

Climate Change

Introduction to the requirements for the **ENTSO-E's Pan-European Climate Database**

Energy Seminar

C3S Enhanced Operational European Service in Support to ENTSO-E







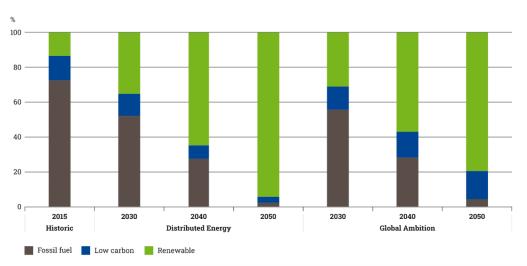






ENTSO-E Mission

Ensuring the security of the interconnected power system in all time frames at pan-European level and the optimal functioning and development of the European interconnected electricity markets, while enabling the integration of electricity generated from renewable energy sources and of emerging technologies (Source: ENTSO-E)



Share of fossil, low carbon and renewable energy in the primary energy supply mix per technology, scenario and target year (Fig. 20, TYNDP 2022)



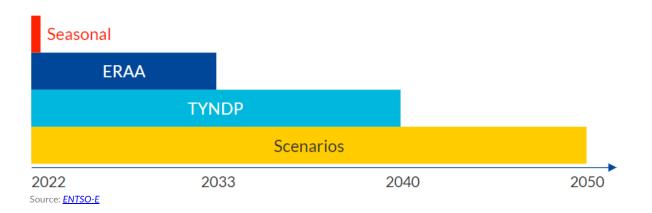






ENTSO-E Legally Mandated Outlooks

To ensure the optimal functioning and development of the European interconnected electricity markets, ENTSO-E is legally mandated to periodically deliver pan-European outlooks of the power system in the short-, mid-, and long-term







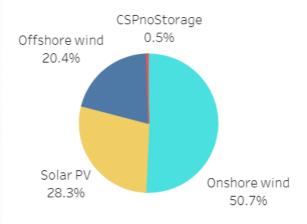




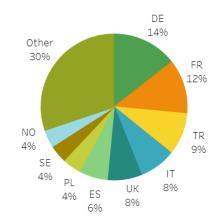


Climate data relevance for ENTSO-E outlooks

Accurate estimations of the system adequacy and of the benefits in social welfare deriving from investments need to account for uncertain climate conditions and their impact on RES power generation and demand



PECD available RES energy averaged per CY and TY (Inputs, <u>ERAA 2022</u>)



Yearly Demand share per country averaged per CY and TY (Inputs, ERAA 2022)



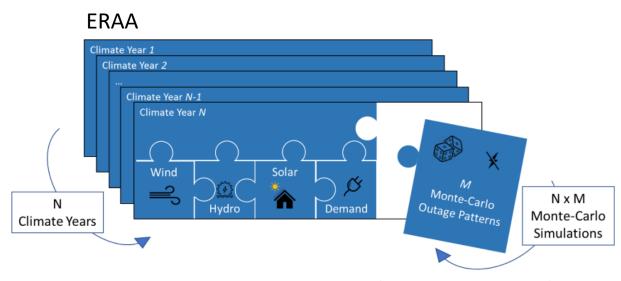








Climate data infeed into ENTSO-E outlooks



Monte Carlo simulation principles for a given target year. Source: ENTSO-E (2022 ERAA Methodology Report, Fig. 18)











Climate data infeed into ENTSO-E outlooks

EVA (ERAA)

Computation time constraints

Representativeness of the climatic variability

Calculation of a 'distance' value (in terms of system cost) between each CY, clustering of the closest CYs

Selection the CYs with the most mutually acceptable expansion plans

TYNDP

Computation time constraints

Representativeness of the climatic variability

Definition of residual load to capture the temporal and spatial variability of the system due to climatic conditions

Selection of the most representative combination of three years











PECDv3.1 – Historic climate conditions limitation

The Pan-European Climate Database (PECD) fulfils the needs of ENTSO-E study teams for climate data. However, this dataset relies solely on data representing **KNOWN** climate conditions

October 19, 2022

Dataset Open Acces

ENTSO-E Pan-European Climatic Database (PECD 2021.3) in Parquet format

De Felice, Matte

ENTSO-E Pan-European Climatic Database (PECD 2021.3) in Parquet format

TL;DR: this is a tidy and friendly version of a subset of the PECD 2021.3 data by ENTSO-E: hourly capacity factors for wind onshore, offshore, solar PV, hourly electricity demand, weekly inflow for reservoir and pumping and daily generation for run-of-river. All the data is provided for >30 climatic years (1982-2019 for wind and solar, 1982-2016 for demand, 1982-2017 for hydropower) and at national and sub-national (>140 zones) level.

UPDATE (19/10/2022): updated the demand files due after fixing a bug in the processing code (the file for 2030 was the same for 2025) and solving an issue caused by a malformed header in the ENTSO-E excel files.

doi: 10.5281/zenodo.7224854

The current version (v3.1) of this database consists of climate timeseries

- at a spatial resolution defined by PECD zones
- covering a temporal horizon between 1982 and 2019
- originating from historical (reanalysis) data (i.e., wind speed, solar irradiance, temperature, etc.)
- including 1 solar PV, 2 CSP, 3 offshore wind and 10 onshore wind technologies







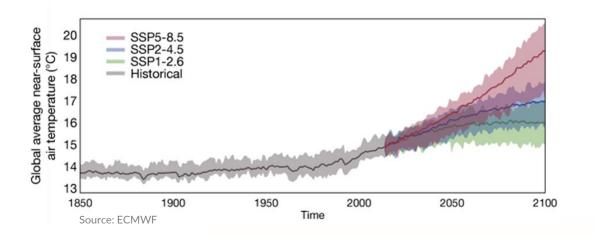




Need to account for climate change

The standard climatology reference period of a 30-year period is deemed as sufficient to represent the mean climate, but is not sufficiently long to sample extreme events. It is therefore critical for adequacy purposes to aim for sufficiently long periods, which shall include sufficient **extreme events**. (ERAA Methodology, 2022)

The **frequency and intensity** of extreme events are **projected to increase** over the 21st century under all assessed emission scenarios. (IPCC Report on Climate Change 2021)













How to account for climate change?

The development of PECDv4 was initiated following the requests – from NRAs and other stakeholders – to build a comprehensive meteorological database accounting for the **impacts of climate** to improve the quality and robustness of their studies



PECDv4 scope:

- to produce an open, extensive dataset of climate and energy variables replicating both historical and **projected climate conditions** (>10 different climate models & emission scenarios, based on EURO-CORDEX experiment and in line with IPCC's Assessment Report)
- to enhance the energy conversion models (e.g., more than one model for solar PV, improved hydro modelling)
- to improve the **flexibility** of the modelling solutions
- to provide data under **open-access** license, hosted on the Climate Data Store with a user interface that facilitates the use of the dataset











PECDv4 - Timeline

2020

TF PECD was established Sep 2022

Project kick-off

Q2 2023

Second data release

2024

Interface development and user training















Apr 2022

ENTSO-E – ECMWF MoU was signed by parties Mar 2023

Consultation launched for first data release Q4 2023

Data release of additional models/ projection scenarios











Thank you!

Questions? Reach out!

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