

KAMAMI

KAmoRPi Pico RS485/RS232



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Źródło: https://wiki.kamamilabs.com/index.php?title=KAmoRPi_Pico_RS485/RS232

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Description

KAmoRPi Pico RS485/RS232 - RS485/RS232 module for Raspberry Pi Pico

The module is designed for serial data transmission between Raspberry Pi Pico series boards and external devices equipped with an RS-485 interface or a classic RS-232C port (devices with UART TTL 5/3.3 V or similar ports are not supported). The interfaces are controlled like standard UART interfaces using only TX and RX signals, without additional control lines. The module is suitable for industrial installations, building automation, embedded systems, electronic equipment service, as well as prototyping and testing devices equipped with RS-485 or RS-232 serial links.





Key Features and Parameters

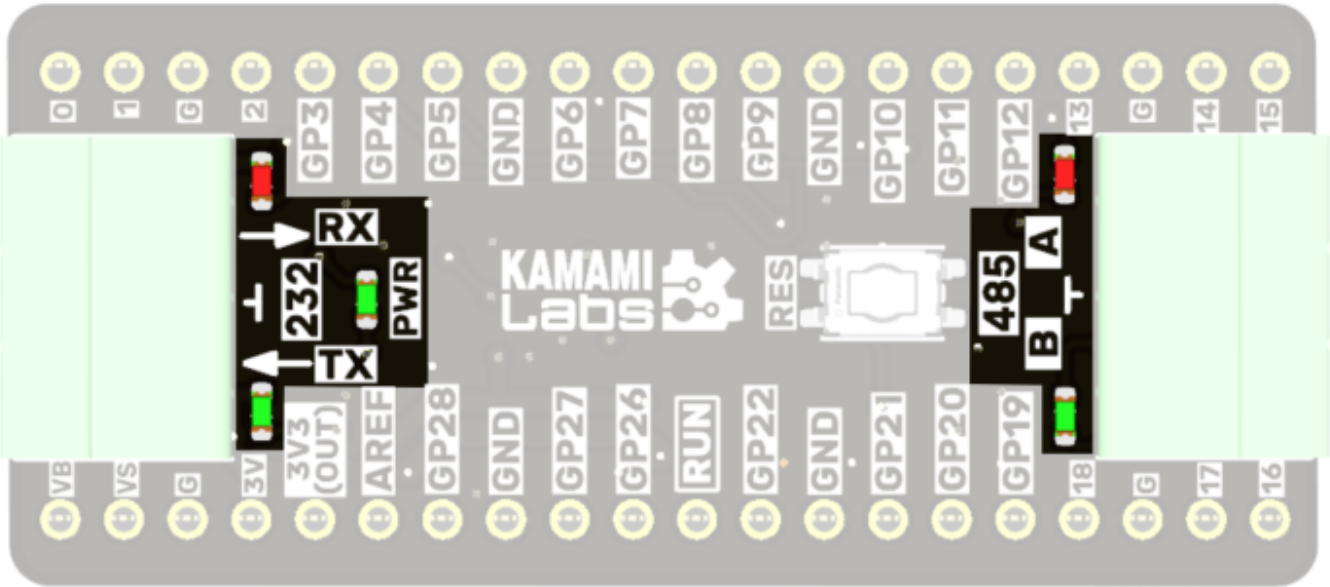
- 1× 3-way pluggable Phoenix MC 3.81 mm connector (RS-232: RX, TX, GND)
- 1× 3-way pluggable Phoenix MC 3.81 mm connector (RS-485: A, B, GND)
- LEDs indicating power supply presence and transmission directions on both serial ports
- Built-in ESD protection on all RS-232 and RS-485 port lines
- RS485 half-duplex interface with automatic transmission direction detection
- RS232 full-duplex interface controlling RXD and TXD lines
- Power supply: 3.3 V DC + 5 V DC (drawn directly from the Raspberry Pi Pico module)
- PCB dimensions: 52 x 23 mm

Standard Equipment

Code	Description
KAmoPi Pico RS485/RS232	• Assembled and tested module

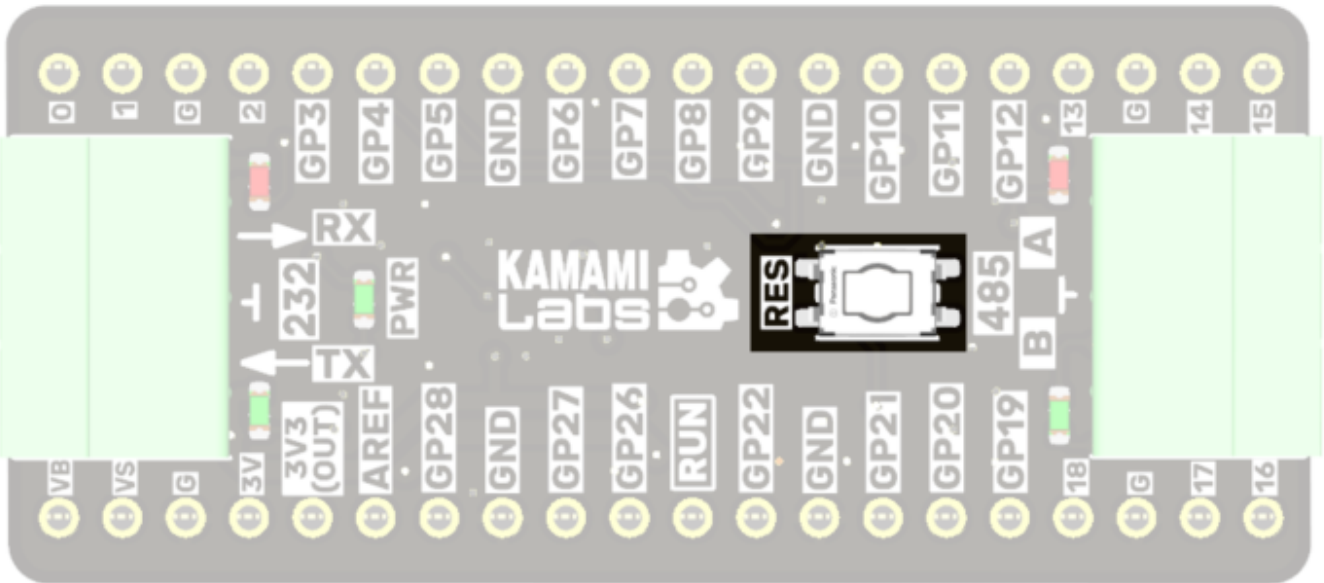


Electrical Schematic



Reset Button

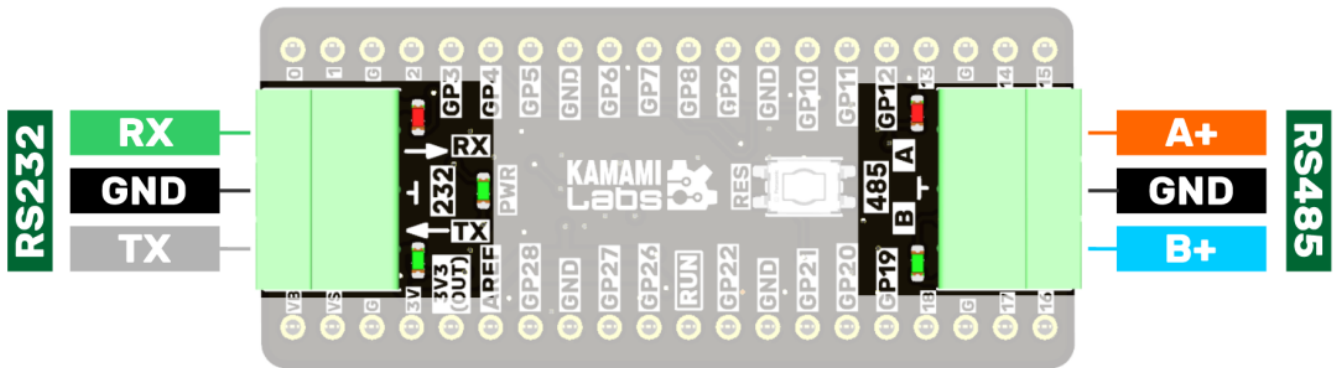
The **RES** button is used to immediately restart the microcontroller of the attached RPI Pico module by momentarily shorting the RUN pin to ground (GND).



Connectors

Interface	Component	Function
RS232	Phoenix MC 3.81 mm connector	RS-232 interface connector (full-duplex) pin 1 - RX; pin 2 - GND; pin 3 - TX

RS485	Phoenix MC 3.81 mm connector	RS-485 differential interface connector (half-duplex) pin 1 - B+; pin 2 - GND; pin 3 - A+
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Connection

The module is compatible with all Raspberry Pi Pico series modules with soldered male pin headers, including:

- Raspberry Pi Pico
- Raspberry Pi Pico W
- Raspberry Pi Pico 2
- Raspberry Pi Pico 2 W

Before connecting the KAmoD RPi Pico RS-485/RS-232 module, disconnect the power supply from the Raspberry Pi Pico board.

In the case of boards with self-soldered pin headers, ensure that the signals described on the connected boards match each other.

Attention!

The KAmoD RPi Pico RS-485/RS-232 board must be connected as shown in the photograph below, i.e., with the RS-232 socket facing the Micro USB connector of the Raspberry Pi Pico module.



The external device should be connected to the KAMod RPi Pico RS-485/RS-232 module by selecting the appropriate port (RS-232 or RS-485), depending on the serial communication standard it supports. In any case, the device's ground must be connected to the center terminal of the pluggable block of the given port.

Both interfaces are controlled by independent peripheral blocks of the processor located on the RPi Pico board.

- RS-232 Interface: UART0, tx=Pin 0, rx=Pin 1
- RS-485 Interface: UART1, tx=Pin 4, rx=Pin 5

Therefore, it is possible for the RPi Pico board to communicate with two different external devices simultaneously. However, ensure that the ground potential of both external devices and the device from which the RPi Pico draws power (e.g., a computer) is the same. Otherwise, the module or other devices may be damaged!

Testing the Module

To test the module, you can use the following MicroPython script. After uploading the code to the Raspberry Pi Pico module's memory (which must have previously installed firmware with a MicroPython interpreter) and running it, the module will send back all data received on the selected port through the same interface (RS-232 or RS-485).

```
from machine import UART, Pin
import time

# --- UART0 Configuration ---
uart0 = UART(0, baudrate=115200, tx=Pin(0), rx=Pin(1))

# --- UART1 Configuration ---
uart1 = UART(1, baudrate=115200, tx=Pin(4), rx=Pin(5))
```

```
print("UART echo running...")

while True:
    # UART0
    if uart0.any():
        data = uart0.read()
        uart0.write(data)    # echo

    # UART1
    if uart1.any():
        data = uart1.read()
        uart1.write(data)    # echo

    time.sleep(0.001)
```



Zastrzegamy prawo do wprowadzania zmian bez uprzedzenia.

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