

IEEE PES Conference on Innovative Smart Grid Technologies Europe 2010

News Letter - Issue No. 5 - August 17, 2010

<http://www.ieee-isgt-2010.eu/>

1. About the News Letter: This is the fifth issue of the news letter of the IEEE PES Conference on Innovative Smart Grid Technology Europe 2010. This issue presents the latest updates with paper review process, travel information.

2. Paper Review: With the great support from the reviewer pool, the review of all papers has been completed and the paper notifications have been communicated with authors as scheduled. We would like to express our deep appreciation to all the reviewers for making such a great effort in making their reviews within a very tight schedule. A paper review process is an important tool for guaranteeing and increasing quality for technical sessions, and supports the overall success of the conference!

3. The IEEE PES General Meeting 2010 (GM2010): Smart Grid and the new ISGT conference series, were on the main agenda on the IEEE PES general meeting! A new steering committee for ISGT held its first meeting with e.g. a task to identify the host for the ISGT Europe 2011. The GM2010 meeting was held in Minneapolis and gathered almost 2400 participants. Several of the sessions could be followed online from the IEEE web site e.g. www.ieee-pes.org/2010-general-meeting-presentations-a-videos. It was a pleasure to meet many of you who support us in the work preparing for the ISGT Europe 2010 conference. We will expect to meet many of you again in Gothenburg soon.

4. Registration: We would like to remind you that the registration for the conference is available from the conference web site at: www.ieee-isgt-2010.eu/registration. Please take the opportunity to register for the Early Bird registration rate, which is applied until *August 31, 2010*. It is also highly recommended that you book your flight and hotel in good time before the conference. Also note travel recommendations from the conference web site.

5. Visa Information:
Information about visa requirement can be found at: www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/2188/a/108892
For support with invitations letters or questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at: ieee-isgt-europe2010.delegates@congrex.com.

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6. **Travel Information:** The information given below is provided as a short travel guide for you to plan your trip to Gothenburg. More complete information can be found at the conference website.

Best regards,

Lina Bertling

Conference Chair

IEEE PES ISGT Europe 2010

<http://www.ieee-isgt-2010.eu/>

Brief Introduction about Gothenburg

General

Gothenburg (in [Swedish: Göteborg](#)) is the second-largest city in [Sweden](#) (after [Stockholm](#)) and the fifth-largest in the [Nordic countries](#). It is situated on the southwest coast of Sweden. The city has a population of around 500 000 inhabitants and around 900 000 in the metropolitan area. The City was founded in 1621 by King [Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden](#). It lies by the sea at the mouth of [Göta Älv](#)—the river running through the city—and is the largest seaport in the [Nordic countries](#). Gothenburg is a university city includes both the [University of Gothenburg](#) and [Chalmers University of Technology](#). [Volvo Cars](#) was founded in Gothenburg in 1927.

Climate

Gothenburg has an [oceanic climate](#). Despite its high northern latitude, temperatures are quite mild throughout the year and much warmer than places in similar latitude mainly because of the influence of the warm [Gulf Stream](#). During the summer, daylight extends 17 hours, but lasts only around 7 hours in late December. Average temperature in October is 12 °C (54 °F)

Culture

The sea, trade and industrial history of the city is evident in the cultural life of Gothenburg. The greatest attraction in the city is the amusement park [Liseberg](#). Related to the industrial heritage of the city is that many of the institutions were created thanks to donations from rich merchants and industrialists, for example the [Röhsska Museum](#) and Chalmers University of Technology. Gothenburg is the host of several large festivals. The [Gothenburg Film Festival](#), held each year, is the largest film festival in Scandinavia and the [Gothenburg Book Fair](#), held every year in September, is the largest such event in Scandinavia. Gothenburg has a rich music life—the [Gothenburg Symphony Orchestra](#) is the best known when it comes to classical music and is the National Symphony Orchestra. Gothenburg also was the birthplace of the Swedish composer [Kurt Atterberg](#). Bands like [The Soundtrack of Our Lives](#) and [Ace of Base](#) are well known pop representatives of the city. There is also an active indie scene.

Food

Gothenburg is famous for the quality and variety of its [seafood](#) dishes. Various fish restaurants exist in the city, from low-class shacks to world-class eateries. The city also has a number of star chefs – over the past decade, seven of the Swedish Chef of the Year Awards have been won by Gothenburgers. A popular place to buy fish ingredients is the [Feskekörka](#) ("Fish Church"); an indoor fish market which got its name from the building's resemblance to a [Gothic](#) church. Five Gothenburg restaurants have a star in the 2008 [Michelin Guide](#): *28+*, *Basement*, *Fond*, *Kock & Vin*, *Fiskekrogen* and *Sjömagasinet*.

Tourist sites

Gothenburg is a popular destination for tourists on the Swedish west-coast, and offers a number of cultural and architectural highlights. The main boulevard is called [Kungssportsavenyn](#) (commonly known as *Avenyn*, "The Avenue"). It is about one

kilometer long and starts at [Götaplatsen](#) — which is the location of the [Gothenburg Museum of Art](#), the city's theatre, the city library as well as the concert hall— and stretches out all the way to [Kungsporsplatsen](#) in the old city centre of Gothenburg, crossing a canal and a small park. The *Avenyn* was created in the 1860s and 1870s as a result of an international architecture contest, and is the product of a period of extensive town planning and re-modelling. *Avenyn* has Gothenburg's highest concentration of pubs and clubs.

Scandinavia's largest shopping centre, [Nordstan](#), is located in central Gothenburg. Gothenburg's [Haga](#) district is known for its picturesque wooden houses and its cafés.

The [Gothenburg Opera](#) house was inaugurated in 1994, and is an architectural landmark situated right next to the [Göta älv](#) river. Museums include the [Gothenburg Museum of Art](#), [Göteborgs Konsthall](#), [Röhss Museum](#), and several museums of sea and navigation history, natural history, the sciences, and East India. The [Museum of World Culture](#) was inaugurated in 2004. [Aeroseum](#), close to the [Göteborg City Airport](#), is a unique aircraft museum in a former military underground Air Force base.

The Göteborg Botanical Garden is considered to be one of the most important [botanical gardens](#) in [Europe](#) with three stars in the French Guide Rouge. Next to the botanical garden is Gothenburg's largest park, [Slottsskogen](#), where the Natural History Museum (Naturhistoriska Museet) is located. The park is also home to the city's oldest observatory and a zoo.

The amusement park [Liseberg](#) is located in the central part of the city. Liseberg is [Scandinavia's](#) largest amusement park by number of rides, and most popular attraction in Sweden by number of visitors per year (>3 millions). Located near Liseberg is a science discovery centre named [Universeum](#).

One of Gothenburg's most popular natural tourist attractions is the [Southern Gothenburg Archipelago](#), which is a set of many picturesque islands that can be reached by ferry boat. Within the archipelago [Älvsborg Fortress](#), [Vinga](#) and [Styrsö](#) islands are popular places to visit.

The [Gunnebo House](#) can be seen South of Gothenburg, in [Mölndal](#). It was built in a [neoclassical architecture](#) in the end of the 18th century.

Travel by air

[Gothenburg-Landvetter Airport](#) is an international airport serving the Gothenburg region in Sweden. With 4.3 million passengers in 2006 it is Sweden's second-largest airport. It is operated by the Swedish Civil Aviation Administration (Luftfartsverket). It has connections with about 40 scheduled destinations, and is located 20 km east of Gothenburg.

Gothenburg's second international airport is [Gothenburg City Airport](#) formerly known as Sæve Flygplats and Sweden's 7th largest airport. It is located within the borders of [Gothenburg Municipality](#), about 15 km northwest of the city centre. In 2008, more than 850,000 flew from [City Airport](#). In addition to commercial airlines, the airport is also operated by a number of rescue services, including the Swedish Coast Guard, and is used for other [general aviation](#). Most civil air traffic to Gothenburg City Airport is [Ryanair](#) with destinations such as London, Glasgow, Barcelona and Düsseldorf.

Travel by sea

The Port of Gothenburg is Scandinavia's largest port and has an excellent geographical position for reaching all parts of Scandinavia and the Baltic. With its position and situation, Gothenburg has won the "Sweden's best logistic position" award nine years in a row. More information can be found from here:

<http://www.portgot.se/prod/hamnen/ghab/dalis2b.nsf>

The Swedish company [Stena Line](#) operates between Gothenburg/[Frederikshavn](#) in [Denmark](#) and Gothenburg/[Kiel](#) in [Germany](#). The "[England](#) ferry" (*Englandsfärjan*) to Newcastle over Kristiansand (run by the [Danish](#) company [DFDS Seaways](#)) ceased at the end of October 2006, after being a Gothenburg institution since the 19th century. DFDS Seaways' sister company, DFDS Tor Line, continues to run scheduled [freight](#) ships between Gothenburg and several English ports, and these have limited capacity for passengers and their private vehicles. There are also freight ships to North America and East Asia.

Travel by train and bus

Other major transportation hubs are *Centralstationen* ([Gothenburg Central Station](#))

and the [Nils Ericson Terminal](#) with trains and buses to various destinations in Sweden, as well as connections to [Oslo](#) and [Copenhagen](#) (via [Malmö](#)). Train bookings can be made on line from www.sj.se. X2000 is the express train, 3 hours from Stockholm and around 3 ½ hours from Copenhagen, Denmark.

Recommended tour: Denmark–Copenhagen (airport Kastrup) to Sweden–Gothenburg (airport Landvetter).

There is a bridge between Denmark (Copenhagen) and Sweden (Öresund close to Malmö) – Öresundsbron over the sea. It is 15.9 km long. On the way from Denmark to Sweden, the off-shore wind park Lillgrund can be seen on right hand side. Lillgrund is operated by the state owned Vattenfall AB. It was put in operation in 2007 and was then the third largest off-shore wind park in the world, and the largest investments in Sweden. Lillgrund consists of 48 2.3 MW turbines from Siemens with an annual production of 330 GWh.

In Copenhagen it is nice to be central around the walking street "Stroget". Two high standard hotels with good locations are [First Hotel Skt Petri](#) and [Clarion Collection Hotel Twentyseven](#). A nice hotel by the Airport Kastrup is Hilton. It is easy to take the train to central Copenhagen from Kastrup. The airport is 8 km outside Copenhagen. Hotel booking can be made on line from different selection of web pages.