



VEBKO ONLINE HELP

“Table View” Window

Category	tester
Section	AMT Sequencer Module
Language	English
Generated	2026-10-18

The first step in designing a test is to make different states of the test in "Table View" window. This means that to simulate fault state, it is necessary to inject signal several stage and receive feedback. Every stage of the test is showed on this window in form of a table named "state" and each "state" is made of several components.

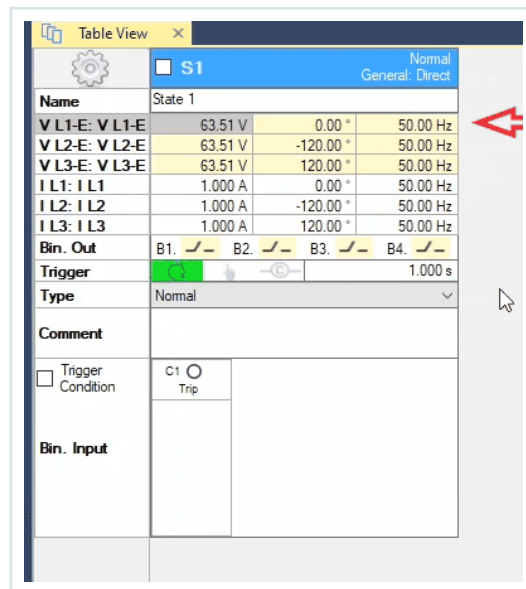


Figure 1

To open the "Table View" window, it is possible to use "View" menu or the toolbar at the top of the page. In the first part of every "state", RMS value, phase and frequency of the outputs of the device, which are selected in "Hardware Configuration" part, are specified. In the first column of this part, the RMS value of the outputs of the device is specified. The maximum allowed value is determined in "Limits" section in "Test Object" page. In the second column, the phase of the output signals of the device is specified which can be between 0 to 360 degrees. Also, in the third column the frequency of the output signals of the device are specified which can be between 0 to 1.5 kHz. If DC signal is needed, the frequency should be specified as 0.

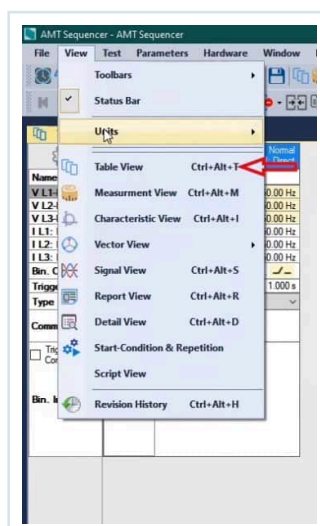


Figure 2

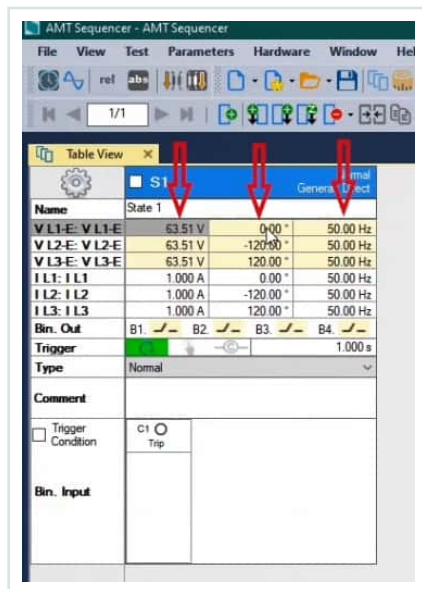


Figure 3

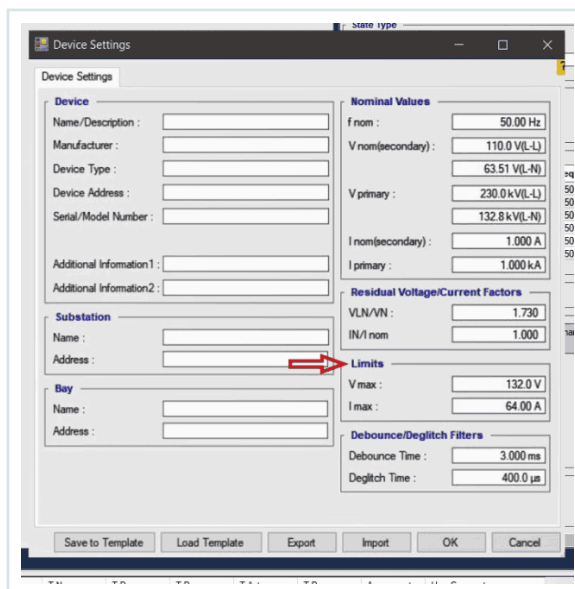


Figure 4

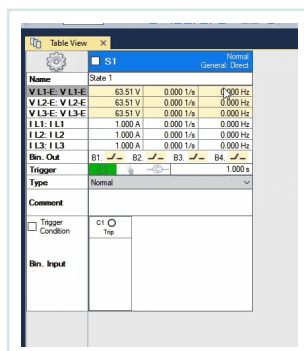


Figure 5

In the "Bin. Out" section, the open/close state of "Binary Outputs" of the device is determined in accordance with the user's wish. In the "Trigger" section, the conditions of "state" completion are determined which can be based on time, by pressing "space" button by the user and, also, based on receiving a specified signal from the relay or a combination of all three of these conditions. It is necessary to consider these two points:

The first point is that in this section, it is possible to activate the related condition by double-clicking on any of the icons. To adjust the settings related to the "Inputs" you can do so from "Detail View" window or simply by checking "Trigger Condition" option.

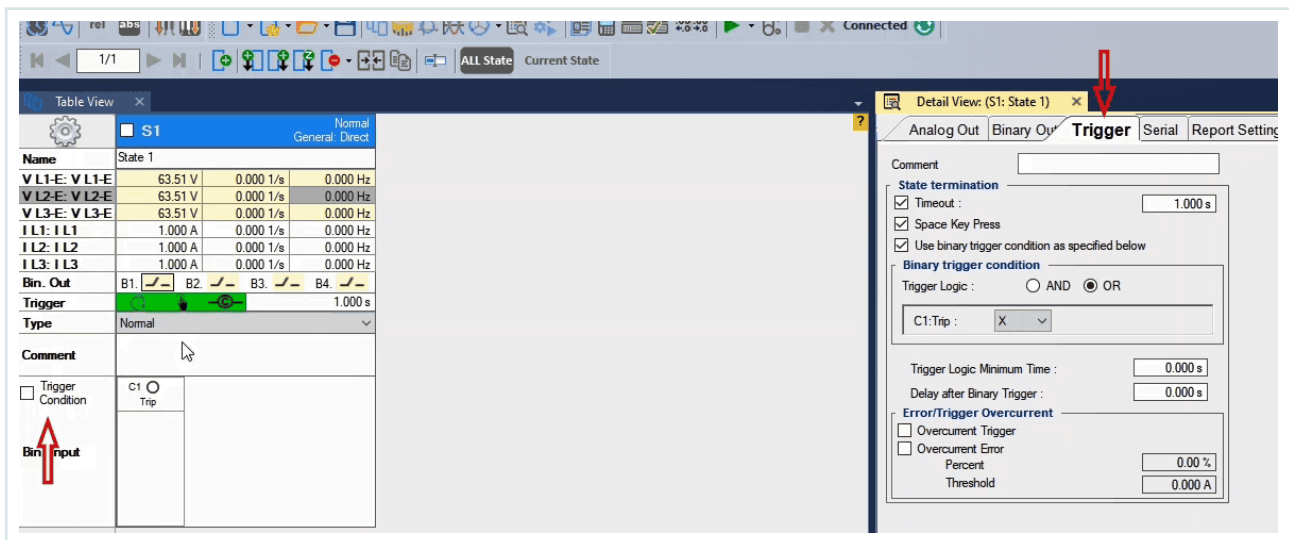


Figure 6

The second point: these conditions have "OR" logic with each other. This means that if several conditions are met, if one of them is true, the current "state" ends. In the next section the type of "state" is determined which can be selected from the available drop-down list. Note that each of these types is described in "Detail View" section. In "Bin. Input" section, the momentarily receival state of signal on every activated binary inputs is specified. In the "Comment" section, any important note about each "state" is recorded by the user. Note that entering information in this section is only possible in "Detail View" page.

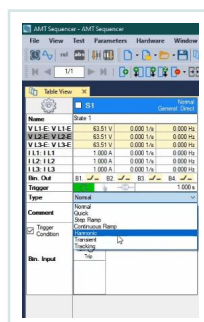


Figure 7

1 Right-click on "Table View" window

By right-clicking on any column of the "Table View" window, a list containing several options opens. Each of these options is designed for a specific purpose. After right-clicking on the column related to "RMS" value, by selecting "Nominal Value", the amount of current and voltage in each cell is changed to specified nominal values in "Device" block in "Test Object" page. By selecting "Zero" it is possible to set the cell value to zero. If the user wishes the voltage or current in all three phases to be equal to the selected cell value, they can select the "Equal Magnitudes" option. Also by checking "Link Magnitude" option, the values of all three phases will be linked together. It should be noted that if two groups of voltage or current are activated from "Hardware Configuration", you can see that the three phases of group A are linked together while the three phases of Group B are linked together. To better understand this, enter 2amps as the current for one of the phases of group A and enter 4amps as the current for one of the phases of group B.

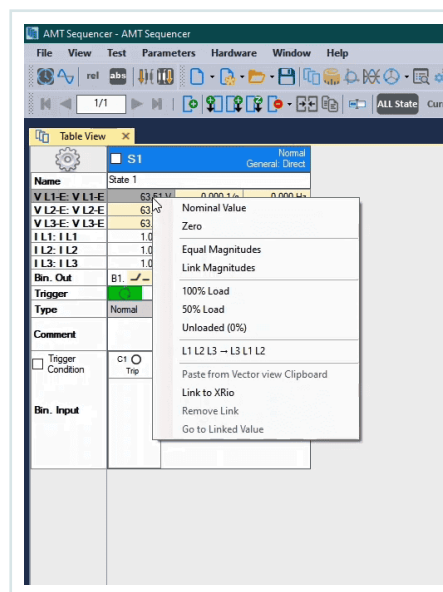


Figure 8

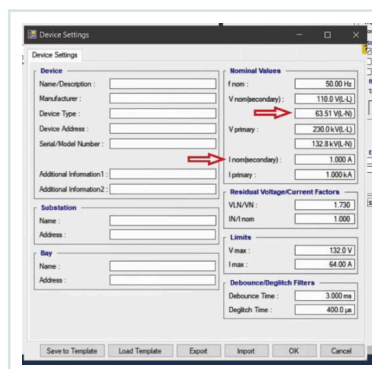


Figure 9

The "100% Load" option is used for changing the current to nominal value. The "50% Load" option is used for changing the current to half of the nominal value and the "Unloaded" option is used for changing the current to zero. Note that by selecting any of these options, the voltage is changed to the nominal value.

If the user copies the values of voltage and current by right-clicking in "Vector View" window and selecting "Copy to Clipboard", by selecting "Paste From Vector View Clipboard" in "Table View" window they can paste these values in their intended "state". Also, by clicking on "L1L2L3->L3L1L2" option, the rotation of the phases as well as their values will change.

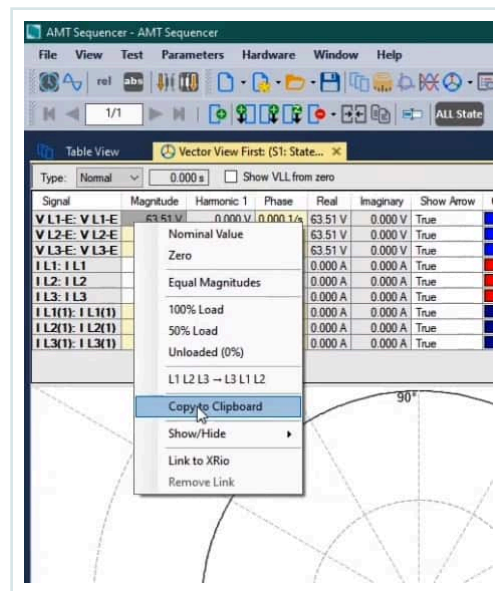


Figure 10

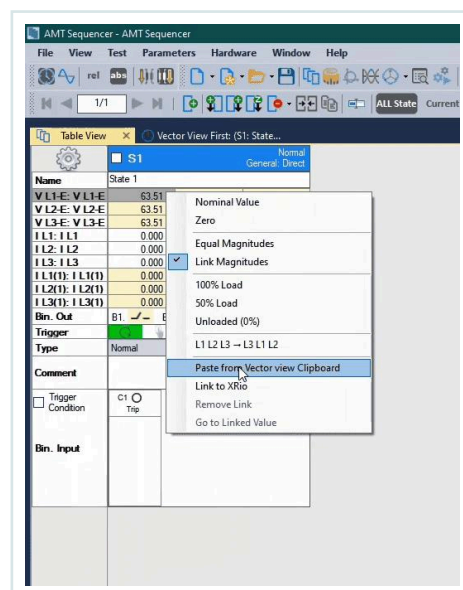


Figure 11

"Link to XRio" option enables the user to relate the value of voltage, current, phase or frequency to any desired parameter in "XRio". By selecting this option, "Link to XRio" window opens where the desired parameter can be selected. For example, in the "XRio" tree diagram in "Rio" section, in "Nominal Value" branch in "Device" block, the "In" parameter is selected. Also, it is possible to multiply the selected parameter by a specific value or add it to a specific value which is, finally, displayed in the box at the bottom. On the top right of this window it is possible to search a parameter. By checking "Filter by Sender Unit" on the left, all "XRio" parameters which have the same "unit" with the selected parameter in "Sequencer" are marked.

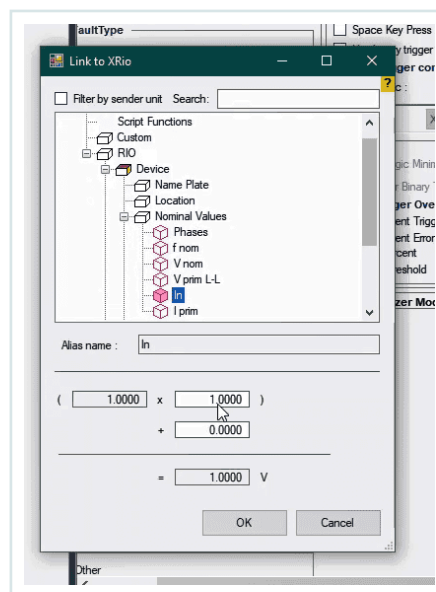
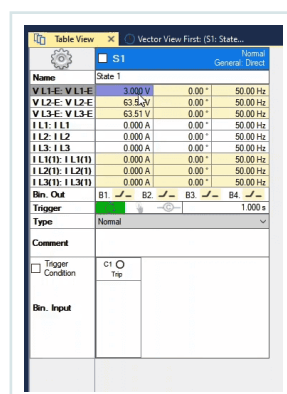


Figure 12

After linking the intended voltage, you can see that the selected cell is turned purple which indicates that this cell is linked with a value from the "XRio". By selecting "Go to Linked Value", it is possible to view that the selected parameter in "Sequencer" is linked with which parameter in "XRio". If the user does not wish the parameter to be linked with "XRio", it is possible to remove the link by selecting "Remove Link" option.



Name	State 1	Normal
V13-E: V13-E	3.000 V	50.00 Hz
V12-E: V12-E	63.51 V	50.00 Hz
V13-E: V13-E	63.51 V	50.00 Hz
I11: I11	0.000 A	50.00 Hz
I12: I12	0.000 A	50.00 Hz
I13: I13	0.000 A	50.00 Hz
I11(I): I11(I)	0.000 A	50.00 Hz
I12(I): I12(I)	0.000 A	50.00 Hz
I13(I): I13(I)	0.000 A	50.00 Hz
Bin. Out	B1 B2 B3 B4	
Trigger	Normal	1.000 s
Comment		
Trigger Condition	C1 O Trip	
Bin. Input		

Figure 13

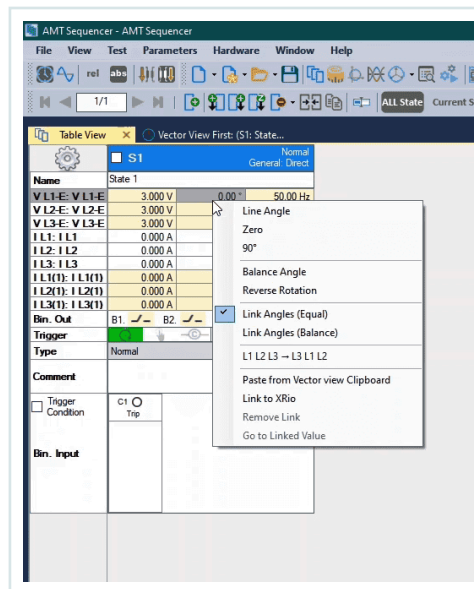


Figure 14

By right-clicking on this column and selecting "Line Angle", the angles of the selected voltage or current will equal with angle value of transmission line. It is possible to view and adjust this value in "Distance" block in "Test Object" page. By selecting "Zero", it is possible to set the selected voltage or current to zero. If the user wishes to have the minimum amount of received current in the beginning of voltage injection, by selecting "90°" option, the phase of the injected voltage is set to 90 degrees. "Balance Angle" option is selected for each cell, the related signal is selected as the reference signal and other phases are set at a degree with a 120 degrees, degree of difference with the reference signal.

The "Reverse Rotation" option does the same in counterclockwise. This means that if this option is selected for a cell, regardless of its phase value, -120 degrees is Added to the next phase, respectively. By clicking on "Link angles (Equals)", the angles of all three phases are equated and if one of them is changed, the others change accordingly. Also, the "Link angles (Balance)" option causes that if one of the phases is changed, the others change with a 120 degree difference.

By selecting the "Nominal Value" from the options available for this column, the frequency value in each cell is changed to its nominal value in the "Device" block in the "Test Object" page. By selecting "DC", the frequency is changed to zero and it is possible to produce "DC" signal.

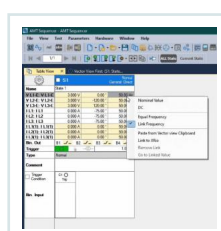


Figure 15

If the user wishes all the frequency values to be equal, the "Equal Frequency" option can be used. By selecting this option for any cell, the frequency of other signals is set equal to the selected cell. "Link Frequency" links all values of the frequencies with each other. This means that if one of the frequencies is changed, the other frequencies change the same amount as well and all the signals will always have the same frequency. If you need signals with different frequencies, you should uncheck this option.

2 Decaying signal

If you wish to create "DC" decaying signal, after setting the frequency to zero, it is possible to enter the time constant in the phase column. As you know, the relation of a decaying signal is written as $A * e^{-(t * T)}$. In this relation "A" is amplitude while "T" is the opposite of time constant. This means that the number you enter is the "T".

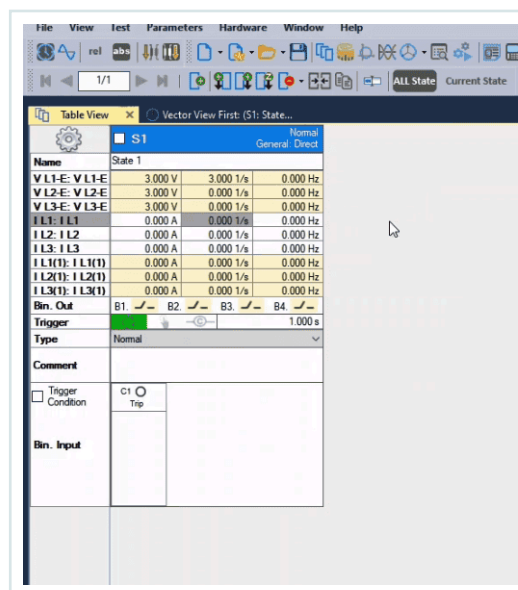


Figure 16

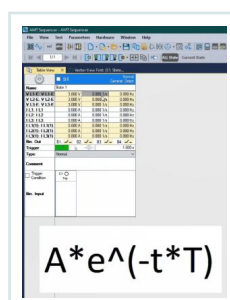


Figure 17

[jg1]Table_View_window