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# 绿色设计中产品模块划分的不确定优化及 GA 求解

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**摘要:** 研究了绿色设计中包含不确定因素的产品模块划分问题, 给出了模块划分的原则和主要步骤, 论述了产品基本元件之间功能相关性、机构相关性的确定方法和模块划分的绿色度计算方法; 以模块内部聚合度最大、模块之间耦合度最小和模块划分绿色度最高为目标函数, 建立了产品绿色模块划分的不确定优化模型, 采用“去模糊化”方法将其转化为确定性规划, 然后采用遗传算法进行求解。还给出了该遗传算法的结构, 应用实例说明所提出方法的可行性。

**关键词:** 不确定优化; 绿色设计; 模块化设计; 遗传算法

**中图分类号:** TH122; TP301.6; O224

**文献标志码:** A

绿色设计 (green design)<sup>[1-3]</sup> 为众多中小企业走出资源利用率低、能源消耗高、对环境影响大的困境创造了机遇, 而产品的模块化便于其维护和拆卸回收等, 也符合绿色设计思想, 对通用模块进行批量生产, 还可降低生产和管理成本。

21 世纪初, 在国家自然科学基金和国家 863/CIMS 主题支持下, 国内一些高校和研究院所以对绿色设计理论与技术进行了大量的研究。近几年, 针对绿色模块化设计问题的研究成为热点, 但很少涉及不确定性因素<sup>[4-11]</sup>。

模块划分是产品绿色模块化设计的基础, 一般有面向全新产品的创新设计、面向相似产品的变形设计和面向现有产品的配置设计等类型<sup>[11]</sup>。

笔者研究了现有产品的绿色模块划分方法, 并考虑其中存在的不确定因素以及考虑环境友好等目标, 属于多目标不确定优化问题, 这是绿色设计和模块化设计领域出现的新问题。

## 1 绿色设计中产品族模块划分方法

### 1.1 绿色设计中产品族模块划分的原则

模块是可组合成系统的、具有某种确定功能和接口结构的、典型的通用独立单元。模块划分

后要保证其功能独立性和结构完整性、数量合理性和可扩充性等。

因此, 绿色设计中产品族模块划分的原则: 为满足其功能独立性和结构的完整性, 模块内部零部件之间的关联尽量多, 而模块之间的交互尽量少, 即模块内部的聚合度最大, 且模块之间的耦合度最小; 为满足绿色性, 应提高其可重用、可回收、易处理等性能。

### 1.2 绿色设计中产品族模块划分的步骤

按照其定义、特性和原则, 绿色设计中产品族模块划分的主要步骤是: ①将产品划分为若干基本单元 (即零部件), 并建立产品功能结构树; ②以产品零部件在结构和功能上的关联为主要依据, 进行相关度计算, 并构造零部件之间的关联矩阵; ③根据模块划分的原则, 建立模块划分的规划模型; ④应用遗传算法等智能优化算法求解该模型, 得到绿色模块划分方案。

其中, 第①步的实现方法较为成熟, 一般根据市场需要和企业实际情况对产品进行分类, 按领域知识或经验, 从功能的角度对产品自上而下进行分解, 直到每个子功能都能由 1 个或几个零部件实现, 把这些零部件作为基本单元, 由它们组成

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各模块,从而建立产品功能结构树。本文的研究重点是第②、③和④步。

2 相关性分析及关联矩阵构造

2.1 相关性分析及相关度计算

功能相关主要体现在功能接口的能量流、物料流和信息流(包括机电信号和作用力等信息交互)的传递上。通过功能相关性分析,利于将实现同一功能的基本单元聚合成模块,以提高模块的功能独立性。

结构相关主要体现在接触、联接和配合的空间和几何接口关系上。通过结构相关性分析,便于实现每种功能所对应的模块在结构上的完整性。

通过相关性分析方法得到产品元件两两之间的相关程度,一般很难准确地给出其具体数值。它们的相关程度是根据人们的经验和知识进行两两间的比较,经常采用“较强”、“强”和“很强”等语言变量含糊地表示,具体可用三角模糊数来描述。功能相关性和结构相关性的定义见表1、表2。

表1 功能相关性定义

Table 1 Determination of function relevance

关系描述	语言标度	三角模糊数表达
为完成某功能,两基本单元必须同时使用,缺一不可	很强	[0.6,0.8,1]
两基本单元之间存在能量流联系	强	[0.4,0.6,0.8]
两基本单元之间存在信息流联系	较强	[0.2,0.4,0.6]
两基本单元之间存在物料流联系	一般	[0.0,0.2,0.4]
两基本单元之间无关系	无	[0.0,0.0,0.0]

表2 结构相关性定义

Table 2 Determination of structure relevance

关系描述	语言标度	三角模糊数表达
两基本单元之间不可拆分	很强	[0.6,0.8,1]
两基本单元之间联结紧密	强	[0.4,0.6,0.8]
两基本单元之间有一定联结	较强	[0.2,0.4,0.6]
两基本单元之间联结关系疏松	一般	[0.0,0.2,0.4]
两基本单元之间无关系	无	[0.0,0.0,0.0]

2.2 关联矩阵构造

根据以上分析,设某产品有  $N$  个基本单元,可构造功能关联矩阵和结构关联矩阵

$$\tilde{F} = [\tilde{f}_{ij}]_{N \times N}, \tag{1}$$

$$\tilde{S} = [\tilde{s}_{ij}]_{N \times N}. \tag{2}$$

式中: $\tilde{F}$ 是  $N$  个基本单元两两功能相关矩阵; $\tilde{S}$ 是  $N$  个基本单元两两结构相关矩阵。

这样,可构造总关联矩阵:

$$\tilde{A} = [\tilde{a}_{ij}]_{N \times N} = [\omega_F \tilde{f}_{ij} + \omega_S \tilde{s}_{ij}]_{N \times N}. \tag{3}$$

其中: $\tilde{f}_{ij}$ 、 $\tilde{s}_{ij}$  和  $\tilde{a}_{ij}$  分别为两基本单元间的功能相关度、结构相关度和总相关度,  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ;  $\omega_F$  和  $\omega_S$  为功能相关准则的权重系数和结构相关准则的权重系数。

3 绿色模块划分的不确定规划模型

3.1 绿色设计中模块划分的不确定规划模型

3.1.1 模块内聚合度和模块间耦合度的计算 模块内部的聚合度是对模块内部基本单元之间关联程度的描述。假设模块  $U_h$  共有  $P_h$  个基本单元组成。由前面的分析知道,其中任意2个基本单元  $i$  与  $j$  的关联度为  $\tilde{a}_{ij}$ ,则所有  $M$  个模块的总聚合度  $\tilde{C}_1$  可用下式计算:

$$\tilde{C}_1 = \sum_{h=1}^M \tilde{c}_h = \sum_{h=1}^M \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{P_h-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{P_h} \tilde{a}_{ij} / \left[ \frac{P_h(P_h-1)}{2} + 1 \right] \right\}. \tag{4}$$

以同样的思路分析,一个模块与另一个模块的耦合度可以用这个模块内部的基本单元与另一模块内部基本单元的关联度来描述。假设模块  $U_s$  共有  $P_s$  个基本单元组成,模块  $U_t$  共有  $P_t$  个基本单元组成,模块  $U_s$  内任意一个基本单元  $i$  与模块  $U_t$  内任意一个基本单元  $j$  的关联度为  $\tilde{a}_{ij}$ ,可以得到模块  $U_s$  与  $U_t$  之间的耦合度为

$$\tilde{c}_{st} = \sum_{i=1}^{P_s} \sum_{j=1}^{P_t} \tilde{a}_{ij} / P_s P_t, \tag{5}$$

则可得所有模块间的总耦合度为

$$\tilde{C}_2 = \sum_{s=1}^{M-1} \sum_{t=s+1}^M \tilde{c}_{st}. \tag{6}$$

3.1.2 模块划分的绿色度计算 产品族模块划分时,必须依据一定的绿色准则,一般有重用性、回收性、处理性、维护性和升级性5个绿色准则<sup>[12]</sup>。

类似功能和结构相关性的定义,对每个绿色准则的度量都定义5个语言标度:“很好”、“好”、“较好”、“一般”和“无”,分别用三角模糊数[0.6,0.8,1]、[0.4,0.6,0.8]、[0.2,0.4,0.6]、[0.0,0.2,0.4]和[0.0,0.0,0.0]来表达。

按领域知识或经验,可以确定产品第  $i$  个基本

单元在第  $k$  个绿色准则下的属性值  $\tilde{g}_{k,i}, k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 。

任意两个基本单元  $i$  与  $j$  放在同一模块中, 则它们对于第  $k$  个绿色准则共同的属性值变为  $\tilde{g}_{k,ij} = \min(\tilde{g}_{k,i}, \tilde{g}_{k,j})$ 。

这样, 若模块  $U_h$  共有  $P_h$  个基本单元组成, 则它们对于第  $k$  个绿色准则共同的属性值变为  $\tilde{g}_{k,h} = \min(\tilde{g}_{k,1}, \tilde{g}_{k,2}, \dots, \tilde{g}_{k,P_h})$ 。这样产品划分为  $M$  个模块后的总绿色度为

$$\tilde{G} = \sum_{h=1}^M \tilde{g}_h = \sum_{h=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^5 \omega_k \tilde{g}_{k,h} \quad (7)$$

式中  $\omega_k$  为第  $k$  个绿色准则的权重系数。

3.1.3 模块划分的不确定规划模型 根据绿色设计中产品族模块划分的原则, 模块内部的聚合度最大, 而模块之间的耦合度最小且绿色度最高, 则模块划分的不确定规划模型为:

$$\max \tilde{C}_1 = \sum_{k=1}^M \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{P_{k-1}} \sum_{j=1}^{P_k} \tilde{a}_{ij} / \frac{P_k(P_k - 1)}{2} \right]; \quad (8)$$

$$\min \tilde{C}_2 = \sum_{s=1}^{M-1} \sum_{t=s+1}^M \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{P_s} \sum_{j=1}^{P_t} \tilde{a}_{ij} / P_s P_t \right]; \quad (9)$$

$$\max \tilde{G} = \sum_{h=1}^M \tilde{g}_h = \sum_{h=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^5 \omega_k \tilde{g}_{k,h} \quad (10)$$

这是一种包含三角模糊数的、多目标不确定优化问题。通常的做法是将其转化为确定型优化问题。

3.2 不确定规划模型的转换

下面首先分析三角模糊数的运算法则, 然后提出一种包含三角模糊数的、不确定规划模型转换的方法。

3.2.1 三角模糊数的运算法则<sup>[13]</sup> 设 2 个三角模糊数  $\tilde{a} = [a^L, a^M, a^U]$  和  $\tilde{b} = [b^L, b^M, b^U], k$  为任意正实数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a} + \tilde{b} &= [a^L + b^L, a^M + b^M, a^U + b^U], \\ k \times \tilde{a} &= [k \times a^L, k \times a^M, k \times a^U]. \end{aligned}$$

3.2.2 不确定规划模型的转换 三角模糊数的清晰化方法有多种, 这里采用加权重心法, 即利用公式

$$a = (a^L + 4a^M + a^U) / 6, \quad (11)$$

将三角模糊数  $\tilde{a} = [a^L, a^M, a^U]$  转化为清晰数  $a$ 。

首先, 按三角模糊数运算法则, 进行不确定规划模型内数据计算。然后, 采用加权重心法进行清晰化, 这样式 (8)、(9) 和 (10) 就转换成

了一个新的、模块划分的确定型任务规划模型。

4 基于遗传算法的模型求解

模块划分问题属于典型的组合最优化解问题, 是 NP - Hard 问题, 适宜采用遗传算法求解。

4.1 编码方式

染色体长度  $N$  为产品基本单元的个数, 每个基因位置对应各基本单元的编号。基因编码的值 (正整数) 相同, 则代表对应的零部件在同一个模块。例如某产品有 10 个基本元件, 其编号为 1, 2, 3, ..., 10; 若基因编码为 0102203012, 则表示该产品划分成了 4 个模块: (1, 3, 6, 8), (2, 9), (4, 5, 10), (7)。

4.2 适应度函数

模块划分的目标函数为模块内部聚合度最大、模块之间耦合度最小、绿色度最高, 因此遗传算法中, 规模为  $L$  的种群中个体  $k(k = 1, 2, \dots, L)$  的适值函数定义为

$$f_k = \frac{C_1^k}{M} + \frac{M(M - 1)}{2C_2^k} + \frac{G^k}{M} \quad (12)$$

其中:  $C_1^k, C_2^k$  和  $G^k$  分别为个体  $k$  的模块内部的聚合度、模块之间的耦合度和模块划分的绿色度。

4.3 选择

采用按比例适应度分配法。个体  $k$  的适应度为  $f_k$ , 则  $k$  被复制的概率为<sup>[14]</sup>:

$$P_k = f_k / \sum_{k=1}^L f_k \quad (13)$$

4.4 交叉算子

采用单点交叉法, 交叉概率为  $P_c$ 。记参与交叉运算的两个个体为  $c$  和  $d$ , 选择一随机整数  $q(1 \leq q \leq N)$ , 由  $c$  和  $d$  通过在  $q$  点交叉运算产生 2 个后代分别为  $x$  和  $y$ 。在  $x$  的基因编码中, 前  $q$  个位置继承于  $c$ , 而后  $N - q$  个位置来自于  $d$ 。  $y$  的基因编码形成过程与  $x$  相似。

4.5 变异算子

由于采用  $N$  进制编码, 变异操作是以概率  $P_m$  改变种群中个体的某基因位, 且变异基因位置及基因值均是随机产生的。

4.6 算法结构

具有最佳适应度值的个体称为优良个体, 在算法中从上一代中复制一定数量  $h$  的优良个体直接进入下一代, 有利于优良个体特性的传播和对

后代的教育作用。这样，算法流程如下<sup>[14]</sup>：

初始化参数：L、Z、P<sub>c</sub>、P<sub>m</sub>、h 采用随机方法产生初始种群 POP<sub>0</sub>，并计算个体适应度值；

z = 0

WHILE z < Z DO

比例复制 M 个个体并两两匹配；

对匹配后的个体利用交叉算子进行操作，生成 POP’<sub>z</sub>；

利用变异算子对 POP’<sub>z</sub> 进行操作，生成 POP”<sub>z</sub>；

计算 POP”<sub>z</sub> 个体的适应度值和 h；

从 POP<sub>z</sub> 中选择 h 个最优个体，从 POP”<sub>z</sub> 选择 L - h 个最优个体形成 POP<sub>z+1</sub>

z = z + 1

END WHILE；

输出 POP<sub>L</sub> 中适应度值最好的个体。

5 实例分析

5.1 问题描述

设有某种用户定制的专用数控机床的开发，

其总体设计已完成，现需要将该数控机床划分成若干模块，分配到相应的协作单位或部门进行设计加工。

一般而言，数控机床大致可以分为：车床主体、数控系统、伺服系统和辅助系统等。而车床主体由床身、导轨、主轴箱、刀架、进给传动系统等部分组成；数控系统由数控装置和检测反馈装置组成；伺服系统由伺服驱动器和伺服电机组成；辅助系统由液压系统、冷却系统、润滑系统及自动排屑装置等部分组成。

数控机床的床身、导轨、主轴箱、刀架、进给传动系统、数控装置、检测反馈装置、伺服驱动器、伺服电机、液压系统、冷却系统、润滑系统和自动排屑装置等 13 个单元，分别用 T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>、T<sub>5</sub>、T<sub>6</sub>、T<sub>7</sub>、T<sub>8</sub>、T<sub>9</sub>、T<sub>10</sub>、T<sub>11</sub>、T<sub>12</sub>、T<sub>13</sub> 表示。其功能关联矩阵和结构关联矩阵如表 3 和表 4 所示（因对称，只列出其上三角元素）。

表 3 数控机床功能关联矩阵  
Table 3 Liaison array of NC lathe in function

[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
	[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
		[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
			[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
				[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
					[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.2,0.4,0.6]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
						[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.4,0.6,0.8]	[0.2,0.4,0.6]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
							[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.2,0.4,0.6]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
								[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.4,0.6,0.8]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
									[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
										[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
											[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
												[1.0,1.0,1.0]

表 4 数控机床结构关联矩阵  
Table 4 Liaison array of NC lathe in structure

[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.4,0.6,0.8]	[0.4,0.6,0.8]	[0.2,0.4,0.6]	[0.4,0.6,0.8]	[0.0,0.2,0.4]	[0.2,0.4,0.6]	[0.0,0.2,0.4]	[0.2,0.4,0.6]	[0.2,0.4,0.6]	[0.0,0.2,0.4]	[0.0,0.2,0.4]	[0.0,0.2,0.4]
	[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
		[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
			[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
				[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
					[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
						[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
							[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
								[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
									[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
										[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]
											[1.0,1.0,1.0]	[0.0,0.0,0.0]

$T_1、T_2、T_3、T_4、T_5、T_6、T_7、T_8、T_9、T_{10}、T_{11}、T_{12}、T_{13}$  绿色属性值见表 5 所示。

5.2 模块划分建模及其求解

设功能关联的权重系数和结构关联的权重系数都为 0.5, 并设 5 个绿色准则的权重系数分别为: 0.356 4、0.229 6、0.229 6、0.092 2 和 0.092 2<sup>[12]</sup>。按式 (3) 和式 (7) 分别计算总关联度和总绿色度。按式 (8)、(9) 和 (10) 建立其模块划分的不确定规划模型, 并按式 (11) 将其转换为确定

型规划模型。

由于有 13 个基本单元, 所以染色体总长度为 13。采用 13 进制编码, 则染色体数为  $13^{13}$ , 种群规模  $L$  取 20, 迭代代数  $Z$  取 20, 交叉概率  $P_c$  取 0.8, 变异概率  $P_m$  取 0.05, 直接进入下一代优良个体数  $h$  取 2。

在 MATLAB 7.1 环境中, 编写了遗传算程序<sup>[15]</sup>, 对本实例的模型进行 GA 求解的仿真测试。结果如图 1 所示。

表 5 绿色属性值  
Table 5 Value of green attribute

元件	属 性				
	重用性	回收性	处理性	维护性	升级性
$T_1$	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]
$T_2$	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]
$T_3$	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]
$T_4$	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]
$T_5$	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]
$T_6$	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]
$T_7$	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]
$T_8$	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]
$T_9$	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]
$T_{10}$	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]
$T_{11}$	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]
$T_{12}$	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]	[0.2, 0.4, 0.6]	[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]
$T_{13}$	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]	[0.4, 0.6, 0.8]

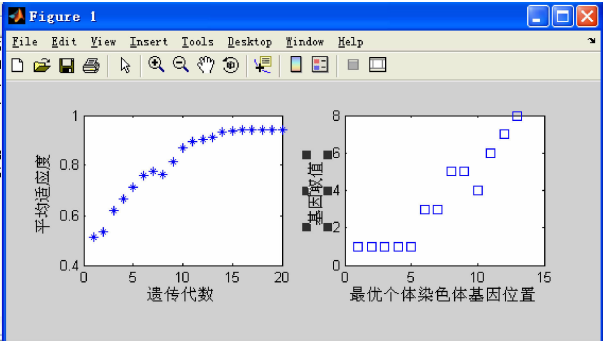


图 1 实例仿真运行结果

Fig. 1 Result for GA solving of this example

图 1 中, 左边为各代平均适用度值 (已归一化, 用 ‘\*’ 表示); 右边为遗传算法求解后的最优个体, 即 1111133554678, 表示  $T_1、T_2、T_3、T_4$  和  $T_5$  为一模块组,  $T_6$  和  $T_7$  为一模块组,  $T_8$  和  $T_9$  为一模块组,  $T_{10}、T_{11}、T_{12}$  和  $T_{13}$  各单独为一模块, 即将该数控机床分为车床主体、数控系统、伺服系统、液压系统、冷却系统、润滑系统和自动排

屑装置等几部分, 这 and 目前机床厂成熟的模块划分是一致的, 说明了方法的可行性和合理性。

6 结束语

绿色设计是必然趋势, 而进行协同设计时, 做好成员企业内部设计任务的模块化是关键之一。按本文提出的绿色设计中产品模块划分的不确定优化方法, 并将所编制的 MATLAB 求解软件移植并嵌入到相应的计算机网络化设计服务平台, 可以帮助中小企业进行协同设计任务的模块划分。实例也说明了该方法所建立模型及其求解原理的可行性, 具有较好的实用参考价值。

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## Uncertain Optimal Method of Module Partition in Green Design GA-Based

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**Abstract:** Module partition with uncertain factors in green design is studied. The principle and main procedure of module partition are given. The determination of the relevance of function and structure among basic cells of a product and the calculateion of the green degree of module are discussed. The uncertain optimal mathematic model of green module partition with maximum degree of modular polymerization and minimum degree of relevance among modules and maximum green degree of modules is set up and converted to an ascertain model by un-fuzzy, and is solved by GA (Genetic Algorithm). The structure of this GA is given, a computational example is studied in this paper. The results reveal that the method proposed is correct.

**Key words:** uncertainly optimizing; green design; modular design; genetic algorithm