

Interval MULTIMOORA method with target values of attributes based on interval distance and preference degree: biomaterials selection

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Abstract A target-based MADM method covers beneficial and non-beneficial attributes besides target values for some attributes. Such techniques are considered as the comprehensive forms of MADM approaches. Target-based MADM methods can also be used in traditional decision-making problems in which beneficial and non-beneficial attributes only exist. In many practical selection problems, some attributes have given target values. The values of decision matrix and target-based attributes can be provided as intervals in some of such problems. Some target-based decision-making methods have recently been developed; however, a research gap exists in the area of MADM techniques with target-based attributes under uncertainty of information. We extend the MULTIMOORA method for solving practical material selection problems in which material properties and their target values are given as interval numbers. We employ various concepts of interval computations to reduce degeneration of uncertain data. In this regard, we use interval arithmetic and introduce innovative formula for interval distance of interval numbers to create interval target-based normalization technique. Furthermore, we use a pairwise preference matrix based on the concept of degree of preference of interval numbers to calculate the maximum, minimum, and ranking of these numbers. Two decision-making problems

regarding biomaterials selection of hip and knee prostheses are discussed. Preference degree-based ranking lists for subordinate parts of the extended MULTIMOORA method are generated by calculating the relative degrees of preference for the arranged assessment values of the biomaterials. The resultant rankings for the problem are compared with the outcomes of other target-based models in the literature.

Keywords MULTIMOORA · Multiple attribute decision-making · Target-based attributes · Interval distance · Preference degree · Biomaterials selection

Introduction

Engineers often deal with the problem of selecting materials for the design projects. Because of advances in materials science and the related manufacturing technologies, a huge number of materials are now available from which engineers must make a selection for a specific design (Murray 1997). New materials are being produced at a rapid pace. New materials like composites and shape-memory alloys usually display superior properties comparing the traditional materials. However, they may have some defects in special applications. Therefore, the selection of materials can be a complex task that requires great academic knowledge and practical experience. Multiple attribute decision-making (MADM) approach can establish a mathematical structure for the process of materials selection.

Target-based MADM techniques can be key tools for decision-making in many real-world applications in which target or goal values are desired for some attributes besides beneficial and non-beneficial attributes. Given that all kinds

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of attributes are considered in target-based MADM, it can be the comprehensive form of traditional decision-making with multiple attributes. In a number of material selection problems, the chosen materials for a product should be compatible with other materials available in the system. Therefore, given target values are considered for materials properties to ensure compatibility between materials (Frag 2013). For example, a target value for the thermal expansion coefficient is important in the selection process of electrical insulating materials (Jahan and Edwards 2015). Hardness of material is another target-based attribute that its value should be controlled (Cavallini et al. 2013; Liu et al. 2014). Density and elastic modulus can also be considered as target-based attributes to have a compatible design. These two material properties are especially important to select suitable biomaterials for implants and prostheses (Bahraminasab et al. 2014; Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015; Jahan and Edwards 2013b). The materials selected for prostheses are required to have similar properties to human body tissues (Jahan and Edwards 2013b). The application of target-based MADM techniques is not only limited to selection of materials. For instance, Zeng et al. (2013) developed a normalization technique based on distance to goal values to formulate an extension of the VIKOR approach (from *visekriterijumska optimizacija i kompromisno resenje* in Serbian that means multi-criteria optimization and compromise solution) for a practical case regarding healthcare management. Aghajani Mir et al. (2016) utilized the target-based models of the technique for order of preference by similarity to ideal solution (TOPSIS) and VIKOR method to rank municipal solid waste management methods. In many real-world selection problems, ratings of alternatives on attributes are presented as ranges of information. The uncertain data may be degenerated and utilized in crisp MADM models. However, degeneration of intervals leads to loss of information. Interval MADM methods help in reduction of data degeneration and produce more robust results.

The multi-objective optimization by ratio analysis (MOORA) technique was introduced by Brauers and Zavadskas (2006). Brauers and Zavadskas (2010) developed the MOORA into MULTIMOORA method that is a robust and effective MADM technique. In this paper, we generate a new version of the MULTIMOORA approach for target-based decision making with interval data to choose appropriate biomaterials. The normalization technique is based on a novel formula of interval distance of interval numbers. Furthermore, preference degree of interval numbers is utilized for calculating extremum and ranking. Thus, we endeavor to decrease degenerating interval numbers by applying all potentials of interval computations.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. “Literature review” presents a categorized survey of the

related studies. “The crisp target-based MULTIMOORA method” introduces the crisp target-based norm, the subordinate parts of the crisp target-based MULTIMOORA, and the final rankings obtained based on the dominance theory. In “Interval numbers”, the principles, arithmetic, and distance formulas of interval numbers besides explanation about interval comparison are provided. In “The proposed interval target-based MULTIMOORA method”, we present the interval target-based norm, the subordinate parts of the interval target-based MULTIMOORA, and the final rankings. In “Application of the proposed method in biomaterials selection”, we discuss two practical biomaterial selection problems for hip and knee joint prostheses. In “Conclusion”, concluding remarks and directions for future research are stated.

The derivation of the proposed method can be summarized in the flowchart shown in Fig. 1. After normalization stage, the algorithm is divided into three branches related to subordinate parts of the interval target-based MULTIMOORA method and finally the final ranking list is calculated by integration of subordinate rankings.

Literature review

Survey on applications of MADM techniques in material selection

MADM techniques have been used for materials selection in different applications. Bakhoun and Brown (2013) integrated the analytic hierarchy approach (AHP), TOPSIS, and Shannon entropy methods to choose materials for structural beams. Liu et al. (2013b) employed the ordered weighted averaging (OWA) operator in the VIKOR approach to find an appropriate material for a product subjected to high temperature environment. Anojkumar et al. (2015) utilized the fuzzy analytical hierarchy process (FAHP) with the TOPSIS and VIKOR methods for materials selection in sugar industry. Shanian et al. (2008) utilized a revised Simos’ method with the elimination and choice expressing the reality (ELECTRE) technique to make a decision-making model for a materials selection problem relating to a non-heat-treatable cylindrical thermal loaded conductor cover sheet. Karande and Chakraborty (2012) presented a MADM model based on multi-objective optimization on the basis of ratio analysis (MOORA) to choose the best material for four applications, including flywheel, cryogenic storage tank, material operating in high temperature oxygen-rich environment, and sailing boat mast. Liu et al. (2013a) applied interval 2-tuple linguistic VIKOR method combined with subjective and objective significance coefficients to rank candidate materials in two practical problems regarding automotive component and

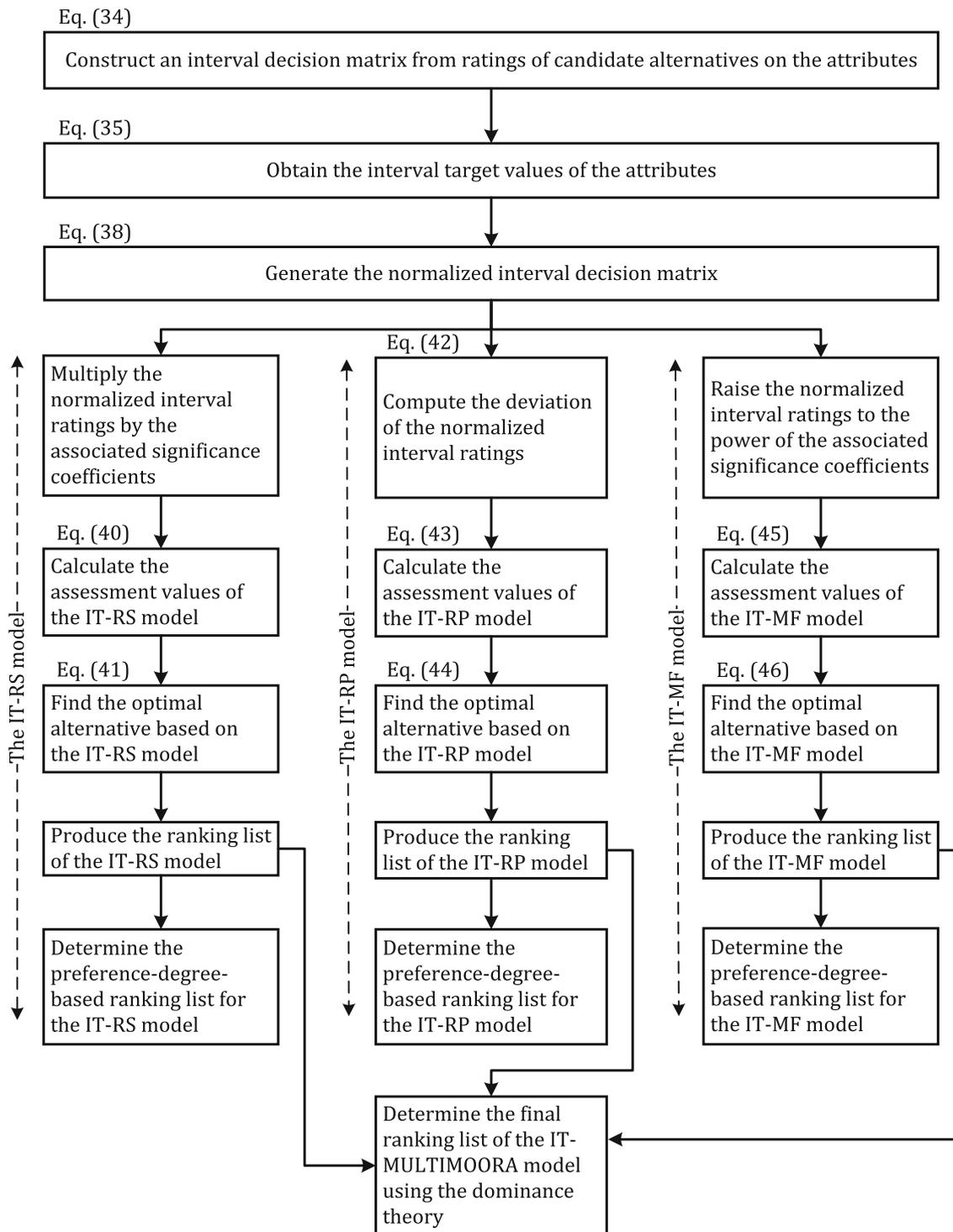


Fig. 1 Flowchart of the interval target-based MULTIMOORA method

flywheel. Peng and Xiao (2013) used a hybrid methodology based on the method of preference ranking organization method for enrichment evaluations (PROMETHEE) and the analytic network process (ANP) for bush materials selection as a part of the design process of a split journal bearing. Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob (2016b) extended

the MULTIMOORA method with fuzzy numbers and Shannon entropy significance coefficients of attributes to find suitable material for an automobile component. Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob (2016c) suggested a risk-based fuzzy axiomatic design model with the integrated Shannon significance coefficients of attributes to select

industrial gas turbine blade material. Some researchers have focused on the applications of MADM methods in biomaterials selection (Bahraminasab and Jahan 2011; Bahraminasab et al. 2014; Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015; Jahan 2012; Jahan and Edwards 2013a, 2013b; Jahan et al. 2011).

Survey on the target-based MADM methods

Decision-making models with target-based attributes have recently received special attention. Jahan and Edwards (2015) discussed the applications of target-based normalization techniques in MADM methods. Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob (2015) tackled two biomaterials selection problems using the target-based MULTIMOORA approach with integrated significance coefficients of attributes. Liu et al. (2014) introduced a hybrid approach by integrating ANP model based on the decision-making trial and evaluation laboratory (DEMATEL) technique and the target-based VIKOR method to select material for bush of a split journal bearing. Jahan et al. (2012) defined a target-based normalization technique to develop a TOPSIS method for application in electrical insulating materials selection. Jahan et al. (2011) introduced a target-based VIKOR technique for a case study on materials selection related to hip prosthesis. Bahraminasab and Jahan (2011) applied the target-based VIKOR to choose the femoral component of knee prosthesis. Jahan and Edwards (2013b) extended the TOPSIS and VIKOR approaches with target values of attributes and integrated significance coefficients of attributes to find the optimal material for the femoral element of a hip prosthesis. Jahan and Edwards (2013a) developed the target-based VIKOR technique with interval data for a biomaterials selection problem about knee prosthesis. Xue et al. (2016) employed a novel target-based norm in a multi-attributive border approximation area comparison (MABAC) model based on interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy (IVIF) numbers to select the best material for hip implant.

Survey on the interval MADM methods

A variety of MADM techniques have been developed based on interval data. Jahanshahloo et al. (2006) introduced an extension of TOPSIS to solve decision-making problems with interval data. Jahanshahloo et al. (2009) created an interval TOPSIS methodology supported on interval efficiency. Yue (2011) extended the TOPSIS approach based on interval data. Sayadi et al. (2009) developed the VIKOR method with interval numbers. Dou et al. (2014) extended the VIKOR and TOPSIS models based on interval numbers and reciprocal judgment matrix. Sayadi and Makui (2012) suggested an interval-based ELECTRE III. Kracka and Zavadskas (2013) formulated an interval MULTIMOORA

based on the Moore interval computation. Dymova et al. (2013) presented a direct interval model of TOPSIS based on the distance between midpoints of interval numbers. Stanujkic et al. (2014) extended the ratio system part of the MOORA technique with interval data to select a grinding circuit. Hafezalkotob et al. (2016) presented an extended MULTIMOORA method with interval decision matrix based on interval arithmetic and preference degree of intervals. Fa-Dong et al. (2010) introduced a novel interval-based MADM approach based on the idea of loss aversion. Pan et al. (2000) used the composite utility variance and linear additive utility function to derive an interval MADM technique.

Survey on developments and applications of the MULTIMOORA method

The MOORA and MULTIMOORA approaches have been employed in different applications. Datta et al. (2013) extended the MULTIMOORA approach based on interval-valued gray numbers to produce rankings of industrial robots. Baležentis and Zeng (2013) developed the MULTIMOORA technique with interval-valued fuzzy numbers to select a manager in a personnel selection problem. Liu et al. (2014) assessed the risk of failure modes for the prevention of infant abduction employing the fuzzy MULTIMOORA technique. Stanujkic (2016) developed the ratio system approach of the MOORA method for group decision-making based on interval-valued triangular fuzzy numbers. Mishra et al. (2015) applied the fuzzy MULTIMOORA method to formulate a decision model for supplier/partner selection problem. Deliktas and Ustun (2015) consolidated the fuzzy MULTIMOORA approach and multi-choice conic goal programming for application in student selection problem. Zavadskas et al. (2015) employed the interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy numbers to extend the MULTIMOORA method for group decision-making. Liu et al. (2015) consolidated the 2-tuple DEMATEL approach and fuzzy MULTIMOORA technique for ranking healthcare waste treatment technologies. Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob (2016a) inserted the objective significance coefficients based on Shannon entropy in an extended MULTIMOORA model for materials selection. Baležentis and Baležentis (2014) surveyed the applications and developments of the MULTIMOORA technique.

Research gap

To the best of the authors' knowledge, no study has developed the MULTIMOORA method with target-based attributes under uncertainty. In this paper, we extend the target-based MULTIMOORA proposed by Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob (2015) with interval data to choose

suitable biomaterials for hip and knee prostheses. The proposed methodology is an inclusive form of the original MULTIMOORA technique and can be used in traditional selection problems in which beneficial and non-beneficial attributes only exist with or without uncertainty of data. The novelties of this study are as follows:

- We use the concept of interval distance to produce novel interval target-based normalization technique. Interval data is considered both for target values of attributes and alternatives ratings on attributes. For this purpose, we introduce a new formula for interval distance.
- We attempt to minimize degeneration of intervals by utilizing the interval computations, including interval arithmetic, interval distances, and the preference degree in the model. A preference matrix is applied based on the concept of the preference degree of interval numbers to generate extremum and ranking of interval numbers.
- For the three parts of the proposed model, we create preference degree-based ranking lists through calculating relative preference degrees for the arranged assessment values.

The crisp target-based MULTIMOORA method

An MADM problem starts with a decision matrix \mathbf{X} . The rating of the decision matrix, i.e., x_{ij} , indicates the response (also called performance) of alternative A_i to attribute a_j , in which $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Significance coefficient w_j is assumed to attach relative importance for each attribute. The significance coefficients of attributes fulfill $\sum_{j=1}^n w_j = 1$. In addition to beneficial and non-beneficial attributes, target values for some attributes are considered in target-based MADM techniques. A crisp target-based MADM problem, including decision matrix, target values, and significance coefficients of attributes can be denoted as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{T} &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_j & \cdots & a_n \\ \bar{t}_1 & \cdots & \bar{t}_j & \cdots & \bar{t}_n \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mathbf{X} &= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_{11} & \cdots & \bar{x}_{1j} & \cdots & \bar{x}_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \bar{x}_{i1} & \cdots & \bar{x}_{ij} & \cdots & \bar{x}_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \bar{x}_{m1} & \cdots & \bar{x}_{mj} & \cdots & \bar{x}_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_i \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{matrix} \\
 \mathbf{W} &= [w_1 \quad \cdots \quad w_j \quad \cdots \quad w_n]
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

The target (also called the goal or the most favorable) value, i.e., t_j , for an attribute can be defined as the

maximum or minimum of the ratings of alternatives on that attribute or a given quantity considered by decision-makers. The target values of attributes are expressed as follows:

$$t_j = \begin{cases} \max_i x_{ij}, & \text{if } j \in I, \\ \min_i x_{ij}, & \text{if } j \in J, \\ g_j, & \text{if } j \in K, \end{cases}
 \tag{2}$$

in which I , J , and K represent the sets of beneficial, non-beneficial, and target-based attributes, respectively. g_j stands for the goal value of target-based attribute.

The crisp target-based norm

In traditional MADM methods, norm equation transforms ratings of decision matrix to comparable and dimensionless values called normalized ratings considering beneficial and non-beneficial attributes. However, a new normalization technique is needed to take account of goal values in target-based MADM techniques. Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob (2015) introduced a normalization technique for the crisp target-based MULTIMOORA approach:

$$f_{ij} = e^{-s_{ij}},
 \tag{3}$$

in which s_{ij} is:

$$s_{ij} = \frac{|x_{ij} - t_j|}{\left[\max \left\{ \max_i x_{ij}, t_j \right\} - \min \left\{ \min_i x_{ij}, t_j \right\} \right]}.
 \tag{4}$$

Equation (3) actually determines the normalized distance of a rating x_{ij} from the associated target value t_j . The normalization technique can also be employed in traditional MULTIMOORA approach in which beneficial and non-beneficial attributes only exist.

The crisp target-based ratio system

The assessment value of the crisp target-based ratio system, i.e., Y_i , can be formulated as follows (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015):

$$Y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j f_{ij}.
 \tag{5}$$

The optimal alternative based on this technique has the maximum assessment value (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015):

$$A_{T-RS}^+ = \left\{ A_i \mid \max_i Y_i \right\},
 \tag{6}$$

in which ‘‘T-RS’’ stands for ‘‘target-based ratio system’’. By arranging the assessment values in descending order, the ranking list of the crisp target-based ratio system is obtained.

The crisp target-based reference point approach

The deviation of normalized rating f_{ij} from normalized target value, i.e., 1, is calculated as (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015):

$$D_{ij} = 1 - f_{ij}. \tag{7}$$

The assessment value of the crisp target-based reference point approach, i.e., Z_i , is derived as (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015):

$$Z_i = \max_j w_j D_{ij}. \tag{8}$$

The optimal alternative based on this approach has the minimum assessment value (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015):

$$A_{T-RP}^+ = \left\{ A_i \mid \min_i Z_i \right\}, \tag{9}$$

in which ‘‘T-RP’’ denotes ‘‘target-based reference point approach’’. By organizing the assessment values in ascending order, the ranking list of the crisp target-based reference point approach can be computed.

The crisp target-based full multiplicative form

The significance coefficients have to be considered as exponents in the full multiplicative form (Brauers and Zavadskas 2012). Thus, the assessment value of the crisp target-based full multiplicative form, i.e., U_i , can be expressed as (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015):

$$U_i = \prod_{j=1}^n (f_{ij})^{w_j}. \tag{10}$$

Similar to the crisp target-based ratio system, the optimal alternative based on this approach is the option with the maximum of associated assessment value:

$$A_{T-MF}^+ = \left\{ A_i \mid \max_i U_i \right\}, \tag{11}$$

in which ‘‘T-MF’’ is an abbreviation for ‘‘target-based full multiplicative form’’. By sorting the assessment values in descending order, the ranking list of the crisp target-based reference point approach can be calculated.

Final ranking list of the crisp target-based MULTIMOORA method

The ranks of the subordinate parts of the crisp target-based MULTIMOORA method are integrated into the final

ranking using the theory of dominance (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015).

Interval numbers

Vagueness of information can be expressed using uncertain values like interval, gray, fuzzy, stochastic, and linguistic numbers. In real-world decision-making problems, many quantities are presented as a range of data with only lower and upper limits. Such problems can be handled with the aid of interval-based MADM methods. To formulate the interval target-based MULTIMOORA method, some mathematical computations and principles of intervals are necessary that are described in the following sections.

Mathematical principles of intervals

Some definitions related to interval mathematics have been used in this paper that are as follows (Trindade et al. 2010):

D1 (Interval) Let y^L and $y^U \in \mathbb{R}$ be such that $y^L \leq y^U$. The set $\bar{y} = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y^L \leq y \leq y^U\}$ is called a real interval and also shown as $\bar{y} = [y^L, y^U]$. The set of all real intervals is represented by \mathbb{IR} .

D2 (Inclusion order) Let \bar{y} and $\bar{z} \in \mathbb{IR}$. $\bar{y} \subseteq \bar{z}$ if only $y^L \geq z^L$ and $y^U \leq z^U$.

D3 (Kulisch-miranker order) Let \bar{y} and $\bar{z} \in \mathbb{IR}$. $\bar{y} \leq \bar{z}$, if $y^L \leq z^L$ and $y^U \leq z^U$. Thus, $\bar{y} = \bar{z}$, if $y^L = z^L$ and $y^U = z^U$.

D4 (Positive, negative, and non-negative). An interval, \bar{y} , is positive if $y^L > 0$, negative if $y^U < 0$, and non-negative if $y^L \geq 0$

D5 (midpoint of an interval). Let $\bar{y} \in \mathbb{IR}$. The midpoint of \bar{y} is calculated as:

$$pm(\bar{y}) = y^M = \frac{y^L + y^U}{2}. \tag{12}$$

Interval arithmetic

If $\bar{y} = [y^L, y^U]$ and $\bar{z} = [z^L, z^U]$ are two non-negative real interval numbers and k is a non-negative real crisp number, then the algebra is obtained based on Moore interval arithmetic (Moore 1979):

$$\bar{y} + \bar{z} = [y^L + z^L, y^U + z^U] \tag{13}$$

$$\bar{y} - \bar{z} = [y^L - z^U, y^U - z^L] \tag{14}$$

$$\bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} = [y^L \cdot z^L, y^U \cdot z^U], \tag{15}$$

$$\bar{y}/\bar{z} = [y^L/z^U, y^U/z^L] \text{ with } z^L \text{ and } z^U \neq 0, \tag{16}$$

$$k \cdot \bar{y} = [k \cdot y^L, k \cdot y^U]. \tag{17}$$

The exponentiation formula for the base \bar{y} , i.e., a non-negative real interval number, and the exponent k , i.e., a non-negative real crisp number, is calculated based on Eq. (15) as follows:

$$(\bar{y})^k = [(y^L)^k, (y^U)^k], \tag{18}$$

$$(\bar{y})^{-k} = [(y^U)^{-k}, (y^L)^{-k}]. \tag{19}$$

Distance between intervals

The interval distance between intervals $\bar{y} = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y^L \leq y \leq y^U\}$ and $\bar{z} = \{z \in \mathbb{R} \mid z^L \leq z \leq z^U\}$ was originally developed by Trindade et al. (2010) as:

$$\bar{d}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) = [\inf(|y - z| : y \in \bar{y} \text{ and } z \in \bar{z}), \sup(|y - z| : y \in \bar{y} \text{ and } z \in \bar{z})] \tag{20}$$

The interval distance, i.e., Equation (20), have three modes (Trindade et al. 2010):

- If $\bar{y} \leq \bar{z}$ and $\bar{y} \cap \bar{z} = \emptyset$, then:

$$\bar{d}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) = [(z^L - y^U), (z^U - y^L)] \tag{21}$$

- If $\bar{y} \leq \bar{z}$ and $\bar{y} \cap \bar{z} \neq \emptyset$, then:

$$\bar{d}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) = [0, (z^U - y^L)] \tag{22}$$

- If $\bar{y} \subseteq \bar{z}$, then:

$$\bar{d}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) = [0, \max\{(y^U - z^L), (z^U - y^L)\}] \tag{23}$$

We summarize the modes of the interval distance as follows:

$$\bar{d}(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \begin{cases} [\min\{|y^L - z^U|, |y^U - z^L|\}, \max\{|y^L - z^U|, |y^U - z^L|\}], & \text{if } \bar{y} \cap \bar{z} = \emptyset, \\ [0, \max\{|y^L - z^U|, |y^U - z^L|\}], & \text{if } \bar{y} \cap \bar{z} \neq \emptyset. \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

However, Eq. (24) is a general formula for interval distance and may contain some defects in practice. For example, the formula does not sensitive to the degree of intersection and also inclusion of two interval numbers. To correct the defects, we improve Eq. (24) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\bar{d}^*(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) \\ &= \begin{cases} [\min\{|y^L - z^U|, |y^U - z^L|\}, |y^M - z^M|], & \text{if } \bar{y} \cap \bar{z} = \emptyset, \\ [0, |y^M - z^M|], & \text{if } \bar{y} \cap \bar{z} \neq \emptyset. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

Different metrics for calculation of the distance between real intervals as a crisp value exist in the literature (Dymova et al. 2013; Khezerloo et al. 2011; Moore et al. 2009). However, we define a more robust formula for the crisp distance of two intervals through calculating the midpoint of $\bar{d}^*(\bar{y}, \bar{z})$, i.e., Equation (25), as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &d^*(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \text{pm}(\bar{d}^*(\bar{y}, \bar{z})) \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{\min\{|y^L - z^U|, |y^U - z^L|\} + |y^M - z^M|}{2}, & \text{if } \bar{y} \cap \bar{z} = \emptyset, \\ \frac{|y^M - z^M|}{2}, & \text{if } \bar{y} \cap \bar{z} \neq \emptyset. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

The reason of robustness of $d^*(\bar{y}, \bar{z})$ is due to considering two conditional parts, whereas all the traditional metrics derive the crisp distance of two intervals as a single formula whether the two intervals have or do not have intersection.

Interval comparison, extremum, and ranking

The preference degree of $\bar{y} = [y^L, y^U]$ over $\bar{z} = [z^L, z^U]$, represented by $P(\bar{y} > \bar{z})$, is obtained as (Wang et al. 2005):

$$P(\bar{y} > \bar{z}) = \frac{\max\{0, y^U - z^L\} - \max\{0, y^L - z^U\}}{y^U - y^L + z^U - z^L} \tag{27}$$

The following definitions and properties apply to the preference degree of one interval over the other (Wang et al. 2005):

- $P(\bar{z} > \bar{y}) = 1 - P(\bar{y} > \bar{z})$. If $\bar{y} = \bar{z}$ then $P(\bar{y} > \bar{z}) = P(\bar{z} > \bar{y}) = 0.5$.
- If $P(\bar{y} > \bar{z}) > P(\bar{z} > \bar{y})$, then \bar{y} is said to be superior to \bar{z} to the degree of $P(\bar{y} > \bar{z})$, shown by $\bar{y} \overset{P(\bar{y} > \bar{z})}{\succ} \bar{z}$; If

$P(\bar{y} > \bar{z}) = P(\bar{z} > \bar{y}) = 0.5$, then \bar{y} is said to be indifferent to \bar{z} , denoted by $\bar{y} \sim \bar{z}$; If $P(\bar{z} > \bar{y}) > P(\bar{y} > \bar{z})$, then \bar{y} is said to be inferior to \bar{z} to the degree of

- $P(\bar{z} > \bar{y})$, represented by $\bar{y} \overset{P(\bar{z} > \bar{y})}{\prec} \bar{z}$.
- If $\bar{y} \leq \bar{z}$ and $\bar{y} \cap \bar{z} = \emptyset$, then $P(\bar{y} \geq \bar{z}) = 0$. If $\bar{y} \leq \bar{z}$ and $\bar{y} \cap \bar{z} \neq \emptyset$, then $0 \leq P(\bar{y} \geq \bar{z}) \leq 0.5$.
- If $\bar{y} \geq \bar{z}$ and $\bar{y} \cap \bar{z} = \emptyset$, then $P(\bar{y} \geq \bar{z}) = 1$. If $\bar{y} \geq \bar{z}$ and $\bar{y} \cap \bar{z} \neq \emptyset$, then $0.5 \leq P(\bar{y} \geq \bar{z}) \leq 1$.

Table 1 Relative preference degrees

Relative preference degree						
\bar{y}_1	\bar{y}_2	...	\bar{y}_β	...	\bar{y}_δ	
\bar{y}_1	$P(\bar{y}_1 > \bar{y}_1)$	$P(\bar{y}_1 > \bar{y}_2)$	...	$P(\bar{y}_1 > \bar{y}_\beta)$	...	$P(\bar{y}_1 > \bar{y}_\delta)$
\bar{y}_2	$P(\bar{y}_2 > \bar{y}_1)$	$P(\bar{y}_2 > \bar{y}_2)$	...	$P(\bar{y}_2 > \bar{y}_\beta)$	...	$P(\bar{y}_2 > \bar{y}_\delta)$
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
\bar{y}_α	$P(\bar{y}_\alpha > \bar{y}_1)$	$P(\bar{y}_\alpha > \bar{y}_2)$	...	$P(\bar{y}_\alpha > \bar{y}_\beta)$	...	$P(\bar{y}_\alpha > \bar{y}_\delta)$
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
\bar{y}_δ	$P(\bar{y}_\delta > \bar{y}_1)$	$P(\bar{y}_\delta > \bar{y}_2)$	...	$P(\bar{y}_\delta > \bar{y}_\beta)$	...	$P(\bar{y}_\delta > \bar{y}_\delta)$

To find extremum (i.e., maximization or minimization) and rank a set of intervals $\{\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \dots, \bar{y}_\delta\}$ ($\delta =$ the number of intervals), preference degree matrix and preference matrix are introduced as follows (Rezaei 2016):

In Table 1, $P(\bar{y}_\alpha > \bar{y}_\beta)$ is the relative preference degree calculated based on Eq. (27):

$$P(\bar{y}_\alpha > \bar{y}_\beta) = \frac{\max\{0, y_\alpha^U - y_\beta^L\} - \max\{0, y_\alpha^L - y_\beta^U\}}{y_\alpha^U - y_\alpha^L + y_\beta^U - y_\beta^L}, \quad (28)$$

in which α and β are the indices stand for the column and row of matrix of preference degrees, respectively. If two degenerate interval numbers, i.e., crisp values, exist consecutively in the set of intervals, i.e., $y_\alpha^L = y_\alpha^U$ or $y_\beta^L = y_\beta^U$, a tiny increment, e.g., 1×10^{-6} , can be added to the upper limits or subtracted from the lower limits to avoid the zero denominator of Eq. (28).

In Table 2, $P_{\alpha\beta}$ is the relative preference defined as:

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } P(\bar{y}_\alpha > \bar{y}_\beta) > 0.5, \\ 0, & \text{if } P(\bar{y}_\alpha > \bar{y}_\beta) \leq 0.5. \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

The relative preferences of each row of the preference matrix are added to generate the aggregate preference as follows:

$$AP(\bar{y}_\alpha) = \sum_{\beta=1}^{\delta} P_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (30)$$

in which $0 \leq AP(\bar{y}_\alpha) \leq (\delta - 1)$.

Table 2 Relative and aggregate preferences for determining the extremum and ranking list of a set of intervals

	Relative preference					Aggregate preference	Extremum	Ranking	
	\bar{y}_1	\bar{y}_2	...	\bar{y}_β	...				\bar{y}_δ
\bar{y}_1	P_{11}	P_{12}	...	$P_{1\beta}$	...	$P_{1\delta}$	$AP(\bar{y}_1)$	–	rank (\bar{y}_1)
\bar{y}_2	P_{21}	P_{22}	...	$P_{2\beta}$	...	$P_{2\delta}$	$AP(\bar{y}_2)$	–	rank (\bar{y}_2)
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
\bar{y}_α	$P_{\alpha 1}$	$P_{\alpha 2}$	...	$P_{\alpha \beta}$	...	$P_{\alpha \delta}$	$AP(\bar{y}_\alpha)$	Extremum	rank (\bar{y}_α) = 1
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
\bar{y}_δ	$P_{\delta 1}$	$P_{\delta 2}$	...	$P_{\delta \beta}$	...	$P_{\delta \delta}$	$AP(\bar{y}_\delta)$	–	rank (\bar{y}_δ)

The maximum and minimum of set of intervals $\{\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \dots, \bar{y}_\alpha, \dots, \bar{y}_\delta\}$ as well as the rank of \bar{y}_δ are computed using Eq. (30), respectively, as:

$$\max_{\alpha} \bar{y}_\alpha = \max_{\alpha} AP(\bar{y}_\alpha) \quad (31)$$

$$\min_{\alpha} \bar{y}_\alpha = \min_{\alpha} AP(\bar{y}_\alpha) \quad (32)$$

$$\text{rank}(\bar{y}_\alpha) = \text{rank}(AP(\bar{y}_\alpha)) \quad (33)$$

The proposed interval target-based MULTIMOORA method

We formulate the proposed methodology using the crisp target-based MULTIMOORA and the intervals computations. An extended MADM problem with interval target values of attributes and interval decision matrix has the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{T}} &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_j & \dots & a_n \\ \bar{t}_1 & \dots & \bar{t}_j & \dots & \bar{t}_n \end{bmatrix} \\ \bar{\mathbf{X}} &= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_{11} & \dots & \bar{x}_{1j} & \dots & \bar{x}_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \bar{x}_{i1} & \dots & \bar{x}_{ij} & \dots & \bar{x}_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \bar{x}_{m1} & \dots & \bar{x}_{mj} & \dots & \bar{x}_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_i \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{matrix} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

$$\mathbf{W} = [w_1 \quad \dots \quad w_j \quad \dots \quad w_n]$$

Interval rating $\bar{x}_{ij} = [x_{ij}^L, x_{ij}^U]$ shows the uncertain response of alternative A_i to attribute a_j with interval target value \bar{t}_j , in which $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Decision-makers consider crisp significance coefficient w_j for each attribute that satisfies $\sum_{j=1}^n w_j = 1$. The interval target values of attributes are determined as:

$$\bar{t}_j = \begin{cases} \max_i \bar{x}_{ij}, & \text{if } j \in I, \\ \min_i \bar{x}_{ij}, & \text{if } j \in J, \\ \bar{g}_j, & \text{if } j \in K, \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

in which I, J , and K are associated with beneficial, non-beneficial, and target-based attributes, respectively. \bar{g}_j

represents the interval goal value of each target-based attribute. The maximum and minimum of ratings on each attribute can be obtained employing Eqs. (31) and (32), respectively.

The interval target-based norm

The target-based norm, i.e., Equation (3), can be improved as follows:

$$f_{ij}^* = e^{-s_{ij}^*}, \tag{36}$$

in which s_{ij}^* is:

$$s_{ij}^* = \frac{|x_{ij} - t_j|}{\max_i |x_{ij} - t_j|}. \tag{37}$$

Equation (36) that is the normalized distance of a rating from the target value can be used as modified norm for target-based MADM problems.

We develop the modified norm, i.e., Eq. (36), for application in interval target-based MULTIMOORA model. The normalized interval ratings are as follows:

$$\bar{f}_{ij}^* = e^{-\bar{s}_{ij}^*} \tag{38}$$

in which \bar{s}_{ij}^* is obtained using the crisp and interval distances of intervals, i.e., Eqs. (25) and (26) as follows:

$$\bar{s}_{ij}^* = \frac{\bar{d}^*(\bar{x}_{ij}, \bar{t}_j)}{\max_i d^*(\bar{x}_{ij}, \bar{t}_j)} \tag{39}$$

The crisp distance is utilized in the denominator of \bar{s}_{ij}^* to avoid zero.

The interval target-based ratio system

The assessment value of the interval target-based ratio system, i.e., \bar{Y}_i , is the sum of the products of normalized interval ratings of alternative A_i and the associated significance coefficients on all attributes:

$$\bar{Y}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \bar{f}_{ij}^*. \tag{40}$$

The optimal alternative based on the interval target-based ratio system has the maximum assessment value and is determined using Eq. (31):

$$A_{IT-RS}^+ = \left\{ A_i \mid \max_i \bar{Y}_i \right\}, \tag{41}$$

in which “IT-RS” stands for “interval target-based ratio system”. The assessment values are organized in descending order employing Eq. (33) to generate the ranking list of the interval target-based ratio system. The ranking list can be developed to a preference degree-based

ranking list by computing the relative preference degrees for the arranged assessment values utilizing Eq. (27).

The interval target-based reference point approach

The deviation of the normalized interval rating \bar{f}_{ij}^* is calculated using the interval distance formula, i.e., Eq (25):

$$\bar{D}_{ij}^* = \bar{d}^* \left([1, 1], \bar{f}_{ij}^* \right). \tag{42}$$

The assessment value of the interval target-based reference point approach is calculated employing Eq. (31):

$$\bar{Z}_i = \max_j w_j \bar{D}_{ij}^*. \tag{43}$$

The optimal alternative based on the interval target-based reference point approach has the minimum assessment value and is obtained using Eq. (32):

$$A_{IT-RP}^+ = \left\{ A_i \mid \min_i \bar{Z}_i \right\}, \tag{44}$$

in which “IT-RP” stands for “interval target-based reference point approach”. The assessment values are arranged in ascending order employing Eq. (33) to produce the ranking list of the interval target-based reference point approach. The ranking list can be developed to a preference degree-based ranking list by determining the relative preference degrees for the arranged assessment values employing Eq. (27).

The interval target-based full multiplicative form

The assessment value of the interval target-based full multiplicative form, i.e., \bar{U}_i , is the product of the normalized interval ratings regarding alternative A_i raised to the power of the associated significance coefficients on all attributes:

$$\bar{U}_i = \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\bar{f}_{ij}^* \right)^{w_j}. \tag{45}$$

The optimal alternative for the interval target-based full multiplicative form has the maximum assessment value and is calculated utilizing Eq. (31):

$$A_{IT-MF}^+ = \left\{ A_i \mid \max_i \bar{U}_i \right\}, \tag{46}$$

in which “IT-MF” stands for “interval target-based full multiplicative form”. The assessment values are sorted in descending order based on Eq. (33) to find the ranking list of the interval target-based full multiplicative form. The ranking list can be developed to a preference degree-based ranking list by computing the relative preference degrees for the arranged assessment values applying Eq. (27).

Final ranking list of the interval target-based MULTIMOORA method

Based on the dominance theory, we integrate the subordinate ranks (i.e., rankings of the IT-RS, IT-RP, and IT-MF techniques) into the IT-MULTIMOORA ranking list. For determining final ranks based on the dominance theory, a circular reasoning may be employed. The dominance theory is evolved based on propositions, including dominance, being dominated, transitivity, and equability (Brauers and Zavadskas 2012).

Application of the proposed method in biomaterials selection

Recently, the number of materials employed for production of surgical implants has considerably increased. The variety of biomaterials includes metallic, ceramic, polymeric, and composite materials. Different tissues of human body can be replaced by implants. Metallic, ceramic, and composite materials are usually utilized for hard tissues such as bones and joints. Whereas soft tissues like skin and blood vessels can be replaced with polymeric materials. The biocompatibility requirements are important issues in the process of designing implants and the selection of biomaterials (Farang 2013). Biocompatibility generally denotes the ability of a material to perform appropriately without producing an adverse effect. For example, the difference between elastic modulus relating to biomaterial of implant and the surrounding tissue has to be minimized to decrease stress concentration (Jahan 2012). Therefore, the elastic modulus is a target-based attribute in biomaterials selection for surgical implants. Properties of materials often presented as uncertain data in references of materials science and selection. We discuss two case studies about biomaterials selection for femoral components of hip and knee prostheses.

Biomaterials selection for the femoral component of hip joint prosthesis

We present a practical case concerning the selection of the appropriate biomaterial for the femoral component of a hip prosthesis in this example. Farag (1979) originally discussed this practical case. He derived a target-based LOP model to choose an optimal biomaterial for the application. This biomaterials selection problem has also been discussed in other studies (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015; Jahan 2012; Jahan and Edwards 2013b; Jahan et al. 2011; Xue et al. 2016). Figure 2 illustrates a schematic view of hip joint prosthesis and its elements. A typical hip prosthesis is composed of three essential parts: the acetabular cup,

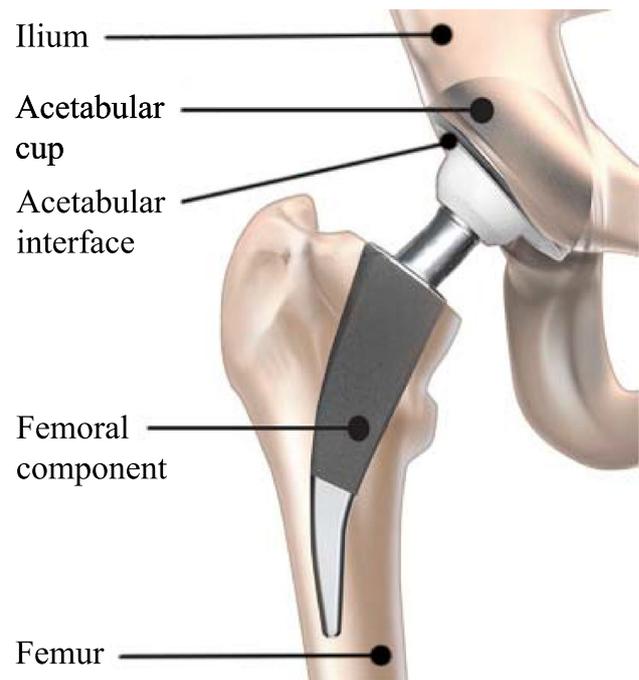


Fig. 2 Components of a typical hip joint prosthesis (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015)

acetabular interface, and femoral component. The femoral component is a metallic or composite rod cemented in femur bone. A ceramic ball head is commonly attached to the end of the component that acts as the femoral head. The femoral component may also be manufactured with a built-in head. The pelvic socket (acetabulum) is substituted with a rigid or soft spherical shell called the acetabular cup (Farang 2013). An abrasive wear resistant substance is placed between the femoral component and the acetabular cup named the acetabular interface (Jahan and Edwards 2013b).

The ordinary materials for the femoral element of a hip prosthesis are cobalt chrome or titanium, and stainless steel. Table 3 shows eleven candidate biomaterials as alternatives ($m = 11$) and their properties as nine attributes ($n = 9$) for the problem. Significance coefficients and target values of the attributes are also indicated in Table 3. The target values are considered near the properties of the femur. Density and elastic modulus are the target-based properties. The only non-beneficial attribute is cost. Other properties are the beneficial attributes.

We present an interval decision matrix, i.e., Table 4, based on the crisp decision matrix for the problem available in the study of Jahan et al. (2011). The ratings on the last five material properties, i.e., tissue tolerance, corrosion resistance, toughness, wear resistance, and cost, are quantified linguistic values between 0 and 10. The target values for the six beneficial and the single non-beneficial properties are obtained employing Eq. (35). Based on Eq. (38), the material ratings of Table 4 are normalized into

Table 3 Alternatives and attributes for biomaterials selection of the femoral component of a hip prosthesis (Example 1)

Candidate materials (alternatives)		Properties of candidate materials (attributes)			
Material name	Material ID	Property name	Unit	Significance coefficient	Property type
Stainless steel 316	M1	Elastic modulus	GPa	0.080	Target-based ($\bar{g}_1 = [13, 15]$)
Stainless steel 317	M2	Density	g/cm ³	0.080	Target-based ($\bar{g}_2 = [1.8, 2.4]$)
Stainless steel 321	M3	Tensile strength	MPa	0.080	Beneficial
Stainless steel 347	M4	Fatigue strength	MPa	0.120	Beneficial
Co–Cr alloy (castable)	M5	Tissue tolerance	–	0.200	Beneficial
Co–Cr alloy (wrought)	M6	Corrosion resistance	–	0.200	Beneficial
Pure titanium	M7	Toughness	–	0.080	Beneficial
Ti–6Al–4 V	M8	Wear resistance	–	0.080	Beneficial
Epoxy–70% glass	M9	Cost	–	0.080	Non-beneficial
Epoxy–63% carbon	M10				
Epoxy–62% aramid	M11				

Material ID Material identification number

Table 4 Interval decision matrix for Example 1

Material ID	Elastic modulus	Density	Tensile strength	Fatigue strength	Tissue tolerance	Corrosion resistance	Toughness	Wear resistance	Cost
M1	[187, 213]	[7.0, 9.0]	[491, 543]	[330, 370]	[9.4, 10]	[6.6, 7.0]	[7.5, 8.0]	[7.5, 8.0]	[1.0, 1.1]
M2	[187, 213]	[7.0, 9.0]	[598, 662]	[391, 439]	[8.5, 9.0]	[6.6, 7.0]	[9.4, 10]	[8.0, 8.5]	[1.1, 1.2]
M3	[187, 213]	[6.9, 8.9]	[579, 641]	[386, 434]	[8.5, 9.0]	[6.6, 7.0]	[9.4, 10]	[7.5, 8.0]	[1.1, 1.2]
M4	[187, 213]	[7.0, 9.0]	[617, 683]	[405, 455]	[8.5, 9.0]	[6.6, 7.0]	[9.4, 10]	[7.9, 8.4]	[1.2, 1.3]
M5	[223, 253]	[7.2, 9.4]	[622, 688]	[400, 450]	[9.4, 10]	[8.5, 9.0]	[2.0, 2.1]	[9.4, 10]	[3.7, 3.9]
M6	[226, 258]	[7.9, 10.3]	[850, 942]	[565, 635]	[9.4, 10]	[8.5, 9.0]	[9.4, 10]	[9.4, 10]	[4.0, 4.2]
M7	[103, 117]	[3.9, 5.1]	[522, 578]	[297, 333]	[7.5, 8.0]	[9.4, 10]	[6.6, 7.0]	[7.5, 8.0]	[1.7, 1.8]
M8	[116, 132]	[3.8, 5.0]	[935, 1035]	[462, 518]	[7.5, 8.0]	[9.4, 10]	[6.6, 7.0]	[7.8, 8.3]	[1.9, 2.0]
M9	[21, 23]	[1.8, 2.4]	[645, 715]	[188, 212]	[6.6, 7.0]	[6.6, 7.0]	[3.0, 3.2]	[6.6, 7.0]	[3.0, 3.2]
M10	[52, 60]	[1.4, 1.8]	[531, 589]	[160, 180]	[6.6, 7.0]	[6.6, 7.0]	[3.0, 3.2]	[7.1, 7.5]	[9.4, 10]
M11	[27, 31]	[1.2, 1.6]	[408, 452]	[122, 138]	[6.6, 7.0]	[6.6, 7.0]	[3.0, 3.2]	[7.1, 7.5]	[5.0, 5.0]

Material ID Material identification number

dimensionless values of Table 5. The deviations of normalized interval material ratings are obtained employing Eq. (42) as shown in Table 6.

Table 7 displays the assessment indices and ranking lists of the proposed decision-making model besides the rankings of the other approaches that have considered this biomedical problem. The assessment values for the subordinate parts (i.e., the IT-RS, the IT-RP, and the IT-MF) are computed using Eqs. (40), (43), and (45), respectively. The optimal biomaterial based on the IT-RS and the IT-MF models obtained using Eqs. (41) and (46) identically is $A_{IT-RS}^+ = A_{IT-MF}^+ = M6$, i.e., Co–Cr alloy (wrought). However, the best biomaterial in the IT-RP model obtained using Eqs. (44) is $A_{IT-RP}^+ = M8$, i.e., Ti–6Al–4 V. The ranks for the subordinate parts are obtained utilizing Eq. (33). The final ranking list for the problem is obtained based on the theory of dominance. T-MULTIMOORA (Hafezalkotob

and Hafezalkotob 2015), T-TOPSIS (Jahan and Edwards 2013b), T-VIKOR (Jahan et al. 2011), and T-IVIF-MABAC (Xue et al. 2016) methods all introduce M6, i.e., Co–Cr alloy (wrought), as the best option similar to the IT-RS and IT-MF techniques. The preference degree-based ranking lists for the candidate materials are calculated using Eq. (27) (for brevity, the preference degree-based ranking list is abbreviated as the PD ranking list).

- PD ranking list based on the IT-RS model: $M6 \overset{93.9\%}{\succ} M8 \overset{93.3\%}{\succ} M5 \overset{69.0\%}{\succ} M7 \overset{87.7\%}{\succ} M4 \overset{51.1\%}{\succ} M2 \overset{50.1\%}{\succ} M1 \overset{58.0\%}{\succ} M3 \overset{100\%}{\succ} M9 \overset{90.6\%}{\succ} M11 \overset{62.7\%}{\succ} M10$
- PD ranking list based on the IT-RP model: $M8 \overset{100\%}{\succ} M6 \overset{61.8\%}{\succ} M5 \overset{100\%}{\succ} M7 \overset{100\%}{\succ} M1 \sim M2 \sim M3 \sim M4 \sim M9 \sim M10 \sim M11$

Table 5 Normalized interval decision matrix for Example 1

Material ID	Elastic modulus	Density	Tensile strength	Fatigue strength	Tissue tolerance	Corrosion resistance	Toughness	Wear resistance	Cost
M1	[0.43, 0.46]	[0.39, 0.48]	[0.41, 0.47]	[0.57, 0.65]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.77, 0.83]	[0.48, 0.59]	[1.00, 1.00]
M2	[0.43, 0.46]	[0.39, 0.48]	[0.50, 0.59]	[0.66, 0.76]	[0.69, 0.86]	[0.33, 0.40]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.58, 0.71]	[0.99, 1.00]
M3	[0.43, 0.46]	[0.40, 0.49]	[0.49, 0.57]	[0.65, 0.75]	[0.69, 0.86]	[0.33, 0.40]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.48, 0.59]	[0.99, 1.00]
M4	[0.43, 0.46]	[0.39, 0.48]	[0.52, 0.62]	[0.68, 0.78]	[0.69, 0.86]	[0.33, 0.40]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.56, 0.69]	[0.98, 0.98]
M5	[0.36, 0.39]	[0.37, 0.46]	[0.53, 0.62]	[0.68, 0.77]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.69, 0.86]	[0.36, 0.38]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.72, 0.73]
M6	[0.35, 0.38]	[0.33, 0.41]	[0.84, 1.00]	[1.00, 1.00]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.69, 0.86]	[1.00, 1.00]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.70, 0.71]
M7	[0.65, 0.67]	[0.68, 0.78]	[0.43, 0.50]	[0.53, 0.60]	[0.48, 0.59]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.68, 0.72]	[0.48, 0.59]	[0.92, 0.93]
M8	[0.61, 0.63]	[0.69, 0.79]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.78, 0.90]	[0.48, 0.59]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.68, 0.72]	[0.54, 0.66]	[0.90, 0.91]
M9	[0.96, 0.97]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.56, 0.65]	[0.41, 0.45]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.41, 0.43]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.78, 0.80]
M10	[0.83, 0.84]	[0.92, 1.00]	[0.44, 0.51]	[0.38, 0.42]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.41, 0.43]	[0.40, 0.49]	[0.36, 0.38]
M11	[0.93, 0.95]	[0.89, 0.96]	[0.34, 0.39]	[0.35, 0.39]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.41, 0.43]	[0.40, 0.49]	[0.63, 0.63]

Material ID Material identification number

Table 6 Deviations of the normalized interval ratings for Example 1

Material ID	Elastic modulus	Density	Tensile strength	Fatigue strength	Tissue tolerance	Corrosion resistance	Toughness	Wear resistance	Cost
M1	[0.54, 0.56]	[0.52, 0.56]	[0.53, 0.56]	[0.35, 0.39]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.17, 0.20]	[0.41, 0.46]	[0.00, 0.00]
M2	[0.54, 0.56]	[0.52, 0.56]	[0.41, 0.45]	[0.24, 0.29]	[0.14, 0.22]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.29, 0.35]	[0.00, 0.01]
M3	[0.54, 0.56]	[0.51, 0.56]	[0.43, 0.47]	[0.25, 0.30]	[0.14, 0.22]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.41, 0.46]	[0.00, 0.01]
M4	[0.54, 0.56]	[0.52, 0.56]	[0.38, 0.43]	[0.22, 0.27]	[0.14, 0.22]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.31, 0.38]	[0.02, 0.02]
M5	[0.61, 0.63]	[0.54, 0.58]	[0.38, 0.42]	[0.23, 0.27]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.14, 0.22]	[0.62, 0.63]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.27, 0.27]
M6	[0.62, 0.63]	[0.59, 0.63]	[0.00, 0.08]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.14, 0.22]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.29, 0.30]
M7	[0.33, 0.34]	[0.22, 0.27]	[0.50, 0.53]	[0.40, 0.44]	[0.41, 0.46]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.28, 0.30]	[0.41, 0.46]	[0.07, 0.08]
M8	[0.37, 0.38]	[0.21, 0.26]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.10, 0.16]	[0.41, 0.46]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.28, 0.30]	[0.34, 0.40]	[0.09, 0.10]
M9	[0.03, 0.03]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.35, 0.40]	[0.55, 0.57]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.57, 0.58]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.20, 0.21]
M10	[0.16, 0.17]	[0.00, 0.04]	[0.49, 0.52]	[0.58, 0.60]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.57, 0.58]	[0.51, 0.55]	[0.62, 0.63]
M11	[0.05, 0.06]	[0.04, 0.07]	[0.61, 0.63]	[0.61, 0.63]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.57, 0.58]	[0.51, 0.55]	[0.37, 0.37]

Material ID Material identification number

– PD ranking list based on the IT-MF model:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 M6 & \overset{72.8\%}{\succ} & M8 & \overset{100\%}{\succ} & M5 & \overset{55.0\%}{\succ} & M7 & \overset{92.1\%}{\succ} & M4 & \overset{51.1\%}{\succ} & M2 & \overset{56.8\%}{\succ} \\
 M1 & \overset{50.3\%}{\succ} & M3 & \overset{100\%}{\succ} & M9 & \overset{78.3\%}{\succ} & M11 & \overset{56.9\%}{\succ} & M10 & & & &
 \end{array}$$

We use Spearman rank correlation coefficient to indicate correspondence between the final ranking list of the proposed method and the outcomes of other techniques shown in Table 7. The Spearman coefficient is a real number between -1 and 1 . The value 1 represents exact connection of the compared rankings, whereas the value -1 denotes entire opposition. Figure 3 illustrates correlation between the outcome of the paper and those of the other approaches for the problem through calculating the Spearman coefficients. T-TOPSIS (Jahan and Edwards 2013b) with Spearman coefficient 0.97 shows the maximum connection with our method. T-IVIF-ELECTRE (Xue et al. 2016) has the lowest value of Spearman coefficient, i.e., 0.70 .

Biomaterials selection for the femoral component of a knee joint prosthesis

As the second example, a biomaterials selection problem about the femoral component of knee prosthesis is solved using the proposed methodology. This practical case has been previously tackled utilizing other target-based MADM techniques (Bahraminasab and Jahan 2011; Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015; Jahan and Edwards 2013a). Knee replacement is a set of biomaterials that substitute for the weight-bearing elements of a knee joint to alleviate disability and pain. Standard knee prosthesis comprises three important features, i.e., the tibial tray, tibial insert, and femoral component. Figure 4 displays an illustration of the parts of knee prosthesis.

The femoral component is a round-ended implant forming the natural shape of the distal femur. The common

Table 7 Assessment values and rankings of the IT-MULTIMOORA method as well as rankings of the other approaches for Example 1

Material ID	Assessment values and rankings of proposed method				Rankings of other approaches																	
	IT-RS		IT-RP		IT-MF		IT-MULTIMOORA		T-MULTIMOORA (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015)		T-TOPSIS (Jahan and Edwards 2013b)		T-IVIF-TOPSIS (Xue et al. 2016)		T-IVIF-ELECTRE (Xue et al. 2016)		T-LOP (Jahan et al. 2011)		T-GP (Jahan 2012)		T-IVIF-MABAC (Xue et al. 2016)	
	\bar{Y}_i	Rank	\bar{Z}_i	Rank	\bar{U}_i	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
M1	[0.614, 0.665]	7	[0.119, 0.126]	5	[0.560, 0.624]	7	7	5	5	5	5	8	8	7	4	4	7	7	5	4	4	4
M2	[0.596, 0.683]	6	[0.119, 0.126]	5	[0.558, 0.647]	6	6	7	7	7	7	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	7	5	7
M3	[0.587, 0.670]	8	[0.119, 0.126]	5	[0.548, 0.635]	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	8
M4	[0.598, 0.685]	5	[0.119, 0.126]	5	[0.559, 0.649]	5	5	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	9
M5	[0.687, 0.751]	3	[0.050, 0.051]	3	[0.644, 0.712]	3	3	4	4	3	3	6	6	9	8	8	9	9	4	9	9	3
M6	[0.796, 0.852]	1	[0.049, 0.051]	2	[0.750, 0.814]	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
M7	[0.667, 0.725]	4	[0.082, 0.093]	4	[0.637, 0.706]	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
M8	[0.743, 0.803]	2	[0.029, 0.031]	1	[0.716, 0.787]	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
M9	[0.507, 0.558]	9	[0.119, 0.126]	5	[0.462, 0.522]	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	5
M10	[0.449, 0.505]	11	[0.119, 0.126]	5	[0.421, 0.480]	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
M11	[0.465, 0.517]	10	[0.119, 0.126]	5	[0.429, 0.487]	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Material ID Material identification number

Fig. 3 Spearman rank correlation between the rankings of the IT-MULTIMOORA method and the other approaches for Example 1

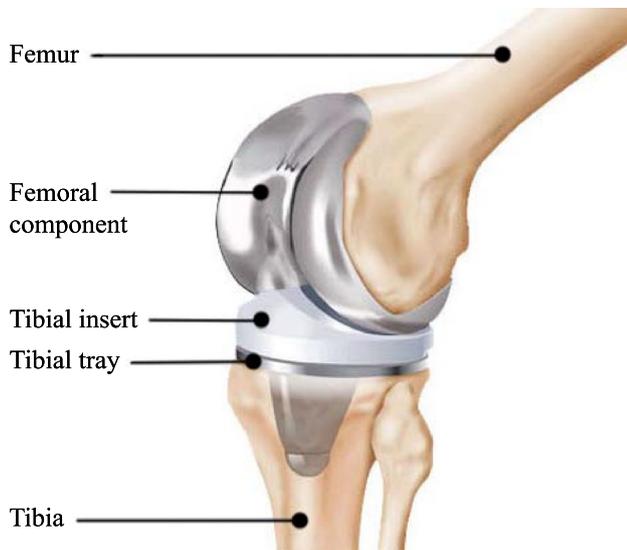
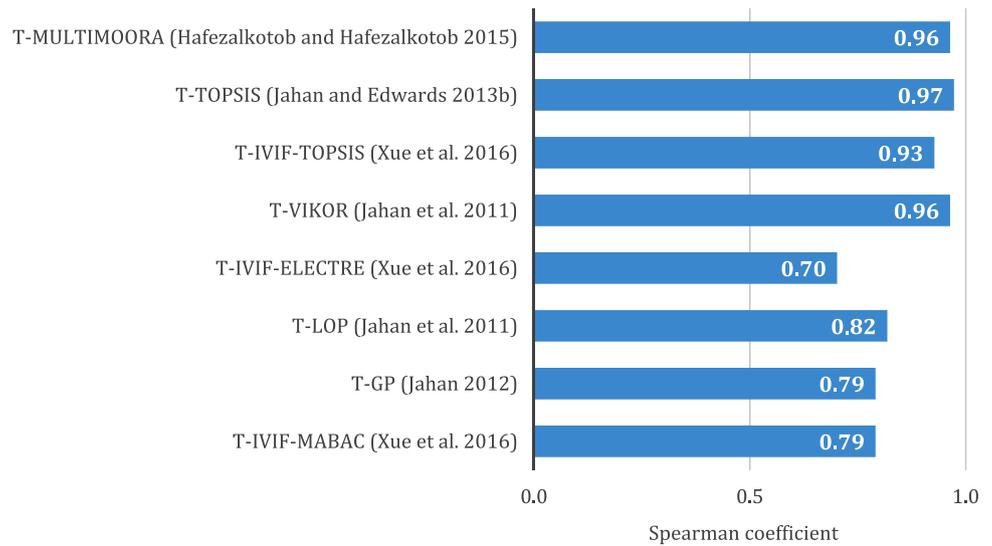


Fig. 4 Components of a typical knee joint prosthesis (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015)

materials employed in production of the femoral component of knee prosthesis are stainless steel, Co–Cr alloys, pure titanium, titanium alloys, and NiTi shape-memory alloys (SMAs). In this biomaterials selection problem, ten candidate materials as alternatives ($m = 10$) and seven material properties as attributes ($n = 7$) are considered as listed in Table 8. Similar to Example 1, the target-based properties are density and elastic modulus. Moreover, five beneficial material properties exist in the problem. Table 8 also presents significance coefficients and target values of the material properties.

Table 9 shows the interval decision matrix for Example 2 that is based on the crisp decision matrix presented in the study of Bahraminasab and Jahan (2011). The ratings on the last three material properties, i.e., corrosion resistance, wear resistance, and osseointegration are quantified linguistic values between 0 and 1. Table 10 lists the normalized material ratings for this biomaterials selection

Table 8 Alternatives and attributes for biomaterials selection of the femoral component of a knee prosthesis (Example 2)

Candidate materials (alternatives)		Properties of candidate materials (attributes)			
Material name	Material ID	Property name	Unit	Significance coefficient	Property type
Stainless steel 316L (annealed)	M1	Elastic modulus	GPa	0.061	Target-based ($\bar{g}_1 = [15, 17]$)
Stainless steel 316L (cold-worked)	M2	Density	g/cm^3	0.105	Target-based ($\bar{g}_2 = [1.1, 1.5]$)
Co–Cr alloy (wrought)	M3	Tensile strength	MPa	0.136	Beneficial
Co–Cr alloy (castable)	M4	Elongation	%	0.105	Beneficial
Pure titanium	M5	Corrosion resistance	–	0.179	Beneficial
Ti–6Al–4 V	M6	Wear resistance	–	0.229	Beneficial
Ti–6Al–7Nb (wrought)	M7	Osseointegration	–	0.185	Beneficial
Ti–6Al–7Nb (hot-forged)	M8				
NiTi (SMA)	M9				
Porous NiTi (SMA)	M10				

Material ID Material identification number

Table 9 Interval decision matrix for Example 2

Material ID	Elastic modulus	Density	Tensile strength	Elongation	Corrosion resistance	Wear resistance	Osseointegration
M1	[187, 213]	[7.0, 9.0]	[491, 543]	[32, 48]	[0.64, 0.70]	[0.57, 0.61]	[0.57, 0.61]
M2	[187, 213]	[7.0, 9.0]	[818, 906]	[10, 14]	[0.64, 0.70]	[0.72, 0.78]	[0.57, 0.61]
M3	[224, 256]	[7.9, 10.3]	[850, 942]	[10, 30]	[0.72, 0.78]	[0.84, 0.90]	[0.64, 0.70]
M4	[224, 256]	[7.2, 9.4]	[622, 688]	[10, 30]	[0.72, 0.78]	[0.84, 0.90]	[0.64, 0.70]
M5	[94, 107]	[3.9, 5.1]	[522, 578]	[43, 65]	[0.92, 1]	[0.57, 0.61]	[0.72, 0.78]
M6	[105, 119]	[3.9, 5.0]	[935, 1035]	[10, 14]	[0.92, 1]	[0.64, 0.70]	[0.72, 0.78]
M7	[105, 120]	[3.9, 5.1]	[900, 946]	[10, 12]	[0.92, 1]	[0.64, 0.70]	[0.72, 0.78]
M8	[103, 117]	[3.9, 5.1]	[1000, 1100]	[10, 15]	[0.92, 1]	[0.64, 0.70]	[0.72, 0.78]
M9	[48, 51]	[5.7, 7.3]	[1240, 1303]	[10, 14]	[0.92, 1]	[0.92, 1]	[0.48, 0.52]
M10	[14, 16]	[3.7, 4.2]	[949, 1051]	[10, 14]	[0.72, 0.78]	[0.92, 1]	[0.92, 1]

Material ID Material identification number

Table 10 Normalized interval decision matrix for Example 2

Material ID	Elastic modulus	Density	Tensile strength	Elongation	Corrosion resistance	Wear resistance	Osseointegration
M1	[0.43, 0.45]	[0.39, 0.46]	[0.35, 0.38]	[0.69, 1.00]	[0.32, 0.42]	[0.34, 0.40]	[0.42, 0.49]
M2	[0.43, 0.45]	[0.39, 0.46]	[0.57, 0.63]	[0.32, 0.46]	[0.32, 0.42]	[0.54, 0.66]	[0.42, 0.49]
M3	[0.35, 0.38]	[0.33, 0.40]	[0.60, 0.66]	[0.40, 0.70]	[0.44, 0.58]	[0.77, 0.95]	[0.51, 0.59]
M4	[0.35, 0.38]	[0.38, 0.45]	[0.43, 0.47]	[0.40, 0.70]	[0.44, 0.58]	[0.77, 0.95]	[0.51, 0.59]
M5	[0.68, 0.70]	[0.64, 0.71]	[0.37, 0.40]	[1.00, 1.00]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.34, 0.40]	[0.61, 0.72]
M6	[0.64, 0.67]	[0.65, 0.72]	[0.67, 0.75]	[0.32, 0.46]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.43, 0.52]	[0.61, 0.72]
M7	[0.64, 0.67]	[0.64, 0.71]	[0.62, 0.67]	[0.31, 0.43]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.43, 0.52]	[0.61, 0.72]
M8	[0.65, 0.67]	[0.64, 0.71]	[0.74, 0.82]	[0.33, 0.47]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.43, 0.52]	[0.61, 0.72]
M9	[0.86, 0.87]	[0.48, 0.56]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.32, 0.46]	[1.00, 1.00]	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.34, 0.39]
M10	[1.00, 1.00]	[0.69, 0.73]	[0.69, 0.77]	[0.32, 0.46]	[0.44, 0.58]	[1.00, 1.00]	[1.00, 1.00]

Material ID Material identification number

Table 11 Deviations of the normalized interval ratings for Example 2

Material ID	Elastic modulus	Density	Tensile strength	Elongation	Corrosion resistance	Wear resistance	Osseointegration
M1	[0.55, 0.56]	[0.54, 0.57]	[0.62, 0.63]	[0.00, 0.16]	[0.58, 0.63]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.51, 0.54]
M2	[0.55, 0.56]	[0.54, 0.57]	[0.37, 0.40]	[0.54, 0.61]	[0.58, 0.63]	[0.34, 0.40]	[0.51, 0.54]
M3	[0.62, 0.63]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.34, 0.37]	[0.30, 0.45]	[0.42, 0.49]	[0.05, 0.14]	[0.41, 0.45]
M4	[0.62, 0.63]	[0.55, 0.59]	[0.53, 0.55]	[0.30, 0.45]	[0.42, 0.49]	[0.05, 0.14]	[0.41, 0.45]
M5	[0.30, 0.31]	[0.29, 0.33]	[0.60, 0.61]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.60, 0.63]	[0.28, 0.33]
M6	[0.33, 0.35]	[0.28, 0.32]	[0.25, 0.29]	[0.54, 0.61]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.48, 0.53]	[0.28, 0.33]
M7	[0.33, 0.35]	[0.29, 0.33]	[0.33, 0.36]	[0.57, 0.63]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.48, 0.53]	[0.28, 0.33]
M8	[0.33, 0.34]	[0.29, 0.33]	[0.18, 0.22]	[0.53, 0.60]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.48, 0.53]	[0.28, 0.33]
M9	[0.13, 0.14]	[0.44, 0.48]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.54, 0.61]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.61, 0.63]
M10	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.27, 0.29]	[0.23, 0.27]	[0.54, 0.61]	[0.42, 0.49]	[0.00, 0.00]	[0.00, 0.00]

Material ID Material identification number

problem. The deviations of normalized interval material ratings are collected in Table 11.

The assessment indices and ranking lists of the IT-MULTIMOORA model as well as the rankings of the other methods for the practical case are demonstrated in Table 12.

The optimal biomaterial based on the IT-MULTIMOORA model and its subordinates as well as T-MULTIMOORA (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015) similarly is M9, i.e., NiTi (SMA). However, T-MULTIMOORA (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015) also introduces M10, i.e., Porous

Table 12 Assessment values and rankings of the IT-MULTIMOORA method as well as rankings of the other approaches for Example 2

Material ID	Rankings of other approaches									
	Assessment values and rankings of proposed method					Rankings of other approaches				
	IT-RS	IT-RP	IT-MF	IT-MULTIMOORA	T-MULTIMOORA (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015)	T-TOPSIS (Jahan and Edwards 2013a)	T-VIKOR (Bahraminasab and Jahan 2011)	IT-VIKOR (Jahan and Edwards 2013a)		
\bar{Y}_i	Rank	\bar{Z}_i	Rank	\bar{U}_i	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank		
M1	[0.342, 0.427]	10	[0.119, 0.126]	9	[0.457, 0.541]	10	10	10		
M2	[0.356, 0.434]	9	[0.116, 0.126]	8	[0.476, 0.566]	9	7	8		
M3	[0.433, 0.553]	7	[0.085, 0.098]	2	[0.553, 0.679]	7	9	3		
M4	[0.423, 0.541]	8	[0.085, 0.098]	2	[0.544, 0.666]	8	10	4		
M5	[0.571, 0.603]	3	[0.119, 0.126]	9	[0.668, 0.714]	3	6	9		
M6	[0.530, 0.587]	5	[0.097, 0.106]	5	[0.639, 0.716]	5	4	6		
M7	[0.523, 0.576]	6	[0.097, 0.106]	5	[0.632, 0.703]	6	5	7		
M8	[0.535, 0.593]	4	[0.097, 0.106]	5	[0.644, 0.723]	4	3	5		
M9	[0.653, 0.681]	1	[0.065, 0.073]	1	[0.747, 0.798]	1	2	2		
M10	[0.597, 0.650]	2	[0.085, 0.098]	2	[0.698, 0.779]	2	1	1		

Material ID Material identification number

NiTi (SMA), besides M9 as the best options. The preference degree-based ranking lists of IT-RS, IT-RP, and IT-MF models for Example 2 are obtained as follows:

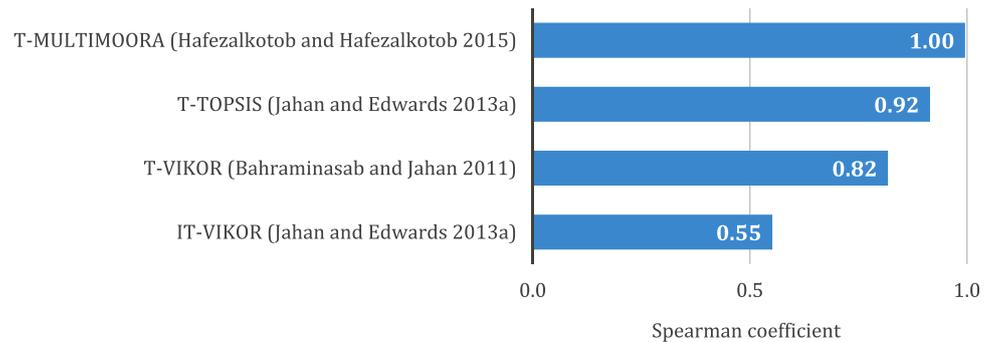
- PD ranking list based on the IT-RS model: M9 ^{100%} \succ M10 ^{92.5%} \succ M5 ^{75.7%} \succ M8 ^{55.1%} \succ M6 ^{57.9%} \succ M7 ^{82.7%} \succ M3 ^{54.7%} \succ M4 ^{94.7%} \succ M2 ^{56.2%} \succ M1
- PD ranking list based on the IT-RP model: M9 ^{100%} \succ M3 \sim M4 \sim M10 ^{95.0%} \succ M6 \sim M7 \sim M8 ^{100%} \succ M2 ^{59.9%} \succ M1 \sim M5
- PD ranking list based on the IT-MF model: M9 ^{75.4%} \succ M10 ^{87.5%} \succ M5 ^{56.0%} \succ M8 ^{53.8%} \succ M6 ^{56.8%} \succ M7 ^{75.8%} \succ M3 ^{54.6%} \succ M4 ^{89.6%} \succ M2 ^{62.8%} \succ M1

Figure 5 exhibits the connection between the final ranking list of this study and the rankings of the other target-based MADM methods shown in Table 11 for the biomaterials selection problem regarding knee prosthesis. Having an identical ranking list, T-MULTIMOORA (Hafezalkotob and Hafezalkotob 2015) has the maximum correlation with the proposed methodology. IT-VIKOR (Jahan and Edwards 2013a) with Spearman coefficient 0.55 shows the least connection with the proposed IT-MULTIMOORA method.

Conclusion

Target-based MADM models can aid decision-makers to find the appropriate alternative in practical cases like materials selection problems in which target values of attributes are significant. In many real-world decision-making problems, ratings of alternatives on attributes often have some extents of uncertainty. Therefore, structured algorithms are necessary to concurrently consider target-based attributes and interval numbers in decision-making process. In this paper, we developed an extension of the MULTIMOORA method using interval target values of attributes and interval decision matrix. We suggested a novel equation for interval distance of interval numbers which can be utilized to form normalization technique for interval target-based decision making problems. The utilized interval distance is an improved equation comparing the interval distance formula available in the literature. A preference matrix was generated to find extremum and ranking of intervals. We examined two biomaterials selection problem relating to orthopedic prostheses. A preference degree-based ranking list was generated by calculating the relative preference degrees for the arranged candidate biomaterials in each subordinate part of the proposed methodology. The final ranking lists of the model

Fig. 5 Spearman rank correlation between the rankings of the IT-MULTIMOORA method and the other approaches for Example 2



for the problems were compared with the results of other decision-making models.

All previous interval-based MADM models have degenerated intervals from low to high extents. However, we tried to reduce degeneration of interval numbers using different tools of the interval computations. Only in one application that is the denominator of ratios, we inevitably degenerated intervals. That is, we utilized the crisp distance instead of the interval distance for the denominator of ratios.

The ratings of alternatives on their attributes and the target values of the attributes were considered as interval numbers in this study. However, other forms of uncertain data can be considered in prospective extensions of target-based MULTIMOORA method. For example, the proposed approach can be extended based on the principles of fuzzy computations. In this regard, preference degree of fuzzy numbers and the concept of fuzzy distance can be employed. Derivation of extensions of the proposed method using rough or linguistic data is also appealing. In the practical examples, subjective significance coefficients of the attributes were only considered. However, various forms of objective and integrated significance coefficients may be applied in the uncertain target-based decision-making models. Because of the nature of the biomaterial selection problems examined in this paper, only two target-based attributes exist in each case. However, the number of target-based attributes in other material selection problems may be more. Therefore, such problems highlight the importance of the derived algorithm. In other practical applications like machine selection or waste management, some target-based attributes exist. Thus, the proposed method can help in ranking the candidate alternatives of such problems.

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