



# Multi-objective Genetic algorithm optimization in Inventory model for deteriorating items with shortages using Supply Chain management.

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## ABSTRACT

*A develops a supply chain inventory model for deteriorating items in a Manufacture, warehouse, distribution centers, and Retailer's environment. Demand is assumed to be known and constant. Shortages are allowed. A warehouse is used to store the excess units over the fixed capacity of the distribution centers. Further the application of supply chain inventory optimization and Genetic algorithm optimization dispatching policies has been investigated in different scenarios in the model. Comparative study of two models has also been performed with the help of a numerical example. A comprehensive sensitivity analysis has also been carried out to advocate the implication of supply chain inventory optimization and Genetic algorithm optimization dispatch policy.*

**Keywords:-** supply chain, inventory optimization, warehouse, distribution centers, Shortages, Genetic algorithm

## 1. Introduction

Inventory control, otherwise known as stock control, is used to show how much stock have to maid available at any time, and how tracks are kept for it. It applies to every item that uses to produce a product or service, from raw materials to finished goods. It covers stock at every stage of the production process, from purchase and delivery to using and re-ordering the stock. Efficient stock control allows an organization/industry/company to have the right amount of stock in the right place at the right time. It ensures that capital is not tied up unnecessarily, and protects production if problems arise with the supply chain. Inventory control is the techniques of maintaining stock-items at desired levels. The purpose of all inventory models is to minimize inventory costs. As a result of the inventory model, a designer of air-condition machine decided to redesign its old model machine to enhance its working efficiency and reduce inventory costs in meeting a global market for its air-condition machines.

Inventory is held throughout the supply chain in the form of raw materials, work in process and finished goods. Inventory exists in the supply chain because of a mismatch between supply and demand. This mismatch is intentional at a manufacturer, where it is economical to manufacture in large lots that are then stored for future sales. The mismatch is also intentional at a retail store where inventory is held in anticipation of future demand. Inventory is a major source of cost in a supply chain and has a huge impact on responsiveness. An important role that inventory plays in the supply



chain is (1) to increase the amount of demand that can be satisfied by having the product ready and available when the customer wants it. (2) To reduce cost by exploiting economics of scale that may exist during production and distribution. (3) To support a firm's competitive strategy. If a firm's competitive strategy requires very high level of responsiveness, a company can achieve this responsiveness by locating large amounts of inventory close to a customer. Conversely, a company can also use inventory to become more efficient by reducing inventory through centralized stocking.

Discussions so far were limited to GA that handled the optimization of a single parameter. The optimization criteria are represented by fitness functions and are used to lead towards an acceptable solution. A typical single objective optimization problem is the TSP. There the sole optimization criterion is the cost of the tour undertaken by the salesperson and this cost is to be minimized. However, In real life we often face problem which require simultaneous optimization of several criteria. For example, in VLSI circuit design the critical parameters are chip area power consumption delay fault tolerance etc. While designing a VLSI circuit the designer may like to minimize area power consumption and delay while at the same time would like to maximize fault tolerance. The problem gets more complicated when the optimizing criteria are conflicting. For instance an attempt to design low-power VLSI circuit may affect its fault tolerance capacity adversely. Such problems are known as multi-objective optimization (MOO). Multi-objective optimization is the process of systematically and simultaneously optimizing a number of objective functions. Multiple objective problems usually have conflicting objectives which prevents simultaneous optimization of each objective. As GAs are population based optimization processes they are inherently suited to solve MOO problem. However traditional GAs are to be customized to accommodate such problem. This is achieved by using specialized fitness functions as well as incorporating methods promoting solution diversity. Rest of this section presents the features of multi-objective GAs.

## 2. Related Works

Ajay Singh Yadav (2017) The purpose of the proposed study is to give a new dimension on warehouse with logistics using genetic algorithm processes in supply chain in inventory optimization to describe the certain and uncertain market demand which is based on supply reliability and to develop more realistic and more flexible models. we hope that the proposed study has a great potential to solve various practical tribulations related to the warehouse with logistics using genetic algorithm processes in supply chain in inventory optimization and also provide a general review for the application of soft computing techniques like genetic algorithms to use for improve the effectiveness and efficiency for various aspect of warehouse with logistics control using genetic algorithm.

Narmadha et al. (2010) proposed inventory management is considered to be an important field in Supply Chain Management because the cost of inventories in a supply chain accounts for about 30% of the value of the product. The service provided to the customer eventually gets enhanced once the efficient and effective management of inventory is carried out all through the supply chain. The precise estimation of optimal inventory is essential since shortage of inventory yields to lost sales, while excess of inventory may result in pointless storage costs. Thus the determination of the inventory to be held at various levels in a supply chain becomes inevitable so as to ensure minimal cost for the supply chain. The minimization of the total supply chain cost can only be achieved when optimization of the base stock level is carried out at each member of the supply chain. This paper deals with the problem of determination of base-stock levels in a ten member serial supply chain with



multiple products produced by factories using Uniform Crossover Genetic Algorithms. The complexity of the problem increases when more distribution centers and Retailer's and multiple products were involved. These considerations leading to very complex inventory management process has been resolved in this work.

Radhakrishnan et. al. (2009) gives a inventory management plays a vital role in supply chain management. The service provided to the customer eventually gets enhanced once the efficient and effective management of inventory is carried out all through the supply chain. Thus the determination of the inventory to be held at various levels in a supply chain becomes inevitable so as to ensure minimal cost for the supply chain. Minimizing the total supply chain cost is meant for minimizing holding and shortage cost in the entire supply chain. The minimization of the total supply chain cost can only be achieved when optimization of the base stock level is carried out at each member of the supply chain. A serious issue in the implementation of the same is that the excess stock level and shortage level is not static for every period. In this paper, we have developed a new and efficient approach that works on Genetic Algorithms in order to distinctively determine the most probable excess stock level and shortage level required for inventory optimization in the supply chain such that the total supply chain cost is minimized.

Singh and Kumar (2011) gives a Optimal inventory control is one of the significant tasks in supply chain management. The optimal inventory control methodologies intend to reduce the supply chain cost by controlling the inventory in an effective manner, such that, the SC members will not be affected by surplus as well as shortage of inventory. In this paper, we propose an efficient approach that effectively utilizes the Genetic Algorithm for optimal inventory control. This paper reports a method based on genetic algorithm to optimize inventory in supply chain management. We focus specifically on determining the most probable excess stock level and shortage level required for inventory optimization in the supply chain so that the total supply chain cost is minimized .We apply our methods on three stage supply chain model studied for optimization.

Priya and Iyakutti (2011) presents an approach to optimize the reorder level (ROL) in the manufacturing unit taking consideration of the stock levels at the factory and the distribution centers of the supply chain, which in turn helps the production unit to optimize the production level and minimizing the inventory holding cost. Genetic algorithm is used for the optimization in a multi product, multi level supply chain in a web enabled environment. This prediction of optimal ROL enables the manufacturing unit to overcome the excess/ shortage of stock levels in the upcoming period.

Thakur and Desai (2013) a study With the dramatic increase in the use of the Internet for supply chain-related activities, there is a growing need for services that can analyze current and future purchases possibilities as well as current and future demand levels and determine efficient and economical strategies for the procurement of direct goods. Such solutions must take into account the current quotes offered by suppliers, likely future prices, projected demand, and storage costs in order to make effective decisions on when and from whom to make purchases. Based on demand trends and projections, there is typically a target inventory level that a business hopes to maintain. This level is high enough to be able to meet fluctuations in demand, yet low enough that unnecessary storage costs are minimized. Hence there is a necessity of determining the inventory to be held at different stages in a supply chain so that the total supply chain cost is minimized. Minimizing the total supply chain cost is meant for minimizing holding and shortage cost in the entire supply chain. This inspiration of minimizing Total Supply Chain Cost could be done only by optimizing the base stock level at each member of the supply chain which is very dynamic. A novel and efficient approach using Genetic

Algorithm has been developed which clearly determines the most possible excess stock level and shortage level that is needed for inventory optimization in the supply chain so as to minimize the total supply chain cost.

Khalifehzadeh et. al. (2015) presented a four-echelon supply chain network design with shortage: Mathematical modelling and solution methods. Kannan et. al. (2010) Discuss a genetic algorithm approach for solving a closed loop supply chain model: A case of battery recycling. Jawahar and Balaji (2009) Proposed A genetic algorithm for the two-stage supply chain distribution problem associated with a fixed charge. Zhang et. al. (2013) presented A modified multi-criterion optimization genetic algorithm for order distribution in collaborative supply chain. Che and Chiang (2010) proposed A modified Pareto genetic algorithm for multi-objective build-to-order supply chain planning with product assembly. Sarrafha et. al. Discuss (2015) A bi-objective integrated procurement, production, and distribution problem of a multi-echelon supply chain network design: A new tuned MOEA. Taleizadeh et. al. (2011) gives Multiple-buyer multiple-vendor multi-product multi-constraint supply chain problem with stochastic demand and variable lead-time: A harmony search algorithm. Yeh and Chuang (2011) Proposed Using multi-objective genetic algorithm for partner selection in green supply chain problems. Yimer and Demirli (2010) Presented A genetic approach to two-phase optimization of dynamic supply chain scheduling. Wang, et. al. (2011) Proposed Location and allocation decisions in a two-echelon supply chain with stochastic demand – A genetic-algorithm based solution. Humphreys, et. al. (2009) presented Reducing the negative effects of sales promotions in supply chains using genetic algorithms. Sherman et. al. (2010) gives a production modelling with genetic algorithms for a stationary pre-cast supply chain. Ramkumar, et. al. (2011) proposed Erratum to “A genetic algorithm approach for solving a closed loop supply chain model: A case of battery recycling”. Ye et. al. (2010) Proposed Some improvements on adaptive genetic algorithms for reliability-related applications. Guchhait et. al. (2010) presented Multi-item inventory model of breakable items with stock-dependent demand under stock and time dependent breakability rate. Changdar et. al. (2015) gives an improved genetic algorithm based approach to solve constrained knapsack problem in fuzzy environment. Sourirajan et. al. (2009) presented A genetic algorithm for a single product network design model with lead time and safety stock considerations. Dey et. al. (2008) proposed Two storage inventory problem with dynamic demand and interval valued lead-time over finite time horizon under inflation and time-value of money. Jawahar and Balaji (2012) proposed A genetic algorithm based heuristic to the multi-period fixed charge distribution problem. Pasandideh et. al. (2010) gives a parameter-tuned genetic algorithm for multi-product economic production quantity model with space constraint, discrete delivery orders and shortages.

### 3. Assumptions and Notations

#### Assumptions

1. The amelioration rate of livestock items is a two parameter weibull distribution which is a decreasing function of time and is greater than the deterioration rate which is also a two parameter weibull distribution.
2. The production rate is  $\{(P + \psi + 1)t_i\}$  are linear function of time.
3. The demand rate is  $(d_0 - d_1 t_i)$  are linear function of time.
4. The holding cost is  $((abH_1)t_i)$  are linear function of time.
5. The production rate is considered greater than the demand rate and the deterioration rate.
6. Lead time is assumed to be negligible.

7. Amelioration and deterioration start when the livestock is bought by the manufacturer.
8. The deteriorated units are not used.
9. Shortages are allowed.
10. Multiple deliveries per order are considered.
11. Only one manufacturer and one warehouse are considered in supply chain.
12. Only one manufacturer and one distributor's center are considered in supply chain.
13. Only one manufacturer and one retailer are considered in supply chain.

#### Notations

$\eta_1$  = Scale parameter of amelioration rate.

$\eta_2$  = Shape parameter of amelioration rate.

$\alpha_1$  = Raw material's Scale parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\beta_1$  = Raw material's Shape parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\alpha_2$  = Storage Scale parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\beta_2$  = Storage Shape parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\alpha_3$  = Manufacturing Scale parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\beta_3$  = Manufacturing Shape parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\alpha_4$  = Warehouse Scale parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\beta_4$  = Warehouse Shape parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\alpha_5$  = Distributor center Scale parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\beta_5$  = Distributor center Shape parameter for the deterioration rate.

$\alpha_6$  = Retailer's Scale parameter for the deterioration rate.



$I_{RW}(t_i)$  = Raw material's inventory level at any time  $t_i, 0 \leq t_i \leq T_i, i = 1$ .

$I_S(t_i)$  = Storage inventory level at any time  $t_i, 0 \leq t_i \leq T_i, i = 2$ .

$I_M(t_i)$  = Manufacturing finished goods inventory level at any time  $t_i, 0 \leq t_i \leq T_i, i = 3$ .

$I_W(t_i)$  = Warehouse finished goods inventory level at any time  $t_i, 0 \leq t_i \leq T_i, i = 4$ .

$I_{DC}(t_i)$  = Distributor center finished goods inventory level at any time  $t_i, 0 \leq t_i \leq T_i, i = 5$ .

$I_R(t_i)$  = Retailer's finished goods inventory level at any time  $t_i, 0 \leq t_i \leq T_i, i = 6$ .

$MI_{RM}$  = Raw material's maximum inventory level.

$MI_M$  = Manufacturing finished goods maximum inventory level.

$MI_W$  = Warehouse finished goods maximum inventory level.

$MI_{DC}$  = Distributor center finished goods maximum inventory level.

$MI_R$  = Retailer's finished goods maximum inventory level.

$OC_{RM}$  = Raw material's ordering cost per order cycle.

$OC_S$  = Storage ordering cost per order cycle.

$OC_M$  = Manufacturing ordering cost per order cycle.

$OC_W$  = Warehouse ordering cost per order cycle.

$OC_{DC}$  = Distributor center ordering cost per order cycle.

$OC_R$  = Retailer's ordering cost per order cycle.

$HC_{RM}$  = Raw material's per unit holding cost per unit time.

$HC_S$  = Storage per unit holding cost per unit time.

$HC_M$  = Manufacturing finished goods per unit holding cost per unit time.

$HC_W$  = Warehouse finished goods per unit holding cost per unit time.

$HC_{DC}$  = Distributor center finished goods per unit holding cost per unit time.

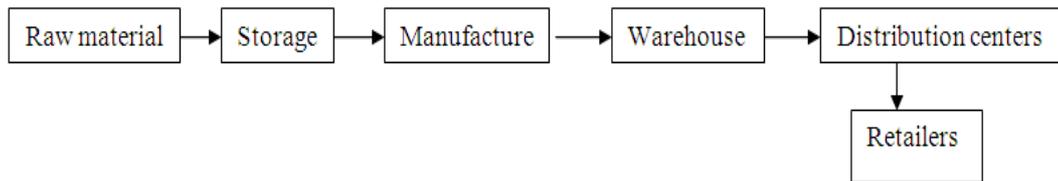
$HC_R$  = Retailer's finished goods per unit holding cost per unit time.

$SC_M$  = Manufacturing finished goods per unit Shortage cost per unit time.

$SC_W$  = Warehouse finished goods per unit Shortage cost per unit time.

#### 4. Mathematics Model in Supply Chain Inventory control

The proposed mathematics model in supply chain inventory control method uses the Genetic Algorithm to study the stock level that needs essential inventory control. This is the pre-requisite idea that will make any kind of inventory control effective. For this purpose, we are using Economic Load Dispatch method as assistance. In practice, the supply chain is of length  $m$ , means having  $m$  number of members in supply chain such as Raw material, Storage, Manufacture, warehouse, distribution centers, Retailer's and so on. Here, for instance we are going to use a six stage supply chain that is illustrated in the figure 1. Our exemplary supply chain consists of a Raw material, Storage, Manufacture, warehouse, distribution centers, and Retailer's.



**Fig 1.** Six member supply chain

In the supply chain we are illustrated, the Raw material is the massive stock holding area where the stocks are Storage. The Manufacture is the massive stock holding area where the stocks are manufactured as per the requirement of the warehouse. Then the warehouse will take care of the stock to be supplied for the distribution center. From the distribution center, the stocks will be moved to the corresponding Retailer's. As earlier discussed, the responsibility of our approach is to predict an optimum stock level by using the past records and so that by using the predicted stock level there will be no excess amount of stocks and also there is less means for any shortage. Hence it can be asserted that our approach eventually gives the amount of stock levels that needs to be held in the six members of the supply chain, Raw material, Storage, Manufacture, warehouse, distribution centers, Retailer's. In our proposed methodology, we are Economic Load Dispatch using genetic algorithm for finding the optimal value.

##### 4.1. Raw materials inventory system:

$$I_{RM}(t_1) = \eta_1 \eta_2 t_1^{\eta_2 - 1} I_{RM}(t_1) - \alpha_1 \beta_1 t_1^{\beta_1 - 1} I_{RM}(t_1) ; 0 \leq t_1 \leq T_1 \quad (1)$$

##### 4.1.1 Maximum Inventory

$$MI_{RM} = \sum_{t_1=0}^{T_1} I_{RM}(t_1) \quad (2)$$

$$MI_{RM} = \sum_{t_1=0}^{T_1} \left[ \eta_1 \eta_2 t_1^{\eta_2 - 1} I_{RM}(t_1) - \alpha_1 \beta_1 t_1^{\beta_1 - 1} I_{RM}(t_1) \right] \quad (3)$$

##### 4.1.2 Ordering cost

$$OC_{RM} = \sum_{t_1=0}^{T_1} (R_0 + R_1 t_1) \quad (4)$$

##### 4.1.3 Holding cost

$$HC_{RM} = \sum_{t_1=0}^{T_1} \left[ ((abH_1)t_1) I_{RM}(t_1) \right] \quad (5)$$

$$HC_{RM} = \sum_{t_1=0}^{T_1} \left[ ((abH_1)t_1) \{ \eta_1 \eta_2 t_1^{\eta_2-1} I_{RM}(t_1) - \alpha_1 \beta_1 t_1^{\beta_1-1} I_{RM}(t_1) \} \right] \quad (6)$$

**4.1.4 Raw materials net present total cost per unit time**

$$TC_{RM} = \left[ \frac{MI_{RM} + OC_{RM} + HC_{RM}}{T} \right] \quad (7)$$

$$TC_{RM} = \left[ \frac{1}{T} \left[ \sum_{t_1=0}^{T_1} \left\{ \left[ \eta_1 \eta_2 t_1^{\eta_2-1} I_{RM}(t_1) - \alpha_1 \beta_1 t_1^{\beta_1-1} I_{RM}(t_1) \right] + (R_0 + R_1 t_1) \right\} \right] \right] \quad (8)$$

**4.2. Storage inventory system:**

$$I_S(t_2) = (d_0 - d_1 t_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 t_2^{\beta_2-1} I_S(t_2) ; 0 \leq t_2 \leq T_2 \quad (9)$$

**4.2.1 Maximum Inventory:-**

$$MI_S = \sum_{t_2=0}^{T_2} I_S(t_2) \quad (10)$$

$$MI_S = \sum_{t_2=0}^{T_2} \left[ (d_0 - d_1 t_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 t_2^{\beta_2-1} I_S(t_2) \right] \quad (11)$$

**4.2.2 Ordering cost**

$$OC_S = \sum_{t_2=0}^{T_2} (S_0 + S_1 t_2) \quad (12)$$

**4.2.3 Holding cost**

$$HC_S = \sum_{t_2=0}^{T_2} \left[ ((abH_1)t_2) I_S(t_2) \right] \quad (13)$$

$$HC_S = \sum_{t_2=0}^{T_2} \left[ ((abH_1)t_2) \left\{ (d_0 - d_1 t_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 t_2^{\beta_2-1} I_S(t_2) \right\} \right] \quad (14)$$

**4.2.4 Storage net present total cost per unit time**

$$TC_S = \left[ \frac{MI_S + OC_S + HC_S}{T} \right] \quad (15)$$

$$TC_S = \left[ \frac{1}{T} \left[ \sum_{t_2=0}^{T_2} \left\{ \left[ (d_0 - d_1 t_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 t_2^{\beta_2-1} I_S(t_2) \right] + (S_0 + S_1 t_2) \right\} \right] \right] \quad (16)$$

**4.3. Manufacturing finished goods inventory system:**

$$I_M(t_3) = \left\{ (P + \psi + 1) t_3 \right\} - (d_0 - d_1 t_3) - \alpha_3 \beta_3 t_3^{\beta_3-1} I_M(t_3) ; 0 \leq t_3 \leq T_3 \quad (17)$$

**4.3.1 Maximum Inventory:-**

$$MI_M = \sum_{t_3=0}^{T_3} I_M(t_3) \quad (18)$$

$$MI_M = \sum_{t_3=0}^{T_3} \left[ \left\{ (P + \psi + 1)t_3 \right\} - (d_0 - d_1 t_3) - \alpha_3 \beta_3 t_3^{\beta_3 - 1} I_M(t_3) \right] \quad (19)$$

**4.3.2 Ordering cost**

$$OC_M = \sum_{t_3=0}^{T_3} (M_0 + M_1 t_3) \quad (20)$$

**4.3.3 Holding cost**

$$HC_M = \sum_{t_3=0}^{T_3} \left[ ((abH_1)t_3) I_M(t_3) \right] \quad (21)$$

$$HC_M = \sum_{t_3=0}^{T_3} \left[ ((abH_1)t_3) \left\{ (P + \psi + 1)t_3 - (d_0 - d_1 t_3) - \alpha_3 \beta_3 t_3^{\beta_3 - 1} I_M(t_3) \right\} \right] \quad (22)$$

**4.3.4 Shortage cost**

$$SC_M = \sum_{t_3=0}^{T_3} \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_3) e^{t_3} \right] \quad (23)$$

**4.3.4 Manufacturing finished goods net present total cost per unit time**

$$TC_M = \left[ \frac{MI_M + OC_M + HC_M + SC_M}{T} \right] \quad (24)$$

$$TC_M = \left[ \frac{1}{T} \left[ \sum_{t_3=0}^{T_3} \left\{ \left[ \left\{ (P + \psi + 1)t_3 \right\} - (d_0 - d_1 t_3) - \alpha_3 \beta_3 t_3^{\beta_3 - 1} I_M(t_3) \right] + (M_0 + M_1 t_3) + \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_3) e^{t_3} \right] \right\} + \left[ ((abH_1)t_3) \left\{ (P + \psi + 1)t_3 - (d_0 - d_1 t_3) - \alpha_3 \beta_3 t_3^{\beta_3 - 1} I_M(t_3) \right\} \right] \right] \right] \quad (25)$$

**4.4. Warehouse finished goods inventory system:**

$$I_W(t_4) = \left\{ (P + \psi + 1)t_4 \right\} - (d_0 - d_1 t_4) - \alpha_4 \beta_4 t_4^{\beta_4 - 1} I_M(t_4); 0 \leq t_4 \leq T_4 \quad (26)$$

**4.4.1 Maximum Inventory:-**

$$MI_W = \sum_{t_4=0}^{T_4} I_W(t_4) \quad (27)$$

$$MI_W = \sum_{t_4=0}^{T_4} \left[ \left\{ (P + \psi + 1)t_4 \right\} - (d_0 - d_1 t_4) - \alpha_4 \beta_4 t_4^{\beta_4 - 1} I_M(t_4) \right] \quad (28)$$

**4.4.2 Ordering cost**

$$OC_W = \sum_{t_4=0}^{T_4} (W_0 + W_1 t_4) \quad (29)$$

**4.4.3 Holding cost**

$$HC_W = \sum_{t_4=0}^{T_4} [((abH_1)t_4)I_W(t_4)] \quad (30)$$

$$HC_W = \sum_{t_4=0}^{T_4} \left[ ((abH_1)t_4) \left\{ \{(P + \psi + 1)t_4\} - (d_0 - d_1t_4) - \alpha_4\beta_4t_4^{\beta_4-1}I_M(t_4) \right\} \right] \quad (31)$$

**4.4.4 Shortage cost**

$$SC_W = \sum_{t_4=0}^{T_4} \left[ -(d_0 - d_1t_4)e^{t_4} \right] \quad (32)$$

**4.4.5 Warehouse finished goods net present total cost per unit time**

$$TC_W = \left[ \frac{MI_W + OC_W + HC_W + SC_W}{T} \right] \quad (33)$$

$$TC_W = \left[ \frac{1}{T} \left[ \sum_{t_4=0}^{T_4} \left\{ \left[ \{(P + \psi + 1)t_4\} - (d_0 - d_1t_4) - \alpha_4\beta_4t_4^{\beta_4-1}I_M(t_4) \right] + (W_0 + W_1t_4) + \left[ -(d_0 - d_1t_4)e^{t_4} \right] \right\} + \left[ ((abH_1)t_4) \left\{ \{(P + \psi + 1)t_4\} - (d_0 - d_1t_4) - \alpha_4\beta_4t_4^{\beta_4-1}I_M(t_4) \right\} \right] \right] \right] \quad (34)$$

**4.5. Distributor center finished goods inventory system:**

$$I_{DC}(t_5) = \{(P + \psi + 1)t_5\} - (d_0 - d_1t_5) - \alpha_5\beta_5t_5^{\beta_5-1}I_{DC}(t_5) ; 0 \leq t_5 \leq T_5 \quad (35)$$

**4.5.1 Maximum Inventory:-**

$$MI_{DC} = \sum_{t_5=0}^{T_5} I_{DC}(t_5) \quad (36)$$

$$MI_{DC} = \sum_{t_5=0}^{T_5} \left[ \{(P + \psi + 1)t_5\} - (d_0 - d_1t_5) - \alpha_5\beta_5t_5^{\beta_5-1}I_{DC}(t_5) \right] \quad (37)$$

**4.5.2 Ordering cost**

$$OC_{DC} = \sum_{t_5=0}^{T_5} (C_0 + C_1t_5) \quad (38)$$

**4.5.3 Holding cost**

$$HC_{DC} = \sum_{t_5=0}^{T_5} [((abH_1)t_5)I_{DC}(t_5)] \quad (39)$$

$$HC_{DC} = \sum_{t_5=0}^{T_5} \left[ ((abH_1)t_5) \left\{ \{(P + \psi + 1)t_5\} - (d_0 - d_1t_5) - \alpha_5\beta_5t_5^{\beta_5-1}I_{DC}(t_5) \right\} \right] \quad (40)$$

**4.5.4 Shortage cost**

$$SC_{DC} = \sum_{t_5=0}^{T_5} \left[ -(d_0 - d_1t_5)e^{t_5} \right] \quad (41)$$

**4.5.5 Distributor center finished goods net present total cost per unit time**

$$TC_{DC} = \left[ \frac{MI_{DC} + OC_{DC} + HC_{DC} + SC_{DC}}{T} \right] \quad (42)$$

$$TC_{DC} = \left[ \frac{1}{T} \left[ \sum_{t_5=0}^{T_5} \left\{ \left\{ (P + \psi + 1)t_5 \right\} - (d_0 - d_1 t_5) - \alpha_5 \beta_5 t_5^{\beta_5 - 1} I_{DC}(t_5) + (C_0 + C_1 t_5) + \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_5) e^{t_5} \right] \right\} \right] + \left[ ((abH_1)t_5) \left\{ \left\{ (P + \psi + 1)t_5 \right\} - (d_0 - d_1 t_5) - \alpha_5 \beta_5 t_5^{\beta_5 - 1} I_{DC}(t_5) \right\} \right] \right] \right] \quad (43)$$

**4.6. Retailer's finished goods inventory system:**

$$I_R(t_6) = -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) - \alpha_6 \beta_6 t_6^{\beta_6 - 1} I_R(t_6) ; 0 \leq t_6 \leq T_6 \quad (44)$$

**4.6.1 Maximum Inventory:-**

$$MI_R = \sum_{t_6=0}^{T_6} I_R(t_6) \quad (45)$$

$$MI_R = \sum_{t_6=0}^{T_6} \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) - \alpha_6 \beta_6 t_6^{\beta_6 - 1} I_R(t_6) \right] \quad (46)$$

**4.6.2 Ordering cost**

$$OC_R = \sum_{t_6=0}^{T_6} (R_2 + R_3 t_6) \quad (47)$$

**4.6.3 Holding cost**

$$HC_R = \sum_{t_6=0}^{T_6} \left[ ((abH_1)t_6) I_R(t_6) \right] \quad (48)$$

$$HC_R = \sum_{t_6=0}^{T_6} \left[ ((abH_1)t_6) \left\{ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) - \alpha_6 \beta_6 t_6^{\beta_6 - 1} I_R(t_6) \right\} \right] \quad (49)$$

**4.6.4 Shortage cost**

$$SC_R = \sum_{t_6=0}^{T_6} \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) e^{t_6} \right] \quad (50)$$

**4.6.5 Retailer's finished goods net present total cost per unit time**

$$TC_R = \left[ \frac{MI_R + OC_R + HC_R + SC_R}{T} \right] \quad (51)$$

$$TC_R = \left[ \frac{1}{T} \left[ \sum_{t_6=0}^{T_6} \left\{ \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) - \alpha_6 \beta_6 t_6^{\beta_6 - 1} I_R(t_6) \right] + (R_2 + R_3 t_6) + \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) e^{t_6} \right] \right\} \right] + \left[ ((abH_1)t_6) \left\{ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) - \alpha_6 \beta_6 t_6^{\beta_6 - 1} I_R(t_6) \right\} \right] \right] \quad (52)$$

Total cost

$$TC = \left[ \frac{TC_{RM} + TC_S + TC_M + TC_W + TC_{DC} + TC_R}{T} \right] \quad (53)$$

$$\text{TC} = \frac{1}{T} \left[ \begin{aligned} & \left[ \sum_{t_1=0}^{T_1} \left\{ \left[ \eta_1 \eta_2 t_1^{\eta_2-1} I_{RM}(t_1) - \alpha_1 \beta_1 t_1^{\beta_1-1} I_{RM}(t_1) \right] + (R_0 + R_1 t_1) \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ ((abH_1)t_1) \{ \eta_1 \eta_2 t_1^{\eta_2-1} I_{RM}(t_1) - \alpha_1 \beta_1 t_1^{\beta_1-1} I_{RM}(t_1) \} \right] \right] \\ & + \left[ \sum_{t_2=0}^{T_2} \left\{ \left[ (d_0 - d_1 t_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 t_2^{\beta_2-1} I_S(t_2) \right] + (S_0 + S_1 t_2) \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ ((abH_1)t_2) \{ (d_0 - d_1 t_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 t_2^{\beta_2-1} I_S(t_2) \} \right] \right] \\ & + \left[ \sum_{t_3=0}^{T_3} \left\{ \left[ \{ (P + \psi + 1) t_3 \} - (d_0 - d_1 t_3) - \alpha_3 \beta_3 t_3^{\beta_3-1} I_M(t_3) \right] + (M_0 + M_1 t_3) + \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_3) e^{t_3} \right] \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ ((abH_1)t_3) \{ \{ (P + \psi + 1) t_3 \} - (d_0 - d_1 t_3) - \alpha_3 \beta_3 t_3^{\beta_3-1} I_M(t_3) \} \right] \right] \\ & + \left[ \sum_{t_4=0}^{T_4} \left\{ \left[ \{ (P + \psi + 1) t_4 \} - (d_0 - d_1 t_4) - \alpha_4 \beta_4 t_4^{\beta_4-1} I_M(t_4) \right] + (W_0 + W_1 t_4) + \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_4) e^{t_4} \right] \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ ((abH_1)t_4) \{ \{ (P + \psi + 1) t_4 \} - (d_0 - d_1 t_4) - \alpha_4 \beta_4 t_4^{\beta_4-1} I_M(t_4) \} \right] \right] \\ & + \left[ \sum_{t_5=0}^{T_5} \left\{ \left[ \{ (P + \psi + 1) t_5 \} - (d_0 - d_1 t_5) - \alpha_5 \beta_5 t_5^{\beta_5-1} I_{DC}(t_5) + (C_0 + C_1 t_5) + \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_5) e^{t_5} \right] \right] \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ ((abH_1)t_5) \{ \{ (P + \psi + 1) t_5 \} - (d_0 - d_1 t_5) - \alpha_5 \beta_5 t_5^{\beta_5-1} I_{DC}(t_5) \} \right] \right] \\ & + \left[ \sum_{t_6=0}^{T_6} \left\{ \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) - \alpha_6 \beta_6 t_6^{\beta_6-1} I_R(t_6) \right] + (R_2 + R_3 t_6) + \left[ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) e^{t_6} \right] \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ ((abH_1)t_6) \{ -(d_0 - d_1 t_6) - \alpha_6 \beta_6 t_6^{\beta_6-1} I_R(t_6) \} \right] \right] \end{aligned} \right] \quad (54)$$

### 5. Genetic Algorithm Model in Supply Chain Inventory control

Which depicts the steps applied for the optimization analysis. Initially, the amount of stock levels that are in excess and the amount of stocks in shortage in the different supply chain contributors are represented by zero or non-zero values. Zero refers that the contributor needs no inventory control while the non-zero data requires the inventory control. The non-zero data states both the excess amount of stocks as well as shortage amount. The excess amount is given as positive value and the shortage amount is mentioned as negative value.

The first process needs to do is the clustering that clusters the stock levels that are either in excess or in shortage and the stock levels that are neither in excess nor in shortage separately. This is done simply by clustering the zero and non-zero values. For this purpose we are using, the efficient Economic Load Dispatch algorithm.

After the process of Economic Load Dispatch method using Genetic Algorithm is performed, the work starts its proceedings on Genetic algorithm, the heart of our work. For the Economic Load Dispatch using Genetic Algorithm, instead of generating an initial population having chromosomes of random value, a random chromosome is generated in each time of the iteration for further operation.

**Economic Load Dispatch algorithms**

The objective is to find the optimal solution so that the minimum fuel cost is obtained subject to certain equality and inequality constraints. The problem may be expressed as a function which consists of the cost function and the constraints.

In this work equality constraint reflects real power balance and the inequality constraint reflects the limit of real power generation.

Mathematically the formulation may be given as follows

Minimize

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^N F_i P_i \quad (56)$$

Where  $F_i P_i$  the fuel cost is function of generating unit I and  $P_i$  is the generation output of unit I in MW

Subject to:

- a. Power balance constraints is given as follows

$$\sum_{i=1}^N P_i - P_D = 0 \quad (57)$$

Where  $P_D$  is the total real power demand in MW

- b. Generating capacity constraints is given as follows

$$P_i^{\min} \leq P_i \leq P_i^{\max} \text{ for } i=1, 2, \dots, N$$

Where  $P_i^{\min}$  and  $P_i^{\max}$  are the minimum and maximum output generation of unit i.

The fuel cost function considering valve-point effect of the generating unit is given as follows

$$F^*(P_i) = F_i(P_i) + |e_i \sin(f_i [P_i^{\min} - P_i])| \quad (58)$$

Where

$$F_i(P_i) = a_i P_i^2 + b_i P_i + c_i \quad (59)$$

Where  $a_i, b_i, c_i$  are the fuel cot coefficients of unit i, and  $e_i$  and  $f_i$  are the fuel cost coefficients of unit I with valve-point effect.

**Step-by-step procedure of GA applied to ELD Problem**

1. Generate the initial population of generating powers randomly.
2. Compute the total production cost of the generating power subject to the constraints in equation

- a. Power balance constraints is given as follows

$$\sum_{i=1}^N P_i - P_D = 0$$

Where  $P_D$  is the total real power demand in MW

- b. Generating capacity constraints is given as follows

$$P_i^{\min} \leq P_i \leq P_i^{\max} \text{ for } i=1, 2, \dots, N$$

3. Compute the error  $\Delta P$  in satisfying the power balance constraint.
4. The objective is to minimize the cost and the  $\Delta P$ . Thus the fitness function is developed based on these two parameters.

$$\text{Fitness} = A [(1 - \% \text{cost})] + B [(1 - \% \text{Error})]$$

Where A, B (>0): weighting coefficients

$$\text{Error} = \sum_{i=1}^N P_i - P_D$$

$$\% \text{Cost} = \frac{\text{Stringcost} - \text{Mincost}}{\text{Maxcost} - \text{Mincost}}$$

$$\% \text{Error} = \frac{\text{StringError} - \text{MinError}}{\text{MaxError} - \text{MinError}}$$

String cost = String's cost of generation

Min cost = the minimum objective function value within the population.

Max cost = the maximum objective function value within the population.

String error = String's error in meeting the power balance constraint.

Min error = the minimum constraint error within the population.

Max error = the maximum constraint error within the population.

The total production cost and the error has to be minimized which leads to the maximization of fitness function

### 5.1 Chromosome

The randomly generated initial chromosome is created by having the stock levels within the lower limit and the upper limit for all the contributors of the supply chain, factory and the distribution centers. As known, chromosome is constituted by genes which defines the length of the chromosomes. The stock level of each member of the chromosome is referred as gene of the chromosome. Hence for n length supply chain, the chromosome length is also n. Since a 6 member supply chain is used for illustration, the length of the chromosome n is 6, i.e. 6 genes. And the chromosome representation is pictured in Fig. 2. Each gene of the chromosome is representing the amount of stock that is in excess or in shortage at the respective members of the supply chain.

900	800	750	-30	50	-25
-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

**Chromosome 1**

900	750	700	45	60	-25
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**Chromosome 2**

**Fig. 2** Random individual generated for the genetic operation

These kinds of chromosomes are generated for the genetic operation. Initially, only two chromosomes will be generated and from the next generation a single random chromosome value will be generated. The chromosomes thus generated is then applied to find its number of occurrences in the database content by using a Select count ( ) function.

The function will give the number of occurrences/ repetitions of the particular amount of stock level for the ten members  $M_P$  that are going to be used further in the fitness function.

### 5.2 Selection:

The selection operation is the initial genetic operation which is responsible for the selection of the fittest chromosome for further genetic operations. This is done by offering ranks based on the

calculated fitness to each of the prevailing chromosome. On the basis of this ranking, best chromosomes are selected for further proceedings.

### 5.3 Fitness

Fitness functions ensure that the evolution is toward optimization by calculating the fitness value for each individual in the population. The fitness value evaluates the performance of each individual in the population.

$$U(i) = \log \left( 1 - \frac{M_p}{M_q} \right) \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, \dots, n$$

Where,  $M_p$  is the number of counts that occurs throughout the period.

$M_q$  is the total number of inventory values obtained after clustering.

$n$  is the total number of chromosomes for which the fitness function is calculated.

The fitness function is carried out for each chromosome and the chromosomes are sorted on the basis of the result of the fitness function. Then the chromosomes are subjected for the genetic operation crossover and mutation.

### 5.4 Crossover

As far as the crossover operation is concerned, a single point crossover operator is used in this study. The first two chromosomes in the mating pool are selected for crossover operation. The crossover operation that is performed for an exemplary case is shown in the following figure 3.

900	800	750	-30	50	-25
-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

**Before Crossover**

975	750	700	45	60	-25
-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----

900	800	750	-20	-35	17
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

**After Crossover**

975	750	700	-22	32	-18
-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

**Fig.3.** Chromosome representation

The genes that are right of the cross over point in the two chromosomes are swapped and hence the cross over operation is done. After the crossover operation two new chromosomes are obtained.

### 5.5 Mutation

The newly obtained chromosomes from crossover operation are then pushed for mutation. By performing mutation, a new chromosome will be generated as illustrated below.

975	750	700	-22	32	-18
-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

**Before Mutation**

975	750	700	20	-34	19
-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----

**After Mutation**

**Fig.** Chromosomes subjected to operation

This is done by random generation of two points and then performing swaps between both the genes.

**6 Numerical Example**

Let for the production rate  $(P + \psi + 1)t_i$ ,  $P=200$ ,  $\psi = 150$  and for the demand rate  $(d_0 - d_1 t_i)$ ,  
 $d_0 = 100$   $d_1 = 50$  ordering cost  $(RM = 175, S = 150, M = 125, W = 100, D = 75, R = 50,)$ ,

Shortage cost  $(RM = 10, S = 15, M = 20, W = 25, D = 30, R = 35,)$

Holding cost  $((abH_1)t_i, RW = 1, S = 1.5, M = 2, W = 2.5, D = 3, R = 3.5,)$ ,

Deterioration cost  $(\alpha_1 = 0.06, \alpha_2 = 0.05, \alpha_3 = 0.04, \alpha_4 = 0.03, \alpha_5 = 0.02, \alpha_6 = 0.01,)$ ,

Deterioration cost  $(\beta_1 = 1.06, \beta_2 = 1.05, \beta_3 = 1.04, \beta_4 = 1.03, \beta_5 = 1.02, \beta_6 = 1.01,)$  ameliorating  
cost  $\eta_1 = 100$ , ameliorating rate  $\eta_2 = 50$ ,

The aim of this section is to understand the application of both Binary GA and Continuous GA for economic dispatching of generating power in a power system satisfying the power balance constraint for system demand and total generating power as well as the generating power constraints for all units. GA: real coded, population=15, generations=150, crossover probability=2.5, mutation probability=0.2., ELD: Units data for eight generators, Total demand = 150

**Table:-1** Supply chain inventory model optimal solution

K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$T_1$	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28
$T_2$	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.38
$T_3$	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55
$T_4$	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.40	2.45	2.50
$T_5$	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50
$T_6$	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.95
$TC_{RM}$	<b>223.41</b>	225.42	227.21	235.24	245.15	247.46	250.45	251.65	278.87	280.89
$TC_S$	310.10	<b>305.05</b>	315.12	320.15	325.25	330.14	335.15	340.18	345.59	350.89
$TC_M$	410.05	411.45	415.58	<b>409.15</b>	420.15	425.25	430.25	435.45	440.15	445.45
$TC_W$	505.00	510.15	515.75	520.15	530.15	<b>500.15</b>	535.45	540.15	545.98	550.78
$TC_{DC}$	510.05	512.32	<b>509.12</b>	514.12	516.45	518.15	520.21	524.12	530.12	539.25
$TC_R$	210.10	212.05	214.10	<b>205.16</b>	215.15	216.20	217.25	218.35	219.28	220.01
<b>TC</b>	1125.1 4	1135.2 5	<b>1100.3 5</b>	1140.1 4	1145.1 2	1150.2 5	1155.5 8	1160.1 3	1165.2 3	1170.6 3



The optimization of inventory control in supply chain management based on economic load dispatch using genetic algorithm is analyzed with the help of MATLAB. The stock levels for the three different members of the supply chain, Raw material, Storage, Manufacture, warehouse, distribution centers, Retailer's are generated using the MATLAB script and this generated data set is used for evaluating the performance of the genetic algorithm. Some sample set of data used in the implementation is given in table 2. Some 8 sets of data are given in the table 2 and these are assumed as the records of the past period.

**Table: - 2** some sample set of data used in the implementation

S.N	Raw M.	Storage	Manufacture	Warehouse	distribution centers	Retailer's
1	100	90	85	77	70	60
2	99	91	86	78	71	61
3	110	-89	-76	78	-69	-59
4	94	-85	-70	73	-68	-59
5	101	-84	-68	78	-67	69
6	100	91	84	72	-64	68
7	90	91	89	71	70	69
8	145	98	86	75	71	65

The two initial chromosomes are generated at the beginning of the economic load dispatch using genetic algorithm are '100, -93, 87, -72, 58, and '114,. These initial chromosomes are subjected for the genetic operators, Crossover and Mutation. The resultant chromosome thus obtained after the application of crossover and mutation is '121, 77, 88, 74, 65, 66'. As for our iteration value of '100', the resultant chromosome moved towards the best chromosome after the each iterative execution. Hence at the end of the execution of 100<sup>th</sup> iteration, best chromosome '110, 87, 64, -78 -53, 55' is obtained. While comparing the obtained result from the economic load dispatch using genetic algorithm with the past records, it can be decided that controlling this resultant chromosome is sufficient to reduce the loss either due to the holding of excess stocks or due to the shortage of stocks. Hence it is proved that the analysis obtains a stock level that is a better prediction for the inventory optimization in supply chain management.

## 7 CONCLUSION

In this paper an integrated production supply chain inventory model with linear production and demand rate has been developed for deteriorating item and shortage applying economic load dispatch using genetic algorithm is a significant component of supply chain management. In this model the deterioration, the multiple deliveries the partial backordering and the time discounting are considered from the perspective of six stage 6 Member supply chain, Raw material, Storage, Manufacture, warehouse, distribution centers as well as Retailer's and economic load dispatch using genetic algorithm. This work can further be extended for six stage 6 Member supply chain, Raw material, multi-Storage, multi-Manufacture, multi-warehouse, multi-distribution centers, Retailer's, economic load dispatch using genetic algorithm and including distributors in the supply chain inventory system. The proposed method was implemented and its performance was evaluated using MATLAB.



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