符号说明

I _m	已量测负荷节点集合
I _{um}	未量测负荷节点集合
I	$I=I_{m}\cup I_{um}$ 所有负荷节点集合
$\mathbf{a}_{\mathrm{r}}^{\mathrm{i},0/1}$	在完整参数/缺失参数下估计出的对应于第 i 个负荷节点的聚合模型参数 a
$\mathbf{b}_r^{0/1}$	在完整参数/缺失参数下估计出的聚合模型 参数 b
$\mathbf{T}_{r,l}^{i}$	第 i 个负荷节点的量测回水温度
\mathbf{h}_{l}^{i}	第 i 个负荷节点的热负荷
С	比热
\mathbf{m}_{i}	负荷节点 i 的流量
T_{amb}	环境温度
T	时间集合

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_{r}^{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_{r}^{k,1,\Gamma} & \cdots & \tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_{r}^{k,1,\Gamma} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_{r}^{k,1,0} & \cdots & \tilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_{r}^{k,N_{l},0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{r}^{1.0/1} & \mathbf{a}_{r}^{2.0/1} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{r}^{i.0/1} \end{bmatrix}$$

根据热网 AGM,对于单源 DHN,有

$$T_{t,src}^{0} = \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a_{r}^{i,0}}' \boldsymbol{T_{r,l}^{i}} + \sum_{i \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a_{r}^{j,0}}' \boldsymbol{T_{r,l}^{j}} + b_{r}^{0} T_{amb}$$
(1)

说明:对于公式(1),在数据理想情况下(如节点法生成的数据),通过参数估计器可以准确拟合出参数,使得

$$T_{r,src}^0 = T_{r,src} \tag{2}$$

其中 $T_{r,src}$ 是实际的热负荷回水温度。

对于不完整的负荷数据,有

$$T_{t,src}^{1} = \sum_{i \in I} \boldsymbol{a_{r}^{i,1}}' \boldsymbol{T_{r,l}^{i}} + b_{r}^{1} T_{amb}$$
(3)

在不完全的量测数据下,参数估计器会估计出一组最佳参数使 $T_{t,src}^1$ 尽量逼近 $T_{r,src}^0$ (即真实的回水温度)。

基于物理规律,负荷节点的回水温度与热负荷有如下关系

$$\mathbf{h}_{I} = cm(\mathbf{T}_{sI} - \mathbf{T}_{rI}) \tag{4}$$

下面是主要的推导:

$$T_{r,src}^{0} - T_{r,src}^{1} = \sum_{i \in I_{m}} (\boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0} - \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0})' \boldsymbol{T}_{r,l}^{i} + \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0}' \boldsymbol{T}_{r,l}^{j} + (b_{r}^{0} - b_{r}^{0}) T_{amb}$$
 (5)

根据(4), 有

$$T_{r,src}^{0} - T_{r,src}^{1} = \sum_{i \in I_{m}} (\boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0} - \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1})' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l}^{i} - \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{c\boldsymbol{m}^{i}}) + \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l}^{j} - \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{j}}{c\boldsymbol{m}^{j}}) + (b_{r}^{0} - b_{r}^{1}) T_{amb}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I_{m}} (\boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0} - \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1})' \boldsymbol{T}_{s,l}^{i} + \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \boldsymbol{T}_{s,l}^{j} - \left[\sum_{i \in I_{m}} (\boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0} - \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1})' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{c\boldsymbol{m}^{i}} + \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{j}}{c\boldsymbol{m}^{j}} \right] + (b_{r}^{0} - b_{r}^{1}) T_{amb}$$

$$(6)$$

此推导,是基于中小规模单源网络,可以认为各个负荷的供水温度近似相等,则

$$T_{r,src}^{0} - T_{r,src}^{1} = \left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' \boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \left[\sum_{i \in I_{m}} (\boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0} - \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1})' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{cm^{i}} + \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0}' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{j}}{cm^{j}}\right] + (b_{r}^{0} - b_{r}^{1}) T_{amb}$$
(7)

根据热网 AGM 模型,系数之间存在归一化约束,同样,在利用不完整数据进行参数估计 是时,参数估计器中的归一化约束依然存在。因此,有

$$(b_r^0 - b_r^1) T_{amb} = \left[(1 - \sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a_r^{k,0}}' \mathbf{1}) - (1 - \sum_{i \in I_m} \boldsymbol{a_r^{i,1}}' \mathbf{1}) \right] T_{amb}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i \in I_m} \boldsymbol{a_r^{i,1}}' \mathbf{1} - \sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a_r^{k,0}}' \mathbf{1} \right) T_{amb}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i \in I_m} \boldsymbol{a_r^{i,1}}' - \sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a_r^{k,0}}' \right) T_{amb}$$
(8)

此处,通过归一化约束以及将实数 Tamb 写成向量,等效的式子改写为

$$T_{r,src}^{0} - T_{r,src}^{1} = \left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb}) - \left[\sum_{i \in I_{m}} (\boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0} - \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1})' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{cm^{i}} + \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0}' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{j}}{cm^{j}}\right]$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb}) - \left[\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0}' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{k}}{cm^{k}} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{cm^{i}}\right]$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb}) + \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{cm^{i}} - \sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0}' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{k}}{cm^{k}}$$

$$(9)$$

将新估计的参数 $a_r^{i,1}$ 表示为

$$\boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1} = \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0} + \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i} \tag{10}$$

其中 Δa^i 表示由于负荷节点丢失,未丢失负荷节点为表示丢失节点信息所引起的系数增量,

 $a_{i}^{i,0}$ 表示有量测节点 i 与源节点之间本身具有的系数。(9)可以继续写成如下形式

$$T_{r,src}^{0} - T_{r,src}^{1} = \left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb}) + \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \left(\boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,0} + \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i}\right)' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{cm^{i}} - \sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0}' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{k}}{cm^{k}}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb}) + \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{cm^{i}} - \sum_{j \in I_{mm}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0}' \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{j}}{cm^{j}}$$

$$(11)$$

如果未量测节点热负荷可以表示为如下形式,即未量测节点热负荷为量测节点热负荷的线性组合:

$$h_l^j = \sum_{i \in I_m} \alpha_{j,i} h_l^i, \quad j \in I_{um}$$
 (12)

并且有组合系数的归一化约束:

$$\sum_{i \in I_m} \alpha_{j,i} = 1, \quad j \in I_{um}$$
 (13)

令

$$\theta_{j,i} = \frac{\alpha_{j,i}}{m_j} \quad j \in I_{um}, i \in I_m \tag{14}$$

假设存在 Δa_r^i 使

$$\sum_{i \in I_m} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_r^{i'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_l^i}{c m^i} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_r^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_l^j}{c m^j}$$
(15)

根据(14), 有

$$\sum_{j \in l_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{j}}{cm^{j}} = \sum_{j \in l_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \sum_{i \in l_{m}} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i} = \sum_{j \in l_{um}} \sum_{i \in l_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i} = \sum_{i \in l_{m}} \sum_{j \in l_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}$$
(16)

根据(16), (15)改写为

$$\sum_{i \in I_{m}} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i\prime} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{cm^{i}} = \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0\prime} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i\prime} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{cm^{i}} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0\prime} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i\prime}}{m^{i}} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0\prime} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j,i}$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i\prime} = m^{i} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0\prime} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j,i} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0\prime} \frac{m^{i}}{m_{j}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{j,i}$$

$$(17)$$

至此,只要满足(17),就可以使(11)中的

$$\sum_{i \in I_{m}} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{i}}{c m^{i}} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{j}}{c m^{j}} = 0$$

$$(18)$$

现在,来分析当满足(17)时(11)中的另一部分

$$\left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb}) \tag{19}$$

$$\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i}
= \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0} \frac{\boldsymbol{m}^{i}}{\boldsymbol{m}_{j}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{j,i}
= \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0} - \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0} \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \frac{\boldsymbol{m}^{i}}{\boldsymbol{m}_{j}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{j,i}
= \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0} (1 - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \frac{\boldsymbol{m}^{i}}{\boldsymbol{m}_{j}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{j,i})$$
(20)

如果每个负荷节点流量近似相等,即

$$m^i = m^j \tag{21}$$

并且有组合系数归一化(13),则有

$$\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1} = 0$$
 (22)

即

$$\left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb}) = 0$$
(23)

根据(18)和(23), 可得

$$T_{r,src}^0 - T_{r,src}^1 = 0 (24)$$

总结 1: 如果满足

- 1.各个负荷节点供水温度近似相等
- 2.丢失负荷节点热负荷可以表示为其他负荷节点热负荷的凸组合,且组合系数具有归一化约束
- 3.各个负荷节点流量近似相等

这三个条件, 丢失的负荷节点在参数估计中可以忽略不记

2024.11.24

接(11),如果未量测节点热负荷可以表示为如下形式,即未量测节点热负荷为量测节点热负荷的线性组合,并且每个时间节点的组合系数不是固定的:

$$h_l^{j,t} = \sum_{i \in I} \alpha_{j,i}^t h_l^{i,t}, \quad j \in I_{um} \quad t \in T$$
 (25)

并且有

$$\sum_{i \in I} \alpha_{j,i}^t = 1, \quad j \in I_{um} \quad t \in T$$
 (26)

$$\theta_{i,j}^{t} = \frac{\alpha_{j,i}^{t}}{m_{j}} \quad j \in I_{um}, i \in I_{m}, t \in T$$

$$(27)$$

假设存在 Δa_r^i 使(15)成立,根据(27)有

$$\sum_{i \in I_{m}} \sum_{t \in T} \frac{\Delta a_{r}^{i,t} h_{l}^{i,t}}{m^{i}} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \sum_{t \in T} \frac{a_{r}^{j,0,t} \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \alpha_{j,i}^{t} h_{l}^{i,t}}{m^{j}}$$

$$= \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{i \in I_{m}} a_{r}^{j,0,t} \theta_{j,i}^{t} h_{l}^{i,t}$$
(28)

根据(28),有

$$\frac{\Delta a_r^{i,t} h_l^{i,t}}{m^i} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} a_r^{j,0,t} \theta_{j,i}^t h_l^{i,t}
\Rightarrow \Delta a_r^{i,t} = \frac{m^i \sum_{j \in I_{um}} a_r^{j,0,t} \theta_{j,i}^t h_l^{i,t}}{h_l^{i,t}} = m^i \sum_{j \in I_{um}} a_r^{j,0,t} \theta_{j,i}^t$$
(29)

即 Δa_{r}^{i} 满足(29), (15)成立。

现在,来分析当满足(17)时(11)中的另一部分

$$\left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb})$$
(30)

$$\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1} = \sum_{j \in I_{nm}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i}$$

$$= \sum_{j \in I_{nm}} \sum_{t \in T} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0,t} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \sum_{t \in T} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,t}$$
(31)

根据(29), 有

$$\sum_{j \in I_{um}} \sum_{t \in T} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0,t} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \sum_{t \in T} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,t} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \sum_{t \in T} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0,t} - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0,t} \theta_{j,i}^{t} \boldsymbol{m}^{i}$$

$$= \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \sum_{t \in T} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0,t} \left(1 - \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \frac{\boldsymbol{m}_{i}}{\boldsymbol{m}_{j}} \alpha_{j,i}^{t}\right)$$
(32)

如果每个负荷节点流量近似相等,即

$$m^i = m^j \tag{33}$$

则根据(26), 有

$$\left(\sum_{k \in I} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{k,0} - \sum_{i \in I_{r}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i,1}\right)' (\boldsymbol{T}_{s,l} - \boldsymbol{T}_{amb}) = 0$$
(34)

根据(28)和(34),有

$$T_{r,src}^{0} - T_{r,src}^{1} = 0 (35)$$

结论 2: 如果满足

- 1.各个负荷节点供水温度近似相等
- 2.丢失负荷节点热负荷在每个采样时刻可以表示为其他负荷节点热负荷的凸组合,且组合 系数具有归一化约束
- 3.各个负荷节点流量近似相等

这三个条件、丢失的负荷节点在参数估计中可以忽略不记

2024.12.03

首先对 **2024.11.24** 的推导进行说明:该推导是错误的,如果组合系数在每一个采样时刻不是固定的,那么为了(35)成立,系数矩阵 a 其实不是固定的,这是错误的。这也说明,只有组合系数是固定的,才有未量测节点可以忽略的结论。

为了考虑热负荷的随机性, 我们将热负荷写成

$$\boldsymbol{h}_{l} = \boldsymbol{h}_{l,tr} + \boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra} \tag{36}$$

 $h_{l,r}$ 表示热负荷的趋势项, $h_{l,ra}$ 表示热负荷的随机项。并且趋势项满足

$$h_{l,tr}^{j} = \sum_{i \in I} \alpha_{j,i} h_{l,tr}^{i}, \quad j \in I_{um}$$
 (37)

有

$$\sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l}^{j}}{cm^{j}} = \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\sum_{i \in I_{m}} \alpha_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l,tr}^{i} + \boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{cm^{j}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \theta_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l,tr}^{i} + \frac{1}{c} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{m^{j}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \theta_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l,tr}^{i} + \frac{1}{c} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{m^{j}}$$
(38)

假设存在 Δa_r^i 使(15)成立,有

$$\sum_{i \in I_m} \Delta a_r^{i'} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{l,tr}^i + \mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^i}{m^i} = \sum_{i \in I_m} \sum_{j \in I_{um}} a_r^{j,0'} \theta_{j,i} \mathbf{h}_{l,tr}^i + \sum_{j \in I_{um}} a_r^{j,0'} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^j}{m^j}$$
(39)

对(39)进行移项,有

$$\sum_{i \in I_{-}} \left(\Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,tr}^{i}}{m^{i}} - \sum_{i \in I_{--}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{j,i} \boldsymbol{h}_{l,tr}^{i} \right) + \sum_{i \in I_{-}} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{i}}{m^{i}} - \sum_{i \in I_{--}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{m^{j}} = 0$$
(40)

当随机项非常小时或者未量测负荷较少时:

由于系数 a 属于[0 1],质量流量 m 大于 0, 并且认为随机项较小, 因此认为

$$\sum_{j \in I_{um}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{m^{j}} \approx 0$$

$$\sum_{i \in I_{m}} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i'} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{i}}{m^{i}} \approx 0$$
(41)

可以得到与结论一类似地结论。即(17)(35)成立。

当随机项相对较大时或未量测负荷较多时:

这个时候(41)不再成立, 当满足(17)时, 式

$$\sum_{i \in I_{m}} \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{i\prime} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{i}}{m^{i}} - \sum_{j \in I_{nm}} \boldsymbol{a}_{r}^{j,0\prime} \frac{\boldsymbol{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{m^{j}} \neq 0$$

$$(42)$$

下面推导误差

$$\sum_{i \in I_{m}} \Delta a_{r}^{i'} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^{i}}{m^{i}} - \sum_{j \in I_{um}} a_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{m^{j}}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^{i}}{m^{i}} \sum_{j \in I_{m}} a_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{m^{i}}{m^{j}} \alpha_{ji} - \sum_{j \in I_{um}} a_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{m^{j}}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I_{m}} \sum_{j \in I_{m}} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^{i}}{m^{j}} a_{r}^{j,0'} \alpha_{ji} - \sum_{j \in I_{um}} a_{r}^{j,0'} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^{j}}{m^{j}}$$

$$= \sum_{j \in I_{um}} \frac{a_{r}^{j,0'}}{m^{j}} (\sum_{i \in I_{m}} \alpha_{ji} \mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^{i} - \mathbf{h}_{l,ra}^{j})$$
(43)