**1. Introduction**

Since China’s reform and opening up, China’s annual economic growth rate reached more than 9%, but at the same time, the amount of many environmental pollutants, such as SO2, CO2, in China increase. Because of the environmental problems, some mass disturbances occurred in China, such as Fujian Tingjiang Pollution Event and Guangxi Longjiang Cadmium Pollution Event. International society also began to criticize China about this and make more and more Carbon tariffs on Chinese exports. But whether the increase of Chinese economy blocked the control of pollution or not? And how about the coordination relationship between these two factors? For solving this problem, we need a systematic and scientific measure method (Müller-Fürstenberger and Wagner, 2007). Many measurement results show that economic growth and environmental pollution have the inverted “U” shaped relationship, which is commonly called Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC). Recently, more and more scholars had studied whether this phenomenon exists in China or not. EKC hypothesis has many important economic meanings. For example, pollution of the environment increases in the process of economic growth, which indicates economic growth quality is harmful to the environment