

Fuzzy Model Development in Green Building Material Selection



Akula Prakash, Khanapuram Anand Goud, Kandlagunta Mounika

Abstract: Fuzzy logic is a moderately new method for tackling building control issues. This method is regularly used to execute frameworks beginning from simple, small or even inserted up to monster. Fuzzy set hypothesis has been usual model frameworks that are challenging to diagram precisely. As a system, fuzzy set hypothesis joins imprecision and subjectivity into the model definition and arrangement prepare. Probabilistic techniques are being utilized progressively in development building. However, when a parameter is communicated in phonetic as opposed to numerical terms, traditional likelihood hypothesis neglects to consolidate the data. The etymological factors can be converted into scientific measures utilizing fuzzy set and framework hypothesis. A development administration issue i.e., estimation of term of an action, is unrevealed utilizing this hypothesis. The proposed procedure is not touchy to little varieties in the participation values. This is an extremely alluring property. In any case, the strategy is delicate to the decision of the fuzzy relations. The instability in the fuzzy relations can be demonstrated alongside different wellsprings of vulnerability. The mean and difference of the parameters required in the issue under thought are evaluated here utilizing another technique. The strategy boosts the result of the whole of the enrolment relationship for a specific recurrence of event and the comparing recurrence of event. One of the primary favorable circumstances of the proposed method is that it can be effortlessly actualized in existing PC programs for venture planning. In Green building planning viewpoints, material choice assumes a significant part in accomplishing the building guidelines; it is possible that it might be of green or non-green materials. Keeping in mind the end goal to accomplish perspective consummately, essential Fuzzy logic approach is to be actualized in order to choose the best option among different accessible materials. This should be possible by dispensing the essential enrolment values based upon the past encounters and positioning them in a request in view of our development necessities all the while. By utilizing this approach, we can likely choose the best material in view of both subjective and quantitative perspective.

Index Terms: Green Building material; Fuzzy set theory; Fuzzy Model Development

Manuscript received on April 02, 2020.

Revised Manuscript received on April 20, 2020.

Manuscript published on May 30, 2020.

* Correspondence Author

Mr. Akula Prakash*, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous), Hyderabad. Email: akulprakash93@gmail.com

Mr. Khanapuram Anand Goud, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Institute of Aeronautical Engineering, Hyderabad.

Mrs. Kandlagunta Mounika, Research Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an [open access](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, individuals give cautious thought to biological security; in this way develop another example called Green Buildings. It's not about the shading green, but instead has something to do with another basic thought. The "Green Building" is an interdisciplinary subject, where the green building thought joins countless, fragments and philosophy which veer to a couple subtopics that weaved to outline the green building thought. Generally, the green building is thought to be a characteristic fragment, as the green building materials are created from neighborhood eco-sources, i.e. biologically cordial materials, which are then used to make an eco-advancement subject to an eco-arrange for that give a strong situation in view of the social and compositional legacy being developed while ensuring security of trademark resources. Green building implies both a structure and the using of systems that are earth competent and resource capable all through a building's life cycle: from alluding to blueprint, improvement, operation, upkeep, overhaul, and annihilation. Toward the day's end, green building plot incorporates finding the amicability among homebuilding and the supportable environment. This requires close coordinated effort of the setup gather, the artists, the authorities, and the client at all suspect stages.

Green Building Material

Green Building material is a sort of building material which would not make harm human body. As it were, Green Building material is of low-contamination, low-stench building material. The toxic substance in the building material would spread through inside design and connect to the indoor environment. To the individuals who stay inside for quite a while, because of long introduction to this sort of lethal environment, there is a greatly negative effect on human body. To recognize the advantageous building material that shields individuals from toxin and risk, evaluation of building material is for the most part in light of indoor development material and beautification material. Those building materials which is met all requirements for the assessing standard would be given the marker called "Green Building Material."

There are three noteworthy points of interest:

- Diminishes the biological load and vitality utilization of the substance blend material.
- Diminishes the generation of vitality and asset utilization by reusing.
- Utilizing common material and low unpredictable natural building material may lessen the peril of combination material.

Need of Green Building Material

The inside adornment material and floor surface material ought to be Green Building material. As indicated by research examines, the decide that rate of Green Building material ought to take up no less than 30 percent of the aggregate inside adornment material in addition to floor surface material. In this way, the utilization of Green Building material is by all methods important to Green Buildings.

Categories of Green Building material:

Green Building material is isolated into four sorts: the natural building material, the sound building material, the elite building material, and the reusing building material.

Biological Green Building material:

In correlation with other building material, the Green Building material is the slightest prepared, subsequently the most normal, biological material; it expends the minimum vitality

Solid Building material:

Solid building material is of low contamination, low request, and low physiological peril. It points predominantly at low unpredictable natural mixes, for example, water ecological neighborly paint, water-wood paint, and epoxy gum paint.

Superior Building material:

Superior building material can vanquish the inadequacy of customary building material, enhancing quality execution. Elite soundproof Green Building material can adequately counteract clamor impacts on the personal satisfaction

Reusing Building material:

Reusing building material is low handled, low vitality expending, low carbon dioxide release, low contamination release, disintegrated, and reusable. Blended material reusing building material alludes to wood or stone building material blended with waste plastics, glass, and so forth, which creates new building material, for example, impersonation wood and water porous blocks.

Fuzzy Set:

In traditional set hypothesis, a set is characterized as a gathering of articles having a general property, e.g., a class or an arrangement of solid blends, or a gathering of worker. A representative works either as an agreement premise or for perpetual. On the off chance that he chips away at contract premise, he is said to have a place with the gathering of agreement individuals, or to have a participation of 1 in the class of worker. On the off chance that he is not chipping away at an agreement premise, he then has no participation in the class, or his enrollment review is zero. On the off chance that this idea is reached out to grasp another sort of set, say a subset of "extremely experienced" contract worker. A tasteful response to this question is troublesome one as the class of "extremely experienced" representative is not a set in the established sense, but rather has a place with a fuzzy, not freshly characterized sort. The meaning of "extremely experienced" may include a range of human observations and the class of "exceptionally experienced" contractual worker representative is in this manner said to speak to a fuzzy set.

In science, fuzzy sets will be sets whose components have degrees of participation. In established hypothesis, fuzzy set allows the continuous evaluation of enrollment of components in a set, this is portrayed with the guide of a participation work esteemed in the genuine unit interim of [0, 1]

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The first fuzzy set hypothesis by Zadeh and Goguen demonstrate the expectation of the creators to sum up the established idea of a set and a suggestion to oblige fuzziness as in it is contained in human dialect i.e., in human judgment, assessment, and choices. Presenting the fuzzy set hypothesis by Zadeh in 1965 opened promising new skylines to various logical zones such as project scheduling. Fuzzy hypothesis, with assuming imprecision in choice parameters and using mental models of specialists is a way to deal with adjust planning models into reality

Zadeh composes: "The thought of a fuzzy set gives a helpful purpose of flight for the development of a theoretical structure which parallels in many regards the system utilized as a part of the instance of standard sets, yet is more broad than the last mentioned and conceivably may demonstrate to have a much more extensive extent of immaterialness, especially in the fields of example grouping and data handling. Basically, such a system gives a characteristic method for managing issues in which the wellspring of imprecision is the nonappearance of forcefully characterized criteria of class enrolment as opposed to the nearness of irregular factors.

Karwowski and Evans (1986) distinguish the potential utilizations of fuzzy set hypothesis to the accompanying regions of generation administration: new item improvement, offices area and design, creation planning and control, stock administration, quality and money saving advantage investigation. Karwowski and Evans distinguish three key reasons why fuzzy set hypothesis is important to creation administration explore. To start with, imprecision and ambiguity are natural to the chief's mental model of the issue under review. In this manner, the chief's involvement and judgment might be utilized to supplement built up speculations to cultivate a superior comprehension of the issue. Second, in the generation administration environment, the data required to figure a model's target, choice factors, imperatives and parameters might be obscure or not absolutely quantifiable. Third, imprecision and unclearness thus of individual predisposition and subjective assessment may additionally hose the quality and amount of accessible data. Fuzzy enhancement and operations research were given by Negoita (1981), Zimmerman (1983) and Kaufmann (1986). A thorough survey of fuzzy master frameworks in modern designing, operations research, and administration science was given by Turksen (1992). Han et al. (1994) consider the n work, single machine most extreme delay planning issue with fuzzy due dates and controllable machine speeds. The goal is to locate an ideal calendar and employment astute machine speeds which limit the aggregate total of costs related with disappointment of all occupation culmination times and occupation insightful machine speeds. A direct participation capacity is utilized to depict the level of fulfillment concerning work culmination times. Incremental machine speed expenses are characterized as the cost related with electrical power or potentially work. A polynomial time calculation is utilized to acquire arrangements. Ishii and Tada (1995) display an effective calculation for deciding non commanded plans for the n work single machine booking issue when a fuzzy priority relationship exists between occupations.

The bi-criteria target of the calculation is to limit normal occupation delay while boosting the insignificant fulfilment level as for the fuzzy priority connection. The unpredictability of the calculation is contemplated and bearings for future research on employment shop planning with fuzzy priority relations are distinguished.

Roy and Zhang (1996) build up a fuzzy element booking calculation (FDSA) for the n work m machine workshop planning issue. Fuzzy rationale is utilized to consolidate customary occupation shop planning tenets to shape total heuristic guidelines. Participation capacities for occupations, measuring plans for need rules utilized in FDSA, and the fuzzy administrators required in playing out the fuzzy changes are characterized. Recreation tests including 20 occupations and up to 15 machines are directed. Routine need rules (FCFS, SPT, EDD, and CR) are contrasted with three fuzzy heuristic guidelines under FDSA for the accompanying execution measures: greatest and mean stream time, most extreme and mean occupation delay, and the quantity of late employments. Comes about show that the fuzzy heuristic guidelines perform well in the employment shop issues examined

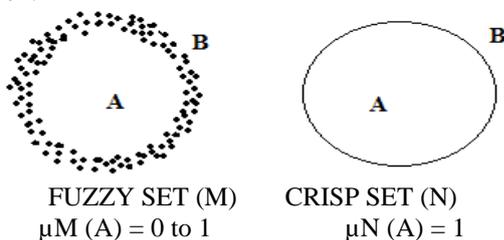
Fuzzy Model Development

Give X a chance to be a universe, or an arrangement of components x's, and let A be a subset of X. Every component "x" is related with an enrollment incentive to the subset A. In the event that A is a standard, non-fuzzy or fresh set, then the membership function is given by

$$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; \text{if } x \text{ belongs to } A \\ 0 & ; \text{if } x \text{ does not belong to } A \end{cases}$$

In the above condition, there are just two conceivable outcomes for a component x, either being an individual from A. For this situation, A has sharp limits. Then again, if the membership function is permitted to take values in the interim (0, 1), A is known as a fuzzy set. In fuzzy set, A does not have sharp limits and the enrollment of x to A is fuzzy.

The documentation of fuzzy sets concedes fractional participation. A fuzzy set is subsequently a net with individuals having a continuum of evaluations of participation, from 0 to 1. Equation 1 represents the fundamental idea of fuzzy sets by their membership definition.



$$A = \{ x, \mu_A(x) \}, x \in A \text{ and } A \subset U; 0 \leq \mu_A(x) \leq 1 \text{ -- (1)}$$

U = Union Matrix

For example, let x be the level of experience of labor which may range from excellent experience i.e., x = 1.0, to "never been to a construction site," i.e., x = 0. By dividing the range of labor experience into increments of 0.1, "short experience," A, as a linguistic variable and can be expressed as Equation 2.

{

$$A = \{ x_1=0.5 / \mu_A(x_1) = 0.1, x_2=0.4 / \mu_A(x_2) = 0.2, x_3=0.3 / \mu_A(x_3) = 0.5, x_4 =0.2 / \mu_A(x_4) = 0.6, x_5=0.1 / \mu_A(x_5) = 0.9, x_6=0 / \mu_A(x_6) = 1.0 \} \text{ -- (2)}$$

Or in short, it can be expressed as

$$A = \{ 0.5/0.1, 0.4/0.2, 0.3/0.5, 0.2/0.6, 0.1/0.9, 0.0/1 \}$$

Research Methodology:

The accompanying strategy is created to choose the best material among the different accessible materials utilizing fuzzy logic approach:

- Identify the applicable qualitative and quantitative components.
- Allocate membership values for such components from specialists.
- Develop a position network with the assistance of apportioned membership values for every material
- Calculate the predominance lattice qualities to speak to the dominances of materials.
- Sum up the rows and columns.
- Select the materials with greatest column sum and low row sum.
- Rank the materials which come about the best option among the available materials based upon the best qualitative and quantitative elements.

Example for Position Matrix:

	M ₁	M ₂	•	•	•	M _n
N ₁	D ₁₁	D ₁₂	•	•	•	D _{1n}
N ₂	D ₂₁	D ₂₂	•	•	•	D _{2n}
N ₃	D ₃₁	D ₃₂	•	•	•	D _{3n}
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
N _m	D _{m1}	D _{m2}	•	•	•	D _{mn}

Where,

M₁, M₂, M₃, M₄...M_n are various available materials
N₁, N₂, N₃, N₄ ...N_m are various quantitative and qualitative parameters for that material

D₁₁, D₁₂, D₁₃, D₁₄ ...D_{1n} and D₁₁, D₂₁, D₃₁, D₄₁...D_{n1}

Membership values allocated by experts for such parameter to that particular material

Conversion of Position matrix to Dominance Matrix:

	M ₁	M ₂	•	•	•	M _n
M ₁	d ₁₁	d ₁₂	•	•	•	d _{1n}
M ₂	d ₂₁	d ₂₂	•	•	•	d _{2n}
M ₃	d ₃₁	d ₃₂	•	•	•	d _{3n}
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
M _m	d _{m1}	d _{m2}	•	•	•	d _{mn}



Where,

$d_{11}, d_{12}, d_{13}, d_{14}, \dots, d_{1n}$ and $d_{21}, d_{22}, d_{23}, d_{24}, \dots, d_{2n}$ are dominance values calculated for that particular material based upon the qualitative and the quantitative aspects.

- d_{12} indicates how many times column 2 is dominating 1
- d_{23} indicates how many times column 3 is dominating 2
- d_{21} indicates how many times column 1 is dominating 2
- d_{32} indicates how many times column 2 is dominating 3

Whereas,

$d_{11} = d_{22} = d_{33} = \dots = d_{(n-2)(n-2)} = d_{(n-1)(n-1)} = d_{nn} = 0$ Because there is no self-dominance among themselves

Note:

- Obtained dominance matrix should be always a square matrix
- If row sum is not minimum while developing a dominance matrix, consider only maximum column sum
- If both of the column sums or row sums are equal in number, then consider any material arbitrarily.

III. MATERIAL DETERMINATION CRITERIA

Material determination handle assumes a vital part in the building development rehearses. Determination criteria rely on upon the cost and amount, as well as rely on upon the subjective perspectives like usefulness, material accessibility, client appearance, development rehearses and their troubles. The way toward selecting materials is in this manner a basic leadership prepare including an extensive variety of criteria for which the data can be uncertain and objective. The material determination prepares including various criteria have been performed methodically by utilizing essential fuzzy set operations in this proposition.

In this process, I have taken different building materials, for example, Green building materials, Non-Green building materials and in addition recycled materials. Utilizing fundamental fuzzy set operations, best option can be picked based upon qualitative and the quantitative viewpoints regardless of the cost of that material.

In this procedure, I have considered the choice procedure of Concrete which gathers the real bit in the development business and accepted that Fly Ash Concrete (15% Fly Ash) and Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag Cement Concrete (20% GGBS) as Green building materials, Temperature Controlled Concrete and Regular Concrete as Non Green building materials, Recycled Concrete (Waste Concrete gathered from another Constructed site and afterward it is reused and utilized for readiness of new cement for new Construction endless supply of appropriate admixtures) is expected as Recycled material as appeared in Figure 1.

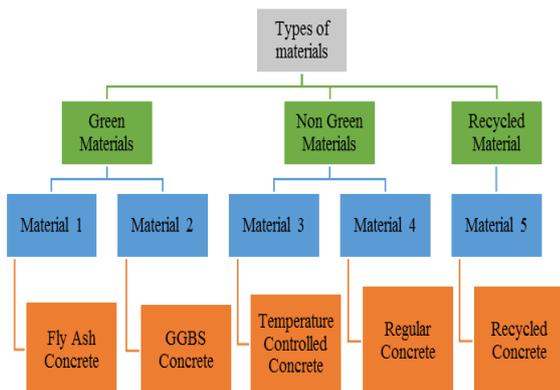


Figure 1: Categorization of available materials

After selecting the materials in view of the prerequisite, consider the qualitative and the quantitative angles for every material, which may change the choice criteria. In this theory, I have accepted different parameters, for example nature of material, usefulness, material accessibility, client bid, development hones, development challenges and cost of materials.

Membership values are allocated based upon the accessible parameters for every individual component, and they are to be positioned among themselves based upon the prerequisite for the development hones as shown on Table 1. For instance, a material can be picking either by high caliber or else with low quality material, in some cases either with high cost or else with ease material. In any case, utilizing fundamental fuzzy set operations we can interlink the different parameters. For example, material of high caliber with ease or high caliber with high cost individually. To grow such relationship amongst qualitative and the quantitative perspectives, classify the participation values for every material considering each of the individual viewpoints separately.

Based upon the enrollment values allotted to different materials regarding their qualitative and quantitative parameters, material determination will be finished. These determination criteria is not in light of a solitary parameter, it incorporates every single individual parameter that can be assessed by building up the relationship between them, which should be possible by utilizing essential fuzzy approach where we can classify the participation estimations of the considerable number of materials as for their qualitative classifications with a specific end goal to build up the position framework, and from that point changing over it to the strength network by ascertaining the predominance values which speaks to that predominance of such material when contrasted with different materials separately.

Table 1: Membership values allocated for various materials with their rankings

Membership Value / Ranking Allocated					
Criteria	Green Material		Non Green Material		Re-Cycled
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
Quality	0.65	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.60
	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6
Functionality	0.79	0.74	0.53	0.46	0.83
	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0
Material Availability	0.61	0.55	0.76	0.79	0.65
	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
Appearance	0.58	0.62	0.82	0.76	0.74
	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Construction Practices	0.78	0.74	0.55	0.43	0.88
	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5
Construction Difficulties	0.68	0.57	0.38	0.36	0.43
	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7
Cost Of Material	0.68	0.67	0.58	0.62	0.54
	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0

Position matrix:

Tabulate the membership values of each element with respect to their corresponding qualitative parameter.

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
Quality	0.65	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.60
Functionality	0.79	0.74	0.53	0.46	0.83
Material Availability	0.61	0.55	0.76	0.79	0.65
Appearance	0.58	0.62	0.82	0.76	0.74
Construction Practices	0.78	0.74	0.55	0.43	0.88
Construction Difficulties	0.68	0.57	0.38	0.36	0.43
Cost of Material	0.68	0.67	0.58	0.62	0.54

Dominance matrix:

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
M1	0	2	3	2	4
M2	5	0	2	2	4
M3	4	5	0	2	3
M4	5	5	5	0	4
M5	3	3	4	3	0

After developing the dominance matrix using membership values, sum up all the rows and columns of dominance values and choose column with maximum sum and row with minimum sum respectively.

Step 1:

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	Sum
M1	0	2	3	2	4	11
M2	5	0	2	2	4	13
M3	4	5	0	2	3	14
M4	5	5	5	0	4	19
M5	3	3	4	3	0	13
Sum	17	15	14	9	15	

Choose the material with maximum column sum and minimum row sum. In the above matrix, Material 1 satisfies such condition, as a result Material 1 will be the best alternative among available materials.

Step 2:

	M2	M3	M4	M5	Sum
M2	0	2	2	4	8
M3	5	0	2	3	10
M4	5	5	0	4	14
M5	3	4	3	0	10
Sum	13	11	7	11	

In the above matrix, Material 2 satisfies such condition, as a result Material 2 will be the 2nd best alternative among available materials.

Step 3:

	M3	M4	M5	Sum
M3	0	2	3	5
M4	5	0	4	9
M5	4	3	0	7
Sum	9	5	7	

In the above matrix, Material 3 satisfies such condition, as a result Material 3 will be the 3rd best alternative among available materials.

Step 4:

	M4	M5	Sum
M4	0	4	4
M5	3	0	3
Sum	3	4	

In the above matrix, Material 5 satisfies such condition, as a result Material 5 will be the 4th best alternative among available materials.

Step 5:

	M4	Sum
M4	0	0
Sum	0	

In the above matrix, Material 4 will be the last alternative among available materials

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 2: Material selection order based on Fuzzy logic

S.No	Preference order	Description	Type of material
1	Material 1	Fly Ash Concrete	Green material
2	Material 2	GGBS Concrete	Green material
3	Material 3	Temperature Controlled Concrete	Non-Green material
4	Material 5	Recycled Concrete	Recycled material
5	Material 4	Regular Concrete	Non-Green material

Even though we are dispensing higher cost to Green material than alternate materials, best chose elective utilizing essential Fuzzy Logic approach technique is likewise a Green material as appeared in Table 2. It essentially says that material choice won't depend just upon the cost parameter; it likewise incorporates subjective and quantitative viewpoints as talked about before. The designation of enrollment qualities is simply a supposition based upon our prerequisite. As information parameter changes, naturally yield determination criteria will likewise be modified. Material determination request of two people may not correspond with each other; it is absolutely based upon the independently assigned participation values for such materials. So keeping in mind the end goal to assess Fuzzy Logic approach in choice process, ensure that each individual achieves same enrollment values for the accessible materials, generally the examination of the last report may not harmonize with others. Comparative system is connected in determination of different materials

V. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of results obtained, following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Material choice assumes a vital part in the building outline and possesses a noteworthy bit in the development rehearse. Every material ought to be tried whether that material meets the Green building measures or else; those materials are to be supplanted by some different materials.
2. Material determination by Fuzzy Logic approach is simply done on a creative energy premise. Designated enrolment values for those materials are given based upon the individual enthusiasm for such material, and correspondingly rankings are likewise distributed based upon the past encounters, as appeared in Table 1
3. Material determination request of two people may not match with each other; it is absolutely based upon the exclusively dispensed participation values for such materials. So as to assess Fuzzy Logic approach in determination handle, ensure that each individual achieves same participation values for the accessible materials; generally, the examination of the last report may not match with others, as appeared in Table 2.

REFERENCES

1. Akula Prakash and Gopal Naik M (2017). "Analysis on Green Buildings, Case study: CII Sohrabji GBC, Hyderabad, India" 3rd National Conference on Innovative Research in Civil Engineering (NCIRCE 2017), Malla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous), Hyderabad. ISBN 978 93 83 038 52 7 Page : 69 - 83
2. Akshay B. Mokal, Allaudin I. Shaikh, Shamashree S. Raundal, Sushma J. Prajapati and Uday J. Phatak (2015). "Green Building Materials – A Way towards Sustainable Construction." International Journal of Application or Innovation in Engineering and Management (IJAIEM), Vol. 4 (4), Page 244 - 249.
3. Ali Hikmat H. and AlNsairat Saba (2009). "Developing a green building assessment tool for developing countries - Case of Jordan." Building and Environment, Elsevier publications, Page 1053 - 1064
4. Boyd T. and Kimmet P. (2006). "The Triple Bottom Line Approach to Property Performance Evaluation" PRRES Conference 2006, Cairns, Australia, School of Construction Management and Property, Queensland University of Technology
5. Carr, V. and Tah, J.H.M. (2001), "A fuzzy approach to construction project risk assessment and analysis: construction project risk management system", Advances in Engineering Software, Vol. 32, page 847-857.
6. Dubois, D. and Prade, H. (1980); "Fuzzy sets and systems. Theory and applications", Academic Press Inc., New York, USA.
7. K.L. Edwards (2005). "Selecting materials for optimum use in engineering components", Materials & Design, Vol. 26, No.5, 469-472, 2005.
8. K.R. Tretheway, R.J.K. Wood and P.R. Roberge (1998). "Development of a knowledge-based system for materials management". Materials & Design, Vol.19, No.1, 39-56, 1998.
9. Kumar V.S.S. and Hanna A.S. (2004). "A Fuzzy Logic Approach to Selection of Cranes." Journal of Structural Engineering, SERC, Vol. 30 (4), Page 215-224.
10. Kumar V.S.S. (2003). "HRD Analysis using Fuzzy Logic Approach in Construction Industry." Journal of Construction Management, NICMAR, India, Page 45-53.
11. Laura Florez, Daniel Castro-Lacouture and Javier Irizarry (2010). "Impact of Sustainability Perceptions on Optimal Material Selection in Construction Projects." Second International Conference on Sustainable Construction Materials and Technologies, June 28 - 30, 2010, Ancona, Italy.
12. L.Y. Ljungberg (2007). "Materials selection and design for development of sustainable products", Materials & Design, Vol.28, No.2, 466-479, 2007.
13. L.Y. Ljungberg and K.L. Edwards (2003). "Design, materials selection and marketing of successful products", Materials & Design, Vol.24, No.7, 519-529, 2003.
14. Pack, J.H., Lee, Y.W. and Napier, T.R. (1992), "Selection of design-build proposal using fuzzy-logic system", Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, Vol. 118, Page 303-317.
15. Rao S.S., Kumar K. R., Raju S.S. and Kumar V.S.S. (2006). "Decision making under conditions of Uncertainty in Construction Industry Using

Fuzzy Logic Approach." Journal of Civil Engineering and Construction Review, New Delhi, India, Page 48-52.

16. R.S. Khabbaz, B.D. Manshadi, A. Abedin and R. A. Mahmudi (2009). "Simplified fuzzy logic approach for materials selection in mechanical engineering design", Materials & Design, 30, No.3, 687-697, 2009.
17. Satyanarayana G., Murthy V.S.N., Rao Irfan and Kumar V.S.S. (2004). "Project Costing: Get Value for Money." Journal of Construction World, India, Vol. 6(7), Page 40-44.
18. Zhang Xiaoling, Andrew platen and Liyin Shen (2011). "Green property development practice in China: Costs and barriers." Building and Environment, Elsevier Publications, Vol. 46 (11), Page 2153 – 5160

AUTHORS PROFILE



Mr. Akula Prakash working as an Assistant Professor in Department of Civil Engineering, Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous), Hyderabad. He graduated his master's from University College of Engineering, Osmania University (UCE-OU) Hyderabad in "Construction Engineering and Management". His post-graduation work carried out in "Analysis on Green Buildings and Material Selection process using Fuzzy Logic Approach". He is interested in Construction Management, Project Planning and Scheduling, Quality and Safety of individuals. He has participated and published various research papers in International & National Journals and Conferences.



Mr. Kanapuram Anand Goud working as Assistant Professor in Department of Civil Engineering, Institute of Aeronautical Engineering, Dundigal, Hyderabad. He graduated both UG and PG (Structural Engineering) from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad. His research interests: Special Concretes like Self Compacting Concrete, He is a Life Member of ISRD, ISTE, IAENG



Mrs. Kandlagunta Mounika Research scholar at University of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan. Presently she is working as Assistant Professor in Department of Civil Engineering, CMR Institute of Technology, Hyderabad. She graduated both UG and PG (Transportation Engineering) from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad. Her research interests: Modelling of Road Accidents, Traffic volume study, Safety of Individual.