ESP8685-WROOM-05

Datasheet

2.4 GHz Wi-Fi (802.11 b/g/n) and Bluetooth® 5 module
Built around ESP8685 series of SoC, RISC-V single-core microprocessor
2 MB or 4 MB flash in chip package
5 GPIOs
On-board PCB antenna

ESP8685-WROOM-05

Pre-release v0.6
Espressif Systems

1 Module Overview

Note:

Check the link or the QR code to make sure that you use the latest version of this document:
https://espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp8685-wroom-05_datasheet_en.pdf

1.1 Features

CPU and On-Chip Memory

- ESP8685H2 or ESP8685H4 embedded, 32-bit RISC-V single-core processor, up to 160 MHz
- 384 KB ROM
- 400 KB SRAM (16 KB for cache)
- 8 KB SRAM in RTC
- 2 MB or 4 MB flash in chip package

Wi-Fi

- IEEE 802.11 b/g/n-compliant
- Center frequency range of operating channel: 2412 ~ 2484 MHz
- Supports 20 MHz, 40 MHz bandwidth in 2.4 GHz band
- 1T1R mode with data rate up to 150 Mbps
- Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM)
- TX/RX A-MPDU, TX/RX A-MSDU
- Immediate Block ACK
- Fragmentation and defragmentation
- Transmit opportunity (TXOP)
- Automatic Beacon monitoring (hardware TSF)
- 4 × virtual Wi-Fi interfaces
- Simultaneous support for Infrastructure BSS in Station mode, SoftAP mode, Station + SoftAP mode, and promiscuous mode
  Note that when ESP8685 series scans in Station mode, the SoftAP channel will change along with the Station channel
- 802.11mc FTM

Bluetooth®

- Bluetooth LE: Bluetooth 5, Bluetooth mesh
- Speed: 125 Kbps, 500 Kbps, 1 Mbps, 2 Mbps
- Advertising extensions
- Multiple advertisement sets
- Channel selection algorithm #2

Peripherals

- GPIO, SPI, UART, I2C, I2S, remote control peripheral, LED PWM controller, general DMA controller, TWAI® controller (compatible with ISO 11898-1, i.e. CAN Specification 2.0), USB Serial/JTAG controller, temperature sensor, SAR ADC, general-purpose timers, watchdog timers

Integrated Components on Module

- 40 MHz crystal oscillator

Antenna Options

- On-board PCB antenna

Operating Conditions

- Operating voltage/Power supply: 3.0 ~ 3.6 V
- Operating ambient temperature: –40 ~ 105 °C

Test

- HTOL/HTSL/uHAST/TCT/ESD

1.2 Description

ESP8685-WROOM-05 is a powerful, generic Wi-Fi and Bluetooth LE module. This module is an ideal choice for smart homes, industrial automation, health care, consumer electronics, etc.

ESP8685-WROOM-05 comes with an on-board PCB antenna. It can be mounted onto the surface of a PCB board, or connected to a PCB board via pin headers.

The ordering information for ESP8685-WROOM-05 is as follows:

Table 1: ESP8685-WROOM-05 Ordering Information

Module	Ordering code	Chip Embedded	Module Dimensions (mm)
ESP8685-WROOM-05	ESP8685-WROOM-05-H2	ESP8685H2	15.0 × 17.3 × 2.8
	ESP8685-WROOM-05-H4	ESP8685H4	

The ESP8685H2 chip and the ESP8685H4 chip fall into the same category, namely ESP8685 chip series. ESP8685 series of chips have a 32-bit RISC-V single-core processor. They integrate a rich set of peripherals, ranging from UART, I2C, I2S, remote control peripheral, LED PWM controller, general DMA controller, TWAI® controller, USB Serial/JTAG controller, temperature sensor, and ADC.

The ESP8685H2 chip and the ESP8685H4 chip vary only in the size of the flash in chip package. For details, please refer to *ESP8685 Series Comparison* in *ESP8685 Series Datasheet*.

1.3 Applications

- Smart Home
  - Light control
  - Smart button
  - Smart plug
  - Indoor positioning
- Industrial Automation
  - Industrial robot
  - Mesh network
  - Human machine interface (HMI)
  - Industrial field bus
- Health Care
  - Health monitor
  - Baby monitor
- Consumer Electronics
  - Smart watch and bracelet
  - Over-the-top (OTT) devices
  - Wi-Fi speaker
  - Logger toys and proximity sensing toys
- Smart Agriculture
  - Smart greenhouse
  - Smart irrigation
  - Agriculture robot
- Retail and Catering
  - POS machines
  - Service robot
- Audio Device
  - Internet music players
  - Live streaming devices
  - Internet radio players
- Generic Low-power IoT Sensor Hubs
- Generic Low-power IoT Data Loggers

Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

2 Block Diagram

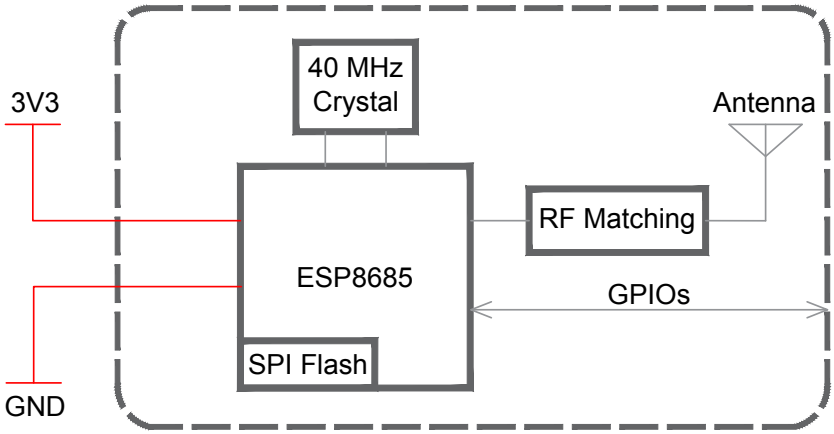
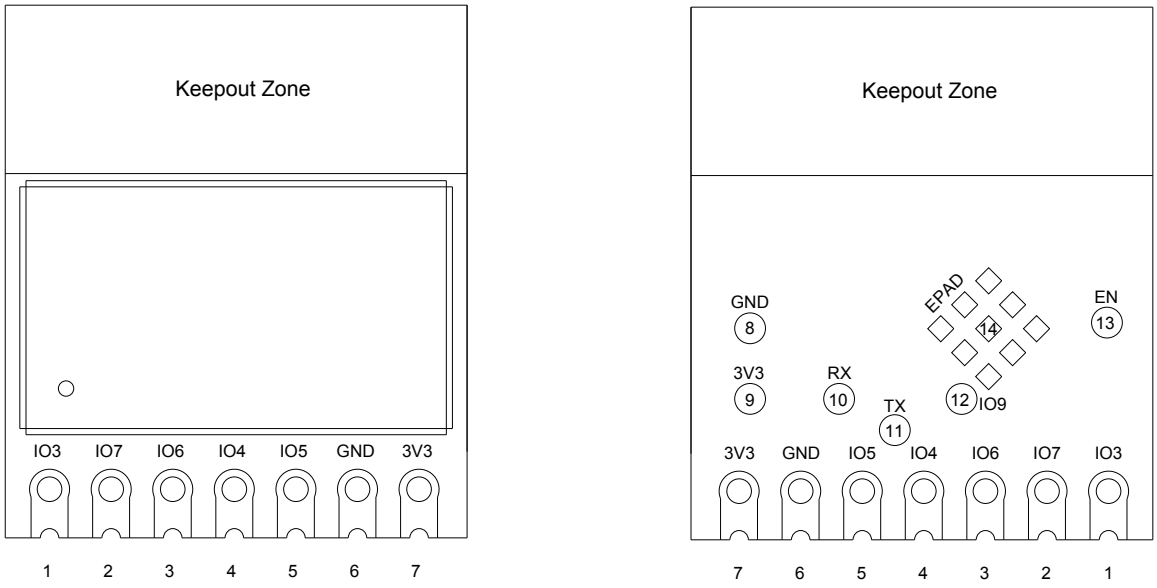


Figure 1: ESP8685-WROOM-05 Block Diagram

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*.



Pin Layout (Top)

Pin Layout (Bottom)

Figure 2: Pin Layout

3.2 Pin Description

The module has 7 pins and 6 test points. See definitions in Table 2 and Table 3.

For peripheral pin configurations, please refer to *ESP8685 Series Datasheet*.

Table 2: Pin Definitions

Name	No.	Type[1]	Function
IO3	1	I/O/T	GPIO3, ADC1_CH3, LED PWM
IO7	2	I/O/T	GPIO7, FSPID, MTDO, LED PWM
IO6	3	I/O/T	GPIO6, FSPICLK, MTCK, LED PWM
IO4	4	I/O/T	GPIO4, ADC1_CH4, FSPIHD, MTMS, LED PWM
IO5	5	I/O/T	GPIO5, ADC2_CH0, FSPIWP, MTDI, LED PWM
GND	6	P	Ground

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Table 2 – cont'd from previous page

Name	No.	Type[1]	Function
3V3	7	P	Power supply

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

Table 3: Test Point Definitions

Name	No.	Type[1]	Function
GND	8	P	Ground
3V3	9	P	Power supply
RX	10	I/O/T	GPIO20, U0RXD
TX	11	I/O/T	GPIO21, U0TXD
IO9	12	I/O/T	GPIO9
EN	13	I	High: on, enables the chip. Low: off, the chip powers off. By default, this pin is internally pulled high.

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

3.3 Strapping Pins

Note:
The content below is excerpted from Section Strapping Pins in *ESP8685 Series Datasheet*. For the strapping pin mapping between the chip and modules, please refer to Chapter 5 *Module Schematics*.

ESP8685 series has three strapping pins:

- GPIO2
- GPIO8
- GPIO9

Software can read the values of GPIO2, GPIO8 and GPIO9 from GPIO_STRAPPING field in GPIO_STRAP_REG register.

During the chip's system reset, the latches of the strapping pins sample the voltage level as strapping bits of "0" or "1", and hold these bits until the chip is powered down or shut down.

Types of system reset include:

- power-on reset
- RTC watchdog reset
- brownout reset
- analog super watchdog reset
- crystal clock glitch detection reset

By default, GPIO9 is connected to the internal weak pull-up resistor. If GPIO9 is not connected or connected to an external high-impedance circuit, the latched bit value will be "1"

To change the strapping bit values, you can apply the external pull-down/pull-up resistances, or use the host MCU's GPIOs to control the voltage level of these pins when powering on ESP8685 series.

After reset, the strapping pins work as normal-function pins.

Table 4 lists detailed booting configurations of the strapping pins.

Table 4: Strapping Pins

Booting Mode [1]			
Pin	Default	SPI Boot	Download Boot
GPIO2	N/A	1	1
GPIO8	N/A	Don't care	1
GPIO9	Internal weak pull-up	1	0
Enabling/Disabling ROM Messages Print During Booting			
Pin	Default	Functionality	
GPIO8	N/A	When the value of eFuse field EFUSE_UART_PRINT_CONTROL is 0 (default), print is enabled and not controlled by GPIO8. 1, if GPIO8 is 0, print is enabled; if GPIO8 is 1, it is disabled. 2, if GPIO8 is 0, print is disabled; if GPIO8 is 1, it is enabled. 3, print is disabled and not controlled by GPIO8.	

[1] The strapping combination of GPIO8 = 0 and GPIO9 = 0 is invalid and will trigger unexpected behavior.

Figure 3 shows the setup and hold times for the strapping pins before and after the CHIP_EN signal goes high. Details about the parameters are listed in Table 5.

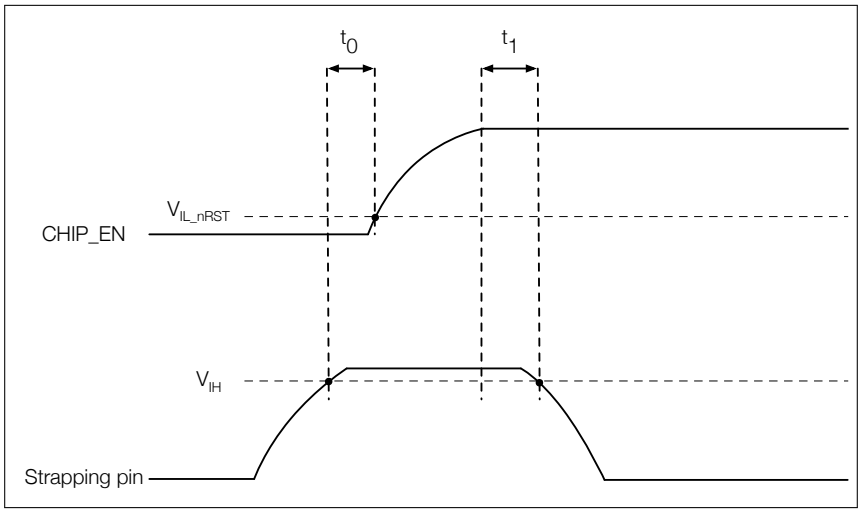

Figure 3: Setup and Hold Times for the Strapping Pins

Table 5: Parameter Descriptions of Setup and Hold Times for the Strapping Pins

Parameter	Description	Min (ms)
t_0	Setup time before CHIP_EN goes from low to high	0
t_1	Hold time after CHIP_EN goes high	3

4 Electrical Characteristics

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Table 6: 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 7: 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	–40	—	105	°C

4.3 DC Characteristics (3.3 V, 25 °C)

Table 8: 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

[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

With the use of advanced power-management technologies, the module can switch between different power modes. For details on different power modes, please refer to Section *Low Power Management* in *ESP8685 Series Datasheet*.

4.4.1 RF Current Consumption in Active Mode

Table 9: Current Consumption Depending on RF Modes

Work mode	Description		Peak (mA)
Active (RF working)	TX	802.11b, 1 Mbps, @20.5 dBm	330
		802.11g, 54 Mbps, @18 dBm	280
		802.11n, HT20, MCS7, @17.5 dBm	275
		802.11n, HT40, MCS7, @17 dBm	202
	RX	802.11b/g/n, HT20	82
		802.11n, HT40	84.5

[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 a 100% duty cycle.

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

Note:
The content below is excerpted from *Section Power Consumption in Other Modes* in *ESP8685 Series Datasheet*.

4.4.2 Current Consumption in Other Modes

Table 10: 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]	160	CPU is running	23	28
		CPU is idle	16	21
	80	CPU is running	17	22
		CPU is idle	13	18

[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 11: Current Consumption in Low-Power Modes

Mode	Description	Typ (μA)
Light-sleep	VDD_SPI and Wi-Fi are powered down, and all GPIOs are high-impedance	130

Table 11: Current Consumption in Low-Power Modes

Mode	Description	Typ (μA)
Deep-sleep	RTC timer + RTC memory	5
Power off	CHIP_EN is set to low level, the chip is powered off	1

4.5 Wi-Fi Radio

4.5.1 Wi-Fi RF Standards

Table 12: 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	11b: 1, 2, 5.5 and 11 Mbps 11g: 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54 Mbps 11n: MCS0-7, 72.2 Mbps (Max)
	40 MHz	11n: MCS0-7, 150 Mbps (Max)
Antenna type		PCB antenna

[1] Device should operate in the center frequency range allocated by regional regulatory authorities. Target center frequency range is configurable by software.

4.5.2 Wi-Fi RF Transmitter (TX) Specifications

Target TX power is configurable based on device or certification requirements. The default characteristics are provided in Table 13.

Table 13: TX Power with Spectral Mask and EVM Meeting 802.11 Standards

Rate	Min (dBm)	Typ (dBm)	Max (dBm)
802.11b, 1 Mbps	—	20.5	—
802.11b, 11 Mbps	—	20.5	—
802.11g, 6 Mbps	—	20.0	—
802.11g, 54 Mbps	—	18.0	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS0	—	19.0	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS7	—	17.5	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS0	—	18.5	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS7	—	17.0	—

Table 14: TX EVM Test

Rate	Min (dB)	Typ (dB)	SL[1] (dB)
802.11b, 1 Mbps, @20.5 dBm	—	–25	–10
802.11b, 11 Mbps, @20.5 dBm	—	–25	–10
802.11g, 6 Mbps, @20 dBm	—	–25	–5
802.11g, 54 Mbps, @18 dBm	—	–30	–25
802.11n, HT20, MCS0, @19 dBm	—	–26	–5
802.11n, HT20, MCS7, @17.5 dBm	—	–31	–27
802.11n, HT40, MCS0, @18.5 dBm	—	–27	–5
802.11n, HT40, MCS7, @17 dBm	—	–30	–27

[1] SL stands for standard limit value.

4.5.3 Wi-Fi RF Receiver (RX) Specifications

Table 15: RX Sensitivity

Rate	Min (dBm)	Typ (dBm)	Max (dBm)
802.11b, 1 Mbps	—	–98.5	—
802.11b, 2 Mbps	—	–96.0	—
802.11b, 5.5 Mbps	—	–93.0	—
802.11b, 11 Mbps	—	–89.0	—
802.11g, 6 Mbps	—	–93.5	—
802.11g, 9 Mbps	—	–92.0	—
802.11g, 12 Mbps	—	–91.0	—
802.11g, 18 Mbps	—	–88.5	—
802.11g, 24 Mbps	—	–85.0	—
802.11g, 36 Mbps	—	–82.0	—
802.11g, 48 Mbps	—	–78.0	—
802.11g, 54 Mbps	—	–76.5	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS0	—	–93.0	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS1	—	–90.5	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS2	—	–88.0	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS3	—	–84.5	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS4	—	–81.5	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS5	—	–77.5	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS6	—	–75.5	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS7	—	–74.5	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS0	—	–90.0	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS1	—	–87.5	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS2	—	–85.0	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS3	—	–82.0	—

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Table 15 – cont'd from previous page

Rate	Min (dBm)	Typ (dBm)	Max (dBm)
802.11n, HT40, MCS4	—	–78.5	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS5	—	–74.5	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS6	—	–72.5	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS7	—	–71.0	—

Table 16: Maximum RX Level

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

Table 17: RX Adjacent Channel Rejection

Rate	Min (dB)	Typ (dB)	Max (dB)
802.11b, 1 Mbps	—	35	—
802.11b, 11 Mbps	—	35	—
802.11g, 6 Mbps	—	31	—
802.11g, 54 Mbps	—	14	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS0	—	31	—
802.11n, HT20, MCS7	—	13	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS0	—	25	—
802.11n, HT40, MCS7	—	13	—

4.6 Bluetooth LE Radio

4.6.1 Bluetooth LE RF Transmitter (TX) Specifications

Table 18: Transmitter General Characteristics

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RF transmit power	—	0	—	dBm
Gain control step	—	3	—	dB
RF power control range	–24	—	20	dBm

Table 19: Transmitter Characteristics - Bluetooth LE 1 Mbps

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
In-band emissions	F = F0 ± 2 MHz	—	–37.62	—	dBm
	F = F0 ± 3 MHz	—	–41.95	—	dBm
	F = F0 ± > 3 MHz	—	–44.48	—	dBm
Modulation characteristics	$\Delta f1_{avg}$	—	245.00	—	kHz
	$\Delta f2_{max}$	—	208.00	—	kHz
	$\Delta f2_{avg}/\Delta f1_{avg}$	—	0.93	—	—
Carrier frequency offset	—	—	–9.00	—	kHz
Carrier frequency drift	$\lvert f_0 - f_n \rvert_{n=2,\,3,\,4,\,..k}$	—	1.17	—	kHz
	$\lvert f_1 - f_0 \rvert$	—	0.30	—	kHz
	$\lvert f_n - f_{n-5} \rvert_{n=6,\,7,\,8,\,..k}$	—	4.90	—	kHz

Table 20: Transmitter Characteristics - Bluetooth LE 2 Mbps

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
In-band emissions	F = F0 ± 4 MHz	—	–43.55	—	dBm
	F = F0 ± 5 MHz	—	–45.26	—	dBm
	F = F0 ± > 5 MHz	—	–47.00	—	dBm
Modulation characteristics	$\Delta f1_{avg}$	—	497.00	—	kHz
	$\Delta f2_{max}$	—	398.00	—	kHz
	$\Delta f2_{avg}/\Delta f1_{avg}$	—	0.95	—	—
Carrier frequency offset	—	—	–9.00	—	kHz
Carrier frequency drift	$\lvert f_0 - f_n \rvert_{n=2,\,3,\,4,\,..k}$	—	0.46	—	kHz
	$\lvert f_1 - f_0 \rvert$	—	0.70	—	kHz
	$\lvert f_n - f_{n-5} \rvert_{n=6,\,7,\,8,\,..k}$	—	6.80	—	kHz

Table 21: Transmitter Characteristics - Bluetooth LE 125 Kbps

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
In-band emissions	F = F0 ± 2 MHz	—	–37.90	—	dBm
	F = F0 ± 3 MHz	—	–41.00	—	dBm

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Table 21 – cont'd from previous page

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
	F = F0 ± > 3 MHz	—	–42.50	—	dBm
Modulation characteristics	$\Delta f1_{avg}$	—	252.00	—	kHz
	$\Delta f1_{max}$	—	200.00	—	kHz
Carrier frequency offset	—	—	–13.70	—	kHz
Carrier frequency drift	$\lvert f_0 - f_n \rvert_{n=1,\,2,\,3,\,..k}$	—	1.52	—	kHz
	$\lvert f_0 - f_3 \rvert$	—	0.65	—	kHz
	$\lvert f_n - f_{n-3} \rvert_{n=7,\,8,\,9,\,..k}$	—	0.70	—	kHz

Table 22: Transmitter Characteristics - Bluetooth LE 500 Kbps

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
In-band emissions	F = F0 ± 2 MHz	—	–37.90	—	dBm
	F = F0 ± 3 MHz	—	–41.30	—	dBm
	F = F0 ± > 3 MHz	—	–42.80	—	dBm
Modulation characteristics	$\Delta f2_{avg}$	—	220.00	—	kHz
	$\Delta f2_{max}$	—	205.00	—	kHz
Carrier frequency offset	—	—	–11.90	—	kHz
Carrier frequency drift	$\lvert f_0 - f_n \rvert_{n=1,\,2,\,3,\,..k}$	—	1.37	—	kHz
	$\lvert f_0 - f_3 \rvert$	—	1.09	—	kHz
	$\lvert f_n - f_{n-3} \rvert_{n=7,\,8,\,9,\,..k}$	—	0.51	—	kHz

4.6.2 Bluetooth LE RF Receiver (RX) Specifications

Table 23: Receiver Characteristics - Bluetooth LE 1 Mbps

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Sensitivity @30.8% PER	—	—	–96	—	dBm
Maximum received signal @30.8% PER	—	—	5	—	dBm
Co-channel C/I	—	—	8	—	dB
Adjacent channel selectivity C/I	F = F0 + 1 MHz	—	–4	—	dB
	F = F0 – 1 MHz	—	–3	—	dB
	F = F0 + 2 MHz	—	–32	—	dB
	F = F0 – 2 MHz	—	–36	—	dB
	F ≥ F0 + 3 MHz(1)	—	—	—	dB
	F ≤ F0 – 3 MHz	—	–39	—	dB
Image frequency	—	—	–29	—	dB
Adjacent channel to image frequency	F = F_{image} + 1 MHz	—	–38	—	dB
	F = F_{image} – 1 MHz	—	–34	—	dB
Out-of-band blocking performance	30 MHz ~ 2000 MHz	—	–9	—	dBm
	2003 MHz ~ 2399 MHz	—	–18	—	dBm
	2484 MHz ~ 2997 MHz	—	–16	—	dBm
	3000 MHz ~ 12.75 GHz	—	–6	—	dBm

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Table 23 – cont'd from previous page

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Intermodulation	—	—	–44	—	dBm

[1] Refer to the value of Adjacent channel to image frequency when F = F_{image} – 1 MHz.

Table 24: Receiver Characteristics - Bluetooth LE 2 Mbps

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Sensitivity @30.8% PER	—	—	–93	—	dBm
Maximum received signal @30.8% PER	—	—	2	—	dBm
Co-channel C/I	—	—	10	—	dB
Adjacent channel selectivity C/I	F = F0 + 2 MHz	—	–7	—	dB
	F = F0 – 2 MHz	—	–7	—	dB
	F = F0 + 4 MHz(1)	—	—	—	dB
	F = F0 – 4 MHz	—	–34	—	dB
	F ≥ F0 + 6 MHz	—	–39	—	dB
	F ≤ F0 – 6 MHz	—	–39	—	dB
Image frequency	—	—	–27	—	dB
Adjacent channel to image frequency	F = F_{image} + 2 MHz	—	–39	—	dB
	F = F_{image} – 2 MHz(2)	—	—	—	dB
Out-of-band blocking performance	30 MHz ~ 2000 MHz	—	–17	—	dBm
	2003 MHz ~ 2399 MHz	—	–19	—	dBm
	2484 MHz ~ 2997 MHz	—	–16	—	dBm
	3000 MHz ~ 12.75 GHz	—	–22	—	dBm
Intermodulation	—	—	–40	—	dBm

[1] Refer to the value of Image frequency.

[2] Refer to the value of Adjacent channel selectivity C/I when F = F0 + 2 MHz.

Table 25: Receiver Characteristics - Bluetooth LE 125 Kbps

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Sensitivity @30.8% PER	—	—	–104	—	dBm
Maximum received signal @30.8% PER	—	—	5	—	dBm
Co-channel C/I	—	—	2	—	dB
Adjacent channel selectivity C/I	F = F0 + 1 MHz	—	–6	—	dB
	F = F0 – 1 MHz	—	–5	—	dB
	F = F0 + 2 MHz	—	–40	—	dB
	F = F0 – 2 MHz	—	–42	—	dB
	F ≥ F0 + 3 MHz(1)	—	—	—	dB
	F ≤ F0 – 3 MHz	—	–46	—	dB
Image frequency	—	—	–34	—	dB
Adjacent channel to image frequency	F = F_{image} + 1 MHz	—	–44	—	dB
	F = F_{image} – 1 MHz	—	–37	—	dB

[1] Refer to the value of Adjacent channel to image frequency when F = F_{image} – 1 MHz.

Table 26: Receiver Characteristics - Bluetooth LE 500 Kbps

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Sensitivity @30.8% PER	—	—	–99	—	dBm
Maximum received signal @30.8% PER	—	—	5	—	dBm
Co-channel C/I	—	—	3	—	dB
Adjacent channel selectivity C/I	F = F0 + 1 MHz	—	–5	—	dB
	F = F0 – 1 MHz	—	–7	—	dB
	F = F0 + 2 MHz	—	–39	—	dB
	F = F0 – 2 MHz	—	–40	—	dB
	F $\geq$ F0 + 3 MHz[1]	—	—	—	dB
	F $\leq$ F0 – 3 MHz	—	–40	—	dB
Image frequency	—	—	–34	—	dB
Adjacent channel to image frequency	F = F_{image} + 1 MHz	—	–43	—	dB
	F = F_{image} – 1 MHz	—	–38	—	dB

[1] Refer to the value of Adjacent channel to image frequency when F = F_{image} – 1 MHz.

5 Module Schematics

This is the reference design of the module.

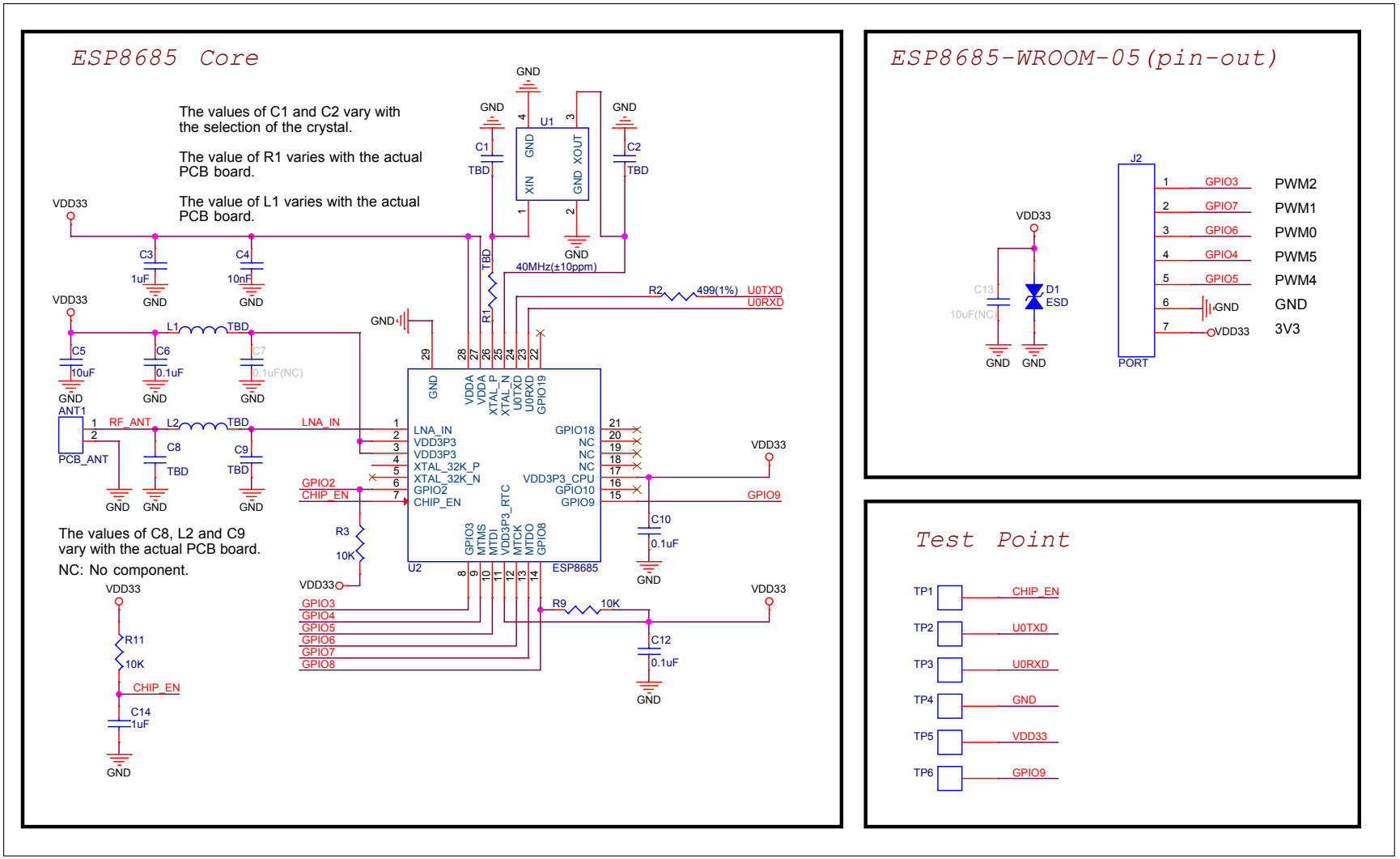

Figure 4: ESP8685-WROOM-05 Schematics

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).

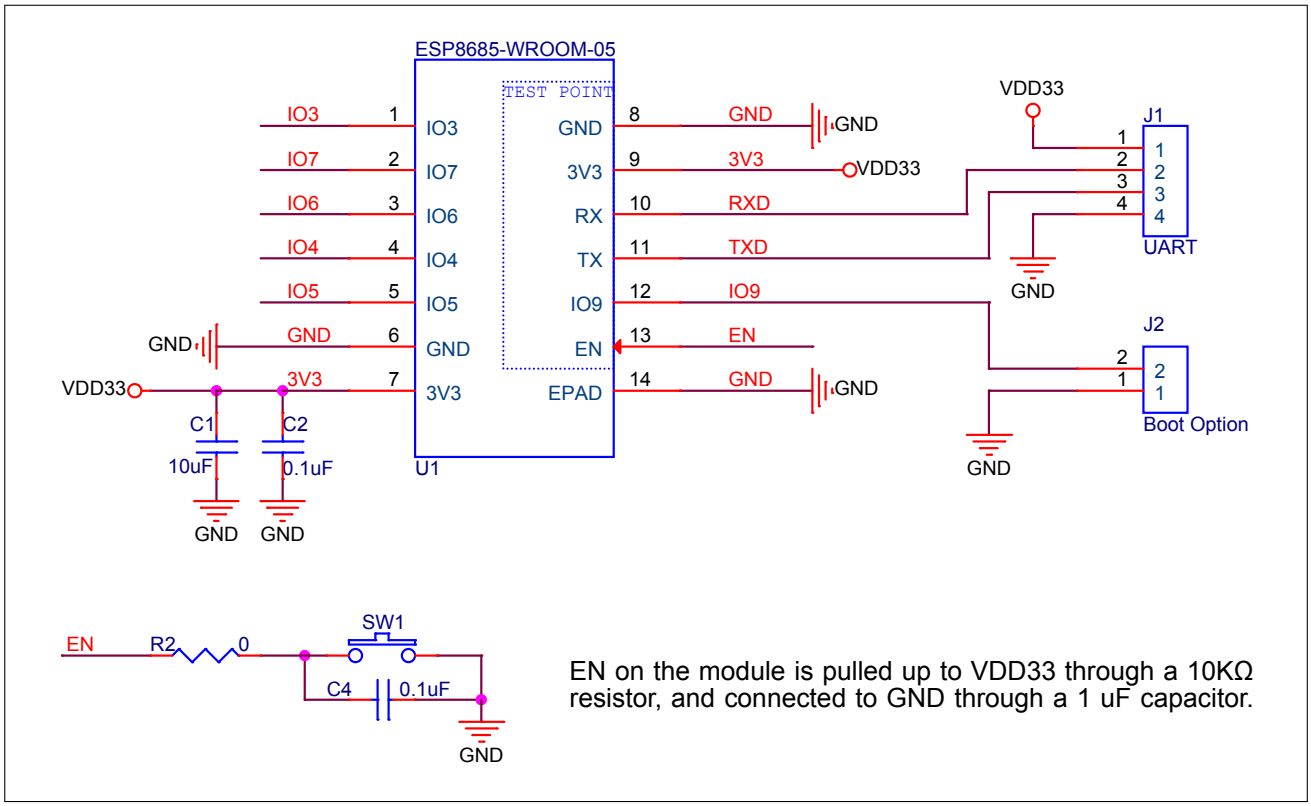

Figure 5: Peripheral Schematics

- Soldering the EPAD to the ground of the base board is not a must, though doing so can get optimized thermal performance. If you do want to solder it, please ensure that you 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 ESP8685 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 kΩ and C = 1 μF (such RC delay circuit has already been built into the module). 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 ESP8685's power-up and reset sequence timing diagram, please refer to Section *Power Scheme* in *ESP8685 Series Datasheet*.

7 Physical Dimensions and PCB Land Pattern

7.1 Physical Dimensions

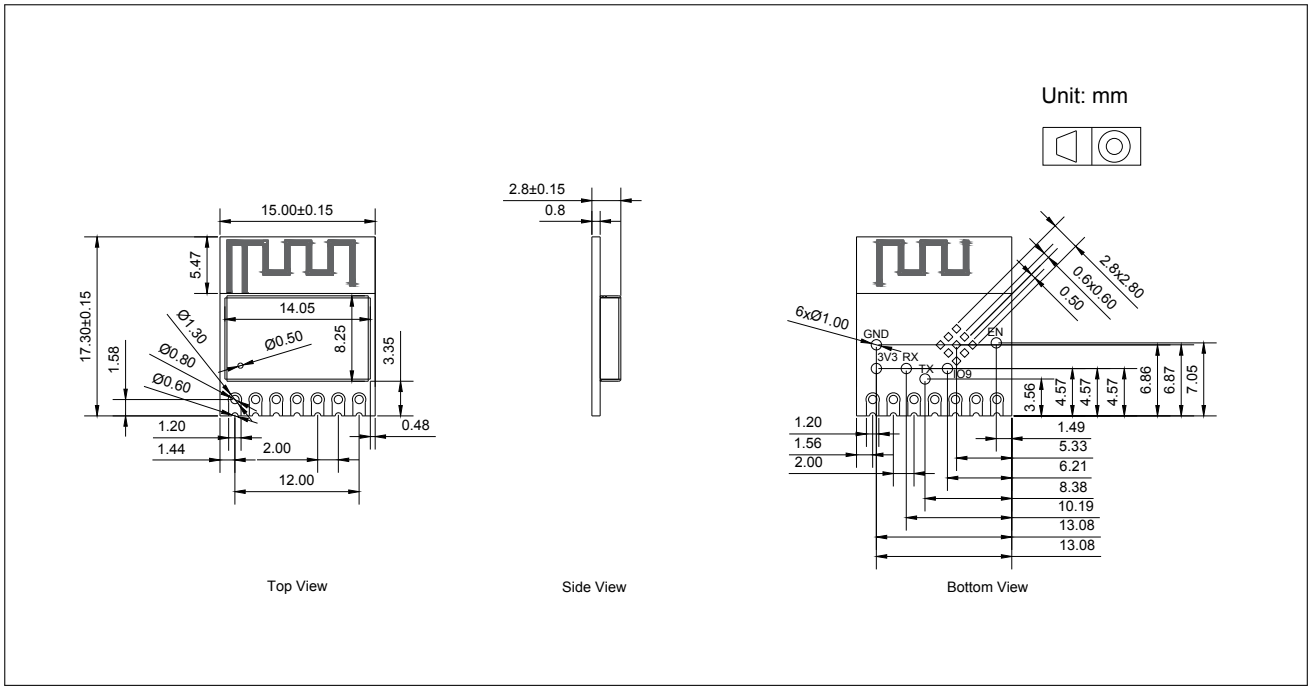

Figure 6: Physical Dimensions

Note:

For information about tape, reel, and product marking, please refer to *Espressif Module Package Information*.

7.2 Recommended PCB Land Pattern

This section provides the following resources for your reference:

- Figure for the recommended PCB land pattern with all the dimensions needed for PCB design. See Figure 7 *Recommended PCB Land Pattern*.

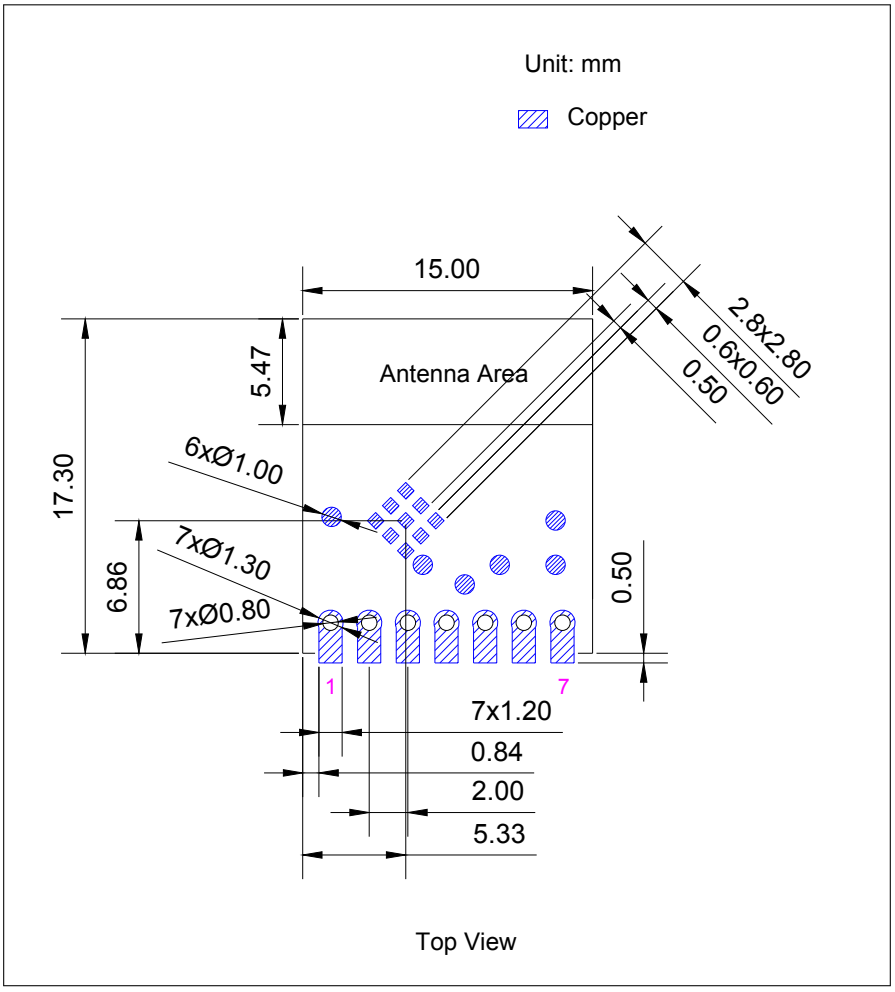

Figure 7: Recommended PCB Land Pattern

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 °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±5 °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): ±2000 V
- Charged-device model (CDM): ±500 V

8.3 Reflow Profile

Solder the module in a single reflow.

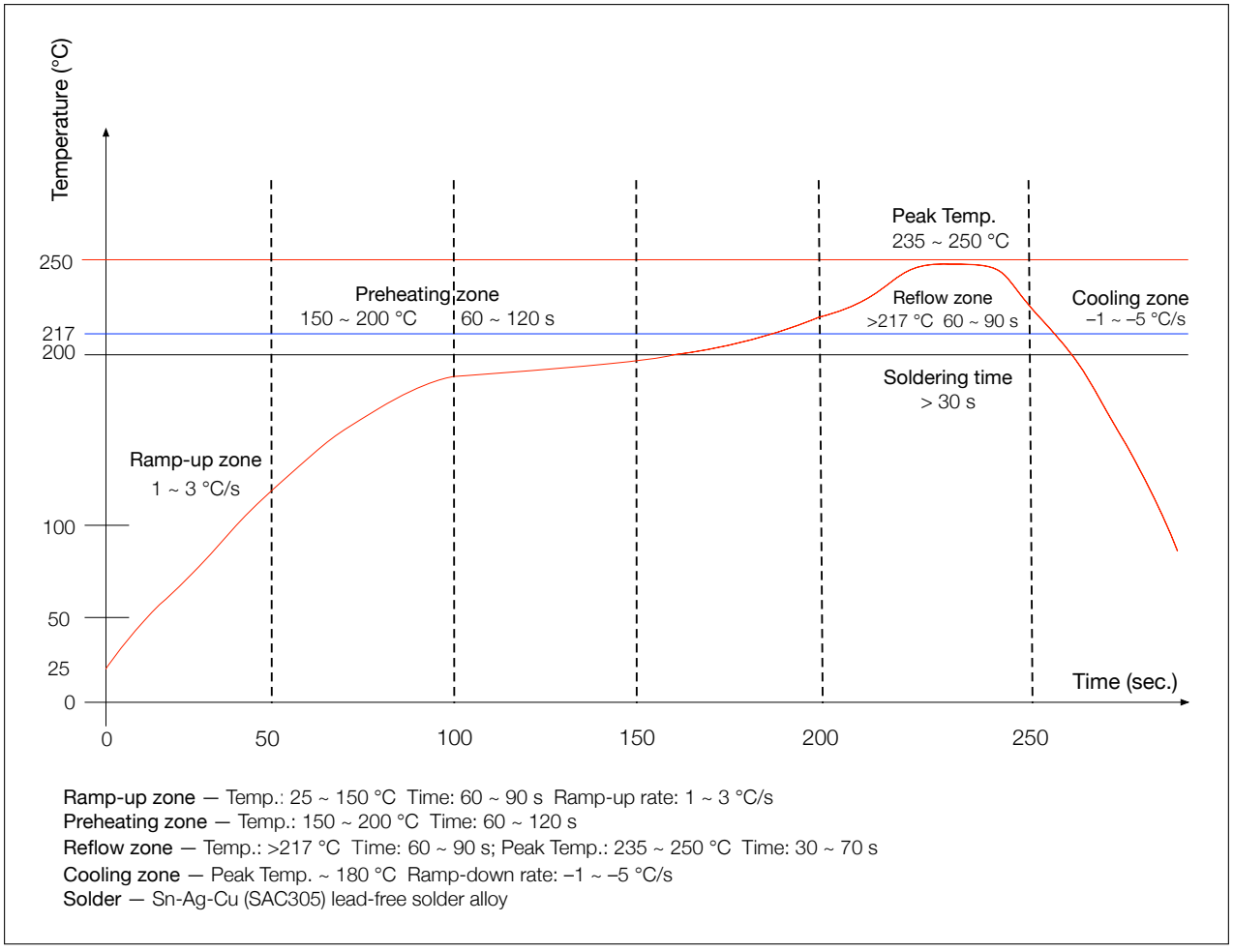

Figure 8: Reflow Profile

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 Related Documentation and Resources

Related Documentation

- ESP8685 Series Datasheet – Specifications of the ESP8685 hardware.
- *Certificates*
  https://espressif.com/en/support/documents/certificates
- *Documentation Updates and Update Notification Subscription*
  https://espressif.com/en/support/download/documents

Developer Zone

- ESP-IDF Programming Guide for ESP8685 – 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

- *ESP8685 Series SoCs* – Browse through all ESP8685 SoCs.
  https://espressif.com/en/products/socs?id=ESP8685
- *ESP8685 Series Modules* – Browse through all ESP8685-based modules.
  https://espressif.com/en/products/modules?id=ESP8685
- *ESP8685 Series DevKits* – Browse through all ESP8685-based devkits.
  https://espressif.com/en/products/devkits?id=ESP8685
- *ESP Product Selector* – Find an Espressif hardware product suitable for your needs by comparing or applying filters.
  https://products.espressif.com/#/product-selector?language=en

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  https://espressif.com/en/contact-us/sales-questions

Revision History

Date	Version	Release notes
2023-02-27	v0.6	• Updated Section 4.4.2 *Current Consumption in Other Modes* • Updated "RF power control range" in Table *Bluetooth LE RF Transmitter (TX) Specifications* • Updated note 1 in Chapter 6 *Peripheral Schematics*
2022-06-07	v0.5	Preliminary release.

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