

Evaluating reverse logistics networks with centralized centers: An adaptive genetic algorithm approach based on fuzzy logic controller

YoungSu Yun

Division of Management Administration, Chosun University, Gwangju, Korea

Email address:

ysyun@chosun.ac.kr

To cite this article:

YoungSu Yun. Evaluating Reverse Logistics Networks with Centralized Centers: An Adaptive Genetic Algorithm Approach Based on Fuzzy Logic Controller. *International Journal of Intelligent Information Systems*. Special Issue: Logistics Optimization Using Evolutionary Computation Techniques. Vol. 4, No. 2-1, 2015, pp. 25-38. doi: 10.11648/j.ijis.s.2015040201.15

Abstract: This paper proposes an adaptive genetic algorithm (FLC-aGA) approach based on fuzzy logic controller (FLC) for evaluating the reverse logistics (RL) networks with centralized centers. For the FLC-aGA approach, an adaptive scheme using a fuzzy logic controller is applied to GA loop. Five components which are composed of customers, collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers, and secondary markets are used to design the RL networks. For the RL with centralized centers (RLCC), collection center, recovery center, redistribution center and secondary market will be opened alone. The RLCC will be formulated as a mixed integer programming (MIP) model and its objective function is to minimize the total cost of unit transportation costs, fixed costs, and variable costs under considering various constraints. The MIP model for the RLCC is solved by using the FLC-aGA approach. Three test problems with various sizes of collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers, and secondary markets are considered and they are compared the FLC-aGA approach with other competing approaches. Finally, the optimal solutions by the FLC-aGA and other competing approaches are demonstrated each other using some measures of performance.

Keywords: Adaptive Genetic Algorithm, Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC), Reverse Logistics Network, Centralized Centers

1. Introduction

In general, supply chain management (SCM) considers two ways of its flow. First flow is a forward logistics network and it considers various components such as raw material supply firms, manufacturing firms, distribution centers, retailers and customers. On the other hand, second flow is called as a backward (or reverse) logistics network and it consists of customers, collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers, and secondary markets. Of the two flows, especially, reverse logistics (RL) network have recently focused on many researchers since increasing interests in exhaustion of resources and environmental regulation have caused the effective treatment of used products [1-5].

The European working group on reverse logistics defined the RL as “the propose of planning, implementing and controlling flows of raw materials, in process inventory, and finished goods, from the point of use back to point of recovery or point of proper disposal” [1]. In a broader sense, the RL

refers to the distribution activities involved in product return, source reduction, conservation, recycling, reuse, repair, disposal, refurbishment, and remanufacturing [6]. Various sides of the RL fields have been investigated by many researchers [7-12]. Of the sides, a few studies have addressed the problem of determining the optimal locations and numbers of the RL components such as collection centers, recovery centers, etc. [2, 5, 13].

Min *et al.* [2] proposed a nonlinear mixed integer programming (MIP) model to determine the optimal numbers and locations of initial collection centers and centralized return centers among RL components. The MIP model was solved using genetic algorithm (GA) approach. A similar study was performed by Aras and Aksen [13]. They suggested a mixed integer nonlinear programming (MINP) to determine the optimal numbers and locations of collection centers in the RL network. The MINP was solved by Tabu search method. Yun *et al.* [5] developed an aGA approach to solve the RL network which determines the optimal numbers and locations

of collection center, remanufacturing centers, redistribution center and secondary markets. Two types of RL network were taken into consideration. One is to consider the single RL network with collection center, remanufacturing centers, redistribution center and secondary markets alone and the other is to use the multiple RL networks which collection center, remanufacturing centers, redistribution center and secondary markets can be opened more than one. They compared the single RL network with the multiple RL network using various measures of performance. Finally, the single RL network outperformed the multiple RL network.

The above studies concerning the optimal location and selection problem of RL components can be classified into two ways; the RL with centralized center (RLCC) and the RL with decentralized center (RLDC). In the RLCC, all used products are sent to each central facility, where they are collected, processed, and finally shipped to secondary markets. On the other word, in the RLCC, collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets will be opened alone. In the RLDC, however, all used products are sent to at least more than one facility, that is, several collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets can be opened. Between the RLCC and the RLDC, the performance of the former has been proved to be more effective than that of the latter [5].

Therefore, in this paper, we use the concept of the RLCC and its detailed components consist of collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets. The RLCC will be formulated by a MIP model and its objective is to minimize the total cost of transportation costs, fixed costs, and variable costs under considering various constraints. The MIP model will be solved by the proposed FLC-aGA approach with a fuzzy logic controller (FLC). Based on the above procedures, the objective of this paper is to develop an efficient MIP model and the FLC-aGA approach for the RLCC.

The focus of this paper is to design an adaptive genetic

algorithm (FLC-aGA) approach based on fuzzy logic controller (FLC) for evaluating the reverse logistics (RL) networks with centralized centers. The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 introduces the detailed scheme of the reverse logistics networks with centralized centers (RLCC). A mixed integer programming (MIP) model is formulated for the RLCC problem in Section 3. For solving the RLCC problem, the FLC-aGA is proposed in Section 4. Three types of numerical experiments with various sizes of the RLCC problems are considered and they are solved for comparing by the FLC-aGA approach with other competing approaches in Section 5. Finally, conclusion and some remarks are outlined in Section 6.

2. Reverse Logistics Network with Centralized Centers (RLCC)

Since the RLCC is more efficient than the RLDC [5], we first define the correct status of the RLCC. Generally, the RLCC network consists of various components such as collection centers, recovery centers, etc. In the previous studies, Min et al. [2] considered only two components of initial collection centers and centralized return centers. Aras and Aksen [13] used one component of collection centers. On the other hand, Yun et al. [5] considered various components of collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets.

Among the conventional studies mentioned above, we use the basic concept of the RLCC network introduced in Yun et al. [5], since they considered various components in the flow of the RL network, but Min et al. [2] and Aras and Aksen [13] used only a few components in it. Therefore, the former is more acceptable concept in the RLCC network model than the latters. Figure 1 shows a conceptual model for the RLCC network used in this paper.

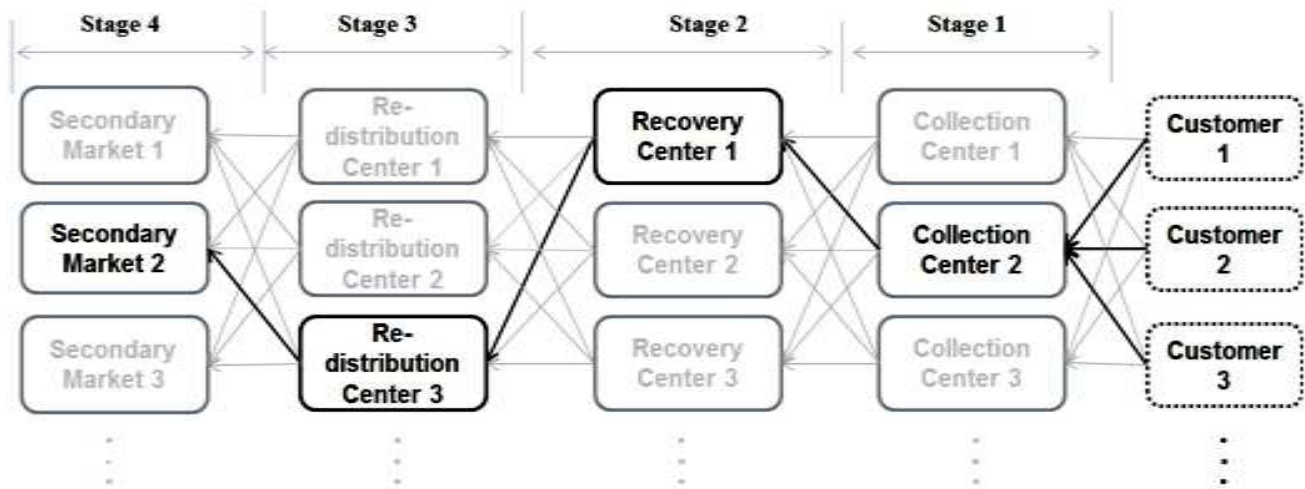


Figure 1. Conceptual model for the RLCC network

In Figure 1, the used products collected from customers are sent to a collection center, and after classifying them, the

products available for reuse are sent to a recovery center. The recovery center revives or repairs them through proper

treatments. The revived or repaired products are sent to a secondary market via a redistribution center and are then resold them to customers. The considerations under the RLCC network in Figure 1 are as follows:

- The locations of collection centers should be determined for effectively sending the used products collected from customers. The locations of recovery centers, redistribution centers, and secondary markets should also be determined for revival (or repair), redistribution and resale of the used products.
- The fixed costs required for the opening of the determined collection center, recovery center, redistribution center and secondary market, and their operation costs for treating unit product should be determined.
- The unit transportation costs required for transporting the products at each stage (customers \rightarrow collection center \rightarrow recovery center \rightarrow redistribution center \rightarrow secondary market) should be determined.

3. Mathematical Formulation

Before designing a mathematical model for the RLCC problem, several assumptions considered are as follows:

- This paper only considers the RL network for a single product.
- The number of customers is already known and each of them sends only one used product to a collection center opened. Therefore, the capacity of all customers is identical with the number of customers.
- The locations of customers, collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers, and secondary markets are displayed as site coordinates and their values of each location are known in advance.
- The fixed costs required for the opening of collection center, recovery center, redistribution center and secondary market are different each other and are already known.
- For the RLCC problem, the collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets will be opened alone respectively.
- Unit handling cost at same stage is identical, since each center (or market) at same stage performs same function.
- Unit transportation costs at each stage are calculated by the site coordinates of the collection center, recovery center, redistribution center and secondary market opened at each stage. For instance, if the site coordinates of the j^{th} recovery center and the k^{th} redistribution center are (x_j, y_j) and (x_k, y_k) respectively, then the unit transportation cost between the recovery center and the redistribution center is calculated by using the Euclidian distance as follows:

$$d_{jk} = \sqrt{(x_k - x_j)^2 + (y_k - y_j)^2} \quad (1)$$

Based on the assumptions mentioned above, we develop a

mathematical model effectively representing the RLCC problem. The objective of this paper is to design their optimal networks which can minimize the total cost composed of fixed costs, variable costs and transportation costs. The minimization of the total cost is considered as an objective function and various constraints. The indices, parameters and decision variables used in the objective function and various constraints are set as follows:

Indices:

i : index of customer; $i \in I$

j : index of collection center; $j \in J$

k : index of recovery center; $k \in K$

l : index of redistribution center; $l \in L$

m : index of secondary market; $m \in M$

Parameters:

FC_j : fixed cost at collection center j

FM_k : fixed cost at recovery center k

FD_l : fixed cost at redistribution center l

FS_m : fixed cost at secondary market m

VC : unit handling cost at collection center

VM : unit handling cost at recovery center

VD : unit handling cost at redistribution center

VS : unit handling cost at secondary market

CC_{ij} : unit transportation cost from customer i to collection center j

CM_{jk} : unit transportation cost from collection center j to recovery center k

MD_{kl} : unit transportation cost from recovery center k to redistribution center l

DS_{lm} : unit transportation cost from redistribution center l to secondary market m

CU_i : capacity at customer i

Decision variables:

c_j : collection capacity at collection center j

m_k : treatment capacity at recovery center k

d_l : treatment capacity at redistribution center l

s_m : treatment capacity at secondary market m

$x_j^C = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if collection center } j \text{ is open} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$x_k^M = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if recovery center } k \text{ is open} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$x_l^D = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if redistribution center } l \text{ is open} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$x_m^S = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if secondary market } m \text{ is open} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Using the parameters and decision variables described

above, we develop a mathematical model for effectively representing the RLCC as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize } Z = & \sum_i \sum_j CC_{ij} \cdot CU_i \cdot x_j^C + \sum_j FC_j \cdot x_j^C + VC(\sum_j c_j \cdot x_j^C) + \\ & \sum_j \sum_k CM_{jk} \cdot c_j \cdot x_k^M + \sum_k FM_k \cdot x_k^M + VM(\sum_k m_k \cdot x_k^M) + \\ & \sum_k \sum_l MD_{kl} \cdot m_k \cdot x_l^D + \sum_l FD_l \cdot x_l^D + VD(\sum_l d_l \cdot x_l^D) + \\ & \sum_l \sum_m DS_{lm} \cdot d_l \cdot x_m^S + \sum_m FS_m \cdot x_m^S + VS(\sum_m s_m \cdot x_m^S) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

subject to

$$\sum_j c_j - \sum_k m_k = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_k m_k - \sum_l d_l = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_l d_l - \sum_m s_m = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_j x_j^C = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_k x_k^M = 1 \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_l x_l^D = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_m x_m^S = 1 \quad (9)$$

$$x_j^C = \{0, 1\} \quad \forall j \in J \quad (10)$$

$$x_k^M = \{0, 1\} \quad \forall k \in K \quad (11)$$

$$x_l^D = \{0, 1\} \quad \forall l \in L \quad (12)$$

$$x_m^S = \{0, 1\} \quad \forall m \in M \quad (13)$$

$$c_j, m_k, d_l, s_m \geq 0 \quad \forall j \in J, \forall k \in K, \forall l \in L, \forall m \in M \quad (14)$$

The objective function (2) minimizes the sum of fixed costs, variable costs, and transportation costs resulting from each stage. Equation (3) ensures that the sum of the used products collected in whole collection centers is the same as that treated in whole recovery centers. As the same meaning, equations (4) and (5) ensure that the sums treated in whole recovery centers and redistribution centers are the same as those in redistribution centers and secondary markets, respectively. Equations (6), (7), (8) and (9) show that collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets should be opened alone. Equations (10), (11), (12) and (13) restrict the variables to integers 0 and 1. Equation (14) means non-negativity.

The mathematical model formulated in this paper is represented as a mixed integer programming (MIP) and the FLC-aGA approach is proposed in next Section.

4. FLC-aGA Approach

Since the network design such as the RL network problem has been known as NP-complete [14-15], conventional approaches are difficult to effectively find the optimal solution. Recently, a methodology using GA approach has been successfully adopted to effectively solve the RL network design problems [2, 4-5]. Unfortunately, however, conventional GA approaches have some weakness in the correct setting of genetic parameters such as crossover and mutation rates. Identifying the correct setting values of genetic parameters is not an easy task, because GA performance considerably relies on their setting values. Therefore, many studies have been performed to locate the correct setting values [16-20].

Most of the conventional studies mentioned above have recommended the use of adaptive scheme which can automatically regulate GA parameters. Since keeping a balance between exploitation and exploration in genetic search process highly affects locating the optimal solution, it has been generally known that, during its search process, the approach both with a moderate and various increasing and decreasing trends in its parameter values is more efficient than the approach with rapid increasing or decreasing trends or the approach with a constant value. Therefore, much time for the correct setting of the genetic parameters can be saved, and the search ability of GA can be improved in finding global optimal solution [21].

In this Section, therefore, we design an adaptive genetic algorithm approach based on fuzzy logic controller (FLC-aGA) approach. Firstly, representation, initialization and GA operators will be suggested. Secondly, an adaptive scheme based on a FLC will be followed.

4.1. Representation and Initialization

The most important thing when designing the RL network by GA is how to set a correct representation scheme, since whether collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets are opened or not should be automatically determined during genetic search process. Therefore, we design a new representation scheme as shown in Figure 2 to correctly represent the structure of the RLCC proposed in this paper.

x_1^C	x_2^C	x_3^C	x_1^M	x_2^M	x_3^M	x_1^D	x_2^D	x_3^D	x_1^S	x_2^S	x_3^S
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Figure 2. An example of representation for the RLCC

In Figure 2, the collection center 3 is opened ($x_3^C = 1$) and the collection centers 1 and 2 are not opened ($x_1^C = x_2^C = 0$). As a same meaning, the recovery center 1, the redistribution center 2, and the secondary market 3 are also opened, respectively. Therefore, whether collection center, recovery center, redistribution center and secondary market are opened or not is determined by randomly having 0 or 1 in order that

the total cost should be minimized. By using the representation scheme, we can easily produce initial population. If population size is 5, then initial population can be generated as shown in Figure 3.

$V_1 =$	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
$V_2 =$	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
$V_3 =$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
$V_4 =$	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
$V_5 =$	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Figure 3. An example of initial population for the RLCC

4.2. Genetic Operators

4.2.1. Selection

The selection strategy is to choose the respective individuals from the current population. Therefore, the chosen individuals are considered as the population of the next generation. For selection, the elitist selection strategy in an enlarged sampling space [15] is used.

4.2.2. Crossover

For improving the solution quality during genetic search process, a crossover operator is needed for exchanging some genes between individuals. In this paper, we develop a new crossover operator for the RLCC. The detailed implementation procedure is as follows:

Step 1: two individuals are randomly selected in population.

Step 2: two genes in the selected individuals are randomly selected.

Step 3: the values of the selected genes are exchanged with each other. If the value of the selected gene is exchanged with 1 (the third genes of V_4^* in Figure 4), then the gene with the value 1 among the other genes should have the value 0 instead of 1 (the second genes of V_4^{**} in Figure 4). On the other hand, if the value of the selected gene is exchanged with 0 (the third genes of V_1^* in Figure 4), then select randomly a gene among the other genes and then the value of the selected gene is exchanged with 1 (the second genes of V_1^{**} in Figure 4).

These procedures of the crossover operators for the RLCC are summarized in Figure 4.

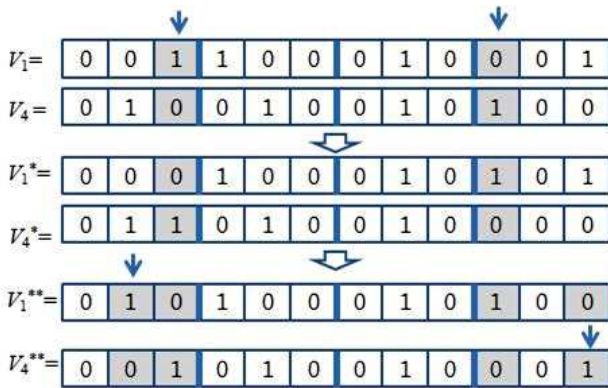


Figure 4. An example of crossover operator for the RLCC

4.2.3. Mutation

A new mutation operator for the RLCC problem is developed as follows:

Step 1: an individual is randomly selected in population.

Step 2: a gene in the selected individual is randomly selected.

Step 3: If the value of the selected gene is 0, then the value is exchanged with 1 (the fifth genes of V_5^* in Figure 5). In this case, the gene with the value 1 among the other genes should have the value 0 instead of 1 (the fourth genes of V_5^{**} in Figure 5). On the other hand, if the value of the selected gene is 1, then the value is exchanged with 0. In this case, a gene among the other genes is randomly selected and then the value of the selected gene is exchanged with 1.

These procedures of the mutation operators for the RLCC are summarized in Figure 5.

4.2.4. Repair Strategy for Infeasible Link

The physical link at each stage, representing the new individuals after crossover and mutation operators, may be infeasible, if the values of the genes of the new individuals are changed (e.g., $0 \rightarrow 1$, or $1 \rightarrow 0$). Therefore, a new repair strategy that the link at each stage can be feasible for the individuals with the changed values of the genes should be developed. In this paper, the following heuristic procedure is used for the repair strategy.

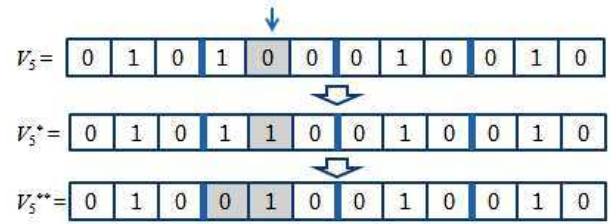


Figure 5. An example of mutation operator for the RLCC

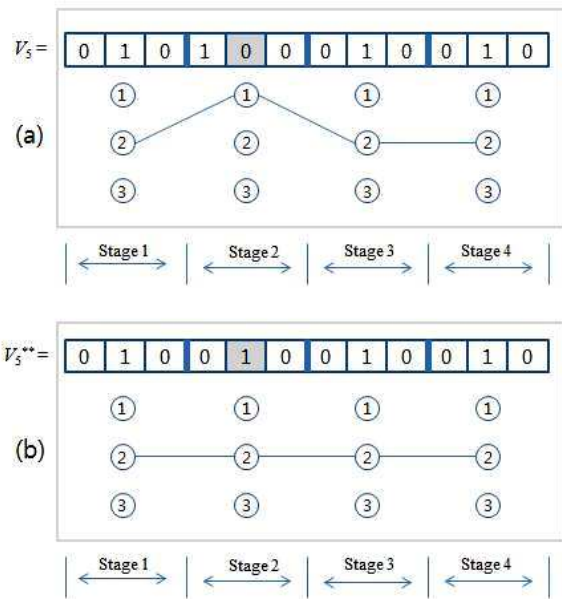


Figure 6. Repair strategy for infeasible link in the RLCC

Step 1: Select one individual with the changed values of the gene among the individuals resulting from crossover and mutation operators

Step 2: The gene with value 1 at previous stage is linked to the gene newly having value 1 at current stage. The linked gene at current stage is also linked to the gene with value 1 at the next stage. If all individuals have feasible links, then stop, otherwise go to Step 1.

These procedures of the repair strategy are summarized in Figure 6. The feasible link of the individual (V_5) is described in the representation (a) of Figure 6. If the newly generated individual after crossover and mutation operators is the V_5^{**} of Figure 6, then the link (a) is changed into infeasible one. Therefore, we have to generate a new feasible link using the V_5^{**} . The new generated feasible link (b) is just obtained by connecting the genes with the value 1 at each stage.

4.2.5. Fitness test

Each individual of the population in the FLC-aGA approach should be evaluated by measuring its fitness. The fitness values of each individual are computed by using the objective functions in the equation (2) under satisfying all constraints from the equations (3) through (14) for the RLCC.

4.3. Adaptive scheme by a FLC

The adaptive scheme used in the FLC-aGA approach is to automatically regulate the rates of the crossover and mutation operators. Many conventional studies have developed various adaptive schemes for regulating the rate [16-19, 22-26]. Of them, several adaptive schemes using FLCs have been successfully adopted for improving the performance of GAs [16,18, 27]. Gen and Cheng [18] surveyed various adaptive schemes using several FLCs. Subbu *et al.* [27] developed a fuzzy logic-controlled genetic algorithm (FLC-GA) using a fuzzy knowledge base. The developed FLC-GA automatically regulates the rates of the crossover and mutation operators. Song *et al.* [16] suggested the two FLCs to automatically regulate the rates of the crossover and mutation operators. The suggested two FLCs are used as the input variables of the GA. For successfully applying FLCs to GAs, Subbu *et al.* [27] and Song *et al.* [16] proposed the production of well-formed fuzzy sets and rules. Therefore, the GAs which are controlled by these types of FLCs are more efficient in terms of the search speed and solution quality than the GAs without them [16, 18, 27].

Based on the conventional studies using FLCs, we also use an FLC to adaptively regulate the rates of the crossover and mutation operators in this paper. We use the basic concept of Song *et al.* [16] and improve it in some aspects. The main idea behind the concept is to use the crossover FLC and the mutation FLC. These two FLCs are implemented independently to automatically regulate the rates of the crossover and mutation operators during the genetic search process. The heuristic updating strategy for regulating the rates is to consider the changes of the average fitness values over two successive generations in the FLC-aGA populations.

That is, the rate of the crossover operator (P_C) and that of the mutation operator (P_M) should be increased, if better offspring through the changes are consistently yield. However, the P_C and P_M should also be decreased, if poorer offspring are continuously produced. This scheme encourages well-performing operators to produce more individuals, while also reducing the chance for poorly performing operators to destroy the respective individuals during genetic search process.

For example, when a minimization problem is assumed, we can set the change of the average fitness value at generation t , $Change_AvgFit(t)$, as follows:

$$Change_AvgFit(t) = \frac{(\overline{Fit}_{par_size}(t) - \overline{Fit}_{off_size}(t)) \times \alpha}{\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{par_size} Fit_k(t)}{par_size} - \frac{\sum_{k=par_size+1}^{par_size+off_size} Fit_k(t)}{off_size} \right) \times \alpha} \quad (15)$$

where k is the generation index and α is a scaling factor to normalize the average fitness value for applying defuzzification in the FLC. The α is varied according to the problem under consideration. The parameter, α , was not used in the original study [16]. However, the α is definitely required for normalizing the average fitness value since it is varied according to the problem under consideration. Both $Change_AvgFit(t-1)$ and $Change_AvgFit(t)$ are used to regulate p_C and p_M , as shown in Figure 7.

Procedure: regulation of p_C and p_M using average fitness value
begin

```

if  $\beta \leq Change\_AvgFit(t-1) \leq \gamma$  and
 $\beta \leq Change\_AvgFit(t) \leq \gamma$ 
  then increase  $p_C$  and  $p_M$  for next generation ;
if  $-\gamma \leq Change\_AvgFit(t-1) \leq -\beta$  and
 $-\gamma \leq Change\_AvgFit(t) \leq -\beta$ 
  then decrease  $p_C$  and  $p_M$  for next generation ;
if  $-\beta < Change\_AvgFit(t-1) < \beta$  and
 $-\beta < Change\_AvgFit(t) < \beta$ 
  then rapidly increase  $p_C$  and  $p_M$  for next generation ;
end
end

```

Figure 7. Regulation of p_C and p_M using average fitness value.

In the above, β is a given real number in the proximity of zero, and γ and $-\gamma$ are given maximum and minimum values of a fuzzy membership function, respectively. The implementation strategy for the crossover FLC is as follows.

- Input and output for the crossover FLC.
The inputs for the crossover FLC are $Change_AvgFit(t-1)$ and $Change_AvgFit(t)$. The output is the change in the crossover rate, $\Delta c(t)$.
- Membership functions of $Change_AvgFit(t-1)$, $Change_AvgFit(t)$, and $\Delta c(t)$.

The membership functions of the fuzzy input and output linguistic variables are shown in Figures 8 and 9, respectively. Both $Change_AvgFit(t-1)$ and $Change_AvgFit(t)$ are respectively normalized in the range, $[-1.0, 1.0]$. $\Delta c(t)$ is also normalized in the range of $[-0.1, 0.1]$ with respect to the corresponding maximum values.

- Fuzzy decision table

The fuzzy decision table developed in the conventional study (Song *et al.* 1997) is used.

- Defuzzification table for control actions

The defuzzification table to simply represent the control action for the crossover FLC should be required. The defuzzification table developed in the conventional study [16] is used.

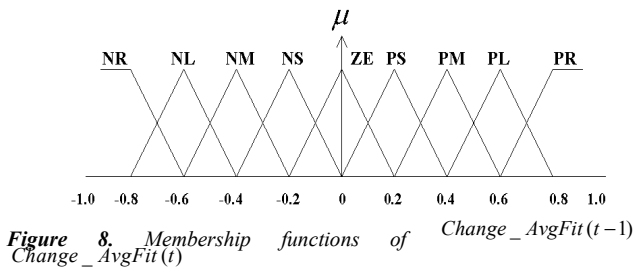


Figure 8. Membership functions of $Change_AvgFit(t-1)$

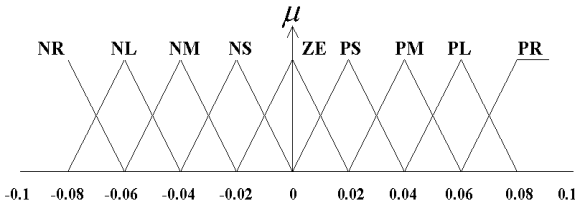


Figure 9. Membership function of $\Delta c(t)$

In the Figures 8 and 9, NR means Negative larger, NL Negative large, NM Negative medium, NS Negative small, ZE Zero, PS Positive small, PM Positive medium, PL Positive large, and PR Positive larger.

The inputs of the mutation FLC are the same as those of the crossover FLC and the output is the change in the mutation rate, $\Delta m(t)$. The regulating strategy of the crossover and mutation FLCs in the FLC-aGA is summarized in Figure 10.

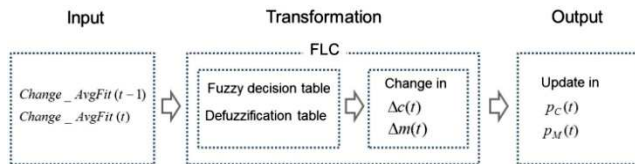


Figure 10. Regulation strategy of the crossover and mutation FLCs

The detailed procedure for its application is as follows.

Step 1: The input variables of the FLC for regulating the rates of the crossover and mutation operators are the changes in the average fitness value in two successive generations as follows:

$$Change_AvgFit(t-1), Change_AvgFit(t) \quad (16)$$

Step 2: After normalizing $Change_AvgFit(t-1)$ and $Change_AvgFit(t)$, assign these values to the indexes i and j corresponding to the control actions in the defuzzification table [16].

Step 3: Calculate $\Delta c(t)$ and $\Delta m(t)$ as follows:

$$\Delta c(t) = Z(i, j) \times 0.02 \quad \Delta m(t) = Z(i, j) \times 0.002 \quad (17)$$

where the contents of $Z(i, j)$ are the corresponding values of $Change_AvgFit(t-1)$ and $Change_AvgFit(t)$ in the defuzzification table [16]. The values of 0.02 and 0.002 are given to regulate the increasing and decreasing ranges of the rates of the crossover and mutation operators.

Step 4: Update the changes in the rates of the crossover and the mutation operators by using the following equations:

$$p_c(t) = p_c(t-1) + \Delta c(t),$$

$$p_m(t) = p_m(t-1) + \Delta m(t) \quad (18)$$

The adjusted rates should lie between 0.5 and 1.0 for the $p_c(t)$ and between 0.0 and 0.1 for the $p_m(t)$.

4.4. Overall Procedure of the FLC-aGA Approach

The detailed metaheuristic procedure for the FLC-aGA approach is as follows.

Step 1: Representation

The representation method as shown in Figure 2 is used to effectively represent the RLCC.

Step 2: Initialization

The initial population is consisted of the individuals obtained by the representation procedure developed in this paper.

Step 3: Fitness test

Equation (2) is used for the fitness test.

Step 4: Genetic operators

Selection: The elitist strategy in an enlarged sampling space [18].

Crossover: The crossover operator shown in Section 4.2.2 is used.

Mutation: The mutation operator shown in Section 4.2.3 is used.

Step 5: Adaptation by FLC

The adaptive scheme using the FLC shown in Section 4.3 is used for automatically regulating the rates of crossover and mutation operators.

Step 6: Termination condition

If a pre-defined maximum number of generations is reached during the genetic search process, then all the steps are terminated; otherwise, go to Step 3.

5. Numerical Experiments

Three types of the RLCC problem scales are considered in numerical experiments. Each problem type has various sizes

of collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets. Table 1 summarizes the sizes of these types. For each type, the fixed costs, unit handling costs and the site coordinate information at customers, collection

centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets are listed in Appendixes 1 through 6. The graphical representation using site coordinate information for Type 1 is displayed Figure 11.

Table 1. Three types of the RLCC

Type	No. of Customer	No. of collection center	No. of recovery center	No. of redistribution center	No. of secondary market
1	30	5	2	3	3
2	30	10	4	7	5
3	30	15	6	9	7

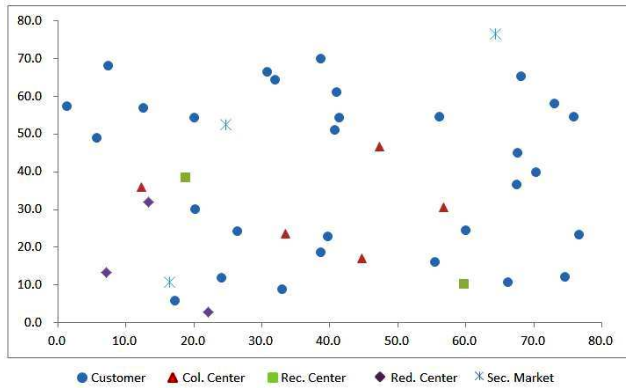


Figure 11. Graphical representation using site coordinate information for Type 1

For various comparisons, two conventional approaches are used here and their performances are compared with the FLC-aGA approach. They are summarized in Table 2. The aGA approach shown in Table 2 has a heuristic for adaptive scheme (Mak *et al.* 2000).

Table 2. Approaches for comparison

Approach	Description
GA	Conventional GA without any adaptive scheme
aGA	aGA with the adaptive scheme used in Mak <i>et al.</i> [19]

All the approaches shown in Table 2 were programmed in Visual Basic version 6.0 and ran on the environment of IBM compatible PC Pentium 4 processor, CPU 3.2GHz, 2GB RAM and Window-XP. The parameter settings for the two conventional approaches (GA and aGA) and the FLC-aGA approach are as follows: total generation number is 10,000, population size is 20, crossover rate is 0.5, and mutation rate is 0.05. The crossover and mutation rates in the GA approach are fixed, but the rates in the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches are automatically regulated, during genetic search process. Altogether 20 independent runs are made to eliminate the randomness of each approach. All the approaches are compared with each other using some measures of performance shown in Table 3.

In Table 3, the CPU time is averaged over 20 independent runs. The optimal solution and the optimal setting mean the best result when each approach reaches to a pre-defined maximum number of generations.

Table 3. Measures of performance

Measure	Description
CPU time	Average CPU time (in Sec.)
Optimal Solution	The value of minimizing the sum of fixed cost, variable cost, and transportation cost resulting from each stage.
Optimal setting	Fixed cost, variable cost, transportation cost, opening/closing decision at collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers, secondary markets in the optimal solution

Table 4. Performance results for Type 1

		GA	aGA	FLC-aGA
CPU Time		0.47	0.38	0.39
Optimal solution		3272.5	3020.4	3020.4
Optimal Setting	Col. Center	Fixed Cost	25.5	25.5
		Var. Cost	75.0	75.0
		Transp. Cost	1227.8	1227.8
	Rec. Center	Fixed Cost	32.5	32.5
		Var. Cost	135.0	135.0
		Transp. Cost	210.0	210.0
	Red. Center	Fixed Cost	23.2	20.1
		Var. Cost	96.0	96.0
		Transp. Cost	1080.0	834.0
	Sec. Market	Fixed Cost	25.5	25.5
		Var. Cost	48.0	48.0
		Transp. Cost	294.0	291.0
	Col. Center 1	Opening/Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 2	"	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 3	"	Opening	Opening
	Col. Center 4	"	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 5	"	Closing	Closing
	Rec. Center 1	"	Closing	Closing
	Rec. Center 2	"	Opening	Opening
	Red. Center 1	"	Closing	Closing
	Red. Center 2	"	Opening	Closing
	Red. Center 3	"	Closing	Opening
	Sec. Market 1	"	Closing	Closing
	Sec. Market 2	"	Closing	Closing
	Sec. Market 3	"	Opening	Opening

Table 4 shows various performance results of each approach for Type 1. Especially, for more detailed comparison, various costs and opening/closing decisions at each collection center, recovery center, redistribution center, and secondary market are shown in terms of the optimal setting.

In terms of the CPU time of Table 4, the GA approach is the slowest, but the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches have almost the same result and the quickest, which means that the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches appropriately control their search processes rather than the GA approach since the

formers have adaptive schemes to automatically regulate a balance between exploitation and exploration during genetic search process. The appropriate control of the search process in the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches has influence on their performances, that is, the performances of the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches are more efficient in terms of the optimal solution than that of the GA approach. In terms of the optimal setting, except for the fixed cost and the transportation cost at the redistribution center and the transportation cost at the secondary market, all of the costs in the GA, the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches have the same values, since the redistribution center 2 in the GA approach is opened, whereas, the redistribution center 3 in the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches are opened.

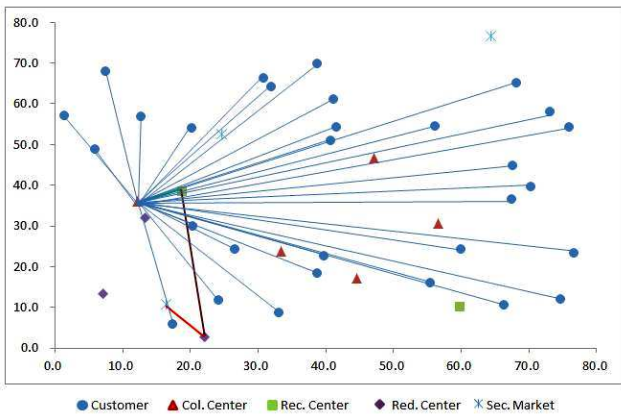


Figure 12. Graphical representation according to opening/closing decisions of the GA approach for Type 1

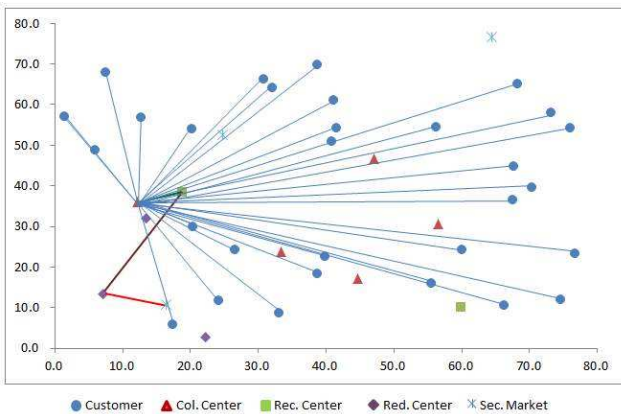


Figure 13. Graphical representation according to opening/closing decisions of the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches for Type 1

Figures 12 and 13 show the graphical representation according to the opening and closing decisions of each collection center, recovery center, redistribution center, and secondary market, when each approach reach to the optimal solution.

In Figures 12 and 13, the opening decisions of collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets are represented as a link among them.

In Figs 12 and 13, the used products collected from all the customers are sent to the collection center 3, the recovery

center 2 and the secondary market 3 for classifying, repairing and selling them, respectively, which process is happened under the same situation regardless of the GA, the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches. However, in the opening and closing decision of redistribution centers, the GA approach opens the redistribution center 2, while, the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches open the redistribution center 3, thus, the former and the latter show different graphical representation. These different site coordinates highly affect the fixed cost and transportation cost. Finally, the optimal solutions of the GA and the two adaptive GAs (aGA and FLC-aGA) approaches have different results.

Table 5. Performance results for Type 2

		GA	aGA	FLC-aGA
CPU Time		0.98	0.70	0.72
Optimal solution		5614.3	5498.4	4927.2
Optimal Setting	Col. Center	Fixed Cost 12.8	12.5	10.2
		Var. Cost 105.0	105.0	105.0
		Transp. Cost 1482.0	913.4	974.5
	Rec. Center	Fixed Cost 36.5	36.5	36.5
		Var. Cost 324.0	324.0	324.0
		Transp. Cost 825.0	1278.0	648.0
	Red. Center	Fixed Cost 10.5	10.5	10.5
		Var. Cost 192.0	192.0	192.0
		Transp. Cost 795.0	795.0	795.0
	Sec. Market	Fixed Cost 10.5	10.5	10.5
		Var. Cost 75.0	75.0	75.0
		Transp. Cost 1746.0	1746.0	1746.0
	Opening/Closing	Closing	Closing	Opening
	Col. Center 1	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 2	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 3	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 4	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 5	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 6	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 7	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 8	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 9	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Col. Center 10	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Rec. Center 1	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Rec. Center 2	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Rec. Center 3	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Rec. Center 4	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Red. Center 1	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Red. Center 2	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Red. Center 3	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Red. Center 4	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Red. Center 5	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Red. Center 6	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Red. Center 7	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Sec. Market 1	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Sec. Market 2	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Sec. Market 3	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Sec. Market 4	Closing	Closing	Closing
	Sec. Market 5	Closing	Closing	Closing

Table 5 shows the performance results for Type 2. In terms of the CPU time, the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches are slightly quicker than the GA approach. In terms of the optimal setting, the GA and the aGA approaches open the collection

centers 7 and 2, respectively, whereas, the FLC-aGA approach opens the collection center 1. Each collection center opened has different fixed costs and different site coordinates. Therefore, the fixed costs at each approach are different each other, and the transportation costs between all the customers and each collection center opened are also different. The difference of the transportation costs between each collection center opened and each recovery center opened is interpreted by the difference among the site coordinates at each collection center opened. These differences on the fixed cost, transportation cost, and site coordinates at each approach have greatly influence on the optimal solution, that is, the performance of the FLC-aGA approach is superior to those of the GA and the aGA approaches.

For Type 3, the performance results of each approach are shown in Table 6. Similar to the result analysis of Table 5, the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches are slightly quicker than the GA approach in terms of the CPU time. The optimal solutions of each approach are greatly influenced by the fixed costs, variable costs, and transportation costs resulting from the collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers and secondary markets opened. By the influence, the performance of the FLC-aGA approach has the best result in terms of the optimal solution.

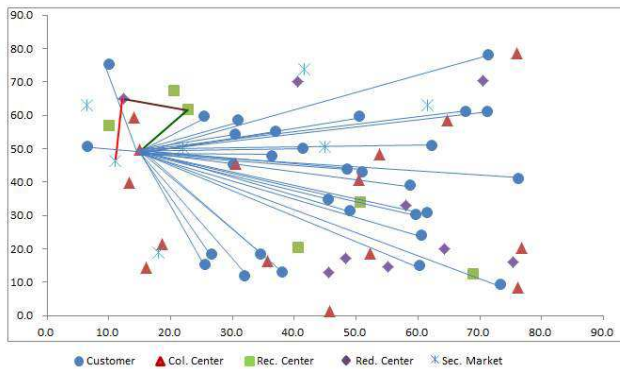


Figure 14. Graphical representation according to opening/closing decisions of the GA approach for Type 3

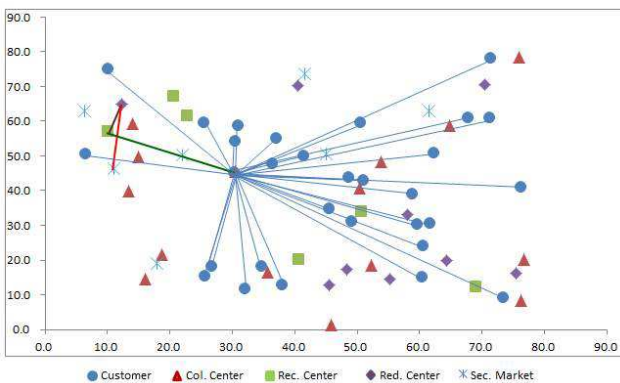


Figure 15. Graphical representation according to opening/closing decisions of the aGA approaches for Type 3

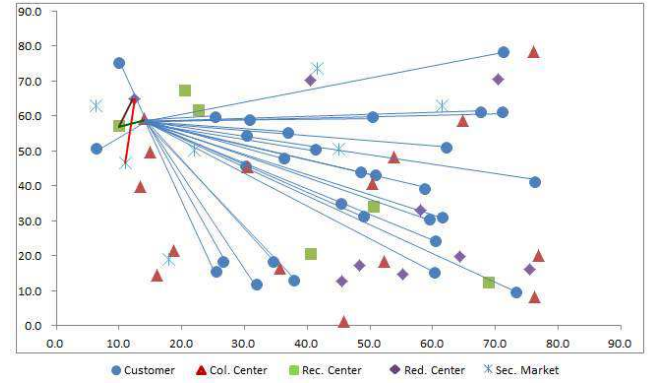


Figure 16. Graphical representation according to opening/closing decisions of the FLC-aGA approaches for Type 3

Figures 14, 15 and 16 show the graphical representation according to opening and closing decisions of each collection center, recovery center, redistribution center, and secondary market, when each approach reach to the optimal solution. In the Figures, the GA, the aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches open the collection centers 10, 1 and 12, respectively. Therefore, the former and the latter have different site coordinates and show different graphical representation in Figures 14, 15 and 16, which has greatly influence on the fixed cost and transportation cost at the collection centers and recovery centers opened. By the influence, the optimal solutions of each approach have different results as shown in Table 6.

Figure 17 shows the convergence process of each approach for Type 3, until each approach reaches a pre-defined maximum number of generations (in our case, 10,000). Each approach show fast convergence processes during the initial generations. However, after these generations, the GA and the aGA approaches does not show any convergence behaviors, whereas, the FLC-aGA approach shows a convergence behavior after about the generations of 2,200. By the difference of these convergence behaviors, we can confirm that the performance of the FLC-aGA approach is significantly superior to those of the GA and the aGA approaches as shown in Table 6.

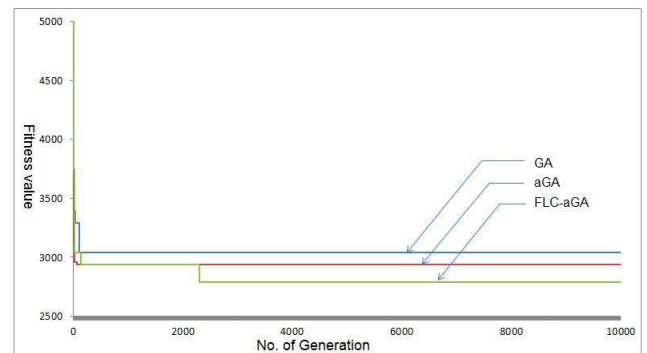


Figure 17. Convergence processes of each approach for Type 3

Table 6. Performance results for Type 3

			GA	aGA	FLC-aGA
CPU Time			1.20	0.91	0.92
Optimal Solution			3039.5	2941.0	2787.1
Optimal Setting	Col. Center	Fixed Cost	19.3	20.5	25.2
		Var. Cost	75.0	75.0	75.0
		Transp. Cost	1147.1	832.4	1246.8
Rec. Center		Fixed Cost	22.2	36.2	36.2
		Var. Cost	156.0	156.0	156.0
		Transp. Cost	432.0	711.0	138.0
Red. Center		Fixed Cost	23.6	23.6	23.6
		Var. Cost	144.0	144.0	144.0
		Transp. Cost	324.0	246.0	246.0
Sec. Market		Fixed Cost	24.3	24.3	24.3
		Var. Cost	114.0	114.0	114.0
		Transp. Cost	558.0	558.0	558.0
Col. Center 1	Opening/Closing		Closing	Opening	Closing
Col. Center 2	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 3	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 4	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 5	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 6	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 7	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 8	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 9	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 10	"		Opening	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 11	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 12	"		Closing	Closing	Opening
Col. Center 13	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 14	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Col. Center 15	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Rec. Center 1	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Rec. Center 2	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Rec. Center 3	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Rec. Center 4	"		Opening	Closing	Closing
Rec. Center 5	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Rec. Center 6	"		Closing	Opening	Opening
Red. Center 1	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Red. Center 2	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Red. Center 3	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Red. Center 4	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Red. Center 5	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Red. Center 6	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Red. Center 7	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Red. Center 8	"		Opening	Opening	Opening
Red. Center 9	"		Closing	Closing	Closing
Sec. Market 1	"		Closing	Closing	Closing

		GA	aGA	FLC-aGA
Sec. Market 2	"	Closing	Closing	Closing
Sec. Market 3	"	Closing	Closing	Closing
Sec. Market 4	"	Closing	Closing	Closing
Sec. Market 5	"	Closing	Closing	Closing
Sec. Market 6	"	Opening	Opening	Opening
Sec. Market 7	"	Closing	Closing	Closing

According to the above mentioned various analysis results using Types 1, 2 and 3, we can conclude the following:

- The aGA and the FLC-aGA approaches with adaptive schemes are more efficient in terms of the CPU times and the optimal solutions than the GA approach without any adaptive scheme, since the formers are well regulate the genetic search process to reach their optimal solutions rather than the latter does.
- Of the aGA and the FLC-aGA, the adaptive scheme using the FLC in the FLC-aGA approach outperforms that using the heuristic in the aGA approach.
- The FLC-aGA approach more effectively represents various types of the RLCC than the GA and the aGA approaches.

6. Conclusion

This paper has proposed a FLC-aGA approach to effectively solve various types of the RLCC problems. For the FLC-aGA approach, a new representation, crossover operator, mutation operator and repair strategy have been employed, and a FLC has been used for an adaptive scheme. The used FLC can automatically regulate the rates of crossover and mutation operators during genetic search process.

For designing the RLCC network model, four stage networks have been considered and they are composed of customers, collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers, and secondary markets. Various constraints including unit transportation costs, fixed costs, and variable costs have been considered at each stage. Since the objective of designing the RLCC network model is to minimize the total cost resulting from each stage, we have suggested a mathematical model using mixed integer programming.

In numerical experiment, three types of the RLCC problem with various sizes of collection centers, recovery centers, redistribution centers, and secondary markets have been suggested and they have been solved using the GA approach without any adaptive scheme, the aGA with an adaptive scheme using the conventional heuristic, and the proposed FLC-aGA approach with an adaptive scheme using the FLC. Some measures of performance have been used for comparing the efficiency among each approach. Finally, the FLC-aGA approach has been proved to be more efficient than other competing approaches (GA and aGA).

For our future study, much larger sized problems of the RLCC network model will be considered to compare the performance the FLC-aGA with other competing approaches.

Appendix

Appendix 1. Fixed cost and unit handling cost for Type 1

	Fixed cost	Unit handling cost
Col. Center 1	32.0	2.5
Col. Center 2	28.1	”
Col. Center 3	25.5	”
Col. Center 4	29.2	”
Col. Center 5	20.0	”
Rec. Center 1	35.3	4.5
Rec. Center 2	32.5	”
Red. Center 1	28.4	3.2
Red. Center 2	23.2	”
Red. Center 3	20.1	”
Sec. Market 1	20.8	1.6
Sec. Market 2	28.2	”
Sec. Market 3	25.5	”

Appendix 2. Site coordinates information for Type 1

No.	Customer		Col. Center		Rec.Center		Red. Center		Sec. Market	
	x	y	x	Y	x	y	x	y	x	y
1	31.9	64.4	56.6	30.7	59.7	10.2	13.4	32.0	24.7	52.6
2	12.6	57.1	44.6	17.2	18.7	38.6	22.1	2.7	64.4	76.6
3	39.7	22.9	12.2	36.0			7.1	13.3	16.5	10.8
4	75.9	54.5	47.1	46.7						
5	1.3	57.3	33.4	23.7						
6	32.9	8.9								
7	67.4	36.7								
8	38.6	18.6								
9	24.0	11.9								
10	41.0	61.3								
11	38.6	70.1								
12	66.2	10.7								
13	40.7	51.2								
14	73.1	58.2								
15	41.4	54.4								
16	56.0	54.6								
17	55.4	16.2								
18	70.3	39.9								
19	17.2	6.0								
20	67.5	45.0								
21	26.4	24.4								
22	7.4	68.2								
23	20.1	54.3								
24	74.5	12.1								
25	30.7	66.5								
26	76.6	23.4								
27	5.8	49.0								
28	68.1	65.3								
29	20.2	30.1								
30	59.9	24.4								

Appendix 3. Fixed cost and unit handling cost for Type 2

	Fixed cost	Unit handling cost
Col. Center 1	10.2	3.5
Col. Center 2	12.5	“
Col. Center 3	13.6	“
Col. Center 4	11.8	“
Col. Center 5	12.1	“
Col. Center 6	11.5	“
Col. Center 7	12.8	“
Col. Center 8	11.4	“
Col. Center 9	12.0	“
Col. Center 10	11.1	“
Rec. Center 2	35.2	10.8
Rec. Center 2	36.5	“
Rec. Center 3	36.5	“
Rec. Center 4	35.1	“
Red. Center 1	10.5	6.4
Red. Center 2	11.6	“
Red. Center 3	10.4	“
Red. Center 4	11.1	“
Red. Center 5	11.8	“
Red. Center 6	10.5	“
Red. Center 7	10.5	“
Sec. Market 1	10.5	2.5
Sec. Market 2	10.2	“
Sec. Market 3	10.8	“
Sec. Market 4	10.5	“
Sec. Market 5	10.5	“

Appendix 4. Site coordinates information for Type 2

No.	Customer		Col. Center		Rec.Center		Red. Center		Sec. Market	
	x	y	X	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
1	50.4	19.1	24.5	27.2	59.9	57.5	19.5	36.2	7.5	28.4
2	14.2	18.1	50.5	33.5	76.0	39.3	74.9	37.9	28.4	40.9
3	53.3	35.0	71.3	52.4	8.7	41.9	50.3	12.7	23.6	0.8
4	2.4	72.8	1.0	41.7	56.4	47.6	58.6	44.2	28.4	72.6
5	45.1	5.5	60.0	72.2			45.0	31.8	52.4	1.9
6	13.9	10.7	30.3	30.6			14.7	16.1		
7	65.6	26.1	13.4	69.0			75.3	5.6		
8	34.7	38.2	71.0	18.3						
9	78.9	16.7	36.0	26.3						
10	51.8	36.4	64.4	14.3						
11	7.4	25.8								
12	47.6	20.3								
13	45.3	76.3								
14	78.3	34.9								
15	74.4	52.7								
16	6.4	7.0								
17	54.2	78.2								
18	57.8	12.7								
19	37.3	55.1								
20	57.9	42.8								
21	8.5	71.0								
22	14.0	11.2								
23	8.2	71.8								
24	70.8	54.2								
25	29.7	5.7								
26	25.3	41.2								
27	59.3	35.8								
28	34.7	32.8								
29	9.4	28.3								
30	25.7	24.6								

Appendix 5. Fixed cost and unit handling cost for Type 3

	Fixed cost	Unit handling cost
Col. Center 1	20.5	2.5
Col. Center 2	25.5	“
Col. Center 3	18.9	“
Col. Center 4	15.8	“
Col. Center 5	12.4	“
Col. Center 6	14.5	“
Col. Center 7	20.6	“
Col. Center 8	22.7	“
Col. Center 9	21.8	“
Col. Center 10	19.3	“
Col. Center 11	22.4	“
Col. Center 12	25.2	“
Col. Center 13	24.1	“
Col. Center 14	22.4	“
Col. Center 15	24.1	“
Rec. Center 2	33.9	5.2
Rec. Center 3	34.7	“
Rec. Center 4	35.5	“
Rec. Center 5	22.2	“
Rec. Center 6	35.1	“
Rec. Center 7	36.2	“
Red. Center 1	22.5	4.8
Red. Center 2	25.4	“
Red. Center 3	26.3	“
Red. Center 4	22.1	“
Red. Center 5	25.2	“
Red. Center 6	26.4	“
Red. Center 7	18.5	“
Red. Center 8	23.6	“
Red. Center 9	22.7	“
Sec. Market 1	22.4	3.8
Sec. Market 2	24.6	“
Sec. Market 3	25.7	“
Sec. Market 4	27.8	“
Sec. Market 5	23.3	“
Sec. Market 6	24.3	“
Sec. Market 7	21.1	“

Appendix 6. Site coordinates information for Type 3

No.	Customer		Col. Center		Rec.Center		Red. Center		Sec. Market	
	x	y	X	y	x	y	x	y	X	y
1	30.1	45.6	30.5	45.5	20.5	67.5	70.5	70.5	45.0	50.6
2	34.5	18.5	50.4	40.6	40.5	20.5	40.5	70.2	22.0	50.2
3	45.4	35.0	52.2	18.5	50.6	34.2	48.3	17.2	18.0	18.9
4	58.7	39.2	13.3	39.9	22.7	61.8	55.2	14.6	6.4	63.0
5	9.9	75.4	45.8	1.3	68.8	12.5	45.5	12.9	61.5	63.0
6	30.3	54.5	76.2	8.3	9.9	57.2	64.3	19.9	11.1	46.4
7	31.8	12.0	64.8	58.6			75.4	16.2	41.6	73.6
8	60.2	15.3	35.6	16.4			12.4	65.0		
9	61.5	31.0	18.7	21.5			58.0	33.0		
10	71.2	78.4	14.9	49.6						
11	26.5	18.5	16.0	14.4						
12	36.9	55.4	14.1	59.3						
13	67.6	61.2	76.0	78.5						
14	76.1	41.3	76.8	20.2						
15	50.4	59.8	53.8	48.2						
16	37.9	13.2								
17	71.1	61.2								
18	62.2	51.1								
19	6.4	50.9								

No.	Customer	Col.Center	Rec.Center	Red.Center	Sec. Market
20	50.9	43.2			
21	41.3	50.4			
22	73.3	9.5			
23	36.3	47.9			
24	30.8	58.9			
25	25.3	59.8			
26	60.5	24.3			
27	48.9	31.3			
28	48.5	44.1			
29	59.5	30.5			
30	25.5	15.5			

References

- [1] REVLOG (2004) Available at: <http://www.fbk.eur.nl/OZ/REVLOG/PROJECTS/TERMINOLOG/def-reverselogistics.html>.
- [2] Min, H., Ko, H. J. & Ko, C. S. (2006). A genetic algorithm approach to developing the multi-echelon reverse logistics network for product returns, *Omega*, 34, 56-69.
- [3] Tuzkaya, G. & Gulsun, B. (2008). Evaluating centralized return centers in a reverse logistics network: An integrated fuzzy multi-criteria decision approach, *International Journal of Environment Science Technology*, 5(3), 339-352.
- [4] Lee, J. E., Gen, M. & Rhee, K. G. (2009). Network model and optimization of reverse logistics by hybrid genetic algorithm, *Computers & Industrial Engineering*, 56, 951-964.
- [5] Yun, Y. S., Gen, M. & Hwang, R. K. (2013). Adaptive genetic algorithm to multi-stage reverse logistics network design for product resale, *Information: An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, 15(12), 6117-6138.
- [6] Stock, J. K. (1992). *Reverse logistics, White paper*, Council of logistics management. IL: Oak Brook.
- [7] Kroon, L. & Vrijens, G. (1995). Returnable containers: An example of reverse logistics, *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, 25(2), 56-68.
- [8] Barros, A., Dekker, I. & Scholten, V. A. (1998). A two-level network for recycling sand: A case study, *European Journal of Operational Research*, 110(2), 199-214.
- [9] Brito, M. P., Dekker, R. & Flapper, S. D. P. (2003). Reverse Logistics: a review of case studies, *ERIM Report Series Reference No. ERS-2003-012-LIS*, <http://ssrn.com/abstract=411649>.
- [10] Fleischmann, M., Bloemhof-Ruwaard, J. M., Dekker, R., Vander Laan, E., Van Numen, J. A. E. & Van Wassenhove, L. N. (1997). Quantitative models for reverse logistics: A review, *European Journal of Operational Research*, 103(1), 1-17.
- [11] Fleischmann, M., Krikke, H. R., Dekker, R. & Flapper, S. D. P. (2000). A characterization of logistics networks for product recovery, *Omega*, 28(6), 653-666.
- [12] Pati, R. K., Vrat, P. & Kumar, P. (2008). A goal programming model for paper recycling system, *Omega*, 36(3), 405-417.

- [13] Aras, N. & Aksen, D. (2008). Locating collection centers for distance- and incentive-dependent returns, *International Journal of Production Economics*, 111(2), 316-333,
- [14] Savaskan, R. C., Bhattacharya, S. & Van Wassenhove, L. N. (2004). Closed-loop supply chain models with product remanufacturing, *Management Science*, 50, 239-252.
- [15] Gen, M. & Cheng, R. (1997). *Genetic algorithms and engineering design*, John Wiley & Son, New York.
- [16] Song, Y. H., Wang, G. S., Wang, P. T. & Johns, A. T. (1997). Environmental/economic dispatch using fuzzy logic controlled genetic algorithms. *IEEE Proceedings on Generation, Transmission and Distribution*, 144(4), 377-382.
- [17] Wu, Q. H., Cao, Y. J. & Wen, J. Y. (1998). Optimal reactive power dispatch using an adaptive genetic algorithm. *Electrical Power and Energy Systems*, 20(8), 563-69.
- [18] Gen, M. & Cheng, R. (2000). *Genetic Algorithms and Engineering Optimization*. New York: John-Wiley & Sons.
- [19] Mak, K. L., Wong, Y. S. & Wang, X. X. (2000). An adaptive genetic algorithm for manufacturing cell formation. *International Journal of Manufacturing Technology*, 16, 491-97.
- [20] Yun, Y. S. & Gen, M. (2003). Performance analysis of adaptive genetic algorithms with fuzzy logic and heuristics. *Fuzzy Optimization and Decision Making*, 2(2), 161-75.
- [21] Yun, Y. S. (2010). Reliability optimization problems using adaptive genetic algorithm and improved particle swarm optimization, Nova Science Publisher, Inc., New York., pp. 1-34.
- [22] Srinivas, M. & L. M. Patnaik (1994). Adaptive probabilities of crossover and mutation in genetic algorithms, *IEEE Transaction on Systems, Man and Cybernetics*, 24(4), 656-667
- [23] Wang, P. T., G. S. Wang & Z. G. Hu (1997). Speeding up the search process of genetic algorithm by fuzzy logic, *Proceedings of the 5th European Congress on Intelligent Techniques and Soft Computing*, 665-671.
- [24] Hong, T. P., H. S. Wang, W. Y. Lin & W. Y. Lee, (2002). Evolution of appropriate crossover and mutation operators in a genetic process, *Applied Intelligence*, 16, 7-17.
- [25] Yun, Y. S., (2002). Genetic algorithm with fuzzy logic controller for preemptive and non-preemptive job shop scheduling problems, *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, 43(3), 623-644.
- [26] Yun, Y. S., M. Gen * S. L. Seo, (2003). Various hybrid methods based on genetic algorithm with fuzzy logic controller, *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, 14(3-4), 401-419.
- [27] Subbu, R., A. C. Sanderson & P. P. Bonissone, (1988). Fuzzy logic controlled genetic algorithms versus tuned genetic algorithms: an agile manufacturing application, *Proceedings of the 1999 IEEE International Symposium on Intelligent Control (ISIC)*, 434-440