



# Climate services for clean energy

## *The S2S4E project*

S2S Real Time Workshop

Albert Soret & Ilaria Vigo, Barcelona Supercomputing Center



*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.*

# Energy. Context and motivation

- ▶ Both energy supply and demand are strongly influenced by atmospheric conditions and its evolution over time in terms of climate variability and climate change.

Like 15M

Thursday, Aug 30th 2018 1PM 25°C 4PM 26°C 5-Day Forecast

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

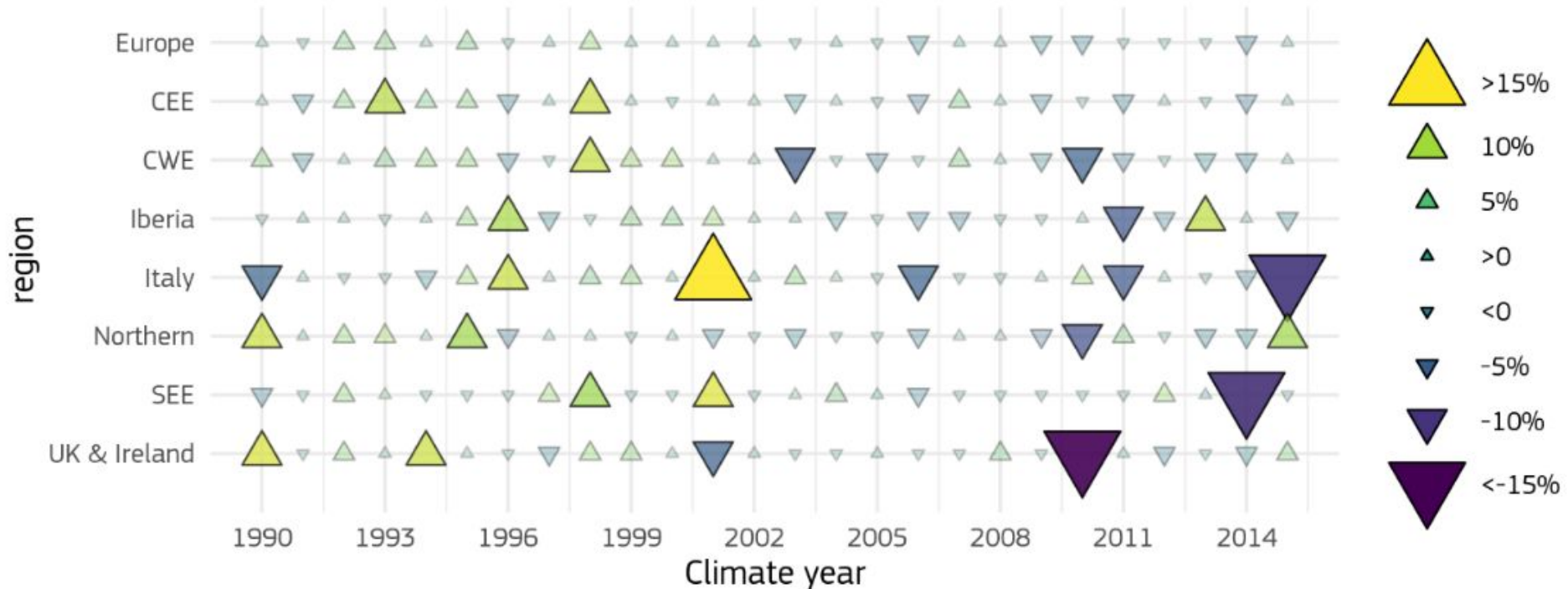
- Britain got 15 per cent of its power from wind last year — twice as much as coal
- Since the start of June, wind farms have been producing almost no electricity
- The 'wind drought' has seen July 2018 be 40% less productive than July 2017
- In the still weather, solar energy has increased by 10% to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



By JOE PINKSTONE FOR MAILONLINE

PUBLISHED: 15:48 BST, 18 July 2018 | UPDATED: 17:29 BST, 18 July 2018

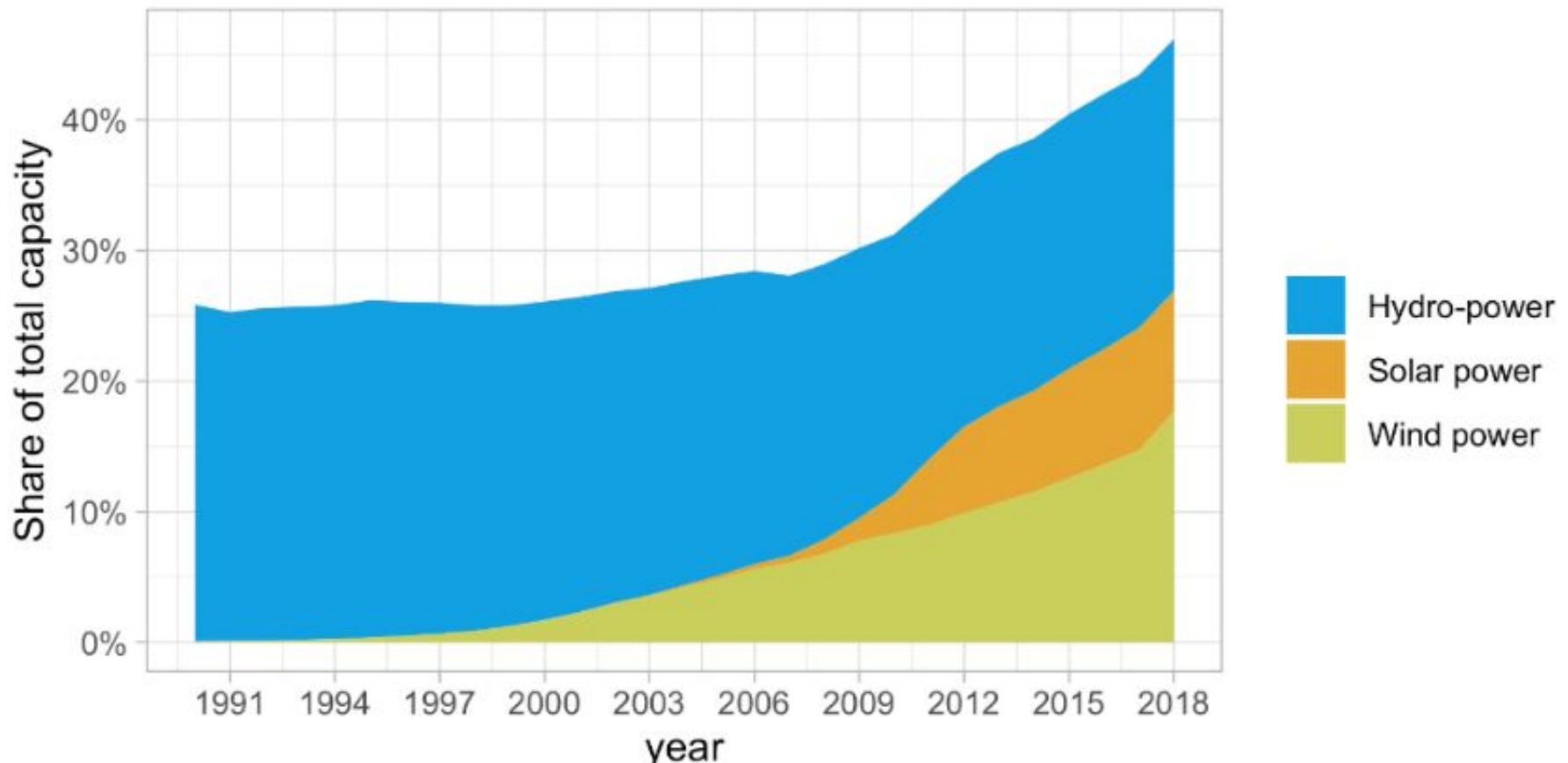
# Energy. Context and motivation



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

# Energy. Context and motivation

- ▶ Renewable energy is growing fast to decarbonize the energy system.



Fraction of the hydro, solar and wind power capacities with respect to the total electricity generation capacities for the European countries. Source: EUROSTAT

# Energy. Context and motivation

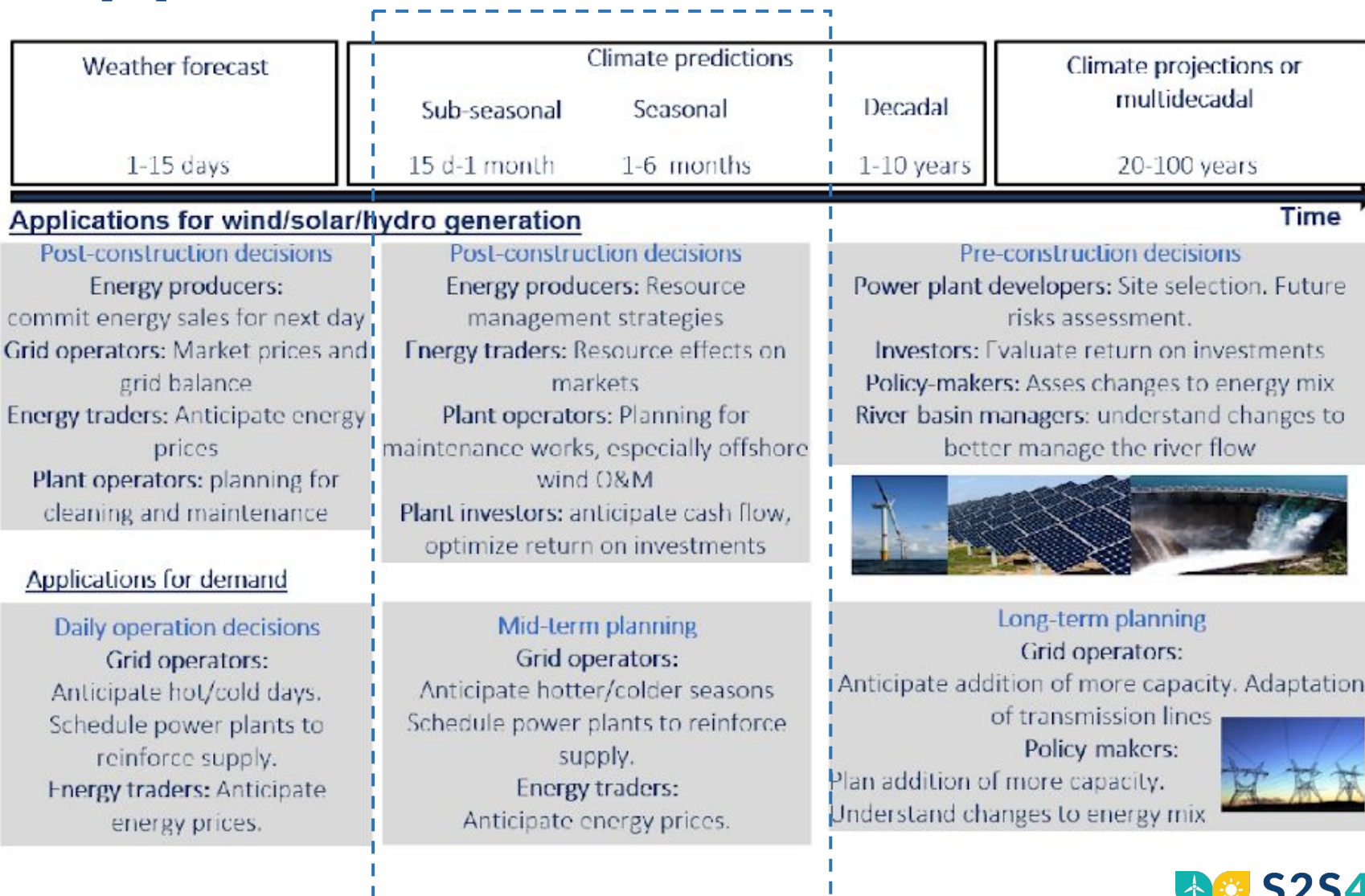
- ▶ Energy sector routinely uses weather forecast up to several days. Beyond this time horizon, climatological data are used.



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

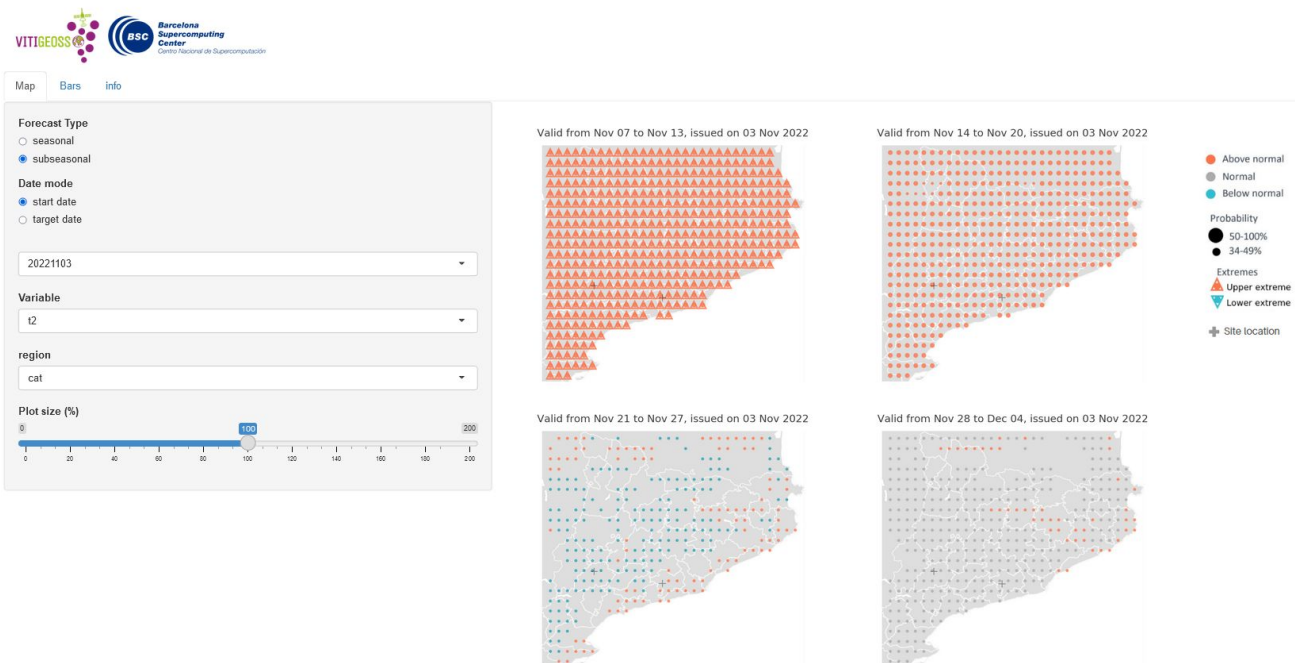


# Applications



# Why focussing on the energy sector?

- ▶ **Variety of study cases.** Both energy supply and demand are strongly influenced by weather conditions.
- ▶ **Impact of the research.** Main contributor to GHG emissions.
- ▶ **Advanced users,** in many cases with experience in meteorology, crucial for a climate services project.
- ▶ **Replicability**



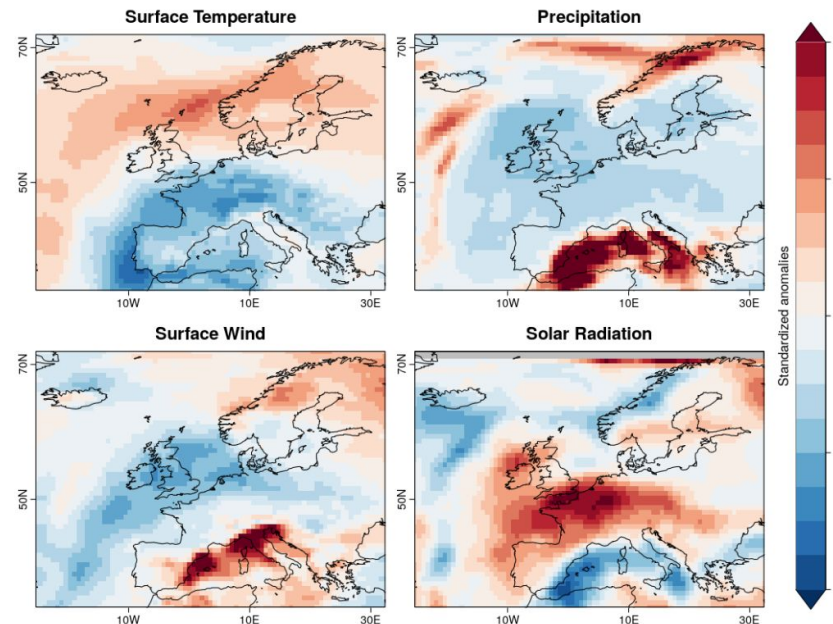
Sub-seasonal predictions for agriculture

# CASE STUDY



# Cold spell and wind drought in Europe. January 2017

► A cold wave over Europe led to extremely low temperatures, which increased electricity demand for heating. Lower than usual wind speeds also resulted in a decrease in wind power generation and caused a high risk of energy imbalance in the energy grid.

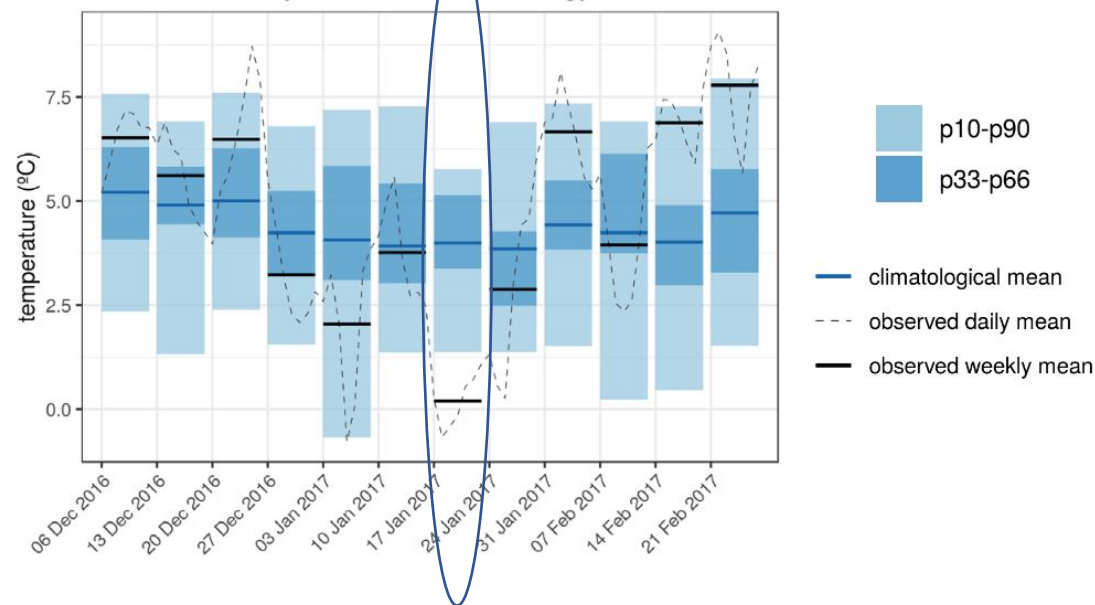


Standardized anomalies of temperature, precipitation, surface wind and solar radiation for December 2016 through February 2017. ERA-Interim reanalysis.

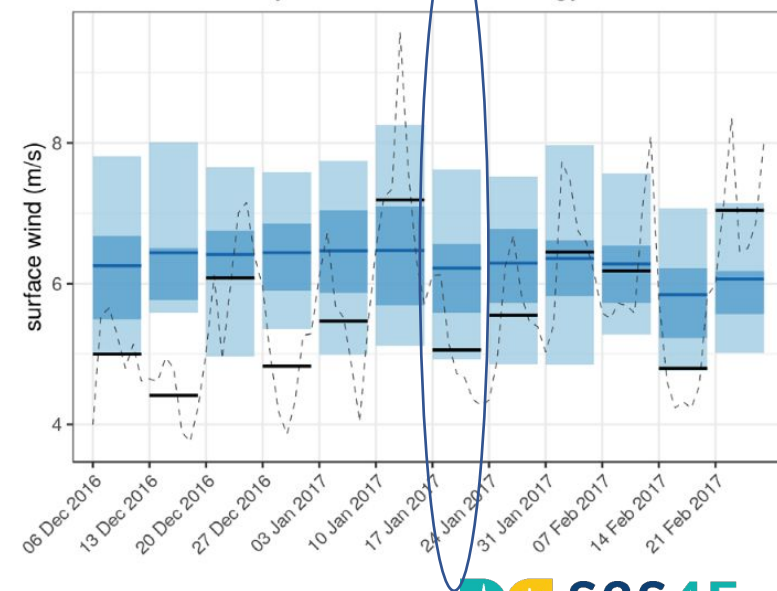
# Cold spell and wind drought in Europe. January 2017

- ▶ The cold spell mostly affected areas in Europe. France in particular faced a shortage in energy supply due to planned maintenance outages in several nuclear power plants that coincided at the same time as the cold spell.
- ▶ The anomaly was observed during winter 2016-17, and was particularly significant from January 17th to 23rd, 2017.

Observed weekly means and climatology



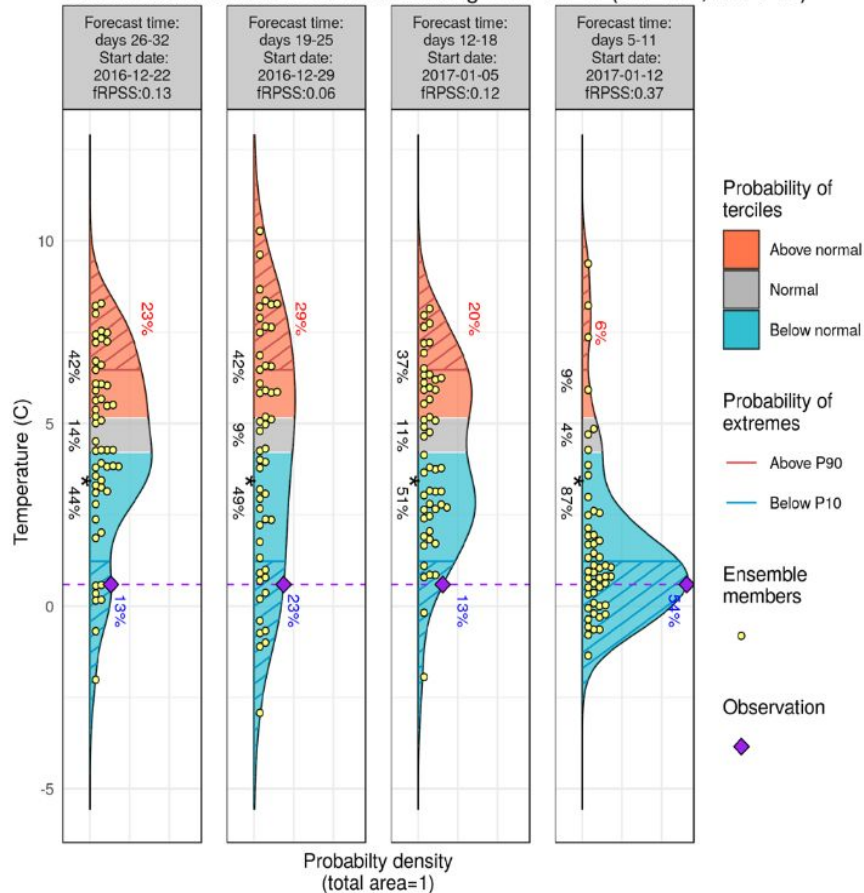
Observed weekly means and climatology



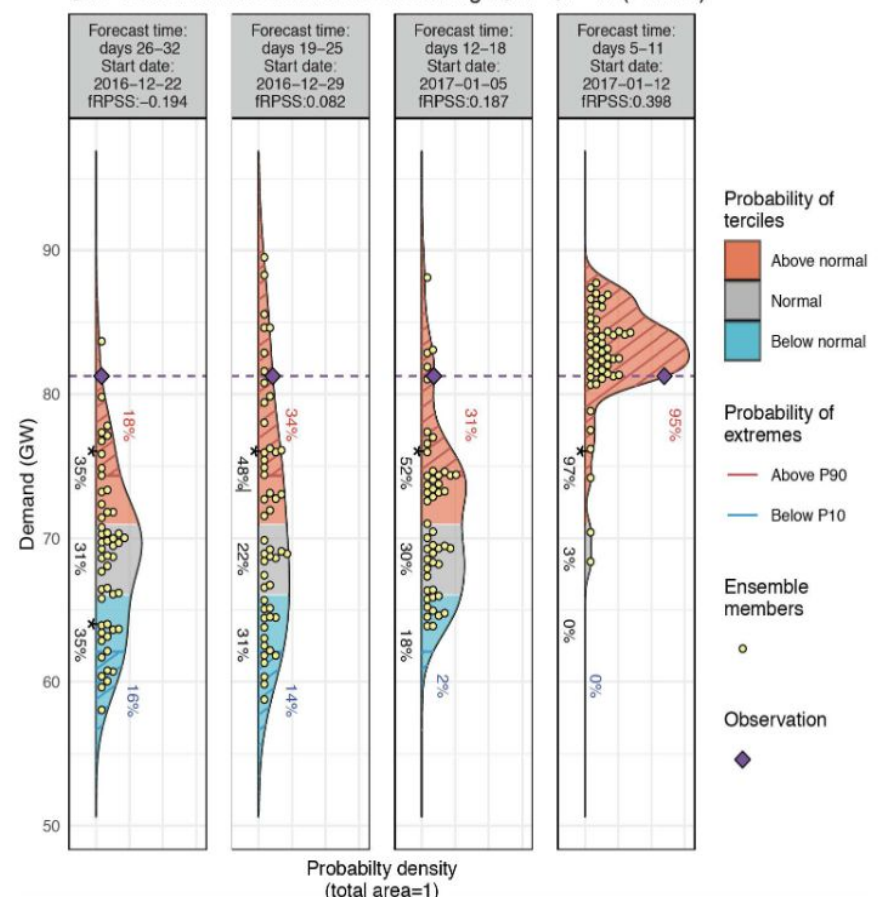
Observed temperature means and wind speed for December 2016 through February 2017. ERA-Interim reanalysis.

# Cold spell and wind drought in Europe. January 2017

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

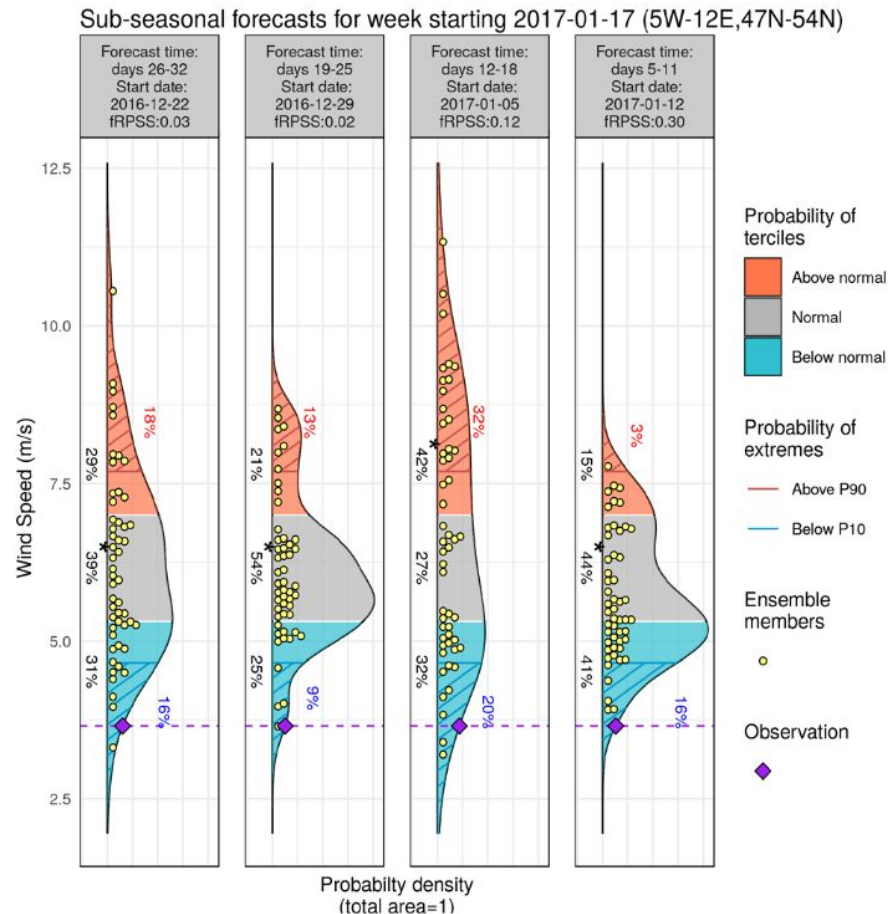


Sub-seasonal forecasts for week starting 2017-01-17 (France)



Sub-seasonal electricity demand and temperature forecasts for February 27th, 2018.  
Issued four, three, two and one week in advance.

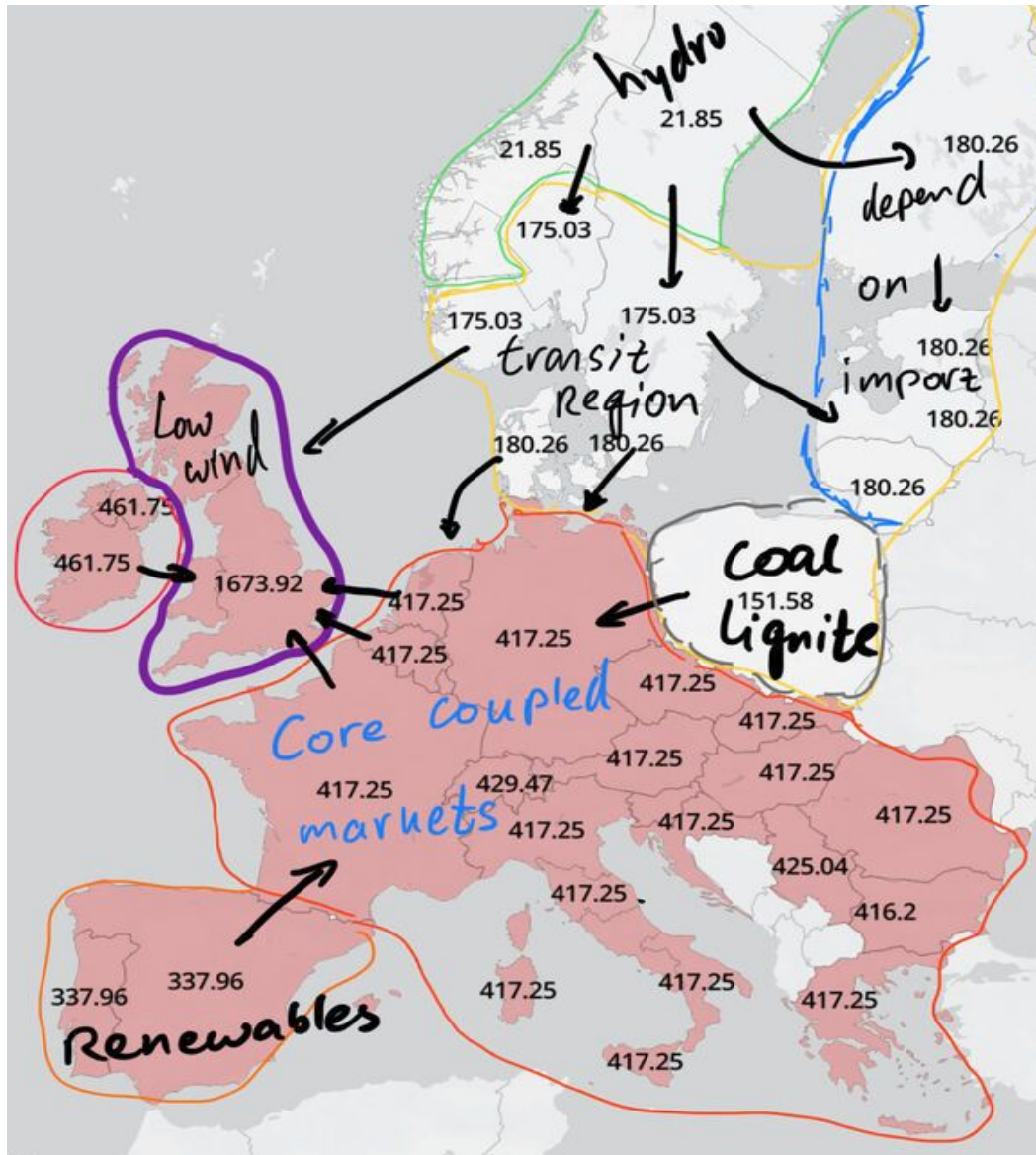
# Cold spell and wind drought in Europe. January 2017



Sub-seasonal wind speed forecasts for February 27th, 2018. Issued four, three, two and one week in advance.



# Users' perspective evaluation

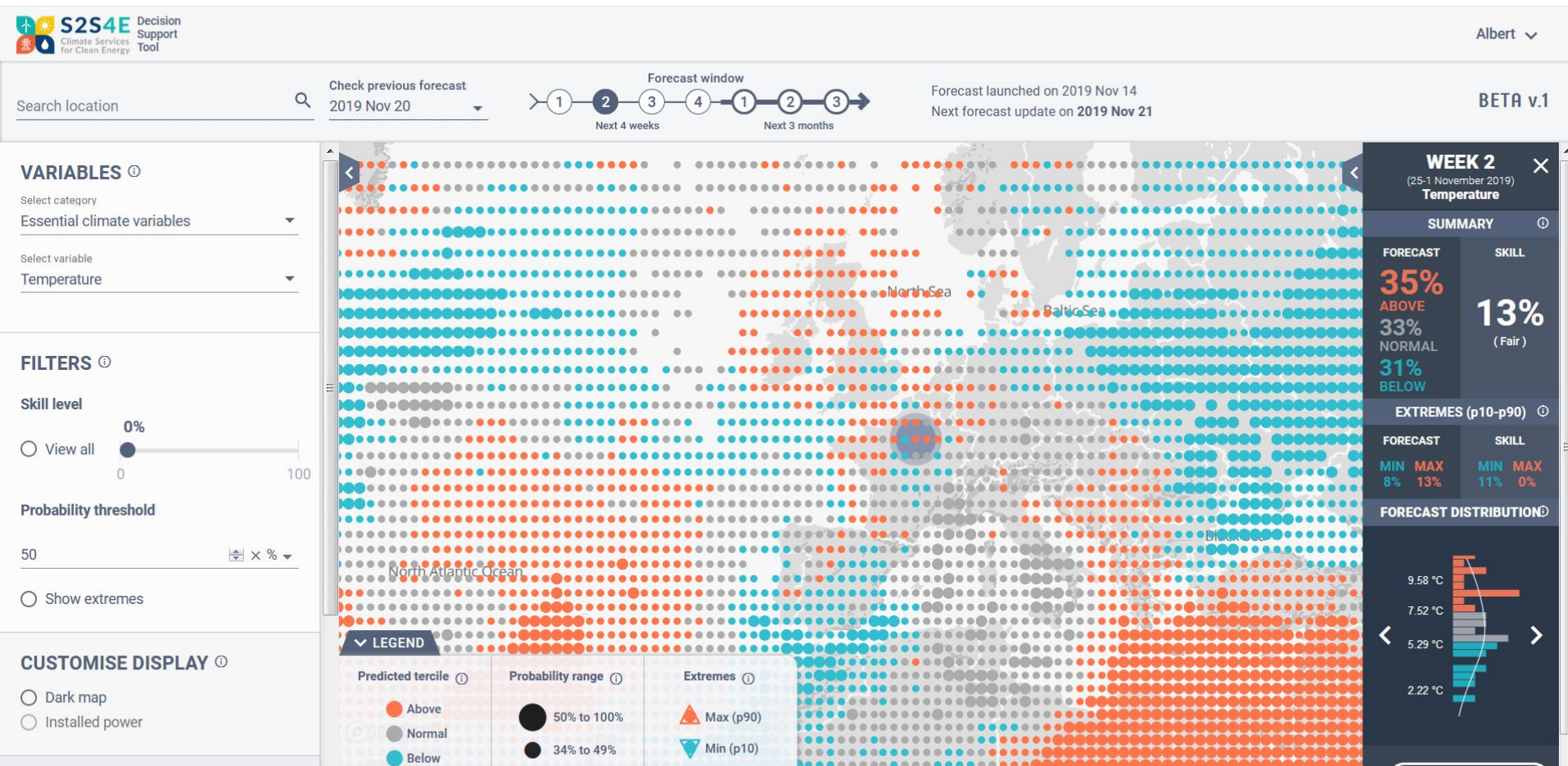


Day ahead prices for 16/12/2021. Large differences across the continent, with a core region around 420 €. UK prices are the highest in Europe due to low wind energy production, while Iberian system prices are the lowest due to high wind resources (source: EnAppSys).



# DECISION SUPPORT TOOL

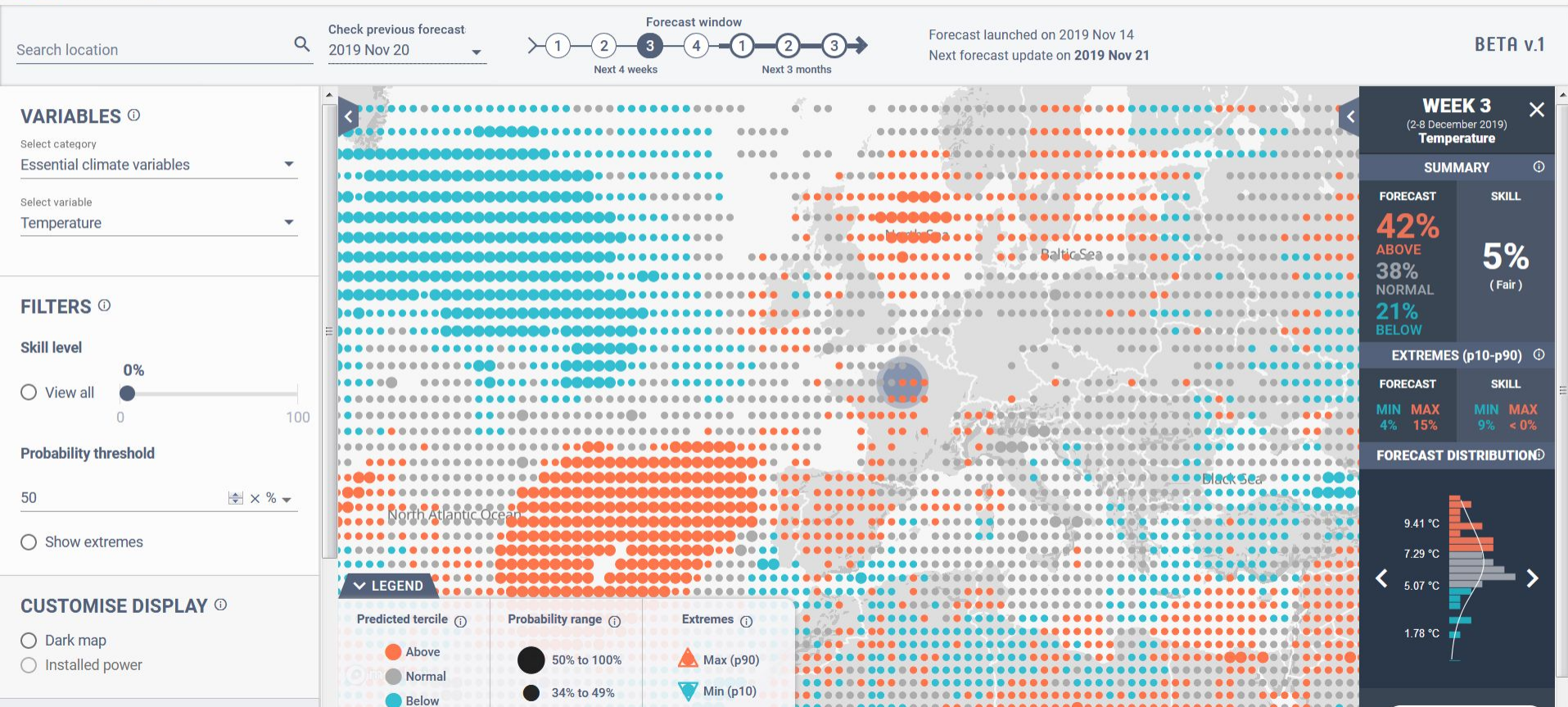
# DST



<https://s2s4e.eu/dst>



# DST



# DST

Search location



Check previous forecast  
2019 Nov 20



Forecast launched on 2019 Nov 01  
Next forecast update on 2019 Dec 13

BETA v.1

## VARIABLES ⓘ

Select category

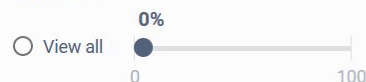
Essential climate variables ▾

Select variable

Temperature ▾

## FILTERS ⓘ

Skill level



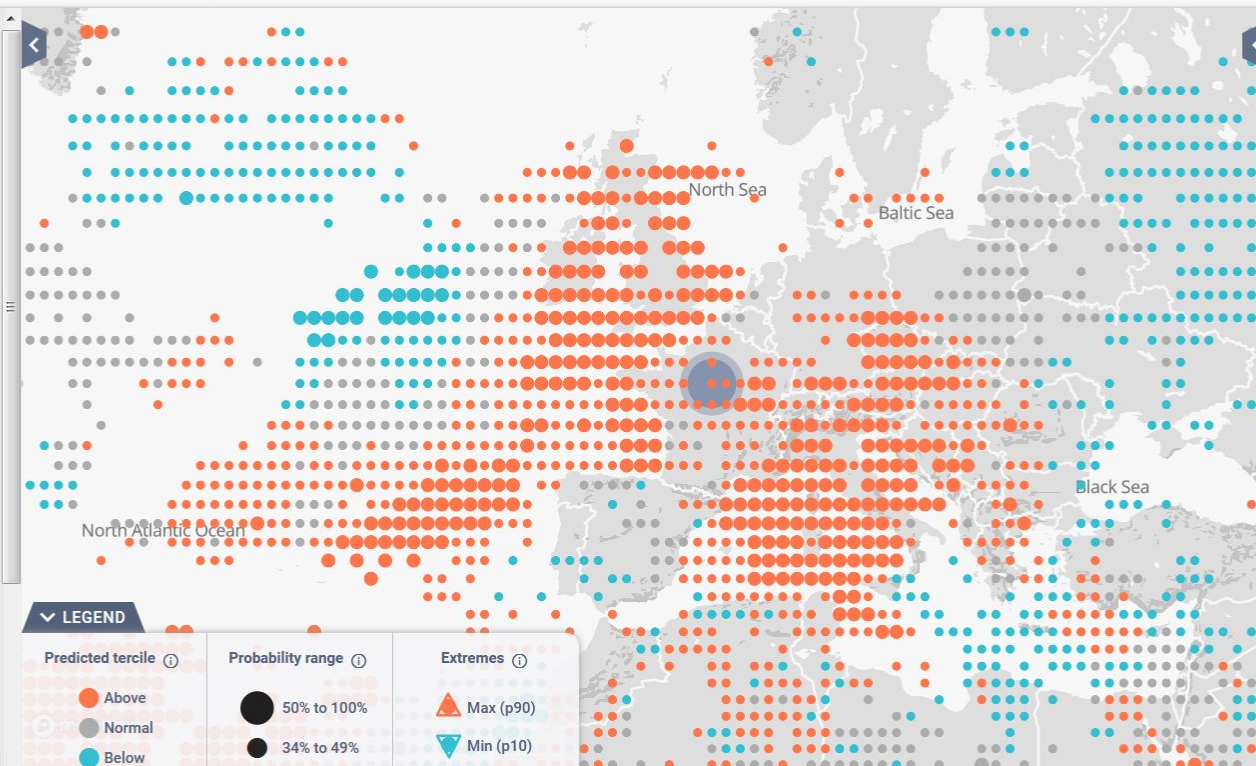
Probability threshold

50  × % ▾

Show extremes

## CUSTOMISE DISPLAY ⓘ

- ☐ Dark map
- ☐ Installed power



January  
(1-31 January 2020)  
Temperature

### SUMMARY ⓘ

FORECAST

**39%**  
ABOVE  
35%  
NORMAL  
25%  
BELOW

SKILL

**2%**  
(Fair)

### EXTREMES (p10-p90) ⓘ

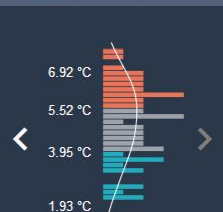
FORECAST

MIN MAX  
2% 12%

SKILL

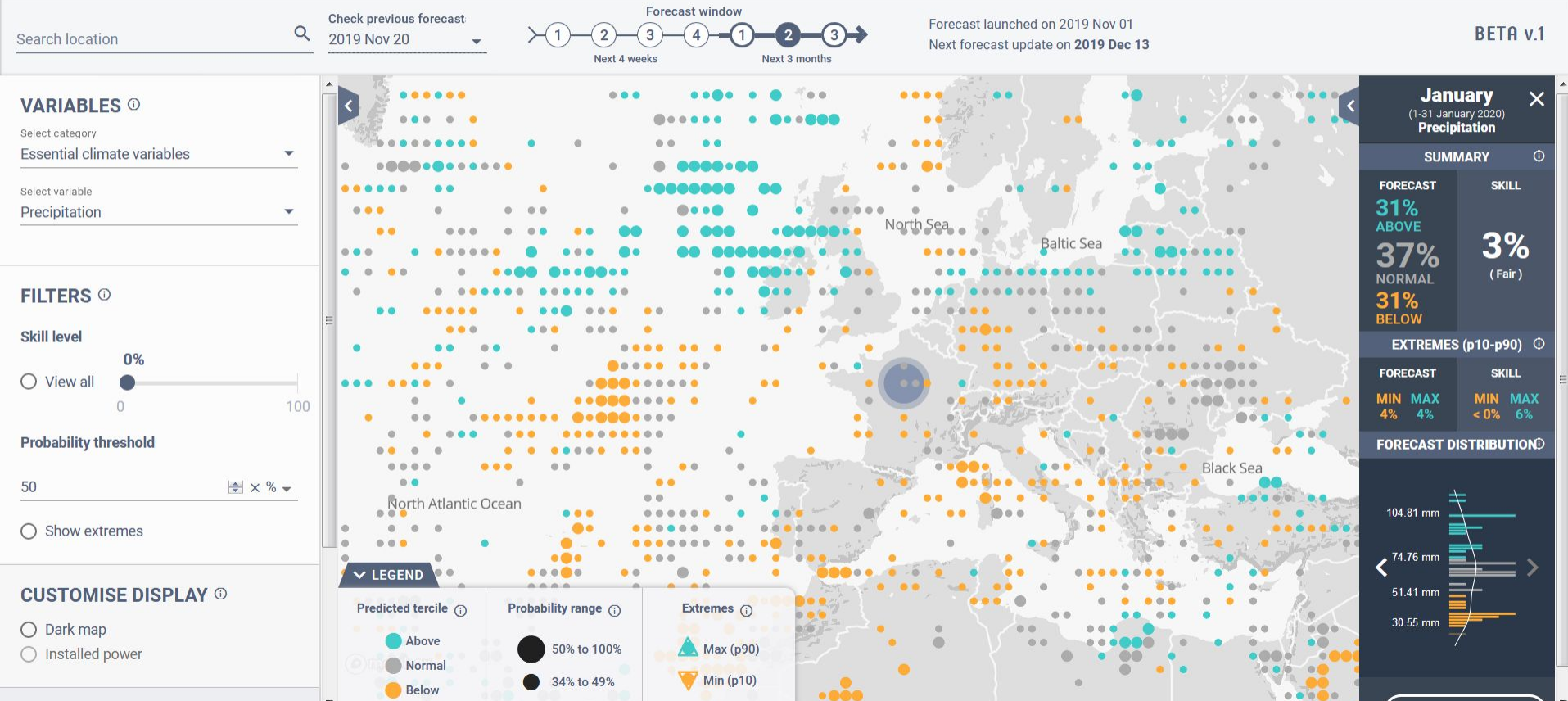
MIN MAX  
< 0% 1%

### FORECAST DISTRIBUTION ⓘ





# DST





# IMPACT EVALUATION

# Why ?

Showcasing  
Value

Climate Service's  
Improvements

# How?



The diagram consists of a large rectangle divided into two equal halves by a vertical line. The left half is orange and contains the text 'Case Studies'. The right half is yellow and contains the text 'Operational testing'. In the center, overlapping both halves, is a teal circle containing the text 'S2S USER'.

Case  
Studies

S2S  
USER

Operational  
testing




# CASE STUDIES

# Decision Theory

- ▶ The user has to make a **decision**
- ▶ Users' goal: **max Payoff ( $\Pi$ )**

$$\text{Climate Service's Value} = \Pi_{\text{with Climate Service}} - \Pi_{\text{without Climate Service}}$$



The background of the slide is a complex financial chart. It features a dark blue and purple color scheme. Overlaid on this are several data series: a red line graph showing fluctuations, a white line graph showing a more volatile trend, and a series of teal-colored vertical bars. In the lower right portion of the background, there are faint, semi-transparent numerical values such as '54.250', '490', and '2.4', suggesting a financial data table or a specific market index.

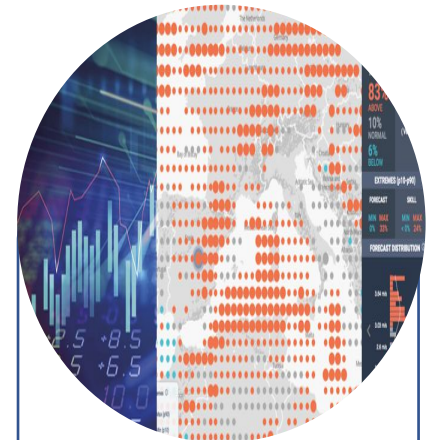
## **Cold Spell & Low Wind France & Germany 2017 HEDGING**

## NO HEDGING

The trader  
buys  
energy on  
the  
day-ahead  
auctions

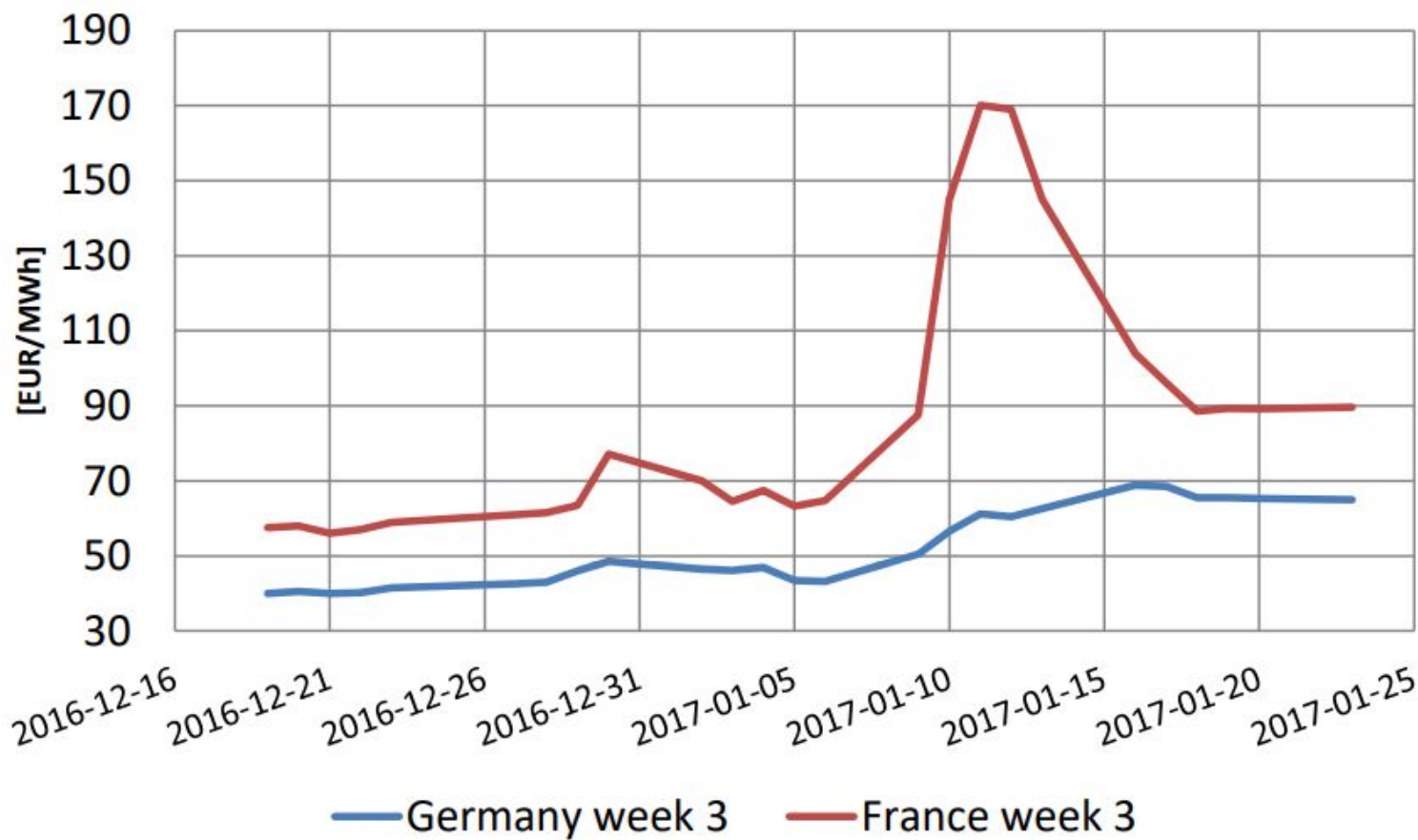


Hedging  
without  
forecasts

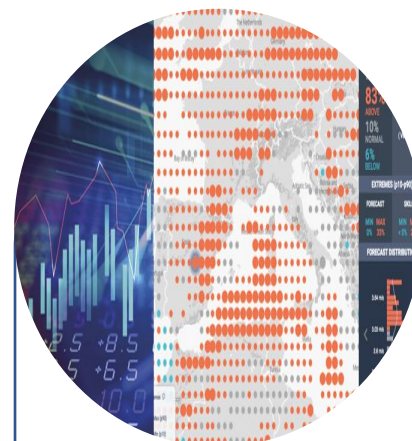


Hedging  
using  
sub-seasonal  
forecasts

## Week 3 baseload future settlement prices 2017



# NO HEDGING



Germany

+21%

+33%

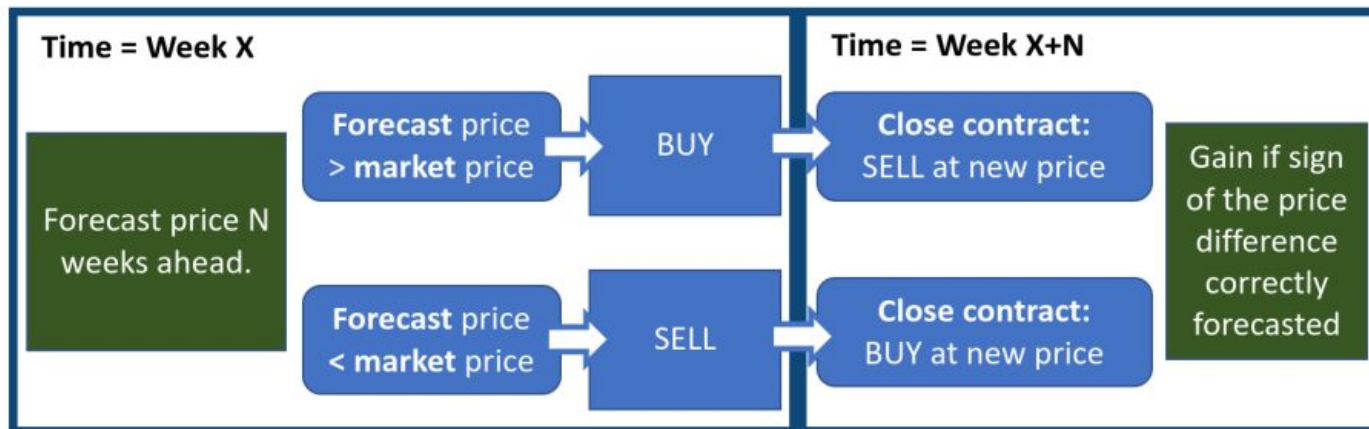
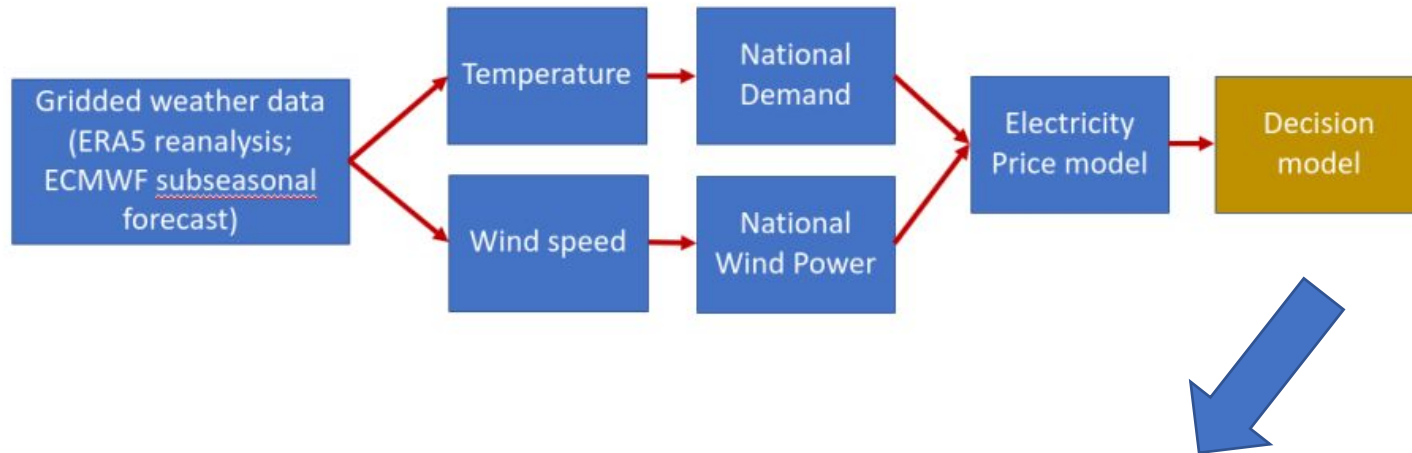
Baseline

France

-14%

+29%

# ► German Power Futures

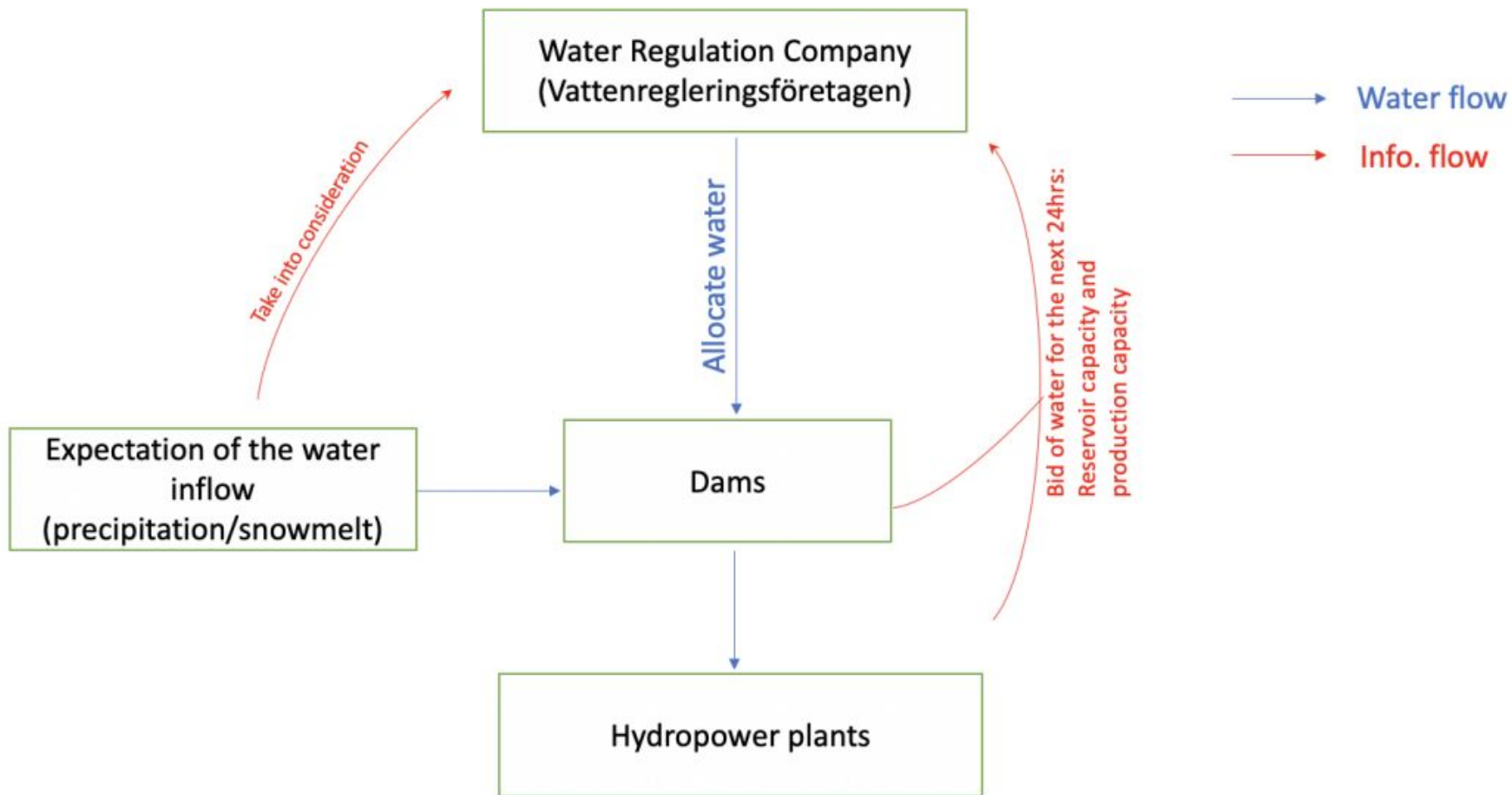


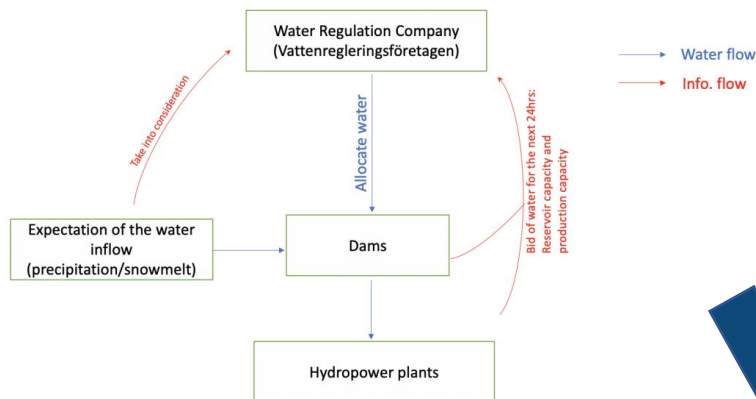




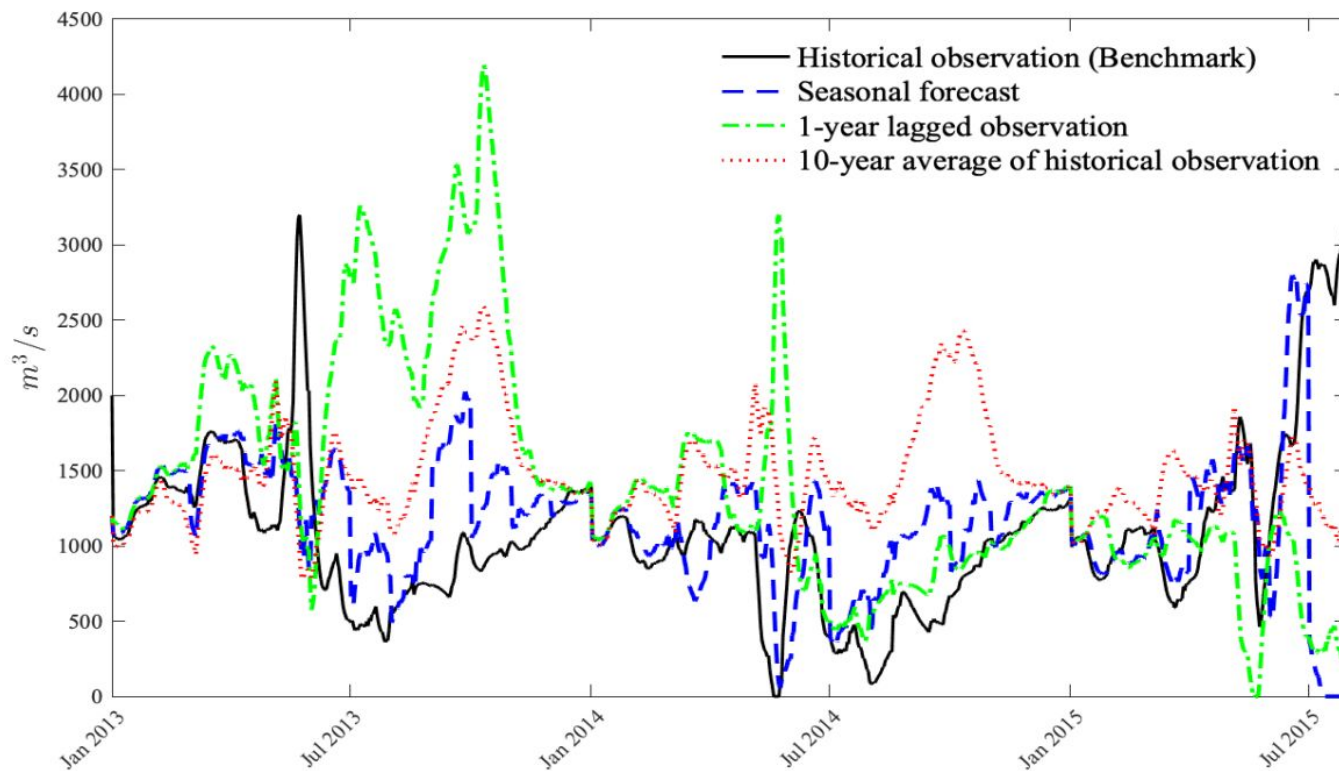
# **Hydropower in Sweden**

## **Water Management 2013 -2015**



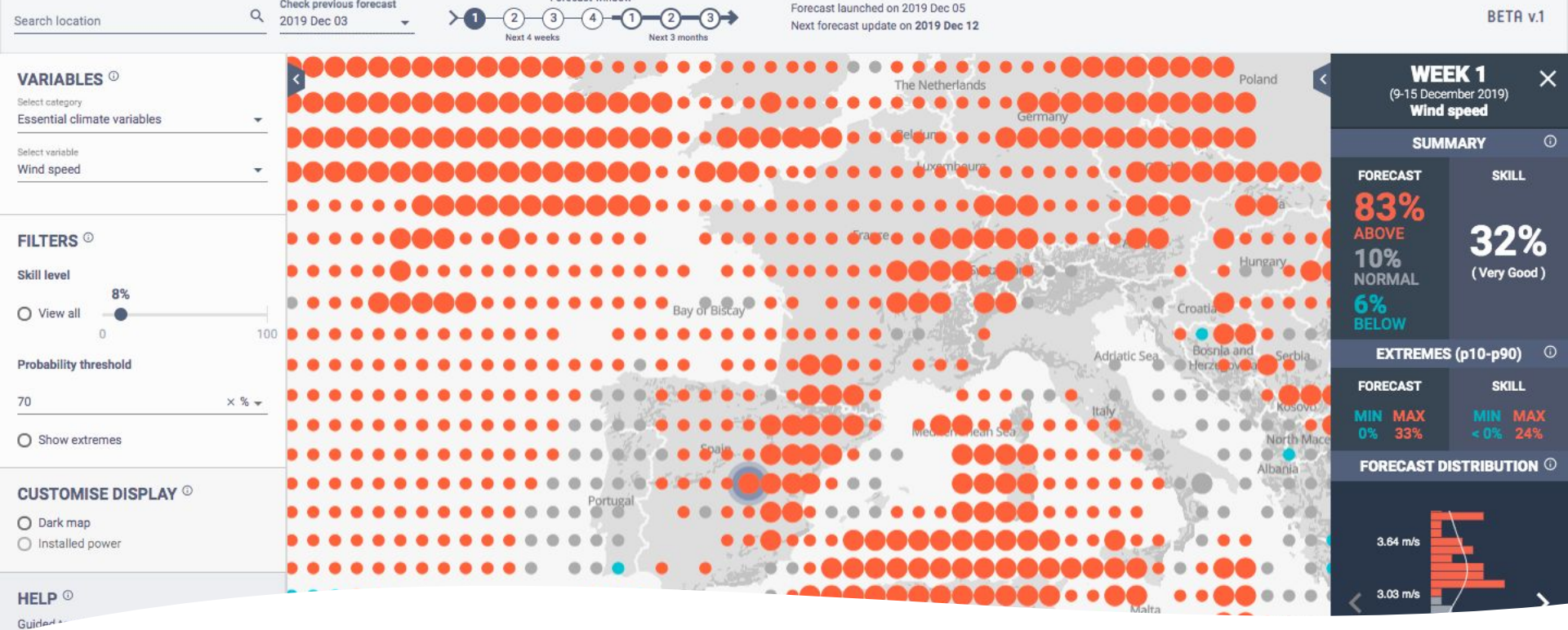


Revenue Increase  
- 24% to 32%



Credits: Lin Ma





# OPERATIONAL PHASE



# Conclusions

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- ▶ Same service,  
Different use values
- ▶ Users at the centre
- ▶ Next steps?





**Thank you**  
**Get in touch for more  
information!**



**S2S4E**

Climate Services  
for Clean Energy



Public reports of the project will be available for  
download on the S2S4E website: **[www.s2s4e.eu](http://www.s2s4e.eu)**



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



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# S2S4E

Climate Services  
for Clean Energy

## Thank you !



[www.s2s4e.eu](http://www.s2s4e.eu)



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