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附件1

浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院） 同行专家业内评价意见书

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申报工程师职称专业类别（领域）: _____ 能源动力

浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院）制

2024年03月18日

一、个人申报

（一）基本情况【围绕《浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院）工程类专业学位研究生工程师职称评审参考指标》，结合该专业类别(领域)工程师职称评审相关标准，举例说明】

一、对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识掌握情况

本人在本科期间就读的专业为电气工程及其自动化，研究生期间就读的专业为电气工程，在总共为期7年的专业知识学习中，学习了诸如电力系统分析、电机学、电力电子技术等自然科学基础知识；自然辩证法、工程伦理等人文社科基础知识，对于本专业的基础知识具有系统性的掌握。除了基础知识的学习之外，本人在读研期间从《IEEE Transactions on Power Systems》等国内外知名期刊上阅读电气工程领域的最新文献，紧密跟随行业新技术、新方法的发展方向。在技术实践能力方面，本人对Python与Julia编程语言具有一定掌握，能够编写算法程序对于数学优化问题进行求解。

二、工程实践经历

本人曾于国网浙江省电力有限公司电力科学研究院参与工程实践，实践岗位为科研助理，实践项目为“直流系统灵活资源协同互动与源荷能量优化策略研究”。在该项目中，本人所负责的具体课题为“基于最优用能效益的直流供电系统源荷储充运行优化策略研究”，取得的研究成果为：提出了一种适用于直流电力系统最优潮流的完全分布式算法，可用于分布式地计算直流系统的最优潮流，以进行直流系统源荷储充运行的最优调度。

三、在实际工作中综合运用所学知识解决复杂工程问题的案例

在专业实践中，本人所负责的课题为：基于最优用能效益的直流供电系统源荷储充运行优化策略研究。以下将从工程背景、问题难点、技术路线、研究成果这四个方面介绍运用所学知识解决复杂工程问题的案例。

1. 工程背景：

构建以新能源为主体的新型电力系统，是我国实现碳达峰、碳中和目标的关键途径。将新能源发电单元作为分布式电源接入电网，有利于新能源的就地消纳，方便灵活且节约土地资源。区别于交流电网，直流电网不存在无功补偿、频率同步等问题，供电可靠性与可控性较好，此外还减少了大量的电能变换环节，系统效率更高，因而更为适合分布式电源大量接入的场景，现今关于直流电力系统的优化和控制受到愈发广泛的关注。最优潮流自上世纪60年代提出以来，一直是电力系统领域的热门研究方向之一。最优潮流指在满足系统运行和安全约束的前提下，控制与调节电力系统中的可控资源以使系统运行于使得预期目标最优的工作状态。接入分布式电源的直流电网具有大量可控资源，建立准确的直流电力系统最优潮流模型，并对其进行高效求解，对于电力系统的可靠经济运行具有重要意义。

2. 问题难点：

直流电力系统最优潮流问题是非凸非线性的优化问题，难以在多项式时间内求出该问题的全局最优解。此外，常规的潮流优化方法大多为集中式方法，需要由调度中心收集系统信息，经过集中计算后再下发控制指令。考虑到新型电力系统的可控资源较多，调度中心的计算量和存储量将会十分庞大，并且调度中心保持和大量受控单元的可靠通信具有困难，电力系统的中控单元亦容易成为网络和物理攻击的目标。并且，电力系统的不同区域可能会归属于不同的利益主体，集中式的优化方案需要统一收集各区域的信息，在隐私性上有所欠缺。分布式的优化方法将原问题拆分为多个更低维度的子问题进行求解，能够有效克服集中式优化方法的计算与通信瓶颈，保护隐私，对新型电力系统的特点具有较好的适应性。

3. 技术路线：

针对于直流系统最优潮流模型的非凸非线性导致的求解不便问题，提出一种直流系统的二阶锥规划最优潮流模型。具体是首先利用凸松弛方法将非凸的直流系统最优潮流模型转化为二阶锥规划模型，二阶锥规划模型是凸优化模型，能够在多项式时间内求得该问题的最优解。针对直流系统最优潮流模型集中式算法的隐私问题以及可能出现的计算与通信瓶颈，提出一

种直流系统最优潮流的完全分布式算法。具体是首先基于交替方向乘子法建立求解直流系统二阶锥规划最优潮流模型的分布式算法，再去除算法中的一致性变量从而将其改进成为直流系统最优潮流的完全分布式算法，最后在改进的IEEE系统算例上进行仿真验证。

所提出的直流电力系统最优潮流的完全分布式算法基于直流电力系统最优潮流的二阶锥规划模型而构建，能够求得辐射式网络以及环网最优潮流问题的全局最优解。算法执行过程中首先由各子区域并行求解区域内部的最优潮流问题，再由相邻区域间交换边界断点信息，于区域内部更新对偶变量，迭代执行上述步骤以得到最优解。

4. 研究成果：

该案例的研究成果是提出了一种直流电力系统最优潮流的完全分布式算法，该算法无需中央协调单元协调不同区域的边界一致性信息，而是通过各区域的并行优化、相邻区域间少量边界节点信息的交换即可得出辐射式网以及环网拓扑直流电力系统最优潮流问题的全局最优解。该成果已形成一篇中文论文，发表于中国科技核心期刊之上；除此之外，通过将直流电力系统分布式最优潮流算法的推导步骤类比到三相不平衡主动配电网之上，建立了三相不平衡主动配电网的分布式最优潮流算法，相关成果形成一篇英文会议论文，并已被EI收录。

(二) 取得的业绩(代表作)【限填3项, 须提交证明原件(包括发表的论文、出版的著作、专利证书、获奖证书、科技项目立项文件或合同、企业证明等)供核实, 并提供复印件一份】

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Distributed Linear Optimal Power Flow for Multi-area Unbalanced Distribution Systems	会议论文	2023年12月03日	2023 35th Chinese Control and Decision Conference (CCDC). Yichang, China: IEEE	1/3	EI会议收录

2. 其他代表作【主持或参与的课题研究项目、科技成果应用转化推广、企业技术难题解决方案、自主研发设计的产品或样机、技术报告、设计图纸、软课题研究报告、可行性研究报告、规划设计方案、施工或调试报告、工程实验、技术培训教材、推动行业发展中发挥的作用及取得的经济社会效益等】

(三) 在校期间课程、专业实践训练及学位论文相关情况	
课程成绩情况	按课程学分核算的平均成绩： 86 分
专业实践训练时间及考核情况(具有三年及以上工作经历的不作要求)	累计时间： 1.1 年 (要求1年及以上) 考核成绩： 89 分 (要求80分及以上)
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浙江工业大学研究生院

攻读硕士学位研究生成绩表

学号: 22160189	姓名: 吴明启	性别: 男	学院: 工程师学院	专业: 电气工程	学制: 2.5年						
毕业时最低应获: 26.0学分		已获得: 26.0学分		入学年月: 2021-09	毕业年月: 2024-03						
学位证书号: 1033532024602198			毕业证书号: 103351202402600424								
学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质
2021-2022学年秋季学期	新能源发电与变流技术		2.0	96	专业学位课	2021-2022学年春季学期	电力系统运行分析		2.0	97	专业选修课
2021-2022学年秋季学期	计算机实时控制技术		2.0	78	专业学位课	2021-2022学年春季学期	自然辩证法概论		1.0	89	公共学位课
2021-2022学年秋季学期	现代控制理论		3.0	88	专业学位课	2021-2022学年夏季学期	研究生英语基础技能		1.0	免修	公共学位课
2021-2022学年冬季学期	综合能源系统集成优化		2.0	86	专业学位课	2021-2022学年夏季学期	研究生英语		2.0	免修	公共学位课
2021-2022学年秋季学期	中国特色社会主义理论与实践研究		2.0	86	公共学位课	2021-2022学年春季学期	微电网技术工程实践		4.0	90	专业学位课
2021-2022学年冬季学期	工程中的有限元方法		2.0	93	专业选修课	2021-2022学年夏季学期	工程伦理		2.0	85	公共学位课
2021-2022学年秋季学期	研究生论文写作指导		1.0	83	专业学位课						

说明: 1. 研究生课程按三种方法计分: 百分制, 两级制 (通过、不通过), 五级制 (优、良、中、

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2. 备注中“*”表示重修课程。

学院成绩核算:

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Distributed Linear Optimal Power Flow for Multi-area Unbalanced Distribution Systems

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Mingqi Wu; Ji Xiang; Shaoan Xiao **All Authors**

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Abstract

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Quantified Flexibility of Energy Storage System to Improve

Distributed Linear Optimal Power Flow for Multi-area Unbalanced Distribution Systems

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Abstract—Controllable resources in distribution systems increase significantly with the emergence of active distribution networks. To dispatch these resources securely and economically, it is necessary to study the optimal power flow (OPF) of distribution systems. This paper focuses on this topic and proposes a linear OPF model of unbalanced distribution systems first, then presents a fully distributed OPF algorithm that does not depend on central coordinators by resorting to the modified alternating direction method of multipliers. The distribution system is divided into several areas and only a small amount of information is exchanged between neighboring areas to obtain the identical optimal solution as the centralized method. Simulations on the modified IEEE 13 and 123-bus distribution systems demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed model and algorithm.

Index Terms—distribution system, distributed optimization, optimal power flow, alternating direction method of multipliers

I. INTRODUCTION

Optimal power flow (OPF) is a class of optimization problems that optimize the operation of power systems subject to constraints imposed by physical laws and security limits. Basically, OPF is an extension to the economic dispatch (ED) with the inclusion of power flow equations in the formulation [1]. Since first introduced by Carpenter in 1962, OPF has attracted significant interest over the years. However, compared to the OPF for transmission systems, OPF for distribution systems receives much less attention for the reason that conventional distribution systems have few controllable resources. With more and more single-phase distributed generators (DGs), such as rooftop PV being accessed to distribution systems, the controllable resources are greatly increased, thus it is necessary to study the OPF for distribution systems.

Distribution systems are inherently unbalanced because of the large number of unequal single-phase loads and the non-equilateral conductor spacings of three-phase line segments [2], therefore single-phase OPF models for transmission systems are not directly available for distribution systems. The challenge in OPF problems is the non-convex constraints imposed by three-phase nonlinear power flow equations. Bruno et al. [3] proposed a quasi-Newton method to obtain local optimal solution of the OPF model. Convex relaxation methods have

been prevalent in solving OPF for balanced systems in recent years (e.g. [4], [5]) since we may obtain the global optimal solution of the original OPF problem by solving a convex optimization problem. For distribution systems, Dall’Anese [6] proposed a semi-definite relaxation OPF model, and the dimension of semi-definite matrix in the model is equal to the number of bus-phase pairs. However, even with state-of-art semi-definite optimization solvers, the model is still inefficient scaling as the problem size increases. In [7], another semi-definite relaxation OPF model based on branch flow model is presented. The semi-definite constraints consist of e (e is the number of branches) 6×6 semi-definite matrices. However, for both models, the conditions under which relaxations are exact are not clear, and it becomes even harder to find an exact relaxation as the ratio of constraints to network buses increases [8]. In addition, off-the-shelf solvers are not applicable to solve mixed-integer semi-definite programming (SDP) while the models of electric vehicles (EVs) and energy storage systems introduce integer variables to OPF. The interior point method for linear programming (LP) is very mature and performs pretty well in both solution efficiency and numerical accuracy. Therefore approximating nonlinear power flow equations to linear ones and formulating a linear OPF model is preferred in applications. As an example, DC power flow model is a well-known linear power flow model which is widely used in state estimation and market applications for transmission systems [9]. In [7], based on the classical DistFlow model [10], a set of three-phase linear power flow equations that omit power losses is presented and quantities in the equations are represented as complex numbers. In this paper, we propose another set of linear power flow equations that involves real-valued quantities only and thus is easier to solve and optimize. This set of power flow equations is equivalent to that proposed in [7]. Then we formulate a linear OPF model based on the linear power flow equations.

OPF problems are solved on distribution management system (DMS) in centralized manner [11]. However, centralized OPF does not scale well to large systems because of computation and communication bottlenecks. And once DMS is at fault or destroyed intentionally, the OPF program fails [12]. To overcome these difficulties, an idea is to let one DMS only

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