



<http://atx-led.com>

AL-DALI-HAT-I2/I4

Raspberry Pi to 62386
Co-Processor

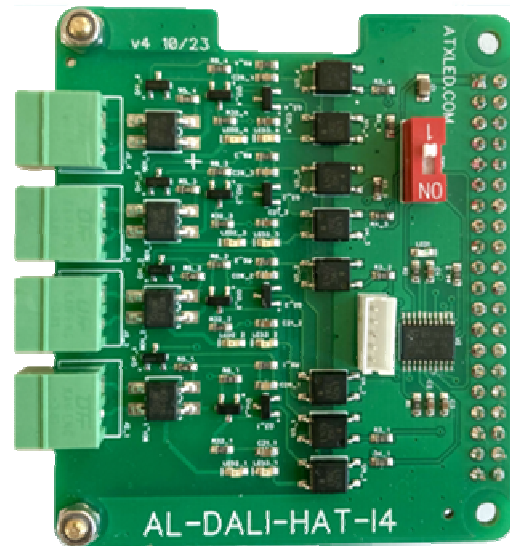
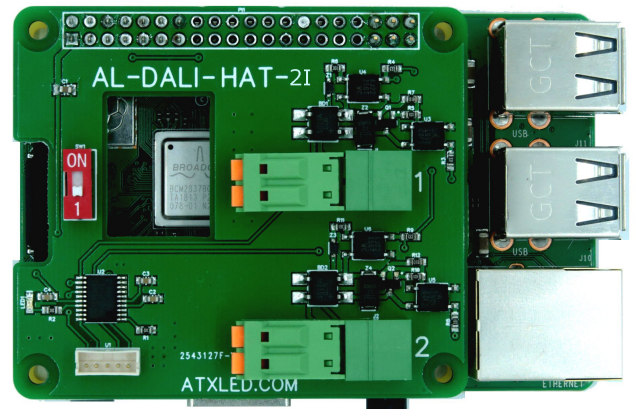
with either:

2 Isolated Busses

or

4 Isolated Busses

v14 firmware



Product Description - AL-DALI-HAT-2I or I4

This device interconnects a Raspberry Pi with 2 (or 4) DALI busses. Using your own software or our ZWD application (not included) – you can now control up to 256 addressable light fixtures from a Raspberry Pi.

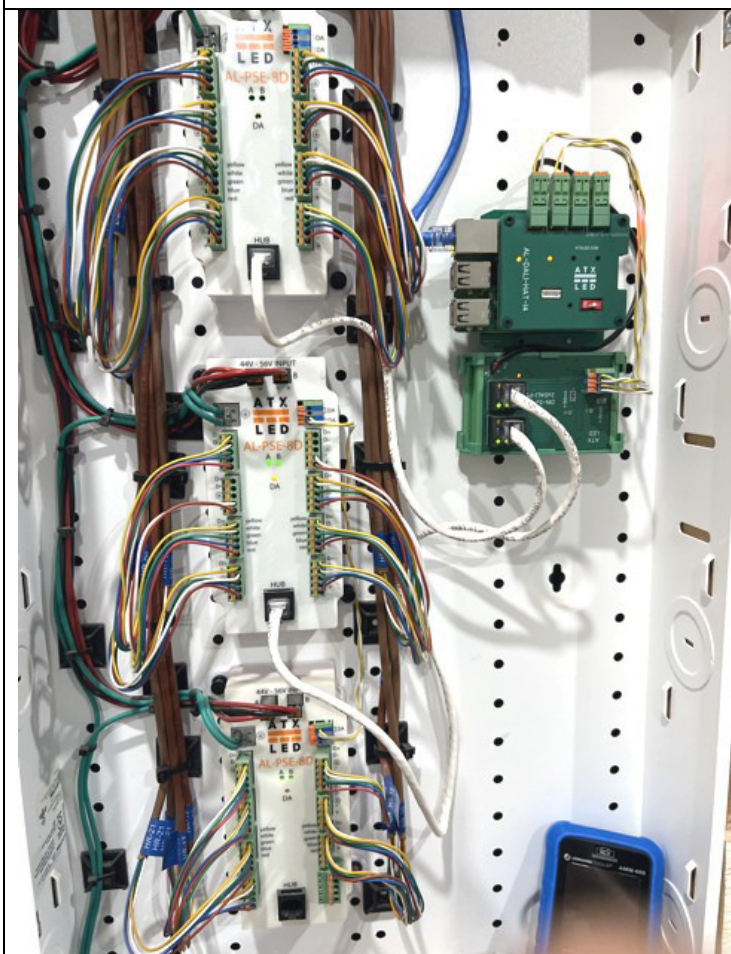
Included in the AL-DALI-HAT-I2 (I4) are the following key functions

- DALI hardware interface
- Real Time co-processor to offload the DALI bus hardware interface
- Serial port to the Raspberry Pi
- DALI bus status reporting
- Autonomous Bus to Bus forwarding

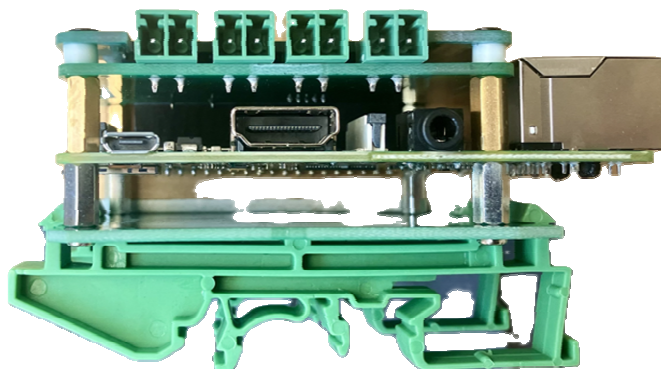
Overview

The Raspberry Pi uses the on-board serial port to communicate at 19200 baud to the DALI HAT-I, this rate is 16 times faster than the DALI bus – the hardware on the HAT-I2 (I4) adapts the UART serial data stream into DALI encoding. The Pi can read and write the DALI bus at it's leisure, the co-processor on the HAT-I2 (I4) handles all real-time functions.

Leviton 47605 installation
128 devices (SML)



DIN-Rail installation
64, 128, 256 devices



DIN Rail Stack

ATX DALI 4I
Raspberry Pi
DIN adapter

Kit part numbers

Model	DA Devices	Mounting	# DALI Bus Power	ZWD Included	5V for RPI
ATX LED Hub	64	SML	1	Yes	Yes
ATX LED Hub 2I – kit with 1x DIN2	128	DIN Rail	2	Yes	Yes
ATX LED Hub 4I - kit with 2x DIN2	256	DIN Rail	4	Yes	Yes

DIY part numbers

Model	DA Devices	Mounting	# DALI Bus Power	Note	5V for RPI
AL-DALI-Hat	64	On Pi	1	Hat Only	Yes
AL-DALI-Hat-2I	128	On Pi	0	Hat Only	No
AL-DALI-Hat-I4 with cover	256	On Pi	0	Hat Only	No
ATX LED Hub 4I (no power supply)	256	DIN Rail	0	No Power Supply	No
AL-DIN2-2xDALI-PS	128	DIN Rail	2	2 DALI supplies	No
AL-DIN2-5v-2xDALI-PS-microUSB or AL-DIN2-5v-2xDALI-PS -USBc	128	DIN Rail	2	2 DALI supplies	Yes
ML-M2D-DIN-USBc	64	DIN Rail	1	1 DALI supply	YES

Specifications

Name	Function	Description
	Internal Power consumption	50 milliwatt (plus the Pi)
DA	DALI Bus	2 (or 4) DALI Busses, opto isolated,
Connectors	Phoenix 2 pin	3.81mm - 2 (or 4) provided
Power	Interface to Pi	Ground (pins 6, 9, 14, 20, 25, 30, 34, 39) 3.3 Volts from the Pi (20 mA) (pin 1)
Serial IP	Interface to Pi	Serial Tx and Rx (pins 8, 10) 19200 baud
	Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 50°C
	Size	75 mm x 55 mm x 27 mm

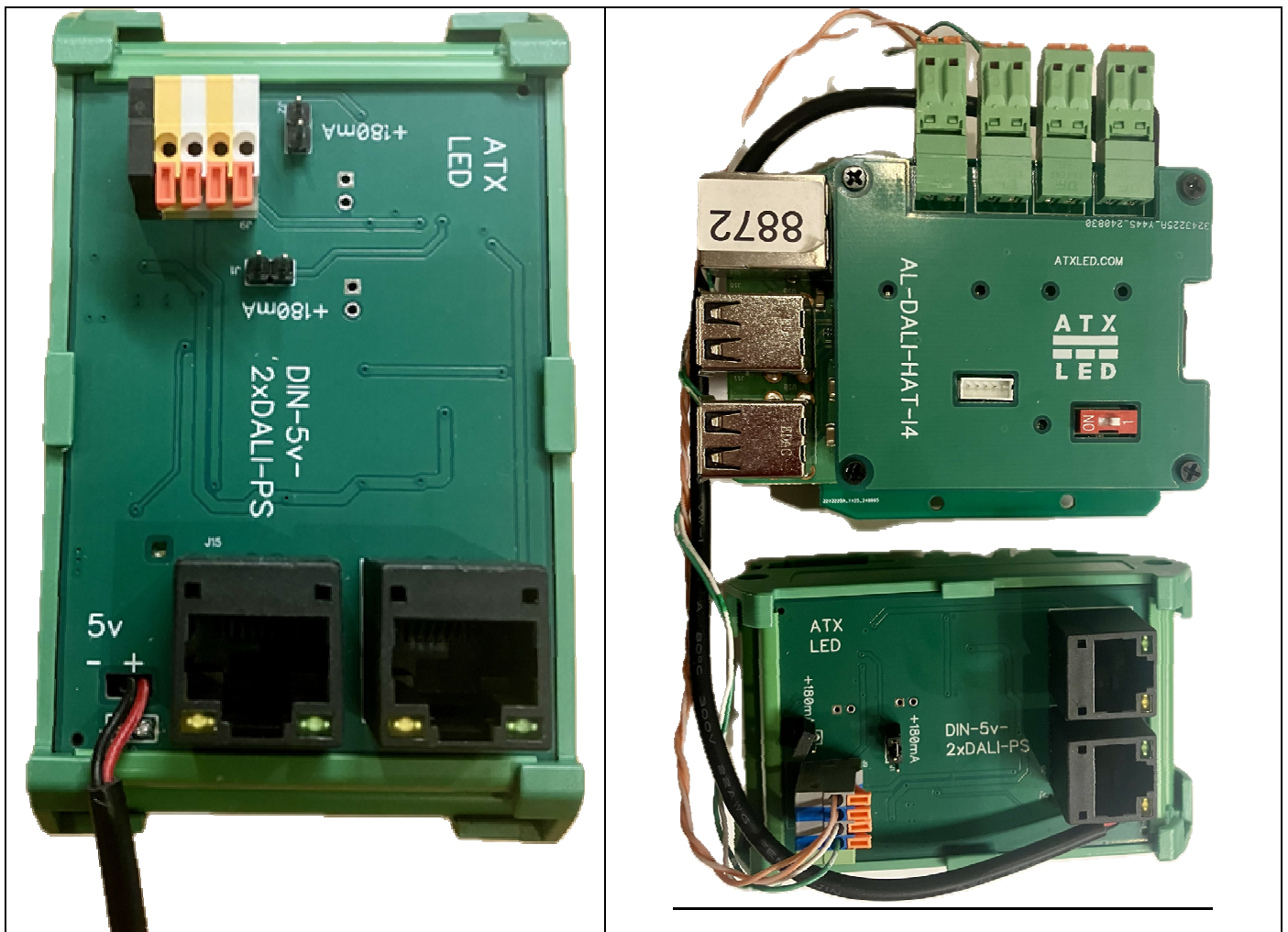
AL-DIN-5v-2xDALI-PS option

DIN rail mounted DALI bus power supply with 5v output for the Raspberry Pi, and 80 or 240 mA for the DALI bus. Connect each Hat DALI to a pair of yellow/white on the power supply board. Connect each RJ-45 to a AL-PSE-8D for power and DALI data. Connect the USB cable to the power of the Raspberry Pi. Mount all on a DIN rail.

Power Converter Specifications

Model	AL-DIN-5v-2xDALI-PS
Power source	RJ-45 female connector (2) not 802.3af/at DALI + Passive Power on RJ45 (From AL-PSE-4D or AL-PSE-8D)
Input Voltage	44-56v via RJ-45
Status LED	Yellow – 5v power, RJ45 Green – DALI power, RJ45 Yellow - Data
Data + Power (RJ-45)	DALI bus (2), connect to independent AL-PSE-8D RJ-45
Data (KF141V)	DALI bus (2) – yellow/white, connect each to one HAT DALI port
Internal DALI bus supply (2)	100 or 200 mA jumper selectable
Raspberry Pi 5v 10w supply	Provided – specify Mini USB or USB-C (please specify)
Size	50 x 70 mm
Mounting	DIN Rail
DALI Power Source Isolation	NOT isolated

Wiring Example



Wiring Connections

Power for the AL-DALI-HAT-I

Connect the AL-DALI-HAT-I2 or AL-DALI-HAT-I4 to the Raspberry Pi. Apply power to the Raspberry Pi.

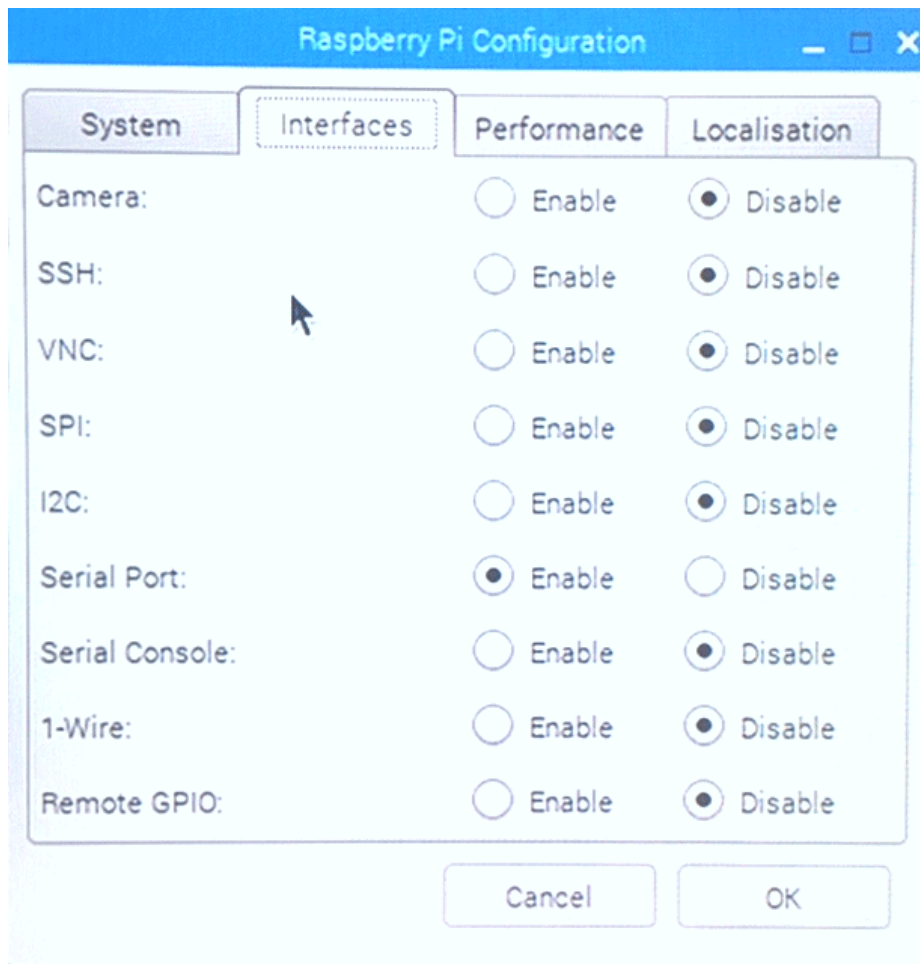
DALI bus connection

Connect a pair of DALI pins to your DALI bus. You will need an external DALI power supply. The DALI bus must have a current limit (typically 260 mA and 16 volt max) for normal operation. The 2 (4) busses are opto isolated from the DALI Pi itself.

Software Switch

The HAT has an onboard switch that can be used for any software defined function. At default it is used to select the bus current at power up. This bus current control can be disabled by software. Using the Q command – the switch function can be disconnected from the DALI power calculation and become useful for any software function.

Raspberry Serial port setup



DALI commands from the Pi to the HAT

Command	Length	Command type
h	4	16 bit DALI
t	4	16 bit DALI – sent twice
j	2	8 bit DALI
l	6	24 bit DALI
m	8	25 bit DALI
d	0	Query DALI bus
f	10	Set forwarding table (v14)
p	0	Query power and switch Info
v	0	Query Version
	0	Query String
s	< 59	Store up to 59 characters

The AL-DALI-HAT-I2 (I4) receives serial port strings from Pi and forwards them to the DALI bus. The packet is 2, 4, 6 or 8 bytes long and begins with one of these characters. We send lower case, and receive upper case: Length is the number of characters after the command

On receipt, the AL-DALI-HAT-I2 (I4) will wait for the DALI bus to be non busy, then will transmit the command. In the case of the t command – it will send the data twice within 100 ms.

Simple Serial I/O examples

See <https://atxled.com/Pi> for python code samples. Some DALI lighting control examples from Pi to Pi HAT-I2 (I4) to DALI bus are shown here

Function	Decimal command	Send to HAT	Response
All lights on full – bus 2	254 254	1hFEFE	None
All lights off – bus 3	254 0	2hFE00	None
Initialize – bus 4	165 0	3tA500	None
Query status of #4 – bus 2	9 144	1h0990	6
Set #5 to 200 – bus 2	10 200	1H0AC8	None

See <https://atxled.com/pdf/AL-WS-DR2.pdf> for a list of commands, see the wikipedia article on DALI lighting for the addressing format for DALI.

Bus Selection

Bus number	DALI all On command	DALI response
1	HFEFE	N
2	1HFEFE	1N
3	2HFEFE	2N
4	3HFEFE	3N

Autonomous Features

At all times – the AL-DALI-HAT-I2 (I4) is listening to the DALI bus. Some DALI bus packets will be processed internally by the Hat – others are passed to the Pi without processing.

The packets that are processed internally are

- DTR commands – those packets received that set values into the DTR will cause the Pi to not broadcast any packets for 200 ms. This allows a multi byte bus sequence to be completed without interruptions

Inter Channel Forwarding

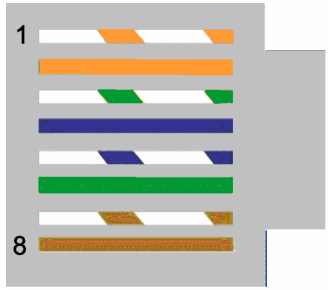
The HAT has a 32 entry table of bus to bus forwarding which is handled by the Hat itself, without requiring the Pi to handle. An ARC, DALI Off, Read Level or Scene command received on a “source” bus, if matched in the table, will be forwarded to the Pi and to a destination address on a destination channel. Destination device levels will be wrong at power up and after scene recall, and are updated by ARC commands that occur on the destination bus normally.

Programming the forwarding table is done as follows, the table is stored in flash memory for use at power up:

- Send a Fxx command (example F00) to read back the forwarding table entry 0. There are 32 entries response is Fxxssaaddaa
- Send a Fxxssaaddaa packet to create an entry with these values:
 - xx table entry # 0-31
 - ss monitored bus number 0-3, dd is destination bus number 0-3
 - aa address (0-63 is address, 64-79 is group 0-15, 80-95 is trigger 0-15, 208-223 is scene 0-15)
 - if the destination bus is 128 + Bus# (128- 131), then packets traverse in both directions.

Trigger is source DALI 0xBFxy. If y matches, then forward either a) the trigger 0-127 or b) a scene 0-15
set destination address < 128 for destination as trigger, and 208-223 for destination as a scene

RJ-45 pinout (ATX Standard)

	Pin	A	B
	1	DALI +	DALI +
	2	DALI – (gnd)	DALI – (gnd)
	3	NC	NC
	4	+ Voltage	+ Voltage
	5	+ Voltage	+ Voltage
	6	Ground	Ground
	7	Ground	Ground
	8	Ground	Ground

DALI monitoring – packets to the Pi

At all times – the AL-DALI-HAT-I2 (I4) is listening to the DALI bus. Any commands on the bus will be forwarded to the Pi for recording the state of the DALI bus. The packets sent to the Pi are. If there is no response after 100 ms to a packet, then a collision has occurred.

Header to Pi	Structure	Xx	yy	cc	zz
B Boot	Bxxyycc	HW Version	FW Version	Switch	
H DALI 16 bit	Hxxyy	DALI byte 0	DALI byte 1		
F Forwarding	See Forwarding				
J DALI 8 bit	Jxx	DALI byte			
L DALI 24 bit	Lxxyycc	DALI byte 0	DALI byte 1	DALI byte 2	
M DALI 25 bit	Mxxyycczz	DALI byte 0	DALI byte 1	DALI byte 2	DALI byte 3
N No Response	N				
P Power Status	Pxxxxyyz	0	0	Switch on/off	
Q Query	Q	N/A			
S Key Storage	S	See Key storage			
V Version	Vxxyycc	HW Version	FW Version	Switch	
X Collision on Receive	Xx				
Z Collision on Transmit	Zxx				
Other Collision	Null response				

A "zDxc" packet is sent proactively by the HAT to the Pi on any change in the bus status, or in response to a 'd' query

D	Z	x	C
zDxc = status response	Channel 0-3	DALI bus power status 0 = No DALI Bus power 1 = DALI bus short to plus 2 = OK	# of channels (1, 2 or 4)

DALI reporting sent to the Pi

At all times – the AL-DALI-HAT is listening to the DALI bus. Any commands on the bus will be forwarded to the Pi for recording the state of the DALI bus. Also status changes are sent.

The packets sent to the Pi start with a Capital Letter followed by values without commas:

- B means reboot, followed by 6 characters, HW version (2), SW version (2), channel count (2). This device has 1 channel
- D means DALI bus power supply status, 2 characters follow (one byte with status, then one byte = one channel => 1)
- H means receipt of a 16 bit DALI packet, 4 Hex characters follow
- J means receipt of an 8 bit DALI packet, 2 Hex characters follow
- L means receipt of a 24 bit DALI packet, 6 Hex characters follow
- N means no response received – normal in most cases (DALI NAK)
- M means receipt of a 25 bit DALI packet, 8 Hex characters follow (fw 18 or later)
- P is for switch 0000 plus the onboard switch status, 7 characters
- S is the String stored in EEPROM (bytes 1-30)
- T is the String stored in EEPROM if longer than 30 bytes(bytes 31-59)
- V same values as B
- X means bus collision on Receive– normal in most cases
- Z means bus collision on Transmit– normal in most cases

The DALI power supply state is also sent proactively by the HAT if the DALI bus changes readiness

- D01 = no power on DALI , one channel
- D11 = Bus current too high – cannot drive to zero, one channel
- D21 = DALI bus OK, one channel

The HAT version status info is encoded as (Vxxyyzz) (V is replaced by B when the HAT restarts)

- xx = Hardware Version
- yy = Firmware Version (decimal = 32 is 32 not 50)
- 01 = Hardware Type (see the wiki for Hardware types)

The HAT status info is encoded as (Pxxxyyzz)

- 000000
- z = 0 or 1 for the Switch On/Off status

Collisions on the DALI bus are expected during address search, but there are cases that are not expected. Check for lower than specified DALI bus voltages, higher currents than specified, or longer line lengths, the AL-DALI-HAT reports these errors.

- X4 = packet length error
- X3 = short bit received
- X2 = multiple packets received
- Z = Collision on transmit – normal, command should be resent
- null response = same as X Collision

DALI Command Structure

DALI commands for simple applications are 2 byte commands with either a 1 byte response or no response. The Wikipedia article offers a good explanation.

The 2 bytes of each basic command can be of these these types

- A) Simple Direct Light Level commands
- B) Complex commands for immediate action
- C) Complex commands requiring the command to be repeated once in 100 ms for action
- D) Complex commands using previously stored information

There are 3 types of addressing methods for these commands

- 1) Broadcast – all device receive the same information
- 2) Unicast – only one device receives the information
- 3) Group – only the devices in the group receive the information.

There are 64 individual addresses, 16 group addresses, one broadcast. The individual and group addresses are shift one bit left for transmission.

The AL-DALI-HAT-I2 (I4) accepts Hex commands to pass thru to the DALI bus. So Hex 2 is address one. The commands listed in the AL-WS-DR2, AL-WS-010v, and PWS-POE-DALI are listed in Decimal – please convert to hex. In Hex – the format is

Target	Direct Light Control	Complex Commands
Broadcast	FExx where xx is the light level	FFxx where xx is the command 0 thru 255
Individual	00 thru 7E (address times 2)	yyxx where yy is 01 thru 7F (addr x 2 + 1) xx is a command from 0 thru 255
Group	80 thru 9E (group times 2 + 128)	yyxx where yy is 81 thru 9F (group x 2 + 1) xx is a command from 0 thru 255
Broadcast		A1xx thru BFxx – commands 256 thru 271 xx is the data to the device
Broadcast		C1xx thru DFxx – commands 272 thru 287 xx is the data to the device

The DALI devices have up to 3 internal registers called DTR, DTR1 and DTR2.

Many complex commands require that the DTR register be written first, then the command is given. For example – setting the Maximum dimming level requires first a number be stored in DTR, then the DTR is stored into the device. AL-DALI-HAT-I2 (I4) accepts Hex commands to pass thru to the DALI bus. For example, setting device 5 to max level 240 (the range is 0 thru 254) the commands are

- a) A3F0 – save 240 into the DTR in all devices (broadcast)
- b) 0B2A – save DTR as max value only to device address 5 (times 2 plus 1 == B)

So Hex 0A is address five direct control and 0B is address five complex commands. The commands listed in the AL-WS-DR2, AL-WS-010v, and PWS-POE-DALI are listed in decimal – please convert to hex.

ATX LED ZWD Application

The ZWD package for the Raspberry Pi creates a complete DALI master with all features needed for configuration and management of a DALI system. It includes interfaces to Alexa, Google, Hue, Homebridge, Smarththings, Siri and so on.

DALI Devices

Other DALI

Groups

Scenes

Schedule

Triggers

DMX Groups

Hue

Admin

Support

WiFi Setup

DALI Log

Advanced

ZWave

ZWave Logs

Status

ZPDS version: 0285-4fb2aef

Channels: 1

HW type: AL-DALI-HAT v2 with DALI power

HW version: 02

FW version: 24

Local IP Address: 192.168.5.39

MAC Address: b827ebfa86a

Site Name

Staging (a86a-KVM 3)

Save

Enter your email address to register

murray@atbled.com

Save

Set up dataplicity

Dataplicity already installed.

Uninstall

☒ Enable cloud backups and local redirection

Save

If checked, we will periodically back up your ATX-LED user data (such as light names and scheduled actions) to the cloud. Additionally, the local redirection service will be enabled, so that following <https://mre.atbled.com> will open the ATX-LED control panel from within the local network.

Provisioning

Rescan Addresses

Rescan Addresses (quick)

Assign Addresses

Assign Addresses (quick)

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Query DALI Power Status

DALI power status:

Channel: 1

Address Type:

Broadcast

Group 0

Single (select below)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63

Off

Up

Down

Min

Max

On and Step Up

Step Down and Off

Go to scene: 0

100%

75%

50%

25%

0%

Manual level: 0

Color temperature (CCT): 0

Send

Response:

Query Status

Rescan Device

Reset Device

There are 0 device(s) in autodetect CCT mode, and 1 device(s) possibly in fixed mode. Fixing this will change the driver modes on these devices from 'autodetect' to 'CCT' and 'possibly fixed' to 'fixed'.

Fix driver modes

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ZWave Logs

DR2G 2x6

DR2G 2x4 CCT

DR2F 16

DR2G

LDD

Config

Edit name: LDD

Hue name:

Hide from Hue:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Groups:

Fade Time: 0 seconds

Fade Rate: 357.8 steps / second

Min Level: 145

Max Level: 254

Power On Level: 149

Fail Level: 149

SR2303AC 0

Status

Channel: 1

Short address: 25

Model ID:

UPC: 0

Serial #: 0

FW Version: 187

HW Version: 5

Phy Min Level: 145

DALI Devices

Other DALI

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Schedule

Export

Browse...

No file selected.

Import

New Entry

DR2F Warm

Edit name: DR2F Warm

Delete Entry

When? Sunset

Offset: 60 minutes before

On weekdays: M Tu W Th F Sa Su

Actions:

Set light color temperature

Set All lights to 2400

Dr2F cool

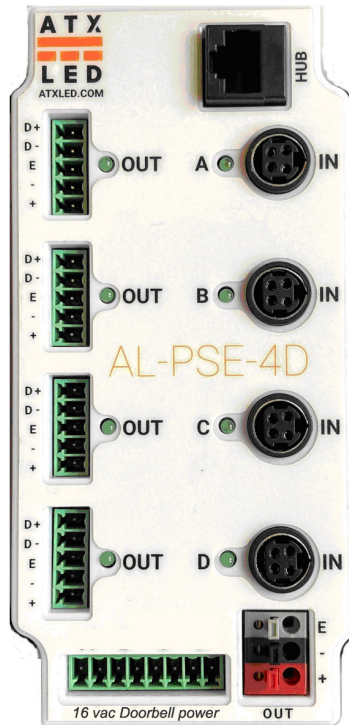
90 minutes after sunrise: set color of all lights to 4994K

New Entry

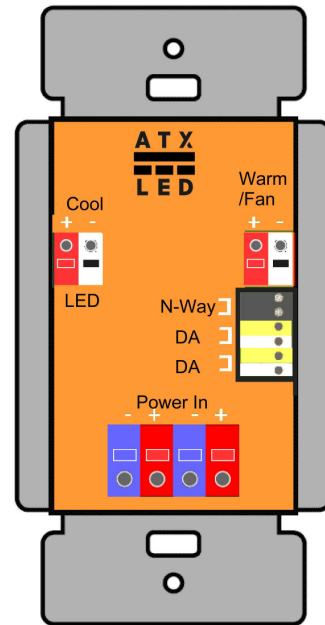
At sunrise: set all lights to level 0

DALI bus products from ATX LED Consultants

Power Distribution



Wall Switches



Low Voltage house lighting product line

