

Technical Reference
for the

POWER PRO™
Digital Command Control

D808 Decoder

Dimensions:
1.45 x 3.75 x .625 inches
37 x 96 x 15 mm

Decoder version 3.3

This decoder is rated at 8 Amps

This is an EPF (extended packet format) decoder supporting:

- , Silent Running™ High frequency motor drive eliminates motor hum or buzz
- , Programmable Start, Mid and Maximum speed works for all speed modes
- , Motor rating 8 Amp continuous, 30 Amp peak (stall)
- , All eight function outputs have effects generators
- , Preprogrammed for 14 different lighting effects (Mars, strobes, beacons, etc)
- , Two or Four digit addressing
- , Uploadable speed table interpolated to 128 speed steps
- , 28 and 128 Speed mode operation (always works internally at 256 steps)
- , Decoder assisted consisting
- , All forms of operations mode programming (programming on the mainline)
- , All forms of service mode programming (programming track)

Every attempt has been made to ensure this decoder complies with all applicable NMRA Standards and Recommended Practices. NMRA Conformance test results on this decoder are available on our website at www.ncedcc.com

Configuration Variables used by D808 Decoders

- CV1** short decoder address; 1-127 valid
CV2 Start Voltage (useful range 0-100)
CV3 acceleration rate (each unit = 7mS between speed steps) 255 max.
CV4 deceleration rate (each unit = 7mS between speed steps) 255 max.
CV5 Vmax, speed at highest speed step. 0=use factory default of 255
CV6 Vmid, speed (on a scale of 1-255) at speed step 7,14,or 63. 0=use default of 128
CV7 Manufacturer ID. NCE = 11 (0B hex)
CV8 Decoder version number. This decoder is 33 which means version 3.3
CV9 Motor drive frequency
- 1-255 = PWM drive frequency period in 128uS increments,
- 0 = PWM frequency is 15,625 Hz
CV17 High byte of long (4 digit) address
- bit 6,7 always= 1
- bits 0-5 are upper 6 bits of address
CV18 low byte of long (4 digit) address
CV19 Consist address. (0 or 128 = no consist active)
- bits 0-6 short consist address (1-127 valid)
- bit 7 0= direction is normal, 1= direction is reversed
CV21 Functions active in consist mode. Bits 0-7 control F1-F8 respectively
- each bit 1=function can be controlled at consist address, 0 = no consist control
CV22 Functions active in consist mode. Bits 0,1 control FLF and FLR respectively
- each bit 1=function can be controlled at consist address, 0 = no consist control
CV23 acceleration rate adjust (in 7mS increments) this value is added to CV3
CV24 deceleration rate adjust (in 7mS increments) this value is added to CV4
CV29 - bit 0 1= direction of operation is reversed, 0= direction is normal
- bit 2 1= analog operation mode enabled, 0 = disabled
- bit 4 1= alternate speed table active, 0= use table defined by CV2,5,6
- bit 5 1= use long address in CV17/18, 0= use short address CV1
- bits 1,3,6,7 are ignored by the decoder
CV33-CV42 function mapping CVs for F0-F8
CV65 Kick start - number of 1/1000s of a second to 'kick' motor when starting
CV67-CV94 Uploadable speed table steps 1-28 (128 speed mode calculates intermediate steps)
CV118 Ditch light hold time (in ¼ second increments) after F2 goes off.
CV119 Lighting effects page. Must be set to 255 for access to CVs120-127
CV120-CV127 Effects configuration registers for outputs 1-8

CV NOTES: All CV numbers not listed above are ignored.

PROGRAMMING TRACK INFORMATION: This decoder complies with NMRA RP-9.2.3 for all forms of paged, direct (bit and byte) and register mode programming.

Tip for using consists and long (4 digit) addresses: leave CV1 set to 3, or some other conveniently remembered address and only use the extended address (CV17, CV18) set to your desired value. This avoids mixing up normal 'short' addresses with consist addresses.

Warranty

This decoder is fully factory tested and warranted against manufacturing defects for a period of 1 year. As the circumstances under which this decoder is installed can not be controlled, failure of the decoder due to installation problems can not be warranted. This includes misuse, miswiring, operation under loads beyond the design range of the decoder or short circuits in the locomotive manufacturer's factory wiring. If the decoder fails for non-warranted reasons NCE will replace this decoder, no questions asked, for \$40 U.S. plus \$2 shipping. For warranty or non-warranty replacement send the decoder (an any payment, if required) to:

NCE Warranty Center

899 Ridge Road

Webster, New York 14580

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Factory default values for decoder Configuration Variables (Cvs)

CV	Default value		Description	CV	Default value		Description
	decimal	hex			decimal	hex	
1	3	03	short address	70	12	0C	alt spd table step 4
2	0	00	start voltage	71	16	10	alt spd table step 5
3	0	00	acceleration	72	21	15	alt spd table step 6
4	0	00	deceleration	73	26	1A	alt spd table step 7
5	0	00	Maximum speed	74	30	1E	alt spd table step 8
6	0	00	Mid speed	75	35	23	alt spd table step 9
9	0	00	PWM frequency	76	40	28	alt spd table step 10
17	192	C0	long address high byte	77	47	2F	alt spd table step 11
18	0	00	long address low byte	78	51	33	alt spd table step 12
19	0	00	consist address	79	58	3B	alt spd table step 13
21	255	FF	consist functions F1-F8	80	65	41	alt spd table step 14
22	63	3F	consist function FLF,FLR	81	72	48	alt spd table step 15
23	0	00	consist accel trim	82	79	1F	alt spd table step 16
24	0	00	consist decel trim	83	84	54	alt spd table step 17
29	2	02	decoder configuration	84	93	5D	alt spd table step 18
30	0	00	reset/error register	85	100	64	alt spd table step 19
33	1	01	Outputs controlled by F0F	86	112	70	alt spd table step 20
34	2	02	Outputs controlled by F0R	87	121	79	alt spd table step 21
35	4	04	Outputs controlled by F1	88	135	87	alt spd table step 22
36	8	08	Outputs controlled by F2	89	147	93	alt spd table step 23
37	16	10	Outputs controlled by F3	90	161	A1	alt spd table step 24
38	4	04	Outputs controlled by F4	91	177	B1	alt spd table step 25
39	8	08	Outputs controlled by F5	92	196	C4	alt spd table step 26
40	16	00	Outputs controlled by F6	93	219	DB	alt spd table step 27
41	0	00	Outputs controlled by F7	94	255	FF	alt spd table step 28
42	0	00	Outputs controlled by F8	118	1	01	Ditch light hold time
43	0	00	Outputs controlled by F9	119	255	FF	EFX page access
44	0	00	Outputs controlled by F10	120	1	01	Output 1 EFX generator
45	0	00	Outputs controlled by F11	121	2	00	Output 2 EFX generator
46	0	00	Outputs controlled by F12	122	0	00	Output 3 EFX generator
65	0	00	Kick start	123	0	00	Output 4 EFX generator
67	2	02	alt spd table step 1	124	0	00	Output 5 EFX generator
68	5	05	alt spd table step 2	125	0	00	Output 6 EFX generator
69	7	07	alt spd table step 3	126	0	02	Output 7 EFX generator
69	7	07	alt spd table step 3				

About the function outputs:

The rating of each function output on this decoder is 500mA continuous (2A peak if less than ½ second). The total allowable current that can be drawn by all functions combined is 2Amps.

Description of EFX configuration Cvs

- CV120 - Lighting effect configuration for output 1
- CV121 - Lighting effect configuration for output 2
- CV122 - Lighting effect configuration for output 3
- CV123 - Lighting effect configuration for output 4
- CV124 - Lighting effect configuration for output 5
- CV125 - Lighting effect configuration for output 6
- CV126 - Lighting effect configuration for output 7
- CV127 - Lighting effect configuration for output 8

Each output wire can select from 15 different lighting effects by using its associated EFX configuration CV. Pick the value for the CV from the table below, add 1 or 2 if you want the effect to be directional (footnotes 2 and 3), then add 128 if you are using a white LED for the effect. Ditch lights should not be made directional, they're not directional in real life.

bit weight	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
bit name	LED ¹	---	Effect configuration			REV ²	FWD ³	

Value for CV	Description of lighting effect	Hex for Digitrax
0	Standard on/off function output	0
4	reserved	4
8	Mars light	8
12	Rotary Beacon	0C
16	Gyalight	10
20	Strobe A	14
24	Strobe B (alternates with Strobe A)	18
28	Double Strobe	1C
32	Dim when F0 and F4 on, otherwise bright	20
36	Dim when F0 and F8 on, otherwise bright	24
40	Dim in forward, bright in reverse	28
44	Dim in reverse, bright in forward	2C
48	Type 2 Right Ditch light, effect on if F2 on, output off otherwise	30
52	Type 2 Left Ditch light, effect on if F2 on, output off otherwise	34
56	Type 1 Right Ditch light, effect on if F0 <i>and</i> F2 on, bright if F0 on <i>and</i> F2 off, off if F0 off	38
60	Type 1 Left Ditch light, effect if F2 <i>and</i> F0 on, bright if F0 on <i>and</i> F2 off, off if F0 off	3C

1 - Functions are designed to use 12-16 volt 30-40ma incandescent lamps. If you are using a white LED (with 1K limiting resistor) add 128 to the CV value.

2 - If you want the function to be active only in the reverse direction add 2 to the CV value

3 - If you want the function to be active only in the forward direction add 1 to the CV value

Description of function mapping CVs:

Function mapping controls which 'Function' button of your handheld cab causes which 'Output' of the decoder to operate. It is possible to have one function command control several outputs. In the tables below each row corresponds to a function 'mapping' CV and each position in the row indicates an output number. A '1' under an output number means that output will be controlled by the function corresponding to the row. In the table below the factory value of CV33 is 1 which means F0 (headlight) will control Output #1.

Example: Say you have output 4 set to be a Mars Light (CV123=8) and you want it to come on when the headlight (F0) is on. In the CV33 row place a '1' in Output 4 column, there is already a '1' in the Output 1 column. Now F0 will control both Output 1 and Output 4. To calculate the value that goes in to CV33 just add up the 'bit weights' for each row position that has a '1' in it. In the case of our example the value will be 9. F3 has been set at the factory to control Output 4 so you may want to put 0 in CV37 to make sure Output 4 (Mars light) doesn't come on by accident if F3 is activated. There are more examples of function mapping on page 7.

The tables below show the original factory settings for each mapping CV. The NMRA recommended practices do not provide for mapping all functions to all outputs. The tables below are the function mapping dictated by NMRA RP-9.2.2. Note: In this decoder CV33 and CV34 operate identically. They are not directional...directionality is provided in the EFX configuration CV for each output.

Factory default function mapping values

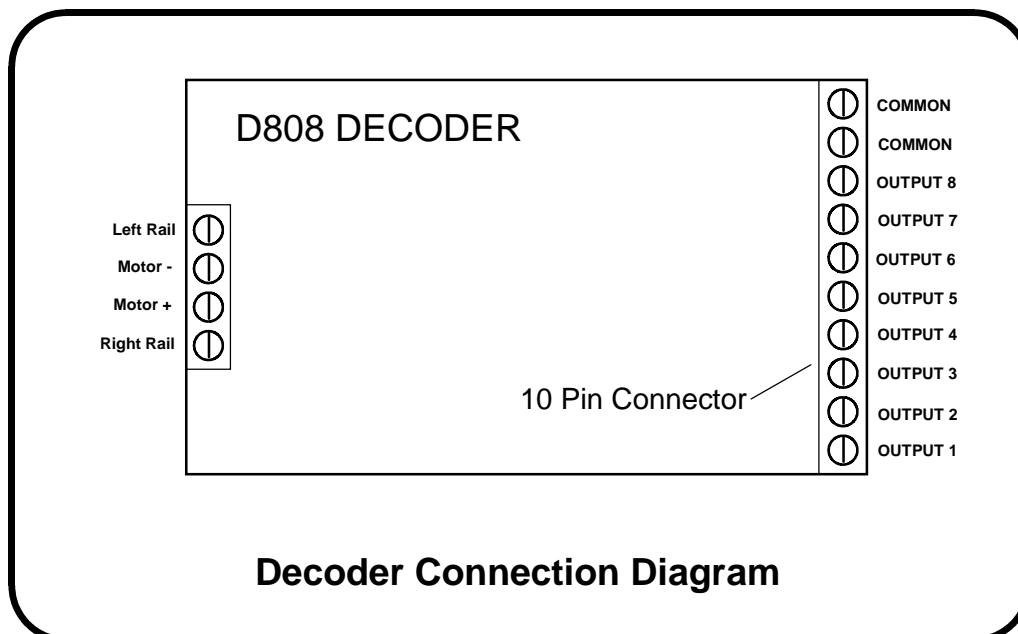
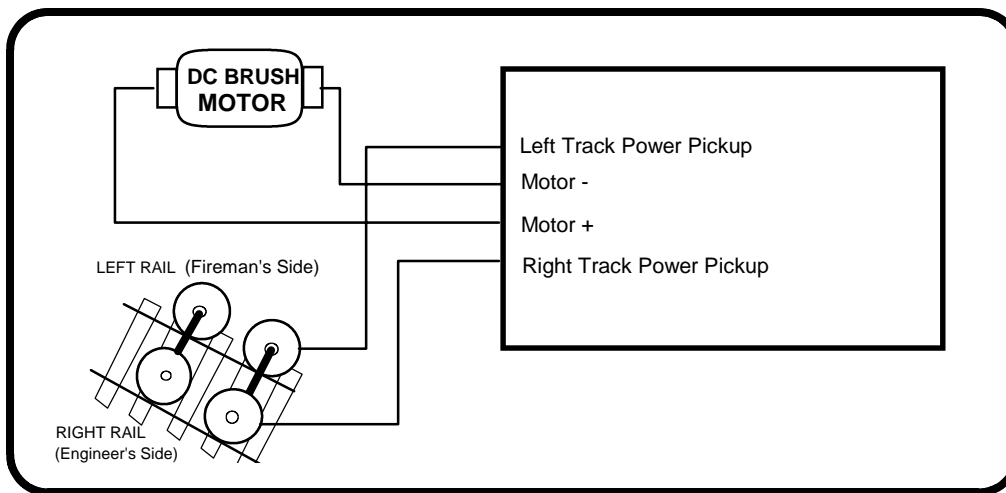
		OUTPUT NUMBER							
		8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Bit weight	CV33-CV38	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
	CV33 F0 Fwd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	CV34 F0 Rev	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	CV35 F1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	CV36 F2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CV37 F3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Bit weight CV39-CV42		16	8	4	2	1	F4-F8 cannot be mapped to Outputs 1-3		
	CV38 F4	0	0	1	0	0			
	CV39 F5	0	1	0	0	0			
	CV40 F6	1	0	0	0	0			
	CV41 F7	0	0	0	0	0			
	CV42 F8	0	0	0	0	0			

Bit weight CV43-CV46		2	1	F9-F12 can only be mapped to Outputs 7-8					
	CV43 F9	0	0						
	CV44 F10	0	0						
	CV45 F11	0	0						
	CV46 F12	0	0						

Factory function-to-output assignments

Function	Assigned to	Output #	Mapping CV#	Value in CV
Headlight	-----	1	33	1
Rearlight	-----	2	34	2
F1	-----	3	35	4
F2	-----	4	36	8
F3	-----	5	37	16
F4	-----	6	38	4
F5	-----	7	39	8
F6	-----	8	40	16



Decoder Connection Diagram

Function mapping and effects programming examples

Ditch lights:

What we want to do:

- Use outputs 3 and 4 (violet and brown wires) for the left and right ditch lights
- They will be controlled by F2 which is the HORN button on most DCC systems
- They should continue flashing for 5 seconds after the HORN button is released

How to do it:

- Program outputs 3 and 4 to both be activated by F2. Set the F2 mapping CV (CV36) to 12 (0C hex). We get the value of 12 by adding the 'bit weights' for output 3 and output 4 on the F2 line of the **CV mapping table** on page 5.
- Program outputs 3 and 4 for ditch light operation. Set CV123 to 56 and CV122 to 60. Using these values the lights will be 'qualified' by the headlight AND function 2. The headlight must be on for the ditch lights to be activated by F2. Type 1 ditch lights are on constantly on when the headlight is on and alternately flash when the horn is blown. Type 2 ditch lights are normally off until the horn is blown. This example is for the more common Type 1. If you prefer Type 2 use EFX values 52 and 48 instead of 60 and 56.
- CV118 sets the amount of time the ditch lights stay flashing after the horn (F2) is deactivated. The time is measured in 1/4 second intervals, for a hold time of 5 seconds put a value of 20 in the CV118.
- One last thing: Set CV35 to 0 so output 4 is not also controlled by F3.

Mars Light:

What we want to do:

- Use output 2 (green wire) for the Mars light.
- It is to be on in the forward direction only

How to do it:

- Output 2 is already activated by F1 (factory default setting of CV35=2).
- Configure output 2 as a forward only Mars light. Set CV121 to 9. We get the value of 9 by using 8 (Mars Light) plus 1 (output operates only in forward direction)

Rule 17 lighting:

What we want to do:

- Use output 1 (white wire) for the Headlight
- Headlight is to be on bright in both directions of travel
- We also want to dim the headlight

How to do it:

- Output 1 is already activated by F0 (factory default setting of CV33 =1).
- Configure output 1 as a standard output, on in both directions, yet dimmable when F4 is activated. Set CV120 to 32 (20 hex). You can optionally set CV120 to 36 is you want F8 to control the dimming instead of F4.

Switcher:

What we want:

- Headlights that dim in the opposite direction that the locomotive is travelling
- Use output 1 (white wire) as Headlight and 7 (yellow wire) as Rearlight

How to do it:

- Output 1 and 7 are already activated by F0 due to the factory default settings.
- Configure output 1 as bright in forward dim in reverse . Set CV120 to 40 (28 hex)
- Configure output 7 as bright in reverse dim in forward . Set CV126 to 44 (2C hex)

Fine tuning locomotive operation

The factory settings of the D408SR normally provide good performance for most locomotives in O-Scale or G Gauge. You may want to improve or fine tune performance by adjust the starting characteristics or top speed .

There are four CVs that define:

- The voltage at which the motor starts
- How much 'kick' the motor gets to start it turning
- The maximum speed
- The response characteristics or 'speed curve'.

Start Voltage - CV2 (Vstart):

Before programming the start voltage we recommend programming CV65 (Kick Start) to zero. Kick start is used to overcome the 'stiction' of the motor by giving it a voltage 'kick' when starting from a stop. We don't want it getting in the way of setting Vstart.

We prefer using Operations Mode Programming (Program on the Main) to set CV2 so the locomotive is **just able to maintain movement** at speed step 1. You can also use the programming track... it just takes a bit longer to find the right setting for CV2.

Kick Start - CV65

After the start voltage is set . Program CV65 to provide a smooth and reliable start when you advance the throttle from stop. The high frequency drive pulses of the D408SR act more like smooth DC voltage than the low frequency pulses of a standard decoder making it harder for the decoder to overcome that starting 'stiction' of the motor. This is why the Kick start CV is needed. If the value is too low the motor will not start moving reliably, too high and the locomotive will lurch or leap as it starts.

Vmax - CV5:

If your locomotive runs too fast you can use CV5 to lower its maximum speed. Setting CV5 to 255 uses the maximum possible voltage to run the motor when full speed is requested. If you set CV5 to a smaller value you can reduce the top speed. A value of 128 will yield approximately ½ full voltage to the motor at top speed. 192 will provide about ¾ full voltage. All speeds from the middle speed step to the maximum will be proportionally reduced (see diagram below). If CV5 is set to 0 the decoder will use 255 for maximum speed.

Vmid - CV6:

CV6 determines how the motor responds through its middle speed ranges to advancement of the throttle. If you set CV6 lower than half the maximum speed you'll have smaller increases in motor speed through the lower speed ranges. Then, as you hit the upper speed ranges there will be larger increases between speed steps. In the diagram below you can see this best illustrated by the factory default line. If you set Vstart larger than 0 you'll most likely want to raise Vmid so a reasonable slope is maintained in the 'speed curve'. If CV6 is set to 0 the decoder will use 70 as the value.

Motor Drive Frequency - CV9:

When CV9 is set to 0 the Silent Running™ motor drive frequency of 15,625 Hz is used. If a value of 1-255 is programmed into CV9 the motor drive frequency will be calculated by the formula: Frequency = 1/(CV9 * .000128).

