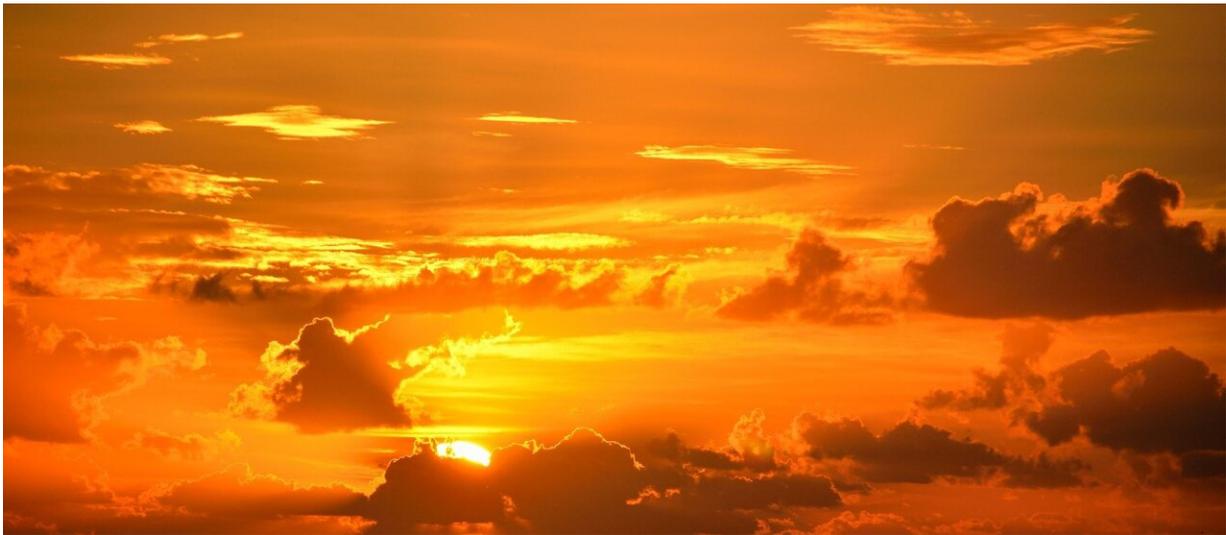


# Uncertain climate future could disrupt energy systems

April 1 2020, by Julie Chao

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Extreme weather events—such as severe drought, storms, and heat waves—have been forecast to become more commonplace and are already starting to occur. What has been less studied is the impact on energy systems and how communities can avoid costly disruptions, such as partial or total blackouts.

Now an international team of scientists has published a new study proposing an optimization methodology for designing climate-resilient [energy systems](#) and to help ensure that communities will be able to meet

future energy needs given weather and climate variability. Their findings were recently published in *Nature Energy*.

"On one side is [energy demand](#)—there are different types of building needs, such as heating, cooling, and lighting. Because of long-term climate change and short-term extreme weather events, the outdoor environment changes, which leads to changes in building energy demand," said Tianzhen Hong, a Berkeley Lab scientist who helped design the study. "On the other side, climate can also influence [energy supply](#), such as power generation from hydro, solar and wind turbines. Those could also change because of weather conditions."

Working with collaborators from Switzerland, Sweden, and Australia, and led by a scientist at the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), the team developed a stochastic-robust optimization method to quantify impacts and then use the data to design climate-resilient energy systems. Stochastic optimization methods are often used when variables are random or uncertain.

"Energy systems are built to operate for 30 or more years. Current practice is just to assume typical weather conditions today; [urban planners](#) and designers don't commonly factor in future uncertainties," said Hong, a computational scientist leading multi-scale energy modeling and simulation at Berkeley Lab. "There is a lot of uncertainty around future climate and weather."

"Energy systems," as defined in the study, provide energy needs, and sometimes energy storage, to a group of buildings. The energy supplied could include gas or electricity from conventional or renewable sources. Such community energy systems are not as common in the U.S. but may be found on some university campuses or in business parks.

The researchers investigated a wide range of scenarios for 30 Swedish

cities. They found that under some scenarios the energy systems in some cities would not be able to generate enough energy. Notably, climate variability could create a 34% gap between total energy generation and demand and a 16% drop in power supply reliability—a situation that could lead to blackouts.

"We observed that current energy systems are designed in a way that makes them highly susceptible to [extreme weather events](#) such as storms and heat waves," said Dasun Perera, a scientist at EPFL's Solar Energy and Building Physics Laboratory and lead author of the study. "We also found that climate and [weather](#) variability will result in significant fluctuations in renewable power being fed into electric grids as well as energy demand. This will make it difficult to match the energy demand and [power generation](#). Dealing with the effects of climate change is going to prove harder than we previously thought."

The authors note that 3.5 billion people live in [urban areas](#), consuming two-thirds of global energy, and by 2050 urban areas are expected to hold more than two-thirds of the world's population. "Distributed energy systems that support the integration of renewable energy technologies will support the energy transition in the urban context and play a vital role in [climate](#) change adaptation and mitigation," they wrote.

Hong leads an urban science research group at Berkeley Lab that studies energy and environmental issues at the city scale. The group is part of Berkeley Lab's Building Technology and Urban Systems Division, which for decades has been at the forefront of research into advancing [energy](#) efficiency in the built environment.

**More information:** A. T. D. Perera et al, Quantifying the impacts of climate change and extreme climate events on energy systems, *Nature Energy* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41560-020-0558-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-020-0558-0)

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