

History and development of the Power Systems Computation Conference

The Power Systems Computation Conference or, in brief, PSCC was the outcome of the needs, interests of and almost natural steps seen by academics, power system planners and operators, as well as engineers, mostly European based, dealing with computers in the power system area. The decision to organize a larger conference on computer applications in power systems was taken at a spontaneous meeting at the University of Mainz in 1962. The first PSCC, which can be called a conference, took place in London in 1963 and subsequent conferences followed at three year intervals in Stockholm (1966), Rome (1969), Grenoble (1972), Cambridge (1975), Darmstadt (1978), Lausanne (1981), Helsinki (1984), Cascais (1987), Graz (1990), Avignon (1993), Dresden (1996), Trondheim (1999), [Seville \(2002\)](#), [Liège \(2005\)](#), and [Glasgow \(2008\)](#).

PSCC as it stands today attracts engineers and scientists from all over the world. Some 300 participants from about 50 countries, though there is a strong base in Europe, attended the last conferences. The conference itself has taken on a traditional pattern, with presentation of research papers - about 220 at the last conferences - invited plenary presentations, and a one day tutorial given by experts on a selected topic. Still, the conference schedule allows sufficient time for personal meetings and discussions through receptions and an excursion.

From the very beginning PSCC has put a lot of emphasis on the quality of the presented papers. In order to guarantee this, an extensive review process takes place before each conference within the Technical Programme Committee. All submitted papers are peer reviewed by several experts, and based on these reviews the most suitable papers are selected. The acceptance rate has been around 40% at the recent conferences.

A more complete description of the history and development of PSCC can be found [here](#).