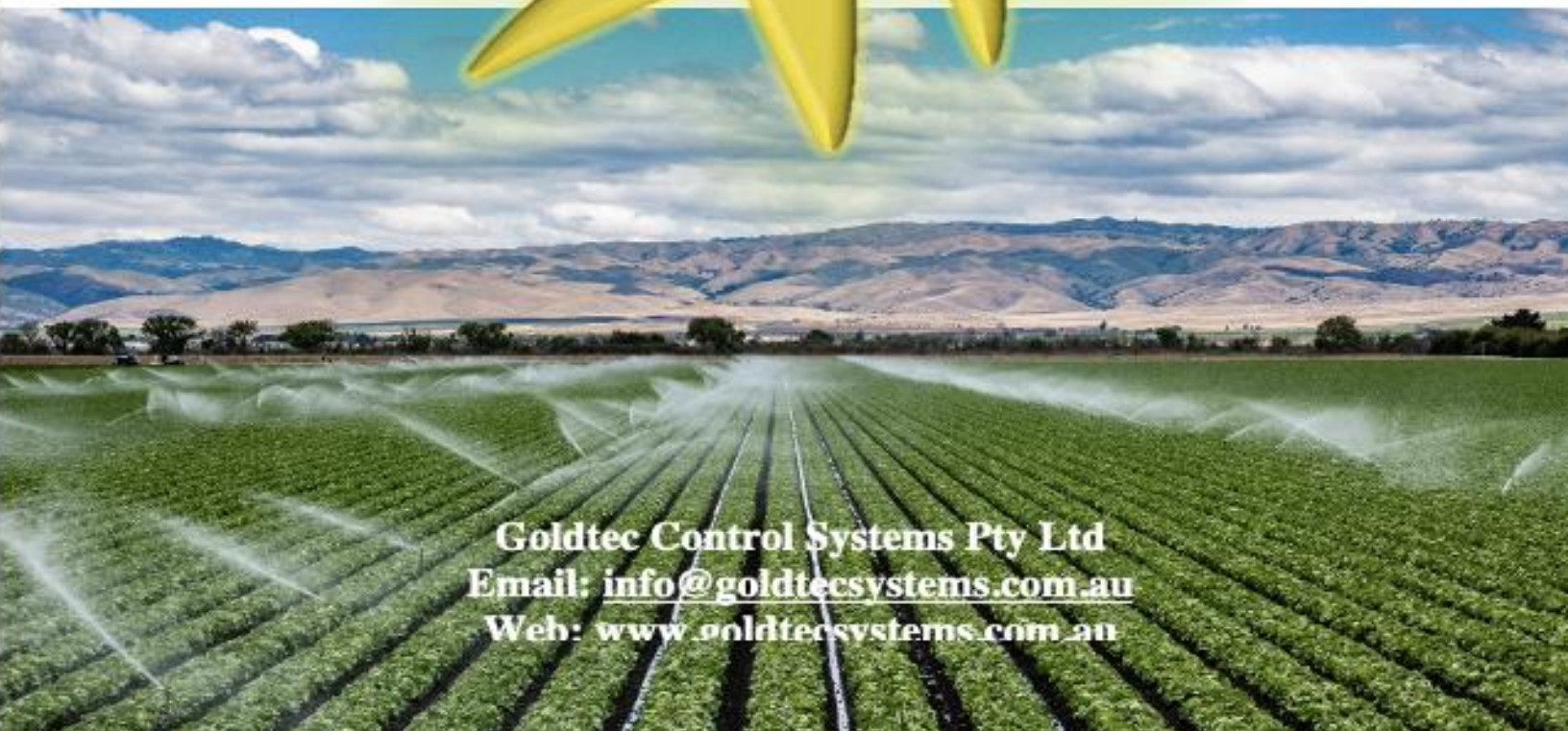




***DREAM 2***  
***Irrigation Control Systems***  
***INSTALLATION GUIDE***



Goldtec Control Systems Pty Ltd  
Email: [info@goldtecsystems.com.au](mailto:info@goldtecsystems.com.au)  
Web: [www.goldtecsystems.com.au](http://www.goldtecsystems.com.au)

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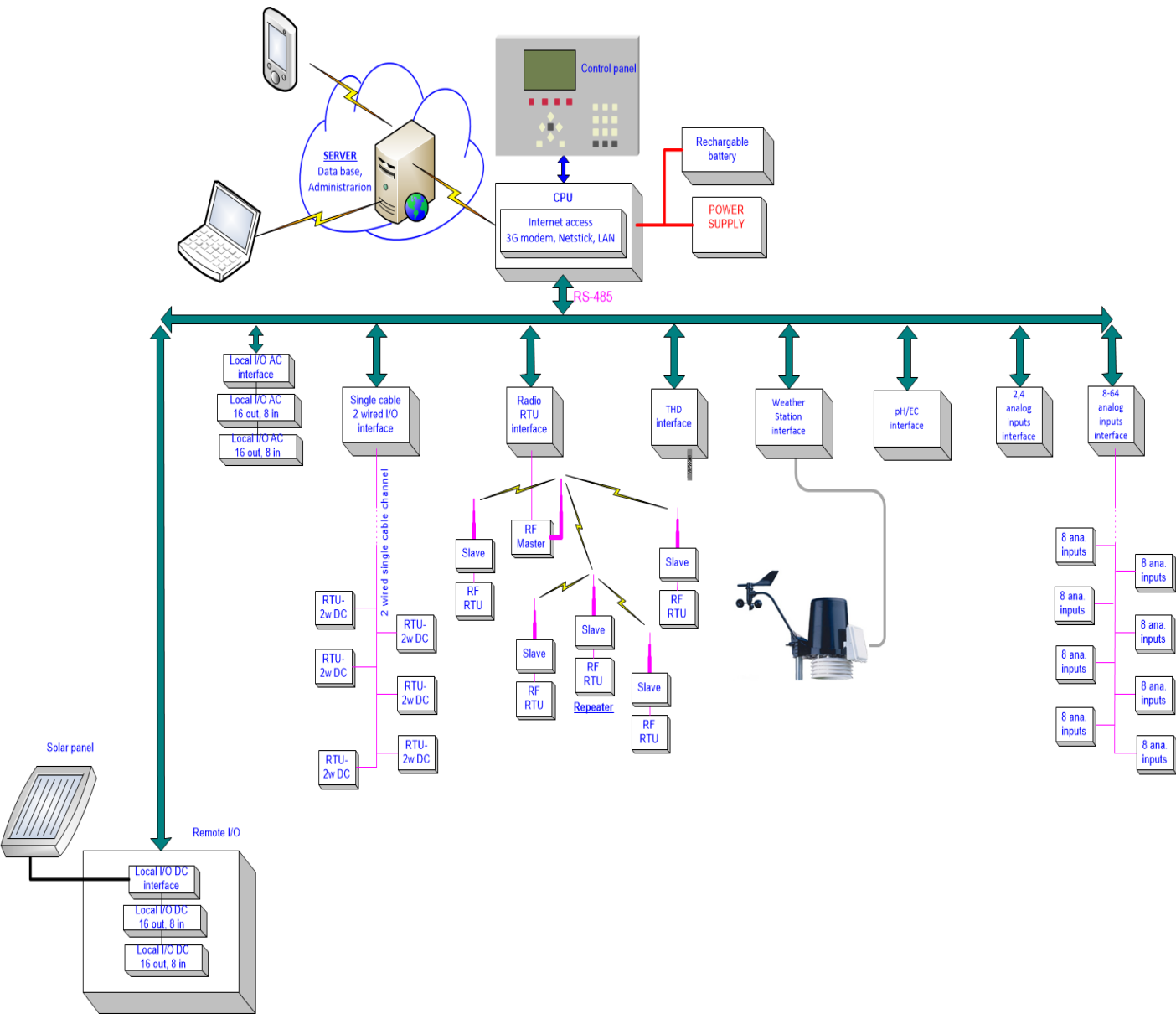
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# 1. THE SYSTEM STRUCTURE

The **DREAM 2** irrigation control system is the second generation of the well-known **DREAM** controllers. Additionally, to the outstanding features of the previous generation, the **DREAM 2** is now equipped with a more powerful processor, with a much bigger memory capacity and above all it now offers internet communication, supported by a powerful **SERVER**. Users and technicians can now access the controllers from everywhere anytime.

The following schematic diagram describes the principal structure of the **DREAM 2** system which apart from the internet communication resembles very much the structure of **DREAM 1**.



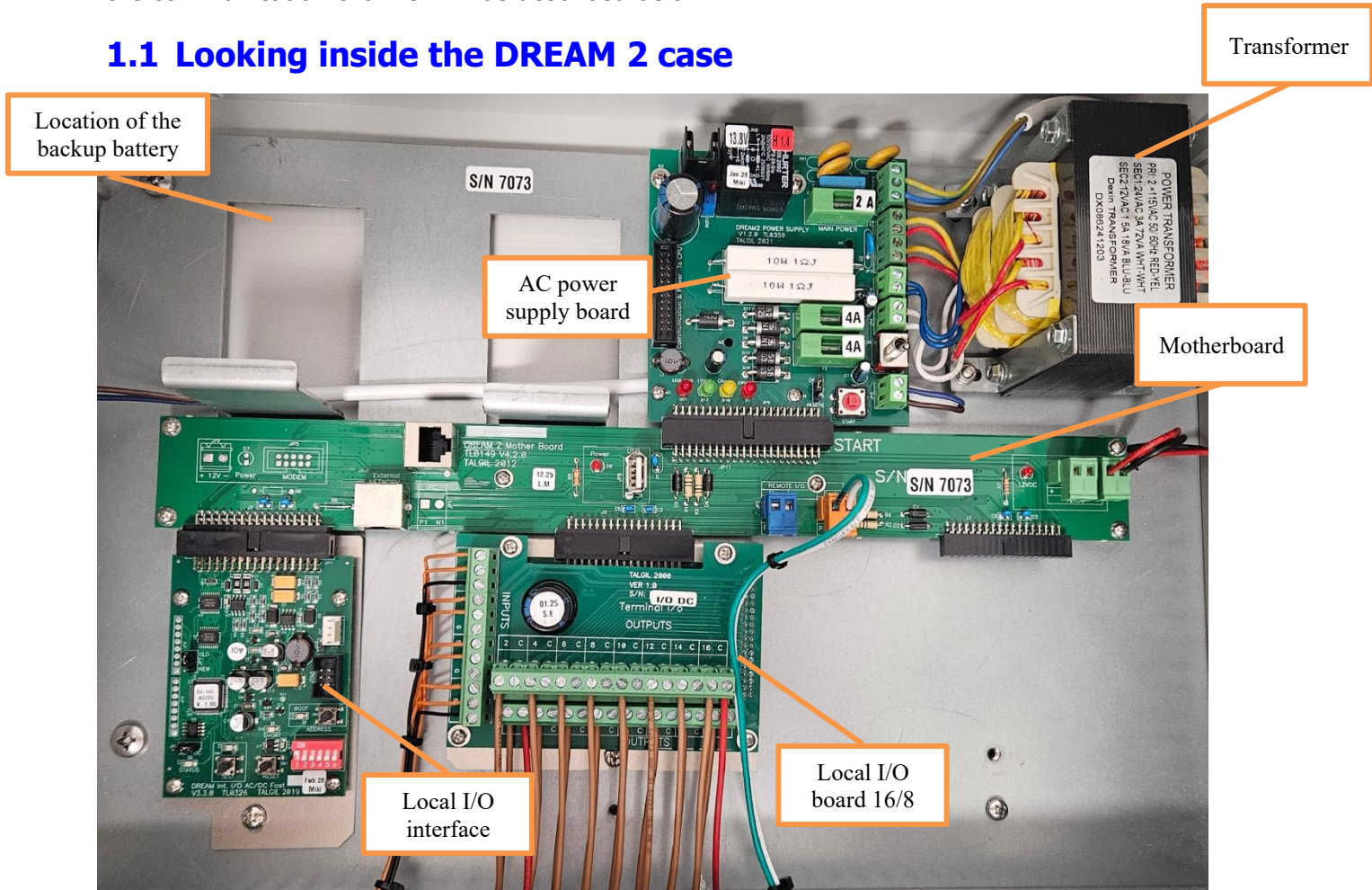
The heart of the system is the **CPU** board, which is in charge of all the decision making of the controller. The decision-making procedure is based on the logic included in the firmware, the configuration defined by the installer, the programs defined by the user and the current status of the devices connected to the controller, inputs and outputs.

The input devices consist of sensors that supply information to the **CPU** and the output devices are those that are activated by the commands generated by the **CPU**. However, the **CPU** does not interact directly with the input/output devices comprising the irrigation network, for that purpose various kinds of **I/O** (Inputs/Outputs) **Interfaces** are used. The **I/O Interfaces** will usually use the services of various **I/O boards** or **RTUs** that really execute the output commands and read the input sensors.

The **CPU** communicates with all the **I/O Interfaces** second by second, sending them the desired status of outputs and receiving back the status of the inputs. The schematic drawing above shows the various kinds of **Interfaces** recognized by the **DREAM 2** system. A control system will include an arbitrary combination of these **Interfaces**; some controllers may include several **Interfaces** of the same type. The communication channel between the **CPU** and the **Interfaces** uses the **RS485** protocol which enables communication up to a distance of several kilometers on a two wired line; this enables placing interfaces distantly from the **CPU** when needed.

Another function of the **CPU** is the communication with the external world. This is done through the internet, utilizing the **SERVER** which is located somewhere in the cloud. The way to set up the communication channel will be described below.

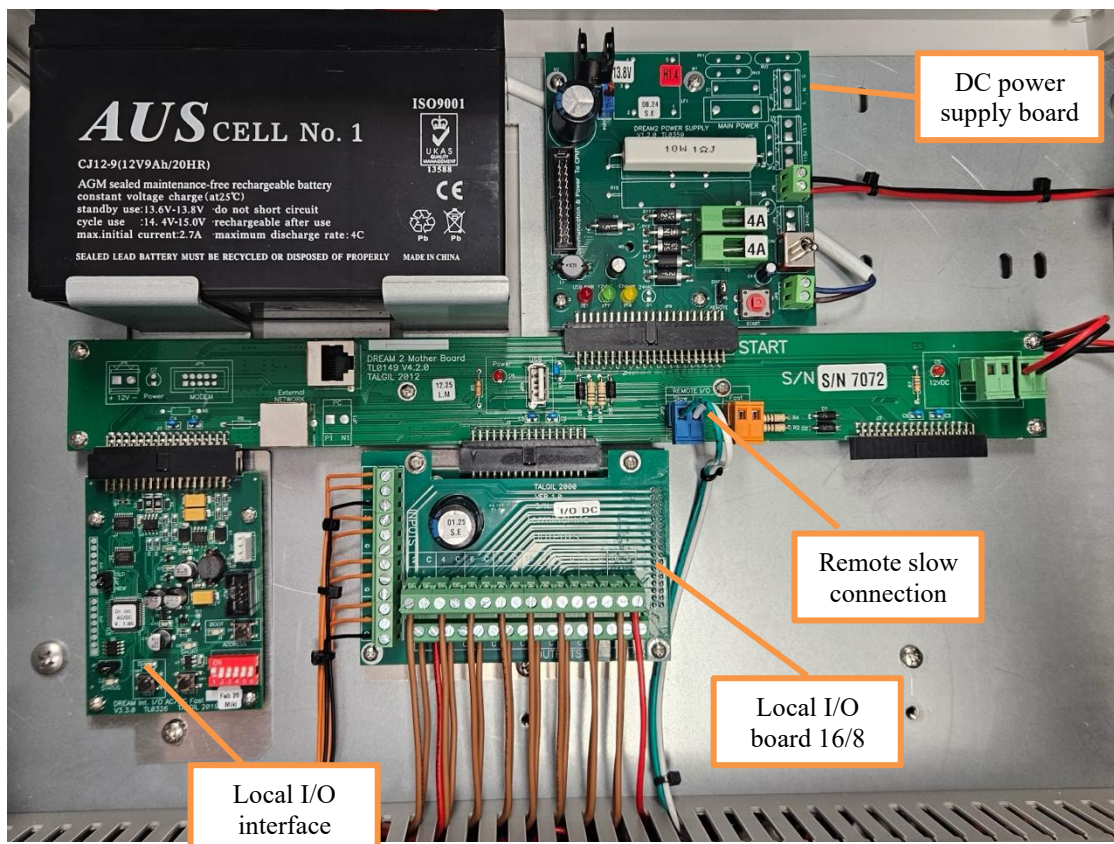
### 1.1 Looking inside the DREAM 2 case



The picture above shows the inner part of a **DREAM 2** controller. It must be pointed out that due to the flexible structure of the **DREAM 2** system, the construction of a controller may vary from one case to another, depending on the specific needs.

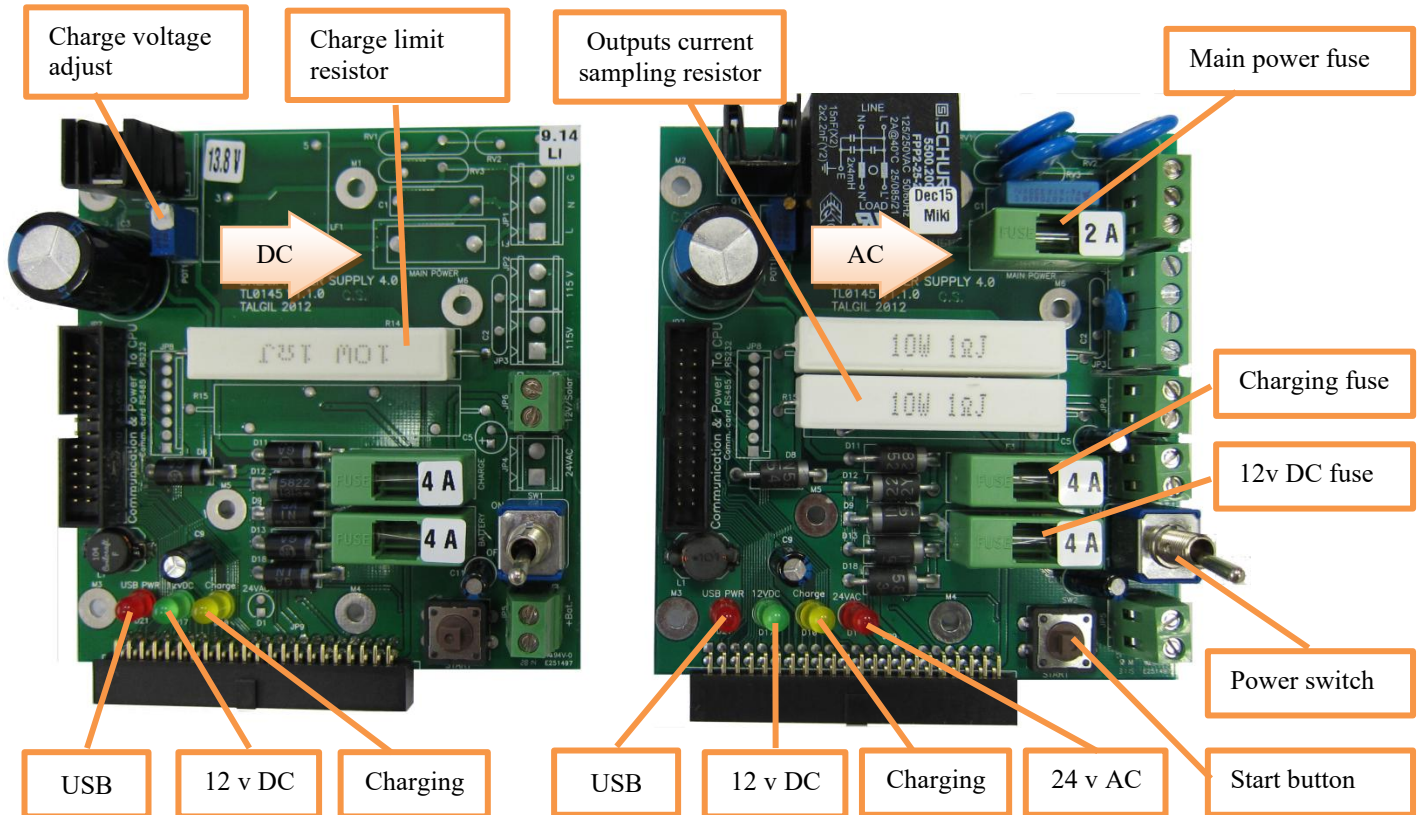
In our example it can be seen that the controller is of the type powered from the mains through the transformer. We can see the **Power supply board** that is in charge of generating the various types of voltages used in the system. We can see the **Mother board** which combines the various parts of the system together. Plugged into the bottom of the **Mother board**, there are two interfaces, one is the **Local I/O Interface** and the other is the **RF Interface**. The **Local I/O Interface** is in charge of the **Local I/O boards**, in this example there is one **Local I/O board 16/8** (16 outputs and 8 inputs). For **G5 RF Slow** the **Blue** RS485 plug and **G5 RF Fast** the **Orange** RS485 plugs on the **Mother Board** are used to connect to the **Master Radio Unit**.

To demonstrate the flexibility of the **DREAM 2** system we shall bring another example of a controller which is designed for powering by solar energy (it does not contain a transformer) its power supply board is of the DC type and in this case the local I/O interface controls two **Local I/O boards 16/8** that makes 32 local outputs and 16 local inputs.



When the system contains more interfaces than can be plugged into the mother board, they will be installed externally and they will be connected by two wires to the **Remote I/O** plug (RS485) on the mother board for communication and by another two wires to an energy source of 12v DC.

### 1.1.1 The Power Supply board



The drawing above shows the two options of power supply boards. The one on the left is the **DC** type, it is used for powering from solar energy and the one on the right is the **AC** type to be used for powering from the mains.


From the moment of connection to the energy source, the yellow LED ● which indicates the existence of the charging voltage (13.9v DC) for the backup battery should be lighting constantly, even before the **Power Switch** is turned on. If it does not light, check the charging source and check the **Charging Fuse**.




The red LED ● of 24v AC (in AC models) will start lighting when the **Power Switch** is turned on. If this does not happen, the **Main Power Fuse** has to be checked.

The green LED ● of 12v DC will start lighting when the **Power Switch** is turned on. The 12v DC is used for feeding all the electronic boards of the system; it may be generated either from the charging source or from the backup battery, when the charging source is off. The system is protected from excess current consumption by the **12v DC Fuse**.



### Notice that:

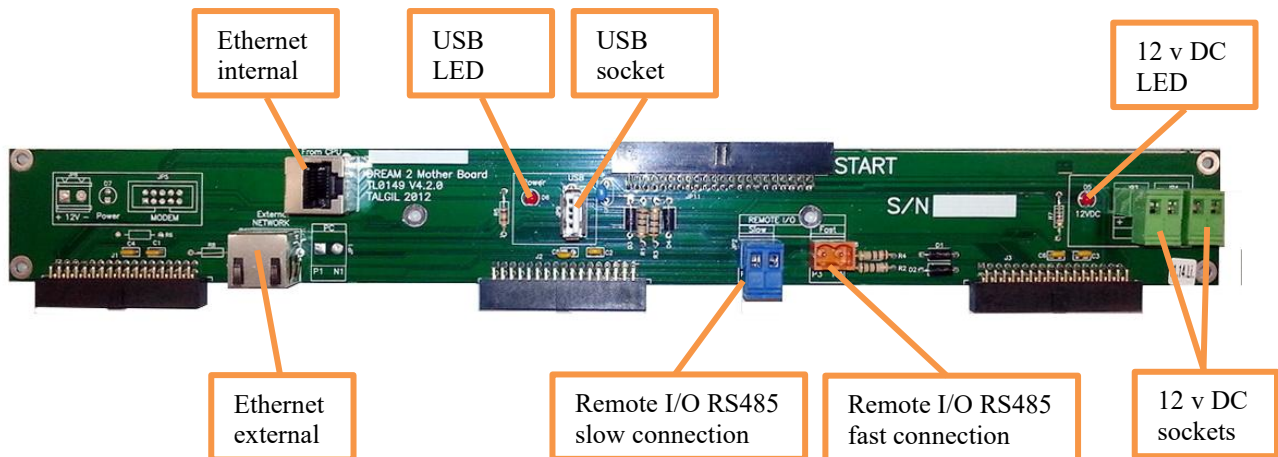
- The charging current passes through both the **Charging Fuse** and the **12v DC Fuse**, so if for some reason the **12v DC fuse** is blown, there will be no battery charging, although the charging voltage exists (yellow LED  ON).
- The backup battery should never left to be deeply discharged, it may harm the battery, therefore if the charging source is expected to be disconnected for a long period, the backup battery has to be disconnected as well, otherwise when the charging is restarted, the deeply discharged battery may draw a high charging current that may cause over heating of the **Charge limit resistor** or even blow the **Charging Fuse (F3)**.

The red LED  of the USB will start lighting only after the **Start Button** is pushed, indicating that the system is now up and running. Together with the USB LED of the power supply board, the red LED  on the Mother Board and the three red **power LEDs** on the **CPU Board**  will start lighting as well.

The procedure of switching up and shutting down the **DREAM 2** controller are explained in details at [paragraph 1.2](#) below.

### 1.1.2 The Mother Board

The following drawing shows the main components of the **Mother board**:



At the right side there are two green sockets from which 12v DC can be obtained. This voltage is available after the **Start Button** has been pushed and as long as the **DREAM 2** application has not been shut down by the **Shut Down** command.

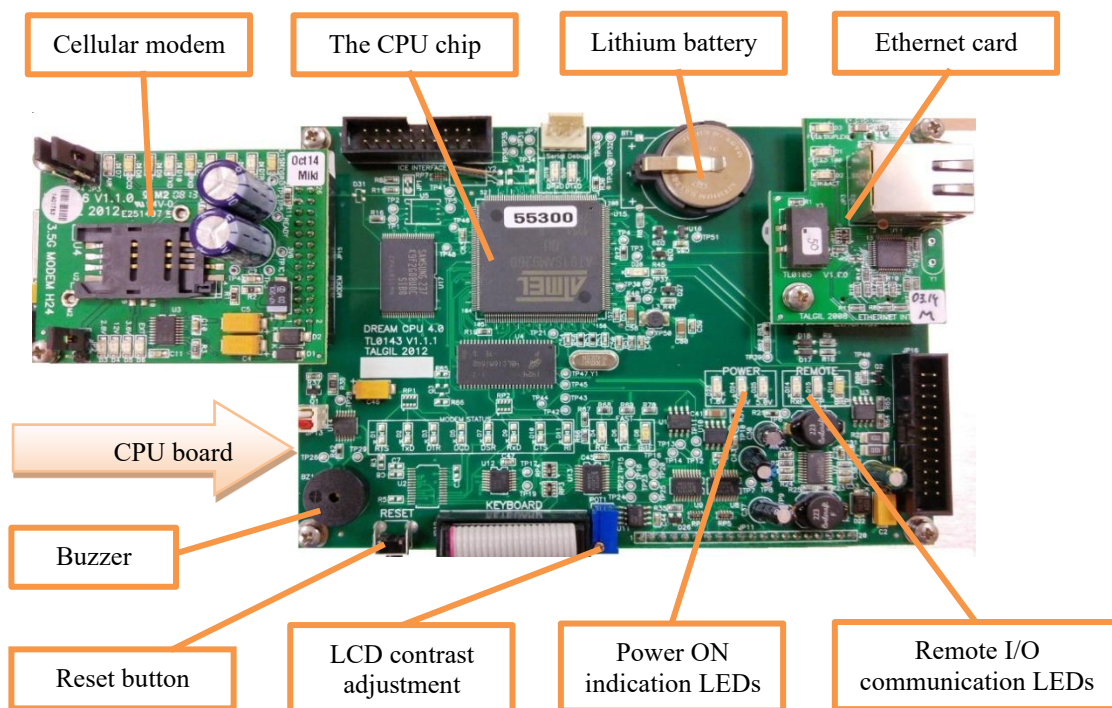
The **Remote I/O RS485** sockets (blue and orange) are the connection points of the two wired peripheral communication lines to all the interfaces which are installed externally to the DREAM 2 case. Here the polarity is important The P and N wires should not be mixed. The **USB** socket can be used for connecting **USB** memory sticks for uploading/downloading the

image files into the controller or for updating the software version. Another use of the **USB** socket will be for connection of a Netstick for cellular communication (see below).

In case the communication is meant to be through the **Ethernet** or **LAN (Local Area Network)**, the two **Ethernet sockets** will be used. The internal socket is for connection between the **Mother board** and the **Ethernet card** (attached on top of the CPU board), the external socket is for the cable that goes to the **Ethernet** source on site.

### 1.1.3 The CPU board

The **CPU board** can be found underneath the front panel, at the back of the **LCD display**. Let's get familiar with some of the components on the CPU board:



The **Lithium battery** keeps the internal clock running while the **CPU board** is disconnected from energy source.

The **buzzer** will sound at the startup of the system, it will sound whenever any key of the keyboard it touched and if requested it will sound while being at the main menu and there exist alarm events in the system.

The **Reset button** when pushed will restart the activity of the **CPU board**, an action that could be harmful when done by unauthorized people, therefore should be avoided.

When the visibility of the LCD display needs to be improved, the **LCD contrast** can be adjusted by using a small screwdriver and turning the screw of the potentiometer (blue component) a few turns to the right or to the left until the optimal visibility is achieved.

The three **Power ON** ■■■ LEDs on the CPU board will turn on while it is energized. The three **Remote I/O communication** ■■■ LEDs will start blinking when the CPU starts communicating with the peripheral I/O Interfaces.

 **Notice that:**

Each CPU board has its unique **ID number** of 10 digits by which it is recognized by the **Server**. All the data related with the controller is stored under this **ID number**, therefore if a **CPU board** need to be replaced, The **Server** must by notified (through the **ADMINISTRATION** software) about the new CPU that replaces the old one.

### 1.1.4 GOLDTEC SUPPLIED External modem.

When wireless internet is available and there isn't any local internet connection a modem/ router is supplied and installed in the main Dream 2 enclosure. This router is connected to the Dream 2 via an Ethernet cable a 1nd powered via the Dream 2 power supply.

The router can be supplied with either a small magnetic 3db antenna with 3m coax cable (standard supply) or to boost the reception a 9db 6' broomstick antenna with 10m of coax can be optioned.

I SIM card is required to be installed in the router. This SIM card should be setup on an internet data plan of at least 1GB/mth





## 2. SWITCHING UP AND SHUTTING DOWN

### 2.1 Switching Up

Switching up the **DREAM 2** from a switched off state is done in 2 steps:

1. Turning ON the **Power Switch**.
2. Pushing the **Start button**.

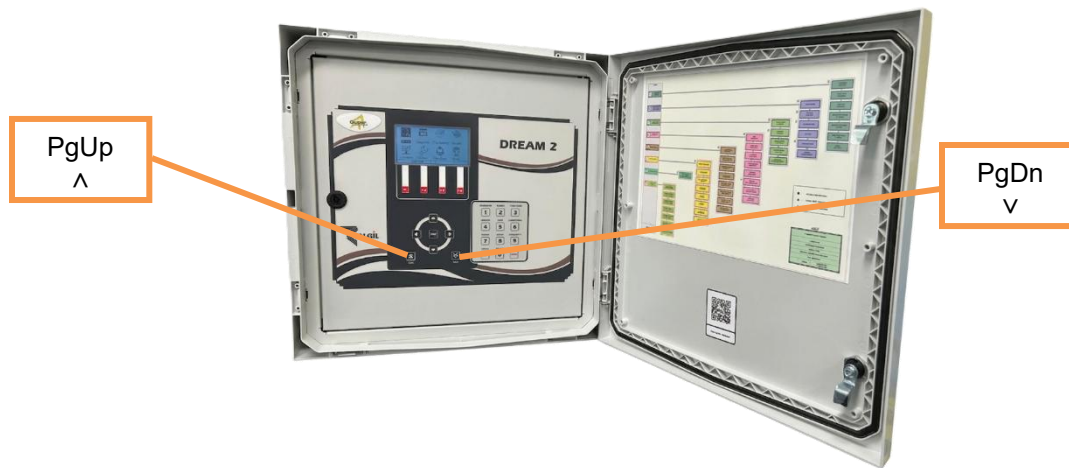
When the **DREAM 2** application starts running, a few activities start in parallel:

- The **LCD display** connected to the **CPU board** will start showing some introductory screens then the **System manager** screen (described below) will appear for a few seconds and eventually the **Main menu** of the DREAM application will be displayed. The user should wait patiently until this stage is reached.
- The **CPU** will start scanning all the **Interfaces** second by second, sending them the required status of the outputs receiving back the status of the inputs. This activity is indicated by blinking of the **REMOTE I/O** communication  LEDs on the **CPU Board** and the communication LED  on each of the **Interfaces**.
- Right after starting up the **DREAM 2** application, the controller starts looking for its host server on the Internet, in order to login to the service.

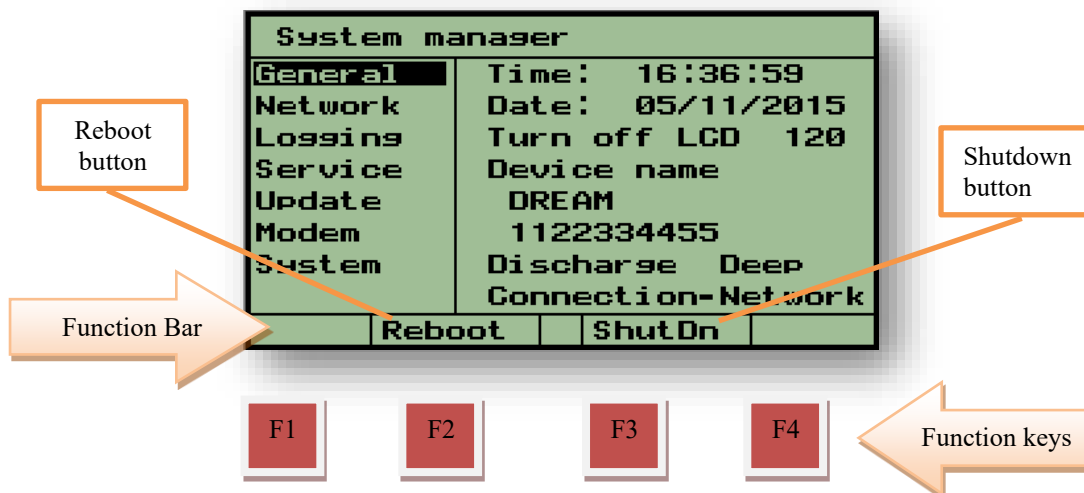
## 2.2 Shutting Down

The internal structure of the **DREAM 2** is very much like the structure of a desktop personal computer that has an operating system which handles multiple applications simultaneously. This kind of activity is naturally involved with opening of multiple files as required by the active applications. As in PCs, cutting the power before closing the open files may be a harmful action and therefore should be avoided. For this reason, we are not supposed to turn off the power switch of the controller before the software was commanded to shut down.

The software **Shutdown** button is located at the **Function Bar** of the [System Manager](#) screens, which can be reached from any of the **DREAM 2** application screens, by pushing simultaneously the **PgDn (v)** and **PgUp (^)** buttons. Exiting the System Manager screens is done in the same manner.



Pushing the **F3=Shutdown** button is the only safe way for shutting down the **DREAM 2** controller. Shutting down takes time, it is necessary to wait until the lights on the CPU board turn off. Only after the lights on the CPU went off, it is safe to switch off the **Power Switch**.



- The **Shutdown** software key turns the **DREAM 2** system OFF.
- The **Reboot** software key turns the **DREAM 2** system OFF and then ON again.

The **Reboot** and **Shutdown** functions are activated by pushing the red function keys located underneath the **Function Bar** of the screen. Both functions preserve all the data included in the controller except the statuses and left quantities of programs.

### 3. THE INTERNET COMMUNICATION

The **DREAM 2** has 3 options for accessing the internet:

- Using a **Cellular Modem** supplied by Talgil and plugged into the CPU board.
- Using an **Ethernet card** for connecting to a **Local Area Network** or to an **External modem**.

The controllers after power up will use their internet link to login to the service and stay online.

On the other end there are the users that want to access the controllers, they got two options: one option is the software package called **CONSOLE** and the other is an internet site called **SPOT**.

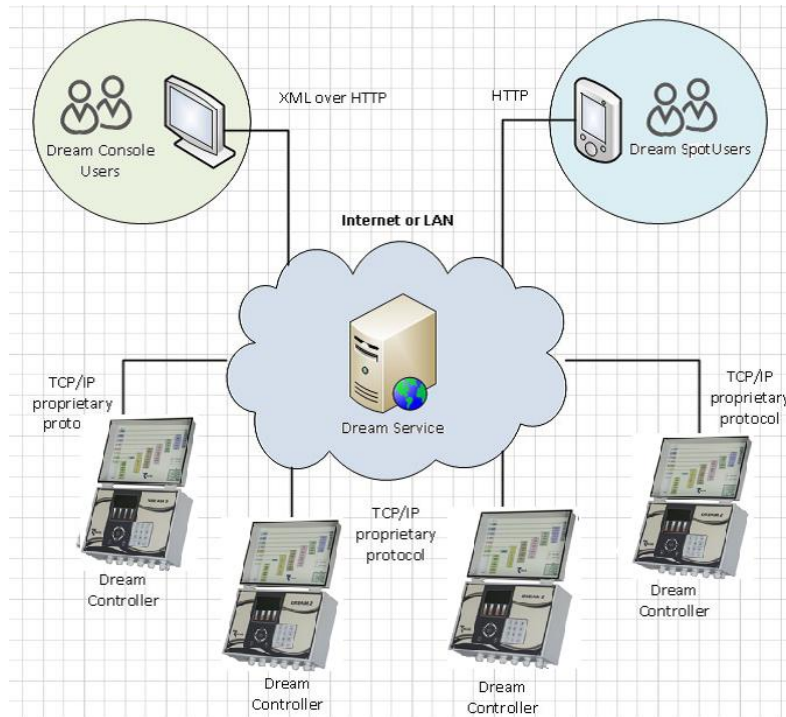
Both options enable the users to login to the **SERVICE** whose task is to coordinate between users and their controllers. Additionally, the **SERVICE** contains a large **DATA BASE** that stores all the information about all the controllers and the **ADMINISTRATION** software that decides about who is permitted to access which controller.

When a controller tries to login, the **SERVER** will ask its **ID number** and its full Image contents. If the Image structure is correct, the controller will be permitted to login, otherwise it will be rejected. If this is the first time for this controller to login, the **SERVER** will include its ID in the list of recognized controllers and will allocate for its space in the **DATA BASE**. Once logged in, the **SERVER** will keep asking the controller repeatedly "What is new?" in order to keep the **DATA BASE** up to date, so that users interested in some information about the controller, would be able to find it in the **DATA BASE**.

The drawing to the right demonstrates the physical layout of the communication between users and targets (controllers) in the **DREAM 2** system.

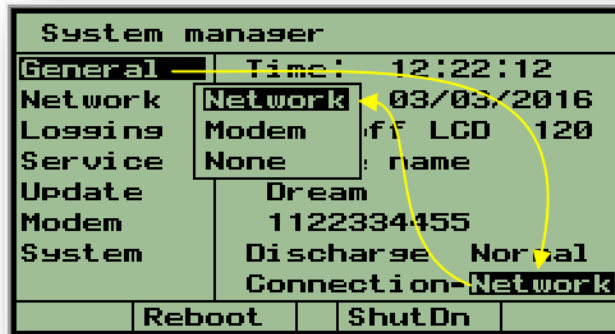
The procedure of setting up the internet communication is explained below.

Selecting the mode of communication and setting the needed parameters is done at the **System Manager** screens.

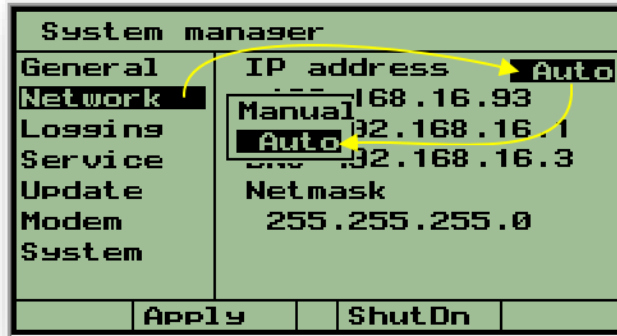


### 3.1 Communication through Ethernet

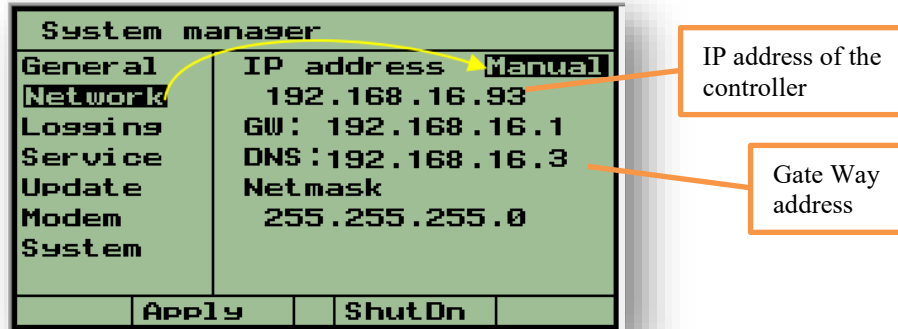
- **Step 1-** Enter the **System Manager** screens by pressing the **PgDn (v)** and **PgUp (Λ)** keys simultaneously.



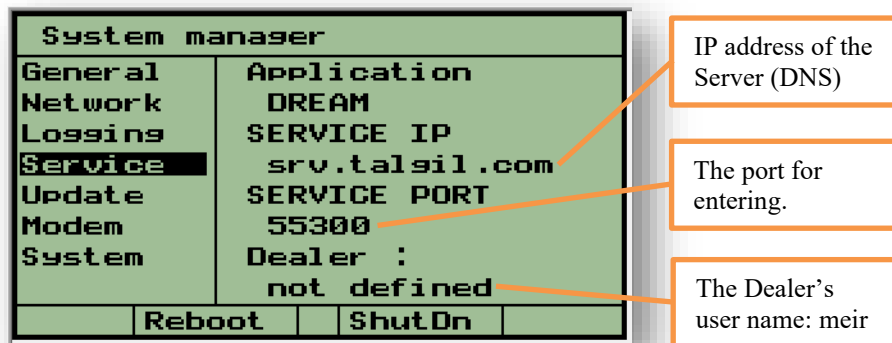
- **Step 2-** While the cursor is placed on the **General** subject use the right arrow **→** to move the cursor to the right side of the screen and then use the down arrow **↓** to move the cursor to the **Connection** row. Hit the **Enter** key to open the options selection window, select **Network** and hit the **Enter** key for confirmation.
- **Step 3-** Use the left arrow **←** to bring back the cursor to the left side of the screen and use the down arrow **↓** to place the cursor on the **Network** subject. This subject deals with defining the **IP address** and the **Gate Way** address at which the server can locate the controller.
-



- **Step 4-** Use the right arrow → again to move the cursor to the right side of the screen, the cursor will rest on **IP address**. Usually selecting the **Auto** mode will do the job. However, in special cases when the **Auto** mode does not work, the **Manual** mode can be selected and then the **IP address** and the **Gate Way** address can be manually inserted. Usually in such cases the person in charge of the local network should be consulted.



- **Step 5-** Use the left arrow ← to bring back the cursor to the left side of the screen and use the down arrow ↓ to place the cursor on the **Service** subject. This subject deals with defining the **IP address** and the port of the **Server** through which the controller can login to the system.

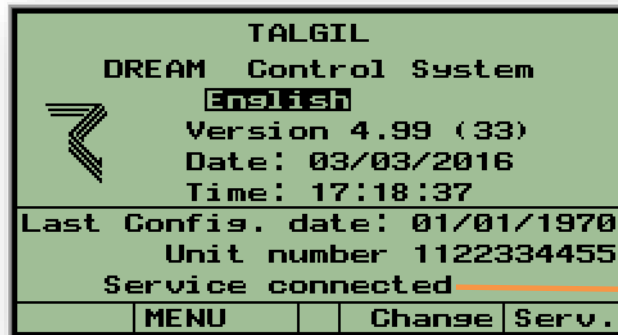


- **Step 6-** The IP address (DNS) of the **Server** is **srv.talgil.com** and the port to be used is **55300**. If the IP address is incorrect and has to be changed, bring the cursor to the existing address and press the **Enter** key, as a result the screen will change into an editor

screen like the one below, in which the characters need to be selected one by one. When the correct string is complete use **F3=Apply** to exit the editor screen.



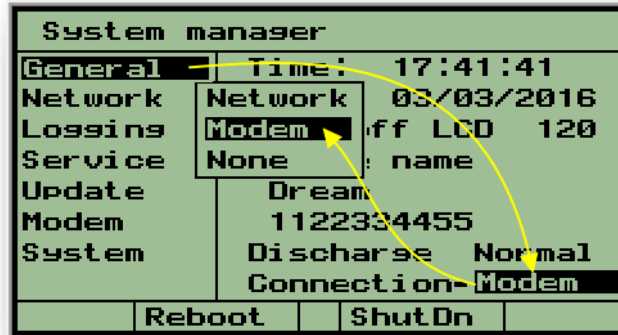
- **Step 7-** When the **Dealer's** users name is not defined, the controller will be registered as belonging to Talgil, therefore in order to make it register as belonging to the **Dealer's** organization, the **Dealer** should insert his user's name before letting the controller login for the first time. **The dealer's name is: meir**
- **Step 8-** At this stage the procedure is complete and the controller is ready for logging into the **Service**, use **F2=Reboot** to let the controller restart.
- The success or failure of connection can be checked at the following screen which can be reached from the **Main menu** by hitting **F2=About**. To get back to the **Main menu** push the **PgDn (v)** and **PgUp (Λ)** keys simultaneously.



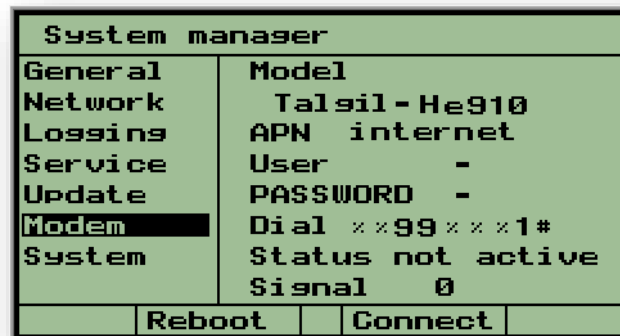
The connection process may take some time, however if it fails, we can always try to use **F4=Serv** to force another connection trial, otherwise the controller will try to reconnect every few minutes.

## 3.2 Communication through Modem or Netstick

- **Step 1-** Enter the **System Manager** screens by pressing the **PgDn (v)** and **PgUp (Λ)** keys simultaneously.



- **Step 2-** While the cursor is placed on the **General** subject use the right arrow → to move the cursor to the right side of the screen and then use the down arrow ↓ to move the cursor to the **Connection** row. Hit the **Enter** key to open the options selection window, select **Modem** and hit the **Enter** key for confirmation.
- **Step 3-** Use the left arrow ← to bring back the cursor to the left side of the screen and use the down arrow ↓ to place the cursor on the **Modem** subject. This subject deals with defining the **Model** of the modem in use and the **APN** of the sim card provider to be used. **The APN is: telstra.internet**



- **Step 4-** Use the right arrow → again to move the cursor to the right side of the screen, if the model of the modem you are going to use is different from the selected one, hit the **Enter** key and select the correct one from the selection table that contains the list of modems recognized by the system, other modems are not supported.
- **Step 5-** Use the down arrow ↓ to get to the **APN** row. The **APN** is the **Access Point Name** required by the cellular provider whose **SIM** card is placed in the modem. Without the correct **APN** the cellular carrier will not permit GSM, GPRS, 3G or 4G data transfer.
- **Step 6-** The **User name** and **Password** fields will usually remain blank unless the cellular provider requires using them. The **Dial** field should remain untouched. The **Status** row indicates the status of the modem and the **Signal** field shows the signal strength at the moment of connection. The range for normal signal level will be 10 to 30.



**Notice that:**

The function key **F3=Connect** can be used in order to force the modem to restart. We shall use this option whenever we are sure that all the parameters are properly defined and still the modem fails to connect.

- **Step 7-** Continue with setting the Service parameters as explained starting from [Step 5 of the previous paragraph 3.1](#)

## 4. THE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT SCREENS

The **System Management** screens were already mentioned above however due to their importance we shall devote a special chapter to describe their contents in details.

The **System Management** screens are usually hidden, but can be reached from any of the **DREAM 2** application screens by pushing simultaneously the **PgDn (v)** and **PgUp (^)** buttons. Same two buttons will be used later on for getting back into the **DREAM 2** application screens.

While being at the **System Management** screens, the left side of the display contains a menu of subjects, and the right side shows the details of the selected subject. Selecting subjects is done by moving the cursor up/down to the desired subject and then hitting the right arrow→ key. The cursor moves right to the first editable parameter of the selected subject.

### 4.1 General

The subject "**General**", deals with the information below:

System manager	
General	Time: 16:36:59
Network	Date: 05/11/2015
Lossins	Turn off LCD 120
Service	Device name
Update	DREAM
Modem	1122334455
System	Discharge Deep
	Connection-Network
Reboot ShutDn	

- **The current time and date** – the system shows the current time and date as existing inside the controller any moment and this is the place where the time and date setting should be done for controllers having no access to the internet. Controllers that do have access to the service will get the time and date updated automatically each time they login to the server, taking into consideration the GMT+ the time zone defined for the particular unit. The time counting by the CPU continues even when the unit is disconnected from external power, depending only on the existence of the Lithium battery on the CPU board (see above).

At the system management screens the clock is presented as a 24 hours clock, inside the **DREAM 2** application it depends on the selected language, if it is English US, the clock will be in AM/PM.

- **The LCD turn off time** – defines the delay for switching off the LCD display after detecting no activity of the keyboard.
- **The Device name and ID number** – shows the name given to the unit by the user and its ID number. The **Device name** can be changed through the **CONSOLE** or the **ADMINISTRATION** software. The **ID number** is unique to each CPU board and cannot be changed. It is important to point out that all the information related with the controller and stored in the **Data Base**, is associated with its ID number, so if for some reason the CPU has to be replaced, the Service must be notified about the replacement by activating the **REPLACE** command.
- **The Discharge level** – depends on the type of backup battery used by the system. If it is a deep discharge battery the setting should be "**Deep**" otherwise it should be "**Normal**". At "**Normal**" discharge the system will report low battery when the battery voltage drops below 12v, at "**Deep**" discharge it will happen below 10.5v. When the system reaches the low battery level, all activities will be halted, and a low battery alarm will be generated. If the battery will keep losing another volt, the system will shut itself down.
- **Connection** – this is the place where the type of connection to the internet is defined.

The options are:

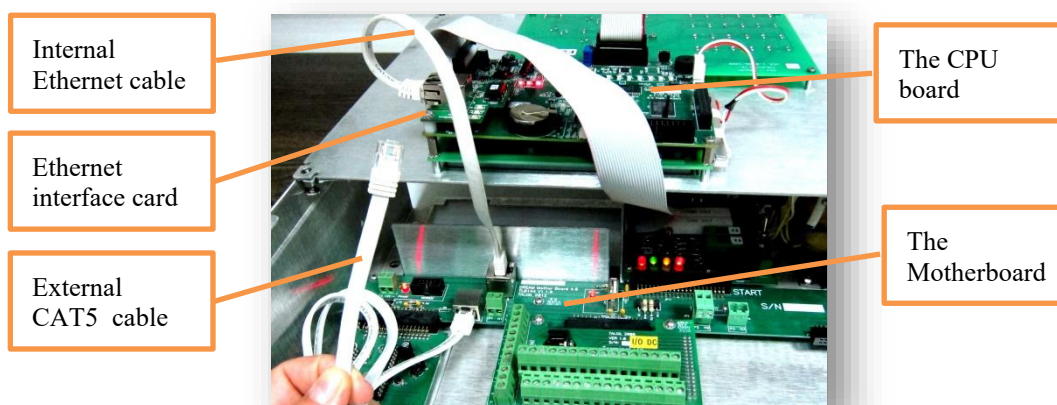
- **Network**- using Local Area Network (Ethernet) connection.
- **Modem**- using cellular modem or External modem.
- **None**-no connection to the internet is needed.

If "Network" was selected, the subject "Modem" will become not accessible and vice versa.

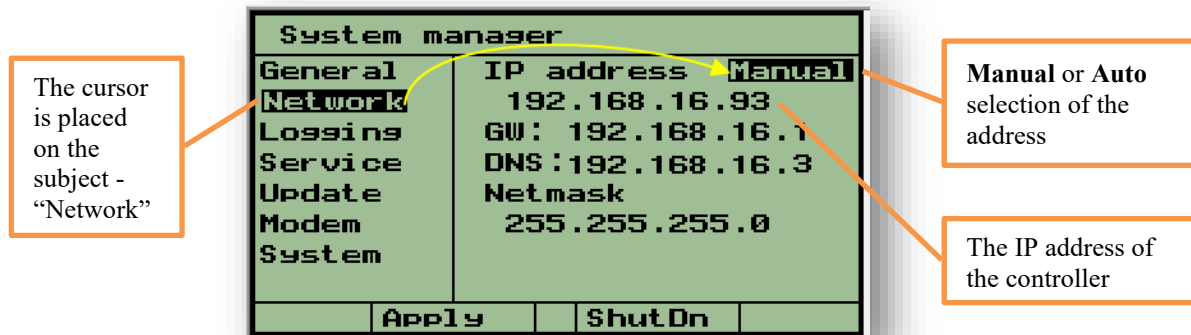
## 4.2 Network

By selecting **Network** connection, we declare that the communication is meant to be via a **Local Area Network (LAN)** or **Ethernet** supplied by a **Router**.

The connection between the **DREAM 2** controller and the **Router** will be by the **External CAT5 cable** demonstrated below. There is an **Internal Ethernet cable** that goes from the **Mother board** to the **Ethernet Interface card**, this cable is supplied with the system, the other one is not. When both cables are connected properly, the 3 LEDs on the **Ethernet interface card** D1, D2, D3 are supposed to light with D2 blinking.



At the **System manager/Network** screen we are meant to define some addresses as detailed below. There are two ways for doing that, the **Auto** mode will automatically detect the IP, GW and DNS addresses and usually this will be the easiest way to go and there will be no need for any manual setting. In rare cases **Manual** setting will be required and then the person in charge of the local network should supply the following information:



- **The IP address** – This is the address given for the **DREAM 2** within the router, or in other words, this is the address at which the controller can be found on the Internet.
- **The GW (GateWay address)** – is the IP address of the router.
- **The DNS** – it is the address of the **DNS (Domain Name System)** server to be used for resolving DNS names into IP addresses.
- **The Netmask** – should be left unchanged.

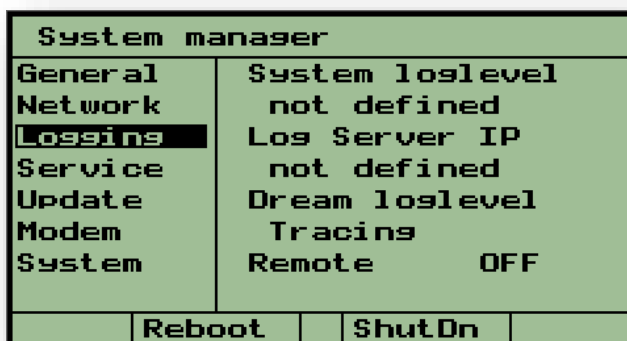
The parameters will get into effect after rebooting the controller.

At the Router following outgoing ports must be enabled:

- ports 55299-55300 (TCP) – for controllers login
- port 21 (TCP) – for service update
- port 11094 (UDP) – for open vpn
- ports 2001-2004 (TCP) – for maintenance and service

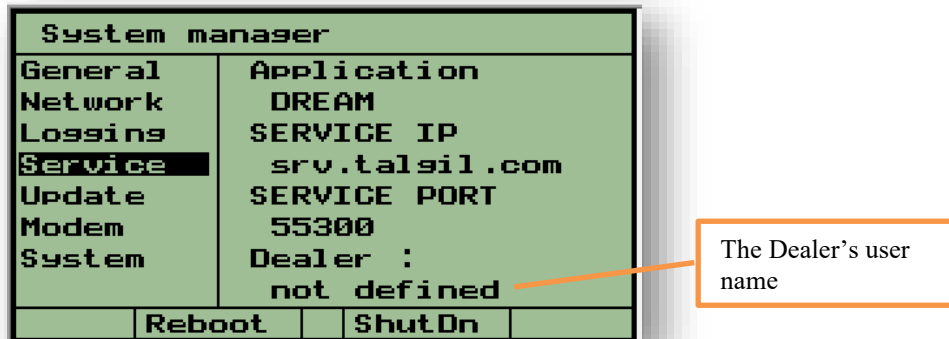
### 4.3 Logging

This subject deals with parameters related with the internal logging of the activities of the operating system and the **DREAM 2** application. It is meant for technical use only.



## 4.4 Service

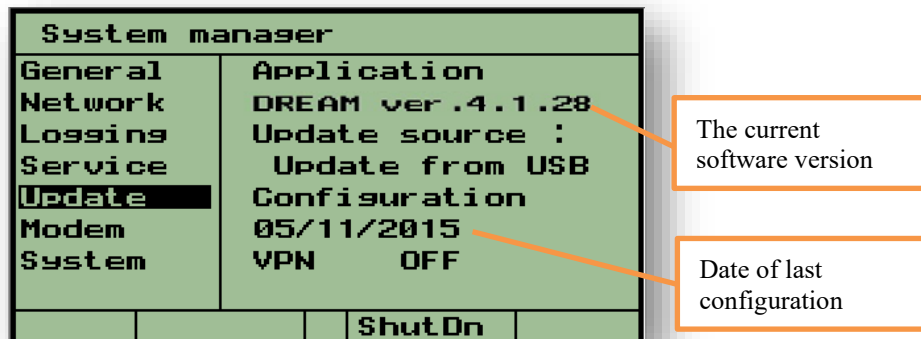
In this subject we deal with the parameters required for accessing the **SERVER**.



- **The Service IP** – this is the IP address of the server - "**srv.talgil.com**".
- **The Service port** – this is the port to be used by the controllers for accessing the server - "**55300**".
- **The Dealers username** – when the controller is trying to login, the server checks the contents of this field and if it contains a username of a legal Dealer, it will register the controller as belonging to this Dealer and he will be able to use it for one of his projects. If this field is left undefined, the controller will be registered as belonging to Talgil and in order for a Dealer to be able to use it, he shall have to contact Talgil and ask for the controller to be moved to his account.

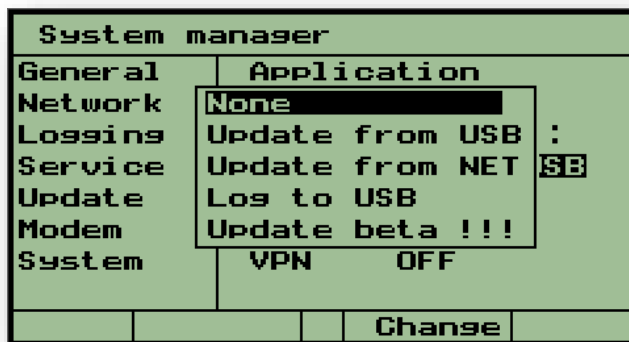
## 4.5 Update

This subject is used for updating the software version of the controller and for executing some operations related with the configuration of the controller.



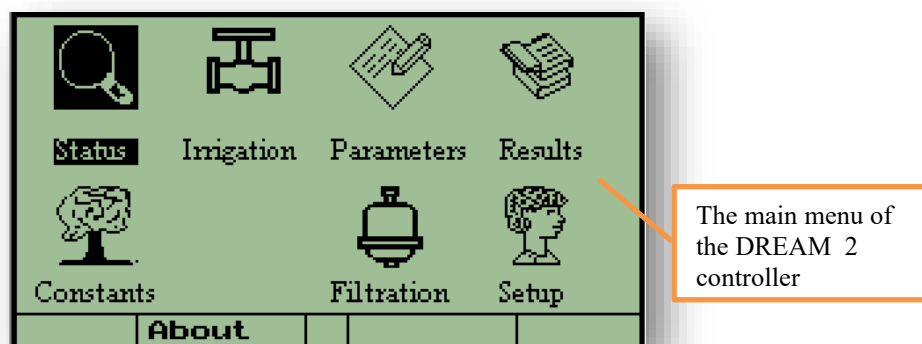
- **Updating the software version** – The cursor has to be placed underneath the "Update source:" row, then the new version can be loaded either through the **Internet** or from a **USB** memory stick. For selecting the update source, you need to bring the

cursor to the row that says "Update from..." and push **F3=Change** the following options will be revealed:



- **Update from USB** – the update will be taken from the memory stick plugged into the USB socket on the mother board.
- **Update from NET**- the update will be taken from the **Server** through the Internet. This obviously requires the controller to be online.
- **Log to USB** – the log file will be saved on the USB memory stick.
- **Update beta** – the update will be taken from the Server through the internet but instead of the actual version the beta version will be loaded. The beta version is the one which is still under development and has not yet been officially released.

Place the cursor on the desired update source and push the **Enter** key to start the update procedure. The stages of the update procedure will be indicated on the LCD display. The update procedure takes a couple of minutes and at the end success or failure will be declared. A few seconds later the display will show the main menu of the **DREAM 2**, ready for use.

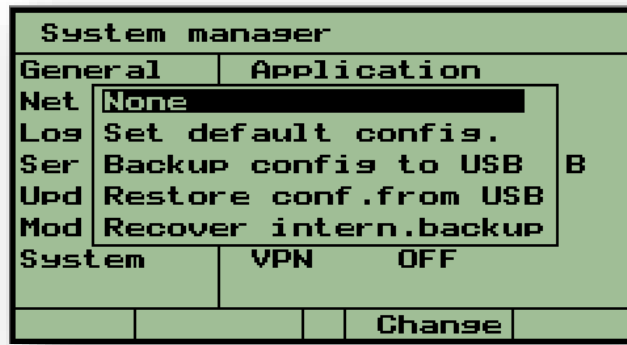


The software update from **USB** requires two files: **gdreamSetxy.md5** and **gdreamSetxy.tar** where "xy" represent the version number. The system will look for those files in the folder called **tlgupdate** on the root directory of the memory stick.

- **Configuration updates** – The configuration of a controller which is also known as the image of the controller, contains all the information about the specific unit that defines

its unique structure including the hydraulic network structure, the hardware used, the connections list, the constant parameters and even the programs defined by the user.

There are several operations that can be executed with the configuration. When the cursor is placed at the row containing the **Date of last configuration** pushing F3=**Change** will reveal the following options.



- **Set default configuration** – If the image of the controller is lost or corrupted, it will be rejected by the server. In that case a default configuration can be loaded and after the connection to the server is established, the correct image can be loaded through the internet. It is important to know that the server creates a backup image file each evening and keeps the last ten of them, so when recovering is needed, it can be decided which of the backup images to use.
- **Backup the configuration to USB** – will save the configuration file on the USB memory stick.
- **Restoring the configuration from USB** – will restore the configuration of the controller from the backup file stored on the USB memory stick.
- **Recovering configuration from internal backup** – Loading the configuration from the internal backup saved inside the controllers memory each midnight.
- **VPN ON/OFF switch** – this is the place where the **Virtual Private Network** can be activated. The VPN acts like a bypass to the regular communication channel, which is used by the technicians in case of need. Activating the VPN should only be done by request from the technical team of Talgil.

## 4.6 Modem

This subject deals with the definitions required for cellular modem communication. It can be accessed only when the **Modem** communication was selected ([see 4.1 above](#)).



The system recognizes several models of modems for which the appropriate drivers are available. So, first thing is to select the type of modem we intend to use.

After selecting the type of modem in use, the **APN** should be defined.

The **APN** is the **A**ccess **P**oint **N**ame used by the specific cellular data communication provider. Wrong **APN** may block the data communication.

The user's name, the password and the dialing number are usually ignored. The local service provider should be consulted about these parameters.

The last two rows supply information about the modem status and about the signal level.

When the modem fails to connect for a long time (more than 5 minutes) the user may push **F3=Connect**, this will reset the modem and force it to try again.

Sometimes the reason for connection failure is the SIM card which is defected or misplaced; it is worth trying another SIM card or check with the provider about the features included in the specific SIM card.

## 4.7 System

This subject is supplying information for the use of the technical staff of Talgil.

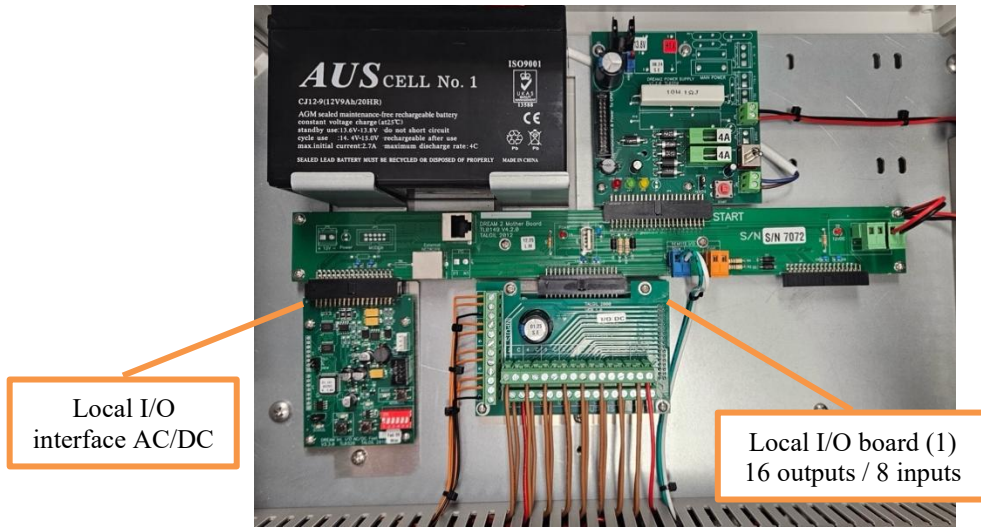
## 5. THE VARIOUS I/O OPTIONS

The following chapter describes the various I/O options including the various I/O interfaces, I/O boards and RTUs recognized by the DREAM system:

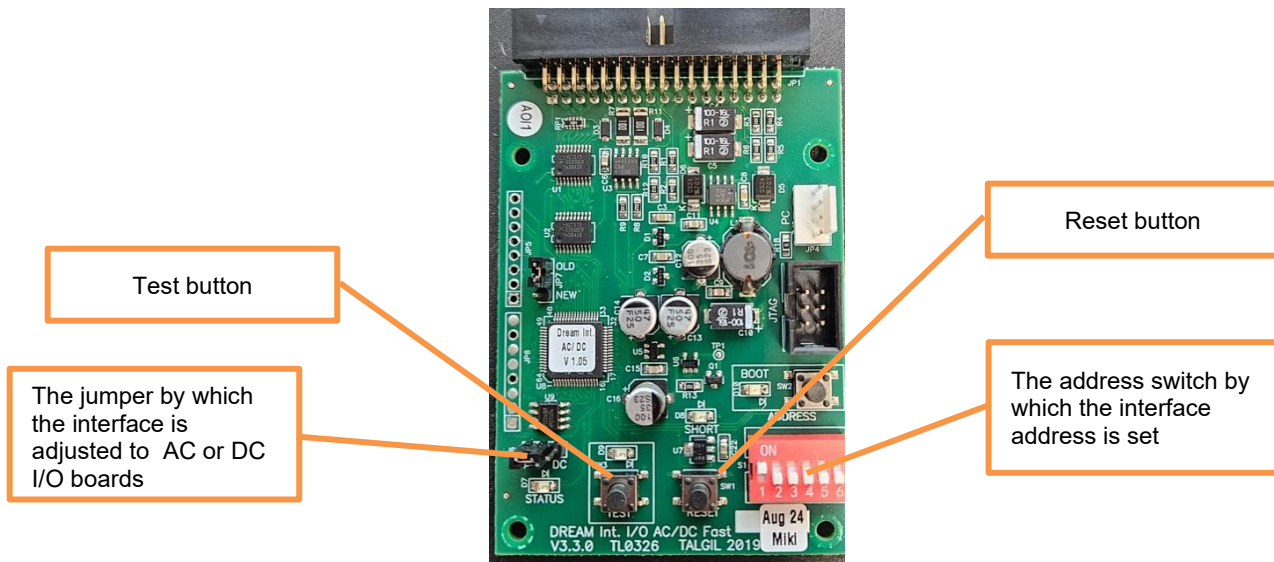
### 5.1 Interface for local I/O AC or DC

The **local I/O interface** may control 1 or 2 **I/O boards** of 16 outputs and 8 digital inputs. It is meant for reading digital inputs and activating outputs, which are close enough to be directly

connected to the control unit.



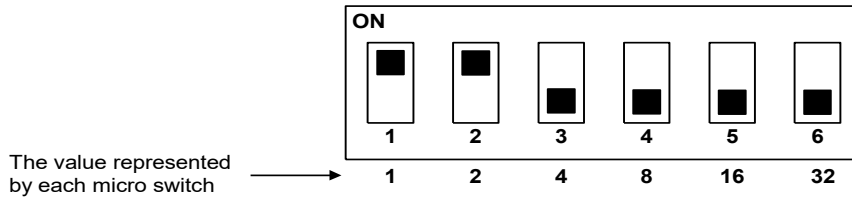
Let's have a closer look at the local I/O interface:



The same interface is used both for AC and DC I/O boards. The selection is done by a jumper that must be set according to the type of I/O boards used. Naturally AC I/O can only be used when constant supply of electricity is available.

Each interface in the system must have a unique address by which it will be recognized when communicated by the CPU. The address switch must be set to the address selected for the particular interface during the hardware definition which is part of the configuration process.

The addressing uses a binary coding as explained below:



There are 6 micro switches numbered 1,2,3,4,5,6. Each micro switch according to its ordinal number represents a value between 1 and 32 as shown above. The address is calculated by summing up the values of the micro switches that are in the ON position. [Appendix "A"](#) supplies a conversion table from binary to decimal that shows the setting of the switches required for each address.

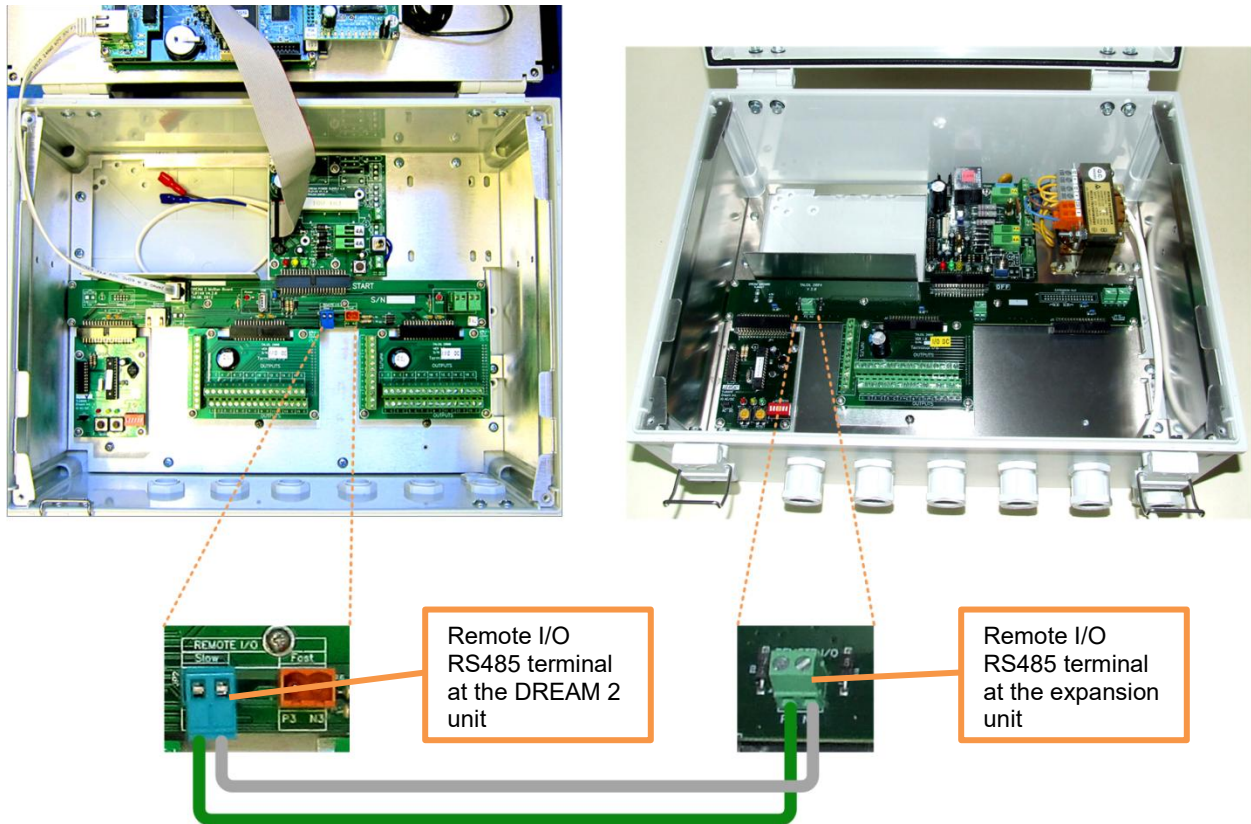
The red LED ● indicates the communication between the CPU and the interface. When the communication functions properly, the red led will blink a short blink each second.

The yellow and green LEDs serve the I/O test mode. After pushing the test button, the interface goes into the I/O test mode. The yellow LED tells us whether we are testing outputs or inputs. During the outputs test yellow LED ● will be constantly ON and then each output will be opened and closed, each opening and closing will be indicated by a blink of the green LED ●. During the inputs test the yellow LED ● will blink once per each input being tested and if a closed contact is detected, the red led ● will blink as well.

### 5.1.1 I/O expansion and Remote I/O

When having a large number of local Inputs or Outputs we have to take into consideration that the **Motherboard** of the **DREAM 2** may accommodate one interface and no more than two local I/O boards, therefore the maximum number of outputs, and inputs inside the enclosure is limited to  $2 \times 16 = 32$  outputs and  $2 \times 8 = 16$  digital inputs. When this is not enough, **I/O expansion unit** must be used. The **I/O expansion unit** will contain the **local I/O interface**, the **I/O boards**, a **Motherboard**, and a **Power supply**, which may be AC or DC depending on the availability of electric source. When the expansion is installed away from the controller, we call it a **Remote I/O unit**.

The following pictures show the connection between the **DREAM 2** and the **I/O expansion unit**. The connection is by a 2 wired cable connected between the **remote I/O RS485 terminals** on the two motherboards. In case the I/O expansion unit is installed far from the **DREAM** there will be a **Bridge** board added at the **DREAM** side and the connection will be through the **Bridge** which is a special board for connecting remote interfaces (explanation about the **Bridge** can be found at the paragraph dealing with the [REBRAN](#) board).

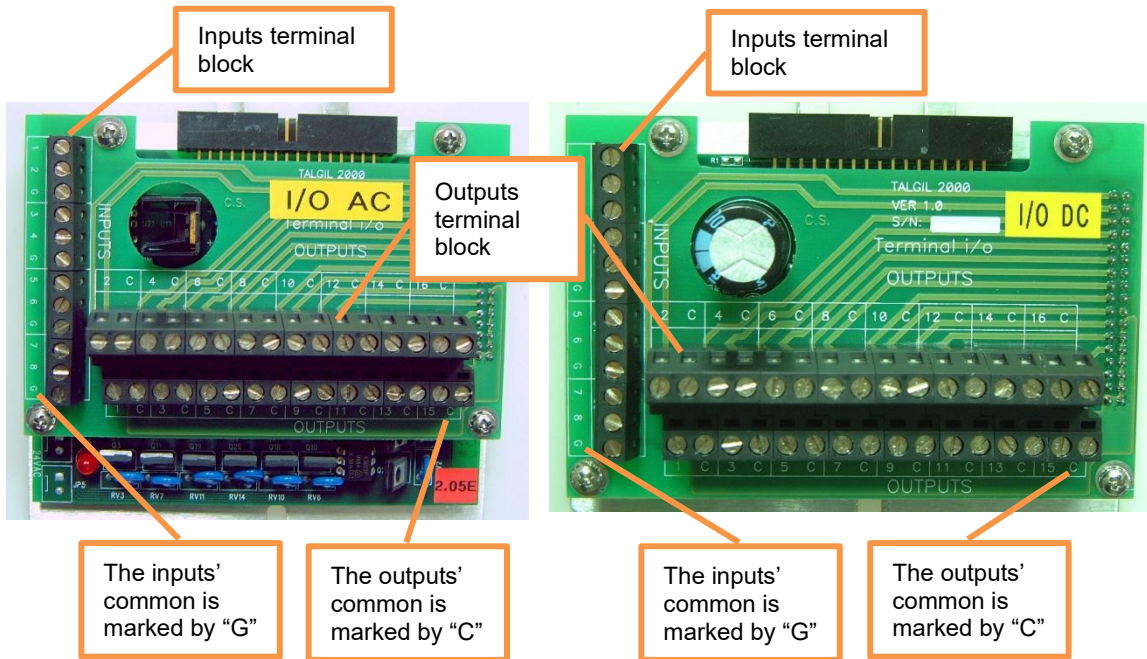


**Beware of the polarity!! The RS485 communication line has a positive wire marked “P2” and a negative wire marked “N2”. Do not confuse between them.**

A few facts about inputs, outputs and connections to the I/O boards:

#### Digital Inputs (same on AC and DC I/O boards)

- The digital inputs receive dry contact sensors with no polarity.
- Each input is connected to the I/O board by 2 wires that may be interchanged.
- Several inputs may share one wire as common; it will be connected to any of the terminals marked by the letter “G”.
- Commons of different I/O boards cannot be interconnected.
- The maximal length of the cable from the I/O board to the sensor should not be longer than a few meters.



## AC Outputs

- AC outputs are activated by 24V AC.
- Each AC output is connected to the I/O board by 2 wires that may be interchangeable.
- Several AC outputs may share one wire as common; this wire will be connected to any of the terminals on the output's terminal block marked by the letter "C". The thickness of the common wire is dictated by the number of solenoids to be activated simultaneously and the power rating of the solenoids.
- Commons of separate I/O boards cannot be interconnected.
- The length of the wires from the I/O board to the AC device to be activated may be hundreds of meters long, but the required wire thickness grows with the distance.
- An output remains activated as long as it is energized.
- Solenoids of normally open valves and normally closed valves will be wired the same way to the terminal board but will differ in the connection of the command tubes and sometimes will differ in their physical structure.
- Triac terminals are used, measuring the voltage of an AC output while it has no load connected to it, can be misleading, it will show 24v AC even when the output is not activated.

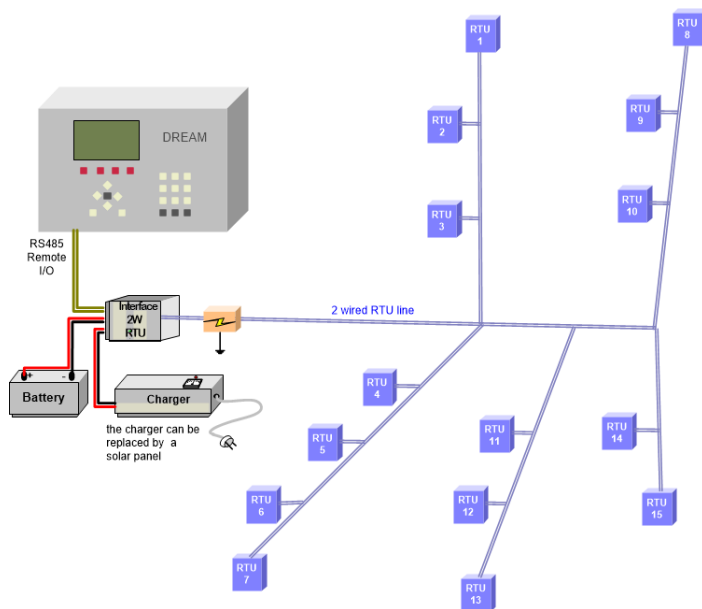
## DC Pulse Latching Outputs

- DC latching outputs are activated by short pulses of energy and they are kept in their last position by magnetic means, that's why they are energy saving.
- Each DC output is connected to the I/O board by 2 wires – red and black of which the polarity is important. The terminal block of the outputs contains two terminals per each output; one terminal is marked by the ordinal number of the particular output and the other by the letter "C". For normally open valves, the black wire will be connected to the terminal marked "C" and the red wire to the terminal marked by the ordinal number. For normally closed valves, the position of the black and the red wires should be interchanged.

- Several DC outputs may share one wire as common; this wire will be connected to any of the terminals on the output's terminal block marked by the letter "C" which serves as the outputs common.
- Commons of separate I/O boards cannot be interconnected.
- The length of the wires from the I/O board to the DC latching device to be activated, cannot be long, it differs with the type of solenoid used. The correct distance should be consulted with the manufacturer.
- An output remains activated as long as it does not receive the opposite command.
- The voltage at the DC output cannot be measured by regular voltmeters because it exists for a very short period.

## 5.2 Interface for single cable 2 wired RTUs

When it is required to reach distant I/O devices (radius of 10 km) and it is possible to lay a 2 wired cable in the field, we shall use the **2 wired RTU system** to reach all the remote I/O devices. The **RTUs** are **Remote Terminal Units**, which can read digital or analog inputs and activate **DC latching** outputs. The **RTUs** will be placed wherever there are I/O devices to control. A 2 wired cable will be running from the **2W interface** to the **RTUs** like branches of a tree. The 2 wired line is used both for communication and for supplying energy to the **RTUs** from the **2W interface**. Up to 60 **RTUs** may be connected to a **2W interface**. The **DREAM 2** may handle several **2W interfaces**.

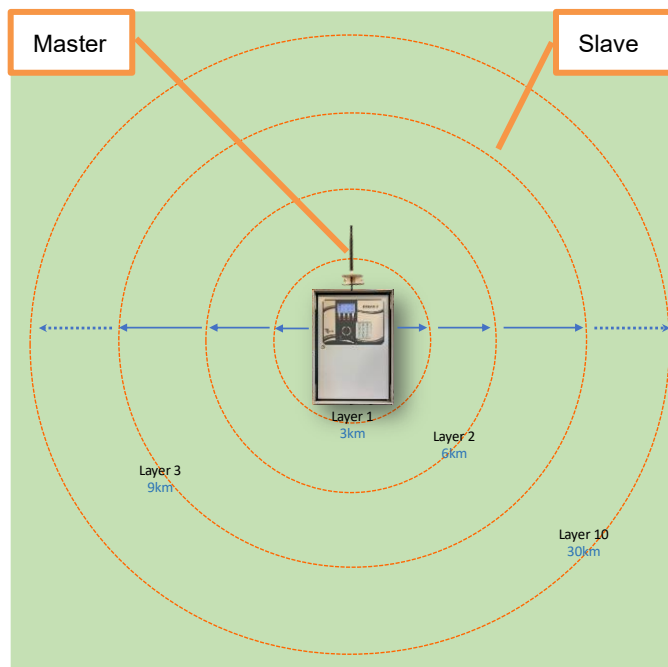


Detailed information about the **2W RTU system** can be found in the manual "**DREAM 2W RTU SYSTEM 2007**".

### 5.3 Interface for radio communicated RTUs

The **MCP** (wireless Multilayer Communication Protocol) used to convey information between the Master unit and RF RTUs. The RF G5 system units used for operation of irrigation heads which installed away from the Dream 2 controller. The advantage of the RF G5 on the previous RF generations is the ability to add to the RF system up to 11 layers. It means that the user can define a repeater to repeater 11 times. In this way, the RF system can handle irrigation heads which are more than 20 km far away from the Dream 2. Another advantage, the RF G5 system use an asynchronous communication protocol. In other words, the RF G5 system transmits information when there is a change in outputs or inputs state. In this way, the RF system saves energy and does not send unnecessary information to the air.

Where the **2 wired RTUs** can read digital and analog inputs and activate **DC** latching outputs the RF G5 MPC Communicate to up to 500 RF RTU, offer up to 1000 outputs and up to 500 data inputs.

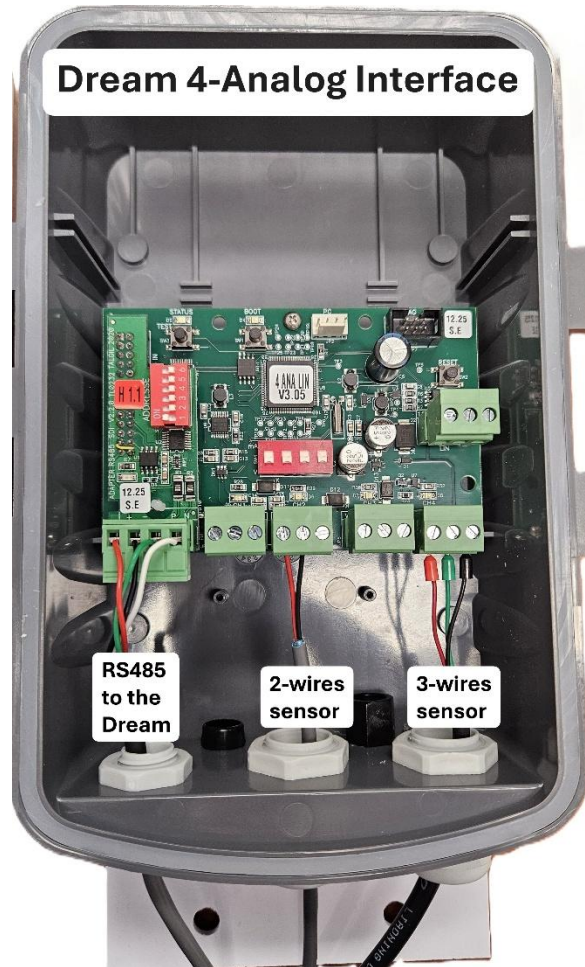


Detailed information about the RF RTU system can be found in the manual: "RF G5 Fast MCP English User Manual".

### 5.4 Interfaces for local analog inputs

As mentioned above, analog inputs can be read both through the 2W RTU system and the RF RTU system, however analog sensors located in the close vicinity of the DREAM 2 controller can

be directly hooked to the controller by using special interface for analog inputs for that purpose we may use a 4 analog inputs interfaces.



1. Connect the **RS485** wires to the bottom DIN rail on the Dream 2 controller.

**RED=+ GREEN=P BLACK=- WHITE=N**

2. Connect the Analog sensor wires to the Analog input terminal block. The Analog input terminal block has 3 screws. **VS**, **AIN**, and **G** where **VS** is the 12V DC power supply, **AIN** is an input for the Analog data (Analog Signal), and **G** is a **Ground**.

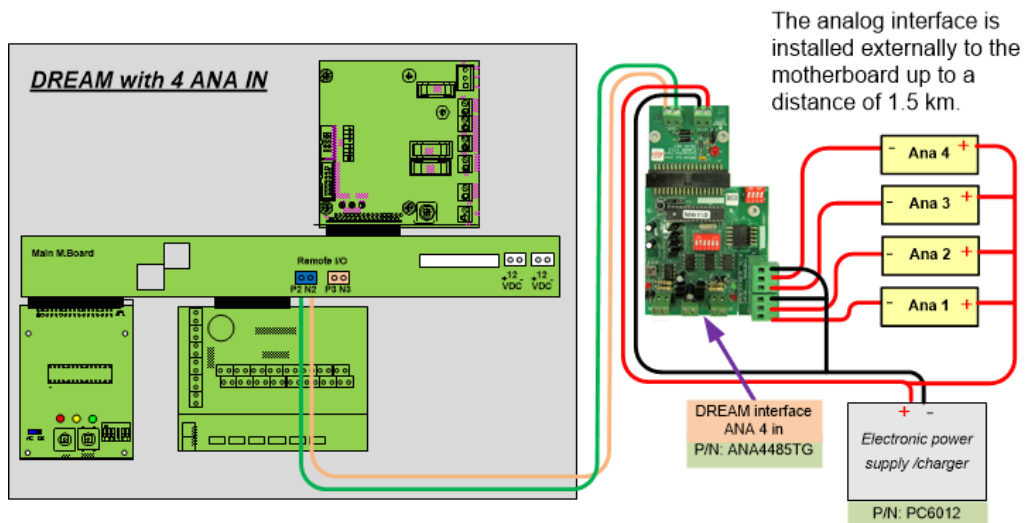
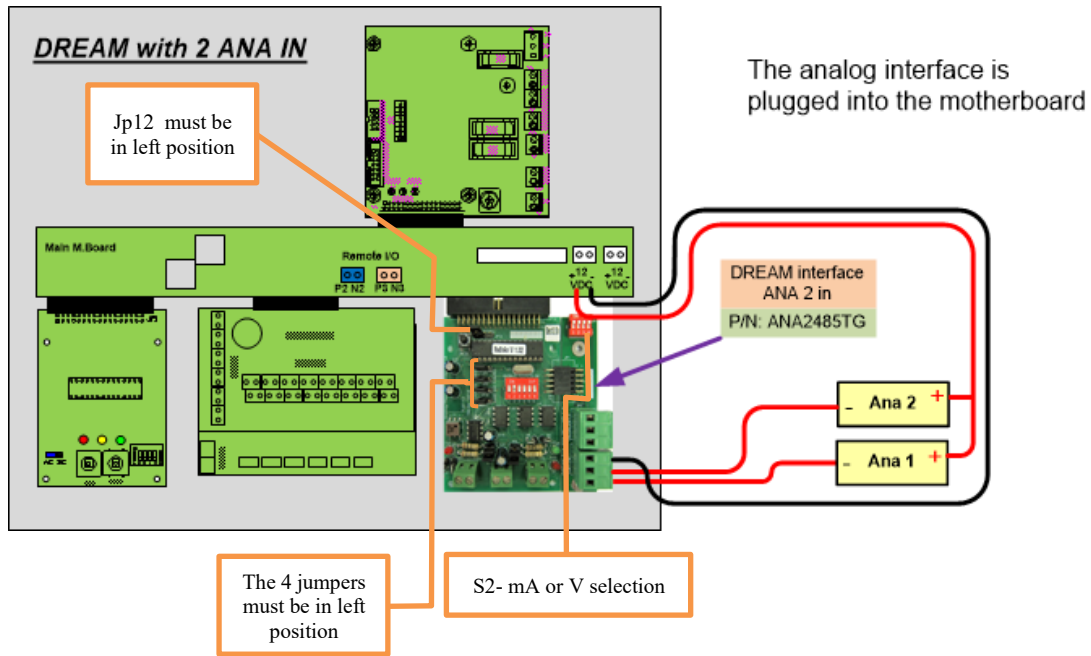
**Types of Analog sensors:** Read the Analog sensor specification document or Datasheet to identify the Analog sensor type, Powering time, wiring, and the range. A **Passive Analog sensor** should be powered before reading the Analog value. It is also called excitation time. On the other hand, an **Active Analog sensor** should not be powered. To read a **Passive analog sensor**, If the Analog sensor has **2 wires**, connect the Positive wire to **VS** and the negative wire to **AIN**. To read a **Passive analog sensor**, If the Analog sensor has **3 wires**, connect the Powering wire to **VS**, the DATA (Signal) wire to **AIN**, and the Ground wire to **G**. To read an **Active analog sensor**, connect the DATA (Signal) wire to **AIN**, and the Ground wire to **G**.

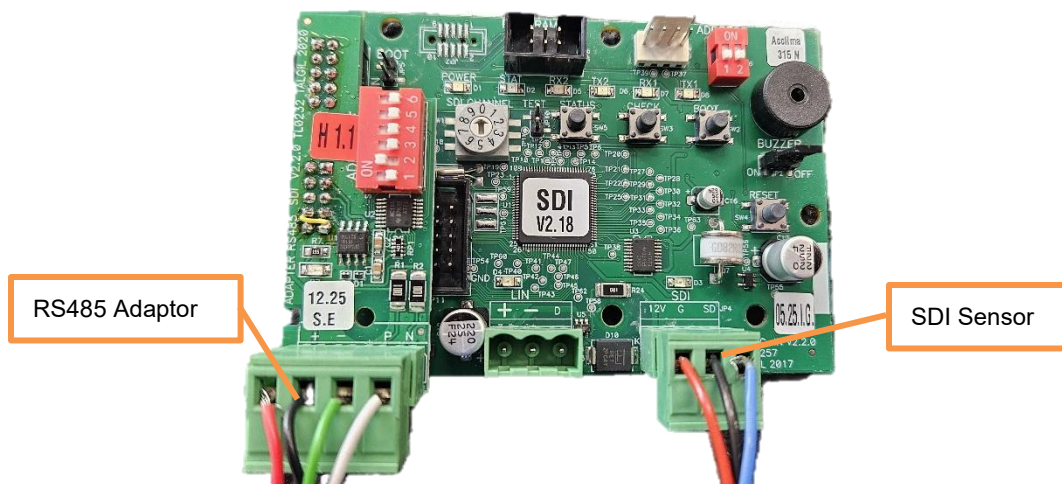
The following two drawings show how the compact the older analog interface version that can be used for reading 2 or 4 analog inputs. In the first drawing the interface is plugged into the motherboard and the sensors are powered by the 12v from the motherboard. In the second drawing the interface is installed outside the enclosure of the Dream 2 and both the sensors and the interface are powered externally.

Jumper JP12 decides the functionality of the board which can serve for other functions as well. For reading analog inputs it should be set in left position.

The address switch should be set according to the address given to the analog inputs interface during the "Hardware and connections" definition.

The dipswitches S2 define the type of the analog sensor connected to each input. 4-20 mA sensors will be indicated by ON position of the appropriate dip switch and 0-5v sensor will be indicated by OFF position of the appropriate dip switch.





Other option is to use an **SDI Interface**. To do so you need to connect the RS485 adaptor to the **SLOW Terminal (blue)**.

To program a new SDI UNIT open the **SDI PROGRAMMER** software (download it [here](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OyjAIJ1yalZWu-SgBF6pM4hMou3JJNYg?usp=sharing): <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OyjAIJ1yalZWu-SgBF6pM4hMou3JJNYg?usp=sharing>), in the START screen, click **INITIAL DEFINITIONS**. A Wizard with Programming steps will appear. The wizard specifies the steps that have to be done.

### STEP 1- INITIAL DEFINITIONS:

- **1.a** Select the Quantity of the **SDI-12** sensors that you are going to connect to the **SDI Unit** (up to 10 SDI-12 sensor, and max of 64 values to read).  
The SDI address of every SDI-12 sensor will appear close to the **SDI-12 SENSOR MODEL**
- **1.b** Select the **SDI CARD TYPE**. The Type you should select is **Interface SDI**.  
To proceed, Click **CHECK COMMUNICATION**. The SDI Programmer software will try to communicate with the SDI unit. If the communication passes successfully, the wizard will skip to **STEP 2- DEFINE AND WRITE SETTINGS**.

If the communication fails, repeat step 1.c.

### STEP 2- SETTINGS

**Step 2)** defines the SDI-12 Sensor Model, the connection between the **Measurements** and the Analog Input of this RTU, and the Sampling rate. Follow the instructions in STEP 2.

- **2.a** For every SDI-12 sensor, select the **SDI-12 SENSOR MODEL** that you are going to connect to the **SDI UNIT**. The **SDI-12 SENSOR MODEL** includes the manufacturer name, Sensor type, and Sensor's firmware version. The SDI address will appear on the left side. Also, a picture of the selected **SDI-12 SENSOR MODEL** will appear in the lower right corner. Every SDI-12 sensor has a unique address. The first address is 0. The addresses range is 0-9, a-z, and A-Z. The address definition is done in STEP 3 called **ATTACH SENSORS**.

## MEASURED VALUES

A sensor can include a single measurement or several measurements. Usually, the measurement is environmental data. The measurement types can be Soil Moisture, V.W.C, Salinity, Temperature, Dielectric permittivity, Voltage, Pore EC, Bulk EC, and so on. The measured values can be located in different depths (Layers) according to the SDI-12 sensor structure. The Sampling rate is defined per layer. To see the measurements list of a specific SDI sensor, Select the **SDI-12 SENSOR Model**. The **MEASUREMENTS** list and their **RANGES** will appear on the screen.

- **2.b** Allocate the **MEASUREMENTS** to the Analog Inputs that they are going to be associated with

For example, the **MEASUREMENT** called **V.W.C** of SDI-12 sensor model **ACCLIMA TDT315H V2.6** is associated with analog input number 1. If you do not want to read some measurements, select "-" (Minus). The SDI unit will send the measured values to the RTU RF SDI.

- **2.c** Define the **INTERVAL BETWEEN SAMPLINGS**. The **INTERVAL BETWEEN SAMPLINGS** means, how often the **SDI UNIT** will read the SDI-12 sensor. This interval is also called the "**Sampling rate**". The **Power-up time**, which is **READ-ONLY**, is the excitation time of the selected SDI-12 sensor. To Proceed, click the **WRITE** button.

## STEP 3- CONNECT SENSORS

Use **Step 3** to set the addresses of your SDI sensors according to settings in STEP 2. To proceed, click **SET ADDRESS** (Pointer 2- Image 9).



It is impossible to READ the values without passing Step 3.

To set the address of the SDI SENSORS, follow the instructions:

1. Connect the first SDI-12 SENSOR (SDI sensor with ADDRESS 0) to the SDI Socket.
2. For the first SDI sensor, select Address 0 and click **SET ADDRESS**.

A progress bar will appear.

When the **SET ADDRESS** passed successfully, the SDI UNIT sounds a single beep.

If you have several SDI SENSORS, set the address of every **SDI SENSOR**.

For **SDI-12 SENSOR** number 2 set the **SDI ADDRESS** to 1.

For **SDI-12 SENSOR** number 3 set the **SDI ADDRESS** to 2.

For **SDI-12 SENSOR** number 4 set the **SDI ADDRESS** to 3 and so on.

When you finish to set the addresses, click **DONE**.

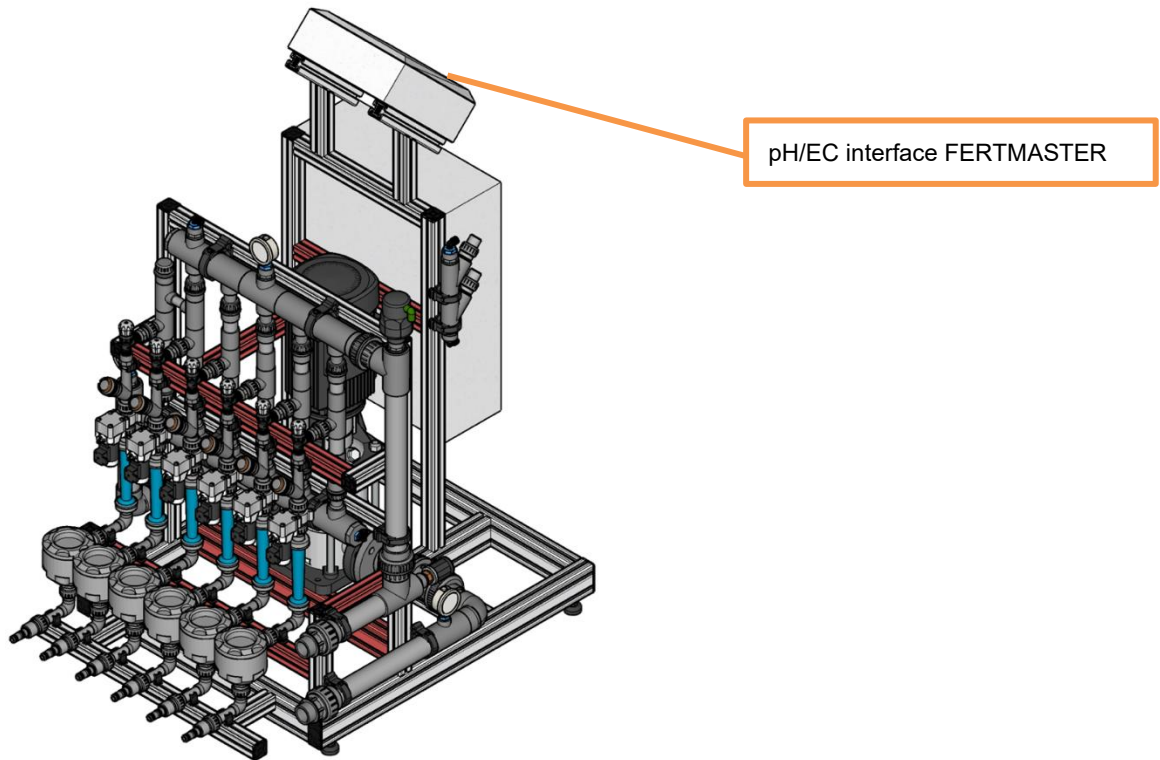
A complete description of the SDI system setup can be found at:

**"RTU RF SDI G5 Quick user manual"**

## 5.5 Interface pH/EC (Fertmaster)

When the system is required to measure/control the **pH** (acidity) and the **EC** (**E**lectro **C**onductivity) of the water, a special interface will be used. Apart from reading the analog values of the **pH** and **EC electrodes**, the **pH/EC interface** is capable of handling 6 injectors of fertilizers and a booster pump; it is equipped with a display and a key board which enable calibrations, parameters setting and monitoring to be done directly at the interface. During the injection process, it receives from the **DREAM 2** controller all the details and the requirements of the particular process and it executes the injection accordingly. All along the injection process, the **DREAM 2** is updated continuously about the status and the results.

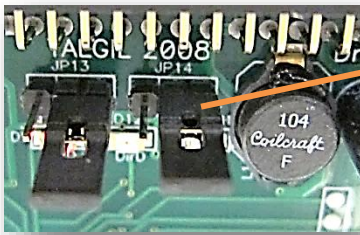
Detailed information about the **pH/EC Interface** can be found in the manual "**FERTMASTER pH/EC USER GUIDE 2023**".



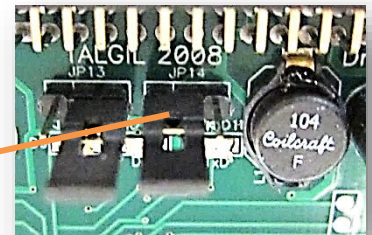
## 5.6 THD Interface

The **THD interface** is meant to measure the ambient **Temperature** and **Humidity**, calculate the actual **Dew point** and report the three values back to the controller. The values can then be used for frost protection or conditioning of cooling programs. During the configuration process when defining the hardware in use, the **THD interface** will be defined as an analog interface of the type **THD**. Like any other interface it has an address switch that has to be set according to what has been defined at the configuration process.

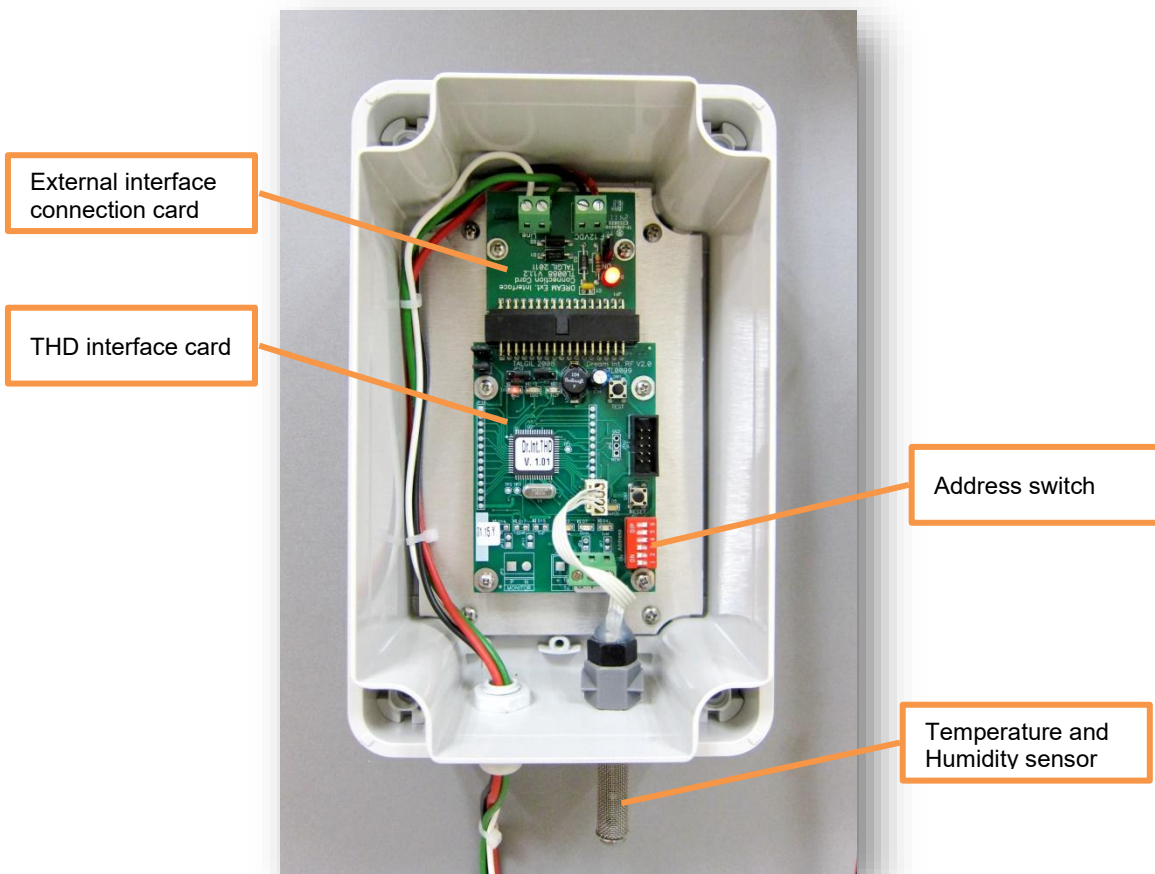
The scale range is automatically adjusted and need not be touched, however for obtaining the values in American units JP14 on the THD board must be set in right position.



JP14 set to USA units



JP14 set to European units



## 5.7 Weather station Interface

The **Weather station interface** enables connection of a "Davis - Vantage pro2" weather station to the system. The weather station supplies the controller the following data:

1. Barometric pressure
2. Ambient temperature
3. Humidity
4. Wind speed
5. Wind direction
6. Solar radiation
7. Daily rain
8. Rain rate
9. UV radiation
10. Evapotranspiration
11. Dew point

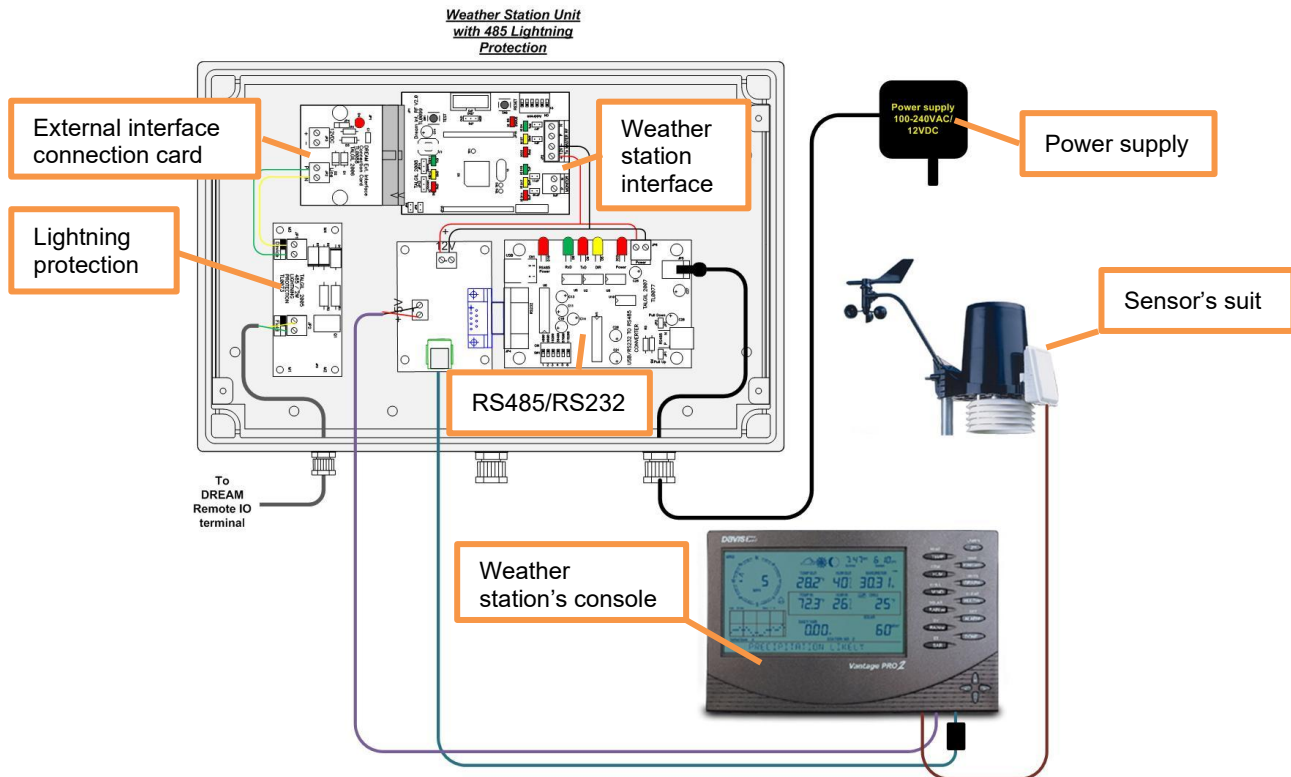
The information is transferred by communication through the RS 485 line.

The **Weather station** is defined during the configuration process when defining the hardware in use. The Weather station interface will be defined as an analog interface of the type **DAVIS**.

HARDWARE DEFINITION DETAILS			
	Adr	Confis.	
IntDC	1	16:8	
IntAN	-	-	
		Davis THD-card	
		X	Change

Like any other interface it has an address switch that has to be set according to the definition made at the configuration process.

The eleven sensors will be automatically defined along with the weather station; they need not be defined separately. The scale range of the sensors of the weather station is automatically adjusted and need not be touched.



Detailed information about the **Weather station** can be found in the manual "**DREAM with Weather station**".

## 6. LIGHTNING PROTECTION

A lightning will usually penetrate the system through the long cables connected to it; therefore, all the long cables must be protected against lightning.

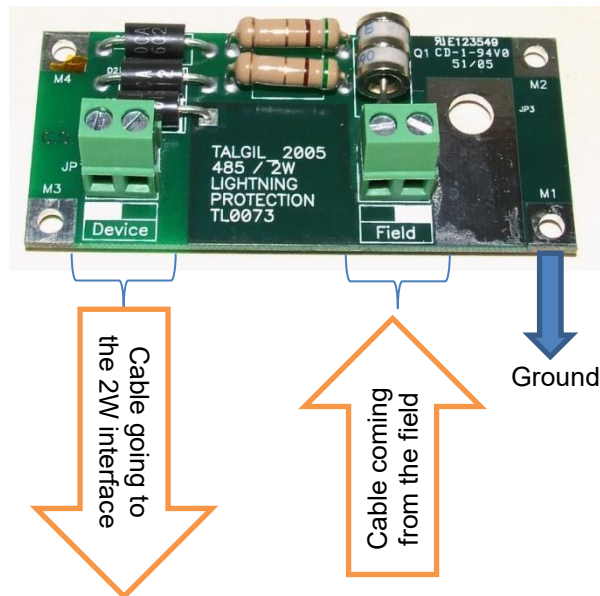
In the DREAM 2 there can be several cases where long cables will require lightning protection: The DREAM++2W - the 2 wired line, can be kilometers long, the RS485 communication line between the DREAM and remote interfaces can sometimes be very long and the DREAM AC may also have long wires between the AC I/O boards and the solenoids. The lightning protection is accomplished by adding special protection units between the cables coming from the field and the device to be protected. The lightning protection circuits contain components that react very fast when hit by a lightning. These components turn into a short-circuit that leads the lightning energy into the ground. For this to happen, each lightning protection unit must have a very good connection to the ground. In the 2W systems each RTU has a built-in lightning protection therefore it is very important not to forget the connection to the ground of each RTU. The connection to the ground is done by a thick wire connected to a metal rod inserted deeply into the ground.

The following pictures show the three types of lightning protection units- one that is used for the 2W single cable system, the second that is used for protecting the RS485 communication line, and the last one is for protecting the wiring that goes from the I/O AC board to the 16 AC solenoids connected to it.

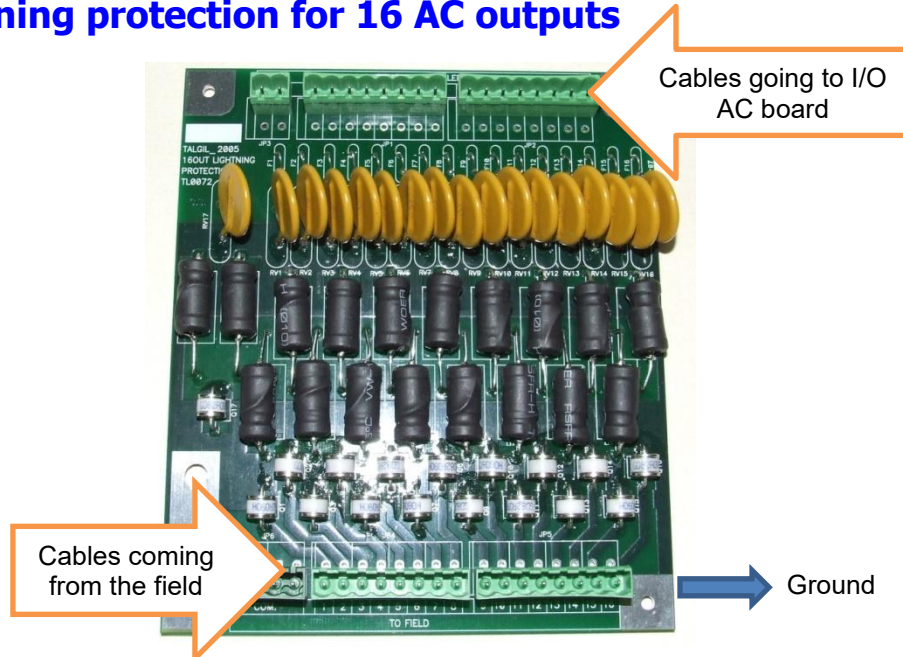
### 6.1 Lightning protection for the 2W single cable system



### 6.2 Lightning protection for RS485 communication line



### 6.3 Lightning protection for 16 AC outputs

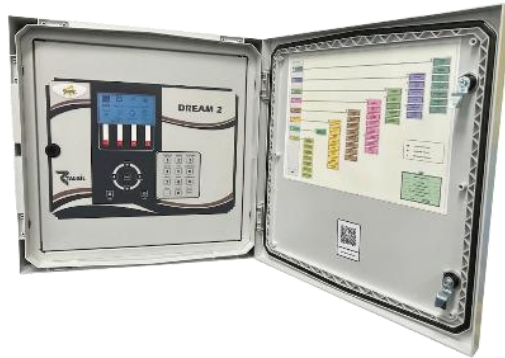


Notice that all the three lightning protection boards have one side marked "**Field**" or "**Line**", this is the side where the cable coming from the field should be connected. The other side, which is marked "**Device**" is the side where the protected device will be connected.

Notice also that the RS485 protection board has at both sides of its terminals one terminal, which is marked by a white spot and the other which is not. This is done in order to be able not to confuse between the "P" (positive) and "N" (negative) wires of the RS485, if the "P" was connected to the white spot terminal on one side the continuation of the "P" at the other side should also be connected to the white spot.



**Although lightning protection units can do a very good job protecting the system from being severely damaged by lightning, it must be understood that we cannot expect a 100 percent protection in any case. There is no protection against a direct hit; the energy of the lightning is too high to be absorbed by any protection system.**



## 7. INSTALLATION STEPS

Setting up a DREAM control system consists of the following steps:

- Mounting the controller and its peripherals.
- Defining the system's configuration.
- Connecting the input/ output devices to the controller and to the RTUs based on the connections list resulting from the configuration process.
- Testing the operation of all the inputs/ outputs.
- Defining the constant parameters.
- Setting up and testing the internet communication.
- Teaching the user how to use the system.



**Any connection or disconnection of components to the system must be done only while the power switch is turned OFF, otherwise unpredictable damage might be caused. However, remember to shut down the software before turning off the power switch. Please follow correct procedure.**

## 7.1 Mounting the controller

The best location for mounting the DREAM will be on a wall, under a roof protected from direct sunlight and rain. Therefore, people will usually place the DREAM in their office or in the pump house or just in a toolshed. Usually at those places, there will be electric power available and therefore there will be no question about how to energize the system. However, the DREAM can also be installed outdoors attached to a metal pole by "U" clamps and powered by solar panel.



**When installing in a pump shed, please locate away from any device that can emit harmonics such as pump VFD.**

If the DREAM is DC type which means that it activates DC latching solenoids that cannot be installed far from the commanding unit, therefore all the solenoids commanded by the DREAM will be installed close to the controller and between the valves and the solenoids the connection will be by command tubes. The same is true about connection of solenoids to remote I/O DC expansion units and all kinds of RTUs, all of them activate DC latching solenoids which cannot be installed away from the commanding unit.

If the DREAM contains local I/O AC outputs, obviously all the cables arriving from the solenoids will have to reach the local I/O terminal boards of the DREAM. The same is true about connection of solenoids to remote I/O AC expansion units.

Now, the question that needs to be answered is: where exactly should the various outputs and inputs be connected to the various terminal boards? The answer is that the order of connection is not dictated by the system, but by the installer. Inside the DREAM there is a **connections table** that defines the connection point for each of the declared devices. So, a convenient way of working will start with defining the configuration of the system in which all the devices are introduced, then defining the type of hardware constructing the system and then defining the connections table. The printout of the connections table can then be used when executing the connections in the field.

The following chapter describes the configuration process that includes the steps described above.

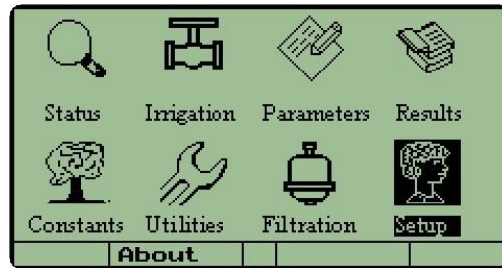
## 7.2 Defining the configuration

There are several ways to define the configuration of a controller. The easiest will be by using the **Image maker** included in the **Console /Tools**. The way to use the image maker is explained at the "**DREAM 2 CONSOLE GUIDE**".

In the following chapter we describe the configuration process when executed directly from the DREAM'S control panel or by using the DREAM simulation software that simulates the DREAM controller on the PC. When done by the simulation software, the resulting configuration file can be loaded into the **DREAM 2** controller through the **USB** socket as explained above in [paragraph 4.5](#) or through the internet by executing the "**Upload image file**" command that

can be found either at the Console/Tools/Target tools or at the Admin/Targets/<selected target>/Actions.

For starting the configuration process, select Setup in the main menu, then in the submenu select SYSTEM CONFIGURATION. The selection is done by the ENTER key.



Entering into the SYSTEM CONFIGURATION subject without inserting a password enables only to watch the existing configuration. In order to get permission for defining a new configuration, a password is required. The password is 139, it is not a secret password, it is only meant to make the user think again before erasing the previous definition and all the accumulated information.



The configuration process is executed in three steps:

- **Network definition** – includes the definition of the hydraulic network structure the devices to be controlled and the relation between them.
- **Hardware definition** – defines the kind of hardware used in the system for controlling the devices defined during the network definition.
- **Connections definition** – defines the connections table that contains the lists of all the physical connection points of the devices defined. When the system contains only local I/O and does not make use of any RTUs, it is very convenient to use the option of AUTOMATIC ALLOCATION that makes the connections allocation automatically, allocating the inputs/ outputs in a sequential manner.

At the end of the last step the physical connection of all the devices is well known, therefore the wiring process may be started.

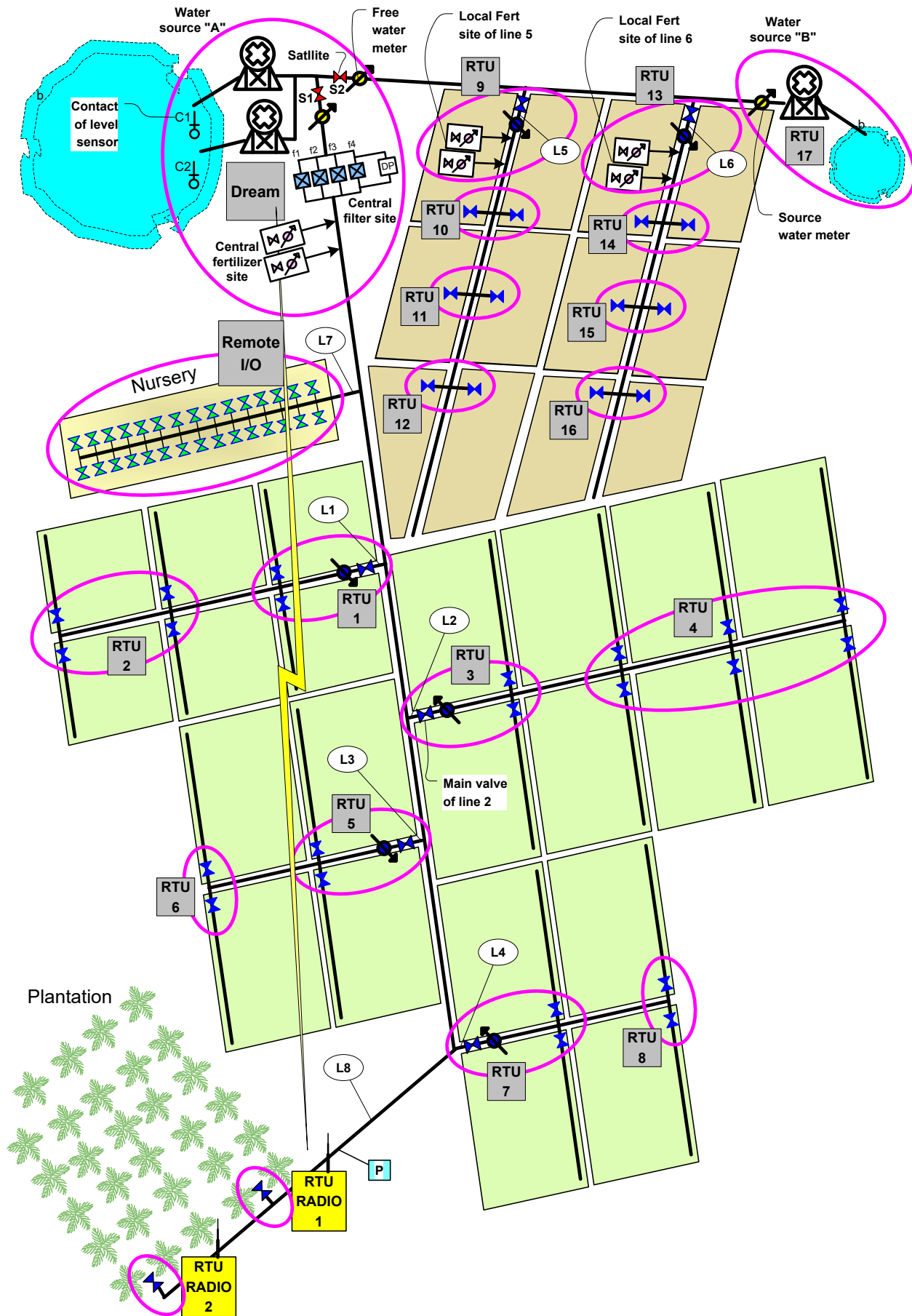
The following page contains an example network, which will be used for demonstrating the configuration process.

The example demonstrates a system with two water sources "A" and "B" and 8 irrigation lines marked L1 – L8. Lines L1 to L6 are irrigating field crops, line L7 is a nursery, and L8 irrigates a palm plantation.

The DREAM 2 control unit will be located at the pump house at source "A" where electricity is available. The accessories that are in close proximity with the DREAM 2, will be wired directly to the local I/O terminal boards at the DREAM 2 itself.

The accessories of lines L1 to L6 and the second water source are connected by use of 17 single cable RTUs.

The connection of the plantation L8 is done by 2 radio RTUs, and the nursery L7 which contains a large number of valves close to each other, will be connected by a remote I/O expansion unit.



## 7.2.1 The network definition

The network definition process consists of a series of screens through which the contents and the structure of the network is defined. The screens are arranged in a vertical order. Use the **PAGE DOWN** (▼) and **PAGE UP** (▲) keys to move between the screens.



We start by declaring the quantities of the main items comprising the hydraulic network:

There are 2 water sources ("A" and "B")	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>CONFIGURATION</th><th>QUANTITY</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Water Sources</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Irrigation Lines</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Central Fert. Sites</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Central Filter Sites</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Alarm outputs</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Satellite outputs</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table>	CONFIGURATION	QUANTITY	Water Sources	2	Irrigation Lines	8	Central Fert. Sites	1	Central Filter Sites	1	Alarm outputs	0	Satellite outputs	2
CONFIGURATION		QUANTITY													
Water Sources		2													
Irrigation Lines		8													
Central Fert. Sites		1													
Central Filter Sites	1														
Alarm outputs	0														
Satellite outputs	2														
There are 8 irrigation lines (L1-L8)															
There is 1 central fert site serving (L1-L4,L7,L8)															
There is 1 central filter site serving (L1-L4,L7,L8)															
The satellite outputs are intended to work in conjunction with other outputs. In our case there are two valves defined as satellites" S1 and S2															

The satellite outputs are very useful tools; they can be utilized in 3 ways:

1. A satellite can be attached to any output of the system in order to have it working together with those outputs. It will be active as long as any of the other outputs is active.
2. A satellite can be activated by a condition becoming true and stay activated as long as the condition is true.
3. Conditions can be defined on the statuses of satellites, so if we combine this feature with feature number 1 above, we can actually get conditions depending on the statuses of any of the outputs that the satellite is attached to.

Detailed explanation about how can the satellites be utilized, is supplied in the user guide.

Water meters that not associated with irrigation lines

In our example there are two contacts C1 and C2 used as level sensors of source "A"

Analog inputs supply a whole range of values presented as 4-20 mA or 0-5 v. Not implemented in our example

When Fert. agitation is defined there will be an additional output added to each fertilizer injector for agitating the fertilizers.

When flow switches are added per valve they will indicate whether the valve really executed the Open/Close commands.

CONFIGURATION	QUANTITY
Free Water meters	2
Contacts	2
Analog inputs	0
Fert. agitation	N
Flowswitch per Valve	N
DEFAULTS PER LINE	
Irrigation Valves	5
WATER Meter	Y
	X

The irrigation lines will automatically get the default structure as defined here. Later on each line can be adjusted as required.

When the system contains water sources each water source will have a definition of the number of outputs (usually water pumps) belonging to the water source and whether or not a water meter is included in the water source.

Source A has 2 pumps and source B has 1

Source A has no water meter but source B does

CONFIG.	WATER SOURCES				
Source	A	B			
Outputs Nmb	2	1			
Water meter	-	Y			
			X		

The next step will be the definition of the irrigation lines contents including the following information:

- How many valves are included in each line?
- Does the irrigation line contain local fertilizer site?
- Is the irrigation line connected to a central fertilizer site, if yes to which one?
- Does the irrigation line contain local filter site?
- Is the irrigation line connected to a central filter site, if yes to which one?
- Does the irrigation line contain a dry contact pressure sensor? If yes, it should be the normally open type.

The number of valves of line 1 is 6

Lines 5 and 6 have local fertilizer sites

Lines 1 to 4 are using central filter site No 1

Lines 1 to 4 are using central fertilizer site No. 1

Line 8 has got a pressure sensors

CONFIGURING IRRIGATION LINES						
Line	Vlvs	Fert.		Filter		Prs
		Loc	Cnt	Loc	Cnt	
1	6	-	1	-	1	-
2	8	-	1	-	1	-
3	4	-	1	-	1	-
4	4	-	1	-	1	-
5	6	+	0	-	0	-
6	6	+	0	-	0	-
		+	X	-		

CONFIGURING IRRIGATION LINES						
Line	Vlvs	Fert.		Filter		Prs
		Loc	Cnt	Loc	Cnt	
7	30	-	1	-	1	-
8	2	-	1	-	1	+
			X			

In the next step we define the connection between irrigation lines, water meters, main valves and water sources.

Irrigation lines having a water meter will be indicated by "+" in the "W. meter" column.

Main valves are numerated 1,2,3 ... etc. If several irrigation lines share the same main valve, the number of the main valve in the "Main vlv" column will be the same. Notice that when each irrigation line has a main valve of its own, you can use the automatic numeration button, otherwise you will have to do the numeration yourself.

The selected water source in the "Source" column will be used as default during definition of irrigation programs.

All the lines from 1 to 6 have got a water meter

This window opens when the "Change" button is pushed enabling selection of water sources

Lines 7 and 8 got no water meter

Lines 7 and 8 got no main valve

The default source of lines 1-4 ,6 is "A", and of line 5 is "B"

The numeration of the main valves

The default source of lines 7 and 8 is "A",

CONNECT IRRIG. LINES TO WATER METERS. MAIN VALVES. SOURCES			
Line	W.meter	Main Vlv	Source
1	+	-	A
2	+	A	A
3	+	B	A
4	+	4	A
5	+	5	B
6	+	6	A
		X	Change

CONNECT IRRIG. LINES TO WATER METERS. MAIN VALVES. SOURCES			
Line	W.meter	Main Vlv	Source
7	-	-	A
8	-	-	A
		X	

Next step is the definition of the fertilizer sites. For each site, the number of injectors has to be defined and for each injector the existence of fertilizer meter and the existence of connection to a booster pump need to be defined.

Central fert site No 1 and the local fert sites of line 5 and line 6 contain 2 injectors, each injector is equipped with fert meter and uses no booster pump.

CONFIGURING FERTILIZER SITES					
CENTRAL fertilizer site - 1					
Injectors-2	F1	F2			
Frnt.meter	+	+			
Booster	-	-			
LOCAL fertilizer. LINE - 5					
Injectors-2	F1	F2			
Frnt.meter	+	+			
Booster	-	-			
X					

CONFIGURING FERTILIZER SITES					
LOCAL fertilizer. LINE - 6					
Injectors-2	F1	F2			
Frnt.meter	+	+			
Booster	-	-			
Injectors-					
Frnt.meter					
Booster					
X					

The next step will be the definition of the filter's sites

CONFIGURING FILTER SITES			
The site	Stn	D.S.Vlv	D.P.
Centr. 1	4	-	3
X			

There is one filter site - Central No 1

The central filter site has 4 stations

There is a pressure differential sensor

In this case, there is no Down Stream Valve used. Generally these valves are used for increasing pressure while flushing.

At this stage we are finished with the network definition, pushing **PAGE DOWN** (▼), brings us back to the top screen of **NETWORK DEFINITION** from where we can continue to the **HARDWARE DEFINITION** by using the rightmost red function key, or pass again through the **NETWORK DEFINITION** by using the **PAGE DOWN** key.

## 7.2.2 The hardware definition



The hardware definition starts with specifying the types and the quantities of I/O interfaces utilized by the specific system.

The following list contains the various options of I/O interfaces. We need to specify which types of interfaces and how many of each type will be used in our system.

HARDWARE DEFINITION	
Interface card type	Quant.
DC I/O interface	2
AC I/O interface	0
4 wired RTU int.	0
2 wired RTU int.	1
RF RTU interface	1
pH/EC I/O interface	0
Analogs I/O interface	0

In our example there are 2 DC I/O interfaces, one inside the DREAM and the other inside the remote I/O at the nursery

There is 1 two wired RTU interface serving the communication with RTUs 1 to 17

There is 1 Radio RTU interface serving the communication with Radio RTUs 1 and 2

After defining which types of interfaces and how many of each will be utilized, we need to define the addresses of the interfaces and some of them need some complimentary information to be defined. Use the **PAGE DOWN** (v) key to reach the following table:

HARDWARE DEFINITION DETAILS		
	Adr	Confis.
IntDC	1	16:8
IntDC	2	32:16
Int2W	3	
IntRF	4	10.0

Interface DC No1 (resides inside the DREAM 2 enclosure), has 1 I/O board 16/8 (16 outputs, 8 inputs)

Interface DC No2 (resides in the REMOTE I/O unit), has 2 I/O boards of 16/8 (32 outputs, 16 inputs)

Interface No3 is the 2 wired RTU interface

Interface No4 is the radio RTU interface. The scanning rate is set to 10.0 seconds.

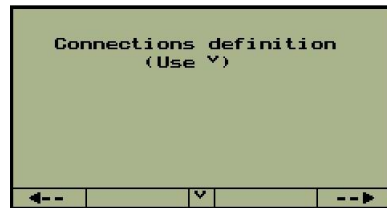
As explained above at [paragraph 5.1](#) the local I/O DC/AC interfaces can drive 1 or 2 I/O boards, a single I/O board contains 16 outputs and 8 inputs (16/8) and 2 I/O boards will contain 32 outputs and 16 inputs (32/16). Therefore, when defining local I/O interface DC or AC we need to specify whether it is for 16/8 or 32/16 outputs and inputs.

For the Radio RTU interface, apart from the address we must select the scanning rate by which the **Master** will be scanning the radio **RTUs**, the options are: 1.25 sec; 2.5 sec; 5.0 sec; 10.0 sec. 10 sec being default. A complete description of the radio RTU system setup can be found at: **"RF G5 Fast MCP English User Manual"**

Physically the setting of the addresses on the interfaces is done by dipswitches on the various interface boards. Notice that we are using binary coding for the address setting. The binary coding is explained at [appendix A](#) below.



### 7.2.3 CONNECTIONS DEFINITION



During the following step we define where exactly each of the outputs and each of the inputs is going to be physically connected, first the outputs and then the inputs. For each item we have to supply the address of the interface, the number of the RTU (if the connection is through an RTU or "RTU = 0" otherwise), and the specific location on the board (RTU board or I/O board).

The following drawing demonstrates the connections list as defined for the control system of the example field above.

CONNECTION OF-				Outputs			
Device	Adr	RTU	Out	Device	Adr	RTU	Out
W.pump 1 Src.A	1	0	1	Auto	X		
W.pump 2 Src.A	1	0	2				
W.pump 1 Src.B	3	17	1				
Main valve 1	3	1	1				
Main valve 2	3	3	1				
Main valve 3	3	5	1				
Main valve 4	3	7	1				
Auto	X						
Main valve 5	3	9	1				
Main valve 6	3	13	1				
Valve 1 Ln.1	3	1	2				
Valve 2 Ln.1	3	1	3				
Valve 3 Ln.1	3	2	1				
Valve 4 Ln.1	3	2	2				
Valve 5 Ln.1	3	2	3				
Auto	X						
Valve 6 Ln.1	3	2	4				
Valve 1 Ln.2	3	3	2				
Valve 2 Ln.2	3	3	3				
Valve 3 Ln.2	3	4	1				
Valve 4 Ln.2	3	4	2				
Valve 5 Ln.2	3	4	3				
Valve 6 Ln.2	3	4	4				
Auto	X						
Valve 7 Ln.2	3	4	5				
Valve 8 Ln.2	3	4	6				
Valve 1 Ln.3	3	5	2				
Valve 2 Ln.3	3	5	3				
Valve 3 Ln.3	3	6	1				
Valve 4 Ln.3	3	6	2				
Valve 1 Ln.4	3	7	2				
Auto	X						
Valve 2 Ln.4	3	7	3				
Valve 3 Ln.4	3	8	1				
Valve 4 Ln.4	3	8	2				
Valve 1 Ln.5	3	10	1				
Valve 2 Ln.5	3	10	2				
Valve 3 Ln.5	3	11	1				
Valve 4 Ln.5	3	11	2				
Auto	X						
Valve 5 Ln.5	3	12	1				
Valve 6 Ln.5	3	12	2				
Valve 1 Ln.6	3	14	1				
Valve 2 Ln.6	3	14	2				
Valve 3 Ln.6	3	15	1				
Valve 4 Ln.6	3	15	2				
Valve 5 Ln.6	3	16	1				
Auto	X						
Valve 6 Ln.6	3	16	2				
Valve 1 Ln.7	2	0	1				
Valve 2 Ln.7	2	0	2				
Valve 3 Ln.7	2	0	3				
Valve 4 Ln.7	2	0	4				
Valve 5 Ln.7	2	0	5				
Valve 6 Ln.7	2	0	6				
Auto	X						

Onboard location

RTU number

Interface address

CONNECTION OF-				Outputs			
Device	Adr	RTU	Out	Device	Adr	RTU	Out
Valve 7 Ln.7	2	0	7	Auto	X		
Valve 8 Ln.7	2	0	8				
Valve 9 Ln.7	2	0	9				
Valve 10 Ln.7	2	0	10				
Valve 11 Ln.7	2	0	11				
Valve 12 Ln.7	2	0	12				
Valve 13 Ln.7	2	0	13				
Auto	X						
Valve 14 Ln.7	2	0	14				
Valve 15 Ln.7	2	0	15				
Valve 16 Ln.7	2	0	16				
Valve 17 Ln.7	2	0	17				
Valve 18 Ln.7	2	0	18				
Valve 19 Ln.7	2	0	19				
Valve 20 Ln.7	2	0	20				
Auto	X						
Valve 21 Ln.7	2	0	21				
Valve 22 Ln.7	2	0	22				
Valve 23 Ln.7	2	0	23				
Valve 24 Ln.7	2	0	24				
Valve 25 Ln.7	2	0	25				
Valve 26 Ln.7	2	0	26				
Valve 27 Ln.7	2	0	27				
Auto	X						
Valve 28 Ln.7	2	0	28				
Valve 29 Ln.7	2	0	29				
Valve 30 Ln.7	2	0	30				
Valve 1 Ln.8	4	1	1				
Valve 2 Ln.8	4	2	1				
Fert. 1 Cent.1	1	0	3				
Fert. 2 Cent.1	1	0	4				
Auto	X						
Valve 1 Ln.5	2	9	2				
Fert. 2 Ln.5	2	9	3				
Fert. 1 Ln.6	2	13	2				
Fert. 2 Ln.6	2	13	3				
Filter 1 Cent.1	1	0	5				
Filter 2 Cent.1	1	0	6				
Filter 3 Cent.1	1	0	7				
Auto	X						
Filter 4 Cent.1	1	0	8				
Satellite 1	1	0	9				
Satellite 2	1	0	10				
Auto	X						

Valve 1 of line 8 by radio interface 4 RTU 1 output 1

Filter 4 by interface 1 output 8

Valve 6 of line 6 by interface 3 (2 wired), RTU 16, output 2.

Valve 1 of line 7 by interface 2 (REMOTE I/O), output 1, without RTU.

When finished defining the connections of the outputs we continue with the connections of the digital inputs.

CONNECTION OF-				Inputs	
Device	Adr	RTU	Inp		
Watermeter Src.B	3	17	1		
Watermeter Ln.1	3	1	1		
Watermeter Ln.2	3	3	1		
Watermeter Ln.3	3	5	1		
Watermeter Ln.4	3	7	1		
Watermeter Ln.5	3	9	1		
Watermeter Ln.6	3	13	1		
Auto X				-->	
Device	Adr	RTU	Inp		
Free W.meter 1	1	0	1		
Free W.meter 2	1	0	2		
F.meter 1 Cent.1	1	0	3		
F.meter 2 Cent.1	1	0	4		
F.meter 1 Ln.5	3	9	2		
F.meter 2 Ln.5	3	9	3		
F.meter 1 Ln.6	3	13	2		
Auto X				-->	
Device	Adr	RTU	Inp		
F.meter 2 Ln.6	3	13	3		
PressMeter Ln.8	4	1	1		
DP sensor Cent.1	1	0	5		
Contact 1	1	0	6		
Contact 2	1	0	7		
Auto X				-->	

The water meter of source B by interface 3 (2 wired) RTU 17 input 1

Fert meter 1 of Central site 1 by interface 1 (Local I/O) input 3, no RTU.

The pressure sensor of line 8 by interface 4 (radio) RTU 1 input 1.

When the system includes analog sensors as well, the connections list of the analog sensors will follow the list of the digital inputs.

Analog sensors definition deserves a special attention since some types of analog sensors are treated differently than others. The analog sensors that are treated specially by the system are those that are part of a group of sensors serving a special purpose. For example, the analog sensors included in a weather station, the sensors included in a THD interface and the sensors connected to a pH/EC interface will not be defined individually sensor by sensor, but they get defined automatically once the interface of those sensors is defined.

In the other cases the user needs to define the connection of each analog sensor the same way the digital inputs and outputs connection is defined. However, when the analog sensors are connected through the single cable 2 wired RTU system the rules of addressing are tricky. Details can be found in the manual "**DREAM 2W RTU SYSTEM 2007**".

By use of the **CONSOLE** software the connections table of outputs and inputs can be exported to excel and printed. A printed copy of the connections table can become very handy during the connections process.

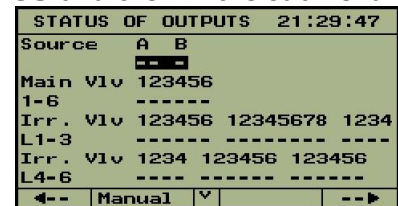
## 7.3 Testing operation of inputs and outputs

Let us assume that all the outputs and inputs were properly connected according to the connections table described above. However, before all the outputs and all the inputs were tested one by one, we cannot be sure that they are all functioning as expected.

In this document we explain how to carry out the testing through the local MMI of the controller.

### 7.3.1 Testing the outputs

For testing the outputs, we use the "**MANUAL OPERATION**" mode that can be activated from the screen **STATUS OF OUTPUTS**. In the main menu select **STATUS** and then in the submenu select **OUTPUTS**. The screen that we arrive to contains a structured description of the outputs included in the system. In case of large systems there may be several screens needed to contain the complete list of outputs the movements from one screen to another is accomplished by use of the **PgDn (v)** and **PgUp (^)** buttons.



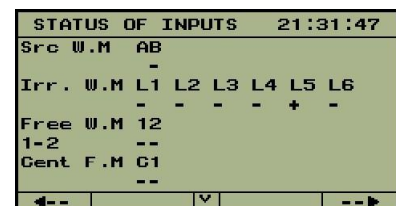
STATUS OF OUTPUTS 21:29:47			
Source	A	B	
Main V1v	123456		
1-6	-----		
Irr. V1v	123456	12345678	1234
L1-3	-----		
Irr. V1v	1234	123456	123456
L4-6	-----		

Push the red function key **F2** underneath the word "**Manual**", the cursor changes its form into a blinking underline "\_", now by using the horizontal arrows ⇌⇐⇐, the cursor can be moved to the right and to the left, enabling selection of outputs from the list. For activating/ deactivating the selected output we use the same function key **F2** which now functions as "**ON/OFF**" button. The activated outputs will be marked by the symbol "**^**". Make sure that each output really follows the open and close commands as expected. To exit the manual operation mode the **ENTER** key is used.

### 7.3.2 Testing the inputs

In the main menu select **STATUS** and then in the submenu select **INPUTS**. The screen that we arrive to contains a structured description of the inputs included in the system. In case of large systems there may be several screens needed to contain the complete list of inputs, the movements from one screen to another is accomplished by use of the **PgDn (v)** and **PgUp (^)** buttons.

In the **STATUS OF INPUTS** screen each digital input that senses a closed contact will be indicated by a "**+**" sign otherwise it will be indicated by a "**-**".



STATUS OF INPUTS 21:31:47						
Src W.M	AB					
Irr. W.M	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6
	-	-	-	-	+	-
Free W.M	12					
1-2	--					
Gent F.M	G1					
	--					

### 7.3.3 What comes next?

The installation procedure will not be considered done until some important definitions are made.

There are the **DEALERS DEFINITIONS** that should be visited in order to do some "fine tuning" of the system to make it best suited to the actual application needs. The **DEALERS DEFINITIONS** contain many parameters that will cause some features to be enabled and others to be disabled, some parameters deal with default values that need to be used in the particular system and other parameters dictate the memory allocation for certain purposes. The **DEALERS DEFINITIONS** can only be executed while there are no irrigation programs running. For entering the procedure of setting the parameters the system requires inserting the code "247".

Another important thing to do is the setting of the **CONSTANTS**. The list of constants includes parameters without which the configuration process is not complete and the controller will not be able to function properly. For example, water meters and fertilizer meters need to have their ratio defined; irrigation valves need to have their nominal flow and filling time defined.

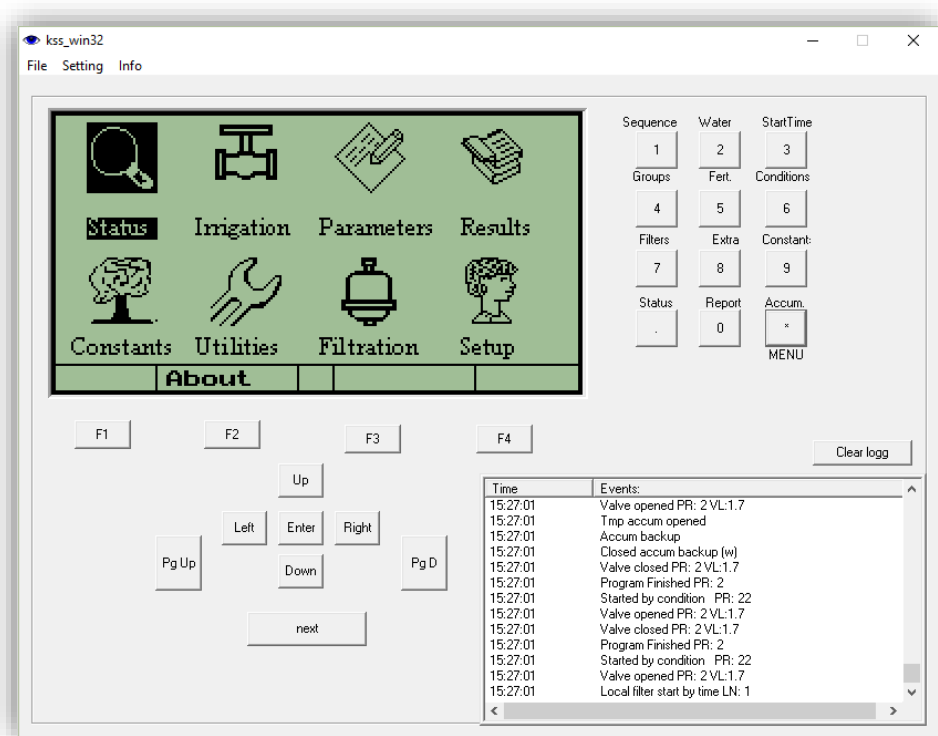
Both of the two subjects are covered in details in the "**DREAM 2 USER GUIDE 2023**".

## 8. THE DREAM SIMULATION SOFTWARE



Available for dealer technicians only

The **DREAM SIMULATION SOFTWARE** is a program that enables simulating the DREAM on the PC. The simulation software is a very useful tool for demonstrating, training, experimenting and checking problems. The simulation software will login into the **SERVER** and then it becomes accessible through the **CONSOLE** or the **SPOT**. It can be programmed exactly as a real controller. The simulated controller has an ID number of 4 digits, this makes it different from a real controller whose ID is of 10 digits. In order for a user to be able to access the simulated controller by the **CONSOLE** or the **SPOT** a **DEMO PROJECT** has to be defined in the **ADMINISTRATION** software and both the user and the simulated controller need to be assigned to the project.



The key board of the simulation is used the same way as the key board of the real DREAM controller except for the way the **SYSTEM MANAGER** screens are reached. At the real controller we need to press simultaneously the **PgDn (v)** and **PgUp (Λ)** buttons, at the simulation we need to activate special software "SysManager.exe" included in the software package of the simulator.

For selecting the desired configuration file, use the File/Open option at the menu bar. The simulation software will take over the image of the controller from which the configuration was taken. The user may now experiment with the simulation exactly as if he was doing it on the controller itself. The only difference is that the simulator is not connected to all the valves and

meters in the field and when a valve is commanded to open there will be no flow of water or fertilizer. However, at the simulation, we can get a similar effect if we activate Configuration/Flow-simulation at the menu bar. The software will simulate the flow of water meters according to the specified nominal flow of the valves opened under each water meter. Free water meters will therefore not get flow simulation because they got no valves belonging to them.

The DREAM simulation may also be used for defining a new configuration that can be saved in a configuration file that can later be loaded into the DREAM controller.

## 9. SUPPLEMENTARY DEVICES

In this chapter we shall describe some devices that are used in the DREAM 2 system in special cases.

### 9.1 Switching electric pumps

Naturally, the switching of electric devices differs from the opening and closing of hydraulic valves, the switching process is involved with connecting/disconnecting high power electric sources to high power loads, this action may sometimes create sparks and electric interferences, therefore it is better to have a good galvanic isolation between the commanding unit and the high-power electric devices being switched. This is the reason why we are using special **PUMP- SWITCHING UNITS** that contain a solid-state relay in which the connection between the input and the output is optical, therefore they supply good galvanic isolation.

We are using several types of **PUMP-SWITCHING UNITS** that differ by the type of command they are ready to accept and the type of load they can switch.

SWITCHING UNIT TYPE	TYPE OF COMMAND	TYPE OF LOAD	REMARKS
AC/AC	24v AC	Single phase 240v AC 25A	1. May require a capacitor of 1 $\mu$ F 400v in parallel with the load when the load refuses to turn OFF.
DC/AC	12v DC latch	Single phase 240v AC 25A	1. May require a capacitor of 1 $\mu$ F 400v in parallel with the load when the load refuses to turn OFF. 2. Requires supply of 12v DC
DC/DC	12v DC latch	200v DC	1. Requires supply of 12v DC

The switching units with command of 12v DC latching can be commanded either by three wired command or two wired commands.

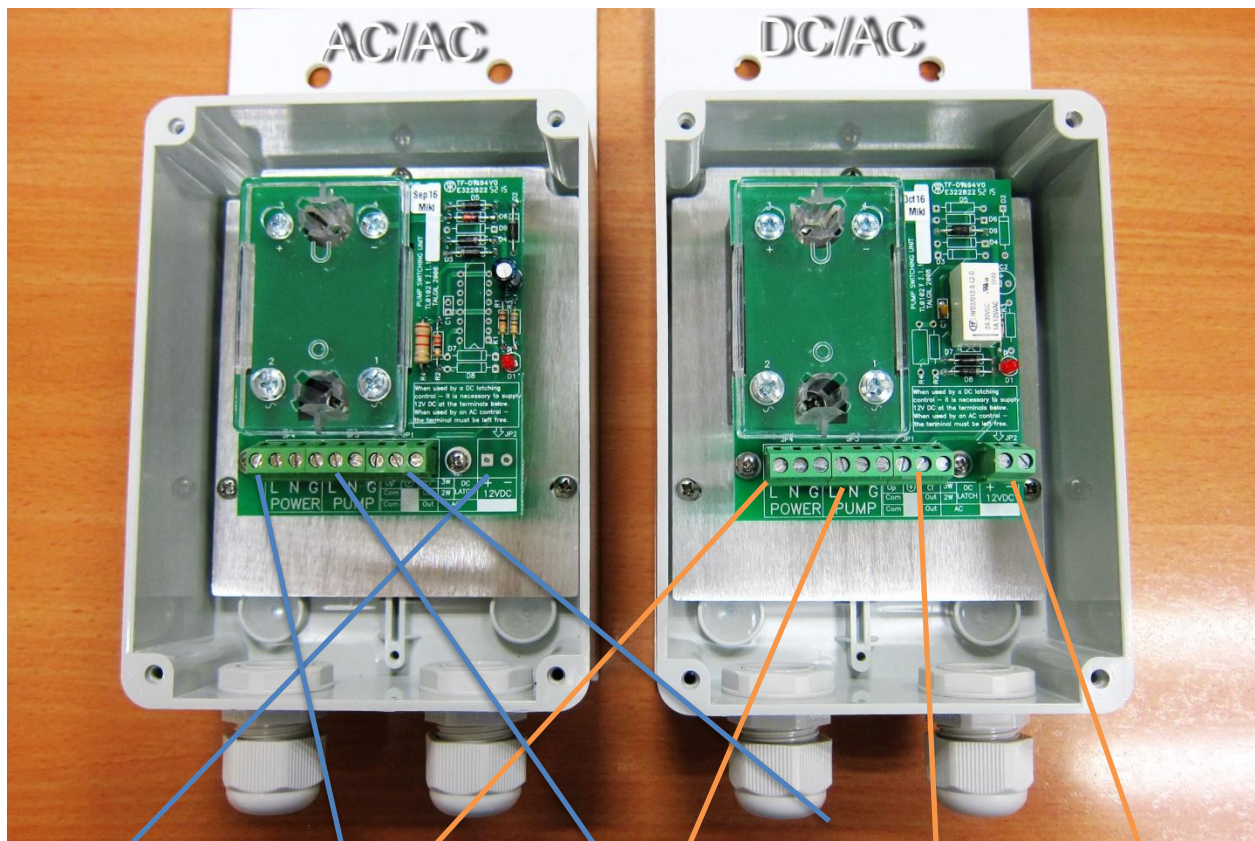
All types of switching units act like a relay that when activated they let the power through and when deactivated they cut off the power from the load. In any case, the power to be switched comes from external source and not generated internally by the unit.

When the load is a 3- phase load or it is too big, then the pump-switching unit will not switch the power to the pump directly, but rather activate a contactor that will switch the pump ON and OFF.



**IMPORTANT:**

1. In each package of PUMP SWITCHING UNIT a capacitor of 1  $\mu$ F 400v is supplied. this capacitor should be installed in parallel with the load, otherwise in some cases the pump will not turn OFF.
2. The internal contact of the solid state relay cannot be tested by Ohm-meter.



No need for 12v DC power

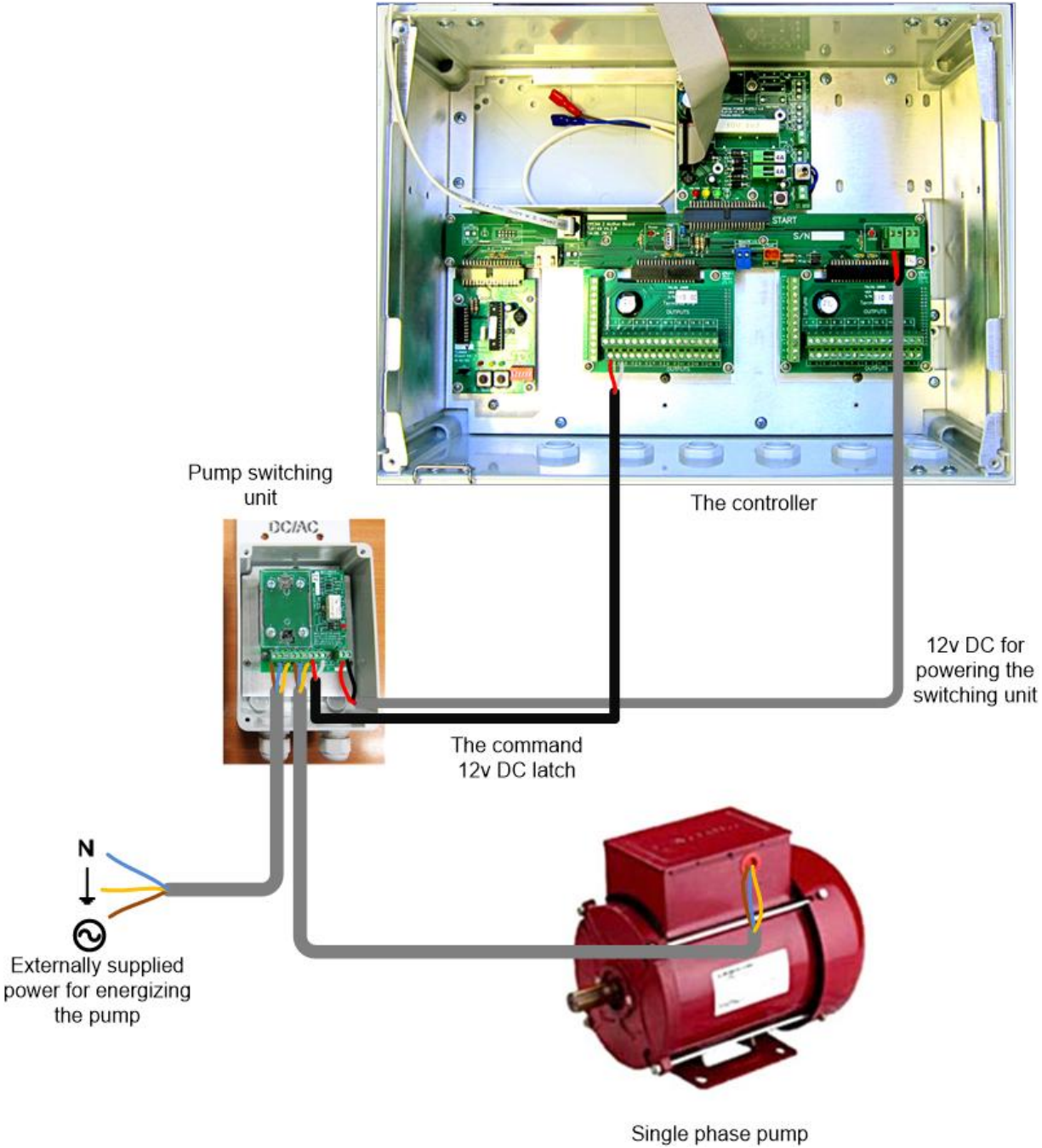
The power to be switched enters here

The power to the load exits from here

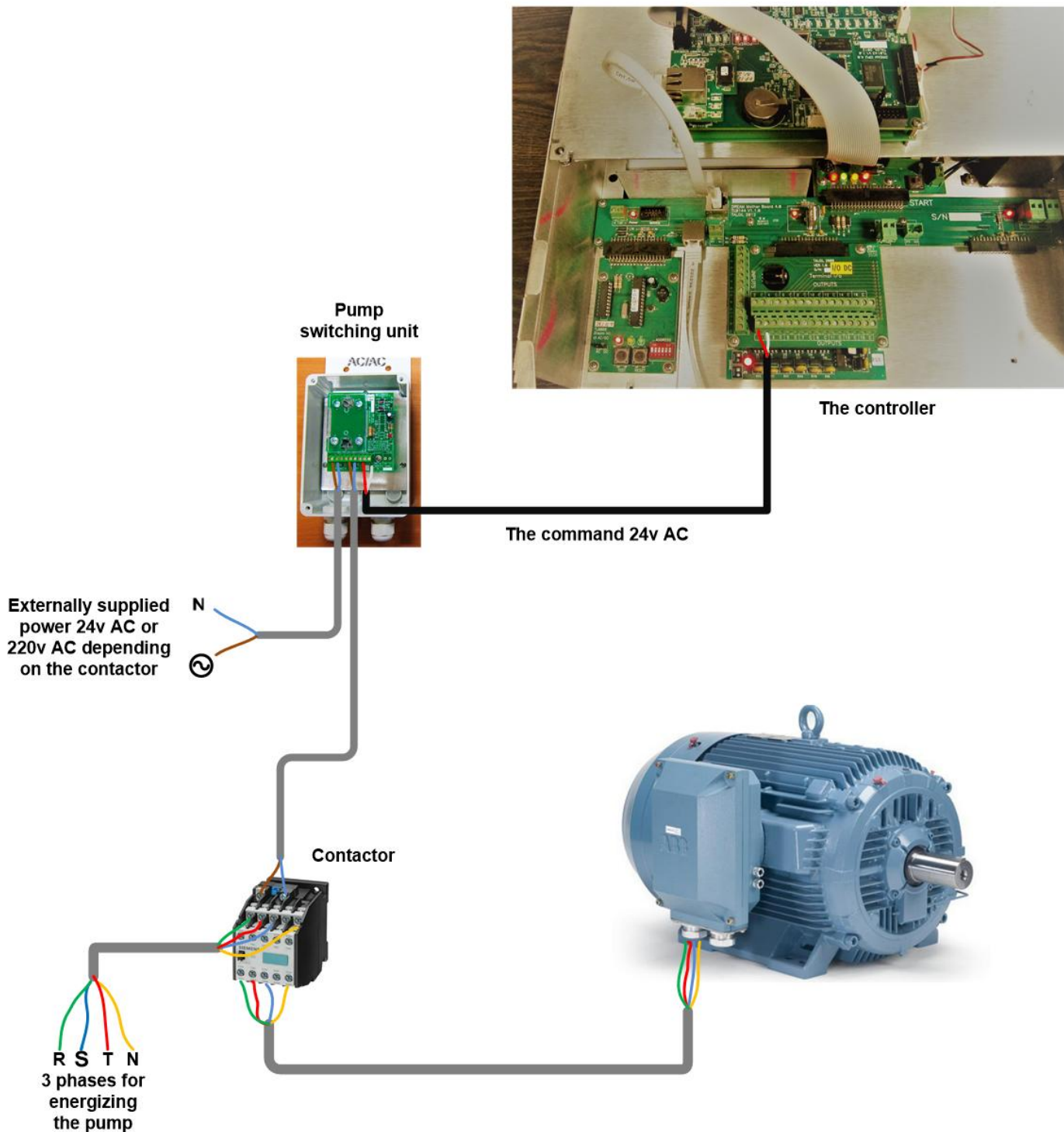
The command from controller arrives here

The 12v DC power to be connected here

**Switching single phase pump  
by DC/AC switching unit**



## Switching 3 phase pump by AC/AC switching unit



**IMPORTANT:** It is important to point out that unlike the AC type pump-switching units, the DC type units require a power supply of 12v DC without which they would not function. When the pump-switching unit is commanded by the local I/O of the DREAM or the remote I/O expansion unit, the 12v can be taken from the power

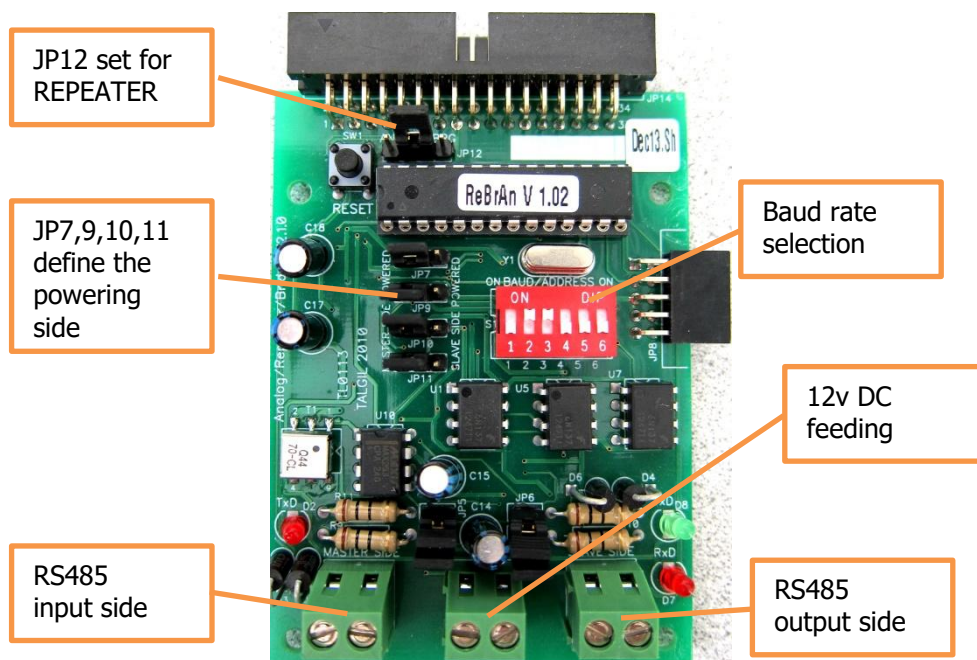
supply of the DREAM or of the expansion unit. However, when the DC pump-switching unit is activated through an RTU (either 2W or RF), the 12v powering cannot be taken from the RTU resources but must be externally supplied. If solar powering is required by a 2.5W solar panel and a rechargeable battery of 3Ah.

## 9.2 The three functions of the REBRAN board

The following paragraph describes a special board that can be used in three different ways depending on the setting of the jumpers onboard. We call it the **REBRAN** board, the name is derived from the three functions the board can fulfil:

**RE** = stands for REPEATER; **BR** = stands for BRIDGE; **AN** = ANALOG INPUTS INTERFACE

### 9.2.1 RS485 Repeater with optic isolation



When serving as a **REPEATER** the **REBRAN** board is meant to sit on the RS485 communication line and isolate one side of the line from the other. The input side and the output side of the board are connected onboard through opto-couplers that make the two sides galvanically disconnected. This feature helps to solve problems created by leaking communication lines.

Repeaters may be needed in two cases:

1. When the RS485 line gives poor results and the signal needs strengthening.

- When the system contains several 2 wired channels and we want to isolate each channel from the others. In this case the first 2W interface, which is fed directly from the DREAM does not require a repeater, but all the others will be fed separately and will have their RS485 communication line isolated by repeaters.

In the second case, we want to eliminate crosstalk between the various two wired channels, therefore we have to create galvanic isolation between them. There is a great importance to the way the repeater board is energized by the 12v DC, the energizing has to be from the side of the output where the 2W interface is connected and not from the side of the input, which arrives from the DREAM. Otherwise, we shall lose the effect of isolation. For this purpose, the repeater board has the ability to be powered either from the input side or from the output side while the two sides remain galvanically isolated. For feeding from the output side, the 4 jumpers JP7, JP9, JP10, JP11 should be in right position (opposite to what appears in the picture above).

The dipswitches in this case function as a baud rate selector with the following options:

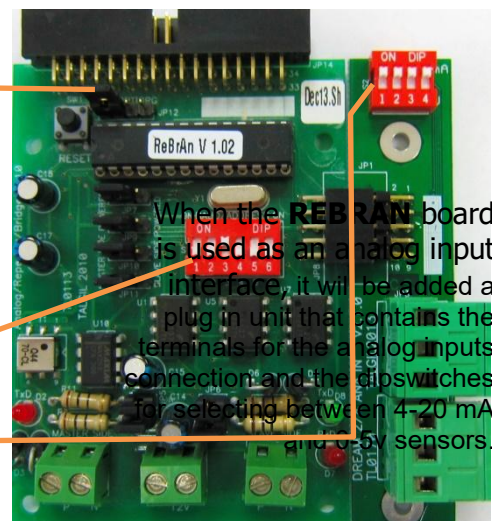
- 1-2400
- 2-4800
- 3-9600
- 4-14400
- 5-19200
- 6-28400

In the peripheral RS485 communication channel of the DREAM system the baud rate used is 9600 baud, therefore the third option need to be selected.

### 9.2.2 2 or 4 Analog inputs interface

The jumper that decides the functionality of the board for servicing as an analog inputs interface is jumper JP12 that should be set in left position as demonstrated in the drawing to the right.

- JP12 set for ANALOG INTERFACE function
- S1 - Address switch
- S2 - selects between 4-20mA or 0-5v input



When the REBRAN board is used as an analog input interface, it will be added a plug in unit that contains the terminals for the analog inputs connection and the dipswitches for selecting between 4-20 mA and 0-5v sensors.

The board can be plugged into the motherboard directly or connected remotely through the remote I/O RS485 channel. When installed remotely the board requires 12v DC for energizing and 2 wires for the RS485 communication.

The board enables reading up to 4 analog inputs of 4-20 mA or 0-5v. Each DIP switch of S2 when set in upper position indicates 4-20 mA input.

The address switch should be set according to the address given to the analog inputs interface during the configuration process.

The setting of the other jumpers onboard should be left unchanged.

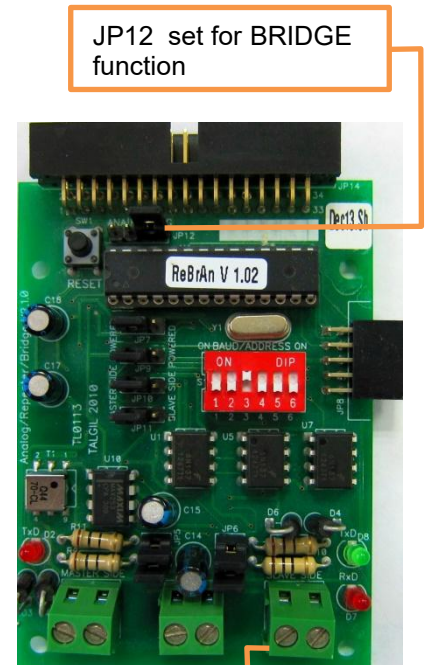
Additional information about the way to connect the 4 analog inputs interface can be found at the paragraph that deals with [Interfaces for local analog inputs](#) above.

### 9.2.3 RS485 Bridge

The third function of the **REBRAN** board is to serve as a **BRIDGE** on the RS485 communication line between the DREAM and remote interfaces. The bridge improves the communication with the remote interfaces connected to it.

On one side the bridge is plugged into the DREAM'S motherboard and on the other side it is connected to the remote interfaces by cable of 2 wires.

The address setting of the **BRIDGE** must be done in a careful way. It is important to set the address switch of the **BRIDGE** to an address that is higher than the addresses of the interfaces NOT passing through the **BRIDGE** and the address of any remote interfaces working through the bridge must be equal or higher to the address of the **BRIDGE** itself.



The remote terminals will be connected here

### 9.3 The pulses divider

The purpose of the **PULSES DIVIDER** unit is to enable reading short or high-rate pulses by controllers having a scanning rate of once in a second or lower.

The **PULSES DIVIDER** expects to receive dry contact Inputs usually arriving from devices such as water meters or fertilizer meters, it will count the pulses and emit an output pulse per each

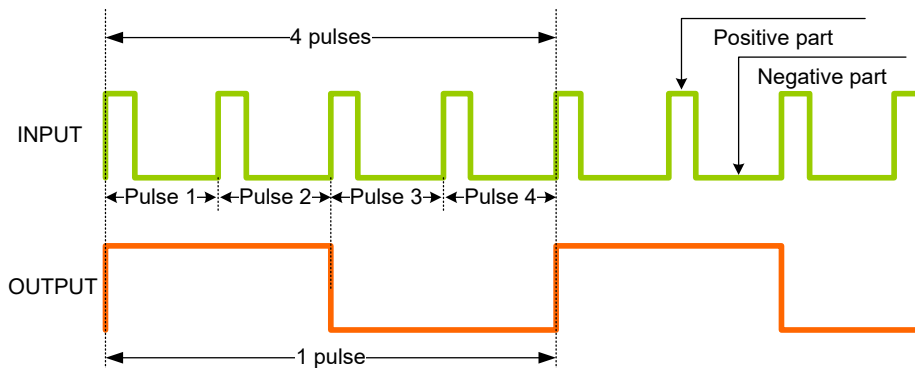
"x" input pulses counted. The number "x" is based on the selected setting. A special case is when "x" equals 1, then for each pulse received at the input there will be one pulse generated as output. The width of the positive and negative parts of the pulse will be no less than 1 second. This way even if the input pulse was narrow the output pulse will be wide enough not to be missed by the controller. Obviously, the pulse rate in this case cannot be higher than one pulse per every 2 seconds.

In the **OPERATION TABLES** below the Division factor defines how many input pulses will be represented by each output pulse. Notice that a complete pulse consists of the positive and the negative parts of the pulse.

OPERATION TABLE 1 (Dip switch 5 = OFF)	
Dip Switches 1-5	Division factor
00000	1
10000	2
01000	4
11000	6
00100	8
10100	10
01100	12
11100	14
00010	16
10010	18
01010	20
11010	22
00110	24
10110	26
01110	28
11110	30

OPERATION TABLE 2 (Dip switch 5 = ON)	
Dip Switches 1-5	Division factor
00001	40
10001	60
01001	80
11001	100
00101	120
10101	140
01101	160
11101	180
00011	200
10011	400
01011	600
11011	800
00111	1000
10111	1200
01111	1400
11111	1600

**EXAMPLE:** Let's assume that Dip switch 5 = OFF (TABLE 1 is selected) and the Dip switches 1-4 are set to: 0100 (division by 4). In this case each 4 pulses at the input will cause 1 symmetric pulse to be emitted at the output. Notice that a complete pulse consists of both the positive and the negative parts.



### 9.3.1 The Push Buttons

There are 3 push buttons with the following functions:

**Reset button**- restarts software.

**Indicator button**-changes the function of the indication LEDs (explained below)

**Test relay button**-turns the output relay ON and OFF repeatedly

### 9.3.2 LED indicators

There are 2 LED indications, the RED LED represents the input and the GREEN LED represents the output.

The two LEDs behavior depends on the Indicator button:

Regularly when the Indicator button is not pushed, it blinks a short blink whenever a pulse is emitted at the output. The RED LED will regularly remain off but it will blink a short blink when the rate of input pulses is too high, in this case a higher division factor should be selected.

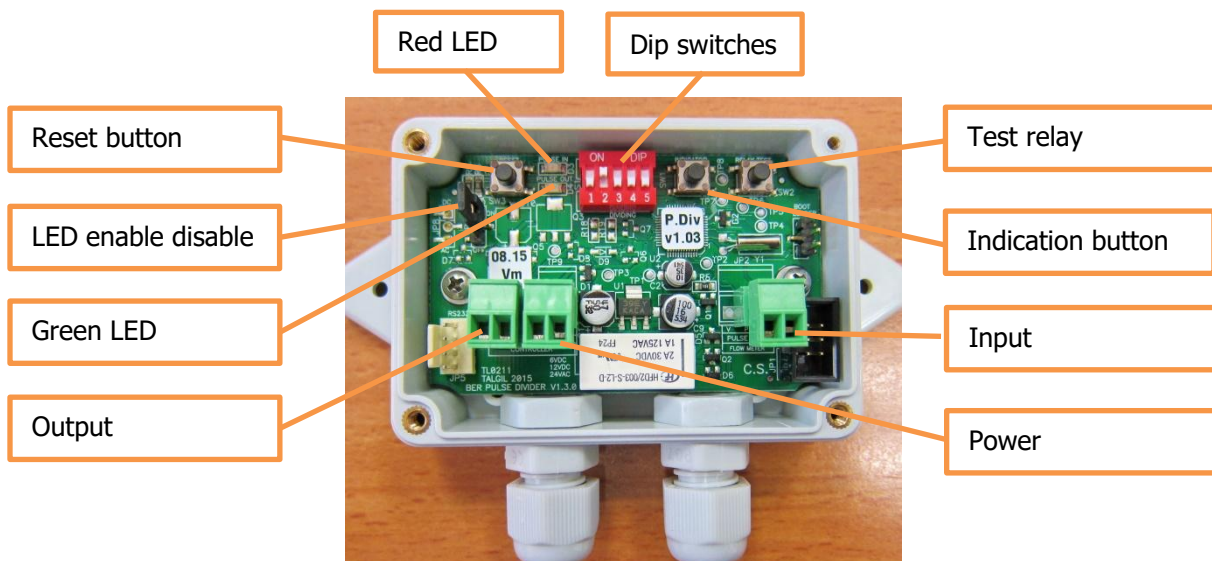
When the Indicator button is pushed and held down, the GREEN LED will show the actual status of the input and the RED LED will show the actual status of the output, a closed contact will turn the LED ON, and open contact will turn it OFF.

### 9.3.3 The Jumper

When in upper position, enables LEDs operation and when in lower position Disables the LEDs operation.

Energy

The unit can be powered either by 6v DC or 12v DC or 24vAC. The current consumption is 15-60  $\mu$ A with LEDs off, 2.8 mA with one LED on, 5.6 mA with 2 LEDs ON.



## 10. APPENDIXES

### 10.1 Appendix "A" – Decimal to Binary conversion

In the following table a switch ON is marked by 1 and a switch OFF by 0.

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

## 10.2 Appendix "B" – Rules about cables

The following rules must be obeyed when using long cables in the DREAM system:

Never mix in the same cable two lines of separate 2w channels.

Never mix in the same cable a 2 wired channel and an RS485 communication line.

Always maintain a distance of at least 20 cm between the cables of different 2W channels and RS485 when laid in the ground.

For laying cable in the ground always used double-coated NYY cables.

The recommended cable thickness is 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>.

The resistance of the cable should be reasonably low, with no leakage between the wires and between each wire to the ground. (see testing procedure below).

### 10.2.1 CABLE RESISTANCE TESTING

The cable must be tested for continuity of its wires, and for having good isolation between the wires and between each wire and the ground.

Disconnect both ends of the cable under test (including from any RTU in the middle) and make sure the wires are not touching each other.

Check the resistance between the wires. Use the highest range available on the ohmmeter (tens or hundreds of K $\Omega$ ). The resistance should be infinite or at least not lower than 1 M $\Omega$ .

Check the resistance between each wire to the ground. Use the highest range available on the ohmmeter (tens or hundreds of K $\Omega$ ). The resistance should be infinite or at least not lower than 1 M $\Omega$ .

Make a short circuit between the wires at one end of the cable and test the resistance between the wires at the other end. This time use the lowest range of your ohmmeter (tens or hundreds of  $\Omega$ ). The resistance between a pair of wires increases with the length of the wires and decreases with their thickness. For 1 Km distance and with a pair of wires with 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> cross section the resistance should be about 22 $\Omega$ .

The formula for calculating the expected resistance of a pair of copper wires is the following:

$$\text{Resistance (in } \Omega) = \frac{0.017 \times \text{Length (in meters)}}{\text{Cross section (in mm}^2)}$$