

Sustainable design S1

Mikko Jalas, Pirjo Kääriäinen, Tatu Marttila 19.4.2022

Agenda

9.15 - 10.00 Course schedule and teacher introductions.

'Were do you think change comes from' exercise https://flinga.fi/s/FQJP4ZQ

10.15 - 10.30 What is sustainability? How did you approach it in the previous courses?

10.45 - 11.15Sustainability approaches and priorities

- Planetary boundaries, 'Radar'
- IPAT, 'Equation'
- Circular economy, 'Butterfly'
- Safe and just space for humanity, 'Donough'

11.15-11.45 Design – 'on demand' / ' at root causes' / 'for priority materials'



Teaching: Creative Sustainability English BA Design



Research: Time use, renewable energy, energy efficiency, DIY

Emerging interests:
Energy justice,
Dynamic pricing
Eco-welfare state









Pirjo KääriäinenProfessor of practice, Design driven fibre innovation ARTS Design + CHEM Bio²









My heart: Nature Creativity Culture

My background:
Textile industry
Design + Management
Entrepreneurship

My passion: Materials research Design + Science Interdisciplinarity



Teaching: English BA Design CS Eco-Auditing

Research: Transition research, strategic codesign, ecodesign

Emerging interests: Renewable energy, Circular economy









Where do you think change comes from? Driving forces of sustainability?

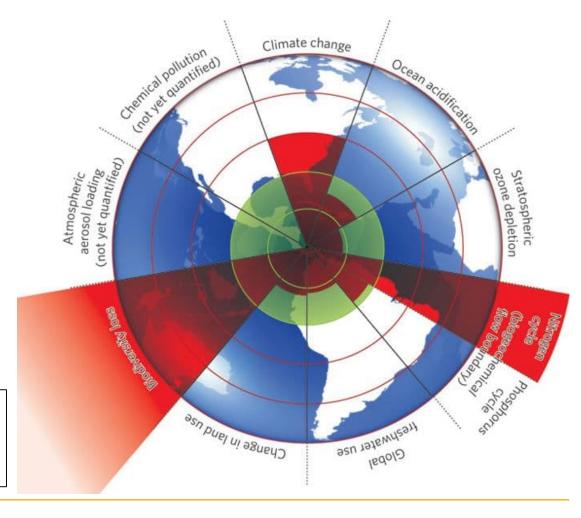
- Consumers and value change
- Innovative business
- Science and technology
- Regulation

Go to Flinga https://flinga.fi/s/FQJP4ZQ and place a sticker on the whiteboard with your name. Instead of a sticker, you can place your photo with your name on it. Use the Presemo Chat to comment (anonymously) https://presemo.aalto.fi/artx1008sustainabledesign



Planetary boundaries

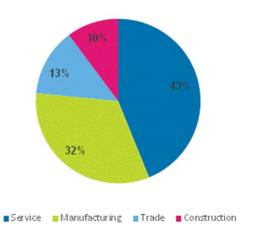
Short description of the logic and dimensions:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8dCU6jd-S9Y
A view on how the economic and political systems
are connected to the PP's
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qLV4wjdac8A



I=PAT

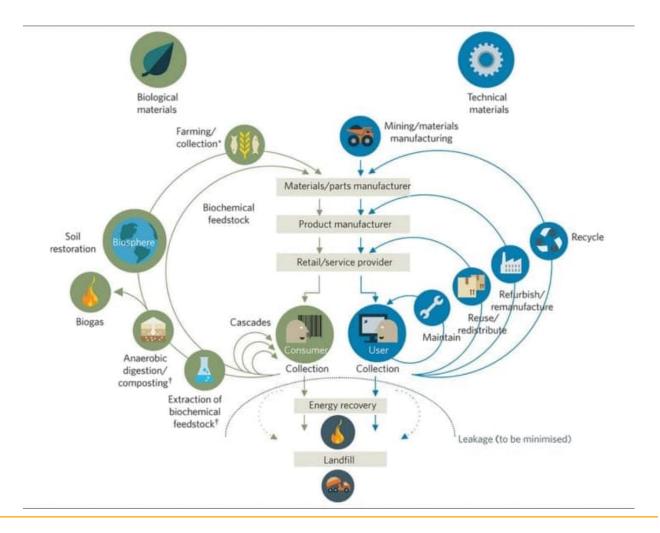
$I_{mpact} = P_{opulation \ x} \quad A_{ffluence} \in x \quad T_{echnology \ [impact/\in]}$



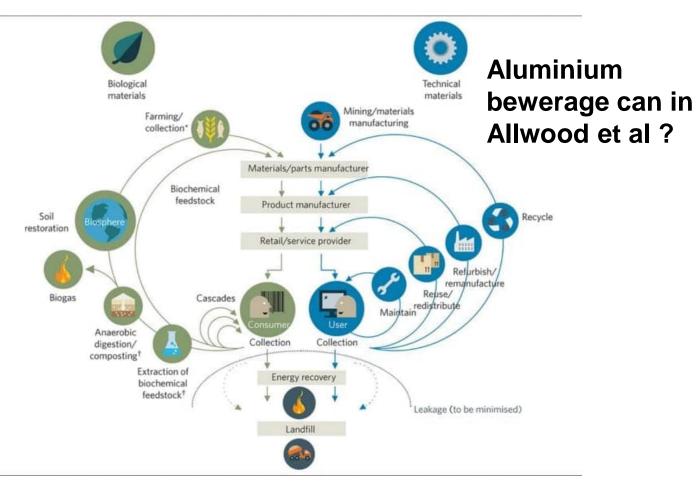




Circular economy

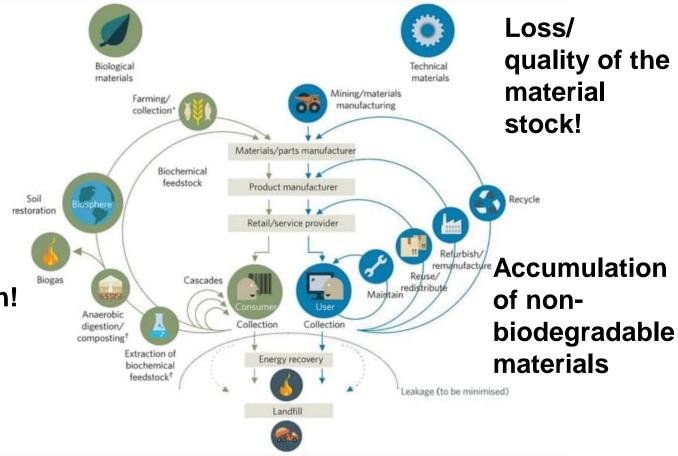


Circular economy



Circular economy

Biodiversity!
Land use!
Bio-accumulation!
Soil health!



Safe and just space for humanity

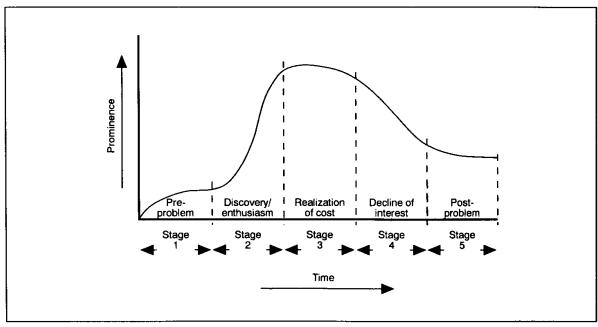
Raworth 2012



What issues to address: what is topics, when to get engaged

Caught in the 'topical'

'News' as entertainment



Downs, A. (1996): The "Issue-Attention Cycle". The politics of american economic policy making, 48.



Emergence of microplastics discourse

The scientific 'discovery'

took place in 2005.

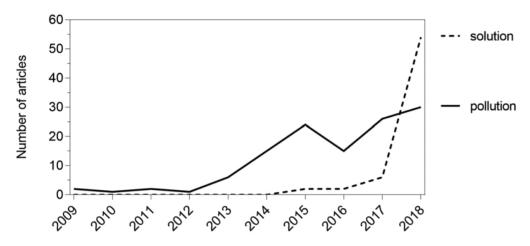


Figure 2. Number of published media articles on (micro) plastics per year addressing two main topics, n = 186.

The Guardian (UK), The New York Times (USA), and HuffPost (UK + USA) as quality newspapers and The Sun (UK) and USA Today as tabloids



How to address issues?

A systemic view to microplastic pollution can be found by studying the laundry practices of people and what cleanliness means for them.

Svartström A. (2019): Towards reducing microplastic fiber pollution in local and global waterways. Master thesis in Creative Sustainability.





Allwood et al on materials

(and the embedded CO2 emissions)

Material use is the hidden source of unsustainability.

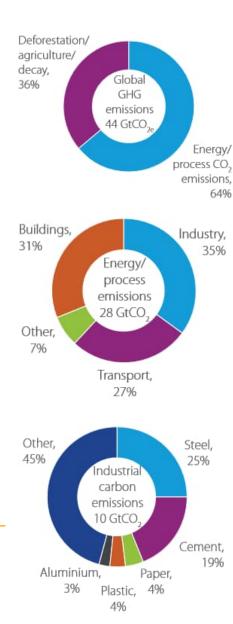
Fundamental for modern/urban lifestyles
High in volume and space
Toxic by-products
Rare and subject to conflict

Why 'With two eyes open'?



Allwood et al ch2

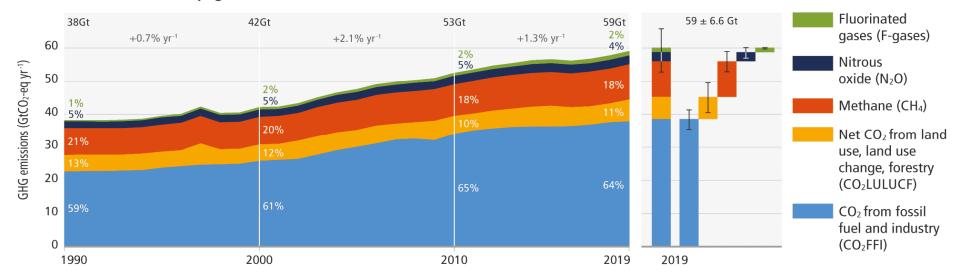
- Most of CO2 emissions are due to energy use and processes.
- Industrial processes are the single biggest source of CO2
- Steel, cement, aluminum, paper and plastics are most important materials 'behind' CO2 emissions.



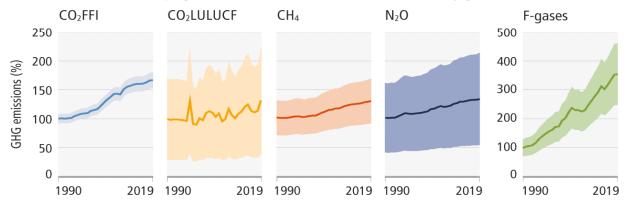


Global net anthropogenic emissions have continued to rise across all major groups of greenhouse gases.

a. Global net anthropogenic GHG emissions 1990-2019 (5)

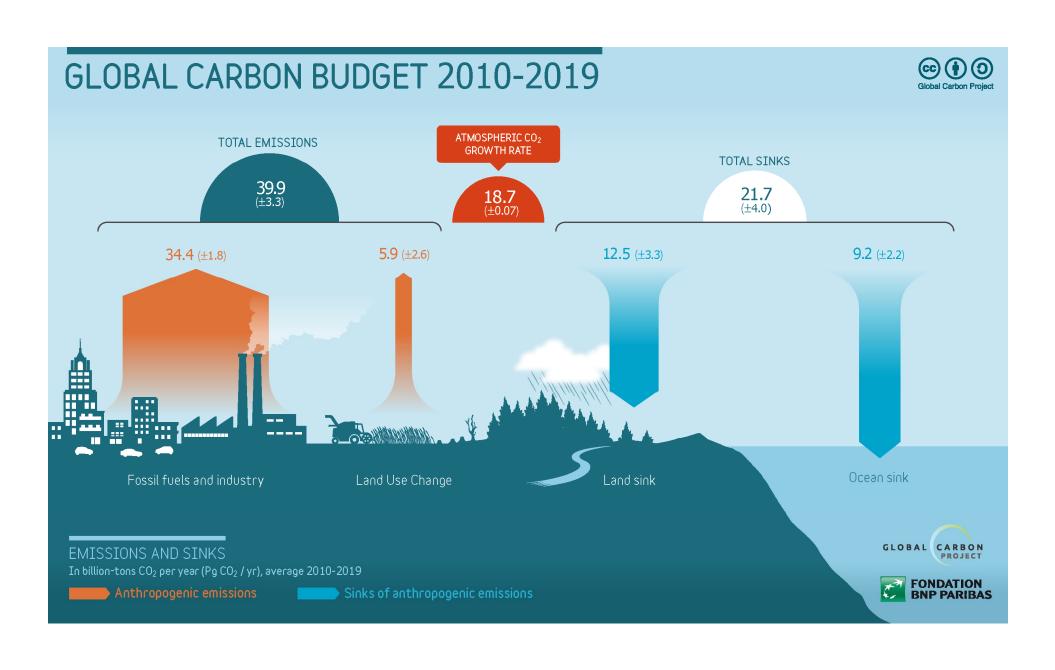


b. Global anthropogenic GHG emissions and uncertainties by gas - relative to 1990



| | 2019 emissions (GtCO ₂ -eq) | 1990–2019 increase (GtCO ₂ -eq) | Emissions in 2019, relative to 1990 (%) |
|------------------------|---|---|--|
| CO ₂ FFI | 38±3 | 15 | 167 |
| CO ₂ LULUCF | 6.6±4.6 | 1.6 | 133 |
| CH ₄ | 11±3.2 | 2.4 | 129 |
| N_2O | 2.7±1.6 | 0.65 | 133 |
| F-gases | 1.4±0.41 | 0.97 | 354 |
| Total | 59±6.6 | 21 | 154 |

The solid line indicates central estimate of emissions trends. The shaded area indicates the uncertainty range.



Allwood et al ch2

Industrial production and treatment of materials accounts for half of worlds CO2 eq emissions.

A further breakdown of emissions in China give a proxy for the whole world.

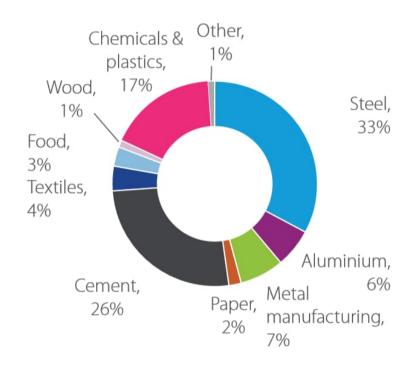


Figure 2.4—Sources of Chinese CO₂ emissions

Allwood et al Ch23

What are the problems and solutions to increase business contributions? E.g.

- Importance of material costs
- Lack of management of product life-spans and reuse
- Risk aversion

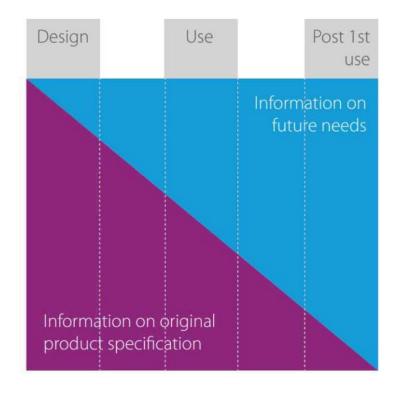
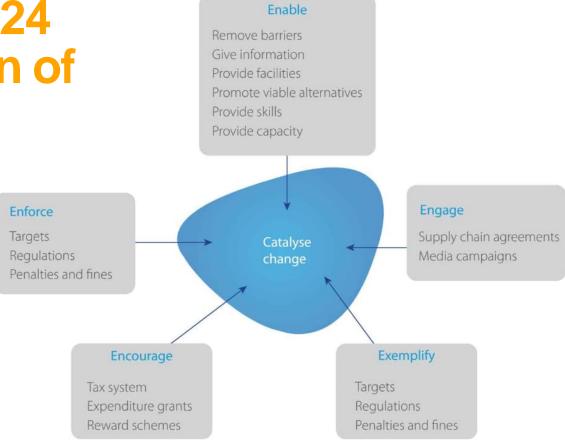


Figure 23.2—Information availability over the product life cycle

Allwood Ch24 Contribution of policy



Allwood et al Ch 25

Working in different positions (including product design)
Acting as a consumer



For next time

Read the text by Ceschin and Gaziulusoy

Calculate carbon footprint with SITRA's lifestyle calculator https://lifestyletest.sitra.fi/

Place your footprint score at https://flinga.fi/s/FQH5S2W You are also free to choose to place an anonymous score at Flinga. If so please report your score in your learning diary.