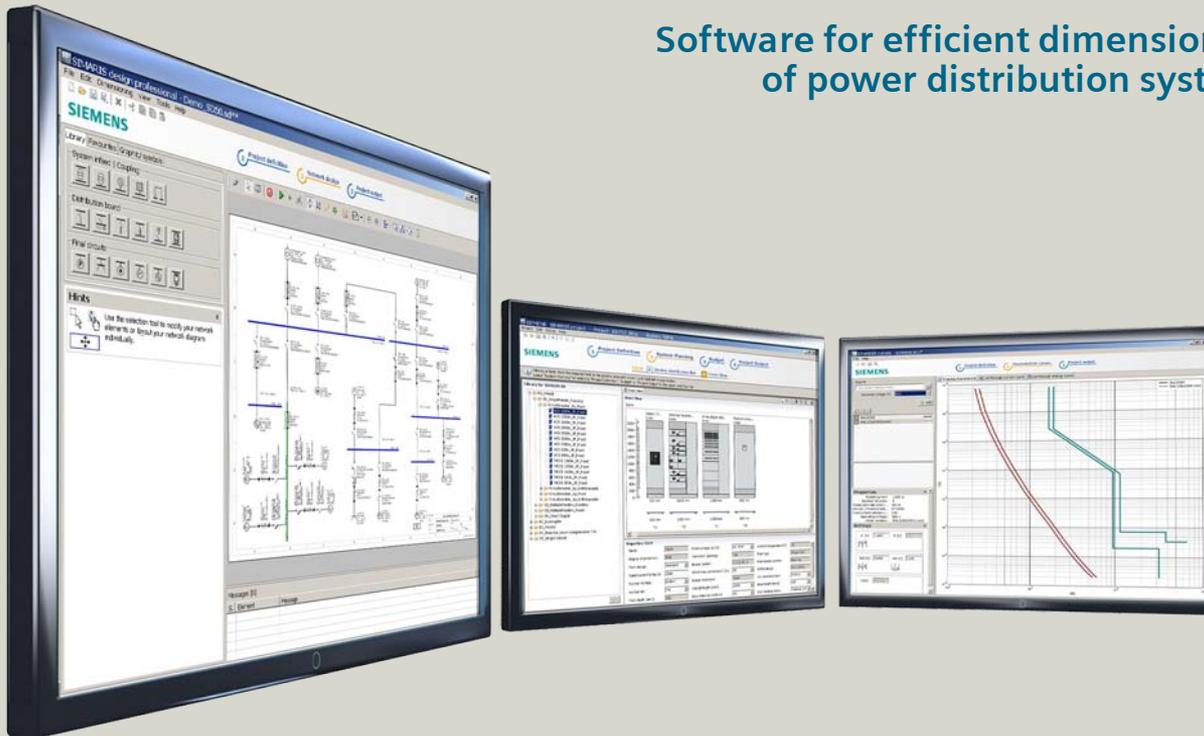


# SIMARIS design Tutorial

Software for efficient dimensioning  
of power distribution systems



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# SIMARIS design Tutorial

Software for efficient dimensioning  
of power distribution systems



SIMARIS planning tools  
SIMARIS design  
Additional functions in SIMARIS design professional

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## 1. Introduction

### SIMARIS planning tools

The **SIMARIS planning tools** provide efficient support for dimensioning an electric power distribution system and determining the equipment and distribution boards for it.

- **SIMARIS design** for network calculation and dimensioning
- **SIMARIS project** for determining the space requirements of distribution boards and the budget, and for generating specifications (bills of quantities)
- **SIMARIS curves** to display tripping characteristics, as well as cut-off current characteristics and let-through energy curves

The advantages of SIMARIS planning tools:

- Intuitive and easy handling with user-friendly documentation options for the planning results
- End-to-end planning for all devices and systems from the medium-voltage level to the power consumer
- Automatic selection of matching components and distribution board systems
- High degree of planning reliability plus flexibility in the planning and implementation process

## 1. Introduction

### SIMARIS design

**SIMARIS design** enables electric networks to be dimensioned which are based on real products ranging from the medium-voltage down to the load level including automatic selection of suitable equipment.

- Busbar trunking systems for power transmission and distribution can also be integrated in your planning.
- The equipment is dimensioned according to the accepted rules of good installation practice and all applicable standards (VDE, IEC).
- Network operating modes and switching conditions can be defined as desired.
- Parallel cables in feed-in circuits can be separately protected.
- Functional endurance, if required, can be factored into the calculation.
- It is possible to consider lightning and surge protection, if required.
- As a result, you will receive a calculation of the short-circuit, load flow, voltage drop, and an energy report which takes into account the necessary protection against personal injury, short-circuit and overload.
- To document results, a wide variety of output options is provided.
- One useful output variant is the export file of your project for further processing in **SIMARIS project**. This facilitates determining the space requirements for the distribution boards and makes it easy for you to create a basis for budget finding.

## 1. Introduction

### Additional functions in SIMARIS design professional

In addition, **SIMARIS design professional** provides the following options:

- Thanks to the option to visualize and calculate parallel network operation, different power sources such as transformers and generators can be operated in the same network.
- In the context of automatic selectivity evaluation, selectivity thresholds are displayed in addition to the characteristic current-time curve and the corresponding envelope curves.
- There is the option to analyse and optimize the energy efficiency of the network to be designed.
- The representation of an active and passive changeover in the safety supply is possible owing to the integration of general and directed couplings into the network diagram – also at the sub-distribution level.
- Distribution boards can be mapped as equivalent impedances which can be incorporated into the calculation, acting as substitutes for parts of the network which cannot yet be specified more precisely.

# SIMARIS design Tutorial

Software for efficient dimensioning  
of power distribution systems



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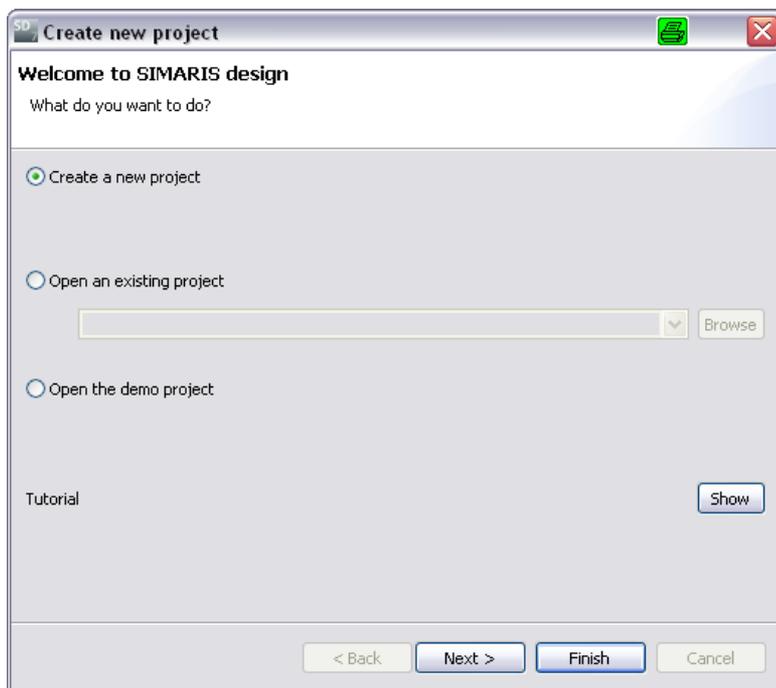
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## 2. Getting Started

### Project definition

Learn here, how to create a project and familiarize with the workflow from project definition to network design and project output.



After program start you have the following options:

- Create a new project
- Open an existing project
- Open the demo project

When you select "Create new project" and click "Next" you can then...

## 2. Getting Started

### Project definition

SD Create new project

**Project Data**  
Here you can enter data for the project.

Project name: new

Project description: new

Location:

Client:

Design office:

Planner: test

Comment:

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

... enter master data for the project ...

## 2. Getting Started

### Project definition

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Create new project" with a sub-header "Medium voltage". Below the sub-header is the text "Here you can enter technical settings for medium voltage." The dialog contains five rows of input fields, each with a dropdown arrow on the right:

Nominal voltage [kV]:	20
Max. short-circuit power [MVA]:	250
Min. short-circuit power [MVA]:	100
Max. cross section [mm <sup>2</sup> ]:	500
Min. cross section [mm <sup>2</sup> ]:	25

At the bottom of the dialog are four buttons: "< Back", "Next >", "Finish", and "Cancel".

... and technical data for the medium-voltage system...

## 2. Getting Started

### Project definition

**Low voltage**  
Here you can enter technical settings for low voltage.

Nominal voltage [V]:	400
Frequency [Hz]:	50
Permissible touch voltage [V]:	50
Ambient temperature of device [°C]:	45
Number of poles:	3-contact preferably, 4-contact if required
Earth fault detection:	if required
Reference point for voltage drop calculation:	Transformer-secondary terminals
Relative operating voltage at reference point [%]:	100
Max. permissible voltage drop in network [%]:	14
Max. cross section [mm <sup>2</sup> ]:	630
Min. cross section [mm <sup>2</sup> ]:	1,5
Enable reduced cross-section of PEN-conductors:	<input type="checkbox"/>

< Back   Next >   **Finish**   Cancel

...and select the low-voltage level.

- To facilitate your choice, some data input fields have been pre-set with default values that can, however, be changed at any time by selecting appropriate data from the drop-down boxes.
- By clicking the "Finish" button, you get to the program step "[Network Design](#)" and can start planning the network.

## 2. Getting Started

### Project definition

The screenshot displays the SIMARIS design software interface. The main window is titled "SIMARIS design - new\*\*" and features a menu bar (File, Edit, Dimensioning, View, Tools, Help, Energy efficiency) and a toolbar. A navigation bar at the top shows three steps: "1 Project definition" (highlighted in blue), "2 Network design" (highlighted in orange), and "3 Project output" (highlighted in blue). A large blue arrow points from the "1 Project definition" step to a text box. The text box contains the following text:

Clicking the program steps on the navigation bar allows you to go to another step at any time you choose, while you are editing a project.

The interface also includes a left sidebar with a "Library" section (System infeed | Coupling, Distribution board, Final circuits) and a "Hints" section (Select a power supply from the library first and place it onto the empty page.). The main workspace shows a blank grid with labels B, C, and D. A "Messages [0]" table is visible at the bottom left.

St...	El...	Message

## 2. Getting Started

### Project definition

This means that you can later view and modify the entries you made in the start wizard, when you are in the step "Project definition".

**Overview of Project definition**

1 Project definition   2 Network design   3 Project output

**Master data**

Project name: new  
 Description: new  
 Design number: nr094792  
 Created on: Friday, 17. February 2012  
 Changed on: Friday, 17. February 2012

**Customer data**

Location:  
 Client:

**Locale**

Standard: IEC  
 Country: Deutschland  
 Language: English

**Technical data for medium voltage**

Medium voltage  
 Nominal voltage [kV]: 20  
 Max. short-circuit power [MVA]:  
 Min. short-circuit power [MVA]:  
 Max. cross section [mm²]:  
 Min. cross section [mm²]:

**Technical data for low voltage**

Low voltage  
 Nominal voltage [V]: 400  
 Frequency [Hz]: 50  
 Permissible touch voltage [V]: 50  
 Ambient temperature of device [°C]: 45  
 Number of poles:  
 Earth Fault detection:  
 Reference point for voltage drop calculation:  
 Relative operating voltage at reference point [%]:  
 Max. permissible voltage drop in network [%]: 14  
 Max. cross section [mm²]: 630  
 Min. cross section [mm²]: 1,5  
 Enable reduced cross-section of PEN-conductors:

## 2. Getting Started

### Project definition



In this context, please note that the edited network must be redimensioned after every change in the technical settings.

In addition, you can "localise" the Regional settings made in the Project definition step, i.e. choose the country-specific product portfolio relevant for your planning by selecting a country and a language matching this country, or English as the project language.

All settings defined in this step – this includes both technical data and country and language settings – will be automatically saved for future projects, but can be changed again if necessary, which greatly facilitates working and collaborating at international projects.

## 2. Getting Started

### Introduction to network design

**Network Design – Overview**

The screenshot displays the SIMARIS design software interface. At the top, a progress bar shows three stages: 1. Project definition, 2. Network design (highlighted), and 3. Project output. The main workspace contains a detailed network diagram with various electrical symbols, busbars, and components. On the left side, there is a 'Library, favourites graphic/symbols' panel with categories like 'System infeed | Coupling', 'Distribution board', and 'Final circuits'. Below this is a 'Hints' section with a selection tool icon and a 'Properties' section for the selected circuit, showing parameters like 'System configuration', 'Capacity factor', and 'Quantity'. At the bottom left, there is a 'Properties of equipment' section with fields for 'Designation' and 'Switch type'. On the right side, there is a 'Tool bar' with various icons for editing and viewing. A 'Graphics window' label points to the main diagram area.

**Library, favourites graphic/symbols**

**Tool bar**

**Graphics window**

**Hints**

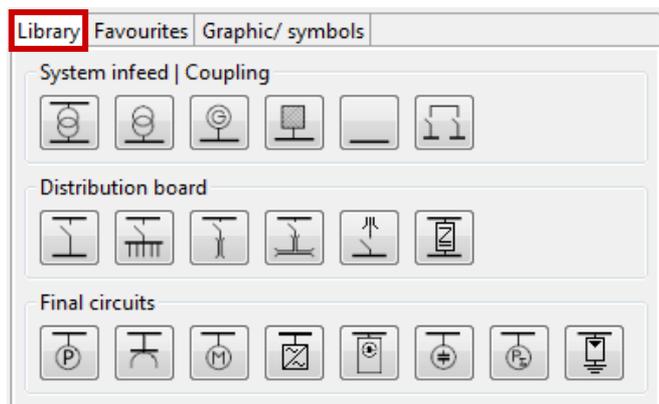
**Properties circuit**

**Properties of equipment**

## 2. Getting Started

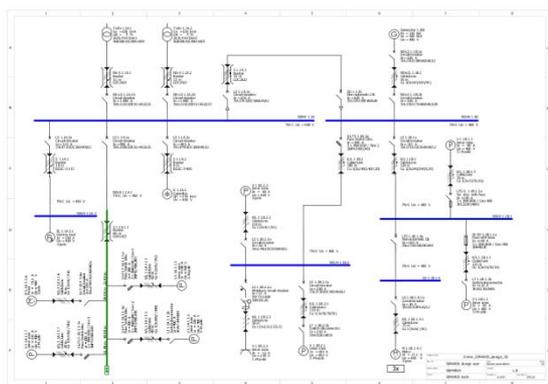
### Introduction to network design

In the "Network design" step, there are the following sections:



The **Library** (top left) provides all elements required for creating a network diagram. You can either rely on Favourites, or integrate symbols into the network diagram.

The network diagram is built up in the **graphics window** (on the right of the screen display) from Library elements and/or Favourites.

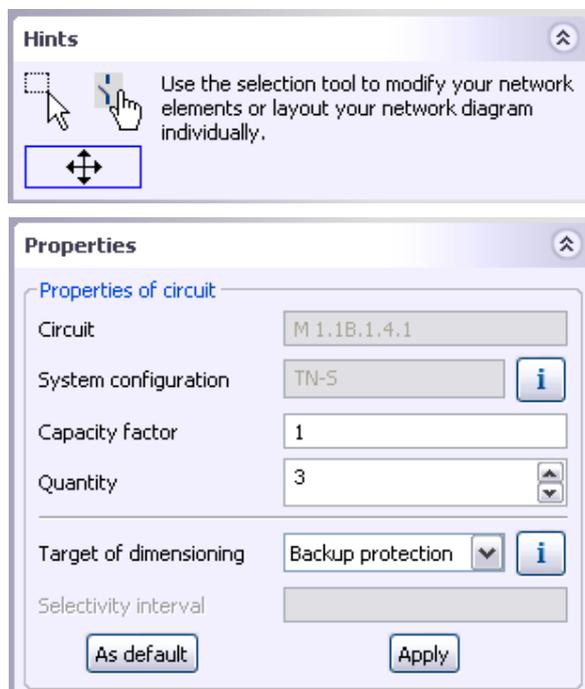


## 2. Getting Started

### Introduction to network design



The **tool bar** above the graphics window contains all important functions for editing the network diagram.

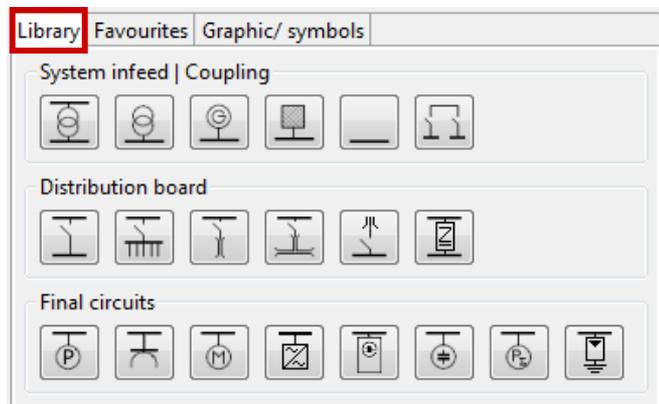


**Hints** and tips how to edit the network, and the **Properties** of the elements marked on the graphics, i.e. circuits and equipment, can be found below the Library on the left.

Thus you can easily and quickly view the most important information about the network diagram elements you are editing.

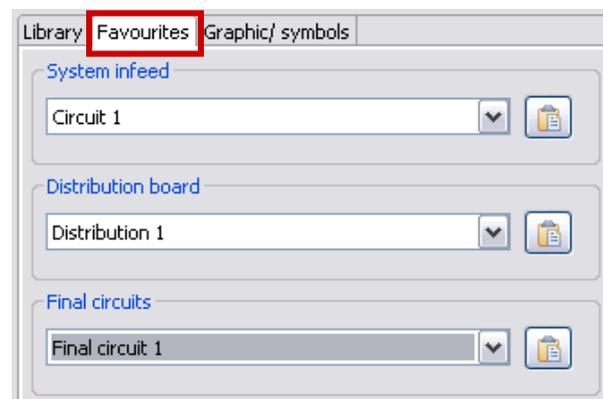
## 2. Getting Started

### Introduction to network design



In the "Network design" step, you build up the network step by step with the aid of elements from the **Library**, this means

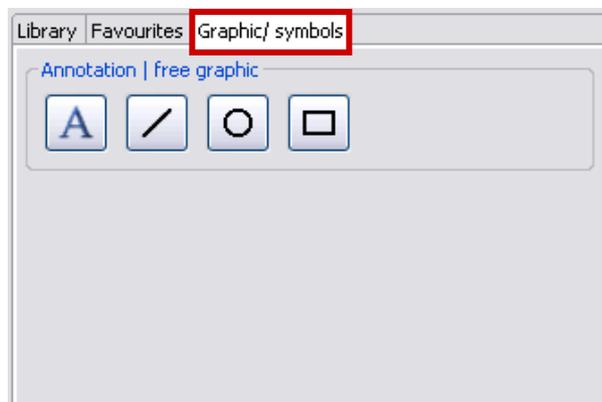
- System infeeds
- Couplings
- Distribution boards
- and final circuits.



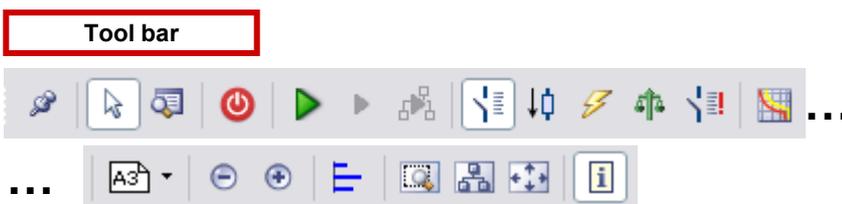
Elements saved as **Favourites** can also be used to build up the network diagram.

## 2. Getting Started

### Introduction to network design



It is also possible to add graphic elements, symbols and annotations to structure the network diagram and add suitable captions and labels.



Various editing options for the network diagram, which can be called up

- using the tool bar,
- the menu,
- and sometimes the context menu (right mouse click) as well, support you in creating and editing a network diagram.

## 2. Getting Started

### Introduction to network design



Please also refer to the sections "[How to create network elements](#)" and "[Working in the network diagram](#)" in "[Network Design](#)".

In the "[Network Design](#)" step, the components shown on the network diagram are automatically or manually dimensioned. More about this in "[Dimensioning](#)".



# SIMARIS design Tutorial

Software for efficient dimensioning of power distribution systems

## How to create network elements

- > System infeeds
- > Distribution board
- > Loads
- > Separate networks
- > Busbar systems and loads

## Working in the network diagram

- > Properties
- > Moving and aligning network elements
- > Copying and pasting
- > Favourites
- > Annotations and graphic elements
- > Search options

## Couplings

- > General couplings
- > Unidirectional couplings
- > Unidirectional coupling at the sub-distribution board level

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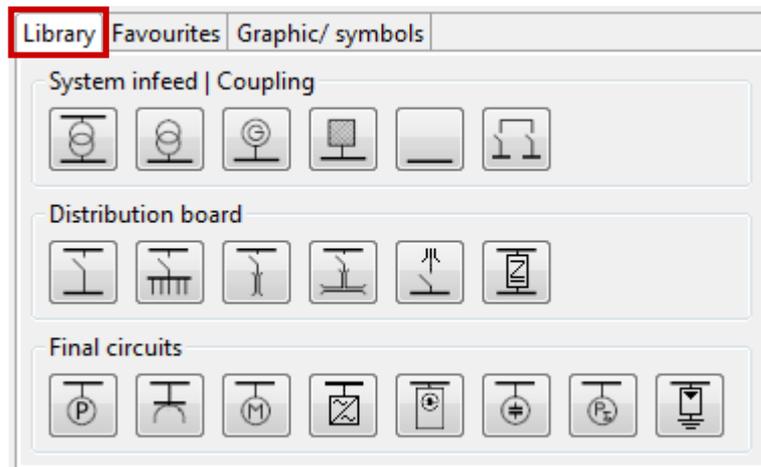
Project Output

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More about SIMARIS

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements

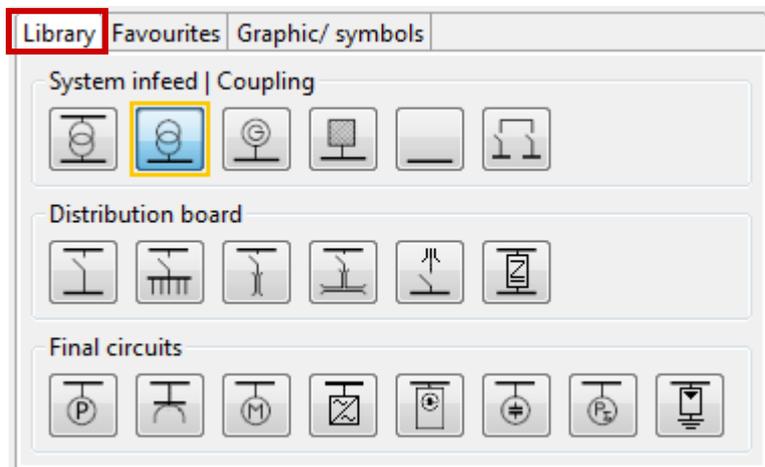


This is an easy, fast, and safe way to build up your network:

- To insert an element into the drawing please enable the desired icon in the **Library** on the left by clicking on it. The enabled icon is marked by a yellow frame.
- The meaning of the individual icons is explained in the tooltip, which can be displayed by hovering the mouse over this icon for a moment.

### 3. Network Design

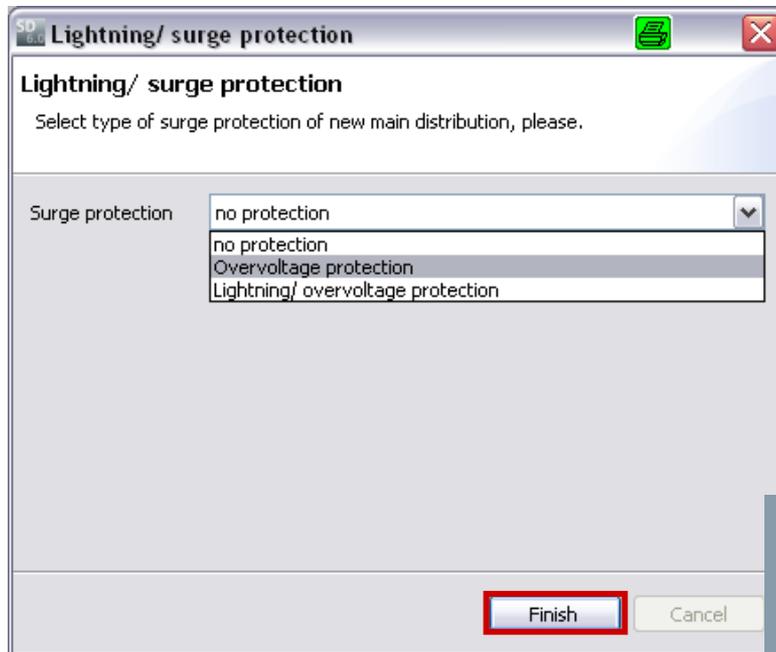
#### How to create network elements – system infeeds



At first, enable an icon in the **Library**,  
e.g. for a **Transformer without medium voltage**  
(yellow frame visible).

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – system infeeds



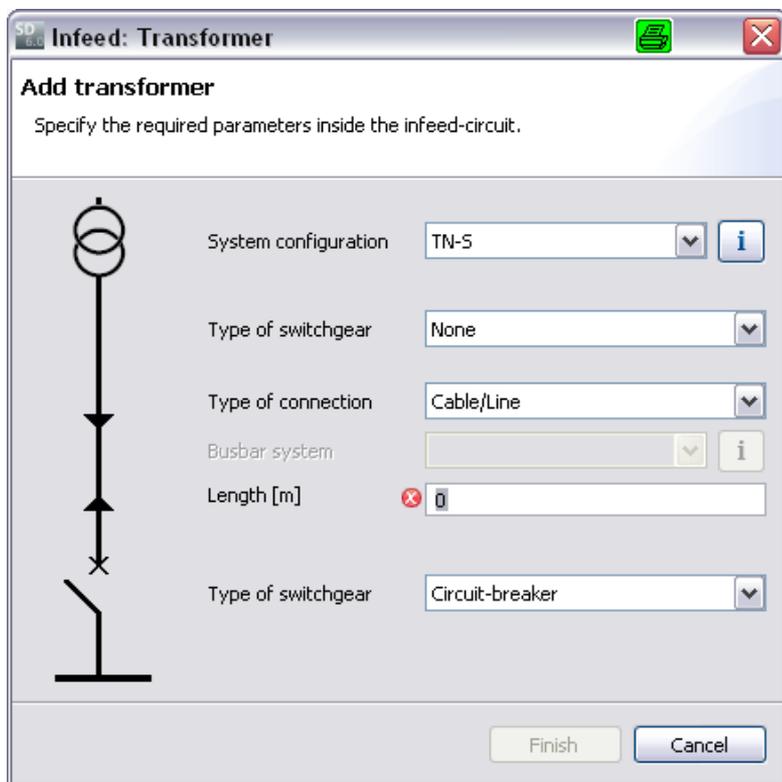
Then you can click on the first element, which should always be an **infeed**, to place it on the network diagram, which means that you now create it.

- Provided that you have set automatic consideration of lightning and surge protection, a screen will be opened where you can make your selections.

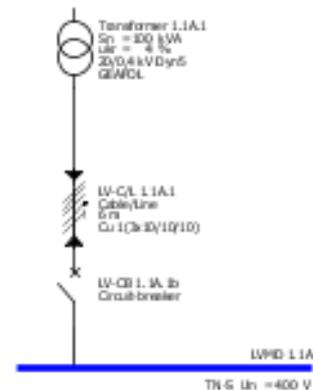
After clicking "Finish", you will see another dialog where you can specify parameters for the new element.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – system infeeds

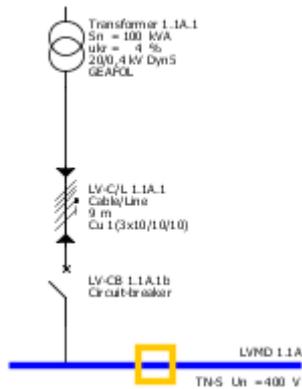


Result shown in the network diagram, when a transformer (without medium voltage) is created:



### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – system infeeds

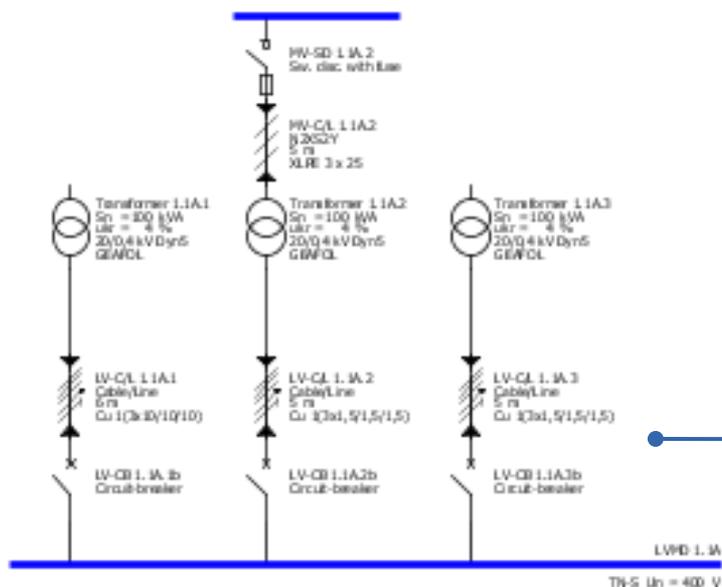


In principle, other types of infeed components are created in the same way.

Parallel infeed using several power sources can be mapped by placing more infeed components at an insert point on the busbar and specifying them in the dialog displayed afterwards.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – system infeeds

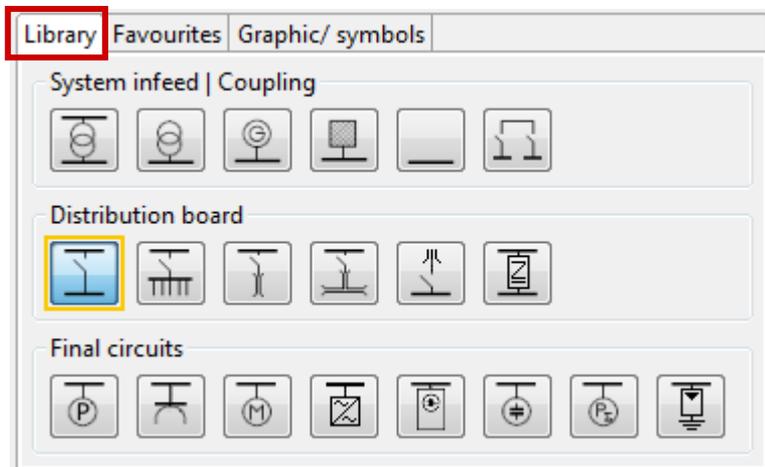


The result for linking infeed components is shown here.

A detailed description on how to create couplings can be found in the "[Couplings](#)" section.

### 3. Network Design

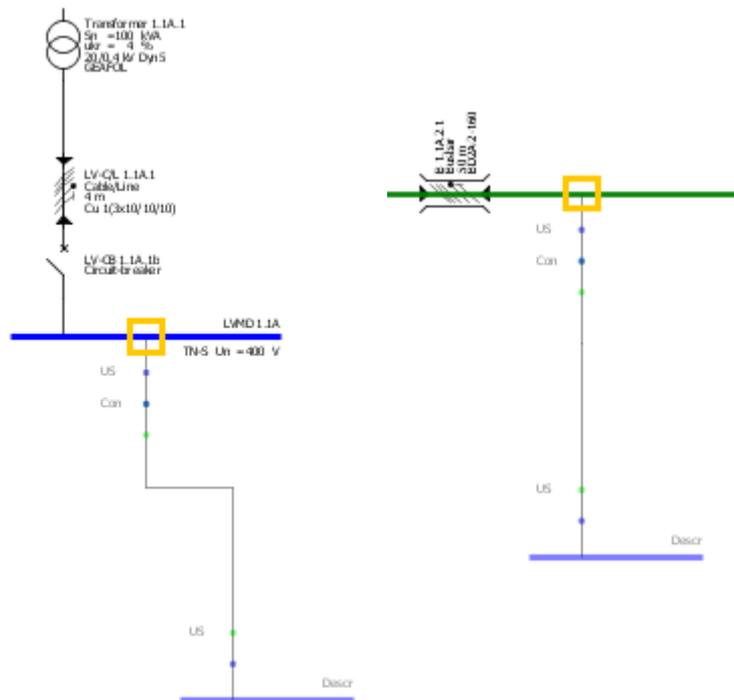
#### How to create network elements – distribution boards



**Distribution boards** are created in the same way: At first enable an icon in the **Library**, e.g. for a **sub-distribution board** (yellow frame visible).

### 3. Network Design

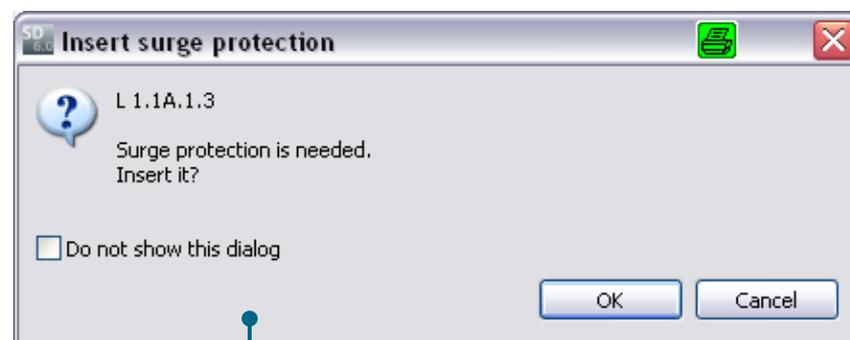
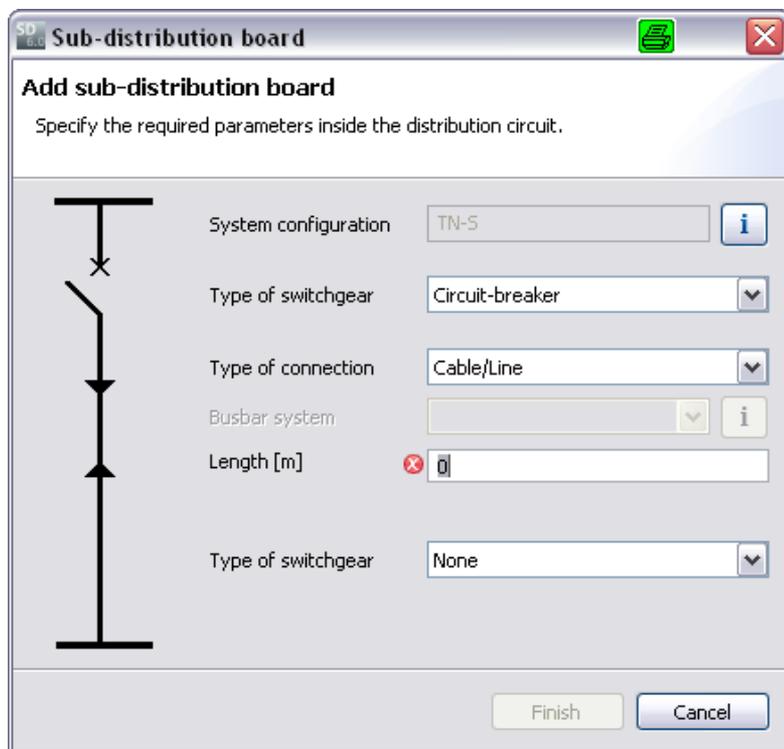
#### How to create network elements – distribution boards



- Possible insert points in the network diagram are marked by a yellow rectangle, when hovering the mouse over it.
- You can find insert points on the graphs representing distribution boards (blue lines) and the busbar trunking systems (green lines).
- To add elements, left-click such an insert point, keep the mouse key pressed and drag the mouse away from the insert point at a right angle to the blue or green line.
- After you release the mouse button, another dialog is automatically displayed, where you can specify parameters of the element that was just placed.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – distribution boards

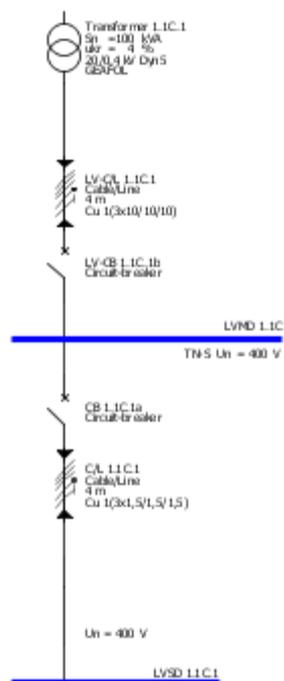


Depending on the selected setting regarding lightning and overvoltage protection, more information is required.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – distribution boards

#### Result in the network diagram

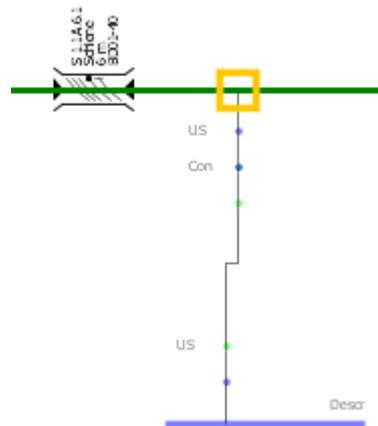
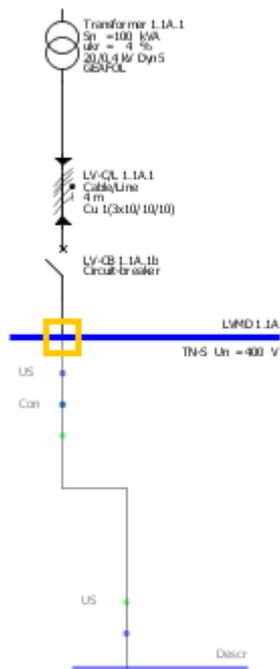


In principle, other distribution boards are created in the same way. A detailed description on how to add busbar trunking systems can be found in the "[Busbar systems and loads](#)" section.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – loads

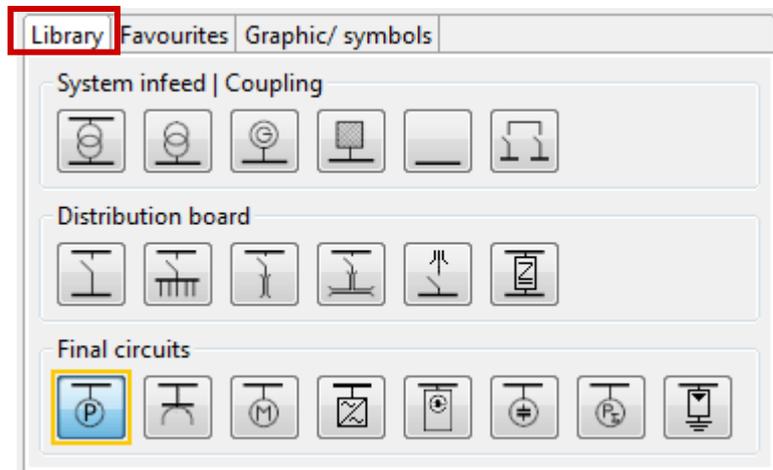
**Loads** can be added in the same way and either connected directly to an infeed component or a distribution board, this includes busbar trunking systems, too.



- Here too, possible insert points in the network diagram are marked by a yellow rectangle upon mouseover.
- You can find insert points on the graphs representing distribution boards (blue lines) and busbar trunking systems (green lines).
- To add elements, left-click such an insert point, keep the mouse button pressed and drag the mouse away from the insert point at a right angle to the blue or green line.
- As soon as you release the left mouse button, a dialog for a detailed definition of the load type is displayed.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – loads



To add a **stationary load**, you must at first enable the corresponding icon in the Library again.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – loads

**Add stationary load**  
Specify the required parameters inside the consumer-circuit.

System configuration: TN-S

Type of switchgear: Circuit-breaker

Type of connection: Cable/Line

Busbar system: [Empty]

Length [m]: 0

Arrester type: None

Type of switchgear: None

Number of poles (type of network): 3+N

Nominal current [A]: 100

Active power [kW]: 55,426

Quantity: 5

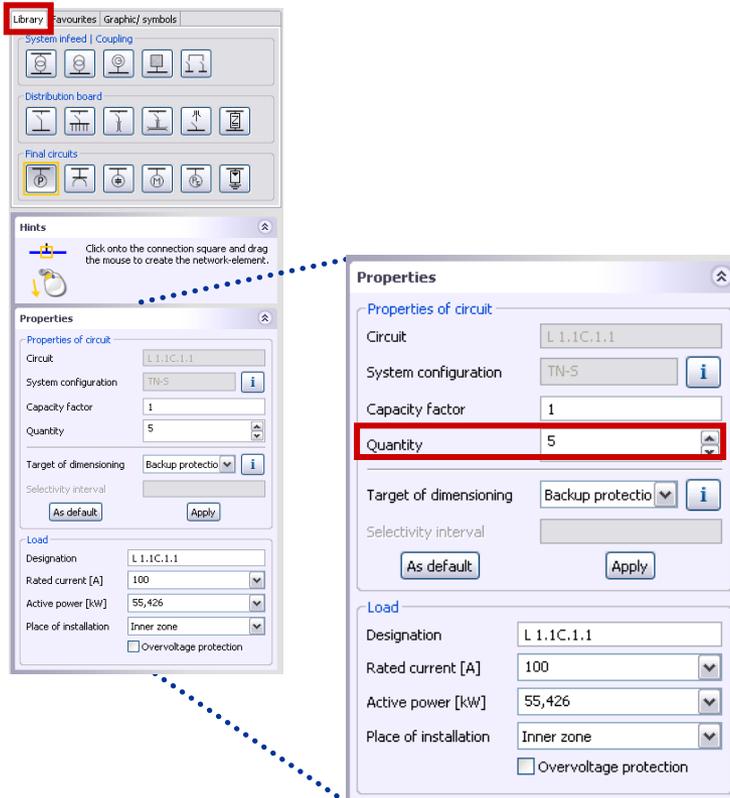
Place of installation: Inner zone

Buttons: Finish, Cancel

When the element is placed at a suitable insert point on the network diagram, a dialog for specifying technical data for connecting the load circuit is displayed.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – loads

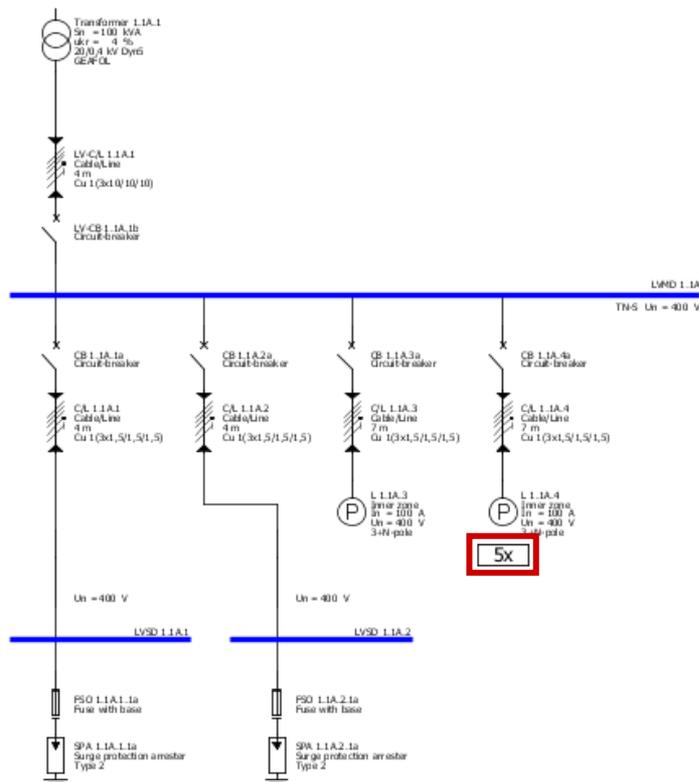


To simplify planning work for larger projects and maintain a straightforward structure of the network diagram, you can create **load groups**

- by entering the desired number of identical loads into the specification immediately [\(see previous page\)](#)
- or later, by marking the corresponding element in the network diagram and modifying the quantity shown in the Properties dialog at the bottom left.

### 3. Network Design

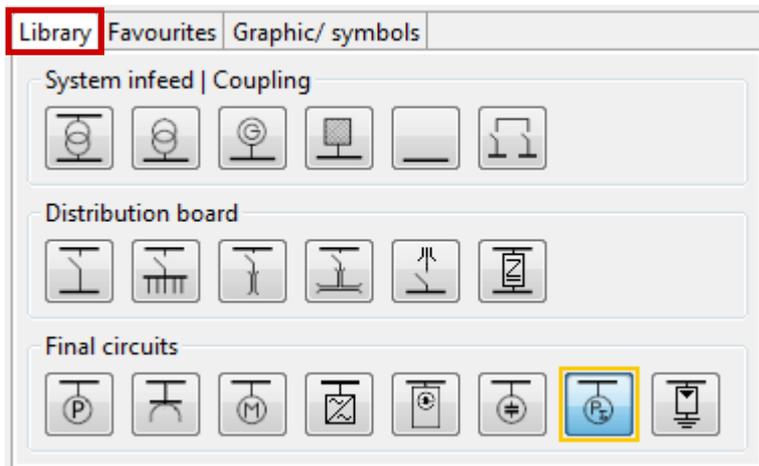
#### How to create network elements – loads



The selected number of identical loads is of course marked in the network diagram and automatically factored in during a subsequent dimensioning cycle.

### 3. Network Design

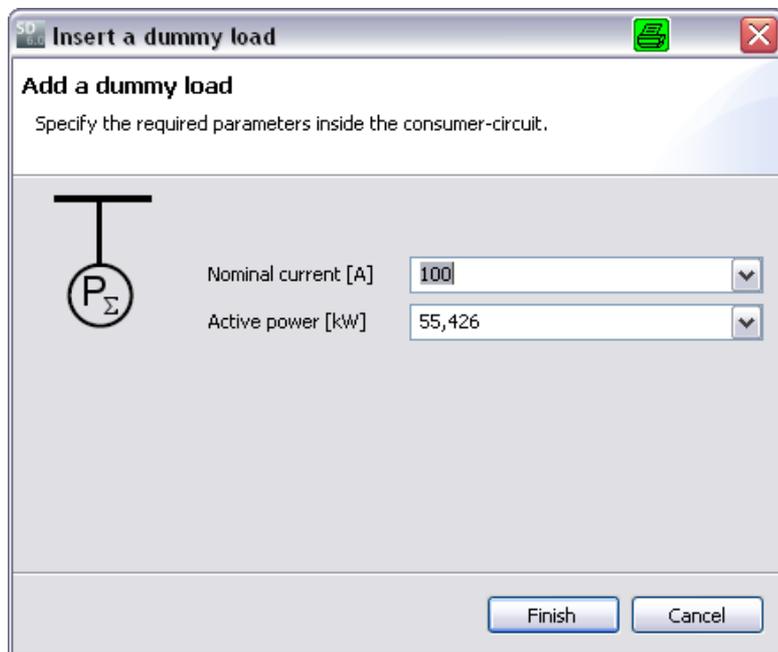
#### How to create network elements – loads



If the data for the load circuits to be planned is not known in detail, you can still create them on the network diagram as **cumulated or dummy loads**.

### 3. Network Design

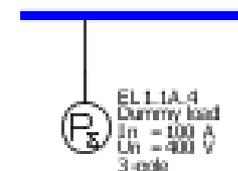
#### How to create network elements – loads



A dummy load is specified by its nominal current and the active power. Thus it also influences the energy balance during dimensioning.

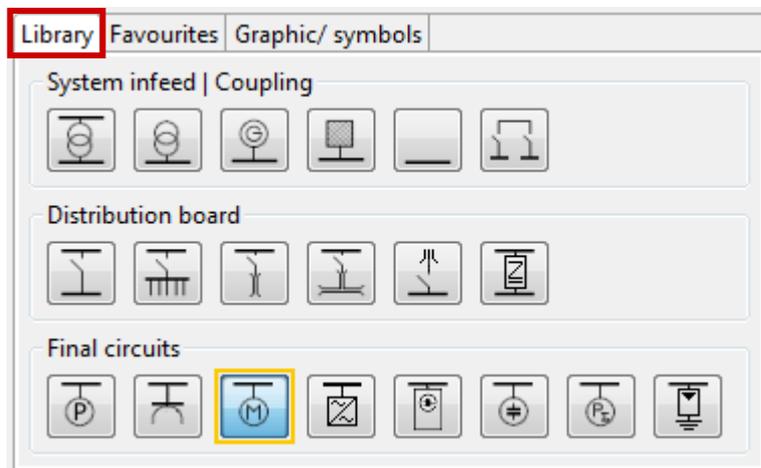
But switching devices or cables/lines are not dimensioned for a dummy load circuit!

Representation in the network diagram:



### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – loads



The “Motor” icon allows a **motor** or a **motor group** (several identical motors) to be connected to a main or sub-distribution board.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – loads

**SD 2.0.10 Motor**

**Add motor**  
Specify the required parameters inside the consumer-circuit.

Motor type: Motor starter combination

System configuration: TN-S

Type of switchgear: Motor starter combination

Type of connection: Cable/Line

Busbar system:

Length [m]: 0

Type of switchgear: None

Power mech [kW]: 15

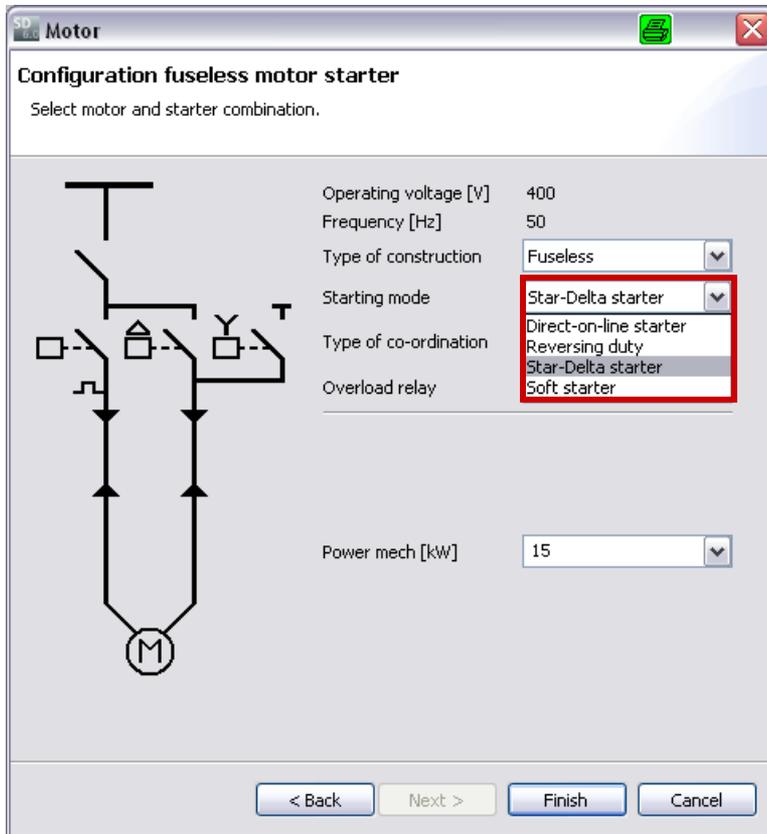
Quantity: 1

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

Besides mapping simple standard motor protection, you can also select and dimension **motor starter combinations** which are protected by circuit-breakers or fuses.

### 3. Network Design

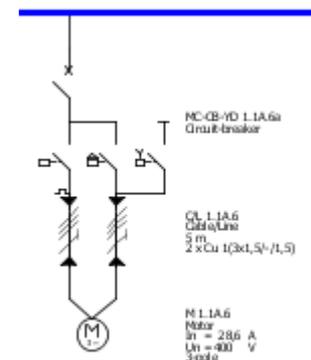
#### How to create network elements – loads



If "Motor starter combination" was selected, the next dialog (Starting mode) allows to choose between

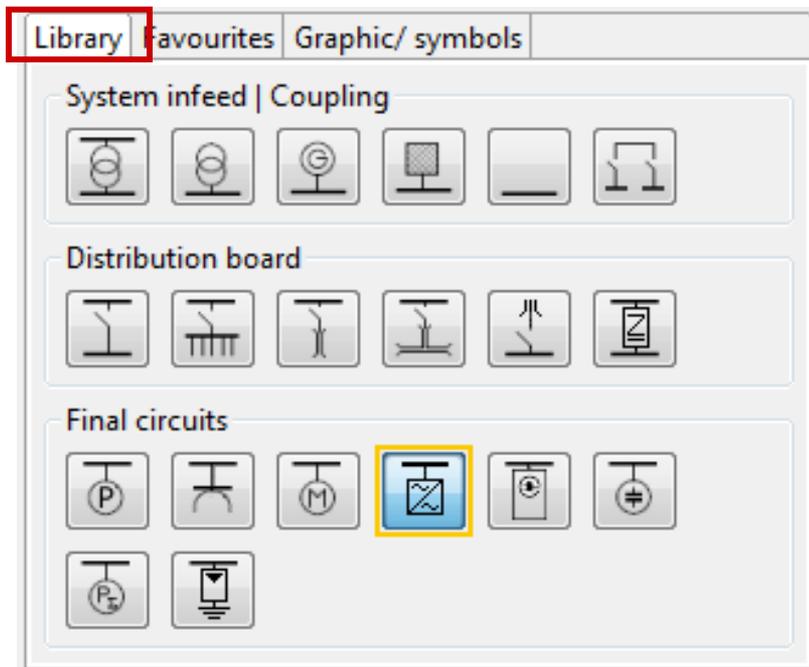
- Direct-on-line starter
- Starter for reversing mode
- Star-delta starter
- Soft starter.

Representation of a star-delta starter on the network diagram:



### 3. Network Design

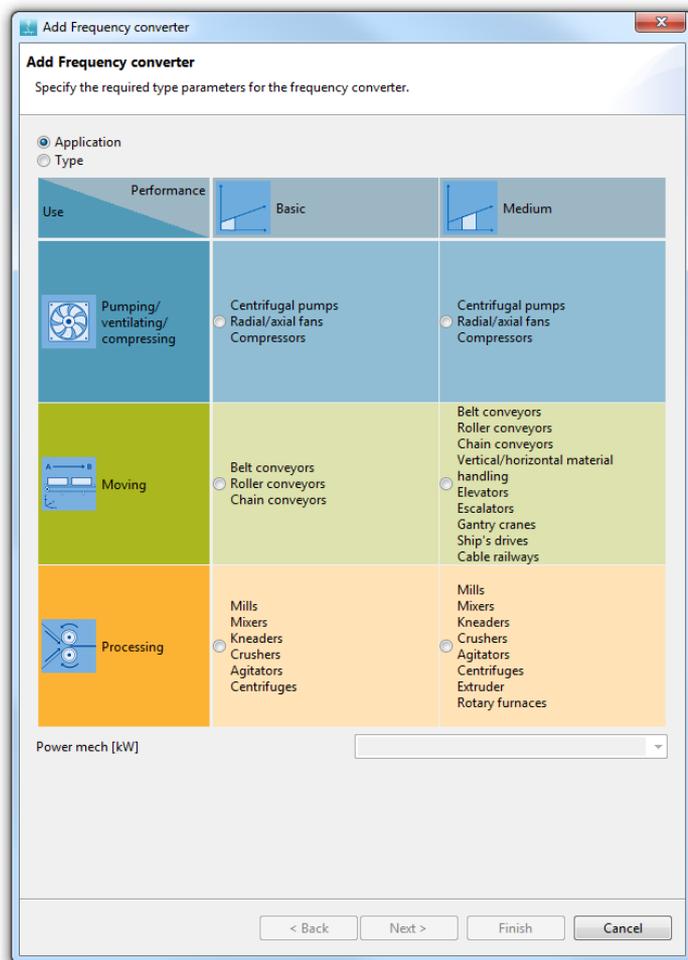
#### How to create network elements – loads



The “Frequency converter” icon allows a **frequency converter** to be connected to a main or sub-distribution board.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – loads



The type of **frequency converter** will be determined automatically by selection of classification, application and power.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – loads

**Add Frequency converter**  
Specify the required parameters inside the frequency converter-circuit.

Installation type

- Built-in unit
- Cabinet

System configuration: TN-S

Type of switching device: None

Type of connection: Direct connection

Length [m]:

Preferred type of construction: Fused

EMC provision: No requirement

Type of connection: Shielded cable

Length [m]:

Power mech [kW]: 15

Quantity: 1

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

Having selected „Frequency converter" you can choose at „type of construction“ between

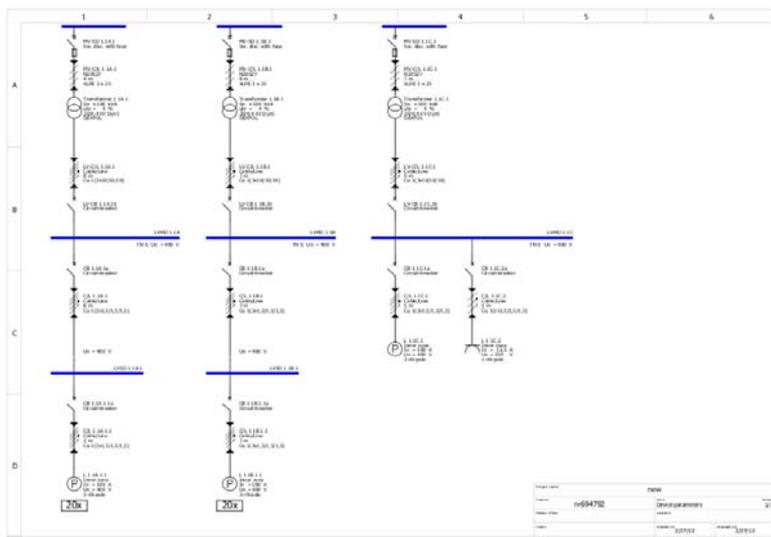
- Built-in unit
- Cabinet unit.

The lengths of the shielded cable between frequency converter and motor can be determined.

As cable cross-section the maximum connectable one is selected by default.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – separate networks



**SIMARIS design professional** allows to create several separate networks on the network diagram. The same medium-voltage specifications apply to these separate networks that were already made in the project definition.

Such **isolated networks** are either created within a project

- by building up individual networks separately,
- or by copying an existing network. To do so, place the mouse pointer on the main distribution board, call up the context menu (right mouse button), select "Copy" and then "Paste" in the context menu to place the network at the desired position on the network diagram with a left mouse click.

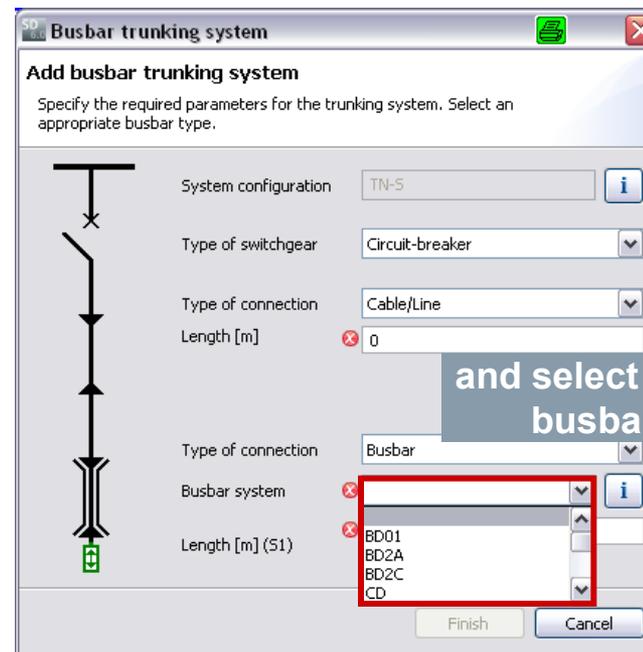
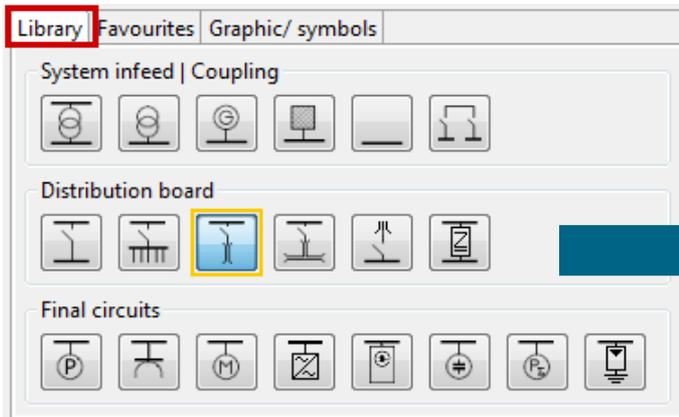
### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads

**SIMARIS design** also helps you integrate **busbar systems** for power transmission and distribution into your planning concept and displays them on the network diagram.

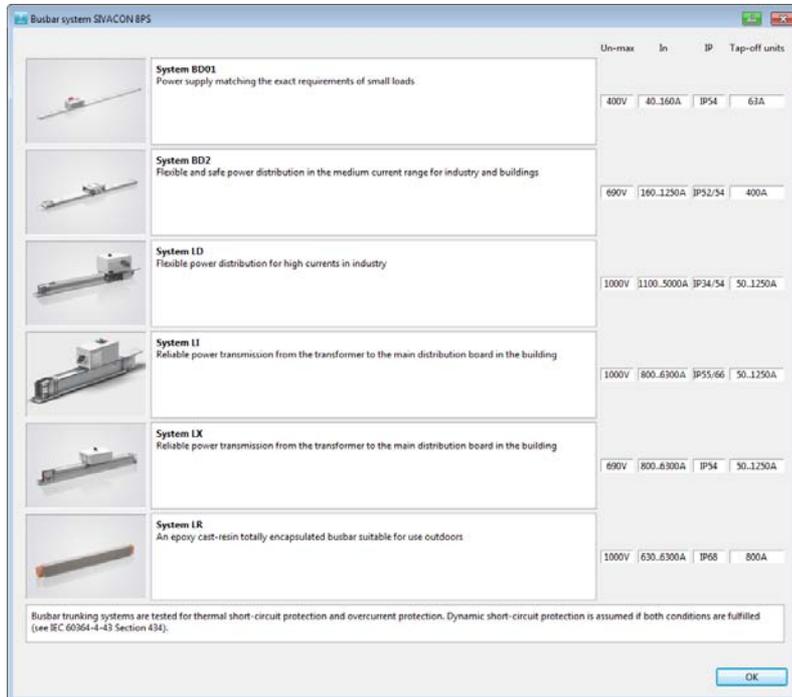
First, enable the "Busbar trunking system" icon in the Library,

- place the system at a suitable connection/insert point,
- specify the data that is still missing



### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads



Having selected the busbar trunking system and defined its length, you can graphically edit it on the network diagram, e.g. by dragging the gripper with the mouse, thus elongating the busbar in the diagram.



**Attention:**  
This elongation is just a graphical representation. The real busbar length, which is to be considered in network design, can only be changed in the Properties.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads

**SD Busbar connection**

Automatic dimensioning

Designation: B 1.1C.3.1

Busbar system: BD2A

Material for conductor: Al

Mounting type: horizontal on edge

Degree of protection: [dropdown]

Ie [A]: [dropdown]

Busbar configuration: L1, L2, L3, N, 1/2PE

Reduction factor f tot: 1

Un-max [V]: 690

Iz [A]: 160

Icw [kA]: 5,5

Permissible voltage drop/section [%]: 4

Temperature for voltage drop [°C]: 55

Temperature for disconnection condition [°C]: 80

Length [m]: 5

OK Cancel

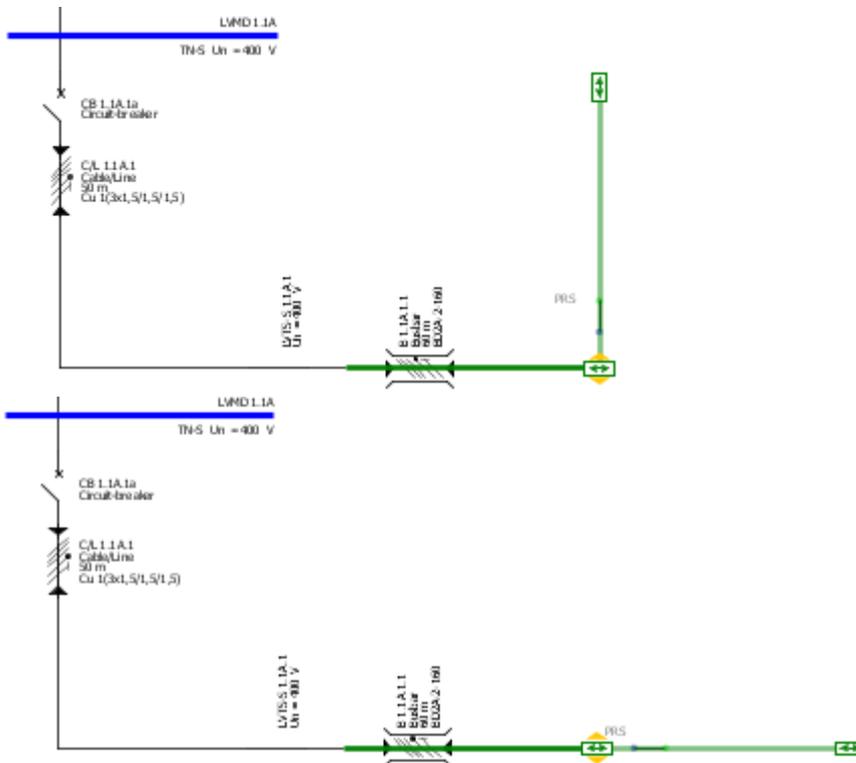
More busbar properties, such as degree of protection and mounting type, can be modified at any time.

To do so, position the mouse pointer on the item of equipment to be edited, e.g. the busbar, so that

- you can either change the equipment properties directly which are displayed on screen to the bottom left of the network diagram,
- or call up detailed properties using the context menu (right-click) and make the desired changes in the dialog now displayed according to project requirements.

### 3. Network Design

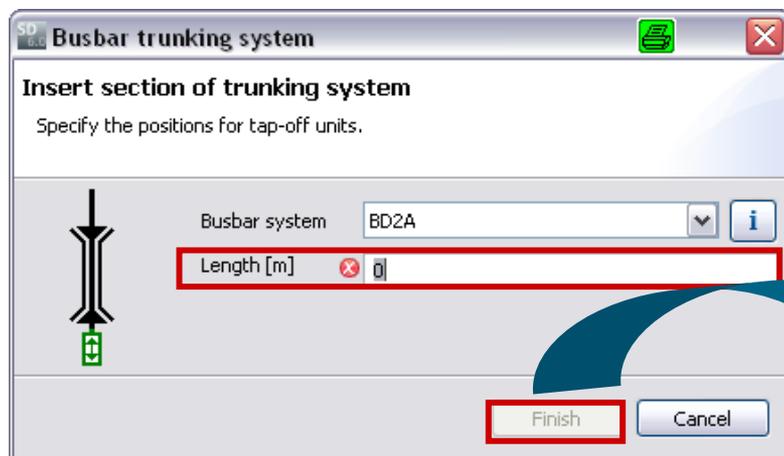
#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads



- As required, you can also add more busbar sections of the same system by first dragging the gripper vertically to the busbar which was drawn.
- Then, the new busbar section can be aligned in the same direction as the original one by dragging the mouse towards the elongated line of the first busbar while keeping the mouse button pressed.

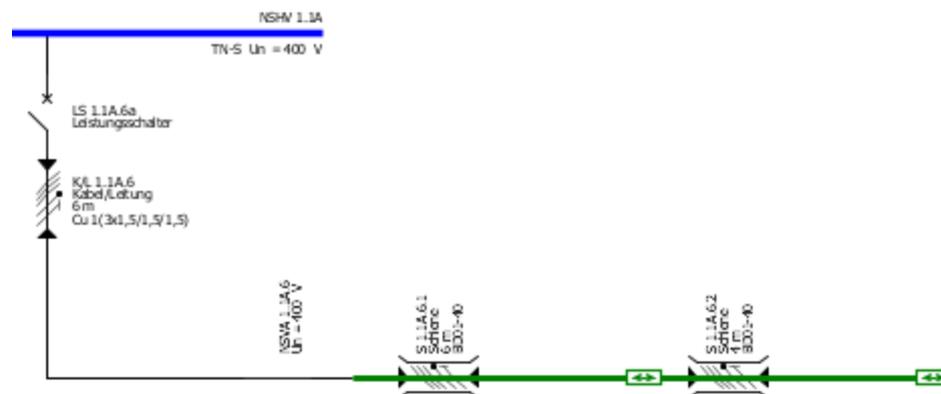
### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads



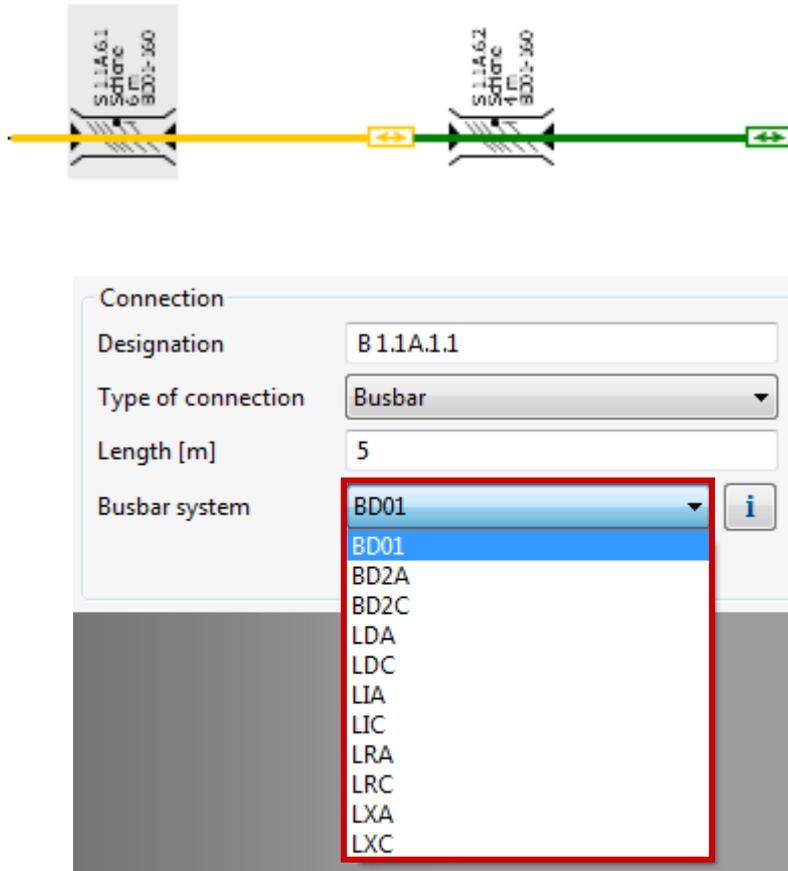
Having clicked "Finish", the following image can be seen on the network diagram.

- As soon as the new busbar section has been created and properly positioned on the diagram by releasing the mouse button, the length of the new busbar section must be specified.



### 3. Network Design

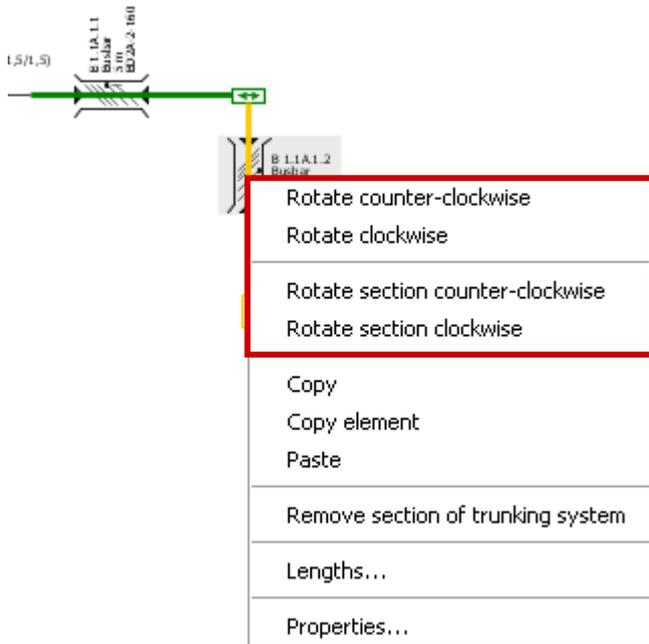
#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads



- If you wish to change the type of a busbar system already drawn on the network diagram at a later stage in the planning process, because requirements have changed in the meantime, you can do so in the drop-down menu of the properties displayed at the bottom left on screen if you have marked the respective busbar (yellow line) in the graphics window.

### 3. Network Design

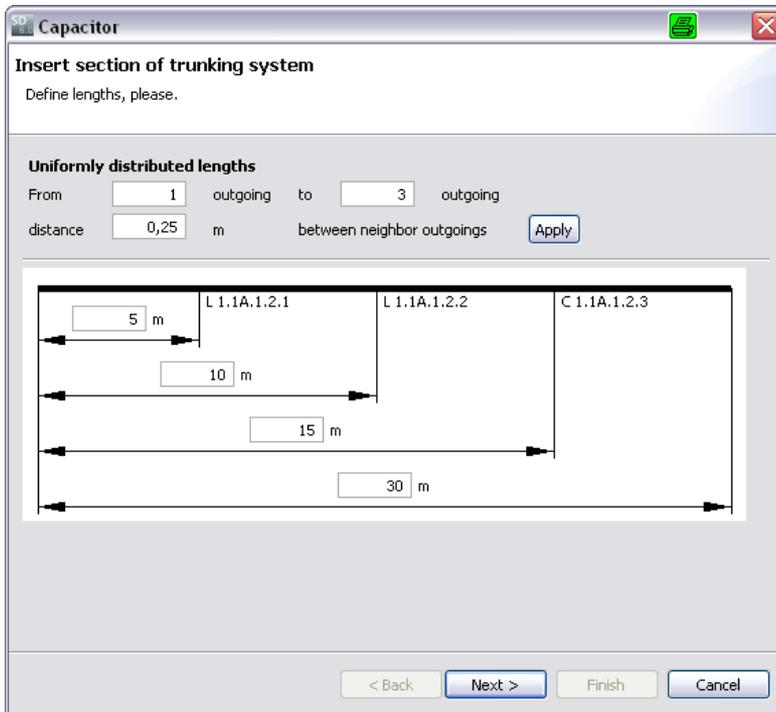
#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads



- You can also adjust the graphical layout of busbars by calling up the corresponding functions for rotating the marked section, or rotating the entire busbar layout, from the context menu with a right mouse click.

### 3. Network Design

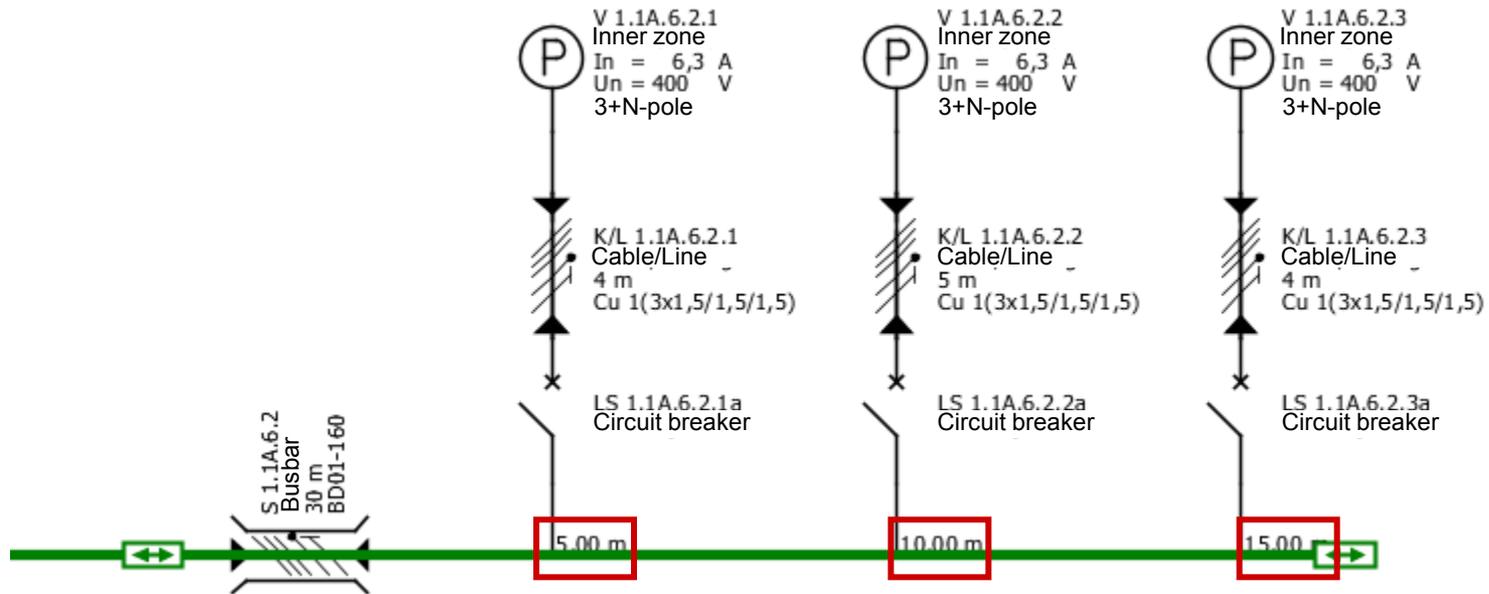
#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads



- After you have added and specified busbar trunking systems, load circuits can be connected to the busbars in the manner described above.
- If you connect more than one load circuit, the distance of circuits from the starting point of the busbar section must be defined for every load circuit.

### 3. Network Design

#### How to create network elements – busbar systems and loads



The real distances are indicated in the graphics as busbar labels.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – properties

The screenshot shows the 'Properties' dialog box with two sections: 'Properties of circuit' and 'Connection'.

**Properties of circuit:**

- Circuit: LVTS-S 1.1A.1
- System configuration: TN-S
- Simultaneity Factor: 1
- Target of dimensioning: Backup protec
- Selectivity interval: (empty)
- Buttons: As default, Apply

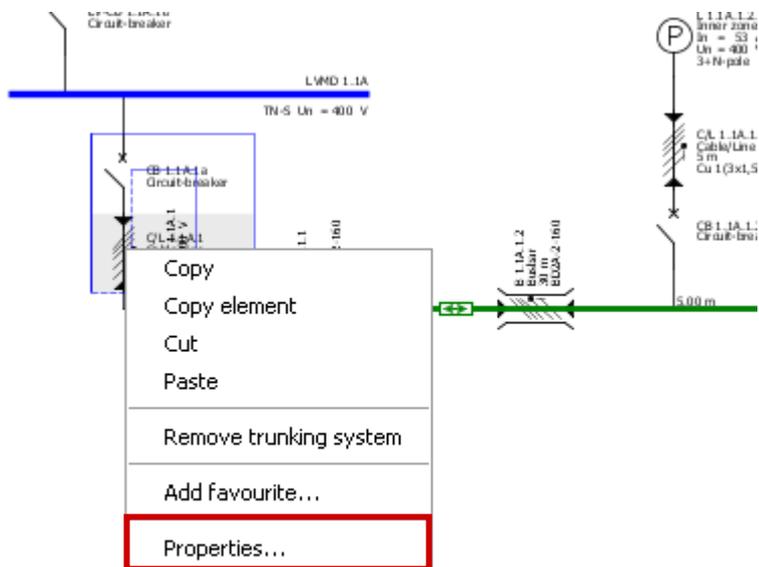
**Connection:**

- Designation: C/L 1.1A.1
- Type of connection: Cable/Line
- Length [m]: 7
- Busbar system: (empty)

- The properties of each element on the network diagram can be modified by marking the element and adjusting its characteristics in the Properties section (bottom left screen area) by appropriate selections or value input.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – properties

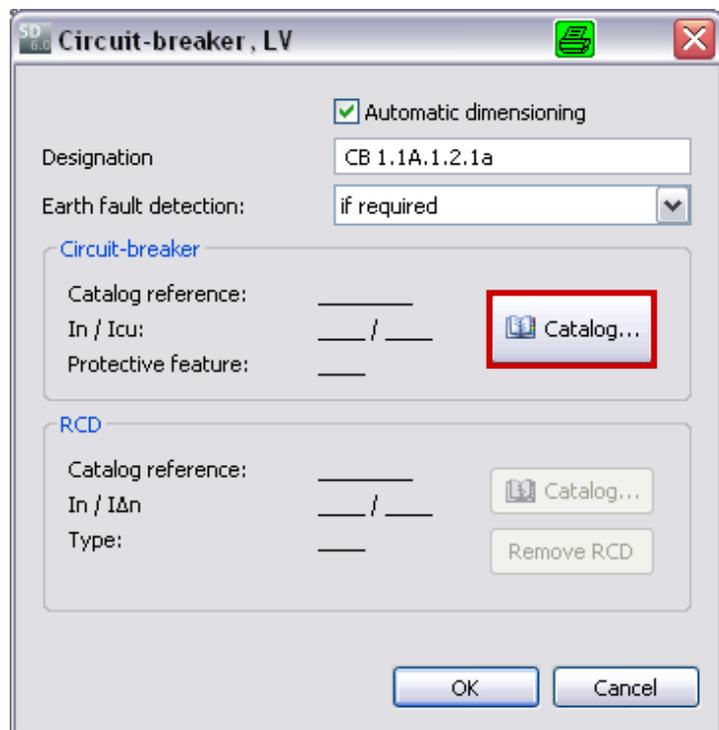


Another possibility is opening the "Properties" window by marking the element on the network diagram and selecting "Properties" from the context menu (right mouse button).

- This option is available both for switching devices and fuses, that also applies to busbars and cables/wires, for examples.
- This allows to choose a different specification for devices and items of equipment that have already been specified in the automatic dimensioning process.

### 3. Network Design

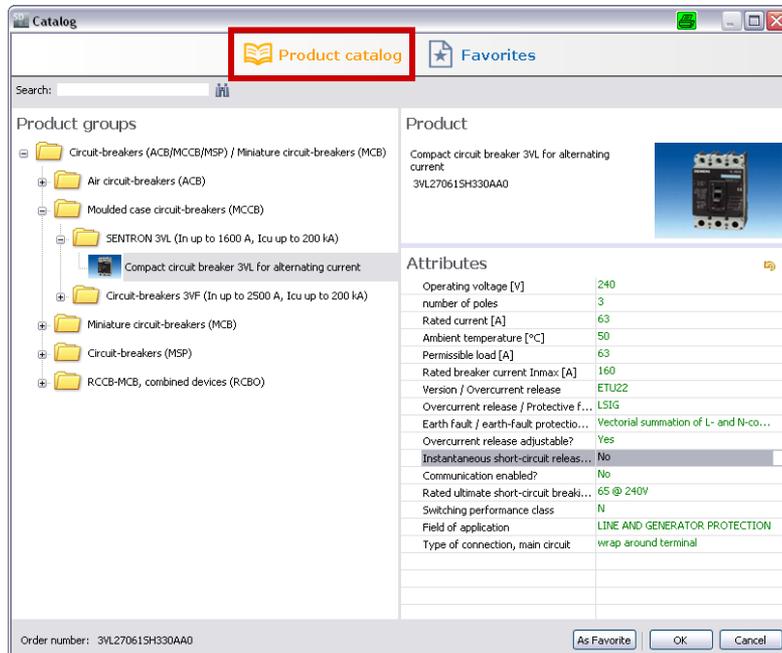
#### Working in the network diagram – properties



**Devices** can be manually specified again, e.g. after their "Properties" were called up from the product catalogue integrated into the software.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – properties

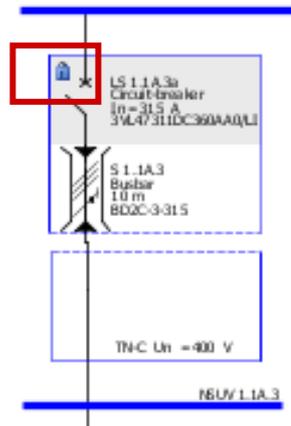


In the product catalogue, a specification is made based on the technical data that can be selected on the right.

If the order number of the desired device is known, the Product tree can also be searched directly using the Search function at the top left of the display.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – properties



- A specific selection in the product catalogue dismisses the automatic device selection, and the manually specified switching device will not be modified by the next dimensioning of the network.
- This is indicated in the network diagram by a padlock symbol next to the device.

#### Messages [2]

S..	E..	Message
✗	N...	Short-circuit protection not fulfilled. Icu = 25,000A < I <sub>kmax</sub> = 46,969.207A
✗	N...	Short-circuit protection not fulfilled. Icu = 25,000A < Icu(required) = 46,969.207A

If problems or conflicts should arise during dimensioning by such property definitions, they will be indicated in form of messages in the bottom screen area.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – moving and aligning network elements

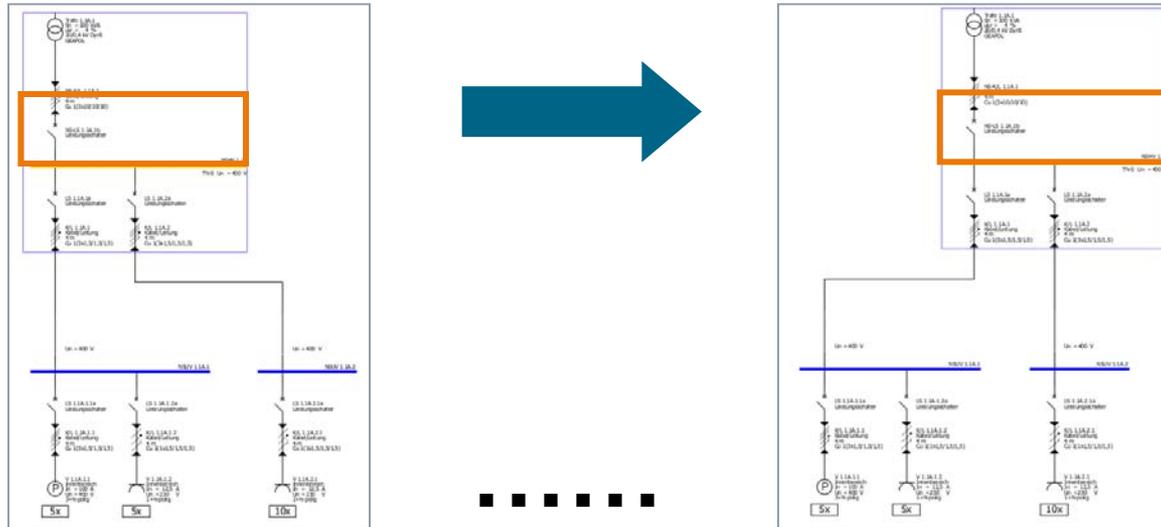
The circuits created on the network diagram can be arranged and moved around as desired.

To do so, first enable the "selection mode" by clicking the arrow icon on the tool bar.



### 3. Network Design

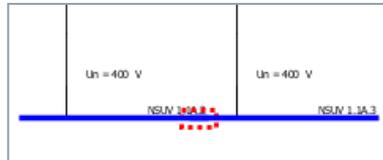
#### Working in the network diagram – moving and aligning network elements



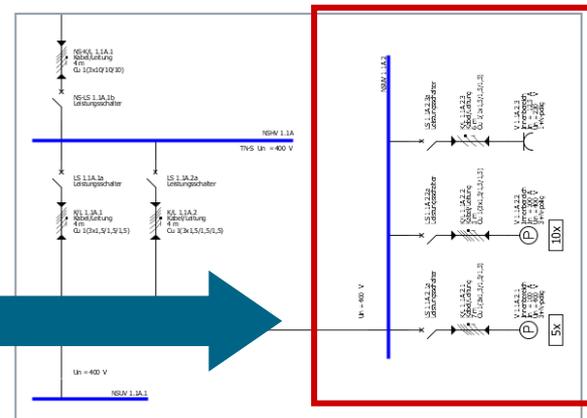
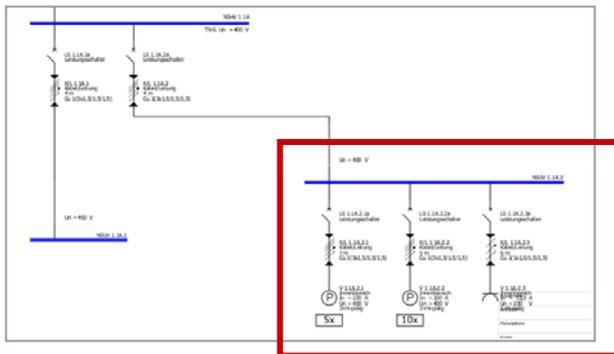
- Now mark a circuit or a busbar trunking system by left-clicking the circuit (= blue/green line → turns yellow, mouse pointer changes into crosshairs inside the marking).
- Another click into the marking (blue frame) while keeping the mouse button pressed moves around the entire circuit in the graphics.
- The connection lines to the other parts of the network will be automatically redrawn after the move operation.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – moving and aligning network elements



- When two elements overlap in the drawing, this is shown by a red dashed line in the graphics in order to indicate that there is no electrical connection in this area.
- Use the context menu (right mouse button) to rotate marked elements on the network diagram. For busbar trunking systems, this is also explained in the "[Busbar systems and loads](#)" section.



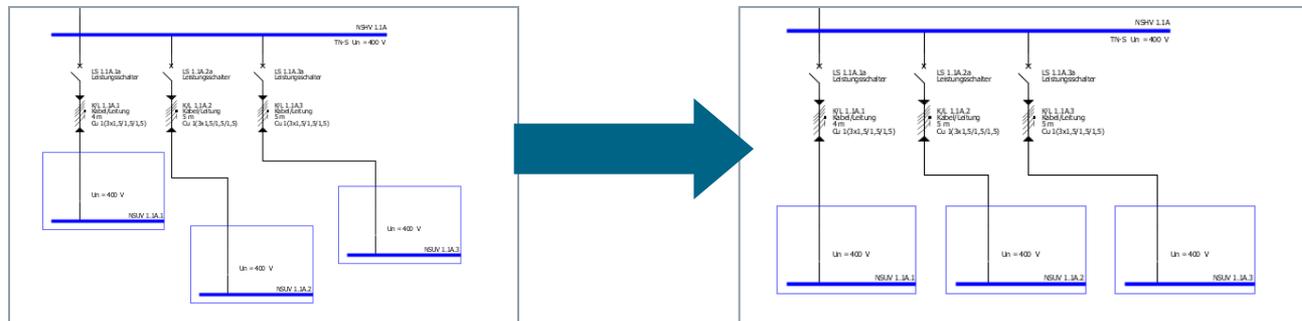
### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – moving and aligning network elements

There are more automatic functions for **aligning elements** on the network diagram which can also be called up from the tool bar.



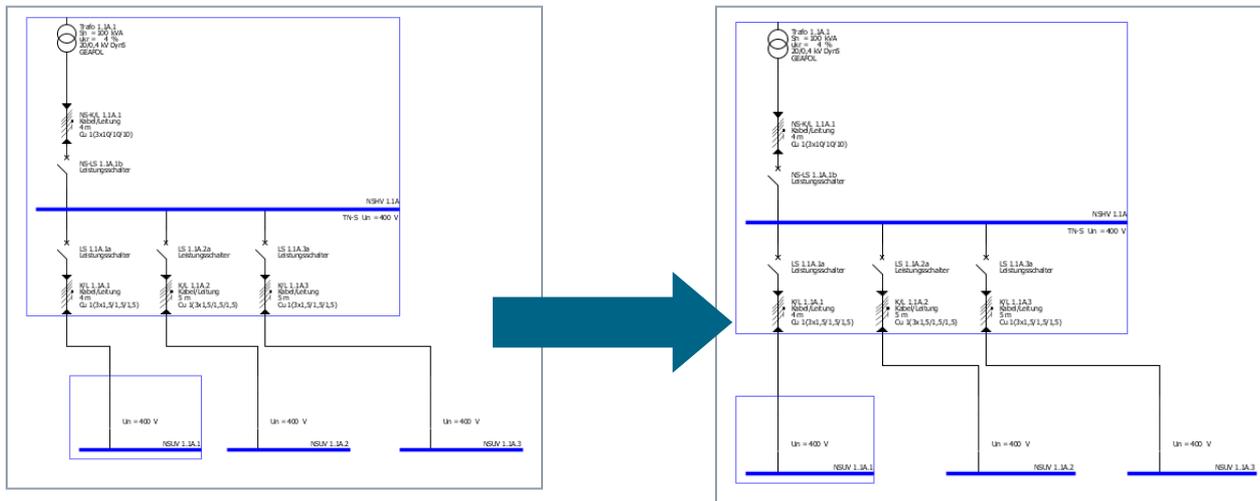
- Another tool bar is displayed, as illustrated below.
- Now you can vertically centre sub-distribution boards, for instance, i.e. the sub-distribution boards are aligned along an imaginary horizontal line.



### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – moving and aligning network elements

Or you can align elements to the left, by marking the respective elements and performing the align action.



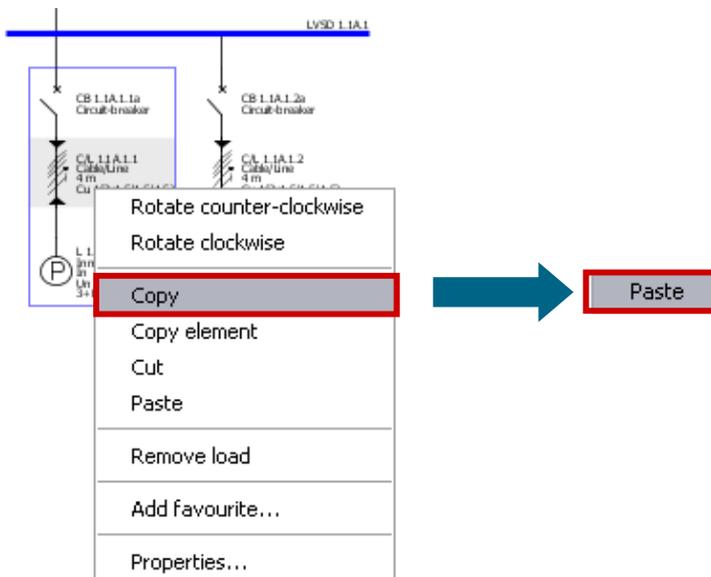
### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – copying and pasting

If you wish to place several identical elements at different positions on the network diagram, you can use the Copy function.

For example, it can be called up

- by clicking the right mouse button,
- or by using the Windows-typical icons on the tool bar,
- or using keyboard shortcuts.



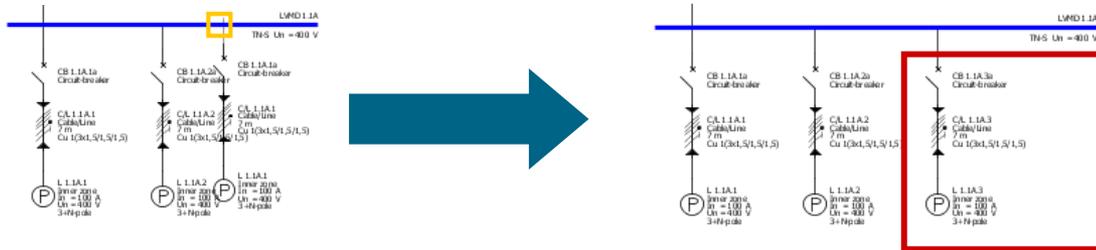
Please note that you have the option to copy entire circuits (e.g. load circuits or sub-distribution systems) and insert them at another position into the network by

- first copying the element to be duplicated onto the clipboard using the context menu (right mouse button),
- and enabling the copied element with another right click and selecting "Paste"...

### 3. Network Design

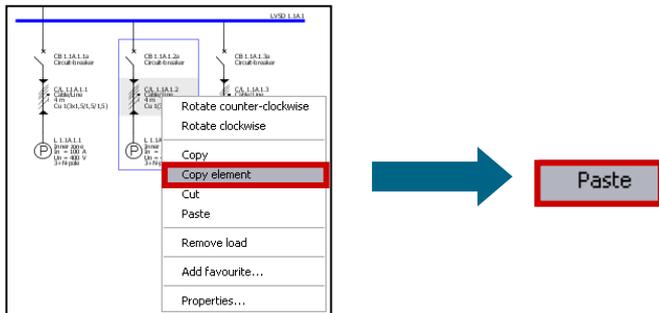
#### Working in the network diagram – copying and pasting

...and then dropping the element at the desired position on the network diagram by left-clicking and dragging it to an insert point with the left mouse button pressed.



But individual elements of a circuit, such as a switching device or busbar section, can be copied and pasted to another circuit:

- copy the element with the help of the context menu (right mouse button),
- and paste it via the context menu,

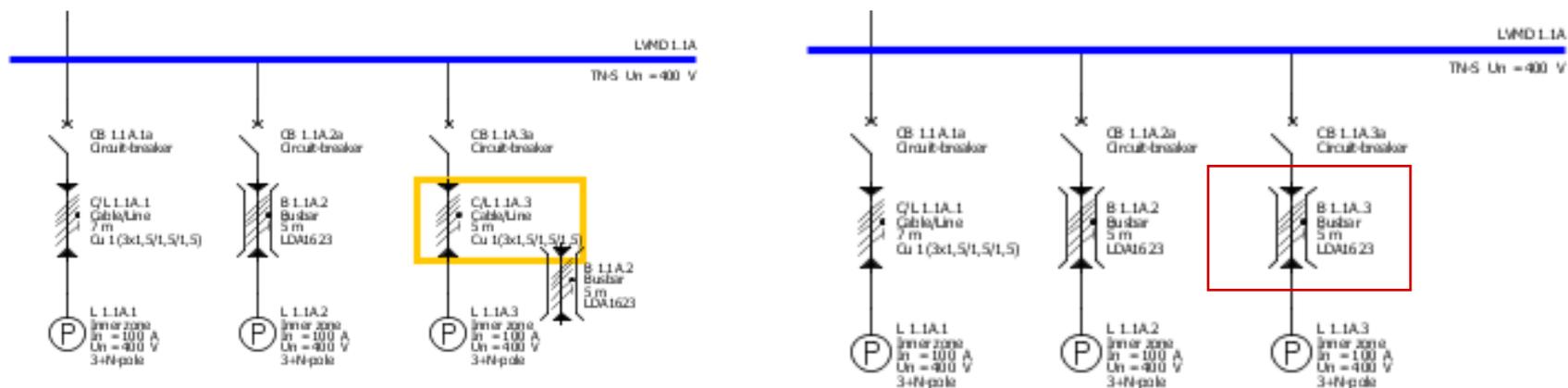


...then left-click to place it in the desired circuit as a substitute for the previously displayed item. Suitable elements on the network diagram that can be replaced are marked by a yellow frame upon mouseover.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – copying and pasting

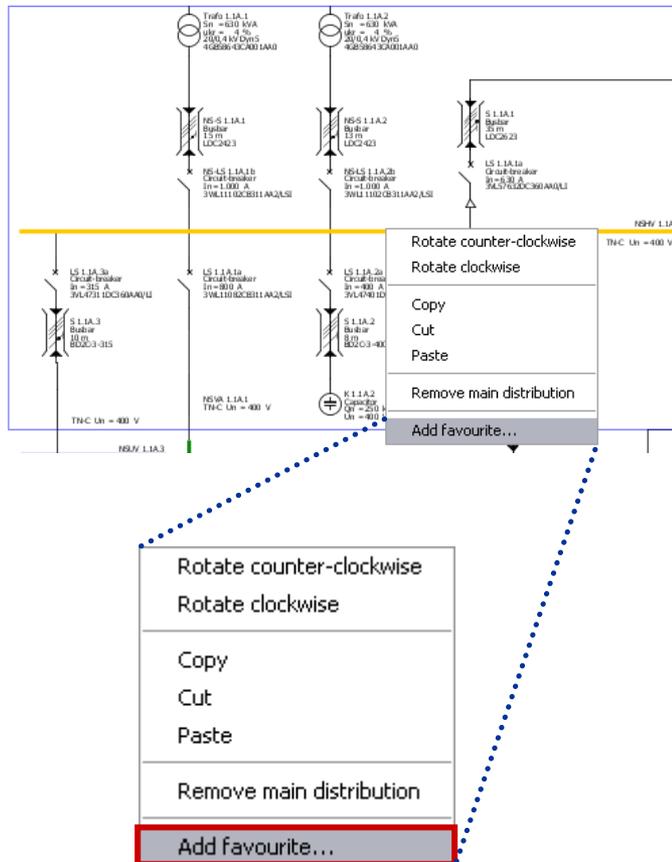
...Then left-click to place it in the desired circuit as a substitute for the previously displayed item.  
Suitable elements on the network diagram that can be replaced are marked by a yellow frame upon mouseover.



Licensed users of **SIMARIS design professional** also have the option to copy entire networks, see "[Separate networks](#)".

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – favourites



To increase your planning efficiency, you can design frequently used elements and **save them as favourites**, e.g.

- complete feed-in systems
- subdistribution systems
- or load groups.

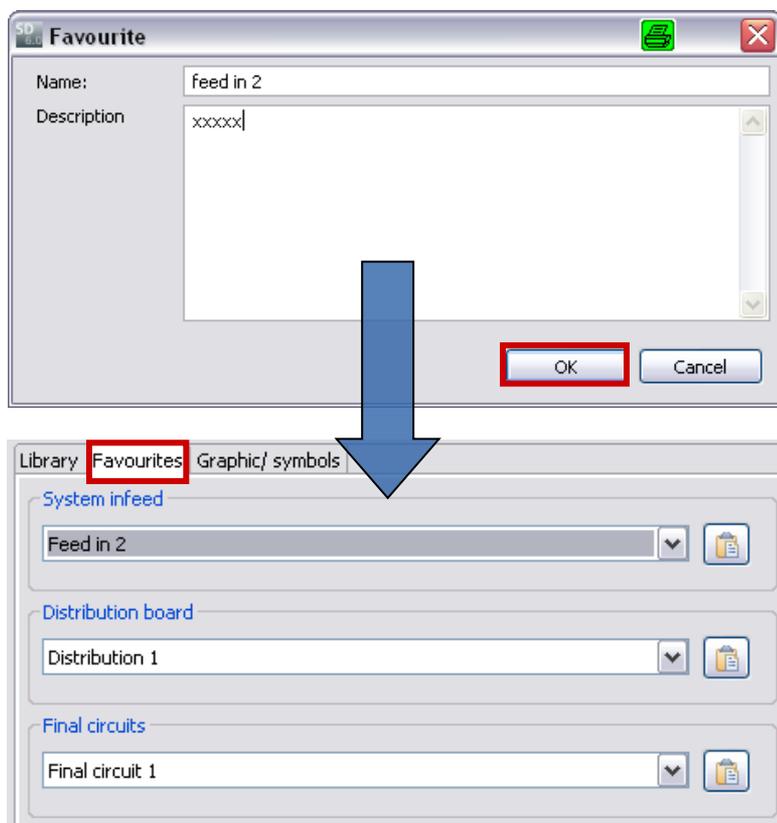
To create a Favourite

- mark the corresponding element, e.g. a complete feed-in system,
- and call up the function "Add favourite" from the context menu or the Tools → Favourites menu.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – favourites

An input dialog is displayed where you can save a name and a description.



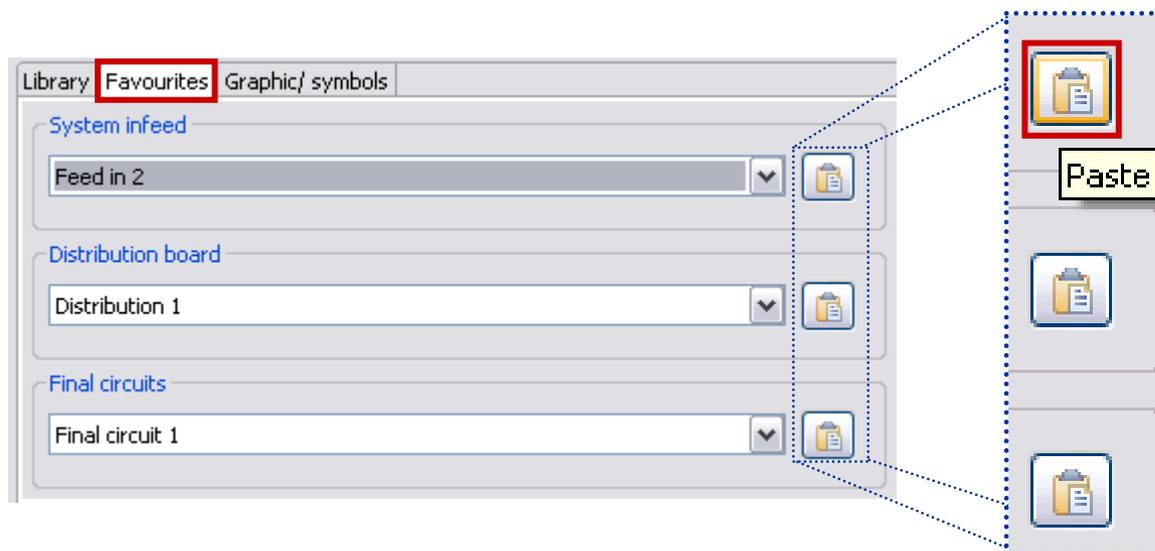
- Clicking "OK" saves the Favourite and automatically sorts it into the matching category as system infeed, distribution board or final circuit.
- To reuse the **Favourite**, you must select the **Favourites** tab instead of the Library.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – favourites

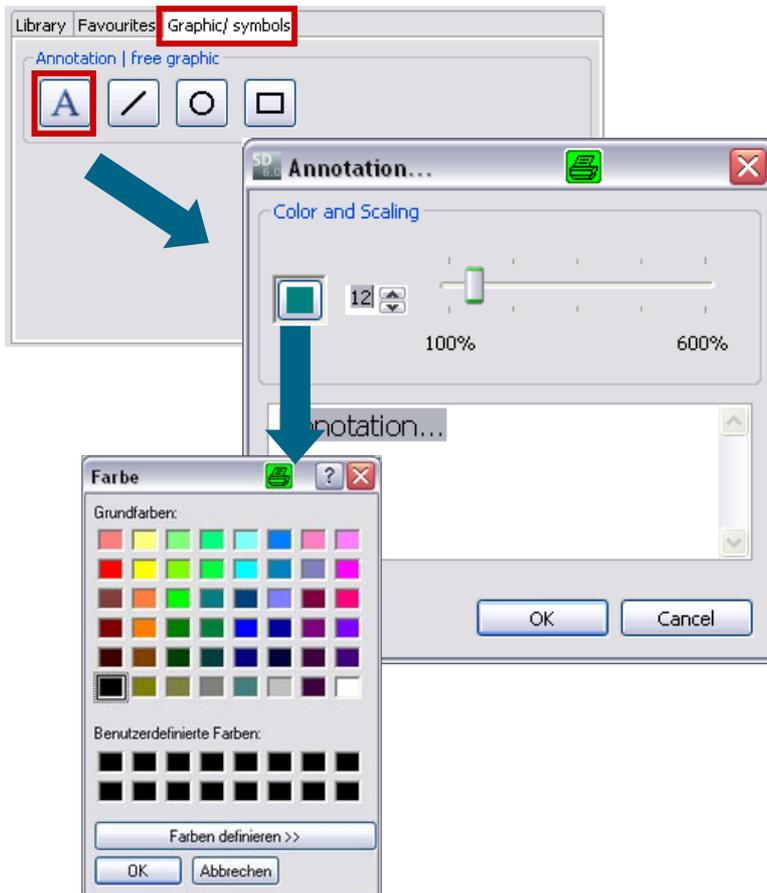
With the drop-down menu you can

- select the desired element,
- enable the Paste function by clicking the button on the right,
- and then inserting it into the network diagram as usual (left-click for feed-in systems, left-click keeping mouse button pressed for distribution boards and final circuits).



### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – annotations and graphic elements



You can integrate text comments and graphic elements into your network diagram by selecting the Graphic/ symbols tab.

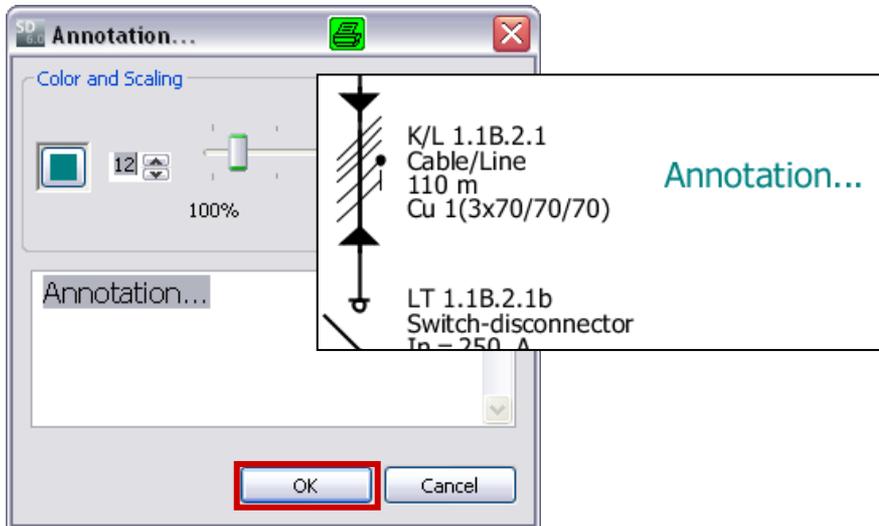
Then click one of the buttons to enable the desired element, e.g. an **Annotation**,

- and place it on the network diagram with a click of the left mouse button.
- A little window is opened, where you can set the font size with the arrow keys or the slider from 8 pt. to 48 pt. as desired.

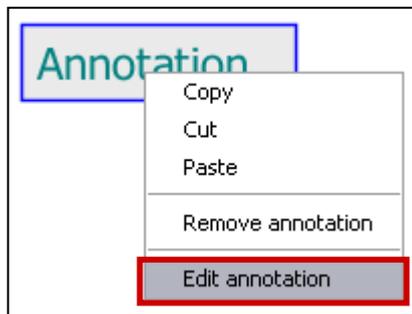
Clicking on the colour field opens another window, where you can set the desired font colour.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – annotations and graphic elements



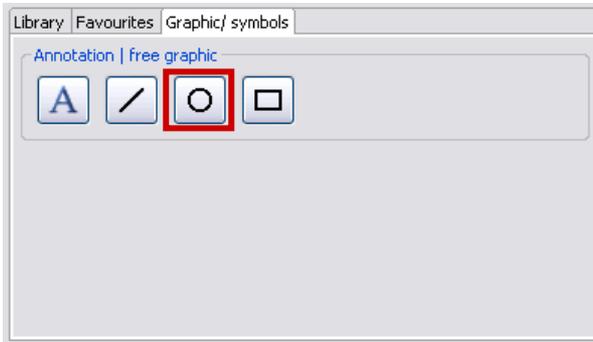
- When all settings are made, the annotation is placed on the network diagram at the previously selected position, as soon as you click "OK".



- If you would like to re-edit the annotation later, open the above dialog again from the context menu (right mouse button) and select → "Edit annotation".

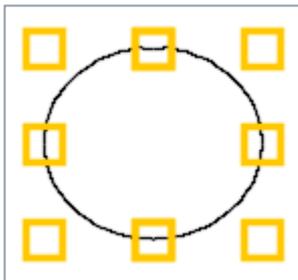
### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – annotations and graphic elements



In a similar way, you can add **lines, circles/ ellipses** and **rectangles** .

- When you select the appropriate icon, the cursor turns into crosshairs as soon as it is moved into the network diagram.
- Left-clicking places the graphic symbol in the network diagram. It can be zoomed up by dragging the mouse with the left mouse button pressed.



Once it is placed, the graphic element can still be readjusted by

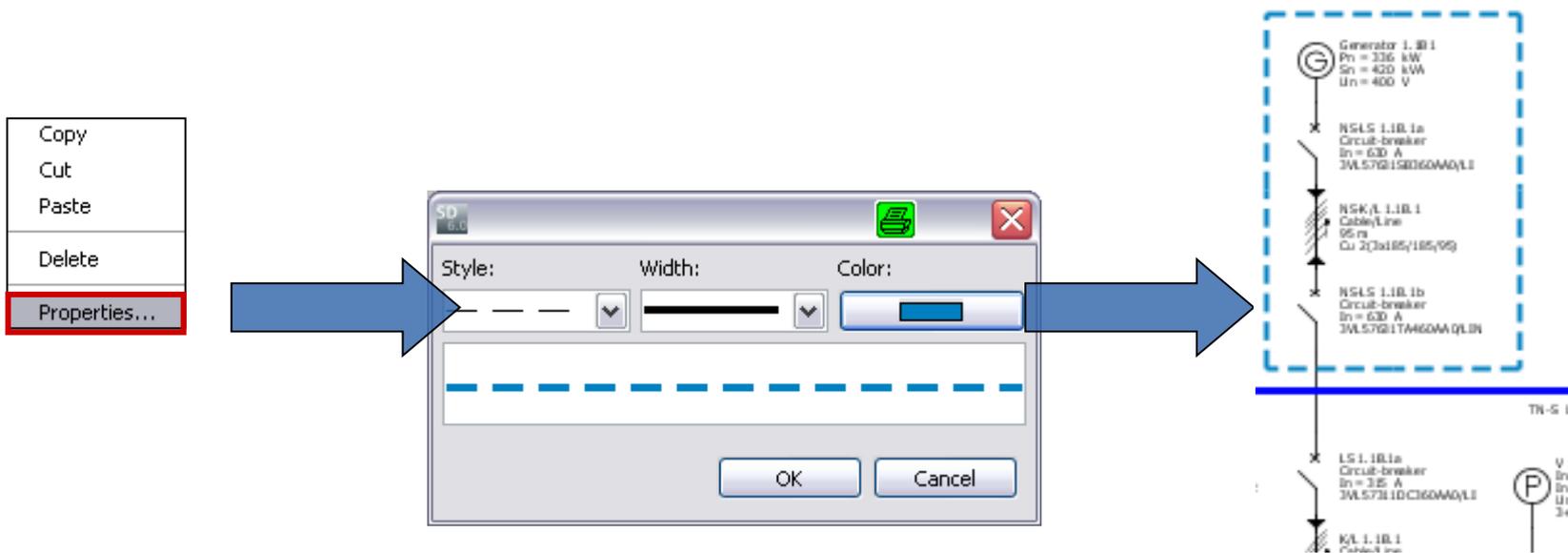
- marking it,
- moving the mouse onto one of the little yellow boxes
- and then dragging it into one of the directions indicated by the arrow, keeping the left mouse button pressed.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – annotations and graphic elements

**Colour, style** and **width of the border lines** of the graphic symbols can be changed,

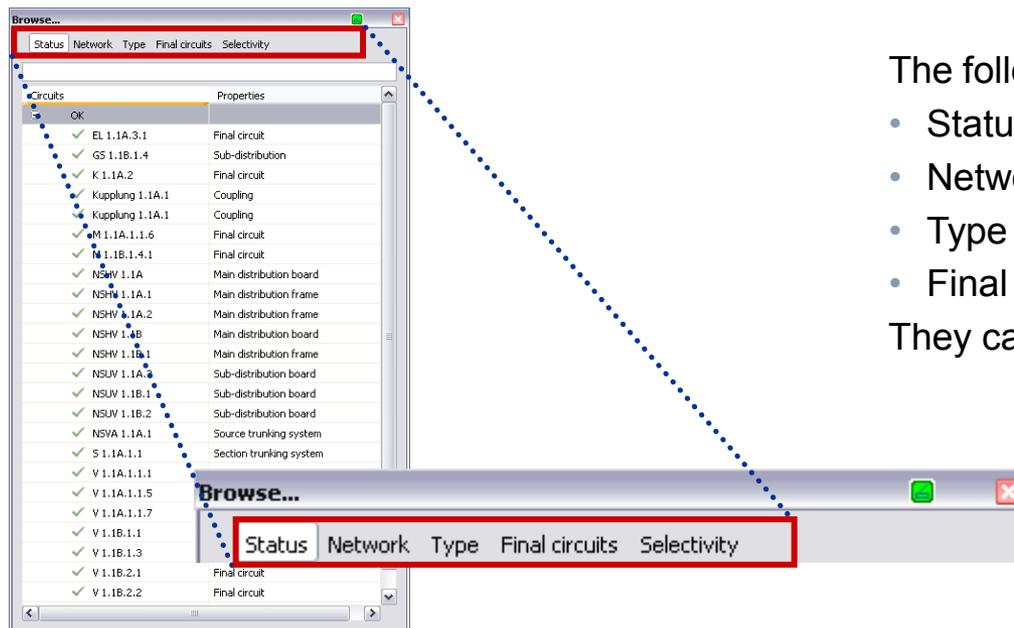
- by placing the mouse on the graph,
- calling up the "Properties" dialog from the context menu (right mouse button)
- and defining the desired layout in terms of **style, line width** and **colour**.



### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – search options

To keep an overview of a large network diagram, SIMARIS design provides a convenient **search function** which you can access by clicking the corresponding icon on the tool bar.



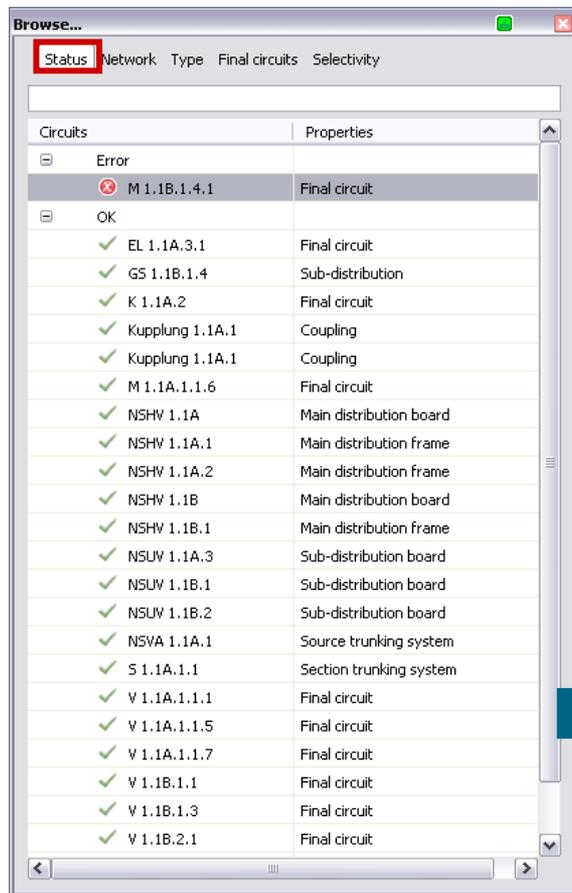
The following search criteria are available:

- Status
- Network
- Type
- Final circuits

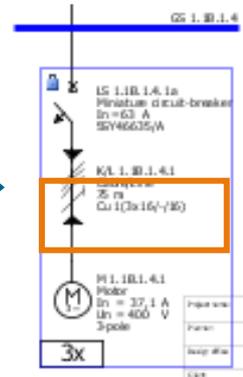
They can be accessed by their corresponding tabs.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – search options



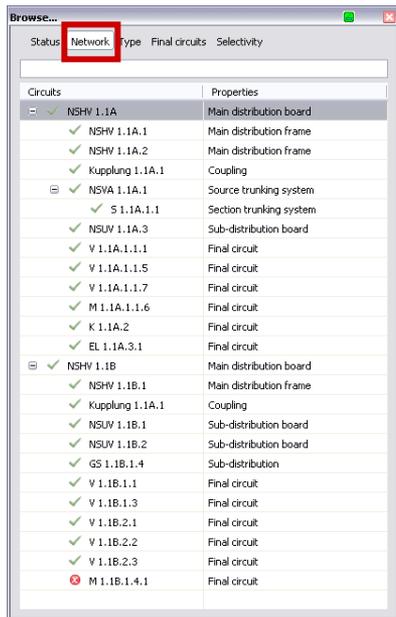
- The **Status** tab lists all circuits and sorts them according to the criterion whether they are still subject to errors or not, or whether there are still info messages/notes linked to them.
- When you mark a circuit in the list view with the cursor, it is marked in the graphics window as well (blue frame).



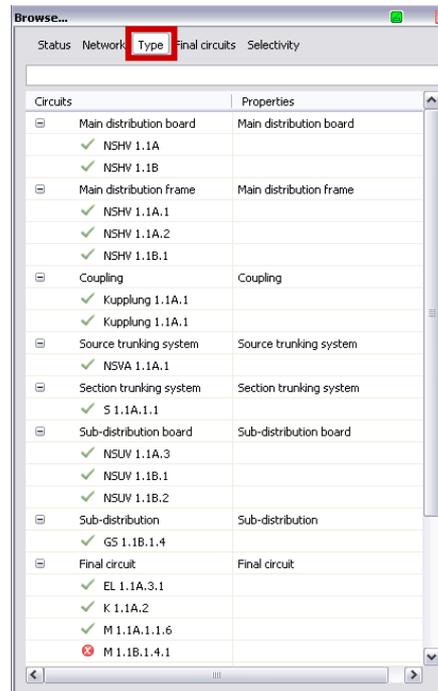
### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – search options

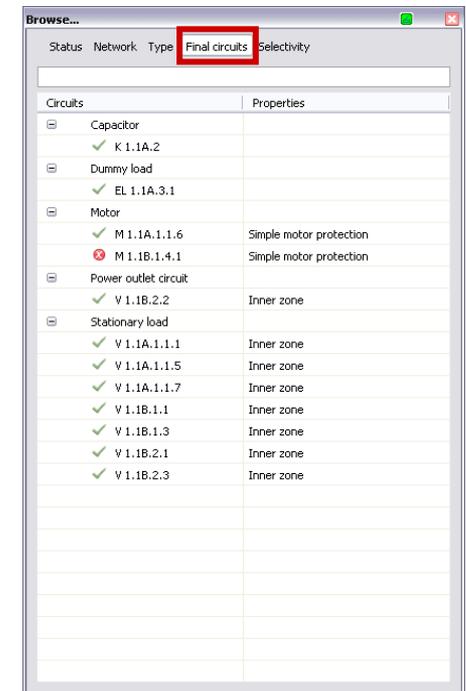
The **Network** tab displays all elements of the network diagram in a tree structure, also marking faulty elements as such.



You can search for circuits according to **Type**.

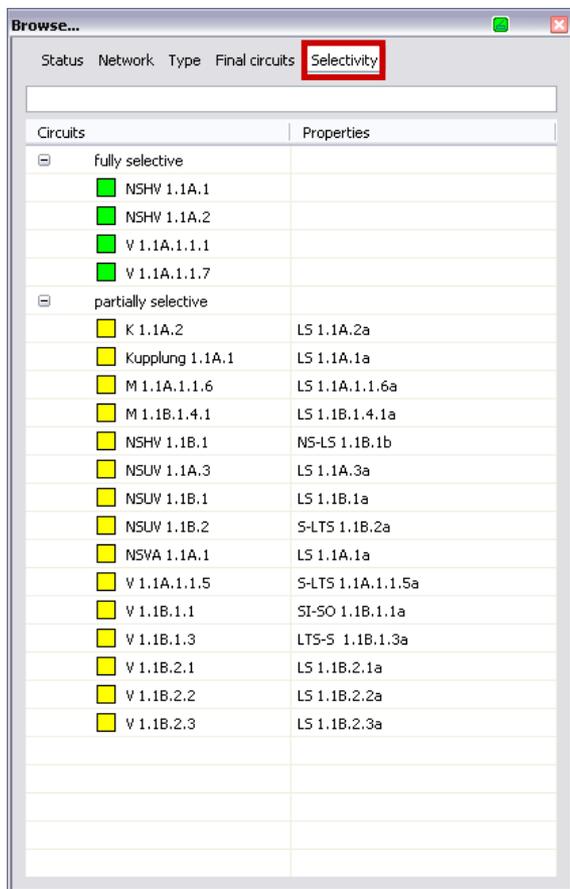


**Final circuits** may be used as search criterion as well.



### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – search options

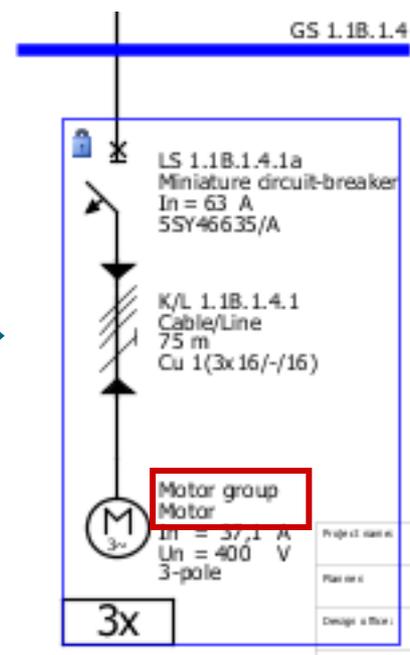
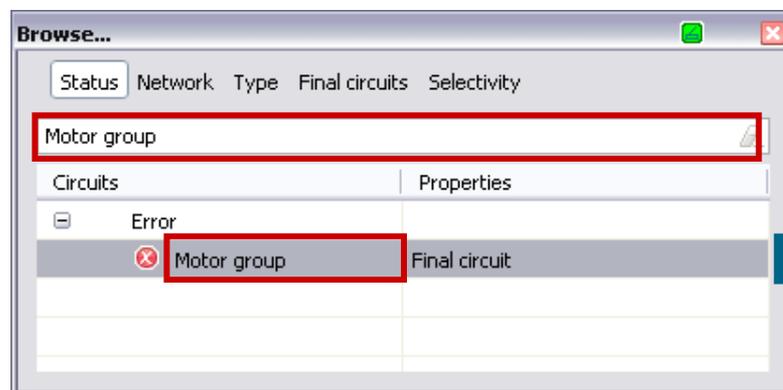


In addition, you have the option as user of **SIMARIS design professional** to search you network diagram according to the **Selectivity** criterion.

### 3. Network Design

#### Working in the network diagram – search options

Another search option is the entry of an element name – possibly adapted by you (in our example a motor group).



### 3. Network Design

#### Couplings

Mapping couplings in the network diagram is possible, both for

- general couplings, where bidirectional energy flow is possible,
- and for unidirectional couplings, where energy flow has been defined in one direction only.

You are able to map both normal and emergency power supply.

#### Note:

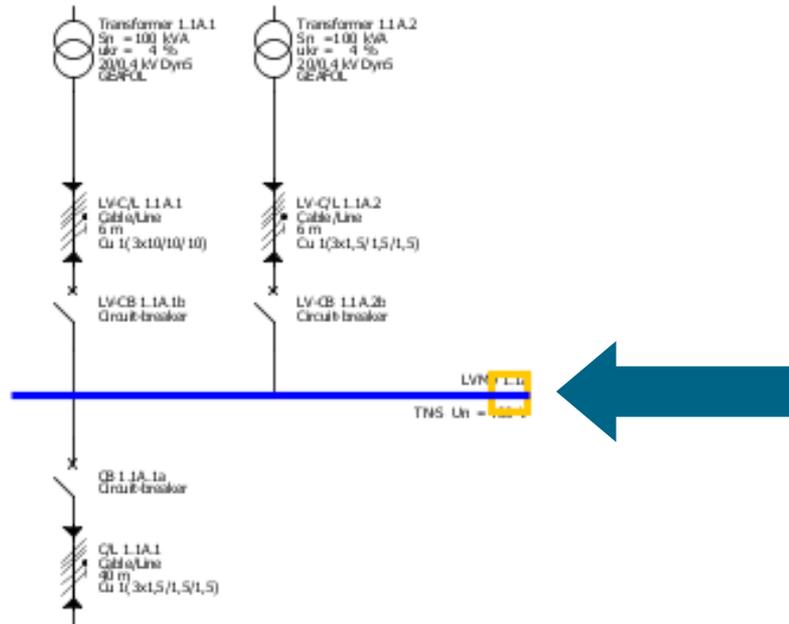
In order to be able to dimension such a complex feed-in system using couplings, you must define the operating modes for the feed-in system first.

This must be done after the complete feed-in system has been created. Use the "**Operating modes**" icon on the tool bar. For more detailed information, please refer to "[Dimensioning](#)".



### 3. Network Design

#### General couplings

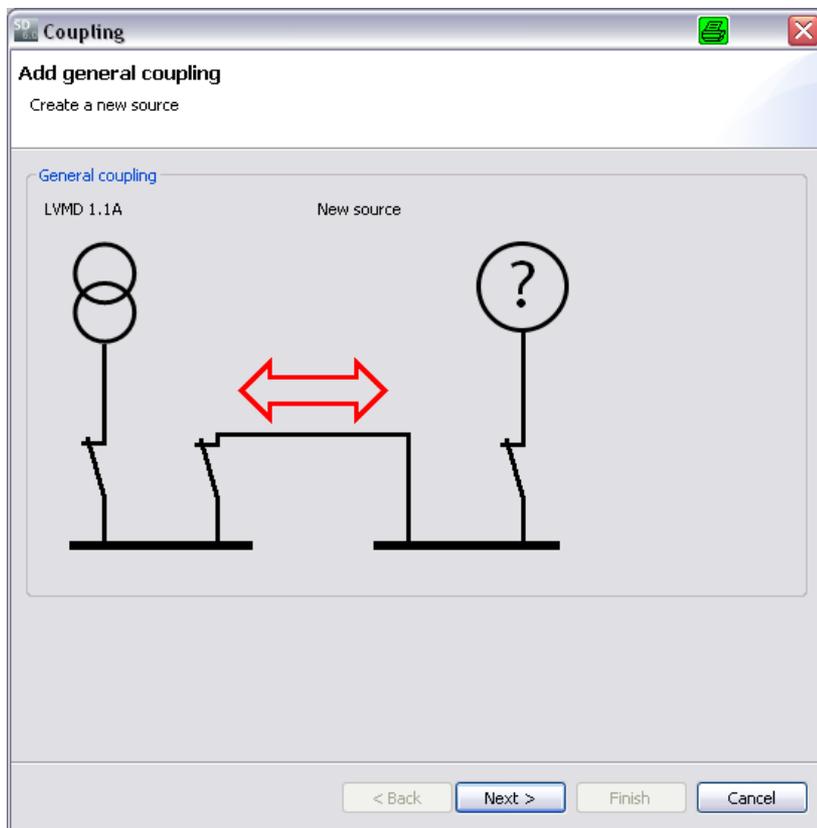


A "**general coupling**" is a coupling with an undefined direction of energy flow between busbar sections.

- In order to add a general coupling for normal power supply to the network diagram, please note that the cursor must be placed at the **outer end** of the busbar node of the feed-in circuit.

### 3. Network Design

#### General couplings



- The following input dialog first displays the coupling type (general) and the possible directions of energy flow.

### 3. Network Design

#### General couplings

**Coupling**

**Add general coupling**  
Specify the required parameters inside the distribution circuit.

Type of switchgear: Circuit-breaker

Type of connection: Direct connection

Busbar system: [empty]

Length [m]: [empty]

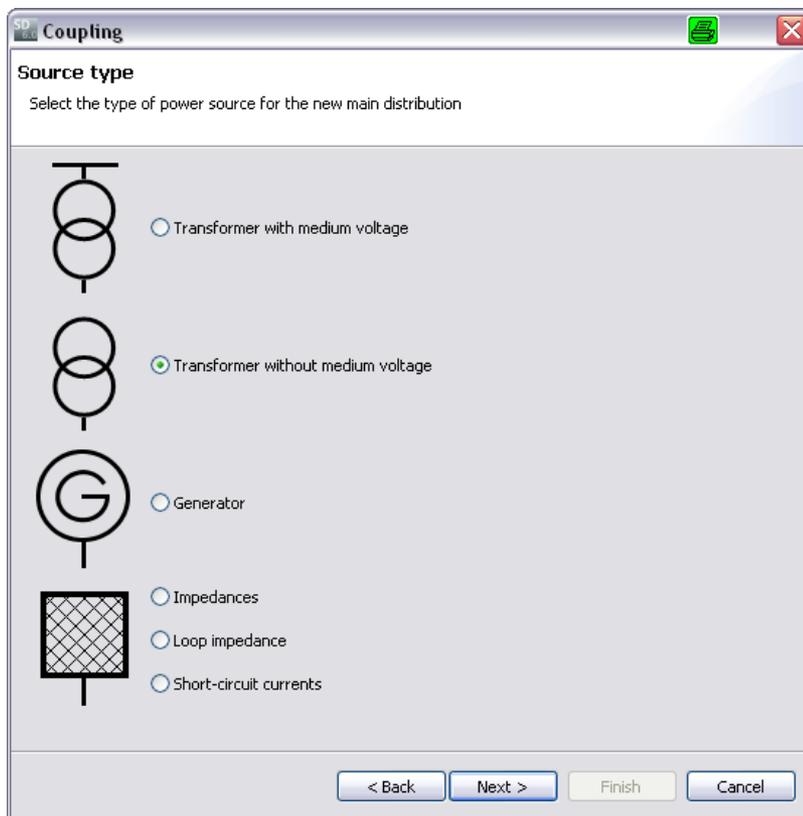
Type of switchgear: None

< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel

- You are prompted to enter the coupling data.

### 3. Network Design

#### General couplings



- Then the new type of infeed to your network must be selected. It may differ from the first (original) system infeed type.
- If the first system infeed type is a transformer, for example, the second infeed type may be another transformer or a generator, or a method of feed-in defined through impedances, loop impedances or short-circuit currents.

### 3. Network Design

#### General couplings

**Coupling**

**Add transformer**  
Specify the required parameters inside the infeed-circuit.

System configuration: TN-S

Type of switchgear: None

Type of connection: Cable/Line

Busbar system:

Length [m]:

Type of switchgear: Circuit-breaker

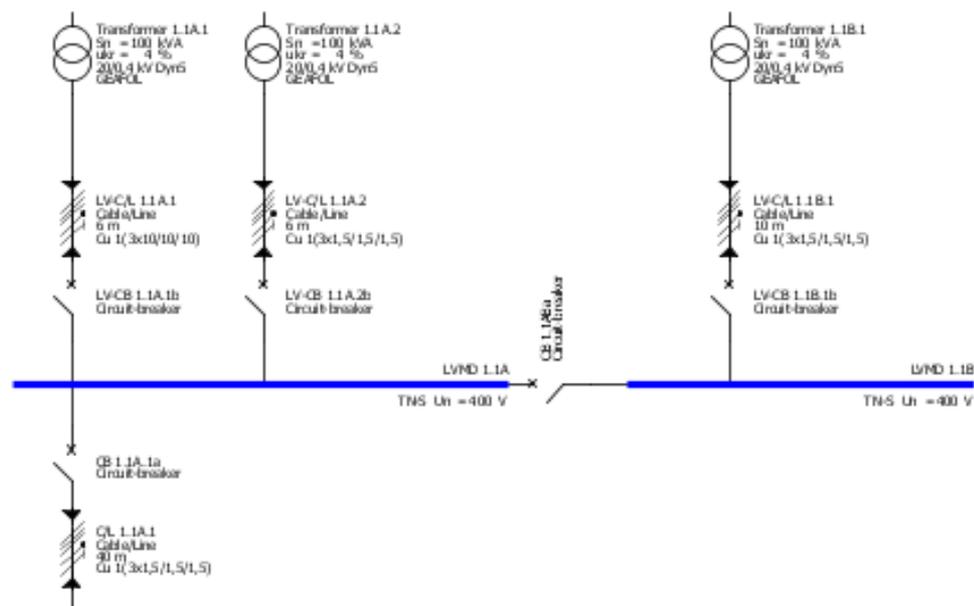
< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel

- Now you must define the data required for the selected type of second infeed, in this case it is a transformer without medium voltage.

### 3. Network Design

#### General couplings

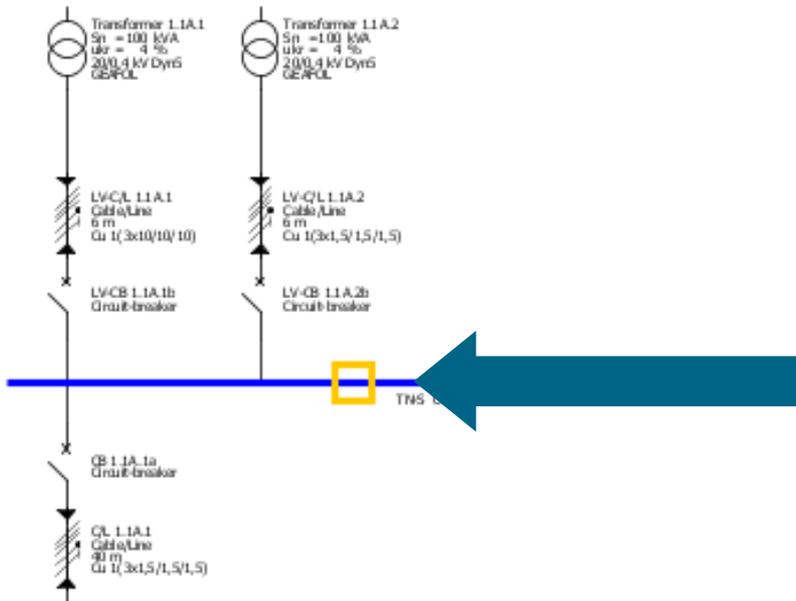
- The coupling is represented as follows.



- Now you can add distribution boards and load circuits to the new busbar for the new feed-in system linked by the coupling in the usual way.

### 3. Network Design

#### Unidirectional couplings

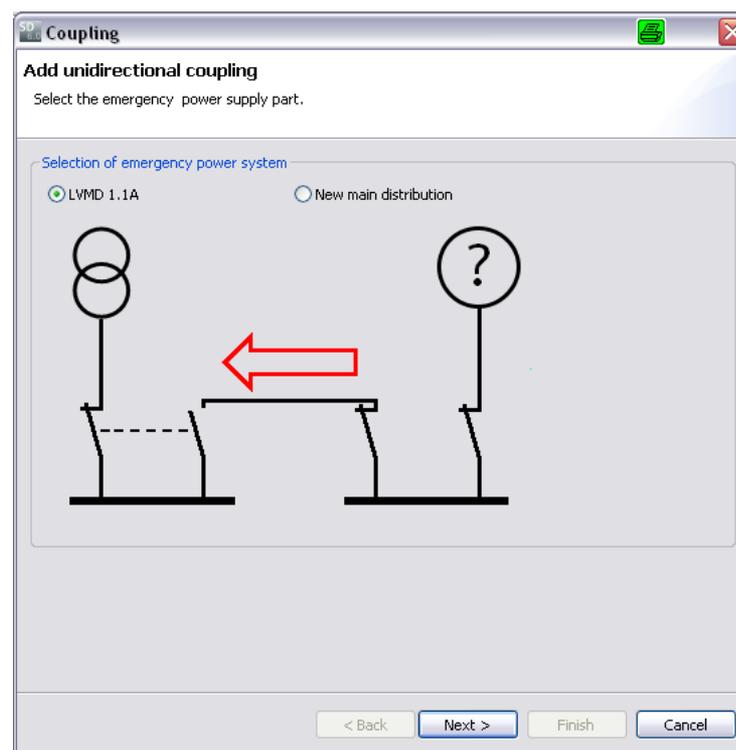
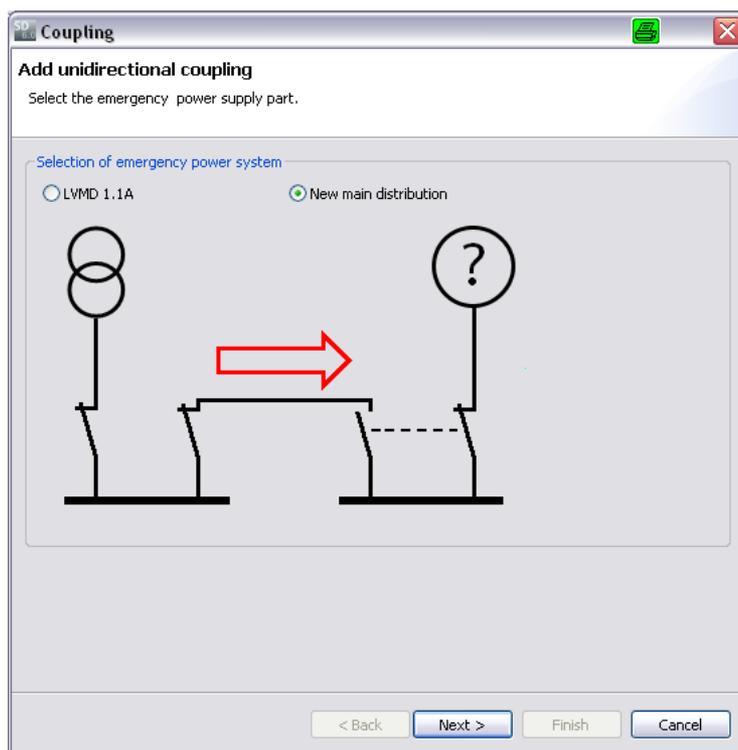


- In a unidirectional coupling, the direction of energy flow between busbar section has been defined.
- This can be employed to map combinations of normal and emergency/safety power supply (e.g. between transformer- and generator-supplied networks).
- Please note that the cursor for adding a coupling to the network diagram must not be placed at the outer busbar end, but at one of the **inner** insert points of the busbar for the infeed circuit.

### 3. Network Design

#### Unidirectional couplings

- In the following input dialog, you must define which of the feed-in systems is the emergency supply circuit. This way, you also determine the direction of energy flow.



### 3. Network Design

#### Unidirectional couplings

**Coupling**

**Add unidirectional coupling**  
Specify the required parameters inside the distribution circuit.

Type of switchgear: Circuit-breaker

Type of connection: Cable/Line

Busbar system: [empty]

Length [m]: 0

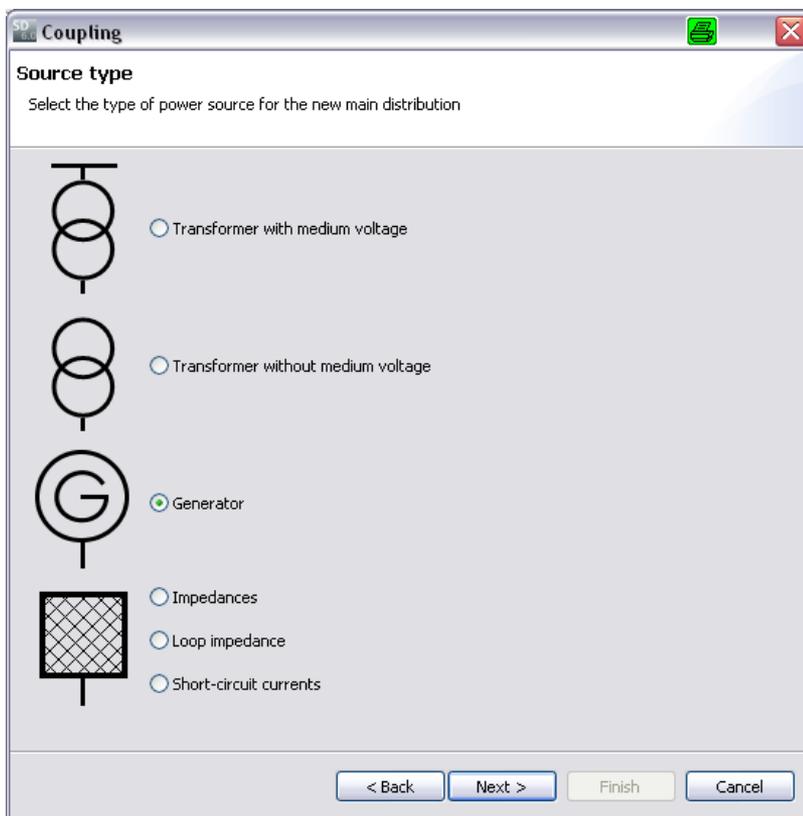
Type of switchgear: Non-automatic CB

< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel

- You are prompted to enter or select more technical data for the coupling.

### 3. Network Design

#### Unidirectional couplings



- Then, select the new type of power source to your network. It may differ from the first (original) system infeed type.
- If the first system infeed type is a transformer, for example, the second infeed type may be another transformer or a generator, or a method of feed-in defined through impedances, loop impedances or short-circuit currents.

### 3. Network Design

#### Unidirectional couplings

**Add generator**  
Specify the required parameters inside the infeed-circuit.

System configuration: TN-S

Type of switchgear: None

Type of connection: Cable/Line

Busbar system: [empty]

Length [m]: 0

Type of switchgear: Circuit-breaker

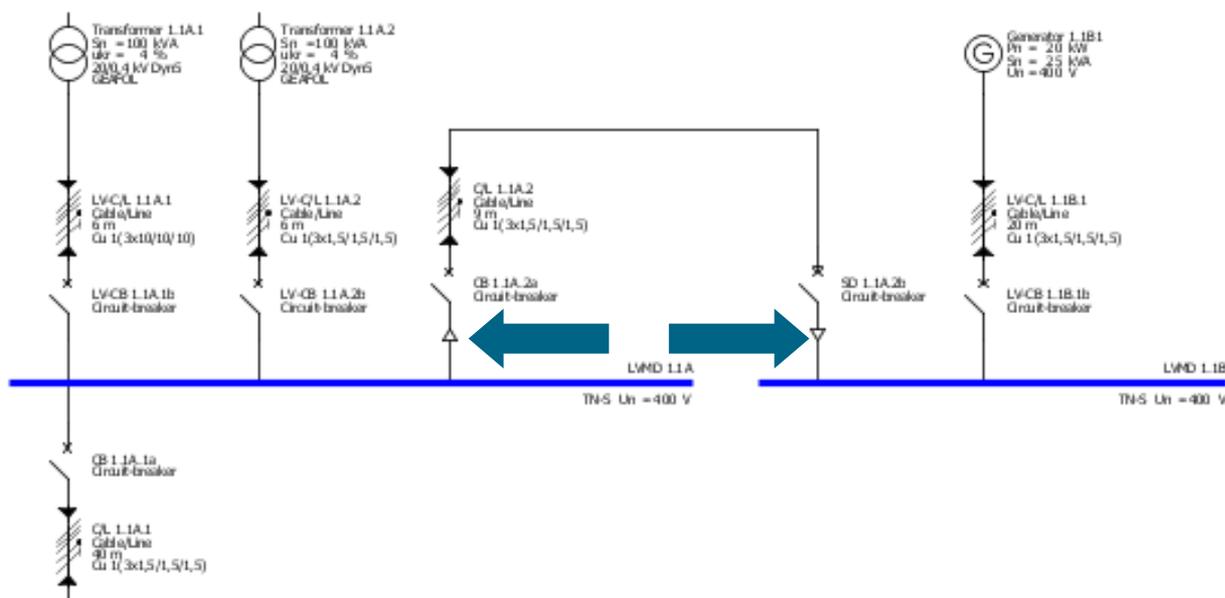
< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel

- Now you must define the data required for the selected type of second infeed, in this case it is a generator.

### 3. Network Design

#### Unidirectional couplings

- The coupling is represented as follows. The direction of energy flow is indicated by little arrows.



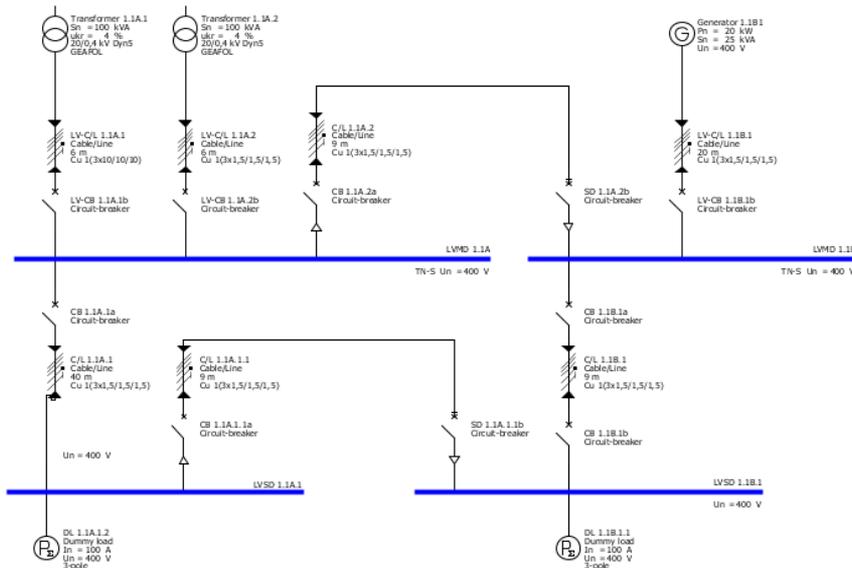
- Now you can add distribution boards and load circuits to the busbar for the new feed-in system linked by the coupling in the usual way.

### 3. Network Design

#### Unidirectional couplings at the sub-distribution board level

- In **SIMARIS design professional** you are able to create unidirectional couplings at the sub-distribution board level, too.
- This allows to map passive and active changeover to the emergency power supply.
- Couplings between the main and sub-distribution board level can also be mapped.

- The diagram shows a network designed with one unidirectional coupling each at the main and sub-distribution board level.



# SIMARIS design Tutorial

Software for efficient dimensioning  
of power distribution systems



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Defining operating modes  
Starting calculations  
Parallel network operation (pro)  
Displaying characteristic curves  
Automatic selectivity evaluation (pro)

## 4. Dimensioning

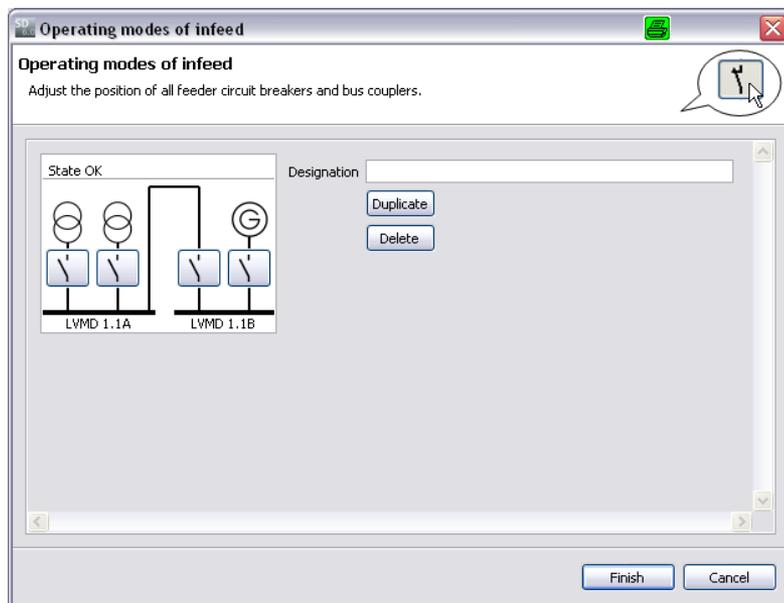
### Defining operating modes

- **SIMARIS design** enables you to dimension individual circuits, a subnetwork or the whole network.
- An optimal dimensioning result can be attained by considering only those operating states or switch positions in the calculation and device selection that are necessary for operating the switchgear installation safely.
- This means that the prerequisite for proper network dimensioning is the definition of network operating modes and the corresponding switch positions.
- When the "**operating modes**" function is called up via the tool bar, a display of the feeder supply management is opened, where the required operating modes are graphically represented and can be further defined in terms of their switch positions.



## 4. Dimensioning

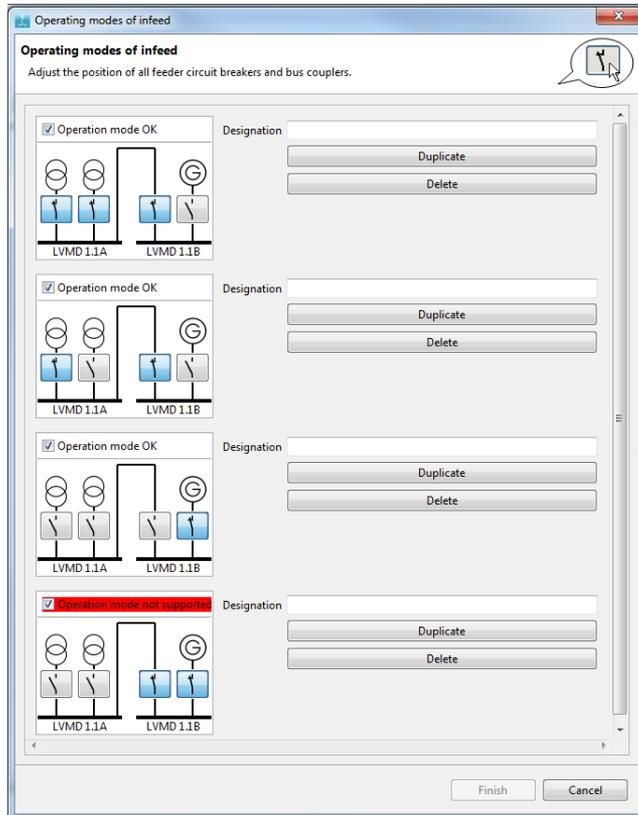
### Defining operating modes



- At first, only the structure of the configured infeed system is displayed. The switch position required for this particular operating mode can still be set by clicking on the switch symbol (open – closed).

## 4. Dimensioning

### Defining operating modes



More operating modes are defined by duplicating the existing operating mode. Afterwards the switch positions are defined according to the new operating mode requirements.

Operating modes can be activated/deactivated. Dimensioning is only done for activated operating modes.

- This action returns an overview of the required operating modes as exemplified in this screenshot. These operating modes will then form the basis for the subsequent dimensioning process.
- Switching states for which a calculation is not possible, are marked accordingly. They must be properly adjusted prior to dimensioning.

#### Attention:

As soon as you change one of the operating modes, delete or add operating modes, you must also start a new dimensioning cycle, since you change the calculation basis for the dimensioning process with every new operating mode change!

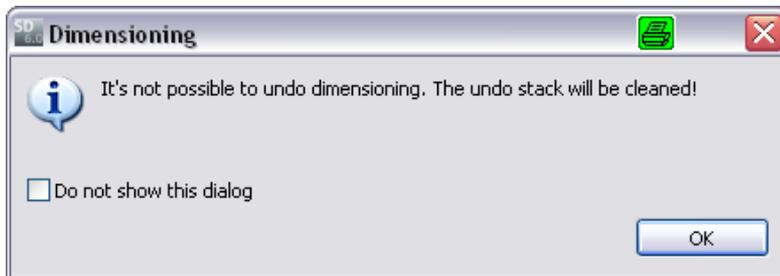
## 4. Dimensioning

### Starting calculations

- Dimensioning the entire network, selected circuits or subnetworks can be directly triggered using the dimensioning icons on the tool bar.



- If you did not define any operating modes beforehand (see "[Defining operating modes](#)"), the dialog for the definition of operating modes will be displayed automatically (for a description, please refer to "[Defining operating modes](#)")



- Only then, the actual dimensioning process can be started. This process is irreversible.

## 4. Dimensioning

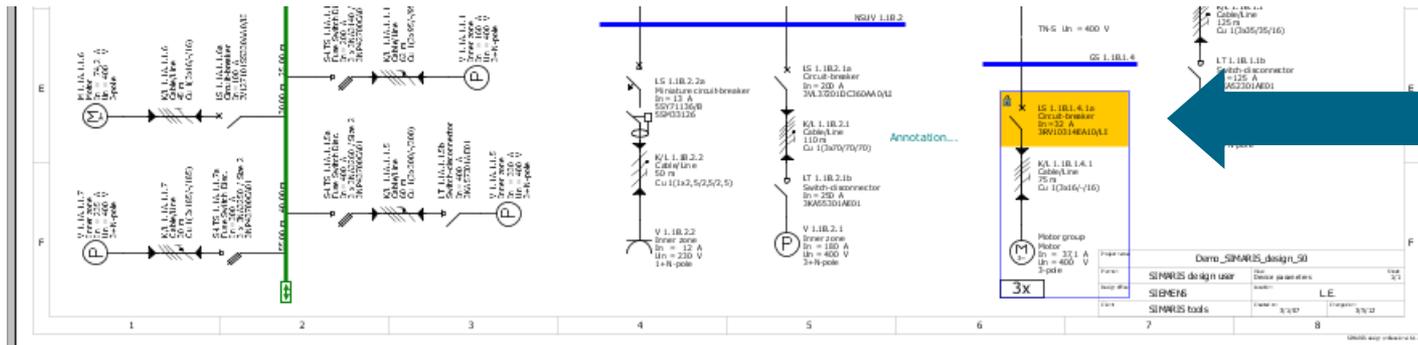
### Starting calculations

- Dimensioning and the resulting device selection are performed according to defined operating constellations. Thus an optimized dimensioning result is attained.
- **SIMARIS design** calculates the minimum and maximum short-circuit currents from all defined operating modes, this calculation forms the basis for dimensioning the entire network.
- Complex network configurations can be easily implemented with the aid of tie breakers or bus couplers, also see "Couplings".

## 4. Dimensioning

### Starting calculations

- If errors should occur during the dimensioning process, e.g. owing to default devices which do not meet the requirements for the defined operating modes, info and error messages will be displayed below the network diagram.
- If one of the messages is selected with the cursor (now highlighted in grey), the corresponding device is marked in yellow on the network diagram so that a correlation can always be created between messages and items of equipment in the network diagram.

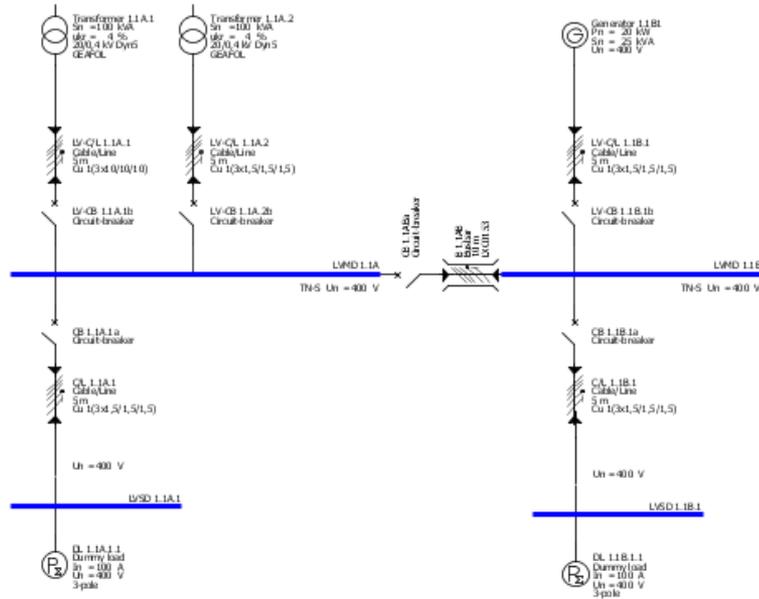


Messages [3]

S.	E.	Message
X	M...	Device operating voltage U = 240V isn't permitted with the network nominal voltage Un = 400V of the TN-S-net
X	M...	Overload protection not fulfilled. IR = 32A < Ibs = 37.087A
X	M...	Load current = 37.087A is higher than the permissible load of the upper switch = 32A

## 4. Dimensioning

### Parallel network operation (pro)

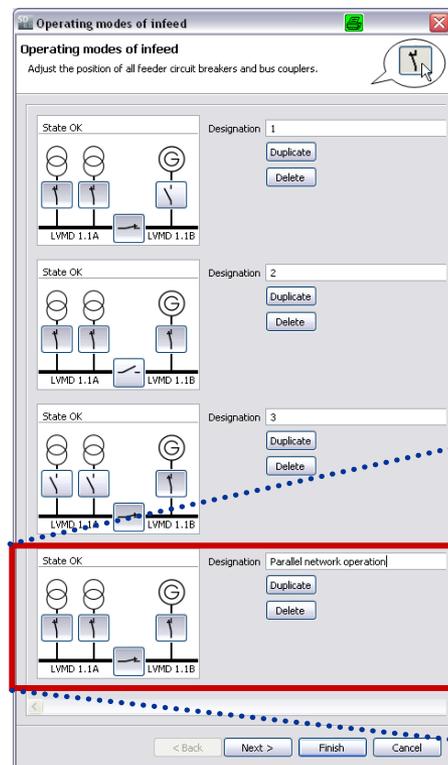


The possibility to dimension identical power sources connected in parallel and calculating the impact of this configuration on the short-circuit currents or load currents in the network, is extended by another option in **SIMARIS design professional**:

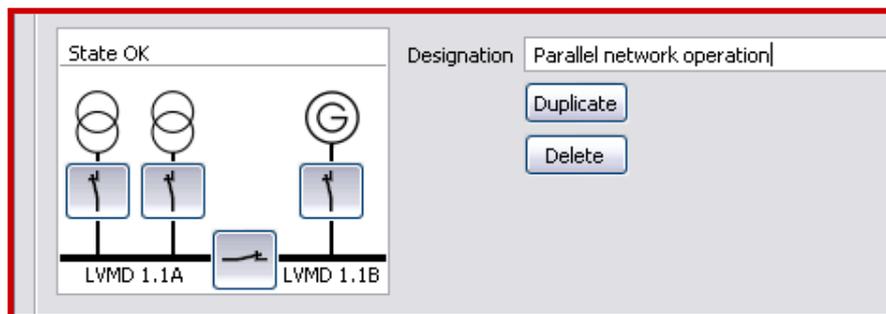
- different power sources (e.g. transformers and generators) can be operated in parallel in the same network.
- Parallel network operation can be configured in **SIMARIS design** by adding bidirectional ties (couplings) in conjunction with not identical infeed systems.

## 4. Dimensioning

### Parallel network operation (pro)



- In the following example, the 4<sup>th</sup> defined operating mode (red frame) represents such parallel network operation.

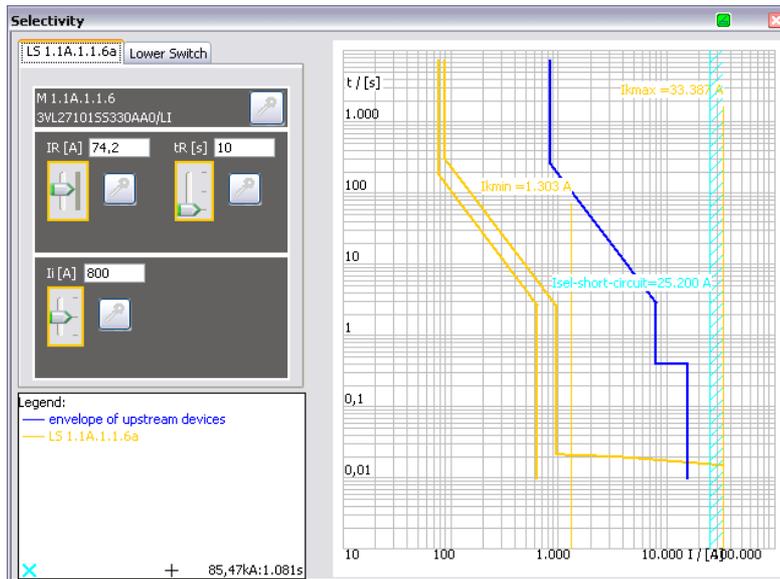




## 4. Dimensioning

### Displaying characteristic curves

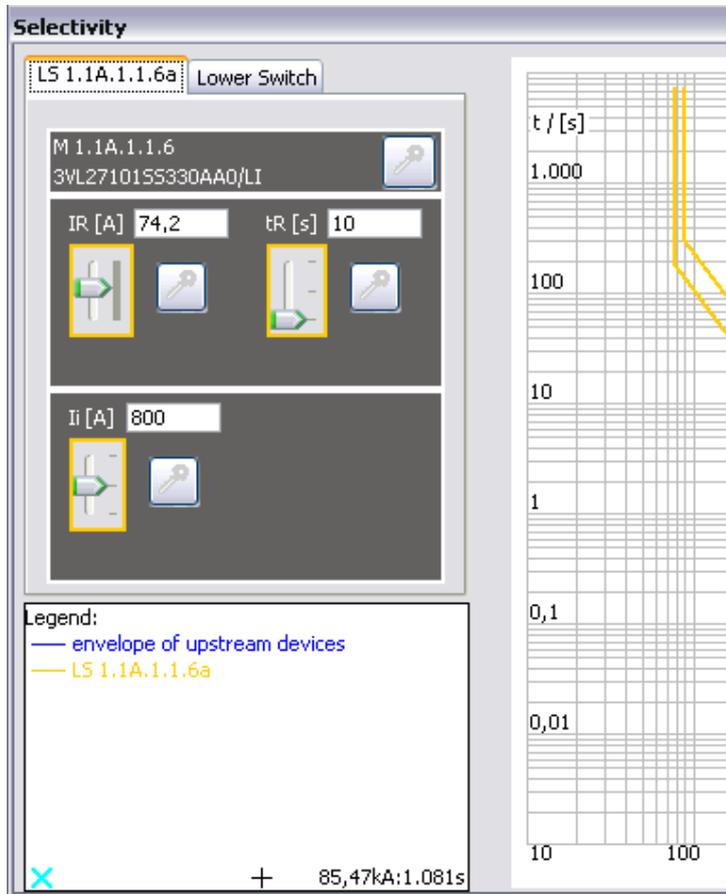
- Click the icon **for displaying characteristic curves** on the tool bar.



- A window opens, where the current-time characteristic of the selected element as well as the envelope curves of the upstream and downstream device are displayed in a diagram.

## 4. Dimensioning

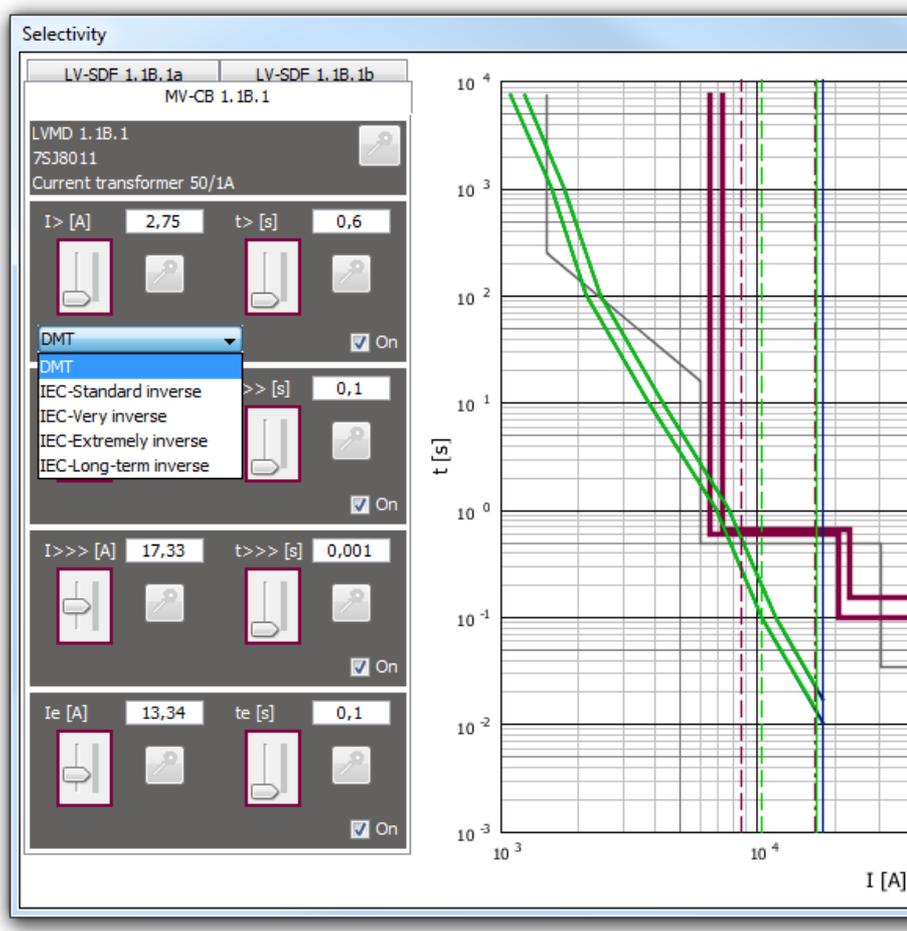
### Displaying characteristic curves



- If there is the option for entering parameters of the selected device, they can now be set with sliders.
- The effects of these new settings on the current-time characteristic are simultaneously shown in the diagram on the right, where the device curve is adjusted accordingly.
- A click on the key icon of one or all switches locks your settings.
- They won't be changed any more in any subsequent redimensioning process.
- Such devices are identified by a key on the network diagram as well.
- Any conflicts resulting from the defined setting are indicated in form of messages below the network diagram.

## 4. Dimensioning

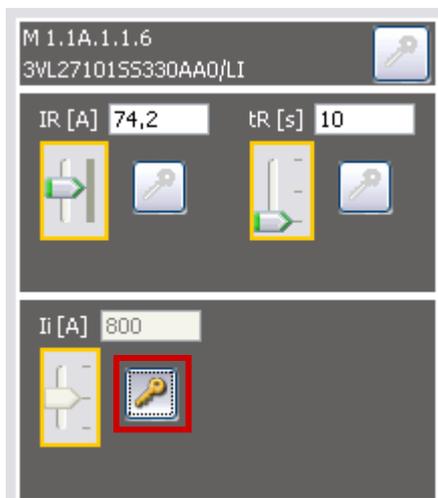
### Displaying characteristic curves



- For medium-voltage circuit breakers you can select either DMT (Definite Minimum Time) or IDMT (Inverse Definite Minimum Time) in the selectivity window
- For IDMT you can select the following curves:
  - IEC-Standard invers
  - IEC-Very invers
  - IEC-Extremely invers
  - IEC-Long-term invers

## 4. Dimensioning

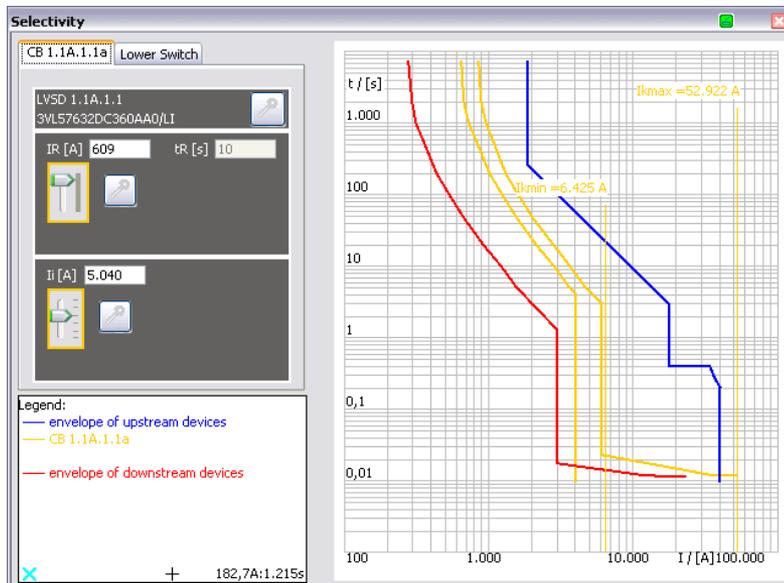
### Displaying characteristic curves



- Diagram output with characteristic curves →  
Program step "[Project output](#)"

## 4. Dimensioning

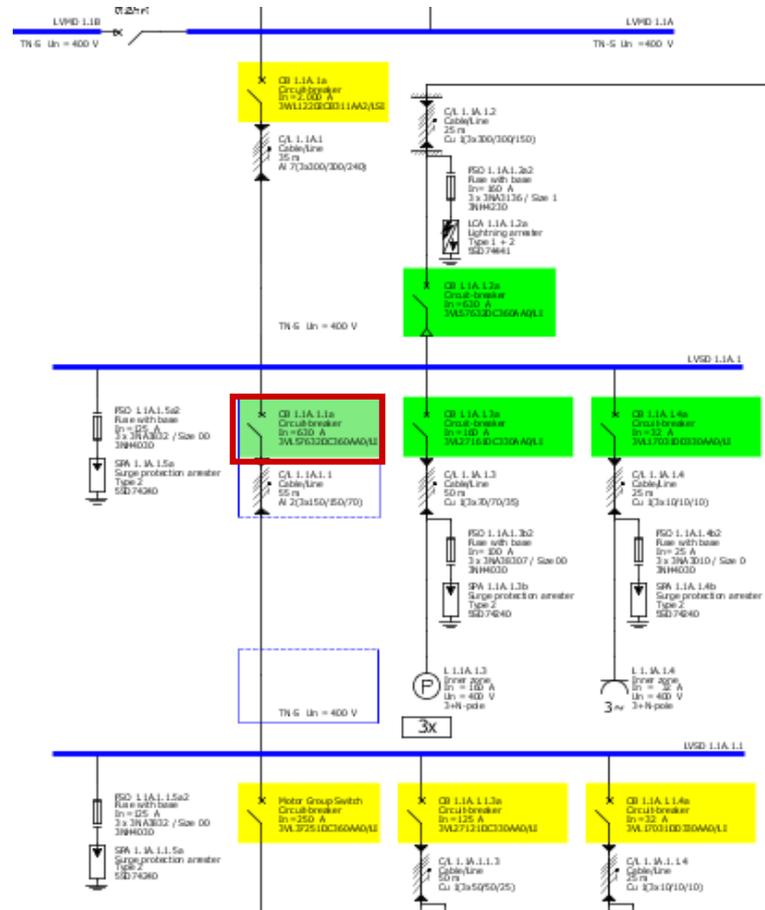
### Automatic selectivity evaluation (pro)



- With **SIMARIS design professional** you can benefit from automatic selectivity evaluations by the software.
- In addition to the current-time characteristic of the selected item of equipment and the envelope curves of its upstream and downstream device, its selectivity limits are also displayed automatically.

## 4. Dimensioning

### Automatic selectivity evaluation (pro)



- In addition, each switching device is colour-marked in the entire network diagram as follows, when selectivity evaluation was enabled:

Green: item is fully selective

Yellow: item is partially selective

Grey: item cannot be evaluated



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## 5. Project Output

### Overview

**Overview of project output options**

The screenshot shows the SIMARIS design software interface. The title bar reads "SIMARIS design - Demo\_SD60.sd". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Dimensioning", "View", "Tools", "Help", and "Energy efficiency". The toolbar contains various icons for navigation and editing. The main workspace displays a network diagram with a grid. The diagram is titled "normal infeed" and shows a complex network of busbars, cables, and switches. The diagram is divided into sections labeled 1 through 7 and A through F. The left sidebar contains two panels: "Documentation types" and "Output options". The "Documentation types" panel has checkboxes for "Project documentation", "Device list, sorted by distribution", "List of busbars", "List of cables", "Short-circuit currents", "Selectivity documentation", "Network diagram (PDF)", and "Network diagram (DWG/DXF)". The "Output options" panel has dropdowns for "Paper size: A4", "Logo: D:\Program Files\...", "Cables: Metric", and "Paper size PDF: Original". There are also checkboxes for "Include symbols" (unchecked) and "All views" (checked). A "Start Output" button is located at the bottom of the "Output options" panel. The top of the interface shows three steps: "1 Project definition", "2 Network design", and "3 Project output", with "3 Project output" being the active step.

- In the step "**Project output**", you can see the network diagram you designed on the right. It cannot be modified any more in this program step.

## 5. Project Output

### Overview

The screenshot shows a configuration window for project output. It is divided into two main sections: 'Documentation types' and 'Output options'. In the 'Documentation types' section, 'Project documentation' is selected with a checked checkbox, while other options like 'Device list, sorted by distribution', 'Device settings', 'List of busbars', 'List of cables', 'Short-circuit currents', 'Selectivity documentation', 'Network diagram (PDF)', 'Network diagram (DWG/DXF)', and 'SIMARIS exchange file (SX)' are unchecked. The 'Output options' section includes a 'Paper size' dropdown set to 'A4', a 'Logo' field with the path 'D:\Program file' and a browse button, a 'Cables' dropdown set to 'Metric', and a 'Paper size PDF' dropdown set to 'Original'. There are also checkboxes for 'include symbols' (unchecked), 'Current View' (selected), and 'All views' (unchecked). A 'Start Output' button is located at the bottom left of the dialog.

- In the screen area on the left, you can define the output type of your project by clicking the appropriate check box. Below you can select the options linked to that output type.

## 5. Project Output

### Project documentation

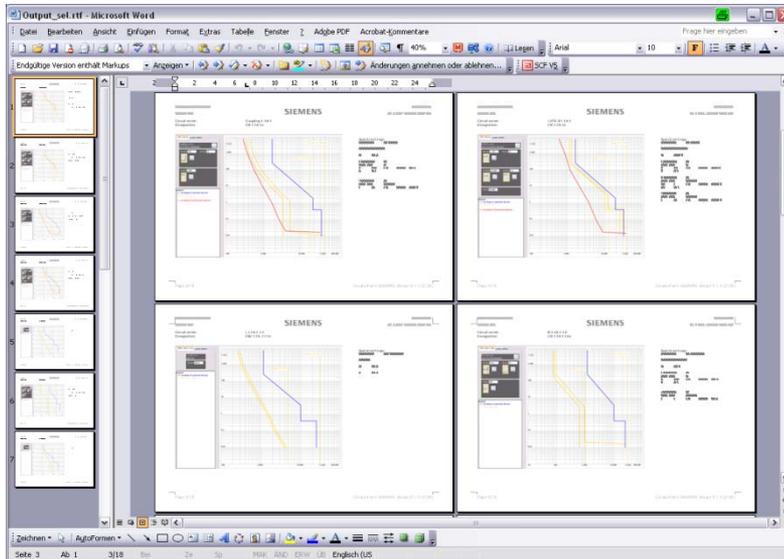
Some of the output variants available in SIMARIS design are described below:

**"Project documentation"** for example comprises

- a cover sheet
- an overview of the default settings made
- a graphical representation of the defined network operating modes
- device lists
- a list of the standards used for the calculation.

## 5. Project Output

### Selectivity documentation



"**Selectivity documentation**" comprises a data sheet for each configured device

- which allows an unambiguous identification of the device on the network diagram,
- documents all of the required parameter settings,
- and includes a drawing showing the corresponding tripping characteristic incl. tolerance bands and the envelope curves of the upstream and downstream devices.

## 5. Project Output

### Selectivity documentation (professional)

- In addition, users of the **professional** version are provided with a selectivity evaluation of every device and the selectivity limits for the device are shown on the graphics.



## 5. Project Output

### Transfer file for SIMARIS project

- In **SIMARIS design** users are able to create a transfer file (.sx) to hand over project data to SIMARIS project \*.

\* SIMARIS project is a software tool for determining the space requirements of electric power distribution systems and budgeting them. In addition, it can automatically create tender specification texts for the configured switchgear. SIMARIS project is currently available for the following countries: Austria, Brazil, China, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey.

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## 6. More about SIMARIS

In the SIMARIS design software, you will find more useful information about how to familiarize with the program and how to handle it efficiently. Click the menu item "**Help**" to access

- the Help file
- the Technical Manual for SIMARIS design and SIMARIS project.

More information about **SIMARIS design** and the other tools of the SIMARIS family...

- **SIMARIS project** for determining the space requirements of distribution boards and the budget, and for generating specifications (bills of quantities)
- **SIMARIS curves** for displaying characteristic device curves and visualising parameter settings

can be found at: [www.siemens.com/simaris](http://www.siemens.com/simaris)

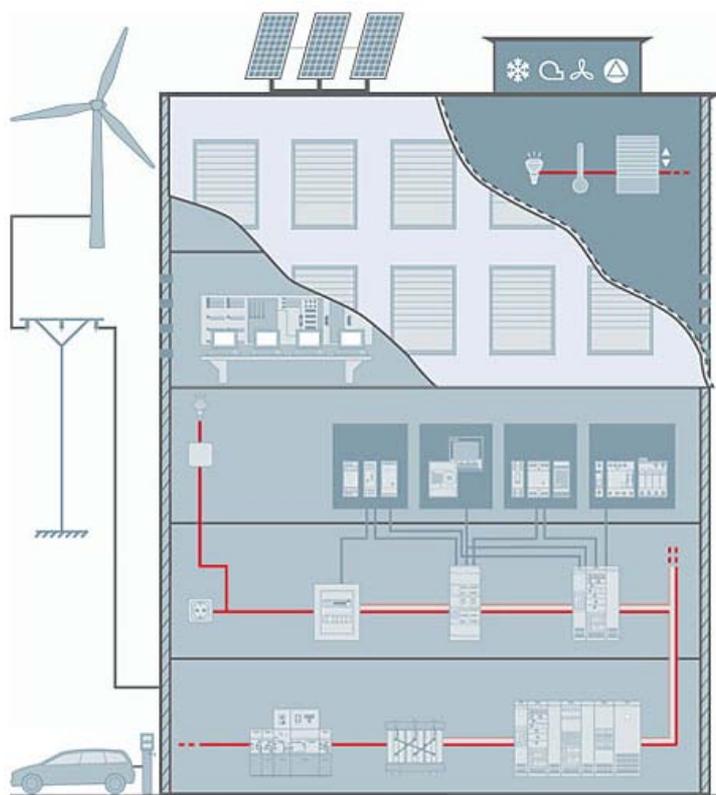
This website offers you a lot more information and interesting news about the SIMARIS planning tools as well as the contact data for your local point of contact.

## 6. More about SIMARIS

### Integrated power distribution with Totally Integrated Power

#### Electric power distribution in the building

for infrastructure and industrial projects



Using SIMARIS planning tools you always rely on **Totally Integrated Power** – the intelligent concept for integrated power distribution in commercial, institutional and industrial buildings, ranging from the medium voltage level to the socket outlet. This technology platform comprises tools and support for planning and configuring power distribution systems, a well-matched, comprehensive product and systems portfolio and the communications option to link power distribution to higher-level HMI, monitoring / control and management systems. This way, you can attain noticeable saving potentials throughout the entire project cycle - from investment and planning to building installation and operation.

- [www.siemens.com/tip-cs](http://www.siemens.com/tip-cs)
- [www.siemens.com/tip-cs/products-and-systems](http://www.siemens.com/tip-cs/products-and-systems)