

IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem A (Autumn) (English 简体 繁體)

# Smart lamppost deployment

#### **Background**

Nowadays, autonomous driving technology is developing rapidly. The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) has established the level of autonomous driving. According to the degree of automation of the vehicle, six levels of driving automation from L0 (manually controlled) to L5 (full driving automation) are defined (Reference link for autonomous driving levels). At present, autonomous driving technology has begun to move from partial driving automation at the L2 level to conditional driving automation at the L3 level. For L3 autonomous driving cars, the driver only needs to take over the malfunctioning car when the system fails or exceeds working conditions. After the automatic driving system is activated, the vehicle itself can complete the tasks of steering, acceleration, deceleration, road condition detection and reaction under the operating conditions specified by the automatic driving system.

#### **Problem and context**

In order to facilitate vehicles to better implement the L3 level autonomous driving tasks, the smart roadside infrastructure represented by smart lampposts has been considered to be a powerful solution. By refitting existing ordinary lampposts into smart lampposts (installed with sensors and communication units), smart lampposts can collect road data through sensors and upload them to the cloud server, and then download to the original lamppost or share it with other lampposts after the server completes the calculations. Autonomous driving cars can obtain the road data they need by communicating with neighboring smart lampposts.

Lampposts are almost everywhere in the city, but it is obviously not a good choice to modify every lamppost. Therefore, your team is invited by your client, a smart lamppost construction company, to provide a planning scheme and evaluation framework for smart lamppost modification. The basic conditions and information for your team are as follows:

(1) You need to choose some lampposts for modification. There are three configurations for the smart modules installed on the lamppost. Only one configuration can be selected for each modified lamppost (but you can choose different configuration on different lampposts). The information of the three configurations is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Smart lamppost configuration and price

Type	Hardware Configuration	Price (US\$)
A	Sensor	5000
В	WiFi Access Point	3000
С	Sensor + WiFi Access Point	10000

(2) The sensor in the smart module contains a pair of LiDARs. Compared with traditional cameras, LiDAR can directly obtain 3D scene information and is not affected by lighting conditions, which means it can also work well at night. In particular, LiDAR cannot obtain detailed image information, so no matter where it is deployed, it can protect privacy well. The effective detection distance of the LiDAR is 80 meters, and the view of two LiDARs are combined together by view stitching to achieve a 180° horizontal field of view (as shown in Figure 1). The sensor data is uploaded to the cloud to complete processing and calculation to achieve object detection, traffic monitoring and other functions. Autonomous vehicles can use WiFi to establish connections with neighboring smart lampposts to obtain cloud data, thereby indirectly using smart lamppost sensors to achieve better scene perception and route planning functions.

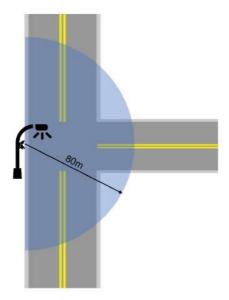


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of LiDAR detection range

- (3) The WiFi in the smart module can be used to communicate with the autonomous driving car. As a widely used and powerful communication technology, WiFi can be easily deployed on autonomous vehicles and smart lampposts. It transmits the information (processing results of sensor data) from the cloud server to the autonomous vehicles, thereby enabling the vehicles to obtain traffic information using sensors mounted on smart lampposts. Driving automation at the L3 level requires fine-grained road information, so a large amount of data needs to be transmitted. In order to meet the communication needs, the fifth generation5G WiFi (WiFi5 reference link) with strong communication capabilities will be used. A WiFi access point can provide a maximum throughput of 800 Mbps, support for communication with 4 autonomous vehicles at the same time, and a coverage range of 100 meters (as shown in Figure 2).
- (4) Three factors need to be considered when evaluating the lamppost modification plan in an area. 1) The first is cost. The modification plan should try to save the cost of lamppost modification in the unit area; 2) The second is the coverage of the road in the area that the

sensor can detect. We hope that as many areas on the road as possible can be detected by the sensor, especially some important areas such as traffic intersections and crosswalks, etc.; 3) The third is the coverage of the road by WiFi communication and the number of connections supported. We hope that vehicles can communicate with lampposts in most areas to obtain data, and in areas with dense traffic, it is possible to enable as many vehicles as possible to establish WiFi connections with lampposts at the same time.

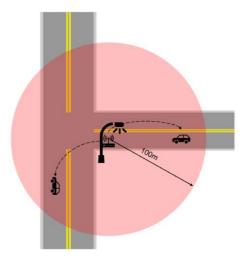


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of WiFi coverage

(5) You can freely choose the road area you are interested in for planning. The road map and lamppost distribution data can be acquired on the official website of the local government, for example, the map data of Hong Kong at https://www.map.gov.hk/gm/map/).

#### **Tasks**

- 1. Based on the aforementioned factors that need to be considered when evaluating lamppost modification plans in an area, establish an indicator framework for evaluating smart lamppost modification plans, define how to quantify and measure these indicators; and use your indicator system to establish a mathematical model to evaluate the smart lamppost modification plans.
- 2. Select an area in any city (more than 200m×200m, and the number of lamp posts is more than 30), and give a plan for smart lamppost modification, including determining which lampposts need to be modified with which configurations.
- 3. Use the model you built to evaluate the smart lamppost modification plan. Please discuss: 1) How the evaluation model you established can help you improve your modification plan; 2) During the evaluation of the modification plan, did you find any advantages or disadvantages in your model? Talk about what improvements you plan to make to your model.

#### **Submission**

Your team's solution paper should include a 1-page Summary Sheet. The body cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 23 pages with the Summary Sheet and maps of selected city areas inclusive. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 23 pages limit.



IMMC 2022 中华赛 A 题 (秋季赛) (English 简体 繁体)

# 智慧灯柱部署

## 背景

如今自动驾驶技术发展迅速。美国汽车工程师学会(SAE)制定了自动驾驶的等级,依据车辆的自动化程度划定了从 L0(人工控制)到 L5(完全自动驾驶)共六个等级(<u>自动驾驶级别参考链接</u>)。目前,自动驾驶技术已经开始从 L2 级别的部分自动驾驶向 L3 级别的有条件自动驾驶前进。对于 L3 级自动驾驶汽车,驾驶员只需要在系统失效或者超过工作条件时,对故障汽车进行接管。而车辆在自动驾驶系统被激活后,在自动驾驶系统所规定的运行条件下,本身就能完成转向、加减速以及路况探测和反应的任务。

# 问题与情境

为了让车辆更好地完成 L3 级别的自动驾驶任务,以智慧灯柱为代表的智慧路端基础设施被视为一种强有力的解决方案。通过将现有的普通灯柱改装成智慧灯柱(加装传感器及通信单元),智慧灯柱可以通过传感器采集道路数据并上传到云端服务器,在服务器完成计算后再下载到原灯柱或分享给其他灯柱。自动驾驶汽车通过与邻近的智慧灯柱通讯,就能获得其需要的道路数据。

城市中的灯柱几乎无处不在,但对每一根灯柱都进行改装显然不是一个好的选择。因此,你的团队要为你们的客户——智慧灯柱建设公司提供智慧灯柱改装的规划方案和评估框架。你们得到的基本条件和信息如下:

1. 你们需要选择一些灯柱进行改装。灯柱上加装的智能模块有三种配置可供选择,每根被改装的灯柱只能选择其中一种配置(不同灯柱可采用不同的配置)。三种配置的信息见表 1。

表 1: 智慧灯柱配置及价格

型号	硬件配置	价格(美元)
A	传感器	5000
В	WiFi 接入点	3000
С	传感器 + WiFi 接入点	10000

2. 智能模块中的传感器包括一对激光雷达(LiDAR)。相比于传统的摄像头,激光雷达能直接获得 3D 场景信息,并且不受光照条件的影响,这意味着在夜晚它也能很好地工作。特别地,激光雷达无法获得细节的图像信息,因此不论部署在哪里,都能很好地保护隐私。激光雷达的有效探测距离为 80 米,两个激光雷达通过视野拼接从而实现 180°的水平视野(如图 1 所示)。传感器的数据被上传到云端完成处理和计算,

以实现物体检测、道路监控等功能。自动驾驶车辆可以利用 WiFi 与邻近的智慧灯柱 建立连接,以获取云端的数据,从而间接地利用智慧灯柱的传感器以实现更完善的场 景感知和路径规划功能。

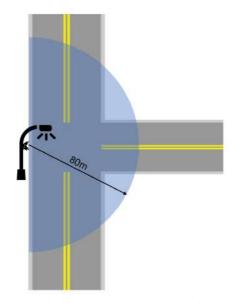


图 1. 激光雷达探测范围示意图

3. 智能模块中的 WiFi 可用来与自动驾驶汽车进行通信。WiFi 作为一种广泛使用且能力强大的通信技术,可以很方便地部署在自动驾驶汽车和智慧灯柱上,把来自云服务器的信息(传感器数据的处理结果)传给自动驾驶车辆,从而使车辆能够利用智慧灯柱搭载的传感器获得道路信息。 L3 级别的自动驾驶需要细粒度的道路信息,因此需要传输大量的数据。为了满足通信需求,具有强大通信能力的第 5 代 WiFi (WiFi5 参考链接)将被使用。一个 WiFi 接入点可以提供:最大 800 兆比特每秒的吞吐量,同一时间支持与 4 辆自动驾驶汽车进行通信,以及 100 米的覆盖范围(如图 2 所示)。

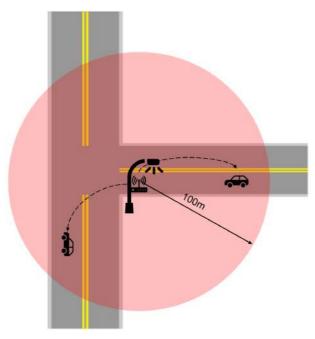


图 2. WiFi 覆盖范围示意图

- 4. 评估一个区域内灯柱改装方案需要考虑三个方面的因素。1)第一是成本。改装方案 应当尽量节省单位区域内灯柱改装的花销;2)第二是传感器可探测区域对道路的覆盖。我们希望道路上尽量多的区域能被传感器探测到,尤其是一些重要的区域例如交通路口和人行横道线等等;3)第三是 WiFi 通信对道路的覆盖以及支持的连接数量。我们希望车辆在大部分的区域能够与灯柱通信以获取数据,并且在车流密集的区域能够实现同时让尽量多的车辆与灯柱建立 WiFi 连接。
- 5. 您可以自由选择感兴趣的道路区域进行规划。道路地图和灯柱分布数据可以在当地政府的官方网站查询(例如香港的地图数据: https://www.map.gov.hk/gm/map/)。

# 任务

- 1. 基于前面提到的评估一个区域内灯柱改装方案需要考虑的因素,建立用于评估智慧灯柱改装方案的指标框架,定义如何量化并测量这些指标,并利用您的指标体系,建立评估智慧灯柱改装方案的数学模型。
- 2. 选择某座城市的某个区域(大于 200m×200m, 灯柱数量大于 30 根),给出智慧灯柱改装的规划方案,包括确定哪些灯柱需要改装,以及分别使用哪种配置。
- 3. 使用您建立的模型对智慧灯柱改装方案进行评估。请讨论: 1) 您建立的评估模型如何辅助您改进您的改装方案; 2) 评估改装方案的过程中您是否发现您的模型有任何优势或不足? 谈谈您对您的模型打算进行哪些改进。

## 提交

你的团队所提交的论文应包含 1 页摘要,其正文不可超过 20 页,包括摘要和选定城市区域 地图等则最多不超过 23 页。附录和参考文献应置于正文之后,不计入 23 页之限。



IMMC 2022 中華賽 A 題 (秋季賽) (English 簡體 繁體)

# 智慧燈柱部署

## 背景

如今自動駕駛技術發展迅速。美國汽車工程師學會(SAE)制定了自動駕駛的等級,依據車輛的自動化程度劃定了從 L0(人工控制)到 L5(完全自動駕駛)共六個等級(<u>自動駕駛級別參考鏈接</u>)。目前,自動駕駛技術已經開始從 L2 級別的部分自動駕駛向 L3 級別的有條件自動駕駛前進。對於 L3 級自動駕駛汽車,駕駛員只需要在系統失效或者超過工作條件時,對故障汽車進行接管。而車輛在自動駕駛系統被激活後,在自動駕駛系統所規定的運行條件下,本身就能完成轉向、加減速以及路況探測和反應的任務。

## 問題與情境

為了讓車輛更好地完成 L3 級別的自動駕駛任務,以智慧燈柱為代表的智慧路端基礎設施被視為一種強有力的解決方案。通過將現有的普通燈柱改裝成智慧燈柱(加裝傳感器及通信單元),智慧燈柱可以通過傳感器采集道路數據並上傳到雲端服務器,在服務器完成計算後再下載到原燈柱或分享給其他燈柱。自動駕駛汽車通過與鄰近的智慧燈柱通訊,就能獲得其需要的道路數據。

城市中的燈柱幾乎無處不在,但對每一根燈柱都進行改裝顯然不是一個好的選擇。因此,你 的團隊要為你們的客戶——智慧燈柱建設公司提供智慧燈柱改裝的規劃方案和評估框架。你 們得到的基本條件和信息如下:

1. 你們需要選擇一些燈柱進行改裝。燈柱上加裝的智能模塊有三種配置可供選擇,每根被改裝的燈柱只能選擇其中一種配置(不同燈柱可采用不同的配置)。三種配置的信息見表 1。

表 1:智慧燈柱配置及價格

型号	硬件配置	價格(美元)
A	傳感器	5000
В	WiFi 接入點	3000
С	傳感器 + WiFi 接入點	10000

2. 智能模塊中的傳感器包括一對激光雷達 (LiDAR)。相比於傳統的攝像頭,激光雷達 能直接獲得 3D 場景信息,並且不受光照條件的影響,這意味著在夜晚它也能很好地 工作。特別地,激光雷達無法獲得細節的圖像信息,因此不論部署在哪裏,都能很好 地保護隱私。激光雷達的有效探測距離為 80 米,兩個激光雷達通過視野拼接從而實 現 180°的水平視野(如圖 1 所示)。傳感器的數據被上傳到雲端完成處理和計算, 以實現物體檢測、道路監控等功能。自動駕駛車輛可以利用 WiFi 與鄰近的智慧燈柱 建立連接,以獲取雲端的數據,從而間接地利用智慧燈柱的傳感器以實現更完善的場 景感知和路徑規劃功能。

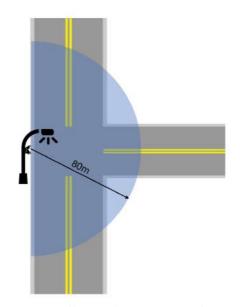


图 1. 激光雷達探測範圍示意圖

3. 智能模塊中的 WiFi 可用來與自動駕駛汽車進行通信。WiFi 作為一種廣泛使用且能力強大的通信技術,可以很方便地部署在自動駕駛汽車和智慧燈柱上,把來自雲服務器的信息(傳感器數據的處理結果)傳給自動駕駛車輛,從而使車輛能夠利用智慧燈柱搭載的傳感器獲得道路信息。 L3 級別的自動駕駛需要細粒度的道路信息,因此需要傳輸大量的數據。為了滿足通信需求,具有強大通信能力的第 5 代 WiFi (WiFi5 參考 連接)將被使用。一個 WiFi 接入點可以提供:最大 800 兆比特每秒的吞吐量,同一時間支持與 4 輛自動駕駛汽車進行通信,以及 100 米的覆蓋範圍(如圖 2 所示)。

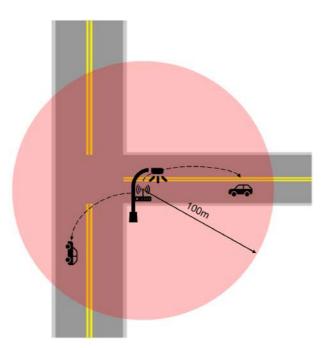


图 2. WiFi 覆蓋範圍示意圖

- 4. 評估一個區域內燈柱改裝方案需要考慮三個方面的因素。1)第一是成本。改裝方案應當盡量節省單位區域內燈柱改裝的花銷;2)第二是傳感器可探測區域對道路的覆蓋。我們希望道路上盡量多的區域能被傳感器探測到,尤其是一些重要的區域例如交通路口和人行橫道線等等;3)第三是 WiFi 通信對道路的覆蓋以及支持的連接數量。我們希望車輛在大部分的區域能夠與燈柱通信以獲取數據,並且在車流密集的區域能夠實現同時讓盡量多的車輛與燈柱建立 WiFi 連接。
- 5. 您可以自由選擇感興趣的道路區域進行規劃。道路地圖和燈柱分布數據可以在當地政府的官方網站查詢(例如香港的地圖數據: https://www.map.gov.hk/gm/map/)。

# 任務

- 1. 基於前面提到的評估一個區域內燈柱改裝方案需要考慮的因素,建立用於評估智慧燈柱改裝方案的指標框架,定義如何量化並測量這些指標;並利用您的指標體系,建立評估智慧燈柱改裝方案的數學模型。
- 2. 選擇某座城市的某個區域(大於 200m×200m, 燈柱數量大於 30 根),給出智慧燈柱 改裝的規劃方案,包括確定哪些燈柱需要改裝,以及分別使用哪種配置。
- 3. 使用您建立的模型對智慧燈柱改裝方案進行評估。請討論: 1) 您建立的評估模型如何輔助您改進您的改裝方案; 2) 評估改裝方案的過程中您是否發現您的模型有任何優勢或不足?談談您對您的模型打算進行哪些改進。

## 提交

你的團隊所提交的論文應包含 1 頁摘要,其正文不可超過 20 頁,包括摘要和選定城市區域 地圖等則最多不超過 23 頁。附錄和參考文獻應置於正文之後,不計入 23 頁之限。



IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem B (Autumn) (English 简体 繁體)

# How much CO<sub>2</sub> can we store within the subsurface in China?

#### **Background**

Humans have had an unprecedented impact on Earth's climate system since the mid-20th century, causing undesired global warming of the Earth system. Emission of gases, in particular, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the major driver of this global warming. Carbon emission reduction and carbon sequestration techniques have been proposed to address the negative impacts of carbon emission on climate change. In September 2020, Chinese government has declared that China would strive to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. Carbon neutrality of a country means that the carbon emissions by this country have been balanced out directly, or indirectly, by carbon saving measures such as replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy, planting trees, energy-saving and carbon reduction. Even though it is important to develop and apply carbon emission reduction and clean energy technologies such as natural gas hydrate, geothermal, hot dry rock, nuclear energy, hydropower, wind energy, solar energy, and hydrogen energy, carbon sequestration technologies are also crucial.

In subsurface carbon sequestration, CO<sub>2</sub> is stored in depleted oil and gas reservoirs, deep saline aquifers, and/or unmineable coal seams (Figure 1). Saline aquifers are not typically useful as a source of water for either drinking or agriculture, and thus they are considered for carbon sequestration. In addition, deep saline aquifers are believed to have the greatest storage potential world-wide. Saline aquifers suitable for storage are plentiful in many parts of the world (Figure 2).

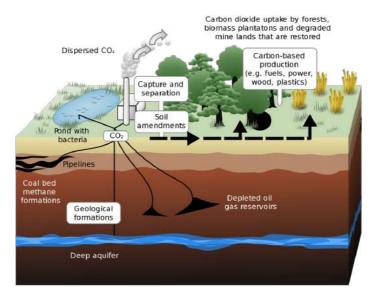


Figure 1. Schematic showing both terrestrial and geological subsurface sequestration of carbon dioxide (adapated from the website https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon\_sequestration)

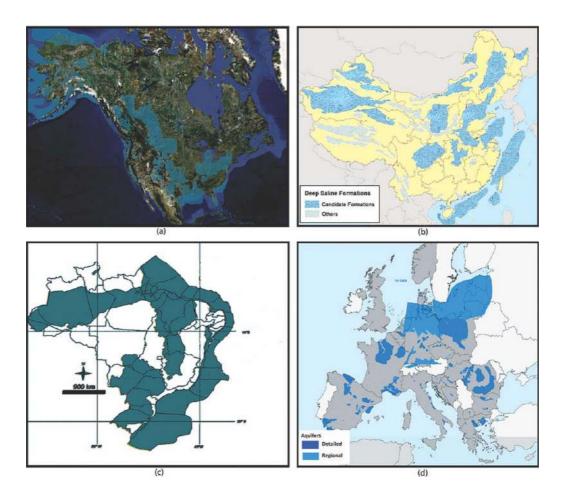


Figure 2: Aquifer distribution in selected regions of the world: (a) USA and Canada, (b) China, (c) Brazil, and (d) the EU

(adapated from the paper "Prospects for Subsurface CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration" by A. Firoozabadi and P. C. Myint, in AIChE Journal, 2010)

### **Problem Context**

Estimation of  $CO_2$  storage capacity can help us to assess how much  $CO_2$  can be stored in the future and it can also help us to decide whether or not  $CO_2$  storage can provide a feasible method for reducing the levels of  $CO_2$  in the atmosphere.

The volumetric approach to estimate CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity is natural and also quite straightforward. In this approach, you first estimate the total pore volume of the aquifer, the proportion of the volume which the CO<sub>2</sub> will occupy within the pore volume, and the density of CO<sub>2</sub> (or the density of CO<sub>2</sub>-water or the density of CO<sub>2</sub>-brine depending on your model). The total pore volume can be calculated from the product of the areal extent, the average thickness and the average porosity of the aquifer. The CO<sub>2</sub> density depends on temperature and pressure, and it can be estimated by searching the corresponding data under a certain pressure and temperature condition typically occurring in the aquifer, or by using an equation of state. The estimation of the proportion of pore

space is trickier and more subjective, sometimes modeled as a product of several factors; but it is clear that the proportion of pore space is positive but less than one if we take account of the fact that  $CO_2$  will not be able to access all of the pore space.

Many deep saline aquifers do not have significant build-up of pressure when injecting  $CO_2$ ; in this case, the previously-discussed volumetric approach seems to be reasonable. Other (relatively smaller) aquifers might raise the pressure when  $CO_2$  is injected; in this case, the compressibility of the pore space and the brine, and the maximum average pressure build-up in the aquifer might both affect  $CO_2$  storage capacity.

#### **Tasks**

- 1. Construct an evaluation model for CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity in China. Search the Internet and the literature to obtain relevant data for your model. Estimate the total CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity within all deep saline aquifers in China.
- 2. For your estimation in Task 1 above (i.e., your estimation of the total CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity within all deep saline aquifers in China), how sensitive does this estimation depend on the density of CO<sub>2</sub> (or the density of CO<sub>2</sub>-water or the density of CO<sub>2</sub>-brine depending on your model)?
- 3. Based on your model and estimation, please write a popular science essay stating the significance and policy implications of your CO<sub>2</sub> storage model in achieving the goals of "carbon emissions peaking" and "carbon neutrality".

#### **Submission**

Your solution paper should include a 1-page Summary Sheet and a piece of short public science essay. The body cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 23 pages with the Summary Sheet and short essay inclusive. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 23 pages limit.



IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem B (Autumn) (English 简体 繁體)

# 在中国,我们可以在地下储存多少二氧化碳?

## 背景

自 20 世纪中叶以来,人类活动造成了全球变暖,极大地影响了地球气候系统,这主要是由于二氧化碳 (CO<sub>2</sub>)等温室气体的排放。碳减排和碳封存技术可以有效减少碳排放,从而减少碳排放对环境的负面影响。2020年9月,中国政府宣布中国力争在2030年之前实现"碳达峰",在 2060年之前实现"碳中和"。碳中和是指国家在一定时间内直接或间接产生的二氧化碳或温室气体排放总量,通过使用低碳能源取代化石燃料、植树造林、节能减排等形式,以抵消自身产生的二氧化碳或温室气体排放量,实现正负抵消,达到相对"零排放"。为了实现碳减排,开发和应用清洁能源十分重要,如天然气水合物、地热、热干岩、核能、水电、风能、太阳能和氢能等;同时,碳封存技术也同等重要。

碳的地下封存是将 CO<sub>2</sub> 储存在枯竭的油气层、深部盐水层或不可开采的煤层中(图 1)。盐水层的水通常不能用作饮用水或农业用水,但是可以用于固碳。而且深部盐水层被认为具有世界范围内最大的储存潜力,适合储碳的盐水层在全世界也很常见(图 2)。

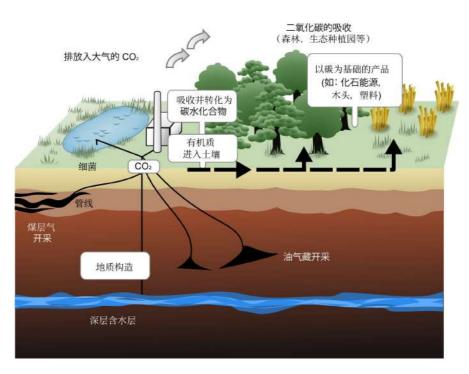


图 1. 二氧化碳的地下封存示意图(取自 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon\_sequestration)

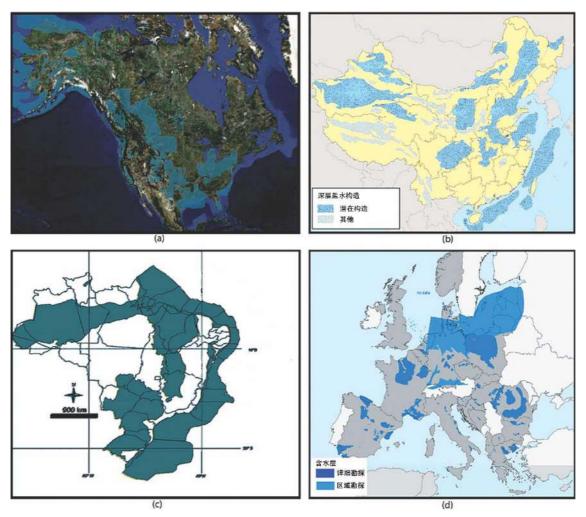


图 2: 世界各地区的含水层分布: (a) 美国和加拿大, (b) 中国, (c) 巴西, (d) 欧盟 (取自 A. Firoozabadi 和 P. C. Myint 的论文"Prospects for Subsurface  $CO_2$  Sequestration", AIChE Journal, 2010 年)

## 问题与情境

估算 CO<sub>2</sub> 的储集能力可以帮助我们评估未来可以存储多少 CO<sub>2</sub>,也可以帮助我们决定二氧化碳的储存是否可以为减少大气中的二氧化碳水平提供一个可行的方法。

体积法是估算二氧化碳储存容量自然而直接的方法。在这种方法中,首先需要计算含水层的总孔隙体积, $CO_2$ 在孔隙体积中所占的比例以及 $CO_2$ 的密度(或 $CO_2$ -水的密度,或 $CO_2$ -盐水的密度,该密度取决于所使用的模型)。总孔隙体积可以由含水层的面积、平均厚度和平均孔隙度的乘积计算得出。 $CO_2$ 密度取决于温度和压力,可以通过检索含水层特定压力和温度条件下的相应数据得到,或使用状态方程来估算。孔隙空间比例的估计比较棘手和主观,受多个因素影响;但有一点很明显, $CO_2$ 是无法占据全部的孔隙空间的,因此孔隙中 $CO_2$ 的比

例为正数,且小于1。

在大部分深部咸水层注入 CO<sub>2</sub>时,内部压力没有明显的增加;在这种情况下,上面提到的体积法是合理的。但是在另外一些(相对较小的)含水层中,内部压力也可能会升高;在这种情况下, 孔隙和盐水会被进一步压缩, CO<sub>2</sub> 储量会受到其压缩性和最大平均压力增加的影响。

# 任务

- 1. 请构建一个中国二氧化碳封存量的估算模型,并且估算中国所有深层盐水层的 CO2 总储量。模型的相关数据可以通过检索互联网和相关文献获得。
- 2. 对于任务 1 中的估算(即对中国所有深部盐水层 CO<sub>2</sub>总储量的估计),分析 CO<sub>2</sub>密度(或 CO<sub>2</sub>水的密度,或 CO<sub>2</sub>-盐水的密度,该密度取决于所使用的模型)的敏感性。
- 3. 请根据你的模型及估算,撰写一篇科普短文,阐述你的二氧化碳封存模型对于实现"碳达峰"和"碳中和"目标的意义及公共政策建议。

# 提交

你团队的解决方案论文应包括 1 页的摘要和 1 篇科普短文。正文不能超过 20 页,含摘要及短文最多 23 页。附录和参考资料应出现在正文之后,不算在 23 页的限制之内。



IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem B (Autumn) (English 简体 繁體)

# 在中國,我們可以在地下儲存多少二氧化碳?

## 背景

自 20 世紀中葉以來,人類活動造成了全球變暖,極大地影響了地球氣候系統,這主要是由於二氧化碳 (CO<sub>2</sub>)等溫室氣體的排放。碳減排和碳封存技術可以有效減少碳排放,從而減少碳排放對環境的負面影響。2020 年 9 月,中國政府宣布中國力爭在 2030 年之前實現"碳達峰",在 2060 年之前實現"碳中和"。碳中和是指國家在一定時間內直接或間接產生的二氧化碳或溫室氣體排放總量,通過使用低碳能源取代化石燃料、植樹造林、節能減排等形式,以抵消自身產生的二氧化碳或溫室氣體排放量,實現正負抵消,達到相對"零排放"。為了實現碳減排,開發和應用清潔能源十分重要,如天然氣水合物、地熱、熱幹巖、核能、水電、風能、太陽能和氫能等;同時,碳封存技術也同等重要。

碳的地下封存是將 CO<sub>2</sub> 儲存在枯竭的油氣層、深部鹽水層或不可開采的煤層中(圖 1)。鹽水層的水通常不能用作飲用水或農業用水,但是可以用於固碳。而且深部鹽水層被認為具有世界範圍內最大的儲存潛力,適合儲碳的鹽水層在全世界也很常見(圖 2)。

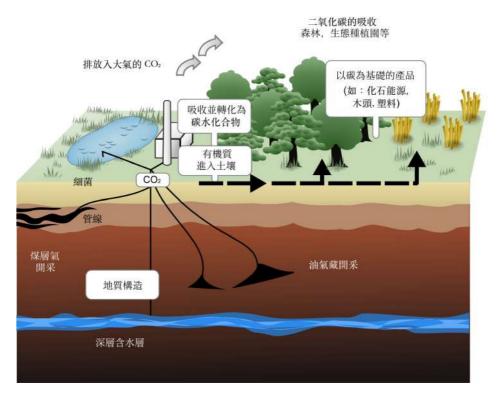


图 1. 二氧化碳的地下封存示意圖(取自 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon\_sequestration)

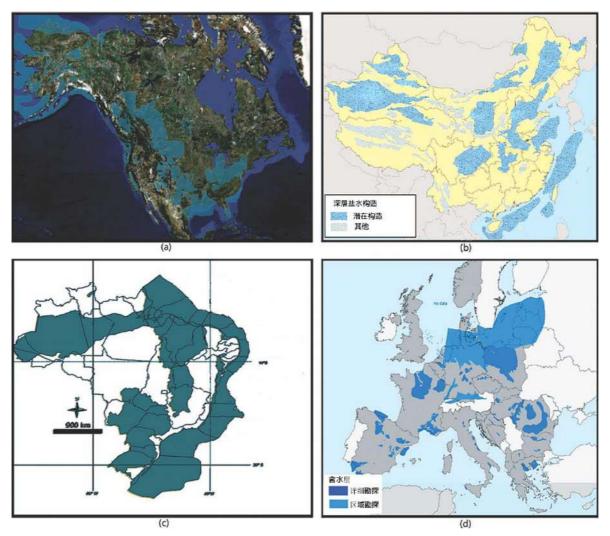


图 2: 世界各地區的含水層分布: (a) 美國和加拿大, (b) 中國, (c) 巴西, (d) 歐盟 (取自 A. Firoozabadi 和 P. C. Myint 的论文"Prospects for Subsurface  $CO_2$  Sequestration", AIChE Journal, 2010 年)

# 問題與情境

估算 CO<sub>2</sub> 的儲集能力可以幫助我們評估未來可以存儲多少 CO<sub>2</sub>,也可以幫助我們決定二氧化碳的儲存是否可以為減少大氣中的二氧化碳水平提供一個可行的方法。

體積法是估算二氧化碳儲存容量自然而直接的方法。在這種方法中,首先需要計算含水層的總孔隙體積, $CO_2$ 在孔隙體積中所占的比例以及 $CO_2$ 的密度(或 $CO_2$ -水的密度,或 $CO_2$ -鹽水的密度,該密度取決於所使用的模型)。總孔隙體積可以由含水層的面積、平均厚度和平均孔隙度的乘積計算得出。 $CO_2$ 密度取決於溫度和壓力,可以通過檢索含水層特定壓力和溫度條件下的相應數據得到,或使用狀態方程來估算。孔隙空間比例的估計比較棘手和主觀,受多個因素影響;但有一點很明顯, $CO_2$ 是無法占據全部的孔隙空間的,因此孔隙中 $CO_2$ 的

比例為正數,且小於1。

在大部分深部鹽水層注入 CO<sub>2</sub>時,內部壓力沒有明顯的增加;在這種情況下,上面提到的體積法是合理的。但是在另外一些(相對較小的)含水層中,內部壓力也可能會升高;在這種情況下, 孔隙和鹽水會被進一步壓縮, CO<sub>2</sub> 儲量會受到其壓縮性和最大平均壓力增加的影響。

# 任務

- 1. 請構建一個中國二氧化碳封存量的估算模型,並且估算中國深部鹽水層的 CO<sub>2</sub>總儲量。 模型的相關數據可以通過檢索互聯網和相關文獻獲得。
- 2. 對於任務 1 中的估算(即對中國所有深部鹽水層 CO<sub>2</sub>總儲量的估計),分析 CO<sub>2</sub>密度(或 CO<sub>2</sub>-水的密度,或 CO<sub>2</sub>-鹽水的密度,該密度取決於所使用的模型)的敏感性。
- 3. 請根據你的模型及估算,撰寫一篇科普短文,闡述你的二氧化碳封存模型對於實現"碳達峰"和"碳中和"目標的意義及公共政策建議。

# 提交

你團隊的解決方案論文應包括 1 頁的摘要和 1 篇科普短文。正文不能超過 20 頁,含摘要及短文最多 23 頁。附錄和參考資料應出現在正文之後,不算在 23 頁的限制之內。



IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem C (Autumn) (English 简体 繁體) (For Teams of Junior Secondary School Only/初中组别专用/初中組別專用)

# The risk and challenges of future outbreaks of other notifiable infectious diseases in the post-COVID-19 pandemic period

Have you noticed that the incidence of this year's flu season is significantly lower than in previous years? The COVID-19 pandemic has lasted for nearly two years. Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs), such as wearing facial mask, using hand sanitizer, social distancing, travel restriction, contact tracing, mass testing, targeted quarantine, etc., have been demonstrated to be effective in containing the pandemic as well as reducing the risk of other notifiable infectious diseases (NIDs) (Xiao, 2021).

For example, in 2020, there were 5,806,728 NIDs (including COVID-19) cases (morbidity rate: 413.63 per 100,000 people) and 26,374 deaths (mortality rate: 1.88 per 100,000 people) in Mainland China. In 2019, there were 10,244,507 NIDs cases (morbidity rate: 733.57 per 100,000 people) and 25,285 NIDs-related deaths (mortality rate: 1.81 per 100,000 people) in Mainland China (National Health Commission, 2021). Similarly, in Guangdong Province of China, there were 657,684 NIDs (including COVID-19) cases (morbidity rate: 570.88/100,000 people) and 1,240 deaths (mortality rate: 1.08 per 100,000 people). As compared to 2019, the morbidity rate and mortality rate reduced by 59.72% and 5.41%, respectively. Whereas the morbidity rate and mortality rate in 2019 actually increased by 51.96% and 4.77% as compared to that of 2018.

## **Tasks**

There is increasing evidence that the COVID-19 targeted NPIs reduced the risk of other NIDs. However, latest research and experts indicated that the susceptible population for other NIDs increased while COVID-19-targeted NPIs were in place, and thus might pose a greater risk of future outbreaks of NIDs after the COVID-19 targeted NPIs are relaxed (Zhang, 2021). Please use real-world data and appropriate mathematical models to characterize and analyze the risk and challenges of future outbreaks of other notifiable infectious diseases in the post-COVID-19 pandemic period.

Please refer to the following requirements and hints:

- 1. Please select ONE non-COVID-19 NID (such as influenza, plague, HIV, etc.) for your study.
- 2. Please select ONE Chinese province or city for your study (such as your province or city, Guangdong Province, Shenzhen, Hong Kong, Shanghai, etc.).
- 3. Public health data can be obtained from the national and local health commissions and centers for disease control and prevention (see some examples in the references).

4. Please be open-minded and innovatively use various conventional and non-conventional data that is related to the problem.

#### **Submission**

Your solution paper should include a 1-page Summary Sheet. The body cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 21 pages with the Summary Sheet inclusive. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 21 pages limit.

#### References

- Xiao, Jianpeng, Jiya Dai, Jianxiong Hu, Tao Liu, Dexin Gong, Xing Li, Min Kang et al. "Co-benefits of nonpharmaceutical intervention against COVID-19 on infectious diseases in China: A large population-based observational study." *The Lancet Regional Health-Western Pacific* 17 (2021). URL: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanwpc.2021.100282">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanwpc.2021.100282</a>
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IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem C (Autumn) (English 简体 繁體)
(For Teams of Junior Secondary School Only/初中组别专用/初中組別專用)

# 新冠疫情之后其他传染病的暴发风险和挑战

你是否发现今年的流感季发病率比往年明显减少?新冠疫情已经持续近两年,长期的防疫措施(包括佩戴口罩、使用洗手液、社交隔离、出行限制、接触追踪和数字健康码、大规模检测、定点封禁等)在控制新冠疫情的同时,亦在一定程度上帮助人们降低了感染其他传染病的风险(Xiao, 2021)。

例如,2020 年中国大陆地区共报告法定传染病(包括新冠)5806728 例,死亡 26374 人,报告发病率为 413. 63/10 万,报告死亡率为 1. 88/10 万;而 2019 年共报告法定传染病 10244507 例,死亡 25285 人,报告发病率为 733. 57/10 万,报告死亡率为 1. 81/10 万(中国卫健委,2021)。类似地,广东省 2020 年全省共报告法定传染病(包括新冠)657684 例,死亡 1240 人,报告发病率为 570. 88/10 万,死亡率为 1. 08/10 万。与 2019 年相比,2020 年发病率和死亡率分别下降了 59. 72%和 5. 41%,而 2019 年的广东省统计数据较 2018 年发病率和死亡率分别上升了 51. 96%和 4. 77%(广东省卫健委,2021)。

# 任务

越来越多的文献在世界各国和地区发现了新冠防疫措施降低了其他传染病的风险。然而,亦有研究和专家表示,长期的防疫措施使得整个人们长期没有接触到传染病,从而对各类传染病的易感染性较高。一旦防疫措施彻底放开,各类传染病也很有可能紧接着爆发,届时各个地区的公共卫生系统将面临挑战(Zhang, 2021)。请参赛的同学们利用真实数据和有效的数学模型对该问题进行探讨,描述和分析新冠疫情之后其他传染病的暴发风险和挑战。

请参照如下要求和提示:

- 1. 请选取一种非新冠的传染病进行研究(例如流感、鼠疫、艾滋病等)。
- 2. 请选取一个中国省份或城市进行研究(例如你所在的省市、广东省、深圳市、香港、 上海等)。
- 3. 公共卫生数据可在国家和各省市的卫健委及疾控中心网站获取(请参见参考文献)。
- 4. 请保持思维开阔,灵活利用各类传统和非传统的相关数据。

# 提交

你团队的解决方案论文应包括 1 页的摘要。正文不能超过 20 页,含摘要最多 21 页。附录和 参考资料应出现在正文之后,不算在 21 页的限制之内。

# 参考文献

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IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem C (Autumn) (English 简体 繁體) (For Teams of Junior Secondary School Only/初中组别专用/初中組別專用)

# 新冠疫情之後其他傳染病的暴發風險和挑戰

你是否發現今年的流感季發病率比往年明顯減少?新冠疫情已經持續近兩年,長期的防疫措施(包括佩戴口罩、使用洗手液、社交隔離、出行限制、接觸追蹤和數字健康碼、大規模檢測、定點封禁等)在控制新冠疫情的同時,亦在一定程度上幫助人們降低了感染其他傳染病的風險(Xiao, 2021)。

例如,2020年中國大陸地區共報告法定傳染病(包括新冠)5806728例,死亡26374人,報告發病率為413.63/10萬,報告死亡率為1.88/10萬;而2019年共報告法定傳染病10244507例,死亡25285人,報告發病率為733.57/10萬,報告死亡率為1.81/10萬(中國衛健委,2021)。類似地,廣東省2020年全省共報告法定傳染病(包括新冠)657684例,死亡1240人,報告發病率為570.88/10萬,死亡率為1.08/10萬。與2019年相比,2020年發病率和死亡率分別下降了59.72%和5.41%,而2019年的廣東省統計數據較2018年發病率和死亡率分別上升了51.96%和4.77%(廣東省衛健委,2021)。

## 任務

越來越多的文獻在世界各國和地區發現了新冠防疫措施降低了其他傳染病的風險。然而,亦有研究和專家表示,長期的防疫措施使得整個人們長期沒有接觸到傳染病,從而對各類傳染病的易感染性較高。一旦防疫措施徹底放開,各類傳染病也很有可能緊接著爆發,屆時各個地區的公共衛生系統將面臨挑戰(Zhang, 2021)。請參賽的同學們利用真實數據和有效的數學模型對該問題進行探討,描述和分析新冠疫情之後其他傳染病的暴發風險和挑戰。

# 請參照如下要求和提示:

- 1. 請選取一種非新冠的傳染病進行研究(例如流感、鼠疫、艾滋病等)。
- 2. 請選取一個中國省份或城市進行研究(例如你所在的省市、廣東省、深圳市、香港、 上海等)。
- 3. 公共衛生數據可在國家和各省市的衛健委及疾控中心網站獲取(請參見參考文獻)。
- 4. 請保持思維開闊, 靈活利用各類傳統和非傳統的相關數據。

#### 提交

你團隊的解決方案論文應包括 1 頁的摘要。正文不能超過 20 頁,含摘要最多 21 頁。附錄和參考資料應出現在正文之後,不算在 21 頁的限制之內。

#### 参考文献

Xiao, Jianpeng, Jiya Dai, Jianxiong Hu, Tao Liu, Dexin Gong, Xing Li, Min Kang et al. "Co-benefits of nonpharmaceutical intervention against COVID-19 on infectious diseases in China: A large population-based observational study." *The Lancet Regional Health-Western* 

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- Zhang, Qingpeng. "Benefits of COVID-19 non-pharmaceutical interventions on the prevention of other notifiable infectious diseases." *The Lancet Regional Health–Western Pacific* 17 (2021). ULR: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanwpc.2021.100303">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanwpc.2021.100303</a>
- 中國衛健委. "2020 年全國法定傳染病疫情概況." (2021) URL: <a href="http://www.nhc.gov.cn/jkj/s3578/202103/f1a448b7df7d4760976fea6d55834966.shtml">http://www.nhc.gov.cn/jkj/s3578/202103/f1a448b7df7d4760976fea6d55834966.shtml</a>.
- 廣東省衛健委. "2020 年全省法定報告傳染病疫情." (2021) URL: <a href="http://wsjkw.gd.gov.cn/zwgk\_gsgg/content/post\_3227856.html">http://wsjkw.gd.gov.cn/zwgk\_gsgg/content/post\_3227856.html</a>.
- 中國衛健委疾病預防控制局數據發布. URL: <a href="http://www.nhc.gov.cn/jkj/pqt/new list.shtml">http://www.nhc.gov.cn/jkj/pqt/new list.shtml</a>
- 廣東省衛健委數據發布. URL: <a href="http://wsjkw.gd.gov.cn/zwgk\_tjxx/index.html">http://wsjkw.gd.gov.cn/zwgk\_tjxx/index.html</a>
- 香港特別行政區衛生署健康統計數字. URL: https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/statistics/submenu/26/index.html