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Future Grid Resilience for More Renewable Energy and Energy Storage

Dear Colleagues,

This Special Issue focuses on energy transition with the use of renewable energy and low-carbon emissions, including transmission, distribution, and storage. Energy resilience is a strategy designed to ensure a stable and reliable energy supply. The concept of reliability, always present in the electrical power supply, has gained importance in recent years. Reliability is understood as a function that expresses a probability of survival over time, associated with the possibility of having electrical power available at any time, overcoming situations that result in service outages. A fundamental role is played by the storage of electrical energy.

In particular, the increase in distributed energy resources causes problems in distribution networks. To achieve a higher-quality and more-stable power supply, electrical power systems must address the problems in power grids where new technologies are incorporated, such as sustainable power generation systems, smart distribution grids, power system monitoring technologies, transmission systems, and DC distribution.

Grids and microgrids in which distributed generation is integrated are also on the rise. These grids can operate with alternating current and direct current buses.

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Special Issue