

Risks to the electricity grid

Oscar van Vliet, Anna Scolobig, Johan Lilliestam, Merce Labordena, Leonhard Späth

'Sharing Best Practices to Protect Electricity Networks from Natural Disasters' Vienna, 2.7.2014





Grid trends

- Lots of network integration (e.g. EU grid to Russia, Turkey)
- Trimmed for efficiency, lower transmission capacity margins
- Society is becoming more reliant on electricity for critical services
- Total demand is growing slowly, by ~0.5% per year (Eurostat)
- Distribution grid is becoming 'smart' with bi-directional flows to and from home/cooperative decentralised producers
- Transmission grid will move more electricity further
 - How much more due to large scale remote renewables?

Vulnerability to natural hazards

- Most outages are due to storms / weather
 - How much worse because of climate change?
- Some due to earthquakes
- Outages may combine hazards with e.g. maintenance and/or management and/or design



Source: EON, via Boston, 2013

3

Resilience in electricity networks

Multiple aspects:

- Redundant links
- Isolate outages
- Restore services
- Repair & rebuild infrastructure

Resilience seems to conflict with most of the current grid trends

How to implement?

Redundant links

Concept: Multiple ways of getting to each destination

- How many more separate links would we need? Where?
- Compare Internet (load-shedding instead of throttling)

Challenges: Governance, huge cost & time

- Can we meet growing public opposition to new power lines?
 - Visual disturbance, home values, perceived health risks, ...
 - Weigh several hours of blackout vs. powerline in backyard
- Long process
 - Can the 6-7 years permit procedures in the EU go faster?
- First time to build a transmission line is very expensive

Isolate outages

Concept: sacrifice part to save the whole

- Avoid natural hazards turning into cascade failures
- Decentralised yet integrated grid
- Add manual/automatically triggered cutoff 'borders', or
- desynchronise and add back-to-back connections w/ breaker

Challenge: Complexity, cost

- Less 'network mass' to absorb demand shifts
- Who pays for complex and expensive interconnects?
- How many new transmission lines would we need?

5

Restore services

Concept: Get electricity flowing again as soon as possible

- Duration matters: 15 second is a glitch, 15 minutes is usually fine, 15 hours is bad, 15 days can be lethal
- Impact depends on place, season and service
- Civil protection become involved between >15 minutes
- Major operation for outages >15 hours

Challenges: Logistics, funding

- How to have sufficient equipment (generators, ...) available?
- How to move equipment to where it is needed quickly?
 - Sparsely populated areas have lower priority in response

Repair & rebuild infrastructure

Concept: Get electricity flowing again as soon as possible

- Duration matters: 15 second is a glitch, 15 minutes is usually fine, 15 hours is bad, 15 days can be lethal
- Impact depends on place, season and service
- TSOs/DSOs reroute power and/or rebuild network
- Duration and priorities determine civil protection mission

Challenges: Equipment, funding

- *How to have sufficient equipment (cranes, hardware) ready?*
- Large transformers are rare or unique, leads to long delays
 - If we standardise parts, how to avoid 'monoculture' risks?

Grid inertia

Temporal disconnect

- Natural hazards are snapshot events, happen in hours
- Building resilience is a long process, requires many years

Physically adapting the grid takes a long time

- ENTSO-E makes 10-year plans
 - Lots of consultations, do they include the right institutions?
- Building infrastructure takes 5-20 years
 - Lots of stakeholders, are they engaged usefully?
- Changing attitudes and priorities can take forever

Fin

Thank you for listening

Comments? Discussion? Questions? 9

Further reading

- Boston, 2013 <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2012.02.004</u>
- Hines, Balasubramaniam & Sanchez, 2009 <u>http://dx.oi.org/10.1109/MPOT.2009.933498</u>
- Johansson, Johsson & Johansson, 2007
 <u>http://inderscience.metapress.com/content/BU8JBMGBHYE8J3DM</u>
- Vleuten & Lagendijk, 2010 <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2009.11.047</u>
- Ward, 2013 <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0916-z</u>