

Obtaining Smoothly Navigable Approximation Sets in Bi-objective Multi-modal Optimization

Scholman, Renzo J.; Bouter, Anton; Dickhoff, Leah R.M.; Alderliesten, Tanja; Bosman, Peter A.N.

DOI

[10.1007/978-3-031-14721-0_18](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-14721-0_18)

Publication date

2022

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

Parallel Problem Solving from Nature – PPSN XVII - 17th International Conference, PPSN 2022, Proceedings

Citation (APA)

Scholman, R. J., Bouter, A., Dickhoff, L. R. M., Alderliesten, T., & Bosman, P. A. N. (2022). Obtaining Smoothly Navigable Approximation Sets in Bi-objective Multi-modal Optimization. In G. Rudolph, A. V. Kononova, H. Aguirre, P. Kerschke, G. Ochoa, & T. Tušar (Eds.), *Parallel Problem Solving from Nature – PPSN XVII - 17th International Conference, PPSN 2022, Proceedings* (pp. 247-262). (Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics); Vol. 13399 LNCS). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-14721-0_18

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable). Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights. We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Green Open Access added to TU Delft Institutional Repository

'You share, we take care!' - Taverne project

<https://www.openaccess.nl/en/you-share-we-take-care>

Otherwise as indicated in the copyright section: the publisher is the copyright holder of this work and the author uses the Dutch legislation to make this work public.



Obtaining Smoothly Navigable Approximation Sets in Bi-objective Multi-modal Optimization

Renzo J. Scholman^{1,3}, Anton Bouter¹, Leah R. M. Dickhoff²,
Tanja Alderliesten², and Peter A. N. Bosman^{1,3}

¹ Centrum Wiskunde and Informatica, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
{Renzo.Scholman,Anton.Bouter,Peter.Bosman}@cwi.nl

² Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands
{L.R.M.Dickhoff,T.Alderliesten}@lumc.nl

³ Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands

Abstract. Even if a Multi-modal Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithm (MMOEA) is designed to find solutions well spread over all locally optimal approximation sets of a Multi-modal Multi-objective Optimization Problem (MMOP), there is a risk that the found set of solutions is not smoothly navigable because the solutions belong to various niches, reducing the insight for decision makers. To tackle this issue, a new MMOEAs is proposed: the Multi-Modal Bézier Evolutionary Algorithm (MM-BezEA), which produces approximation sets that cover individual niches and exhibit inherent decision-space smoothness as they are parameterized by Bézier curves. MM-BezEA combines the concepts behind the recently introduced BezEA and MO-HillValleEA to find all locally optimal approximation sets. When benchmarked against the MMOEAs MO_Ring_PSO_SCD and MO-HillValleEA on MMOPs with linear Pareto sets, MM-BezEA was found to perform best in terms of best hypervolume.

Keywords: Evolutionary algorithms · Multi-modal multi-objective optimization · Niching · Bézier curve estimation

1 Introduction

Many real-world optimization problems have multiple conflicting objectives, whereby improvement in one objective often results in the deterioration of another. Multi-Objective Evolutionary Algorithms (MOEAs), like NSGA-II [9], MOEA/D [36], and MO-CMA-ES [17], are widely accepted to be well-suited to solve such Multi-objective Optimization Problems (MOPs) [11]. The aim is to obtain a set of solutions, called the approximation set, such that all solutions are non-dominated and the set itself is close to the set of Pareto-optimal solutions.

Leah R.M. Dickhoff was supported by the Dutch Cancer Society (KWF Kankerbestrijding, Project N.12183) and Elekta.

Here, a solution \mathbf{x}_0 dominates \mathbf{x}_1 ($\mathbf{x}_0 \succ \mathbf{x}_1$) in an MOP with m objectives if $\forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\} : f_i(\mathbf{x}_0) \leq f_i(\mathbf{x}_1)$ and $\exists i \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\} : f_i(\mathbf{x}_0) < f_i(\mathbf{x}_1)$. The Pareto Set (PS) is $\mathcal{P}_S = \{\mathbf{x}_i | \neg \exists \mathbf{x}_j : \mathbf{x}_j \succ \mathbf{x}_i\}$ and the Pareto Front (PF) is $\mathcal{P}_F = \{(f_0(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_{m-1}(\mathbf{x})) | \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{P}_S\}$.

A more complex type of MOPs is that of Multi-modal MOPs (MMOPs), where the goal is not to find one, but multiple, if not all, (local) PSs. In MMOPs, each of the PSs pertains to a *niche*, a subset of the search space, where a single mode resides, i.e., with one local PS. The PSs may, however, map to the same PF in objective space, similar to having multiple (locally) optimal solutions of the same quality in a single-objective problem, e.g., the sine function. Here we consider MMOPs in the case of real-valued parameters, or continuous optimization. This field has recently gotten more traction, with reviews [31], proposed formal definitions [14] and new visualization techniques [30].

In order to have MOEAs solve MMOPs, they need additional tools that prevent their convergence to a single niche in the landscape [22]. Niching [19] is one of such diversity-preserving tools used by Multi-modal MOEAs (MMOEAs) to effectively and simultaneously search for solutions near the (local) PS in each niche. Niching has been successfully applied to established MMOEAs in the form of the multi-objective particle swarm optimization using ring topology and special crowding distance (MO_Ring_PSO_SCD) algorithm [35] and Omni-optimizer [12] among others.

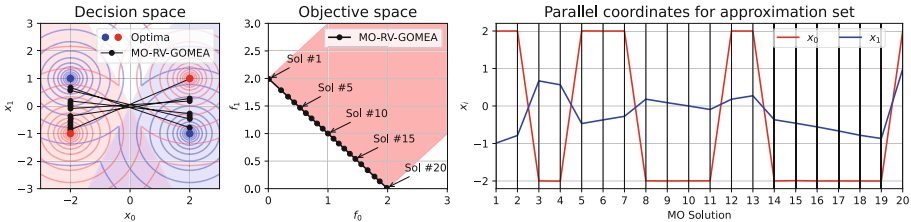


Fig. 1. Approximation set and front with parallel coordinates plot as produced by MO-RV-GOMEA on the MinDist problem: $f_0(\mathbf{x}) = \min(\|\mathbf{x} - [1, -1]\|, \|\mathbf{x} - [-1, 1]\|)$ and $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = \min(\|\mathbf{x} - [1, 1]\|, \|\mathbf{x} - [-1, -1]\|)$. Shaded blue and red regions correspond to niches with global PSs. (Color figure online)

Most MMOEAs do not explicitly model multiple approximation sets, but include diversity preserving techniques to ensure that solutions from multiple niches are maintained. The result of these MMOEAs is usually given in the form of a single approximation front, often derived from (a subset of) the elitist archive. A decision maker can then investigate this front by traversing the solutions for desired trade-offs. However, the underlying solutions are taken from several distinct niches, which could result in observing a counterintuitive change in decision variable values when navigating the approximation front. Decision makers then might have to investigate all solutions before a correct choice can be made [21, 24]. Figure 1 shows such an approximation front and set that contains solutions from both modes on the MinDist problem [23] and demonstrates

the counterintuitive changes in decision variable values in the parallel coordinates plot (i.e., if one were to navigate the front by traversing and inspecting the solutions from one extreme to the other). It shows that in objective space a front is found that looks to have approximated the PF to (near) optimality, but the solutions jump around throughout decision space as seen in the parallel coordinates plot.

The issue of counterintuitive navigation along the approximation front has also been explored in recent work, which introduced a new indicator-based MOEA for bi-objective optimization called BezEA [24]. A new problem formulation for population-based MOEAs was introduced whereby they parameterized approximation sets as Bézier curves. This formulation ensures the navigational smoothness of an approximation set, whilst still being able to find good approximation sets when using the HyperVolume indicator (HV) [37]. By design, BezEA disallows curves to dominate parts of themselves to ensure that the approximation set constitutes a single niche in the landscape.

Recent work that included the concept of niching showed promising results in maintaining multiple approximation sets in a population-based MMOEA called the MO-HillValleEA [23]. The authors extended the concept of Hill-Valley Clustering (HVC) [26] for MOPs to Multi-Objective HVC (MO-HVC) for MMOPs. MO-HillValleEA was found to be capable of finding and preserving approximation sets, one for each niche, in parallel over time by considering Pareto domination per niche. However, MO-HillValleEA produces approximation sets that are not inherently smooth due to slight oscillations around the PS.

In this work, the notions of niching through HVC and Bézier curve parameterizations are combined. The use of niching allows to effectively search the multi-modal landscape. The use of Bézier curve parameterizations not only enforces the smooth and intuitive navigability that is desired by decision makers, but also enforces each approximation set to be within a single niche. Furthermore, the use of the HV indicator allows closer convergence to the PS as compared to the Pareto dominance-based algorithms [4]. The new algorithm that we propose is called Multi-Modal Bézier Evolutionary Algorithm (MM-BezEA). The purpose of MM-BezEA is to find all approximation sets for a given MMOP, where each approximation set consists of solutions from a single mode.

In order to combine the techniques of Bézier curve parameterizations and HVC into the proposed algorithm, several contributions are made. First, the problem of how to niche approximation sets in the form of Bézier curve parameterizations is resolved. Second, initialization of approximation sets within a single niche is enabled, as otherwise, clustering becomes ambiguous if these approximation sets span multiple niches.

2 Bézier parameterizations

One of the key features of the newly proposed algorithm is that Bézier parameterizations are used as approximation sets for bi-objective optimization [24]. This allows the algorithm to model the approximation set as a smooth curve in decision space.

2.1 Definition of Solution Set

An ℓ -dimensional Bézier curve $\mathbf{B}(t; C_q)$ can be defined using $q \geq 2$ control points c_i in an ordered set $C_q = \{c_1, \dots, c_q\}$, where ℓ is the problem dimensionality and $c_i \in \mathbb{R}^\ell$. The full notation is:

$$\mathbf{B}(t; C_q) = \sum_{i=1}^q \binom{q-1}{i-1} (1-t)^{q-i-1} t^{i-1} c_i \text{ for } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \tag{1}$$

The endpoints of the Bézier curve are always defined by the first and last control points, whilst the other control points are normally not located on the curve. A solution set of given size p , $S_{p,q}(C_q) = \{x_1, \dots, x_p\}$ with $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^\ell$, can now be parameterized by a Bézier curve by selecting an evenly spread set of p points x_i . Figure 2 visualizes two solution sets $S_{p,q}(C_q)$ parameterized by Bézier curves. The solution set $S_{p,q}(C_q)$ is formally defined as:

$$S_{p,q}(C_q) = \left\{ \mathbf{B}\left(\frac{0}{p-1}; C_q\right), \mathbf{B}\left(\frac{1}{p-1}; C_q\right), \dots, \mathbf{B}\left(\frac{p-1}{p-1}; C_q\right) \right\} \tag{2}$$

$S_{p,q}(C_q)$ is parameterized for (M)MOEAs by taking the concatenation of the decision variables in the set of control points C_q as a solution [5, 24]. This results in a solution being of the form $[c_1, \dots, c_q] \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times \ell}$.

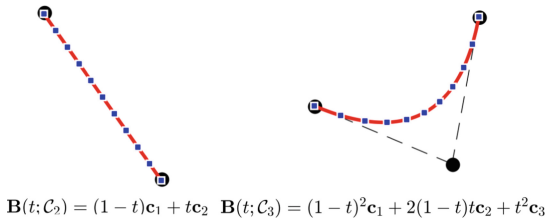


Fig. 2. Bézier curves with $q \in \{2, 3\}$ control points in black. Interpolated curve in red with the $p = 11$ points in blue evenly spread in the domain of t along the curve [24]. (Color figure online)

2.2 Evaluation

To evaluate a solution set $S_{p,q}(C_q)$, a number of new functions were previously introduced [24]. These functions are briefly explained in the following paragraphs. Figure 3 illustrates these functions to give the reader a more graphical indication.

A new function $A^{nb}(S_{p,q})$ has been introduced that calculates a navigational Bézier (nb) order o_{nb} . This order is defined as starting from the best solution for objective f_0 to the best solution in f_1 . All solutions that are dominated by other solutions on the curve, are omitted from the subset that defines the navigational order. An approximation set $\mathcal{A}_{p,q,o_{nb}}$ is the resulting subset of $S_{p,q}(C_q)$, with only the solution indices as specified in o_{nb} . The quality of the approximation set $\mathcal{A}_{p,q,o_{nb}}$ can now be evaluated, e.g., with the HV indicator [37].

A new constraint function $C(\mathcal{S}_{p,q}, o_{nb})$ was also introduced. It is employed in order to not only push all dominated solutions on the curve towards the undominated region of the search space, but also to prevent the curve from intersecting itself in objective space. This may for instance happen if a

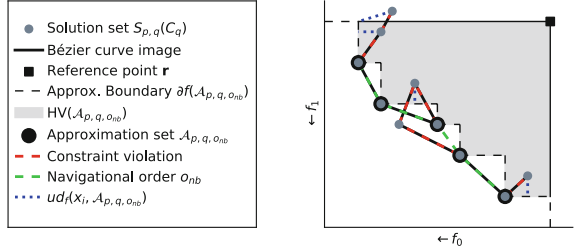


Fig. 3. Evaluation of Bézier parameterizations [24] (Color figure online)

curve stretches across two local PSs, which is not preferential. The constraint function uses the uncrowded distance metric $ud_f(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathcal{A})$ [33], which measures the Euclidean distance from a dominated point \mathbf{x}_i to the approximation boundary $\partial f(\mathcal{A}_{p,q,o_{nb}})$ in objective space. Furthermore, to further increase pressure towards the unfolding of Bézier curves in objective space, all dominated solutions and those not in $\mathcal{A}_{p,q,o_{nb}}$ are pulled towards their neighbouring solutions on the Bézier curve by taking the Euclidean distance in objective space between these solution and their neighbours as an additional constraint value. All dominated solutions from $\mathcal{S}_{p,q}(C_q)$ now have their uncrowded distance values and the Euclidean distances in objective space to neighbours of those not in $\mathcal{A}_{p,q,o_{nb}}$ summed up as a constraint for the total solution set. In combination with constraint domination [10], this constraint pushes all solutions along the Bézier curve towards the undominated region.

3 Niching Methods

To enable the algorithm proposed in this paper, i.e., MM-BezEA, to effectively search the multi-modal landscape, several previously introduced niching methods are used and combined. These are employed in order to extend the uni-modal search that is originally performed by BezEA. As the number of modes is usually unidentified beforehand, the algorithm needs to be able to adapt to the number of modes present in an MMOP.

3.1 HVC and MO HVC

HVC is a so-called two-stage niching approach that clusters and evolves the population for multi-modal single-objective optimization problems. In each generation, the first stage is used to locate each of the distinct niches, for each of which a core search algorithm is initialized in the second stage.

At the heart of the HVC approach is the Hill-Valley Test (HVT) [34], which can be utilized to determine whether two solutions reside in the same niche. It first determines an edge between two solutions \mathbf{x}_i and \mathbf{x}_j in the search space. Along this edge, N_t evenly spread points are evaluated, determined by the distance between the two solutions divided by the expected edge length. If any of

these N_t test points have a fitness that is worse than that of \mathbf{x}_i and \mathbf{x}_j , the test detects that there is a *hill* in between them. Consequently, the two solutions are to be put in separate clusters. On the other hand, if all N_t points have equal or better fitness values than both \mathbf{x}_i and \mathbf{x}_j , these two solutions belong to the same *valley* and are to be clustered together. In order to determine in which order the solutions are to be clustered (i.e., undergo the HVT), the concept of the nearest better tree [27] is employed.

The MO-HillValleEA algorithm [23] expands on the previous HVC approach in the form of MO-HVC. It uses the same concept of the HVT, but now performs clustering for each of the m objective functions separately, which results in m cluster sets. To obtain a single cluster set, the intersection of each pair of clusters from all m clustering sets is taken, similar to the colored regions of Fig. 1.

3.2 Restart Scheme with Elitist Archive

Various algorithms implemented a form of a restart scheme whereby the population size is increased over time. Examples of such schemes are the interleaved multistart scheme [8, 16] and the restart-Covariance Matrix Adaptation Evolution Strategy with Increased Population (IPOP-CMA-ES) algorithm [3]. In HillValleEA [26], an elitist archive is combined with a restart scheme, where the population size is doubled after each restart as in IPOP-CMA-ES [3]. By employing the HVT to check if a solution resides in another niche, the elitist archive of HillValleEA is capable of holding the elites for each of the modes, despite it being developed for single objective problems.

To prevent HillValleEA from revisiting already searched modes, it makes use of the elitist archive, which is inspired by the repelling subpopulations (RS-CMSA) algorithm [1] that defines taboo regions close to elites. The steps taken to discard the regions of the search space, for which an elite was already found in one of the earlier populations, start with adding the elites to the population of the current restart. Then, all solutions are clustered using HVC, followed by discarding all clusters that have one of the elites as their best solution. As a result of discarding these regions of the search space, more attention is given to undiscovered parts of the search space after each restart.

4 Multi Modal-Bézier Evolutionary Algorithm

In this section MM-BezEA is described. MM-BezEA is comprised of a combination and modification of techniques described in the previous sections. The most notable of the modifications are the adjustments implemented in HVC in order to apply it to Bézier curve parameterizations, as well as the initialization of approximation sets within niches.

4.1 Clustering Approximation Sets

The Bézier curves are evaluated using the uncrowded HV measure [25]. Since this is a scalar, the HVC approach seems to intuitively allow the clustering of

single-objective problems. However, the approximation set $\mathcal{A}_{p,q,o_{nb}}$ that is used in the HV calculation only considers the undominated indices of the Bézier solution set $S_{p,q}(C_q)$ as defined in o_{nb} . Hence, the objective value of a solution set $S_{p,q}(C_q)$ seems highly dependant on how many dominated solutions there are on the Bézier curve due to its orientation and length in decision space.

To enable the clustering of Bézier solution sets $S_{p,q}(C_q)$, the idea behind MO-HVC can be used on the set of control points C_q , as each of these is a single solution as normally defined in MO optimization. Also, since a solution set is defined to be deteriorating in f_0 and improving in f_1 according to o_{nb} , the order of the control points is inverted if $f_0(\mathbf{c}_1) < f_0(\mathbf{c}_q)$ does not hold [24]. Accordingly, the i -th Bézier solution can be designated to be in the same niche as the j -th Bézier solution if their control points $\mathbf{c}_i^l \in C_q^i$ and $\mathbf{c}_j^l \in C_q^j$ for $l = \{1, \dots, q\}$ are in the same niche. In a general sense, the same HVC approach as used in HillValleEA is used, but inspiration has been taken from the MO-HVC approach to produce a new test for Bézier solution sets, which is shown in Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1: $[B] = \text{Bezier-HillValleyTest}(\mathbf{S}_i, \mathbf{S}_j, N_t, f)$

```

Input: Solutions sets  $\mathbf{S}_i, \mathbf{S}_j$ , int  $N_t$ , objective functions  $f_0, \dots, f_{m-1}$ 
Output: Whether  $\mathbf{S}_i$  and  $\mathbf{S}_j$  belong to the same niche
for  $l = 1, \dots, q$  do
     $\mathbf{c}_{i,l}, \mathbf{c}_{j,l} \leftarrow$  control point  $l$  of  $\mathbf{S}_i$ , control point  $l$  of  $\mathbf{S}_j$ 
    // Check if  $\mathbf{c}_{i,l}$  and  $\mathbf{c}_{j,l}$  are in same niche for all  $m$  objectives
    for  $k = 0, \dots, m - 1$  do
        | if  $\text{HillValleyTest}(\mathbf{c}_{i,l}, \mathbf{c}_{j,l}, N_t, f_k)$  then return false
    return true

```

4.2 Initialization Within Niches

The original BeZEA algorithm initializes all solution sets by sampling from a uniform distribution over the search space. As it is an MOEA that was not designed for multi-modal optimization, the uniform initialization allows solution sets to be initialized within or in between any niche(s). Clustering these solutions with the newly introduced Bézier HVT will result in finding a large number of separate niches as each control point has to be in the same mode. To prevent this, a new initialization method for Bezier solution sets is proposed to enforce their initialization within a niche. First, an iteration of MO-HVC is run on a set of $q \times N$ solutions, N being the population size, that is sampled from a uniform distribution over the search space, where the resulting clusters include all of the \mathbf{x}_{test} solutions resulting from applying the Hill-Valley Test. Second, selection

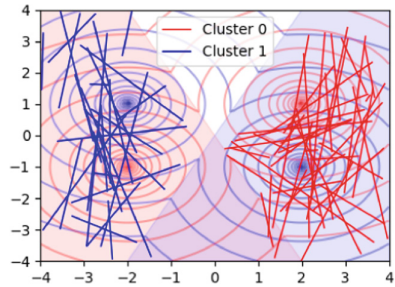


Fig. 4. Initialization of Bézier solutions ($q = 2$) for MinDist

is performed for each cluster proportional to their size in order to reduce their combined size, with test solutions, down to $q \times N$. Lastly, Bézier solution sets $S_{p,q}(C_q)$ are initialized by randomly choosing q solutions as the control points from one single cluster \mathcal{C} as produced by MO-HVC if $|\mathcal{C}| \geq q$. The result can be seen in Fig. 4 in the case of the example problem MinDist.

4.3 Algorithm Overview

MM-BezEA has a similar structure as the restart scheme in HillValleEA [26] that is described in Sect. 3.2. Every iteration, the combination of initialization of Bézier curves and dismissal of previously optimized clusters with an elite as their best solution takes place. For each of the resulting niches, a core search algorithm is run for one generation, which in the case of MM-BezEA is the RV-GOMEA algorithm [7] that is also used in BezEA. At the end of each generation, the Bézier HVT of Algorithm 1 is used in the HVC

Algorithm 2: $[\mathbb{E}] = \text{MM-BezEA}(\dots)$

Input: MO function f , popsize N , test points p , control points q , budget
Output: Elitist archive $\mathbb{E} = [\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{E}_1, \dots]$
 $\mathbb{E} = \{\}$
while *budget remaining* **do**
 $\mathcal{P}_{mo} = \text{UniformSampling}(q \times N, f)$
 $\mathcal{C}_{mo} = \text{MO-HillValleyClustering}(\mathcal{P}_{mo}, f)$
 $\mathcal{C} = \text{InitializeBezierSolutions}(\mathcal{C}_{mo}, q, p, f)$
 $\mathcal{C} = \text{RemoveElitesFrom}(\mathcal{C})$
 while *budget remaining* **do**
 $\mathcal{P} = \mathbb{E}$
 for $\mathcal{C}_i \in \mathcal{C}$ **do**
 $\mathcal{O}_i = \text{core_search_algorithm}(\mathcal{C}_i)$
 $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{O}_i$
 $\mathcal{C}_{prev} = \mathcal{C}$
 $\mathcal{C} = \text{BezierHillValleyClustering}(\mathcal{P}, f)$
 $\mathbb{E} = \text{ConstructElitistArchive}(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{E})$
 $\mathcal{C} = \text{RemoveElitesFrom}(\mathcal{C})$
 $\mathcal{C} = \text{ClusterRegistration}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_{prev})$

step. This step takes all solutions originating from all clusters and clusters them again for the next generation. In between generations, the notion of cluster registration [6] is used on the cluster mean closest in decision space to transfer the parameters for RV-GOMEA between the clusters of each generation. An overview of the algorithm in the form of pseudocode is given in Algorithm 2.

5 Experiments

MM-BezEA is empirically benchmarked on several test problems. The results are compared to MO-HillValleEA [23], MO-RV-GOMEA [8], and MO_Ring_PSO_SCD [35]. MO_Ring_PSO_SCD is implemented through the PlatEMO framework [32], together with a manual implementation of the used metrics and problems. For the other algorithms, original C++ implementations are used.

5.1 Test Problems

Several test problems are employed. First of these is the MinDist problem [23] that was described in the introduction, where linear PSs are to be found. The other employed functions are frequently used in literature, namely OmniTest [12], Two on One [28], and Sympart {1,2,3} [29]. Lastly, several problems are taken from the Multi-modal Multi-objective test Function (MMF) benchmark suite [20] in the form of MMF {1, 2, 12, 14, 15}. A mix of PS and PF shapes have been chosen to determine the capabilities of MM-BezEA on different problem types. Table 1 shows some of the important characteristics for each of the problems. For all problems with a configurable number of PSs n , it is set to 2, likewise the problem dimension ℓ is fixed to 2. In order to determine the values of the performance indicators, the reference PSs will be made using 5000 points that adhere to the analytical formulas describing the PSs. In the case of Two on One, a very close approximation is used [28].

Table 1. Bi-objective problem characteristics.

Problem	ℓ	PS	PS Shape	PF Shape
MinDist	$[2, \infty) \in \mathbb{Z}$	n	Linear	Convex
Omni Test	$[2, \infty) \in \mathbb{Z}$	3^ℓ	Linear	Convex
Two on One	2	2	Linear	Convex
Sympart 1, 2	2	9	Linear	Convex
Sympart 3	2	9	Non-linear	Convex
MMF 1, 2	2	2	Non-linear	Convex
MMF 12	$[2, \infty) \in \mathbb{Z}$	n	Linear	Disconnected
MMF 14, 15	$[2, \infty) \in \mathbb{Z}$	n	Linear	Concave

5.2 Benchmark Setup

In order to get a fair comparison, each of the algorithms will be given an equally sized budget of 200,000 function evaluations for each of the problems. This removes the influence of the used programming languages, as the computation time is not limited. The parameters of MO-RV-GOMEA, MO_Ring_PSO_SCD, and MO-HillValleEA are set to the values reported in relevant literature. Furthermore, for each problem and metric, the average over 31 runs will be taken.

The elitist archives sizes $N_{\mathbb{E}}$ are set to be 1250 for MO-RV-GOMEA and MO-HillValleEA. The population size N is set to 96 for MO-RV-GOMEA and 250 for MO-HillValleEA [23]. MO-RV-GOMEA uses a linkage tree as its linkage model, with a total of 5 clusters. For MO_Ring_PSO_SCD the population size is 800 [35]. For the MM-BezEA algorithm, the number of control points q for each approximation set is set to 2. Just like for the original BezEA algorithm, MM-BezEA is given population sizes of 76 [24]. The number of test points p is set to 7.

5.3 Performance Indicators

The HV indicator [37] is used to see how well the algorithms perform in getting close the PF. As a result of the use of test points in MM-BezEA, the Bézier solutions sets will have a limited amount of points in the approximation set that can be used to calculate the HV values. Therefore, a subset of the approximation

set will be taken for the other algorithms to allow a fair comparison based on the HV indicator. Specifically, the same number of test points is selected for a fair comparison by means of greedy Hypervolume Subset Selection (gHSS) [15].

We further use a relatively new performance indicator for multi-modal multi objective optimization, named Pareto Set Proximity (PSP) [35]. It is an indicator that determines how well all PSs are approximated by taking the Cover Rate (CR), that shows how well the extremes of all PSs are captured, divided by the Inverted Generational Distance in decision space (IGDX) [36], which can be used to determine how close the approximation sets are to the PSs. For the IGDX measure, the approximation sets as produced by MM-BezEA are interpolated by taking 1000 intermediate points before determining the IGDX value. This can be performed relatively easily as interpolating these parameterizations does not require any extra fitness evaluations.

Finally, we use a performance indicator regarding smoothness, for which we follow the definition as introduced in the work on BezEA [24]. It captures how smooth an approximation set can be navigated in terms of decision variables by measuring the detour length in decision space when traversing the approximation set from one solution to the next via an intermediate solution, as compared to going to the next solution directly. The smoothness approaches its maximum value of 1 if all solutions would be colinear in decision space, where the lowest possible value is 0. In cases where multiple approximation sets are explicitly determined, like in MO-HillValLEA and MM-BezEA, the average smoothness over all clusters will be taken. In the other cases the smoothness over the entire approximation set is taken.

5.4 Results

Table 2 shows the results for all problems and algorithms per indicator.

The HV results clearly show that all algorithms are capable of performing nearly equally in obtaining a good approximation front. However, MM-BezEA with $q = 2$ does deteriorate in performance on the MMF1 and 2 problems that have non-linear PSs. The deterioration is inherently caused by the chosen parameterizations that create approximation sets which are linear in shape. Another problem instance where a smaller HV for the new algorithm is obtained, is that of MMF12. Here, despite MM-BezEA obtaining the best PSP values, the approximation sets did not fully approximate the actual PSs and did not cover the endpoints.

The PSP indicator shows similar results, except that MO-RV-GOMEA performs worse as it is not an MMOEA and therefore does not explicitly search for multiple niches. Again promising results for MM-BezEA are shown in cases where linear PSs can be found, as seen in Fig. 5a where MM-BezEA approximates all 9 Pareto sets very well. In the problems with non-linear PSs, MO-HillValLEA and MO.Ring.PSO.SCD manage to find better approximations.

The smoothness results show, as intended, that the chosen parameterizations inherently cause smooth approximation sets with a perfect smoothness of 1.0 for MM-BezEA. Other algorithms do not obtain this, except for MO-RV-GOMEA on 2 of the 11 problems. A visualization of the results of MM-BezEA on the

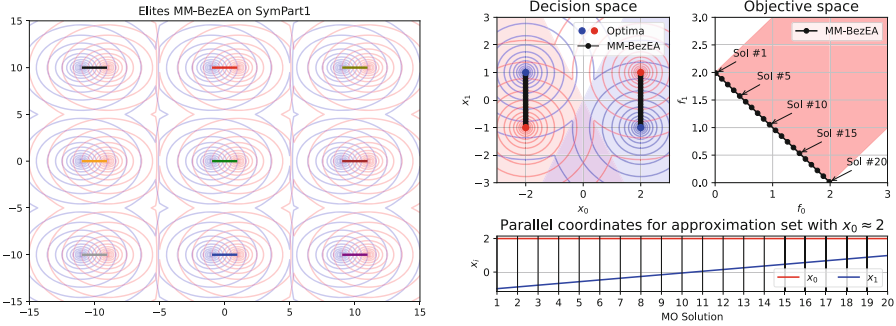
Table 2. Results (avg. (\pm st.dev.)) per problem and algorithm over 31 runs, bold identifies best result with statistical significance (Wilcoxon rank-sum test with $\alpha = 0.05$ and Holm-Bonferroni correction).

	Problem	MM-BezEA	MO-HillVallEA	MO_Ring_PSO_SCD	MO-RV-GOMEA	
HV	MinDist	1.17e+2 ($\pm 9.43e-5$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 1.62e-2$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 5.95e-3$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 1.36e-3$)	
	OmniTest	8.48e+0 ($\pm 2.18e-6$)	8.47e+0 ($\pm 1.96e-3$)	8.47e+0 ($\pm 7.34e-4$)	8.47e+0 ($\pm 4.82e-4$)	
	Sympart 1	1.17e+2 ($\pm 2.16e-5$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 1.42e-2$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 7.64e-3$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 1.30e-3$)	
	Sympart 2	1.17e+2 ($\pm 2.91e-5$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 7.77e-3$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 8.75e-3$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 4.47e-3$)	
	Sympart 3	1.17e+2 ($\pm 9.61e-5$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 1.61e-2$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 9.21e-3$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 4.91e-3$)	
	TwoOnOne	1.13e+2 ($\pm 1.33e-4$)	1.13e+2 ($\pm 2.39e-4$)	1.13e+2 ($\pm 8.82e-4$)	1.13e+2 ($\pm 1.10e-4$)	
	MMF 1	6.04e-1 ($\pm 3.86e-2$)	8.05e-1 ($\pm 2.37e-4$)	8.05e-1 ($\pm 8.69e-5$)	8.05e-1 ($\pm 6.60e-5$)	
	MMF 2	6.34e-1 ($\pm 2.01e-4$)	8.04e-1 ($\pm 6.90e-4$)	8.04e-1 ($\pm 9.59e-4$)	8.05e-1 ($\pm 1.75e-4$)	
	MMF 12	1.78e+0 ($\pm 2.02e-6$)	2.06e+0 ($\pm 2.57e-3$)	2.06e+0 ($\pm 2.05e-3$)	2.06e+0 ($\pm 1.49e-4$)	
	MMF 14	5.63e+0 ($\pm 1.33e-5$)	5.63e+0 ($\pm 7.26e-4$)	5.63e+0 ($\pm 1.92e-3$)	5.63e+0 ($\pm 2.23e-4$)	
	MMF 15	5.56e+0 ($\pm 2.03e-2$)	5.57e+0 ($\pm 6.52e-4$)	5.56e+0 ($\pm 1.54e-3$)	5.57e+0 ($\pm 1.79e-4$)	
	PSP	MinDist	3.26e+2 ($\pm 7.31e+1$)	5.02e+1 ($\pm 2.74e+0$)	6.97e+1 ($\pm 6.73e+0$)	1.21e+0 ($\pm 1.65e+0$)
		OmniTest	2.36e+2 ($\pm 8.81e+1$)	7.13e+1 ($\pm 2.76e+0$)	6.90e+1 ($\pm 9.56e+0$)	1.36e-1 ($\pm 2.43e-1$)
		Sympart 1	2.67e+2 ($\pm 1.21e+2$)	3.56e+1 ($\pm 1.57e+0$)	2.79e+1 ($\pm 3.69e+0$)	1.16e-2 ($\pm 2.70e-2$)
		Sympart 2	3.09e+2 ($\pm 8.46e+1$)	3.60e+1 ($\pm 7.42e-1$)	2.38e+1 ($\pm 2.46e+0$)	1.02e-2 ($\pm 1.71e-2$)
Sympart 3		6.41e+1 ($\pm 7.77e+1$)	4.33e+1 ($\pm 2.10e+0$)	2.64e+1 ($\pm 5.62e+0$)	8.09e-3 ($\pm 1.33e-2$)	
TwoOnOne		3.04e+2 ($\pm 2.18e+2$)	4.50e+1 ($\pm 7.21e-1$)	2.45e+1 ($\pm 1.03e+1$)	2.68e+0 ($\pm 1.11e+0$)	
MMF 1		7.22e+0 ($\pm 2.41e+0$)	3.17e+1 ($\pm 6.84e-1$)	3.80e+1 ($\pm 6.79e+0$)	1.02e+0 ($\pm 2.89e-1$)	
MMF 2		4.00e+0 ($\pm 2.49e+0$)	1.17e+2 ($\pm 1.21e+1$)	5.04e+1 ($\pm 1.51e+1$)	2.18e+0 ($\pm 1.41e+0$)	
MMF 12		2.42e+1 ($\pm 7.72e+0$)	1.94e+1 ($\pm 6.46e+0$)	1.53e+1 ($\pm 1.46e-1$)	8.67e+0 ($\pm 1.36e+0$)	
MMF 14		2.68e+3 ($\pm 4.82e+2$)	3.70e+2 ($\pm 1.03e+1$)	2.31e+2 ($\pm 2.16e+1$)	1.08e+0 ($\pm 2.84e+0$)	
MMF 15		2.73e+2 ($\pm 4.17e+1$)	2.65e+2 ($\pm 4.58e+0$)	2.44e+2 ($\pm 7.25e+0$)	2.24e+1 ($\pm 1.40e-2$)	
Smoothness		MinDist	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	8.09e-1 ($\pm 3.70e-2$)	7.63e-1 ($\pm 5.91e-3$)	8.94e-1 ($\pm 1.81e-1$)
		OmniTest	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	9.23e-1 ($\pm 5.65e-3$)	7.28e-1 ($\pm 9.76e-3$)	7.16e-1 ($\pm 1.96e-1$)
		Sympart 1	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	8.76e-1 ($\pm 2.52e-2$)	6.84e-1 ($\pm 9.76e-3$)	7.01e-1 ($\pm 2.09e-1$)
		Sympart 2	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	8.78e-1 ($\pm 2.14e-2$)	5.73e-1 ($\pm 9.30e-3$)	7.87e-1 ($\pm 1.68e-1$)
	Sympart 3	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	8.70e-1 ($\pm 3.10e-2$)	5.29e-1 ($\pm 1.18e-2$)	8.30e-1 ($\pm 1.92e-1$)	
	TwoOnOne	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	7.77e-1 ($\pm 1.21e-2$)	7.47e-1 ($\pm 9.36e-3$)	7.51e-1 ($\pm 1.59e-1$)	
	MMF 1	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	9.01e-1 ($\pm 3.98e-2$)	7.82e-1 ($\pm 8.49e-3$)	5.86e-1 ($\pm 9.13e-2$)	
	MMF 2	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	9.38e-1 ($\pm 1.26e-2$)	5.01e-1 ($\pm 8.92e-3$)	8.46e-1 ($\pm 1.60e-1$)	
	MMF 12	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	8.35e-1 ($\pm 2.73e-2$)	6.35e-1 ($\pm 9.86e-3$)	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	
	MMF 14	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	9.31e-1 ($\pm 1.17e-2$)	8.71e-1 ($\pm 1.11e-2$)	9.62e-1 ($\pm 1.05e-1$)	
	MMF 15	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	9.19e-1 ($\pm 1.43e-2$)	8.63e-1 ($\pm 8.54e-3$)	1.00e+0 ($\pm 0.00e+0$)	

MinDist problem is given in Fig. 5b. This figure depicts the smooth progression of the decision variables values in the parallel coordinates plot for the rightmost approximation set in decision space. It contrasts sharply to the parallel coordinates plot of Fig. 1 when navigating the approximation set as it now shows a smooth course of the decision variable values.

6 Discussion

MM-BezEA did not cover the endpoints of the PSs in the case of MMF12. This can be caused by the fact that the Bézier fitness function will constrain a solution when one of its control points is dominated in objective space by one of the test points. As the endpoints of each part of the discontinuous PF are close to being dominated, i.e., close to the constraint space, it can lead to not entirely capturing the discontinuous pieces of the PF and thus resulting in a lower HV.



(a) All approximation sets produced by MM-BezEA on SymPart 1 [29] (b) Approximation sets and front with parallel coordinates plot for one of the approximation sets produced by MM-BezEA on MinDist [23]

Fig. 5. Visualization of results

The HV indicator is a Pareto compliant indicator [13,38], but it does suffer from a downside. In some situations the endpoints of the approximation sets cannot reach the endpoints of the Pareto set because the distribution of points that maximizes the hypervolume does not include the extreme solutions. Even when the number of test points will be set to infinity, the reference point can never be set so that the extremes are captured [2].

Even though the smoothness indicator tries to determine whether an approximation set is smooth by measuring the detour length, it comes down to determining the angle between neighboring solutions. This implies that it only considers linear curves to be perfectly smooth, where there is a straight angle between solutions. When the number of solutions in an approximation set increases, the average distance between the solutions in objective space decreases. As a result of the lower distances and ever so slight oscillations around the PF, the angle between solutions decreases due to which the smoothness indicator will report low smoothness values. In cases where the niches can be separated in a good manner, another definition of smoothness that considers the oscillation around the PS might be more useful.

Future work could investigate the further use of the Bézier parameterizations with more control points to approximate non-linear Pareto sets. Note that the definitions given in this paper already allow for this. Furthermore, no limit on the number of approximation sets can currently be set, which degrades the quality of the approximation sets in highly multi-modal problems as the population is then divided over all niches through HVC [23]. Finally, Bézier simplexes [18] might be usable for problems with more than two objectives.

7 Conclusion

We proposed the algorithm MM-BezEA to search for multiple parameterized approximation sets that define smooth curves in the decision space for bi-objective multi-modal optimization problems. The results show that MM-BezEA is competently capable of locating all modes in a multi-modal landscape as exemplified in various benchmark problems and that the smoothness is indeed enforced by the Bézier parameterizations. Furthermore, MM-BezEA significantly outperformed other algorithms in problems with linear Pareto sets, but was outperformed in problems with non-linear Pareto sets. However, only low-order Bézier curves were used in our experiments, and these results may well be different if higher order curves were used, which the definitions in this paper readily allow.

References

1. Ahrari, A., Deb, K., Preuss, M.: Multimodal optimization by covariance matrix self-adaptation evolution strategy with repelling subpopulations. *Evol. Comput.* **25**(3), 439–471 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1162/evco_a.00182
2. Auger, A., Bader, J., Brockhoff, D., Zitzler, E.: Theory of the hypervolume indicator: Optimal μ -distributions and the choice of the reference point. In: Proceedings of the Tenth ACM SIGEVO Workshop on Foundations of Genetic Algorithms (FOGA 2009), pp. 87–102. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2009). <https://doi.org/10.1145/1527125.1527138>
3. Auger, A., Hansen, N.: A restart CMA evolution strategy with increasing population size. In: 2005 IEEE Congress on Evolutionary Computation. vol. 2, pp. 1769–1776. IEEE, New York, NY, USA (2005). <https://doi.org/10.1109/CEC.2005.1554902>
4. Berghammer, R., Friedrich, T., Neumann, F.: Convergence of set-based multi-objective optimization, indicators and deteriorative cycles. *Theor. Comput. Sci.* **456**, 2–17 (2012). <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.TCS.2012.05.036>
5. Beume, N., Naujoks, B., Emmerich, M.: SMS-EMOA: multiobjective selection based on dominated hypervolume. *Eur. J. Oper. Res.* **181**(3), 1653–1669 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2006.08.008>
6. Bosman, P.A.N.: The anticipated mean shift and cluster registration in mixture-based EDAs for multi-objective optimization. In: Proceedings of the 12th Annual Conference on Genetic and Evolutionary Computation (GECCO 2010), pp. 351–358. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2010). <https://doi.org/10.1145/1830483.1830549>
7. Bouter, A., Alderliesten, T., Witteveen, C., Bosman, P.A.N.: Exploiting linkage information in real-valued optimization with the real-valued gene-pool optimal mixing evolutionary algorithm. In: Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference (GECCO 2017), pp. 705–712. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3071178.3071272>
8. Bouter, A., Luong, N.H., Witteveen, C., Alderliesten, T., Bosman, P.A.N.: The multi-objective real-valued gene-pool optimal mixing evolutionary algorithm. In: Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference (GECCO 2017). pp. 537–544. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3071178.3071274>

9. Deb, K., Pratap, A., Agarwal, S., Meyarivan, T.: A fast and elitist multiobjective genetic algorithm: NSGA-II. *IEEE Trans. Evol. Comput.* **6**, 182–197 (2002). <https://doi.org/10.1109/4235.996017>
10. Deb, K.: An efficient constraint handling method for genetic algorithms. *Comput. Methods Appl. Mech. Eng.* **186**(2), 311–338 (2000). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0045-7825\(99\)00389-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0045-7825(99)00389-8)
11. Deb, K.: *Multi-Objective Optimization Using Evolutionary Algorithms*. John Wiley & Sons Inc, USA (2001)
12. Deb, K., Tiwari, S.: Omni-optimizer: a generic evolutionary algorithm for single and multi-objective optimization. *Eur. J. Oper. Res.* **185**(3), 1062–1087 (2008). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2006.06.042>
13. Fleischer, M.: The measure of pareto optima applications to multi-objective metaheuristics. In: Fonseca, C.M., Fleming, P.J., Zitzler, E., Thiele, L., Deb, K. (eds.) *EMO 2003. LNCS*, vol. 2632, pp. 519–533. Springer, Heidelberg (2003). https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-36970-8_37
14. Grimme, C., et al.: Peeking beyond peaks: challenges and research potentials of continuous multimodal multi-objective optimization. *Comput. Oper. Res.* **136**, 105489 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cor.2021.105489>
15. Guerreiro, A.P., Fonseca, C.M., Paquete, L.: Greedy hypervolume subset selection in low dimensions. *Evol. Comput.* **24**, 521–544 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1162/EVCO_a_00188
16. Harik, G.R., Lobo, F.G.: A parameter-less genetic algorithm. In: *Proceedings of the 1st Annual Conference on Genetic and Evolutionary Computation (GECCO 1999)*, vol. 1, pp. 258–265. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc., San Francisco, CA, USA (1999)
17. Igel, C., Hansen, N., Roth, S.: Covariance matrix adaptation for multi-objective optimization. *Evol. Comput.* **15**, 1–28 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1162/evco.2007.15.1.1>
18. Kobayashi, K., Hamada, N., Sannai, A., Tanaka, A., Bannai, K., Sugiyama, M.: Bézier simplex fitting: describing Pareto fronts of simplicial problems with small samples in multi-objective optimization. In: *Proceedings of the 33rd AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence, AAAI 2019, the 31st Innovative Applications of Artificial Intelligence Conference, IAAI 2019 and the 9th AAAI Symposium on Educational Advances in Artificial Intelligence, EAAI 2019*, pp. 2304–2313. AAAI press, Palo Alto, CA, USA (Jan 2019)
19. Li, X., Epitropakis, M.G., Deb, K., Engelbrecht, A.: Seeking multiple solutions: an updated survey on niching methods and their applications. *IEEE Trans. Evol. Comput.* **21**(4), 518–538 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1109/TEVC.2016.2638437>
20. Liang, J., Qu, B., Gong, D., Yue, C.: Problem definitions and evaluation criteria for the CEC 2019 special session on multimodal multiobjective optimization. Technical Report (Nov 2018)
21. Luong, N.H., Alderliesten, T., Bel, A., Niatsetski, Y., Bosman, P.A.N.: Application and benchmarking of multi-objective evolutionary algorithms on high-dose-rate brachytherapy planning for prostate cancer treatment. *Swarm Evol. Comput.* **40**, 37–52 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.swevo.2017.12.003>
22. Mahfoud, S.W.: *Niching Methods for Genetic Algorithms*. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA (1996), uMI Order No. GAX95-43663

23. Maree, S.C., Alderliesten, T., Bosman, P.A.N.: Real-valued evolutionary multi-modal multi-objective optimization by hill-valley clustering. In: Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference (GECCO 2019), pp. 568–576. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3321707.3321759>
24. Maree, S.C., Alderliesten, T., Bosman, P.A.N.: Ensuring smoothly navigable approximation sets by Bézier curve parameterizations in evolutionary bi-objective optimization. In: Parallel Problem Solving from Nature - PPSN XVI. pp. 215–228. Springer, Cham (2020)
25. Maree, S.C., Alderliesten, T., Bosman, P.A.N.: Uncrowded hypervolume-based multi-objective optimization with gene-pool optimal mixing. *Evol. Comput.* 1–24 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1162/evco.a_00303
26. Maree, S.C., Alderliesten, T., Thierens, D., Bosman, P.A.N.: Real-valued evolutionary multi-modal optimization driven by hill-valley clustering. In: Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference (GECCO 2018), pp. 857–864. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (Jul 2018). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3205455.3205477>
27. Preuss, M.: Niching the CMA-ES via nearest-better clustering. In: Proceedings of the 12th Annual Conference Companion on Genetic and Evolutionary Computation (GECCO 2010), pp. 1711–1718. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2010). <https://doi.org/10.1145/1830761.1830793>
28. Preuss, M., Naujoks, B., Rudolph, G.: Pareto set and EMOA behavior for simple multimodal multiobjective functions. In: Runarsson, T.P., Beyer, H.-G., Burke, E., Merelo-Guervós, J.J., Whitley, L.D., Yao, X. (eds.) PPSN 2006. LNCS, vol. 4193, pp. 513–522. Springer, Heidelberg (2006). https://doi.org/10.1007/11844297_52
29. Rudolph, G., Naujoks, B., Preuss, M.: Capabilities of EMOA to detect and preserve equivalent pareto subsets. In: Obayashi, S., Deb, K., Poloni, C., Hiroyasu, T., Murata, T. (eds.) EMO 2007. LNCS, vol. 4403, pp. 36–50. Springer, Heidelberg (2007). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-70928-2_7
30. Schäpermeier, L., Grimme, C., Kerschke, P.: To boldly show what no one has seen before: a dashboard for visualizing multi-objective landscapes. In: Ishibuchi, H., Zhang, Q., Ishibuchi, H. (eds.) Evolutionary Multi-Criterion Optimization, pp. 632–644. Springer, Cham (2021)
31. Tanabe, R., Ishibuchi, H.: A review of evolutionary multimodal multiobjective optimization. *IEEE Trans. Evol. Comput.* **24**(1), 193–200 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1109/TEVC.2019.2909744>
32. Tian, Y., Cheng, R., Zhang, X., Jin, Y.: PlatEMO: a MATLAB platform for evolutionary multi-objective optimization. *IEEE Comput. Intell. Mag.* **12**(4), 73–87 (2017)
33. Touré, C., Hansen, N., Auger, A., Brockhoff, D.: Uncrowded hypervolume improvement: COMO-CMA-ES and the sofomore framework. In: Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference (GECCO 2019), pp. 638–646. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3321707.3321852>
34. Ursem, R.: Multinational evolutionary algorithms. In: Proceedings of the 1999 Congress on Evolutionary Computation-CEC99. vol. 3, pp. 1633–1640. IEEE, New York, NY, USA (1999). <https://doi.org/10.1109/CEC.1999.785470>
35. Yue, C., Qu, B., Liang, J.: A multi-objective particle swarm optimizer using ring topology for solving multimodal multi-objective problems. *IEEE Trans. Evol. Comput.* **22**, 805–817 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1109/TEVC.2017.2754271>

36. Zhang, Q., Li, H.: MOEA/D: A multiobjective evolutionary algorithm based on decomposition. *IEEE Trans. Evol. Comput.* **11**, 712–731 (2007). <https://doi.org/10.1109/TEVC.2007.892759>
37. Zitzler, E., Laumanns, M., Thiele, L.: SPEA2: Improving the strength pareto evolutionary algorithm for multiobjective optimization. In: *Evolutionary Methods for Design Optimization and Control with Applications to Industrial Problems*, pp. 95–100. International Center for Numerical Methods in Engineering, Athens, Greece (Sep 2001)
38. Zitzler, E., Thiele, L., Laumanns, M., Fonseca, C.M., da Fonseca, V.G.: Performance assessment of multiobjective optimizers: an analysis and review. *IEEE Trans. Evol. Comput.* **7**(2), 117–132 (2003). <https://doi.org/10.1109/TEVC.2003.810758>