

## Article

# Analysis of China's Carbon Emissions Base on Carbon Flow in Four Main Sectors: 2000–2013

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**Abstract:** Reducing carbon emissions is a major way to achieve green development and sustainability for China's future. This paper elaborates the detailed features of China's carbon flow for 2013 with the carbon flow chart and shows the changing characteristics of China's CO<sub>2</sub> flow from the viewpoint of specific sectors and energies from 2000 and 2013. The results show that (1) from 2000 to 2013, China's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions approximately grew by 9% annually, while the CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of China diminished at different rates. (2) The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the secondary industry are prominent from the perspective of four main sectors, accounting for 83.5% of emissions. Manufacturing plays an important part in the secondary industry with 45% of the emissions, in which the “smelting and pressing of metal” takes up a large percentage of about 50% of the emissions from manufacturing. (3) The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by coal consumption are dominant in energy-related emissions with a contribution of 65%, which will decrease in the future. (4) From the aspect of different sectors, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions mainly come from the “electricity and heating” sector and the “smelting, pressing and manufacturing of metals” sub-sector. It is essential and urgent to propose concrete recommendations for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions mitigation. Firstly, the progression of creative technology is inevitable and undeniable. Secondly, the government should make different CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction policies among different sectors. For example, the process emissions play an important role in “non-metallic minerals” while in “smelting and manufacturing of metals” it is energy emissions. Thirdly, the country can change the energy structure and promote renewable energy that is powered by wind or other low-carbon energy sources. Alternatively, coke oven gas can be a feasible substitution. Finally, policy makers should be aware that the emissions from residents have been growing at a fast rate. It is effective to involve the public in energy conservation and carbon emissions reduction, such as reducing the time of personal transportation.

**Keywords:** carbon emissions; carbon flow; sectoral analysis; sustainability development; China

## 1. Introduction

In the past few years, environmental problems, particularly global warming, have captured both public and academic attention from all over the world. The highly intensive emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) including carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), which have been regarded as some of the most important factors for the global warming that has occurred since the Industrial Revolution, have exerted profound impacts on global ecological and social-economic systems [1]. According to the “5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)”, the atmospheric concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> rose to 391 mg/L by 2011, which was a 40% increase from the concentration before industrialization. The last 30 years, that is from 1983 to 2012, may be the hottest decades on record in the past 1400 years [2]. Meanwhile, China surpassed the United States in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2008, becoming the world's largest emitter and energy consumer which forces China

to face more and more pressure to control its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions [3–7]. After four years, China's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions rapidly grew from 6.78 billion tons to 8.18 billion tons with an average annual growth rate of 4.81% [8]. The increasing numbers and upward variation tendency make it urgent and essential for policy-makers to make efforts to address this. Thus, a study about the characteristics and variation trends of current carbon emissions in China is extremely necessary. Identifying the emissions' source is of great importance to inform policy designers for future mitigation and to realize an environmentally friendly and sustainable development society in China [9].

China is now the world's largest consumer of primary energy and emitter of greenhouse gas emissions [10]. There are still many challenges for China's CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation. China produces 25% of the global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions [11] and consumes 20.3% of global primary energy [3]. Among CO<sub>2</sub> emissions sources, 85% of China's emissions are contributed by energy usage in cities, which is higher than that of the USA (80%) or Europe (69%) [12,13]. Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and emissions at the city-level, province-level, and national-level have been widely studied [4,14–16]. This paper also analyzes data at the national-level, but analyzes the feature of emissions from four main sectors (primary industry, secondary industry, tertiary industry, and civil department) and four major energy types (coal, coke, oil, and gas).

As for the calculation approaches for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, there are two methods employed widely in academic and statistical studies: production-based and consumption-based accounting [17,18]. Production-based CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are emissions caused by domestic production, including exports [19]. This approach accounts for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the point of production, without consideration of where goods are used or who ultimately uses them [20,21]. Conversely, under consumption-based accounting, all emissions occurring along the chains of production and distribution are allocated to the final consumers of products [22]. The former approach is generally used in global climate change agreements, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol [23]. Due to its flexible and extensive applicability, the production-based method for calculating CO<sub>2</sub> total emissions at the national-level is used in this paper.

In order to provide detailed and straight insights for the current situation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, a carbon flow chart is used. It is an intuitive and quantitative tool to show the whole picture of substances [16]. The approach of the flow chart method has been increasingly applied to study energy paths and emissions sources of different countries at the regional or national scale [24–28]. Adopting this method, Xie had conducted a carbon flow chart for Shanghai in 2007 and found that 15.6% of coal was directly consumed in end sectors, which was not beneficial to energy saving and emissions reduction [28]. Some scholars applied the flow chart method to analyze the changing characteristics of China's carbon flow between 2008 and 2012, and made a conclusion that CO<sub>2</sub> flow carried by primary energy has significantly increased in 2012 [8]. However, these efforts about energy or energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were received only to adopt the classification method for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. It probably can't realize the discrimination of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions changes.

In this paper, a carbon flow is adopted which combines the method of the IPCC carbon emissions inventory with the classification of the national economy industry published by the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China. It can provide a quantitative and intuitive study about the carbon emissions path. Additionally, the changes between 2000 and 2013 in China are also presented. These will greatly contribute to the clear understanding of the emissions status and policy-making for emissions mitigation.

The paper is organized as follows: the classification and calculation methods of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are introduced in Section 2; Section 3 analyzes the characteristics in 2013 through the carbon flow chart and measures the emissions in different sectors or energy types based on the results, and conclusion are drawn in Section 4.

## 2. Materials and Methods

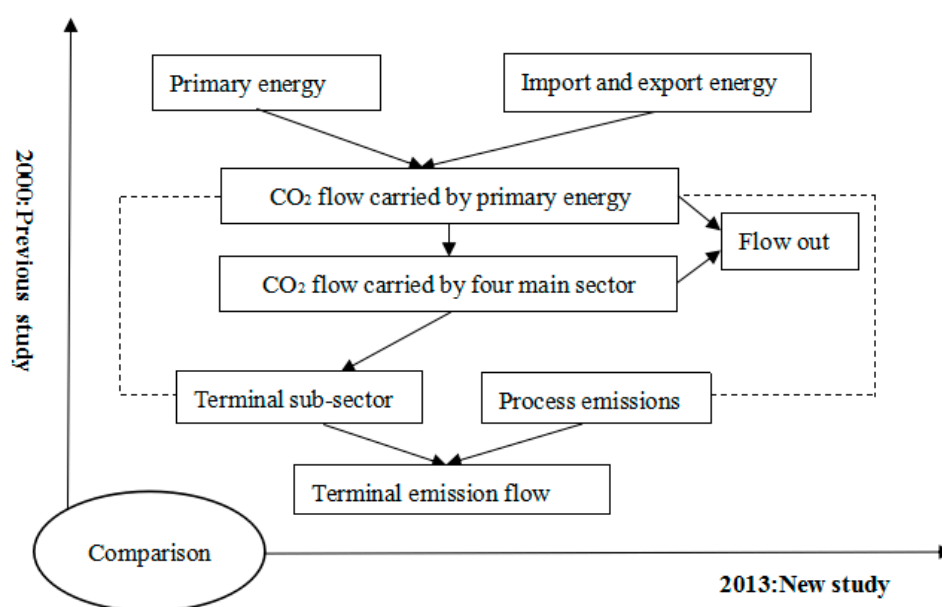
### 2.1. The Method for Classification of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

According to Greenhouse Gas Inventory of the IPCC [29] and the national economy industry in China, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions sources are dividing into four main sectors shown in Table 1 as the Primary industry involving farming, fishery, forestry, and animal husbandry sectors, the Secondary industry which is divided into mining, manufacturing, electricity, and heat supply, as well as construction, the Tertiary industry that is split into transportation and post services, wholesale and retail services, and the Civil Department whose CO<sub>2</sub> accumulation covers rural and urban households.

**Table 1.** The classification of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions sources.

Sector	Sub-Sector	Abbreviation
Primary industry	Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fishery and Water Conservancy	
Secondary industry	Mining	M1
	Manufacturing	M2
	Electricity, Heat, Water Production and Supply	EHW
	Construction	C
Tertiary industry	Transportation, Storage, Post, and Telecommunication Services	TSP
	Wholesale, Retail Trade, and Catering Services	WRC
	Other service	OS
Civil department		

Because the manufacturing sector contains a huge amount of industries, it has sub-classifications that are shown in Table 2. As for energy type, it covers coal, coke, oil, and gas. Figure 1 shows the summary of the analysis framework of this paper.



**Figure 1.** Framework of the paper.

**Table 2.** The sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector.

Sector	Sub-Sector	Abbreviation
Manufacturing	Food, beverage, tobacco processing and production	FM
	Textiles and leather	TLM
	Chemical industry	CM
	Paper and printing	PPM
	Petroleum processing and coking	PCM
	Non-metallic mineral	NMM
	Smelting, pressing, and manufacturing of metals	SM
	Wood processing	WM
	Transport equipment manufacturing	TM
	Other manufacturing	OM

## 2.2. Formulas for Calculating CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

In this paper, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that are energy-related [14] and process-related are calculated. The growth and its rate are also considered.

The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes [30] are calculated according to the IPCC sectoral approach [22]. This method is also applied by other scholars [31–39].

### 2.2.1. Energy-Related CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

Equation (1) is used to calculate the fossil fuel-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In this equation, the subscripts  $i$  and  $j$  denote the  $i$ th sector and the  $j$ th fuel, respectively; the  $CE_{ij}$  designates the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of different sectors and energy types;  $AD_{ij}$  represents the adjusted energy consumption;  $NCV_j$  refers to the net calorific value of different energy types;  $EF_j$  is the carbon emissions factor of the fuel;  $O_j$  is the fraction of carbon oxidized of the fuel.

$$CE_{ij} = AD_{ij} \times NCV_j \times EF_j \times O_j, i \in [1, 4], j \in [1, 17] \quad (1)$$

Therefore, the total energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the year  $t$  is accumulated for all economy sectors from 1 to 4 as Equation (2):

$$CE^t = \sum_i CE_i^t \quad (2)$$

The parameter instructions in Equations (1) and (2) are shown in Table 3. In Table 3, the NCV refers to the net calorific value and the EF denotes the carbon emissions factors as described in Equation (1).

**Table 3.** Carbon emissions factor (EF) and fraction oxidized (O) of fuel.

No. (s)	Fuel	NCV (KJ/Kg)	EF (t C/TJ)	O (%)
1	Raw coal	20,908	25.8	0.90
2	Anthracite	3000	27.4	0.94
3	Bitumite	29,000	26.1	0.93
4	Lignite	12,187	28.0	0.96
5	Washed coal	26,344	25.4	0.93
6	Coke	28,435	29.5	0.93
7	Coke oven gas	17,084	13.6	0.98
8	Other coking products	38,052	29.5	0.93
9	Crude oil	41,816	20.0	0.98
10	Fuel oil	41,816	21.1	0.98
11	Gasoline	43,070	18.9	0.98
12	Diesel oil	42,652	20.2	0.98

Table 3. Cont.

No. (s)	Fuel	NCV (KJ/Kg)	EF (t C/TJ)	O (%)
13	Kerosene	43,070	19.6	0.98
14	LPG	50,719	17.2	0.98
15	Refinery gas	46,055	18.2	0.98
16	Other petroleum products	35,125	20.0	0.98
17	Natural gas	38,979	15.3	0.99

Note: parameters are from the IPCC [29]; NCV is net calorific value, EF is carbon emissions factor.

### 2.2.2. Process CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

For the non-metal products, the process emissions are presented as Equation (3):

$$CE_m = AD_m \times EF_m, m \in [1, 3] \quad (3)$$

The instructions from Formula (3) are shown in Table 4. In Equation (3), the  $m$  refers to the category of process CO<sub>2</sub> emission and the  $AD$  means the production in different industries as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. The instructions from Formula (3).

$m$	Sub-Sector	AD	EF (t C/TJ)
1	Cement production	Net production of cement clinker Expected production from carbide slag	0.538
2	Lime production	Production of lime	0.683
3	Calcium carbide production	Production of calcium carbide	1.154

Note: parameters are from the IPCC [29];  $m$  is category of process CO<sub>2</sub> emission,  $AD$  means the production in different industries.

### 2.2.3. The Change in CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

The change in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from period  $t$  to  $T$  can be formulated as follows:

$$C_{\Delta} = C_T - C_t \quad (4)$$

$$r_{\Delta} = (C_T/C_t - 1) \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

where  $C_{\Delta}$  stands for the change in carbon emissions from period  $t$  to period  $T$ , and  $r_{\Delta}$  refers to the changes in percentage form.

### 2.3. Data Sources

The data in this paper are prior to the adoption of official statistics, such as the “China Statistical Yearbook” [40], “China Energy Statistical Yearbook” [41], “IPCC report (2006)” [29], and “Industry Statistics Yearbooks” [42–44]. Some data used in this paper are from survey and author’s calculation.

### 2.4. Uncertainty Analysis

Uncertainty exists in the calculation approach of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The calculation method is based on production-based accounting without taking into consideration where goods are used or who ultimately uses them [20,21]. Some studies have shown that there are substantial differences between production-based and consumption-based accounting in terms of calculating both the overall and per capita carbon emission levels [23]. Consumption-based accounting has many advantages over production-based accounting in addressing carbon leakage, promoting environmental comparative advantages, increasing options for mitigation, and encouraging technology diffusion [45].

As a result, the selection of an emissions accounting approach has a major influence on the allocation of responsibilities for climate change mitigation [23].

In addition to the uncertainty in the carbon emissions calculation approach, carbon emissions factors which are adopted in this paper is other uncertain aspect. Several authors have questioned Chinese energy and carbon data and revealed that energy consumption in China was underestimated by the Chinese national statistics while its carbon emissions were overestimated by the IPCC and other reports [46–48]. The gap between them also affects the results.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. CO<sub>2</sub> Flow Chart from 2013

Based on the data calculated above, it is easy to determine the CO<sub>2</sub> flow in 2013. It is clear that the fossil fuels are the CO<sub>2</sub> source and are denoted with different colors. At the same time, the scale of the rectangle represents the magnitude of the CO<sub>2</sub> flow in Figure 2.

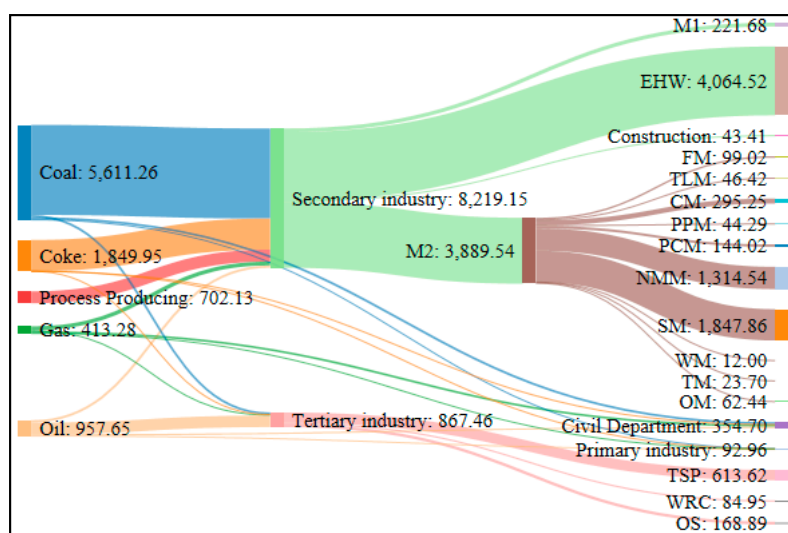


Figure 2. China's CO<sub>2</sub> flow chart in 2013 (unit: Mt CO<sub>2</sub>).

The graph on the left is the CO<sub>2</sub> flowing into China's industrial system, which is carried by primary energy. Apparently, coal is the main source in the CO<sub>2</sub> flow which accounts for 59% of the total with a share of 5611.27 million tons, decreasing 0.03 percent from that in 2000. This unitary structure of primary energy is not positive for CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation, which makes changing its structure and seeking replacement more emergent. Then, the CO<sub>2</sub> flows into the four main industries which are primary industry, secondary industry, tertiary industry and civil department. It is significant that 85% of the total CO<sub>2</sub> flows into the secondary industry, in which coal is the major source. When compared with 2000, the percentage of coal in secondary industry decreases 3% and the coke decreases 8%. Additionally, 71% of the CO<sub>2</sub> carried by gas flows into the tertiary industry and 31% of the oil goes into the civil department. Adjustment in these huge flows can greatly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The right part is the CO<sub>2</sub> flowing to the terminal sub-sectors. The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> flowing into the "electricity and heating" sector and the "manufacturing" sector in the secondary industry is huge, reaching up to 4064.52 million tons and 3187.41 million tons, respectively. In addition, the "smelting and pressing of metals" sub-sector and the "non-metallic mineral" sub-sector among these sub-sectors involves a large share of CO<sub>2</sub> flowing to manufacturing, which is 1847.86 million tons and 295.26 million tons, respectively. It is noteworthy that there is a considerable percentage of the "transportation, storage and post" sector in the tertiary industry with a proportion of 71%, which has decreased 6% from that



in 2000. There will be more efficient carbon reduction if the government makes more effect in these specific sectors.

### 3.2. Trend Analysis from 2000 to 2013

Based on the method mentioned in Section 2, China's total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and CO<sub>2</sub> intensity from 2000 to 2013 is shown in Figure 3.

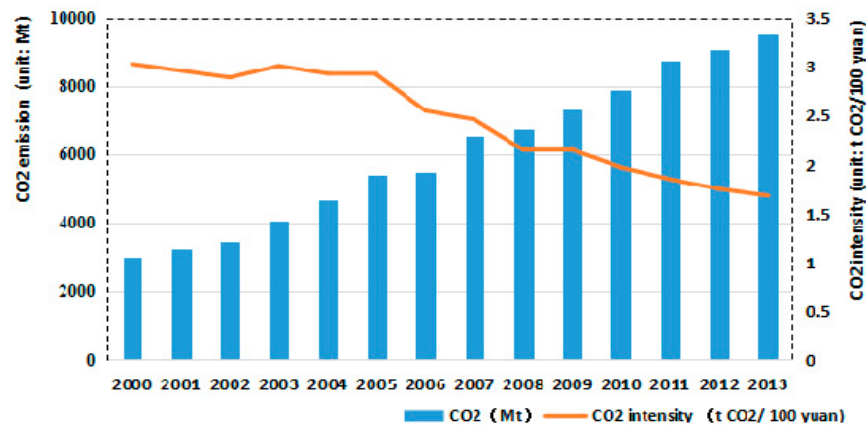


Figure 3. China's total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and CO<sub>2</sub> intensity from 2000 to 2013.

There is a substantial growth of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 3034.43 million tons to 9534.22 million tons, with an annual growth rate of 9.46% from 2000 to 2013. In 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, and 2011, there have been great increases due to the developing secondary industry. Apparently, the CO<sub>2</sub> intensity in China declined continuously from 2000 to 2013, whereas the slightly increase in 2003 is probably due to the rapid expansion of infrastructure requiring the operation of energy-consuming industries [15]. It is obvious to see that the intensity of CO<sub>2</sub> had a stable drop rate from 2009 with about 6% yearly. China's government has been promoting technical innovation and other efficient measures to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which contributes to making CO<sub>2</sub> intensity steadily decrease. It is worth mentioning that the total emissions will continue to increase for a long time because of the developmental industrialization and urbanization in China.

#### 3.2.1. Emissions from Different Sectors

In order to present the sectoral contributions clearly, there are four main sectors of China's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions shown in Figure 4, as mentioned in Section 2.

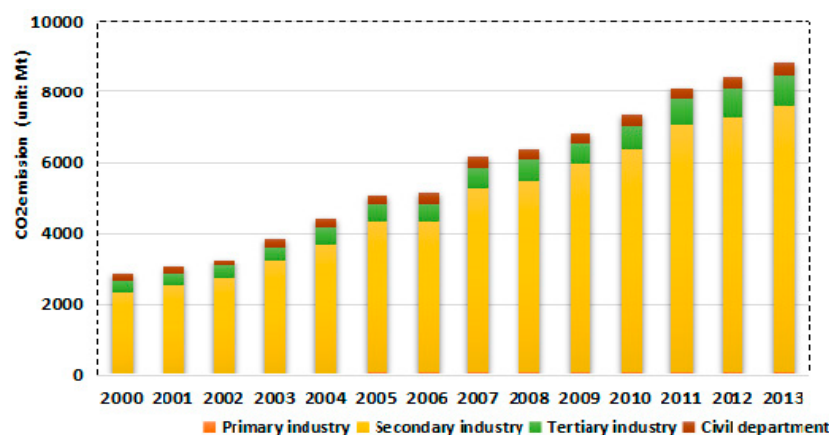
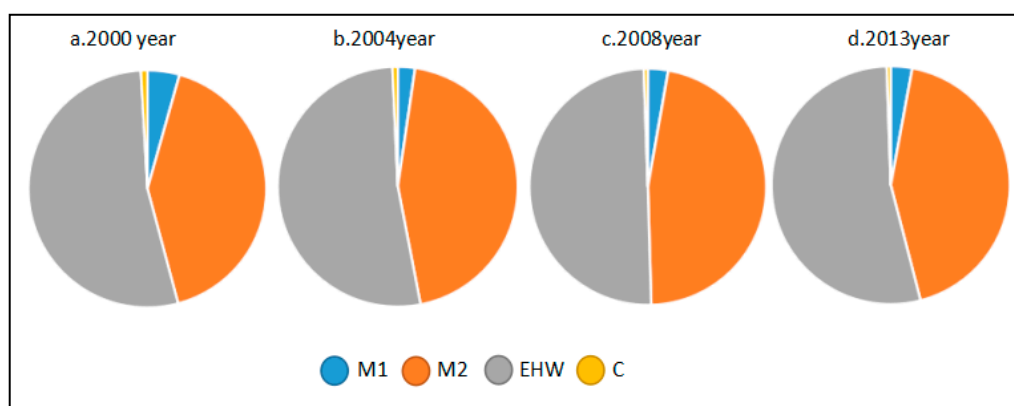


Figure 4. China's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in four main sectors from 2000 to 2013.

The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the secondary industry ranks first, ranging from 2299 million tons to 7517 million tons and accounting for 83.5% of the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions on average, followed by the tertiary industry and civil department. The primary industry has the smallest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It is noteworthy that the secondary industry has the highest growth rate of 9.62% on average, followed by the tertiary industry and civil department with annual increases of 8.30% and 8.15%, respectively. The primary industry similarly has the lowest growth percentage of 6.23%. It is clear that taking some actions in the secondary industry would contribute effectively to the mitigation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The civil department also should consider seriously making some changes regarding human lifestyles [49]. It is necessary to subdivide the secondary industry due to its huge amount and varied sectors. Figure 5a–d presents the proportions for the different sectors of mining, manufacturing, electricity and heating, and construction, mentioned in Table 1 in 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2013.



**Figure 5.** The proportions for the different sectors of mining, manufacturing, electricity and heating, and construction in the secondary industry in 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2013.

The “Electricity and heating” sector apparently emits the most with a proportion of over 50% of the total emissions on average from the aspect of the secondary industry, following by the “manufacturing” sector with 45% and then the “mining” sector. The construction sector has the lowest emissions. The structure of the secondary industry is almost invariable from 2000 to 2013 as seen from these pie charts. Mining has declined slightly due to the promotion of conserving resources and the close focus on environmental problems. Because of the increasing huge demand on electricity, “electricity and heating” is the primary source that contributes to the secondary industry’s average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This shows that reducing emissions through “electricity and heating” is equally important for emission reductions in the “manufacturing” sector. Innovative technology is strongly proposed to be applied to the “electricity and heating” sector.

China’s government has been paying more attention to the “manufacturing” sector recently and it is devoted to making it a powerful country regarding its manufacturing industry. Among the 10 sub-sectors of manufacturing defined in Section 2, the “smelting and pressing of metals” sub-sector produces the most CO<sub>2</sub> and generates 51.2% on average of the manufacture emissions during 2000, 2008, and 2013, shown in Figure 6. Obviously, the “smelting and pressing of metals” sub-sector definitely determines whether the carbon emissions trend of the “manufacturing” sector is upward or downward to some extent, but it will not decline greatly in a short time due to China’s booming economical construction. The flourishing housing industry causes the “non-metallic mineral” and the “wood processing” sectors to increase continuously. When construction and real estate reaches a satisfactory situation, it will decrease or remain at a stable level. The emissions of the other eight sub-sectors have almost no change.



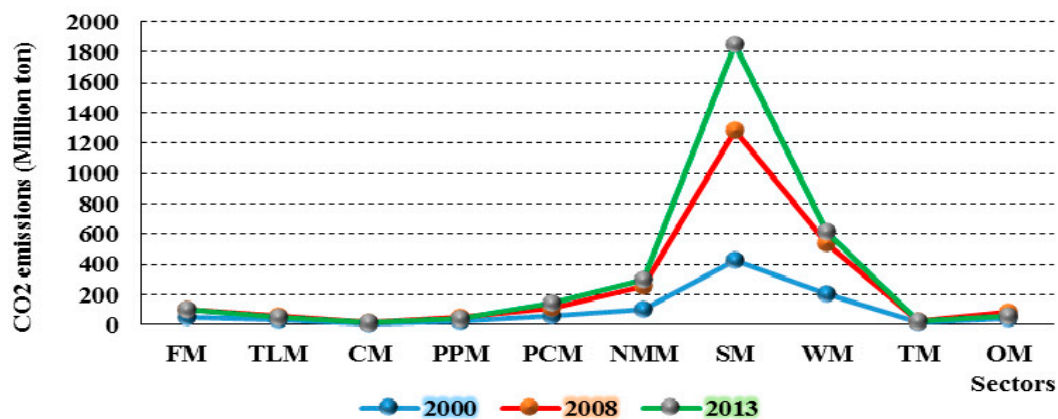


Figure 6. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the sub-sectors in manufacturing during 2000, 2008, and 2013.

### 3.2.2. Emissions of Different Energy Types

Figure 7a–d shows the proportion of energy for the energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions inventory in 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2013, respectively. There are four energy types; coal, coke, oil, and gas. Clearly, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions carried by coal is the highest, accounting for 65% on average, followed by coke, accounting for 18.5%. The others take up approximately 16.5% in total. Coal is the largest primary energy source in China. More than 65% of the total energy used in China comes from coal [11].

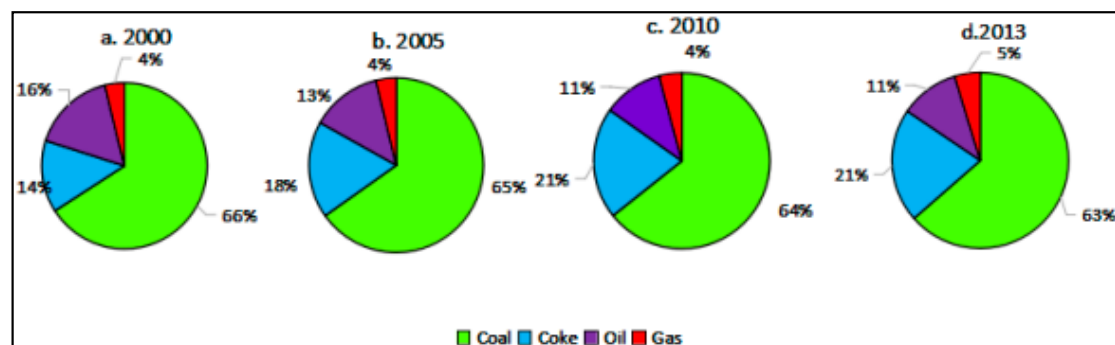


Figure 7. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the four types of energy in 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2013.

From the perspective of primary energy carriers, the structure of their emissions has little change. Obviously, the emissions caused by coal and the combustion of coal products slightly diminished, while the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by coke and natural gas both increased slightly. To promote coal mineral harnessing movements and encourage industries to adopt renewable alternative energies will be more efficient in reducing the coal use.

In addition to energy-related emissions, industrial processes also contribute to total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as shown in Figure 8 with a percentage of 6.36% on average. It increased slightly due to the large quantities of manufacturing industries in China such as the "non-metal mineral" sector and the large production of cement, iron, and steel. The emissions of industrial processes should be given preference by the Chinese government.

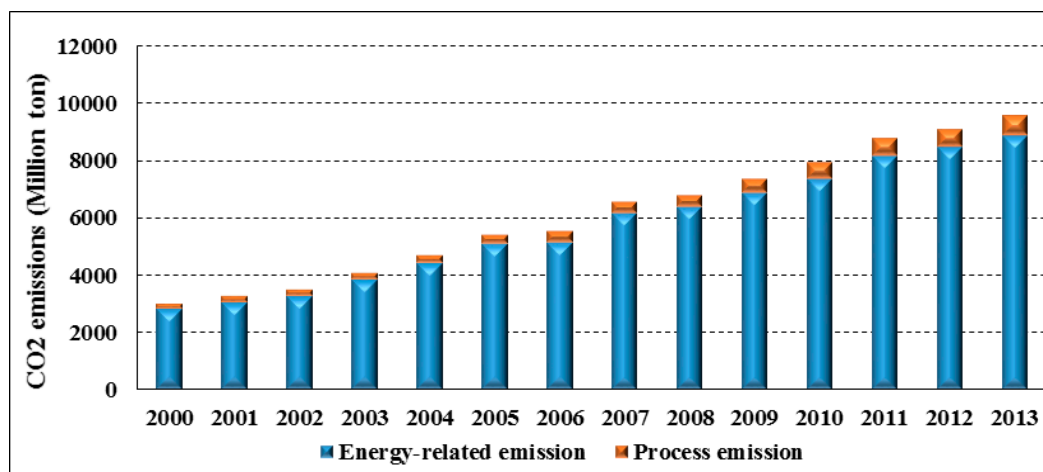


Figure 8. Energy-related and process CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 2000 to 2013.

#### 4. Results and Conclusions

This paper elaborates the detailed features of China's carbon flow for 2013 with the carbon flow chart and provides the changing characteristics of China's CO<sub>2</sub> flow from the sector and energy viewpoints during 2000 and 2013. Based on the findings presented above, the specific results are as follows:

- (1) There remains an upward trend in China's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with an approximate growth proportion of 7% annually, while the CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of China diminished at different rates from 2000 to 2013, and should still decrease in the future.
- (2) The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the secondary industry are prominent from the perspective of the four main sectors that account for 83.5% of emissions. The "manufacturing" sector plays an important part in the secondary industry with 45% of emissions, in which the "smelting and pressing of metal" takes up a large percentage of about 50% of the manufacturing emissions.
- (3) Although its total amount is small at present, the growth rate of civil department emissions reached about 8%, which should be paid more attention to.
- (4) The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by coal consumption is dominant regarding energy-related emissions with a contribution of 65%, which will decrease in the future. Apart from this, the process emissions had considerable growth of 11%.
- (5) From the sector aspect, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions mainly come from the "electricity and heating" sector and the "smelting, pressing and manufacturing of metals" sub-sector, while the "non-metallic mineral" and the "wood processing" sectors also have a strong proportion.

According to the results of this paper, it is essential and urgent to propose concrete recommendations for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions mitigation. Firstly, the progression of creative technology is inevitable and undeniable, which will cause the CO<sub>2</sub> intensity to constantly decrease. It is necessary and essential for China to offset CO<sub>2</sub> intensity with the rapid development of its economy, thus the government should take a series of actions to encourage innovation in techniques and management and then apply it immediately to the industrial sectors with huge CO<sub>2</sub> emission flows. Secondly, the government should make different CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction policies among different sectors. For example, the process emissions play an important role in the "non-metallic mineral" sector while in the "smelting and manufacturing of metals" sector, the major source is energy consumption. Thirdly, because the secondary industry has a large share of the total emissions and it is the pillar industry of China's economy, it is necessary to adjust its structure by focusing on manufacturing and adopting clean energy. In addition, coal is still the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It is not feasible to shut down all coal mineral production and alter it immediately but the country can change its energy

structure and promote renewable energy for power production by wind or other low-carbon energy sources. When comparing the combustion emissions between coke oven gas and other energy, the emissions of coke oven gas is twice or even more than three times lower than the others. It will be feasible to make full use of coke oven gas rather than coal. Finally, policy makers should be aware that the emissions from residents have been growing at a fast rate. It is effective to involve the public in the activity of energy conservation and carbon emissions reduction such as reducing the times of personal transportation.

This paper has limitations. On the one hand, there are uncertainties in the calculation approach and carbon emissions factors adopted by the IPCC. On the other hand, the carbon flow chart is only seen at the national-level without considering trade effects between countries. Further studies will be conducted to improve the accuracy of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data and to form a more comprehensive understanding of carbon flow.

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**Author Contributions:** All authors have made a significant contribution to this research. Minxi Wang and Xin Li conceived and designed the experiments; Xiandan Cui collected data and information; Minxi Wang provided methods and processed data; Xin Li analyzed the data; Xiandan Cui wrote the paper.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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