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## ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

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## 目 次

| 复合污染条件下人为源 VOCs 的 SOA 生成研究进展 陈天增,刘俊、马庆鑫、楚碧武、张鹏,刘永春,刘昌庚,贺泓(1201) 全氟和多氟烷基化合物微生物降解与转化研究进展 孙红文,方博,陈浩,赵茂森,张耀之,乔碧汀,喻豪(1214) 湖泊水质参数遥感监测研究进展 王思梦,秦伯强(1228) 淡水环境中微塑料与重金属的"木马效应"研究进展 赵伟高,田一梅,赵鹏,赵令铵、金超(1244) 长江经济带二氧化碳净排放时空演变特征及脱钩效应 吴一帆,许杨,唐洋博,贾宁,李玮,李翀,殷国栋(1258) 中国土地利用碳排放变化及协调分区 李缘缘,魏伟,周俊菊,郝瑞军,陈帝伯(1267) 基于 STIRPAT 模型天津减污降碳协同效应多维度分析 刘茂辉,岳亚云,刘胜楠,李婧,刘佳泓,孙猛(1277) 基于燃料生命周期的中国铁路排放趋势 佟惠,范朝阳,梁晓宇,孙露娜,门正宇,赵肖阳,毛洪钧(1287) 浙江省大气颗粒物 PM2.5 化学组分污染特征分析 周菁清,余磊,陈书鑫,陆佳锋,许亚璐,季海冰,张柳芳,刘劲松,王静(1297) 南京亚微米级颗粒物化学组成的季节变化、粒径分布和来源 徐振麒,尚玥,丁峰,谢鸣捷,王勤耕(1310) 洛阳地区碳质组分季节特征及来源解析:棕碳的重要贡献 国广轩,侯明阳,张朴真,王洁琦,王虎,李崇浩,王跃思(1319) 江苏省 2019 年 S/IVOCs 排放清单及分布特征 宋童艾,张佳颖,关璐,胡建林,于兴娜(1328)珠三角典型工业区挥发性有机物(VOCs)组成特征;含氧挥发性有机物的重要性   |
|---|
|   |
| 2000~2020年天津市机动车全过程 VOCs 排放特征及演变  |
| 2000~2020 平尺律   |
|   |
| 广东茂名主要水系表层沉积物重金属风险评估及源解析 除小霞,张敏、李蓓、温鹏翀,丁平、姚玲爱、马千里、李廷真、蔡丹、胡国成(1397) 宁波市地表水重金属时空分布特性和健康风险评价 徐美娟、杨佳、任晓景、赵红燕、高夫燕、蒋跃军(1407) 典型西北山地-绿洲系统不同水体水化学特征及其水力关系分析 王诗语、孙从建、陈伟、周思捷、张鑫(1416) 牟汶河中上游孔隙水化学特征及控制因素 刘元晴、周乐、吕琳、李伟、王新峰、邓启军、郑一迪、李常锁(1429) 石河子-昌吉地区地下水水质时空变化及污染源解析 丁启振、周金龙、季彦桢、杨方源、张淑霞(1440) 北方富营养分层型水库藻类季节性暴发机制及其阈值分析 温成成、黄廷林、孔昌昊、张志刚、田鹏飞(1452) 拉林河流域底栖硅藻群落结构及影响因素 单涛、袁安龙、黄子芮、周静怡、陆欣鑫、范亚文(1465) 南昌市湖泊丰水期浮游细菌群落结构及影响因素 高鹏飞、王鹏、黄祎、丁明军、张华、聂明华、黄高翔(1475) 调蓄水库细菌群落季节变化特征与影响因素 下宁、杨莹莹、万年新、徐爱玲、葛建华、宋志文(1484) 典型城市内河菌群组成与氮循环功能垂向分布及溯源分析 谭秋阳、吕金燕、白献宇、程莉蓉、李晓艳、郑蕾(1497) 滇中高原水库外源污染负荷贡献解析与环境容量核算 郭玉静、李红兵、王树明、白乙娟、任良说、丁爱中(508) 窄孔径含磷棉秆生物质炭的制备及对四环素的吸附机制 曾少毅、李坤权(1519) 高比表面硫脲改性花生壳炭的制备及对四环素和铜的吸附 双炳坤、李坤权(1528) 不同供水管材生物膜抗生素抗性基因分布特征 刘晨旭、白晓慧(1537) 水蚀环境植被恢复对土壤有机碳固存和团聚体稳定的影响;Meta 分析 |
| 小园 免租 被   |
| 增温施肥对稻麦农田土壤有机碳及其活性组分的影响 邓旭哲,韩晨,薛利祥,侯朋福,薛利红,杨林章(1553) 三江源地区高寒草地土壤功能的水平分异特征及其沿发生层的垂直变化  |
| 本柏键,申聪聪,刘四义,吴华勇,王继琛,赵冬辉,葛源(1562)都阳湖平原直播稻 CH4 通量及其与 CO2 通量的综合温室效应 时元智,崔远来,才硕,洪大林,程婕(1572)不同土地利用类型土壤多环芳烃的纵向污染特征及来源解析 周芷嫣,张秀秀,王飞,朱昌达,潘剑君(1583)石家庄道路灰尘中全氟/多氟化合物及其新型替代品的污染特征及健康风险评估 李鹏飞,王媛,杨晨,史亚利,崔建升(1593)南方典型矿区农业小流域耕地土壤重金属空间分布特征及污染评价 杨宇,郭婷婷,刘孝利,铁柏清(1602)三峡库区(重庆段)菜地土壤重金属污染特征、潜在生态风险评估及源解析   |
|   |
| 兰州市耕地表层土壤重金属的积累特征及其影响因素分析   |
| 化学淋洗联合电动技术修复重金属污染土壤的效果及其机制····································  |
| 稻-麦轮作模式下不同钝化材料对镉污染农田土壤的原位钝化效应 张路,唐婵,余海英,李廷轩,张锡洲,黄化刚(1698) 巯基化蒙脱石用于镉污染农田安全生产的效果及其持久性 冯先翠,陈亚刚,焦洪鹏,曹鹏,朱凰榕,李媛媛,江海燕(1706) 蚯蚓,秸秆和柠檬酸对少花龙葵与翅果菊修复锌铅镉污染土壤的影响 陈敏妮,聂小奇,张杏锋,何川黔,高波(1714) 地质高背景区富 Se 耕地可利用性研究及区划建议 王锐,李瑜,余京,周皎,余飞,张云逸,蒋玉莲(1727) 张家口市北新屯地区蔬菜种植区锗元素富集特征及成因分析 安永龙,殷秀兰,金爱芳,李文娟,鲁青原(1735) 三峡库区消落带落羽杉人工林土壤组菌群落结构多样性及动态变化 谭雪,董智,张丽苗,袁中勋,李昌晓(1748) 黄土丘陵区退耕还林对土壤真菌群落的影响 张蕾,王强,杨新月,吕俊平(1758) 化肥减量配施有机肥对土壤功能微生物和柠檬产量及品质的影响 王蓥燕,熊子怡,罗东海,王子芳,高明(1768) 鸡粪和猪粪生物发酵过程中抗生素抗性基因的动态变化 张丹,彭双,王丹青,王一明,林先贵(1780) 牛粪还田对土壤微生物群落特征的影响 张雅丽,郭晓明,胡慧,郭暖,徐小涛,李建林(1792) 《环境科学》征订启事(1406) 《环境科学》征稿简则(1592) 信息(1635, 1667, 1677)   |
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## 长江经济带二氧化碳净排放时空演变特征及脱钩效应

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摘要:研究区域 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放,对"碳中和"战略的实现具有重要意义.以长江经济带为例,在揭示 1999~2018 年长江经济带 CO, 净排放时空演变特征的基础上,分析长江经济带不同区域社会发展与 CO, 净排放的脱钩效应,以期为差异化区域产业发 展和碳减排路径提供支持. 结果表明:①1999~2012 年长江经济带 CO, 排放量上升了2 244. 23×106 t, 碳汇量在研究时间段增 长了 148.07×10<sup>6</sup> t; ②长江经济带呈现"变绿"趋势,2013~2018 年中高碳汇量区域(NPP>800 g·m<sup>-2</sup>,以 C 计)面积较 1999 ~2012 年上升了23.25%;③长江经济带下游经济社会发展与CO,净排放脱钩效应较强,上、中和下游强脱钩城市占长江经 济带强脱钩城市的比例分别为 12%、34% 和 54%.

关键词:碳排放; 植被净初级生产力(NPP); 脱钩效应; 长江经济带(YREB); 时空特征

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## Temporal and Spatial Characteristics of Net CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions and Decoupling Analysis in Yangtze River Economic Belt

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Abstract: Calculating the fossil energy consumption, revealing the temporal and spatial evolution characteristics of net CO2 emissions, and analyzing the decoupling effect between social development and net CO2 emissions in different regions of the Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB) is crucial to support the different regions, allowing them to select their individual industrial development and carbon emission reduction path. The results showed that: 🛈 from 1999 to 2012, YREB became greener, the CO<sub>2</sub> emission of the YREB increased by 2244. 23 million tons, and the carbon sink increased by 148. 07 million tons during the research period. ② From 2013 to 2018, the area of mediumhigh carbon sequestration (NPP > 800 g·m<sup>-2</sup>, count for C) increased by 23.25%, compared with that from 1999-2012. ③ A highly decoupling effect between social development and net CO2 emissions was found in the downstream of the YREB. The highest decoupling cities in the upstream, midstream, and downstream accounted for 12%, 34%, and 54% of the highest decoupling cities in the YREB, respectively.

Key words: CO, emissions; net primary production (NPP); decoupling effect; Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB); spatiotemporal characteristic

自 1990 年政府间气候变化专门委员会 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC) 第一次报告指出"气候变化具有全球影响"以来,全 球应对气候变化研究不断深入[1,2]."碳减排"作为 缓解气候变化的重要手段,全球各界达成了多项共 识和约定,我国在其中发挥着关键作用[3,4].中国政 府在2009年哥本哈根气候变化大会上承诺,2020 年碳排放强度较 2005 年降低 40%~45% [5]; 在 2015年的巴黎气候大会上,中国提出2030年较 2005 年碳排放强度降低 60%~65% [6]; 2020 年,中 国提出了 2030 碳达峰, 2060 碳中和的"双碳"目 标[7]."碳中和"通常指在规定时期内整体经济社会 发展产生的碳排放量(碳源)与碳封存量(碳汇)相 平衡<sup>[8,9]</sup>. 化石能源消耗和植被净初级生产力(net primary production, NPP)作为核算碳源和碳汇的重 要指标,对分析不同区域"碳中和"实现压力具有一 定的参考价值[10].

随着经济社会的高速发展,过去10年间中国碳 排放量增长了25%,2019年中国的碳排放量达到 140.93 亿 t,占全球排放总量的 27% [11]. 与之相对 的,有研究显示 2000~2017 年全球"绿色"覆盖面 积上升[12],中国植树造林行动占了全球"绿色"面积 增量的 42%, 大片新增的森林提供了充足的碳 汇[13]. 植被碳汇能力可依靠 NPP 进行估算[14],目前 用于 NPP 计算的模型可分为生态过程模型和遥感 模型[15],相较于生态过程模型数据多、参数复杂的 精细化特点,遥感模型能很好的在空间大尺度评估 植被碳汇能力,其中光能利用率模型(carnegie-amesstanford approach, CASA)应用得最为广泛[16,17]. 然 而,作为二氧化碳(CO<sub>2</sub>)排放的主要来源,通过化石

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能源消耗计算 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放的估算方法,包括生命周期法、标准煤法和物料平衡法等均基于面板数据<sup>[18]</sup>,因此大部分研究均以省/市等行政区为研究边界,缺乏对行政区内部差异化的研究与讨论.

本研究利用夜间灯光数据和 CASA 模型,分别估算化石能源消耗(碳源)和植被净初级生产力(碳汇)的空间分布,使碳源和碳汇在空间上相统一<sup>[19]</sup>.进而利用脱钩理论探讨区域内部经济社会发展的低碳水平<sup>[20]</sup>,以期为长江经济带(YREB)不同区域探索合适的发展与转型路径提供一定的支持.

### 1 研究区概况

## 1.1 长江经济带概况

长江经济带包含了长江流域大部分的地市,加入了浙江省,最后覆盖上海、江苏、浙江、安徽、江西、湖北、湖南、重庆、四川、贵州和云南共11个省级行政区(9省2市)<sup>[21]</sup>,并设立了以重庆、成都、武汉和上海等核心城市为中心的城市群,包括成渝城市群、长江中游城市群和长三角城市群(图1).本研究将四川、云南、重庆和贵州划分为上游;湖南、湖北和江西划分为中游;安徽、江苏、浙江和上海划分为下游<sup>[22]</sup>.



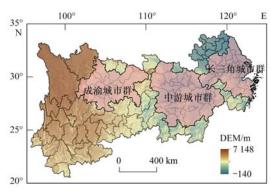


图1 长江经济带概况

Fig. 1 Location of the Yangtze River Economic Belt(YREB)

1999~2018年长江经济带人口约占全国总人口的43%,整体人口占比呈现下降趋势.研究时间段内,长江经济带的经济总量显著上升,国内生产总值(GDP)于2007、2011和2015年分别突破10万亿、20万亿和30万亿元,在2018年突破40万亿元(图2).2018年的GDP较1999年增长约12倍.长江经济带经济总量占全国的比重在2008年之后迅速提升,由2008年的最低点39.9%上升到2018年的46.5%,增长了6.6个百分点[23,24].

#### 1.2 数据来源

本研究涉及的气象数据来源于中国气象数据网

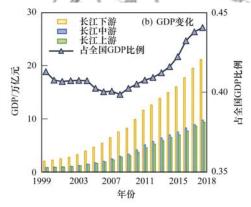


图 2 长江经济带上中下游经济社会概况

Fig. 2 Economic and social overview of the upstream, midstream, and downstream of the YREB

(http://data.cma.cn/site/index.html); 土地利用数据来源于中国科学院资源环境科学与数据中心(http://www.dsac.cn/DataProduct/Index); 夜间灯光数据来源于美国国家海洋与大气管理局国家地球物理数据中心的 DMSP/OLS 和 NPP/VIIR 两种卫星数据源 (https://ngdc. noaa. gov/eog/dmsp/downloadV4composites.html); NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index)数据来源于美国国家航空航天局(NASA)的 MODIS 卫星 15 d 数据产品(https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/);省市化石能源消耗数据集和经济社会发展数据来源于国家及各省市的能源统计年鉴的"能源平衡表".

## 2 研究方法

2.1 基于夜间灯光数据反演碳排放空间分布方法

### 2.1.1 夜间灯光数据预处理

本研究所涉及的时间跨度为 1999~2018 年,在此阶段需要应用两种夜间灯光数据源,它们分别为 DMSP/OLS(1992~2013 年),即美国国防气象卫星计划(defense meteorological satellite program, DMSP),卫星运行的线性扫描系统(operational line scan system,OLS);以及 NPP/VIIR(2013 至今),即夜光传感器可见光近红外成像辐射(visible infrared imaging radiometer suite, VIIRS)传感器搭载国家极

轨卫星(suomi national polar orbiting partnership, Suomi-NPP)<sup>[25]</sup>.由于两种卫星的观测方法不同,所 以在进行研究时需要对两种卫星在2013年的影像 进行(DN)校准,使得两种卫星的测算能保证数据的 连续性,根据相关研究方法,选择利用幂函数使 NPP/VIIR 数据与 DMSP/OLS 匹配<sup>[26]</sup>:

$$Y = 9.5405X^{0.5117} \tag{1}$$

式中, Y 为 2013 年 DMSP/OLS 夜间灯光数据每个 像元的 DN 值: X 为 2013 年 NPP/VIIR 夜间灯光数 据每个像元的 DN 值.

#### 2.1.2 化石能源消耗碳排放计算

本研究采用 IPCC 提供的能源消耗碳排放计算 方法,选择8种主要的化石能源(煤、天然气、汽 油、原油、柴油、煤油、燃料油和焦炭)进行碳排放 的估算[27]. 不同化石能源的热值和碳排放系数如表 1 所示. 为了更好反映区域化石能源碳排放的特征, 参考 Liang 等[28]的研究,选择"能源平衡表"进行计 算,其主要的计算方法及8种化石能源的相关计算 系数如下所示:

$$SC = \sum E_w \times CEC_w \times ALC_w \times 44/12$$
 (2)  
式中,SC 为所估算的行政区域的  $CO_2$  排放总量(1);  
 $E_w$  为化石能源 w 的消耗量(t);  $CEC_w$  为化石能源  
w 的碳排放系数(kg·TJ<sup>-1</sup>);  $ALC_w$  为化石能源 w 的  
平均低位发热量(kJ·kg<sup>-1</sup>).

## 基于夜间灯光数据的碳排放估算

夜间灯光数据可用于表征较大空间尺度上的人

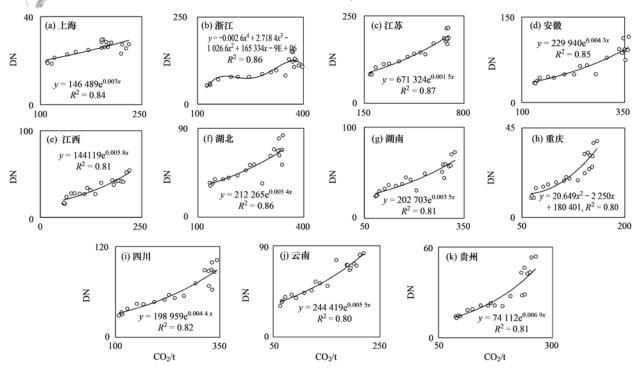


图 3 长江经济带各省市 DN 值与 CO, 排放函数关系

Fig. 3 Functional relationship between night light (DN) and carbon dioxide emissions (CO2) of provinces and cities in the YREB

#### 表 1 不同化石燃料的碳排放计算参数

Table 1 Carbon emission calculation parameters

|      | of different fossil fuels |          |
|------|---------------------------|----------|
| 能源类型 | 平均低位发热量                   | 碳排放系数    |
| 化你矢望 | a = 1 = 1                 | 4 mr - 1 |

| 公元 35 36 五月 | 平均低位发热量              | 碳排放系数                |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 能源类型        | /kJ⋅kg <sup>-1</sup> | ∕kg•TJ <sup>-1</sup> |
| 煤           | 20 908               | 94 600               |
| 天然气         | 38 931               | 56 100               |
| 汽油          | 43 070               | 70 000               |
| 原油          | 41 816               | 73 300               |
| 柴油          | 42 652               | 74 100               |
| 煤油          | 43 070               | 71 500               |
| 燃料油         | 41 816               | 77 400               |
| 焦炭          | 28 435               | 107 000              |

类活动,是良好的空间数据集,在很大程度上解决了 相关研究中区域统计数据缺失、获取难等问题[29]. 有研究显示,夜间灯光数据与区域 CO, 排放强度有 很强的相关性,通过构建二者之间的函数关系,可以 在一定程度上较好地反应 CO, 排放强度的空间特 征[30,31]. 本研究考虑长江经济带不同区域发展实际 现状,以省为基本单元,利用 1999~2018 年的夜间 灯光及 CO, 排放量数据, 分省构建夜间灯光 DN 值 与 CO, 排放量的函数关系(图 3).

## 2.2 基于植被净初级生产力的碳汇评估方法

## 2.2.1 CASA 模型构建

本研究选择利用 CASA 模型,估算长江经济带 NPP[32],模型主要框架如图 4 所示,其中 IPAR 为拦 截的光合有效辐射: FPAR 为光合有效辐射吸收比 例; APAR 为光合有效辐射的总和. 在 CASA 模型 中,NPP的估算是通过植被光合有效辐射和植被的 光能利用效率的乘积来确定的;APAR的值由植被 吸收的太阳有效总辐射和植被对入射太阳辐射的吸 收比例来确定;由于在一定范围内 FPAR 的值与 NDVI 存在显著的线性关系,所以可以根据 NDVI 的 最大最小值估算 FPAR 的变化范围和趋势;对于植被光能利用率的计算,模型首先通过植被类型/土地利用类型得到各种类型植被的最大光合利用率,然后通过月均气温和降水得到的温度和水分胁迫因子,最终计算出某种植被的实际光合利用率<sup>[24]</sup>.

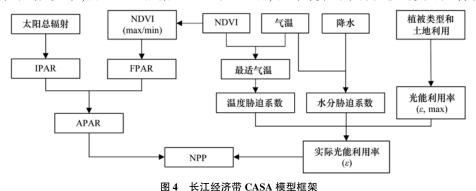


Fig. 4 CASA model framework of YREB

本研究应用朱文泉等构建的 NPP 计算模型,利用月尺度的降水、平均气温、辐射和 NDVI 网格数据对 NPP 进行估算<sup>[33]</sup>. 在计算过程中需要保证所有网格数据的投影和分辨率保持一致,各气象数据的处理方法在数据预处理部分进行阐述. 其主要计算方法如下所示:

 $NPP(x,t) = APAR(x,t) \times \varepsilon(x,t)$  (4) 式中,APAR(x,t) 为网格点 x 在 t 月吸收的光合有效辐射[ $MJ \cdot (m^2 \cdot month)^{-1}$ ],  $\varepsilon(x,t)$  为实际的光能利用率.

$$APAR(x,t) = SOL(x,t) \times FPAR(x,t) \times 0.5$$
(5)

式中,FPAR(x,t) 为植被层对入射光和有效辐射的吸收比例,SOL(x,t) 为网格点 x 在 t 月份太阳总辐射量 $[MJ \cdot (m^2 \cdot month)^{-1}]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{FPAR}_{\text{NDVI}}(x,t) = \\ & \underbrace{\left[ \text{NDVI}(x,t) - \text{NDVI}_{i, \text{min}} \right] \times \left( \text{FPAR}_{\text{max}} - \text{FPAR}_{\text{min}} \right)}_{\text{NDVI}_{i, \text{max}} - \text{NDVI}_{i, \text{min}}} \end{aligned}$$

式中, $NDVI_{i,max}$ 和  $NDVI_{i,min}$ 分别为第 i 种植被类型的 NDVI 的最大值和最小值.

### 2.2.2 基于植被净初级生产力的碳汇量估算

植被的碳汇量主要来源于光合作用,本研究中使用 NPP 表征植被光合作用碳汇功能的效果. 依据相关研究,可以估算出每 162~g~C 植被净初级生产力可以吸收  $264~g~CO_2^{[34]}$ . 植被光合作用主要的生物化学过程如下所示:

$$CO_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + O_2 \uparrow$$
 (7)

本研究的模拟结果与中国科学院资源环境科学与数据中心制作的 2000、2005 和 2010 年这 3 期全

国 NPP 数据集(http://www.dsac.cn/DataProduct/Index/201116)的误差在10%以内,能较为准确地反映 NPP 的变化趋势.

## 2.3 Tapio 脱钩理论

Tapio 脱钩理论由经济合作与发展组织 (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OCED)提出,主要用来评价区域发展与资源消耗或环境污染之间的关系 $[^{35]}$ .本研究利用该理论,分析  $CO_2$ 净排放与区域 GDP 的联系,评价长江经济带重点区域的低碳发展水平,为区域转型和绿色发展提供科学支撑 $[^{36]}$ .脱钩理论的计算方法和不同脱钩指数的分类如表 2 所示,其中强脱钩是低碳绿色发展的理想状态,当  $\Delta$ GDP/GDP > 0 时, e的值越小脱钩越显著 $[^{24]}$ .

$$e = \frac{\Delta \text{CO}_2}{\text{CO}_2} / \frac{\Delta \text{GDP}}{\text{GDP}}$$
 (8)

式中, $\Delta CO_2/CO_2$  为二氧化碳排放的变化率;  $\Delta GDP/GDP$  为区域 GDP 的变化率.

表 2 Tapio 脱钩理论分类

Table 2 Tapio decoupling model classification

| 序号 | $\Delta \mathrm{CO}_2/\mathrm{CO}_2$ | ΔGDP/GDP | e         | 脱钩状态   |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1  | ≤0                                   | >0       | ≤0        | 强脱钩    |
| 2  | >0                                   | >0       | 0 < e < 1 | 弱脱钩    |
| 3  | ≤0                                   | ≤0       | 1         | 衰退性脱钩  |
| 4  | >0                                   | ≤0       | ≤0        | 强负脱钩   |
| 5  | ≤0                                   | ≤0       | 0 < e < 1 | 弱负脱钩   |
| 6  | >0                                   | >0       | ≥1        | 扩张性负脱钩 |

#### 3 结果与讨论

**3.1** 长江经济带化石能源消耗二氧化碳排放时空分布

长江经济带高 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放区域(CO<sub>2</sub> > 9000

 $t \cdot km^{-2}$ ,以 C 计)集中在长三角城市群、中游城市群和成渝城市群(图 5). 相较于 1999 ~ 2012 年,2013 ~ 2018 年中  $CO_2$  排放量区域 (1000 ~ 5000  $t \cdot km^{-2}$ ,以 C 计)面积上升了 15.5%; 中高  $CO_2$  排放量区域 (5000 ~ 9000  $t \cdot km^{-2}$ ,以 C 计)面积增加了约 38.24%.

本研究时间段内,长江经济带  $CO_2$  排放量显著上升(图 6),大体可分为 1999 ~ 2012 年的  $CO_2$  排放快速上升期和 2013 ~ 2018 年的波动增长期,碳排放量及变化趋势与 Carbon Emission Accounts & Dataset (CEADs) 提供数据集一致 $^{[37,38]}$ . 在 1999

~2012年的快速上升期,长江经济带 CO<sub>2</sub>排放量由1123.29×10<sup>6</sup> t上升至3367.53×10<sup>6</sup> t,增幅为2244.23×10<sup>6</sup> t,年均增长率为8.92%.在波动增长期,长江经济带 CO<sub>2</sub>排放量未呈现显著变化趋势,由2013年的3341.91×10<sup>6</sup> t,缓慢上升至2018年的3460.79×10<sup>6</sup> t.长江经济带下游 CO<sub>2</sub>排放量几乎为中游和上游 CO<sub>2</sub>排放量之和,其中江苏 CO<sub>2</sub>排放量最高,两个时期均占长江经济带 CO<sub>2</sub>排放总量约20%.此外,长江经济带上海、浙江、湖北和重庆 CO<sub>2</sub>排放量在两个时期占比下降明显.

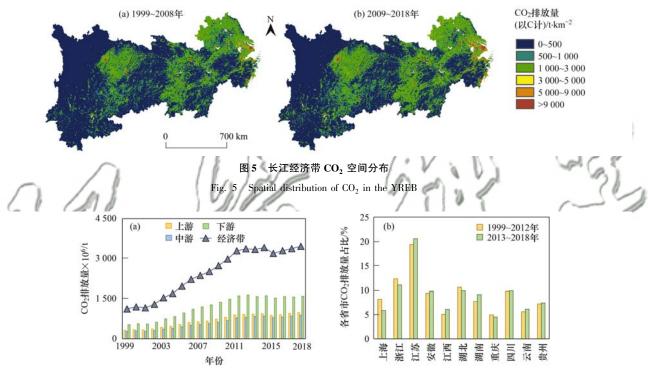


图 6 长江经济带 CO, 排放

Fig. 6 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the YREB

## 3.2 长江经济带植被净初级生产力时空分布

长江经济带高 NPP 区域(NPP > 1000 g·m<sup>-2</sup>,以 C 计)集中在云南南部和四川西南部(图 7),该区域也是我国重要的原始林和自然保护区域,充分的保护措施和适宜的气候条件使植被在该区域迅速生长.长江经济带在 1999 ~ 2012 年和 2013 ~ 2018年两个时间段整体呈现"变绿"趋势. 2013 ~ 2018年中高碳汇量区域(NPP > 800 g·m<sup>-2</sup>,以 C 计)面积较 1999 ~ 2012 年上升了 23. 25%; 低碳汇量区域(0~200 g·m<sup>-2</sup>,以 C 计)面积下降了约 45. 74%.

20年间,长江经济带 NPP 多年平均碳汇量为  $1559.49 \times 10^6$  t(结果与 CASA 模型类似研究成果类似 [39,40]),总体呈现缓慢上升的趋势(图 8),由 1999年的  $1516.81 \times 10^6$  t上升至 2018年的  $1664.88 \times 10^6$  t,增长率为 9.75%.长江经济带

NPP 碳汇量呈现由西南向东北递减的趋势,多年平均碳汇量大小为:上游>中游>下游,其中上游多年平均碳汇量为938.03×10°t,约占长江经济带总量的60.15%.研究时间段内各省碳汇量特征不显著,各省碳汇量占长江经济带碳汇总量比例在两个时间段未呈现明显变化,四川和云南碳汇量的占比最高,均约为23%.

### 3.3 长江经济带二氧化碳净排放时空分布

选择 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放的稳定期(2013~2018年)研究 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放空间分布特征(图 9). CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放与 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放空间分布类似,集中在长江经济带 3 个城市群,其中长三角城市群高 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放区域(CO<sub>2</sub> > 9 000 t·km<sup>-2</sup>,以 C 计)面积占长江经济带高 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放面积的 74.6%.长江经济带表现为净吸收的城市有;上游四川和云南的大部分城市;中游的十堰、

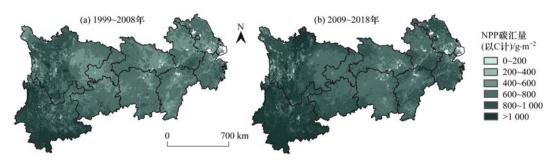


图 7 长江经济带 NPP 碳汇量空间分布

Fig. 7 Spatial distribution of NPP carbon sequestration in the YREB

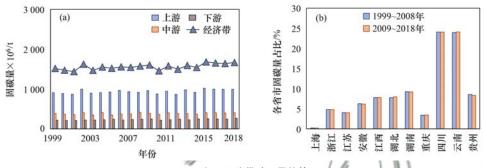


图 8 长江经济带碳汇量估算

Fig. 8 Estimation of carbon sequestration in the YREB

恩施、神农架和张家界;下游的丽水、黄山和池州. 本研究时间段内,长江经济带 CO, 净排放量显著上升(图 10),与 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量曲线类似,CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放量在 2012 年由快速增长期转变为稳定期. 值得注 意的是,CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放量在 2002 ~ 2003 年经历了由 "负"(净吸收)到"正"(净排放)的过程. 2002 年 CO<sub>2</sub> 净吸收量为 327. 76 × 10<sup>6</sup> t, 2003 年 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排 放量为 66. 87 × 10<sup>6</sup> t, 这说明在碳汇量增幅较小的

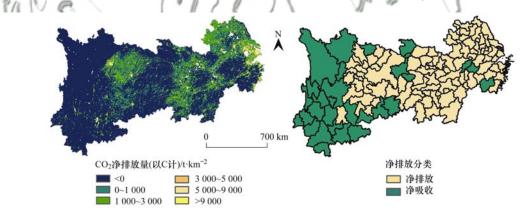


图 9 2013~2018 年长江经济带 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放空间分布

Fig. 9 Spatial distribution of net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the YREB from 2013 to 2018

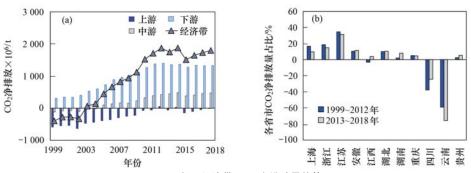


图 10 长江经济带 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放量估算

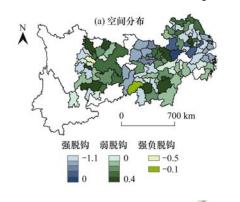
Fig. 10 Estimation of net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the YREB

情况下,随着经济社会的快速发展,植被的 CO, 吸 收量在 2003 年已经远远不足以封存 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量. 2003~2012年后,长江经济带的 CO, 净排放量上 升了约27倍.各省CO。净排放量在不同的时间段 呈现出较大差异. 其中,长江经济带下游省市 CO, 净排放量在不同时间段占长江经济带 CO, 净排放 总量比例均超过60%.相对应的,四川和云南在研 究时间段贡献了长江经济带超过95%的CO,净吸

## 收量.

3.4 净排放区域脱钩效应

研究 CO, 排放的稳定期(2013~2018年)长江 经济带 CO, 净排放区域的脱钩效应发现(图11):长 江经济带 CO, 净排放城市总计 99 座, 其中强脱钩 城市43座;弱脱钩城市54座;强负脱钩城市2座; 发展与碳排放脱钩,绿色发展程度较高的城市占比 43%.



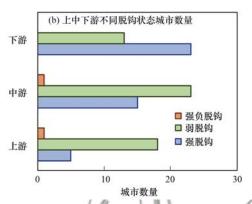


图 11 长江经济带 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放区经济社会发展与碳排放脱钩效应

Fig. 11 Decoupling relationship between economic and social development and carbon emission of the YREB

长江经济带上、中、下游 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放城市的脱 钩状态呈现显著的空间差异. 下游强脱钩城市占长 江经济带强脱钩城市比例达54%,且集中在长三角 区域; 而中游和上游强脱钩城市占长江经济带强脱 钩城市比例分别为 34% 和 12%. 根据相关研究显 示,在2013~2017年,长江经济带下游省市的高耗 能企业,例如水泥、化工和钢铁逐步迁移至长江经 济带中上游,导致中上游经济发展伴随着大量的碳 排放[41,42],而下游省市大力发展清洁能源,推进产 业转型,降低了社会发展对化石能源的依赖,经济社 会正处于向高质量发展迈进的新阶段[43,44]. 对比长 江经济带自然保护区的相关研究成果[17,45],长江经 济带中游和上游强脱钩城市主要为生态环境质量较 好,保护区面积较多的城市.因此,在关键生态功能 区持续开展国家公园或保护区的建设和维护工作, 对城市和区域碳减排具有重要意义[17]. 本研究中涉 及的强负脱钩城市则说明在城市 CO, 净排放上升 的趋势下,城市 GDP 却呈现衰退的状态,这提醒相 关决策者和研究者们亟需找到适合城市发展的新 模式.

#### 4 展望

本研究中涉及的 CO, 排放核算范围仅涉及统 计年鉴中的化石能源消耗数据,并不完全能真实反 映区域的 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放强度;同时由于遥感数据以及模 型模拟结果的误差,本研究只能反映不同的"碳和

中"实现主体 CO。净排放的相对情况. 在未来的研 究中,应进一步扩大碳源和碳汇的涉及范围,实地调 研不同生活、工业等碳源以及森林、湿地等碳汇, 核算更加准确的区域 CO, 净排放量, 为区域"碳中 和"提供更好的支撑作用.

## 5 结论

(1)1999~2012年为长江经济带CO,净排放的 快速增长期,长江经济带经济社会发展迅速,化石能 源消耗产生的 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放显著上升. CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放量由 2002年CO, 净吸收327.76×106t,转变为2003年 CO, 净排放 66.87×106 t. 虽然上游省市贡献了长江 经济带碳汇总量的60.15%,且长江经济带碳汇以年 均 9.75% 的增速上升,但 2003~2012 年间,长江经 济带的 CO, 净排放量依旧上升了约 27 倍.

(2)2013~2018年为长江经济带CO,净排放的 波动增长期,高 CO, 净排放区域仍然集中在长江经 济带下游省市,其中长三角城市群高 CO<sub>2</sub> 净排放区 域(CO2, >9000 t·km<sup>-2</sup>,以C计)面积占长江经济带 高 CO, 净排放面积的 74.6%. 相对应的,四川和云 南贡献了长江经济带超过95%的CO,净吸收量.随 着长江经济带下游城市逐渐开始将高耗能产业进行 转移,下游城市更快地实现了发展与排放的脱钩,强 脱钩城市占长江经济带强脱钩城市比例达54%.

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# **HUANJING KEXUE**

Environmental Science (monthly)

Vol. 44 No. 3 Mar. 15, 2023

## **CONTENTS**

| 001(122(12   |   |
|--|---|
| Research Progress of SOA Formation from Anthropogenic VOCs Under Complex Pollution Condition   | ······ CHEN Tian-zeng, LIU Jun, MA Qing-xin, et al. (1201)  |
| Advances in Microbial Degradation and Transformation of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs)  | SUN Hong-wen, FANG Bo, CHEN Hao, et al. (1214)  |
| Research Progress on Remote Sensing Monitoring of Lake Water Quality Parameters  | WANG Si-meng, QIN Bo-qiang (1228)   |
| Research Progress on Trojan-horse Effect of Microplastics and Heavy Metals in Freshwater Environment   | ······ ZHAO Wei-gao, TIAN Yi-mei, ZHAO Peng, et al. (1244)  |
| Temporal and Spatial Characteristics of Net CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions and Decoupling Analysis in Yangtze River Economic Belt   | ······ WU Yi-fan, XU Yang, TANG Yang-bo, et al. (1258)  |
| Changes in Land Use Carbon Emissions and Coordinated Zoning in China   | ······ LI Yuan-yuan, WEI Wei, ZHOU Jun-ju, et al. (1267)  |
| Multi-dimensional Analysis of the Synergistic Effect of Pollution Reduction and Carbon Reduction in Tianjin Based on the STIRPAT M   | fodel   |
| muni-unitensional Analysis of the Syneigistic Effect of Foundati Reduction and Gamon Reduction in Tranjin based on the STHUAT F  | ····· LIU Mao-hui, YUE Ya-yun, LIU Sheng-nan, et al. (1277)   |
| Railway Emission Trends in China Based on Fuel Life Cycle Analysis   | ···· TONG Hui, FAN Zhao-yang, LIANG Xiao-yu, et al. (1287)  |
| Pollution Characteristics of PM <sub>2.5</sub> Chemical Composition in Zhejiang Province   | ······· ZHOU Jing-qing, YU Lei, CHEN Shu-xin, et al. (1297)   |
| Seasonal Variations, Size Distributions, and Sources of Chemical Components of Submicron Particulate Matter in Nanjing   | XU Zhen-qi, SHANG Yue, DING Feng, et al. (1310)   |
| Seasonal Variations and Source Apportionment of Carbonaceous Components in Luoyang. Implication for Brown Carbon Contribution  |   |
| YAI  | N Guang-xuan, HOU Ming-yang, ZHANG Pu-zhen, et al. (1319)   |
| Establishment and Spatial Distribution of S/IVOCs Emission Inventory in Jiangsu Province in 2019   | ····· SONG Tong-ai, ZHANG Jia-ving, GUAN Lu, et al. (1328)  |
| Compositional Characteristics of Volatile Organic Compounds in Typical Industrial Areas of the Pearl River Delta, Importance of Oyuc   | renoted Volatile Organia Compounds  |
| Compositional Characteristics of Volatile Organic Compounts in Typical industrial Areas of the Fear Tuver Deta; importance of Oxyg   | SONG Vin VIIAN Bin WANG Si-bang et al. (1336)   |
| Evolution and Characteristics of Full-process Vehicular VOCs Emissions in Tianjin from 2000 to 2020  | SIN In-na 7HONG Chang-ghi SIN Shi-da et al. (1346)  |
| Port-owned Mobile Source Air Pollutant Emission Inventory  | ·· XII Xiao-fan WANG Bao-ging WII Jun-cheng et al. (1357)   |
| Simulation and Regulation of Sustainable Utilization of Water Resources in China Based on Improved Water Resources Ecological Foo  | torint Model  |
| Simulation and regulation of Sustainable Chrization of water resources in Chrisa based on improved water resources Ecological Foo  | IVANC Ving to LIAO Hee you HANC Oil vieng et al. (1368)   |
| Occurrence Distribution and Risk Assessment of Organophosphate Esters in A Typical Area of the Estuary in the Yellow River Basin   | TANG Alig-tao, LIAO Hao-yu, JIANG Qiu-xialig, et at. (1506)   |
| Occurrence Distribution and task Assessment of Organophosphate Esters in A Typical Area of the Estuary in the Tenow Taver dashi  | CAO Miss. CUO Channahana ZHANC Hanna at al. (1278)  |
| Dile Cl., i.e. to the Decil w. tel., the V. w.d. leet.   | CAU Miao, GUU Chang-sneng, ZHANG Heng, et al. (13/8)  |
| Pollution Characteristics of Organochlorine Pesticides in Water and Sediments of Huixian Karst Wetland in Guilin   |   |
| Risk Assessment and Source Analysis of Heavy Metal Pollution in Surface Sediments from Major River Systems in Maoming City, Gua  | ingdong Province  |
| m l dhada liillinda an   | CHEN Alao-xia, ZHANG Min, LI Bei, et al. (1397)   |
| Temporal-spatial Distribution and Health Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in the Surface Water of Ningbo  | XU Mei-juan, YANG Jia, REN Xiao-jing, et al. (1407)   |
| Analysis of Water Chemistry Characteristics and Hydraulic Relationships of Different Water Bodies in Typical Mountain-oasis Systems  | in the Northwest Inland Area ·····  |
| Analysis of water Chemistry Characteristics and Hydraunic relationships of Different water bodies in Typical mountain-oasis systems  | ····· WANG Shi-yu, SUN Cong-jian, CHEN Wei, et al. (1416)   |
| Hydrochemical Characteristics and Control Factors of Pore-water in the Middle and Upper Reaches of Muwen River   | LIU Yuan-qing, ZHOU Le, LU Lin, et al. (1429)   |
| Spatial-temporal Variation in Groundwater Quality and the Contamination Source Analysis in Shihezi-Changji Area  | ···· DING Qi-zhen, ZHOU Jin-long, JI Yan-zhen, et al. (1440)  |
| Analysis of Mechanism and Start-up Thresholds of Seasonal Algal Blooms in a Northern Eutrophic Stratified Reservoir WEN C  |   |
| Characteristics of Benthic Diatom Community Structure and Water Ecological Health Evaluation in the Lalin River Basin  |   |
| Bacterioplankton Communities and Assembly Mechanisms in Wet Season of Lakes, Nanchang  | GAO Peng-fei, WANG Peng, HUANG Yi, et al. (1475)  |
| Seasonal Variation and Influencing Factors of Bacterial Communities in Storage Reservoirs  | · · · DING Ning, YANG Ying-ving, WAN Nian-xin, et al. (1484)  |
| Vertical Distribution and Source Tracking Applysis of Restoric Composition and Nitrogen Metabolism Function of a Tracket Urban Inla  | nd River  |
| vertical Distribution and Source fracking Analysis of Dacteria Composition and Antogen Metabolishi Function of a Typical Ciban inta  | ······· TAN Qiu-yang, LÜ Jin-yan, BAI Xian-yu, et al. (1497)  |
| Contribution Analysis of External Source Pollution Load and Environmental Canacity Estimation of Reservoirs in Central Yunnan Plate  | on  |
| Contribution Analysis of Executing Source Foliation Education Entertainment Capacity Estimation of Receivors in Contract Tulnian Fraction  | ·· GUO Yu-iing LI Hong-bing WANG Shu-ming et al. (1508)   |
| Preparation of Narrow Pore Diameter Phosphorus Containing Cotton Stalk Carbon and Its Adsorption Mechanism for Tetracycline  | 7FNC Shao-vi II Kun-man (1519)  |
| Preparation of High Specific Surface Thiourea Modified Peanut Shell Carbon and Adsorption of Tetracycline and Copper Distribution Characteristics of Antibiotic Resistance Genes on Different Water Supply Pipes   | MIN Bing-kun LI Kun-quan (1528)   |
| Distribution Characteristics of Antibiotic Resistance Cenes on Different Water Sundy Pines   | IIII Chen-vu RAI Viso-hui (1537)  |
| Effects of Vegetation Restoration on Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration and Aggregate Stability in Water-Eroded Environment; A Meta   | Lee Gien-Au, DAI Alao-inii (1557)   |
| Elects of vegetation restoration on 30th Organic Cambon Sequestration and Aggregate Stability in water-Eloued Environment; A meta  | VANC Bui abo VANC Shi long WENC Vi abo et al. (1542)  |
| Effects of Warming and Fertilization on Soil Organic Carbon and Its Labile Components in Rice-wheat Rotation   | DENC V. also HAN Chan VIE Liviana et al. (1552)   |
| Horizontal Variation Characteristics of Alpine Grassland Soil Function and Vertical Changes Along Soil Genetic Horizons in the Three-  |   |
| nonzoniai variation Characteristics of Alpine Grassiand Soil Function and Vertical Changes Along Soil Genetic nonzons in the Inree-  | -niver neadwaters negion  |
| CH <sub>4</sub> Fluxes and Their Comprehensive Greenhouse Effects with CO <sub>2</sub> Fluxes in Direct-seeded Rice in Poyang Lake Plain   | CHEV 1: CHEV 1: CALC. (1502)  |
| Vertical Pollution Characteristics and Source Analysis of Soil PAHs in Different Land Use Types  Vertical Pollution Characteristics and Source Analysis of Soil PAHs in Different Land Use Types   | THOU 71: ZHANG Vis. sig. WANG Est. et al. (1592)  |
|  |   |
| Pollution Characteristics and Health Risk Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Emerging Alternatives in Road Dust,  | , Shijiazhuang  |
| The state of the s | LI Peng-tei, WANG Yuan, YANG Chen, et al. (1593)  |
| Spatial Distribution Characteristics and Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution in Cultivated Soil of Agricultural Small Watershed in Type  | oical Mining Area in South China  |
|  | ········· YANG Yu, GUO Ting-ting, LIU Xiao-li, et al. (1602)  |
| Pollution Characteristics and Source Apportionment of Heavy Metals in Vegetable Field in the Three Gorges Reservoir Area (Chongqii   | ng Section)   |
|  | SHI Yu-jia, FANG Lin-fa, FANG Biao, et al. (1611)   |
| Accumulation Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Heavy Metals in Cultivated Land Surface Soil in Lanzhou  |   |
| Enrichment Characteristics, Source Apportionment, and Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in the Industrial and Mining Area of Northe  | ern Guangdong Province · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |
| Eliferine in dialacteristics, source appointment, and the reassessment of feathy steads in the industrial and stiming rated of rooms   |   |
| Spatial Distribution Characteristics and Source Analysis of Heavy Metals in Soil of a Lead Plant in Sanmenxia  | ····· LU Xiao-hui, YU Fang-zhong, FAN Yi-ming, et al. (1646)  |
| Distribution Characteristics and Pollution Assessment of Heavy Metals in Soils of a Testing Range  |   |
| Effectiveness and Mechanisms of Chemical Leaching Combined with Electrokinetic Technology on the Remediation of Heavy Metal Co   | ntaminated Soil ·····   |
| Effectiveness and mechanisms of chemical exacting combined with Electronical Technology of the Remediation of Techny Media co  | ······ MA Qiang, WEI Ze-bin, WU Qi-tang ( 1668 )  |
| Emission Characteristics and Control of Heavy Metals in Secondary Copper Smelting Process  | N Bing-cheng, WU Guang-long, ZHENG Ming-hui, et al. (1678)  |
| Heavy Metal Pollution Characteristics and Health Risk Assessment of Soil-crops System in Anhui Section of the Yangtze River Basin  |   |
| In-situ Remediation Effect of Cadmium-polluted Agriculture Land Using Different Amendments Under Rice-wheat Rotation   |   |
| Effect and Persistent Effect of Thiolated Montmorillonite on Safe Production in Cadmium-contaminated Cropland  |   |
|  |   |
| Effects of Earthworm, Straw, and Citric Acid on the Remediation of Zn. Pb. and Cd Contaminated Soil by Solanum photeinocarbum a  | FENG Xian-cui, CHEN Ya-gang, JIAO Hong-peng, et al. (1706)  |
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| Availability of Se-rich Arable Land in High Geological Background Area and Suggestions for Zoning  Characteristics and Causes of Ge Enrichment in Vegetable Growing Areas of Beixintum Town, Zhangjiakou City  Structural Diversity and Its Temporal Variation in the Soil Bacterial Community Under Plantations of Taxadium distinhum in the Rinar  | FENG Xian-cui, CHEN Ya-gang, JIAO Hong-peng, et al. (1706) and Pterocypsela indica  |
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