气候变化与黑碳气溶胶专栏

中国西部雪冰中的黑碳及其辐射强迫

明镜¹,效存德²,杜振彩³,Mark Flanner⁴

- 1. 国家气候中心;中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所冰冻圈科学国家重点实验室
- 2. 中国气象科学研究院
- 3.4. 中国科学院大气物理研究所
- 4. National Center for Atmospheric Research

收稿日期 2009-5-15 修回日期 2009-7-29 网络版发布日期 2009-11-30 接受日期 2009-12-23

摘要 在中国西部的青藏高原和新疆地区的若干条冰川区域采集雪和冰芯样品,分析了雪冰样品中的黑碳,并模拟了雪冰黑碳产生的辐射强迫。我国西部雪冰黑碳的平均浓度为63 ng/g,高于北半球其他地区的实测结果。影响雪样黑碳浓度空间分布格局的主因是周边的排放源。模拟结果显示,黑碳在中国西部冰川雪表的沉降产生的平均辐射强迫为(+4.0±2.0) W/m²。喜马拉雅山中段的东绒布冰芯记录揭示黑碳主要来源于南亚,经印度夏季风输送;1951年以来黑碳的平均浓度为16 ng/g,产生的月平均辐射强迫在2001年夏季超过了+4.5 W/m²。南亚排放的黑碳可能抵达青藏高原南部腹地,对青藏高原的冰川表面能量平衡有一定影响。

Abstract Snow and ice core samples were collected from the glaciers located in the Tibetan Plateau (TP) and Xinjiang of west China. Black carbon (BC) was measured and its radiative forcing after deposition in snow was simulated. The average BC concentration in the snow of west China was about 63 ng/g, higher than the other measurements in the Northern Hemisphere; and its spatial distribution was primarily affected by surrounding emissions. Simulated mean radiative forcing caused by BC deposits in snow was about $(+4.0\pm2.0)$ W/m². An ice core (aged 1951-2001) drilled in the middle Himalayas and transport analysis shows that black carbon was primarily transported from South Asia by Indian summer monsoon, causing a forcing over 4.5 W/m² in the summer of 2001. BC emitted from South Asia could penetrate into the inland of TP and might have significant effects on the surface energy balance of the glaciers in the TP.

关键词 黑碳 辐射强迫 冰芯 雪

分类号

DOI:

通讯作者:

明镜 mingj@cma.gov.cn

作者个人主页: 明镜¹:效存德²:杜振彩³:Mark Flanner⁴

扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ PDF (4838KB)
- ▶ [HTML全文](OKB)
- ▶参考文献[PDF]
- ▶参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶ 引用本文
- ▶ Email Alert

相关信息

- ▶ 本刊中 包含"黑碳"的 相关文章
- ▶本文作者相关文章
- 明镜
- 效存德
- · 杜振彩
- · Mark Flanner