

工學碩士學位論文

(Monte-Carlo
simulation) 가

Stochastic analysis for uncertainty of life cycle
assessment with Monte-Carlo simulation

亞洲大學校大學院

環境工學科

安相田

simulation) (Monte-carlo
가

Stochastic analysis for uncertainty of life cycle
assessment analysis with Monte-carlo simulation

指導教授 李 健 模

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環 境 工 學 科

安 相 田

安相田 工學碩士學位 論文 認准

審 查 委 員 長 李 健 模 ()

審 查 委 員 趙 舜 行 ()

審 查 委 員 李 相 垠 ()

亞 洲 大 學 校 大 學 院

2005 年 2 月

가
2

가

2

, 가
가

가 , , , ,
.
,
.
가 , , , ,
.
.....
가 .
,
.....

/

Crystal Ball Professional 2000 ,

10,000

가 , 가

43.9% 가 , 가

CPU

가 CPU

2.68E+00, 1.82E+01 kg/yr 7 CPU가

(CV) CPU

0.5 0.09

가 가

가 LCI 가 가

가 , 가

가

가

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■



가(LCA) , 가 가
, DB , 가
, 가 가
가
LCA
가 , SETAC UNEP Initiative Working Group
LCI 가
가 가
,
(Maurice B et al., 2000).

1 ISO 14040 Series 가
LCA

가(LCIA)
가 (:)
(Characterization factor)
(Normalization) 가 (Weighted impact)

가
issue)
가, (key

LCA (Risk assessment), 가(Environment performance
evaluation), (Environment auditing)

LCA 가
가 (ISO 14040). LCA
ISO 14040 Principal and

framework LCA

- 가
- 가
-
-

ISO
가 , , 가

1.1.2. (Data Quality Requirement)

- : (Precision), (Completeness),
 - : (Consistency), (Reproducibility)
 - : (Representativeness),
-)

1.1.3. (Data collection and Validation)

- (:)
- (: ,)
- 가

(emission factor)

1.1.4. (Interpretation)

가

가

가

1) (Completeness check)

가

가

가

가

가

2) (Consistency check)

가

가

, ,
가 가

가

-

가 가 ?

-

, 가 가?

-

가

가?

-

가 가

가?

3) (Sensitivity check) 가 , .
가 .
analysis) 가 , 가 가 (Scenario)
(:)
가 .
가(Data quality assessment)
(Uncertainty analysis) 가 .
가 , , 가
, , , , .
distribution) (Range) (ISO 14041). (Probability
(Probability Distribution) 가

1.1.5. ISO

ISO 가 가 가

ISO LCA 가

가

가

가

가 가

(Informative Annex)
가

가 가

가 가

가

1.2.

LCA Stuart

Ross et al(2002) 1997 30 30

LCA

()

Table 1-1

Table 1- 1 LCA

		LCA							
		ISO	Non-ISO	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	6	4	2	4	2	0	6	1	5
	24	15	9	10	14	1	23	1	23
	30	19	11	14	16	1	29	2	28

Table 1-1 30 16 (53%)가
가

LCA 가 14
가

VS

Table 1-2

Table 1-2

		LCA							
		ISO	Non-ISO	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	4	2	2	4	0	1	3	2	2
	10	8	2	10	0	0	10	2	8
	14	10	4	14	0	1	13	4	10

Table 1-2

가 가

LCA

가

4 (13%)

(: , ,)

1.3.

가

ISO

가 가 가

가

Stuart Ross et.

all(2002)

LCA

	가	/
2	LCA	
3	Maurice et al(2000)	(Stochastic
modeling)	(Monte Carlo Simulation)	. 4
	CPU	(Gold)
3		
5		
	/	

■

2

가

2.1. (Typologies of uncertainty)

가 . US-
 EPA(1989) (Scenario), (Parameter)
 (Model) Funtowicz&Ravertz(1990) (Data),
 (Model) (Completeness) , Huijbregts(2001)
 (Parameter), (Model), (Choices)
 (Temporal), (Spatial), (Sources and objects)
 (Variability) Huijbregts(2001)
 5가 .

Huijbregts(2001) (Uncertainty)
 (variability) (Parameter
 uncertainty), (Model uncertainty),
 (Uncertainty due to choices) , (Temporal),
 (Spatial) (Variability between objects/sources)
 Figure2-1 .

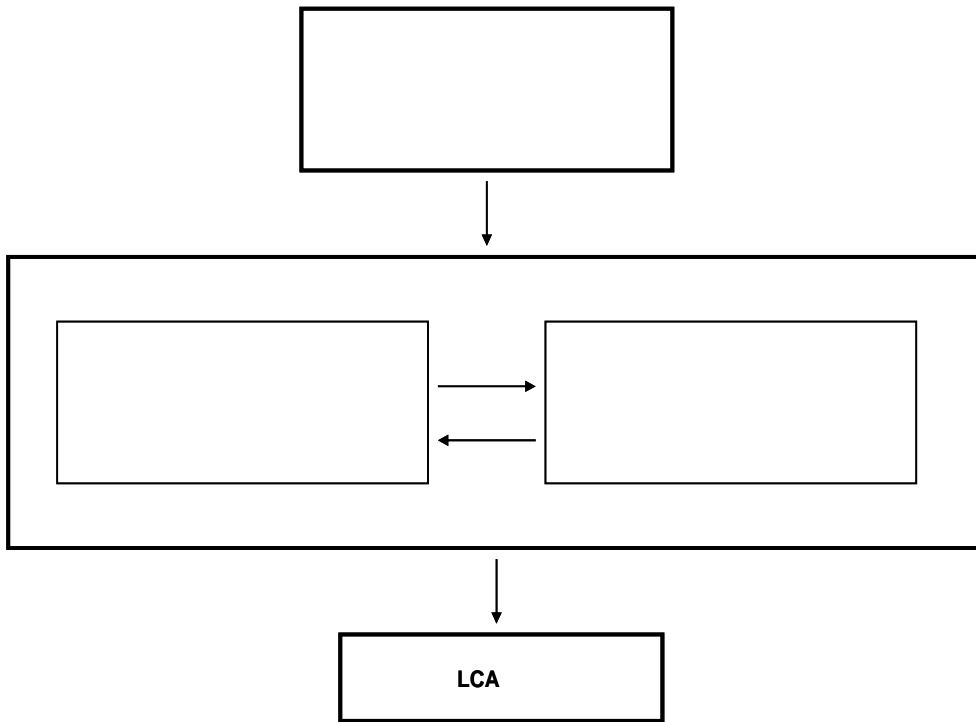


Figure 2- 1 LCA

(Huijbregts, 1998)

가
가

()

가 (Anna E, 2002).

2.1.1. (Parameter uncertainty)

Huijbregts et al (2001)

(Lack of data)

(Data inaccuracy)

(Data gaps)

(Unrepresentative)

Figure 2-2

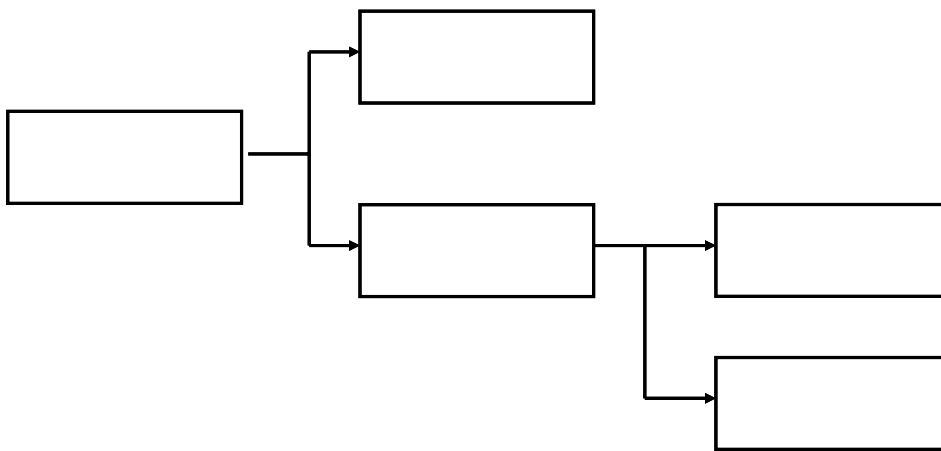


Figure 2-2

(Huijbregts, 2001)

, (가),

(Random error)

(bias)

(System

error)

(Data gaps)

가

(Unrepresentative data)

가 ,

2.1.2.

(Model Uncertainty)

LCA

(Multimedia modeling)

가
가
가

(Characterization factor)

(PO_4^{3-} or H^+)

fate

가

2.1.3.

(Uncertainty due to choices)

LCA

가 , (,

), , , 가

(Weighting) ,

LCA

가 가

가

ISO

가

(Scenario analysis)

2.1.4.

(Temporal variability)

LCA

(Life time) 가 ,
CO₂ , (20 , 100 , 500)

2.1.5. (Spatial variability)

LCA

가 . 가

가 가 .

(Heijungs et

al.,1992 ; Guinee et al., 1996).

2.1.6. (Variability between objects/sources)

, (: ,
) 가
가 (source) (Object)

LCA

(Boustead,1993;Hanssen,1996). 가

(:),

가 (Weighing factor)

Table 2- 1 LCA

						가
		가		가		가
						가
						가

2.2.
LCA

가 . 가 , 가

(Variability)

(ISO 14041).

가

가

ISO 14040 Series

Weidema

(1996)

Figure 2-3

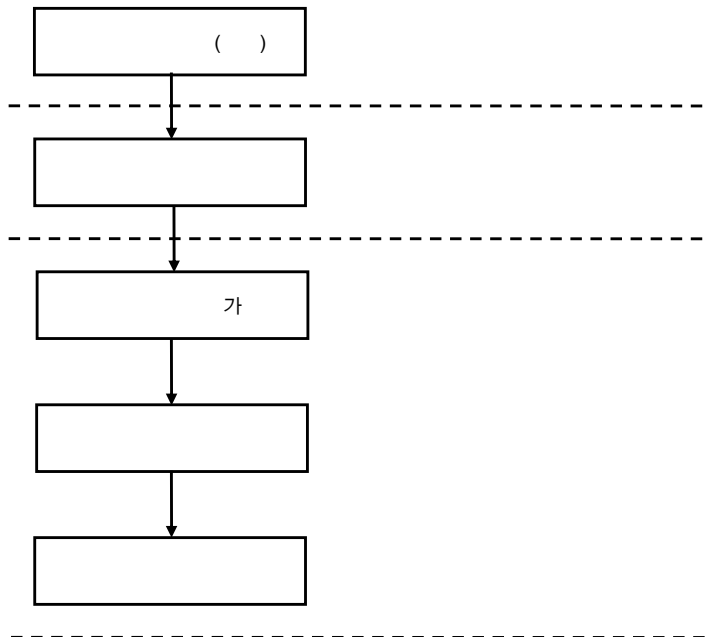


Figure 2- 3

가(Data Quality Assessment)

가
()
가
가
(:)
가

2.2.1. 가(Data Quality Assessment)

가 Matrix
Check list 가
가
가
(Data Quality Indicator ; DQI)가
가 (: , ,)
가 , . ISO
가 가
가 가
가 가
가

matrix	Weidema et al(1996)가	Pedegree
1) Pedegree matrix	가 (Temporal correlation), (Further technological correlation)	가 (Completeness), (Geographical correlation),
Pedegree matrix	가 (Reliability), 5가	가
가	가	가
가	가	가
Table 2-2 Pedegree matrix		

Table 2- 2 Pedegree matrix

가

		가
	1	
	2	가
	3	가
	4	(: 가)
	5	
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	()
	1	3
	2	6
	3	10
	4	15
	5	15 가
	1	
	2	
	3	가
	4	가
	5	가
	1	,
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	

5가

, 가 . ,
가 (DB) ,
가 가 .
1 5 가
가 가
2 3 가 .

2) Pedigree matrix

Rousseaux et al(2001) Pedigree matrix

4가 가 (Quality Indicator) 가
(Justness), (Completeness), (Representative),
(Representative) Table 2-3 .

Table 2- 3 Pedegree matrix

가

Level	Quality Indicator	Quality Component
Flow	(Justness)	- - -
Process	(Completeness)	- flow - flow -
Process	(Representative)	- - -
System	(Representative)	- / - flow / - -

Table 2-3 3가 Level(,)
 . 가 , (Justness) 가 (flow)가 가
 . (Process) 가 .
 . 4가 Pedegree matrix 1
 5 가 Quality Component

2.2.2.

(Sensitivity Analysis)

가 가 가
 가 (ISO 14041). 가 가
 가 가 (IEA 2001).

Table 2-4

Table 2- 4

Tornado diagrams	- 가
One-way	- 가 -
(Scenario analysis)	- 가 - , , , , , 가 - 가
Ratio sensitivity analysis	- 가 -

- 가 가

2.2.3. (Uncertainty analysis)

Heijungs&Huijbregts(2004)

3가

- (the input side) : 가 ,
가?
- (the processing side) :
가?
- (the out side) : 가
가?

2.2.3.1.

LCA (Uniform distribution), (Triangular distribution), (Normal distribution), (Lognormal distribution) (Heijungs, 2004).

가 가

(semi-quantitative DQI)

(Weidema,1996)

1) (Normal distribution)

가

-

-

가 가

(Central Limit Theorem)

68%, 95%

99.7%

(μ)

(σ)

2) (Lognormal distribution)

(Natural logarithm)가

(logarithm mean)

가

(multiplicative)

가

, 0

가

가

(σ)

가

68%, 95%

99.7%

$\varepsilon^1 / \sigma \sim \varepsilon \sigma$, $\varepsilon / \sigma^2 \sim \varepsilon \sigma^2$ $\varepsilon / \sigma^3 \sim \varepsilon \sigma^3$

² (coefficient of variability)가 30%

(Crystall Ball manual, 2000).

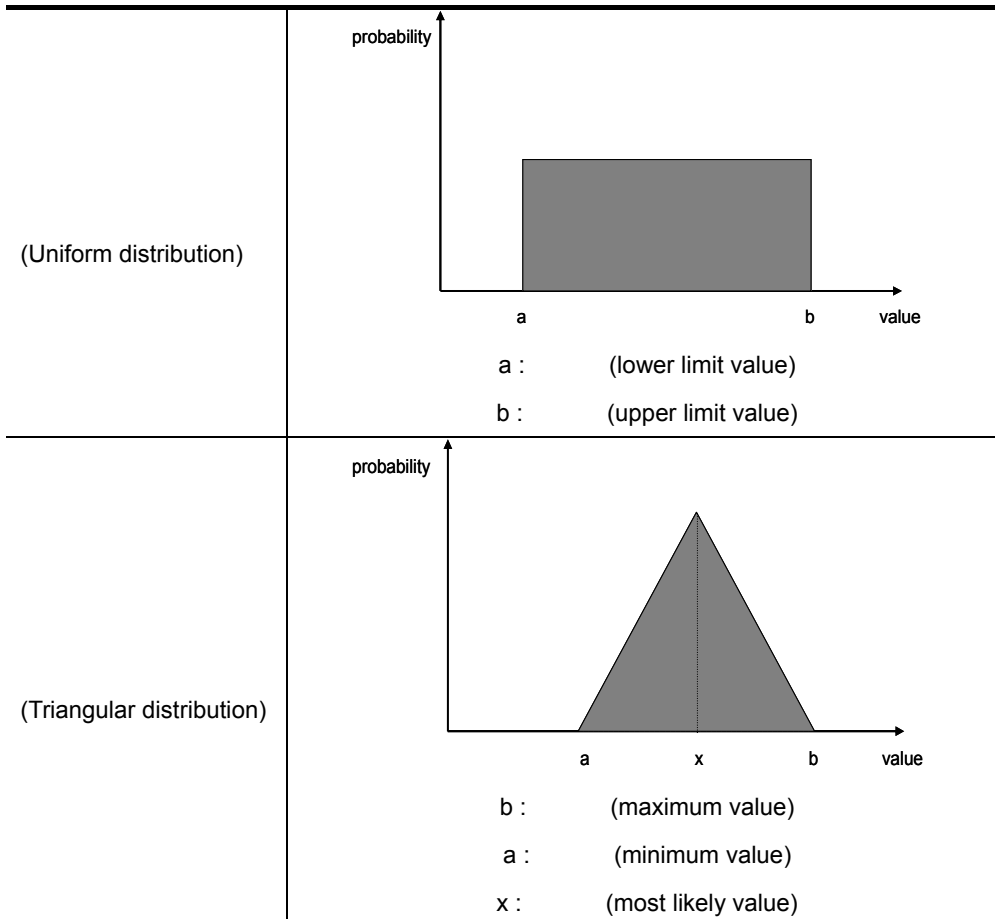
¹ ε

² (coefficient of variability)

3) (Triangular distribution) (Uniform distribution)
 (b), (a) (x)
 (most likely value) 가
 가

Figure 3-4

Figure 2- 4



2.2.3.2.

(Classical statistics),
(Stochastic modeling) (Non-traditional
methods)

1)

Hoffman et al.(1995) Heijungs(1996)
()

2

가

가 LCA

2)

(Stochastic modeling)

(Stochastic modeling)

LCA

(Monte Carlo Simulation)

(Latin Hypercube Simulation)

(Monte Carlo Simulation)

LCA

가

(: Analytic methods)

가

(Latin hypercube simulation)

가

3) (Non-traditional methods)

LCA

Beccali et al(1997) Ros(1998)가

(fuzzy

logic method) Petersen(1997)

(Bayesian

methods) 가

2.2.3.3.

1)

가
가
68%가
95%가
(±) (± 2x)

가

(regression analysis) (time-series analysis)

2) (Coefficient of variability; CV)

가
가

1

1

3-1

가

0

$$\text{Coefficient of variability} = \frac{S}{m} \quad (2-1)$$

$$S = \quad , m =$$

3) (standard error of mean)

(Population)

(Sample)

가

(Mean standard error)

3-2

$$S_y = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (2-2)$$

S_y = standard mean error, n = number of sample

(N)

4) (Correlation coefficient)

가

-1 +1

가 . 가 가
가 . 0.80 가 80%가
가 . 가 0.4
가 .

■

3 Maurice et al.(2000)
가

3.1.

Maurice et al.(2000)

Figure 3-1

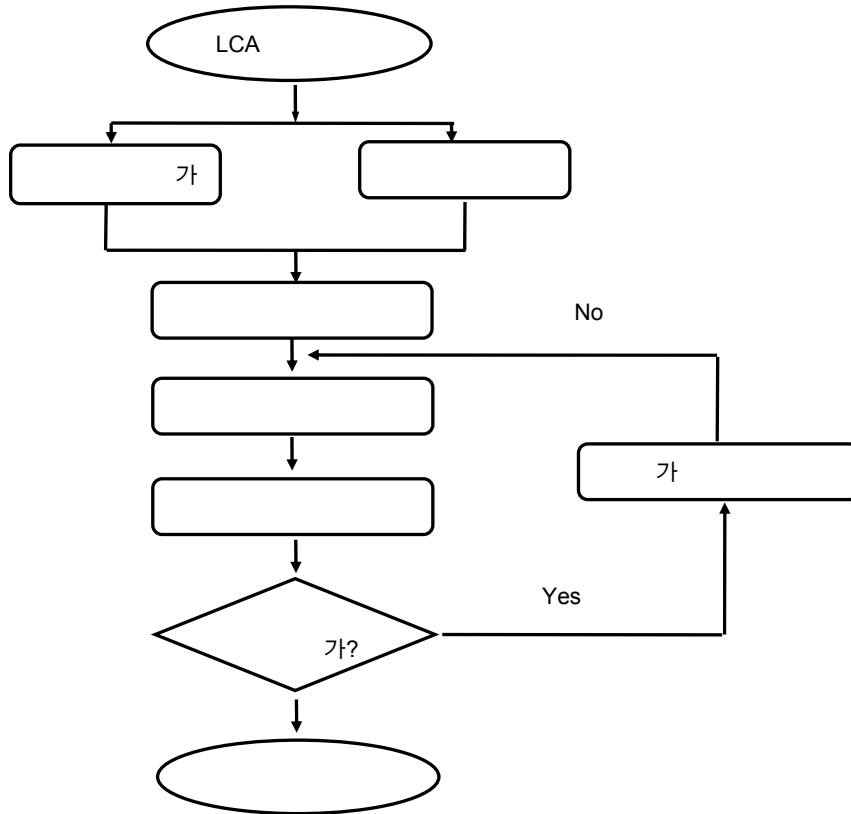


Figure 3- 1

(Maurice et al, 2000)

가
(Monte carlo simulation)

, 5

-
- 1) 가
 - 2) 가
 - 3) (Probability distribution)
 - 4)
 - 5)

가 가 가

가

3.2.

Hejungs(1994, 1996)

g 3-1

$$g = B \times A^{-1} \times f \quad (3-1)$$

- g : (Inventory vector)
- B : (Environmental Intervention matrix)
- A : (technology matrix)
- f : (final demand vector)

flow (+) flow (-) ,
(+) , (-)

가 , , cut-off,

3.3.

가

3.3.1.

가

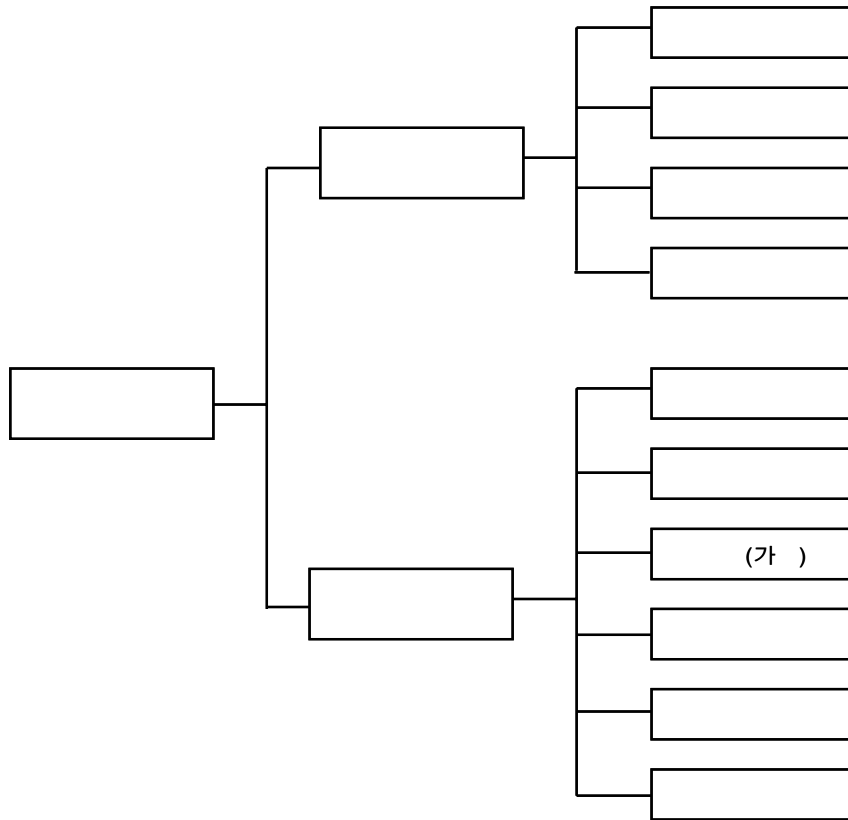


Figure 3-3

5 , Weidema et al(1996) 1
 가
 가 (Maurice et.al, 2000).

3.3.3.

Figure 3-4 Plot (DQI)

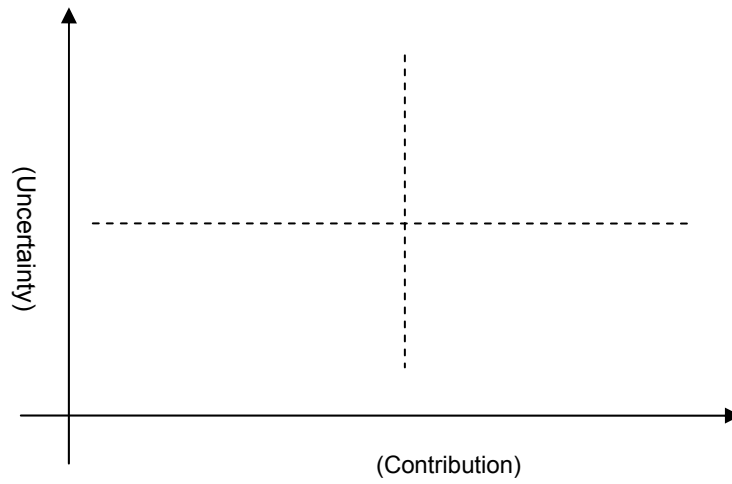


Figure 3-4

(Heijungs, 1996)

Figure 3-4
1 Plot

4
가

Plot

가

2 4
3 Plot

Finnveden&Linfords(1998)

(Rule

of thumb)

가

3.4.

distribution), (Uniform distribution), (Triangular distribution), (Normal distribution) (Lognormal distribution)가 (Correlation) Weidema et al(1996) 가 Finnveden&Linfords (1998) (Rule of thumb) 가

3.4.1.

Figure 3-4 3, 4 (Population) 30 (Vose ,1996). 가 (: SO₂, NO_x, CO,) 가 () 가 가 가 가가 LCA 가

3.4.2. 가

Figure 3-4 1, 2
5가 Maurice et al(2000)

- 1) (: DB) 가
(Uniform distribution) (Triangular distribution)
- 2) 가 가 (SO₂) (S) CO₂
가 (SO₂) CO₂
- 3) (Confidence interval) , CPU
가 (Upper limit) (Lower limit) 가 4 4
- 4) (DQI) Weidema et al(1996) Meier(1997) (DQI)

가

(& , 2003)

5) (Rule of thumb)

(rule of thumb)

Finnveden&Linfords(1998)

flow (Upper limit) (Lower limit)

(flow)

Table 3-1

Table 3- 1 (Rule of thumb)

	(Lower limit)	(Upper limit)
- (: , , ,)	x/2	x * 1.5
- 가 (; , ,)	x/10	x * 10
- CO ₂ , SO ₂ ()	x/2	x * 1.5
-	x/10	x * 10
-	x/10	x * 10
-	x/100	x * 100
-	x/100	x * 100
-	x/10	x * 10

4.1.

가 (key issue) (Gold)

4.2.

가 , 1 CPU 1 kg ,

Figure 4-1

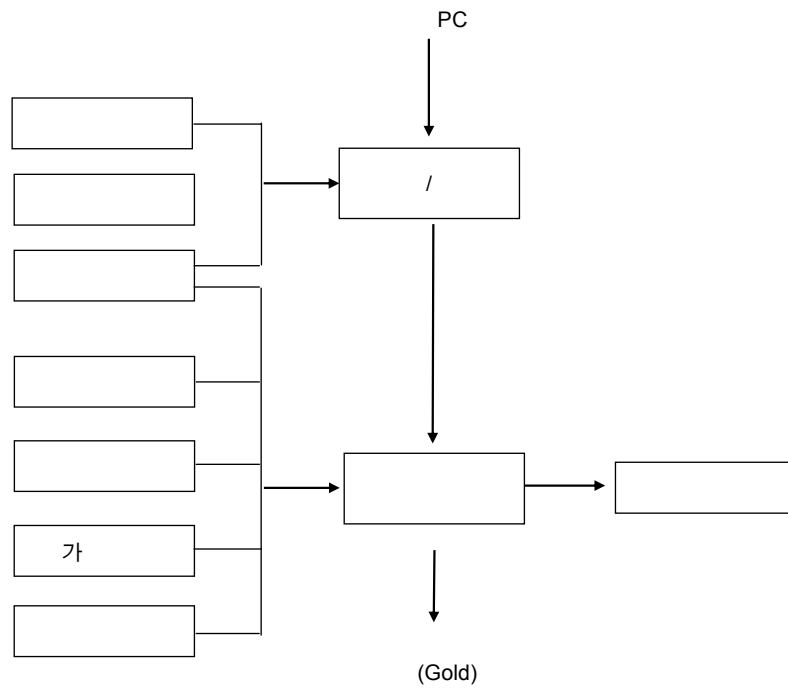


Figure 4-1 CPU (gold)

PC
가 , 가

4.3.

Table 4-1

Table 4- 1

	2003 1
(Precision)	
(Consistency)	ISO
(Representativeness)	worst case

4.4.

4.4.1.

(DB)

가

Table 4-2

Table 4- 2

					(DB)			
	(35%)	-	-	-		1999		
	(78%)	-	-	-		1999		
	가	-	-	-		1999		가
		-	-	-		1998		
		-	-	-		1998		
						1998		
	PC	○		○	-	2003		-
	CPU	○		○	-	2003		-
			○	○	-	2003		-
		○		○	-	2003		-
		○		○	-	2003		-
	가	○		○	-	2003		-
	(Gold)	○			-	2003		-
		○		○	-	2003		-
	/		○	○	-	2003		-
	/	-	-	-		2002		

.....

.....가 ,
가

.....

4.4.2.

.....

.....가 90%
90%가

/ 72.3%
/가
가 100%가
/

4.5. 가(LCA)

가 Figure 4-2

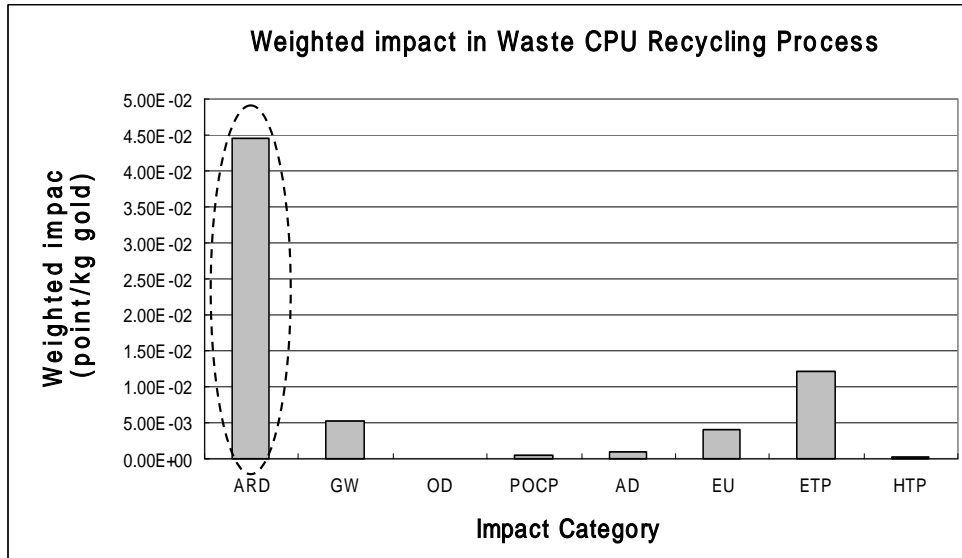


Figure 4-2 가 가 가

Figure 4-2 가 가 가 (ARD)
8 가

4.6.

4.6.1.

가
가

1)

Table 4-3

Table 4- 3

		(%)	(%)
1	(35%)	50.16	50.16
2	(78%)	39.63	89.79
3	가 (50%)	6.48	96.27
4	()	2.72	98.99
5	/	0.90	99.89
6		0.09	99.98
7		0.01	99.99

Table 4-3

99.99%

()

가 90%

2)

가

가

Pedegree matrix

Pedegree matrix

가

Table 4-2

(35%)

()

Table 4-4

가

Table 4- 4 Pedegree matrix

가

Indicator score						
(35%)	3	1	2	2	2	10
(78%)	3	1	2	2	2	10
가 (50%)	3	1	2	2	2	10
()	4	5	2	2	1	14
/	5	5	1	2	5	18
	5	5	2	2	2	16
	4	2	2	2	2	12

* 가

Table 4-4

/

가 가

가

/

가

가

가

가

가

3)

가

Figure 4-3 Plot

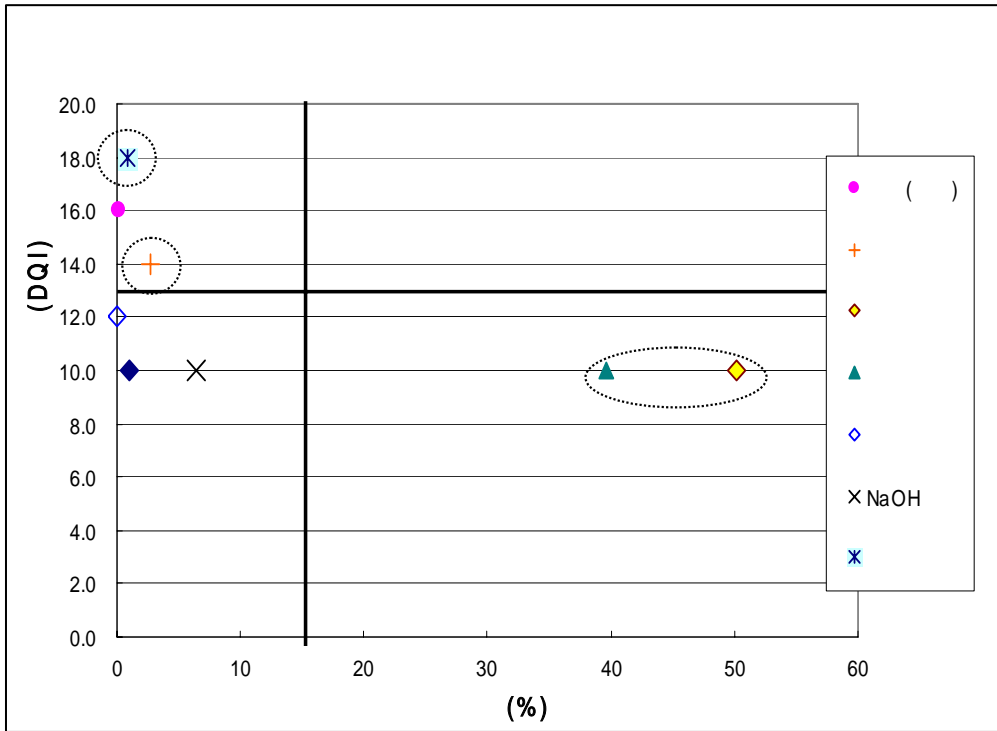


Figure 4-3

, , /
(DQI)
1, 2 4
(0.09%)가

4.6.2.

1)

, , /

Table 4-

2 Table 4-4

Table 4-5

Table 4- 5

		- 가
		-
		- 가
		-
()		- 200 가
		-
/		-
		-
CPU		-

가 (gold) 가 (1kg)
 (CPU 1kg) Table 4-6

Table 4- 6

	1kg (gold)	1kg CPU

2)

가 가 가 Finnveden&Linfords (1998)
 (Rule of thumb)

distribution) (Triangle

1

Finnveden&Linfords(1998) (Rule of thumb)

가

CPU 100

CPU

가 0

(2 , pp27).

Table 4-7

Table 4- 7

(35%)	- : - : 50% - : 75%	Triangle distribution	가
(78%)	- : - : 50% - : 75%	Triangle distribution	가
()	- : *2 - : /1.5		Rule of thumb
/	- : *100 - : /100		Rule of thumb
CPU	- : 36.1 g - : 17.4 g	Lognormal distribution	(100 sample)

4.6.3.

4.7.

4.7.1.

가(LCIA)

Figure

4-4

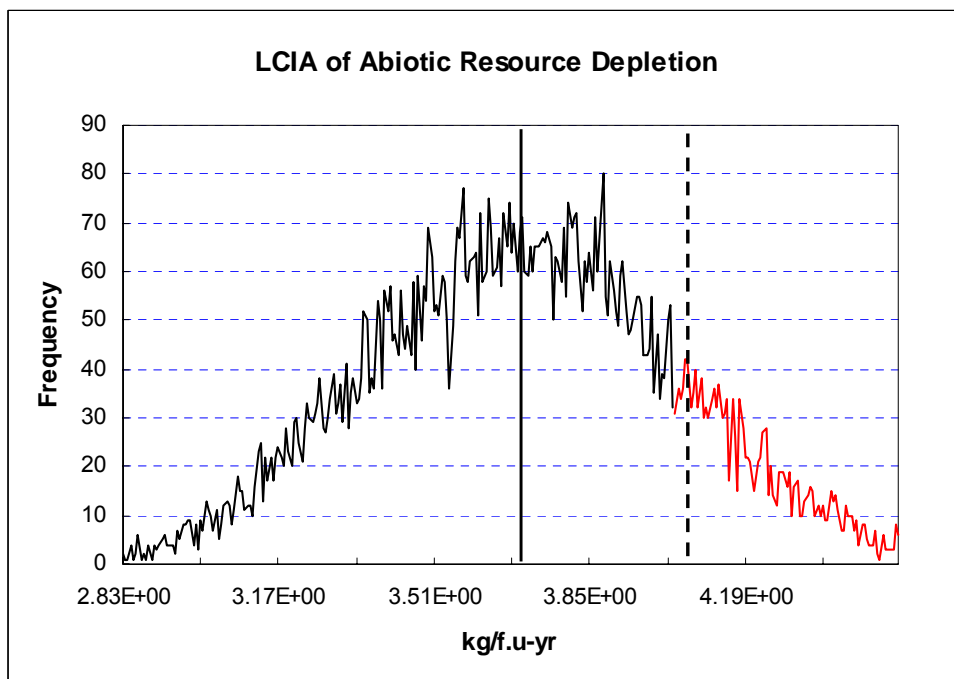


Figure 4- 4

Figure 4-4 가

worst case 가

가 , 3.70E+00kg/f.u-yr 95%

3.05E+00 ~ 4.36E+00kg/f.u-yr . Worst case

4.03E+00kg/f.u-yr 84%

0.09 1

3.39E-03 Table 4-8

Table 4- 8

(mean)	3.70E+00
(Standard Deviation)	3.39E-01
(Coeff. of Variability)	0.09
(Mean Std. Error)	3.39E-03
95%	3.05E+00~ 4.36E+00

4.7.2.

Figure 4-5

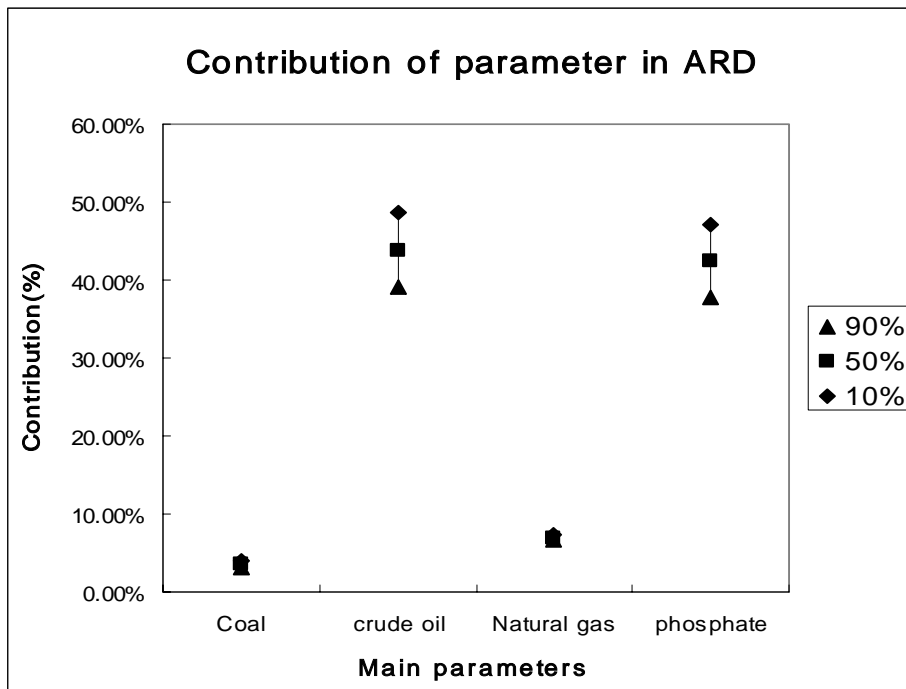


Figure 4- 5

90%, 50% 10%

(Crude oil), (Phosphate), 가 (Natural gas) (Coal) 가

43.9% 가 86.8%

key parameter가 key parameter 가

4.7.3.

Figure 4-6

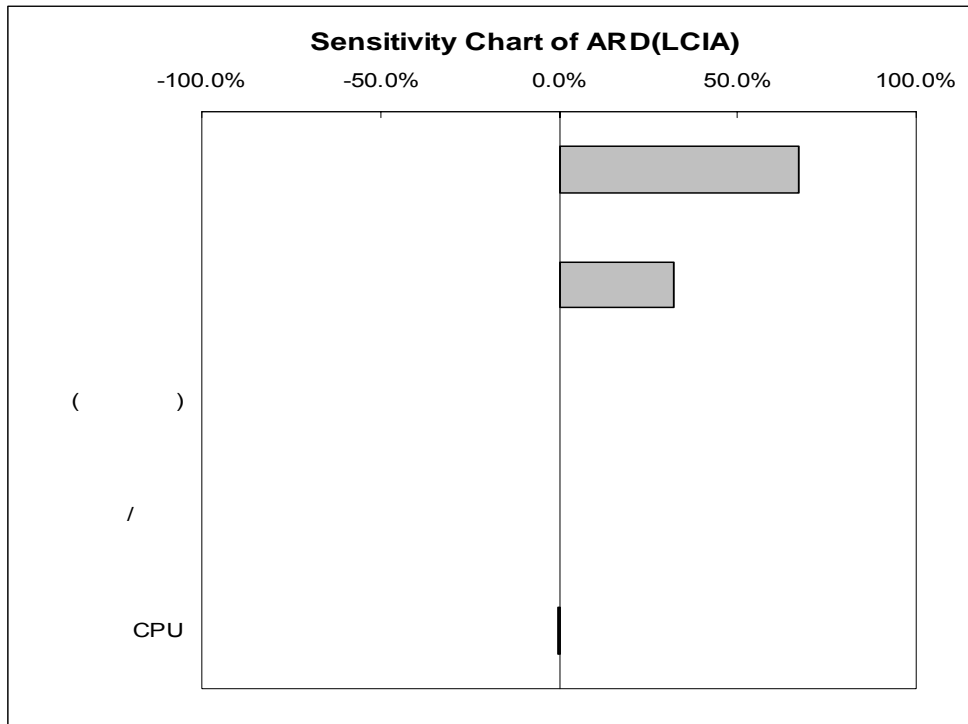


Figure 4- 6

가
가
가
(DB)
가
가

4.7.5.

(Rule of thumb) factor

Factor 10

가

가

가

■

5.1.

Maurice et al(2000)

2) 가 (Probability distribution) 5) CPU (Gold) 3) 가

1) (Key issue) 가 가 가 CPU (Gold) (key issue)

가 Key issue 가

가 43.9% 가 key issue가

key issue

2)

가
가

가

가

가

가

가

가

3)

가

CPU

2.68E+00, 1.82E+01 kg/yr

CPU

0.09

가 (Gold)

CPU

CPU가

0.5

가

, 가

5.2.

가

(Variability)

가

가

가 가

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ABSTRACT

The object of dissertation is to propose methodology of quantitative uncertainty analysis and management of collection data during Life cycle inventory analysis. This dissertation is also based on systematic procedure for results of uncertainty analysis. The uncertainty analysis tool uses Monte-carlo simulation.

The key stage is selection of main data and decision of probability distribution in the proposed methodology. A combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches is performed in the selection of main data. The qualitative assessment of data quality relies on Pedegree matrix, which is data quality indicator, whereas the quantitative assessment uses contribution calculation.

The probability distribution of selected is estimated using different techniques, depending on the amount of information available. If the data provide much of information for their characteristic, the normal distribution or Lognormal distribution can be used for probability distribution. If the data has little information, it can be used Uniform distribution or Triangular distribution.

The final results are as follow:

First, Life Cycle Assessment has to provide quantitative information for uncertainty because the key issue can be changed by uncertainty. Second, The result of case study showed importance of the functional unit in uncertainty assessment. Accordingly, the data quality of functional unit has to be high and shall be selected carefully. Third, the key factor of uncertainty information has to be identified and provided to generic public.