**Wagon Controller**

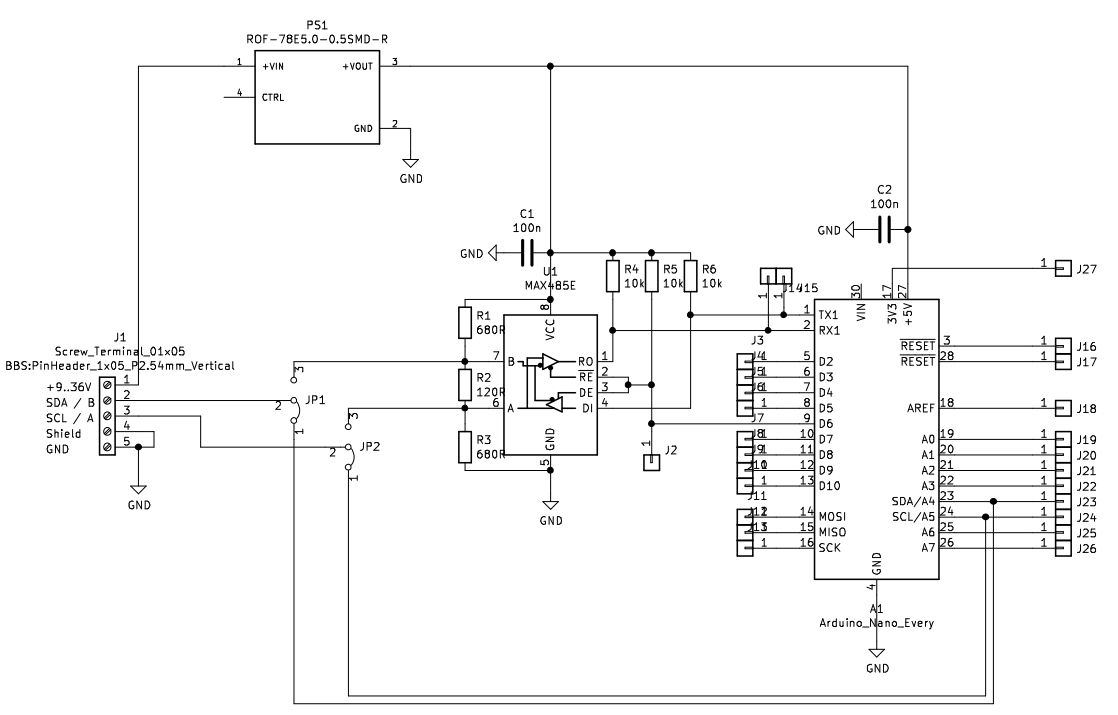
# Hardware

­­This small device can be used

1. as a replacement of the PCF8575 16 Bit I2C bus expander. In this mode, the RS485-Transceiver will not be used. The socket for this chip can be left open, R1..R6 are not needed.
2. as a node on a RS485-Network. Based on this physical layer, a ModBus-Client will be placed. ModBus is a very famous protocol, widely used in industry. Libraries for Arduino are also available. It allows a much more sophisticated control of the wagon, than a simple bus expander can provide.

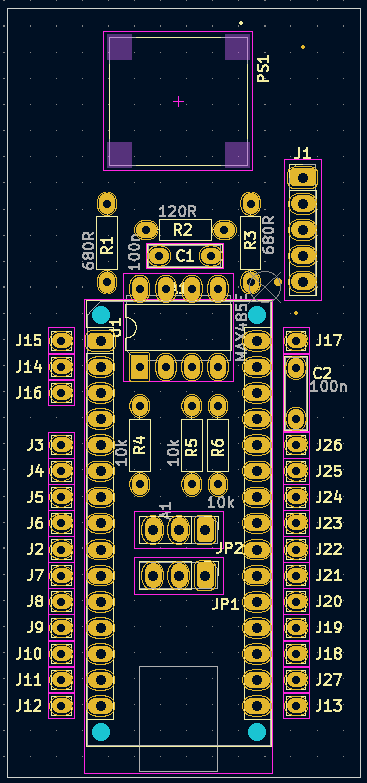
The following description covers both scenarios.

## Schematic



## Board

To allow a small footprint, most of the parts were placed underneath the controller board. We do not use SMD packages to keep soldering simple.

The dimensions of the pcb are: 35 x 75 mm

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FS1 | A Step-Down-Converter with a 5V / 500mA output and a wide input-range from 9V..36V. Using a DC-DC-Converter per node will eliminate noise coming along the main power supply from the loco. One power supply will fit all needs. |
| JP1, JP2 | These two jumpers connects terminal 2/3 to either the RS485 device or the SDL/SCL lines of the Controller. The jumpers must only be changed, if the firmware at the node changes.  1-2 = I2C mode  2-3 = RS485 mode |
| Address | To spare I/O-pins, the address of the device must be set via source code.  In RS485-mode, it will be possible to change the address via ModBus protocol. |
| R1,R3 | They provide a save potential at the lines A and B, if no sender is active. These resistors are only for safe operation and must not be placed several times. Place them at the first node in the chain. |
| R2 | Terminating resistor. Must correspond with the impedance of the wires. 120 Ohm will fit most needs.  Needed only at the beginning and the end of the bus. |

Schematic as well as the board were made with KiCAD, with is available for free.

# Software

## PCF8575 replacement

The PCF8575 is a 16Bit port expander for the I2C-Bus. A maximum of 8 devices can be used per I2C bus. More devices requires the use of an I2C multiplexer.

Because of the lack of internal configuration registers (like MCP23016), the device is quite simple. After the initial write sequence transporting the device address, every subsequent byte written will be placed in the output latch A bevor B. The operation is module 2. Writing 6 bytes will have the same result then writing only the last 2 bytes.

The firmware to emulate the PCF8575 is based on the WIRE library, which comes with Arduino. The idea is to be able to replace a PCF8575 without making any changes to the I2C-Master. Just setting the correct address at the slave. The address must be set in the source code and can not be changed by external settings like the PCF8575 can.

The controller board used here comes with real push-pull-outputs, where the PCF8575 uses only low-side switches.

The Controller used is an Arduino Nano Every. It is cheap, has a small footprint and supports 2 serial ports by Hardware, so one can be used for serial monitor and the other is used for RS485 device transceiver.

The Arduino-Pins are assigned to the bits of the PCF8575 and the PCB connectors as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PCF8575  Register A | Arduino Pin-Nr | Connector @ PCB | Connector @ PCB | Arduino Pin-Nr | PCF8575  Register B |
| Bit 0 |  | J3 (D2) |  |  |  |
| Bit 1 |  | J4 (D3) |  |  |  |
| Bit 2 |  | J5 (D4) |  |  |  |
| Bit 3 |  | J6 (D5) |  |  |  |
| Bit 4 |  | J2 (D6) |  |  |  |
| Bit 5 |  | J7 (D7) |  |  |  |
| Bit 6 |  | J8 (D8) |  |  |  |
| Bit 7 |  | J9 (D9) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | J26 (A7) | 10 | Bit 0 |
|  | 3 |  | J25 (A6) | 11 | Bit 1 |
|  | 4 |  | J24 (A5/SCL) | 12 | Bit 2 |
|  | 5 |  | J23 (A4/SDA) | 13 | Bit 3 |
|  | 6 |  | J22 (A3) | A0 | Bit 4 |
|  | 7 |  | J21 (A2) | A1 | Bit 5 |
|  | 8 |  | J20 (A1) | A3 | Bit 6 |
|  | 9 | J10 (D10) | J19 (A0) | A3 | Bit 7 |
|  |  | J11 (MOSI) | J18 (AREF) |  |  |
|  |  | J12 (MISO) | J27 (+3V3) |  |  |
|  |  | J14 (RX1) | J13 (SCK) |  |  |
|  |  | J15 (TX1) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The assignment is important for wiring the device. It can be easily changed in the firmware.  
The Pin numbers are collected in two arrays, named portA and portB

uint8\_t portA[] = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};

uint8\_t portB[] = {10, 11, 12, 13, A0, A1, A2, A3};

## RS485-Node

RS485 is a differential 2-wire bus system widly used in industrie. It is

# Sources

PCF8575 datasheet

<https://www.ti.com/lit/gpn/PCF8575>

MCP 23016 datasheet

<https://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/DeviceDoc/20090C.pdf>

RS485 Bus transceiver

<https://datasheets.maximintegrated.com/en/ds/MAX1487-MAX491.pdf>

Arduino Nano Every

<https://docs.arduino.cc/hardware/nano-every>

Verwendete Bibliothek für den PCF8575

https://github.com/xreef/PCF8575\_library

Arduino-Client for MQTT

https://github.com/knolleary/pubsubclient

JSON-Library for Arduino

https://github.com/bblanchon/ArduinoJson