

OBELUX MI SERIES

Medium-intensity aviation obstruction light



Manual

Version 1.5

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1 CHANGE LOG

Version	Date:	Description:	Author
0.1	25.10.2016	Document created	AHa
0.9	16.12.2016	Document draft released for internal review	AHa
1.0	23.12.2016	Document release	AHa
1.1	2.1.2017	New RED flashing mode added	AHa
1.2	31.1.2017	Photocell operation mode added	AHa
1.3	23.03.2017	Troubleshooting, Spare parts, Packaging, DC models added.	AHa
1.4	03.04.2017	Photocell operation explained in more detail	AHa
1.5	12.07.2017	Installation chapter improved. Added pictures.	AHa

2 ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document describes the installation and setup of the MI series light head unit, DIP switch effects and operation of the unit on practical level.

CP	Control Panel
FPM	Flashes Per Minute

Table 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations

3 ABOUT THIS PRODUCT

Obelux MI series obstruction lights provide 2000cd RED (Medium-Intensity Type B/C) light. Some models also feature Night Vision Goggle (NVG) compliant infrared light (850nm).

The MI series lights support both Stand-alone and Modbus operation. In Stand-alone mode, no external controllers are required to run the product. In most use cases, mounting the standalone aviation obstruction light and connecting power supply cable are the only actions needed to operate. In Modbus operation, the light is controlled with a Obelux controller as a part of an aviation light system.

The models come with built-in photocell that can drive the transitions between day, twilight and night modes. The light operation is based on an embedded microcontroller on the light main circuit board.

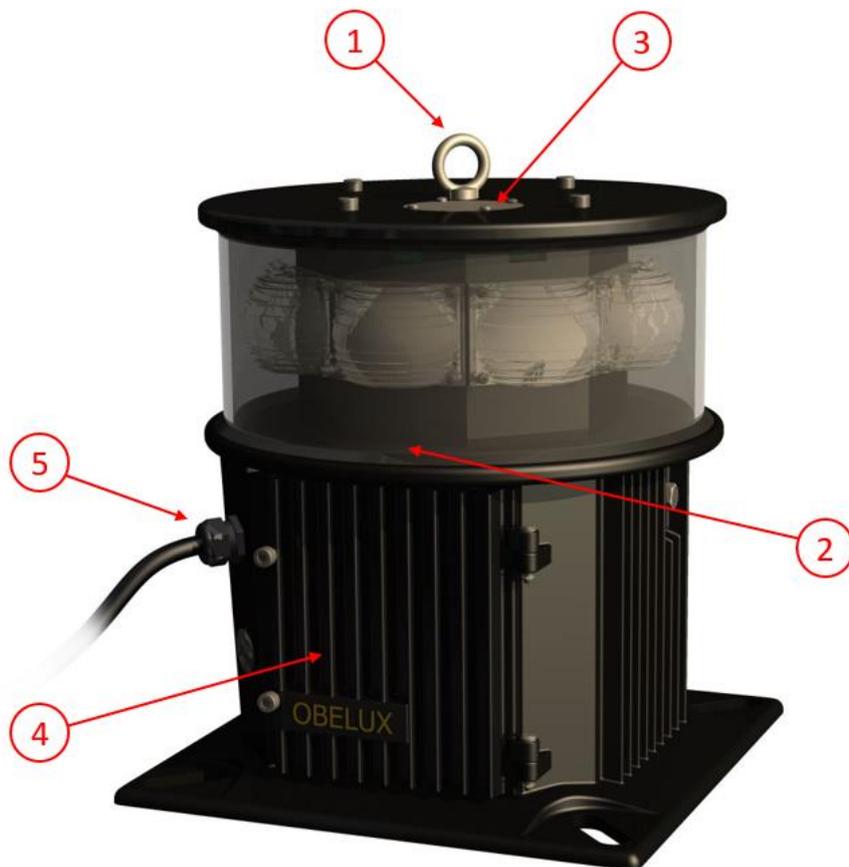


Figure 1: Main functional parts of light head

1. Lug (for lifting the light)
2. Spirit level (for levelling the light during installation)
3. Location of photocell
4. Service access hatch
5. Cable glands

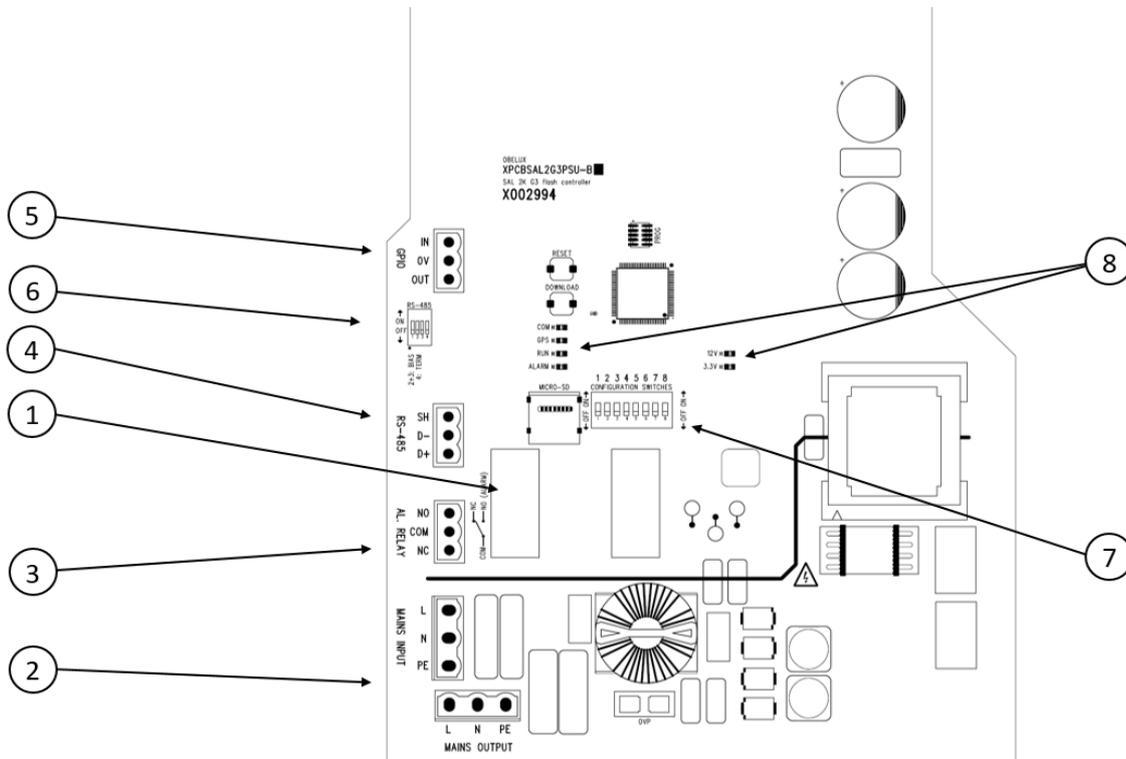


Figure 2: Main circuit board of the light head

1. Software version label
2. Mains power supply connectors
3. Alarm relay connector
4. Communications network connector (RS-485)
5. External signal input connector (GPIO)
6. RS485 termination DIP switches (DIP4)
7. Configuration DIP switches (1-8)
8. Status LEDs

3.1 Versions

Obelux MI series is available as the following models:

Order code	Output	Op. volt.	GPS synch	Infrared	CCV*	Packing dimensions
MI-ACWGAM	2 000cd	90-265VAC	Yes	No	No	460x330x330mm, 12,7kg
MI-ACWIRGAM	2 000cd	90-265VAC	Yes	Yes	No	460x330x330mm, 12,7kg
MI-ACWCCVGAM	2 000cd	90-265VAC	Yes	No	Yes	460x330x330mm, 12,7kg
MI-ACWCCVIRGAM	2 000cd	90-265VAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	460x330x330mm, 12,7kg
MI-DCGAM	2 000cd	20-60VDC	Yes	No	No	460x330x330mm, 12,7kg
MI-DCIRGAM	2 000cd	20-60VDC	Yes	Yes	No	460x330x330mm, 12,7kg
MI-DCCCVGAM	2 000cd	20-60VDC	Yes	No	Yes	460x330x330mm, 12,7kg
MI-DCCCVIRGAM	2 000cd	20-60VDC	Yes	Yes	Yes	460x330x330mm, 12,7kg

*Cold Climate Version

4 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

In this section, you will find general safety instruction for the device. Please read the instructions carefully before installing or using the device to avoid any personal, environmental or material damages.

4.1 General considerations

Install device observing manufactures installation guide.

Use only cables and connectors specified by the manufacturer.

Keep your device away from heat sources, dust, smoke or other harmful substances.

Do not add or remove any components inside the device unless otherwise approved by the manufacturer.

Do not spill food or other liquids on device

If you have any error situation with the device, do not try to fix it by yourself, contact your reseller.

4.2 Environmental considerations

The European Parliament and the Council of European Union issued directive 2012/19/EU to contribute to sustainable production and consumption by, as a first priority, the prevention of WEEE and, in addition, by the re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of such wastes so as to reduce the disposal of waste and to contribute to the efficient use of resources and the retrieval of valuable secondary raw materials.

Obelux aviation obstacle light products sold inside European Union can be returned to manufacturer if no local WEEE separate collection and re-use services are available. Please contact Obelux for details.

Obelux does not refurbish returned items but forwards them to authorized WEEE treatment facility.

4.3 Personal considerations

HIGH VOLTAGE! Device contains high voltage which is very dangerous to human beings. Any direct contact to high voltage could lead to serious injury, worst case even death.



5 INSTALLATION

5.1 Device installation

Mount the obstruction light to selected mounting point using quality-made fasteners. This aviation obstruction light comes with four bolt holes to mount this product securely. One of the mounting points is not painted. This mounting point can be used as additional grounding. Level the light using spirit level (bubble level) if the mounting point is not already levelled. Tighten bolts & nuts. Obelux recommends 100 Nm tightening torque for M12 hot-dipped 8.8 bolts with suitable washer between bolt and mounting plate. When the service access hatch (door) is open, check that there is no inflow of water (incl. hail and snow) into aviation obstacle light. Photocell is located on top of the light. Photocell should have an uninterrupted view of the sky to work correctly. All dimensions are in millimetres (mm).

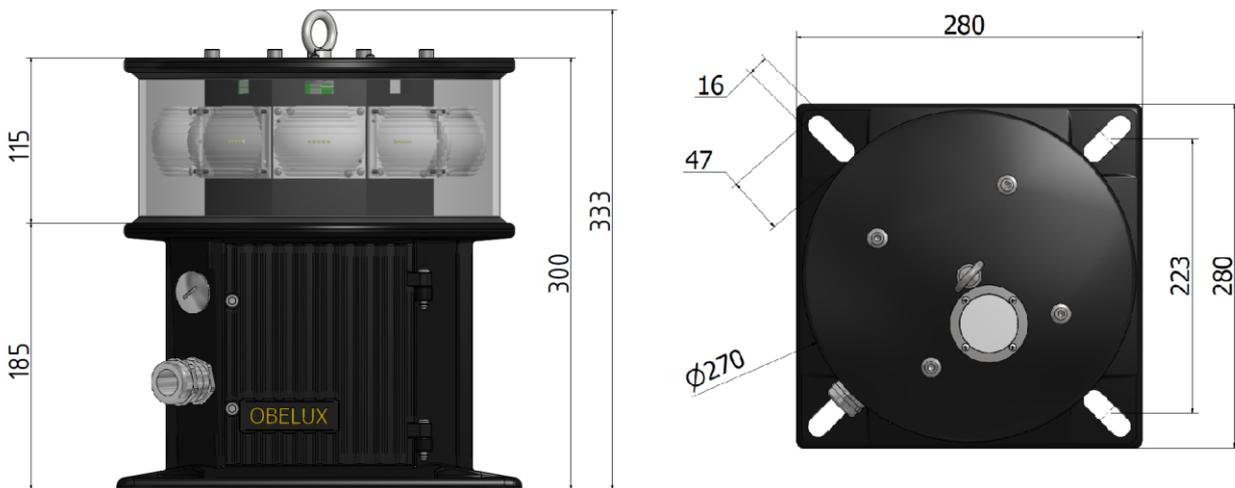


Figure 3: Dimensions

5.2 Wiring

Route cables using cable glands on side of the light head. Connect the cable wires securely to appropriate terminal block connectors. Connectors can be disconnected from the terminals on the main circuit board for easier access. Second row of terminals in the Alarm relay / RS485 connector can be used to distribute alarm and data signals to next light head.

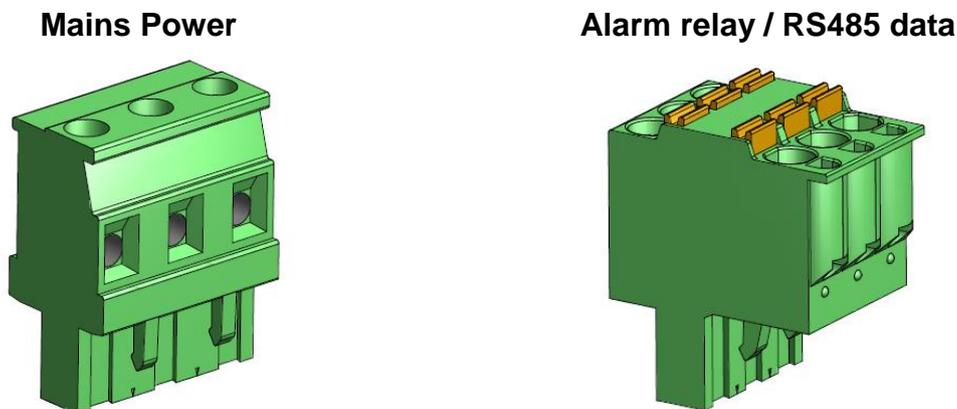


Figure 4: Terminal block connector

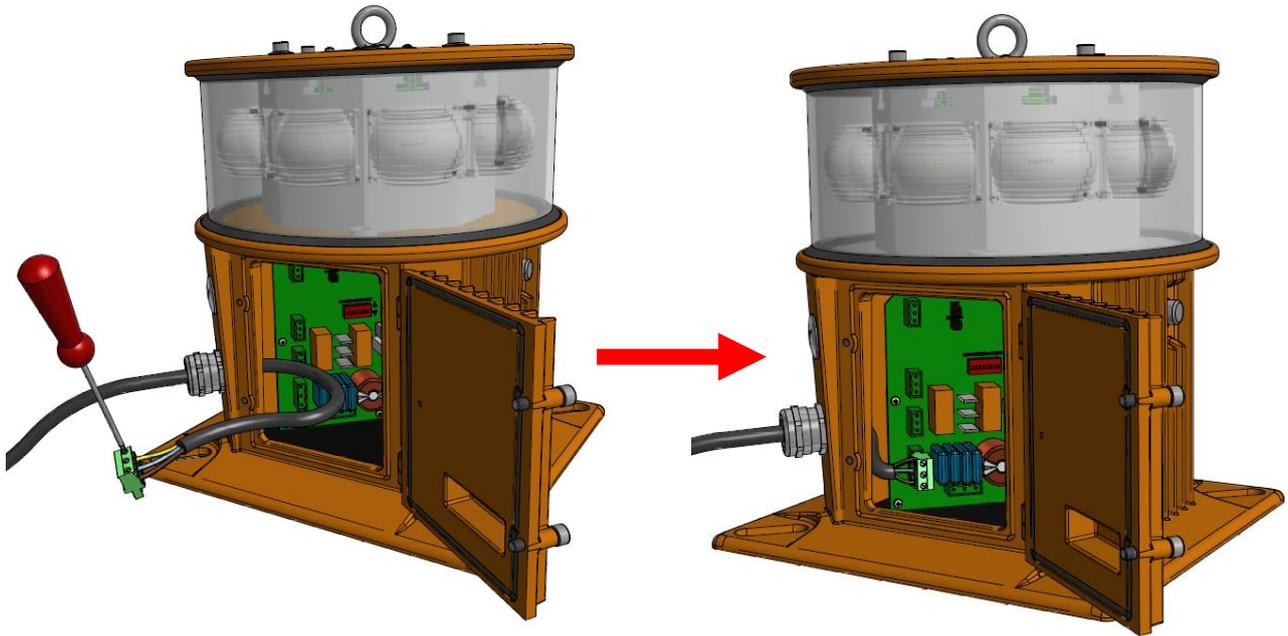


Figure 5: Wiring the Mains Input

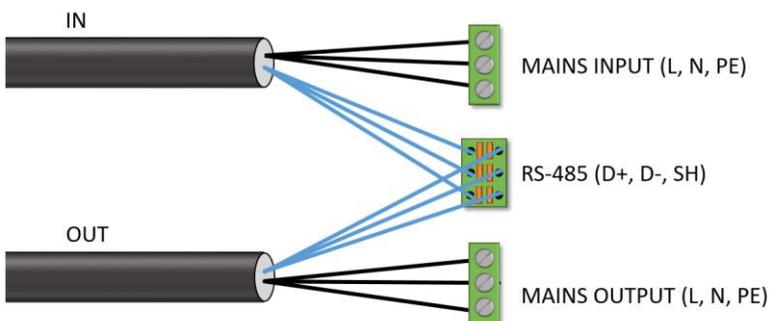


Figure 6: Distributing power and data to next light head

Make sure that all unused glands or gland holes are sealed. There are two different size cable glands used on the device. Follow the illustration below to achieve desired EMC protection with the EMC glands:

Cable gland M25 for 11-16 mm cable diameter



Please follow these instructions when routing cable via a cable gland:

1. Partially expose the braided screen by removing the outer sheath of the cable at a length of approx. 10 mm.
2. Insert the cable through the dome nut and the gland body until the contact spring is pressed against the braided screen.
3. Firmly screw on dome nut.

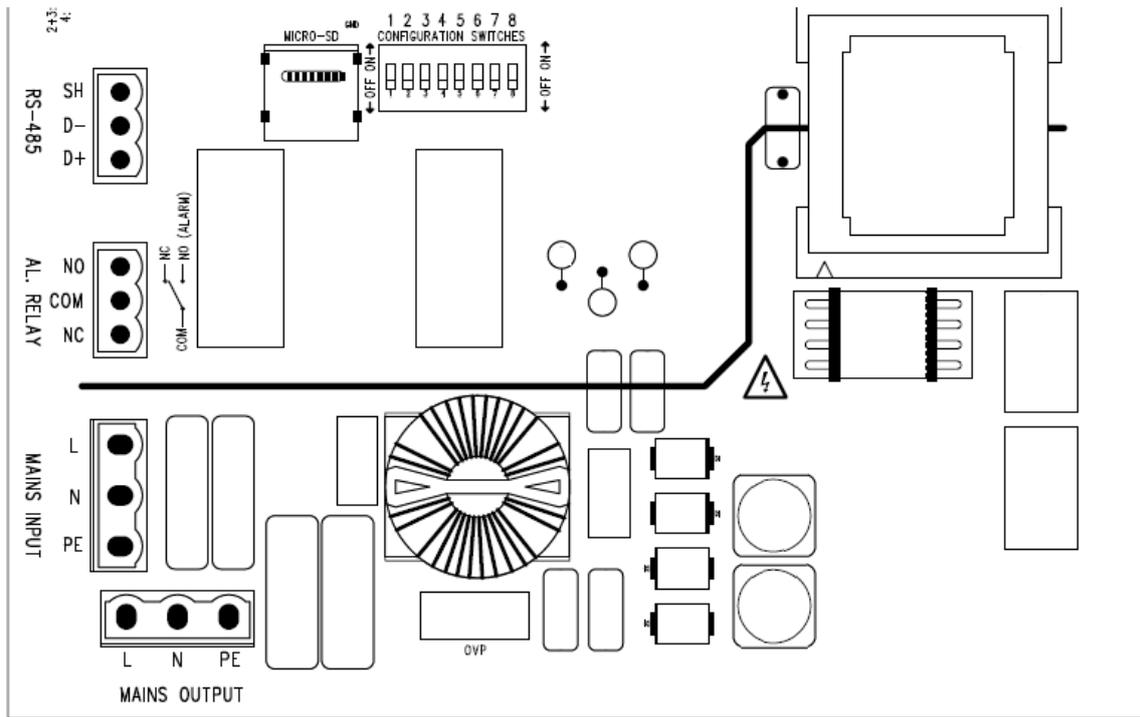


Figure 7: Light head terminals

5.2.1 Mains input (ACW versions)

Mark	Description	Information
L	Live terminal	Connect the mains power supply in into these screw connectors. Colours are typically brown (for Live) and blue (for Neutral)
N	Neutral terminal	
PE	Protective earth	Connect protective earth into this screw connector. PE line is typically indicated with yellow/green shield on the wire.

Single-phase supply with Protective Earth. Tighten the connector screws using flat-head (straight) screwdriver.

Conductor cross-section 0.2mm² - 2.5mm²

5.2.2 Mains output (ACW versions)

Mark	Description	Information
L	Live terminal	Connect the mains power supply in into these screw connectors. Colours are typically brown (for Live) and blue (for Neutral)
N	Neutral terminal	
PE	Protective earth	Connect protective earth into this screw connector. PE line is typically indicated with yellow/green shield on the wire.

This terminal is used to distribute power from the light head to the next. Tighten the connector screws using flat-head (straight) screwdriver.

Conductor cross-section 0.2mm² - 2.5mm²

5.2.3 DC input (DC versions)

Mark	Description	Information
+	Positive	Power supply input positive
-	Negative	Power supply input negative
GND	Ground	Protective earth

Tighten the connector screws using flat-head (straight) screwdriver.

Conductor cross-section 0.2mm² - 2.5mm²

5.2.4 DC output (DC versions)

Mark	Description	Information
+	Positive	Power supply output positive
-	Negative	Power supply output negative
GND	Ground	Protective earth

This terminal is used to distribute power from the light head to the next. Tighten the connector screws using flat-head (straight) screwdriver.

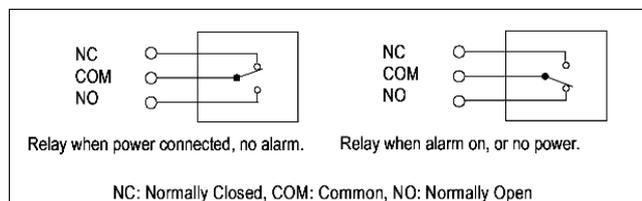
Conductor cross-section 0.2mm² - 2.5mm²

5.2.5 Alarm Relay Output

Mark	Description	Information
NO	Normally Open	In alarm, connected with COM
COM	Common	Common relay contact
NC	Normally Connected	During normal operations, connected with COM

Unused alarm relay connectors can be left floating i.e. no wiring there is required. Push-in spring connection.

Conductor cross-section 0.2mm² - 2.5mm²



5.2.6 RS485 input

Mark	Description	Information
D+	Data +	RS485 non-inverting pin
D-	Data -	RS485 inverting pin
SH	Shield	Shield

The RS-485 network (bus) input. Push-in spring connection.

Conductor cross-section 0.2mm² - 2.5mm²

6 CONFIGURATION

Open the two screws that secure the service access door to the chassis using a hex key. Using the DIP switches visible and accessible via service access opening, configure the desired parameters into the light. DIP switches are numbered 1-8, the lowest number (1) being on the leftmost edge of the red/white DIP switch block looked from service access door. Embedded software in the obstruction light reads configuration switches regularly. Configuration change becomes effective within few seconds.

The light can be configured between two different operating modes. Reset is needed when changing between Stand-alone mode and Modbus mode.

Stand-alone mode: In this mode, the light operation is configured with DIP switches. No additional controllers are needed.

Modbus mode: In this mode, the light is being controlled with an additional Obelux controller.

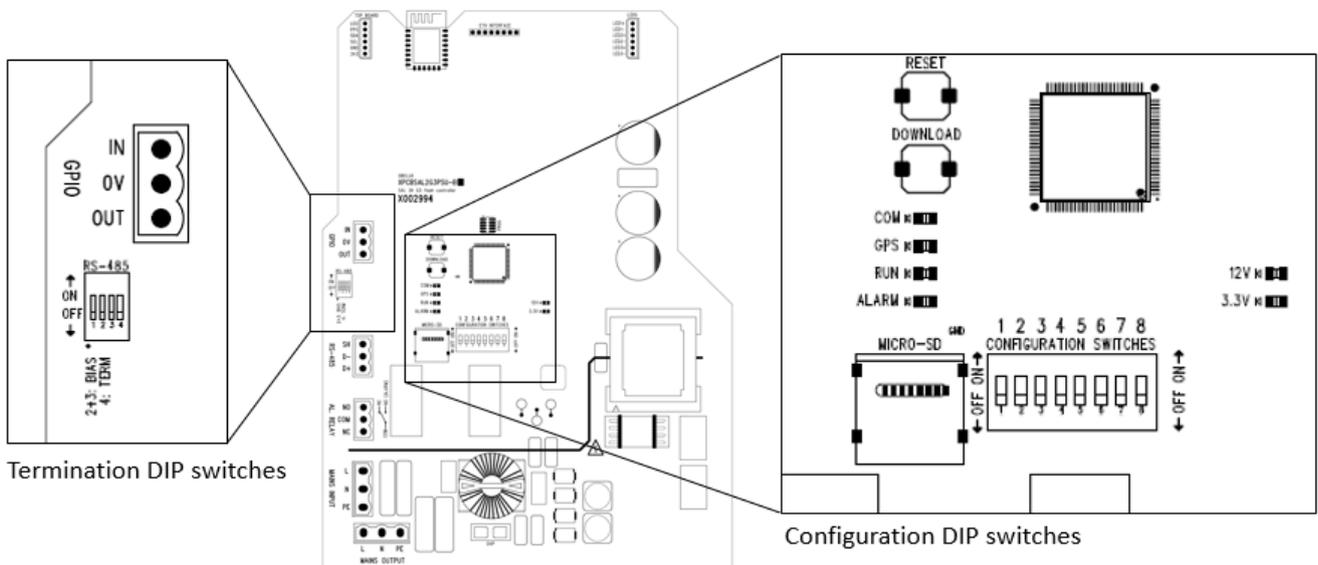


Figure 8: Location of the DIP switches

6.1 Stand-alone mode

The light is in stand-alone mode when the DIP 8 is off.

DIP switch		Stand-alone (A) or Modbus (M)
8		
off		Stand-alone (A)
on		Modbus (M)

Flashing mode of light is selected with DIPs 1-2. All MI series lights don't have infrared light included. Using IR configuration in a non-IR light will give an unnecessary alarm. Flash pulse length for the RED can be selected as 50% (50:50) of the selected flash rate or to fixed 200ms.

DIP switch			Light type
1	2	3	
off	off	off	2 000cd red, 50:50
on	off	off	2 000cd red and infrared, 50:50
off	on	off	2 000cd red, 200ms
on	on	off	2 000cd red and infrared, 200ms
off	off	on	2 000cd red, steady burning
on	off	on	2 000cd red and infrared, steady burning
off	on	on	2 000cd red day/twilight, 200cd red night and infrared 50:50
on	on	on	Reserved

Flashing rate (FPM) is selected with DIPs 4-5. When using the 30fpm setting the photocell night limit is changed to 54lux.

DIP switch			Flash rate
4	5		
off	off		20 fpm (flashes per minute)
on	off		30 fpm
off	on		40 fpm
on	on		60 fpm

Photocell operation is configured with DIP 6. Night mode limit for the photocell is 400lux.

DIP switch		Photocell mode
6		
off		Photocell is disabled
on		Photocell controls the light

Using DIP switch 7, the obstruction light can be set to operate as master in network. Only one obstruction light shall be master in a network domain. Master unit broadcasts time and illumination data to slave units. Time is typically received from GPS and illumination information comes from photocell. If the information flow from master unit to slave units is interrupted, the slave units will use local photocell setting and local clock (time) in their operations. As data flow resumes, the slaves automatically synchronise themselves with master unit.

DIP switch		Master/Slave mode
7		
off		This device is slave
on		This device is master

RS-485 bus should be terminated with on-board 120 ohm resistors on both ends of this communications bus. Turn on DIP4 on from the termination DIP switches. Location of the termination DIP switches can be seen in Figure 6.

6.2 Modbus mode

The light is in Modbus mode when the DIP 8 is on. Light is being controlled with an Obelux controller.

DIP switch		Stand-alone (A) or Modbus (M)
8		
off		Stand-alone (A)
on		Modbus (M)

Configuration DIP switches 1-4 are used to give the light RS485 bus address. Duplicate addresses on the same bus are not allowed. Give lights connected to the same communication bus an address starting from one.

DIP switch				Modbus Address
1	2	3	4	
on	off	off	off	Address 01
off	on	off	off	Address 02
on	on	off	off	Address 03
off	off	on	off	Address 04
on	off	on	off	Address 05
off	on	on	off	Address 06
on	on	on	off	Address 07
off	off	off	on	Address 08
on	off	off	on	Address 09
off	on	off	on	Address 10
on	on	off	on	Address 11
off	off	on	on	Address 12
on	off	on	on	Address 13
off	on	on	on	Address 14
on	on	on	on	Address 15

RS-485 bus should be terminated with on-board 120 ohm resistors on both ends of this communications bus. Turn on DIP4 on from the termination DIP switches. Location of the termination DIP switches can be seen in Figure 6.

6.3 Test mode

To enter test mode set DIP 7 and DIP 8 on. All other DIPs are set off. The light will enter test mode when power is turned on. To leave test mode turn off DIP 7 and DIP 8 and turn off the power. When power is turned on again the light returns to normal operation.

DIP switch			Test mode
7	8		
on	on		Test mode enabled. All other DIPs are off.

Light mode is selected with DIPs 1-3. There is normally a delay when changing time day modes (day, twilight and night) based on photocell data. Using accelerated photocell mode will decrease the delay to a minimum.

DIP switch			Light mode
1	2		
off	off		Accelerated photocell light behaviour
on	off		RED light only
off	on		IR light only
on	on		Reserved

Flashing rate (FPM) is selected with DIPs 4-5.

DIP switch			Flash rate
4	5		
off	off		Steady
on	off		20 fpm (flashes per minute)
off	on		40 fpm
on	on		60fpm

The light can be dimmed with using DIP 6 and DIP 7. Dimming is light brightness as percentage of full power.

DIP switch			Dimming
6	7		
off	off		100%
on	off		30%
off	on		100%
on	on		10%

7 OPERATION

MI series light can be configured in to two operation modes. These two operation modes are explained in the following chapter.

7.1 Stand-alone operation

In stand-alone operation, the light is configured with the DIP switches. No additional controllers are needed. Light head will use its internal photocell to determine the time of day (day, twilight or night). The light will change its flashing mode based on photocell data and how the user has configured the light. Light heads will synchronize their flashing with the built-in GPS module. After light head start-up, it will take some time for the light head to acquire a GPS lock.

7.2 Modbus operation

In Modbus operation, the light is being controlled with a Obelux controller. If connection is lost the controller the light will keep working on its own. It will use its internal photocell and GPS to synchronize flashing and determine the time of day. The light will return to normal operation when the connection is recovered.

7.3 Causes for ALARM

The following events can cause an ALARM:

- Internal power failure
- Light source failure, including decreased intensity level below rated level of light
- Loss of GPS synchronization signal or GPS module failure
- Incorrect photocell operation

The ALARM led will turn on and ALARM relay will activate.

7.4 Onboard LEDs

Status indication LEDs are located on the controller board. Some of the status indicators have three operating states (off, lit and blinking).

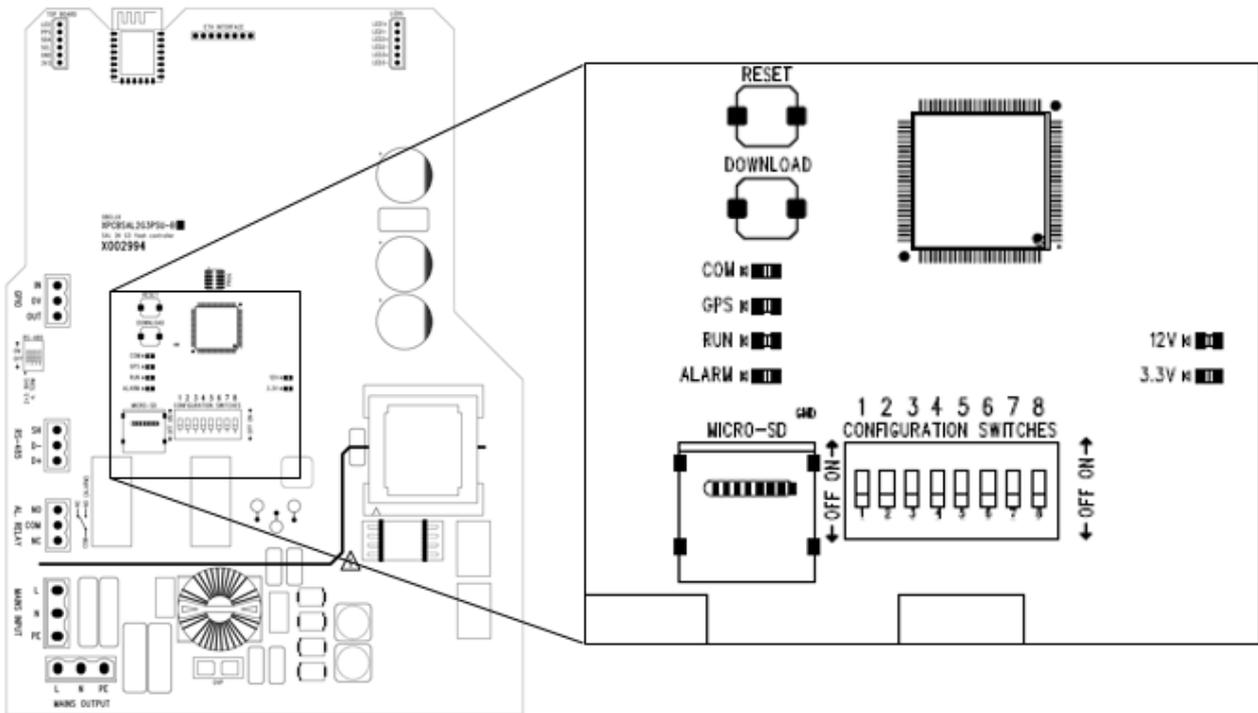


Figure 9: Location of the status LEDs

Obelux MI series lights have five status LEDs on the controller board. These status LEDs are visible only when service access hatch is open.

LED	Description
3.3V	Internal operating voltage (GREEN) LED OFF: Power off LED ON: Unit is powered on
12V	Internal operating voltage (GREEN) LED OFF: Power off LED ON: Unit is powered on
COM	Communication (GREEN) LED OFF: Waiting for external signals LED FLASHING: Master-slave communications occurring on the network
RUN	Synchronization (GREEN) LED OFF: All outputs are off LED ON: At least one output is active. Led is flashing at same time and frequency as the aviation light.
ALARM	Alarm indicator (RED) LED OFF: Normal operation, no alarms LED ON: Active alarm condition

7.5 Troubleshooting

The light doesn't start

- No power (check that the 3V3 status LED is illuminated)
- Incorrect configuration (check DIP switches, make sure Test mode is turned off)
- Loose wires (check that all wires are properly seated in terminal block connectors)
- Do not exceed maximum operating voltage. Mains power supply input is protected with overvoltage protection circuit that is tuned to stated operating voltage range.

No Modbus data connection to Obelux controller

- Check DIP settings. Check that light has a correct Modbus address and that there are no conflicting addresses. Make sure light is configured to Modbus mode (DIP8).
- Too many RS-485 termination resistors (120ohm) on the same RS-485 communication bus. Only the last light on the bus should have the termination resistor in use.
- Check Modbus data wiring

Light does not change modes between day, twilight and night

- Check that the photocell has an uninterrupted view of the sky
- Check that there are no external light sources that interfere with the photocell
- Photocell is sampled once in a minute and read value are averaged to avoid sudden state changes. Unless test mode is enabled, it takes approx. three (3) minutes to change system state between day, twilight and night.

Light does not flash in sync

- GPS antenna is mounted on top of obstruction light. Antenna needs non-blocked view to GPS satellites in orbit. After start-up, GPS receiver may take up to 30min to obtain correct time data from GPS satellites. This operation requires data from several GPS satellites.

7.6 Spare parts

Part code	Description
SSAL2G3PSU	Main board for MI-light
GC-MI17	Glass Cover with gaskets for MI-light

7.7 Packaging details

Box dimension: 33 X 33X 46cm

Weight: 12,70Kg

Box material: Cardboard outer box with extra cushion inside