



GARPUR FINAL CONFERENCE

Benefits of a probabilistic approach in a real
system development study



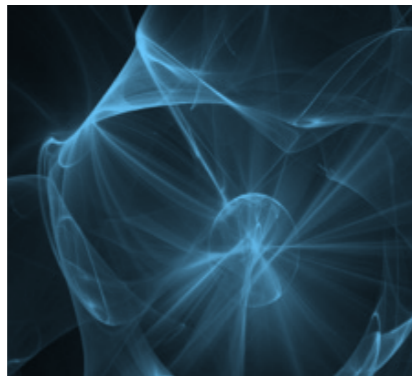
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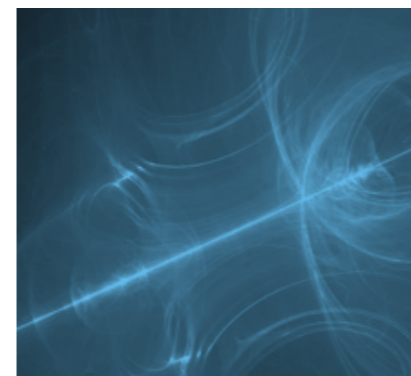
Agenda



Demand for a probabilistic approach in system development



Requirements for the approach



Application to a real case



Conclusions and outlook



Demand for a probabilistic approach in system development

Demand for a probabilistic approach in system development

Does N-1 justify high investment costs

What is the right balance of security of supply and investments



Which grid expansion alternative gives us the right level of risk...

...and what are the total costs for society

→ quantifying the value of security of supply!



Requirements for the approach



Our resources of required information

Long-term **scenarios**



Prognosis

Comprehensive statistic - **failures** and **meantime to repair**



Reporting system

Interruption cost model for different consumer groups



Regulation

Simulating CA and **system response**



In-house tool

Component reliability data

- **Precondition** for performing reliability analysis
- Learning from **past disturbances**
- Statnett operates a **standardised system** for data collecting
- Common reporting tool is used by **all Norwegian DSOs and Statnett**
- Input **detailed information** of failure
 - Component and location
 - Primary cause and consequence
 - Meantime to repair
 - Energy not served
 - Type of failure
- Result **comprehensive failure statistic**



Source [FASIT]

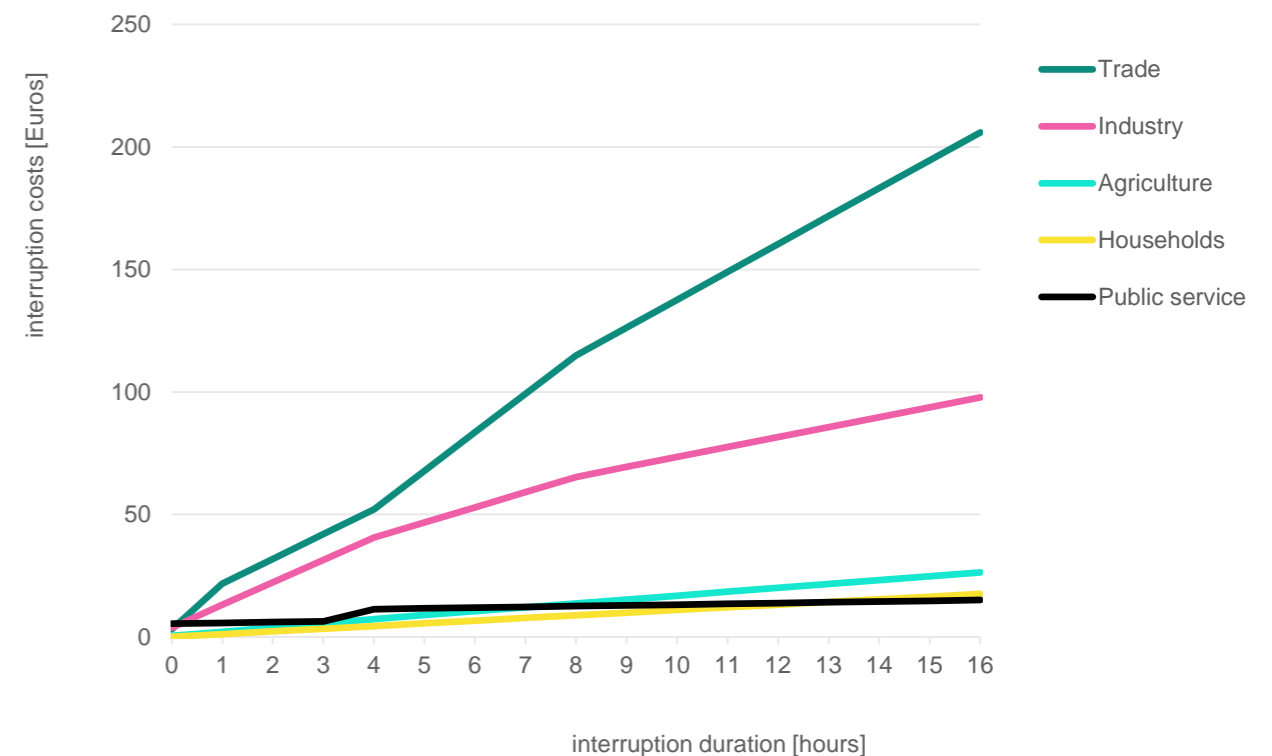
Costs of energy not served

In Norway **5.5 Million Euros** in interruption costs due to contingencies in the transmission grid in 2015

- Regulatory framework
- Energy not served due to disturbances over 1 kV
- Costs of energy not served
- For several consumer groups
- Correction factors for costs of each consumer (month, days, hours or announced outage)



Reporting



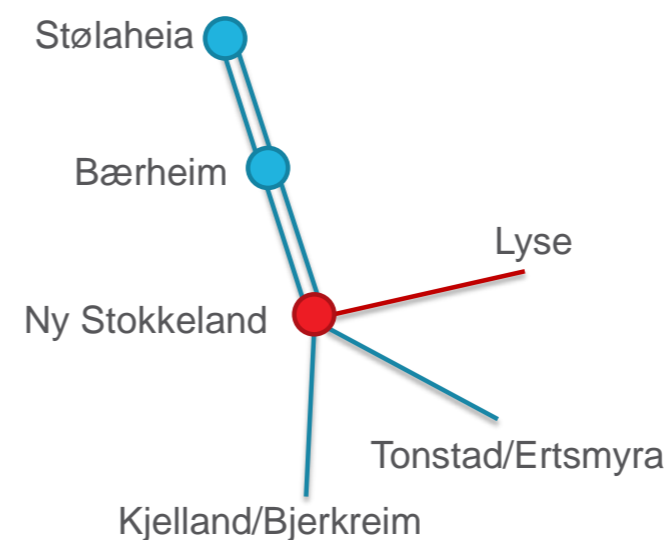
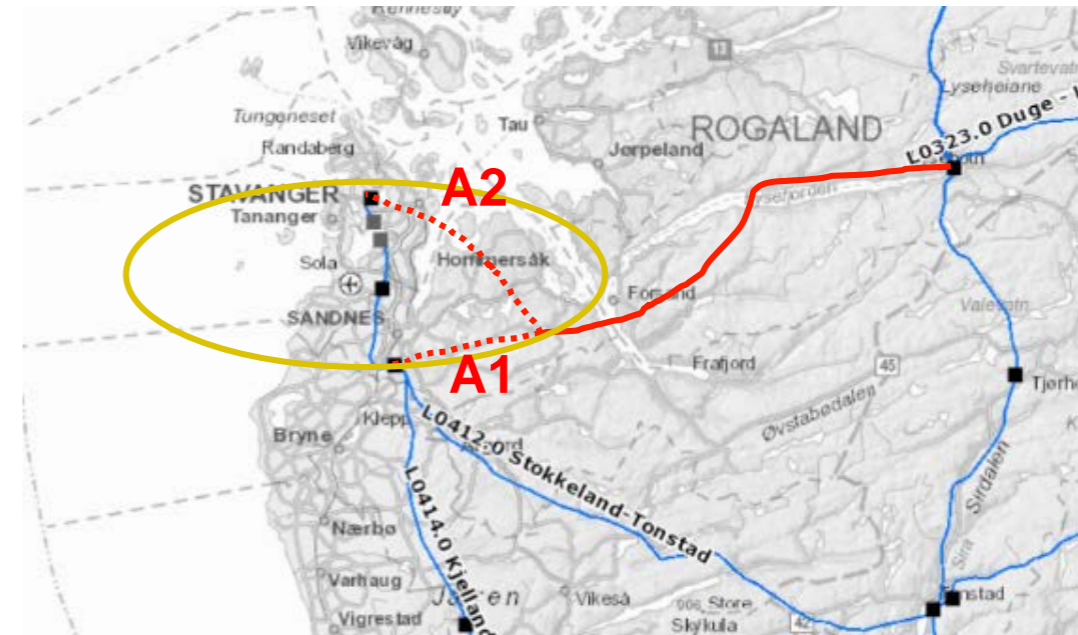
Source [KILE]



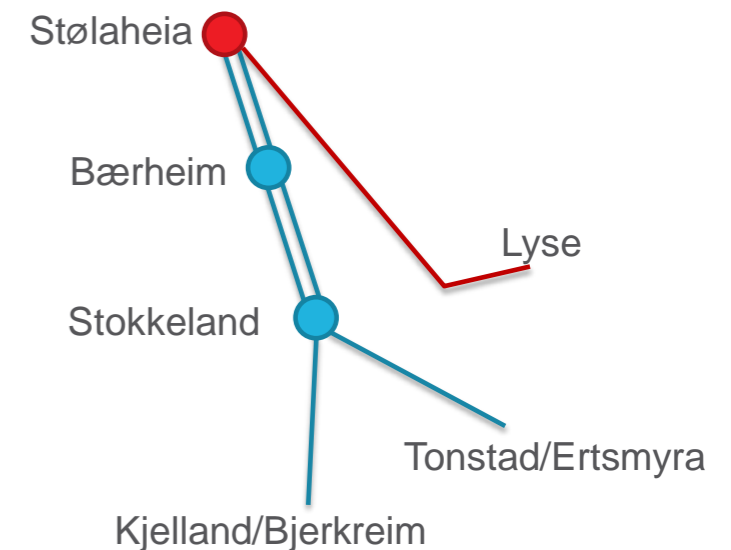
Application to a real case

Method applied to a real case

- **Grid expansion and reinvestments** are needed for the area of Stavanger after 2025
- Different alternatives possible
- What is the **value of security of supply?**
- What is the **cheapest alternative for society?**



Alternative 1

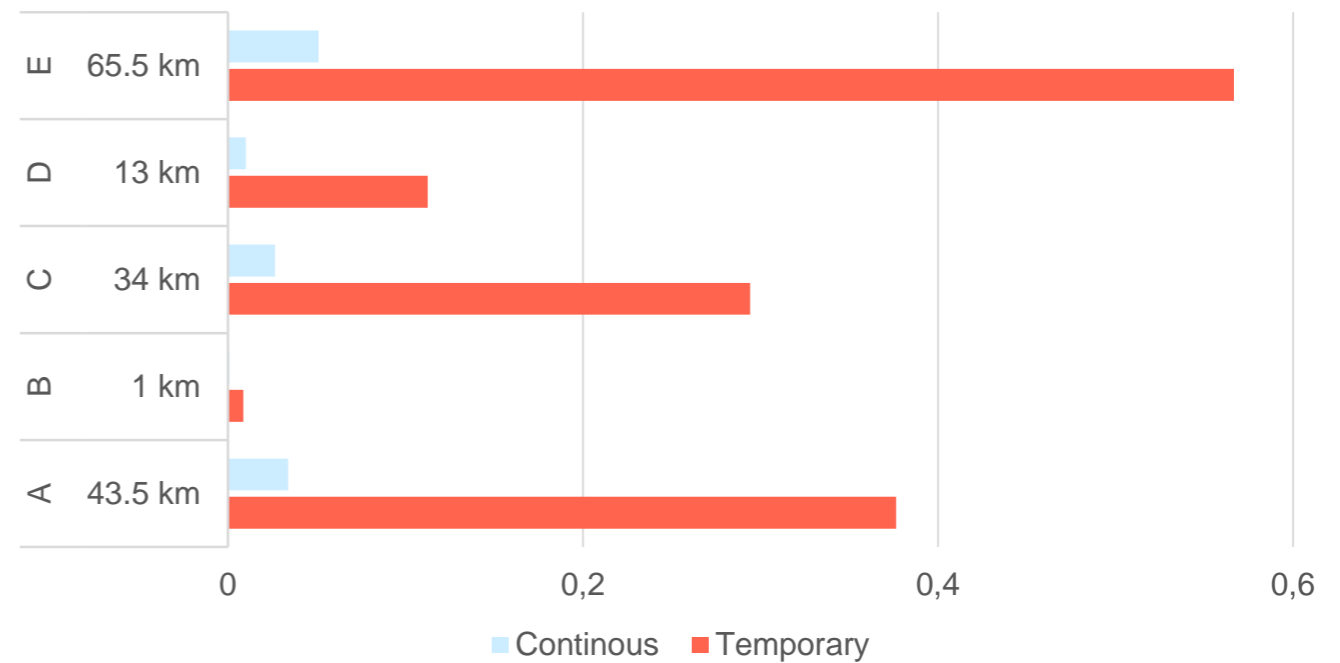


Alternative 2

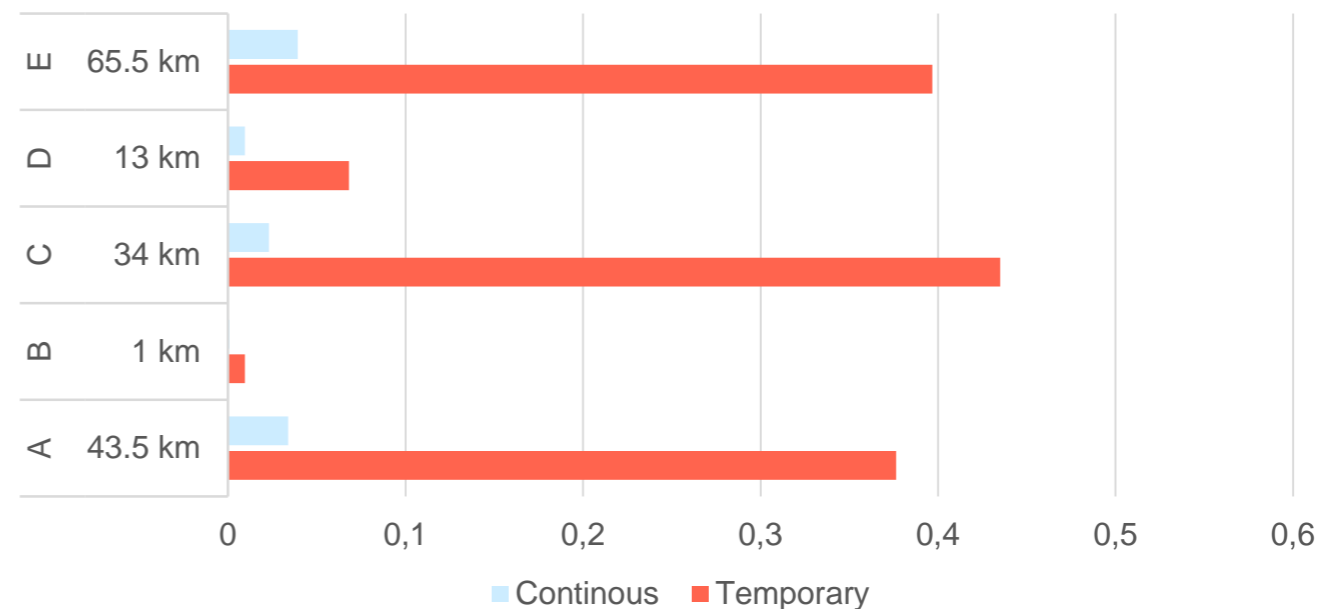
Failure statistic

- Distinction in **temporary** and **continuous** failures
- **Seasonal dependence** (winter, summer & spring/fall)
- **68** transmission grid components
- Bayesian adjustment
 1. A priori = generic long-term failure rate
 2. Adjust a priori with actual failure observations of the component for the identical period
 3. Adjusted failure rates per line

A priori failure rates [amount/year]



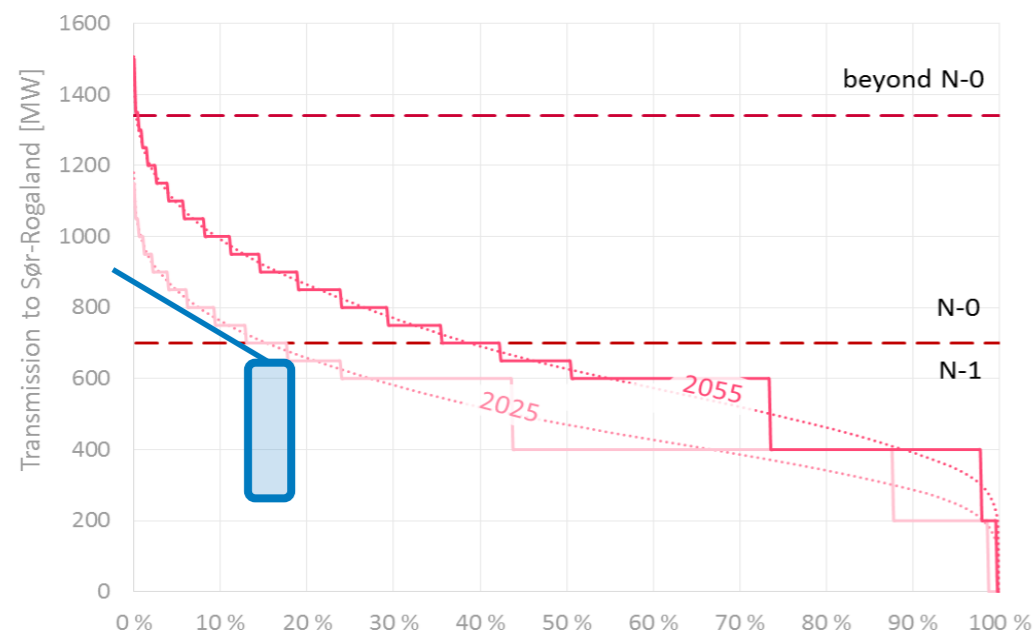
Adjusted failure rates [amount/year]



In-house tool and costs of consequences

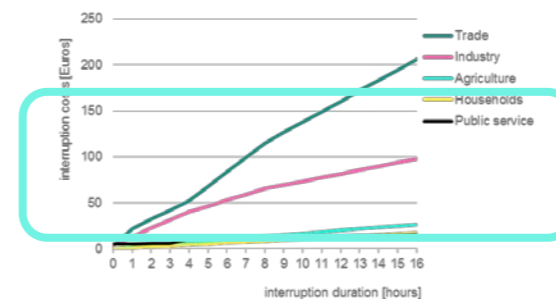
Scenarios

- Define load-flow levels and yearly shares



Consequences for each load-flow level

- PSSE API/python: AC-load flow; contingency analysis and consequences of failure
- Topology measures and redispatch
- Load shed and interruptions



$$\lambda_i^B = \frac{\alpha + \sum n_i}{\beta + m}$$

Consequence

x

Share

x

Cost of consequence

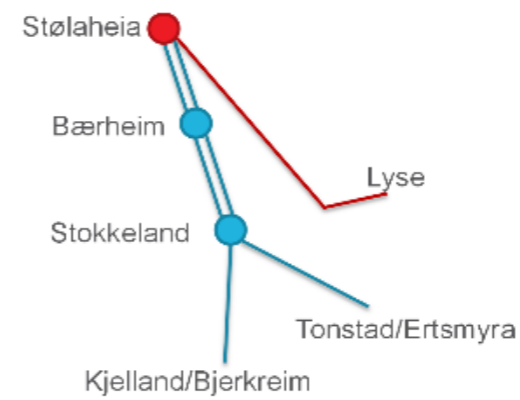
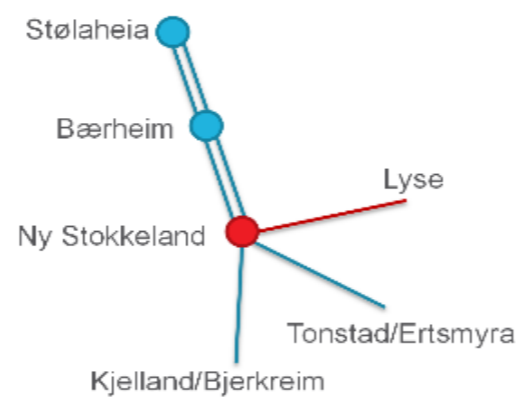
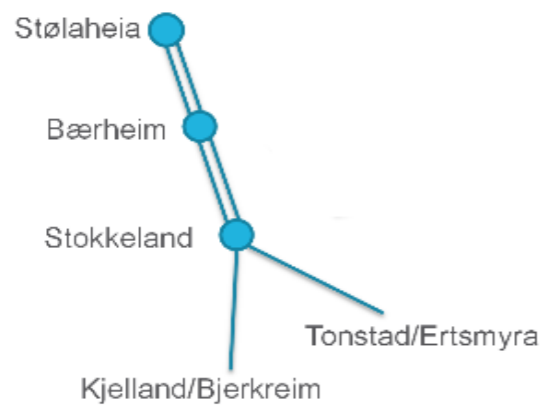
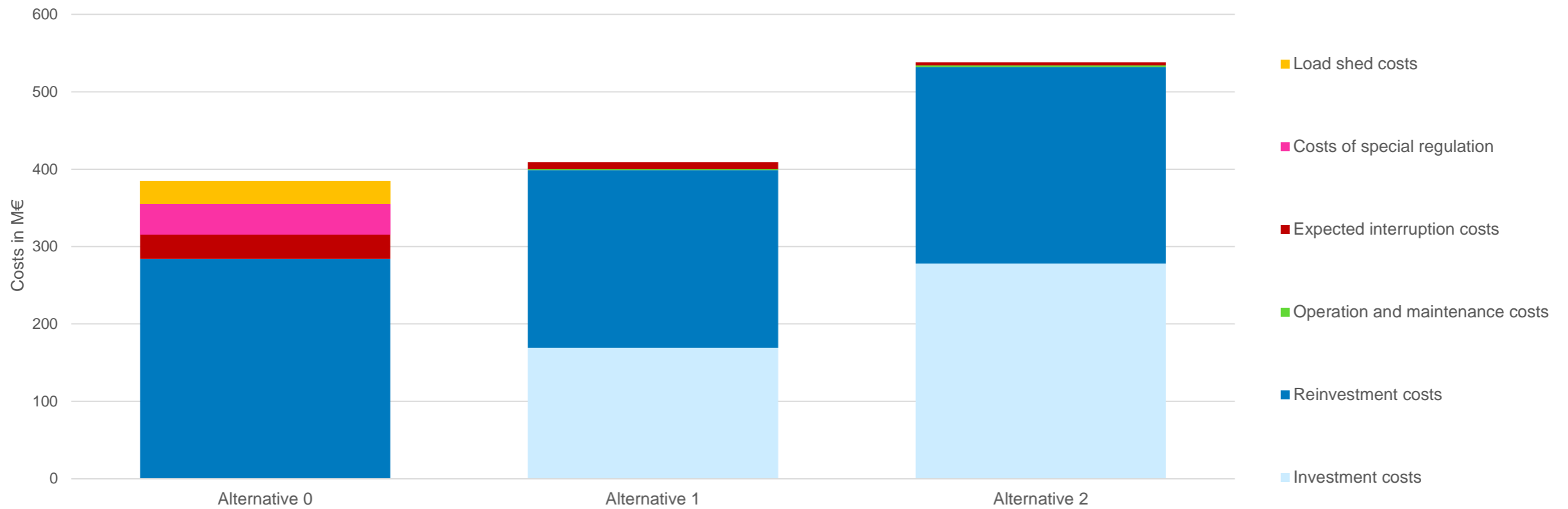
x

Probability of failure

=

Expected interruption costs

Results






Conclusions and outlook

Conclusion

- **Probabilistic approach** is a good way to evaluate the **security of supply**
- **25% savings** in investment costs and society
- Comprehensive failure history is crucial

Outlook

- **Improvement** of in-house tool
- Modelling of **wind** and **lightning dependent failures probabilities**
- Merging of **geo-information** and **historical weather data**
- **Monte-Carlo simulations** to capture multi-failure scenarios during severe weather conditions
- **Company strategy** focuses on enhanced probabilistic approaches



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

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Reference

[KILE] <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/1999-03-11-302>

[FASIT] <http://fasit.nsp01cp.nhosp.no/>

