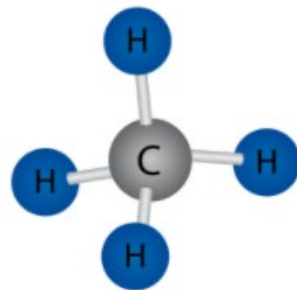




温室气体甲烷和碳污协同控制初探

张羽中

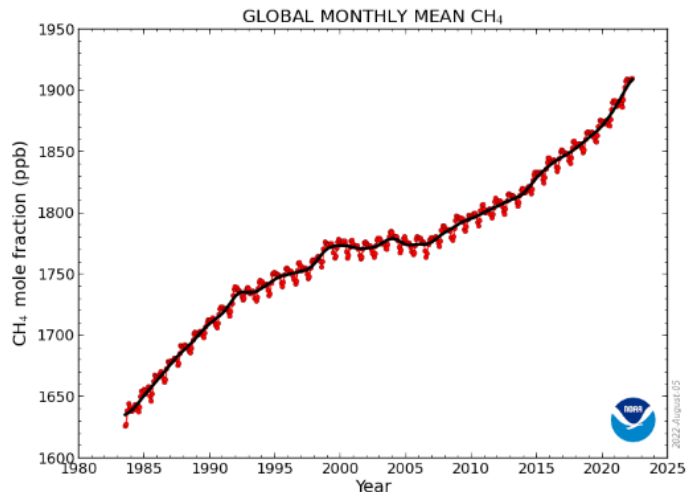
zhangyuzhong@westlake.edu.cn



第五届大气臭氧污染防治研讨会 武汉 2023.5.31

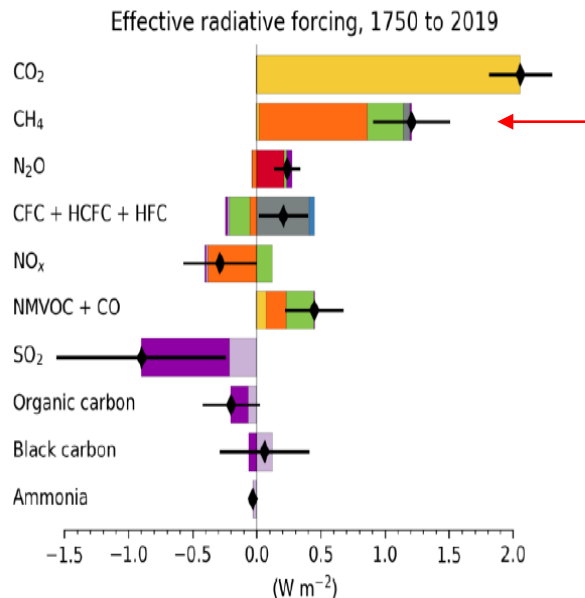
温室气体甲烷

Greenhouse gases in last 40 years



https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends_ch4/

Radiative forcing since industrialization



全球升温潜势
Global Warming
Potential

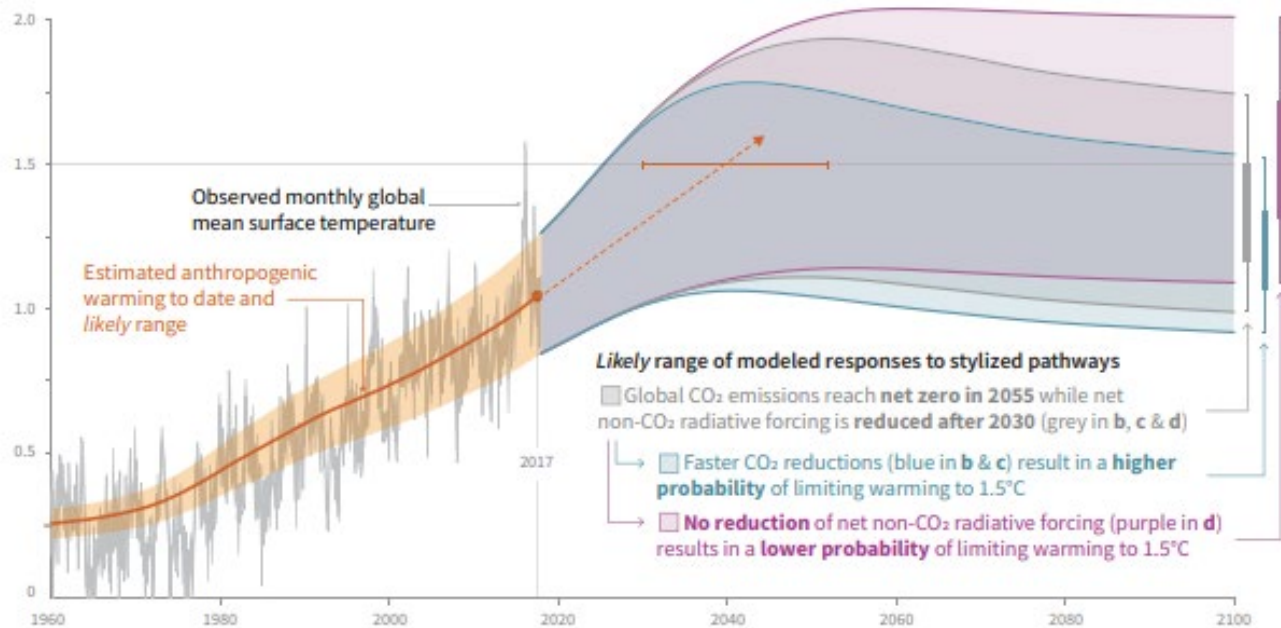
单位质量甲烷吸收
红外能量的能力
是二氧化碳的
30倍 (100年尺度)

IPCC AR6 2021

甲烷(非CO₂温室气体)减排的必要性

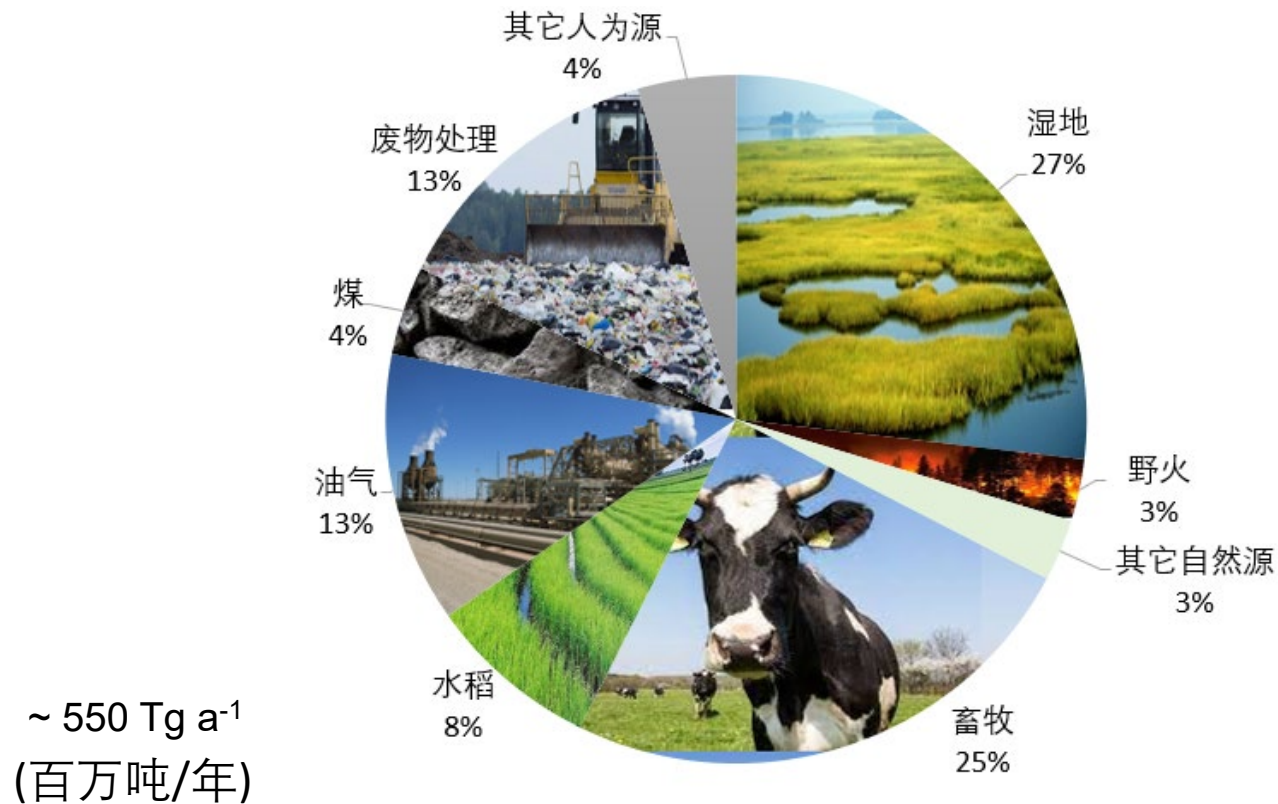
CO₂减排的补充

较强短期气候收益



IPCC, 2018

大气甲烷排放来源



Based on bottom-up inventories

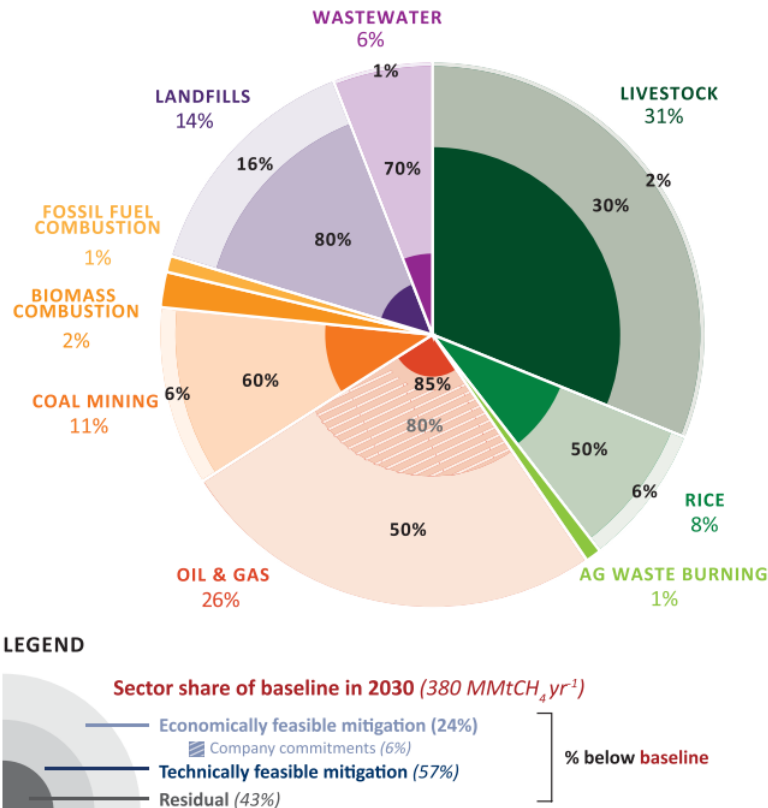
甲烷减排

- 能源生产部门被人为有较大的减排潜力和动力
- 农业部门、废物处理减排难度较大，但大幅度减排仍是技术可行的

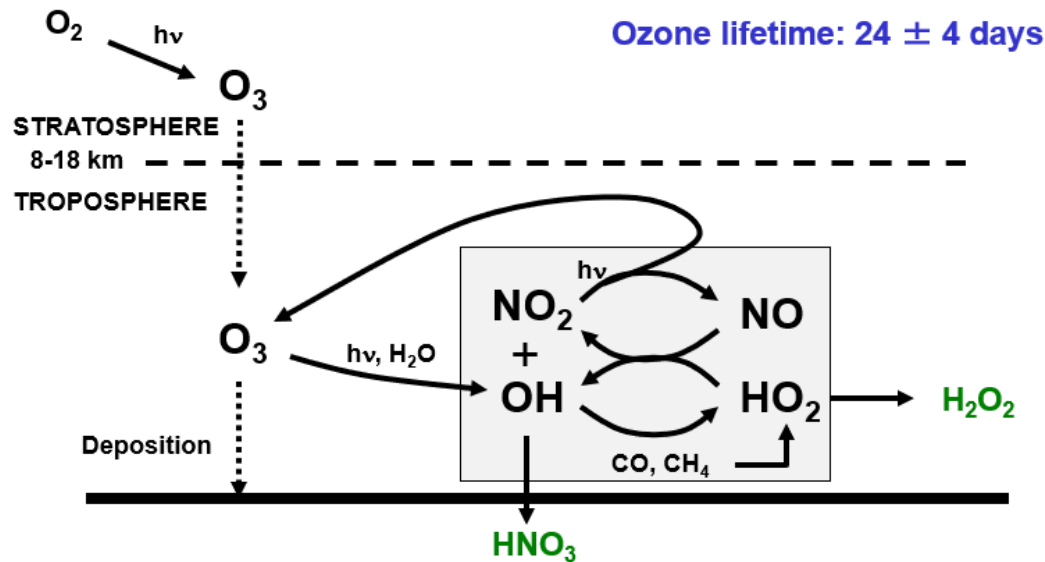
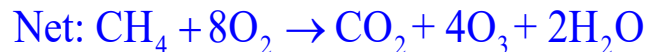
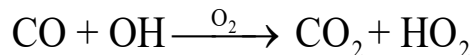
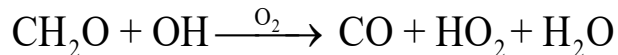
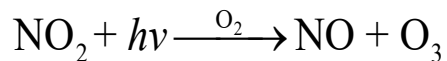
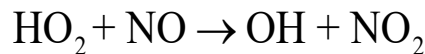
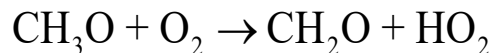
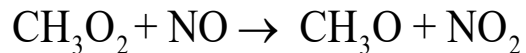
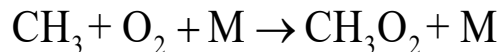
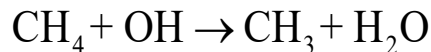
甲烷减排和大气污染控制
是否有协同效应？

Ocko et al., ERL, 2021

GLOBAL ANTHROPOGENIC METHANE EMISSIONS IN 2030

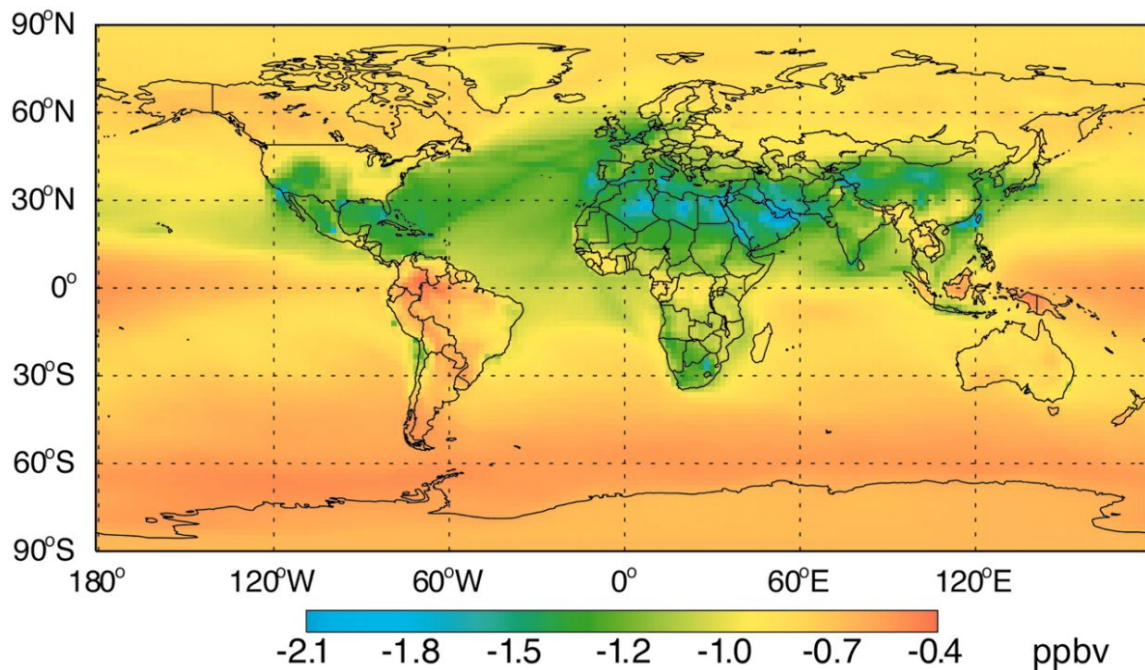


甲烷与对流层臭氧生成



甲烷减排降低地面臭氧背景浓度

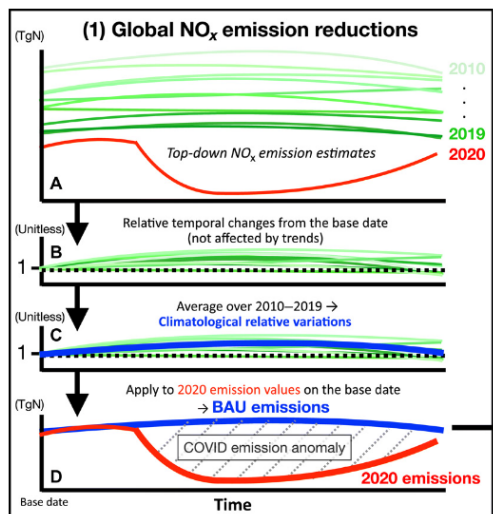
全球降低65百万吨/年甲烷排放可降低人口加权8h最大臭氧1.16 ppbv



West et al., PNAS, 2006

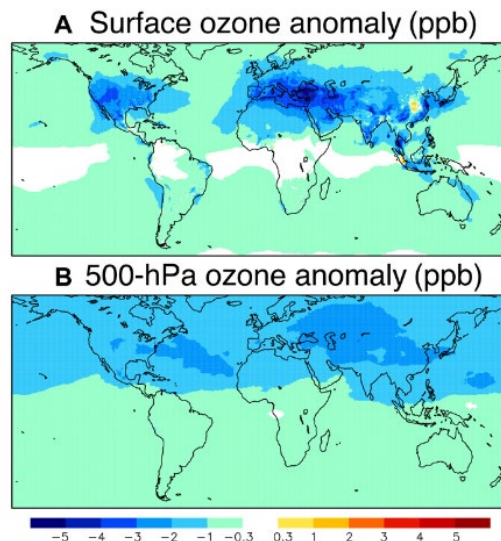
大气污染物减排对甲烷大气寿命的影响

2020新冠人为源
排放下降

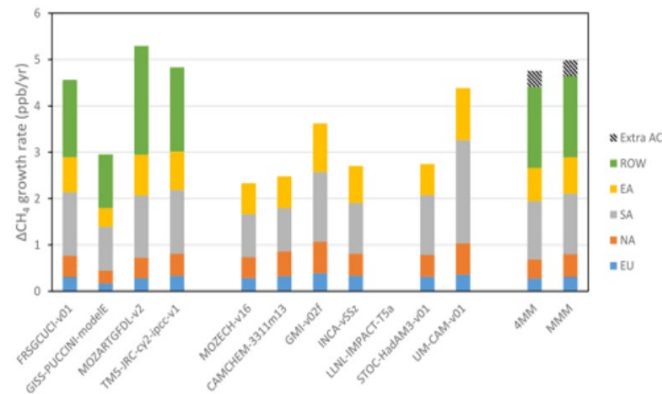


Miyazaki et al., Sci. Adv., 2021

北半球臭氧浓度下降



甲烷大气寿命延长
甲烷浓度快速上升

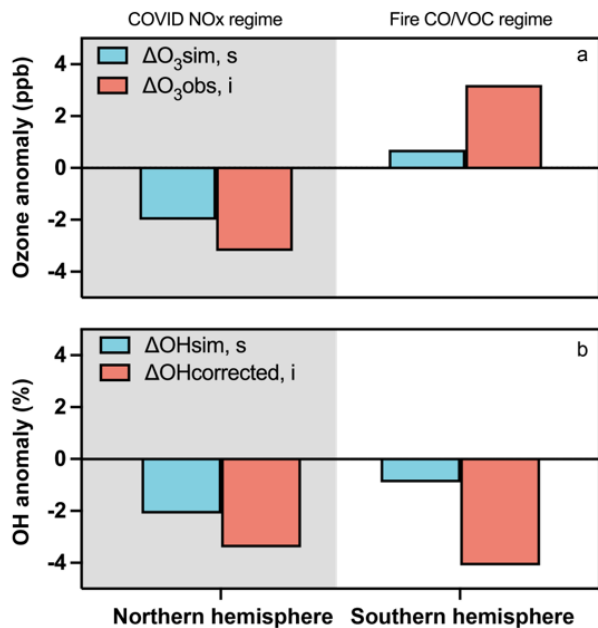
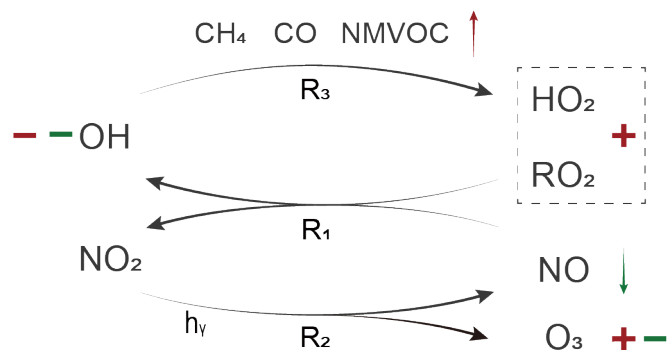


Stevenson et al., ACP, 2022

2020年甲烷大气寿命波动驱动因素

除了新冠导致的人为源排放下降，南半球野火的极端事件也是影响2020年大气氧化性波动的因素

— Australian Fire — COVID Lockdown



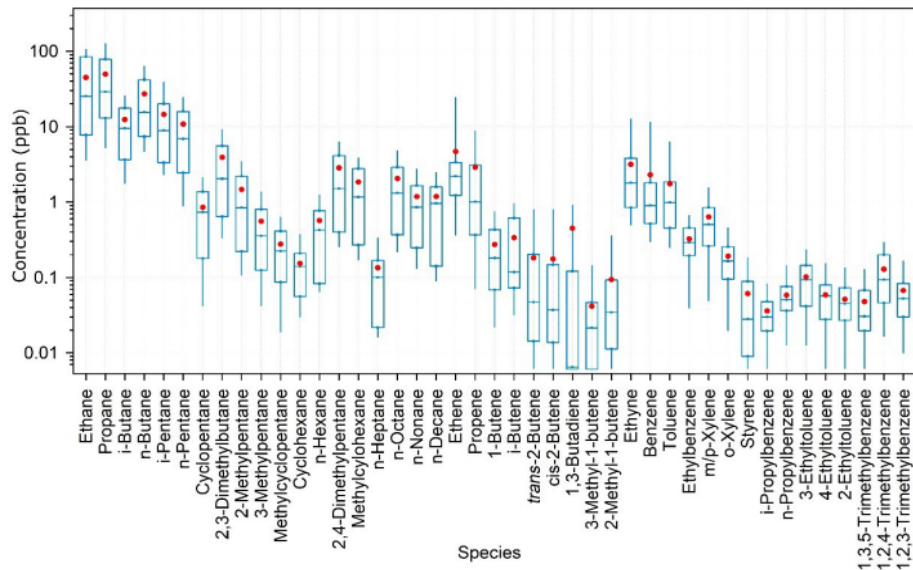
Chen et al., in review



陈维

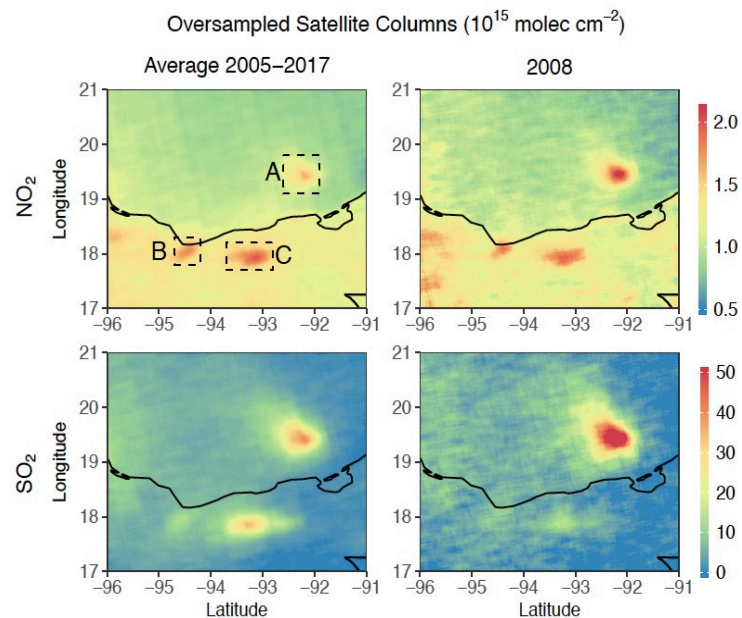
石油甲烷排放与VOC、NO_x、颗粒物排放

油气生产排放各类VOC



Chen et al., ACP, 2020

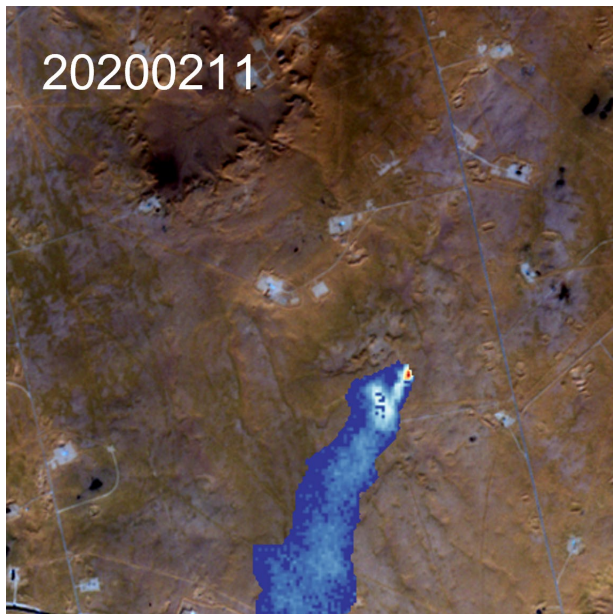
火炬燃烧排放NO_x, SO₂, BC等



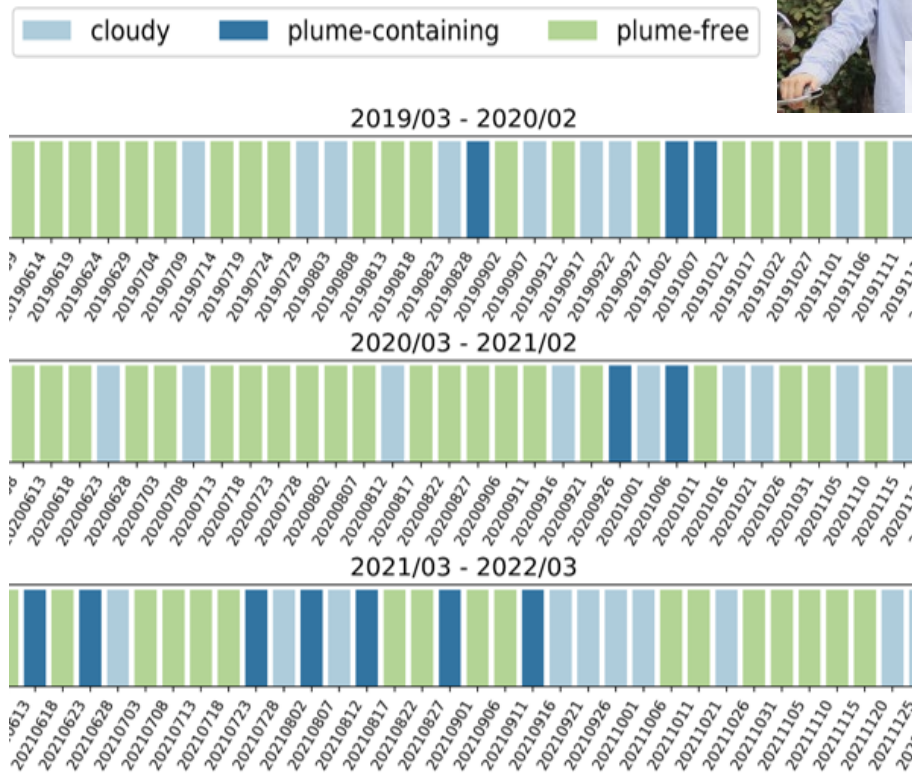
Zhang et al., GRL, 2019

油气生产 火炬燃烧 vs. 放空

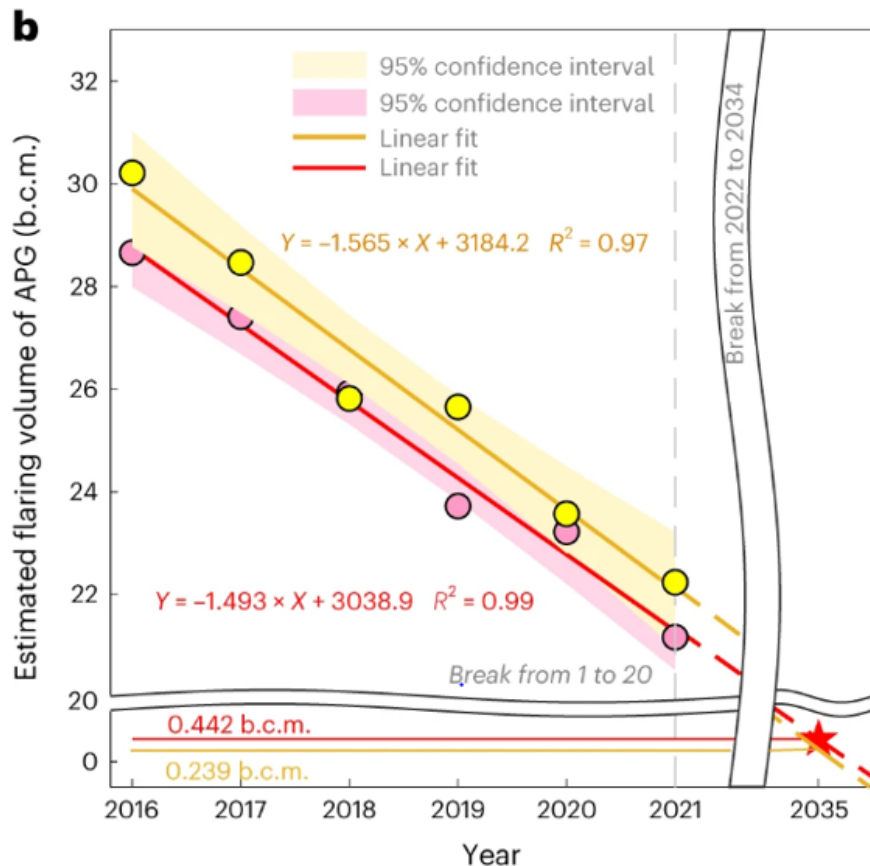
燃烧: NO_x , 颗粒物
放空: 甲烷



卫星甲烷点源探测



全球天然气火炬削减计划



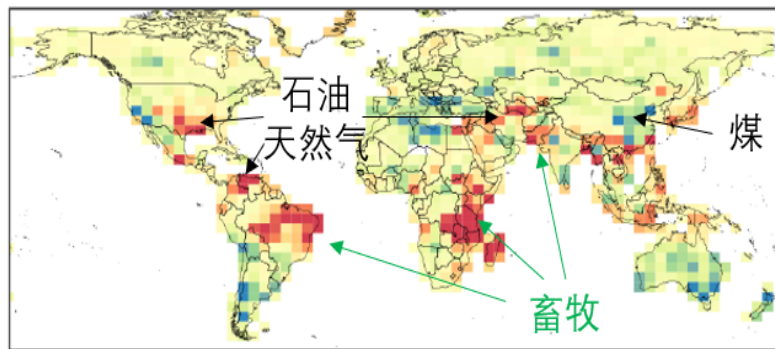
- 2030年前停止所有非必要的火炬活动
- 全球离岸油气生产火炬活动逐年降低
- 但降低幅度低于计划（预计落后5年）

Liu et al., Nature Sustainability, 2023

全球畜牧业甲烷总量被低估、上升趋势显著

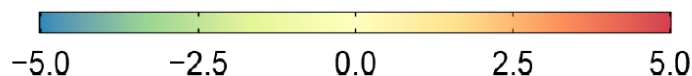
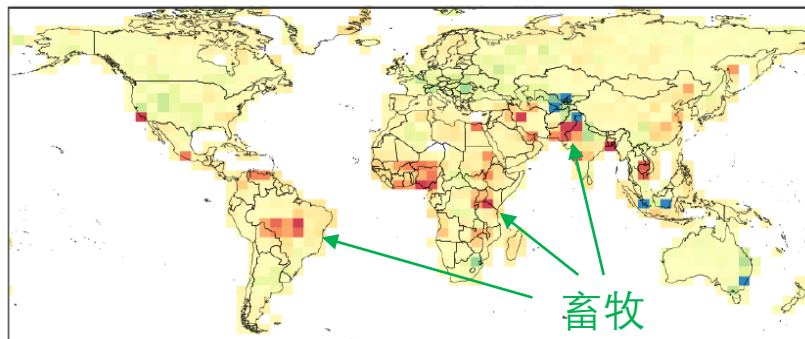
卫星甲烷排放反演结果

人为源后验排放/先验排放比例



- 南亚、东非、南美畜牧排放低估
- 北美、中亚、拉美油气排放低估
- 中国煤炭排放高估

2010-2018人为源甲烷排放增长率 (%)



- 南亚、东非、南美畜牧甲烷排放上升显著

畜牧NH₃-CH₄排放联合分析

2008-2018 IASI卫星 NH₃浓度分析

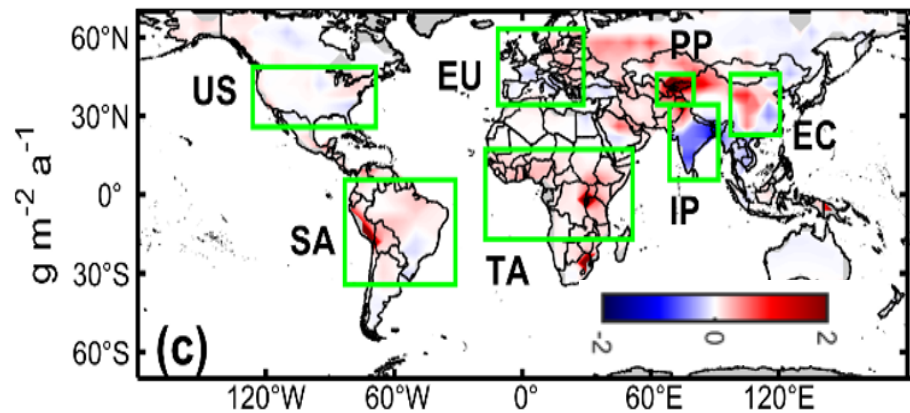


罗振期



唐港

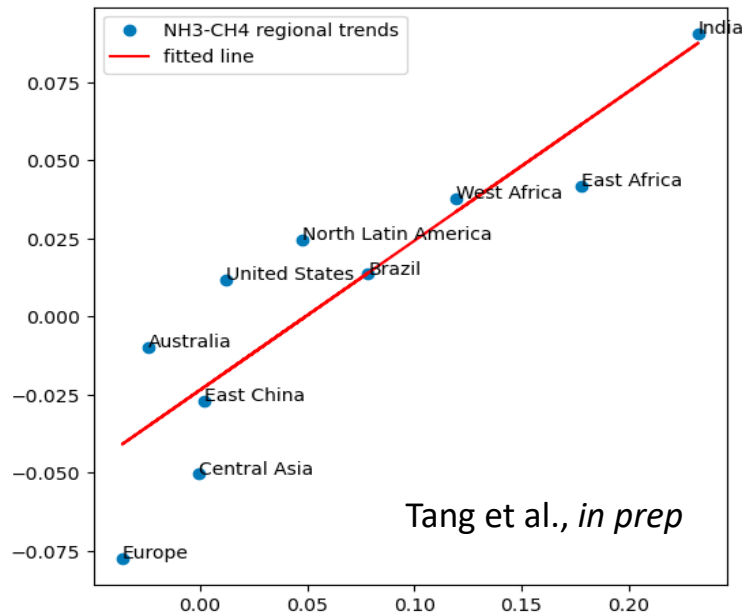
卫星观测对NH₃排放的校正



Luo et al., ACP, 2022

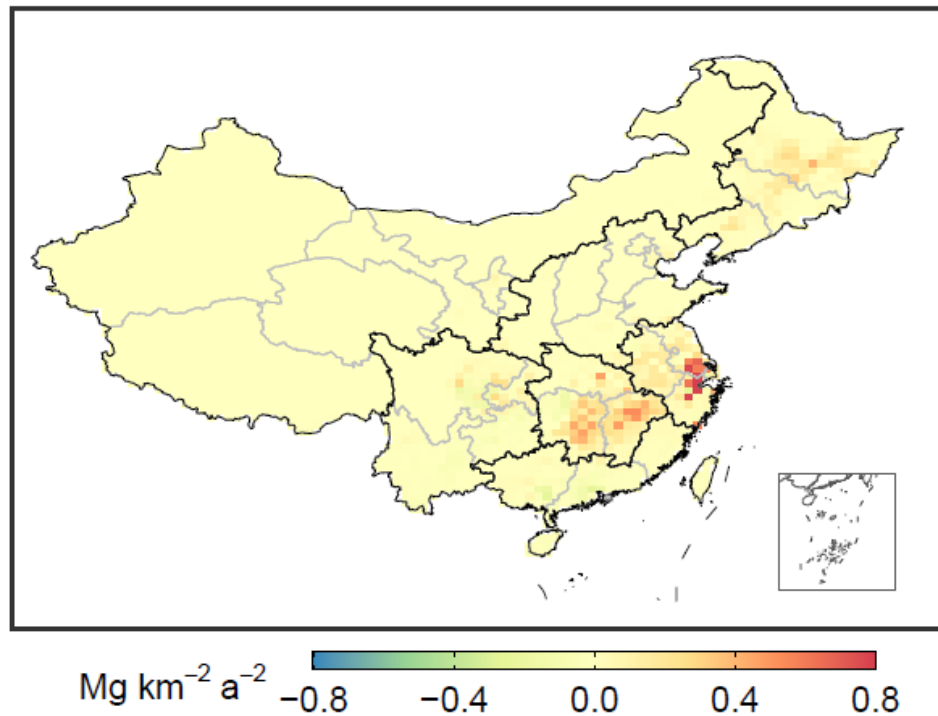
非洲、南亚、南美畜牧甲烷、氨气排放有较高的同源性

氨气排放趋势(Tg/yr²)



甲烷排放趋势(Tg/yr²)

中国水稻甲烷排放趋势



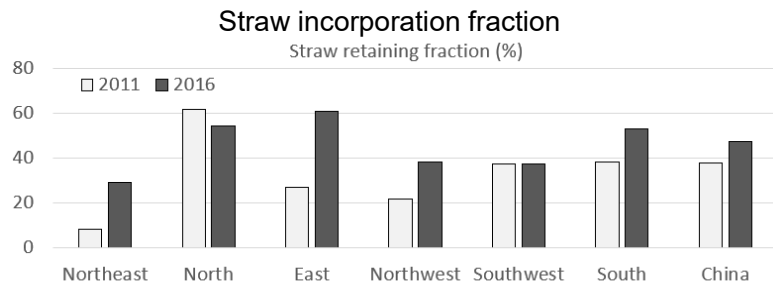
Zhang et al., PNAS, 2022

Unexpected

- 所有清单都估计了接近0的趋势
- 华东、华中水稻种植面积无明显变化

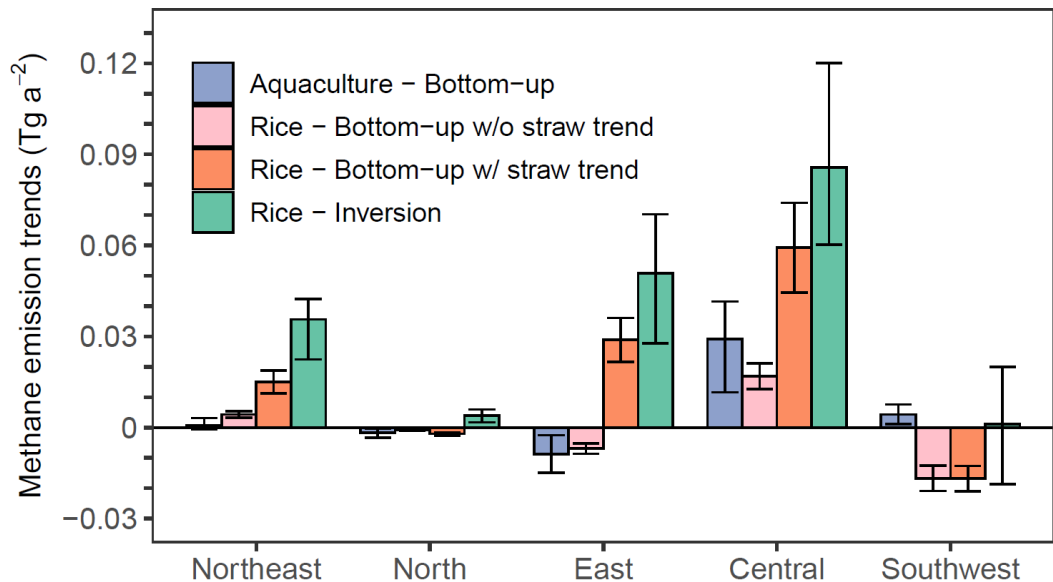
假设

1. 水产养殖扩张 (空间上与水稻种植重叠)
2. 秸秆还田增加 (增加了土壤有机质)



2011 张国等; 2016 石祖梁等

水稻种植 秸秆还田 vs. 秸秆燃烧



Zhang et al., PNAS, 2022

秸秆还田增加有可能解释观测到的排放变化

→作物产量↑

→秸秆燃烧污染↓

→甲烷排放↑

- 政策副作用值得评估
- 抑制甲烷排放的还田方式值得推广

总 结

- 甲烷是强势的温室气体，控制甲烷排放是减缓全球变暖的必要措施。
- 甲烷减排与大气污染控制的关系目前认识仍较欠缺。
- 降低大气甲烷浓度可降低臭氧背景浓度。
- 油气、农业部门有一定甲烷-大气污染物协同减排的潜力。

