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Design and Construction of a 60a Smart Distribution Board with Real-Time Fault Detection

[1]Engr. O. Egonwa, [2]Ikeagu Nnamdi Michael, [3]Engr.M.Oluwe, [4]Engr.E.A.Ahmed, [5]Olasunmade.R.Alao

[1,2,3,4]of Electrical Electronic Engineering; School of Engineering Technology; Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana, Afikpo, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.[5]Federal Polytechnic Ugep, Cross River State.

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ABSTRACT

In the world today the distribution of electricity has evolved to the point where electricity is been delivered through smart grid network, in other to harness the full power and efficiently too smart equipment is required, the 60A smart distribution board is one of this equipment.

The aim of this work is to develop a smart, modern, and intelligent distribution board with high efficiency capable of handling current up to 60A, the advance circuit protection mechanism ensures safety to the end users and the electrical system, the system reduces down-time and improves reliability by using real-time fault detection and notification systems and also by the incorporation of internet of things (IOT) the use of mobile application or web interface can be used for remote control and monitoring of the distribution board is achieved.

With the use of cutting-edge components, state of the art materials and advanced control the resulting smart distribution board has achieved a much more efficient, user friendly and safer electrical power distribution to end users.

This work presents a step forward in modernizing electrical power distribution systems.

Keywords: distribution board, smart network, web interface, internet of things, real-time fault detection.

I. INTRODUCTION

The background of this work "Design and Construction of a 60A Smart Distribution Board" lies in the evolving of electrical distribution systems. Traditional distribution boards are limited in their capabilities and lack intelligent features, which makes them less efficient, less adaptable to modern energy demands and less safe. As the world shifts towards smart grid technology, there is a growing need for advanced electrical power distribution.

This work aims to address these issues by designing and constructing a 60A smart distribution board. This smart distribution board will incorporate intelligent features such as real-time monitoring, load balancing algorithms and remote control capabilities, the smart distribution board will enhance energy efficiency, improve load management, ensure safety, and support the integration of renewable energy sources and smart devices.

1.1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this work is to design and construct a 60A smart distribution board that offers advanced load monitoring, efficient load management, and automation capabilities for optimized electrical distribution in residential, commercial settings and can be designed for industrial use.

The objectives are to:

1. Identify the limitations and challenges of conventional distribution boards, including issues with load balancing, monitoring and manual control.
2. To design a 60A smart distribution board with real-time monitoring capabilities, enabling users to track electrical consumption and system performance remotely.
3. To develop an intelligent load management system that optimizes power distribution, minimizes overload risks, and enhances energy efficiency.
4. To integrate automation features into the distribution board, allowing for remote control

and smart scheduling of connected electrical appliances.

5. To implement safety mechanisms within the smart distribution board to protect against electrical faults, short circuits, and voltage fluctuations.
6. To conduct rigorous testing and validation of the smart distribution board prototype to ensure its reliability, accuracy, and compliance with electrical safety standards.
7. To assess the cost-effectiveness and economic benefits of deploying the 60A smart distribution board compared to traditional distribution solutions.

By achieving these objectives, the project aims to contribute to the advancement of smart grid technology.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the work "Design and Construction of a 60A Smart Distribution Board typically involves several key step.

Research and Literature Review:

Conduct a thorough review of existing literature, research papers, and patents related to smart distribution boards, electrical distribution systems, automation technologies, and safety standards. This will provide a solid foundation for understanding the current state of the field and identifying best practices and innovative approaches.

Requirement Analysis:

Identify the specific requirements for the smart distribution board based on the work's objectives and the needs of potential users. This includes determining the load capacity voltage ratings, communication protocols, safety features, and any additional functionalities desired in the system.

System Design:

Develop the detailed design of the 60A smart distribution board. This involves creating schematics, layout diagrams, and component specifications. Consider the integration of smart sensors, communication modules, micro-controllers, and other necessary hardware components.

Prototype Development

Build a functional prototype of the smart distribution board based on the design. Test and validate the prototype to ensure it meets the specified requirements and functions as intended Iterative testing and improvements may be necessary to achieve the desired performance.

Real-time Monitoring and Control:

Implement a real-time monitoring system to track electrical parameters such as current, voltage power consumption, and temperature incorporate an intelligent control mechanism that allows remote access and automated management for optimal distribution efficiency.

Safety Features:

Integrate safety mechanisms such as overload protection, short-circuit protection, and surge protection to ensure the smart distribution board operates safely under various conditions and prevents potential hazards.

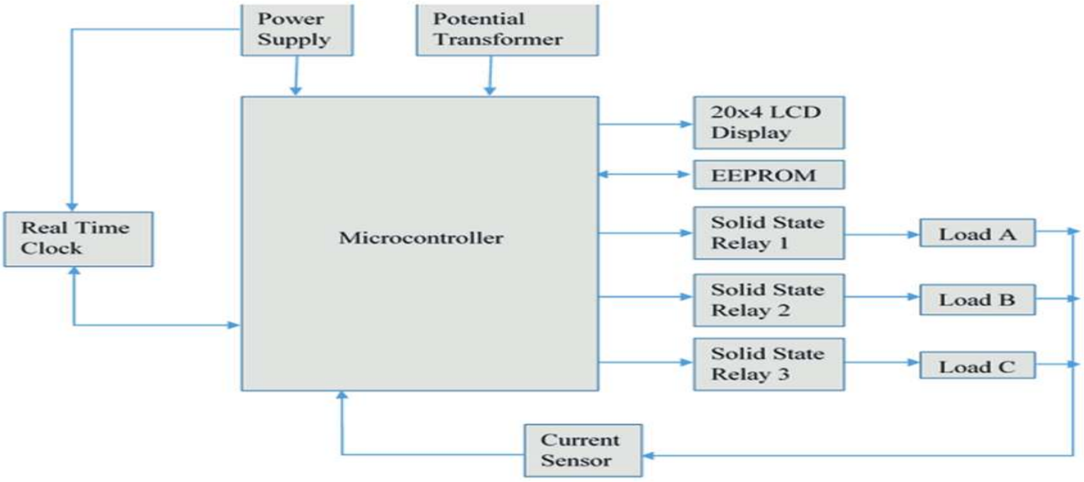


Figure. 2.1 block diagram of design of a 60A smart distribution board.

2.1. MATERIALS AND METHIODS

Panel board Design and Implementation

The proposed DPB architecture includes circuit breakers (CBs), solid-state relays (SSRs), a junction box, voltage, current sensors, DC power supply, and a microcontroller equipped with a Wi-Fi module. To measure the power and the energy consumption, the voltage and current signals are collected by the attached end-node sensors. The microcontroller offers an edge-computing of several electrical quantities such as values of the line voltage and current in root mean square (RMS) values. The collected measurements and calculated data are sent to the IoT platform via a gateway or access point using the Wi-Fi communication link and the IoT protocols. In addition to the interactive display of the transmitted data, the used IoT platform offers cloud computing ability to analyze the received data and facilities taking the required actions. Figure 2.2 displays the implemented DPB prototype that incorporates many components such as conventional circuit breakers, sensors, solid-state relays, a power supply, and a microcontroller placed on a control printed circuit board (PCB). The following sub-sections explore the description of each component in the system.

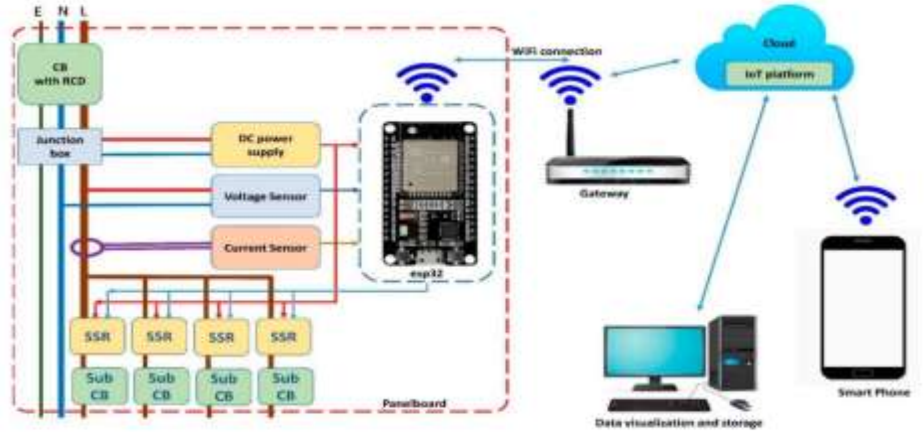


Figure 2.2 proposed architecture of the smart DPB

Figure 2.3 prototype implementation of proposed DPB

2.2. Power Components

2.1.1. Circuit Breakers

Industrial DPBs are necessarily including circuit breakers that work automatically to safeguard an electrical circuit from damage caused by excessive current. After an over-current problem is sensed, the breaker's primary task is to interrupt the current flow. Main circuit breakers are commonly comprised of or followed by a residual-current device (RCD), which is a device that is designed for human safety, and it may frequently save lives from electrical hazards as it reduces or eliminates the chance of harmful electrical shock. The RCD operates by detecting a circuit imbalance and immediately turning off the power before an accident or electrocution may occur. Additionally, to provide further protection of the connected loads, a sub-circuit breaker (sub-CB) with a different current rating is commonly incorporated for each load. The selection of the appropriate sub-

CB type depends on the type and the rating of the residential loads. In this DPB implementation, typical 63A miniature circuit breakers (MCB) with 30mA RCD are used in addition to the appropriate sub-circuit breakers with current rating of 32, 25, and 6A.

2.1.2. Voltage Sensor

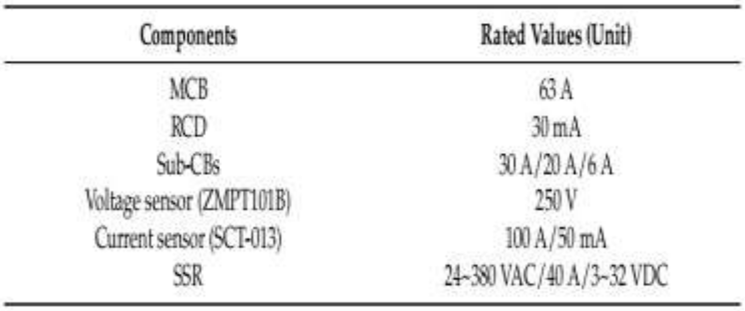
A single-phase ZMPT101B voltage sensor was used to measure the DPB line-to-neutral AC voltage. The device comprises a mutual inductance module with a series high-precision voltage transformer (ZMPT101B) and a high-precision operational amplifier (op-amp) integrated circuit for the convenient acquisition of AC voltage signals up to 250volts. The onboard op-amp circuit performs additional duties such as precise signal sampling and compensation.

2.1.3. Current Sensor

An SCT-013-000 non-invasive current sensor, incorporating a current transformer (CT) with an input current rating of 100A, was adopted to measure the input current of the DPB. The sensor comprises a split-core current transformer with an output current of 50mA for the 100A input. The secondary terminal of the transformer is connected to a burden resistance to convert the output current to a voltage signal. In addition, a simple voltage divider circuit was used to add a DC voltage level of 1.65V (VCC/2) before entering the input pin of the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) of a micro-controller.

2.1.4. Solid-State Relays

A solid-state relay is an electrical switching device that turns on or off when a small external voltage is supplied to its control terminals. Unlike electromechanical relays (EMRs), which function and switch a supply using coils, magnetic fields, springs, and mechanical contacts, the SSR does not incorporate any coils or moving parts. As an EMR, the SSR offers complete electrical isolation between its input and output contacts. Additionally, DC, single-phase, and three-phase AC currents are easily switched using appropriate SSRs. Generally, the SSR employed Triac or switching transistors in addition to a low voltage control circuit. Depending on the mode of operation, there are two common types of SSR: zero-crossing and random turn on SSRs. A zero-crossing detection (ZCD) circuit is predominantly included in the zero-crossing SSR. As a result, the ZCD SSR is activated when the current waveform passes through zero current. On the other hand, the random turn on SSR works at any random point in the current waveform. A zero-crossing SSR is utilized for switching resistive loads, while the random turn on SSR is used in the case of the inductive loads. In this prototype, to enable switching control of the connected loads, SSRs with a rating load current of 40A, voltage rating of 24 to 380VAC, and control signal level ranging from 3 to 32VDC were employed. Table 1 summarized the types and the ratings of sensors and actuators used in the panel implementation.



Components	Rated Values (Unit)
MCB	63 A
RCD	30 mA
Sub-CBs	30 A/20 A/6 A
Voltage sensor (ZMPT101B)	250 V
Current sensor (SCT-013)	100 A/50 mA
SSR	24–380 VAC/40 A/3–32 VDC

Table 1 power components used in DPB realization

2.2. Power and Energy Measurement

Smart metering aims to provide effective and continuous monitoring of resource usage. This process commonly uses IoT technology to transmit the collected data to local or internet servers. The devices attaining this function are regularly recognized as smart meters. While there are many devices on the market today, integrating them into a functional smart metering solution for a given application is the most challenging task. In addition to ensure two-way communication, with a sample rate of approximately 1s, the IoT-based smart meter should be able to handle all smart metering capabilities in near real-time. Linear and non-linear loads are the two most common forms of electric loads, which are mainly used in home load demand. The present smart meter design is primarily intended for monitoring household linear loads such as air-conditioners, refrigerators, fans, heaters, and lighting. To realize a smart metering task in the proposed design, we adopted the following basis. In the AC time domain, sinusoidal voltage and current signals are expressed by:

$(t)=V(\omega t)$……………………..(1)

$(t)=I(\omega t+\theta)$……………………(2)

Where v_m and ω indicate the voltage amplitude and angular frequency, respectively. Im and θ denote the current amplitude and phase angle between the measured voltage and the current signals. The RMS values of these analog signals are computed after their instantaneous values have been collected, sampled, and digitalized using discretization techniques:

$Vrms=\sqrt{}1/\mathrm{N}\ \sum_{\mathrm{N}-1}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{n}}^{2}$……………….. (3)

$Irms==\sqrt{}1/\mathrm{N}\ \sum_{\mathrm{N}-1}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{n}}^{2}$ ………………... (4)

Where v_n and i_n denote the discrete voltage and the current sample readings, and N is the sample size. Using the corresponding voltage and the current RMS values, the apparent power (S) is evaluated:

$S=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{rms}}\,\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}$ …………………… (5)

The real power (P) is defined as the average of the multiplied voltage-current discrete values; thus, it is computed by:

$P==1/\mathrm{N}\ \sum_{\mathrm{N}-1}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{n}}\,\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ …………….. (6)

Consequently, the power factor (PF) is obtained by:

$PF=cos(\theta)=PS$…………….. (7)

The reactive power (Q) is calculated by:

$Q=S\times(\theta)=\sqrt{}S2-P2$ …………….. (8)

The energy consumption is computed by accumulating the power-time product during a time interval (Δt) using the equation:

$E=\sum_{\mathrm{i}=1}^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{Pi}(\Delta \mathrm{t})\ \mathrm{i}$ (9)

2.3. Microcontroller

In this implementation, the sensors collect the required data from the DPB, and then an esp32 microcontroller-based module receives, processes, and transmits that data to the server IoT platform for data storage, remote control, and real-time monitoring through a Wi-Fi network.

The esp32 microcontroller was chosen for this application because of its compact size, low cost, high speed, low power consumption, and ease of configuration. These features make it suitable for a variety of industrial IoT applications and prototyping. More recently, the esp32 microcontroller became completely integrated into industrial automation, primarily in embedded systems deployment and numerous IoT activities. Considering exchanging messages with the surroundings, the esp32 chip is configured to be fully integrated as a web server, employing wireless WiFi or Bluetooth connectivity. The architecture of the esp32 chip includes a dual-core processor (Harvard Architecture, Tensilica Xtensa LX6, 32-bit CPU clocked at 160/240MHz). One core is devoted to processing the data collected from the attached sensors, while the other is responsible for resolving communication issues with the neighboring devices. The data and the instruction buses each have a 4GB address space, along with 512kB peripheral address space. The integrated memories also include two 8kB RTC, 448kB ROM, and 520kB SRAM memories. Up to four 16MB flash memory are to be used as external memory. The ESP-WROOM-32 module, equipped with 802.11 b/g/n WiFi and 4.2 BR/EDR + BLE Bluetooth modules, operates at a voltage range of 2.2V to 3.6V with an average current of 80mA. Therefore, it is simply powered with a 5V USB adaptor, a separate input DC power supply, or a single-cell lithium-polymer (LiPo) battery. Additionally, it comprises 18 analog-to-digital converters (ADC), each 12-bit and two (8-bit) digital-to-analog converters (DAC). In the present work, metering data was temporally stored and pre-processed at the edge before being transmitted to an application operating on a cloud platform. The procedure followed for data collection, processing, and transmission is listed in Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1. The procedure of data collection, processing, and transmission

```
1. Initialize: ADC settings, ADC pins wherein the
    sensors are attached, calibration parameters,
    number of samples/window, and Wi-Fi
    settings.
2. Record the starting time of the program
3. Read voltage and current signals from the
    attached sensors
4. Calculate RMS values of V, I, and P for the
    samples window
5. Calculate S, Q, PF
6. Calculate elapsed time and E
7. Start communication with the IoT server
8. Send data packets using the assigned IoT
    protocol
9. Repeat steps 3 to 8
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2.4. IoT Platforms and Protocols

Many capabilities for remotely controlling IoT devices are offered on the platforms, including provisioning, secure data storage, over-the-air firmware upgrading, data visualization, and analytics. In this implementation, real-time load monitoring and controlling were performed throughout the Blynk IoT platform. Blynk is a powerful industrial IoT platform that supports over 400 hardware devices including the esp32 modules. Regarding its service security, Blynk mostly relies on the industry standards known as transport layer security (TLS) protocol. A Blynk server, by default, uses the latest available protocol TLSv1.3. We used the Blynk mobile application to display the collected data for customer load profiles, energy consumption, and appliance remote controlling using interactive dashboards. The data processed by the esp32 module is represented in 12-bit accuracy, and every 1s a reading is sent to the IoT Blynk server. The Blynk server receives the transmitted data sent by the esp32 including the sensed voltage, and current signals in addition to the other edge-computed electric power quantities. A designed dashboard, on the Blynk platform, was allocated to display the DPB collected data of voltage (V), current (A), real power (in kW), apparent power (in kVA), reactive power (in kVAR), power factor, and the consumed energy (in kWh). Additionally, the user can simply identify the recent status of each connected load of the DPB, and they can remotely control them (on-off switching) by clicking on the dedicated icons on the dashboard.

The Thing Speak IoT platform is a cloud-based IoT analytics tool that facilities gathering, visualizing, and analyzing data streams in real-time. Moreover, it provides the capability to run MATLAB code to analyze and to handle data in real time. More recently, Thing Speak is frequently used for IoT system prototypes and proof of concept that needs further cloud computing and analytics. Using third-party services, it automates acting on data processing and communication through different ways of actions, notifications, and alerts using an application programming interface (API). ThingSpeak is adopting a lightweight and efficient IoT protocol known as message queueing telemetry transport (MQTT). This IoT messaging is a machine-to-machine communication protocol that is adequately suitable when the clients' numbers are small with low resources, making it appropriate to be used on microcontrollers. Therefore, to save network traffic, MQTT message headers are minimal. The MQTT protocol is based on a publisher/subscriber configuration. In this protocol, the publisher publishes data to a server (commonly known as a broker), and the subscriber subscribes to the server and gets data (of a certain topic) from the server. The MQTT broker is in-charge of message distribution, and it is found somewhere in the cloud. The publish/subscribe architecture allows the linking of limited bandwidth devices across wireless networks. The publish/subscribe design allows messages to be delivered to client devices without the requirement for the device to query the server regularly. A secure sockets layer (SSL) is used to secure the MQTT communications over TCP/IP or Web Sockets.

Regarding QoS, the MQTT protocol offers three levels, namely QoS-0, QoS-1, and QoS-2. In the first level, only the payload is delivered or received in QoS-0, and neither the receiver nor the sender acknowledges or saves and sends the message. This level is the very bare minimum that provides the best possible delivery effort. Under QoS-1, the acknowledgment is guaranteed; however, there is a possibility that exchanged messages will be lost. At the very least, after the delivery has been acknowledged. The client resends the published packet and sets a duplicate flag if the published acknowledgment isn't returned after a particular duration of time. In QoS-2, data transmission is guaranteed and delivery will take place on a schedule. When the broker receives a QoS-2 published packet, it processes it and then provides the publishing client with a publish-received message, which verifies to the client that the broker has successfully received the message. After that, the client discards the previously-stored published packet and replies to the server with a publish-release packet. Depending on the application, the MQTT can handle a message size up to 256 MB with a 2-byte packet header.

In this application, we used the ThingSpeak IoT platform to collect the electrical quantities of the DPB and to provide an abundance of accommodating data visualization, action, and processing. We performed the deployment of an optimized online ML model to predicate monthly load demand profiles. Figure 4 illustrates samples of interactive data visualization of the DPB transmitted data. Data packets were collected every 15s; however, they are collected every 1s in a commercial license of the platform.

2.5. Load Forecasting Model

It is well known that human activities and weather conditions greatly affect energy consumption. Therefore, several historical weather parameters were used as input predictors of the load forecasting model. The timestamp monthly reported data of the energy consumption along with historical weather conditionobservations such as minimum temperature (T_{min}), maximum temperature (T_{max}), average temperature (T_{av}), relative humidity (Hum), and wind speed (Wind) were used as inputs to train several ML models according to the framework displayed in Figure 5. Initially, the datasets were collected and preprocessed to remove any observed outliers. To make the computations easier and to prevent the impact of unmatched data scales on model conversion and its training time, the power load data, as well as its corresponding weather condition observations, were normalized using the equation:

$$x_n=\frac{X-X_{min}}{X_{max}-X_{min}} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.. (10)$$

Where x_n denotes the normalized data, x denotes the original data, x_{min}, and x_{max} denote the minimum and the maximum values observed in the dataset, respectively. After the model training, the manipulated output data was recovered in its original form using the equation:

$$x = x_n(x_{max} - x_{min}) + x_{min} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (11)$$

To discover the most essential factors that greatly affect the forecasting model, we employed a correlation matrix (CM) along with a principal component analysis (PCA) in statistical processes known as feature selection. To obtain an accrete ML model suitable for load forecasting, several datasets of electric residential loads were collected over the previous years. Then, different supervised ML algorithms were trained and tested for each dataset. These models were linear regression, Gaussian process regression, regression trees, ensembles of regression trees, and SVM models. Several assessment indices are commonly used to evaluate and validate ML models. In this study, the predicting performance was evaluated using the following measures:

(1) Residuals, r_i, which represents the model's error for each data point. All regression metrics are a summary of these values which are given by:

$$r_i = (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.. (12)$$

Where y_i refers to the actual, or measured, response values of the model, while $\hat{yi}$ refers to the predicted values;

(2) Root mean square error (RMSE), which is calculated by:

$$RMSE=\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{m}}(yi - \hat{y}i)^2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots. (13)$$

(3) In addition, the coefficient of determination, R2, is commonly used to evaluate and compare various regression models, and it is evaluated by:

$$R2=1-\sum Ni=1(yi-y\hat{i}) \qquad 2\sum Ni=1(yi-\underline{yi}) \qquad 2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (14)$$

Where $\underline{yi}$ refers to the mean of the predicted values.

After selecting the best-fit regression model, its hyperparameters were tuned using extra optimization choices. Therefore, the objective function, recognized here as the loss function, is minimized for optimally tuned model hyper parameters. This function returns the mean squared error (MSE) values for each training iteration. The MSE is calculated as follows:

$$MSE=1N\sum i=1(yi-y\hat{i})2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots. (15)$$

After optimizing the model, it is deployed into the cloud and linked to the data collected from the DPB. The model is updated with future values of predictors to predict and to visualize the future load demand.

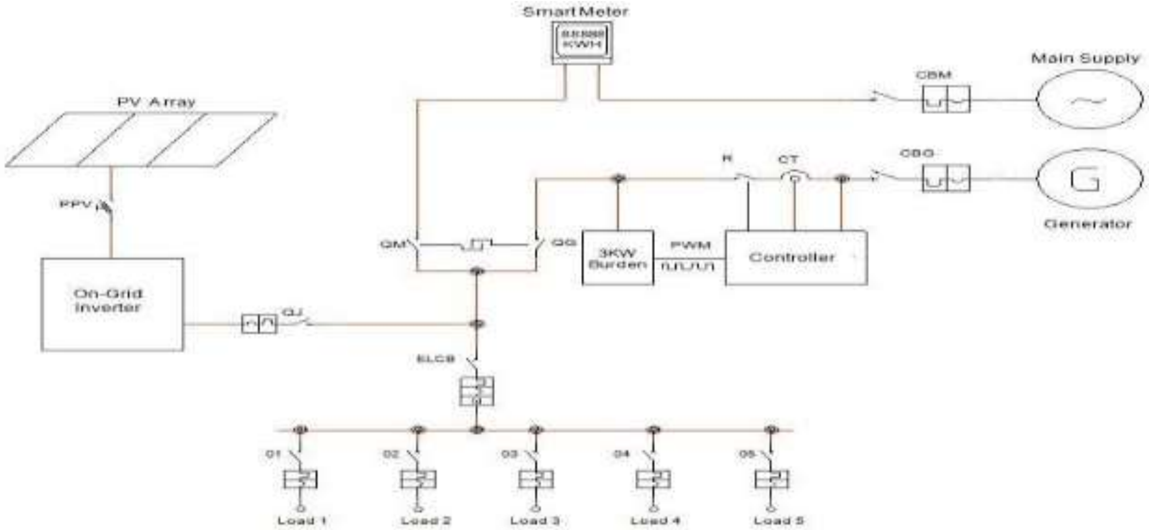

Figure 2.4 circuit diagrams of Design of a 60A Smart Distribution Box

III. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

COMPONENT SELECTION:
Components Rated for 60A:
Circuit Breakers: These protect circuits from over-current situations. Look for circuit breakers rated specifically at 60A.
Fuses: Fuses rated for 60A can also be used as additional protection devices in the circuit.
Relays: If you need to control high-power devices remotely, relays rated at 60A can be employed.
Switches: Switches rated at 60A can be used for manual control of circuits.
Current Sensors: These sensors can monitor the current flowing through a circuit. Look for current sensors rated at 60A.
Voltage Sensors: To measure voltage levels in the circuits. Voltage sensors compatible with your voltage specifications are necessary.
Temperature Sensors: If your distribution box operates in varying temperature conditions, sensors rated for the relevant temperature range would be needed.
Microcontrollers and Communication Modules:
Microcontroller: Microcontrollers like Arduino or Raspberry Pi can be programmed to control and monitor various components in your distribution box. Make sure the input/output pins and processing power meet your requirements.

3.1. LOAD CALCULATION

Once you have the power ratings for all appliances and devices, you need to consider the diversity factor. The diversity factor is a factor used to consider the likelihood that not all devices/appliances will be operating at full power simultaneously. For a residential setting, the diversity factor is typically between 0.5 and 0.7, indicating that not all devices will be operating at their maximum power rating at the same time.
To calculate the total power demand considering the diversity factor, follow these steps:
List of Appliances and Devices:
Air Conditioner: 5000W
Refrigerator: 1500W
Washing Machine: 1200W
Oven: 4000W
Lights: 500W
Computer: 300W
Television: 200W
Calculate Total Power Demand:
Total Power Demand = (5000W + 1500W + 1200W + 4000W + 500W + 300W + 200W) = 12700W = 12.7 kW
Total Power Demand= (5000W+1500W+1200W+4000W+500W+300W+200W)=12700W=12.7kW
Apply Diversity Factor:
Total Power Demand with Diversity Factor = 12.7 kW × Diversity Factor (let's assume 0.6 for this example)} = 7.62 kW
Convert Power to Amperes:
Current (in Amperes) = Total Power Demand with Diversity Factor (kW) / {Voltage (typically 230V for residential areas)
Current (in Amperes)
Voltage (typically 230V for residential areas)
Total Power Demand with Diversity Factor (in kW)
Current = {7.62 kW}/ {230V} = 33.17 A
Therefore, the 60A smart distribution box would be suitable for this scenario as the calculated current demand (33.17A) is less than the box's capacity (60A), providing a safety margin for future additions or temporary power spikes.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Safety First: Safety should be the top priority. Adhere to local and international electrical codes and regulations to ensure the system is safe for operation. Proper Sizing: Ensure that the components, especially circuit breakers and wiring, are properly sized to handle the maximum current load without overheating or tripping.

Smart Features Integration: Smart features, including remote monitoring and control, can enhance efficiency and convenience, but they must be implemented securely to prevent unauthorized access.
Quality Components: Use high-quality components from reputable manufacturers to ensure reliability and longevity of the distribution box. Professional Installation: Installation should be carried out by qualified electricians who understand the intricacies of smart systems and can guarantee a safe and functional setup.
Regular Maintenance: Implement a regular maintenance schedule to check for wear, tear, or any signs of malfunction. Smart components may require firmware updates for optimal performance.
Clear Documentation: Properly document the design, including circuit diagrams, component specifications, and user manuals. This documentation is crucial for future maintenance and troubleshooting.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Consultation: Consult with experienced electrical engineers or contractors during the design phase.

Their expertise can prevent common pitfalls and ensure the system is well-designed.

Component Selection: Choose components rated not just for current requirements but also for expansion if needed. Smart systems should be scalable. Overload Protection: Implement overload protection mechanisms, such as circuit breakers, to prevent overheating and electrical fires in case of excessive current flow.

Grounding and Earthling: Ensure proper grounding and earthing to prevent electrical shocks and to safeguard sensitive electronic components in the smart system. User Education: If applicable, educate end-users about the smart features, especially if there's a user interface involved. Clear instructions can prevent misuse and enhance user experience.

Regular Training: If the system is for commercial or industrial use, provide training to personnel who will be interacting with the distribution box. They should understand basic troubleshooting and emergency protocols.

Compliance: Regularly check for updates in electrical codes and regulations to ensure ongoing compliance. Non-compliance could result in fines or, more importantly, compromised safety. Remember, electrical work, especially when it involves smart systems, is intricate and potentially dangerous. Always involve professionals and ensure that every step is taken to guarantee the safety and functionality of the distribution box.

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