



Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



Generación de información climática multi-escala para aumentar la resiliencia del sector energético Español.

# **Proyecto BOREAS**

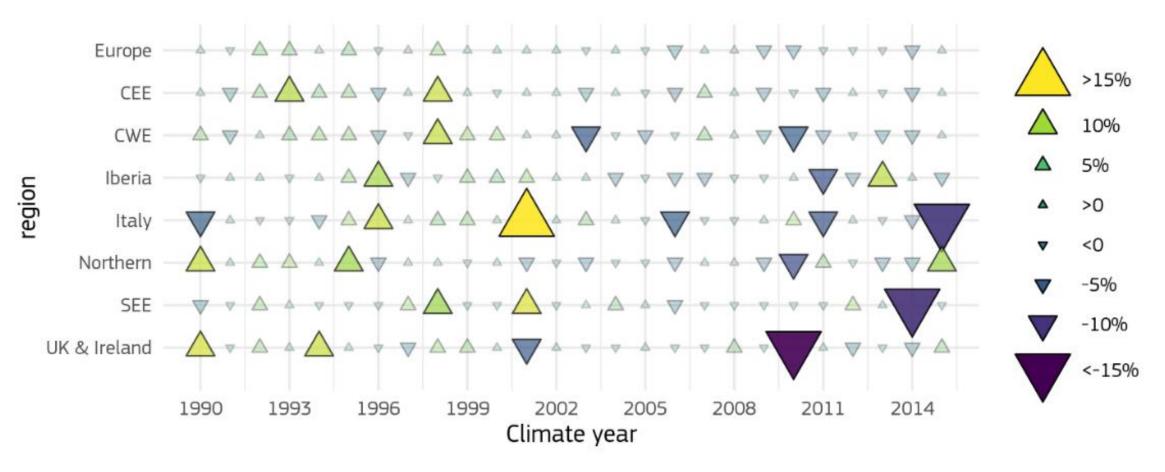


A. Soret, V. Torralba, V. Agudetse-Roures, A. Batalla, E. Baulenas, D. Bojovic, C. Delgado-Torres, S. Moreno-Montes, Á. G. Muñoz, M. Olmo, N. Pérez-Zanón, P. Trascasa-Castro, Sheetal Saklani

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### **Introduction.** Motivation



Annual variability (percentage deviation from the average) of onshore wind resources in the 26 climate years for the considered regions. Source: JRC, 2020





### **Introduction.** Motivation

nydro 21.85 180.26 21.85 depend 175.03 on 175.03 175.03 180.26 transit mport Region 180.26 Low 180.26 180,26 wind 180.26 461.7 coal 461.75 1673.92 Lignite 417.25 417.25 Core coupled 417.25 417.25 417.25 417.25 429.47 417.25 market 417.25 417.25 417.25 425.04 417.25 . 416.2 337.96 417.25 417.25 Renewables 417.25 417.25

The day ahead prices for 16/12/2021. Large differences across the continent, with a core region of around €420. UK prices are the highest in Europe due to low wind energy production, while Iberian system prices are the lowest due to high wind resources (source: EnAppSys).





# **Aplications**

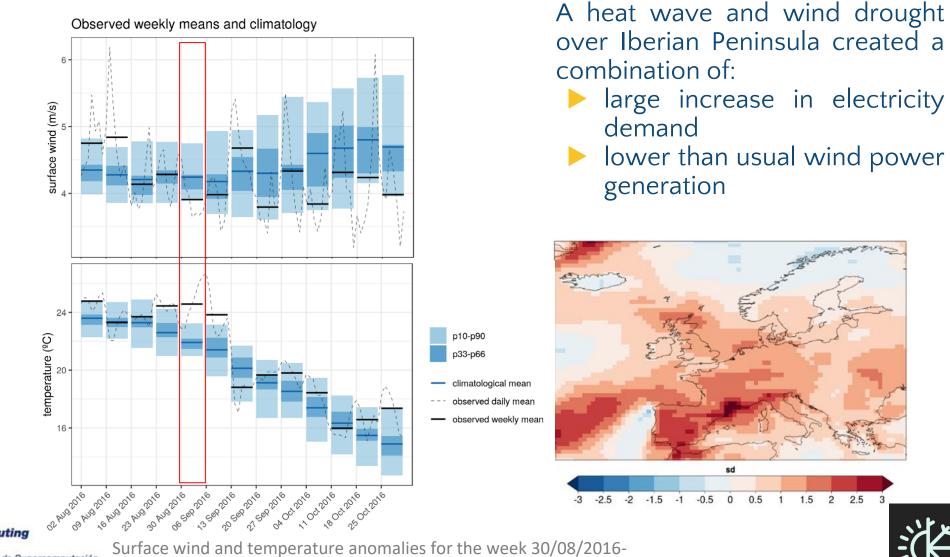


	Ii				
Weather forecast	Climate predictions				Climate projections
	Sub-seas	onal	Seasonal	Decadal	
1-15 days	10 d-1 ma	nth	1 month–6 months	1-10 years	20-100 years
Applications for wind/solar/hydro generation Time					
Post-construction decisions	Post-construction decisions Energy producers: resource management strategies Energy traders: resource effects on markets Plant operators: O&M, especially offshore wind			Pre-construction decisions Power plant developers: Site selection. Future risks assessment. Investors: Evaluate return on investments	
Energy producers:					
commit energy sales for next day					
Grid operators: market prices and grid balance					
Energy traders: anticipate energy prices	Plant investors: anticipate cash flow, optimize			Policy-makers: Assess changes to energy mix	
Plant operators: plan cleaning and O&M	investments			River-basin managers: manage the river flow	
Applications for demand	1				
Daily operation decisions	Mid-term planning Grid operators: Anticipate hotter/colder seasons. Schedule power. Energy traders: Anticipate energy prices.			Long-term planning Grid operators: Anticipate addition of more capacity. Adaptation of transmission lines Policy-makers: Plan addition of more capacity. Understand changes to energy mix	
Grid operators: Anticipate hot/cold days.					
Schedule power plants to reinforce supply.					
Energy traders: Anticipate energy prices.					





# Heat wave and wind drought in Spain. Sep 2016



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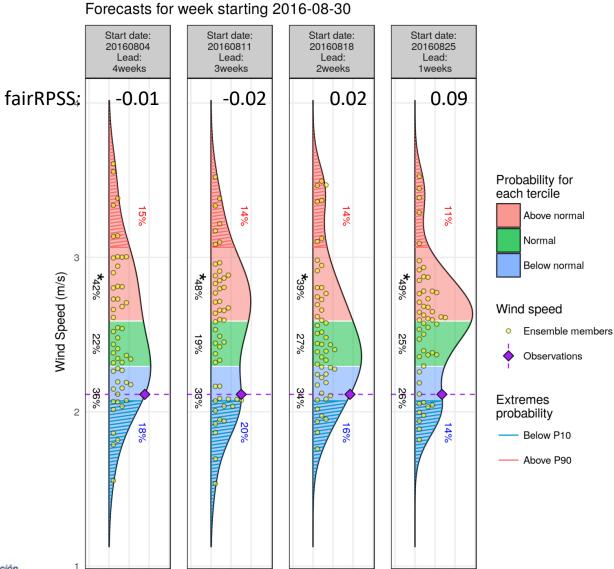
1.5

2 2.5

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5/09/2016. ERA-Interim with respect to climatology (1981-2017)

# Heat wave and wind drought in Spain. Sep 2016

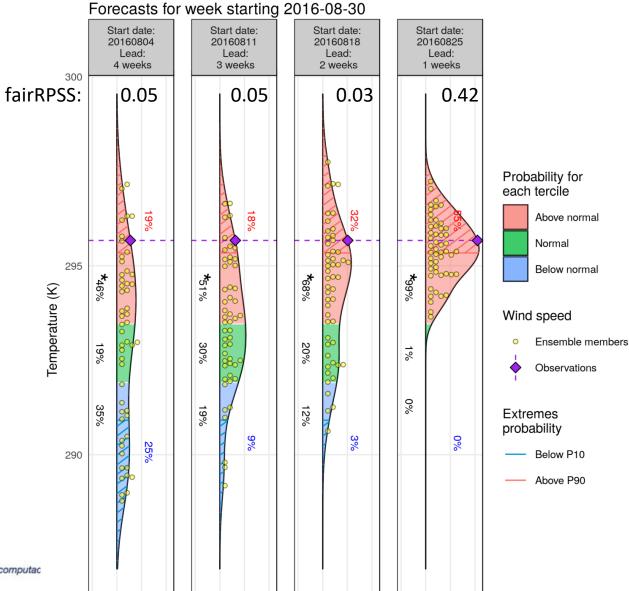


System: ECMWF monthly prediction system Reanalysis: ERA-Interim Bias adjusted –calibrated Hindcast: 1996-2015 Lat= 40.5 N/Lon = 358.5 E





# Heat wave and wind drought in Spain. Sep 2016



System: ECMWF monthly prediction system Reanalysis: ERA-Interim Bias adjusted –calibrated Hindcast: 1996-2015 Lat= 40.5 N/Lon = 358.5 E



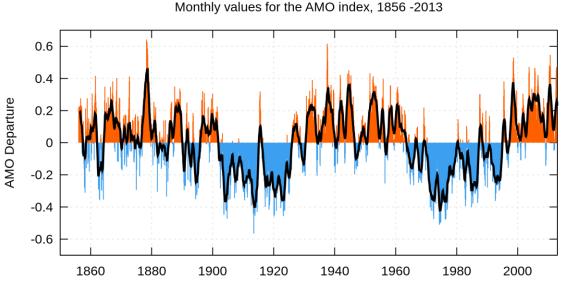


# **Novel research lines: Decadal predictions**

Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation

- 2.1 1.5 0.9 0.3 -0.3 -0.9
- -1.5 -2.1

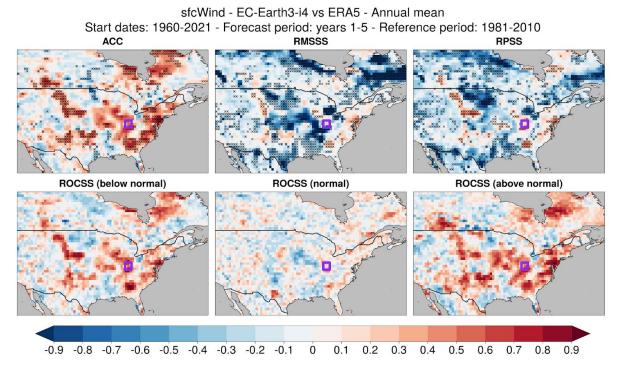
- Between seasonal predictions and climate projections •
- Both initial value and boundary condition problems •
- Different sources of predictability •





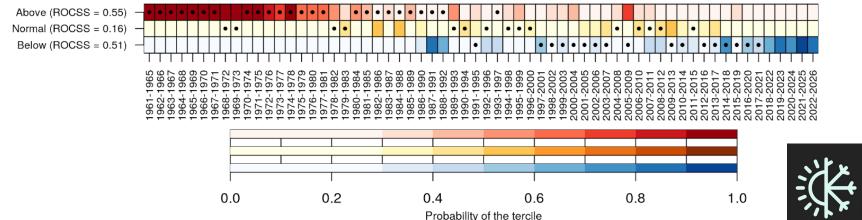


#### **Novel research lines: Decadal predictions**



sfcWind forecast for USA-Indiana (39°N,-85°E) - Start dates: 1960-2021 - Forecast period: years 1-5 - Reference period: 1981-2010

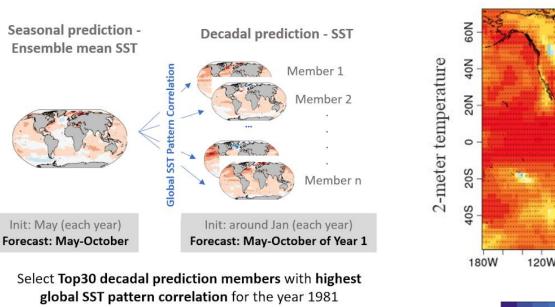
**BOREAS** 



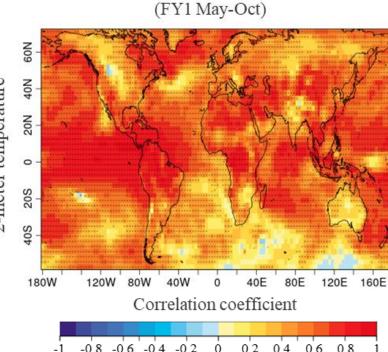


# Novel research lines: Seamless seasonal to decadal predictions

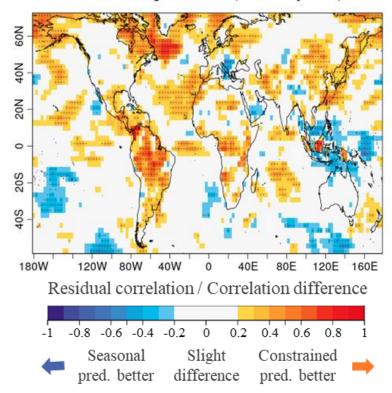
Constrained decadal prediction skill





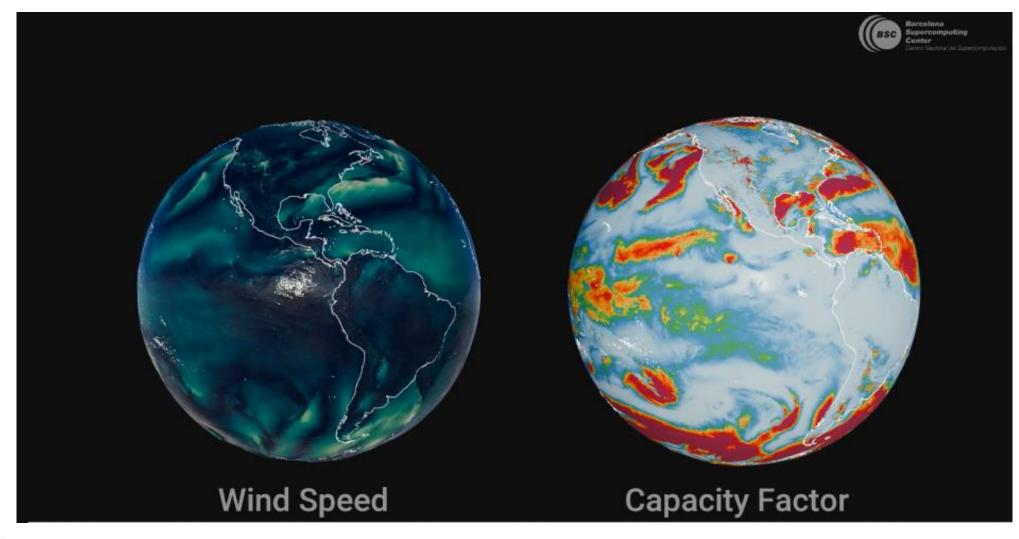


Difference in skill between constrained decadal and seasonal prediction (FY1 May-Oct)





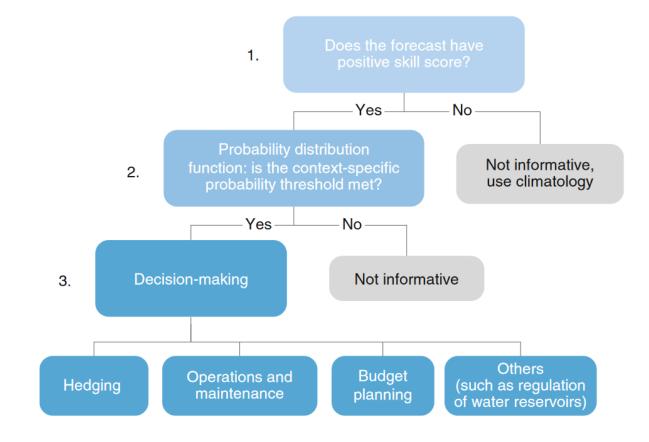
### **Novel research lines: DestinationEarth**





# **Novel research lines: Economic assessment**

Decision tree explaining user choices based on skill scores and probability distribution functions. In step 1, decision-makers look at the skill. In step 2, decision-makers look at the probability distribution of the forecast compared to the climatology of the weather variable of interest and, if this is informative, it can be incorporated into the decision-making either as qualitative or quantitative information in step 3.







# **Forecast outlooks**

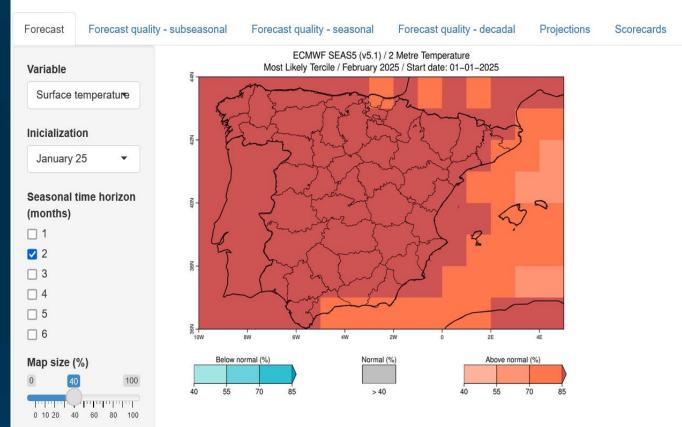
# BSC

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#### BOREAS



If you have exciting case studies or see a connection with our research, let's collaboratereach out to us!

https://ess.bsc.es/

albert.soret@bsc.es

