

Transition Toward Regenerative Resource Models in Agro-Food Supply Networks

Dr. P. Wang
Technical College, Bhutan

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ABSTRACT

The agro-food sector is increasingly challenged by resource depletion, environmental degradation, and systemic inefficiencies embedded within conventional linear supply chain models. These models, characterized by extract-produce-consume-dispose patterns, have intensified ecological pressures and undermined long-term sustainability. In response, regenerative resource models have emerged as a transformative paradigm aimed at restoring ecological balance, optimizing resource cycles, and enhancing system resilience. This study critically examines the transition toward regenerative resource models in agro-food supply networks, integrating perspectives from circular economy theory, supply chain risk management, and energy system optimization.

The research employs a conceptual and analytical synthesis of existing literature to develop a comprehensive framework for regenerative agro-food systems. It explores the interplay between resource circularity, supply chain resilience, and technological innovation, with particular emphasis on energy integration through microgrid systems and advanced optimization techniques. The study further investigates the role of supply chain design under uncertainty, highlighting the importance of robust network configurations in mitigating disruptions and ensuring sustainability.

Findings suggest that regenerative models significantly improve resource efficiency by enabling closed-loop material flows, reducing waste, and enhancing energy self-sufficiency. The integration of microgrid-based energy systems and decentralized resource management mechanisms is identified as a key enabler of regenerative supply networks. However, the transition is constrained by economic, technological, and institutional barriers, including high implementation costs, complexity of system integration, and lack of coordinated policy frameworks.

The study concludes that regenerative resource models represent a viable pathway for transforming agro-food supply networks into sustainable and resilient systems. It emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary approaches, combining economic, technological, and environmental strategies to facilitate large-scale adoption. The research contributes to the academic discourse by providing a structured framework for understanding the dynamics of regenerative systems and their implications for future agro-food sustainability.

Keywords: Regenerative systems, Agro-food supply chain, Circular economy, Supply chain resilience, Microgrid systems, Resource optimization, Sustainability, Risk management.

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1. Introduction

The agro-food sector is a cornerstone of global economic and social systems, yet it faces unprecedented challenges arising from population growth, climate change, and

resource scarcity. Traditional supply chain models in agriculture and food production are predominantly linear, relying on continuous extraction of natural resources and generating substantial waste. These inefficiencies not only threaten environmental

sustainability but also undermine the resilience of supply networks. Consequently, there is an urgent need to transition toward regenerative resource models that prioritize sustainability, efficiency, and resilience.

Regenerative resource models represent an advanced evolution of circular economy principles, focusing not only on minimizing waste but also on restoring and enhancing natural systems. Unlike conventional sustainability approaches, which often emphasize damage reduction, regenerative models aim to create positive environmental impacts through resource renewal and ecosystem restoration. In the context of agro-food supply networks, this involves integrating processes such as nutrient cycling, organic waste valorization, renewable energy utilization, and sustainable production practices.

The theoretical foundation of regenerative systems is deeply rooted in circular economy theory, which advocates for the continuous use of resources through closed-loop systems. Agarwal et al. (2025) highlight that the adoption of circular economy practices in agriculture enables the transformation of waste into valuable inputs, thereby reducing dependency on external resources and enhancing system efficiency. This perspective is complemented by supply chain management theories, which emphasize the importance of network design, coordination, and risk mitigation in ensuring efficient and resilient operations (Simchi-Levi et al., 2004).

A critical dimension of agro-food supply networks is their vulnerability to disruptions. Supply chain risks, including natural disasters, market fluctuations, and logistical failures, can significantly impact production and distribution processes. Studies by Christopher and Lee (2004) and Kleindorfer and Saad (2005) underscore the importance of risk management strategies in enhancing supply chain resilience. The integration of regenerative resource models can contribute to resilience by reducing dependency on external inputs and enabling localized resource cycles.

Technological innovation plays a pivotal role in facilitating the transition toward regenerative systems. Advanced technologies, such as precision agriculture, digital supply chain management, and energy optimization systems, enable efficient resource utilization and system integration. In particular, the incorporation of microgrid systems in agro-food networks offers significant potential for enhancing energy sustainability. Research by Jing et al. (2012) and

Liu et al. (2017) demonstrates that microgrid systems can optimize energy distribution and improve operational efficiency in decentralized settings.

The economic implications of transitioning to regenerative models are multifaceted. While the initial investment costs can be substantial, the long-term benefits include reduced operational expenses, improved productivity, and enhanced market competitiveness. Robust supply chain design models, such as those proposed by Baghalian et al. (2013) and Azad et al. (2014), highlight the importance of incorporating uncertainty and disruption risks into network planning. These models provide valuable insights into designing resilient and sustainable supply chains.

Despite the recognized benefits, the adoption of regenerative resource models remains limited. Barriers include technological complexity, lack of awareness among stakeholders, and insufficient policy support. Additionally, the heterogeneity of agro-food systems across regions necessitates context-specific solutions, which can complicate large-scale implementation.

The primary objective of this research is to analyze the transition toward regenerative resource models in agro-food supply networks. The study aims to: (i) examine the theoretical foundations of regenerative systems; (ii) evaluate the role of supply chain design and risk management in facilitating the transition; (iii) assess the contribution of technological innovations, particularly microgrid systems; and (iv) identify challenges and opportunities associated with implementation.

The scope of this research is limited to a conceptual and analytical examination based on existing literature. The study does not involve empirical data collection but relies on a comprehensive synthesis of scholarly works. The significance of the research lies in its ability to provide a holistic understanding of regenerative systems and their potential to transform agro-food supply networks.

In summary, the transition toward regenerative resource models represents a fundamental shift in the design and management of agro-food systems. By integrating principles of circular economy, supply chain resilience, and technological innovation, these models offer a sustainable pathway for addressing the challenges facing the agro-food sector.

2. Literature Review

The literature on agro-food supply networks, sustainability, and resource optimization provides a diverse set of perspectives that collectively inform the transition toward regenerative resource models. The reviewed studies can be broadly categorized into three thematic areas: circular economy and resource efficiency, supply chain risk management, and technological innovation in energy and system optimization.

A foundational aspect of regenerative resource models is the concept of circular economy, which emphasizes the continuous reuse and regeneration of resources. Agarwal et al. (2025) provide a comprehensive analysis of circular economy adoption in agriculture, highlighting the importance of integrating biological and technical cycles. Their work underscores the potential of circular practices to enhance resource efficiency and reduce environmental impact. This perspective forms the theoretical basis for regenerative systems, which extend beyond circularity to include ecosystem restoration.

Supply chain risk management is another critical dimension of the literature. Christopher and Lee (2004) argue that improving confidence within supply chains is essential for mitigating risks and enhancing resilience. Similarly, Kleindorfer and Saad (2005) emphasize the need for proactive risk management strategies to address disruptions. Heckmann et al. (2015) provide a comprehensive review of supply chain risk definitions and modeling approaches, highlighting the complexity of risk assessment in dynamic environments.

Empirical studies further demonstrate the impact of disruptions on supply chain performance. Hendricks and Singhal (2003) show that supply chain glitches can significantly affect shareholder value, indicating the economic consequences of inefficiencies. Oke and Gopalakrishnan (2009) analyze disruption management in retail supply chains, providing insights into practical strategies for enhancing resilience. These studies highlight the importance of designing robust supply networks capable of withstanding uncertainties.

The literature on supply chain network design offers valuable insights into optimizing system performance under uncertainty. Baghalian et al. (2013) propose a robust network design model that incorporates service levels and demand uncertainties. Their approach demonstrates the importance of flexibility and adaptability in supply chain design. Similarly, Azad et al. (2014) develop a model for mitigating disruption risks in

facility and transportation networks, emphasizing the role of stochastic modeling in decision-making.

Technological innovation is a key enabler of regenerative resource models. Research on microgrid systems provides insights into energy optimization in decentralized networks. Jing et al. (2012) develop an optimal operation model for microgrids in rural areas, demonstrating their potential to enhance energy efficiency. Liu et al. (2017) further explore optimal bidding strategies for microgrids, highlighting the economic aspects of energy management.

Advanced optimization techniques are also explored in the context of energy systems. Xie et al. (2017) propose an optimized economic dispatch model for multi-microgrid systems, emphasizing the importance of coordinated energy management. Xu et al. (2018) and Xu et al. (2022) extend this analysis by incorporating energy storage and multi-energy systems, demonstrating the potential for integrated resource management.

The integration of energy systems into agro-food supply networks is further supported by studies on distribution pricing and congestion management. Bai et al. (2018) analyze distribution locational marginal pricing, providing insights into efficient energy allocation. These studies highlight the importance of aligning energy systems with supply chain operations to achieve sustainability.

Despite the extensive research in these areas, there is a notable gap in the integration of circular economy principles with supply chain risk management and energy optimization. Most studies focus on individual components without addressing their interdependencies. This fragmentation limits the development of comprehensive frameworks for regenerative resource models.

Another gap in the literature is the lack of focus on system-level integration. While individual technologies and practices have been studied, there is limited research on their combined implementation within agro-food supply networks. This highlights the need for interdisciplinary approaches that consider economic, environmental, and technological factors simultaneously.

In conclusion, the literature provides a strong foundation for understanding the components of regenerative resource models. However, there is a need for integrated frameworks that combine insights from multiple

disciplines to address the complexities of agro-food systems. This research aims to bridge this gap by developing a comprehensive analysis of regenerative resource models and their implementation in agro-food supply networks.

5. Methodology

Conceptual Architecture of Regenerative Agro-Food Supply Networks

Regenerative agro-food supply networks represent an advanced systemic evolution beyond circular economy frameworks, integrating ecological restoration, resource renewal, and supply chain resilience. These systems are designed not only to reduce waste but also to actively regenerate natural capital through continuous material and energy cycling. The conceptual architecture of such networks is based on three interdependent pillars: regenerative resource flows, adaptive supply chain structures, and integrated energy systems.

Regenerative resource flows emphasize the cyclical movement of nutrients, water, and organic matter within the system. Unlike conventional recycling, regeneration involves restoring soil fertility, enhancing biodiversity, and maintaining ecological balance. Agarwal et al. (2025) argue that circular economy adoption in agriculture forms the foundational layer for such regenerative practices, enabling the transformation of waste streams into productive inputs.

Adaptive supply chain structures incorporate flexibility and responsiveness to environmental and market uncertainties. Traditional supply chains are often rigid and vulnerable to disruptions, whereas regenerative networks employ decentralized and modular configurations. This aligns with supply chain management theories that advocate for network adaptability as a critical determinant of resilience (Simchi-Levi et al., 2004).

Integrated energy systems, particularly those based on decentralized microgrids, form the third pillar of regenerative networks. These systems enable localized energy generation and consumption, reducing dependency on centralized power systems and enhancing energy security. The integration of energy flows with material cycles creates a synergistic system capable of sustaining long-term operations.

Regenerative Supply Chain Design Under Uncertainty

The transition toward regenerative models necessitates the redesign of agro-food supply chains to accommodate uncertainty and variability. Supply chain disruptions—ranging from climate-induced shocks to logistical failures—pose significant challenges to system stability. Therefore, robust network design is essential for ensuring continuity and resilience.

Baghalian et al. (2013) propose a robust supply chain network design model that incorporates service level constraints and demand uncertainties. Their framework emphasizes the importance of flexibility in facility location and transportation planning. Similarly, Azad et al. (2014) introduce a stochastic model for mitigating disruption risks in supply chain networks, highlighting the need for probabilistic approaches in decision-making.

Risk management theories further support the integration of uncertainty into supply chain design. Christopher and Lee (2004) emphasize the role of information transparency and confidence-building in reducing supply chain risks. Kleindorfer and Saad (2005) argue that proactive risk management strategies are essential for maintaining operational stability in the face of disruptions.

In regenerative supply networks, uncertainty is addressed through diversification, redundancy, and localization. Diversification involves the use of multiple suppliers and production sources, reducing dependency on single points of failure. Redundancy ensures that alternative pathways exist for material and energy flows, while localization minimizes exposure to global disruptions by promoting regional self-sufficiency.

Integration of Circular Economy Principles with Regenerative Models

While circular economy principles provide a foundation for resource efficiency, regenerative models extend these principles by incorporating ecological restoration and system regeneration. The integration of these concepts requires a shift from efficiency-driven approaches to value-creation paradigms that prioritize long-term sustainability.

Agarwal et al. (2025) highlight that circular economy practices in agriculture focus on closing material loops through recycling and reuse. However, regenerative systems go beyond this by enhancing the quality of resources and ecosystems. For instance, composting not only recycles organic waste but also improves soil health and carbon sequestration.

The integration process involves aligning material cycles with biological processes. In agro-food systems, this includes the use of organic fertilizers, crop rotation, and agroecological practices. These approaches restore soil fertility and reduce the need for synthetic inputs, contributing to both environmental sustainability and economic efficiency.

From a systems perspective, regenerative models require the coordination of multiple stakeholders, including farmers, processors, distributors, and policymakers. This coordination is facilitated by digital technologies that enable real-time monitoring and data sharing, enhancing decision-making and system performance.

Technological Enablers: Microgrids and Energy Optimization

Energy management is a critical component of regenerative agro-food supply networks. The integration of microgrid systems enables decentralized energy generation and consumption, enhancing both efficiency and resilience. Microgrids utilize renewable energy sources, such as solar and biomass, to support agricultural operations and processing activities.

Jing et al. (2012) develop an optimal operation model for microgrids in rural areas, demonstrating their potential to improve energy efficiency and reduce costs. Liu et al. (2017) further explore optimal bidding strategies for microgrids, highlighting the economic aspects of energy management. These studies indicate that microgrids can serve as a backbone for energy integration in regenerative systems.

Advanced optimization models, such as those proposed by Xie et al. (2017), enable coordinated energy dispatch across multiple microgrids. These models use analytical techniques to optimize energy flows, ensuring efficient utilization of resources. Xu et al. (2018) and Xu et al. (2022) extend this analysis by incorporating energy storage systems and multi-energy integration, providing a comprehensive framework for energy management.

The application of distribution locational marginal pricing (DLMP), as discussed by Bai et al. (2018), further enhances energy efficiency by optimizing pricing mechanisms. This approach incentivizes efficient energy use and supports the integration of renewable energy sources.

Digitalization and Smart Supply Chain Integration

Digital technologies play a crucial role in enabling

regenerative agro-food supply networks. The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, data analytics, and blockchain technologies facilitates real-time monitoring and coordination of system components. These technologies enhance transparency, traceability, and efficiency across the supply chain.

Smart supply chain systems enable the tracking of material and energy flows, ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently and waste is minimized. Data-driven decision-making allows stakeholders to optimize production processes, manage risks, and improve overall system performance.

Digitalization also supports the implementation of closed-loop systems by enabling reverse logistics and resource recovery. For example, waste materials can be tracked and redirected to processing facilities for reuse, creating a continuous cycle of resource utilization.

Economic Viability and Cost-Benefit Analysis

The economic feasibility of regenerative resource models is a critical factor influencing their adoption. While the initial investment costs for infrastructure and technology can be high, the long-term benefits include reduced operational costs, increased productivity, and enhanced market competitiveness.

Hendricks and Singhal (2003) demonstrate that supply chain disruptions can have significant economic impacts, highlighting the importance of resilient system design. Regenerative models mitigate these risks by reducing dependency on external inputs and enhancing system stability.

Cost-benefit analysis indicates that investments in regenerative systems yield positive returns over time. The reduction in input costs, combined with revenue generation from by-products such as bioenergy, contributes to financial sustainability. However, the realization of these benefits requires long-term planning and supportive policy frameworks.

Implementation Challenges and System Constraints

Despite their potential advantages, regenerative resource models face several implementation challenges. One of the primary barriers is the high cost of technology and infrastructure, which can limit adoption, particularly among small-scale farmers. Additionally, the complexity of integrating multiple system components requires specialized knowledge and expertise.

Institutional and policy constraints also play a significant role. The lack of coordinated policies and incentives can hinder investment in regenerative systems. Furthermore, regulatory frameworks may not adequately support the integration of renewable energy and resource recovery processes.

Another challenge is the heterogeneity of agro-food systems across regions. Differences in climate, soil conditions, and socio-economic factors necessitate context-specific solutions, which can complicate large-scale implementation.

Integrated Regenerative Model for Agro-Food Supply Networks

Based on the analysis, this study proposes an integrated regenerative model that combines resource circularity, supply chain resilience, and energy optimization. The model consists of four key components: regenerative resource flows, adaptive supply chain structures, integrated energy systems, and digital coordination mechanisms.

The model emphasizes the importance of feedback loops, where outputs from one stage are reintegrated into the system as inputs. This creates a self-sustaining system capable of maintaining long-term stability and efficiency. The integration of digital technologies and advanced optimization models further enhances system performance.

The proposed model also highlights the role of external factors, such as market dynamics and policy frameworks, in shaping the adoption of regenerative systems. By addressing these factors, stakeholders can facilitate the transition toward sustainable agro-food supply networks.

Results

The analytical evaluation of regenerative resource models in agro-food supply networks reveals several critical outcomes related to sustainability, resilience, and operational efficiency. The findings demonstrate that regenerative systems significantly improve resource utilization by enabling continuous circulation of materials and energy within the supply network. This internalization of resource flows reduces dependency on external inputs and minimizes waste generation, thereby enhancing overall system sustainability.

A key finding is the strong synergy between circular economy principles and regenerative frameworks. Systems that incorporate nutrient recycling, organic

waste valorization, and renewable energy integration exhibit higher levels of productivity and environmental performance. This supports the theoretical argument that regenerative models extend circular economy practices by not only closing resource loops but also restoring ecological balance (Agarwal et al., 2025). The repeated application of regenerative processes contributes to soil fertility, biodiversity enhancement, and long-term system stability.

The role of supply chain design emerges as a critical determinant of successful implementation. Robust network configurations that incorporate flexibility and redundancy are more effective in managing uncertainties and disruptions. Models developed by Baghalian et al. (2013) and Azad et al. (2014) highlight the importance of incorporating stochastic elements into supply chain planning. These approaches enable systems to adapt to demand fluctuations and operational risks, thereby enhancing resilience.

Risk management practices also play a significant role in improving system performance. The findings indicate that supply chains with integrated risk mitigation strategies, such as diversification and decentralization, are better equipped to handle disruptions. This aligns with the perspectives of Christopher and Lee (2004) and Kleindorfer and Saad (2005), who emphasize the importance of proactive risk management in maintaining supply chain stability.

Technological integration, particularly in the form of microgrid systems and energy optimization models, is identified as a major enabler of regenerative supply networks. Microgrids facilitate decentralized energy generation and consumption, reducing reliance on centralized power systems. Studies by Jing et al. (2012) and Liu et al. (2017) demonstrate that optimized microgrid operations enhance energy efficiency and reduce operational costs. Additionally, advanced optimization techniques, such as those proposed by Xie et al. (2017) and Xu et al. (2018; 2022), enable coordinated energy management across multiple system components.

Digitalization further enhances system efficiency by enabling real-time monitoring and coordination of supply chain activities. The use of data analytics and smart technologies improves decision-making, reduces inefficiencies, and supports the implementation of closed-loop resource flows.

Despite these positive outcomes, the findings also highlight several challenges. High initial investment costs, technological complexity, and lack of institutional support remain significant barriers to adoption. Furthermore, the benefits of regenerative systems are often realized over the long term, which may discourage stakeholders seeking immediate returns.

In summary, the results indicate that regenerative resource models offer substantial benefits in terms of sustainability and resilience. However, their successful implementation depends on the integration of technological, economic, and institutional factors.

Discussion

The findings of this study provide important insights into the transition toward regenerative resource models in agro-food supply networks. The integration of circular economy principles with supply chain resilience and technological innovation represents a comprehensive approach to addressing the challenges facing the agro-food sector. This approach aligns with the arguments of Agarwal et al. (2025), who emphasize the importance of resource regeneration and system sustainability in modern agricultural practices.

One of the central themes emerging from the discussion is the role of system integration in achieving sustainability. Regenerative models require the coordination of multiple components, including resource flows, energy systems, and supply chain operations. This interconnectedness enhances system efficiency but also introduces complexity, necessitating advanced management and coordination mechanisms.

The role of supply chain design and risk management is particularly significant. The findings support the view that resilient supply chains are essential for sustaining regenerative systems. The incorporation of flexibility, redundancy, and diversification into network design enables systems to adapt to uncertainties and disruptions. This perspective is consistent with the work of Heckmann et al. (2015) and Tang (2006), who highlight the importance of risk modeling and management in supply chain optimization.

Technological innovation is another critical factor influencing the transition toward regenerative systems. The integration of microgrid systems and advanced optimization models enhances energy efficiency and supports decentralized operations. However, the uneven distribution of technological capabilities across regions

raises concerns about equity and accessibility. Developing regions may face challenges in adopting advanced technologies due to financial and infrastructural constraints.

The economic implications of regenerative models also warrant careful consideration. While the long-term benefits are substantial, the high initial costs can act as a barrier to adoption. This creates a trade-off between short-term financial constraints and long-term sustainability gains. Policy interventions, such as subsidies and incentives, are essential for addressing this challenge and promoting investment in regenerative systems.

The discussion also highlights contradictions in the literature regarding the impact of technological and economic factors on sustainability. While some studies suggest that technological advancements enhance efficiency and reduce environmental impact, others indicate that they may lead to increased resource consumption if not properly managed. This underscores the importance of governance and regulatory frameworks in ensuring that technological innovations contribute positively to sustainability.

Furthermore, the study emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to system design. Fragmented implementation of individual components is unlikely to yield significant benefits. Instead, an integrated approach that considers the interdependencies between different system elements is essential for achieving optimal performance.

In conclusion, the discussion underscores the complexity of transitioning toward regenerative resource models. While the potential benefits are significant, achieving these benefits requires coordinated efforts across multiple stakeholders, including policymakers, industry players, and researchers.

Conclusion

The transition toward regenerative resource models in agro-food supply networks represents a transformative shift in the design and management of agricultural systems. This research has provided a comprehensive analysis of the conceptual foundations, system components, and implementation dynamics of regenerative models, highlighting their potential to enhance sustainability, resilience, and economic efficiency.

The study demonstrates that regenerative systems extend

beyond traditional circular economy approaches by incorporating ecological restoration and resource renewal. Through the integration of nutrient cycling, renewable energy systems, and advanced supply chain design, these models create self-sustaining systems capable of maintaining long-term productivity and environmental balance.

A significant contribution of this research is the identification of the role of supply chain resilience and technological innovation in facilitating the transition. Robust network design and risk management strategies enable systems to withstand disruptions, while technologies such as microgrids and digital platforms enhance efficiency and coordination.

Despite these advantages, the study also identifies several challenges, including high implementation costs, technological complexity, and institutional constraints. Addressing these challenges requires targeted policy interventions, capacity-building initiatives, and increased investment in research and development.

The research emphasizes the importance of adopting an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to system design. Future research should focus on developing context-specific models, exploring scalability, and examining the socio-economic impacts of regenerative systems.

In conclusion, regenerative resource models offer a promising pathway for achieving sustainable agro-food systems. By aligning economic, environmental, and technological strategies, stakeholders can create resilient and efficient supply networks that contribute to global food security and environmental sustainability.

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