

DOI:10.12158/j.2096-3203.2022.04.028

基于云模型的电化学储能工况适应性综合评估

韩晓娟, 牟志国, 魏梓轩

(华北电力大学控制与计算机学院, 北京 102206)

摘要: 储能系统是随时间变化的复杂能量系统, 需要多项指标描述其性能, 且不同应用场景对储能系统的要求亦不相同。针对上述问题, 文中提出基于云模型的电化学储能工况适应性评估方法。在储能参与电网调峰调频应用场景下, 首先建立适用于电网调峰调频的储能系统综合评估指标域和标准域; 然后利用熵权法计算储能系统评估指标的权重矩阵, 利用正向云发生器计算待评估储能系统决策指标的隶属度矩阵; 最后根据储能系统综合评估标准域上的模糊子集计算待评估储能系统工况适应性的综合评分, 选取评分最高者作为该应用场景的最佳储能系统。仿真分析5种电化学储能系统的工况适应性, 结果表明, 磷酸铁锂电池得分最高, 即在调峰调频场景下磷酸铁锂电池的工况适应性最佳, 与工程实际相符。

关键词: 储能选型; 工况适应性; 调峰调频; 决策融合; 熵权法; 云模型

中图分类号: TM91

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 2096-3203(2022)04-0213-07

0 引言

随着新能源发电比例的逐渐升高, 储能在能源体系变革及能源互联网建设中占据了重要位置, 是促进能源生产消费开放共享、灵活交易、多能协同的核心要素^[1-3]。储能技术在调峰调频、电网备用电源和可再生能源消纳等领域得到了广泛应用^[4-6]。由于储能种类繁多, 其技术性能在功率等级、连续放电时间、能量转换效率、循环寿命、功率能量密度和成本等方面存在较大差异^[7]。因此, 针对特定应用场景下的储能工况适应性进行评估^[8-9], 对推动储能技术规模化应用具有重要意义。

目前储能工况适应性评估方法主要采用层次分析(analytic hierarchy process, AHP)法。AHP法是一种使用最广的主观赋权法, 在处理复杂决策问题上实用性较强。文献[10]在多种应用场景下, 研究基于AHP法的储能配置方案, 提出多目标多属性储能系统工况适应性对比方法; 文献[11-12]在功率平滑场景下, 研究基于AHP法的储能工况适应性评估方法; 文献[13]在调频场景下, 从技术性和经济性角度, 研究基于AHP法的储能系统选型; 文献[14]提出基于理想解法(technique for order preference by similarity to an ideal solution, TOPSIS)和模糊逻辑的储能系统工况适应性评估方法, 并采用多标准决策确定最优储能系统。

然而, 储能系统工况适应性评估作为储能电站

规划的重要环节, 其过程掺杂了大量模糊性和主观性因素, AHP法由于主观因素太强, 容易影响评估结果的客观性。云模型可以有效地将模糊性和随机性结合到一起, 在多属性决策和分析评估领域占有重要地位^[15-17]。因此, 文中提出基于云模型的储能工况适应性评估方法。首先从环境、经济、技术和安全等角度出发, 建立适于电网调峰调频场景的储能工况适应性决策指标体系; 然后利用熵权法计算待评估储能系统指标的权重矩阵, 通过正向云发生器计算待评估储能系统决策指标的隶属度矩阵; 最后根据储能系统综合评估标准域上的模糊子集得到待评估储能系统工况适应性的综合得分。文中方法可以有效避免储能电站规划中模糊性和主观性因素对评估结果的影响, 具有一定的工程应用价值。

1 储能工况适应性综合决策指标体系构建

现有的储能系统主要分为机械类储能、电化学储能和电气类储能。电化学储能在电网调峰调频中应用最为广泛, 覆盖了发电侧、电网侧和用户侧, 具有充放电响应速度快、充放电调整范围宽、持续放电时间长以及运维成本低等优点。因此, 文中主要针对钠硫电池、钒液流电池、胶体电池、铅炭电池和磷酸铁锂电池5种电化学储能系统的工况适应性进行评估。

储能系统决策指标包括环境性、经济性、技术性和安全性指标。储能技术发展水平具有较大的差异性, 主要体现在功率等级、持续放电时间、能量转换效率、循环寿命、功率/能量密度及成本等方

收稿日期: 2022-02-13; 修回日期: 2022-05-27

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(61973114); 国家电网有限公司科技项目(SCJLJY00JJJS2000013)

面,构建储能工况适应性综合决策指标体系如图 1 所示。环境性指标包括环境影响 x_{10} 、体积能量密度 x_9 、体积功率密度 x_8 。经济性指标包括容量单价 x_{11} 、功率单价 x_{12} 、运维成本 x_{13} 。技术性指标包括功率等级 x_1 、响应速度 x_2 、持续放电时间 x_3 、放电深度 x_4 、循环次数 x_5 、能量转换效率 x_6 、自放电率 x_7 。安全性指标包括安全性 x_{14} 、技术成熟度 x_{15} 。储能系统具体决策指标参数如表 1 所示。

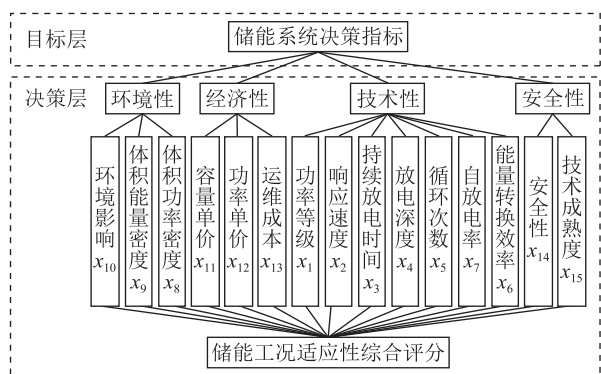


图 1 储能工况适应性综合决策指标体系

Fig.1 Comprehensive decision-making indicator system for the adaptability of energy storage conditions

表 1 储能系统决策指标参数

Table 1 Decision-making indicator parameters of energy storage systems

指标	储能类型				
	钠硫电池	钒液流电池	胶体电池	铅炭电池	磷酸铁锂电池
x_1/MW	0.001~10	0.01~10	0.001~10	0.001~10	0.001~10
x_2/s	0.02~1	0.02~1	0.02~1	0.02~1	0.02~1
x_3/h	1~2	>2	>2	1~2	1~2
$x_4/\%$	0.95~1	0.95~1	0.50~0.60	0.50~0.60	0.75~0.80
x_5	1 500~3 000	13 000~15 000	>4 000	2 500~3 000	4 000~6 000
$x_6/\%$	80~85	55~65	70~75	85~90	90~95
$x_7/\%$	<1	5~10	<1	<1	1~2
$x_8/(\text{W}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	120~160	0.5~2	90~700	200~400	1 300~10 000
$x_9/[(\text{W}\cdot\text{h})\cdot\text{L}^{-1}]$	150~300	15~25	50~80	30~50	200~400
x_{10}	有残留	无污染	铅污染	铅污染	有残留
$x_{11}/[\text{元}\cdot(\text{kW}\cdot\text{h})^{-1}]$	5 500~6 500	7 000~8 000	800~1 200	1 000~1 100	1 600~2 900
$x_{12}/(\text{元}\cdot\text{kW}^{-1})$	2 000~3 000	10 000~1 1000	1 000~2 000	1 000~2 000	1 000~2 000
$x_{13}/[\text{元}\cdot(\text{kW}\cdot\text{h})^{-1}]$	0.08~0.12	0.08~0.12	0.03~0.06	0.03~0.06	0.03~0.06
x_{14}	低	高	中	高	中
x_{15}	商用	示范工程	商用	示范工程	商用

2 基于云模型的储能工况适应性综合评估

2.1 云模型数字特征

利用云模型构建储能系统工况适应性综合评估中定性概念和定量表示间的映射。假设存在定量区间 U, C 为 U 上储能系统综合评估的定性概念, $x \in U$ 且 x 是定性概念 C 上的随机实现, 若 x 满足正态分布 $x \sim N(E_x, E_n'^2)$, 且 $E_n' \sim N(E_n, H_e^2)$, 则称 x 为 U 上的正态云。

云的数字特征^[18]用期望 E_x 、熵 E_n 和超熵 H_e 表征^[19-21]。期望 E_x 表示在数域空间最能代表定性概念 C 的点或概念量化的最典型样本点。熵 E_n 反映定性概念 C 的不确定性, E_n 越大, 模型的随机性和模糊性就越大。超熵 H_e 表示熵的不确定度, H_e 越大, 云的厚度越大。已知云模型的相关参数便可得出其正态云模型, 进而建立基于云模型的储能工况适应性综合评估模型^[22-24]。

2.2 基于云模型的储能工况适应性综合评估模型

基于云模型的储能工况适应性综合评估建模过程如下。

(1) 根据储能系统环境性、经济性、技术性和安全性等需求, 建立储能系统综合评估指标域 $X = (X_{ij})_{n \times m}$, n 为待评估储能系统个数, m 为评估指标个数。对 X 进行归一化处理, 对数值越大越优的指标进行归一化:

$$y_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} - \min X_{ij}}{\max X_{ij} - \min X_{ij}} \quad (1)$$

对数值越小越优的指标进行归一化:

$$y_{ij} = \frac{\max X_{ij} - X_{ij}}{\max X_{ij} - \min X_{ij}} \quad (2)$$

(2) 根据专家经验, 建立储能系统综合评估的标准域 $S = (S_{jk})$ 。其中 $j = 1, 2, \dots, m; k = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 分别表示不及格、及格、良好和优秀 4 个评估等级, 对应得分 1 分、2 分、3 分和 4 分。

(3) 利用熵权法计算待评估储能系统综合评估指标的权重矩阵。

$$W = [W_1 W_2 \dots W_j] \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (3)$$

设各储能系统评估指标的信息熵分别为 $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_j, E_m$, 则:

$$E_j = \begin{cases} -\left(\ln \frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij} \ln p_{ij} & p_{ij} \neq 0 \\ 0 & p_{ij} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中:

$$p_{ij} = \frac{y_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{ij}} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (5)$$

由第 j 个评估指标的熵计算得到第 j 个指标权重 W_j 为:

$$W_j = \frac{1 - E_j}{m - \sum_j E_j} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (6)$$

(4) 确定正态云模型的基本参数,建立指标域和标准域的模糊关系矩阵 R ,由 R 划分储能系统各等级评估指标域。假设待评估储能决策指标 X_j ($j=1, 2, \dots, m$) 对应的评估等级 S_{jk} 的区间为 $(S_{jk}^{\text{lower}}, S_{jk}^{\text{upper}})$, 则 X_j 与 S_{jk} 作为一定性概念。云模型的参数表示为:

$$E_x = \frac{S_{jk}^{\text{upper}} + S_{jk}^{\text{lower}}}{2} \quad (7)$$

式中: $S_{jk}^{\text{lower}}, S_{jk}^{\text{upper}}$ 为由一个评估等级区间到另一个评估等级区间的临界值,是具有随机性和模糊性的边界值。因此, $S_{jk}^{\text{lower}}, S_{jk}^{\text{upper}}$ 可同时隶属于 2 个相邻的评估等级, $S_{jk}^{\text{lower}}, S_{jk}^{\text{upper}}$ 在 2 个相邻评估等级中的隶属度相同,则云模型的熵 E_n 为:

$$e^{-(S_{jk}^{\text{upper}} - S_{jk}^{\text{lower}})^2 / 8E_n^2} = 0.5 \quad (8)$$

求解式(8)有:

$$E_n = \frac{S_{jk}^{\text{upper}} - S_{jk}^{\text{lower}}}{2.335} \quad (9)$$

令超熵 $H_e = \lambda$, λ 为常数,其大小与标准云以及评估的随机性正相关,不宜取太大^[16-17]。文中 λ 取 0.02。

(5) 利用正向云发生器计算待评估储能系统综合决策指标在每个评估等级中的正态云模型隶属度矩阵 Z 。

$$Z = (Z_{jk})_{m \times 4} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m; k = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad (10)$$

(6) 根据式(6)得到权重矩阵 W , 计算 S 上的模糊子集 F 。

$$F = WZ = (f_{1k}) \quad k = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad (11)$$

式中: f_{1k} 为储能系统综合评估结果隶属于第 k 个评估等级的隶属度。

(7) 计算待评估储能系统的综合评分。

$$c_{\text{score}} = \sum_{k=1}^4 f_{1k} k \quad k = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad (12)$$

3 算例分析

文中针对电化学储能发电侧辅助电网调峰调频应用场景进行仿真分析,以某省光伏电站为例,从储能系统环境性、经济性、技术性和安全性角度出发,对电网调峰调频场景下的电化学储能工况适应性进行评估,具体流程如图 2 所示。

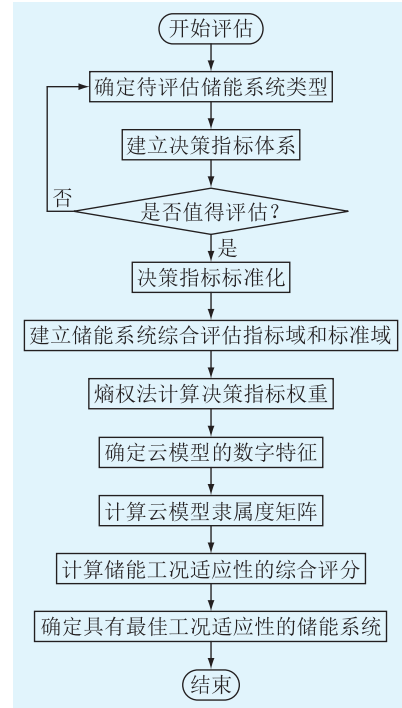


图 2 基于云模型的储能工况适应性评估流程
Fig.2 Adaptability evaluation process of energy storage conditions based on cloud model

3.1 建立电化学储能系统综合评估标准域

对环境影响 x_{10} 、安全性 x_{14} 和技术成熟度 x_{15} 指标进行量化,以 100 分制对表 1 中的 5 种电化学储能系统进行评分。环境影响评分中,无污染为 99 分,有残留为 66 分,铅污染为 33 分;安全性评分中,安全性高为 99 分,中为 66 分,低为 33 分;技术成熟度评分中,商用为 99 分,示范工程为 66 分,研发阶段为 33 分。5 种电化学储能系统的决策指标评分结果如表 2 所示。

表 2 电化学储能系统决策指标评分结果

Table 2 Evaluation results of decision-making indicators for electrochemical energy storage systems

储能类型	决策指标评分		
	x_{10}	x_{14}	x_{15}
钠硫电池	66	33	99
钒液流电池	99	99	66
胶体电池	33	66	99
铅炭电池	33	99	66
磷酸铁锂电池	66	66	99

由表 2 可知,钒液流电池环境影响评分最高;钒液流电池、铅炭电池安全性评分最高;钠硫电池、胶体电池、磷酸铁锂电池技术成熟度评分最高。

结合电化学储能系统参与调峰调频的技术需求和专家经验,建立电化学储能系统综合评估标准域,如表 3 所示。

表3 电化学储能系统综合评估标准域

Table 3 Comprehensive evaluation criteria domain of electrochemical energy storage systems

指标	等级			
	优秀	良好	及格	不及格
x_1/MW	(9,10]	(5,9]	(3,5]	(0,3]
x_2/s	[0.02,1)	[1,20)	[20,60)	[60,300)
x_3/h	>2	(1,2]	(0.3,1]	(0,0.3]
$x_4/\%$	(0.95,1]	(0.75,0.95]	(0.5,0.75]	(0,0.5]
x_5	(10 000,20 000]	(5 000,10 000]	(1 000,5 000]	(0,1 000]
$x_6/\%$	[90,100]	[75,90]	[60,75]	(0,60)
$x_7/\%$	[0,1)	[1,5)	[5,10)	[10,20)
$x_8/(\text{W}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	(10 000,20 000]	(5 000,10 000]	(1 000,5 000]	(0,1 000]
$x_9/[(\text{W}\cdot\text{h})\cdot\text{L}^{-1}]$	(200,500]	(100,200]	(50,100]	(0,50]
x_{10}	[90,100]	[75,90]	[60,75]	(0,60)
$x_{11}/[\text{元}\cdot(\text{kW}\cdot\text{h})^{-1}]$	(0,1 000]	(1 000,4 000]	(4 000,7 000]	(7 000,10 000]
$x_{12}/(\text{元}\cdot\text{kW}^{-1})$	(1 000,3 000]	(3 000,6 000]	(6 000,9 000]	(9 000,11 000]
$x_{13}/[\text{元}\cdot(\text{kW}\cdot\text{h})^{-1}]$	(0,0.03]	(0.03,0.06]	(0.06,0.08]	(0.08,0.12]
x_{14}	[90,100]	[75,90]	[60,75]	(0,60)
x_{15}	[90,100]	[75,90]	[60,75]	(0,60)

3.2 计算权重矩阵

根据式(6)计算 W_j ,结果如表4所示。

表4 评估指标权重

Table 4 Weight of evaluation indicators

指标	权重	指标	权重	指标	权重
x_1	0.029 6	x_6	0.032 1	x_{11}	0.021 9
x_2	0.053 2	x_7	0.050 4	x_{12}	0.035 1
x_3	0.032 6	x_8	0.206 1	x_{13}	0.019 6
x_4	0.080 8	x_9	0.174 5	x_{14}	0.038 4
x_5	0.103 9	x_{10}	0.090 4	x_{15}	0.031 3

3.3 确定云模型数字特征

根据式(7)计算储能系统决策指标的云数字特征,即(E_x, E_n, H_e),如表5所示。计算储能系统决策指标的云模型隶属度,如图3所示。

由图3可知,运维成本 x_{13} 分布跨度较大,集中性较弱,随机性更严重,但云模型期望分布靠左,成本普遍偏低;而安全性 x_{14} 分布比较集中,但不及格曲线分布跨度大,应重点考虑。

3.4 计算综合评分

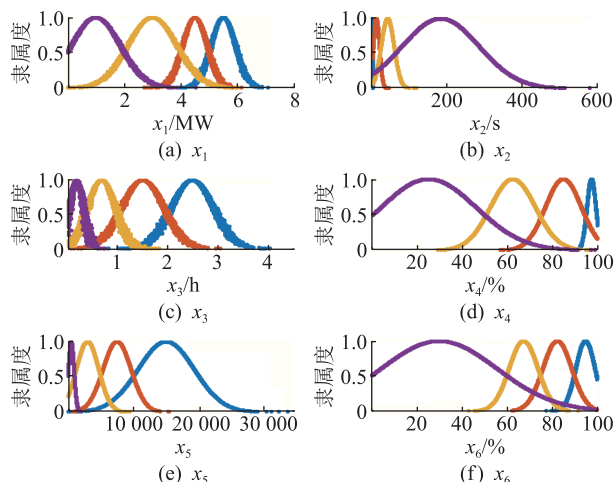
根据储能系统综合评估的各个决策指标值,运用正向云发生器计算各个储能系统综合决策指标在

表5 储能系统决策指标的云数字特征

Table 5 Cloud digital characteristics of decision-making indicators for energy storage systems

指标	等级			
	优秀	良好	及格	不及格
x_1	(5.5,0.43,0.02)	(4.5,0.43,0.02)	(3.0,0.86,0.02)	(1.0,0.86,0.02)
x_2	(0.51,0.28,0.02)	(10.5,8.07,0.02)	(40,16.99,0.02)	(180,101,0.02)
x_3	(2.5,0.42,0.02)	(1.5,0.42,0.02)	(0.67,0.28,0.02)	(0.17,0.14,0.02)
x_4	(0.975,0.02,0.02)	(0.85,0.08,0.02)	(0.625,0.10,0.02)	(0.25,0.21,0.02)
x_5	(15 000,4 282,0.02)	(7 500,2 141,0.02)	(3 000,1 713,0.02)	(500,428,0.02)
x_6	(95,4.28,0.02)	(82.5,6.42,0.02)	(67.5,6.42,0.02)	(30,25.70,0.02)
x_7	(0.5,0.42,0.02)	(3.0,1.70,0.02)	(7.5,1.12,0.02)	(15,4.25,0.02)
x_8	(15 000,4 246,0.02)	(7 500,2 123,0.02)	(3 000,1 699,0.02)	(500,424,0.02)
x_9	(350,127,0.02)	(150,42,0.02)	(75,21.23,0.02)	(25,21.23,0.02)
x_{10}	(95,4.28,0.02)	(82.5,6.42,0.02)	(67.5,6.42,0.02)	(30,25.70,0.02)
x_{11}	(500,428,0.02)	(2 500,1 285,0.02)	(5 500,1 285,0.02)	(8 500,1 285,0.02)
x_{12}	(2 000,849,0.02)	(4 500,1 273,0.02)	(7 500,1 273,0.02)	(10 000,849,0.02)
x_{13}	(0.015,0.012,0.02)	(0.045,0.012,0.02)	(0.07,0.008,0.02)	(0.1,0.017,0.02)
x_{14}	(95,4.28,0.02)	(82.5,6.42,0.02)	(67.5,6.42,0.02)	(30,25.70,0.02)
x_{15}	(95,4.28,0.02)	(82.5,6.42,0.02)	(67.5,6.42,0.02)	(30,25.70,0.02)

每个评估等级中的正态云模型隶属度矩阵。以磷酸铁锂电池和钠硫电池为例,求出各自正态云隶属度矩阵 Z_1, Z_2 后,再根据 W 计算出标准域 S 上的模糊子集 F_1, F_2 。



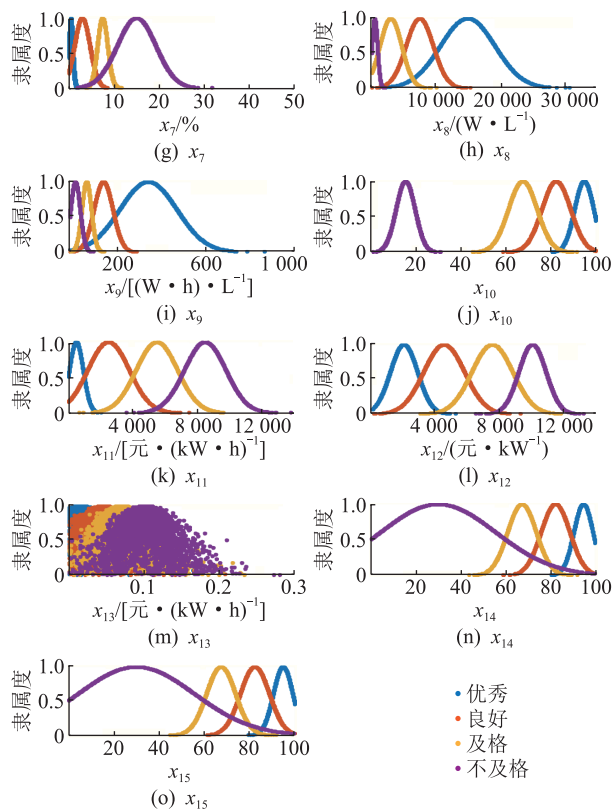


图3 储能系统决策指标的云模型隶属度

Fig.3 Cloud model membership degree of energy storage system decision-making indicators

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{F}_1 = [0.333\ 6 & 0.408\ 7 & 0.327\ 4 & 0.068\ 4] \\ \mathbf{F}_2 = [0.357\ 5 & 0.199\ 9 & 0.269\ 0 & 0.264\ 7] \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

根据储能工况适应性评估流程,计算得到5种电化学储能系统的综合评分,如表6所示。

表6 电化学储能系统综合评分

Table 6 Comprehensive score of electrochemical energy storage systems

类型	评分	类型	评分
钠硫电池	2.832 6	铅炭电池	2.358 6
钒液流电池	3.172 4	磷酸铁锂电池	3.283 7
胶体电池	2.710 2		

由表6可知,工况适应性最佳的为磷酸铁锂电池,其次是钒液流电池、钠硫电池,而铅炭电池和胶体电池工况适应性较差。因此,磷酸铁锂电池在调峰调频场景下具有最佳的工况适应性。

4 结论

文中针对面向电网调峰调频应用场景下的储能工况适应性进行研究,提出基于熵权法和云模型相结合的储能工况适应性评估方法,主要结论为:

(1) 从环境性、经济性、技术性和安全性角度出

发,建立了适用于电网调峰调频的储能工况适应性综合决策指标体系。结合电化学储能系统参与调峰调频技术需求和专家经验,给出了电化学储能系统综合评估标准域的划分标准。

(2) 通过正向云发生器将定性决策指标量化分析并标准化处理,利用熵权法确定决策指标权重,实现了储能工况适应性的综合评估,最终磷酸铁锂电池评分最高,即在调峰调频场景下具有最佳工况适应性。

(3) 通过调整储能系统综合评估标准域,文中所建立的储能工况适应性评估模型可适用于不同应用场景下各种类型储能系统的工况适应性评估,且具有工程应用价值。

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作者简介:



韩晓娟

韩晓娟(1970),女,博士,教授,研究方向为规模化储能优化控制和综合能源系统(E-mail:wmxhj@163.com);

牟志国(1998),男,硕士在读,研究方向为规模化储能优化控制;

魏梓轩(1996),男,博士在读,研究方向为规模化储能优化控制。

Comprehensive evaluation for the adaptability of electrochemical energy storage conditions based on cloud model

HAN Xiaojuan, MU Zhiguo, WEI Zixuan

(School of Control and Computer Engineering, North China Electric Power University, Beijing 102206, China)

Abstract: The energy storage system is a complex energy system that changes with time. Multiple indicators are required to describe its performance, and different application scenarios have different requirements for the energy storage system. To solve the above problems, a cloud model-based method for evaluating the adaptability of electrochemical energy storage conditions is proposed. In the application scenario of energy storage participating in power grid peak and frequency regulation, comprehensive evaluation indicator domain and standard domain for energy storage system suitable for power grid peak regulation and frequency regulation are established firstly. Then, the entropy weight method is used to calculate weight matrix of energy storage system evaluation indicators. The forward cloud generator is used to calculate the membership matrix of the decision-making indicators of the energy storage system to be evaluated. Finally, the comprehensive score of the adaptability of the energy storage system to be evaluated is calculated according to the fuzzy subset on the comprehensive evaluation standard domain of the energy storage system, and the one with the highest score is selected as the best energy storage system for this application scenario. The working condition adaptability of five electrochemical energy storage systems is simulated and analyzed. The results show that the lithium iron phosphate battery has the highest score. The lithium iron phosphate battery has the best working condition adaptability in the peak and frequency regulation scenario, which is consistent with the actual engineering.

Keywords: energy storage type selection; working condition adaptability; peak and frequency regulation; decision fusion; entropy weight method; cloud model

(编辑 吴楠)

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Aging assessment of XLPE based on high temperature dielectric spectra

DENG Honglei¹, YANG Hao¹, XIE Yue², LIU Gang¹, ZHAO Yifeng¹, FAN Xinghui¹

(1. School of Electric Power Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China;

2. School of Automation, Guangdong Polytechnic Normal University, Guangzhou 510665, China)

Abstract: To study the changes in dielectric properties for thermally aged cross-linked polyethylene (XLPE) at different temperatures, the pure thermal and thermal-radiation aging tests are done. Thermal aging is carried at 80 °C, 100 °C, 135 °C and 155 °C, lasting for 100 to 800 hours. The same conditions combined with 100 Gy/h gamma rays are done for thermal-radiation aged samples, and the dielectric spectra are measured from 25 to 200 °C. The results show that the activation energy and values of β decrease obviously after the introduction of rays. At the same aging temperature and radiation conditions, electrical conductivity and relaxation peak frequency increase as the increasing aging time, which is a good reflection of dielectric properties during the aging process. Under different temperatures, the deviation in complex permittivity and modulus at lower frequency becomes more distinct compared with the values at a higher frequency. Finally, the dielectric properties under high temperature and low frequency could be a good indicator for the evaluation of XLPE degradation.

Keywords: cross-linked polyethylene (XLPE); thermal aging; complex permittivity; dielectric modulus; gamma radiation; insulation condition assessment

(编辑 李栋)