



ENERGY 2021, Valencia

31.5. - 2.6.2021

# Special Track: Modelling Dynamics of Power Grids (MoDyPoG)

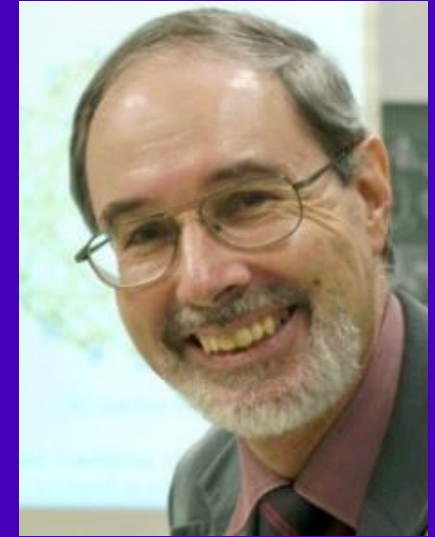
**Chair: Eckehard Schöll**  
**Collaborative Research Center SFB 910**  
**Control of Self-Organizing Nonlinear Systems**  
**Technische Universität Berlin**  
**and**  
**Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research**  
**Germany**



[schoell@physik.tu-berlin.de](mailto:schoell@physik.tu-berlin.de)  
<http://www.itp.tu-berlin.de/schoell>



**DFG** Deutsche  
Forschungsgemeinschaft  
German Research Foundation



Eckehard Schöll

1970 studied Physics in Stuttgart + Tübingen

1978 PhD (Maths) Southampton/UK

1981 PhD (Physics) RWTH Aachen/Germany

1983-84 Visiting Ass. Professor (El. Engg) Detroit/USA

1989-2019 Professor of Theoretical Physics TU Berlin

2000 Visiting Professor Duke University/NC, USA

2004 Visiting Professor London Mathematical Society

2017 Honorary Doctorate Saratov State University/Russia

2019- President of International Physics and Control Society (IPACS)

promotes interaction between researchers in Physics and Control Sciences

organizes PhysCon (Int. Conference on Physics and Control)

2020- Guest Scientist Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research

Department of Complexity Science

2011-2018 Founder and Chair of Center of Excellence SFB 910

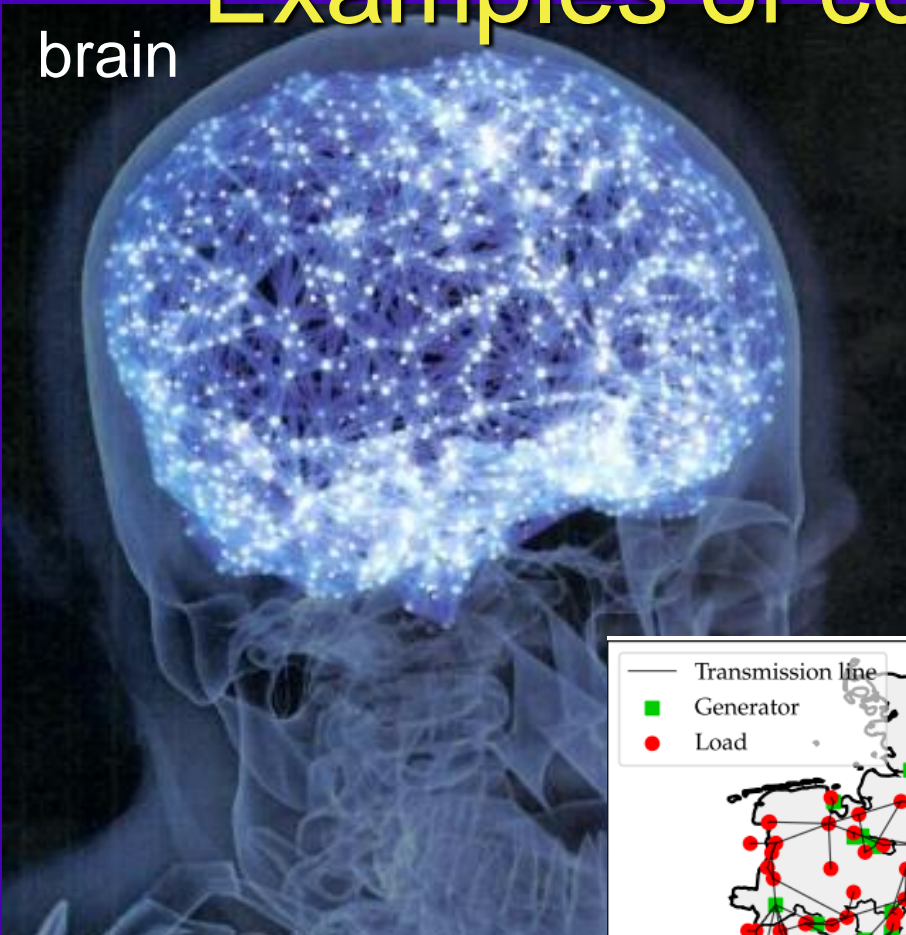
“Control of Self-Organizing Nonlinear Systems”



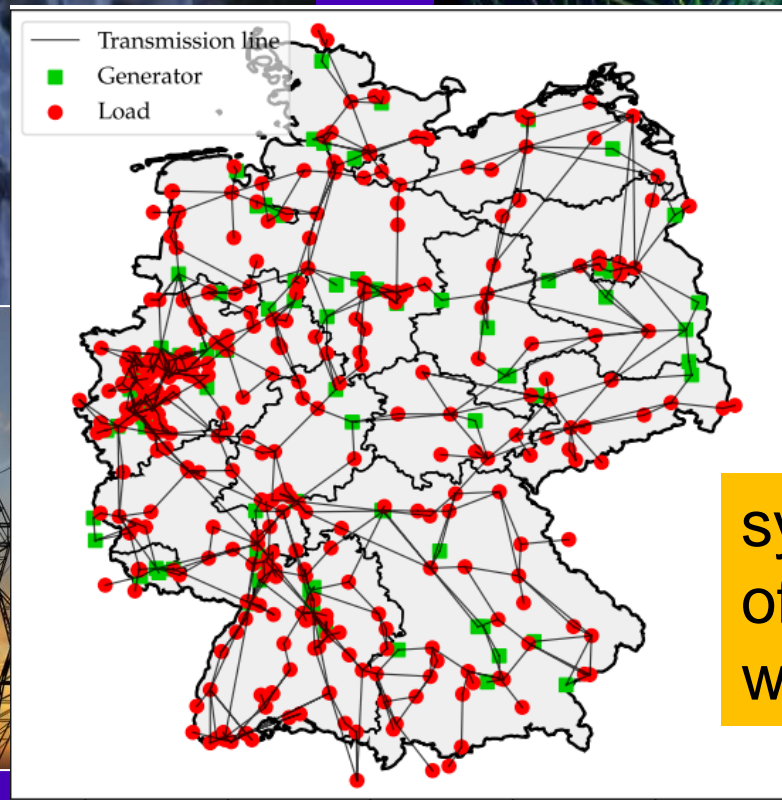
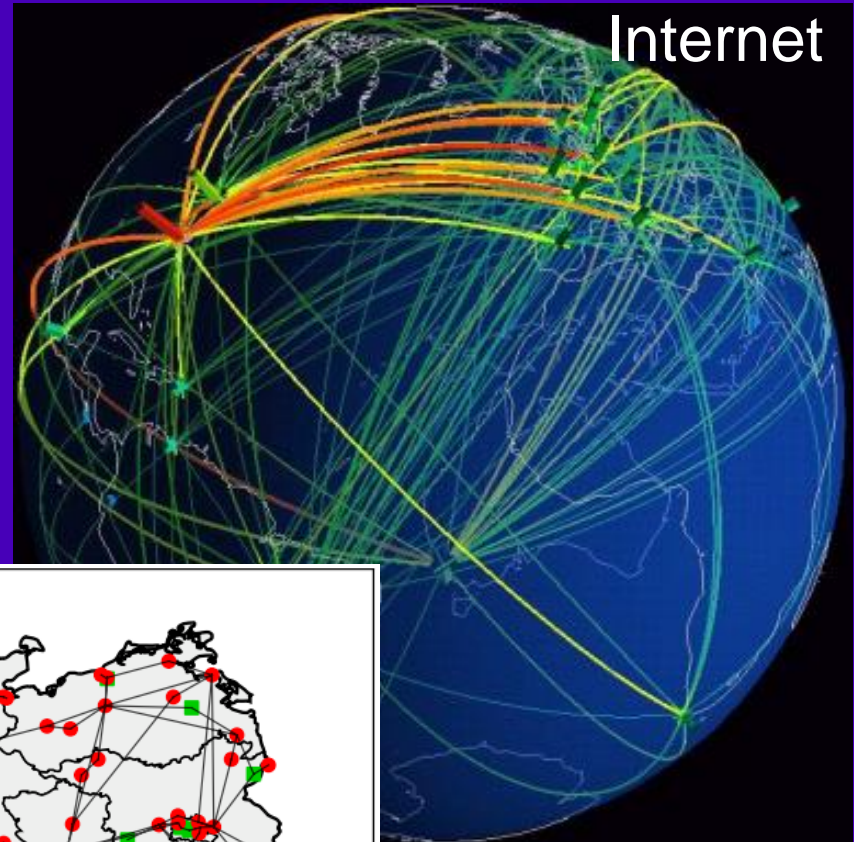
SFB 910

# Examples of complex networks

brain



Internet



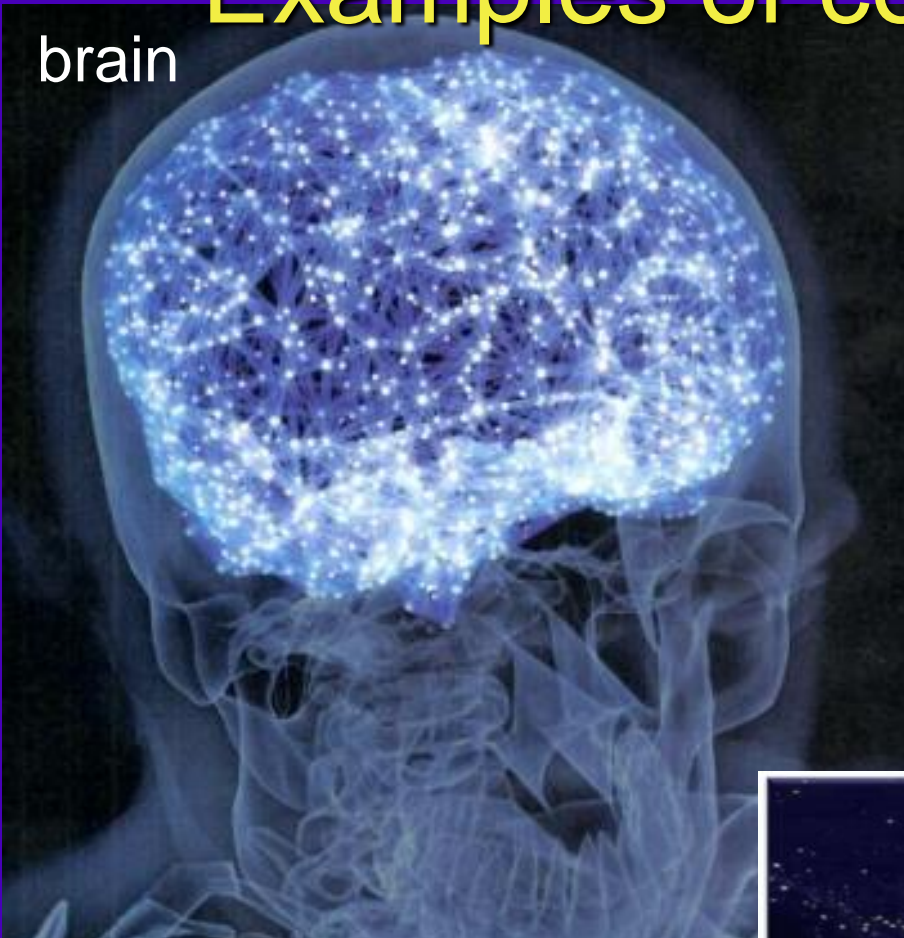
power grid



synchronization  
of ac voltage  
with 50 Hz necessary

# Examples of complex networks

brain



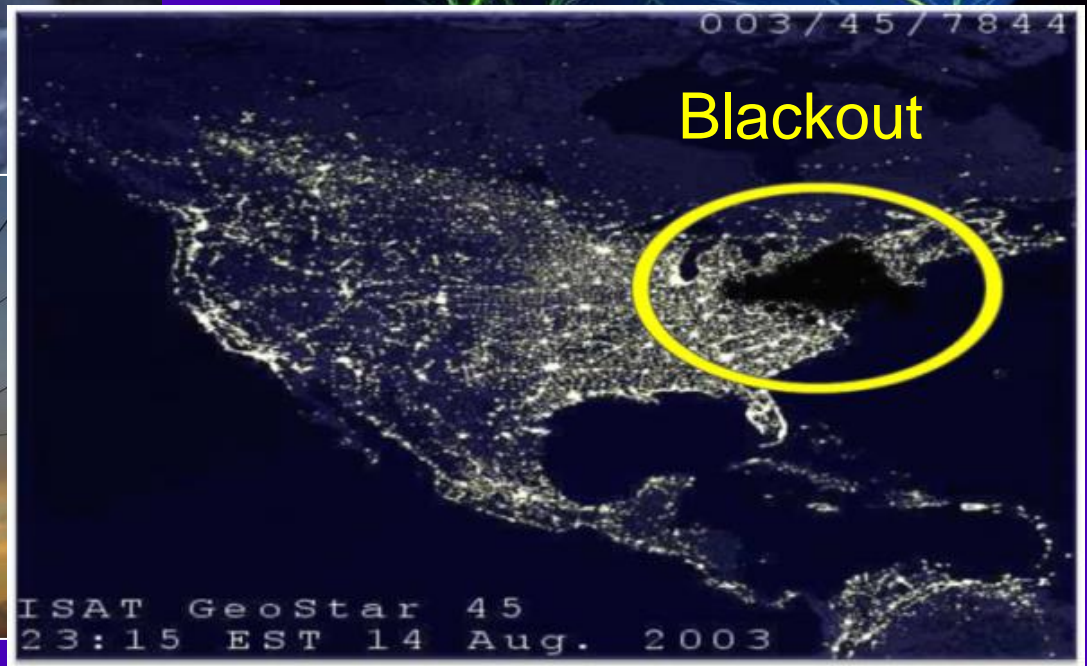
Internet



power grid



Blackout



# Outline

## ▶ Transition to renewable and sustainable energies

- ▶ stable and efficient operation of the **power grid**
- ▶ fluctuating power input (**wind, solar**)



## ▶ Complex networks perspective

- ▶ modelling approaches based on simple **swing equation**
- ▶ interplay of complex **topologies** and phase oscillator **dynamics**
- ▶ **control of synchronization** and stability
- ▶ analysis of **cascading failures**
- ▶ influence of **stochastic fluctuations** of generators and loads

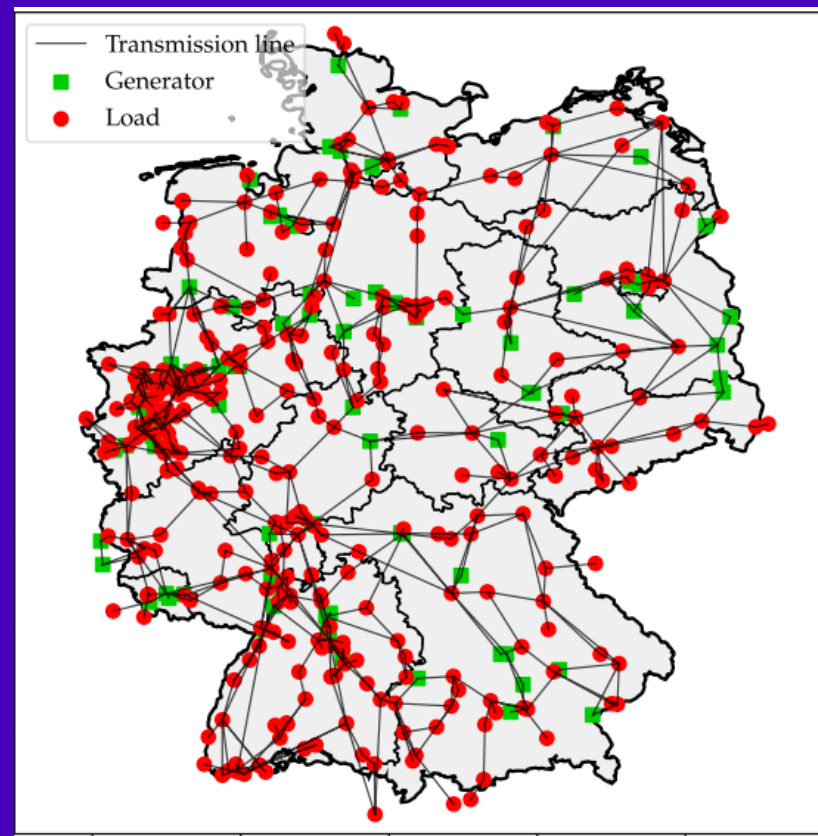


# MoDyPoG Session I: Monday, 31 May 2021

- 15:00 **Simona Olmi (Istituto dei Sistemi Complessi, CNR Sesto Fiorentino, Italy):**  
Control of Synchronization in two-layer power grids
- 15:30 **Mattia Frasca (University of Catania, Italy):** Analysis of cascading failures in power grids via network based structure preserving models
- 16:00 **Liudmila Tumash (CNRS Grenoble, France):**  
Stability and control of power grids with diluted network topology
- 16:30 **Kosisochukwu Nnoli (Jacobs University Bremen, Germany):**  
Dynamics of Momentary Reserves under Contingency:  
Observations from Numerical Experiments
- 17:00 **Melvyn Tyloo (Université de Genève, Switzerland):**  
Power grids: Small Signal Stability vs. Dynamical Parameters

# Keynote Lecture: Tuesday, 1 June 2021

- 15:00 Eckehard Schöll (TU Berlin and Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany):  
Control of synchronization patterns in complex dynamical networks



# MoDyPoG Session II: Wednesday, 2 June 2021

- 15:00 **Pere Colet (IFISC Palma de Mallorca, Spain):**  
Data analysis of frequency fluctuations in the Balearic grid before and after coal closure
- 15:30 **Mehrnaz Anvari (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany):**  
The risk of cascading failures in electrical grids triggered by extreme weather events
- 16:00 **Hildegard Meyer-Ortmanns (Jacobs University Bremen, Germany):**  
Arbitrage on the energy market and its impact on the physical grid stability
- 16:30 **Leonardo Rydin Gorjao (FZ Jülich, Germany):** Scaling and spatio-temporal properties of power grid frequencies: An open database
- 17:00 **Rico Berner (TU Berlin, Germany):**  
Modelling power grids as pseudoadaptive networks



# Future challenges

- ▶ Complex networks perspective:  
interplay of dynamics and network topology
- ▶ Complex real-world network topologies from open-source data  
dynamics beyond phase oscillators, including voltage dynamics
- ▶ Novel control concepts:  
dynamic 2-layer networks, delayed feedback control
- ▶ Stochastic fluctuations of generation, consumption, markets  
renewable energies: non-Gaussian intermittent fluctuations
- ▶ Bifurcation analysis elucidates instabilities, desynchronization,  
e.g., solitary states, multifrequency cluster states

