

Article

Research on Static Evaluation of Economic Value of “Distributed PV +” Model

Yuanying Chi ^{1,*}, Ruoyang Li ^{1,2}, Jialin Li ³ and Shuxia Yang ³¹ School of Economics and Management, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China; bjlry62120626@126.com² State Grid Beijing Electric Power Company, Beijing 100054, China³ School of Economics and Management, North China Electric Power University, Beijing 102206, China; iceyljl@126.com (J.L.); yshx@ncepu.edu.cn (S.Y.)

* Correspondence: goodcyy@bjut.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-15810487816

Abstract: Due to the shortage of fossil energy, environmental pollution, climate change and a series of problems, China is developing photovoltaic (PV) energy and other clean sources of energy. The flexible application of photovoltaic energy makes is an ideal choice. First, this paper clearly describes the significance of the economic value of a PV + model, analyzes its composition of , and then builds the PV + economic value evaluation model. Finally, a PV + model from the agriculture and aquaculture industry is taken as an example to evaluate its economic value. Through data calculations, the feasibility of the PV + economic value evaluation model proposed in this paper is verified. The results show that the model can not only promote the development of photovoltaic energy, but also bring a spillover value to the decentralized economy. The contributions of this paper are as follows: (1) The existence of the spillover value of a PV + model is proposed for the first time. (2) The value of the distributed PV + model is revealed from its essential attributes and characteristics, and a method for the quantitative calculation of the spillover value is proposed. (3) Three cases of the spillover value for the economic value of the PV + model are proposed, and the relationship between the spillover value and local adoption of PV + model to absorb distributed PV is discussed.

Keywords: distributed PV +; economic value; static evaluation; utility function

Citation: Chi, Y.; Li, R.; Li, J.; Yang, S. Research on Static Evaluation of Economic Value of “Distributed PV +” Model. *Sustainability* **2024**, *16*, 2785. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16072785>

Academic Editor: George Kyriakarakos

Received: 8 February 2024

Revised: 16 March 2024

Accepted: 21 March 2024

Published: 27 March 2024



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Solar energy has the advantages of cleanliness, safety, relative universality, sufficient resources, and potential low costs, playing an important role in the development of clean energy. New electric power systems are required to develop and utilize photovoltaic energy, which has been widely recognized and applied worldwide as a common form of solar energy resource utilization, and in the long process of its development, it continues to improve material technology, transportation technology and production technology, so as to promote the cross-use of solar photovoltaic technology and other fields, forming a photovoltaic + model.

There are several studies on distributed PV on an international scale. Distributed photovoltaic energy refers to distributed photovoltaic power generation. Photovoltaic power generation is divided into two forms: centralized and distributed. Distributed photovoltaic power generation refers to a form of photovoltaic power generation that is built near the user's site, operates in a way that is characterized by self-generated self-use on the user's side, excess electricity coming online, and balanced adjustments in the distribution system. The “PV + model” has mainly been proposed in China, and the same issue is known as “agrivoltaics” and “industrial photovoltaic” in other countries. In the SCI/SSCI literature database, which includes agrivoltaics and industrial photovoltaics as search

topics, the earliest agrivoltaics paper was published in 2016, and the first paper on industrial photovoltaic was published even earlier.

By reading the above literature, we found that international research on agricultural and industrial PV is mainly in the following fields: firstly, research on the benefits of “agricultural PV” and “industrial PV”; secondly, research on the technology of combining PV with agriculture and the industry; and thirdly, the economic analysis of agricultural PV and industrial PV. The representative literature is as follows: photovoltaic power can increase the production of various crops, protect plants from the surplus of solar energy, and maintain food supplies [1]. Agrivoltaics can increase the ecological benefits of AV by improving soil health and biodiversity [2]. The advantages of agrivoltaic technology are rural electrification, water conservation, increased industrial output, sustainable income generation, and the reduced use of pesticides [3]. Crops and solar photovoltaics (PV) are combined with agrophotovoltaics to provide sustainable development benefits for land, energy, and water systems [4]. Installing photovoltaic boards in public buildings is a strategy to meet the demand for residential energy, especially for families without photovoltaic devices for their own use [5]. In order to accelerate the adoption of the technology, we should clarify the meaning and classification of agrivoltaic technology, develop appropriate standards, and formulate rules and frameworks in favor of agrivoltaic technology, as well as developing programs and policies to stimulate the adoption of agrivoltaic technology [6]. Agricultural photovoltaic demonstration projects have been carried out all over the world and experience has been gained in various design solutions for commercial use [7]. The potential effects of agricultural photovoltaic design characteristics on the microclimates of solar farms and solar photovoltaic module surface temperatures were investigated [8]. Growing crops under photovoltaic (PV) conditions is a huge challenge due to insufficient light transmission [9]. Various databases and industry standards should be used to optimize and design agricultural power systems [10]. Insights into the design and implementation of onboard photovoltaic systems for electric vehicles are discussed. Novel and efficient methods to maximize the performance of on-board photovoltaic systems are proposed [11]. In order to analyze the optimal billing scenario, we compared three billing methods, including plant capacity factor, excess energy conversion, levelized cost of energy (LCOE), net present value (NPV), payback period, and feasibility index (PI) [12]. The economic viability of investing in industrial PV systems of different sizes (200 kw, 400 kw, 1 mw, and 5 mw) is analyzed in terms of the net present value (NPV) and discounted payback period (DPBT) [13]. In the case of a photovoltaic self-consumption system in an industrial park in the Basque Country (northern Spain), an economic efficiency analysis found that economic viability depends to a large extent on the compensation generated by the self-consumption of electricity and its injection into the grid, as well as on the assumed changes in the price of electricity [14]. An economic evaluation methodology and an optimal allocation model for industrial photovoltaic microgrids are proposed using levelized energy costs, emission reduction benefits, and the payback period as economic indicators [15].

In China, there are more research results on “PV +” and less on technical issues (which is reflected in international research), with representative results as follows: The organic combination of photovoltaic energy and agriculture has given birth to a new model of the integrated development of traditional agriculture and new energy [16]. According to the comprehensive evaluation value, the seedling suitability of different soybean varieties in a photovoltaic environment was explored [17]. In the context of the “double carbon” goal, the photovoltaic industry accelerated its development, combined with other industries in power generation, such as planting, animal husbandry, and fisheries, to achieve diversified development. The development of “agricultural light complementarity”, “animal husbandry light complementarity”, “fishing light complementarity” and other models can maximize the composite use of land resources, save land, and achieve a win-win situation of economic and ecological benefits [18]. According to the different

climate, soil, and terrain conditions in different regions, the combination of planting corresponding to medicinal plants and photovoltaic power generation in different regions can provide a feasible path for the construction of new energy and the development of traditional Chinese medicine [19]. Photovoltaic agricultural greenhouses, as a new type of agricultural planting greenhouse, mainly refers to the installation of solar panels on top of traditional agricultural greenhouses for solar power generation, which can meet the needs of different crops in greenhouses in terms of light, promoting the green, clean, and sustainable development of China's agriculture [20]. Based on the analysis of the causes and composition of photovoltaic agriculture, the symbiotic elements, symbiotic efficiency standards, and symbiotic systems of photovoltaic agriculture are studied [21]. Building photovoltaic power stations in desert areas can not only improve the quality desert land, but also provide high-quality clean power to the local area [22]. The current situation and typical model of photovoltaic agriculture development in the Hangzhou area were analyzed, and countermeasures were suggested according to the restricting factors and main difficulties of photovoltaic agriculture [23]. A new design of a distributed power generation scenario was presented, in which citrus is grown under the supplementary light power generation panel. By adding a light transfer film on a supplementary light power generation panel, a useless light wave is transformed into beneficial light wave, increasing the photosynthesis effect of citrus plants and maximizing the proportion of photovoltaic energy on the supplementary light power generation panel [24].

It can be seen from the above literature that the PV + model only emerged in recent years. In practice, the PV + model has been widely used and received praised, and it has a trend of continuous development. Research on PV + mainly focuses on three aspects: summarizing the effect of the PV + model in agriculture, the industry, energy storage and other aspects; exploring in which fields and industries the photovoltaic + mode can be implemented; and improving implemented of the PV + model.

From the above international and Chinese research results, the future of the photovoltaic + model will form a new direction of development, where there is a lot of room for in-depth research on the economic value of photovoltaic + model. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the economic value of PV + projects in order to provide a decision-making basis for their development.

There have been many achievements in the study of this model's economic value, and various methods have been used to measure its economic value in many fields.

The economic value of triadic patents was studied using a regression analysis method [25]. The economic and social value of forests were studied using a potential function to build a coupling model [26]. A bio-economic model was used to derive the economic value of target vessels for national sheep breeding [27]. Economic value was assessed using the travel cost method (TCM) in Kilim Karst Geoforest Park, Langkawi, Malaysia [28]. The statistical tool of structural equation modeling was used to study economic value of a palm plantation in North Sumatera [29]. The total value generated by spearfishing tournaments in two areas of eastern Australia was estimated using the travel cost approach [30], and the economic value and cultural value were compared [31]. In a sustainability assessment using economic value added [32], the regression analysis method was adopted to calculate the economic value of patent portfolios [33], such as The Economic Value of Wind Energy Nowcasting [34]. The common methods for evaluating the economic value of ecosystem services are compared, such as the market price method, shadow price method, alternative cost method, and equivalent factor method [35]. The GREET model is used to estimate the pollutant emissions from urban freight roads and rail transportation, creating the opportunity to design an economic value calculation model [36]. Based on the meta-analysis method, the economic value of grassland ecosystems and other ecosystem services in China was systematically evaluated [37]. The economic value of the digital economy is summarized from five perspectives, including reducing transaction costs, the relationship between supply and demand, real-time interactions, promoting knowledge diffusion, effectively supporting innovation, and developing

a shared economy [38]. The economic value realization path in environmental attributes of renewable energy power under different mechanisms [39] and the economic value of forest carbon sink in Shanxi province were estimated using the carbon tax method [40]. The ecosystem service functions of the cascade reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Yellow River are divided into production and supply, environmental regulation, and recreation. Production and supply and recreation belong to the direct use value, and the economic value is estimated by referencing the market value. The value of the environmental regulation function belongs to the indirect use value, and the economic value is estimated using the shadow engineering method [41].

The economic value of environmental goods is evaluated using the method of conditional value [42]. The economic value evaluation of scenic tourism resources mainly adopts the income reduction method (ICM), recreation cost method (EM), hedonic pricing method (HPM), travel cost method (TCM), and conditional value method (CVM) [43]. The cost method and Delphi method are used to evaluate the economic value of historical buildings [44]. The contingent valuation method, the replacement cost approach, and market pricing approach are used to evaluate the economic value of a regional ecological environment [45]. By compiling the energy table of water resources for an eco-economic system, the contribution rate of water resource energy is calculated to evaluate its economic value [46]. In evaluating the economic value, methods such as the direct economic value assessment based on willingness to pay (WTP), indirect economic value assessment based on the agent market and traditional market, and quantitative analysis economic value process benefit assessment were used [47]. An economic value evaluation model of a battery energy storage system is established with the highest economy value as the objective function, and the optimal capacity configuration scheme of battery energy storage system is obtained using a genetic algorithm [48]. The value evaluation methods include market price valuation, the normative decision-making model, the descriptive behavioral response model, and contingent valuation. These four methods have their own advantages and disadvantages and need to be integrated in practice [49].

To sum up, firstly, researchers are paying more and more attention to the evaluation of economic value. Economic value research can provide decision support for governments, enterprises, and individuals. The study of economic value can help optimize the allocation of resources. Second, Chinese and foreign scholars have used a variety of methods to calculate economic value in different fields, so there are many methods to calculate direct economic value. Third, the existing calculation essentially only considers the direct economic value of the research object, that is, the directly obtained monetary expression, and ignores the spillover value of the research object.

Research on the spillover value has also led to some achievements.

The panel data model and the spatial panel lag model are constructed to analyze the significant positive spillover effect of emerging industry spatial agglomeration in Anhui province [50]. The influence of the degree of industrial advancement on the spillover effect of the economic strength of cities is empirically examined by constructing a spatial Durbin model [51]. The cross-sectional data differential method is used to study the spillover benefits of targeted poverty alleviation [52]. By selecting relevant data from 2016 to 2021 for 30 provinces in China, the interaction and spatial spillover effects between circulation digitalization and industrial structure upgrading are discussed by establishing the coupling coordination model and the spatial simultaneous equation [53]. Based on provincial panel data from 2008 to 2020, this paper empirically tested the mechanism path and spatial impact of rural industry integration on agricultural carbon emissions by constructing the intermediary effect model and the spatial Durbin model [54]. Based on the database of community change data from a 10-year census in the United States, the direct and indirect (overflow) effect of the community changes is analyzed using the space Durbin model [55]. The heterogeneous overflow effect of external direct investment can be fully understood through traditional panel models, space Durbin models (SDM), and threshold models [56].

As can be seen from the above, the spillover value has aroused attention from researchers in many aspects. However, existing research on the spillover value mainly focuses on whether there is a spillover effect, and most of the methods used are statistical tests and the Durbin model. There are no studies on calculating the spillover value.

Based on the above studies, this paper evaluates the economic value of the distributed PV + model from two aspects, direct economic value and spillover value, in order to provide a decision-making basis for promoting the development of the PV + model.

The main areas researched in this paper are as follows: (1) the necessity of an economic value assessment of the photovoltaic (PV +) model; (2) the economic value composition “Distributed PV +” model; the (3) economic value evaluation model of “distributed PV +” model; and the (4) application of the economic value of a “distributed PV +” model.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 is related to processing methods; it includes evaluating the significance of PV +, analyzing the composition of PV + model economic value, and constructing PV + model economic value evaluation model. Section 3 describes the PV + model economic value assessment case analysis. Section 4 describes the issues related to the economic value evaluation of “distributed PV +” model. Section 5 presents the conclusions.

2. Methods

2.1. Research Ideas

The economic value of the distributed PV + model is used to measure the benefits of economic actors and other relevant actors from distributed PV + products and services, with currency as a unified unit of measurement. Firstly, the significance of studying the economic value of PV + is explained. Secondly, the composition of distributed PV + economic value is analyzed, and then an economic value assessment model for each part is established. The economic value of each part of distributed PV + is calculated separately according to the composition of the distributed PV + economic value. Finally, the economic value of each part is calculated to obtain the distributed photovoltaic + economic value. The research ideas are shown in Figure 1.

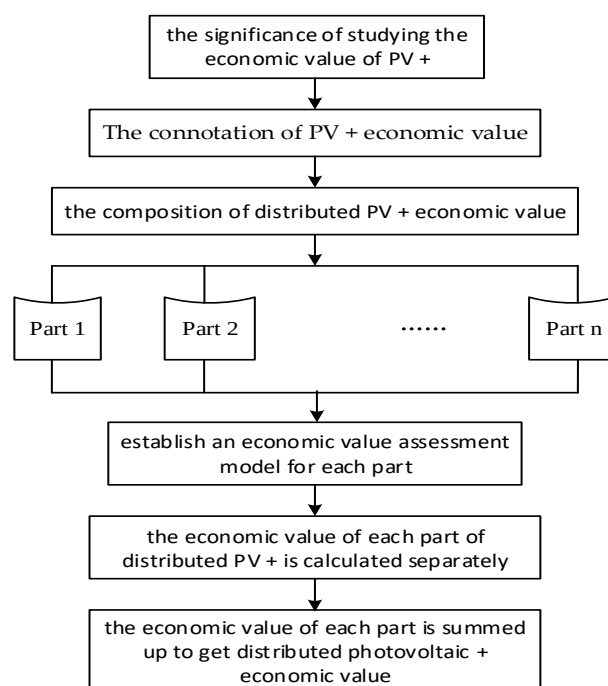


Figure 1. Research idea for the economic value evaluation of the distributed PV + model.

2.2. The Significance of Evaluating the Economic Value of the PV + Model

The purpose of studying economic value is to help us better understand and evaluate the importance and effectiveness of the PV + model. The significance of evaluating the economic value of the PV + model is reflected in the following aspects:

(1) PV + combines solar power generation with other industries or fields, such as agriculture, construction, transportation, etc., to promote the development of the clean energy industry. This will help reduce our dependence on traditional fossil fuels and carbon emissions.

(2) The construction and operation of PV + requires a large amount of investment and human resources, thus creating jobs and driving the development of related industrial chains. By analyzing the economic contribution of PV +, we can provide a basis for formulating policies and strategies to promote economic growth.

(3) Solar power is a form of renewable energy that can replace the traditional method of energy supply, reduce energy consumption and costs, and improve energy efficiency. Photovoltaic + operation can save energy costs for enterprises and individuals.

(4) Solar energy is a widely distributed and renewable energy, and through the application of photovoltaic +, scattered solar energy resources can be converted into electricity, reducing the demand for traditional energy, and improving the stability and reliability of the energy supply. The development of photovoltaic + can alleviate the pressure on energy supply and demand.

(5) Assessing the economic value of the PV + model can provide decision-making support for governments, enterprises, and individuals, and by assessing the impact and benefits of PV+, it can help decision makers make more informed decisions and choose more economically valuable programs.

In short, evaluating the economic value of the PV + model can provide decision-making support for governments, enterprises and individuals, and optimize the allocation of energy resources from the perspective of the whole of society. Evaluating the economic value of PV + model will help promote the development of the clean energy industry. Evaluating the economic value of the PV + model can guide relevant stakeholders to formulate market strategies, product pricing and marketing strategies, and improve market competitiveness.

2.3. Analysis of the Economic Value of the “Distributed PV +” Model

2.3.1. Distributed PV + Mode

The “distributed photovoltaic +” model focuses on the use of distributed photovoltaic energy, forming a specific output and sharing model combining photovoltaic and decentralized economic entities. This model revolves around the use of distributed photovoltaic power generation. Diversified economic entities will form multiple scattered points. They are not connected to form an economic network together. They are independent, which makes the points scattered (Figure 2). Figure 2a–c show the one, two or even multiple decentralized economic units around distributed renewable energy separately.

There is a wide range of decentralized economic entities, so distributed photovoltaic can be integrated with agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, processing industry, etc., to form a “distributed photovoltaic +” model, accelerate the development of regional distributed photovoltaic power, and expand distributed photovoltaic development and application scenarios, with local utilization as the main objective.

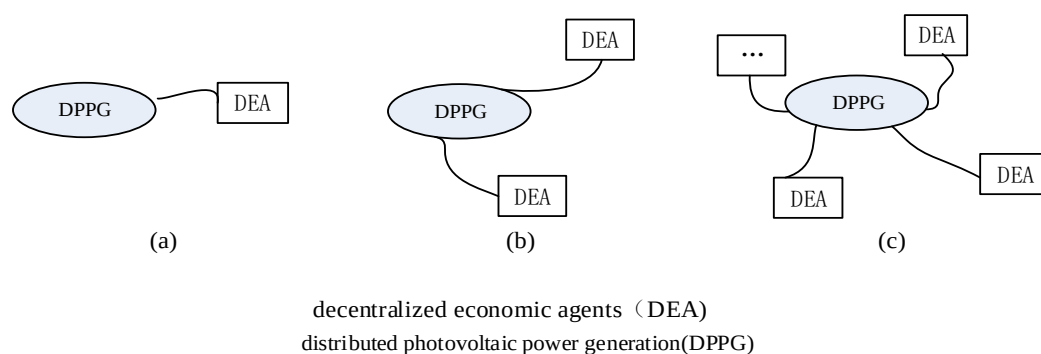


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of “distributed PV +” mode.

Taking photovoltaic + agriculture as an example, in the design, construction, and operation process of a photovoltaic power station, the space necessary for agricultural planting and breeding is reserved to ensure that while the normal power generation of photovoltaic power station is ongoing, the growth needs of plants and animals are met. The effect and benefit of agro-light complementarity are achieved, and the integration and innovation of ecological agriculture and circular agriculture technology models are realized. This will provide strong technical support for the sustainable development of agriculture.

2.3.2. Economic Value Composition of “Distributed PV +” Model

With the policy promotion of the energy revolution and the continuous maturity of new energy power generation technology, the mode innovation of the integrated development of new energy represented by “photovoltaic +” continues to emerge, and the formation of “photovoltaic + fishery”, “photovoltaic + processing industry”, “photovoltaic + agriculture”, etc., has been explored. It can be seen that “photovoltaic +” is an emerging form of photovoltaic development. This solves the problem of the power supply needed for relevant economic entities, avoids the situation of land conflict between the photovoltaic industry and relevant economic entities, and sells extra electricity to the grid. At the same time, agriculture, fisheries, and the processing industry have products or services to sell and will earn a certain income, and thus the “distributed photovoltaic +” model has a high economic value.

The economic value of the “distributed PV +” model refers to the economic output of distributed PV + for people, including the products and services provided by distributed PV + (agricultural products, forest products, aquatic products, processing products, etc.), the income from photovoltaic power generation, and other economic output generated by the use of distributed PV power generation in this model. The economic value evaluation is the estimation of the output of distributed photovoltaic + services and products by economic laws. The output of different photovoltaic + products and services is converted into monetary units by means of prices, which should generally be accounted for over the course of one year. The economic value of the “distributed photovoltaic+” model mainly consists of the following four aspects:

(1) Product revenue. The “Distributed PV +” model gains revenue by selling the corresponding products.

(2) Income from power generation. Power generation income is an important index to evaluate the economic value of a distributed photovoltaic system. By considering the installed capacity of the photovoltaic system, power generation, electricity prices, subsidy policies, and other factors, the annual power generation income of the system can be calculated.

(3) Cost savings. Distributed photovoltaic systems can reduce reliance on the traditional power grid, thereby reducing users’ electricity bills. By comparing the power purchase cost of a distributed photovoltaic system with the power purchase cost of a traditional grid, the cost savings of users can be assessed.

(4) Spillover value

PV + model spillover value refers to the added value of PV + that is relevant to stakeholders (PV investors, decentralized economic entities, consumers who buy PV + products or services), which is the outward extension of PV + value, and the non-subjective willingness to extend to relevant stakeholders, thereby increasing the economic value of relevant parties. Therefore, the spillover value can bring additional added value to the relevant entities of the distributed PV + model.

From the perspective of economic entities, due to the low price of distributed photovoltaic, the cost of products (services) is reduced, and the purchase frequency and purchase amount of this type of commodity are increased, making the commodity more competitive in the market.

From the perspective of utility value theory, the reason why consumers buy products (services) in PV + is to obtain the maximum satisfaction from their total utility and marginal utility. PV + products (services) not only meet the functional needs of such consumers, but also meet the psychological needs of consumers in the pursuit of low prices.

From the perspective of externality theory, the economic value of the PV + model can not only lead to market competitive advantages and consumer attention towards decentralized economic entities, but also extend to other organizations or interest groups; therefore, the PV+ model economic value also has externalities and spillover values, and the spillover value has positive or negative externalities.

The price of distributed photovoltaic power generation is lower than the price of grid electricity. For the “distributed photovoltaic +” project, the cost of products (services) is reduced, and the revenue of products sold is increased. From the perspective of microeconomics, the sales volume of products will be increased because the cost is reduced, and the increased sales volume is obtained from photovoltaic power generation. Due to the reduction in cost, buyers will obtain the same utility and reduce expenditure, which is equivalent to increasing their real wages. These two parts of value are only available in the “distributed PV +” mode, which is the spillover value of the distributed PV + model mentioned in this paper. In other words, the spillover value of “distributed PV +” refers to the increased sales of products or services caused by the reduction in product (service) costs and the salaries of consumers, who achieve the same utility and spend less money (equivalent to an increase in real wages) in addition to the direct benefits of distributed PV generation. Table 1 shows the economic value composition of the “distributed PV +” model.

Table 1. The economic value composition of the “distributed PV +” model.

Value Category	Functional Expression	Value Quantity Index
(1) Product revenue	Provide products (services)	Product (service) value S_1
(2) Power generation revenue	Photovoltaic power generation	Photovoltaic power generation value S_2
(3) Cost saving	Reduce the costs of economic entities	Reduce electricity bills S_3
(4) Spillover value	Increase income	The value of increased sales of products (services) S_4 The value of changes in real wages S_5

2.4. “Distributed PV +” Economic Value Evaluation Model

To calculate the value of “distributed PV +”, methods such as the market value method and alternative cost method can be used. Table 2 is the symbol description used in the value calculation of “distributed PV +”.

Table 2. Description of symbols.

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
S_1	Product (service) Value (CNY)	S_2	Revenue of distributed photovoltaic power generation
S_3	Reduced electricity expenses	S_4	Value brought by increased sales of products (services)
S_5	The value of changes in actual wages	Q_i	Sales volume of i -th product (service), $i = 1 \dots m$
P_{ci}	Market price of the i -th product	B_i	The total amount of photovoltaic power consumed in the i product/year
P_k	The price of distributed photovoltaic power generation	P_n	The electricity price from the power grid
Δp	The decrease in electricity prices due to the use of distributed photovoltaics	w_i	Income from purchasing the i -th product (service) combination by P_{ci}
w_i'	The amount of currency required to reach the utility level before the price change for the i -th product (service) after the price change	P_{ci}'	The market price of the i -th product after using distributed photovoltaic power generation $P_{ci}' = P_{ci} - (P_n - P_k)$
y_i	Sales volume of the product (Service) A_i	P_{2i}	The price at which the consumer (cluster) consumes another product A_i while consuming the i -th product
A_i	In the utility function, another product combined with the i -th product	y_i'	Sales volume of product (service) A_i after price change
Q_{zi}	The change in demand for the i -th product (service) caused by cost reduction ($P_n - P_k$)	Q_i'	Sales volume of the i -th product (service) after price change
		L_i	The total increase in actual income of the i -th product (service) user caused by cost reduction ($P_n - P_{k2}$)

(1) Product (service) value

People can obtain various substances (services) from “distributed PV +” that can be exchanged in the market, such as food, wood, medicinal materials, agricultural products,

catering services, etc., because these products are directly sold in the market, so the market value method can be used when calculating the value of products (services) in “distributed PV +”; see Formula (1).

$$S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^m Q_i P'_{ci} \quad (1)$$

(2) Value of photovoltaic power generation

Photovoltaic power generation is sold directly to customers, and the market value method can also be used to calculate the value of photovoltaic power generation; see Equation (2).

$$S_2 = \sum_{i=1}^m B_i P_k \quad (2)$$

(3) Cost reduces value

When economic agents produce goods or services, the price of electricity is part of the cost. The cost reduction of a product or service is reflected in the reduction in electricity price. The cost reduction value of economic entities over a year should be the electricity price difference of before and after the use of the distributed photovoltaic energy according to the quantity of the product (services) produced. The calculation formula is shown in Equation (3).

$$S_3 = (P_n - P_k)Q_i \quad (3)$$

(4) Spillover value

The spillover value is the sum of the added value of demand caused by the cost reduction (grid electricity price—renewable energy electricity price) of a product (service)—product price + cost reduction (grid electricity price—renewable energy electricity price)—caused by the added value of the actual income of product users. See Equations (4)–(6).

$$\text{Spillover value} = S_4 + S_5 = \sum_{i=1}^m P'_{ci} \times (Q_{zi} + L_i) \quad (4)$$

$$S_4 = \sum_{i=1}^m [P'_{ci} \times (Q_{zi} + Q_i) - P_{ci} Q_i] \quad (5)$$

$$S_5 = \sum_{i=1}^m L_i \quad (6)$$

where P_{ci} is known; S_4 and S_5 can be calculated by solving Q_{zi} and L_i .

Before solving Q_{zi} and L_i , the concepts of the utility function, demand function, indirect utility function, and expenditure function are introduced; the following are the cases of two goods (services).

The utility function is usually used to express the quantitative relationship between the utility obtained by consumers in consumption and the combination of commodities consumed, so as to measure the degree of satisfaction obtained by consumers from the consumption of a given combination of commodities. The utility function can be used to analyze more combinations of goods.

The expression of the utility function is: $U = U(x, y, z, \dots)$, where x , y , and z , respectively, represent the quantity of a certain commodity involved in this pattern of consumer (cluster) consumption, and U on the left side of the formula is the utility level.

In this model, m goods are produced, the sales volume of the i item is Q_i at P_{ci} price, and y_i is the sales volume of another product A_i consumed by the consumer (cluster); then, the consumer (cluster) utility function is $U = U(Q_i, y_i)$. P_{2i} is the price of another product A_i consumed by the consumer (cluster) at the same time as the consumption of item i . The utility function measures the utility level of the consumer (cluster) in a certain consumption state, expressed by $u(Q_i, y_i)$.

The demand function measures how much consumers (clusters) want goods at a given level of income and price.

Then, $Q_{id} = Q_{id}(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)$, $d = 1, 2$, w_i is the income that consumers (clusters) spend each year on purchasing the i -th good and another product A_i consumed at the same time.

Bringing the demand function into the utility function gives you a new function, which again measures the utility level, but at a given level of income and price. This is the indirect utility function, expressed as $v(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)$.

The indirect utility function $v(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)$ can be written as the inverse function $w = e(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, u)$, i.e., how much income is needed at a given utility and price level; this is the expenditure function.

Due to the use of renewable energy, if only the change in energy price is considered, the price of commodity i in this model decreases, $P_n \rightarrow P_{k2}$. The total effect of the price change is shown in Equation (7):

$$Q_i(P'_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i) - Q_i(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i), P'_{ci} = P_{ci} - (P_n - P_{k2}) \quad (7)$$

Substitution effects are the effects of removing the changes in real income levels due to changes in prices, the substitution caused only by relative price changes between commodities, i.e., Q_{zi} .

The Slutsky substitution effect was used to calculate Q_{zi} . The Slutsky substitution effect refers to the consumption at the changed price level (P'_{ci} , P_{2i}) under the income that can keep the original consumption situation unchanged. At this time, the income should be $w'_i = P'_{ci}Q_i + P_{2i}y_i$. Therefore, the consumption is $Q_i(P'_{ci}, P_{2i}, w'_i)$. The substitution effect is $Q_i(P'_{ci}, P_{2i}, w'_i) - Q_i(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)$; see Equation (8).

$$Q_{zi} = Q_i(P'_{ci}, P_{2i}, w'_i) - Q_i(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i) \quad (8)$$

The compensation effect refers to the money that needs to be increased or decreased to keep the original utility unchanged after the energy price changes, i.e., L_i . Notably, compensation is a neutral word, because when prices goes down, if the utility stays the same, it should be compensated by a negative monetary income, which is equivalent to an increase in real wages for consumers. If prices rise, then the holding utility constant should compensate for positive monetary income, equivalent to a reduction in consumers' real wages.

According to the above conditions, in the case of price (P_{ci} , P_{2i}) and income w , utility can originally be expressed as $v(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)$ by the indirect utility function. For price (P'_{ci} , P_{2i}), in order to keep the $v(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)$ utility unchanged, the revenue changes. Here, the spending function is $e(P'_{ci}, P_{2i}, u) = e[P'_{ci}, P_{2i}, v(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)]$. Therefore, the consumer's income $w_i - e[P'_{ci}, P_{2i}, v(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)]$ should be compensated; then, L_i is shown in Equation (9).

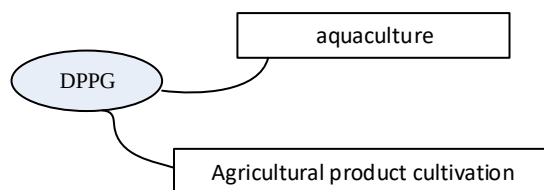
$$L_i = w_i - e[P'_{ci}, P_{2i}, v(P_{ci}, P_{2i}, w_i)] \quad (9)$$

3. Results

3.1. Data

It is assumed that the model has two economic units, planting crops and aquaculture products under the photovoltaic panel, forming a "distributed photovoltaic + agriculture

and aquaculture” model (Figure 3), in which there are agricultural products and aquaculture products, where (i is 2), the price of agricultural products is P_{c1} , and the price of aquaculture products is P_{c2} .



Distributed photovoltaic power generation(DPPG)

Figure 3. The “distributed photovoltaic + agriculture and aquaculture” model.

For the first product in the model, an agricultural product, it is known that the annual income of a consumer (cluster) for the agricultural product and A_1 is CNY 15,000; the prices of the two goods are P_{c1} = CNY 50 and P_{21} = CNY 100, respectively, and the utility function of this consumer (cluster) is $U = 3Q_1y_1^2$.

For the second product in the model, the aquaculture product, it is known that the annual income of a consumer (cluster) for the aquaculture product and A_2 is 10,000 CNY, the prices of the two commodities are P_{c1} = CNY 60 and P_{21} = CNY 80, respectively, and the utility function of the consumer (cluster) is $u = \sqrt{Q_2y_2}$.

Products are produced and sold according to the principle of consumer utility maximization, and relevant data are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Data table.

P_n	1.2 CNY/Kwh	w_1	CNY 15,000	B_{11}	2000 Kwh
P_k	0.5 CNY/Kwh	w_2	CNY 10,000	B_{21}	1000 Kwh
P_{c1}	50 CNY/500 g	P_{c2}	60 CNY/500 g		
P_{22}	80 CNY/500 g	P_{21}	100 CNY/500 g		

3.2. Calculation of Results

Solution:

(1) Output calculation of agricultural products and aquaculture products:

By producing and selling products according to the principle of consumer utility maximization, the output of two products can be obtained.

For the first product, the utility function of this consumer (cluster) is $U = 3Q_1y_1^2$, therefore, $MU_{Q_1} = 2 \times 3y_1 = 6y_1$, $MU_{y_1} = 6Q_1 \times 2 = 12Q_1$.

According to the principle of consumer utility maximization, $MU_{Q_1}/P_{c1} = MU_{y_1}/P_{21}$; therefore, $6y_1/P_{c1} = 12Q_1/P_{21}$, $y_1 = 2Q_1 \times P_{c1}/P_{21}$.

Additionally, $Q_1 \times P_{c1} + y_1 \times P_{21} = w_1$, have $Q_1 = w_1/3P_{c1}$, $y_1 = 2w_1/3$.

Substituting $P_{c1} = 50$, $P_{21} = 100$, $Q_1 = 100$, $y_1 = 100$ can be solved.

For the second product in the pattern, let the utility function of consumers (cluster) be $U = \sqrt{Q_2y_2}$.

In the same way, $Q_2 = w_2/2P_{c2}$, $y_2 = w_2/2P_{22}$.

It is calculated that $Q_2 = 83$, $y_2 = 62$.

(2) Product (service) value (S_1)

Income from agricultural products: $100 \times 36 = 3600$ (CNY)

Aquaculture income: $83 \times 51.565 = 4280$ (CNY)

Income from Product (service): $S_1 = 3600 + 4280 = 7880$ (CNY)

(3) Value of photovoltaic power generation (S_2)

Income from photovoltaic power generation: $S_2 = (2000 + 1000) \times 0.5 = 1500$ (CNY)

(4) Cost reduces value (S_3)

Cost reduction quantity: $S_3 = (1.2 - 0.5) \times (2000 + 1000) = 2100$ (CNY)

(5) Spillover value

When $i = 1$, it is an agricultural product. In the utility function of the consumer (cluster) 1, there are two products involved: one is the agricultural product in the model. Its sales volume is denoted as Q_1 and priced at P_{c1} . Additionally, y_1 represents the quantity of agricultural product A_1 consumed by consumer (cluster) 1 within the same group as the agricultural product in the model. The utility function of consumer (cluster) 1 given by $U = U(Q_1, y_1)$. Furthermore, P_{21} denotes the price of the A_1 product consumed by consumer (cluster) 1. Similarly, when $i = 2$, we consider the sales volume of cultured aquatic products at the price P_{c2} , denoted as Q_2 . Additionally, y_2 represents the number of A_2 products consumed by consumer (cluster) 2 within the same group. The utility function for consumer (cluster) 2 is given by $U = U(Q_2, y_2)$. Finally, P_{22} represents the price of the A_2 product consumed by consumer (cluster) 2.

By substituting Q_1 and y_1 into the utility function, we can obtain the utility level for consumers (cluster) as $u = 3Q_1y_1^2 = 3000000$.

Additionally, due to the use of photovoltaic technology, electricity prices decrease by Δp , where $\Delta p = P_n - P_{12} = 1.2 - 0.5 = 0.7$.

The power consumption per product is calculated as the total power consumption divided by the number of products. For the first product, the power consumption is $2000/100 = 20$ (KWH/PC). Consequently, the price of the first product is reduced by $20 \times 0.7 = \text{CNY } 14$, resulting in $P'_{c1} = 50 - 14 = 36$.

At $P'_{c1} = 36$, $P_{21} = 100$, the consumer (cluster) makes the following choices: $Q'_1 = 139$, $y'_1 = 100$.

$$Q_{z1} = Q'_1 - Q_1 = 139 - 100 = 39$$

At this point, the utility level of the consumer (cluster) is $u = 3Q_1y_1^2 = 4170000$.

At prices P'_{c1}, P_{21} , the amount of money required by consumers (clusters) to reach the pre-price utility level is w'_1 .

Then, $3Q_1y_1^2 = 3000000$, that is, $3(w'_1/3P'_{c1}) \times (2w'_1/3P_{21})^2 = 3000000$, $w'_1 = 13450$.

$$L_1 = w_1 - w'_1 = 15000 - 13450 = 1550$$

By substituting Q_2 and y_2 into the utility function, the utility level of consumers (cluster) is $u = \sqrt{Q_2y_2} = 71.7$. The decrease in electricity prices is attributed to the use of photovoltaic technology, denoted as Δp :

$$\Delta p = P_n - P_{12} = 1.2 - 0.5 = 0.7$$

The power consumption per product is calculated as the total power consumption divided by the number of products. Therefore, the power consumption of the second product is $1000/83 = 12.05$ (KWH/PC). Consequently, the price of the second product is reduced by $12.05 \times 0.7 = 8.435$ CNY, resulting in a new price of $P'_{c2} = 60 - 8.435 = 51.565$ CNY.

At the price P'_{c2}, P_{22} , the consumer (cluster) choice is $Q'_2 = 97$, $y'_2 = 62$

$$Q_{z2} = Q'_2 - Q_2 = 97 - 83 = 14$$

The amount of money required by consumers (clusters) to reach their pre-price utility level is w'_2 .

Then, $\sqrt{Q_2y_2} = 71.7$, that is, $\sqrt{(w'_2/2P_{c2})(w'_2/2P_{22})} = 71.7$

It is calculated that: $w'_2 = 9206$.

$$L_2 = w_2 - w_2' = 10000 - 9206 = 794$$

$$S_4 = \sum_{i=1}^m [P_{ci}' \times (Q_{zi} + Q_i) - P_{ci} Q_i]$$

$$S_5 = \sum_{i=1}^2 L_i$$

Spillover value:

$$S_4 = 36 \times (100 + 39) - 50 \times 100 + 51.565 \times (83 + 14) - 60 \times 83 = 21.805 \text{ (CNY)}$$

$$S_5 = 1550 + 794 = 2344 \text{ (CNY)}$$

If the economic value of PV + model is S , then

$$S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 + S_5 = 7880 + 1500 + 2100 + 21.8 + 2344 = 13845.8 \text{ (CNY)}$$

4. Discussion

(1) The spillover value in the economic value of distributed PV + model

In existing studies, the economic evaluation method is only proposed from the indicators of energy cost, emission reduction benefit, and investment payback period [15], and economic feasibility has been studied [13,14]. In the study of the distributed PV value, the economic value is not systematically studied, and the spillover value is proposed for the first time.

From the research results, the spillover value accounts for a relatively large share, which is the value behind the distributed PV + model, and is often the neglected part. This paper proposes the spillover value, reveals its value from the essential attributes of the distributed PV + model, and introduces the method for the quantitative calculation of the spillover value, which has important theoretical interpretation significance and practical value for promoting the PV + model on a social level, which is one of the innovation points of this paper.

(2) Different situations of the spillover value

Some studies analyze and estimate the electricity generation potential from photovoltaic panels [5]; this paper proposes judging whether the PV + model should be vigorously promoted with the spillover value, which is also a new contribution.

The spillover value is implied in the PV+ model, due to the influence of market competition, photovoltaic price and other factors, the spillover value can have three theoretical situations: spillover value ≥ 0 or spillover value < 0 .

When the spillover value is >0 , it indicates that the spillover value of the PV+ model brings excess value returns to its economic entities. It shows that the price of photovoltaic power generation is low; the PV + model should be vigorously promoted, and it is feasible to carry out consumption-distributed PV + in a local area.

When the spillover value = 0, it indicates that the price of distributed photovoltaic power generation is not very low due to natural conditions in the region, and from the perspective of the use of photovoltaic energy, the photovoltaic+ model can be carried out in the local consumption of distributed photovoltaic. However, the economic entity in the distributed PV+ model does not obtain a spillover value, and its income is only represented by the value of selling products (services) and the value of cost reduction. The amount of cost reduction is not too large, so the attraction of economic entities will be affected.

When the spillover value is <0 , it means that the price of distributed photovoltaic power generation is higher than the general price of electricity because the price of electricity is high, resulting in the high cost of products (services), and compared with non-distributed photovoltaic+ model products, it is not competitive in the market. Economic entities will not favor the PV+ model. Unless distributed photovoltaics must be promoted, they should not be carried out locally from the point of view of economic value.

(3) Utility function

There is currently no research on calculating the spillover value of the distributed PV + model. When it comes to the spillover problem, existing studies essentially use various methods to study whether there is spillover effect but do not achieve the quantitative calculation of spillover value [51,53,54].

This paper applies a utility function to calculate the spillover value of the distributed PV + model, solves the problem of calculating the spillover value, and realizes the change from zero to one, which is a good result. However, the calculation of the spillover value using the utility function is also limited to some extent. This method is more suitable for the case where there are only two products in the same commodity market, so we should explore the calculation method of the spillover value described in this paper.

5. Conclusions

This paper analyzes the composition of the economic value of the distributed PV + model, establishes a model for calculating the economic value, and calculates the economic value with a distributed PV+ model as an example. The following conclusions are obtained from this study:

(1) The distributed photovoltaic+ model can better solve the problem of photovoltaic localization, which is one of the effective means of developing distributed photovoltaic energy. This model can not only promote the development of photovoltaic energy, but also bring overflow value to the decentralized economy. It is a model that should be vigorously promoted.

(2) Clearly understanding the economic value of the distributed PV + model is of great significance to the promotion of distributed PV, and people can see the value behind the distributed PV + model.

(3) In the distributed PV + model, the spillover value can have different states, and the level of the spillover value is related to the price of photovoltaic power generation, and the level of the power generation price is related to the specific natural conditions, so the level of the spillover value can be used as one of the bases for the development of distributed PV decision making.

(4) In the economic value composition of the distributed PV + model, the spillover value is often ignored by researchers, and there are no studies on calculating the spillover value.

(5) This paper uses the utility function to solve the problem of spillover value calculation in the distributed PV + model, but there is still room for further research in the calculation of the spillover value.

Author Contributions: Y.C. guided the creation and modification of this article as a whole. R.L. concentrated on the literature review, methods, results, and discussions. J.L. assisted in writing and modifying the article. S.Y. contributed to the creation and modification of this article as a whole. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: The research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant number is 72074074).

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Data can be provided upon reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interests.

References

1. Pearce, J.M. Agrivoltaics in Ontario Canada: Promise and Policy. *Sustainability* **2022**, *14*, 3037.
2. Time, A.; Gomez Casanovas, N.; Mwebaze, P.; Apollon, W.; Khanna, M.; DeLucia, E.H.; Bernacchi, C.J. Conservation agrivoltaics for sustainable food—Energy production. *Plants People Planet* **2024**, *early view*.

3. Mahto, R.; Sharma, D.; John, R.; Apollon, W.; Khanna, M.; DeLucia, E.H.; Bernacchi, C.J. Agrivoltaics: A Climate-Smart Agriculture Approach for Indian Farmers. *Land* **2021**, *10*, 1277.
4. Parkinson, S.; Hunt, J. Economic Potential for Rainfed Agrivoltaics in Groundwater-Stressed Regions. *Environ. Sci. Technol. Lett.* **2020**, *7*, 525–531.
5. Caballero, V.; Briones, A.; Coca-Ortegón, A.; Pérez, A.; Barrios, B.; de la Mano, M. Analysis and simulation of an Urban-Industrial Sustainable Energy Community: A use case in San Juan de Mozarrifar using photovoltaic energy. *Energy Rep.* **2023**, *9*, 1589–1605.
6. Jamil, U.; Pearce, J.M. Energy Policy for Agrivoltaics in Alberta Canada. *Energies* **2023**, *16*, 53.
7. Gorjian, S.; Jalili Jamshidian, F.; Gorjian, A.; Faridi, H.; Vafaei, M.; Zhang, F.; Liu, W.; Campana, P.E. Technological advancements and research prospects of innovative concentrating agrivoltaics. *Appl. Energy* **2023**, *337*, 120799.
8. Williams, H.J.; Hashad, K.; Wang, H.; Zhang, K.M. The potential for agrivoltaics to enhance solar farm cooling. *Appl. Energy* **2023**, *332*, 120478.
9. Zhang, F.; Li, M.; Zhang, W.; Liu, W.; Omer, A.A.A.; Zhang, Z.; Zheng, J.; Liu, W.; Zhang, X. Large-scale and cost-efficient agrivoltaics system by spectral separation. *iScience* **2023**, *26*, 108129.
10. Martinez Gomez, E. *Design and Assessment of Agrivoltaics Systems for Energy Cane Farms in Texas*; ProQuest Dissertations Publishing: Ann Arbor, MI, USA, 2023.
11. Ding, C.; Li, H.; Zheng, W.; Wang, Y. Reconfigurable Photovoltaic Systems for Electric Vehicles. *IEEE Des. Test* **2018**, *18*, 2168–2356.
12. Kabir, M.A.; Farjana, F.; Choudhury, R.; Kayes, A.I.; Ali, M.S.; Farrok, O. Net-metering and Feed-in-Tariff policies for the optimum billing scheme for future industrial PV systems in Bangladesh. *Alex. Eng. J.* **2023**, *63*, 157–174.
13. Cucchiella, F.; D’Adamo, I.; Rosa, P. Industrial Photovoltaic Systems: An Economic Analysis in Non-Subsidized Electricity Markets. *Energies* **2015**, *8*, 12865–12880.
14. Pedrero, J.; Hernández, P.; Martínez, Á. Economic Evaluation of PV Installations for Self-Consumption in Industrial Parks. *Energies* **2021**, *14*, 728.
15. Mao, M.; Jin, P.; Zhao, Y.; Chen, F.; Chang, L. Optimal Allocation and Economic Evaluation for Industrial PV Microgrid. *IEEE* **2013**, *8*, 4595–4602.
16. Xie, W.; Zhao, D.; Yang, S. The integration of traditional agriculture and new energy has spawned a new model of green development. *Energy Res. Util.* **2022**, *2*, 37–41.
17. Chen, K.J.; Zhang, J.S.; Han, K.F.; Luo, H.; Ma, Q.X.; Wu, L.H. Suitability screening of soybean varieties at seedling stage under photovoltaic panels. *J. Zhejiang Univ. (Agric. Life Sci.)* **2023**, *49*, 535–546.
18. Liu, Z. Research on complementary development of photovoltaic power station and ecological industry. *Light Source Illum.* **2023**, *10*, 118–120.
19. Hao, X.; Xu, T.; Yu, Y.; Zhuang, X.; Wu, S.; Zhang, Y. Selection of shade-tolerant Chinese medicinal materials in photovoltaic agriculture “complementary medicine and light” model. *South-Cent. Agric. Sci. Technol.* **2023**, *44*, 64–66.
20. Guo, W. Application of photovoltaic agricultural greenhouse planting technology. *Agric. Mach. Use Maint.* **2022**, *9*, 133–135.
21. Wang, L.; Chen, J. Research on photovoltaic agriculture symbiosis. *China For. Econ.* **2022**, *6*, 35–41.
22. Mai, F.; Bai, R. discussion on pv desertification control scheme. *Sol. Energy* **2023**, *1*, 30–34.
23. Hua, Y.; Qin, Z.; Tang, H. Typical models and development countermeasures of photovoltaic agriculture in Hangzhou. *Zhejiang Agric. Sci.* **2021**, *62*, 233–236.
24. Ma, X.; Wang, T.; Li, Q. Design of distributed photovoltaic panel power generation scenario based on citrus planting. *Equip. Manuf. Technol.* **2023**, *5*, 51–53.
25. Tahmooresnejad, L.; Beaudry, C. Capturing the economic value of triadic patents. *Scientometrics* **2019**, *118*, 127–157.
26. Zhao, X. Coupling study of economic value, ecological value and social value of forests. *Appl. Ecol. Environ. Res.* **2019**, *17*, 8693.
27. Bohan, A.; Shalloo, L.; Creighton, P.; Berry, D.P.; Boland, T.M.; O’Brien, A.C.; Pabiou, T.; Wall, E.; McDermott, K.; McHugh, N. Deriving economic values for national sheep breeding objectives using a bio-economic model. *Livest. Sci.* **2019**, *227*, 44–54.
28. Matthew, N.K.; Shuib, A.; Ramachandran, S.; Mohammad-Afandi, S.H. economic valuation using travel cost method (tcm) in kilim karst geoforest park, langkawi, malaysia. *J. Trop. For. Sci.* **2019**, *31*, 78–89.
29. Muda, I.; Siregar, H.S.; Sembiring, S.A.; Ramli; Manurung, H.; Zein, Z. Economic Value of Palm Plantation in North Sumatera and Contribution to Product Domestic Regional Bruto. *IOP Conf. Ser. Mater. Sci. Eng.* **2018**, *288*, 12080.
30. Schilling, H.T.; Riley, I.J.; Puckeridge, A.C.; Milne-Muller, A.; Callaghan, C.T. Economic value of regional spearfishing competitions. *Fish Res.* **2022**, *250*, 106289.
31. Smith, K.B. Economic Values, Social Values and Cultural Animal Theory. *Psychol. Inq.* **2023**, *34*, 43–46.
32. Jankalová, M.; Kurotová, J. Sustainability Assessment Using Economic Value Added. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 318.
33. Gambardella, A.; Harhoff, D.; Verspagen, B. The economic value of patent portfolios. *J. Econ. Manag. Strat.* **2017**, *26*, 735–756.
34. Dupré, A.; Drobinski, P.; Badosa, J.; Briard, C.; Tankov, P. The Economic Value of Wind Energy Nowcasting. *Energies* **2020**, *13*, 5266.
35. Hang, K. Evaluation of the economic value of “clear water and green Mountains”: Research progress, challenges and Prospects. *J. Cent. South Univ. For. Technol. (Soc. Sci. Ed.)* **2022**, *16*, 28–36.
36. Li, Y.; Wang, Z.; Li, L. Research on Opportunity Economic Value Estimation of Environmental Capacity of Metro Freight Traffic. *J. Shijiazhuang Railw. Univ. (Soc. Sci. Ed.)* **2022**, *16*, 23–28.

37. Huang, J.; Hou, L.-L.; Kang, N.; Liu, H.; Lv, X.; Zhang, Y. Research on economic value evaluation of grassland ecosystem services. *Eng. Sci. China* **2023**, *25*, 198–206.
38. Jia, K. The economic and social value of developing digital economy. *Int. Financ.* **2022**, *6*, 3–5.
39. Gao, W.; Chen, K.; Wang, H. The realization path of economic value of environmental attribute of renewable energy under different mechanisms. *China Electr. Power Enterp. Manag.* **2023**, *7*, 62–65.
40. Cao, H.; Wang, D.; Zhao, P. Research on economic Value evaluation and trade evaluation system construction of forest carbon sink in Shanxi Province. *Econ. Probl.* **2023**, *7*, 120–128.
41. Kou, X.; Niu, L.; Zhao, H. Study on the ecological service function and eco-economic value of reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Yellow River. *Water Sci. Eng. Technol.* **2022**, *2*, 19–22.
42. Xue, D.; Clem, T. Evaluation Method of Economic Value of environmental Goods: Conditional value Method. *Rural. Ecol. Environ.* **1999**, *3*, 39–43.
43. Lin, W. Review on the evaluation methods of economic value of tourist resources in scenic spots. *Econ. Geogr.* **2013**, *9*, 169–176.
44. Xu, J. *Case Study on Economic Value Evaluation Methods of Historical Buildings*; China City Press: Beijing, China, 2019.
45. Hu, D.; Zhou, X.; Li, H. Review on evaluation methods of regional ecological environment economic value. *Xinjiang Environ. Prot.* **2005**, *3*, 26–31.
46. Wu, Z.; Lu, C.-M.; Hu, C.; Guan, X.. *Evaluation Method and Application of Eco-Economic Value of Regional Water Resources*; China Water Resources and Hydropower Press: Guangzhou, China, 2013.
47. Guo, Z.; Li, D.-M. Basic methods for assessing the economic value of biodiversity. *Biodiv. Sci.* **1999**, *7*, 60–67.
48. Han, X.; Tian, C.; Zhang, H.; Xiu, X. Evaluation method of economic value of battery energy storage system for peak clipping and valley filling. *J. Sol. Energy.* **2014**, *35*, 1634–1638.
49. Huang, Q.; Gao, X.-H.; Zhang, H. Research on evaluation method of economic value of meteorological services. *J. Tianjin Univ. Commer.* **2017**, *37*, 21–26, 32.
50. Xie, M. Influencing factors and spillover effects of spatial agglomeration of emerging industries in Anhui Province. *J. Tianjin Sino-Ger. Univ. Appl. Technol.* **2023**, *5*, 6–14.
51. Wang, P. Measurement and spillover effect of Urban economic Resilience... Analysis—Taking Chengdu-Chongqing Shuangcheng Economic Circle as an example. *New Econ.* **2023**, *10*, 93–108.
52. Zeng, Y. The implicit value evaluation of targeted poverty alleviation policies: Based on the income spillover perspective of floating population. *Curr. Econ. Sci.* **2023**, *3*, 1–16.
53. Kong, Q.; Wang, H.; Liu, Z. Interactive influence and spatial spillover effect of circulation digitization and industrial structure upgrading. *Commer. Econ. Res.* **2023**, *21*, 5–9.
54. Li, K. The impact of Rural Industrial Integration on agricultural carbon emission... Mechanism path and spatial spillover effect analysis. *Agric. Resour. Reg. China* **2023**, *12*, 1–16.
55. Jun, H. Spillover effects in neighborhood housing value change a spatial analysis. *Hous. Stud.* **2022**, *37*, 1303–1330.
56. Wang, Y.C.S. Heterogeneous Spillover Effects of Outward FDI on Global Value Chain Participation. *Panoeconomicus* **2020**, *67*, 607–626.

Disclaimer/Publisher’s Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.