Syllabus: Distribution System Design and Safety Training

**Total Duration:** 40 Hours (7 days)

**Total Chapters: 20** 

Target Audience: Experienced and fresh engineers

**Objective:** To update knowledge, share expertise, and explore case studies in the Nepalese context. **Host:** Nepal Engineers Association (NEA) in collaboration with Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA).

## **Chapter 1: Introduction to Electrical Distribution System**

- Nomenclature and Voltage Levels: familiarization with distribution system components and voltage levels.
- **Voltage Standards**: National/international standards and their impact on equipment compatibility and system performance.
- Three-Phase to Single-Phase transition: Principles, usage scenarios, and efficiency considerations, and operational implications
- Conductor and insulators: AAC, AAAC, ACSR, HTLS, ABC and other conductors
- System Configurations: primary and secondary line configurations eg. Radial, loop network etc.
- **Nepalese Distribution System**: Current structure, challenges, and opportunities for modernization.

# **Chapter 2: Short-Term Load Forecasting & Feature Engineering – Operational Perspectives**

- **Real-Time Grid Management:** Utilizing historical load data, weather forecasts, and real-time data for distribution system optimization.
- Advanced Forecasting Methods: Implementing regression, neural networks, and ARIMA models with refined feature engineering.
- **Performance Metrics:** Evaluating accuracy using MAPE, RMSE, and pre/post feature engineering comparisons.
- **Nepal-Specific Challenges:** Addressing data limitations, resource constraints, and forecasting gaps in local utilities.
- **Practical Applications:** Case studies from Nepal's power sector demonstrating enhanced forecasting accuracy.

### **Chapter 3: Long-Term Load Forecasting – Planning Perspectives**

- Role in Infrastructure Planning: Long-term capacity expansion and investment decisions.
- **Influencing Factors**: Population growth, urbanization, industrialization, and policy impacts.
- Forecasting Models: Econometric modeling, scenario-based forecasting, and Delphi method.
- Uncertainty Management: Strategies for incorporating variability and risk.
- Nepal-Specific Examples: Regional demand growth and its implications.

### **Chapter 4: Voltage Drop and Loss Calculations**

- **Method of Moments**: Step-by-step explanation and applications.
- Line Flow Calculations: Shortcut and iterative methods for quick analysis.

- Analytical Techniques: Principles of Distribution system load flow methods
- Advanced Techniques inclusion of distributed generation in distribution system load flow analysis
- Voltage Regulation: Techniques for improving voltage profiles.
- Hands-On Case Studies: Real-world examples from Nepal.

# **Chapter 5: Load Flow in Distribution Systems**

- Load Flow Analysis: Importance for system planning and operational efficiency.
- **Key Parameters**: Voltage profiles, line currents, and losses.
- **Software Applications**: Use of LF tools like ETAP and others
- Hands-On Exercises: Simulation of Nepalese distribution networks.
- Error Handling: Addressing convergence issues.

### **Chapter 6: GIS Systems**

- **Concepts**: Role of GIS in utility management.
- **Applications**: Asset mapping, outage management, and route optimization.
- Implementation Challenges: Data collection and integration.
- Case Studies: Use in Nepal's distribution sector.
- Future Prospects: Advancements in GIS technologies.

### **Chapter 7: Optimal distribution System Design**

- Distribution transformer selection: optimal location and sizing of Distribution transformer.
- **Substation design principle:** Optimal sitting & sizing based on load centers, environment, and accessibility, Basic design principles.
- **Network Optimization:** HT/LT design with optimal conductor selection for reliability and cost-effectiveness.
- Cost & Practicality: Cost-benefit insights with real-world applications in Nepal.

#### **Chapter 8: Losses in Distribution System**

- **Introduction to Losses**: Overview of technical and non-technical losses.
- **Breakdown of Losses**: Segregation into primary categories.
- Non-Technical Loss Issues: Theft, metering inaccuracies, and billing inefficiencies.
- Case Studies: Loss analysis in Nepalese distribution utilities e.g. DLRMP
- **Technological Solutions:** Smart meters, AMI, and automated loss tracking for improved efficiency.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Role of utilities, government, and community participation.
- Lessons Learned: Key takeaways, replicable strategies, and best practices.

### **Chapter 9: Case Studies & Practical Insights of Technical Losses**

- Global & Nepal-Specific Success Stories: Review of major loss reduction initiatives and their impact.
- **Key Loss Contributors:** Conductor losses, transformer inefficiencies, reactive power flow, aging infrastructure, and poor maintenance.

- **Minimization Strategies:** Network reconfiguration, conductor upgrades, and reactive power compensation etc.
- Open Discussion: Experience sharing and problem-solving for future loss reduction efforts.

# **Chapter 10: Distribution System Protection**

- Existing Practices: Overview of current protection schemes.
- Conventional Methods: Fuses, circuit breakers, and relays.
- Protection Coordination: Ensuring seamless operation of protective devices.
- Challenges in Nepal: Issues in rural and remote areas.
- **Best Practices**: Examples from developed systems.

## **Chapter 11: Protection Coordination with Renewable Energy**

- Challenges with Integration: Variability and grid stability.
- Advanced Protection Systems: Inverter-based protection, adaptive relays.
- **Practical Examples**: Microgrids and solar integration in Nepal.
- Reliability Studies: Ensuring uninterrupted supply.
- Case Studies: Lessons from Nepalese renewable projects.

# **Chapter 12: Urban and Underground Distribution Systems**

- **Urban Challenges**: Congestion, reliability, and safety.
- Underground Systems: Design considerations and cost implications.
- **Planning and Implementation**: Best practices for urban environments.
- Economic Analysis: ROI and lifecycle costs.
- Case Studies: Urban projects.

#### **Chapter 13: Nepalese Rural Electrification**

- **Historical Progress**: Timeline and milestones.
- Challenges: Technical, financial, and social aspects.
- Community Involvement: Role of local stakeholders.
- Lessons Learned: Successes and failures.
- **Future Prospects**: Expansion and sustainability strategies.

#### **Chapter 14: Distribution System Automation**

- **Substation Automation**: SCADA systems and their benefits.
- Data Center Management: Centralized monitoring and control.
- **System Integration**: Interoperability and scalability.
- Challenges and Solutions: Practical insights.
- Case Studies: Nepal's steps toward automation.

# **Chapter 15: Distribution Network Automation**

- Concepts: Definition and scope.
- Implementation Strategies: Stepwise approach to network automation.

- Challenges and Solutions: Overcoming resource and technical barriers.
- Case Studies: Successful implementations examples.
- Future Trends: Smart grid integration.

# **Chapter 16: Procurement and Inventory Management**

- Quality Assurance: Ensuring compliance with standards.
- **Procurement Procedures**: Transparent and efficient processes.
- Inventory Optimization: Techniques for minimizing costs.
- Case Studies: Examples from Nepalese utilities.
- Future Directions: Digital and AI-based tools.

# **Chapter 17: Demand Side Management**

- **Consumer-Side Perspectives**: Role in grid stability.
- Implementation Techniques: Load shifting, peak shaving, and efficiency programs.
- **Economic Benefits**: Cost reductions for utilities and consumers.
- **Policy Frameworks**: Supportive regulations.
- Case Studies: Implementations examples.

# **Chapter 18: TOD and Smart Metering**

- **Time-of-Use Metering**: Concepts, benefits, and implementation.
- Smart Metering: Features, challenges, and opportunities.
- **Net Metering**: Policy and practical aspects.
- Evolution Story: Timeline of technological advancements.
- Case Studies: Examples.

#### **Chapter 19: Safety Culture and Motivation**

- **Safety Principles**: Building a strong safety culture.
- **Motivational Strategies**: Incentives and training programs.
- **Implementation Challenges**: Addressing resistance to safety measures.
- Case Studies: Successful examples in Nepal.
- **Discussion**: Open forum for sharing experiences.

#### **Chapter 20: Safety in Distribution Systems**

- Nomenclature and PPE: Standard terms and equipment.
- Safety Hazards: Identification and mitigation strategies.
- **Live Line Maintenance**: Procedures and tools.
- **Global Standards**: Benchmarks and adoption in Nepal.
- Case Studies: Practical safety applications.

**Note:** Each Chapter will include detailed discussions, practical examples, and case studies tailored to the Nepalese context.