

Document Information

Manuscript Title

test assignment

Manuscript Id

12312300

Review Type

Single Blind

Review Due Date

10 September, 2025

Recommendation

 Reject

Matrix Biology Plus

An investment decision framework for offshore CCUS project under interval-valued Fermatean fuzzy environment --Manuscript Draft--

Manuscript Number:	
Article Type:	Review Article
Keywords:	offshore CCUS project; Interval-valued fermatean fuzzy set; Investment decision; Hamacher operator; MARCOS method
Corresponding Author:	neha dash sharma Yanshan University INDIA
First Author:	neha dash sharma
Order of Authors:	neha dash sharma
Abstract:	<p>Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) is an indispensable technology for achieving a net-zero emission society. The offshore CCUS project is still in its infancy. To promote its sustainable development, developing a comprehensive framework for investment decision-making is very crucial. First, a comprehensive evaluation criteria system is established. Second, in order to characterize the ambiguity and uncertainty of information in the process of making decisions, the interval-valued fermatean fuzzy set (IVFFS) is introduced, and the extended variance method of IVFFS is proposed to systematically calculate the weights of experts. Then, the power weighted average (PWA) operator based similarity measure of IVFFSs is developed to aggregate different expert information. Meanwhile, the fuzzy-weighted zero-inconsistency (FWZIC) method and the method based on the removal effects of criteria (MEREC) are used to determine the criteria weights. In addition, considering the interactions between the criteria, we introduce the Hamacher operator into the measurement of alternatives and ranking according to compromise solution (MARCOS) method to select the optimal alternative in the interval-valued fermatean fuzzy (IVFF) environment. The suggested framework is then used to analyze a case study. After that, sensitivity and comparative analyses are conducted to confirm its robustness and viability. This study creates a practical investment framework for offshore CCUS projects, identifies a number of investment-sensitive criteria and provides management insights. The proposed framework expands the methods and applications in the field of decision-making and provides a scientific approach for investment decision-making in offshore CCUS projects, which can be a useful reference for managers.</p>

To,
The Editor-in-Chief
Environmental study

Subject: Submission of Manuscript – *An Investment Decision Framework for Offshore CCUS Project under Interval-Valued Fermatean Fuzzy Environment*

Dear Editor,

I am pleased to submit our manuscript entitled “*An Investment Decision Framework for Offshore CCUS Project under Interval-Valued Fermatean Fuzzy Environment*” for your kind consideration for publication in [Journal Name].

In this paper, we present a novel decision-making approach to evaluate offshore Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) projects under uncertainty by employing the interval-valued Fermatean fuzzy environment framework. This research aims to address investment challenges in large-scale CCUS initiatives, providing a robust tool for policymakers and stakeholders to make informed decisions.

We believe that our work will be of interest to the readership of [Journal Name], given its relevance to sustainable energy strategies, environmental protection, and advanced fuzzy decision-making methods. We confirm that the manuscript is original, has not been published elsewhere, and is not under consideration by any other journal.

We respectfully request you to consider our manuscript for publication in [Journal Name]. Please find the manuscript and supplementary files attached herewith.

Corresponding Author:

Yaqing Gao

School of Economics and Management, Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao 066004, China

gaoyq0307@163.com

Highlights

- Proposes a novel decision-making framework for offshore Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) projects.
- Incorporates the *interval-valued Fermatean fuzzy environment* to handle high uncertainty in project evaluation.
- Integrates economic, environmental, and technical factors into a unified assessment model.
- Demonstrates applicability through a case study on offshore CCUS deployment.
- Offers valuable insights for policymakers and investors in the energy transition sector.

1 **An investment decision framework for offshore CCUS project under interval-**
2 **valued Fermatean fuzzy environment**

3

4 Qinghua Mao¹·Yaqing Gao¹·Jiacheng Fan¹

5 ¹School of Economics and Management, Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao 066004,

6 China

7

8 **Corresponding Author:**

9 Yaqing Gao

10 School of Economics and Management, Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao 066004,

11 China

12 Email address: gaoyq0307@163.com

13

14

Abstract:

Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) is an indispensable technology for achieving a net-zero emission society. The offshore CCUS project is still in its infancy. To promote its sustainable development, developing a comprehensive framework for investment decision-making is very crucial. First, a comprehensive evaluation criteria system is established. Second, in order to characterize the ambiguity and uncertainty of information in the process of making decisions, the interval-valued fermatean fuzzy set (IVFFS) is introduced, and the extended variance method of IVFFS is proposed to systematically calculate the weights of experts. Then, the power weighted average (PWA) operator based similarity measure of IVFFSs is developed to aggregate different expert information. Meanwhile, the fuzzy-weighted zero-inconsistency (FWZIC) method and the method based on the removal effects of criteria (MEREC) are used to determine the criteria weights. In addition, considering the interactions between the criteria, we introduce the Hamacher operator into the measurement of alternatives and ranking according to compromise solution (MARCOS) method to select the optimal alternative in the interval-valued fermatean fuzzy (IVFF) environment. The suggested framework is then used to analyze a case study. After that, sensitivity and comparative analyses are conducted to confirm its robustness and viability. This study creates a practical investment framework for offshore CCUS projects, identifies a number of investment-sensitive criteria and provides management insights. The proposed framework expands the methods and applications in the field of decision-making and provides a scientific approach for investment decision-making in offshore CCUS

37 projects, which can be a useful reference for managers.

38

39 **Keywords:** offshore CCUS project; Interval-valued fermatean fuzzy set; Investment

40 decision; Hamacher operator; MARCOS method

41

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The burning of fossil fuels releases a large amount of carbon dioxide, which could lead to increasingly severe climate change. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has developed a global consensus to achieve a net-zero emissions society by 2050 in order to mitigate climate change [1]. While renewable energy plays an important role in decarbonizing the power sector, technologies for Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) are essential for lowering carbon emissions from the burning of fossil fuels in the production of electricity and provide a financially viable way to overhaul the energy system [2-3]. CCUS reduces atmospheric deposition of emission sources through large-scale capture of carbon dioxide followed by geological storage and utilization [4]. CCUS has been used in the power, steel, cement and chemical sectors to reduce CO₂ emissions [5]. While geological storage on land has been extensively studied, the potential benefits of offshore storage have drawn a lot of attention. Offshore carbon storage not only increases the amount of storage capacity on land, but it also keeps subsurface drinking water clean and does not potentially harm agricultural and industrial operations, as there are few sources of drinking water at sea [6-7]. In addition, offshore carbon storage is important for sources of CO₂ emissions in coastal areas far from salty aquifers and onshore oil and gas fields [8-9].

1.2. Motivation

Currently, there are numerous offshore CCUS demonstration projects [7]. Scholars

64 have studied offshore CCUS projects. Tamburini et al.[10] developed an integrated
65 approach to calculate the consequences of an offshore CO₂ blowout, which could affect
66 the safety and environmental impacts of CCUS projects. Based on the possibility of
67 storing CO₂ in China's offshore sedimentary basins, Sun et al.[11] conducted an
68 offshore source-sink matching and cost study of China's CCUS under various
69 limitations. Jung et al. [12] developed a source-to-sink CO₂ transportation strategy for
70 a demonstration project of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in South Korea and
71 performed a cost estimation based on the CO₂ transportation strategy. An approach to
72 mixed-integer linear modeling that is spatially explicit was presented by D'Amore et al.
73 [13] for the purpose of economically optimizing CCS supply chains throughout Europe.
74 However, most studies have focus on storage capacity assessment, economic analysis,
75 and technology optimization [9, 14-15], few scholars have studied the investment
76 decisions of the project.

77 The growth of offshore CCUS projects is a key strategy for burning fossil fuels to
78 achieve large-scale decarbonization, where investment decisions are fundamental to
79 offshore CCUS project development. The investment assessment of the project
80 determines, to a certain extent, the challenge of construction throughout the building
81 period and the performance following operation, both of which are essential to the
82 project's performance and steady operation. This project's investment assessment
83 process will be influenced by a number of elements, including the substantial invested
84 sum, the high levels of technicality, and the erratic state of the market, which makes the
85 investment decision of offshore CCUS project a multi-criteria decision-making

(MCDM) problem. Consequently, before building, a thorough and methodical analysis of the offshore CCUS projects' investment appraisal is required. Although the decision to invest in offshore CCUS projects has not been extensively studied, for this project, several references may be found in the research of onshore CCUS projects. As an illustration, Sun et al. [16] proposed an option game approach to explore incentives to promote the CCUS project. Fan et al. [17] built a model depending on real options and source-sink matching to make investment decisions for CCUS transformation of coal-fired power plants in China. Guo et al. [18] developed an extended TODIM (an acronym in Portuguese for Interactive Multi-criteria Decision Making) method that uses assessment information given by decision makers to select CO₂ storage locations. Based on previous researches, this paper aims to investigate the investment evaluation of offshore CCUS projects and develop a novel perspective on investment decision-making by building the MCDM framework.

1.3. Contribution

The objective of this study is to offer an exhaustive and reliable framework for investment decisions in offshore CCUS projects, and to give a few references for relevant managers. The study's contributions and the innovative aspects of the suggested framework are then summed up as follows: (1) This research builds a comprehensive system of criteria for investment in offshore CCUS projects through three stages: data collection, screening criteria and expert consultation, including five aspects: resources, economy, environment, society and risk. (2) Expert assessment data

is represented by the interval-valued fermatean fuzzy set (IVFFS), which takes into account the ambiguity and uncertainty of decision-making information. Then, the power weighted average (PWA) operator based on the similarity measure of IVFFSs is established to combined the assessment data of different experts to reduce the error due to ignoring the information bias, while considering experts' relative importance. Among them, the extended variance method of IVFFSs is proposed to systematically calculate the weights of experts to make the decision-making information more objective. A comprehensive weighting model in IVFF environment is proposed to obtain criterion weights. The fuzzy-weighted zero-inconsistency (FWZIC) method is extended to the IVFF environment to calculate the criteria's subjective weights. Additionally, the objective weights of the criteria are determined using the method based on the removal effects of criteria (MEREC). (4) The Extended IVFF measurement of alternatives and ranking according to compromise solution (MARCOS) approach is proposed to rank the alternatives. Hamacher operator is introduced in the MARCOS method to define the weighted sequence. It is able to better assemble the information and deal with the interconnection and influence between the criteria.

Following is the remainder of the paper. Section 2 reviews the approaches taken in this work. Section 3 constructs a system of investment criteria for offshore CCUS projects. Section 4 presents a comprehensive framework for investment appraisal of offshore CCUS projects. Section 5 presents a case study. Section 6 performs a sensitivity analysis and a comparative analysis. Section 7 provides conclusions.

2. Literature review

In this section, the methodology used in this paper is briefly reviewed.

2.1 Interval-valued fermatean fuzzy set

As mentioned earlier, the investment decision problem for offshore CCUS projects is an MCDM problem. It can occasionally be impossible to convey the decision-maker's preference information in precise numbers during the real procedure for making decisions due to the ambiguity and unpredictability of human thought as well as the complexity of the situation. To provide better handling of this situation, Zadeh [19] first suggested the fuzzy set (FS) theory. FS's primary feature is that its Membership function (MF) ranges from 0 to 1. As a result of FS lacking an independent Non-membership function (NMF), Atanassov [20] proposed an intuitionistic fuzzy set (IFS) with NMF as an independent factor. In addition, Yager [21] proposed Pythagorean fuzzy set (PFS) to moderate the constraints of IFS (the PFS's MF and NMF square sums are less than 1). Recently, fermatean fuzzy set (FFS), proposed by Senapati and Yager [22] as an important enhancement to PFS, has become a valuable concept for describing uncertainty in MCDM environments. In FFS, an object is described by membership degree (MD) and non-membership degree (ND) and their cubic sum ≤ 1 . It is difficult to describe MD and ND precisely in terms of clear values because of the limits of human understanding and the complexity of actual occurrences. Nonetheless, they can be disclosed by interval values. Jeevaraj [23] generalized the concept of FFS to IVFFS, where MD and ND can be represented as subsets of the interval $[0,1]$ instead of clear

values. Decision-makers can communicate their opinions across a wider domain with IVFFS. As a result, complex decision-making problems can be more effectively solved and modeled by IVFFS [24]. IVFFS has been used in a number of applications. Mijanur Rahaman Seikh and Utpal Mandal [24] developed the IVFF Dombi weighted average (geometric) operator combined with Preference Ranking Organization METHOD for Enrichment Evaluation II (PROMETHEE II) and Stepwise Weight Assessment Ratio Analysis (SWARA) methods, proposed an integrated MCDM approach to select the organization most capable of managing biomedical waste. Based on IVFFS, M. Hezam et al. [25] developed a hybrid combined compromise solution (CoCoSo) approach based on Dombi operator and similarity measure, to select the company that makes wheelchairs with smart autonomy for patients with disabilities. Biswas et al. [26] applied IVFF based Multi-Attributive Border Approximation Area Comparison (MABAC) technique to identify the key characteristics of product family and assist in making decisions in the face of uncertainty. The new two-phase IVFF dominance approach, which Jeevaraj et al [27] devised, was used to rate the benefits of different options for lowering greenhouse gas emissions from activities connected to transportation. Bouraima et al. [28] integrated Analytic hierarchy process (AHP) method and Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to an Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) in an IVFF environment to assess the susceptibility of different countries to accidents occurring on construction sites. Kirişci, M [29] proposed a new integrated MCDM approach for IVFF combining AHP, TOPSIS and MABAC methods to propose a new safety model to assess the risk of self-driving cars. However, few have applied

IVFFS to investment issues in offshore CCUS projects. The theory of IVFFS is one of the effective and appropriate tools to manage the uncertainty and imprecision that occurs in several real-life decision problems. From the above literature, it can be seen that IVFFS has been applied to different real-life problems and the specific semantics of IVFFS changes with the evaluation problem. Some real-life problems may not be able to involve precise data, then IVFFS is well suited to model problems involving incomplete and imprecise information. In order to improve the flexibility and effectiveness of IVFFS, this paper aims to propose a hybrid framework for evaluating MCDM problems from an IVFF perspective.

2.2 Group aggregation methods

The process of information aggregation for selection decisions that does not take into account the bias of expert assessment information can give rise to a degree of cognitive uncertainty. Therefore, aggregating evaluation data from many experts is especially well suited for aggregation techniques that can manage information bias [30]. The PWA operator [31] effectively reduces the effect of bias compared to the Bonferroni mean operator and the Choquet integral [30]. PWA operators have been applied to aggregate expert information in different fuzzy environments such as interval 2-tuple languages [30], complex spherical fuzzy sets [32]. Individual variances, on the other hand, raise concerns about the level of consensus. Important elements in the aggregation process are the relative relevance of various specialists and the coherence of their opinions [33]. The weighting of experts must be systematically assessed to

reduce subjective randomness. In the existing literature [30, 34-36], expert weights are generally equal or given directly based on the expert's knowledge, position, and other conditions, often ignoring the objectivity of the expert weights. Therefore, this work adapts the PWA operator to the IVFF environment by extending it depending on the distance measure and reduces the error due to ignoring the effect of information bias while considering the relative importance of experts. In this paper, the IVFF variance normalization approach is used to determine the expert weights.

2.3 Criteria weights determination methods

Determining the weights of the evaluation criteria is a crucial and considerable stage in the evaluation process of offshore CCUS projects. Many MCDM techniques have been used recently, including the AHP method [37], the analytic network process (ANP) method [38] and the best-worst method (BWM) method [39], have been utilized to ascertain the subjective weights assigned to the criteria. But the issue of inconsistent in weighing methods has not been resolved. Recently, the FWZIC approach have been used to calculate the weighting coefficients for variables with zero inconsistency [40]. It identifies the importance of criteria with the support of experts. The FWZIC method has been extended to various fuzzy sets such as PFS, FFS, and probabilistic hesitant fuzzy sets [41-42]. This paper extends the FWZIC approach to the more flexible IVFFS. In addition, numerous objective weighting techniques are employed to establish the criteria weights, such as entropy method [43], the criteria importance through intercriteria correlation (CRITIC) method [44] and integrated determination of

objective criteria weights (IDOCRIW) method [45]. Keshavarz et al. [46] proposed the MEREC objective weight determination method. In unlike previous approaches, this one determines the weight of the criteria by evaluating the effect of the criteria that have been eliminated on the total utility; the more the impact, the higher the weight. MEREC is more stable than the other methods in the presence of anomalous disturbances even though the outcomes it produces are comparable to those of the other approaches [47]. As a result, the MEREC approach is widely applied. Simic et al. [48] came up with CoCoSo-MEREC model for transportation planning in Fermatean fuzzy environment. In order to investigate the selection of agricultural technology, Banik et al. [49] expanded the MEREC and gray correlation approaches based on the pentagonal neutrosophic environment. The rank sum-MEREC- model was created by Deveci et al. [50] to choose different transportation networks. The hybrid method is more scientifically sound without over-reliance on subjective or objective information relative to a single subjective or objective approach. Therefore, this paper adopts the combined weighting method of FWZIC and MEREC to determine the criterion weights for the offshore CCUS projects.

2.4 MARCOS method

Many tools are typical for dealing with MCDM problems. Examples include TOPSIS[51], CoCoSo[30] and PROMETHEE II [52]. One of the most recent MCDM techniques released by Stević et al.[53] is MARCOS. This approach uses reference point ordering and ratios. Through the defining of ideal/anti-ideal values, the

relationship between alternatives and reference points, and the degree of utility, the MARCOS technique yields a reliable ranking of alternatives. It provides more accurate and reliable results with less effort and shorter operation time than other methods, making it a more flexible and effective decision-making method[54]. In order to assess wastewater reuse applications in thermal power plants, Ocampo et al. [55] presented a three-way decision extension of the MARCOS technique. A spherical fuzzy MARCOS was presented by Bonab et al.[56] to rank and assess blockchain platforms. Pamucar et al. [57] proposed the MARCOS based fuzzy Full Consistency Method and neutrosophic fuzzy to evaluate alternate fuel automobiles for US road transportation that is sustainable. In Pythagorean fuzzy environment, Wang et al. [58] proposed an extended MARCOS method to calculate the criteria importance through CRITIC to determine the order of importance of each sustainable food supplier. The utilization of the MARCOS methodology improves the correctness of the decision-making system and provides useful ranking results for decision makers [59]. In addition, the Hamacher aggregation operator is able to fully take into account the correlation between attributes, and thus has been used for the aggregation of a variety of fuzzy information expressions [60]. Therefore, in this paper, the IVFF-Hamacher aggregation operator is introduced in the MARCOS method to normalize the weighting sequences in the weighting matrix, so that it can be better applied to the IVFF environment.

A summary of some of the MCDM techniques previously created to deal with investment assessment problems can be found in Table 1. The following is a summary of the research gaps according to Table 1 and the review of literature: (1) Few research

has been carried out on offshore CCUS projects using MCDM techniques. (2) There are few studies that take into the effects of expert weights and individual evaluation information bias in the aggregation process. (3) The FWZIC approach has not been well explored in IVFFS and most of the literature does not take into account both objective and subjective data. (4) The MARCOS approach has limited application in the IVFFS environment. Therefore, this paper proposes a comprehensive MCDM model for offshore CCUS project for investment decision making.

Table 1. An overview of a few earlier studies on the evaluation of investments.

Auth or (s)	Methodolog y	Applica tion	Group aggregation		Criteria' weight		Mutual relations hips between the criteria
			Expe rts' weig hts	Individ ual deviati on	Subject ive	Object ive	
Yuan et al. [61]	Crisp&ANP -Entropy- TODIM	CFPP			√	√	√
Karat op et al. [62]	TFN &AHP- EDAS	Renewa ble energy			√		

Wu	TIFN&	PVPCH		√	√
et al.	DEMATEL	S			
[63]	-TODIM				
Wu	HFLTS&A	ICR-		√	√
et al.	NP- entropy	DPV			
[64]	-TODIM				
Zhou	IT2F&	Renewa		√	√
et al.	DANP-	ble			
[65]	QUALIFLE	energy			
	X				
Zhen	Cloud	AVCES	√	√	√
g et	model &				
al.	IDOCRIW-				
[66]	TODIM				
Mao	IVPFS&	Offshor	√	√	√
et al.	DEMATEL	e wind-			
[52]	- GOWUA-	PV-SPS			
	HARA-	project			
	PROMETH				
	EE II				
Peng	Z-	New		√	√
et al.	numbers&	energy			

[67]	DEMATEL	resource					
	- ELECTRE	s					
	III						
This	IVFFS&F	Offshor	√	√	√	√	√
study	WZIC-	e CCUS					
	MEREC-	project					
	Hamacher-						
	MARCOS						

271

272 3. The investment decision criteria system

273 Identifying impact factors and constructing a system of evaluation criteria is the
274 fundamental task of project investment evaluation. This article will identify impact
275 indicators for investment appraisal of offshore CCUS projects using a three-phase
276 process that includes data collection, selection criteria, and consulting experts. First,
277 using the literature review method, the relevant documentalists will gather relevant
278 information on offshore CCUS projects, such as published academic articles and
279 feasibility study results, they will then gather and arrange potential obstacles or factors
280 that could influence these projects. Next, appropriate staff will be asked to conduct
281 frequency counts and initial screening of the collected impact indicators. Ultimately, a
282 working group composed of specialists with in-depth understanding of offshore CCUS
283 projects will be invited. The experts talked about the impact factors' initial screening
284 mentioned above, eliminated any redundant or unimportant indicators, integrated those

with high significance, and ultimately created a set of criteria for resources, economy, environment, society, and risk, which includes a total of 18 impact criteria, as shown in Figure 1. Of these, the cost criteria are C21, C22, C23, C31, C32, C51, C52, and C53, while the benefit criteria are the remaining ones.

3.1 Resource (C1)

·Emission source (C11) [68-69]

Considering distance, technology, cost, and public perception, Certain requirements must be met for the deployment of offshore CCUS, including the locations of major emission sources and the societal circumstances that each facility faces.

·Storage capacity (C12) [18, 70-71]

Before implementing CCUS, an analysis of the CO₂ storage capacity is required. The cost of geological storage per unit of CO₂ should decrease with increasing storage capacity, according to theory. Therefore, sites with large storage capacity will be suitable for CO₂ storage, taking into account investment costs and efficiency.

·Injection rate (C13) [72-73]

The effects of reservoir uncertainty and reservoir flow variability on infrastructure availability and costs must be taken into consideration while planning CCUS infrastructure. Important geologic storage parameters (temperature, pressure, depth, and permeability) influence injection rates and cause fluctuations in the flow rates of CO₂, which are then redirected into the pipeline system for transportation.

·Infrastructures (C14) [69, 74-75]

Effective use of existing infrastructure such as pipelines, platforms, good transportation conditions, etc. can reduce investment costs.

3.2 Economy (C2)

·Initial costs (C21) [52, 76]

The upfront cost includes the cost of purchasing the facility, construction costs, human resource costs and interest.

·Operation and maintenance (O&M) costs (C22) [74, 77]

The long-term management of the project is heavily dependent on O&M costs. Expenses for employee pay and basic equipment configuration, and by extension, transportation costs are included in O&M costs.

·payback period (C23) [78-79]

The time after an investment project has been operationalized until its entire economic benefits match the initial investment is known as the payback period. Furthermore, the payback period can accurately depict the project's financial gains and rate of capital turnover.

·Internal rate of return (IRR) (C24) [80]

In cases where there is no net present value, the IRR is determined. A project's profitability and ability to withstand risk can be seen in the IRR. Furthermore, it can assist investors in evaluating and comparing projects of various sizes.

3.3 Environment (C3)

329 ·Marine environmental impacts (C31) [77, 81]

330 It is important to minimize negative environmental risks and impacts and to ensure that
331 there is no harm to the oceanic surroundings. The risk of CO₂ seepage may lead to
332 decline in the quality of the water, acidification of the ocean and harmful impacts on
333 marine ecosystems. In addition, there may be environmental constraints to placement
334 close by environmentally protected areas.

335 ·Marine Biological Coordination (C32) [82]

336 Seafloor organisms, including some associated with commercial fisheries, may die
337 under extreme acidification conditions near the spill site.

338 ·Reduce carbon emissions (C33) [83-84]

339 The CCUS project has huge environmental benefits, both the atmosphere and the
340 greenhouse effect can be greatly diminished.

341

342 3.4 Social (C4)

343 ·Policy support (C41) [85-87]

344 The CCUS project investment is a capital-intensive investment. Therefore, economic
345 and regulatory support from governments is needed for its further development and
346 deployment.

347 ·Public acceptance (C42) [70, 88-89]

348 The degree of public approval is crucial in the deployment of CCUS, both locally and
349 globally. Public perceptions of CCUS are influenced by more variables than merely
350 danger or security issues.

351 ·Employment (C43) [85]

352 Process and industrial engineering knowledge is necessary for CCUS and can be a
353 source of excellent local jobs. A lot of local jobs in infrastructure deployment are
354 created by the design-heavy CCUS project. In order to facilitate a fair transition, CCUS
355 can lower the unemployment rate in the fossil fuel sector.

356 ·Technological innovation promotion (C44) [74, 87]

357 CCUS projects can be effective in contributing to carbon emission reductions, but the
358 economic cost poses a significant challenge for commercial-scale deployment of
359 offshore CCUS. This project's development will save costs and progress associated
360 technological advancements.

361

362 3.5 Risk (C5)

363 ·Leakage and monitoring risks (C51) [81, 90-91]

364 Carbon leakage can not only harm the marine ecosystem, but can also significantly
365 reduce the competitiveness of a project, requiring accurate assessment of the risk of
366 leakage and proper monitoring.

367 ·Technical uncertainty (C52) [74, 92]

368 The project of offshore CCUS is currently in its early stages, and capture,
369 transportation, and storage technologies all face different challenges, and technological
370 uncertainty can lead to increased costs.

371 ·Market competition (C53) [76, 85]

372 Other low-carbon technologies like energy efficiency and renewable energy compete

with offshore CCUS projects for investment. With the ongoing decline in the cost of renewable energy technologies, offshore CCUS projects may find it more difficult to attract investment.

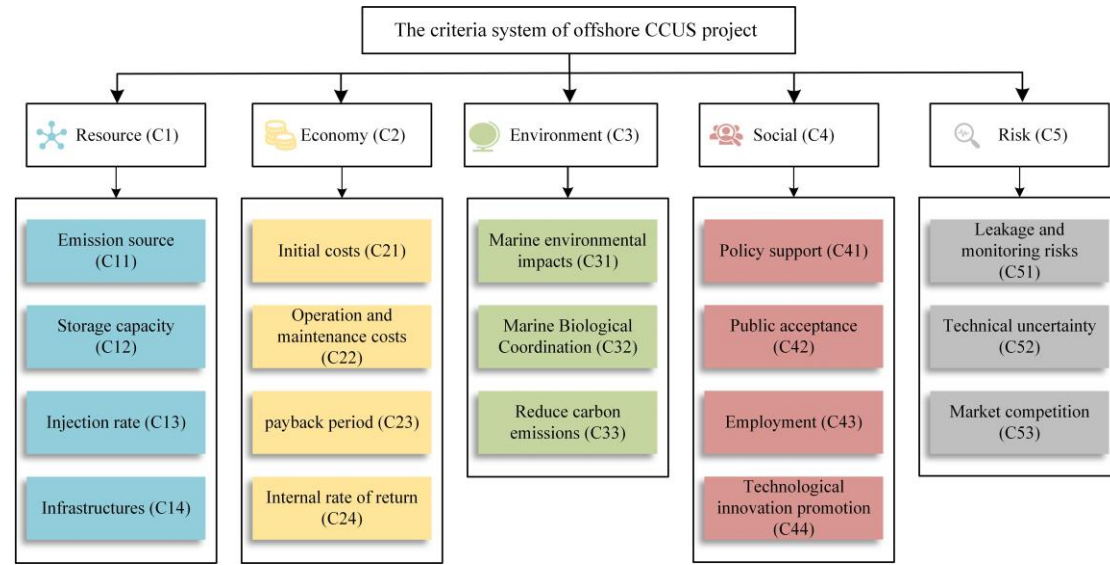


Fig. 1. The offshore CCUS project's investment decision criteria system.

4. The evaluation framework for investment decisions

4.1. Information gathering

Within this part, we perform information gathering. For a given investment decision problem for an offshore CCUS project, suppose there are m different alternatives $A_i (i=1,2,...,m)$, n criteria $C_j (j=1,2,...,n)$, and the weights of the criteria are ω_j , $\omega_j \in [0,1]$, $\sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j = 1$. Group of experts $E_k (k=1,2,...,s)$, and the weights of the experts are ϖ_k , $\varpi_k \in [0,1]$, $\sum_{k=1}^s \varpi_k = 1$. During the investment decision-making process for offshore CCUS projects, experts tend to use linguistic terms to express their judgments. In order to better deal with uncertainty in the assessment process, in this paper, IVFFS is used to

convey the expert's opinion, and the following describes the concept of IVFFS and its basic properties, which serve as the study's foundation.

Definition 1[23, 93]. Let X be a finite universe of discourse, and \tilde{F} is a set of IVFFS expressed in mathematical form as

$$\tilde{F} = \left\{ \left\langle x_i, [\mu_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i), \mu_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i)], [v_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i), v_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i)] \right\rangle : x_i \in X \right\} \quad (1)$$

where $0 \leq \mu_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i) \leq \mu_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i) \leq 1$, $0 \leq v_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i) \leq v_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i) \leq 1$ and $(\mu_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i))^3 + (v_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i))^3 \leq 1$ Here,

$\mu_{\tilde{F}}(x_i) = [\mu_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i), \mu_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i)]$ and $v_{\tilde{F}}(x_i) = [v_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i), v_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i)]$ denote the interval MD and ND of $x_i \in X$,

respectively. The hesitancy degree of $x_i \in X$ to \tilde{F} is defined as $\pi_{\tilde{F}}(x_i) = [\pi_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i), \pi_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i)]$,

where $\pi_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i) = \sqrt[3]{1 - (\mu_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i))^3 - (v_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i))^3}$ and $\pi_{\tilde{F}}^U(x_i) = \sqrt[3]{1 - (\mu_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i))^3 - (v_{\tilde{F}}^L(x_i))^3}$. For simplicity,

Jeevaraj[23] defined the idea of interval-valued fermatean fuzzy number (IVFFN),

presented as $\alpha = ([\mu_{\alpha}^L, \mu_{\alpha}^U], [v_{\alpha}^L, v_{\alpha}^U])$ and fulfill $(\mu_{\alpha}^U)^3 + (v_{\alpha}^U)^3 \leq 1$.

Definition 2[93]. Let $\alpha_1 = ([\mu_{\alpha_1}^L, \mu_{\alpha_1}^U], [v_{\alpha_1}^L, v_{\alpha_1}^U])$ and $\alpha_2 = ([\mu_{\alpha_2}^L, \mu_{\alpha_2}^U], [v_{\alpha_2}^L, v_{\alpha_2}^U])$ be two IVFFNs.

Then, the relations between α_1 and α_2 are presented as

(i) $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ iff $\mu_{\alpha_1}^L = \mu_{\alpha_2}^L, \mu_{\alpha_1}^U = \mu_{\alpha_2}^U, v_{\alpha_1}^L = v_{\alpha_2}^L$ and $v_{\alpha_1}^U = v_{\alpha_2}^U$,

(ii) $\alpha_1 \prec \alpha_2$ iff $\mu_{\alpha_1}^L \leq \mu_{\alpha_2}^L, \mu_{\alpha_1}^U \leq \mu_{\alpha_2}^U, v_{\alpha_1}^L \geq v_{\alpha_2}^L$ and $v_{\alpha_1}^U \geq v_{\alpha_2}^U$.

Definition 3[93]. For any IVFFN $\alpha = ([\mu_{\alpha}^L, \mu_{\alpha}^U], [v_{\alpha}^L, v_{\alpha}^U])$, the score and accuracy functions

are provided by

$$S(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \left((\mu_{\alpha}^L)^3 + (\mu_{\alpha}^U)^3 - (v_{\alpha}^L)^3 - (v_{\alpha}^U)^3 \right) \quad (2)$$

$$H(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \left((\mu_{\alpha}^L)^3 + (\mu_{\alpha}^U)^3 + (v_{\alpha}^L)^3 + (v_{\alpha}^U)^3 \right) \quad (3)$$

For any two IVFFNs α_1 and α_2 , the following are the comparison rules:

(i) If $S(\alpha_1) > S(\alpha_2)$, then $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$,

(ii) If $S(\alpha_1) < S(\alpha_2)$, then $\alpha_1 \prec \alpha_2$,

411 (iii) If $S(\alpha_1) = S(\alpha_2)$, then

412 (a) If $H(\alpha_1) > H(\alpha_2)$, then $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$,

413 (b) If $H(\alpha_1) < H(\alpha_2)$, then $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$,

414 (c) If $H(\alpha_1) = H(\alpha_2)$, then $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$.

415 **Definition 4**[93]. Let $\alpha = ([\mu_\alpha^L, \mu_\alpha^U], [v_\alpha^L, v_\alpha^U])$, $\alpha_1 = ([\mu_{\alpha_1}^L, \mu_{\alpha_1}^U], [v_{\alpha_1}^L, v_{\alpha_1}^U])$ and $\alpha_2 = ([\mu_{\alpha_2}^L, \mu_{\alpha_2}^U], [v_{\alpha_2}^L, v_{\alpha_2}^U])$

416 be three IVFFNs and $\beta > 0$. Then, the operations in IVFFNs are given as

417 (i) $\alpha_1 \cup \alpha_2 = ([\max\{\mu_{\alpha_1}^L, \mu_{\alpha_2}^L\}, \max\{\mu_{\alpha_1}^U, \mu_{\alpha_2}^U\}], [\min\{v_{\alpha_1}^L, v_{\alpha_2}^L\}, \min\{v_{\alpha_1}^U, v_{\alpha_2}^U\}])$,

418 (ii) $\alpha_1 \cap \alpha_2 = ([\min\{\mu_{\alpha_1}^L, \mu_{\alpha_2}^L\}, \min\{\mu_{\alpha_1}^U, \mu_{\alpha_2}^U\}], [\max\{v_{\alpha_1}^L, v_{\alpha_2}^L\}, \max\{v_{\alpha_1}^U, v_{\alpha_2}^U\}])$,

419 (iii) $\alpha_1 \oplus \alpha_2 = ([\sqrt[3]{(\mu_{\alpha_1}^L)^3 + (\mu_{\alpha_2}^L)^3 - (\mu_{\alpha_1}^L)^3 (\mu_{\alpha_2}^L)^3}, \sqrt[3]{(\mu_{\alpha_1}^U)^3 + (\mu_{\alpha_2}^U)^3 - (\mu_{\alpha_1}^U)^3 (\mu_{\alpha_2}^U)^3}], [v_{\alpha_1}^L v_{\alpha_2}^L, v_{\alpha_1}^U v_{\alpha_2}^U])$,

420 (iv) $\alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2 = ([\mu_{\alpha_1}^L \mu_{\alpha_2}^L, \mu_{\alpha_1}^U \mu_{\alpha_2}^U], [\sqrt[3]{(v_{\alpha_1}^L)^3 + (v_{\alpha_2}^L)^3 - (v_{\alpha_1}^L)^3 (v_{\alpha_2}^L)^3}, \sqrt[3]{(v_{\alpha_1}^U)^3 + (v_{\alpha_2}^U)^3 - (v_{\alpha_1}^U)^3 (v_{\alpha_2}^U)^3}])$,

421 (v) $\beta\alpha = ([\sqrt[3]{1 - (1 - (\mu_\alpha^L)^3)^\beta}, \sqrt[3]{1 - (1 - (\mu_\alpha^U)^3)^\beta}], [(v_\alpha^L)^\beta, (v_\alpha^U)^\beta])$,

422 (vi) $\alpha^\beta = ([(\mu_\alpha^L)^\beta, (\mu_\alpha^U)^\beta], [\sqrt[3]{1 - (1 - (v_\alpha^L)^3)^\beta}, \sqrt[3]{1 - (1 - (v_\alpha^U)^3)^\beta}])$.

423 **Definition 5**[93]. Let $\alpha_1 = ([\mu_{\alpha_1}^L, \mu_{\alpha_1}^U], [v_{\alpha_1}^L, v_{\alpha_1}^U])$, $\alpha_2 = ([\mu_{\alpha_2}^L, \mu_{\alpha_2}^U], [v_{\alpha_2}^L, v_{\alpha_2}^U])$, ...,

424 $\alpha_n = ([\mu_{\alpha_n}^L, \mu_{\alpha_n}^U], [v_{\alpha_n}^L, v_{\alpha_n}^U])$ be any IVFFNs. The following equation displays the IVFFSs

425 aggregation operator.

426
$$IVFFA(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = ([\sqrt[3]{1 - \prod_{h=1}^n (1 - (\mu_{a_h}^L)^3)}, \sqrt[3]{1 - \prod_{h=1}^n (1 - (\mu_{a_h}^U)^3)}], [\prod_{h=1}^n v_{a_h}^L, \prod_{h=1}^n v_{a_h}^U]) \quad (4)$$

427 **Definition 6**[23]. Let $\alpha_1 = ([\mu_{\alpha_1}^L, \mu_{\alpha_1}^U], [v_{\alpha_1}^L, v_{\alpha_1}^U])$ and $\alpha_2 = ([\mu_{\alpha_2}^L, \mu_{\alpha_2}^U], [v_{\alpha_2}^L, v_{\alpha_2}^U])$ be any two

428 IVFFNs. Then the generalized Euclidean distance between α_1 and α_2 as follows.

429
$$d(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \sqrt{\frac{((\mu_{\alpha_1}^L)^3 - (\mu_{\alpha_2}^L)^3)^2 + ((\mu_{\alpha_1}^U)^3 - (\mu_{\alpha_2}^U)^3)^2 + ((v_{\alpha_1}^L)^3 - (v_{\alpha_2}^L)^3)^2 + ((v_{\alpha_1}^U)^3 - (v_{\alpha_2}^U)^3)^2 + ((1 - (\mu_{\alpha_1}^U)^3 - (v_{\alpha_1}^U)^3) - (1 - (\mu_{\alpha_2}^U)^3 - (v_{\alpha_2}^U)^3))^2 + ((1 - (\mu_{\alpha_1}^L)^3 - (v_{\alpha_1}^L)^3) - (1 - (\mu_{\alpha_2}^L)^3 - (v_{\alpha_2}^L)^3))^2}{6}} \quad (5)$$

430

4.2. Group aggregation

Given the intricacy of the structure involved in collective decision-making, subjectively giving various experts varying weights may result in information loss. Therefore, in this work, the extended variance method of IVFFNs is applied to systematically calculate the weights of decision-making experts. Then, in order to aggregate the opinions of different experts, a PWA operator based on IVFFNs distance similarity measure is established.

Step 1. Obtain an assessment matrix for each expert $P^k = (p_{ij}^k) = ([\mu_{ij}^{kL}, \mu_{ij}^{kU}], [\nu_{ij}^{kL}, \nu_{ij}^{kU}])_{m \times n}$

Step 2. Translating expert assessments into crisp values ε_{ij}^k using Eq. (3).

Step 3. Calculate the variance associated with the above conversion values as follows.

$$\varepsilon_k^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(\varepsilon_{ij}^k - \bar{\varepsilon}_i^k)^2}{n-1} \quad (6)$$

where $\bar{\varepsilon}_i^k$ and ε_k^2 represent the mean and variance of the kth expert, respectively.

Step 4. The confidence factor for each expert is calculated by taking the complement of the normalized variance value. In fact, the expert's hesitation is inversely proportional to the confidence level. Here, the experts' weights are determined using this concept. The formula is calculated as follows.

$$(C.F)_k = 1 - \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \quad (7)$$

$$\varpi_k = \frac{(C.F)_k}{\sum_{k=1}^s (C.F)_k} \quad (8)$$

where $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k$ represents normalized variance for E_k and $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k = \varepsilon_k / \sum_{k=1}^l \varepsilon_k$, $(C.F)_k$ represents confidence factor for E_k .

Step 5. Summarize the evaluation data provided by experts.

Considering the individual importance of the experts, an overall evaluation matrix $P = (p_{ij})_{m \times n}$ is created by combining the assessments provided by DMs. using the PWA operator based on the similarity measure, where p_{ij} is described in terms of IVFFNs.

Assume that $p_{ij}^k = ([\mu_{ij}^{kL}, \mu_{ij}^{kU}], [\nu_{ij}^{kL}, \nu_{ij}^{kU}])$ and $p_{ij}^g = ([\mu_{ij}^{gL}, \mu_{ij}^{gU}], [\nu_{ij}^{gL}, \nu_{ij}^{gU}])$ are the corresponding IVFFNs from Alternative A_i under Criterion C_j of Experts E_k and E_g . Next, the PWA operator of IVFFN is described in this way.

$$p_{ij} = PWA(p_{ij}^1, p_{ij}^2, \dots, p_{ij}^s) = \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{\varpi_k (1 + T(p_{ij}^k))}{\sum_{k=1}^s \varpi_k (1 + T(p_{ij}^k))} \cdot p_{ij}^k \quad (9)$$

where ϖ_k is the weight of expert E_k , derived from Eq. (6). The support function $T(p_{ij}^k)$ is calculated in the manner described below.

$$T(p_{ij}^k) = \sum_{g=1, k \neq g}^s S(p_{ij}^k, p_{ij}^g) \quad (10)$$

where $S(p_{ij}^k, p_{ij}^g)$ is the support function for p_{ij}^k from $p_{ij}^g (p_{ij}^k, p_{ij}^g) \in [0, 1]$. The similarity measure of IVFFNs determines the support function and is defined as:

$$S(p_{ij}^k, p_{ij}^g) = 1 - d(p_{ij}^k, p_{ij}^g) \quad (11)$$

where $d(p_{ij}^k, p_{ij}^g)$ is the Euclidean distance between the two IVFFNs.

4.3. Determination of the criteria weights

A new comprehensive weighting technique is proposed, MEREC is an objective weighing approach [46] whereas FWZIC is a subjective one [40]. Both the opinion of experts and objective information are taken into account.

Step 1. Determine the subjective weight using the FWZIC.

In the IVFF environment, to determine the criteria's subjective weights, FWZIC is

extended in the following steps:

(1) Determine and categorize the evaluation criteria for the project, as shown in Section 3.

(2) Structured Expert Judgment (SEJ): Data collection forms are developed by a committee of experts and approved for assessment by designated experts. The experts expressed their views on each criterion using the linguistic terms in Table A1 (Appendix A).

(3) Expert Decision Matrix (EDM): The assessment criteria and the experts collide to produce the EDM. Next, a numerical scale is created using the language terms that are gathered from the assessment form in the prior step.

(4) Utilizing the membership function of IVFFS. This step involves the application of IVFFSs-based affiliation function and the associated fuzzification process to the EDM data. The conversion of EDM data to IVFFS-EDM using IVFFSs affiliation function and fuzzification process increases precision and ease of use of the data for subsequent analysis. The relevant definitions are given in Definition 1. According to Table A1, for each criterion that each expert evaluates, all language variables and numerical scores must be transformed to IVFFNs as variables.

(5) To ascertain the evaluation criteria's weights, there are three sub-steps in this step.

(5.1) Use Eq. (12) to calculate the ratio of the data.

$$\bar{E} : \bar{C} = \frac{\text{Imp}(E_k / C_j \tilde{)}}{\sum_{j=1}^n \text{Imp}(E_k / C_j \tilde{)}} \quad (12)$$

where $\text{Imp}(E_k / C_j \tilde{)}$ is the degree of importance given by the k th expert to the j th criterion represented by an IVFFN. and $\sum_{j=1}^n \text{Imp}(E_k / C_j \tilde{)}$ is obtained by Eq. (4).

(5.2) Calculate the mean value to obtain the fuzzy value weights of the evaluation criteria.

$$\tilde{w}_j^s = \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^l \frac{\text{Imp}(E_{kj} / C_{kj})}{\sum_{j=1}^n \text{Imp}(E_{kj} / C_{kj})} / m \right), \text{ for } k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l \text{ and } j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n. \quad (13)$$

(5.3) Using the score value provided by [93], The standard weights are defuzzified using Eq. (14). The weights are then rescaled using Eq. (15) to find the final weights.

$$s'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left((\mu_\alpha^L)^3 + (\mu_\alpha^U)^3 - (v_\alpha^L)^3 - (v_\alpha^U)^3 \right) + 1 \right) \quad (14)$$

$$w_j^s = \frac{\tilde{w}_j^s}{\sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{w}_j^s} \quad (15)$$

Step 2. Determine the objective's weight using MEREC.

(1) Normalization of the evaluation matrix $\tilde{P} = (\tilde{p}_{ij})_{m \times n}$.

$$\tilde{p}_{ij} = ([\tilde{\mu}_{ij}^L, \tilde{\mu}_{ij}^U], [\tilde{v}_{ij}^L, \tilde{v}_{ij}^U]) = \begin{cases} v_{ij} = ([\mu_{ij}^L, \mu_{ij}^U], [v_{ij}^L, v_{ij}^U]), & j \in B \\ (v_{ij})^c = ([v_{ij}^L, v_{ij}^U], [\mu_{ij}^L, \mu_{ij}^U]), & j \in C \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

where \tilde{p}_{ij} denotes the normalized IVFFN, B stands for benefit criteria, and C for cost criteria.

(2) Computation of the score matrix $\Omega = (\eta_{ij})_{m \times n}$ of each IVFFN \tilde{I}_{ij} by Eq. (14).

(3) Calculate overall performance Q_i .

$$Q_i = \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_j |\ln(\eta_{ij})| \right) \right) \quad (17)$$

514 (4) Calculate performance by excluding each criterion.

$$515 \quad Q'_{ij} = \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{b, b \neq j} |\ln(\eta_{ib})| \right) \right) \quad (18)$$

516 where Q'_{ij} indicates how well the i th alternative performed once the j th criterion is
517 dropped.

518 (5) Sum the absolute deviations.

$$519 \quad M_j = \sum_i |Q'_{ij} - Q_i| \quad (19)$$

520 (6) Calculation of the weights of the criteria.

$$521 \quad \omega_j^o = \frac{M_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n M_j} \quad (20)$$

522 Step 3. Combined weights for determining criteria.

$$523 \quad \omega_j = \phi \omega_j^s + (1 - \phi) \omega_j^o \quad (21)$$

524 where $\phi \in [0,1]$ is a combined weighting factor. In this paper, $\phi = 0.5$.

525

526 4.4. Expanded MARCOS to determine the optimal investment alternative.

527 The MARCOS method has several advantages over other MCDM techniques,
528 including increased efficiency, simpler decision-making process construction and
529 optimization, more precise reference point desirability determination, increased
530 stability and robustness of the results, and the absence of ranking reversals [94]. The
531 IVFF Hamacher weighted average (IVFFHWA) operator is introduced in the MARCOS
532 method to define the weighting sequence in the normalized weighting matrix. The
533 IVFFHWA operator is introduced because of its ability to perceive the interrelationships
534 between the assessment criteria.

535 Step 1. Determine the ideal and anti-ideal solutions to obtain the extended

536 decision matrix \bar{P} .

$$537 \quad \begin{aligned} A^- &= \begin{cases} \left(\left[\min_i \mu_{ij}^L, \min_i \mu_{ij}^U \right], \left[\max_i \nu_{ij}^L, \max_i \nu_{ij}^U \right] \right) & \text{if } j \in B \\ \left(\left[\max_i \mu_{ij}^L, \max_i \mu_{ij}^U \right], \left[\min_i \nu_{ij}^L, \min_i \nu_{ij}^U \right] \right) & \text{if } j \in C \end{cases} \\ A^+ &= \begin{cases} \left(\left[\max_i \mu_{ij}^L, \max_i \mu_{ij}^U \right], \left[\min_i \nu_{ij}^L, \min_i \nu_{ij}^U \right] \right) & \text{if } j \in B \\ \left(\left[\min_i \mu_{ij}^L, \min_i \mu_{ij}^U \right], \left[\max_i \nu_{ij}^L, \max_i \nu_{ij}^U \right] \right) & \text{if } j \in C \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

538 Therefore, the extended decision matrix \bar{P} is:

$$539 \quad \bar{P} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} C_1 & C_2 & \dots & C_n \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A^- \\ A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \\ A^+ \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} p_1^- & p_2^- & \dots & p_n^- \\ p_{11} & p_{12} & \dots & p_{1n} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & \dots & p_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{m1} & p_{m2} & \dots & p_{mn} \\ p_1^+ & p_2^+ & \dots & p_n^+ \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}_{(m+2) \times n}$$

540 Step 2. Normalized decision matrix construction. The same normalization process

541 as in the MEREC method (Eq. (16)) yields the normalized matrix $\tilde{P} = (\tilde{p}_{ij})_{(m+2) \times n}$.

542 Step 3. Determine the degree of utility of the alternative.

$$543 \quad K_i^- = \frac{S_i}{S^-} \quad (23)$$

$$544 \quad K_i^+ = \frac{S_i}{S^+} \quad (24)$$

545 where S^- , S^+ , and $S_i (i=1,2,\dots,m)$ represent the weighted sequence obtained by using

546 the IVFFHWA operator (Eq (25)).

547 **Definition 7**[51]. Suppose $I_j = \left(\left[\mu_{I_j}^L, \mu_{I_j}^U \right], \left[\nu_{I_j}^L, \nu_{I_j}^U \right] \right), (j=1,2,\dots,n)$ be the collection of

548 IVFFNs, Then, the aggregated result utilizing the IVFFHWA is an IVFFN, and

$$\text{IVFFHWA}_w(I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n) = \bigoplus_{j=1}^n (\omega_j I_j)$$

$$= \left[\left[\sqrt[3]{\frac{\prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 + (\zeta - 1) \left(\mu_{I_j}^L\right)^3\right)^{\omega_j} - \prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 - \left(\mu_{I_j}^L\right)^3\right)^{\omega_j}}{\prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 + (\zeta - 1) \left(\mu_{I_j}^L\right)^3\right)^{\omega_j} + (\zeta - 1) \prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 - \left(\mu_{I_j}^L\right)^3\right)^{\omega_j}}}, \sqrt[3]{\frac{\prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 + (\zeta - 1) \left(\mu_{I_j}^U\right)^3\right)^{\omega_j} - \prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 - \left(\mu_{I_j}^U\right)^3\right)^{\omega_j}}{\prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 + (\zeta - 1) \left(\mu_{I_j}^U\right)^3\right)^{\omega_j} + (\zeta - 1) \prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 - \left(\mu_{I_j}^U\right)^3\right)^{\omega_j}}} \right], \right. \\ \left. \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{\zeta} \prod_{j=1}^n \left(v_{I_j}^L\right)^{\omega_j}}{\sqrt[3]{\prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 + (\zeta - 1) \left(1 - \left(v_{I_j}^L\right)^3\right)\right)^{\omega_j} + (\zeta - 1) \prod_{j=1}^n \left(v_{I_j}^L\right)^{3\omega_j}}}, \frac{\sqrt[3]{\zeta} \prod_{j=1}^n \left(v_{I_j}^U\right)^{\omega_j}}{\sqrt[3]{\prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 + (\zeta - 1) \left(1 - \left(v_{I_j}^U\right)^3\right)\right)^{\omega_j} + (\zeta - 1) \prod_{j=1}^n \left(v_{I_j}^U\right)^{3\omega_j}}} \right] \right] \quad (25)$$

Step 4. Determine the utility function and ranking of each alternative.

$$f(K_i) = \frac{K_i^+ + K_i^-}{1 + \frac{1 - f(K_i^+)}{f(K_i^+)} + \frac{1 - f(K_i^-)}{f(K_i^-)}} \quad (26)$$

$$f(K_i^-) = \frac{K_i^+}{(K_i^+ + K_i^-)} \quad (27)$$

$$f(K_i^+) = \frac{K_i^-}{(K_i^+ + K_i^-)} \quad (28)$$

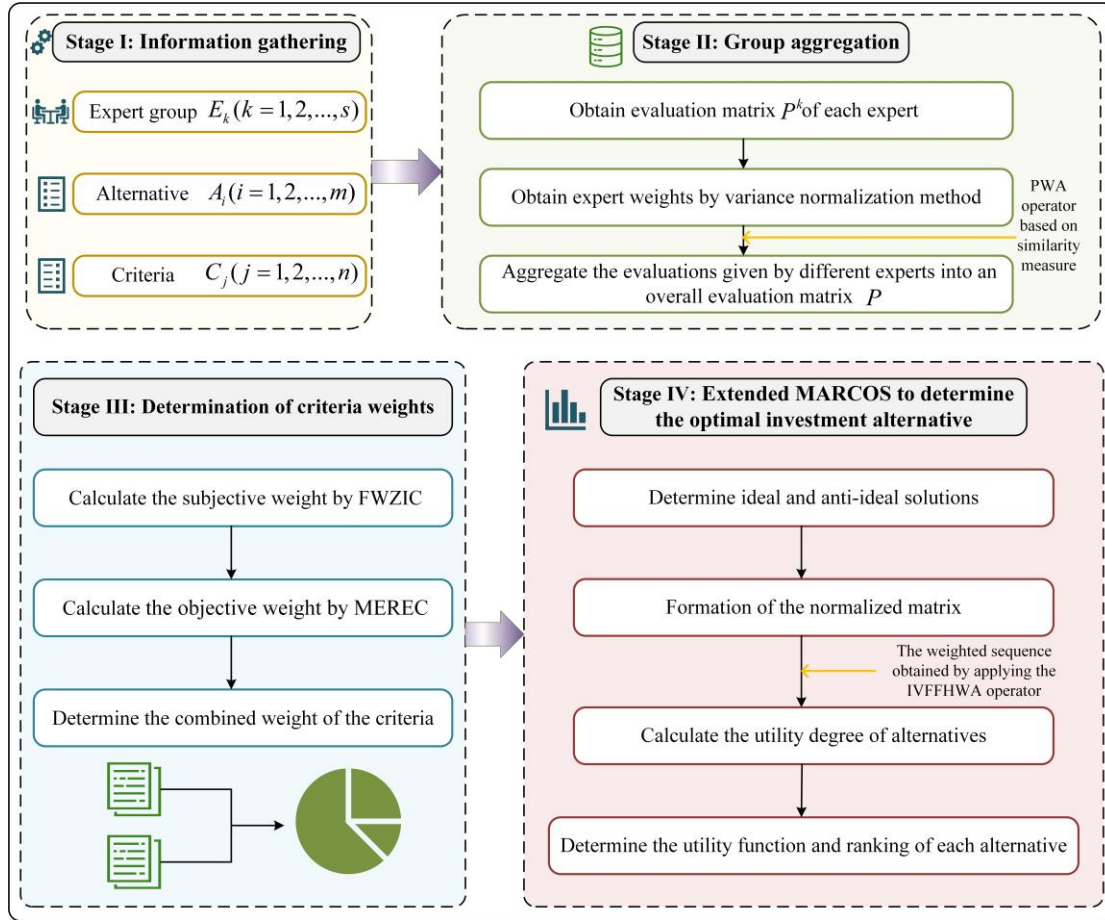


Fig. 2. The proposed investment framework of the offshore CCUS project.

5. Case study

In the paper, a case study is explored to better demonstrate the logic and usefulness of the investment assessment framework for offshore CCUS projects.

5.1. Information gathering

In recent years, many countries have started to pay increasing attention to the problem of CO₂ emissions. Developing and fully utilizing CCUS technology is the future trend of industry. Therefore, a business in Guangdong Province intends to invest in an offshore CCUS project. The board of directors examined four options while

assessing the project investment decision. The alternative set is $A = (A1, A2, A3, A4)$.

Section 3 identifies 18 criteria, with the set of criteria being $C = (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$, and the

criteria weights are denoted as $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n)$, where

$\omega_i \in [0,1], (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i = 1$. To serve as decision managers, three specialists with in-

depth understanding of offshore CCUS projects are invited. They need to have worked

in engineering design and CCUS project operations for at least five years. They also

need to be authorities in management, environmental sustainability, and market

analysis. The accuracy, dependability, and professionalism of the evaluation data can

only be ensured by experts who fulfill the above indicated conditions. First, they need

to assess the relative importance of the criteria and determine the weights of the criteria

using the FWZIC-MEREC methodology. Second, they will use IVFFS to evaluate each

alternative associated with each criterion and then use the MARCOS method to choose

the best possible option. The group of experts was assembled as $E = (E1, E2, E3)$, and

the expert weights are expressed as $\varpi = (\varpi_1, \varpi_2, \varpi_3)$, where

$\varpi_k \in [0,1], (k = 1, 2, 3), \sum_{k=1}^3 \varpi_k = 1$.

5.2. Group aggregation

Using the seven scaled linguistic variables shown in Table A2, the experts in the

expert group evaluate the alternatives according to criteria $C = (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$. The

weights of the experts are calculated according to the variance method, and then their

distinct viewpoints are combined in accordance with the PWA operator based on the

similarity measure. The corresponding steps are as follows.

Step 1. Each expert constructed a linguistic decision matrix of criteria-related alternatives according to their expertise and experience as shown in Table A3. Then, the linguistic evaluation is transformed into the IVFFS evaluation matrix P^k . In the case of expert, matrix P^1 is shown in Table A4.

Step 2. Translating expert assessments into crisp values ε_{ij}^k using Eq. (3). For example, Expert 1's evaluation of Alternative A1 under Criterion C11 can be calculated as follows: $\varepsilon_{11}^1 = \frac{1}{2}((0.90)^3 + (0.95)^3 + (0.10)^3 + (0.15)^3) = 0.80$.

Step 3. The variance associated with each expert is calculated using Eq. (6), $\varepsilon_1^2 = 0.0701$, $\varepsilon_2^2 = 0.0640$, $\varepsilon_3^2 = 0.0686$.

Step 4. The weights of the experts are computed using Eqs. (7)-(8), Among them $(C.F)_1 = 0.6544$, $(C.F)_2 = 0.6842$, $(C.F)_3 = 0.6614$. The final weights of the experts are $\varpi_1 = 0.3272$, $\varpi_2 = 0.3421$, $\varpi_3 = 0.3307$.

Step 5. The evaluation of the experts is aggregated using the PWA operator based on the similarity measure. The group evaluation matrix $P = (p_{ij})_{m \times n}$ is derived by Eqs. (9)-(11), as shown in Table A5. Taking the evaluation of A1 under criterion C11 as an example, the distance between the evaluations of each expert is first calculated using Eq. (5): $d(p_{11}^1, p_{11}^2) = 0.48$, $d(p_{11}^1, p_{11}^3) = 0.37$, $d(p_{11}^2, p_{11}^3) = 0.47$. Then, $s(p_{11}^1, p_{11}^2) = 1 - d(p_{11}^1, p_{11}^2) = 1 - 0.48 = 0.52$, similarly, $s(p_{11}^1, p_{11}^3) = 0.63$, $s(p_{11}^2, p_{11}^3) = 0.53$. Next, support function $T(p_{11}^1) = 0.52 + 0.63 = 1.15$, $T(p_{11}^2) = 0.52 + 0.53 = 1.05$, $T(p_{11}^3) = 0.63 + 0.53 = 1.16$. Finally, According to Eq. (9) the result after aggregation can be obtained as $([0.823, 0.881], [0.182, 0.236])$.

5.3. Determination of the criteria weights

In this part, the FWZIC-MEREC method is used to determine the weights of the criteria. The steps of the proposed comprehensive weighting method are as follows.

Step 1. Calculate the subjective weight by FWZIC.

Using the language variables in Table A1, the expert group evaluated the criteria and established an EDM based on the IVFF-FWZIC concept (Table A6). After then, the EDM is converted from a language term into a numerical scale for use in additional research. Next, the EDM numerical scale is converted to IVFFS-EDM using the IVFFS membership function (Table A7). Finally, Eqs. (12)-(15) are used to calculate data ratio, average value and defuzzification criterion weight, and the calculation results are shown in Table A8.

As an example, Expert 1's assessment of Criterion C11 is given as VI, it can be converted to $([0.80,0.90], [0.10,0.20])$ according to the conversion rules provided by Table A1. In the same steps, we can get IVFFS-EDM. Then, based on Eq. (12),

$$\tilde{E} : \tilde{C} = \frac{\text{Imp}(E_k / C_j)}{\sum_{j=1}^n \text{Imp}(E_k / C_j)} = \frac{\text{Imp}(E_1 / C_{11})}{IVFFA(\text{Imp}(E_1 / C_{11}), \dots, \text{Imp}(E_1 / C_{53}))} = \frac{[(0.80, 0.90), (0.10, 0.20)]}{[(0.9997, 0.9999), (0.0001, 0.00001)]}.$$

$$= [(0.80003, 0.90), (0.10, 0.20)]$$

$$\text{Next, } \tilde{w}_{11}^s = ([[(0.80003, 0.90), (0.10, 0.20)] \oplus [(0.80003, 0.90), (0.10, 0.20)] \oplus [(0.80003, 0.90), (0.10, 0.20)]]) / 3.$$

$$= ([0.7728, 0.8752], [0.1260, 0.2714])$$

Finally, defuzzification is performed to obtain the final subjective weights of the criteria, $w_{11}^s = 0.0649$. The subjective weights of the other criteria are obtained in the same way (Table A8).

Step 2. Determine the objective weight using MEREC.

According to the constructed group evaluation matrix $P = (p_{ij})_{m \times n}$, Eqs. (16)-(20) is

used to calculate the objective weights of each criterion. The calculation outcomes are displayed in Table A9.

Firstly, normalize the original evaluation matrix is normalized according to Eq. (16) and then use Eq. (14) to obtain the score matrix. The overall performance is then calculated according to Eq. (17). Here is an example of A1:

$$Q_1 = \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_j |\ln(\eta_{ij})| \right) \right) = \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{|\ln(\eta_{11})| + |\ln(\eta_{12})| + \dots + |\ln(\eta_{13})|}{18} \right) \right) = \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{0.22 + 0.29 + \dots + 0.38}{18} \right) \right) = 0.38$$

. Similarly, $Q_2 = 0.59$, $Q_3 = 0.45$, $Q_4 = 0.59$. Next, the performance after excluding each criterion is calculated according to Eq. (18). For example, the performance of A1 after the exclusion of criterion C11 is

$$Q'_{11} = \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{n_{b,b \neq j}} \sum |\ln(\eta_{ib})| \right) \right) = \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{|\ln(\eta_{12})| + \dots + |\ln(\eta_{13})|}{18} \right) \right) = 0.37. \text{ After, according to Eq. (19),}$$

$$M_{11} = \sum_i |Q'_{ij} - Q_i| = |0.37 - 0.38| + \dots + |0.56 - 0.58| = 0.07. \text{ Finally, objective weights are calculated}$$

$$\text{for each criterion according to Eq. (20), } \omega_{11}^o = \frac{M_{11}}{M_{11} + M_{12} + \dots + M_{53}} = \frac{0.07}{1.59} = 0.04. \text{ Other criteria}$$

are calculated in the same way.

Step 3. Determine the overall weight of the criteria.

Finally, the combined weights ω_j are calculated according to Eq. (21), as displayed in Table A10. In addition, Fig. 3 shows the criteria visual scales.

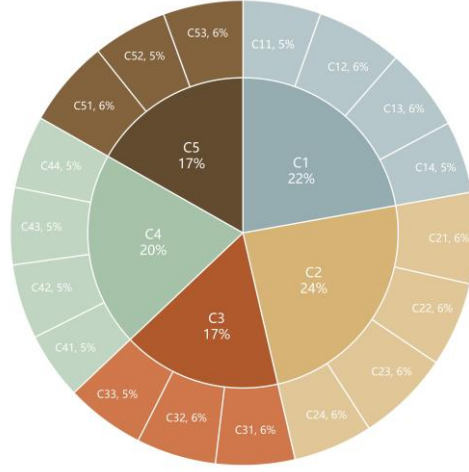


Fig. 3. Visual proportions of criteria.

5.4. Expanded MARCOS to determine the optimal investment alternative.

The alternatives are ranked based on the Hamacher-MARCOS method and the best alternative is selected.

Step 1. Firstly, based on the group evaluation matrix $P = (p_{ij})_{m \times n}$, the ideal solution (A^+) and anti-ideal solution (A^-) are determined for each criterion by Eq. (22), as shown in Table A11.

Step 2. Eq. (16) is used to form a normalized decision matrix $\tilde{P} = (\tilde{p}_{ij})_{(m+2) \times n}$, as shown in Table A12.

Step 3. The degree of utility of alternatives related to A^+ and A^- is defined by Eqs. (23)-(25). First, Eq. (25) is applied to get the total of the normalized matrix's weighted entries ($\varsigma = 1$), i.e.,

$$S^- = ([0.394, 0.442], [0.588, 0.640]), S_1 = ([0.675, 0.732], [0.322, 0.374]), S_2 = ([0.448, 0.497], [0.530, 0.581]),$$

$$S_3 = ([0.577, 0.629], [0.396, 0.446]), S_4 = ([0.459, 0.508], [0.529, 0.581]), S^+ = ([0.686, 0.743], [0.313, 0.365]).$$

Then, through Eq. (14), the obtained weighted sequence is transformed into crisp value.

Then, through Eqs. (23)-(24), the utility degree of alternatives is obtained (Table A13).

Step 4. The utility functions $f(\kappa_i)$ of the alternatives are obtained according to Eqs. (26)-(28). The alternatives are then ranked in descending order according to the obtained $f(\kappa_i)$. The final result is $A1 > A3 > A4 > A2$, as shown in Table A13.

6. Sensitivity and comparative analyses

This section will be carried out from two aspects: sensitivity analysis and comparative analysis.

6.1. Sensitivity analysis

Since there are subjectively defined parameters in the IVFFHWA operator, analyzing how the parameters affect the final result is essential. Furthermore, we will examine how the alteration of the criteria weights affects the ultimate ranking outcomes.

6.1.1. Effect of the parameter ς on the outcomes of the model

In the initial results, the value of parameter $\varsigma = 1$ is used. Since parameter affects the transformation of the IVFFHWA operator, in this subsection, the effect of the change of parameter ς ($1 \leq \varsigma \leq 200$) on the initial results will be analyzed, where 1 is the incremental step value. Figure 4 displays the outcomes of the experiment. In 200 scenarios, the change of ς has a small impact on the utility value of the alternatives, but in general, the utility value and the ranking of the alternatives are relatively stable,

and A1 maintains its dominant position over the rest of the alternatives. According to the outcomes of the experiment, we can conclude that A1 is the best option and that the initial solution is tenable. Keep in mind that this only pertains to the case that this study examines. In the case of inputting other evaluation data, the change of parameter ς may have a substantial effect on the final result. Thus, this analysis is a necessary stage prior to reaching a decision.

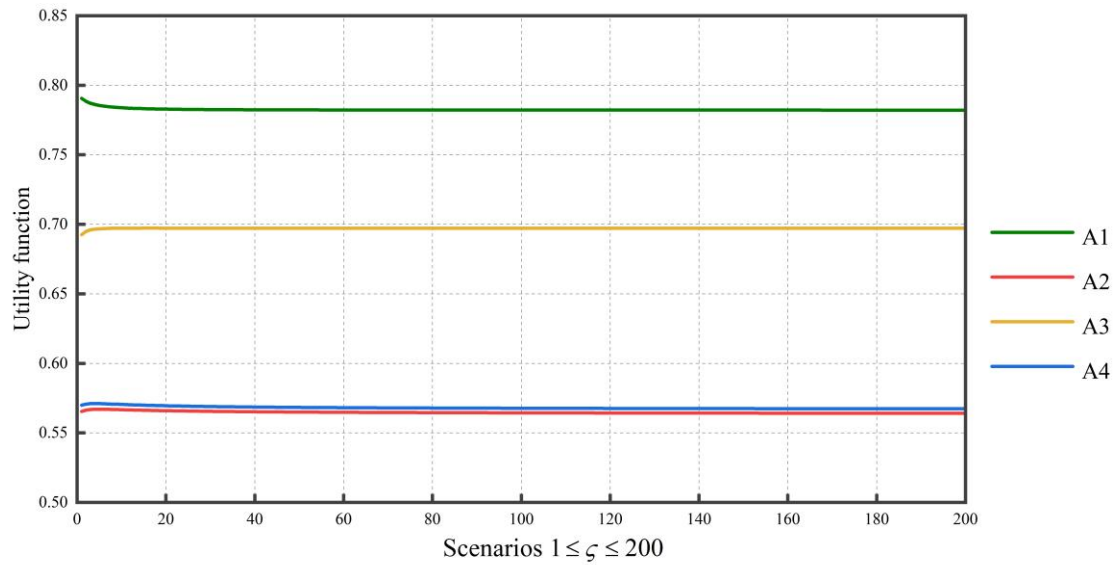


Fig. 4. Influence of parameters $1 \leq \varsigma \leq 200$ on change of value $f(K_i)$

6.1.2. Influence of the criteria weights on the model results

The weights of all the criteria are assumed to vary by 10%, 20%, and 30% from their initial weights in this paper. The sensitivity of each option under the criteria and the volatility of the results are both readily apparent with this study. The results are shown in Figure 5 (initial ranking is $A1 > A3 > A4 > A2$).

As can be shown, option A1 is consistently the best option to take for investments,

A3 is always the second-best investment solution, and the alternative ranking results are basically stable with respect to the shifts in the criteria's weights. However, when the weights of criteria C1 and C2 fluctuate up and down, the rankings of alternative programs A2 and A4 change slightly (change to $A1 > A3 > A2 > A4$). When the weight of C1 gradually increases, the score of A1 increases, the score of other alternatives gradually decreases, and the ranking of A2 finally exceeds that of A4. when the weight of C2 goes from small to large, A1 and A3 are basically stable, and the score of alternative A4 increases with the increase of the weight of C2, and the final ranking exceeds that of A2. when the weight of C3 fluctuates, the scores of A2, A3, and A4 increase with the increase of the weight, and the A1 decreases. When C4 weights gradually increase, the scores of A1, A3 and A4 gradually decrease, and the score of A2 gradually increases and tends to exceed A4. When C5 weights fluctuate, A1 and A2 scores decrease with the increase of C5 weights, A3 and A4 increase with the increase of C5 weights, and with the decrease of C5 weights, it is possible for A2 to be ranked more than A4. In addition, according to the relative fluctuation amplitude, the sensitive criterion of scheme A1 and A3 can be recognized as C1. With the decrease of C1, scheme A3 may exceed A1 to be the optimal scheme. The sensitive criterion for scheme A2 is C3. The sensitive criteria for scheme A4 are C1 and C2.

723

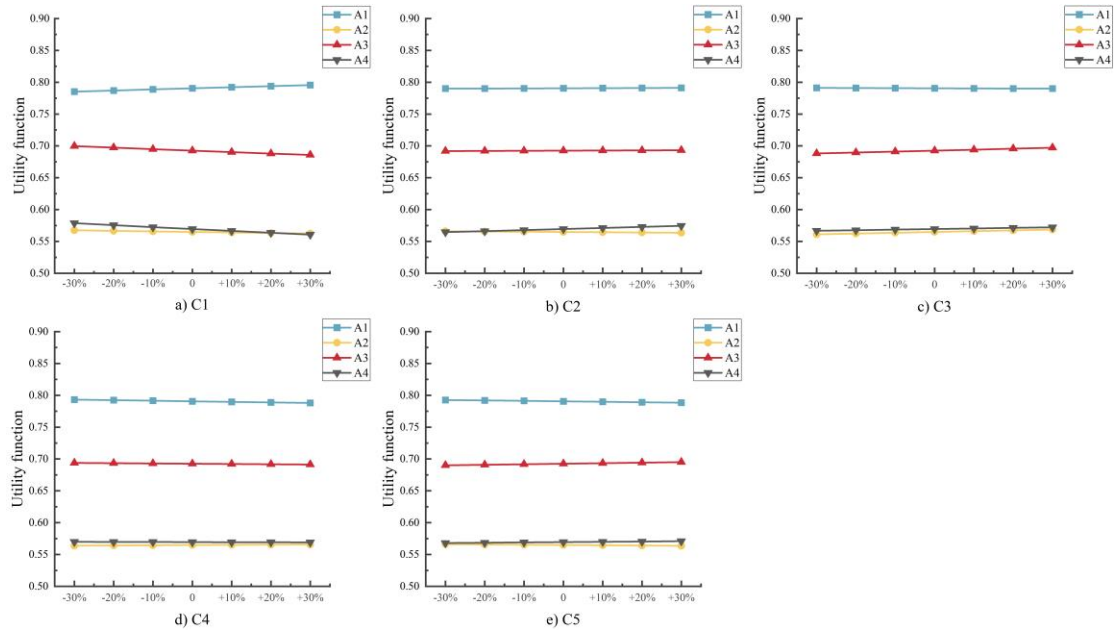


Fig. 5. The sensitivity analysis results of criteria weights.

6.2. Comparative analysis

The purpose of this subsection is to demonstrate the viability and suitability of the investment decision framework for offshore CCUS projects. A comparative analysis will be conducted.. Therefore, IVFF-TOPSIS method [51]、IVFF-WASPAS method [95]、IVFF-COPRAS (Complex Proportional Assessment) method [96]、IVFF-TODIM method [97] and IVFF-MABAC method [98] will be applied to the comparative study. The relevant input data are displayed in Tables A5 and A10, and the analysis results are shown in Table A14 and Fig. 5.

As can be shown, the model's output in this work is consistent with TOPSIS, COPRAS, and TODIM results. In WASPAS and MABAC, there are minor changes in the rankings, but A1 is always the best solution. Further, we verify the consistency of the rankings with the Spearman coefficient (SRCC) [99] and the WS coefficient (WSC)

[100]. SRCC are (1, 0.2, 1, 1, 0.8). All of them are greater than or equal to 0.8 except for the IVFF-WASPAS model. The WSC is (1, 0.7083, 1, 1, 0.9167), respectively, and all of them are greater than 0.7. It is evident that the rankings produced by the various techniques do not have much difference and have a high degree of consistency. Thus, it can be said that the ranking results are legitimate and the suggested model makes sense. Although the results are similar, the extended MARCOS proposed in this paper introduces the Hamacher operator, which can better assemble information and deal with the interconnection and influence of criteria. And the parameters can be flexibly adjusted according to the decision maker's preference to obtain more stable results. It increases the scientificity of the decision outcomes.

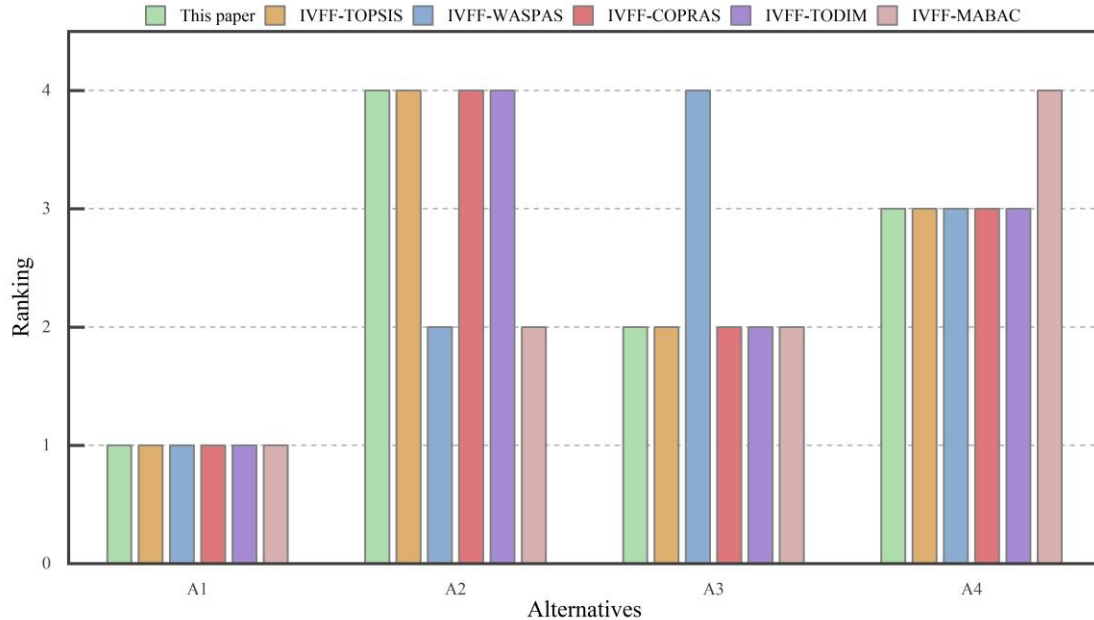


Fig. 5. Ranking results of different MCDM methods.

7. Discussion and managerial insights

As can be seen from Table A10 and Figure 3, economy (C2) is important for investment in offshore CCUS projects. In addition to the economic criteria, storage capacity (C12), and leakage and monitoring risks (C51) are also given greater weight. In order to prevent the serious consequences of CO₂ leakage, it is necessary to find a suitable storage site, and to evaluate and monitor its storage stability and capacity during the storage process, so these two factors are important factors to be considered in the investment process [101]. In addition, the social (C4) is also given a high weight. This result accurately reflects the current status of offshore projects. The deployment of CCUS projects is influenced by different social dimensions. Policy support, acceptance by the surrounding population, and the opportunities presented by the program are all factors that influence the development of CCUS projects [102-103]. On the other hand, based on the framework proposed in this paper, the alternatives were evaluated and ranked, and the final ranking was A1>A3>A4>A2. In addition, we can see from Table A5 that A1 outperforms the other alternatives in terms of resources, economy, and social. Since the weights of these criteria account for most of the total weights, A1 achieves the most favorable results. The other alternatives have their own shortcomings in different aspects of performance. After sensitivity analysis and comparison with other methods proposed in the related literature, the robustness, effectiveness and superiority of the methodology of this paper are verified. Firstly, IVFFS is powerful and ensures the authenticity and effectiveness of the decision-making process. Secondly, in terms of expert weights, information aggregation, and

criterion weights, this paper integrates the scientific nature of information and the simplicity of calculation, which improves the effectiveness of decision-making. Finally, the proposed Hamacher-MARCOS method not only considers the interrelationships among the criteria, but also operates flexibly and has a high degree of stability, which also proves the efficiency of the method proposed in this paper.

The results of this study have valuable managerial implications. First, on the theoretical side, this paper expands the methodology and applications in the field of decision-making by providing managers with a scientific decision-making tool for evaluating and selecting offshore CCUS projects for investment. The proposed methodology has some important advantages in that it allows the effective use of expert ideas, experience and judgment in the assessment. Second, in terms of project management, this study can help decision makers to better understand the investment appraisal process of offshore CCUS projects. Using the proposed model, managers can more effectively develop decision-making mechanisms and prioritize investment appraisal criteria with respect to sustainability. Calculations in Section 5 show that economic (C2) is the most critical criterion, followed by resource (C1), social (C4), environmental (C3), and risk (C5). Based on the calculation results of the criterion weights, relevant managers should pay full attention to the economic criterion when making investment decisions for offshore CCUS projects. Value engineering can be introduced to improve and control the investment cost, and intelligent management technology can be fully utilized for real-time monitoring and full management of offshore CCUS projects, etc. Thirdly, this study contributes to the policy aspect.

Participating governments and stakeholders must pay attention to CCUS policy issues in order to formulate effective policies. At the same time, a proper regulatory framework must be established to build cooperation within the industry.

8. Conclusion

In this paper, we construct a criteria system for investment evaluation of offshore CCUS projects and extend some decision-making methods to the IVFF environment to construct a fuzzy MCDM framework for investment decision-making of offshore CCUS projects. The framework combines IVFFS, PWA operator, FWZIC, MEREC, Hamacher operator and MARCOS methods, synthesizes the importance of experts, criteria, reduces information bias, and produces reliable decision results. To demonstrate the logic and application of the proposed method, a case study, sensitivity analysis, and comparative analysis are conducted. The MCDM framework constructed in this paper can be summarized in terms of its practicality and innovation in the following five aspects.

(1) Through a three-step process, a criteria system for investment evaluation of offshore CCUS projects has been established, covering five aspects, resources, economy, environment, social and risk, which is relatively comprehensive and in line with the reality.

(2) To describe the evaluation data of criteria and options, IVFFS is introduced. IVFFS has a higher capacity for modeling and solving complicated choice issues than other fuzzy sets.

(3) An extended IVFFS variance method is proposed to systematically compute the weights of experts to more reasonably reflect the importance of expert assessment information. In addition, an extended PWA operator is developed for aggregating information from different experts based on the similarity measure of IVFFN distance, which reduces the information bias.

(4) The FWZIC method is extended to the IVFF environment and the FWZIC-MEREC method is proposed to calculate the criteria weights. Both subjective and objective information are considered to make the criterion weight determination more credible.

(5) Considering that the offshore CCUS project involves many interacting criteria, in order, this study incorporates the IVFF-Hamacher operator into the MARCOS technique in an IVFF environment to choose the best investment option, which is more scientific. The framework for suggested investment decisions can be used as a reference for relevant investors and as a general reference for investment decisions in related projects.

Offshore CCUS projects are still in their infancy. This research offers an in-depth analysis and discussion of the investment decision problem of offshore CCUS projects using complex and applicable decision theories. The results offer points of reference for future research aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of offshore carbon capture and storage facilities. Even though this paper's methodology for making investment decisions offers some theoretical references for evaluating investments in offshore CCUS projects, there are still some limitations in this study. First, due to the

large number of influencing factors involved in the investment decision of offshore CCUS projects, it is necessary to enhance the system of investment decision criteria. And with the continuous progress of technology, different criteria can be selected for evaluation according to different needs. Secondly, the expert weight determination model needs to be further improved, such as the trust relationship between experts can be introduced. Finally, more alternatives can be considered for assessment in future studies, depending on the degree of development of the offshore CCUS project. Furthermore, we will extend the Hamacher-MARCOS model that has been suggested to environments with bipolar fuzzy sets, Fermatean hesitant fuzzy sets, and interval-valued Fermatean hesitant fuzzy sets.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

Data availability statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. Access to some data may be restricted due to privacy concerns.

Funding

The author(s) reported there is no funding associated with the work featured in this article.

864

865 **Author Contributions**

866 All authors contributed to the study conception and design, as below:

867 Qinghua Mao: Conceptualization, Data curation, Funding acquisition. Yaqing Gao:

868 Methodology, Writing - original draft, Writing - review & editing, Formal analysis.

869 Jiacheng Fan: Resources, Formal analysis.

870 All authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and

871 approved the final manuscript.

872

873 **Ethical approval**

874 Ethics committee approval is not required.

875

876 **Consent to participate**

877 Not applicable.

878

879 **Consent for publication**

880 The authors confirm that the final version of the manuscript has been reviewed

881 approved, and consented for publication.

882

883

References:

- [1] Q. Lin, X. Zhang, T. Wang, et al. Technical Perspective of Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage, *Engineering* 14(2022) 27-32. doi: 10.1016/j.eng.2021.12.013
- [2] X. Lu, D. Tong, K.B. He. China's carbon neutrality: an extensive and profound systemic reform, *Front Env Sci Eng* 17(2) (2023). doi: 10.1007/s11783-023-1614-3
- [3] I.E. Agency, Exploring clean energy pathways, 2019.
- [4] S. Chu. Carbon capture and sequestration.: American Association for the Advancement of Science 2009. p. 1599-1599.
- [5] Y. Wei, J. Kang, L. Liu, et al. A proposed global layout of carbon capture and storage in line with a 2 °C climate target, *Nat Clim Change* 11(2)(2021) 112-118. doi: 10.1038/s41558-020-00960-0
- [6] D.P. Schrag. Storage of Carbon Dioxide in Offshore Sediments, *Science* 325(5948) (2009) 1658-1659. doi: 10.1126/science.1175750
- [7] Y. Ning, L. Wang, X. Yu, et al. Recent development in the decarbonization of marine and offshore engineering systems, *Ocean Eng* 280(2023) 114883. doi: 10.1016/j.oceaneng.2023.114883
- [8] L. Sun, Q. Liu, H. Chen, et al. Source-sink matching and cost analysis of offshore carbon capture, utilization, and storage in China, *Energy* 291(2024) 130137. doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2023.130137
- [9] K. Zhang, H.C. Lau, S. Liu, et al. Carbon capture and storage in the coastal region

906 of China between Shanghai and Hainan, *Energy* 247(2022) 123470. doi:
907 10.1016/j.energy.2022.123470

908 [10] F. Tamburini, S. Bonvicini, V. Cozzani. Consequences of subsea CO₂ blowouts
909 in shallow water, *Process Saf Environ* 183(2024) 203-216. doi:
910 10.1016/j.psep.2024.01.008

911 [11] L. Sun, Q. Liu, H. Chen, et al. Source-sink matching and cost analysis of offshore
912 carbon capture, utilization, and storage in China, *Energy* 291(2024) 130137. doi:
913 10.1016/j.energy.2023.130137

914 [12] J. Jung, C. Huh, S. Kang, et al. CO₂ transport strategy and its cost estimation for
915 the offshore CCS in Korea, *Appl Energ* 111(2013) 1054-1060. doi:
916 10.1016/j.apenergy.2013.06.055

917 [13] F. D'Amore, P. Mocellin, C. Vianello, et al. Economic optimisation of European
918 supply chains for CO₂ capture, transport and sequestration, including societal risk
919 analysis and risk mitigation measures, *Appl Energ* 223(2018) 401-415. doi:
920 10.1016/j.apenergy.2018.04.043

921 [14] H.K. Bokka, K. Zhang, H.C. Lau. Carbon capture and storage opportunities in the
922 west coast of India, *Energy Rep* 8(2022) 3930-3947. doi:
923 10.1016/j.egyr.2022.03.012

924 [15] Y.C. Ma, Y.H. Xing, M.C. Ong, et al. Baseline design of a subsea shuttle tanker
925 system for liquid carbon dioxide transportation, *Ocean Eng* 240(2021). doi:
926 10.1016/j.oceaneng.2021.109891

927 [16] B. Sun, B. Fan, C. Wu, et al. Exploring incentive mechanisms for the CCUS

928 project in China's coal-fired power plants: An option-game approach, *Energy*
 929 288(2024) 129694. doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2023.129694
 930 [17] J. Fan, Z. Li, Z. Ding, et al. Investment decisions on carbon capture utilization and
 931 storage retrofit of Chinese coal-fired power plants based on real option and
 932 source-sink matching models, *Energ Econ* 126(2023) 106972. doi:
 933 10.1016/j.eneco.2023.106972
 934 [18] J. Guo, J.L. Yin, L. Zhang, et al. Extended TODIM method for CCUS storage site
 935 selection under probabilistic hesitant fuzzy environment, *Appl Soft Comput*
 936 93(2020). doi: 10.1016/j.asoc.2020.106381
 937 [19] L.A. Zadeh. Fuzzy sets, *Information and Control* 8(3) (1965) 338-353. doi:
 938 10.1016/S0019-9958(65)90241-X
 939 [20] K.T. Atanassov. Intuitionistic fuzzy sets, *Fuzzy Set Syst* 20(1) (1986) 87-96. doi:
 940 10.1016/S0165-0114(86)80034-3
 941 [21] R.R. Yager. Pythagorean Membership Grades in Multicriteria Decision Making,
 942 *Ieee T Fuzzy Syst* 22(4)(2014) 958-965. doi: 10.1109/TFUZZ.2013.2278989
 943 [22] T. Senapati, R.R. Yager. Fermatean fuzzy sets, *J Amb Intel Hum Comp* 11(2)
 944 (2020) 663-674. doi: 10.1007/s12652-019-01377-0
 945 [23] J. S. Ordering of interval-valued Fermatean fuzzy sets and its applications, *Expert*
 946 *Syst Appl* 185(2021) 115613. doi: 10.1016/j.eswa.2021.115613
 947 [24] M.R. Seikh, U. Mandal. Interval-valued Fermatean fuzzy Dombi aggregation
 948 operators and SWARA based PROMETHEE II method to bio-medical waste
 949 management, *Expert Syst Appl* 226(2023) 120082. doi:

950 10.1016/j.eswa.2023.120082

951 [25] I.M. Hezam, P. Rani, A.R. Mishra, et al. Assessment of autonomous smart
 952 wheelchairs for disabled persons using hybrid interval-valued Fermatean fuzzy
 953 combined compromise solution method, *Sustain Energy Techn* 57(2023). doi:
 954 10.1016/j.seta.2023.103169

955 [26] S. Biswas, R.K. Chakraborty, H.H. Turan, et al. Consideration of uncertainties in
 956 a dynamic modeling system integrated with a deep learning based forecasting
 957 approach, *Cirp J Manuf Sci Tec* 44(2023) 27-44. doi: 10.1016/j.cirpj.2023.04.003

958 [27] J. S., I. Gokasar, M. Deveci, et al. Adoption of energy consumption in urban
 959 mobility considering digital carbon footprint: A two-phase interval-valued
 960 Fermatean fuzzy dominance methodology, *Eng Appl Artif Intel* 126(2023)
 961 106836. doi: 10.1016/j.engappai.2023.106836

962 [28] M.B. Bouraima, A. Gore, E. Ayyildiz, et al. Assessing of causes of accidents based
 963 on a novel integrated interval-valued Fermatean fuzzy methodology: towards a
 964 sustainable construction site, *Neural Computing and Applications* 35(29) (2023)
 965 21725-21750. doi: 10.1007/s00521-023-08948-5

966 [29] M. Kirişci. Interval-valued fermatean fuzzy based risk assessment for self-driving
 967 vehicles, *Appl Soft Comput* 152(2024) 111265. doi: 10.1016/j.asoc.2024.111265

968 [30] Y. Yu, S. Wu, J. Yu, et al. A hybrid multi-criteria decision-making framework for
 969 offshore wind turbine selection: A case study in China, *Appl Energ* 328(2022)
 970 120173. doi: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2022.120173

971 [31] S.H. Xiong, Z.S. Chen, J.P. Chang, et al. On extended power average operators

972 for decision-making: A case study in emergency response plan selection of civil
 973 aviation, *Comput Ind Eng* 130(2019) 258-271. doi: 10.1016/j.cie.2019.02.027

974 [32] W. Wang, Y. Cao, M. Deveci, et al. An extensible complex spherical fuzzy
 975 decision making model based selection framework for the food waste treatment
 976 method, *Appl Soft Comput* 150(2024) 111068. doi: 10.1016/j.asoc.2023.111068

977 [33] Y. Jianxing, W. Shibo, Y. Yang, et al. Process system failure evaluation method
 978 based on a Noisy-OR gate intuitionistic fuzzy Bayesian network in an uncertain
 979 environment, *Process Saf Environ* 150(2021) 281-297. doi:
 980 10.1016/j.psep.2021.04.024

981 [34] B.D. Rouyendegh, A. Yildizbasi, P. Üstünyer. Intuitionistic Fuzzy TOPSIS
 982 method for green supplier selection problem, *Soft Comput* 24(3) (2020) 2215-
 983 2228. doi: 10.1007/s00500-019-04054-8

984 [35] Y. Wu, J. Zhang, J. Yuan, et al. Study of decision framework of offshore wind
 985 power station site selection based on ELECTRE-III under intuitionistic fuzzy
 986 environment: A case of China, *Energ Convers Manage* 113(2016) 66-81. doi:
 987 10.1016/j.enconman.2016.01.020

988 [36] J. Gao, Y. Wang, N. Huang, et al. Optimal site selection study of wind-
 989 photovoltaic-shared energy storage power stations based on GIS and multi-criteria
 990 decision making: A two-stage framework, *Renew Energ* 201(2022) 1139-1162.
 991 doi: 10.1016/j.renene.2022.11.012

992 [37] M. Tajik, A. Makui, B.M. Tosarkani. Sustainable cathode material selection in
 993 lithium-ion batteries using a novel hybrid multi-criteria decision-making, *J*

994 Energy Storage 66(2023) 107089. doi: 10.1016/j.est.2023.107089

995 [38] R. Gao, L. Wang, L. Zhang, et al. Life cycle sustainability decision-support
996 framework for CO₂ chemical conversion technologies under uncertainties, Energ
997 Convers Manage 288(2023) 117113. doi: 10.1016/j.enconman.2023.117113

998 [39] F. Gao, M.H. Han, S.Y. Wang, et al. A novel Fermatean fuzzy BWM-VIKOR
999 based multi-criteria decision-making approach for selecting health care waste
1000 treatment technology, Eng Appl Artif Intel 127(2024). doi:
1001 10.1016/j.engappai.2023.107451

1002 [40] R.T. Mohammed, A.A. Zaidan, R. Yaakob, et al. Determining Importance of
1003 Many-Objective Optimisation Competitive Algorithms Evaluation Criteria Based
1004 on a Novel Fuzzy-Weighted Zero-Inconsistency Method, Int J Inf Tech Decis
1005 21(01) (2022) 195-241. doi: 10.1142/S0219622021500140

1006 [41] S. Qahtan, H.A. Alsattar, A.A. Zaidan, et al. Evaluation of agriculture-food 4.0
1007 supply chain approaches using Fermatean probabilistic hesitant-fuzzy sets based
1008 decision making model, Appl Soft Comput 138(2023). doi:
1009 10.1016/j.asoc.2023.110170

1010 [42] S. Qahtan, H.A. Alsattar, A.A. Zaidan, et al. Integrated sustainable transportation
1011 modelling approaches for electronic passenger vehicle in the context of industry
1012 5.0, J Innov Knowl 7(4)(2022). doi: 10.1016/j.jik.2022.100277

1013 [43] A. Patel, S. Jana, J. Mahanta. Intuitionistic fuzzy EM-SWARA-TOPSIS approach
1014 based on new distance measure to assess the medical waste treatment techniques,
1015 Appl Soft Comput 144(2023). doi: 10.1016/j.asoc.2023.110521

1016 [44] A.R. Krishnan, M.M. Kasim, R. Hamid, et al. A Modified CRITIC Method to
1017 Estimate the Objective Weights of Decision Criteria. *Symmetry*2021.

1018 [45] E.K. Zavadskas, V. Podvezko. Integrated Determination of Objective Criteria
1019 Weights in MCDM, *Int J Inf Tech Decis* 15(2)(2016) 267-283. doi:
1020 10.1142/S0219622016500036

1021 [46] M. Keshavarz-Ghorabae, M. Amiri, E.K. Zavadskas, et al. Determination of
1022 Objective Weights Using a New Method Based on the Removal Effects of Criteria
1023 (MEREC). *Symmetry*2021.

1024 [47] J.P. Fan, M. Wang, M.Q. Wu. An extended MEREC-EDAS approach with
1025 linguistic pythagorean fuzzy set for selecting virtual team members, *J Intell Fuzzy*
1026 *Syst* 45(4) (2023) 6983-7003. doi: 10.3233/JIFS-232494

1027 [48] V. Simic, I. Ivanovic, V. Doric, et al. Adapting Urban Transport Planning to the
1028 COVID-19 Pandemic: An Integrated Fermatean Fuzzy Model, *Sustain Cities Soc*
1029 79(2022). doi: 10.1016/j.scs.2022.103669

1030 [49] B. Banik, S. Alam, A. Chakraborty. Comparative study between GRA and
1031 MEREC technique on an agricultural-based MCGDM problem in pentagonal
1032 neutrosophic environment, *Int J Environ Sci Te* 20(12)(2023) 13091-13106. doi:
1033 10.1007/s13762-023-04768-1

1034 [50] M. Deveci, I. Gokasar, A.R. Mishra, et al. Evaluation of climate change-resilient
1035 transportation alternatives using fuzzy Hamacher aggregation operators based
1036 group decision-making model, *Eng Appl Artif Intel* 119(2023). doi:
1037 10.1016/j.engappai.2023.105824

- 1038 [51] M. Deveci, I. Gokasar, A.R. Mishra, et al. Evaluation of climate change-resilient
1039 transportation alternatives using fuzzy Hamacher aggregation operators based
1040 group decision-making model, Eng Appl Artif Intel 119(2023) 105824. doi:
1041 10.1016/j.engappai.2023.105824
- 1042 [52] Q.H. Mao, M.X. Guo, J. Lv, et al. An investment decision framework for offshore
1043 wind-solar-seawater pumped storage power project under interval-valued
1044 Pythagorean fuzzy environment, J Energy Storage 68(2023). doi:
1045 10.1016/j.est.2023.107845
- 1046 [53] Z. Stevic, D. Pamucar, A. Puska, et al. Sustainable supplier selection in healthcare
1047 industries using a new MCDM method: Measurement of alternatives and ranking
1048 according to COMpromise solution (MARCOS), Comput Ind Eng 140(2020). doi:
1049 10.1016/j.cie.2019.106231
- 1050 [54] Y. Wang, W. Wang, Z. Wang, et al. Selection of sustainable food suppliers using
1051 the Pythagorean fuzzy CRITIC-MARCOS method, Inform Sciences 664(2024)
1052 120326. doi: 10.1016/j.ins.2024.120326
- 1053 [55] L. Ocampo, J. Cabigas, D. Jones, et al. An integrated three-way decision
1054 methodology for sustainability of wastewater circularity in thermal power plants,
1055 Appl Soft Comput 151(2024) 111111. doi: 10.1016/j.asoc.2023.111111
- 1056 [56] S.R. Bonab, S. Yousefi, B.M. Tosarkani, et al. A decision-making framework for
1057 blockchain platform evaluation in spherical fuzzy environment, Expert Syst Appl
1058 231(2023) 120833. doi: 10.1016/j.eswa.2023.120833
- 1059 [57] D. Pamucar, F. Ecer, M. Deveci. Assessment of alternative fuel vehicles for

1060 sustainable road transportation of United States using integrated fuzzy FUCOM
 1061 and neutrosophic fuzzy MARCOS methodology, *Sci Total Environ* 788(2021)
 1062 147763. doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.147763
 1063 [58] Y. Wang, W. Wang, Z. Wang, et al. Selection of sustainable food suppliers using
 1064 the Pythagorean fuzzy CRITIC-MARCOS method, *Inform Sciences* 664(2024)
 1065 120326. doi: 10.1016/j.ins.2024.120326
 1066 [59] V. Simic, A.E. Torkayesh, A.I. Maghsoodi. Locating a disinfection facility for
 1067 hazardous healthcare waste in the COVID-19 era: a novel approach based on
 1068 Fermatean fuzzy ITARA-MARCOS and random forest recursive feature
 1069 elimination algorithm, *Ann Oper Res* 328(1)(2023) 1105-1150. doi:
 1070 10.1007/s10479-022-04822-0
 1071 [60] D. Pamucar, G. Durán-Romero, M. Yazdani, et al. A decision analysis model for
 1072 smart mobility system development under circular economy approach, *Socio-*
 1073 *Econ Plan Sci* 86(2023). doi: 10.1016/j.seps.2022.101474
 1074 [61] J. Yuan, X. Li, C. Xu, et al. Investment risk assessment of coal-fired power plants
 1075 in countries along the Belt and Road initiative based on ANP-Entropy-TODIM
 1076 method, *Energy* 176(2019) 623-640. doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2019.04.038
 1077 [62] B. Karatop, B. Taşkan, E. Adar, et al. Decision analysis related to the renewable
 1078 energy investments in Turkey based on a Fuzzy AHP-EDAS-Fuzzy FMEA
 1079 approach, *Comput Ind Eng* 151(2021) 106958. doi: 10.1016/j.cie.2020.106958
 1080 [63] Y. Wu, C. Wu, J. Zhou, et al. An investment decision framework for photovoltaic
 1081 power coupling hydrogen storage project based on a mixed evaluation method

1082 under intuitionistic fuzzy environment, J Energy Storage 30(2020) 101601. doi:
1083 10.1016/j.est.2020.101601

1084 [64] Y. Wu, J. Wang, S. Ji, et al. Optimal investment selection of industrial and
1085 commercial rooftop distributed PV project based on combination weights and
1086 cloud-TODIM model from SMEs' perspectives, J Clean Prod 234(2019) 534-548.
1087 doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.06.249

1088 [65] P. Zhou, J. Luo, F. Cheng, et al. Analysis of risk priorities for renewable energy
1089 investment projects using a hybrid IT2 hesitant fuzzy decision-making approach
1090 with alpha cuts, Energy 224(2021) 120184. doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2021.120184

1091 [66] Z. Ji, W. Li, D. Niu. Optimal investment decision of agrivoltaic coupling energy
1092 storage project based on distributed linguistic trust and hybrid evaluation method,
1093 Appl Energ 353(2024) 122139. doi: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2023.122139

1094 [67] H. Peng, K. Shen, S. He, et al. Investment risk evaluation for new energy
1095 resources: An integrated decision support model based on regret theory and
1096 ELECTRE III, Energ Convers Manage 183(2019) 332-348. doi:
1097 10.1016/j.enconman.2019.01.015

1098 [68] M. Ozaki, T. Ohsumi. CCS from multiple sources to offshore storage site complex
1099 via ship transport. In: J. Gale, C. Hendriks, W. Turkenberg, ^editors. 10TH
1100 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREENHOUSE GAS CONTROL
1101 TECHNOLOGIES. 10th International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control
1102 Technologies2011. p. 2992-2999.

1103 [69] M. Ciotta, D. Peyerl, L. Zacharias, et al. CO₂ storage potential of offshore oil and

1104 gas fields in Brazil, *Int J Greenh Gas Con* 112(2021). doi:
 1105 10.1016/j.ijggc.2021.103492

1106 [70] S. Budinis, S. Krevor, N. Mac Dowell, et al. An assessment of CCS costs, barriers
 1107 and potential, *Energy Strateg Rev* 22(2018) 61-81. doi: 10.1016/j.esr.2018.08.003

1108 [71] S. Selosse, O. Ricci. Carbon capture and storage: Lessons from a storage potential
 1109 and localization analysis, *Appl Energ* 188(2017) 32-44. doi:
 1110 10.1016/j.apenergy.2016.11.117

1111 [72] E.S. Fernandez, M. Naylor, M. Lucquiaud, et al. Impacts of geological store
 1112 uncertainties on the design and operation of flexible CCS offshore pipeline
 1113 infrastructure, *Int J Greenh Gas Con* 52(2016) 139-154. doi:
 1114 10.1016/j.ijggc.2016.06.005

1115 [73] H. de Coninck, S.M. Benson, Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage: Issues and
 1116 Prospects, In: A. Gadgil, D. M. Liverman ds.)2014, pp. 243-270.

1117 [74] J. Li. Accelerate the offshore CCUS to carbon-neutral China, *Fundamental*
 1118 *Research* (2022). doi: 10.1016/j.fmre.2022.10.015

1119 [75] J. Alcalde, N. Heinemann, L. Mabon, et al. Acorn: Developing full-chain
 1120 industrial carbon capture and storage in a resource- and infrastructure-rich
 1121 hydrocarbon province, *J Clean Prod* 233(2019) 963-971. doi:
 1122 10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.06.087

1123 [76] K. Zhao, C. Jia, Z. Li, et al. Recent Advances and Future Perspectives in Carbon
 1124 Capture, Transportation, Utilization, and Storage (CCTUS) Technologies: A
 1125 Comprehensive Review, *Fuel* 351(2023) 128913. doi:

1126 10.1016/j.fuel.2023.128913

1127 [77] H. Ku, Y. Miao, Y. Wang, et al. Frontier science and challenges on offshore
 1128 carbon storage, *Front Env Sci Eng* 17(7)(2023). doi: 10.1007/s11783-023-1680-6

1129 [78] Y. Wu, Y. Tao, B. Zhang, et al. A decision framework of offshore wind power
 1130 station site selection using a PROMETHEE method under intuitionistic fuzzy
 1131 environment: A case in China, *Ocean Coast Manage* 184(2020). doi:
 1132 10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2019.105016

1133 [79] A. Abdulla, R. Hanna, K.R. Schell, et al. Explaining successful and failed
 1134 investments in US carbon capture and storage using empirical and expert
 1135 assessments, *Environ Res Lett* 16(1) (2021). doi: 10.1088/1748-9326/abd19e

1136 [80] Z. Ji, X. Yu, W. Li, et al. A multi-criteria decision-making framework for
 1137 distributed generation projects investment considering the risk of electricity
 1138 market trading, *J Clean Prod* 416(2023) 137837. doi:
 1139 10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.137837

1140 [81] D.P. Connelly, J.M. Bull, A. Flohr, et al. Assuring the integrity of offshore carbon
 1141 dioxide storage, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 166(2022) 112670.
 1142 doi: 10.1016/j.rser.2022.112670

1143 [82] W.R. Turrell, B. Berx, E. Bresnan, et al. A Review of National Monitoring
 1144 Requirements to Support Offshore Carbon Capture and Storage, *Front Mar Sci*
 1145 9(2022). doi: 10.3389/fmars.2022.838309

1146 [83] Y. Wu, Y. Tao, B. Zhang, et al. A decision framework of offshore wind power
 1147 station site selection using a PROMETHEE method under intuitionistic fuzzy

environment: A case in China, *Ocean Coast Manage* 184(2020). doi:
10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2019.105016

[84] K. Zhang, H.K. Bokka, H.C. Lau. Decarbonizing the energy and industry sectors
in Thailand by carbon capture and storage, *J Petrol Sci Eng* 209(2022). doi:
10.1016/j.petrol.2021.109979

[85] N. Grant, A. Hawkes, T. Napp, et al. Cost reductions in renewables can
substantially erode the value of carbon capture and storage in mitigation
pathways, *One Earth* 4(11) (2021) 1588-1601. doi: 10.1016/j.oneear.2021.10.024

[86] A. Lefvert, E. Rodriguez, M. Fridahl, et al. What are the potential paths for carbon
capture and storage in Sweden? A multi-level assessment of historical and current
developments, *Energy Res Soc Sci* 87(2022) 102452. doi:
10.1016/j.erss.2021.102452

[87] X. Song, Z. Ge, W. Zhang, et al. Study on multi-subject behavior game of CCUS
cooperative alliance, *Energy* 262(2023) 125229. doi:
10.1016/j.energy.2022.125229

[88] J. Ladenburg, J. Kim, M. Zuch, et al. Taking the carbon capture and storage, wind
power, PV or other renewable technology path to fight climate change? Exploring
the acceptance of climate change mitigation technologies – A Danish national
representative study, *Renew Energ* 220(2024) 119582. doi:
10.1016/j.renene.2023.119582

[89] S. L Orange Seigo, S. Dohle, M. Siegrist. Public perception of carbon capture and
storage (CCS): A review, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 38(2014)

1170 848-863. doi: 10.1016/j.rser.2014.07.017

1171 [90] J. Blackford, G. Alendal, H. Avlesen, et al. Impact and detectability of
 1172 hypothetical CCS offshore seep scenarios as an aid to storage assurance and risk
 1173 assessment, *Int J Greenh Gas Con* 95(2020). doi: 10.1016/j.ijggc.2019.102949

1174 [91] K. Onarheim, A. Mathisen, A. Arasto. Barriers and opportunities for application
 1175 of CCS in Nordic industry-A sectorial approach, *Int J Greenh Gas Con* 36(2015)
 1176 93-105. doi: 10.1016/j.ijggc.2015.02.009

1177 [92] Y. Zheng, L. Gao, S. Li, et al. A comprehensive evaluation model for full-chain
 1178 CCUS performance based on the analytic hierarchy process method, *Energy*
 1179 239(2022) 122033. doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2021.122033

1180 [93] P. Rani, A.R. Mishra. Interval-valued fermatean fuzzy sets with multi-criteria
 1181 weighted aggregated sum product assessment-based decision analysis framework,
 1182 *Neural Comput Appl* 34(10)(2022) 8051-8067. doi: 10.1007/s00521-021-06782-
 1183 1

1184 [94] Ž. Stević, D. Pamučar, A. Puška, et al. Sustainable supplier selection in healthcare
 1185 industries using a new MCDM method: Measurement of alternatives and ranking
 1186 according to COMpromise solution (MARCOS), *Comput Ind Eng* 140(2020)
 1187 106231. doi: 10.1016/j.cie.2019.106231

1188 [95] P. Rani, A.R. Mishra. Interval-valued fermatean fuzzy sets with multi-criteria
 1189 weighted aggregated sum product assessment-based decision analysis framework,
 1190 *Neural Comput Appl* 34(10) (2022) 8051-8067. doi: 10.1007/s00521-021-06782-
 1191 1

- 1192 [96] O.F. Görçün, A. Aytekin, S. Korucuk, et al. Evaluating and selecting sustainable
1193 logistics service providers for medical waste disposal treatment in the healthcare
1194 industry, *J Clean Prod* 408(2023). doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.137194
- 1195 [97] M.A. Muktadir, J.Z. Ren. Leveraging environmental, social, and governance
1196 strategies for sustainable tannery solid waste management towards achieving
1197 sustainable development goals, *Sustain Dev* (2023). doi: 10.1002/sd.2812
- 1198 [98] M. Kirisci. Interval-valued fermatean fuzzy based risk assessment for self-driving
1199 vehicles, *Appl Soft Comput* 152(2024). doi: 10.1016/j.asoc.2024.111265
- 1200 [99] G. Poongavanam, V. Sivalingam, R. Prabakaran, et al. Selection of the best
1201 refrigerant for replacing R134a in automobile air conditioning system using
1202 different MCDM methods: A comparative study, *Case Stud Therm Eng* 27(2021)
1203 101344. doi: 10.1016/j.csite.2021.101344
- 1204 [100] W. Salabun, K. Urbaniak. A New Coefficient of Rankings Similarity in Decision-
1205 Making Problems. In: V. V. Krzhizhanovskaya, G. Zavodszky, M. H. Lees, J. J.
1206 Dongarra, P. Sloot, S. Brissos, J. Teixeira, ^editors. COMPUTATIONAL
1207 SCIENCE - ICCS 2020, PT II. 20th Annual International Conference on
1208 Computational Science (ICCS)2020. p. 632-645.
- 1209 [101] H. Chu, Z. Huang, Z. Zhang, et al. Integration of carbon emission reduction
1210 policies and technologies: Research progress on carbon capture, utilization and
1211 storage technologies, *Sep Purif Technol* 343(2024) 127153. doi:
1212 10.1016/j.seppur.2024.127153
- 1213 [102] Y.H. Zhao, N. Shakourifar, N. Shahsavar, et al. A holistic framework for

1214 evaluating gigaton scale geological CO₂ storage applied to the Alberta oil sands:
1215 Physics, policy, and economics, Int J Greenh Gas Con 134(2024) 104129. doi:
1216 10.1016/j.ijggc.2024.104129
1217 [103] M. Chen, K. Shen. Risk prioritization by Z-VIKOR method under incomplete
1218 reliable information and its application in CCUS project site selection, Appl Soft
1219 Comput 154(2024) 111357. doi: 10.1016/j.asoc.2024.111357
1220

Declaration Statement

There are no conflicts of interest.

Review Checklist

Title

☐ Is the title concise, accurate, and reflective of the review topic?

Abstract

☐ Does the abstract summarize the scope, objectives, and major conclusions?

☐ Does it highlight novelty and relevance?

Introduction

☐ Does the introduction justify the need for the review?

☐ Are objectives/research focus clearly defined?

Body/Review Content

☐ Is literature coverage comprehensive and balanced?

☐ Is the structure logical and coherent?

☐ Are limitations of existing studies identified?

☐ Are multiple perspectives included (not biased to one source)?

Discussion and Conclusion

☐ Does the discussion synthesize findings rather than just summarize?

☐ Are key knowledge gaps highlighted?

☐ Does the conclusion provide implications and future research directions?

Tables and Figures

☐ Are summary tables, diagrams, or schematics included where needed?

☐ Do they add clarity to complex content?

References

☐ Are references comprehensive, recent, and appropriate?

☐ Are seminal papers cited?

Responses to Editor Comments

Editor Comment : "test editor"

Reviewer Reply 1 :
this comment is for testing purpose

Review Decision & Feedback

 Reject

Originality of the work	<div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div></div>	(1.0)
Methodological soundness	<div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div></div>	(1.0)
Clarity of presentation	<div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div></div>	(1.0)
Significance of findings	<div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div></div>	(1.0)
Relevance to journal's scope	<div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div><div>★</div></div>	(1.0)

Ethical Considerations

Is there evidence of appropriate ethics approval and/or consent?

No

Figures and Tables

Are figures/tables clear and necessary?

Yes

Would you like to review a revision of this manuscript?

Yes

Overall Comments