

Climate services for clean energy

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Context and motivation

- Renewable energy is growing fast to decarbonize the energy system.
- Both energy supply and demand are strongly influenced by atmospheric conditions and its evolution over time in terms of climate variability and climate change.



Britain's turbines are producing 40% less energy as wind 'disappears' for six weeks across the UK causing record low electricity production

- Britain got 15 per cent of its power from wind last year twice as much as coal
- Since the start of June, wind farms have been producing almost no electricity
- The 'wind drought' has seen July 2018 be 40% less productive than July 2017
- In the still weather, solar energy has increased by 10% to help cover the drop-off





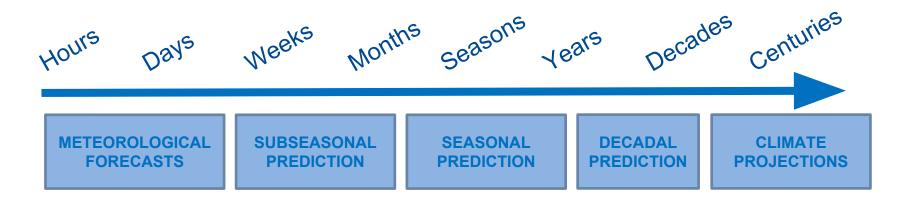


Context and motivation

- The energy sector routinely uses weather forecast up to several days.
- But beyond this time horizon, past climatological records are used to estimate risks.



Met mast on Gwynt y Môr offshore wind farm (source: solar wheel)





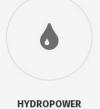
S2S4E objective



Objective









SOLAR POWER

Solar radiation and capacity factor predictions

Prediction and changes in inflow predictions

ENERGY DEMAND

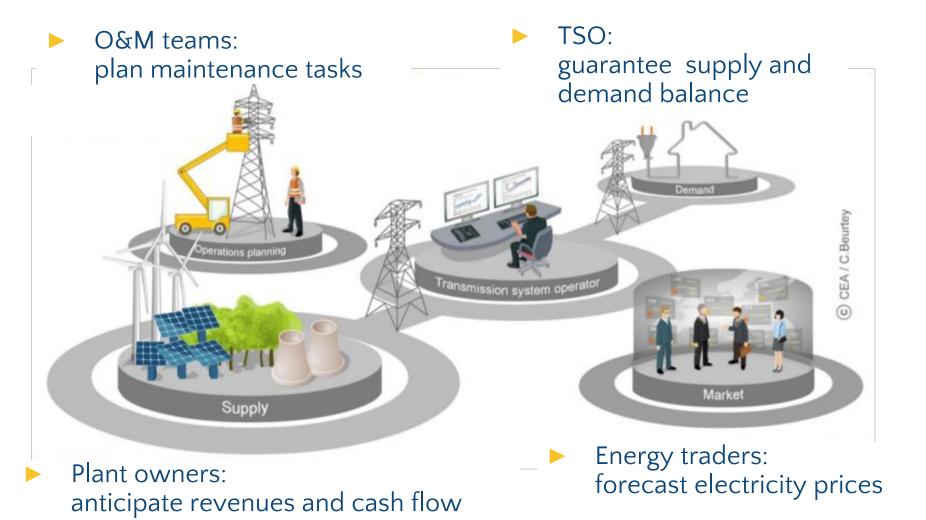
Temperature and consumption rates predictions

Offer an innovative service that improves RE variability management by:

- developing new research methods and exploring the frontiers of atmospheric predictions for the upcoming weeks and months.
- co-designing a Decision Support Tool (DST) that for the first time integrates sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) climate predictions to inform RE generation and electricity demand.



Applications





Challenges and opportunities



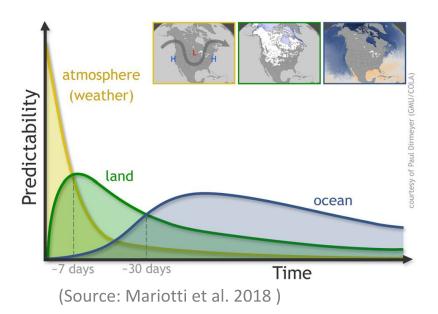
Components of the Earth System



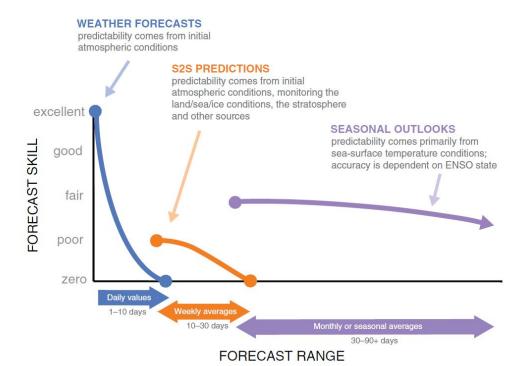


S2S Forecast ranges and skill

Predictability sources:



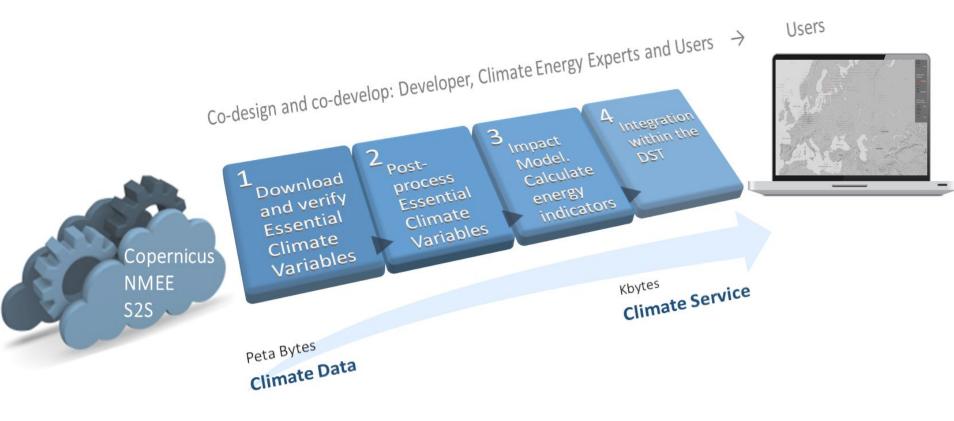
Skill estimates:



(Source: White et al., 2017)

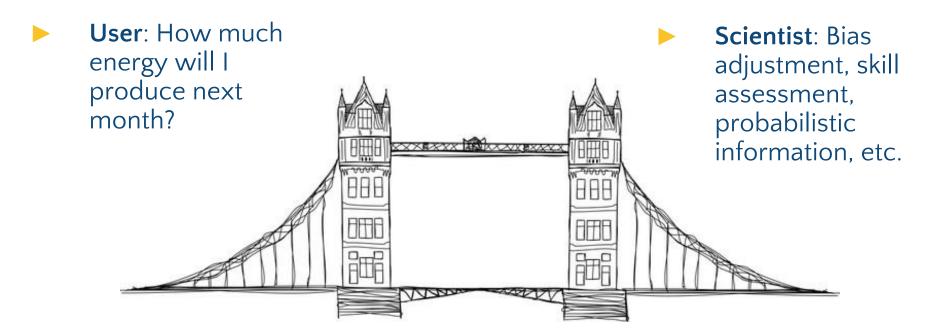


From data to information and to service



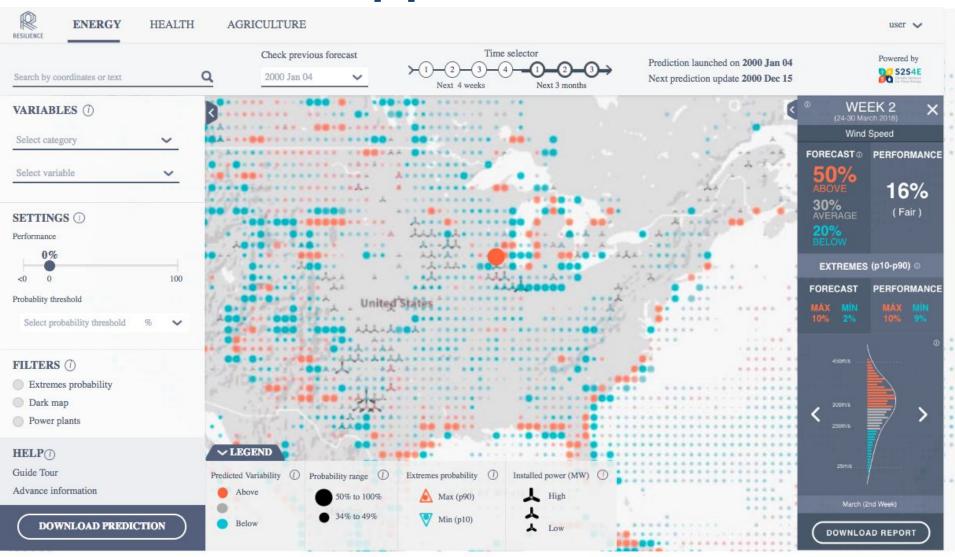


Climate services





Decision Support Tool





Methodology and first results



First year results

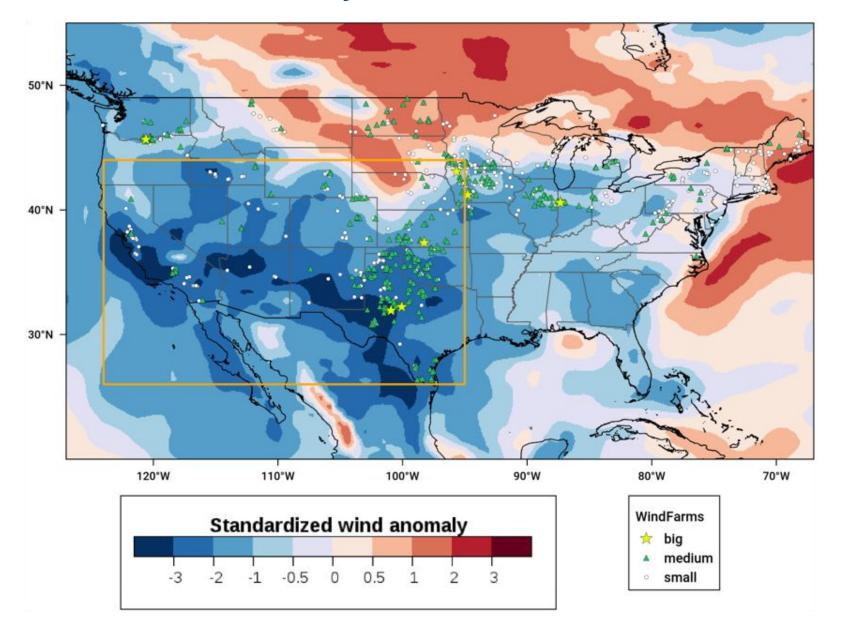
- Evaluation of 5 reanalyses: climatology, trends and interannual variability in 4 ECVs (wind, t2m, precipitation & solar radiation).
- Impact of climate variability on RE generation and demand (see poster PA11D-0819)
- 8 case studies



Case study 6 US wind drought - JFM 2015 Seasonal forecasts



Wind anomaly Q1 2015



Event impacts



"US clean energy suffers from lack of wind" *Financial Times, September 2015.*

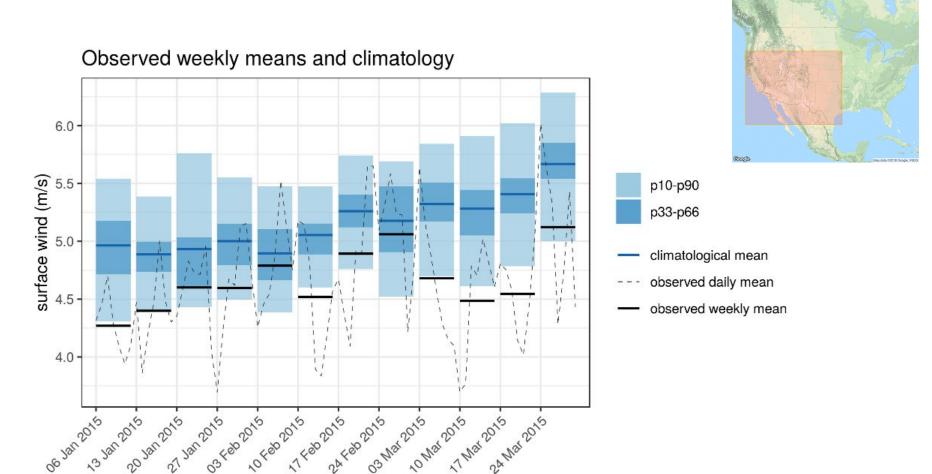
"El Niño Buffers U.S. Wind Power Dreams" Wall Street Daily, September 2015.

"El Niño blowing down wind projections in US" *Fierce Energy, July 2015.*

"We never anticipated a drop-off in the wind resource as we have witnessed over the past six months" David Crane, RNG, September 2015.



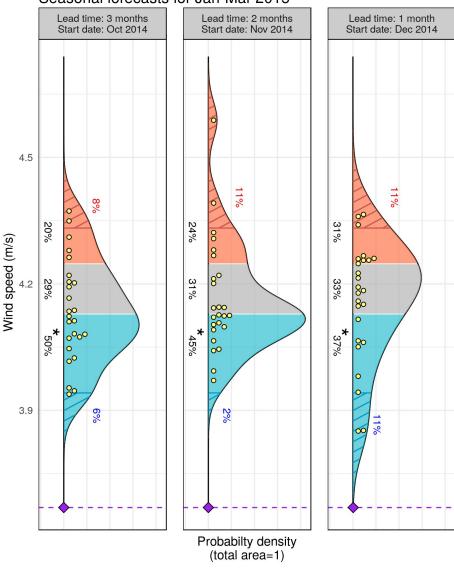
Widespread and extended in time





Fcsts available 3 to 1 months ahead





Associated Skill Scores

	Start Date		
	Oct	Nov	Dec
RPSS	0.35	0.39	0.35
BS P10	-0.07	-0.27	-0.16
BS P90	0.1	0.04	0.07
CRPSS	0.14	0.11	0.14
EnsCorr	0.55	0.54	0.51

Which decisions would you make in view of those forecasts?

Probability of

Above P90

Below P10

extremes

Probability of terciles

Above normal

Below normal

Normal

Ensemble members

Observation

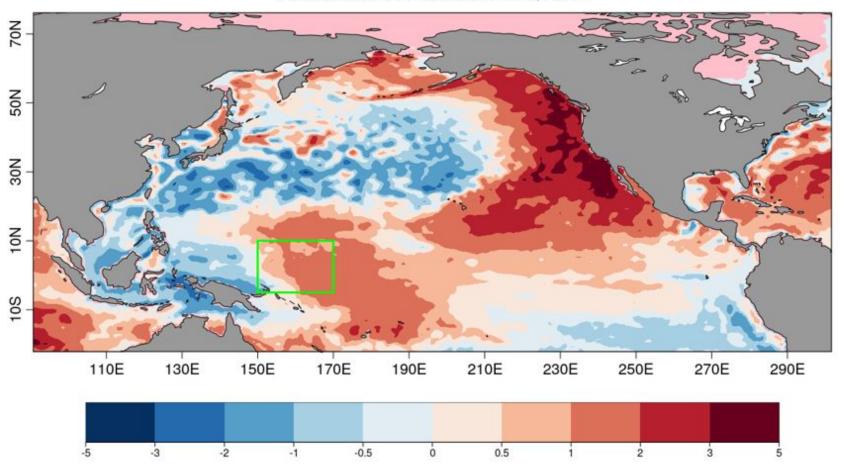
System: ECMWF SEAS5 Reanalysis: ERA-Interim Bias adjustment: calibration

Hindcast: 1993-2015



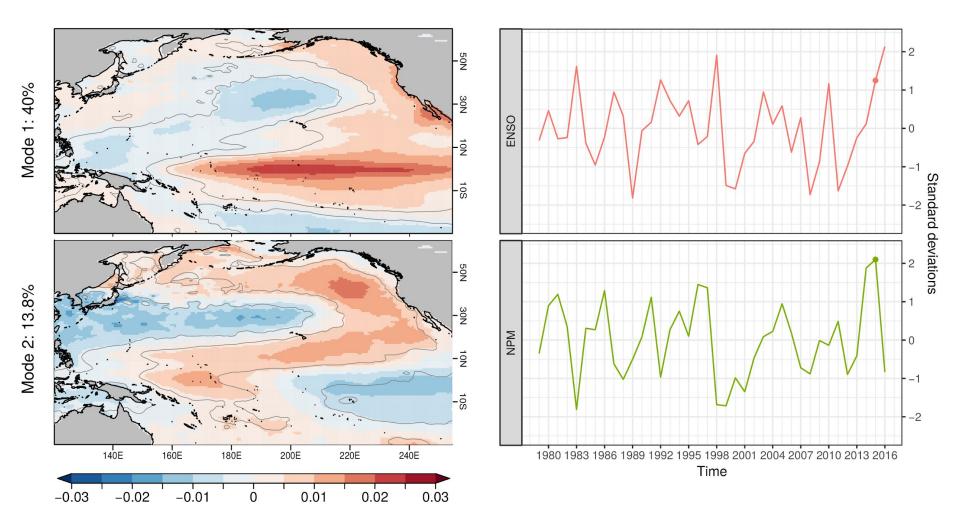
Why this happened?

Standardized SST anomalies for Q1 2015





ENSO and NPM state



Lledó et al., 2018: Investigating the effects of Pacific sea surface temperatures on the wind drought of 2015 over the United States.



Case study 3 Heat wave and wind drought in Spain - Sep 2016 Subseasonal forecasts

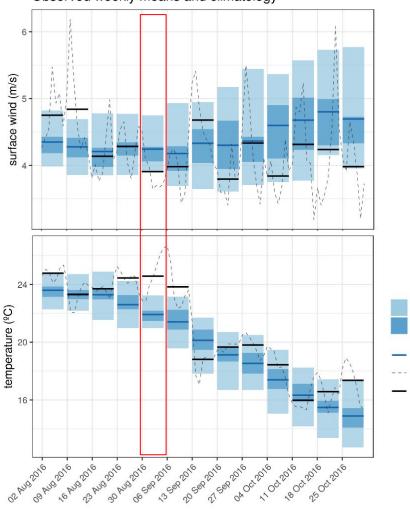


Heat wave and wind drought in Spain. Sep 2016

p10-p90 p33-p66

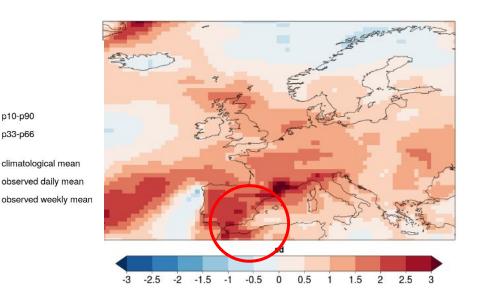
climatological mean





A hot spell over Europe created a combination of:

- large increase in electricity demand
- lower than usual hydro and wind power generation

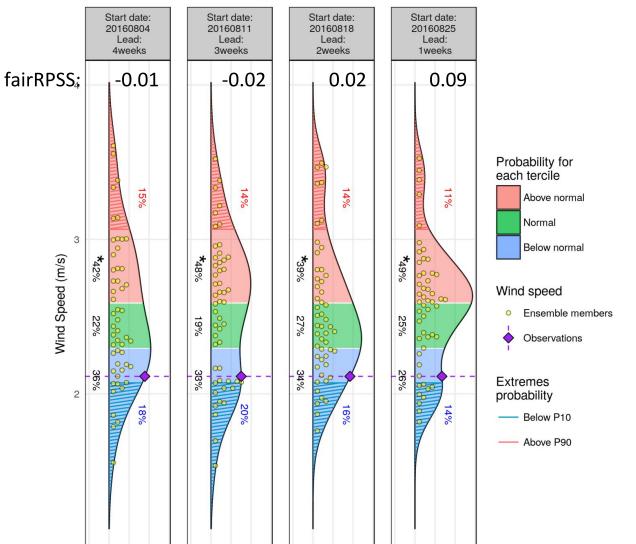




Surface wind and temperature anomalies for the week 30/08/2016-5/09/2016. ERA-Interim with respect to climatology (1981-2017)

Wind speed forecasts

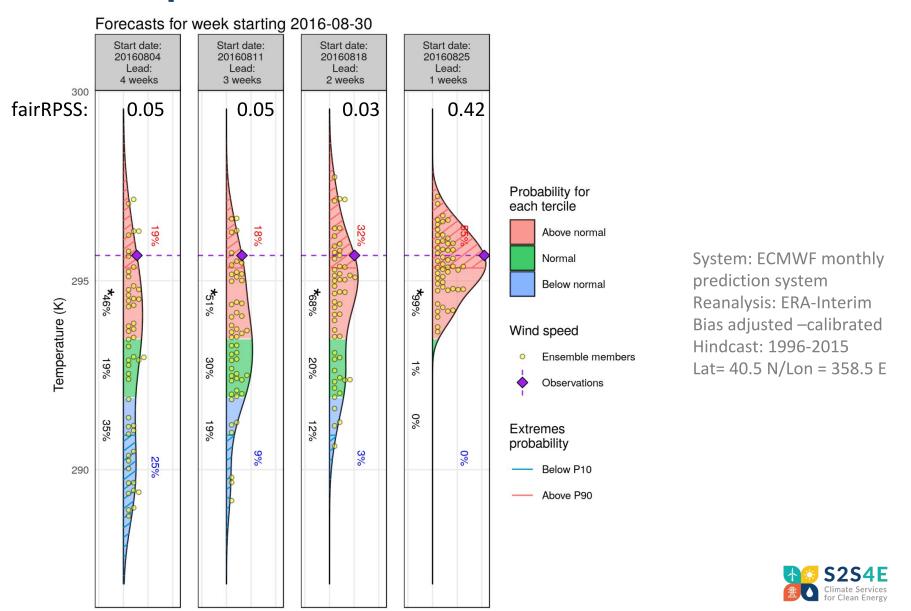
Forecasts for week starting 2016-08-30



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



Temperature forecasts:



Final remarks

- Climate prediction systems have improved in the last decade. Lets promote their usage for specific applications!
- There is a long way between climate data and services
- Case studies help scientists and users close the gap

Future work

- Improve skill through multi-model ensembles
- Improve skill through large-scale teleconnection patterns and weather regimes



Thank you

Get in touch for more information!

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www.s2s4e.eu

