li>Updated Section <a href="#">1.3 Applications</a></li> <li>Restructured the previous Section <i>Strapping Pins</i> as Section <a href="#">4 Boot Configurations</a></li> <li>Added Section <a href="#">5.2 Peripheral Description</a></li> <li>Divided Section <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> into Section <a href="#">6 Electrical Characteristics</a> and Section <a href="#">7 RF Characteristics</a> with updated formatting and wording</li> <li>Divided Section <i>Physical Dimensions and PCB Land Pattern</i> into Section <a href="#">10 Module Dimensions</a> and <a href="#">11 PCB Layout Recommendations</a> and added Section <a href="#">11.2 Module Placement for PCB Design</a></li> <li>Added the 3D model link of ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 in Section <a href="#">11.1 PCB Land Pattern</a></li> <li>Updated Figure <a href="#">8 Reflow Profile</a></li> <li>Other minor updates to formatting and wording</li> </ul> |
| 2023-11-24 | v1.2    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added the first two table notes in Table <a href="#">1 ESP32-S3-WROOM-2 Series Comparison</a></li> <li>Updated Section <a href="#">4.1 Chip Boot Mode Control</a></li> <li>Fixed the center frequency range of operating channel in Table <a href="#">14 Wi-Fi RF Characteristics</a></li> <li>Updated the module schematics in Section <a href="#">8 Module Schematics</a></li> <li>Updated the physical dimensions figure in Section <a href="#">10 Module Dimensions</a></li> <li>Other minor updates</li> </ul>  |
| 2023-03-07 | v1.1    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update Section <i>Strapping Pins</i></li> <li>Update Section <a href="#">6.4 Current Consumption Characteristics</a></li> <li>Update the Bluetooth maximum transmit power from 21 dBm to 20 dBm</li> <li>Update descriptions in Section <a href="#">9 Peripheral Schematics</a></li> <li>Add descriptions in Section <a href="#">11.1 PCB Land Pattern</a></li> <li>Update Section <a href="#">12.4</a></li> <li>Other minor changes</li> </ul>  |

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| Date       | Version | Release notes  |
|------------|---------|--|
| 2022-11-01 | v1.0    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Add certification and test information</li><li>• Update Table 1 and Table 13 and add note</li><li>• Update note in Table 2</li><li>• Update BLE RF power control range in Table 21</li><li>• Other minor updates</li></ul> |
| 2022-05-09 | v0.7    | Update pin definitions table   |
| 2021-12-31 | v0.6    | Overall update for chip revision 1   |
| 2021-07-13 | v0.1    | Preliminary release, for chip revision 0   |



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