Grid stabilization skopje

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The main research areas of the institute are the seismic safety of buildings and climate change, which is why the institute is called the Institute for Seismic Resistant Structures and Climate Change (ISOGKP). The institute is dedicated to investigating environmental hazards that are associated with climate change and pollution. In addition, the institute is focused on reducing the reliance on fossil fuels and promoting the use of renewable energy sources such as solar power, wind power, and hydropower.

is to establish an ecosystem for urban decarbonization and resilience, which is built on the principles of clean electrification, circularity, and urban decarbonization. By facilitating public-private collaborations, the research aims to bridge the gap between the energy, built environment, and transportation sectors.

A new method of collecting earthquake data is being developed by ISOGKP called DYRI. A key assumption of the technique is that the memories of people who survived catastrophic earthquakes are never erased.

ISOGKP’s first pilot project to test its DYRI method has been conducted on the catastrophic earthquakes that occurred in 1963 in Skopje (M = 6.1), 1977 in Vrancea (M = 7.2), 1979 in Montenegro (M = 7.3) and 1988 in Spitak (M=7.6), Armenia.

In accordance with Call: Horizon-CL3-2022-DRS-01-04--Better understanding of citizens’ behavioral and psychological reactions in the event of a disaster or crisis situation, ISOGKP as coordinator submitted an offer for a project entitled "Use of Social Networks to Scan And Improve Citizen Behavior During Disasters" . 11 more institutions from EU countries and associated countries will take part in the project.

We should point out that the main tool that we will use in our project for data harvesting will be DYRI through Google form, and Facebook since this network has an incomparably larger number of users than any other social network.

The goal of the project is not only to find out how people behave during catastrophic events, but also how to train them to act before, during, and after a disaster. Therefore, the promising way for mass, distance learning of the population will be considered. Attention will be devoted to the use of online training through the creation of the E-Learning Course for the Prevention of Natural Catastrophes and Climate Change (CC).

For the first time in a European project, Virtual Reality and Serious Games software for earthquake preparedness training is proposed as a novel and effective alternative that will help overcome the limitations of traditional training approaches. This emerging technology allows participants (adults and children) to be exposed to more realistic evacuation scenarios to investigate human behavior.

As investments in renewable energy sources (RES) accelerate, the need for grid enhancement becomes

critical. With RES being unstable, advanced management systems are essential. Transmission (TSO) and distribution systems operators (DSO) play a crucial role in supporting and balancing these needs. How are we progressing with storage systems, smart grids, grid modernization, and grid cybersecurity to ensure fewer transmission losses, preparedness during outages, resilience, and response to cyber-attacks? How can governments and the private sector invest in grid modernization?

Skopje power station is a power station in pre-construction in Skopje, Greater Skopje, North Macedonia is also known as Mytilineos Cogeneration Plant Skopje.

CHP is an abbreviation for Combined Heat and Power. It is a technology that produces electricity and thermal energy at high efficiencies. Coal units track this information in the Captive Use section when known.