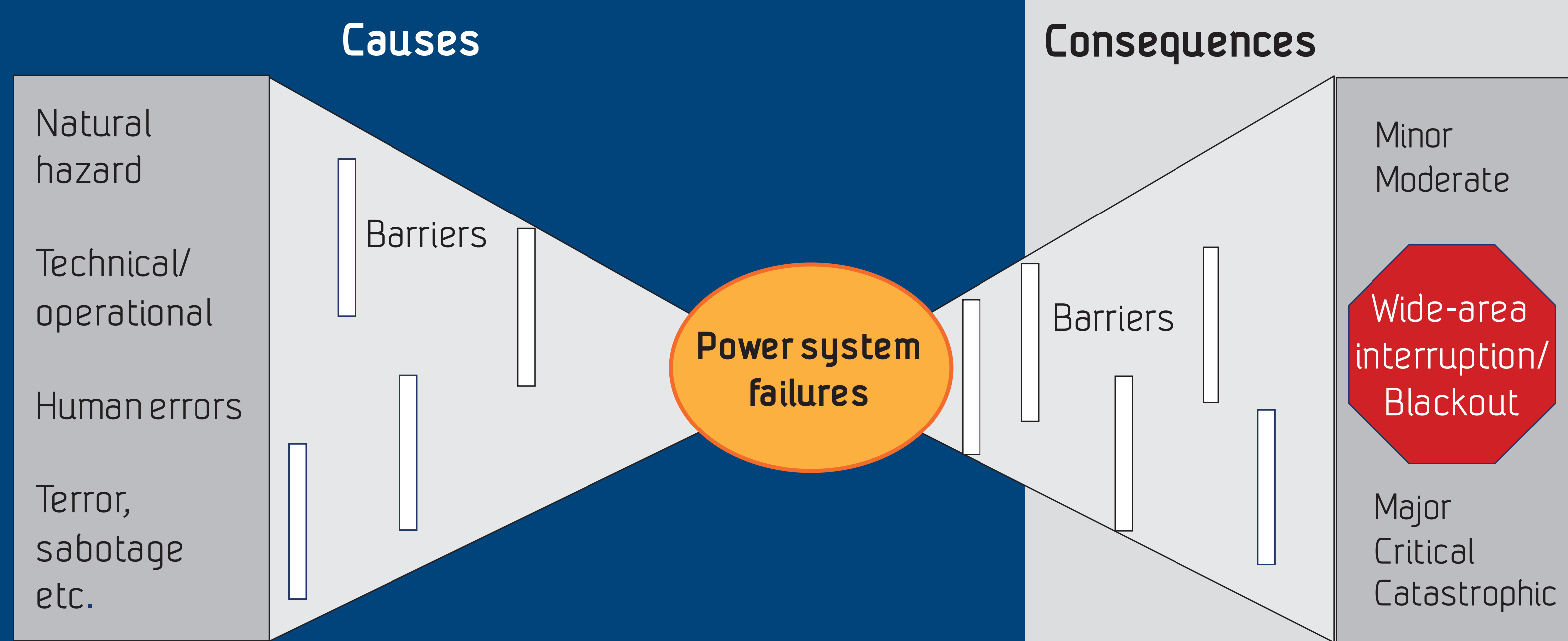


# Vulnerability analysis

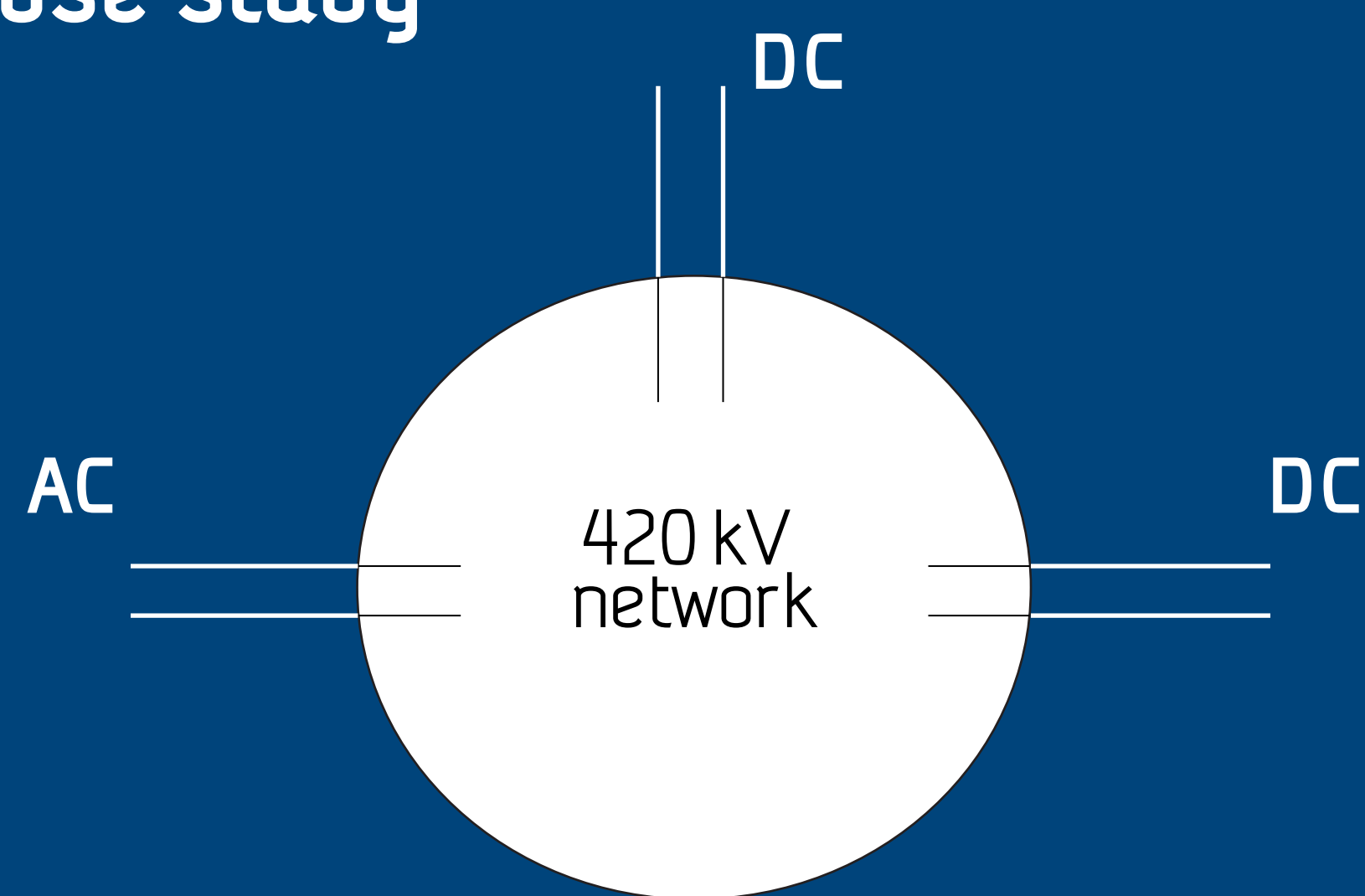
## Vulnerability framework



Step	Methods
Identification of threats and unwanted events	Check lists and expert interviews Bow-tie model Probabilistic safety analysis Contingency analysis Graph/network theory
Causal analysis	Fault analysis FMEA/FMECA Fault tree analysis Expert judgement
Consequence analysis	Event tree analysis Power flow/dynamic contingency analysis Monte Carlo simulation Graph/network theory Expert judgement Discrete event simulation
Risk and vulnerability evaluation	Cost benefit Risk matrix/diagram Multi criteria decision analysis

- Bow tie structure for identified threats, unwanted events, barriers and consequences
- Threats might lead to power system failures through a chain of events
- Barriers exist to avoid threats to develop into unwanted events and to prevent or reduce consequences

## Case study

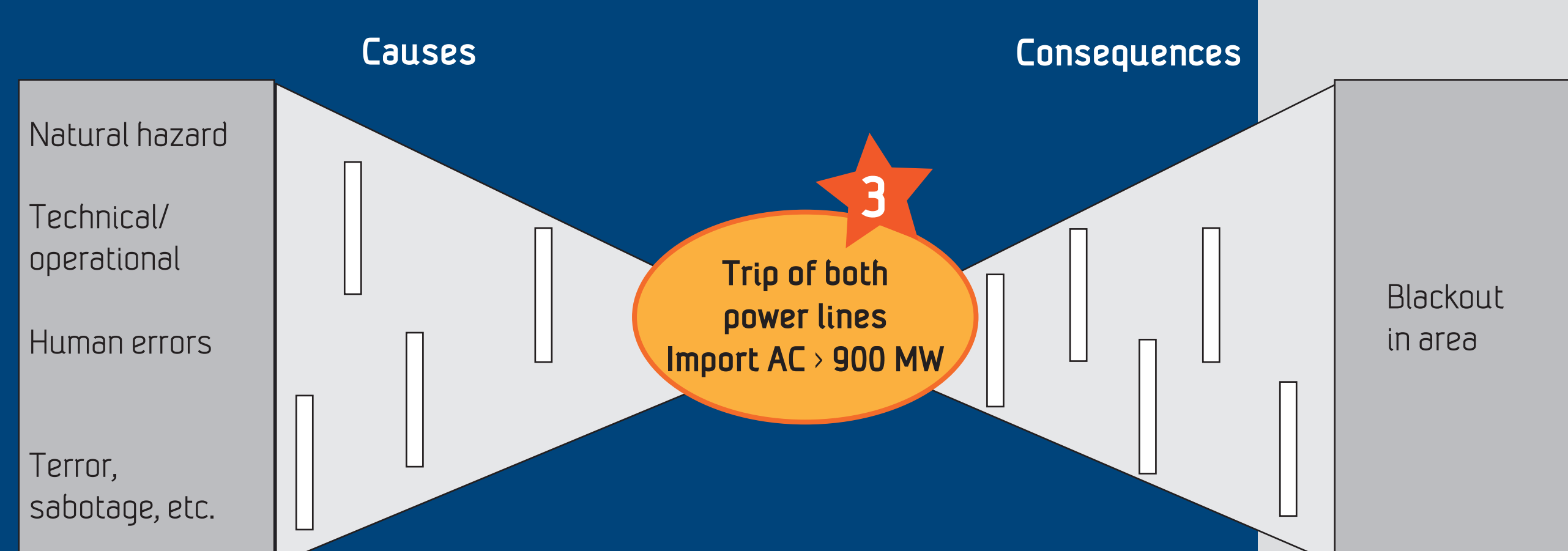


- 420 kV transmission network
- Connected to neighbouring areas via one AC and two DC connections

## Approach

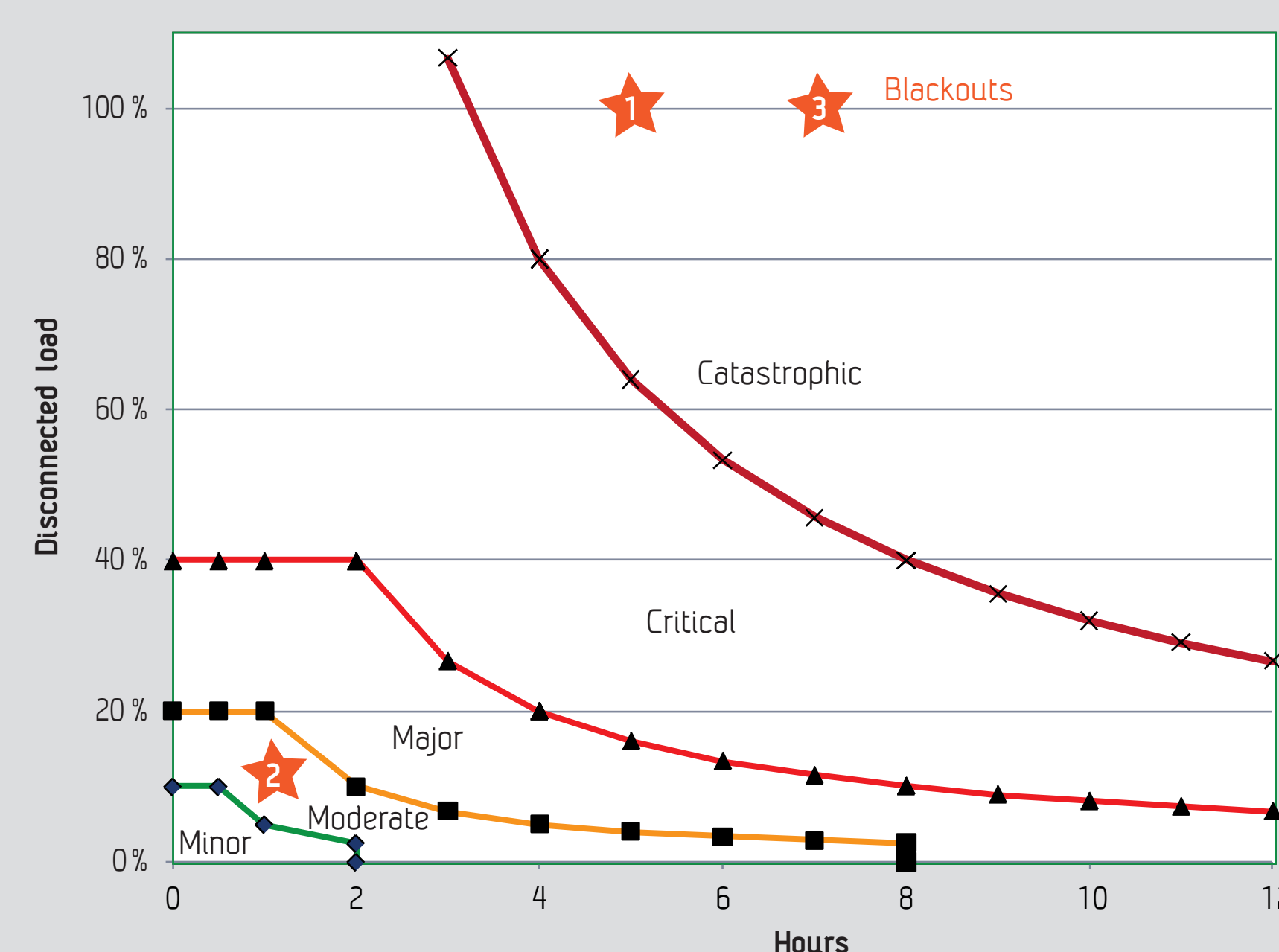
- Combining qualitative and quantitative techniques:
  - Bow-tie model
  - Based on expert judgement
  - Supported by power flow and dynamic analyses
- Close cooperation with the power system operator

## Bow tie model

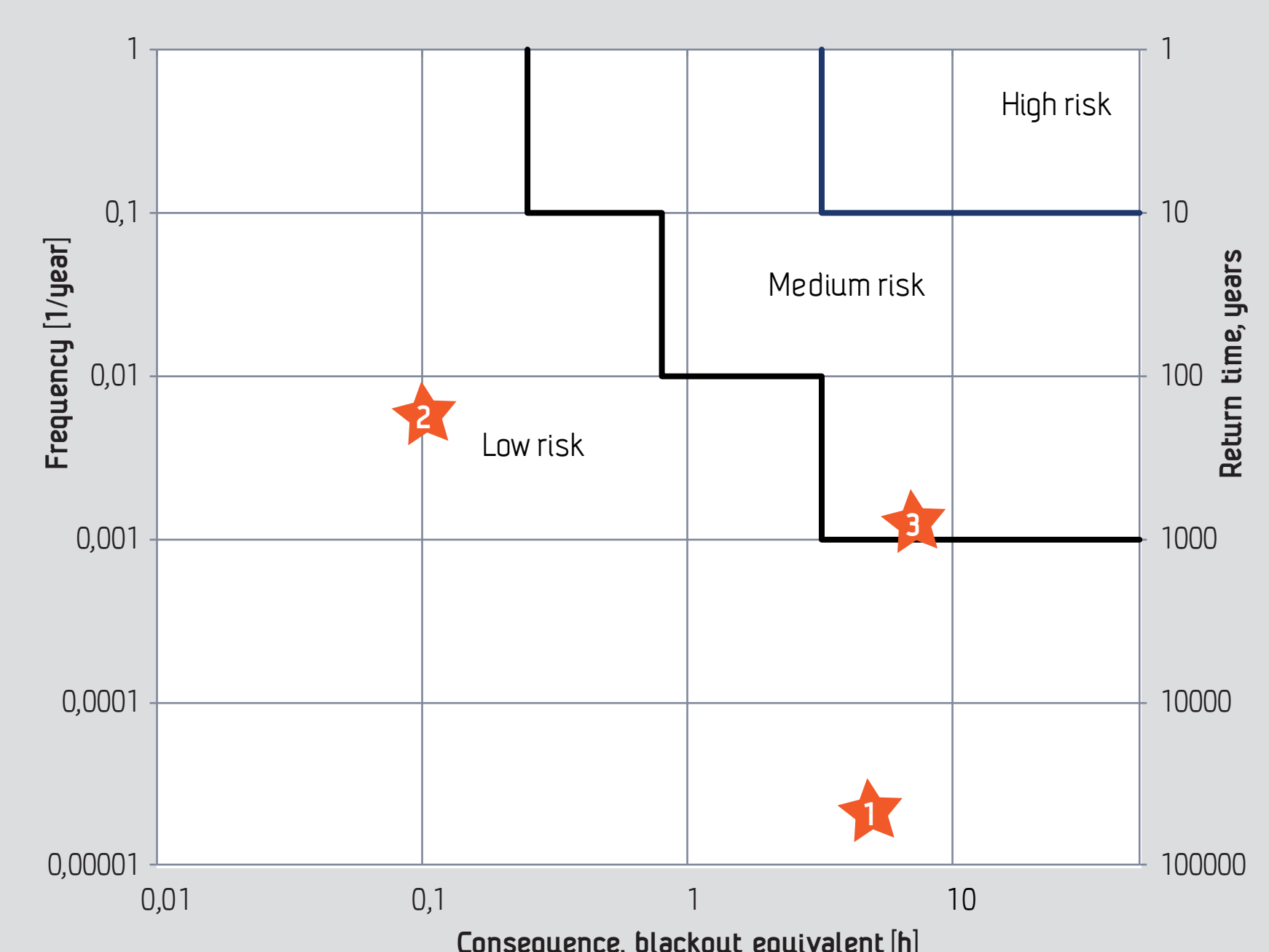


- N-1 operation
- Component protection/relay plans
- Power system operation
- Surge arresters installed
- Marking of spans
- Adequate mechanical dimensioning
- HVDC emergency power
- Load shedding
- Controlled islanding

## Consequences



## Risk



## Conclusions

- Describes a framework for power system risk and vulnerability analysis
- Illustrated with a simplified real case study with three identified unwanted events
- It is hard to think of the unthinkable – one of the main challenges is to identify the vulnerable operational states and extraordinary events

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