

Research on Multi-Level Low-Carbon Optimal Operation of Integrated Energy Systems Driven by Dynamic Carbon Entropy

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Abstract

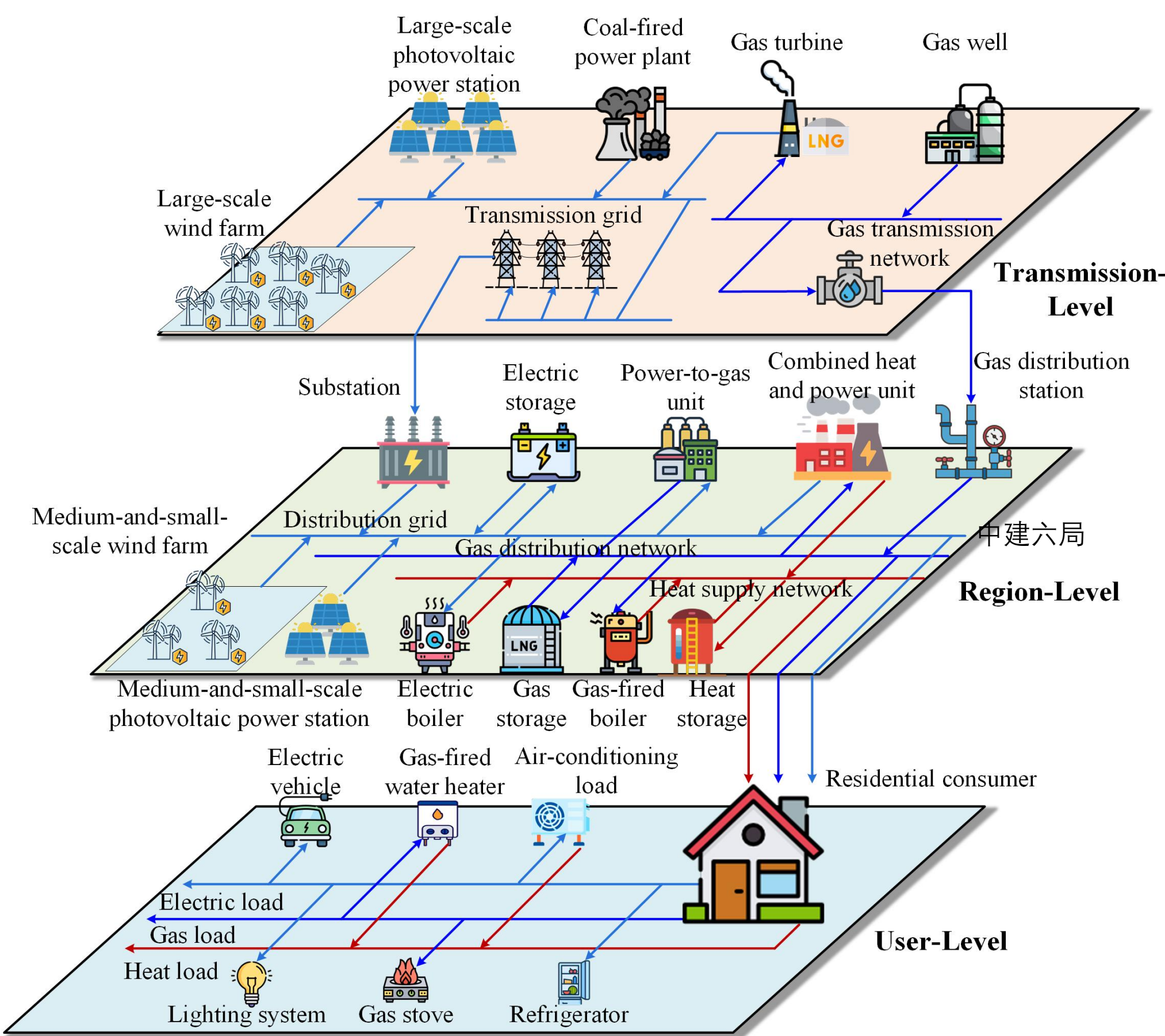
To address the challenges posed by the unclear spatiotemporal distribution of carbon emissions in integrated energy systems and the difficulties in multi-level coordinated carbon reduction, this project proposes dynamic carbon entropy theory and constructs a precise carbon emission tracking method spanning from source to load side. By establishing a two-level optimization model based on carbon entropy and a dynamic carbon pricing mechanism, the project enables coordinated low-carbon operation across two key hierarchical levels—namely the "transmission-region" and "region-user" levels. The research findings provide novel theoretical tools and technical pathways for constructing a low-carbon optimization paradigm of cross-level coordinated integrated energy systems.

I. Background

This project aims to construct a precise carbon emission quantification method centered on the dynamic carbon entropy theory, breakthrough the bottlenecks of multi-level coordinated carbon reduction in integrated energy systems, and enable the overall low-carbon, economical, and efficient operation of the system by establishing a cross-level coordinated optimization mechanism.

- ① Establish a dynamic carbon entropy theory framework: construct a precise carbon emission quantification method centered on the dynamic carbon entropy theory to reveal the spatiotemporal transmission patterns of carbon emissions within coupled multi-energy flow systems.
- ② Breakthrough the bottlenecks of multi-level coordinated carbon reduction: design a cross-level coordinated optimization mechanism to address the challenges of achieving coordinated low-carbon operation across transmission-level, region-level, and user-level systems.
- ③ Realize system multi-dimensional coordinated optimization: promote the integrated energy system to realize the unified improvement of low-carbon, economy and operational efficiency through carbon entropy guided optimal scheduling.
- ④ Form a replicable technical path: establish a complete theoretical and methodological system to provide innovative solutions and technical support for the deep decarbonization of integrated energy systems.

II. Project Introduction



■ Difficulty in Precisely Quantifying Multi-source Systems' Carbon Emissions

The multi-source characteristics of integrated energy systems and the complexity of energy conversion and consumption processes lead to significant differences in carbon emission factors across production, conversion and consumption stages.

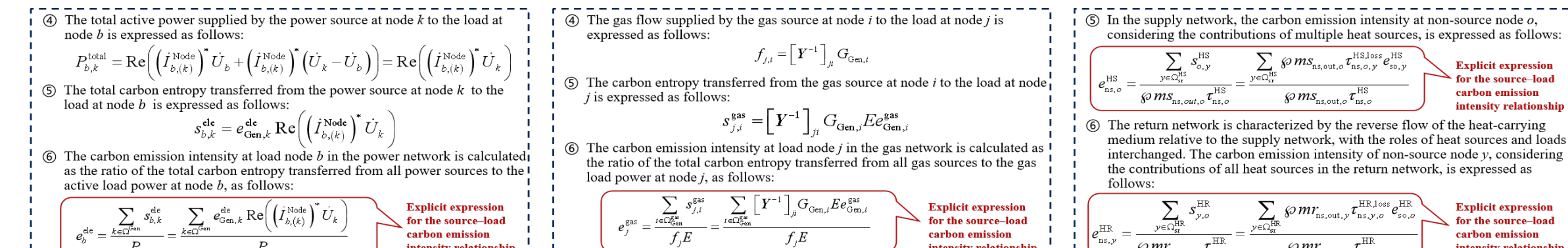
■ Difficulty in Fully Tapping Low-carbon Potential at Multi-levels

Imposing carbon emission costs only on transmission-level integrated energy systems can hardly drive regional-level integrated energy systems to actively adjust their energy demand, which prevents their low-carbon potential from being fully tapped and thus fails to effectively reduce the overall carbon emissions of the system.

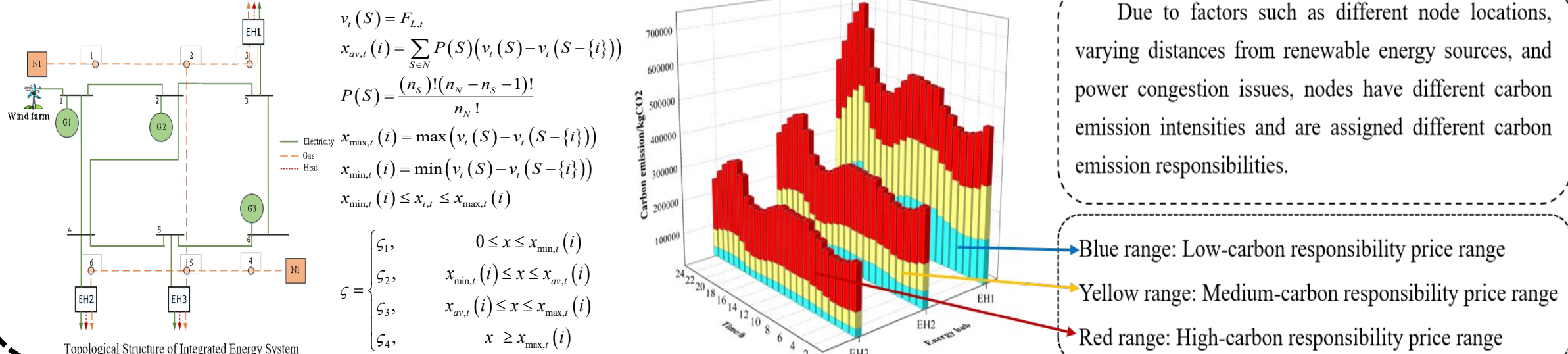
■ Difficulty in Precisely Guiding User Demand Response

Research on the construction of carbon price signal models is not sufficiently in-depth in terms of leveraging precise carbon price signals to guide users to actively participate in low-carbon demand response, drive changes in users' energy-use habits, and tap the low-carbon potential of multi-energy users.

Key Issues: Difficulty in dynamic tracking and precise quantification of carbon emissions

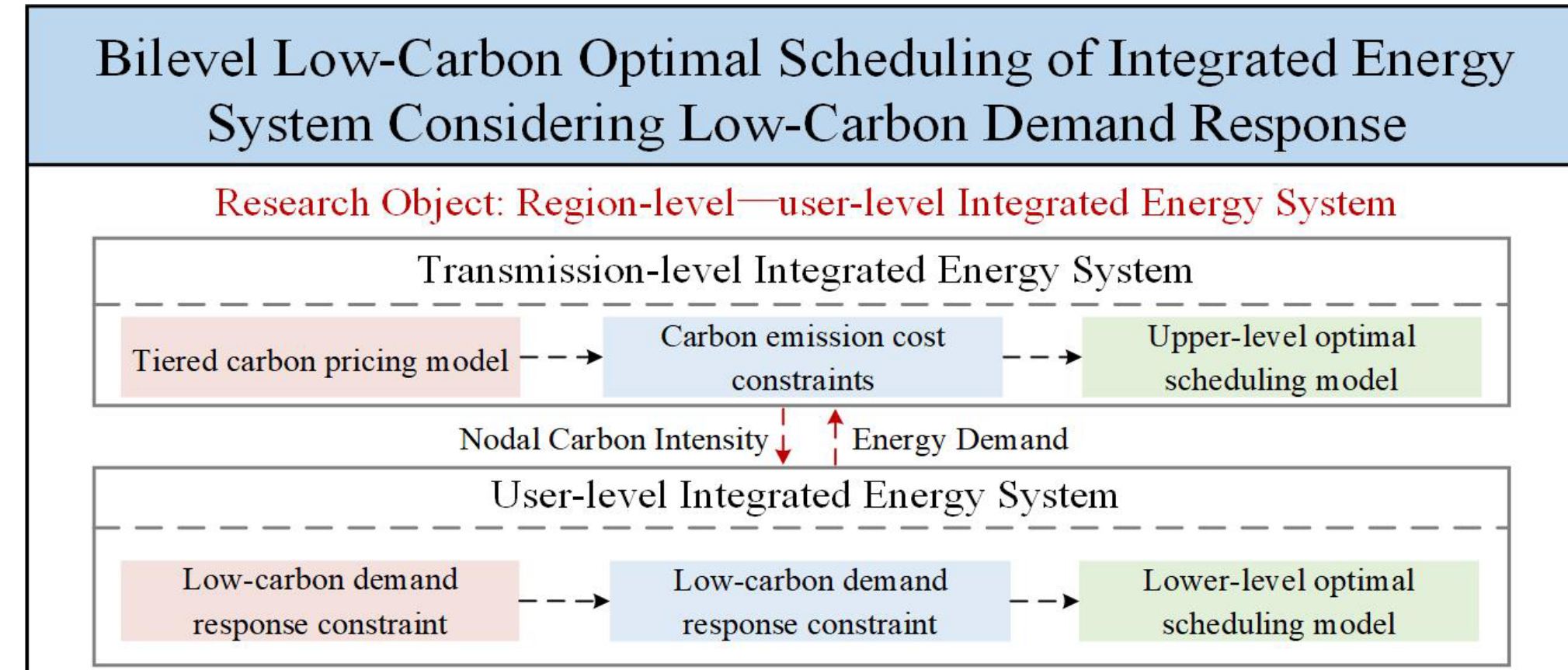
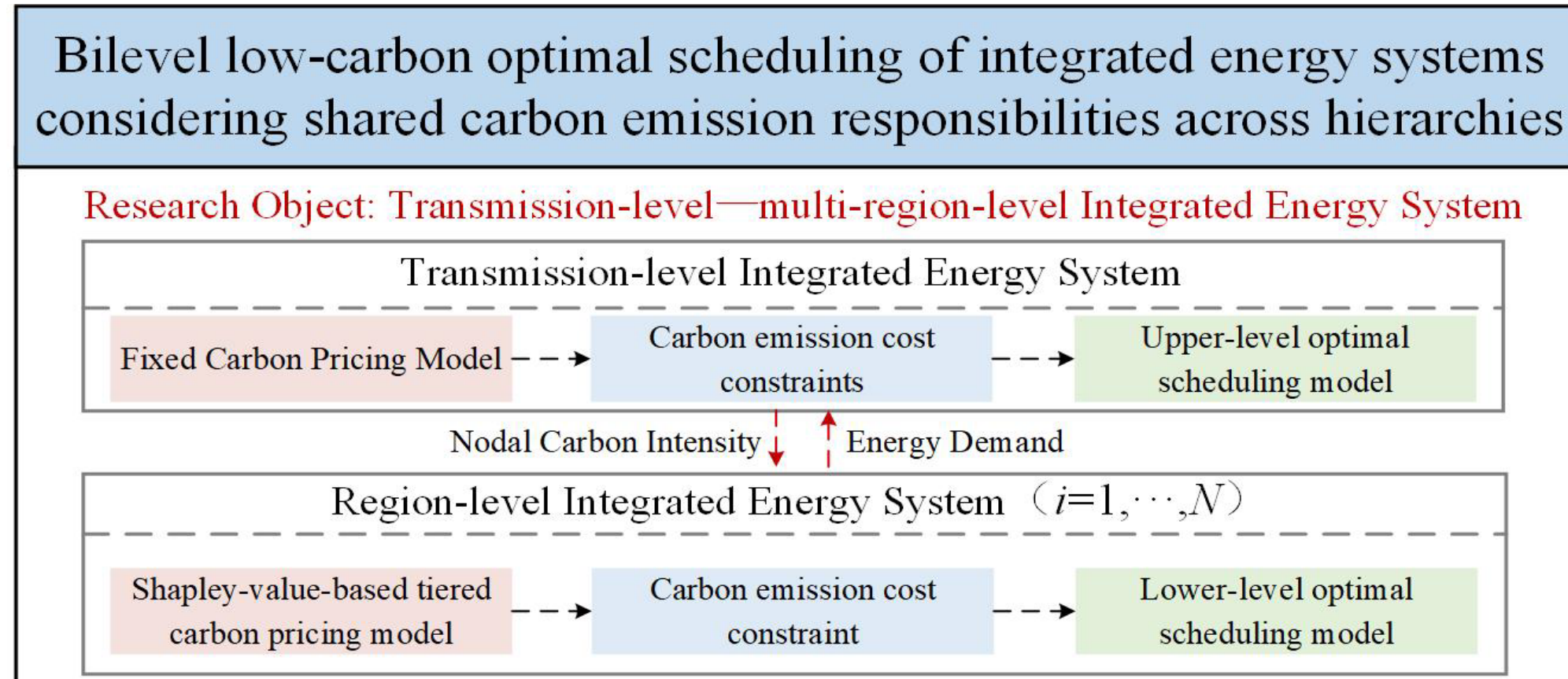
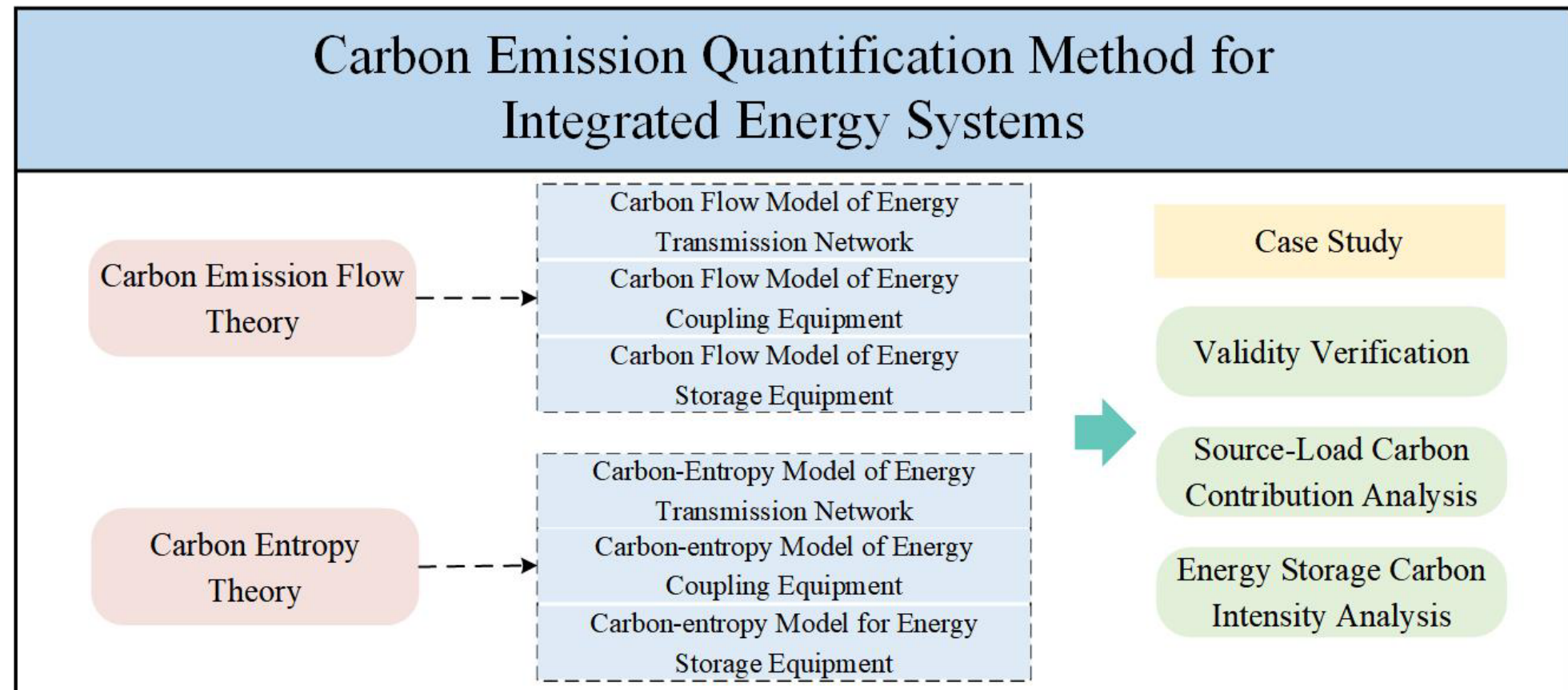


Key Issues: Difficulty in cross-level carbon emission responsibility allocation and coordinated incentives



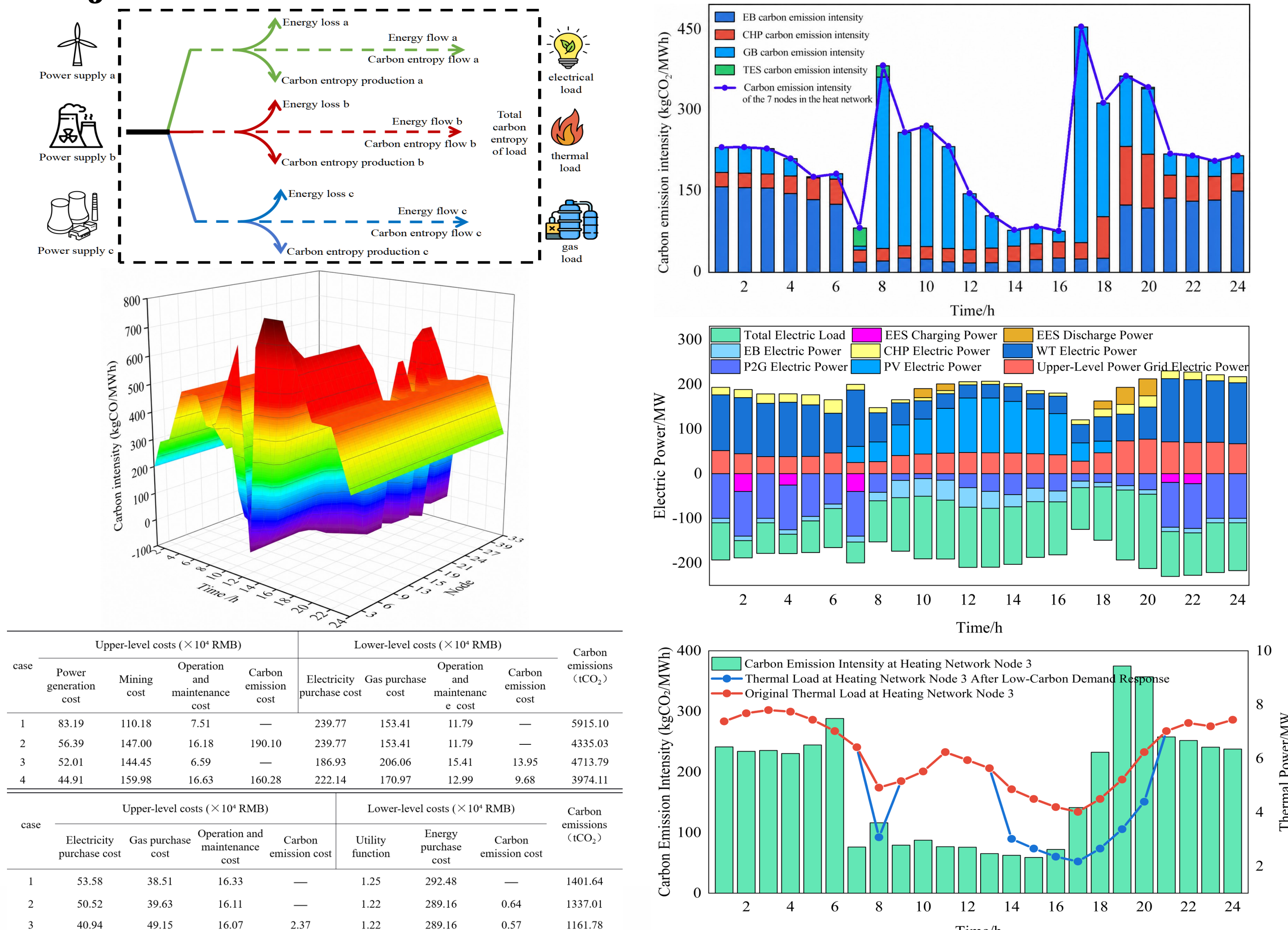
Key Issues: Difficulty in Precise Guidance of User-side Low-carbon Demand Response

Integrated Electricity-Carbon Price	Integrated gas-carbon price	Integrated heat-carbon price
$P_{e, sell, c, d} = P_{ec}^{ESP} + \epsilon_{ec}^{de} e_{c, d}^{de}$	$P_{g, sell, u, d} = P_{gc}^{ESP} + \epsilon_{gc}^{gas} e_{g, d}^{gas}$	$P_{h, sell, u, d} = P_{hc}^{ESP} + \epsilon_{hc}^{HS} e_{h, d}^{HS}$



III. Research Progress and Major Innovations

- ① Establish a dynamic carbon entropy theory framework
- ② Breakthrough the bottlenecks of multi-level coordinated carbon reduction
- ③ Realize system multi-dimensional coordinated optimization
- ④ Form a replicable technical path



IV. Obtained Research Achievements

5 papers have been published in SCI Q1 TOP journals including Applied Energy, 4 invention patents have been applied for, and 5 master/doctoral students have been trained.

[1]Wu D, Chang X, Xue Y, et al. Bilevel low-carbon coordinated operation of integrated energy systems considering dynamic tiered carbon pricing methodology. Energy, 2024;310(30):133251.

[2]Wu D, Chang X, Xue Y, et al. Low-carbon energy management strategy for active distribution networks based on dynamic carbon entropy. Journal of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 2025;59(12):1795-1804. [in Chinese].

[3]Chang X, Lu H, Wu D, et al. Low-Carbon Energy Management Method for Integrated Electricity-Gas-Heat Energy Systems Based on Carbon Entropy Theory and Integrated Energy-Carbon Pricing Mechanism. Energy (under review).

[1] An integrated energy system energy management method considering low-carbon demand response. Chinese Patent CN202411140174.8, 2024-12-10.

[2]An integrated energy system scheduling method and device. Chinese Patent CN202410101944.1, 2024-04-19.



Organizers

