

Achievement Measures of Batch Arrival Queuing System in Fuzzy Habitat

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1. INTRODUCTION

Queuing models are effective methods for performance analysis of computer and telecommunication systems, manufacturing/production systems and inventory control (Kleinrock [11], Buzacott and Shanthikumar [1], Gross and Harris [7], Trivedi [19]). In general, these analyses consider a queuing system where requests for service arrive in units, one at a time (single-unit arrival). In many practical situations, however, requests for service usually arrive in batches. For example, in manufacturing systems of the job-shop type, each job order often requires the manufacture of more than one unit; in computer communication systems, messages which are to be transmitted could consist of a random number of packets. If the usual crisp batch-arrival queues with multiple servers can be extended to fuzzy batch-arrival queues, such queueing models would have wider applications.

For queueing models with multiple servers under various considerations, the M/M/c vacation systems with a single-unit arrival have attracted much attention from numerous researchers since Levy and Yechiali [12]. The extensions of this model can be referred to Vinod [20], Igaki [8], Tian et al. [17], Tian and Xu [18], and Zhang and Tian [23] studied the M/M/c vacation systems with a single-unit arrival and a “partial server vacation

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policy". They proved several conditional stochastic decomposition results for the queue length and waiting time. Chao and Zhao [3] investigated the GI/M/c vacation models with a single-unit arrival and provided iterative algorithms for computing the stationary probability distributions.

In the literature described above, customer inter-arrival times and customer service times are required to follow certain probability distributions with fixed parameters. However, in many real-world applications, the parameter distributions may only be characterized subjectively; that is, the arrival and service are typically described in everyday language summaries of central tendency, such as "the mean arrival rate is around 5 per day", or "the mean service rate is about 10 per hour", rather than with complete probability distributions. In other words, these system parameters are both possibilistic and probabilistic. Thus, fuzzy queues are potentially much more useful and realistic than the commonly used crisp queues (see Li and Lee [13] and Zadeh [22]). By extending the usual crisp batch-arrival queues to fuzzy batch-arrival queues in the context of multiple servers, these queuing models become appropriate for a wider range of applications. Ramesh et.al [24-31] presented dissimilar queueing models. Seenivasan et. al [32-34] provided server breakdown with catastrophe, server breakdown with feed back and so many queueing models.

Li and Lee [13] investigated the analytical results for two typical fuzzy queues (denoted $M/F/1/\infty$ and $FM/FM/1/\infty$, where F represents fuzzy time and FM represents fuzzified exponential distributions) using a general approach based on Zadeh's extension principle (see also Prade [15] and Yager [21]), the possibility concept and fuzzy Markov chains (see Stanford [16]). Seenivasan et. al [31] illustrated about heterogeneous queueing system. A useful modeling and inferential technique would be applied their approach to general fuzzy queueing problems (see Stanford [16]). However, their approach is complicated and not suitable for computational purposes; moreover, it cannot easily be used to derive analytic results for other complicated queueing systems (see Negi and Lee [14]). In particular, it is very difficult to apply this approach to fuzzy queues with more fuzzy variables or multiple servers. Negi and Lee [14] proposed a procedure using α -cuts and two-variable simulation to analyze fuzzy queues (see also Chanas and Nowakowski [2]). Unfortunately, their approach provides only crisp solutions; *i.e.*, it does not fully describe the membership functions of the system characteristics. Using parametric programming, Kao et al. [9] constructed the membership functions of the system characteristics for fuzzy queues and successfully applied them to four simple fuzzy queue models: $M/F/1/\infty$, $F/M/1/\infty$, $F/F/1/\infty$ and $FM/FM/1/\infty$. Recently, Chen

[4,5] developed $FM/EM/1/L$ and $FM/EM^{[K]}/1/\infty$ fuzzy systems using the same approach. All previous researches on fuzzy queuing models are focused on ordinary queues with a single server. In this paper, we develop an approach that provides system characteristics for batch-arrival queues with multiple servers and fuzzy parameters: fuzzified exponential batch-arrival and service rates. Through α -cuts and Zadeh's extension principle, we transform the fuzzy queues to a family of crisp queues. As α varies, the family of crisp queues is described and solved using parametric nonlinear programming (NLP). The NLP solutions completely and successfully yield the membership functions of the system characteristics, including the expected number of customers in the system and the expected waiting time in the queue.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the system characteristics of standard and fuzzy batch-arrival queuing models with multiple servers. In Section 3, a mathematical programming approach is developed to derive the membership functions of these system characteristics. To demonstrate the validity of the proposed approach, one realistic numerical example is described and solved. Discussion is provided in Section 4, and conclusions are drawn in Section 5. For notational convenience, our model in this paper is hereafter denoted $FM^{[K]}/EM/c$.

2. FUZZY BATCH QUEUE WITH MULTIPLE SERVERS

Think about a batch arrival queuing system with c servers where the customers arrive in batches to occur according to a compound Poisson process with batch-arrival rate λ . Let A_k denote the number of customers belonging to the k^{th} arrival batch, where $A_k, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, are with a common distribution $\Pr[A_k = n] = a_n, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and $E[A] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n$. Customers arriving at the service facility (servers) form a single-file queue and are served in order. The service time for each of all c servers is exponentially distributed with rate μ and each server can serve only one customer at a time. Customers who upon entry the service facility find that all servers are busy have to wait in the queue until any one server is available. Let N_s and W_q represents the expected number of customers in the system and the expected waiting time in the queue, respectively. Through a Markov process, we can easily obtain N_s and W_q in terms of system parameters

$$N_s = \frac{\lambda(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2\mu \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(\lambda, \mu)}{2(c\mu - \lambda E[A])}, \quad (1)$$

$$W_q = \frac{\lambda(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2\mu \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(\lambda, \mu)}{2\lambda E[A](c\mu - \lambda E[A])} - \frac{1}{\mu}, \tag{2}$$

where $P_n(\lambda, \mu)$ represents the probability that there are n customers in the system. And the probability depends on λ and μ . In steady-state, it is necessary that we have $0 < \frac{\lambda E[A]}{c\mu} < 1$.

To extend the applicability of the batch-arrival queuing model with multiple servers, we allow for fuzzy specification of system parameters. Suppose the batch-arrival rate λ for customers and service rate μ for each server are approximately known and can be represented by the fuzzy sets $\tilde{\lambda}$ and $\tilde{\mu}$. Let $\phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x)$ and $\phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y)$ denote the membership functions of $\tilde{\lambda}$ and $\tilde{\mu}$. We then have the following fuzzy sets:

$$\tilde{\lambda} = \{ (x, \phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x) \mid x \in X), \tag{3a}$$

$$\tilde{\mu} = \{ (y, \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y) \mid y \in Y), \tag{3b}$$

where X and Y are the crisp universal sets of the batch-arrival and service rates.

Let $f(x, y)$ denote the system characteristic of interest. Since $\tilde{\lambda}$ and $\tilde{\mu}$ are fuzzy numbers, $f(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu})$ is also a fuzzy number. Following Zadeh's extension principle (see Yager [21] and Zadeh [22]), the membership function of the system characteristic $f(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu})$ is defined as:

$$\phi_{f(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu})}(z) = \sup_{x \in X, y \in Y, 0 < xE[A]/cy < 1} \min \{ \phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x), \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y) \mid z = f(x, y) \}, \tag{4}$$

Assume that the system characteristic of interest is the expected number of customers in the system. It follows from (1) that the expected number of customers in the system is:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])}. \tag{5}$$

The membership function for the expected number of customers in the system is:

$$\phi_{N_s}(z) = \sup_{x \in X, y \in Y, 0 < xE[A]/cy < 1} \min \left\{ \phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x), \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y) \mid z = \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])} \right\}. \tag{6}$$

Unfortunately, the membership function is not expressed in the usual form, making it very difficult to imagine its shape. In this paper we approach

the representation problem using a mathematical programming technique. Parametric NLPs are developed to find the α -cuts of $f(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu})$ based on the extension principle.

3. PARAMETRIC NONLINEAR PROGRAMMING

To re-express the membership function $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$ of \tilde{N}_s in an understandable and usable form, we adopt Zadeh's approach, which relies on α -cuts of \tilde{N}_s . Definitions for the α -cuts of $\tilde{\lambda}$ and $\tilde{\mu}$ as crisp intervals are as follows:

$$\lambda(\alpha) = [x_\alpha^L, x_\alpha^U] = \left[\min_{x \in X} \{x \mid \phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x) \geq \alpha\}, \max_{x \in X} \{x \mid \phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x) \geq \alpha\} \right], \quad (7a)$$

$$\mu(\alpha) = [y_\alpha^L, y_\alpha^U] = \left[\min_{y \in Y} \{y \mid \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y) \geq \alpha\}, \max_{y \in Y} \{y \mid \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y) \geq \alpha\} \right], \quad (7b)$$

The constant batch-arrival and service rates are shown as intervals when the membership functions are no less than a given possibility level for α . As a result, the bounds of these intervals can be described as functions of α and can be obtained as: $x_\alpha^L = \min \phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}^{-1}(\alpha)$, $x_\alpha^U = \max \phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}^{-1}(\alpha)$, $y_\alpha^L = \min \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}^{-1}(\alpha)$, and $y_\alpha^U = \max \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}^{-1}(\alpha)$. Therefore, we can use the α -cuts of \tilde{N}_s to construct its membership function since the membership function defined in (6) is parameterized by α .

Using Zadeh's extension principle, $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$ is the minimum of $\phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x)$ and $\phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y)$. To derive the membership function $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$, we need at least one of the following cases to hold such that

$$z = \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])} \text{ satisfies } \phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z) = \alpha :$$

Case (i): $(\phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x) = \alpha, \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y) \geq \alpha)$,

Case (ii): $(\phi_{\tilde{\lambda}}(x) \geq \alpha, \phi_{\tilde{\mu}}(y) = \alpha)$,

This can be accomplished using parametric NLP techniques. The NLP to find the lower and upper bounds of the α -cut of $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$ for Case (i) are:

$$(N_s)_\alpha^{L_1} = \min \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])}, \quad (8a)$$

$$(N_s)_\alpha^{U_1} = \max \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])}, \quad (8b)$$

and for Case (ii) are:

$$(N_s)_\alpha^{L_2} = \min \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])}, \quad (8c)$$

$$(N_s)_\alpha^{U_2} = \max \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])}. \quad (8d)$$

From the definitions of $\lambda(\alpha)$ and $\mu(\alpha)$ in (7), $x \in \lambda(\alpha)$ and $y \in \mu(\alpha)$ can be replaced by $x \in [x_\alpha^L, x_\alpha^U]$ and $y \in [y_\alpha^L, y_\alpha^U]$. The α -cuts form a nested structure with respect to α (see Kaufmann [10] and Zimmermann [25]); *i.e.*, given $0 < \alpha_2 < \alpha_1 \leq 1$, we have $[x_{\alpha_1}^L, x_{\alpha_1}^U] \subseteq [x_{\alpha_2}^L, x_{\alpha_2}^U]$ and $[y_{\alpha_1}^L, y_{\alpha_1}^U] \subseteq [y_{\alpha_2}^L, y_{\alpha_2}^U]$. Therefore, (8a) and (8c) have the same smallest element and (8b) and (8d) have the same largest element. To find the membership function $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$, it suffices to find the left and right shape functions of $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$, which is equivalent to finding the lower bound $(N_s)_\alpha^L$ and upper bound $(N_s)_\alpha^U$ of the α -cuts of \tilde{N}_s , which can be rewritten as:

$$(N_s)_\alpha^L \quad \min \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])} \quad (9a)$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_\alpha^L \leq x \leq x_\alpha^U \text{ and } y_\alpha^L \leq y \leq y_\alpha^U,$$

$$(N_s)_\alpha^U = \max \frac{x(2E[A] + E[A(A-1)]) + 2y \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} n(c-n)P_n(x, y)}{2(cy - xE[A])} \quad (9b)$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_\alpha^L \leq x \leq x_\alpha^U \text{ and } y_\alpha^L \leq y \leq y_\alpha^U,$$

At least one of x and y must hit the boundaries of their α -cuts to satisfy $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z) = \alpha$. This model is a set of mathematical programs with boundary constraints and lends itself to the systematic study of how the optimal solutions change with x_α^L , x_α^U , y_α^L , and y_α^U as α varies over $(0,1]$. The model is a special case of parametric NLPs (see Gal [6]).

The crisp interval $[(N_s)_\alpha^L, (N_s)_\alpha^U]$ obtained from (9) represents the α -cuts of \tilde{N}_s . Again, by applying the results of Kaufmann [10] and Zimmermann [25] and convexity properties to \tilde{N}_s , we have $(N_s)_{\alpha_1}^L \geq (N_s)_{\alpha_2}^L$ and $(N_s)_{\alpha_1}^U \leq (N_s)_{\alpha_2}^U$, where $0 < \alpha_2 < \alpha_1 \leq 1$. In other words, $(N_s)_\alpha^L$ increases and $(N_s)_\alpha^U$ decreases as α increases. Consequently, the membership function $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$ can be found from (9).

If both $(N_s)_\alpha^L$ and $(N_s)_\alpha^U$ in (9) are invertible with respect to α , then a left shape function $L(z) = [(N_s)_\alpha^L]^{-1}$ and a right shape function $R(z) = [(N_s)_\alpha^U]^{-1}$ can be derived, from which the membership function $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$ is constructed:

$$\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z) = \begin{cases} L(z), & (N_s)_{\alpha=0}^L \leq z \leq (N_s)_{\alpha=1}^L, \\ 1, & (N_s)_{\alpha=1}^L \leq z \leq (N_s)_{\alpha=1}^U, \\ R(z), & (N_s)_{\alpha=1}^U \leq z \leq (N_s)_{\alpha=0}^U. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

In most cases, the values of $(N_s)_\alpha^L$ and $(N_s)_\alpha^U$ cannot be solved analytically. Consequently, a closed-form membership function for $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$ cannot be obtained. However, the numerical solutions for $(N_s)_\alpha^L$ and $(N_s)_\alpha^U$ at different possibility levels can be collected to approximate the shapes of $L(z)$ and $R(z)$. That is, the set of intervals $\{[(N_s)_\alpha^L, (N_s)_\alpha^U] \mid \alpha \in [0,1]\}$ shows the shape of $\phi_{\tilde{N}_s}(z)$, although the exact function is not known explicitly.

Note that the membership functions for the expected waiting time in the queue can be expressed in a similar manner.

4. NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

This section we present one example motivated by real-life systems to demonstrate the practical use of the proposed approach, which is based on <http://www.macaudata.com/macauweb/book175/html/19301.htm>

Example: Considering one sewerage treatment system collects sewage from the urban areas and sends them to the sewerage treatment plant. The sewerage treatment plant has three supply pipes (referred to 3-servers). Each pipe can settle the larger solids and put the settled into the chemical process tank. After the chemical process, the treated water is discharged to the sea. We assume that the number of arriving sewage solids each time follows a geometric distribution with parameter $p = 0.5$; *i.e.*, the size of arriving sewage solids A is $\Pr(A = k) = 0.5(1 - 0.5)^{k-1}, k = 1, 2, \dots$. Clearly, this problem can be described by FM^[x]/FM/3 system. For efficiency, the management wants to get the system characteristics such as the expected waiting time in the queue.

Suppose the batch-arrival rate and service rate are trapezoidal fuzzy numbers represented by $\tilde{\lambda} = [1, 2, 3, 4]$ and $\tilde{\mu} = [11, 12, 13, 14]$. First, it is easy to find that $[x_\alpha^L, x_\alpha^U] = [1 + \alpha, 4 - \alpha]$ and $[y_\alpha^L, y_\alpha^U] = [1 + \alpha, 14 - \alpha]$. Next, it is obvious that when $x = x_\alpha^U$ and $y = y_\alpha^L$, the expected number of sewage solids in the system attains its maximum value, and when $x = x_\alpha^L$

, and $y = y_{\alpha}^U$ the expected number of sewage solids in the system attains its minimum value.

According to (2),

The membership function for the fuzzy expected waiting time in the queue (\tilde{W}_q) is obtained as shown in Fig. 1. Crisp intervals for the fuzzy expected waiting time in the queue at different possibilistic α levels are given in Table 1. For the fuzzy expected waiting time \tilde{W}_q , the range of \tilde{W}_q at $\alpha = 1$ is $[0.0714, 0.0790]$, indicating that expected waiting time for any sewage solids definitely falls between 0.0714 and 0.0790. Moreover, the range of \tilde{W}_q at $\alpha = 0$ is $[0.0657, 0.0896]$, indicating that the expected waiting time in the queue will never exceed 0.0896 or fall below 0.0657.

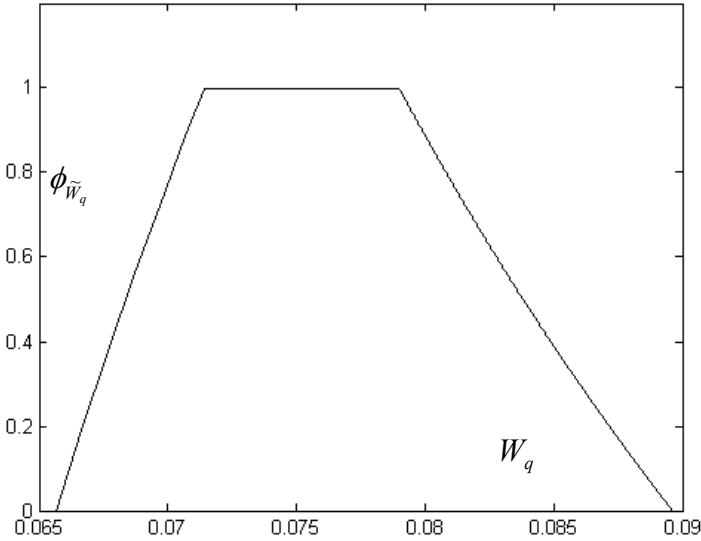


Fig. 1. The membership function for fuzzy expected waiting time in the queue

Table 1. α -cuts of batch-arrival and service rates and expected waiting time

α	x_α^L	x_α^U	y_α^L	y_α^U	$(W_q)_\alpha^L$	$(W_q)_\alpha^U$
0.00	1.00	4.00	11.00	14.00	0.0657	0.0896
0.10	1.10	3.90	11.10	13.90	0.0662	0.0884
0.20	1.20	3.80	11.20	13.80	0.0667	0.0872
0.30	1.30	3.70	11.30	13.70	0.0672	0.0860
0.40	1.40	3.60	11.40	13.60	0.0678	0.0849
0.50	1.50	3.50	11.50	13.50	0.0684	0.0838
0.60	1.60	3.40	11.60	13.40	0.0689	0.0828
0.70	1.70	3.30	11.70	13.30	0.0695	0.0818
0.80	1.80	3.20	11.80	13.20	0.0701	0.0808
0.90	1.90	3.10	11.90	13.10	0.0708	0.0799
1.00	2.00	3.00	12.00	13.00	0.0714	0.0790

5. CONCLUSIONS

This paper applies the concepts of α -cuts and Zadeh's extension principle to a batch-arrival queuing system with multiple servers and constructs membership functions of the expected waiting time using paired NLP models. Following the proposed approach, α -cuts of the membership functions are found and their interval limits inverted to attain explicit closed-form expressions for the system characteristics. Even when the membership function intervals cannot be inverted, system designers or managers can specify the system characteristics of interest, perform numerical experiments to examine the corresponding α -cuts and then use this information to develop or improve system processes.

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