# Iberian blackout exposes urgent need to rethink grid resilience in high-renewables era



On 28 April 2025, the Iberian Peninsula faced a significant setback when, at precisely 12:33:20, it plunged into blackout, illuminating critical vulnerabilities within modern power grids transitioning to renewable energy. Within a mere five seconds, the simultaneous disconnection of two solar farms in southwestern Spain led to a staggering loss of 15 GW of generation capacity, effectively isolating Spain and Portugal from the broader Continental European Grid. The incident spurred immediate concern among operators and policymakers alike, questioning how a seemingly minor fluctuation escalated so rapidly into a regional crisis.

Initial speculation regarding the cause ranged from cyberattacks to unusual atmospheric conditions, but these theories were swiftly dismissed. While investigations continue, evidence suggests that a complex interplay of factors—including high renewable penetration, low inertia, insufficient rapid-response reserves, and entrenched planning assumptions—underpinned the cascade of failures. This incident serves as a stark reminder that the challenges posed by the integration of renewable energies are not limited to Spain and Portugal but resonate across Europe, where grid resilience is paramount as countries accelerate their decarbonisation efforts.

Utilities traditionally designed their systems to mitigate the loss of single large power sources, such as nuclear or gas plants, as the most credible risk. This approach worked for decades but is now proving inadequate in the face of evolving threats. The Iberian blackout underlines that the most significant risks may arise from multiple small disturbances rather than a singular substantial event. This reality prompts a reevaluation of contingency reserves, which were previously sized to address larger, foreseeable contingencies.

The specifics surrounding the Iberian blackout reveal that, at the time of the event, roughly 70% of Spain’s electricity was generated from wind and solar sources. The system was not only exporting power to neighbouring countries but was also utilising pumped hydro for excess generation. Despite the outward appearance of stability, a convergence of technical dynamics rendered the grid susceptible to disruption. The near-simultaneous tripping of two large solar farms triggered a chain reaction, sending shockwaves through adjacent assets and leading to an unprecedented 15 GW deficit—all within mere seconds.

The fallout extended beyond Spain's borders, severely impacting Portugal, which relied on Spain for about 30% of its electricity. France initially provided support but quickly disconnected interconnectors to protect its own grid stability, isolating the Iberian region. Fortunately, French systems managed to stabilise rapidly, mitigating the potential for broader outages and demonstrating the effectiveness of automatic response mechanisms. The event starkly illustrated the real-time risks inherent in interconnected systems, especially those increasingly powered by inverter-based renewables.

Globally, utilities have enjoyed significant progress in renewable energy integration. Nations from Great Britain to Australia are currently reshaping their energy portfolios. However, the Iberian incident presents essential lessons prompting questions for system operators worldwide. Are existing contingency reserves adequate for today’s rapidly changing risks? The answer is increasingly concerning, as existing frameworks may only address large outages rather than cascading failures that arise from smaller disturbances, furthering the need for a recalibration of operational parameters.

Moreover, the necessity for rapid response cannot be overstated. Some systems, like Ireland’s, are exploring mechanisms that activate in under 150 milliseconds in reaction to grid disturbances. Such speeds are crucial in an era where failure can spiral within seconds. Additionally, utilities must evaluate whether they are maximising available resources, such as synchronous condensers restoring inertia to the grid, and whether cross-border coordination is sufficiently robust to handle cascading outages.

In evaluating the aftermath of the blackout, it is critical to note that stability models need to incorporate the likelihood of rapid, compounded failures. As clean energy integration intensifies, so must resilience strategies evolve, ensuring that energy growth is complemented by equally robust backup measures. The European context demands a shift in perspective; assumptions made in energy planning must now evolve to mitigate against the possibility of sudden crises emerging from ostensibly minor disruptions.

The April 28 blackout serves as both a call to action and a moment of reflection. As energy operators and policymakers navigate this transition, it is imperative to update operational standards, re-evaluate risk assumptions, and invest in diverse response mechanisms. This incident should not only alert European entities to potential vulnerabilities but also galvanise them to forge more resilient energy infrastructures that can withstand the challenges of a high-renewable future.

Prof. Paddy Finn, CEO and CTO of VIOTAS, emphasises the necessity for a "new normal" in grid management practices. With his extensive expertise in smart grid technologies, he advocates for not just the integration of renewable sources, but for comprehensive operational frameworks capable of responding swiftly to the evolving dynamics of energy systems.

As the Iberian Peninsula grapples with the lessons from their blackout, the need for vigilance and adaptability in energy infrastructures marks a crucial future for grid resilience in Europe.

### Reference Map

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