



**POLITECNICO**  
MILANO 1863

# Impact assesement of flood damage on power grid customers

**Panagiotis Asaridis<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Molinari<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Di Maio<sup>2</sup>, Francesco Ballio<sup>1</sup> and Enrico Zio<sup>2,3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Politecnico di Milano, Milan, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Department of Energy, Politecnico di Milano, Milan, Italy

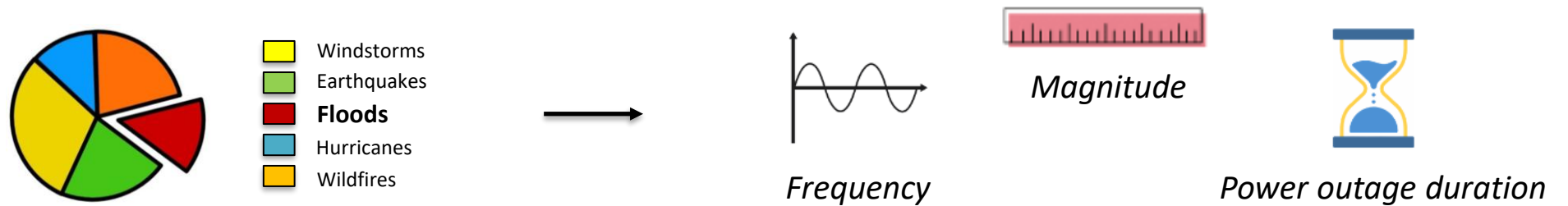
<sup>3</sup>MINES ParisTech, PSL Research University, Sophia Antipolis, France

EGU22 Vienna, Austria & Online | 23–27 May 2022



**Natural hazards are a leading driver of power interruption to end-users around the world.**

- Flood events may have a significant impact on power grids functionality in terms of:



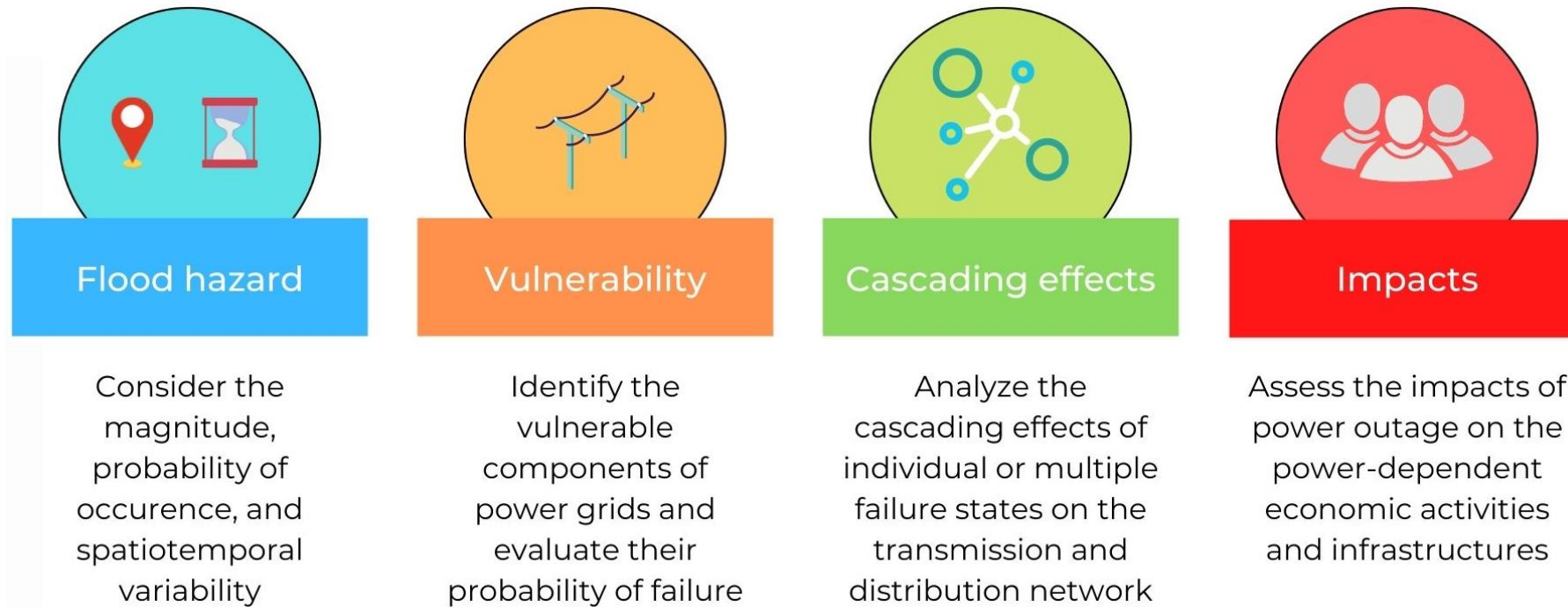
- Maintaining the security of power supply under emergency conditions triggered by floods is a challenging task because of the:



# Research aim and objectives

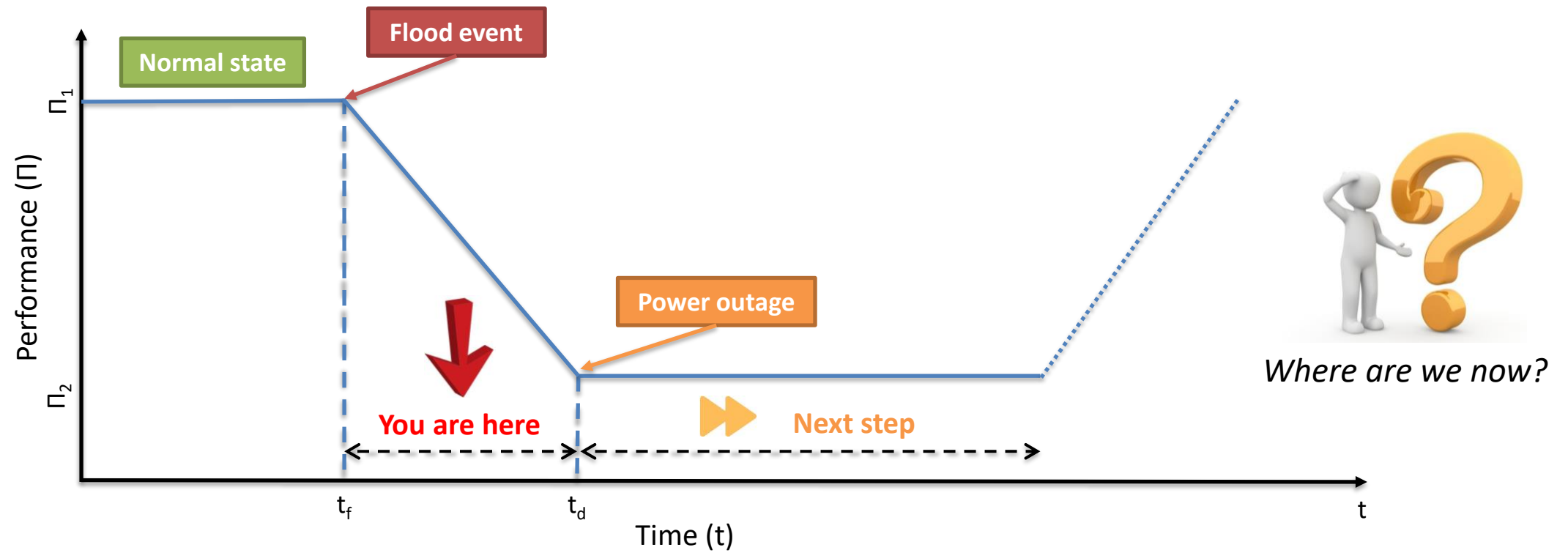
**In such a context, we propose a new model for the estimation of direct, indirect, and systemic damage.**

- The key objective of this model is to be an operational tool able to:



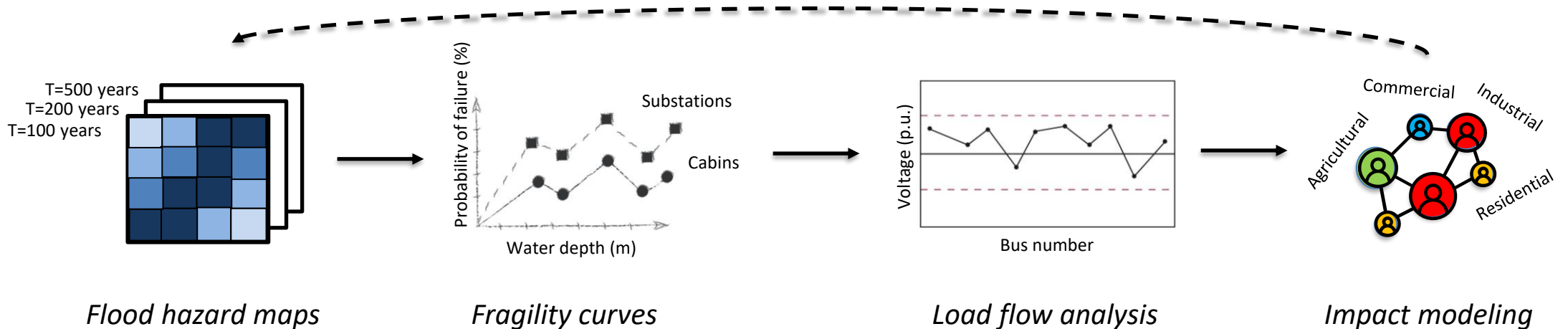
# System resilience

Evaluating the resilience of power grids to flood events, someone would wonder:



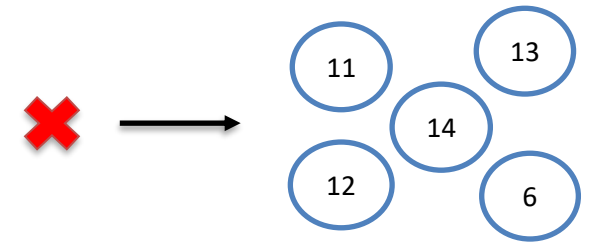
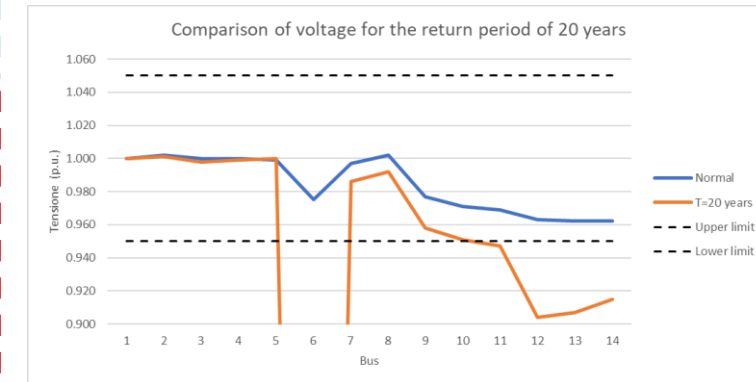
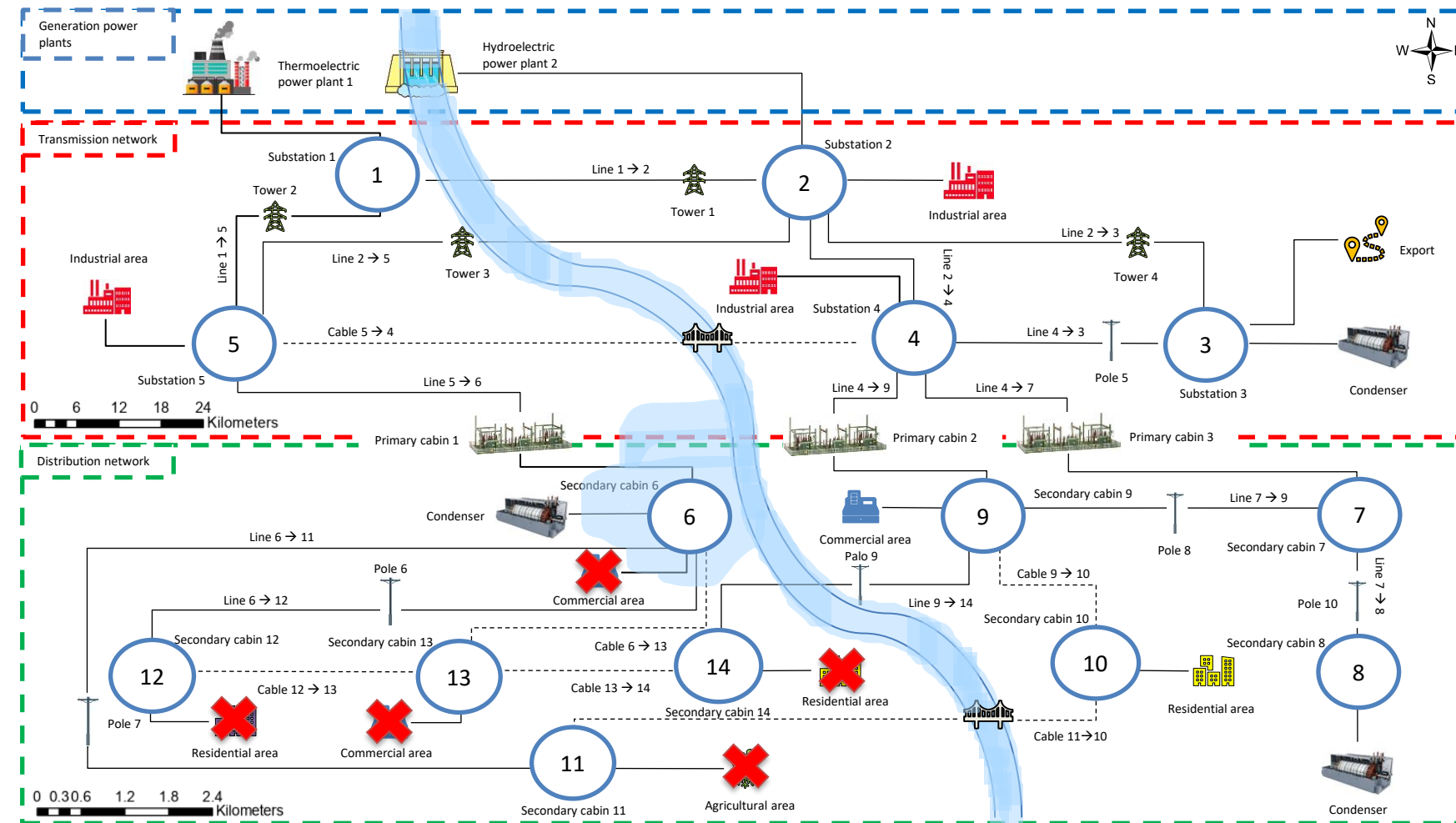
## To achieve this goal, the model combines:

- deterministic flood hazard scenarios developed by the HEC-RAS 2D modeling
- fragility curves of power grid components for different voltage levels
- a spatially distributed power flow model referring to the IEEE 14 bus system benchmark
- a social model describing the various users connected to the power grid



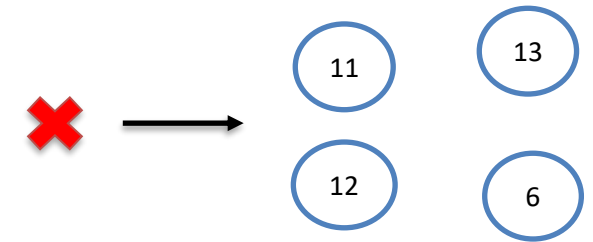
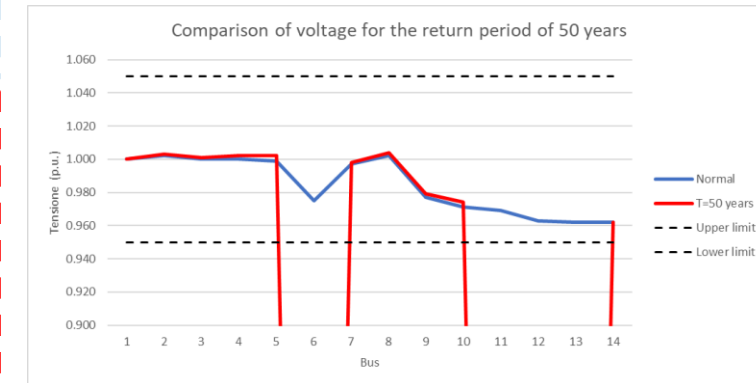
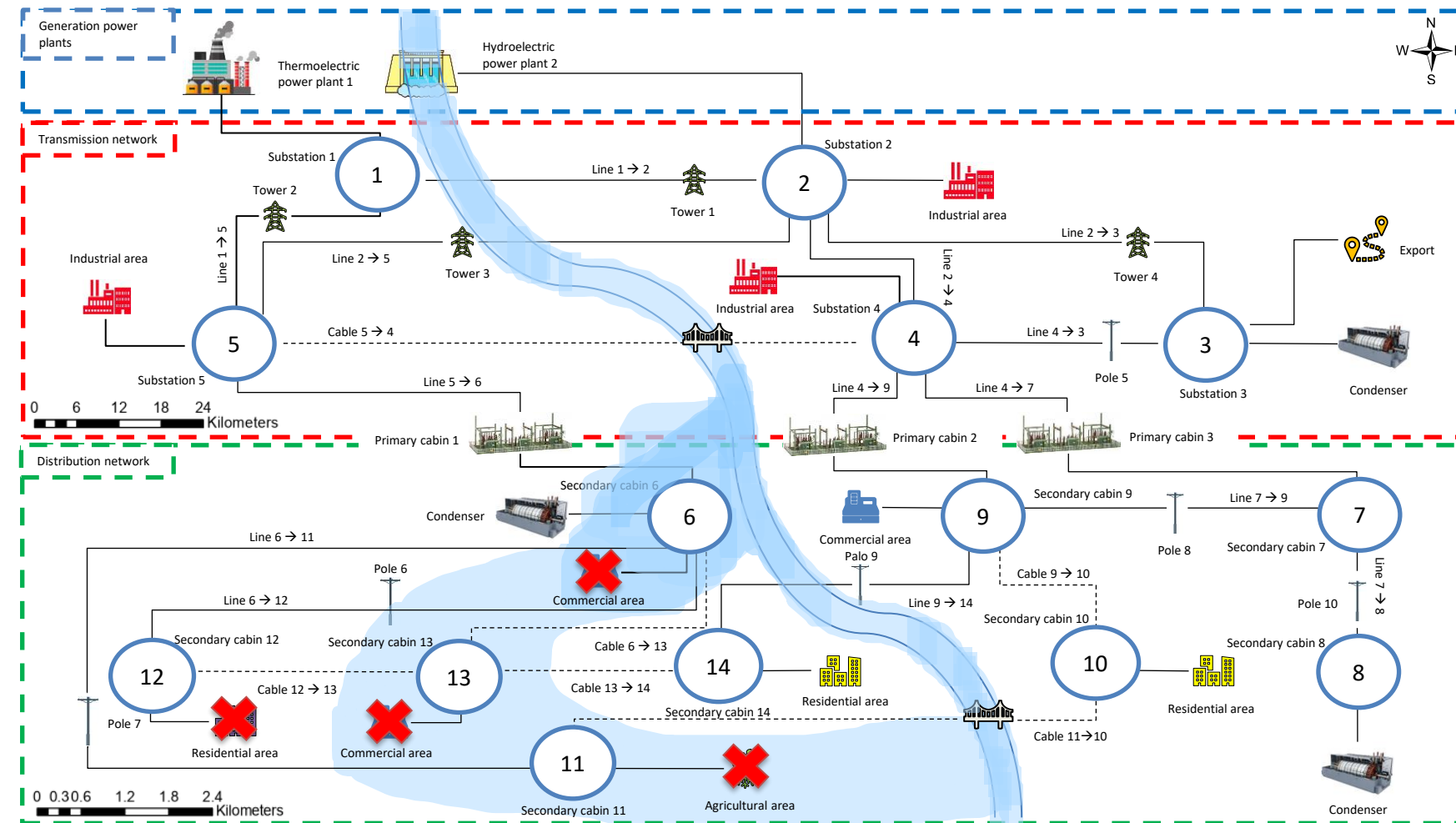
# Results

## 1. T = 20 years



# Results

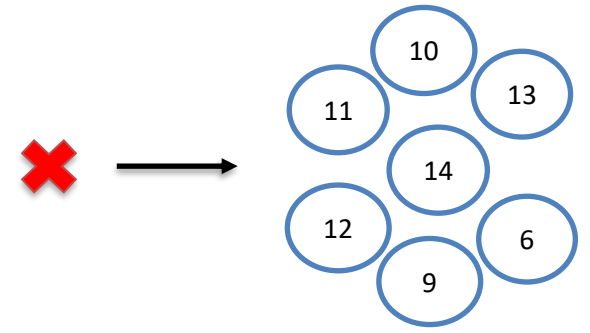
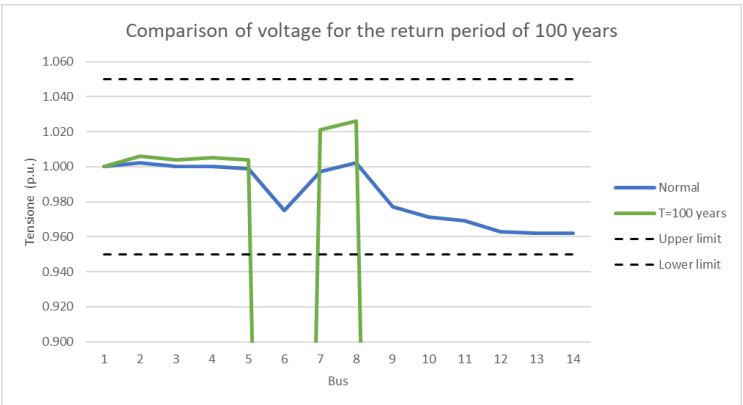
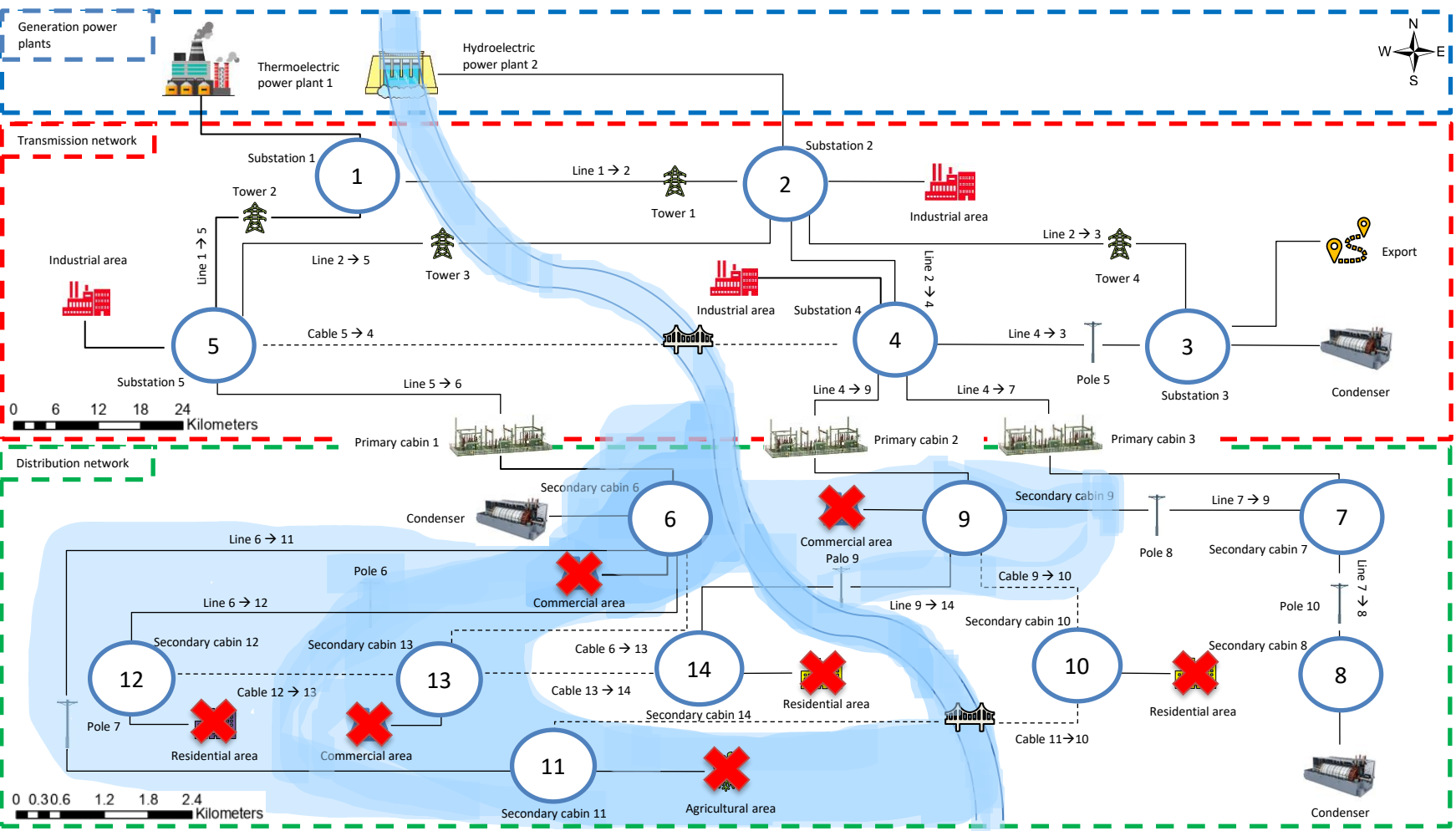
## 2. T = 50 years



*More cabins have been flooded  
but less cabins have been failed*

# Results

## 3. T = 100 years

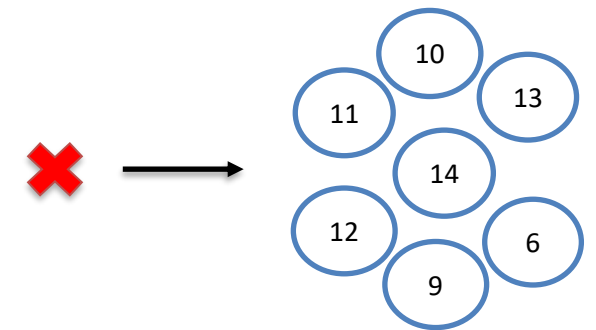
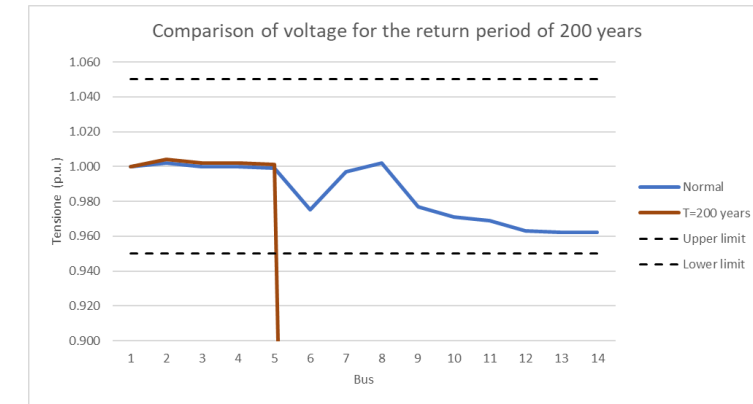
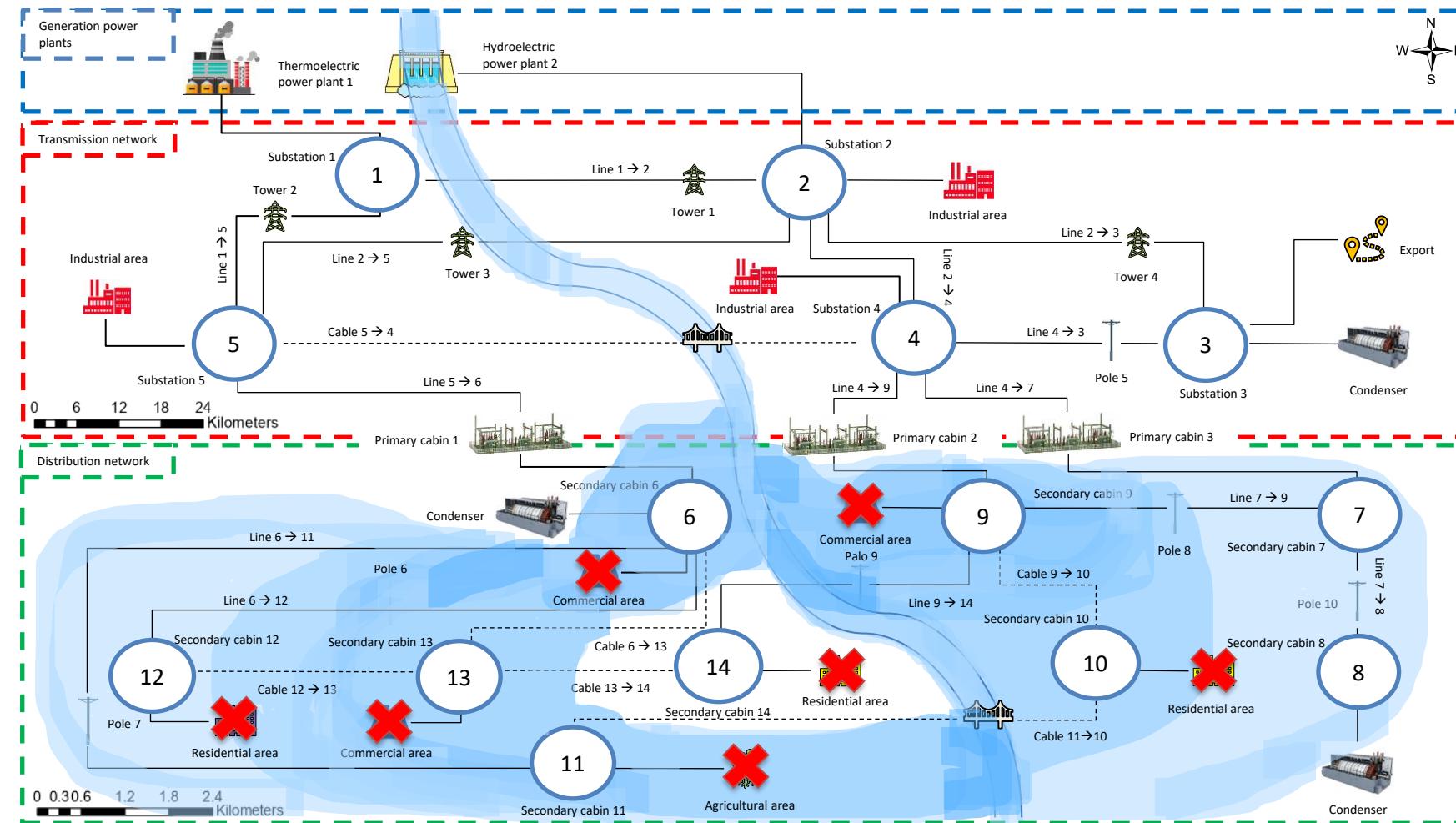


*Failure of the whole distribution network*



# Results

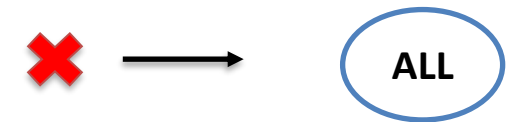
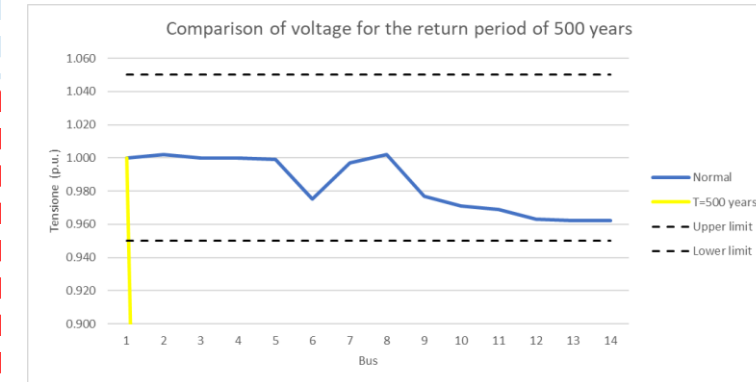
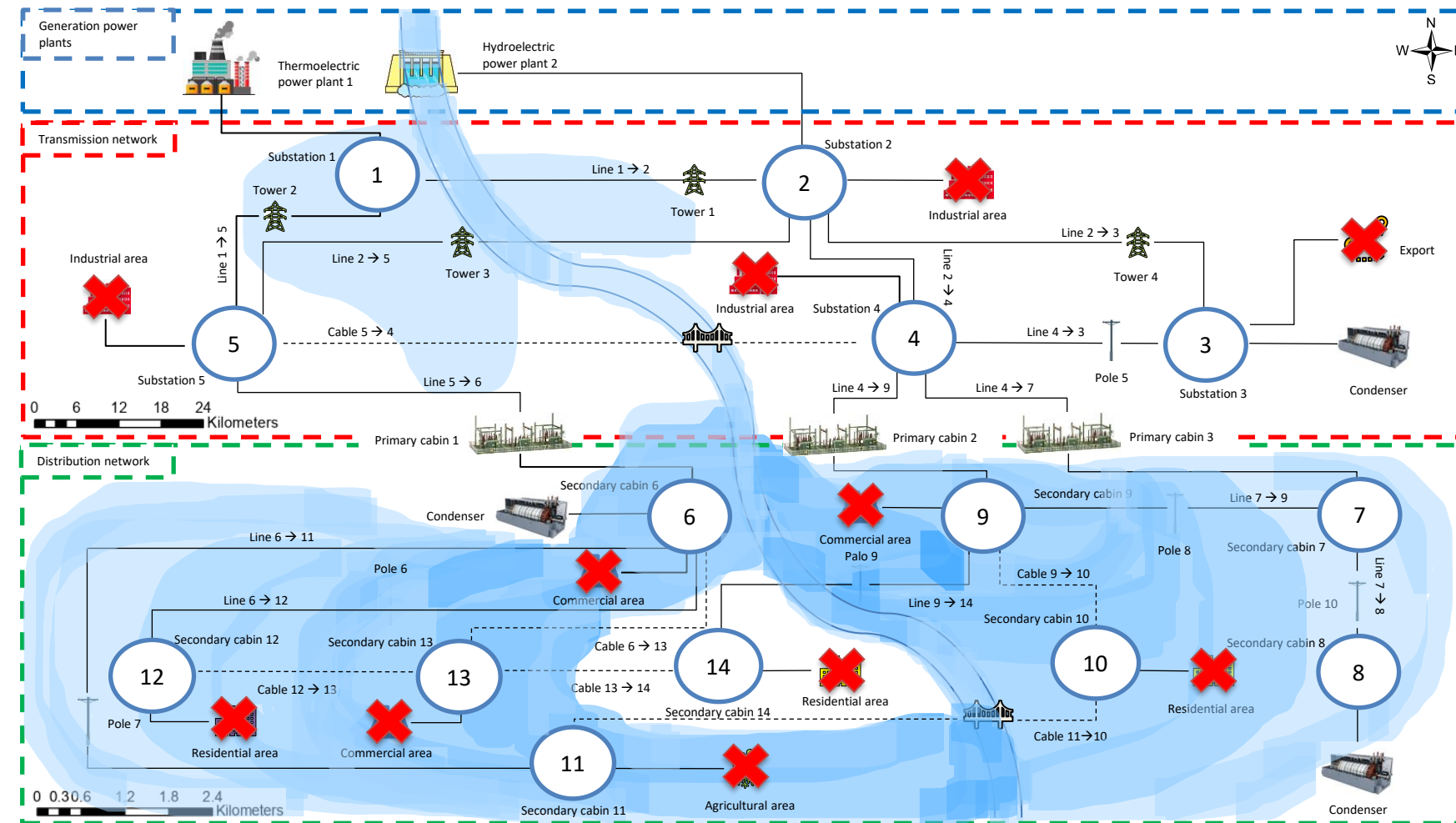
## 4. T = 200 years



*More cabins have been flooded  
but the same number of cabins failed*

# Results

## 5. $T = 500$ years

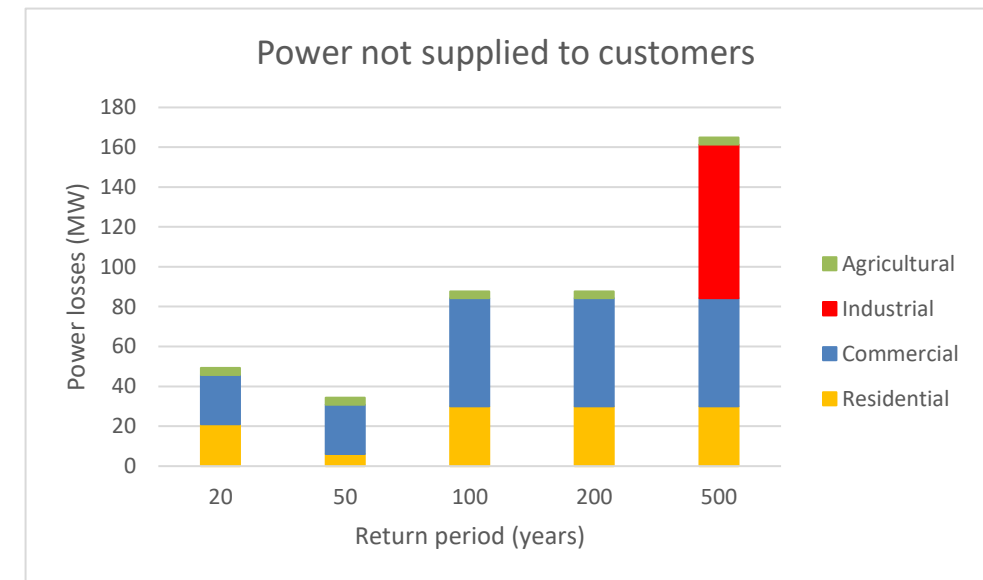
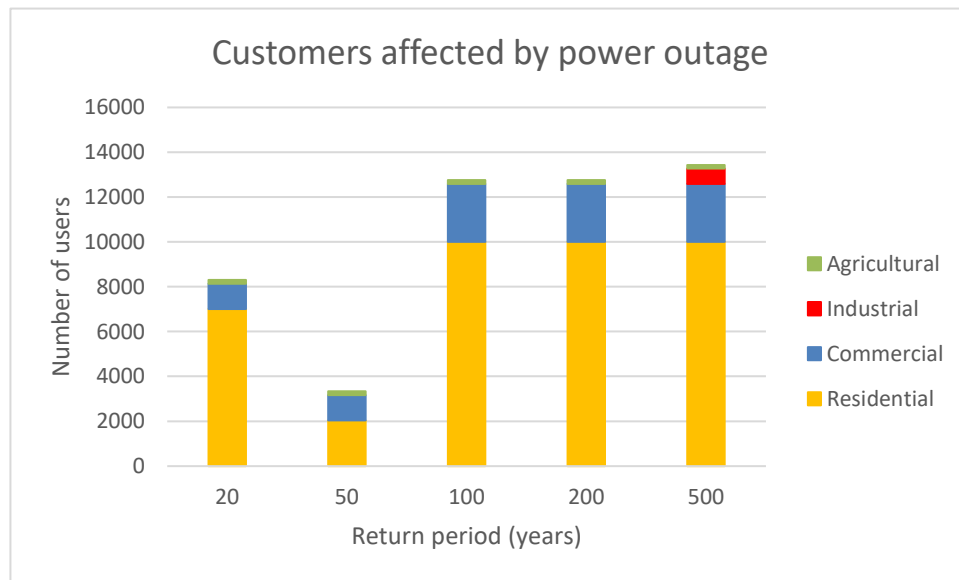


*Failure of both the transmission and distribution network*

# Conclusions

## The impact assessment of flood damage on power grid customers evidences:

- the propagation of damage to power-dependent customers far from the flood event
- the need for real-time optimal dispatch strategies in emergency planning
- the criticality of certain substations and cabins for the security of power grid supply



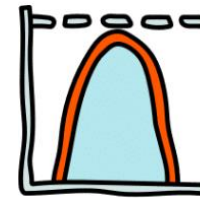
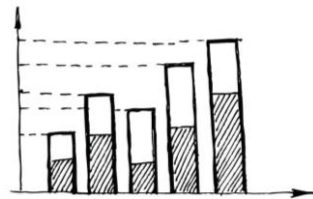
# Future recommendations

## Next research efforts will be devoted to the:

- adoption of a probabilistic approach, by substituting deterministic hazard scenarios with spatial dependent, probabilistic ones



**Deterministic**



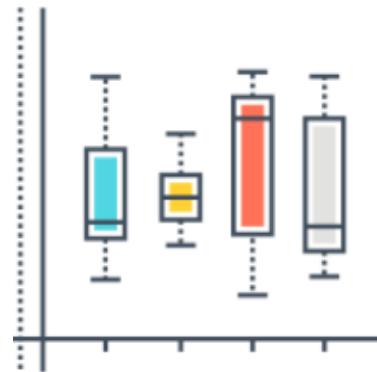
**Probabilistic**



- sensitivity analysis of the different modeling phases to identify the components of the model on which the final damage scenario depends mostly

*Flood hazard maps*

*Fragility curves*



*Load flow analysis*  
*Impact modeling*