

面向配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估的犹豫模糊MARCOS决策

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摘要: 随着可再生能源装机容量的增长, 配电网作为接纳可再生能源的载体面临着严峻挑战。为解决配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估问题, 提出一个犹豫模糊多属性决策方法。通过构建配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评价指标体系, 针对评价指标评估的不确定性问题, 采用犹豫模糊集表达评价信息, 将基于妥协解的方案选择与排序(MARCOS)的决策方法拓展到犹豫模糊环境, 提出犹豫模糊集与MARCOS结合的多属性决策方法。以上海市为例, 分析各区配电网可再生能源接纳潜力, 对比分析和敏感性分析结果表明所提方法可行、有效和稳定。

关键词: 配电网; 可再生能源; 犹豫模糊集; MARCOS

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Hesitant Fuzzy MARCOS Decision for Evaluating the Acceptance Potential of Renewable Energy in Distribution Networks

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Abstract: With the growth of the installed capacity of renewable energy, the distribution network, as the carrier of renewable energy, is facing severe challenges. In order to solve the evaluation problem of renewable energy accommodation potential in distribution network, a hesitant fuzzy multi-attribute decision-making method is proposed. Constructing the evaluation criteria system of renewable energy acceptance potential of distribution network, aiming at the uncertainty of the evaluation criteria evaluation, the hesitant fuzzy set is used to express the evaluation information. The decision-making method of measurement of alternatives and ranking according to compromise solution (MARCOS) is extended to the hesitant fuzzy environment, and a multi-criteria decision-making method combining hesitant fuzzy set and Marcos is proposed. Finally, taking Shanghai as a case, the renewable energy accommodation potential of distribution network in each district is analyzed. The results of comparative analysis and sensitivity analysis show that the proposed method is feasible, effective and stable.

Key Words: distribution network; renewable energy; hesitant fuzzy sets; MARCOS

0 引言

近年来,我国可再生能源实现了跨越式发展,逐渐成为全国经济的重要电力供应来源。配电网中可再生能源的大量接入推动能源结构的转型,有利于我国实现碳达峰和碳中和的目标,然而这种广泛接入使得电力系统逐渐从

传统的单向系统向终端用户更活跃、更综合、更复杂的系统转变^[1],给配电网带来巨大挑战。为减少可再生能源接入配电网的影响,保证配电网的安全可靠运行,研究配电网的可再生能源接纳潜力显得十分重要。例如,王一波等^[2]以电网运行指标合格率为机会约束,建立了光伏极限接入容量的机会约束规划评估模型;艾欣等^[3]同时考虑价格型和激励型需求侧响应,建立了风电接纳能力的机会约

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束规划评估模型;蒋平等^[4]考虑风电和光伏的互补特性,基于机会约束规划建立了风光联合并网的接纳能力评估模型。可再生能源包括水电、风电、光伏发电和生物质电等,文献[2-4]仅考虑了风电和光伏接入配电网带来的影响,分析场景不够全面。对配电网可再生能源接纳潜力的评估应综合考虑各个方面,每个方面都涉及多个不相称、相互矛盾的属性,需要构建科学的指标体系,是一个模糊多属性决策问题。

配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估中,专家评估具有模糊不确定性的特点,专家会在多个决策信息之间犹豫不决。与常见模糊集和直觉模糊集相比,犹豫模糊集可以更加细致地刻画专家在表达评价信息时的犹豫心理。本文将犹豫模糊集与基于妥协解的方案选择与排序(Hesitant Fuzzy-Measurement of Alternatives and Ranking according to Compromise Solution, HF-MARCOS)相结合,对配电网可再生能源接纳潜力进行评估。由Stevic等^[5]提出的基于妥协解的方案选择与排序(Measurement of Alternatives and Ranking according to Compromise Solution, MARCOS)方法通过定义方案与参考方案(理想方案和反理想方案)之间的关系,然后计算备选方案的效用度对方案进行排序。与基于相似原理的TOPSIS(Technique for Order Performance by Similarity to Ideal Solution)方法相比,MARCOS在决策属性测量尺度发生变化时具有较好的稳健性,在动态环境下具有显著的可靠性^[6-8]。目前将MARCOS与犹豫模糊集结合的文献鲜较为少见。在MARCOS中引入犹豫模糊数可提高决策的准确性和可靠性,但由于犹豫模糊集不符合MARCOS方法加权归一化运算法则,因此犹豫模糊集与MARCOS的结合需要解决犹豫模糊信息的处理问题。为此,本文通过加权犹豫模糊聚合算子对评价信息进行加权归一化处理,解决了犹豫模糊集在MARCOS中的加权归一化问题;然后通过得分函数对加权犹豫模糊聚合算子去模糊化,解决犹豫模糊信息的处理问题。同时本文基于犹豫模糊的多属性决策方法对配电网可再生能源接纳能力进行评价,利用犹豫模糊集表达专家给出的评价信息,采用离差最大化计算各属性权重,采用犹豫模糊MARCOS对评估对象进行排序,然后以上海各区的配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估为研究实例,验证所提方法的有效性。

1 配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估指标体系

配电网可再生能源接纳潜力的评估指标较多,主要包括配电网、资源、负荷、社会、风险5个方面^[9]。这些指标之间相互关联、相互影响,共同决定了配电网可再生能源的接纳潜力根据。本文在文献[9-16]的基础上建立了如图1所示的指标体系,各指标属性含义如下:①配电网自动化水平(C_1)。该指标反映了配电网的可控性,先进的自动化水平将大大提高配电网准确控制资源的能力,使配电网

在运行过程中更好地接纳可再生能源^[10];②配电网完备性(C_2)。该属性的评估需要从配电网结构、线路负荷率、设备故障率等多个方面综合考虑。一个强大的配电网将使其具有很高的抗风险能力,并提高可再生能源的吸收^[11];③可再生能源产量与负荷的相关性(C_3)。高相关性将减少配电网中可再生能源的产量削减,进一步降低可再生能源监测的难度^[12];④负荷波动性(C_4)。负荷波动严重影响配电网的安全运行,波动性较小的负荷将降低配电网运行的风险,为配电网充分吸收可再生能源提供保障^[9];⑤负载重要性(C_5)。负载重要性高的配电网具有更高的可靠性,因此可以更好地应对可再生能源接入配电网带来的不确定性^[9, 13];⑥用户对配电网的投诉率(C_6)。该指标是电力公司衡量用户满意度的重要标准。用户投诉率低,说明配电网故障对用户影响不大,反映配电网供电可靠性高。供电可靠性高的配电网将更好地适应可再生能源接入的不确定性^[14];⑦需求响应的用户接受度(C_7)。该指标反映了用户在分销网络中参与需求响应的积极性。更多用户参与需求响应将促进配电网更灵活的负荷调度,从而更好地吸收可再生能源^[15];⑧极端天气风险(C_8)。极端高/低温、强风等极端天气会增加可再生能源输出的不确定性,在一定程度上影响配电网对可再生能源的消耗^[16];⑨监控风险(C_9)。该风险主要是指电力公司对可再生能源输出监控不力而导致的风险,其风险高低会影响到配电网的接纳能力。本文将监控风险考虑进配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估。

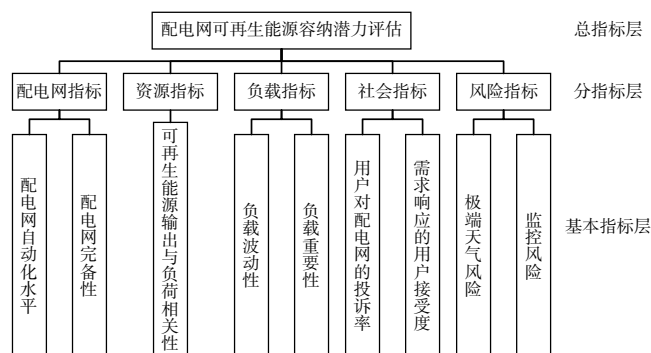


Fig. 1 Evaluation attribute system of renewable energy accommodation potential in distribution networks

图1 配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估指标体系

2 基于犹豫模糊集的MARCOS决策方法

设 T 为一个给定的非空集合,定义在集合 T 上的犹豫模糊集 H 为从 T 到区间 $[0, 1]$ 上一个子集的映射函数。文献[17]给出了犹豫模糊集的数学形式,表示为:

$$H = \{ \langle t, h_H(t) \rangle | t \in T \} \tag{1}$$

式中, $h_H(t)$ 为区间 $[0, 1]$ 中几个不同实数值的集合, $t \in T$ 表示 t 为集合 T 的子集。

文献[17]称 $h_H(t)$ 为犹豫模糊数,为了简便,本文将其

记为 $h = h_H(t)$ 。犹豫模糊数 h 可更详细地表示为 $h = H\{\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \dots, \gamma^{\#h}\} (\gamma^\lambda \in [0, 1], \lambda = 1, 2, \dots, \#h)$, 其中 $\#h$ 表示犹豫模糊数 h 中元素的个数。

犹豫模糊数 $h = H\{\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \dots, \gamma^{\#h}\} (\gamma^\lambda \in [0, 1], \lambda = 1, 2, \dots, \#h)$ 的得分函数^[18]表示为:

$$Z_{(h)} = \frac{1}{\#h} (\gamma^1 + \gamma^2 + \dots + \gamma^{\#h}) \quad (2)$$

犹豫模糊集 $H = \{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n\}$ 的加权犹豫模糊聚合算子 ($H = \{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n\} HFWA$) 表示为^[18]:

$$HFWA(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) = \bigoplus_{j=1}^n w_j h_j = \bigcup_{\gamma_1 \in h_1, \gamma_2 \in h_2, \dots, \gamma_n \in h_n} \left\{ 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \gamma_j)^{w_j} \right\} \quad (3)$$

基于犹豫模糊集的 MARCOS 决策方法包括两个部分: 第一部分为计算属性权重, 本文采用犹豫模糊离差最大化计算属性权重值; 第二部分对备选方案进行排序。

2.1 基于离差最大化的权重计算

离差最大化是一种用于确定经典多指标决策问题中指标权重值的方法, 其中心思想为如果在某一指标下所有方案的评估值之间偏差很大, 则该指标应赋予较大权重值; 反之则赋予较小权重。基于犹豫模糊集的离差最大化权重计算步骤如下:

(1) 采用犹豫模糊距离测度度量方案 A_i 在指标 $a_j \in A$ 下与其他所有方案之间的偏差值。表示为:

$$D_{ij}(w) = \sum_{k=1}^m w_k d_E(h_{ij}, h_{kj}), i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (4)$$

其中, d_E 为犹豫模糊数 h_{ij} 和 h_{kj} 的欧几里得距离, 表示为:

$$d_E(h_{ij}, h_{kj}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\#h} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\#h} (\gamma_{ij}^\lambda - \gamma_{kj}^\lambda)^2} \quad (5)$$

(2) 计算所有方案在指标 $c_j \in A$ 下与其他方案之间的总偏差值。

$$D_j(w) = \sum_{i=1}^m D_{ij}(w) = \sum_{i=1}^m w_j d_E(h_{ij}, h_{kj}), i = 1, 2, \dots, m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (6)$$

(3) 计算所有方案与其他方案之间的总偏差值。最大为:

$$\begin{cases} \max D(w) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m w_j \sqrt{\frac{1}{\#h} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\#h} (\gamma_{ij}^\lambda - \gamma_{kj}^\lambda)^2} \\ st. w_j > 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{j=1}^n (w_j)^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

(4) 引入拉格朗日乘数。计算公式为:

$$L(w, \eta) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m w_j \sqrt{\frac{1}{\#h} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\#h} (\gamma_{ij}^\lambda - \gamma_{kj}^\lambda)^2} + \frac{\eta}{2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (w_j)^2 - 1 \right) \quad (8)$$

(5) 求解模型, 可得指标权重为:

$$w_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m \sqrt{\frac{1}{\#h} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\#h} (\gamma_{ij}^\lambda - \gamma_{kj}^\lambda)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m \sqrt{\frac{1}{\#h} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\#h} (\gamma_{ij}^\lambda - \gamma_{kj}^\lambda)^2} \right)^2}} \quad (9)$$

2.2 MARCOS 排序

利用犹豫模糊集表达评价信息, 结合风险厌恶者拓展规则将犹豫模糊集矩阵标准化。将犹豫模糊集与 MARCOS 有效融合, 利用犹豫模糊离差最大化求得指标权重值, 结合 MARCOS 方法对对象进行排序, 具体步骤如下:

(1) 定义一个多属性决策问题, 设有 m 个方案(对象)和 n 个属性。

(2) 邀请专家基于犹豫模糊集对上述问题每个方案(对象)在每个属性下的表现给出评价信息。

(3) 结合风险厌恶者拓展规则构建初始犹豫模糊决策矩阵。

(4) 通过公式(4)–(9)计算指标权重值。

(5) 构造拓展犹豫模糊决策矩阵 X 。表示为:

$$X = \begin{matrix} & C_1 & C_2 & \dots & C_n \\ \begin{matrix} AI \\ A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \\ ID \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} a_1(\hat{x}_{a1}) & a_2(\hat{x}_{a1}) & \dots & a_n(\hat{x}_{a1}) \\ a_1(\hat{x}_1) & a_2(\hat{x}_2) & \dots & a_n(\hat{x}_n) \\ a_1(\hat{x}_3) & a_2(\hat{x}_3) & \dots & a_n(\hat{x}_3) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1(\hat{x}_m) & a_2(\hat{x}_m) & \dots & a_n(\hat{x}_m) \\ a_1(\hat{x}_{id}) & a_2(\hat{x}_{id}) & \dots & a_n(\hat{x}_{id}) \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad (10)$$

式中, AI 和 ID 分别表示各指标下的最小评估值和最大评估值, 计算方式分别为:

$$AI = \begin{cases} \min_i a_j(x_i), a_j(x_i) \in B \\ \max_i a_j(x_i), a_j(x_i) \in C \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$ID = \begin{cases} \max_i a_j(x_i), a_j(x_i) \in B \\ \min_i a_j(x_i), a_j(x_i) \in C \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

式中, B 表示利益型属性, C 表示成本型属性。

(6) 计算加权犹豫模糊聚合算子决策矩阵。表示为:

$$S_i = \bigoplus_{j=1}^n w_j a_j(x_i) = \bigcup_{\gamma_1 \in h_1, \gamma_2 \in h_2, \dots, \gamma_n \in h_n} \left\{ 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - \gamma_j)^{w_j} \right\} \quad (13)$$

(7) 引入得分函数去模糊化。表示为:

$$Z_{S_i} = \frac{1}{\#h} (s_i^1 + s_i^2 + \dots + s_i^{\#h}) \quad (14)$$

(8) 计算效用度 K_i 。表示为:

$$K_i^+ = \frac{Z_{S_i}}{Z_{S_m}}, K_i^- = \frac{Z_{S_i}}{Z_{S_d}} \quad (15)$$

(9) 计算方案效用度函数值 $f(K_i)$ 。表示为:

$$f(K_i) = \frac{K_i^+ + K_i^-}{1 + \frac{1 - f(K_i^+)}{K_i^+} + \frac{1 - f(K_i^-)}{K_i^-}} \quad (16)$$

式中, $f(K_i^+) = \frac{K_i^-}{K_i^+ + K_i^-}, f(K_i^-) = \frac{K_i^+}{K_i^+ + K_i^-}$ 。

(10)根据效用函数值 $f(K_i)$ 对评估对象进行排序。

3 实例分析

以上海市为例对各区进行配电网可再生能源容纳潜力评估,评价对象包括崇明区(A_1)、嘉定区(A_2)、宝山区(A_3)、上海市区(A_4)、青浦区(A_5)、闵行区(A_6)、浦东新区

(A_7)、松江区(A_8)、奉贤区(A_9)、金山区(A_{10}),其中上海市区包括黄浦区、徐汇区、长宁区、静安区、虹口区、普陀区、杨浦区。邀请专家组根据图 1 给出的 9 个属性对上海市各区可再生能源配电网给出评价,采用犹豫模糊数表达,评估结果如表 1 所示,表中元素 $H\{0.3, 0.4, 0.5\}$ 表示决策专家组在评价配电网自动化水平(C_1)的程度时有 3 种观点,即评估值可能为 0.3、0.4 或 0.5。

Table 1 Evaluation results of 10 alternatives represented by hesitant fuzzy sets
表 1 犹豫模糊集表示的 10 个对象的评估结果

对象	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6	C_7	C_8	C_9
A_1	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.8,0.9}	{0.8,0.9}	{0.8,0.9}	{0.6,0.7}	{0.5}	{0.5}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.2}
A_2	{0.5}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.8,0.9}	{0.8,0.9}	{0.2,0.3}	{0.5}	{0.6,0.7}	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.6}
A_3	{0.4,0.5}	{0.6}	{0.4,0.5}	{0.4,0.5}	{0.5}	{0.5,0.6}	{0.7}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}
A_4	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.7}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.6,0.7}	{0.7,0.8}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}
A_5	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.6}	{0.3,0.4}	{0.3,0.4}	{0.7,0.8}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.5}	{0.4,0.5}
A_6	{0.5}	{0.6,0.7}	{0.5}	{0.5}	{0.5}	{0.4,0.5}	{0.7,0.8}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5}
A_7	{0.6,0.7,0.8}	{0.5}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.5}	{0.7,0.8}	{0.4,0.5}
A_8	{0.3,0.4}	{0.3,0.4}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.4,0.5}	{0.7,0.8}	{0.5}	{0.5}
A_9	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.2,0.3}	{0.3,0.4}	{0.5}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.3,0.4}
A_{10}	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.5}	{0.5}	{0.5}	{0.4,0.5}	{0.5}	{0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.5}

根据所提方法,上海市各区配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估过程如下:

(1)通过式(4)–式(9)计算各指标权重值,分别为 $w_1 = 0.1168, w_2 = 0.1165, w_3 = 0.1482, w_4 = 0.1215, w_5 = 0.0970,$

$w_6 = 0.0808, w_7 = 0.0627, w_8 = 0.1521, w_9 = 0.1043。$

(2)通过式(10)–式(12)构造拓展犹豫模糊决策矩阵,其中属性 C_6, C_8, C_9 为成本型属性。拓展犹豫模糊决策矩阵如表 2 所示。

Table 2 Extended hesitant fuzzy decision matrix
表 2 拓展犹豫模糊决策矩阵

对象	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6	C_7	C_8	C_9
A_1	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.2,0.2,0.3}	{0.3,0.3,0.4}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}
A_7	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.8,0.8,0.9}	{0.8,0.8,0.9}	{0.6,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.4,0.5,0.6}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.2,0.2,0.2}
A_2	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.8,0.8,0.9}	{0.2,0.2,0.3}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.6,0.6,0.6}
A_3	{0.4,0.4,0.5}	{0.6,0.6,0.6}	{0.4,0.4,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.6}	{0.4,0.5,0.6}	{0.7,0.7,0.7}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}
A_4	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.7,0.7,0.7}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.6,0.6,0.7}	{0.7,0.7,0.8}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}
A_5	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.6,0.6,0.6}	{0.3,0.3,0.4}	{0.7,0.7,0.8}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.4,0.4,0.5}
A_6	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.6,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.4,0.4,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.7,0.7,0.8}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}
A_7	{0.6,0.7,0.8}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.6,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.7,0.7,0.8}	{0.4,0.4,0.5}
A_8	{0.3,0.3,0.4}	{0.3,0.3,0.4}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.4,0.4,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.7,0.7,0.8}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}
A_9	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.2,0.2,0.3}	{0.3,0.3,0.4}	{0.4,0.5,0.6}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.3,0.3,0.4}
A_{10}	{0.3,0.4,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.4,0.4,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}	{0.6,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.6,0.7}	{0.5,0.5,0.5}
A_{10}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.8,0.8,0.9}	{0.8,0.8,0.9}	{0.7,0.7,0.8}	{0.7,0.8,0.9}	{0.4,0.5,0.5}	{0.7,0.7,0.8}	{0.1,0.2,0.3}	{0.2,0.2,0.2}

(3)通过式(13)计算加权犹豫模糊聚合算子决策矩阵。例如:

$$S_{A_1} = \{0.4239, 0.5196, 0.6497\}, S_7 = \{0.5371, 0.5600, 0.66668\}, S_{A_{10}} = \{0.6269, 0.6689, 0.7839\}。$$

(4)通过式(14)对加权犹豫模糊聚合算子去模糊化。

例如： $Z_{S_u} = \frac{1}{3}(0.4239 + 0.5196 + 0.6497) = 0.5311,$
 $Z_{S_7} = 0.5880, Z_{S_{A_{10}}} = 0.6932。$

(5)通过式(15)计算效用度,例如:

$$K_1^- = \frac{Z_{S_7}}{Z_{S_u}} = \frac{0.5880}{0.5311} = 1.1072, K_1^+ = \frac{Z_{S_1}}{Z_{S_{A_{10}}}} = \frac{0.5880}{0.6932} = 0.8482$$

(6)通过式(16)计算对象效用度函数。例如:

$$f(K_1) = \frac{K_1^+ + K_1^-}{1 + \frac{1 - f(K_1^+)}{K_1^+} + \frac{1 - f(K_1^-)}{K_1^-}} = \frac{0.8482 + 1.1072}{1 + \frac{1 - 0.5662}{0.5662} + \frac{1 - 0.4338}{0.4338}} = 0.6367$$

(7)根据效用函数值 $f(K_i)$ 对方案进行排序,结果见表 3。可以看出,上海市各区配电网可再生能源接纳潜力的完全排序结果为 $A_4 > A_7 > A_5 > A_2 > A_6 > A_1 > A_8 > A_{10} > A_3 > A_9$ 。上海市区(A_4)的配电网可再生能源接纳潜力最高,这主要是由于上海市区的自动化水平(C_1)、极端天气风险(C_8)和监控风险(C_9)属性明显优于其他区。

为验证所提方法的有效性,将 HF-TOPSIS^[19]方法与本

Table 3 Alternatives utility degree and utility function ranking
表3 对象效用度与效用函数排序

对象	Z_{S_i}	K_i^-	K_i^+	$f(K_i^+)$	$f(K_i^-)$	$f(K_i)$	排序
A_I	0.531 1						
A_1	0.588 0	1.107 2	0.848 2	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.636 7	6
A_2	0.605 0	1.139 2	0.872 7	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.655 0	4
A_3	0.492 8	0.928 0	0.710 9	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.533 6	9
A_4	0.667 6	1.257 1	0.963 0	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.722 8	1
A_5	0.615 0	1.158 0	0.887 1	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.665 9	3
A_6	0.596 6	1.123 4	0.860 6	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.646 0	5
A_7	0.651 6	1.227 0	0.939 9	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.705 5	2
A_8	0.540 4	1.017 6	0.779 5	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.585 1	7
A_9	0.354 0	0.666 5	0.510 6	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.383 3	10
A_{10}	0.510 0	0.960 3	0.735 7	0.566 2	0.433 8	0.552 2	8
ID	0.693 2						

文所提 HF-MARCOS 方法进行比较。在专家组给出的备选方案和决策信息的基础上构建规范化决策矩阵,利用本文得到的属性权重和决策信息进行融合得到综合决策矩阵 $V = (v)_{m \times n}$ 。在综合决策矩阵的基础上利用 TOPSIS 方法对评估对象进行排序,结果见表4。可以看出,上海市各区配电网可再生能源接纳潜力的完全排序结果为 $A_7 > A_4 > A_5 > A_6 > A_2 > A_1 > A_{10} > A_8 > A_3 > A_9$,浦东新区(A_7)的配电网可再生能源接纳潜力最高。

Table 4 Distance value between alternatives and ideal solution and ranking of closeness function

表4 对象与理想解距离值与贴近函数排序

方案	$D(x_i, x^+)$	$D(x_i, x^-)$	CI	对象排序
A_1	0.282 6	0.261 5	0.480 6	6
A_2	0.244 6	0.305 5	0.555 3	5
A_3	0.325 4	0.226 4	0.410 3	9
A_4	0.186 8	0.363 6	0.660 7	2
A_5	0.219 9	0.329 8	0.599 9	3
A_6	0.231 8	0.320 8	0.580 5	4
A_7	0.176 0	0.375 2	0.680 8	1
A_8	0.303 2	0.259 5	0.461 2	8
A_9	0.465 0	0.105 6	0.185 1	10
A_{10}	0.296 7	0.255 0	0.462 2	7

将 HF-MARCOS 法与 HF-TOPSIS 法、文献[20]中的得分函数法进行比较,结果见图2。可以看出,得分函数法和 HF-MARCOS 法所获得的对象排序结果一致, HF-MARCOS 法与 HF-TOPSIS 法所获得的排序结果并不相同。本文方法的对象排序结果为 $A_4 > A_7, A_2 > A_6, A_8 > A_{10}$,而 HF-TOPSIS 法的对象排序结果为 $A_7 > A_4, A_6 > A_2, A_{10} > A_8$,这是由于 HF-TOPSIS 法通过欧式距离计算评价对象与理想解属性之间的距离判断评价对象优劣,在决策过程中需要对原始信息进行规范化处理,这往往会导致原始评价信息丢失。而 HF-MARCOS 法直接对原始数据进行处理,可有效避免 HF-TOPSIS 方法缺陷。此外, HF-MARCOS 法提供了偏好信息和决策者的犹豫心理,有助于对决策问题进行现实和稳定的评估。因此,与 HF-TOPSIS 法相比, HF-MARCOS 法显示出结果的稳健性和可靠性。

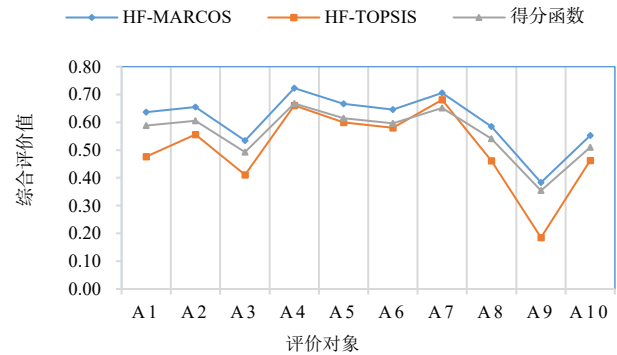


Fig. 2 Ranks of the alternatives based on different HF methodologies
图2 不同犹豫模糊方法排序

4 结语

本文针对配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估问题提出一种基于犹豫模糊集的 MARCOS 决策方法,主要贡献如下:①考虑到缺少对配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估体系的相关研究,构建了包含9个基本指标的3层配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估指标体系;②考虑到配电网可再生能源接纳能力评估信息的不确定性和决策专家的犹豫性问题,将犹豫模糊集纳入到配电网可再生能源接纳能力评估过程中表达和处理评价信息;③在犹豫模糊集环境下对 MARCOS 方法进行拓展,提出了 HF-MARCOS 方法对备选方案(对象)进行排序,通过加权犹豫模糊聚合算子对评价信息进行加权归一化处理,然后利用得分函数去模糊化。

随着越来越多的新能源接入配电网,未来可以从多源数据融合以及可靠性的角度出发考虑配电网可再生能源接纳潜力评估方法,例如区间犹豫模糊集等语义处理方法可更准确地处理评估信息。

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