

(Ph.D)

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Manufacturing Cell Design in a Multi-Criterion Environment

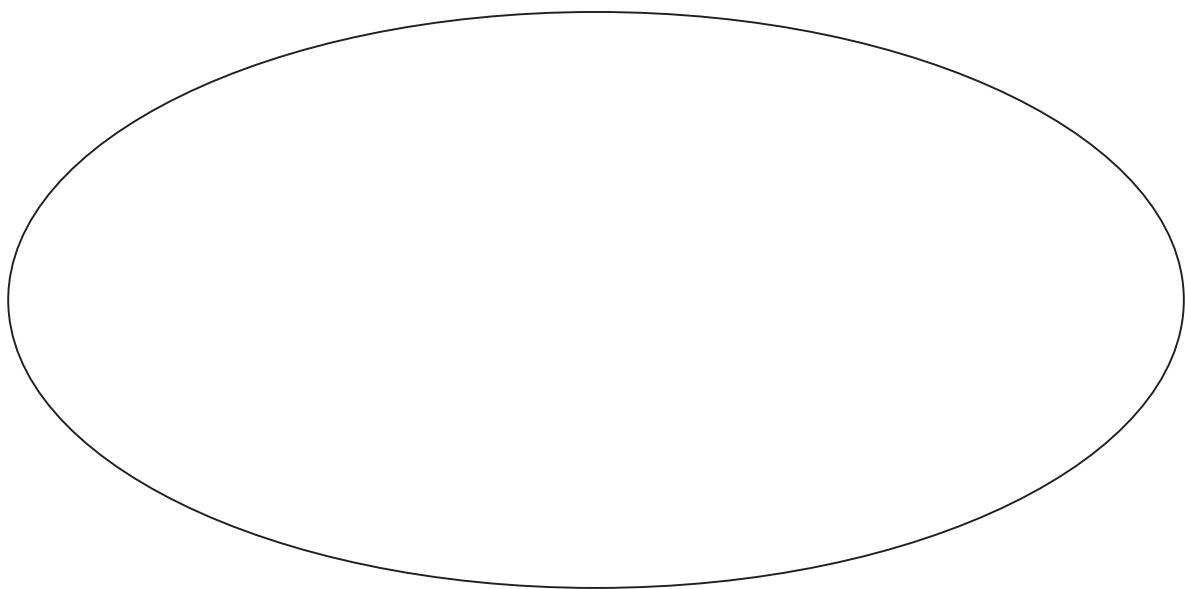
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 (MCDM)
 . (MOP)

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 XGA
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 . Visual C++
 RSSWP

VEGA : XGA
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 . NSGA NPGA
 CPU

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Abstract: Manufacturing Cell Design problem has been a research area in the cellular manufacturing context since 1970's. Prior to the 1990's, the problem had been examined basically with respect to only a single criterion, e.g.: minimizing intercellular parts movements, maximizing similarity among the parts and/or machines in the cells, minimizing imbalance of the work load among the cells. In the 1990's and after, a number of papers have been published that model the cell design problem as a Multi-Criterion Decision Making (MCDM) problem, in particular as a Multiobjective Optimization Problem (MOP).

In this thesis a new multiobjective model has been developed to deal with the exceptional elements in the design of a Cellular Manufacturing System. The set of objectives include: minimizing intercellular part movements, minimizing sum of machine duplication and part subcontracting cost, minimizing machinery underutilization and minimizing imbalance of the cells' workloads. Due to the conflicts among the objectives, attaining an ideal solution, i.e. a solution that simultaneously optimizes all of the objectives, is impossible. However a set of non-dominated (or Pareto Optimal) solutions could be sought from which the decision maker will be able to select based on his or her priorities. To this end, a multiobjective genetic algorithm called XGA was developed and coded in Visual C++. The algorithm makes use of the non-dominated sorting idea to rank individuals in the population. An extension of *Reminder Stochastic Sampling Without Replacement* (RSSWP) is developed wherein a novel probabilistic scheme of elitism is applied. Niching is employed to keep diversity among the individuals in the elite set. Stopping criteria of the algorithm is devised so that takes into account convergence of the algorithm to the Pareto-Optimal frontier along with the maximum number of generations.

A number of cell design problems taken from the literature were solved by the XGA and also by three reference algorithms, namely: VEGA, NPGA and NSGA. The results obtained by the XGA show promising improvements in three dimensions, i.e. quality, diversity and CPU time compared with the reference algorithms.

KEY WORDS:

CELL DESIGN PROBLEM
CELL FORMATION PROBLEM
CELLULAR MANUFACTURING SYSTEM
MULTI-CRITERION DECISION MAKING
MULTI-OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION
GENETIC ALGORITHM

CPU	C entral P rocessing U nit
CR	C rossover R ate
CNDF	C urrent N on- D ominated F ront
DM	D ecision M aker
DF	D egrading F actor
DFV	D ummy F itness V alue
EEVL	E dinburgh E ngineering V irtual L ibrary
ES	E lite S et
ESS	E lite S et S ize
EN	E psilon N iche
ENS	E xpected N umber of S election
GA	G enetic A lgorithm
ITP	I nitial T ransfer P robability
IP	I nversion P robability
MP	M ating P ool
MS	M ating S et
MG	M aximum number of G enerations
MP	M easure of P erformance
Min_SNDF	M inimum S uccessive N on- D ominated F ronts
MADM	M ulti- A tttribute D ecision M aking
MCDM	M ulti- C riterion D ecision M aking
MODM	M ulti- O bjective D ecision M aking
MOP	M ulti-objective O ptimization P roblem
MR	M utation R ate
NN	N eural N etwork
NC	N iche C ount
NPGA	N iched P areto G enetic A lgorithm
NP	N iching P arameter
NSGA	N on-dominated S orting G enetic A lgorithm
Pop	P opulation
Pop_Size	P opulation S ize
PS	P opulation S ize
PSelect	P robability of S election
RSSWP	R eminder S tochastic S ampling W ithout R eplacement
RSSWR_UE	R eminder S tochastic S ampling W ithout R eplacement U sing E litism
SFV	S hared F itness V alue
SOP	S ingle-objective O ptimization P roblem
SNDF	S uccessive N on- D ominated F ronts
TS	T abu S earch
TP	T ransfer P robability
VEGA	V ector E valuated G enetic A lgorithm
XGA	X G enetic A lgorithm

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	MODM MADM	(-)
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٧٣	CPopulation	(-)
٧٤	CExceptionalPart	(-)
٧٤	CCell	(-)
٨١	XGA	(-)
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XGA

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A review of the modern approaches to multi-criteria cell design :

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MCDM

MADM

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XGA

Visual C++

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NSGA NPGA VEGA

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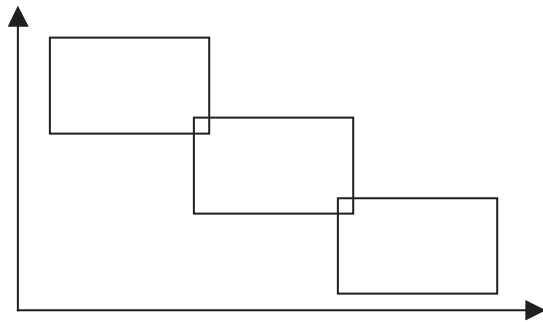
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` Flow Shop
˘ Job Shop
˘ Cellular Manufacturing System



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^λ Group Technology
^γ Design-Oriented
^π Production-Oriented
^ξ Array-Based
^ο Taxonomic

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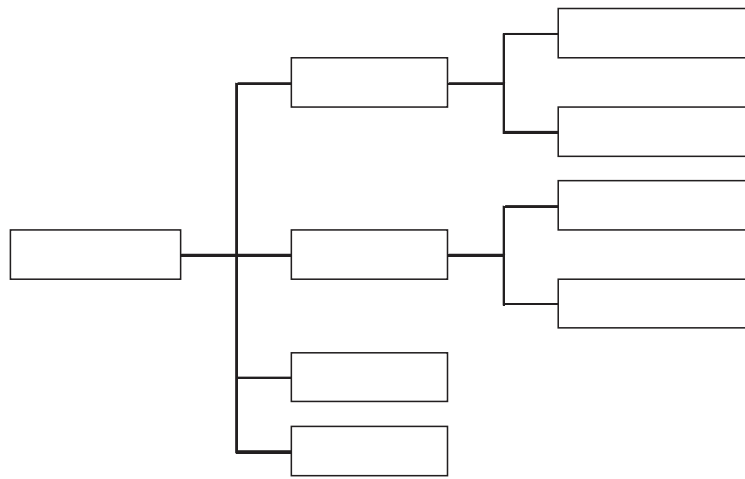
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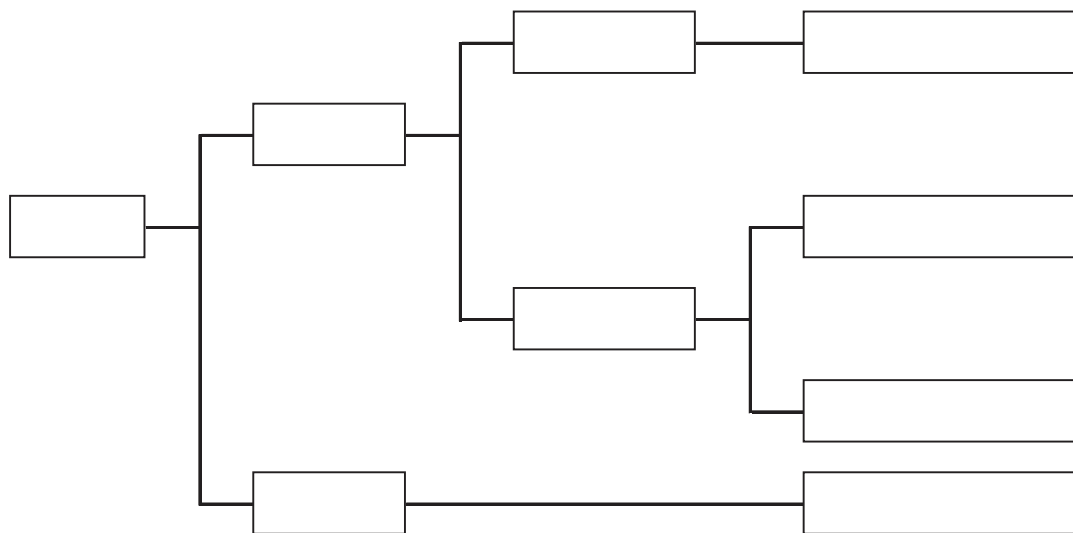
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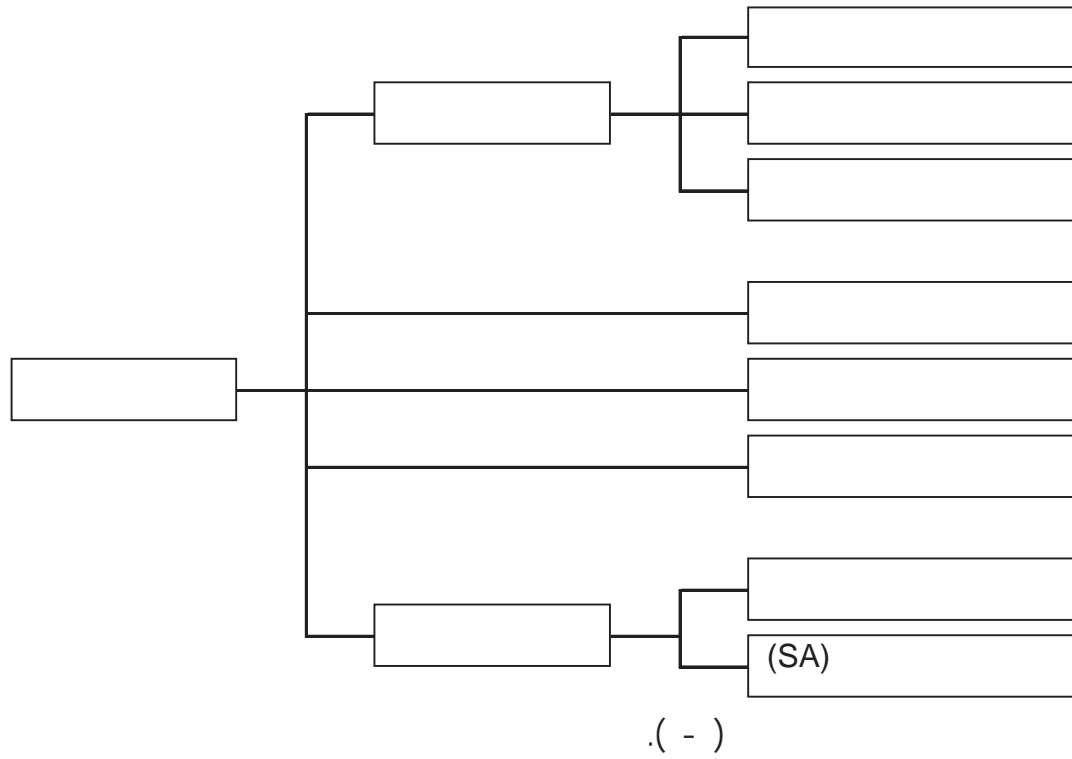
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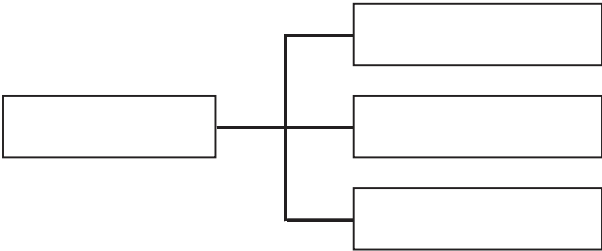
NP-Complete

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^١ Neural Networks
^٢ Analytic Hierarchy Process

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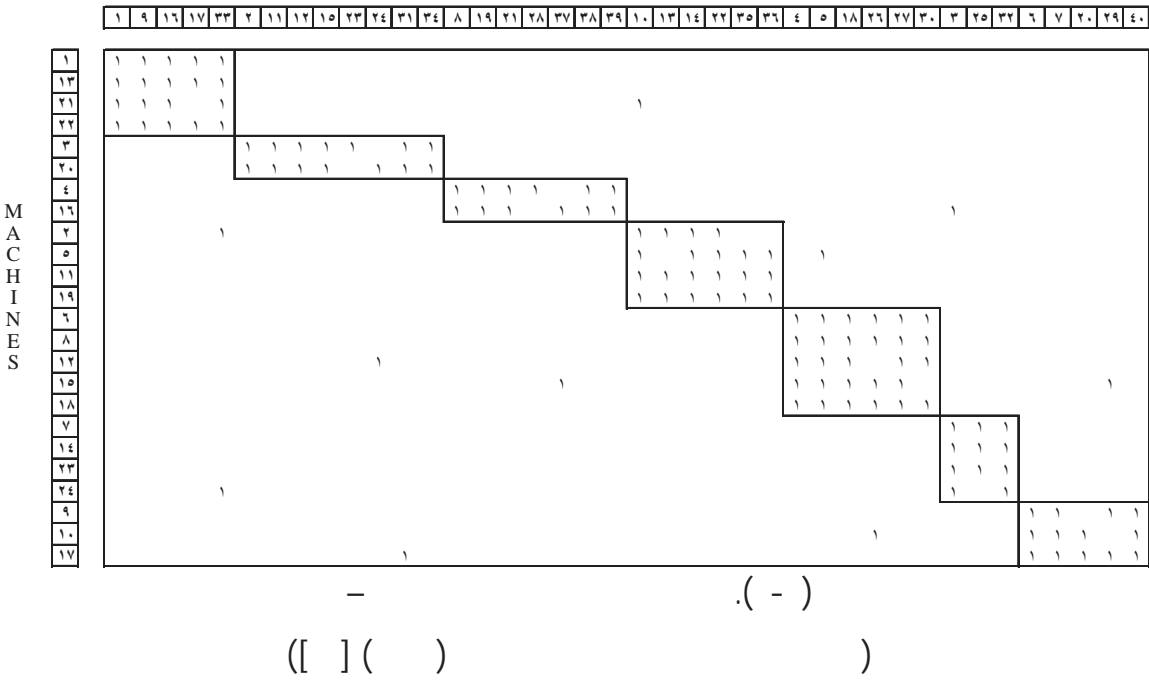
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[`] Exceptional Elements
[^] Bottleneck Machine
[^] Machine Duplication

P A R T S



^ Part Subcontracting
^ Job Shop

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$$i = \backslash, ..., m \qquad \qquad \qquad : i$$

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$$j \qquad \qquad \qquad X_j = \backslash) \quad j \qquad \qquad \qquad : X_j$$

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$$k \qquad \qquad i \qquad \qquad Y_{ik} = \backslash) \quad k \qquad \qquad i \qquad \qquad : Y_{ik}$$

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$$j \qquad \qquad \qquad : D_j$$

$$j \qquad \qquad \qquad : S_j$$

$$i \qquad \qquad j \qquad \qquad : t_{ij}$$

$$i \qquad \qquad j \qquad \qquad : PM_{ji}$$

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$$i \qquad \qquad \qquad : M_i$$

$$(\qquad \qquad) \qquad \qquad i \qquad \qquad : CM_i$$

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$$k \qquad \qquad \qquad : HF_k$$

$$k \qquad \qquad \qquad : MC_k$$

\ Notation

k	:	GF_k
k		
k	:	BM_k
k	:	EP_k
j	:	EM_j
$(\quad)k$:	CS_k
	:	MCS

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$$Min \quad f_{\setminus} = \sum_{k=\setminus}^c \sum_{j \in EP_k} (\setminus - X_j) . \sum_{i \in EM_k} PM_{ji} . (\setminus - Y_{ik})$$

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$$Min \quad f_{\text{r}} = \sum_k \left(\sum_{j \in EP_k} D_j . S_j . X_j + \sum_{i \in EM_k} M_i . Y_{ik} \right)$$

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$$Min \quad f_{\text{r}} = \text{\texttt{r}} - OU = \text{\texttt{r}} - \frac{\sum_{k=\text{\texttt{r}}}^c UC_k . \left(CS_k + \sum_{i \in BM_k} Y_{ik} \right)}{\sum_{k=\text{\texttt{r}}}^c \left(CS_k + \sum_{i \in BM_k} Y_{ik} \right)}$$

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^{\text{\texttt{r}}\text{\texttt{r}}} Underutilization
^{\text{\texttt{r}}\text{\texttt{r}}} Machine Utilization

$$UC_k = \frac{\sum_{i \in MC_k} \left(\sum_{j \in HF_k} D_j.t_{ij} - \sum_{j \in EP_k} D_j.t_{ij}.X_j + \sum_{j \in GF_k} D_j.t_{ij}.(1 - X_j) \right)}{\sum_{i \in MC_k} CM_i + \sum_{i \in BM_k} Y_{ik}.CM_i}$$

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$$OU_k$$

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$$Min \quad f_{\xi} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^c (UC_k - OU_k)^r}{c - 1}$$

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$$(CS_k+\sum_{i\in BM_k}Y_{ik})\leq MCS\quad ,\quad k=١,...,c\tag{٣-٦}$$

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$$X_j,Y_{ik}\in\{٠,١\}\quad ,\quad \forall\ i,j,k\tag{٣-٧}$$

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$$f_i\geq \text{LB}_i\quad ,\quad i=١,...,\xi\tag{---}$$

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$$\text{LB}_i-i\qquad f_i$$

$$.(\text{---})$$

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$$N_{bm}$$

$$N_{ep}$$

$$O\Big(\mathfrak{r}^{(N_{ep}+f\left(N_{bm}\right))}\Big)$$

$$f(N_{bm})\;.$$

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Parts							Parts						
	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶		۱	۳	۶	۲	۴	۵
Ma	۱	۱		۱		۱	Ma	۲	۱	۱	۱		۱
ch	۲	۱		۱	۱	۱	ch	۱	۱	۱	۱		
in	۳		۱		۱	۱	in	۴	۱		۱	۱	۱
es	۴	۱	۱		۱	۱	es	۳			۱	۱	۱

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.($i= ۱,..., \mathcal{L}$ $CM_i =$)

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$MCS =$

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		Parts						
		۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	M_i
Machine	۱	۸		۷			۱	۱۴۰۰۰
	۲	۷		۳	۲		۸	۶۰۰۰
	۳		۱۰		۶	۵		۱۹۰۰۰
	۴	۹	۳		۱	۹		۷۰۰۰
D_j		۱۰۰۰۰	۷۰۰۰	۸۰۰۰	۱۰۰۰	۴۰۰۰	۲۰۰۰	
S_j		۳	۳	۱	۴	۲	۳	

$$(t_{ij}) \quad .(-)$$

$HF_{\gamma} = \{P^1, P^2, P^3\}$	$HF_{\gamma} = \{P^2, P^4, P^5\}$
$MC_{\gamma} = \{M^2, M^1\}$	$MC_{\gamma} = \{M^4, M^3\}$
$GF_{\gamma} = \{P^4\}$	$GF_{\gamma} = \{P^1\}$
$BM_{\gamma} = \{M^4\}$	$BM_{\gamma} = \{M^2\}$
$EP_{\gamma} = \{P^1\}$	$EP_{\gamma} = \{P^4\}$
$EM_{\gamma} = \{M^4\}$	$EM_{\gamma} = \{M^2\}$
$CS_{\gamma} = 2$	$CS_{\gamma} = 2$
$PM_{\gamma, \gamma} = D_{\gamma} = 0, \dots$	$PM_{\gamma, \gamma} = D_{\gamma} = 1, \dots$

$$.(-)$$

$$Y_{\gamma, \gamma} \quad Y_{\gamma, \gamma} \quad X_{\gamma} \quad X_{\gamma} :$$

$$Min \ f_{\gamma} = ((1, \dots, 1)(1 - X_{\gamma})(1 - Y_{\gamma, \gamma})) + ((1, \dots, 1)(1 - X_{\gamma})(1 - Y_{\gamma, \gamma})) \quad (3-8)$$

$$Min \ f_{\gamma} = \left((1, \dots, 1)(2)(X_{\gamma}) + (2, \dots, 2)(Y_{\gamma, \gamma}) + \right. \\ \left. ((1, \dots, 1)(4)(X_{\gamma}) + (2, \dots, 2)(Y_{\gamma, \gamma})) \right) \quad (3-9)$$

$$Min \ f_{\gamma} = 1 - OU \quad (3-10)$$

$$Min\; f_{\xi} = \left((UC_{\iota} - OU)^{\mathfrak{r}} + (UC_{\mathfrak{r}} - OU)^{\mathfrak{r}} \right)$$

(٣-١١)

:

$$OU = \frac{\left((UC_{\iota})(\mathfrak{Y} + Y_{\xi, \iota}) + (UC_{\mathfrak{r}})(\mathfrak{Y} + Y_{\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}}) \right)}{\left((\mathfrak{Y} + Y_{\xi, \iota}) + (\mathfrak{Y} + Y_{\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}}) \right)}$$

(٣-١٢)

$$UC_{\iota} = \frac{\left((\iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot)(\mathfrak{Y} + \wedge) + (\wedge, \cdot \cdot \cdot)(\mathfrak{Y} + \mathfrak{Y}) + (\mathfrak{Y}, \cdot \cdot \cdot)(\wedge + \mathfrak{I}) - (\iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot)(\mathfrak{Y} + \wedge)(X_{\iota}) \right)}{\left(\mathfrak{Y} \iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot + \mathfrak{Y} \iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot + \mathfrak{Y} \iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot (Y_{\xi, \iota}) \right)}$$

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$$UC_{\mathfrak{r}} = \frac{\left((\mathfrak{Y}, \cdot \cdot \cdot)(\iota \cdot + \mathfrak{Y}) + (\iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot)(\iota + \mathfrak{I}) + (\xi, \cdot \cdot \cdot)(\mathfrak{I} + \mathfrak{o}) - (\iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot)(\iota + \mathfrak{I})(X_{\xi}) \right)}{\left(\mathfrak{Y} \iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot + \mathfrak{Y} \iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot + \mathfrak{Y} \iota \cdot, \cdot \cdot \cdot (Y_{\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}}) \right)}$$

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S.T:

$$(\mathfrak{Y} + Y_{\xi, \iota}) \leq \mathfrak{Y}$$

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$$(\mathfrak{Y} + Y_{\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}}) \leq \mathfrak{Y}$$

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$$X_{\iota}, X_{\xi}, Y_{\xi, \iota}, Y_{\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}} \in \{ \cdot, \iota \}$$

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$$\left(\begin{array}{c} UC_i \end{array} \right)$$

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$$f_{\xi} \quad f_{\mathfrak{r}} \quad (OU)$$

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$$f_{\xi} \quad f_{\mathfrak{r}} \quad f_{\mathfrak{Y}} \quad f_{\iota}$$

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	X_1	X_ε	$Y_{\varepsilon,1}$	$Y_{\gamma,2}$	f_1	f_γ	f_γ	f_ε	UC_1	UC_γ	OU
۱	۱۱۰۰۰	.	.,۴۱۱۹۰	.,۰۰۰۱۰	.,۰۹۰۲۴	.,۰۸۰۹۰	.,۰۸۸۱۰
۲	.	.	.	۱	۱۰۰۰۰	۶۰۰۰	.,۰۲۹۰۲	.,۰۲۲۴۸	.,۰۹۰۲۴	.,۳۸۷۳۰	.,۴۷۰۴۸
۳	.	.	۱	.	۱۰۰۰	۷۰۰۰	.,۰۲۹۰۲	.,۰۱۷۶۳	.,۳۹۶۸۳	.,۰۸۰۹۰	.,۴۷۰۴۸
۴	.	.	۱	۱	.	۱۳۰۰۰	.,۶۰۷۹۴	.,۰۰۰۰۰	.,۳۹۶۸۳	.,۳۸۷۳۰	.,۳۹۲۰۶
۵	.	۱	.	.	۱۰۰۰۰	۴۰۰۰	.,۴۲۲۶۲	.,۰۰۰۳۴	.,۰۹۰۴۸	.,۰۶۴۲۹	.,۰۷۷۳۸
۶	.	۱	.	۱	۱۰۰۰۰	۱۰۰۰۰	.,۰۳۸۱۰	.,۰۲۳۸۸	.,۰۹۰۴۸	.,۳۷۶۱۹	.,۴۶۱۹۰
۷	.	۱	۱	.	.	۱۱۰۰۰	.,۰۳۸۱۰	.,۰۱۰۱۴	.,۳۹۳۶۰	.,۰۶۴۲۹	.,۴۶۱۹۰
۸	.	۱	۱	۱	.	۱۷۰۰۰	.,۶۱۰۰۸	.,۰۰۰۱۰	.,۳۹۳۶۰	.,۳۷۶۱۹	.,۳۸۴۹۲
۹	۱	.	.	.	۱۰۰۰	۳۰۰۰۰	.,۶۹۷۶۲	.,۰۰۸۲۷	.,۲۳۸۱۰	.,۳۶۶۶۷	.,۳۰۲۳۸
۱۰	۱	.	.	۱	.	۳۶۰۰۰	.,۷۰۸۱۰	.,۰۰۰۰۲	.,۲۳۸۱۰	.,۲۴۴۴۴	.,۲۴۱۹۰
۱۱	۱	.	۱	.	۱۰۰۰	۳۷۰۰۰	.,۷۰۸۱۰	.,۰۲۲۴۸	.,۱۰۸۷۳	.,۳۶۶۶۷	.,۲۴۱۹۰
۱۲	۱	.	۱	۱	.	۴۳۰۰۰	.,۷۹۸۴۱	.,۰۰۳۶۷	.,۱۰۸۷۳	.,۲۴۴۴۴	.,۲۰۱۰۹
۱۳	۱	۱	.	.	.	۳۴۰۰۰	.,۷۰۸۳۳	.,۰۰۶۸۱	.,۲۳۳۳۳	.,۳۰۰۰۰	.,۲۹۱۶۷
۱۴	۱	۱	.	۱	.	۴۰۰۰۰	.,۷۶۶۶۷	.,۰۰۰۰۰	.,۲۳۳۳۳	.,۲۳۳۳۳	.,۲۳۳۳۳
۱۵	۱	۱	۱	.	.	۴۱۰۰۰	.,۷۶۶۶۷	.,۰۱۹۶۶	.,۱۰۰۰۰۶	.,۳۰۰۰۰	.,۲۳۳۳۳
۱۶	۱	۱	۱	۱	.	۴۷۰۰۰	.,۸۰۰۰۶	.,۰۰۳۰۲	.,۱۰۰۰۰۶	.,۲۳۳۳۳	.,۱۹۴۴۴

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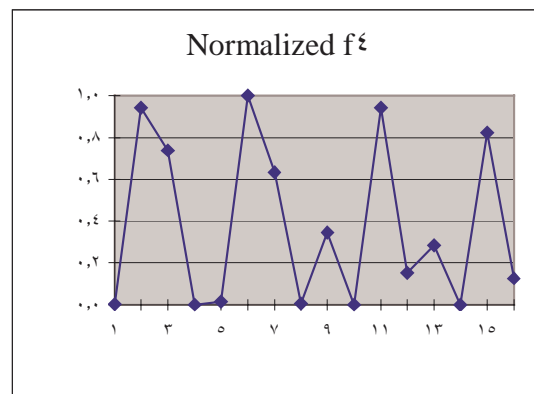
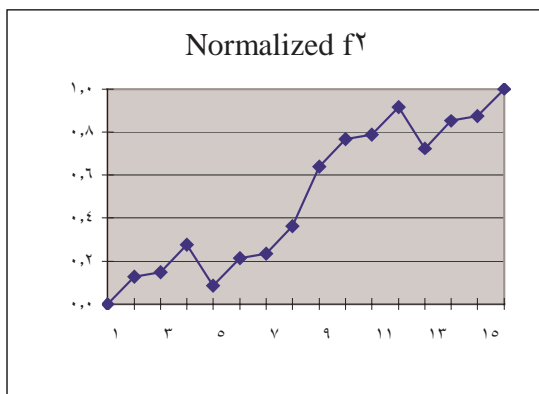
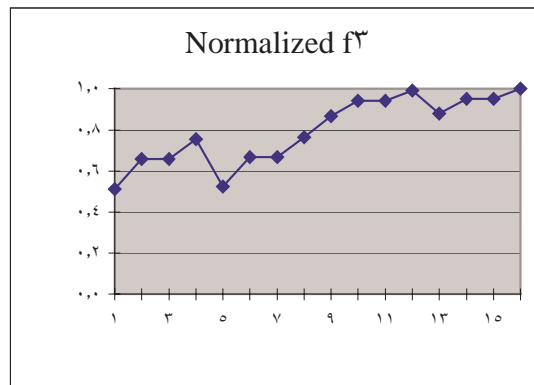
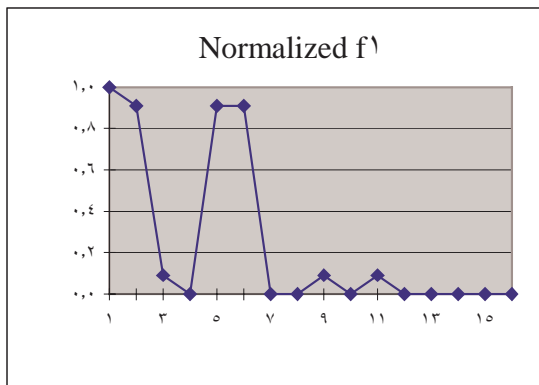
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^۱ Conflict^۲ Non-Dominated Solutions



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- Criteria
 - Attributes
 - Objectives
 - Goals

MCDM

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MADM

MODM

MODM

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MODM	MADM	
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MODM MADM .(-)

MODM

^۱ Multi Criteria Decision Making
^۲ Multi Attribute Decision Making
^۳ Multi Objective Decision Making

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MOP

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MOP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max } y &= f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_k(x)) \\ \text{S.T: } e(x) &= (e_1(x), e_2(x), \dots, e_m(x)) \leq \bullet \end{aligned} \quad (-)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in X \\ y &= (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in Y \end{aligned}$$

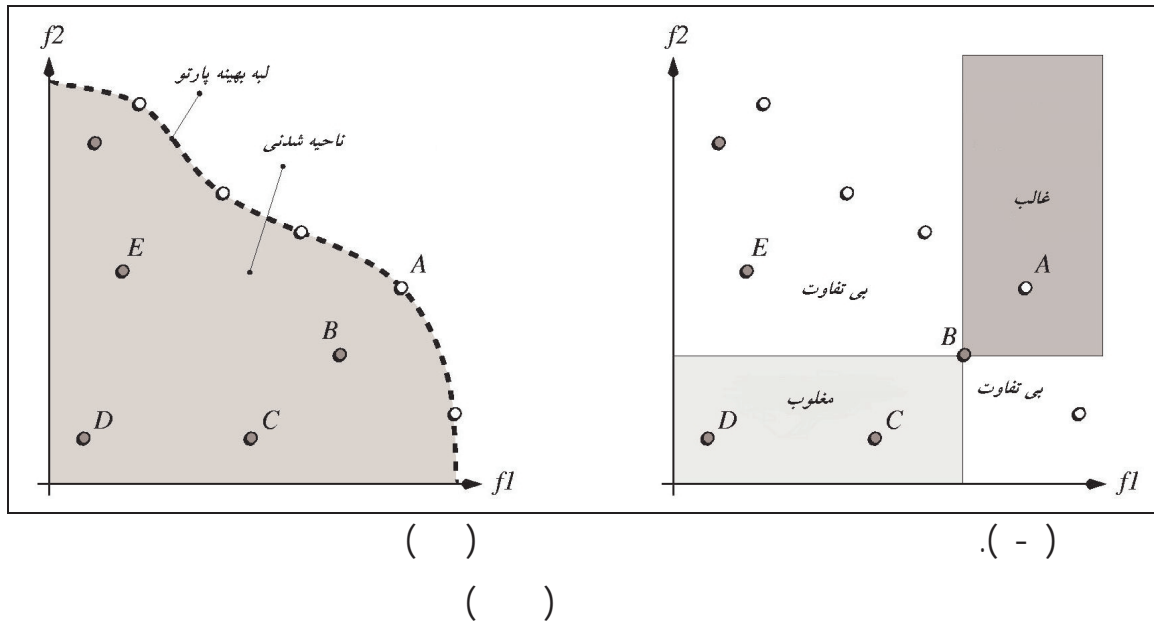
$$Y \quad X \quad y \quad x \\ e(x) \leq \bullet$$

$$e(x) \quad x \quad X_f$$

:

$$X_f = \{x \in X \mid e(x) \leq \bullet\} \quad (-)$$

¹ Multiobjective Optimization Problems
² Decision Vector
³ Objective Vector
⁴ Decision Space
⁵ Objective Space
⁶ Feasible Solutions



$$Y_f = f(X_f) = \bigcup_{x \in X_f} \{f(x)\} \quad X_f$$

"

f SOP

$$f(b) \geq f(a) \quad f(a) \geq f(b) \quad a, b \in X_f$$

f

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X_f

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^۱ Minimization

^۲ Conflicting

^۳ Satisfactory Trade-Off

^۴ Single-objective Optimization Problem

^۵ Totally Ordered

^۶ Partially Ordered

$$\begin{array}{c} B \\ D \end{array} \begin{array}{c} C \\ C \end{array} \begin{array}{c} f_{\succ} \\ f_{\succ} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} f_{\prec} \\ f_{\prec} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ C \end{array} \\ \geq = \begin{array}{c} \\ f_{\prec} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} f_{\succ} \end{array} \leq$$

$$: v \quad u$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = v \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\} : u_i = v_i \\ u \geq v \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\} : u_i \geq v_i \\ u > v \quad \text{iff} \quad u_i \geq v_i \wedge u_i \neq v_i \end{array} \quad (-)$$

$$\leq <$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ f(a) \geq f(b) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} B > D \\ \text{MOP} \geq \end{array} \begin{array}{c} C > D \\ b \end{array} \begin{array}{c} B > C \\ f(b) \geq f(a) \end{array}$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$: b \quad a$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a \succ b \quad (\quad b \quad a) \quad \text{iff} \quad f(a) > f(b) \\ a \succeq b \quad (\quad b \quad a) \quad \text{iff} \quad f(a) \geq f(b) \\ a \sim b \quad (\quad b \quad a) \quad \text{iff} \quad f(a) \not\geq f(b) \wedge f(b) \not\geq f(a) \end{array} \quad (-)$$

$$(\prec, \leq, \sim)$$

$$(\quad - \quad) \quad (-)$$

$$- \quad) \quad B$$

¹ Pareto Dominance
² **a** dominates **b**
³ **a** weakly dominates **b**
⁴ **a** is indifferent to **b**

B (

B

A MOP

$E \quad D \quad C \quad B$ (-)

a a

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$A \subseteq X_f$ $x \in X_f$

$\exists \; a \in A : a \succ x$ (-)

X_f \mathbf{x}

(-)

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MOP

^۱ Pareto-Optimal
^۲ Non-Inferior
^۳ Pareto Optimality
^۴ Non-dominated
^۵ Pareto-Optimal Set
^۶ Pareto-Optimal Front (Surface)

.

: A $p(A)$. $A \subseteq X_f$

$p(A) = \{ a \in A \mid A \quad a \}$ (-)

$f(p(A))$ A $p(A)$

$X_p = p(X_f)$. A

$Y_p = f(X_p)$

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MOP

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MOP :

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^۱ Non-dominated Sets and Fronts

^۲ Search

^۳ Decision-Making

^۴ Exact

^۵ Compromise

^۶ Decision Maker

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$$) \quad [\quad] (\quad)$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1 Interactive
- 2 Weighting method
- 3 Constraint method
- 4 Goal Programming

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^١ Genetic Algorithm
^٢ Survival of the fittest
^٣ Offspring
^٤ Generation
^٥ Fitness function
^٦ Chromosomal representation

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$$:([\quad] \quad)$$

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$$\vdots \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} - \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

Genetic operators

Reproduction

Genes

Chromosome

Population

Population Generation

 γ Reproduction

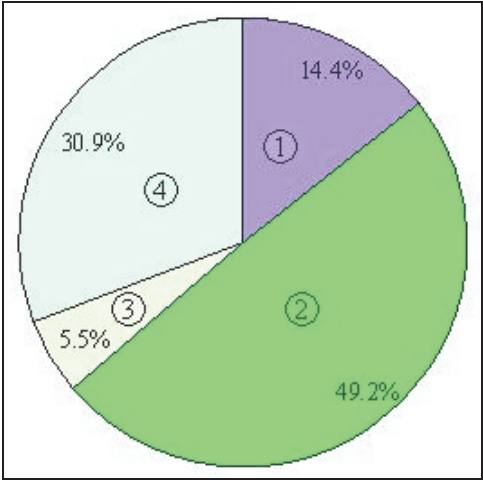
Crossover

⁹ Mutation

1. Roulette Wheel

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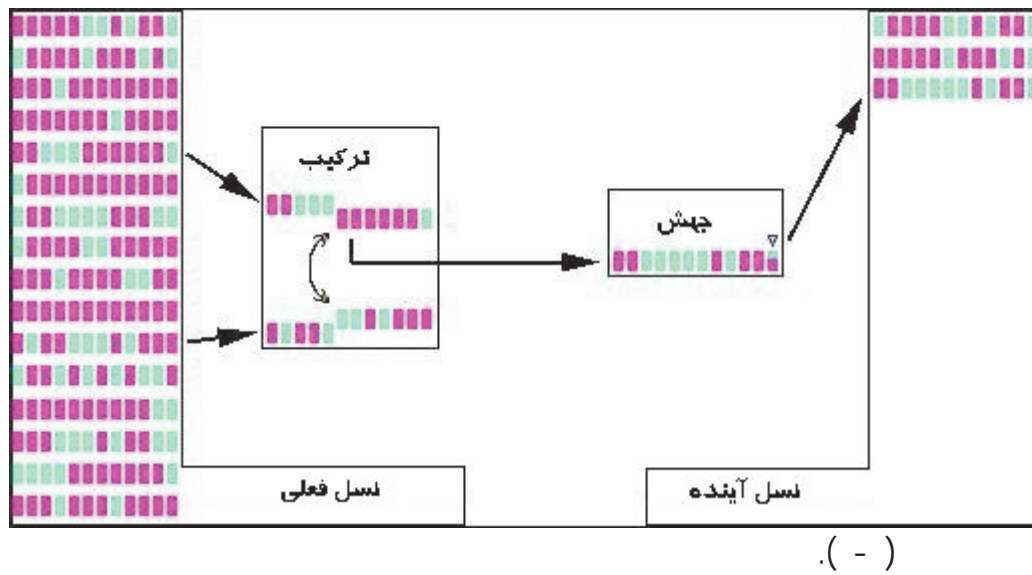


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-
- ^۱ Elitism
 - ^۲ Inversion
 - ^۳ Dominance
 - ^۴ Intrachromosomal Duplication
 - ^۵ Deletion
 - ^۶ Niching
 - ^۷ Sharing
 - ^۸ Multi-modal Functions
 - ^۹ Pseudo code

```

begin GA
  g:= {generation counter}
  Initialise population p(g)
  Evaluate population p(g)

  while not done do
    g:=g+
    Select p(g) from p(g- )
    Crossover p(g)
    Mutate p(g)
    Evaluate p(g)
  end while
end GA

```

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$$[\] (\) \quad . ([\] \)$$

VEGA

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VEGA

FFGA ([]) HLGA :

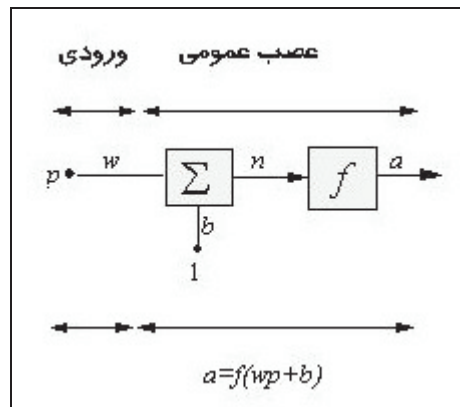
) NSGA ([]) NPGA ([])

([]) SPEA ([])

Multiple Properties

Vector Evaluated Genetic Algorithm

³ Non-dominated Sorting



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R

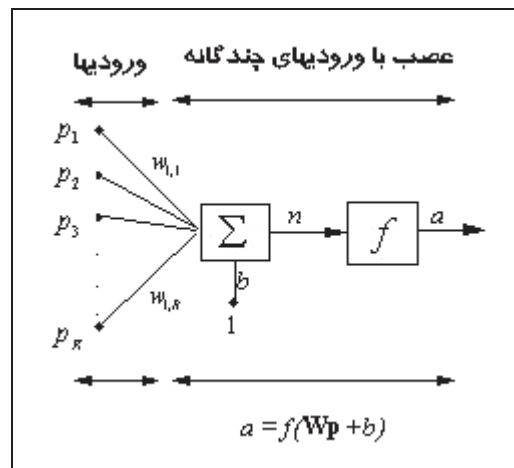
" :

p_1, p_2, \dots, p_R

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W

$w_{1,R}, \dots, w_{1,2}, w_{1,1}$



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b

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^۱ Multiple input neuron

:

p W
 :

||

W

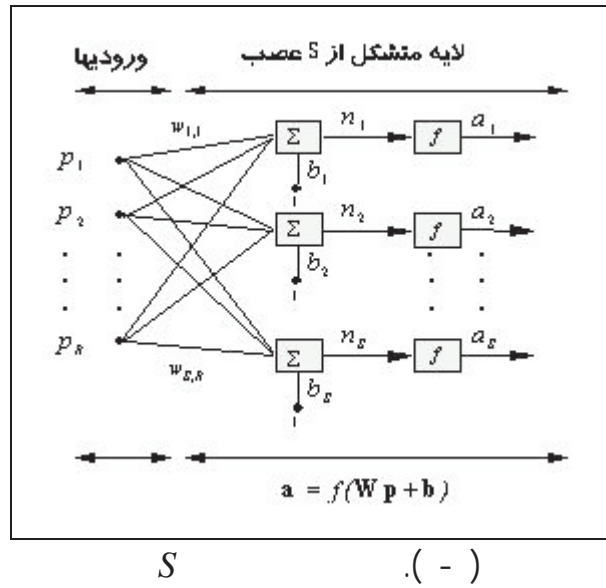
a

11

a

$\cdot R \neq S$

$$\begin{pmatrix} - \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \cdot ([\quad] \quad)$$



a n b W

W^h

W^r W^r

S^r

S^h

R

$S = S^r$

$R = S^h$

a^r

a^h

W^r

$S^h \times S^r$

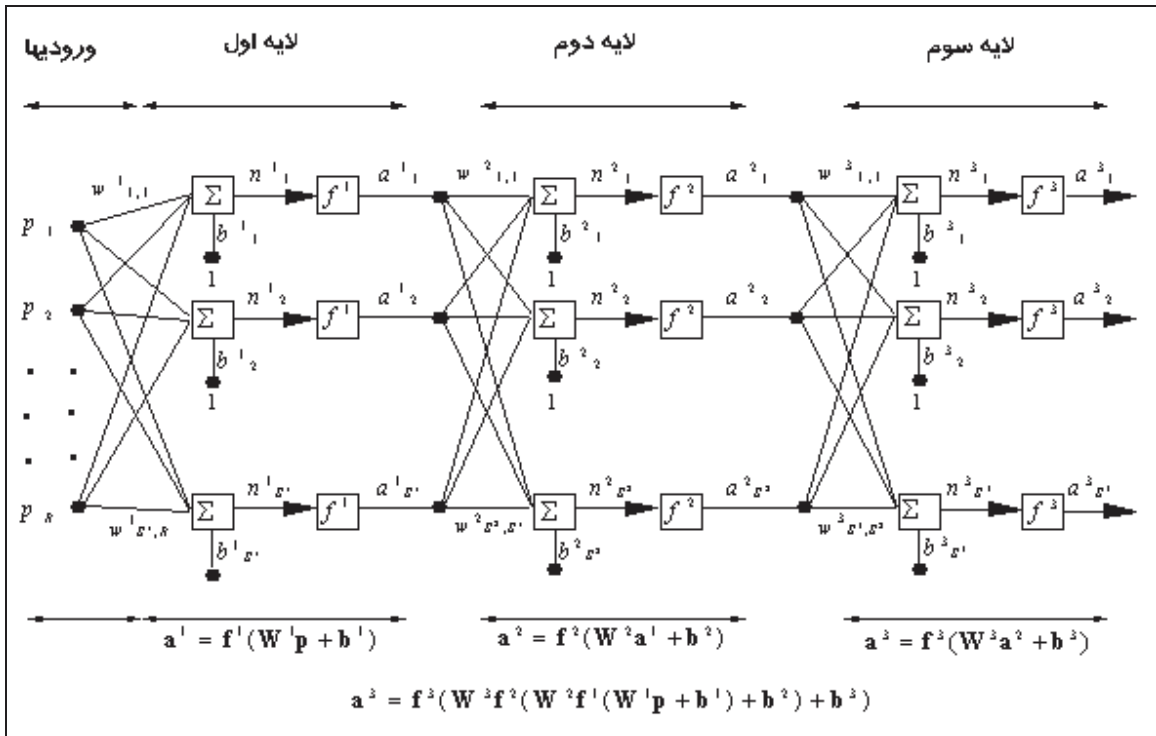
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h Output Layer

r Hidden Layer



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$E(\mathbf{x}) = E_c(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_j k_j \cdot E_j(\mathbf{x})$ (-)

$E_j(\mathbf{x})$ () $E_c(\mathbf{x})$

$k_j > *$

$\mathbf{x} = [x_{\setminus}, x_{\setminus}, ..., x_n]^T$

.([])

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$E(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{\forall} \sum_{i=\setminus}^n \sum_{j=\setminus}^n w_{ij} \cdot x_i \cdot x_j - \sum_{i=\setminus}^n \Theta_i \cdot x_i = -\frac{1}{\forall} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} - \Theta^T \mathbf{x}$ (-)

:

$\mathbf{x} = [x_{\setminus}, x_{\setminus}, ..., x_n]^T$, $\Theta = [\Theta_{\setminus}, \Theta_{\setminus}, ..., \Theta_n]^T$
 $\mathbf{W} = [w_{ij}]_{n \times n}$, $w_{ii} = *$, $w_{ij} = w_{ji}$

[\] Combinatorial Optimization
[\] Difference Equation

Θ_i $\forall i$ - x_i

.

i j w_{ij} $E(\mathbf{x})$

:

$w_{ij} = -\frac{\partial^{\vee} E(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$ (-)

: - i Θ_i

$\Theta_i = -\frac{\partial E(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{\mathbf{x} = \cdot}$ (-)

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EEVL Compendex

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MADM MCDM MODM MOP

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XGA

XGA

Visual C++

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n n

$$Y_{\vee,\gamma} \quad Y_{\mathfrak{r},\mathfrak{y}} \; X_{\xi} \; X_{\mathfrak{y}} :$$

:

$X_{\mathfrak{y}}$	X_{ξ}	$Y_{\mathfrak{r},\mathfrak{y}}$	$Y_{\vee,\gamma}$
--------------------	-----------	---------------------------------	-------------------

$$:$$

$$=$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot & \cdot\cdot\cdot\mathfrak{y} & \cdot\cdot\mathfrak{y}\cdot & \cdot\cdot\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y} \\ \cdot\mathfrak{y}\cdot\cdot & \cdot\mathfrak{y}\cdot\mathfrak{y} & \cdot\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y}\cdot & \cdot\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y} \\ \mathfrak{y}\cdot\cdot\cdot & \mathfrak{y}\cdot\cdot\mathfrak{y} & \mathfrak{y}\cdot\mathfrak{y}\cdot & \mathfrak{y}\cdot\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y} \\ \mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y}\cdot\cdot & \mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y}\cdot\mathfrak{y} & \mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y}\cdot & \mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{y} \end{array}$$

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$$F_i=\frac{C_i}{C_i+f_i} \quad , \quad i=\mathfrak{y},..., \xi \qquad \qquad \qquad (-)$$

$$i \qquad \qquad \qquad C_i \qquad \qquad \qquad f_i \qquad \qquad \qquad F_i$$

XGA .(-)

XGA

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:

: Pop

: PS

. i : ENS_i

: MP

: $CNDF$

. i : DFV

. i : NC_i

. j i () : $d_{i,j}$

: NP

. j i : $Sh[d_{i,j}]$

. i : SFV_i

. i : $PSelect_i$

: ES

: ITP

. i : TP_i

^١ Population

^٢ Population Size

^٣ Expected Number of Selection

^٤ Mating Pool

^٥ Current Non-Dominated Front

^٦ Dummy Fitness Value

^٧ Niche Count

^٨ Niching Parameter

^٩ Shared Fitness Value

^{١٠} Elite Set

^{١١} Initial Transfer Probability

ES : EN
 DF
 MS
 ESS
 CR
 IP
 MR
 $SNDF$
 Min_SNDF

(-) XGA

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($CNDF$)

(DFV)

$DFV =$ *

^١ Epsilon Niche

^٢ Degrading Factor

^٣ Mating Set

^٤ Elite Set Size

^٥ Crossover Rate

^٦ Inversion Probability

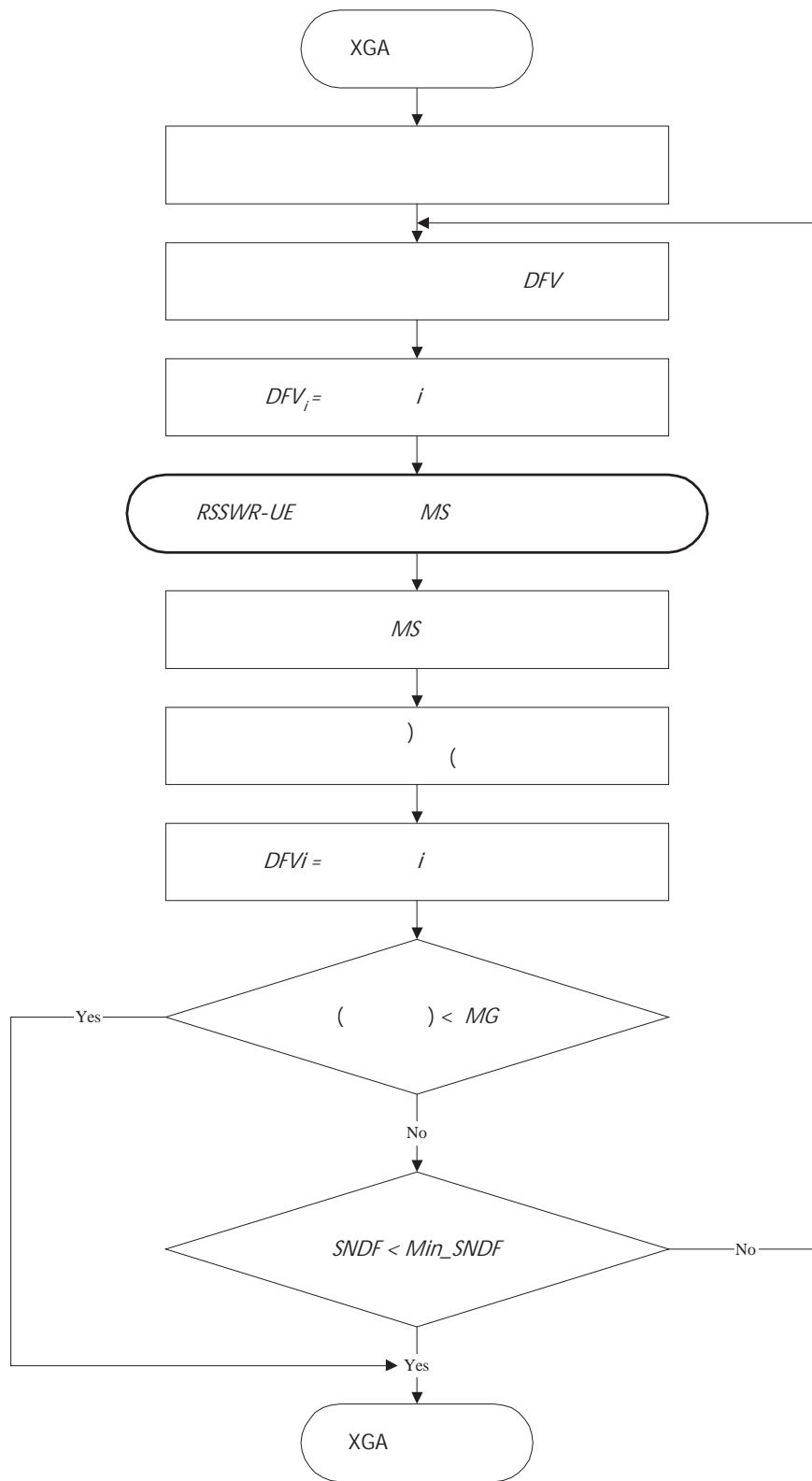
^٧ Mutation Rate

^٨ Successive Non-Dominated Fronts

^٩ Minimum Successive Non-Dominated Fronts

^{١٠} Feasible Solutions

^{١١} Infeasible Solutions



XGA

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$$Sh[d_{i,j}] \quad (d_{i,j}) \quad .$$

$$Sh[d_{i,j}] = \begin{cases} \backslash - \frac{d_{i,j}}{NP} & \text{if } d_{i,j} \leq NP \\ , & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (-)$$

$$NC \quad .$$

$$NC_i = \sum_{j \in CNDf} Sh[d_{i,j}] \quad (-)$$

$$SFV \quad .$$

$$SFV_i = \frac{DFV}{NC_i} \quad (-)$$

$$.(- -)$$

[\] Sharing Values

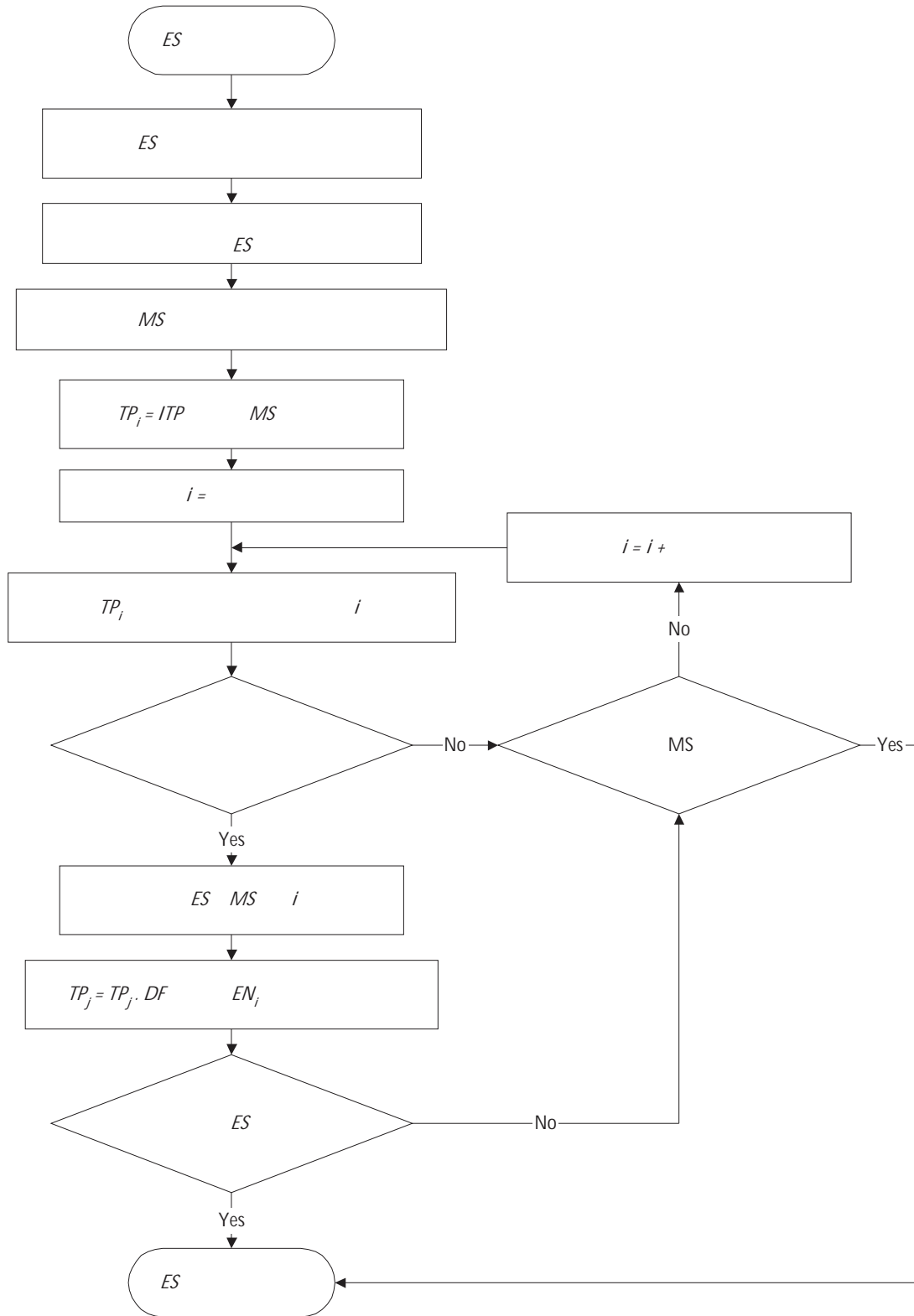
[^] Shared Fitness Value

ES $.(- -)$
 ES :
 ES .
 MS ES
 MS MS
 MS ES MS
 $TP_i = ITP$, $\forall i \in MS$: ITP
 TP_i $i \in MS$
 ES MS i $.(-)$
 EN_i i $.(-)$
 $TP_j = DF * TP_j$, $\forall j \in EN_i$: DF
 ES
 ESS
 $(-)$
 $.(- -)$
 $RSSWR - UE$
 $RSSWR$
 $RSSWR$

^١ Initialization

^٢ Reminder Stochastic Sampling Without Replacement – Using Elitism

^٣ Reminder Stochastic Sampling Without Replacement



RSSWR – UE

$$PSelect_i = \frac{SFV_i}{\sum_{j \in Pop} SFV_j} \quad (-)$$

: *ENS*

$$ENS_i = (Pop_Size) * (PSelect_i) \quad (-)$$

MP *ENS*

: *Pop_Size* *MP*

ITP *ES* *TP* . (-)

. $TP_i = ITP$, $\forall i \in ES$:

. $i = \bullet$. (-)

$P_i = ENS_i - [ENS_i]$ i . (-)

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PE

■

. MP k

EN

DF

. $TP_j = DF * TP_j$, $\forall j \in EN_k$:

i ■

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. $i = i + ١$.(- -)

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. $RSSWR-UE$ (-)

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. (-) C_{\forall} C_{\forall}

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. $i = ١$.

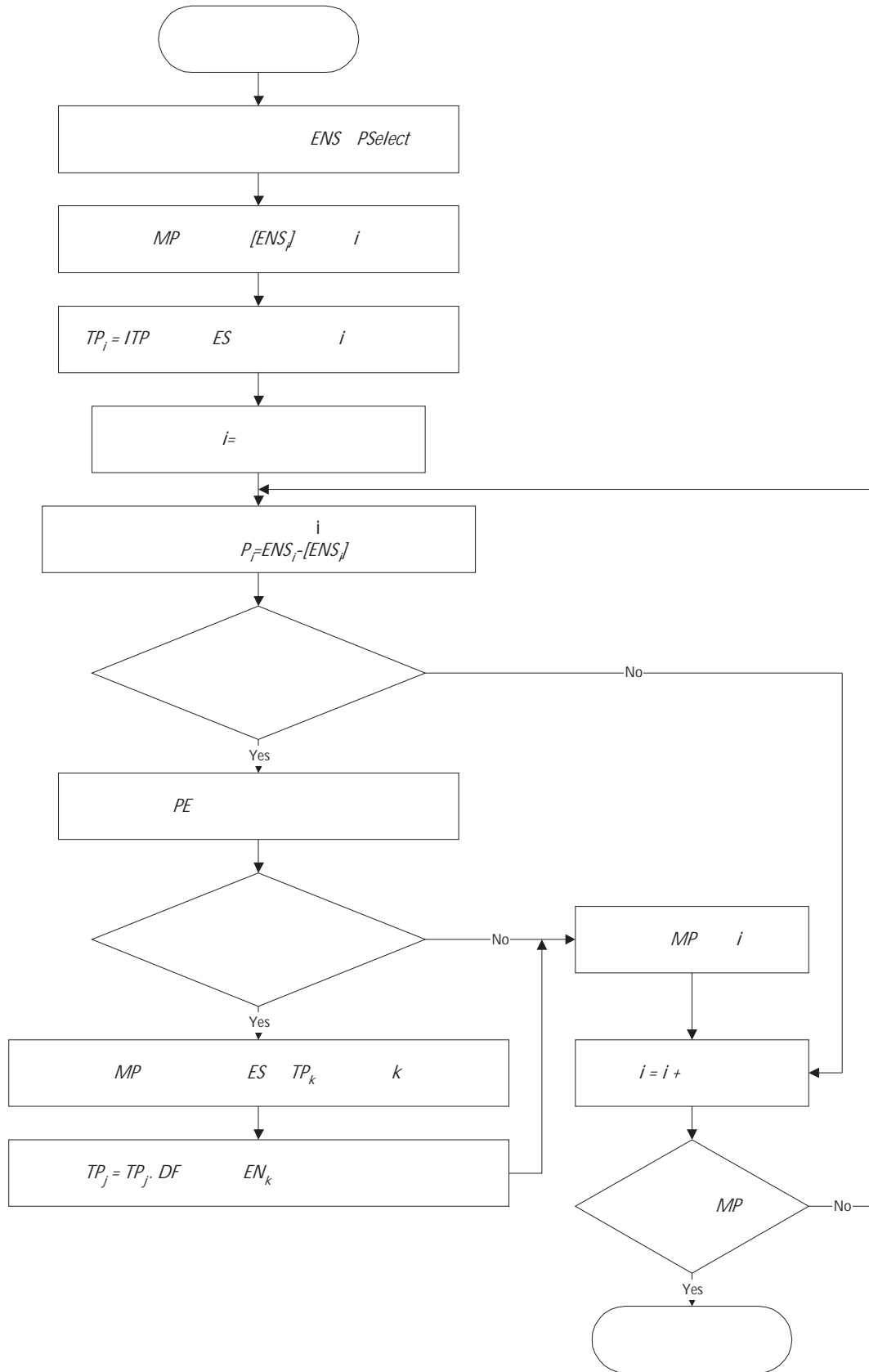
$(i + ١)$ i .

. CR

$(i + ١)$ i .

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^١ Single-Point Crossover



RSSWR-UE

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MR

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MG

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SNDF

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: *Min_SNDF*

SNDF = ،

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. *SNDF* = *SNDF* + \

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. *SNDF* = ،

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XGA

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Visual C++

XGA

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: CPopulation ■

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: CExceptionalPart ■

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: CCell ■

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value	double	
String[]	unsigned char	
OldString[]	unsigned char	
Nondominated	bool	
IgnoredTemporary	bool	
DummyFitness	float	
SharedFitness	float	
NondominatedFront	int	
TransferProbability	float	
SelectedForEliteSet	bool	
SuitableForMatingSet	bool	
SourceAlgorithm	unsigned char	()
Feasibility	bool	
fitnessF1	float	f_l
fitnessF2	float	f_r
fitnessF3	float	f_r
fitnessF4	float	f_ε
ptoX[]	unsigned char*	X_j
ptoY[] []	unsigned char*	Y_{ik}
OU	float	
UC[]	float	
CPopulation()	constructor	CPopulation
~CPopulation()	destructor	

CPopulation

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PartIndex	int	
EM_IndexArray[]	int	
EM_Size	int	
CExceptionalPart()	constructor	CExceptionalPart
~CExceptionalPart()	destructor	

CExceptionalPart

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BM[]	int	
BM_Size	int	
MC[]	int	
MC_Size	int	
HF[]	int	
HF_Size	int	
GF[]	int	
GF_Size	int	
EP[]	CExceptionalPart	
ptoEP[]	CExceptionalPart *	
EP_Size	int	
EP_IndexArray[]	int	
CCell()	constructor	CCell
MembershipCheck ()	bool	
FindRelevantIndexForEP()	int	
~CCell()	destructor	

CCell

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PartTypes: ٦
MachineTypes: ٤
Cells: ٣
MaximumCellSize: ٣
Sub[PartTypes]: ٣ ٣ ١ ٤ ٣ ٣
TempDem[PartTypes]: ١٠٠٠ ٧٠٠ ٨٠٠ ١٠٠ ٤٠٠ ٣٠٠
Mch[MachineTypes]: ١٤٠٠ ٦٠٠ ١٩٠٠ ٧٠٠

PM[PartTypes][MachineTypes]:

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t[MachineTypes][PartTypes]:

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.	١٠	.	٦	٥	.
٩	٣	.	١	٩	.

CM[MachineTypes]: ٣١٠٠٠ ٣١٠٠٠ ٣١٠٠٠ ٣١٠٠٠

CS[Cells]: ٣ ٣

DataForCell_١:

HostFamilySize: ٣ HostFamily: ١ ٣ ٦
MachineGroupSize: ٣ MachineCell: ٣ ١
GuestFamilySize: ١ GuestFamily: ٤
NofBottleneckMachines: ١ BottleneckMachines: ٤
NofExceptionalParts: ١
FirstExceptionalPart: ١ NofBottlenecksRequired: ١ BottleneckMachinesRequired: ٤

DataForCell_٣

HostFamilySize: ٣ HostFamily: ٣ ٤ ٥
MachineGroupSize: ٣ MachineCell: ٤ ٣
GuestFamilySize: ١ GuestFamily: ١
NofBottleneckMachines: ١ BottleneckMachines: ٣
NofExceptionalParts: ١
FirstExceptionalPart: ٤ NofBottlenecksRequired: ١ BottleneckMachinesRequired: ٣

Nof-X-variables: ٣ X-Indices: ١ ٤

Nof-Y-variables: ٣ Y-Indices: ٤ , ١
٣ , ٣

Generation: 1
Nondominated Front 1: 0, 1, 2,
Nondominated Front 2: 3,
Decoded values of the Selected Strings: 3, 0, 0, 3,
Fitnesses

Str.	Decoded Value	String	F1	F2	F3	F4	Shared	New String
0	0	0000	0.4762	1.0000	0.7083	0.9999	0.4690	0011
1	3	0011	1.0000	0.8850	0.6219	1.0000	0.7659	0000
2	4	0100	0.5000	0.9615	0.7029	0.9997	0.5475	0000
3	5	0101	0.5000	0.9091	0.6502	0.9767	0.4643	0011

Successive Nondominated Front: 1

Generation: 2
Nondominated Front 1: 0, 1, 2, 3,
Decoded values of the Selected Strings: 3, 0, 0, 3,
Fitnesses

Str.	Decoded Value	String	F1	F2	F3	F4	Shared	New String
0	3	0011	1.0000	0.8850	0.6219	1.0000	0.3829	0000
1	0	0000	0.4762	1.0000	0.7083	0.9999	0.3829	0011
2	0	0000	0.4762	1.0000	0.7083	0.9999	0.3829	0011
3	3	0011	1.0000	0.8850	0.6219	1.0000	0.3829	0000

Successive Nondominated Front: 2

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XGA

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X_{\imath}	$X_{\mathfrak{r}}$	$X_{\imath,\mathfrak{t}}$	$X_{\imath,\mathfrak{r}}$	$X_{\imath,\circ}$	X_{ξ}	$Y_{\imath,\imath,\imath}$	$Y_{\mathfrak{r},\mathfrak{r}}$	$Y_{\mathfrak{r},\mathfrak{r}}$	$Y_{\xi,\mathfrak{r}}$
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$X_{\mathfrak{r},\imath}$	$X_{\imath,\mathfrak{t}}$	$X_{\mathfrak{r},\mathfrak{r}}$	$X_{\mathfrak{r},\xi}$	$X_{\mathfrak{r},\circ}$	$X_{\mathfrak{r},\mathfrak{r}}$	X_{\wedge}	$X_{\imath,\xi}$	$Y_{\mathfrak{r},\imath}$	$Y_{\imath,\mathfrak{r}}$	$Y_{\imath,\mathfrak{r},\mathfrak{r}}$	$Y_{\mathfrak{t},\mathfrak{r}}$	$Y_{\circ,\mathfrak{r}}$	$Y_{\mathfrak{r},\circ,\xi}$	$Y_{\circ,\circ}$
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^{\imath} Measures of Performance
 ^{\mathfrak{r}} Total Enumeration

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,	(<i>NP</i>)
,	(<i>IP</i>)
	(<i>Min_SNDF</i>)
,	(<i>EP</i>)
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,	(<i>EN</i>)
	(<i>ESS</i>)
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RSSWR

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Visual C++

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NSGA NPGA VEGA :
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. i : ENS_i

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. i : NC_i

. j i () : $d_{i,j}$

: NP

. j i : $Sh[d_{i,j}]$

. i : SFV_i

. i : $PSelect_i$

: CR

: MR

¹ Population

² Population Size

³ Expected Number of Selection

⁴ Mating Pool

⁵ Current Non-Dominated Front

⁶ Dummy Fitness Value

⁷ Niche Count

⁸ Niching Parameter

⁹ Shared Fitness Value

¹⁰ Crossover Rate

¹¹ Mutation Rate

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NPGA .(- -)
NPGA [] ()
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 $NC_i = \sum_{j \in Pop} Sh[d_{i,j}]$ (-)

` Sub-Population

:

$$Sh[d_{i,j}] = \begin{cases} \backslash - \frac{d_{i,j}}{NP} & \text{if } d_{i,j} \leq NP \\ \cdot & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (-)$$

PS .

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SFV . *SFV*

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(*CNDF*) .

(*DFV*)

Sh[d_{i,j}] (*d_{i,j}*) .

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NC .

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$$NC_i = \sum_{j \in CNDF} Sh[d_{i,j}] \quad (-)$$

SFV .

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[\] Sharing Values
[^] Shared Fitness Value

$$SFV_i = \frac{DFV}{NC_i} \quad (-)$$

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XGA

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NPGA

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Visual

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C++

Pentium II - Celeron : (CPU)

333MHZ :

64 MB : (RAM)

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VEGA NPGA

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NSGA

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XGA

$CR \in [\cdot, \cdot]$	
$MR \in [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot]$	
$NP \in [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot]$	
$PE \in [\cdot, \cdot]$	
$Min_SNF \in [\cdot, \cdot]$	

XGA .(-)

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MP_۱ MP_۲ : MP_۳

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MP_۱ MP_۲

Uniform Distribution

VN၅၃				
Bur၆၅				
KLA၅၇				
ACGV၅၅-P၃				
Sei၈၅				
BC၅၅				

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	NPGA			VEGA			NSGA			XGA		
	MP ₁	MP ₂	MP ₃	MP ₁	MP ₂	MP ₃	MP ₁	MP ₂	MP ₃	MP ₁	MP ₂	MP ₃
VN ⁹²	0,032	18,3	171,7	0,467	8,8	31,2	0,766	22,8	32,3	0,983	30,6	18,9
Bur ⁷⁹	0,087	28,3	247,2	0,071	8,0	37,0	0,700	04,6	38,2	0,789	70,3	22,8
KLA ⁹⁷	0,032	33,0	303,8	0,001	13,4	44,8	0,240	00,9	47,9	0,396	74,8	17,7
ACGV ⁹¹ - P ²	0,046	06,1	014,1	0,441	29,7	33,3	0,220	67,9	40,1	0,099	101,4	22,0
Sei ⁸⁹	0,073	47,4	063,0	0,440	30,0	48,6	0,309	67,0	08,2	0,690	106,0	30,7
BC ⁹¹	0,029	07,0	701,1	0,169	34,1	03,6	0,216	69,2	67,2	0,096	97,1	24,8

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XGA

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MP₁ .

XGA

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NSGA

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MP₂

XGA

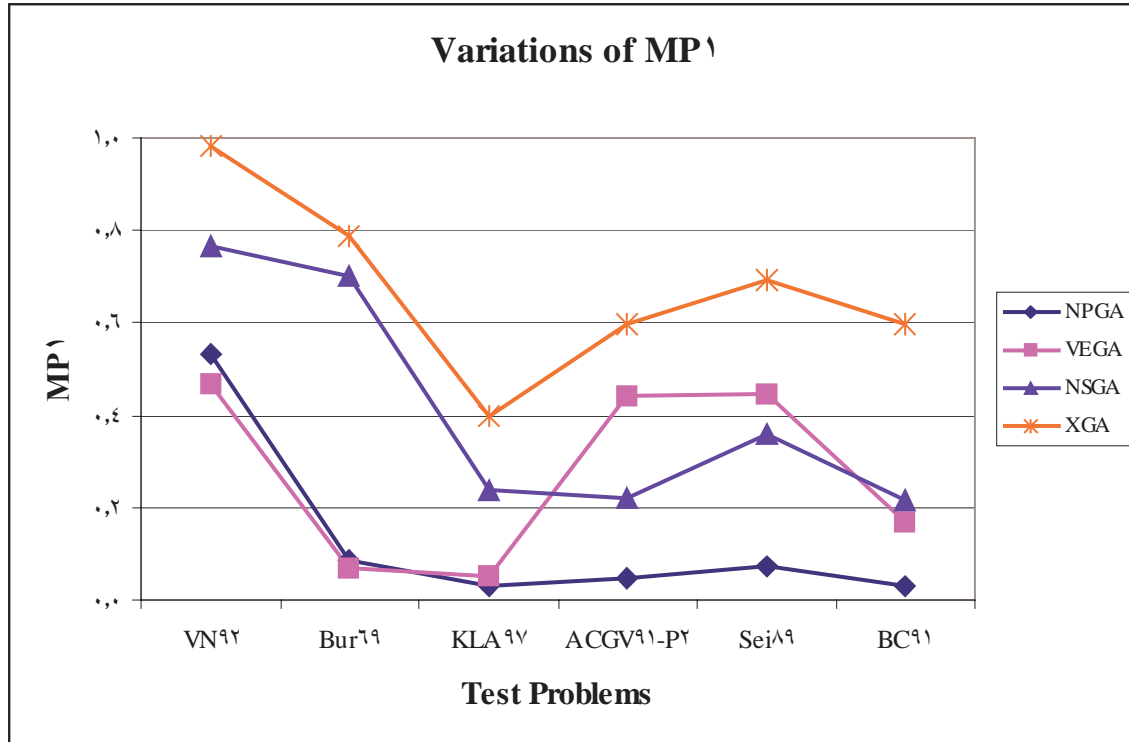
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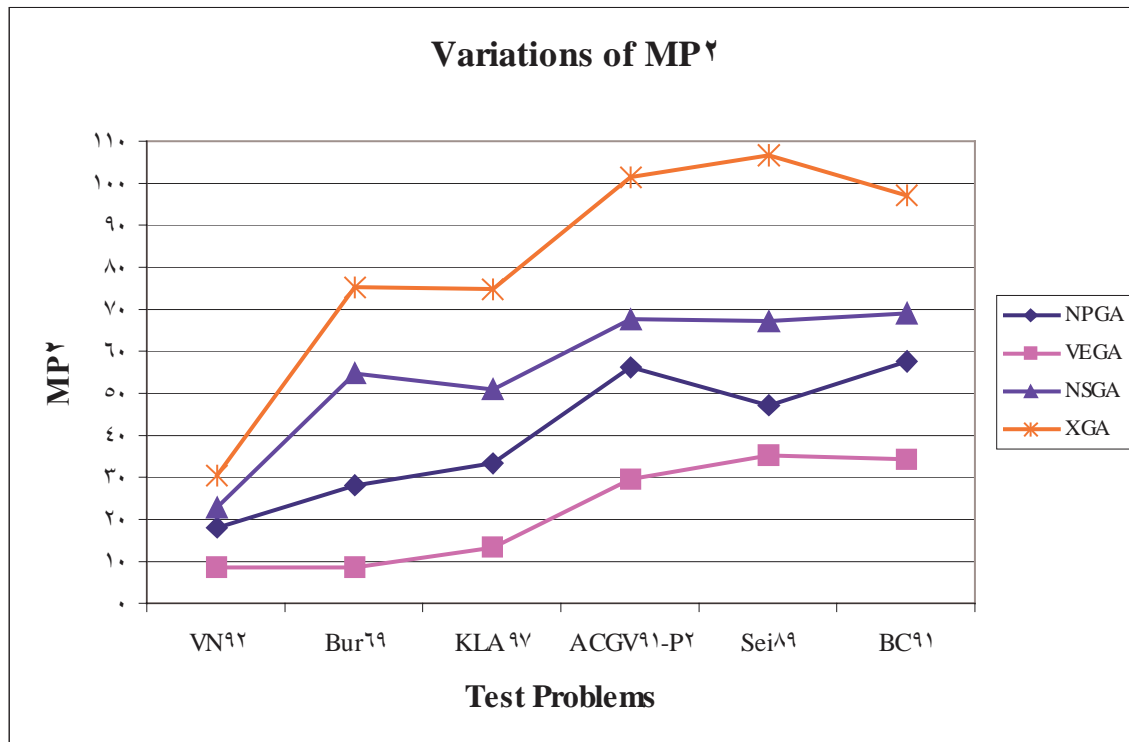
XGA

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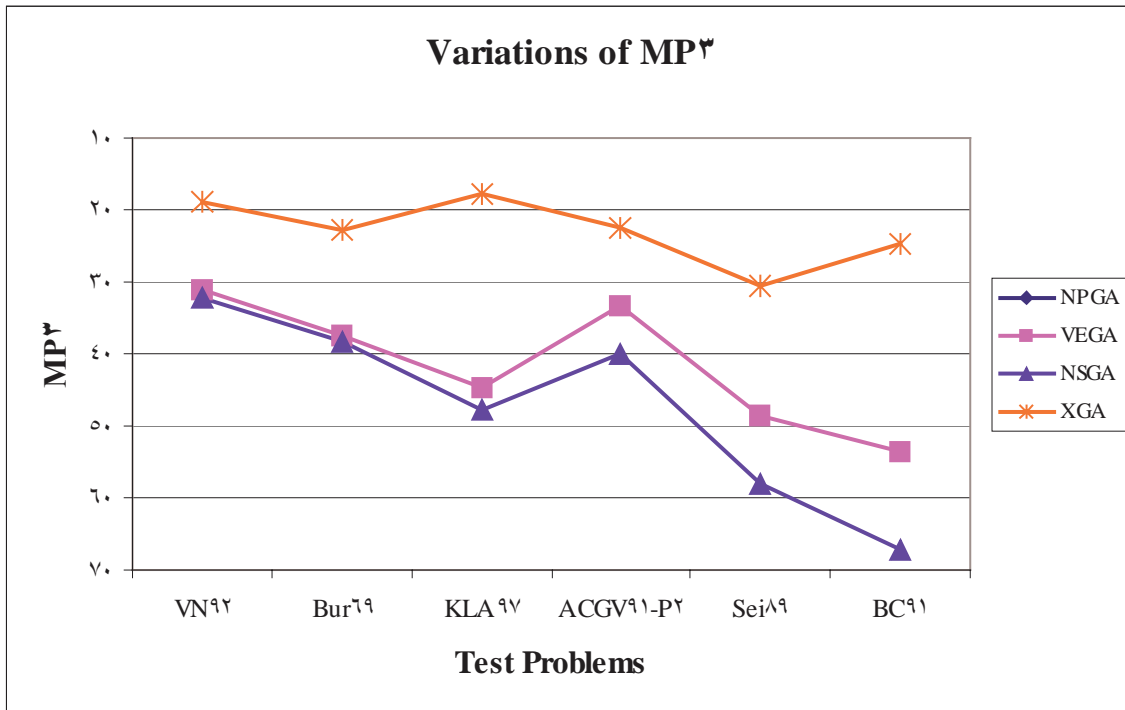
NPGA



MP_1 .(-)



MP_2 .(-)



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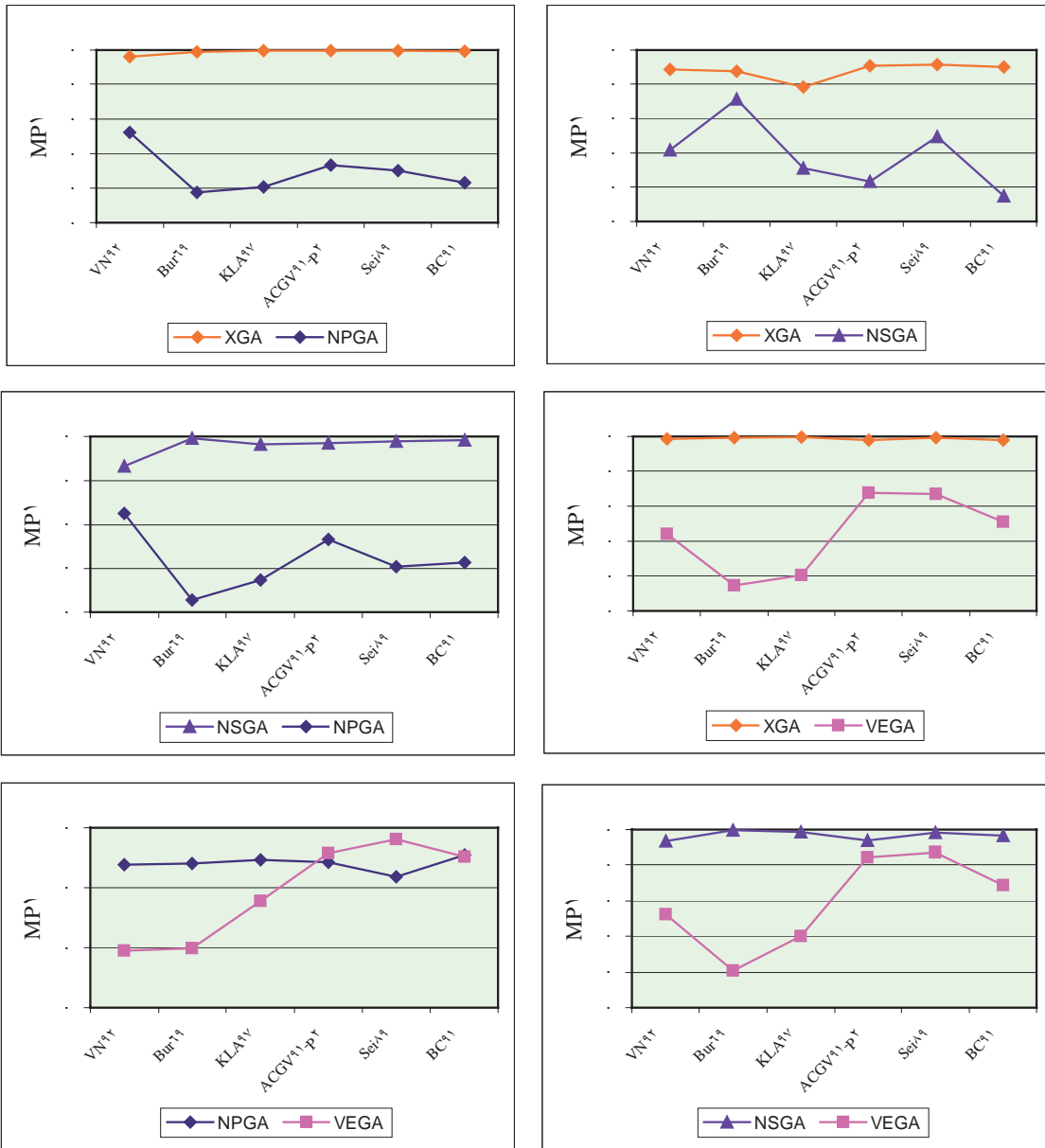
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MP_r XGA

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			VN92	Bur79	KLA97	ACGV91 - P2	Sei89	BC91
XGA - NSGA	XGA	MP ₁	0,943	0,938	0,893	0,903	0,908	0,900
		MP ₇	30,7	70,3	74,8	107,9	110,7	99,0
	NSGA	MP ₁	0,708	0,807	0,700	0,717	0,748	0,070
		MP ₇	22,8	04,7	00,9	71,8	72,3	70,3
XGA - NPGA	XGA	MP ₁	0,909	0,988	0,993	0,992	0,992	0,991
		MP ₇	30,7	70,3	74,8	107,9	110,7	99,0
	NPGA	MP ₁	0,022	0,176	0,200	0,330	0,304	0,229
		MP ₇	18,3	28,3	33,0	09,1	48,0	07,8
XGA - VEGA	XGA	MP ₁	0,980	0,992	0,997	0,979	0,992	0,977
		MP ₇	30,7	70,3	74,8	107,9	110,7	99,0
	VEGA	MP ₁	0,441	0,144	0,203	0,774	0,779	0,010
		MP ₇	8,8	8,0	13,4	30,2	30,0	34,2
NSGA - NPGA	NSGA	MP ₁	0,873	0,991	0,973	0,978	0,977	0,983
		MP ₇	22,8	04,7	00,9	71,8	72,3	70,3
	NPGA	MP ₁	0,700	0,208	0,347	0,032	0,409	0,428
		MP ₇	18,3	28,3	33,0	09,1	48,0	07,8
NSGA - VEGA	NSGA	MP ₁	0,933	0,997	0,983	0,940	0,983	0,978
		MP ₇	22,8	04,7	00,9	71,8	72,3	70,3
	VEGA	MP ₁	0,023	0,209	0,399	0,844	0,872	0,780
		MP ₇	8,8	8,0	13,4	30,2	30,0	34,2
NPGA - VEGA	NPGA	MP ₁	0,876	0,883	0,894	0,880	0,837	0,909
		MP ₇	18,3	28,3	33,0	09,1	48,0	07,8
	VEGA	MP ₁	0,091	0,098	0,707	0,914	0,972	0,903
		MP ₇	8,8	8,0	13,4	30,2	30,0	34,2



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VEGA NPGA

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NPGA MP₁ NSGA

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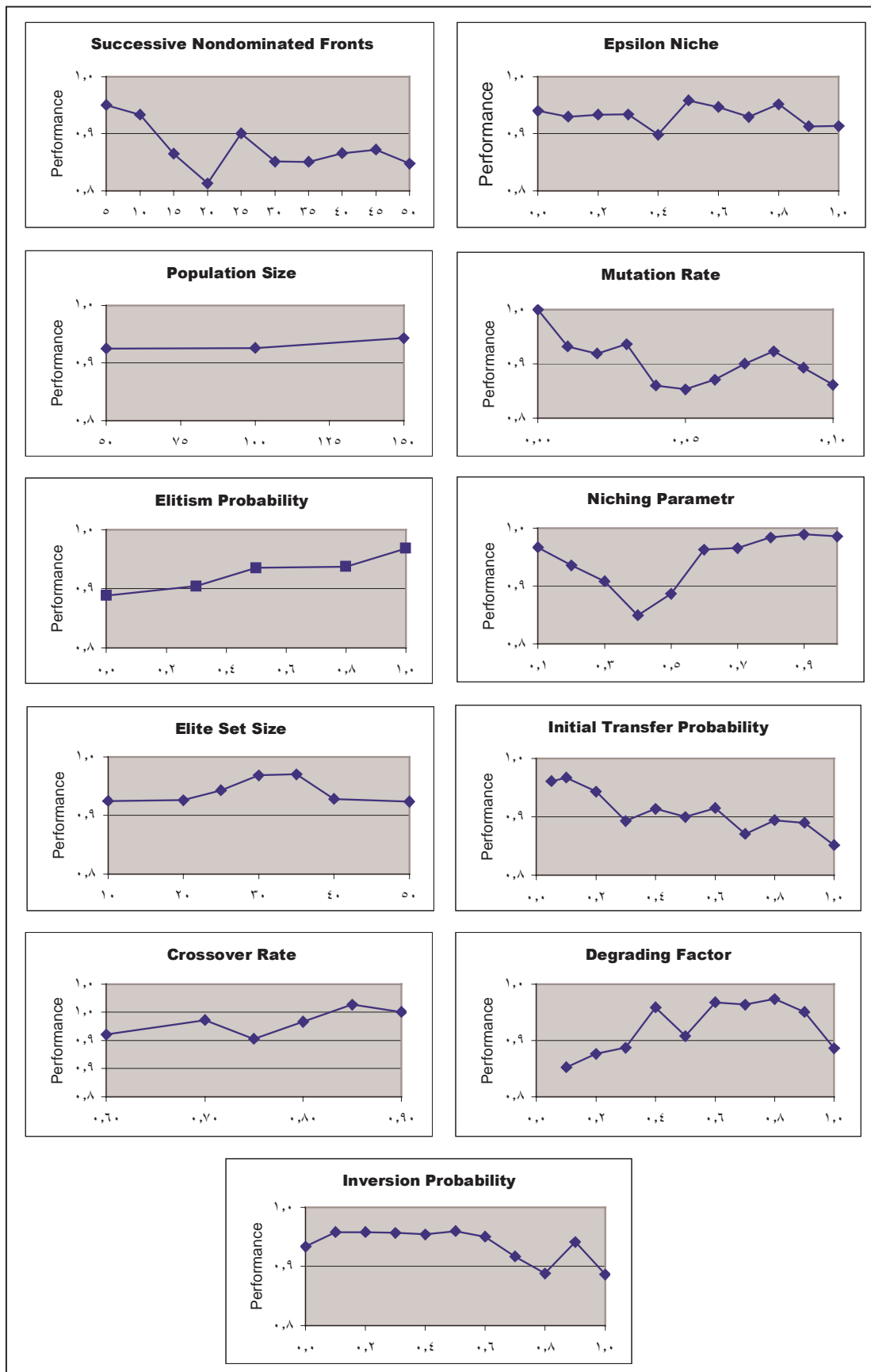
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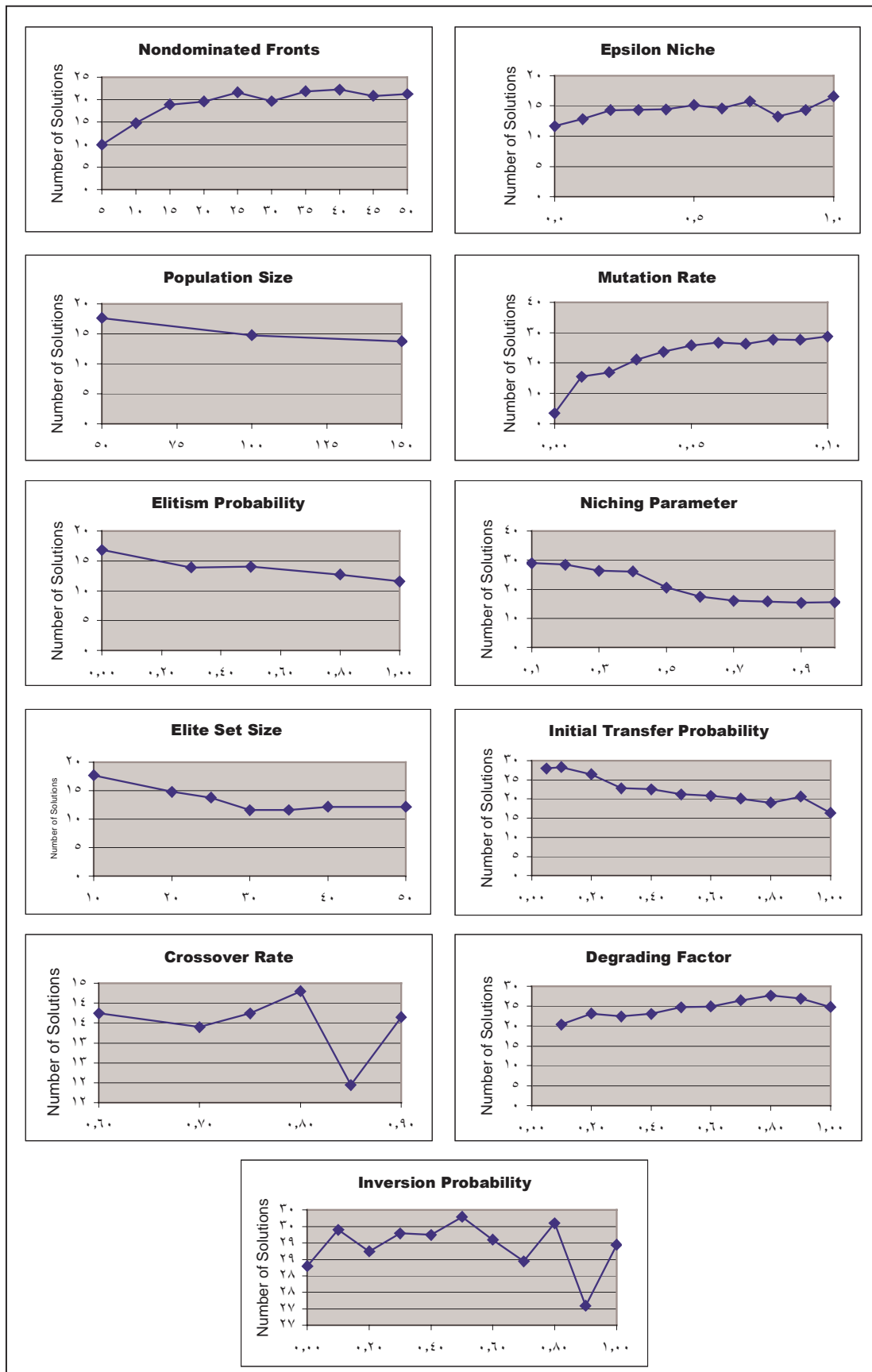
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XGA



()

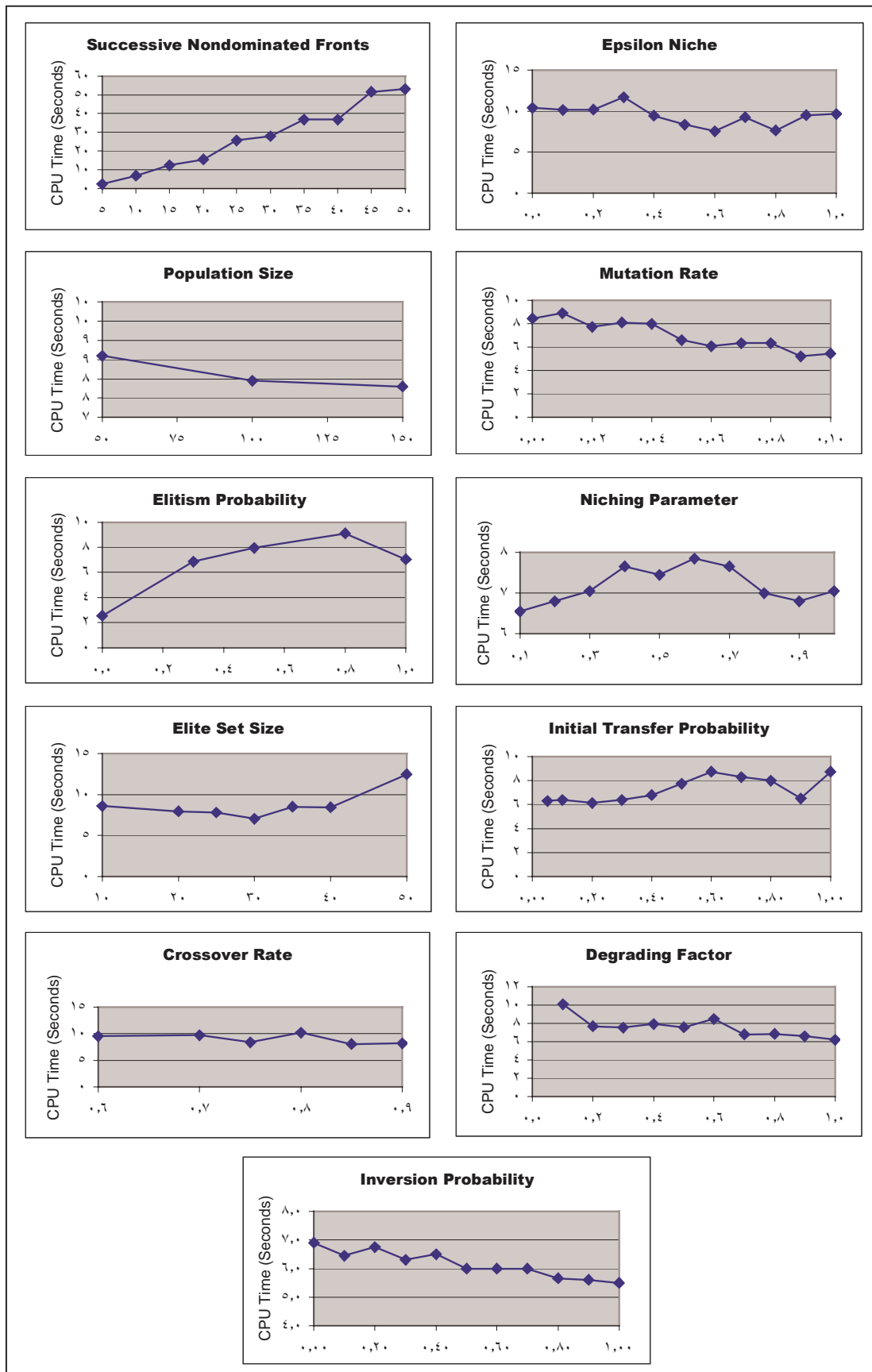
MP_i .()



()

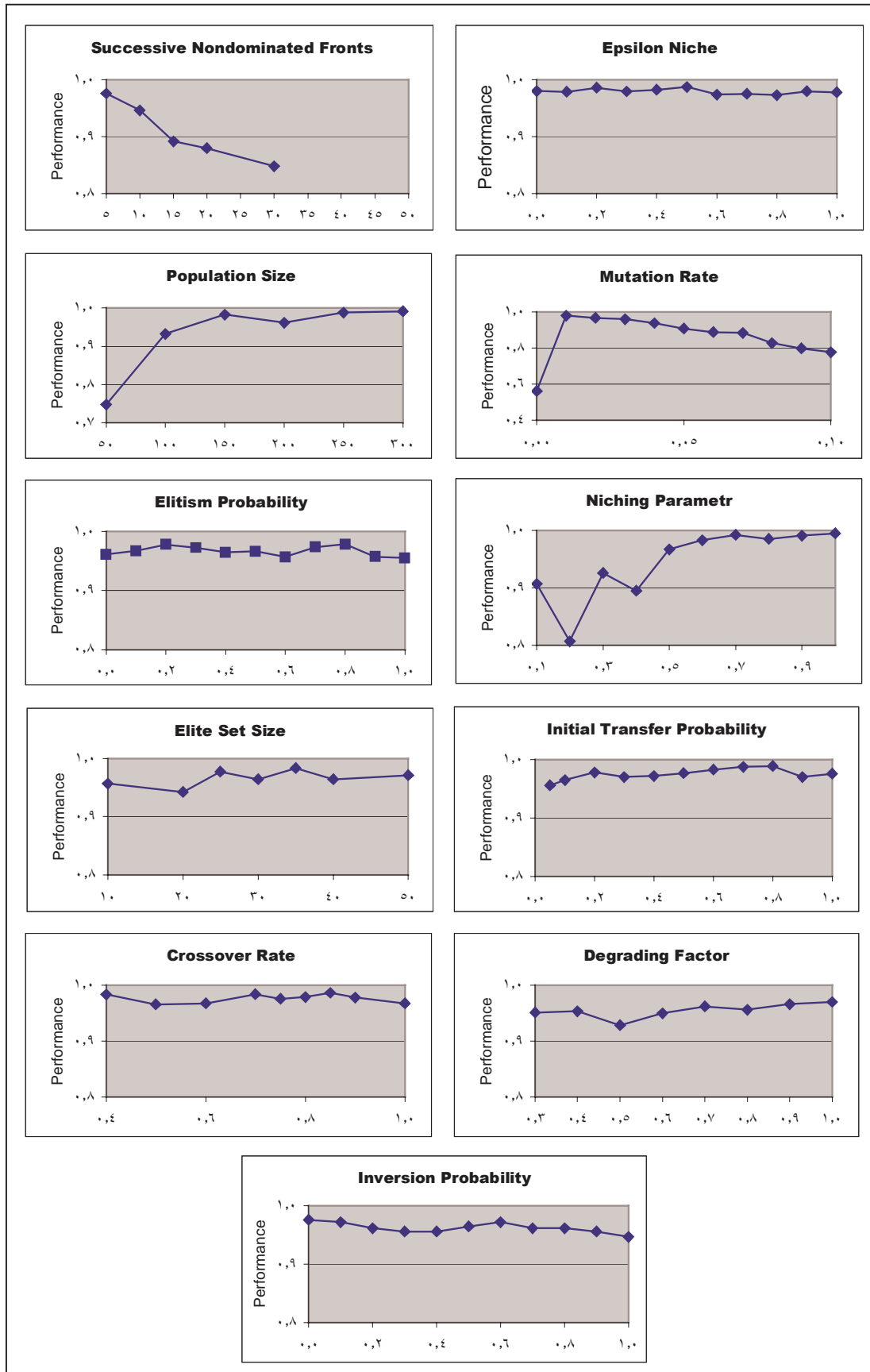
MP_r

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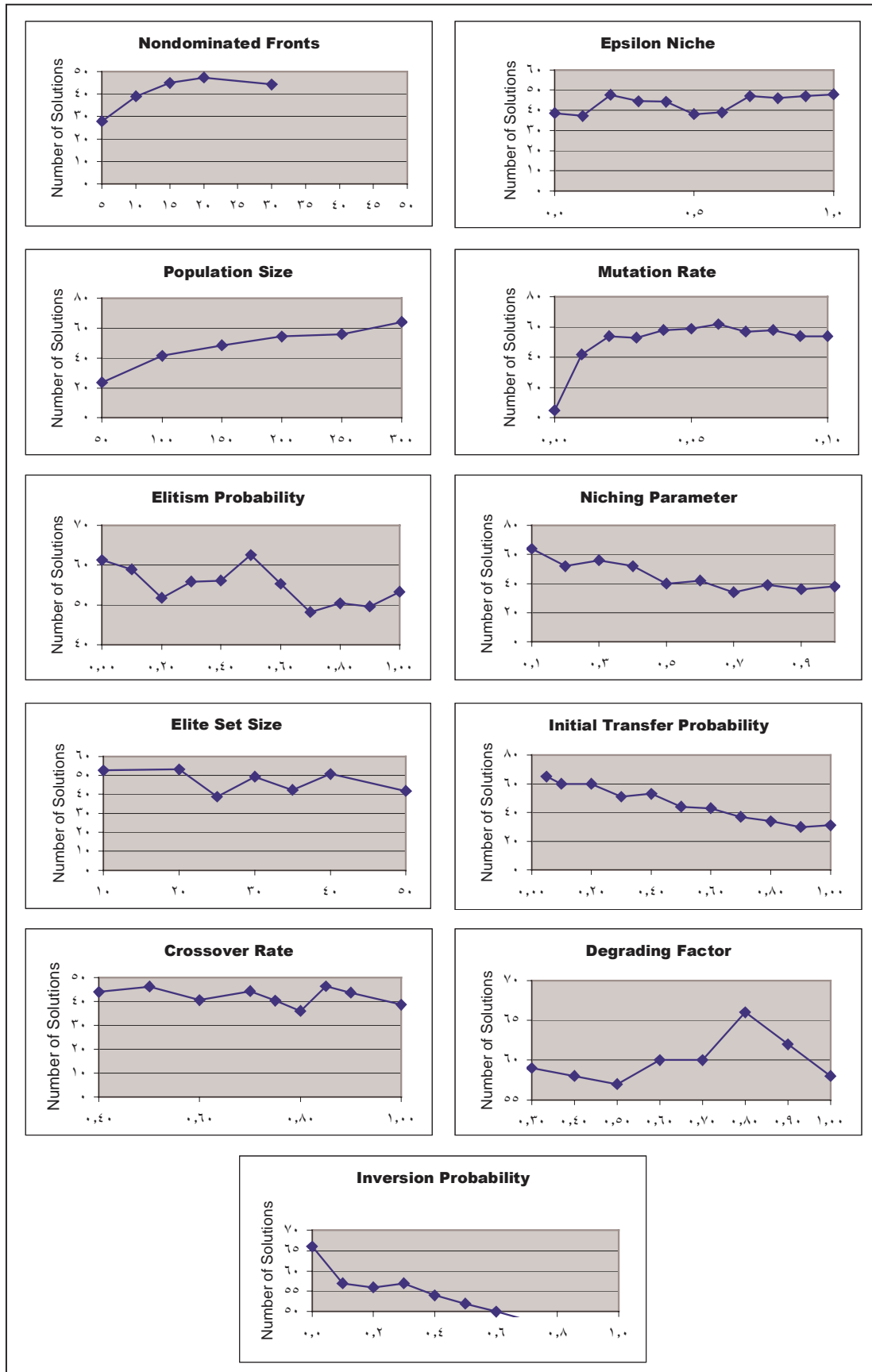
MP_r .()



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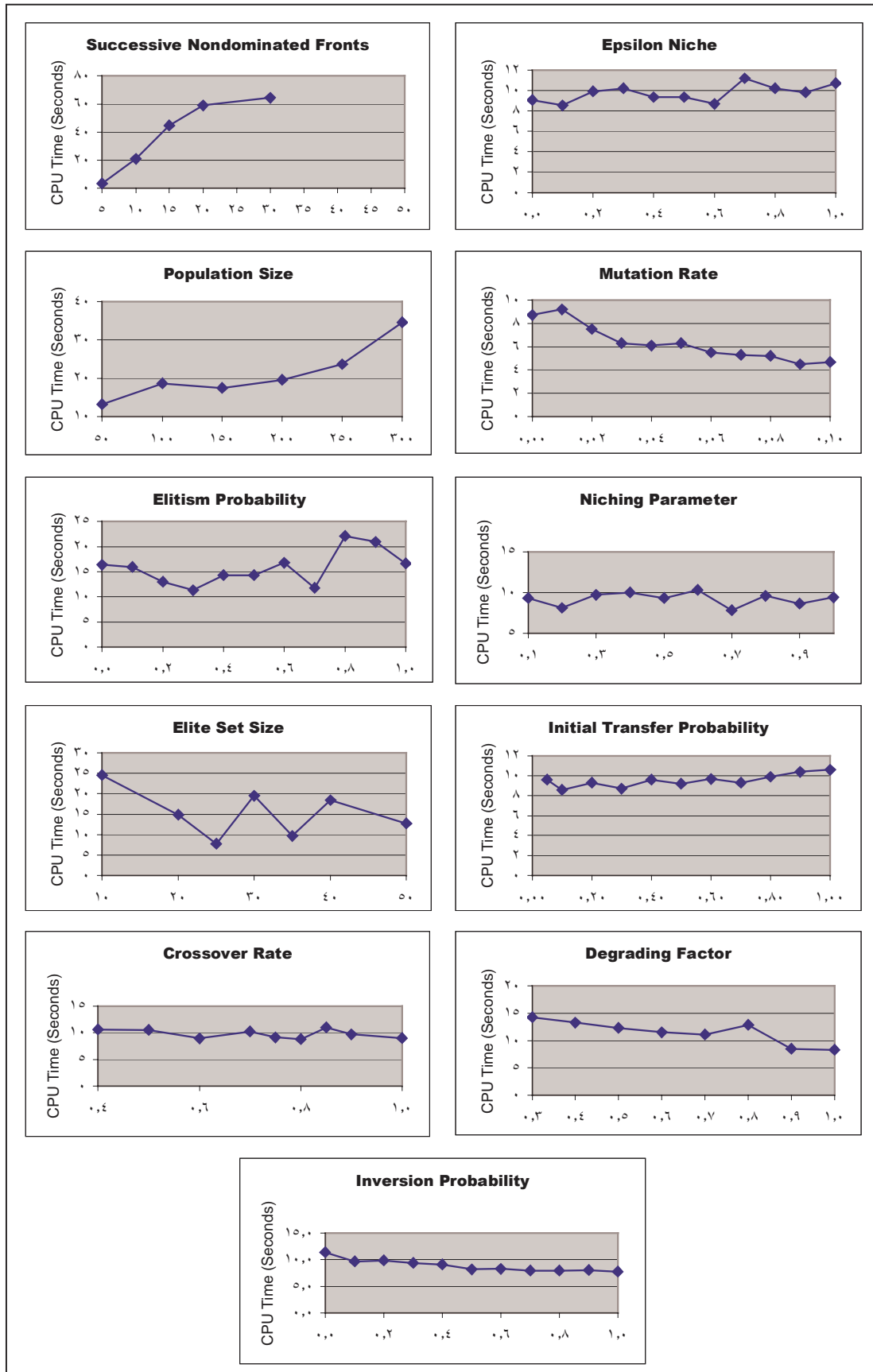
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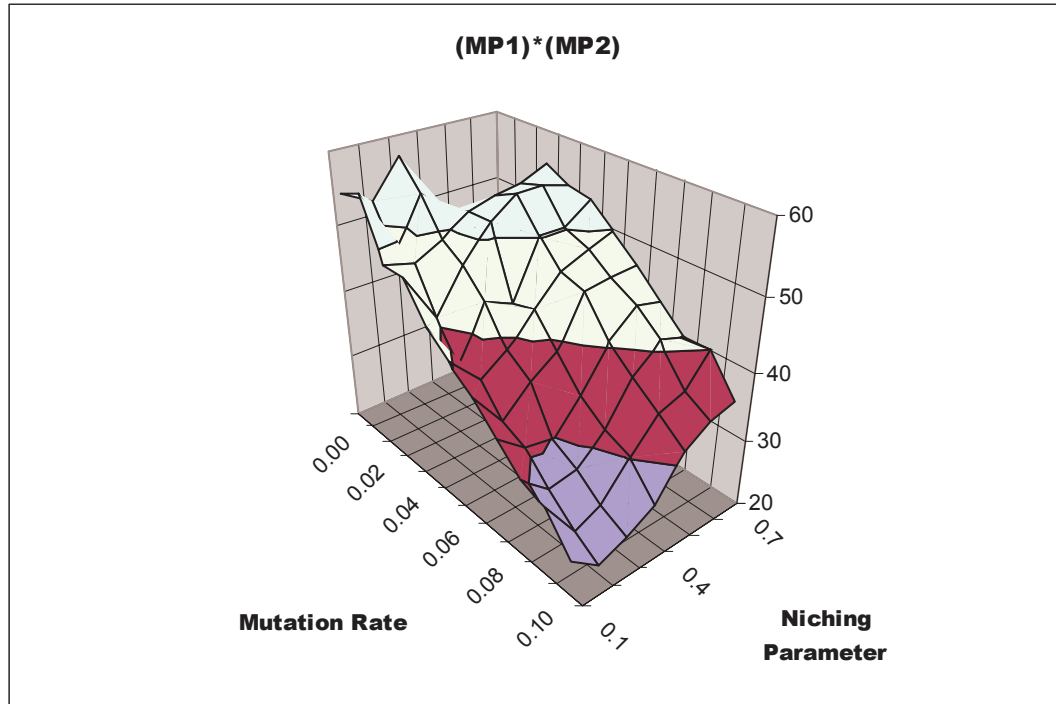
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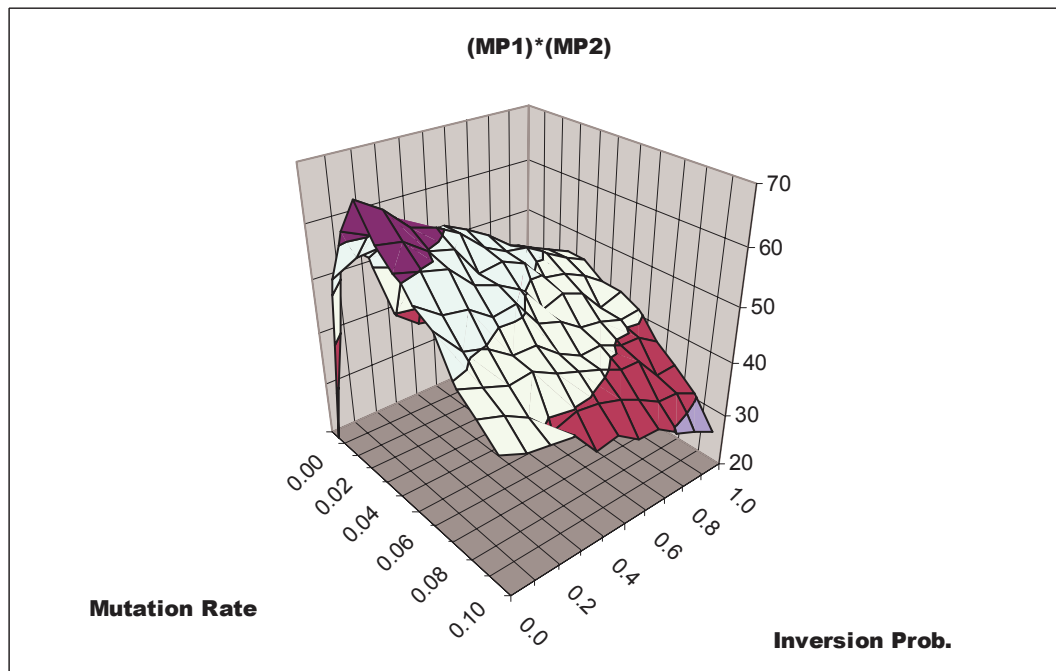
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 MP_r

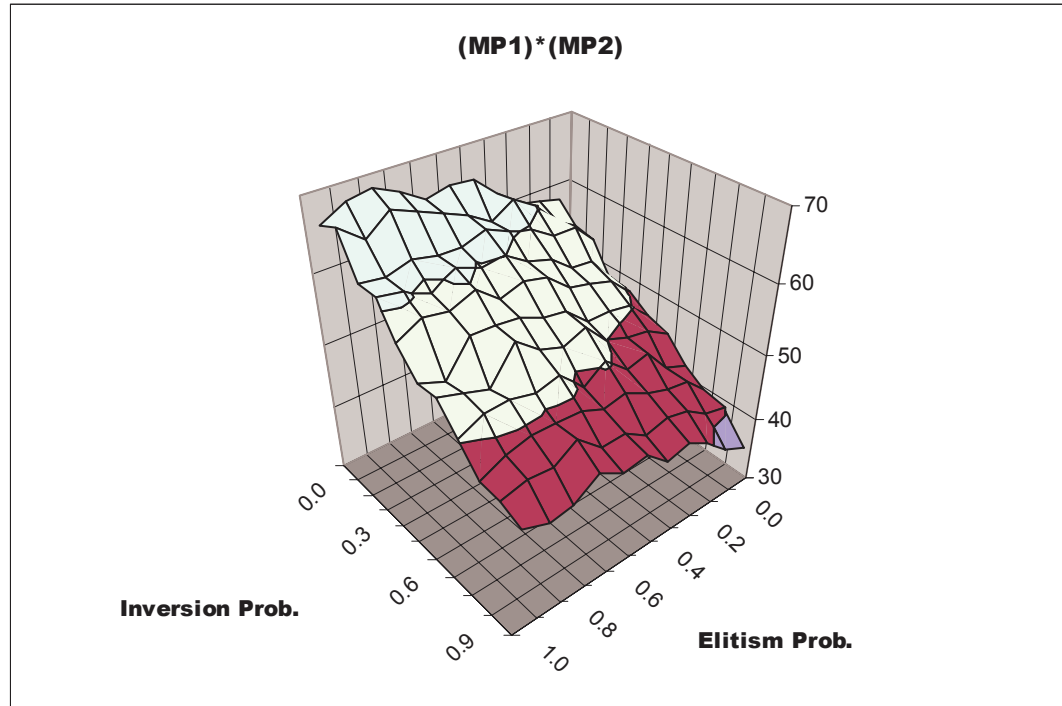
.()



$(MP_1 * MP_2)$ $\cdot ()$
 $\{ \text{Niching Parameter} \} + \{ \text{Mutation Rate} \}$

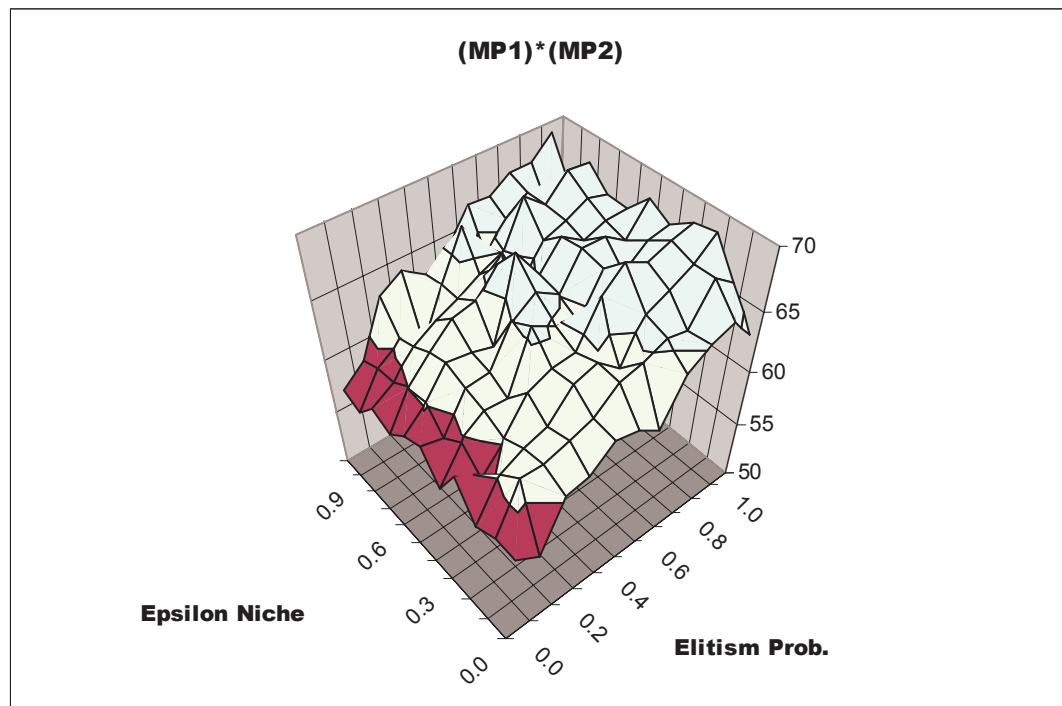


$(MP_1 * MP_2)$ $\cdot (\wedge)$
 $\{ \text{Mutation Rate} \} + \{ \text{Inversion Probability} \}$



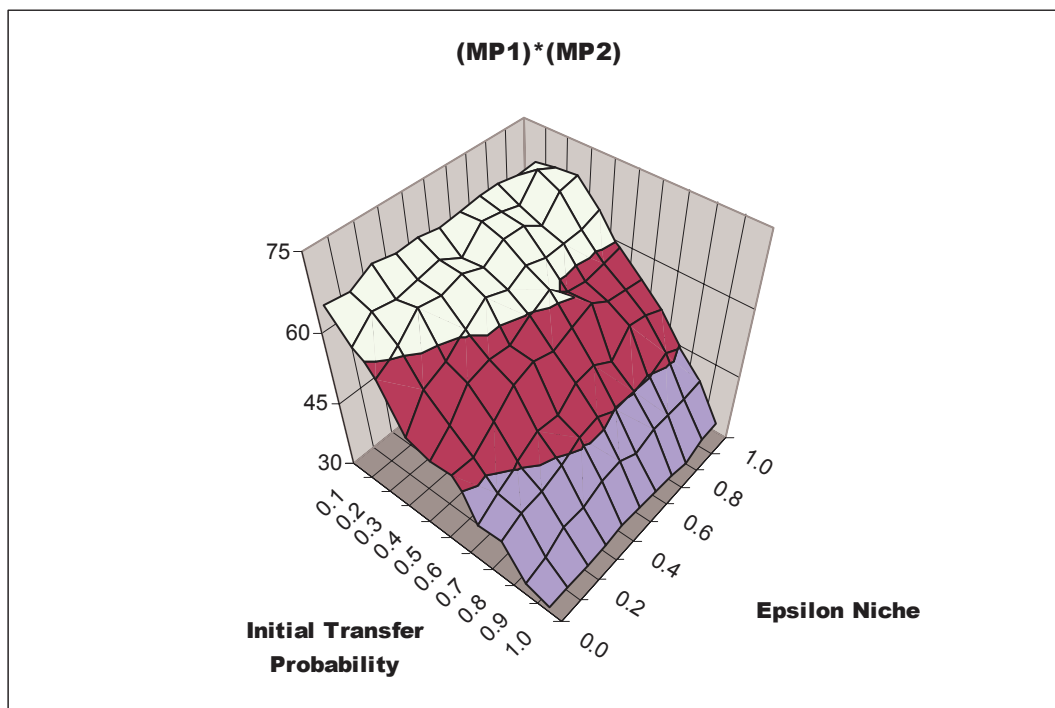
$$(MP_1 * MP_2) \quad (۱)$$

$$\{ \text{Inversion Probability} \} + \{ \text{Elitism Probability} \}$$



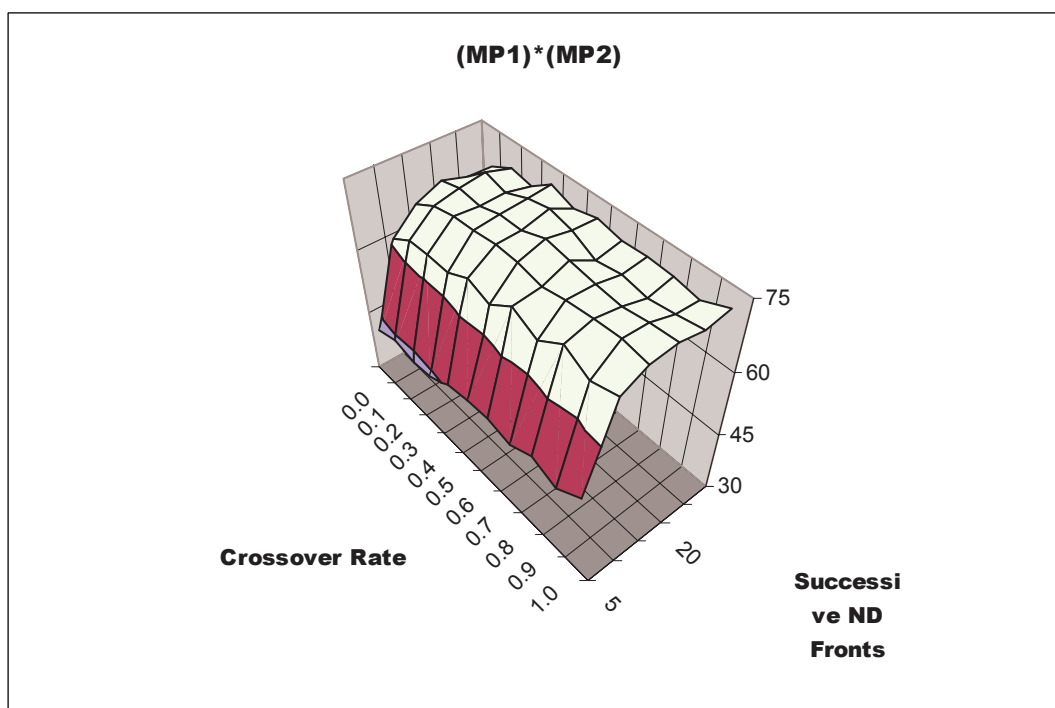
$$(MP_1 * MP_2) \quad (۱۰)$$

$$\{ \text{Elitism Probability} \} + \{ \text{Epsilon Niche} \}$$



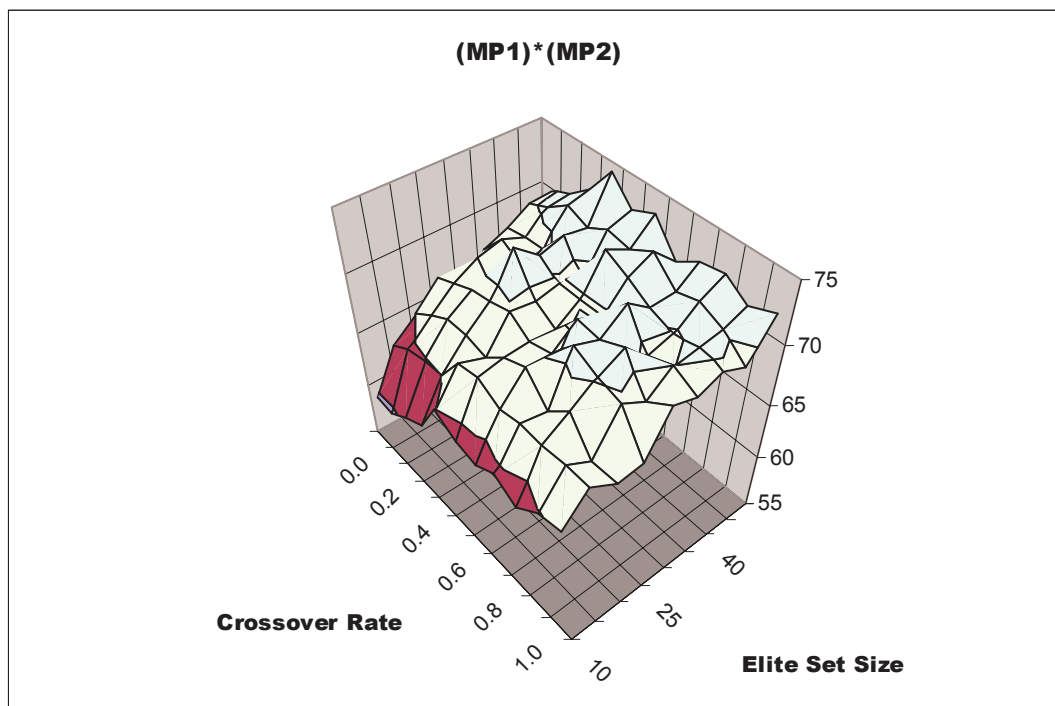
$$(MP_1 * MP_2) \quad .(11)$$

{Epsilon Niche}+{Initial Transfer Probability}



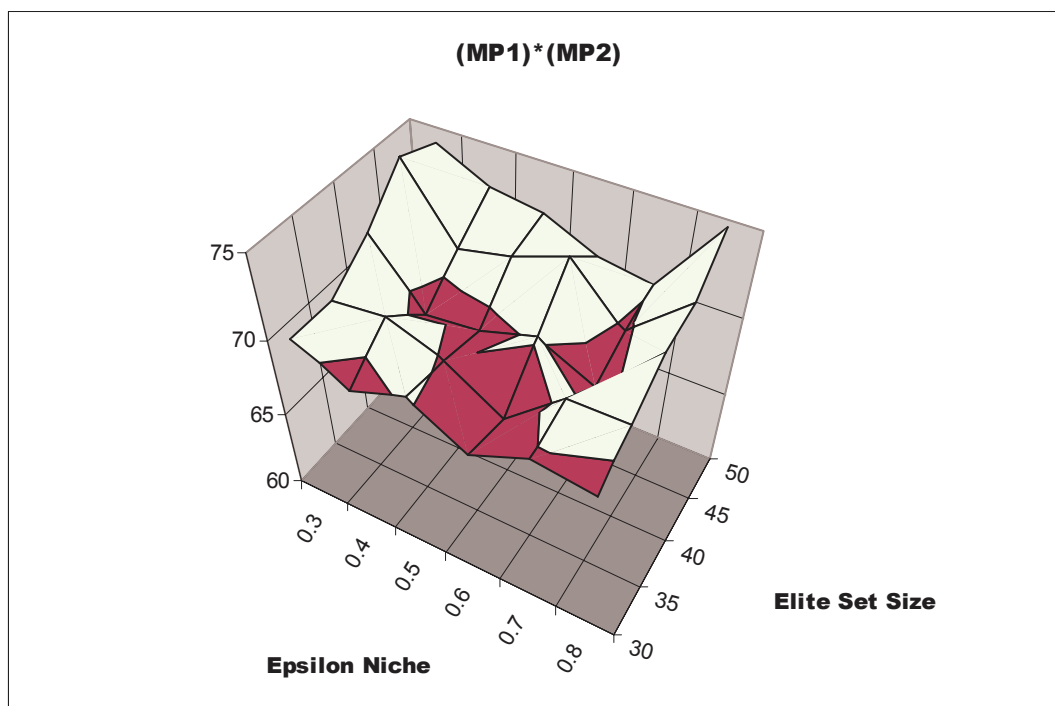
$$(MP_1 * MP_2) \quad .()$$

{Successive Non-Dominated Fronts}+{Crossover Rate}



$$(MP_1 * MP_2) \quad .(۱۳)$$

$$\{ \text{Crossover Rate} \} + \{ \text{Elite Set Size} \}$$



$$(MP_1 * MP_2) \quad .()$$

$$\{ \text{Elite Set Size} \} + \{ \text{Epsilon Niche} \}$$

XGA

```

/*
=====

XGA : A Multi-Objective Genetic Algorithm for Cell Design
      by: S.A.Mansouri
      Department of Industrial Engineering
      Amirkabir University of Technology
=====
*/
.
.
.

/*
*****
* Declaration of the variables *
*****
*/
#define random(num) (rand()%(num))
#define randomize() srand((unsigned)time(NULL))
#define POPULATION_SIZE 150
#define PCROSS 0.5
#define PMUT 0.03
#define MAX_GEN 250
#define SuccessiveFronts 15
#define SigmaShare 0.6
#define UpperBoundSharedFitness 1.01
#define EliteSet_Size 50
#define InitialTransferProbability 0.1
#define DegradingFactor 0.8
#define EpsilonNiche 0.3
#define P_Elitism 1.0
#define P_Inversion 0.0
#define Max_PartTypes 50
#define Max_MachineTypes 50
#define Max_Cells 20//10
#define CHROM_LENGTH 15
char InputFile[] = {"Bur69_In.txt"}; // The problem to be solved
char UpdatingFile[] = {"Bur69_Ag_FoundFront.out"};
char ReferenceFile[] = {"Bur69_TE_4obj.out"};
#define NondominatedFront_Size 221
char Reference_ND_File[] = {"Bur69_TE_4obj.out"};
time_t StartTime, FinishTime;
double ElapsedTime;
float Sub[Max_PartTypes]; // (Sj)
int Dem[Max_PartTypes]; // (Dj)
int Mch[Max_MachineTypes]; // (Mi)
int PM[Max_PartTypes][Max_MachineTypes]; // PMji's
float t[Max_MachineTypes][Max_PartTypes]; // tij's
int CM[Max_MachineTypes]; // CMi's
int CS[Max_Cells]; // CSk's
int MCS; // Maximum Cell Size
int PartTypes, MachineTypes, Cells;
int ExPartIndex[Max_PartTypes]; // X variables
int ExMachineIndex[Max_MachineTypes]; // i index in the Y variables
int ExCellIndex[Max_Cells]; // k index in indices for the Y variables
int NofXs; // number of the X variables
int NofYs; // Number of the Y variables

class CPopulation
{
public:
    CPopulation(); // Constructor
    double value;
    unsigned char String[CHROM_LENGTH];
    unsigned char OldString[CHROM_LENGTH];
    bool Nondominated;
    bool IgnoredTemporary;
    float DummyFitness;

```

```

        float SharedFitness;
int NondominatedFront;
        float TransferProbability;
        bool SelectedForEliteSet;
        bool SuitableForMatingSet;
        unsigned char SourceAlgorithm;
        bool Feasibility;
        float fitnessF1;
        float fitnessF2;
        float fitnessF3;
        float fitnessF4;
        unsigned char* ptoX[Max_PartTypes];
        unsigned char* ptoY[Max_MachineTypes][Max_Cells];
        float OU;
        float UC[Max_Cells];
        ~CPopulation(); // Destructor
};

CPopulation::CPopulation() // Constructor
{
}

CPopulation::~CPopulation() // Destructor
{
}

class CExceptionalPart
{
public:
        CExceptionalPart(); // constructor
        int PartIndex;
        int EM_IndexArray[Max_MachineTypes];
        int EM_Size;
        ~CExceptionalPart(); // destructor
};

CExceptionalPart::CExceptionalPart()
{
}

CExceptionalPart::~CExceptionalPart() // constructor
{
}

class CCell
{
public:
        CCell(); //constructor

        int BM[Max_MachineTypes];
        int BM_Size;
        int MC[Max_MachineTypes];
        int MC_Size;
        int HF[Max_PartTypes];
        int HF_Size;
        int GF[Max_PartTypes];
        int GF_Size;
        CExceptionalPart EP[Max_PartTypes];
        CExceptionalPart* ptoEP[Max_PartTypes];
        int EP_Size;
        int EP_IndexArray[Max_PartTypes];
        bool MembershipCheck (int, int*, int);
        int FindRelevantIndexForEP (int);
        ~CCell(); // destructor
};

CCell::CCell() // constructor
{
        for (int j=0; j<Max_PartTypes; j++)

```

```

        ptoEP[j] = &EP[j];
    }

bool CCell::MembershipCheck (int mem, int *ptoArray, int ArraySize)
{
    for (int i=0; i<ArraySize; i++)
    {
        if (mem == *ptoArray)
            return (true);
        else
            ptoArray++;
    }
    return (false);
}

int CCell::FindRelevantIndexForEP (int index)
{
    for (int j=0; j<Max_PartTypes; j++)
    {
        if (index == EP[j].PartIndex)
            return (j);
    }
    return (-1);
}

CCell::~CCell() // destructor
{
}

struct SIndividual //for storing individuals in the non-dominated front
{
    unsigned char String[CHROM_LENGTH];
    int value;
};

CPopulation CPool[POPULATION_SIZE]; // objects for the current pool
CPopulation* ptoCPool = CPool; // pointer to the CPool
CPopulation CNewPool[POPULATION_SIZE]; // objects for the new pool
CPopulation CEliteSet[EliteSet_Size]; // objects for the Elite Set
CPopulation* ptoEliteSet = CEliteSet; //pointer to the Elite Set
CPopulation C_NDFrontBaseAlgorithm[POPULATION_SIZE]; //used in computing
//relative performance for large problems
CPopulation* ptoC_NDFrontBaseAlgorithm = C_NDFrontBaseAlgorithm;
#define MaxAntNDFrontSize 10*POPULATION_SIZE //max anticipated size for nondominated
front
CPopulation C_NDFrontPreviousRun[MaxAntNDFrontSize]; //used in updating //nondominated
front of previous run
CPopulation* ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun = C_NDFrontPreviousRun;
CPopulation C_NDFrontReferenceAlgorithm[MaxAntNDFrontSize]; //used in //computing
relative performance for large problems
CPopulation* ptoC_NDFrontReferenceAlgorithm = C_NDFrontBaseAlgorithm;
CPopulation C_NDFrontCurrentRun[POPULATION_SIZE]; //used in updating //nondominated front
of previous run
CPopulation* ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun = C_NDFrontCurrentRun;
/* Objects for the previous generations */
CPopulation C_0th_OldPool[POPULATION_SIZE]; // 0th old generation
CPopulation C_1st_OldPool[POPULATION_SIZE]; // 1st old generation
CPopulation C_2nd_OldPool[POPULATION_SIZE]; // 2nd old generation
CPopulation C_3rd_OldPool[POPULATION_SIZE]; // 3rd old generation
CPopulation C_4th_OldPool[POPULATION_SIZE]; // 4th old generation
/* pointers to the objects of the previous generations */
CPopulation* ptoColdPool[] = {C_0th_OldPool, C_1st_OldPool,
                             C_2nd_OldPool, C_3rd_OldPool,
                             C_4th_OldPool};

CPopulation* selected[POPULATION_SIZE];
CCell MyCell[Max_Cells]; // array of objects of class CCell
CCell* ptoMyCell = MyCell; // pointer to the first element of the array
struct SIndividual NondominatedIndividual[NondominatedFront_Size];
SIndividual* ptoNondominatedIndividual= NondominatedIndividual;
// pointer to the array NondominatedIndividual[]
float ExpectedNumber[POPULATION_SIZE]; //Used in Rem. Stoch. Samp....
float Distance[POPULATION_SIZE][POPULATION_SIZE]; // Distances
float SharedValue[POPULATION_SIZE][POPULATION_SIZE]; // Shared Values
int generations;

```

```
*****
*      Some of the Functions of the XGA Genetic Algorithm      *
*****
*/
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

```

        Min F : Underutilisation
        With fitness function: NorFactor/(NorFactor+f )
=====
*/
float evaluateF (int x)
{
RelateStringtoVariables(x);
int k, j, i;
float f = ;

float Nominator ;
float Denominator ;
float Nominator ;
float Denominator ;

int NorFactor = ;
/* Calculating utilisation of cells (UCk's) */
    for (k= ; k<Cells; k++)
    {
Nominator = ;
Denominator = ;
        // Calculation for the nominator of UCk
        for (i= ; i<=MachineTypes; i++)
        {
            //if (ptoMC[k]->MemberCheck(i, ptoMC[k]->iArray) == true)
            if ((ptoMyCell + k)->MembershipCheck (i,
(ptoMyCell + k)->MC,
(ptoMyCell + k)->MC_Size)==true)
            {
                for (j= ; j<=PartTypes; j++)
                {
                    //if (ptoHF[k]->MemberCheck(j, ptoHF[k]-
                    >iArray)==true)
                    if ((ptoMyCell + k)->MembershipCheck (j,
(ptoMyCell + k)->HF,
(ptoMyCell + k)->HF_Size)==true)
                    {
                        Nominator += Dem[j- ]*t[i- ][j- ];
                    } // end of the st j loop
                }

                for (j= ; j<=PartTypes; j++)
                {
                    //if (ptoEP[k]->MemberCheck(j, ptoEP[k]-
                    >iArray)==true)
                    if ((ptoMyCell + k)->MembershipCheck (j,
(ptoMyCell + k)->EP_IndexArray,
(ptoMyCell + k)->EP_Size)==true)
                    {
                        Nominator -= *CPool[x].ptoX[j-
                        ]*Dem[j- ]*t[i- ][j- ];
                    } // end of the nd j loop
                }

                for (j= ; j<=PartTypes; j++)

```

```

{
//if (ptoGF[k]->MemberCheck(j, ptoGF[k]-
>iArray)==true)
if ((ptoMyCell + k)->MembershipCheck (j,
(ptoMyCell + k)->GF,
(ptoMyCell + k)->GF_Size)==true)

Nominator += ( -*CPool[x].ptoX[j-
])*Dem[j- ]*t[i- ] [j- ];

    } // End of the rd j loop
} // end of the i's if loop

    // Calculation for the denominator of Uck
//if (ptoMC[k]->MemberCheck(i, ptoMC[k]->iArray)==true)
if ((ptoMyCell + k)->MembershipCheck (i,
(ptoMyCell + k)->MC,
(ptoMyCell + k)->MC_Size)==true)

Denominator += CM[i- ];

    //if (ptoBM[k]->MemberCheck(i, ptoBM[k]->iArray)==true)
if ((ptoMyCell + k)->MembershipCheck (i,
(ptoMyCell + k)->BM,
(ptoMyCell + k)->BM_Size)==true)

    Denominator += *CPool[x].ptoY[i- ] [k]*CM[i-
];

} // end of the i loop

CPool[x].UC[k] = Nominator /Denominator ; // Utilisation of cells

} // end of the k loop

/* Calculating total utilisation */
Nominator = ;
Denominator = ;

for (k= ; k<Cells; k++)
{
Nominator += CPool[x].UC[k]*CS[k];

for (i= ; i<=MachineTypes; i++)
{

if ((ptoMyCell + k)->MembershipCheck (i,
(ptoMyCell + k)->BM,
(ptoMyCell + k)->BM_Size)==true)

    Nominator +=
CPool[x].UC[k]**CPool[x].ptoY[i- ] [k];

} // end of the i loop for Nominator

Denominator += CS[k];

```

[illegible]

```

/*
=====
                DoNondominatedSorting
        performs nondominated sorting untill all the
        individuals have been assigned shared fitness values
=====
*/
void DoNondominatedSorting()
{
    int Condition = 1; // for execution of the (do...while) loop
    int Front = 1; // refers to the nondominated front

```

```

        PrintGenerationNumber(out_stream); /* prints generation number in the file
MOCDx_Gen.out */

        SetInitialValues();

        do
        {
            Condition = 1;
            MarkDominatedSolutions();

            PrintCurrentFront(out_stream, Front);

            AssignDummyFitness();
            CalculateHammingDistances();
            CalculateSharingValues();
            CalculateSharedFitnessValues();
            IgnoreCurrentNondominatedFront();
            ReviveDominatedIndividuals();

            for (int i=0; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
                // to verify if there is any individual need to be checked
            {
                if ((ptoCPool + i)->IgnoredTemporary == false)
                    Condition = 0;
            }

            Front++;
        }

        while (Condition == 0);
        /* continues untill all of the individuals
           have been marked as IgnoredTemporary */
    }

```

```

/*
=====
        DominatedCheck
        investigates either i or j (or none of them) is dominated
=====
*/
char DominatedCheck(int i, CPopulation* ptoG1, int j, CPopulation* ptoG2)
{
    CPopulation* ptoi = ptoG1 + i; // pointer to the CPool[i] in generation G1
    CPopulation* ptøj = ptoG2 + j; // pointer to the CPool[j] in generation G2

    float F1i = ptoi->fitnessF1;
    float F2i = ptoi->fitnessF2;
    float F3i = ptoi->fitnessF3;
    float F4i = ptoi->fitnessF4;

    float F1j = ptøj->fitnessF1;
    float F2j = ptøj->fitnessF2;
    float F3j = ptøj->fitnessF3;
    float F4j = ptøj->fitnessF4;

    if ((F1i > F1j && F2i > F2j && F3i > F3j && F4i >= F4j) ||
        (F1i > F1j && F2i > F2j && F3i == F3j && F4i >= F4j) ||
        (F1i > F1j && F2i == F2j && F3i > F3j && F4i >= F4j) ||
        (F1i > F1j && F2i == F2j && F3i == F3j && F4i >= F4j) ||
        (F1i == F1j && F2i > F2j && F3i > F3j && F4i >= F4j) ||
        (F1i == F1j && F2i > F2j && F3i == F3j && F4i >= F4j) ||
        (F1i == F1j && F2i == F2j && F3i > F3j && F4i >= F4j) ||
        (F1i == F1j && F2i == F2j && F3i == F3j && F4i > F4j))

        return ('S'); // j is dominated, 'S' stands for "SecondElement"

```

```

        else if ((F1i==F1j && F2i==F2j && F3i==F3j && F4i< F4j) ||
                (F1i==F1j && F2i==F2j && F3i< F3j && F4i<=F4j) ||
                (F1i==F1j && F2i< F2j && F3i==F3j && F4i<=F4j) ||
                (F1i==F1j && F2i< F2j && F3i< F3j && F4i<=F4j) ||
                (F1i< F1j && F2i==F2j && F3i==F3j && F4i<=F4j) ||
                (F1i< F1j && F2i==F2j && F3i< F3j && F4i<=F4j) ||
                (F1i< F1j && F2i< F2j && F3i==F3j && F4i<=F4j) ||
                (F1i< F1j && F2i< F2j && F3i< F3j && F4i<=F4j))
        {
            return ('F'); // i is dominated, 'F' stands for the "FirstElement"
        }

    return ('N');
}

```

```

/*
=====
AssignDummyFitness
assigns dummy fitness values to individuals
in the nondominated front
=====
*/
void AssignDummyFitness()
{
    for (int i=0; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
    {
        if (((ptoCPool + i)->IgnoredTemporary == false) &&
            ((ptoCPool + i)->Nondominated == true))

            (ptoCPool + i)->DummyFitness =
                float (MinSharedFitness() * 0.99);
                // (MinSharedFitness());

        /* multiplier 0.99 is for keeping the dummy fitness value
           less than the minimum shared fitness so far */
    }
}

```

```

/*
=====
CalculateSharedFitnessValues
calculates shared fitness values
in the current nondominated front
=====
*/
void CalculateSharedFitnessValues()
{
    for (int i=0; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
    {
        if (((ptoCPool + i)->IgnoredTemporary == false) &&
            ((ptoCPool + i)->Nondominated == true))
            /* which means i is in the current nondominated front */
            (ptoCPool + i)->SharedFitness =
                ((ptoCPool + i)->DummyFitness) / NicheCount(i);
    }
}

```

```

/*
=====
CalculateNicheCount
calculates niche count of a given individual
in the current nondominated front
=====
*/
float NicheCount(int i)
{
    float Counter = 0;

    for (int j=0; j<POPULATION_SIZE; j++)
    {
        if (((ptoCPool + j)->IgnoredTemporary == false) &&
            ((ptoCPool + j)->Nondominated == true))

```

```

        /* which means j is in the current nondominated front */
        Counter += SharedValue[i][j];
    }

    return (Counter);
}

/*
=====
UpdateEliteSet
updates reference set by adding nondominated
solutions of the current generation
=====
*/
void UpdateEliteSet(int GenerationNumber, FILE* Stream1)
{
    int i, j, k, t;
    int MatingSetIndex = 0; // to be used as the index for individuals in the
MatingSet
    char DominatedIndividual = 'N'; // stands for "None"
    bool AllIndividualsHaveBeenSelected; // to exit the loop after all individuals
have been selected

    CPopulation *ptoMatingSet = new CPopulation [POPULATION_SIZE + EliteSet_Size + 1];
    if (GenerationNumber == 1)
    {
        int TempIndex = 0; // temporary index for the members of EliteSet
        for (int i=0; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
        {
            if ((ptoCPool+i)->NondominatedFront == 1 &&
                (ptoCPool+i)->Feasibility == true)
            {
                *(ptoCEliteSet + TempIndex) = CPool[i];
                TempIndex++;
            }
        }

        for (i=0; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
        {
            if (((ptoCPool+i)->NondominatedFront == 1) &&
                ((ptoCPool+i)->SuitableForMatingSet != false) &&
                ((ptoCPool+i)->Feasibility == true))
            {
                j=0;

                bool i_IsNondominated = true; // to check if 'i' is nondominated
                while ((i_IsNondominated) && j<EliteSet_Size)
                {
                    if ((ptoCEliteSet + j)->Nondominated == true); // to ignore
checking dominated j's
                    {
                        DominatedIndividual = DominatedCheck(i, ptoCPool, j,
ptoCEliteSet);

                        switch (DominatedIndividual)
                        {
                            case 'F': // First element (i) is dominated
                            {
                                (ptoCPool + i)->SuitableForMatingSet
= false;

                                i_IsNondominated = false;
                            }

                            case 'S': // Second element (j) is dominated
                            {
                                (ptoCEliteSet + j)->Nondominated =
false;

                                break;
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    j++;
} // end of the 'while' loop

} // end of the 'if' loop
} // end of the 'i' loop
/* copying nondominated solutions of the previous Elite Set */
for (j=0; j<EliteSet_Size; j++)
{
    if ((ptoCEliteSet + j)->NondominatedFront == 1 &&
        ((ptoCEliteSet + j)->Nondominated != false))
    {
        //MatingSet[MatingSetIndex] = CEliteSet[j];
        *(ptoMatingSet + MatingSetIndex) = CEliteSet[j];
        MatingSetIndex++;
    }
}

/* copying nondominated solutions of the current generation */
for (i=0; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
{
    if (((ptoCPool + i)->NondominatedFront == 1) &&
        ((ptoCPool + i)->SuitableForMatingSet == true) &&
        ((ptoCPool + i)->Feasibility == true))
    {
        *(ptoMatingSet + MatingSetIndex) = CPool[i];
        MatingSetIndex++;
    }
}
for (j=0; j<(POPULATION_SIZE + EliteSet_Size); j++)
{
    //if ((ptoMatingSet + j)->NondominatedFront == 1) // to ensure that empty
records are skipped
    //{
        //for (k=(j+1); k<(POPULATION_SIZE + EliteSet_Size); k++)
        k=(j+1);
        while (k < (POPULATION_SIZE + EliteSet_Size))
        {
            //if ((ptoMatingSet + k)->NondominatedFront == 1) // to ensure that
empty records are skipped
            //{
                if (((ptoMatingSet + j)->value == (ptoMatingSet + k)->value) &&
                    ((ptoMatingSet + k)->NondominatedFront == 1))
                {
                    for (t=k; t<(POPULATION_SIZE + EliteSet_Size); t++)
                        *(ptoMatingSet + t) = *(ptoMatingSet + (t+1));
                    // to pull all individuals one position up

                    MatingSetIndex--;
                    k--;
                }
            } // end of the 'if' loop
            //} // end of the inner 'if' loop
            k++;
        } // end of the 'k' loop
    } // end of the outer 'if' loop

} // end of the 'j' loop

if (MatingSetIndex < EliteSet_Size) // number of individuals doesn't exceed
EliteSet_Size
{
    for (j=0; j<EliteSet_Size; j++)
        //CEliteSet[j] = MatingSet[j];
        CEliteSet[j] = *(ptoMatingSet + j);
}
else
{

```



```

/* Initialization of the Mating Set*/
for (k=0; k<(POPULATION_SIZE + EliteSet_Size); k++)
{
    (ptoMatingSet + k)->SelectedForEliteSet = false;
    (ptoMatingSet + k)->TransferProbability = float
(InitialTransferProbability);
}

int EliteSetIndex = 0; // Index of individuals in the Reference Set
do
{
    /* to exit the loop after all individuals have been selected */
    AllIndividualsHaveBeenSelected = true;

    for (i=0; i<(MatingSetIndex - 1); i++)
    {
        if ((ptoMatingSet + i)->SelectedForEliteSet == false)
        {
            AllIndividualsHaveBeenSelected = false;
            if (flip ((ptoMatingSet + i)->TransferProbability))
            {
                CEliteSet[EliteSetIndex] = *(ptoMatingSet +
i);
                (ptoMatingSet + i)->SelectedForEliteSet =
true;
                DegradeTransferProbabilities(i,
MatingSetIndex, ptoMatingSet);
                EliteSetIndex++;
            } // end of the inner 'if' loop
        } // end of the outer 'if' loop
    } // end of the 'i' loop

    } // end of the 'do...while' loop
    while (AllIndividualsHaveBeenSelected == false);
    //while (EliteSetIndex < EliteSet_Size);

} // end of 'else' loop

delete [] ptoMatingSet;

fprintf (Stream1, "\n\n*** Reference Set in Generation [%d] ***",
GenerationNumber);
fprintf (Stream1, "\n\nDecoded Individuals");
fprintf (Stream1, "\n-----");

for (j=0; j<EliteSet_Size; j++)
{
    if ((ptoCEliteSet + j)->NondominatedFront == 1) // to ensure that the
empty members are not printed
        fprintf (Stream1, "\n      %20.0f", (ptoCEliteSet + j)->value);
}
}

```

```

/*
=====
    DegradeTransferProbabilities
    degrades transfer probabilities of individuals
    in the Mating Set
=====
*/

void DegradeTransferProbabilities(int Ind_Center, int SizeOfArray, CPopulation *ptoArray)
{
    for (int k=0; (k<SizeOfArray && k!=Ind_Center); k++)
    {
        if (AreNeighbours (Ind_Center, k, ptoArray))
            (ptoArray + k)->TransferProbability =
float ((ptoArray + k)->TransferProbability * DegradingFactor);
    }
}

```

}

```

/*
=====
Select_RemStochSampWithoutReplUsingElitism()
Selects Strings for reproduction based on a mixture of
the Reminder Stochastic Sampling Without Replacement
and a novel Elitism scheme
=====
*/
void Select_RemStochSampWithoutReplUsingElitism(float TotalFitness)
{
    int PopIndex = ;

    /* Calculating Expected Number of individuals to be selected*/
    for (int i= ; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
        ExpectedNumber[i] = POPULATION_SIZE *
        ((ptoCPool + i)->SharedFitness / TotalFitness);

    /* Selection based on the Integer part of the ExpectedNumber */
    for (int k= ; k<POPULATION_SIZE; k++)
    {
        for (int j= ; j<int(ExpectedNumber[k]); j++)
        {
            //selected[PopIndex] = k;
            selected[PopIndex] = (ptoCPool + k);
            PopIndex++;
        }

        /* Selection based on the Fractional part of the ExpectedNumber */

        /* Initializing Transfer Probabilities */
        for (int kk= ; (kk<EliteSet_Size &&
        ((ptoCEliteSet+kk)->NondominatedFront== )); kk++)
        {
            (ptoCEliteSet + kk)->TransferProbability = float
            (InitialTransferProbability);
        }

        while (PopIndex < POPULATION_SIZE)
        {
            for (int jj= ; (jj<POPULATION_SIZE && PopIndex<POPULATION_SIZE); jj++)
            {

                if (flip(ExpectedNumber[jj] - int(ExpectedNumber[jj])))
                {
                    if (flip(P_Elitism)) // Apply Elitism
                    {
                        int Candidate = SelectFromEliteSet();
                        selected[PopIndex] = (ptoCEliteSet + Candidate);
                    }

                    else
                    {
                        selected[PopIndex] = (ptoCPool + jj);
                    }

                    PopIndex++;
                } // 'for' loop ends here
            }
        }
    }
}

```

/*

=====

```

        SelectFromEliteSet()
selects an individual for elitism from the Reference Set
=====
*/
int SelectFromEliteSet()
{
    int SelectedInd = - ;
    int i;

    while (SelectedInd == - )
    {
        for (i= ; (i<EliteSet_Size &&
            ((ptoCEliteSet+i)->NondominatedFront== ) &&
            (SelectedInd == - )); i++)
        {
            if (flip ((ptoCEliteSet+i)->TransferProbability))
                SelectedInd = i;
        }
    }

    DegradeTransferProbabilities(SelectedInd, EliteSet_Size, ptoCEliteSet);
    return (SelectedInd);
}

```

```

/*
=====
        crossover
        Swaps    sub_Strings
=====
*/
//void crossover(int parent , int parent , int child , int child )
void crossover(CPopulation* parent , CPopulation* parent , int child , int child )

{
    int i, site;

    if (flip(PCROSS))
        site = random(CHROM_LENGTH);

    else
        site = CHROM_LENGTH - ;

    for (i= ; i<CHROM_LENGTH; i++)
    {
        if((i <= site) || (site == ))
        {
            //CNewPool[child ].String[i] = CPool[parent ].String[i];
            //CNewPool[child ].String[i] = CPool[parent ].String[i];
            CNewPool[child ].String[i] = (parent )->String[i];
            CNewPool[child ].String[i] = (parent )->String[i];
        }else
        {
            //CNewPool[child ].String[i] = CPool[parent ].String[i];
            //CNewPool[child ].String[i] = CPool[parent ].String[i];
            CNewPool[child ].String[i] = (parent )->String[i];
            CNewPool[child ].String[i] = (parent )->String[i];
        }
    }
}

```

```
}
}
```

```
/*
=====
                mutation
    Changes the values of String position
=====
*/
void mutation(void)
{
    int i, j;

    for (i= ; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
    {
        for (j= ; j<CHROM_LENGTH; j++)
            if(flip(PMUT))
                (ptoCPool + i)->String[j] = ~CNewPool[i].String[j] & x ;
            else
                (ptoCPool + i)->String[j] = CNewPool[i].String[j] & x ;
    }
}
```

```
/*
=====
                Inversion
    Performs Inversion Operator
=====
*/
void Inversion()
{
    unsigned char CutSection[CHROM_LENGTH];
    int A, B, Site_ , Site_ ;
    for (int i= ; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
    {
        if (flip(P_Inversion))
        {
            // selection of two cut points along the chromosome length
            do
            {
                A = random(CHROM_LENGTH);
                B = random(CHROM_LENGTH);
            }
            while (A == B);

            if (A < B)
            {
                Site_ = A;
                Site_ = B;
            }
            else
            {
                Site_ = B;
                Site_ = A;
            }

            /* copying the cut section elements into the
               temporary array CutSection */
        }
    }
}
```

```

    for (int j=Site_ ; j<=Site_ ; j++)
CutSection[j] = CNewPool[i].String[j];

    for (int k= ; k<=(Site_ - Site_ ); k++)
CNewPool[i].String[Site_ + k] = CutSection[Site_ - k];

    /*
TempBit = CNewPool[i].String[site_ ];
CNewPool[i].String[site_ ] = CNewPool[i].String[site_ ];
CNewPool[i].String[site_ ] = TempBit;
    */
}
}

```

```

/*
=====
UpdateNonDominatedFrontOfPreviousRun()
updates file of the found front of previous run
and replaces all dominated solutions
=====
*/
void UpdateNonDominatedFrontOfPreviousRun()
{
    int i, j, k, t;
    int NDSolutionsCurrentRun = ; // number of nondominated solutions found by the
base algorithm
    int NDSolutionsPreviousRun = ; // number of nondominated solutions found by the
reference algorithm
    int UpperLimitCurrentRun = ;
    int UpperLimitPreviousRun = ;
    char DominatedIndividual = 'N'; // stands for "None"
    int DominatedSolutions_CurrentRun = ; // number of dominated solutions in the
front of the base algorithm
    int DominatedSolutions_PreviousRun = ; // number of dominated solutions in the
front of the algorithm
    FILE* pFront; // to print out final aggregate front
    for (i= ; i<POPULATION_SIZE; i++)
    {
        if ((ptoCPool+i)->NondominatedFront == )
        {
            *(ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + NDSolutionsCurrentRun) = *(ptoCPool +
i);

            // (ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->SourceAlgorithm= ; // the base algorithm
            (ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->Nondominated = true ; // just for
initialization in the base algorithm
            NDSolutionsCurrentRun++;
        }
    }
    UpperLimitCurrentRun = NDSolutionsCurrentRun;
    for (j= ; j<(UpperLimitCurrentRun - ); j++)
    {

```

```

k=(j+ );
while (k < UpperLimitCurrentRun)
{
if ((ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + j)->value == (ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun
+ k)->value)
{
for (t=k; t<UpperLimitCurrentRun; t++)
*(ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + t) =
*(ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + (t+ ));
// to pull all individuals one position up

NDSolutionsCurrentRun--;
UpperLimitCurrentRun--;
k--;
} // end of the 'if' loop
k++;
} // end of the 'k' loop

} // end of the 'j' loop
pFront = fopen (UpdatingFile, "r"); // opens output file of the previous run
NDSolutionsPreviousRun = ReadFrontOneOfPreviousRun(pFront);
fclose (pFront);
UpperLimitPreviousRun = NDSolutionsPreviousRun;
for (j= ; j<UpperLimitPreviousRun; j++)
{
k=(j+ );
while (k < MaxAntNDFrontSize)
{
if ((ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + j)->value ==
(ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + k)->value)
{
for (t=k; t<(MaxAntNDFrontSize - ); t++)
*(ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + t) =
*(ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + (t+ ));
// to pull all individuals one position up

NDSolutionsPreviousRun--;
UpperLimitPreviousRun--;
k--;
} // end of the 'if' loop
k++;
} // end of the 'k' loop

} // end of the 'j' loop

for (i= ; i<NDSolutionsCurrentRun; i++)
{
if ((ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->Nondominated == true)
{
for (j= ; j<NDSolutionsPreviousRun; j++)
{
if ((ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + j)->Nondominated == true)
{
DominatedIndividual = DominatedCheck(i,
ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun, j, ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun);

if (DominatedIndividual == 'F') // First element is dominated
{
// if the element has not been marked as
dominated
if ((ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)-
>Nondominated == true)
{

```

```

(ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)-
>Nondominated = false;
//DominatedSolutions_CurrentRun++;
}

else if (DominatedIndividual == 'S') // Second
element is dominated
{
// if the element has not been marked as
dominated
if ((ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + j)-
>Nondominated == true)
{
(ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + j)-
>Nondominated = false;
//DominatedSolutions_PreviousRun++;
}
}

//RPI_CurrentRun = float (NDSolutionsCurrentRun - DominatedSolutions_CurrentRun) /
(NDSolutionsCurrentRun); //

//RPI_PreviousRun = float (NDSolutionsPreviousRun -
DominatedSolutions_PreviousRun) /
(NDSolutionsPreviousRun); //

/* nondominated individuals from the current run */
pFront = fopen (UpdatingFile, "w"); // replaces output file of the previous run
int RowNumber = ;
for (i= ; i<NDSolutionsCurrentRun; i++)
{
if ((ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->Nondominated == true)
{
RowNumber++;
fprintf (pFront, "\n[ d]*", RowNumber);
fprintf (pFront, "\t ,f\t", (ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->value);

for (int j= ; j<CHROM_LENGTH; j++)
fprintf (pFront, "%d", (ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)-
>OldString[j]); // string before crossover and mutation

fprintf(pFront, "\t\t ,f ,f ,f ,f\t",
(ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->fitnessF ,
(ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->fitnessF ,
(ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->fitnessF ,
(ptoC_NDFrontCurrentRun + i)->fitnessF );
}
}

/* nondominated individuals from the previous run */
for (k= ; k<NDSolutionsPreviousRun; k++)
{
if ((ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + k)->Nondominated == true)
{
RowNumber++;

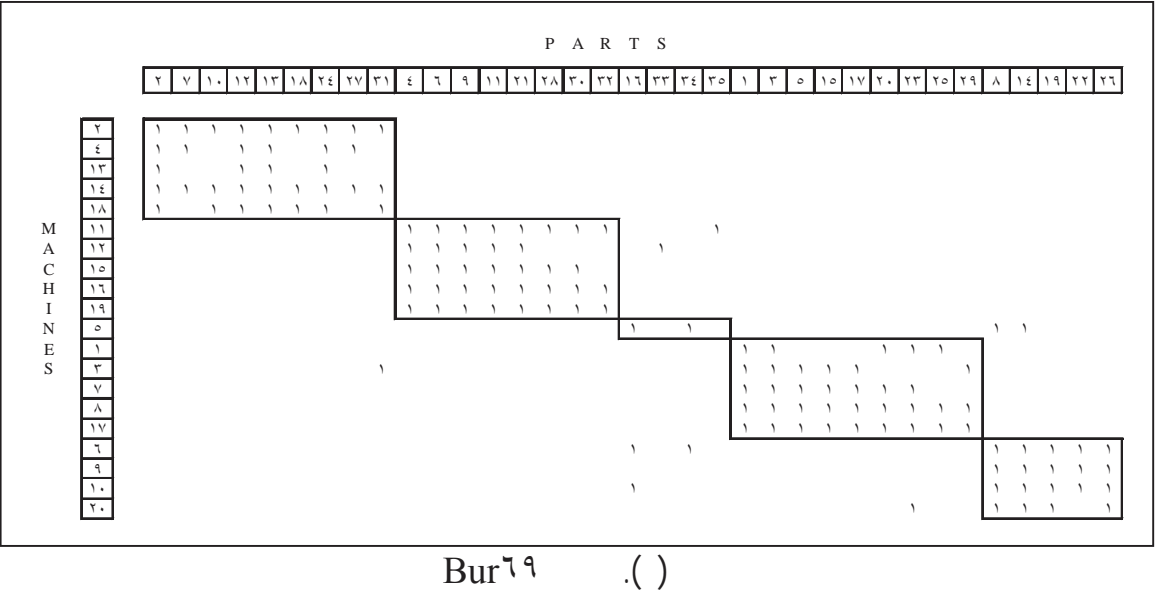
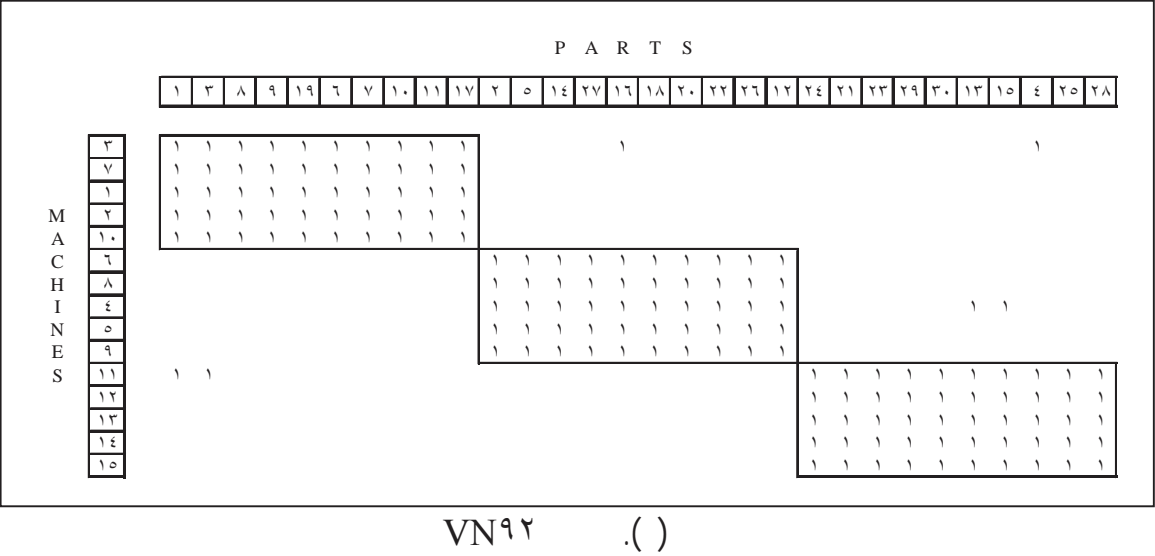
```

```
fprintf (pFront, "\n[ d]*", RowNumber);
fprintf (pFront, "\t% , f\t", (ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + k)-
>value);

for (int j= ; j<CHROM_LENGTH; j++)
fprintf (pFront, "%d", (ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + k)-
>OldString[j]); // string before crossover and mutation

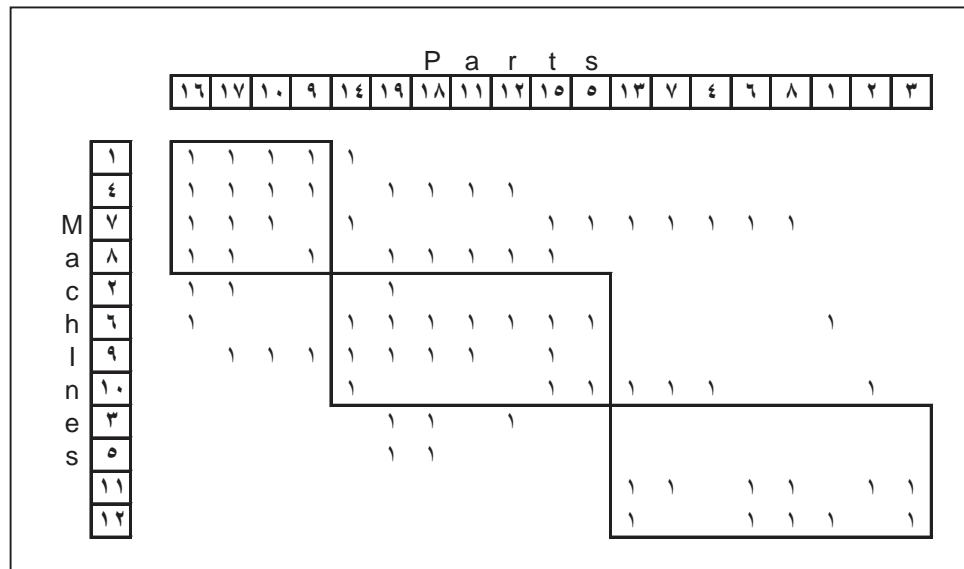
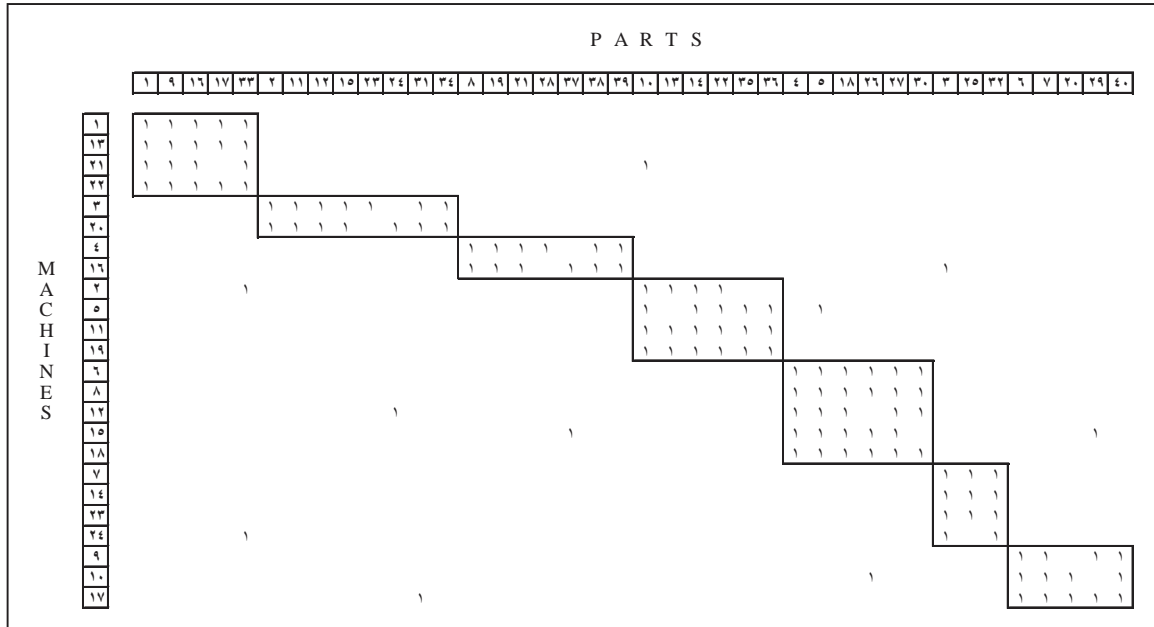
fprintf(pFront, "\t\t , f , f , f , f\t",
(ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + k)->fitnessF ,
(ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + k)->fitnessF ,
(ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + k)->fitnessF ,
(ptoC_NDFrontPreviousRun + k)->fitnessF );
}
}
fclose (pFront);
}
```

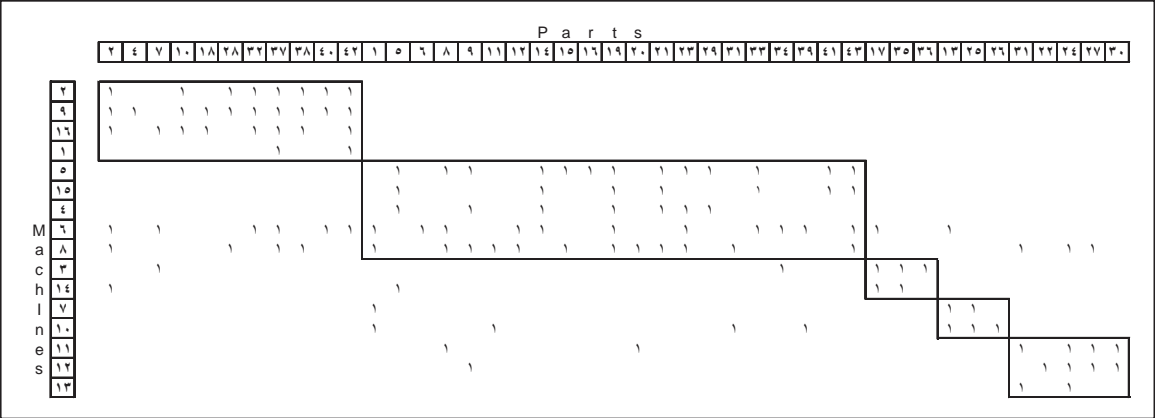

XGA



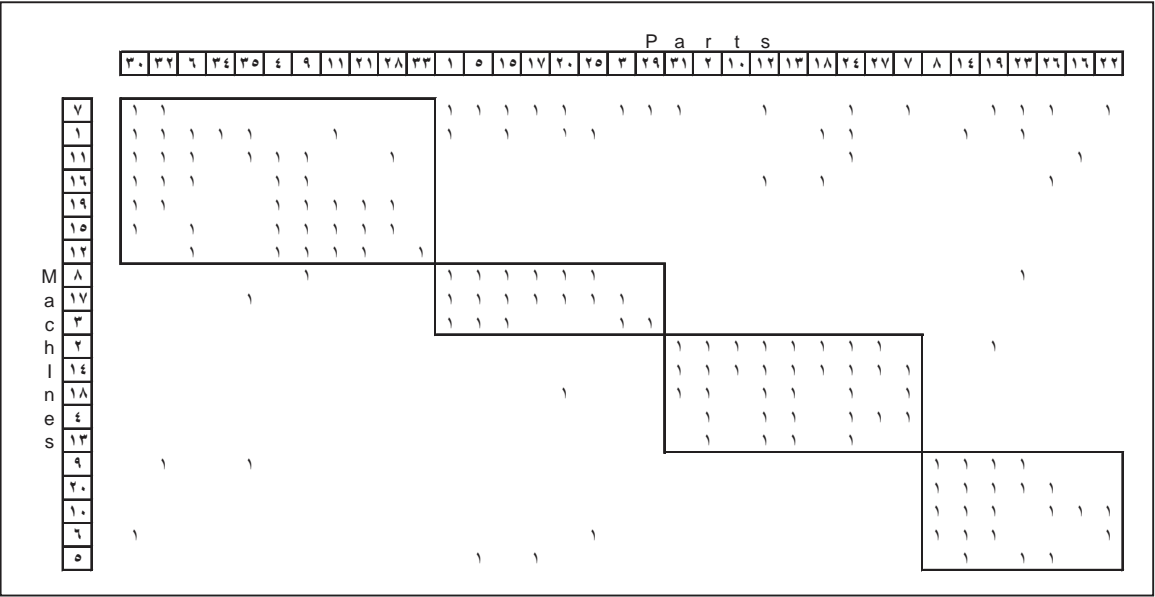
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:

A review of the modern approaches to
multi-criteria cell design



A review of the modern approaches to multi-criteria cell design

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The purpose of this paper is to provide a review and comparison of the approaches to multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) in the design of manufacturing cells. A brief description of existing classifications is provided, together with an overview on the MCDM. Selected papers are reviewed and a structured scheme is outlined which allows comparison of inputs, criteria, solution approaches and outputs across selected models. Finally the models are discussed and directions for new avenues of work are identified.

1. Introduction

Cellular manufacturing (CM) is an important application of group technology (GT) in which sets (families) of parts are produced in manufacturing cells or a group of various machines, which are physically close together and can entirely process a family of parts. The identification of part families and machine groups in the design of cellular manufacturing systems is commonly referred to as cell design/formation. There have been many efforts towards the design of manufacturing cells based on the selection of part families and machine groups, considering only a single criterion such as minimising inter-cell movement of parts. There has been pressure on the manufacturing industries in the world market competition to improve their performances with regard to such measures as shorter delivery lead-times, wider range of products, shorter set-up times, and of course lower prices. These pressures provide a number of conflicting criteria on which performance is evaluated. Thus the design of the manufacturing area is critical to the efficient performance of the business.

From a system designer's point of view it is very desirable to achieve an optimal solution with respect to all the criteria considered individually by researchers, but this is impossible because of the conflicts between various criteria. For example, minimising inter-cell movement of parts by means of machine duplication/part subcontracting deteriorates the objectives of maximising machine utilisation and minimising total cost. In fact, based on Keen (1977), optimisation in the traditional mathematical sense is impossible if multiple criteria are involved. Problems such as trade-off analysis between machine duplication, part subcontracting, and inter-cellular material handling costs should be addressed and presented as a decision model to the decision-maker (Offodile *et al.* 1994).

The purpose of this paper is to review those papers, which consider the cell design problem as a multi criteria decision-making problem. The initial section of the paper

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provides a brief description of the previous reviews on cell design models. The major part of the paper outlines an overview on the multi criteria decision making, together with the classification scheme used in the current survey. The final section provides a comparative discussion on the approaches used to deal with various criteria in the selected papers, a discussion on the gaps in the research area and future trends of new works.

2. A review on the previous work

Many models and solution approaches have been developed to deal with the problem of manufacturing cell design/formation since 1970s. The most common criteria considered for the design of manufacturing cells and a selection of research from the current decade is given in table 1.

There have also been some comprehensive review papers with different aims and viewpoints. King and Nakornchai (1982) provide a comprehensive review of the various approaches to the cell formation problem by the time. They classify all the models into four subdivisions: similarity coefficient, set theoretic, evaluative, and other analytical methods. Mosier and Taube (1985) partition the literature under four subtitles: part identification, grouping, scheduling in the GT shop, and GT implementation. Wemmerlöv and Hyer (1986) review more than 70 papers and categorise them into four groups. Their classification scheme divides all the methods into two major groups based on the main data for grouping as either part attributes or routings. The latter branch is further classified into three divisions, i.e. approaches that identify firstly the machine groups and then part families, approaches that identify firstly the part families and then machine groups, and the approaches that identify part families and machine groups simultaneously. Chu (1989) provides a comprehensive bibliography of cellular manufacturing and partitions the literature into design-oriented and production-oriented approaches. The latter group is further partitioned into array-based, hierarchical, non-hierarchical, mathematical, graph theoretic, and heuristic approaches. Offodile *et al.* (1994) employ a taxonomic framework and divide all the methods for identifying machine-part families into three taxonomic frameworks of: visual methods, parts coding analysis, and production flow analysis. The models in the latter class up to 1991 are compared based on their solution approach, decision variables, objectives and constraints.

Criterion	Selection references
minimising inter-cell movements	Klincewics and Rajan (1994), Joines <i>et al.</i> (1996), Sofianopoulou (1997), Cheng <i>et al.</i> (1996)
maximising parts and/or machines similarities (or minimising dissimilarities)	Kao and Moon (1991), Kaparthi and Suresh (1991), Chu (1993), Bector (1991), Chen and Srivasata (1994), Askin <i>et al.</i> (1991), Lee and Carcia-Diaz (1993), Kusiak <i>et al.</i> (1993)
obtaining the block diagonal form of the part-machine incidence matrix	Kaparthi and Suresh (1992), Kaparthi <i>et al.</i> (1993), Suresh and Kaparthi (1994), Mukhopadhyay <i>et al.</i> (1994), Chen and Irani (1993)
minimising cell load unbalances	Venugopal and Narendran (1992 b)
minimising number of exceptional elements	Song and Hitomi (1992), Amirahmadi and Choobineh (1996)

Table 1. Some single criterion models for cell design in the 1990s.

None of the above mentioned reviews considers the number of criteria (single or multiple) as a measure for classification. The aim of this paper is to establish this measure as a major classifier on the cell design models and to present a review on the multi criteria models. It is not the intention of this paper to review single criterion models for cell design; readers are referred to King and Nakornchai (1982), Mosier and Taube (1985), Wemmerlov and Hyer (1986), Chu (1989), and Offodile *et al.* (1994).

3. An overview on the multi-criteria decision-making

Criteria are measures, rules and standards that guide decision-making. As selecting or formulating different attributes, objectives or goals conducts decision-making, all three categories can be referred to as criteria (Zeleny 1982). The multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) problems based on the above definitions are categorised by Zeleny (1982) as: multi-attribute decision-making (MADM), multi-objective decision-making (MODM) and goal programming (GP). The manufacturing cell formation problem, taking multiple criteria into consideration, becomes compatible with the MODM and GP problems. For a more detailed comparison of MADM and MODM problems, readers are referred to Hwang and Yoon (1981).

3.1. Multi-objective decision-making

In its most general form, the MODM problem can be stated mathematically as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \max [f_1(x), \dots, f_k(x)] \quad \text{subject to} \\ g_i(x) \leq 0, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m, \quad x \in X \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where X is some subset of R^n , f_i are objective functions and the g_i are constraints. This problem includes n decision variables, m constraints and k objectives. It is possible that some or all of the functions are nonlinear. The problem (1) is also known as the vector maximum problem or VMP. A solution to the problem (1) is defined as non-dominated if no other solution exists which could improve one or more objectives without detriment to some other objective. A necessary and sufficient condition for a solution to be efficient is described by Hartley (1983) as follows: a feasible $x \in X$ is efficient if and only if there is no feasible $y \in X$ to satisfy $f(y) \geq f(x)$, where f is the vector-valued function whose i 'th component at x is $f_i(x)$ and $=, >$ denote, respectively, weak and strict component-wise inequality whilst \geq denotes ' $=$ but not $=$ '. Two well-known approaches to solve the VMP are the constraint method and the weighting method. In the constraint method, one of the objectives is selected for optimisation and the other objectives are added to the set of constraints in the form of inequalities with a minimum acceptable level. In the constraint method, problem (1) is reformulated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \max f_j(x) \quad \text{subject to} \\ g_i(x) \leq 0, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m \\ f_l(x) \geq \varepsilon_l, \quad \text{for } l = 1, \dots, k; l \neq j, \quad x \in X \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where ε_l denotes the minimum acceptable level for the l th objective.

In the weighting method, a single objective function, i.e. the weighted sum of the individual objectives is defined, and in this manner, the multi-objective problem is changed to a single objective problem as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{l=1}^k w_l \cdot f_l(x) \quad \text{subject to} \\ & g_i(x) \leq 0, \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m, \quad x \in X \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The weights assigned to the objectives are usually normalised, i.e.

$$\sum_{l=1}^k w_l = 1.$$

A major drawback of the above methods is the dependency of the solution to the values of ε_l and w_i which are determined subjectively by the decision-maker *a priori*. For a comprehensive study of the approaches to the MODM problem, readers are referred to Hwang and Masud (1978) and Szidarovszky *et al.* (1986).

3.2. Goal programming

The notion of goal programming (GP) is the attempt to minimise the set of deviations from prespecified multiple goals, which are considered simultaneously but are weighted according to their relative importance. A general GP problem can be formulated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{i=1}^m p_i(d_i^+ + d_i^-) \quad \text{subject to} \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} \cdot x_j + d_i^+ - d_i^- = b_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where x_j are n decision variables, d_j^- and d_i^+ denote, respectively, negative and positive deviations from the i th goal (or slack and surplus variables in case an equation represents an ordinary constraint), b_i are m goals or rigid constraining values, and c_{ij} are technological coefficients. p_i in the objective function stand for pre-emptive weights or priority weights determining the hierarchy of goals. Goals of higher priority levels are satisfied first, and only then are the lower priority goals considered.

The model (4) could be handled as a single objective minimisation problem by means of the traditional techniques of linear, non-linear, integer, or mixed integer programming where appropriate. For a detailed discussion on various approaches to solve the GP problem, readers are referred to Hillier and Lieberman (1986) and Zeleny (1982).

4. Review of papers

The design of manufacturing cells with respect to multiple criteria has been an attractive research topic since 1990. This section presents a review on the main features of the models developed in this field. The main criterion for the selection of papers for this study has been the consideration of at least two criteria simultaneously in the solution approach of the model. Therefore such research as Vannelli and Hall (1993) and Hadley (1996), which separate machine group/part family for-

mation in two stages that consider one independent objective at each stage, are not included.

Sankaran (1990), to consider multiple goals in the cell formation procedure, primarily solves a single objective model whose objective function is the sum of five distinct cost functions. The optimal solution of the single objective model is then broken down into two cost aspiration levels, i.e. operating cost and capital investment cost. These two optimal costs along with five other goals are then combined in an integer linear goal programming model. The set of the goals considered by the author includes: minimum similarity of parts based on their needed machines and tools (two goals), available machining capacity, minimum and maximum number of total parts movement (two goals), the optimal capital investment on machines, and the optimal operating cost.

Wei and Gaither (1990) develop a four objective cell formation model to minimise the bottleneck cost, maximise the average cell utilisation, minimise intra-cell load imbalances, and minimise inter-cell load imbalances. The bottleneck cost may be either the cost difference between making a bottleneck part inside and outside the cellular system, or the cost incurred by transporting the bottleneck part between cells. The authors develop a 0–1 programming model for small problems and a heuristic to solve both small and large problems. Both the optimal model and the heuristic seek to maximise a weighted additive utility function comprised of the above four objectives.

Shafer and Rogers (1991) apply goal programming in three unique situations: setting up an entirely new system and purchasing all new equipment, reorganising the system using only existing equipment, and reorganising the system using existing and some new equipment. The latter model, which is more compatible with the rest of the cell design models, is selected for detailed comparison in the next section. The criteria considered by the authors include: minimising set-up times (through parts sequencing), minimising intercellular movements, minimising the investment in new equipment, and maintaining an acceptable machine utilisation level. The proposed goal programming models combine the p-median (for identifying part families) and the travelling salesman problem (to determine the optimal sequence of parts). The authors then propose a heuristic to solve realistically sized problems.

Shafer *et al.* (1992) present a mathematical programming model for dealing with exceptional elements. They develop an initial solution using any of the cell formation procedures. Exceptional elements are then primarily eliminated by changing the design or process plans of the parts. Further elimination of the exceptional elements is carried out using part subcontracting or machine duplication through an optimisation model. The authors include three cost factors in the form of a single minimisation objective function, i.e. cost associated with intercellular transfer, machine duplication, and part subcontracting. In fact they use a weighting approach to unify three different objectives with equal weights.

Venugopal and Narendran (1992 a) propose a bi-criteria mathematical model for the machine-component grouping problem. The authors consider two minimisation objectives: minimise the volume of inter-cell moves, and minimise the total within cell load variation. Their solution approach is based on finding satisfactory or compromise solutions by means of genetic algorithms.

Dahel and Smith (1993) develop a 0–1 integer model for minimising inter-cell moves and a multi-objective model to form cells which are both flexible and have minimum interactions based on the results of the first model. They measure flexibility

of a cell (routing flexibility) based on the number of different parts which could be handled by the cell. A greater degree of routing flexibility can be achieved by assigning a greater variety of machines to a cell, that in turn increases workflow among the cells and thus deteriorates the objective of minimising inter-cell moves. The authors use the constraint method (Cohon 1978) to obtain non-dominated solutions for the multi objective model.

Logendran (1993) develops a model to minimise total inter-cell and intra-cell movement of parts and to maximise cell machine utilisation. These objectives are unified through the weighting approach in the form of a single objective. The original model is formulated as a quadratic binary programming model and then converted into a linear binary programming model.

Min and Shin (1993) attempt to form both machine cells and human cells simultaneously by means of a mixed integer goal programming model. The goals are concerned with the level of parts similarity, available machine processing times, machine capabilities/operator skill matching, and the difference between the wages of the cells operators and the rest of the operators. A heuristic is then developed for machine cell formation and operators allocation in two subsequent stages.

Sankaran and Kasilingam (1993) develop an integer programming model to determine cell membership in a GT-based flexible manufacturing system along with cell size and capacity selection. The developed objective function can be viewed as the sum of the processing costs, the spatial cost, the annual amortisation costs, and the inter-cell and intra-cell movement costs. In other words, the weighting approach is used to deal with multiple objectives. The authors then present a heuristic to solve the model.

Gupta *et al.* (1995) develop a minimisation model that takes into consideration the weighted sum of both inter-cell and intra-cell moves. The authors use a genetic algorithm for solving the model. There is attention on the minimum acceptable level of machine utilisation in the procedure of part assignment to the cells.

Liang and Taboun (1995) in an attempt to achieve a compromise solution between flow-line efficiency and job-shop flexibility develop a bi-criterion nonlinear integer programming model. The objectives of the model are to maximise system flexibility (measured based on the number of part types accommodated into the focused cells), and to maximise system efficiency (measured based on the degree of part similarities). The authors assume that no inter-cell movement is allowed and all exceptional parts should be sub-contracted. They use the weighting approach to unify the two objectives in the form of a single objective. A heuristic is then proposed which consists of two phases, i.e. generation of approximate efficient (or non-dominated) solutions, and calculation of the best solution based on the approximate efficient solution. The constraint method is used to generate approximate efficient solutions.

Suresh *et al.* (1995) employ a three-phase hierarchical approach to cell formation. In phase I of the solution approach, a neural network clustering technique is used to identify potential part families and their associated machine groups. A mixed integer goal programming formulation is then used in phase II to assign individual machines to a specified number of cells. The model of phase II attempts to satisfy the conflicting goals of: maximising the cell independence, minimising the purchase of new equipment and maximising the routing flexibility. Phase III aims to minimise inter-cell traffic further for families that may still have to be processed in more than one cell by means of a 0–1 programming model.

Akturk and Balkose (1996), by means of a coding scheme which includes both design and manufacturing attributes of parts, calculate the similarity and dissimilarity of parts and makes use of them in a six objective model. The objectives are concerned with minimising: the dissimilarity of parts based on the design and manufacturing attributes, the dissimilarities based on the operation sequences, the total machine investment cost, the sum of the workload variability in each cell, the workload variability of different cells, and the number of skipping which refers to the number of machines a part skips in its operation sequence. The authors suggest a multi-objective cluster analysis heuristic to deal with these objectives simultaneously. The analytic hierarchy process (AHP) is employed to determine priority of the objectives in order to unify them.

Boctor (1996) develops a number of mixed integer models, of which model P1 is selected as a multi-objective model for this study. The objective function of the model P1 is composed of two cost terms, i.e. machine duplication cost and inter-cell movement cost, which should be totally minimised. These two cost functions do not move in the same direction in such a way that decreases the second term, i.e. the cost of inter-cellular movements is achieved partly through machine duplication that in turn increases the first cost term. The author unified these two conflicting criteria in the form of a single objective function through a weighting approach with equal weights assigned to each criterion. Simulated annealing is then used to obtain good solutions for the optimisation model.

Gupta *et al.* (1996) present three models for the machine cell-part grouping problem. Their model 3 is a bi-criteria model that considers simultaneously the minimisation of total weighted inter-cell and intra-cell movements, and the minimisation of the cell load variations. The authors employ a genetic algorithm to provide the decision-maker with a set of satisfactory solutions.

Ho and Moodie (1996) assume flexible routing for parts and have developed a two-stage solution approach. Part families are formed in stage 1 based on the similarities in their operation sequences by means of a heuristic procedure. Machines in stage 2 are allocated to the part families through a mixed integer programming model. The objective function of this stage is composed of three cost functions: operation cost, machine duplication cost, and a penalty cost for those operations that need to be performed in cells other than the ones that they have been assigned. The latter term could be considered as another definition for the inter-cell movement cost. The authors employ, in stage 2, the weighting approach to unify the three cost criteria.

Rajamani *et al.* (1996) develop a mixed integer programming model with the assumption of flexible process plans for parts. The objective function of the model is to minimise the sum of investment, process and material handling costs as a weighted sum of the three different cost functions. To solve the relaxed linear model the authors make use of a column generation scheme and the branch and bound technique.

Lee and Chen (1997) employ a weighting approach to combine two criteria, i.e. minimising inter-cell movement of parts, and maximising workload balance among duplicated machines. Their solution methodology is a three-phase approach, which determines machine cells and part families and allows for machine duplication where necessary. At the beginning, an estimation procedure is developed to determine workload balances for duplicated machines. In the second phase, machine cells and part families are constructed by means of a heuristic algorithm. Finally, a

heuristic procedure is employed to improve the solution quality of the formation result.

Su and Hsu (1998) consider three objectives in their model. The objectives are: minimising the total cost of inter-cell transportation, intra-cell transportation and machine investment; minimising intra-cell machine (in cell) load unbalance; and minimising inter-cell machine (in plant) load unbalance. The authors then unify these objectives through weighting, and solve the model by means of parallel simulated annealing. The authors make use of the crossover and mutation functions of a genetic algorithm to function as the generation mechanism of simulated annealing in order to cope with its main drawback, i.e. high execution time.

5. Comparison of the models and research direction

The comparison of the multi-criteria cell design models is carried out based on their inputs, criteria, solution approach and outputs. It should be noted that the classification scheme used in this study is partially influenced by the work of Offodile *et al.* (1994).

5.1. Comparison based on the inputs

The input data is primarily classified based on the source of the data. It is divided into four categories: parts data, machines data, constraints, and general data. The data related to the parts and machines are further classified based on the type of data such as: quantitative data and cost data. Figure 1 shows the classification of these inputs.

The input data of the previously discussed models are illustrated and compared in table 2. In this table the rows represent various inputs considered in the multi-criteria models. The most common input data of the models are required machines (by parts), process times, production capacity of machines, maximum cell size, and parts demand. It could be said that a base cell design model must contain at least such a set of input data. Other relatively common input sets include the number of available machines, the predetermined number of cells, the fixed process flow of parts, the acquisition cost of machines, the inter-cell transportation cost, and the minimum cell size. Fixed process flow, as it could be traced in table 2, is becoming

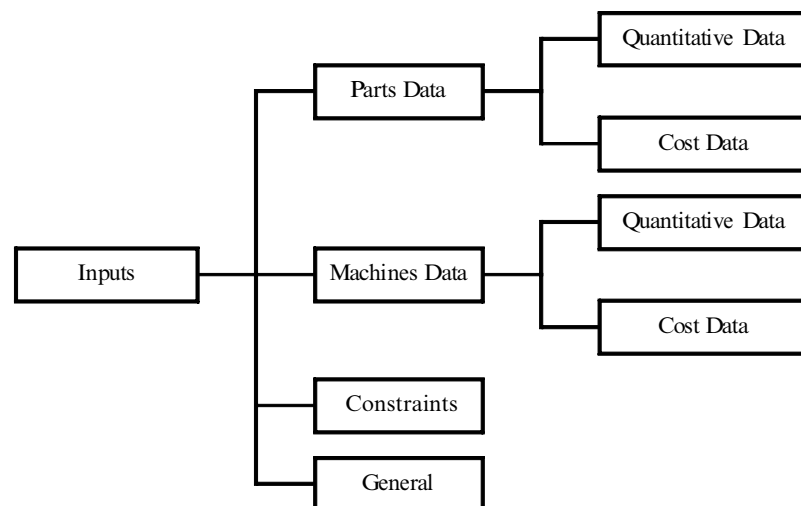


Figure 1. Classification of the inputs.

Inputs		Sankaran (1990)	Wei and Gathier (1990)	Shafter and Rogers (1991)	Shafter <i>et al.</i> (1992)	Venugopal and Narendran (1992)	Dahel and Smith (1993)	Logendran (1993)	Min and Shin (1993)	Sankaran and Kasilingam (1993)	Gupta <i>et al.</i> (1995)	Liang and Taboun (1995)	Suresh <i>et al.</i> (1993)	Akturk and Balkose (1996)	Boctor (1996)	Gupta <i>et al.</i> (1996)	Ho and Moodie (1996)	Rajamani <i>et al.</i> (1996)	Lee and Chen (1997)	Su and Hsu (1998)
Parts data	<i>Quantitative</i>																			
	Demand	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Required machines	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Required tools	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Fixed process flow	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Alternative process flows																			
	Alternative machines for perations	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Process times																			
	Set-up times																			
	Batch size																			
<i>Cost</i>	Pallet capacity			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Part coding																			
	Direct prod. cost	*	*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Tool usage cost	*	*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Operator wage				*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Subcontract cost.																			
	Intercell transport. cost									*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Intracell transport. cost									*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Set-up cost	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Space cost																			
<i>Machine data</i>	Number of each machine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Production capacity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Available tools	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Space requirements	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Acquisition cost	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Constraints</i>	Operation cost	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Fixed number of cells	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Interval of cells number	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Max. utilisation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Min. utilisation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Max. cell size	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Min. cell size	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Max. cell output	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Operator limitations	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Funds available	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>General</i>	Space available	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Operator skills	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Arrangement of machines in cells	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Arrangements of cells in plant	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 2. Comparison of the models based on their inputs

less important as a major input. That may be due to the increasing importance of flexibility that provides manufacturing system designers with more alternatives in process route of the parts. Such inputs as set-up times, the batch size, the direct production cost, the intra-cell transportation cost, and the minimum acceptable level of utilisation have been among the less common inputs. There have also been some inputs which are used in one single model only, e.g. the required tools for parts, the subcontracting cost, the space requirement of machines, and the operator limitations.

5.1.1. *Future work direction: input data*

There is a need to consider some new sets of input data in the cell design process to incorporate some of the real aspects of the current industrial environment. Obviously the most common inputs as identified above need to be within all models. Flexibility of manufacturing is becoming a significant importance in modern manufacturing, so it would be essential to incorporate such an important factor in the set of input data by quantifying alternative process routes and flexible machining processes. It is also important to consider the operation cost of machines to maximise utilisation of the machines for higher efficiency. The stochastic nature of demand is another important feature of the manufacturing environment that should be considered in the design of the manufacturing facility.

Standardisation of the input/output data sets could be another direction for future work. The models should provide various levels of inputs, with core inputs going to a master set of outputs, followed by optional inputs which allow secondary outputs to be provided, and so on. To this end, further research should be done in order to facilitate the definition of the minimum set of input data to achieve a specific set of output. Some field studies in various industries might be useful in identifying these sorts of minimum input/output data sets.

5.2. *Comparison based on the criteria*

The criteria used in the cell design have been classified by the authors under objectives and goals; objectives are classified by the authors, primarily based on their orientation, as cost-oriented, performance-oriented. Cost-oriented objectives are in the form of minimisation. Performance-oriented objectives are further divided into minimisation and maximisation. The goal programming models aim to minimise the deviation from the predetermined goals. The structure of this classification is shown in figure 2.

Table 3 gives a comparison of the models based on these criteria. There has been a vast diversity among the criteria considered by researchers. Minimising the machine duplication cost, minimising the inter-cell transportation cost, minimising the number of inter-cell movement of parts, and minimising the cell load unbalance of machines, have been the most popular criteria. In a lower level of importance, such criteria as minimising the intra-cell transportation cost and maximising flexibility are also included. There is also a set of unique criteria, especially in the form of goals, such as minimising deviation from the level of matching between operator skills and machine capabilities, minimising deviation from a predetermined level of machine investment cost, and minimising the amount of skipping. In addition to the diversity of criteria, the models with the same set of criteria were very scarce. In fact only Ho and Moodie (1996) and Rajamani *et al.* (1996) select the same set of criteria

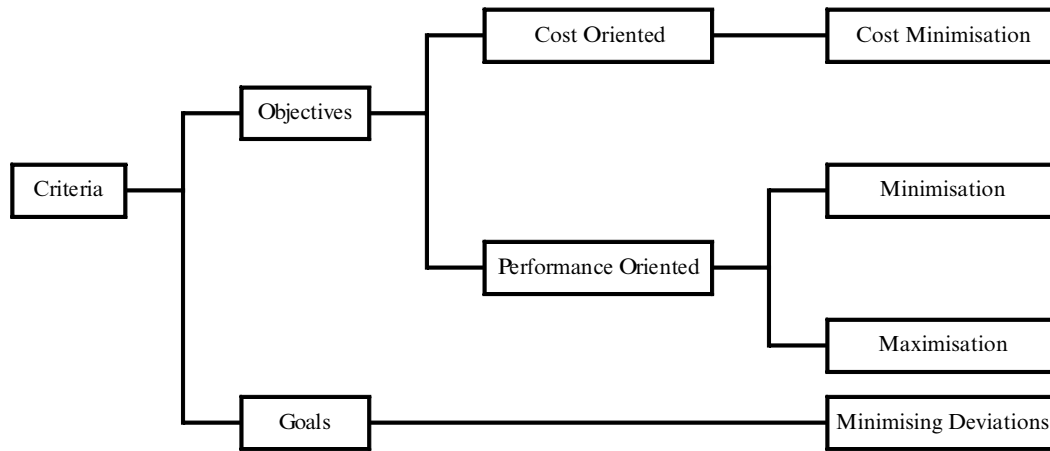


Figure 2. Classification of the criteria.

in their models. Thus it could be concluded that the majority of the multi-criteria cell design models are unique and cannot be compared with each other.

5.2.1. *Future work direction: criteria.*

A vast area of research on cell design could be to develop models with a different combination of criteria that have not been previously considered simultaneously. For example, models which consider the total cost minimisation and the flexibility maximisation, along with a combination of other objectives, have not been reported. Another possible trend would be to develop more efficient solution approaches for models with the same set of criteria as an existing model.

A different trend should be research on handling different criteria in the procedure of cell design. The majority of the models use the weighting approach to unify the multiple objectives in the form of a single objective. A sophisticated objective function is an outcome of this approach, besides the fact that the weighting approach in many cases deals with optimising a senseless objective function. A future possible trend for the research in this field is to develop more efficient solution tools enabling system designers to achieve good solutions in a reasonable processing time. To investigate on the more efficient ways for finding non-dominated solutions is a good area of research for those models that consider multiple criteria simultaneously.

5.3. *Comparison based on the solution approach*

The solution approaches are classified based on their solution techniques, into groups, which are presented in figure 3. Classification of the mathematical programming branch into constraint method, weighting method and goal programming is carried out based on models 2, 3 and 4 of section 3.1, respectively.

The solution approach of the models is compared in the top section of table 4. Mathematical programming has been the most common approach, where weighting method and goal programming have been applied most to the multi-criteria cell design. Goal programming applications were reported before 1995, and it seems that the approach lost its attraction in the second half of the 1990s. The constraint method has been employed in a single article. Due to the NP-complete nature of the problem, heuristics have been vastly employed to deal with real world problems. Genetic algorithms and simulated annealing have been the only reported search

Criteria		Sankaran (1990)	Wei and Gathier (1990)	Shaher and Rogers (1991)	Shaher et al. (1992)	Venugopal and Narendran (1992)	Dahel and Smith (1993)	Legendran (1993)	Min and Shin (1993)	Sankaran and Kasilingam (1993)	Gupta et al. (1995)	Liang and Taboun (1995)	Suresh et al. (1995)	Akturk and Balkose (1995)	Boctor (1996)	Gupta et al. (1996)	Ho and Moodie (1996)	Rajamani et al. (1996)	Lee and Chen (1997)	Su and Hsu (1998)
Objectives <i>min. cost of</i>	Machine duplication																	*		
	operation cost																	*	*	*
	Part subcontracting																			
	Inter-cell transportation																			
	Intracell transportation																			
<i>min. amount of</i>	Space usage																			
	Duplicated machines																			
	Inter-cell movements																			
	Intracell movements																			
	In cell load unbalance																			
<i>max. amount of</i>	In plant load unbalance																			
	Parts dissimilarity																			
	Skippings																			
	Flexibility																			
	Efficiency																			
<i>min. deviation from</i>	Utilization																			
	Cell independence																			
	Parts similarity																			
	Machine available processing time																			
	Cell operator wages																			
<i>min. deviation from</i>	Machine-operator skill matching																			
	Minimum part movements																			
	Maximum part movements																			
	Machine investment cost																			
	Operating cost																			
<i>min. deviation from</i>	Set-up time																			
	Utilisation																			
	Available funds																			
	Inter-cell moves																			

Table 3. Comparison of the models based on their criteria

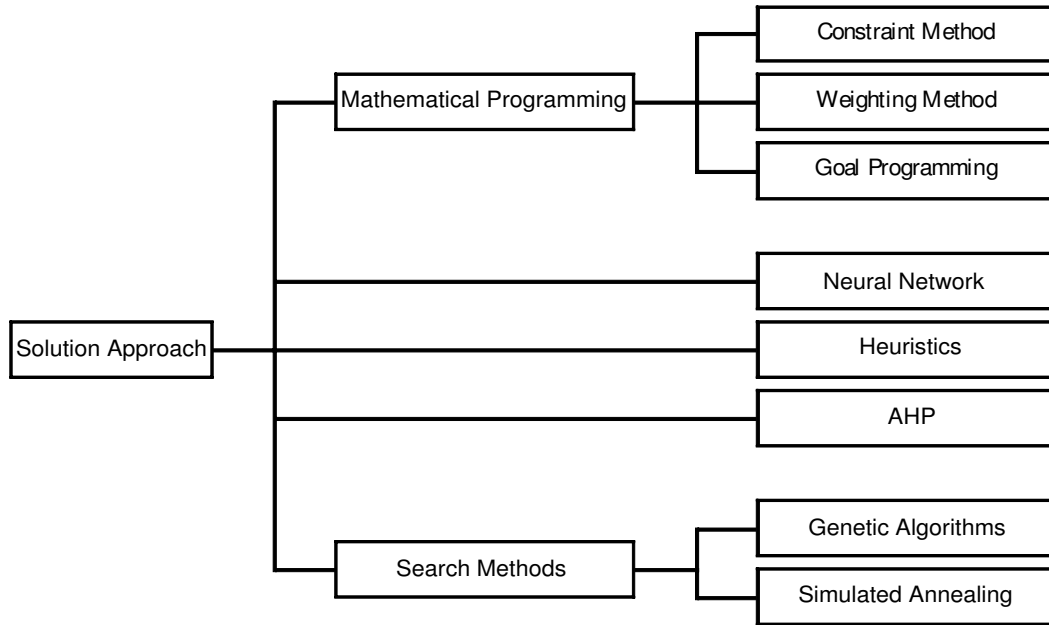


Figure 3. Classification of the solution approaches.

methods used to solve the models. Neural networks and the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) have been separately used as a part of the solution approach, along with other solution tools.

5.3.1. *Future work direction: solution approaches.*

The most common solution approaches in the mathematical programming category have been the weighting method and goal programming. These approaches at most are able to find a single non-dominated solution. If the solution is not good enough to satisfy the system designer, the model should be resolved with different parameters. More researches is necessary in applying other multi-objective optimisation techniques in such a way that a rich subset of true non-dominated solutions is identified, from which system designers could select. Employing other solution approaches like the Tabu search or fuzzy clustering are some other potential research areas. Trying to make use of the optimisation capabilities of genetic algorithms and neural networks, which have inherent capability of parallel processing in the multi-objective cell design, are some possible research areas which have not been researched significantly.

5.4. *Comparison based on the output*

Most of the models produce some information in addition to their major objectives. These additional outputs are classified based on their relation to the elements of grouping as part-related, machine-related, and general information. Figure 4 demonstrates the classification of the outputs.

The outputs of the models, in addition to those directly measured as criteria, are shown in the bottom section of table 4. Part families and machine groups are of course the main outputs of each cell design model. Duplicated machines, inter-cell movement, and machine utilisation have been among the common additional outputs. Duplicated machines had not been a major output in the first half of the decade, but since then have become a major output. There have also been some

[illegible]

Table 4. Comparison of the models based on their solution approach and outputs.

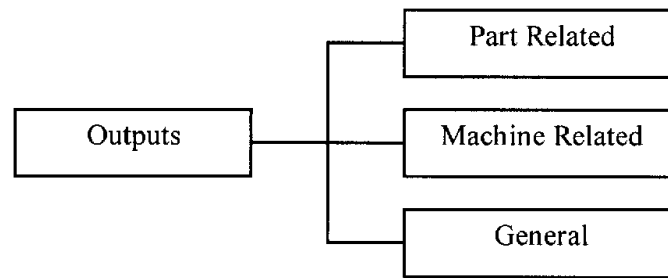


Figure 4. Classification of the outputs.

unique outputs such as different process plans, part sequencing and human groups which were considered for special cases and thus could not be regarded as a major output of a cell design model.

6. Conclusion

In this paper various approaches to the problem of multi-criteria cell design were investigated and reviewed. Previous reviews on cell design/formation were discussed and the need for this review was identified. A brief discussion on multi-criteria decision-making is given and multi-criteria cell design is categorised as either a multi-objective problem or a goal programming problem, along with an overview on these notions.

The reported papers on multi-criteria cell design were discussed and their modelling and solution approach were highlighted. Finally the models were compared, based on their inputs, criteria, solution approach and outputs. This comparison enables researchers to identify the research gaps in the literature.

Including some real aspects of the manufacturing environment (such as flexibility of manufacturing facilities as well as process routes, the stochastic nature of demand, and the standardisation of data sets) have been suggested for additional research work. Developing the new multi-objective cell design models with different sets of objectives is another possible research avenue. For example, models that consider cost minimisation and flexibility maximisation, along with maximising utilisation have not been reported. Such gaps in the modelling stage can easily be seen in table 3. Another possible trend could be work on the application of the other solution tools in the reported models. Minimising inter-cell part movement and maximising flexibility by means of multi-objective genetic algorithms, and minimising the sum of the cost of part subcontracting and inter-cell part movement by means of neural networks, are some examples of work to be investigated further in this field.

The majority of the works on multi-objective cell design unify the various objectives in the form of a single objective. The final result of such an approach is a compromise solution, whose non-dominance is not guaranteed. Pareto optimisation through simultaneous consideration of various objectives, and the ability to provide the decision-maker with a set of non-dominated solutions in a reasonable computation time, are other areas which need to be addressed.

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