



fib Bulletin TG6.3
**SUSTAINABILITY OF STRUCTURES
WITH PRECAST ELEMENTS:
Objective and Progress Update**

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Introduction. Basics of sustainability

Definitions of Sustainability

Sustainable Development (SD)

Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



-- Brundtland Commission, 1987 --

Sustainability

The possibility that human and other forms of life on earth will flourish forever.

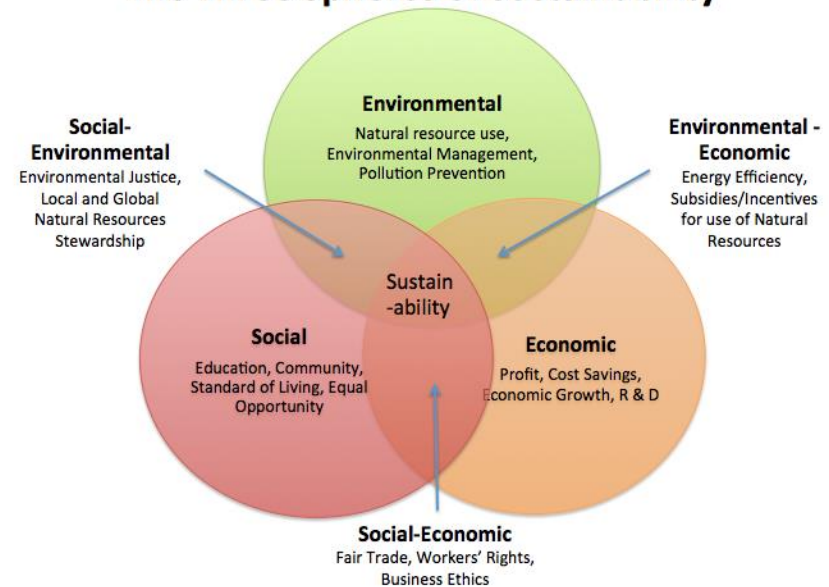
-- John Ehrenfeld, Professor Emeritus. MIT --

Sustainable Development (SD)

Enough - for all -- forever.

-- African Delegate to Johannesburg (Rio+10) --

The Three Spheres of Sustainability



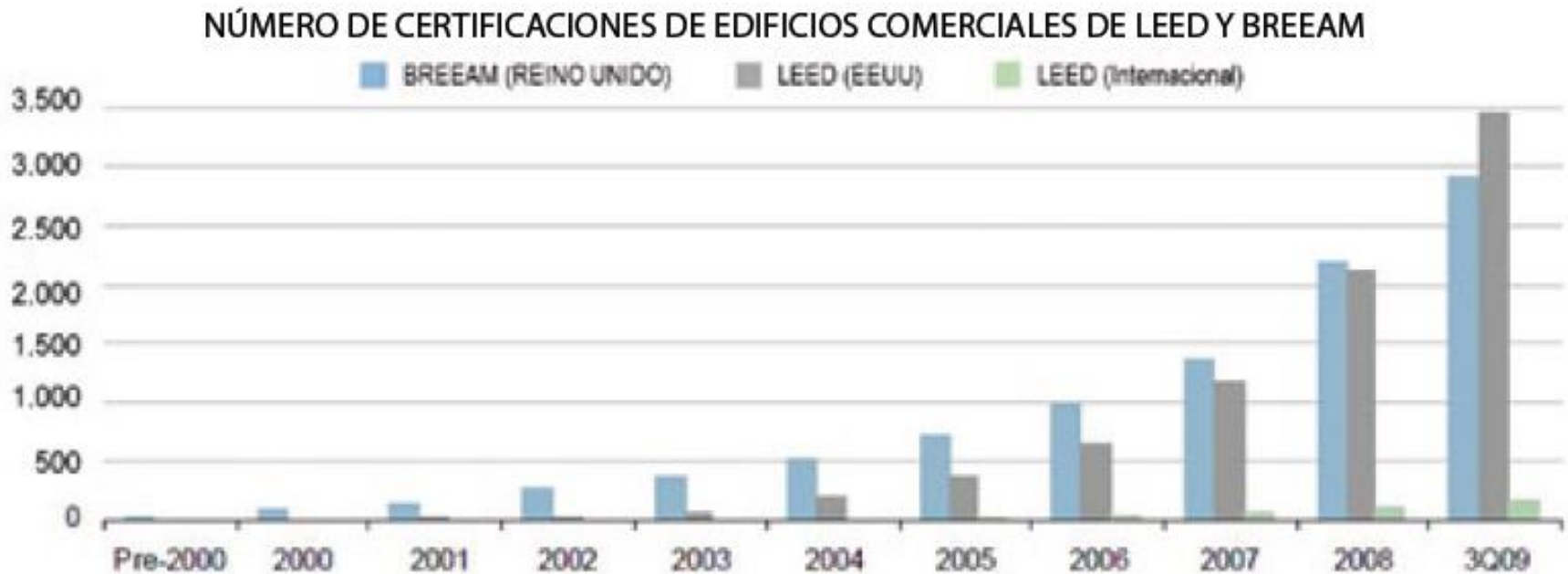
Concrete sustainability

- Concrete is one of the **most used structural material** (Sakai, 2009) and one of the cheapest.
- From the **environmental point of view**, the concrete, mainly by the contribution of cement, it is **one of largest producers of CO₂** emissions into the atmosphere. The global production is approximately 5-6% of the total CO₂.
- In addition, the construction and use of buildings in the European Union **consume 42% of the total energy consumed** (year 2011) and is responsible of more than 50% of extracted materials.

Introduction. Sustainability rating tools

Sustainability certification tools for buildings :

Number of certified commercial buildings with Leed and Breeam



Fuente: RREEF Research

MIVES. Introduction

MIVES

(from Spanish, Model for Sustainability Assessment of Structures)

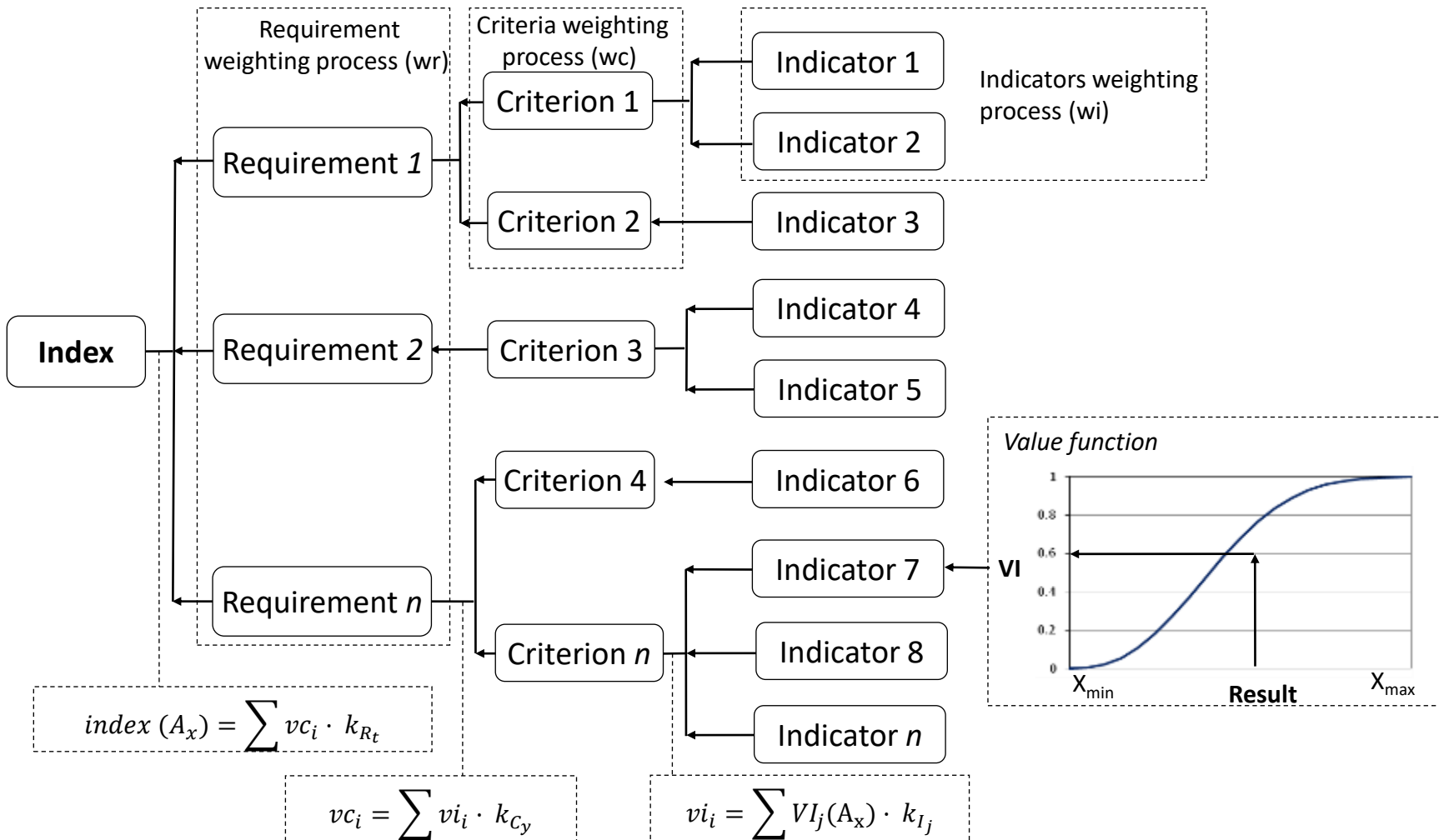
- **Measure objectively indicators** which might be subjective
- Compare indicators with different units (dB, €, Ton/eqCO₂) and different perception/satisfaction
- **Avoid overlapping/mixing** indicators assessment
- **Increase the transparency** when making-decisions

SUSTAINABILITY MUST BE MEASURED

MIVES. Procedure and approach

1. **Identify the problem** and define the problem **alternatives**
2. Develop the **decision tree** (a diagram that helps organizing the concepts or indicators that will be evaluated).
3. Define the **weights of the indicators**, criteria and requirements (established by authorities, direct assignment, AHP,)
4. Define a **value function** for each indicator (the value function allows converting any variable to one scale from 0 to 1).
5. **Measure each indicator** based on reliable data for each alternative
6. Obtain the **sustainability index** of each alternative and **make the decision**

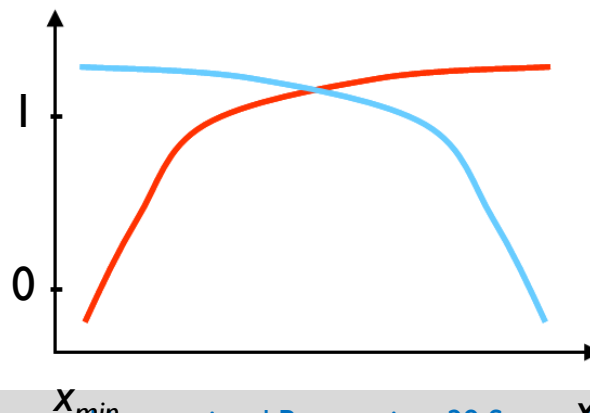
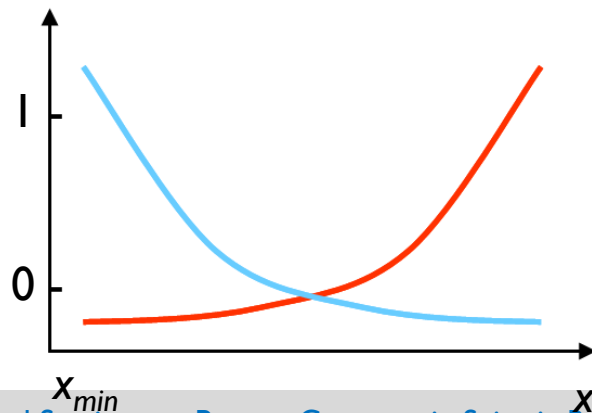
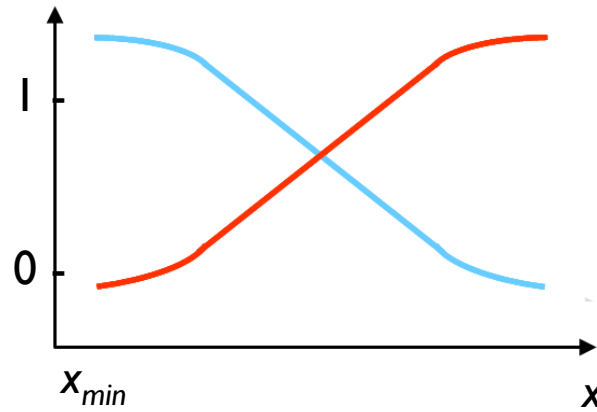
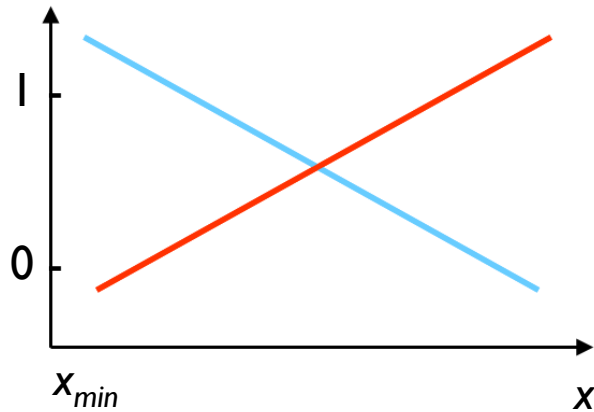
MIVES. Elements (requirements tree)



MIVES. Value/satisfaction functions

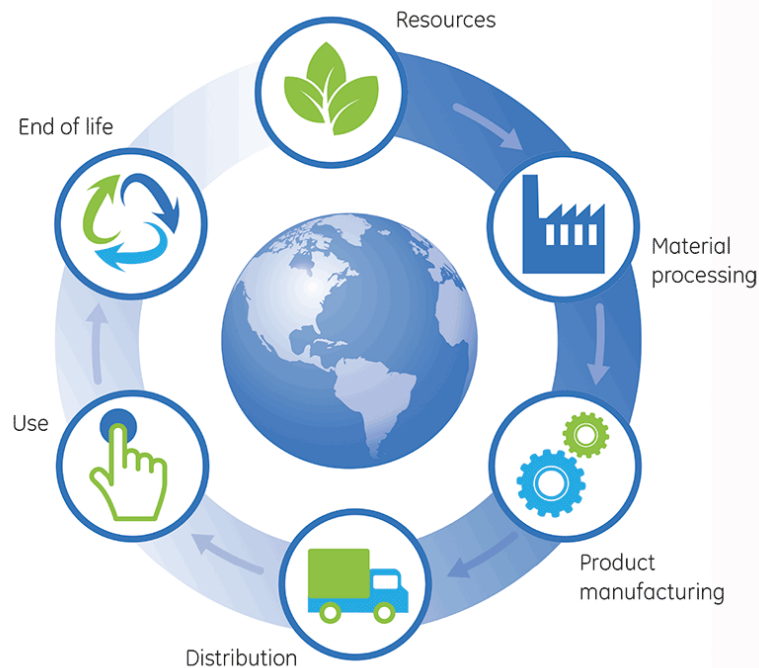
- Value functions

$$V_{ind} = B \cdot \left[1 - e^{-K_i \cdot \left(\frac{|X - X_{min}|}{C_i} \right)^{P_i}} \right]$$



MIVES. Boundaries

- LCA focuses on environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life from cradle to grave.
- LCA can be integrated in MIVES as an indicator



Requirements tree for precast concrete products

fib T6.3. Proposed Tree, Criteria and Indicators for *precast concrete products*

Requirement	Criteria	Indicator	Units	Value Function
R ₁ Economic ($\lambda_{R1} = 35\%$)	C ₁ Total Costs ($\lambda_{C1} = 42\%$)	I ₁ Direct and indirect costs ($\lambda_{I1} = 100\%$)	€	DS
	C ₂ Quality ($\lambda_{C2} = 19\%$)	I ₂ Non quality costs ($\lambda_{I2} = 100\%$)	Attrib.	
	C ₃ Dismantling ($\lambda_{C3} = 9\%$)	I ₃ Dismantling costs ($\lambda_{I3} = 100\%$)	€	DS
	C ₄ Service Life ($\lambda_{C4} = 30\%$)	I ₄ Service costs ($\lambda_{I4} = 61\%$)		IS
		I ₅ Resilience ($\lambda_{I5} = 39\%$)		
R ₂ Environmental ($\lambda_{R2} = 38\%$)	C ₅ Consumption ($\lambda_{C5} = 44\%$)	I ₆ Cement ($\lambda_{I6} = 22\%$)	Ton	DS
		I ₇ Aggregates ($\lambda_{I7} = 21\%$)		
		I ₈ Steel ($\lambda_{I8} = 21\%$)		
		I ₉ Water ($\lambda_{I9} = 12\%$)		
		I ₁₀ Plastics and others ($\lambda_{I10} = 10\%$)		
		I ₁₁ Reused materials ($\lambda_{I11} = 14\%$)		
	C ₆ Emissions ($\lambda_{C6} = 32\%$)	I ₁₂ CO ₂ emissions ($\lambda_{I12} = 62\%$)	TnCO ₂ -eq	Ton
		I ₁₃ Total waste ($\lambda_{I13} = 38\%$)		
	C ₇ Energy ($\lambda_{C7} = 24\%$)	I ₁₄ Materials ($\lambda_{I14} = 37\%$)	MWh	
		I ₁₅ Construction ($\lambda_{I15} = 26\%$)		
		I ₁₆ Service ($\lambda_{I16} = 37\%$)		
R ₃ Social ($\lambda_{R3} = 26\%$)	C ₈ Third parties ($\lambda_{C8} = 37\%$)	I ₁₇ Comfort ($\lambda_{I17} = 52\%$)	Attrib.	DS
		I ₁₈ Noise pollution ($\lambda_{I18} = 15\%$)	Db.	
		I ₁₉ Particles pollution ($\lambda_{I19} = 20\%$)	Ton	
		I ₂₀ Traffic disturbances ($\lambda_{I20} = 13\%$)		
	C ₉ Risks ($\lambda_{C9} = 63\%$)	I ₂₁ H&S. Production ($\lambda_{I21} = 23\%$)	Attrib.	
		I ₂₂ H&S. Construction ($\lambda_{I22} = 23\%$)		
		I ₂₃ Occupant Safety ($\lambda_{I23} = 55\%$)		

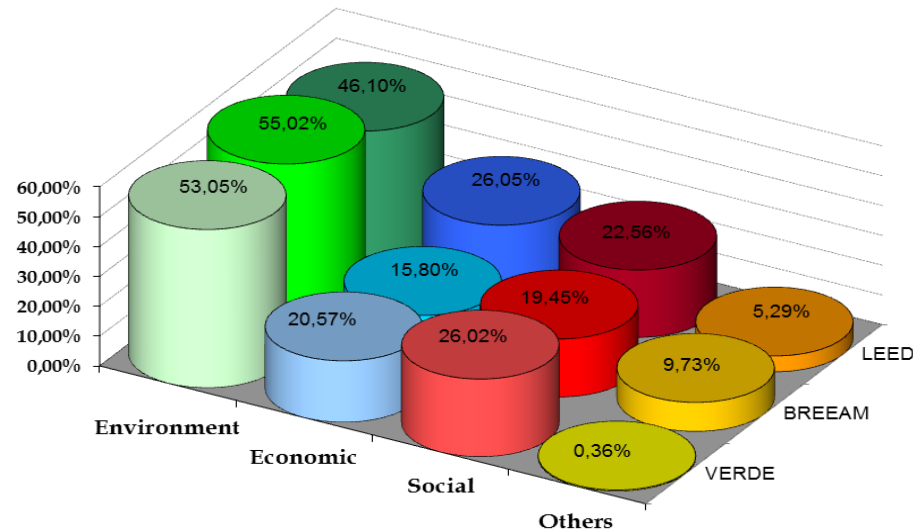
DS: decrease convexly shape; IS: increasing shape

Weights' distributions

Comparison of weights' distributions

	fib TG 6.3	LEED	BREAM	VERDE	DGNB	LEnSE	SBToolCZ	λ_{Rim}	$CV_{\lambda R}$	$\lambda_{Ri,min}$	$\lambda_{Ri,max}$
<u>Economic (R₁)</u>	35%	26%	16%	21%	33%	19%	15%	24%	34%	15%	35%
<u>Environmental (R₂)</u>	38%	46%	55%	53%	33%	44%	50%	46%	17%	33%	55%
<u>Social (R₃)</u>	26%	23%	20%	26%	33%	37%	35%	29%	22%	20%	37%
<u>Others (R₄)</u>	0%	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	-	0%	10%

Table 4. Weights' distributions for various sustainability/certification tools for buildings



Life Cycle Assessment for Sustainable Design: Classic and Low-Damage Precast Structures Subjected to Earthquakes



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Candidate:
Gianluca Cecconi

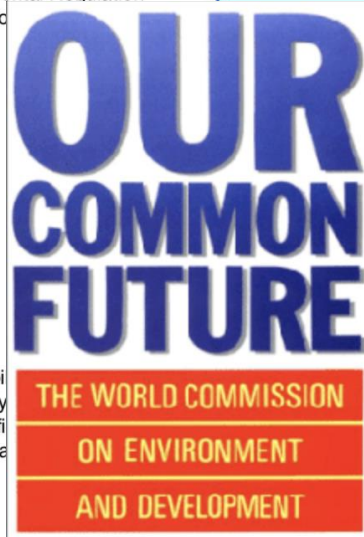
Supervisor:
Prof. Stefano Pampanin

Co-supervisor:
Prof. Albert de la Fuente
Antequera

Sostenibilità



Human Health and Safety
Life Cycle Management
Environmental Regulation
Emission



Maintainability
Durability
Resource Efficiency
Product Stewardship



(Summit della terra, Rio de Janeiro, 1992)

Industria delle costruzioni

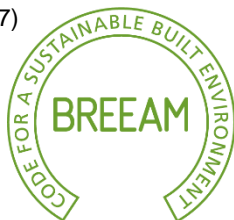
- 5-10% occupazioni lavorative
- 5-15% del PIL nazionale
- 40-45% emissioni e consumi energetici

(Houville et al, 2007)



(Protocollo di Kyoto, 1997)

(Brundtland Commission report, 1987)



Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)

Definizione degli obiettivi



Analisi d'inventario



Valutazione degli impatti



Interpretazione dei risultati

UNI EN ISO 14040:2006

Dichiarazione Ambientale di Prodotto (EPD)



Database su consumi energetici ed emissioni CO2



Modelli di valutazione degli impatti



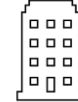
Acquisizione materie prime



Produzione



Costruzione



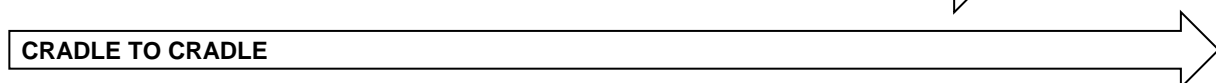
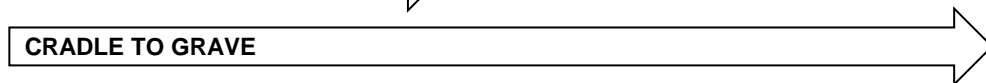
Uso



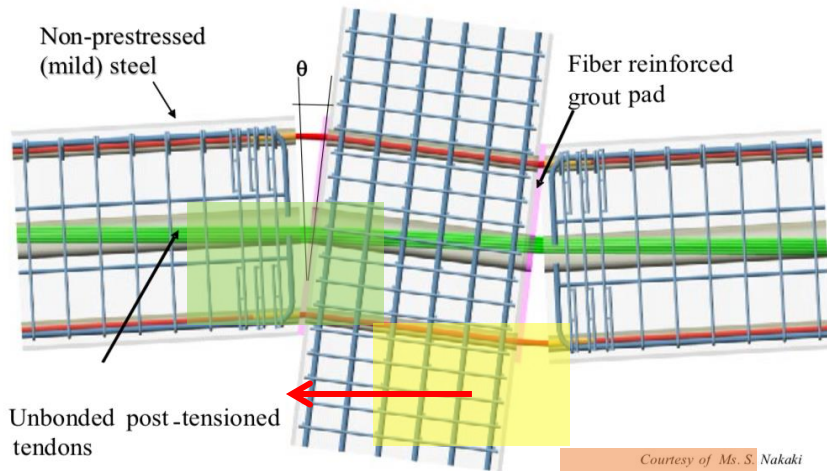
Demolizione



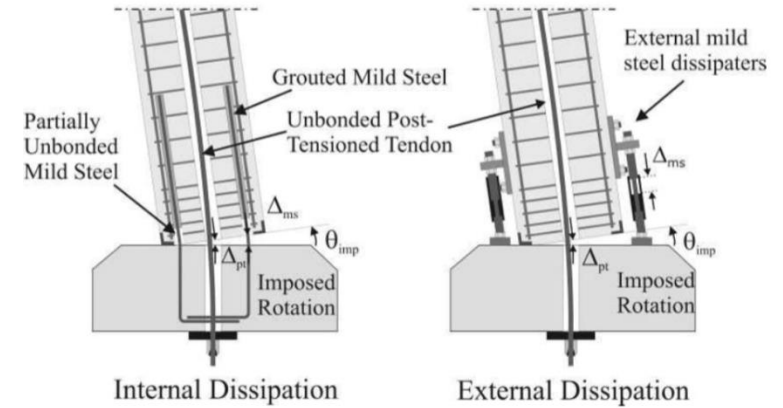
Riciclo



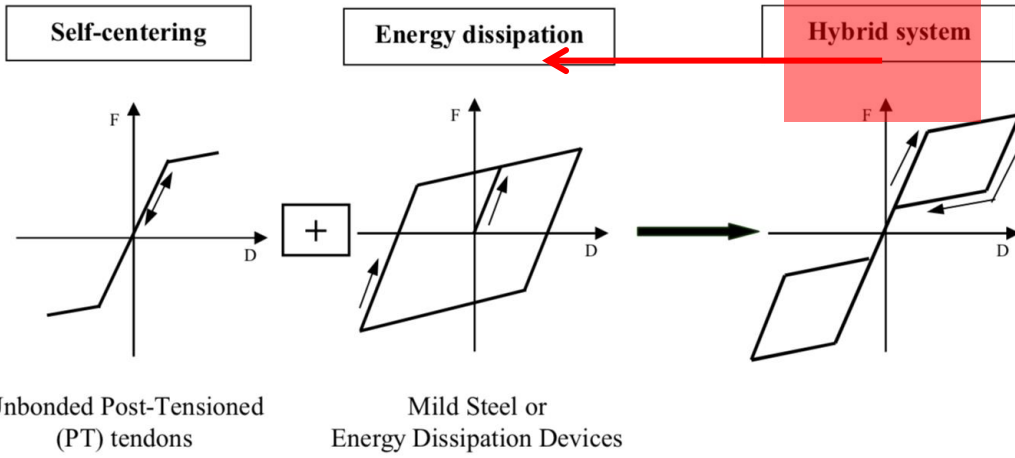
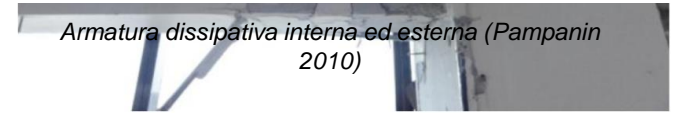
Nuove tecnologie



(Pampanin, 2005) ← Courtesy of Ms. S. Nakaki



Marriott et al., 2008



Unbonded Post-Tensioned (PT) tendons

Mild Steel or Energy Dissipation Devices

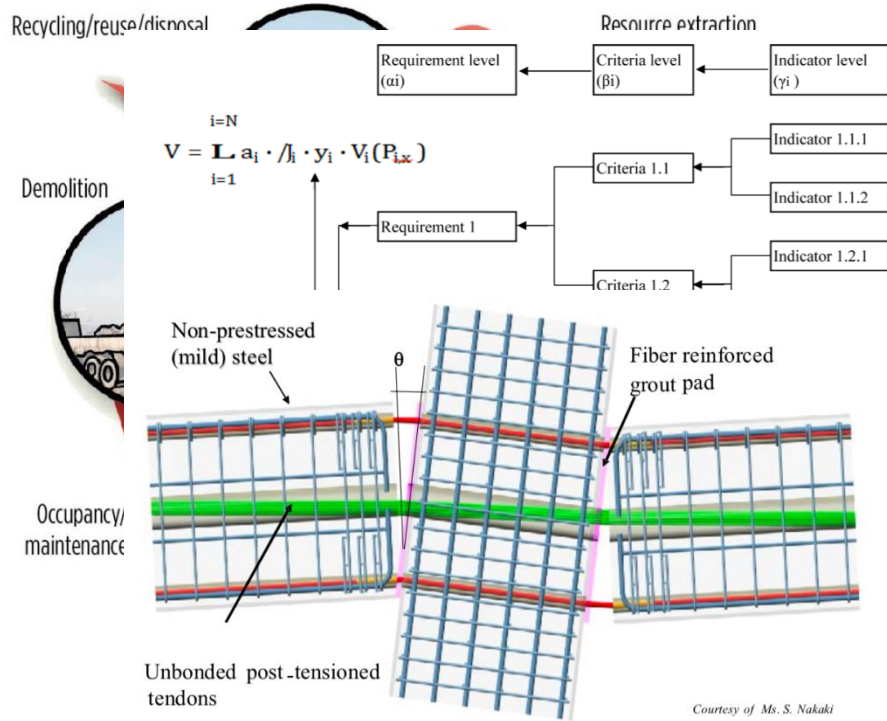
Flag-shape di un sistema ibrido (Fib 2003)



Connessione nell'edificio Alan MacDiarmid in Nuova Zelanda (Pampanin, 2010)

Obiettivi e finalità

- Identificare e confrontare gli **impatti ambientali** di soluzioni progettuali tradizionali (monolitico c.a.) ed innovative (prefabbricata basso-danneggiamento) mediante **LCA (Life Cycle Analysis)**.
- Valutare la sostenibilità di complessi edilizi tramite l'applicazione di **metodi multi-criterio** per indirire **sostenibile**
- Dimostrare come costruzioni contril



Caso studio

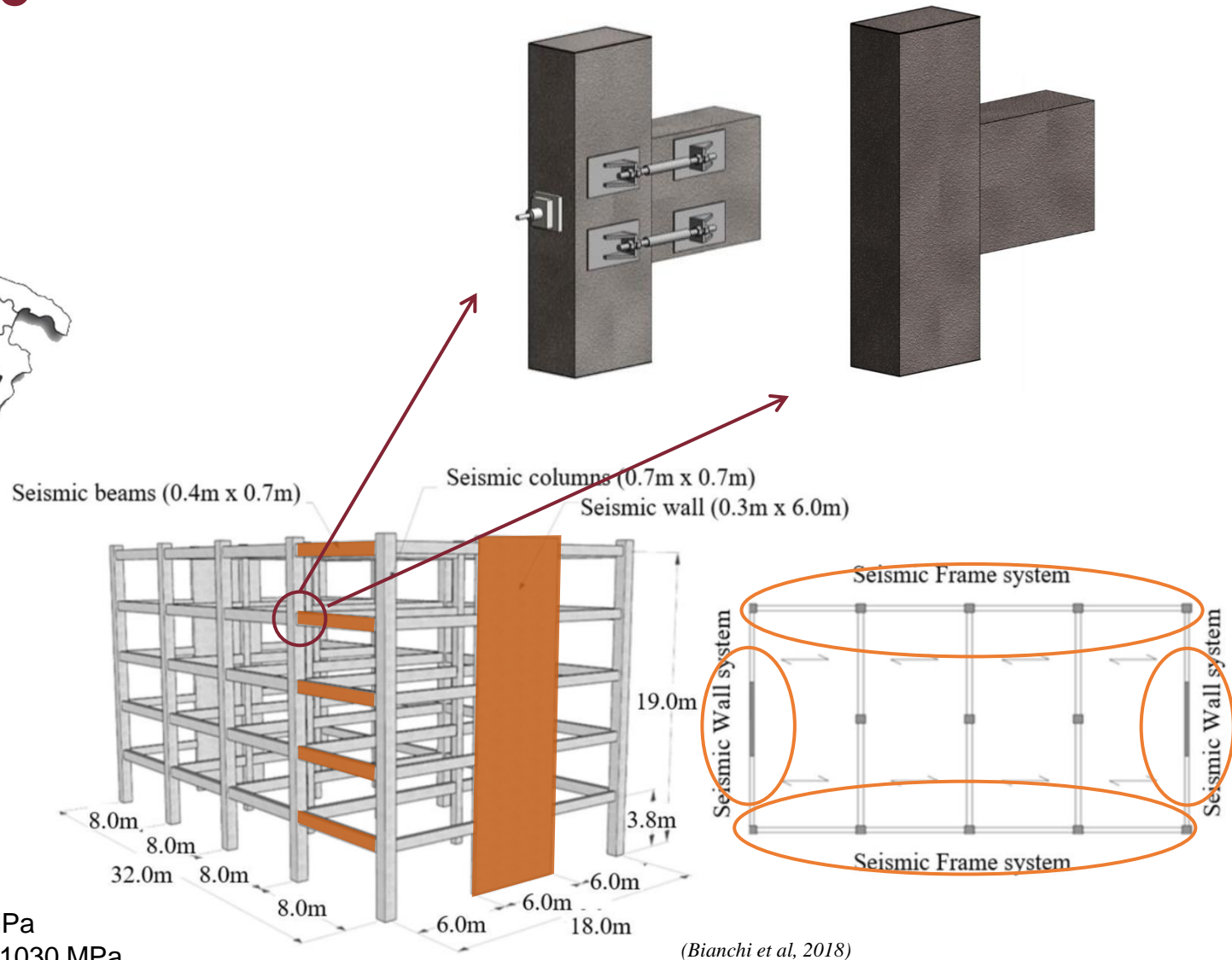
Dettagli connessioni trave-colonna (a) tecnologia PRESSSS (b) monolitico
Cortesia di Rotisciani M.



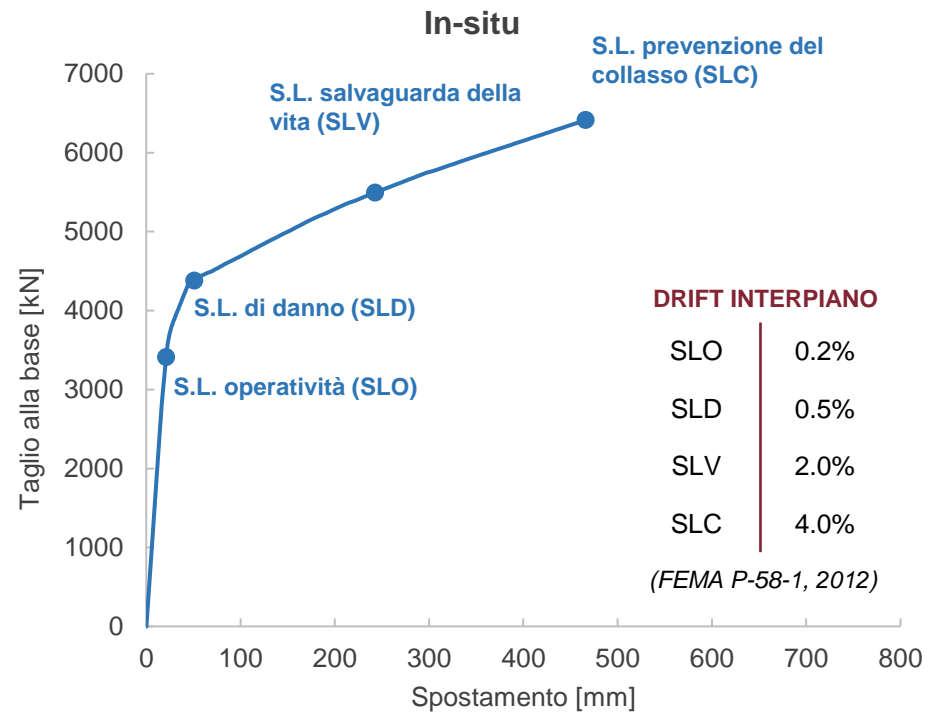
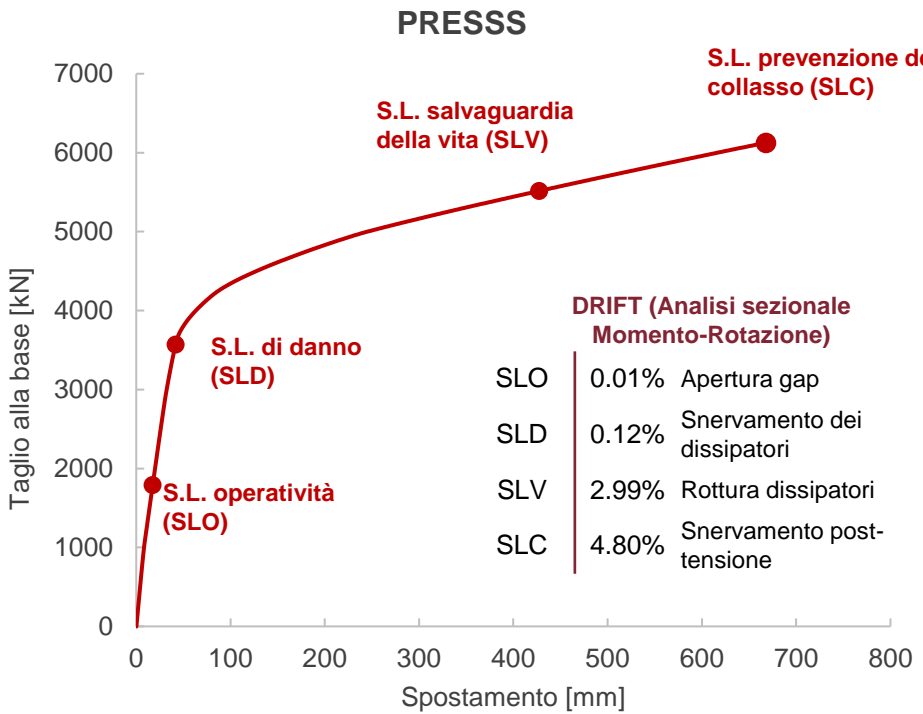
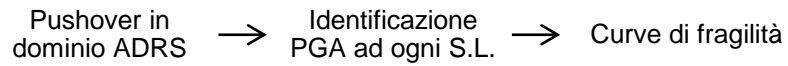
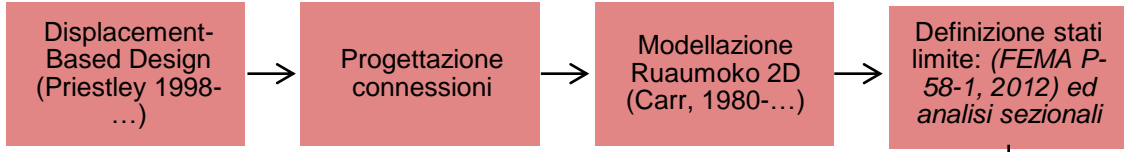
SITO:
Reggio Calabria
PGA=0.35g
Uso uffici

DIMENSIONI:
Pianta 32x18m
Altezza 19m
H,int 3.8m
Area totale 2880 m²
Volume totale 10944 m³

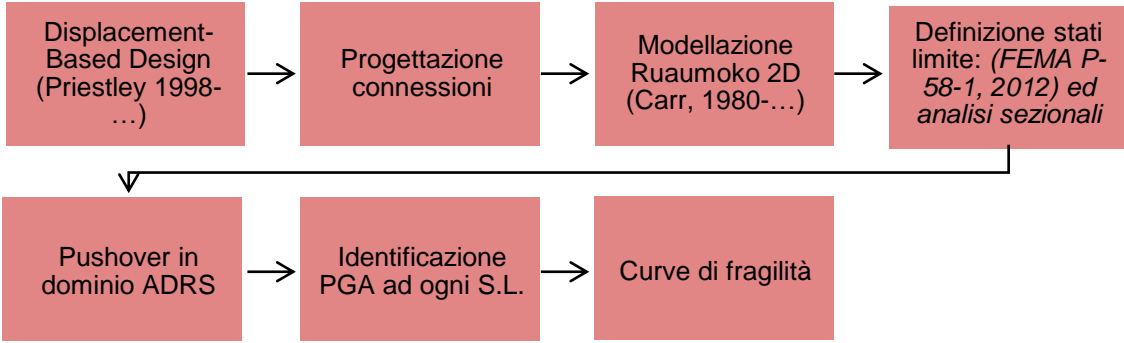
MATERIALI:
Cls fck=50MPa
Acciaio B450C
Trefoli 15.2mm – f_{pu}=1860 MPa
Barre MacAlloy 50mm – f_{pu}=1030 MPa



Analisi strutturali

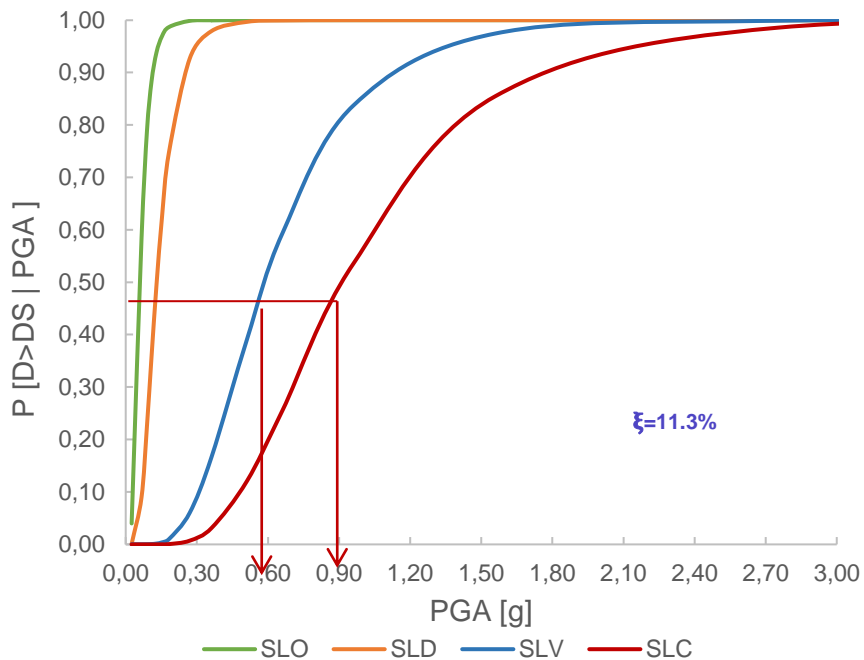


Analisi strutturali

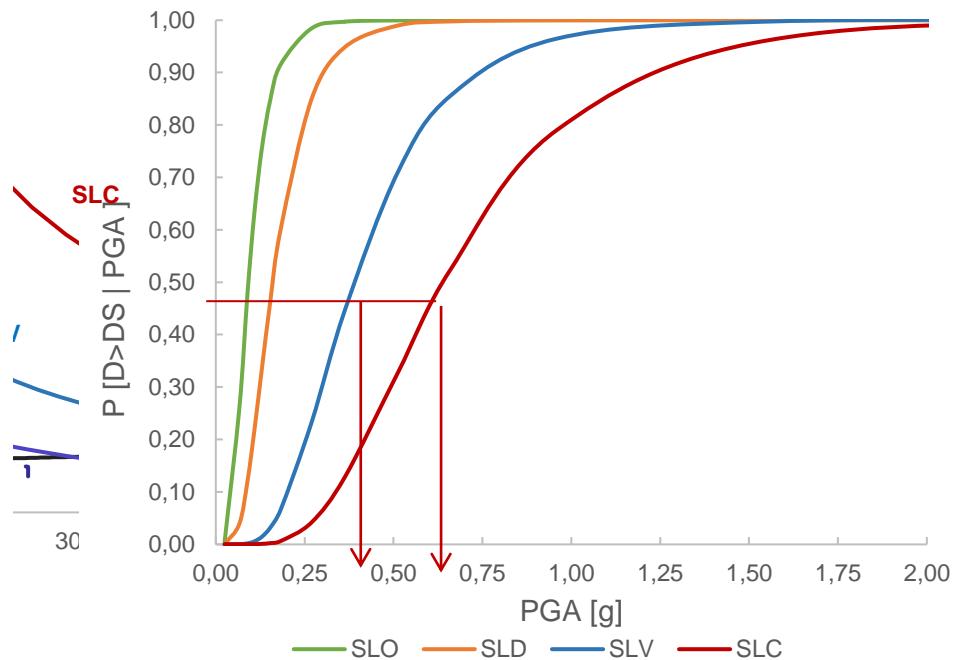


Dominio Sa-Sd

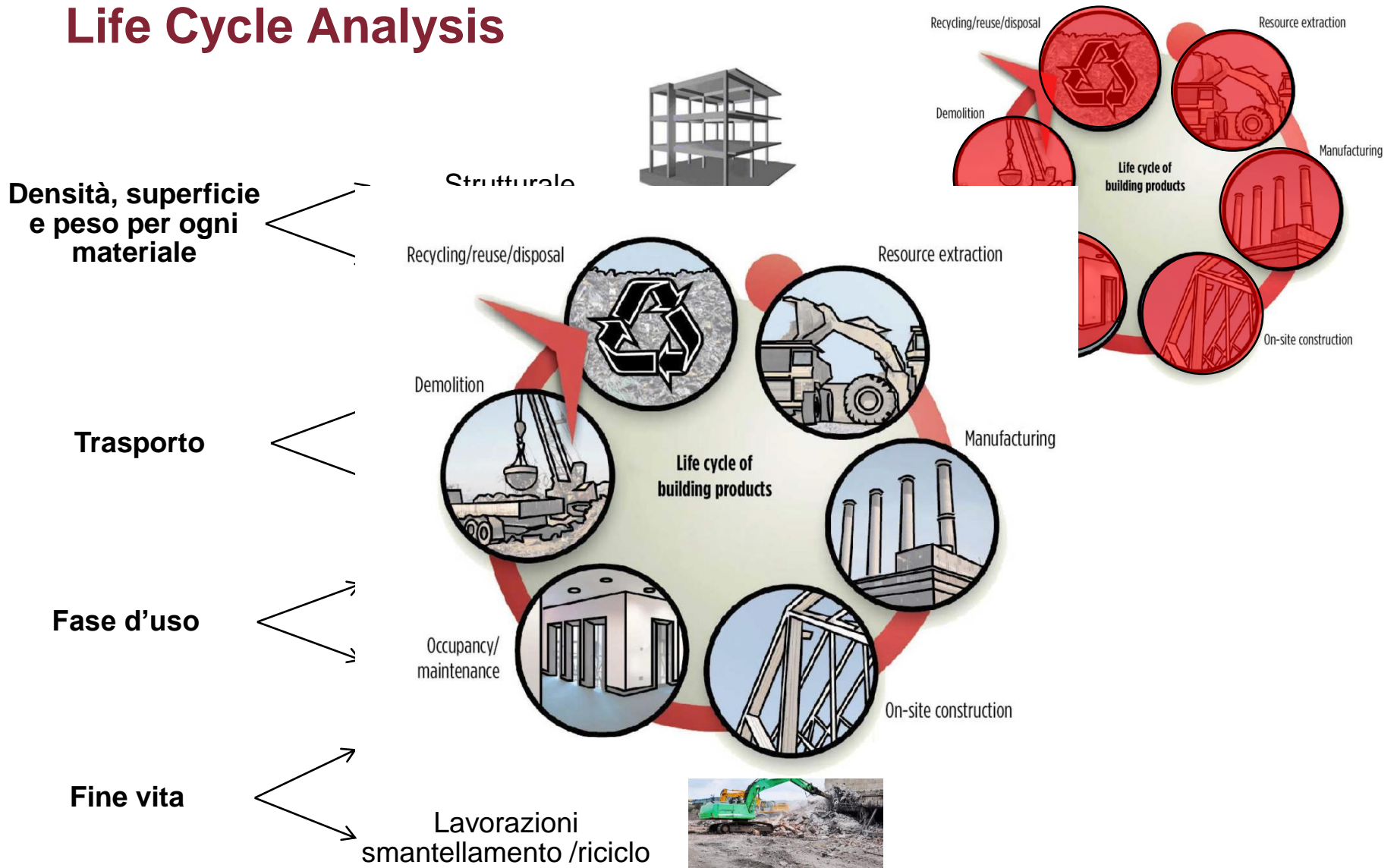
Curve di fragilità- PRESSSS



Curve di fragilità - Cast in-situ

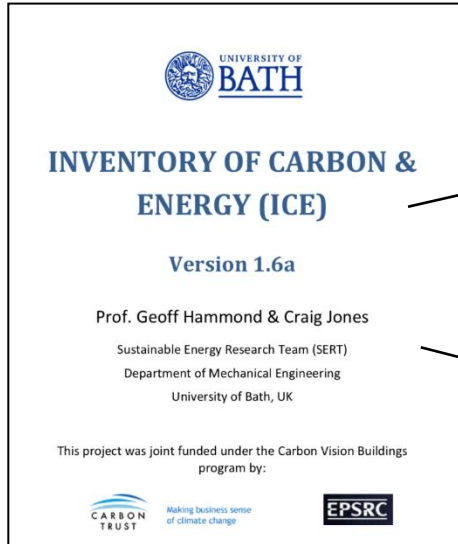


Life Cycle Analysis



Life Cycle Analysis

ICE Database (Hammond & Jones)

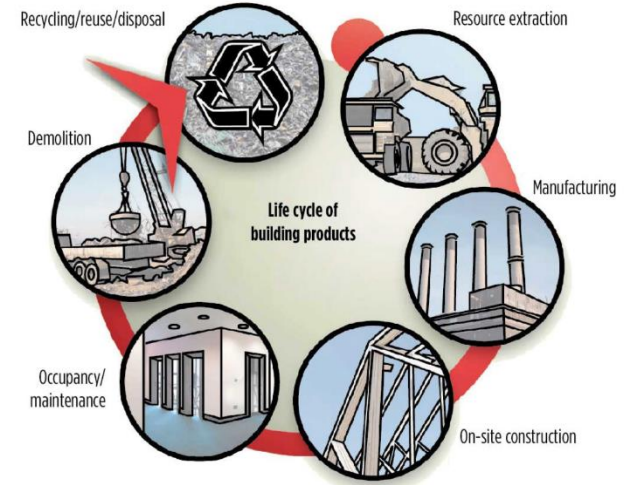


124 Misurazioni per Calcestruzzo

- Non armato
- Armato
- Prefabbricato
- Diverse resistenze caratteristiche

Altri materiali:

- Acciaio
- Legno
- Mattoni muratura
- Bitume
- Asfalto



Ecocosts 2012 LCA data on products and services (Vogtländer, 2012)

This list has been calculated with Simapro 7.2.3 based on ecoinvent v2.2 LCI data (www.ecoinvent.ch) and the eco-costs method (www.ecocosts.com).
The brown fields are from Idemat calculations.
Note: The ecocosts of plastics and transport for the ecoinvent v2. The ecocosts of plastics and transport for Idemat 2012 data.

unit	to CO2 equiv.	CEC (Total)	MJ
C.010.11-015	Regional train/CH S	339 682.407	7 194 447.1
C.010.11-016	m	92.364	1 176.1
C.010.11-017	p	64 361.296	1 148 758.9
C.010.11-018			
C.010.12	Transport, road		
C.010.12-001	tkm Idemat2012 Truck-trailer	0.309	8.3
C.010.12-002	tkm Idemat2012 Truck-trailer	0.001	0.0
C.010.12-003	tkm Idemat2012 Truck+container, 28 tons net (min weight/volume ratio 0.41 ton/m3)	0.070	1.0
C.010.12-004	tkm Idemat2012 Truck+trailer, 24 tons net (min weight/volume ratio 0.32 ton/m3)	0.082	1.2
C.010.12-005	persi Transport, coach/CH S	0.052	0.9
C.010.12-007	persi Transport, electric bicycle, certified electricity/CH S	0.015	0.3
C.010.12-008	persi Transport, electric bicycle, certified electricity/CH S	0.017	0.4
C.010.12-009	persi Transport, electric bicycle, certified electricity/CH S	0.022	0.5
C.010.12-010	persi Transport, electric scooter/CH S	0.026	0.7
C.010.12-011	tkm Transport, lorry >18t, fleet average/RER S	0.133	2.3
C.010.12-012	tkm Transport, lorry >18t, fleet average/CH S	0.137	2.4
C.010.12-013	tkm Transport, lorry >18t, fleet average/RO3/RER S	0.121	2.0
C.010.12-014	tkm Transport, lorry >32t, EURO4/RER S	0.105	1.8
C.010.12-015	tkm Transport, lorry >32t, EURO5/RER S	0.107	1.8
C.010.12-016	tkm Transport, lorry >32t, EURO5/RER S	0.185	3.0
C.010.12-017	tkm Transport, lorry >32t, EURO5/RER S	0.165	2.8

5500 valori di emissioni e consumi

energetici per:

Prodotti

Lavorazioni

Trasporto

Energia

Trattamento rifiuti

	CO2 kgCO2/kg	Energia MJ/kg
C.A. 40/50	0.19	1.17
C.A 40/50 (150kg/m3)	0.30	2.73
Barre armatura	1.86	21.60
Legno (generale)	0.72	10.00
Trasporto (28ton)	0.14	2.40
Energia bassa tensione	0.04	2.90

Life Cycle Analysis

Probabilità superamento S.L. in 50 anni



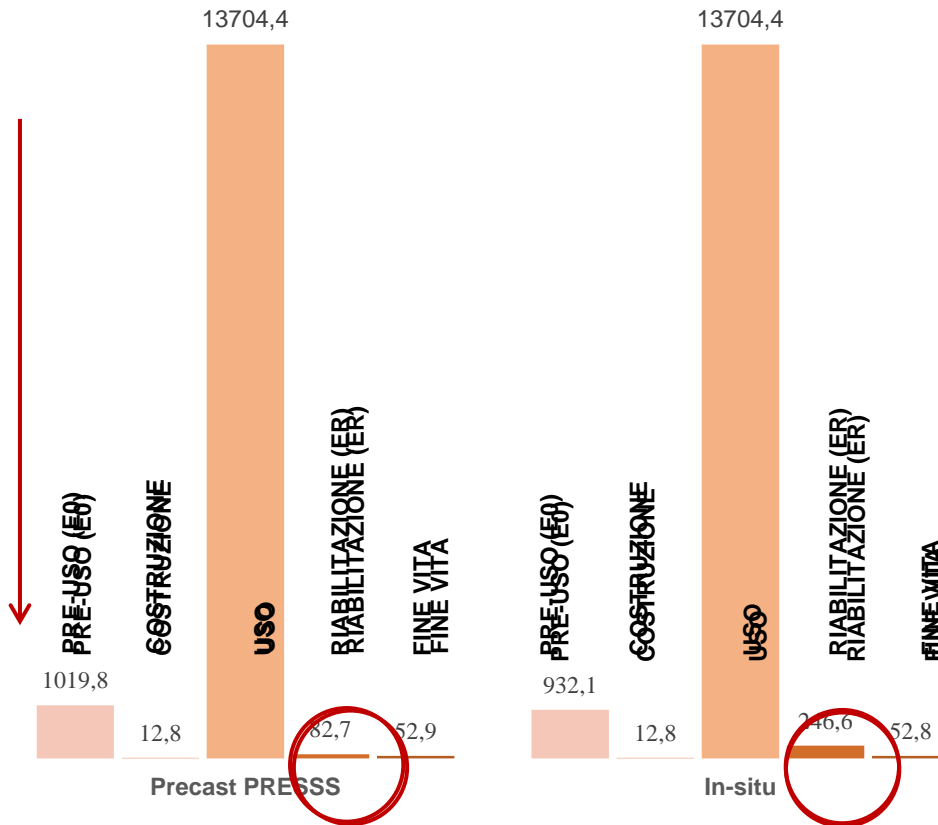
Percentuale di materiale/lavorazioni necessarie per riabilitazione per ogni S.L.



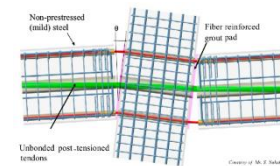
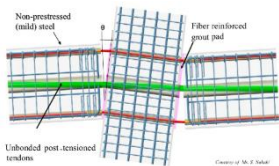
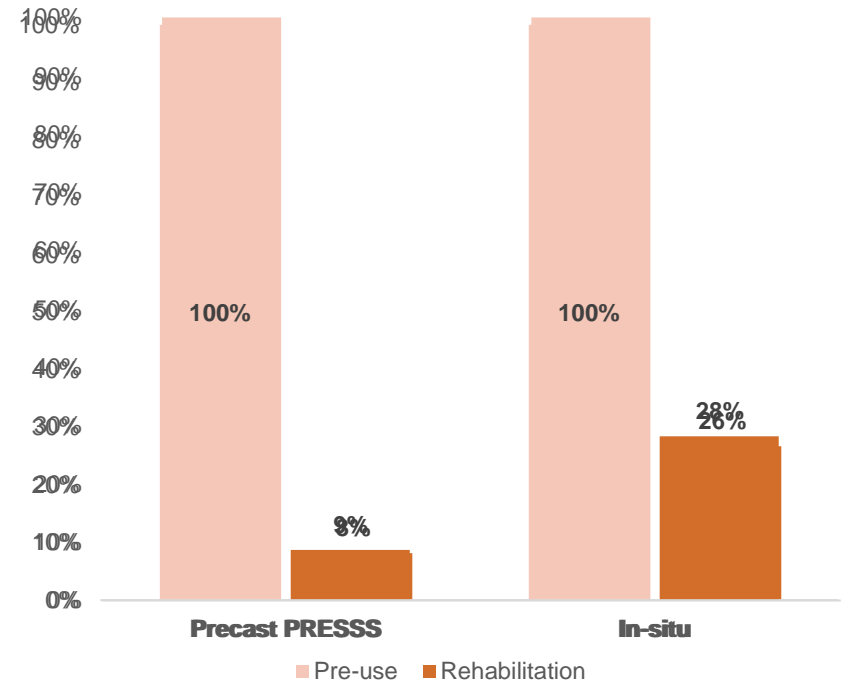
$E_{tot} = E_0 + ER$

(Menna et al, 2013)

CO2 emissions [tCO2e]



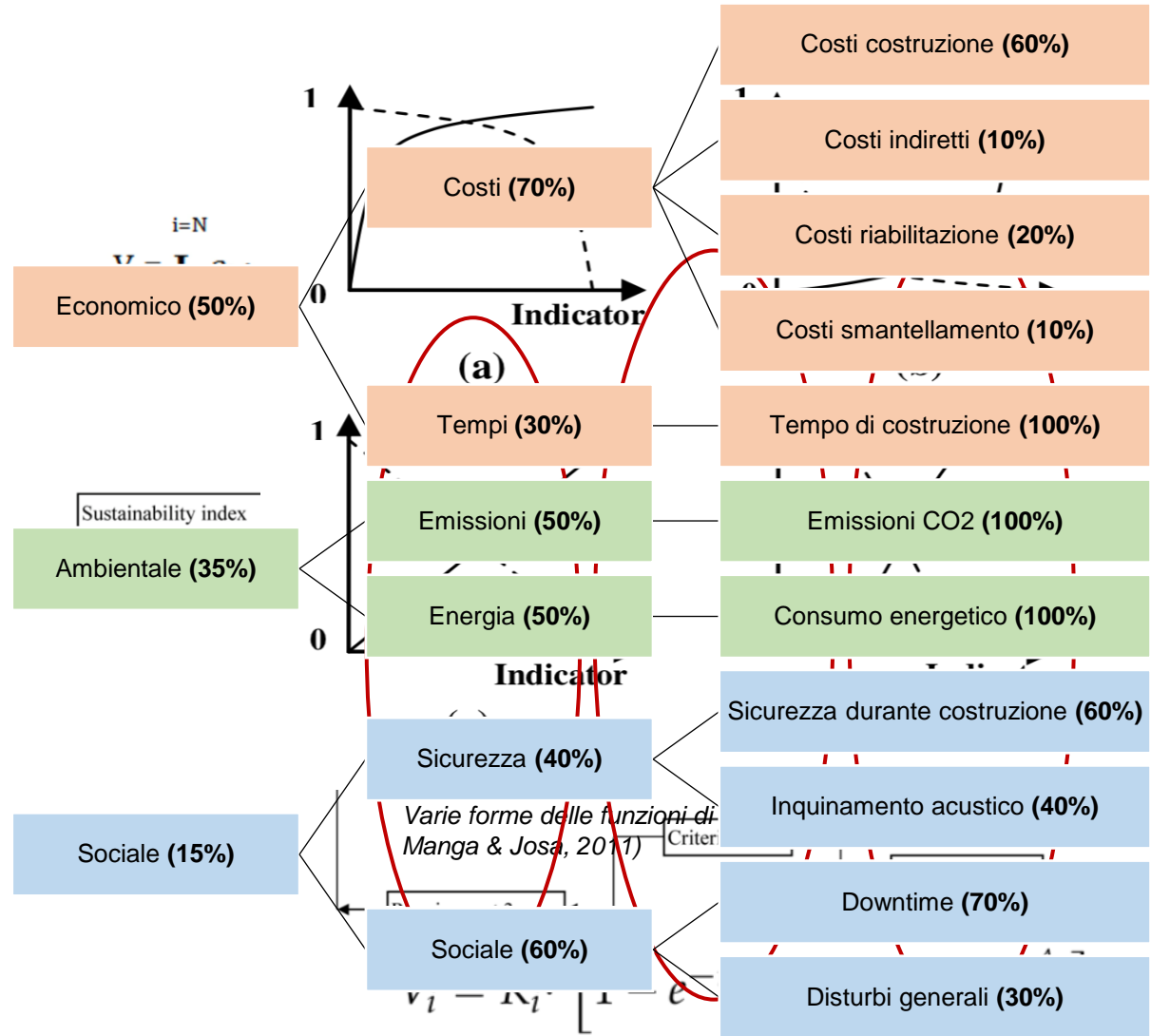
Risultati LCA per energia consumata (Pre-use e riabilitazione) [tCO2e]



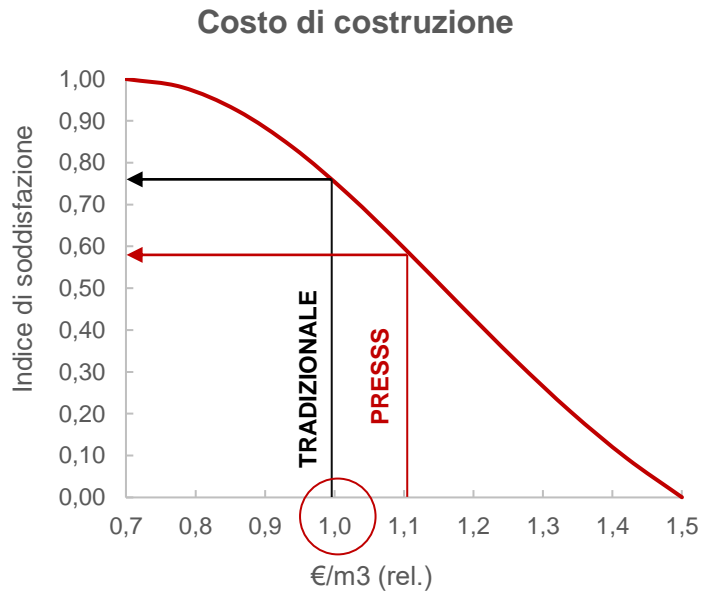
Metodo MIVES: analisi di sostenibilità

METODO DECISIONALE MULTI-CRITERIO

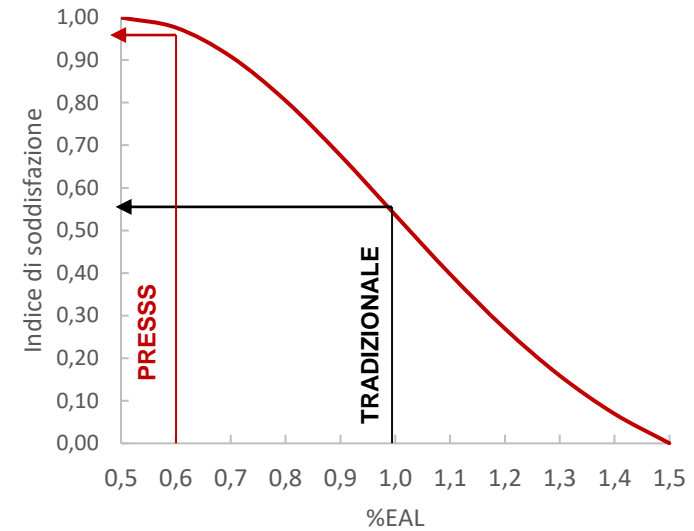
- Definizione problema e scelte da effettuare
- Definizione di un diagramma ad albero e pesi associati ad ogni indice-criterio-requisito
- Definizione di funzioni di valore che convertano variabili dimensionali in adimensionali
- Definizione delle alternative progettuali
- Valutazione dell'indice di sostenibilità
- Scelta della soluzione migliore



Metodo MIVES: funzioni di valore

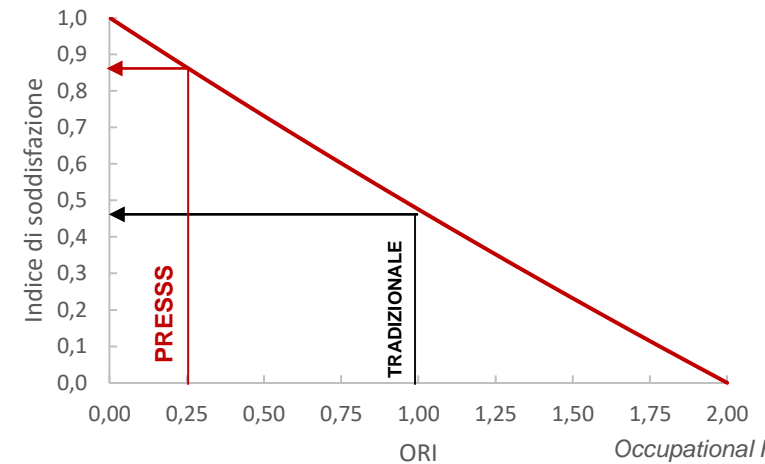


Costo riabilitazione



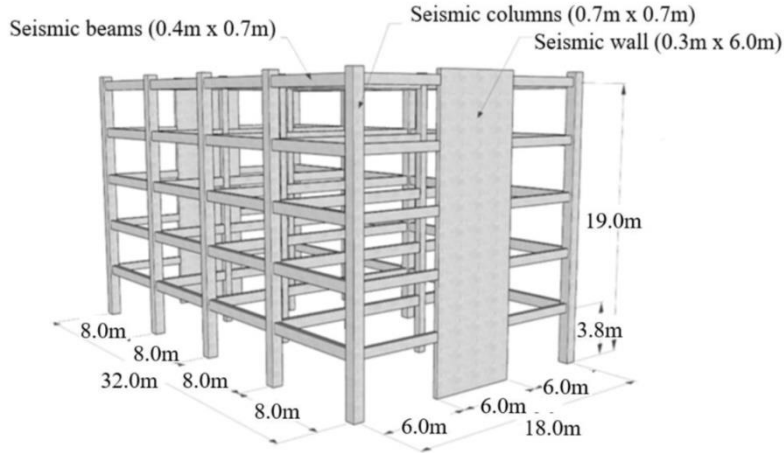
La soluzione monolitica è utilizzata come standard di confronto ed è quindi rappresentata dal valore unitario

Sicurezza durante la costruzione

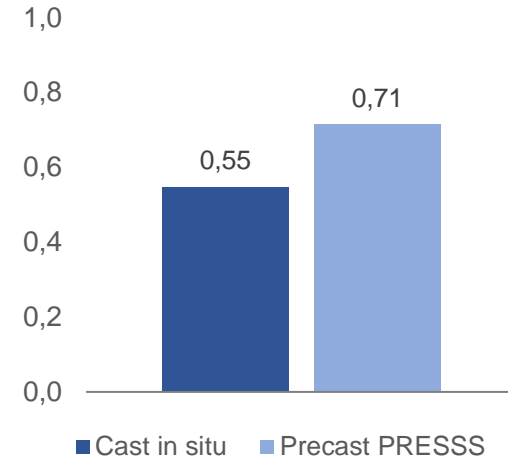


Occupational Risk Index (Casanovas et al 2000)

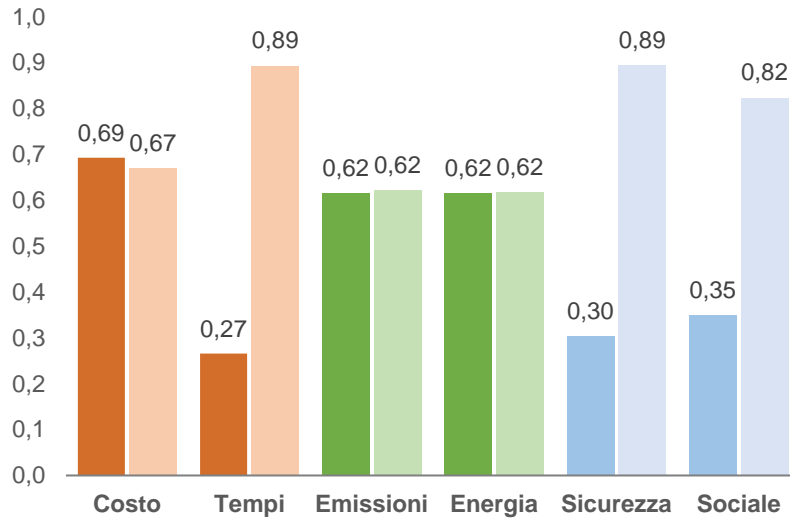
Metodo MIVES: risultati



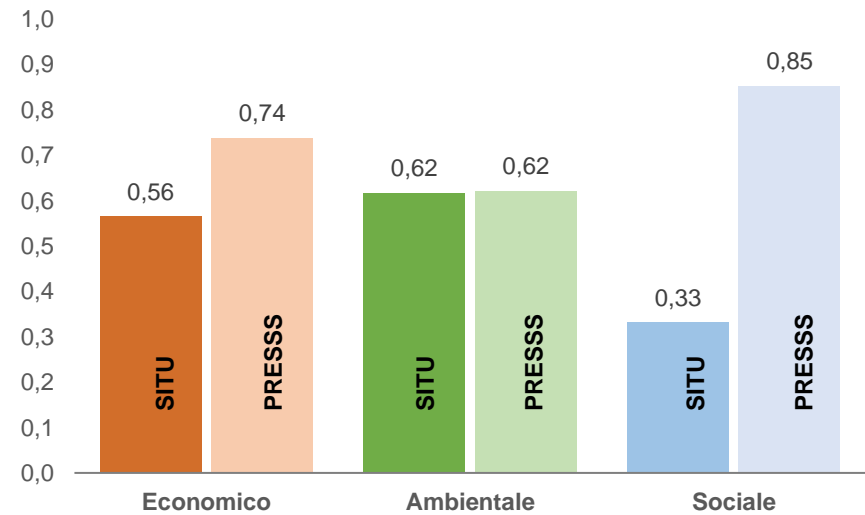
Indice di sostenibilità



Valori dei criteri

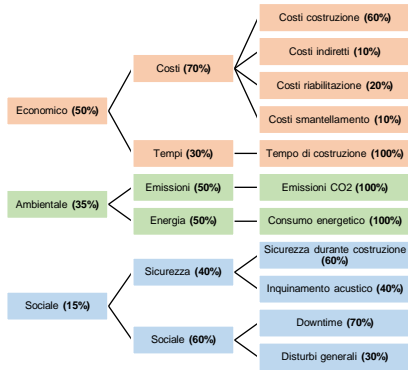


Valori dei requisiti



Analisi di sensitività

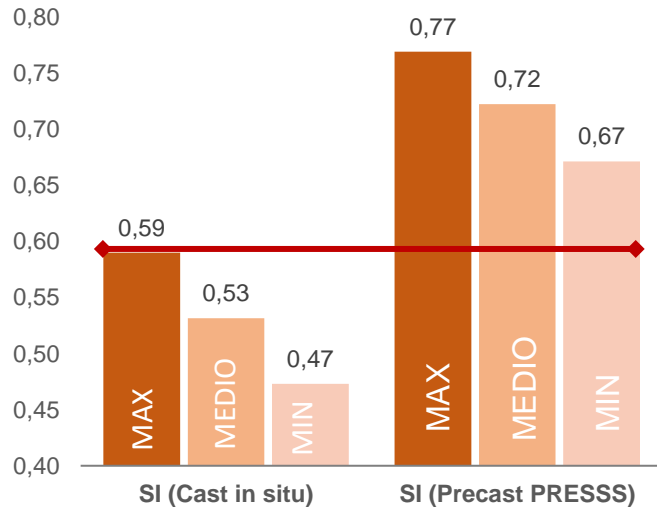
Variazione dei pesi



La soluzione tradizionale è utilizzata come riferimento standard. Cambiano solo i parametri della soluzione prefabbricata PRESSS.

28000 combinazioni

Indice di sostenibilità



Variazione dei parametri

Costo costruzione [5/20%]

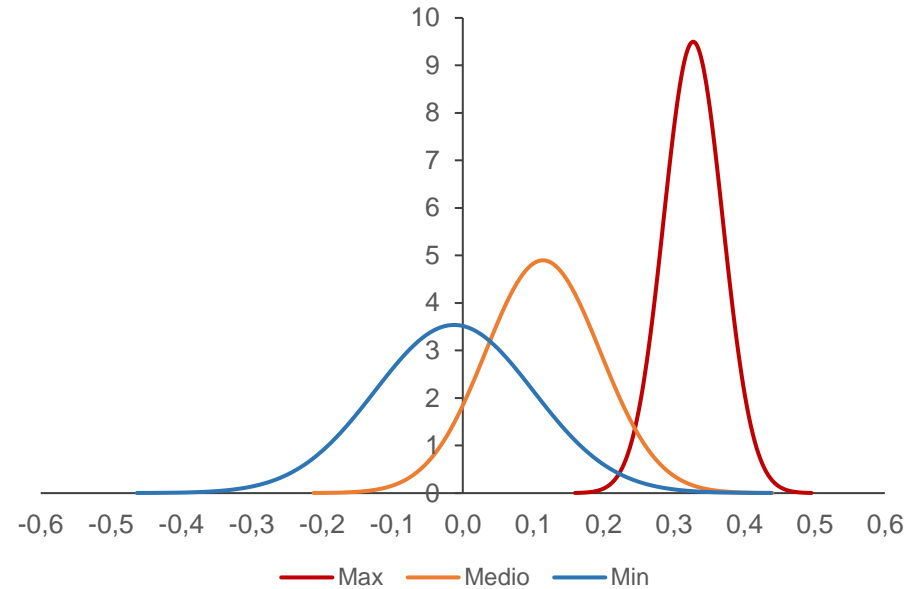
Costo indiretto [-30/30%]

Costo smantellamento [10/30%]

Emissioni/Energia [0/30%]

$$Variazione\ indice\ (VI) = \frac{(SI,precast - SI,situ)}{(SI,precast)}$$

Distribuzione normale di VI (variazione indice)



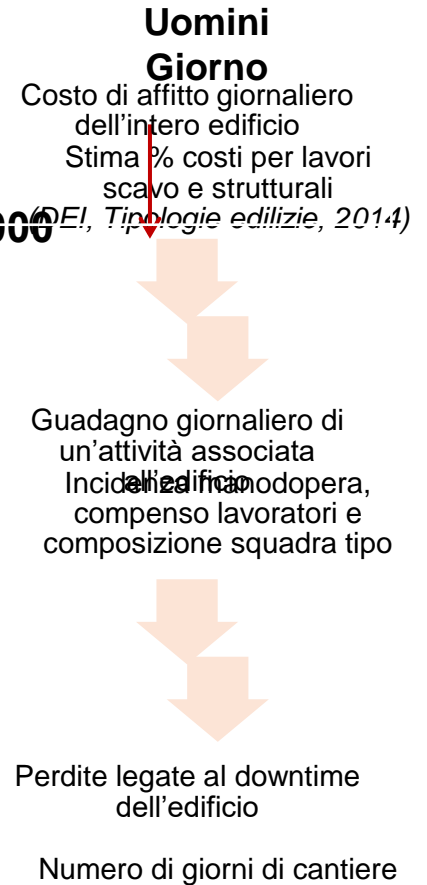
Monetizzazione



Indice	Costo Cast in-situ (CC)	Costo PRESSS (PC)	Risparmio (PC-CC)
Costo costruzione	€ 3 699 072	€ 4 068 979	-€ 369 907
<i>Tempi di costruzione</i>	€ 406 898	€ 111 897	€ 295 001
Costo indiretto	€ 369 907	€ 244 139	€ 125 768
Costo di riabilitazione	€ 535 997	€ 308 876	€ 227 122
Costo di smantellamento	€ 86 400	€ 112 320	-€ 25 920
Emissioni CO2	€ 2 817 447	€ 2 809 711	€ 7 736
Consumo di energia			
Salute e sicurezza durante costruzione	€ 5 791	€ 1 524	€ 4 267
Inquinamento acustico	€ 8 537	€ 301	€ 8 236
Downtime	€ 4 284 440	€ 1 276 931	€ 3 007 509
Disturbi generali	€ 8 537	€ 301	€ 8 236
	€ 11 816 129	€ 8 823 083	€ 2 993 047



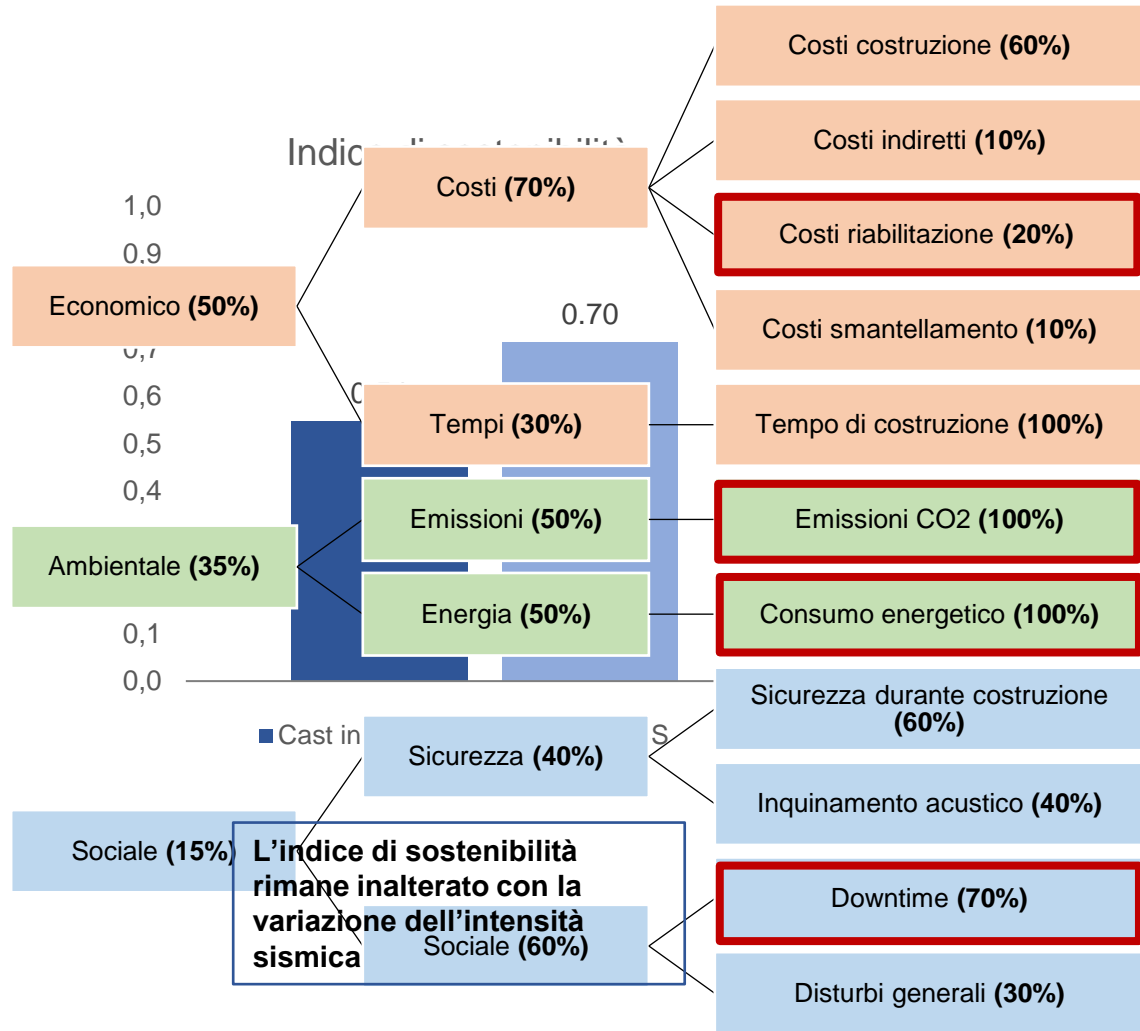
- € 17 000



Caso studio: bassa sismicità



SITO:
Salerno
PGA=0.15g



Conclusioni e sviluppi futuri

- La soluzione innovativa presenta un maggiore indice di sostenibilità grazie alle caratteristiche della prefabbricazione (maggiore **velocità di realizzazione**, minori **costi indiretti**, maggiore **sicurezza in cantiere**) e del basso danneggiamento (minori **perdite economiche** legate al sisma, **downtime** ridotto).
- Dal punto di vista ambientale, con lo sviluppo di edifici a **basso fabbisogno energetico** i benefici in termini di riduzioni di emissioni di CO2 ed energia consumata per la **fase di riabilitazione** assumono importanza, in favore alla soluzione a basso danneggiamento.

Sviluppi futuri

- Migliorare l'affidabilità dei dati utilizzati tramite il coinvolgimento di diverse **figure professionali**
- Implementare la procedura di sostenibilità per la valutazione di soluzioni in diverso **materiale**
- Valutare tramite il metodo delineato la sostenibilità degli **elementi non strutturali a basso danneggiamento** in confronto a quelli **tradizionali**

Grazie per l'attenzione!