

[1]郑有飞,林子涵,吴荣军,等.江苏省风电场的气象灾害风险评估[J].自然灾害学报,2012,04:145-151.

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江苏省风电场的气象灾害风险评估(PDF)

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Title: Risk assessment of wind-powered meteorological disasters in Jiangsu Province

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关键词: [风电场气象灾害](#); [层次分析法](#); [风险度](#)

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摘要: 在分析江苏省风电场气象灾害特征的基础上,建立了以江苏省为例的风电场气象灾害风险性评价模型,确定台风密度、龙卷风密度、雷暴密度、风机密度、单机发电功率、人均GDP这6个因子作为评估指标。结合GIS技术和层次分析法对江苏省长江以北各县市风电产气象灾害风险度进行了区划。结果表明,江苏省长江以北的沿海城市:南通和盐城区域为风电场气象灾害的极高风险区和高风险区,而同样为沿海城市的连云港与苏中地区的泰州市、扬州市和苏北地区的淮安为风电场气象灾害的中风险区,宿迁和徐州均为风电场气象灾害的低风险区。

Abstract: Based on the analysis of the characteristics of min-powered meteorological disasters in Jiangsu Province, this paper established the wind-powered farm meteorological disaster risk assessment model of Jiangsu Province, and took seven factors, including the density of the typhoon, tornado density, thunderstorm density, per capita GDP and population density, etc., as assessment indices. Combined with GIS technology and AHP, the wind-powered

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meteorological disaster risk degree was zoned for cities and counties on the north of Yangtze River in Jiangsu Province. Results show that coastal cities on the north of the Yangtze River, Nantong and Yancheng, are extreme high and high risk areas of wind-powered meteorological disaster, respectively, while coastal city Lianyungang, mid-Jiangsu city Taizhou and north -Jiangsu city Huaian, are moderate risk areas, and cities of Suqian and Xuzhou are low risk areas of the disaster.

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