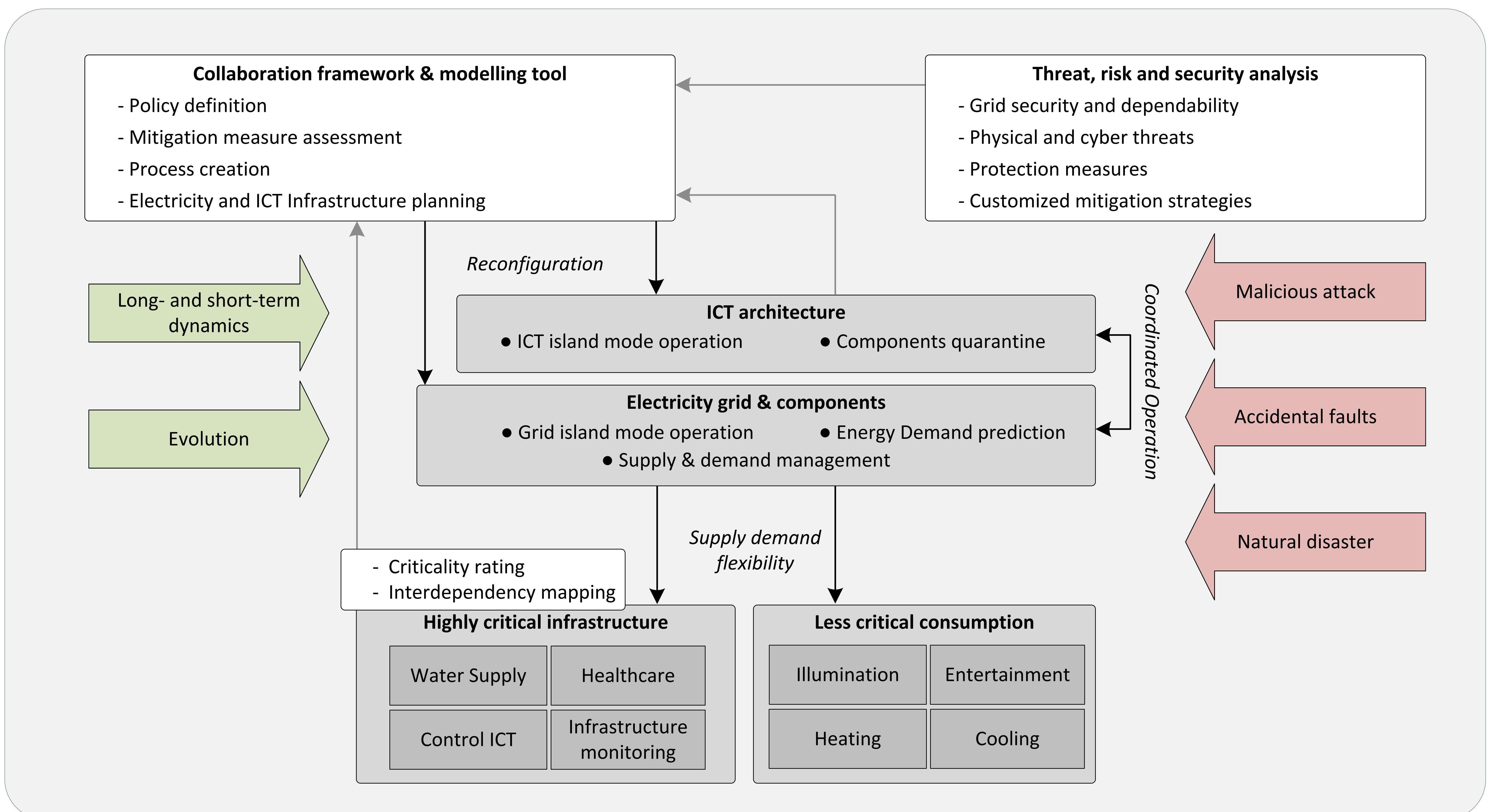


### Motivation

- Modern cities are most vulnerable to the loss of critical infrastructures
- Prolonged power outages cause severe societal and economic consequences
- Threats for urban electricity grids include:
  - Accidental faults
  - Malicious attacks (on Smart Grid IT infrastructure)
  - Natural disasters
- Distributed Energy Resources (DER) can supply critical infrastructures in case of power outages
- Amount of DER is continuously increasing and building owners are encouraged to equip buildings with energy generation facilities (photo voltaic, cogeneration units, etc.)

### City benefits

- Run critical infrastructure even in case of long term power outages
- Identify vulnerable groups of citizens and assign available energy to them (elderly, handicapped, children,...)
- Increased city resilience when faced with an incident that impacts a city's power supply
- Improved city resilience planning capabilities
- Improved stakeholders engagement in key areas of disaster/resilience planning
- Improved understanding of the implications (policy, societal, technical and legal) associated with island operation and component quarantining



### Research questions

- What are the relevant threats and their impacts on critical infrastructures?
- How can islanding solutions (microgrids, quarantining) help to mitigate the impact of faults and attacks?
- What are the technologies and policies needed to operate the infrastructure under normal and fault conditions?
- What kind of policy levers could be applied to encourage collaboration between stakeholders to make the city's energy supply more resilient?

### Expected results

An integrated collaboration framework and tools to allow stakeholders to collaborate in developing an appropriate response to possible threats to their electricity supply and to evaluate its effectiveness.



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