

附录 A 本文多能负荷互补弹性参与市场的适用性分析

本文采用了“市场统一出清、市场同步运行与运行时间尺度一致”的电-气耦合市场作为例子,说明本文所提互补弹性曲线的有效性。但本文所提多能负荷互补弹性曲线也适用于其他市场框架及设置。以下为所提模型在“市场分散出清、市场异步运行与运行时间尺度不一致”电-气耦合市场的适用性分析。

1) 市场出清框架适用性分析。

目前研究中关于电-气耦合市场运行框架主要有集中式与分散式 2 种结构^[8,14-15]。其中集中式为本文所采用的市场结构,即市场由单一的系统运营商管理;分散式市场更接近于实际的市场结构,电力市场运营商和天然气市场运营商分别对各自市场进行出清管理,2 种框架下的市场进行方式如图 A1 中所示。在集中式结构中,市场申报等信息皆提交至 1 个运营商,市场运营商可直接对申报信息进行汇总并出清;在分散式结构中,电力运营商和天然气运营商分别对各自的申报信息进行汇总出清,在出清时运营商之间需要对系统耦合环节的信息进行交换。因此,本文所提多能负荷的互补弹性曲线仍适用,对于集中式出清结构,多能负荷同时向系统运营商提交其电力和天然气的互补弹性曲线;而在分散式结构中需分别向电力市场运营商和天然气市场运营商提交电力和天然气的互补弹性曲线。

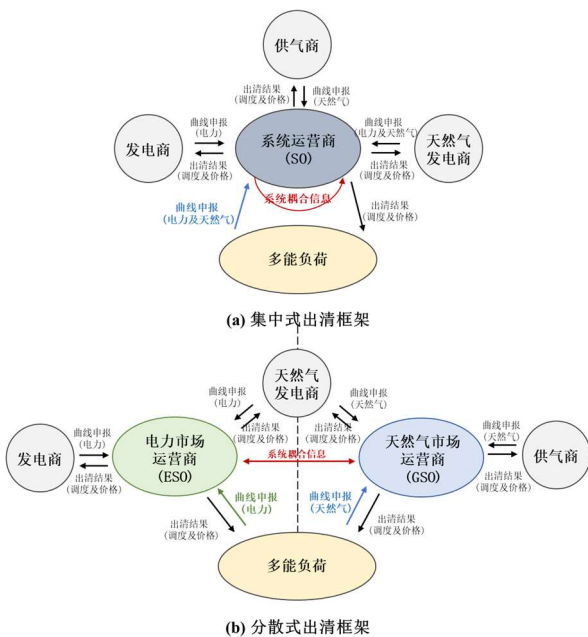


图 A1 不同市场框架下多能负荷参与方式

Fig. A1 Multi-energy loads participation in different

market framework

2) 市场同步运行与异步运行适用性分析

市场出清的次序也可分为同步进行与异步进行 2 种方式^[8,19]。同步市场中的电力市场与天然气市场在相同时间进行,具有相同的运行周期,同步市场也为目前研究中采用较多的设置,本文也采用了同步市场的出清方式;异步市场则更接近于实际市场结构,天然气市场的交易运行时间要早于电力市场进行^[19,32]。异步市场进行框架如图 2 所示,多能负荷在天然气市场出清阶段优先提交互补弹性曲线模型中的天然气弹性曲线至系统运营商,系统运营商对市场出清并确定多能负荷的天然气出清量。由于天然气出清量已被确定,多能负荷的电力需求也被限制。因此,多能负荷在电力市场申报阶段仅需提交需求量,而无需再提交互补弹性曲线。

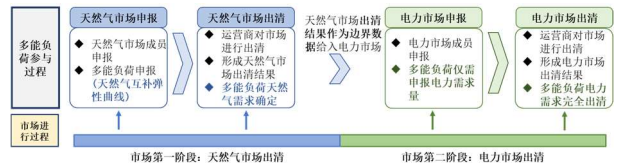


图 A2 异步市场设置下多能负荷参与方式

Fig. A2. Multi-energy loads participation in asynchronous market environment

3) 运行时间尺度一致及不一致适用性分析。

市场的运行时间尺度为交易出清的最小进行单位。时间尺度一致为电力市场与天然气市场具有相同的交易出清频率;时间尺度不一致则存在不同的交易出清频率,实际中天然气市场的运行时间尺度也要大于电力市场^[32,33]。市场时间尺度不一致情况下多能负荷的参与情况如图 A3 中所示。尽管时间尺度不一致,但 2 个市场存在重合的出清时段。在市场重合时段,多能负荷同时提交电力及天然气的互补弹性曲线,市场运营商汇总所有市场成员的申报信息并进行出清,获得出清结果。此后,电力市场可在自身时间尺度上继续进行出清,但由于此时天然气市场的出清结果已经给定,多能负荷的电力需求也将被限定,因此电力需求此时将作为电力市场的边界条件,多能负荷在参与电力市场时也仅需提交需求量。

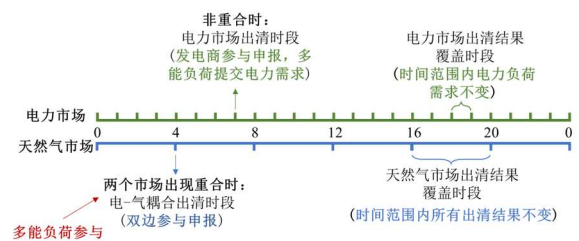


图 A3 时间尺度不一致情况下多能负荷参与方式
Fig. A3 Multi-energy loads participation in different time scales

附录 B 考虑储能设备的多能负荷互补弹性曲线讨论与分析

未来储能设备对于能源系统至关重要且十分普遍,其在多能负荷侧也将不断接入,将对多能负荷的能量需求产生影响。相较于 P2G、分布式燃气机组这些设备,储能的建模及运行状态更加复杂,需要引入表征充/放电状态的 0-1 变量约束、电量约束和状态连续约束^[34],在时间上存在耦合特点,使其难于像分布式燃气机组一样独立建模,由此导致考虑储能后的多能负荷互补弹性模型有所不同,市场的出清模型也需对应进行修改。以下具体从日前市场(多时段同时出清)和实时市场(单时段滚动出清)2 个场景具体对本文所提方法在考虑电储能后的适用性进行分析。

1) 日前市场。

多能负荷可采用式(B1)对储能的运行功率约束进行建模,并基于该约束构建相应的报价段,多能负荷的申报模型中仅包含储能的功率调整范围信息,而不涉及具体的运行约束。需要注意的是,对于电力储能,其仅影响多能负荷的电力需求变化。此时,相较于不考虑储能的情况,多能负荷的电力需求弹性曲线在考虑储能后将增加相应的报价段,且其报价段的范围也由公式(B1)中所对应。考虑储能前后的电力需求弹性曲线如图 B1 中所示。

$$-P_D^{\max} \leq P_{S,t} \leq P_C^{\max} \quad (\text{B1})$$

式中, P_D^{\max} 、 P_C^{\max} 分别为储能的最大放电和充电功率; $P_{S,t}$ 为时段 t 的储能功率。

此外,为了保证储能的出清结果满足运行约束,系统运营商需要在出清模型中增加与储能有关的约束,分别如式(B2)–(B6)中所示,其中式(B2)为充放电状态约束;式(B3)–(B4)为充放电功率约束;式(B5)–(B6)为储能电量约束。为此,多能负荷也需向系统运营商提供储能的具体参数,而不仅仅是提交需求曲线。

$$U_{C,t} + U_{D,t} = 1 \quad (\text{B2})$$

$$0 \leq P_{C,t} \leq U_C P_C^{\max} \quad (\text{B3})$$

$$0 \leq P_{D,t} \leq U_D P_D^{\max} \quad (\text{B4})$$

$$Q_{S,t} = Q_{S,t-1} + (P_C \cdot \delta^C - P_D \cdot \delta^D) \Delta T \quad (\text{B5})$$

$$0 \leq Q_{S,t} \leq Q_S^{\max} \quad (\text{B6})$$

式中: $U_{C,t}$ 、 $U_{D,t}$ 分别为多能负荷侧储能的充放电状态; Q_S^{\max} 为储能的最大容量; $Q_{S,t}$ 为储能当前时段

t 的电量; $P_{S,t+1}$ 为储能在下一时段的功率; δ^C 、 δ^D 为储能充/放电效率; ΔT 为出清时间长度。

2) 实时市场。

多能负荷可根据当前时段的储能运行状态来确定下一个时段的互补弹性申报曲线。此时涉及时间耦合的储能运行约束可以在申报曲线中体现,而无需在出清模型中具体考虑储能运行约束。多能负荷储能申报段模型可使用式(B7)–(B8)进行建模,并基于此形成与图 B1 相似的电力需求弹性曲线。其中式(B7)为储能的运行功率约束;式(B8)为电池容量约束下的运行功率上、下限。

$$\begin{cases} -\min(P_D^{\max}, Q^{\min}) \leq P_{S,t+1} \leq \min(P_C^{\max}, Q^{\max}), \\ \text{下一时刻储能可充电、可放电} \\ 0 \leq P_{S,t+1} \leq \min(P_C^{\max}, Q^{\max}), \\ \text{下一时刻储能仅可充电} \\ -\min(P_D^{\max}, Q^{\min}) \leq P_{S,t+1} \leq 0, \\ \text{下一时刻储能仅可放电} \end{cases} \quad (\text{B7})$$

$$\begin{cases} Q^{\min} = Q_{S,t} \delta^D / \Delta T \\ Q^{\max} = (Q_S^{\max} - Q_{S,t}) / \delta^C \Delta T \end{cases} \quad (\text{B8})$$

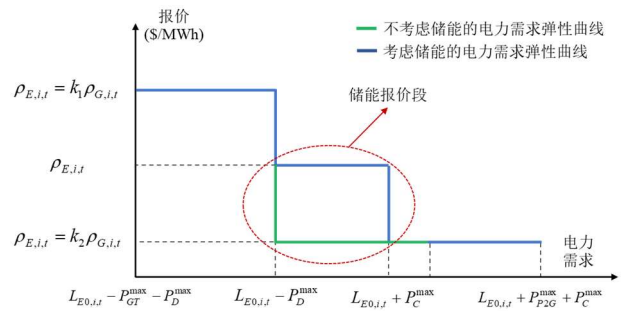


图 B1 含储能的电力需求弹性曲线

Fig. B1 Elasticity curve for electricity demand considering energy storage

上述 2 个场景下的多能负荷参与方式对比如表 B1 中所示。

表 B1 考虑储能的多能负荷参与方式对比

Table B1 Comparison of multi-energy load participation methods considering energy storage

参数	日前市场(多时段)	实时市场(单时段)
多能负荷申报	互补弹性需求曲线	互补弹性需求曲线
储能参数	需要提供储能设备参数	不需要提供相关参数
市场出清模型	需要具体考虑储能约束	不需要考虑储能约束

附录 C 电-气耦合系统拓扑关系

拓扑结构中,多能负荷在电力和天然气系统中采用相同的标注和编号,如多能负荷 ML1 同时接在电力节点 B3 和天然气节点 N3 上。

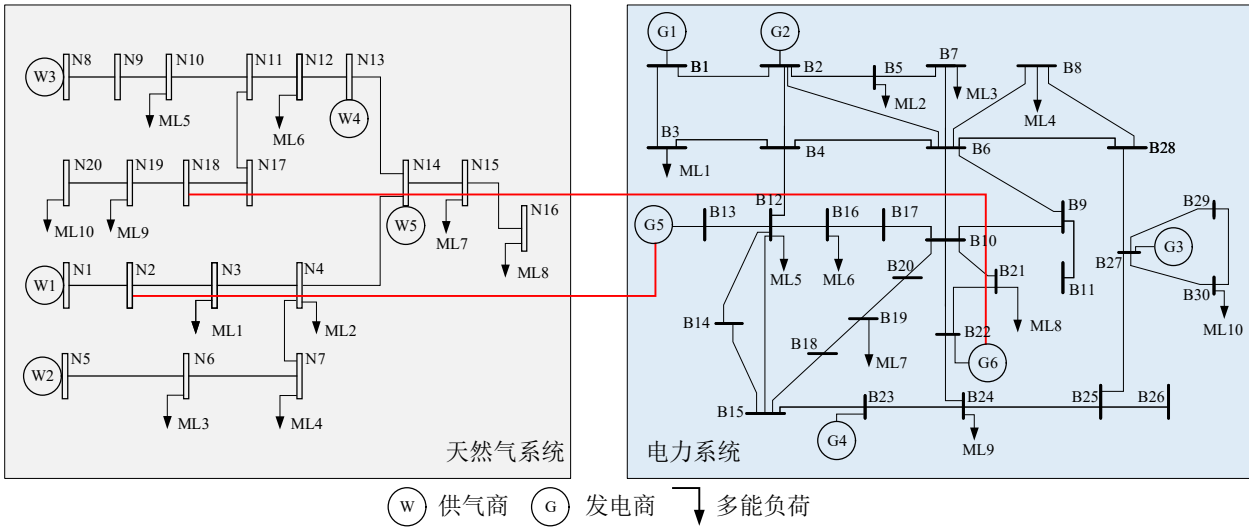


图 C1 电-气耦合系统拓扑关系
Fig. C1 Topology of Integratd electricity and gas system

Clearing Model of Electricity-Gas Joint Market Considering the Complementary Elasticity of Multi-energy Loads

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KEY WORDS: electricity-gas joint market; multi-energy loads; multi-energy substitution; complementary elasticity of multi-energy demand

The innovative development of the IEGS not only requires effective support from technical research results, but also requires an effective market mechanism. The price signal in the market will provide guidance for the innovation of IEGS technology and better promote the efficient use of multiple energy sources. Therefore, exploring the clearing mechanism of electricity-gas coupling market transactions is of great significance for the low-carbon and efficient development of the integrated energy system.

At present, the research on the integrated electricity and gas market has been preliminary explored, including market equilibrium and clearing models, etc. However, there is little research on the way of multi-energy load participating in market clearing and the modelling of the relationship between energy purchase plan and energy price. Loads with multi-energy substitution characteristics improve their own economic benefits and further improve market efficiency when participate in the market actively and adjust their own energy purchase plans.

Therefore, a complementary elasticity curve that can characterize the correlation between energy price and energy purchase is proposed in this paper to effectively describe the changes in energy purchase demand at different prices based on the modeling the multi-energy substitution characteristics of the load. The demand side can participate in the market by submitting the volume-price curve directly. The bidding curve of demand side is shown Fig. 1. With the change of electricity price, the change trend of electricity demand and natural gas demand is different, which is shown as follows: with the increase of electricity price, the demand for load electricity decreases, and the demand for natural gas increases. On this basis, the gas bidding price is converted from electricity price through the electricity-gas energy conversion coefficient, which leading the gas demand

increases with gas price.

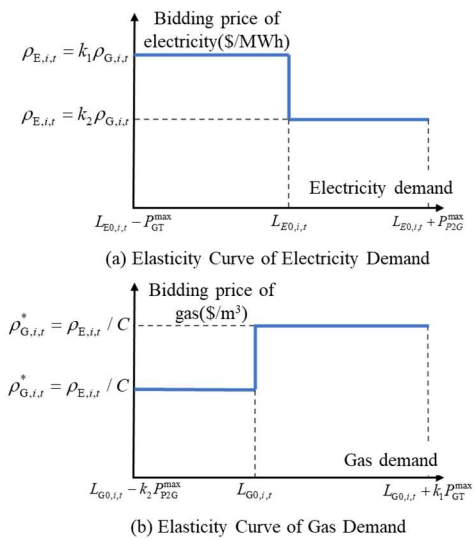


Fig. 1 Complementary elasticity curve of multi-energy loads (正文图 2)

Based on the complementary elasticity curve of multi-energy loads, a clearing model of electricity-gas joint market considering the complementary elasticity of multi-energy loads is proposed, so that the willingness to purchase energy and the characteristics of energy substitution of multi-energy loads are fully considered. Finally, a case study composed of IEEE 30-bus system and a 20-bus Belgian gas network is utilized to validate the effectiveness of the proposed model.

The results show that after the multi-energy load participates in the market through the complementary elastic curve, the energy purchase method on the load side is more flexible, and the purchase energy price is also effectively reduced. Meanwhile, the participation of multi-energy loads also improves the social welfare of the energy market and realizes the optimal allocation of resource.