



## Mini symposium – 07

## Advances in modeling and control of vibrations of energy systems under climatic loads



## Co-Organizer:

## **Cristoforo Demartino**

(University of Roma Tre) cristoforo.demartino@me.com

Ettore Sorge (University of Naples Parthenope) ettore.sorge@collaboratore.uniparthenope.it

Carlos Andreas Riascos Gonzalez (Universitat Politècnica de València) cariago1@upv.edu.es

Important Date:

Abstract submission: 10 November 2024

Visit the conference website:

https://www.ntnu.edu/eacwe2025/



Università degli Studi di Napoli Parthenope ROMA TRE

Energy systems encompass a wide array of **infrastructure** and technologies dedicated to generating, transmitting, storing, and utilizing energy. This includes power generation facilities such as wind turbines and solar panels, as well as the extensive grids and storage solutions that facilitate energy distribution. These systems are critically exposed to a variety of environmental and climatic factors—such as wind, ice, rain, and waves which can significantly impact their efficiency, durability, and operational lifespan.

Wind turbines, along with networks of power lines and substations, are crucial in the transition toward sustainable energy production but are particularly susceptible to climatic stresses due to their direct exposure to the atmosphere. With the increasing demand for cleaner energy solutions, there has been a corresponding growth in the size and capability of wind turbines, enhancing their potential but also exposing them to greater environmental challenges.

This mini-symposium aims to address the **forefront of advancements in the modeling and control of wind turbines and energy systems**, focusing on improving their durability and operational efficiency.

The session will cover a variety of topics, including, but not limited to:

- Advanced aerodynamic modeling specifically designed for optimizing energy systems under climatic stresses.
- Structural and dynamic modeling to enhance wind turbine performance in the face of climatic loads and other dynamic pressures.
- Comprehensive analysis of **vibration and fatigue** in turbine components to predict and mitigate potential failures.
- Implementation of a range of control strategies—active, semi-active, and passive—to reduce structural vibrations under varying environmental conditions.
- Detailed exploration of the impacts of **climatic actions** (wind, ice, rain, waves, etc.) on the structural integrity and efficiency of energy systems.

