

### 文献简介

- 论文名: A Novel Evolutionary Algorithm for Energy-Efficient Scheduling in Flexible Job Shops
- 发表期刊和年份: IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON EVOLUTIONARY COMPUTATION, VOL. 27, NO. 5, OCTOBER 2023
- △ 摘要:
  - 现代制造业中,以牺牲高能耗为代价来提高生产力往往是不可能的。然而,通过高效的调度技术,能够在降低能源成本的同时保持高生产力
  - 采用**分时电价**的柔性作业车间调度问题,在满足**预定义最大完工时间约束**的前提下,**最小化总能耗**
  - 提出一种新颖的基于两个个体的进化 (TIE) 算法,该算法结合**禁忌搜索程序、基于拓扑顺 序的重组运算符**、针对该特定问题的**新邻域结构**以及**近似邻域评估**方法
  - 大量实验表明, 所提出的 TIE 算法优于传统的基于轨迹和基于种群的方法

### 问题场景



在分时电价(TOU)背景下进行柔性作业车间调度

**作业(Jobs)**:作业集 *J* 有*n*个作业

操作:每个作业i有 $n_i$ 个连续操作

**机器(Machines)**: 机器集M有m台机器

每个角色的作用及交互方式

作业: 具有一系列操作,每个操作可在多台兼容机器上加工,是调度的对象

操作:每个操作o可在兼容机器子集M(o)中的任一机器上加工

机器: 执行作业的操作



场景设置

考虑操作在不同机器上的加工时间差异、不同时段的电价差异以及操作的先后顺序 等因素,合理安排作业与机器的匹配以及操作的时间安排

- 基于两个个体的进化算法
  - 算法结合禁忌搜索算法、基于拓扑顺序的重组运算符、针对该特定问题的新邻域结构以及近似邻域评估方法这四种方法
  - ➤ 柔性车间调度问题(FJSP)结合分时电价(TOU)涉及三个决策: 1) 机器分配; 2) 操作顺序; 3) 操作时间表,解空间庞大,传统单一个体轨迹搜索(如禁忌搜索)易陷入局部最优,而大规模种群进化算法计算成本高。
  - ▶ 因此,提出一种基于两个个体的进化算法,两个个体分别负责强化搜索(专注历史最优解的邻域优化)和多样 化搜索(探索新解空间,避免早熟收敛)



输入:问题实例(包含作业数n、机器数m处理时间 P(o,k)、TOU电价方案、加工周期约束、 $\overline{C}$ 等)输出:最优解(总能耗最小的机器分配、工序排序)

#### Algorithm 3 TIE for FJSP With TOU Scheme

```
1: Input: Problem instance
 2: Output: The best solution S* found

3: gen ← 0; S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>c</sub>*, S<sub>p</sub>*, S* ← Init()
4: while stopping condition is not reached do

           S'_1 \leftarrow \text{TOCX}(S_1, S_2), S'_2 \leftarrow \text{TOCX}(S_2, S_1)
            S_1 \leftarrow TS(S_1), S_2 \leftarrow T\tilde{S}(S_2)
           S_c^* \leftarrow \text{save\_best}(S_1, S_2, S_c^*)
            S^* \leftarrow \text{save\_best}(S_c^*, S^*)
            if gen is equal to an integer parameter p then
                  S_1 \leftarrow S_p^*, S_p^* \leftarrow S_c^*, S_c^* \leftarrow \text{Init()}, gen \leftarrow 0
10:
            end if
11:
12:
            if S_1 \approx S_2 then
13:
                 S_2 \leftarrow \text{Init}()
14:
            end if
15:
            gen \leftarrow gen + 1
16: end while
17: return S*
```

所有解初始都随机生成:

*S*<sub>1</sub>:进化个体1

 $S_2$ :进化个体2

 $S_c^*$ :当前周期最佳解

 $S_{p}^{*}$ :前一周期最佳解

S\*:全局最优

#### 初始化:

- 每个作业的每个操作*O*等概率选择机器,确保操作顺序约束
- 初始解满足约束最大完工时间 $makespan \leq \overline{C}$
- $\overline{C} = (1 + \varepsilon)LB$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.1$ , LB: 松弛下界

#### Algorithm 4 Topological Order Recombination (TOCX)

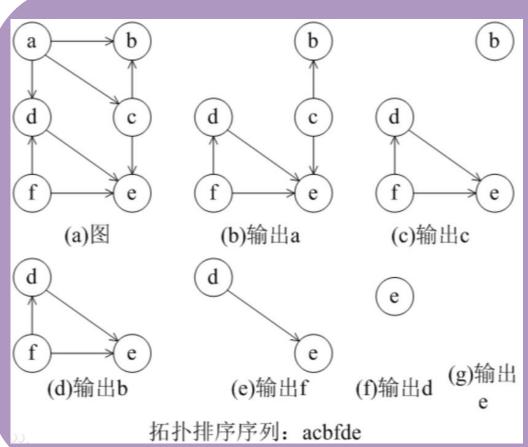
```
1: Input: parent solutions S_1 and S_2, \gamma
 2: Output: An offspring solution S_0
 3: calculate the topological order T_1 of S_1
 4: calculate the topological order T_2 of S_2
 5: an empty topological order list T, \varphi \leftarrow 0
 6: while \varphi \ll total number of operations do
         choose the first operation o from T_{\omega/2+1}
        N \leftarrow \emptyset
        for each position i in list T do
 9:
10:
             insert o into position i of T, results in a sub li
             record the corresponding machine assignment
11:
    in list T_a^i
             mapping T_0^i into a sub solution S_0^i
12:
             if S_0^l is feasible then
13:
                 N \leftarrow N \cup \{S_o^i\}
14:
15:
             end if
16:
         end for
17:
         if rand(0, 1) < \gamma then
18:
             S_o^{t_{\min}} \leftarrow \arg\min\{makespan(S_o^i) | S_o^i \in N\}
19:
         else
             randomly select a solution S_o^{l_{\min}} from N
20:
21:
         end if
22:
         insert o into position i_{min} of list T
23:
         record the corresponding machine assignment \phi(\epsilon)
    list T
24:
         remove o from T_1 and T_2
25:
         \varphi \leftarrow \varphi + 1
26: end while
27: mapping T into a complete solution S_o
28: return So
```

• 拓扑重组生成子代

输入:两个个体 $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ , 重组率 $\gamma = 0.3$ 

输出: 子代S<sub>0</sub>

1. 计算两个父代拓扑序



入度:指向该节点边的个数 找入度为0的节点 生成一个可行的拓扑排序序列

#### Algorithm 4 Topological Order Recombination (TOCX)

```
1: Input: parent solutions S_1 and S_2, \gamma
 2: Output: An offspring solution S_0
 3: calculate the topological order T_1 of S_1
 4: calculate the topological order T_2 of S_2
 5: an empty topological order list T, \varphi \leftarrow 0
 6: while \varphi \ll total number of operations do
         choose the first operation o from T_{\varphi/2+1}
        N \leftarrow \emptyset
        for each position i in list T do
             insert o into position i of T, results in a sub list T_o^i
10:
             record the corresponding machine assignment \phi(o, S_{\omega/2+})
11:
    in list T_0^i
             mapping T_0^i into a sub
12:
             if S_0^l is feasible then
13:
                 N \leftarrow N \cup \{S_o^i\}
14:
15:
             end if
16:
         end for
         if rand(0, 1) < \gamma then
             S_0^{l_{\min}} \leftarrow \arg\min\{makes\}
18:
19:
         else
             randomly select a soluti
20:
21:
         end if
         insert o into position i_{min}
         record the corresponding macrine assignment \varphi(o, S_{\omega/2+1})
    list T
24:
         remove o from T_1 and T_2
         \varphi \leftarrow \varphi + 1
26: end while
27: mapping T into a complete solution S_o
28: return So
```

拓扑重组生成子代

输入:两个个体 $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ ,参数 $\gamma = 0.3$ (控制是否使用贪婪选择)

输出: 子代S<sub>0</sub>

计算两个父代拓扑序T₁、T₂

```
while φ ≤ 总操作数:
   交替选择父代拓扑序T_1、T_2操作
   for o in T中的所有插入位置i:
      插入o到位置i,生成子列表T_o^i
      记录插入后的机器分配\phi(o, s_{\varphi/2+1}) \rightarrow子解S_o^i
       可行性检查: S_o^i满足满足工序顺序约束,则加入候选集N,N=N\cup\{S_o^i\}
   end for
   if rand(0,1) < \gamma:
      |从N中选择完工时间最小的候选解S_0^i \rightarrow S_o^{i_{min}}
   else:
      随机从N中选择一个解\to S_o^{i_{min}}
```

end if

将o插入到选定位置 $i_{min}$  $从T_1、T_2$ 中删除操作oend while

 $\Delta T$   $\Delta T$  和记录的机器分配 $\Delta T$  整调度解 $\Delta T$ 

#### Algorithm 3 TIE for FJSP With TOU Scheme

```
1: Input: Problem instance
 2: Output: The best solution S* found

3: gen ← 0; S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>c</sub>*, S<sub>p</sub>*, S* ← Init()
4: while stopping condition is not reached do

            S'_1 \leftarrow \text{TOCX}(S_1, S_2), S'_2 \leftarrow \text{TOCX}(S_2, S_1)
           S_1 \leftarrow TS(S_1'), S_2 \leftarrow T\tilde{S}(S_2')
          S_c^* \leftarrow \text{save\_best}(S_1, S_2, S_c^*)
           S^* \leftarrow \text{save\_best}(S_c^*, S^*)
            if gen is equal to an integer parameter p then
                  S_1 \leftarrow S_p^*, S_p^* \leftarrow S_c^*, S_c^* \leftarrow \text{Init()}, gen \leftarrow 0
10:
11:
            end if
            if S_1 \approx S_2 then
                  S_2 \leftarrow \text{Init}()
14:
            end if
            gen \leftarrow gen + 1
16: end while
17: return S*
```



• 禁忌搜索算法

输入:初始解 $S_0$ 、迭代次数 $\lambda$ 、最大完工时间 $\overline{C}$ 

输出:最优解S\*

初始化: 当前解 $S_c \leftarrow S_0$ 、最优

Iter ← 0、局部搜索改进标志i

时间关键操作 $o:s^{max}(o) - s^{min}(o) = \overline{C} - C_{max}$  }: 即开始时间之差=最大完工时间之间的松弛量 找"最靠近调度边界,几乎不能被延迟"的操 2: 作

```
while Iter < \lambda:
```

for 时间关键操作o in  $S_c$ :

 $N \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)$ 

在邻域中找出加工时间最小且不在禁忌中的解S'(若全是禁忌解随

#### 机选取)

将 $Move(S_c, S')$ 添加进禁忌表,防止回跳

 $S_c \leftarrow S'$ end for  $if \ makespan(S^*) > makespan(S_c)$ :  $S^* \leftarrow S_c; Iter \leftarrow 0$ end if Algorithm 1 Tabu Search Procedure

```
    Input: Initial solution S<sub>0</sub>, λ, C̄
    Output: The best found solution S*
    S<sub>C</sub> ← S<sub>0</sub>, S* ← S<sub>0</sub>, N ← Ø, Iter ← 0, is_imp ← true
    while Iter < λ do</li>
    for each time-critical operation o in S<sub>C</sub> do
    N ← N ∪ N<sup>k</sup>(S<sub>C</sub>, o) ∪ N<sup>π</sup>(S<sub>C</sub>, o)
    S' ← arg min{makespan(S)|S ∈ N, S is in not tabu status}
    if S' do not exists then/*all neighborhood solutions in N are in tabu status*/
    Randomly select one solution S' from N
    end if
    Insert the move Move(S<sub>C</sub>, S') into tabu list
    S<sub>C</sub> ← S'; N ← Ø
    end f
```

if m Nk邻域结构(机器重分配)

机器重分配禁忌:  $heta_1 = m + rand() \%(2m)$ 若操作o从机器 $m_o$ 中移除则在接下来的 $heta_1$ 次的 迭代中禁止将其分配给 $m_o$ 

每台新机器×若干插入位置→可行解(前驱操作冲突+资源冲突)

```
S^* \leftarrow S'; S_C \leftarrow S'; is\_imp \leftarrow true \text{ break } end if N \leftarrow N \setminus \{S'\} end while I while S; Iter \leftarrow Iter + 1
```

禁忌搜索算法

输入:初始解S<sub>0</sub>、迭代次数λ、量

输出:最优解S\*

初始化: 当前解 $S_c \leftarrow S_0$ 、最优的

 $Iter \leftarrow 0$ 、局部搜索改进标志 $is_{-}$  例:  $abcdef \rightarrow dabcef \Rightarrow$  部分块 $abcdate_{2}$ 

while Iter  $< \lambda$ :

for 时间关键操作o in  $S_c$ :

 $N \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)$ 

在邻域中找出加工时间最小且不在禁忌中的解S'(若全是禁忌

机选取)

将 $Move(S_c, S')$ 添加进禁忌表,防止回跳

end for

if  $makespan(S^*) > makespan(S_c)$ :

 $S^* \leftarrow S_c$ ; Iter  $\leftarrow 0$ 

end if

优化TEC

Algorica

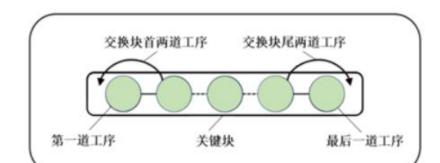


图1 N5邻域结构

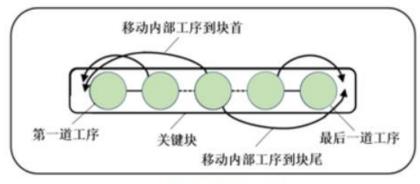


图2 N6邻域结构

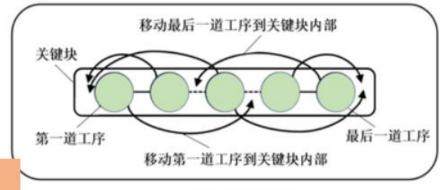


图3 N7邻域结构

优化TEC

• 禁忌搜索算法

```
输入
    while Iter < \lambda:
         if makespan(S_c) \leq \overline{C}:
               while is_tmp do:
                    is\_tmp \leftarrow false
                    for 操作o in S_c:
                          N \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)
                    end for
                    while N不为空:
                          MN中随机选取解S'
                         if TEC(S^*) > TEC(S') and makespan(S') \leq \overline{C}
                               S^* \leftarrow S'; S_c \leftarrow S'; is_{tmp} \leftarrow true; break
                         end if
                         从N中减去解S'
                    end while
               end while
         end if
          N \leftarrow \emptyset; Iter \leftarrow Iter + 1
    end while
```

```
Algorithm 1 Tabu Search Procedure
 1: Input: Initial solution S_0, \lambda, \bar{C}
2: Output: The best found solution S*
3: S_c \leftarrow S_0, S^* \leftarrow S_0, N \leftarrow \emptyset, Iter \leftarrow 0, is_imp \leftarrow true
 4. while lter < \lambda do
             each time-critical operation o in S_c do
                 \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)
                    arg min\{makespan(S)|S \in N, S \text{ is in not tabu status}\}
                    do not exists then/*all neighborhood solutions in N are in
                    and omly select one solution S' from N
                     the move Move(S_c, S') into tabu list
                     S': N \leftarrow \emptyset
                    pan(S^*) > makespan(S_C) then
                     S_c; Iter \leftarrow 0
                    pan(S_C) <= C then
                      is_imp is true do
                    _imp ← false
                    r each operation o in S_c do
                                                                 om N
                      If IEC(S) > IEC(S) and makespan(S') <= \overline{C} then
                           S^* \leftarrow S'; S_c \leftarrow S'; is\_imp \leftarrow true break
                      end if
                      N \leftarrow N \setminus \{S'\}
                    nd while
                   while
                 f: Iter \leftarrow Iter + 1
```

## 创新优化 算法

输出:最优解S\*

初始化: 当前解 $S_c \leftarrow S_0$ 、最优解 $S^* \leftarrow S_0$ 、候选解N

while Iter  $< \lambda$ :
 for 时间关键操作o in  $S_c$ :
  $N \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^\pi(S_c, o)$  在邻域中找出加工时间最小且不在禁忌取)

将 $Move(S_c, S')$ 添加进禁忌表,防止回路

$$S_c \leftarrow S'$$

end for

if  $makespan(S^*) > makespan(S_c)$ :

$$S^* \leftarrow S_c; Iter \leftarrow 0$$

end if

if  $makespan(S_c) \leq \overline{C}$ :

#### Algorithm 1 Tabu Search Procedure

是出邻域剪裁: 提前排除无效邻域变换,优化Nπ(S<sub>c</sub>, o

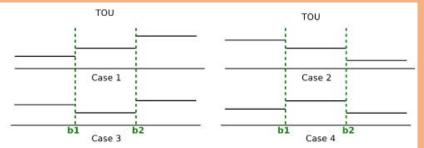


Fig. 3. Combinations of TOU with three adjacent in

Lemma 1: The energy cost of operation u cannot be reduced on the same machine:

- 1) if r(MP[u]) > s(u) holds for case 1;
- 2) if  $r(MS[u]) \le s(u)$  holds for case 2;
- 3) if  $b_1 \le s(u)$  and  $b_2 \ge s(u) + P(u)$  hold for case 3;
- 4) if the following conditions hold for case 4:

$$b_1 \le \min\{r(JP[u]) + P(JP[u]), r(MP[u]) + P(MP[u])\}$$
 (5)  
 $b_2 \ge \bar{C} - \min(P(JS[u]) + q(JS[u]), P(MS[u]) + q(MS[u]).$ 

日理1给出无法被剪枝的四种情况。

- 1) MP(u)最早开始时间 $\geq$ 操作u开始时间无法左移降低成本,可剪枝
- 2)  $r(MS(u)) \leq s(u)$  无法右移降低成本,可剪枝
- 3) 操作u开始时间和结束时间在[ $b_1,b_2$ ]区间 不可节能,可剪枝
- 4)操作u的最早开始时间和最晚完成时间在 $[b_1,b_2]$ 区间整段在高峰,可剪枝

 $N \leftarrow N \setminus \{S'\}$ end while
while  $S = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{S'}{S'} \right)$ while

in

```
算法
while Iter < \lambda:
     if makespan(S_c) \leq \overline{C}:
          while is_tmp do:
               is\_tmp \leftarrow false
               for 操作o in <math>S_c:
                    N \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)
               end for
               while N不为空:
                     从N中随机选取解S'
                    if\ TEC(S^*) > TEC(S') and makespan(S')
                          S^* \leftarrow S'; S_c \leftarrow S'; is_{tmp} \leftarrow true; break
                    end if
                    从N中减去解S'
               end while
          end while
     end if
     N \leftarrow \emptyset; Iter \leftarrow Iter + 1
end while
```

#### Algorithm 1 Tabu Search Procedure

1: Input: Initial solution  $S_0$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\bar{C}$ 

2: Output: The best found solution S\*

#### for 关键操作o in $S_c$ :

 $N \leftarrow N \cup N^t(S_c, o) \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)$ 

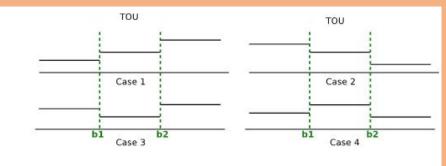


Fig. 3. Combinations of TOU with three adjacent intervals.

- (1) case 1: 若操作u移动,将能量关键操作后继操作全部左移
- (2) case2:同上右移
- (3) case3:在操作u移动后,所有能量关键前驱和后继操作都 多动
- 4) case4: 不移动

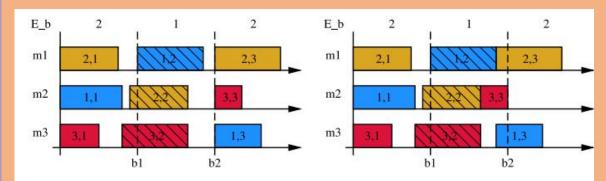


Fig. 1. Illustration of partial compactness.

```
算法
while Iter < \lambda:
    if makespan(S_c) \leq \overline{C}:
          while is_tmp do:
               is\_tmp \leftarrow false
               for 操作o in S_c:
                    N \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)
               end for
               while N不为空:
                    从N中随机选取解S'
                    if TEC(S^*) > TEC(S') and
                                                     espan(S')
                         S^* \leftarrow S'; S_c \leftarrow S'; is_{tmp} \leftarrow true; break
                   end if
                    从N中减去解S'
               end while
          end while
     end if
    N \leftarrow \emptyset; Iter \leftarrow Iter + 1
end while
```

#### Algorithm 1 Tabu Search Procedure

```
1: Input: Initial solution S_0, \lambda, \bar{C}
2: Output: The best found solution S^*
3: S_c \leftarrow S_0, S^* \leftarrow S_0, N \leftarrow \emptyset, Iter \leftarrow 0, is\_imp \leftarrow true
4. while lter < \lambda do
            each time-critical operation o in S_c do
                \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)
                    arg min\{makespan(S)|S \in N, S \text{ is in not tabu status}\}
                    do not exists then/*all neighborhood solutions in N are in
                    and omly select one solution S' from N
                     the move Move(S_c, S') into tabu list
                     S': N \leftarrow \emptyset
                    pan(S^*) > makespan(S_C) then
```

输入:当前解S、邻域解S' 输出:邻域解5′近似能耗

```
end if
     N \leftarrow N \setminus \{S'\}
   nd while
  while
: Iter \leftarrow Iter + 1
```

#### 基于两个个体的进化算法 所提方法

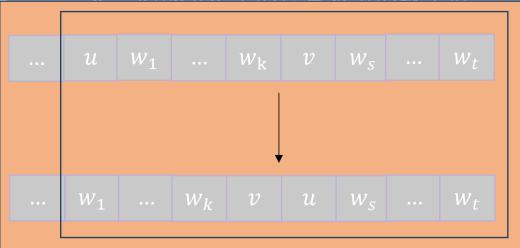
能耗近似评估

#### Algorithm 2 Approximate Estimation of TEC Method

```
1: Input: A current solution S, and a neighboring solution S' \in N(S)
 2: Output: The approximate TEC value of S'
 3: \Delta \leftarrow 0 /* reset the change of TEC to 0 */
 4: if S' \in N^{\pi}(S, o) then
        p \leftarrow \min\{index(o, M_o(S))|S \in \{S, S'\}\}
        for each operation o' \in \{M_o(S) | index(o', M_o(S)) >= p\} do
 6:
             estimate the approximate value \hat{r}(o')
             \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
        end for
10: else if S' \in N^k(S, o) then
11:
         p \leftarrow \min\{index(o, M_o(S)|S \in \{S, S'\}\}\
12:
         for each operation o' \in \{M_o(S) | index(o', M_o(S)) >= p\} do
13:
             estimate the approximate value \hat{r}(o')
14:
             \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(op, S)
15:
         end for
         for each operation
16:
    o' \in \{M_o(S') | index(o', M_o(S')) > = index(o, M_o(S'))\}\ do
             estimate the approximate value \hat{r}(o')
18:
19:
             \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
20:
         end for
21: else
         \Delta \leftarrow EC(o, S') - EC(o, S) /*for N^t neighborhoods, only one operation
    is changed*/
23: end if
24: TEC(S') \leftarrow TEC(S) + \Delta
```

```
\Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
```

 $n \leftarrow o$ 在S和S'中的位置索引的最小值



 $\hat{r}(o)$ 只统计直接受影响的机器和操作

$$TEC(S') \leftarrow TEC(S) + \Delta$$

• 能耗近似评估

仅统计直接受影响的机器和操作

#### Algorithm 2 Approximate Estimation of TEC Method

```
1: Input: A current solution S, and a neighboring solution S' \in N(S)
 2: Output: The approximate TEC value of S'
 3: \Delta \leftarrow 0 /* reset the change of TEC to 0 */
 4: if S' \in N^{\pi}(S, o) then
        p \leftarrow \min\{index(o, M_o(S))|S \in \{S, S'\}\}
        for each operation o' \in \{M_o(S) | index(o', M_o(S)) >= p\} do
 6:
            estimate the approximate value \hat{r}(o')
            \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
        end for
10: else if S' \in N^k(S, o) then
11:
        p \leftarrow \min\{index(o, M_o(S)|S \in \{S, S'\}\}\
        for each operation o' \in \{M_o(S) | index(o', M_o(S)) > = p\} do
12:
13:
             estima
14:
             \Delta \leftarrow
15:
        end for
16:
        for each
17: o' \in \{M_o(S') | 
18:
             estima
19:
             A ←
20:
        end for
21: else
         \Delta \leftarrow EC
    is changed*/
23: end if
24: TEC(S') \leftarrow T
                      \hat{r}(o)只统计直接受影响的机器和操作
```

for 邻域解中索引大于o的: 估计 $\hat{r}(o')$  $\Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o',S') - EC(o',S)$  $end\ for$ else:  $A \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o,S') - EC(o,S)$  $A\ if$  $TEC(S') \leftarrow TEC(S) + \Delta$ 

 $\Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)$ 

 $p \leftarrow o$ 在S和S'中的位置索引的最小值

 $\Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)$ 

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仅统计直接受影响的机器和操作

#### Algorithm 2 Approximate Estimation of TEC Method

```
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 2: Output: The approximate TEC value of S'
 3: \Delta \leftarrow 0 /* reset the change of TEC to 0 */
 4: if S' \in N^{\pi}(S, o) then
        p \leftarrow \min\{index(o, M_o(S))|S \in \{S, S'\}\}
        for each operation o' \in \{M_o(S) | index(o', M_o(S)) >= p\} do
 6:
             estimate the approximate value \hat{r}(o')
             \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
        end for
10: else if S' \in N^k(S, o) then
11:
        p \leftarrow \min\{index(o, M_o(S)|S \in \{S, S'\}\}\
12:
         for each operation o' \in \{M_o(S) | index(o', M_o(S)) >= p\} do
13:
             estimate the approximate value \hat{r}(o')
14:
             \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(op, S)
15:
         end for
16:
         for each operation
17: o' \in \{M_o(S') | index(o', M_o(S')) > = index(o, M_o(S'))\}\ do
             estimate the approximate value \hat{r}(o')
18:
19:
             \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
20:
         end for
21: else
         \Delta \leftarrow EC(o, S') - EC(o, S) /*for N^t neighborhoods, only one operation
    is changed*/
23: end if
24: TEC(S') \leftarrow TEC(S) + \Delta
```

```
\Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
     p \leftarrow o在S和S'中的位置索引的最小值
           \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
     for 邻域解中索引大于o的:
           \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o', S') - EC(o', S)
else.
     \Delta \leftarrow \Delta + EC(o, S') - EC(o, S)
end if
TEC(S') \leftarrow TEC(S) + \Delta
```

算法

```
while Iter < \lambda:
     if makespan(S_c) \leq \overline{C}:
          while is_tmp do:
               is\_tmp \leftarrow false
               for 操作o in S_c:
                     N \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)
               end for
               while N不为空:
                     MN中随机选取解S'
                     if TEC(S^*) > TEC(S') and makes
                          S^* \leftarrow S'; S_c \leftarrow S'; is_{tmp} \leftarrow true
                    end if
                    从N中减去解S'
               end while
          end while
     end if
     N \leftarrow \emptyset; Iter \leftarrow Iter + 1
end while
```

#### Algorithm 1 Tabu Search Procedure

```
1: Input: Initial solution S_0, \lambda, \bar{C}
                         2: Output: The best found solution S^*
                         3: S_c \leftarrow S_0, S^* \leftarrow S_0, N \leftarrow \emptyset, Iter \leftarrow 0, is\_imp \leftarrow true
                         4. while lter < \lambda do
                                     each time-critical operation o in S_c do
                                        \leftarrow N \cup N^k(S_c, o) \cup N^{\pi}(S_c, o)
                                           arg min\{makespan(S)|S \in N, S \text{ is in not tabu status}\}
                                           do not exists then/*all neighborhood solutions in N are in
                                           and omly select one solution S' from N
                                            the move Move(S_c, S') into tabu list
                                            S': N \leftarrow \emptyset
                                            pan(S^*) > makespan(S_C) then
                                             S_c; Iter \leftarrow 0
                                           pan(S_C) <= C then
                                             is_imp is true do
                                            imp ← false
                                                                                 from N
若500次迭代内,最优解无改进,则对0.2 \times |N_c|个操
                                                                                 kespan(S') <= C then
                                                                                 ← true break
                                             IN ← IN / {D.}
                                           nd while
                                           while
                                         f: Iter \leftarrow Iter + 1
```

#### Algorithm 3 TIE for FJSP With TOU Scheme

```
1: Input: Problem instance
 2: Output: The best solution S* found

3: gen ← 0; S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>c</sub>*, S<sub>p</sub>*, S* ← Init()
4: while stopping condition is not reached do

            S'_1 \leftarrow \text{TOCX}(S_1, S_2), S'_2 \leftarrow \text{TOCX}(S_2, S_1)
           S_1 \leftarrow TS(S_1'), S_2 \leftarrow T\tilde{S}(S_2')
          S_c^* \leftarrow \text{save\_best}(S_1, S_2, S_c^*)
           S^* \leftarrow \text{save\_best}(S_c^*, S^*)
            if gen is equal to an integer parameter p then
10:
                  S_1 \leftarrow S_p^*, S_p^* \leftarrow S_c^*, S_c^* \leftarrow \text{Init()}, gen \leftarrow 0
11:
            end if
            if S_1 \approx S_2 then
                  S_2 \leftarrow \text{Init}()
14:
            end if
            gen \leftarrow gen + 1
16: end while
```

17: return S\*

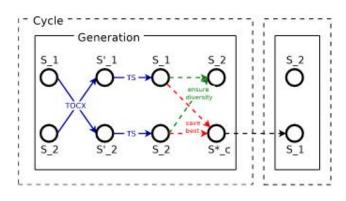


Fig. 5. General framework of TIE.

更新当前周期最优解 $\rightarrow S_c^*$  更新全局最优化 $\rightarrow S^*$  检查周期: 上一周期最优解 $\rightarrow S_1$  当前周期最优解 $\rightarrow S^*$ 

当前周期最优解 $\rightarrow S_p^*$ 下一周期初始化 $\rightarrow S_c^*$ 

停止条件: 算法运行时间 $\geq T_{max}$ 



COMPARISON (RPD %) WITH SP, DP, AND THEIR HYBRIDS

Ins.	SP	DP	TS(DP)	TS	(SP)	TII	Ε	TOU	SP	DP '	TS(DP)	TS	S(SP)	TI	Е				
				1 m.	10 m.	1 m.	10 m.					1 m.	10 m.	1 m.	10 m.				
BCdata	3.07	3.61	3.35	2.20	2.10	0.93	0.04	TOU0	6.27 3	3.82	2.60	1.94	1.66	1.81	0.67				
BRdata	15.44	15.25	3.02	2.55	1.12	3.31	1.65	TOUI	2.38	2.34	1.40	0.97	0.77	1.02	0.40				
DPdata	0.67	0.36	0.69	0.61	0.51	2.24	0.92	TOU2	2.49	1.45	1.51	1.20	0.93	1.64	0.86				
HUdata/sdata	3.21	2.95	2.27	1.57	1.39	1.21	0.37	TOU3	4.05	3.31	1.72	1.15	0.90	1.17	0.44				
HUdata/edata	2.79	2.31	2.22	1.63	1.51	1.00	0.29	TOU4	2.53 2	2.63	1.30	1.93	1.60	2.46	1.23				
HUdata/rdata	2.09	1.63	1.40	1.00	0.82		RD-0221	10000 2 M/O 1000		SUMN	MARY OF	TEST RE	ESULTS OF	TIE, HEA	, AND ILS				
HUdata/vdata	2.77	2.32	1.03	0.77	0.37														
						— то	U	II	.S				HE.	A			TI	Е	
Mean	3.03	2.69	1.82	1.31	1.07		$\overline{TEC_{avg}}$	$TEC_{sd}$	$time_{av}$	g = RP	PD = T	$EC_{avg}$	$TEC_{sd}$	$time_{avg}$	RPD	$TEC_{avg}$	$TEC_{sd}$	$time_{avg}$	RPD
						TOU	JO 724.69	4.03	298.3	5 0	.99	724.29	3.69	311.67	0.93	717.59	3.20	318.78	0.00
						TOU	J1 771.54	2.53	300.2	25 0	.47	771.10	2.15	307.81	0.41	767.96	1.92	325.77	0.00
						JOT			301.4		.64	940.47	3.76	321.27		934.29	3.24	306.77	0.00
						JOT			311.2		.67	943.84	3.25	311.50		938.66	2.72	325.94	0.00
						JOT		5.70	268.8		.04	775.81	4.52	316.39		768.71	3.63	310.43	0.00
						TOU		2.93	292.4		.60	799.79	2.52	312.64		795.96	2.14	323.48	0.00
			. D	C		TOU	79 009 05	4.18	301.5		.66	988.34 995.55	3.74 4.21	311.83 303.13		982.30 989.23	3.33 3.51	324.47 311.57	0.00
	COMPA	ARISON OF	DIFFERENT	CROSSO	VER OPERA	TORS IN T	IE WITH TOUS	ON BRdata			-	867.40	3.48	312.03	0.65	861.84	2.96	318.40	0.00

Ins.		POX			PRX		TOCX		
	$\overline{TEC_{min}}$	$TEC_{avg}$	$TEC_{sd}$	$\overline{TEC_{min}}$	$TEC_{avg}$	$TEC_{sd}$	$\overline{TEC_{min}}$	$TEC_{avg}$	$TEC_{sd}$
Mk01	31.4	31.5	0.1	31.2	31.32	0.1	30.8	31.04	0.15
Mk02	29	29.12	0.13	29	29.14	0.13	28.8	28.96	0.08
Mk03	157.2	159.86	1.16	157.4	159.21	0.76	157.1	158.93	1.36
Mk04	72.2	72.95	0.38	72.3	72.8	0.22	71.7	72.07	0.24
Mk05	149	149.49	0.31	148.8	149.21	0.25	148.8	149.04	0.23
Mk06	82.3	83.08	0.47	81.6	82.76	0.54	80.9	82.11	0.6
Mk07	156	157.08	0.76	155.1	157.02	0.88	156.1	156.95	0.51
Mk08	459.3	461.93	1.84	458.6	461.84	1.55	452.6	458.03	2.68
Mk09	457.2	460.56	2.13	452.8	458.52	2.77	456.7	460.8	3.08
Mk10	425.1	427.01	1.43	423.8	425.97	1.33	422.8	425.82	1.61
Avg.	201.87	203.26	0.87	201.06	202.78	0.85	200.63	202.38	1.05

Friedman's test is conducted on  $TEC_{avg}$  obtained by TIE, TIE with POX, and TIE with PRX on BCdata. The resulting small value of p < 0.001 indicates the three crossover operators distinguish each other statistically.

, and ILS on BCdata, BRdata, and DPdata.

cates that the three kinds of optimization frameworks distinguish each other statistically.

IUDPP IA p-Values of Wilcoxon's Signed Rank Tests ON THE CUTOFF TIMES OF TIE

	1 min.	5 min.	10 min.	20 min.	30 min.
1 min.	-	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
5 min.	_	-	0.0004	0.0002	0.0003
10 min.	-2	( <u>-</u>	4	0.0512	0.0576
20 min.	-	-	_	-	0.0581
30 min.	1.00	-	_	-	1.70

