

ESP-M4**—Golden finger module****Manual****V1.0****11-1-2018****Num : DM0015CN****Features****■ SOC characteristics**

- Built-in Tensilica L106 ultra-low power consumption 32-bit cpu, the main frequency can be 80MHz and 160MHz, also support RTOS;
- Built-in TCP/IP protocol stack;
- Built-in 1 channel 10-bit high precision ADC;
- The outside interfaces have HSPI, UART, I2C, I2S, IR Remote Control, PWM, GPIO;
- The deep-sleep current is about 10uA, and the cut-off current is smaller than 5uA;
- Can be wake-up within 2 ms, and connect to transmit data package;
- the consume power is smaller than 1.0mW (DTIM3) when at standby status;
- built-in 1M byte for SPI Flash.

■ Wi-Fi characteristics

- Support 802.11 b/g/n/e/i
- Support three modes: Station, SoftAP, and SoftAP+STA;
- Support Wi-Fi Direct(P2P);
- Support hardware acceleration for CCMP (CBC-MAC, computation mode), TKIP (MIC, RC4), WAPI(SMS4), WEP(RC4), CRC;
- P2P find, P2P GO mode/GC mode and P2P power management;
- WPA/PA2 PSK and WPS;
- Support 802.11 i security: pre-certification and TSN;
- Support 802.11n (2.4 GHz);
- 802.1h/RFC1042 frame encapsulation;
- Support seamless roam;

- Support AT remote updation and cloud OTA updation;
- Support SmartConfig function for Android and iOS device SmartConfig.

Peripheral for Module

- 2*UART;
- 1*En;
- 1*ADC;
- 1*wakeup pin;
- 1*HSPI;
- 1*I2C;
- 1*I2S;
- MAX 10* GPIOs;

■ Working temperature: -40℃-125℃**■ Module size:**

12.3*mm*15mm; (M1 version)

12.3*mm*20mm; (M2 version)

Application

- Serial Transparent transmission;
- WiFi prober;
- Smart power plug/Smart LED light;
- Mesh networks;
- Sensor networks;
- Wearable electronics;
- Securit ID label;
- Wireless location recognition;
- Wireless location system beacon;
- Industrial wireless control.

Module Type

Name	Antenna Type
ESP-M4	PCB on board antenna

Module Structure



Achieve Update

Date	Version	Content
2018-1-10	V1.0	Initiation
2018-11-1	V2.0	Revise the Definition of Pins

Index

1. Introduction	4
2. Interface Definition	6
3. Shape and Size	7
4. Electronical Characteristics	9
5. Power Consumption	9
6. Wi-Fi RF Characteristics	10
7. The Recommended Sold Temperature Curve	11
8. Minimum System	12
9. The Recommended PCB Design	13
10. Peripheral Line Suggestion	14
Appendix.	15

1. Introduction

The WiFi module ESP-M is manufactured by using a high-performance chip ESP8285. This small chip is encapsulated an enhanced Tensilica's L106 diamond series 32-bit kernel CPU with a SRAM. Thus, ESP8285 has the complete function Wi-Fi function; it not only can be applied independently, but can be used as a slaver working with other host CPU. When ESP8285 is applied as a slaver, it can start from the onboard Flash. The built-in high-speed buffer is not only benefit to improve the system performance, but optimize the store system. In addition, ESP8285 can be used as Wi-Fi adapter by SPI/SDIO or I2C/UART interface, when it is applied to other MCU design.

The ESP-M module supports the standard IEEE802.11 b/g/n/e/i protocol and the complete TCP/IP protocol stack. User can use it to add the WiFi function for the installed devices, and also can be viewed as a independent network controller. Anyway, ESP-M module provides many probabilities with the best price.

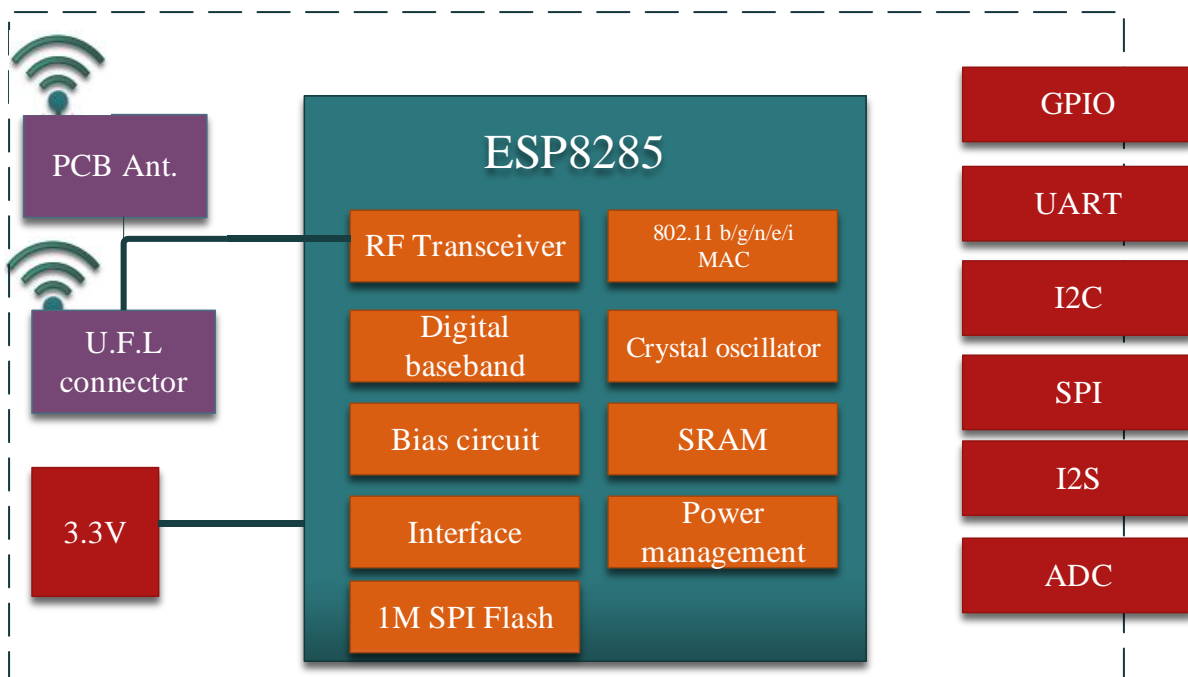


Fig. 1.1 Module Structure

The main parameters can be shown as follows.

Table 1.1 Parameters

Types	Items	Parameters
Wi-Fi	Frequency scope	2.4G~2.5G(2400M~2483.5M)
	Transmit power	802.11b: +20 dBm
		802.11g: +17 dBm
		802.11n: +14 dBm
	Receiving sensitivity	802.11b: -91 dbm (11Mbps)
		802.11g: -75 dbm (54Mbps)
		802.11n: -72 dbm (MCS7)
	Antenna	PCB onboard antenna
Hardware	CPU	Tensilica L106 32 bit MCU
	Perpherl	UART/SDIO/SPI/I2C/I2S/IR control
		GPIO/ADC/PWM/SPI/I2C/I2S
	Working voltage	2.5V ~ 3.6V
	Working current	Average current: 80 mA
	Working temperature	-40 ℃ ~125 ℃
	Environment temperature	-40 ℃ ~ 125 ℃
	Size	16mm x 24mm x 3mm
Software	Wi-Fi mode	Station/SoftAP/SoftAP+Station
	Security mode	WPA/WPA2
	Encryption type	WEP/TKIP/AES
	Update firmware	UART Download/OTA (by internet)
	Software develop	Non-RTOS/RTOS/Arduino IDE etc.
	Network protocol	IPv4, TCP/UDP/HTTP/FTP/MQTT
	User configuration	AT+ command/cloud sever/ Android/iOS APP

2. Interface Definition

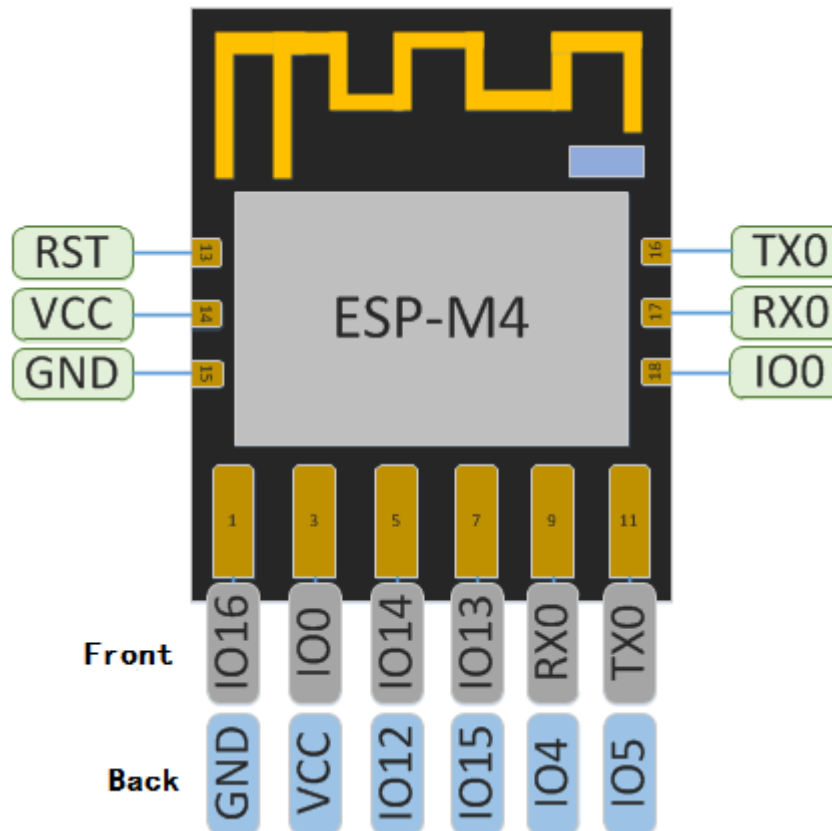


Fig. 2.1 Pins of ESP-M4

Working mode and definition of pins:

Table 2.1 working modes

Mode	GPIO0	GPIO2(Pull-up resistance)
UART download	low	high
Flash Boot	high	high

Table 2.2 Pins Function

Num	Pin Name	Type	Function Illustration
1	IO16	I/O	GPIO16, wake up from deep sleep
2	GND	P	GND
3,18	IO0	I/O	Selected pin for module download
4,14	VCC	P	Power: 3.3V/250mA
5,15	IO14	I/O	GPIO14;
6	IO12	I/O	GPIO12;
7	IO13	I/O	GPIO13;
8	IO5	I/O	IO5;
9,17	RXD	I/O	GPIO3; used to built-in Flash as UART Rx
10	IO4	I/O	IO4;
11,16	TXD	I/O	GPIO1; used to built-in Flash as UART Tx
12	IO15	I/O	IO15, pull-down, has 100us high level after power, unsuitable for relay control
13	RST	I	Reset(effective for low level) with pull-up resistance

3. Shape and Size



Fig 3.1 Shape of ESP-M4

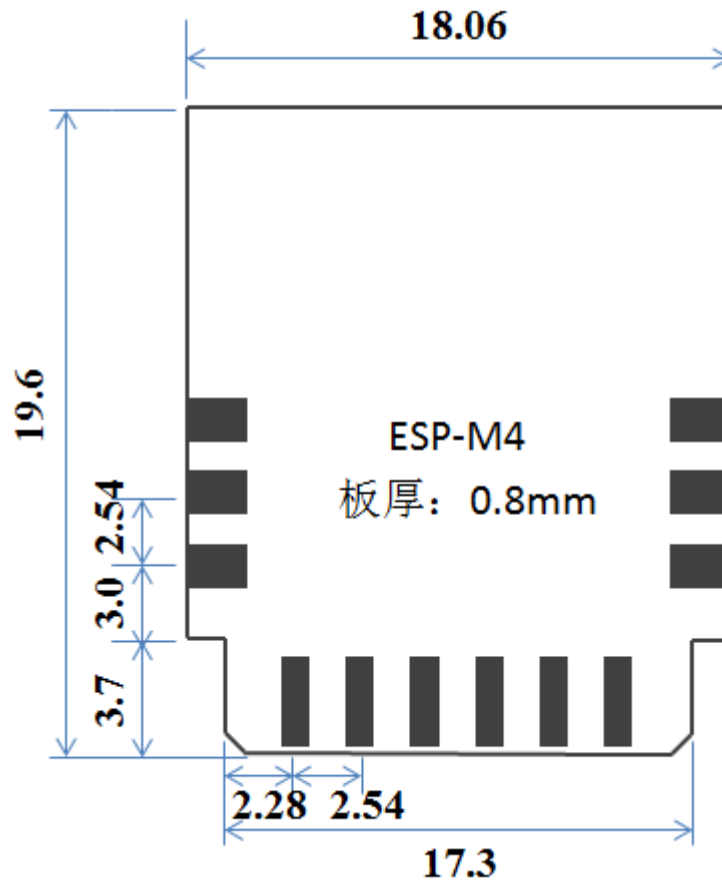


Fig. 3.2 Size for ESP-M4

Table 3.1 Size for ESP-M4

Length	Width	Height	PAD (two sides)	PAD (bottom)
21.44mm	18.06mm	2.3mm	0.9 mm x 1.3mm	1.5mm*3.1mm

4. Electrical Characteristics

Table 4.1 Electronics

Parameters		Condition	Min	Classical	Max	Unite
Store Temperature		-	-40	Normal	125	°C
Sold Temperature		IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020	-	-	260	°C
Working Voltage		-	2.5	3.3	3.6	V
I/O	V _{IL} /V _{IH}	-	-0.3/0.75V _{IO}	-	0.25V _{IO} /3.6	V
	V _{OL} /V _{OH}	-	N/0.8V _{IO}	-	0.1V _{IO} /N	
	I _{MAX}	-	-	-	12	mA
Electrostatic release quantity (Human model)		TAMB=25°C	-	-	2	KV
Electrostatic release quantity (Human model)		TAMB=25°C	-	-	0.5	KV

5. Power Consumption

Table 5.1 Power Consumption

Parameters	Min	Classical	Max	Unite
Tx802.11b, CCK 11Mbps, POUT=+17dBm	-	170	-	mA
Tx802.11g, OFDM 54 Mbps, POUT =+15dBm	-	140	-	mA
Tx802.11n,MCS7,POUT =+13dBm	-	120	-	mA
Rx 802.11b, 1024 Bytes, -80dBm	-	50	-	mA
Rx 802.11g, 1024 Bytes, -70dBm	-	56	-	mA
Rx 802.11n, 1024 Bytes, -65dBm	-	56	-	mA
Modem-sleep①	-	15	-	mA
Light-sleep②	-	0.9	-	mA
Deep-sleep③	-	20	-	μA
close	-	0.5	-	μA

Note

①: Modem-Sleep mode can be used for the case that CPU is always working, e.g., PWM or I2S etc. If WiFi is connected and no data is to transmitted, in this case, WiFi modem can be closed to save power energy. For example, if at DTIM3 status, keep asleep at 300ms, Then, the module can wake up to receive the Beacon package within 3ms and the current being 15mA.

②: Light-Sleep mode can be used for the case that CUP can stop the application temporarily, e.g., Wi-Fi Switch. If Wi-Fi is connected and there is no data packet to be transmitted, by the 802.11 standard (e.g., U-APSD), the module can close Wi-Fi Modem and stop CPU to save power. For example, at DTIM3, keep up sleeping at 300ms, it would receive the Beacon package from AP after each 3ms, then the whole average current is about 0.9mA.

③ Deep-Sleep mode is applied to the case that Wi-Fi is not necessary to connect all the time, just send a data packet after a long time (e.g., transmit one temperature data each 100s). It just needs 0.3s-1s to connect AP after each 300s, and the whole average current is much smaller 1mA.

6. Wi-Fi RF Characteristics

The data in the following Table is gotten when voltage is 3.3V and 1.1V in the indoor temperature environment.

Table 6.1 Wi-Fi RF Characteristics

Parameters	Min	Classical	Max	Unit
Input frequency	2412	-	2484	MHz
Input impedance	-	50	-	Ω
Input reflection	-	-	-10	dB
At 72.2Mbps, output power consumption for PA	15.5	16.5	17.5	dBm
At 11b mode, output power consumption for PA	19.5	20.5	21.5	dBm
Sensitivity	-	-	-	-
DSSS, 1Mbps	-	-98	-	dBm
CCK11, Mbps	-	-91	-	dBm
6Mbps(1/2 BPSK)	-	-93	-	dBm
54Mbps(3/4 64-QAM)	-	-75	-	dBm
HT20, MCS7(65 Mbps, 72.2 Mbps)	-	-72	-	dBm
Adjacent Inhibition				
OFDM, 6Mbps	-	37	-	dB
OFDM, 54Mbps	-	21	-	dB
HT20, MCS0	-	37	-	dB
HT20, MCS7	-	20	-	dB

7. The Recommended Sold Temperature Curve

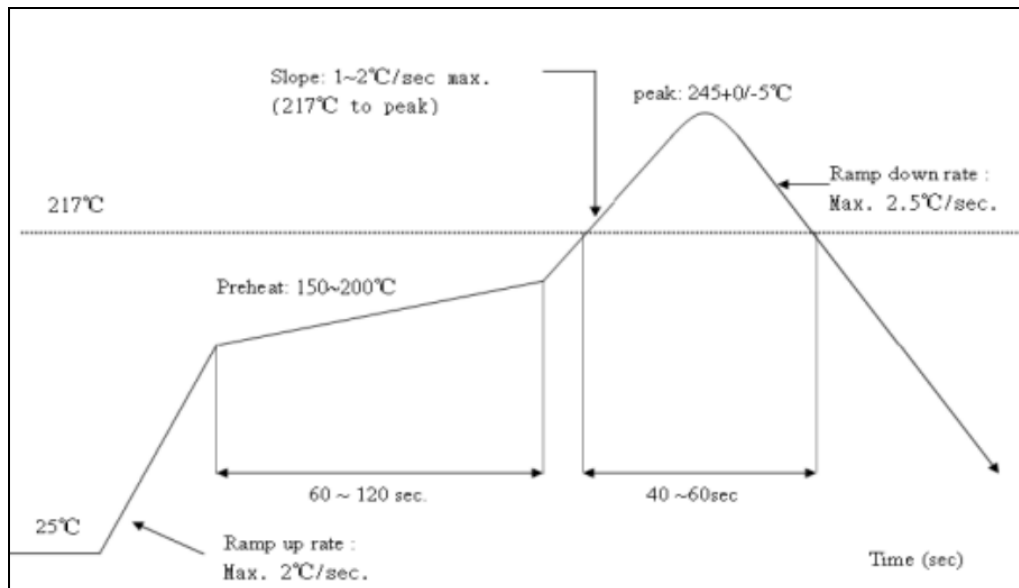


Fig. 7.1 Temperature Curve when Sold

8. Minimum System

This module can work just at 3.3V working voltage.

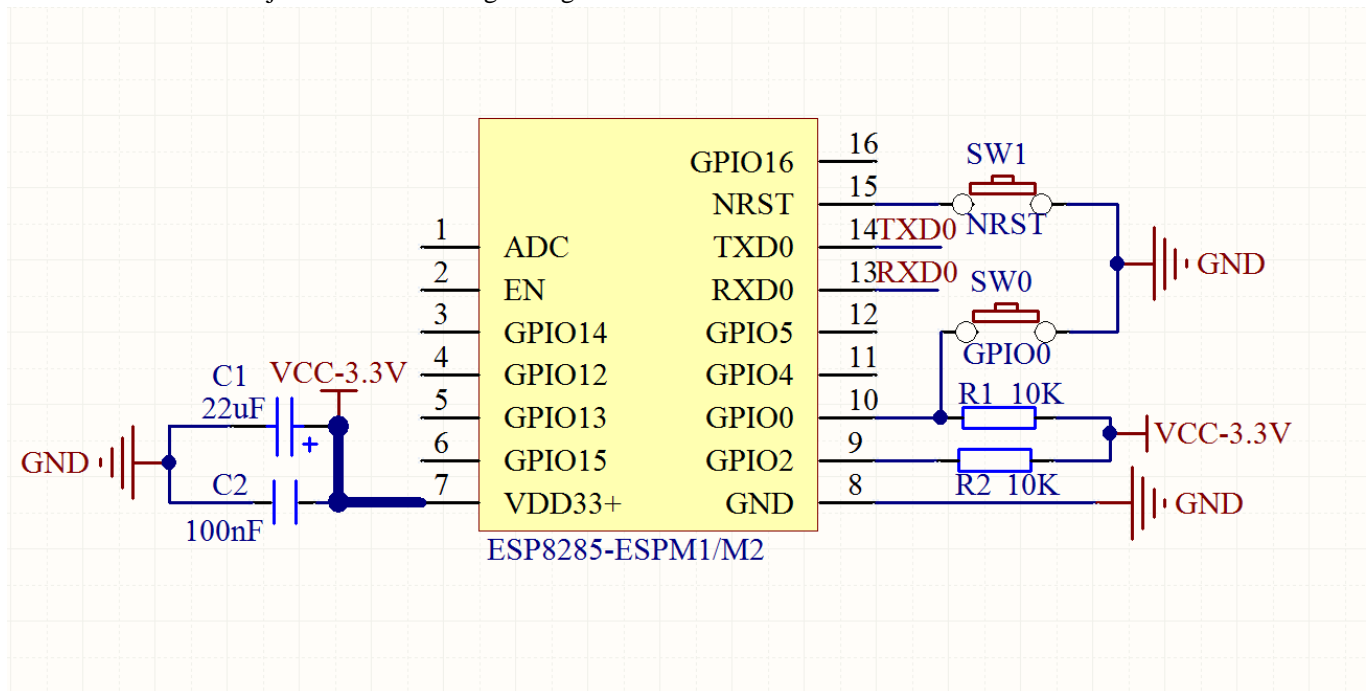


Fig. 8. 1 Minimum System

Note

- (1) the working voltage for module is DC 3.3V;
- (2) the max current from IO of this module is 12mA;
- (3) RST Pin is enabled when it is low level; and EN pin is enabled when it is high level;
- (4) Wi-Fi module is at update mode: GPIO0 is low level, then module reset to power; Wi-Fi module is at working mode: GPIO0 is at high level, and then reset to power;
- (5) Wi-Fi module is connected to RXD of the other MCU, and TXD is connected to RXD of the other MCU.

9. The Recommended PCB Design

Wi-Fi module can be inserted into the PCB board directly. For the high RF performance for the end device, please note the placement for the antenna and the module.

Especially, since the antenna is external for ESP-M1, the antenna can be placed by the project requirements. The connector for external antenna is shown in the following.

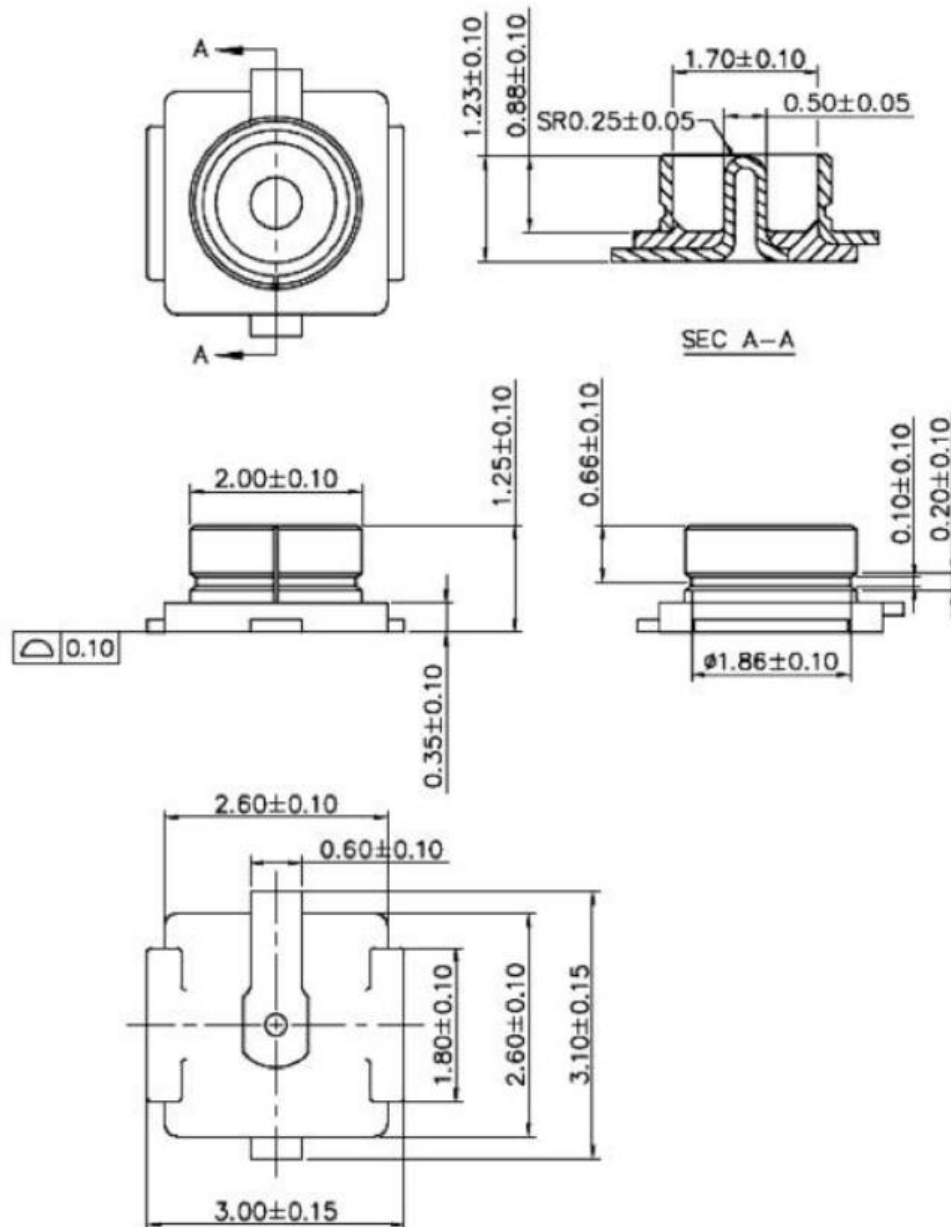


Fig. 9.1 Connector for the external antenna

It is suggested that the module is placed along with PCB side, the antenna is placed outside the board, or along with the PCB side, and the below board is blank.

10. Peripheral Line Suggestion

Wi-Fi module is already integrated into high-speed GPIO and Peripheral interface, which may be generated the switch noise. If there is a high request for the power consumption and EMI characteristics, it is suggested to connect a serial 10~100 ohm resistance, which can suppress overshoot when switching power supply, and can smooth signal. At the same time, it also can, to a certain extent, prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD).

Appendix.

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