

Results from Element Matching

Project name: ASUS

Construction site located at: 63.4154, 10.3995

Summary of results

Total score	Score without reuse	Savings	Substitutions
NOK 2 442 463	NOK 4 770 039	48.8%	90.3%

The best results was obtained by the following algorithm: MBM Plural. This algorithm successfully substituted 903/1000 demand elements (90.3%). Using 'Combined' as the optimization metric, a total score of NOK 2 442 463 was achieved. For comparison, a score of NOK 4 770 039 would have been obtained by employing exclusively new materials. This resulted in a total saving of 48.8%. Note that impacts of transporting the materials to the construction site was accounted for and contributed to 1.99% of the total score. Open the CSV-file "ASUS_Study_Case_4_substitutions.xlsx" to examine the substitutions.



Constants used in calculations

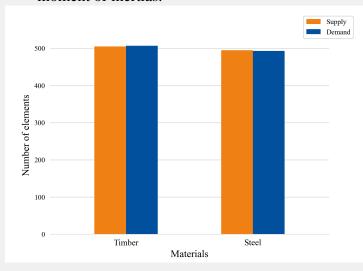
Constant	Value	Unit	
Density timber	491.0	kg/m^3	
Density steel	7850.0	kg/m^3	
GWP new timber	28.9	kgCO2eq	
GWP reused timber	2.25	kgCO2eq	
GWP new steel	9263.0	kgCO2eq	
GWP reused steel	278.0	kgCO2eq	
Valuation of GWP	7.0	NOK/kgCO2eq	
Price new timber	3400.0	NOK/m^3	
Price reused timber	1700.0	NOK/m^3	
Price new steel	67.0	NOK/kg	
Price reused steel	33.5	NOK/kg	
GWP transportation	89.6	g/tonne/km	
Price of transportation	4.0	NOK/tonne/km	

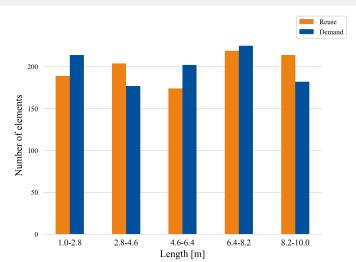


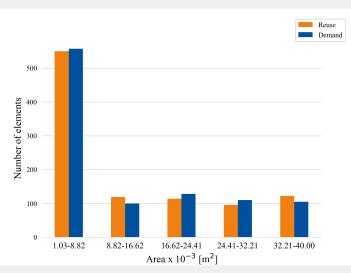
Information about datasets

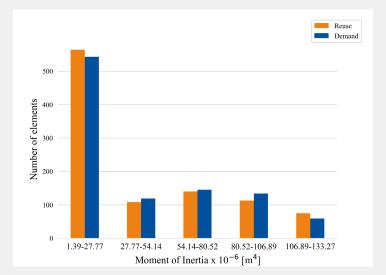
Elements	Filename	Number of elements	
Reused	master_thesis_supply.xlsx	1000	
Demand	master_thesis_demand.xlsx	1000	

The files used contains 1000 reuse elements and 1000 demand elements. The graphs below depicts the distribution of some of the properties of the elements, including the materials, lengths, areas, and moment of inertias.







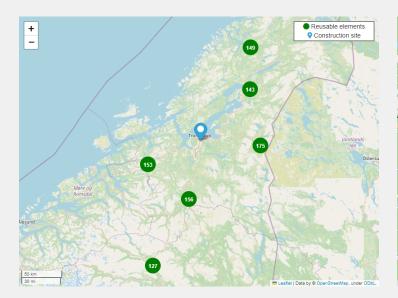


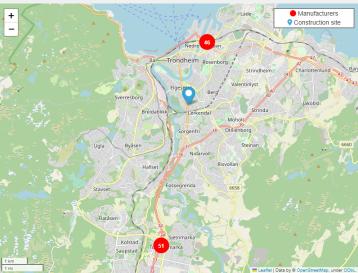


Impact of transportation

Transportation score	Percentage of total score	Transportation all new		
NOK 48 605	1.99%	NOK 1 928		

All calculations in this report accounsed for the effects of material transportation to the construction site. Transportation itself was responsible for NOK 48 605. This accounts for 1.99% of the total score of NOK 2 442 463. For comparison, the transportation impact for exclusively using new materials would have been NOK 1 928. Two maps are included to show the location of the suggested substitutions of reused elements and the manufacturer locations where new elements can be obtained. The numbers on the maps indicate the number of elements present at each location.







Performance of algorithms

	Name		Tota	l score	Substitutions	Time
n Plural G	reedy Algorithm Plur MENNIPANA 27.909	Greedy	Algorithm	Greedy Algorit	90.3%	2 442 462 .72s
n Plural G	reedy Algorithı 6 iRledyl Alg46/217/th 94 u271.909	Greedy	Algorithm	Greedy Algorit	90.5%	2 445 272 .94s
n Plural G	reedy Algorithm P Girae d3/4 A53/97/2tB4 h 27.909	Greedy	Algorithm	Greedy Algorit	88.6%	2 488 956 .26s

The design tool was executed with 3 algorithms, namely: MBM Plural, Greedy Algorithm Plural, and Greedy Algorithm. The MBM Plural yielded the lowest score, as shown in the table. The substitutions by this algorithm was completed in 38.942 seconds.

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