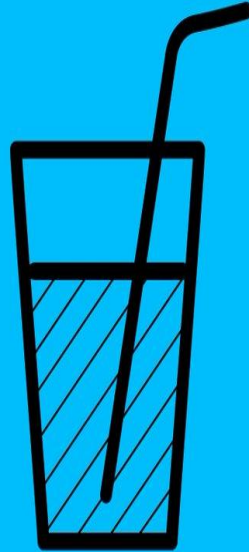




# How Can We Make A Difference?

It takes 2720  
litres of water to  
make a t-shirt.  
That's how much  
we normally  
drink over a 3  
year period.

#FashRevTour #EYD2015



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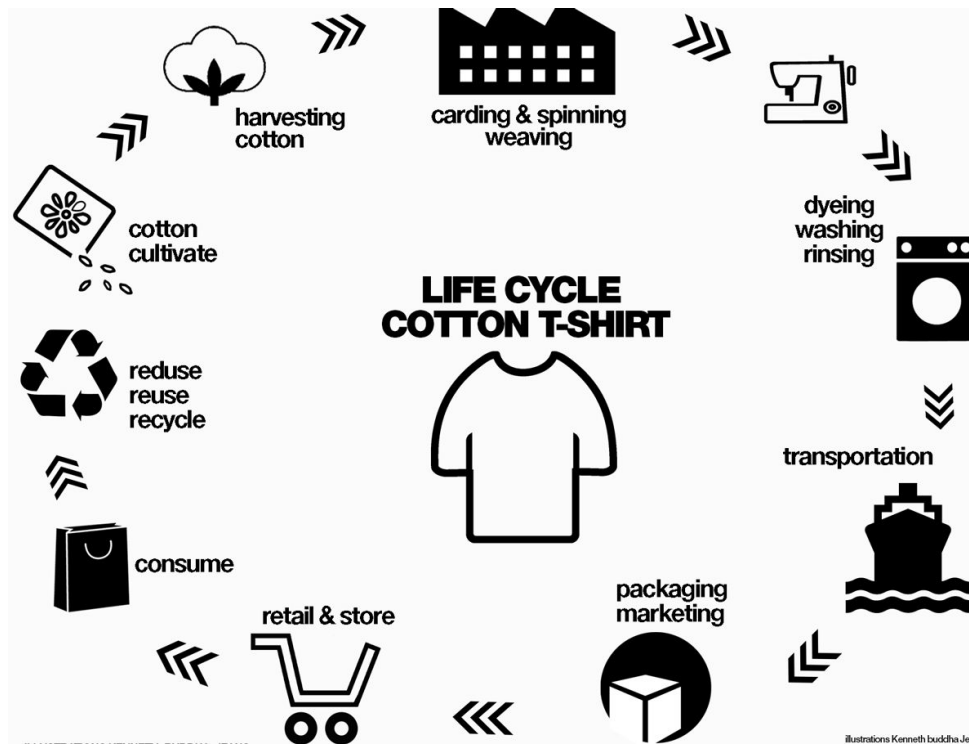
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# **Selection of The Most Environmental Friendly Treatments of Cotton T-shirts Using Optimization Model**

Yunchun Pan

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cotton production, cotton manufacturing, distribution, and consumer use phases are the main contributors to the environmental impacts in the life cycle of the white cotton t-shirt.

# Features & Data

- Identify the steps in cotton production, manufacturing, distribution, and use phases
- Collect data of water consumption, chemical consumption, and CO2 emission

Use-Phase							Water Use	Water Low	Water High	CO2 Emiss	CO2 Low	CO2 High	Chemical Use	Chemical Low	Chemical High
	Washing Machine														
	New	Medium Heat					12.9444	12.9444	12.9444	1.875 kg co	1.875	1.875			
	5 years old	Medium Heat					17.4354	17.4354	17.4354	2.16 kg co	2.16	2.16			
	10 years old	Medium Heat					22.1905	22.1905	22.1905	2.36 kg co	2.36	2.36			
	20 years old	Medium Heat					35.3991	35.3991	35.3991	2.64 kg co	2.64	2.64			
	30 years old	Medium Heat					47.551	47.551	47.551	2.90 kg co	2.9	2.9			
	Chemicals														
	Detergent														
		Size of Load													
			Small/Medium										0.007813	0.007813	0.007813
			Large										0.023438	0.023438	0.023438
			Full										0.039063	0.039063	0.039063
	Dryer														
		Heat Level													
		30Â°C								0.6 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	0.6	0.6			
		40Â°C, dried on a line								0.7 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	0.7	0.7			
		40Â°C, tumble dried								2.4 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	2.4	2.4			
		60Â°C, dried in combined washer/drier								3.3 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	3.3	3.3			
Aggregates							12.9444 -	12.9444	47.551	2.475 - 6.2	2.475	6.2	0.007813 -	0.007813	0.039063

# Scaling Function

$p \in \{\text{cotton production, manufacturing, distribution, consume use}\}$

for each  $y_p \in \{w_p, co_{2,p}, c_p\}$ , finds  $c$  such that

$$(c - 1) * \frac{(Y_{p,max} - Y_{p,min})}{10} < y_p - Y_{p,min} \leq c * \frac{(Y_{p,max} - Y_{p,min})}{10},$$

with  $c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  and  $1 \leq c \leq 10$

$Y_{p,max}$  and  $Y_{p,min}$  are the upper and lower bound of  $y_p$

returns  $\{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$  - impact scores of three features

# Optimization Model

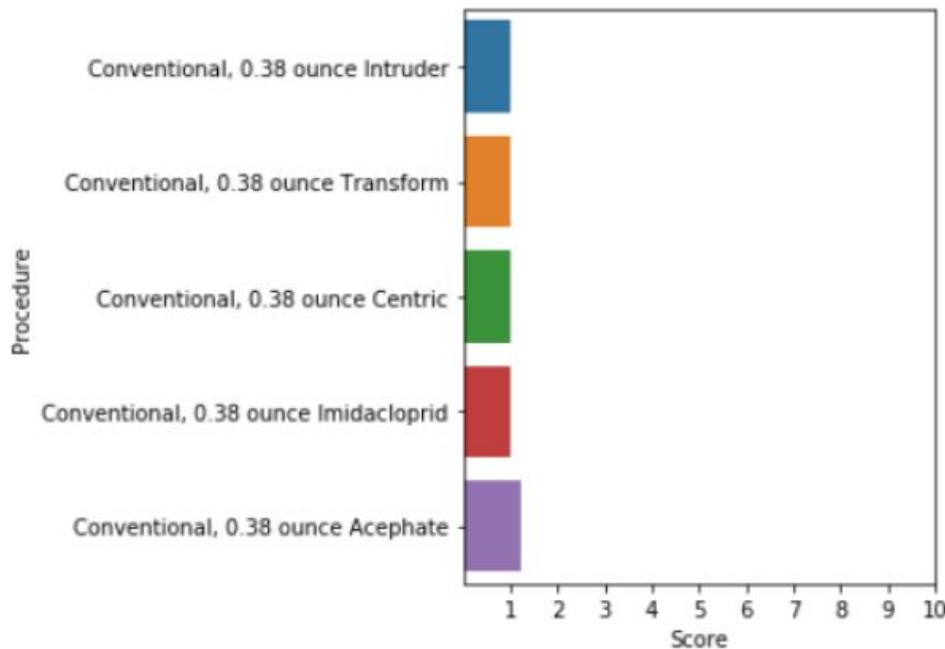
$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)} (c_1, c_2, c_3)(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)^T \\ & \text{s.t.} \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1 \\ 1 \leq (c_1, c_2, c_3)(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)^T \leq 10 \\ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{10} \leq \alpha, \beta, \gamma \leq \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$  - Impact scores of three feature calculated by scaling function

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  - Weights of each score

$(c_1, c_2, c_3)(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)^T$  - The overall impact score to be minimized

# Results: Cotton Production Phase



Conventional cotton, recommend to:

- Pesticide = Intruder, Transform, Centric, Imidacloprid

Organic cotton, recommend to:

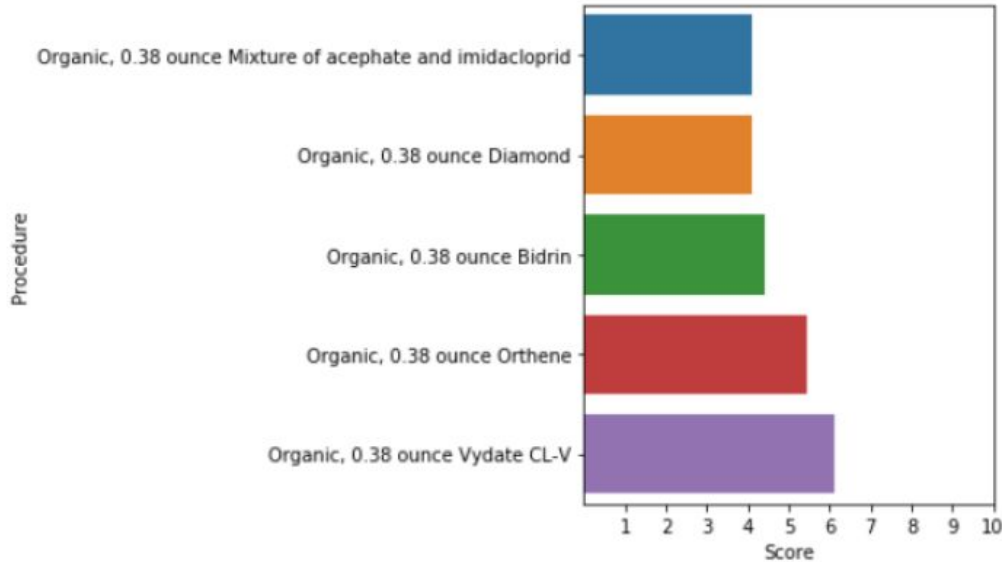
- Pesticide = Acephate

1 ≤ Scores ≤ 1.3, good

Most Environmentally Friendly Treatments



# Results: Cotton Production Phase



Organic cotton, recommend **not** to:

- Pesticide = Mixture of Acephate and Imidacloprid, Diamond, Bidrin, Orthene, and Vydate CL-V

Least Environmentally Friendly Treatments

# Results: Manufacturing Phase



After weaving and knitting, recommend to:

- Dye methods = pad-batch dyeing
- Dye chemicals = fiber-reactive dye powder, caustic potash, salt

After dyeing and printing procedure, recommend to:

- Treatment = desizing, mercerizing

# Results: Manufacturing Phase



## Least Environmentally Friendly Treatments

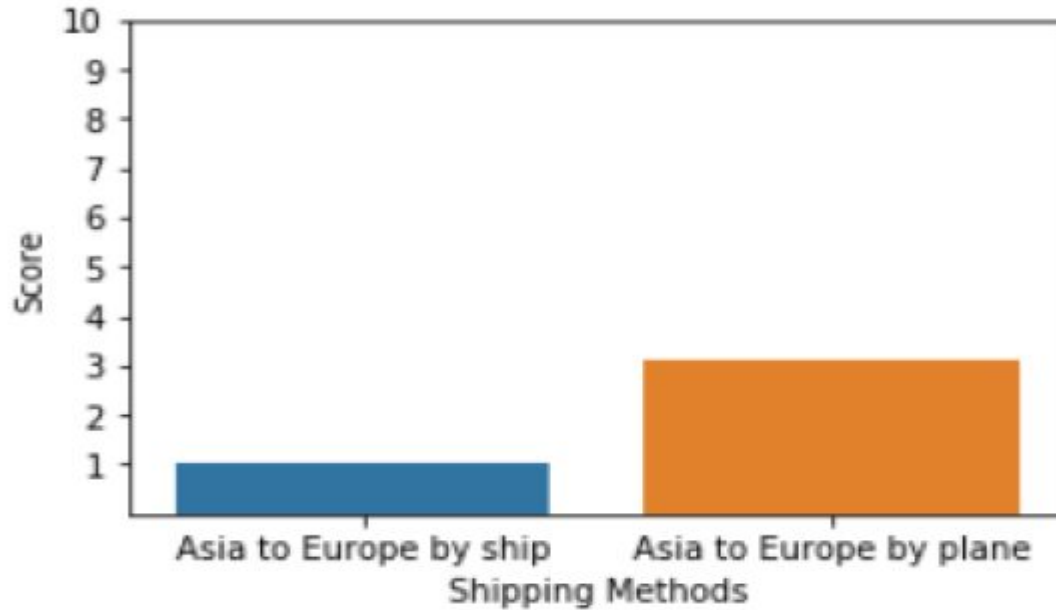
After weaving and knitting, recommend **not** to:

- Dye methods = **skein dyeing, package dyeing, paddle dyeing, jet dyeing**
- Dye chemicals = **contains zinc**

After dyeing and printing procedure, recommend **not** to:

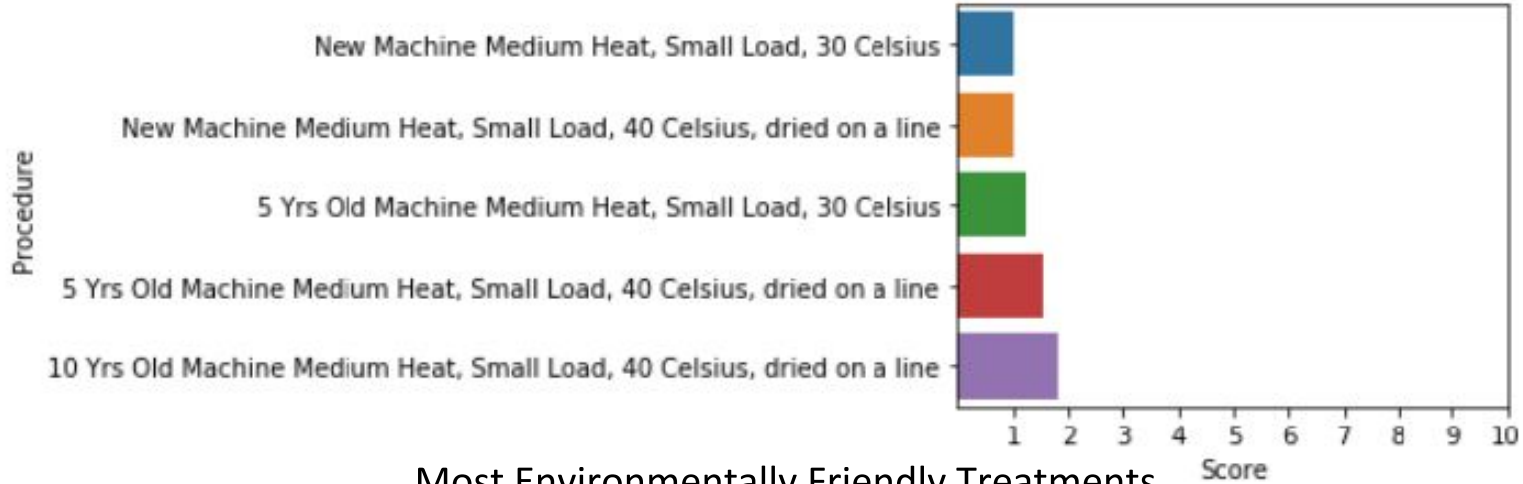
- Treatment = **scouring, bleaching**

# Results: Distribution Phase



delivering t-shirts by ship has less environmental impact than delivering by plane

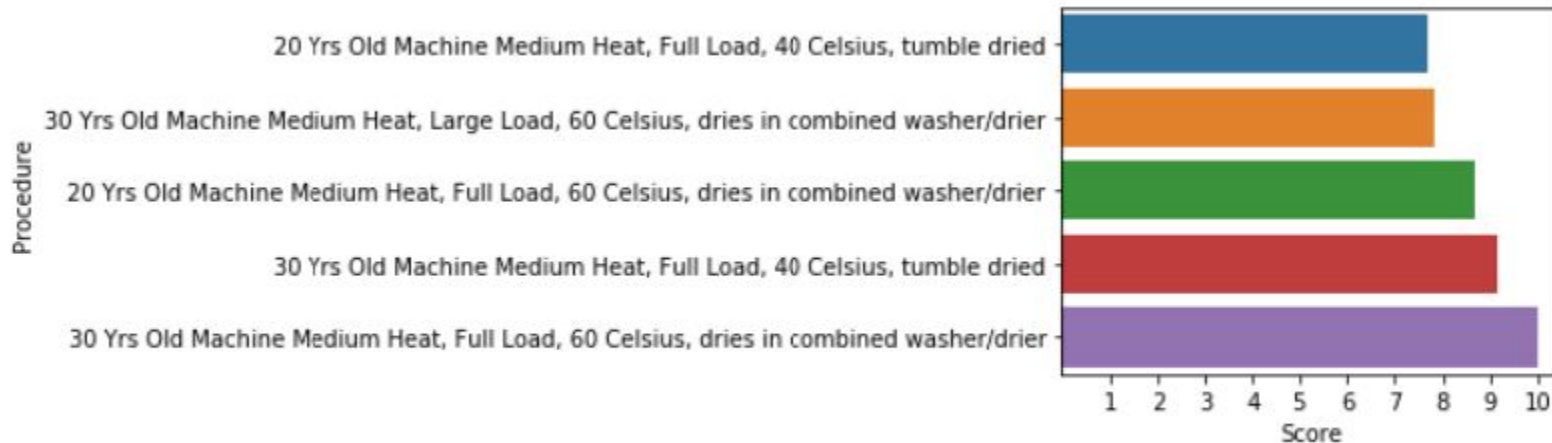
# Results: Use Phase



Recommend to:

- Washing load size = small
- Drying temperature = 30 or 40 Celsius (Low and Medium Heat)
- Try line-drying

# Results: Use Phase



## Least Environmentally Friendly Treatments

Recommend **not** to:

- Washing load size = **large or full**
- Drying temperature = **60 Celsius (High Heat)**
- Drying mode = **tumble drying, drying in combined washer or drier**

Recommend to:

- Replace old washing machine if need one

# What To Improve

- Find more and reliable data of three features in each phase
- Derive more accurate bounds for weights of three features
- Include energy consumption as one feature and perform optimization

# Reference

- <https://evergreendesignco.wordpress.com/2014/04/10/the-life-cycle-of-a-t-shirt/>
- [https://www2.hm.com/en\\_us/productpage.0762558073.html](https://www2.hm.com/en_us/productpage.0762558073.html)
- [https://twitter.com/fash\\_rev/status/669863715488047104](https://twitter.com/fash_rev/status/669863715488047104)
- [https://twitter.com/iisd\\_water/status/988418361548734466](https://twitter.com/iisd_water/status/988418361548734466)