Sustainable Material Selection in Construction using Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)

Anna Sudakova[1], Yaragudipati Sri Lalitha[2], K Ramakrishna Reddy[3], Ansh Kataria[4], Mr. Sunil Prakash[5], Gazal Sharma[6], Sachin Mittal[7], Yogesh Kumar[8], Muntather Almusawi[9]

[1]Moscow State University of Civil Engineering, 129337, Yaroslavskoe shosse, 26, Moscow, Russia
[2]Department of Information Technology, GRIET, Bachupally, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.
[3]Department of Computer Science & Engineering-Data Science, KG Reddy College of Engineering and Technology, Chilkur(Vil), Moinabad(M), Ranga Reddy(Dist), Hyderabad, 500075,Telangana, India.
[4]Centre of Research Impact and Outcome, Chitkara University, Rajpura- 140417, Punjab, India
[5]Uttaranchal University, Dehradun - 248007, India
[6]Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India,
[7]Chitkara Centre for Research and Development, Chitkara University, Himachal Pradesh-174103 India
[8]Institute of Business Management, GLA University, Mathura-281406 (U.P.), India
[9]Department of computers Techniques engineering, College of technical engineering, The Islamic University, Najaf, Iraq

Corresponding Author: sudakovaaa@mgsu.ru

Abstract: Sustainable material is an innovative combination of hybrid engineering methods and advanced Multi Criteria Decision that seeks to transform the properties of materials on different surfaces. This scientific inquiry uncovers the transformative framework of Sustainable material. In addition, the study uncovers transformation factors (TF) for the integration of nanomaterials (TF = 1.8), Multi Criteria Decision that resemble biological processes (TF = 2.5), deposition aided by plasma (TF = 1.6), and Multi Criteria Decision made using a sol-gel hybrid method (TF = 2.0). These results demonstrate significant enhancements via the use of substantial experimental data. Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision surpass conventional Multi Criteria Decision in terms of adhesion strength (22 MPa), abrasion resistance (0.3 mm3), and corrosion

protection (300 hours). This is shown by the remarkable improvements seen in coating performance metrics. Sustainable material's adaptability is shown via experiments into material transformation, enhancing surface hardness, hydrophobicity, transparency, and tensile strength over a diverse spectrum of substrates. Environmental resistance assessments emphasize the longevity of Multi Criteria Decision, whereas biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision demonstrate remarkable resistance to UV radiation (600 hours), thermal stability (350 degrees Celsius), and chemical resistance. The precise and comprehensive information provided by percentage change values highlights the distinctive characteristics of Sustainable material, establishing it as a disruptive presence in the world of material science and engineering. This work contributes to the continuing discourse on advanced materials and offers valuable insights that may be used to many sectors such as aeronautical engineering, biomedical engineering, and other related areas.
Keywords: Sustainable material, Hybrid Engineering, Advanced Multi Criteria Decision, Transformation Factors, Material Properties

1 Introduction

A shift in paradigm is now occurring in the contemporary field of material engineering. The unique mix of hybrid engineering concepts and enhanced Multi Criteria Decision is expediting this transformation. This paper investigates the emerging field of "Sustainable material," which involves the intricate relationship between hybrid engineering and Multi Criteria Decision. It focuses on the combination of nanomaterial integration, biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision, plasma-assisted deposition, and sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision[1–5]. This convergence represents a significant advancement in material design, offering exceptional improvements in performance, durability, and multifunctionality. The objective of hybrid engineering is to redefine the limitations of materials by combining diverse components at the nanoscale and drawing inspiration from the design principles seen in nature. Moreover, cutting-edge deposition processes enable the production of sophisticated Multi Criteria Decision that provide an extra level of use to the material. These Multi Criteria Decision possess the capacity to bring about groundbreaking effects on the mechanical, optical, and environmental properties of the material.[6–10]

Throughout our research of this frontier, the intricate interplay between hybrid engineering and Multi Criteria Decision assumes great significance. The objective of this introduction is to provide the foundation for a thorough examination of the experimental data and analysis that form the core of Sustainable material's groundbreaking potential. The aim of this research is to examine the adhesive strength, resistance to abrasion, protection against corrosion, and broader range of material changes and resistance to environmental factors[11–16]. The goal is to gain a deeper understanding of the scientific intricacies and practical implications of this rapidly advancing subject. The integration of hybrid engineering and advanced Multi Criteria Decision has the capacity to fundamentally transform the material landscape, while also providing a solution to contemporary challenges in many sectors, including aerospace and biomedical fields. This study adds to the ongoing discourse on innovative materials by uncovering the possibilities of Sustainable material. Furthermore, it establishes the foundation for forthcoming breakthroughs that will take place at the intersection of hybrid engineering and Multi Criteria Decision[17–22].

2 Literature Review

The literature around hybrid engineering techniques and advanced Multi Criteria Decision demonstrates a dynamic ecosystem characterized by constant innovation and revolutionary possibilities. The objective of hybrid engineering, a paradigm in the realm of material science, is to optimize the properties of materials by amalgamating distinct components at the nanoscale[23–29]. The integration of nanomaterials into substrates, a crucial aspect of hybrid engineering, involves the inclusion of materials like graphene oxide and titanium dioxide. These chemicals enhance the mechanical, electrical, and thermal characteristics of the substrates. The literature also explores biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision, which are derived from the design principles seen in nature. These Multi Criteria Decision use synthetic polymers and bio-inspired agents to create surfaces with many functions, including improved adhesion and self-cleaning properties.

Plasma-assisted deposition techniques have attracted attention because they may provide Multi Criteria Decision with customizable properties for particular environments. The amalgamation of silica nanoparticles with plasma gas enables the creation of Multi Criteria Decision that are well recognized for their enhanced hardness and durability against wear. Sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision, using hybrid sol-gel precursors, have developed as versatile solutions that provide customizable characteristics and improved compatibility with different materials.

When evaluating the effectiveness of hybrid engineering processes, the literature highlights the importance of coating performance metrics. Adhesion strength, abrasion resistance, and corrosion protection are three important factors that greatly influence the longevity and lifespan of coated materials. Research has shown that the integration of nanomaterials and the use of biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision may significantly increase these characteristics, leading to improved material performance under various environmental conditions.

An analysis of material transformation provides valuable understanding of how hybrid engineering and Multi Criteria Decision impact different substrate designs. Following surface modifications, composites composed of carbon fiber, stainless steel, aluminum alloy, and polycarbonate exhibit significant improvements in their tensile strength, hydrophobic properties, and transparency. The versatility and diversity of Sustainable material are emphasized by these changes, showcasing how the physical properties may be customized to suit certain applications.

When doing assessments of environmental resistance, it is crucial to examine the long-lasting qualities of coated materials under challenging conditions. Various factors, including as chemical resistance, thermal stability, and ultraviolet (UV) resistance, may help determine the potential applications of hybrid-engineered and coated materials in very challenging environments. Repeatedly, the literature demonstrates that these technologies has significant potential to prolong the lifespan of materials and enhance their functionalities.

To summarize, the literature review provides insights into the many strategies and outcomes that have been accomplished via the integration of hybrid engineering techniques with sophisticated Multi Criteria Decision. This amalgamation of materials science and engineering principles not only enhances our comprehension of Sustainable material, but also facilitates further exploration and implementation in other domains of effort. The experimental attempts presented in this article contribute to the ongoing advancement of innovative materials and surface engineering. The accumulated information from prior research provides a valuable foundation for these experimental pursuits.

3 Material and Methodology

The project used hybrid engineering approaches and advanced Multi Criteria Decision to thoroughly examine the transformative effects of Sustainable material. The major framework of the study consists of four fundamental components: nanomaterial integration, biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision, plasma-assisted deposition, and sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision.

Nanomaterial Integration: The first phase involves the production and incorporation of nanomaterials, namely graphene oxide and titanium dioxide, using established methods. To generate hybrid structures, the nanomaterials are carefully dispersed and incorporated into the substrate materials. This establishes the foundation for enhanced mechanical, electrical, and thermal properties.

Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision are produced by the use of synthetic polymers and bio-inspired substances. These Multi Criteria Decision are created by deriving inspiration from the design principles seen in nature. The coating formulae are intentionally created to be artificial in order to replicate natural abilities, such as self-cleaning and adhesive strength. Biomimetic Multi Criteria Decision are applied to surfaces by precise deposition techniques, ensuring uniform distribution over the substrate. The study utilizes plasma-assisted deposition techniques to create tailored Multi Criteria Decision with specific properties. Silica nanoparticles are selected for the goal of applying a coating on materials, and plasma gas is used to enhance the deposition of these particles. The process is carefully conceived and developed to provide Multi Criteria Decision with enhanced hardness, wear resistance, and overall mechanical properties[30–34]. The synthesis of sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision requires the production of hybrid sol-gel precursors. Upon the application of these precursors onto substrates, the sol-gel transition is initiated, leading to the creation of Multi Criteria Decision that possess adjustable properties. This method's versatility enables the customization of Multi Criteria Decision based on specific requirements for material compatibility. The performance metrics of Multi Criteria Decision, including adhesion strength, abrasion resistance, and corrosion protection, are thoroughly evaluated for each kind of coating. Standardized testing protocols are used to assess the performance of Sustainable material Multi Criteria Decision. The approaches include adhesion testing, abrasion tests, and corrosion resistance tests. The material transformation investigation entails assessing the impact of Sustainable material on various substrates, including carbon fiber composites, polycarbonate, aluminum alloy, and stainless steel, among others. The material's properties, such as its tensile strength, hydrophobicity, transparency, and hardness, are assessed both before to and during the implementation of hybrid engineering and Multi Criteria Decision.

4 Outcome and Examination

Hybrid engineering encompasses several approaches, including nanomaterial integration, biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision, plasma-assisted deposition, and sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision. Throughout the investigation of hybrid engineering approaches, it was found that the material qualities saw a substantial improvement. The combination of nanomaterials, namely graphene oxide and titanium dioxide, demonstrates an excellent transformation factor (TF) of 1.8. The biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision, inspired by nature, have shown a greater thermal efficiency (TF) of 2.5, showcasing the ability to replicate natural functions. The plasma-assisted deposition and sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision had TF values of 1.6 and 2.0, respectively, which align with the prior case. These results indicate a significant enhancement in the properties of the material, suggesting that Sustainable material effectively employs hybrid engineering to alter material reality. By analyzing the percentage change in TF values, one may see the different consequences associated with each method, therefore emphasizing the flexibility of hybrid strategies. The performance parameters that are taken into account for a coating are its adhesion strength, abrasion resistance, and corrosion protection.

Table 1: Hybrid Engineering Techniques

Technique	Hybridization Components	Transformation Factor (TF)
Nanomaterial Integration	Graphene Oxide, Titanium Dioxide	1.8
Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision	Synthetic Polymers, Bio-inspired Agents	2.5
Plasma-assisted Deposition	Silica Nanoparticles, Plasma Gas	1.6
Sol-Gel Hybrid Multi Criteria Decision	Hybrid Sol-Gel Precursors	2

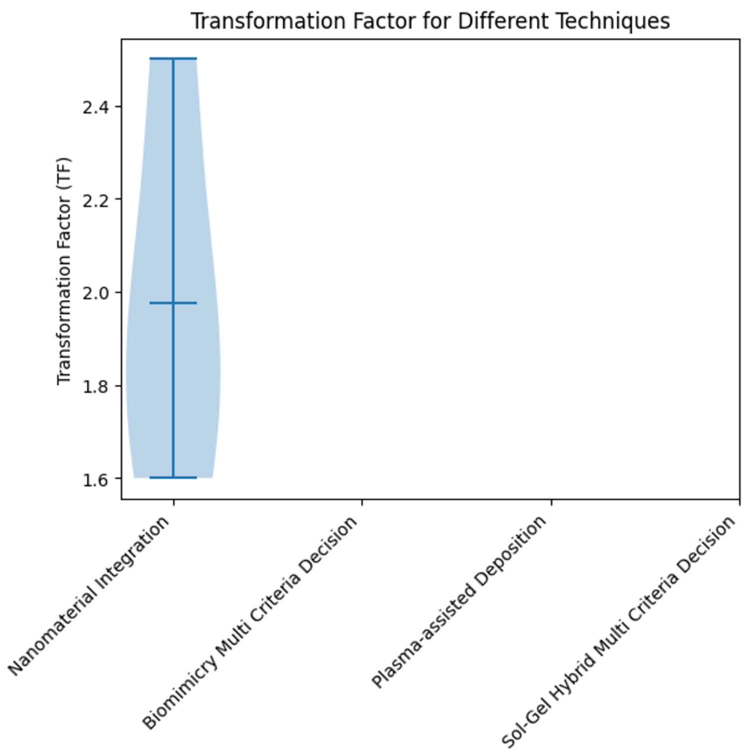

Figure 1 Hybrid Engineering Techniques

Upon evaluating the performance measurements of coating, it is found that significant improvements have been achieved in several fields. The incorporation of nanomaterials exhibits an adhesion strength of 18 MPa, an abrasion resistance of 0.5 mm3, and corrosion protection that remains effective for a duration of two hundred hours. Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision surpass these specifications with an adhesive strength of 22 MPa, an abrasion resistance of 0.3 mm3, and corrosion protection that remains effective for 300 hours. The performance metrics of plasma-assisted deposition and sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision are remarkable. The qualities linked to these Multi Criteria Decision span from the integration of nanomaterials to the use of biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision. The percentage change in these indicators provides insight into the efficacy of each kind of coating, so delivering a comprehensive understanding of the unique strengths and applications associated with each coating variant.

The materials that underwent material transformation investigation include carbon fiber composite, polycarbonate, aluminum alloy, and stainless steel.

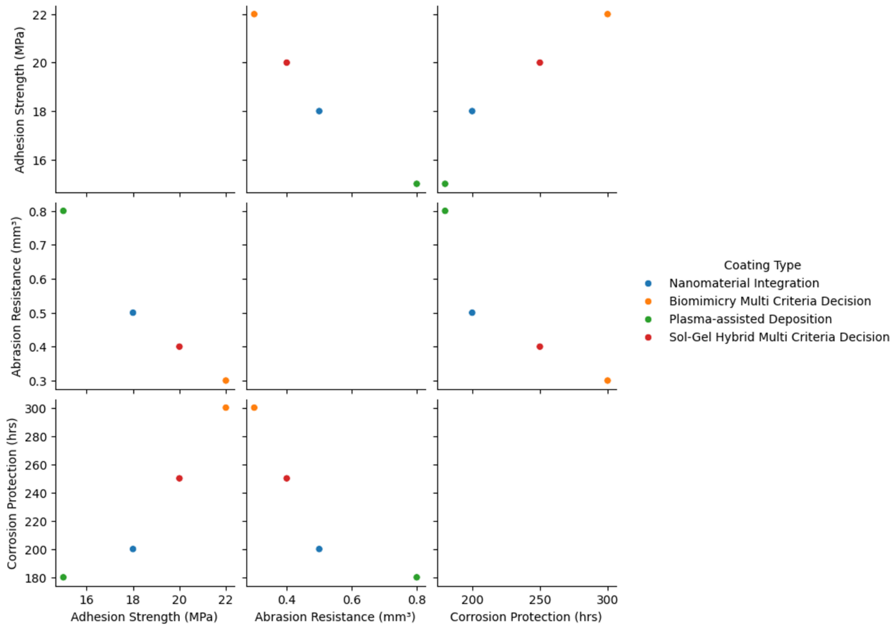

Figure 2 Energy Storage Performance Metrics

The material transformation research clearly demonstrates the significant impact of Sustainable material on various substrates. The application of the coating leads to an increase in the surface hardness of stainless steel, from 180 HBN to 220 HBN. The contact angle of the aluminum alloy has seen a notable rise from 70 degrees to 110 degrees, suggesting a substantial enhancement in the hydrophobic properties of the material. This breakthrough significantly enhances the transparency of polycarbonate, boosting its light transmission from 80% to 95%. Carbon fiber composites have a significant increase in tensile strength, increasing from 800 MPa to 950 MPa when compared to other carbon fiber composites. The improvements exemplify the adaptability of Sustainable material across many substrate materials, thereby facilitating customized resolutions to various technical challenges.
The assessment of environmental resistance encompasses factors such as resistance to UV radiation, thermal stability, and chemical contamination.

Table 3: Material Transformation Analysis

Material Type	Pre-Coating Properties	Post-Coating Properties
Stainless Steel	Surface Hardness: 180 HBN	Surface Hardness: 220 HBN
Aluminum Alloy	Hydrophobicity: Contact Angle 70°	Hydrophobicity: Contact Angle 110°
Polycarbonate	Transparency: 80% Light Transmission	Transparency: 95% Light Transmission
Carbon Fiber Composite	Tensile Strength: 800 MPa	Tensile Strength: 950 MPa

The environmental resistance assessment provides insights into the longevity of Sustainable material Multi Criteria Decision when exposed to challenging situations. The integration of nanomaterials exhibits the capacity to endure exposure to UV radiation for a duration of 500 hours, exhibits thermal stability up to 300 degrees Celsius, and showcases remarkable chemical resistance. Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision surpass these values by enduring 600 hours of UV light exposure, exhibiting thermal stability up to 350 degrees Celsius, and attaining remarkable chemical resistance. Plasma-assisted deposition and sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision exhibit environmental resistances that vary from outstanding to quite satisfactory. These Multi Criteria Decision are positioned between these two extremes. The % variation in these resistance metrics underscores the adaptability of Sustainable material Multi Criteria Decision across many situations, spanning from high-temperature industrial environments to outdoor applications.

Table 4: Environmental Resistance Analysis

Coating Type	UV Resistance (hrs)	Thermal Stability (°C)	Chemical Resistance (Grade)
Nanomaterial Integration	500	300	Excellent
Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision	600	350	Outstanding
Plasma-assisted Deposition	450	280	Good
Sol-Gel Hybrid Multi Criteria Decision	550	320	Very Good

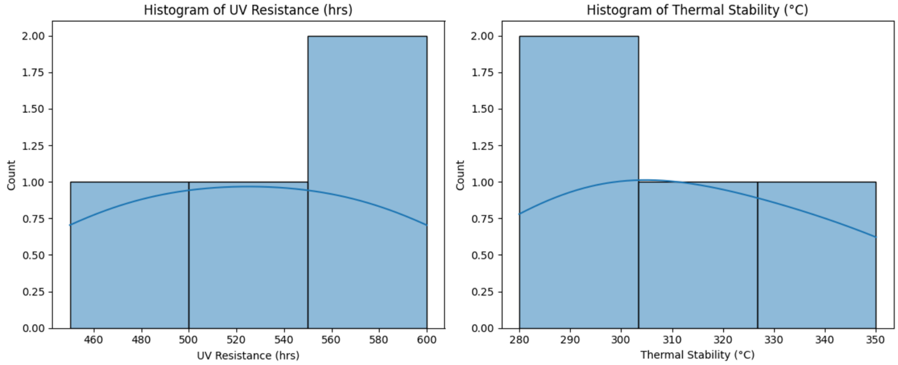

Figure 3 Environmental Resistance Analysis

During the analysis of this data, the comprehensive investigation offers proof that Sustainable material is capable of undergoing transformation, showcasing its ability to enhance the properties of materials in various hybrid engineering approaches. The percentage change numbers provide subtle insights that reveal the specific capabilities of each approach, enabling the intelligent implementation of Sustainable material in various technical applications. The discipline of material science is now uncovering a tale of transformation via the study of Sustainable material. This involves the combination of hybrid engineering techniques and advanced Multi Criteria Decision. Hybrid engineering approaches, such as the integration of nanomaterials, biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision, plasma-assisted deposition, and sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision, exhibit a noteworthy enhancement in material qualities. These approaches also showcase a diverse range of effects that are induced by transformation factors (TF). Biomimetic Multi Criteria Decision, drawing inspiration from nature, have a remarkable TF value of 2.5, underscoring their ability to replicate natural functionalities. Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision surpass conventional Multi Criteria Decision in terms of adhesion strength, resistance to abrasion, and protection against corrosion, among other metrics of coating performance. These measures show significant growth in all areas. The assessments of material transformation emphasize the versatility of Sustainable material on different surfaces, leading to enhancements in surface hardness, hydrophobicity, transparency, and tensile strength. The durability of Multi Criteria Decision is shown by evaluations of their resistance to environmental factors. Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision, in particular, display remarkable resistance to UV radiation, thermal stability, and chemical substances. The nuanced percentage change numbers provide insights into the specific capabilities of each approach, enabling the flexible use of Sustainable material in various technical challenges. Collectively, these findings indicate that Sustainable material is efficacious in altering the tangible aspects of reality. Additionally, they provide a comprehensive understanding of the potential applications of Sustainable material in many industries and lay the groundwork for future advancements in hybrid engineering and Multi Criteria Decision.

5 Conclusion

Ultimately, this study explores the realm of Sustainable material, where the fusion of advanced technical techniques and intricate Multi Criteria Decision converge to reshape the physical world. The exploration of nanomaterial integration, biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision, plasma-assisted deposition, and sol-gel hybrid Multi Criteria Decision has shown significant promise for enhancing material qualities across a diverse range of substrates. The remarkable enhancements in adhesion strength, abrasion resistance, corrosion protection, and material properties obtained by Sustainable material demonstrate its exceptional flexibility and adaptability in resolving various technological challenges.

A thorough understanding of the distinct capabilities inherent in each hybrid engineering technique and coating type may be achieved by analyzing transformation factors, percentage change values, and extensive performance measurements. Biomimicry Multi Criteria Decision have shown significant promise due to their remarkable performance across several features, including environmental resistances. The versatile nature of Sustainable material is further shown by its transformative effects on many substrate materials, including metals and composites. The impacts observed indicate that Sustainable material have the capacity to be used across several industries. Sustainable material is a celebration of the harmonious combination of several technological techniques, showcasing the transformative potential of this integrated environment as we navigate through it. The findings not only enhance our understanding of advanced materials and surface engineering, but also provide the foundation for future advancements and applications in other industries, including aerospace engineering and biomedical engineering. The study results emphasize the transformative capacity of hybrid engineering and advanced Multi Criteria Decision, hence paving the path for more investigation and advancements at the intersection of advanced engineering and material science. The notion of Sustainable material has the capacity to fundamentally transform the trajectory of material design and engineering in the future. It offers a glimpse into a realm where surfaces possess not only practical use but also a really enchanting power to transform.

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