



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



CSIC Cambridge Centre for
**Smart Infrastructure
& Construction**



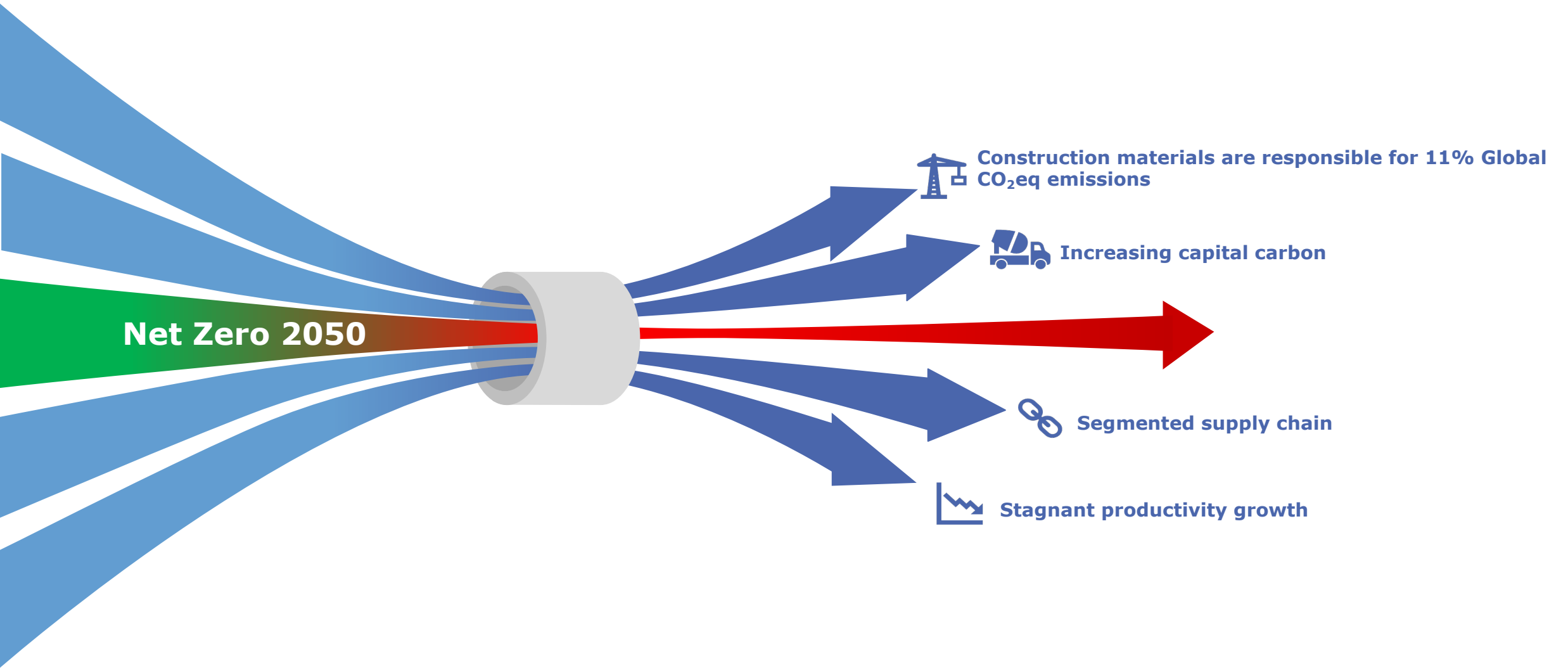
Towards Zero Loss Construction

@CSIC-IKC

www.centreforsmartinfrastructure.com



CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY CHALLENGES



CAPITAL CARBON – CONCRETE

	Global	UK
Concrete use	4,000 Mt/y cement ~18,000 Mt/y concrete	15 Mt/y cement 82 Mt/y concrete
Carbon emissions - associated with concrete <small>*Based on Bath ICE V3.0</small>	3,000 MtCO ₂ e/year	14 MtCO ₂ e/year
Cost of concrete (assuming readymix to site gate)	£750 bn/year	£3 bn/year

Source: Concrete Tiger Team Project - Expedition Engineering (Jan 2021)



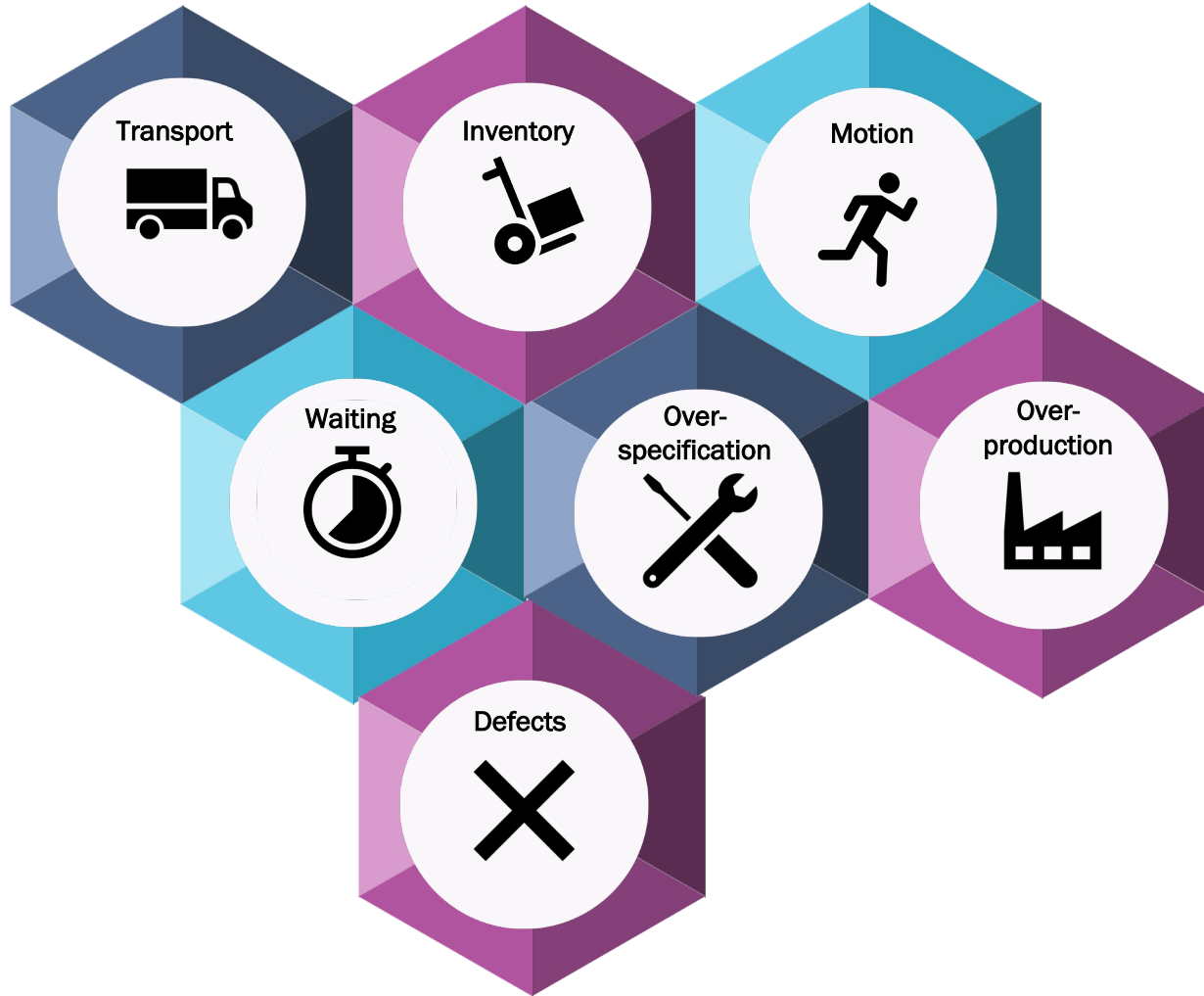
'Waste' as a concept is defined in various ways in different industries and processes

- Many processes around the world **measure waste one way: what they put in the bin**
- Anything that is **recycled**, regardless of the **financial & environmental downgrade**, is often **excluded** from **waste figures**
- **Wasted energy** and **wasted heat** are hard to separate from unavoidable process losses



LEAN MANUFACTURING

Lean manufacturing revolutionised how we look at waste, but has its own limitations



Reducing rivet INVENTORY here...

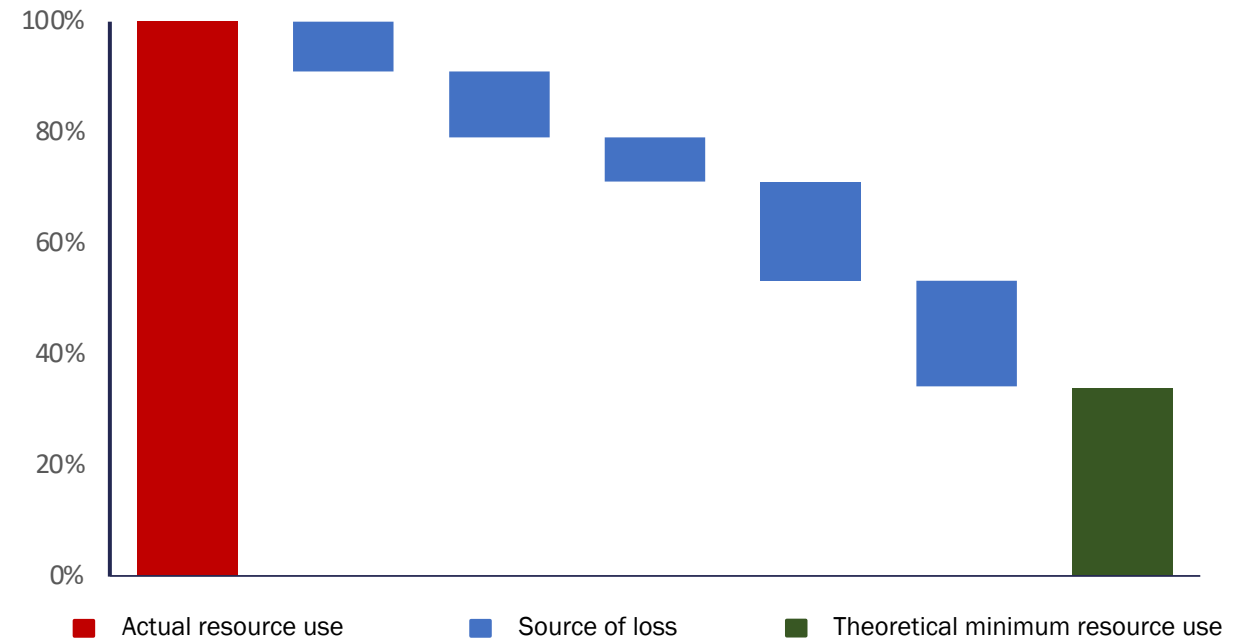


...leads to increased MOTION here.

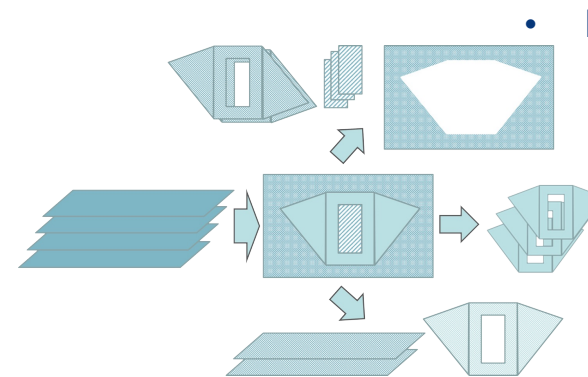
Zero loss

How zero loss yield analysis works (ZLYA)

- **Zero Loss Manufacturing** is a **Continuous Improvement** approach from the late 1990s
- It compares **actual performance** to a first-principles theoretical **best-possible performance**
- This **removes subjectivity** or 'constraints' from the process, and **allows resource** to be focused on the **largest source of loss**
- Commonly used to **tackle throughput, cost, and labour productivity**



- **How much material do we really need?**

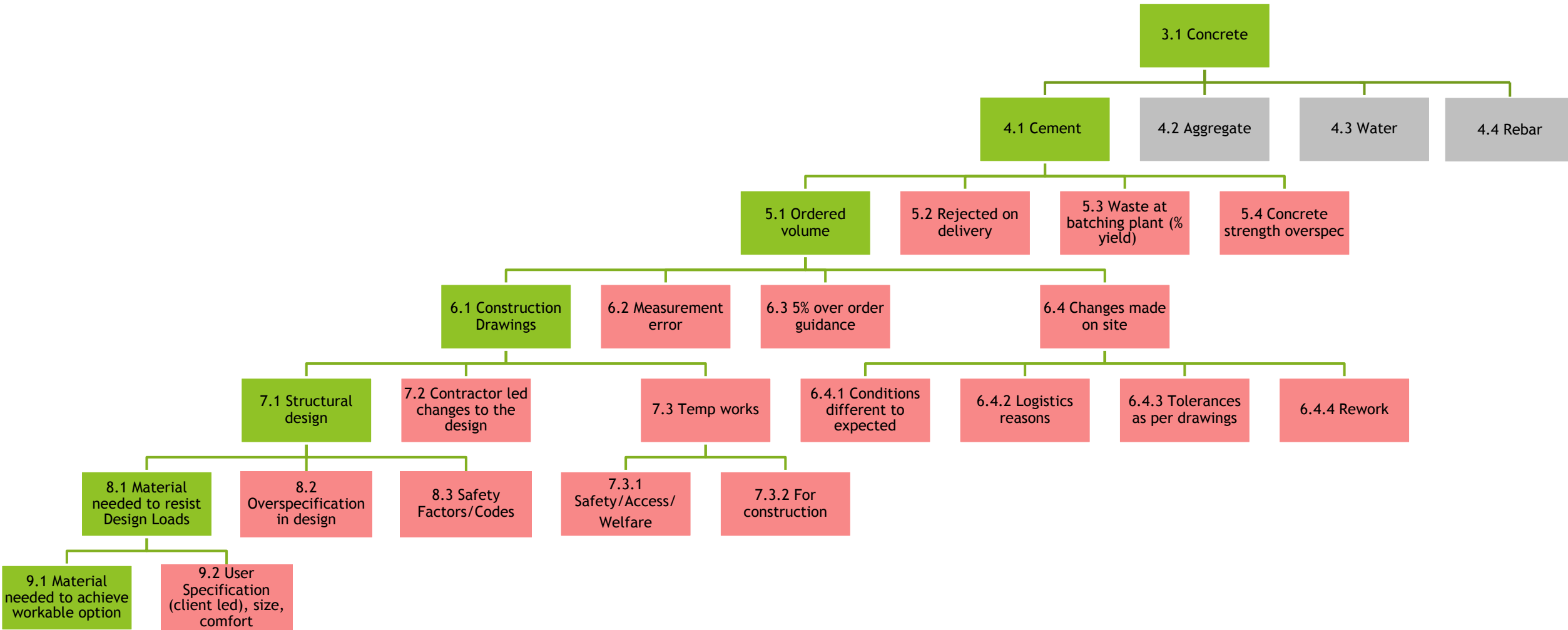


- **How do we reduce the waste?**

- **Where is the excess going?**

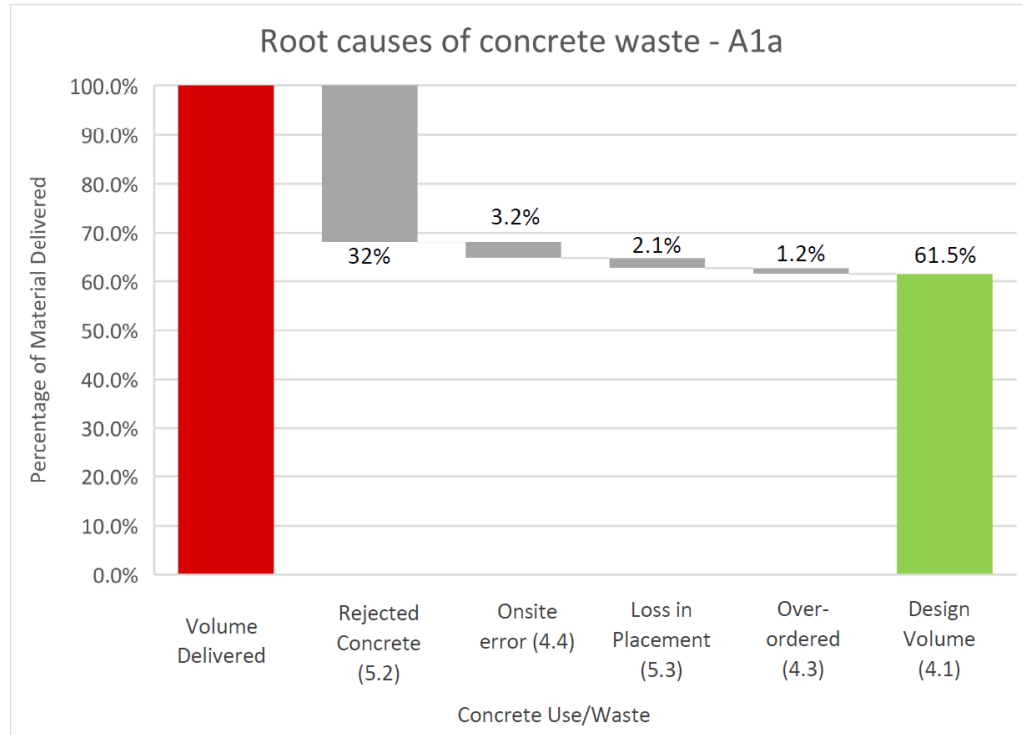
- **What is it worth?**

ZERO LOSS YIELD PATH – CONCRETE

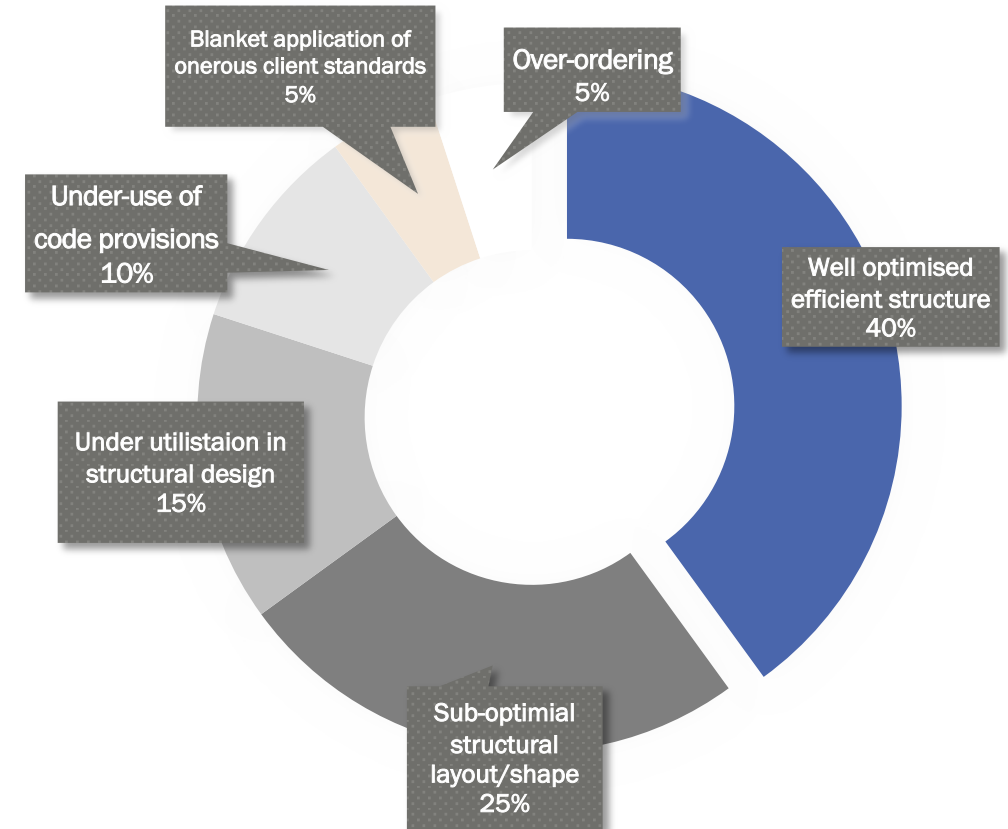


ZERO LOSS CASE STUDY – SITE A

(A) Root causes of concrete of waste on site



(B) Sub-optimal use of material in structural elements



CASE STUDY – CONCRETE PILES

- Recent project examined the **construction of concrete piles** and **reinforced beams**
- Company produces **250,000 units/year** across 133 SKUs
- **Zero Loss Cement Yield ~74%**
- Equivalent loss of **3,500t/year of CO₂**

CO₂ Goal: 10% of emissions
ZLYA Loss: 23% of emissions



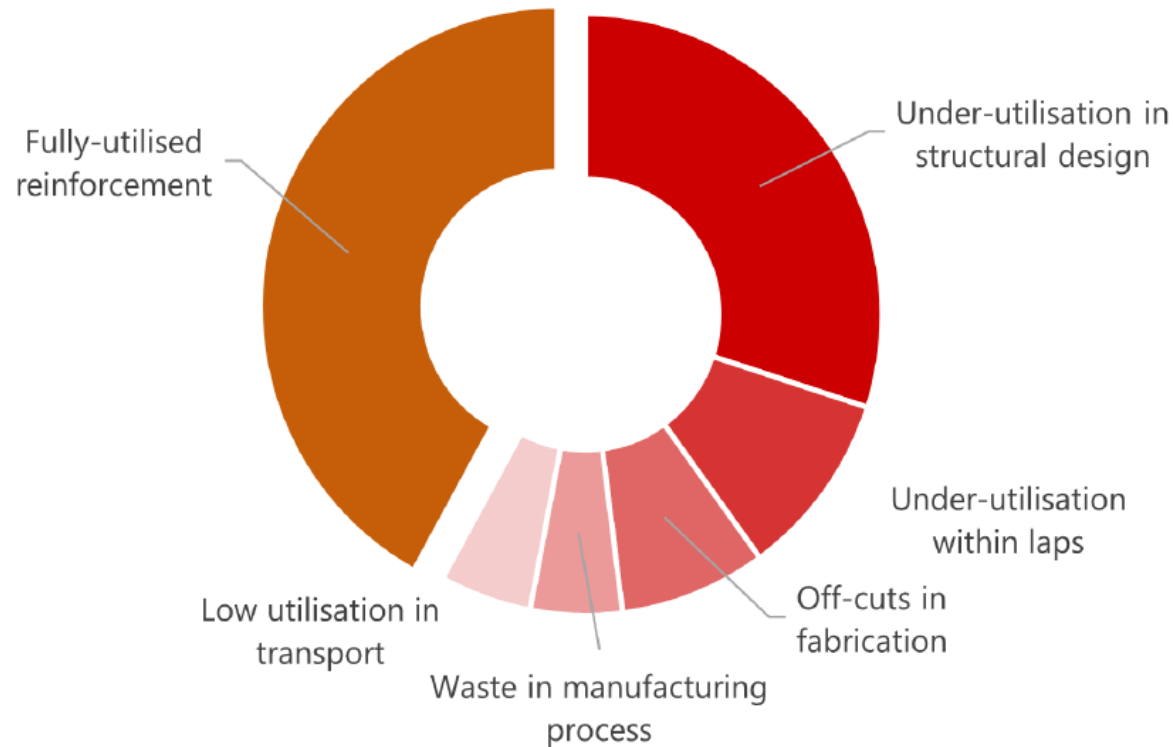
SITE INSIGHTS

Percentage of concrete used in temporary works

Site	Ttemporary Works(% of total volume)	Project type
A1	28	Water Piling
A2	4	Water- structures
A3	6.8	Water-structures
B1	14.6	Highway-Structures
C1	13	Highway-Structures



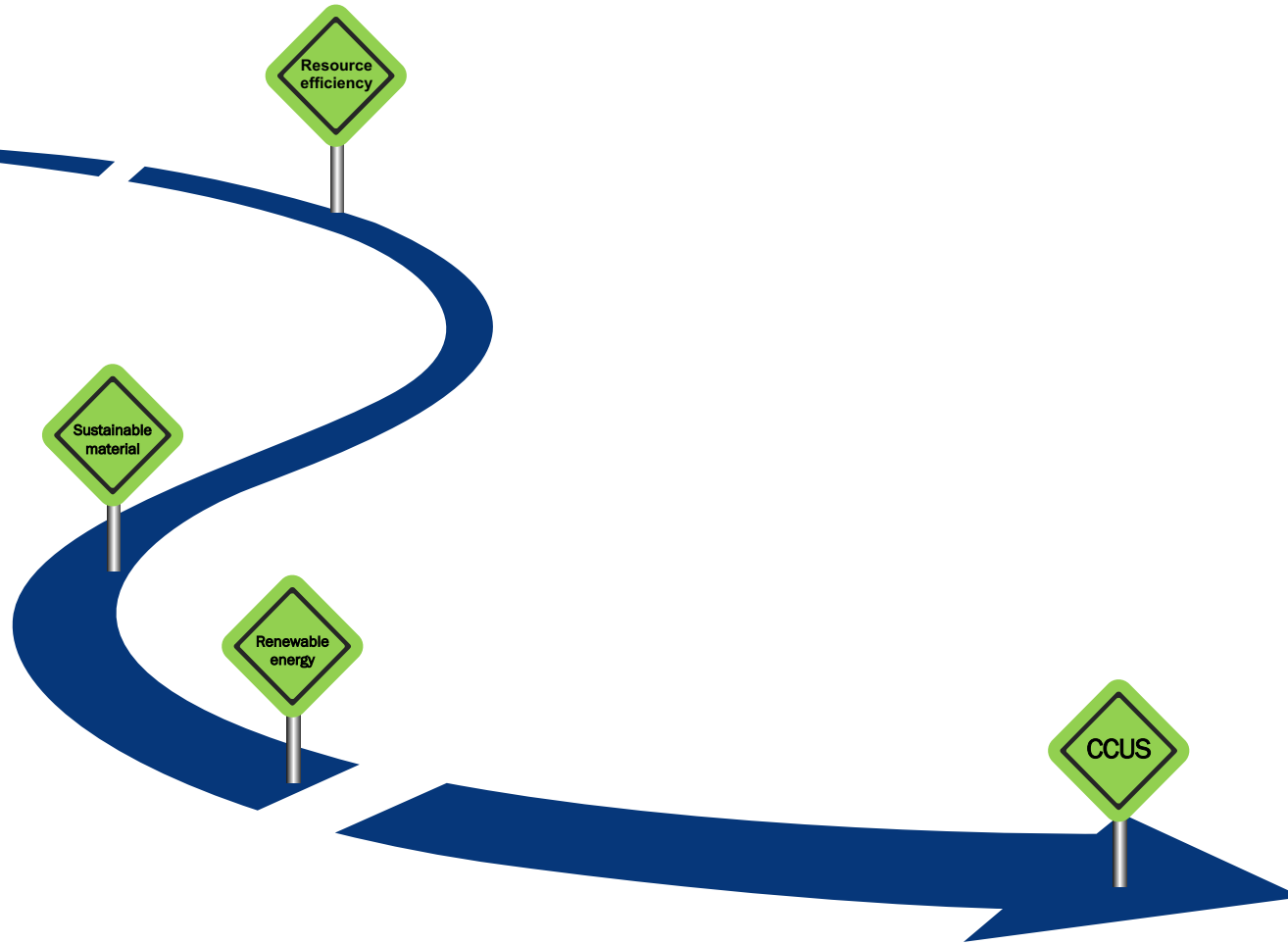
Inefficient use of reinforcement – STEEL



Notes on each of the sources of waste are included below:

- **Under-utilisation in structural design:** this is caused by many factors and difficult to quantify. One major source is the attitudes of designers; MEICON found that target utilisation for UK engineering designers is typically 75-80% and as low as 50% in real design. Refer to Section 4.5 for the various stages of design where under-utilisation is introduced.
- **Off-cuts in fabrication:** bars are generally sent from mills to fabricators in stock lengths. Depending on the size of bars required, there is likely be a wasted off-cut when bars are cut and bent for a particular project.
- **Under-utilisation within laps:** bars often need to be joined to achieve continuity of forces. This is usually achieved by lapping bars over a distance that allows the force to 'move' from one bar to the next. This distance is around 40 times the diameter of the bar and is a significant source of waste, particularly for large diameter bars.
- **Waste in manufacturing process:** this is a relatively small proportion of the total waste for reinforcement. It would be expected that a manufacturer will have optimised their processes to minimise waste.
- **Low utilisation in transport:** depending on the shapes of reinforcement transported, it is not always possible to load a lorry to capacity.
- **Fully-utilised reinforcement:** the remaining portion of the reinforcement can be considered "fully utilised", ie. working to 100% of its capacity.

TIME IS CRITICAL !!!!



Net Zero



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



Cambridge Centre for
**Smart Infrastructure
& Construction**



expedition

Thank you.

Omar Abo Madyan

osd22@cam.ac.uk

[linkedin.com/in/omarabomadyan](https://www.linkedin.com/in/omarabomadyan)

centreforsmartinfrastructure.com

expedition.uk.com