

# Digitalisation and AI for Power System Transformation

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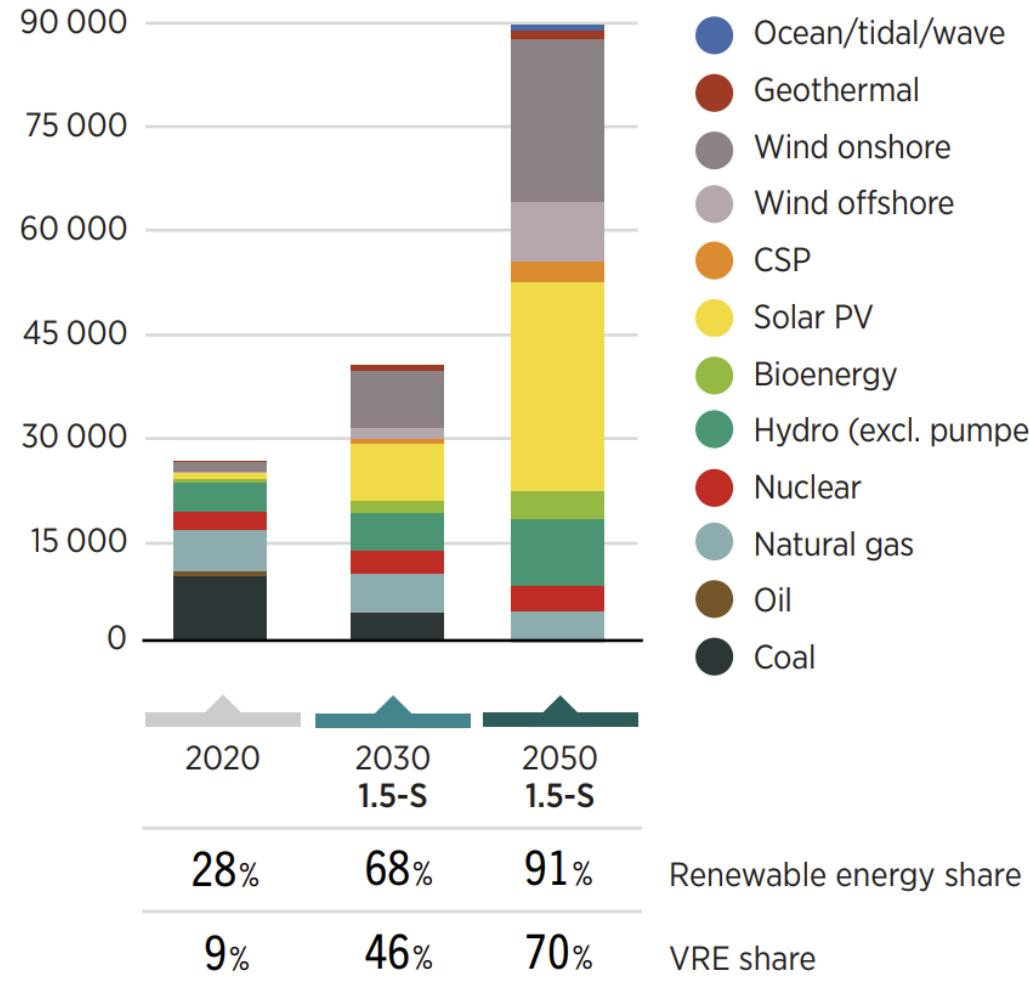
IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre

APEC Workshop on AI-Powered Renewable Energy Innovation

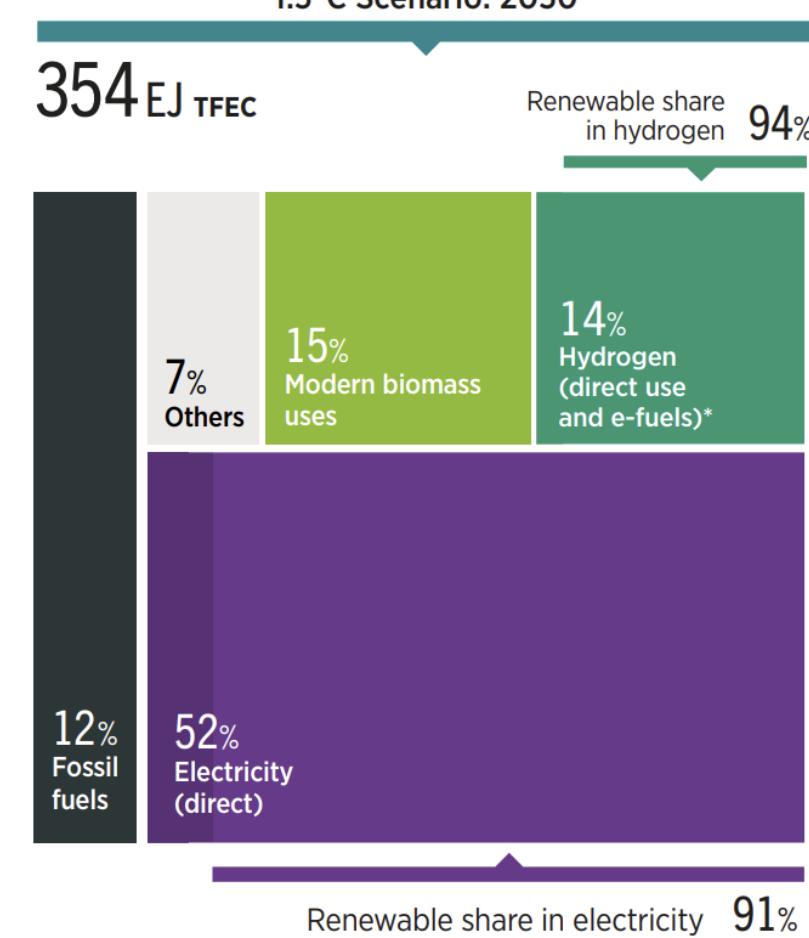
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# Future energy systems will be dominated by renewables

Electricity generation (TWh)

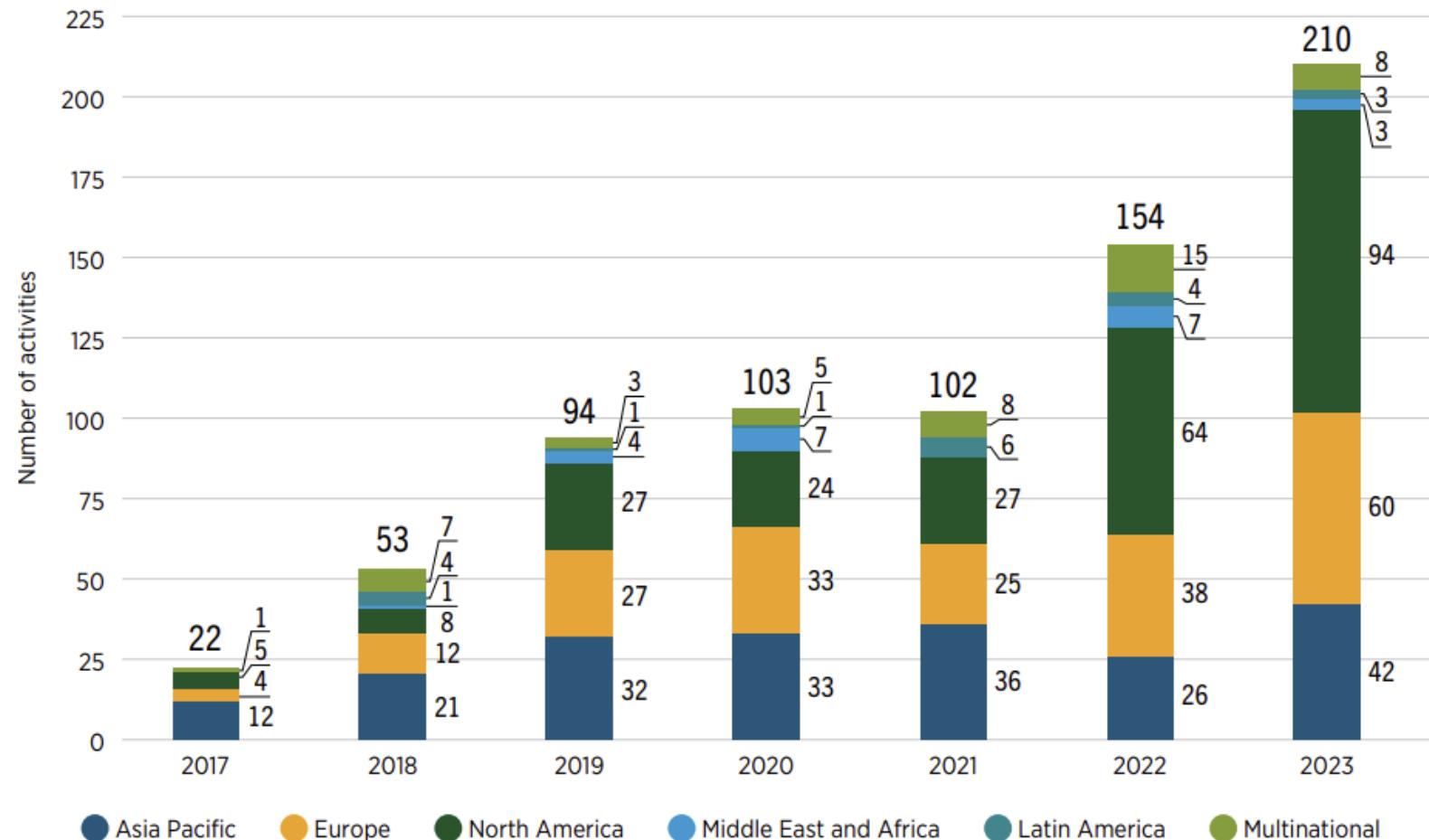


1.5°C Scenario: 2050



# Growing digitalization yet geographical divide

Number of digital projects and partnerships tracked by BNEF in the power sector, 2017-2023



Source: (BNEF, 2024).



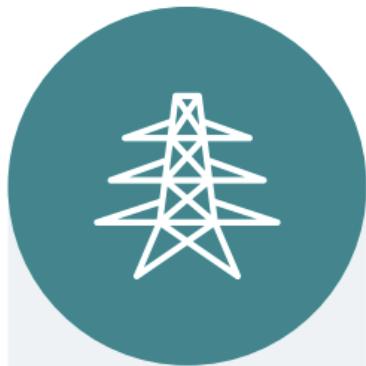
## MONITORING

Smart sensors, DLR, digital twins, SCADA, thermal imaging, WAMPAC, asset-health diagnosis, PMU, satellite imagery, etc.



## FORECASTING

Demand prediction, renewable energy production forecast, long-term capacity projections, predictive maintenance, etc.



## OPERATIONAL OPTIMISATION

FACTS, dynamic voltage control, optimal power flows, grid forming, probabilistic risk assessment, automated power reduction, etc.



## END-USER AUTOMATION

Smart appliances, vehicle-to-grid, industry 4.0, demand response, micro-grids trading, HEMS, smart thermostats, etc.



## TRANSPARENCY

Data exchange, carbon credits, interoperability, digital permitting, guarantees of origin, stakeholder dashboard, etc.

# A benefits-oriented approach



**Reduction of electricity costs for end users:** Decreasing the final cost of electricity for consumers and businesses through improved operational efficiency, optimised market participation of distributed resources and integration of low-cost generation based on renewables.



**Greater security of supply:** Ensuring continuous, reliable electricity delivery even under stress conditions, during outages or during extreme events, with faster recovery from disruptions.



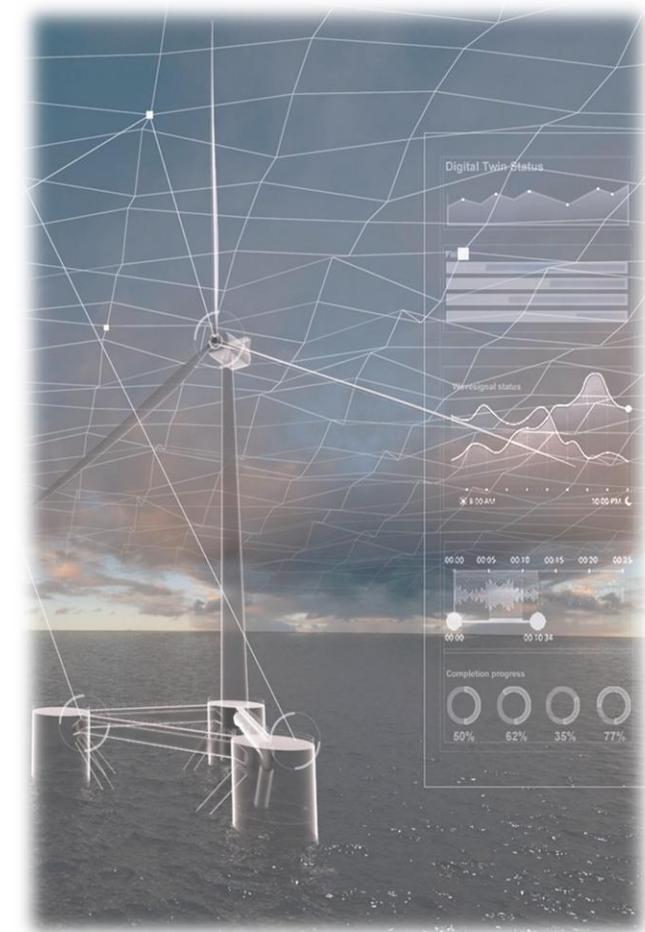
**Greater integration of renewables:** Increasing the share of renewable energy in the generation mix by enabling flexible integration and managing variability effectively.



**Added value for customers:** Providing end users with greater control of their consumption, greater comfort, and greater awareness and knowledge of the opportunities they have for optimising costs and cutting emissions.



**Improved business performance:** Improving the operational and economic efficiency of companies in the energy sector or directly linked to it, increasing asset utilisation and strengthening competitiveness.



# Use cases delivering benefits: Monitoring

**Note:**

- Excels at delivering that benefit directly.
- Relevant in achieving this benefit.
- Its contribution to it is a side effect.

Value Clusters	Use case/digitalisation benefit	Reduction of electricity costs for end users	Greater security of supply	Higher renewables penetration	Added value for customers (e.g. comfort, control)	Improved business performance
 <b>MONITORING</b>	Highly granular monitoring of system parameters	○	●	○	●	●
	Real-time asset health monitoring	○	●	○	○	●
	Wide-area situational awareness (WAMPACS/PMUs)	○	●	●	○	○
	System communications and cyber security anomaly detection	○	●	○	○	○
	Monitoring of environment and weather conditions	●	●	●	○	○

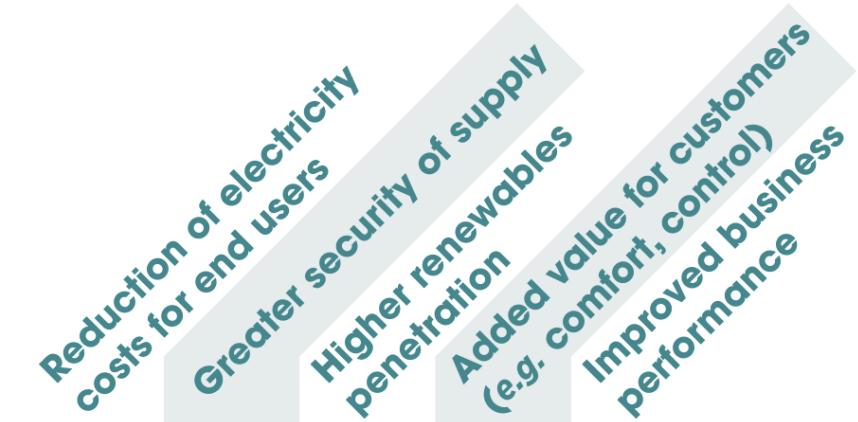
# Use cases delivering benefits: Forecasting

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**FORECASTING**



AI-enhanced demand forecasting



AI-enhanced forecasting of variable renewable generation



Predictive maintenance



Short-term market price forecasting



Early awareness of grid constraints

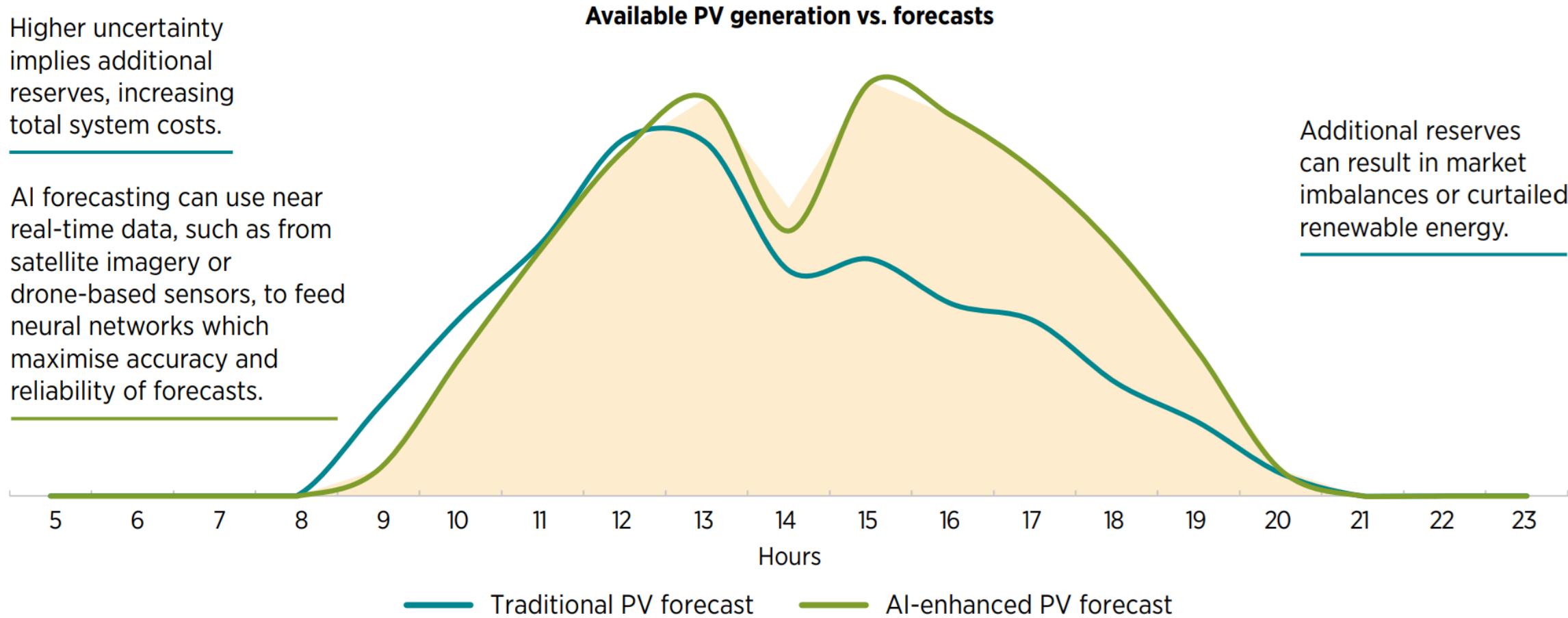


# Use cases delivering benefits: Forecasting

Higher uncertainty implies additional reserves, increasing total system costs.

AI forecasting can use near real-time data, such as from satellite imagery or drone-based sensors, to feed neural networks which maximise accuracy and reliability of forecasts.

Available PV generation vs. forecasts

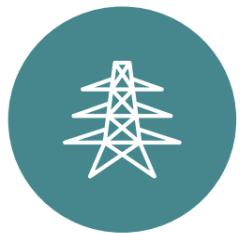


Additional reserves can result in market imbalances or curtailed renewable energy.

# Use cases delivering benefits: Operational Optimisation

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**OPERATIONAL  
OPTIMISATION**

Power flow optimisation	●	●	●	○	●
Probabilistic risk assessment	●	○	●	○	●
Virtual power plants	●	●	●	○	○
Control centre of the future and automated FLISR	○	●	○	○	●
Dynamic line rating	●	○	●	○	○

# Use cases delivering benefits: End-use automation

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**END USER AUTOMATION**

Adaptative demand patterns from appliances/devices



Adaptative behaviour from BESSs and EVs



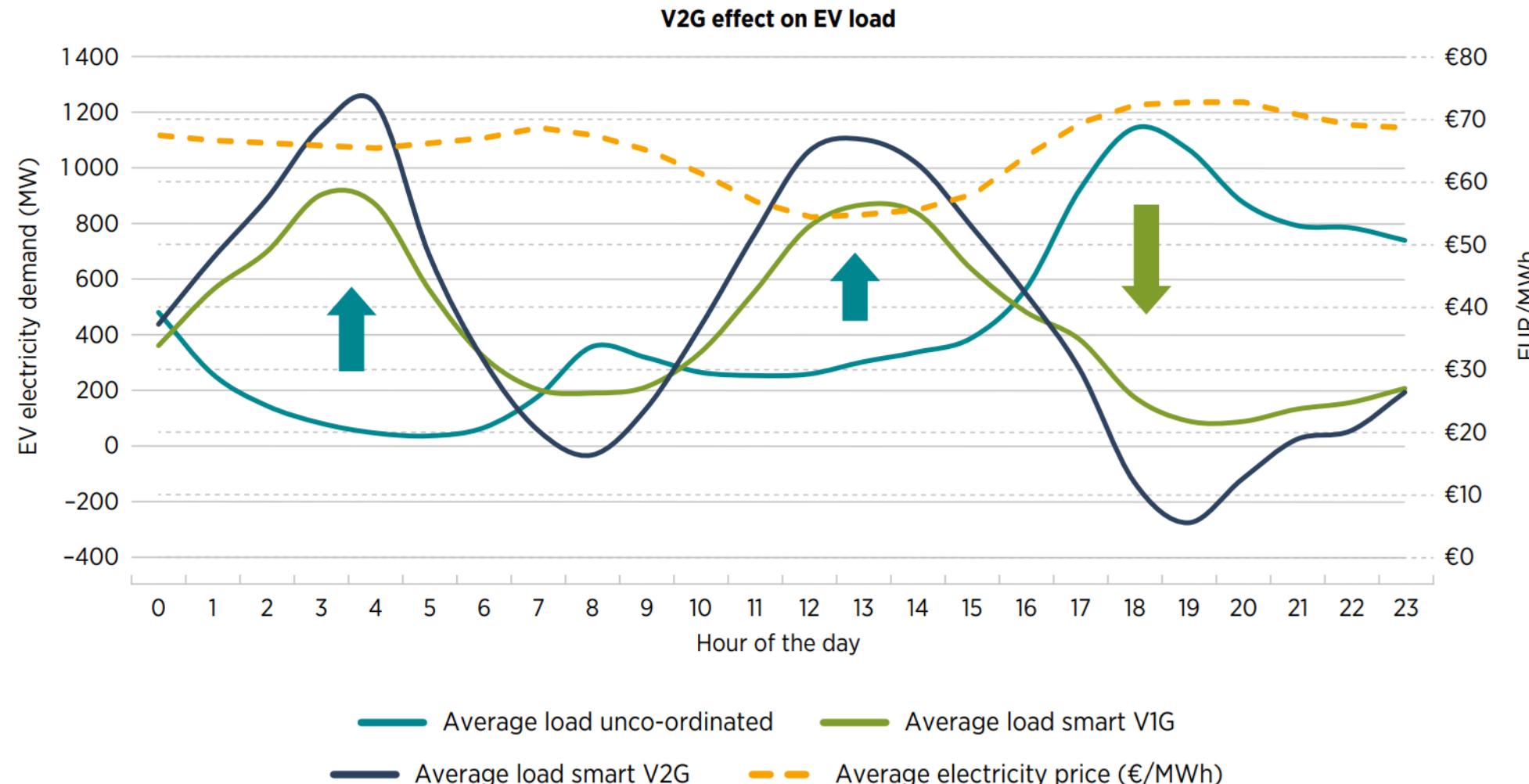
Adaptative demand from industries



Energy management systems for end users (HEMS/BEMS/FEMS)



# Use cases delivering benefits: End-use automation



Source: (ENTSO-E)

# Use cases delivering benefits: Transparency

**Note:**

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Reduction of electricity costs for end users  
Greater security of supply  
Higher renewables penetration  
Added value for customers (e.g. comfort, control)  
Improved business performance



**TRANSPARENCY**

Improved information flow among energy stakeholders



Granular renewable energy certificates



Digital permitting



Customer-friendly dashboards



Open data platforms



# Essential takeaways on AI for renewables

**Digitalization** is a high-return investment that maximizes the socioeconomic welfare provided by renewables, and raising awareness is an essential pillar to accelerate their synergetic deployment.

**Smartness** in the electricity value chain has quantifiable benefits as reduction of final prices and emissions, and qualitative benefits as enhanced security of supply and added transparency.

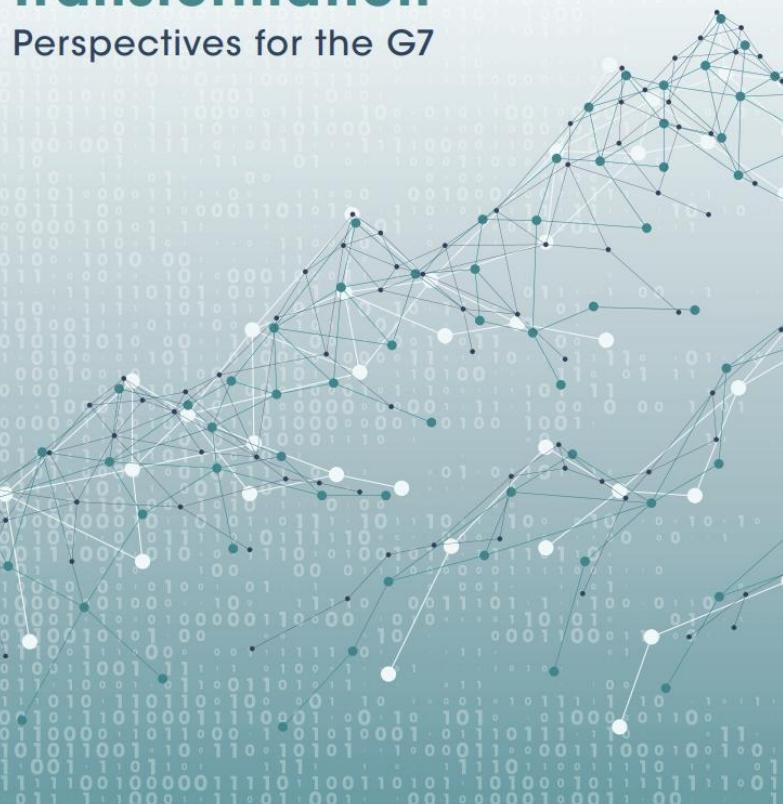
**Artificial Intelligence** is a component of the evolving digitalization of power systems that allows revolutionary optimizations for integrating high shares of renewables with surging electrification.





## Digitalisation and AI for power system transformation

Perspectives for the G7



# Download the report



## DIGITAL ADVANTAGE

MONITORING FORECASTING OPERATIONAL OPTIMISATION END-USER AUTOMATION TRANSPARENCY



Policy focus:  
Value clusters in the power system

Electrification of end-uses (heat, mobility, industries, etc.) and demand growth (data centers, electrolyzers, EMDEs, etc.)

'Digital' pylons: In the absence of immediate grid expansion, digital solutions are required to help meet increasing demand.

AI and digitalisation allow EMDEs to rapidly advance power system development

Barriers:

- Regulation and investment
- Cyber security risks
- Data interoperability
- Digital skills deficit
- Co-ordination gaps

### Benefits



REDUCTION OF  
ELECTRICITY COST  
FOR END-USERS



INCREASED  
SECURITY OF  
SUPPLY



GREATER  
INTEGRATION  
OF RENEWABLES



ADDED  
VALUE FOR  
CUSTOMERS



IMPROVED  
BUSINESS  
PERFORMANCE

**Thank you for  
your attention**

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