

Estimation of Environmental External Costs between Coal Fired Power Plant and Nuclear Power Plant

150

IAEA AIRPACTS () "Impacts of Atmospheric Release" ()
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 25 가
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Abstract

First of all, this study evaluated the impacts on the health and the environment of air pollutants emitted from coal power plant and nuclear power plant, two major electric power generating options in Korea. Then, the environmental external costs of those two options were estimated by transforming the health and environment impact into monetary values. To do this, AIRPACTS and "Impacts of Atmospheric Release" model developed by IAEA were used. The environmental external cost of Samcheonpo coal power plant was estimated about 25 times as much as that of Younggwang nuclear power plant. This result implies that nuclear power plant is a clean technology compared with coal power plant. This study suggests that the external cost should be reflected in the electric system expansion plan in order to allocate energy resources efficiently and to reduce economic impact stemming from the environmental regulation emerged recently on a global level.

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$$\text{Depletion, } k(\vec{r}) = \frac{\text{Removal Flux}}{\text{Concentration}} = \frac{\text{Flux}(Q, \vec{r})}{C(Q, \vec{r})}$$

$$I = \int_{\text{impact area}} \rho(\vec{r}) F_{ER}(\vec{r}, C(\vec{r}, Q)) dA$$

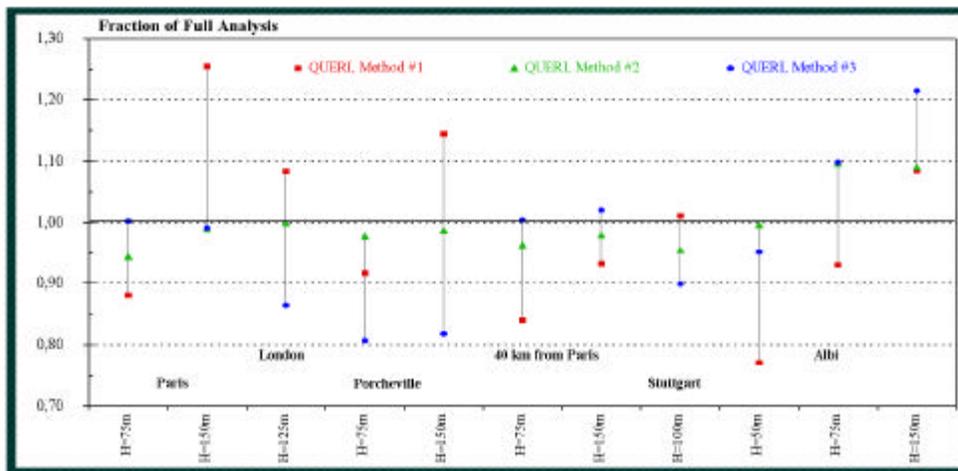
가

$$I = \frac{\rho f_{ER} Q}{k}$$

, : f_{ER} : Exposure response function
 Q : , k : depletion velocity

1 (, ,) 1
 2 (Sulfate, Nitrate)

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 SUWM 가 1
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 Estimate #2, #3



[-2] QUERI ECOSENSE

-2 QUERI 가 (ECOSSENSE,
 ExternE Project)
 QUERI ECOSENSE

[-2]

1	2	
(Particulates)		Mortality(,) Morbidity(, ,) Cancers
SO ₂		Mortality() Morbidity() Crops() Materials(,)
SO ₂	Sulfates	Mortality(,) Morbidity(, ,)
NO _x		Mortality() Morbidity(,)
NO _x	Nitrates	Mortality(,) Morbidity(, ,)
NO _x VOC	Ozone	Mortality() Morbidity(,) Crops()
PAC(Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds)		cancers
CO		Mortality() Morbidity()
Dioxins Dibenzofurans		cancers
Heavy Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Ni)		cancers
Hg, Pb		Morbidity()
Greenhouse Gases (CO ₂ , N ₂ O, CH ₄ ...)		, , , ,

2.2

[-3]

		Bq/ yr, Bq/ sec, / yr
		kWh/ yr
	Gaussian plume()	Bq/ m ³
		m/ s
	- - - -	Bq/ kg Bq/ l Bq/ m ² Bq/ m ³
	- - -	m ³ kg Sv, man Sv
	(Dose-Response functions)	
가 가	WTP(Willingness-to-pay)	\$

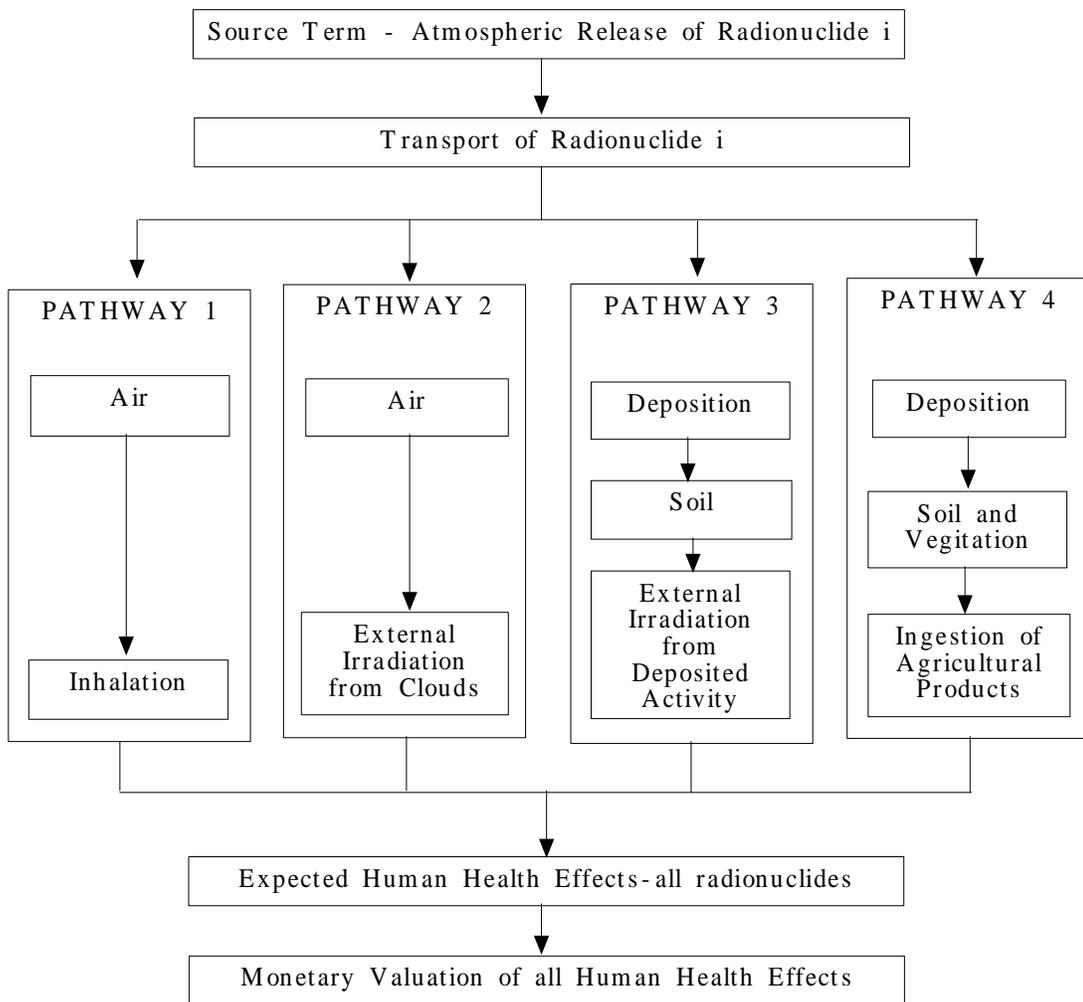
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IAEA (: "Impacts of Atmospheric Release.xls")

2.2.1

-3

4가



[-3]

4가

100km (regional scale), 1,000km (global scale), 100 1,000 km (local scale), 100 1,000 km

가 가 가 가

15%

(ton/ km²), 100km (/ km²), (%) 1,000km H-3, C-14, Kr-85

10 effective dose equivalent

2.2.2

가

Expected Utility Model (risk-averse) 가

(Risk Premium)

7.6TWh 0.0044 millicents/ kWh

0.087 millicents/ kWh 20 가

가 가 가

가 가 가 (Contingent Valuation WTP)

Method) 가 WTP WTP

$$WTP_i = WTP_0 (Y_i / Y_0)^\beta$$

I : , 0 : 가 가, Y : , β :

, β 1 가 β가 WTP ()

가 가 가 (Value of a Statistical Life, VOSL) 가 (Value of a Life Year Lost, VLYL) 가

가 . VOSL 가

, VLYL 가 가
 VOSL, VLYL 가 가

$$D_h(l, r, g; VOSL, VL YL) = N_h(l, r, g) \times V_h(VOSL, VL YL)$$

$$D_h(l, r, g; VOSL, VL YL) = 'local', 'regional', 'global'$$

$$N_h(l, r, g) = 'local', 'regional', 'global'$$

$$V_h(VOSL, VL YL) = VOSL, VL YL$$

3. 가

1998 74.6% 가 ,

IAEA 가 ,
 가 .

3.1

AIRPACTS
 가 -4 가
 -5 3.7 가 ,
 6.3 () , -2.5 ()
lognormal 68% 95%
 IAEA
 NO_x가 61.4%, 0.2% , 10.0%, SO₂가 28.3%.
 SO₂ 가
 NO_x

[-4] 가 ()

1.			
-	(Stack height)	MWe	2,240
-	(Exit temperature)	m	200
-	(Exit velocity)		136
-	(Exhaust flow)	m/s	18.6
-		Nm ³ /s	2,140.3
-	(Anemometer height)	m	10
2.			
-	SO ₂	ton/yr	43,954.2
-	NO _x	ton/yr	24,802.7
-		ton/yr	1,255.8
3.			
-	*	\$/case	5,675
	*	\$/case	60,810
	*	\$/case	260,000
-	*	ton/ (yr · km ²)	180
	*	ton/ (yr · km ²)	1,030
	*	ton/ (yr · km ²)	1,138
	*	ton/ (yr · km ²)	3,756
	*	ton/ (yr · km ²)	696
4.			
-	(local area)	/km ²	122
-	(regional area)	/km ²	786.8

[-5] 가 ()

		(\$/)		
		9.4	37.6	151.2
	SO ₂	62.1	360.8	2,563
	NO _x	57.3	230.0	924.6
		0.02	0.2	2.1
	SO ₂	-50.9	-254.7	-1,273
		77.9	373.9	2,367.9

SO₂
-6

가

가

가 가

SO₂

가

가

[-6] ()

	(ton/yr.km ²)	가(\$/ton)	(\$/yr)
	2.29	180	- 9.8
	2.76	1,030	- 67.4
	3.29	1,138	- 88.5
	0.86	3,756	- 78.8
	0.62	696	- 10.2

3.2

가

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[-7] ()

- (Sv per Bq)	IAEA	
- (Sv per Bq per m ³)	IAEA	
- (Sv per Bq per m ³)	IAEA	
-	(ton/ km ²)	(%)
*	9.03	0.6
*	52.4	24.21
*	1,297.4	15.95
*	16.3	0.6
(Bq/ sec)	1	6
(/ km ²)	557.3	
(m/ sec)	3.8	

가

-8

, IAEA

가

[-8] 가 ()

(: US\$)

- VOSL	709,000	125,000	9,170,000	10,004,000
- VLYL	49,200	8,690	637,000	694,890
	24,400	43,000	3,150,000	3,217,400
	142,000	25,000	1,830,000	1,997,000
	875,400 (215,600)	193,000 (76,690)	14,150,000 (5,617,000)	15,218,400 (5,909,290)

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3.7 0.15 가 25 가
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5.

가 25
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