

wiFred documentation – Documentation for WiFi throttle with withrottle interface and wireless clock driver

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WIP

This document describes the usage and configuration of the wiFred – a very simple wireless throttle to connect to withrottle servers like JMRI – and the wireless clock driver used to drive a simple wallclock to the timing of JMRIs FastClock system. It also contains schematics and BOMs for both devices as well as programming instructions and assembly tips, and also an overview of options for the server side of things.

The most recent version of this document can be found at:

<https://github.com/newHeiko/wiFred/raw/master/documentation/docu.pdf>
and

<https://github.com/newHeiko/wiFred/blob/master/documentation/docu.tex>.

Skip section 1 about the background for the wiFred development if you are not interested in the why and more into the how.

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1 Background for wiFred development

As of the writing of this document, JMRI [1] has a long track record of offering a server for using smartphones as wireless model railroad throttles, along with apps like withrottle [3]¹ and EngineDriver [4]. This server will enable WiFi throttles to control locos any model railroading layout to which JMRI can build a connection [2]. In addition, Digitrax [9] and MRC [8] offer specific hardware solutions to enable the connection of the abovementioned smartphone apps to their DCC systems through a WiFi network.

The Fremo [5] is a European modular model railroading club whose unique requirements on it's DCC throttles led to the creation of the throttles FRED and FREDI [6] – a series of LocoNet®-throttles which started their life as hobbyist projects with large numbers in circulation but were also commercially available from Uhlenbrock [7].

1.1 Specification wishlist

In modular railroading events, particularly of the Fremo-americaN-group [5], some people have evaluated the smartphone throttle solutions and found them lacking a nice, haptic feedback. But the idea of wireless control without locking into a specific vendor and their necessarily expensive equipment found great approval. So a wishlist was compiled to define the requirements for a wireless throttle:

- Same form factor as the FRED [6] with similar controls
- Option to control at least two, better four locomotives for double/triple traction (similar to the double FRED)
- Battery runtime of at least six hours
- Exchangeable batteries, so when the battery runs down, they can be quickly exchanged for a charged set or cheap primary cells
- Easy configuration, but not too easy to prevent operators from accidentally selecting other locomotives

¹withrottle is also the name JMRI uses for the protocol and the server.

1 Background for wiFred development

- As little change to the existing Fremo Loconet® network as possible
- Use of withrottle protocol, so the server side of the communication can be assumed to work and does not have to be developed as well

1.2 Wireless clock

During the development of this wiFred another topic came up in the americaN group of the Fremo, namely wireless clocks with adjustable clock rate for Timetable & Trainorder operations. Contrary to other Fremo groups, the americaN group standard does not call for any cabling for fast clocks and the group does not have the equipment for setting up a fast clock network, so first trials were done with regular Quartz clocks at 1:1 rate which had to be adjusted to timetable starting time every timetable morning. So a new solution was required, adding the following to the specification above:

- Battery runtime of at least eight hours to have some backup for long days
- Able to control cheap Quartz clocks
- Clock rate adjustable centrally in small increments in case the timetable planner has misjudged the capacity of the layout or operators
- Re-use existing systems as much as possible – in the case of the clock system, use JMRI's fast clock server

2 wiFred Wireless throttle



Figure 1: Controls and features of the wiFred-throttle

2 wiFred Wireless throttle

2.1 Usage

Figure 1 shows the controls of the wireless throttle. They consist of the following:

- Four loco selection switches (loco 1 on the left, loco 4 on the right, move towards speed potentiometer to enable)
- Speed potentiometer (Counter-clockwise endstop: Stop, clockwise endstop: Full speed)
- Direction switch
- Black function keys F0 to F4
- Two yellow shift keys to trigger F5-F8 and F9-F12
- Red emergency stop key
- Two green direction indicator LEDs

2 wiFred Wireless throttle

- One red status LED
- Battery compartment (on the rear) for two AA cells, 1.2 V to 1.5 V nominal voltage

As soon as a pair of batteries is inserted into the battery compartment as the symbols inside the battery compartment show, the throttle will boot up and try to connect to a wireless network. The throttle will not be damaged if batteries are inserted wrongly, but it will not work either. Use NiMH- or primary AA cells with 1.2 V to 1.5 V nominal voltage, low self discharge NiMH cells like Eneloop® or similar are recommended. Do not insert 3 V or 3.6 V AA size lithium batteries as this may damage the throttle.

If no connection to the network configured into the device can be established within 60 seconds, the throttle will create its own wireless network named *wiFred-config* plus four hex digits taken from the MAC address of the throttle WiFi interface, for example *wiFred-config0CAC*, to enable configuration as described in the next section.

Four different locos with long DCC addresses can be assigned to the four loco selection switches. Commands derived from the speed potentiometer, the direction switch and the function keys will be transmitted to all selected locos (near) simultaneously, with a certain translation table enabling some locos to go backwards when others go forwards and also limiting function keys to some of the four locos only – this is described in more detail in sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3.

Pushing the red emergency stop key will cause the throttle to send an emergency stop signal to all four locos attached. After an emergency stop, turn the speed potentiometer to zero to re-enable control of the locos.

Pushing the red emergency stop key while holding down either of the shift keys will place the device into configuration mode (as well as issuing an emergency stop to all attached locos). See section 2.2 for more details on how to access the throttle to do the configuration.

Any change in the loco selection switches will cause the throttle to send a stop (zero speed) command to all attached locos. This makes sure that any loco that is deselected will stop on the layout and avoids newly selected locos suddenly taking off at speed. The same is true for a change in the direction switch, to avoid high-speed reverse maneuvers. Turn the speed potentiometer to zero to re-enable control of the locos.

When all four loco selection switches are set to the disabled state, the throttle will send a stop (zero speed) command to all four locos attached and – after a wait time of 30 seconds – it will disconnect from the network and go into low power mode. To reconnect, re-enable any loco selection switch.

The same happens when the batteries are empty, but the throttle will not reactivate before changing the batteries. Expected runtime with a pair of 2500 mAh-NiMH-batteries is around 8-10 hours of full time operations, more if the throttle is placed in low power mode when the locos are not running.

During startup and operation, the LEDs will show the patterns explained in table 1.

Table 1: LED patterns and their meaning on the wiFred throttle

Red LED	Green LED (Left)	Green LED (Right)	Status
Slow Blinking (0.5 Hz)	Off	Off	Trying to connect to WiFi network
Fast Blinking (2 Hz)	Off	Off	Successful WiFi connection, trying to connect to wiThrottle server and acquire locos
Off	Off	On	Regular operation, forward direction
Off	On	Off	Regular operation, reverse direction
Off	Blinking	On	Emergency stop, forward direction. Turn speed potentiometer to zero to re-gain control. Also happens when switching direction with speed potentiometer not at zero
Off	On	Blinking	Emergency stop, reverse direction. Turn speed potentiometer to zero to re-gain control. Also happens when switching direction with speed potentiometer not at zero
Off	Off	Blinking	Battery low, regular operation, forward direction
Off	Blinking	Off	Battery low, regular operation, reverse direction
Short flashes	Off	Off	Throttle in low-power mode
Off	Off	Off	Battery empty or no battery inserted
On	Off	Off	No connection to existing WiFi network. Created internal configuration WiFi network
On	On	On	Configuration mode enabled while connected to existing WiFi network. All locos emergency stop to avoid runaways. Push SHIFT + ESTOP again to exit configuration mode and turn speed potentiometer to zero to re-gain control

2.2 Configuration

2.2.1 General configuration

2.2.2 Loco configuration

2.2.3 DCC function configuration

2.3 Hardware description

2.4 Programming instructions

3 Wireless clock driver

3.1 Usage

3.2 Configuration

For general configuration (WiFi etc.) see section 2.2.1, as it's the same.

3.3 Hardware description

3.4 Programming instructions

4 Server setup with JMRI

References

- [1] JMRI: A Java Model Railroad Interface, <http://www.jmri.org>
- [2] JMRI: Hardware Support, <http://www.jmri.org/help/en/html/hardware/index.shtml>
- [3] WiThrottle, <http://www.withrottle.com/html/home.html>
- [4] Home | EngineDriver, <https://enginedriver.mstevetodd.com/>
- [5] Home - FREMO - Freundeskreis Europäischer Modelleisenbahner e.V.,
<https://www.fremo-net.eu/en/home/>
- [6] Throttle, <http://fremodcc.sourceforge.net/throttle/throttle.en.html>
- [7] Uhlenbrock | FRED, der Handregler für die Intelli-box,
https://uhlenbrock.de/de_DE/produkte/prodarch/I62AD172-001.htm!ArcEntryInfo=0004.41.I62AD172

Revision History

- [8] Prodigy WiFi, <http://www.modelrectifier.com/Prodigy-WiFi-s/332.htm>
- [9] LocoNet WiFi interface, <http://www.digitrax.com/products/wireless/lnwi/>

Revision History

Revision	Date	Author(s)	Description
0.1	WIP	Heiko Rose-mann	Setup first document structure.