

























### 7.2.2 Extra Low Voltage (ELV) lanterns

ELV lanterns shall comply with the supply voltage requirements in Clause 5.2.2 of AS 2144.

The minimum and maximum power consumption for extra low voltage lanterns in various states is shown in Table 7.2.2.

**Table 7.2.2 – Extra low voltage lantern power consumption**

|                                  | State    | Minimum Consumption | Maximum Consumption                                   |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---|
| <b>Dimmed by Voltage Control</b> | Undimmed | 1W                  | 18W for green and red aspects, 21W for yellow aspects |
|                                  | Dimmed   | 0.6W                | 12W for green and red aspects, 14W for yellow aspects |
| <b>Dimmed by Control Wire</b>    | Undimmed | 1W                  | 18W for green and red aspects, 21W for yellow aspects |
|                                  | Dimmed   | 0.6W                | 12W for green and red aspects, 14W for yellow aspects |

### 7.2.3 Dual LV/ELV lanterns

Dual LV and ELV lanterns shall comply with the supply voltage requirements in Clause 5.2.3 of AS 2144.

### 7.2.4 Direct Current (DC) lanterns

DC lanterns shall only be used in conjunction with Portable Traffic Signals. DC lanterns shall comply with the supply voltage requirements in Clause 5.2.4 of AS 2144.

## 7.3 Supply conductors

In addition to the requirements of Clause 5.3.1 of AS 2144, all flexible conduits for traffic signal lanterns shall be black. At least 2.5 metres of supply conductors shall be provided where terminated into an upper mounting assembly. At least 12 m of supply conductors shall be provided for extended range lanterns on mast-arm outreach poles where the supply conductors are terminated in the junction box rather than the UMA.

### 7.4 Terminals for connection of supply conductors

Terminals for the connection of the supply conductors shall be in accordance with the requirements of Clause 5.3.2 of AS 2144. In addition, each connector shall be double insulated to ensure that exposed conductors that are attached to the connectors are not accessible.

## 8 Operational requirements

The operational requirements defined in MRTS201 *General Equipment Requirements* apply to this Technical Specification. Additional electrical requirements for equipment provided under this Technical Specification are given below.

### 8.1 Monitoring and dimming

Lanterns shall have stepped dimming characteristic and shall be provided with either:

- facilities to respond to changes to the supplied voltage from the controller, or
- an input terminal to interface with a dimming control wire.

The lantern shall have sufficient current load, under normal and dimmed output, to facilitate lamp monitoring by any controller.

Chromaticity shall conform to AS 2144 across the rated voltage range of the lantern including voltage levels when dimming is active.

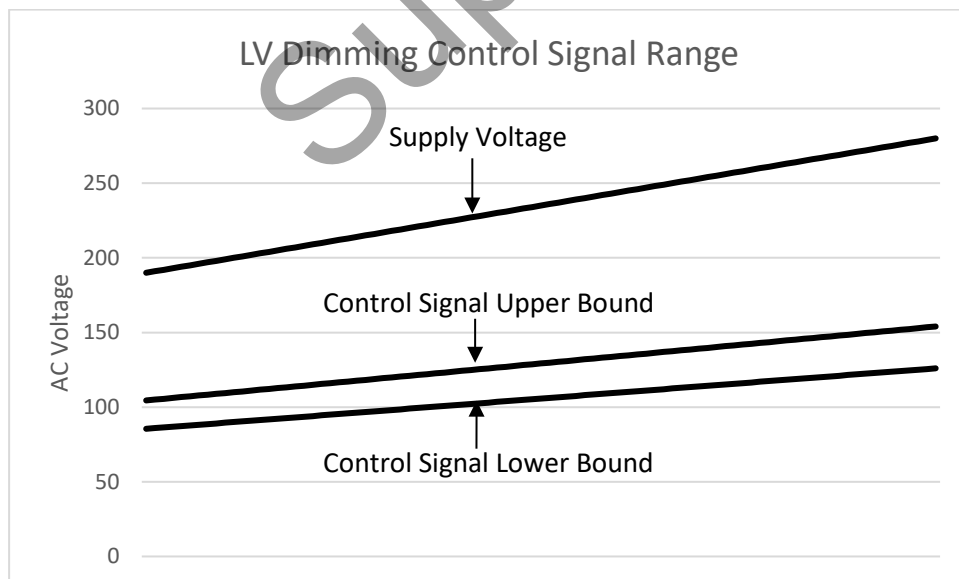
All lanterns shall conform to the step dimming requirements specified in AS 2144. The change in luminosity from dimming the aspects shall not induce visible flicker. The voltage range in which dimming shall occur can be found in Figures 6.1 and 6.2 of AS 2144.

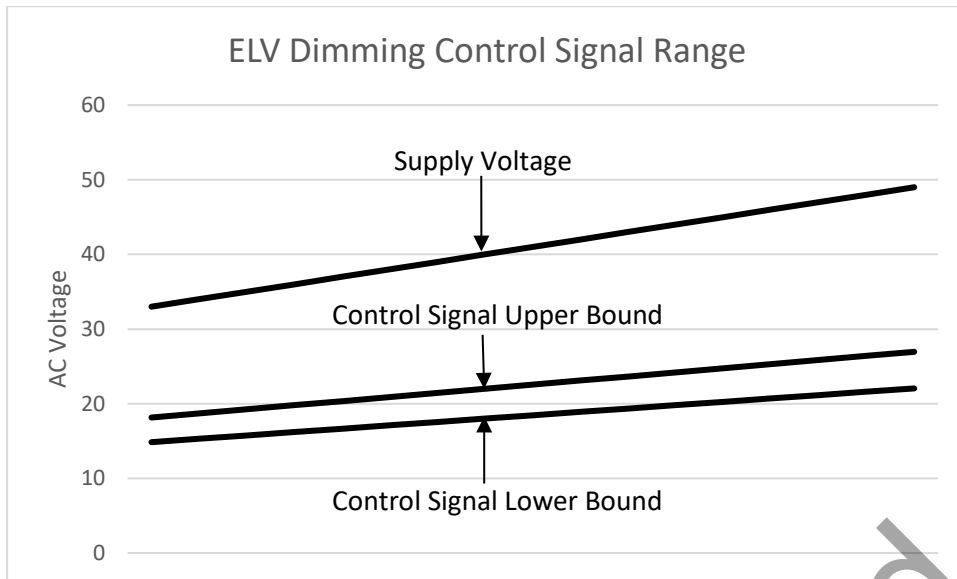
#### 8.1.1 Dimming by Control Wire

Each lantern aspect shall provide an input terminal to interface with a control wire and be responsive to control signals on the wire. The input terminal shall present a load of not more than 2mA at rated supply voltage and shall be able to withstand up to 280VAC without damage.

The control signal for dimming will be the presence of a voltage at 50% of the supply voltage. The upper and lower bounds for the control signal depend on supply voltage and are shown in Figure 8.1.1(a) and Figure 8.1.1(b) for LV and ELV lanterns respectively.

**Figure 8.1.1(a) – Low voltage lantern dimming control signal range**



**Figure 8.1.1(b) – Extra low voltage lantern dimming control signal range**


The control signal voltage range for both LV and ELV power can be found using the following equation:

$$\text{Control Signal Range} = \frac{V_s}{2} \pm \left( \frac{V_s}{2} \times 0.1 \right)$$

Where  $V_s$  is the supply voltage.

The transition between dimmed and undimmed states shall be completed in less than 4 seconds and should preferably be gradual over a period of 2 – 4 seconds.

### 8.2 Progressive failure of LEDs

In the case of aspects utilising high-current, super-bright LEDs, Clause 6.4 of AS 2144, Progressive Failure of LEDs, will be met and the lantern manufacturer shall demonstrate compliance with the following conditions:

- After the failure of one or more LEDs the aspect is producing no less than 80% of the luminous intensity that it would with all LEDs illuminated.
- That the loss of said LED(s) does not create dark spots, as read in Clause 3.2 of AS 2144 that could be misinterpreted as a symbol.

### 8.3 Pedestrian Countdown Timer (PCT) display

The combined red "Don't Walk and PCT display shall, upon initial power up:

- display the flashing red "Don't Walk" symbol during the first full pedestrian clearance period, and
- record the duration of the pedestrian clearance period.

The PCT timer module shall commence recording once the steady green "Walk" symbol deactivates. It shall record the duration of the pedestrian clearance period while the red "Don't Walk" symbol is flashing. Each flash shall correspond to a pulse in seconds received from the Traffic Signal Controller.

The recording shall cease when the steady “Don’t Walk” signal group has been active for at least 655 milliseconds. The recorded pedestrian clearance period shall then be rounded down to an integer in seconds, which is the PCT’s countdown period.

Once the countdown period has been established, the display shall count down from a value equal to the countdown period with the yellow (chromaticity of yellow as per AS 2144) numeric display instead of the “Don’t Walk” symbol. The numerical value will decrement by one, every second, using the internal timer until the display reaches one (“1”). After a further second, the PCT display will complete the countdown by displaying the steady “Don’t Walk” symbol and not display a zero (“0”).

During each subsequent operation of the clearance period, the PCT shall continue to record the clearance time. If the clearance period for any given cycle differs from what was established previously, the time recorded is rounded to the nearest integer and becomes the new countdown period.

If the recorded pedestrian clearance period differs from the countdown period, one of the following behaviours will apply:

- If the pedestrian clearance period is shorter than the countdown period, once the pedestrian clearance period has elapsed, the PCT display is aborted and the steady “Don’t Walk” symbol will be displayed, or
- If the pedestrian clearance period is longer than the countdown period, once the countdown period has elapsed, the flashing “Don’t Walk” symbol will be displayed. This symbol will flash once per second until the pedestrian countdown period has elapsed and then the steady “Don’t Walk” symbol will be displayed.

The PCT display is considered faulty if at least four of the seven segments for each of the symbolic displays are faulty. In the event of a fault condition while the PCT display is active, it will also abort the countdown sequence within a one-second period. The PCT display shall then revert back to the flashing “Don’t Walk” signal. The PCT display shall no longer be activated for all subsequent pedestrian clearance periods until it is reset by power cycling the PCT display. If the countdown display has sufficient failures which has affected legibility of the numerals, the PCT display shall also cease its countdown sequence.

The PCT display shall not trigger a lamp fault even if it has detected that the flashing red “Don’t Walk” display has failed. It will, however, display a lamp fault when the steady red “Don’t Walk” display has failed.

The countdown timer display within the PCT display shall also have its own connection to the power source. It should not be powered through a parallel connection from the red standing man display.

PCT displays should only be used at crossings as determined in TRUM Volume 1 Part 6, Section 8.2.3-2.

Refer to Queensland MUTCD Part 14 *Traffic Signals* and TRUM Volume 1 Part 6, Section 8.2.3-2 for further operational requirements.

## 9 Optical system components and ancillary devices

### 9.1 Visible lighting flicker

Lighting flicker requirements have been introduced to reduce driver distress, stroboscopic effects and to minimise any potential health risks associated with lighting flicker.

All traffic signal lanterns shall comply with the following lighting flicker requirements:

- Flicker frequency shall be greater than twice the A.C. line frequency
- Flicker frequency shall be greater than the critical flicker fusion frequency, and
- Flicker percentage shall be less than *flicker frequency* x 0.08.

Recommendations from IEEE Std 1789-2015 have been adopted to place limits on flicker from LED lanterns.

### 9.2 Veiling reflections

To reduce the effect of veiling reflections, LED lantern aspects shall be covered with appropriate coloured lenses.

The external surface of the lenses shall be either convex or slightly declining.

### 9.3 Light source

The sources of supply for the specified LED shall be stated.

LED aspects shall be provided with each lantern supplied as per order. LED aspects shall also be supplied as a spare part.

### 9.4 Lantern types

For vehicular traffic signal lanterns, this specification calls for the supply of both general purpose and extended range lanterns.

General purpose vehicular lanterns shall have a nominal aspect size of 200 mm.

Extended range vehicular lanterns shall have a nominal aspect size of 300 mm.

### 9.5 Symbolic displays

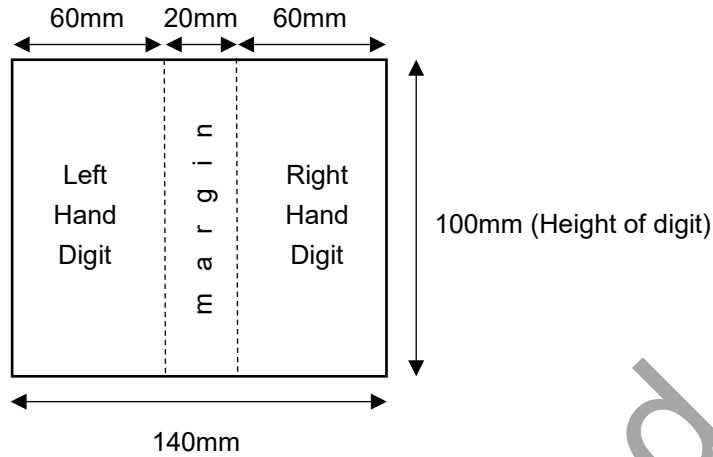
All shapes of symbolic displays as shown in AS 2144 shall be provided and included in the list of spare parts.

For the PCT display, the combined yellow countdown timer and flashing red "Don't Walk" display shall be a direct replacement to the existing Don't Walk display. Retrofitting the PCT display into the existing pedestrian lantern assembly shall not require any additional modifications.

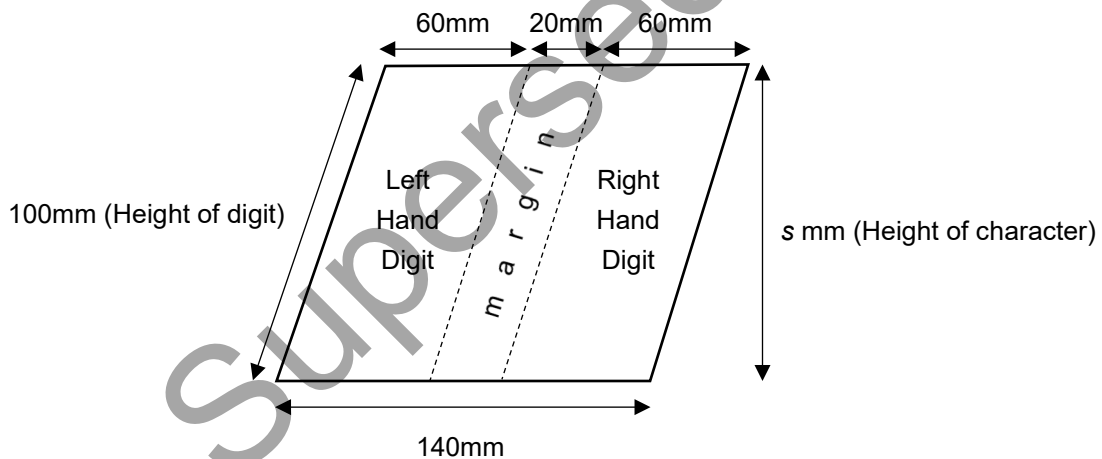


The PCT display shall have two seven-segment displays comprising one row of 5 mm yellow (chromaticity of yellow as per AS 2144) LEDs to illuminate each segment and display the number as required. The display shall be capable of the following:

**Figure 9.5(a) – Dimensions of digits (non-italic)**



**Figure 9.5(b) – Dimensions of digits (italics)**



- Height of the digits shall be approximately  $(100 \pm 10)$ mm as depicted in Figure 9.5(a).
- Width of a digit shall be approximately  $(60 \pm 10)$ mm as depicted in Figure 9.5(b).
- Height of the digits shall be approximately  $(100 \pm 10)$ mm as depicted in Figure 9.5(b) and the height of the characters (denoted as  $s$  mm) shall be at least 50% of the nominal roundel diameter.
- Width of a digit shall remain as  $(60 \pm 10)$ mm as depicted in Figure 9.5(b).
- Figure 9.5(a) and Figure 9.5(b) are dimensions appropriate for use on a general purpose pedestrian lantern with a nominal roundel diameter of 200 mm.
- Display digits between 1 and 99 inclusive which would represent the time in seconds remaining within the pedestrian clearance period.

- Single digits shall not precede with a zero – for example, the countdown timer shall display “5” instead of “05”.
- Single digits shall only be displayed on the right hand digit – for example, the countdown timer shall display “X5” where “X” is blank (no LEDs lit) when the countdown timer reaches “5”.
- No overlay of two consecutive digits simultaneously.
- Only activate all necessary LEDs required to display a digit simultaneously.
- Transition between each digit without any perceptible flashing or blanking out of the display.
- Provision of a margin, equivalent to 20 mm, is to be used as the spacing between the two digits.
- Have sufficient light intensity across the display such that the digits are clear, legible and not distracting to pedestrians meeting visual acuity requirements for driver licensing.
- Be capable of being “dimmed” at times of low ambient light.

### **9.6 Visors**

Visors for vehicular signal lanterns shall be ordered and supplied separately to lanterns.

Visors for pedestrian lanterns and bicycle lanterns shall be supplied with the lanterns.

If fasteners are required for connection of the visor to the lantern, they shall be supplied with each visor, and secured to prevent loss prior to installation. Fasteners provided are to be spring clips or alternative as approved by Transport and Main Roads.

### **9.7 Target boards**

Target boards used with lanterns are subject to the following requirements:

- Traffic signal vehicular lanterns shall be supplied with target boards.
- All target boards shall have a white border of dimensions specified in Clause 7.6 of AS 2144.
- Target boards shall be made of aluminium.
- Each target board shall be supplied with all nuts, bolts, etc. necessary for assembly.
- The design of the target boards shall be such that combinations of two columns of one- two- and three-aspect lanterns can be accommodated.

If blanking panels are required, they should be provided with nuts/bolts and associated holes.

## **10 Installation requirements**

The installation requirements defined in MRTS201 *General Equipment Requirements* and MRTS93 *Traffic Signals* apply to this Technical Specification.

## **11 Testing and Commissioning**

The testing and commissioning requirements defined in MRTS201 *General Equipment Requirements* apply to this Technical Specification.

All lantern data sheets and complete sets of certified results as defined in the Traffic Signal Lanterns Evaluation Checklist shall be provided. These tests are to be performed by an independent testing laboratory, registered by NATA.

These test results shall demonstrate that the performance characteristics of the unit meet or exceed the standards defined in AS 2144 shall be completed by the NATA certified laboratory to record the test results for the LED lanterns offered.

Where measured electrical values are required in the test templates, provide oscillograms clearly showing the values of peak in-rush current, running current, and waveform during the first second after switch-on. **Hold Point 4**

## **12 Warranty provisions**

The warranty requirements defined in MRTS201 *General Equipment Requirements* apply to this Technical Specification.

## **13 Documentation**

The documentation requirements defined in MRTS201 *General Equipment Requirements* apply to this Technical Specification. All information provided shall be written in plain English.

### **13.1 Additional information to be supplied**

In addition to the information requested elsewhere in this Technical Specification, the following information shall also be provided with the offer:

- a) Dimensioned outline drawings of all equipment offered.
- b) Where a special tool or component is required for assembly, installation or maintenance it shall be clearly stated and detailed by the manufacturer.

### **13.2 Exceptions to the Technical Specification**

The covering letter shall include all details of the equipment offered that do not comply with the relevant clauses of this Technical Specification, and any standards referenced by this Technical Specification.

## **14 Training**

The training requirements defined in MRTS201 *General Equipment Requirements* apply to this Technical Specification.

## **15 Maintenance**

The maintenance requirements defined in MRTS201 *General Equipment Requirements* apply to this Technical Specification.

### **15.1 Spare Components**

Availability of spare parts shall be maintained for at least eight years following the last purchase date of lanterns.

## **16 Handover**

The handover requirements defined in MRTS201 *General Equipment Requirements* apply to this Technical Specification.

Superseded