

ESP32-S2-SOLO

ESP32-S2-SOLO-U

Datasheet Version 1.8

2.4 GHz Wi-Fi (802.11 b/g/n) module

Built around ESP32-S2 series of SoC, Xtensa® single-core 32-bit LX7 microprocessor

Flash up to 16 MB, optional 2 MB PSRAM in chip package

36 GPIOs, rich set of peripherals

On-board PCB antenna or external antenna connector



ESP32-S2-SOLO



ESP32-S2-SOLO-U



ESPRESSIF

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-s2-solo_esp32-s2-solo-u_datasheet_en.pdf



1.1 Features

CPU and On-Chip Memory

- ESP32-S2 or ESP32-S2R2 embedded, Xtensa® single-core 32-bit LX7 microprocessor, up to 240 MHz
- 128 KB ROM
- 320 KB SRAM
- 16 KB SRAM in RTC
- 2 MB embedded PSRAM (ESP32-S2R2 only)

Wi-Fi

- 802.11 b/g/n
- Bit rate: 802.11n up to 150 Mbps
- A-MPDU and A-MSDU aggregation
- 0.4 μ s guard interval support
- Operating frequency: 2412 ~ 2484 MHz

Peripherals

- GPIO, SPI, LCD, UART, I2C, I2S, Camera interface, IR, pulse counter, LED PWM, TWAI® (compatible with ISO 11898-1, i.e. CAN Specification 2.0), full-speed USB OTG, ADC, DAC, touch sensor, temperature sensor

Note:

* Please refer to [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#) for detailed information about the module peripherals.

Integrated Components on Module

- 40 MHz crystal oscillator
- 4 MB SPI flash

Antenna Options

- On-board PCB antenna (ESP32-S2-SOLO)
- External antenna via a connector (ESP32-S2-SOLO-U)

Operating Conditions

- Operating voltage/Power supply: 3.0 ~ 3.6 V
- Operating ambient temperature:
 - 85 °C version: -40 ~ 85 °C
 - 105 °C version: -40 ~ 105 °C (ESP32-S2-SOLO-H4 and ESP32-S2-SOLO-U-H4 only)

Certification

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

Test

- HTOL/HTSL/uHAST/TCT/ESD

1.2 Description

ESP32-S2-SOLO and ESP32-S2-SOLO-U are two powerful, generic Wi-Fi MCU modules that have a rich set of peripherals. They are an ideal choice for a wide variety of application scenarios relating to Internet of Things (IoT), wearable electronics, and smart home.

ESP32-S2-SOLO comes with a PCB antenna (ANT). ESP32-S2-SOLO-U comes with an external antenna connector (CONN). A wide selection of module variants are available for customers as shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1: ESP32-S2-SOLO (ANT) Series Comparison¹

| Ordering Code | Flash ² | PSRAM ³ | Chip Embedded | Ambient Temp. ⁴ (°C) | Size ⁵ (mm) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| ESP32-S2-SOLO-N4 (End of life) | 4 MB (Quad SPI) | — | ESP32-S2 | -40 ~ 85 | 18.0 × 25.5 × 3.1 |
| ESP32-S2-SOLO-H4 (End of life) | | — | | -40 ~ 105 | |
| ESP32-S2-SOLO-N4R2 (End of life) | | 2 MB (Quad SPI) | ESP32-S2R2 | -40 ~ 85 | |

¹ This table shares the same notes presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: ESP32-S2-SOLO-U (CONN) Series Comparison

| Ordering Code | Flash ² | PSRAM ³ | Chip Embedded | Ambient Temp. ⁴ (°C) | Size ⁵ (mm) |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| ESP32-S2-SOLO-U-N4 (End of life) | 4 MB (Quad SPI) | — | ESP32-S2 | -40 ~ 85 | 18.0 × 19.2 × 3.2 |
| ESP32-S2-SOLO-U-H4 (End of life) | | — | | -40 ~ 105 | |
| ESP32-S2-SOLO-U-N4R2 (End of life) | | 2 MB (Quad SPI) ⁴ | ESP32-S2R2 | -40 ~ 85 | |

² All modules can be equipped with 8 MB or 16 MB flash. For details, please contact our sales team.

³ The PSRAM is integrated in the chip's package.

⁴ Ambient temperature specifies the recommended temperature range of the environment immediately outside the Espressif module.

⁵ For details, refer to Section [7.1 Physical Dimensions](#).

In this datasheet, unless otherwise stated, ESP32-S2-SOLO refers to all variants of ESP32-S2-SOLO, whereas ESP32-S2-SOLO-U refers to all variants of ESP32-S2-SOLO-U.

The ESP32-S2 chip and the ESP32-S2R2 chip at the core of the two modules fall into the same category, namely ESP32-S2 series. ESP32-S2 series of chips have an Xtensa® 32-bit LX7 CPU that operates at up to 240 MHz. It has a low-power co-processor that can be used instead of the CPU to save power while performing tasks that do not require much computing power, such as monitoring of peripherals.

ESP32-S2 series of chips integrate a rich set of peripherals, ranging from SPI, I2S, UART, I2C, LED PWM, TWAI®, LCD, Camera interface, ADC, DAC, touch sensor, temperature sensor, as well as up to 43 GPIOs. It also includes a full-speed USB On-The-Go (OTG) interface for USB communication.

For more information on ESP32-S2 series of chips, please refer to [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#) and [ESP32-S2 Series SoC Errata](#).

Information about ESP-IDF release that supports a specific chip revision is provided in [ESP Product Selector](#).

1.3 Applications

- Generic Low-power IoT Sensor Hub
- Generic Low-power IoT Data Loggers
- Cameras for Video Streaming
- Over-the-top (OTT) Devices
- USB Devices
- Speech Recognition
- Image Recognition
- Mesh Network
- Home Automation
- Smart Home Control Panel
- Smart Building
- Industrial Automation
- Smart Agriculture
- Audio Applications
- Health Care Applications
- Wi-Fi-enabled Toys
- Wearable Electronics
- Retail & Catering Applications
- Smart POS Machines

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2 Block Diagram

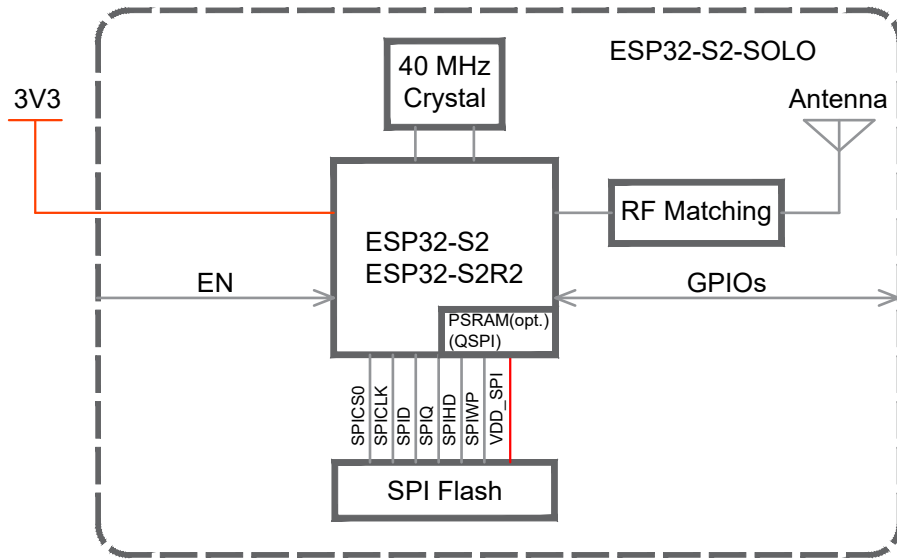


Figure 1: ESP32-S2-SOLO Block Diagram

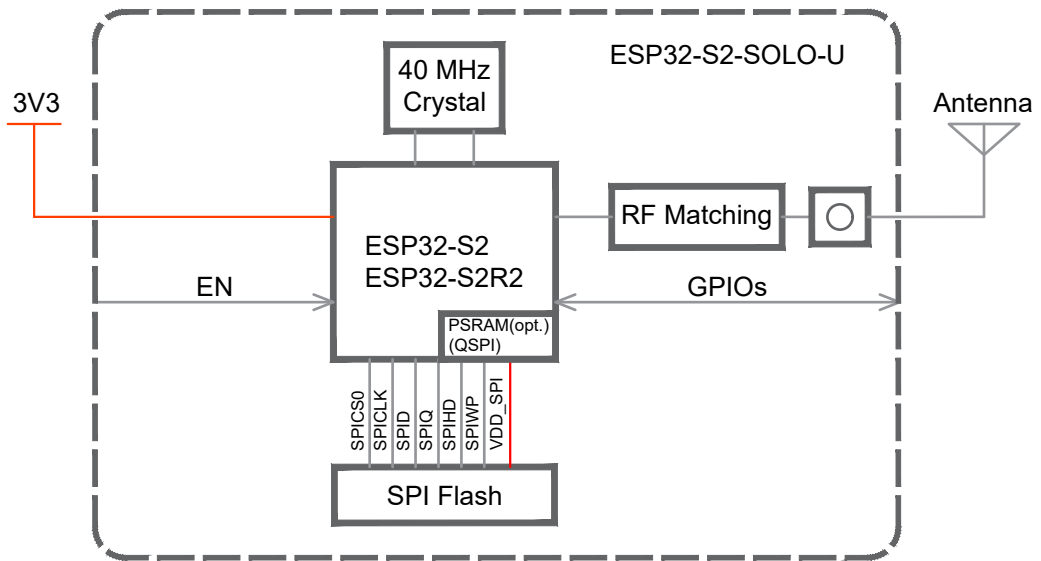


Figure 2: ESP32-S2-SOLO-U Block Diagram

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 [7.1 Physical Dimensions](#).

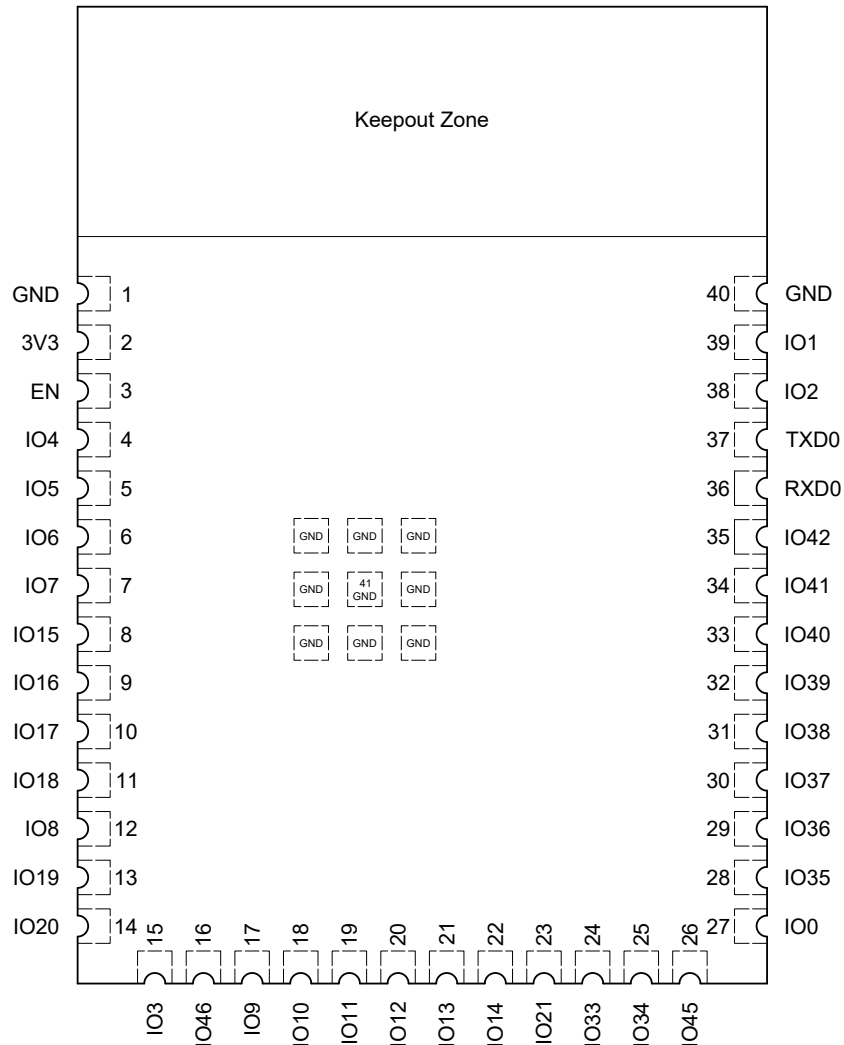


Figure 3: Pin Layout (Top View)

The above pin layout is applicable for ESP32-S2-SOLO and ESP32-S2-SOLO-U, but the latter has no keepout zone.

3.2 Pin Description

The module has 41 pins. See pin definitions in Table [3 Pin Definitions](#).

For peripheral pin configurations, please refer to [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *Peripheral Pin Configurations*.

Table 3: Pin Definitions

| Name | No. | Type ¹ | Function |
|------|-----|-------------------|--|
| GND | 1 | P | Ground |
| 3V3 | 2 | P | Power supply |
| EN | 3 | I | High: on, enables the chip. Low: off, the chip powers off. Note: Do not leave the EN pin floating. |
| IO4 | 4 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO4, GPIO4, TOUCH4, ADC1_CH3 |
| IO5 | 5 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO5, GPIO5, TOUCH5, ADC1_CH4 |
| IO6 | 6 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO6, GPIO6, TOUCH6, ADC1_CH5 |
| IO7 | 7 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO7, GPIO7, TOUCH7, ADC1_CH6 |
| IO15 | 8 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO15, GPIO15, UORTS, ADC2_CH4, XTAL_32K_P |
| IO16 | 9 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO16, GPIO16, UOCTS, ADC2_CH5, XTAL_32K_N |
| IO17 | 10 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO17, GPIO17, U1TXD, ADC2_CH6, DAC_1 |
| IO18 | 11 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO18, GPIO18, U1RXD, ADC2_CH7, DAC_2, CLK_OUT3 |
| IO8 | 12 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO8, GPIO8, TOUCH8, ADC1_CH7 |
| IO19 | 13 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO19, GPIO19, U1RTS, ADC2_CH8, CLK_OUT2, USB_D- |
| IO20 | 14 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO20, GPIO20, U1CTS, ADC2_CH9, CLK_OUT1, USB_D+ |
| IO3 | 15 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO3, GPIO3, TOUCH3, ADC1_CH2 |
| IO46 | 16 | I | GPIO46 |
| IO9 | 17 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO9, GPIO9, TOUCH9, ADC1_CH8, FSPIHD |
| IO10 | 18 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO10, GPIO10, TOUCH10, ADC1_CH9, FSPICSO, FSPIIO4 |
| IO11 | 19 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO11, GPIO11, TOUCH11, ADC2_CH0, FSPID, FSPIIO5 |
| IO12 | 20 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO12, GPIO12, TOUCH12, ADC2_CH1, FSPICLK, FSPIIO6 |
| IO13 | 21 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO13, GPIO13, TOUCH13, ADC2_CH2, FSPIQ, FSPIIO7 |
| IO14 | 22 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO14, GPIO14, TOUCH14, ADC2_CH3, FSPIWP, FSPIDQS |
| IO21 | 23 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO21, GPIO21 |
| IO33 | 24 | I/O/T | SPIIO4, GPIO33, FSPIHD |
| IO34 | 25 | I/O/T | SPIIO5, GPIO34, FSPICSO |
| IO45 | 26 | I/O/T | GPIO45 |
| IO0 | 27 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO0, GPIO0 |
| IO35 | 28 | I/O/T | SPIIO6, GPIO35, FSPID |
| IO36 | 29 | I/O/T | SPIIO7, GPIO36, FSPICLK |
| IO37 | 30 | I/O/T | SPIDQS, GPIO37, FSPIQ |
| IO38 | 31 | I/O/T | GPIO38, FSPIWP |
| IO39 | 32 | I/O/T | MTCK, GPIO39, CLK_OUT3 |
| IO40 | 33 | I/O/T | MTDO, GPIO40, CLK_OUT2 |
| IO41 | 34 | I/O/T | MTDI, GPIO41, CLK_OUT1 |
| IO42 | 35 | I/O/T | MTMS, GPIO42 |
| RXD0 | 36 | I/O/T | UORXD, GPIO44, CLK_OUT2 |
| TXD0 | 37 | I/O/T | UOTXD, GPIO43, CLK_OUT1 |
| IO2 | 38 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO2, GPIO2, TOUCH2, ADC1_CH1 |
| IO1 | 39 | I/O/T | RTC_GPIO1, GPIO1, TOUCH1, ADC1_CH0 |

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Table 3 – cont'd from previous page

| Name | No. | Type ¹ | Function |
|------|-----|-------------------|----------|
| GND | 40 | P | Ground |
| EPAD | 41 | P | Ground |

¹ P: power supply; I: input; O: output; T: high impedance.

3.3 Strapping Pins

Note:

The content below is excerpted from [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *Strapping Pins*. For the strapping pin mapping between the chip and modules, please refer to Chapter 5 *Module Schematics*.

At each startup or reset, a module requires some initial configuration parameters, such as in which boot mode to load the module, voltage of flash memory, etc. These parameters are passed over via the strapping pins. After reset, the strapping pins operate as regular IO pins.

The parameters controlled by the given strapping pins at module reset are as follows:

- **Chip boot mode** – GPIO0 and GPIO46
- **VDD_SPI voltage** – GPIO45
- **ROM messages printing** – GPIO46

GPIO0, GPIO45, and GPIO46 are connected to the chip's internal weak pull-up/pull-down resistors at chip reset. These resistors determine the default bit values of the strapping pins. Also, these resistors determine the bit values if the strapping pins are connected to an external high-impedance circuit.

Table 4: Default Configuration of Strapping Pins

| Strapping Pin | Default Configuration | Bit Value |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| GPIO0 | Pull-up | 1 |
| GPIO45 | Pull-down | 0 |
| GPIO46 | Pull-down | 0 |

To change the bit values, the strapping pins should be connected to external pull-down/pull-up resistances. If the ESP32-S2 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.

Regarding the timing requirements for the strapping pins, there are such parameters as *setup time* and *hold time*. For more information, see Table 5 and Figure 4.

Table 5: Description of Timing Parameters for the Strapping Pins

| Parameter | Description | Min (ms) |
|-----------|--|----------|
| t_{SU} | Setup time 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 | Hold time 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 |

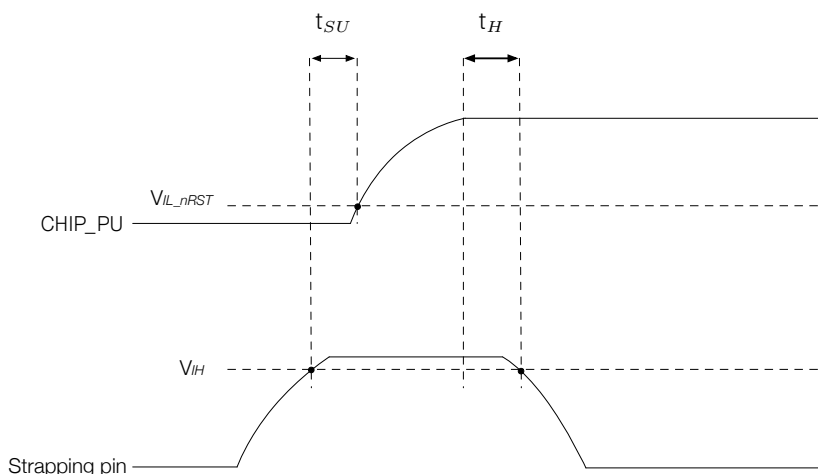


Figure 4: Visualization of Timing Parameters for the Strapping Pins

3.3.1 Chip Boot Mode Control

GPI00 and GPI046 control the boot mode after the reset is released. See [Table 6 Chip Boot Mode Control](#).

Table 6: Chip Boot Mode Control

| Boot Mode | GPI00 | GPI046 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Default configuration | 1 (Pull-up) | 0 (Pull-down) |
| SPI Boot (default) | 1 | Any value |
| Download Boot | 0 | 0 |
| Invalid combination ¹ | 0 | 1 |

¹ This combination triggers unexpected behavior and should be avoided.

3.3.2 VDD_SPI Voltage Control

Depending on the value of EFUSE_VDD_SPI_FORCE, the voltage can be controlled in two ways.

Table 7: VDD_SPI Voltage Control

| EFUSE_VDD_SPI_FORCE | GPIO45 | eFuse ¹ | Voltage | VDD_SPI power source ² |
|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | Ignored | 3.3 V | VDD3P3_RTC_IO via R _{SPI} |
| | 1 | | 1.8 V | Flash Voltage Regulator |
| 1 | Ignored | 0 | 1.8 V | Flash Voltage Regulator |
| | | 1 | 3.3 V | VDD3P3_RTC_IO via R _{SPI} |

¹ eFuse: EFUSE_VDD_SPI_TIEH

² See [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#) > Section Power Scheme

3.3.3 ROM Messages Printing Control

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

- **(Default) UOTXD pin.** For this, EFUSE_UART_PRINT_CONTROL should be 0.
- **DAC_1 pin.** For this, EFUSE_UART_PRINT_CONTROL should be 1.

EFUSE_UART_PRINT_CONTROL and GPIO46 control ROM messages printing as shown in [Table 8 ROM Messages Printing Control](#).

Table 8: ROM Messages Printing Control

| eFuse ¹ | GPIO46 | ROM Messages Printing |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 0 | Ignored | Always enabled |
| 1 | 0 | Enabled |
| | 1 | Disabled |
| 2 | 0 | Disabled |
| | 1 | Enabled |
| 3 | Ignored | Always disabled |

¹ eFuse: EFUSE_UART_PRINT_CONTROL

4 Electrical Characteristics

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses above those listed in Table 9 *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 10 *Recommended Operating Conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 9: Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Unit |
|--------------------|----------------------|------|-----|------|
| VDD33 | Power supply voltage | -0.3 | 3.6 | V |
| T _{STORE} | Storage temperature | -40 | 105 | °C |

4.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 10: Recommended Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|------------------|--|----------------|-----|-----|------|
| VDD33 | Power supply voltage | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| I _{VDD} | Current delivered by external power supply | 0.5 | — | — | A |
| T _A | Operating ambient temperature | 85 °C version | -40 | 85 | °C |
| | | 105 °C version | | 105 | |

4.3 DC Characteristics (3.3 V, 25 °C)

Table 11: DC Characteristics (3.3 V, 25 °C)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|------|
| C _{IN} | Pin capacitance | — | 2 | — | pF |
| V _{IH} | High-level input voltage | 0.75 × VDD ¹ | — | VDD ¹ + 0.3 | V |
| V _{IL} | Low-level input voltage | -0.3 | — | 0.25 × VDD ¹ | V |
| I _{IH} | High-level input current | — | — | 50 | nA |
| I _{IL} | Low-level input current | — | — | 50 | nA |
| V _{OH} ² | High-level output voltage | 0.8 × VDD ¹ | — | — | V |
| V _{OL} ² | Low-level output voltage | — | — | 0.1 × VDD ¹ | V |
| I _{OH} | High-level source current (VDD ¹ = 3.3 V, V _{OH} ≥ 2.64 V, PAD_DRIVER = 3) | — | 40 | — | mA |
| I _{OL} | Low-level sink current (VDD ¹ = 3.3 V, V _{OL} = 0.495 V, PAD_DRIVER = 3) | — | 28 | — | mA |
| R _{PU} | Pull-up resistor | — | 45 | — | kΩ |
| R _{PD} | Pull-down resistor | — | 45 | — | kΩ |
| V _{IH_nRST} | Chip reset release voltage | 0.75 × VDD ¹ | — | VDD ¹ + 0.3 | V |
| V _{IL_nRST} | Chip reset voltage | -0.3 | — | 0.25 × VDD ¹ | V |

[End of Life \(EOL\)](#)

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

² V_{OH} and V_{OL} are measured using high-impedance load.

4.4 Current Consumption Characteristics

Owing to 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 *RTC and Low-Power Management* in [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#).

4.4.1 Power Consumption in Active Mode

Table 12: Current Consumption for Wi-Fi (2.4 GHz) in Active Mode

| Work Mode | RF Condition | Description | Peak (mA) |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Active (RF working) | TX | 802.11b, 1 Mbps, DSSS, @19.0 dBm | 320 |
| | | 802.11g, 54 Mbps, OFDM, @17.5 dBm | 273 |
| | | 802.11n, HT20, MCS7, @17.0 dBm | 265 |
| | | 802.11n, HT40, MCS7, @16.0 dBm | 274 |
| | RX ² | 802.11b/g/n, HT20 | 77 |
| | | 802.11n, HT40 | 81 |

¹ The current consumption measurements are taken with a 3.3 V supply at 25 °C of ambient temperature at the RF port. All transmitters' measurements are based on 100% duty cycle.

² The current consumption figures in RX mode are for cases where the peripherals are disabled and the CPU idle.

Note:

The content below is excerpted from Section *Power Consumption in Other Modes* in [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#).

4.4.2 Current Consumption in Other Modes

The measurements below are applicable to ESP32-S2, ESP32-S2FH2, and ESP32-S2FH4. Since ESP32-S2FN4R2 and ESP32-S2R2 come with in-package PSRAM, their current consumption might be higher.

Table 13: Current Consumption in Modem-sleep Mode

| Mode | CPU Frequency (MHz) | Description | Typ | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | All Peripherals Clocks Disabled (mA) | All Peripherals Clocks Enabled (mA) ¹ |
| Modem-sleep ^{2,3} | 240 | CPU is idle | 20.0 | 28.0 |
| | | CPU is running | 23.0 | 32.0 |
| | 160 | CPU is idle | 14.0 | 21.0 |
| | | CPU is running | 16.0 | 24.0 |

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[End of Life \(EOL\)](#)

Table 13 – cont'd from previous page

| Mode | CPU Frequency (MHz) | Description | Typ | |
|------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | All Peripherals Clocks Disabled (mA) | All Peripherals Clocks Enabled (mA) ¹ |
| | 80 | CPU is idle | 10.5 | 18.4 |
| | | CPU is running | 12.0 | 20.0 |

¹ In practice, the current consumption might be different depending on which peripherals are enabled.

² In Modem-sleep mode, Wi-Fi is clock gated.

³ In Modem-sleep mode, the 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 14: Current Consumption in Low-Power Modes

| Work mode | Description | Typ (μ A) |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|
| Light-sleep ¹ | VDD_SPI and Wi-Fi are powered down, and all GPIOs are high-impedance | 750 |
| Deep-sleep | The ULP co-processor is powered on ² | ULP-FSM |
| | | ULP-RISC-V |
| | ULP sensor-monitored pattern ³ | 22 |
| | RTC timer + RTC memory | 25 |
| | RTC timer only | 20 |
| Power off | CHIP_PU is set to low level, the chip is powered off | 1 |

¹ In Light-sleep mode, with all related SPI pins pulled up, the current consumption of the embedded PSRAM is 140 μ A. Chip variants with in-package PSRAM include ESP32-S2FN4R2 and ESP32-S2R2.

² During Deep-sleep, when the ULP co-processor is powered on, peripherals such as GPIO and I2C are able to operate.

³ The “ULP sensor-monitored pattern” refers to the mode where the ULP coprocessor or the sensor works periodically. When touch sensors work with a duty cycle of 1%, the typical current consumption is 22 μ A.

4.5 Wi-Fi RF Characteristics

4.5.1 Wi-Fi RF Standards

Table 15: Wi-Fi RF Standards

| Name | Description |
|--|---|
| Center frequency range of operating channel ¹ | 2412 ~ 2484 MHz |
| Wi-Fi wireless standard | IEEE 802.11b/g/n |
| Data rate | 20 MHz |
| | 40 MHz |
| Antenna type | PCB antenna, external antenna connector |

- ¹ Device should operate in the center frequency range allocated by regional regulatory authorities. The target center frequency range is configurable by software.
- ² For the modules that use external antenna connectors, the output impedance is 50 Ω . For other modules without external antenna connectors, the output impedance is irrelevant.

4.5.2 Transmitter Characteristics

Target TX power is configurable based on device or certification requirements. The default characteristics are provided in Table 16.

Table 16: TX Power with Spectral Mask and EVM Meeting 802.11 Standards

| Rate | Min (dBm) | Typ (dBm) | Max (dBm) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps, DSSS | — | 19.5 | — |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps, CCK | — | 19.5 | — |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps, OFDM | — | 17.5 | — |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps, OFDM | — | 17.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS0 | — | 17.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS7 | — | 16.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS0 | — | 17.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS7 | — | 16.5 | — |

Table 17: TX EVM Test¹

| Rate | Min (dB) | Typ (dB) | Limit (dB) |
|------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps, DSSS | — | -25.0 | -10.0 |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps, CCK | — | -25.0 | -10.0 |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps, OFDM | — | -25.0 | -5.0 |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps, OFDM | — | -28.0 | -25.0 |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS0 | — | -27.0 | -5.0 |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS7 | — | -30.5 | -27.0 |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS0 | — | -27.0 | -5.0 |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS7 | — | -30.0 | -27.0 |

¹ EVM is measured at the corresponding typical TX power provided in Table 16 *TX Power with Spectral Mask and EVM Meeting 802.11 Standards* above.

4.5.3 Receiver Characteristics

Table 18: RX Sensitivity

| Rate | Min (dBm) | Typ (dBm) | Max (dBm) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps, DSSS | — | -97.0 | — |
| 802.11b, 2 Mbps, DSSS | — | -94.5 | — |
| 802.11b, 5.5 Mbps, CCK | — | -92.0 | — |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps, CCK | — | -88.0 | — |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps, OFDM | — | -92.5 | — |
| 802.11g, 9 Mbps, OFDM | — | -91.0 | — |
| 802.11g, 12 Mbps, OFDM | — | -89.5 | — |
| 802.11g, 18 Mbps, OFDM | — | -87.5 | — |
| 802.11g, 24 Mbps, OFDM | — | -84.5 | — |
| 802.11g, 36 Mbps, OFDM | — | -80.5 | — |
| 802.11g, 48 Mbps, OFDM | — | -76.5 | — |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps, OFDM | — | -75.0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS0 | — | -92.0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS1 | — | -89.0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS2 | — | -86.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS3 | — | -83.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS4 | — | -79.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS5 | — | -75.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS6 | — | -74.0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS7 | — | -72.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS0 | — | -89.0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS1 | — | -86.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS2 | — | -84.0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS3 | — | -80.0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS4 | — | -76.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS5 | — | -72.5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS6 | — | -71.0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS7 | — | -69.5 | — |

Table 19: Maximum RX Level

| Rate | Min (dBm) | Typ (dBm) | Max (dBm) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps, DSSS | — | 5 | — |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps, CCK | — | 5 | — |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps, OFDM | — | 5 | — |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps, OFDM | — | 0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS0 | — | 5 | — |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS7 | — | 0 | — |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS0 | — | 5 | — |

Cont'd on next page

Table 19 – cont'd from previous page

| Rate | Min (dBm) | Typ (dBm) | Max (dBm) |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS7 | – | 0 | – |

Table 20: Adjacent Channel Rejection

| Rate | Min (dB) | Typ (dB) | Max (dB) |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 802.11b, 1 Mbps, DSSS | – | 35 | – |
| 802.11b, 11 Mbps, CCK | – | 35 | – |
| 802.11g, 6 Mbps, OFDM | – | 31 | – |
| 802.11g, 54 Mbps, OFDM | – | 14 | – |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS0 | – | 31 | – |
| 802.11n, HT20, MCS7 | – | 13 | – |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS0 | – | 19 | – |
| 802.11n, HT40, MCS7 | – | 8 | – |

5 Module Schematics

This is the reference design of the module.

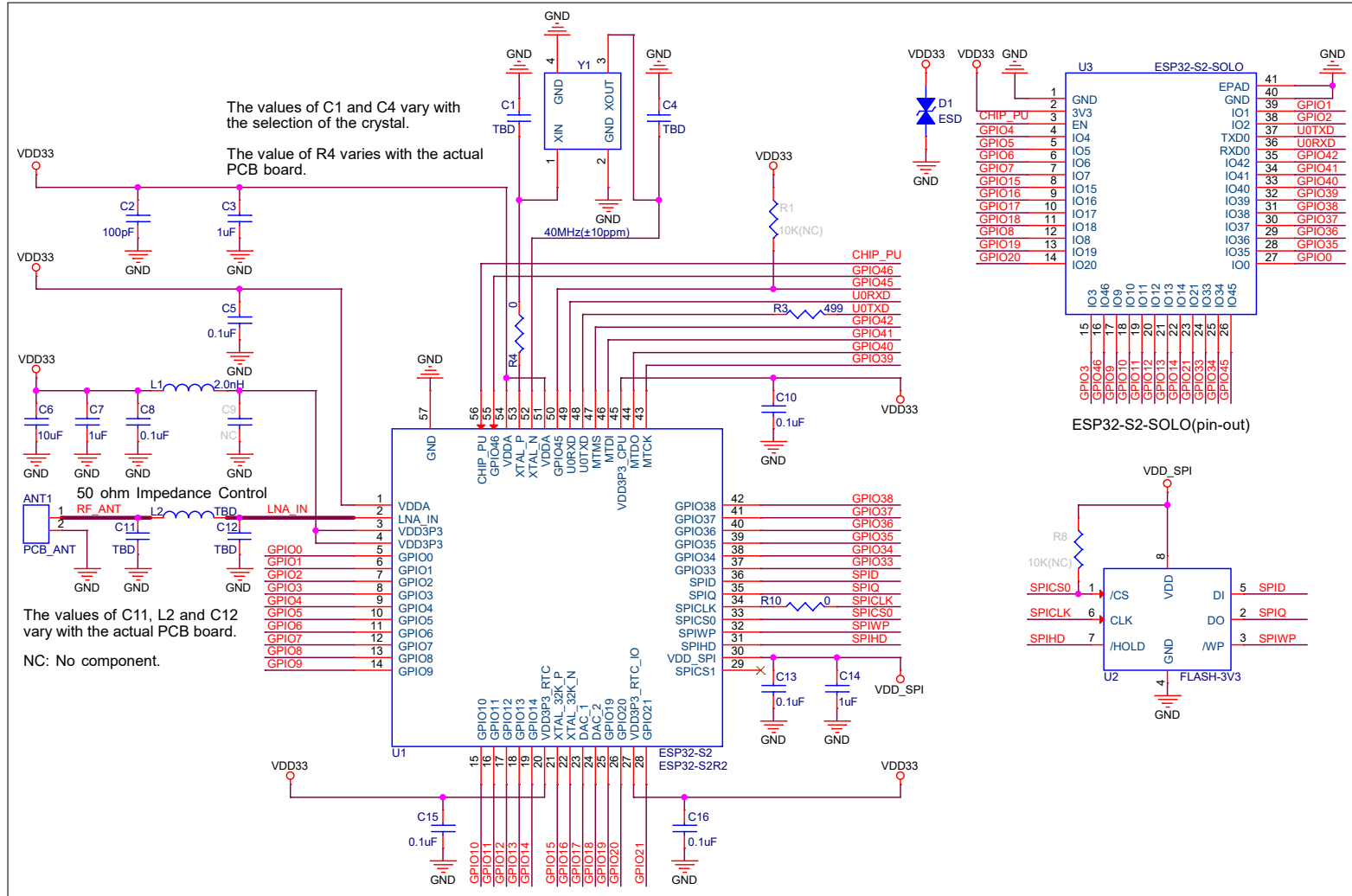


Figure 5: ESP32-S2-SOLO Schematics

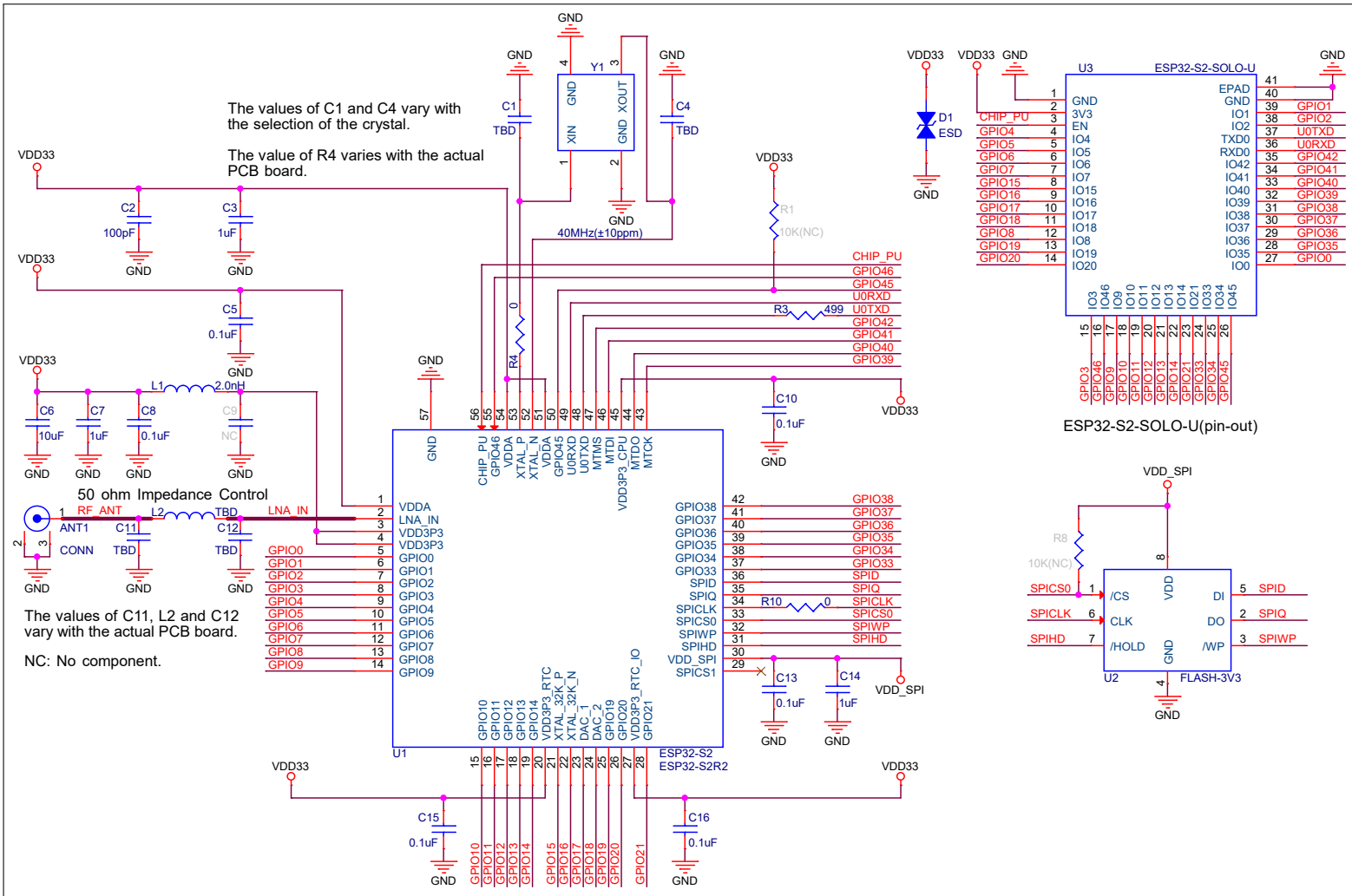


Figure 6: ESP32-S2-SOLO-U Schematics

6 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).

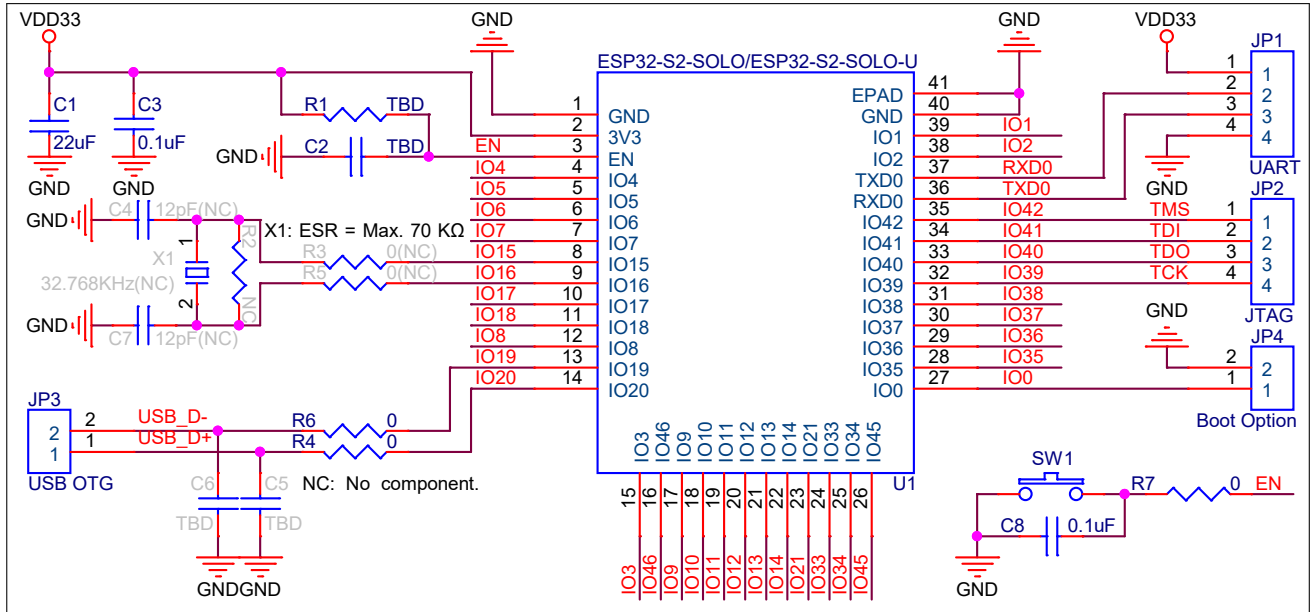


Figure 7: Peripheral Schematics

- 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 a result, the adhesion between other pins and the baseboard may be poor.
- To ensure that the power supply to the ESP32-S2 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-S2's power-up and reset sequence timing diagram, please refer to [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#) > Section *Power Scheme*.

7 Physical Dimensions and PCB Land Pattern

7.1 Physical Dimensions

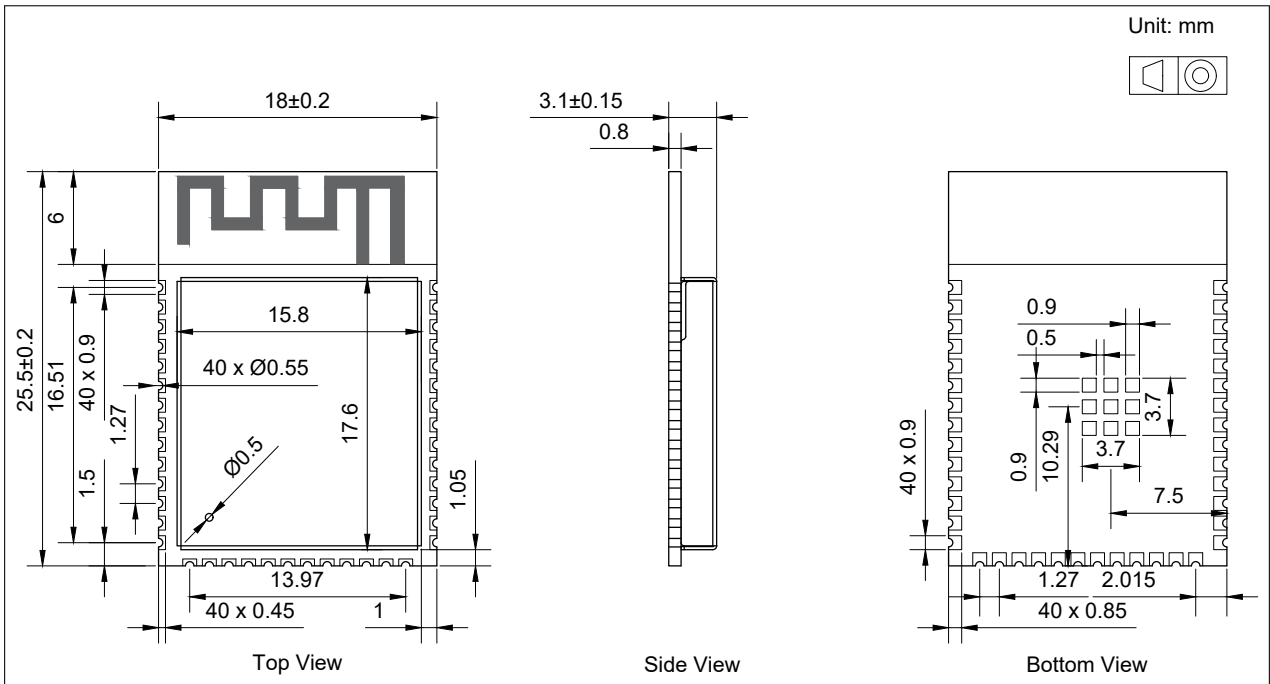


Figure 8: ESP32-S2-SOLO Physical Dimensions

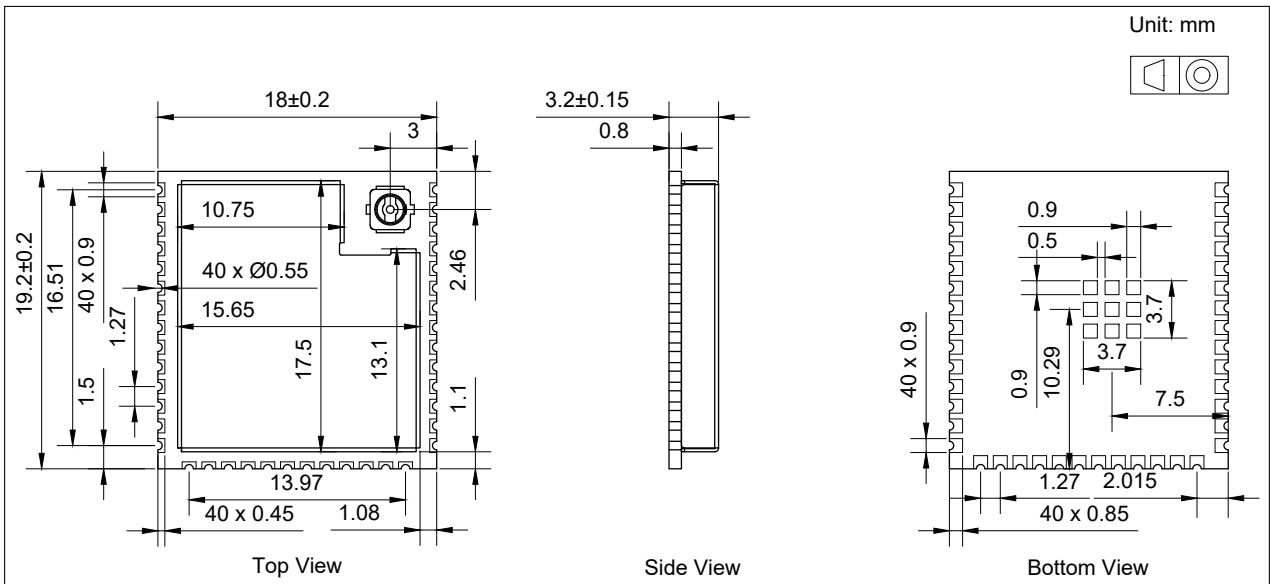


Figure 9: ESP32-S2-SOLO-U Physical Dimensions

Note:

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

7.2 Recommended PCB Land Pattern

This section provides the following resources for your reference:

- Figures for recommended PCB land patterns with all the dimensions needed for PCB design. See Figure 10 *ESP32-S2-SOLO Recommended PCB Land Pattern* and Figure 11 *ESP32-S2-SOLO-U Recommended PCB Land Pattern*.
- Source files of recommended PCB land patterns to measure dimensions not covered in Figure 10. You can view the source files for [ESP32-S2-SOLO](#) and [ESP32-S2-SOLO-U](#) with [Autodesk Viewer](#).
- 3D models of [ESP32-S2-SOLO](#) and [ESP32-S2-SOLO-U](#). Please make sure that you download the 3D model file in .STEP format (beware that some browsers might add .txt).

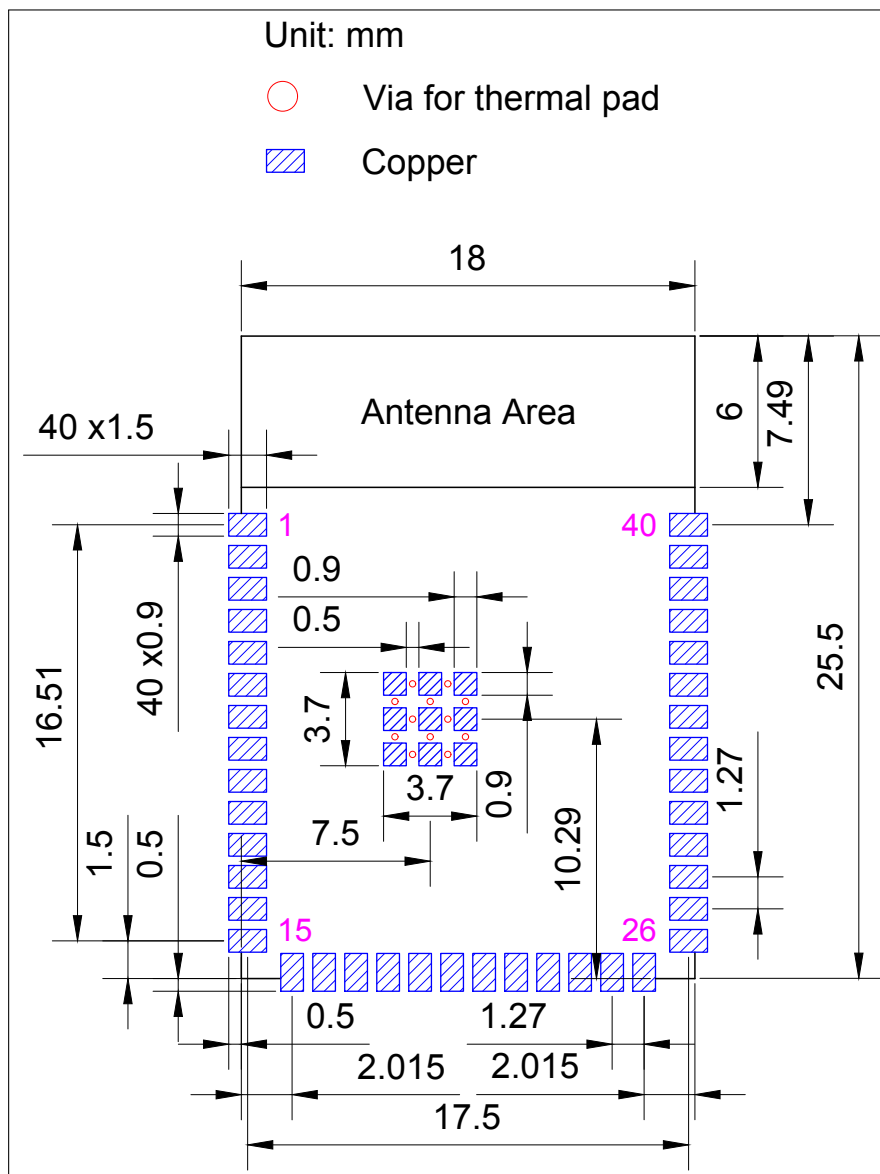


Figure 10: ESP32-S2-SOLO Recommended PCB Land Pattern

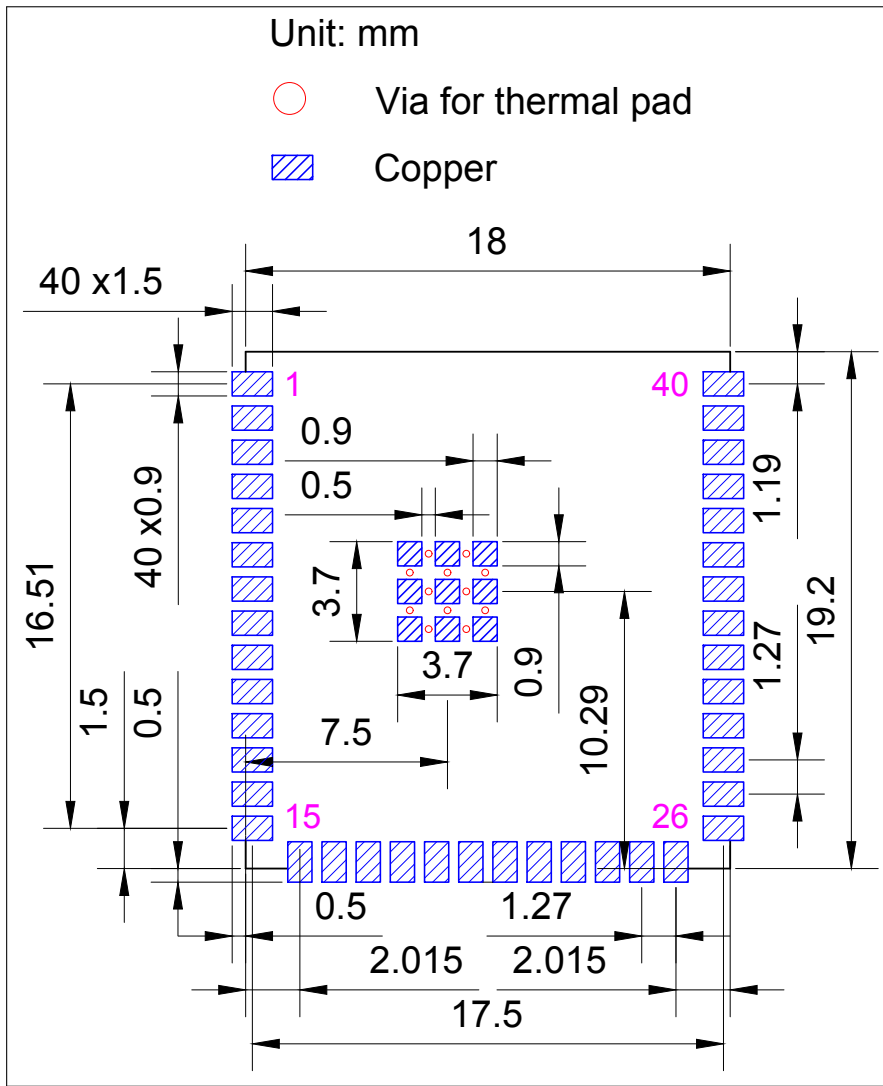


Figure 11: ESP32-S2-SOLO-U Recommended PCB Land Pattern

7.3 Dimensions of External Antenna Connector

ESP32-S2-SOLO-U uses the first generation external antenna connector as shown in Figure 12 *Dimensions of External Antenna Connector*. This connector is compatible with the following connectors:

- U.FL Series connector from Hirose
- MHF I connector from I-PEX
- AMC connector from Amphenol

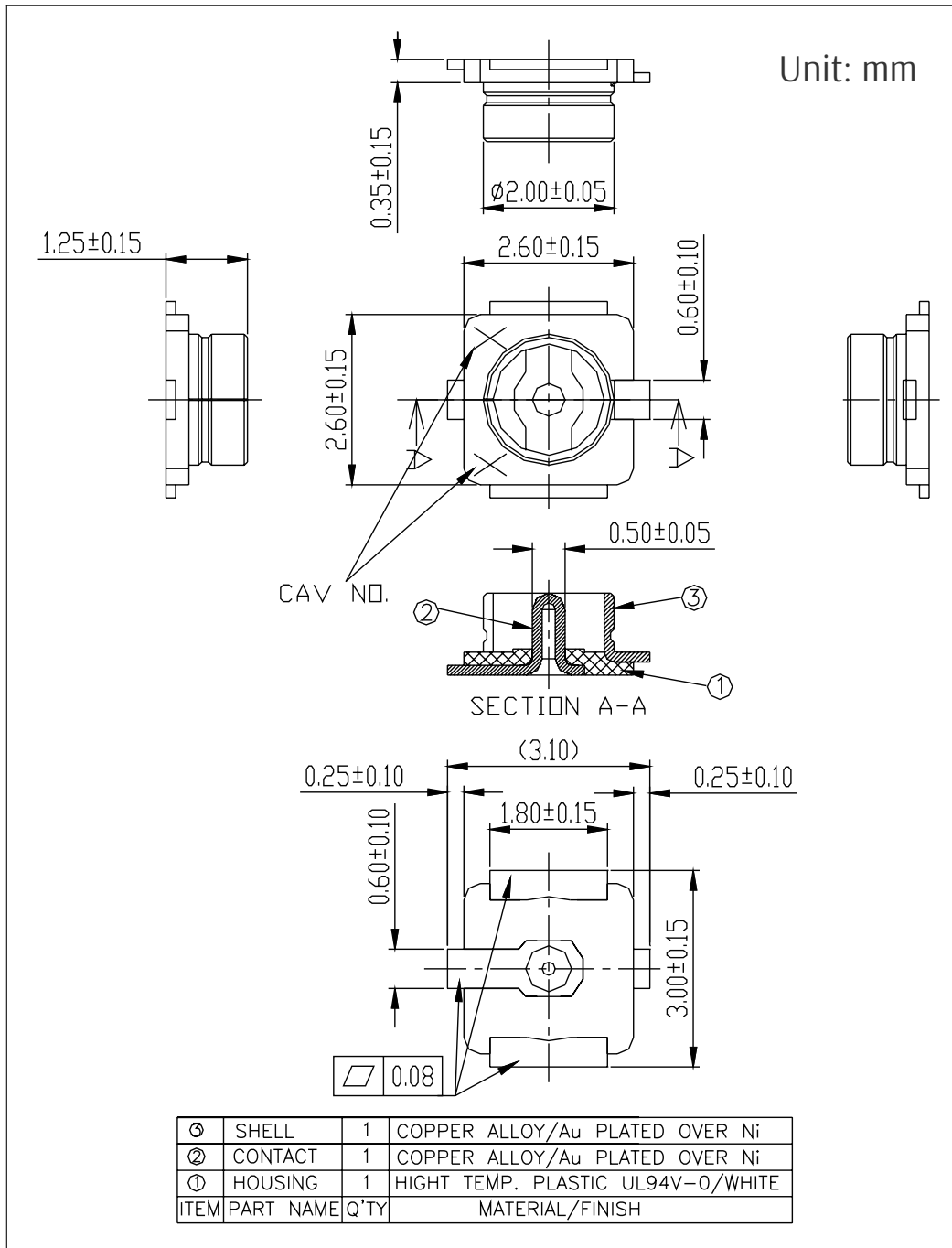


Figure 12: Dimensions of External Antenna Connector

8 Product Handling

8.1 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.

8.2 Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

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

8.3 Soldering Profile

8.3.1 Reflow Profile

Solder the module in a single reflow.

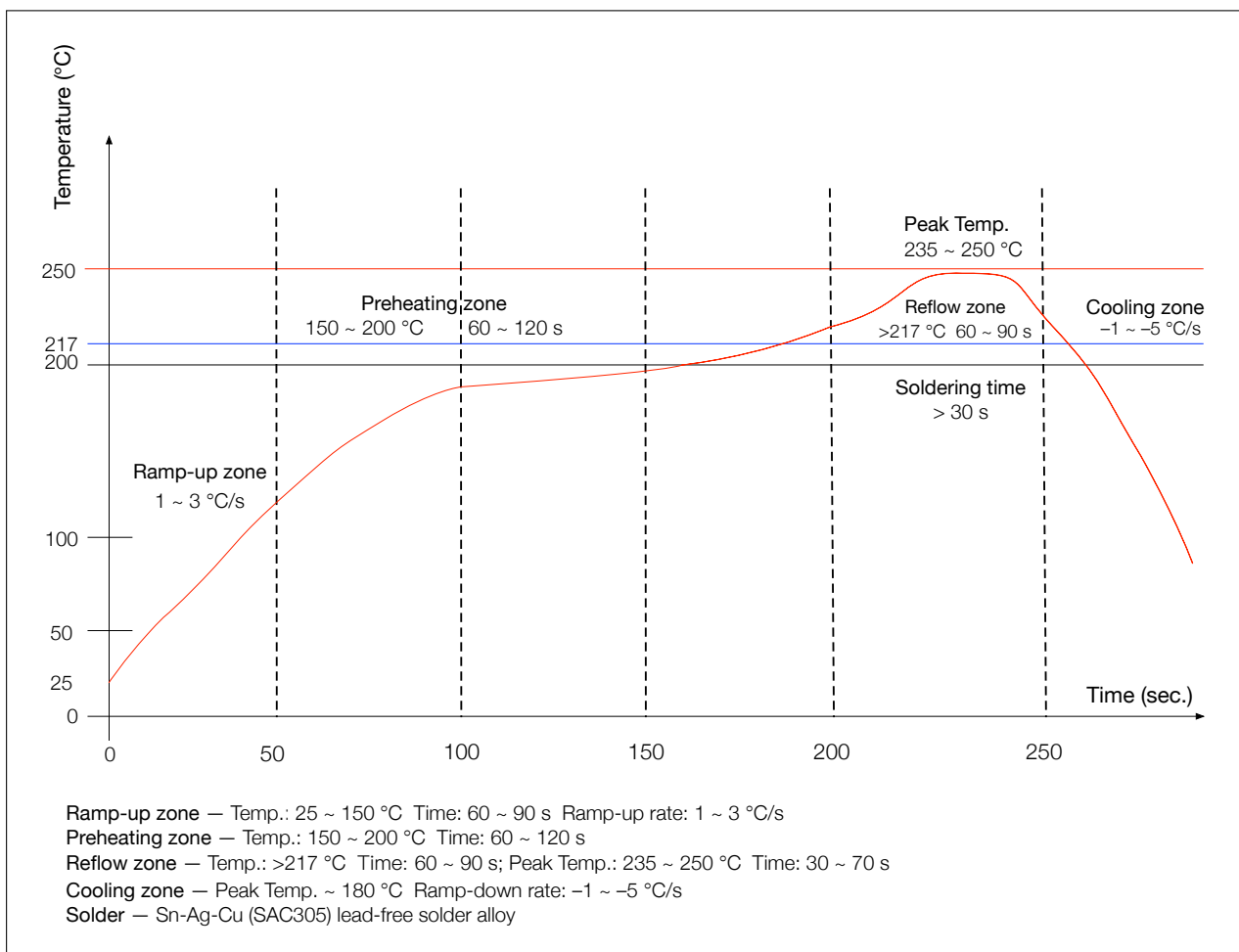


Figure 13: Reflow Profile

8.4 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.**

9 MAC Addresses and eFuse

The eFuse in ESP32-S2 series of chips has been burnt into 48-bit `mac_address`. The actual addresses the chip uses in station or AP modes correspond to `mac_address` in the following way:

- Station mode: `mac_address`
- AP mode: `mac_address + 1`

There are seven blocks in eFuse for users to use. Each block is 256 bits in size and has independent write/read disable controller. Six of them can be used to store encrypted key or user data, and the remaining one is only used to store user data.

Related Documentation and Resources

Related Documentation

- [ESP32-S2 Series Datasheet](#) – Specifications of the ESP32-S2 hardware.
- [ESP32-S2 Technical Reference Manual](#) – Detailed information on how to use the ESP32-S2 memory and peripherals.
- [ESP32-S2 Hardware Design Guidelines](#) – Guidelines on how to integrate the ESP32-S2 into your hardware product.
- [ESP32-S2 Series SoC Errata](#) – Descriptions of known errors in ESP32-S2 series of SoCs.
- *Certificates*
<https://espressif.com/en/support/documents/certificates>
- *ESP32-S2 Product/Process Change Notifications (PCN)*
<https://espressif.com/en/support/documents/pcns?keys=ESP32-S2>
- *ESP32-S2 Advisories* – Information on security, bugs, compatibility, component reliability.
<https://espressif.com/en/support/documents/advisories?keys=ESP32-S2>
- *Documentation Updates and Update Notification Subscription*
<https://espressif.com/en/support/download/documents>

Developer Zone

- [ESP-IDF Programming Guide for ESP32-S2](#) – 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.
<https://blog.espressif.com/>
- See the tabs *SDKs and Demos, Apps, Tools, AT Firmware*.
<https://espressif.com/en/support/download/sdks-demos>

Products

- *ESP32-S2 Series SoCs* – Browse through all ESP32-S2 SoCs.
<https://espressif.com/en/products/socs?id=ESP32-S2>
- *ESP32-S2 Series Modules* – Browse through all ESP32-S2-based modules.
<https://espressif.com/en/products/modules?id=ESP32-S2>
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- *ESP Product Selector* – Find an Espressif hardware product suitable for your needs by comparing or applying filters.
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Revision History

| Date | Version | Release notes |
|------------|---------|---|
| 2024-09-05 | v1.8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marked ESP32-S2-SOLO-N4, ESP32-S2-SOLO-N4R2, ESP32-S2-SOLO-U-H4 and ESP32-S2-SOLO-U-H4R2 as end of life |
| 2024-04-23 | v1.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marked ESP32-S2-SOLO-H4 and ESP32-S2-SOLO-U-H4 as end of life, and other variants as NRND According to PCN20230601 and PCN20230702, upgraded the chip ESP32-S2 and ESP32-S2R2 from chip revision v0.0 to chip revision v1.0, and information in Section 4.4.1 Power Consumption in Active Mode, Section 4.5 Wi-Fi RF Characteristics, and Section 6 Peripheral Schematics is updated to that of chip revision v1.0 accordingly |
| 2023-05-25 | v1.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changed Table <i>Ordering Information</i> to Table ESP32-S2-SOLO (ANT) Series Comparison¹ and Table ESP32-S2-SOLO-U (CONN) Series Comparison Added links to some reference documents in Section 1 Module Overview Updated EPAD descriptions in Section 6 Peripheral Schematics Added descriptions in Section 7.2 Recommended PCB Land Pattern Other formatting updates |
| 2022-09-23 | v1.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added Section 8.4 Ultrasonic Vibration Removed NRND watermark |
| 2022-03-01 | v1.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added module pictures on the title page Added NRND watermark Updated Section "Learning Resources" and renamed to "Related Documentation and Resources" Added a note with a link and QR code to the latest version of the document Updated Table 13 Current Consumption in Modem-sleep Mode and Table 14 Current Consumption in Low-Power Modes |

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| Date | Version | Release notes |
|------------|---------|---|
| 2021-06-21 | v1.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added module variants embedded with the ESP32-S2R2 chip • Added module description to the title page • Updated Chapter 1 <i>Module Overview</i> • Updated <i>Pin Layout (Top View)</i>, in which IO3, IO46 and IO45 are newly added • Updated Figure 10 <i>ESP32-S2-SOLO Recommended PCB Land Pattern</i> • Added description in Section 7.3 <i>Dimensions of External Antenna Connector</i> • Replaced "chip family" with "chip series" following Espressif's taxonomy |
| 2020-12-17 | v1.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added TWAI to Chapter 1 <i>Module Overview</i> • Updated Table 12 <i>Current Consumption for Wi-Fi (2.4 GHz) in Active Mode</i> • Updated the capacitance value of RC delay circuit to 1 μF in Chapter 6 <i>Peripheral Schematics</i> • Updated note in Section 8.3.1 <i>Reflow Profile</i> |
| 2020-07-31 | v1.1 | Updated notes in Table Ordering Information |
| 2020-07-22 | v1.0 | Official release |
| 2020-05-19 | v0.1 | Preliminary release |



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