

FOR GARBAGE

waste disposal placement analysis /Schlieren/





Detection of a problem

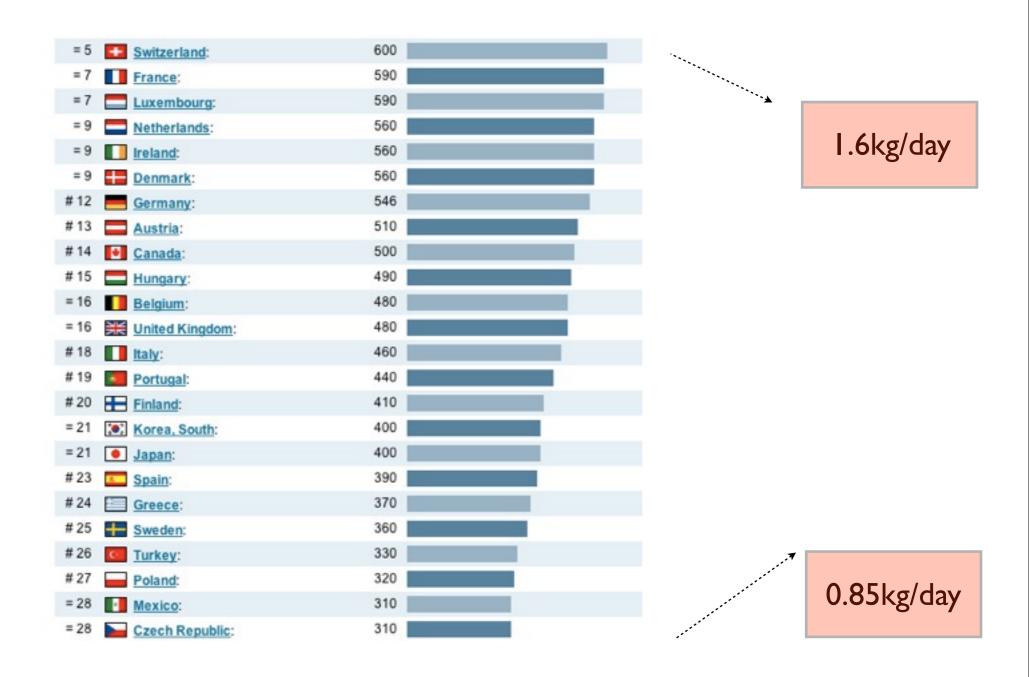
- everybody is a garbage producer
- garbage stinks and is awful, we get rid of it
- garbage is a resource, so we collect it
- what is the optimal distance ratio between

Collectors and producers?





Statistics of garbage production



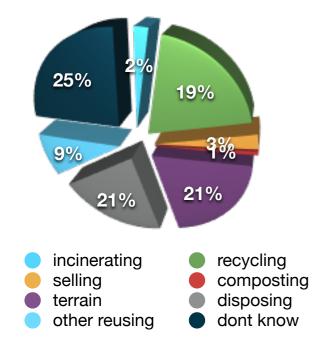
kg of municipal (not assorted waste) per year per person

www.nationmaster.com/compare/





Czech republic



Switzerland



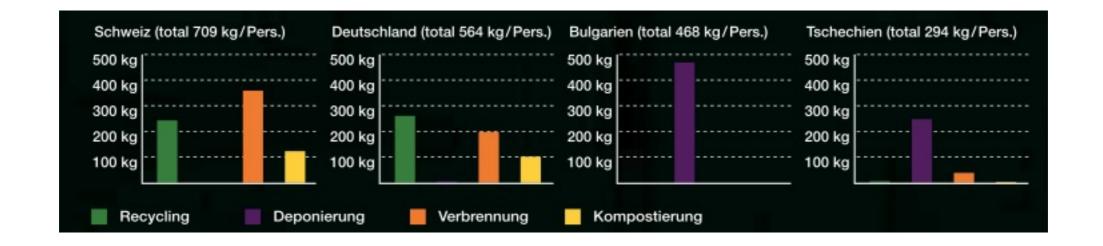




Tschechien versus Switzerland

Pollution > Carbon dioxide 1999	29,709	11,075
	Ranked 32nd. 168% more than Switzerland	Ranked 57th.
Pollution > Carbon Dioxide per capita	12.0	6.0
	Ranked 7th. 100% more than Switzerland	Ranked 23rd.
Pollution > Municipal Waste per capita	310.0	600.0
	Ranked 28th.	Ranked 5th. 94% more than Czech Republic
Pollution > Nuclear waste	45	64
	Ranked 14th.	Ranked 12th. 42% more than Czech Republic

www.nationmaster.com/compare/







Container

- size
- form
- function

User

- walking distance
- energy/motivation
- CO2 Emission

Collector

- distance
- energy
- CO2 Emission

Chair for Information Architecture

Macoro Esen Katerina Novakova ETHWS 2011



Containers



Assorted











Small at public spaces



Bio + "Rest" Containers



Tuesday, February 28, 12

Mapping the situation

all garbage disposal places









x - non-assorted garbage disposal places

Analysis







Analysis

x - assorted garbage disposal places

Current situation





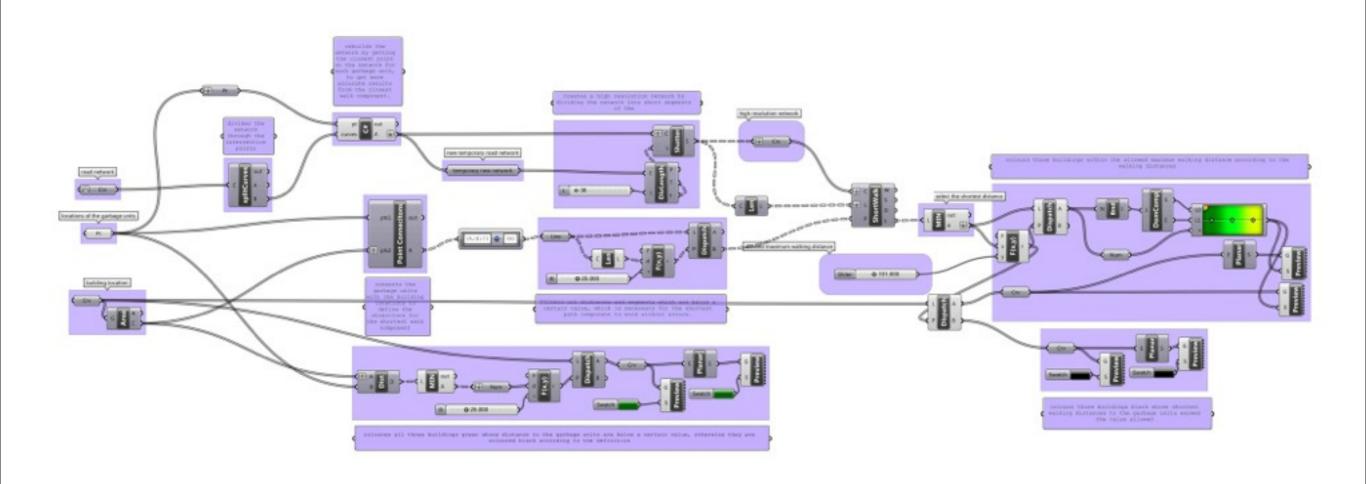




Macoro Esen Katerina Novakova ETH WS 2011



The code for the analysis







Problem I: CO2 Emission

car	person
150 - 400 g/km	10 - 40 g/km

the production of the car depends on the type of fuel and fuel consumption (liter per 100km)

So we will compare the distance (variable I) and CO2 production (variable 2)

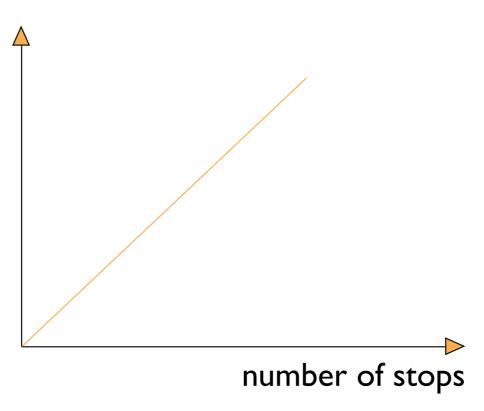
so we can count production of CO2 for 1 liter fuel burnt: consumption x (CO2 fuel production factor)644x0,99x (44/12) = consumption x 23,38 g





Problem 1: CO2 Emission





town cycle: fuel consumption 10 l/100km - average speed 40km/h land cycle: fuel consumption 5 l/100km - average speed 80km/h

The CO2 emission is counted with the following function:

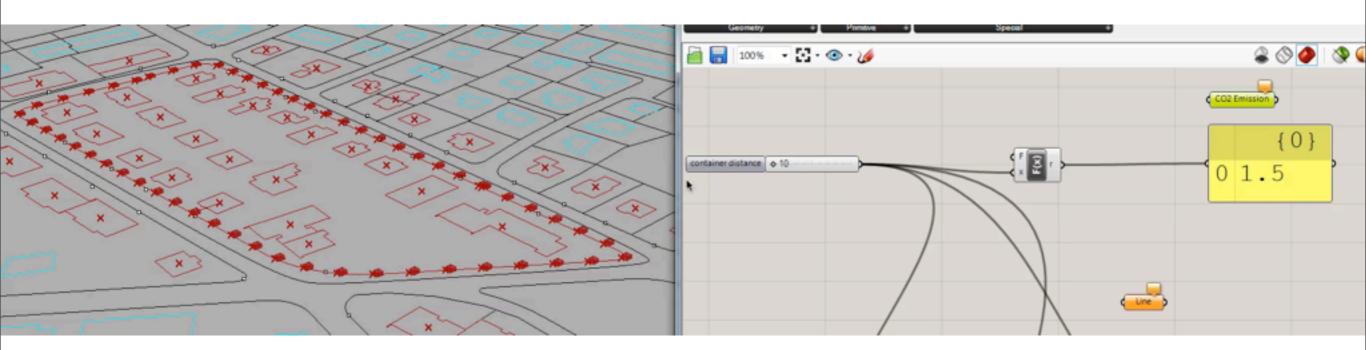
Average speed of the car 10 km/hour, Average fuel consumption 6.4l/100km Average CO2 production is 150g/km Average consumption 0.64 L / hour

Total emission of CO2 in grams per km = average consumption*23,38 = 150g/km Total emission per I hour: 10(km)*150g = 1500g/h





Problem 1: CO2 Emission



The CO2 Emission per meter gets smaller with the distance between the containers





Problem 2: walking distance

In this model we also found out, that the optimal distance between the containers according to the arial distance is 62 m - walking dist. up to 89 m

The statistics say: walking distance: 67m!!!



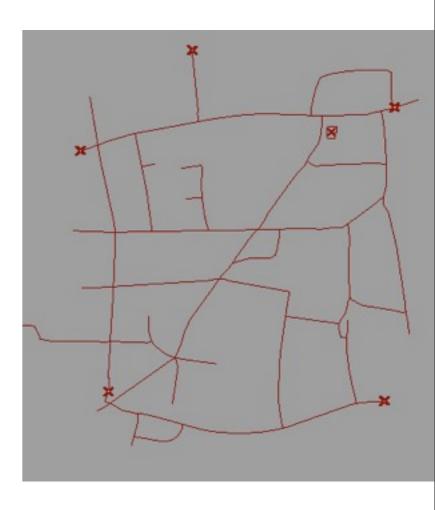


Problem 3: Container distribution

For the next step: simplifying the problem





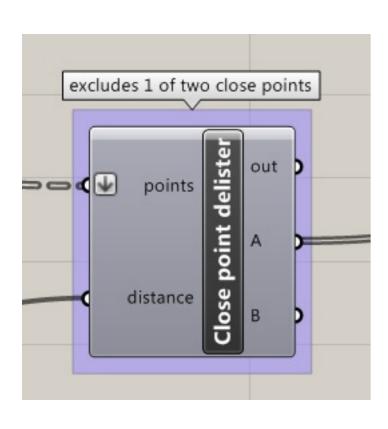


How to distribute containers on the street net regularly?





Problem 3: Container distribution

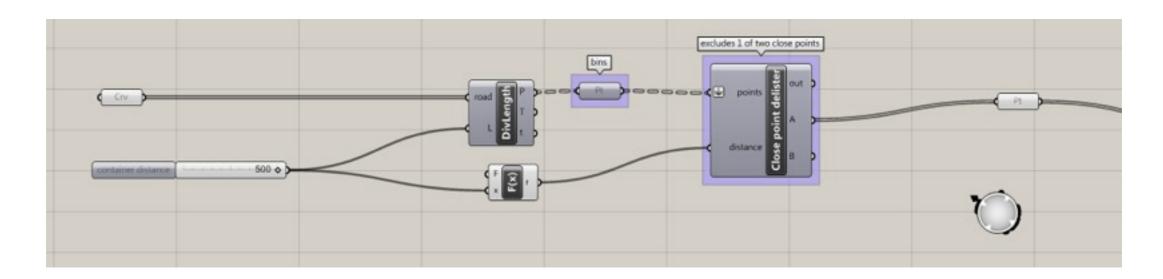


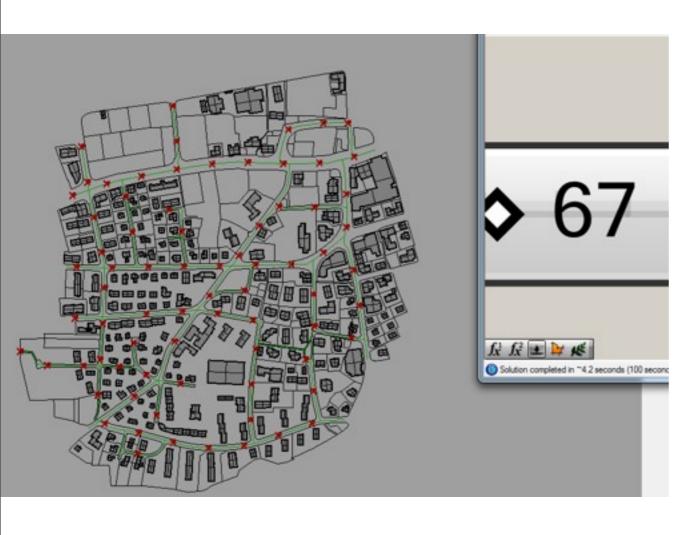
```
List<int> delPts = new List<int>();
  for (int i = points.Count - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    if (isInCollision (points, points[i], distance))
      points.RemoveAt(i);
      delPts.Add(i);
  A = points;
  B = delPts:
/**/
public bool isInCollision(List<Point3d> pts, Point3d pt, double distance)
  foreach (Point3d pt1 in pts)
    if ((pt1.DistanceTo(pt) <= distance) && (!pt1.Equals(pt)))
      return true;
  return false;
```

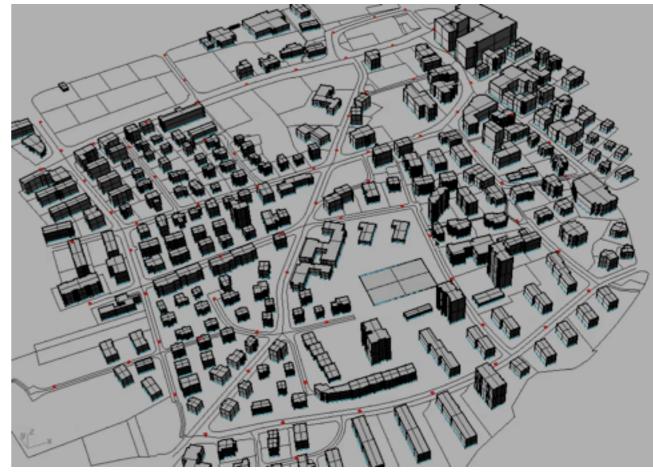




Problem 3: Container distribution





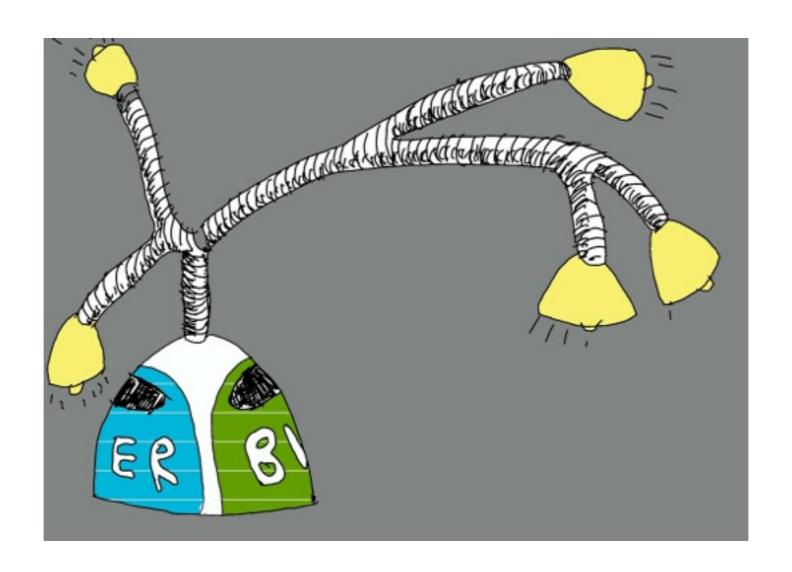






Final solution

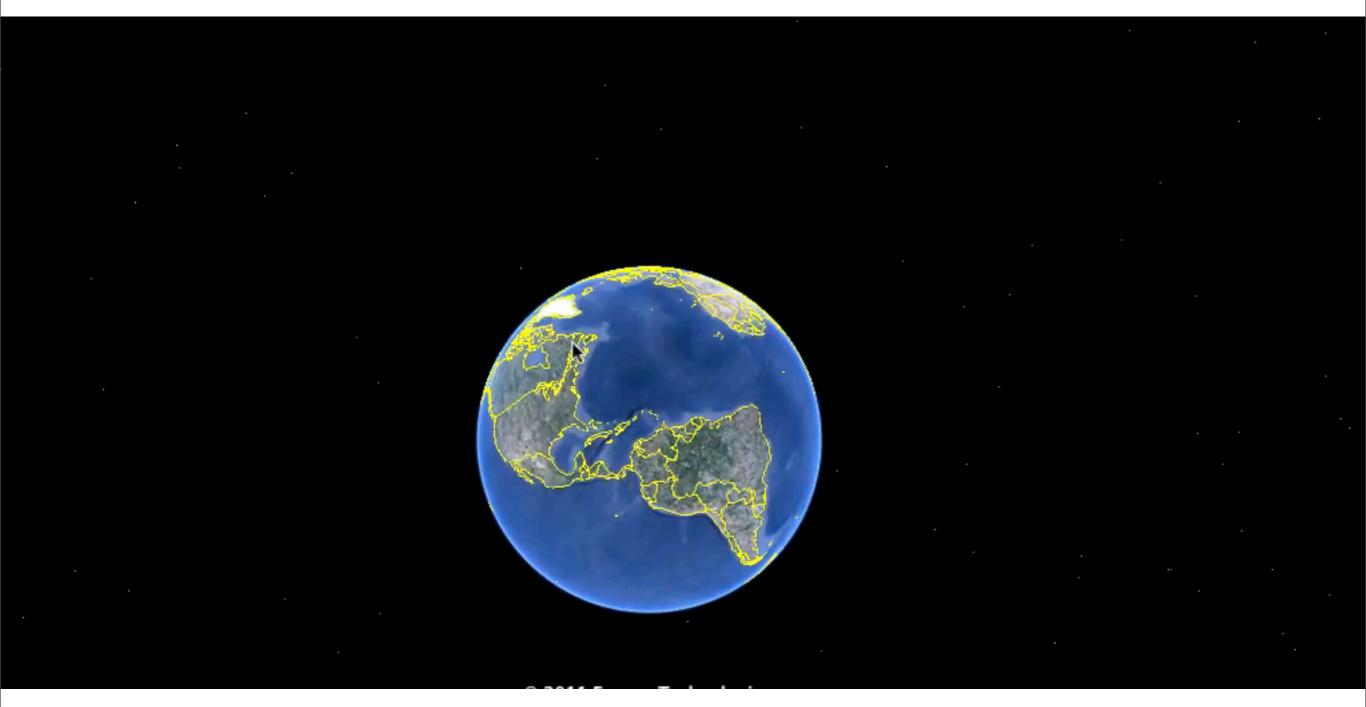
Solution miniGEG - Garbage Energy Generator



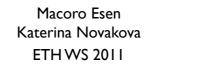




EarthAnchorPoint

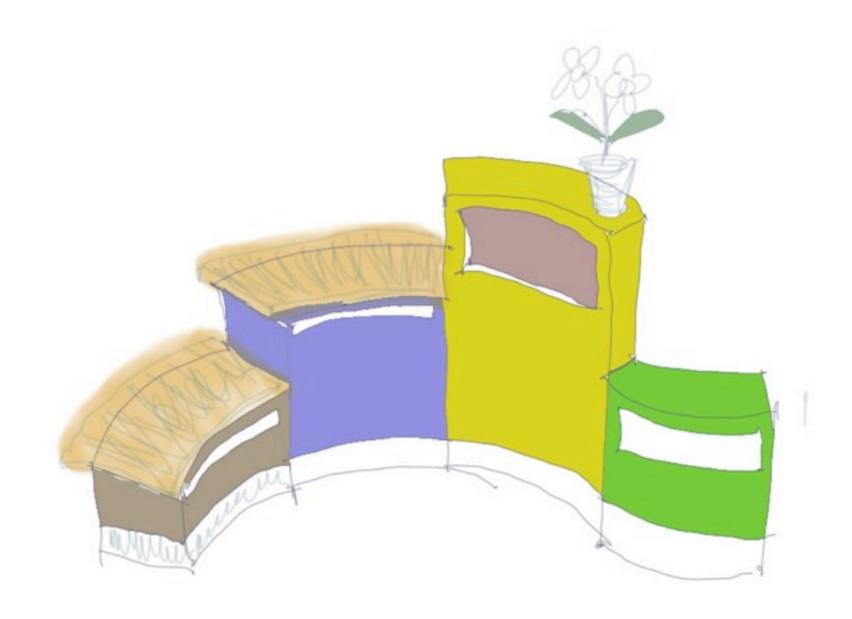








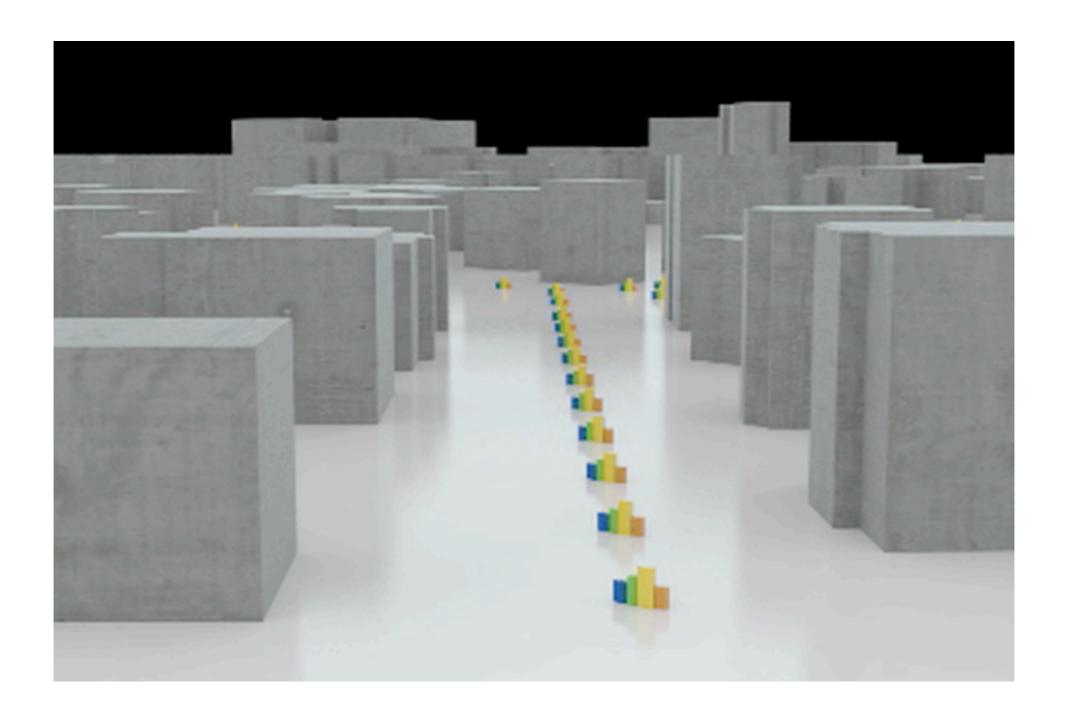
Containers of the future



Product of collaborative sketching:-)



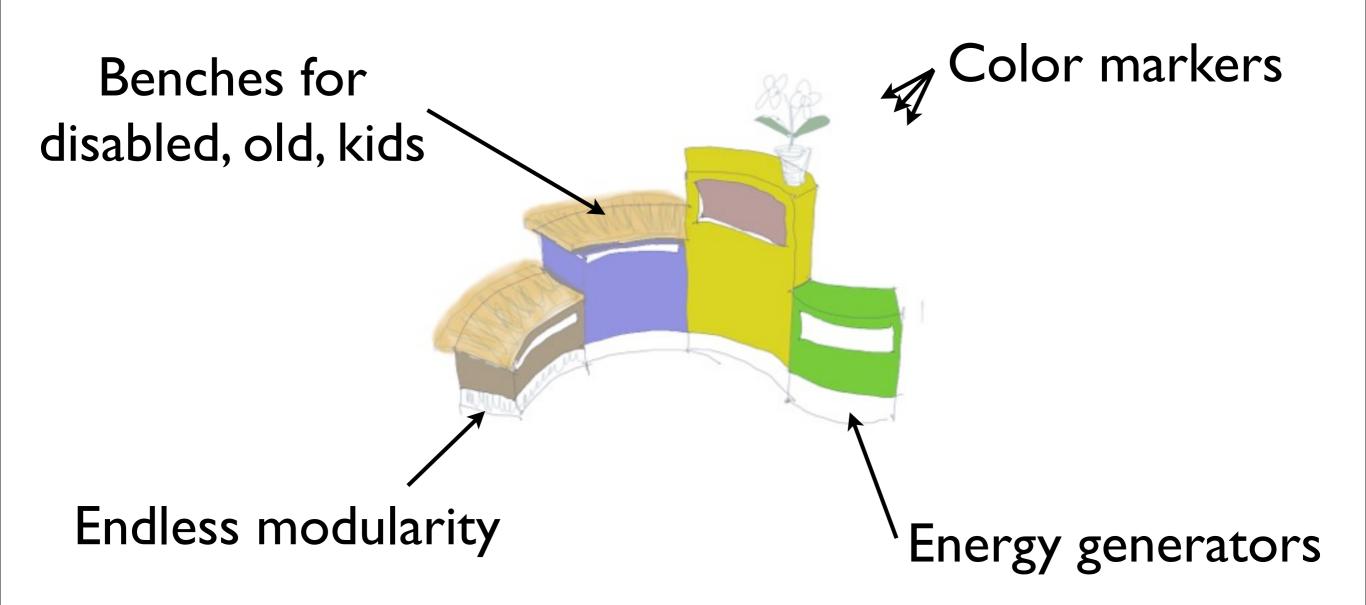
Macoro Esen
Katerina Novakova
ETHWS 2011







Containers of the future



Product of collaborative sketching:-)



