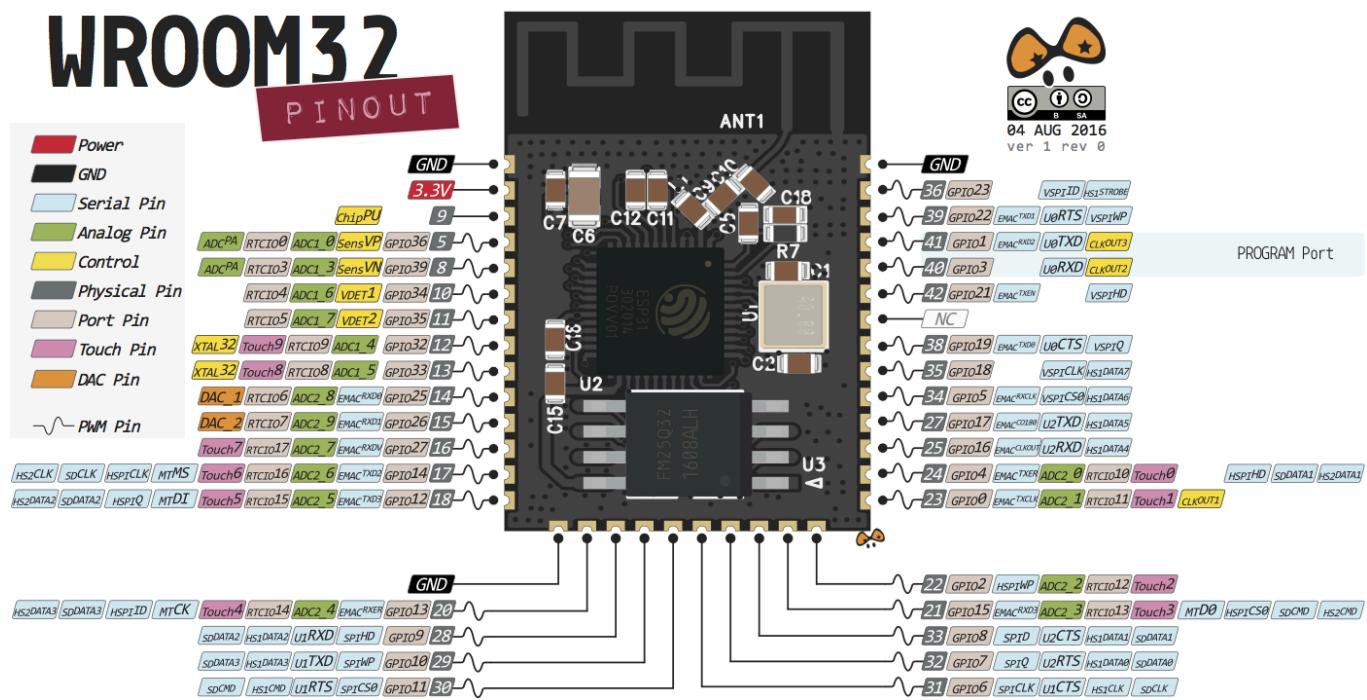


ESP32 Pinout Reference: Which GPIO pins should you use?

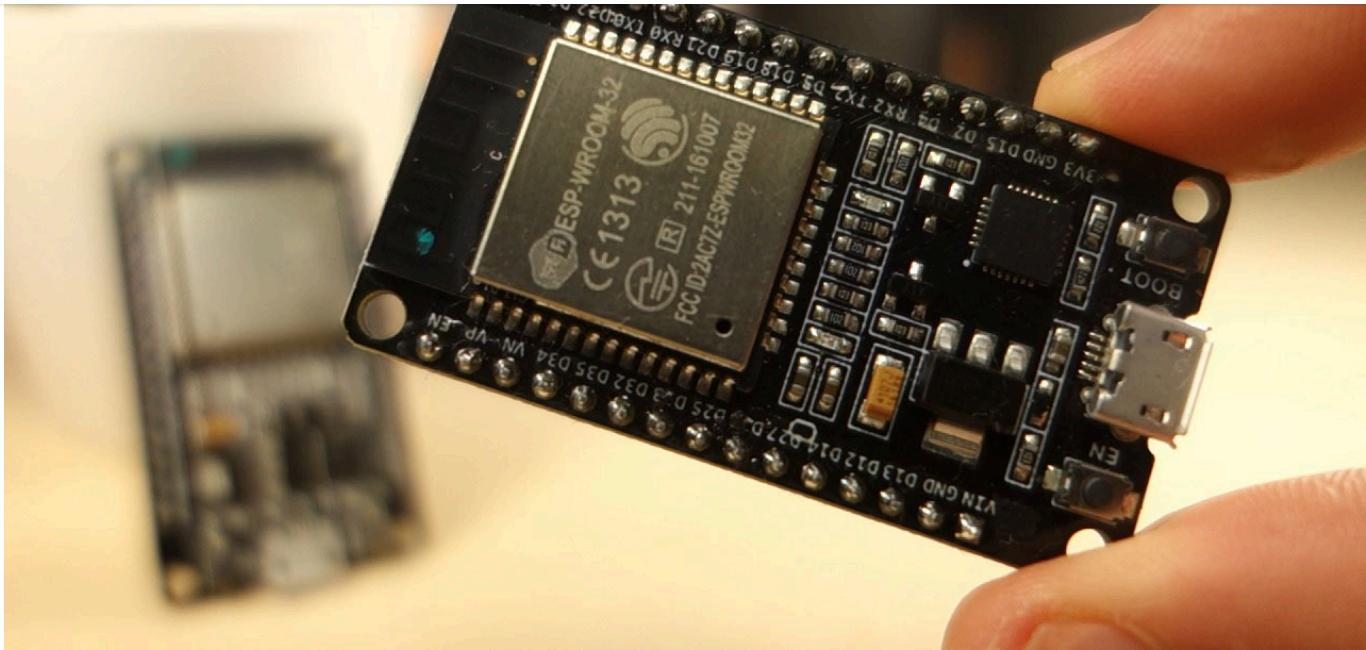
The ESP32 chip comes with 48 pins with multiple functions. Not all pins are exposed in all ESP32 development boards, and some pins cannot be used.

There are many questions on how to use the ESP32 GPIOs. What pins should you use? What pins should you avoid using in your projects? This post aims to be a simple and easy-to-follow reference guide for the ESP32 GPIOs.

The figure below illustrates the ESP-WROOM-32 pinout. You can use it as a reference if you're using an **ESP32 bare chip** to build a custom board:



Note: not all GPIOs are accessible in all development boards, but each specific GPIO works in the same way regardless of the development board you're using. If you're just getting started with the ESP32, we recommend reading our guide: Getting Started with the ESP32 Development Board.



ESP32 Peripherals

The ESP32 peripherals include:

- 18 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) channels
- 3 SPI interfaces
- 3 UART interfaces
- 2 I2C interfaces
- 16 PWM output channels
- 2 Digital-to-Analog Converters (DAC)
- 2 I2S interfaces
- 10 Capacitive sensing GPIOs

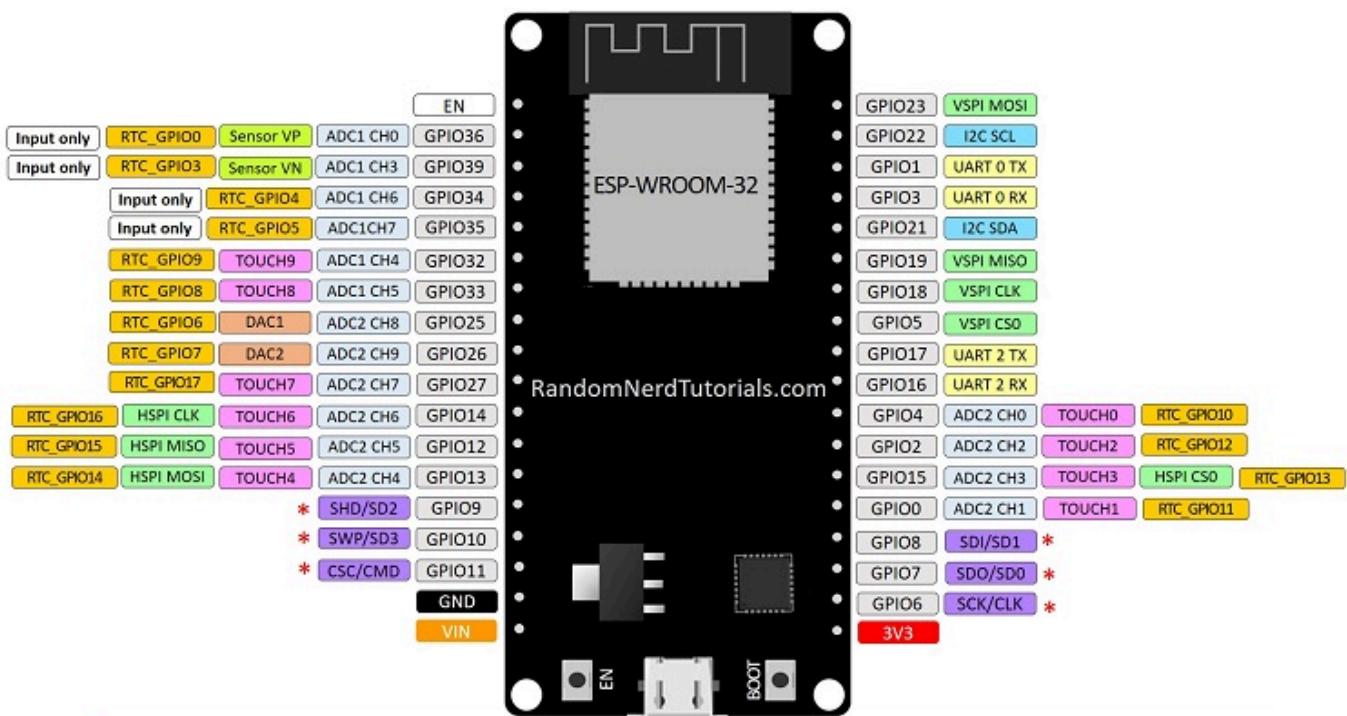
The ADC (analog to digital converter) and DAC (digital to analog converter) features are assigned to specific static pins. However, you can decide which pins are UART, I2C, SPI, PWM, etc – you just need to assign them in the code. This is possible due to the ESP32 chip's multiplexing feature.

Although you can define the pins properties on the software, there are pins assigned by default as shown in the following figure (this is an example for the [ESP32 DEVKIT](#)



ESP32 DEVKIT V1 - DOIT

version with 36 GPIOs



Additionally, there are pins with specific features that make them suitable or not for a particular project. The following table shows what pins are best to use as inputs, outputs and which ones you need to be cautious.

The pins highlighted in green are OK to use. The ones highlighted in yellow are OK to use, but you need to pay attention because they may have an unexpected behavior mainly at boot. The pins highlighted in red are not recommended to use as inputs or outputs.

GPIO	Input	Output	Notes
0	pulled up	OK	outputs PWM signal at boot, must be LOW to enter flashing mode



2	OK	OK	connected to on-board LED, must be left floating or LOW to enter flashing mode
3	OK	RX pin	HIGH at boot
4	OK	OK	
5	OK	OK	outputs PWM signal at boot, strapping pin
6	x	x	connected to the integrated SPI flash
7	x	x	connected to the integrated SPI flash
8	x	x	connected to the integrated SPI flash
9	x	x	connected to the integrated SPI flash
10	x	x	connected to the integrated SPI flash
11	x	x	connected to the integrated SPI flash
12	OK	OK	boot fails if pulled high, strapping pin
13	OK	OK	
14	OK	OK	outputs PWM signal at boot
15	OK	OK	outputs PWM signal at boot, strapping pin
16	OK	OK	
17	OK	OK	
18	OK	OK	
19	OK	OK	
21	OK	OK	



23	OK	OK	
25	OK	OK	
26	OK	OK	
27	OK	OK	
32	OK	OK	
33	OK	OK	
34	OK		input only
35	OK		input only
36	OK		input only
39	OK		input only

Continue reading for a more detail and in-depth analysis of the ESP32 GPIOs and its functions.

Input only pins

GPIOs 34 to 39 are GPIOs – input only pins. These pins don't have internal pull-up or pull-down resistors. They can't be used as outputs, so use these pins only as inputs:

- GPIO 34
- GPIO 35
- GPIO 36
- GPIO 39

SPI flash integrated on the ESP-WROOM-32



and are not recommended for other uses. So, don't use these pins in your projects:

- GPIO 6 (SCK/CLK)
- GPIO 7 (SDO/SD0)
- GPIO 8 (SDI/SD1)
- GPIO 9 (SHD/SD2)
- GPIO 10 (SWP/SD3)
- GPIO 11 (CSC/CMD)

Capacitive touch GPIOs

The ESP32 has 10 internal capacitive touch sensors. These can sense variations in anything that holds an electrical charge, like the human skin. So they can detect variations induced when touching the GPIOs with a finger. These pins can be easily integrated into capacitive pads and replace mechanical buttons. The capacitive touch pins can also be used to [wake up the ESP32 from deep sleep](#).

Those internal touch sensors are connected to these GPIOs:

- T0 (GPIO 4)
- T1 (GPIO 0)
- T2 (GPIO 2)
- T3 (GPIO 15)
- T4 (GPIO 13)
- T5 (GPIO 12)
- T6 (GPIO 14)
- T7 (GPIO 27)
- T8 (GPIO 33)
- T9 (GPIO 32)

Learn how to use the touch pins with Arduino IDE: [ESP32 Touch Pins with Arduino IDE](#)

Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)



- ADC1_CH0 (GPIO 36)
- ADC1_CH1 (GPIO 37)
- ADC1_CH2 (GPIO 38)
- ADC1_CH3 (GPIO 39)
- ADC1_CH4 (GPIO 32)
- ADC1_CH5 (GPIO 33)
- ADC1_CH6 (GPIO 34)
- ADC1_CH7 (GPIO 35)
- ADC2_CH0 (GPIO 4)
- ADC2_CH1 (GPIO 0)
- ADC2_CH2 (GPIO 2)
- ADC2_CH3 (GPIO 15)
- ADC2_CH4 (GPIO 13)
- ADC2_CH5 (GPIO 12)
- ADC2_CH6 (GPIO 14)
- ADC2_CH7 (GPIO 27)
- ADC2_CH8 (GPIO 25)
- ADC2_CH9 (GPIO 26)

Learn how to use the ESP32 ADC pins:

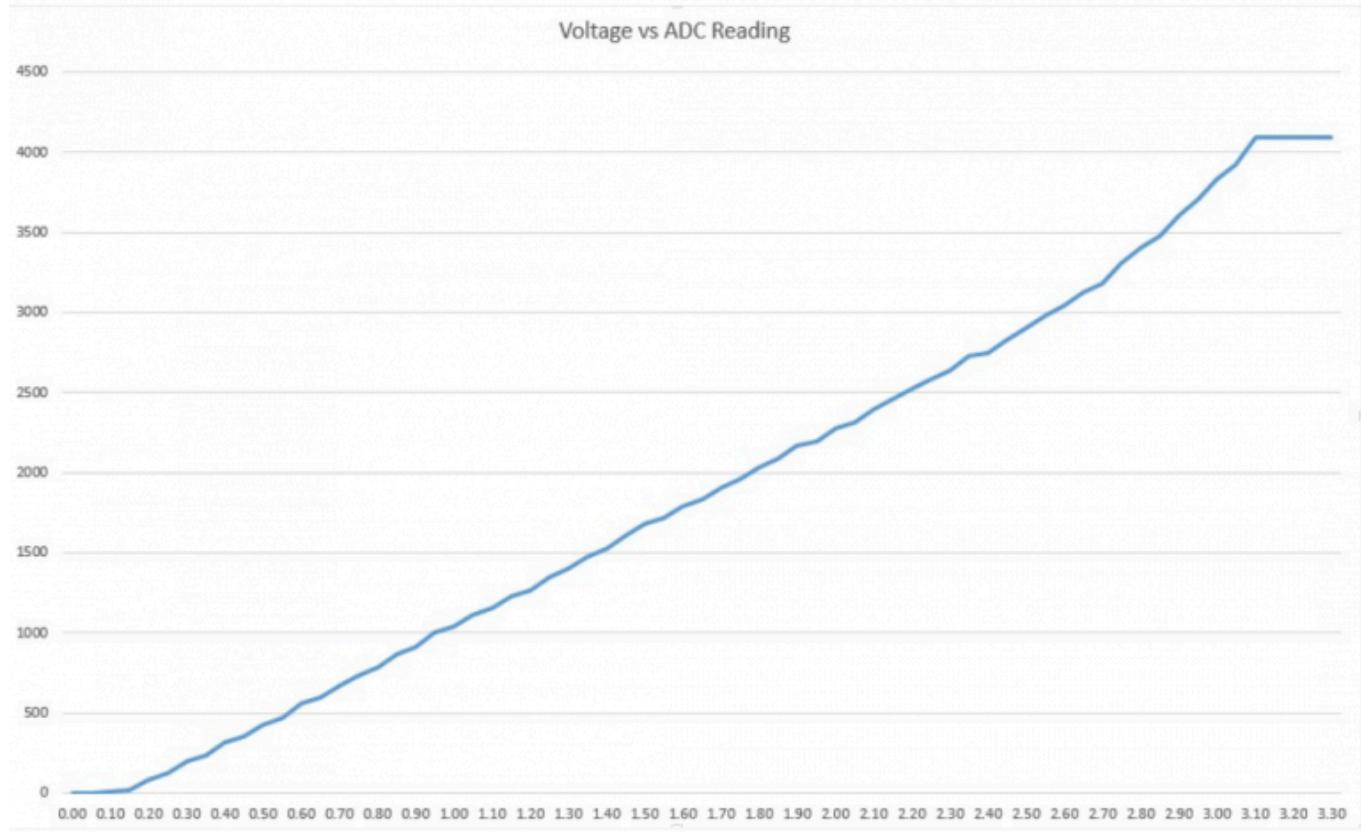
- [ESP32 ADC Pins with Arduino IDE](#)
- [ESP32 ADC Pins with MicroPython](#)

Note: ADC2 pins cannot be used when Wi-Fi is used. So, if you're using Wi-Fi and you're having trouble getting the value from an ADC2 GPIO, you may consider using an ADC1 GPIO instead. That should solve your problem.

The ADC input channels have a 12-bit resolution. This means that you can get analog readings ranging from 0 to 4095, in which 0 corresponds to 0V and 4095 to 3.3V. You can also set the resolution of your channels on the code and the ADC range.



mind when using the ADC pins. You'll get a behavior similar to the one shown in the following figure.



[View source](#)

Digital to Analog Converter (DAC)

There are 2 x 8 bits DAC channels on the ESP32 to convert digital signals into analog voltage signal outputs. These are the DAC channels:

- DAC1 (GPIO25)
- DAC2 (GPIO26)

RTC GPIOs

There is RTC GPIO support on the ESP32. The GPIOs routed to the RTC low-power subsystem can be used when the ESP32 is in deep sleep. These RTC GPIOs can be used to wake up the ESP32 from deep sleep when the Ultra Low Power (ULP) co-



- RTC_GPIO0 (GPIO36)
- RTC_GPIO3 (GPIO39)
- RTC_GPIO4 (GPIO34)
- RTC_GPIO5 (GPIO35)
- RTC_GPIO6 (GPIO25)
- RTC_GPIO7 (GPIO26)
- RTC_GPIO8 (GPIO33)
- RTC_GPIO9 (GPIO32)
- RTC_GPIO10 (GPIO4)
- RTC_GPIO11 (GPIO0)
- RTC_GPIO12 (GPIO2)
- RTC_GPIO13 (GPIO15)
- RTC_GPIO14 (GPIO13)
- RTC_GPIO15 (GPIO12)
- RTC_GPIO16 (GPIO14)
- RTC_GPIO17 (GPIO27)

**Learn how to use the RTC GPIOs to wake up the ESP32 from deep sleep:
ESP32 Deep Sleep with Arduino IDE and Wake Up Sources**

PWM

The ESP32 LED PWM controller has 16 independent channels that can be configured to generate PWM signals with different properties. All pins that can act as outputs can be used as PWM pins (GPIOs 34 to 39 can't generate PWM).

To set a PWM signal, you need to define these parameters in the code:

- Signal's frequency;
- Duty cycle;
- PWM channel;
- GPIO where you want to output the signal.

Learn how to use ESP32 PWM with Arduino IDE: [ESP32 PWM with Arduino IDE](#)



using the ESP32 with the Arduino IDE, the default I2C pins are:

- GPIO 21 (SDA)
- GPIO 22 (SCL)

If you want to use other pins when using the wire library, you just need to call:

```
Wire.begin(SDA, SCL);
```

Learn more about I2C communication protocol with the ESP32 using Arduino IDE: [ESP32 I2C Communication \(Set Pins, Multiple Bus Interfaces and Peripherals\)](#)

More I2C Tutorials with the ESP32:

- [ESP32 I2C Master and Slave \(I2C Communication Between Two ESP32\) – Arduino IDE](#)
- [ESP32: I2C Scanner \(Arduino IDE\) – Finding the Address of I2C Devices](#)
- [Guide for TCA9548A I2C Multiplexer with the ESP32](#)

SPI

By default, the pin mapping for SPI is:

SPI	MOSI	MISO	CLK	CS
VSPI	GPIO 23	GPIO 19	GPIO 18	GPIO 5
HSPI	GPIO 13	GPIO 12	GPIO 14	GPIO 15

Learn more about SPI communication protocol with the ESP32 using Arduino IDE: [ESP32 SPI Communication: Set Pins, Multiple SPI Bus Interfaces, and Peripherals \(Arduino IDE\)](#)



depending on the ESP32 board model you're using.

- **UART0** is usually reserved for communication with the serial monitor during upload and debugging. However, you can also use it for communication with other devices after uploading the code if the Serial Monitor is not needed.
- **UART1** and **UART2**: available to communicate with external devices.

Like I2C and SPI, these UART pins can be mapped to any GPIO pin on the ESP32. However, they have a default pin assignment on most board models.

For most ESP32 boards the UART pin assignment is as follows:

UART Port	TX	RX	Remarks
UART0	GPIO 1	GPIO 3	Used for Serial Monitor and uploading code; Can be assigned to other GPIOs;
UART1	GPIO 10	GPIO 9	<u>Must</u> be assigned to other GPIOs
UART2	GPIO 17	GPIO 16	Can be assigned to other GPIOs

About UART1 (GPIO 9 and GPIO10) – these GPIOs are connected to the ESP32 SPI flash memory, so you can't use them like that. To use UART1 to communicate with other devices, you must define different pins using the `HardwareSerial` library.

Learn more about UART with the ESP32: [ESP32 UART Communication \(Serial\): Set Pins, Interfaces, Send and Receive Data \(Arduino IDE\)](#)



Interrupts

All GPIOs can be configured as interrupts.

Learn how to use interrupts with the ESP32:

- [ESP32 interrupts with Arduino IDE](#)
- [ESP32 interrupts with MicroPython](#)

Strapping Pins

The ESP32 chip has the following strapping pins:

- GPIO 0 (must be LOW to enter boot mode)
- GPIO 2 (must be floating or LOW during boot)
- GPIO 4
- GPIO 5 (must be HIGH during boot)
- GPIO 12 (must be LOW during boot)
- GPIO 15 (must be HIGH during boot)

These are used to put the ESP32 into bootloader or flashing mode. On most development boards with built-in USB/Serial, you don't need to worry about the state of these pins. The board puts the pins in the right state for flashing or boot mode.

More information on the [ESP32 Boot Mode Selection](#) can be found here.

However, if you have peripherals connected to those pins, you may have trouble trying to upload new code, flashing the ESP32 with new firmware, or resetting the board. If you have some peripherals connected to the strapping pins and you are getting trouble uploading code or flashing the ESP32, it may be because those peripherals are preventing the ESP32 from entering the right mode. Read the [Boot Mode Selection documentation](#) to guide you in the right direction. After resetting, flashing, or booting, those pins work as expected.

Pins HIGH at Boot



results when the ESP32 resets or boots.

- GPIO 1
- GPIO 3
- GPIO 5
- GPIO 6 to GPIO 11 (connected to the ESP32 integrated SPI flash memory – not recommended to use).
- GPIO 14
- GPIO 15

Enable (EN)

Enable (EN) is the 3.3V regulator's enable pin. It's pulled up, so connect to ground to disable the 3.3V regulator. This means that you can use this pin connected to a pushbutton to restart your ESP32, for example.

GPIO current drawn

The absolute maximum current drawn per GPIO is 40mA according to the "Recommended Operating Conditions" section in the ESP32 datasheet.

ESP32 Built-In Hall Effect Sensor

The ESP32 also features a [built-in hall effect sensor](#) that detects changes in the magnetic field in its surroundings.

Wrapping Up

We hope you've found this reference guide for the ESP32 GPIOs useful. If you have more tips about the ESP32 GPIOs, please share by writing a comment down below.

If you're just getting started with the ESP32, we have some great content to get started:

- [Learn ESP32 with Arduino IDE](#)
- [Getting Started with the ESP32 Development Board](#)



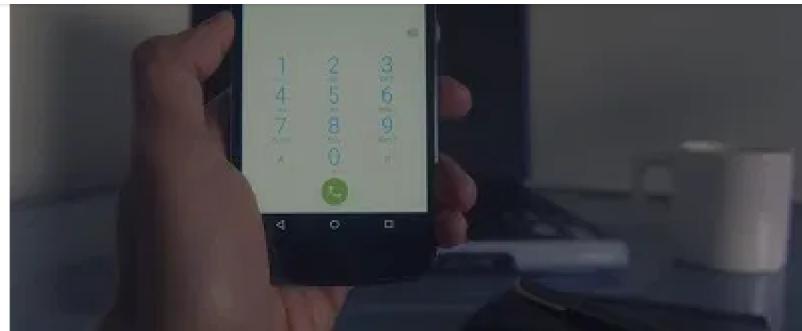
▪ ESP32 vs ESP8266 – Pros and Cons

Thanks for reading.

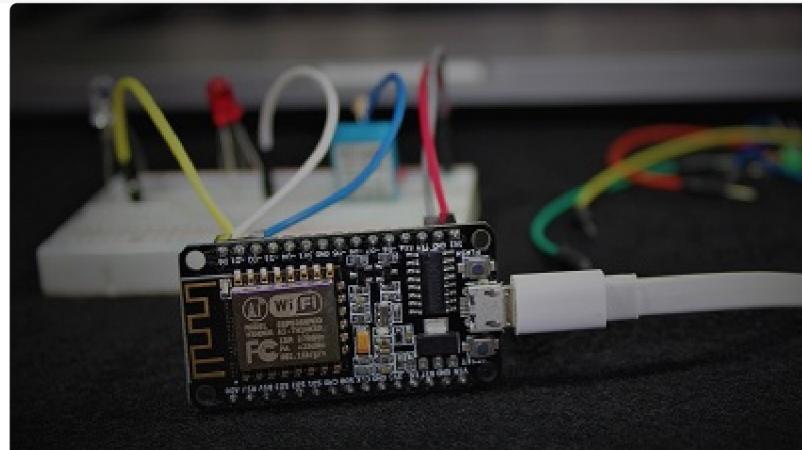
A promotional banner for PCBWay. The top left features the PCBWay logo with a green swoosh. To its right is the text "PCB Fabrication & Assembly". Below the logo is a large yellow text "ONLY \$5 for 10 PCBs". Underneath this, there are two rows of checkmarks and text: "✓ 24-hour Build Time" and "✓ Quality Guaranteed", followed by "✓ Most Soldermask Colors:" and a row of color swatches. At the bottom is a yellow button with the text "Order now". The background is green on the left and white on the right, separated by a yellow circular gradient. The right side shows a photograph of a complex PCB being processed in a manufacturing machine.

The image shows the front cover of an eBook titled "SMART HOME with Raspberry Pi, ESP32, ESP8266 [eBook]". The cover features a dark background with white text. At the top left, it says "BORGANIOS & SARA SANTOS RANDOM Nerd TUTORIALS". The title "SMART HOME" is prominently displayed in large, bold letters. Below the title, it lists the technologies used: "RASPBERRY PI · ESP32 · ESP8266 · NODE-RED · INFLUXDB · MQTT". There are four small icons representing these components: a Raspberry Pi, a Node-RED node, a hexagon for InfluxDB, and a circle for MQTT. A short description at the bottom reads: "Build a home automation system using Node-RED and influxDB on Raspberry Pi to control and monitor ESP32 and ESP8266 boards via MQTT." The overall design is clean and professional.

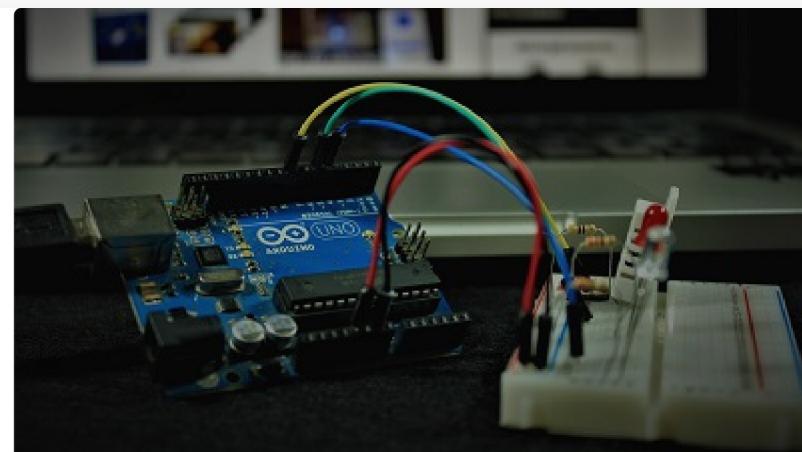
Recommended Resources



[**Build a Home Automation System from Scratch »**](#) With Raspberry Pi, ESP8266, Arduino, and Node-RED.



[**Home Automation using ESP8266 eBook and video course »**](#) Build IoT and home automation projects.



[**Arduino Step-by-Step Projects »**](#) Build 25 Arduino projects with our course, even with no prior experience!



[Getting Started with Thonny MicroPython \(Python\) IDE for ESP32 and ESP8266](#)

[ESP8266 NodeMCU: Write Data to a File \(LittleFS\) – Arduino IDE](#)



[ESP8266 NodeMCU WebSerial: Web-based Remote Serial Monitor](#)

Enjoyed this project? Stay updated by subscribing our newsletter!

208 thoughts on “ESP32 Pinout Reference: Which GPIO pins should you use?”

**Tobo**

August 30, 2018 at 11:50 am

Thanks, very usefull.

[Reply](#)

**Sara Santos**

August 30, 2018 at 1:56 pm

Hi!

Thank you! 😊

[Reply](#)**Daniel Peña**

July 13, 2023 at 4:48 pm

Hi! following these references, if I activated the Bluetooth, which pins could I use for ADC, or is it similar to the wifi-on behavior?

[Reply](#)**abdul**

September 5, 2023 at 5:31 am

did you know which pins are MDC and MDIO pins

[Reply](#)



August 30, 2018 at 12:51 pm

Really, really useful – thank you...

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

August 30, 2018 at 1:57 pm

Thanks 😊

[Reply](#)



carlos

August 30, 2018 at 2:50 pm

Excellent , thanks i have been confused with this issue since there are so many pins and most have diffreneee possibilities. too many variations to remember them withoutu consulting

[Reply](#)



Doug Elliott

August 30, 2018 at 4:43 pm



Adafruit Feather pinouts are not compatible with the similar looking DEVKIT V1 DOIT board. Reference:
learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-huzzah32-esp32-feather/pinouts

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

August 31, 2018 at 9:02 am

Hi Doug.

Yes, the Huzza 32 from Adafruit has a slightly different pinout.

But the guide you refer does a great job explaining each individual pin.

Thanks for sharing.

Regards,

Sara 😊

[Reply](#)



Keith G

February 23, 2020 at 9:02 pm

Hi Doug,

I am absolutely brand new to this whole “trade” I guess I would call it, but I’m trying to get up to speed as quickly as I can to complete a 16 x 16 Led matrix graduation cap for my daughter, but everywhere I’ve looked there is very little or no information on this other than lots of videos that crank out music while showing someone’s finished project in operation. In summary, I



same board ?

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

February 24, 2020 at 10:38 am

Hi Keith.

I think this is the pinout for that board:

<https://i0.wp.com/randomnerdtutorials.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/esp32-pinout-chip-ESP-WROOM-32.png>

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Peter Calum

August 31, 2018 at 6:52 am

Hi,

This is a fine guide, but my experience shows that not all ADC pins can be used when Wifi is started, for me only ADC0 worked ?

thanks Peter

[Reply](#)

**Sara Santos**

August 31, 2018 at 9:00 am

Hi Peter.

Thanks for sharing that info.

As I can remember we only had trouble in one specific project in using GPIO4 for analog reading with WiFi.

We should try each individual ADC pin with WiFi and see if we have any trouble.

Thank you

Regards,

Sara 😊

[Reply](#)**mtz8302**

December 2, 2018 at 7:13 am

Hi Sara,

I think you can only use A1.. while WiFi is used. It's a design problem of the ESP32 chip.

Greetings
Matthias

[Reply](#)



December 3, 2018 at 4:51 pm

Hi.

Thank you for sharing that.

We definitely need to test that situation.

Thanks.

Regards 😊

[Reply](#)



moataz

March 16, 2021 at 10:54 pm

Hello,

could you share with us the results of your test about using ADC pins while using WIFI ?



dbags

November 29, 2022 at 6:37 am

I ran a crude test with wifi in use and the commented out lines did not work.

```
analogRead( 36 );  
analogRead( 39 );  
analogRead( 34 );  
analogRead( 35 );
```



```
//analogRead( 25 );
//analogRead( 26 );
//analogRead( 27 );
//analogRead( 14 );
//analogRead( 12 );
//analogRead( 4 );
//analogRead( 0 );
//analogRead( 2 );
//analogRead( 15 );
```

**Waldemar**

August 31, 2018 at 12:04 pm

One more a real Rui-Tutorial !! Very, very useful for my projects.
Many thanks to Sara and Rui

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

August 31, 2018 at 4:18 pm

Hi.

Thank you so much for your support!

Regards,

Sara 😊

[Reply](#)

**Chris Parsons**

September 3, 2018 at 9:55 am

Bit confused! I have a NodeMCU-32S board, which pins are Analog and which are digital?? You say GPIO34-39 are input only – so I could use all the other pins (if setMode is set to OUTPUT) to turn on LED's etc?

What about the GPIO's you say to not use? GPIO6 – 11?

Chris

[Reply](#)**Renaud Fensie**

April 22, 2020 at 8:20 am

yes you can use any pin from 0-33 as outputs. you could also use gpio 6-11 but it would interfere with the spi communications between the esp's processor and its flash memory and it is thus a bad idea.

[Reply](#)**Jerry Ericsson**

September 12, 2018 at 8:27 pm



thought my knowledge of the 8266 should get me started. BIG MISTAKE. I ordered 4 of them to begin with, and up until a few weeks ago, they have laid capture in a plastic parts box. At long last I found one project that might work with them, and learned how to get the Arduino IDE to write to them. Well my Frogger try ended up pretty bad, never could get it working right, however I did get it to display, so I guess that is something. That said, I have learned more in the last few minutes reading this page then I knew about this little sports car of devices. Again, thanks billions I shall go on reading the rest of your pages. I knew I had come on something good when I first found your pages a few years ago, and you keep the education going and going.

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

September 13, 2018 at 9:05 am

Hi Jerry.

Thank you so much for your kind words!

I'm really glad you find our tutorials helpful.

If you want to learn more about the ESP32 you can take a look at our
ESP32 projects repository (it's free):

– <https://randomnerdtutorials.com/projects-esp32/>

We also have a course about ESP32, take a look at the contents here:

– <https://randomnerdtutorials.com/learn-esp32-with-arduino-ide/>

Thank you and good luck with your projects! 😊

[Reply](#)



October 5, 2018 at 8:12 am

Thanks for the nice overview. I have a question about pin current ratings. You declare 12 and 6 mA in your article which can also be found at other web pages. However if I read the datasheet correctly (https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32-wroom-32_datasheet_en.pdf) it should be 40 and 28 mA. Where are your numbers from?

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

October 10, 2018 at 11:20 am

Hi Dali.
You are right.
We've update the post.
Thanks for letting us know.
Regards,
Sara 😊

[Reply](#)



Juan Pablo

October 5, 2018 at 3:56 pm



to Vin Pin and Ground to ground. I've tried many ways but it is impossible to me. It just work with USB powering. Thanks in advance.

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

October 8, 2018 at 11:26 am

Hi Pablo.

Yes, it is possible to power the ESP32 using external power supply.

What exactly are you using to power the ESP32?

Regards,

Sara 😊

[Reply](#)



Juan Pablo

October 8, 2018 at 11:21 pm

Hi Sara. I'm using 5v power supply direct to V5 pin but doesn't work. It looks such reboot and never run normal, but if I connect to usb 1a it works fine. I've tried 3 boards and it doesn't work. It is chinese, wrover, most common, v4

[Reply](#)



October 8, 2018 at 11:24 pm

It is like Aliexpress – DOIT ESP32 DEVKIT V1 Board (Wi-Fi and Bluetooth). Thanks for your kindly response

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

October 9, 2018 at 1:49 pm

Hi Pablo.

That's the same ESP32 board that we usually work with.

That very weird.

It should power up by supplying 5V to the VIN pin. Make sure you're supplying enough current.

Otherwise, I have no idea why that is happening.

Regards,

Sara 😊



Juan Pablo

October 9, 2018 at 5:31 pm

Thanks!



▼ December 2, 2018 at 7:05 am

might be a problem with the power supply:

solution Tantal capacitor 47uF between GND and VCC

see also:

arduino-hannover.de/2018/07/25/die-tuecken-der-esp32-stromversorgung/

[Reply](#)



Paul Nguyen

November 5, 2018 at 6:10 pm

Thanks, very usefull.

[Reply](#)



bestware

November 6, 2018 at 10:47 am

There is ONE I2C-interface only! Yes, 2 lines are used to provide one I2C-bus only.

Anyway, very useful overview!

**Sara Santos**

November 8, 2018 at 10:09 am

Hi.

Thank you for making that clear.

Regards,

Sara 😊

[Reply](#)**Joao Lopes**

November 8, 2018 at 9:47 pm

Very good, congratulations !

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

November 9, 2018 at 1:03 pm

Thank you 😊

[Reply](#)



November 12, 2018 at 10:50 am

i want to use esp wroom32 module in my custom pcb,how to do it.can you please help me

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

November 12, 2018 at 12:37 pm

Hi.

At the moment, we don't have any project/tutorial about that subject.

We have a project in which we build a shield for the ESP32 board. But I don't think it is what you're looking for:

<https://randomnerdtutorials.com/build-an-all-in-one-esp32-weather-station-shield/>

Regards,

Sara 😊

[Reply](#)



alex

November 23, 2018 at 11:43 pm

Hey, I need some kind of help...



However, I always get the famous “Timed out waiting for packet header” error.

Any help is appreciated 😊

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

November 24, 2018 at 5:27 pm

Hi Alex.

When uploading code to the ESP32, you should press the BOOT button, which is the same of held GPIO 0 to LOW. There are other pins that influence uploading code to the ESP32, such as GPIO2, GPIO12, and GPIO15.

Take a look at the following article:

github.com/espressif/esptool/wiki/ESP32-Boot-Mode-Selection

It is very informative when it comes to boot mode selection.

I've never experimented with a custom design with only the ESP32 chip (I've just experimented with development boards with the chip), so I'm not aware of other stuff that you may need to pay attention to.

Anyway, I hope you found the article useful and you can solve your problem.

Regards,

Sara 😊

[Reply](#)



LK

October 18, 2023 at 9:25 am



docs.espressif.com/projects/esptool/en/latest/esp32/advanced-topics/boot-mode-selection.html

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

October 19, 2023 at 7:11 am

That's right.

Thanks.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



deets

June 23, 2019 at 9:44 am

Not sure if this is still relevant, but I encountered a similar issue in my custom PCB project with the ESP32-WROVER-B. Datasheet is

espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32-wrover-b_datasheet_en.pdf

I hit two snags:

- using a strapping pin for my SPI display. Pay special attention to all pins mentioned in section 2.3 “Strapping Pins”. They all are trouble. So other



datasheet is a bit sneaky about these. The example schematic doesn't mention the pullup for IO0 and the capacitance for #EN is 0.2uF (as there are two circuits mentioning that). I experimented and even use 0.3uF for my capacitor on #EN.

With this setup, I got the board to reliably flash using esptool.

My project can be found here: github.com/deets/deets-fpv-vtx-scanner

You can use KiCad 5 to see the schematic that I verified works for me.

[Reply](#)



AOT

December 22, 2018 at 10:47 am

After days of confusion between many articles and distinguishing the PINs name and functions, this article made my day. 😊
Many thanks for your well written article.

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

December 26, 2018 at 4:35 pm

Thank you! 😊

[Reply](#)

**Dennis B. Hansen**

January 4, 2019 at 10:23 pm

@ bestware – I think you are mistaken.

There are indeed two separate I2C interfaces. These are referred to as I2C0 and I2C1.

See e.g. section 11.4 in the ESP32 Technical Reference Manual – where all the registers for control of the two interfaces are listed.

You can route the SDA and SCL pins of each I2C interface to any GPIO (which can be output and which is in the correct power domain). Please check the technical reference manual if you are interested in details.

But as Sara Santos correctly explains in the tutorial, the Arduino Wire Library allows one of the I2C's to be operated – and only on GPIO 21 and 22.

[Reply](#)**Rick009**

February 20, 2019 at 3:20 pm

Hi,

how can I connect ESP32 WROOM to 18650 (3.7 V) battery ?

Thanks

[Reply](#)



February 20, 2019 at 5:16 pm

Hi Rick.

You can use a Low DropOut Regulator (LDO) to convert the 3.7V to 3.3V and power the ESP32 through the 3.3V pin.

You can use the [MCP1700-3320E LDO](#), for example.

I hope this helps.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Chris

February 20, 2019 at 7:37 pm

You can also get an 18650 ‘shield’ which has an LDO fitted and offers a 3v output? Cost me 2 UKP from eBay

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

February 21, 2019 at 11:20 am

I'm not familiar with that “shield”, but with what you've described, it seems a good fit.

[Reply](#)

**Chris Parsons**

February 21, 2019 at 11:26 am

Here is a link to one?

[Link to eBay item](https://ebay.co.uk/itm/ESP32-18650-Battery-Shield-V3-ESP-32-Micro-USBWemos-LED-for-Arduino-Raspberry-Pi/292498985534?epid=24006249128&hash=item441a4c523e:rk:1:pf:0&checksum=292498985534af0ace93d18544359998ba8308878450&enc=AQADAAAC8FjVrDbVsZ8oH%2F8PNHtt9VX4%2Fw7FZcmMuqsX8uaFEduVaORNXMCeazS4LEKj6KZIHxIUwmX1v17N9DAobpUqdxVjZ98fBA3dYSriex3x9H0ZPD0NygfPp84ctlzbJ%2BbzWtZG071XChWAyOm6s0TCSn27%2Bzt2yJn0frZtN3i9mn7V8q94X5tBKS9qorMMDmaAQzM1S18k7Mge13VoQhP88eYTF8y3jWwayxCR8L7f%2BcVGhJraUHz14JnFDDYJPoCLWAPPH40Fjlj3YAX7Z1nLrG%2Fzg6bvPtk8VJBMD2Ozz%2FrHbngt%2FNzoFFL5MYBPHfHk%2F3frz2CqDupRrQYiloFIHM5ruSLxEGE8TvyqxnbLoAOlkvle4FE3Bdbfc%2FgGHcQ4H3jCJAG1yLemonUsnNYCWuS%2Fo kqKUARurc4djDUabWTHG%2B9mvrbn%2F66S%2BnjIOv8ni%2Ba3Ik%2BwMy8pALql5%2BzKxYnqmyHSe%2BeG5nbeBLzu0jKoNFkiLuRxwsxNUEnrBLug8%2F1ZKZKI%2FPTRpv2QCvFLTGIEHCpECWO5V746H0W6m7%2BvQ5P8sio3qlpVDiOexu54CMg7eyLSQxXbdp3zwbX6wD2%2FpLqjrLC4GEIcyn65O1YhUmWuDeBZUJd3XuvW4jcYXuBwd7IMZkhHGjSHEAN8w8TMF%2FwDj%2BOfDlu0R5I4UqTTpr1kvgVuRi5y5lv7%2B%2F1aTmlqosMeTQJUrr5jkQcdccwrqlRJwLQMmX2SI5Q%2BrjLh%2FjMM%2B6J7k4yilt%2ByL7oYtNsns76cjiX90MWO1B1WE98zFiUm3vtTMRZJ4HeGeqen%2FkROx0xzL%2FTQKiTUesXclxEhuKMJWwlal9R6rszHx%2BeaL4sjedyEevb1nro5QdYWA6yqJVIRAI%2FmeLHgylZp0ccPWbLpx%2FUzBw%2BqGb3Cq0sXWcFIQ%2BoQcangeThTD24FyA%2FMgD7UUJJerMpzz6gPq0SihxXSQ%2FhSpOG4hgeOtz12j3hUj%2FeQ5YU4rKAAz)



February 22, 2019 at 6:11 pm

Yes. That should work.



Bob Lynas

March 4, 2019 at 12:02 pm

You didnt mention about the UARTS apart from saying there are 3. I read somewhere that UART2 on GPIO 16/17 cant be used, or at least those pins cant be used, and I see no other mention of GPIO16/17 above. Do you know what the story is there ?

Thanks for a great write-up by the way, I come back to it often !

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

March 4, 2019 at 12:27 pm

Hi Bob.

As far as I know, you can use GPIO 17 and 16 as UARTs, as well as GPIO 1 and GPIO 3.

UART0: (GPIO 1 and GPIO3)

UART2: (GPIO 17 and GPIO 16)



other pins on the `HardwareSerial`. Andreas Spies has a great video explaining this: youtu.be/GwShqW39jIE?t=182

Thank you for your interest in our tutorials.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Jock Murphy

May 1, 2021 at 10:02 pm

Interestingly I was just doing a small ESP32 Arduino project and I couldn't toggle GPIO 16 or 17 in my code. It took a while to realize what was going on, but I eventually moved to different pins. After that I did some digging I discovered that pins 16 and 17 are used by PSRAM on the WROVER modules.

Pin 16 is used as the chip select for PSRAM, and 17 is used for the clock signal. It would probably be good to note this above.

You can see it on the schematics on the WROVER datasheet:

https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32-wrover_datasheet_en.pdf

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

May 3, 2021 at 9:44 am



Thanks for sharing that.

Can you share what your project does?

I've used GPIO 16 successfully with projects that involve taking a photo (I guess this doesn't use PSRAM). However, if trying to video stream in high-resolution settings, it might crash because it needs to use PRAM.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Jock Murphy

May 3, 2021 at 1:19 pm

I can give you the broad strokes. I was prototyping a industrial controller using a ESP32 using a ESP32 DevKitC — which uses a WROVER module and not a WROOM). I needed multiple serial ports, I2C, SPI, and assorted GPIO. Hence the conflict with 16&17



Sara Santos

May 3, 2021 at 4:54 pm

Hi again.

I thought you were referring to the ESP32-CAM, my mistake.

Regards,

Sara



May 17, 2022 at 11:25 am

Merci beaucoup !

[Reply](#)



Jannen Siahaan

March 21, 2019 at 1:32 am

Thank you very much

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

March 21, 2019 at 10:53 am

You're welcome. 😊

[Reply](#)



Kimanzi

March 31, 2019 at 8:54 am



helpful.

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

March 31, 2019 at 3:48 pm

Thank you.

[Reply](#)



Rusty

April 4, 2019 at 8:26 am

GPIO 5, 12 (MTDI) and 15 (MTDO) are strapping pins, i.e. not OK to use during boot.

GPIO 12 must be low (0) and GPIO 5 and 15 high (1) during boot.

[Reply](#)



Tom

April 17, 2019 at 7:37 pm



Small remark: GPIO13 seems to be missing in the list of GPIOs

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

April 18, 2019 at 11:02 am

Hi Tom.

Thanks for noticing.

I've added GPIO 13 now.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



arun

April 30, 2019 at 11:38 am

Hello all ,

RTC GPIOs... What is RTC is it REAL TIME CLOCK..or something else?

[Reply](#)



Rui Santos

May 1, 2019 at 10:42 am

[Reply](#)**arun**

May 1, 2019 at 11:13 am

hi

Can you give some explanation RTC in context with GPIO
I am not able to find any information.

Thanks

[Reply](#)**Rui Santos**

May 1, 2019 at 11:27 am

Basically, these GPIOs are routed to the RTC low-power subsystem can be used when the ESP32 is in deep sleep. You can use the RTC GPIOs to wake up the ESP32 from deep sleep ([read ESP32 External Wake Up](#)):
<https://randomnerdtutorials.com/esp32-external-wake-up-deep-sleep/>

[Reply](#)**hamdani**

April 30, 2019 at 10:56 pm

[Reply](#)**Rui Santos**

May 1, 2019 at 10:40 am

You're welcome! Thanks for reading!

[Reply](#)**John**

May 7, 2019 at 11:14 am

Hi

Many thanks. Your article would have saved me hours if available earlier!!!

[Reply](#)**Nguyễn Minh Hiếu**

May 14, 2019 at 9:42 am

101/5000

I am having problems with analogRead (). It does not work.

[Reply](#)**Rui Santos**

July 29, 2019 at 3:51 pm

Can you use a different GPIO? Any of the following GPIOs should be safe to use with Wi-Fi + AnalogRead():

ADC1_CH0 (GPIO 36)

ADC1_CH1 (GPIO 37)

ADC1_CH2 (GPIO 38)

ADC1_CH3 (GPIO 39)

ADC1_CH4 (GPIO 32)

ADC1_CH5 (GPIO 33)

ADC1_CH6 (GPIO 34)

ADC1_CH7 (GPIO 35)

GPIO 15 (the one you're using belongs to ADC2 and any ADC2 pin causes some issues when used with Wi-Fi).

Try with GPIO 33 for example and let me know your results.

[Reply](#)**Logan Byrne**

May 17, 2019 at 7:48 pm

I have a ESPWROOM-32 module, but it has 38 pins. What pin layout do I use? Top 3.3V on left, GND on right and 5V bottom left and CLK on right. Putting the USB connect at the bottom. Help?

**Sara Santos**

May 19, 2019 at 9:33 am

Hi Logan.

To use the pinout, please check the labels on the board and then compare with the pinout that we have.

Usually, in different boards, the same labels refer to the same GPIO.

For example, the pin marked as RX2 on the silkscreen of the board is GPIO16. D2 is GPIO2 and so on.

I hope this helps.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Valdryan Ivandito**

May 20, 2019 at 10:32 am

Hi, This is very good tutorial and it is so helpful.

Thankyou so much 😊

Regards

From Indonesian

[Reply](#)



July 29, 2019 at 3:48 pm

You're welcome! Thanks for reading

[Reply](#)



Scott

December 3, 2020 at 2:32 am

hi Rui and Sara,

Thanks for providing the great website. I wonder if you know how to flash a naked esp32 chip, not the module? I am working on a customer board which doesn't have USB port.

Cheers,

Scott

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

December 3, 2020 at 6:50 pm

Hi.

Unfortunately, we've never tried it yet.

However, this can help you figure out what pins need to be high and low in order to enter boot mode:



Sara

[Reply](#)



Scott

December 3, 2020 at 10:33 pm

Thanks Sara. I am trying a method and will have a look at the reference you directed.

Cheers,
Scott



poornima

May 21, 2019 at 4:24 pm

Super it is very useful. Thanks a lot.

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

May 22, 2019 at 11:16 am

Thank you 😊

**Ganesh**

May 26, 2019 at 1:26 pm

Hi !

It was a great description. Could please tell me which pins can't be used when using WIFI.

Thanks

[Reply](#)

**Sara Santos**

May 27, 2019 at 6:11 pm

Hi.

As mentioned in the article:

“ADC2 pins cannot be used when Wi-Fi is used. So, if you’re using Wi-Fi and you’re having trouble getting the value from an ADC2 GPIO, you may consider using an ADC1 GPIO instead, that should solve your problem.”

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



June 9, 2019 at 4:34 pm

I have exactly the board of this tutorial with 36 pins.

I connected GPIO16 and GPIO17 to a standard optocoupled relay board and when the asyncwebserver sends a web page to the client the relays drive crazy.

Avoid those pins.

[Reply](#)



Jay

July 5, 2019 at 12:11 am

hi, i have a DOIT ESP32 devkitV1(clone) –
pinout seems to match the real doit devkitv1 😊

in some of the info i have read on the internet it has a onboard Temperature sensor,
yet i dont seem to be able to find examples that use it? or what specific sensor it is? – i have used the Hall sensor onboard fine.

is this temp sensor accessible, and worth the effort (will it just show me how much my board has warmed up, or will it give me usable environment data?)

ps — is there a way (software) to use the RED power led?? i can use the BLUE one, LED_BUILTIN (its gpio2) but can i use the power led?

[Reply](#)

**Umar**

August 15, 2019 at 7:10 am

Hi, i was wondring, can i use other GPIO as CS pin for SPI

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

August 24, 2019 at 10:57 am

Hi Umar.

Yes, you can use.

You just need to define that on your code.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Genny Esposito**

September 7, 2019 at 7:22 am

A really good guide, thanks

I have only one question, with the devkit (30 gpio), how can I take a manual RESET button outside? Thanks again 😊

**Sara Santos**

September 8, 2019 at 4:15 pm

Hi.

You can use the Enable pin.

Read the section about the enable pin in the post.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Neil**

September 8, 2019 at 11:18 pm

I wanted to take the time to thank you for these series of articles. I have a number of these generic AliExpress/Aokin ESP-WROOM-32 boards and while I was able to use them without much trouble, it always bothered me that I didn't have any "solid" documentation for them. Now I know exactly what I am dealing with.

Again, Thank You...

[Reply](#)



September 10, 2019 at 1:37 am

I went through a similar process figuring out the Adafruit Esp32 Huzzah Feather board, and created my own reference chart. If it's useful to anyone, help yourself:

github.com/va3wam/TWIPi/blob/7e3c5c6ea300107d7c091d7392264c02d4c73f93/Eagle/doc/feather-pinout-map.pdf

[Reply](#)



usrrrs

September 13, 2019 at 5:04 am

Very useful, before creating any new project i always keep this page in front of me. Thanks

Update GPIO15 function for Enabling/Disabling Debugging Log Print over U0TXD During Booting very useful for final deliverable product

[Reply](#)



James Kincaid

January 7, 2020 at 3:52 pm



of the 30 pin kit?

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

January 8, 2020 at 10:19 am

Hi. The pinout is basically the same, but doesn't include GPIOs 6 to 11.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Eva

February 3, 2020 at 9:06 am

Hello can u help me?

i'm using esp32 for my project and i using pressure sensor .

the output of the sensor, i using GPIO36 but it doesn't work..

Thank You

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

February 3, 2020 at 10:50 am



Regards,
Sara

[Reply](#)



Eva

February 17, 2020 at 8:50 am

i'm using MPX5700AP

[Reply](#)



David

February 29, 2020 at 2:34 pm

Thank You for this excellent resource! Random Nerds is definitely helping to educate and expand this community's capabilities. 😊

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

March 2, 2020 at 11:29 am



Thank you so much for your feedback.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Emmanuel HERRMANN

March 10, 2020 at 7:24 pm

Very useful resource.

Many thanks from France.

[Reply](#)



Pekka Lehtikoski

March 26, 2020 at 6:12 pm

This helped a lot, thank you.

[Reply](#)



K. Radhi

March 29, 2020 at 9:10 am



I am planning to do my own home automation project using ESP32-WROOM-32U module.

I simply don't need all the IO pins, and am planning to breakout only the pins I need to minimize the PCB footprint (IC2 and IO 16-27).

I used a 'Test board Burn Fixture Programmer' to upload the sketch, and all future updates should be OTA updates. Hence, I don't need to mess about with the boot mode once the module is soldered to the PCB.

The question is, do I have to connect any of the Strapping Pins to anything if I want a normal boot and occasional OTA updates?

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

March 29, 2020 at 4:40 pm

Hi.

Thank you for your comment.

I think you get a clear answer if you read this guide:

<https://github.com/espressif/esptool/wiki/ESP32-Boot-Mode-Selection>

I hope this helps.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Khalil

April 1, 2020 at 8:46 pm



I have read the link you provided, and found it very informative, but could not find a direct answer to my question.

Through trial and error, I found that providing 3.3V and GND did not work, but by using a pullup resistor on pin 3 (EN pin), the ESP started normally and I could flash it over the air without having to press anything or short any pins. Later I found this information already provided in the datasheet on page 15.

Best regards,
Khalil

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

April 3, 2020 at 10:34 am

Hi.
Thanks for sharing it. I wasn't aware of that.
Regards,
Sara

[Reply](#)



Itaief

May 13, 2021 at 4:10 pm

I need libraries Esp32 devkit v1 36pin in fritzing

**eduardo**

April 9, 2020 at 8:04 pm

hello thank you for the article, you what pins do I have to use to connect the ultrasonic sensor?

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

April 10, 2020 at 11:08 am

Hi.

With the ESP32, you can use any GPIO that can be input for the TRIG pin and any GPIO that can be output for the ECO pin.

For example, you can use GPIO 26 and 27.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Ahmed**

May 29, 2020 at 6:42 pm



that works with arduino, are all compatible with the ESP32.

Best regards,

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

May 30, 2020 at 9:00 am

Hi.

It depends on the library.

Many libraries are compatible.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Dima Bagino

July 14, 2020 at 12:08 pm

Hi

In DOIT dev kit GPIO21 and GPIO22 are used by I2C bus. Why those pins are not mentioned as I2C interface in the bare module, in the case if I decide to develop my own custom board.

[Reply](#)

**Sara Santos**

July 14, 2020 at 10:15 pm

Hi.

In fact, with the ESP32 you can choose almost any pin to act as I2C. However, when using Arduino IDE libraries, it chooses GPIO 21 and GPIO22 as default I2C pins.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Ion**

September 13, 2020 at 3:16 pm

Hello,

I have a project developed on TTGO T7 Ver 1.0

It is a simple keypad 3X4 reader, plus and RFID decoder (get RFID data from TX of RDM6300 and extract the ID of the card) Match the keyboard input with the one store on EEPROM, match the RFID with the stored on EEPROM and if the match send an encrypted signal (like Go) through Bluetooth to a slave identical TTGO chip.

I wonder if the project can work if i try to use a regular ESP32 NodeMCU. TTGO chips are only in China and very hard to get through Ali. ESP32 is easier to buy , even from Amazon. This is my problem.

[Reply](#)

**Nuno**

October 3, 2020 at 11:53 am

Hi,

Does the VIN pin also work as a 5V output when ESP board is powered from USB? Mine doesn't but I've seen you do it on your tutorials...

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

October 4, 2020 at 4:47 pm

Hi.

Yes, the 5V pin can be an output when the board is powered from USB.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Nuno**

October 5, 2020 at 11:41 am

Hi Sara

Thanks for the quick reply. Problem turned out to be a mislabeled silkscreen on my board, marking as ground the CMD pin.

**Wally**

October 26, 2020 at 3:23 pm

Greatly useful.

You guys are the best!

[Reply](#)**Bob**

October 30, 2020 at 2:36 pm

Lots of great info on this page! Thank you.

[Reply](#)**James Demello**

November 18, 2020 at 11:05 am

Thank you, very useful!

I migrated my latest project (self balancing gyroscopic two wheeler) from Arduino Uno to ESP32 because the processor is just too slow. Loop() runs in less than a millisecond. Wow.

**Delanghe**

December 16, 2020 at 2:54 pm

ESP32 PICO kit V4 require manual RESET after powering off.

After powering ON the device, the software doesn't boot up automatically. I have to press the reset button. This means that the PICO device is completely unusable as Alarm Device, due to a failure in automatic restart after power break down! Googling for solutions bring me up to install a 4.7 k resistance between +3.3V and IO0 pin. This works only if the powerOFF take place for severals seonds!

Is there an other solution to activate the automatically StartUp after a power failure ?

[Reply](#)**Petr Sedlák**

December 21, 2020 at 10:19 am

Hello Sara,

thank you very much for this realy useful reference guide for the ESP32 GPIOs .

I have one DS18B20 conncted to the ESP32 GPIO 14 and sometime, the ESP32 has a problem to conect to the WiFi.

Could the problem be in the badly selected GPIO, as mentioned above?

Best regards

Petr

**Knoch**

January 3, 2021 at 12:48 pm

Hi,

I'm a bit confused about the "Input only" pins as well. I did a board and used one of them (IO34) as an output, didn't work of course.

The original ESP32 WROOM Pinout picture (also on top of this article), doesn't mark them as "input only".

they have a PWM "snake line", doesn't make sense for an input only.

GPIO stands for General Purpose Input OUTPUT... how can this be Input only???

Thanks

Knoch

[Reply](#)

**Alex Padgett**

January 11, 2021 at 12:08 am

Very helpful.

1) Any chance for an explanation about the UART pins or include this link to this webpage: [<https://circuits4you.com/2018/12/31/esp32-hardware-serial2-example/>]

2) It would also be super helpful to have an example of UART being used,



[<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/softwareSerial>] and a URL to as an example [<https://randomnerdtutorials.com/sim900-gsm-gprs-shield-arduino/#more-42170>]. I think SoftwareSerial is no longer being included in IDE because I just installed latest clean version of Arduino IDE 1.8.13 Windows and I get an error ‘include SoftwareSerial.h not found’ (or I am doing something wrong as something isn’t making sense to me!) when I use code like yours above.

Sorry if any of these things have already been done, I tried your website search for “UART2” and get no results.

Many thanks,
Alex

[Reply](#)



Matt

January 15, 2021 at 12:59 pm

Any idea why float batteryLevel = map(analogRead(12), 0.0f, 4095.0f, 0, 100); seems to give back 100 no matter how bad the battery is?

[Reply](#)



Wagner

February 13, 2021 at 10:22 pm



I'm new to ESP32, and found your posts extremely helpful. Thanks.

I'm preparing a project to be used with Home Assistant, but I have three questions regarding the pinout:

1- You mention that if my project uses WiFi (which is the case) I should not use ADC2. So, is WiFi killing 10 of my GPIO? I'm a little confused, since many ADC2 are green on your table. If I exclude all ADC2 and all non-recommended pins, I would end up with just two "touch" pins – 32 and 33. Is that so?

2- If I load the ESP32 with 2 touch pads, 4 sensors (thermistor, LDR, humidity, PIR) on GPIO 33, 32, 35, 34, 39, 36 and 10 pulse keys on GPIO 23, 22, 1, 21, 19, 18, 5, 17 and 16 do you think it would work?

3- Do you have similar pinout recommendations of the ESP32-S2?

Thanks in advance.

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

February 14, 2021 at 9:46 pm

Hi.

1- What we mean is that you can't use ADC in the ADC2 pins when using wi-fi. You can use those pins as standard input or output or touch pins, and they will work fine. They won't work properly as ADC pins.

2- I think those pins will work, but it is always better to test everything before making any permanent connections.

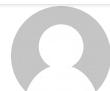
3- At the moment, we don't have any articles for the ESP32-S2.

I hope this helps.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)

**Costi**

March 27, 2024 at 12:42 pm

I have found someone who has done it (see end of post -> table with free to use pins): studiopieters.nl/esp32-s2-pinout/

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

March 28, 2024 at 11:24 am

Thanks for sharing.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Larry**

February 27, 2021 at 6:40 pm

So I tried the tutorial and sent you a message about things that didn't work but never got an answer. Basically one issue was in the code const char had to be changed to char, also no matching function for call to HttpClient http

[Reply](#)

**Sara Santos**

February 27, 2021 at 6:48 pm

Hi Larry.

Where did you post your question?

Since you are one of our customers, you can post your issues in the RNTLAB forum.

It is easier for me to follow your issues there:<https://rntlab.com/forum/>

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Sammy**

April 14, 2021 at 7:05 pm

What is the meaning of ADC(PA) for gpio36 and 39.

ADC is clear (Analog-Digital-Converter)

But what stays PA for?

[Reply](#)**holder**

August 13, 2021 at 4:44 pm

Pin Analog

**don clay**

May 26, 2021 at 4:14 pm

Are there any of the GPIO pins that can be read as a nibble or a byte for the purpose of reading jumpers or a switch? Thanks.

[Reply](#)**David Lehrian**

June 5, 2021 at 2:18 am

Hey Sara,

Great write up and very helpful reference page, I have it bookmarked. One thing I want to mention is that you list the absolute maximum per GPIO current draw as 40mA and I'm not so sure this is exactly correct. I see where you are getting this value from, the "output drive strength" on page 43 of https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32_datasheet_en.pdf (and page 53 lists the configurable values), but after doing a lot of searching for this value I came across the following thread which claims the maximum current draw is 12mA per GPIO and goes on to explain what "output drive strength" means. I found it enlightening.

<https://esp32.com/viewtopic.php?p=9557#p9557>

I don't know where he gets the number 12mA per GPIO from as I myself don't see any reference in any data sheet as to the maximum current draw per GPIO. The only thing I see is a cumulative current draw of 1200mA on page



would guess that running at 60% of this value would be about where you would want to be for stability and longevity.

[Reply](#)



Tushar Gandhi

August 8, 2021 at 1:40 am

Good info.

I am also developing projects and industrial applications on 8051, AVR, ARDUINO and Raspberry PI.

This info is better for me to develop the projects in feature on ESP32.

Once again thank you.

Tushar Gandh

[Reply](#)



song

August 19, 2021 at 7:34 am

Really detailed Document for everybody!

Good job.

[Reply](#)

**Sara Santos**

August 19, 2021 at 2:42 pm

Thanks 😊

[Reply](#)**Mohammad Ehsanul Karim**

August 22, 2021 at 1:23 am

Hi Great write up. I am using a ESP32 where EN pin is connected to 3.3v.on switch it is pulled down to ground. The problem is the ESP32 does not boot unless I press the EN button.

May you point what am I missing?

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

August 22, 2021 at 2:21 pm

Hi.

I think this might help:<https://github.com/espressif/esptool/wiki/ESP32-Boot-Mode-Selection>

Regards,
Sara

**Steven**

September 12, 2021 at 11:14 am

Hi, I see that there are 2 I2S interfaces available, but no specific pins showed on the pinout. Does it mean that any 3 pins can be used for I2S?
Thank you.

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

September 14, 2021 at 10:04 am

Hi Steven.
That's missing in our tutorial.
For I2S, you can use GPIOs 25 and 26, marked as DAC1 and DAC2 on the image pinout.
Regards,
Sara

[Reply](#)**Jay**

October 17, 2021 at 9:28 am



curious if you had specific recommendations for these. Of course, I can verify myself. 😊

[Reply](#)



indika de silva

October 20, 2021 at 10:37 am

It is mentioned that GPIO 37 and 38 can be used as ADC pins. Where those pins located in DEVKIT 1 board and ESP32 chip?

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

October 21, 2021 at 10:17 am

Hi.

Those are not available on the development board. Only on the ESP32 chip.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Sylvain

January 13, 2022 at 9:17 am



project. GPIO16 and GPIO17 could be used for internal flash memory purpose (cf. ESP32-PICO-D4, ESP32 datasheets) so they can't be used normally.

Pratically I get stuck on reboot behavior when plugging a TM1637 DIO and CLK to those pins on TTGO-Micro32 based boards.

May be nice to mention this somewhere 😊

[Reply](#)



Tinkerer

March 28, 2022 at 8:09 pm

Hi, really useful information. I've found an edge case! Would be great for you to add a caveat to your article if possible.

GPIOs 13 and 14 CANNOT be used without any issues. If there's an SD card present using the standard GPIOs 18,19,23,26 and something is connected to GPIOs 13 and 14, the ESP32 will refuse to boot until the SD card is removed.

If anyone is aware of a solution to this, I'd be happy to hear about it!

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

March 28, 2022 at 10:28 pm



Thanks for sharing.

I didn't know about that.

What ESP32 board model did you use?

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



Gilbert Hersschens

March 29, 2022 at 1:00 pm

Very useful. I use the page constantly to keep an eye on the ports I'm using in a design. Might be useful to add info about the presence of the embedded CAN controller. It is said to be compatible with the SJA1000 CAN controller. The default pins are GPIO5 (CAN TX) and GPIO4 (CAN RX). Of course you'll still need a CAN transceiver to connect to a CAN bus. The transceiver must be 3.3V technology like MAX3051 or SN65HVD23x unless you're willing to mess with level shifters.

For details see

- <https://docs.espressif.com/projects/esp-idf/en/release-v3.3/api-reference/peripherals/can.html>
- <https://upcommons.upc.edu/bitstream/handle/2117/118541/report-tfm-eduard-valentino.pdf>
- <https://www.iotsharing.com/2017/09/how-to-use-arduino-esp32-can-interface.html>

Earlier versions of the ESP32 have the limitation that the minimum CAN bit rate is 25 kb/s. As of ESP chip version 2, the bit rate can be as low as 12 kb/s (Espressif made changes to the clock which drives the CAN controller).

[Reply](#)**MARSOUIN**

May 14, 2022 at 10:59 am

Bonjour,

Je dispose d'une ESP32-CAM et je souhaite modifier l'UART pour gagner en fluidité. Comment faire ?

[Reply](#)**Fatih**

June 8, 2022 at 6:36 pm

Hi,

First of all, thank you for the detailed information you have given about the esp32 pinout.

I have question about strapping pins. I have to connect GPIO15(MTDO) to GND with my pull down resistor(30kOhm) to disable a few elements initially passive.

Will this be a problem for booting? I read section of strapping pins of dataheet. But I did not understand. In my opinon it is not enough information.



I'm asking the same question for GPIO 5.

[Reply](#)



dukora53

June 29, 2022 at 1:30 pm

Hello.

I have a board “NodeMCU-ESP-S3-12K” but the excellent Sara and Rui + internet helped. Thank you and a nice day.

[Reply](#)



arash

July 10, 2022 at 4:27 pm

Hi, very usefull.

Thank you very much

[Reply](#)



mike c

July 13, 2022 at 7:03 pm



no usb connection), my chip has two 5v pins, two 3.3v pins and two grounds. Its the wemos chip with the oled display. Where would I apply the voltage to and what voltage to apply? I assume applying 3.3 to one of the 3.3 would work, but which one? and I assume could use any ground pin for negative. I think applying 5v to one of the 5v pins would also work, but again, which pin? Is there one that is input power and one for output? Thanks for your input in this question

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

July 13, 2022 at 8:10 pm

Hi.

You can power it with 3.3V on the 3.3V pins (any of those pins) or with 5V on the 5V pins (any of the 5V pins).

You can also choose the GND pin.

After powering it with 3.3V on one pin, the other 3.3V pins will output 3.3V.

I hope this is clear.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



schuh

July 25, 2022 at 11:54 pm



Display Board(ESP32).

I am trying to interface a VS1053 mp3 decoder using the HSPI on the TTGO (the VSPI is used for the display). Apparently nobody has ever done this before, or I can't find where, after an exhaustive search.

Here is my code snippet:

```
// initialize SPI bus;  
SPIClass mySPI(HSPI);  
// Wiring of VS1053 board  
//VS1053 player(VS1053_CS, VS1053_DCS, VS1053_DREQ);  
VS1053 player(33, 32, 15);  
  
void setup () //===== Setup ======  
{  
// initialize SPI HSPI bus  
mySPI.begin(25, 27, 26, 33); // clock,MISO,MOSI,CS
```

After many tries ... nothing works! Any suggestions greatly appreciated

[Reply](#)



WJCarpenter

August 21, 2022 at 1:26 am

Thanks for making this page. I refer to it all the time when planning which pins to use in a design.

I've been trying to understand what goes on with the pins that are indicated as emitting PWM on start-up. What's the nature of that PWM? Is it some fixed

[Reply](#)**Mazekow**

September 29, 2022 at 1:59 am

Thanks for the article. Is it true that pin 5V on esp32 can be given a voltage of 5 to 12 volts?

[Reply](#)**Sergio**

October 14, 2022 at 1:40 am

Esp32 can work with CD74HC4067?

[Reply](#)**Roger**

November 8, 2022 at 9:23 am

Hi, thanks for such a useful article. I always have this open when I work with the ESP.



<https://github.com/espressif/esptool/wiki/ESP32-Boot-Mode-Selection>

found on your site under Boot Mode Selection documentation.

According to

<https://docs.espressif.com/projects/esptool/en/latest/esp32/advanced-topics/boot-mode-selection.html>

moved.

Next you have the section Strapping Pins but this has at least some information no use in the overview of all GPIOs found there is listed that the GPIO2 can be used without restriction as input and output in the Strapping section is then but that it could lead to problems with the wiring of this GPIO because over it the boot mode is set.

With me this error has led to a layout error and a longer troubleshooting.

But maybe this is only a problem if you use the ESP32 stand alone without a development board. Would be great if you would check this and adjust the article if necessary.

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

November 8, 2022 at 11:13 am

Hi Roger.

I'm sorry for the issue it might have caused you.

I added a few extra pieces of information to the article about that.

Thanks for the updated link.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)

**Prasad Bodas**

November 12, 2022 at 9:54 am

I have a ESP32 devkit 30 pin version board. I uploaded some code on it which works fine. But after that something went wrong and the USB onboard chip seems to have got destroyed/damaged so the board is no more detected on Arduino IDE as a com port. The code previously loaded still works however. Can you please suggest a way to upload a newer version of my code (may be by using a USB to TTL board and TX-RX pins on the ESP32)? I searched on internet but could not find any clearly mentioned instruction set to upload code using Arduino IDE into the ESP32 devkit 30 pin version with damaged USB port. Any suggestion/guidance will help me make this board usable with the required code uploaded into it. Thank you very much.

[Reply](#)**Prasad Bodas**

February 17, 2023 at 1:14 am

Anyone can please help on this specific question? Thank you.

[Reply](#)**Noel**

February 17, 2023 at 11:00 am



similar experience and indicate how far I got with it.

I was using an Arduino Mega 2560 R3 and regularly updating the code during an ongoing development (still ongoing !). I suspect there was too much 'Touch Current' thru either my PC Power Supply or separate Arduino PSU. This indicates a common but annoying lack of insulation resistance thru the 240V mains power supply. This would sometimes result in more than just a 'Bing Bong' when plugging the Arduino in (blanking of monitor, loud clicks in speakers etc). I often have several projects running concurrently and need to swap things over frequently.

Anyway, the Arduino had a 16U2 USB interface and it stopped working similar to how you describe. To be precise, it is still recognised by the PC when plugged in and more importantly by 'Device Manager' under Windows, but will not upload newly compiled sketches (times out without any Arduino LED activity – TX & RX on a Mega). I still had another Mega 2560 R3 board and that was still fine.

So I put out a question on Facebook 'Arduino for Beginners' group on 4th January 2023 beginning 'I seem to have a dead....' etc. I ultimately received a reply from another, more experienced user. It told me that the user had experienced something similar and had successfully used Atmel's 'Flip' software to reprogram his board. He could not provide the original link he had used, but provided another similar internet article.

I followed this and was beset by problems, some links to required firmware downloads etc., were dead and I spent a long time (a day ?) trying to solve this.

I did ultimately succeed in getting all the required items together, but if you get a missing dll error, look first within the files you have, it is NOT necessary to trawl the internet for .dll files as suggested. Ultimately, I got the correct firmware and Flip running, but it could not see my board. However, I eventually explored the Flip software, which even has an 'Emulate Mode' built in and risked tried known working Arduino UNOs and other Mega 2560 R3s, but they were not seen by the Flip software either.

Since Device Manager on that (Win 7) PC could see all the boards, including the faulty one, I concluded that something 'new' about either Windows 7 or a subsequently loaded (Microsoft Update ?) version of the



the installation or installed software file structure. I'm not sure it loaded properly although it appeared to, even though I tried to purge newer copies off the PC. I did not succeed in reflashing my Mega. However, Windows 2000 and XP were the Atmel recommended operating environment for running Flip, so I may yet dig out an old laptop I have somewhere and try that ! I have since bought 2 x Mega 2560 and 2 x Mega Pro for £70 total to continue my projects, BUT, I bought them with CH340 USB interfaces as I get the impression the 16U2 versions are prone to this problem. I have archived all files I downloaded, but you should not have difficulty finding them yourself.

Please note, there is a program called 'Deauther' that requires the use of some of the software described for this repair, to similarly upload an image of a portable WiFi network attack device that can run on a 'watch' based ESP32 to disrupt networks. Perhaps some of the broken links to the required software have been taken down to prevent this spreading so easily ?

I wish you every success with this one – Noel

[Reply](#)



Prasad Bodas

May 30, 2023 at 12:00 pm

oh wow – that is indeed a big effort you took and many thanks for the detailed response.

I have had problems with a few Arduino Nanos where CH340 USB would not load sketches from computer but could upload using another arduino and menu option "Upload using Programmer" following a certain connection diagram available on www.



Getting a new ESP32 board is ok but removing the old one from the circuit (while I missed to use berge strips for socket like mounting) is a big trouble for now, hence looking for a work around.

[Reply](#)



Noel

May 30, 2023 at 1:22 pm

Thanks for the reply. When I get desperate to change multipin SMT devices, I try the following. Wait until my wife goes out (very important). Place PCB on a ceramic hob on the cooker in kitchen. Slowly increase heat (not too slowly or also will damage by length of time) until solder melts. Hold board down with something, cotton bud, bamboo skewer etc., due to adhesive behind item. Using tweezers, lift off the component. Remove from heat immediately, blow a lot. Then clean away any 'dry' (non shiny) solder or shorts. Apply a solder paste and or small amount of liquid flux. Apply 'Haynes' 1st Law. If you are not familiar with this, it is derived from DIY Car care manuals – 'Reassembly is the reverse of the dismantling procedure' found everywhere in their books ! May need fresh solder and patience. Don't take too long, solder bath takes less than a minute. But then its dead anyway ? Don't forget to clean cooker or you are dead too. Good luck....

[Reply](#)



Ulhas Rane

November 18, 2022 at 1:59 am

**Source**

<https://esp32.com/viewtopic.php?t=3390>

[Reply](#)

**joe**

January 14, 2023 at 11:38 pm

Love this page, use it all the time! Can you please update for ESP32-c3.
Many thanks.

[Reply](#)

**Sara Santos**

January 15, 2023 at 12:17 pm

Hi.

Thanks.

I'll order one and take of care of the pinout guide soon.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)

**joe**

January 23, 2023 at 10:32 pm



Many are using it as a esp32 replacement for the 8266mod.

It might be good to cross-reference it on the 8266 page also:

<https://randomnerdtutorials.com/esp8266-pinout-reference-gpios/>

[Reply](#)



Marco Silveira da Cunha

January 23, 2023 at 8:25 pm

Hello.

I want to control the Built in led from an AI Thinker ESP32-CAM i have. I want to use it when i take a photo and send by email

To control the led i use the GPIO 4 as a digital Output.

I can turn the led ON (an intense light). And i can turn the led OFF.

Still when it is off. It is not all off. There is still a very small light coming out of the builtin led.

I want the led totally off, so it does not consume more current from the battery.

I also use my project in deep sleep, so this issue is important so that it does not consume more battery.

May i use a pull down resistor on the GPIO 4???

Does ESP32 have internal Pull downs resistors?

Thanks in advance.

**Noel**

February 16, 2023 at 12:41 am

Thanks for the article. However, I have about 10 of these ESP32 units and they all have either 30 pins, like your photograph above, or 38 pins. I would add that there are some newer boards with different USB chips on: CH340, 2102 & 9102. The 2102 chip boards need you to press the BOOT button to get them to upload a sketch. The others seem to manage by themselves. Also, some of them have different USB sockets too. I don't like the USB 'C' format, the engagement of the plug is much less precise with the Micro USB. Sometimes, the USB C type will disconnect and reconnect at random when moved. I would also avoid those without two onboard LEDs. Some only have a Power LED and not a programmable LED_BUILTIN. I load 'Blink' to test my new boards and of course that won't work !

[Reply](#)**Jack**

February 18, 2023 at 11:43 am

If a pin is multiplexed. How to I program a pin to disable both TOUCH2 and ADC1 but enable GPIO2?

[Reply](#)



February 19, 2023 at 6:55 pm

I love all your articles, its such a use full resource! Thanks a lot for that!

According to the official datasheet on the esp32, there are only 5 strapping pins. On page 21 there are IO12, 15, 0, 2, 5 listed, you added the extra IO4! Is it possible, this is not correct?

Here is the link to the datasheet:

https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32_datasheet_en.pdf

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

February 20, 2023 at 9:55 am

Hi.

I followed this documentation:

<https://docs.espressif.com/projects/esptool/en/latest/esp32/advanced-topics/boot-mode-selection.html#boot-mode-message>

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



sebgamerw

March 7, 2023 at 4:52 pm



what is the EMAC_RXD0 and EMAC_RXDI ?

[Reply](#)



Omar Zamudio Castillo

May 15, 2023 at 3:14 am

I am working in a project and I am using 9, 10 & 11 GPIOs as outputs connected with a transistor, LED indicator and relay. In above information your recommendation is not use this pins as output or input because they are connected to the integrated SPI flash. If I decide to use them, what would be the consequences or why I couldn't use them?

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

May 15, 2023 at 8:52 pm

Hi.

If you use those pins, the code running on the ESP32 will probably crash.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)



June 29, 2023 at 2:26 pm

Hello,

I'm working on setting up an automated plant watering system using an ESP32, capacitive soil moisture sensors, a DHT22 temperature and humidity sensor, and a relay circuit powered by its own source.

I would like to inquire about the recommended pin assignments for connecting these components. Specifically, I would like to know:

Which GPIO pins should I use to connect the soil moisture sensors?

Which GPIO pin should I use to connect the DHT22 sensor?

Which GPIO pins should I use to connect the relay circuit for controlling the pumps?

Do you have any recommendations or guidelines for the power supply connections?

Any assistance or guidance regarding the pin assignments for these components would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you!

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

June 29, 2023 at 5:40 pm

Hi.

The moisture sensor should be an analog pin. If you're using Wi-Fi in your project, you must use an ADC1 GPIO. There are several to choose from.

For the DHT sensor, you can use for example, GPIO4.

For a relay it is better to use a pin that doesn't fluctuate with resets or when uploading code. Any pins highlighted in green on the table should be fine.

[Reply](#)**Marcelo Moreno**

August 3, 2023 at 4:39 am

Dear Sara,

Thank you so much for this precise and useful guide about all GPIOs of the ESP32, there is any advice that you could give about the new ESP32-S3, do you think that is the same configuration? where I can find more information about this newer model?

Thank you so much!

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

August 3, 2023 at 10:17 am

Hi.

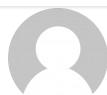
It's not the same configuration.

I'll create a pinout for the ESP32-S3, but I still didn't have the time to test the ESP32-S3.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)

**Austin A**

November 24, 2023 at 4:41 pm

Hello, thank you for this article, it's been very helpful and I've referred to it often, but I am now upgrading to the ESP32-S3. If you write a similar article to this one for the ESP32-S3, I'll use it as my reference. Thank you!

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

November 25, 2023 at 2:51 pm

Hi.

Thanks for the suggestion.

I'll get one of those boards soon and create a GPIO guide.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Brian**

January 19, 2024 at 4:01 pm

I second that! Your guide has been my go to for understanding how I should actually use the ESP32, an S3 guide would be a fantastic resource for everyone wanting to use that board!

**Sara Santos**

January 19, 2024 at 8:21 pm

Thanks.
I really need to work on that.
Regards,
Sara

**Brian**

July 25, 2024 at 11:28 am

Nevermind, it seems someone else has created one (inspired by this page!)

For anyone looking for a similar reference for the S3:

github.com/atomic14/esp32-s3-pinouts

**hitesh kher**

September 20, 2023 at 4:43 pm

hello sara , grate information on randomnerdtutorials, I have some questions about ESP32-WROOM-32E-N4 1 cheep , ESP32 have a in center ground point in group around 9 ground point, it is compulsory ground connect ?

[Reply](#)**hitesh kher**

September 20, 2023 at 4:45 pm

sorry for my bad english and spelling mistake

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

September 21, 2023 at 10:52 pm

Hi.

I'm not experienced in using those chips. But, yes, I think you really need to connect that middle GND pads.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**Hitesh Kher**

April 11, 2024 at 10:48 am

OK , Thank you Sara Santos.

**Gilbert**

April 15, 2024 at 12:03 pm

The matter is extensively discussed here: esp32.com/viewtopic.php?t=1864. The center pads provide additional GND connections and enhance the thermal stability of the ESP chip. In most cases you can just ignore the central pads.

[Reply](#)**JockM**

September 21, 2023 at 11:02 pm

In an ideal world you want to connect all ground pins to ground, but in practical terms you only need to connect at least one of them

[Reply](#)**ABDELL**

February 12, 2024 at 8:18 pm

THX FOR THIS PLATFORM

[Reply](#)

**Owen**

February 19, 2024 at 9:42 am

You know when everything is going wrong and you are about to throw your breadboard at the wall and then, suddenly, a random tute inexplicably provides you with that nugget of info that saves the day? Mhm... me too.

Thanks, Sara 😊 *bro fist*

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

February 19, 2024 at 10:32 am

That's great!

Thank you.

Regards,

Sara

[Reply](#)**NPro**

March 21, 2024 at 12:36 pm

Hi,

thank you very much for all the information. I'm still confused about the I2S



GPIO32/33 for crystal oscillator, GPIO12-15 for JTAG and 35/36 pins for UART0 connection with the microprocessor.

Could you tell me which of the pins I could use for BCK, DOUT and WS lines?

From what I've read it can be problematic to use GPIO0/2/4 as they're strapping pins, GPIO35-39 won't work either as they're input only and I'm not sure if GPIO25-27 will work properly (I'm going to use both Bluetooth and WiFi and these pins are listed as not recommended with WiFi). That pretty much leaves me with GPIO18-23 available, but can any of them be configured as I2S pins?

Thank you very much!

[Reply](#)



Hitesh Kher

April 11, 2024 at 10:46 am

I problem with some ESP32 GPIO pin (not for all project)

I (randomly) problem find with some GPIO pin as a use binary switch sensor

GPIO 16 GPIO 17 UART2

GPIO 19 GPIO 18 VSPI

SDA (GPIO 21)

SCL (GPIO 22)

Just share my experience, maybe help this information

[Reply](#)



April 26, 2024 at 4:31 am

Hello.

Please, answer:

1. In what docs you have found about ESP32 GPIO14 PWM output on boot?

It is correct, but I can't find about it in Technical datasheet. All other pins behaviour described in Strapping Pin section. As I understand GPIO14 is a part of JTAG and it is the reason of behaviour, but Im not shure.

2. Have you information about ESP32 C6 pins with PWM output on boot?

[Reply](#)



Mark

June 23, 2024 at 8:56 am

Could you please give me an example using the input-only pins? I'm running out of available pins and would like to know, for instance, if I can use them for the DIO0, DIO1 of LoRa Ra-02, and for the TX of my GPS module.

Any idea about that?

[Reply](#)



MICHEL

July 12, 2024 at 10:03 am



I use an AZ-Delivery ESP32-WROOM-32 for a automation, I2C(0) for a LCD_I2c.

I now want to control others sensors with the second I2C by following exactly your recommandations (GPIO32 for SDA2, GPIO33 for SCL2)

The compile is OK, but the program no longer run.

Where could I look for a solution.

[Reply](#)



Sara Santos

July 17, 2024 at 3:58 pm

Hi.

Take a look at our I2C guide: <https://randomnerdtutorials.com/esp32-i2c-communication-arduino-ide/>

Regards

Sara

[Reply](#)



Philip

December 14, 2024 at 8:26 am

hey

thanks so much for the tutorial. It's especially helpfull to know what pins to NOT use.

could you please do this same tutorial for the ESP32 DEV Kit C V4 Boared?

[Reply](#)**Paul**

January 17, 2025 at 5:18 pm

Dear Sarah, thank you for this page. I keep coming back to this page and the other pages for the pinouts and I2C ancronyms. it has been invaluable in my building.

[Reply](#)**Sara Santos**

January 18, 2025 at 6:57 pm

That's great.
Thanks for following my work.
Regards,
Sara

[Reply](#)

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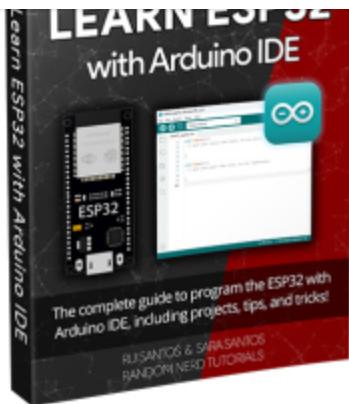
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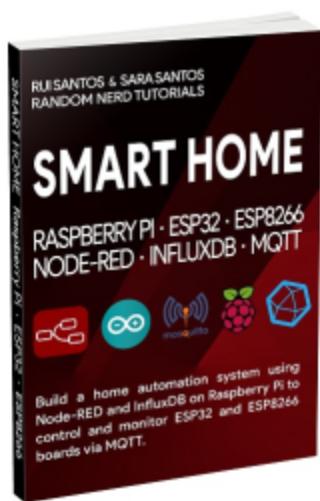
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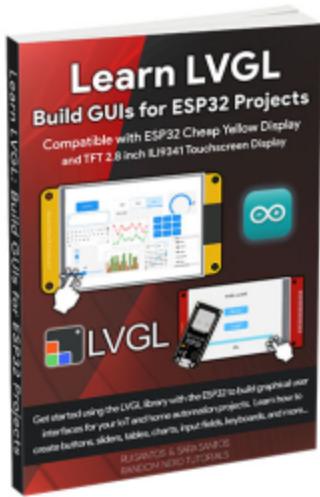
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