

CL2.06.2 Subseasonal-to-Seasonal (S2S) meteorology and impacts EGU Viena 11 April 2019

The S2S4E project: Sub-seasonal to seasonal climate predictions for energy

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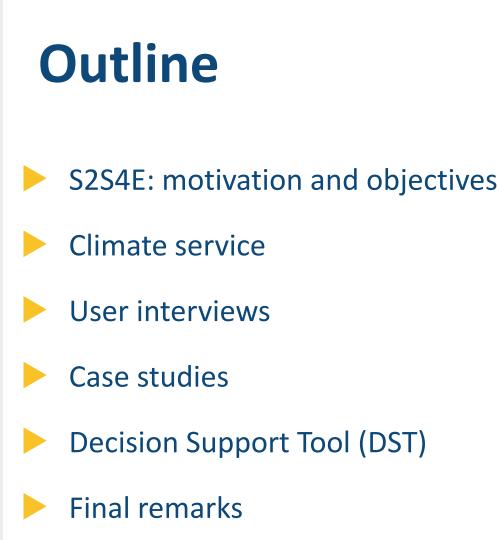
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This project has received funding from the Horizon 2020 programme under grant agreement n°776787. The content of this presentation reflects only the author's view. The European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.





S2S4E : motivation and objectives



Renewable energy and climate

- EU Renewable Energy Directive: EU is required to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020.
- Both energy supply and demand are strongly influenced by atmospheric conditions and their 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





S2S4E Objectives

S2S4E will offer an innovative service to improve RE variability management by developing new research methods exploring the frontiers of atmospheric conditions for future weeks and months.



The main output of S2S4E will be a user co-designed Decision Support Tool (DST) that for the first time integrates sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) climate predictions with RE production and electricity demand.

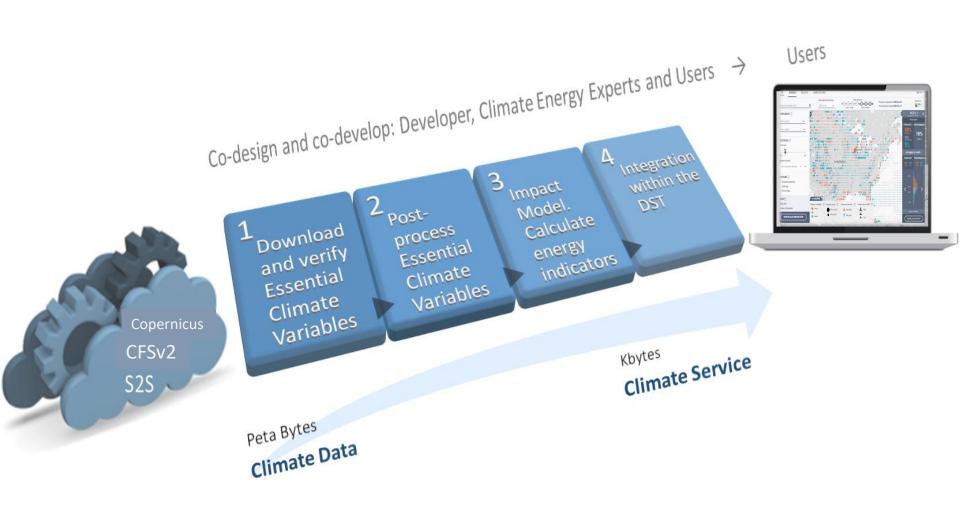




Climate service







From climate data to climate services

Co-development of the climate service

Involvement of users as project partners

- They should represent the sectorial expertise.
- User engagement in early stages of the service is crucial to understand the user chain, sectorial needs and co-develop the service.
- Their continuous feedback will contribute to the improvement of the service.









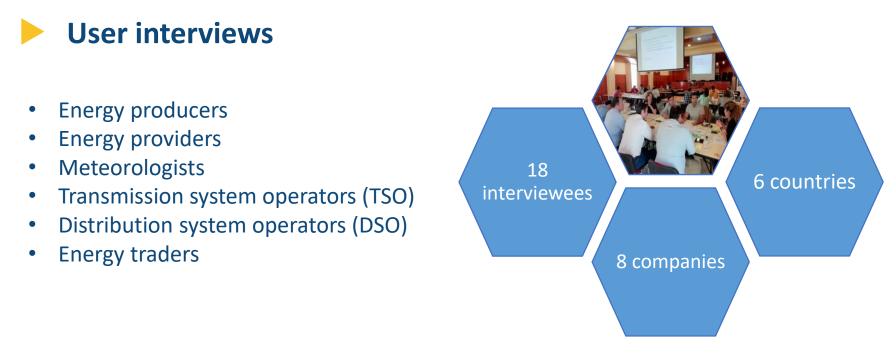


User interviews



Interaction with users

Participatory approaches to understand user needs, expectations, decision making processes and other relevant factors in the user's decision making process.



Energy users are already advanced users of weather forecasts



User interviews: Current practice

Short range: Users in the energy sector already integrate weather forecasts (T, precip, wind), in their daily operational planning and decision making (e.g. energy production for the day ahead market, price models, etc.).

What about sub-seasonal to seasonal timescales?

We don't use it

We look at it, but would not base our decisions on it

S2S time scale: 50% of the interviewees stated that they already use S2S data in a 'qualitative' way (i.e. it is not fed into energy production/ price models but used as supportive information)



User interviews: Decision-making processes that can benefit from S2S forecasts

In what decision-making processes can S2S times scales be useful? Maintenance planning (including predictive maintenance)

Buy / sell electricity

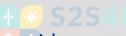
Water resource management

Predict the electricity demand

Management of the electricity transmission bill

Scheduling of maintenance of nuclear and hydro power plants.

- Maintenance scheduling for the various sectors
- Coherent estimation of demand and supply for distribution and transmission grids



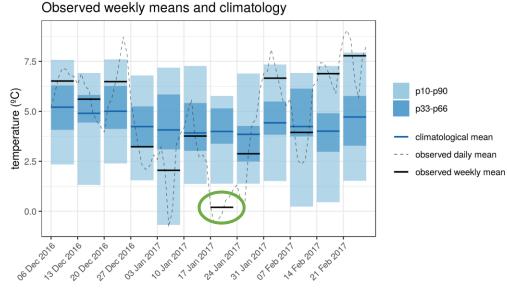
Case studies: assessing the DST and the added value of S2S

January 2017 Cold spell over central Europe while low wind speeds

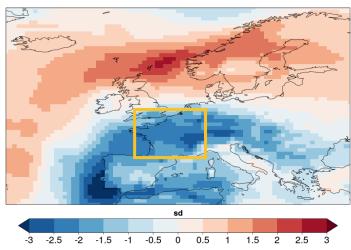


Analysis of the 2m temperature anomalies ...

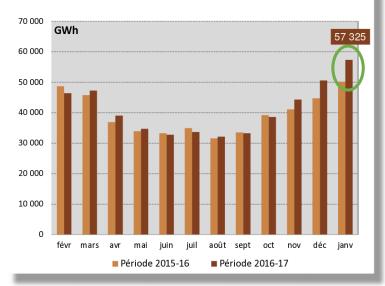
Observed weekly means and climatological values averaged over 5W–12E, 47–54N during Dec 2016 to Feb 2017 (ERA-Interim 1979-2018)



2m Temperature (17-23 Jan)



.. and its consequences in monthly electricity demand in France:



Source: https://www.rte-france.com

On 20/01/2017 demand reached a peak high of 94.2 GW (highest since Feb 2012)



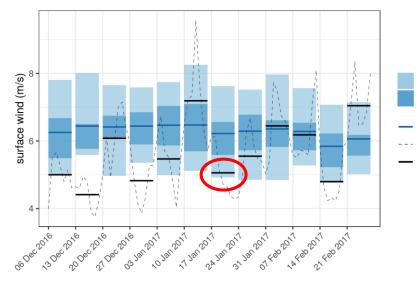
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p10-p90 p33-p66

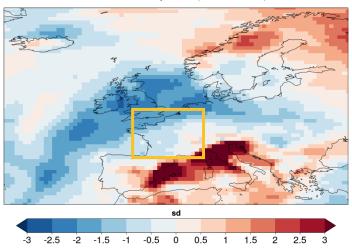
climatological mean

observed daily mean observed weekly mean

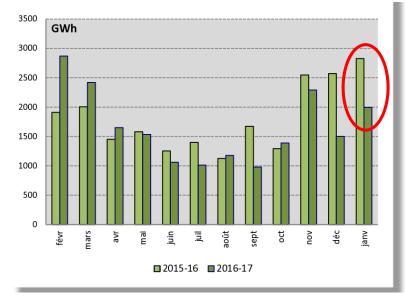
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10m wind speed (17-23 Jan)



Monthly wind power generation in France:



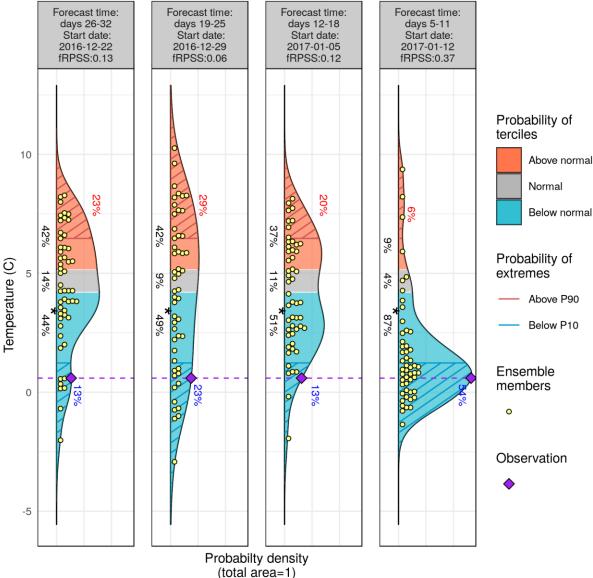
Source: https://www.rte-france.com

The high demand and low winds led to an increase in energy prices in France (highest since Feb 2012)



Forecasts: 2m temperature

Sub-seasonal forecasts for week starting 2017-01-17 (5W-12E,47N-54N)



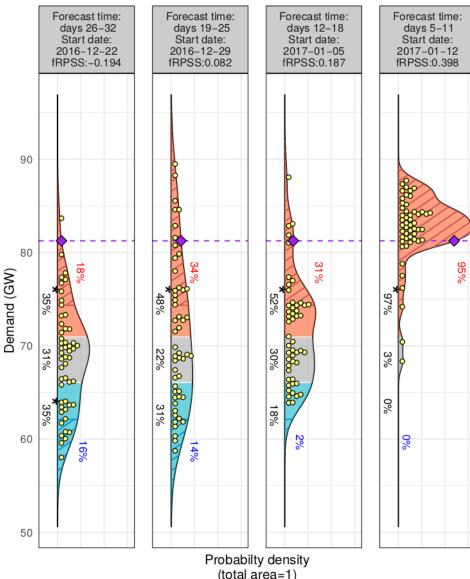


System: ECMWF MPS Reanalysis: ERA-Interim Bias adjustment: Variance inflation Hindcast: 1997-2016 Area: 5W-12E, 47-54N

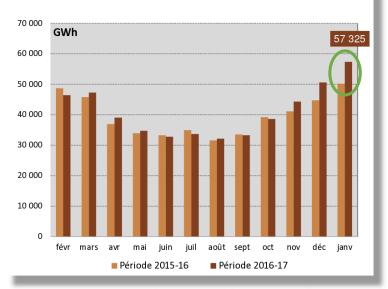


Forecasts: Energy demand in France

Sub-seasonal forecasts for week starting 2017-01-17 (France)



Monthly electricity demand in France:



Source: https://www.rte-france.com

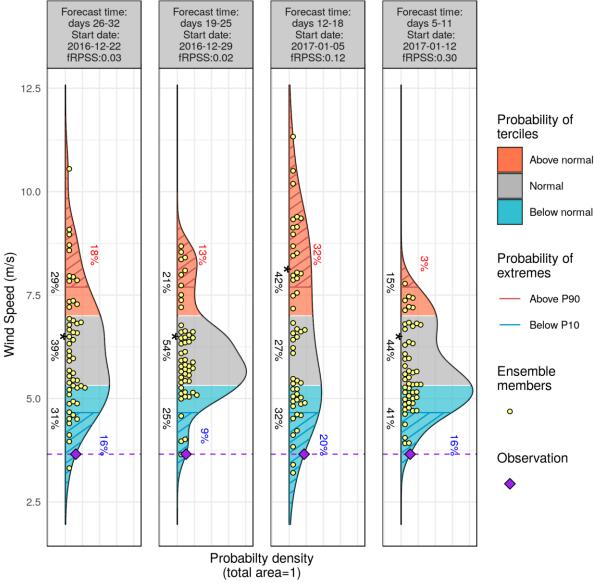
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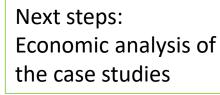
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Decision Support Tool



DECISION SUPPORT TOOL



- Check out the prototype! <u>https://ahv718.axshare.com/prototype.html</u>
- Come to PICO spot 5b today at 16:15: Operational forecasting and warning systems for natural hazards: challenges and innovation

To be launched on the 20th June in Brussels during the EU Sustainable Energy Week 17-21 JUNE 2019 EU SUSTAINABLE ENERGY WEEK



Final remarks

- The energy sector already integrates short-range forecasts in daily operational decisions.
- There is interest in S2S climate predictions, since many operational decisions fall in this timescale.
- A climate service aims to convert 'climate data' into a tailored product that can provide added value to a user.
- Interdisciplinary groups are needed to co-develop a climate service.

Ongoing work

- Economic analysis of the case studies
- Operational implementation for DST
- Assessing predictability in atmospheric weather patterns



Thank you Get in touch for more information!





Public reports of the project will be available for download on the S2S4E website: **www.s2s4e.eu**



Project coordinator: Albert Soret, Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC) **Contact us:** s2s4e@bsc.es





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