

基于西涌站点的 含氟温室气体浓度监测与排放反演

2025年长三角空气质量管理技术研讨会

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姚波（复旦大学）、于海波（华纳创新）、吴婧（北京交通大学）

上海 2025年8月28日



南方科技大学
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

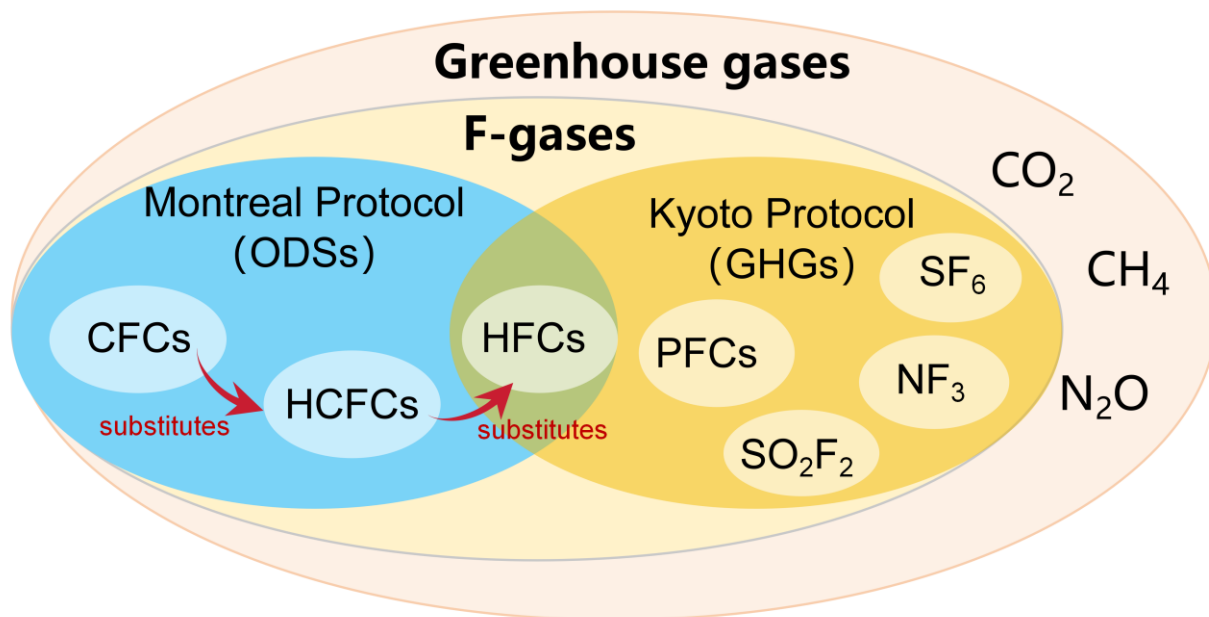


南科大环境学院
SUSTech | School of Environment

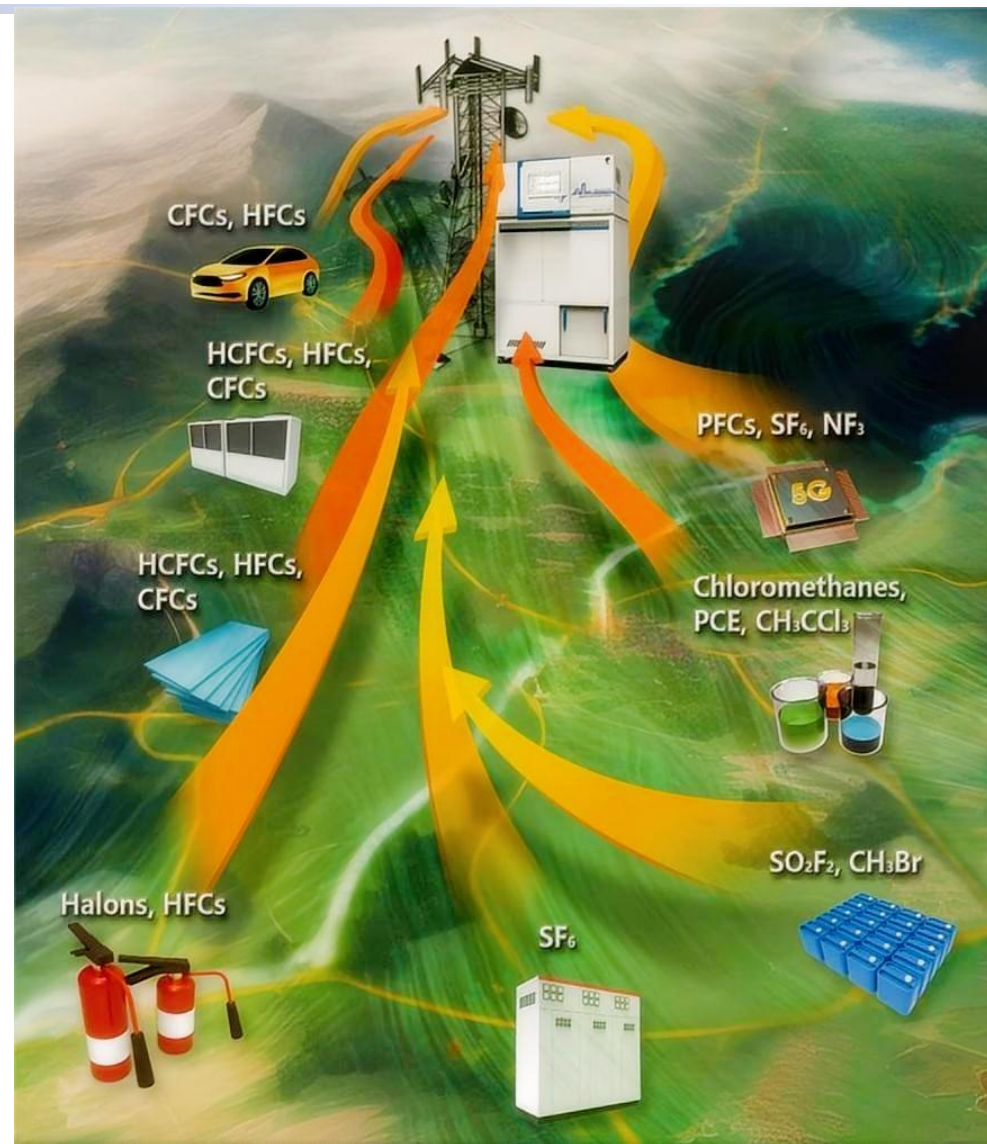


GORSCAC
广东省野外科学观测研究站
大湾区滨海大气环境与气候背景站
Guangdong Provincial Observation and
Research Station for Coastal Atmosphere and
Climate of the Greater Bay Area

含氟温室气体



- Potent greenhouse gases
- From anthropogenic emissions
- Wide range of industrial applications



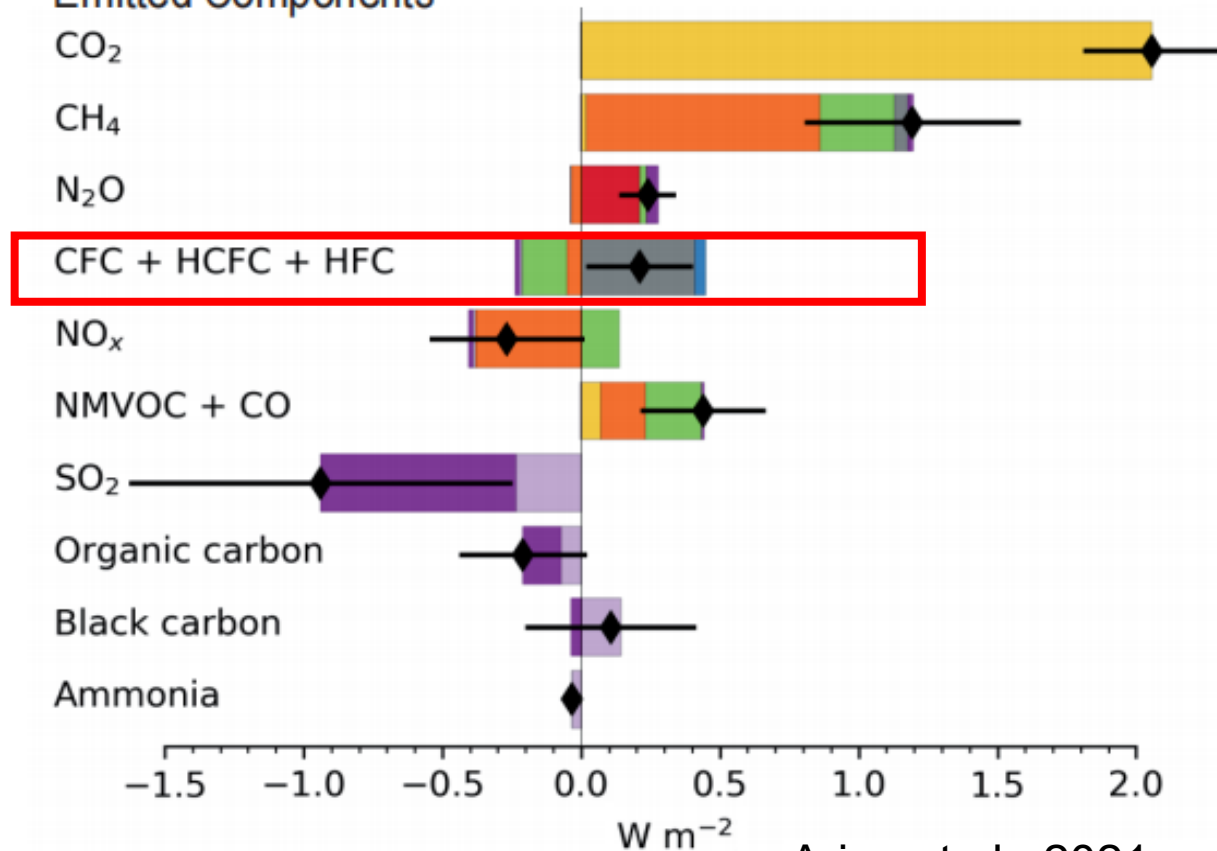
Yi et al., 2023, *ES&T*

含氟温室气体对辐射强迫的贡献

(a) Effective radiative forcing

1750 to 2019

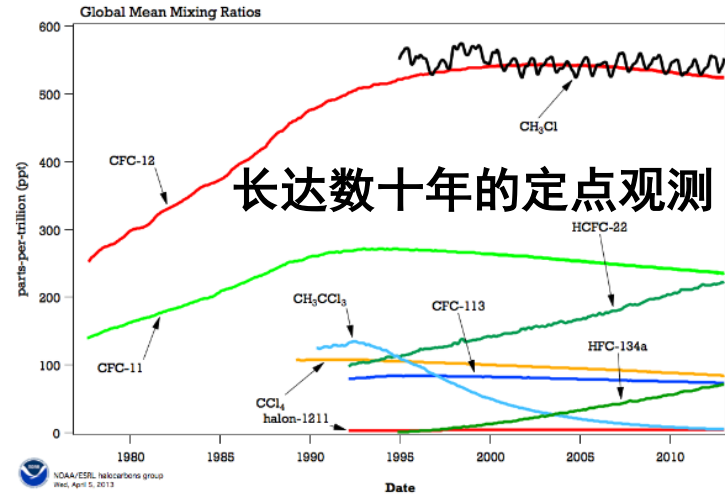
Emitted Components



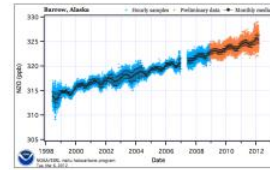
Arias et al., 2021

- The ERF due to **direct emissions of F-gases** is about 0.41 W m^{-2} from 1750–2019, equivalent to 19% of CO₂ and 76% of CH₄.
- Considering **additional chemical adjustments** to the atmosphere through changes in ozone, methane, and aerosols, F-gases are comparable to N₂O.

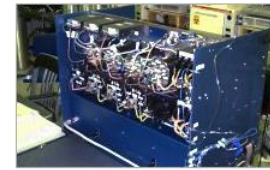
含氟温室气体全球监测平台与网络



Airborne



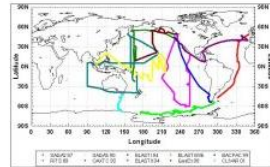
In Situ Program



Instrumentation



Flasks

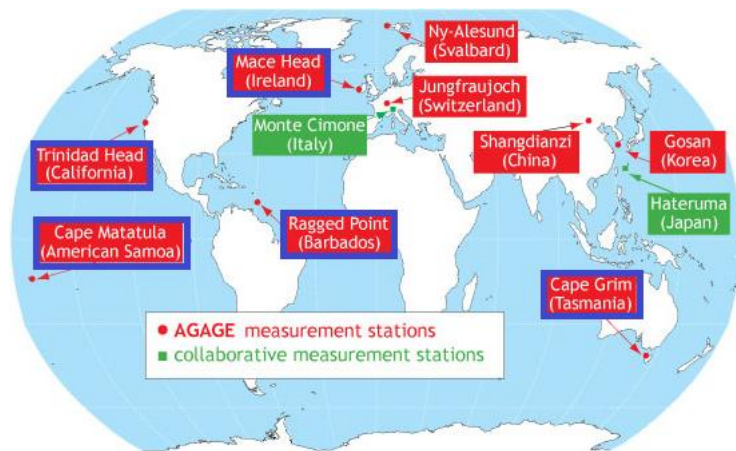


Ocean

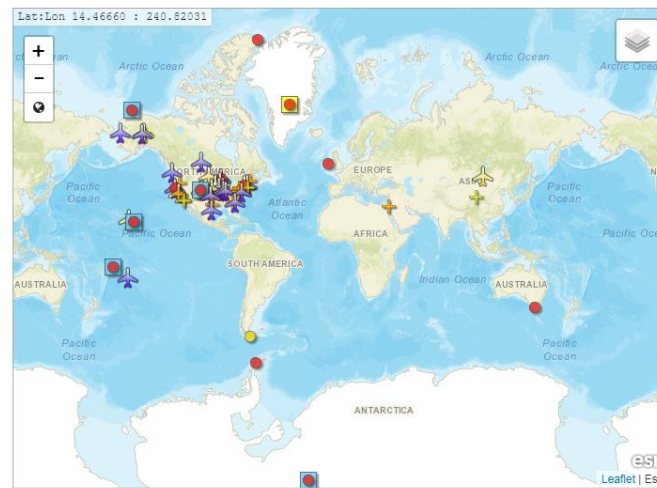


Standards

NOAA/HAST, 2014



AGAGE观测站点



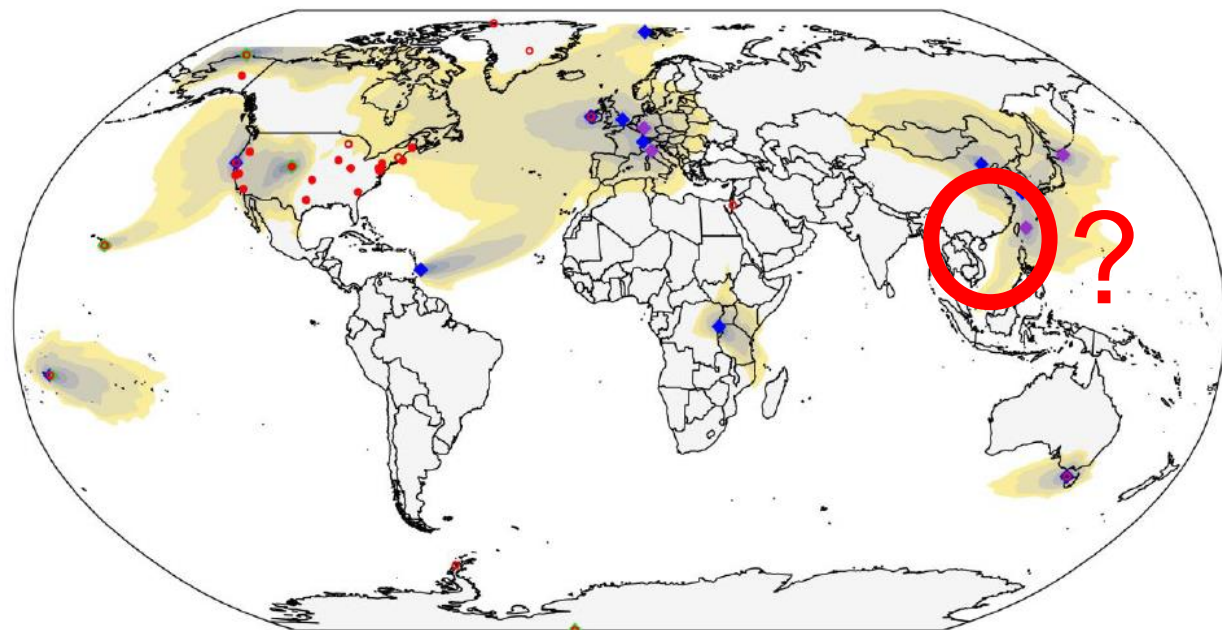
NOAA/ESRL观测站点

1970年代末以来，发达国家开展了含氟温室气体**长期-定点-网络化**观测研究

观测网之间**强化比对标校+**
构建同化数据库

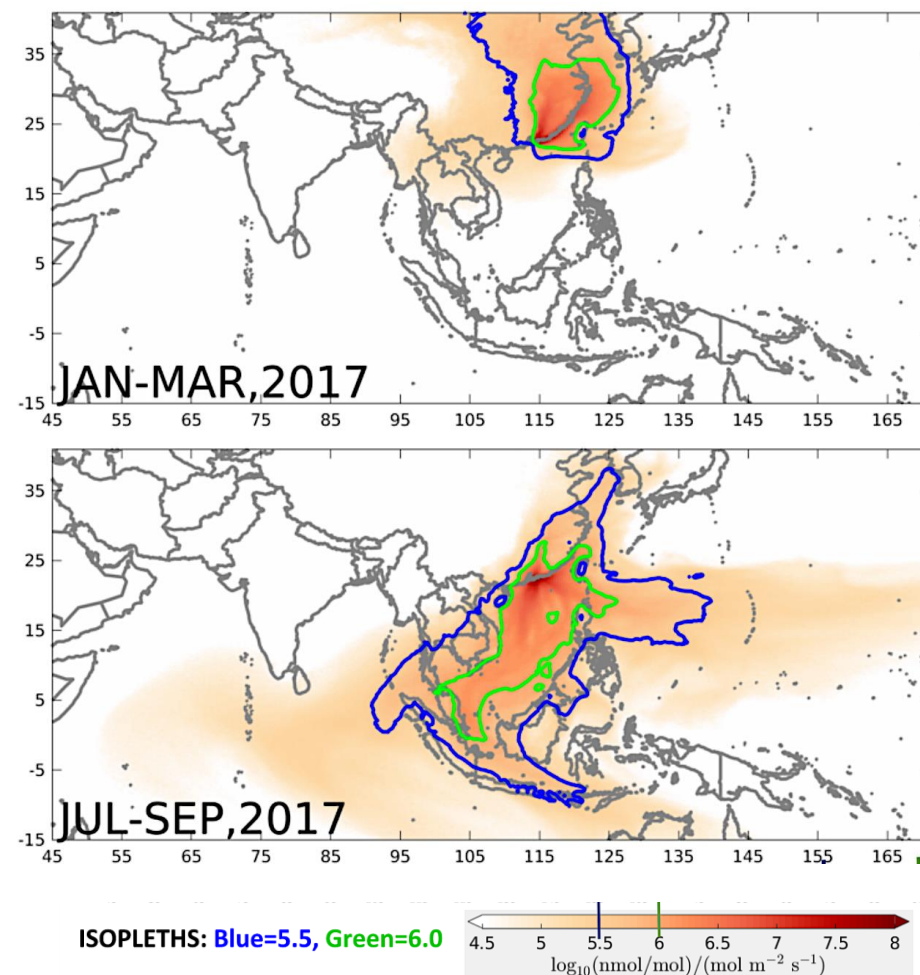
大湾区滨海大气环境与气候背景站：地理位置

含氟温室气体观测网络 (AGAGE)
在东亚尚缺乏代表性站点



- 24个国家气候观象台之一
- 超大城市群背景站点
- 典型海陆交换滨海站点
- 对东亚季风区代表性高
- 具有长期观测的超级气象站

西涌站点对东亚大气的代表性研究



绿色范围内具有非常好的代表性
蓝色范围内具有较好的代表性

Jianxiong SHENG, MIT

大湾区滨海大气环境与气候背景站



GORSCAC

广东省野外科学观测研究站

大湾区滨海大气环境与气候背景站

Guangdong Provincial Observation and
Research Station for Coastal Atmosphere and
Climate of the Greater Bay Area

观测方舱
进样口

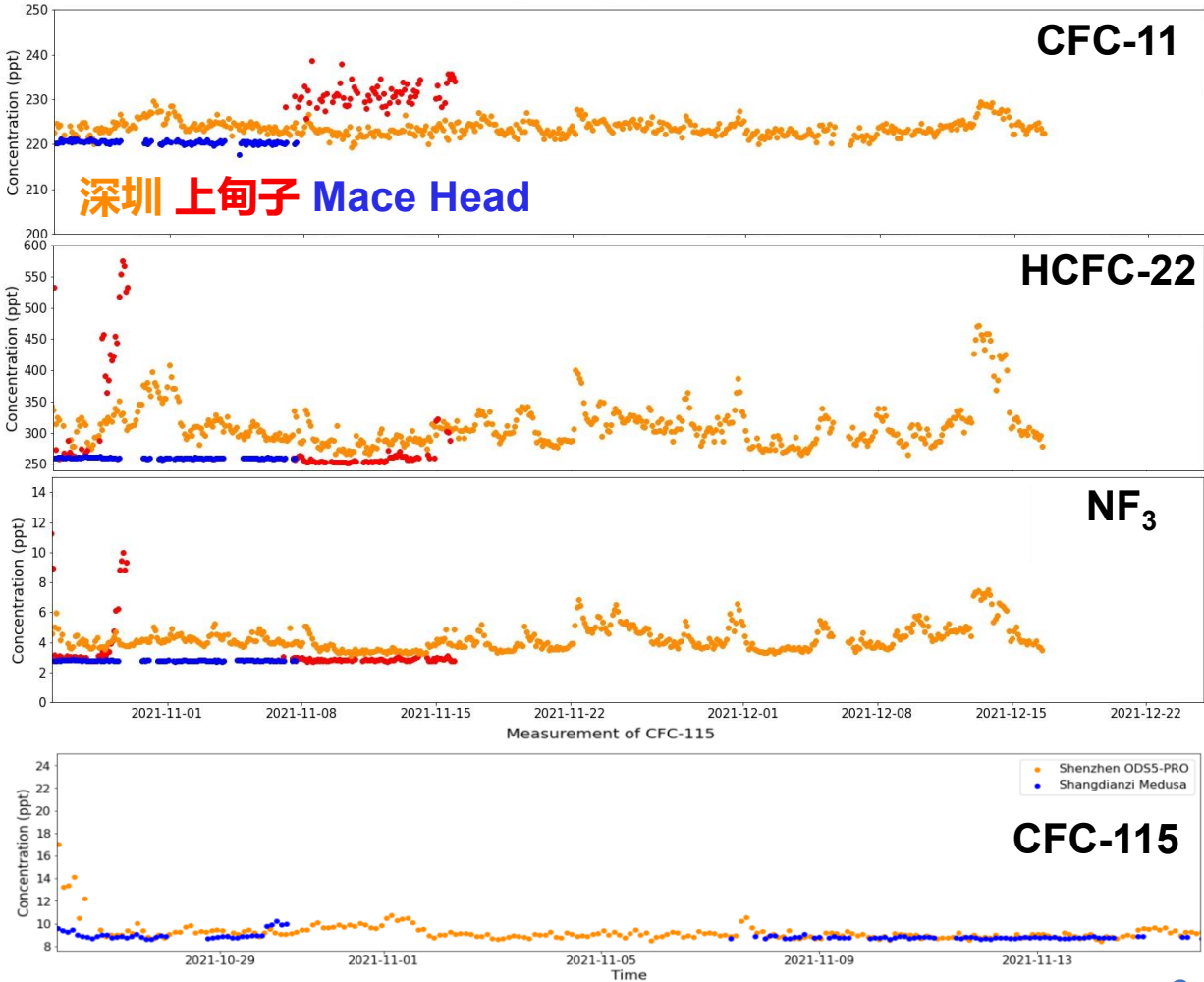


含氟温室气体及消耗臭氧层物质全要素在线观测系统



天霁 ODS5-PRO **国产仪器**
长期在线连续观测公约受控**50余种**
含卤气体

ODS物种监测结果示例



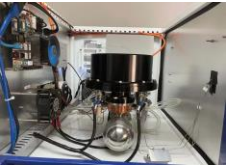
主机

捕集阱及温度
控制系统

超低温
制冷系统

色谱-质谱系统

环境标气



系统控制软件

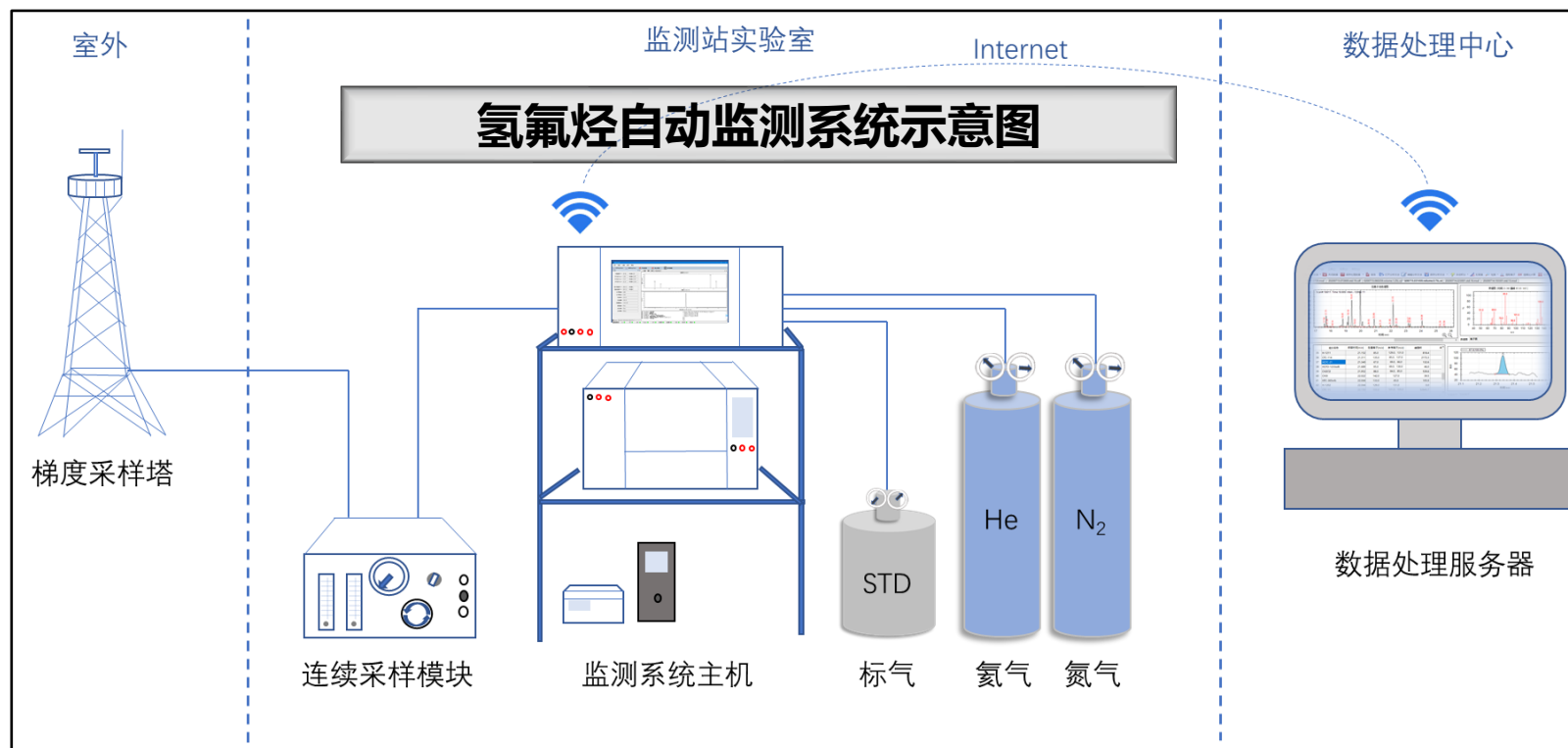
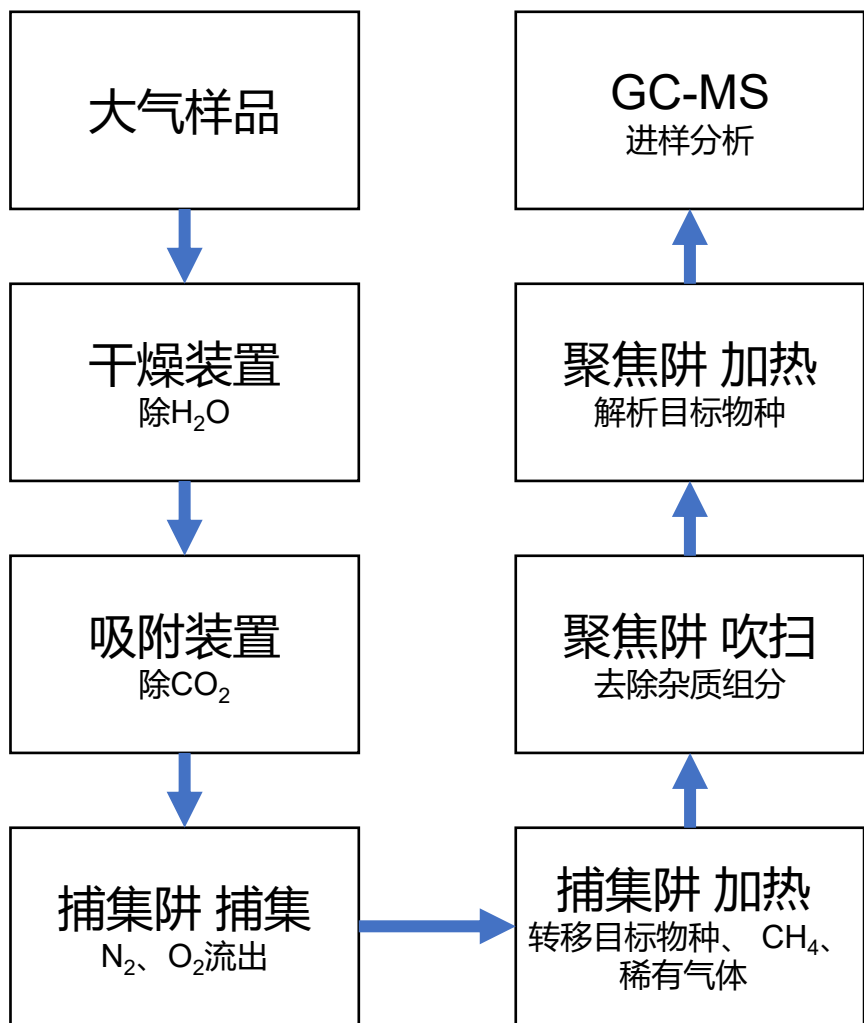
在线观测进样
模块

真空系统

数据处理软件

含氟温室气体及消耗臭氧层物质全要素在线观测系统

ODS5-PRO工作原理



- 进样;
- 样气经过干燥装置半透膜除水;
- 样气经过吸附装置除 CO_2 ;
- 经MFC控制流量进样, 捕集阱1升温, 将高挥发性组分转移到捕集阱2中;
- 捕集阱2加热, 转移目标物种;
- 聚焦进样, 高挥发性组分解吸附进入GC-MS进行分析;

含氟温室气体及消耗臭氧层物质全要素在线观测系统

《蒙特利尔议定书》管控的 ODS

- 氟氯碳化物 (CFCs) : CFC-11、CFC-12、CFC-13、CFC-112、CFC-113、CFC114、CFC-115
- 氢氟氯碳化物 (HCFCs) : HCFC-22、HCFC-141b、HCFC-142b、HCFC-124、HCFC-133a、HCFC-132b
- 哈龙 (Halons) : H-1301、H-1211、H-2402
- 四氯化碳、甲基氯仿 (三氯乙烷)、甲基溴

《京都议定书》管控的含氟温室气体

- 氢氟烃 (HFCs) : HFC-32、HFC-23、HFC-125、HFC-134a、HFC-152a、HFC-227ea、HFC-143a、HFC-236fa、HFC-365mfc、HFC-245fa、HFC-4310mee
- 全氟化碳 (PFCs) : CF₄、PFC-116、PFC-218、PFC-318、C₄F₁₀、C₆F₁₄
- SF₆、NF₃

其他

- 甲烷卤化物: CH₃Cl、CH₂Cl₂、CHCl₃、CH₂Br₂、CHBr₃
- 三氯乙烯 (PCE)、四氯乙烯 (TCE)、硫酰氟 SO₂F₂、羰基硫 (COS)
- 不饱和氟化物: HFO-1234yf、HFO-1234zeE、HCFO-1233zdE

监测精度

- 20 ppt 以上物种: 优于 1%
- 1~20 ppt 物种: 1%~3%
- 0.1~1 ppt 物种: 3%~10%

检出限

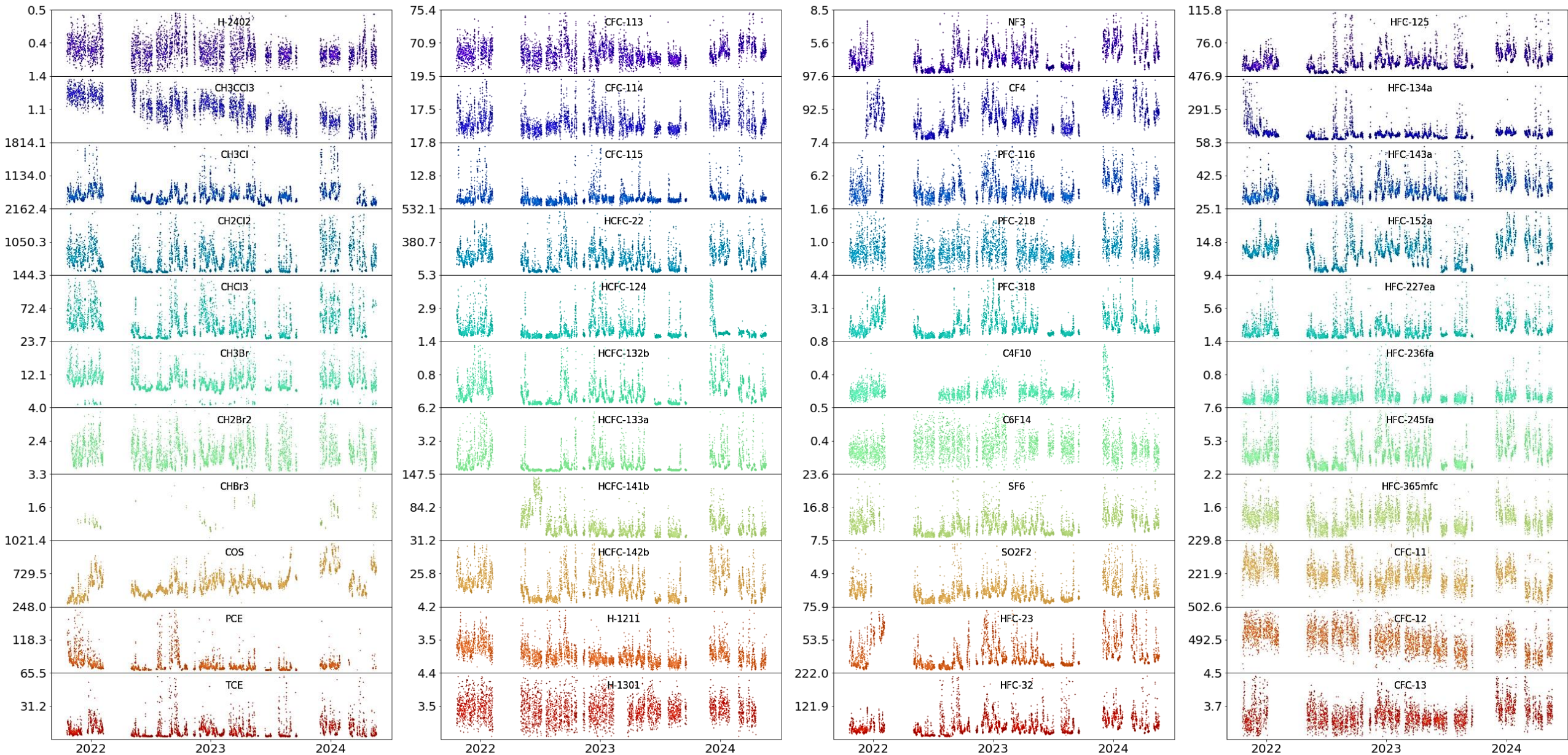
- 优于 0.1 ppt

浓度范围

- 0.1 ppt ~ 1 ppm

2021-2024 深圳西涌观测汇总

[单位 ppt]



西涌站点 (XCG) 加入AGAGE全球监测网络



The Advanced Global Atmospheric Gases Experiment



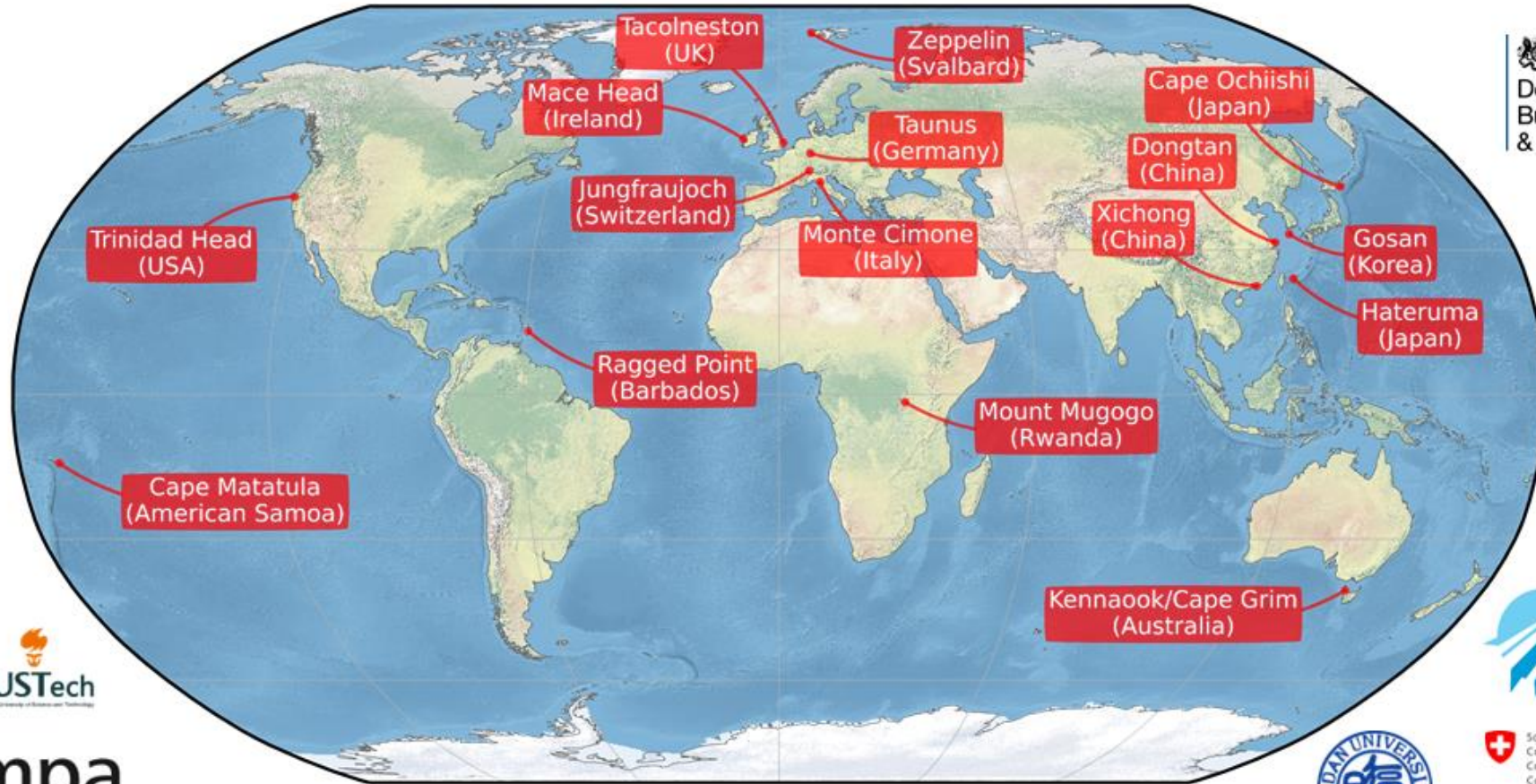
Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



Materials Science and Technology



1506
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI URBINO
CARLO BO



GOETHE
UNIVERSITÄT
FRANKFURT AM MAIN

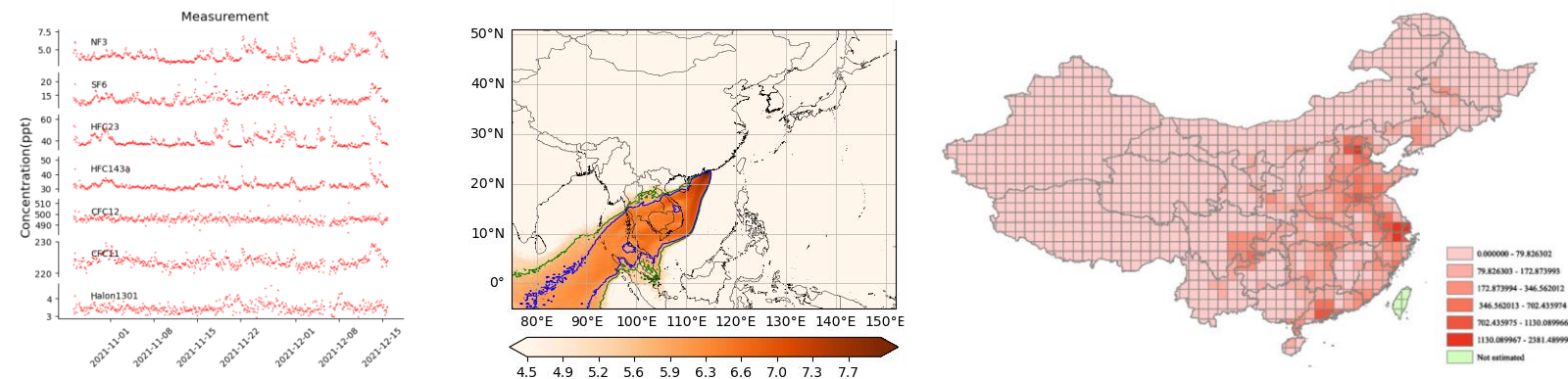


University of
BRISTOL



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

“自上而下”的排放源反演框架

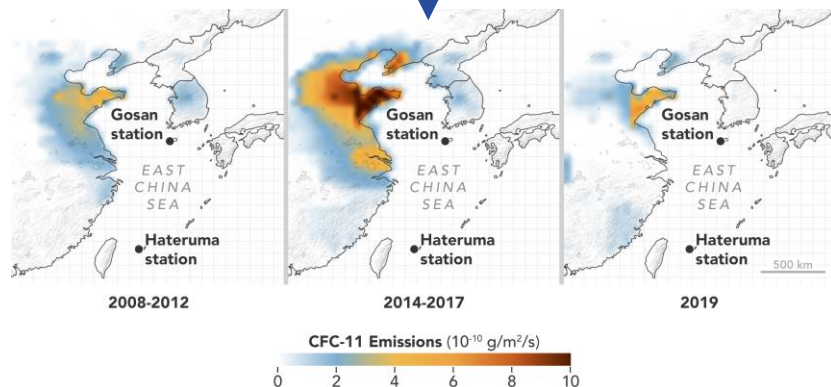


加强观测浓度

敏感性矩阵分布

先验排放源

贝叶斯反演（若干参数）



优化后的排放分布 (Park et al., Nature, 2021)

线性关系公式: $y = Mx + \varepsilon$

y : 观测值向量
 M : 敏感性矩阵
 x : 区域排放量
 ε : 残差

建立代价函数:

$$J(x_{post}) = \frac{1}{2}(x_{post} - x_{prior})^T B^{-1}(x_{post} - x_{prior}) + \frac{1}{2}(Mx_{post} - y_o)R^{-1}(Mx_{post} - y_o)$$

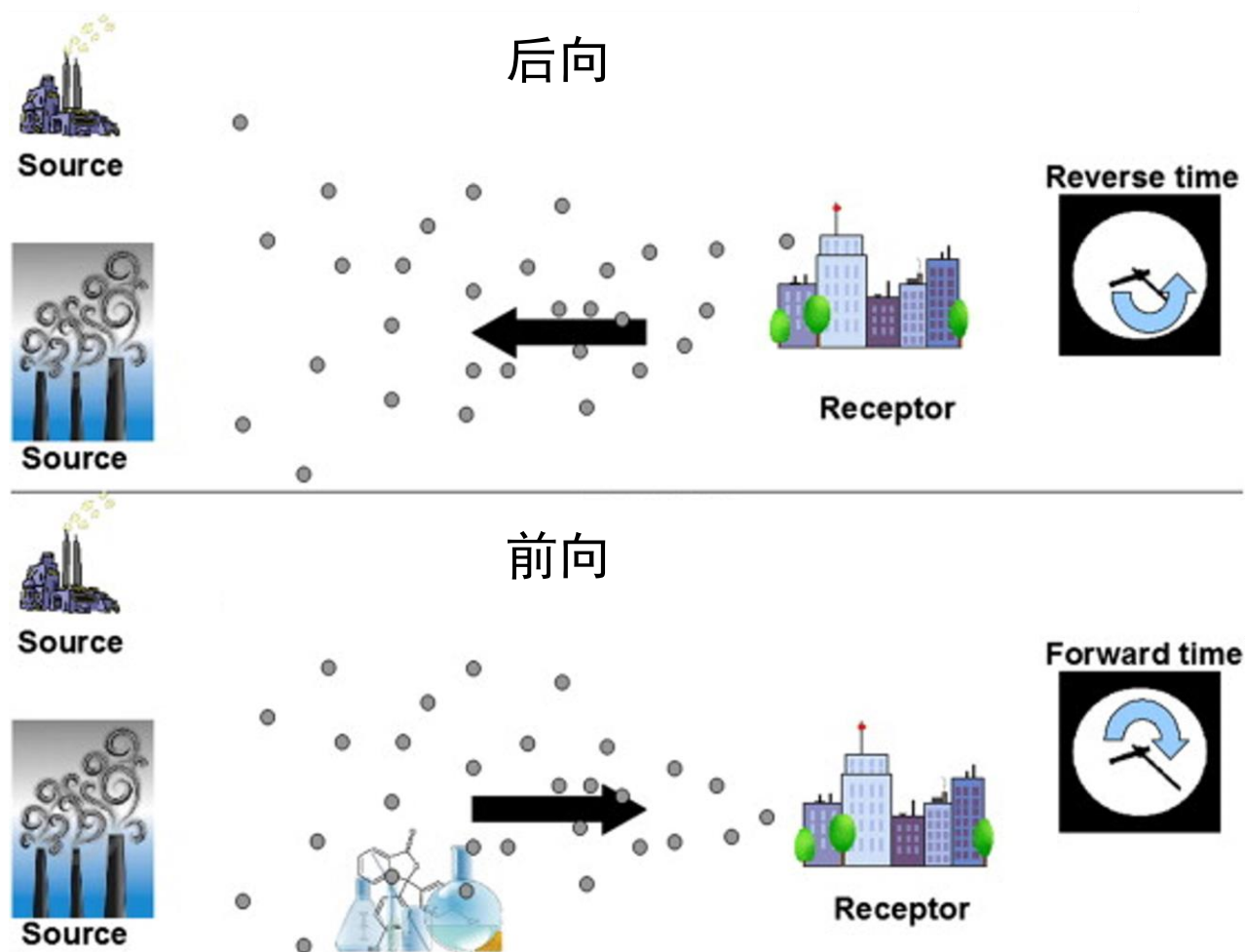
代价函数最小化

$$\nabla_x J(x_{post}) = 0$$

求解获得后验排放量:

$$x_{post} = x_{prior} + BM^T(MBM^T + R)^{-1}(y_o - Mx_{prior})$$

拉格朗日粒子模式

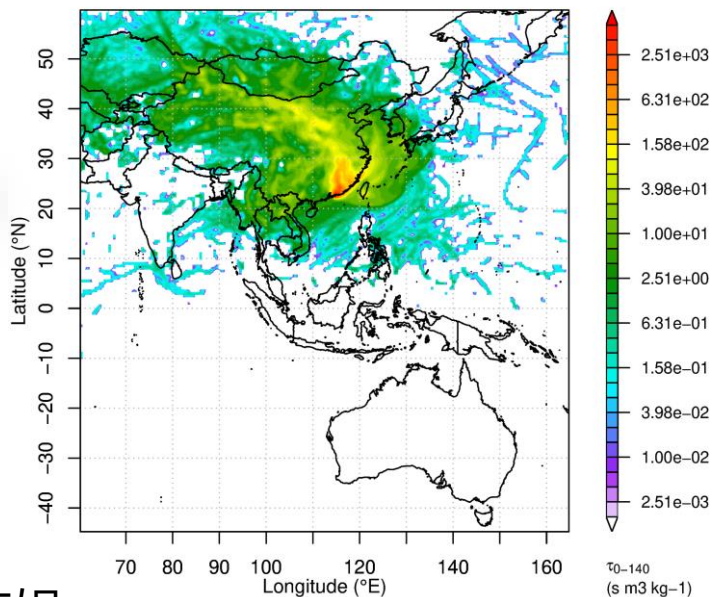


到达受体点的粒子可通过
后向模拟追溯其轨迹来源

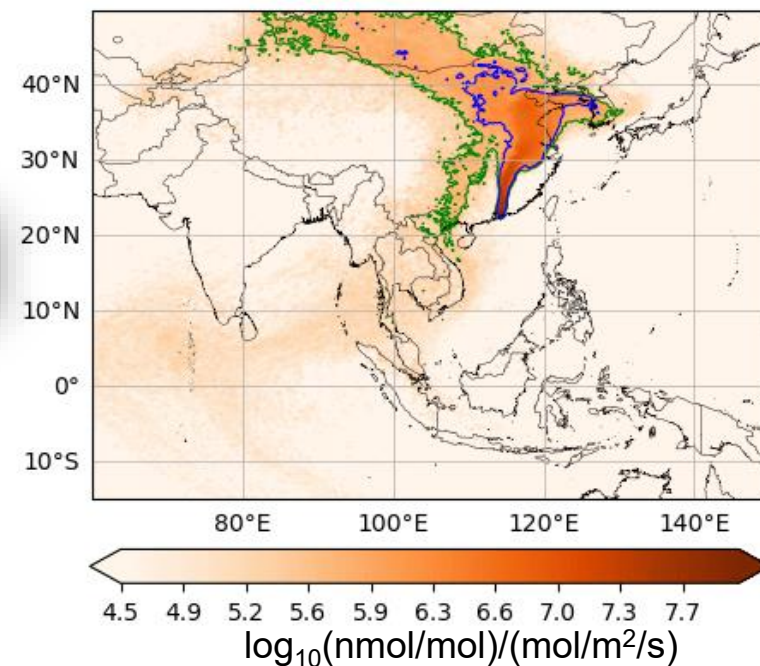
化学反应过程以及污染物浓度
可以通过前向模拟进行计算

拉格朗日粒子模式搭建

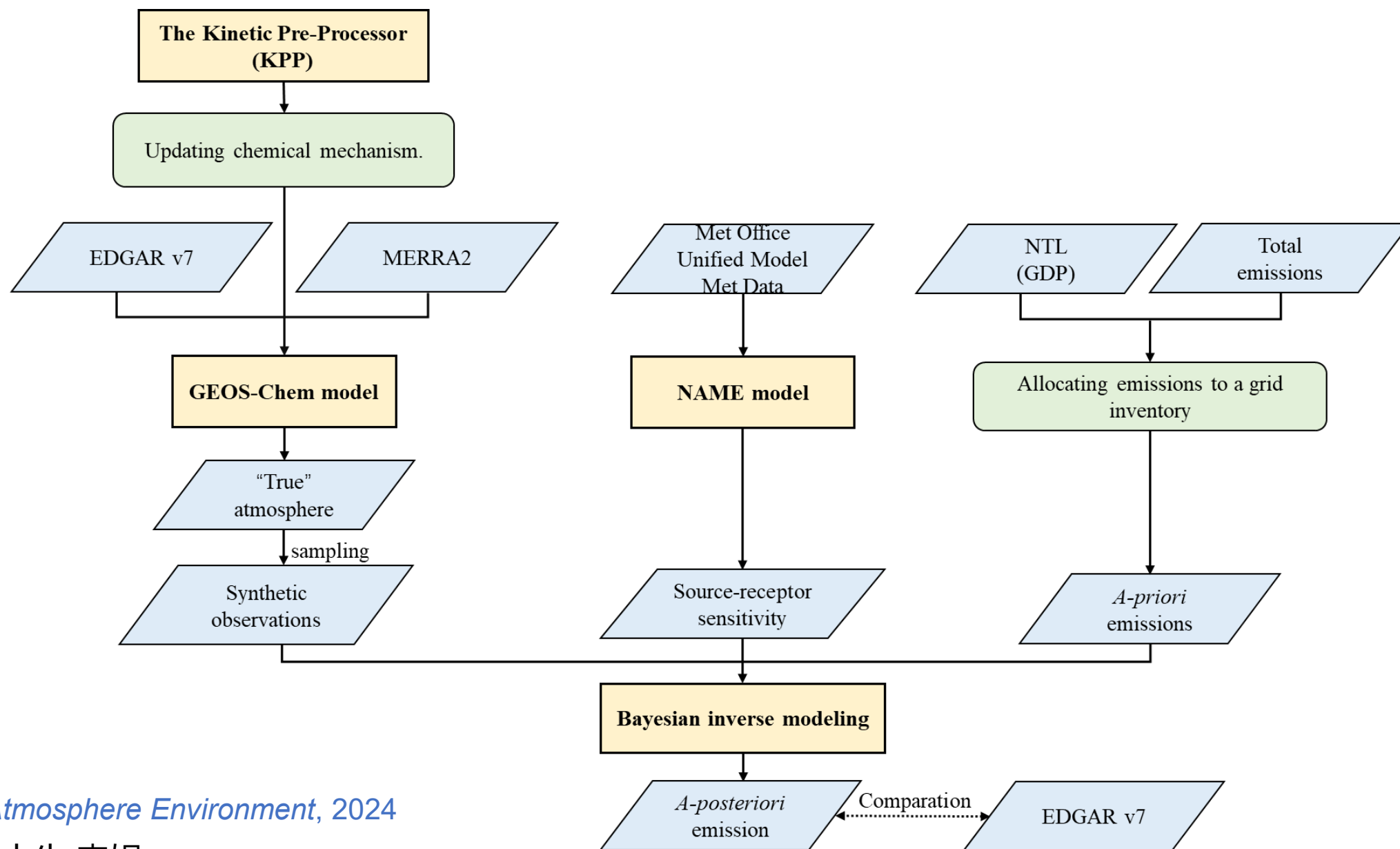
- 模式: **FLEXPART**
- 粒子释放量: 每3小时释放50000个粒子, 后向运行30天
- 气象数据: FNL
- 气象数据分辨率: 6-hourly, $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$
- 模拟区域设置:
 - ❑ 主网格: -44.75S~59.75N, 60.25E~165.75E, $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$, 210×210
 - ❑ 嵌套网格: 15.05N~39.95N, 100.05E~124.95E, $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$, 250×250
- 释放点坐标: 22.4831N, 114.5572E, 140m.



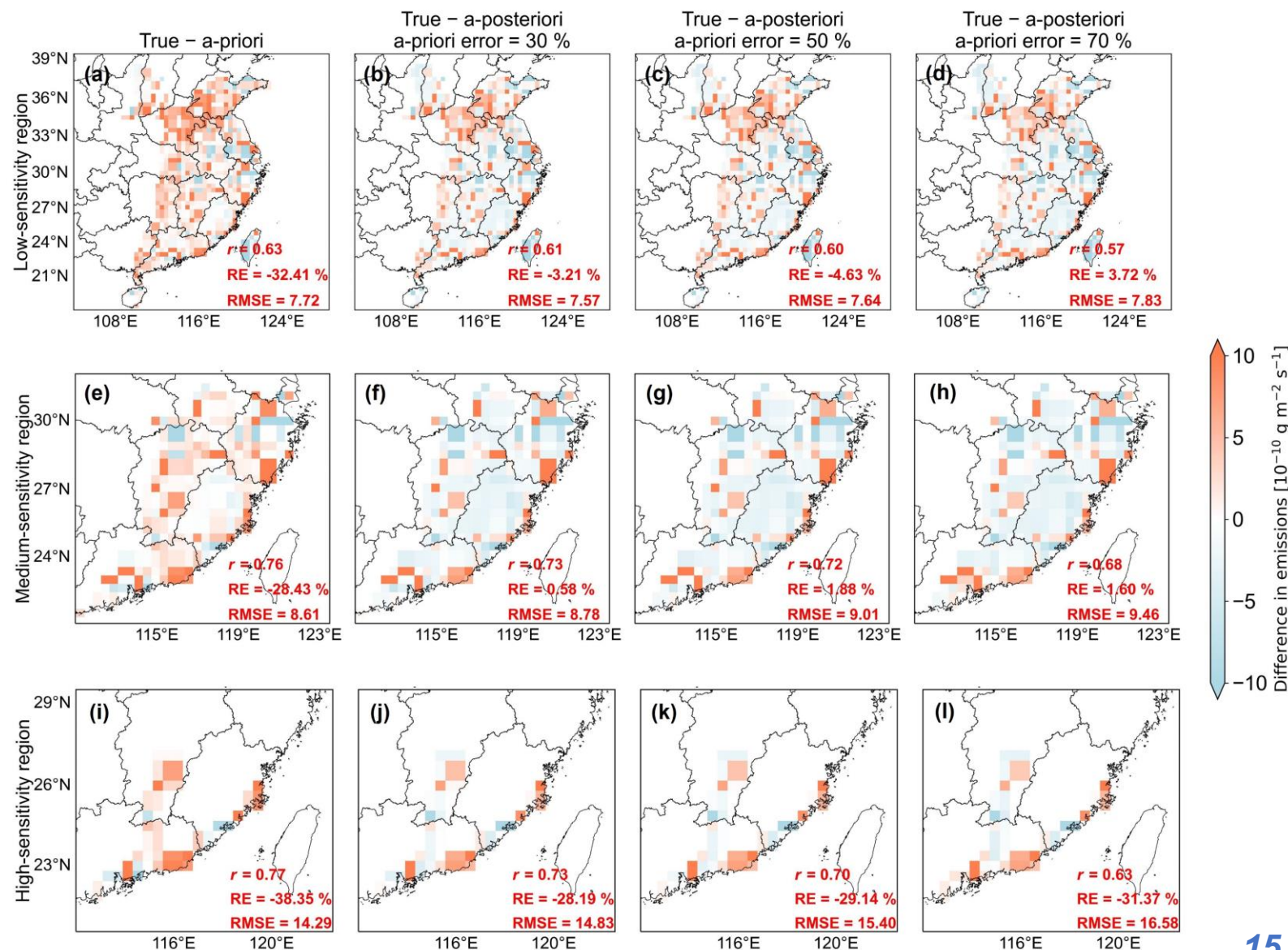
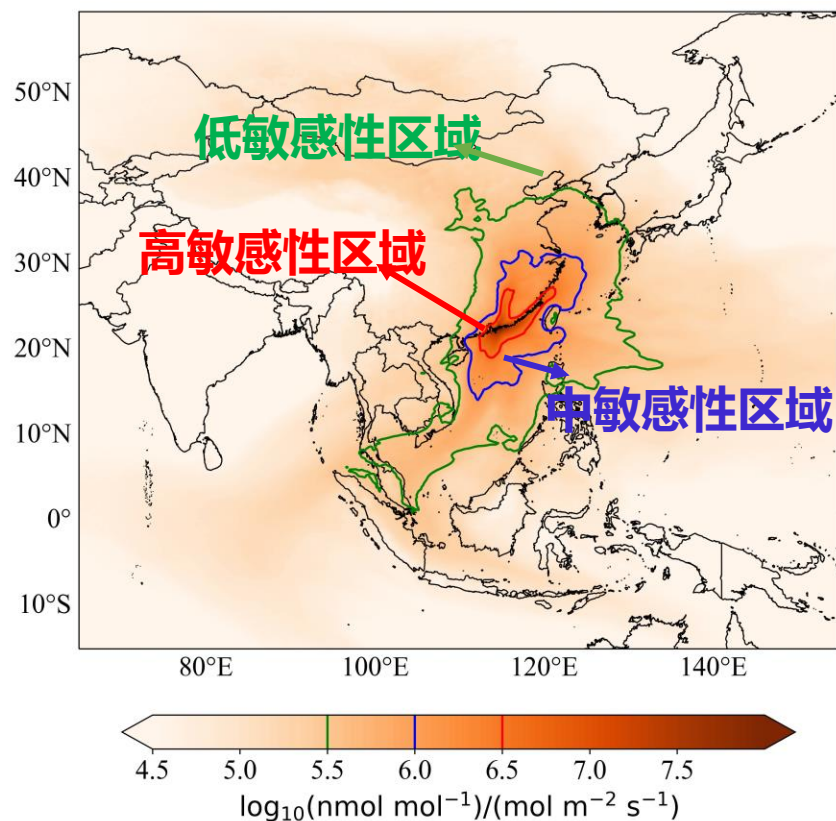
- 模式: **NAME**
- 粒子释放量: 每3小时释放10000个粒子, 后向运行30天
- 气象数据: NWP_Global
- 气象数据分辨率: 3-hourly, $0.352^\circ \times 0.234^\circ$
- 模拟区域设置:
 - ❑ 网格: -15S~50N, 60E~150E
- 释放点坐标: 22.4831N, 114.5572E, 140m



观测系统模拟实验 (OSSE)



评估关键反演参数对后验排放的影响

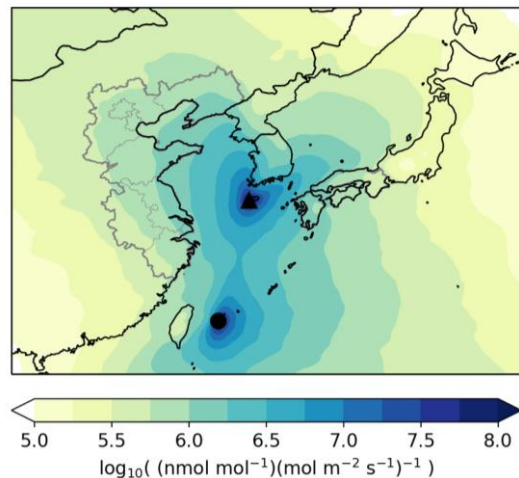


- 平衡空间覆盖范围和反演误差，选择适当的敏感性区域进行排放反演
- 准确的先验空间分布信息，有助于提高后验排放的空间分布准确性
- 高分辨率的反演网格，减少后验排放的偏差
- 平衡仪器误差和先验误差，有助于降低后验排放估计的误差

欧拉框架下的含氟温室气体模拟

Lagrangian model

NAME & FLEXPART



Rigby et al., 2019, Nature

- ◆ Local scale
- ◆ Shorter chemical characterization

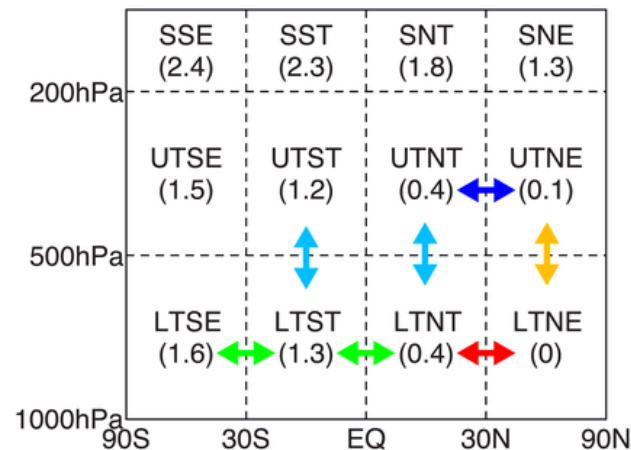
Long-term simulations

- Emission policy response
- Climate response

Short-lived F-gas modeling

Eulerian model

12-box model



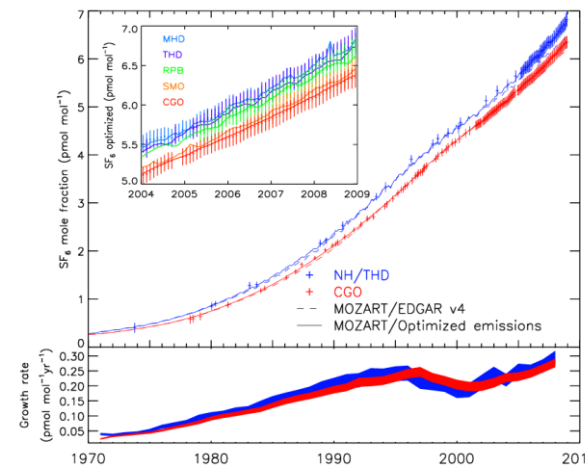
Yang et al., 2019, GRL

- ◆ Global/Hemispheric scale
- ◆ Prescribed atmospheric lifetimes
- ◆ Non-real-time dynamics

3D CTM advantages

- Exploring the chemical effects
- Spatial representation
- Representation of large-scale dynamics

TOMCAT & MOZART



Rigby et al., 2010, ACP

- ◆ Considering some CFCs and HCFCs, but not all F-gases

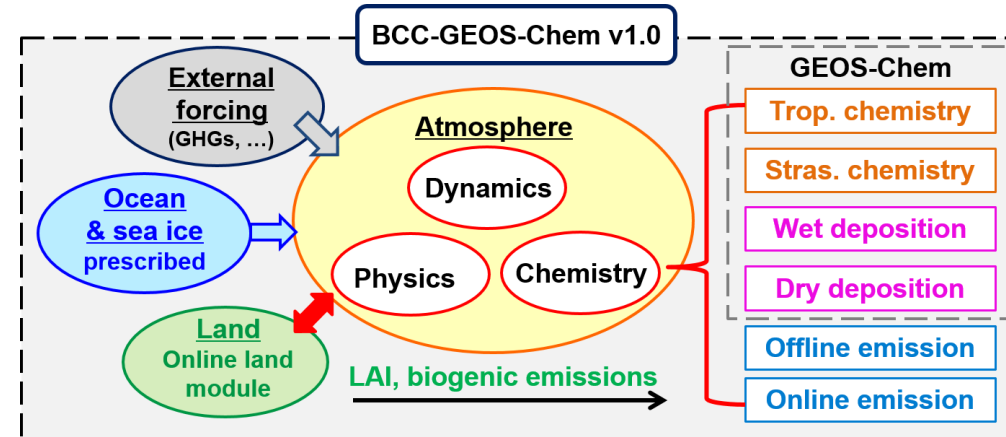
GEOS-Chem模型

GEOS-Chem is a state-of-the-science global 3D Eulerian CTM

1. Park *et al.* [2004] for aerosol chemistry;
2. Y.X. Wang *et al.* [2004] for the nested model;
3. Henze *et al.* [2007] for the model adjoint;
4. Selin *et al.* [2007] for the mercury simulation;
5. Trivitayanurak *et al.* [2008] for TOMAS aerosol microphysics;
6. Yu and Luo [2009] for APM aerosol microphysics;
7. Eastham *et al.* [2014] and for stratospheric chemistry;
8. Keller *et al.* [2014] and Lin *et al.* [2021] for HEMCO;
9. Long *et al.* [2015] for the grid-independent GEOS-Chem;
10. Prather [2015] for Cloud-J;
11. Eastham *et al.* [2018] for the high-performance GEOS-Chem (GCHP);
12. Hu *et al.* [2018] for GEOS-Chem within the GEOS ESM (GEOS-GC);
13. Lin *et al.* [2020] for GEOS-Chem within WRF (WRF-GC);
14. Zhuang *et al.* [2019] and Zhuang *et al.* [2020] for implementations of GEOS-Chem Classic and GCHP on the cloud;
15. Bindle *et al.* [2021] for the stretched-grid capability in GCHP;
16. Murray *et al.* [2021] for GEOS-Chem driven by GISS GCM fields (GCAP 2.0);
17. Bukosa *et al.* [2023] for the carbon simulation;
18. Lin *et al.* [2023] for KPP 3.0.0 with adaptive auto-reduction solver;
19. Miller *et al.* [2024] for HETerogeneous vectorized or Parallel (HETPv1.0).

<https://geos-chem.readthedocs.io/>

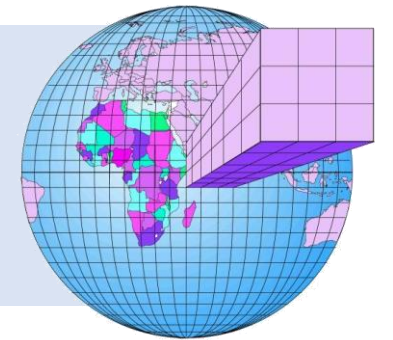
Cutting-edge chemistry



Lu *et al.*, 2020, *GMD*

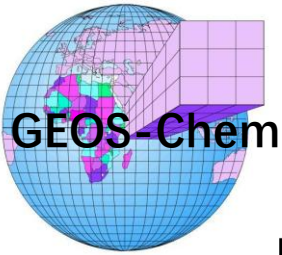
Coupled with Earth science and climate system models

- CFC-11/12/113/114/115
- HCFC-123/141b/142b/22
- HFO-1234yf/1234ze/1233(zd) (E/Z)



Some F-gas chemistry

含氟温室气体欧拉模式搭建



GEOS-Chem

GEOS-Chem v14.0.2 model

Input
Emissions
Chemistry
Meteorological field
Initial condition

Initialization

Compile

Configure

Run

Output
Concentration field
Diagnostics
...

F-gases chemistry module

KPP

Active species list
Reaction equation definition
Gas-phase reaction solving

Atomic oxygen O(¹D)

OH radicals

Cl radicals

Photolysis

custom.eqn

custom.kpp

Fast-JX

Photolysis reaction solving

FJX_j2j.dat

FJX_spec.dat

HEMCO

Emissions setting

HEMCO_sa_Spec.rc

HEMCO_Config.rc.fullchem

Headers

Species type setting

state_diag_mod.F90

CMN_FJX_MOD.F90

GCClassic

Species and diagnostic setting

species_database.yml

geoschem_config.yml.fullchem

CFC-13; CFC-113a

HCFC-124

HCFC-133a

HCFC-132b

HCFC-31

HFC-134a

HFC-143a

HFC-152a

HFC-125

HFC-32

HFC-23

HFC-227ea

HFC-236fa

HFC-245fa

HFC-365mfc

HFC-43-10-mee

PFC-14

PFC-116

PFC-218

PFC-318

C₄F₁₀; C₅F₁₂; n-C₆F₁₄

SF₆; NF₃; SO₂F₂

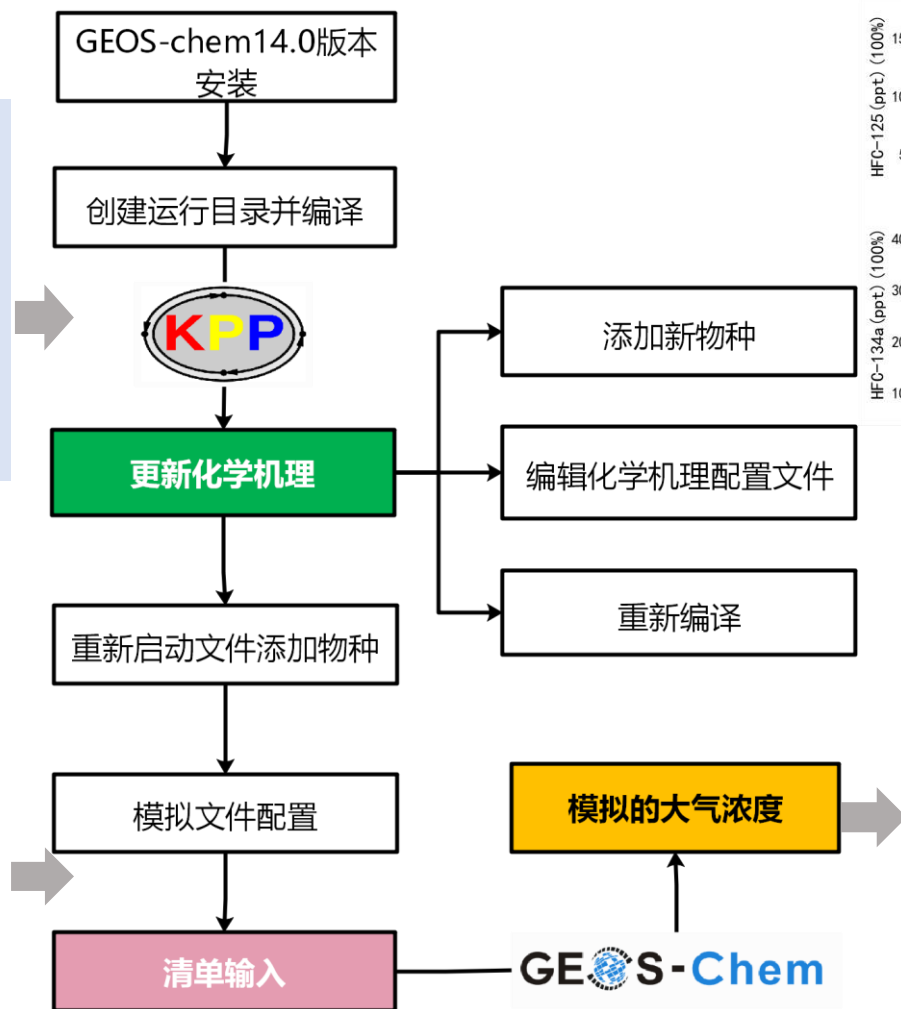
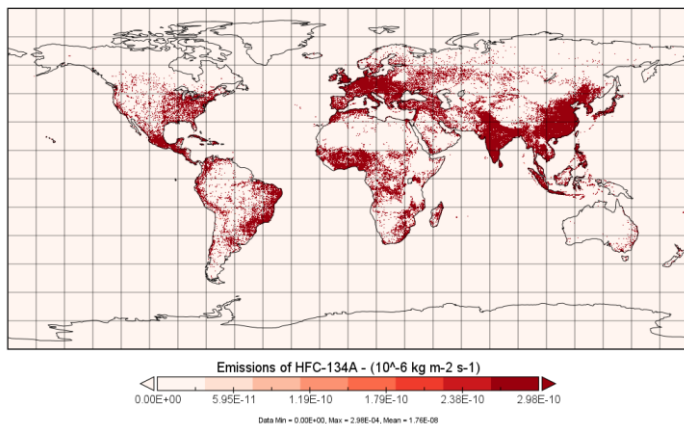
含氟温室气体化学模块

添加含氟温室气体化学机理

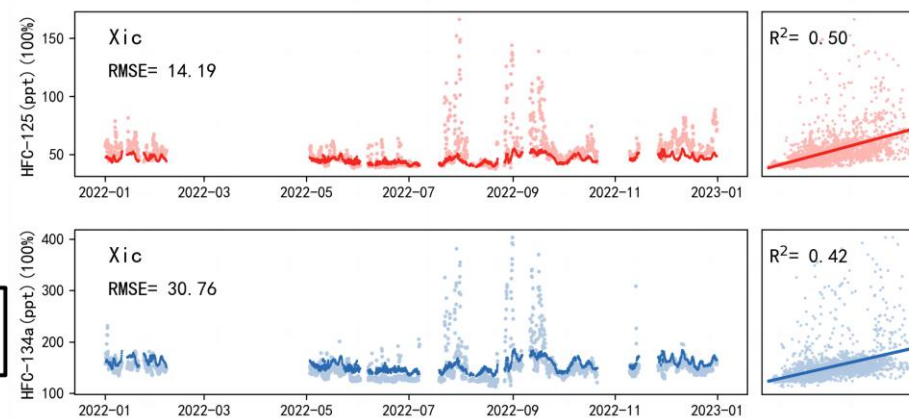
CFCs(3): CFC-13、CFC-112...
HCFCs(4): HCFC124、HCFC133a...
HFCs(11): HFC134a、HFC125...
PFCs(7): PFC14、PFC116...
HFOs(3): HFO1234yf...
其他: SF₆、NF₃、SO₂F₂

Edgar v7.0年排放清单等

Emissions of HFC-134a in 2021

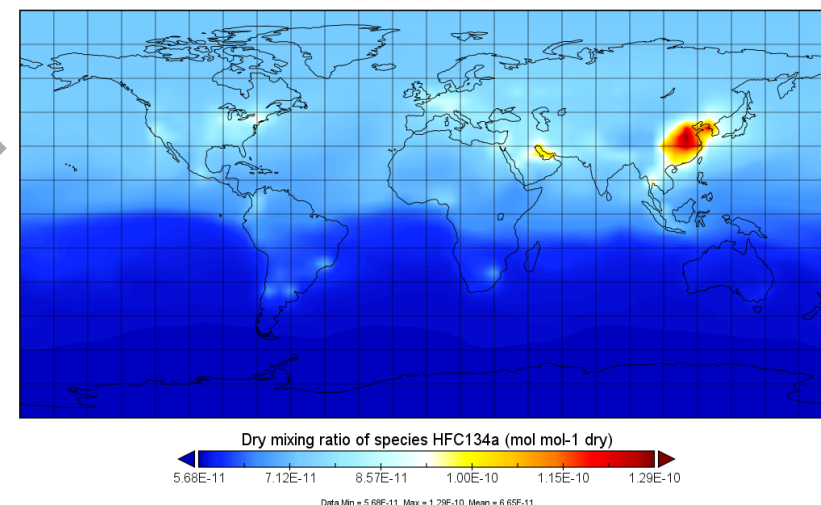


GEOS-Chem新物种模拟

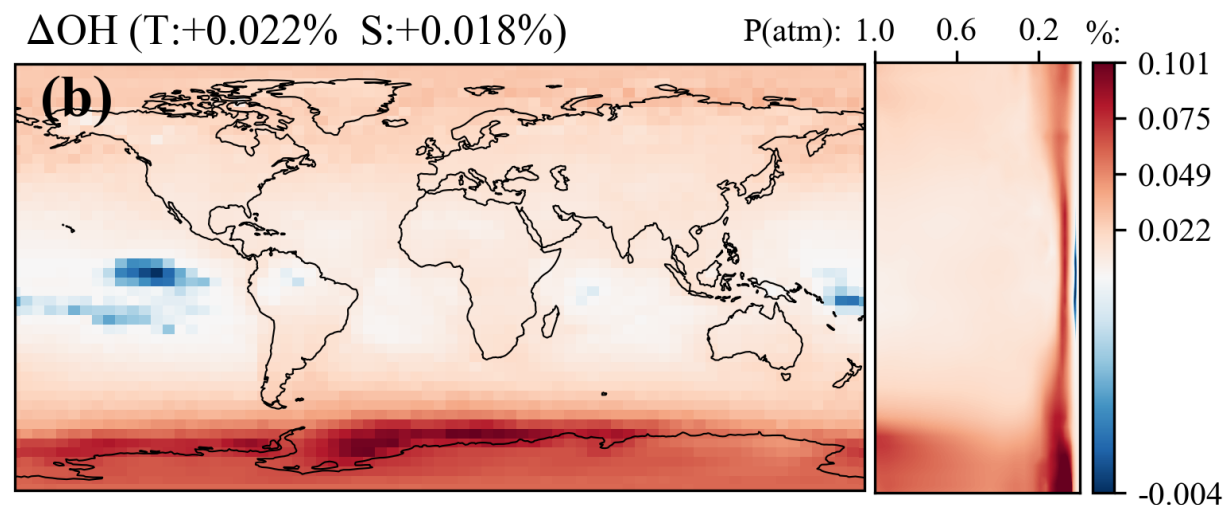
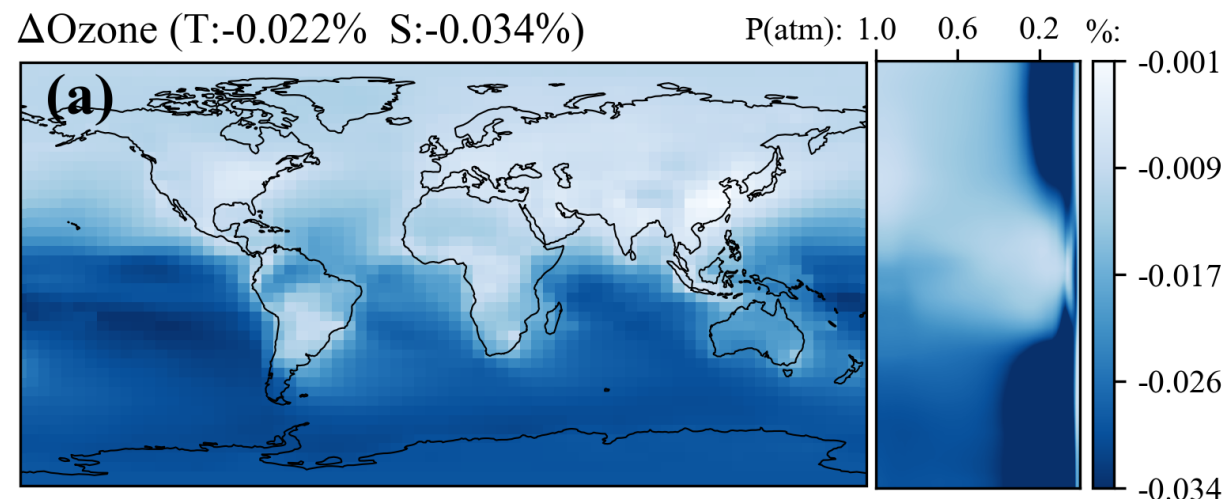
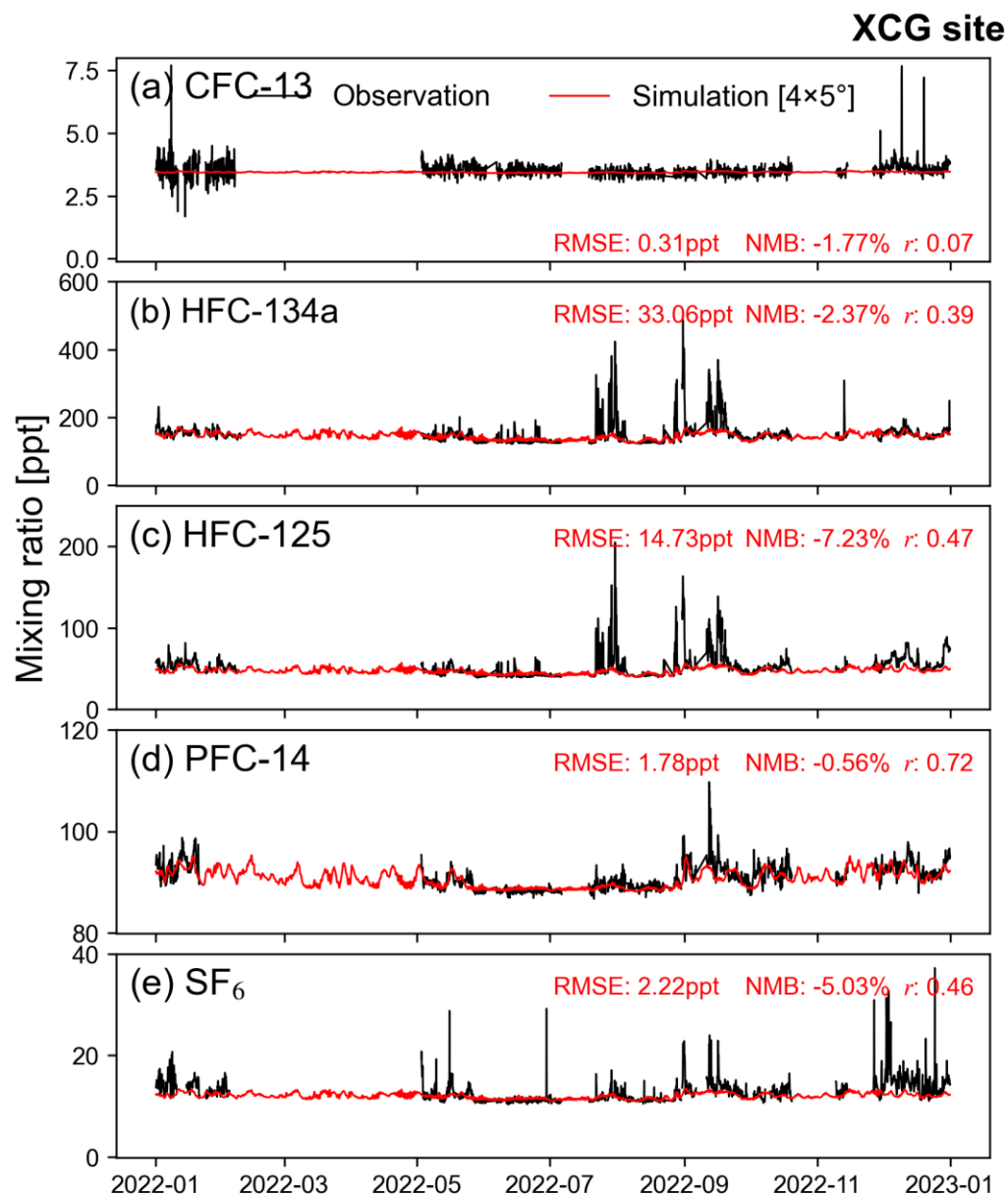


HFC-134a全球模拟浓度结果

Dry mixing ratio of species HFC134a
Time: 2021-03-16 12:00

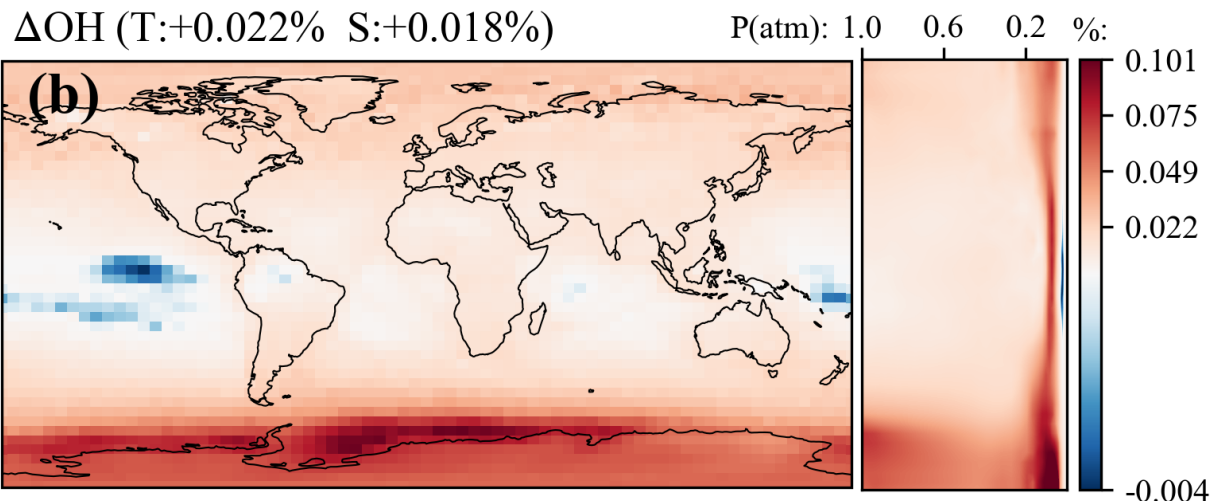
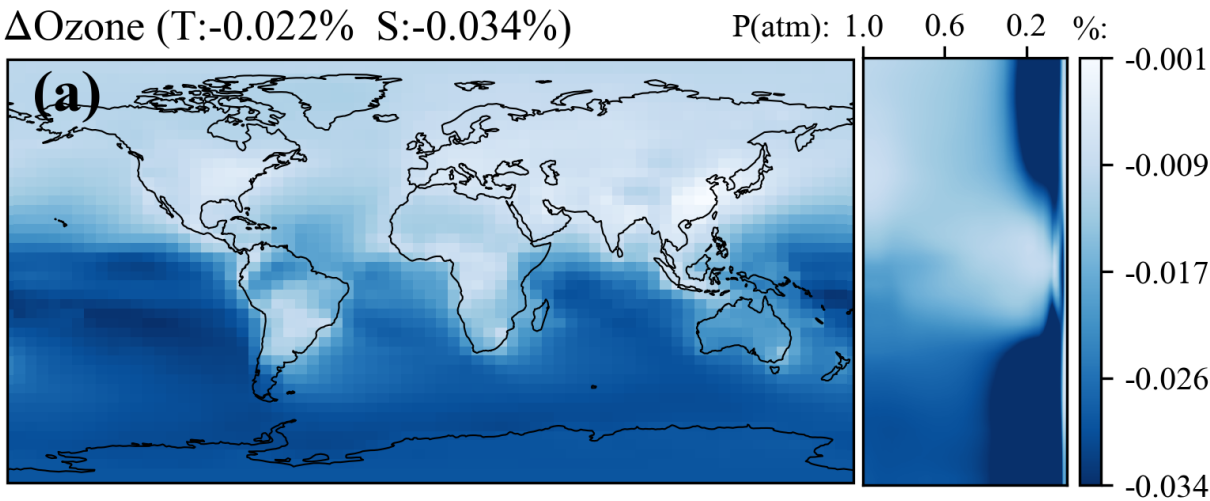
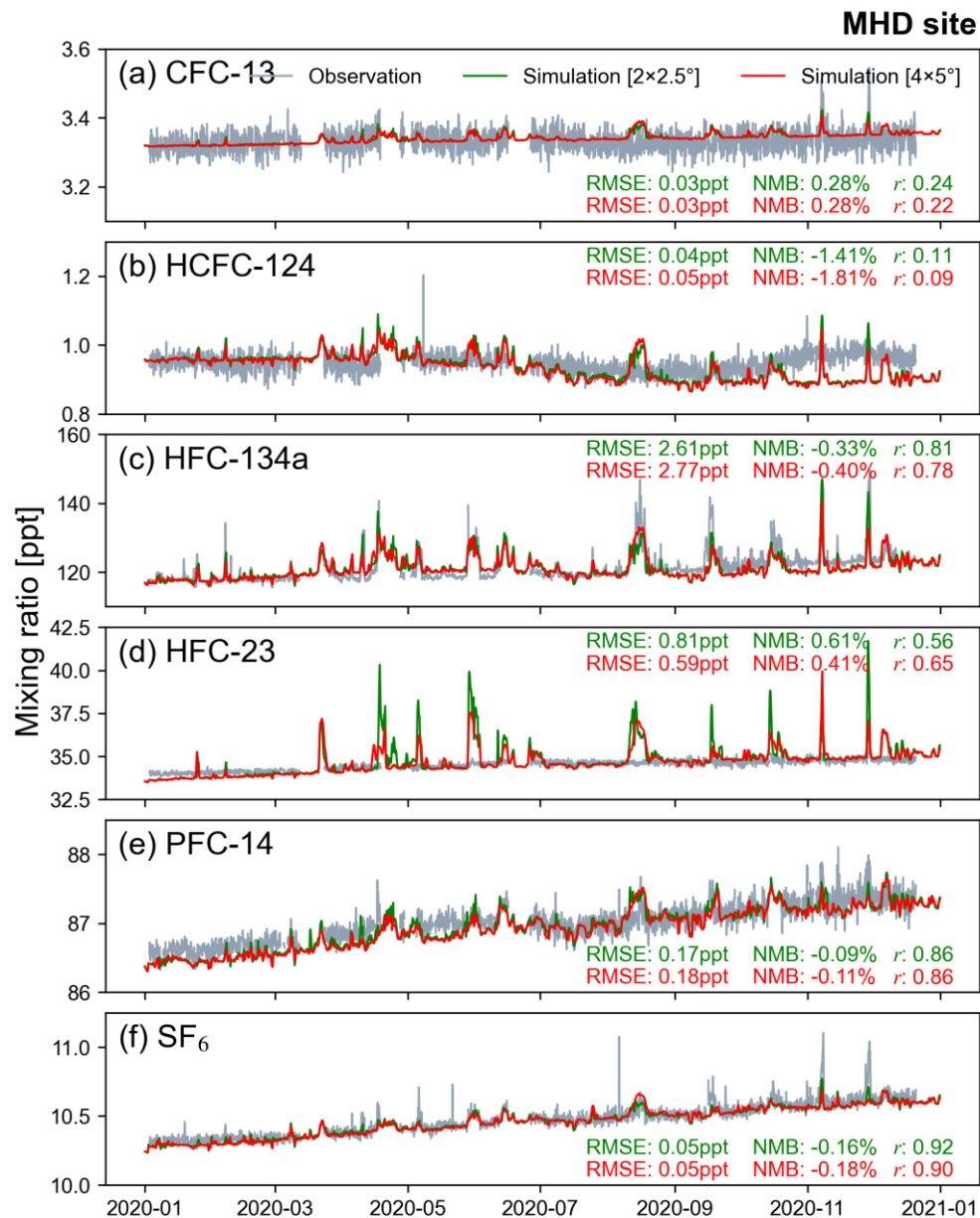


含氟温室气体模拟评估



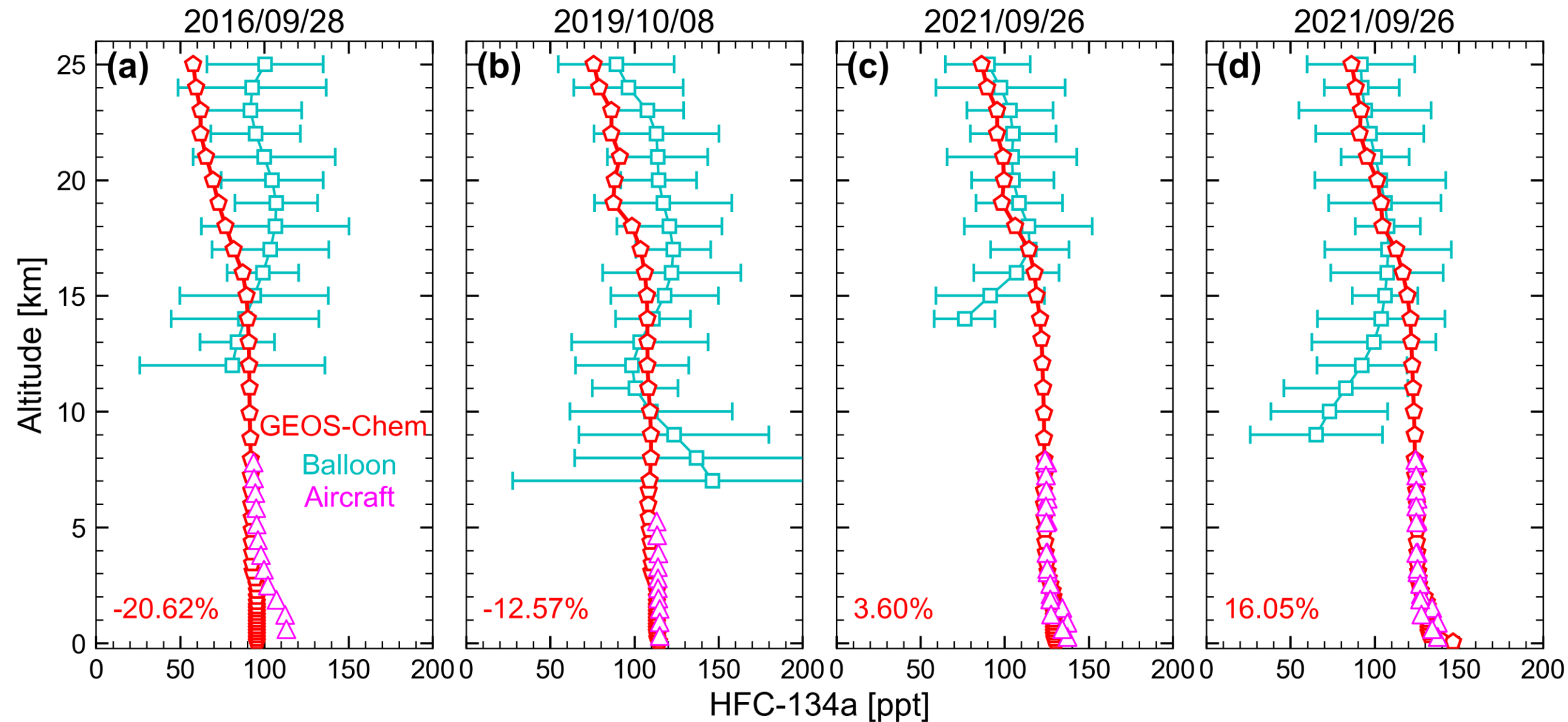
- 捕捉到基线水平及部分污染事件
- 对现有模型臭氧和OH自由基影响较小 ($\leq 0.1\%$)

含氟温室气体模拟评估

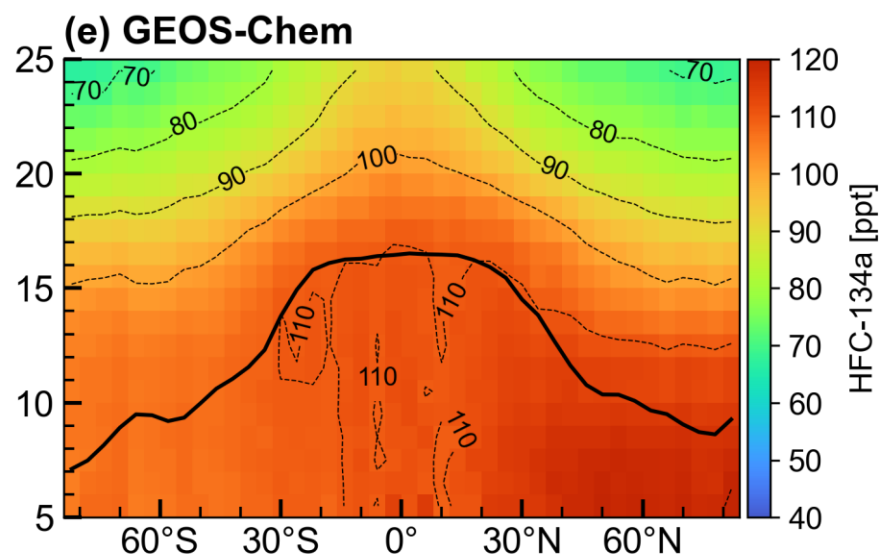
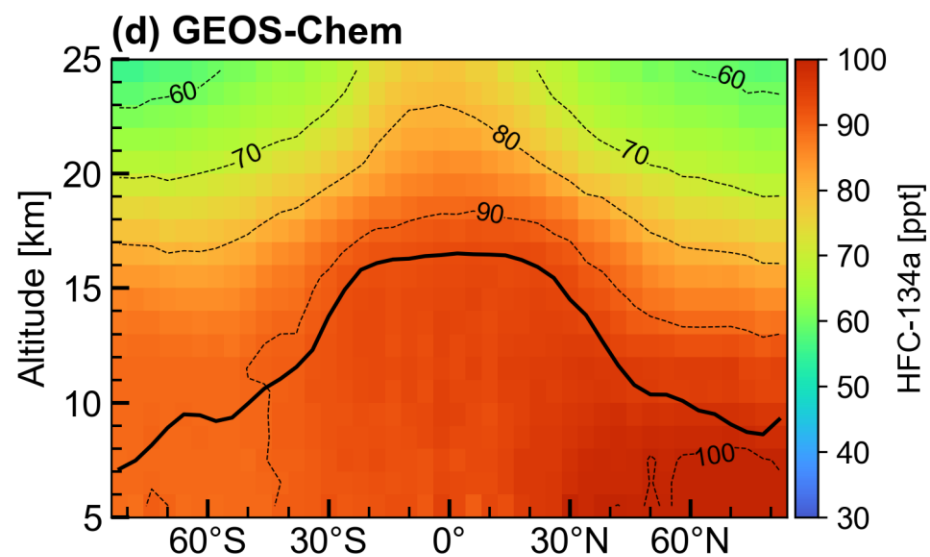
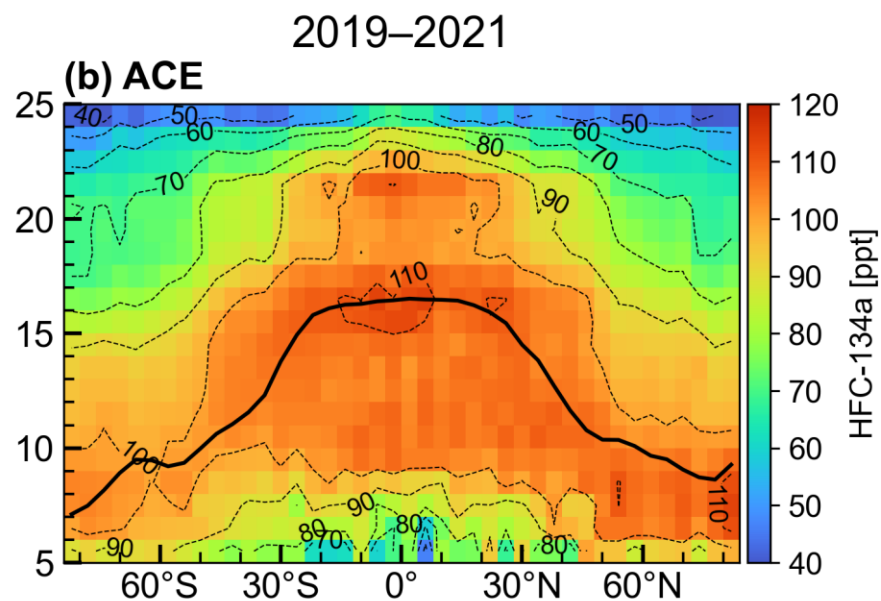
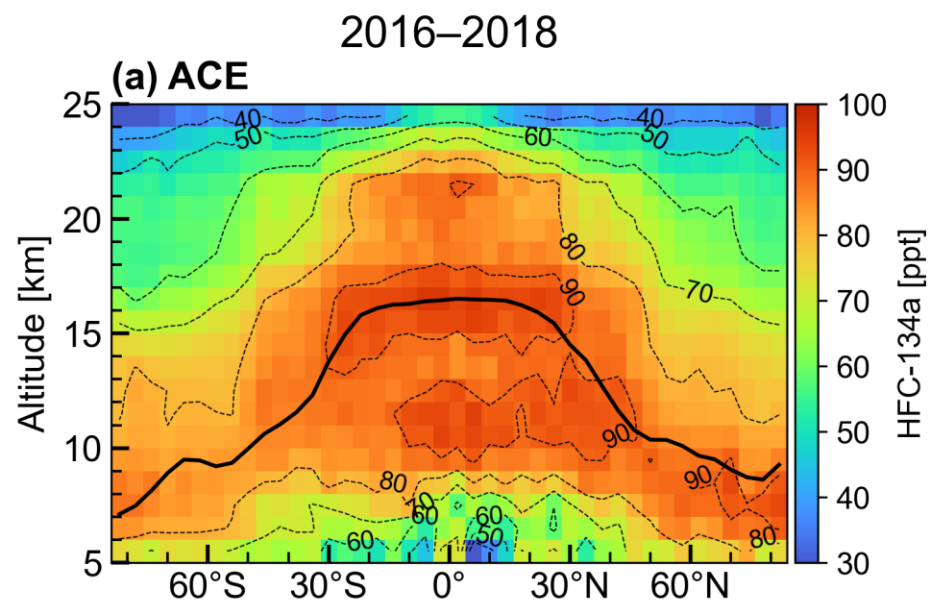


- 捕捉到基线水平及部分污染事件
- 对现有模型臭氧和OH自由基影响较小 ($\leq 0.1\%$)

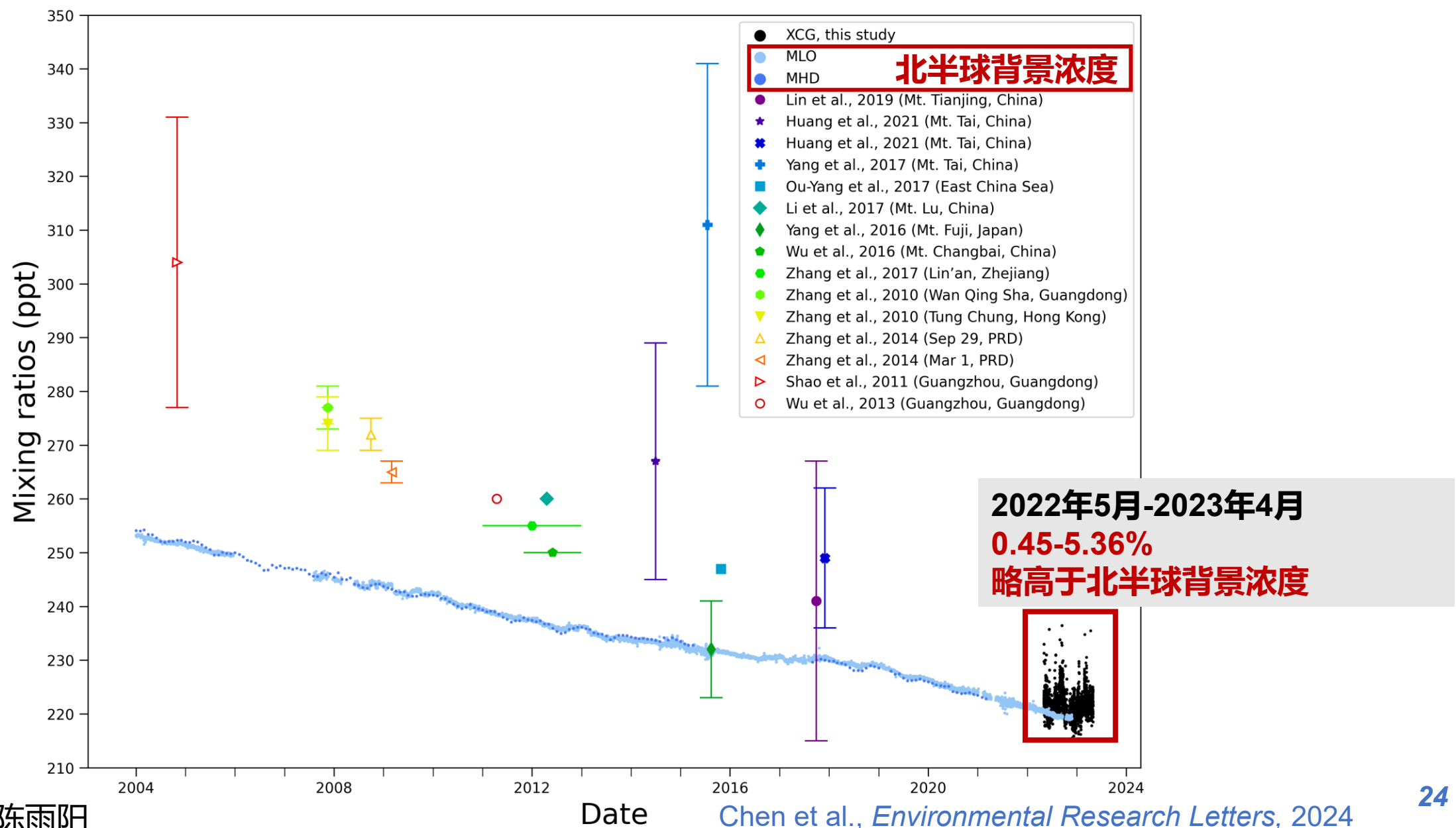
含氟温室气体模拟评估



含氟温室气体模拟评估

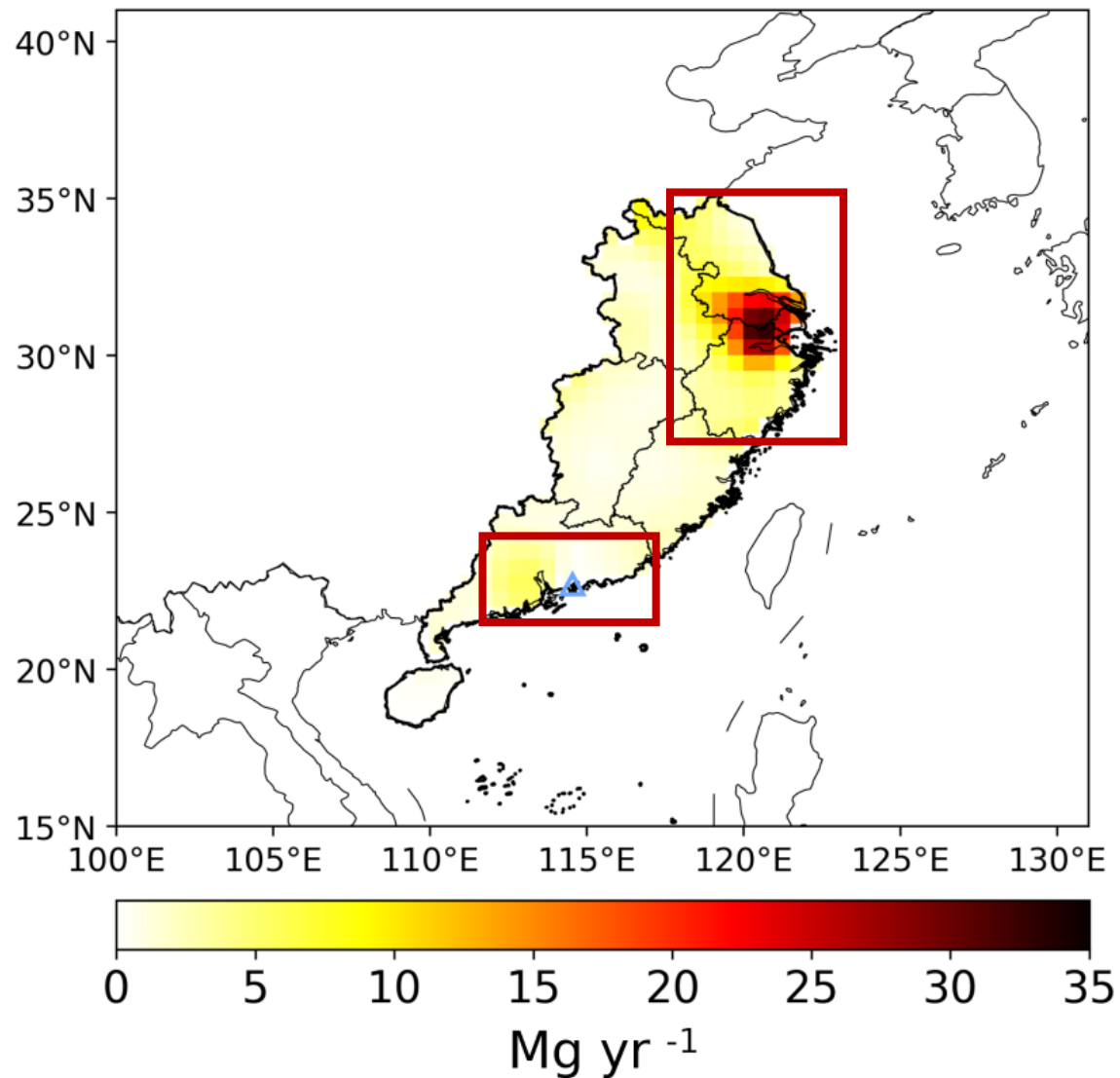


西涌观测与国内外数据对比 (CFC-11)

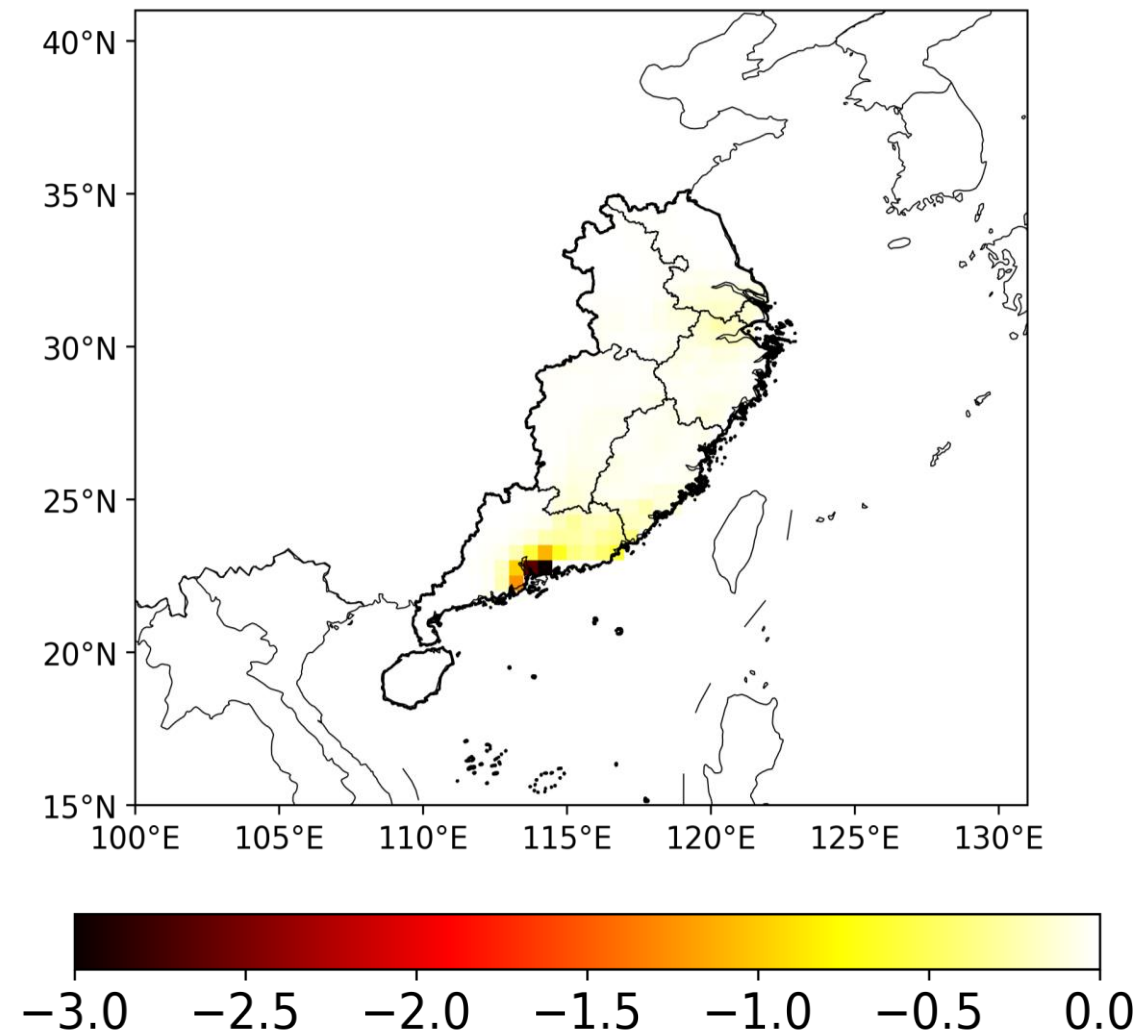


基于西涌观测的CFC-11排放反演

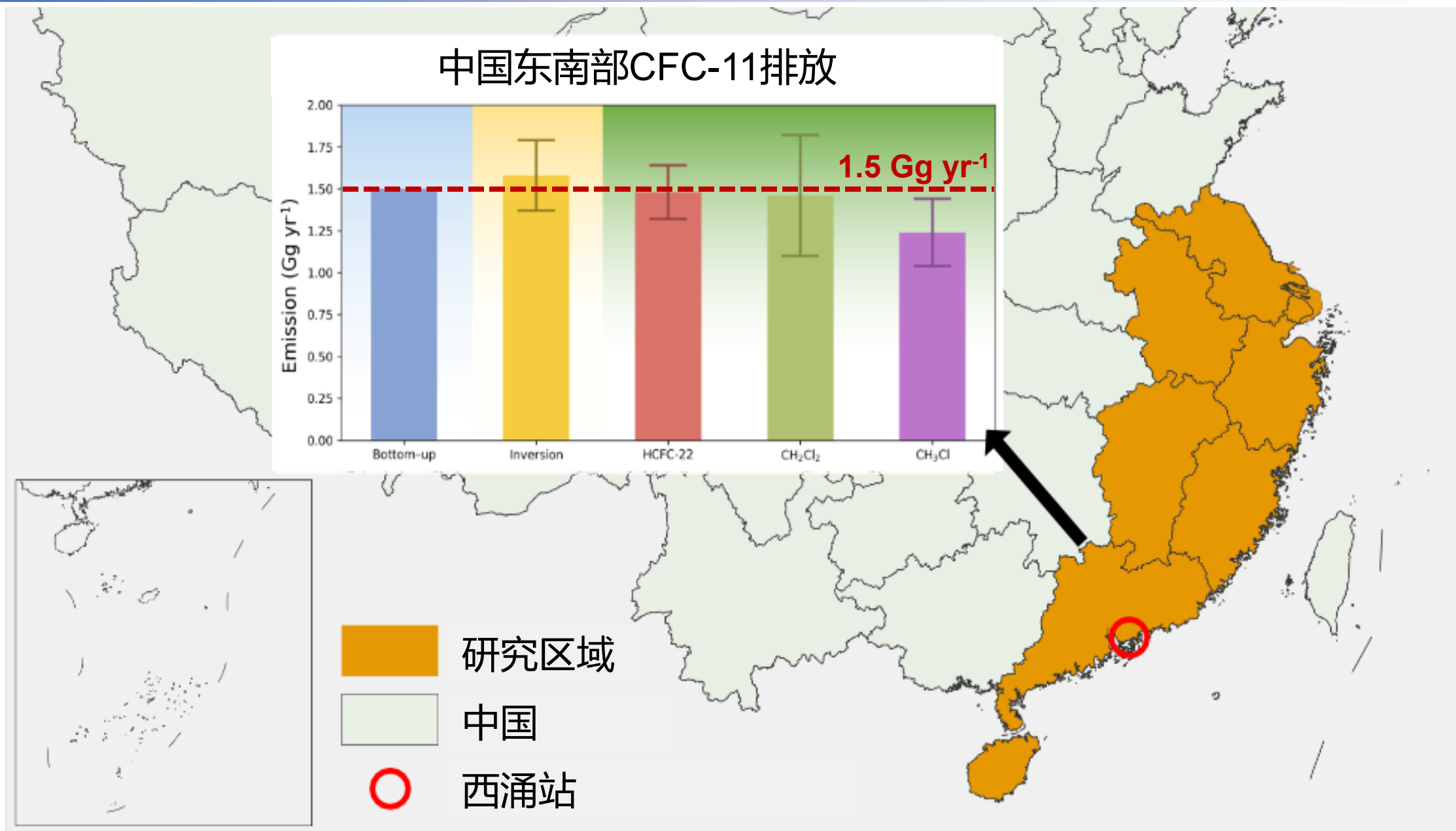
后验排放



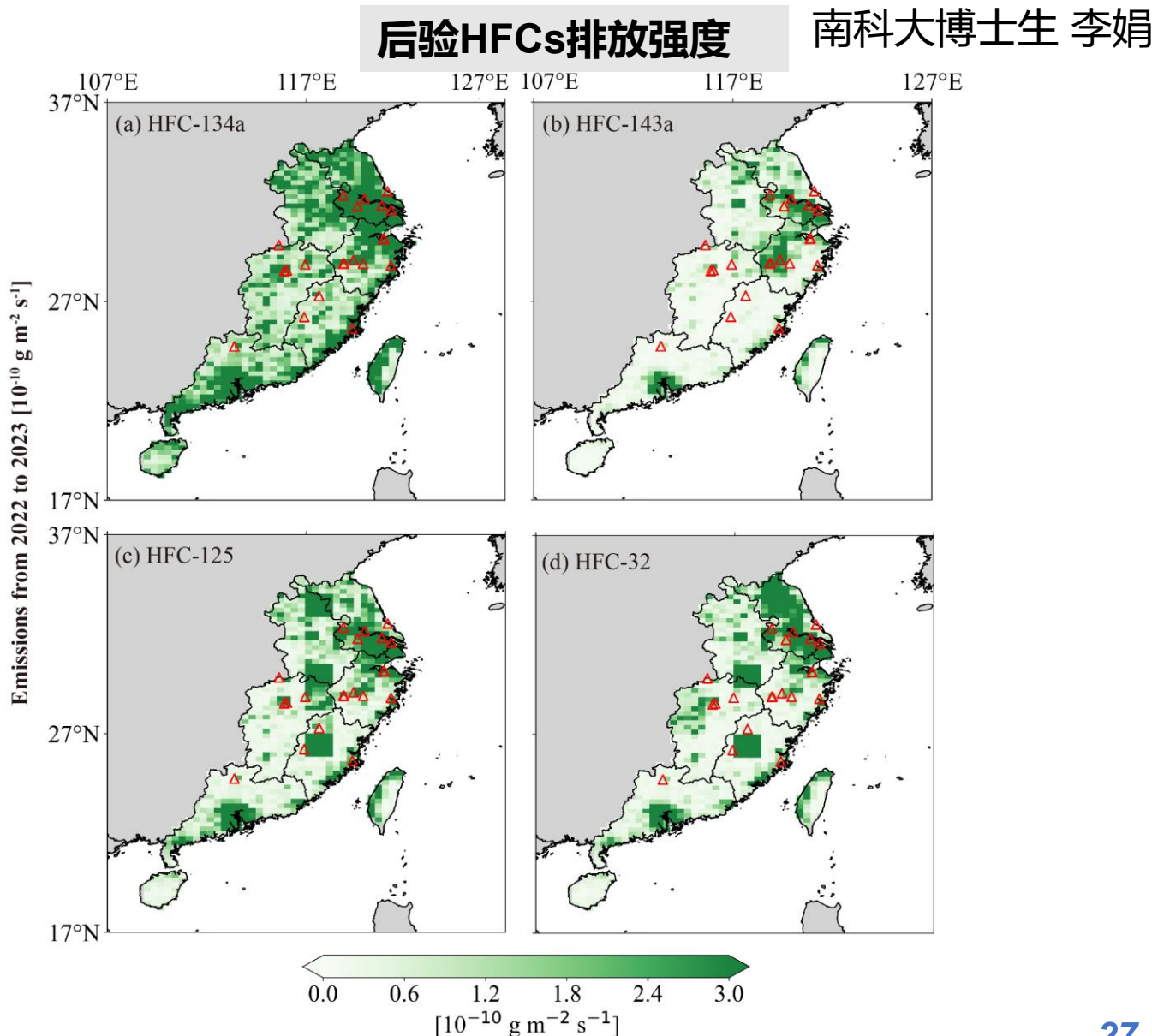
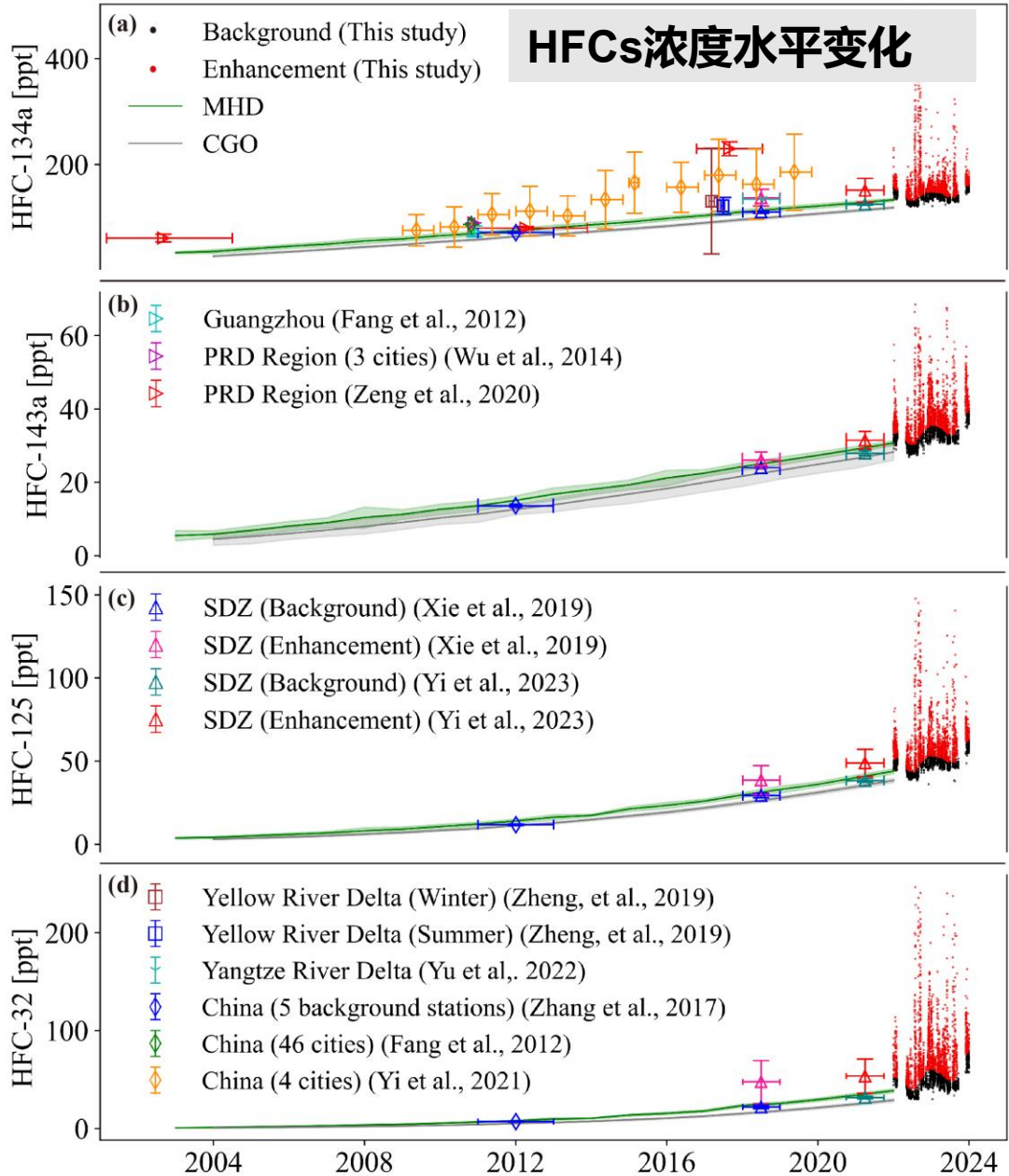
排放约束 (后验 - 先验)



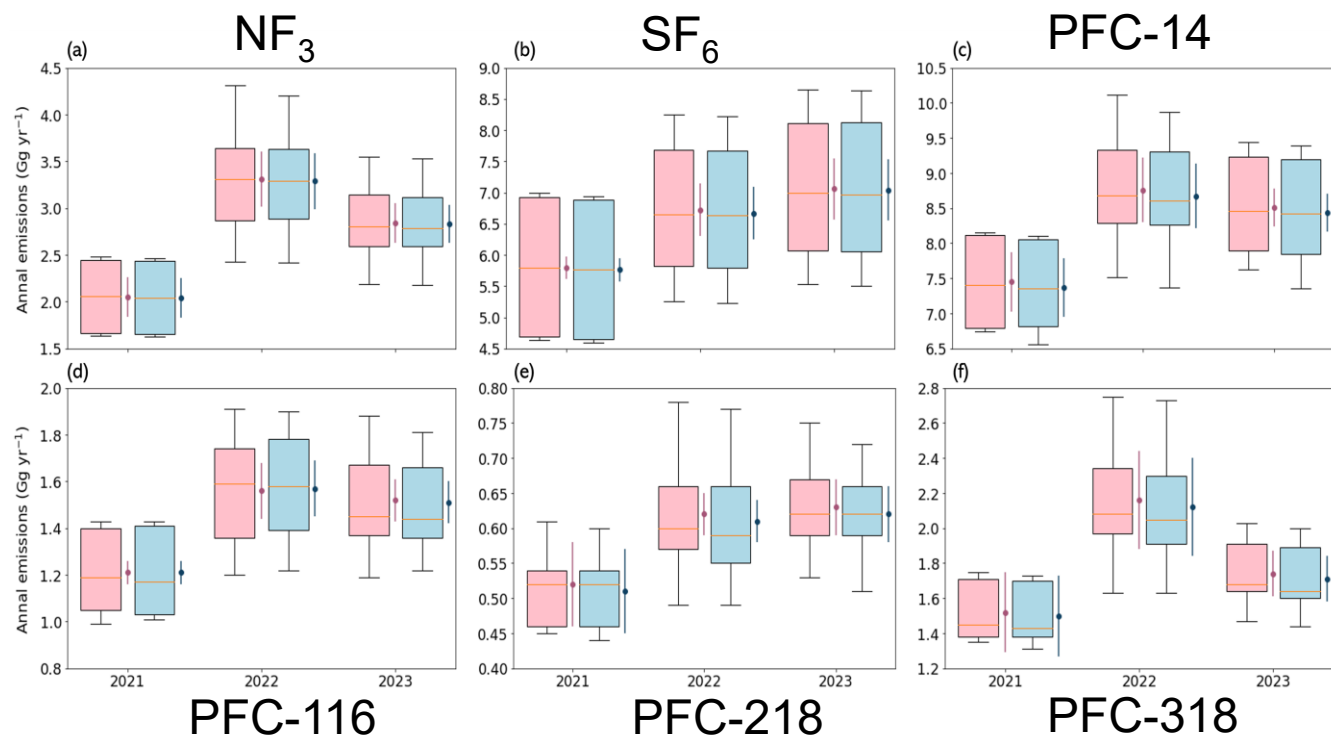
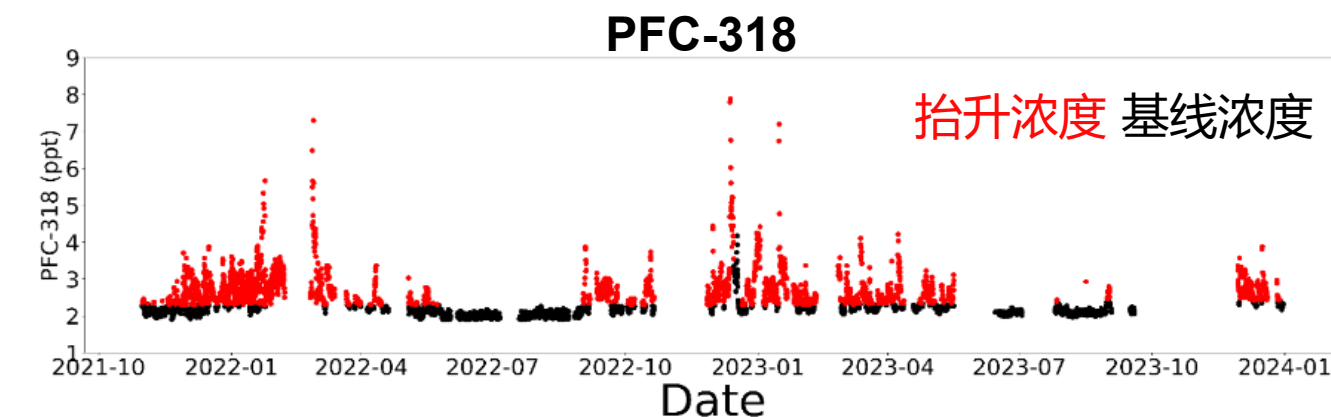
CFC-11的排放，已回落到2010前水平



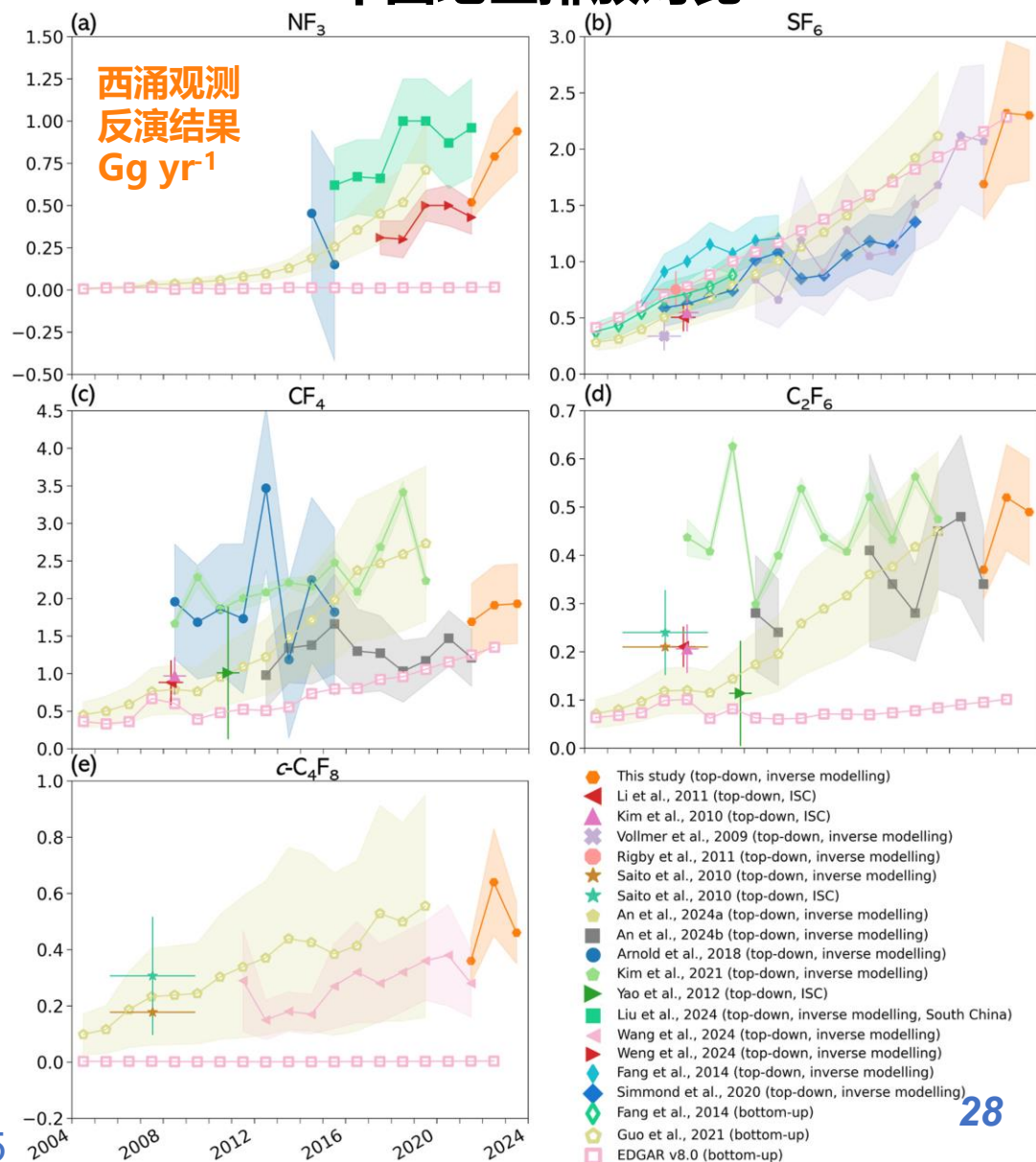
氢氟碳化合物的浓度与排放



激增的全氟化气体排放：全氟化碳 (PFCs)、 NF_3 、 SF_6

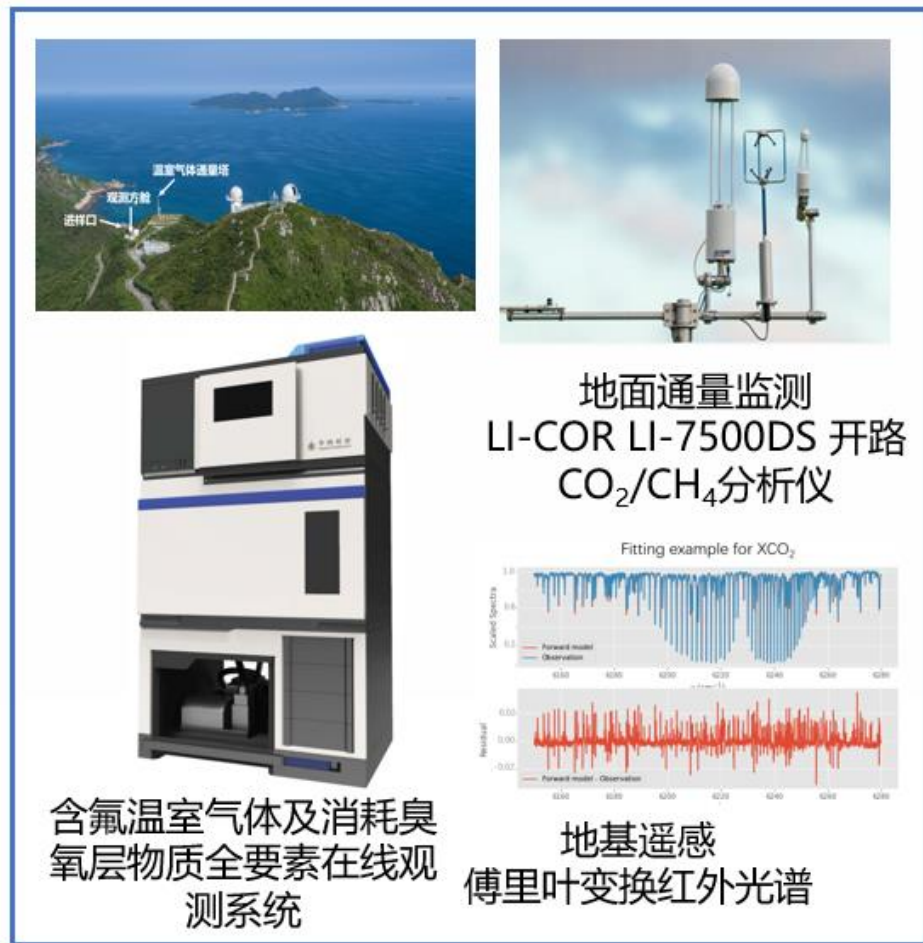


中国地区排放对比



基于西涌站点观测的拓展研究

全组分温室气体监测与排放反演



- FLEXPART + NAME **模拟与反演框架**
- F-gas 化学模块 + **地球系统模式**

厘清局地、区域、域外贡献

- 建立**服务不同目标**的监测体系
 - 城市站点 → 区域排放（长三角、珠三角）
 - 区域背景 → 区域传输（华南、华东）
 - 背景站点 → 国际贡献（南沙、藏南）



胡建信教授（北京大学）

感谢各位专家指导!



南方科技大学
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



南科大 环境学院
SUSTech | School of Environment