

# VOLUME E1

## **Metropolitan Urban Traffic Control System (MUTC)**

### **Statement of Work - Appedices**

**Online Tender No. 36/26**



## **Appendix 1 – list of municipalities**

This list contains only already connected municipalities to the current UTC system and amount of traffic controllers. The actual number of connected traffic controllers may change until the MUTC will be installed.

### **Mantam Dan**

Bat-Yam - 24

Bnei-Brak – 29

Givatayim - 13

Holon - 55

Kiryat Ono – 18

Lod - 11

Netivei Ayalon Road Authority – 14

Petah Tikva - 6

Ramat Gan – 58

Blue Line and Brown BRT projects – about 200

### **Mantam Hamifratz**

Acre - 32

Carmiel - 10

Nesher – 20

Kiryat Ata – 14

Kiryat Bialik - 3

Kiryat Motzkin - 16

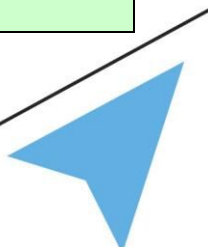
Kiryat Yam – 12

Nofit light rail project – 36

Haifa - 197

## Appendix 2 – Inbar Traffic light timing plan parameters definitions

Programs 1 - 32				
Parameter Order	Parameter Number	GroupName	Parameter Desc	[Units]
1	51	ProgAttribute	Green wave Offset	sec
2	52	ProgAttribute	PedMaxRed	sec
3	53	ProgAttribute	CycleTime	sec
4	54	ProgAttribute	Structure No.	#
5	55	ProgAttribute	Is Cross Master	IsInGreenWave=TRUE AND EYALIsCrossMaster=TRUE THEN IsCrossMaster=1 IsInGreenWave=TRUE AND EYALIsCrossMaster=FALSE THEN IsCrossMaster=2 IsInGreenWave=FALSE THEN IsCrossMaster= 0
6	56	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase1	sec
7	57	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase2	sec
8	58	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase3	sec
9	59	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase4	sec
10	60	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase5	sec
11	61	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase6	sec
12	62	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase7	sec
13	63	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase8	sec
14	64	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase9	sec
15	65	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase10	sec
16	66	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase11	sec
17	67	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase12	sec
18	68	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase13	sec
19	69	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase14	sec
20	70	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial AP:StartTime Phase15	sec
21	71	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase1	sec
22	72	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase2	sec
23	73	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase3	sec
24	74	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase4	sec
25	75	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase5	sec
26	76	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase6	sec



27	77	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase7	sec
28	78	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase8	sec
29	79	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase9	sec
30	80	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase10	sec
31	81	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase11	sec
32	82	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase12	sec
33	83	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase13	sec
34	84	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase14	sec
35	85	Simple Phase/AnchorPhase	SP:MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial AP:StartTime Phase15	sec
36	86	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase 1	sec
37	87	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase2	sec
38	88	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase3	sec
39	89	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase4	sec
40	90	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase5	sec
41	91	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase6	sec
42	92	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase7	sec
43	93	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase8	sec
44	94	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase9	sec
45	95	Complexphase	MinEndtime/MinDuration/MinSpecial Phase10	sec
46	96	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase1	sec
47	97	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase2	sec
48	98	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase3	sec
49	99	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase4	sec
50	100	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase5	sec
51	101	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase6	sec
52	102	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase7	sec
53	103	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase8	sec
54	104	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase9	sec
55	105	Complexphase	MaxEndtime/MaxDuration/MaxSpecial Phase10	sec
56	106	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase1	sec
57	107	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase2	sec
58	108	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase3	sec
59	109	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase4	sec
60	110	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase5	sec
61	111	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase6	sec
62	112	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase7	sec
63	113	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase8	sec
64	114	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase9	sec
65	115	Complexphase	ExtraMaxEndtime/ExtraMaxDuration/ExtraMaxSpecial Phase10	sec
66	116	VehMove	ReqCumDuration Move1	sec
67	117	VehMove	ReqCumDuration Move2	sec
68	118	VehMove	ReqCumDuration Move3	sec

69	119	VehMove	ReqCumDuration Move4	sec
70	120	VehMove	ReqCumDuration Move5	sec
71	121	VehMove	CumPeriod Move1	10 sec (i.e. 500 sec will be defined as 50)
72	122	VehMove	CumPeriod Move2	10 sec
73	123	VehMove	CumPeriod Move3	10 sec
74	124	VehMove	CumPeriod Move4	10 sec
75	125	VehMove	CumPeriod Move5	10 sec
76	126	VehMove	VehMaxRed/QueueMaxDuration Move1	sec
77	127	VehMove	VehMaxRed/QueueMaxDuration Move2	sec
78	128	VehMove	VehMaxRed/QueueMaxDuration Move3	sec
79	129	VehMove	VehMaxRed/QueueMaxDuration Move4	sec
80	130	VehMove	VehMaxRed/QueueMaxDuration Move5	sec
81	131	PTMove	PT_DirectionPriority PTMove1	#
82	132	PTMove	PT_DirectionPriority PTMove2	#
83	133	PTMove	PT_DirectionPriority PTMove3	#
84	134	PTMove	PlatoonPriorityFactor/PTMaxTT PTmove1	#/minutes
85	135	PTMove	PlatoonPriorityFactor/PTMaxTT PTmove2	#/minutes
86	136	PTMove	PlatoonPriorityFactor/PTMaxTT PTmove3	#/minutes
87	137	PTDirectionLine	AssumedTimeFromDetectionToTarget Line1	sec
88	138	PTDirectionLine	AssumedTimeFromDetectionToTarget Line2	sec
89	139	PTDirectionLine	AssumedTimeFromDetectionToTarget Line3	sec
90	140	PTDirectionLine	AssumedTimeFromDetectionToTarget Line4	sec
91	141	PTDirectionLine	AssumedTimeFromDetectionToTarget Line5	sec
92	142	PTDirectionLine	AssumedTimeFromDetectionToTarget Line6	sec
93	143	PTDirectionLine	DesiredHeadway Line1	sec
94	144	PTDirectionLine	DesiredHeadway Line2	sec
95	145	PTDirectionLine	DesiredHeadway Line3	sec
96	146	PTDirectionLine	DesiredHeadway Line4	sec
97	147	PTDirectionLine	DesiredHeadway Line5	sec
98	148	ProgAttribute	ProgPriorityType_ProgAtt	#
99	149	Detector Programs	Gap Set	# (1-4)
100	150	Detector Programs	Mode Set	# (1-4)

Detector Program

Parameter Order	GroupName	Parameter Desc
1	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 1
2	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 2
3	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 3
4	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 4
5	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 5
6	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 6
7	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 7
8	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 8
9	Gap Set	Gap Set 1 Detector 9



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



59	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 9
60	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 10
61	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 11
62	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 12
63	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 13
64	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 14
65	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 15
66	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 16
67	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 17
68	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 18
69	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 19
70	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 20
71	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 21
72	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 22
73	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 23
74	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 24
75	Gap Set	Gap Set 2 Detector 25
76	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 1
77	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 2
78	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 3
79	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 4
80	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 5
81	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 6
82	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 7
83	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 8
84	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 9
85	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 10
86	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 11
87	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 12
88	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 13
89	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 14
90	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 15
91	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 16
92	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 17
93	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 18
94	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 19
95	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 20
96	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 21
97	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 22
98	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 23
99	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 24
100	Mode Set	Mode Set 2 Detector 25
101	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 1
102	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 2
103	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 3
104	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 4
105	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 5
106	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 6
107	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 7



108	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 8
109	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 9
110	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 10
111	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 11
112	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 12
113	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 13
114	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 14
115	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 15
116	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 16
117	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 17
118	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 18
119	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 19
120	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 20
121	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 21
122	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 22
123	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 23
124	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 24
125	Gap Set	Gap Set 3 Detector 25
126	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 1
127	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 2
128	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 3
129	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 4
130	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 5
131	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 6
132	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 7
133	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 8
134	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 9
135	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 10
136	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 11
137	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 12
138	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 13
139	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 14
140	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 15
141	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 16
142	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 17
143	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 18
144	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 19
145	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 20
146	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 21
147	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 22
148	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 23
149	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 24
150	Mode Set	Mode Set 3 Detector 25
151	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 1
152	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 2
153	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 3
154	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 4
155	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 5
156	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 6



157	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 7
158	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 8
159	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 9
160	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 10
161	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 11
162	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 12
163	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 13
164	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 14
165	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 15
166	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 16
167	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 17
168	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 18
169	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 19
170	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 20
171	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 21
172	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 22
173	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 23
174	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 24
175	Gap Set	Gap Set 4 Detector 25
176	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 1
177	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 2
178	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 3
179	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 4
180	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 5
181	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 6
182	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 7
183	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 8
184	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 9
185	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 10
186	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 11
187	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 12
188	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 13
189	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 14
190	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 15
191	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 16
192	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 17
193	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 18
194	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 19
195	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 20
196	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 21
197	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 22
198	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 23
199	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 24
200	Mode Set	Mode Set 4 Detector 25



## Appendix 3 – The Unified format

### 1. General

The unified format is a general guideline and format that the traffic light planning software needs to generate. The actual structure and format that each specific traffic light planning software generate may vary.

The MOT [website](#) provides more information and links to the latest version of the unified format –

The guidelines can be found at the following [link](#) (English edition)

Latest XSD - [link](#)

### 2. The Unified format in XSD format

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<!--Created with Liquid XML Studio 2012 Designer Edition 10.1.7.4256 (http://www.liquid-technologies.com)-->
<xs:schema elementFormDefault="qualified" xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="junction">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
        <xs:element name="general" type="general-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
          <xs:annotation>
            <xs:documentation>
              General data on project, junction and
              designer
            </xs:documentation>
          </xs:annotation>
        </xs:element>
        <xs:element name="revision-list" type="revision-list-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
          <xs:annotation>
            <xs:documentation>
              Design revisions list
            </xs:documentation>
          </xs:annotation>
        </xs:element>
        <xs:element name="approach-list" type="approach-list-type" minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="1" />
        <xs:element name="base-move-list" type="base-move-list-type" minOccurs="1"
          maxOccurs="1">
          <xs:annotation>
```



```

    <xs:documentation>
        basic move types definition
    </xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="move-list" type="move-list-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="evacuation-information" type="evacuation-information-type"
minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="traffic-volume-list" type="traffic-volume-list-type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="matrix" type="matrix-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="stage-list" type="stage-list-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="inter-stage-list" type="inter-stage-list-type" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="program-list" type="program-list-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"
/>
<xs:element name="program-schedule" type="program-schedule-type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="parameter-list" type="parameter-list-type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="in-out-element-list" type="in-out-element-list-type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="skeleton-list" type="skeleton-list-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>A branch in which all the stages receive the minimum length of time
needed to ensure the minimum green time required for all Signal Groups included in the branch (and of
course all inter-green times required between conflicting Signal Groups)</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="SGTP-list" type="SGTP-list-type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>SGTP – A detailed description of the operation of the signal as time
proceeds (second by second), under predefined conditions</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="macro-function-list" type="macro-function-list-type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="1" />
<xs:element name="action-logic-list" type="action-logic-list-type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="1" />
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="junction-schema-version" type="xs:string" fixed="1.0" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>XSD Schema version used to create file</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>

```



```
</xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
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<xs: complexType name="general-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>General junction information</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="project-name" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>Name of project</xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: element>
    <xs: element name="junction-number" type="xs: string" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>
          Unique junction identifier for the project
        </xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: element>
    <xs: element name="junction-name" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>
          Name of the junction
        </xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: element>
    <xs: element name="design-version" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs: annotation>
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    </xs: element>
    <xs: element name="designer-details" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>
          String containing details about the designer
          like name, mail, phone etc
        </xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: element>
  </xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
```



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</xs:annotation>
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<xs:element name="customer-details" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      String containing details about the customer
      like name, mail, phone etc
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="authority-details" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      String containing details about the authority
      like name, mail, phone etc
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="junction-location" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>TBD format for junction location</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="revision-list-type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Configuration management - list of changes</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="revision" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="modifications" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>Modification details</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:element>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:annotation>
</xs:documentation>
```



```
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
<xs: attribute name="version" type="xs: string" use="required">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>
      Document version
    </xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="date" type="xs: string" use="required">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>
      Change date
    </xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="planner-name" type="xs: string" use="required">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>
      Name of the person who made the change
    </xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="approach-list-type">
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="approach" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>List of junction's approach</xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
      <xs: complexType>
        <xs: sequence>
          <xs: element name="description" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0">
            <xs: annotation>
              <xs: documentation>Approach description</xs: documentation>
```



```

        </xs: annotation>
      </xs: element>
    </xs: sequence>
    <xs: attribute name="name" type="xs: string" use="required">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>Approach name</xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: attribute>
  </xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: simpleType name="signal-type">
  <xs: restriction base="xs: string">
    <xs: enumeration value="red" />
    <xs: enumeration value="green" />
    <xs: enumeration value="yellow" />
    <xs: enumeration value="red-yellow" />
    <xs: enumeration value="flashing-red" />
    <xs: enumeration value="flashing-yellow" />
    <xs: enumeration value="flashing-green" />
    <xs: enumeration value="blank" />
  </xs: restriction>
</xs: simpleType>
<xs: complexType name="base-move-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>
      Defines the base move types allowed and their signal
      representation (light colors, sequences and durations)
    </xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="active-signal" type="signal-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>the signal type representing the active period - i.e green for pedestrian
        and flashing yellow for blinker</xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: element>
    <xs: element name="inactive-signal" type="signal-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">

```



```

    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>the signal type representing the inactive period - i.e red for pedestrian
and blank for blinker</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: element>
  <xs: element name="activation-sequence" type="signal-sequence-type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>The sequence to switch the signal from inactive to active - i.e 2 seconds
of red-yellow for vehicles</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: element>
  <xs: element name="deactivation-sequence" type="signal-sequence-type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>The sequence to switch the signal from active to inactive - i.e 3 seconds
of yellow for vehicles without flashing green</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
<xs: attribute name="name" type="base-move-type-name" use="required">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Name of the base type</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="move-list-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Junctions specific moves list including move types and
properties</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
<xs: sequence>
  <xs: element name="move" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>List of junction moves</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  <xs: complexType>
    <xs: attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>
          move name
        </xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: complexType>
  </xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>

```



```

        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="main-move" type="xs:boolean" use="optional">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>true if move is considered a main move </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="base-move-type-name" type="base-move-type-name"
use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
            base move type - selected from defined
            base-move-type
        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="min-duration" type="xs:integer" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
            safety minimum move duration
        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="approach" type="xs:string" use="optional">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
            Approach this move is coming from
        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="lane-count" type="xs:integer" use="optional">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
            Number of lanes in use by this move
        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>

```



```

    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="stage-list-type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>List of the junctions stages</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="stage" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="min-duration" type="xs:integer" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>
                safety minimum duration
              </xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:element>
          <xs:element name="stage-move-list" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>
                list of active moves during stage
              </xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
            <xs:complexType>
              <xs:sequence>
                <xs:element name="move" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded">
                  <xs:annotation>
                    <xs:documentation>
                      move name
                    </xs:documentation>
                  </xs:annotation>
                </xs:element>
              </xs:sequence>
            </xs:complexType>
          </xs:element>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">

```



```

    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>
        stage name
      </xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="main-stage" type="xs: boolean" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>
        is it the main stage
      </xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="power-on-stage" type="xs: boolean" use="optional">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>
        Is this stage the first one when the
        traffic light controller powers on - must be true for only one stage that is also a main
stage
      </xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="program-switch-stage" type="xs: boolean" use="optional">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>Is switch between operating programs allowed at this stage
</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  </xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="matrix-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Inter-green matrix</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="element" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs: annotation>

```



```
<xs: documentation>conflicting move pairs</xs: documentation>
</xs: annotation>
<xs: complexType>
  <xs: attribute name="move-in" type="xs: string" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>entering move</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="move-out" type="xs: string" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>exiting move</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="value" type="xs: integer" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>inter-green time in full seconds </xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="inter-stage-list-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Inter-stage list and description</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="inter-stage" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>list of defined inter-stages</xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
      <xs: complexType>
        <xs: sequence>
          <xs: element name="duration" type="xs: integer">
            <xs: annotation>
              <xs: documentation>Inter-stage duration in seconds</xs: documentation>
            </xs: annotation>
          </xs: element>
```



```
<xs:element name="isg-move-list">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>moves participating in inter-stage in/out
times</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="move" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>The move name</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:attribute>
          <xs:attribute name="type" use="required">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>move action in inter-stage (in = entering, out=ending,
in-out=entering and ending within interstage)</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:attribute>
          <xs:simpleType>
            <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
              <xs:enumeration value="in" />
              <xs:enumeration value="out" />
              <xs:enumeration value="in-out" />
              <xs:enumeration value="continuous" />
            </xs:restriction>
          </xs:simpleType>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:attribute name="second">
        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation>
            action second
            within the
            inter-stage -
            starting from
            second zero up
            to length of the
            inter-stage -
            i.e move 3 is
```



```

        ending at second
        3
    </xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
<xs:simpleType>
    <xs:restriction base="xs:integer">
        <xs:minInclusive value="0" />
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="duration">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
            Optional length
            of in-out type
            moves
        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:simpleType>
        <xs:restriction base="xs:integer">
            <xs:minInclusive value="0" />
        </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="partial-group-name" type="xs:string">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>Optional group name for partial interstages (also
        called parallel stages ) - use to group moves within the interstage</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="stage-in" type="xs:string" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>Entering stage name</xs:documentation>

```



```

        </xs: annotation>
    </xs: attribute>
    <xs: attribute name="stage-out" type="xs: string" use="required">
        <xs: annotation>
            <xs: documentation>Ending stage name</xs: documentation>
        </xs: annotation>
    </xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="parameter-list-type">
    <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>Parameter list - parameters that can exposed externally - i.e traffic control
system</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
    <xs: sequence>
        <xs: element name="parameter" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xs: complexType>
                <xs: sequence>
                    <xs: element name="description" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0">
                        <xs: annotation>
                            <xs: documentation>
                                Description
                            </xs: documentation>
                        </xs: annotation>
                    </xs: element>
                    <xs: element name="tcs-name" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
                        <xs: annotation>
                            <xs: documentation>Name of this parameter at the traffic control center
(TCS)</xs: documentation>
                        </xs: annotation>
                    </xs: element>
                    <xs: element name="tcs-number" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
                        <xs: annotation>
                            <xs: documentation>Number of this parameter at the traffic control center
(TCS)</xs: documentation>
                        </xs: annotation>
                    </xs: element>
                </xs: sequence>
            </xs: complexType>
        </xs: element>
    </xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>

```



```

<xs:element name="alias" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      Optional - Alias to other parameter
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="program" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      Parameter value in different programs
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:attribute name="number" type="xs:integer" use="required">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
          Program number
        </xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:attribute>
    <xs:attribute name="value" type="xs:integer" use="required">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
          parameter value
        </xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:attribute>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Parameter name</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

```



```

</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="in-out-element-list-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>list of pulses and detectors outgoing/incoming from/to junction and their
    properties</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="element" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>Input and outputs elements = detectors and pulses</xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
      <xs: complexType>
        <xs: sequence>
          <xs: element name="description" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0">
            <xs: annotation>
              <xs: documentation>
                Optional description
              </xs: documentation>
            </xs: annotation>
          </xs: element>
          <xs: element name="related-moves">
            <xs: annotation>
              <xs: documentation>
                Optional - a list of moves related
                to this detector or pulse. for
                pedestrian push button Pab - related
                moves will be a and b. for blinker
                Bh related move can be 2 - the
                vehicle move that is conflicting
                with crossing h
              </xs: documentation>
            </xs: annotation>
          </xs: complexType>
          <xs: sequence>
            <xs: element name="move" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
              <xs: complexType>
                <xs: attribute name="name" type="xs: string" use="required" />
              </xs: complexType>
            </xs: element>
          </xs: sequence>
        </xs: complexType>
      </xs: element>
    </xs: sequence>
  </xs: complexType>

```



```

        </xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Element name</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="type" type="in-out-element-type" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Element type from selection list , i.e vehicle demand detector
  </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="program-list-type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Operating programs description and attributes</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="program" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="description" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>free text</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:element>
          <xs:element name="comment" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>free text</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:element>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

```



```

<xs: attribute name="number" type="xs: integer" use="required">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Program number</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="fixed-cycle" type="xs: boolean" use="required">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>set to true if program is fixed cycle type</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="fixed-cycle-length" type="xs: integer" use="optional">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>length of cycle in case of fixed cycle</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="fixed-cycle-offset" type="xs: integer" use="optional">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>offset of junction related to master junction in case of green-wave
</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="program-schedule-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Programs operating schedule (i.e morning program from 7am-9am
etc)</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="group" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs: complexType>
        <xs: sequence>
          <xs: element name="element" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xs: complexType>
              <xs: attribute name="start" use="required">
                <xs: annotation>
                  <xs: documentation>

```



```

        Program start time in minutes
        from midnight - i.e
        6am will be represented by
        360
    </xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
<xs:simpleType>
    <xs:restriction base="xs:integer">
        <xs:minInclusive value="0" />
        <xs:maxInclusive value="1440" />
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="duration" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
            program duration (in minutes)
        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
<xs:simpleType>
    <xs:restriction base="xs:integer">
        <xs:minInclusive value="0" />
        <xs:maxInclusive value="1440" />
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="program" type="xs:integer" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>program number to activate during this
time</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>Schedule group description (i.e Sunday-
Thursday)</xs:documentation>

```



```

        </xs: annotation>
    </xs: attribute>
    </xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="SGTP-list-type">
    <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>Signal Group Timing Plan (maximum, minimum etc)</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
    <xs: sequence>
        <xs: element name="SGTP" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xs: complexType>
                <xs: sequence>
                    <xs: element name="comment" type="xs: string">
                        <xs: annotation>
                            <xs: documentation>
                                General comment
                            </xs: documentation>
                        </xs: annotation>
                    </xs: element>
                    <xs: element name="stage-list">
                        <xs: annotation>
                            <xs: documentation>
                                List of stage and their duration in
                                time plan
                            </xs: documentation>
                        </xs: annotation>
                    <xs: complexType>
                        <xs: sequence>
                            <xs: element name="stage" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
                                <xs: complexType>
                                    <xs: attribute name="name" type="xs: string" use="required">
                                        <xs: annotation>
                                            <xs: documentation>
                                                stage name
                                            </xs: documentation>
                                        </xs: annotation>
                                    </xs: complexType>
                                </xs: element>
                            </xs: sequence>
                        </xs: complexType>
                    </xs: element>
                </xs: sequence>
            </xs: complexType>
        </xs: element>
    </xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
</xs: annotation>
</xs: element>

```



```

</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="duration" type="xs:integer" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      duration
      stage
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="element-list">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      List of input/output elements timing
      information - i.e demand detector
      check point, extension detector
      check range etc
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
<xs:complexType>
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      i.e demand detector check point,
      extension detector check range
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
<xs:sequence>
  <xs:element name="element" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation>
            name
            Element
          </xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
      </xs:attribute>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:sequence>

```



pulse	<pre>                 (detector,                 etc)             &lt;/xs: documentation&gt;              &lt;/xs: annotation&gt;         &lt;/xs: attribute&gt;         &lt;xs: attribute name="start" type="xs: integer" use="required"&gt;             &lt;xs: annotation&gt;                 &lt;xs: documentation&gt;                      start time                 &lt;/xs: documentation&gt;              &lt;/xs: annotation&gt;         &lt;/xs: attribute&gt;         &lt;xs: attribute name="duration" type="xs: integer" use="required"&gt;             &lt;xs: annotation&gt;                 &lt;xs: documentation&gt;                      Duration                 &lt;/xs: documentation&gt;              &lt;/xs: annotation&gt;         &lt;/xs: attribute&gt;         &lt;xs: attribute name="active" type="xs: boolean" use="required"&gt;             &lt;xs: annotation&gt;                 &lt;xs: documentation&gt;                      Specifies                     whether                     should be                     considered                     active in                     order                     to take effect                 &lt;/xs: documentation&gt;              &lt;/xs: annotation&gt;         &lt;/xs: attribute&gt;     &lt;/xs: complexType&gt; &lt;/xs: element&gt; &lt;/xs: sequence&gt; &lt;/xs: complexType&gt; &lt;/xs: element&gt; </pre>
-------	---



```

    <xs: element name="isg-partial-group-offset-list" type="isg-partial-group-offset-list-type"
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>
          Define offset of move groups within
          parallel interstages type
          inter-stage
        </xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: element>
    <xs: element name="independent-move-list" type="independent-move-list-type"
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>list of moves that are not part of any stage or inter-stage and their
start time and duration in time plan</xs: documentation>
      </xs: annotation>
    </xs: element>
  </xs: sequence>
  <xs: attribute name="name" type="xs: string" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>Time plan name</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="skeleton" type="xs: integer" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>Skeleton number this time-plan is based on</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="main-stage-end-second" type="xs: integer" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>the second in cycle of the main stage ending - used to display main
stage ending at the same second in all time plans</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="program" type="xs: integer" use="optional">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>the program this time plan is attached to</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="cycle-length" type="xs: integer" use="required">

```



```

    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>The cycle length of this time plan</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="skeleton-list-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Skeletons</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="skeleton" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs: complexType>
        <xs: sequence>
          <xs: element name="stage-list" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
            <xs: annotation>
              <xs: documentation>A list of stages that make the skeleton, starting and ending with a
              main stage</xs: documentation>
            </xs: annotation>
            <xs: complexType>
              <xs: sequence>
                <xs: element name="stage" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
                  <xs: complexType>
                    <xs: attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
                      <xs: annotation>
                        <xs: documentation>stage name</xs: documentation>
                      </xs: annotation>
                    </xs: attribute>
                    <xs: attribute name="duration" type="xs:integer" use="required">
                      <xs: annotation>
                        <xs: documentation>stage duration</xs: documentation>
                      </xs: annotation>
                    </xs: attribute>
                  </xs: complexType>
                </xs: element>
              </xs: sequence>
            </xs: complexType>
          </xs: element>
        </xs: sequence>
      </xs: complexType>
    </xs: element>
  </xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>

```



```

</xs:element>
<xs:element name="element-list" minOccurs="0">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>List of input/output elements timing information
  </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="element" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>Element name (detector, pulse
etc)</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:attribute>
          <xs:attribute name="start" type="xs:integer" use="required">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>start time in seconds</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:attribute>
          <xs:attribute name="duration" type="xs:integer" use="required">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>Duration in seconds</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:attribute>
          <xs:attribute name="active" type="xs:boolean" use="required">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>Specifies whether element sent a signal or didn't
            </xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:attribute>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="isg-partial-group-offset-list" type="isg-partial-group-offset-list-type"
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <xs:annotation>

```



```

        <xs:documentation>Define offset of move groups within parallel interstages type
inter-stage </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
    <xs:element name="independent-move-list" type="independent-move-list-type"
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>list of moves that are not part of any stage or inter-stage and their
start time and duration in time plan</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    </xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="number" type="xs:decimal" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>The number of the skeleton</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="is-allowed" type="xs:boolean" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>If true, specifies that this skeleton is allowed. This is used to mask
out known skeletons that although can be calculated from stage flow - they are not allowed because of
logics</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="cycle-length" type="xs:integer" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>Cycle length of the skeleton</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:simpleType name="turn-type">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
        <xs:enumeration value="n/a" />
        <xs:enumeration value="left" />
        <xs:enumeration value="right" />
        <xs:enumeration value="straight" />
        <xs:enumeration value="u-turn" />
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

```



```
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
<xs:complexType name="evacuation-information-type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Evacuation information for calculating inter-green
times</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="pedestrian-information-list" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>Specific properties required for inter-green calculation regarding
pedestrian moves</xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="pedestrian-information" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xs:complexType>
              <xs:attribute name="move" type="xs:string" use="required">
                <xs:annotation>
                  <xs:documentation>pedestrian move name</xs:documentation>
                </xs:annotation>
              </xs:attribute>
              <xs:attribute name="speed" type="xs:double" use="required" />
            </xs:complexType>
          </xs:element>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="vehicle-information-list" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Specific properties required for inter-green calculation regarding
vehicle moves</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="vehicle-information" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:attribute name="move" type="xs:string" use="required">
            <xs:annotation>
```



```

        <xs: documentation>move name</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="turn" type="turn-type" use="required" />
<xs: attribute name="fast-vehicle-entry-speed" use="required">
    <xs: simpleType>
        <xs: restriction base="xs: int">
            <xs: minInclusive value="0" />
            <xs: maxInclusive value="100" />
        </xs: restriction>
    </xs: simpleType>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="slow-vehicle-exit-speed" use="required">
    <xs: simpleType>
        <xs: restriction base="xs: int">
            <xs: minInclusive value="0" />
            <xs: maxInclusive value="100" />
        </xs: restriction>
    </xs: simpleType>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="fast-vehicle-exit-speed" use="required">
    <xs: simpleType>
        <xs: restriction base="xs: int">
            <xs: minInclusive value="0" />
            <xs: maxInclusive value="100" />
        </xs: restriction>
    </xs: simpleType>
</xs: attribute>
<xs: attribute name="vehicle-deceleration" type="xs: double" />
<xs: attribute name="vehicle-length" type="xs: double" />
</xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
</xs: element>
<xs: element name="pt-information-list" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
    <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>Specific properties required for inter-green calculation regarding PT
    moves</xs: documentation>

```



```

</xs:annotation>
<xs:complexType>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="pt-information" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:attribute name="move" type="xs:string" use="required">
          <xs:annotation>
            <xs:documentation>move name</xs:documentation>
          </xs:annotation>
        </xs:attribute>
        <xs:attribute name="turn" type="turn-type" use="required" />
        <xs:attribute name="service-accl" type="xs:double" />
        <xs:attribute name="service-decl" type="xs:double" />
        <xs:attribute name="emergency-accl" type="xs:double" />
        <xs:attribute name="emergency-decl" type="xs:double" />
        <xs:attribute name="vehicle-length" type="xs:double" />
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="calculation-data-list" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>move pairs evacuation distances and results of inter-green time
calculated</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="calculation-data" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xs:annotation>
          <xs:documentation>move pairs evacuation distances and results of inter-green time
calculated</xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:attribute name="move-in" type="xs:string" use="required">
            <xs:annotation>
              <xs:documentation>Entering move</xs:documentation>
            </xs:annotation>
          </xs:attribute>

```



```

<xs:attribute name="turn-in" type="turn-type" use="required" />
<xs:attribute name="move-out" type="xs:string" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Evacuating move</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="turn-out" type="turn-type" use="required" />
<xs:attribute name="exit-distance" type="xs:double" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Exit move distance to conflict area (crossing ped length in
case of pedestrian)</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="entry-distance" type="xs:double" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Entering move distance to conflict area (0 in case of
pedestrian)</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="calculated-inter-green-time" type="xs:double" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>raw calculation results</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="result-inter-green-time" type="xs:integer" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>rounded calculation results</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="calculation-formula" type="intergreen-calculation-formula-type"
use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>inter-green calculation method - select from supported
list</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>

```



```

    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="traffic-volume-list-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Traffic volume list</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="traffic-volume" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs: complexType>
        <xs: sequence>
          <xs: element name="program" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xs: annotation>
              <xs: documentation>Traffic volume for different programs</xs: documentation>
            </xs: annotation>
            <xs: complexType>
              <xs: attribute name="number" type="xs: integer" use="required">
                <xs: annotation>
                  <xs: documentation>Program number</xs: documentation>
                </xs: annotation>
              </xs: attribute>
              <xs: attribute name="value" type="xs: integer" use="required">
                <xs: annotation>
                  <xs: documentation>Volume</xs: documentation>
                </xs: annotation>
              </xs: attribute>
              <xs: attribute name="move" type="xs: string" use="required">
                <xs: annotation>
                  <xs: documentation>Move nmae</xs: documentation>
                </xs: annotation>
              </xs: attribute>
            </xs: complexType>
          </xs: element>
        </xs: sequence>
      </xs: complexType>
    </xs: element>
  </xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>

```



```
<xs:complexType name="isg-partial-group-offset-list-type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Define offset of move groups within parallel interstages type inter-
stage</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="isg-partial-group-offset" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:attribute name="partial-group-name" type="xs:string" use="required">
          <xs:annotation>
            <xs:documentation>Group name</xs:documentation>
          </xs:annotation>
        </xs:attribute>
        <xs:attribute name="partial-group-offset" type="xs:integer" use="required">
          <xs:annotation>
            <xs:documentation>Offset in seconds</xs:documentation>
          </xs:annotation>
        </xs:attribute>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="signal-sequence-type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>defines a unique signal sequence</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:attribute name="duration" type="xs:int" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>duration of signal in seconds</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="signal-type" type="signal-type" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>type of signal - i.e red-yellow</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="considered-active" type="xs:boolean" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
```



<xs:documentation>determines if during this sequence the signal is considered active - i.e for flashing green it will be true - for red-yellow it will be false </xs:documentation>

</xs:annotation>

</xs:attribute>

</xs:complexType>

<xs:simpleType name="base-move-type-name">

<xs:restriction base="xs:string">

<xs:enumeration value="vehicle" />

<xs:enumeration value="pedestrian" />

<xs:enumeration value="public-transport" />

<xs:enumeration value="yellow-blinker" />

<xs:enumeration value="bicycles" />

<xs:enumeration value="preemption-triangle" />

<xs:enumeration value="vehicle-flashing-green" />

</xs:restriction>

</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="in-out-element-type">

<xs:restriction base="xs:string">

<xs:enumeration value="vehicle-detector-demand" />

<xs:enumeration value="vehicle-detector-extension" />

<xs:enumeration value="vehicle-detector-queue" />

<xs:enumeration value="pedestrian-detector-push-button" />

<xs:enumeration value="pulse-out" />

<xs:enumeration value="pulse-in" />

<xs:enumeration value="pulse-sync" />

<xs:enumeration value="pulse-general" />

<xs:enumeration value="pulse-internal" />

<xs:enumeration value="pulse-failure" />

<xs:enumeration value="pt-detector-location-far" />

<xs:enumeration value="pt-detector-location-near" />

<xs:enumeration value="pt-detector-location-dilemma" />

<xs:enumeration value="pt-detector-location-stopline" />

<xs:enumeration value="pt-detector-location-cancelation" />

<xs:enumeration value="pt-detector-location-emergency" />

</xs:restriction>

</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="action-base-type">

<xs:restriction base="xs:string">

<xs:enumeration value="switch-to-stage" />

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```

<xs:enumeration value="activate-pulse" />
<xs:enumeration value="deactivate-pulse" />
<xs:enumeration value="activate-move" />
<xs:enumeration value="deactivate-move" />
<xs:enumeration value="initiate-partial-isp" />
<xs:enumeration value="switch-to-special-stage" />
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
<xs:simpleType name="when-base-type">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
    <xs:enumeration value="during-stage" />
    <xs:enumeration value="during-move" />
    <xs:enumeration value="every-second" />
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
<xs:complexType name="action-logic-type">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="true-action" type="action-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
          type of the action performed if boolean
          condition is true
        </xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:element>
    <xs:element name="false-action" type="action-type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>type of the action performed if boolean condition is
false</xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:element>
    <xs:element name="when" type="when-type" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>
          when the condition is checked
        </xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:element>
    <xs:element name="boolean-condition" type="xs:string" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">

```



```

<xs: annotation>
  <xs: documentation>
    condition that is evaluates to true the action
    will be executed - i.e GetMoveCurrentRed(6) =
    pMaxRed_6
  </xs: documentation>
</xs: annotation>
</xs: element>
<xs: element name="description" type="xs: string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>documentation</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: element>
</xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="action-type">
  <xs: attribute name="action-base-type" type="action-base-type" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>The actual action taken if condition evaluates to true
    </xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
  <xs: attribute name="related-component" type="xs: string" use="optional">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>The stage or move or pulse the action is performed on
    </xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="when-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Action logic when type</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: attribute name="when-base-type" type="when-base-type" use="required">
    <xs: annotation>
      <xs: documentation>when the condition is checked. i.e every second or during stage "related-
      component"</xs: documentation>
    </xs: annotation>
  </xs: attribute>

```



```

<xs: attribute name="related-component" type="xs:string" use="optional">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>The stage or move the referred to in the when base type - optional since it
    is not required on when = every-second </xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
</xs: attribute>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="base-move-list-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>Describes the base signal characteristics, for example for vehicle move the
    inactive signal is red and the active signal is green,
    activation sequence include 2 seconds of red-yellow and deactivation sequence may include 3 seconds of
    flashing green and 3 seconds of yellow.
    since in this example the 3 seconds of flashing green is considered green for inter-green calculation than
    the attribute consider-active is set to true </xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="base-move" type="base-move-type" minOccurs="1"
    maxOccurs="unbounded" />
  </xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: complexType name="action-logic-list-type">
  <xs: annotation>
    <xs: documentation>list of action logic</xs: documentation>
  </xs: annotation>
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="action-logic" type="action-logic-type" minOccurs="1"
    maxOccurs="unbounded" />
  </xs: sequence>
</xs: complexType>
<xs: simpleType name="intergreen-calculation-formula-type">
  <xs: restriction base="xs:string">
    <xs: enumeration value="israel-mot-1981-v1" />
  </xs: restriction>
</xs: simpleType>
<xs: complexType name="macro-function-type">
  <xs: sequence>
    <xs: element name="macro-logic" type="xs:string" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <xs: annotation>
        <xs: documentation>

```

The logic of the macro function



```

</xs:documentation>

  </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="description" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Documentation</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="macro-name" type="xs:string" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Name of the macro function</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="macro-function-list-type">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="macro-function" type="macro-function-type" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>List of macro function to be used in action logic - macro function must
return a boolean value (true/falase), currently parameters to macro are not
supported</xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="independent-move-list-type">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="independent-move" type="independent-move-type" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="independent-move-type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>description of move start time and duration</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>

```



move name

```
</xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="start-second" type="xs:int" use="required">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>The second in the cycle the move starts</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="duration" type="xs:int">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>duration of moves in seconds</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```



## Appendix 4 – DVI35 protocol type A

- This document is intended to give information about the meaning of the bytes in each identifier structure and not beyond.
- The structure of the protocol is based on the standard IEC 870-5-2.

**Each command has an ID number that indicates the type of message and its data according to the following details:**

### **From host computer to traffic light controller (TLC)**

- ID1 A status command for a controller that defines how to monitor its operation and maintain control over it.
- ID4 Changing data in the controller: for example, plan parameters (cycle minimum & maximum length, phase minimum & maximum length), setting OUTPUT to work in the same program, etc. (20 programs \* 5 blocks per program)
- ID5 Changing the GAP TIME for the detectors (extension unit), Set TLC real time Clock, clear Journal.
- ID6 Set detectors interval for collecting data.

### **From TLS to host computer:**

- ID10 General data on the state of the TLC at this moment (plan number, time in the cycle, status of the light bulb, etc.).
- D11 Receiving the journal/event log (about the last 200 events recorded by the controller).
- ID14 Receiving data from the controller (see ID4).
- ID15 Receiving the GAP TIME of the detectors (extension unit) (see ID5).
- ID16 Receiving the traffic data of the detectors recorded in the TLC's memory.



Basic command (message) structure:

	Byte	Details and remarks
1	0x68	Beginning of command
2	Number of data bytes	The number of bytes from command byte up to the byte before the check sum byte.
3	Number of data bytes	The number of bytes from command byte up to the byte before the check sum byte.
4	0x68	End of header
5	Command	As described below according to the IEC 870-5-2
6	Address from TLC	As defined by the TLC
7	Address	Always 0
8	Address	Always 0
9	Address	Always 0
10	ID = 1	Command ID
11	Program 0 .. 16	Plan Number
12	Impulse	Data according to the Command ID
13	Status	Data according to the Command ID
14	Request	Data according to the Command ID
15	Status2	Data according to the Command ID
16	Status3	Data according to the Command ID
17	Check sum	Check sum of all bytes from Command field till byte before check sum
18	0x16	End of message





ID1:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	
7	Address	
8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 1	
11	Program 0 .. 16	Traffic light Timing plan number 1-16 Data block 2.  Traffic light Timing plan number 17-32 Data block 2
12	Impulse	Synchronization pulse
13	Status	Set working mode
14	Request	Data request
15	Status2	For future use
16	Status3	For future use
17	Check	
18	0x16	



#### Impulse

- Bit 0 -> SY – Master Signalized Intersection
- Bit 1 -> FO - Master Signalized Intersection (not in use)
- Bit 2 -> SY – Secondary Signalized Intersection
- Bit 3 -> FO – Secondary Signalized Intersection (Not in use)
- Bit 4 ->
- Bit 5 ->
- Bit 6 ->
- Bit 7 ->

#### Status

- Bit 0 -> ON/OFF
- Bit 1 -> GW – TCS in control, green wave
- Bit 2 -> Blinking-yellow state
- Bit 3 -> Illuminated Guidance Traffic Sign state
- Bit 4 -> For future use
- Bit 5 -> For future use
- Bit 6 -> For future use
- Bit 7 -> RESET

#### Request

- Bit 0 -> Request to obtain the journal/event log
- Bit 1 -> Request to obtain all parameters from the programs
- Bit 2 -> For future use
- Bit 3 -> For future use
- Bit 4 -> Request to obtain GAP TIME definitions (extension unit)
- Bit 5 -> For future use
- Bit 6 -> 1 For future use
- Bit 7 -> Request to obtain detectors traffic data.



ID4:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	
7	Address	
8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 4	
11	Program number	Traffic light Timing plan number 1-16
12	Number of parameter group	Number of the block to send 1..5
13	Number of parameters	Always 50 = as 50-byte block size
14	Parameter 1	First byte of data
15	Parameter 2	
16	Parameter 3	
	.....	Last byte of data (byte number 50)
	Reserved	For future use
	Reserved	For future use
	Check	
	0x16	



: ID5

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	
7	Address	
8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 5	
11	Number of detector	Detector number
12	Number of time gaps	Always 16 = number of detectors plans
13	Time gap 1	Extension unit's time gap for plan 1/17.
14	Time gap 2	Extension unit's time gap for plan 2/18.
15	Time gap 3	Extension unit's time gap for plan 3/19.
	.....	Extension unit's time gap for plan 4/20.
	.....	...Until plan16/32
	Check	
	0x16	

The extension unit is measured in tenths of a second:



1 = tenths of a second

255 = 25.5 seconds

Byte 11: Number of detector

- To set the TLC real time clock, set

Detector number to 255.

Number of time gaps to 7

Set:

Time gap 1 : hour (bit 7 means that summer time is active)

Time gap 2 : minute

Time gap 3 : second

Time gap 4 : day

Time gap 5 : month

Time gap 6 : year

Time gap 7 : day of week

- Set the detector number to **254** to clear the journal.
- Set the detector number to **252** for clearing the memory of the counting data.

ID6:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	



7	Address	
8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 6	
11	Interval Duration in Seconds	Collecting period (Interval)
12	Reserve	
	Check	
	0x16	

The traffic light controller performs, over a set interval time, counting of vehicles and calculation of occupancy on the detector. At the end of the interval, the data is stored in memory and the process starts again. The controller can store about 1200 records in memory (using the FIFO method).

The maximum period is 250 seconds and not less than 10 seconds in order not to overload the controller and it is also not practical to count in a shorter period than this.

ID10:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	
7	Address	



8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 10	
11	Number of program 0 – 17	The active Traffic Light Timing Plan in the controller.
12	Status	Working state
13	actual second of cycle	Cycle's time in seconds
14	Occupation time detector 1	Occupancy at detector 1 (in current second)
15	Occupation time detector 2	Occupancy at detector 2 (in current second)
16	Occupation time detector 3	Occupancy at detector 3 (in current second)
17	Occupation time detector 4	Occupancy at detector 4 (in current second)
18	Occupation time detector 5	Occupancy at detector 5 (in current second)
19	Occupation time detector 6	Occupancy at detector 6 (in current second)
20	Occupation time detector 7	Occupancy at detector 7 (in current second)
21	Occupation time detector 8	Occupancy at detector 8 (in current second)
22	Occupation time detector 9	Occupancy at detector 9 (in current second)
23	Occupation time detector 10	Occupancy at detector 10 (in current second)
24	Occupation time detector 11	Occupancy at detector 11 (in current second)



25	Occupation time detector 12	Occupancy at detector 12 (in current second)
26	Occupation time detector 13	Occupancy at detector 13 (in current second)
27	Occupation time detector 14	Occupancy at detector 14 (in current second)
28	Occupation time detector 15	Occupancy at detector 15 (in current second)
29	Occupation time detector 16	Occupancy at detector 16 (in current second)
30	Occupation time detector 17	Occupancy at detector 17 (in current second)
31	Occupation time detector 18	Occupancy at detector 18 (in current second)
32	Occupation time detector 19	Occupancy at detector 19 (in current second)
33	Occupation time detector 20	Occupancy at detector 20 (in current second)
34	Occupation time detector 21	Occupancy at detector 21 (in current second)
35	Occupation time detector 22	Occupancy at detector 22 (in current second)
36	Signal status G1 + G2	Light bulb state at movement 1+2
37	Signal status G3 + G4	Light bulb state at movement 3+4
38	Signal status G5 + G6	Light bulb state at movement 5+6
39	Signal status G7 + G8	Light bulb state at movement 7+8
40	Signal status G9 + G10	Light bulb state at movement 9+10
41	Signal status G11 + G12	Light bulb state at movement 11+12
42	Signal status G13 + G14	Light bulb state at movement 13+14



43	Signal status G15 + G16	Light bulb state at movement 15+16
44	Signal status G17 + G18	Light bulb state at movement 17+18
45	Signal status G19 + G20	Light bulb state at movement 19+20
46	Signal status G21 + G22	Light bulb state at movement 21+22
47	Signal status G23 + G24	Light bulb state at movement 23+24
48	Signal status G25 + G26	Light bulb state at movement 25+26
49	Signal status G27 + G28	Light bulb state at movement 27+28
50	Signal status G29 + G30	Light bulb state at movement 29+30
51	Signal status G31 + G32	Light bulb state at movement 31+32
52	Signal status G33 + G34	Light bulb state at movement 33+34
53	Signal status G35 + G36	Light bulb state at movement 35+36
54	Signal status G37 + G38	Light bulb state at movement 37+38
55	Status detector 1 - 8	Detectors 1-8 state (demand/no demand) at current second
56	Status detector 9 – 16	Detectors 9-16 state (demand/no demand) at current second
57	Status detector 17 – 22	Detectors 17-22 state (demand/no demand) at current second
58	special status	
59	Type TSC	Current phase number at current second
60	Check	
61	0x16	



Status

Bit 0	->	General fault
Bit 1	->	Light bulb failure (cross green or missing reds)
Bit 2	->	Manual operation (Police control)
Bit 3	->	Waiting for synchronization
Bit 4	->	TLC working or blinking in yellow
Bit 5	->	Green wave control
Bit 6	->	Lab mode / MAP ONLY
Bit 7	->	Traffic light Timing Plan 17-32

Occupation time

Occupancy time in the detector is measured in tenths of a second, so the maximum value is 10 (one second).

If the occupancy is maximum over a predetermined long period of time, the detector will indicate a fault.

Bit 0 - Bit 3	->	occupancy level/time
Bit 7	->	fault in detector

Signal status

Bit 0 - 3	Movement 1
Bit 4 - 7	Movement 2

Code:

0000	off
0001	red
0010	yellow
0100	green
1xxx	flashing



Detector status (22 detectors)

For each detector (22 in total) there is one (1) bit to represent a demand

- Bit 0 -> Detector 1
- Bit 1 -> Detector 2
- Bit 2 -> Detector 3
- Bit 3 -> Detector 4
- Bit 4 -> Detector 5
- Bit 5 -> Detector 6
- Bit 6 -> Detector 7
- Bit 7 -> Detector 8

ID11:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	
7	Address	
8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 11	
11	Number of entry	Log entry number



12	Day	
13	Month	
14	Year	
15	Hour	
16	Minute	
17	Program number	Traffic Light Timing Plan
18	Second of cycle	
19	Type	Type of event or failure
20	Parameter 1	The event parameters if exists
21	Parameter 2	
22	Parameter 3	
23	Parameter 4	
24	Parameter 5	
25	Parameter 6	
26	Parameter 7	
27	Parameter 8	
28	Parameter 9	
29	Parameter 10	
30	Reserved	
31	Reserved	
32	Check	
33	0x16	



ID14:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	
7	Address	
8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 14	
11	program number	Traffic Light Timing Plan
12	number of parameter set	Parameter block number
13	number of parameters	Number of parameters in block = always 50
14	parameter start number	First parameter value
15	parameter start number + 1	Second parameter value
16	parameter start number + 2	Third parameter value
	parameter end number	Last parameter value
	Reserved	
	Reserved	
	Check	
	0x16	



ID15:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	
7	Address	
8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 15	
11	detector number	
12	number of time gaps	Number of time pags value in message = always 16
13	Time gap 1	Extension unit value in plan 1
	.....	
	Time gap n	Extension unit value in plan 16
	Check	
	0x16	



ID16:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TLC	
7	Address	
8	Address	
9	Address	
10	ID = 16	
11	Interval Duration in Seconds	
12	Day	
13	Month	
14	Year	
15	Hour	
16	Minute	
17	Second	
18	Number of transmitted Detectors ( 1 – 10 )	Number of detectors in message (in groups of maximum 10 in one message) For all detectors the TLC will send 3 messages.
19	Number of Detector	First Detector ID in message



20	Count Value ( 0 – 255 )	Volume at first detector
21	Occupation Value ( 0 – 100 )	Occupancy at first detector
22	Number of Detector	Next detector ID in message
	...	Volume at the detector...
	...	Occupancy at detector...
	Status	
	Check	
	0x16	

In case of detector has fault in counting, the value of Count value is 255.

In case occupation value = 101 --> the detector had a malfunction during the measuring interval

In case occupation value = 102 --> Overrun during the measuring interval



## Appendix 5 – DVI protocol type B

### Transmission interface for light signal installations

#### Ver03

- This document is intended to give information about the meaning of the bytes in each identifier structure and not beyond.
- It is possible that mistakes occurs in this document. In this case please refer to SWARCO "DVI35" for Actros Ver1.4.

The structure of the protocol is based on the standard IEC 870-5-2.

**Note:** The additional features of ver02 are signed in red

#### Identifier

##### **From host computer to traffic signal controller (TSC).**

ID1 – Commands to TSC.

ID4 – Change the program parameters.

ID5 – Set TSC Real Time Clock && clear Journal , Counting Data.

##### **From TSC to host computer.**

ID10 – Feedback from the TSC. } Only one of these IDs is active, ID110 –  
Feedback from the TSC. } depending on initialization in ID120 –  
Feedback from the TSC. the traffic signal controller.

ID11 – Journal. See further explanation for the ID14 – Program Parameters.  
method of initializing below ID16 – Program Counters.



## Commands to the TSC (Traffic Controller):

1	0x68	Start of Command
2	Number of data bytes	Number of data bytes from Command field till status3 field (The byte before Check field).
3	Number of data bytes	Number of data bytes from Command field till status3 field (The byte before Check field).
4	0x68	Start of Command
5	Command	See attached document
6	Address from TSC	Address of TSC - Always 01
7	Address	Always 00
8	Address	Always 00
9	Address	Always 00
10	ID = 1	Identifier
11	Program	Program Number
12	Impulse	Data according the identifier
13	Status	Data according the identifier
14	Request	Data according the identifier
15	Status2	Data according the identifier
16	Status3	Data according the identifier
17	Check	Check sum of all bytes from Command field till status3.
18	0x16	End Byte

**Note:**

For all commands Byte7, Byte8 and Byte9 are 0.

For all commands Byte6 (address of TSC) is 1.

Byte5 – Command is **T.B.D**

1. See document IEC870-5-2 paragraph 4.2.3, 4.2.4 for information about the Command field (Byte 5). In this document the following Constants are used for the Command field.

- &H9 Request status of link (hand check - short telegram)
- &H0 Reset remote link (hand check - short telegram)
- &H43 long telegram
- &H4b short telegram



2. Initialization of the DVI35 protocol and start communication:

**Protocol Initialization:**

Xmit: ->> 10 09 01 0A 16

Rcx : <<- 10 0B 01 0C 16

**Protocol Initialization:**

Xmit: ->> 10 00 01 01 16

Rcx : <<- 10 0B 01 0C 16 E5

**Sending ID1**

Xmit: ->> 68 0C 0C 68 43 01 00 00 00 01 01 00 01 00 00 00 47 16 Rcx  
: <<- E5

**Sending short telegram**

Xmit: ->> 10 4B 01 4C 16

**Receive ID10**

Rcx : <<- 68 37 37 68 08 01 00 00 01 0A 01 50 2B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 11 41 14 41 44 11 1E 4B 00 00 00 00  
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 60 00 00 00 00 69 16

**Sending short telegram**

Xmit: ->> 10 4B 01 4C 16

**Receive E5 (No new data)**

Rcx : <<- E5



ID1:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 1	
11	Program Number	
12	Impulse	
13	Status	
14	Request	
15	Set detector 1 - 8	
16	Set detector 9 - 16	
17	Set detector 17 - 22	
18	Future used byte 1	
19	Future used byte 2	
20	Future used byte 3	
21	Future used byte 4	
22	Future used byte 5	
23	Hand program - ADV	
24	Program Number in case of parameters Upload	
25	Block number in case of parameters Upload	Select 1 of five blocks for each program. Block is 50 parameters
26	Check	
27	0x16	

Byte 11 – Program Number is relevant in SYCC and PRCC Controller operation mode only. It is used to set the Traffic Controller program number. The desired Program Number is set for all nodes of the Controller



Byte 12 – Impulse is relevant in SYCC Controller operation mode only.  
SY is the synchronization pulse from Control Center. We use Bit 0 to synchronize all nodes of the Controller.

In DVI35 "ini" file it is possible to select which SY pulse will be used for each intersection.

Bit 0 -> SY\_Node1  
 Bit 1 -> SY\_Node2  
 Bit 2 -> SY\_Node3  
 Bit 3 -> Not Used  
 Bit 4 -> Not Used  
 Bit 5 -> Not Used  
 Bit 6 -> Not Used  
 Bit 7 -> Not Used

Byte 13 - Status

Bit 0 -> Controller ON/OFF  
 "0" = OFF (Blink), "1" = ON.  
 Bit 1 -> Not Used  
 Bit 2 -> Blink\_Node1  
 Bit 3 -> Blink\_Node2  
 Bit 4 -> Mode\_Bit4  
 Bit 5 -> Mode\_Bit5  
 Bit 6 -> Control of Signs:  
 '1' - Signs ON  
 '0' - Signs controlled by controller application.  
 Bit 7 -> Not Used

Blink Mode	Blink_Node1	Blink_Node2	Notes
Normal – No Blink	1	1	
Blink Node 1	0	1	
Blink Node 2	1	0	
Blink Two Nodes	0	0	



**Notes:**

1. Bits 0, 2, 3 will take effect in SYCC or PRCC Controller operation modes.
2. The flag "switchnodeseparate" in the Actros intersection application is set to True.

**Controller Operation Modes**

Mode Of Operation	Mode Bit4	Mode Bit5	Notes
CLK	0	0	Clock Mode
PRCC	1	0	Program Number is relevant
SYCC	0	1	Program Number and SY pulse are relevant
Not Used	1	1	

Byte 14 - Request

Bit 0	->	Upload Journal
Bit 1	->	Upload Parameters
Bit 2	->	Not Used
Bit 3	->	Not Used
Bit 4	->	Not Used
Bit 5	->	Not Used
Bit 6	->	Not Used
Bit 7	->	Upload Detector Counting

The Control computer will set one of the ID1/Request bits to get response from the Traffic Controller.

The response of the Traffic Controller to ID1/Request/Bit 0 → Journal, ID11. A journal entry can be sent every cycle. 10 parameters are transmitted per announcement. If the parameters are not used, 00 are registered.



The response of the Traffic Controller to ID1/Request/Bit 1 → Upload Parameters. ID14.

The Traffic Controller will send the Control Computer 250 parameters of the specific program selected by Byte 24. The 250 parameters of this program will be sent in five blocks each of 50 parameters.

The response of the Traffic Controller to ID1/Request/Bit 7 → Upload Detector Counting, ID16.

Bytes 15, 16, 17: Each Bit enables to force Detector presence.

'1' – Force Detector channel.

'0' – Normal

It is possible to force Detector channel from the following sources:

- Bytes 15, 16, 17 of Identifier 1.
- DVI35 parameters according to the specific program.
- BDI.
- Presence of vehicle on loop.

Bytes 18 – 22: 5 Bytes for future used. Setting one of the Bits in these 5 Bytes will set the appropriate 5 Bytes in Traffic Controller application.

Byte 23 - Hand program.

Bit 0 – Hand Mode/Auto.

Bit 1 – ADVANCE

Bit 2 – Not Used

Bit 3 – Not Used

Bit 4 – Not Used

Bit 5 – Not Used

Bit 6 – Not Used

Bit 7 – Not Used

If this feature is enabled, It is possible that the operator will forget to move to Auto mode and the intersection will stay in Hand mode.



Byte 24 – Number of Program in case of parameters upload done by ID14 in response to ID1/Request/Bit 1.

Byte 25 – Block number of the program selected in Byte 24, in case of parameters Upload

ID4:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 4	
11	Number of program	
12	Number of parameter group	Number of block to download (1 - 5).
13	Number of parameters	Always 50 parameters to download
14	Parameter 1	First parameter to download
15	Parameter 2	Second parameter to download
16	Parameter 3	Third parameter to download
	.....	
	.....	Parameter 50 – end of data block
	Reserved	Not Used
	Reserved	Not Used
	Check	
	0x16	



ID4 – Download program parameters to the Traffic Controller. The quantity of parameters in one download cycle is limited to 50.

To download a block of 50 parameters it is needed to set ID4/Byte 11 "Program Number", ID4/Byte 12 "Number of parameter block" and ID14/Byte13 "Number of parameters" which should be set to 50.

ID5:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 5	
11	Number of detector	
12	Number of time gaps	
13	Hour	
14	Minutes	
15	Seconds	
16	day	
17	month	
17	year	
18	Day Of Week	
19	Check	
20	0x16	

ID5 – Sent from Control Computer to set the Traffic Controller Real Time Clock (RTC) and to clear Journal and Counting Data.

Byte 11: Number of detector.

Value of 255 – Set the Traffic Controller real time clock. In this case Byte 12 (Number of time gaps) should be 7.

Value of 254 – Clear Journal.



Value of 252 – Clear memory of Counting Data.

Either one of ID10, ID110 or ID120 could be defined as a response to ID1.  
The way of defining which ID would be use is in dvi35.ini:

```
[dvi35-protocol]
dvi35Address      = 1
sendTimer        = 1
rxTimeoutTimer   = 100
lineBreakTimer   = 3000
rueckmeldeID     = 110
ignoreFCV        = 0
```

Insert here which ID is to be  
in response to  
ID10, ID110 or

ID10:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 10	
11	Number of program	
12	Status	
13	actual second of cycle	
14	Not Used	
15	Not Used	
16	Not Used	
17	Not Used	
18	Not Used	
19	Not Used	
20	Not Used	
21	Not Used	
22	Not Used	
23	Not Used	
24	Not Used	



25	Not Used	
26	Not Used	
27	Not Used	
28	Not Used	
29	Not Used	
30	Not Used	
31	Not Used	
32	Not Used	
33	Not Used	
34	Not Used	
35	Not Used	
36	Signal status G1 + G2	Signal Status phases 1, 2
37	Signal status G3 + G4	
38	Signal status G5 + G6	
39	Signal status G7 + G8	
40	Signal status G9 + G10	
41	Signal status G11 + G12	
42	Signal status G13 + G14	
43	Signal status G15 + G16	
44	Signal status G17 + G18	
45	Signal status G19 + G20	
46	Signal status G21 + G22	
47	Signal status G23 + G24	
48	Signal status G25 + G26	
49	Signal status G27 + G28	
50	Signal status G29 + G30	
51	Signal status G31 + G32	
52	Signal status G33 + G34	
53	Signal status G35 + G36	
54	Signal status G37 + G38	Signal Status phases 37, 38
55	Status detector 1 - 8	
56	Status detector 9 – 16	
57	Status detector 17 – 22	
58	special status – Not Used	
59	Type TSC - Not Used	
60	Check	
61	0x16	



ID110:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 10	
11	Number of program Node 1	
12	Number of program Node 2	
13	Status Node 1	
14	Status Node 2	
15	actual second of cycle Node 1	
16	actual second of cycle Node 2	
17	RTC – hour	
18	RTC – minute	
19	RTC – second	
20	RTC – day	
21	RTC – month	
22	RTC – year	
23	RTC – day of week	
24	Preemption 1	
25	Preemption 2	
26	Preemption 3	
27	Preemption 4	
28	Preemption 5	
29	Preemption 6	
30	Preemption 7	
31	Preemption 8	
32	Preemption 9	
33	Preemption 10	



34	Future used byte 1	
35	Future used byte 2	
36	Future used byte 3	
37	Future used byte 4	
38	Future used byte 5	
39	Signal status G1 + G2	Signal Status phases 1, 2
40	Signal status G3 + G4	
41	Signal status G5 + G6	
42	Signal status G7 + G8	
43	Signal status G9 + G10	
44	Signal status G11 + G12	
45	Signal status G13 + G14	
46	Signal status G15 + G16	
47	Signal status G17 + G18	
48	Signal status G19 + G20	
49	Signal status G21 + G22	
50	Signal status G23 + G24	
51	Signal status G25 + G26	
52	Signal status G27 + G28	
53	Signal status G29 + G30	
54	Signal status G31 + G32	
55	Signal status G33 + G34	
56	Signal status G35 + G36	
57	Signal status G37 + G38	Signal Status phases 37, 38
58	Status detector 1 - 8	
59	Status detector 9 – 16	
60	Status detector 17 – 22	
61	Phase number Node 1	
62	Phase number Node 2	
63	Phase second Node 1	
64	Phase second Node 2	
65	Detector fault 1 - 8	
66	Detector fault 9 – 16	
67	Detector fault 17 – 22	
68	Check	
69	0x16	



ID120:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 10	
11	Number of program Node 1	
12	Number of program Node 2	
13	Status Node 1	
14	Status Node 2	
15	actual second of cycle Node 1	
16	actual second of cycle Node 2	
17	RTC – hour	
18	RTC – minute	
19	RTC – second	
20	RTC – day	
21	RTC – month	
22	RTC – year	
23	RTC – day of week	
24	Preemption 1	
25	Preemption 2	
26	Preemption 3	
27	Preemption 4	
28	Preemption 5	
29	Preemption 6	
30	Preemption 7	
31	Preemption 8	
32	Preemption 9	



33	Preemption 10	
34	Future used byte 1	
35	Future used byte 2	
36	Future used byte 3	
	Future used byte 4	
38	Future used byte 5	
39	Signal status G1 + G2	Signal Status phases 1, 2
40	Signal status G3 + G4	
41	Signal status G5 + G6	
42	Signal status G7 + G8	
43	Signal status G9 + G10	
44	Signal status G11 + G12	
45	Signal status G13 + G14	
46	Signal status G15 + G16	
47	Signal status G17 + G18	
48	Signal status G19 + G20	
49	Signal status G21 + G22	
50	Signal status G23 + G24	
51	Signal status G25 + G26	
52	Signal status G27 + G28	
53	Signal status G29 + G30	
54	Signal status G31 + G32	
55	Signal status G33 + G34	
56	Signal status G35 + G36	
57	Signal status G37 + G38	Signal Status phases 37, 38
58	Status detector 1 - 8	
59	Status detector 9 – 16	
60	Status detector 17 – 22	
61	Phase number Node 1	
62	Phase number Node 2	
63	Phase second Node 1	
64	Phase second Node 2	
65	Detector fault 1 - 8	
66	Detector fault 9 – 16	
67	Detector fault 17 – 22	
68	Occupation time detector 1	
...		



89	Occupation time detector 22	
90	Reserve 1	
...		
121	Reserve 32	
122	Check	
123	0x16	

D10/**ID110**/**ID120** – Is sent from Traffic Controller to Control Computer in response to ID1 or in response to short telegram. In case of no change in ID10 the Traffic Controller should send E5 which means no new information.

### Byte 13 – Status Node 1

- Bit 0 -> Failure
- Bit 1 -> Lamp failure (burnt traffic red lamp or crossing green lamps)
- Bit 2 -> Hand mode
- Bit 3 -> Coordination position (waiting for SY)
- Bit 4 -> Traffic Controller On/Off
- Bit 5 -> Green Wave On/Off
- Bit 6 -> Mode of Operation
- Bit 7 -> Mode of Operation

### Byte 14 – Status Node 2

- Bit 0 -> Police door is open (The status is read from one of the IO64 inputs)
- Bit 1 -> Lamp failure (burnt traffic red lamp or crossing green lamps)
- Bit 2 -> Hand mode
- Bit 3 -> Coordination position (waiting for SY)
- Bit 4 -> Traffic Controller On/Off
- Bit 5 -> Green Wave On/Off



Bit 6 -> Mode of Operation  
 Bit 7 -> Mode of Operation

Mode Of Operation	Mode_Bit6	Mode_Bit7	Notes
CLK	0	0	Clock Mode
PRCC	1	0	
SYCC	0	1	
Not Used	1	1	

Bytes 24 - 33, These 10 Bytes of Preemption will be sent from the traffic application to the Control Center. Each byte will be used for one preemption detector which includes 6 Inputs that will be connected to the I/O24 of the Actros.

Bytes 34 - 38, These 5 Bytes will be send from the Traffic application to Control Center.

For future use.

#### Byte 39 – Byte 57 Signal Status

Bit 0 - 3 Phase 1

Bit 4 - 7 Phase 2

Code:

0000	off
0001	red
0010	yellow
0100	green
1xxx	flashing

**Byte 58 – Byte 60** Detector status (22 detectors)

One Bit for presence for each of the 22 Detectors.

Bit 0 -> Detector 1 presence



Bit 1	->	Detector 2 presence
Bit 2	->	Detector 3 presence
Bit 3	->	Detector 4 presence
Bit 4	->	Detector 5 presence
Bit 5	->	Detector 6 presence
Bit 6	->	Detector 7 presence
Bit 7	->	Detector 8 presence

Byte 65 – Byte 67, Three Bytes for Detector fault. Each Bit for one Detector fault. In Traffic application three Bytes will be updated for Detector fault. Detector will be in fault position in case it is free for time longer than 24 hours or busy more than 15 minutes.

ID11:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 11	
11	Number of entry	
12	Day	
13	Month	
14	Year	
15	Hour	
16	Minute	
17	Program number	
18	Second of cycle	
19	Type	Type of announcement
20	Parameter 1	



21	Parameter 2	
22	Parameter 3	
23	Parameter 4	
24	Parameter 5	
25	Parameter 6	
26	Parameter 7	
27	Parameter 8	
28	Parameter 9	
29	Parameter 10	
30	Reserved	
31	Reserved	
32	Check	
33	0x16	

The journal announcement is the response to ID1/Request/Bit 0. A journal entry can be sent every cycle. 10 parameters are transmitted per announcement. If the parameters are not used, 00 are registered. Each entry consists of time stamp (Byte12 – Byte16), program number (Byte17), cycle second (Byte18), type of announcement (Byte19) and 10 announcement parameters (Byte20 – Byte29).

#### ID14:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 14	
11	program number	
12	number of parameter set	Number of block to (1 - 5).
13	number of parameters	Always 50 parameters to download
14	parameter start number	First parameter
15	parameter start number + 1	Second parameter
16	parameter start number + 2	



	....	
	parameter end number	Parameter 50
	Reserved	
	Reserved	
	Check	
	0x16	

ID14 is sent in response to ID1/Request/Bit 1.

The Traffic Controller sends the Control Computer 50 parameters for the desired program and desired block selected by ID1/Byte 24, ID1/Byte 25.

Byte11 contain the program number.

Byte 12 contain the number of block which is a number between 1 – 5.

Byte13 contain the quantity of parameters in block which should be 50.

ID16:

1	0x68	
2	Number of data bytes	
3	Number of data bytes	
4	0x68	
5	Command	
6	Address from TSC	1
7	Address	0
8	Address	0
9	Address	0
10	ID = 16	
11	Interval Duration in Seconds	NOT USED – Interval Time is always one Application Cycle.
12	Number of transmitted Detectors	Always 22
13	Number of Detector	
14	Count Value ( 0 – 255 )	Counting
15	Occupation Value ( 0 – 100 )	Occupancy in percentage
16	Number of Detector	Number of next Detector
17	Count Value ( 0 – 255 )	Counting
18	Occupation Value ( 0 – 100 )	Occupancy in percentage
	.....	Number of next Detector
	.....	Counting



	.....	Occupancy in percentage
	Status	
	Check	
	0x16	

**ID16 :**

The interval time for counting is always one Application Cycle.

Upload Detector Counting is sent in response to ID1/Request/Bit 7.

ID16 detector counting is sent three times in response to ID1/Request/Bit 7.

First detector counting will contain counters of Detectors 1-10.

Second detector counting will contain counters of Detectors 11 - 20.

Third detector counting will contain counters of Detectors 21, 22. The Traffic Controller will include only the last counting of last application cycle.

Since reading the counting from host computer, till new counting accumulated in TSC, the response to ID1/Request/Bit 7 will be E5 (no new counting available).



## Appendix 6 – Modbus protocol

1. The listed addresses are for recommendation purposes only; the traffic light controller supplier may define a range of other addresses for each type of traffic light controller offered by them, as long as the addresses are standard.
2. For Double Signalized Intersection, writing the program for the work is one for both junctions.
3. The reading by the traffic management and control system will be carried out for each intersection separately.

Table 10 - Reading - Status Data

#	Modbus	Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
1	30011	Real time clock - Month	Real time clock - Year	
2	30012	Real time clock - Hour	Real time clock - day of month	
3	30013	Real time clock - second	Real time clock - minute	
4	30014	Reserved	Reserved	
5	30015	Reserved	Reserved	
6	30016	Reserved	Reserved	
7	30017	Reserved	Reserved	
8	30018	Reserved	Reserved	
9	30019	Reserved	Reserved	
10	30020	Reserved	Reserved	
11	30021	Program Number - Actual	Current Time in cycle	Main Signalized Intersection
12	30022	Phase number	Time in phase	Main Signalized Intersection
13	30023	status – working state		Main Signalized Intersection
14	30024	Program Number - Actual	Current Time in cycle	Secondary Signalized Intersection
15	30025	Phase number	Time in phase	Secondary Signalized Intersection
16	30026	status – working state		Secondary Signalized Intersection
17	30027	Status – police mode	Controller fault	
18	30028	Fault in the light bulbs	Cross green fault	
19	30029	Reserved	Reserved	
20	30030	Reserved	Reserved	
21	30031	Reserved	Reserved	
22	30032	Free entries 1-16		
23	30033	Priority detector 1 state	Priority detector 2 state	
24	30034	Priority detector 3 state	Priority detector 4 state	
25	30035	Priority detector 5 state	Priority detector 6 state	

26	30036		Priority detector 7 state	Priority detector 8 state	
27	30037		Priority detector 9 state	Priority detector 10 state	
28	30038		Priority detector 11 state	Priority detector 12 state	
29	30039		Reserved	Reserved	
30	30040		Reserved	Reserved	
31	30041		Light bulb 1-2 state	Light bulb 3-4 state	Light bulb in format BCD
32	30042		Light bulb 5-6 state	Light bulb 7-8 state	
33	30043		Light bulb 9-10 state	Light bulb 11-12 state	
34	30044		Light bulb 13-14 state	Light bulb 15-16 state	
35	30045		Light bulb 17-18 state	Light bulb 19-20 state	
36	30046		Light bulb 21-22 state	Light bulb 23-24 state	
37	30047		Light bulb 25-26 state	Light bulb 27-28 state	
38	30048		Light bulb 29-30 state	Light bulb 31-32 state	
39	30049		Light bulb 33-34 state	Light bulb 35-36 state	
40	30050		Light bulb 37-38 state	Light bulb 39-40 state	
41	30051		Light bulb 41-42 state	Light bulb 43-44 state	
42	30052		Light bulb 45-46 state	Light bulb 47-48 state	
43	30053		Detectors state 1-16		
44	30054		Detectors state 17-30		
45	30055		Detector fault 1-16		
46	30056		Detector fault 17-30		
47	30057				
48	30058				
49	30059				
50	30060				

*Table 11 - Reading - Detector Data (Detector 1-16)*

#	Modbus	Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
51	30101	Detector number 1	Count	
52	30102	Occupancy		
53	30103	Volume		
54	30104	Detector number 2	Count	
55	30105	Occupancy		
56	30106	Volume		
57	30107	Detector number 3	Count	
58	30108	Occupancy		
59	30109	Volume		
60	30110	Detector number 4	Count	
61	30111	Occupancy		
62	30112	Volume		
63	30113	Detector number 5	Count	



64	30114		Occupancy	
65	30115		Volume	
66	30116		Detector number 6	Count
67	30117		Occupancy	
68	30118		Volume	
69	30119		Detector number 7	Count
70	30120		Occupancy	
71	30121		Volume	
72	30122		Detector number 8	Count
73	30123		Occupancy	
74	30124		Volume	
75	30125		Detector number 9	Count
76	30126		Occupancy	
77	30127		Volume	
78	30128		Detector number 10	Count
79	30129		Occupancy	
80	30130		Volume	
81	30131		Detector number 11	Count
82	30132		Occupancy	
83	30133		Volume	
84	30134		Detector number 12	Count
85	30135		Occupancy	
86	30136		Volume	
87	30137		Detector number 13	Count
88	30138		Occupancy	
89	30139		Volume	
90	30140		Detector number 14	Count
91	30141		Occupancy	
92	30142		Volume	
93	30143		Detector numner 15	Count
94	30144		Occupancy	
95	30145		Volume	
96	30146		Detector numner 16	Count
97	30147		Occupancy	
98	30148		Volume	

*Table 12 - Reading - Detector Data (Detector 17-22)*

#	Modbus	Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
99	30149	Detector numner 17	Count	
100	30150	Occupancy		
101	30151	Volume		
102	30152	Detector numner 18	Count	
103	30153	Occupancy		
104	30154	Volume		
105	30155	Detector numner 19	Count	
106	30156	Occupancy		
107	30157	Volume		
108	30158	Detector numner 20	Count	
109	30159	Occupancy		
110	30160	Volume		



111	30161		Detector numner 21	Count	
112	30162		Occupancy		
113	30163		Volume		
114	30164		Detector numner 22	Count	
115	30165		Occupancy		
116	30166		Volume		



Table 13 – Reading - journal/log

#	Modbus	Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
1	20001	Month	Year	Record 1
2	20002	Hour	Day of the month	
3	20003	Second	Minute	
4	20004	Fault code	----	
5	20005	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
6	20006	Month	Year	Record 2
7	20007	Hour	Day of the month	
8	20008	Second	Minute	
9	20009	Fault code	----	
10	20010	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
11	20011	Month	Year	Record 3
12	20012	Hour	Day of the month	
13	20013	Second	Minute	
14	20014	Fault code	----	
15	20015	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
16	20016	Month	Year	Record 4
17	20017	Hour	Day of the month	
18	20018	Second	Minute	
19	20019	Fault code	----	
20	20020	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
21	20021	Month	Year	Record 5
22	20022	Hour	Day of the month	
23	20023	Second	Minute	
24	20024	Fault code	----	
25	20025	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
26	20026	Month	Year	Record 6
27	20027	Hour	Day of the month	
28	20028	Second	Minute	
29	20029	Fault code	----	
30	20030	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
31	20031	Month	Year	Record 7
32	20032	Hour	Day of the month	
33	20033	Second	Minute	
34	20034	Fault code	----	
35	20035	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
36	20036	Month	Year	Record 8
37	20037	Hour	Day of the month	
38	20038	Second	Minute	
39	20039	Fault code	----	
40	20040	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
41	20041	Month	Year	Record 9
42	20042	Hour	Day of the month	
43	20043	Second	Minute	
44	20044	Fault code	----	
45	20045	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	
46	20046	Month	Year	Record 10
47	20047	Hour	Day of the month	
48	20048	Second	Minute	
49	20049	Fault code	----	
50	20050	Parameter 2	Parameter 1	



Table 14 - Reading - Plan information (Parameters 1-100)

#	Modbus	Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
1	30501	Plan No XX - Param 1	Plan No XX - Param 2	
2	30502	Plan No XX - Param 3	Plan No XX - Param 4	
3	30503	Plan No XX - Param 5	Plan No XX - Param 6	
4	30504	Plan No XX - Param 7	Plan No XX - Param 8	
5	30505	Plan No XX - Param 9	Plan No XX - Param 10	
6	30506	Plan No XX - Param 11	Plan No XX - Param 12	
7	30507	Plan No XX - Param 13	Plan No XX - Param 14	
8	30508	Plan No XX - Param 15	Plan No XX - Param 16	
9	30509	Plan No XX - Param 17	Plan No XX - Param 18	
10	30510	Plan No XX - Param 19	Plan No XX - Param 20	
11	30511	Plan No XX - Param 21	Plan No XX - Param 22	
12	30512	Plan No XX - Param 23	Plan No XX - Param 24	
13	30513	Plan No XX - Param 25	Plan No XX - Param 26	
14	30514	Plan No XX - Param 27	Plan No XX - Param 28	
15	30515	Plan No XX - Param 29	Plan No XX - Param 30	
16	30516	Plan No XX - Param 31	Plan No XX - Param 32	
17	30517	Plan No XX - Param 33	Plan No XX - Param 34	
18	30518	Plan No XX - Param 35	Plan No XX - Param 36	
19	30519	Plan No XX - Param 37	Plan No XX - Param 38	
20	30520	Plan No XX - Param 39	Plan No XX - Param 40	
21	30521	Plan No XX - Param 41	Plan No XX - Param 42	
22	30522	Plan No XX - Param 43	Plan No XX - Param 44	
23	30523	Plan No XX - Param 45	Plan No XX - Param 46	
24	30524	Plan No XX - Param 47	Plan No XX - Param 48	
25	30525	Plan No XX - Param 49	Plan No XX - Param 50	
26	30526	Plan No XX - Param 51	Plan No XX - Param 52	
27	30527	Plan No XX - Param 53	Plan No XX - Param 54	
28	30528	Plan No XX - Param 55	Plan No XX - Param 56	
29	30529	Plan No XX - Param 57	Plan No XX - Param 58	
30	30530	Plan No XX - Param 59	Plan No XX - Param 60	
31	30531	Plan No XX - Param 61	Plan No XX - Param 62	
32	30532	Plan No XX - Param	Plan No XX - Param	



			63	64	
33	30533		Plan No XX - Param 65	Plan No XX - Param 66	
34	30534		Plan No XX - Param 67	Plan No XX - Param 68	
35	30535		Plan No XX - Param 69	Plan No XX - Param 70	
36	30536		Plan No XX - Param 71	Plan No XX - Param 72	
37	30537		Plan No XX - Param 73	Plan No XX - Param 74	
38	30538		Plan No XX - Param 75	Plan No XX - Param 76	
39	30539		Plan No XX - Param 77	Plan No XX - Param 78	
40	30540		Plan No XX - Param 79	Plan No XX - Param 80	
41	30541		Plan No XX - Param 81	Plan No XX - Param 82	
42	30542		Plan No XX - Param 83	Plan No XX - Param 84	
43	30543		Plan No XX - Param 85	Plan No XX - Param 86	
44	30544		Plan No XX - Param 87	Plan No XX - Param 88	
45	30545		Plan No XX - Param 89	Plan No XX - Param 90	
46	30546		Plan No XX - Param 91	Plan No XX - Param 92	
47	30547		Plan No XX - Param 93	Plan No XX - Param 94	
48	30548		Plan No XX - Param 95	Plan No XX - Param 96	
49	30549		Plan No XX - Param 97	Plan No XX - Param 98	
50	30550		Plan No XX - Param 99	Plan No XX - Param 100	



Table 14 - Reading - Plan information (Parameters 101-200)

#	Modbus	Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
51	30551	Plan No XX - Param 101	Plan No XX - Param 102	
52	30552	Plan No XX - Param 103	Plan No XX - Param 104	
53	30553	Plan No XX - Param 105	Plan No XX - Param 106	
54	30554	Plan No XX - Param 107	Plan No XX - Param 108	
55	30555	Plan No XX - Param 109	Plan No XX - Param 110	
56	30556	Plan No XX - Param 111	Plan No XX - Param 112	
57	30557	Plan No XX - Param 113	Plan No XX - Param 114	
58	30558	Plan No XX - Param 115	Plan No XX - Param 116	
59	30559	Plan No XX - Param 117	Plan No XX - Param 118	
60	30560	Plan No XX - Param 119	Plan No XX - Param 120	
61	30561	Plan No XX - Param 121	Plan No XX - Param 122	
62	30562	Plan No XX - Param 123	Plan No XX - Param 124	
63	30563	Plan No XX - Param 125	Plan No XX - Param 126	
64	30564	Plan No XX - Param 127	Plan No XX - Param 128	
65	30565	Plan No XX - Param 129	Plan No XX - Param 130	
66	30566	Plan No XX - Param 131	Plan No XX - Param 132	
67	30567	Plan No XX - Param 133	Plan No XX - Param 134	
68	30568	Plan No XX - Param 135	Plan No XX - Param 136	
69	30569	Plan No XX - Param 137	Plan No XX - Param 138	
70	30570	Plan No XX - Param 139	Plan No XX - Param 140	
71	30571	Plan No XX - Param 141	Plan No XX - Param 142	
72	30572	Plan No XX - Param 143	Plan No XX - Param 144	
73	30573	Plan No XX - Param 145	Plan No XX - Param 146	
74	30574	Plan No XX - Param 147	Plan No XX - Param 148	
75	30575	Plan No XX - Param 149	Plan No XX - Param 150	
76	30576	Plan No XX - Param 151	Plan No XX - Param 152	
77	30577	Plan No XX - Param 153	Plan No XX - Param 154	
78	30578	Plan No XX - Param 155	Plan No XX - Param 156	
79	30579	Plan No XX - Param 157	Plan No XX - Param 158	
80	30580	Plan No XX - Param 159	Plan No XX - Param 160	
81	30581	Plan No XX - Param 161	Plan No XX - Param 162	
82	30582	Plan No XX - Param	Plan No XX - Param	



			163	164	
83	30583		Plan No XX - Param 165	Plan No XX - Param 166	
84	30584		Plan No XX - Param 167	Plan No XX - Param 168	
85	30585		Plan No XX - Param 169	Plan No XX - Param 170	
86	30586		Plan No XX - Param 171	Plan No XX - Param 172	
87	30587		Plan No XX - Param 173	Plan No XX - Param 174	
88	30588		Plan No XX - Param 175	Plan No XX - Param 176	
89	30589		Plan No XX - Param 177	Plan No XX - Param 178	
90	30590		Plan No XX - Param 179	Plan No XX - Param 180	
91	30591		Plan No XX - Param 181	Plan No XX - Param 182	
92	30592		Plan No XX - Param 183	Plan No XX - Param 184	
93	30593		Plan No XX - Param 185	Plan No XX - Param 186	
94	30594		Plan No XX - Param 187	Plan No XX - Param 188	
95	30595		Plan No XX - Param 189	Plan No XX - Param 190	
96	30596		Plan No XX - Param 191	Plan No XX - Param 192	
97	30597		Plan No XX - Param 193	Plan No XX - Param 194	
98	30598		Plan No XX - Param 195	Plan No XX - Param 196	
99	30599		Plan No XX - Param 197	Plan No XX - Param 198	
100	30600		Plan No XX - Param 199	Plan No XX - Param 200	



Table 16 – Writing – working instructions

#	Modbus		Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
1	40011		Real time clock - Year	Real time clock - Month	
2	40012		Real time clock - Day of month	Real time clock - Hour	
3	40013		Real time clock - Minute	Real time clock - Second	
4	40014	1		ON / OFF – פקודה	Writing status
		2	Command – PRCC mode		To both Signalized Intersections
		3	Command – SYCC mode		To both Signalized intersections
		4	Command – Blinking master		For master Signalized Intersection
		5	Command – Blinking secondary		For secondary Signalized Intersection
		6	Command – turn on/off the Illuminated Guidance Traffic Sign		To both Signalized intersections
		7	Reserved		
		8	Reserved		
		9	Command – Manual control mode		To both Signalized intersections
		10	Command – manual forward the plan		To both Signalized Intersections
		11	Reserved		
		12	Reserved		
		13	Reserved		
		14	Reserved		
		15	Reserved		
		16	Reserved		
5	40015		Writing - Traffic Light Timing Plan to run		
6	40016		Force detectors 1-8	Force detectors 9-16	
7	40017		Force detectors 17-22	Reserved	
8	40018		Reserved		
9	40019		Reserved		
10	40020		Reserved		



*Table 17 – Writing – Plan parameters (1-100)*

#	Modbus	Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
0	40100	Traffic Light Timing Plan number		
1	40101	Plan No XX - Param 1	Plan No XX - Param 2	
2	40102	Plan No XX - Param 3	Plan No XX - Param 4	
3	40103	Plan No XX - Param 5	Plan No XX - Param 6	
4	40104	Plan No XX - Param 7	Plan No XX - Param 8	
5	40105	Plan No XX - Param 9	Plan No XX - Param 10	
6	40106	Plan No XX - Param 11	Plan No XX - Param 12	
7	40107	Plan No XX - Param 13	Plan No XX - Param 14	
8	40108	Plan No XX - Param 15	Plan No XX - Param 16	
9	40109	Plan No XX - Param 17	Plan No XX - Param 18	
10	40110	Plan No XX - Param 19	Plan No XX - Param 20	
11	40111	Plan No XX - Param 21	Plan No XX - Param 22	
12	40112	Plan No XX - Param 23	Plan No XX - Param 24	
13	40113	Plan No XX - Param 25	Plan No XX - Param 26	
14	40114	Plan No XX - Param 27	Plan No XX - Param 28	
15	40115	Plan No XX - Param 29	Plan No XX - Param 30	
16	40116	Plan No XX - Param 31	Plan No XX - Param 32	
17	40117	Plan No XX - Param 33	Plan No XX - Param 34	
18	40118	Plan No XX - Param 35	Plan No XX - Param 36	
19	40119	Plan No XX - Param 37	Plan No XX - Param 38	
20	40120	Plan No XX - Param 39	Plan No XX - Param 40	
21	40121	Plan No XX - Param 41	Plan No XX - Param 42	
22	40122	Plan No XX - Param 43	Plan No XX - Param 44	
23	40123	Plan No XX - Param 45	Plan No XX - Param 46	
24	40124	Plan No XX - Param 47	Plan No XX - Param 48	
25	40125	Plan No XX - Param 49	Plan No XX - Param 50	
26	40126	Plan No XX - Param 51	Plan No XX - Param 52	
27	40127	Plan No XX - Param 53	Plan No XX - Param 54	
28	40128	Plan No XX - Param 55	Plan No XX - Param 56	
29	40129	Plan No XX - Param 57	Plan No XX - Param 58	
30	40130	Plan No XX - Param 59	Plan No XX - Param 60	
31	40131	Plan No XX - Param 61	Plan No XX - Param 62	
32	40132	Plan No XX - Param 63	Plan No XX - Param 64	
33	40133	Plan No XX - Param 65	Plan No XX - Param 66	
34	40134	Plan No XX - Param 67	Plan No XX - Param 68	
35	40135	Plan No XX - Param 69	Plan No XX - Param 70	
36	40136	Plan No XX - Param 71	Plan No XX - Param 72	
37	40137	Plan No XX - Param 73	Plan No XX - Param 74	
38	40138	Plan No XX - Param 75	Plan No XX - Param 76	
39	40139	Plan No XX - Param 77	Plan No XX - Param 78	
40	40140	Plan No XX - Param 79	Plan No XX - Param 80	
41	40141	Plan No XX - Param 81	Plan No XX - Param 82	
42	40142	Plan No XX - Param 83	Plan No XX - Param 84	
43	40143	Plan No XX - Param 85	Plan No XX - Param 86	
44	40144	Plan No XX - Param 87	Plan No XX - Param 88	
45	40145	Plan No XX - Param 89	Plan No XX - Param 90	
46	40146	Plan No XX - Param 91	Plan No XX - Param 92	
47	40147	Plan No XX - Param 93	Plan No XX - Param 94	
48	40148	Plan No XX - Param 95	Plan No XX - Param 96	

49	40149		Plan No XX - Param 97	Plan No XX - Param 98	
50	40150		Plan No XX - Param 99	Plan No XX - Param 100	

*Table 18 – Writing – Plan parameters (101-200)*

#	Modbus		Description - Location - LSB	Description - Location - MSB	Remarks
51	40151		Plan No XX - Param 101	Plan No XX - Param 102	
52	40152		Plan No XX - Param 103	Plan No XX - Param 104	
53	40153		Plan No XX - Param 105	Plan No XX - Param 106	
54	40154		Plan No XX - Param 107	Plan No XX - Param 108	
55	40155		Plan No XX - Param 109	Plan No XX - Param 110	
56	40156		Plan No XX - Param 111	Plan No XX - Param 112	
57	40157		Plan No XX - Param 113	Plan No XX - Param 114	
58	40158		Plan No XX - Param 115	Plan No XX - Param 116	
59	40159		Plan No XX - Param 117	Plan No XX - Param 118	
60	40160		Plan No XX - Param 119	Plan No XX - Param 120	
61	40161		Plan No XX - Param 121	Plan No XX - Param 122	
62	40162		Plan No XX - Param 123	Plan No XX - Param 124	
63	40163		Plan No XX - Param 125	Plan No XX - Param 126	
64	40164		Plan No XX - Param 127	Plan No XX - Param 128	
65	40165		Plan No XX - Param 129	Plan No XX - Param 130	
66	40166		Plan No XX - Param 131	Plan No XX - Param 132	
67	40167		Plan No XX - Param 133	Plan No XX - Param 134	
68	40168		Plan No XX - Param 135	Plan No XX - Param 136	
69	40169		Plan No XX - Param 137	Plan No XX - Param 138	
70	40170		Plan No XX - Param 139	Plan No XX - Param 140	
71	40171		Plan No XX - Param 141	Plan No XX - Param 142	
72	40172		Plan No XX - Param 143	Plan No XX - Param 144	
73	40173		Plan No XX - Param 145	Plan No XX - Param 146	
74	40174		Plan No XX - Param 147	Plan No XX - Param 148	
75	40175		Plan No XX - Param 149	Plan No XX - Param 150	
76	40176		Plan No XX - Param 151	Plan No XX - Param 152	



77	40177		Plan No XX - Param 153	Plan No XX - Param 154	
78	40178		Plan No XX - Param 155	Plan No XX - Param 156	
79	40179		Plan No XX - Param 157	Plan No XX - Param 158	
80	40180		Plan No XX - Param 159	Plan No XX - Param 160	
81	40181		Plan No XX - Param 161	Plan No XX - Param 162	
82	40182		Plan No XX - Param 163	Plan No XX - Param 164	
83	40183		Plan No XX - Param 165	Plan No XX - Param 166	
84	40184		Plan No XX - Param 167	Plan No XX - Param 168	
85	40185		Plan No XX - Param 169	Plan No XX - Param 170	
86	40186		Plan No XX - Param 171	Plan No XX - Param 172	
87	40187		Plan No XX - Param 173	Plan No XX - Param 174	
88	40188		Plan No XX - Param 175	Plan No XX - Param 176	
89	40189		Plan No XX - Param 177	Plan No XX - Param 178	
90	40190		Plan No XX - Param 179	Plan No XX - Param 180	
91	40191		Plan No XX - Param 181	Plan No XX - Param 182	
92	40192		Plan No XX - Param 183	Plan No XX - Param 184	
93	40193		Plan No XX - Param 185	Plan No XX - Param 186	
94	40194		Plan No XX - Param 187	Plan No XX - Param 188	
95	40195		Plan No XX - Param 189	Plan No XX - Param 190	
96	40196		Plan No XX - Param 191	Plan No XX - Param 192	
97	40197		Plan No XX - Param 193	Plan No XX - Param 194	
98	40198		Plan No XX - Param 195	Plan No XX - Param 196	
99	40199		Plan No XX - Param 197	Plan No XX - Param 198	
100	40200		Plan No XX - Param 199	Plan No XX - Param 200	



## Appendix 7 – Maintenance system interface protocol

# Interface Specification UTC-RMS

### Contents

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose of the Document

The purpose of this document is to provide design specifications for the UTC to RMS System Interface for the Netivey Ayalon Road Management System project.

This is the Initial Design of the interface. Once approved, this document will be the basis for its development.

Note: In the event of any discrepancy in understanding the requirement or scope, the content may evolve in future revisions (while still complying with contract requirements).

### 1.2 Scope of the Document

To cover Incoming data resolution, define the interface method and purpose for the UTC and the RMS systems.

### 1.3 Definitions and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
OCN	Operations Communications Network
RMS	Road Management System
UTC	Urban traffic management control
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
WAN	Wide Area Network
WS	Web Service



## 2. General Description

### 2.1 Interface Description

The interface between the UTC and the RMS will deliver Faults / Malfunctions with maintenance implications, as will be determined by the operator, into the RMS for start of Maintenance/Event process.

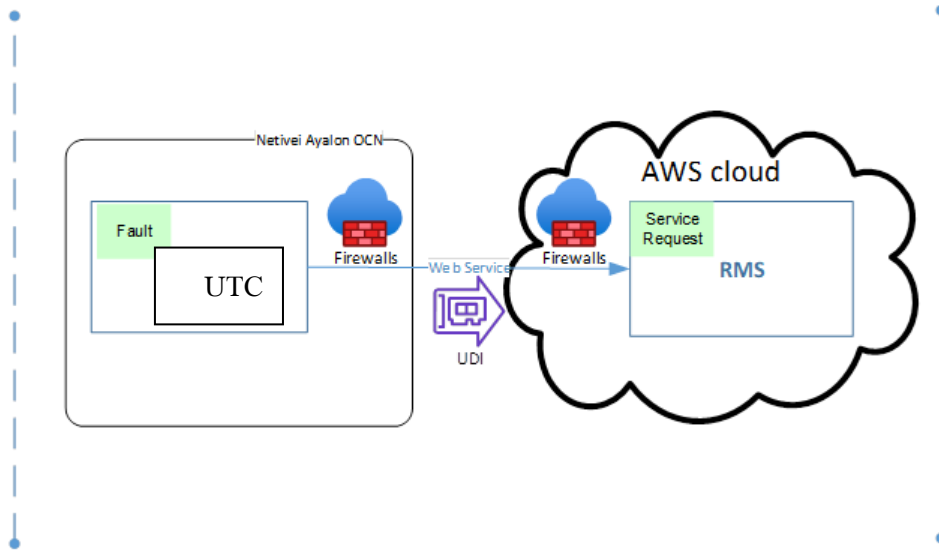


Figure 1 RMS-UTC interface Scheme

The incoming Faults / Malfunctions will be managed as "Service Requests" in the RMS, these "Service Requests" are the initial entity of the breakdown maintenance process. For further information regarding 'Service Requests' in the RMS, please refer to RMS PDR design document.



### 3. Interface specification

#### 3.1 General

The Interface spec will be via Web Service directly to the RMS Integration Server.

Below are the technical details describing the various fields, schemes and examples of the interface.

Direction:	From UTC to RMS
Frequency:	Online
Method:	Web Service
Source:	UTC
Staging table:	None
Target table:	R5ContactRecords
File name:	None
File format:	JSON
Protocol	REST



### 3.2 Data Fields

Field Name	Format	Mandatory	Target Field RMS	Target Field Web Service
Service Request Code Constant 1 for creation. CTR_CODE for update	Char(30)	+	CTR_CODE	CONTACTRECORDCODE
Fault unique ID	CHAR(80)	+	CTR_UDFCHAR08	UDFCHAR08
Equipment unique ID	CHAR(80)	+	CTR_OBJECT	EQUIPMENTCODE
Faulty equipment description	CHAR(80)		CTR_UDFCHAR10	UDFCHAR10
Fault description	CHAR(200)	+	CTR_REMARK	NOTES
Event time	DateTime	+	CTR_UDFDATE03	AlertTime
Status = 'O' – open	CHAR(10)	+	CTR_STATUS	STATUSCODE
Source system= 'UTC'	CHAR(10)	+	CTR_CONTACTSOURCE	CONTACTSOURCE
Organization code = 'O1'	CHAR(10)	+	CTR_ORG	ORGANIZATIONID
Incident Type	CHAR(30)	+	CTR_SERVICEPROBLEM	SERVICEPROBLEMCODE
Priority	Char(8)	5\4\3\2\1	CTR_PRIORITY	PRIORITYCODE
COPYCOMMENTS= “_“	Char(1)	+	CTR_COPYCOMMENTS	COPYCOMMENTS
Classification='MAINT'	Char(8)	+	CTR_CLASS	CLASSCODE



Alert type='ACT'	CHAR(10)	+	CTR_TYPE	TYPECODE
------------------	----------	---	----------	----------

Restful API documentation can be reviewed here:

<https://docs.hexagonali.com/r/en-US/HxGN-EAM-Rest-Web-Services/1272564>

The Service Request WS description can be found here under operations → call center:

<https://eam.eu1.inforcloudsuite.com/web/swagger/index.html#>

There are 3 Web Services:

Method	Purpose	Description
Post	Add Contact Record	Add new service request to RMS
Get	Get Contact Record	Get service request data from RMS
Put	Sync Contact Record	Update existing service request to RMS. In order to update an alert, one must get all data using Get WS, and fill all the fields in the sync Put WS.

#### 4. Fault List - TBD

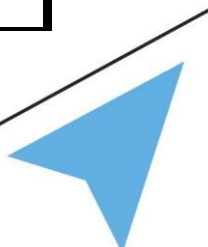


## Appendix 8 – LISA traffic Light Timing Plan parameters definitions

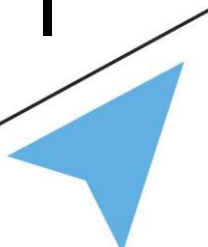
Parameter Order	GroupName	Parameter (TCS Name)	Mandatory in Avvim	Parameter description	[Units]
1	General	GreenWaveOffset	Defined in Avvim	Green wave Offset defined to slave junction in rigid coordination. Green Wave settings are defined manually in Avvim	seconds
2		pPedMaxRed	No	Maximum red Time allowance for pedestrians	seconds
3		pCycleTime	Yes	Maximum allowed cycle time	seconds
4		StructureNo	Yes, Defined in Avvim	Definition of the logic applied in a specific program	whole number
5		IsMaster	Defined in Avvim	0- Master 1- Slave. Green Wave settings are defined manually in Avvim	0/1
6	Simple stages minimum (up to 10 Simple stages)	pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X	Yes (for each defined simple stage)	Minimum duration of Simple stage X / Minimum end cycle time of Simple stage X / Special Minimum time of Simple stage X	seconds
7		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
8		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
9		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
10		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
11		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
12		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
13		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
14		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
15		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
16	Simple stages maximum (up to 10 Simple stages)	pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X	Yes (for each defined simple stage)	Maximum duration of complex stage X / Maximum end cycle time of complex stage X / Special Maximum time of complex stage X	seconds
17		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
18		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
19		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			



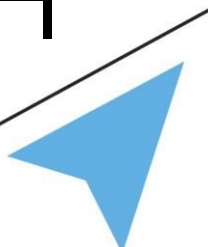
Parameter Order	GroupName	Parameter (TCS Name)	Mandatory in Avivim	Parameter description	[Units]
20		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
21		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
22		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
23		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
24		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
25		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
26	Complex stages minimum (up to 15 complex stages)	pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X	Yes (for each defined Complex stage)	Minimum duration of complex stage X / Minimum end cycle time of complex stage X / Special Minimum time of complex stage X	seconds
27		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
28		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
29		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
30		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
31		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
32		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
33		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
34		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
35		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
36		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
37		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
38		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
39		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			
40		pMinDuration_X / pMinEndTime_X / pMinSpecial_X			



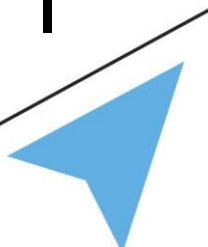
Parameter Order	GroupName	Parameter (TCS Name)	Mandatory in Avivim	Parameter description	[Units]
41	Complex stages maximum (up to 15 complex stages)	pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X	Yes (for each defined Complex stage)	Maximum duration of complex stage X / Maximum end cycle time of complex stage X / Special Maximum time of complex stage X	Seconds
42		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
43		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
44		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
45		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
46		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
47		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
48		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
49		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
50		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
51		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
52		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
53		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
54		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
55		pMaxDuration_X / pMaxEndTime_X / pMaxSpecial_X			
56	Complex stages 2nd Maximum/Minimum (up to 15 complex stages)	pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X	Yes (for each defined Complex stage)	Additional  Maximum duration of complex stage X / Maximum end cycle time of complex stage X / Special Maximum time of complex stage X / Minimum duration of complex stage X / Minimum end cycle time of complex stage X / Special Minimum time	
57		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
58		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
59		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X /			



Parameter Order	GroupName	Parameter (TCS Name)	Mandatory in Avivim	Parameter description	[Units]
		pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X		of complex stage X	
60		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
61		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
62		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
63		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
64		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
65		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
66		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
67		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
68		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
69		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
70		pExtraMaxDuration_X / pExtraMaxEndTime_X / pExtraMaxSpecial_X / pExtraMinDuration_X / pExtraMinEndTime_X / pExtraMinSpecial_X			
71		pReqCumDuration_j			



Parameter Order	GroupName	Parameter (TCS Name)	Mandatory in Avivim	Parameter description	[Units]
72	Compensation And Vehicle Maximum Red (up to 3 different Veh SGs)	pReqCumDuration_j	No	Compensation parameter- the minimum cumulated green time required for SG j <b>per two cycles</b>	
73		pReqCumDuration_j			
74		pVehMaxRed_j			
75		pVehMaxRed_j			
76		pVehMaxRed_j			
77	Queue detectors params	pMinOccup_Qj	No	Minimal time for queue detection. If the queue detector is occupied for more then pMinOccup_Qj seconds, then queue is declared.	
78		pMinOccup_Qj			
79		pDeletionTime_Qj			
80		pDeletionTime_Qj			
81		pMaxOccup_Qj			
82	pMaxOccup_Qj				
83	Priority by SG (up to 4 PT SGs)	pPT_DirectionPriority_j	No	Priority definition to the specific direction SG j: 1 - SG j prioritized according the functional order 0 - SG j is not prioritized.	
84		pPT_DirectionPriority_j			
85		pPT_DirectionPriority_j			
86		pPT_DirectionPriority_j			
87	Priority Flag	pPTpriorityFlag	No	0-No Priority activities 1-Soft Priority activities will be implemented 2-Agresive Priority activities will be implemented	
88	PT arrival time	pAssumedTimeDL_j			

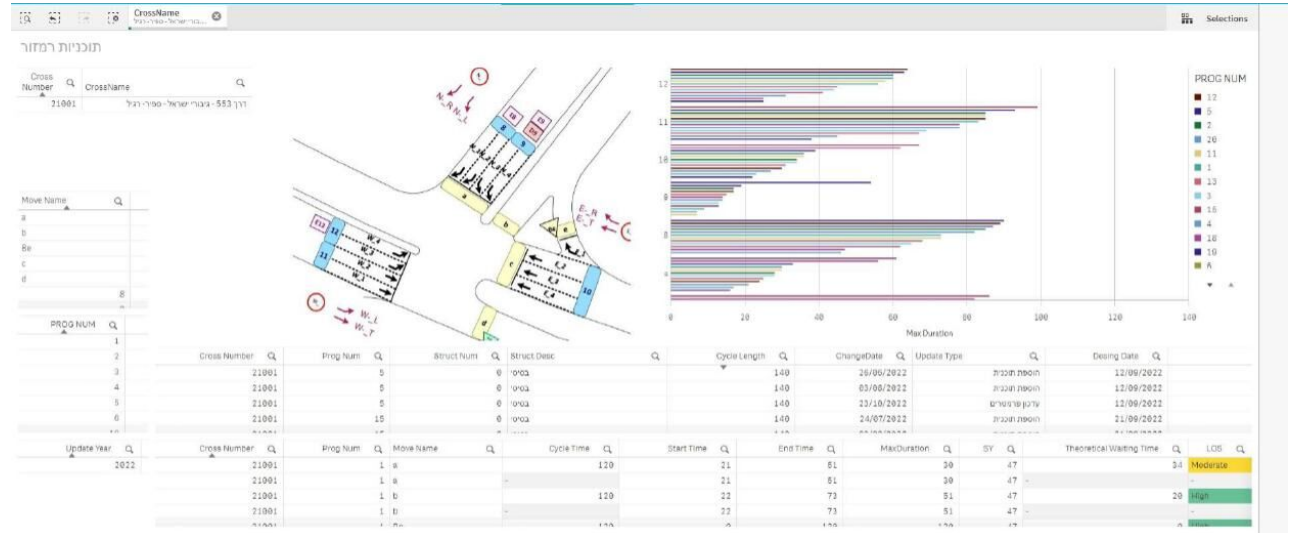


Parameter Order	GroupName	Parameter (TCS Name)	Mandatory in Avivim	Parameter description	[Units]
89		pAssumedTimeDL_j	No	Assumed time for far detector to stopping line for SG j	
90		pAssumedTimeDL_j			
91		pAssumedTimeDP_j		Assumed time for near detector to stopping line for SG j	
92		pAssumedTimeDP_j			
93		pAssumedTimeDP_j			
94	PT Arrival Time Calibration	pPreviousBuses	No	Calibration parameter: Number of previous buses for actual average arrival time calculation. Single parameter for all PT SGs	whole number
95		pStatError		Calibration parameter: the maximum deviation allowed from the assumed arrival time of a single measurement for calibration	whole number
96	Reserved for future use				
97					
98			-	-	
99	Detector Programs	pGap Set	No	Number of Gap values set (detector programm). Set of values is entered manually in Avivim	
100		pMode Set	No	Number of Mode values set (detector programm). Set of values is entered manually in Avivim	

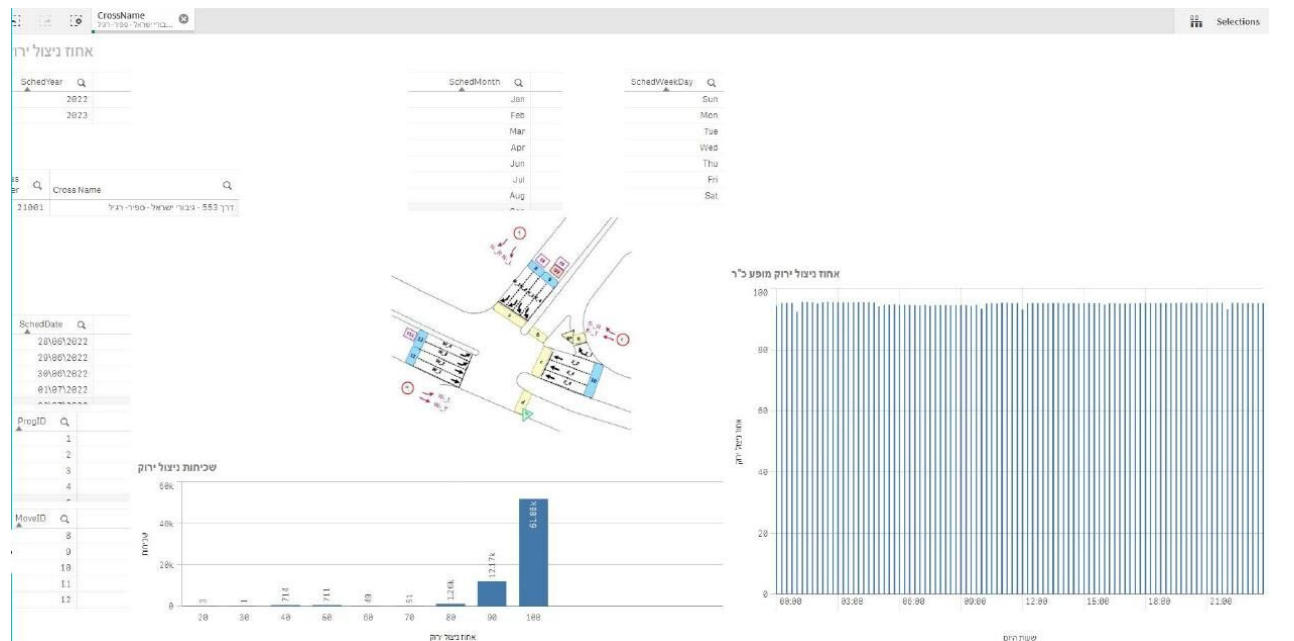


## Appendix 9 – BI Reports samples

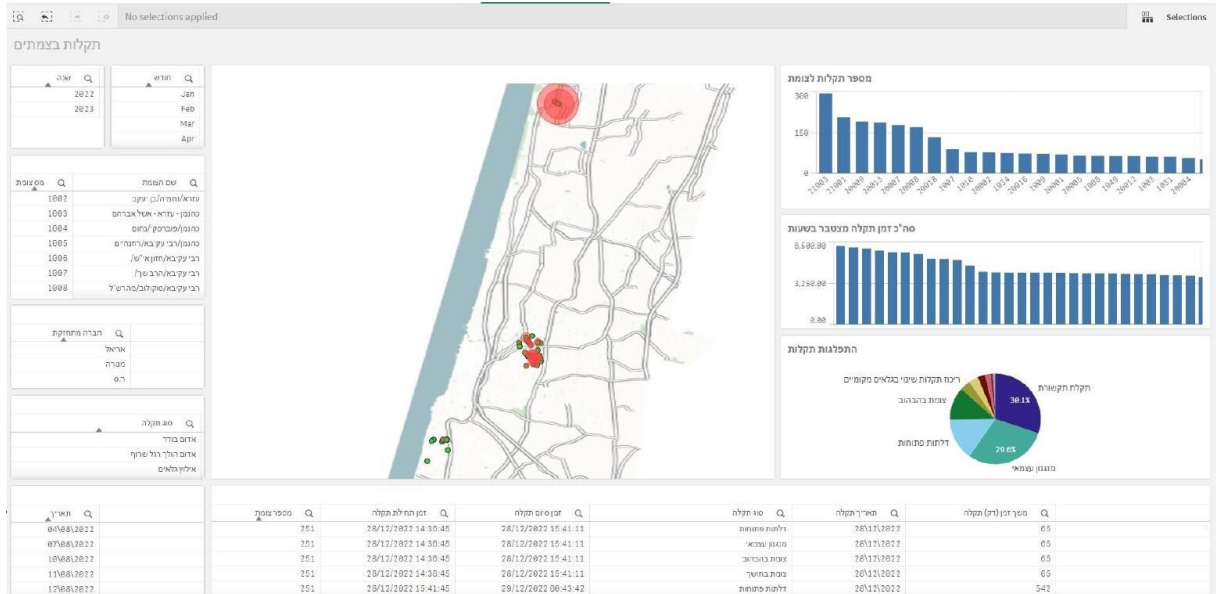
### 9.1 Traffic Light Timing Plan report



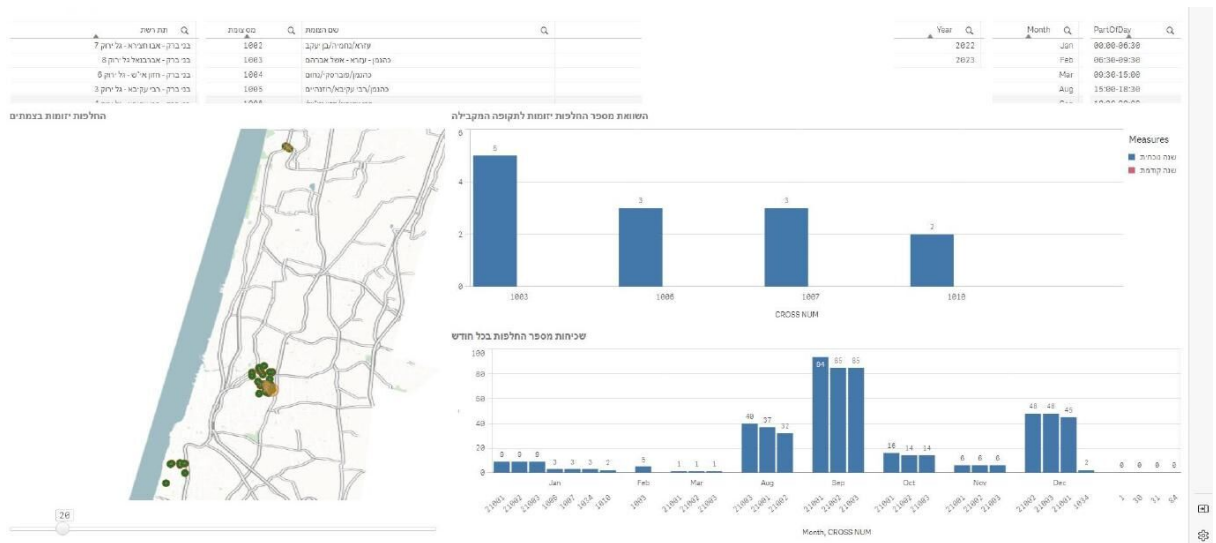
### 9.2 Percentage and Frequency of Green Utilization report



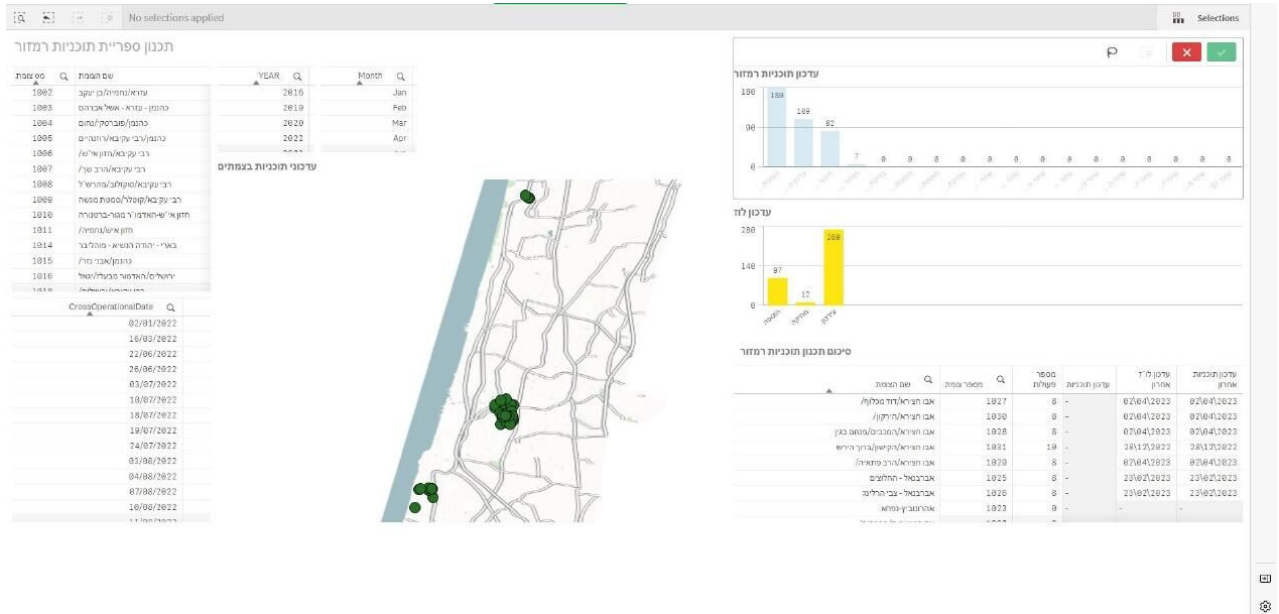
### 9.3 Traffic lights' alerts and faults report



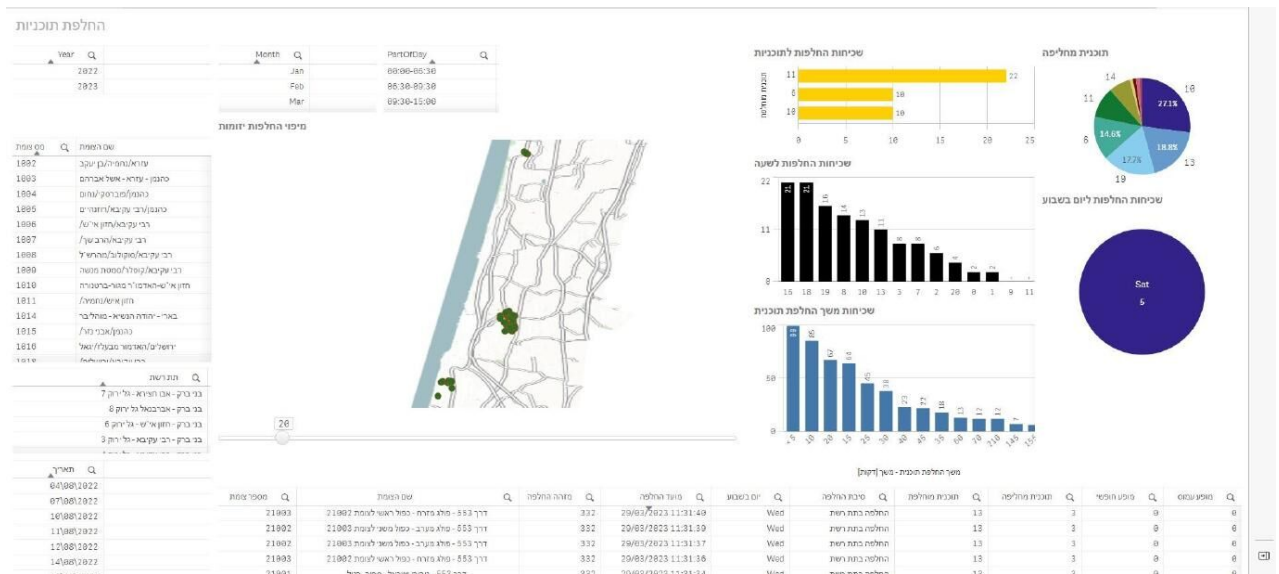
### 9.4 Initiated changes in the active traffic light plan report



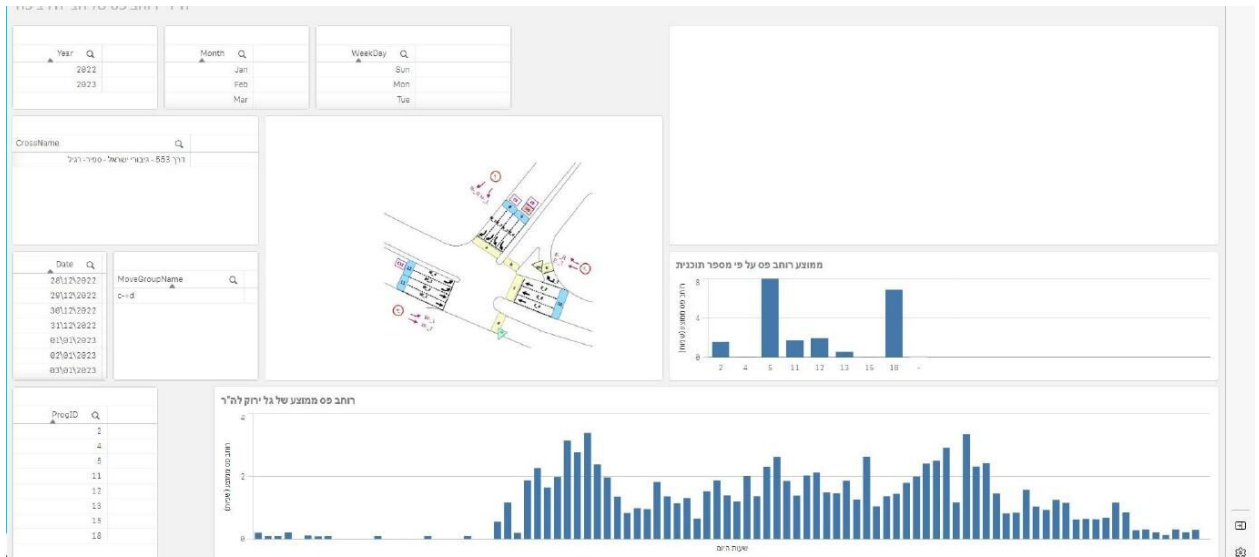
### 9.5 List of changes to the traffic light plans report



### 9.6 Changes of the active traffic light plan report



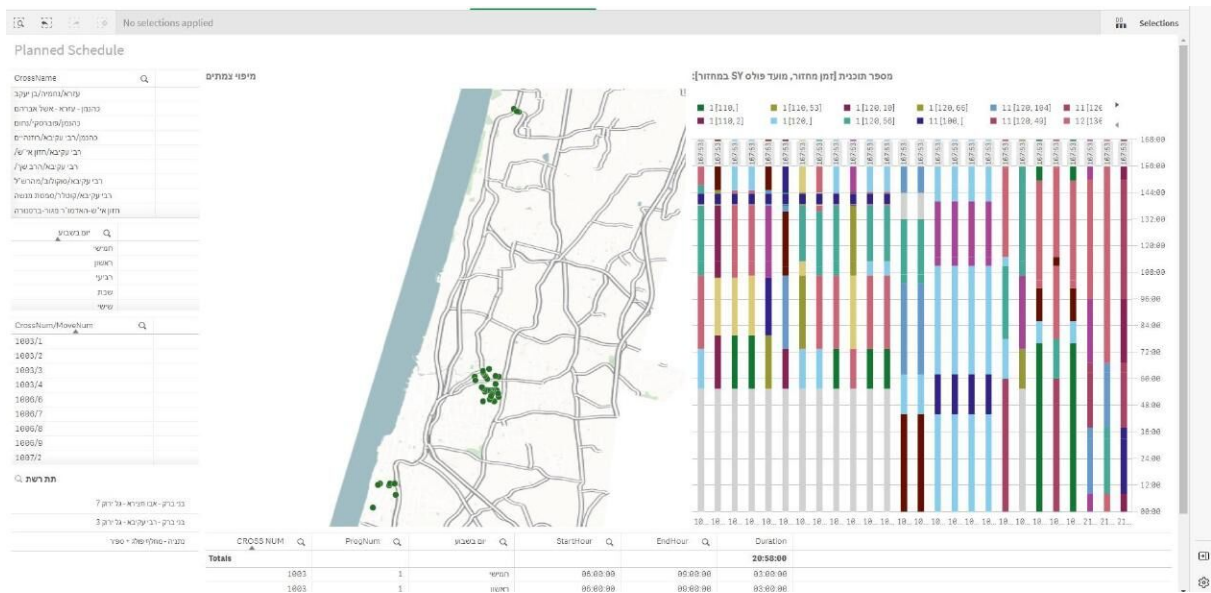
### 9.7 Pedestrian green for continuous crossing



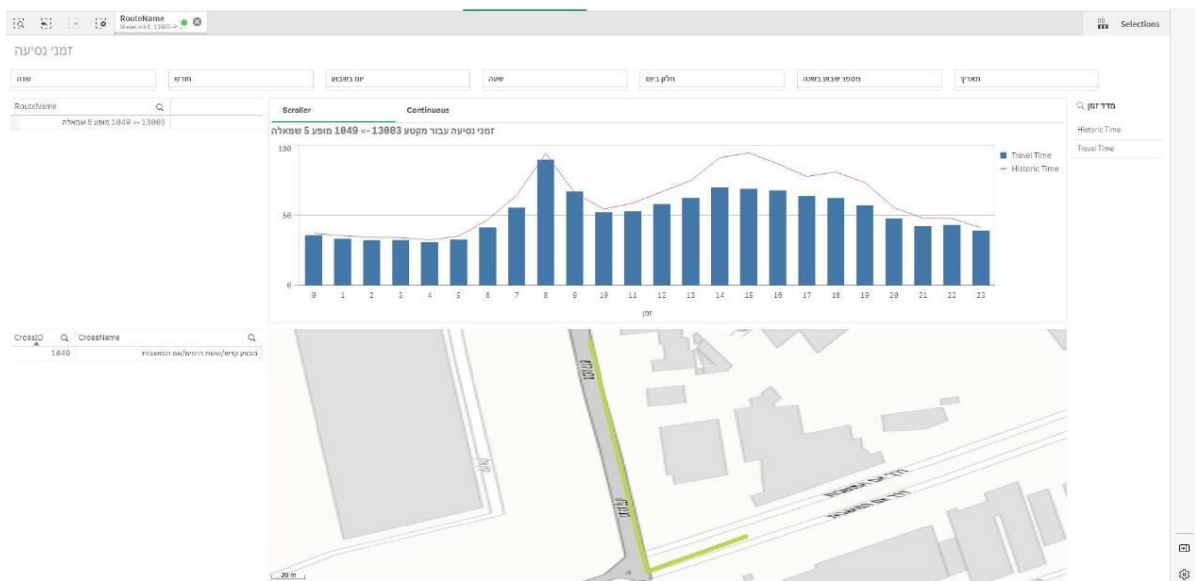
### 9.8 Bus frequency by bus stop/station report



### 9.9 Schedule of green wave plans report



### 9.10 Waze raw data of travel duration report



### 9.11 Travel speed by Waze report

The screenshot shows the Waze report interface for a specific route. It includes a map view, a data table, and a legend. The data table shows travel speed and historic speed for various time periods.

Time Period	Travel Speed	Historic Speed
08:00-08:30	1	1
08:30-09:00	2	2
09:00-09:30	2	3

### 9.12 Waze LOS report

The screenshot shows the Waze LOS report interface. It includes a table of route data, a map, and a pie chart. The table lists route IDs, link names, and their corresponding LOS values.

Route ID	Link Name	LOS
1973	תחלון -> 5 נמלה	98.0%
1972	תחלון -> 5 נמלה	98.0%
1983	בן נון -> 7 נמלה	97.0%
1985	1950 -> 2 נמלה	97.0%
1968	הירצון -> 7 נמלה	97.0%
2178	הירצון -> 2 נמלה	97.0%
1960	הירצון -> 7 נמלה	97.0%
2171	הירצון -> 6 נמלה	97.0%
1971	1950 -> 2 נמלה	97.0%
1967	1950 -> 4 נמלה	97.0%
1962	בן נון -> 7 נמלה	97.0%
2174	1950 -> 5 נמלה	97.0%
2160	1928 -> 1045	95.0%
1966	1950 -> 6 נמלה	94.0%

## Appendix 10 – Modular-Extensible Protocol MEP200802

Protocol definition

Subject:	Definition of the Modular-Extensible Protocol
Aim:	Description of structure and usage of the Modular-Extensible Protocol by Aesys®
Version:	0.15
Authorization level:	RESERVED

Produced by:	AESYS S.p.A.
Date:	03.02.2010
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Distribution list:	INTERNAL, CUSTOMERS
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File name:	MEP200802_ProtocolDefinition_0_15.doc
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### DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Date	Author	Description
0.11	23.09.2008	MR	Added part error code 6 (operation not expected); added value 5 (driven by local console) to PUBLICATION_STATUS;



			described the data structure returned by BROKEN_LEDS_MAP
0.12	09.10.2008	MR	Added codes 00161 and 00162
0.13	30.04.2009	MR	Added the description of drawing commands; added arrow/cross format for broken LEDs map
0.14	06.08.2009	MR	Added codes 24020, 24021, 35020 and 35021 (GSM management); added codes 22003, 31003, 31004, 31005 (siren management); added codes 10600, 10601, 10602 (GPS sensor management); fixed VIS_HTML_PAGES data structure (page index and page duration were swapped); added codes 23051 – 23054 (anti-tampering sensors)
0.15	03.02.2010	LB	Added codes 21000, 21021, 21022 and 21030 (cabinet door sensor, fuel level, battery charge level, AC connection)

## 0 Introduction

Every time two devices have to communicate they have to agree on the protocol they will use to exchange data. A protocol is the set of rules the communications counterparts must obey in order to successfully transfer pieces of information between them. A protocol definition may be very complex, since a broad range of details may be involved in it.

From the beginning Aesys® defined a lot of protocols requested to drive the produced devices. Very often, these protocols were born following the creativity of the single programmer, and very often they are not interoperable. Even following releases of the same protocol are sometimes not compatible with previous ones.

In order to rationalize the matter, the Aesys® Modular Extensible Protocol (Aesys® MEP) has been defined, and this document is intended for its description.

MEP is:

modular, because it should be possible to isolate some parts of the protocol (that is some devices can implement only some features of the protocol);

extensible, because it should be possible to extend the protocol definition without impacting on existent protocol implementations (retro-compatibility of the protocol).

MEP locates itself at level 7 (application) of the ISO/OSI network stack, and its definition has been made in order to make it independent from underlying levels.



However please consider that MEP was born with Aesys® devices in mind. So, even if it is possible to extend it for driving whatever system (even to rule the communication between two PCs, for example), maybe it should be not the best solution out of its standard application field.

## 1 Frame structure

Even if the protocol definition is independent from level 1-6 of the ISO/OSI network stack, two different frame structures are suggested, in order to avoid data redundancy. This is because two different application scenarios may exist:

Protected Point-to-Point (PPTP) connection, where the communication channel is established between two safely identified end-points and the channel is protected against transmission errors (think to TCP/IP connections as an example of this scenario);

Unprotected or Point-to-Broadcast (UoPTB) connection, where the communication channel is either unprotected against communication transfer errors or the channel links together several different devices to be addressed at application level (think to serial RS-485 connections as an example of this scenario).

UoPTB connections requires more information to be transferred with every protocol frame with respect to PPTP connections. Particularly there is the need to specify the frame destination address and checksum information together with the markers for frame beginning/ending (this implies the necessity to encode other frame parts for avoiding collisions with markers).

Figure 1 summarizes the structure of frames in PPTP and UoPTB scenarios.

Frame structure is designed to target an encoded maximum length of 16KB (16384 bytes) [devices implementing the MEP protocol should then allocate 16KB for both the TX and RX buffer]. Since the encoding mechanism doubles the number of escaped bytes, the worst case is represented by the case in which all bytes being transferred need to be escaped, so the frame length doubles. This means that the actual maximum length of data (prior to encoding) is equal to 8183 bytes, supposing that the STX and ETX bytes are not stored within transmission buffers.

Even if PPTP scenario is not affected by the encoding problem, the maximum length of 8183 bytes is kept for uniformity.

As you can see PPTP frame is completely embedded within the UoPTB frame. So, once specific UoPTB level header and trailer have been processed, the remaining part of the frame can be successfully parsed by PPTP routines.



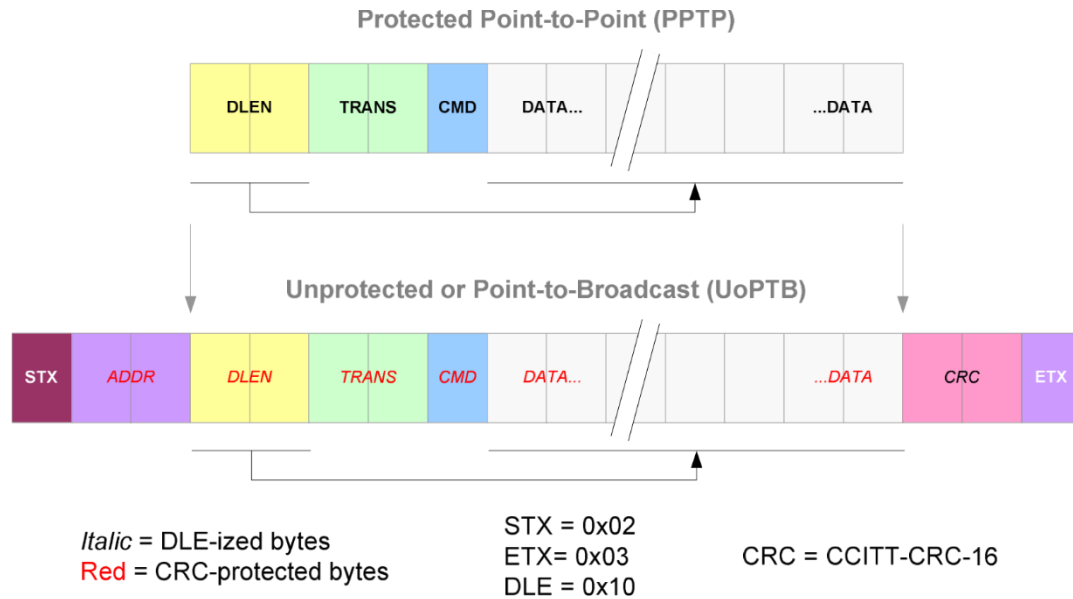


Figure 1: MEP Frame structure in PPTP and UoPTB scenarios

DLEN field (Data LENgth) always refers to length (in bytes) of DATA field, prior to encoding.

TRANS field (TRANSaction) is intended for hosting an identifier of the exchange occurring between the communication counterparts. This identifier allows the matching of an answer frame with the request frame by which it was generated. Usually the identifier should be generated by the communication master part as a progressive number, but its implementation is customizable case-by-case. Some applications may also decide to not use the identification of transactions; in such a case TRANS field should always be zero-ed.

ADDR is the logical address of the device; use value 0xFFFF for broadcasting messages to all connected devices (devices won't normally answer to broadcasted messages).

Numeric multi-bytes fields (like DLEN, TRANS or ADDR and CRC in UoPTB scenario) are always transmitted (leftto-right) starting from the most significant byte (MSB) to the least significant byte (LSB).

2      Running  
deep into UoPTB  
scenario

UoPTB scenario requires that frame beginning/ending are denoted by markers (byte STX for frame beginning and byte ETX for frame ending). This fact implies that other frame data are DLE-ized (=encoded) for avoiding collisions with markers. Frame parts subjected to DLE encoding are labeled in italic in Figure 1.

The encoding mechanism is quite simple. Every time bytes STX (0x02), ETX (0x03) or DLE (0x10) are encountered within fields subjected to encoding, they are replaced by DLE (0x10) followed by the byte being encoded incremented by 0x80. The following Table 1 shows all possible encodings.



Prior to encoding		After encoding
Symbolic	Hexadecimal	
STX	[02]	[10][82]
ETX	[03]	[10][83]
DLE	[10]	[10][90]
other	[XX]	[XX]

Table 1: UoPTB encoding rules Frame decoding requires the inverse data transformation.

UoPTB scenario also requires that transferred data are protected against transmission errors. The protection mechanism is provided by the computation of a CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) code transmitted together with data. The receiving part can compute the CRC of received data and compare the computed CRC with the received CRC. In case of mismatch the receiving part can infer that some errors occurred during transmission and can safely handle the case.

Fields subjected to the CRC computation are labeled red in Figure 1.

MEP makes use of CCITT-CRC-16 algorithm for CRC computation (generator polynomial fixed to 0x1021). List 1 reports the current implementation of the algorithm in use by MEP in standard ANSI C.

---

```
#define POLYGEN 0x1021
```

```
typedef HWORD unsigned short;
```

```
typedef BYTE unsigned char;
```

```
HWORD CalcCRC(BYTE *btBuffer, HWORD hwBuffSize)
```

```
{
```

```
    HWORD hwCrc; hwCrc = 0xFFFF;
```

```
    for (HWORD i = 0; i < hwBuffSize; i++)
```

```
{ hwCrc = hwCrc ^ ((WORD)btBuffer[j] << 8);  
  for (BYTE j = 0; j < 8; j++)  
  { if (hwCrc & 0x8000) hwCrc = (hwCrc << 1) ^ POLYGEN;  
    else hwCrc <<= 1;  
  }  
}  
return(hwCrc);  
}
```

---

List 1: CCITT-CRC-16 algorithm implementation

3 Protocol  
commands

The protocol bases its extensibility on the concept of data field (briefly “field”). Two counterparts communicate simply reading and/or writing some fields (each field is identified by its own code, agreed by the two parts).

Doing this way, only a few protocol commands are needed (namely those for reading/writing fields) since all the logic of the protocol resides in WHICH fields are written and/or read.

The field-based approach is particularly suited for reading, for example, the status of the device (it is sufficient to make a read of the proper set of fields) or to set the configuration of the device (by writing the proper set of fields). But this approach reveals itself quite simple even for launching some activity on the device: in this case the writing of some data to a particular field can initiate an operation on the device (data written to the field can represent in this case the parameters supplied as input to the operation; the structure of those data depends on the specific operation and MUST be defined together with the definition of the operation). It is also possible to read operation output parameters as a result of the write-to-field primitive (see DAT command for details).

Each field has its own type and size.

It is possible by the protocol to transfer the content of fields whose size is greater than MEP frame maximum length. Actually reading and writing operations always rely on the availability of the offset parameter, telling the counterpart at which byte of the field being handled the reading/writing operation must occur.

Protocol commands for reading/writing are multi-field, that is more than one field can be simultaneously read and or written at once, in a unique operation.

4 Commands

Seven commands have been defined:

SET (0x80), for writing field content;

GET (0x81), for reading field content;

DEL (0x82), for completely erase field content;

DAT (0x83), for transferring answers deriving from the execution of SET, GET and DEL commands;

SETZ (0x84), for writing field content (data to be written are GZIP-compressed);

GETZ (0x85), for reading field content (read data must be returned by the device in GZIP compressed format);

DATZ (0x86), for transferring answers deriving from the execution of SETZ and GETZ commands (GZIP compressed version).

SET (0x80)

The SET command (hexadecimal code 0x80) is intended for writing the content of the specified fields. The SET command data payload is structured as depicted in Figure 2.

SET (0x80)

<b>code</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>offset</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>length</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>data</b>	<b>any</b>
code	2
offset	4
length	2
data	any

Figure 2: SET command data payload structure

The content of a field can be specified starting from a given offset.

The explicit specification of the length of a field allows the communication counterpart receiving the SET command to skip unknown fields (in the command execution report a warning will obviously be raised for skipped fields [see DAT command for details]).

SET command is multi-field, that is the setting of multiple fields can be specified in a single frame, enqueueing field data up to the maximum length of the frame.

GET (0x81)



The GET command (hexadecimal code 0x81) is intended for reading the content of the specified fields. The GET command data payload is structured as depicted in Figure 3.

GET (0x81)

code	2
offset	4
code	2
offset	4

Figure 3: GET command data payload structure

Reading the content of a field can be executed starting from a given offset.

GET command is multi-field, that is the request for reading multiple fields can be specified in a single frame, enqueueing requests up to the maximum length of the frame.

The enquired device will answer returning requested data for known fields, and a warning message for unknown or unreadable fields [see DAT commands for details].

In order to save communication channel traffic, it is also possible to place a cumulative request, that is simply querying a field a set of field is returned rather than a single field only. This is particularly useful, for example, in querying a device status: we can simply read the value of a specific field and get as the response the whole set of fields representing the status of the device (fields having this behavior are marked by an asterisk in the field codes list). In such a case the set of fields returned by the device depends on the firmware implementation: it is up to the requester to parse all the returned fields in order to discover which ones it is interested in.

#### DEL (0x82)

The DEL command (hexadecimal code 0x82) completely deletes the content of the specified fields (setting their length to zero). DEL command is particularly useful before starting the upload of a long field (the field is deleted and then uploaded part-by-part). The DEL command data payload is structured as depicted in Figure 4.

DEL (0x82)

code	2
code	2

Figure 4: DEL command data payload structure



DEL command is multi-field, that is the request for deleting multiple fields can be specified in a single frame, enqueueing requests up to the maximum length of the frame.

The enquired device will answer returning execution reports for all requested fields [see DAT commands for details].

#### DAT (0x83)

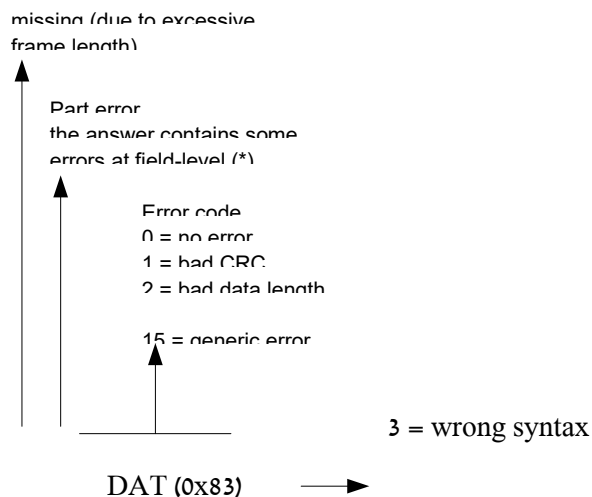
The DAT command (hexadecimal code 0x83) is emitted by a device following to a SET, GET or DEL request from the counterpart. The DAT command data payload is structured as depicted in Figure 5.

DAT command is multi-field, that is information related to several fields can be specified in a single frame, enqueueing requests up to the maximum length of the frame.

The first field in DAT command data payload is named status and contains the global status of the response to the previous SET, GET or DEL command. Looking at Figure 5 it is possible to locate the following information: bit 0 – 3 (EEEE): generic error code (see figure for allowed values); bit 4 (P): the frame contains some errors at part level (that is it has not been possible to SET, GET or DEL some of the requested fields: more info about the problem can be found looking at flags field for troubled field codes);

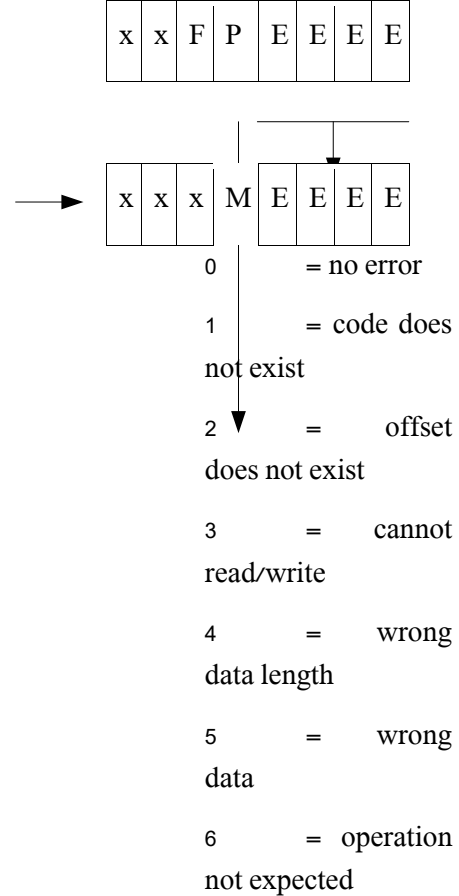
bit 5 (F): some requested codes have not been processed (due to the fact that the answer frame would have been too long); in this case the counterpart requesting SET, GET or DEL should parse the DAT frame in order to discover which field codes were not processed, and retry to perform the desired operation on missed fields.

Fragmented answer some requested codes are



Error code (\*)

status	1
code	2
offset	4
flags	1
length	2
data	any
code	2
offset	4
flags	1
length	2
data	any



⋮

15 = generic error

More data more data exist beyond the requested index

Figure 5: DAT command data payload structure

After the status field, the sequence code, offset, flags, length and data repeats for every requested field.

Offset always repeats the offset value contained in the original SET or GET request, and it is always zero when answering DEL requests.

Particularly noticeable is the meaning of field flags which tell you the exit status on the operation requested on the field it refers to. Looking at Figure 5 it is possible to locate the following information:

bit 0 – 3 (EEEE): generic error code (see figure for allowed values); bit 4 (M): this bit is set only for GET requests, when the field being read has more data beyond the ones being returned by this DAT frame (this may occur for long fields); this bit has to be intended by the requester as an hint to proceed with reading more data on that field. Actually the reading from a long field should terminate when receiving a DAT frame where bit M is not set or when receiving a DAT frame where the part error code for the requested field is set to “2 = offset does not exist”.



The content of length and data depends on the requested operation.

when answering a SET operation:

- if the writing operation on the field has generated the execution of an operation, then following DAT command is used for returning output parameters of the invoked function (they will be hosted by data field, and length field will be set accordingly); however the format of returned data depends on the operation definition and must be specified together with the operation definition;
- if SET did not generate the execution of an operation and/or no output parameters have to be returned, then length will be zero and no data field will be transferred;

when answering a DEL operation, length is always zero and no data field is transferred; when answering a GET operation, length is the length of read data, which are contained in field data (so the length of data field is equal to length).

#### SETZ (0x84)

The SETZ command (hexadecimal code 0x84) is intended for writing the content of the specified fields. The SETZ command has the same structure and semantic of command SET (0x80), as described in Figure 2. The only difference is that the data part of the command is compressed using a standard GZIP algorithm, so when the device receives a SETZ command it simply uncompress the data part and stores uncompressed data at the given field offset.

ATTENTION: data offset are ALWAYS expressed referred to uncompressed data.

SETZ command is multi-field, that is the setting of multiple fields can be specified in a single frame, enqueueing field data up to the maximum length of the frame. Only the data part of every field is compressed.

#### GETZ (0x85)

The GETZ command (hexadecimal code 0x85) is intended for reading the content of the specified fields. The GETZ command has the same structure and semantic of command GET (0x81), as described in Figure 3. Using GETZ instead of GET will cause the device to answer with a DATZ frame instead of a DAT frame, having the DATZ frame compressed data.

So when the device receives a GETZ request, it simply reads the content of the field starting from the given offset, compress those data and builds a DATZ frame to be sent back to the requester.

ATTENTION: data offset are ALWAYS expressed referred to uncompressed data.

GETZ command is multi-field, that is the request for reading multiple fields can be specified in a single frame, enqueueing requests up to the maximum length of the frame.



## DATZ (0x86)

The DATZ command (hexadecimal code 0x86) is emitted by a device following to a GETZ request from the counterpart. The DATZ command has the same structure and semantic of command DAT (0x83), as described in Figure 5.

When the device receives a GETZ request, it simply reads the content of the field starting from the given offset, compress those data and builds a DATZ frame to be sent back to the requester.

ATTENTION: data offset are ALWAYS expressed referred to uncompressed data.

DATZ command is multi-field, that is information related to several fields can be specified in a single frame, enqueueing requests up to the maximum length of the frame. Only the data part of every field is compressed.

7 “Nice-start”  
and “Nice-end”

There are some cases in which the size of a field is intrinsically longer than the maximum length of a MEP frame, so that the field content can be entirely transferred only performing several subsequent exchanges between communication counterparts. This is typically the case of buffer fields or binary fields, in general.

For avoiding to write on device FLASH partial data (for both preserving the FLASH against multiple writings and having only valid data on FLASH) these fields are normally cached in the device RAM, until the communication counter part tells the device that the transfer is finished. Only at that moment the device actually writes received data to its storage location.

In other words, we say that the writing to some fields MUST be “nicely-ended”, to inform the device that the data transfer has been completed and it can finalize it writing data to FLASH (once data have been written to FLASH, the temporary memory buffer is cleared).

To “nice-end” the writing of a field a final SET (or SETZ) primitive must be invoked on the device, passing to it the code of the field to be nice-ended, the total length of data as offset and a length equal to zero.

Field codes supporting “nice-ending” are marked with symbol ‡ in following tables.

Fields supporting “nice-ending” normally also supports “nice-starting”. Since those fields are cached to memory before being written to FLASH, there is also mechanism to reset the temporary buffer resident in RAM. This is what we call “nice-start”. To “nicely-start” writing to a field, simply invoke a SET (or SETZ) primitive on the device, passing to it the code of the field to be nice-started, offset zero, length zero. This will reset the temporary receive buffer.

Field codes supporting “nice-starting” are marked with symbol † in following tables.

8 Data types

This paragraph describes the structure of pre-defined data types; protocol implementers should pay particular attention to the definition of numeric fields.



When handling numeric values, most significant bytes are always transferred (and listed) before least significant bytes. So, speaking about bit 0 of a multi-byte value, we always refer to the least significant bit of the least significant byte.

Data type	Description	Length	Range of values	Notes
INT8	Signed integer 8 bit	1	from -127 to +127	The most significant bit (bit 7) represents the sign (0=positive number, 1 = negative number); bits 6 – 0 represents the module of the number (in standard binary notation); two distinct representation allowed for zero (+0 and -0)
UINT8	Unsigned integer 8 bit	1	from 0 to 255	Standard binary notation
INT16	Signed integer 16 bit	2	from -32767 to	The most significant bit (bit 15)

			+32767	represents the sign (0=positive number, 1 = negative number); bits 15 – 0 represents the module of the number (in standard binary notation); two distinct representation allowed for zero (+0 and -0)
UINT16	Unsigned integer 16 bit	2	from 0 to 65535	Standard binary notation
INT32	Signed integer 32 bit	4	from -2147483647 to +2147483647	The most significant bit (bit 31) represents the sign (0=positive number, 1 = negative number); bits 30 – 0 represents the module of the number (in standard binary notation); two distinct representation allowed for zero (+0 and -0)
UINT32	Unsigned integer 32 bit	4	from 0 to 4294967295	Standard binary notation
BOOL	Boolean	1	0 or non-zero	Logic False when 0, logic True when non-zero
BINARY	Binary data	variable	-	Generic binary data



STRING	Alphanumerical string	variable	-	Strings have not to be zero-terminated; bytes composing the string are interpreted using the standard UTF8 encoding
USTRING	Alphanumerical UNICODE string	variable	-	Strings have not to be zero-terminated; bytes composing the string are interpreted using the standard UTF16 (UNICODE) encoding
VOID	NULL type	0	-	Data type void is used for fields which does not contain data but represents functions entry-point

Table 2: Predefined data types

## 9 Field definition

MEP definition comes with some built-in field codes (the most common ones in driving Aesys® devices).

The extensibility of the protocol is granted by the possibility given to each implementer to define his own field codes. Once defined, custom fields have to be considered as RESERVED, and cannot be re-defined by other implementers. It is also FORBIDDEN to change the size and type of an already defined field code. If such a need arises, then a new field code must be defined with new specifications (the previous code is kept for retrocompatibility).

Field codes are initially grouped by functionality, on the basis of directives depicted in Table 3.

Code range	Group name	Description
00000 – 00999	Fundamentals	Firmware and device identification and basic operations
01000 – 09999	Function entry-points	Device function entry-points
10000 – 19999	Diagnostic sensors	Diagnostics information deriving from device on-board sensors
20000 – 29999	Device status	Device status information
30000 – 39999	Device settings	Device configuration data
40000 – 59999	Data	Application data

60000 – 65535	Reserved	Reserved for future usage
---------------	----------	---------------------------

Table 3: Field code groups

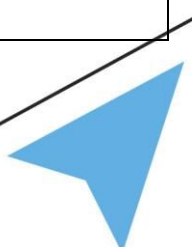
The following Table 4 gathers the list of pre-defined MEP built-in field codes. This list is aimed to grow as new implementers define their own field codes. It is responsibility of implementers to keep this list updated.

Please notice that Table 4 defines up to 10 different buffer types for hosting application data. Every buffer type implements at index XX998 a read-only field telling the code of the first available buffer within that type, while code XX999 returns a checksum of the actual content of the buffer type it refers to (XX999 can also be simply implemented as a counter: every time one of the buffers it refers to changes somehow the counter is incremented).

Codes XX999 can also be used for deleting the whole buffer type region they refers to. Deleting them resets them to their default value (depending on device FW) and deletes all fields XX000 to XX997 they refers to.

Buffer types from 0 to 4 are intended for alphanumerical buffers (~1000 slots), type from 5 to 9 are intended for pictograms/graphical buffers (~1000 slots). Buffer types from 10 to 14 are intended for general purpose applications (~100 slots each). However implementers may defined their own codes for specific buffers.

Code	Name	Access	Field type	Length	Notes
00000*	STATUS*	R	VOID	0	(cumulative answer)
00001	HARDWARE_MODEL	R	STRING	<= 16	
00002	FIRMWARE_MODEL	R	STRING	<= 16	
00003	FIRMWARE_VERSION	R	STRING	<= 16	
00004	FIRMWARE_RELEASE	R	STRING	<= 16	
00010	DEVICE_ID	R/W	STRING	<= 16	
00011	DEVICE_DESCRIPTION	R/W	STRING	<= 64	
00100††	FIRMWARE_UPGRADE_BUFFER††	W	BINARY	variable	
00101	APPLY_FIRMWARE_AND_RESET	W	VOID	0	



00102	RESET	W	VOID	0	
00103	SWITCH_OFF	W	VOID	0	
00104	SOLICIT_POLLING	W	VOID	0	
00121	ATTACHED_FIRMWARE_VERSION_1	R/W	STRING	<= 64	it is the version of the firmware actually running on the first attached device
00122	ATTACHED_FIRMWARE_VERSION_2	R/W	STRING	<= 64	
00123	ATTACHED_FIRMWARE_VERSION_3	R/W	STRING	<= 64	
00124	ATTACHED_FIRMWARE_VERSION_4	R/W	STRING	<= 64	
00131 <sup>††</sup>	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRADE_1 <sup>††</sup>	W	BINARY	variable	this is a buffer used to upgrade the FW of the first attached device
00132 <sup>††</sup>	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRADE_2 <sup>††</sup>	W	BINARY	variable	
00133 <sup>††</sup>	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRADE_3 <sup>††</sup>	W	BINARY	variable	
00134 <sup>††</sup>	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRADE_4 <sup>††</sup>	W	BINARY	variable	
00141	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRADE_VERSION_1	R/W	STRING	<= 64	this is the version of the FW available in the upgrade firmware buffer of the first attached device (code 00131)
00142	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRADE_VERSION_2	R/W	STRING	<= 64	
00143	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRADE_VERSION_3	R/W	STRING	<= 64	
00144	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRADE_VERSION_4	R/W	STRING	<= 64	



00151	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRAGE_CKSUM_1	R/W	UINT16	2	this the CCITT-CRC16 checksum for the FW available in the upgrade firmware buffer of the first attached device  (code 00131)
00152	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRAGE_CKSUM_2	R/W	UINT16	2	
00153	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRAGE_CKSUM_3	R/W	UINT16	2	

00154	ATTACHED_FW_UPGRAGE_CKSUM_4	R/W	UINT16	2	
00161	ETHERNET_MAC_ADDRESS_1	W	BINARY	6	BE CAREFUL: the MAC address is set only once at factory and *should* never be changed!
00162	ETHERNET_MAC_ADDRESS_2	W	BINARY	6	BE CAREFUL: the MAC address is set only once at factory and *should* never be changed!
01001	VIS_ALPHA (VIA)	R/W	BINARY	variable	(see operation specs)
01002	VIS_GRAPH (VIG)	R/W	BINARY	variable	(see operation specs)
01003	VIS_IMMEDIATE_ALPHAGRAPH (VII)	R/W	BINARY	variable	(see operation specs)
01004	VIS_MIXED_ALPHAGRAPH (VIM)	R/W	BINARY	variable	(see operation specs)
01005	VIS_CODES_ALPHAGRAPH (VIC)	R/W	BINARY	variable	(see operation specs)
01006 <sup>†‡</sup>	VIS_EXTENSIBLE <sup>†‡</sup>	R/W	BINARY	variable	(see operation specs)
01101	VIS_HTML_PAGES	R/W	BINARY	variable	(see operation specs)



01102††	HTML_DATA††	W	BINARY	variable	(see operation specs)
10001	TEMP_1	R	INT8	1	
10002	TEMP_2	R	INT8	1	
10003	TEMP_3	R	INT8	1	
10004	TEMP_4	R	INT8	1	
10005	TEMP_5	R	INT8	1	
10006	TEMP_6	R	INT8	1	
10007	TEMP_7	R	INT8	1	
10008	TEMP_8	R	INT8	1	
10101	HUMIDITY_1	R	UINT8	1	
10102	HUMIDITY_2	R	UINT8	1	
10103	HUMIDITY_3	R	UINT8	1	
10104	HUMIDITY_4	R	UINT8	1	
10201	ENVIRONMENTAL_BRIGHTNESS_1	R	UINT8	1	
10202	ENVIRONMENTAL_BRIGHTNESS_2	R	UINT8	1	
10203	ENVIRONMENTAL_BRIGHTNESS_3	R	UINT8	1	
10204	ENVIRONMENTAL_BRIGHTNESS_4	R	UINT8	1	
10301	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_1	R	BOOL	1	
10302	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_2	R	BOOL	1	
10303	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_3	R	BOOL	1	
10304	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_4	R	BOOL	1	
10305	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_5	R	BOOL	1	
10306	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_6	R	BOOL	1	



10307	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_7	R	BOOL	1	
10308	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_8	R	BOOL	1	
10309	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_9	R	BOOL	1	
10310	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_10	R	BOOL	1	
10311	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_11	R	BOOL	1	
10312	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_12	R	BOOL	1	
10313	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_13	R	BOOL	1	
10314	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_14	R	BOOL	1	
10315	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_15	R	BOOL	1	
10316	POWER_SUPPLY_ONOFF_16	R	BOOL	1	
10401	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_1	R	UINT16	2	
10402	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_2	R	UINT16	2	
10403	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_3	R	UINT16	2	
10404	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_4	R	UINT16	2	
10405	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_5	R	UINT16	2	
10406	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_6	R	UINT16	2	
10407	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_7	R	UINT16	2	

10408	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_8	R	UINT16	2	
10409	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_9	R	UINT16	2	
10410	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_10	R	UINT16	2	
10411	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_11	R	UINT16	2	
10412	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_12	R	UINT16	2	



10413	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_13	R	UINT16	2	
10414	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_14	R	UINT16	2	
10415	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_15	R	UINT16	2	
10416	POWER_SUPPLY_VOLTAGE_16	R	UINT16	2	
10501	BATTERY_VOLTAGE_1	R	UINT16	2	
10502	BATTERY_VOLTAGE_2	R	UINT16	2	
10503	BATTERY_VOLTAGE_3	R	UINT16	2	
10504	BATTERY_VOLTAGE_4	R	UINT16	2	
10600	GPS_UPDATE_TIMESTAMP	R	BINARY	6	ymdhms (y = year – 2000)
10601	GPS_LATITUDE	R/W	INT32	4	Specified in Aesys™ Format (that is WGS84 UTM32 format multiplied by 60000 and rounded to the nearest integer)
10602	GPS_LONGITUDE	R/W	INT32	4	Specified in Aesys™ Format (that is WGS84 UTM32 format multiplied by 60000 and rounded to the nearest integer)
20001	DIP_SWITCH_1	R	UINT8	1	
20002	DIP_SWITCH_2	R	UINT8	1	
20003	DIP_SWITCH_3	R	UINT8	1	
20004	DIP_SWITCH_4	R	UINT8	1	
20005	DIP_SWITCH_5	R	UINT8	1	
20006	DIP_SWITCH_6	R	UINT8	1	



20007	DIP_SWITCH_7	R	UINT8	1	
20008	DIP_SWITCH_8	R	UINT8	1	
21000	CABINET_DOOR_OPEN	R/W	UINT8	1	0/1; the meaning depends on the device implementation
21001	DEVICE_RESTARTED	R	BOOL	1	
21002	DOORS_OPEN	R	BOOL	1	
21003	EEPROM_RAM_ERROR	R	BOOL	1	
21004	UNSTEADY_DIAGNOSTIC	R	BOOL	1	
21005	DIAGNOSTIC_CHAIN_ERROR	R	BOOL	1	
21006	SERVICE_PC_CONNECTED	R	BOOL	1	
21007	SOCKET_ERRORS_NUMBER	R	UINT16	2	
21008	WATCHDOG_RESETS_NUMBER	R	UINT16	2	
21009	COMM_TX	R	UINT32	4	Total bytes transmitted from power-up
21010	COMM_RX	R	UINT32	4	Total bytes received from power-up
21011	COMM_SESSION_TX	R	UINT32	4	Bytes transmitted by the device during the active client connection
21012	COMM_SESSION_RX	R	UINT32	4	Bytes received by the device during the active client connection
21020	POWER_SAVING_STATUS	R	UINT8	1	The power saving level: 0 = No power saving (AC connected)



					<p>1 = No power saving (running on batteries)</p> <p>2 = Power saving level 1</p> <p>3 = Power saving level 2</p> <p>...</p>
21021	BATTERY_LEVEL	R/W	UINT8	1	0/1; the meaning depends on the device implementation
21022	AC_CONNECTED	R/W	UINT8	1	0/1; the meaning depends on the device implementation
21030	FUEL_LEVEL	R/W	UINT8	1	0/1; the meaning depends on the device implementation
21050	PUBLICATION_STATUS	R	UINT8	1	<p>0 = publication active</p> <p>1 = blank due to restart</p> <p>2 = blank due to timeout</p> <p>3 = blank due to request</p> <p>4 = driven by digital I/O</p> <p>5 = driven by local console</p>
22001	FANS_ACTIVE	R	BOOL	1	
22002	HEATING_ACTIVE	R	BOOL	1	
22003	SIREN_ACTIVE	R	BOOL	1	



23001	BROKEN_FANS_NUMBER	R	UINT8	1	
23002	BROKEN_DRIVERS_NUMBER	R	UINT32	4	
23003	BROKEN_LEDS_NUMBER	R	UINT32	4	
23004	BROKEN_LEDS_MAP	R	BINARY	variable	
23005	BROKEN_BACKLIGHTS_NUMBER	R	UINT8	1	
23051	ANTI_TAMPERING_ALERT_1	R	BOOL	1	If TRUE the antitampering device is harmed
23052	ANTI_TAMPERING_ALERT_2	R	BOOL	1	If TRUE the antitampering device is harmed
23053	ANTI_TAMPERING_ALERT_3	R	BOOL	1	If TRUE the antitampering device is harmed
23054	ANTI_TAMPERING_ALERT_4	R	BOOL	1	If TRUE the antitampering device is harmed
24001	GPRS_CONNECTION_STATUS	R	UINT8	1	Status of the GPRS connection 0 = modem not initialized 1 = waiting for network 2 = waiting for end-point 3 = connected
24020	GSM_CONNECTION_STATUS	R	UINT8	1	Status of the GSM connection 0 = modem not initialized



					1 = waiting for network 2 = not connected 3 = connected
24021	GSM_SIGNAL_QUALITY	R	UINT8	1	GSM signal quality (range 0 – 100, 0=worst quality, 100=best)

					quality)
30001	CLOCK	R/W	BINARY	6	ymdhms (y = year – 2000)
31001	FANS_FORCED	R/W	BOOL	1	
31002	HEATING_FORCED	R/W	BOOL	1	
31003	SIREN_FORCED	R/W	BOOL	1	
31004	SIREN_ALARM_DURATION_SECS	R/W	UINT8	1	This is the period of time the siren keeps running when an alarm is detected (0=disable siren)
31005	SIREN_PREALARM_DURATION_SECS	R/W	UINT8	1	This is the period of time that elapses between the alarm detection and the siren activation
32001	BRIGHTNESS_1	R/W	UINT8	1	
32002	BRIGHTNESS_2	R/W	UINT8	1	
32003	BRIGHTNESS_3	R/W	UINT8	1	
32004	BRIGHTNESS_4	R/W	UINT8	1	
33001	VISUALIZATION_TIMEOUT_SECS_1	R/W	UINT16	2	

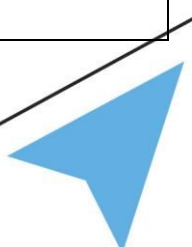


33002	VISUALIZATION_TIMEOUT_SECS_2	R/W	UINT16	2	
33003	VISUALIZATION_TIMEOUT_SECS_3	R/W	UINT16	2	
33004	VISUALIZATION_TIMEOUT_SECS_4	R/W	UINT16	2	
33010	FORCE_AC_CONNECTED	R/W	BOOL	1	If TRUE the device is forced to consider its status as connected to the AC power supply
33011	POWER_SAVING_BEHAVIOUR	R/W	UINT8	1	0 = none (ignore power saving status) 1 = save by time (LED flashes in order to save power) 2 = save by light (LED brightness is reduced to save power)
33020	CONTROL_MODE	R/W	UINT8	1	0 = Control by remote 1 = Control by local console
33050	REMEMBER_LAST_PUBLICATION	R/W	BOOL	1	If TRUE the device on boot will automatically shown the last publication, otherwise it will show the default page
33100	TRAFFIC_LIGHT_STATUS_1	R/W	BINARY	2	byte 0: bit 0 = red lamp bit 1 = orange lamp bit 2 = green lamp byte 1: bit 0 = red flashing bit 1 = orange flashing bit 2 = green flashing
33101	TRAFFIC_LIGHT_STATUS_2	R/W	BINARY	2	(see above)



33102	TRAFFIC_LIGHT_STATUS_3	R/W	BINARY	2	(see above)
33103	TRAFFIC_LIGHT_STATUS_4	R/W	BINARY	2	(see above)
35001	GPRS_STATUS_POLLING_MINS	R/W	UINT8	1	
35002	GPRS_CONNECTION_TIMEOUT_MINS	R/W	UINT8	1	If this timeout elapses the modem is re-

					initialized; 0 to disable this feature
35003	GPRS_CONNECTION_MODE	R/W	UINT8	1	0 = connect, 1 = listen
35004	GPRS_CONNECTION_IP_ADDRESS	R/W	BINARY	4	In format A.B.C.D, byte A is listed first
35005	GPRS_CONNECTION_TCP_PORT	R/W	UINT16	2	
35006	GPRS_CONNECTION_APN	R/W	STRING	<= 32	
35007	GPRS_CONNECTION_ID	R/W	STRING	<= 32	Leave blank for public APN
35008	GPRS_CONNECTION_PASSWORD	R/W	STRING	<= 32	Leave blank for public APN
35009	GPRS_AUTHENTICATION_MODE	R/W	UINT8	1	Allowed values: 0 = CHAP 1 = PAP
35020	GSM_CONNECTION_TIMEOUT_MINS	R/W	UINT8	1	If this timeout elapses the modem is reinitialized; 0 to disable this feature
35021	GSM_CONNECTION_PHONE_NUMBER	R/W	STRING	<= 32	It is the phone number to call to contact the server machine using GSM



35022	GSM_MODEM_INITSTRING	R/W	STRING	<= 64	It is the initialization string to be used with the GSM modem (AT commands separated by pipes)
40000†‡	BUFFER_TYPE0_0†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
...	...	...	...	...	
40997†‡	BUFFER_TYPE0_997†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
40998	BUFFER_TYPE0_FIRSTAVAILABLE	R	UINT16	2	
40999	BUFFER_TYPE0_LEVEL	R/W	UINT32	4	progressive or checksum
...	...	...	...	...	
41000†‡	BUFFER_TYPE1_0†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
...	...	...	...	...	
41997†‡	BUFFER_TYPE1_997†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
41998	BUFFER_TYPE1_FIRSTAVAILABLE	R	UINT16	2	
41999	BUFFER_TYPE1_LEVEL	R/W	UINT32	4	progressive or checksum
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
49000†‡	BUFFER_TYPE9_0†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
...	...	...	...	...	
49997†‡	BUFFER_TYPE9_997†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
49998	BUFFER_TYPE9_FIRSTAVAILABLE	R	UINT16	2	
49999	BUFFER_TYPE9_LEVEL	R/W	UINT32	4	progressive or checksum



50000†‡	BUFFER_TYPE10_0†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
...	...	...	...	...	
50097†‡	BUFFER_TYPE10_97†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
50098	BUFFER_TYPE10_FIRSTAVAILABLE	R	UINT16	2	
50099	BUFFER_TYPE10_LEVEL	R/W	UINT32	4	progressive or checksum
50100†‡	BUFFER_TYPE11_0†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
...	...	...	...	...	
50197†‡	BUFFER_TYPE11_97†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
50198	BUFFER_TYPE11_FIRSTAVAILABLE	R	UINT16	2	
50199	BUFFER_TYPE11_LEVEL	R/W	UINT32	4	progressive or checksum
50200†‡	BUFFER_TYPE12_0†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
...	...	...	...	...	
50297†‡	BUFFER_TYPE12_97†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
50298	BUFFER_TYPE12_FIRSTAVAILABLE	R	UINT16	2	
50299	BUFFER_TYPE12_LEVEL	R/W	UINT32	4	progressive or checksum
50300†‡	BUFFER_TYPE13_0†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
...	...	...	...	...	
50397†‡	BUFFER_TYPE13_97†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
50398	BUFFER_TYPE13_FIRSTAVAILABLE	R	UINT16	2	
50399	BUFFER_TYPE13_LEVEL	R/W	UINT32	4	progressive or checksum
50400†‡	BUFFER_TYPE14_0†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	



...	...	...	...	...	
50497†‡	BUFFER_TYPE14_97†‡	R/W	BINARY	variable	
50498	BUFFER_TYPE14_FIRSTAVAILABLE	R	UINT16	2	
50499	BUFFER_TYPE14_LEVEL	R/W	UINT32	4	progressive or checksum

Table 4: Pre-defined built-in MEP field codes

10 Operations  
definition

This paragraph describes the structure of pre-defined operations, how to start them and which are their input/output parameters.

**APPLY\_FIRMWARE\_AND\_RESET (00101)**

The operation is started writing any value (of any length) to the field coded 00101 (no input parameters are needed, so whatever value you set to field 00101 will be discarded).

The binary stream of the firmware to be upgraded MUST be written to field 00100 before writing to field 00101.

Device performing an APPLY\_FIRMWARE\_AND\_RESET must respond with a DAT frame in any case (if the firmware upgrade was successful it must respond before proceeding to reset). No return values are defined. The device can communicate that the operation was not successful simply setting the error code 3 (cannot read/write) within flags field of the DAT frame emitted as response.

Since field 00100 supports nice-ending another way to cause the firmware application and reset is to simply send the “nice-end” command on field 00100.

**VIS\_ALPHA (01001)**

This command is similar to VIA command available in Aesys® former PMV 1.2.0 / PMV 1.3.0 protocols. The operation is started writing the following data structure to field 01001.

Input parameters	
bytes 0 – n	Alphanumerical buffer (as specified for PMV 1.2.0 / PMV 1.3.0 protocols)



No return values are defined for this operation. The device can communicate that the operation was not successful simply setting the error code 3 (cannot read/write) within flags field of the DAT frame emitted as response.

**VIS\_GRAPH (01002)**

This command is similar to VIG command available in Aesys® former PMV 1.2.0 / PMV 1.3.0 protocols. The operation is started writing the following data structure to field 01002.

Input parameters	
bytes 0 – n	Graphical buffer (as specified for PMV 1.2.0 / PMV 1.3.0 protocols)

No return values are defined for this operation. The device can communicate that the operation was not successful simply setting the error code 3 (cannot read/write) within flags field of the DAT frame emitted as response.

**VIS\_IMMEDIATE\_ALPHAGRAPH (01003) (to-be-completed)**

**VIS\_MIXED\_ALPHAGRAPH (01004) (to-be-completed)**

**VIS\_CODES\_ALPHAGRAPH (01005)**

(to-be-completed)

**VIS\_EXTENSIBLE (01006)**

This command aims to replace all previous VII/VIA/VIG/VIC commands available in former Aesys® protocols. The operation is started writing the following data structure to field 01006.

Input parameters		
Number of elements (NOE)	1 byte	The number of elements (that is “visualization parts”) to be set with this command (NOE = 0 to blank the visualization)
Elements list	variable	(see below)

Here follows the definition of “Elements list”.

Elements list



Element ID	1 byte	The ID of the element to be set with this structure (the ID of the elements depends on the FW); from the software point of view this is the position in which the corresponding module is defined in the Aesys® panel layout
Element data	variable	(see below)

Here follows the definition of “Element data”.

Element data		
Number of pages (NOP)	1 byte	The number of pages to be set for the current element with this structure (NOP = 0 to blank the visualization of the element)
Page data	variable	(see below)

Here follows the definition of “Page data”.

Page data		
Duration (seconds)	1 byte	1 – 255 (setting the duration to zero the page will be ignored)
Page parameters	1 byte	bit 0: enable flashing lamps bit 1 – 7: not used
Page type	1 byte	0 = page specified by buffer 1 = page specified by code
Page length	2 bytes	The length of the subsequent “page definition” field (in bytes); if the page is specified by code
		then the page length is ignored (since the following field will always be 2 byte long); please refer to paragraph “Drawing commands” for further info about the content of this field when the page is specified by buffer



Page definition	2/variable	The buffer defining the page or the code (UINT16) of the page
-----------------	------------	---

No return values are defined for this operation. The device can communicate that the operation was not successful simply setting the error code 3 (cannot read/write) within flags field of the DAT frame emitted as response.

#### VIS\_HTML\_PAGES (01101)

This command starts the publication on the device of the HTML pages previously uploaded within buffers (type 10).

The operation is started writing a proper data structure to field 01101 (see the following table for details).

Input parameters	
bytes 0 – 1	Number of pages (up to 64)
byte 2	Buffer index of page 1
byte 3	Duration of page 1 (in seconds)
byte 4	Buffer index of page 2
byte 5	Duration of page 2 (in seconds)
...	...
byte 2*n	Buffer index of page “n”
byte 2*n + 1	Duration of page “n” (in seconds)

Buffer index entries should be intended referred to buffers type 10 (so if the third byte of input parameters is set to 15 it means that the code of the HTML page to be shown as first page is contained into the field 50015 (BUFFER\_TYPE10\_15).

Output parameters
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byte 0	<p>Operation exit status</p> <p>0: success</p> <p>1: some pages do not exist</p> <p>2: cannot show some pages (HTML code not valid?)</p>
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#### HTML\_DATA (01102)

Data (animations, bitmaps) to be used in HTML pages shown by previous command VIS\_HTML\_DATA (01101) can be uploaded to the device writing to field 01102 (HTML\_DATA). HTML data are normally stored to the device FLASH disk within the same directory used for hosting HTML pages, so they can be referred from HTML starting from the page directory.

HTML\_DATA field allows to write new data to FLASH memory (if data with the same filename already exist, they will be overwritten). To fully erase the content of the data FLASH memory in order to upload completely new data, it is requested to perform a DELETE on the field 01102 prior to new data upload.

The following table show the format to be used for data uploading.

Field name	Field length	Description
fileName	32	The file name to be used for writing to FLASH disk
fileLength	4	The length (in bytes) of the file to be written
fileData	(variable)	The content of the file
fileName	32	The file name to be used for writing to FLASH disk
fileLength	4	The length (in bytes) of the file to be written
fileData	(variable)	The content of the file
...	...	...

HTML data are initially transferred to a temporary memory location, before being written on FLASH; to finalize the transfer and actually write data onto FLASH, the operation must be



completed sending a SET command having zero length and offset equal to the length of data already transferred. So, if for example, HTML data are 169899 byte long, to finalize the operation it is required to send a SET request having offset 169899 and length equal to zero (nice-ending).

If the writing operation does not return any error then the operation was successful, otherwise some troubles has occurred (typically the FLASH cannot be written for some reason [full disk for example]).

#### BROKEN\_LEDS\_MAP (23004)

Getting the BROKEN\_LEDS\_MAP fields gives back the map of LEDs that are not currently working. The map is represented by the following data structures (mimicking the structure used for VIS\_EXTENSIBLE command):

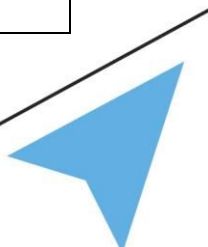
Input parameters		
Number of elements (NOE)	1 byte	The number of elements (that is “visualization parts”) whose broken LEDs map is returned with this command (NOE = 0 for an empty map)
Elements list	variable	(see below)

Here follows the definition of “Elements list”.

Elements list		
Element ID	1 byte	The ID of the element returned with this structure (the ID of the elements depends on the FW); from the software point of view this is the position in which the corresponding module is defined in the Aesys® panel layout
Element data	variable	(see below)

Here follows the definition of “Element data”.

Element data		
Map type	1 byte	The encoding of the broken LEDs map; possible values are:  0: Aesys® alphanumerical format



		1: Aesys® graphical format 2: Aesys® arrow/cross format
Map length	2 bytes	The length of the subsequent “map definition” field (in bytes)
Map definition	2/variable	The byte stream defining the map (formatted accordingly with the type previously specified)

The map of broken LEDs can be specified in alphanumerical or graphical, depending on the VMS type. The format of the map can be discerned looking at the actual value of the field “Map type” returned by the VMS itself.

Following paragraph described both the map formats.

#### Broken LEDs map alphanumerical format

Letterblock VMSs use the alphanumerical format for specifying the broken LEDs map.

Broken LEDs map contains the status of each LED (or group of LEDs) that can be checked by diagnostics.

The size of the map depends on the sign size and characteristics, so please refer to the specific Aesys® VMS documentation to know the correct length of this field.

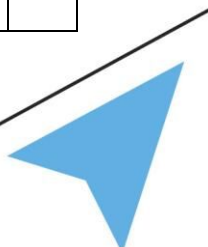
Let’s suppose to use a 3 rows by 18 columns sign with 3 groups (chains) of LEDs for each dot. Let’s also assume that every letter composing the letter block VMS is represented using a 7x5 font.

In such a scenario, the number of dots representing a letter is  $7 \times 5 + 5 = 40$  (in 7x5 letters a line of LED is not mounted), while the number of LED chains representing a letter is  $40 \times 3 = 120$ . The complete sign then consists of  $120 \times 3 \times 18 = 6480$  LED chains.

Being the status of every LED chain representable by a single bit (0 = not working, 1 = working), then the full VMS broken LEDs map in alphanumerical format takes  $6480 / 8 = 810$  bytes.

The map representation order is provided by following schemas.

	C1			C2			C3			C4			C5		
R1	15 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>
R2															



<b>R3</b>														
<b>R4</b>														
<b>R5</b>														
<b>R6</b>														
<b>R7</b>														
<b>R8</b>														

VMS front view; each cell represents a diagnostics byte

(R1, that is the dot not shown, is the most significant bit)

VMS letters are mapped from the top-right corner of the VMS proceeding left and down to the bottom-left corner.

	<b>C1</b>	<b>C2</b>		<b>C17</b>	<b>C18</b>
<b>R1</b> (8 pixels)	18 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>		2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>R2</b> (8 pixels)	36 <sup>th</sup>	35 <sup>th</sup>		20 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>R3</b> (8 pixels)	54 <sup>th</sup>	53 <sup>rd</sup>		38 <sup>th</sup>	37 <sup>th</sup>

VMS front view; each cell is a VMS letter

Broken LEDs map graphical format

Non-letterblock VMSs use the graphical format for specifying the broken LEDs map.

Broken LEDs map contains the status of each LED (or group of LEDs) that can be checked by diagnostics.

The size of the map depends on the sign size and characteristics, so please refer to the specific Aesys® VMS documentation to know the correct length of this field.

Signs are composed by 16x8 (width x height) modular LED boards.



Let's suppose to use a 48x48 sign with 4 colours per pixel (RGBY – red, green, blue and yellow) and so 4 LEDs for each dot. Every LED can be checked, so the total number of bits for representing the broken LEDs map is  $48 \times 48 \times 4 = 9216$  bits, that is  $9216 / 8 = 1125$ .

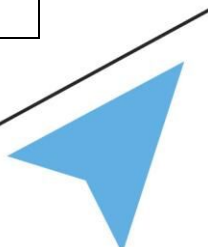
Each diagnostics byte inside a single dots column follows the next order:

	Red	Green	Blue	Yellow
R1	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
R2				
R3				
R4				
R5				
R6				
R7				
R8				

*Front view; each cell represents a diagnostics byte; R1 is the most significant bit*

Dots columns are mapped to LED boards as specified by following schema:

	DC1	DC2		DC15	DC16
R1	16 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>		2nd	1st
R2					
R3					
R4					
R5					
R6					
R7					



<b>R8</b>					
-----------	--	--	--	--	--

*Front view; each cell represents a dots column*

LED boards are mapped from the top-left corner of the VMS proceeding right and down to the bottom-right corner.

	<b>BC1</b>	<b>BC2</b>	<b>BC3</b>
<b>BR1</b>	1st	2nd	3rd
<b>BR2</b>	4th	5th	6th
<b>BR3</b>	7th	8th	9th
<b>BR4</b>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>
<b>BR5</b>	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>
<b>BR6</b>	16 <sup>st</sup>	17 <sup>nd</sup>	18 <sup>rd</sup>

*Front view; each cell represents a LEDs board*

#### Broken LEDs map arrow/cross format

Arrow/cross modules use the arrow/cross format for specifying the broken LEDs map. Broken LEDs map contains the status of each LED (or group of LEDs) that can be checked by diagnostics.

The size of broken LEDs map specified in arrow/cross format is always  $64 \times 3 = 192$  bytes long, even if not all the bytes are relevant.

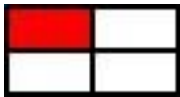
Actually, the broken LEDs map is composed by 3 rows of 64 bytes each. Each row represents a specific LED color, and colors are listed using the following order: yellow, green, red. The structure of every row differs depending on color it refers to, as represented by the following schema.

<b>Row</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Description</b>	
		<i>Byte positions</i>	<i>Board index</i>



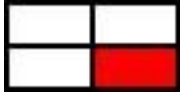


1	Yellow	1 <sup>st</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup>	4
		12 <sup>th</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup>	3
		23 <sup>rd</sup> – 34 <sup>th</sup>	2
		35 <sup>th</sup> – 45 <sup>th</sup>	1
		46 <sup>th</sup> – 64 <sup>th</sup>	(not-used)
2	Green	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup>	4
		5 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup>	3
		9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup>	2
		13 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup>	1
		17 <sup>th</sup> – 64 <sup>th</sup>	(not-used)
3	Red	1 <sup>st</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup>	4
		4 <sup>th</sup> – 6 <sup>th</sup>	3
		7 <sup>th</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup>	2
		9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup>	1
		13 <sup>th</sup> – 64 <sup>th</sup>	(not-used)

The board index reported in the previous table refers to the actual position of LED boards composing the VMS, accordingly with following schema:

Board index	Board position (VMS front view)
1	



2	
3	
4	

Every bit of a significant byte of a row represents the status of a specific LED (0 = not working, 1 = working). Due to the VMS structure it is not easy to determine with LED exactly corresponds to which bit (and even it is not so useful on such VMSs).

#### 11 Drawing commands

When a message page is specified by buffer, then it means that the publication requested must provide to the VMS the set of commands for drawing the page on the VMS itself. The set of commands to be interpreted by the VMS in order to render the desired page is called “buffer”.

Depending on the VMS type, the buffer can be specified in alphanumerical format or in graphical format. Please refer to Aesys® VMS documentation in order to determine which is the correct format to be used.

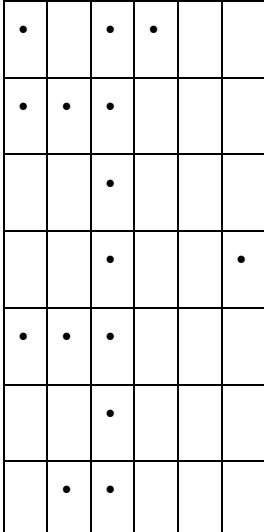
#### 12 Alphanumerical format

The buffer basically contains the text to be published in the page, but also some formatting commands are allowed. The following table gathers and explains all these commands.

Symbol <17> represents the character having hexadecimal ASCII code equal to 17 (23 decimal). This character is usually called ETB (end-of-transmission-block).

Sequence	Function
@@@DATA@@@	Shows the current date as held by the VMS (dd/MM/yyyy format)
@@DATA@@	Shows the current date as held by the VMS (dd/MM/yy format)
@ORA@	Shows the current time as held by the VMS (hh:mm format)



<17>Qyyyxxx	Move the cursor to given coordinates <sub>yyy</sub> (vertical position) and <sub>xxx</sub> (horizontal position); <sub>xxx</sub> and <sub>yyy</sub> are expressed as hexadecimal values and must be 3 character long yyy = “000” – “FFF” [default = 0] xxx = “000” – “FFF” [default = 0]
<17>Fncr	Start using font <sub>n</sub> setting inter-column spacing ( <sub>c</sub> pixels) and inter-row spacing ( <sub>r</sub> pixels) n = “0” – “4” [default = 0] c = “0” – “9” [default = 2] r = “0” – “9” [default = 3]
<17>SHv	Starts horizontal scrolling setting the scrolling speed ( <sub>v</sub> is the scrolling speed) v = “0” (non-scrolling), “1” (slow) – “9” (fast) [default = 0]
<17>Cc	Set the color <sub>c</sub> (only for multi-color VMSs)  c = “0” for red, “1” for green, “2” for blue, “3” for yellow and “4” for white [default = 4]
<17>O	Toggle compact font [by default font is not compact]
<17>A	Toggle blinking text
<17>G	<p>Toggle graphical area.</p> <p>Graphical data must be sent as hexadecimal values always over two characters (“00” – “FF”). Each data (byte) represents a column of 8 pixels where the topmost pixel is the most significant bit.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>To publish the following graphic...</p> 



	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">•</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">•</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">•</td> </tr> </table> <p>...the following buffer must be sent:</p> <pre>&lt;17&gt;GC94AFF800011&lt;17&gt;G</pre>	•		•			•
•		•			•		

The encoding to be used for text publication basically reflects ISO-8859-1, but may also depend on specific fonts available on-board the VMS. Please refer to Aesys® VMS documentation for further details about text encoding.

### 13 Graphical format

The buffer contains the picture to be shown encoded in Aesys® PIT format.

Usually PIT files are provided by Aesys® and can be created by a specific software which generates them starting from BMP files.

Important: if a picture has to be shown, the length of the buffer must exactly match the size of the module it has to be published to. So, for example, when using a 48x48 sign with 3 colours (RGB) per pixel and 4 bits per colour, the PIT file size results equal to 27648 bits (48x48x3x4), hence the buffer length must be equal to 3456 bytes (27648/8).

Specifying a wrong-length buffer may result in a wrong-syntax error from the VMS (in such a case the incorrect buffer will not be published at all).

The sign is blanked simply specifying a null buffer (that is a buffer 0 byte long).

### 14 Usage examples

This paragraph gathers some usage example of the ME protocol. Every figure is separately described.







packets (4096-byte-long) and a final smaller packet (2646 bytes). The process of reboot is accomplished writing to field 00101 (APPLY\_FIRMWARE\_AND\_RESET).



## Appendix 11 – MANTAM operational concept and processes

- 10 This chapter outlines the operational concept of the MANTAM. It provides an overview of the key operational processes that take place within the MANTAM framework. The Metropolitan Urban Traffic Control system (MUTC) is expected to actively participate in these processes, operating in coordination with other traffic management systems integrated into the MANTAM. The Supplier shall ensure that the MUTC is fully aligned with the defined MANTAM operational workflows and protocols.

### 10.1 General

The operational concept is based on four main processes:

- 10.1.1 Traffic Response Plans planning – Planning and defining the required traffic level of service (LOS), per road segment and time, and specifying the standard traffic plans, to be executed in normal traffic flow conditions, and Response Plans to be executed to handle expected and unexpected events (Incidents).
- 10.1.2 Traffic situation picture –
- 10.1.2.1 Building traffic situation picture of all metropolitan area roads.
- 10.1.2.2 Disseminating the traffic situation picture to relevant clients – systems and end users.
- 10.1.3 Traffic management and control - Management and control processes that cover all operator responses for handling traffic exceptions, Incidents and pre-planned events, LOS degradations, and anomalies in traffic behavior.
- 10.1.4 Debriefing, statistics, and research - Debriefing and research processes of both real-time and post-analytics of traffic exceptions to improve traffic management.

### 10.2 Main operational processes

The following sections describe each of the main MANTAM operational processes:

- 10.2.1 Traffic Response Plans planning

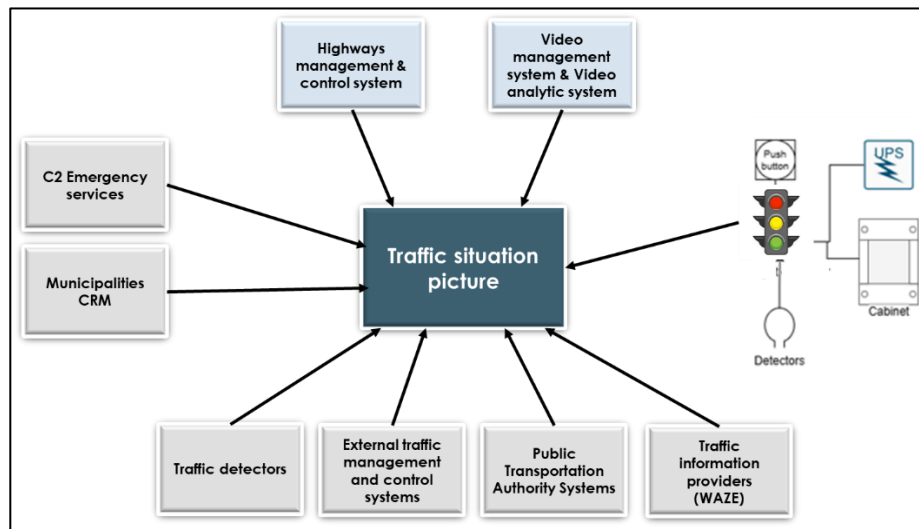


The Response Plans planning process includes the definition and setting of pre-defined traffic plans for normal traffic flow conditions and Response Plans to be executed according to any exceptions – Incidents, events, and degradation of traffic metrics.

### 10.2.2 Traffic situation picture – build and disseminate

The traffic situation picture process aims to gather all relevant traffic and traffic-supportive information from sensors, traffic devices, external traffic control centers, municipalities, emergency agencies, environment sources, etc., and produce insights about traffic status.

The following diagram describes the sources of the traffic situation view:



*Figure 2 - Traffic situation picture sources*

The collected data is filtered, arranged, aggregated, fused, processed, and presented to the operators to provide a traffic situation view of all controlled roads in the metropolitan area.

The process also includes calculating (see below the process of traffic analysis), storing the traffic matrices and LOS calculation results, and storing reports of traffic Incidents and traffic events.

The traffic situation picture is disseminated to all relevant clients, internal and external, and it is displayed to the relevant MANTAM operators and users.

### 10.2.3 Traffic Management and Control

The traffic management and control processes include all activities conducted by the MANTAM operators as a response to traffic exceptions (events, Incidents, anomalies in traffic flow, etc.) that need to be handled.



These activities include modifications in traffic device plans (based on the selection of pre-defined plans or by other methods described in this document), e.g., traffic lights controllers and road messaging signs, prioritization of public transportation, and activation and coordination of field forces, e.g., rangers and emergency forces.

#### 10.2.4 Traffic debriefing and analysis

The debriefing and analysis include several post and online processes which aim to improve MANTAM traffic management operations.

These processes include:

- Traffic exceptions analysis – Usually with regards to post occurrence of events, Incidents of traffic flow anomalies.
- Traffic statistics calculations – Online and offline calculation per area \ road segments and time frames.
- Periodic shift debriefing – Daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly debriefing.
- Online analysis – Implementing advanced analytic tools to anticipate upcoming events and give recommendations to required responses.

### 10.3 Organizational Structure

The MANTAM is a subordinate organization within the Operation and Maintenance Division of AHCo, reporting to the Traffic Management and Control wing. The following units and officials are related both to MANTAM Dan and MANTAM HaMifratz, unless stated otherwise.

#### 10.3.1 MANTAM units

##### 10.3.1.1 Traffic Management unit –

The traffic management unit is composed of traffic operators. Their goal is to implement the traffic management policy using the UTC system (currently AVIVIM UTC) and HTMS systems and by coordination with additional traffic management partners. They monitor the traffic flow in real-time and oversee the traffic management and control means, such as the traffic lights operations, and their ability to supply the demand. In response, the traffic operators actuate the traffic management means to improve the traffic flow (for example: changing between traffic control timing plans), manage traffic Incidents, deploy traffic patrollers, coordinate with the traffic police, and call for maintenance units as needed.

##### 10.3.1.2 Traffic planning unit –

The traffic planning unit is composed of traffic engineers. Their purpose is to plan and improve the flow of traffic and the response to traffic demands



in the metropolitan area. The traffic planning system collects information and data through traffic controllers, traffic sensors, and various systems for collecting traffic information. The unit analyzes the data and concludes the response to existing and future demands. Also, the traffic planning unit is responsible for responding to various events affecting traffic in the metropolitan area. These events include planned events (cultural events, holidays, and national days) as well as responses to Incidents.

#### 10.3.1.3 Maintenance unit –

The AHCo maintenance unit monitors systems and devices availability, responds to Malfunctions, and implements preventive maintenance for the MANTAM systems and Outstation Devices, such as the traffic controllers, traffic cameras, and other Outstation Devices in the metropolitan area. For this purpose, the unit also employs subcontractors who operate by strict service standards.

#### 10.3.1.4 Information technology unit –

The team is composed of IT specialists and systems engineers who provide information technology solutions that are specifically designed to meet the needs of the MANTAM. The information technology unit is responsible for the design and implementation of the network infrastructure, the periodic testing of the systems, and the operation of a local testing environment.

#### 10.3.2 Organization officials

10.3.2.1 Director of Traffic management and control wing – responsible for all operations of the traffic control centers including MANTAM Dan and MANTAM HaMifratz.

10.3.2.2 Director of MANTAM– responsible for all activities of the MANTAM. The director is in charge of all four units described above.

10.3.2.3 Control room manager - responsible for the traffic operators' operation and the management of complex events (planned or Incidents).

10.3.2.4 Traffic engineer – responsible for the establishment of traffic policies, the establishment of LOS and metrics thresholds, and the development of traffic plans for both normal and abnormal traffic conditions, including traffic light plans. The traffic planning unit is under the supervision of the traffic engineer.

10.3.2.5 Traffic operators –responsible for monitoring the traffic flow events and



Incidents in all managed routes and Signalized Intersections, monitoring the operation of the Traffic Management Devices, such as the traffic light controllers and any other device connected to the controllers. The operators activate the Response Plans, for example, the changing between traffic light plans to relieve traffic congestion, and also deploy maintenance teams to fix Malfunction in the Outstation Devices.

- 10.3.2.6 System admin - responsible for managing all the MUTC configurations including managing users' groups, permissions, updating metadata, and configuration entities. In addition, the system admin helps to identify problems and Malfunctions in the MUTC and will contact the relevant support team.
- 10.3.2.7 System engineer & IT engineer – responsible for overseeing the implementation, maintenance, and operations of all MANTAM systems and IT infrastructure.
- 10.3.2.8 Head of the administration of authorities' connection (MANTAM Dan only) – responsible for all activities for signing agreements with municipalities and connecting the traffic light controllers to the MANTAM.
- 10.3.2.9 Manager of the communication infrastructure and Outstation Devices (MANTAM HaMifratz only) - responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the communication infrastructures for the Outstation Devices and traffic management Outstation Devices (e.g. traffic light controller, camera, detectors).

### 10.3.3 Related peer organizations

The MANTAM maintains working relationships with many external organizations involved in traffic control and management processes. The main peer organizations include (partial list):

- 10.3.3.1 IMOT
- 10.3.3.2 Local municipalities
- 10.3.3.3 NTA
- 10.3.3.4 NATI
- 10.3.3.5 Israel Police
- 10.3.3.6 Public Transportation operators
- 10.3.3.7 "Fast lane" project operators



## Appendix 12 – JNet traffic Light Timing Plan parameters

Comment	Parameter description / options	Units	TCS NAME	LRT Lexicon name	אפציה לשינוי ממרכז הבקרה על ידי מנהל משמרת
	axl ver number/ INBAR file name		DesignVer		גרסת קובץ התכנון
	Version Number of the current set of parameter	Number	ParmVer	ParmVerNo	מספר גרסת הפרמטרים לצומת זה
120 Max, above only in special cases according	Maximum aloud Cycle for soft GW or Isolated SI for LRT/BRT	sec.	LcMax	LCmax	זמן מחזור מקסימלי
Used in fix cycle SIs or for rigid coordination	Cycle length (for LRT assigned for rigid coordination GW)	sec.	CycleTime	FCL	זמן מחזור
1=true, 0 = false	used for level of priority to be employed with LOS	Boolean	PeakHourFlag	Peak	מקדם העדפה
Number of sec' from cycle begin (0)	Green Wave Offset assigned for rigid GW SIs	sac.	GreWavOffset	GreWavOffset:	אופסט גל ירוק
Code:0-Isolated, 1-RigidGW, 2-SoftGW	Operation Mode of the intersection controller	Number	OperMode	OperMode	אינפורמטיבי בלבד- תפעול גל/עצמאי
not to be change	The Minimum Headway between LRV for Priority	sec.	CT_Qmin	ctQmin	מרחק בטיחות בין רכבות
not to be change	Early Start of Green Before LRT arriving at stop line	sec.	GBL	GBL	זמן פתיחת ירוק לפני הגעה לקו עצירה
not to be change	MOT GUIDELINES	sec	Sec	sec	זמן בטיחות לבדיקת זמני מחזור
	Minimum GT for stage X/move y -End Time	sec.	GT_Min_X/y_EndTime	GTmin_X/y	זמן מינימום לתמונה/מופע-שנייה במחזור
	Minimum GT for stage X/move y -Duration	sec.	GT_Min_X/y_Duration	GTmin_X/y	זמן מינימום לתמונה/מופע-משך
	SPECIAL_Minimum GT for stage X/move y -End Time	sec.	GT_MinSpec_X/y_EndTime	GTmin_X/y	זמן מינימום מיוחד לתמונה/מופע לחציה רציפה-שנייה במחזור
	SPECIAL_Minimum GT for stage X/move y -Duration	sec.	GT_MinSpec_X/y_Duration	GTmin_X/y	זמן מינימום מיוחד לתמונה/מופע לחציה רציפה-משך
			GT_Need_X/y	GTneed_X/y/GTneed_GG	
Duration length	Needed GT for stage X/move y	sec.		TGroup	זמן ירוק דרוש לתמונה/מופע (פיצוי-משך)
	Maximim GT for stage X/move y-End Time	sec.	GT_Max_X/y_EndTime	GTmax_X/y	זמן מקסימום לתמונה/מופע-שנייה במחזור
	Maximim GT for stage X/move y-Duration	sec.	GT_Max_X/y_Duration	GTmax_X/y	זמן מקסימום לתמונה/מופע-משך
	Special_Maximim GT for stage X/move y-End Time	sec.	GT_MaxSpec_X/y_EndTime	GTmax_X/y	זמן מקסימום מיוחד לתמונה/מופע למקרים מיוחדים-שנייה במחזור
	Special_Maximim GT for stage X/move y-Duration	sec.	GT_MaxSpec_X/y_Duration	GTmax_X/y	זמן מקסימום מיוחד לתמונה למקרים מיוחדים-משך
End Time	Minimum gt stage X/move y -without LRT	sec.	GT_Comf_X/y_EndTime	GTcomf_X/y	זמן מינימום ללא רק"ל - ללא פגיעה בהעדפה-שנייה במחזור
Duration length	Minimum gt stage X/move y -without LRT	sec.	GT_Comf_X/y_Duration	GTcomf_X/y	זמן מינימום ללא רק"ל - ללא פגיעה בהעדפה-משך
Sec' Duration length	Minimum time from DM to DS	sec.	TGM_y_Min	tGjmin	זמן הגעה בין גלאי דילמה DM לגלאי קו עצירה DS
Sec' Duration length	Maximum Time Out from DM to DS	sec.	TGM_y_Max	tGjmax	זמן מקסימום לאיפוס מונה בין גלאי דילמה DM לגלאי קו עצירה DS
Set value for internal detector timer / counter	LRT/PT DQ expected time for arrival of Movement Y	sec.	DQ_ETA_y	TQj	זמן הגעה בין גלאי קו עצירה DS לגלאי ביטול DQ
Set value for internal detector timer / counter	LRT/PT DL expected time for arrival of Movement Y	sec.	DL_ETA_PT_y	TLj	זמן הגעה בין גלאי רחוק DL לקו עצירה
Set value for internal maximum waiting timer	LRT/PT DL Maximum wait time for Movement X	sec.	DL_MaxETA_PT_y	tLjmax	זמן מקסימום לאיפוס מונה גלאי רחוק DL
Set value for internal detector timer / counter	LRT/PT DP expected time for arrival of Movement X	sec.	DP_ETA_PT_y	TPj	זמן הגעה בין גלאי קרוב DP לקו עצירה
Set value for internal maximum waiting timer	LRT/PT DP Maximum wait time for Movement X	sec.	DP_MaxETA_PT_y	tPjmax	זמן מקסימום לאיפוס מונה גלאי קרוב DP
Set value for internal maximum waiting timer	LRT/PT DM Maximum wait time for Movement X	sec.	DM_MaxETA_PT_y	tMjmax	זמן מקסימום לאיפוס מונה גלאי דילמה DM
Set value for internal maximum waiting timer	LRT/PT DS Maximum wait time for Movement X	sec.	DS_MaxETA_PT_y	tSjmax	זמן מקסימום לאיפוס מונה גלאי קו עצירה DS
	0-off 1-on 2-auto		Dm_y		מצב גלאי: 0 - גלאי לא נדרש (מבוטל) - 1 - גלאי בדרישה קבועה 2 - גלאי בדרישה רגילה ע"פ הנדרש במופע
	0-off 1-on 2-auto		Ex_y		מצב גלאי: 0 - גלאי לא נדרש (מבוטל) 1 - גלאי בדרישה קבועה 2 - גלאי בדרישה רגילה ע"פ הנדרש במופע
	0-off 1-on 2-auto		Ped_y		מצב גלאי: 0 - גלאי לא נדרש (מבוטל) 1 - גלאי בדרישה קבועה 2 - גלאי בדרישה רגילה ע"פ הנדרש במופע

<b>free parameter</b>	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X1</b>	<b>free parameters</b>	פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X2</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X3</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X4</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X5</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X6</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X7</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X8</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X9</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X10</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X11</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X12</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X13</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים
	General purpose param for coordination/gridlock/OCC and other	sec.	<b>X14</b>		פרמטרים חופשיים



## Appendix 13 – Examples of applying traffic management modes using the hierarchy model.

Here are some examples of how MUTC could apply traffic management modes based on the hierarchy model.

The examples are based on the following setup

### 1. Setup

#### 1.1. Signalized Intersections setup

The MUTC manages four (4) Signalized Intersections which have IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.

For each Signalized Intersections the users defined traffic light weekly schedule including operation layouts, a weekly schedule for operation layouts, and Special dates operation layout.

##### 1.1.1. Signalized Intersection 4

Specifically, for Signalized Intersection 4 the user defined the following

##### 1.1.1.1. Operation layout of Signalized Intersection 4

Operation layout 1		Operation layout 2		Operation layout 3	
Purpose: working days	Traffic Light Timing Plan	Purpose: Friday	Traffic Light Timing Plan	Purpose: Saturday	Traffic Light Timing Plan
00:00-05:00	5	00:00-06:00	5	00:00-07:00	5
05:00-11:30	Adaptive	06:00-12:00	Adaptive	07:00-18:00	4
11:30-16:00	4	12:00-15:30	22	18:00-00:00	22
16:00-19:30	22	15:30-00:00	8		
19:30-22:00	Adaptive				
22:00-00:00	8				

##### 1.1.1.2. A weekly schedule for operation layouts of Signalized Intersection 4.

Day of week	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Operation layout to execute	1	1	1	1	1	2	3



## 1.2. Sub-Networks setup

The users defined two Sub-Networks. A Sub-Network called "A" which includes Signalized Intersection 1, 2 and 3. And a Sub-Netowrk called "B" for Signalized Intersection 4.

### 1.2.1. Sub-Network "A"

1.2.1.1. Sub-Network "A" has the following coordinated timing plan board

Coordinated board name	Signalized Intersection 1 timing plans	Signalized Intersection 2 timing plans	Signalized Intersection 3 timing plans
Morning	12	14	16
Evening	5	5	10
Evacuating	14	13	18

1.2.1.2. Sub-Network "A" 's weekly schedule for coordinated timing boards is

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
	coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board
00:00-05:00	Morning	00:00-05:00	Morning	00:00-05:00	Morning	00:00-05:00	Morning	00:00-05:00	Morning	00:00-06:00	Morning	00:00-07:00	
05:00-11:30	Adaptive	05:00-11:30	Adaptive	05:00-11:30	Adaptive	05:00-11:30	Adaptive	05:00-11:30	Adaptive	06:00-12:00	Morning	07:00-18:00	Morning
11:30-16:00	Morning	11:30-16:00	Adaptive	11:30-16:00	Adaptive	11:30-16:00	Evacuating	11:30-00:00	Evening	12:00-15:30	Evening	18:00-00:00	Evening
16:00-19:30	Evacuatin	16:00-19:30	Evacuatin	16:00-19:30	Evacuatin	16:00-00:00	Evening			15:30-00:00	Evening		
19:30-00:00	Evening	19:30-22:00	Evening	19:30-00:00	Evening								
		22:00-00:00	Adaptive										

### 1.2.2. Sub-network "B"

Signalized Intersection 4 belongs to Sub-network "B". Sub-network "B" does not have a weekly schedule for coordinated timing board.



### 1.3. Configurations setup

The users defined 3 Configurations called "C-A", "C-B", and "C-C".

#### 1.3.1. Configuration "C-A"

Configuration "C-A" includes Sub-Network "A".

##### 1.3.1.1. Configuration "C-A" 's coordinated boards

Coordinated board name	Sub-Network "A" Coordinated board		
C_Morning	Morning		
C_Evening	Evening		
C_Evacuating	Evacuating		

##### 1.3.1.2. The weekly schedule for Coordinated boards of Configuration "C-A".

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
	coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board		coordinated timing board
00:00-05:00	C_Morning	00:00-05:00	C_Morning	00:00-05:00	C_Morning	00:00-23:59		00:00-23:59		00:00-06:00	Adaptive mode	00:00-07:00	Adaptive mode
05:00-11:30	C_Evacuating	05:00-11:30	Adaptive mode	05:00-11:30	Adaptive mode					06:00-12:00	C_Morning	07:00-18:00	C_Morning
11:30-16:00	C_Morning	11:30-16:00	Adaptive mode	11:30-16:00	Adaptive mode					12:00-15:30	C_Evening	18:00-00:00	C_Evening
16:00-19:30	Adaptive mode	16:00-19:30	Adaptive mode	16:00-19:30	Adaptive mode					15:30-00:00	C_Evening		
19:30-22:00	C_Evening	19:30-22:00	Adaptive mode	19:30-00:00									
22:00-00:00	Adaptive mode	22:00-00:00	Adaptive mode										

#### 1.3.2. Configuration "C-B"

Sub-Network "B" is part of Configuration "C-B", but the users have not set up coordinated boards or a schedule for them.

#### 1.3.3. The configurations activation plan is

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
	Configurations		Configurations		Configurations		Configurations		Configurations		Configurations		Configurations
00:00-12:00	"C-A" "C-B"	00:00-05:00	"C-A" "C-B"	00:00-12:00	"C-A" "C-B"	00:00-12:00	"C-C"	00:00-12:00	"C-C"	00:00-12:00	"C-C"	00:00-07:00	"C-A" "C-B"
12:00-16:00	"C-A" "C-B"	05:00-11:30	"C-C"	12:00-16:00	"C-A" "C-B"	12:00-16:00	"C-C"	12:00-16:00	"C-C"	12:00-16:00	"C-A" "C-B"	07:00-18:00	"C-A" "C-B"
16:00-00:00	"C-A" "C-B"	11:30-16:00	"C-C"	16:00-00:00	"C-A" "C-B"	16:00-00:00	"C-C"	16:00-00:00	"C-C"	16:00-00:00	"C-C"	18:00-00:00	"C-C"



## 2. Example 1

- The current date is Sunday at 16:00 o'clock.
- The system checks in the Configuration activation plan (1.3.3) which configurations are active and decides that Configuration "C-A" and Configuration "C-B" are active.
- The system checks if a coordinate board is set in the weekly schedule of the Configuration "C-A" (1.3.1.2) and finds out "adaptive mode" is set to run on Sunday 16:00.
- Configuration "C-A" includes Sub-Network "A" (1.3.1). Sub-Network "A" consists of Signalized Intersections 1, 2, and 3. The system will run these Signalized Intersections in centralized adaptive mode.
- For Configuration "C-B" (1.3.2), the system does not have any Configuration level instructions for scheduling. The system will check the definition for Sub-Network "B" (1.2.2). It finds out Sub-Network "B" also does not include scheduling instructions. Then the system will check the Signalized Intersection schedule. Only Signalized Intersection 4 is part of Sub-Network "B". For Signalized Intersection 4, on Sunday operation layout 1 should be run (1.1.1.2). And in operation layout 1 at 16:00 o'clock Traffic Light Timing plan 22 should run (1.1.1.1). So, the system instructs the traffic controller of Signalized Intersection 4 to run plan 22.

## 3. Example 2

- The current date is Saturday at 07:30 o'clock.
- The system checks in the Configuration activation plan (1.3.3) which configurations are active on Saturday at 07:30 and decides that Configuration "C-A" and Configuration "C-B" are active.
- The system checks which coordinate board is set on Saturday at 07:30 in the weekly schedule of the Configuration "C-A" and finds out it should run coordinated board "C-Morning" (1.3.1.2). The coordinated board "C-Morning" defines that for Sub-Network "A" it should run "Morning" coordinated board" (1.3.1.1). The coordinate board "Morning" of Sub-Network "A" instructs the system to run Signalized Intersection 1 with Traffic Timing plan 12 (1.2.1.1), Signalized Intersection 2 with Traffic Timing plan 14, and Signalized Intersection 3 with Traffic Timing plan 16.
- As in example 1, Configuration "C-B" and its Sub-Network "B" does not include instructions (1.3.2, 1.2.2), so the system checks the weekly schedule of Signalized Intersection 4 (1.1.1.2). For Signalized Intersection 4, on Saturday operation layout 3 should be run. And in operation layout 3 at 07:30 o'clock the system needs to run the Signalized Intersection with Traffic Timing plan 4 (1.1.1.1).



4. Example 3

- The current date is Tuesday at 20:00 o'clock.
- The system checks in the Configuration activation plan which configurations are active on Tuesday at 20:00 and decides that Configuration "C-A" and Configuration "C-B" are active (1.3.3).
- The system checks which coordinate board is set on Tuesday at 20:00 in the weekly schedule of the Configuration "C-A" and finds out there is no definition (1.3.1.2). So, the system checks the Sub-networks definitions.
- Sub-Network "A" is part of Configuration "C-A". The weekly schedule for coordinated timing boards of Sub-Network "A" instructs the system to run coordinated timing board "Evening" (1.2.1.2). The "Evening" coordinated timing board of Sub-Network "A" instructs the system to run Signalized Intersection 1 with Traffic Timing plan 5, Signalized Intersection 2 with Traffic Timing plan 5, and Signalized Intersection 3 with Traffic Timing plan 10 (1.2.1.1).
- As in example 1, Configuration "C-B" and its Sub-Network "B" does not include instructions (1.3.2, 1.2.2), so the system checks the weekly schedule of Signalized Intersection 4. For Signalized Intersection 4, on Tuesday operation layout 1 should be run (1.1.1.2). And in operation layout 1 at 20:00 o'clock the system needs to run the Signalized Intersection in centralized Adaptive mode (1.1.1.1).

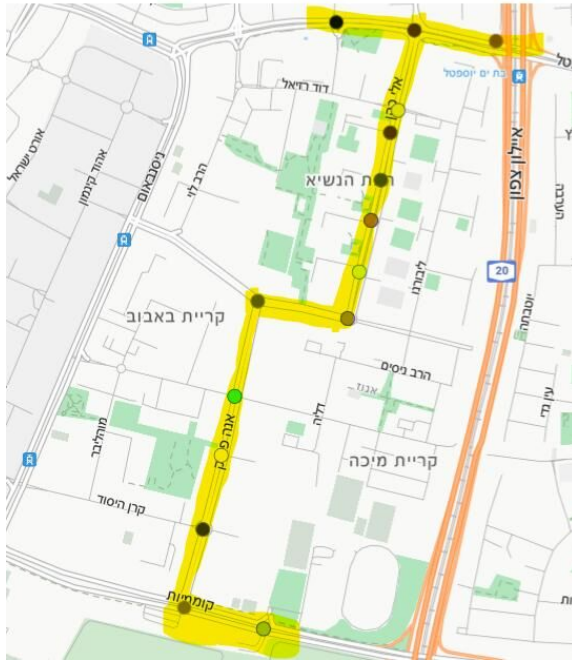


## Appendix 14 – Candidate sub-networks of Signalized Intersection to participate in the centralized adaptive traffic management POC

As part of the centralized adaptive traffic management POC, AHC0 is considering managing one of the following sub-networks of signalized intersections by the centralized adaptive traffic management module.

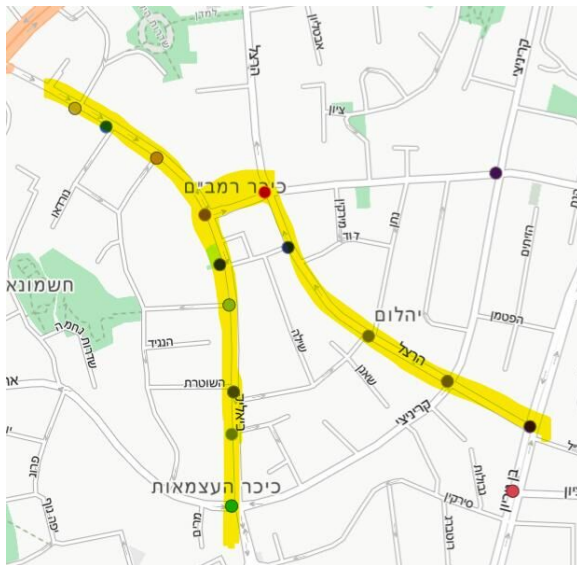
**City:** Bat-Yam

**Route:** Eli Cohen st + Anne Frank st



**City:** Ramat-Gan

**Route:** Bialik st + Herzl st



## Appendix 15 – Modbus protocol for ITC3

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## 1.2 Modbus 2.1

Select modbus variation 2.1, by setting F32AN7 to 21. See [Swarco Modbus protocol considerations](#).

The following abbreviations are used in this section:

- LSB Least significant byte of 16 bit modbus register.
- MSB Most significant byte of 16 bit modbus register.

The ITC implementation of modbus only use holding registers for operational data. Registers are set in a readable and a writeable section. The writeable registers are not meant to be readable as well as they overlap differently with the readable section.

The input register layout holds only meta information about protocol version.

### 1.2.1 Assumptions

In several cases this protocol have been extended with space for up to 96 signal groups as it is expected that a later time, the controller will have support for up to 96 signal groups. However, in reality at the time of this writing, the controller only is able to support 48 physical groups and up 64 if virtual groups are injected for the remaining groups.

### 1.2.2 Overview of input registers layout

The only register currently available in this region, is the modbus layout version.

READ INPUT. REG. DESCRIPTION

65535	Modbuslayoutversion.	<a href="#">1.2.4.1</a>
-------	----------------------	-------------------------

Table 69: Readable input registers overview.

### 1.2.3 Overview of Holding registers layout

All registers are primarily held in this region of the modbus protocol. Each read and write register is not matched up against each other and therefore great care must be followed to avoid accidentally writing back into such a register without checking first what is available.

READ HOLD. REG. DESCRIPTION

0-1600	Detector log.	<a href="#">1.2.5.1</a>
1601-3201	Lamp log.	<a href="#">1.2.5.1</a>
3202-4802	General log.	<a href="#">1.2.5.1</a>
4803-6403	Event log.	<a href="#">1.2.5.1</a>
6404-8004	Plan log.	<a href="#">1.2.5.1</a>
8005	Controller alarm status.	<a href="#">1.2.5.2</a>
8006	Backplane ID.	<a href="#">1.2.5.3</a>
8007	Logical Address.	<a href="#">1.2.5.4</a>
8008	Number of available traffic plans and situations.	<a href="#">1.2.5.5</a>
8009	Number of groups and detector logics.	<a href="#">1.2.5.6</a>
8010-8014	Current Date and time.	<a href="#">1.2.5.7</a>



8015	Current traffic plan and source.	1.2.5.8
8016	Current traffic situation and source.	1.2.5.9
8017	Local/central mode and control status.	1.2.5.10
8018	Coordination status and fixed time/dimming.	1.2.5.11
8019	Base cycle counter and plan counter.	1.2.5.12
8020	Current plan cycle length.	1.2.5.13
8021	Current stage and next Stage.	1.2.5.14
8022-8069	Group status.	1.2.5.15
8070-8091	Detector status.	1.2.5.16
8092-8113	Detector errors.	1.2.5.17
8114-8465	Detector counts and occupancy.	1.2.5.21
8466-8529	Software flags.	1.2.5.18
8530-8779	Memory registers.	1.2.5.19
8780-8787	Hardware inputs.	1.2.5.20
8788-8907	Control block parameters.	1.2.5.22
8908-12875	Traffic plan parameters.	1.2.5.23
12876-13035	Traffic plan configuration parameters.	1.2.5.24
13036-25323	Traffic plan group configuration parameters.	1.2.5.25
25324-25707	Group configuration parameters.	1.2.5.26
25708-31851	Stage logic group configuration parameters.	1.2.5.27
31852-31921	Calendar General configuration parameters.	1.2.5.28
31922-34993	Calendar Timetable configuration parameters.	1.2.5.29
34994-37116	Calendar Annual table configuration parameters.	1.2.5.30
37117-37244	Calendar Timetable actions configuration parameters.	1.2.5.31

---

Table 70: Readable holding registers overview.

WRITE HOLD. REG.DESCRPTION

0-2	Current date and time.	1.2.6.1
3	Current plan and situation.	1.2.6.2
4	Current plan cycle length and fixed time control.	1.2.6.3
5	Control intersection.	1.2.6.4
6-13	Digital outputs.	1.2.6.5
14-141	Software flags.	1.2.6.6
142-391	Memory registers.	1.2.6.7
392-567	Force detector logics.	1.2.6.8
568-687	Control block parameters.	1.2.6.9
688-4655	Traffic Plan parameters.	1.2.6.10
4656-4815	Traffic plan configuration parameters.	1.2.6.11
4816-17103	Traffic plan group configuration parameters.	1.2.6.12
17104-17391	Group configuration parameters.	1.2.6.13
17392-23535	Stage logic Group configuration parameters.	1.2.6.14
23536-23605	Calendar General configuration parameters.	1.2.6.15
23606-26677	Calendar Timetable configuration parameters.	1.2.6.16
26678-28789	Calendar Annual table configuration parameters.	1.2.6.17
28790-28917	Calendar Timetable actions configuration parameters.	1.2.6.18

---

Table 71: Writeable holding registers overview.

The following pages contains detailed information about the holding and input registers in use.



1.2.4 Readable Input registers descriptions

1.2.4.1 Modbus layout version

Offset	Field
+0	MSB Major version (2)
	LSB Minor version (0)

1.2.5 Readable Holding registers descriptions

1.2.5.1 ITC Logs

- 0-1600, Detector log.
- 1601-3201, Lamp log.
- 3202-4802, General log
- 4803-6403, Event log.
- 6404-8004, Plan log.

Each log is arranged with the first register containing number of log entries present in the remaining registers. All remaining registers are set to zero.

Therefore each log is laid out as follows:

Offset	Field
+0	Count of log entried (0-200)
+1-+8	Log entry 1
+9-+16	Log entry 2
...	<i>etc.</i>

And each log entry follows the following scheme:

Offset	Field
+0	LSB Timestamp, month (1-12). MSB Timestamp, year - 2000.
+1	LSB Timestamp, hour (0-23). MSB Timestamp, day (1-31).
+2	LSB Timestamp, second (0-59). MSB Timestamp, minute (0-59).
+3	Error code.
+4	error info 1.
+5	error info 2.
+6	error info 3.
+7	error info 4.

The amount of lines per log is limited to the 200 latest entries.



#### 1.2.5.2 Short alarm status

Field providing general information about alarm status in order to avoid having to iterate current alarm list.

Offset	Group	
b0-1	Short alarm state:	
	0	- no alarms
	1	- minor alarm
	2	- major alarm
	3	- major alarm, dark signals.
b2	Lamps level error	
b3	Detector error	
b4-15	Reserved	

#### 1.2.5.3 Backplane ID

ITC backplane ID, as read from the backplane ID chip.

#### 1.2.5.4 Logical Address

Logical address read from [F029N4](#).

#### 1.2.5.5 Number of available traffic plans and situations

Offset	Field	
MSB	Number of configured traffic situations read from <a href="#">F999N6</a>	
LSB	Number of configured traffic plans read from <a href="#">F999N5</a>	

#### 1.2.5.6 Number of groups and detector logics

Offset	Field	
MSB	Number of detector logics read from <a href="#">F000N4</a>	
LSB	Number of groups read from <a href="#">F000N1</a>	

#### 1.2.5.7 Current date and time

Offset	Group	
+0	MSB	Year - 2000.
	LSB	Month (1-12)
+1	MSB	Day (1-31)
	LSB	Hour (0-59)
+2	MSB	Minute (0-59)
	LSB	Second (0-59)

#### 1.2.5.8 Current traffic plan and source



Offset Field

LSB	Current traffic plan (1-32).
	254 Flash.
	255 Dark.
MSB	Plan source - one of:
	0 default (plan 1)
	1 forced
	2 failure mode
	3 manual
	4 local
	5 emergency
	6 work station
	7 control block
	8 calendar clock
	9 external traffic-plan-master TPm (parallel)
	10 external traffic-plan-master TPm (serial)
	11 internal traffic-plan-master TPm (traffic actuation)
	12 current traffic situation
	13 start-up
	14 UTC
	15 start-up (high priority)
	16 Smart Plan
	17 Mode priority

1.2.5.9 Current traffic situation and source

Offset Field

LSB	Current traffic situation (1-x).
MSB	Situation source - one of
	0 default (situation 1)
	1 forced
	2 emergency
	3 work station
	4 control block
	5 external traffic-situation-master TSm (parallel)
	6 external traffic-situation-master TSm (serial)
	7 internal traffic-situation-master TSm (traffic actuation)
	8 calendar clock
	9 startup

1.2.5.10 Local/central mode and control status

Offset Field

LSB	Local/central mode.
	0 Local.
	1 Central.
	2 Local requested from manual panel.
MSB	Control status.
	0 Isolated.
	1 (RESERVED).



- 2 Coordination.
- 3 Special coordination (SPOT,OCIT) or centralized.
- 4 Manual.
- 5 All red.
- 6 Local coordination/linked.

#### 1.2.5.11 Coordination status and fixed time/dimming

##### Offset Field

LSB	Coordination status. Bitmask.
+1	Coordination is active.
+2	Coordination and sync is active.
+4	Sync signal is active.
+8	Waiting for sync signal.
+16	Warning in sync signal.
+32	Fault in sync signal.
+64	Coordination with sync is used.
MSB	mode.
	0 Normal.
	1 Fixed time.
	2 Dimming active.

#### 1.2.5.12 Base cycle counter and plan counter

This single register is layed out as follows:

##### Offset Field

LSB	Base cycle counter (0-x).
MSB	Plan cycle counter (0-x).

#### 1.2.5.13 Current plan cycle length

The current plan cycle length is a representation of the currently active cycle length. However, the cycle may be longer/shorter in order to adopt a change in the cycle length.

Register layout:

##### Offset Field

LSB	(RESERVED).
MSB	Current plan cycle time (0-x).

#### 1.2.5.14 Current Stage and next Stage

This single register is layed out as follows:

##### Offset Field

LSB	Current stage.
MSB	Next stage.



#### 1.2.5.15 Group status

Group status for groups 1-96. Each 16 bit register contains status for four groups. Odd numbered groups are in the lower four bits of a byte, and even numbered in the high four bits. For example, the first four groups would occupy a 16 bit register as follows:

Bits 0-3	Group 1.
Bits 4-7	Group 2.
Bits 8-11	Group 3.
Bits 12-15	Group 4.

Each group can take on the following values:

0	Red/yellow.
1	Minimum green.
2	Green rest.
3	Green extension.
4	Past-end green.
5	Flashing green.
6	Yellow.
7	Red clearance or minimum red.
8	Red rest.
9	Red with request.
10	Red priority.
11	Red priviledge.
12	Red, stopping conflicts.
14	Startup, dark or flash.
15	Not used signal group.

#### 1.2.5.16 Detector status

Detector logic 1-352 status, one bit per detector logic, 16 per register. The least significant bit in first modbus holding register is detector logic 1.

The bit states are as follows:

0	Detector logic is inactive.
1	Detector logic is active.

#### 1.2.5.17 Detector errors

Detector logic 1-352 errors. One bit per detector logic starting with lowest significant bit being detector 1. The bit states are as follows:

0	Detector logic has no error.
1	Detector logic has error.

#### 1.2.5.18 Software flags

Software flags 1-1024, one bit per flag starting with first software flag is lowest bit in the first register.

The bit states are as follows:



- 0 Software flag is inactive.
- 1 Software flag is active.

#### 1.2.5.19 Memory registers

Memory registers 1-250. A memory register is a 16 bits sized register inside ITC-3. Each memory register occupies one register in modbus.

#### 1.2.5.20 Hardware inputs

Digital inputs 1-128. Each bit in a register represents a single input. The inputs are ordered lowest to highest so that for instance the first register first bit is input 1 and the highest bit is input 16.

The bit states are as follows:

- 0 Digital input is inactive.
- 1 Digital input is active.

#### 1.2.5.21 Detector counts and occupancy

Each register contains volume and occupancy data for a single detector logic. First register is detector logic 1.

- LSB Detector volume count (0-255).
- MSB Detector occupancy on percent (0-100).

#### 1.2.5.22 Control block parameters

Control block parameters 1-240, from configuration [F15N9-F15N248](#). Each register contains two control block parameters, the least significant byte of first register is control block parameter 1 (F15N9).

- LSB Odd control block parameters (1-239).
- MSB Even control block parameters (2-240).

#### 1.2.5.23 Traffic plan parameters

Plan parameters, from configuration [F36](#). Each plan has 248 parameters and are sectioned as follows:

Address	Plan
+0 - +123	Traffic plan 1 parameters
+124 - +247	Traffic plan 2 parameters
...	... etc ...
+3844 - +3967	Traffic plan 32 parameters

Each modbus holding register each holds 2 plan set registers like so:

Offset	Group
+0	Traffic Plan 1 parameter 1&2
	LSB: Parameter 1
	MSB: parameter 2
+1	Traffic Plan 1 parameter 3&4
	LSB: Parameter 3



MSB:  
Parameter 4 ...  
... etc ...  
+124 Traffic Plan 2 parameter 1&2

#### 1.2.5.24 Traffic plan configuration parameters

Address	Group
+0 - +4	Traffic plan cfg 1
+5 - +9	Traffic plan cfg 2
...	... etc ...
+155 - +159	Traffic plan cfg 16

A single plan uses the following 5 registers

Offset	Field
+0	Plan type <a href="#">F03PN1</a>
+1	MSB: Start-up stage <a href="#">F03PN2</a> LSB: Rest stage <a href="#">F03PN2</a>
+2	Shutdown stage <a href="#">F03PN2</a>
+3	LSB: Plan cycle <a href="#">F03PN10</a>
+4	MSB: Cycle offset <a href="#">F03PN11</a>

#### 1.2.5.25 Traffic plan group configuration parameters

Address	Group
+0 - +383	Traffic plan 1
+0 - +3	Traffic plan 1 - Group 1
+4 - +7	Traffic plan 1 - Group 2
...	etc...
+384 - +768	Traffic plan 2
...	etc...
+11904 - +12287	Traffic plan 32

The plan.group scheme is organized as follows:

Offset	Field
+0	MSB Max. min. green (1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN1</a> LSB Max. green (1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN2</a>
+1	MSB Aux time (0.1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN3</a> LSB Var P-E-G time (0.1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN4</a>
+2	MSB Privelege time (1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN5</a> LSB Start/stop order mode <a href="#">F07PGN6</a>
+3	MSB Sequence logic <a href="#">F07PGN7</a> LSB Stage logic <a href="#">F07PGN8</a>

#### 1.2.5.26 Group configuration parameters

Address	Group
+0 - +3	Group 1
+4 - +7	Group 2
...	... etc ...
+380 - +383	Group 96



A single group uses the following registers

Offset	Field
+0	Signal type <a href="#">F998GN5</a>
	MSB: x
	LSB: y
+1	MSB: Red/Yellow (x0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN8</a> LSB: Min green (x0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN9</a>
+2	MSB: Green flash(x0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN10</a> LSB: Min Yellow (0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN11</a>
+3	MSB: Var Yellow (0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN12</a> LSB: Min Red (0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN13</a>

#### 1.2.5.27 Stage logic group configuration parameters

A max of 16 stage logics are programmable. A read from undefined values will yield zero in all cases.

Address	Group
+0 - +383	Stage logic 1
+0 - +3	Stage logic 1 - Group 1
+4 - +7	Stage logic 1 - Group 2
...	... <i>etc</i> ...
+384 - +767	Stage logic 2
...	... <i>etc</i> ...
+5760 - +6144	Stage logic 16

The Logic.group scheme is organized as follows:

Offset	Field
+0	MSB: Req stages <a href="#">F009GN1</a> LSB: Primary stages <a href="#">F009GN2</a>
+1	LSB: No-Req stages <a href="#">F009GN3</a>
+2	Reserved
+3	Reserved

#### 1.2.5.28 Calendar General configuration parameters

Offset	Field
+0	LSB: Daylight saving <a href="#">F21N2</a>
+1	MSB: Daylight-saving-time begin x <a href="#">F21N3</a> LSB: Daylight-saving-time begin y
+2	LSB: Daylight-saving-time begin z
+3	MSB: Daylight-saving-time end x <a href="#">F21N4</a> LSB: Daylight-saving-time end y
+4	LSB: Daylight-saving-time end z
+5	LSB: Long saturday <a href="#">F21N5</a> MSB: Special days interval definition. <a href="#">F21N14</a>
+6 - +70	Set of Day set 1-32 <a href="#">F21N6</a> (See below)



The Day set scheme is organized as follows per day set:

Offset	Field
+0	MSB: Day set X value
	LSB: Day set X value
+1	LSB: Day set Z value

#### 1.2.5.29 Calendar Timetable configuration parameters

List of time table definitions:

Offset	Field
+0-+95	Time table 1
+96-+192	Time table 2
...	... etc ...
+2976 - +3071	Time table 32

Each table defines a function (see [F22TN1](#)), repeated 32 times for each table.

Offset	Field
+0	Function.
+1	Hour
+2	MSB: Minute
	LSB: Seconds

#### 1.2.5.30 Calendar Annual table configuration parameters

See [F23 - Annual table](#).

Offset	Field
+0 - +192	Annual table 1
+0	Annual table 1 year <a href="#">F23N1</a>
+1 - +2	Annual table 1 definition 1 <a href="#">F23N2</a>
+3 - +4	Annual table 1 definition 2 <a href="#">F23N3</a>
...	... etc ...
+193 - +385	Annual table 2
...	... etc ...
+1930 - +2122	Annual table 11

Each annual table starts with one byte defining the year and then 96 entries of year date definitions as follows:

Offset	Field
+0	Function <a href="#">F23N2</a>
+1	MSB: Month <a href="#">F23N2</a>
	LSB: Day in month <a href="#">F23N2</a>

#### 1.2.5.31 Calendar Timetable Actions configuration parameters

In this table 8×16 Timetable plans ([F46](#)) are available, each occupying one register exactly.



1.2.6 Writeable registers description

1.2.6.1 Current date and time

Offset		Field
+0	MSB:	Year. > 200      1750 will be added to value internally. ≤ 200      2000 will be added to value internally.
	LSB:	Month (1-12)
	+1	MSB:
LSB:		Hour (0-59)
+2	MSB:	Minute (0-59)
	LSB:	Second (0-59)

1.2.6.2 Current plan and situation

Offset		Field
+0	MSB	Situation (0-16).
	LSB	Plan (1-32).

1.2.6.3 Current plan cycle length and fixed time control

Offset		Field
+0	MSB	Fixed time control.
		0    No fixed time control.
	LSB	1    Fixed time control.
		2    Cycle length (0-255).

1.2.6.4 Control intersection (dark/flash)

0		Offset	Field
+0	LSB		Control mode.
		1	Normal operation.
		2	Flash.
		3	Dark.

1.2.6.5 Digital outputs

Set digital outputs 1-128. The flags are arranged so LSB in the first register matches output 1. The bit states are as follows:

Value	Meaning
0	Deactivate digital output.
1	Activate digital output.



1.2.6.6 Software  
flags Set software  
flags 1-1024.

Each register is able to modify up to 8 flags by utilizing a bit mask. Only values with an active mask bit set, will be set according to the value field.

Offset Meaning

MSB: Mask for 8 flags.

LSB: Value for 8 flags.

Example:

By setting a value 0x0101 to holding register 10 will set software flag 1 to active, while setting 0x0100 to register 10 will clear the flag.

By setting a value 0x0102, will have the same result as bit 2 is not covered by the mask and will therefore be ignored. Instead bit 1 is 0 and will therefore still clear software flag 1.

1.2.6.7 Memory registers

Set memory registers 1-250. A memory register is 1 byte. Each 16 bit register contains two memory registers. The registers are arranged as follows

Offset	Field
+0	LSB: Memory register 1. MSB: Memory register 2.
+1	LSB: Memory register 3. MSB: Memory register 4.
...	... <i>etc</i>
+95	LSB: Memory register 191. MSB: Memory register 192.

1.2.6.8 Force detector logics

Force the state of detector logics 1-352. The registers are arranged as follows:

Offset	Field
+0	LSB: Detector logic 1 <div style="margin-left: 20px;">           0 No forcing. Normal state.            1 Force detector logic active.            2 Force detector logic inactive.         </div> MSB: Detector logic 2
+1	LSB: Detector logic 3 MSB: Detector logic 4
...	... <i>etc</i>
+99	LSB: Detector logic 199 MSB: Detector logic 200



#### 1.2.6.9 Control block parameters

Set control block parameters 1-240, from configuration [F15N9-F15N248](#). Each control block parameter is 1 byte. Each register contains two control block parameters arranged like so:

Offset	Field
+0	LSB: Control block parameter 1. MSB: Control block parameter 2.
+1	LSB: Control block parameter 3. MSB: Control block parameter 4.
...	... <i>etc</i> ...
+119	LSB: Control block parameter 239. MSB: Control block parameter 240.

#### 1.2.6.10 Traffic Plan parameters

Set plan parameters. ([F36](#))

Each set of 124 registers contains the 248 plan parameters for a single plan. Each register contains two plan parameters.

The layout is as follows:

Offset	Field
+0 - +123	248 plan parameters for plan 1.
+124 - +243	248 plan parameters for plan 2.
...	... <i>etc</i> ...
+3844 - +3967	248 plan parameters for plan 32.

The individual plan registers are organized as follows:

Offset	Plan register
+0	Plan <i>X</i> parameters 1 & 2
	LSB Parameter 1
	MSB Parameter 2
+1	Plan <i>X</i> parameters 3 & 4
	LSB Parameter 3
	MSB Parameter 4 ...
...	... <i>etc</i> ...

#### 1.2.6.11 Traffic plan configuration parameters

Offset	Group
+0 - +4	Traffic plan 1
+5 - +9	Traffic plan 2
...	... <i>etc</i> ...
+155 - +159	Traffic plan 32



A single plan uses the following registers

Offset	Field
+0	Plan type <a href="#">F03PN1</a>
+1	MSB: Start-up stage <a href="#">F03PN2</a> LSB: Rest stage <a href="#">F03PN2</a>
+2	Shutdown stage <a href="#">F03PN2</a>
+3	LSB: Plan cycle <a href="#">F03PN10</a>
+4	MSB: Cycle offset <a href="#">F03PN11</a>

#### 1.2.6.12 Traffic plan group configuration parameters

Address	Group
+0 - +383	Traffic plan 1
+0 - +3	Traffic plan 1 - Group 1
+4 - +7	Traffic plan 1 - Group 2
...	... etc ...
+384 - +768	Traffic plan 2
...	... etc ...
+11904 - +12287	Traffic plan 32

The plan.group scheme is organized as follows:

Offset	Field
+0	MSB Max. min. green (1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN1</a> LSB Max. green (1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN2</a>
+1	MSB Aux time (0.1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN3</a> LSB Var P-E-G time (0.1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN4</a>
+2	MSB Privelege time (1 sec) <a href="#">F07PGN5</a> LSB Start/stop order mode <a href="#">F07PGN6</a>
+3	MSB Sequence logic <a href="#">F07PGN7</a> LSB Stage logic <a href="#">F07PGN8</a>

#### 1.2.6.13 Group configuration parameters

Address	Group
+0 - +2	Group 1
+3 - +5	Group 2
...	... etc ...
+285 - +287	Group 96

A single group uses the following registers

Offset	Field
+0	MSB: Red/Yellow (x0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN8</a> LSB Min green (x0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN9</a>
+1	MSB: Green flash(x0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN10</a> LSB: Min Yellow (0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN11</a>
+2	MSB: Var Yellow (0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN12</a> LSB: Min Red (0.1 secs) <a href="#">F04GN13</a>



#### 1.2.6.14 Stage logic group configuration parameters

A max of 16 stage logics are programmable. A read from undefined values will yield zero in all cases.

Address	Group
+0 - +383	Stage logic 1
+0 - +3	Stage logic 1 - Group 1
+4 - +7	Stage logic 1 - Group 2
...	... etc ...
+384 - +767	Stage logic 2
...	... etc ...
+5760 - +6143	Stage logic 16

The Logic.group scheme is organized as follows:

Offset	Field
+0	MSB: Req stages F009GN1 LSB: Primary stages F009GN2
+1	LSB: No-Req stages F009GN3

#### 1.2.6.15 Calendar General configuration parameters

Offset	Field
+0	LSB: Daylight saving F21N2
+1	MSB: Daylight-saving-time begin x F21N3 LSB: Daylight-saving-time begin y
+2	LSB: Daylight-saving-time begin z
+3	MSB: Daylight-saving-time end x F21N4 LSB: Daylight-saving-time end y
+4	LSB: Daylight-saving-time end z
+5	LSB: Long saturday F21N5 MSB: Special days interval definition. F21N14
+6 - +70	Set of Day set 1-32 F21N6 (See below)

The Day set scheme is organized as follows per day set:

Offset	Field
+0	MSB: Day set X value LSB: Day set X value
+1	LSB: Day set Z value

#### 1.2.6.16 Calendar Timetable configuration parameters

The maximum calendar timetable is a 32×32 table and is organized as follows:

Offset	Field
+0 - +95	Time table 1
+96 - +191	Time table 2
...	... etc ...
+2976 - +3071	Time table 32



Each table defines a function (see [F022TN1](#)), repeated 32 times for each table.

Offset	Field
+0	Function.
+1	Hour
+2	MSB: Minute
	LSB: Seconds

#### 1.2.6.17 Calendar Annual table configuration parameters

See [F023 - Annual table](#).

Offset	Field
+0 - +191	Annual table 1
+0	Annual table 1 year <a href="#">F23N1</a>
+1 - +2	Annual table 1 definition 1 <a href="#">F23N2</a>
+3 - +4	Annual table 1 definition 2 <a href="#">F23N3</a>
...	... <i>etc</i> ...
+192 - +383	Annual table 2
...	... <i>etc</i> ...
+1920 - +2111	Annual table 11

Each annual table starts with one byte defining the year and then 32 entries of year date definitions as follows:

Offset	Field
+0	Function <a href="#">F23N2</a> +1
	MSB: Month <a href="#">F23N2</a>
	LSB: Day in month <a href="#">F23N2</a>

#### 1.2.6.18 Calendar Timetable Actions configuration parameters

In this table 8×16 Timetable plans are available, each occupying one register exactly.

See [F046 - Timetable actions](#)

