

Transition to renewables will change when security of supply risk occurs

17 September 2020



Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

these 28 European countries in the period between 1979 and 2018.

"Our analysis showed that most of the situations with very high electricity demand in Europe have occurred on sunny winter days with lower than [average temperatures](#) when the cold has led to an increased demand for power for heating. The region where these low temperatures occurred most frequently are centered over Scandinavia and Russia," says Bloomfield.

"In Southern Europe, situations with very high electricity demand have also occurred in summer—on very hot days when people have used air-conditioning to cool down," she adds.

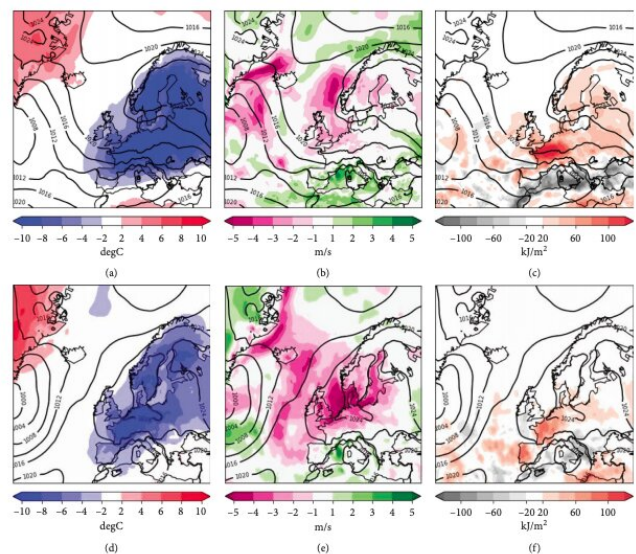
The risk of blackouts is usually highest on very cold and sunny winter days when power demand for heating soars. However, this will change as the share of renewables in the electricity system increases, a new study by the S2S4E project shows.

In the study, which was published in the *Journal of Renewable Energy* at the end of August, researchers Hannah Bloomfield, Charlie Suitters and Daniel Drew at the University of Reading have analyzed under which [weather conditions](#) over the past 40 years the situations in Europe with the highest [power](#) demand have occurred.

After having identified these high demand events across 28 European countries and for Europe as a whole, they have analyzed how much of the power demand during these events which was covered by [wind](#) and solar power.

40 years of power demand and weather data

To do this, they have used a dataset developed for the S2S4E project, which shows national power demand, and wind and solar power generation in



Explanation of the images: (a) 2 m temperature anomalies (b) 100 m wind speed anomalies, and (c) surface solar radiation anomalies. Contours show the average mean-sea level pressure during the events. (d–f) as seen in (a–c) for European total peak demand-net-renewables events (=power demand minus wind and solar power generation).

Risk of blackouts to become highest on days with low wind

Stress, *Journal of Renewable Energy* (2020). DOI: [10.1155/2020/5481010](https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/5481010)

Transitioning to renewable energy will be key to meeting the global climate targets and cutting greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity system. However, unlike [power production](#) at conventional power plants fired by fossil fuels, the electricity generation by wind turbines and solar panels varies depending on the weather.

Provided by S2S4E Project

The increasing share of [renewable energy](#) in the electricity system will therefore make it more difficult for grid operators to ensure that there is enough available generation at any time to meet demand.

Over the past 40 years, the periods with the highest power demand—and thus the highest risk of blackouts—have occurred on days with near to average wind speeds and above normal solar radiation.

However, the higher the installed capacity of solar and wind power, the bigger the supply of electricity on these days would be from wind and solar. Because average wind speeds and solar radiation translate into average wind and [solar power](#) production, this means that the weather conditions that can lead to a risk of blackouts are due to change as the share of renewables in the electricity supply increases.

"Our research shows that the potentially stressful conditions in [electricity](#) systems with a high share of renewables are associated with milder temperatures and much lower wind speeds over the North Sea region, where large amounts of the European offshore wind capacity is located," says Bloomfield.

"Accurate weather forecasts will thus become increasingly important as the amount of renewable generation installed in national power systems increases. This is particularly true at times where there may not be enough available supply," she adds.

More information: H. C. Bloomfield et al.
Meteorological Drivers of European Power System

APA citation: Transition to renewables will change when security of supply risk occurs (2020, September 17) retrieved 28 November 2020 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2020-09-transition-renewables.html>

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