Comparison of new multi-criteria decision making methods for material handling equipment selection

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C H R O N I C L E	A B S T R A C T
	Conveyors and automated guided vehicles (AGVs) are important mechanical handling equipment used to transport loads from one place to another. Selection of proper material handling equipment is an intricate process. In the present paper two material handling equipment selection problem was solved using various newly developed multi criteria decision making (MCDM) methods. First a conveyor selection problem with six conflicting criteria and four alternatives was solved using four MCDM methods, i.e. combinative distance based assessment (CODAS) method, evaluation based on distance from average solution (EDAS) method, weighted aggregated sum product assessment (WASPAS) method and multi-objective optimization on the basis of ratio analysis (MOORA) method. Second an automated guided vehicles selection problem with six conflicting criteria and eight alternatives was solved using CODAS, EDAS, WASPAS and MOORA methods. Spearman rank correlation coefficient was calculated between the ranks obtained by various methods. The ranks obtained by these methods were even compared with the ranks of other MCDM methods and it was found that the relatively new methods CODAS, EDAS and WASPAS were in good agreement with each other.

1. Introduction

In a production unit, proper selection of material handling equipment plays a crucial role in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the complete system (Komljenovic & Kecojevic, 2009). The cost of production, operating cost and production rate, all depend on the selection of proper material handling equipment. In today's era where technological advancement has achieved a greater height, large numbers of material handling equipment are available in the market (Lin et al., 2007). Each material handling equipment has its own distinct characteristics along with pros and cons, which make the selection of material handling equipment a complicated affair. Multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) methods can act as an excellent tool for solving these kinds of problems. Conveyors are material handling equipment which is used to transport loads continuously from one place to another over a fixed path (Peters et al., 1998). There are various parameters on which a conveyor system is selected. Cost both fixed and

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variable, size and weight of the material to be transported, Distance and speed at which the material is to be transported, precision and safety are some of the deciding parameters. The conveyors used in the industry are automatic bagged conveyor, belt conveyor, chain conveyor, mesh band conveyor, roller conveyor, single strand floor truck, conveyor, skate-wheel conveyor, sort conveyor and steel band conveyor (Bouh & Riopel, 2015). Automated guided vehicles (AGVs) are integral part of material handling system. An industry with computer integrated manufacturing, AGV plays a significant role in material handling. AGVs are computer programmed, automated, driverless vehicles used for transfer of load from one place to another. Proper selection of AGVs can lead to optimal material handling and reducing the lead time.

2. Combinative distance-based assessment (CODAS) method

CODAS method is a distance based approach which uses two measures, i.e. Euclidean distance and Taxicab distance for selecting the desired alternative. The higher value of distance from the negative ideal solution is desirable. If the two alternatives have the same value of Euclidean distance, then Taxicab distance is used to bring out the best alternative (Keshavarz Ghorabaee et al., 2016). Let $[x_{ij}]_{n \times m}$ Be the decision-making matrix with "n" alternative and "m" criteria:

$$[x_{ij}]_{n \times m} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

where x_{ij} denotes the performance value of ith alternative on j^{th} criterion. The value of $i \in \{1,2,...,n\}$ and $j \in \{1,2,...,m\}$. The decision matrix is normalized using the below equation to form a normalized decision matrix (n_{ij}), here linear normalization is used for normalization purpose

$$n_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{x_{ij}}{\max x_{ij}} & if\ j\ \in N_b \\ \frac{min x_{ij}}{x_{ij}} & if\ j\ \in N_{nb} \end{cases}$$

where N_b and N_{nb} represents the sets of beneficial (higher value is desirable) and non-beneficial criteria (lower value is desirable), respectively. The weighted normalized decision matrix is calculated using the below equation

$$r_{ij} = w_j n_{ij}$$

Here w_j represent the weights assigned to different criteria. The value of w_j lie between 0 and 1 and $\sum_{j=1}^{m} w_j = 1$

Next the negative-ideal solution is calculated using the equation

$$ns = [ns_j]_{1 \times m}$$
$$ns_j = \min r_{ij}$$

The Euclidean (E_i) and Taxicab (T_i) distances of alternatives from the negative-ideal solution is calculated using the formula

$$E_i = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m}(r_{ij} - ns_j)^2}$$

$$T_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m}|r_{ij} - ns_j|$$

The relative assessment matrix is obtained using the equation

$$R_a = [h_{ik}]_{n \times n}$$
$$h_{ik} = (E_i - E_k) + (\psi(E_i - E_k) \times (T_i - T_k))$$

where $k \in \{1,2,\ldots,n\}$ and ψ denotes a threshold function to recognize the equality of the Euclidean distances of two alternatives which is defined as

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & if\ |x| \geq \tau \\ 0, & if\ |x| < \tau \end{cases}$$

In the above equation τ is the threshold parameter which is set or taken by the decision maker. It is suggested that the value τ should lie between 0.01 and 0.05 (Keshavarz Ghorabaee et al., 2016). If the difference between Euclidean distances of two alternatives is less than the threshold value, then the two alternatives are also compared with the Taxicab distance. In the present paper the value of τ is taken as 0.02. The final assessment score of each alternative is calculated using formula

$$H_i = \sum_{k=1}^{n} h_{ik}$$

The alternative having highest H_i value is selected as the best choice among the alternatives.

3. Evaluation Based on Distance from Average Solution (EDAS) Method

EDAS method is also a distance based approach which uses positive and negative distances from the average solution for raking the available alternatives (Keshavarz Ghorabaee et al., 2016). Let $[x_{ij}]_{n \times m}$ be the decision-making matrix with "n" alternative and "m" criteria:

$$[x_{ij}]_{n \times m} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

where x_{ij} denotes the performance value of ith alternative on jth criterion ($i \in \{1,2,\ldots,n\}$ and $j \in \{1,2,\ldots,m\}$). The average solution AV for all criteria is calculated

$$AV = [AV_j]_{1 \times m} \text{ where, } AV_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{ij}}{n}$$

The positive distance from the average (PDA) and the negative distance from the average (NDA) are calculated depending based on the type of criteria (benefit and non-beneficial), shown as follows:

$$PDA = [PDA_{ij}]_{n \times m}$$

$$NDA = [NDA_{ij}]_{n \times m}$$

If j^{th} criterion is beneficial,

$$PDA_{ij} = \frac{\max(0, (X_{ij} - AV_j))}{AV_j}$$

$$NDA_{ij} = \frac{\max(0, (AV_j - X_{ij}))}{AV_j}$$

And if j^{th} criterion is non-beneficial,

$$PDA_{ij} = \frac{\max(0, (AV_j - X_{ij}))}{AV_j}$$

$$NDA_{ij} = \frac{\max(0, (X_{ij} - AV_j))}{AV_j}$$

Where PDA_{ij} and NDA_{ij} denote the positive and negative distance of ith alternative from average solution in terms of jth criterion, respectively. Next the weighted sum of the positive and the negative distance from the average solution for all alternatives is calculated using the equation

$$SP_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m} w_j PDA_{ij}$$

$$SN_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m} w_j NDA_{ij}$$

where w_j is the weight of jth criterion. The weighted sum of the positive and the negative distance from the average solution for all alternatives is normalized using the equation

$$NSP_i = \frac{SP_i}{max_i SP_i}$$

$$NSN_i = 1 - \frac{SN_i}{max_i SN_i}$$

The final appraisal score (AS) for all alternatives is calculated using which the mean is of the normalized weighted sum of the positive and the negative distance from the average solution for all alternatives

$$AS_i = \frac{1}{2}(NSP_i + NSN_i)$$

where $0 \le AS_i \le 1$

The alternative with the highest appraisal score is selected as the best choice among the available alternatives.

4. Weighted Aggregated Sum Product Assessment (WASPAS) Method

Weighted Aggregated Sum Product Assessment Method was given by Šaparauskas et al. (2011). They joined two criteria of optimality, the first criteria of optimality is a weighted sum of the normalized performance value similar to Simple Additive Weighting method $Q_i^{(1)}$. The second criterion $Q_i^{(2)}$ is similar to the weighted product method.

Let $[x_{ij}]_{n \times m}$ be the decision-making matrix with "n" alternative and "m" criteria:

$$[x_{ij}]_{n\times m} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

The decision matrix is normalized using the below equation to form a normalized decision matrix ($\bar{X}_{ij}$), here linear normalization is used for normalization purpose

$$\bar{X}_{ij} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{x_{ij}}{\max x_{ij}} & if\ j\ \in N_b \\ \dfrac{min x_{ij}}{x_{ij}} & if\ j\ \in N_{nb} \end{cases}$$

Where N_b and N_{nb} represent the sets of beneficial (greater value is desirable) and non-beneficial criteria (smaller value is desirable), respectively.

$$Q_i^{(1)} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \bar{X}_{ij}\ W_j$$

Where W_j is weight associated to j^{th} criteria

$$Q_i^{(2)} = \prod_{j=1}^{n} (\bar{X}_{ij})^{w_j}$$

The joined criterion of optimality Q_i is given by the equation

$Q_i = \lambda Q_i^{(1)} + (1-\lambda)Q_i^{(2)}$ The value of λ lies between 0 and 1.

5. Multi-objective optimization on the basis of ratio analysis (MOORA) method

MOORA method was introduced by Brauers in 2004 .It is an efficient method for solving multi criteria decision making problem, which involve conflicting criteria. Let $[x_{ij}]_{n\times m}$ be the decision-making matrix with "n" alternative and "m" criteria:

$$[x_{ij}]_{n\times m} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

where x_{ij} denotes the performance value of ith alternative on j^{th} criterion ($i\in\{1,2,\ldots,n\}$ and $j\in\{1,2,\ldots,m\}$). The performance of an alternative for all criteria is normalised (Chakraborty, 2011). This is done with the help of ratio expressed as

$$x_{ij}^{*} = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sqrt{[\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{ij}^2]}}$$

This normalised value of x_{ij} is a dimensionless number which is in between 0 to 1. The normalized assessment value (y_i) of the ith alternative with respect to all the criteria is calculated. For beneficial criteria these normalized performance values are added and subtracted in case of non-beneficial criteria. The weights are also multiplied to get the normalized assessment value shown in the equation.

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^{g} w_j x_{ij}^{*} - \sum_{j=g+1}^{n} w_j x_{ij}^{*}$$

Here w_j is the weight of jth criteria, g is the number of beneficial criteria and (n−g) is the number of non-beneficial criteria.

The normalized assessment value can be positive or negative depending on the total number of beneficial and non-beneficial criterion in the decision matrix. The y_i value for all alternatives shows the final preference list. The best alternative has the highest value of y_i, while the worst alternative has the lowest y_i value.

6. Example 1

Kulak (2005) in his paper used fuzzy multi-attribute selection process for selecting the best conveyor alternative out of four available alternatives with six selection criteria. Rao (2007) solved the problem and calculated the preference index for the same four conveyors using simple additive weighting, weighted product method, analytical hierarchy process, graph theory and matrix approach, technique for order performance by similarity to ideal solution (TOPSIS) and modified TOPSIS. Karande and Chakraborty (2013) solved the same problem using weighted utility additive (WUTA) method, VIse Kriterijumska Optimizacija kompromisno Resenje (VIKOR), Preference Ranking Organization method for enrichment evaluation (PROMETHEE), ELECTRE methods and compared the ranking obtained by different methods. Table 1 displays decision matrix for the conveyor selection problem in which four alternative conveyors are shown, these four conveyors can be selected on the basis of six criteria, i.e. fixed cost per hour (FC), Variable cost per hour (VC), Speed of conveyor in m/min (SC), Item width in cm (IW), Item weight in kg (W) and Flexibility (F). In this example, there are four beneficial criteria, i.e. Speed of conveyor, Item width, Item weight and Flexibility. Fixed costs per hour and Variable cost per hour are the two non-beneficial criteria whose minimum value are preferred.

Table 1

Decision matrix for the conveyor selection problem (Kulak, 2005)

Criteria Weights	0.1049	0.126	0.126	0.2402	0.2245	0.1782
Conveyor Alternative	fixed cost per hour (FC)	Variable cost per hour(VC)	Speed of conveyor (m/min) (SC)	Item width (cm) (IW)	Item weight (kg) (W)	Flexibility (F)
A1	2	0.45	12	15	10	Very good (0.745)
A2	2.3	0.44	13	20	10	Excellent (0.955)
A3	2.25	0.45	11	30	20	Excellent (0.955)
A4	2.4	0.46	10	25	15	Very good (0.745)

6.1 Combinative distance-based assessment (CODAS) method

The performance value X_{ij} were normalized and weighted normalized decision matrix was calculated along with negative ideal solution for all criteria. The Euclidean distances and Taxicab distances of alternatives from the negative-ideal solution were also computed to find the final relative assessment matrix (R_a) and the assessment scores (H_i) of alternatives shown in Table 2. From the assessment score it is clear that A3 is the best conveyor alternative among all other alternative. The ranking of alternative obtained from CODAS method is A3>A4>A2>A1.

Table 2

Relative assessment matrix and the assessment scores of alternatives

	A1	A2	A3	A4	Hi
A1	0	-0.11525	-0.39334	-0.16818	-0.67678
A2	0.115254	0	-0.27809	-0.05293	-0.21576
A3	0.393341	0.278087	0	0.225158	0.896586
A4	0.168183	0.052929	-0.22516	0	-0.00405

6.2 Evaluation Based on Distance from Average Solution (EDAS)

The positive and negative distance from the average were multiplied with the weight value of criteria to obtain the weighted positive and weighted negative distance from the average. After calculating weighted positive and weighted negative distance from the average, the weighted sum of the positive and negative distance from the average solution for all alternatives were calculated (SPi, SNi). These values of SPi and SNi were normalized to calculate the final appraisal score. Table 3 shows the appraisal score obtained from normalised weighted sum of positive and negative distance from average. From the appraisal score it is clear that A3 is the best conveyor alternative among all other alternative. The ranking of alternative obtained from EDAS method is A3>A4>A2>A1.

Table 3
Appraisal score obtained from normalised weighted sum of positive and negative distance from average

Conveyor	Spi	SNi	NPi	Nni	ASi
A1	0.01661	0.16330	0.08138	0	0.040693
A2	0.041247	0.09084	0.20207	0.443707	0.322889
A3	0.204125	0.00606	1	0.962865	0.981433
A4	0.047097	0.04886	0.23073	0.70077	0.465751

6.3 Weighted Aggregated Sum Product Assessment (WASPAS) Method

For calculating the joined criteria of optimality the value of λ was taken as 0.5. The joint optimality criteria Q_i is calculated which is shown in Table 4. From the table it is clear that A3 is the most preferred alternative as the value of Q_i is highest for A3.

Table 4
Rank of conveyors using WASPAS

Conveyor	$Q_i^{(1)}$	$Q_i^{(2)}$	Q_i	Rank
A1	0.71577	0.684358	0.700065	4
A2	0.79380	0.765164	0.779482	3
A3	0.96596	0.964413	0.965186	1
A4	0.81241	0.810248	0.811333	2

6.4. Multi-objective optimization on the basis of ratio analysis (MOORA) method

The normalized assessment value (y_i) was calculated using the weighted normalized matrix. The normalization was done using the following equation,

$$x_{ij}^* = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sqrt{[\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij}^2]}}.$$

Example 1 has four beneficial and two non-beneficial criteria thus the normalized assessment value is positive. From the normalized assessment value it is clear that alternative A3 maintains the highest y_i value thus, it is the most preferred alternative. The rank of alternative is shown in Table 5

Table 5
Rank of alternative using normalized assessment value

Conveyor	y_i	Rank
A1	0.189027	4
A2	0.23661	3
A3	0.355439	1
A4	0.258249	2

7. Example 2

Maniya and Bhatt (2011) solved an automated guided vehicle selection problem using modified grey relational analysis method. The weights of the criteria were calculated using analytical hierarchy approach (AHP). The decision matrix in the problem contained eight alternatives and six conflicting criteria, in which controllability, accuracy, range, reliability and flexibility are beneficial criteria while cost is a non-beneficial criterion. The decision matrix in Table 6 is the decision matrix which contains linguistic terms converted to quantitative value using five-point conversion scale used by Rao (2007). The converted quantitative values lie between the same upper and lower values, so normalization of this decision matrix was not required. The criteria weights was calculated by Maniya and Bhatt (2011) using AHP method.

Table 6

Decision matrix for selection of AGV (Maniya & Bhatt, 2011)

Criteria Weights	0.346	0.168	0.0584	0.073	0.063	0.293
AGV Alternative	Controllability	Accuracy	Cost	Range	Reliability	Flexibility
A1	High (0.895)	Average (0.495)	Above Average (0.695)	Average (0.495)	High (0.895)	Below Average (0.295)
A2	Low (0.115)	High (0.895)	High (0.895)	High (0.895)	Average (0.495)	Average (0.495)
A3	Low (0.115)	Low (0.115)	High (0.895)	Low (0.115)	Above Average (0.695)	High (0.895)
A4	Below Average (0.295)	High (0.895)	Low (0.115)	Average (0.495)	Average (0.495)	High (0.895)
A5	High (0.895)	Average (0.495)	Low (0.115)	Above Average (0.695)	Below Average (0.295)	Average (0.495)
A6	Average (0.495)	Average (0.495)	High (0.895)	Low (0.115)	Above Average (0.695)	Above Average (0.695)
A7	Low (0.115)	Below Average (0.295)	High (0.895)	Low (0.115)	High (0.895)	High (0.895)
A8	Low (0.115)	Average (0.495)	Above Average (0.695)	Average (0.495)	Average (0.495)	Above Average (0.695)

7.1 Combinative distance-based assessment (CODAS) method

The weighted normalized decision matrix was calculated along with negative ideal solution for all six criteria. The Euclidean distances and Taxicab distances of all alternatives from the negative ideal solutions were also calculated to find the final relative assessment matrix (R_a) and the assessment scores (H_i) of alternatives shown in Table 7. From the assessment score it is clear that A5 is the best alternative among all other alternative.

Table 7

Relative assessment matrix and the assessment scores of alternatives

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	Hi	Rank
A1	0.000	0.250	0.287	0.077	-0.005	0.139	0.239	0.320	1.307	2
A2	-0.250	0.000	0.036	-0.173	-0.255	-0.111	-0.011	0.070	-0.695	6
A3	-0.287	-0.036	0.000	-0.210	-0.291	-0.148	-0.047	0.034	-0.985	7
A4	-0.077	0.173	0.210	0.000	-0.082	0.062	0.162	0.243	0.691	3
A5	0.005	0.255	0.291	0.082	0.000	0.144	0.244	0.325	1.345	1
A6	-0.139	0.111	0.148	-0.062	-0.144	0.000	0.100	0.181	0.197	4
A7	-0.239	0.011	0.047	-0.162	-0.244	-0.100	0.000	0.081	-0.606	5
A8	-0.320	-0.070	-0.034	-0.243	-0.325	-0.181	-0.081	0.000	-1.254	8

7.2 Evaluation Based on Distance from Average Solution (EDAS)

The positive and negative distance from the average were multiplied with the weight value of criteria to obtain the weighted positive and weighted negative distances from the average. The weighted sum of the positive and negative distance from the average solution (SPi, SNi) for all eight alternatives were

calculated. These values of SPi and SNi were normalized to calculate the final appraisal scores shown in Table 8.

Table 8
Appraisal score obtained from normalised weighted sum of positive and negative distance from average

AGV Alternative	Spi	NPi	NPi	NNI	ASi	Rank
A1	0.508391	0.903538	0.048146	0.892456	0.897997	2
A2	0.199601	0.35474	0.292459	0.346736	0.350738	5
A3	0.106016	0.188418	0.447688	0	0.094209	8
A4	0.27776	0.493649	0.090096	0.798752	0.6462	3
A5	0.562667	1	0.058322	0.869727	0.934864	1
A6	0.123264	0.219072	0.084217	0.811885	0.515478	4
A7	0.126339	0.224536	0.389813	0.129277	0.176906	7
A8	0.022459	0.039916	0.266876	0.403879	0.221897	6

7.3. Multi-objective optimization on the basis of ratio analysis (MOORA) method

The normalized assessment value (y_i) was calculated using the weighted normalized matrix. In the AGV example there are five beneficial and one non-beneficial criterion thus the normalized assessment value is positive. From the normalized assessment value it is clear that alternative A5 maintains the highest y_i value thus becomes the most preferred alternative. The rank of alternative is shown in Table 9.

Table 9
Rank of alternative using normalized assessment value

AGV Alternative	Yi	Rank
A1	0.349965	2
A2	0.23	5
A3	0.176149	8
A4	0.335067	3
A5	0.385645	1
A6	0.278903	4
A7	0.201455	7
A8	0.20382	6

7.4 Weighted Aggregated Sum Product Assessment (WASPAS) Method

Chakraborty et al. (2015) solved the same problem with WASPAS method. In this paper the decision matrix was vector normalized to find the joint criteria of optimality Q_i, which gave the rank A5>A4>A3>A6>A2>A8>A7>A3.

Table 10
Rank of conveyors using WASPAS

AGV Alternative	$Q_i^{(1)}$	$Q_i^{(2)}$	Q_i	Rank
A1	0.612373	0.552237	0.582305	2
A2	0.483973	0.356334	0.420153	5
A3	0.425793	0.264086	0.344939	8
A4	0.588701	0.498838	0.54377	3
A5	0.613901	0.553034	0.583468	1
A6	0.562513	0.519267	0.54089	4
A7	0.468633	0.314339	0.391486	6
A8	0.434493	0.336229	0.385361	7

As the performance values in the decision matrix lies between 0.115 and 0.895 there was no need for normalization, so a new set of joined criteria of optimality Q_i was calculated without normalization process. The new calculation gave different ranks. For calculating the joined criteria of optimality the value of λ was taken as 0.5. The joint optimality criteria Q_i is shown in Table 10. From the table it is clear that A5 is the most preferred alternative as the value of Q_i is highest for A5.

8. Result and conclusion

Example 1 is a conveyor selection problem, which was solved using four different multi-criteria decision making methods, i.e. CODAS, EDAS, WASPAS and MOORA methods. Both CODAS and EDAS are distance based approaches, which are relatively new compared to other MCDM methods. The ranks obtained by these four MCDM methods were compared with other popular MCDM methods. It was found that the ranking obtained by CODAS, EDAS, WASPAS and MOORA methods were the same and in agreement with other MCDM methods like TOPSIS and ELECTRE. Karande and Chakraborty (2013) solved the same problem with ELECTRE and obtained the rank as A3>A4>A2>A1. Rao (2007) solved the problem using TOPSIS method and got the rank A3>A4>A2>A1.

Table 11
Ranking obtained by various MCDM methods for conveyor selection problem

Conveyor	CODAS	EDAS	WASPAS	MOORA	TOPSIS	ELECTRE
A1	4	4	4	4	4	4
A2	3	3	3	3	3	3
A3	1	1	1	1	1	1
A4	2	2	2	2	2	2

Example 2 was an AGV selection problem, which was solved using four different MCDM methods, i.e. CODAS, EDAS, WASPAS and MOORA methods. The ranking was also obtained using TOPSIS method. Table 12 shows the ranking obtained by various MCDM methods for AGV selection problem. It can be seen from the Table 12 that the ranks obtained by different methods are not similar which makes it difficult to know about the consistency of the methods. Spearman rank correlation coefficient was used to know about the similarity in rankings calculated by different methods, which is shown in Table 13.

Table 12
Ranking obtained by various MCDM methods for AGV selection problem

AGV Alternative	CODAS	EDAS	MOORA	WASPAS	TOPSIS
A1	2	2	2	2	2
A2	6	5	5	5	8
A3	7	8	8	8	6
A4	3	3	3	3	4
A5	1	1	1	1	1
A6	4	4	4	4	3
A7	5	7	7	6	5
A8	8	6	6	7	7

Table 13
Spearman rank correlation coefficient between different methods

Method	CODAS	EDAS	WASPAS	MOORA	TOPSIS
CODAS	1	0.88095	0.952381	0.880952	0.904762
EDAS		1	0.97619	1	0.761905
WASPAS			1	0.97619	0.809524
MOORA				1	0.761905
TOPSIS					1

From Table 13 it is clear that MOORA and EDAS gave exactly the same rank i.e. A5>A1>A4>A6>A2>A8>A7>A3. The values of the correlation coefficients for different methods lie between 0.8-1.0 which show that the ranks are in perfect agreement and have strong correlations with each other. The Spearman correlation coefficient between EDAS and TOPSIS, MOORA and TOPSIS is 0.761905.which is less compared to other correlation coefficient values, but still they maintain a strong correlation between each other. Thus we can say that that new MCDM methods like CODAS, EDAS and WASPAS are effective in solving material handling equipment selection problem.

Acknowledgement

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