



一、成都市污染气象特征 Weather Features of Chengdu's Air Pollution

■ 1、地形特征 Geographical Features

成都市地处四川盆地西部边缘，盆地四周群山环抱，北有岷山大巴山，西边紧临邛崃山和大雪山，东北至东南为大巴山和大娄山，南面为云贵高原，北边的岷山海拔高达4000米以上，像一面“挡风墙”，强有力地阻挡和削弱了冬季从北方吹来的冷空气和寒潮侵袭，所以成都平原平均风速小，特别是冬季，多年平均风速仅1.0m/s。由于冷空气活动少，强度弱，盆地内的污染物不易稀释扩散，是造成冬季空气污染最重的主要原因之一。

Chengdu city is located at the western edge of Sichuan basin, surrounded by mountains. Due to the low average wind speed, especially in winter, air pollutants are hard to disperse, which is one of the major reasons why the serious air pollution occurs in winter.



- 2、地面风场特征Ground Wind Field Feature

全年主导风向为**NNE**风，风频**12%**；次主导风向为**N**风，风频**11%**。年平均风速**1.2m/s**。春夏交季的4-6月平均风速最大为**1.4 m/s**；12月最小，风速为**0.9 m/s**。风速年变化为春、夏季风速大而冬季风速小。全年静风频率高达**42%**，空气的水平扩散条件差，冬季尤为突出。

The guiding wind direction is **NNE** with a **12%** of wind frequency, followed by **N** direction with a **11%** of wind frequency. The annual average wind speed is **1.2m/s**. The wind is stronger in spring and summer as weaker in winter. The annual frequency of zero wind speed is as high as **42%**.



■ 3、大气稳定度 Atmosphere Stability

成都地区大气稳定度以中性为主，占46.2%，稳定天气占35.5%，不稳定天气仅占18.3%，垂直扩散能力弱。其中，不稳定天气以7月份出现频率最多为26%，12月份最少，仅占9.5%，中性天气以2月份出现频率最多为56.5%，7月频率最少为35.6%，稳定天气以12月出现频率最多，高达50.5%，8月最低，频率为28.4%。可见空气的垂直扩散能力冬季最弱，春秋季节次之，夏季较好。

The stable weather condition contributes 35.5% of the all weather condition while unstable whether contributes 18.3%.



- 4、逆温特征 Temperature Inversion

全年贴地逆温出现频率**26.6%**，冬季最多月出现频率高达**90%**以上，平均逆温强度为**0.76°C/100米**。由于逆温层的高度低，造成污染物在近地层滞留，导致空气污染加重。

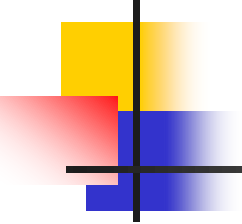
The annual frequency of ground temperature inversion is 26.6% while it is as high as above 90% in winter, , which deteriorates the air pollution on the ground.



- 5、混合层特征 Mix Layer Feature

大气边界层中混合层的存在对污染物扩散有着显著的影响，也抑制了大气环境容量。成都地区年平均风速为1.2m/s，从表 1-2 可见，中性天气条件时混合层厚度低于500米；稳定天气条件下混合层厚度低于200米。根据不稳定、中性和稳定天气出现的频率以及对应的混合层厚度进行加权平均，成都地区在平均风速为1.2m/s条件下，其平均混合层厚度低于530米，垂直扩散高度较低，大气环境容量受到抑制。

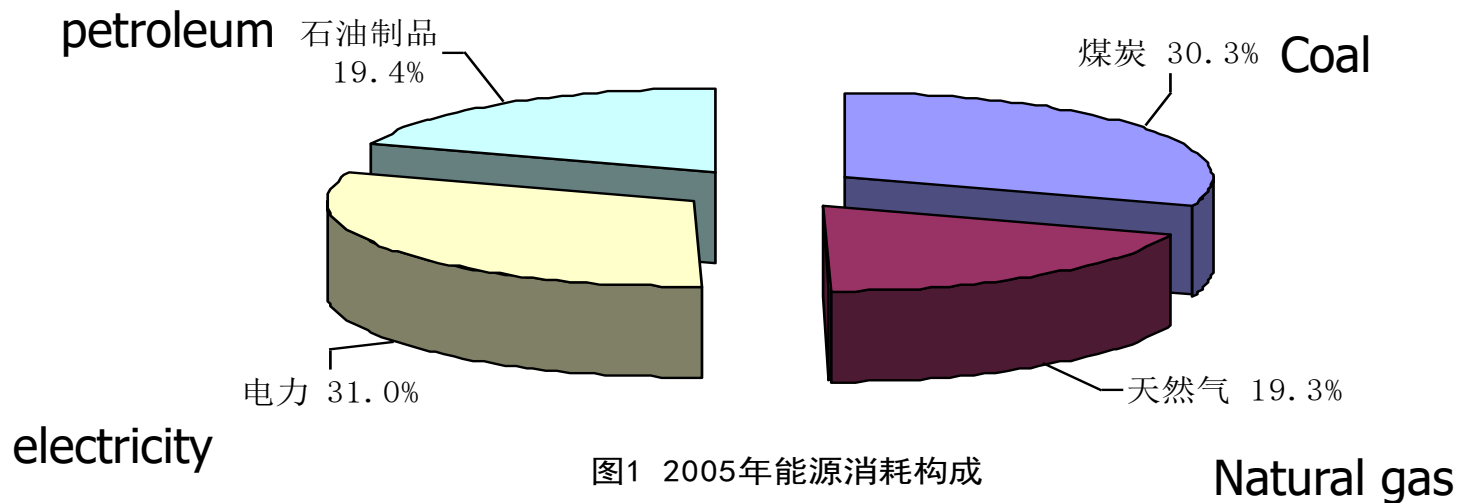
The average depth of mix layer in Chengdu is below 530 meters, which limits air environmental capacity of Chengdu.

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- 6、城市热岛效应 Urban heat island effect
 - 根据成都市环境监测中心站1988年《成都市的热岛效应与空气污染关系研究》表明，成都市一年四季都存在“热岛”现象，且强度较大，热岛强度的季节变化是冬夏大于春秋，热岛出现时，在热力作用下，地面气流在城市中心辐合上升，高空辐散，形成热岛环流，导致城区污染物浓度增高，最高可超过多年平均浓度的3倍。
 - The heat island phenomenon is popular in Chengdu for four seasons, featured by strong intensity. It is stronger in winter and summer. When the heat island phenomenon comes, the air pollutant concentrations increase, even 3 times of annual average concentration.

二、成都市能源消耗情况

Energy Consumption

- 2005年能源消耗构成见图1，“十五”同“九五”末能源结构变化见图2。



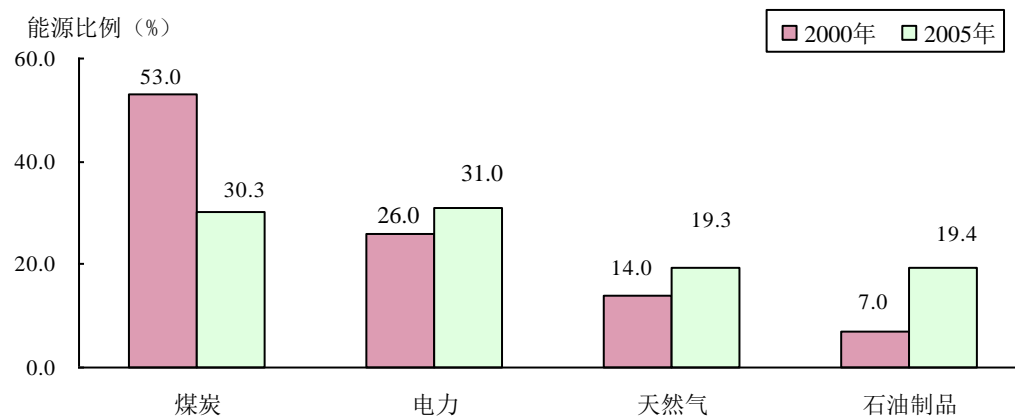
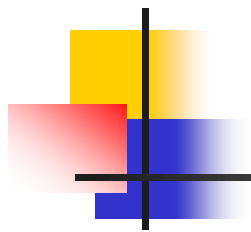


图2

“十五”和“九五”末成都市能源结构变化

coal

electricity

Natural gas

petroleum

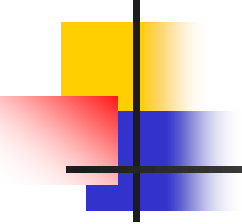


三、环境空气质量现状 Air Quality

- 2005年城区环境空气中首要污染物为可吸入颗粒物，全年空气质量以良为主，空气污染指数（API）范围25—500，优良率（API指数 ≤ 100 的天数）为80.3%，较上年下降了4.1个百分点。空气质量级别为优26天，良267天，轻微污染55天，轻度污染13天，重度污染4天。

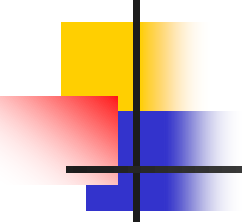
In 2005

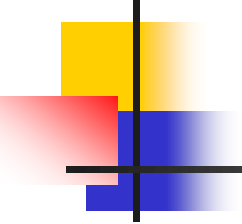
- The primary air pollutant is PM10.
- The proportion of days of grade II or above is 80.3%, decreased 4.1% compared with 2004
- Grade I: 26 days; Grade II: 267 days; Grade III: 55 days; Grade IV: 13 days; Grade V: 4 days.

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- 2005年城区二氧化硫年平均浓度为**0.077**毫克/立方米（不含清洁对照点），**8**个测点年均值浓度范围为**0.040—0.098**毫克/立方米。除清洁对照点外，其它各测点日均值均有不同程度超标，超标率在**3.1%—14.5%**之间，点位最大日均值为**0.425**毫克/立方米（金牛坝），超标**6.08**倍，城区日平均值浓度超标率为**5.2%**。

In 2005

- Annual SO₂ concentration: 0.077 mg/m³
- The highest daily average SO₂ concentration is 0.425 mg/m³, surpassing standard by 6.08 times
- The proportion of non-compliant daily average SO₂ concentration is 5.2%

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- 2005年城区二氧化氮年平均浓度为0.052毫克/立方米（不含清洁对照点），8个测点年均值浓度范围为0.029—0.062毫克/立方米。各测点的年均值均达到国家环境空气质量二级标准。
 - The annual concentration of NO₂ is 0.052 mg/m³, with range of 0.029-0.062 mg/m³ for 8 monitoring sites
 - The annual concentrations of all monitoring sites meet grade II of NAAQS.

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- 2005年城区可吸入颗粒物年平均浓度为0.124毫克/立方米（不含清洁对照点），超过国家环境空气质量二级标准，8个测点年均值浓度范围为0.117—0.130毫克/立方米。各测点日均浓度值均有不同程度的超标，超标率在22.5%—29.1%之间，点位最大日均值为0.784毫克/立方米（三瓦窑），超标6.84倍，对照点最大日均值为0.460毫克/立方米，超标3.60倍。城区日平均值浓度超标率为19.7%。

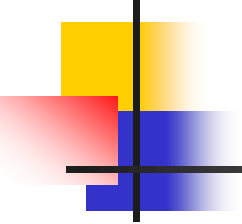
In 2005

- The annual PM10 concentration is 0.124 mg/m³, with range of 0.117—0.130mg/m³ for 8 monitoring sites
- The proportion of non-compliant daily PM10 concentration is between 22.5% and 29.1%
- The highest daily average PM10 concentration is 0.784 mg/m³, surpassing standard by 6.84 times
- The proportion of non-compliant daily average PM10 concentration is 19.7%

四、成都市二氧化硫排放现状

SO₂ Emission

- **1、工业废气及污染物排放现状**
- 2005年成都市工业废气中烟尘、二氧化硫排放总量分别为156759.645吨、122696.799吨。“十五”期间，工业污染物排放量总体呈下降趋势，2004年较上年有所增加，同时近两年因煤源紧张，煤的含硫量增加，使城区和近郊区（市）县二氧化硫排放量由2004年的39728.177吨增加到2005年的71382.731吨，增幅为79.7%。
- Industrial dust and SO₂ emissions are 156,759.645 tons and 122,696.799 tons respectively in 2005.
- The SO₂ emission in urban and suburban areas increases to 71,382.731 tons in 2005 from 39,728.177 tons in 2004, which is partly due to increasing coal demand and use of high-sulfur coal.

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- **2、生活废气污染物 Household Waste Gases**
 - 2005年，成都市生活及其他活动共排放二氧化硫32637吨、烟尘25514吨，分别为全市二氧化硫和烟尘排放总量的26.6%和16.3%。
 - “十五”期间，生活及其他活动排放的二氧化硫、烟尘呈现逐年减少趋势，总体比“九五”末低。
 - Household SO₂ and dust emissions are 32,637 tons and 25,514 tons in 2005, contributing 26.6% and 16.3% of total respectively.
 - Household SO₂ and dust emissions decreased during the 10th Five-Year Plan period.



五、二氧化硫减排建议 Suggestions for SO₂ Emission Reduction

- **(1) 控制燃料中硫含量 Control of sulfur content in fuels**
- 工业锅炉动力配煤平均含硫量力争控制在0.8%以下，未安装烟气脱硫装置的燃煤电厂燃煤平均含硫量力争控制在0.6%以下。
- Control the average sulfur content of coal below 0.8% for industrial boilers
- Control the average sulfur content of coal below 0.6% for coal-fired power plants without desulfurization facilities.



- **(2) 建成区内严格控制高污染燃料设施**

Control of high-polluting facilities in built-up area

- 市区三环路内锅炉、炉窑和三环路与外环线(绕城高速)之间新建4蒸吨以下的锅炉、以及大气污染物排放量与其相当的炉窑，不得使用高污染燃料。
- The boilers are forbidden to use high-polluting fuels in central urban area.

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- **(3) 实行燃煤中小工业锅炉的清洁能源替代**
 - **Promotion of clean energy for medium and small industrial coal-fired boilers**
 - 市区外环路以内，天然气管网到达地区所有燃煤锅炉实施清洁能源替代，逐步淘汰燃煤锅炉；天然气尚未到达地区的燃煤锅炉，采用洁净煤或其它脱硫固硫措施，有效减少二氧化硫排放。
 - 市区外环路以外，划入“燃煤区减控区”的燃煤锅炉逐步实施清洁能源替代。
 - 其它区域的锅炉大力推行使用清洁能源，燃煤锅炉必须采用洁净煤、脱硫或固硫措施。



- **(4) 加强燃煤电厂二氧化硫治理**

Strengthen SO₂ emission control for coal-fired power plants

- 2004年前投运的燃煤电厂，应安装脱硫设施，到2010年底前要达到现有装机容量的70%。拟将搬迁出市中心城区并扩建的成都热电厂、嘉陵成都电厂等燃煤电厂，必须同步建设脱硫设施，削减二氧化硫排放量。
- The coal-fired power plants commissioned before 2004 are required to install desulfurization facilities
- The power generation units installed by desulfurization facilities should contribute above 70% of total capacity by 2010

- **(5) 加强民用燃煤二氧化硫污染控制**

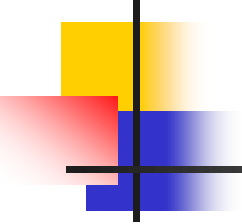
- **Control of household SO₂ emission**

- 对含硫量高的型煤要添加固硫剂，控制民用燃煤二氧化硫的产生，削减区域二氧化硫排放量



六、二氧化硫减排工作中遇到的制约及困难 Constrains and Difficulties in SO₂ Emission Control Work

- 一是污染源数据不足。建议加强污染源等基础数据的调查，核定当前污染物排放量底数，作为下一步实施容量总量控制的基础和前提。
- Insufficient data for pollution sources

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- 二是由于清洁对照点不能代表实际的背景情况，在城区控制区区域环境背景浓度确定时，虽然采取了多种方法，但仍然不能完全代表实际背景。前者影响了基础允许排放量的确定及现状剩余环境容量的分析，后者在一定程度上影响了容量核定结果的准确性。
 - The data of clean control site are hard to represent the actual background condition, which affects the identification of allowed emission amount and analysis of environmental capacity.