

RIVO MULTITRADE OPTICAL SYSTEMS

Route of the secondary power distribution box on the construction site



Overview

Spot networks are used when increased reliability of supply is required for important customers. The low-voltage network is supplied from two or more distribution transformers at a single site, each fed from a different MV feeder (which may originate from the same or different substations). The transformers are connected together with a bus or a cab. Radial operation is the most widespread and most economic design of both MV and LV networks. It provides a sufficiently high degree of reliability and service continuity for most customers. In American (120 V) systems, the customers are commonly supplied directly from the distribution transformers via relatively short service drop lines, in star-li. A grid networks consist of an interconnected grid of circuits, energized from several primary feeders through distribution transformers at multiple locations. Grid networks are typically featured in downtowns of large cities, with connecting cables laid out in underground conduits along the streets. Numerous cables allow for multiple current paths.



Article Content

Primary and secondary power distribution systems (layouts explained)

Many feeders leave substation in a concrete ducts and are routed to a nearby pole. At this point, underground cable transitions to an overhead three-phase main trunk. The main trunk is

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