

Model and application of green industry evaluation based on fuzzy control

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Abstract. Economic development has resulted in a great threat to sustainability of human living environments. For sustainable development of the economy and the environment, green industry standards have gained preference. Proper evaluation of the green industry would elucidate its characteristics and provide a point of reference for regional green industrial planning. A novel model for fuzzy control model is here established which enable comprehensive and flexible evaluation. Working examples demonstrate the performance agility of the model.

Keywords: Green industry evaluation, fuzzy comprehensive, fuzzy control

1. Introduction

In China, the economy is in a state of rapid development, with increasing standards of income, yet quality of living environments are generally worsening. For sustainable development of the economy and the environment, low-carbon green industry has become the choice. By analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of different green industries, a proper evaluation can be prepared to provide a planning reference for regional green industry. There are few studies available for evaluation of the green industry, most of which are based on limited screening indexes, not comprehensive, and lack quality indicators. In this paper, a fuzzy comprehensive evaluation model and a fuzzy control model are combined to make a new model, which uses qualitative variables as indices to evaluate the green industry from different angles. This will help to provide better flexibility and maneuverability.

In some studies, a precise mathematical model is not established, which problem is addressed here by the

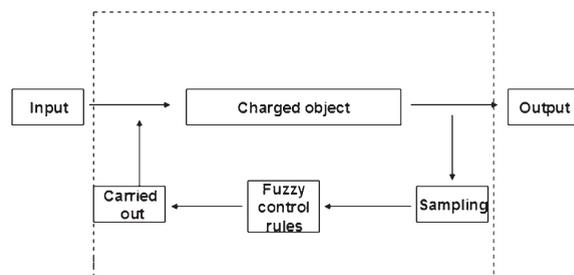


Fig. 1. Schematic of fuzzy control.

fuzzy theory, composed of three steps for complete evaluation study (Fig. 1). This article is presented in three parts to build a green industry evaluation model: the set of indicators, the design of fuzzy control rules, and the evaluation results.

2. Literature review

Fuzzy theory has been used to study many aspects, which have come to include, through continuous development and improvement, medical, military, and management fields without previously-established mathematical models. Contributors to development of fuzzy theory include H.B. Zhou, who applied the

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fuzzy theory to practical industry [6], Y.C. Hsueh, who decomposed fuzzy systems and their application in direct adaptive fuzzy control [23] and Y.B. Liu, who used fuzzy logic control method to study airplane [22]. Fuzzy control was used to control finely-tuned robots by M. Fateh [10]. J.E. Feng used fuzzy control to study multiple fuzzy relations [8] and Liu Bing applied fuzzy control methods in the study of transformer cooling systems [2]. Essentially, fuzzy theory has been explored from a wide variety of perspectives and applied successfully within many disparate research areas [11, 12, 15]. Additionally, there has been research into scientific and technological aspects of fuzzy theory by L.D. Chen [9], S. Zhang [14] and C.P. Chen [3]. Currently, evaluations of China’s green industry are sparse, while most studies still focus on the selected-index system. Fuzzy theory is applied to evaluation, though it lacks sufficient flexibility for evaluation of the main subject based on targets, stages or levels of evaluation, to fill which void, the approach of combined comprehensive evaluation model and the fuzzy control is applied for flexible and comprehensive green industry evaluation.

This paper addresses several issues as follows. The green industry evaluation index set is presented in

Section 3. The establishment of evaluation model is designed in Section 4. The application of green industry evaluation model is conducted in Section 5. And Section 6 presents the conclusion.

3. Green industry evaluation index set

The key to green industry assessment is choice of evaluation indices system, selected based on the characteristics and evaluation of the main objective facts. The indices chosen comprehensively integrate those of foreign authorities [5, 7, 16–18] with those of domestic authority, according to the characteristics of the domestic green industry [1, 13]. Additionally, indices are divided into green production, green consumption, and green environment, with a specific indicator system shown in Table 1.

4. The establishment of evaluating model for green industry

4.1. Fuzzy comprehensive evaluation model

4.1.1. Green industry evaluation factors identified targets set

Assume green industry evaluation factors set is B , which is divided into n subsets according its properties, such that $B = B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3 \dots B_n$, where the intersection is an empty set for any two sets. Thus, a collection of the first layer of the evaluation factors may be: $B_1 = [B_1 B_2 B_3 \dots B_8]$, consequently, a set of first k layer evaluation factors is $B_k = [B_{k,1} B_{k,2} B_{k,3} \dots B_{k,n}]$, where n is the number of each of the evaluation.

4.1.2. Quantification science and technology index value

There are many methods to determine the environmental weight of the green industry, which are best selected according to specific characteristics and particulars of the situation. We applied the analytic hierarchy process to determine green industry impact, due to a hierarchy inherent in the factors shown above. First, the hierarchy system was formulated in response to the relationship between factors of the system, while indices of each floor were established in pair-wise comparison, under expert consultation, to obtain the judgment matrix, $R = (r_{ij})$. The elements of each layer with respect to weighted layer criteria were deduced

Table 1
Green industry evaluation index system

No.	Level index	Secondary indicators
1	Green production	Total coal consumption
2		Tertiary Industry, agriculture, forestry and fishery, service sector of primary industry output as percentage of total regional GDP
3		Ratio of large-scale heavy chemical industrial output to industrial output
4		Total industrial soot emissions
5		Ratio of the total environmental protection investment to GDP
6		Water recycling rate of large-scale industrial enterprises
7		Carbon production
8		Zero-carbon energy accounting
9	Green consumption	Percent of urban public transport
10		Elasticity of energy consumption
11		Per capita energy consumption
12		Gas consumption of large-scale industry
13	Green environment	Utilization rate of green energy
14		Forest coverage (%)
15		Urban reforestation
16		Sewage
17		Erosion area (km ²)
18		Exhaust gas emissions
19		Carbon emission intensity

according to the maximum Eigen values and their Eigenvectors, applicable to the above matrix. Here, W_i is the weight of index, such that index level-indicator weights are given as: $W_i = [W_{i1} \ W_{i2} \ W_{i3} \ \dots \ W_{in}]$, while $W_{i1} + W_{i2} + W_{i3} + \dots + W_{in} = 1$.

4.1.3. Dividing reviews ratings

Let Z denote the reviews ratings, i.e. $Z = [Z_1 \ Z_2 \ Z_3 \ \dots \ Z_p]$. Let p denote the number of the evaluation objects. Fuzzy evaluation level cannot be applied directly here, so the reviews ratings are $Z = [Z_1 \ Z_2 \ Z_3 \ Z_4 \ Z_5] = [A, B, C, D, E] = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]$. If the index is in the middle of these evaluation levels, $[2, 4, 6, 8, 10]$ can also be used.

4.1.4. Establish fuzzy evaluation matrix

The fuzzy evaluation matrix was established to build an evaluation index, where the degree, r_{ij} , of B_{ij} belonging to comment, t , was obtained by expert evaluation method or the actual survey methods. Thus, a fuzzy judgment decision matrix is as follows:

$$R_i = \begin{bmatrix} r_{1,1} & r_{1,2} & r_{1,3} & \dots & r_{1,n} \\ r_{2,1} & r_{2,2} & r_{2,3} & \dots & r_{2,n} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ r_{n,1} & r_{n,2} & r_{n,3} & \dots & r_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$; $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$; $0 < r_{ij} < 1$.

The determined membership should then be divided into qualitative and quantitative indicators. For qualitative indicators, may be obtained from the level metrics of comments $Z = [Z_1 \ Z_2 \ Z_3 \ \dots \ Z_p] = [\text{better, good, fair, poor, worse}] = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]$. Quantitative indicators may be divided into three types to determine their value: partial small, partial large and intermediate. To determine the appropriate membership functions, specific characteristics of the object may be compared with the above three class-types. Membership functions may then be determined by fuzzy statistical method or fuzzy distribution. Following are trapezoidal distribution formulas.

Partial small indicators can be described thus,

$$R = \begin{cases} 1 & f(x) \geq \min(f) \\ \frac{\max(f) - f(x)}{\min(f) - f(x)} & \min(f) \leq f(x) \leq \max(f) \\ 0 & f(x) \geq \max(f) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

For partial large indicators, we have

$$R = \begin{cases} 1 & f(x) \geq \min(f) \\ \frac{f(x) - \min(f)}{\min(f) - f(x)} & \min(f) \leq f(x) \leq \max(f) \\ 0 & f(x) \leq \max(f) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

While intermediate targets are obtained from:

$$R = \begin{cases} 0 & \min f(f) \leq f(x) \leq \max(f) \\ \frac{2(f(x) - \min(f))}{\min(f) - f(x)} & \max(f) \leq f(x) \leq \min(f) \\ \frac{2(\max(f) - f(x))}{f(x) - \min f(f)} & f(x) \leq \max(f) \gg \cap f(x) \geq \min(f) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

In Equation (1) to (3), $f(x)$ represents the Eigen value, while $\max(f)$ represents the upper limit of the same index of all Eigen values. $\min(f)$ is the lower limit corresponding to the same index of all Eigen values.

4.1.5. Fuzzy comprehensive evaluation

The weight vector and membership functions are coupled, so science and technology evaluation vectors can be drawn, vector $H = W \cdot R = [h_1 \ h_2 \ h_3 \ \dots \ h_n]$, from which comparison with the configured rating would be made the final evaluation. The total of the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation model is given as Equation (4).

$$Q_i = \sum_{i,j=1}^n W_{i,j} \cdot f(B_{i,j}) \cdot Z^T \quad (4)$$

4.2. The establishment of fuzzy control rules

The fuzzy control rule, which is actually stated set of multiple conditions, is an important part of the fuzzy control [4]. In this paper, the rule statement mode settings, in which evaluation levels are given as $Z = [Z_1 \ Z_2 \ Z_3 \ Z_4 \ Z_5] = [\text{better, good, fair, poor, worse}]$, which in turn= $[A, B, C, D, E]$, behave as in the following partial example (space not permitting full):

- If A and A and A, then AAA;
- If A and B and A, then ABA;
- If A and B and B, then ABB;
- If B and B and B, then BBB;
- If B and A and A, then BAA;
-
- If E and E and E, then EEE.

5. Application of green industry evaluation model

The data for this evaluation came from Dalian municipality, spanning 2007–2009, selecting of expert evaluation method to evaluate the data and indicators. Due to space limitations, only the data from 2008 is given here to detail the evaluation process. In order to reduce the deviation of evaluated results, before evaluating green industry development, we applied the robust PLS approach [20], for prediction and diagnosis against outliers and missing KPI-related data.

During the evaluation process, qualitative variables take five evaluation ratings. Index systems were rated using the Delphi method to represent expert opinion. Weights of indices were obtained by using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), from which the final result is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_1 &= [0.16 \ 0.16 \ 0.07 \ 0.11 \ 0.16 \ 0.11 \ 0.09 \ 0.14] \\
 W_2 &= [0.20 \ 0.28 \ 0.14 \ 0.14 \ 0.24] \\
 W_3 &= [0.22 \ 0.18 \ 0.18 \ 0.15 \ 0.15 \ 0.12]
 \end{aligned}$$

The level proportion method was used to grade indexes. Statistical results are shown as follows.

$$R_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.0 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.1 & 0.6 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.0 \\ 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.0 \\ 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.2 & 0.7 & 0.1 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.2 & 0.7 & 0.1 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.5 \\ 0.0 & 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The membership coefficient vector $R = W_i \cdot R_i$, may be obtained from the above, whose membership matrix composition is given by:

$$h_1 = [0.027 \ 0.140 \ 0.317 \ 0.325 \ 0.203]$$

$$h_2 = [0.076 \ 0.264 \ 0.412 \ 0.196 \ 0.052]$$

$$h_3 = [0.072 \ 0.132 \ 0.290 \ 0.386 \ 0.120]$$

Based on the data above, the final results can be calculated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1 &= h_1 \cdot Z^T = [0.027 \ 0.140 \ 0.317 \ 0.325 \ 0.203] \\
 &\cdot [9 \ 7 \ 5 \ 3 \ 1]^T = 3.986
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_2 &= h_2 \cdot Z^T = [0.076 \ 0.264 \ 0.412 \ 0.196 \ 0.052] \\
 &\cdot [9 \ 7 \ 5 \ 3 \ 1]^T = 5.232
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_3 &= h_3 \cdot Z^T = [0.072 \ 0.132 \ 0.290 \ 0.386 \ 0.120] \\
 &\cdot [9 \ 7 \ 5 \ 3 \ 1]^T = 4.3
 \end{aligned}$$

Compared the above results and the evaluation rating $Z = [Z_1 \ Z_2 \ Z_3 \ Z_4 \ Z_5] = [A, B, C, D, E]$, we have $Q_1 = 3.986 = D$, $Q_2 = 5.232 = C$, $Q_3 = 4.3 = D$.

In order to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the evaluation results, this paper applied FDI method [21] to process the entire data inspection. Since this data contains qualitative variables, many of which are factors beyond measure, this paper references data-driven design of robust fault detection system [19] to test the entire inspection process. Results from the preceding showed no data-processing error, which indicates credible evaluation results.

Evaluation results can be obtained by fuzzy control rules. By the methods in rule here, if D and C and D, then DCD, thus the evaluation rating of green industry from DCD in Dalian (2008) showed that the ‘greenness’ of industry and environment were poor for that year in Dalian City. Additionally, ratings for the green industry for two other years in Dalian appear in Table 2, where the green industry rating for Dalian displays a downward trend, mainly in regard to green production. We believe this is to be caused by the rapid pace of industrial development causing increased waste emissions, while not being effectively controlled, thus reducing the level of evaluation. Additionally, the ratings for 2008 and 2009 were similar, due either to the number of factories reaching a stable level or effectively controlling waste

Table 2
The evaluation level of green industry in Dalian for 3 years

	Part1	Part2	Part3	result
2007	D	C	D	DCD
2008	C	C	C	CCD
2009	D	C	D	DCD

emissions with an increase in number of factories. Nevertheless, the level of the green industry was in decline, and environmental pollution also may be intensified.

6. Conclusions

As it can be seen from the above examples, the evaluated level of green industry in Dalian was low and showed a downward trend, suggesting that the local government should intensify supervision and management, and should encourage green business innovation and improvement, making for harmonious economic and environmental development. Environmental protection and economic development are equally important for the survival of mankind. We cannot simply focus on the development of our basic needs while ignoring the quality of living space. 'Green' industry is an inevitable choice for sustainable economic and environmental development. To evaluate the green industry, there is a need for greater in-depth and comprehensive understanding of the development of green industries, such that government may provide assistance to support environmental goals, and to encourage their creation. This model not only evaluates green businesses based on goals, stages or levels of evaluation, but can also be flexibly calculated, based on different indicator systems with strong functionality and extensive practical features. There is much room for improvement, which will lead to a better future.

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