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Titolo	"2781-2022 - IEEE Guide for Load Modeling and Simulations for Power Systems" // IEEE
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ISBN	1-5044-8775-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (88 pages)
Disciplina	621.31
Soggetti	Microgrids (Smart power grids) Electric power distribution Power electronics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Load modeling plays an important role in power system modeling, and the load model is an indispensable component in power system simulation. To get accurate load models and formulate a unified document, this guide has been developed to provide comprehensive policies and procedures of load modeling and simulations. A review and comparison of the two most widely used methodologies for load modeling is presented in this document, that is, the measurement based and component-based approaches. A critical and updated overview of opportunities and challenges of load modeling with emerging networks and components is also provided. The guidelines for power system simulation with a variety of load models are proposed. A case study adhering to the proposed guidelines clearly indicates the need for a hybrid approach in the future that will combine the strengths of the measurement-based and component-based approaches with the data acquisition capabilities offered by modern measurement equipment.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910476885703321
Autore	Rogers Richard
Titolo	The Politics of Social Media Manipulation
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ISBN	1-04-077664-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (257 p.)
Soggetti	Communication studies Freedom of information & freedom of speech Media studies
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Disinformation and so-called fake news are contemporary phenomena with rich histories. Disinformation, or the willful introduction of false information for the purposes of causing harm, recalls infamous foreign interference operations in national media systems. Outcries over fake news, or dubious stories with the trappings of news, have coincided with the introduction of new media technologies that disrupt the publication, distribution and consumption of news -- from the so-called rumour-mongering broadsheets centuries ago to the blogosphere recently. Designating a news organization as fake, or <i>der Lügenpresse</i>, has a darker history, associated with authoritarian regimes or populist bombast diminishing the reputation of 'elite media' and the value of inconvenient truths. In a series of empirical studies, using digital methods and data journalism, the authors inquire into the extent to which social media have enabled the penetration of foreign disinformation operations, the widespread publication and spread of dubious content as well as extreme commentators with considerable followings attacking mainstream media as fake.</p>