EXPERIENCE WITH SWER ELECTRIFICATION IN NAMIBIA

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NAMIBIA - GENERAL INFORMATION

- Independence: 21 March 1990
- Current population: 2.15 million
- Rural electrification (RE) program since: 1991
- Current budget: N\$100 million (U\$ 14.5 million)
- Rural electrification according to a Master Plan
- Master Plan updated every 5 years

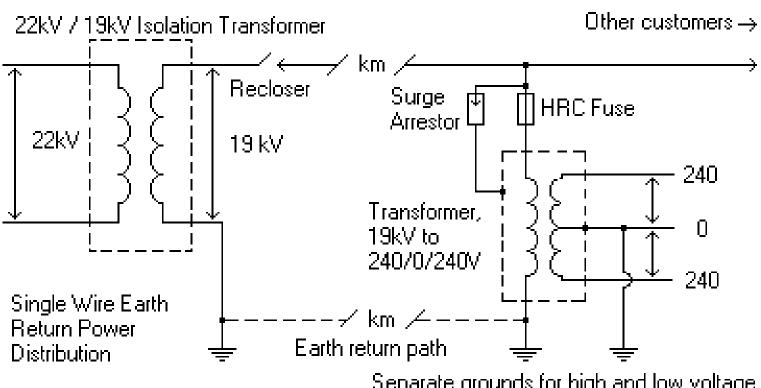


RURAL ELECTRIFICATION TECHNOLOGY Initial Phase (1991): Three Phase Technology





Second Phase: Low Cost RE (LCRE), SWER Technology (1998)



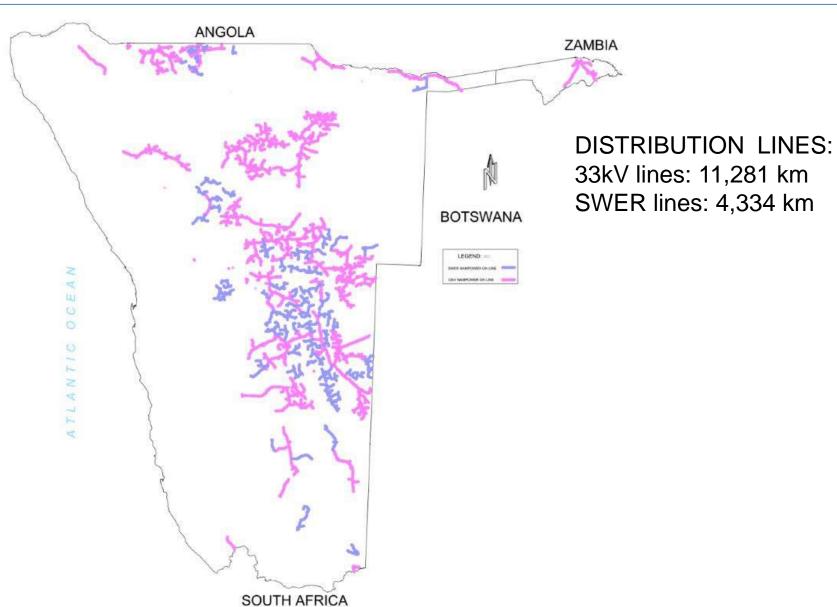
Separate grounds for high and low voltage



STANDARD PARAMETERS FOR SWER IN NAMIBIA

- Rated Voltage: 19.1kV phase to earth
- Isolation Transformers: 100kVA or 200kVA
- Customer Transformers: 19.1kV/230V, Single Phase,
 16kVA and 32kVA Dual Phase
- Conductor: "Magpie" (Aluminium conductor steel reinforced)
- Maximum unbalance: 3 %
- Minimum fault current: 60A
- Material: similar to 33kV, 3-Phase lines







Cost Driver: Single conductor





Cost Driver: SWER pole spacing 240m





SWER Advantages

- Simplicity
- Low capital cost
- Lower maintenance costs
- Reliability

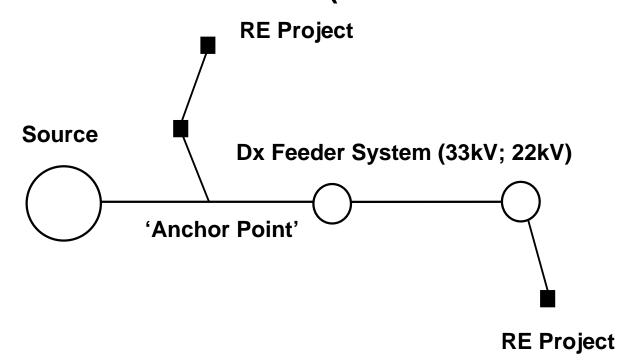
SWER Disadvantages

- Low power transfer
- Single phase



TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED:

- Mills, pumps special electrical motors required
- Lightning damage
- Earthing of consumer transformers
- Available fault levels (limit LCRE feeder reach)





CONSUMER DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED:

- Perception of 'inferior' power supply
- Consumer education required

IMPLEMENTATION POLICY:

Only for remote rural areas with low loads

CONCLUSION

 SWER is an important tool in the electrification toolbox for cost effective rural electrification