



# Iowa Department of Transportation

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFIC SIGNALIZATION

Dubuque County  
STP-A-061-8(128)--22-31

Effective Date  
May 17, 2011

**THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, SERIES OF 2009, ARE AMENDED BY THE FOLLOWING MODIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS. THESE ARE SPECIAL PROVISIONS AND SHALL PREVAIL OVER THOSE PUBLISHED IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS**

### INDEX

1. GENERAL
2. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS
3. SCHEDULE OF UNIT PRICES
4. TESTING AND MAINTENANCE
5. HANDHOLES/VAULTS
6. CONDUIT SYSTEM
7. WIRING
8. ELECTRICAL CABLE
9. CONCRETE BASES
10. BONDING AND GROUNDING
11. SIGNAL APPURTENANCES
12. REPLACING DAMAGED IMPROVEMENTS
13. ACTUATED CONTROLLER
14. CONTROLLER CABINET AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT
15. VEHICLE TRAFFIC SIGNAL HEADS
16. TRAFFIC SIGNAL LAMPS
17. PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL HEADS
18. PEDESTRIAN PUSH BUTTONS
19. TRAFFIC SIGNAL POLES
20. TRAFFIC SIGNS AND POSTS
21. FIBER OPTIC CABLE
22. EMERGENCY PREEMPTION
23. STREET LIGHT LUMINAIRES
24. ELECTRICAL SERVICE / BATTERY BACKUP INSTALLATION
25. FIBER HUB CABINET
26. STOPBAR MONITORING CAMERAS
27. PAN/TILT-ZOOM CAMERAS
28. ITS COMPONENTS
29. SMARTSENSOR MATRIX VEHICLE DETECTION
30. SMARTSENSOR HD DETECTION
31. ADVANCE MICROWAVE VEHICLE DETECTION
32. BASIS OF PAYMENT

## **1. GENERAL**

- 1.1 This part of the specifications includes the furnishing of all material and equipment necessary to complete, in place and operational, a traffic control signal(s) as described in the project plans.
- 1.2 The installation of the traffic control signals and appurtenances shall be in conformance with the current edition of the MUTCD, unless otherwise noted.

## **2. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS**

- 2.1 Fabrication or assembly process materials shall comply with the applicable parts of Section 2523 of the Standard Specifications.
- 2.2 Equipment and materials shall be of new stock unless the plans provide for the relocation of or the use of fixtures furnished by others. New equipment and materials shall be the product of reputable manufacturers of electrical equipment, and shall meet Engineer approval.
- 2.3 Six copies of shop drawings shall be furnished for steel mast arm poles to be furnished on the Project. Six copies of catalog cuts and manufacturer's specifications shall be furnished for all standard "off-the-shelf" items.

Engineer review of shop drawings and catalog cuts shall not relieve the Contractor of any responsibility under the Contract documents.

- 2.4 All electrical equipment shall conform to the standards of the NEMA, and all material and work shall conform to the requirements of the NEC, ASTM, ASA, and local ordinances. Miscellaneous electrical equipment and materials shall be UL approved.

Wherever reference is made in these specifications or in the standard provisions to the code, the safety orders, the general order, or the standards mentioned above, the reference shall be construed to mean the code, order, or standard that is in effect at the date of advertising of these specifications.

- 2.5 Certification from the manufacturers of all electrical equipment, signal supports, conduit and cable shall be supplied by the Contractor stating said material complies with these specifications.
- 2.6 Existing traffic signal equipment designated to be removed and not reinstalled on the project shall remain the property of the Contractor unless otherwise noted. The Contractor shall carefully place any removed equipment which the City wants to re-use, in the right-of-way. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions in protecting existing equipment. If any equipment is damaged, the Contractor shall be liable for replacement. The existing signal shall remain in operation until the new system is ready for service. The Contractor shall notify the Engineer and Police Dispatcher prior to any operational shutdown of the traffic signals, either existing or new.

## **3. SCHEDULE OF UNIT PRICES**

- 3.1 Complete and forward to the City three copies of a list of unit costs for each item listed within the lump sum traffic signalization bid item, by the preconstruction meeting. The sum of the costs for each item shall equal the total Contract Lump Sum price for the traffic signal installation(s). Monthly estimates of the work performed on the project will be made by the Owner and the unit costs will be used to prepare progress payments to the Contractor. The unit costs will also be used to establish the total cost for any Extra Work Orders related to traffic signal installation work items unless otherwise negotiated.

#### 4. TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF SIGNAL EQUIPMENT

- 4.1 Notify the Engineer the date the signal or signal system will be ready for testing once the project is open to traffic.
- 4.2 Upon authorization of the Engineer, place the signal or signal system in operation for a consecutive 30 day test period. The signal(s) shall not be placed into operation without prior notification and authorization of the Engineer. Failure or malfunction of the equipment furnished by the Contractor, exclusive of minor malfunctions (such as lamp burnouts) occurring during the test period, shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense and the signal or system tested for an additional 30 consecutive day period. This procedure shall be repeated until the signal equipment has operated satisfactorily for 30 consecutive days.
- 4.3 A representative from the manufacturer and/or supplier of the signal controller shall be at the project site when the signal controller(s) are ready to be turned on, to provide technical assistance including, as a minimum, programming of all necessary input data. All required signal timing data shall be provided by the Engineer.
- 4.4 After signal turn on and prior to final acceptance of the completed traffic signal system, the Contractor shall respond, within 24 hours, to perform maintenance or repair of any failure or malfunction reported.

#### 5. HANDHOLES/VAULTS

- 5.1 Handholes/vaults shall be installed at the locations shown on the plans, and at such additional points as the Contractor, at no additional expense to the Contracting Authority, may desire to facilitate the work.

Furnish precast concrete handhole or fiber vault, or fiberglass handhole, each with cast iron ring and cover or heavy duty fiberglass cover as shown in plans.

##### 5.2 24 inch Round Handhole

The 24 inch round handhole shall be a 5 inches thick concrete 24 inches diameter by 36 inch in depth with a Neenah R5900E or equivalent cast iron manhole cover with the legend "Traffic Signal" set flush to the ground. Each HH 24-36 handhole shall have a 5/8 inch by 10 feet ground rod driven into the center of the handhole (for later use). Each HH 24-36 shall include a drainage system as shown in the plans. The body of the pre-cast handhole shall meet the requirements for Class 1500D concrete pipe insofar as applicable. Cast iron ring and cover may be rated light duty for non-traffic areas (145 pounds minimum); but shall be rated heavy duty for traffic areas (320 pounds minimum) where shown on the plans. Deviations in weights shall not exceed plus or minus five percent. The cover shall have the words "TRAFFIC SIGNAL" cast on the top of the cover. Cable hooks - Four (4) cable hooks shall be provided in all handholes as detailed on the plans. Cable hooks shall be galvanized steel with a minimum diameter of 3/8 inch and a minimum length of 5 inch and anchored in the wall of the handhole utilizing appropriate anchoring devices.

##### 5.3 Fiber Vault, Square

Fiber Optics Junction Vault shall be a Square 48 inch x 48 inch outside dimension, 36 inch x 36 inch inside dimension fiber vault manhole. Vault shall be 48 inch deep (inside dimension) with a Neenah R1642 or equivalent cast iron cover with the legend "Fiber". Each vault shall include a drainage system as shown on in the plans. This vault will have 4 – 3/4 inch drain holes in the sump pit for water to drain to which the drain tile will be fastened. The fiber vault shall include the following:

A minimum of 4 cable hooks will be installed in each vault to support fiber optic cables. Maintain 18 inches of clean stone beneath and around the structure and subdrain system

as indicated in the drawings.

Fiber optic square hand holes will be installed at the locations specified on the construction documents (Typically 500 feet apart or less).

Vaults shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Damaged vaults will not be accepted. All conduits shall enter the vault at a depth of 24 inches from the bottom of the vault. Any deviations from this requirement shall be approved by the Engineer. All holes cut into vaults for conduit entry/exit shall be core drilled from the inside out unless approved by Engineer. All penetrations shall be sealed with an approved polyurethane expansion joint sealing compound such as BASF Sonolastic NP1, Bostik Chem-Calk 915, Tremco Vulkem 116 or approved equal. This compound shall be readily workable soft plastic. It shall be workable at temperatures as low as 30°F, and shall not melt or run at temperatures as high as 300°F. The ends of all conduit leading into the handhole shall fit approximately 2 inches beyond the inside wall. If primary conduit leading into vault contain 4 smaller conduits, a quadplex plug is to be installed on the conduit. Any empty conduits should also be plugged as detailed in the conduit section of the specifications. A coarse aggregate drain conforming to the dimensions shown on the plan details shall be provided. Cast iron rings and covers for handholes shall be set flush with the sidewalk or pavement and 1 inch above the surface of the ground when installed in an earth shoulder away from the pavement edge. Any backfilling necessary under a pavement or paved sidewalk or within 2 feet of the pavement edge shall be made with stone screening.

Installation of the fiber vault shall include all transportation, labor, material, connections, excavation, backfilling, drainage system, and compaction necessary to completely install the Fiber Optics Junction Vault at the locations specified on the plan.

#### 5.4 Fiber Vault Round – 4 inch Diameter

Optics junction fiber vault round shall have an internal 48 inch diameter x 48 inch deep fiber vault manhole. This vault will have a 4 inch or larger opening in the bottom sump area to which the drain tile will be fastened; and a 48 inch lid with a Neenah R1642 or equivalent cast iron cover marked "Fiber" as shown on the details in the plans. A minimum of 8 cable hooks will be installed in each vault to support fiber optic cables. All components are to be plastic, aluminum, or stainless steel to avoid rusting. Each vault shall have a 5/8 inch by 10 feet ground rod driven into the ground near the sump pit opening. This ground and the tracer wires shall be wired into the locator station. Each vault shall include a drainage system as shown on in the plans. Maintain 18 inches clean stone beneath and around the structure.

Vaults shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Damaged vaults will not be accepted. All conduits shall enter the vault at a depth of 24 inches from the bottom of the vault. Any deviations from this requirement shall be approved by the Engineer. All holes cut into vaults for conduit entry/exit shall be core drilled from the inside out unless approved by Engineer. All penetrations shall be sealed with an approved polyurethane expansion joint sealing compound such as BASF Sonolastic NP1, Bostik Chem-Calk 915, Tremco Vulkem 116 or approved equal. This compound shall be readily workable soft plastic. It shall be workable at temperatures as low as 30°F, and shall not melt or run at temperatures as high as 300°F. The ends of all conduit leading into the handhole shall fit approximately 2 inches beyond the inside wall. If the primary conduit leading into vault contain the 4 smaller conduits, a quadplex plug is to be installed on the conduit. Any empty conduits should also be plugged as detailed in the conduit section of the specifications. A coarse aggregate drain conforming to the dimensions shown on the plan details shall be provided. Cast iron rings and covers for handholes shall be set flush with the sidewalk or pavement and 1 inch above the surface of the ground when installed in an earth shoulder away from the pavement edge. Any backfilling necessary under a pavement or paved sidewalk or within 2 feet of the pavement edge shall be made with stone screening.

Installation of the fiber vault shall include all transportation, labor, material, connections,

excavation, backfilling, drainage system, and compaction necessary to completely install the Fiber Optics Junction Vault at the locations specified on the plan.

5.5 Fiber Vault, Round – 3 inch Diameter

Fiber optics junction vault shall have an internal 36 inch diameter x 36 inch deep fiber vault manhole. This vault will have a 4 inch or larger opening in the bottom sump area to which the drain tile will be fastened; and a 48 inch lid with a Neenah R1642 or equivalent cast iron cover marked "Fiber Optics" as shown on the details in the plans. A minimum of 8 cable hooks will be installed in each vault to support fiber optic cables. All components are to be plastic, aluminum, or stainless steel to avoid rusting. Each vault shall have a 5/8 inch by 10 feet ground rod driven into the ground near the sump pit opening. This ground and the tracer wires shall be wired into the locator station. Each vault shall include a drainage system as shown on in the plans. Maintain 18 inch clean stone beneath and around the structure.

Vaults shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Damaged vaults will not be accepted. All conduits shall enter the vault at a depth of 18 inches from the bottom of the vault. Any deviations from this requirement shall be approved by the Engineer. All holes cut into vaults for conduit entry/exit shall be core drilled from the inside out unless approved by Engineer. All penetrations shall be sealed with an approved polyurethane expansion joint sealing compound such as BASF Sonolastic NP1, Bostik Chem-Calk 915, Tremco Vulkem 116 or approved equal. This compound shall be readily workable soft plastic. It shall be workable at temperatures as low as 30°F, and shall not melt or run at temperatures as high as 300°F. The ends of all conduit leading into the handhole shall fit approximately 2 inches beyond the inside wall. If the primary conduit leading into vault contain 4 smaller conduits, a quadplex plug is to be installed on the conduit. Any empty conduits shall also be plugged as detailed in the conduit section of the specifications. A coarse aggregate drain conforming to the dimensions shown on the plan details shall be provided. Cast iron rings and covers for handholes shall be set flush with the sidewalk or pavement and 1 inch above the surface of the ground when installed in an earth shoulder away from the pavement edge. Any backfilling necessary under a pavement or paved sidewalk or within 2 feet of the pavement edge shall be made with stone screening.

Installation of the fiber vault shall include all transportation, labor, material, connections, excavation, backfilling drainage system, and compaction necessary to completely install the Fiber Optics Junction Vault at the locations specified on the plan.

5.6 Traffic Signal Tub

Tubs shall be polymer concrete 30 inch x 48 inch x 36 inch stackable hand-holes with the legend "Traffic Signal" on the lid and having a two stainless steel bolt lids (or approved equal). A minimum of four cable hooks will be installed in each hand-hole to support the signal cables. Hand-holes shall be constructed with no base in box bottom. Each hand-hole shall be supplied with one lid tool for removing covers. Covers shall support an 8,000 pound load over a 10 inch square with a minimum test load of 12,000 pounds. Covers subject to heavy loads shall support a 15,000 pound load over a 10 inch square with a minimum test load of 22,568 pounds. A coarse aggregate drain shall be provided.

5.7 Precast Concrete Handhole (Square). Precast handhole shall be typically placed adjacent to the traffic signal control cabinet. Precast square handholes shall have an open bottom, be 36 inch x 24 inch outside dimensions and a Neenah R6689 heavy duty cast iron lid stating "Traffic Signals". Casting shall be bolted to precast handhole. Handholes shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. Damaged vaults will not be accepted. All conduits shall enter at a depth 24 inches from the top of the handhole. Deviations from this requirement shall be approved by the Engineer. All holes cut into the handhole for conduit entry/exit shall be core drilled from the inside out unless approved by the Engineer. All penetrations shall be sealed with an approved polyurethane expansion joint sealing compound such as BASF Sonolastic NP 1, Bostic Chem Calk 915, Tremco Vulkem 116 or approved equal. The six core drilled

holes for conduit coming directly from the control cabinet are included in the cost of the precast handhole. The ends of all conduits leading into the handhole shall fit approximately 2 inches beyond the inside wall. Any empty conduits shall also be plugged as detailed in the conduit section of the specifications. A coarse aggregate drain conforming to the dimensions shown on the plan details shall be provided. Cast iron ring covers for handholes shall be set flush with the sidewalk or pavement.

- 5.8 Handholes/Vaults in the immediate intersection shall have a 5/8 inch by 10 foot ground rod driven in the handhole. Ground wires shall be connected to the ground rods with one piece non-ferrous clamps which employ set screws as tightening devices.
- 5.9 Unless pre-approved by the Engineer, removal and replacement of any concrete sidewalk to aid in the installation of the handhole/vaults shall be incidental to the price of the vault.
- 5.10 Handholes/Vaults shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner. When the use of forms is required they shall be set level and of sufficient thickness to prevent warping or other deflections from the specified pattern. A means shall be provided for holding conduit runs rigidly in place while the concrete is placed. All conduits shall enter the handhole at a depth of 12 inches from the bottom of the handhole unless otherwise specified. Any deviations from this requirement shall be approved by the Engineer. The ends of all conduit leading into the handhole shall fit approximately 2 inches beyond the inside wall. A coarse aggregate drain conforming to the dimensions shown on the plan details shall be provided. Cast iron rings and covers for handholes shall be set flush with the sidewalk or pavement and 1 inch above the surface of the ground when installed in an earth shoulder away from the pavement edge. Any backfilling necessary under a pavement or paved sidewalk or within 2 feet of the pavement edge shall be made with stone screening. Damaged handholes/vaults or covers will not be accepted. Damaged handholes/vaults will need to be replaced prior to acceptance. Handholes/vaults are not to be installed in the flow lines of a ditch.

## 6. CONDUIT SYSTEM

- 6.1 The number, type, and size of conduit shall be as shown on the plans. Conduit shall meet the requirements of Articles 2523.03, N, and 4185.10 of the Standard Specifications.
  - 6.1.1 Conduit shown on the plans as rigid steel shall be galvanized steel meeting the requirements of ANSI Standard Specification C80.1, latest revision.
  - 6.1.2 Conduit shown on the plans as PVC conduit shall meet the requirements of NEMA TC-2, Type 2, and applicable UL Standards. HDPE conduit with an SDR of 13.5 will be allowed to be used in place of PVC conduit.
  - 6.1.3 Conduit for interconnect runs shall be Innerduct as shown on the plans. Innerduct conduit shall be schedule 40 HDPE. Conduit shall provide nominal duct size as indicated on the plans, shall be orange in color unless otherwise specified, and be longitudinally ribbed on the inside wall.
  - 6.1.4 Conduit attached to structures shall be nonmetallic, similar in color to the structure, and rigid enough not to sag under its own weight plus the weight of its contents between brackets. At bridges the conduit shall also be supplied with expansion joints that correspond to the joints of the bridge.
- 6.2 Conduit shall be placed as shown on the plans. All locations subject to minor changes pending City of Dubuque Engineering and Iowa DOT approval. Change in direction of conduit shall be accomplished by bending such that the conduit will not be injured or its internal diameter changed. Bends shall be of uniform curvature and the inside radius of curvature of any bend shall not be less than six times the internal diameter of the conduit.

- 6.3 When it is necessary to cut and thread steel conduit, no exposed threads will be permitted. All couplings shall be tightened until the ends of conduits are brought together so that an electrical connection will be made throughout the entire length of the conduit run. All conduit and fittings shall be free from burrs and rough places and all conduit runs shall be cleaned, swabbed and reamed before cables are installed. Nipples shall be used to eliminate cutting and threading where short lengths of conduit are required. Damaged galvanized finish on conduit shall be painted with zinc rich paint. All fittings used with rigid steel conduit shall be galvanized steel only.
- 6.4 Approved conduit bushings shall be installed on the exposed ends of rigid steel conduit. Bell end fittings shall be installed on the exposed ends of PVC conduit. In all bases, conduit shall extend a minimum of 4 inches above the finished surface.
- 6.5 Whenever converting from PE to PVC or PE to PE or PVC to PVC conduits splicing shall be accomplished as follows:
- 6.5.1 If splicing from PE to PE a fusion splice is required. Fusion splicing shall not cause significant interior deformation or ridges. If deformation or ridges are present the conduit needs to be cut and refused.
- 6.5.2 If splicing from PE to PVC the approved coupling is a Shurlock II system or approved equal as manufactured by AD Technologies or approved equal for the appropriate size conduit. The Shurlock system can be obtained from AD Technologies.
- 6.5.3 If splicing from PVC to PVC, an approved PVC primer must be applied along with an approved PVC glue to seal the connection.
- 6.5.4 If existing splices are in place and need to be repaired, or coupling is needed for conduits with existing infrastructure, the approved coupling is the MOR Clamp or approved equal. The MOR Clamp is manufactured by AD Technologies. The MOR Clamp shall only be used with the approval of the Engineer.
- 6.6 Conduit buried in open trenches shall be placed a minimum of 24 inches deep unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. Open trench methods of placing conduit will be permitted except where the conduit is to be placed under the existing pavement. Conduit in pavement areas shall be placed to a minimum depth of 24 inches below the finished pavement surface or as directed by the Engineer.
- 6.7 Innerduct and conduit containing fiber optic cable shall be buried a minimum of 42 inches.
- 6.7.1 Generally 4 inch fiber conduit between vaults will contain 4 – 1 inch HDPE innerducts as detailed below. One exception to this rule is when there is not a receiving vault at the end of this conduit, in which case the conduit shall be capped with a tracer wire installed. Installation of 1 inch conduits shall be with a pulley system at the same horizontal level as the conduit. This is to prevent tearing, or crushing of the 4 inch conduit.
- 6.7.2 Two inch HDPE SDR 13.5 fiber conduit from the fiber vault to the traffic control cabinet shall make a direct path between the two structures and should be kept separate from any intersection wiring conductors and handholes. This fiber conduit shall terminate in the back left side of the traffic control cabinet.
- 6.7.3 In areas where fiber innerduct it is open trenched, it shall also contain 3 inch non-detectable underground tape: "CAUTION BURIED FIBER OPTIC LINE BELOW" (Orange) at approximately 18 inches to 24 inches in depth.
- 6.7.4 Tracer wire will be tied together at all fiber vault locations.

- 6.7.5 All larger conduits that contain smaller 1 inch conduits shall have a Quadplex type seal installed between the larger conduit and the 4 smaller conduits. An Orange 10-gauge tracer wire shall also be pulled along with the 4 - 1 inch conduits. This tracer shall follow along one of the smaller conduits as the Quadplex seal is installed. These 4 smaller conduits shall be the following colors: RED, GREEN, BLUE, and YELLOW. These 4 smaller conduits shall not extend more than 3 inch nor less than 1 inch past the end of the larger conduit. Follow manufacturer's specifications for PE and allow for the proper amount of shrinkage after the inner-duct is pulled. The tracer wire shall not be installed inside any of the 1 inch innerducts.
- 6.8 The backfill material in open trenches shall be deposited in layers not to exceed 6 inches in depth and each layer shall be thoroughly compacted before the next layer is placed. Backfill material shall be free of cinders, broken concrete, or other hard or abrasive materials. All surplus material shall be removed from the public right-of-way.
- 6.9 Whenever excavation is made across parkways, driveways or sodded areas, the sod, topsoil, crushed stone or gravel shall be replaced or restored as nearly as possible to its original condition and the whole area involved shall be left in a neat and presentable condition. Concrete sidewalks, pavements, base courses and bituminous surfaces shall be replaced with new materials. Surface restoration in grass areas shall be considered incidental to the bid items of the project and will not be paid for separately.
- 6.10 "Pushed" conduit shall be placed by jacking, pushing, boring or any other means necessary to place the conduit without cutting, removing, or disturbing existing pavement. The size of a bored hole shall not exceed the outside diameter of the conduit that is to be placed. Tunneling under the pavement or water jetting will not be permitted. Pits for boring shall not be closer than 2 feet to the back of curb unless otherwise directed by the Engineer.
- 6.11 All conduit openings in the controller cabinet, handholes, and bases shall be sealed with an approved polyurethane expansion joint sealing compound such as BASF Sonolastic NP1, Bostik Chem-Calk 915, Tremco Vulkem 116 or approved equal. This compound shall be readily workable soft plastic. It shall be workable at temperatures as low as 30°F, and shall not melt or run at temperatures as high as 300°F.
- 6.12 All empty conduits to have flat polyester pull-tape (1250 pounds tensile) with footing markings, including each of the 4 - 1 inch innerducts. This pull-tape is to be attached to the expandable plug and sealed within conduit with a minimum of 48 inches of slack in the pull-tape on each end (96 inches total).
- 6.13 Conduits entering handholes or vaults shall enter with no more than 4 inches nor less than 1 inch of exposed conduit inside of the handhole. All conduits shall contain an orange 10-gauge tracer wire and be plugged with an expandable rubber plug.
- 6.14 Trenches need to be excavated straight and true with bottom uniformly sloped to low points. Excavate trenches to a depth of 3 inches below invert of pipe, unless otherwise indicated. Backfill with porous backfill 2 feet over water lines and conduit followed by native material (no organic material or rocks larger than 1 inch or debris) in all areas where no pavement would be placed. Course sand backfill material with hydraulic compaction can be used in trenches that are too narrow to be compacted by mechanical compactors. Trenches under all paved surfaces will be backfilled with compacted limestone to sub-grade elevation. In lawn areas, any settling that occurs shall be repaired and re-graded before seeding is done.
- 6.15 The length measured for payment shall be the plan distance along a straight line measured between changes in direction and the center of terminal structures.
- 6.16 General Guidelines (unless otherwise specified)

Generally, two 2 inch PVC or HDPE (if bored) will be used between the traffic controller and signal base. A 2 inch PVC or HDPE will be used to connect to the upright pedestal signals. Conduit placed under the street will be assumed to be bored unless otherwise noted. Typically mast arm installations need a 2 foot diameter manhole with a cast Iron lid labeled "Traffic Signal" near each mast arm location except at the mast arm adjacent to the control cabinet.

Street lighting conduit will be installed from the service pedestal into the hand-hole located next to the traffic controller. The metered service feed for the traffic controller will be fed directly into the front right side of the controller base. The metered service for the FH-332 (Fiber Hub) cabinet will be fed directly from the meter pedestal to the right side of the fiber hub base unless a battery backup is installed in which case it will come from the battery backup.

## **7. WIRING**

- 7.1 Where practical, color codes shall be followed so that the red insulated conductor connects to the red indication terminal, yellow to yellow, and green to green. Circuits shall be properly labeled at the controller by durable labels, or other appropriate methods, attached to the cables.
- 7.2 All cable runs shall be continuous from connections made in the handhole compartment of signal pole bases to the terminal compartment in the controller cabinet. Splicing will not be allowed in underground handholes unless specifically called for on the plans.
- 7.3 Power lead-in cable runs shall be continuous from the Power Company service point to the service pedestal and from the service pedestal to the controller cabinet.
- 7.4 Slack for each cable shall be provided by a 4 foot length in each handhole and a 2 foot length in each signal pole, pedestal and controller base (measured from the handhole compartment in the pole to the end of the cable). Coil cable slack in handhole and place on the hooks.
- 7.5 Cables shall be pulled through conduit by means of a cable grip designed to provide a firm hold upon the exterior covering of the cable or cables, with a minimum of dragging on the ground or pavement. This shall be accomplished by means of reels mounted on jacks, frame mounted pulleys, or other suitable devices. Only vegetable lubricants may be used to facilitate the pulling of cable.
- 7.6 Conductor dimensions on construction plans are plan length between bases, contractor must adjust for any vertical runs or length of mast-arms.

## **8. ELECTRICAL CABLE**

- 8.1 General
  - 8.1.1 Electrical cable for intersection signalization shall be rated 600 volts minimum.
  - 8.1.2 The number of conductors and size of all electrical cable shall be as shown on the plans.
  - 8.1.3 All wire shall be plainly marked on the outside of the sheath with the manufacturer's name and identification of the type of the cable.
- 8.2 Power Lead-In Cable
  - 8.2.1 Power lead-in cable shall be 600 volt, single conductor, stranded copper, Type USE, with UL approval and size as shown on plans. All underground cable shall

be in conduit of the type and size shown on the plans and shall conform to the National Electric Code currently in effect. Unless otherwise specified, use a 3 conductor #8 gauge (Black, White, Ground) to feed between the traffic control pedestal and the meter pedestal or battery backup.

### 8.3 Signal Cable

8.3.1 Signal cable shall be 600 volt, multi-conductor copper wire. Signal cable shall meet the requirements of the IMSA Specification 19-1 stranded, latest revision thereof for polyethylene insulated, polyvinyl chloride jacketed signal cable.

8.3.2 Unless otherwise specified in the plans:

8.3.2.1 All conductors shall be #14 A.W.G.

8.3.2.2 This cable should homerun from each corner quadrant to control cabinet as single 12 or 20 conductor A 7 conductor #14 gauge IMSA 19-1 wire to feed from each signal head to the transformer base at the bottom of each signal.

8.3.2.3 7 Conductor will also feed from the transformer base to each "Walk/Don't Walk" countdown combination pedestrian head. A 5 conductor wire will feed pedestrian pushbuttons.

8.3.3 Conductor color coding shall be provided by the use of base colored insulation in accordance with the above referenced specifications. Color coding by the use of words or numerals printed on the insulation will not be accepted.

#### 5 conductor (Standard Colors) reserved for pedestrian pushbuttons

1. Black
2. White
3. Red
4. Green
5. Orange

#### 7 conductor (Standard Colors)

1. Black
2. White
3. Red
4. Green
5. Orange
6. Blue
7. White with Black Stripe

#### 12 conductor (Standard Colors)

1. Black
2. White
3. Red
4. Green
5. Orange
6. Blue
7. White with Black Stripe
8. Red with Black Stripe
9. Green with Black Stripe
10. Orange with Black Stripe
11. Blue with Black Stripe
12. Black with White Stripe

#### 20 Conductor (Standard Colors)

1. Black
2. White
3. Red
4. Green
5. Orange
6. Blue
7. White with Black Stripe
8. Red with Black Stripe
9. Green with Black Stripe
10. Orange with Black Stripe
11. Blue with Black Stripe
12. Black with White Stripe
13. Red with white stripe
14. Green with white stripe
15. Blue with white stripe
16. Black with red stripe
17. White with red stripe
18. Orange with red stripe
19. Blue with red stripe
20. Red with green stripe

Signal Head Color Code Legend

Red -	Red Ball
Orange -	Yellow/Amber Ball
Green -	Green Ball
Black -	Yellow/Amber Arrow
Blue -	Green Arrow
Blue with Black Stripe	Walk
Black with White Stripe	Don't Walk

Example of conductor usage

Double Head, Double Ped using a 12 conductor

- One phase solids
- One phase with black stripes
- Solid Blue Ped 1
- Solid Black Ped 1
- Blue with Black Stripe Ped 2
- Black with White Stripe Ped 2

Mast-arm

7 conductor to from each head to transformer base

Transformer base to controller - Whatever is needed to complete phases, typically a 12 or 20 conductor as specified on the plans.

Mastarm/Head Naming Convention

Mast-arm closest to controller cabinet = Pole #1

Then Clockwise Pole #2, Pole #3, Pole #4 Etc.

Signal heads numbered from farthest end of mast-arm (#1) to transformer base  
Signal Head #1, #2, #3 etc.

Ped heads numbered from top to bottom starting with direction of mast-arm, then in a clockwise direction. If no mastarm exists, then North is #1

All cables labeled Pole #1 Head #1, Pole #1 Head #2, Pole #1 Ped #1

Example

Pole #1 Head #1, Pole #1 Head #2, Pole #1 Head #3, Pole #1, Ped #1, Pole #1, Ped #2

Pole #2 Head #1, Pole #2 Head #2 Pole #2 Ped #1

8.4 Loop Detector Wire (With Plastic Tubing)

8.4.1 The loop wire shall meet the requirements of the IMSA Specification 51-5, latest revision thereof for polyvinyl chloride insulated, nylon jacketed, loosely encased in a polyvinyl chloride or a polyethylene tube loop detector wire. The conductor shall be #14 AWG unless otherwise specified on plans.

8.5 Detector Lead-In Cable

8.5.1 Detector lead-in cable shall meet the requirements of the IMSA Specification 50-2, latest revision thereof for polyethylene insulated, polyethylene jacketed loop detector lead-in cable. All conductors shall be #14 AWG unless otherwise specified on the plans.

8.6 Tracer Wire

8.6.1 A tracer wire shall be installed in all conduits with the exception of conduits running between detector loops in the pavement and the initial handhole.

8.6.2 The tracer wire shall be a #10 AWG, single conductor, stranded copper, Type XHHN, with UL approval and an orange colored jacket.

8.6.3 The tracer wire shall be spliced in the handholes and controller to form a continuous network.

8.7 Street Light Cable

8.7.1 Street light cable for underground lighting circuits shall be single conductor, Class B stranded, annealed copper, 600 volt, 90°C Type XHHW. Street light cable shall be of the size shown on the plans. All underground cable shall be in conduit of the type and size shown on the plans and shall conform to the National Electric Code currently in effect unless otherwise specified, use a 3 conductor #8 gauge XHHW (Black, White, Green) to feed between the luminaires and the meter pedestal.

8.8 Video Detection Combination Coaxial/Power Cable

8.8.1 Video detection combination coaxial/power cable shall consist of a coaxial cable and a 3-conductor power cable combined within one jacket.

8.8.2 The coaxial cable shall be #20 AWG Solid BC meeting the requirements of a 75 ohm RG/U Audio/Video Coaxial Cable. The solid wire shall have a solid PE covering with a nominal outside diameter of 0.196 inches. The outer PE jacket shall be black in color with a minimal thickness of 0.035 inches. The outside diameter of the coaxial cable shall be 0.304 inches.

8.8.3 The power cable shall be 3-conductor #16 AWG HDPE insulation covering the conductors. The nominal thickness of the insulation shall be 0.015 inches. The color code for the conductors shall be black, white, and green. The outer PVC jacket shall be gray in color with a nominal thickness of 0.015 +/- 0.003 inches. The outside diameter of the power cable shall be 0.221 +/- 0.005 inches.

- 8.8.4 A polyethylene jacket, black in color, shall cover the coaxial cable and power cable with a nominal thickness of 0.30 +/- 0.005 inches. The outside diameter of the combination coaxial/power cable shall be a nominal 0.592 +/- 0.005 inches.

## 8.9 Video Detection Focus Cable

8.9.1 Video detection focus cable shall be #19 AWG, solid copper conductor, twisted pairs. The cable shall meet the requirements of the IMSA Specification 39-2, latest revision thereof for polyethylene insulated, polyvinyl chloride jacketed signal cable. The cable shall be a 3-pair cable.

### 8.9.1.1 Iteris Video Detection Zoom / Focus Wiring Legend

Pin A -	Orange (Focus)
Pin K -	Black (Focus)
Pin H -	Red (Zoom)
Pin J -	Red/Black (Zoom)
Pin M -	Brown (Hot)
Pin G -	Blue (Neutral)
Pin C -	Yellow (Ground)

## 8.10 Cable Installation

8.10.1 All classes of cable shall be shipped on substantially constructed reels plainly marked as to size, type, and insulation identification. Only one length of cable will be shipped on each reel. All cable must be new. Damaged cable, or repairs to damaged cable, will not be permitted.

Prior to the installation of underground cable, the Contractor shall make sure that the conduit is open, continuous, free of water, and clear of debris. The cable shall be installed in such a manner and by such methods as to insure against harmful stretching of the conductor, injury to the insulation, or damage to the outer protective covering of the cable. No splices or joints will be permitted to be drawn inside the conduit. Where more than one cable is to be installed in the conduit, all shall be pulled at the same time. No splices or joints shall be made in any cable outside of pole bases or traffic signal heads. All splices or joints of cable in pole bases shall be made waterproof using high grade rubber splicing tape; and the finished splice or joints shall be waterproofed and covered with vinyl plastic tape to provide mechanical protection in accordance with these special provisions. An approved cable lubricant may be used to aid in pulling cables through conduit when necessary to avoid stretching the conductor or damaging the insulation.

The Contractor shall provide drip loops at all signal hangers, wire inlet and service entrance heads. All wire inlets on the poles and signal heads shall be sealed with duct seal.

8.10.2 All splices and connectors shall be covered with rubber type electrical insulation tape, applied 1.5 times the thickness of the cable insulation. All bolt type connectors shall be wrapped with one layer of paper tissue prior to the application of the electrical insulation tape. The insulation tape shall be covered with a 1/2 lapped layer of thermoplastic electrical insulating tape extended past the rubber insulation tape at each end of the splice. Splices shall be finished with an application of asphaltic impregnated open mesh fabric tape or coated with a waterproof compound. A layer of conductive shielding tape shall be applied to any splice of two shielded cables to continue the shield through the splice. Splices shall be made in accordance with the cable manufacturer's recommendations.

8.10.3 Connectors shall be either a bronze, bolted type, soldered, or a compression sleeve type. connectors of the proper size to fit the largest conductor in the connection shall be used to join wires in pullboxes and pole bases. All connectors shall be UL approved.

- 8.10.4 Wire ends must be thoroughly cleaned after the insulation is stripped off to insure complete contact with another wire, or the connector. If strands are damaged when the insulation is removed, the section of cable must be discarded. Nicked or damaged conductor strands will not be permitted inside of connectors. Loose wire ends shall not be used as "shims" to make a connection.
- 8.10.5 Covered connections must be arranged so that they will not be in contact with pullbox lids or metal pole bases.
- 8.10.6 All splices and connections shall be capable of satisfactory operation under continuous immersion of water.
- 8.10.7 Cable connections in signal heads and controller cabinets shall be made at the terminal boards provided for this purpose. All stranded wires inserted under a binder head screw shall be equipped with a solderless pressure type space connector with a preinsulated shank. All solid wire shall have an eye bend and shall not have a terminal connector.

## 9. CONCRETE BASES

- 9.1 Concrete bases for mastarm poles shall be poured to form a monolithic foundation and shall conform to the dimensions shown on the plans. Precast foundations for mastarms will also be acceptable (with prior approval from Engineer). Excavations for these bases shall be made in a neat and workmanlike manner. The bottom of all foundations shall rest securely on firm undisturbed ground. The material for the forms shall be of sufficient thickness to prevent warping or other deflections from the specified pattern. The forms shall be set level or sloped slightly to blend with the adjacent ground level and means shall be provided for holding them rigidly in place while the concrete is being deposited. Care must be taken to assure that foundations are correctly located in the field, and anchor bolts placed so that two act in compression and two in tension, according to the maximum load vector. All conduits shall be installed and held rigidly in place before concrete is deposited in the forms. A ground rod (s) shall be placed at each pole and controller base as shown on the plans. Grounds for the poles shall also be tied together at a common hand-hole, where they shall also be tied to the cabinet ground. Anchor bolts for the signal poles or the controller cabinet shall be set in place by means of a template constructed to space the anchor bolts in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. The center of the template and the center of the concrete base shall coincide unless the Engineer shall direct otherwise. Concrete shall be consolidated by vibration during placement.
- 9.2 The top of the base shall be finished level and the top edges shall be rounded with an edger having a radius of 1/2 inch. In paved areas, the top 10 inches of the base shall be formed square and shall be flush with the surrounding paved area. Preformed expansion material shall be provided between the base and the other paved area. When installed in an earth shoulder away from the pavement edge, the top of the concrete base shall be approximately 4 inches above the surface of the ground. The exposed surface of the base shall have a rubbed surface finish.
- 9.3 After the foundation or base has been poured, absolutely no modification of any sort may be made. If the anchor bolts, conduit, or any part of the foundation or base is installed in an incorrect manner as determined by the Engineer, the entire foundation or base shall be removed and a new foundation or base installed at the Contractor's expense unless a repair is approved by the Engineer.
- 9.4 Prior to setting poles, the anchor bolts shall be covered in such a manner as to protect them against damage and to protect the public from possible injury. The foundations must be given a minimum of seven days to cure before poles are erected.

- 9.5 Footings shall be Class C structural concrete meeting the requirements of Section 2403 of the Standard Specifications.
- 9.6 Reinforcing steel shall be the type and size as shown on the plans and shall conform to the requirements of Section 2404 of the Standard Specifications.
- 9.7 Traffic signal pole footings shall be installed with the conduit shown on the plans plus additional 2 inch PVC conduit(s) stubbed out of the footing for future use as shown on the plans. Traffic signal controller footings shall be installed with the conduit shown on the plans plus one additional 2 inch and one additional 3 inch PVC conduit stubbed out of the footing for future use. The ends of the conduit stubs shall be capped.
- 9.8 Concrete bases/foundation for traffic control cabinets, fiber hub cabinets, light poles, pedestal poles, electrical services and battery backups should be precast from a pre-approved vendor.
- 9.9 During removal, all existing signal foundations shall be removed and disposed of. If there are circumstances that prevent their removal, the exposed concrete must be removed to 12 inches below the ground surface level.

## **10. BONDING AND GROUNDING**

- 10.1 Ground rods shall be high strength steel rods with chemically bonded copper coverings to provide high-conductivity and to prevent electrolytic action. Rods shall be full length as shown on the plans and shall have a nominal diameter of 5/8 inch (.56 inch minimum) x 10 foot unless otherwise specified. Ground rods shall conform to the requirements of IMSA Specification No. 62-1956. Ground wires shall be connected to the ground rods with one piece non-ferrous clamps which employ set screws as tightening devices. Connections to ground rods need not be taped. Ground rods shall be of the length specified on the plans.
- 10.2 All ground wires shall be #4 AWG, bare, stranded, solid, annealed copper wire between structures unless otherwise specified on the plans. For vertical runs, a #10 AWG green stranded copper wire shall be used unless otherwise approved on the plans. Each steel pole or pedestal shall be firmly connected to the ground rod provided, by means of the grounding terminal specified in these special provisions. Placing the ground wire under an anchor bolt nut, anchor bolt cover, or similar device will not be permitted.
- 10.3 All conduit, steel poles, pedestals, and handholes in the immediate intersection shall be bonded to form a continuous system, and be effectively grounded. Bonding jumpers shall be No. 4 AWG bare copper wire or equal connected by connectors.
- 10.4 Grounding of the conduit and neutral at the service point shall be accomplished as required by the NEC, except bonding jumpers shall be No. 4 AWG or equal.
- 10.5 Ground electrodes shall be provided at each signal pole, at the controller, and at the handholes in the immediate intersection as detailed on the plans. Signal pole grounds shall be bonded to the cabinet ground.
- 10.6 A No. 4 AWG bare copper ground wire shall be installed in all PVC conduit that carries 120 volt signal cables.
- 10.7 Any communications/video cable shall have grounding and surge protection both at the cabinet and equipment installation location.

## **11. SIGNAL APPURTENANCES**

- 11.1 Signal Faces

- 11.1.1 All traffic signal displays shall be installed as indicated on the plans, and directed by the Engineer.
- 11.1.2 During the course of construction and until the signals are placed in operation, signal faces shall be covered or turned away from approaching traffic. When ready for operation, they shall be securely fastened in position facing toward approaching traffic and plumb.
- 11.2 Controller Cabinet
  - 11.2.1 The controller cabinet shall be installed at the location indicated on the plans and directed by the Engineer.
  - 11.2.2 The controller cabinet shall be installed on pre-placed caulking material on the concrete base. After the cabinet is installed in place the Contractor shall also place caulking material around the base of the cabinet.
- 11.3 Pole Erection
  - 11.3.1 All poles shall be erected so as to be vertical under normal load, with mast arms oriented at 90 degrees to the curb line, unless otherwise specified. The bases shall be securely bolted to the cast-in-place concrete foundations. Plumbing of poles shall be accomplished by adjusting the nuts. Shims or other similar devices for plumbing and raking will not be permitted, except for the leveling of the transformer bases. Shims and/or one nut or two nuts on each anchor rod may be used only between the transformer base and the foundation for leveling. One nut shall be turned on each anchor rod and the pole placed in position on these nuts. The top nuts shall then be turned into place loosely and the pole adjusted to the vertical position by adjusting both the upper and lower nuts.
  - 11.3.2 After leveling the poles, expansive type grout shall be troweled between the pole base and the foundation for gaps of 1 inch or greater. Exposed edges of grout shall be neatly finished to present a pleasing appearance. A weep hole made from 1/2 inch diameter copper tubing shall be placed in the grout. As an alternate to grout, the Contractor may place a stainless steel wire mesh between the pole base and foundation to prevent rodent access to the transformer base, as approved by the Engineer.
  - 11.3.3 Each pole shall be grounded by installing a No. 4 AWG bare copper ground wire between the pole and the ground rod at the foundation.
- 11.4 If the painted or galvanized surface of any equipment is damaged in shipping or installation, such equipment shall be retouched or repaired in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer.

## **12. REPLACING DAMAGED IMPROVEMENTS**

- 12.1 Improvements such as sidewalks, curbs, driveways, roadway pavement and any other improvements removed, broken, or damaged by the Contractor shall be replaced or reconstructed with the same kind of materials found on the work or with materials of equal quality. The new work shall be left in serviceable condition satisfactory to the Engineer. Whenever a part of a square or slab of existing concrete sidewalk, driveway, or pavement is broken or damaged, the entire square or slab shall be removed and the concrete reconstructed.
- 12.2 Surface restoration shall be considered incidental to the bid items of the project and will not be paid for separately unless specified to be replaced and a bid item is provided.

### **13. ACTUATED CONTROLLER**

#### **13.1 General**

13.1.1 For compatibility the actuated controller and cabinet shall be number EL712DBQTS2-1R. The local intersection controller shall be fully compatible and interchangeable with the existing local controllers in the City of Dubuque System operating over Ethernet communications and controlled by Siemen's TACTICS central management software which is fed via the Traffic Management Center located on the third floor of City Hall. The system will be tied into the TACTICS via the fiber optics and network gear using an IP based communications. The controller shall also be capable of stand-alone remote dial-up operation including monitoring and upload/download capabilities without the need of a master or any additional equipment other than a standard dial-up modem.

### **14. CONTROLLER CABINET AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT**

#### **14.1 General**

14.1.1 The cabinet and auxiliary equipment shall conform to the requirements of the NEMA Standard TS-1 and TS-2, most current revision, and to these specifications. The cabinet shall be a TS-2 Type 1 cabinet.

### **15. VEHICLE TRAFFIC SIGNAL HEADS**

15.1 This section of the specifications describes the minimum acceptable design and operating requirements for vehicular signal heads with 12 inch diameter lens openings, including all fittings and brackets as shown on the plans. All components of the vehicular signal heads furnished under this specification shall comply with the latest version of the ITE Standard(s) for Adjustable Face Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads. The red ball, yellow ball, green ball, yellow arrow and green arrow indications of the vehicle signals will use LED modules.

#### **15.2 Red Ball, Green Ball, and Green Arrow LED Modules**

15.2.1 The low power LED red ball, green ball, and green arrow vehicle signals shall be installed in traffic signal housings rated as a 12 inch signal housing commercially manufactured with a durable polycarbonate material and be compatible with traffic signal mounting brackets utilizing serrated locking between signal sections. The LED signal section shall be a self-enclosed, sealed unit, with electrical connections to be terminated on the standard terminal block, spade termination, mounted in the traffic signal section. The signals shall be 120 VAC rated and shall be compatible with either public utility or backup power sources of a 60-hertz, +/- 5-hertz with a voltage variance between 80 and 135.

15.2.2 All electronics in the signal shall meet NEMA temperature rating of -40 to +74°C. The enclosure shall conform to NEMA Moisture Resistance Standard 250-1991 for Type 4 enclosures (ITE 6.4.6.2 Moisture Resistance). The signal electronics shall meet FCC Title 47, Subpart B, Section 15 Regulations for Electrical Noise dissemination. The electronics shall be provided with an operating power factor correction of a minimum of 0.9 and shall be provided with fuse and transient suppression incorporated for line and load protection.

15.2.3 The traditional "ball" signal display, shall have the following characteristics:

Red Signal Display (Dialight 433-1210-003)	
Luminous Intensity # (cd)	339
Dominant Wavelength (nm)	622
Lens Tint	Red
Typical Wattage at 25°C	10.5 +/- 0.5
Meet or exceed ITE VTCSH Part 2 (July 1998)	

Green Signal Display (Dialight 433-2270-001)	
Luminous Intensity # (cd)	678
Dominant Wavelength (nm)	505
Lens Tint	Clear
Typical Wattage at 25°C	11.8 +/- 0.5
Meet or exceed ITE VTCSH Part 2 (July 1998)	

The traditional "green arrow" signal display, shall have the following characteristics:

Green Arrow Display (Dialight 430-2374-001)	
Dominant Wavelength (nm)	505
Lens Tint	Clear
Typical Wattage at 25°C	6.7 +/- 0.5

Arrow signals shall have power factor correction and temperature compensation.

15.2.4 The LED modules shall be rated for low power consumption and for use in a backup power installation. LED modules shall be compatible with NEMA TS-2 requirements for traffic controller installations and be fully compliant and compatible with industry standard conflict monitors and malfunction monitor units. LED modules shall be at the rated power consumption, without exception, as backup power sources have been rated based on these design parameters. Charging circuit design shall preclude battery damage caused by continuous battery charge power availability.

15.2.5 LED modules shall be warranted for a minimum field life of 36 months, repair or replacement; and, be designed for a minimum life of seven years non-degrading for illumination output caused by lens deterioration or LED degrading.

### 15.3 Signal Head Assembly

15.3.1 The housing for the individual signal sections shall be made of a durable polycarbonate. It shall be clean, smooth and free from flaws, cracks, blowholes, and other imperfections. It shall be designed as a self-contained unit capable of separate mounting or inclusion in a signal face containing two or more signal sections rigidly and securely fastened together. It shall be equipped with openings and positive locking devices in the top and bottom so that it may be rotated between waterproof supporting brackets capable of being directed and secured at any angle in the horizontal plane. Doors and lenses shall be provided with suitable water-tight gaskets and doors shall be suitably hinged and held securely to the body of the housing by simple locking devices of non-corrosive material.

15.3.2 The optical system shall be so designed as to prevent any objectionable reflection of sun rays even at times of the day when the sun may shine directly into the lens.

15.3.3 Lenses shall be 12 inch in diameter as specified on the plans. Lenses shall be polycarbonate. Glass lenses are not acceptable.

- 15.3.4 The visors for each signal section shall be durable polycarbonate not less than 0.10 inches in thickness. It shall be designed to fit tightly against the door, and shall not permit any perceptible filtration of light between it and the housing door. Visors shall be of the tunnel-type at least 8 inches long for all 12 inch rectangular pedestrian signals, at least 9 1/2 inches long for 12 inch diameter signals, shall angle slightly downward, and shall be of the type specified on the plans.
- 15.3.5 The reflector holder shall be designed to separately support the reflector and socket in proper relation to the lens. The reflector holder shall either be hinged to the left-hand side of the signal body when viewed from the front with the right-hand side held in place by a spring catch or other quickly releasable means, or the reflector shall be mounted in a manner that does not require it to be removed from its normal position during bulb replacement. Both the hinge device and the spring catch, or equivalent, shall be of a flexible nature which will permit the reflector holder to be pushed inwardly for at least one-sixteenth of an inch and to align itself correctly with the lens when the door of the optical unit is closed and pressed against the rim of the reflector holder. By such means, the joint between the reflector holder and the lens shall be rendered dust-tight. It shall not be necessary to remove any screws or nuts in order to swing the reflector holder out of the body section to obtain access to the light socket. The reflector shall be Alzak treated aluminum or Lexalite (C) polycarbonate. Glass is not acceptable. The reflector assembly shall be interchangeable and shall be designed so that it can be easily removed without the use of tools. When polycarbonate reflectors are furnished, gaskets shall be fabricated of silicone material.
- 15.3.6 The lamp receptacle shall be of the fixed focus type, positioning the lamp filament at the correct focal point in respect to the reflector. The assembly shall be designed so that the lamp socket can be rotated through 360 degrees and eight positions of adjustment for proper positioning of the lamp filament after relamping the signal. The lamp socket shall be equipped with color coded wire, either red, yellow, or green, depending upon the lens color of the section. The socket wires shall be a minimum of 26 inch long, composed of wire with insulation designed to withstand 105°C. The wiring leads shall be terminated with spade lugs for ease of connection to the terminal block. The socket shall be equipped with a gasket to insure a dust-tight fit between the socket and reflector.
- 15.4 Specialized Options
- 15.4.1 One section of each three-section signal shall be equipped with a six position terminal block for termination of field wiring. Each five indication signal shall be equipped with an eightposition terminal block.
- 15.4.2 The color of all polycarbonate signal heads shall be black in their entirety. The color shall be an integral part of the materials composition.
- 15.4.3 Signal mounting hardware for side of pole mounted signals shall consist of aluminum 1 1/2 inch pipe and appropriate fittings or PELCO SE-3036 ASTRO-BRAC ®. Signals shall be secured to pole by using a stainless steel cable mounting material unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.
- 15.4.4 Mast arm signal head assemblies shall be rigid mounted utilizing a suitable assembly consisting of both top and bottom brackets and easily adjustable in both horizontal and vertical planes. The contractor shall use a PELCO AB-116 ASTRO-BRAC ®, for mast arm unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.
- 15.4.5 All mast arm mounted vehicle signal heads shall include back plates. Five inch back plates shall be furnished and attached to the signal faces to provide a dark background for signal indications. Backplates shall be constructed of one piece durable black plastic capable of withstanding a 100 MPH wind.

## 15.5 Miscellaneous Requirements

15.5.1 The signal heads shall be constructed of the highest quality materials. High-quality work shall be used throughout. Each head shall have a smooth surface both inside and outside and shall contain no sharp fins or sharp projections of any kind.

## 15.6 Certification

15.6.1 The City shall be furnished with a certification from the manufacturer of the signal head that the equipment furnished under this specification complies with all provisions of this specification. If there are any items that do not comply with this specification, a list of those exceptions must be detailed on the certification.

## 16. TRAFFIC SIGNAL LAMPS

### 16.1 ITE Standards

16.1.1 The traffic signal lamps (if applicable) shall be manufactured in accordance with the requirements of the latest Standard for Traffic Signal Lamps as approved by the Institute of Transportation Engineers, in the following specification *Vehicle Traffic Control: Signal Heads – Part 2: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Modules, An Interim Purchase Specification of the Institute of Transportation Engineers*.

## 17. PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL HEADS

17.1 This section of the specifications describes minimum acceptable design and operating requirements for one-section, pedestrian traffic signal heads with International symbol messages to include all fittings and brackets, as specified on the plans. The pedestrian signal head shall comply with the latest version of the Institute of Transportation Engineers Standards on Pedestrian Traffic Signal Heads.

### 17.2 Signal Head Assembly

17.2.1 The mounting, housing, and visors for pedestrian signal heads shall conform to the provisions of "Vehicle Traffic Signal Heads" section in these specifications, and as shown on the plans.

17.2.2 Count down style LED Signal shall be a 16 inch x18 inch module, which incorporates a Portland orange hand and a lunar white walking person. Lenses shall be polycarbonate; glass lenses are not acceptable. LED lenses shall be used for the hand symbol and walking person.

17.2.3 LED lenses shall meet the following ITE specification: *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads – Part 2: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Modules, An Interim Purchase Specification of the Institute of Transportation Engineers*.

17.2.4 Lenses shall have an effective area for the "HAND" or "WALKING PERSON" legends. The size shall comply with the ITE Standards on Pedestrian Traffic Signal Heads.

17.2.5 The color of all polycarbonate signal heads shall be black in their entirety. The color shall be an integral part of the materials composition.

17.2.6 Signal mounting hardware shall consist of aluminum 1 1/2 inch pipe and appropriate fittings or PELCO ASTRO-BRAC ® for pedestrian head side of pole

mounting. Signals shall be secured to pole by using a stainless steel cable mounting material.

## **18. PEDESTRIAN PUSH BUTTONS**

- 18.1 Pedestrian push button detectors shall be of the direct push contact type, Bulldog III and shall be ADA compliant manufactured by Polara.
- 18.2 The push button shall be weatherproof and of sturdy design. The entire assembly shall be weather tight, secure against electrical shock, and able to withstand continuous hard usage. The contacts shall be normally open with no current flowing except at the moment of actuation.
- 18.3 The housing shall be made of aluminum alloy and furnished with suitable mounting hardware.
- 18.4 Push button signs shall be furnished and shall conform to the requirements of the MUTCD. Signs shall be R10-Series, as indicated on the plans.
- 18.5 The City shall be furnished with a certification from the equipment manufacturer stating that the equipment furnished under this specification complies with all provisions of this specification. If there are any items, which do not comply with this specification, then a list of those exceptions must be detailed on the certification.
- 18.6 General Specifications
  - 18.6.1 Body Material: Die Cast Aluminum, Powder Coated.
  - 18.6.2 Button Material: 316 Stainless Steel.
  - 18.6.3 Piezo Driven Solid State Switch
  - 18.6.4 Operating Temperature: -30°F to 165°F
  - 18.6.5 Operating Life: Greater than 100 million operations
  - 18.6.6 BDLM2 (Momentary LED Model)
    - 18.6.6.1 Operating Force: 3 lbs. Maximum
    - 18.6.6.2 Operating Voltage: 15-36V DC or 12-28V AC
    - 18.6.6.3 On Resistance: 10  $\Omega$  Typical.
    - 18.6.6.4 Operating Standby Current: 10 $\mu$ A typical (equivalent to 2M $\Omega$  at 20V)
    - 18.6.6.5 Operating Mode: Approx. 0.025 second flash each time button is pressed.
    - 18.6.6.6 Luminous Intensity: Greater than 1200 mcd (ultra bright red)
    - 18.6.6.7 Viewing Angle: 160 degrees
  - 18.6.7 Audible Tone
    - 18.6.7.1 Sounds simultaneously with button push.
    - 18.6.7.2 Different tones for press and release: 2.6kHz and 2.3kHz

18.6.7.3 Beeper uses power from existing switch wires.

## 19. TRAFFIC SIGNAL POLES

### 19.1 General

- 19.1.1 This section describes minimum acceptable design, material, and fabrication requirements for traffic signal poles. Poles shall be manufactured in accordance with the requirements of the latest Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaries, and Traffic Signals as approved by the AASHTO.
- 19.1.2 The traffic signal mast arm and pole assemblies shall be designed to support the number of signal heads and signs as shown on the plans. The mast arm and pole assemblies shall be designed to support a minimum of two signal heads and a traffic control sign at the outboard end of the arm.
- 19.1.3 The mast arms and support poles shall be continuous tapered, round, steel poles of the transformer base type as shown on the plans. The poles shall be fabricated from low carbon (maximum carbon 0.30%) steel of U.S. Standard gauge.

After manufacture, they shall have a minimum yield strength of 48,000 psi. The base and flange plates shall be of structural steel conforming to AASHTO M 183 (ASTM A 36) and cast steel conforming to ASTM A 27, Grade 65-35 or better.

It may be permissible to fabricate poles and mast arms by welding two sections together. The method used for connecting the sections shall result in a smooth joint and shall be factory welded as follows:

All longitudinal butt welds, except within one foot of a transverse butt-welded joint, shall have a minimum 60 percent penetration for plates 3/8 inch and less in thickness, and a minimum of 80 percent penetration for plates over 3/8 inch in thickness.

All longitudinal butt welds on poles and arms within one foot of a transverse butt-welded joint shall have 100% penetration.

All transverse butt welds for connecting sections shall have 100% penetration achieved by back-up ring or bar.

All transverse butt welds and all specified 100% penetration longitudinal butt welds on poles and mast arms shall be examined 100 percent by ultrasonic inspection according to the requirements of AWS D1.1-80.AH.

Welding and fabrication shall conform Construction shall conform to the requirements of Section 2423 Support Structures for Highway Signs, Luminaries, and Traffic Signals of the Iowa Department of Transportation's Standard Specification for Highway and Bridge Construction, current edition.

Personnel performing nondestructive testing shall be qualified in accordance with the American Society for Nondestructive Testing Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A and applicable Supplements B (Magnetic Particle) and C (Ultrasonic). Evidence shall be presented for approval of the Engineer, concerning their qualifications. A report shall be required showing that welds have been inspected and either found satisfactory or found unsatisfactory but repaired and reinspected and found satisfactory. The cost of all nondestructive testing shall be paid by the Contractor and will be considered incidental to other items in the contract.

19.1.4 Pole manufacturers shall certify that only certified welding operators in accordance with AWS D1.1-80 were used and only electrodes as modified by AASHTO 1981 Standard Specifications for Welding of Structural Steel for Highway Bridges were used.

## 19.2 Mast Arm

19.2.1 The mast arms shall be designed to support traffic signals and/or signs as shown on the plans and indicated in these Specifications. They shall be certified by the fabricator that the mast arms are capable of withstanding winds up to 80 mph with a 1.3 gust factor without failure. The mast arms shall be of the length as shown on the plans. The mast arms shall be galvanized inside and out in accordance with ASTM A 123, latest revision. The mast arm shall be equipped with a 4 inch x 6 inch handhole and cover located on the mast arm near the upright and on the upright near the mast arm.

## 19.3 Poles

19.3.1 The pole shall be designed to support the traffic signals and/or signs as shown on the plans. The pole shall be galvanized inside and out in accordance with the requirements of ASTM A 123, latest revision. Where mast arms are used, the hole located on the upright pole shall be large enough for all the wires used for equipment located on the mast arm. The pole shall be equipped with a minimum 8 inch x 12 inch hand hole and cover located in the transformer base of the pole. Securing of the cover to the base shall be done with the use of simple tools. Hardware shall be corrosion resistant.

## 19.4 Combination Pole

19.4.1 Where a combination street lighting/signal pole is specified on the plans, the luminaire arm is to be mounted in the same vertical plane as the signal arm unless otherwise indicated on the plans.

19.4.2 The luminaire arm type shall be a single member type arm unless specified otherwise on the plans.

19.4.3 The luminaire arm shall provide the spread and nominal mounting height as shown on the plans.

19.4.4 Where a combination street lighting/signal pole is specified on the plans, the pole shall be equipped with a minimum 4 inch x 6 inch hand hole and cover located opposite the signal mast arm.

19.4.5 The luminaire arm shall be arched.

## 19.5 Hardware

19.5.1 The mast arms and poles shall be equipped with all necessary hardware, shims and anchor bolts to provide for a complete installation without additional parts.

19.5.2 The anchor bolts shall meet the requirements of ASTM A 36 or better.

19.5.3 The anchor bolts shall be hot dip galvanized for a minimum of 12 inch on the threaded end.

19.5.4 The anchor bolts shall be threaded a minimum of 6 inch at one end and have a 4-inch long, 90° bend at the other end.

19.5.5 The fabricator shall submit drawings for anchor bolts. All hardware shall be steel, hot dipped galvanized meeting the requirements of ASTM A 123, Class D or electrodeposited coated of the same coating thickness, and so designed for this purpose.

19.6 Shop Drawings

19.6.1 All traffic signal poles shall be detailed on shop drawings by the manufacturer indicating pole and arm dimensions and attachment method along with signal weight, projected areas, and type of mounting that it is designed to accommodate.

19.7 Certifications

19.7.1 The fabricator shall certify that the mast arms are capable of withstanding winds up to 80 mph with a 1.3 gust factor without failure; that only certified welding operators in accordance with AWS D1.1-80 or latest revisions were used; and that only electrodes as modified by AASHTO 1981 Standard Specifications for Welding of Structural Steel for Highway Bridges were used.

## 20. TRAFFIC SIGNS AND POSTS

20.1 Traffic signs shall conform to the requirements of Section 4186 of the Standard Specifications for Aluminum Type 1 signs. Signs to be prismatic sheeting unless otherwise noted.

20.2 When traffic signals are indicated to be mounted on a traffic signal standard, traffic signs shall be mounted on the signal standards utilizing a universally adjustable mounted sign bracket utilizing cable mounting vs. banding. Shop drawing to be submitted for traffic signs.

20.3 Sign on Posts or Ped Poles

20.3.1 The street name signs shall be white letters, clearview font in title case lettering (first letter in each word is capitalized) on a green background. HIP rated sheeting 10 inch blade with 6 inch upper case and 4.5 inch lower case lettering. The sign shall have a white border, .375 inch wide. The thickness of the aluminum sign blank shall be 0.08 inch. The corners of the sign blank shall have a 1 inch radius.

20.3.2 Traffic signs shall be mounted on posts as indicated. Posts to be metal, 4 inch x 4 inch, or 4 inch x 6 inch wood with installation into the ground at a depth adequate to prevent sign installation from leaning or tipping. Posts shall conform to the requirements of Section 4186 for Type 2 posts unless otherwise noted.

20.4 Sign on Mast Arms

20.4.1 Traffic signs shall be mounted on the mast arms utilizing a universally adjustable mast arm mounted sign bracket.

20.4.2 The street name signs shall be white letters, clearview font in title case lettering (first letter in each word is capitalized) on a green background. HIP rated sheeting on a 18 inch blade with 12 inch uppercase and 9 inch lower case lettering. The sign shall have a white border, 1 inch wide. The thickness of the aluminum sign blank shall be .125 inches. The corners of the sign blank shall have a 3 inch radius.

## 21. FIBER OPTIC CABLE

This work shall consist of furnishing and installing a fiber optic cable of the type, size and number of fibers specified.

48/24 hybrid cable  
48 SM  
24 MM

Except where connecting to existing fiber, then the fiber shall be as noted in the plans.

## 21.1 General Requirements

### 21.1.1 Materials and Equipment

Materials and equipment shall be the standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of the products. The fiber optic shall conform to the following specifications. All materials and equipment furnished shall be completely free from defects and poor workmanship. All fibers shall be glass and be manufactured by OFS, Corning, or approved equal. The cable shall be rated for gigabyte data bandwidth. All fiber shall be loose tube construction for both indoor and outdoor installation. Indoor cabling shall use plenum rated conduit to within less than 50 foot of point of termination eliminating the requirement to convert to indoor cable.

### 21.1.2 Contractor Qualifications

Trained and experienced personnel shall supervise the fiber optic cable installation. Qualified technicians shall make the cable terminations and splices. The Contractor upon request of the Engineer shall provide documentation of qualifications and experience for fiber optic equipment installations. The Engineer shall determine if the Contractor is qualified to perform this work. The Contractor shall have attended a certified fiber optic training class mandated by these specifications prior to starting work.

### 21.1.3 Codes Requirements

The fiber optic cable installation shall be in accordance with or exceed all minimal requirements of State codes, National codes, and manufacturer codes as applicable.

### 21.1.4 Miscellaneous Equipment

The Contractor shall furnish and install all necessary miscellaneous connectors and equipment to make a complete and operating installation in accordance with the plans, standard sheets, standard specifications, special provisions, and accepted good practice of the industry.

### 21.1.5 General Considerations

The cable shall meet all requirements stated within this specification.  
The cable shall be new, unused, and of current design and manufacture.

### 21.1.6 Fiber Characteristics

All fibers in the cable must be usable fibers and meet required specifications. Fiber shall consist of a dry water block coupled with a dry tube construction.

#### Multi-mode Fiber

Core diameter: 62.5 +3.0um

Cladding diameter: 125.0 +2.0um

Core-to-cladding offset: <3.0um

Coating diameter 250 +15um

Graded Index

Attenuation uniformity: No point discontinuity shall be greater than 0.25 dB, except terminations or patch cords, at either 850nm or 1300nm. The coating shall be a layered UV cured acrylate applied by the fiber manufacturer. The coating shall be mechanically or chemically removable without damaging the fiber.

Factory cable rating shall be 3.5 dB/KM at 850 nM and 1.0 dB/KM at 1300 nM, or less. Installed tolerance shall be less than 3.85 dB/KM at 850 nM and less than 1.1 dB/KM at 1300 nM, testing tolerance.

#### Single-Mode Fiber

Typical core diameter: 8.3um  
 Cladding diameter: 125 +1.0um by fiber end measurement  
 Core-to-cladding offset: <1.0um  
 Coating diameter: 250 +15um  
 Attenuation uniformity: No point discontinuity shall be greater than 0.1 dB, except terminations or patch cords, at either 1310nm or 1550nm. The coating shall be a layered UV cured acrylate applied by the fiber manufacturer. The coating shall be mechanically or chemically removable without damaging the fiber.

Factory cable rating shall be 0.35 dB/KM at 1310 nM and 0.30 dB/KM at 1550 nM. Installed tolerance shall be less than 0.44 dB/KM at 1310 nM and less than 0.33 dB/KM at 1550 nM, testing tolerance.

#### 21.2 Fiber Specification Parameters

All fibers in the cable shall meet the requirements of this specification. The testing tolerance attenuation specification shall be a maximum attenuation for each fiber over the entire operating temperature range of the cable when installed.

The change in attenuation at extreme operational temperatures for single-mode fibers shall not be greater than 0.20 dB/km at 1550 nm, with 80 percent of the measured values no greater than 0.10 dB/km at 1550 nm.

Optical fibers shall be placed inside a loose buffer tube, minimum six fibers per tube, normally 12 fibers per tube. Actual number of fibers per tube shall be 12 fibers per tube unless specified differently on the Plans.

Multimode only – each buffer tube shall contain 12 or 6 fibers.

Single-mode only – each buffer tube shall contain 12 or 6 fibers.

The buffer tubes will meet EIA/TIA-598, “Color coding of fiber optic cables.”

All fiber cables shall be Gigabyte rated, i.e. multimode shall be 200/500 meter for 850 and 1300 nm respectively and 5000 meter for 1310 and 1550 nm.

Fiber count, tubes of fiber, shall be as specified on the plans. All fiber spools shall have manufacturer’s specification sheet specifying which tube are multi mode, and which tubes are single mode.

Fillers shall be included in the cable core to lend symmetry to the cable cross-section where needed.

The central anti-buckling member shall consist of a glass reinforced plastic rod. The purpose of the central member is to prevent buckling of the cable.

Each buffer tube shall be filled with materials that expand when contacted by moisture such as water blocking tape or fibers.

Buffer tubes shall be stranded around a central member. Acceptable techniques include the use of the reverse oscillation, or “SZ”, stranding process.

All dielectric cables (with no armoring) shall be sheathed with medium density polyethylene. The minimum nominal jacket thickness shall be 1.4 mm. Jacketing material shall be applied directly over the tensile strength members and flooding compound. Cable jacketing shall utilize the newer designs to provide maximum flexibility without loss or appreciable dB attenuation. Cable diameter shall not exceed 0.50 inch.

The jacket or sheath shall be marked with the manufacturer's name, the words "optical cable", the year of manufacture, number of fibers, type of fiber (SM or MM) and sequential feet or meter marks. The markings shall be repeated every one-meter or three feet. The actual length of the cable shall be within  $-0/+1\%$  of the length marking. The marking shall be in a contrasting color to the cable jacket. The height of the marking shall be approximately 2.5 mm. A copy of the manufacturer fiber definition and shipping sheet identifying all tests, results and fiber indexes shall be provided to the Engineer on delivery of cable to the City or shall be included with a contractor's listing of place(s) of installation when installed by a Contractor (See 28.3.2).

Where ever possible, six buffer tubes with 12 fibers each, or subsets specified, shall be provided and designated as follows:

<u>Buffer Tube/Fiber</u>	<u>Tube/Fiber Color</u>
#1, 1 <sup>st</sup> tube or fiber	blue
#2, 2 <sup>nd</sup> tube or fiber	orange
#3, 3 <sup>rd</sup> tube or fiber	green
#4, 4 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	brown
#5, 5 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	slate
#6, 6 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	white
#7, 7 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	red
#8, 8 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	black
#9, 9 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	yellow
#10, 10 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	violet
#11, 11 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	rose
#12, 12 <sup>th</sup> tube or fiber	aqua

- 21.3 Quality Assurance Provisions  
All optical fibers shall be proof tested by the fiber manufacturer at a minimum load of 100 kpsi.

All optical fibers shall be 100% attenuation tested at the manufacturer. The attenuation of each fiber shall be provided with each cable reel. The measured attenuation shall be for both 850 and 1300 frequency for multimode and 1310 or 1550 frequency for single mode. This documentation shall be provided with each spool. The Contractor shall designate on the Plans and on this (See 28.2.11) documentation the location where each spool has been installed and provide this data to the Engineer.

- 21.4 Cable Installed in Ducts and Conduits  
A suitable cable feeder guide shall be used between the cable reel and the face of the duct and conduit to protect the cable and guide it into the duct off the reel. It shall be carefully inspected for jacket defects. If defects are noticed, the pulling operation shall be stopped immediately and the Engineer notified. Precautions shall be taken during installation to prevent the cable from being "kinked" or "crushed". A pulling eye shall be attached to the cable and used to pull the cable through the duct and conduit system. A pulling swivel shall be used to eliminate twisting of the cable. As the cable is played off the reel into the cable feeder guide, it shall be sufficiently lubricated with a type of lubricant recommended by the cable manufacturer. Dynamometers or breakaway pulling swing shall be

used to ensure that the pulling line tension does not exceed the installation tension value specified by the cable manufacturer. The mechanical stress placed on a cable during installation shall not be such that the cable is twisted or stretched. The pulling of cable shall be hand assisted at each controller cabinet. The cable shall not be crushed, kinked or forced around a sharp corner. If a lubricant is used it shall be of water based type and approved by the cable manufacturer. Sufficient slack shall be left at each end of the cable to allow proper cable termination, minimum 50 feet, this slack shall be in addition to installation slack as hereinafter specified. Additional slack cable, as defined in the drawings, shall be left in each hub cabinet, handhole, and at the top of each conduit riser. Excess slack at hub cabinets shall be re-pulled into the nearest handhole to provide a neat and orderly installation.

Storage of minimum slack cable in controller cabinets and additional slack at pull boxes shall be coiled. If multiple fiber cables are pulled through the same duct, this fiber should be coiled separately from one another. The slack coils shall be bound at a minimum of 3 points around the coil parameter and supported in their static storage positions. If stored in a manhole, fiber shall be stored along the outermost wall to allow unabated ingress and egress. The binding material and installation shall not bind or kink the cable. Storage of additional slack cable adjacent to conduit risers and support poles shall be as visibly marked/tagged as "CAUTION – FIBER OPTIC CABLE". Maximum length of cable pulling tensions shall not exceed the cable manufacturer's recommendations. Along with the fiber optic cable, one #10 AWG THHN, 600 volt single conductor cable (identifier conductor), orange in color, shall be pulled with 10 feet slack in each pull box. Fiber shall enter into the traffic control cabinet in the far left or right side. All fiber cables shall be marked with a metallic identifier in the handhole adjacent to the traffic controller and on the cable in the traffic controller at the point of termination. The identifier, both in the cabinet and in the handhole, shall indicate the direction the cable is going, cable contents [SM or SM/MM], and the abbreviated location for the other end destination. Fiber cabling between traffic controllers and adjacent hub locations shall be outdoor rated, loose tube fiber, when not linked by a direct, continuous conduit installation.

#### 21.5 Minimum Bend Radius

For static storage, the cable shall not be bent at any location to less than ten times the diameter of the cable outside diameter or as recommended by the manufacturer. During installation, the cable shall not be bent at any location to less than twenty times the diameter of the cable outside diameter or as recommended by the manufacturer.

#### 21.6 After the Fiber Optic Cable Installation

Each section of the cable shall be tested for continuity and attenuation as a minimum. If the attenuation is found not to be within the acceptable nominal values, the Contractor shall use an optical time domain reflectometer (OTDR) to locate points of localized loss caused by bends or kinks. If this is not successful the Contractor shall replace the damaged cable with no additional payment. Splices will not be allowed to repair the damaged section. After all fiber cable is installed between traffic controller cabinets and fiber links between fiber distribution points (FDP) complete links, all fibers, whether terminated or non-terminated, shall be tested for continuity (flash light). All terminated fiber shall be tested with an OTDR and Power Meter. The Contractor may jumper termination points at controller cabinets to minimize the number of tests and run a single OTDR test between several controller cabinets, subject to the range of the OTDR. Links between FDP's shall be tested separately. Each OTDR trace, for documented test result submittal, shall be displayed individually and not be combined with other fiber traces as overlays. Multimode fiber shall be tested using 1300 nm and single mode fiber shall be tested at 1310 nm. The results of the OTDR test shall be provided on an electronic media (disk) and paper printout.

The OTDR wave, pictorial diagram of dB loss over the length of fiber tested, shall be provided along with the measured data values. The printout shall contain the manufacturer's fiber optic Index of Refraction to the third decimal point for the fiber provided. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with a written report showing all the values measured compared to the calculated values for length and coupler/connector losses at the completion of these tests. Outdoor patch cords between FDP and controller units less than 151 feet do not need be OTDR tested.

Documentation provided to the Engineer shall include a written indication of every splice, termination, patch cord, etc. for cable being measured. Power meter measurement recordings shall indicate the exact measured distance [OTDR or field measurement with cross reference for oscillation multiplier] on the sheet showing the power meter readings. Any deviations between fiber readings in the same tube shall be noted for OTDR graphs as well as deviations greater than 5% on power meter readings. Rated values for acceptable installation shall be based on the following parameters:

Patch cords/Pigtails	60 MM & .15 SM dB each
Unicam / Hotmelt Terminations	1.0 dB set of 2 [In and Out]
Splices	0.08 each
1 KM = 0.3077 KF where KF is 1000 feet	

Data documentation shall include for each test between cabinets or between FDP sites, the length of fiber as measured by OTDR, frequency used in test on OTDR by each fiber type, distance to each splice, termination or patch cord jumper, dB loss rating by manufacture from spool documentation, index of refraction by type of fiber in section, and the dB loss of each section as measured in the final test for each fiber. A special test shall be made on all continuous spliced fiber from start to end that includes the total dB loss measured and the OTDR plot on electronic disk. Splice points shall be identified on the trace.

Light Source - An LED light source with a wavelength that is the system wavelength, 850 and 1300 nm for multimode and 1310 and 1550 nm for single mode, shall be used. The LED shall be stable within 0.1 dB in intensity over a time period sufficiently long to perform the measurement. The output of the LED shall overfill the input end of the launch fiber/cable in both numerical apertures (NA) and core diameter. The accuracy of the combined light source and power meter shall be less than .05 dB and be temperature compensated stabilized to 0.01 dB over the operating range of the meter(s).

Power Meter -The detector in the power meter shall have an effective numerical aperture and active region that is larger than the receive reference cable and/or the fiber under test. The power meter shall have a minimum range from +3 DBMS to -40 DBMS. The power meter shall have an accuracy of +/-0.5 dB through the operating temperature and minimum resolution of 0.1 dB.

## 21.7 Testing

### General

The Contractor shall provide all personnel, equipment, instrumentation and supplies necessary to perform all testing. All testing shall be performed in an accepted manner and in accordance with the testing equipment manufacturer's recommendations. All data shall be recorded and submitted to the Traffic Engineer as hereinbefore specified. The Contractor shall provide one copy of operating software to read and view all OTDR traces.

### Attenuation

The end-to-end attenuation shall be measured for each fiber for each link after installation and termination. A patch cord jumper cable shall be connected to both the light source and the receive cable to the power meter by the use of a

connector (barrel). The two reference cables shall then be connected via a termination coupler and the power meter “zeroed” to eliminate the line loss. This process results in a reading of the actual line loss (dB) of the input connector, fiber cable, exiting connector and any other splices or jumpers installed in the measured test link. The calculated “loss” shall not include the input or departing cables in the loss calculation. The calculated fiber loss measured shall list the number of terminations, including the input and departing connectors, the number of splices and the number of patch cords used to jumper the link(s) into the measured final link. The measured values for each terminated fiber in each tube shall include the Tube number, fiber number, number of feet in the link, the number of splices, the number of patch cords and the number of connectors, if any. The length of optical cable shall be as measured by the OTDR rather than the fiber cable jacket as the fiber is a reverse oscillation process resulting in a greater optical distance than the fiber cable jacket. The value for both the OTDR length and the cable jacket shall be provided in the recorded documentation for each link distance. All distances shall be recorded in feet rather than meters for both recorded lengths.

Fibers that are not continuous from beginning of the link to the end of the link shall be noted in the documentation; otherwise, all fibers in a single tube may be listed with a single data entry for all required data listed above for all fibers in the tube. The fiber documentation for each fiber shall identify the fiber being tested by either fiber number or fiber coating color and be recorded by complete tube, Tube 1 through Tube 6, fiber 1 through fiber 12. The OTDR to be performed in both directions of the test shall be recorded for information purposes only to resolve discrepancies in replicating the test during inspections of the final installation. The power meter reading recordings shall log total dB loss over the length of the fiber measured, equivalent to a dB loss budget.

Each tube of a cable shall be in the same file divider where the tube cover OTDR page shows the overview of all splices, patch cords, terminations from start to end. The second section shall include all Power Meter readings and the mandated documentation to show the calculated line loss (losses). The third section shall contain all OTDR traces, one trace per screen. The fourth section shall include the spool sheet for the fiber installed on the test section. An “explanation” sheet may be included where required to clarify an unusual reading that is valid but difficult to be explained through traditional data presentation, such as a video feed fiber that is attached to a jumper to provide continuous feed from the start to end of the tube length where other fibers in the same tube are simply spliced. The above format shall be repeated for each tube of a cable. Traffic multimode fiber measured in sections marked by traffic controller cabinets between Hub Sites may be sub-sectioned in an easy to understand format or may be jumpered using patch cords as a single OTDR Link with each section separated for power meter readings.

Documentation -The result of all testing shall be recorded along with date of test, name of person performing test, brand name, model number, serial number of equipment used during test, and any other pertinent information and data. The Contractor shall be responsible to provide input to the Engineer reviewing the recorded data documentation to resolve all questions or data discrepancies.

## 21.8 Cable Termination

Terminations shall be made using the method recommended by the connector manufacturer. All fibers shall utilize a fan-out kit of the size and type recommended by the manufacturer and of the number of fibers provided in each fiber tube. All fibers terminated shall utilize a ceramic ferrule (outdoor connections), ST/SC, mechanical termination equal to Siecor UniCam connectors, or be a wide temperature (-40 to +170°F) epoxy. Heat cured or epoxy type connections meeting the full temperature ratings are acceptable for this

Project, including factory manufactured pigtails. The Contractor shall be required to provide proof of purchase of sufficient quantities of ceramic terminations for outdoor terminations to verify ceramic connector usage or temperature ratings on epoxy or heat cured processes prior to terminating any fibers. The Contractor may terminate fibers by splicing factory pigtails to the fiber ends and then connecting the pigtail to the fiber coupler in the fiber tray. When splicing pigtails to terminate, all splices shall be provided with the metal reinforced shrink tube protector. The contractor may terminate fibers by the use of UniCam mechanical termination connectors. All termination ST/SC couplers shall be rated for dual fiber application, MM and SM.

21.9 Breakout Kits

The breakout kits or termination boxes used to terminate each fiber cable in the cabinet shall provide for the separation and protection of the individual fibers with the buffer tubing and jacketing materials. The termination housing shall be installed within a wall or shelf mountable interconnect housing which shall provide for storing fibers, ample room for feed through cable, strain relief for multiple cables within unit, and accommodate ST/SC compatible connectors. All fiber pigtails shall be terminated through ST/SC connectors on the wall or shelf mounted interconnect panel. All terminations shall be ST/SC type, ceramic core (outdoor connections), and plug into the provided controller unit internal fiber optic modem. Acceptable enclosures for combination termination/splice points shall be FDC-CMP-072 enclosures or pre-approved equal. Splices to pigtail fiber, where used, shall utilize fan out kit protection to the fiber, heat shrink tubing with metal bar reinforcement and 900 micron rated pigtail insulation. Splices to factory pigtails shall use pigtails that are rated for a minimum temperature range of 0°F to 150°F. In the absence of pigtails meeting this temperature rating, fibers shall utilize loose tube fiber in fanout kit tubes and mechanical ST/SC connectors. These splices, fiber cable to pigtails, may be external to splice trays mounted internally to the enclosure, when shown on the wiring diagrams. All other splices, not specified to be installed external to the fiber splice tray, shall be installed in splice trays and be supported with heat shrink tubing.

21.10 Connectors

Connectors shall be mechanical ST/SC (ceramic ferrule-outdoor connections) compatible, field installable, and self-aligning and centering or factory fabricated pigtails. Connectors to the special devices used for Ethernet network connections shall utilize a factory converter cable of SC to ST or manufacturer specified converter patch cord. Fiber optic equipment, used for terminating fibers, shall be rated for the type of connectors used. Connectors shall be Siecor CamLite, UniCam, or NEMA temperature rated epoxy type, or Engineer approved equal. All single mode fiber shall use ST type connectors. All multimode fiber shall use SC type connectors.

21.11 Splices

The fiber cable shall be installed in continuous runs between cabinets. No splices shall be allowed, unless shown on the plans or for testing. Splices, where specified, shall be by fusion splice and shall be installed using an automatic fusion splicer. Splices between two fibers leaving the cabinet shall be supported in splice trays installed in splice enclosures. All splices shall be re-enterable splice capsules, gas or gel filled only and shall be protected by heat shrink tubing designed for fiber optic splicing applications. Fibers being terminated in two separate termination or splice enclosures shall be supported between enclosures by the use of buffer tubing or approved equal support material or shall be pigtail patch cords. Termination / splice enclosures shall be separated by less than 12 inches unless a conduit is installed between enclosures. All splices shall be performed by an automated splicer device that verifies the final splice termination quality. All splices shall be nominally .03 to .05 dB loss but shall be less than a 0.08 dB loss.

### 21.12 Launch Reference Attenuator

The launch attenuator, one each for single and multimode fiber testing, shall be utilized for all OTDR tests such that one launch cable shall be at the beginning of the fiber being tested. The launch attenuator(s) shall be of the same fiber core size and type as the fiber under test. The attenuator shall emulate the minimum distance specified by the OTDR manufacturer for stabilization of the pulse generation. ST/SC connectors shall be utilized with each attenuator to connect the device to the test device, OTDR. One launch cable shall be installed on the start of the fiber being tested.

The OTDR shall have the Threshold Loss set at a value to show each splice or termination junction of a single fiber in each tube without showing the extraneous noise caused by handhole coils or turns into the cabinets. This level is normally a value [Threshold Loss] between 0.3 and 0.8 on the OTDR. This trace shall be provided for one fiber in each tube tested and each "event" shall be marked as to splice, jumper or patch cord. The Threshold Loss shall then be set to a value of 0.25 for multimode fiber tests and to a value of 0.10 for single mode fiber tests. The test of each fiber installed shall be conducted and any recorded events above this threshold shall be identified, such as jumper or patch cord. Events that are in excess the provided values shall be corrected prior to documentation submittal, such as terminations in excess of the rated value or bends in the fiber at the point of a splice entering or leaving the splice tray (See Testing). For measured values recorded in excess of the above (0.25 MM and 0.10 SM) listed values, refer to the paragraph 12.2 specification as hereinbefore defined. The Engineer reserves the right to spot test fiber terminations, splices, or re-testing of all fibers in a section to insure proper quality assurance both during and after installation and testing. Deviations from Engineer testing and report documentation shall be reviewed and the Contractor shall be able to retest any or all challenged measurements to verify a valid test. Inconsistent test results, in the sole opinion of the Engineer, shall be cause for the Contractor to retest the entire fiber installation.

## 22. EMERGENCY PREEMPTION

### 22.1 System Description

- 22.1.1 The required priority control system will employ an Opticom brand data-encoded infrared communication to identify the presence of designated priority or probe vehicles. A record of system users, in the form of vehicle classification and identification number, will be created. In priority vehicle mode, the data-encoded communication will request the traffic signal controller to advance to and/or hold a desired traffic signal display selected from phases normally available. In probe vehicle mode, no traffic signal priority is requested--only a record of the probe vehicle's presence is generated.
- 22.1.2 The priority control system will consist of a matched system of data-encoded emitters, infrared detectors, detector cable, phase selectors and system software.
- 22.1.3 The emitter will generate an infrared, data-encoded signal. The data-encoded signal will be detected and recognized by the infrared detectors at or near the intersection over a line-of-sight path of up to 2500 feet under clear atmospheric conditions. The phase selector will process the electrical signal from the detector to ensure that the communication (1) is a valid base frequency, (2) is correctly data encoded, and (3) is within the user-settable priority request activation range, and (4) performs priority arbitration between simultaneous users of the system. If these conditions are met, the phase selector will generate a priority control request to the traffic controller

(i.e., a green light) for the approaching priority vehicles, or record the presence of approaching probe vehicles by classification and identification number.

22.1.4 The system will require no action from the vehicle operator other than to turn the emitter on. The system will operate on a first-come, first-served basis. High priority requests will override Low priority requests. The system will interface with most traffic signal controllers and will not compromise normal operation or existing safety provisions.

## 22.2 Matched System Components

The required priority control, data-encoded, infrared communications system will be comprised of five basic matched components: data-encoded emitter, infrared detector, detector cable, phase selector and system software. In addition, a card rack and an electromechanical interface card will be available if required. To ensure system integrity, operation and compatibility, all components will be from the same manufacturer. The system will offer compatibility with most signal controllers, e.g., electromechanical, NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association), 170. The system can be interfaced with most globally available controllers using the RS232 interface or with the card rack using designated external inputs. Interfacing to an electromechanical controller may require the use of an interface card.

22.2.1 Data-Encoded Emitter. The data-encoded emitter will trigger the system. It will send the encoded infrared signal to the detector. It will be located on the priority or probe vehicle.

22.2.2 Infrared Detector. The detector will change the infrared signal to an electrical signal. It will be located at or near the intersection. It will send the electrical signal, via the detector cable, to the phase selector.

22.2.3 Detector Cable. The detector cable will carry the electrical signal from the detector to the phase selector.

22.2.4 Phase Selector. The phase selector will accommodate data-encoded communication and will perform priority level arbitration, validate, identify, classify and record the signal from the detector. It will be located within the controller cabinet at the intersection. It will request the controller to provide priority to the requesting vehicle and/or record presence of a probe vehicle.

22.2.5 System Software. The system software will be a Windows™ 98 (or greater) compliant program. It supports system configuration and gathering of operational information.

22.2.6 Card Rack. The card rack will provide simplified installation of a phase selector into controller cabinets that do not already have a suitable card rack.

22.2.7 Electromechanical Card. The electromechanical card will provide electrical interface between the phase selector and electromechanical-type traffic controllers.

## 22.3 System Component Specifications

### 22.3.1 Data-Encoded Infrared Emitter and Programming Software

22.3.1.1 The required data-encoded emitter will generate the infrared signal, which serves as the trigger to the rest of the priority control system. The infrared signal generated by the data

encoded emitter will be a series of intense flashes from a single light source with integral power supply. The flash signal will consist of a fixed frequency base signal and a coded overlay signal that can be used to transmit information.

- 22.3.1.2 The data-encoded emitter will be powered by the DC voltage supplied from the battery of the vehicle, 10 to 16 volts DC. The unit will be equipped with a weatherproof in-line fuse holder and a weatherproof quick-disconnect plug.
- 22.3.1.3 The unit, including all electronics, will be miniaturized to a size no greater than 5.900 inches wide by 3.800 inches high by 3.500 inches deep to accommodate standalone and internal lightbar installation.
- 22.3.1.4 The data-encoded emitter will be supplied complete with a 25-foot installation cable.
- 22.3.1.5 The flash sequence generated by the data-encoded emitter will carry three types of information:

The first type will be one of three distinctly different base frequencies of either approximately 10Hz for a Low priority emitter, or approximately 14Hz for a High priority emitter, or 12Hz for Probe frequency.

The second type of information generated by the data-encoded emitter will be a vehicle classification and identification code that is interleaved into the base frequency flashes. Setting the vehicle classification and identification code will be accomplished through emitter programming software. Each data-encoded emitter will be capable of setting 10 different classifications with 1000 different identification numbers per class for a total of 10,000 codes per base frequency.

The third type of information generated by the data-encoded emitter will be reserved for setting the intersection detection range. A specially equipped emitter control module with a range setting command switch will enable the traffic engineer to activate the range code from his/her vehicle. The system will accommodate setting a separate range from 200 feet to 2500 feet with 1200 range set points, for both High and Low priority signals.

- 22.3.1.6 The emitter will include a multi-purpose communication port compliant with the SAE J1708 communication standard. This port enables unit configuration to be set into the emitter and read from the emitter. It also allows real-time communication between the vehicle and the emitter.
- 22.3.1.7 While operating, the data-encoded emitter will conduct self-diagnostics designed to monitor data transmission integrity by checking for missing pulses. Any failures of the self-diagnostic tests will be displayed by flashing of the ON/OFF switch indicator light.
- 22.3.1.8 An ON/OFF switch (available for each data-encoded emitter) will be equipped with an indicator light providing internal diagnostics to assist in troubleshooting. The indicator light will

operate as follows:

Steady on when the emitter is operating

Flash at a 0.5Hz rate when the emitter is intentionally disabled

Flash at a 2Hz rate when the emitter is inoperative

- 22.3.1.9 The data-encoded emitter will be equipped with a disable input that, when activated, will stop the emitter from flashing, thereby eliminating the possibility of inadvertent signal transmission after the priority vehicle has arrived at its destination. The disable input will be programmable to operate in either a latching or non-latching mode. Operation of the disable input will be programmable using software.
- 22.3.1.10 The data-encoded emitter will be available with an optional visible light-blocking filter.
- 22.3.1.11 The data-encoded emitter will be configured with a grating to provide precise directionality control.
- 22.3.1.12 The data-encoded emitter will have a consistent flash intensity. The energy output per flash will be 0.84 Joules.
- 22.3.1.13 The data-encoded emitter will operate over a temperature range of  $-30^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+165^{\circ}\text{F}$ .
- 22.3.1.14 The data-encoded emitter will operate over a relative humidity range of 5% to 95%.
- 22.3.1.15 Windows™ based software will be available for programming the emitter through its J1708 compatible multi-purpose port. The communication protocol will be made available upon request for creating software to implement real-time communication.
- 22.3.1.16 The emitter will provide operating modes that allow it to be powered on with the strobe active or inactive.

## 22.3.2 Infrared Detector

- 22.3.2.1 The required detector will be a lightweight, weatherproof device capable of sensing and transforming pulsed infrared energy into electrical signals for use by the phase selection equipment.
- 22.3.2.2 The infrared detector will be designed for mounting at or near an intersection on mast arms, pedestals, pipes or span wires.
- 22.3.2.3 Each infrared detector will be supplied with mounting hardware to accommodate installation on mast arms. Hardware will be available for span wire installations. Additional hardware may be needed.
- 22.3.2.4 The infrared detector design will include adjustable tubes that lock into position, to enable their reorientation for span wire mounting without disassembly of the unit.
- 22.3.2.5 The detector will accept infrared signals from one or two directions and will provide single or dual electrical output

signal(s).

- 22.3.2.6 The infrared detector will be available in three configurations:
- Uni-directional with one output channel.
  - Bi-directional with one output channel.
  - Bi-directional with two output channels.
- 22.3.2.7 The detector will allow aiming of the two infrared sensing inputs for skewed approaches, wide roads or slight curves.
- 22.3.2.8 The infrared detector will have a built-in, labeled terminal block to simplify wiring connections.
- 22.3.2.9 The infrared detector will receive power from the phase selector and will have internal voltage regulation to operate from 18 to 37 volts DC.
- 22.3.2.10 The infrared detector will respond to a clear lens data-encoded emitter with 0.84 ( $\pm 10\%$ ) Joules of energy output per flash at a distance of 2500 feet under clear atmospheric conditions. If the emitter is configured with a visible light filter, the detector will respond at a distance of 1800 feet under clear atmospheric conditions. The noted distances will be comparable day and night.
- 22.3.2.11 The infrared detector will deliver the necessary electrical signal to the phase selector via a detector cable up to 1000 feet in length.

### 22.3.3 Detector Cable

- 22.3.3.1 The detector cable will deliver sufficient power from the phase selector to the infrared detector and will deliver the necessary quality signal from the detector to the phase selector over a non-spliced distance of 1,000 feet.
- 22.3.3.2 The cable will be of durable construction to satisfy the following installation methods:
- Direct burial.
  - Conduit and mast arm pull.
  - Exposed overhead (supported by messenger wire).
- 22.3.3.3 The outside diameter of the detector cable will not exceed 0.3 inches.
- 22.3.3.4 The insulation rating of the detector cable will be 600 volts minimum.
- 22.3.3.5 The temperature rating of the detector cable will be +158°F minimum.
- 22.3.3.6 The conductors will be shielded with aluminized polyester and have an AWG #20 (7 x 28) stranded and individually tinned

drain wire to provide signal integrity and transient protection.

- 22.3.3.7 The shield wrapping will have a 20% overlap to ensure shield integrity following conduit and mast arm pulls.
- 22.3.3.8 The detector cable will be comprised of three signal wires and a drain wire. Each wire will be 20 AWG (7 x 28). The capacitance will not exceed 48 pF per foot at 1 KHz. The detector cable wires will be stranded, individually tinned copper, color-coded insulation as follows:
  - Orange for delivery of detector power (+).
  - Drain wire for detector power return (-).
  - Yellow for detector signal #1.
  - Blue for detector signal #2 or ground, depending on model of detector being used.

#### 22.3.4 Phase Selector

- 22.3.4.1 The phase selector, designed to be installed in the traffic controller cabinet, will accommodate data-encoded signals and is intended for use directly with numerous controllers. These include California/New York Type 170 controllers with compatible software, NEMA controllers, or other controllers along with the system card rack and suitable system interface equipment and controller software.
- 22.3.4.2 The phase selector will be a plug-in, four channel, multiple-priority device intended to be installed directly into a card rack located within the controller cabinet.
- 22.3.4.3 The phase selector will be powered from 115 volt (95 volts AC to 135 volts AC), 60Hz mains and will contain an internal, regulated power supply that supports up to twelve infrared detectors.
- 22.3.4.4 Programming the phase selector and retrieving the data stored in it will be accomplished using an IBM PC-compatible computer and the system interface software. The connection can be made either directly, via the computer's communication (COM) port, or remotely via a modem. The communication port on the phase selector will be an RS232 interface located on the front and back of the unit. The communication protocol will be made available upon request for creating software to implement other communication applications.
- 22.3.4.5 The phase selector will include the ability to directly sense the green traffic controller signal indications through the use of dedicated sensing circuits and wires connected directly to the field wire termination points in the traffic controller cabinet.
- 22.3.4.6 The phase selector will have the capability of storing up to 1000 of the most recent priority control calls, probe frequency passages, or unauthorized vehicle occurrences. When the log is full, the phase selector will drop the oldest entry to accommodate the new entry. The phase selector will store the

record in non-volatile memory and will retain the record if power terminates. Each record entry will include ten points of information about the priority call, as follows:

Classification: Indicates the type of vehicle.

Identification number: Indicates the unique ID number of the vehicle.

Priority level: Indicates whether High or Low priority, or Probe frequency is requested by the vehicle.

Direction: Channel A, B, C, or D; indicates the vehicle's direction of travel.

Channel A is always south bound

Channel B is always west bound

Channel C is always north bound

Channel D is always east bound

Call duration: Indicates the total time in seconds the priority status is active.

Final greens at end of call: Indicates which phases are green at the end of the call.

Duration of the final greens: Indicates the total time final greens were active at the end of call.

Time and date call started and ended: Indicates the time a priority call started and ended; provided in seconds, minutes, hours, day, month, year.

Maximum signal intensity: Indicates the strongest signal intensity measured by the phase selector during call.

Priority output active: Indicates if the phase selector requested priority from the controller for the call.

22.3.4.7 The phase selector will include several control timers that will limit or modify the duration of a priority control condition, by channel, and can be programmed from an IBM PC-compatible computer. The control timers will be as follows:

MAX CALL TIME: Will set the maximum time a channel is allowed to be active. It will be settable from 60 to 65,535 seconds in one-second increments.

CALL HOLD TIME: Will set the time a call is held on a channel after the priority signal is no longer being received. It will be settable from one to 255 seconds in one-second increments. Its factory default must be six seconds.

CALL DELAY TIME: Will set the time a call must be recognized before the phase selector activates the corresponding output. It will be settable from zero to 255 seconds in one-second increments. Its factory default must be zero seconds.

22.3.4.8 The phase selector's default values will be re-settable by the operator using an IBM PC-compatible computer, or manually using switches located on its front.

- 22.3.4.9 The phase selector will be capable of three levels of discrimination of data-encoded infrared signals, as follows:
- Verification of the presence of the base infrared signal of either High priority, Low priority or Probe frequency.
  - Validation of the infrared signal data-encoded pulses.
  - Determination of when the vehicle is within the prescribed range.
- 22.3.4.10 The phase selector's card edge connector will include primary infrared detector inputs and power outputs. Two additional detector inputs per channel will be provided on a front panel connector.
- 22.3.4.11 The phase selector will include one opto-isolated NPN output per channel that provides the following electrical signal to the appropriate pin on the card edge connector:
- 6.25Hz  $\pm$  0.1Hz 50% on/duty square wave in response to a Low priority call.
  - A steady ON in response to a High priority call.
- 22.3.4.12 The phase selector will accommodate three methods for setting intensity thresholds (emitter range) for high and low priority signals:
- Using a data-encoded emitter with range-setting capability.
  - Using any encoded emitter by manipulating the front panel switches.
  - Inputting the range requirements via the communication port.
- 22.3.4.13 The intensity threshold will have 1200 set points. There will be separate intensity thresholds for the primary detector and the auxiliary detectors.
- 22.3.4.14 The phase selector will have a POWER ON LED indicator that flashes to indicate unit diagnostic mode and illuminates steadily to indicate proper operation.
- 22.3.4.15 The phase selector will have internal diagnostics to test for proper operation. If a fault is detected, the phase selector will use the front panel LED indicators to display fault information.
- 22.3.4.16 The phase selector will have a High (High) and Low (Low) LED indicator for each channel to display active calls.
- 22.3.4.17 The phase selector will have a test switch for each channel to test proper operation of High or Low priority.
- 22.3.4.18 The phase selector will properly identify a High priority call with the presence of 10 Low priority data-encoded emitter signals being received simultaneously on the same channel.

- 22.3.4.19 The phase selector will have write-on pads to allow identification of the phase and channel.
- 22.3.4.20 The phase selector will have the capability to enter unique names for each channel via the interface software.
- 22.3.4.21 The phase selector will provide one isolated confirmation light control output per channel. These outputs are user configurable through software for a variety of confirmation light sequences.
- 22.3.4.22 The NEMA model of the phase selector will have outputs for the control of NEMA controllers that lack internal preemption capability. This function will be accomplished through the use of Manual Control Enable, Interval Advance, and Phase Omit options.
- 22.3.4.23 The NEMA model will also have the option of providing separate outputs for High and Low priority calls for controllers that do not recognize a 6.25 Hz pulsed Low priority request.
- 22.3.4.24 The NEMA model of the phase selector will have the capability to set Interval Advance rates as low as once every 200 mSec for Low priority calls. It will also be able to operate in the Manual Control Enable Mode for Low priority calls and activate a standard preemption output for high priority calls.
- 22.3.4.25 The phase selector will have the capability of recording the presence of a vehicle transmitting at the specified Probe frequency. The phase selector will at no time attempt to modify the intersection operation in response to the Probe frequency.
- 22.3.4.26 The phase selector will have the capability of providing Low priority in a mode where the output to the controller is gated or controlled by timing relationships within the controller cycle.
- 22.3.4.27 The phase selector will have the capability to assign a relative priority to a call request within High or Low priority. This assignment will be based on the received vehicle class.
- 22.3.4.28 The phase selector will have the capability to discriminate between individual ID codes, and allow or deny a call output to the controller based on this information.
- 22.3.4.29 The phase selector will have the capability to log call requests by unauthorized vehicles.
- 22.3.4.30 The phase selector will have the ability to command an emitter to relay a received code to the next intersection.
- 22.3.4.31 The phase selector will have the capability of functionally testing connected detector circuits and indicating via front panel LEDs non-functional detector circuits.
- 22.3.4.32 The phase selector will incorporate a precision real time clock synchronized to an AC power line frequency.
- 22.3.4.33 The clock will have the capability to automatically adjust itself for changes in daylight saving time. Interface software will be used to set the clock and to input the appropriate dates and

times for daylight saving changes.

22.3.4.34 The phase selector shall have the capability to set the minimum time between Low priority calls.

22.3.4.35 An auxiliary interface panel will be available to facilitate interconnections between the phase selector and traffic cabinet wiring.

#### 22.3.5 Card Rack

22.3.5.1 The required card rack will provide simplified installation of a phase selector into controller cabinets that do not already have a suitable card rack.

22.3.5.2 The card rack will be factory wired to one connector, located behind the card slot, and a terminal block, located next to the phase selector slot, on the front of the card rack.

22.3.5.3 The card rack connector on the front will provide for all connections to the traffic controller.

22.3.5.4 The card rack will provide labeled terminal blocks for connecting the primary infrared detectors to a phase selector.

#### 22.3.6 Interface Card for Electromechanical Controllers

22.3.6.1 The required interface card for electromechanical controllers will provide electrical and logic interface between the phase selector and an electromechanical-type controller.

22.3.6.2 The inputs to the interface card for electromechanical controllers will be connected to the outputs of the phase selector.

22.3.6.3 The outputs of the interface card for electromechanical controllers will be connected to the Hand Control Switch or Police Panel where the dial motor and its self-generated solenoid advance pulses are disconnected from the cam/solenoid assembly and replaced by pulses generated by the action of the Hand Control Switch in the electromechanical-type controller.

22.3.6.4 The interface card for electromechanical controllers will decode the outputs of the phase selector(s) and advance the controller to the phase that is set for that channel by sensing the traffic controller signal indications.

22.3.6.5 The interface card for electromechanical controllers will have one input to disable the interface card.

22.3.6.6 The interface card for electromechanical controllers will include the following switches:

Channel 1 Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when in Phase 1 green.

Channel 2 Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when in Phase 2

green.

Channel 3 Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when in Phase 3 green.

Channel 4 Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when in Phase 4 green.

NON Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when no indications are green.

Power Switch.

### 22.3.7 Interface Software

22.3.7.1 The priority control interface software will be provided on a single CD-ROM to interface with the phase selector. The CD-ROM will include a utility to create 3.5 inches 1.44 mB diskettes to be used on computers without CD-ROM drives. It must run on most IBM-compatible computers equipped with at least 64M RAM, Windows™ 98 and color VGA display capability.

22.3.7.2 The priority control interface software must accommodate:

Setting up and presenting user-determined system parameters.

Viewing and changing settings.

Viewing activity screens.

Displaying and/or downloading records of previous activity showing class, code, priority, direction, call duration, final greens at end of call, duration of final greens, time call ended in real time plus maximum signal intensity (vehicle location information). This information may be used to reconstruct the route taken by a priority (or probe) vehicle to track the vehicle.

22.3.7.3 The priority control interface software must accommodate operation via a mouse or via the keyboard, or in combination.

22.3.7.4 The priority control interface software must provide menu displays to enable:

Setting of valid vehicle ID and class codes.

Establishing signal intensity thresholds (detection ranges), modem initialization, intersection name and timing parameters.

Setting of desired green signal indications during priority control operation and upload and download capability to view.

Resetting and/or retrieving logged data and priority vehicle activity.

Addressing for each card in a multi-drop connected system.

Confirmation light configuration.

NEMA Control Parameters.

22.3.7.5 The interface software will provide readout of noise levels detected by the detectors. This noise level will serve as a troubleshooting tool.

22.3.7.6 The interface software will provide a real-time activity screen which will provide the following information:

Call intensity value even if below threshold.

Vehicle class and ID.

Emitter priority level.

Indication of detection on primary or auxiliary detector

Indication if call is being serviced or is pending.

Indication if vehicle is in range.

Readout for four separate vehicles per channel.

Detector noise level readout.

Green phase monitoring with information on the current greens.

## 22.4 Reliability

22.4.1 All equipment supplied as part of the infrared priority control system intended for use in the controller cabinet will meet the following electrical and environmental specifications spelled out in the NEMA Standards Publication TS2 1992, Part 2:

1. Line voltage variations per NEMA TS2 1992, Paragraph 2.1.2.
2. Power source frequency per NEMA TS2 1992, Paragraph 2.1.3.
3. Power source noise transients per NEMA TS2 1992, Paragraph 2.1.6.1.
4. Temperature range per NEMA TS2 1992, Paragraph 2.1.5.1.
5. Humidity per NEMA TS2 1992, Paragraph 2.1.5.2.
6. Shock test per NEMA TS2 1992, Paragraph 3.13.9.
7. Vibration per NEMA TS2 1992, Paragraph 3.13.8.

22.4.2 Each piece of equipment supplied as part of the priority control system intended for use in or on priority vehicles will operate properly across the entire spectrum of combinations of environmental conditions (temperature range, relative humidity, vehicle battery voltage) per the individual component specifications.

## 22.5 Qualifications

22.5.1 The manufacturer of the required infrared priority control system will verify the proven, safe operation of the system's infrared communication technology. Upon request, the manufacturer will produce a list of user agencies having experience interfacing priority control equipment with electromechanical, solid state and programmable controller types.

22.5.2 The manufacturer will demonstrate the ability to finance ongoing technical support, written product warranties, and responsibility for product failure.

22.5.3 Upon request, the manufacturer will produce a copy of its last full year and four previous year's corporate financial statements.

22.5.4 The manufacturer will have an independent quality department that has complete authority to control product integrity and is answerable only to the senior officer of the organization.

22.6 Responsibilities

22.6.1 The manufacturer of the required infrared priority control system and/or the manufacturer's representative will provide responsive service before, during and after installation of the priority control system. The manufacturer and/or the manufacturer's representative, as consultants to the installer, will provide certified, trained technicians having traffic systems industry experience and operational knowledge of priority control systems.

22.7 User Support Services

The manufacturer of the required infrared priority control system will offer support programs to assist the purchase and implementation of a priority control system program, including:

- A preferred lease program to finance purchase of a system.
- Public relations assistance to promote the system within the user community.
- Intersection survey service to document appropriate equipment interfaces.
- Customized proposals to assist the procurement process.
- Driver Training Program

22.8 Certification

The manufacturer of the required infrared priority control system will certify that all component products are designed, manufactured and tested as a system of matched components and will meet or exceed the requirements of this specification.

**23. STREET LIGHT LUMINAIRES**

23.1 The luminaire assembly shall consist of a weatherproof, non-corrosive housing and slipfitter with internally mounted ballast, a hinged, detachable, glass refractor, a snap-in aluminum reflector, a high-grade porcelain enclosed socket and terminal block with pressure type terminals for connecting leads entering from the mounting bracket or mast arm.

250-Watt HPS luminaires shall be a sealed optics, tool free entry cobra head style multi-tap luminaires set for 240-volt operations with housing of single piece aluminum castings with integral slipfitter for two-inch bracket mounting. The slipfitter shall be arranged to accommodate a two-inch standard pipe bracket, shall consist of bracket clamps, and shall provide for vertical adjustment and horizontal leveling of the luminaire. A weatherproof, hinged access door shall be provided for quick access to the terminal block and mounting arrangement. All exposed metal parts shall be made from non-ferrous metal or stainless steel.

Lamps shall be Type III, 250-Watt high-pressure sodium, rated 50,000 lumens, with 24,000 hours rated life.

23.2 Photoelectric control shall be provided as part of the Tesco 27-22 as shown on the plans.

**24. ELECTRICAL SERVICE / BATTERY BACKUP INSTALLATION**

- 24.1 The Contractor shall supply and install a Tesco, model 27-22 combination battery backup, electrical service with meter and lighting controller as shown in the plan details. Dedicated conduits shall connect the 27-22 with the fiber hub cabinet, traffic cabinet and quazite handhole (for streetlighting). A 5/8 inch by 10 foot ground rod shall be driven in near the base of the 27-22 BBS. Ground wires shall be connected to the ground rod with one (1) piece non-ferrous clamps which employ set screws as tightening devices.
- 24.2 When specified the Contractor shall supply and install a side mount Tesco, model 2200 battery backup system as specified below.

Enclosure Specifications: Anodized aluminum weatherproof enclosure shall house BBS and batteries. Enclosure shall be TIG welded construction with welding materials specifically designed for the material to be welded. Enclosure shall have fully framed side hinged outer doors with swaged close tolerance sides for flush fit with drip lip and closed cell neoprene flange compressed gaskets. Front door shall incorporate a full-length piano hinge, pad-lockable draw latch (center area on door-latch side), and a pad lockable welded-in place vandal-proof tabs rated at 2000 pounds. There shall be no exposed nut, bolts, screws, rivets or other fasteners on the exterior of the enclosure. Maximum cabinet dimensions 46 inch H x 20 inch W x 10.25 inch D. Weight 250 pounds with batteries. BBS shall be mounted in an interior tilt out housing with 800 pound rated stops. Battery connectors shall be Anderson Connectors with silver plated contacts. Batteries shall be installed in fixed position framed trays for seismic safety and be readily accessible for maintenance. Batteries shall be mounted allowing airflow front and back. Enclosure can include two transfer bypass switches, one for BBS bypass the second for auxiliary generator (optional). All switched must be panel mounted on interior dead front panel board. UV resistant plastic laminated nameplates shall identify all controls and major components. A plastic covered wiring diagram will be attached to the inside of the front door. All components shall be factory wired and conform to required NEMA, NEC, and UL standards. A chassis ground point shall be provided. Panel shall be UL 508 Industrial Control Panel rated.

- 24.3 BBS Panel Minimum Features:
- System shall provide 700 watts of full control run time for two (2) hours. In addition the system shall provide six to eight hours of flash.
  - BBS bypass and BBS isolation switch.
  - Deadfront safety panel board with all switches, indicating fuses, plugs, and isolation fuses for each battery pre-wired with phenolic nameplates.
  - All nameplates shall be screwed on phenolic engraved type.
  - All wire terminating lugs shall be full wrap around type.
  - All batteries shall be captive spaced from external captive sides in earthquake proof buckets.
  - Cabinet ventilation shall be by (qty. 2) 4 inch x 1/4 inch louvers top and bottom with encapsulated bug screens, cleanable filters and 100 cfm fan to completely exchange air 25 time minimum per minute.
  - All DC terminals and connections shall incorporate safety covers such that the safety covers are in place for every normal maintenance mode.
  - Event Counters & Total Run Time Counter.
- 24.4 BBS Unit Minimum Specifications: BBS unit shall provide a true sine-wave output with minimum 1400 Volt-Amp continuous capacity. BBS must provide for utility service isolation when in operation. The minimum rating for wattage output will be 950 watts. The BBS shall be capable of running an intersection with LED lights (for Run Time consult manufacturer). The unit shall operate off-line, with transfer time of 2 ms or less, with battery condition indicator, with automatic test provisions, and with hot-swappable batteries (all batteries in system). BBS will automatically recharge batteries from full discharge to 95% capacity within six hours. BBS will provide on-line operation for a

minimum input on 92 to 145 VAC, provide full load output of 120VAC - 10% / +4% at 60 Hz +/- 0.05% over a temperature range of -37°C (optional adder) to +74°C and be a UL Approved Design. For Safety and maintenance the BBS shall not exceed 28 pounds. The BBS unit will be delivered with maintenance manuals and schematic diagrams.

24.5 BBS Unit Minimum Features:

- 1400VA 950 Watts, with quick make/break connectors and plugs. (Systems requiring hard wiring termination to/from the inverter are unacceptable).
- Surge energy withstand 480 Joules, 6.5kA
- Common mode clamping 0 ns < 5ns typical UL 1449
- Conditioned power - Computer quality
- Transient lighting protection - 160 Joules
- Transfer to battery time - 2ms
- Retransfer to utility - 2ms
- Each battery shall be 24 volts @ 18 AH with heavy duty Anderson plugs and isolated fused (deadfront panel mounted 30 amp) connections to the BBS for greater system reliability and ease of maintenance. Series wiring in unacceptable.
- Fan cooling shall be fused for locked rotor current.
- Cooling air shall be ducted to cool the front and back of each battery with air space on all four sides and top of battery.
- BBS covers shall be 60% open on both sides to diminish the environmental effects of extreme temperatures.
- Includes USB & RS232, DB9 Computer Interface Ports.
- Low voltage safety design at 24v DC. (Higher voltage DC systems are unacceptable).

24.6 BBS Communication Module: All inverter connections shall be made without the use of tools. This includes: A/C-Input, A/C-Output, Normally-Open, and Normally-Closed programmable contacts.

Smart Slot Relay I/O Module;

Input #1	Turn the BBS on.
Input #2	Turn the BBS off.
Input #3	Start the BBS self-test.
Input #4	Shut down the BBS (when on battery).
Output #1	The BBS is on-battery (during a power failure, self-test or run time calibration).
Output #2	BBS has a low battery - Programmable.
Output #3	The protected load is not receiving power from the BBS.
Output #4	Replace the BBS batteries.
Output #5	The BBS is overloaded.
Output #6	Any BBS fault or self-test failure.

24.7 Batteries: Batteries shall be maintenance-free, type AGM/VRLA (Absorbed Glass Mat / Valve Regulated Lead Acid), such as APC Smart-UPS RMXL or approved equal. Batteries shall be independently pre-wired and individually fused. Batteries shall be furnished with heavy-duty 50 amp rated silver-plated Anderson Connectors. 100 Amp internal fuse by Battery supplier. Batteries shall be lightweight for personnel safety and protection plus ease of installation and maintenance. Batteries with a weight of over 26 lbs. are not acceptable.

24.8 Enclosure Temperature Compensation: Operating temperature shall be a minimum -37°C to + 74°C.

24.9 Power System Analyzer and Conflict Resolution Module: The 1400XL incorporates an integrated Power System Analyzer and Conflict Resolution Module. The Analyzer will evaluate and make limited adjustments to the incoming utility power and will automatically transfer load to the battery back-up power if utility power is lost. When utility power becomes available, the BBS will analyze the power to verify stability and return to normal operation. The system provides automatic BBS failure detection and automatically isolates the failed BBS and locks the unit on to utility power. Once the failure has been

corrected, the system will return to the normal operation.

24.10 Triple Bypass System For Offline BBS:

- SPACT – Smart Power Analyzer with Conflict Monitor Isolation and Transfer Module.
- PCM – Power Conflict Monitor.
- The PCM is a totally redundant failsafe system. The PCM monitors load bus power available continuously. If load bus power fails for 5ms the PCM will transfer and isolate the BBS and guarantee that commercial power will be locked on.
- Watchdog Timer – Redundant 5 ms delay and hard transfer to utility power.
- The outboard Smart Transfer Switch shall not interrupt the normal controller function. Transfer time shall be 2ms.
- Onboard Smart I/O module will execute lockout of battery backup system upon Smart detection of any inverter BBS fault. If BBS resets itself, it will automatically be available for backup.
- ON Inverter to timed relay for Full Time control of Output, 0 to 10 hours.

24.11 Smart Battery Charger: Small charge from shut off discharge to 95% fully charged in less than 6 hours. Batteries shall be ambient enclosure compensated to less than 120°. The battery charger shall utilize Smart Cell Technology to extend battery life.

24.12 Intelligent Battery Management: Cell Guard means longer battery life – Improved reliability results from a precision battery charging system, and automatic true-load battery tests. Redundant overcharge protection contributes to longer battery life. Smart Boost and SmartTrim regulate under and over voltages without switching to battery.

24.13 Battery Replacement Warning prevents downtime – 1400XL-BBS automatically performs a self-test every two weeks. This ensures that you will be alerted to degrading batteries before they wear out. Through software, or the push of a button, self-tests may be performed at any time. Faster Recharge Time – 1400XL-BBS battery charging systems are microprocessor controlled to precisely charge batteries in less time than legacy BBS systems. This makes the system available more quickly for subsequent power disturbance.

24.14 Hot-Swappable Battery Replacement: The 60 second, user friendly, hot-swappable battery replacement system – Saves the time and expense of returning the BBS to the factory for battery service, and allows safe and easy replacement of batteries while your system is up and running. Replacement battery packs ship in a reusable box for convenient return of exhausted batteries to a recycling center.

**25. FIBER HUB CABINET (FH 332)**

25.1 Meets all Caltrans and FHWA requirements.

25.2 Combined 24V DC power supply and power distribution assembly.

25.3 Aluminum (0.125 inches thick), Natural Finish. Dimensions 66 inches H x 24 inches W x 30 inches D, Mounting Base Mounted, Bolt Pattern 25 inches x 15 inches with (4) 3/4 inches x 16 inches Anchor Bolts, Full size doors, front and back.

25.4 100 CFM Fan with Thermostatic Control. Filtered air intake in front door. Door Stops 90 degrees & 180 degrees stop, each door, top & bottom (± 10 degrees).

25.5 3 Point Lock System

25.6 Rack Assembly Removable, Standard, 19 inch EIA Rack

**26. STOP BAR MONITORING CAMERAS**

- 26.1 The Stop Bar Monitoring Camera System utilized on the project shall be a Axis Model No. Axis-0304-001 Q1755/-E Day & Night network camera manufactured by AXIS.
- 26.2 Outdoor Enclosure to be UHO-HBGS-10 manufactured by Bosch and should include Heater, Blower and be Nema-4x IP66 rated.
- 26.2.1 Follow manufacturers recommendations for power feed between camera/outdoor enclosure and traffic cabinet. If not specified, use Westpenn brand WPW-AQ227.
- 26.3 Power and Network cabling to consist of OSP Broadband CAT 6 BBDN6 shielded with aluminum or approved equal. CAT6 network cabling between AXIS Q1755 camera and network switch mounted inside of the traffic cabinet. If multiple cameras are installed at one intersection use Pelco WCS4-20B camera power supply 20 Amp with 4 output breakers that allow 4 outputs with a total capacity of 20 Amp. Each output has a self-resetting circuit breaker. 120/240 VAC input, 24/48 VAC output. A No. 10 green stranded ground copper wire should be used from camera to signal pole foundation ground rod.
- 26.4 Outdoor Enclosure to be mounted to near end of mast-arm using A Pelco Triton cable mount camera support with 2 foot extension.
- 26.5 Cameras shall be installed and tied into the City of Dubuque's existing Lenel video management system by a qualified Network/Video company. Any additional Lenel licenses needed to be included in cost.
- 26.6 The Network and Video electronic equipment shall be provided and installed by a single company regularly engaging in these technologies and services.

**27. PAN/TILT-ZOOM CAMERAS**

- 27.1 PTZ Camera DAY/NIGHT VERSION WITH 36X ZOOM LENS AND IMAGE STABILIZATION  
PTZ camera shall be Bosch 500i Series VG4-524-ECS0M
- 27.2 General Requirements
- 27.2.1 This product shall be manufactured by a firm whose quality system is in compliance with the I.S./ISO 9001/EN 29001, QUALITY SYSTEM.
- 27.2.2 The product specified shall be a rugged, outdoor surveillance domed camera system. The camera system consists of an integrated high resolution, CCD camera using a 1/4-inch imager and a 36X (3.5-91 mm) F1.6 to F3.8 auto-iris, auto-focus optical zoom lens; 12x digital zoom; a variable/high speed, 360 degrees pan/tilt unit; and an intelligent, integral receiver/driver. This camera is designed to perform over a wide range of environmental and lighting conditions and automatically adjusts from daytime to nighttime operation.
- 27.2.3 The camera shall automatically switch from daylight color operation to a higher sensitivity nighttime monochrome mode when light levels fall below an adjustable threshold level. Day/night operation may also be manually switched on or off from the system switcher/controller keyboard.
- 27.2.4 The camera shall provide a selectable slow shutter (frame integration) function that increases the camera's sensitivity up to 50 times by reducing the shutter speed. Selectable slow shutter speeds shall be 1/60 sec., 1/30 sec., 1/15 sec., 1/8 sec., 1/4 sec., 1/2 sec., 1 sec., and fully automatic.

- 27.2.5 The camera shall be equipped with a 36x optical zoom lens. A full 12x digital zoom shall then be functional once the maximum 36x optical zoom limit has been reached. The 12x digital zoom lens shall be on/off selectable from the system controller keyboard.
- 27.2.6 The camera's 360 degree pan rotation shall be divided into 16 independent sectors with 16-character titles per sector. Any or all of the 16 sectors may be blanked from the operator.
- 27.2.7 In addition to the blanking function, a privacy masking feature shall be provided that allows creation of up to six rectangular masks that prohibit areas of the field of view from being seen even if the camera is panned, tilted, or zoomed.
- 27.2.8 Digital image stabilization shall be provided using electronic compensation that filters out vibrations caused by wind and other environmental conditions. This image stabilization function shall be on/off selectable from the controller's system keyboard.
- 27.2.9 A Fast Addressing method for setting the camera address number for control shall be remotely programmable from the system controller keyboard. The camera address may also be directly settable via thumbwheel switches located within the camera.
- 27.2.10 The camera shall allow the storage of up to 99 preset scenes with each preset programmable for 16 character titles. A tour function shall be available to consecutively display each of the preset scenes for a programmed dwell time. Any or all of the presets may be included or excluded from the tour.
- 27.2.11 The camera shall be capable of recording two separate tours (macros) of an operator's keyboard movements consisting of, tilt, and zoom activities for a total combined duration time of 15 minutes. Recorded tours can be continuously played back.
- 27.2.12 When an operator stops manually controlling the camera, and a programmed period of time is allowed to expire, the camera will execute one of the following programmable options: 1) return to preset #1 2) return to the automated tour previously executed 3) do nothing.
- 27.2.13 The camera shall ensure that any advanced commands required to program the camera are accessed via three levels of password protection ranging from low to high security.
- 27.2.14 The camera system shall provide a feature that automatically rotates, or pivots, the camera to simplify tracking of a person walking directly under the camera.
- 27.2.15 The camera shall provide four (4) normally open or normally closed alarm input contacts and one (1) relay output. Any or all of the input contacts may be programmed upon activation to automatically move the camera to any preposition location, close the output relay for a programmed period of time, and display an alarm indication on the on-screen display of the display monitor.
- 27.2.16 The camera shall be available in wall mount, mast mount (pole), and corner mount versions that include an integral outdoor power supply box. Roof mount (parapet) and pipe mount versions are provided with a separate outdoor power supply box.
- 27.2.17 The camera system shall be provided in a NEMA 4X or IP66 certified, rugged, weather-resistant package.
- 27.2.18 Cameras shall be installed into the City of Dubuque's existing Lenel video

management system via an AXIS 241S video server by a qualified Network/Video company regularly engaging in these technologies and services. Any additional Lenel licenses need to be included in the cost of the camera unless otherwise stated.

- 27.2.19 The Axis server will be wired so that alarm 1 shall be wired to the door and alarm 2 shall be wired to the pre-emption. A No. 10 green stranded copper ground wire shall be installed from camera to the signal pole foundation ground rod.
- 27.2.20 From Axis server terminal use a #2 jumper to terminal and a #113 TS-2 cabinet. From Axis server terminal use a #3 jumper to DT-B and a #24 jumper from #24, to 26, 27, 28. From Axis server terminal use a #4 jumper to TSI-17 terminal TS-2 cabinet. The D conn input mode shall be set at 2 and the output mode set at 4.

### 27.3. Optional features

- 27.3.1 The manufacturer of the specified domed surveillance camera shall offer an optional add-on automatic motion tracking function to the camera. This optional tracking feature shall operate as an integral part of the specified camera and not as a stand-alone product. The motion tracking option specified shall provide, but not be limited to, the following operation:
  - 27.3.1.1 Detect motion, lock onto a target, and then track the target.
  - 27.3.1.2 Interface via a system keyboard using auxiliary commands to turn the tracking function on and off. No user interaction is required except to turn the tracking feature on and off.
  - 27.3.1.3 A higher priority or user intervention causes the tracking function to turn off and give up camera control, however, the tracking function shall be turned back on once the interrupting action is complete.
  - 27.3.1.4 Run in conjunction with camera tours.
  - 27.3.1.5 Display an on-screen icon indicating the tracking function is on, but flashes when actively tracking a target.
- 27.3.2 The camera system shall be designed so that an optional integral fiber optic transceiver module is available and capable of transmitting and receiving video and bi-phase signals up to 2.5 miles. The fiber optic module shall be compatible with 50/125 mm, 62.5/125 mm, low-loss multimode glass fiber, rated for minimum system bandwidth of 20 MHz (video 850nm/data 1300nm).
- 27.3.3 For applications that require additional electrical surge protection, the following devices compatible with the specified camera models shall be available:
  - 27.3.3.1 Video line: Peak current 24A, peak power 400 watts.
  - 27.3.3.2 RS232/RS485 lines: Peak current 500A, surge energy is 4.4 Joules.
  - 27.3.3.3 Data lines: Peak current 500A, surge energy is 2.2 Joules.
  - 27.3.3.4 Power lines: Peak current 2000A, surge energy is 33.4 Joules.
- 27.3.4 A clear or tinted rugged dome bubble shall be available as an option to meet stringent strength requirements exceeding that of the UL 1598 horizontal impact standard for lighting fixtures. The bubble shall be made of 3mm thick

polycarbonate and be able to withstand a 100 foot-pound impact or the equivalent of a 10 pound sledgehammer being dropped from a height of 10 feet.

#### 27.4 CAMERA SPECIFICATIONS

- 27.4.1 Imager: 1/4-inch interline transfer CCD  
(NTSC: 768h x 494v) (PAL: 752h x 582v)
- 27.4.2 Horizontal Resolution: 470 TVL (NTSC): 460 TVL (PAL)
- 27.4.3 Lens: 36x zoom (3.5-91 mm), F1.6 to F3.8
- 27.4.4 Digital Zoom: 12X
- 27.4.5 Field of view: 2.3 degrees to 55 degrees
- 27.4.6 Focus and iris: Automatic with manual override
- 27.4.7 Aperture correction: Horizontal and vertical

#### 27.5 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- 27.5.1 Main supply input voltage/current, as required by the application:  
NTSC: 115VAC, 60Hz,  
PAL: 24VAC, 60Hz,
- 27.5.2 Power (camera): 21-28 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 15W maximum.  
Power (heater): 21-28 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 30 W maximum.
- 27.5.3 Video output: 1.0Vp-p  $\pm$  0.1Vp-p, 75 ohms.
- 27.5.4 Synchronization: Line-lock (-120 degrees to +120 degrees vertical phase adjust) or internal crystal.
- 27.5.5 Sensitivity: (usable video):  
Day mode w/slow shutter off: 0.2fc/2.0 lux  
Night mode w/slow shutter off: 0.025fc/0.25 lux  
Day mode w/slow shutter on: 0.013fc/0.13 lux  
Night mode w/slow shutter on: 0.0016fc/0.016 lux
- 27.5.6 Signal to Noise Ratio: Greater than 50 dB.

#### 27.6 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- 27.6.1 Weight: 13 lb
- 27.6.2 Pan/tilt: 360 degrees continuous pan; -5 degrees to 90 degrees tilt from horizontal plane.
- 27.6.3 Pre-position speed: 360 degrees/sec. .50 degrees accuracy.
- 27.6.4 Variable speed: 120 degrees/sec.

#### 27.7 ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

- 27.7.1 Humidity: 0% to 100% relative, condensing.
- 27.7.2 Operating temperature: -40°C to +50°C
- 27.7.3 Housing Rating: NEMA 4X and IP66 Certified.

## 27.8 AGENCY APPROVALS

27.8.1 Safety: CE, UL,

## 28. ITS COMPONENTS

### 28.1 Network Products

- 28.1.1 Items defined in these sections are considered mandatory and shall be adhered to.
- 28.1.2 Network switches: There will be three different hardware configurations required of the network switches
- 28.1.3 Head-end Layer 3 switch: Brocade FCX648S 48 port CX gigabit thernet switch and Brocade RPS13 redundant power supply for CX series gigabit switch.
- 28.1.4 Hardened backbone Layer 2: Garrettcom Backbone gigabit switch: 6K32TRC, 6KP4-FXSC, GBPM-20TX, GBIC-LXSC25.
- 28.1.5 Hardened edge Layer 2: Garrettcom edge switch 6K32TRC, 6KP4-FXSC.

### 28.2 IP Based Integrated Digital Video Management System (IPDVMS)

- 28.2.1 The existing system that shall be tied into is Lenel OnGuard, based in Pittsford, NY
- 28.2.2 The system shall support an integrated IP Based Digital Video Management recording solution that provides the following features and capabilities:
  - 28.2.2.1 The IPDVMS system shall provide 1 NVR (Network Video Recorder) to be installed in the existing 19 inch rack located in the system control center with the following minimum specifications: DVC-EX Chassis-3U, 19- inch rack located in the system control center with the following minimum specifications: DVC-EX Chassis-3U, 19-inch rack mount chassis, Core 2 Quad Q9650, 3.0 GHz, 12MB L2 Cache, 1333MHz FSB processor with Windows XP Professional operating system, 2GB DDR2 (4x512MB) 667 MHz ECC SDRAM; Dual 10/100/1000 Ethernet ports, CD/RW-DVD/R ROM, one 80 GB internal hard drive for OS, eight – 500 GB SATA 7,200 rpm hard drives for video storage to be included, (2) USB 2.0 ports, keyboard, optical mouse and rack mount rail kit.
  - 28.2.2.2 The IPDVMS shall be computer hardware independent and must meet or exceed the manufacturer's minimum specification for the computer and related devices.
  - 28.2.2.3 The IPDVMS shall incorporate a modular architecture and be able to support an unlimited number of cameras.
  - 28.2.2.4 The IPDVMS shall be able to simultaneously record and display live video and display recorded video.
  - 28.2.2.5 The IPDVMS shall support both event based and continuous recording.
  - 28.2.2.6 The IPDVMS shall mark all events and they shall be available for

playback and or archiving at any time

- 28.2.2.7 Video events shall be linked to system events in the system database and only one database shall be acceptable for this interface.
  - 28.2.2.8 Up to 32 simultaneous users shall be able to access any video feed from any recorder on the network.
  - 28.2.2.9 User defined profiles shall be available for tailoring granular access to configuration and operation.
  - 28.2.2.10 Shall have the ability to enhance a frame of video with embedded features or off the shelf software while providing security for the original video image to preserve integrity.
  - 28.2.2.11 Shall be capable of independent camera setup for, compression rate, brightness, contrast and other factor setups.
  - 28.2.2.12 The IPDVMS shall support Ethernet 10BT, Ethernet 100BT and 1000BT. Network protocols shall be supported including TCP/IP, IPX, and UDP.
  - 28.2.2.13 The network interface shall allow remote access of the IPDVMS from anywhere on the end-users LAN/WAN.
  - 28.2.2.14 Shall support limiting of frame rate transmission to individual clients.
  - 28.2.2.15 The IPDVMS shall support either Multicast or Unicast streaming technology.
  - 28.2.2.16 The IPDVMS shall be have the ability to playback stored video over the LAN / WAN for remote access of video clips.
  - 28.2.2.17 The IPDVMS shall support World Time Zone.
  - 28.2.2.18 Any alarm / event in the system shall have the ability to be associated with a digital video clip in real time. The IPDVMS shall support user defined pre and post roll.
  - 28.2.2.19 Each camera shall be configurable for a 32 alphanumeric character name and shall allow for the setup and adjustment of brightness, contrast, archiving, motion detection, Pan / Tilt / Zoom, on a per camera basis.
  - 28.2.2.20 The IPDVMS shall support CCTV PTZ control via the system video interface.
  - 28.2.2.21 The IPDVMS shall support Analog CCTV PTZ control via approved Video Encoding Devices.
  - 28.2.2.22 The IPDVMS shall support MJPEG and MPEG4 formats for multiple IP Video Cameras and IP Video Encoders from approved sources.
  - 28.2.2.23 The IPDVMS shall support integral time stamping upon receipt of video from the camera.
- 28.3. The IPDVMS shall support the following configuration and customization parameters:
- 28.3.1 Compression percentage

- 28.3.2 Pre and Post Roll in seconds
- 28.3.3 Motion Detection Alarms
- 28.3.4 Set Time Lapse Recording
- 28.3.5 Continuous Recording Mode
- 28.3.6 The ability to enforce user authentication to specify individuals or groups that have the ability to view live or recorded video or make modifications to the system.
- 28.3.7 The ability to change any or all of the associated IP camera passwords manually or on schedule.
- 28.3.8 User determination of Event Locking method.
- 28.3.9 Dual Path Fail Over support
- 28.3.10 Blind Camera (Obstructed View) Alarm reporting.
- 28.3.11 Presets on Alarm
- 28.3.12 Event Locking to protect specific video events from being overwritten
- 28.3.13 UNC path support for Network Attached Storage Devices
- 28.3.14 Configuration of Off-line cameras
- 28.3.15 Support for Intelligent Motion Video Searching
- 28.4 Each alarm / event condition shall have the ability to mark the start of a video event or the end of a video event in real time.
- 28.5 The IPDVMS shall support uni-directional audio recording utilizing built in audio recording devices on select IP cameras
- 28.6 The IPDVMS shall support automatic firmware downloads to select IP cameras.
- 28.7 The IPDVMS shall support both internal camera video storage and external camera video storage. Internal storage shall allow the camera to store video events and then download these events to the IPDVMS on a predetermined schedule or on demand
- 28.9 Pan / Tilt / Zoom Control from Monitoring locations

28.9.1 The IPDVMS shall support PTZ control from the Alarm Monitoring workstation. The PTZ control shall support approved IP PTZ cameras and Analog Cameras connected to approved IP Servers.

28.9.2 The IPDVMS shall support the following PTZ features:

- 28.9.2.1 Priority Levels
- 28.9.2.2 Device Group Control
- 28.9.2.3 PTZ Override (Lockout)
- 28.9.2.4 Proportional PTZ Control
- 28.9.2.5 Preset Lock via video screen
- 28.9.2.6 Preset Tour

#### 28.10 Video Archiving

28.10.1 The Archive Server software shall be hardware independent, providing the ability to utilize commercial off-the-shelf mass storage devices, including SAN (Storage Area Network) solutions, Tape Libraries, and direct connect external storage drive arrays.

28.10.2 The Archive Server software shall provide the ability to manage and store video information from multiple video recorders to a central location, without operational degradation.

28.10.3 Each IPDVMS shall have the ability to set its own unique archiving properties. Video shall automatically be archived based on user defined "percentage full" settings. When the IPDVMS reaches the designated capacity threshold, video shall be automatically copied to the archive storage media and space on the recorder is released for over-write by new video information.

28.10.4 Regardless of the storage location (local on the recorder or in archive) the system will automatically retrieve video associated with an event on demand. The actual storage location shall be transparent to the user.

#### 28.10 Real Video Time Monitoring

28.11.1 The IPDVMS shall allow monitoring of real time video from any Alarm Monitoring client workstation. DVS and Camera status shall be displayed on a System Hardware Tree.

#### 28.11 Video Player

28.12.1 The IPDVMS shall support an advanced matrix view of multiple On-line camera views. Up to a total of 128 fps @ CIF resolution and 72 fps @ 4CIF resolution shall be available for viewing in the Matrix View. The 128 frame rate limitation of video shall be any combination of Live or Recorded video. The number of open video windows shall be dependent on the frame rate and resolution of the cameras. The Video Player shall allow operator sizing of the video windows in the matrix view.

#### 28.13 Video Camera Groups / Video Camera Tours

- 28.13.1 An unlimited number of camera groups shall be supported, and each camera group shall support an unlimited number of cameras. Cameras within a camera group shall span multiple digital video servers. Cameras shall have the ability to be placed into multiple camera groups.
- 28.13.2 The system shall provide for video camera tours that rotate live video between each of the cameras defined in the video camera group at a user defined increment. The time increment shall be user definable in whole seconds.
- 28.14 Still Image Capture / Save
  - 28.14.1 During playback or monitoring of video, the system shall have the ability to create and save a still picture. This operation shall not affect any other operation and shall not alter the recorded video. The file format shall be an industry standard format allowing for file transfer via e-mail, printing or file transfer to other media.
- 28.15 Export Video Clip to File
  - 28.15.1 The system shall have to ability to save and export recorded video to a file for the purpose of sharing and reviewing video clips. The start and end times for each video segment shall be user defined. The exported video clip shall be viewable via a standard Windows media player.
- 28.16 Video Image Processing
  - 28.16.1 The IPDVMS shall support video image processing of a single frame captured image through use of an integral image processing module which shall offer the following features:
    - 28.16.1.1 Intensity, Contrast and Saturation
    - 28.16.1.2 Gamma Correct
    - 28.16.1.3 Histo-Contrast and Histo-Equalize
    - 28.16.1.4 Flip, Reverse, Invert and Rotate
    - 28.16.1.5 Shear
    - 28.16.1.6 Add Noise, Average, Sharpen, Mosaic, Posterize and Median
    - 28.16.1.7 Halftone
    - 28.16.1.8 Emboss
    - 28.16.1.9 Gray Scale

28.16.2 The IPDVMS shall allow the ability to save any combination of effects as a defined profile. Profiles shall have the ability to be added or deleted from the system at any time.

28.17 Video Loss Detection

28.17.1 The system shall detect video loss from any or all cameras and activate an alarm.

28.18 Automated Motion Video Searching

28.18.1 The IPDVMS shall support advanced automated motion video searching against pre-recorded video. The automated motion video search shall analyze frames in a video segment to detect motion activity from image to image. It shall display thumbnail images of the frames with activity, complete with a histogram depicting the relative amount of activity within each frame.

28.18.2 The search shall be defined by selecting a specific camera and a specific time period in which the suspected activity took place and all motion events associated with that camera and time period shall be displayed in either a trace or thumbnail format for review.

28.19 Remote Monitoring Application

28.19.1 The IPDVMS shall support a Remote Monitoring Application that allows the operator to monitor video from any computer connected to the network.

## 28.20 Intelligent Video Analysis System (IVAS)

28.20.1 The system shall provide the ability for an Intelligent Video Analysis solution that shall seamlessly integrate with the IPDVMS. The set of Intelligent Video Analysis algorithms shall provide the following functionality:

### 28.20.1.1 Alert Types

- 28.20.1.1.1 Smart Video Motion Detection (the IVAS shall ignore minor vibration and provide motion masking).
- 28.20.1.1.2 Camera Tampering (shall occur when the IVAS detects a camera is moved from its original position, when the camera view is obstructed or when the focus is changed).
- 28.20.1.1.3 Sudden Change in Light Intensity (shall occur when the IVAS detects an extreme change in ambient light – light to dark or dark to light).
- 28.20.1.1.4 New Object in Scene (shall occur when the IVAS detects an object not present when the IVAS originally learned the scene view is left in that view).
- 28.20.1.1.5 Object Removed from Scene (shall occur when the IVAS detects an object that was present when the IVAS originally learned the scene view).
- 28.20.1.1.6 Object Detected in Scene (shall occur when the IVAS detects an object defined by specific properties including people, automobiles or an object of a specific color).
- 28.20.1.1.7 Congestion in Defined Area (shall occur when the IVAS detects congestion in a specific region).
- 28.20.1.1.8 Directional Motion (shall occur when the IVAS detects an object moving in a direction specified in the setup of this feature).
- 28.20.1.1.9 Object Crosses a Defined Region (shall occur when the IVAS detects an object moving across a virtual boundary or area from a specified direction).
- 28.20.1.1.10 Moving Object Stops (shall occur when the IVAS detects a moving object in the scene ceases to move).
- 28.20.1.1.11 Static Object Starts to Move (shall occur when

the IVAS detects a static object in the scene starts to move).

28.20.1.1.12 Object moves too fast (shall occur when a pre defined speed has been exceeded).

28.20.1.1.13 Loitering (shall occur when the IVAS detects a person in the scene slows down or ceases to move for a specified period of time).

28.20.1.1.14 Detection of a Human Face (shall occur when the IVAS detects a frontal view of a human face is detected in the scene) .

28.20.1.1.15 People Counting (shall occur when the IVAS is set for a top down view of a portal. This feature shall provide an alarm with a positive count for entry and a negative count for exit).

28.20.2 The IVAS shall support the ability to store the graphical output for a specific event for use with IVAS alarms. This feature shall allow the graphical output of a specific event to be stored as a file and later used as an overlay to be used and associated with an alarm for historical searching.

28.20.3 The IVAS shall support CIF, 4CIF and D1 video resolutions during video processing.

28.20.4 The IVAS shall support video infra-red imaging.

28.21 Remote IP video SERVERS shall be AXIS 241S Video Server

28.21.1 Summary

28.21.1.1 The video server shall be manufactured in an all-metal casing and shall be based on a solid-state microprocessor, operating on an open source, non-Windows based platform, and including a built-in web server. It shall be available as a standalone video server, as well as in a blade version for 19 inch rack systems.

28.21.1.2 The video server shall provide one analogue video input, compatible with black and white (EIA and CCIR) and colour (PAL and NTSC) composite or Y/C (S-VHS) video signals.

28.21.1.3 The video server shall deliver high speed, high quality video at resolutions up to 768x576 (PAL) / 704x480 (NTSC) pixels over IP networks, by using Motion JPEG compression.

28.21.1.4 It shall be capable of delivering up to 30 frames per second in all resolution modes.

28.21.1.5 The video server shall also support MPEG-4 Advanced Simple Profile (ASP) and Simple Profile (SP), with simultaneous Motion JPEG support.

28.21.1.6 The video server shall support both IP address filtering and HTTPS to secure transmission of video and configuration data. The video server shall not require any additional software to operate, except for the tools available in a Microsoft W2K/XP operating environment. It shall be possible to manage and monitor the unit using SNMP.

- 28.21.1.7 The video server shall be equipped with at least four alarm inputs and four outputs. It shall be capable of receiving external triggers from third party devices, as well as triggers from the built-in Video Motion Detection. In response to these triggers, the video server will be able to initiate alarms and/or image transmission. Notification will be provided over TCP, email and HTTP, while image upload will be available via FTP, email and HTTP.
- 28.21.1.8 The video server shall provide support for a variety of third party PTZ and dome camera systems. Available functionality shall include manual PTZ-control and at least 20 definable presents. The units shall also be equipped with PTZ control queue functionality and shall contain built-in support for running so called Guard Tour, which will automatically move the camera between pre-selected presets until interrupted by an authorized operator.
- 28.21.1.9 The video server shall connect to a network using 10baseT Ethernet or 100baseTX Fast Ethernet, via a standard RJ-45 socket.
- 28.21.1.10 The video shall be installed and tied into the City of Dubuque's existing Lenel Video Management System. Any additional Lenel licenses need to be included in cost.

## 28.22 Functionality

- 28.22.1 Video shall be available in a minimum of five different resolutions, each supporting a minimum of 11 different compression levels. Supported video resolutions shall include:
- QCIF
  - CIF
  - 2CIF
  - 2CIF Expanded
  - 4CIF
- 28.22.2 The video server shall allow the transmission of images at up to 25 fps when connected to PAL devices, and up to 30 fps when connected to NTSC devices, using standard Motion JPEG format and with no modification of images.
- 28.22.3 The video server shall also provide Advanced Simple Profile (ASP) MPEG-4, both Constant Bit Rate and Variable Bit Rate, and shall support unicast as well as multicast over RTP. Through the use of Simple Profile (SP) the unit shall provide ISMA-compliant MPEG-4. The unit shall also provide support for simultaneous Motion JPEG.
- 28.22.4 The video server shall be capable of providing video at bit rates of up to 12Mbit/sec per video stream.
- 28.22.5 The video server shall contain a built-in web server to make video and configuration available in a standard browser environment, with no need for additional software.
- 28.22.6 When accessed from a browser, the built-in web server shall provide users with online, context-sensitive help.
- 28.22.7 The video server shall support both fixed IP addresses and dynamically assigned IP addresses (provided by a DHCP server). It shall also allow

automatic detection of the video server based on UPnP™, when using a PC with an operating system that supports this feature.

- 28.22.8 The video server shall provide the ability to control network traffic by limiting the maximum bandwidth to a selected value. Furthermore, it shall be possible to limit the frame rate per viewer to a selected value, as well as the duration of each viewing session.
- 28.22.9 The video server shall provide the ability to send operational and technical information using a standard SMTP mail server, and shall include support for SMTP authentication.
- 28.22.10 The video server shall support the use of SNMP-based management tools according to v1, 2c & 3 / MIB-2.
- 28.22.11 The video server shall provide embedded on-screen text in the video, with support for date & time, and a customer-specific text, video server name, of at least 32 ASCII characters. It shall also allow for the overlay of a graphical image, such as a logotype, into the image.
- 28.22.12 The video server shall provide local time & date, including support for daylight saving time. To ensure accuracy, the video server must accept external time synchronization from an NTP (Network Time Protocol) server.
- 28.22.13 The video server shall support simultaneous viewing by up to 20 clients. To avoid improper use and configuration, the video server must provide support for defining users and passwords, for a minimum of three different types of users.
- 28.22.14 The video server shall be able to connect to and control third party domes and Pan Tilt Zoom devices via RS-232 or RS-485. The drivers for these devices shall be possible to upload to the video server. The uploading of drivers, and the changing of the driver type shall be possible without having to replace the video server's firmware. Available functionality shall include manual PTZ-control and at least 20 definable presents. The units shall also be equipped with PTZ control queue functionality and shall contain built-in support for running so called Guard Tour, which will automatically move the camera between pre-selected presets until interrupted by authorized operator.
- 28.22.15 The video server shall support the use of HTTPS and the ability to upload signed certificates to provide an encrypted and secure communication of both administration and video streams. It shall also provide support for restricting access to pre-defined IP addresses only, so-called IP address filtering.
- 28.22.16 To improve functionality, the video server shall allow the user to write scripts, controlling events and other user functions.
- 28.22.17 LED's shall indicate the video server's operational status and provide information about power, communication with receiver, the network status and the video server status.
- 28.22.18 Customer-specific settings, including the IP address, the local time & date, event functionality and video configuration, shall be stored in a non-volatile memory and shall not be lost during power cuts or soft resets.

## 28.23. Specifications

### 28.23.1 Hardware

- 28.23.1.1 The video server shall be based on an ETRAX 100LX 32-bit RISC processor and shall use an ARTPEC-2 compression chip. It shall be

equipped with a minimum of 8MB Flash memory and 32MB RAM memory. Depending on the current settings, this memory will allow the buffering of up to 9 MB of pre & post alarm recordings. The video server shall have a data throughput of at least 20Mbit/s on the network port.

- 28.23.1.2 The video server shall be equipped with one video input of BNC UG/U type. Termination of the input shall be done using a dip switch located on the front of the video server (standalone version) or on the Blade (blade version). The video server shall automatically detect the video format used (PAL or NTSC). The unit shall allow users to connect a standard Y/C (S-VHS) video signal to the unit by using the loop-through connector as Chroma input.
- 28.23.1.3 The video server shall be equipped with two serial ports, one RS-232 and one RS-422/485 serial port.
- 28.23.1.4 The video server shall be equipped with a minimum of four control (alarm) inputs and four outputs, accessible via a removable terminal. A mating connector shall be supplied with the video server. The control input shall be configurable to respond to normally open (NO) or normally closed (NC) dry contacts, or to active low or active high TTL/CMOS compatible electronic outputs. The alarm mating connector shall provide alarm outputs to TTL/CMOS compatible alarm inputs on peripheral devices, such as a device for processing alarms. These functions shall be configurable via the web interface. The video server shall also, via the same connector, provide suitable control voltage for these inputs.
- 28.23.1.5 The video server shall connect to a network using 10baseT Ethernet or 100baseTX Fast Ethernet via a standard RJ-45 socket, and shall support auto sensing of network speed.
- 28.23.1.6 The video server shall be equipped with a minimum of three LED's, capable of providing visible status information in green, red and amber.
- 28.23.1.7 The standalone video server shall be manufactured in a solid all-metal casing and be provided with mounting ears for wall mounting. The blade version shall be fitted with an aluminum front plate for use in suitable 19 inch Video Server Racks, supporting hot-swap of blades.
- 28.23.1.8 The standalone video server shall support DC-based power supplies, providing 7–20V DC, min 7W, while power to the blade versions shall be supplied by the rack, via the back plane connector.

## 28.23.2 Software

- 28.23.2.1 The video server shall use an embedded non-PC-based solution, running on an open source, non-Windows based platform. It shall incorporate TCP/IP, HTTP, HTTPS, SSL/TSL, FTP, RTP, RTSP, SMTP, SNMP v1 2c 3/MIB-II, NTP, ARP, DCHP, and UPnP protocol support.
- 28.23.2.2 The video server shall be monitored by a Watchdog, which shall automatically re-initiate processes or restart the video server if a malfunction is detected.
- 28.23.2.3 It shall be possible to update the software (firmware) over the network, using FTP or HTTP.
- 28.23.2.4 The video server shall include support for Shell scripting, allowing customer-specific functions to be created.
- 28.23.2.5 The video server shall support full functionality when operating in the following environment:
  - 28.23.2.5.1 Operating Systems: Windows 2000, Windows XP

28.23.2.5.2 Browsers: MS Explorer 6.x and higher

28.23.2.6 The video server shall be supported by a fully open and published API (Application Programmers Interface), providing all the necessary information required for integrating functionality into third party applications.

### 28.23.3 Environmental

28.23.3.1 The video server shall operate in a temperature range of +5° to +50°C.

28.23.3.2 The video server shall operate in a humidity range of 20–80% RH (non condensing).

### 28.23.4 Approvals and Standards

28.23.4.1 The video server shall carry the following approvals:

28.23.4.2 EMC:

28.23.4.2.1 CE Compliant according to: EN55022: 1998 Class B, EN50024: 1998 +A1, EN61000-3-2:2000, EN61000-3-3:1995 +A1

28.23.4.2.2 FCC Part 15 Subpart B, Class B

28.23.4.2.3 VCCI: 2003 Class B ITE

28.23.4.2.4 C-Tick AS/NZS 3548 by compliance with EN55022:1998 Class B

28.23.4.2.5 ICES-003 Class B by compliance with EN55022:1998 Class B

28.23.4.3 The video server shall be designed in accordance with the following functional standards:

MPEG-4:

28.23.4.3.1 ISO/IEC 14496-2 (Profiles ASP and SP)

## 29. SMARTSENSOR MATRIX VEHICLE DETECTION

29.1 General. This item shall govern the purchase of above-ground radar presence detector (RPD) equivalent to the Wavetronix SmartSensor Matrix.

29.2 Sensor Outputs. The RPD shall present real-time presence data in 10 lanes.

The RPD shall support a maximum of sixteen zones.

The RPD shall support eight channels and have user-selectable channel assignments.

The RPD shall use OR logic to combine multiple zones to a channel output, and shall have channel output extend and delay functionality.

The RPD algorithms shall mitigate detections from wrong way or cross traffic.

The RPD system shall have fail-safe mode capabilities for contact closure outputs if communication is lost.

29.3 Detectable Area.

Detection Range. The RPD shall be able to detect and report presence in lanes with boundaries as close as 6 ft. from the base of the pole on which the RPD is mounted.

The RPD shall be able to detect and report presence in lanes located within the 100 ft. arc from the base of the pole on which the RPD is mounted.

Field of View. The RPD shall be able to detect and report presence for vehicles within a 90 degree field of view.

Lane Configuration. The RPD shall be able to detect and report presence in up to 10 lanes.

The RPD shall be able to detect and report presence in curved lanes and areas with islands and medians.

29.4 Preassemble Backplate. Each RPD shall have a traffic cabinet preassemble backplate with the following:

- AC/DC power conversion
- Surge protection
- Terminal blocks for cable landing
- Communication connection points

The preassembled backplate for the RPD shall be a cabinet side mount or rack mount.

Contact Closure Input File Cards. The RPD shall use contact closure input file cards with 2 or 4 channel capabilities.

The contact closure input file cards for the RPD shall be compatible with industry standard detector racks.

29.5 Maintenance. The RPD shall not require cleaning or adjustment to maintain performance.

The RPD shall not rely on battery backup to store configuration information, thus eliminating any need for battery replacement.

Once the RPD is calibrated, it shall not require recalibration to maintain performance unless the roadway configuration changes.

29.6 Physical Properties. The RPD shall not exceed 4.2 pounds in weight.

The RPD shall not exceed 13.2 inches by 10.6 inches by 3.3 inches in its physical dimensions.

Enclosure. The RPD shall be enclosed in a Lexan EXL polycarbonate.

The enclosure shall be classified "f1" outdoor weatherability in accordance with UL 746C.

The RPD shall be classified as watertight according to the NEMA 250 Standard.

The RPD enclosure shall conform to test criteria set forth in the NEMA 250 standard for type 4X enclosures. Test results shall be provided for each of the following type 4X criteria:

- External Icing (NEMA 250 clause 5.6)
- Hose-down (NEMA 250 clause 5.7)
- 4X Corrosion Protection (NEMA 250 clause 5.10)
- Gasket (NEMA 250 clause 5.14)

The RPD shall be able to withstand a drop of up to 5 ft. without compromising its functional and structural integrity.

The RPD enclosure shall include a connector that meets MIL-C-26482 specification. The MIL-C-26482 connector shall provide contacts for all data and power connections.

29.7 Power. The RPD shall consume less than 10 W.

The RPD shall operate with a DC input between 9 VDC and 28 VDC.

29.8 Communication Ports. The RPD shall have two communication ports, and both ports shall communicate independently and simultaneously.

The RPD shall support the upload of new firmware into the RPD's non-volatile memory over either communication port.

The RPD shall support the user configuration of the following:

- Response delay
- Push port

The communication ports shall support a 9600 bps baud rate.

29.9 Radar Design. The RPD shall be designed with a matrix of radars

Frequency Stability. The circuitry shall be void of any manual tuning elements that could lead to human error and degraded performance over time.

All transmit modulated signals shall be generated by means of digital circuitry, such as a direct digital synthesizer, that is reference to a frequency source that is at least 50 ppm stable over the specified temperature range, and ages less than 6 ppm per year. Any upconversion of a digitally generated modulated signal shall preserve the phase stability and frequency stability inherent in the digitally generated signal.

The RPD shall not rely on temperature compensation circuitry to maintain transmit frequency stability.

The bandwidth of the transmit signal of the RPD shall not vary by more than 1% under all specified operating conditions and over the expected life of the RPD.

Antenna Design. The RPD antennas shall be designed on printed circuit boards.

The vertical beam width of the RPD at the 6dB points of the two-way pattern shall be 65 degrees or greater.

The antennas shall cover a 90 degree horizontal field of view.

The sidelobes in the RPD two-way antenna pattern shall be -40dB or less.

Resolution. The RPD shall transmit a signal with a bandwidth of at least 245 MHz.

RF Channels. The RPD shall provide at least 8 RF channels so that multiple units can be mounted in the same vicinity without causing interference between them.

Verification. The RPD shall have a self-test that is used to verify correct hardware functionality.

The RPD shall have a diagnostics mode to verify correct system functionality.

#### 29.10 Configuration.

Auto-configuration. The RPD shall have a method for automatically defining traffic lanes, stop bars and zones without requiring user intervention. This auto-configuration process shall execute on a processor internal to the RPD and shall not require an external PC or other processor.

The auto-configuration process shall work under normal intersection operation and may require several cycles to complete.

Manual Configuration. The auto-configuration method shall not prohibit the ability of the user to manually adjust the RPD configuration.

The RPD shall support the configuring of lanes, stop bars and detection zones in 1-ft. increments.

Windows Mobile®-based Software. The RPD shall include graphical user interface software that displays all configured lanes and the current traffic pattern using a graphical traffic representation.

The graphical interface shall operate on Windows Mobile, Windows XP and Windows Vista in the .NET framework.

The software shall support the following functionality:

- Operate over a TCP/IP connection
- Give the operator the ability to save/back up the RPD configuration to a file or load/restore the RPD configuration from a file.
- Allow the backed-up sensor configurations to be viewed and edited.
- Provide zone and channel actuation display
- Provide a virtual connection option so that the software can be used without connecting to an actual sensor.
- Local or remote sensor firmware upgradability.

#### 29.11 Operating Conditions.

RPD operation shall continue in snow or in rain up to 1 inch per hour.

The RPD shall be capable of continuous operation over an ambient temperature range of -40°F to 165.2°F.

The RPD shall be capable of continuous operation over a relative humidity range of 5% to 95% (noncondensing).

#### 29.12 Mounting Assembly. The RPD shall be mounted directly onto a mounting assembly fastened to a mast arm, pole or other solid structure.

The RPD mounting assembly shall provide the necessary degrees of rotation to ensure proper installation.

The RPD mounting assembly shall be constructed of weather-resistant materials and shall be able to support a 20 pound load.

#### 29.13 Mounting Location. The RPD shall be mounted at a height that is within 15-30 feet

per manufacturer's recommended mounting heights.

The RPD shall be mounted at an offset from the first lane that is not less than 6 feet per the RPD's minimum offset.

The RPD shall be mounted so that at least 20 feet along the farthest lane to be monitored is within the field view of the RPD.

The RPD shall be mounted with its cable connector down and shall be tilted so that the RPD is aimed at the center of the lanes to be monitored. Typically, the RPD is titled off of vertical by 20-30 degrees.

The RPD shall be mounted on a vertical signal pole or on the horizontal mast arm.

The RPD shall be mounted so that its field of view is not occluded by poles, signs or other structures.

RPDs that are mounted within 20 feet of each other or that are monitoring the same intersection shall be configured to operate on different RF channels regardless of the pointing direction of the RPDs.

It is recommended that the manufacturer be consulted to verify final RPD placement if the RPD is to be mounted near large planar surfaces (sound barrier, building, parked vehicles, etc.) that run parallel to the monitored roadway.

- 29.14 Cabling. The cable shall be SmartSensor 6-conductor wire. The cable end connector shall meet the MIL-C-26482 specification and shall be designed to interface with the appropriate MIL-C-26482 connector. The connector backshell shall be an environmentally sealed shell that offers excellent immersion capability. All conductors that interface with the connector shall be encased in a single jacket, and the outer diameter of this jacket shall be within the backshell's cable O.D. range to ensure proper sealing. The backshell shall have a strain relief with enough strength to support the cable slack under extreme weather conditions. Recommended connectors are Cannon's KPT series, and recommended backshells are Glenair Series 37 cable sealing backshells.

The cable shall be the Orion Wire Combo-2204-2002-PVC-GY or an equivalent cable that conforms to the following specifications:

- The RS-485 conductors shall be a twisted pair.
- The RS-485 conductors shall have nominal capacitance conductor to conductor of less than 71pF/Ft at 1 Khz.
- The RS-485 conductors shall have nominal conductor DC resistance of less than 16.5 ohms/(304.8 m) at 68°F.
- The power conductors shall be one twisted pair with nominal conductor DC resistance of less than 11.5 ohms/(304.8 m) at 68°F.
- Each wire bundle or the entire cable shall be shielded with an aluminum/mylar shield with a drain wire.

The cable shall be terminated only on the two farthest ends of the cable.

The cable length shall not exceed 2000 feet for the operational baud rate of RS-485 communications (9.6 Kbps).

If 12 VDC is being supplied for the RPD then the cable length shall not exceed 110 feet.

If 24 VDC is being supplied for the RPD then the cable length shall not exceed 600 feet.

Both communication and power conductors can be bundled together in the same cable as long as the above-mentioned conditions are met.

29.15 In Cabinet Interface Equipment. The RPD shall be installed using the SmartSensor Matrix Preassembled Traffic Cabinet Backplate or an equivalent that provides input power surge suppression, sensor cable surge suppression, AC to DC power conversion (if necessary), and terminal blocks. The surge protection devices shall meet or exceed the EN 6100-4-5 Class 4 specifications.

29.16 Power Supply. If needed, the RPD shall be installed using the Click! 202, Click! 204 or an equivalent AC to DC power converter that meets the following specifications:

The power converter shall be power rated at 48 W for temperatures less than 140°F with a 5% power decrease for each degree increase up to 158°F.

The power converter shall operate in the temperature range of -29.2°F to +165.2°F.

The power converter shall operate in the humidity range of 5% to 95% at 77°F non-condensing.

The power converter shall accept an input voltage of 85 VAC to 264 VAC or 120 VDC to 370 VDC.

The power converter shall operate at an input frequency of 47 Hz to 63 Hz.

The power converter shall produce an output voltage of 24 VDC  $\pm$ 4%.

The power converter shall withstand a voltage across its input and output of 2kV. The power converter shall withstand a voltage across its input and ground of 1.5 kV.

The power converter shall conform to safety standards UL 60950 and EN60950.

The power converter shall conform to EMC standards EN55022 Class B and EN61000-3-2, 3.

In brown-out conditions (i.e. <85VAC input), the output voltage of the power converter shall be less than 1 VDC.

The terminal blocks shall be color-coded insulation displacement terminal blocks.

The terminal blocks shall be prewired to the other in-cabinet equipment so that no wiring other than cable terminations, connecting input power and connecting input file cards shall be required during installation.

29.17 Input File Cards. The Click! 114, Click! 112 or an equivalent that meets the following specifications shall be used.

The input file cards shall be compatible with 170, 2070, NEMA TS1, and NEMA TS2 style input racks.

The input file card shall translate data packets from the RPD into contact closure outlets.

The input file card shall support presence detection.

The input file card shall receive data packets over an RS-485 bus at a baud rate of

9600 bps.

The input file card shall autobaud and auto-detect an RPD over wired and wireless communication channels that have a maximum latency of 500 ms.

The input file card shall comply with the NEMA TS2-1998 Traffic Controller Assemblies with NTCIP Requirements (Section 2.8 specification).

### **30. SMARTSENSOR HD DETECTION**

30.1 General. This item shall govern the purchase of above-ground radar vehicle sensing devices (RVSD) equivalent to the Wavetronix SmartSensor HD.

30.2 Measured Quantities. The RVSD shall provide volume, average speed, occupancy, classification counts, 85th percentile speed, average headway, average gap, speed bin counts and direction counts for user-configurable time intervals for up to 10 lanes of traffic.

The RVSD shall provide up to eight length-based classification bins.

The RVSD shall provide up to 15 speed bins.

The RVSD shall provide speed, length, class, lane assignment, and range data for each vehicle detection.

The RVSD shall provide presence data for up to 10 lanes of traffic.

30.3 Detectable Area.

30.4 Maximum Lanes. The RVSD shall be able to detect and report information from up to 10 lanes.

30.5 Detection Range. The RVSD shall be able to detect and report information in lanes with boundaries as close as 6 feet from the base of the pole on which the RVSD is mounted.

The RVSD shall be able to detect and report information in lanes located with the far boundary at 250 feet from the base of the pole on which the RVSD is mounted.

The RVSD shall be able to simultaneously detect and report information from a lane located at the minimum offset and from a lane located at the maximum range.

30.6 Lane Size and Spacing. The RVSD shall allow any spacing of traffic lanes positioned from the minimum offset to the maximum range. Gore and unequally sized or spaced lanes shall be handled so that detections from the lanes meet all performance specifications.

30.7 Performance.

30.7.1 Volume Accuracy. The volume data shall be within 5% of truth for a direction of travel during nominal conditions. Individual lane volume data shall be within 10% of truth during nominal conditions. The percentage of missed detection and the percentage of false detections for each lane shall not exceed 15% during nominal conditions. Nominal conditions exist when average speeds are greater than 10 mph in every lane; when there is less than 20% truck traffic per lane; and when at least 50 cars per lane are counted in the interval.

- 30.7.2 Speed Accuracy. Average speed data shall be accurate to within 3 mph for any direction of travel when there are more than five cars per lane in an interval. Average speed data for any individual lane shall be accurate to within 3 mph when there are more than five cars per lane in an interval.

The RVSD shall provide per-vehicle speed measurements on 95% of vehicles that are not occluded by other vehicles or by barriers. The RVSD shall provide per-vehicle speed measurements in which 90% of the measurements are within 5 mph.

The RVSD shall measure speed using a dual-radar speed trap that calculates the time delay between two different radar beams.

- 30.7.3 Occupancy Accuracy. Occupancy data shall be within 10% of truth for any direction of travel on a roadway during nominal conditions. For example, if the true occupancy in a lane is 20%, then the measured occupancy shall be between 18% and 22%. Individual lane occupancy shall be within 20% during nominal conditions. Nominal conditions exist when true occupancy is less than 30%, without merging traffic; when average speeds are greater than 10 mph in every lane; and when there is less than 20% truck traffic per lane.

- 30.7.4 Classification Accuracy. The RVSD shall correctly determine classification for 80% of detected vehicles when the classification bins are at least 10 feet wide and occupancy of all lanes is below 30%.

- 30.7.5 Performance Maintenance. The RVSD shall not require cleaning or adjustment to maintain performance. The RVSD shall not rely on battery backup to store configuration information, thus eliminating any need for battery replacement.

Once the RVSD is calibrated, it shall not require recalibration to maintain performance unless the roadway configuration changes.

The RVSD shall be manufactured using techniques that will yield a mean time between failures of 10 years.

- 30.8 Physical Properties. The RVSD shall not exceed 5 pounds in weight.

The RVSD shall not exceed 14 inches by 12 inches by 4 inches in its physical dimensions.

- 30.8.1 Enclosure. The RVSD shall be enclosed in a Lexan polycarbonate.

The enclosure shall be classified "f1" outdoor weatherability in accordance with UL 746C.

The RVSD shall be classified as watertight according to the NEMA 250 Standard.

The RVSD enclosure shall conform to test criteria set forth in the NEMA 250 standard for type 4X enclosures.

Test results shall be provided for each of the following type 4X criteria:

- External Icing (NEMA 250 clause 5.6)
- Hose-down (NEMA 250 clause 5.7)
- 4X Corrosion Protection (NEMA 250 clause 5.10)
- Gasket (NEMA 250 clause 5.14)

The RVSD shall be able to withstand a drop of up to 5 feet without compromising its functional and structural integrity.

The RVSD enclosure shall include a connector that meets the MIL-C-26482 specification. The MIL-C-26482 connector shall provide contacts for all data and power connections.

30.8.2 Power. The RVSD shall consume less than 9.5 W. The RVSD shall operate with a DC input between 12 VDC and 28 VDC.

30.8.3 Communication Ports. The RVSD shall have an RS-485 port and an RS-232 port, and both ports shall communicate independently and simultaneously.

The RS-232 port shall be full-duplex and shall support true RTS/CTS hardware handshaking for interfacing with various communication devices.

The RVSD shall support the upload of new firmware into the RVSD's non-volatile memory over either communication port.

The RVSD shall support the user configuration of the following:

- Baud rate
- Response delay
- Data push
- RS-232 flow control (RTS/CTS or none)

The communication ports shall support all of the following baud rates: 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 and 115200 bps.

30.9 Data Protocols. The RVSD shall support three different data protocols for all lanes being monitored: interval (bin) data, event (per vehicle) data, and real-time true presence data.

The interval (bin) data packet protocol shall support:

- Sensor ID
- A timestamp that records the year, month, day, hour, minute, and second of the end of time interval
- Total volumes of more than 65536
- Average speed values in either mph or kph
- Occupancy in 0.1% increments
- Volume in up to eight length-based user-defined vehicle classification bins
- Volume in up to 15 user-defined speed bins (bin by speed)
- Volume for both directions of traffic (bin by direction)
- Average headway in seconds
- Average gap in seconds
- 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed in either mph or kph

The event (per vehicle) data packet protocol shall support:

- Sensor ID
- A timestamp that records the year, month, day, hour, minute, second and millisecond of the time the vehicle left the detection zone
- Lane assignment
- Speed values in either mph or kph
- Vehicle length
- Classification using up to eight user-defined classes

- Range

The real-time true presence data packet protocol shall support:

- Sensor ID
- True presence information for each lane being monitored

- 30.10 Data Buffering. The RVSD shall store, in non-volatile memory, at least 9000 interval data packets with the maximum number of lanes and approaches configured and all interval fields enabled.

The RVSD shall timestamp interval data using a real-time clock that maintains accurate time even when power is disconnected from the sensor for extended periods of time.

- 30.11 Radar Design. The RVSD shall employ a dual radar design that includes two receive channels.

- 30.12 Frequency Stability. The circuitry shall be void of any manual tuning elements that could lead to human error and degraded performance over time.

All transmit modulated signals shall be generated by means of digital circuitry, such as a direct digital synthesizer, that is referenced to a frequency source that is at least 50 ppm stable over the specified temperature range, and ages less than 6 ppm per year. Any upconversion of a digitally generated modulated signal shall preserve the phase stability and frequency stability inherent in the digitally generated signal.

The RVSD shall not rely on temperature compensation circuitry to maintain transmit frequency stability.

The bandwidth of the transmit signal of the RVSD shall not vary by more than 1% under all specified operating conditions and over the expected life of the RVSD.

- 30.13 Antenna Design. The RVSD antennae shall be designed on printed circuit boards.

The vertical beam width of the RVSD at the 6dB points of the two-way pattern shall be 65 degrees or greater.

The horizontal beam width of the RVSD at the 6dB points of the two-way pattern shall be 7 degrees or less.

The sidelobes in the RVSD two-way antenna pattern shall be -40dB or less.

- 30.14 Resolution. The RVSD shall transmit a signal with a bandwidth of at least 240 MHz.

- 30.15 RF Channels. The RVSD shall provide at least 4 RF channels so that multiple units can be mounted in the same vicinity without causing interference between them.

- 30.16 Auto-configuration. The RVSD shall have a method for automatically defining traffic lanes or detection zones without requiring user intervention. The auto-configuration process shall execute on a processor internal to the RVSD and shall not require an external PC or other processor.

The auto-configuration process shall automatically define traffic lanes or detection zones by detecting the relative position of vehicles within the RVSD's field of view.

The RVSD shall include a transceiver capable of detecting multiple vehicles present within its field of view. The RVSD shall also include a processor or computer with executable instruction that estimates the position of each of the vehicles, records the position of the vehicles, generates probability density function estimation from each position of the vehicles, and defines traffic lanes from that probability density function estimation. The probability density function estimation represents the probability that a vehicle will be located at any range.

The RVSD auto-configuration process shall define all lanes within the detectable area of the RVSD, up to the maximum number of lanes, during free-flow conditions; when at least 50% of a sedan is visible above any barriers; when at least 10 cars pass in each lane during configuration time; and there are less than 10% lane-changing vehicles.

- 30.17 Manual Configuration. The auto-configuration method shall not prohibit the ability of the user to manually adjust the RVSD configuration.

The RVSD shall support the configuring of lanes or detection zones in 1 foot increments.

- 30.18 Windows Mobile®-based Software. The RVSD shall include graphical user interface software that displays all configured lanes and the current traffic pattern using a graphical traffic history representing at least the last 1.5 seconds of detected traffic. This graphical traffic history shall also allow the option of displaying the measured speed or length of a detected vehicle.

The graphical interface shall operate on Windows Mobile, Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Vista, and Windows 7 in the .NET framework.

The software shall support the following functionality:

- Automatically find the correct baud rate
- Automatically find the correct serial communication port
- Operate over a TCP/IP connection
- Support dial-up modem connectivity
- Give the operator the ability to save/back up the RVSD configuration to a file or load/restore the RVSD configuration from a file
- Provide a virtual connection option so that the software can be used without connecting to an actual sensor

- 30.19 Operating Conditions. The RVSD shall maintain accurate performance in all weather conditions, including rain, freezing rain, snow, wind, dust, fog and changes in temperature and light, including direct light on sensor at dawn and dusk.

RVSD operation shall continue in snow or in rain up to 4 inches per hour.

The RVSD shall be capable of continuous operations over an ambient temperature range of -40°F to 165.2°F. The RVSD shall be capable of continuous operation over a relative humidity range of 5% to 95% (non-condensing).

- 30.20 Manufacturing. The RVSD shall be manufactured and assembled in the U.S.A.

- 30.21 Mounting Assembly. The RVSD shall be mounted directly onto a mounting assembly fastened to a pole or other solid structure.

The RVSD mounting assembly shall provide the necessary degrees of rotation to ensure proper installation.

The RVSD mounting assembly shall be constructed of weather-resistant materials and shall be able to support a 20 pound load.

- 30.22 Mounting Location. The RVSD shall be mounted at a height that is within 9 to 50 feet per manufacturer's recommended mounting heights.

The RVSD shall be mounted at an offset from the first lane that is between 6 and 50 feet per the RVSD's minimum offset.

The RVSD shall be mounted so that the farthest lane to be monitored is not more than 200 feet per maximum range of the RVSD.

The RVSD shall be mounted with its cable connector down and shall be tilted so that the RVSD is aimed at the center of the lanes to be monitored. Typically, the RVSD is tilted off of vertical by 10-20 degrees.

The RVSD shall be aligned so that the horizontal angle is within approximately +2 degrees of perpendicular to the flow of traffic. The RVSD alignment tool shall be used to verify pointing accuracy.

Two RVSD units shall not be mounted so that they are pointed directly at each other.

A distance of 40 feet or more, along the direction of the roadway, shall separate the RVSDs if they are located on opposing sides of a roadway and the RVSDs shall be configured to operate on different RF channels.

RVSDs that are mounted within 20 feet of each other shall be configured to operate on different RF channels regardless of the pointing direction of the RVSDs.

When possible, the pole selected for the RVSD shall be where there is no guardrail or other type of barrier between the pole and the first lane of traffic.

The RVSD shall not be installed in areas with overhead structures. For example, overhead sign bridges, tunnels and overpasses should be avoided. The RVSD shall be mounted at least 30 feet to the side of any such overhead structure.

It is recommended that the manufacturer be consulted to verify final RVSD placement if the RVSD is to be mounted near large planar surfaces (sound barrier, building, parked vehicles, etc.) that run parallel to the monitored roadway.

- 30.23 Cabling. The cable shall be SmartSensor wire. The cable end connector shall meet the MIL-C-26482 specification and shall be designed to interface with the appropriate MIL-C-26482 connector. The connector backshell shall be an environmentally friendly sealed shell that offers excellent immersion capability. All conductors that interface with the connector shall be encased in a single jacket, and the out diameter of this jacket shall be within the backshell's cable O.D. range to ensure proper sealing. The backshell shall have a strain relief with enough strength to support the cable slack under extreme weather conditions. Recommended connectors are Cannon's KPT series, and recommended backshells are Glenair Series 37 cable sealing backshells.

The cable shall be the Orion Wire Combo-2207-2002-PVC-GY or an equivalent cable that conforms to the following specifications:

- The RS-485 conductors shall be a twisted pair.

- The RS-232 and RS-485 conductors shall have nominal capacitance conductor to conductor of less than 71pF/Ft at 1 Khz.
- The RS-232 and RS-485 conductors shall have nominal conductor DC resistance of less than 16.5 ohms/(304.8 m) at 68°F.
- The power conductors shall be one twisted pair with nominal conductor DC resistance of less than 11.5 ohms/(304.8 m) at 68°F.
- Each wire bundle or the entire cable shall be shielded with an aluminum/mylar shielded with a drawn wire.

The cable shall have a single continuous run with no splices.

The cable shall be terminated only on the two farthest ends of the cable.

The cable length shall not exceed the following limits for the operational baud rate of RS-485 communications:

Baud Rate	Cable Length
115.2 Kbps	300 feet
57.6 Kbps	600 feet
38.4 Kbps	800 feet
19.2 Kbps	1000 feet
9.6 Kbps	2000 feet

NOTE: These represent maximum data rates. The data used should be the minimum data rate required for operation.

If communication is conducted over the RS-232 bus, then the RS-232 driver must be able to source and sink  $\pm 7$  mA or more.

The cable length shall not exceed the following limits for the operational baud rate of RS-232 communications:

Baud Rate	Cable Length
115.2 Kbps	40 feet
57.6 Kbps	60 feet
38.4 Kbps	100 feet
19.2 Kbps	140 feet
9.6 Kbps	200 feet

NOTE: These represent maximum data rates. The data used should be the minimum data rate required for operation.

If 12 VDC is being supplied for the RVSD then the cable length shall not exceed 110 feet.

If 24 VDC is being supplied for the RVSD then the cable length shall not exceed 600 feet.

If a cable length of 600 feet to 2000 feet is required, the power cable shall be an ANIXTER 2A-1402 or equivalent cable that meets the following requirements:

- 10 AWG conductor size/gauge
- Two conductor count
- Stranded cable type
- Bare copper material
- 600 V range
- 194°F temperature rating

- PVC/nylon insulation material
- PVC- polyvinyl chloride jacketing material
- 25 A per conductor

Both communication and power conductors can be bundled together in the same cable as long as the above-mentioned conditions are met.

30.24 Lighting Surge Protection. The RVSD shall be installed using lighting surge protection on all communication and power lines. The surge protection devices shall meet or exceed the EN 61000-4-5 Class 4 specifications.

The lighting surge protection unit shall be the Wavetronix Click! 200™ or equivalent.

30.25 Power Supply. The RVSD shall be installed using the Click! 201, Click! 202 or an equivalent AC to DC power converter that meets the following specifications:

The power converter shall be power rated at 15 W or greater at 77°F and 10 W or greater at 165.2°F.

The power converter shall operate in the temperature range of to -29.2°F to +165.2°F.

The power converter shall operate in the humidity range of 5% to 95% at 77°F non-condensing.

The power converter shall accept an input voltage of 85 VAC to 264 VAC or 120 VDC to 370 VDC.

The power converter shall operate at an input frequency of 47 Hz to 63 Hz.

The power converter shall produce an output voltage of 24 VDC +4%.

The power converter shall have a hold-up time of greater than 20 ms at 120 VAC.

The power converter shall withstand a voltage across its input and output of 2kV.

The power converter shall withstand a voltage across its input and ground of 1.5kV.

The power converter shall conform to safety standards UL 60950 and EN60950.

The power converter shall conform to EMC standards EN55022 Class B and EN61000-3-2, 3.

In brown-out conditions (i.e. <85VAC input), the output voltage of the power converter shall be less than 1 VDC.

30.26 Input File Cards. If input file cards are used in the detection system, then the Click! 172, Click! 174 or an equivalent that meets the following specifications shall be used.

The input file cards shall be compatible with 170, 2070, NEMA TS1, and NEMA TS2 style input racks.

The input file card shall translate data packets from the RVSD into contact closure outputs.

The input file card shall support dual loop (speed trap) emulation, as well as the

following modes of operation:

- Pulse (a single 125 ms output pulse for each vehicle)
- Presence (an output pulse corresponding to the duration of each vehicle in the detection zone)
- Actuation (true presence output in real time)
- Single loop speed (duration of the pulse is inversely proportional to the speed of the vehicle)

The input file card shall receive data packets over an RS-485 bus at any of the following baud rates: 9600; 19,200; 38,400; and 57,600 bps.

The input file card shall autobaud and auto-detect an RVSD over wired and wireless communication channels that have a maximum latency of 500 ms.

The input file card shall comply with the NEMA TS2-1998 Traffic Controller Assemblies with NTCIP Requirements (Section 2.8 specification).

### **31. ADVANCE MICROWAVE VEHICLE DETECTION**

31.1 General. This item shall govern the purchase of above ground continuous tracking advance detector (CTAD) equivalent to the Wavetronix SmartSensor Advance®.

31.2 Measured Quantities And Outputs. The CTAD shall detect range, speed, vehicle estimated time of arrival (ETA) to the stop bar for vehicles or clusters of vehicles moving in the user selected direction of travel. The CTAD shall also detect instantaneous roadway efficiency.

The CTAD shall be able to simultaneously detect and report information from up to 25 vehicles on the roadway when they are serially sequenced between the near and far boundaries.

The CTAD shall turn on a zone output when the range, speed, ETA, and qualified count or instantaneous roadway efficiency requirements for that zone are satisfied.

The CTAD shall turn on a latched channel output when the on alert is turned on and the delay time is satisfied. The CTAD shall turn off a latched channel output when the off alert is turned on or the max timer expires and the extension time is satisfied.

The CTAD shall provide vehicle call and extend data on up to eight channels that can be connected to contact closure modules compliant with NEMA TS1, NEMA TS2, 170, and 2070 controller cabinets.

The CTAD shall be capable of providing data for each tracked detection over the serial ports.

#### **31.3 Detectable Area**

**Mounting Location.** The CTAD shall be able to detect and report vehicle information when mounted within 50 feet of the center of the lanes of interest.

The CTAD shall be able to detect and report vehicle information when mounted at heights up to 40 feet above the road surface.

**Detection Range.** The CTAD shall be able to detect and report information on the roadway located with the near boundary at 50 feet from the base of the pole on which is CTAD is mounted.

The CTAD shall be able to detect and report information on the roadway located with the far boundary at 500 feet from the base of the pole on which the CTAD is mounted.

For incoming traffic, 95% of large vehicles within the line-of-site of the CTAD shall be detected and reported before they arrive 400 feet from the sensor. For incoming traffic, 90% of all motor vehicles within the line-of-site of the CTAD shall be detected and reported before they arrive 400 feet from the sensor.

#### 31.4 Performance

**Detection Accuracy.** The CTAD shall detect at least 98% of large vehicles like truck-trailer combinations and at least 95% of all motor vehicles within the line-of-sight of the CTAD sensor where multiple detections of multi-unit vehicles are not considered false detections and merged detections of adjacent lane vehicles are not considered missed detections.

**Range Accuracy.** The CTAD shall provide range measurements in which 90% of the measurements are accurate within 10 feet when the vehicle is tracked independently.

**Speed Accuracy.** The CTAD shall provide per vehicle speed measurements in which 90% of the measurements are accurate within 5 mph when tracked independently.

**ETA Accuracy.** The CTAD shall provide estimated time-of-arrival (ETA) measurements in which 85% of the measurements are accurate within one second, when the detected vehicles are tracked independently at a constant speed above 40 mph and are within 2.5 and 5.5 seconds of the stop bar.

#### 31.5 Performance Maintenance. The CTAD shall not require cleaning or adjustment to maintain performance.

The CTAD shall not rely on battery backup to store configuration information, thus eliminating any need for battery replacement.

Once the CTAD is calibrated, it shall not require recalibration to maintain performance unless the roadway configuration changes.

#### 31.6 Physical Properties. The CTAD shall not exceed 5 pounds in weight.

The CTAD shall not exceed 14 inches by 12 inches by 4 inches in its physical dimensions.

**Enclosure.** The CTAD shall be enclosed in a Lexan polycarbonate.

The enclosure shall be classified "f1" outdoor weatherability in accordance with UL 746C.

The CTAD shall be classified as watertight according to the NEMA 250 Standard.

The CTAD enclosure shall conform to test criteria set forth in the NEMA 250 standard for type 4X enclosures. Test results shall be provided for each of the following type 4X criteria:

- External Icing (NEMA 250 clause 5.6)
- Hose-down (NEMA 250 clause 5.7)
- 4X Corrosion Protection (NEMA 250 clause 5.10)
- Gasket (NEMA 250 clause 5.14)

The CTAD shall be able to withstand a drop of up to 5 feet without compromising its functional and structural integrity.

The CTAD enclosure shall include a connector that meets the MIL-C-26482 specification. The MIL-C-26482 connector shall provide contacts for all data and power connections.

31.7 Power. The CTAD shall consume less than 8 W.

The CTAD shall operate with a DC input between 12 VDC and 28 VDC.

31.8 Communication Ports. The CTAD shall have two serial communication ports, and both ports shall communicate independently and simultaneously.

The CTAD shall support the upload of new firmware into the CTAD's non-volatile memory over either communication port.

The CTAD shall support the user configuration of the following:

- Baud rate
- Communication port response delay
- Contact closure output frequency

Both communication ports shall support all of the following baud rates: 9600; 19,200; 38,400; 57,600; and 115,200 bps.

The contact closure output frequency shall be user configurable as short as 10 ms, with a default near 130 ms for compatibility.

Contact closure data shall be reliably communicated over homerun cable connections as long as 600 feet with latency from the time of channel requirement satisfaction to the eventual reporting of on the back edge of the contact closure card in 15 ms or less.

31.9 Radar Design.

Frequency Stability. The circuitry shall be void of any manual tuning elements that could lead to human error and degraded performance over time.

All transmit modulated signals shall be generated by means of digital circuitry, such as a direct digital synthesizer, that is referenced to a frequency source that is at least 50 parts per million (ppm) stable over the specified temperature range, and ages less than 6 ppm per year. Any upconversion of a digitally generated modulated signal shall preserve the phase stability and frequency stability inherent in the digitally generated signal.

The CTAD shall not rely on temperature compensation circuitry to maintain transmit frequency stability.

The bandwidth of the transmit signal of the CTAD shall not vary by more than 1% under all specified operating conditions and over the expected life of the CTAD.

Antenna Design. The CTAD antennae shall be designed on printed circuit boards.

The vertical beam width of the CTAD at the 6dB points of the two-way pattern shall be 65 degrees or greater.

The horizontal beam width of the CTAD at the 6dB points of the two-way pattern shall be 11 degrees or less.

The sidelobes in the CTAD two-way antenna pattern shall be -40 dB or less.

RF Channels. The CTAD shall provide at least four RF channels so that multiple units can be mounted in the same vicinity without causing interference between them.

### 31.10 Configuration.

Auto-configuration. The CTAD shall have a method for automatically configuring the sensitivity of detection in at least 5 feet increments.

The auto-configuration method shall not prohibit the ability of the user to manually adjust the CTAD configuration.

The CTAD shall support the configuration of up to eight channel outputs with up to four alerts per channel and up to four zones per alert, resulting in 32 configurable alerts and 128 configurable zones.

Zone Configuration. The CTAD shall support the configuring of zones in 5 feet increments.

The CTAD shall support detection zones as long as 450 feet.

The CTAD shall support user configurable high-speed and low-speed detection filters for each zone.

The CTAD shall support the configuring of speed filters in 1-mph increments.

8 The CTAD shall support user configurable upper and lower estimated time-of-arrival (ETA) filters for each zone.

The CTAD shall support the configuring of ETA filters in increments of 0.1 seconds.

The CTAD shall provide configurable upper and lower count filters that help determine if a required number of qualified detections are present.

The CTAD shall support the configuring of qualified count filters in increments of one.

Windows Mobile®-based Software. The CTAD shall include graphical user interface software that displays the current traffic pattern using a graphical traffic representation.

The graphical user interface shall provide a means of logging the vehicular track files with an update rate of greater than five times per second.

The graphical interface shall operate on Windows Mobile, Windows 2000, Windows XP and Windows Vista in the .NET framework.

The software shall support the following functionality:

- Automatically find the correct baud rate
- Automatically find the correct serial communication port
- Operate over a TCP/IP connection
- Provide a virtual sensor connection for software usability without a sensor
- Give the operator the ability to save/back up the CTAD configuration to a file or load/restore the CTAD configuration from a file.

31.11 Operating Conditions. The CTAD shall maintain accurate performance in all weather conditions, including rain, freezing rain, snow, wind, dust, fog and changes in temperature and light, including direct light on sensor at dawn and dusk.

CTAD operation shall continue in snow or rain up to 4 inches per hour.

The CTAD shall be capable of continuous operation over an ambient temperature range of -40°F to 165°F.

The CTAD shall be capable of continuous operation over a relative humidity range of 5% to 95% (non-condensing).

31.12 Manufacturing. The CTAD shall be manufactured and assembled in the USA.

31.13 Mounting and Installation.

Mounting Assembly. The CTAD shall be mounted directly onto a mounting assembly fastened to a pole, overhead mast arm, or other solid structure.

The CTAD mounting assembly shall provide the necessary degrees of rotation to ensure proper installation.

The CTAD mounting assembly shall be constructed of weather-resistant materials and shall be able to support a 20 pound load.

Mounting Location. The CTAD shall be mounted at a height that is within 17 to 40 feet per manufacturer's recommended mounting heights.

The CTAD shall be mounted in a forward-fire position, looking towards either approaching or departing traffic.

The CTAD shall be mounted so that it is pointed within 10 feet of the target point as defined by the manufacture's table of target points for mounting offsets and mounting heights.

The CTAD shall be mounted so that its vertical center line is within 5 degrees of the lanes of interest as described in the manufacture's documentation.

Aligning the CTAD's center line with the roadway ensures that the antenna beam of the CTAD is positioned along the roadway.

Two CTAD units shall not be mounted so that they are pointed directly at each other.

CTADs that are mounted within 20 feet of each other shall be configured to operate on different RF channels regard-less of the pointing direction of the CTAD.

The CTAD shall not be installed in areas with overhead structures. For example, overhead sign bridges, tunnels and overpasses should be avoided. The CTAD shall be mounted at least 30 feet to the side of any such overhead structures.

31.14 Cabling. Ground wire #4 AWG shall be provided from the equipment location to meet foundation ground. The cable shall be SmartSensor 6 conductor wire. The cable end connector shall meet the MIL-C-26482 specification and shall be designed to interface with the appropriate MIL-C-26482 connector. The connector backshell shall be an environmentally sealed shell that offers excellent immersion capability. All conductors that interface with the connector shall be encased in a single jacket, and the outer diameter of this jacket shall be within the backshell's cable O.D. range to ensure proper sealing. The backshell shall have a strain relief with enough strength to support the cable slack under extreme weather conditions. Recommended connectors are Cannon's KPT series, and recommended backshells are Glenair Series 37 cable sealing backshells.

The cable shall be the Orion Wire Combo-2207-2002-PVCGY or an equivalent cable that conforms to the following specifications:

- The RS-485 conductors shall be a twisted pair.
- The RS-232 and RS-485 conductors shall have nominal capacitance conductor to conductor of less than 71pF/Ft at 1 KHz.
- The RS-232 and RS-485 conductors shall have nominal conductor DC resistance of less than 16.5 ohms/(304.8 m) at 68°F.
- The power conductors shall be one twisted pair with nominal conductor DC resistance of less than 11.5 ohms/(304.8 m) at 68°F.
- Each wire bundle or the entire cable shall be shielded with an aluminum/mylar shield with a drain wire.

The cable shall have a single continuous run with no splices.

The cable shall be terminated only on the two farthest ends of the cable.

The cable length shall not exceed the following limits for the operational baud rate of RS-485 communications:

Baud Rate	Cable Length
115.2 Kbps	300 feet
57.6 Kbps	600 feet
68.4 Kbps	800 feet
19.2 Kbps	1000 feet
9.6 Kbps	2000 feet

If communication is conducted over the RS-232 bus, then the RS-232 driver must be able to source and sink  $\pm 7$  mA or more.

The cable length shall not exceed the following limits for the operational baud rate of R-S232 communications.

Baud Rate	Cable Length
115.2 Kbps	40 feet
57.6 Kbps	60 feet
38.4 Kbps	100 feet
19.2 Kbps	140 feet
9.6 Kbps	200 feet

If 12 VDC is being supplied for the CTAD then the cable length shall not exceed 110 feet.

If 24 VDC is being supplied for the CTAD then the cable length shall not exceed 600 feet.

If a cable length of 600 to 2000 feet is required, the power cable shall be an ANIXTER 2A-1402 or equivalent cable that meets the following requirements:

- 10 AWG conductor size/gauge
- 2 conductor count
- Stranded cable type
- Bare copper material
- 600 V range
- 194°F temperature rating
- PVC/nylon insulation material
- PVC- poly vinyl chloride jacketing material
- 25 A per conductor

Both communication and power conductors can be bundled together in the same cable as long as the above-mentioned conditions are met.

31.15 Lightning Surge Protection. The CTAD shall be installed using lightning surge protection devices that meet or exceed the EN 61000-4-5 Class 4 specifications. The lightning surge protection unit shall be the Wavetronix Click! 201, Click! 202 or an equivalent AC to DC power converter that meets the following specifications.

31.16 Power Supply The CTAD shall be installed using the Click! 201, Click! 202 or an equivalent AC to DC power converter that meets the following specifications.

The power converter shall be power rated at 15 W or greater at 77°F and 10 W or greater at 165°F.

The power converter shall operate in the temperature range of to -29°F to 165°F.

The power converter shall operate in the humidity range of 5% to 95% at 77°F non-condensing.

The power converter shall accept an input voltage of 85 VAC to 264 VAC or 120 VDC to 370 VDC.

The power converter shall operate at an input frequency of 47 Hz to 63 Hz.

The power converter shall produce an output voltage of 24 VDC  $\pm$ 4%.

The power converter shall have a hold-up time of greater than 20 ms at 120 VAC.

The power converter shall withstand a voltage across its input and output of 2 kV. The power converter shall withstand a voltage across its input and ground of 1.5 kV.

The power converter shall conform to safety standards UL 60950 and EN60950.

The power converter shall conform to EMC standards EN55022 Class B and EN61000-3-2, 3.

In brown-out conditions (i.e. <85 VAC input), the output voltage of the power converter shall be less than 1 VDC.

31.17 Input File Cards. If input file cards are used in the detection system, then the Click! 172, Click! 174 or an equivalent that meets the following specifications shall be used.

The input file cards shall be compatible with 170, 2070, NEMA TS1, and NEMA TS2 style input racks.

The input file card shall translate data packets from the CTAD into contact closure outputs.

The input file card shall support actuation mode (passage detection output in real time) of operation.

The input file card shall receive data packets over an RS-485 bus at any of the following baud rates: 9600; 19,200; 38,400; and 57,600 bps.

The input file card shall autobaud and auto-detect an CTAD over wired and wireless communication channels that have a maximum latency of 500 ms.

The input file card shall comply with the NEMA TS2-1998 Traffic Controller Assemblies with NTCIP Requirements (Section 2.8 specification).

**32. BASIS OF PAYMENT**

- 32.1 No separate payment will be made for work covered in this part of the specifications except as set forth below. Contract Unit Prices shall include all costs for each item of work.
- 32.2 If items with a Unit Price indicated on Proposal, or Schedule of Unit Prices, shall be paid a unit price, Contract Price shall be adjusted on basis of Unit Price negotiated with Contractor.
- 32.3 The Traffic Signal Installation(s) will be paid for at the contract lump sum price bid, which price shall be full compensation for furnishing all equipment, materials, and all other work necessary or incidental to the construction of the complete signal installation and for all equipment, tools, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.
- 32.4 The Schedule of Unit Prices submitted shall total to the contract lump sum price bid for the traffic signal installation(s).