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# Raspberry Pi Pico-series Python SDK

A MicroPython environment for Raspberry Pi  
microcontrollers.

# Colophon

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# Chapter 1. The MicroPython Environment

Python is the fastest way to get started with embedded software on Pico-series devices. This book is about the official MicroPython port for RP-series microcontroller-based boards.

MicroPython is a Python 3 implementation for microcontrollers and small embedded systems. Because MicroPython is highly efficient, and RP-series microcontrollers are designed with a disproportionate amount of system memory and processing power for their price, MicroPython is a serious tool for embedded systems development, which does not compromise on approachability.

For exceptionally demanding pieces of software, you can fall back on the SDK (covered in [Getting started with Raspberry Pi Pico-series](#) and [Raspberry Pi Pico-series C/C++ SDK](#)), or an external C module added to your MicroPython firmware, to wring out the very last drop of performance. For every other project, MicroPython handles a lot of heavy lifting for you, and lets you focus on writing the code that adds value to your project. The accelerated floating point libraries in RP-series microcontrollers' on-board ROM storage are used automatically by your Python code, so you should find arithmetic performance quite snappy.

Most on-chip hardware is exposed through the standard `machine` module, so existing MicroPython projects can be ported without too much trouble. The second processor core is exposed through the `_thread` module.

RP-series microcontrollers have some unique hardware you won't find on other microcontrollers, with the programmable I/O system (PIO) being the prime example of this: a versatile hardware subsystem that lets you create new I/O interfaces and run them at high speed. In the `rp2` module you will find a comprehensive PIO library which lets you write new PIO programs at the MicroPython prompt, and interact with them in real time, to develop interfaces for new or unusual pieces of hardware (or indeed if you just find yourself wanting an extra few serial ports).

MicroPython implements the entire Python 3.4 syntax (including exceptions, `with`, `yield from`, etc., and additionally `async` / `await` keywords from Python 3.5). The following core datatypes are provided: `str` (including basic Unicode support), `bytes`, `bytearray`, `tuple`, `list`, `dict`, `set`, `frozenset`, `array.array`, `collections.namedtuple`, classes and instances. Builtin modules include `sys`, `time`, and `struct`, etc. Note that only a subset of Python 3 functionality is implemented for the data types and modules.

MicroPython can execute scripts in textual source form (`.py` files) or from precompiled bytecode, in both cases either from an on-device filesystem or "frozen" into the MicroPython executable.

## 1.1. Getting MicroPython for RP-series Microcontrollers

### Pre-built Binary

A pre-built binary of the latest MicroPython firmware is available from the [MicroPython section of the documentation](#).

The fastest way to get MicroPython is to download the pre-built release binary from the [Documentation](#) pages. If you can't or don't want to use the pre-built release – for example, if you want to develop a C module for MicroPython – you can follow the instructions in [Section 1.3](#) to get the source code for MicroPython, which you can use to build your own MicroPython firmware binary.

## 1.2. Installing MicroPython on a Pico-series Device

Pico-series devices have a BOOTSEL mode for programming firmware over the USB port. Holding the BOOTSEL button when powering up your board will put it into a special mode where it appears as a USB Mass Storage Device. First make sure your Pico-series device is not plugged into *any* source of power: disconnect the micro USB cable if plugged in, and disconnect any other wires that might be providing power to the board, e.g. through the VSYS or VBUS pin. Now hold down the BOOTSEL button, and plug in the micro USB cable (which hopefully has the other end plugged into your computer).

A drive called RPI-RP2 should pop up. Go ahead and drag the MicroPython `firmware.uf2` file onto this drive. This programs the MicroPython firmware onto the flash memory on your Pico-series device.

It should take a few seconds to program the UF2 file into the flash. The board will automatically reboot when finished, causing the RPI-RP2 drive to disappear, and boot into MicroPython.

By default, MicroPython doesn't *do* anything when it first boots. It sits and waits for you to type in further instructions. [Chapter 2](#) shows how you can connect with the MicroPython firmware now running on your board. You can read on to see how a custom MicroPython firmware file can be built from the source code.

The [Getting started with Raspberry Pi Pico-series](#) book has detailed instructions on getting your Pico-series device into BOOTSEL mode and loading UF2 files, in case you are having trouble. There is also a section going over loading ELF files with the debugger, in case your board doesn't have an easy way of entering BOOTSEL, or you would like to debug a MicroPython C module you are developing.

### **i** NOTE

If you are not following these instructions on a Pico-series device, you may not have a BOOTSEL button. If this is the case, you should check if there is some other way of grounding the flash CS pin, such as a jumper, to tell the RP-series microcontroller to enter the BOOTSEL mode on boot. If there is no such method, you can load code using the Serial Wire Debug interface.

## 1.3. Building MicroPython From Source

The prebuilt binary which can be downloaded from the MicroPython section of the [documentation](#) should serve most use cases, but you can build your own MicroPython firmware from source if you'd like to customise its low-level aspects.

### **💡** TIP

If you have already downloaded and installed a prebuilt MicroPython UF2 file, you can skip ahead to [Chapter 2](#) to start using your board.

### **!** IMPORTANT

These instructions for getting and building MicroPython assume you are using Raspberry Pi OS running on a Raspberry Pi 4, or an equivalent Debian-based Linux distribution running on another platform.

It's a good idea to create a `pico` directory to keep all pico-related checkouts in. These instructions create a `pico` directory at `/home/pi/pico`.

```
$ cd ~/
$ mkdir pico
$ cd pico
```

Then clone the `micropython` git repository. These instructions will fetch the latest version of the source code.

```
$ git clone https://github.com/micropython/micropython.git --branch master
```

Once the download has finished, the source code for MicroPython should be in a new directory called `micropython`. The MicroPython repository also contains pointers (*submodules*) to specific versions of libraries it needs to run on a particular board, like the SDK in the case of RP-series microcontroller. We need to fetch these submodules too:

```
$ cd micropython
$ make -C ports/rp2 submodules
```

### **i** NOTE

The following instructions assume that you are using a Pico-series device. Some details may differ if you are building firmware for a different RP-series microcontroller-based board. The board vendor should detail any extra steps needed to build firmware for that particular board. The version we're building here is fairly generic, but there might be some differences like putting the default serial port on different pins, or including extra modules to drive that board's hardware.

To build the RP-series microcontroller MicroPython port, you'll need to install some extra tools. To build projects you'll need [CMake](#), a cross-platform tool used to build the software, and the [GNU Embedded Toolchain for Arm](#), which turns MicroPython's C source code into a binary program RP-series microcontrollers' processors can understand. `build-essential` is a bundle of tools you need to build code native to your own machine – this is needed for some internal tools in MicroPython and the SDK. You can install all of these via `apt` from the command line. Anything you already have installed will be ignored by `apt`.

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install cmake gcc-arm-none-eabi libnewlib-arm-none-eabi build-essential
```

First we need to bootstrap a special tool for MicroPython builds, that ships with the source code:

```
$ make -C mpy-cross
```

We can now build the *port* we need for RP-series microcontroller, that is, the version of MicroPython that has specific support for Raspberry Pi chips.

```
$ cd ports/rp2
$ make
```

If everything went well, there will be a new directory called `build-PICO` (`ports/rp2/build-PICO` relative to the `micropython` directory), which contains the new firmware binaries. The most important ones are:

- firmware.uf2** A UF2 binary file which can be dragged onto the RPI-RP2 drive that pops up once your Pico-series device enters `BOOTSEL` mode. The firmware binary you can download from the [documentation](#) page is a UF2 file, because they're the easiest to install.
- firmware.elf** A different type of binary file, which can be loaded by a debugger (such as `gdb` with `openocd`) over RP-series microcontroller's SWD debug port. This is useful for debugging either a native C module you've added to MicroPython, or the MicroPython core interpreter itself. The actual binary contents is the same as `firmware.uf2`.

You can take a look inside your new `firmware.uf2` using `picotool`, see the Appendix B in the [Getting started with Raspberry Pi Pico-series](#) book for details of how to use `picotool`, e.g.

```
$ picotool info -a build-PICO/firmware.uf2
File build-PICO/firmware.uf2:

Program Information
name:          MicroPython
version:       v1.18-412-g965747bd9
features:      USB REPL
               thread support
frozen modules: _boot, rp2, _boot_fat, ds18x20, onewire, dht, uasyncio,
               uasyncio/core, uasyncio/event, uasyncio/funcs, uasyncio/lock,
               uasyncio/stream, neopixel
binary start: 0x10000000
binary end:   0x1004ba24
embedded drive: 0x100a0000-0x10200000 (1408K): MicroPython

Fixed Pin Information
none

Build Information
sdk version:    1.3.0
pico_board:    pico
boot2_name:    boot2_w25q080
build date:    May 4 2022
build attributes: MinSizeRel
```

# Chapter 2. Connecting to the MicroPython REPL

When MicroPython boots for the first time, it will sit and wait for you to connect and tell it what to do. You can load a `.py` file from your computer onto the board, but a more immediate way to interact with it is through what is called the *read-evaluate-print loop*, or REPL (often pronounced similarly to "ripple").

- Read**        MicroPython waits for you to type in some text, followed by the enter key.
- Evaluate**    Whatever you typed is interpreted as Python code, and runs immediately.
- Print**        Any results of the last line you typed are printed out for you to read.
- Loop**        Go back to the start – prompt you for another line of code.

There are two ways to connect to this REPL, so you can communicate with the MicroPython firmware on your board: over USB, and over the UART serial port on Pico-series GPIOs.

## 2.1. Connecting from a Raspberry Pi over USB

The MicroPython firmware is equipped with a virtual USB serial port which is accessed through the micro USB connector on Pico-series devices. Your computer should notice this serial port and list it as a character device, most likely `/dev/ttyACM0`.

### TIP

You can run `ls /dev/tty*` to list your serial ports. There may be quite a few, but MicroPython's USB serial will start with `/dev/ttyACM`. If in doubt, unplug the micro USB connector and see which one disappears. If you don't see anything, you can try rebooting your Raspberry Pi.

You can install `minicom` to access the serial port:

```
$ sudo apt install minicom
```

and then open it as such:

```
$ minicom -o -D /dev/ttyACM0
```

Where the `-D /dev/ttyACM0` is pointing `minicom` at MicroPython's USB serial port, and the `-o` flag essentially means "just do it". There's no need to worry about baud rate, since this is a virtual serial port.

Press the enter key a few times in the terminal where you opened `minicom`. You should see this:

```
>>>
```

This is a **prompt**. MicroPython wants you to type something in, and tell it what to do.

If you press `CTRL-D` on your keyboard whilst the `minicom` terminal is focused, you should see a message similar to this:

```
MPY: soft reboot
MicroPython v1.13-422-g904433073 on 2021-01-19; Raspberry Pi Pico with RP2040
Type "help()" for more information.
>>>
```

This key combination tells MicroPython to reboot. You can do this at any time. When it reboots, MicroPython will print out a message saying exactly what firmware version it is running, and when it was built. Your version number will be different from the one shown here.

## 2.2. Connecting from a Raspberry Pi using UART

### ⚠ WARNING

REPL over UART is disabled by default.

The MicroPython port for RP-series microcontrollers does not expose REPL over a UART port by default. However this default can be changed in the [ports/rp2/mpconfigport.h](#) source file. If you want to use the REPL over UART you're going to have to build MicroPython yourself, see [Section 1.3](#) for more details.

Go ahead and download the MicroPython source and in [ports/rp2/mpconfigport.h](#) change `MICROPY_HW_ENABLE_UART_REPL` to 1 to enable it.

```
#define MICROPY_HW_ENABLE_UART_REPL          (1) // useful if there is no USB
```

Then continue to follow the instructions in [Section 1.3](#) to build your own MicroPython UF2 firmware.

This will allow the REPL to be accessed over a UART port, through two GPIO pins. The default settings for UARTs are taken from the C SDK.

Table 1. Default UART settings in MicroPython

| Function      | Default |
|---------------|---------|
| UART_BAUDRATE | 115,200 |
| UART_BITS     | 8       |
| UART_STOP     | 1       |
| UART0_TX      | Pin 0   |
| UART0_RX      | Pin 1   |
| UART1_TX      | Pin 4   |
| UART1_RX      | Pin 5   |

This alternative interface is handy if you have trouble with USB, if you don't have any free USB ports, or if you are using some other RP-series microcontroller-based board which doesn't have an exposed USB connector.

**NOTE**

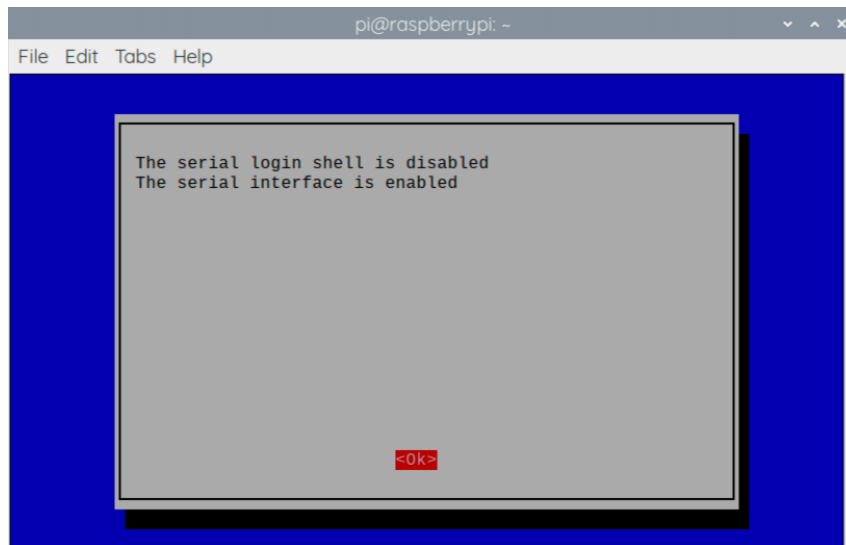
This initially occupies the **UART0** peripheral on RP-series microcontrollers. The **UART1** peripheral is free for you to use in your Python code as a second UART.

The next thing you'll need to do is to enable UART serial on the Raspberry Pi. To do so, run `raspi-config`,

```
$ sudo raspi-config
```

and go to **Interfacing Options** → **Serial** and select "No" when asked "Would you like a login shell to be accessible over serial?" and "Yes" when asked "Would you like the serial port hardware to be enabled?". You should see something like [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1. Enabling a serial UART using `raspi-config` on the Raspberry Pi.



Leaving `raspi-config` you should choose "Yes" and reboot your Raspberry Pi to enable the serial port.

You should then wire the Raspberry Pi and the Pico-series device together with the following mapping:

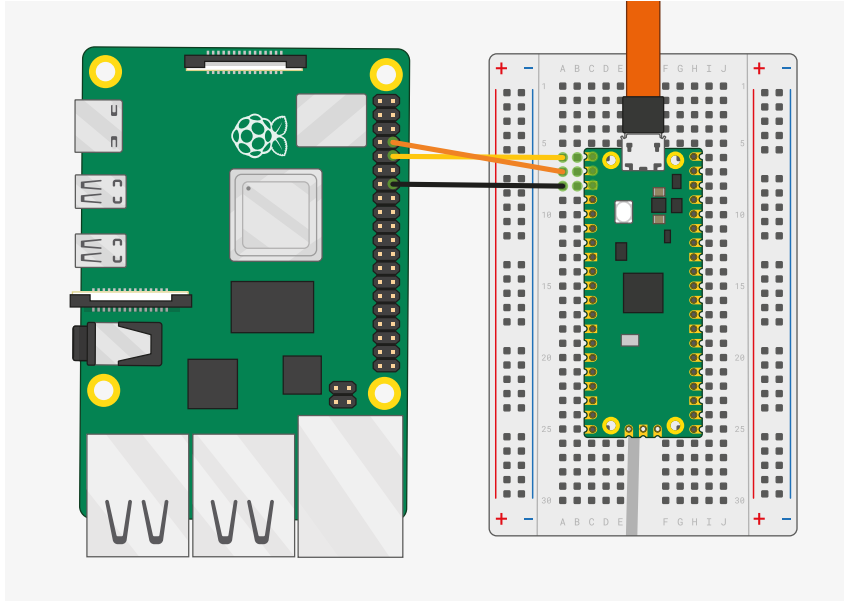
| Raspberry Pi      | Pico             |
|-------------------|------------------|
| GND               | GND              |
| GPIO15 (UART_RX0) | GPIO0 (UART0_TX) |
| GPIO14 (UART_TX0) | GPOI1 (UART0_RX) |

**IMPORTANT**

RX matches to TX, and TX matches to RX. You mustn't connect the two opposite TX pins together, or the two RX pins. This is because MicroPython needs to listen on the channel that the Raspberry Pi transmits on, and vice versa.

See [Figure 2](#).

Figure 2. A Raspberry Pi 4 and the Raspberry Pi Pico with UART0 connected together.



then connect to the board using `minicom` connected to `/dev/serial0`,

```
$ minicom -b 115200 -o -D /dev/serial0
```

If you press the enter key, MicroPython should respond by prompting you for more input:

```
>>>
```

## 2.3. Connecting from a Mac

So long as you're using a recent version of macOS like Catalina, drivers should already be loaded. Otherwise see the manufacturers' website for [FTDI Chip Drivers](#). Then you should use a Terminal program to connect to Serial-over-USB (USB CDC). The serial port will show up as `/dev/tty.usbmodem000000000001`

If you don't already have a Terminal program installed you can install `minicom` using [Homebrew](#),

```
$ brew install minicom
```

and connect to the board as below.

```
$ minicom -b 115200 -o -D /dev/tty.usbmodem000000000001
```

**i NOTE**

Other Terminal applications like [CoolTerm](#) or [Serial](#) can also be used.

## 2.4. Say "Hello World"

Once connected you can check that everything is working by typing a Python "Hello World" into the REPL,

```
>>> print("Hello, Pico!")
Hello, Pico!
>>>
```

## 2.5. Blink an LED

The on-board LED on Raspberry Pi Pico and Pico is connected to GPIO pin 25, whereas on Raspberry Pi Pico W it is connected to the wireless chip. On both boards you can use the "LED" string. You can blink this on and off from the REPL. When you see the REPL prompt enter the following,

```
>>> from machine import Pin
>>> led = Pin("LED", Pin.OUT)
```

The `machine` module is used to control on-chip hardware. This is standard on all MicroPython ports, and you can read more about it in [the MicroPython documentation](#). Here we are using it to take control of a GPIO, so we can drive it high and low. If you type this in,

```
>>> led.value(1)
```

The LED should turn on. You can turn it off again with

```
>>> led.value(0)
```

## 2.6. What next?

At this point you should have MicroPython installed on your board, and have tested your setup by typing short programs into the prompt to print some text back to you, and blink an LED.

You can read on to the next chapter, which goes into the specifics of MicroPython on RP-series microcontrollers, and where it differs from other platforms. [Chapter 3](#) also has some short examples of the different APIs offered to interact with the hardware.

You can learn how to set up an *integrated development environment* (IDE) in [Chapter 4](#), so you don't have to type programs in line by line.

You can dive straight into [Appendix A](#) if you are eager to start connecting wires to a breadboard.

# Chapter 3. The RP-series microcontroller Port

Currently supported features include:

- REPL over USB and UART (on GP0/GP1).
- 1600 kB filesystem using `littlefs2` on the on-board flash. (Default size for Raspberry Pi Pico)
- `utime` module with sleep and ticks functions.
- `ubinascii` module.
- `machine` module with some basic functions.
  - `machine.Pin` class.
  - `machine.Timer` class.
  - `machine.ADC` class.
  - `machine.I2C` and `machine.SoftI2C` classes.
  - `machine.SPI` and `machine.SoftSPI` classes.
  - `machine.WDT` class.
  - `machine.PWM` class.
  - `machine.UART` class.
- `rp2` platform-specific module.
  - PIO hardware access library
  - PIO program assembler
  - Raw flash read/write access
- Multicore support exposed via the standard `_thread` module
- Accelerated floating point arithmetic using the RP-series microcontroller ROM library and hardware divider (used automatically)

Documentation around MicroPython is available from <https://docs.micropython.org>. For example the `machine` module, which can be used to access a lot of on-chip hardware, is standard, and you will find a lot of the information you need in [the online documentation](#) for that module.

This chapter will give a very brief tour of some of the hardware APIs, with code examples you can either type into the REPL ([Chapter 2](#)) or load onto the board using a development environment installed on your computer ([Chapter 4](#)).

## 3.1. Blinking an LED Forever (Timer)

In [Chapter 2](#) we saw how the `machine.Pin` class could be used to turn an LED on and off, by driving a GPIO high and low.

```
>>> from machine import Pin
>>> led = Pin("LED", Pin.OUT)
>>> led.value(1)
>>> led.value(0)
```

This is, to put it mildly, quite a convoluted way of turning a light on and off. A light switch would work better. The `machine.Timer` class, which uses RP-series microcontrollers' hardware timer to trigger callbacks at regular intervals, saves a lot of typing if we want the light to turn itself on and off repeatedly, thus bringing our level of automation from "mechanical switch" to "555 timer".

*Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/blink/blink.py>*

```
1 from machine import Pin, Timer
2
3 led = Pin("LED", Pin.OUT)
4 tim = Timer()
5 def tick(timer):
6     global led
7     led.toggle()
8
9 tim.init(freq=2.5, mode=Timer.PERIODIC, callback=tick)
```

Typing this program into the REPL will cause the LED to start blinking, but the prompt will appear again:

```
>>>
```

The `Timer` we created will run in the background, at the interval we specified, blinking the LED. The MicroPython prompt is still running in the foreground, and we can enter more code, or start more timers.

## 3.2. UART

### **i** NOTE

REPL over UART is disabled by default. See [Section 2.2](#) for details of how to enable REPL over UART.

Example usage looping UART0 to UART1.

*Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/uart/loopback/uart.py>*

```
1 from machine import UART, Pin
2 import time
3
4 uart1 = UART(1, baudrate=9600, tx=Pin(8), rx=Pin(9))
5
6 uart0 = UART(0, baudrate=9600, tx=Pin(0), rx=Pin(1))
7
8 txData = b'hello world\n\r'
9 uart1.write(txData)
10 time.sleep(0.1)
11 rxData = bytes()
12 while uart0.any() > 0:
13     rxData += uart0.read(1)
14
15 print(rxData.decode('utf-8'))
```

For more detail, including a wiring diagram, see [Appendix A](#).

## 3.3. ADC

An analogue-to-digital converter (ADC) measures some analogue signal and encodes it as a digital number. The ADC on RP-series microcontrollers measures voltages.

An ADC has two key features: its resolution, measured in digital bits, and its channels, or how many analogue signals it can accept and convert at once. The ADC on RP2350 and RP2040 has a resolution of 12-bits, meaning that it can transform an analogue signal into a digital signal as a number ranging from 0 to 4095 – though this is handled in MicroPython transformed to a 16-bit number ranging from 0 to 65,535, so that it behaves the same as the ADC on other MicroPython microcontrollers.

RP2350 and RP2040 have five ADC channels total, four of which are brought out to chip GPIOs: GP26, GP27, GP28 and GP29. On Pico W and Pico, the first three of these are brought out to GPIO pins, and the fourth can be used to measure the VSYS voltage on the board.

The ADC's fifth input channel is connected to a temperature sensor built into RP2350 and RP2040.

You can specify which ADC channel you're using by pin number:

```
adc = machine.ADC(26) # Connect to GP26, which is channel 0
```

or by channel:

```
adc = machine.ADC(4) # Connect to the internal temperature sensor
adc = machine.ADC(0) # Connect to channel 0 (GP26)
```

An example reading the fourth analogue-to-digital (ADC) converter channel, connected to the internal temperature sensor:

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/adc/temperature.py>

```
1 import machine
2 import utime
3
4 sensor_temp = machine.ADC(4)
5 conversion_factor = 3.3 / (65535)
6
7 while True:
8     reading = sensor_temp.read_u16() * conversion_factor
9
10    # The temperature sensor measures the Vbe voltage of a biased bipolar diode, connected to
    # the fifth ADC channel
11    # Typically, Vbe = 0.706V at 27 degrees C, with a slope of -1.721mV (0.001721) per degree.
12    temperature = 27 - (reading - 0.706)/0.001721
13    print(temperature)
14    utime.sleep(2)
```

## 3.4. Interrupts

You can set an IRQ like this:

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/irq/irq.py>

```
1 from machine import Pin
2
3 p2 = Pin(2, Pin.IN, Pin.PULL_UP)
4 p2.irq(lambda pin: print("IRQ with flags:", pin.irq().flags()), Pin.IRQ_FALLING)
```

It should print out something when GP2 has a falling edge.

## 3.5. Multicore Support

Example usage:

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/multicore/multicore.py>

```
1 import time, _thread, machine
2
3 def task(n, delay):
4     led = machine.Pin("LED", machine.Pin.OUT)
5     for i in range(n):
6         led.high()
7         time.sleep(delay)
8         led.low()
9         time.sleep(delay)
10    print('done')
11
12 _thread.start_new_thread(task, (10, 0.5))
```

Only one thread can be started/running at any one time, because there is no **RTOS** just a second core. The **GIL** is not enabled so both **core0** and **core1** can run Python code concurrently, with care to use locks for shared data.

## 3.6. I2C

Example usage:

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/i2c/i2c.py>

```
1 from machine import Pin, I2C
2
3 i2c = I2C(0, scl=Pin(9), sda=Pin(8), freq=100000)
4 i2c.scan()
5 i2c.writeto(76, b'123')
6 i2c.readfrom(76, 4)
7
8 i2c = I2C(1, scl=Pin(7), sda=Pin(6), freq=100000)
9 i2c.scan()
10 i2c.writeto_mem(76, 6, b'456')
11 i2c.readfrom_mem(76, 6, 4)
```

I2C can be constructed without specifying the frequency, if you just want all the defaults.

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/i2c/i2c\\_without\\_freq.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/i2c/i2c_without_freq.py)

```

1 from machine import I2C
2
3 i2c = I2C(0) # defaults to SCL=Pin(9), SDA=Pin(8), freq=400000
    
```

**⚠ WARNING**

There may be some bugs reading/writing to device addresses that do not respond, the hardware seems to lock up in some cases.

Table 2. Default I2C pins

| Function      | Default |
|---------------|---------|
| I2C Frequency | 400,000 |
| I2C0 SCL      | Pin 9   |
| I2C0 SDA      | Pin 8   |
| I2C1 SCL      | Pin 7   |
| I2C1 SDA      | Pin 6   |

### 3.7. SPI

Example usage:

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/spi/spi.py>

```

1 from machine import SPI
2
3 spi = SPI(0)
4 spi = SPI(0, 100_000)
5 spi = SPI(0, 100_000, polarity=1, phase=1)
6
7 spi.write('test')
8 spi.read(5)
9
10 buf = bytearray(3)
11 spi.write_readinto('out', buf)
    
```

**i NOTE**

The chip select must be managed separately using a `machine.Pin`.

Table 3. Default SPI pins

| Function     | Default   |
|--------------|-----------|
| SPI_BAUDRATE | 1,000,000 |
| SPI_POLARITY | 0         |
| SPI_PHASE    | 0         |
| SPI_BITS     | 8         |
| SPI_FIRSTBIT | MSB       |
| SPI0_SCK     | Pin 6     |

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| SPI0_MOSI | Pin 7  |
| SPI0_MISO | Pin 4  |
| SPI1_SCK  | Pin 10 |
| SPI1_MOSI | Pin 11 |
| SPI1_MISO | Pin 8  |

## 3.8. PWM

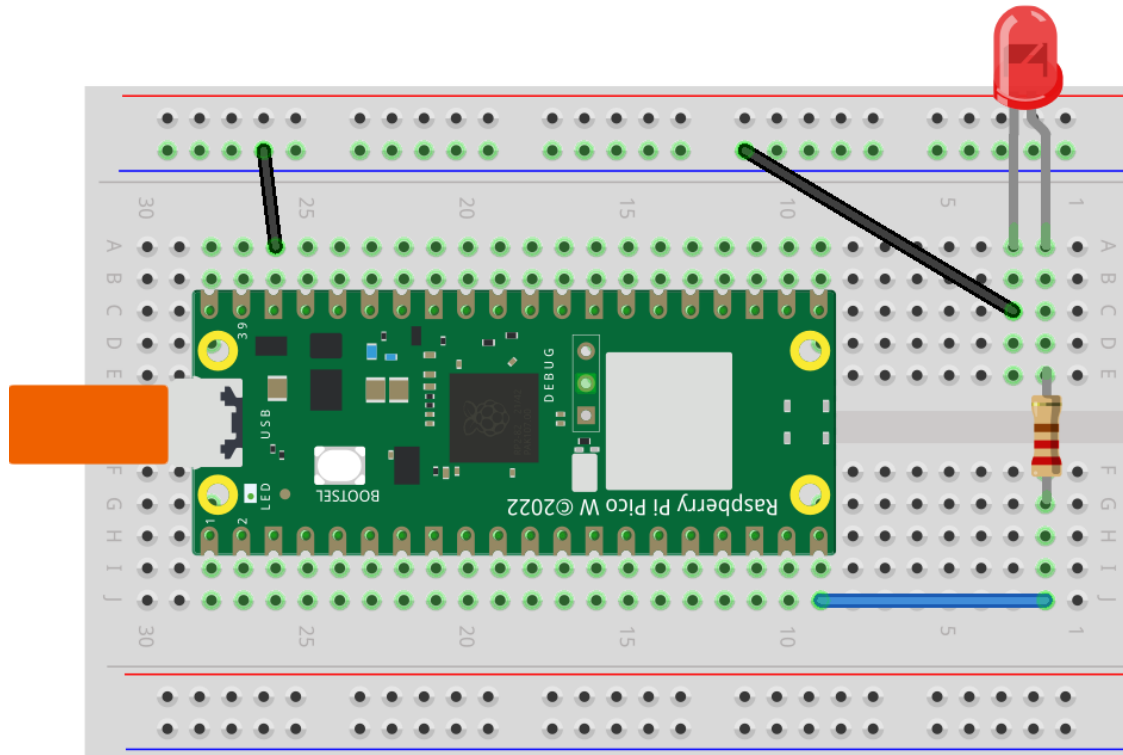
Example of using PWM to fade an LED:

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pwm/pwm\\_fade.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pwm/pwm_fade.py)

```
1 # Example using PWM to fade an LED.
2
3 import time
4 from machine import Pin, PWM
5
6
7 # Construct PWM object, with LED on Pin(25).
8 pwm = PWM(Pin(25))
9
10 # Set the PWM frequency.
11 pwm.freq(1000)
12
13 # Fade the LED in and out a few times.
14 duty = 0
15 direction = 1
16 for _ in range(8 * 256):
17     duty += direction
18     if duty > 255:
19         duty = 255
20         direction = -1
21     elif duty < 0:
22         duty = 0
23         direction = 1
24     pwm.duty_u16(duty * duty)
25     time.sleep(0.001)
```

This example does not work with Raspberry Pi Pico W as the on-board LED is connected via the 43439 wireless chip rather than directly to the RP2040 itself. The example will work with an off-board LED, e.g. one wired to GP15 as shown below.

Figure 3. Connecting your Raspberry Pi Pico W to an off-board LED.



### 3.9. PIO Support

Current support allows you to define Programmable IO (PIO) Assembler blocks and using them in the PIO peripheral, more documentation around PIO can be found in [Chapter 3](#) of the [RP2040 Datasheet](#) and [Chapter 4](#) of the [Raspberry Pi Pico-series C/C++ SDK](#) book.

The Pico-series MicroPython introduces a new `@rp2.asm_pio` decorator, along with a `rp2.PIO` class. The definition of a PIO program, and the configuration of the state machine, into 2 logical parts:

- The program definition, including how many pins are used and if they are in/out pins. This goes in the `@rp2.asm_pio` definition. This is close to what the `pioasm` tool from the SDK would generate from a `.pio` file (but here it's all defined in Python).
- The program instantiation, which sets the frequency of the state machine and which pins to bind to. These get set when setting a SM to run a particular program.

The aim was to allow a program to be defined once and then easily instantiated multiple times (if needed) with different GPIO. Another aim was to make it easy to do basic things without getting weighed down in too much PIO/SM configuration.

#### **i** NOTE

The following examples will not work with the on-board LED on Raspberry Pi Pico W, as PIO is unable to access the wireless chip.

Example usage, to blink the on-board LED connected to GPIO 25,

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_blink.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_blink.py)

```
1 import time
2 import rp2
3 from machine import Pin
```

```

4
5 # Define the blink program. It has one GPIO to bind to on the set instruction, which is an
  output pin.
6 # Use lots of delays to make the blinking visible by eye.
7 @rp2.asm_pio(set_init=rp2.PIO.OUT_LOW)
8 def blink():
9     wrap_target()
10    set(pins, 1) [31]
11    nop()        [31]
12    nop()        [31]
13    nop()        [31]
14    nop()        [31]
15    set(pins, 0) [31]
16    nop()        [31]
17    nop()        [31]
18    nop()        [31]
19    nop()        [31]
20    wrap()
21
22 # Instantiate a state machine with the blink program, at 2000Hz, with set bound to Pin(25) (LED
  on the Pico board)
23 sm = rp2.StateMachine(0, blink, freq=2000, set_base=Pin(25))
24
25 # Run the state machine for 3 seconds. The LED should blink.
26 sm.active(1)
27 time.sleep(3)
28 sm.active(0)

```

or via explicit exec.

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_exec.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_exec.py)

```

1 # Example using PIO to turn on an LED via an explicit exec.
2 #
3 # Demonstrates:
4 # - using set_init and set_base
5 # - using StateMachine.exec
6
7 import time
8 from machine import Pin
9 import rp2
10
11 # Define an empty program that uses a single set pin.
12 @rp2.asm_pio(set_init=rp2.PIO.OUT_LOW)
13 def prog():
14     pass
15
16
17 # Construct the StateMachine, binding Pin 25 to the set pin.
18 sm = rp2.StateMachine(0, prog, set_base=Pin(25))
19
20 # Turn on the set pin via an exec instruction.
21 sm.exec("set(pins, 1)")
22
23 # Sleep for 500ms.
24 time.sleep(0.5)
25
26 # Turn off the set pin via an exec instruction.
27 sm.exec("set(pins, 0)")

```

Some points to note,

- All program configuration (eg autopull) is done in the `@asm_pio` decorator. Only the frequency and base pins are set in the `StateMachine` constructor.
- `[n]` is used for delay, `.set(n)` used for sideset
- The assembler will automatically detect if sideset is used everywhere or only on a few instructions, and set the `SIDE_EN` bit automatically

The idea is that for the 4 sets of pins (`in`, `out`, `set`, `sideset`, excluding `jmp`) that can be connected to a state machine, there's the following that need configuring for each set:

1. base GPIO
2. number of consecutive GPIO
3. initial GPIO direction (in or out pin)
4. initial GPIO value (high or low)

In the design of the Python API for PIO these 4 items are split into "declaration" (items 2-4) and "instantiation" (item 1). In other words, a program is written with items 2-4 fixed for that program (eg a WS2812 driver would have 1 output pin) and item 1 is free to change without changing the program (eg which pin the WS2812 is connected to).

So in the `@asm_pio` decorator you declare items 2-4, and in the `StateMachine` constructor you say which base pin to use (item 1). That makes it easy to define a single program and instantiate it multiple times on different pins (you can't really change items 2-4 for a different instantiation of the same program, it doesn't really make sense to do that).

To declare multiple pins in the decorator (e.g. the count: item 2 above), use a tuple. Each item in the tuple specifies items 3 and 4. For example:

```
1 @asm_pio(set_init=(PIO.OUT_LOW, PIO.OUT_HIGH, PIO.IN_LOW), sideset_init=PIO.OUT_LOW, in_init
  =PIO.IN_HIGH)
2 def foo():
3     ....
4
5 sm = StateMachine(0, foo, freq=10000, set_base=Pin(15), sideset_base=Pin(22))
```

In this example:

- there are 3 set pins connected to the SM, and their initial state (set when the `StateMachine` is created) is: output low, output high, input low (used for open-drain)
- there is 1 sideset pin, initial state is output low
- the 3 set pins start at `Pin(15)`
- the 1 sideset pin starts at `Pin(22)`

The reason to have the constants `OUT_LOW`, `OUT_HIGH`, `IN_LOW` and `IN_HIGH` is so that the pin value and dir are automatically set before the start of the PIO program (instead of wasting instruction words to do `set(pindirs, 1)` etc at the start).

### 3.9.1. IRQ

There is support for PIO IRQs, e.g.

*Pico MicroPython Examples:* [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_irq.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_irq.py)

```
1 import time
2 import rp2
3
4 @rp2.asm_pio()
5 def irq_test():
```

```

6   wrap_target()
7   nop()          [31]
8   nop()          [31]
9   nop()          [31]
10  nop()          [31]
11  irq(0)
12  nop()          [31]
13  nop()          [31]
14  nop()          [31]
15  nop()          [31]
16  irq(1)
17  wrap()
18
19
20 rp2.PIO(0).irq(lambda pio: print(pio.irq().flags()))
21
22 sm = rp2.StateMachine(0, irq_test, freq=2000)
23 sm.active(1)
24 time.sleep(1)
25 sm.active(0)

```

An example program that blinks at 1Hz and raises an IRQ at 1Hz to print the current millisecond timestamp,

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_1hz.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_1hz.py)

```

1  # Example using PIO to blink an LED and raise an IRQ at 1Hz.
2
3  import time
4  from machine import Pin
5  import rp2
6
7
8  @rp2.asm_pio(set_init=rp2.PIO.OUT_LOW)
9  def blink_1hz():
10     # Cycles: 1 + 1 + 6 + 32 * (30 + 1) = 1000
11     irq(rel(0))
12     set(pins, 1)
13     set(x, 31)          [5]
14     label("delay_high")
15     nop()              [29]
16     jmp(x_dec, "delay_high")
17
18     # Cycles: 1 + 7 + 32 * (30 + 1) = 1000
19     set(pins, 0)
20     set(x, 31)          [6]
21     label("delay_low")
22     nop()              [29]
23     jmp(x_dec, "delay_low")
24
25
26 # Create the StateMachine with the blink_1hz program, outputting on Pin(25).
27 sm = rp2.StateMachine(0, blink_1hz, freq=2000, set_base=Pin(25))
28
29 # Set the IRQ handler to print the millisecond timestamp.
30 sm.irq(lambda p: print(time.ticks_ms()))
31
32 # Start the StateMachine.
33 sm.active(1)

```

or to wait for a pin change and raise an IRQ.

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_pinchange.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_pinchange.py)

```

1 # Example using PIO to wait for a pin change and raise an IRQ.
2 #
3 # Demonstrates:
4 # - PIO wrapping
5 # - PIO wait instruction, waiting on an input pin
6 # - PIO irq instruction, in blocking mode with relative IRQ number
7 # - setting the in_base pin for a StateMachine
8 # - setting an irq handler for a StateMachine
9 # - instantiating 2x StateMachine's with the same program and different pins
10
11 import time
12 from machine import Pin
13 import rp2
14
15
16 @rp2.asm_pio()
17 def wait_pin_low():
18     wrap_target()
19
20     wait(0, pin, 0)
21     irq(block, rel(0))
22     wait(1, pin, 0)
23
24     wrap()
25
26
27 def handler(sm):
28     # Print a (wrapping) timestamp, and the state machine object.
29     print(time.ticks_ms(), sm)
30
31
32 # Instantiate StateMachine(0) with wait_pin_low program on Pin(16).
33 pin16 = Pin(16, Pin.IN, Pin.PULL_UP)
34 sm0 = rp2.StateMachine(0, wait_pin_low, in_base=pin16)
35 sm0.irq(handler)
36
37 # Instantiate StateMachine(1) with wait_pin_low program on Pin(17).
38 pin17 = Pin(17, Pin.IN, Pin.PULL_UP)
39 sm1 = rp2.StateMachine(1, wait_pin_low, in_base=pin17)
40 sm1.irq(handler)
41
42 # Start the StateMachine's running.
43 sm0.active(1)
44 sm1.active(1)
45
46 # Now, when Pin(16) or Pin(17) is pulled low a message will be printed to the REPL.

```

### 3.9.2. WS2812 LED (NeoPixel)

While a WS2812 LED (NeoPixel) can be driven via the following program,

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_ws2812.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_ws2812.py)

```

1 # Example using PIO to drive a set of WS2812 LEDs.
2
3 import array, time
4 from machine import Pin
5 import rp2

```

```

6
7 # Configure the number of WS2812 LEDs.
8 NUM_LEDS = 8
9
10
11 @rp2.asm_pio(sideset_init=rp2.PIO.OUT_LOW, out_shiftdir=rp2.PIO.SHIFT_LEFT, autopull=True,
    pull_thresh=24)
12 def ws2812():
13     T1 = 2
14     T2 = 5
15     T3 = 3
16     wrap_target()
17     label("bitloop")
18     out(x, 1) .side(0) [T3 - 1]
19     jmp(not_x, "do_zero") .side(1) [T1 - 1]
20     jmp("bitloop") .side(1) [T2 - 1]
21     label("do_zero")
22     nop() .side(0) [T2 - 1]
23     wrap()
24
25
26 # Create the StateMachine with the ws2812 program, outputting on Pin(22).
27 sm = rp2.StateMachine(0, ws2812, freq=8_000_000, sideset_base=Pin(22))
28
29 # Start the StateMachine, it will wait for data on its FIFO.
30 sm.active(1)
31
32 # Display a pattern on the LEDs via an array of LED RGB values.
33 ar = array.array("I", [0 for _ in range(NUM_LEDS)])
34
35 # Cycle colours.
36 for i in range(4 * NUM_LEDS):
37     for j in range(NUM_LEDS):
38         r = j * 100 // (NUM_LEDS - 1)
39         b = 100 - j * 100 // (NUM_LEDS - 1)
40         if j != i % NUM_LEDS:
41             r >>= 3
42             b >>= 3
43         ar[j] = r << 16 | b
44     sm.put(ar, 8)
45     time.sleep_ms(50)
46
47 # Fade out.
48 for i in range(24):
49     for j in range(NUM_LEDS):
50         ar[j] >>= 1
51     sm.put(ar, 8)
52     time.sleep_ms(50)

```

### 3.9.3. UART TX

A UART TX example,

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_uart\\_tx.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_uart_tx.py)

```

1 # Example using PIO to create a UART TX interface
2
3 from machine import Pin
4 from rp2 import PIO, StateMachine, asm_pio
5

```

```

6 UART_BAUD = 115200
7 PIN_BASE = 10
8 NUM_UARTS = 8
9
10
11 @asm_pio(sideset_init=PIO.OUT_HIGH, out_init=PIO.OUT_HIGH, out_shiftdir=PIO.SHIFT_RIGHT)
12 def uart_tx():
13     # Block with TX deasserted until data available
14     pull()
15     # Initialise bit counter, assert start bit for 8 cycles
16     set(x, 7) .side(0) [7]
17     # Shift out 8 data bits, 8 execution cycles per bit
18     label("bitloop")
19     out(pins, 1) [6]
20     jmp(x_dec, "bitloop")
21     # Assert stop bit for 8 cycles total (incl 1 for pull())
22     nop() .side(1) [6]
23
24
25 # Now we add 8 UART TXs, on pins 10 to 17. Use the same baud rate for all of them.
26 uarts = []
27 for i in range(NUM_UARTS):
28     sm = StateMachine(
29         i, uart_tx, freq=8 * UART_BAUD, sideset_base=Pin(PIN_BASE + i), out_base=Pin(PIN_BASE
30         + i)
31     )
32     sm.active(1)
33     uarts.append(sm)
34
35 # We can print characters from each UART by pushing them to the TX FIFO
36 def pio_uart_print(sm, s):
37     for c in s:
38         sm.put(ord(c))
39
40 # Print a different message from each UART
41 for i, u in enumerate(uarts):
42     pio_uart_print(u, "Hello from UART {}!\n".format(i))

```

**i NOTE**

You need to specify an initial OUT pin state in your program in order to be able to pass OUT mapping to your SM instantiation, even though in this program it is redundant because the mappings overlap.

### 3.9.4. SPI

An SPI example.

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_spi.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_spi.py)

```

1 import rp2
2 from machine import Pin
3
4 @rp2.asm_pio(out_shiftdir=0, autopull=True, pull_thresh=8, autopush=True, push_thresh=8,
5 sideset_init=(rp2.PIO.OUT_LOW, rp2.PIO.OUT_HIGH), out_init=rp2.PIO.OUT_LOW)
6 def spi_cpha0():
7     # Note X must be preinitialised by setup code before first byte, we reload after sending
8     # each byte
9     # Would normally do this via exec() but in this case it's in the instruction memory and is

```

```

    only run once
8     set(x, 6)
9     # Actual program body follows
10    wrap_target()
11    pull(iffempty)           .side(0x2)  [1]
12    label("bitloop")
13    out(pins, 1)             .side(0x0)  [1]
14    in_(pins, 1)            .side(0x1)
15    jmp(x_dec, "bitloop")   .side(0x1)
16
17    out(pins, 1)             .side(0x0)
18    set(x, 6)               .side(0x0) # Note this could be replaced with mov x, y for
programmable frame size
19    in_(pins, 1)            .side(0x1)
20    jmp(not_osre, "bitloop") .side(0x1) # Fallthru if TXF empties
21
22    nop()                   .side(0x0)  [1] # CSn back porch
23    wrap()
24
25
26 class PIOSPI:
27
28     def __init__(self, sm_id, pin_mosi, pin_miso, pin_sck, cpha=False, cpol=False, freq
=1000000):
29         assert(not(cpol or cpha))
30         self._sm = rp2.StateMachine(sm_id, spi_cpha0, freq=4*freq, sideset_base=Pin(pin_sck),
out_base=Pin(pin_mosi), in_base=Pin(pin_sck))
31         self._sm.active(1)
32
33     # Note this code will die spectacularly cause we're not draining the RX FIFO
34     def write_blocking(wdata):
35         for b in wdata:
36             self._sm.put(b << 24)
37
38     def read_blocking(n):
39         data = []
40         for i in range(n):
41             data.append(self._sm.get() & 0xff)
42         return data
43
44     def write_read_blocking(wdata):
45         rdata = []
46         for b in wdata:
47             self._sm.put(b << 24)
48             rdata.append(self._sm.get() & 0xff)
49         return rdata

```

**i NOTE**

This SPI program supports programmable frame sizes (by holding the reload value for X counter in the Y register) but currently this can't be used, because the autopull threshold is associated with the program, instead of the SM instantiation.

### 3.9.5. PWM

A PWM example,

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio\\_pwm.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/pio_pwm.py)

```

1 # Example of using PIO for PWM, and fading the brightness of an LED
2
3 from machine import Pin
4 from rp2 import PIO, StateMachine, asm_pio
5 from time import sleep
6
7
8 @asm_pio(sideset_init=PIO.OUT_LOW)
9 def pwm_prog():
10     pull(noblock) .side(0)
11     mov(x, osr) # Keep most recent pull data stashed in X, for recycling by noblock
12     mov(y, isr) # ISR must be preloaded with PWM count max
13     label("pwmloop")
14     jmp(x_not_y, "skip")
15     nop() .side(1)
16     label("skip")
17     jmp(y_dec, "pwmloop")
18
19
20 class PIOPWM:
21     def __init__(self, sm_id, pin, max_count, count_freq):
22         self._sm = StateMachine(sm_id, pwm_prog, freq=2 * count_freq, sideset_base=Pin(pin))
23         # Use exec() to load max count into ISR
24         self._sm.put(max_count)
25         self._sm.exec("pull()")
26         self._sm.exec("mov(isr, osr)")
27         self._sm.active(1)
28         self._max_count = max_count
29
30     def set(self, value):
31         # Minimum value is -1 (completely turn off), 0 actually still produces narrow pulse
32         value = max(value, -1)
33         value = min(value, self._max_count)
34         self._sm.put(value)
35
36
37 # Pin 25 on Pico boards
38 pwm = PIOPWM(0, 25, max_count=(1 << 16) - 1, count_freq=10_000_000)
39
40 while True:
41     for i in range(256):
42         pwm.set(i ** 2)
43         sleep(0.01)

```

### **i** NOTE

This example does not work with Raspberry Pi Pico W as the on-board LED is connected via the 43439 wireless chip rather than directly to the RP2040 itself. The example will work with an off-board LED connected via GPIO.

### 3.9.6. Using `pioasm`

As well as writing PIO code inline in your MicroPython script you can use the `pioasm` tool from the C/C++ SDK to generate a Python file.

```
$ pioasm -o python input (output)
```

For more information on `pioasm` see the [Raspberry Pi Pico-series C/C++ SDK](#) book which talks about the C/C++ SDK.

## 3.10. Wireless Support

### ! IMPORTANT

Wireless support is only available on Pico W and Pico 2 W, not on Pico.

Example usage:

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/wireless/webserver.py>

```
1 import network
2 import socket
3 import time
4
5 from machine import Pin
6
7 led = Pin(15, Pin.OUT)
8
9 ssid = 'YOUR NETWORK NAME'
10 password = 'YOUR NETWORK PASSWORD'
11
12 wlan = network.WLAN(network.STA_IF)
13 wlan.active(True)
14 wlan.connect(ssid, password)
15
16 html = """<!DOCTYPE html>
17 <html>
18   <head> <title>Pico W</title> </head>
19   <body> <h1>Pico W</h1>
20     <p>%s</p>
21   </body>
22 </html>
23 """
24
25 max_wait = 10
26 while max_wait > 0:
27     if wlan.status() < 0 or wlan.status() >= 3:
28         break
29     max_wait -= 1
30     print('waiting for connection...')
31     time.sleep(1)
32
33 if wlan.status() != 3:
34     raise RuntimeError('network connection failed')
35 else:
36     print('connected')
37     status = wlan.ifconfig()
38     print( 'ip = ' + status[0] )
39
40 addr = socket.getaddrinfo('0.0.0.0', 80)[0][-1]
41
42 s = socket.socket()
43 s.bind(addr)
```

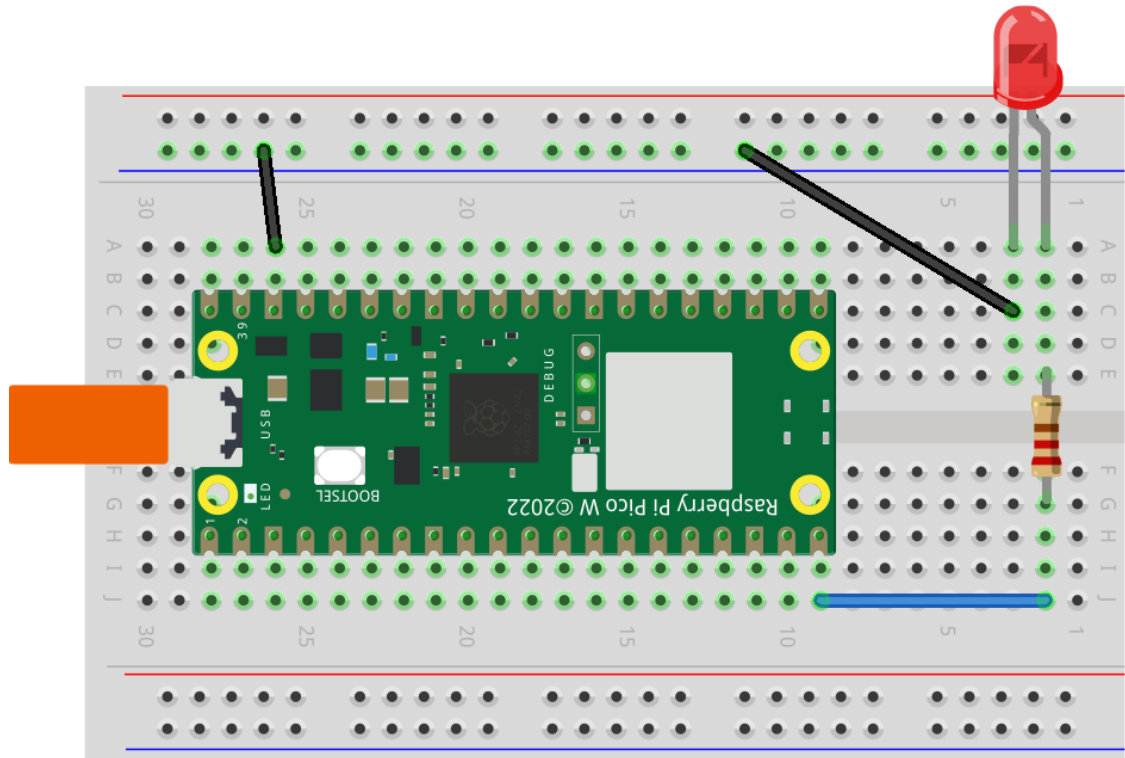
```
44 s.listen(1)
45
46 print('listening on', addr)
47
48 # Listen for connections
49 while True:
50     try:
51         cl, addr = s.accept()
52         print('client connected from', addr)
53         request = cl.recv(1024)
54         print(request)
55
56         request = str(request)
57         led_on = request.find('/light/on')
58         led_off = request.find('/light/off')
59         print( 'led on = ' + str(led_on))
60         print( 'led off = ' + str(led_off))
61
62         if led_on == 6:
63             print("led on")
64             led.value(1)
65             stateis = "LED is ON"
66
67         if led_off == 6:
68             print("led off")
69             led.value(0)
70             stateis = "LED is OFF"
71
72         response = html % stateis
73
74         cl.send('HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\nContent-type: text/html\r\n\r\n')
75         cl.send(response)
76         cl.close()
77
78     except OSError as e:
79         cl.close()
80         print('connection closed')
```

**i NOTE**

Make sure to replace the `ssid` and `password` with the name and password for your own wireless network.

Here we have chosen to attach an external LED to [GP15](#) of our Pico W, but you could just as easily use the on-board LED.

Figure 4. Connecting your Raspberry Pi Pico W to a LED.



After your Pico W connects to your wireless network, you should see the IP address for your board appear on the REPL shell.

To turn our LED on, you can open up a web browser and go to <http://X.X.X.X/light/on> to turn the LED on, and <http://X.X.X.X/light/off> to turn the LED off again.

**i NOTE**

You should substitute your IP address, which for most home networks will probably be in the 192.168.1.X range.

# Chapter 4. Using an Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

The MicroPython port to Pico-series devices and other RP-series microcontroller-based boards works with commonly used development environments.

## 4.1. Using Thonny

Thonny packages are available for Linux, MS Windows, and macOS. After installation, the Thonny development environment works the same on all platforms. The latest release of Thonny can be downloaded from [thonny.org](https://thonny.org)

Alternatively if you are working on a Raspberry Pi you should install Thonny using `apt` from the command line:

```
$ sudo apt install thonny
```

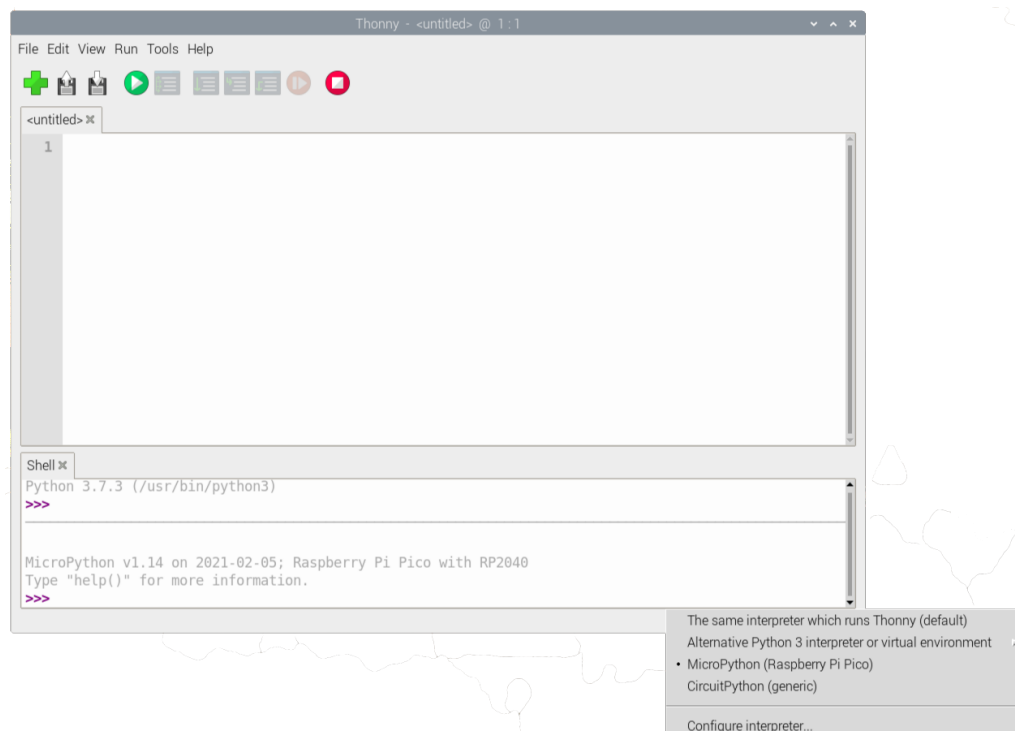
This will add a Thonny icon to the Raspberry Pi desktop menu. Go ahead and select Raspberry Pi → Programming → Thonny Python IDE to open the development environment.

When opening Thonny for the first time select "Standard Mode." For some versions this choice will be made via a popup when you first open Thonny. However for the Raspberry Pi release you should click on the text in the top right of the window to switch to "Regular Mode."

Make sure your Pico-series device is plugged into your computer and, click on the word 'Python' followed by a version number at the bottom-right of the Thonny window — this is the Python interpreter that Thonny is currently using. Normally the interpreter is the copy of Python running on Raspberry Pi, but it needs to be changed in order to run your programs in MicroPython on your Pico, clicking the current interpreter will open a drop down.

Select "MicroPython (Raspberry Pi Pico W)" or "MicroPython (Raspberry Pi Pico)" from the list, see [Figure 5](#).

Figure 5. Switching to MicroPython



**NOTE**

The Pico-series interpreter is only available in the latest version of Thonny. If you're running an older version and can't update it, look for "MicroPython (generic)" instead. If your version of Thonny is older still and has no interpreter option at the bottom-right of the window and you can't update it, restart Thonny, click the "Run" menu, and click 'Select interpreter.' Click the drop-down arrow next to 'The same interpreter that runs Thonny (default)', click on 'MicroPython (generic)' in the list, then click on the drop-down arrow next to 'Port' and click on 'Board in FS mode' in that list before clicking "OK" to confirm your changes.

You can now access the REPL from the Shell panel,

```
>>> print('Hello Pico!')
Hello Pico!
>>>
```

see [Figure 6](#).

Figure 6. Saying "Hello Pico!" from the MicroPython REPL inside the Thonny environment.



### 4.1.1. Blinking the LED from Thonny

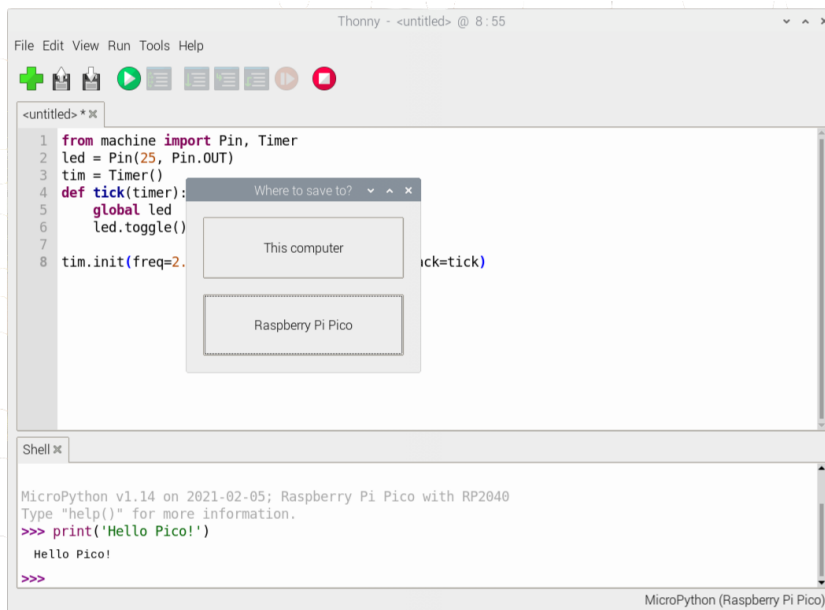
The following example uses Thonny to execute an example program that uses a timer to blink the onboard LED on your device.

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/blink/blink.py>

```
1 from machine import Pin, Timer
2
3 led = Pin("LED", Pin.OUT)
4 tim = Timer()
5 def tick(timer):
6     global led
7     led.toggle()
8
9 tim.init(freq=2.5, mode=Timer.PERIODIC, callback=tick)
```

Enter the code in the main panel, then click on the green run button. Thonny will present you with a popup, click on "MicroPython device" and enter `test.py` to save the code to the Pico-series device, see [Figure 7](#).

Figure 7. Saving code to Raspberry Pi Pico inside the Thonny environment.



#### TIP

If you "save a file to the device" and give it the special name `main.py`, then MicroPython starts running that script as soon as power is supplied to the Pico-series device in the future.

The program should upload to the Pico-series device using the REPL, and automatically start running. The on-board LED should start to blink.

## 4.2. Using Visual Studio Code

Visual Studio Code (VSCode) is a popular open source editor developed by Microsoft. It is the recommended Integrated Development Environment (IDE) on the Raspberry Pi 4 if you want a graphical interface to edit and debug your code.

Visual Studio Code (VSCode) can be installed in Raspberry Pi OS using the usual `apt` procedure:

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install code
```

Once the install has completed, you can then install the [MicroPico Visual Studio Code Extension \(aka Pico-W-Go\)](#) for working with MicroPython on a Pico-series device.

```
$ code --install-extension ms-python.python
$ code --install-extension visualstudioextpteam.vscodintellicode
$ code --install-extension ms-python.vscod-pylance
$ code --install-extension paulober.pico-w-go
```

This third-party extension includes:

- Auto-completion and docs

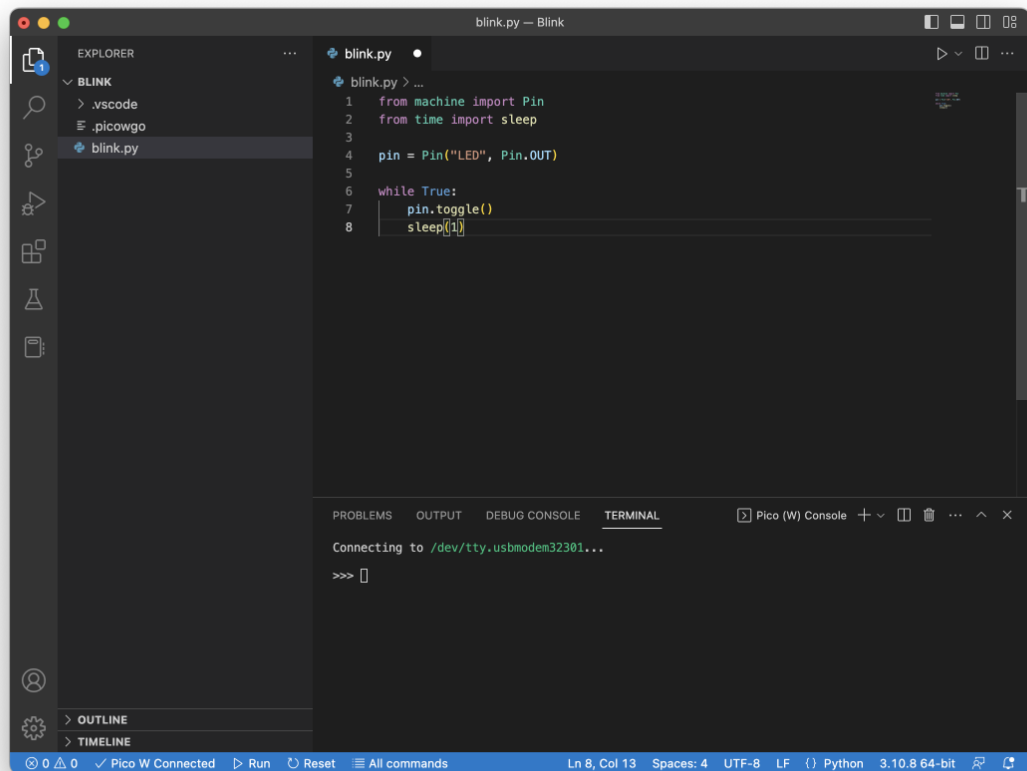
- Console integration for communication with MicroPython REPL on a Pico-series device
- Running and transferring files to and from your board

Finally, start Visual Studio Code from a Terminal window:

```
$ export PICO_SDK_PATH=/home/pi/pico/pico-sdk
$ code
```

Open a folder and press **Ctrl-Shift-P** (or **Cmd-Shift-P** on a Mac) to open the VS Code command palette. Select **MicroPico > Configure Project**. Then click on the **Pico Disconnected** button on the bottom (blue) toolbar. You should now be connected to your Pico-series device, see [Figure 8](#).

Figure 8. Visual Studio Code running with the MicroPico extension connected to a Pico-series device.



To run a program on a connected Pico-series device:

- Select **MicroPico > Run current file on Pico**
- Use the status bar **Run** button in the bottom (blue) toolbar

To stop a program running on a connected Pico-series device:

- Select **MicroPico > Stop execution**
- Use the **Stop** button in the bottom (blue) toolbar

## 4.3. Using Remote MicroPython shell (rshell)

Remote MicroPython shell packages are available for Linux, MS Windows, and macOS. After installation, `rshell` works the same on all platforms. For full documentation on `rshell`, see [the project's GitHub repository](#).

The Remote Shell for MicroPython (`rshell`) runs on the host. Using MicroPython's REPL, `rshell` sends Python code to the Pico-series device to copy files to and from MicroPython's own filesystem.

To install `rshell`, run the following command on your host device:

```
$ sudo apt install python3-pip
$ sudo pip3 install rshell
```

Next, connect your board to the host device *without holding the BOOTSEL button*.

You can then connect to your Pico-series device with the following command:

```
$ rshell --buffer-size=512 -p /dev/ttyACM0
Connecting to /dev/ttyACM0 (buffer-size 512)...
Trying to connect to REPL connected
Testing if sys.stdin.buffer exists ... N
Retrieving root directories ...
Setting time ... Aug 21, 2020 15:35:18
Evaluating board_name ... pyboard
Retrieving time epoch ... Jan 01, 2000
Welcome to rshell. Use Control-D (or the exit command) to exit rshell.
/home/pi>
```

You now have access to an interactive shell on your device. You can use this access to read, write, and execute files.

#### TIP

To view the program that runs automatically after boot, use the following command: `rshell -p /dev/ttyACM0 --buffer-size 512 cat /pyboard/main.py`.

### 4.3.1. Blinking the LED from rshell

The following example uses `rshell` to execute an example program that uses a timer to blink the onboard LED on your device.

Create a file named `blink.py` that contains the following code:

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/blink/blink.py>

```
1 from machine import Pin, Timer
2
3 led = Pin("LED", Pin.OUT)
4 tim = Timer()
5 def tick(timer):
6     global led
7     led.toggle()
8
9 tim.init(freq=2.5, mode=Timer.PERIODIC, callback=tick)
```

Next, copy your program to the board using `rshell`:

```
$ rshell -p /dev/ttyACM0 --buffer-size 512 cp blink.py /pyboard/main.py
```

 **TIP**

rshell represents your device's flash storage as `/pyboard`.

 **TIP**

Use the special filename `main.py` to automatically execute your program on boot.

The program should upload to the Pico-series device using the REPL, and automatically start running. You should see the on-board LED start blinking.

# Appendix A: App Notes

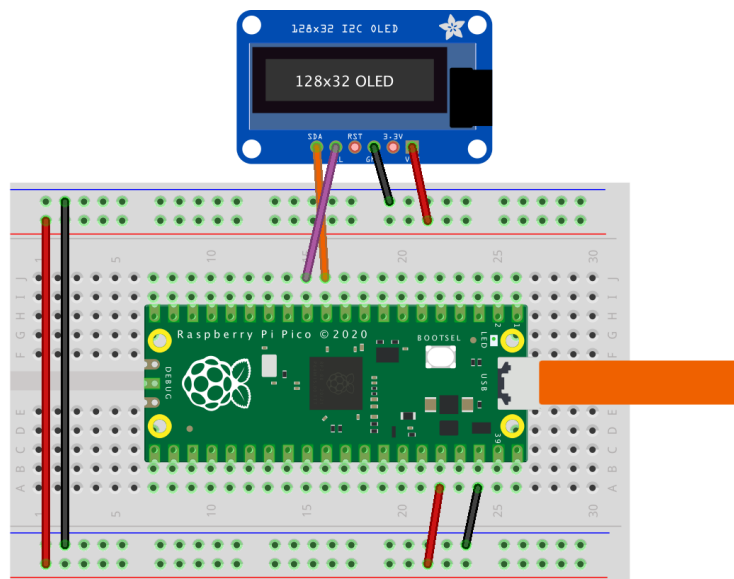
## Using a SSD1306-based OLED graphics display

Display an image and text on I2C driven SSD1306-based OLED graphics display.

### Wiring information

See [Figure 9](#) for wiring instructions.

Figure 9. Wiring the OLED to Pico using I2C



### List of Files

A list of files with descriptions of their function;

#### `i2c_1306oled_using_defaults.py`

The example code.

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/i2c/1306oled/i2c\\_1306oled\\_using\\_defaults.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/i2c/1306oled/i2c_1306oled_using_defaults.py)

```

1 # Display Image & text on I2C driven ssd1306 OLED display
2 from machine import Pin, I2C
3 from ssd1306 import SSD1306_I2C
4 import framebuffer
5
6 WIDTH = 128 # oled display width
7 HEIGHT = 32 # oled display height
8
9 i2c = I2C(0) # Init I2C using I2C0 defaults,
   SCL=Pin(GP9), SDA=Pin(GP8), freq=400000
10 print("I2C Address : "+hex(i2c.scan()[0]).upper()) # Display device address
11 print("I2C Configuration: "+str(i2c)) # Display I2C config
12

```

```

13
14 oled = SSD1306_I2C(WIDTH, HEIGHT, i2c)           # Init oled display
15
16 # Raspberry Pi logo as 32x32 bytearray
17 buffer = bytearray(b"\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00|?\x00\x01\x86
  @\x80\x01\x01\x80\x80\x01\x11\x88\x80\x01\x05\xa0\x80\x00\x83\xc1\x00\x00C\xe3\x00\x00
  ~\xfc\x00\x00L'\x00\x00\x9c\x11\x00\x00\xbf\xfd\x00\x00\xe1\x87\x00\x01\xc1\x83\x80\x02A\x82
  @\x02A\x82@\x02\xc1\xc2@\x02\xf6>\xc0\x01\xfc=\x80\x01\x18\x18\x80\x01\x88\x10\x80\x00\x8c
  !\x00\x00\x87\xf1\x00\x00\x7f\xf6\x00\x008\x1c\x00\x00\x0c
  \x00\x00\x03\xc0\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00")
18
19 # Load the raspberry pi logo into the framebuffer (the image is 32x32)
20 fb = framebuffer.FrameBuffer(buffer, 32, 32, framebuffer.MONO_HLSB)
21
22 # Clear the oled display in case it has junk on it.
23 oled.fill(0)
24
25 # Blit the image from the framebuffer to the oled display
26 oled.blit(fb, 96, 0)
27
28 # Add some text
29 oled.text("Raspberry Pi", 5, 5)
30 oled.text("Pico", 5, 15)
31
32 # Finally update the oled display so the image & text is displayed
33 oled.show()

```

### i2c\_1306oled\_with\_freq.py

The example code, explicitly sets a frequency.

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/i2c/1306oled/i2c\\_1306oled\\_with\\_freq.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/i2c/1306oled/i2c_1306oled_with_freq.py)

```

1 # Display Image & text on I2C driven ssd1306 OLED display
2 from machine import Pin, I2C
3 from ssd1306 import SSD1306_I2C
4 import framebuffer
5
6 WIDTH = 128           # oled display width
7 HEIGHT = 32          # oled display height
8
9 i2c = I2C(0, scl=Pin(9), sda=Pin(8), freq=200000) # Init I2C using pins GP8 & GP9
  (default I2C0 pins)
10 print("I2C Address      : "+hex(i2c.scan()[0]).upper()) # Display device address
11 print("I2C Configuration: "+str(i2c))                 # Display I2C config
12
13
14 oled = SSD1306_I2C(WIDTH, HEIGHT, i2c)           # Init oled display
15
16 # Raspberry Pi logo as 32x32 bytearray
17 buffer = bytearray(b"\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00|?\x00\x01\x86
  @\x80\x01\x01\x80\x80\x01\x11\x88\x80\x01\x05\xa0\x80\x00\x83\xc1\x00\x00C\xe3\x00\x00
  ~\xfc\x00\x00L'\x00\x00\x9c\x11\x00\x00\xbf\xfd\x00\x00\xe1\x87\x00\x01\xc1\x83\x80\x02A\x82
  @\x02A\x82@\x02\xc1\xc2@\x02\xf6>\xc0\x01\xfc=\x80\x01\x18\x18\x80\x01\x88\x10\x80\x00\x8c
  !\x00\x00\x87\xf1\x00\x00\x7f\xf6\x00\x008\x1c\x00\x00\x0c
  \x00\x00\x03\xc0\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00")
18
19 # Load the raspberry pi logo into the framebuffer (the image is 32x32)
20 fb = framebuffer.FrameBuffer(buffer, 32, 32, framebuffer.MONO_HLSB)
21
22 # Clear the oled display in case it has junk on it.
23 oled.fill(0)
24

```

```

25 # Blit the image from the framebuffer to the oled display
26 oled.blit(fb, 96, 0)
27
28 # Add some text
29 oled.text("Raspberry Pi",5,5)
30 oled.text("Pico",5,15)
31
32 # Finally update the oled display so the image & text is displayed
33 oled.show()
    
```

## Bill of Materials

Table 4. A list of materials required for the example

| Item                               | Quantity | Details   |
|------------------------------------|----------|---|
| Breadboard                         | 1        | generic part  |
| Raspberry Pi Pico                  | 1        | <a href="https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-pico/">https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-pico/</a> |
| Monochrome 128x32 I2C OLED Display | 1        | <a href="https://www.adafruit.com/product/931">https://www.adafruit.com/product/931</a>                                       |

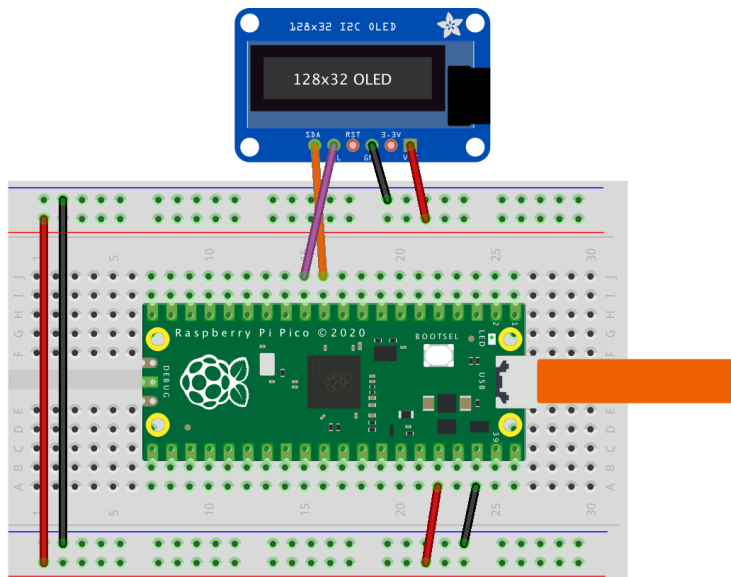
## Using a SH1106-based OLED graphics display

Display an image and text on I2C driven SH1106-based OLED graphics display such as the Pimoroni Breakout Garden 1.12" Mono OLED <https://shop.pimoroni.com/products/1-12-oled-breakout?variant=29421050757203> .

### Wiring information

See [Figure 10](#) for wiring instructions.

Figure 10. Wiring the OLED to Pico using I2C







```

25 # THE SOFTWARE.
26 #
27 # Sample code sections
28 # ----- SPI -----
29 # Pin Map SPI
30 # - 3V3      - Vcc
31 # - GND      - Gnd
32 # - GPIO 11 - DIN / MOSI fixed
33 # - GPIO 10 - CLK / Sck fixed
34 # - GPIO 4  - CS (optional, if the only connected device, connect to GND)
35 # - GPIO 5  - D/C
36 # - GPIO 2  - Res
37 #
38 # for CS, D/C and Res other ports may be chosen.
39 #
40 # from machine import Pin, SPI
41 # import sh1106
42
43 # spi = SPI(1, baudrate=1000000)
44 # display = sh1106.SH1106_SPI(128, 64, spi, Pin(5), Pin(2), Pin(4))
45 # display.sleep(False)
46 # display.fill(0)
47 # display.text('Testing 1', 0, 0, 1)
48 # display.show()
49 #
50 # ----- I2C -----
51 #
52 # Pin Map I2C
53 # - 3V3      - Vcc
54 # - GND      - Gnd
55 # - GPIO 5   - CLK / SCL
56 # - GPIO 4   - DIN / SDA
57 # - GPIO 2   - Res
58 # - GND      - CS
59 # - GND      - D/C
60 #
61 #
62 # from machine import Pin, I2C
63 # import sh1106
64 #
65 # i2c = I2C(0, scl=Pin(5), sda=Pin(4), freq=400000)
66 # display = sh1106.SH1106_I2C(128, 64, i2c, Pin(2), 0x3c)
67 # display.sleep(False)
68 # display.fill(0)
69 # display.text('Testing 1', 0, 0, 1)
70 # display.show()
71
72 from micropython import const
73 import utime as time
74 import framebuf
75
76
77 # a few register definitions
78 _SET_CONTRAST      = const(0x81)
79 _SET_NORM_INV      = const(0xa6)
80 _SET_DISP          = const(0xae)
81 _SET_SCAN_DIR      = const(0xc0)
82 _SET_SEG_REMAP     = const(0xa0)
83 _LOW_COLUMN_ADDRESS = const(0x00)
84 _HIGH_COLUMN_ADDRESS = const(0x10)
85 _SET_PAGE_ADDRESS  = const(0xb0)
86
87
88 class SH1106:

```

```

89     def __init__(self, width, height, external_vcc):
90         self.width = width
91         self.height = height
92         self.external_vcc = external_vcc
93         self.pages = self.height // 8
94         self.buffer = bytearray(self.pages * self.width)
95         fb = framebuffer.FrameBuffer(self.buffer, self.width, self.height,
96                                     framebuffer.MVLSB)
97         self.framebuf = fb
98     # set shortcuts for the methods of framebuffer
99         self.fill = fb.fill
100        self.fill_rect = fb.fill_rect
101        self.hline = fb.hline
102        self.vline = fb.vline
103        self.line = fb.line
104        self.rect = fb.rect
105        self.pixel = fb.pixel
106        self.scroll = fb.scroll
107        self.text = fb.text
108        self.blit = fb.blit
109
110        self.init_display()
111
112    def init_display(self):
113        self.reset()
114        self.fill(0)
115        self.poweron()
116        self.show()
117
118    def poweroff(self):
119        self.write_cmd(_SET_DISP | 0x00)
120
121    def poweron(self):
122        self.write_cmd(_SET_DISP | 0x01)
123
124    def rotate(self, flag, update=True):
125        if flag:
126            self.write_cmd(_SET_SEG_REMAP | 0x01) # mirror display vertically
127            self.write_cmd(_SET_SCAN_DIR | 0x08) # mirror display hor.
128        else:
129            self.write_cmd(_SET_SEG_REMAP | 0x00)
130            self.write_cmd(_SET_SCAN_DIR | 0x00)
131        if update:
132            self.show()
133
134    def sleep(self, value):
135        self.write_cmd(_SET_DISP | (not value))
136
137    def contrast(self, contrast):
138        self.write_cmd(_SET_CONTRAST)
139        self.write_cmd(contrast)
140
141    def invert(self, invert):
142        self.write_cmd(_SET_NORM_INV | (invert & 1))
143
144    def show(self):
145        for page in range(self.height // 8):
146            self.write_cmd(_SET_PAGE_ADDRESS | page)
147            self.write_cmd(_LOW_COLUMN_ADDRESS | 2)
148            self.write_cmd(_HIGH_COLUMN_ADDRESS | 0)
149            self.write_data(self.buffer[
150                self.width * page:self.width * page + self.width
151                ])
152

```

```

153     def reset(self, res):
154         if res is not None:
155             res(1)
156             time.sleep_ms(1)
157             res(0)
158             time.sleep_ms(20)
159             res(1)
160             time.sleep_ms(20)
161
162
163 class SH1106_I2C(SH1106):
164     def __init__(self, width, height, i2c, res=None, addr=0x3c,
165                 external_vcc=False):
166         self.i2c = i2c
167         self.addr = addr
168         self.res = res
169         self.temp = bytearray(2)
170         if res is not None:
171             res.init(res.OUT, value=1)
172         super().__init__(width, height, external_vcc)
173
174     def write_cmd(self, cmd):
175         self.temp[0] = 0x80 # Co=1, D/C#=0
176         self.temp[1] = cmd
177         self.i2c.writeto(self.addr, self.temp)
178
179     def write_data(self, buf):
180         self.i2c.writeto(self.addr, b'\x40'+buf)
181
182     def reset(self):
183         super().reset(self.res)
184
185
186 class SH1106_SPI(SH1106):
187     def __init__(self, width, height, spi, dc, res=None, cs=None,
188                 external_vcc=False):
189         self.rate = 10 * 1000 * 1000
190         dc.init(dc.OUT, value=0)
191         if res is not None:
192             res.init(res.OUT, value=0)
193         if cs is not None:
194             cs.init(cs.OUT, value=1)
195         self.spi = spi
196         self.dc = dc
197         self.res = res
198         self.cs = cs
199         super().__init__(width, height, external_vcc)
200
201     def write_cmd(self, cmd):
202         self.spi.init(baudrate=self.rate, polarity=0, phase=0)
203         if self.cs is not None:
204             self.cs(1)
205             self.dc(0)
206             self.cs(0)
207             self.spi.write(bytearray([cmd]))
208             self.cs(1)
209         else:
210             self.dc(0)
211             self.spi.write(bytearray([cmd]))
212
213     def write_data(self, buf):
214         self.spi.init(baudrate=self.rate, polarity=0, phase=0)
215         if self.cs is not None:
216             self.cs(1)

```

```

217         self.dc(1)
218         self.cs(0)
219         self.spi.write(buf)
220         self.cs(1)
221     else:
222         self.dc(1)
223         self.spi.write(buf)
224
225     def reset(self):
226         super().reset(self.res)
    
```

## Bill of Materials

Table 5. A list of materials required for the example

| Item                                | Quantity | Details   |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|
| Breadboard                          | 1        | generic part  |
| Raspberry Pi Pico                   | 1        | <a href="https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-pico/">https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-pico/</a>   |
| Monochrome 128x128 I2C OLED Display | 1        | <a href="https://shop.pimoroni.com/products/1-12-oled-breakout?variant=29421050757203">https://shop.pimoroni.com/products/1-12-oled-breakout?variant=29421050757203</a> |

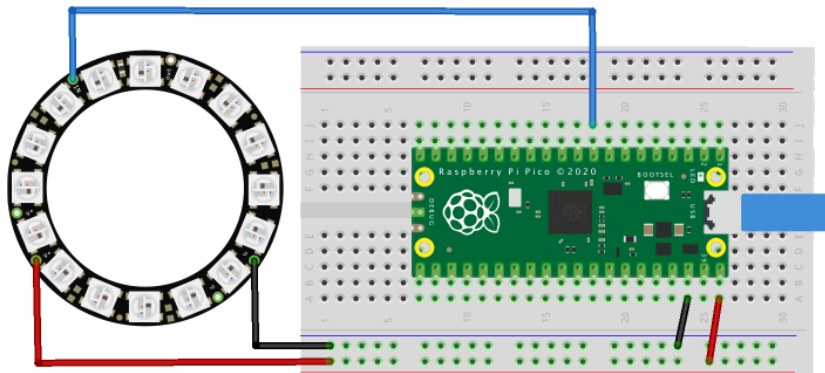
## Using PIO to drive a set of NeoPixel Ring (WS2812 LEDs)

Combination of the PIO WS2812 demo with the Adafruit 'essential' NeoPixel example code to show off color fills, chases and of course a rainbow swirl on a 16-LED ring.

### Wiring information

See [Figure 11](#) for wiring instructions.

Figure 11. Wiring the 16-LED NeoPixel Ring to Pico



### List of Files

A list of files with descriptions of their function;

**neopixel\_ring.py**

The example code.

Pico MicroPython Examples: [https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/neopixel\\_ring/neopixel\\_ring.py](https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/pio/neopixel_ring/neopixel_ring.py)

```

1 # Example using PIO to drive a set of WS2812 LEDs.
2
3 import array, time
4 from machine import Pin
5 import rp2
6
7 # Configure the number of WS2812 LEDs.
8 NUM_LEDS = 16
9 PIN_NUM = 6
10 brightness = 0.2
11
12 @rp2.asm_pio(sideset_init=rp2.PIO.OUT_LOW, out_shiftdir=rp2.PIO.SHIFT_LEFT, autopull=True,
13             pull_thresh=24)
14 def ws2812():
15     T1 = 2
16     T2 = 5
17     T3 = 3
18     wrap_target()
19     label("bitloop")
20     out(x, 1)                .side(0)    [T3 - 1]
21     jmp(not_x, "do_zero")    .side(1)    [T1 - 1]
22     jmp("bitloop")          .side(1)    [T2 - 1]
23     label("do_zero")
24     nop()                    .side(0)    [T2 - 1]
25     wrap()
26
27 # Create the StateMachine with the ws2812 program, outputting on pin
28 sm = rp2.StateMachine(0, ws2812, freq=8_000_000, sideset_base=Pin(PIN_NUM))
29
30 # Start the StateMachine, it will wait for data on its FIFO.
31 sm.active(1)
32
33 # Display a pattern on the LEDs via an array of LED RGB values.
34 ar = array.array("I", [0 for _ in range(NUM_LEDS)])
35
36 #####
37 def pixels_show():
38     dimmer_ar = array.array("I", [0 for _ in range(NUM_LEDS)])
39     for i,c in enumerate(ar):
40         r = int((c >> 8) & 0xFF) * brightness
41         g = int((c >> 16) & 0xFF) * brightness
42         b = int((c & 0xFF) * brightness)
43         dimmer_ar[i] = (g<<16) + (r<<8) + b
44     sm.put(dimmer_ar, 8)
45     time.sleep_ms(10)
46
47 def pixels_set(i, color):
48     ar[i] = (color[1]<<16) + (color[0]<<8) + color[2]
49
50 def pixels_fill(color):
51     for i in range(len(ar)):
52         pixels_set(i, color)
53
54 def color_chase(color, wait):
55     for i in range(NUM_LEDS):
56         pixels_set(i, color)
57         time.sleep(wait)

```

```

58     pixels_show()
59     time.sleep(0.2)
60
61 def wheel(pos):
62     # Input a value 0 to 255 to get a color value.
63     # The colours are a transition r - g - b - back to r.
64     if pos < 0 or pos > 255:
65         return (0, 0, 0)
66     if pos < 85:
67         return (255 - pos * 3, pos * 3, 0)
68     if pos < 170:
69         pos -= 85
70         return (0, 255 - pos * 3, pos * 3)
71     pos -= 170
72     return (pos * 3, 0, 255 - pos * 3)
73
74 def rainbow_cycle(wait):
75     for j in range(255):
76         for i in range(NUM_LEDS):
77             rc_index = (i * 256 // NUM_LEDS) + j
78             pixels_set(i, wheel(rc_index & 255))
79         pixels_show()
80         time.sleep(wait)
81
82 BLACK = (0, 0, 0)
83 RED = (255, 0, 0)
84 YELLOW = (255, 150, 0)
85 GREEN = (0, 255, 0)
86 CYAN = (0, 255, 255)
87 BLUE = (0, 0, 255)
88 PURPLE = (180, 0, 255)
89 WHITE = (255, 255, 255)
90 COLORS = (BLACK, RED, YELLOW, GREEN, CYAN, BLUE, PURPLE, WHITE)
91
92 print("fills")
93 for color in COLORS:
94     pixels_fill(color)
95     pixels_show()
96     time.sleep(0.2)
97
98 print("chases")
99 for color in COLORS:
100     color_chase(color, 0.01)
101
102 print("rainbow")
103 rainbow_cycle(0)

```

## Bill of Materials

Table 6. A list of materials required for the example

| Item              | Quantity | Details   |
|-------------------|----------|---|
| Breadboard        | 1        | generic part  |
| Raspberry Pi Pico | 1        | <a href="https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-pico/">https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-pico/</a> |
| NeoPixel Ring     | 1        | <a href="https://www.adafruit.com/product/1463">https://www.adafruit.com/product/1463</a>                                     |

## Using UART on the Raspberry Pi Pico

Send data from the UART1 port to the UART0 port. Other things to try;

```
uart0 = UART(0)
```

which will open a UART connection at the default baudrate of 115200, and

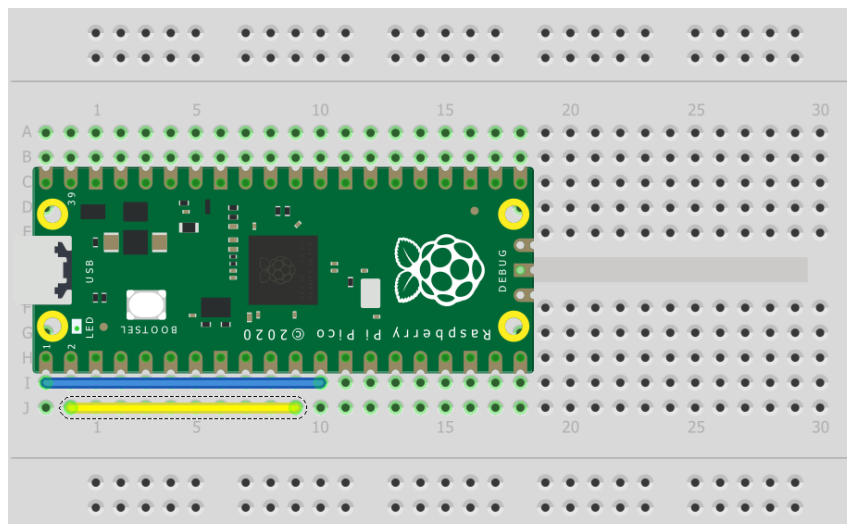
```
uart0.readline()
```

which will read until the CR (\r) and NL (\n) characters, then return the line.

### Wiring information

See [Figure 12](#) for wiring instructions.

Figure 12. Wiring two of the Pico's ports together. Be sure to wire UART0 TX to UART1 RX and UART0 RX to UART1 TX.



### List of Files

A list of files with descriptions of their function;

#### uart.py

The example code.

Pico MicroPython Examples: <https://github.com/raspberrypi/pico-micropython-examples/blob/master/uart/loopback/uart.py>

```
1 from machine import UART, Pin
2 import time
3
4 uart1 = UART(1, baudrate=9600, tx=Pin(8), rx=Pin(9))
5
6 uart0 = UART(0, baudrate=9600, tx=Pin(0), rx=Pin(1))
7
8 txData = b'hello world\n\r'
```

```
9 uart1.write(txData)
10 time.sleep(0.1)
11 rxData = bytes()
12 while uart0.any() > 0:
13     rxData += uart0.read(1)
14
15 print(rxData.decode('utf-8'))
```

## Bill of Materials

Table 7. A list of materials required for the example

| Item              | Quantity | Details   |
|-------------------|----------|---|
| Breadboard        | 1        | generic part  |
| Raspberry Pi Pico | 1        | <a href="https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-pico/">https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-pico/</a> |

# Documentation Release History

## 15 October 2024

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Switched back to separate release histories per PDF.

## 02 May 2024

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.

## 02 Feb 2024

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Updated documentation to include information about Raspberry Pi 5.

## 14 Jun 2023

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Added documentation around Bluetooth support for Raspberry Pi Pico W.

## 03 Mar 2023

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Corrected SMT footprint of Raspberry Pi Pico.
- Added a wireless networking example to the Python documentation.

## 01 Dec 2022

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Replaced SDK library documentation with links to the online version.

## 30 Jun 2022

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.

## 17 Jun 2022

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Elaborated explanation of SDK configuration.

## 04 Nov 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.

## 03 Nov 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Described SDK "panic" handling.

## 30 Sep 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.

## 23 Jun 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.

## 07 Jun 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Added SDK release history.

## 13 Apr 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Clarified that all source code in the documentation is under the [3-Clause BSD](#) license.

## 07 Apr 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.

## 05 Mar 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.

## 23 Feb 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Changed font.
- Updated MicroPython build instructions.
- Added MicroPython UART example code.
- Updated Thonny instructions.

## 01 Feb 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Explained how to access a MicroPython REPL over UART.

## 26 Jan 2021

- Corrected minor typos and formatting issues.
- Renamed books and optimised size of output PDFs.

## 21 Jan 2021

- Initial release.



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