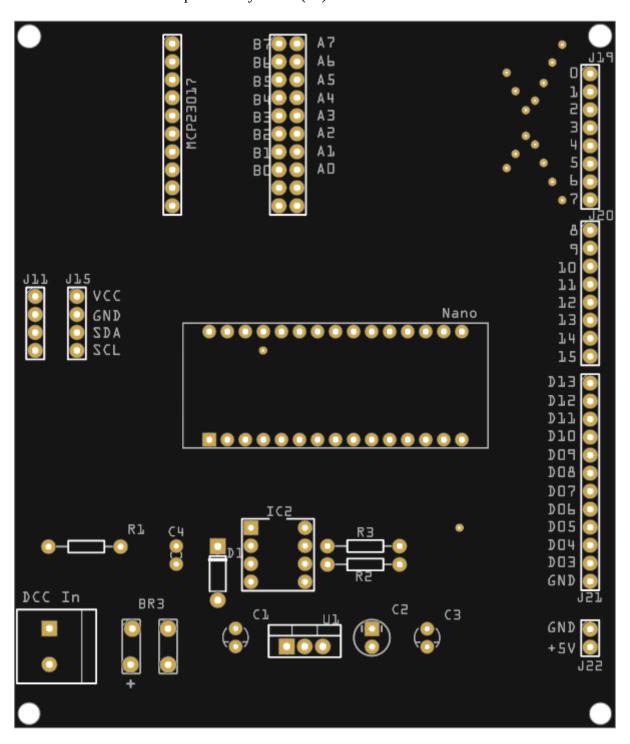
Model Railroad DCC stationary decoder.

Pcb 4x4DCCTD4

This is a DCC stationary decoder for use on model railroads at all scales with any DCC command station.

It is was originally developed to control eight (8) dual solenoid turnouts.

However it can be used to control up to twenty seven (27) items.



Bill of Materials

1 PCB

pcbway.com/project/shareproject/DCC_Turnout_Decoder_2288d9b4.html

- 1 MCP23017 I2C Serial Interface 16 bit I/O Expander Module ebay.com.au/itm/265734933121
- 1 Arduino Nano store-usa.arduino.cc/products/arduino-nano
- 1 2W10 Bridge Rectifier 1000V 2A
- 1 7805 Voltage Regulator 5V TO220

1	6N137	opto isolator

2	Tantalum Capacitor	voltage 20V; capacitance 1μF
1	Electrolytic Capacitor	voltage 20V; capacitance 22μF
1	Ceramic Capacitor	voltage 6.3V; capacitance 100nF

- 1 Rectifier Diode 1N4001
- 1 $1k\Omega$ Resistor resistance $1k\Omega$ 0.5w
- 2 $10k\Omega$ Resistor resistance $10k\Omega$; 0.25w
- Screw terminal 2 pins 0.2in (5.08mm)
- 1 Generic double row female header 20 pins
- 1 Generic female header 10 pins
- 2 Generic male or female header 4 pins **
- Generic female header 0.1in (2.54mm) 2 pins *
- 2 Generic female header 0.1in (2.54mm) 8 pins *
- Generic female header 0.1in (2.54mm) 12 pins *

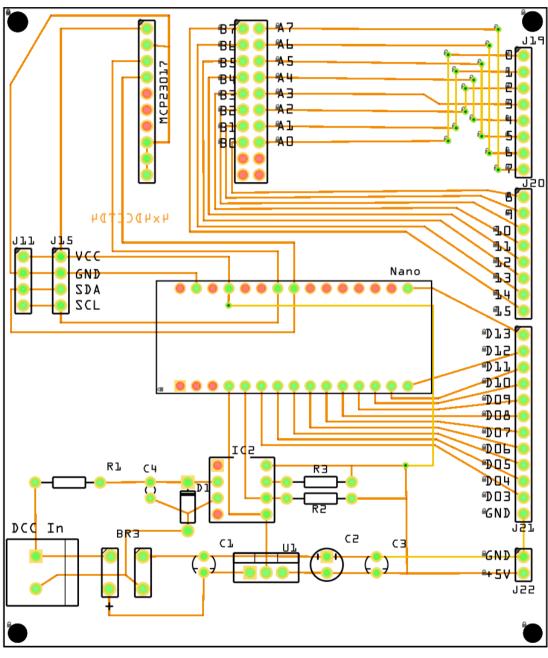
^{*} these can be screw terminals if preferred.

^{**} male or female depending on whether or not using stacking with driver board (see construction details). Outer could be screw terminal if required.

Construction of the board.

As with most pcb construction start with soldering in the lowest profile items first, eg resistors, diodes, leds, etc.

I suggest marking them of the list on the next page as you go.



fritzing

Recommended soldering order:

		Done	
R1	1ΚΩ		
R2 R3	10KΩ 10KΩ		
D1	1N4001 Diode		
C1	1uF Tantalum capacitor		
C2	22uF Electrolytic capacitor		
C3 C4	1uF Tantalum capacitor 100nf Ceramic capacitor		
CŦ	Toolii Geraniie capacitoi		
BR3	2W10 Bridge rectifier		
IC2	6N137 Optoisolator		
U1	7805 Voltage regulator		
The following will depend on your requirements			
J11			
J15			
J19			
J20			
J21			
J22			
_			
Female headers for the MCP23017			

Female or male headers for the Arduino Nano depending on mounting above or below the pcb.

Insert the Arduino Nano into the headers. **NOTE** orientation.

Insert the MCP23017 module into the headers. **NOTE** orientation however it really can only go in one way.

Other information.

J11 header can be screw terminal if desired.

J19, J20, J21 and J22 headers can be screw terminals if desired.

Stacking this board with the 4x4CDUP4 board

Then it is recommended to use female headers for J11, J15 and the MCP23017. On the 4x4CDUP4 board then use long pin female headers for the same locations and they are then inserted into the same location on this board.

It is recommended to mount the Ariuno Nano on the underside of this board in this case. Us female headers soldered to the top of the Arduino Nano and male headers soldered to the underside of this board for connection.

In use.

The firmware on github:

https://github.com/Rosscoetrain/DCC-Turnout-Decoder

Is a basic turnout decoder for 8 dual solenoid turnouts. It currently needs to be uploaded twice to the Arduino Nano to ensure the eeprom on the board is setup correctly.

Open the firmware in the Arduino IDE.

The first time that it is uploaded the commented line (line 4)

- 3 // uncomment this for first run to initialize eeprom
- 4 //#define FIRSTRUN

needs to be uncommented.

4 #define FIRSTRUN

This will initialize the eeprom

After this has completed uploading in the Arduino IDE Serial monitor type the command

<>

You will then see a response like this:

```
17:40:32.025 -> CVs are:
17:40:32.025 -> CV1 = 3
17:40:32.025 -> CV7 = 1
17:40:32.025 -> CV8 = 13
```

Comment out the 4th line again:

4 //#define FIRSTRUN

upload the firmware again to the Arduino Nano and rerun the above command in the serial monitor. The result should be the same.

Serial Commands

Several commands are available via the serial monitor for configuring or displaying information on the decoder.

<?> Show available commands
<> Show current Control Variables

<W 1 address> Change decoder address

<C address subaddress> Close a turnout <T address subaddress> Throw a turnout

The address is the decoder address to use within the DCC command station. The address and address + 1 is how you control your turnouts.

subaddress is the turnout number (0 - 3) within the DCC address.

The default address is 3, you need to change this if using more than one decoder (mobile or stationary) on your layout.

Once the address is set (eg 10), this address and the address + 1 are the addresses you use to control your turnouts.

Some examples using the serial monitor are:

<C 10 0>

<C 11 3>

How you add them to your DCC Command Station will depend on the command station. In most cases you will need to use the address and subaddress within the Command Station.

Other Uses

Future versions of the firmware will provide:

automatic determination if it is first startup and therefore initialization of the eeprom. ability to set solenoid pulse length or turn it off. lighting effects. animation effects.

References.

4x4DCCTD4 pcb on PCBway https://www.pcbway.com/project/shareproject/DCC_Turnout_Decoder_2288d9b4.html

MCP23017 I2C Serial Interface - 16 bit I/O Expander Module example

https://ebay.com.au/itm/265734933121

https://www.aliexpress.com/item/32865063393.html