

### 未来可再生能源与绿色交通系统的探讨及一些数学问题

林海翔 荷兰代尔夫特理工大学

邀请人：曹鹏

**摘要：** Energy- and transportation-related GHG emissions account for more than 60% of the total annual emissions, so all countries are taking action in the energy transition toward renewables and electric vehicles (EVs). However, renewable electricity fluctuates and requires storage systems for a stable grid, whereas batteries of EVs have long charging times and short driving distances. A possible solution would be to integrate them by replacing batteries at charging stations and using the reserve EV batteries as a storage system. An initial estimate shows this is an economically viable solution, but before it can be implemented, a number of (mathematical) problems need further investigation, such as analysis and control of power systems with distributed wind and photovoltaic electricity generation; modeling and prediction of real-time demand and generation deficiency; modeling and prediction of EV usages and charging and dispatching capacity for balancing the power systems; and above all, what is the guarantee for once in so many years not meeting the demand?

**个人简介：** 林海翔，荷兰代尔夫特理工大学应用数学研究所和莱顿大学环境科学系教授，从荷兰代尔夫特理工大学分别获得学士、硕士和博士学位。林教授在高性能计算、并行算法、大规模复杂系统建模与仿真领域有丰富的经验，是并行分布式计算和数据建模仿真的知名学者。近期研究的问题主要包括应用数据同化和机器学习的方法结合观测数据来提高含不确定性的数学物理模型的预测精度。针对的应用问题包括沙尘暴或火山灰造成的PM2.5和PM10的浓度预测，可再生能源并网的稳定性分析和优化，多智能体模拟和优化未来城市自动驾驶交通服务，油藏构造的反演和通过机器学习做语音情感分析等。他承担了欧洲、荷兰基金会和工业界10多项科研项目，发表研究论文150多篇。担任多个国际学术期刊编辑、学术会议程序委员会主席/副主席，曾担任全欧华人专业人士联合会主席、荷兰华人学者工程师协会主席，荷兰皇家骑士勋章获得者。

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