### GaBi Paper Clip Tutorial

#### Part 2

Scenario modelling for eco-design

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#### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Basic Design</th>
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<th>Design 3</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<td>[kg] Amount of cardboard</td>
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### Nomenclature

<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Acidification Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CML</td>
<td>Centre of Environmental Science, University of Leiden, the Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP</td>
<td>Eutrophication Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GaBi</td>
<td>Ganzheitlichen Bilanzierung (German for holistic balancing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWP</td>
<td>Global Warming Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
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<tr>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>Life Cycle Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>LCIA</td>
<td>Life Cycle Impact Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODP</td>
<td>Ozone Depletion Potential</td>
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<tr>
<td>POCP</td>
<td>Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRACI</td>
<td>Tool for the Reduction and Assessment of Chemical and other Environmental Impacts</td>
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Purpose of this Handbook

The purpose of this handbook is to support your learning about Life Cycle Assessment (LCA).

We understand that learning new concepts can be challenging. And everyone has different ways of learning. Some people react best to visual learning, some aural. Some need to draw relationship charts. Some need to read and re-read and some are lucky enough just to absorb everything.

Through the GaBi Learning Centre we’re providing ways of learning that appeal to most of you.

This handbook is intended to support the video tutorials found in the GaBi Learning Centre but can also be used independently from them. After completing the video tutorials, or stepping through the content contained in this handbook, you will be able to:

- do scenario modelling
- work with parameters
- build scenario interfaces
- create scenario groups and scenarios
- establish an i-reports start settings
- create collapsible sections in the scenario interface
- create drop down menus in the scenario interface
- create sliders in the scenario interface
- activate scenarios, view plans and the LCIA preview
- create an i-report with an existing template
- insert a diagram in the report
- insert a table in the report
- create the structure and appearance of the report
- save a report
- export an i-report

Please note that one example (a paper clip) is used throughout the video tutorial series and this handbook.
1 What is Scenario Modeling?

1.1 Why do organisations do scenario modelling?
Scenario modelling is the most exciting and revealing part of LCA modelling. You may be familiar with building models in GaBi in order to better understand your products’ or processes’ impacts on the environment, society and the economy. But the best thing about building these models is being able to run scenario analysis to see what happens if you change certain aspects of the product system that you modelled.

- What happens if I increase the amount of a material used?
- What happens if I use a completely different material?
- What happens if we transport by air instead of sea?
- What happens if I manage to reduce the energy required to run the machinery?

All of these are typical questions that can be addressed using scenario modelling.

Scenario modelling allows non-LCA experts such as sales teams, product designers and engineers, marketers and managers to integrate environmental metrics into decision-making.

Reporting and communication can be enhanced and sped up and the product development cycle can be supported through detailed environmental, social and economic impact information.

You have already built a lifecycle model for your product using GaBi, but how do you put it in the hands of your design and sourcing teams to start making real changes?

We call the solution GaBi Envision.

1.2 What is GaBi Envision?
PE INTERNATIONAL’s scenario modelling solution software is called GaBi Envision.

For the non-LCA professional, GaBi Envision is all that is required to be able to do scenario modelling and to create reports.

Scenario modelling is an exciting way to really get a deep understanding of the effects that changes to your product model will have on the environmental, social and economic impacts of your product or process.

Product Lifecycle Models and parameter types are defined in GaBi. Scenario analysis and reporting can then be done by many more users with GaBi Envision.

GaBi allows you to add new materials and control available design options and then publish these to your entire organization so they can make independent decisions while also employing consistent assumptions.

GaBi lets you build LCA models and interactive reports. GaBi Envision then uses these files under an easy user interface to allow scenario modelling and reporting to happen quickly as decisions are made.
1.3 The interactive-report in GaBi

So what does an interactive report look like in GaBi?

Under the i-report tab in the balance window you can work with your interactive report by editing the scenario interface and by creating or modifying the report.

Check out the videos in this tutorial series to learn how to model with parameters, how to build the scenario interface and how to create the report using GaBi.

1.4 The interactive report look in GaBi Envision

When you open an interactive report in GaBi Envision there are two interfaces over the top of an expertly built LCA model.

The first is the scenario interface.

In this part of the interactive report, the user can modify the various parameter amounts, select from drop down menus and adjust the settings of each parameter for various scenarios.

The second is the report interface.

This is where the results of the LCA are displayed in the form of a dynamic report. As the user changes the parameter settings in the scenario interface, the report updates the results instantly.
2 Parameters

2.1 Parameters as the basis of scenario modelling
Parameters form the basis of scenario modelling in GaBi.

Parameters are used to vary multiple aspects of a process in order to better understand the impact that changes to the process will have on the results.

For example, a truck process typically contains a parameter for distance travelled. Varying this parameter allows the user to better understand the impacts over various truck distances. This empowers the user to decide what the optimal truck distance would be.

You can run most advanced analytics in the GaBi Analyst, such as Monte Carlo Analysis, sensitivity analysis and parameter variation. We won’t cover these here.

There are three kinds of parameters in GaBi: global parameters, plan parameters and process parameters. Each of these parameter types performs a slightly different function within a model. In order to get a grip on parameters you need to understand process parameters first.

2.2 Process parameters
A process parameter is a very powerful tool that allows the user to modify a particular aspect of a process in order to understand the influence that changes to that parameter will have on the results.

A process parameter is linked to a flow and is used to vary the amount of that flow.
A process parameter is defined within a process and can be either fixed or free. A free parameter is one that the end user can modify freely. A fixed parameter is modified automatically based on formulae connecting it to other free parameters.
2.3 Creating a process parameter

We’ll create both fixed and free parameters in the bending process of the Paper Clip tutorial model. We’ll start with simple free parameters.

1. Go ahead and start GaBi and open the ‘Tutorial Model’ plan

I’d like to add a parameter to the electricity input flow that will allow the end user to modify the energy used during the bending process.

If you have not yet done so, right click on the ‘Paper Clip Bending’ process and open the DB Object

Here’s a quick tip – you can also open the DB Object by holding down the control key and double clicking on the object.

To access the parameter area click on the plus symbol next to Parameter

The first thing you need to do is enter a parameter name. These names look a bit like special code. Don’t get stuck here. These names are limited to 15 characters so we normally use a short writing method to create names. You can choose how you write parameter names but don’t use spaces!

I’ll enter ‘elec_step_A’
2.4 Adding comments
It is a good idea to use the comments field to add information about the parameter that you are entering as well as the unit for the parameter.

Enter the unit first in brackets, we'll use [MJ], and then the description to assist the end user to understand what this parameter covers. Enter ‘Electricity required for Step A’

2.5 Entering a value
Now I can define the value for this parameter keeping in mind the unit being used. Simply enter the value under the value column.

Enter ‘0.0001’

Add another parameter for the electricity required for step B.

Enter ‘elec_step_B’ as the parameter name, [MJ] as the unit and ‘Electricity required for step B’ in the comment box

Now enter the value ‘0.0002’
2.6 Creating a formula

Parameters allow you to define a particular value using a formula. For example, you can use a series of predefined mathematical functions available through the right click menu. Alternatively, you can use addition, subtraction, division and multiplication. Of particular significance is that you can use local parameters in your formulas. For example, it is possible to add two parameters together using a very simple addition formula.

Here’s how…

Create a new parameter with the name ‘elec_total’

Enter the unit [MJ] in brackets and the comment ‘Total electricity required’

In the formula column type the name of the first parameter; ‘elec_step_A’ then a plus sign (+).

Now right click and select ‘Insert parameter’, then ‘Local parameter’ and click ‘elec_step_B’
If the parameter names match those already present in this process they will turn blue. If they don’t match, they’ll display in red and you may see an error message ‘Error in mathematical function’.

You can see that it is possible to either type the name of the parameter that you want to use or to select it from the context menu available with a right click.

You have now created a simple formula that defines a fixed parameter. Remember, as soon as you define a parameter, the parameter will be fixed and the end user will not be able to edit it. In this case, it will be determined by what the user enters as the values of the electricity required for steps A and B.

2.7 Linking parameters to flows

Now that you have entered parameters you need to link these to the appropriate flows.

In the Input and Output windows you will now see the ‘Parameter’ column. This column will appear when you define a parameter. Clicking in this column reveals a drop down menu where you can select which parameter you would like to link to the flow in that row. You can only link one parameter to a flow. However, a parameter can be linked to more than one flow, for example, to both an input and output flow.
We need to link the elec_total parameter to the electricity flow.

Click in the **Parameter** column, next to Electricity and select the ‘elec_total’ parameter from the drop down menu.

You'll see a message informing you that the factor is set to one.

You can click ‘OK’ to continue.

To finalise the parameters in this process, add a new parameter that will determine the amount of wire used. Call this parameter ‘wire_mass’ and specify its value as ‘0.00035 kg’. Don’t forget to add a comment. Comments are important so you remember what your parameter code means, and others using the model may better understand what the parameter names mean.
Now link this parameter to both the **Steel wire** input flow and the **Steel Paper Clip** output flow.

Save the process.
3 Building the scenario interface

3.1 The parameter explorer
In this video you’ll learn how to build the scenario interface using the parameter explorer.
There are two places in GaBi where you can generate and modify the scenario interface. The first is the parameter explorer. The second is in the balance window under the i-report tab.

The smartest place to build and edit your scenario interface is in the parameter explorer accessed via your plan. The structure and settings that you define here will be taken over when you create a balance and will be used as the basis for the settings you see in the i-report tab of the balance window.

Now, if you modify the settings in the i-report tab in the balance window, these settings will not actually be changed or saved with your plan – they are only effective in that particular balance window. You may, of course, save balance views.
What does this mean?

If you are an advanced interactive reports user, there are certain advantages to this.

As a beginner, we suggest you build your structure and define your scenario settings in the parameter explorer. Only when absolutely necessary should you modify the scenario interface in the i-report tab.

We’ll work in the paper clip tutorial model which you may already be familiar with.

Let’s add a plane transport process and a fuel process.

In the **Plan window** search for the ‘Cargo plane’ process

Add it to your plan between the **Truck** process and the **Paper Clip Bending** process

Delete the flow connecting the **Truck** to the **Paper Clip Bending** process
Now select the **Cargo plane** process and click, drag, release the input bar to activate the auto connect function.

![Cargo plane process](image)

GaBi will search for all processes that have an output matching the input flows of the cargo plane process.

Double click on the **DE: Kerosene / Jet A1 at refinery** process to add it to the plan and connect it to the **Cargo plane**.
Now complete the process chain by connecting the **Truck** to the **Cargo plane** and the **Cargo plane** to the **Paper Clip Bending** process.

In the cargo plane process box you will notice a blue p in the top right. This indicates that the process is parameterized. We will use a couple of these parameters in our interactive report.

Here we go!
3.2 Getting to know the parameter explorer interface
The parameter explorer interface consists of a number of tabs and panels.
We will focus on the Scenarios and Plan tabs for now.

3.3 The scenarios tab
We’ll start with the Scenarios tab.
This tab contains two panels each serving a different function. On the left is the Scenario and Subset creator. On the right, is the Structure and settings builder.

3.4 The scenario and subset creator
In the scenario and subset creator you can create new scenario groups, create new scenarios within a scenario group and create drop down menus.

3.5 The structure & settings builder
The structure and settings builder consists of two sections. The top section is used to define Basic settings which allow you to build parameters that apply to every scenario. In the lower section the other scenario settings can be defined. The difference between these types of settings will become clear.
4 Creating scenario groups and scenarios

Let's take a look at how you can create scenarios, subsets and build the scenario interfaces characteristics.

4.1 Creating a scenario group

The first thing you need to do is to create a scenario group. A scenario group is used to group together a range of scenarios into a manageable group for the purposes of comparison. We'll compare 3 scenarios.

Click on < New: Scenario group >

A new window opens where you can define the name of this scenario group

Enter ‘Bending Process and Transport Scenarios’ and click OK

4.2 Adding scenarios

Now that you have created the scenario group, you can create the various scenarios to be compared.

Right click in the Scenario and Subset creator just below your scenario group and select ‘Add Scenario’. A new window opens where you can define the name of this scenario

Enter ‘Benchmark’ and click OK
You can repeat this procedure until you have added all your scenarios.

Enter a new scenario called **Option 1**
And enter **Option 2**
5 Establishing the i-report start settings

You have now started a scenario group called ‘Bending Process and Transport Scenarios’ containing three scenarios; ‘Benchmark, Option 1 and Option 2’.

For the end user to be able to modify the free parameters that you defined in the model you need to make them available and structure them in a usable way within the scenario interface.

Here’s how:

5.1 Selecting an object

In the Scenarios settings panel (that’s the bottom right panel) you first need to select the GaBi object that you would like to link to.

Click on ‘GaBi Object’ in the GaBi Object column, click the ‘Browse’ icon and select the Truck process from the hierarchy.

A quick tip – GaBi objects with free parameters are displayed in blue!

5.2 Linking to a parameter

Now you need to link to a specific parameter.

Click in the Parameter column, click the drop down menu icon and choose ‘distance’.
5.3 Renaming the alias

In the Alias column you can see that the parameters alias has been taken over. In the parameter explorer we have the power to change these names to make them easier to understand without affecting the way they operate.

Double click on ‘distance’ and change the alias to ‘Truck Distance’

5.4 Entering scenario values

Your Scenarios settings panel should now consist of one row for the Truck Distance parameter linked to the Truck process object.

You also see a series of columns from left to right titled Alias, GaBi Object, Parameter, Benchmark, Option 1, Option 2 and Comment, units, defaults.

To establish the start settings for the end user you need to enter numbers in the scenario columns.
Depending on your application you could set all values to a default such as zero or you could predefine start values that reflect the situations represented by the various scenarios.

For the **Truck Distance** set the start values at ‘37km’, ‘0km’ and ‘0km’

Save the parameter explorer settings
6 Creating collapsible sections

To make the scenario interface simpler to navigate, you can create collapsible sections and sub sections. We’ll create a Transport Settings section that contains two sub-sections; one each for Truck Parameters and Plane Parameters.

In the Alias column on the bottom row, enter the title for the section ‘Transport Settings’ and hit enter.

In the Alias column on the next available row enter the sub-section title ‘Truck Parameters’ and hit enter.

And then the second sub-section title ‘Plane Parameters’ and hit enter.

6.1 Changing title levels

You’ll notice that left pointing arrows appear in the columns to the left of your sub titles. These arrows allow you to move the levels of your titles.

We want both of these titles on the same level below the Transport settings title.
Make sure the **Transport Settings** heading displays no arrow. This means that it is in the highest hierarchical position.

Now click on the left pointing arrow next to **Plane Parameters** to bring it back up onto the same level as the **Truck Parameters** sub-section title. It should now display one arrow to the right and one to the left.

These titles will act as collapsible sections in the scenario interface.

### 6.2 Organising rows

To get the rows into the correct order, for example, so the truck distance parameter displays under the sub-section for Truck Parameters, you can select the row that you want to move and use the page up and page down keys on your keyboard to move it to the correct position.

Click on the **Truck Distance** parameter row and use **Page Down** to position this parameter under the **Truck** parameter sub-section.
7 Getting the Model done

You now need to use the steps just learnt to finish setting up the scenario interface. You already created all the parameters you need to be able to setup this interface. Go ahead and add the titles, parameters, modify the alias names, add comments and establish start values for each scenario.

Use the image here as a guide and **save your parameter explorer settings regularly**
8 Creating drop-down menus

8.1 Creating a subset

In GaBi we use the word ‘subsets’ to describe what are essentially ‘drop-down’ menus. Subsets are very powerful because they allow the end user to simply choose a predefined value from a drop down list instead of entering a value.

These can be very useful where the end user should simply choose from some predefined options, for example where the characteristics of alternative designs are predefined, or where the end user should be limited in choice.

They can also be useful for grouping predefined sets of parameters together, for example all parameter settings related to a particular manufacturing site including electricity type, transport distances, water usage and so on.

A typical use of subsets involves creating a drop down menu such that the end user can select a transport method.

We’ll assume that there are two paper clip designs – one large, one small. We can use a subset to create a drop down menu such that our non-LCA professionals can simply choose to analyse these two paper clip designs without having to know any more information about the individual designs.

In the Parameter Explorer, select the Scenarios tab and in the Scenario and Subset Creator click on ‘New Subset’

In the popup window, enter the name of your new dropdown menu. Call this one ‘Paper Clip Type’ and hit enter or click OK
8.2 Adding subset scenarios

Now we'll add scenarios to this subset. This step adds items into the drop down menu. We want to add two items to choose from: small and large.

Right click under the subset and select 'Add scenario'

Enter 'Small' and click OK

Add another new scenario and name it 'Large'
We’ve now added the two options that will be shown in the drop down list. If you’d like to add additional paper clip design options you could keep adding them here. For example, for a medium sized design.

8.3 Selecting an object

You can now predefine values for the small and large paper clip designs. We created a parameter for the mass of the wire in our model and will use this now to set the mass of wire required for the small paper clip and for the large paper clip.

Click in the GaBi Object column in the first row and click the Browse button

Select the GaBi Object that contains the ‘wire_mass’ parameter – this is in the ‘Paper Clip Bending’ process

8.4 Select a parameter

Now we need to select the specific parameter that we would like to predefine.

Click in the Parameter column and click on the arrow to show the menu of available parameters.

Select ‘wire_mass’
8.5 Predefining values
All we need to do now is predefine the wire mass values.

In the **Small** scenario column, enter the value **0.00035**

In the **Large** scenario column, enter the value **0.00074**

We’ve now defined the mass of wire required for the two paper clip designs.

Save now

8.6 Adding the subset to the scenario interface
We’ll now add the subset into the scenario interface.

Select the Bending Process and Transport Scenarios scenario group

In the next available row, in the **Alias column**, enter the title **‘Paper Clip Selector’**

In the next row in the **GaBi Object column** click the **Browse** button and select **‘Subset’** to add the drop down menu into the interface
In the **Parameter** column select the **Subset** that you would like to use. In this case we have only created one subset so we can select it here.

In the **Scenario columns** make sure the **Small** paper clip is selected as the start setting for the **Benchmark** and **Option 1** scenarios.

Select the **Large** paper clip under the **Option 2** scenario.
You’ve now created a drop down menu or subset and added it into the scenario interface.

Use the **Home** key or **Position 1** key to move the **Paper Clip Selector** title to the top of the list and then the **Paper Clip Type** parameter to just below that title

**Save your work**
9 Creating sliders and setting min and max values

In addition to drop down menus, it is also possible to create sliders that allow the user to modify the values of parameters in yet another interactive way.

Let’s create a slider for the distance travelled by the plane.

9.1 Setting min. and max. values

Right click anywhere in the Plane Distance row and select ‘Range of values’

Set the Min limit to ‘0’ and the Max limit to ‘6150’

Set the Steps to ‘1230’, so that we can adjust the distance travelled 1230km at a time. In other words, the end user will have five positions to choose from

Click OK

9.2 Creating the slider

Right click again in the Plane Distance row and select ‘Slider’

This adds a slider to this parameter.
Set the start values for the 3 scenarios to ‘0’

Save again
10 Activating a scenario, viewing the plan and the LCIA preview

10.1 Activating a scenario
The parameter explorer can be used to view the way the model changes under each of the scenarios. To view these you need to activate a scenario.

Activate a scenario group first by clicking on the dropdown menu and selecting ‘Bending Process and Transport Scenarios’

Now select the ‘Benchmark’ scenario from the Active scenario drop down menu

10.2 Viewing changes to the plan
To view the changes to the plan switch over to the Plan tab

Select the ‘Tutorial Model’ plan in the hierarchy on the left

Click View and select ‘Show flow quantities’ and ‘Show flow names’

You may need to hit the ‘Calculate now’ button to update the plan view

You are now viewing the plan according to the Benchmark scenario.

Now from the Activate scenario drop down menu select the ‘Option 2’ scenario and see how your plan changes.

The diesel fuel quantity reduces to zero and the steel wire flow increases.
10.3 Using the LCIA preview

The life cycle inventory preview feature is a powerful way of previewing the impact assessment results before going into the balance view of your model. It allows you to make changes in the model before making the final results calculation.

In the **Plan** tab, click on the **Plan editor** on the right of the window and turn on the ‘LCIA Preview’

Use the drop down menu to select the quantity that you would like to preview. I’ll select CML’s most recent ‘**Global warming potential**’ impact category. You’ll notice that percentage values are added to each of the processes that contribute to that quantity or impact. Save the parameter explorer and close it.

You are now ready to move into the i-report tab and start building the report.
11 Creating an i-report with an existing template

11.1 How can I create an i-report with an existing template:
It is not always necessary to build a new report from scratch.
Once you create reports you can save them as templates for use on other models.
PE INTERNATIONAL can also provide you with pre-made report templates that allow you
to simply add your results to the tables for communication through a report.
We prepared one for you to finish.

11.2 Opening a template
In the Balance window, on the i-report tab click the ‘Load report template’ button

A browse window will open and will have automatically opened the GBP folder in your
GaBi files folder.
This is a great place to save all your GBP or report template files.
Simply select the template that you would like to use and click ‘Open’
Open the ‘i-report_tutorial_start’ file now. If you can’t find it in this folder you may
need to look for it in another location
12 Building the i-report - Inserting a diagram

Once you have built the scenario interface in the parameter explorer you are ready to begin building the report.

This is the template that will be used to display the results of the analysis of the product system that you modelled.

Save your plan

Create a Balance of your plan by clicking on ‘Balance’

In the balance window go to the i-report tab

If you didn’t do so, go back to the tutorial on opening a report template to open a partially complete template.

Set the Input area to be displayed in your preferred position, I’ll set mine on the ‘left’
Select the ‘Bending Process and Transport Scenarios’ group to display the scenario interface for your model.

12.1 Inserting a diagram
One of the most powerful communication tools in an i-report is diagrams. GaBi gives you tremendous power to be able to create diagrams that communicate exactly the information that you choose.

However, you need to make good choices about what to display.

We’ll create a diagram to display the results for the global warming potential of all three scenarios so that we can compare the scenarios directly against each other.

Make sure that you are in **edit mode**, the **edit** button should be selected.
Find the **Figure 1** text in the report – we’ll insert the diagram above this text

Click the **Add: Diagram** button to add a new diagram

A sample diagram will appear in the report and a new window will open where you can define the properties of the diagram.

The columns should be set to display **Plan/Process**, on **one level** and the ‘**Just lowest level**’ option should be selected.

The rows should be set to display **Flow/Parameter** on **one level** and the ‘**Just lowest level option**’ should be selected.

**Scenarios** should be displayed in columns.

In the context section of the properties window you can select what should be included in the diagram. We’ll select a quantity to be displayed.
Next go to the **Quantity/Wgt.** Section.

Click **Browse** and browse through the hierarchy

Select ‘Environmental quantities’, ‘CML 2001 – Nov. 2010’, and then select the ‘Global Warming Potential quantity’

Click **OK**
Go to the **Chart settings** tab and **turn off** the ‘**3 dimensional**’ display setting

Close the **Properties** window

### 12.2 Runtime mode

Now to view the diagram and to see it in action **turn off** the i-report edit mode. This puts the interactive report into runtime mode showing only the scenario interface and the report.

Play around with the values in the different scenarios and watch how the diagram updates.

You may need to hit the ‘**Calculate now**’ button in between changes to update the diagram.

### 12.3 Editing a diagram

To edit the diagram, go back into the i-report edit mode, right click on the diagram and select ‘**Properties**’
For example, if you’d like to view the impacts of individual flows or flow groups for the three scenarios, you can edit the number of levels displayed in the rows. Change this to ‘2’ and see what happens.

![Diagram of GoBi Report: Properties](image)

You’ll notice that your columns are now divided into different colours showing the contribution of different groups of flows. You may need to resize your diagram to get a better look at the results.

(Sections 5 and 5.1 titles go here - delete this text)

This chart shows the **Global Warming Potential** results according to the CML2010 assessment methodology. Results are displayed for the three scenarios. However, you can freely define which result are displayed in these kinds of charts.

![Graph showing Global Warming Potential](image)

Figure 1: Global Warming Potential (100 yrs)

4.2 Other selected impact categories
If you’d like to see more detail for one specific scenario you can choose to display the results for that scenario by selecting it in the scenario drop down under the context section.

Select the **Benchmark** scenario and edit the levels shown in **Columns** to ‘2’ and in **Rows** to ‘1’.

Let’s go back to the original diagram configuration.
The **Columns** should be set to display ‘**Plan/Process**’, on **one level** and the ‘**Just lowest level**’ option should be selected.

The **Rows** should be set to display ‘**Flow/Parameter**’ on **one level** and the ‘**Just lowest level**’ option should be selected.

All scenarios should be displayed.

Let’s tidy up the diagram.

Select the Chart Settings tab and add the title: ‘**Global Warming Potential Results**’

Click on Other Options

A new window will open where you have even more control over various aspects of the diagram.
Select **Legend**, under **Chart** and uncheck the ‘**Visible**’ option; this turns off the legend as we do not need it in this case.

Close this and the properties windows.

You may also resize your diagram by clicking and dragging the selectors.

**Figure 1: Global Warming Potential (100 yrs)**

**4.2 Other selected impact categories**
13 Building the i-report - Inserting a table

Once you have built the scenario interface in the parameter explorer you are ready to begin building the report.

This is the template that will be used to display the results of the analysis of the product system that you modelled.

Make sure you've saved your plan

Create a **Balance** of your plan by clicking on ‘**Balance**’

In the **Balance** window go to the **i-report** tab

If you didn’t do so, go back to the tutorial on opening a report template to open a partially complete template.

Set the **Input area** to be displayed in your preferred position, I’ll set mine on the ‘**left**’
Select the Bending Process and Transport Scenarios group to display the scenario interface for your model.

13.1 Inserting a table

Tables can be powerful tools when comparing scenario results as they can be used to highlight differences and similarities. Here’s how:

With the edit mode on, in the report, go to the Other selected impact categories section, below the Table 3: Results for other selected impact categories text.

Click the Add: Table icon. The Properties window will open.
Here, you can define what you would like to display in this table. We'll display a number of impact assessment results for acidification potential, eutrophication potential, ozone layer depletion potential and photochem. ozone creation potential for our three scenarios.

In the Properties window click on the Columns drop down menu and select ‘Plan/Process’. Set the levels to ‘1’ and turn on the ‘Just lowest level’ option.

Click on the Rows drop down menu and select ‘Quantity/Wgt.’. Set the levels to ‘1’ and turn on the ‘Just lowest level’ option.

Scenarios should be displayed in Columns.

In the context section of the properties window you can select what should be included in the table.

Select to show All scenarios.
In the Quantity/Wgt. Row click the Browse button and select all the quantities to display in the table.

Select 'Environmental quantities', then 'CML 2001 – Nov. 2010' and then 'Acidification Potential', 'Eutrophication Potential', 'Ozone Layer Depletion Potential' and 'Photochem. Ozone Creation Potential'. Hold down the control key while selecting to select multiple quantities.

Click OK

A window will appear asking you how you would like to sort the quantities. You can use the up and down arrow buttons to change the positions of the individual quantities in the table.

Alternatively, you can check the 'Sort alphabetically' box to order the quantities alphabetically. I'll choose this option and click OK.
Close the **Properties** box and put the i-report in run time mode by coming out of the edit mode

Now you can change the values in the scenario interface and watch the table update accordingly

You may need to hit the **Calculate now** button in between changes to update the diagram

### 13.2 Creating a colour comparison

To edit the table, turn the i-report edit mode back on, right click on the table and select **Properties**

In the **Properties** window, go to the **GaBi Options** tab. We'll create a coloured table to allow us to more easily compare the results graphically
In the Extras drop down, select ‘Coloured comparison’

You first need to define a set of reference values. In this case we’ll use the Benchmark results.

Set the Reference values to column and Benchmark

There are already two colours set here: red for results that are worse and green for results that are better. Each of these are set to display when the results are 10% better or worse than the benchmark scenario results.

You can modify these variance values by clicking in the Default column and modifying. Try this now, but then set these back to 10%

You can also add specific variances for a specific quantity in the table allowing you to integrate the comparative importance of different impact categories for the end user.

Right click next to the Default column, select ‘Add’ and select the ‘Acidification Potential’ impact quantity
Edit the **Acidification Potential** variance values to plus and minus ‘20%’

Close the **Properties** box and go back into run time mode to see the changes
14 Building the i-report – Structure, appearance and editing

14.1 Introduction
After creating the scenario interface, you can build a report template to display the results of the scenario analysis in an easy to understand format that suits your company’s corporate identity.

You already know how to insert the two most important items, diagrams and tables, but there are a bunch of other tools that will help you create the structure and style that you need.

14.2 Inserting structure elements
Titles and sub-titles are known as structure elements in GaBi.

To add a title or sub-title, place the cursor where you would like the element and click the Add: Structure element button.

A structure element will be added to the report and a new window will open where you can set the titles level and the text. Level 0 will appear as 1., 2., 3. And so on. Level 1 will appear as 1.1 and 1.2 and 1.3 and so on. And level 2 will appear 1.1.1. and so on.

Simply add the text that you want to appear as the title in the text box.

The Structure element box at the top can be left blank for now.

In the Environmental Impact Assessment section of the report enter the title ‘Environmental Impact Assessment’ at the top of the page.

Enter the sub title ‘Global Warming Potential’ just below
All structure elements are numbered automatically so you don't need to worry about adding the numbers.

5 Environmental Impact Assessment

5.1 Global Warming Potential

This chart shows the Global Warming Potential results according to the CML2010 assessment methodology. Results are displayed for the three scenarios. However, you can freely define which results are displayed in these kinds of charts.

Random sample values!
14.4 Text editing functions
You can modify the appearance of text by using the familiar drop down menus and buttons for font type and size, font colour, background colour, bold, italics and underline as well as superscript, subscript and various alignment options.

14.5 Creating a text variable
Certain parts of a report will always need to be modified. For example, the title, author and date. These can be added to the report using text variables. Text variables are located in the text variables tab in the scenario interface. The end user simply enters the values required and these values will display in the defined position in the report. Here’s how it works:

You first need to define the text variables. We’ll define two variables; one each for the author and date.

In edit mode go to the Scenario Interface and select the Text variables tab. Click in the Name column and enter the term ‘Report Date’ and hit enter.

Click in the Name column on the next row and enter the term ‘Author’ and hit enter.

In the values column enter the date and your name in the appropriate rows.

You’ve now defined what the author and report date variables should display.

These must now be added into the report.

14.6 Inserting text variables into the report
Navigate to the title page of the report template.
In the report, highlight the ‘Author goes here’ text. Right click and select Paste, then select the variable that you would like to paste in this position.

You’ll notice the variable Author is placed in the report with hash tags.

Use the same procedure to enter the report date

Go into runtime mode and you’ll notice that the end user can now enter their name and the date.
14.7 Inserting a plan

It can be really beneficial to show an image of your plan in the report. It helps add context and can display useful information.

The plan image will also update as you change the values in the scenario interface.

Inserting a plan is easy.

In edit mode, go to Chapter 3 and click the Add: GaBi 6 process plan button

A new window opens where you can define exactly what should be displayed.

First, select the plan that you would like to insert. Click the Browse button to select it from the hierarchy
You can now choose which scenario you would like to display.

Select Benchmark

In the Quantity displayed row click the Browse button to select which quantity you would like to display. Select ‘Technical quantities’ and then ‘Mass’
Now you can choose to display a variety of information.

  Turn on the ‘Flow names’ and ‘Flow quantities’

Close the Properties window to see the plan image

Double clicking the plan image, or right clicking and selecting properties, allows you to further edit its properties.
14.8 Inserting an image

Images can be inserted into reports in the body of the report or in the header or footer.

For example, to insert your company's logo into the header place your cursor in the header and click the Add: Image button.

A new window will open where you can load an image from file.

Click Load from file and select the image that you want to add.

I'll add the GaBi_Header image.
Now use the **Text alignment** buttons to position the image appropriately.

I'll centre it.

If you need to, use the resize handles to change the size of the image.

### 14.9 Inserting hyperlinks

Hyperlinks can be added to your report by clicking the Add: Hyperlink button, entering the text to be displayed in the report and entering the destination url.
14.10 Inserting an input field
It may be necessary for the end user to enter text, perhaps to explain the function of the system under study, or to provide an interpretation of results.

For this, an input field can be used.

Go to the Conclusion section and click the Add: Input Field button

You can modify the text displayed in the field, for example to add instructions about what kind of text should be added. Make sure you edit the text only and not the symbols.

7 Conclusions

[Add some interpretation here]

14.11 Add the date
To finish this report we’ll add a date to the footer.

Position you cursor on the left of the footer, right click, select Paste and select Date from the list

In the same way you could also add page numbers.
15 Saving a report

15.1 Saving and exporting an i-report:
After you have finished modifying the various parameters, editing the text variables and so on, you may wish to create an electronic or paper copy of the report.

From the i-report tab you can create a rich text file for further editing in a word processor, a PDF file or you can save the report as a template for use with other models.

This report will be a static report based on the current set of values.

15.2 Send to RTF
Click the Send to RTF button to save a copy of the report in rtf format.

This is useful if you or someone else needs to be able to further edit the report.
15.3 Send to PDF
Clicking the Send to PDF button will save a copy of the report in PDF format.

![Image of software interface]

15.4 Saving a template
Saving a report as a template is really easy.

After you have created the report, just click the **Save report template** button.

![Image of saved report]

TUTORIAL: Building an i-report template
A window will open where you can specify the name of the new report template. This file will be saved as a gbp file and will automatically be placed in the GBP folder in your GaBi directory.
16 Exporting an i-report

Once you have built the scenario interface and created the report template you can prepare the i-report for exporting as a GaBi model file using GaBi Publisher. Publisher is an add-on to GaBi that allows you to publish i-reports for use by non LCA professionals.

Here’s how:

To complete this tutorial you will need to have the GaBi Publisher add-on. If you don’t have it, you can see what it does here!

After you have created the report just click the **Save report template** button

A window will open where you can specify the name of the new report template

This file will be saved as a gbp file and will automatically be placed in the GBP folder in your GaBi directory.

Save your model
16.1 Exporting a GaBi model file

Select the plan that you would like to export in the object hierarchy in the GaBi Manager and click ‘Database’, ‘Export’, ‘GaBi model file’.

The Export GaBi model file window will open.

This window allows you to perform a number of tasks.

Firstly, you can add a password to your model file.

Just click the browse button and enter the password you want to set for the file.

I will not set a password now.

16.2 Selecting what to export

In the view section you can decide what views should be saved with the file.
Selecting **Plan** will allow the end user to view the original plans as they were modelled. Selecting the GaBi Parameter explorer will allow the end user to modify the parameters, view the various scenario settings and view the changes in the plan – precisely the same as what you have seen when working in the parameter explorer.

Of course, you can choose to limit what is seen here – for example, to only show the parameter explorer.

We’ll limit the views to the ‘**Scenarios**’ and ‘**Plan**’

![Image of GaBi model file settings]

Now define what should be shown first when the model file is opened.

Expand the **Start View** hierarchy and select one option

I’ll choose the ‘GaBi Parameter Explorer’
Now you have the opportunity to activate or deactivate a number of options.

Enabling parameter export will allow the end user to copy the parameters for use in other models.

Turning on the just elementary flows option will allow the end user to see only elementary flows.

16.3 Linking in the i-report template to the model file

It is important to add a report template to this file to ensure that the results can be displayed in the format that you have prepared.

Click the **Browse** button next to **Report view** and select the report template or *.gbp file that you saved earlier.
This saves the report template with the model file.

In the black box modules section you have the power to protect sensitive information by exporting processes and plans as black box modules. That means the end user is not able to view any details regarding the processes.

All that is left to do is click the **Play** button to begin the export.
17 What next?

17.1 Using a gbmx in GaBi Envision

A GaBi model file can now be sent to a GaBi Envision user who can carry out scenario analysis or even use it as a sales tool. Use GaBi Envision to generate marketing material. Product development can use it to inform decision making.

In more advanced organisations, you can upload the model file to the GaBi Envision Server for worldwide distribution to various departments and users.

With GaBi Envision the opportunities and impacts for LCA in your organisation are almost endless.

Contact your local GaBi representative to learn more or to see a live demo of GaBi’s scenario modelling capabilities and GaBi Envision.

http://www.gabi-software.com/contact/

We hope you found this tutorial informative and enjoyed it!