# Unknown Weapons in the Grünfeld

# Second Extended & Revised Edition

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# Unknown Weapons in the Grünfeld

# Second Extended & Revised Edition

**Milos Pavlovic** 

# **Thinkers Publishing 2024**



### **Key to Symbols**

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- N novelty
- C lead in development
- zugzwang
- = equality
- ∞ unclear position
- $\overline{\overline{z}}$  with compensation for the sacrificed material
- ± White stands slightly better
- **=** Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- + Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- —+ Black has a decisive advantage
- $\rightarrow$  with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- $\Delta$  with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

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#### **Preface**

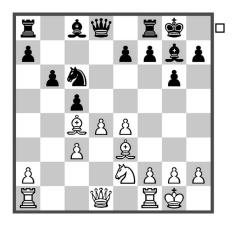
The reason for writing another book on the Grünfeld is not only because modern theory has evolved very quickly (to put it mildly) but also because now my approach to the Grünfeld is completely different.

In my first book I wanted to enlighten the reader on those various lines that were less explored, and those that have been almost forgotten but were nevertheless interesting. However this time the book is about cutting-edge lines, which is a very modern approach to this fascinating opening. Moreover it is important to say that when I was writing my first book a few years ago, surprisingly, some of these current lines simply didn't exist, or were only discussed in a very minor way.

It is true that the Grünfeld fits in very well with the engines' way of playing chess, and in that sense it's almost the perfect opening with which to implement and generate such ideas.

Let's have a look now at what I mean. Here I will present a few excerpts from the current book.

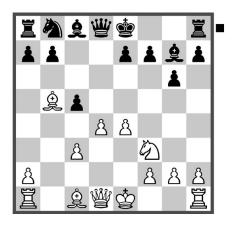
In Chapters 1 & 2 we deal with the following highly important and popular recent line. 1.d4 ② f6 2.c4 g6 3. ② c3 d5 4.cxd5 ② xd5 5.e4 ② xc3 6.bxc3 ② g7 7. ② c4 c5 8. ② e2 ② c6 9. ② e3 0-0 10.0-0 b6



In Chapter 5 we deal with the positions that have probably been the subject of the

most development and changes in the last couple of years.

1.d4 4 f6 2.c4 g6 3.4 c3 d5 4.cxd5 4 xd5 5.e4 xc3 6.bxc3 4 g7 7.4 f3 c5 8.4 b5+



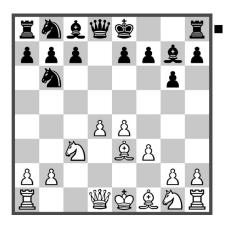
- **8.h3** The main line here.
- **8. @e2** This is also a very modernized and popular system.
- 8... **②c6 9.0–0** Additionally **9.d5** and **9. b1** are analyzed.
- 9...0-0 10. \(\hat{2}\)xc6 bxc6 11. \(\begin{aligned} \text{C2} \\ \text{ A very modern and popular line that is analyzed together with the usual positions arising from 11. \(\hat{2}\)a3 and 11. \(\hat{2}\)e3.

All of these positions have attracted huge unprecedented attention in tournament practice, compared to previous times.

In Chapter 14 I analyze a very important theoretical line played in the World Championship matches.

1.d4 🖄 f6 2.c4 g6 3.f3 d5 4.cxd5 🖄 xd5 5.e4 🖄 b6 6.🖄 c3 💄 g7 7. 🗘 e3

It is very important for Grünfeld players to be able to employ a Grünfeld-type of reaction whenever possible, and not to go for a King's Indian type of play. Of course this is not mandatory, but if there is a good Grünfeld-type reaction then it should be considered first, as in this case.



I have emphasized here a few of the important things that will be seen in this book, and provided a visual explanation of the points made in the Introduction.

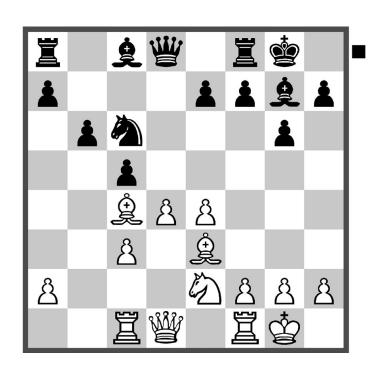
The Grünfeld is a very active and excellent opening which offers a lot of possibilities with modern and less-explored ideas, and it definitely deserves constant attention.

Milos Pavlovic, 2024



# 7. 臭c4 - with 11. 罩c1

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 d5
4.cxd5 ②xd5 5.e4 ②xc3
6.bxc3 溴g7 7.溴c4 c5 8.②e2
②c6 9.溴e3 0-0 10.0-0 b6
11. 罩c1



# **Chapter Guide**

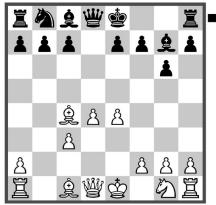
## Chapter 1 – 7. ዿc1 – with 11. ဋc1

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 d5 4.cxd5 ②xd5 5.e4 ②xc3 6.bxc3 巢g7 7.巢c4 c5 8.②e2 ②c6 9.巢e3 0-0 10.0-0 b6 11.볼c1 巢b7

a) 12. 臭b5 罩c2 13. 豐d2	. 11
b) 12.鼻b5 罩c2 13.彎d2 e6	. 17
c) 12.d5	. 21
d) 12. 學d2 罩c8 13. 罩fd1 cxd4	. 26
e) 12.營d2 罩c8 13.罩fd1 e6 14	. 30
f) 12. 營d2 罩c8 13. 罩fd1 e6 14.f3	. 33
g) 12. ½ b3	. 35

### a) 12. 臭b5 罩c2 13. 彎d2 --

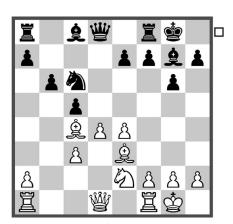
1. d4 4 f6 2. c4 g6 3. 4 c3 d5 4. cxd5 xd5 5. e4 xc3 6. bxc3 \$ g7 7. \$ c4



Position after: 7. \$c4

The Classical line is one of the best that White can try to gain an advantage, for instance with an attack. It has been around for decades but has never lost its popularity.

7... c5 8. ②e2 ②c6 9. ≗e3 0-0 10. 0-0 b6



Position after: 10... b6

This is a key defense nowadays which is employed by leading Grünfeld players.

It is not a new line and has been known for decades, but in the last couple of years it has been reinvented and modernized. Black doesn't lose time on queen moves, but simply opts for development – however it's important to note that Black doesn't take early on d4.

#### 11. \(\begin{aligned} \Begin{aligned} \Begin{

We will see in other lines that there are some other ideas such as a quick 11. h4 or 11. ∰d2 followed by a plan of \( \beta\) and taking a pawn with 11. dxc5.

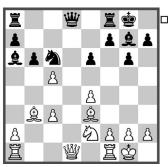
A) 11. 罩b1 Rarely played but possible. 11... 逸b7 12. dxc5 ②e5 13. 逸d5 逸xd5 14. exd5 bxc5 15. 逸xc5 營d7 16. ②f4 罩ac8



Position after: 16... 罩ac8

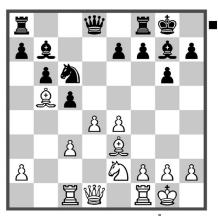
17. 鼻d4 彎f5 18. ②e2 罩fd8 19. ②g3 豐d3 20. 豐b3 豐c4 21. 罩fd1 罩xd5 The usual play when Black sacrifices a pawn on c5.

B) 11. &d5 &b7 12. dxc5 e6 13. &b3 &a6 Another straightforward idea.



Position after: 13... 💄 a6

#### 11... \$b7 12. \$b5



Position after: 12. \$b5

12. a popular idea where White intends to take on c6, followed by d5 and c4, to gain good central play, where Black's bishop pair will have little or no influence on the position. This move, as well as others, will be looked at in the next subchapters.

#### 12... 罩c8

The main response but not the only one; only 12... e6 is worth considering, while the other moves are not so good.

- A) 12... a6 13. ②xc6 ③xc6 14. d5 ②b7 15. c4 This is White's plan now with a4 next, Black is already facing problems as to how to keep the center. 15... e6 16. ③d2 exd5 17. cxd5 冨e8 18. f3 冨c8 19. 冨fd1 劉d6 20. ②f4 ②e5 21. ②xe5 冨xe5 22. 公c3 White has a clear advantage, in Studer, N (2588) Sorokin, A (2521) chess.com INT 2020.
- **B)** 12... cxd4 13. cxd4 **国**c8 14. **曾**a4 **②**a5 15. d5 f5 16. **②**f4 White is much better, in Studer, N (2580) Antipov, M (2584) chess.com INT 2020.

#### **C)** 12... ②a5 13. d5

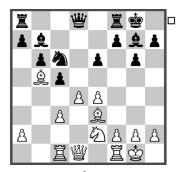


Position after: 13. d5

- C1) 13... c4? A very poor reaction. Black can't really relinquish control of the d4-square before securing some kind of central play either with e6 or e5. 14. 心d4! a6 15. 皇a4 b5 16. 皇c2 營d7 17. h4 e6 18. dxe6 fxe6 19. 營g4 国ae8 20. e5! White has a winning attack, in Studer, N (2580) Anton Guijarro, D (2703) Biel SUI 2020.
- C2) 13... 營c7 14. c4 基ad8 15. 息f4 營c8 16. 營d2 e5 17. 息h6 息a6 18. 夏xg7 含xg7 19. 夏xa6 營xa6 20. 營c3

f6 21. f4 Here White has a winning position, in Studer, N (2588) – Zubov, A (2598) chess.com INT 2020. It is clear that Black is far from the center, and such play simply cannot be endorsed in the Grünfeld.

**D)** 12... e6 Probably best among the options, and perhaps even the best move order in this line. Black prevents taking on c6 followed by the plan of d5.



Position after: 12... e6

D1) Should White transpose to the main line, Black has an interesting idea, as follows. 13. ∰d2 a6!? Now White no longer has d5. [13... ☐c8 14. ☐fd1 This transposes to the main line.] 14. ♠xc6 ♠xc6 15. f3 ♠b5!



Position after: 15... \$b5!

16. 當fd1 當c8 This seems okay for Black.

D2) 13. dxc5 White is using his momentum to gain a pawn. 13... ②e5 14. f3 [14. 營xd8 墓fxd8 15. cxb6 axb6 16. 兔xb6 墓dc8 17. a4 兔xe4 18. a5 兔d5 19. h3 ②c4 20. 兔xc4 兔xc4 21. 墓fe1 h5 Again we can see here that Black is holding in a manner typical of the Grünfeld, with the bishop pair and constant pressure on the c3-pawn.] 14... a6 [The alternative may be even stronger as follows. 14... 營c7 15. cxb6 axb6 16. 營b3 兔c6 17. c4 墓fd8 18. 墓fd1 墓xd1+ 19. 墓xd1 兔f8 Despite being a pawn down Black has fine play.] 15. 兔a4 b5 16. 兔b3 營c7



Position after: 16... \(\begin{aligned}
\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$}\) c7

Black is ready to take back the pawn (on c5) but first he develops his pieces. 17. ②d4 罩fd8 18. 豐e2 臭f8 19. f4 ②c4 20. 臭xc4 bxc4 21. c6 臭xc6 22. 豐xc4 罩ac8 23. 豐xc6 豐xc6 24. ②xc6 罩xc6 25. 黛f2 臭c5 26. 臭xc5 罩xc5 27. 黛e3 罩dc8 28. 黛d3 罩d8+ 29. 黛e3 罩dc8 30. 黛d3 罩d8+ 31. 黛c2 罩a5 Although a pawn down Black has no problems with having sufficient counterplay in the rook endgame, in Korobov, A (2685) — Svidler, P (2701) Struga MKD 2021.

#### 13. **₩d2**

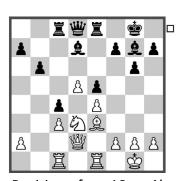
The main idea, but we can see some other ideas as follows.

#### A) 13. dxc5 bxc5!



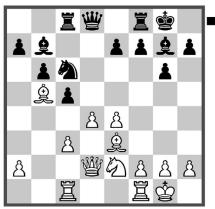
Position after: 13... bxc5!

- B) 13. 臭xc6 臭xc6 14. d5 臭d7 15. 營d2 e6 16. 公f4 罩e8 17. 罩fe1 e5 18. 公d3 c4!



Position after: 18... c4!

Now of course we can see when c4 is good. 19. 54 a5 20. 5c2 b5 The position is balanced, in Fedoseev, V (2686) – Erdos, V (2586) Biel SUI 2022.



Position after: 13. 營d2

#### 13... cxd4

#### **B)** 13... ₩d6

- **B1)** 14. 當fd1 cxd4 15. cxd4 This transposes to the note in the line with: 13... cxd4 14. cxd4 營d6.
- B2) 14. d5 ②e5 15. f4 A critical point. [15. c4 a6 16. ②a4 e6 17. ②f4 ②xc4 18. 墨xc4 b5 This version is fine for Black.] 15... ②g4 16. c4 a6 17. ②a4 b5 18. ②b3 營b6 Black must be ready to confront in the center with e6; the position is unbalanced.
- **B3)** 14. h4 Here White can also opt directly for play in the center as follows.



Position after: 14. h4

14... cxd4 15. cxd4 營b4 16. 營d3 罩fd8



Position after: 16... 罩fd8

Now the best for White is as follows. 17. a3! [17. 볼fd1? A mistake, as in the game Studer, N (2588) — Antipov, M (2611) chess.com INT 2020; and now best is the following simple strong tactical idea. 17... ②xd4 18. ②xd4 볼xc1 19. 基xc1 ②xd4 Black is better.] 17... 營d6 18. 基fd1 營b8 19. 急f4 e5 20. ②g5 f6 21. 營b3+ ⑤h8 22. ②xc6 ②xc6 23. d5 ②d7 24. ②e3 White has an edge here; h5 is a threat and the passer on d5 is strong.

#### 14. cxd4 ₩d6

This is similar to the previous case, but here Black has taken on d4 at once.

#### 15. 罩fd1

White has the following alternatives.

- **A)** 15. e5 營b4 16. 營d3 e6 17. a4 營e7 This seems okay for Black.
- **B)** 15. d5!? This is in fact good. 15... ②e5 16. ②d4



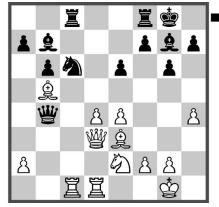
Position after: 16. 2d4



Position after: 21. 罩c3!

 advantage for White here because the bishop on b7 seems a little passive and the structure doesn't work well for it.

#### 15... ₩b4 16. ₩d3 e6 17. h4



Position after: 17. h4

#### 17... 罩fd8

Black has prevented any White attempts at d5 and thus increases pressure on d4.

Perhaps Black should consider preventing any h5 attempts while there is still time. 17... h5!? 18. a3 \(\frac{10}{2}\)e7 19. \(\frac{1}{2}\)g5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)f6



Position after: 19... \$6

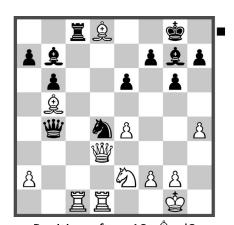
20. 曾g3 [20. f4 兔xg5 21. hxg5 公a5 22. 含f2 冨xc1 23. 冨xc1 冨a8 24. 含e3 a6 25. 兔c4 公xc4+ 26. 冨xc4 冨c8 27. 冨xc8+ 兔xc8 28. 曾c3 曾d7 The position is balanced.] 20... 兔xg5 21. hxg5 冨fd8 22. d5 exd5 23. exd5 公e5 24. 冨xc8 兔xc8 25. 公c3 a6 26. 兔e2 兔g4

#### 18. 🙎 g5

A critical response.

18. a3 營e7 19. 奧g5 奧f6 20. 營e3 h6 21. 奧xh6 公xd4 22. 基xc8 公xe2+ 23. 奧xe2 奧xc8 24. h5 基xd1+ 25. 奧xd1 營d8 26. 奧c2 營c7 Black is fine here, in Giri, A (2764) — Nepomniachtchi, I (2784) chess24.com INT 2020.

#### 18... 🖏 xd4 19. 🚊 xd8



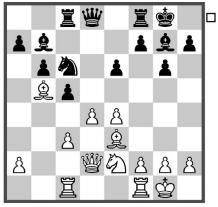
Position after: 19. \(\mathbb{L}\) xd8

#### 19... 罩xd8

This game has been extensively analyzed and it seems that White has better chances overall, in Ding Liren (2806) – Rapport, R (2764) Madrid ESP 2022.

### b) 12.ዿb5 ፭c2 13.₩d2 e6

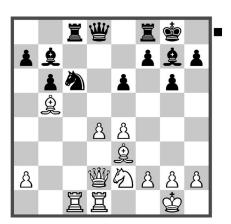
1. d4 公f6 2. c4 g6 3. 公c3 d5 4. cxd5 公xd5 5. e4 公xc3 6. bxc3 息g7 7. 急c4 c5 8. 公e2 公c6 9. 急e3 0-0 10. 0-0 b6 11. 冨c1 息b7 12. 息b5 冨c8 13. 營d2 e6



Position after: 13... e6

As part of the plan, Black stops any d5 ideas for now and prepares to develop play along the c-file.

#### 14. 罩fd1 cxd4 15. cxd4



Position after: 15. cxd4

<a>∅</a>a5

This is one of the possible ideas – Black is ready to play along the c-file and also at the same time attack the pawn on e4.



Position after: 19. d5

19... \$\dagger b7 20. \$\dagger d4 White has easier play.

#### **B)** 15... ₩d6



Position after: 15... \delta d6

**B1)** 16. ♣f4 ∰a3 17. d5 exd5 18. exd5 △e5 19. ♣c6 This position was tested in a recent game, lvic – Sindarov, Wijk An Zee 2023. Black did not

react as I suggested here and ended up quickly in a bad position. 19... 2a6



Position after: 19... \( \mathbb{L} a6

20. ②d4 [20. ②xe5 ②xe5 21. ②c3 營d6 22. g3 ②xc3 23. 營xc3 冨c7 Play is equal.] 20... ②c4 21. 營e1 ②b2 The game is complicated, for example as follows. 22. ②c2 營c3 23. ②b4 營a3 24. ②xa6 ②xd1 25. 營xd1 營xa6 26. a4 冨fd8 Black is not worse here.

**B2)** 16. d5 exd5 17. 營xd5 營xd5 18. exd5 公e5 19. d6 冨xc1 20. 冨xc1 冨c8 21. 冨d1 冨d8 22. h3 兔c6 23. 公c3 兔d7 24. 兔e2 公f3+



Position after: 24... 4 f3+

25. Axf3 Axc3 26. Af4 Ab4 The game is equal. Black has managed to stop the d-pawn and there are no entry points for White.

**B3)** 16. h4 This alternative is possible.



Position after: 16. h4

**B3.2)** 16... 當fd8 Centralizing first. 17. 臭g5 ②e7 18. 營e3



Position after: 18. 響e3