



# LCI构建中的数据处理 及其不确定性

盛虎 副研究员  
南京大学环境学院

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# 背景

互联网+时代：以信息化带动产业化

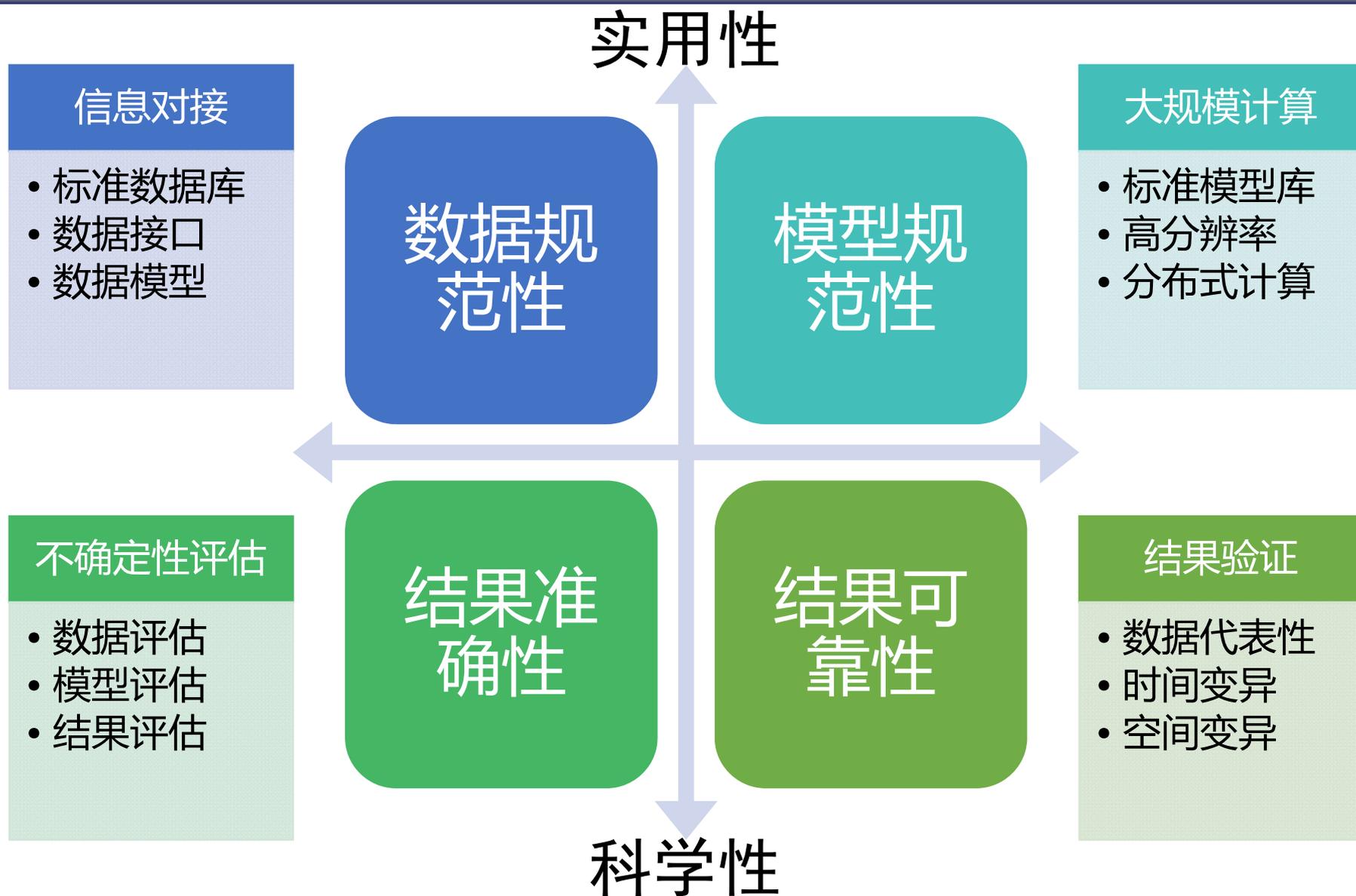
公众



LCA：一种信息转化器

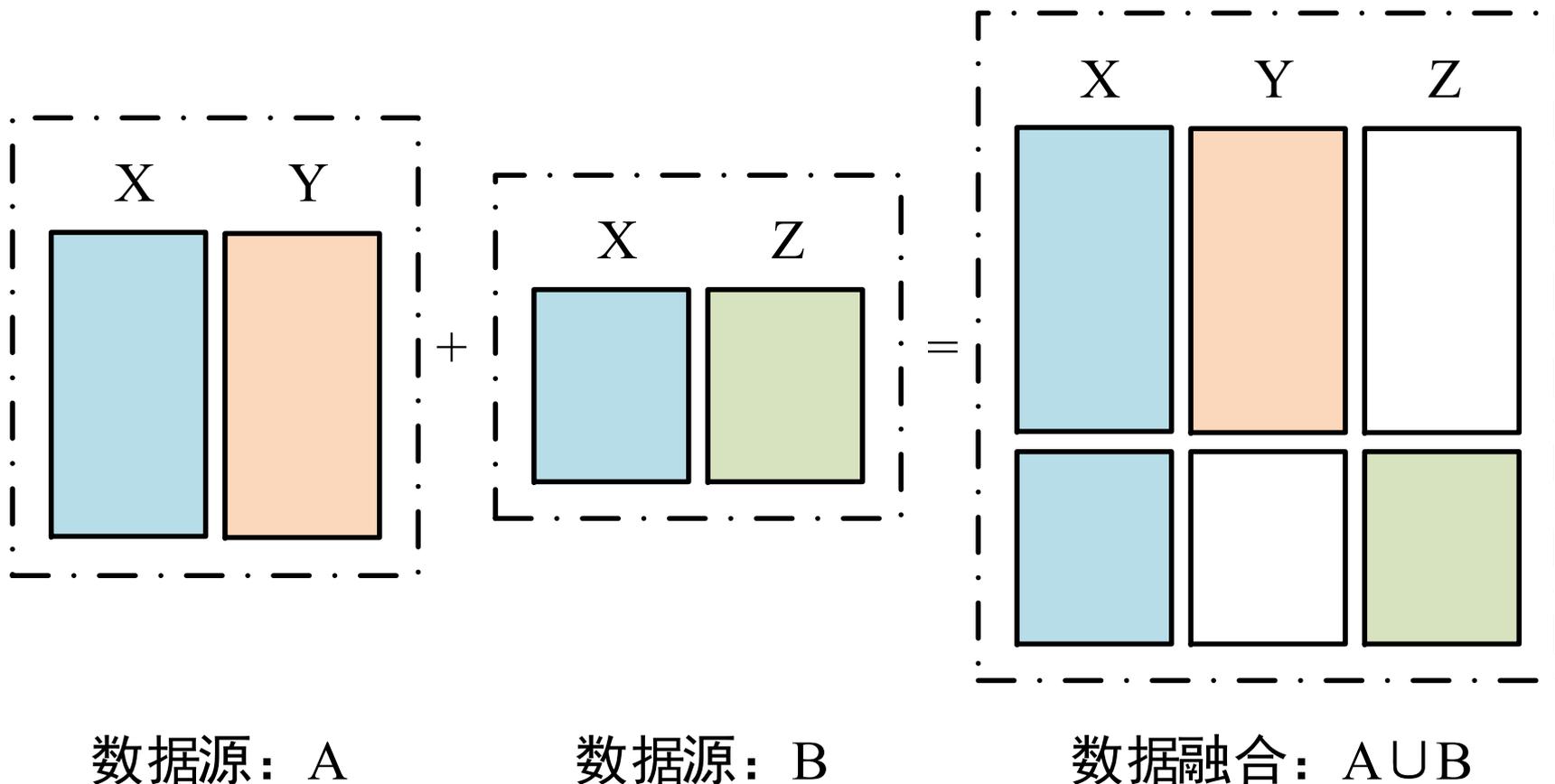
政府、组织、企业、公众

# 需要解决的问题



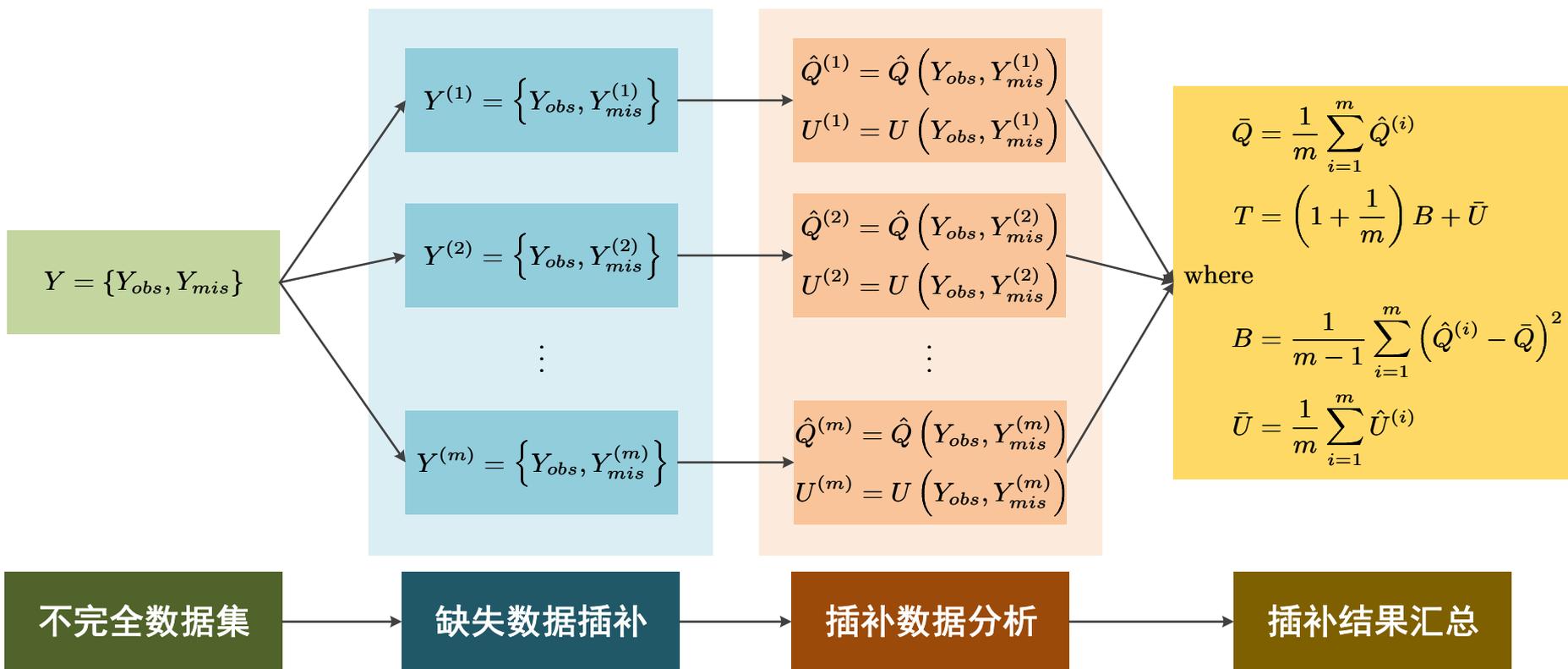
# 数据规范性

# 多源数据融合——求并集



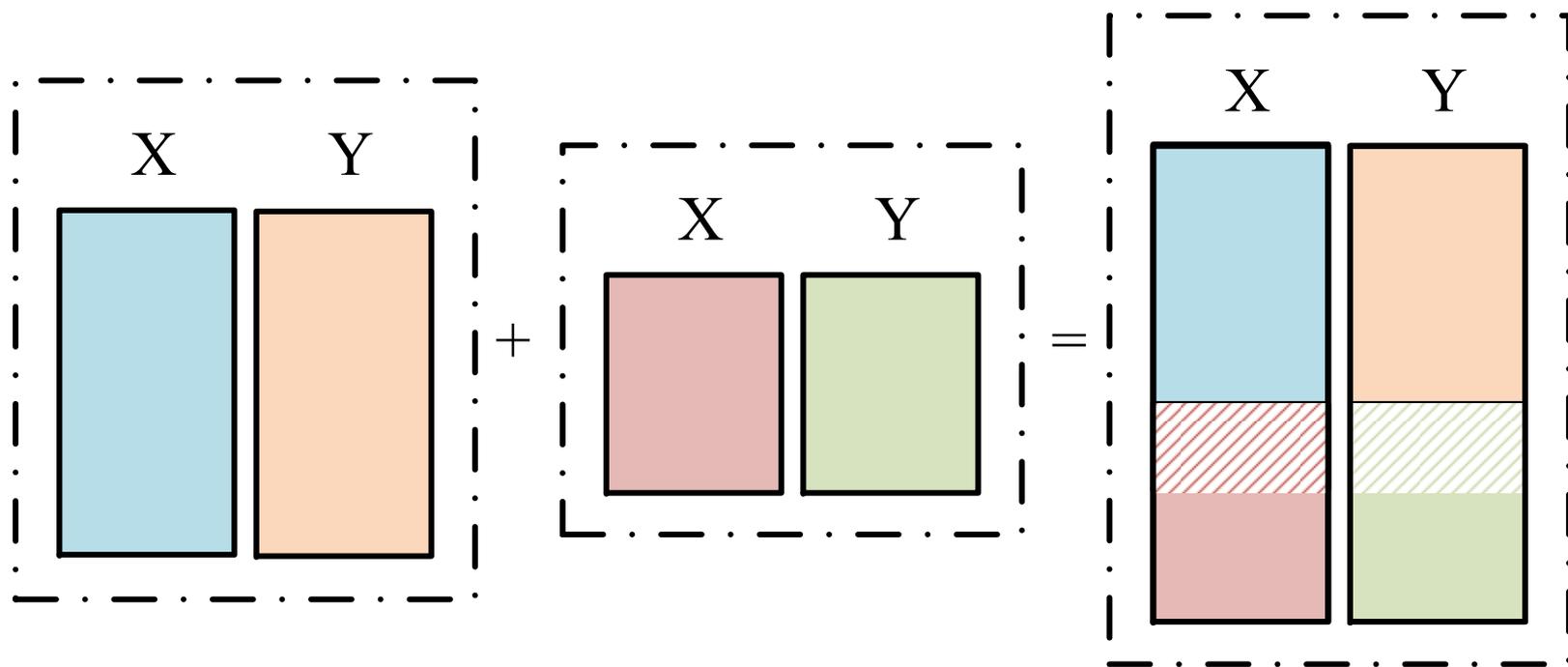
出现数据缺失的问题

# 缺失数据的多重插补



结果：得到了一个带有不确定信息的数据集

# 多源数据融合——求交集



数据源：A

数据源：B

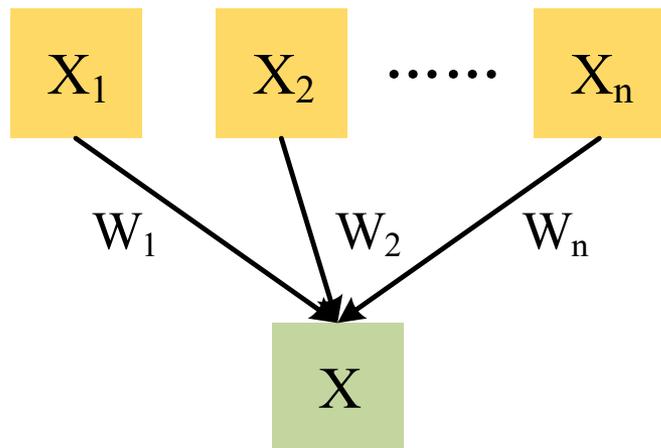
数据融合： $A \cap B$



出现数据不一致的问题

# 不一致数据的处理

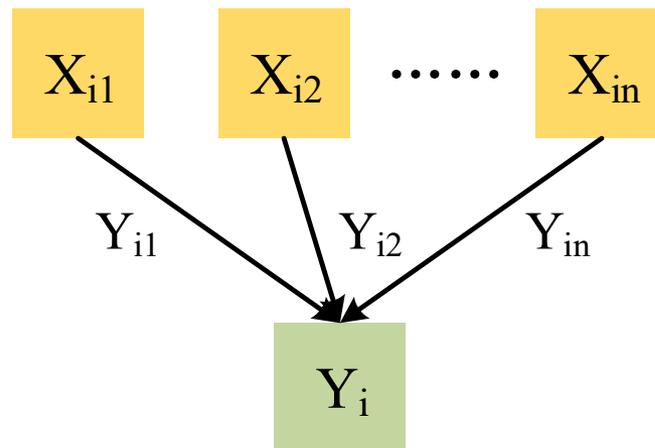
数值不一致



加权平均

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i X_i$$

时空尺度不一致



尺度转化

$$Y_{ij} = W(X_{ij}) Y_i$$

结果：得到了一个带有不确定信息的数据集

# 标准化数据库

NAME	NOTE	UNIT	TIME	DATA	CV	DIST	P1	P2	P3
DRP	原矿产量	kt	Y2000	20	0.1	unif	16.536	23.464	
PRP	原矿元素含量	1	Y2000	0.5	0.1	triangle	0.378	0.622	0.500
PRR	矿石产率	1	Y2000	0.8	0.2	beta	4.200	1.050	0.000
DFP	化肥产量	kt	Y2000	15	0.1	unif	12.402	17.598	
PFP	化肥元素含量	1	Y2000	0.4	0.2	triangle	0.204	0.596	0.400
DCP	日化产量	kt	Y2000	5	0.1	unif	4.134	5.866	
PCP	日化元素含量	1	Y2000	0.3	0.3	triangle	0.080	0.520	0.300
PCR	化工废物回用率	1	Y2000	0.5	0.2	beta	12.000	12.000	0.000
DMP	作物产量	kt	Y2000	1000	0.1	unif	826.795	1173.205	
PMP	作物元素含量	1	Y2000	0.005	0.2	triangle	0.003	0.007	0.005
PHR	饲料占比	1	Y2000	0.4	0	none	0.400		
PNR	食品占比	1	Y2000	0.45	0	none	0.450		
DAP	动物产量	kt	Y2000	800	0.1	unif	661.436	938.564	
PAP	动物元素含量	1	Y2000	0.002	0.2	triangle	0.001	0.003	0.002
PAR	肉产率	1	Y2000	0.75	0.2	beta	5.500	1.833	0.000

基本数据

数据的不确定性

原则：①直观；②可累积；③含不确定性信息

# 数据接口

## Long-type

Start	End	Flow
X1	X1	a11
X1	X2	a12
X1	X3	a13
.....	.....	.....
X2	X1	a21
X2	X2	a22
X2	X3	a23
.....	.....	.....
Y1	X1	b11
Y1	X2	b12
Y1	X3	b13
.....	.....	.....

标准化数据库



数据转换

## Wide-type

	X1	X2	X3	.....
X1	a11	a12	a13	.....
X2	a21	a22	a23	.....
X3	a31	a32	a33	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

技术矩阵 (经济矩阵)

$$g = BA^{-1}f$$

	X1	X2	X3	.....
Y1	b11	b12	b13	.....
Y2	b21	b22	b23	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

干扰矩阵 (环境矩阵)

# 模型规范性

# LCI分析方法

自下而上的LCI



Process analysis method

Process flow diagram method

Matrix based LCI method

General LCI method

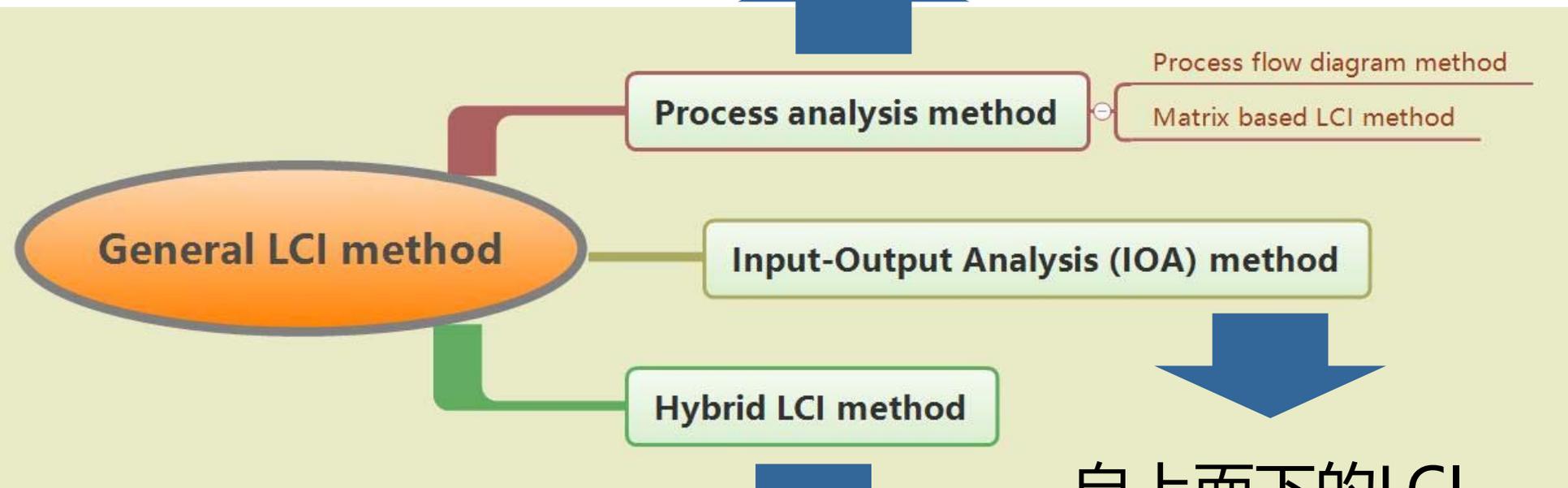
Input-Output Analysis (IOA) method

Hybrid LCI method

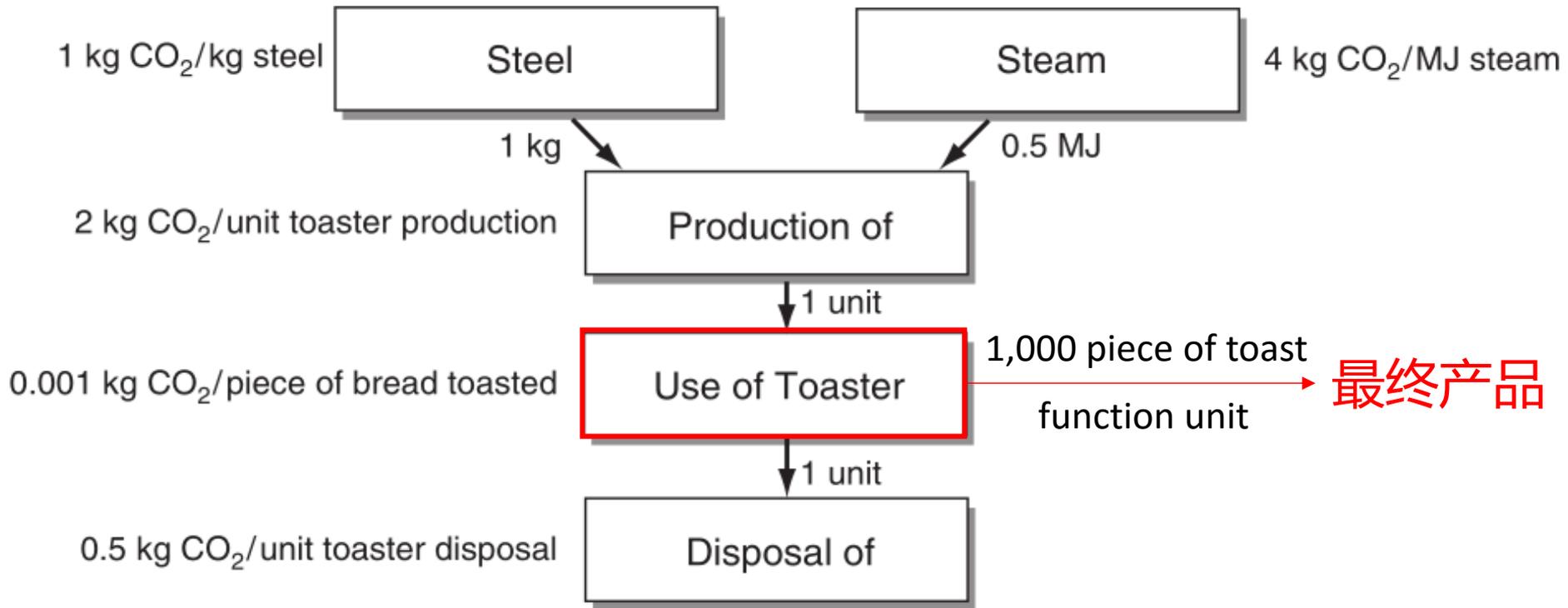


自上而下的LCI

混合类型的LCI



# 过程流图法



Suppose that the toaster under study produces 1,000 pieces of toast during its life time.

	Steel Production	Steam Production	Toaster production	Bread toasting	Toaster disposal	LCI
CO <sub>2</sub>	1	0.5*4	2	0.001*1000	0.5	6.5

# 矩阵算法

Process Commodity	Steel Production	Steam Production	Toaster production	Bread toasting	Toaster disposal	Reference flow
Steel	1	0	-1	0	0	0
Steam	0	1	-0.5	0	0	0
Toaster	0	0	1	-1	0	0
Bread toasted	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Toaster disposed	0	0	0	1	-1	0
----- CO <sub>2</sub>	1	4	2	1	0.5	?

$$As = f$$

LCI的矩阵化

$$g = Bs = BA^{-1}f$$

	Steel Production	Steam Production	Toaster production	Bread toasting	Toaster disposal	Reference flow
Steel	A					f
Steam						
Toaster						
Bread toasted						
Toaster disposed						
----- CO <sub>2</sub>	B					g

# 投入产出法

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

消耗系数矩阵

$$a_{ij} = \frac{\text{input}_i}{\text{output}_j}$$

参考流

	柴油	硬煤资源	动力煤	公路运输量	水电	火电	电网电力	最终产品
柴油	0	0	0	37.63	0	0	0	0
硬煤资源	0	0	1.09	0	0	0	0	0
动力煤	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0
公路运输量	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
水电	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.161	0
火电	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.914	0
电网电力	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SO <sub>2</sub>	0	0	3	0.09	0	5.68	0	
NO <sub>x</sub>	0	0	0	1.6	0	2.87	0	
CO <sub>2</sub>	0	0	330	118	0	891	0	
CH <sub>4</sub>	0	0	5.12	0.004	0.286	0	0	

$$B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

排放系数矩阵

$$b_{ij} = \frac{\text{emission}_i}{\text{output}_j}$$

LCI计算公式

$$g = B(I - A)^{-1} f$$

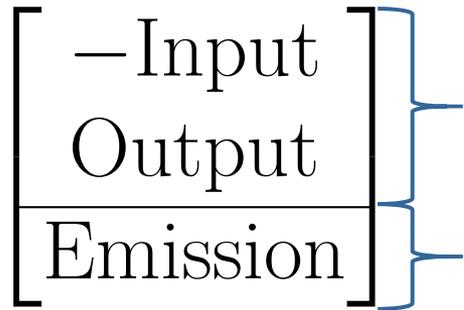
$$f = (f_i)_{n \times 1}$$

# LCI的一般化表达

Process inventory

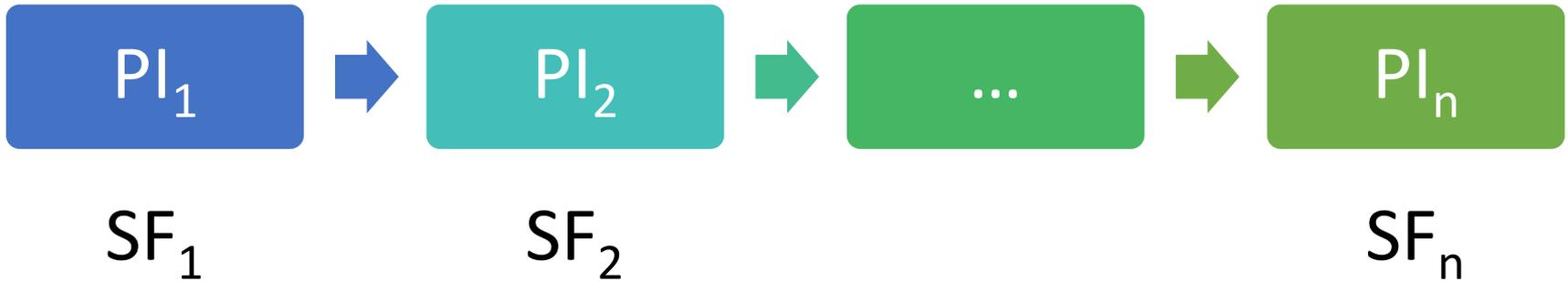


Linear assumption



Technology (economic) flow

Intervention (environmental) flow

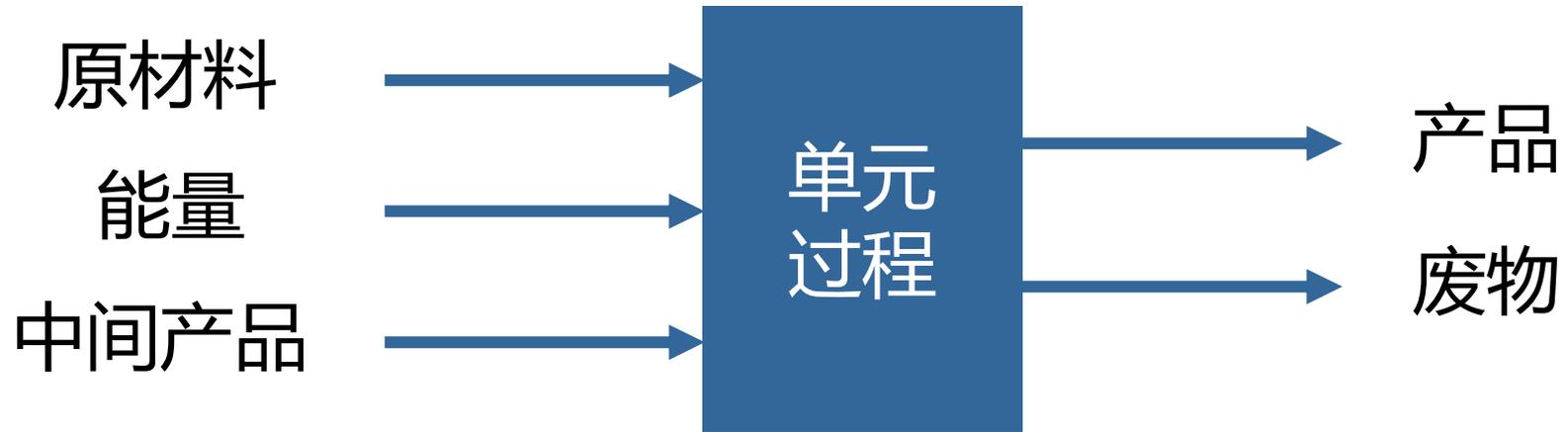


$$LCI_i = \sum_{j=1}^n SF_j \cdot PI_{ij}$$

When  $i$  is intermediate flow

$$LCI_i = 0$$

# LCI 建模



- 独立型计算：

$$\text{FLOW}[\text{节点}i, \text{节点}j] = \text{活动水平} * \text{转换系数}$$

- 依附型计算：

$$\text{FLOW}[\text{节点}i, \text{节点}j] = \text{FLOW}[\text{节点}k, \text{节点}i] * \text{分配系数}$$

- 平衡型计算：

$$\text{FLOW}[\text{节点}i, \text{节点}j] = \text{BALANCE}(\text{节点}i | \text{节点}j)$$

# 标准化模型库

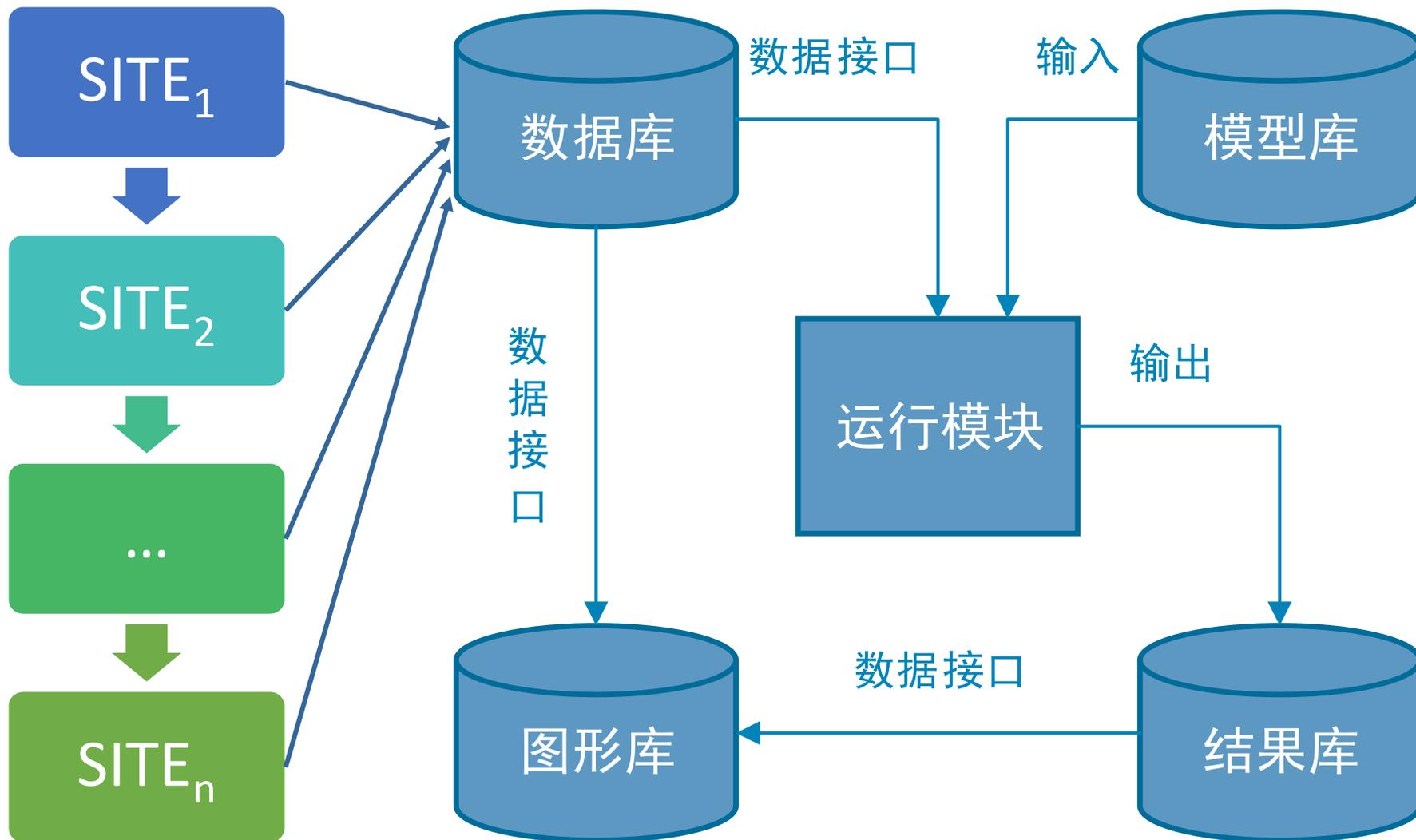
NAME	START	END	FUN
<b>P rock production</b>			
PF_01	R	Ch	DRP*PRP*PRR
PF_02	R	W	DRP*PRP-PF_01
<b>P chemical production</b>			
PF_03	Ch	Cr	DFP*PFP
PF_04	Ch	H	DCP*PCP
PF_05	W	Ch	PF_06*PCR
PF_06	Ch	W	(PF_01-PF_03-PF_04)/(1-PCR)
<b>Crop production</b>			
PF_07	Cr	A	DMP*PMP*PHR
PF_08	Cr	H	DMP*PMP*PNR
PF_09	Cr	W	PF_03-PF_07-PF_08
<b>Animal production</b>			
PF_10	A	H	DAP*PAP*PAR
PF_11	A	W	PF_07-PF_10
<b>Human consumption</b>			
PF_12	H	W	PF_04+PF_08+PF_10

第二步：定义流

第一步：模型结构

第三步：模型表达

# 大规模计算



# sfc软件包及可视化界面

网址：<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/sfc/index.html>

## sfc: Substance Flow Computation

Provides a function `sfc()` to compute the substance flow with the input files — “data” and “model”. If `sample.size` is set more than 1, uncertainty analysis will be executed while the distributions and parameters are supplied in the file “data”.

Version: 0.1.0  
Depends: R ( $\geq$  3.1.0), [dplyr](#), [tidyr](#)  
Imports: stats, utils, [triangle](#), [zoo](#), [sna](#)  
Published: 2016-08-25  
Author: Hu Sheng [aut, cre]  
Maintainer: Hu Sheng <shenghu at nju.edu.cn>  
BugReports: <https://github.com/ctfysh/sfc/issues>  
License: [GPL-2](#) | [GPL-3](#) [expanded from: GPL]  
URL: <https://github.com/ctfysh/sfc>  
NeedsCompilation: no  
Materials: [README](#)  
CRAN checks: [sfc results](#)

## Downloads:

Reference manual: [sfc.pdf](#)  
Package source: [sfc 0.1.0.tar.gz](#)  
Windows binaries: r-devel: [sfc 0.1.0.zip](#), r-release: [sfc 0.1.0.zip](#),  
OS X Mavericks binaries: r-release: [sfc 0.1.0.tgz](#), r-oldrel: [sfc 0.1.0.tgz](#)

中文说明：

<https://ctfysh.github.io/2016/08/27/sfc-package-manual.html>

界面：

[https://ctfysh.shinyapps.io/sample\\_app/](https://ctfysh.shinyapps.io/sample_app/)

## Substance Flow Computation

The screenshot shows the user interface of the Substance Flow Computation Shiny application. It features several sections for file selection and parameter setting:

- Choose Data (.csv) File:** A file selection button labeled "选择文件" with the text "未选择任何文件" next to it.
- Choose Model (.csv | .txt) File:** A file selection button labeled "选择文件" with the text "未选择任何文件" next to it.
- Choose Model File Type & Check:** A dropdown menu currently set to ".csv & check model".
- Set Sample Size & Output:** A text input field containing the number "1".
- Set Random Seed (0 = no set):** A text input field containing the number "0".
- At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Run" and "Download".

# sfcc进行流的计算

## Substance Flow Computation

**Choose Data (.csv) File**  
选择文件 data\_utf8.csv  
Upload complete

**Choose Model (.csv | .txt) File**  
选择文件 model\_utf8.csv  
Upload complete

**Choose Model File Type & Check**  
.csv & no check

**Set Sample Size & Output**  
1

**Set Random Seed (0 = no set)**  
0

Run Download

Show 10 entries

Search:

	TIME	START	END	FLOW
1	Y2000	R	Ch	8
2	Y2000	W	Ch	0.5
3	Y2000	Ch	Cr	6
4	Y2000	Ch	H	1.5
5	Y2000	Cr	H	2.25
6	Y2000	A	H	1.2
7	Y2000	Cr	A	2
8	Y2000	R	W	2
9	Y2000	Ch	W	1
10	Y2000	Cr	W	1.75

Showing 1 to 10 of 24 entries

Previous 1 2 3 Next

# sfc进行不确定性分析

## Substance Flow Computation

Choose Data (.csv) File  
选择文件 data\_utf8.csv  
Upload complete

Choose Model (.csv | .txt) File  
选择文件 model\_utf8.csv  
Upload complete

Choose Model File Type & Check  
.csv & no check

Set Sample Size & Output  
100

Set Random Seed (0 = no set)  
0

Run Download

Show 10 entries Search:

	TIME	START	END	MEAN	MEDIAN	SD	CV	Q05	Q25	Q75	Q95
1	Y2000	R	Ch	7.99	8.12	1.89	0.24	4.62	6.81	9.32	10.93
2	Y2000	R	W	1.86	1.49	1.5	0.81	0.15	0.66	2.63	4.81
3	Y2000	Ch	Cr	5.97	6.17	1.34	0.22	3.95	5.06	6.84	7.86
4	Y2000	Ch	H	1.52	1.52	0.49	0.32	0.71	1.14	1.89	2.35
5	Y2000	Ch	W	1.22	0.8	5.23	4.28	-6.87	-1.96	4	10.79
6	Y2000	Cr	H	2.27	2.27	0.48	0.21	1.45	1.97	2.61	3.09
7	Y2000	Cr	A	2.01	2.01	0.43	0.21	1.29	1.76	2.32	2.75
8	Y2000	Cr	W	1.68	1.71	1.6	0.95	-0.97	0.62	2.86	4.18
9	Y2000	H	W	4.97	4.94	0.78	0.16	3.72	4.44	5.42	6.2
10	Y2000	A	H	1.18	1.18	0.42	0.36	0.58	0.85	1.52	1.8

Showing 1 to 10 of 24 entries

Previous 1 2 3 Next

I25	Q75	Q95
8.28	10.2	11.31
0.74	2.15	3.23
5.37	6.37	7.9
0.97	1.89	2.41

.csv & check model

Set Sample Size & Output  
19

Set Random Seed (0 = no set)  
0

Run Download

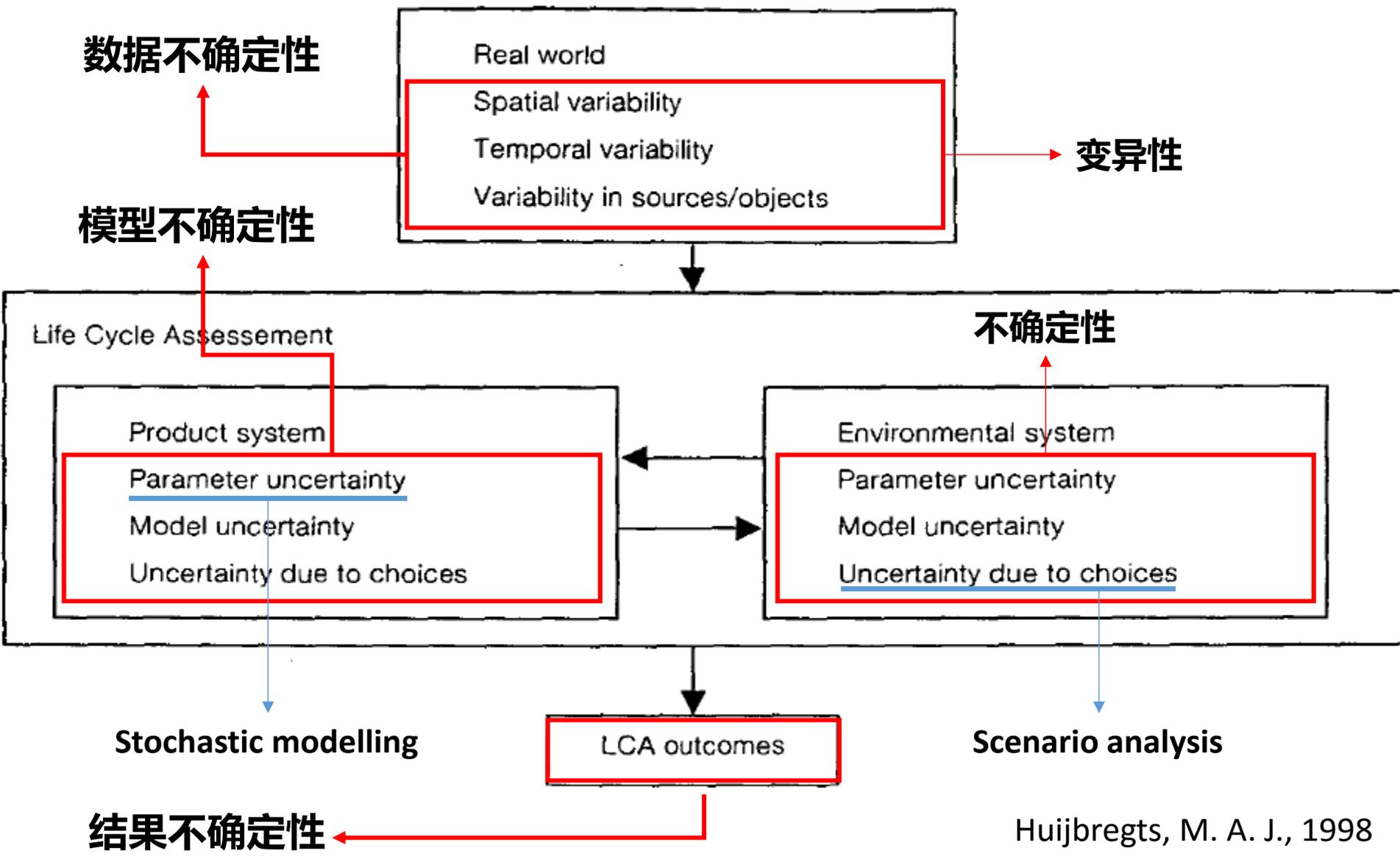
5	Y2000	Ch	W	3.39	2.66	2.17	0.64	0.75	1.76	4.77	7.17
6	Y2000	Cr	H	2.11	2.13	0.43	0.21	1.52	1.76	2.33	2.84
7	Y2000	Cr	A	1.88	1.89	0.38	0.21	1.35	1.57	2.07	2.53
8	Y2000	Cr	W	2.02	1.84	1.15	0.57	0.72	1.27	2.62	3.59
9	Y2000	H	W	4.76	4.76	0.8	0.17	3.33	4.43	5.13	6.28
10	Y2000	A	H	1.13	1.09	0.35	0.31	0.68	0.93	1.27	1.63

Showing 1 to 10 of 24 entries

Previous 1 2 3 Next

# 结果准确性

# 不确定性类型



# 不确定性分析

- 对象：模型 ➔ 任何一个过程都可能导致不确定性

$$y_i = f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m | \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

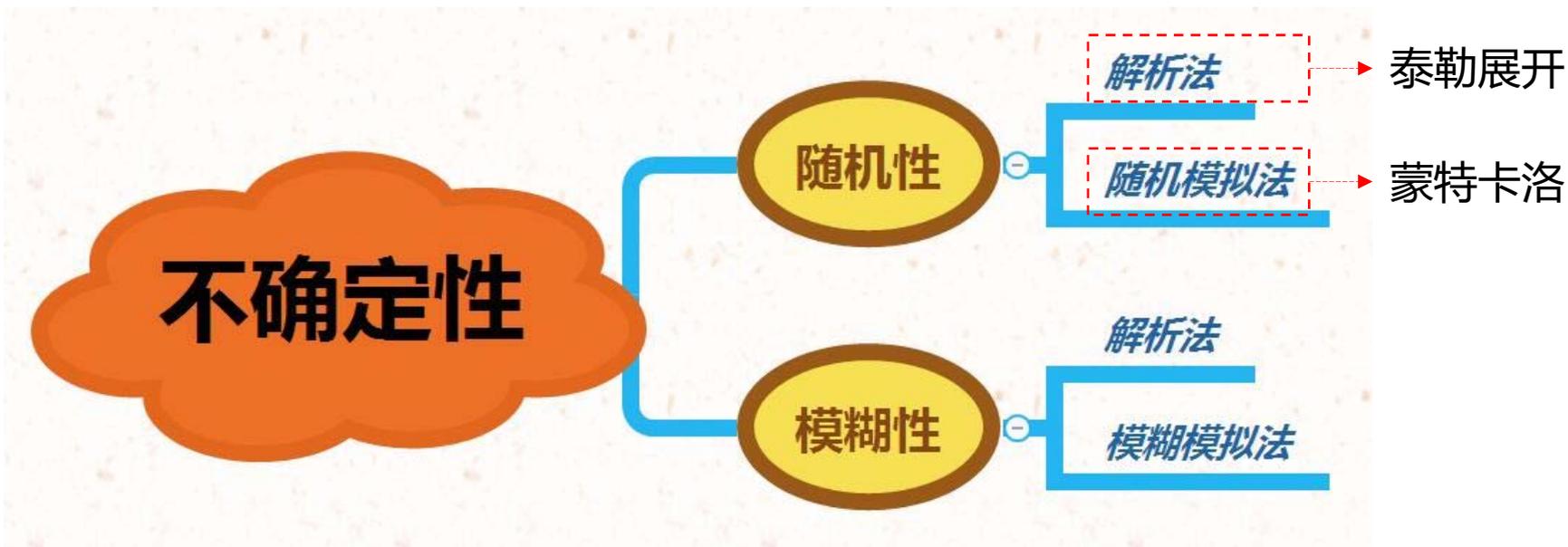
模型输出

模型结构

模型输入

模型参数

- 目的：将输入的不确定传递给输出



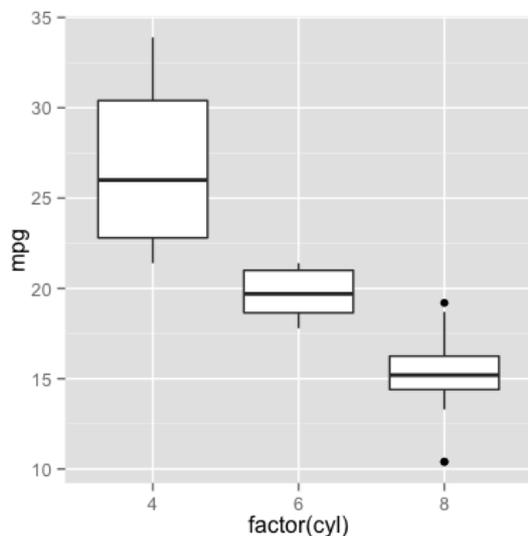
# 不确定性的表达

- 数值

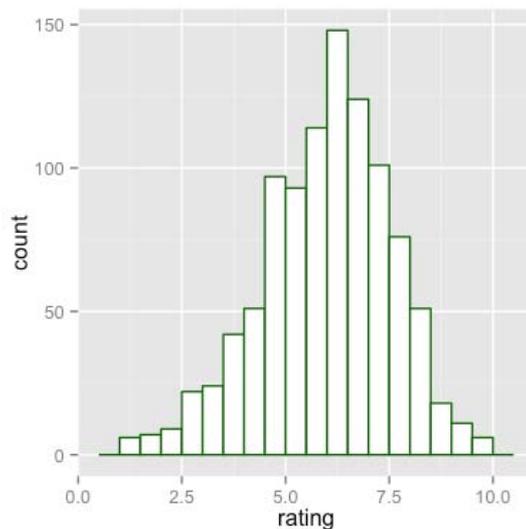
均值：
$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$$
 方差：
$$S_Y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

- 图表

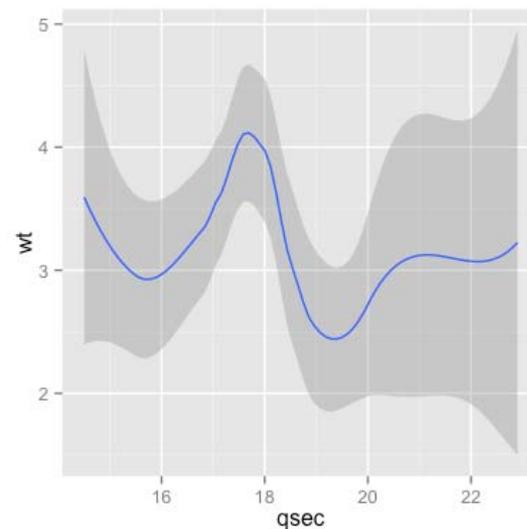
箱线图



直方图



范围图



# LCI 不确定性解析法

Taylor展开：

$$\Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Delta x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} \Delta x^3 + \dots$$

忽略高阶项：

$$\Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y \leftarrow z = f(x, y)$$

求变量的方差：

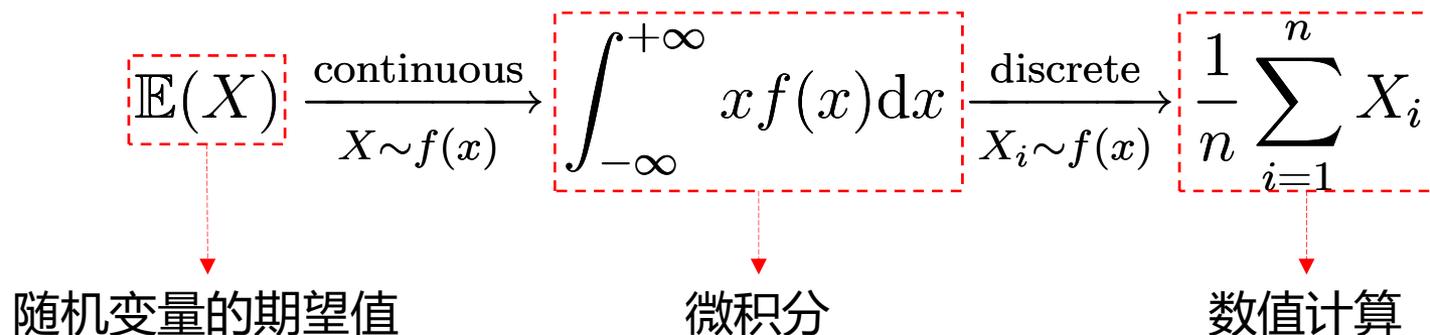
$$\text{var}(z) = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \text{var}(x) + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 \text{var}(y) + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \text{cov}(x, y)$$

独立性假设：

$$\text{var}(z) = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \text{var}(x) + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 \text{var}(y) \quad \frac{\partial \ln(z)}{\partial \ln(x)} = \frac{x}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

# Monte Carlo方法

Monte Carlo方法基本思路：



求方差的数值解：

$$\text{var}(Z) = \text{var}(f(X, Y)) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [f(X_i, Y_i) - \bar{f}(X_i, Y_i)]^2$$

Monte Carlo方法是用一种随机方法来计算确定数值的过程

# LCI 数据不确定性

正态分布

$$\begin{cases} P_1 = \mu \\ P_2 = CV \cdot \mu \end{cases}$$

均匀分布

$$\begin{cases} P_1 = (1 - \sqrt{3} \cdot CV)\mu \\ P_2 = (1 + \sqrt{3} \cdot CV)\mu \end{cases}$$

$$CV = \frac{\sigma}{\mu}$$

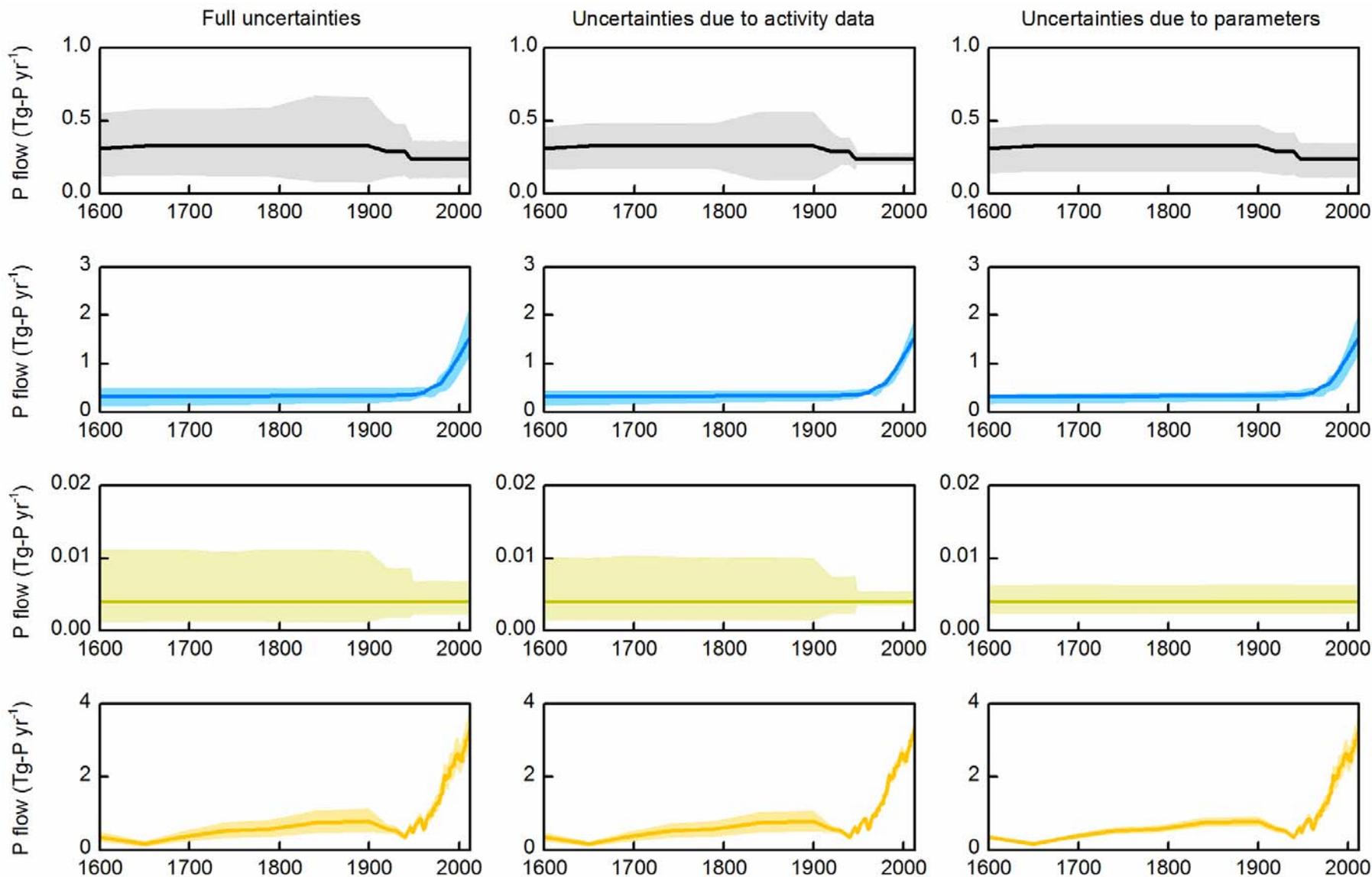
$$\begin{cases} P_1 = \mu \\ P_2 = \sqrt{\ln(CV^2 + 1)} \end{cases}$$

对数正态分布

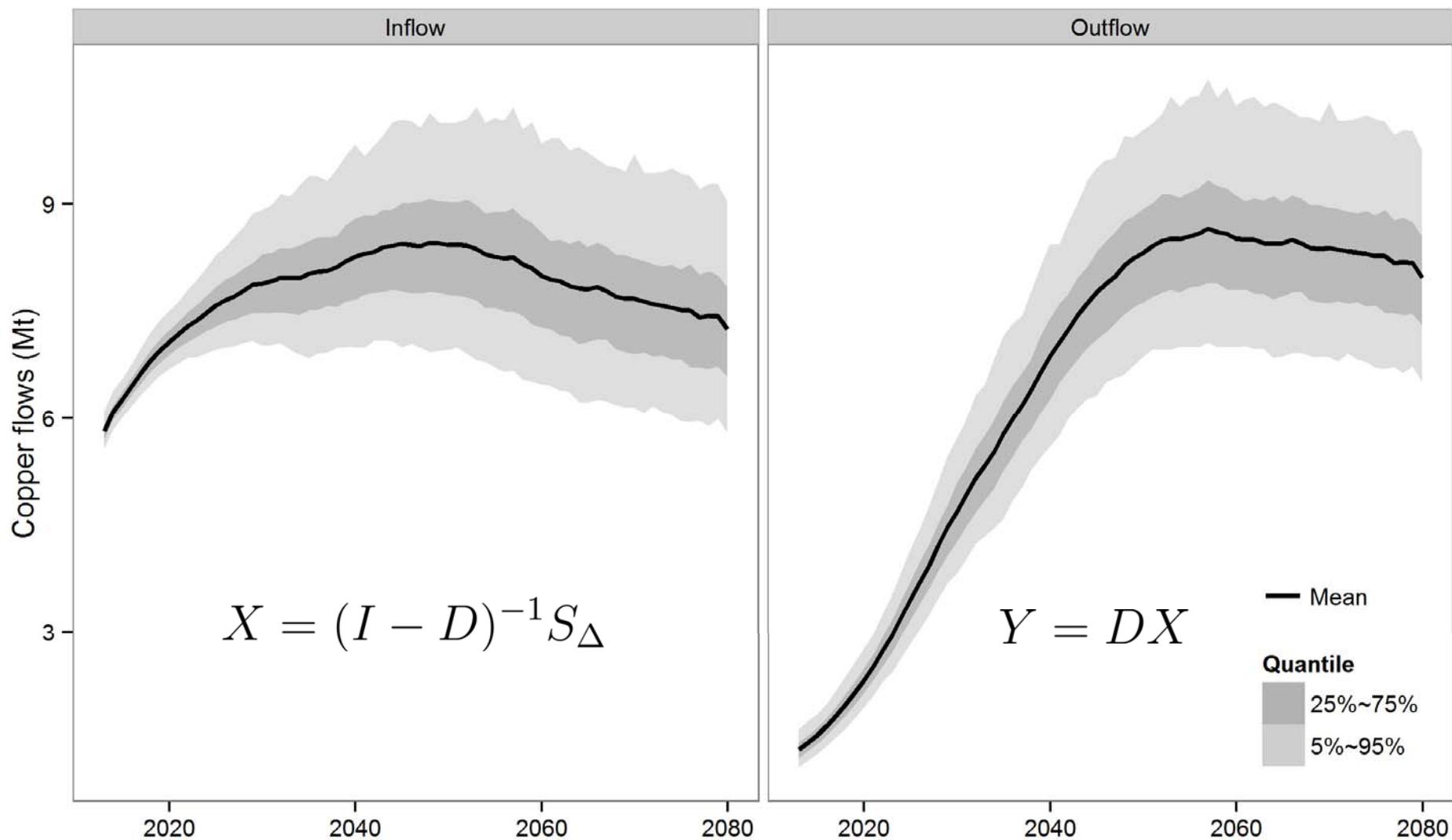
$$\begin{cases} P_1 = (1 - \sqrt{6} \cdot CV)\mu \\ P_2 = (1 + \sqrt{6} \cdot CV)\mu \end{cases}$$

对称三角分布

# 不确定性分析——中国磷流分析

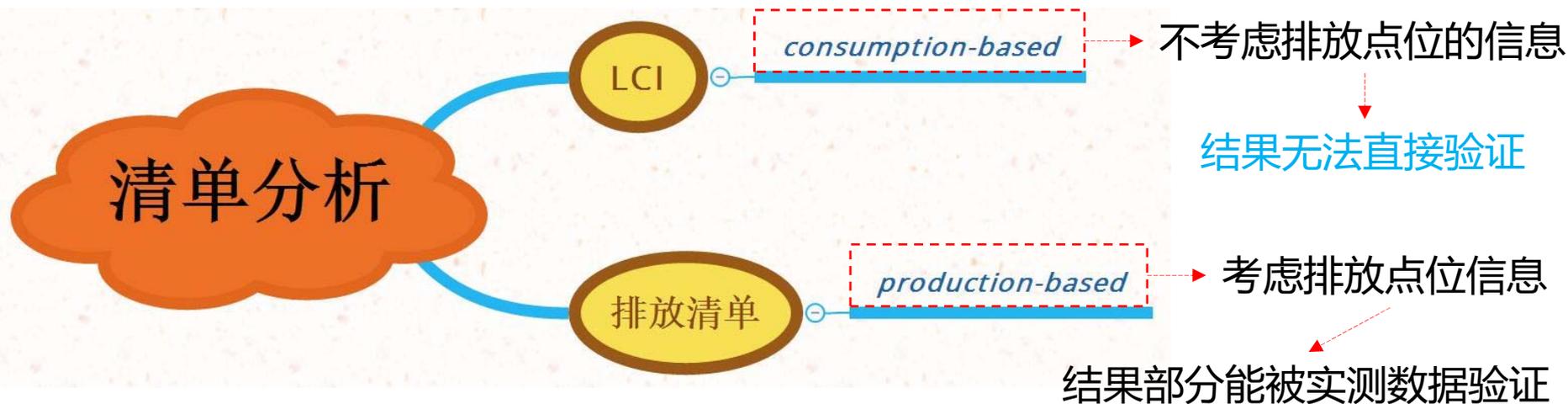


# 不确定性分析——中国铜存量分析

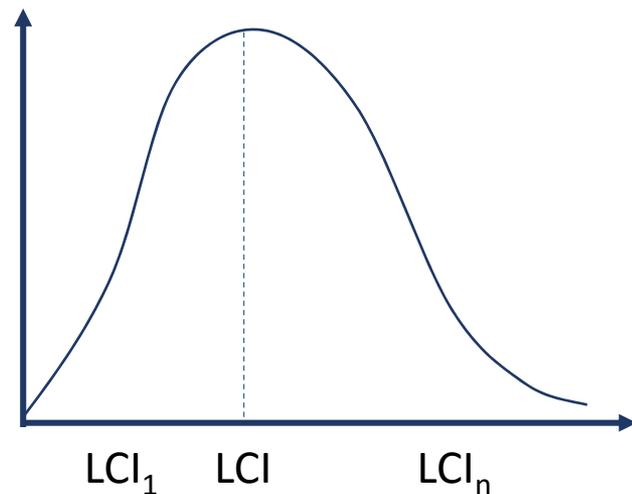


# 结果可靠性

# LCI与SFA、排放清单的比较



# 从个案到整体



从企业到行业：

- 行业总产能： $M = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i$  → 单个企业的产能

• 行业LCI：

$$LCI = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{M_i}{M} \cdot LCI_i$$

• 行业总的LCI：

$$LCI_T = M \cdot LCI = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \cdot LCI_i$$

单个企业的LCI





# 空间化LCI

传统LCI : 
$$LCI_i = \sum_{j=1}^n SF_j \cdot PI_{ij} \longrightarrow \text{无空间信息}$$

空间化LCI : 
$$LCI_i^{(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^n SF_j \cdot PI_{ij}^{(k)} \longrightarrow \text{空间信息}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

空间分配模型

$$B = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 + B_4$$

如果不知道 $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4$ 而只知道 $B$

$$b_{ij} = B \cdot \frac{a_{ij}}{A}$$

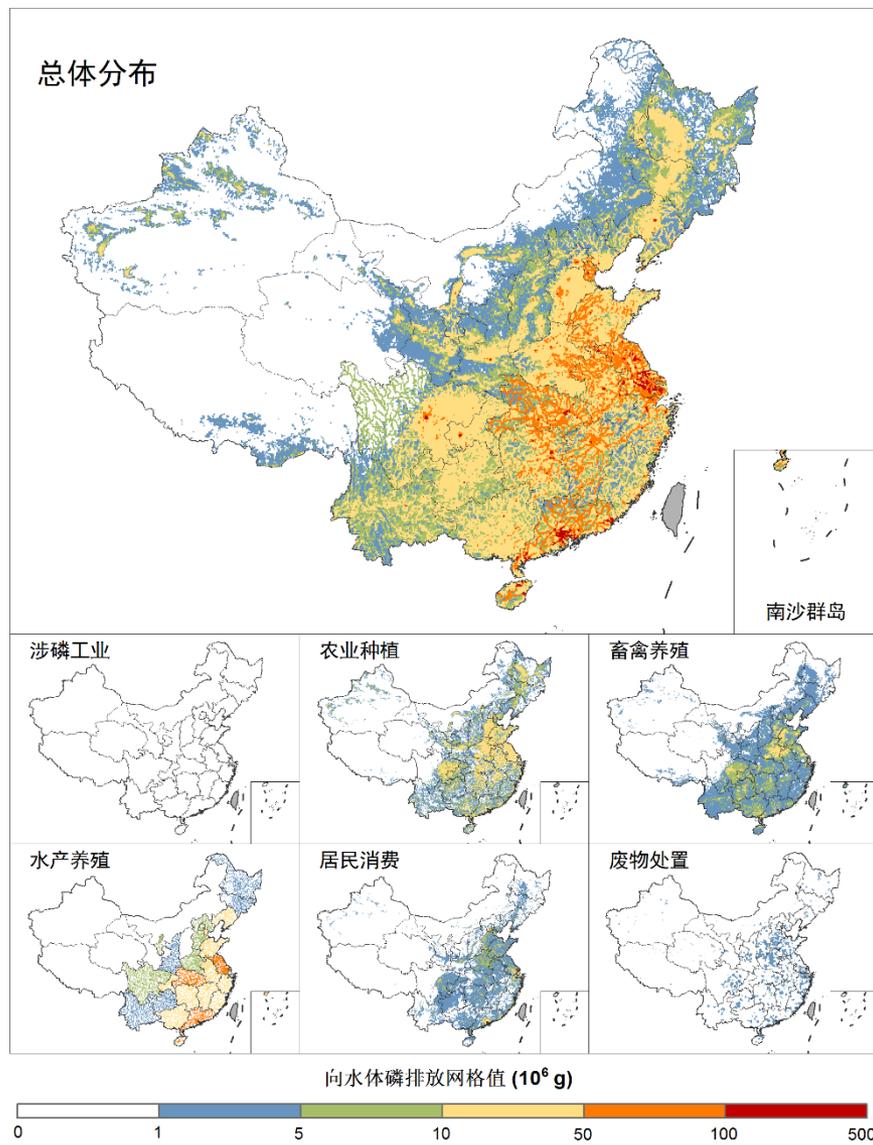
$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} A_1 & A_2 \\ \hline A_3 & A_4 \end{array} \right] \quad A = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}$$

如果知道 $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4$

$$(i, j) \in I(A_k): A_k = \sum_{(i,j) \in I(A_k)} a_{ij}$$

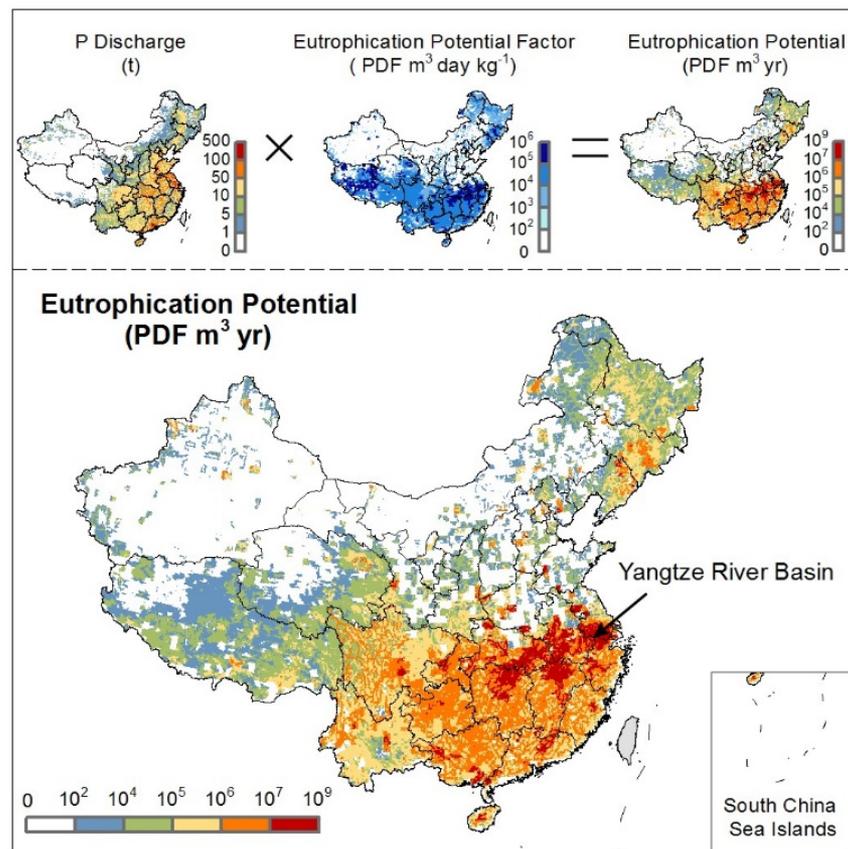
$$b_{ij} = B_k \cdot \frac{a_{ij}}{A_k} \quad (i, j) \in I(A_k)$$

# 中国涉磷行业空间化LCI



→ 空间化的LCI

富营养化潜势评估



# 总结

1

构建标准数据库，实现数据富集

2

构建标准模型库，实现算法富集

3

推行不确定性分析，评估结果准确性

4

突破时空格局分析，促进结果验证

# 谢谢！



课题组网站：<http://www.njumce.com/>  
微信公众号：Material\_Cycles  
个人邮箱：[shenghu@nju.edu.cn](mailto:shenghu@nju.edu.cn)  
个人主页：<https://ctfysh.github.io/>