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Low-Carbon City and Underground Space Planning in the Mountain City - A Case of Chongqing

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Keywords [Low-Carbon Cities](#), [Mountain City](#), [Underground Space](#), [Underground Space Layout](#)

Abstract The city nowadays becomes the home of high concentration of carbon emissions. Hence, the development of underground space can lead to the integration of transportation in urban agglomeration, specifically in mountain cities. However, underground space can be layout as the structure of "Flake-node network" in the core area ,or the structure of "gathering point" in the periphery consequential area .The planning of underground space coordinate the ground city' s structure of" Multi-center and team-style", and should develop by axis with track.

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First page example

Low-carbon City and Underground Space Planning in the Mountain

City-A Case of Chongqing

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Key words: low carbon city, underground space, mountain city, underground space layout

Abstract: The city nowadays becomes the home of high concentration of carbon emissions. Hence, the development of underground space can lead to the integration of transportation in urban agglomeration, specifically in mountain cities. However, underground space can be layout as the structure of "Flake-node network" in the core area, or the structure of "gathering point" in the periphery consequential area. The planning of underground space coordinate the ground city's structure of "Multi-center and team-style", and should develop by axis with track.

Overview of Low-carbon City Researches

At present, many foreign countries have more comprehensive study in low-carbon development. The researches of Britain and Japan are beyond most of other countries. These researches include many fields of low-carbon urban, such as the study of economic patterns of low carbon city, the planning of low-carbon energy, low-carbon urban planning, low carbon urban life, low carbon urban policy, and management of low-carbon urban planning, or other researches [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8]. In China, the research of low-carbon has begun, and it is mainly about low-carbon technologies. In a word, the low-carbon-oriented urban research is in gestation. Among them, Pan Hai-Xiao (Tongji University, China, 2009) proposed the spatial planning strategy of "low-carbon city", which are primarily from the "compact city", "public transport-oriented", "development of bicycle and pedestrian traffic" and "land mixed using" and others sides [9]. Dai Yixin (Tsinghai University, China, 2009) proposed that low-carbon city development should be based on history, heritage and socio-economic development of urban, should collaborate with the government, market and citizen, and he also proposed that the low-carbon governance system should be the core of low-carbon city development [10]. Chen Fei (Tongji University, China, 2009) constructed the model of low carbon city and evaluation methods [11]. Ye zhuda (Peking University, China) suggested that urban planning should be innovative models of decision-making, and there are two strategic direction of "Mitigation" and "Adaptation" to face climate changes. In order to target low-carbon city, we should make changes in the current objectives and change the methods of traditional urban planning and decision-making system [11]. However, many studies have not clearly said the important role of

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