

A Two-stage Hybrid Algorithm for Optic Camouflage Performance Assessment Based on DEA and ANN

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Abstract—This paper assessed optic camouflage performance by a two-stage hybrid model combined DEA and ANN. The assessment indexes of optic camouflage performance were firstly constructed. Then we proposed the hybrid algorithm by the following two stages: (1) Conventional CCR model was improved by super-efficiency issue with non-Archimedean infinitesimal; (2) ANN was combined with super-efficiency DEA to form a hybrid model. The objectivity of teacher value in ANN which is defined as the relative efficiencies of the optic camouflage performance has a bearing on convergence speed and learning precision of network. DEA is applied to calculate teacher values, which requires no assumption on the appearance of the frontier surface as well as makes no hypothesis concerning the internal operations of a decision making unit. Meanwhile, the super-efficiency scores will help to distinguish the efficient decision making units as well. A simulation test shows that the convergence speed of the new model is increased by 57.69%, and the learning error is improved by 98.47%. The improved hybrid model has higher convergence speed and better learning precision than traditional one to assess optic camouflage performance.

Keywords-optic camouflage performance; assessment; super-efficiency DEA; artificial neural networks; teacher value

I. INTRODUCTION

Assessment of camouflage performance has become an interesting topic of many scholars in recent years due to its vital role in camouflage technology. Optic camouflage performance plays an important role in the multi-band assessment. As we know, the assessment procedure is a multiple criteria decision making issue essentially, showing solicitude for suitable index set and effective evaluating measures.

Data envelopment analysis (DEA), originated by Charnes, Cooper, and Rhodes, is a non-parametric approach for assessing the relative efficiency of homogeneous decision making units (DMUs), which use similar inputs to produce similar outputs [1]. DEA evaluates the efficiency of each DMU relative to an estimated production possibility frontier formed by all DMUs. The advantage of DEA approach is that it requires no assumption on the appearance of the frontier surface as well as it makes no hypothesis concerning the

internal operations of a DMU. In DEA model, the best DMUs are called DEA efficient and the efficiency score of a DMU is denoted by a unity, leading to unsatisfactory differentiation of all the DMUs. In order to solve this problem, sufficient ranking DEA efficient DMUs has become a popular topic of many scholars and a number of models (called super-efficiency models) were put forward to rank DEA efficient DMU. Among these models, one can mention Andersen and Petersen's [2] super-efficiency model and the slack-based measure (SBM) introduced by Tone [3]. In recent years, the super-efficiency model for SBM has been developed by many researchers for the purpose of ranking SBM efficient DMUs [4] [5] [6]. A.A. Noura, et al. [7] developed the ranking method according to the weights and the desirability of inputs and outputs. In parallel, a number of researchers have studied the problem of super-efficiency model's infeasibility (see, e.g., [8] [9] [10]).

Artificial neural network (ANN) is a nonlinear self-adapting system, which can often be utilized to deal with complex input-output relationship. It provides a new way for feature extraction and classification [11] [12]. Back-propagation (BP) neural networks is the most extensively applied and can offer better solutions for multiple criteria decision making problem [13]. When BP neural networks are trained, some problems must be taken into consideration. Firstly, selection of the learning rate for nonlinear networks is a challenging issue. Secondly, settling in a local minimum may be good or bad depending on how close the local minimum is to the global minimum and how accurate an error is required. Thirdly, the network is sensitive to the number of neurons in its hidden layers. What's more, the objectivity of the teacher values of BP neural networks is significant in the evaluation procedure of multiple criteria.

In this paper, we suggested a two-stage hybrid algorithm, combining super-efficiency DEA and BP neural networks. It can be a good approach to approximate numerous nonparametric and nonlinear problems. Applying the hybrid model, we can assess the optic camouflage performance sufficiently as well as predict the efficiency scores of new DMUs. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 proposes the assessment indices of optic camouflage

performance. Section 3 suggests a hybrid two-stage model which combines super-efficiency DEA and ANN. Section 4 gives a numerical test and the results analysis.

II. ASSESSMENT INDEX SYSTEM FOR OPTIC CAMOUFLAGE PERFORMANCE

There are many elements that affect the performance of optic camouflage performance. We take index system into consideration from the follow principles: (1) Comprehensiveness and simplicity must be considered simultaneously to cover the most important influence indexes of optic camouflage performance. (2) Irrelevance should be thought over between every two indexes of input and output. (3) Availability of index data can be another crucial factor we must take into account.

Viewing DEA structure, input and output index have their normal requirements: input is inversely proportional to the DEA efficiency; output is proportional to the DEA efficiency. Thus, we classify the indexes into two categories of cost and benefit index, which can be described as input and output respectively. According to practical application of optic camouflage performance, we extract seven representative indexes to set up index system. We can classify them by two categories: we deal with brightness contrast (x_1), exposure size (x_2) and visibility distance (x_3) as inputs, and handle speckle reflectivity (y_1), speckle size (y_2), speckle color X value (y_3) and speckle color Y value (y_4) as outputs. The index system can be illustrated as Fig. 1.

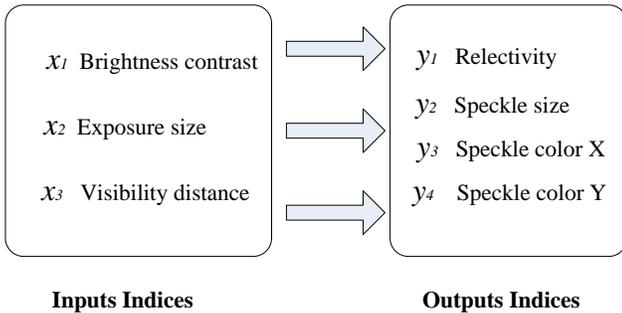


Figure 1. Assessment index system for optic camouflage performance

III. TWO-STAGE HYBRID ALGORITHM OF DEA-ANN

A. Improved Super-efficiency DEA Model

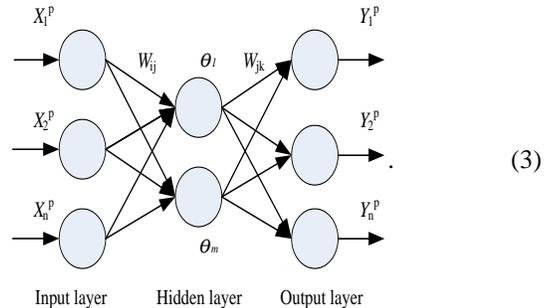
DEA is a widely used mathematical programming approach for comparing the multiple inputs and outputs of a set of homogenous DMUs by measuring their relative efficiency. Suppose that there are n DMUs to be measured where j th DMU is defined as $DMU_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, consuming m inputs, $x_{ij} (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, producing s outputs, $y_{rj} (r = 1, 2, \dots, s)$. The CCR model for evaluating the technical input-efficiency of j_0 th DMU (DMU_{j_0}) under constant returns to scale (CRS) is represented as Eq. 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \max q_0 &= \sum_{r=1}^s \mu_r y_{r_0} \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i x_{i_0} &= 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i x_{ij} - \sum_{r=1}^s \mu_r y_{rj} &\geq 0 \\ j &= 1, 2, \dots, n \\ \omega_i, \mu_r &\geq 0, \forall i, r \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

The dual model for assessing the input-orientated efficiency of DMU_0 under CRS with non-Archimedean infinitesimal is formulated as Eq. 2. Where $\hat{e} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T \in E^m$ and $e = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T \in E^s$ are unit vectors, and $\varepsilon (\varepsilon > 0)$ is a non-Archimedean infinitesimal. S^+ and S^- are slacks, which reflect non-radial improvement between one DMU and its optimal condition. Slack based measure can provide us more management information about improvement. We construct the model under CRS, offering us overall efficiency, which includes technical efficiency under variable returns to scale (VRS) and scale effect.

$$\begin{aligned} \min [\theta - \varepsilon(\hat{e}^T S^- + e^T S^+)] \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{j=1}^n X_j \lambda_j + S^- &= \theta X_0 \\ \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j \lambda_j - S^+ &= Y_0 \\ \lambda_j &\geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ S^- &\geq 0, S^+ \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

The efficiencies of efficient DMUs in Eq. 2 are equal to unity simultaneously, which leads to unsatisfactory discrimination. Anderson and Petersen have suggested the super-efficiency model to arrive at a ranking of all efficient DMUs, which can be applied to differentiate efficient DMUs in DEA. Conventional DEA can be extended into SE-DEA, which is proposed as Eq. 3. Where, α is super-efficiency of SE-DEA.



B. Improved ANN Model

ANN is constituted of processing elements (nodes or neurons) and connections. The nodes are interconnected layer-wise of interconnection among themselves. Each node in the successive layer receives the inner product of synaptic weights,

with the outputs of the nodes in the previous layer. Two types of learning networks are, respectively, supervised and unsupervised. In this research, a supervised learning network is more suitable for the multiple criteria decision making issue. For a supervised learning network, a set of training input vectors with a corresponding set of target vectors is trained to adjust the weights of ANN. In this paper, the target vector is the super-efficiency score of each DMU. Thus, it is a unit vector. BP neural network is the most popular of supervised ANN. With back-propagation the related input data are repeatedly presented to the neural networks. The output of the neural network is compared to the desired output and an error is calculated in each procedure. We can illustrate the structure of BP neural networks by Fig .2 as following.

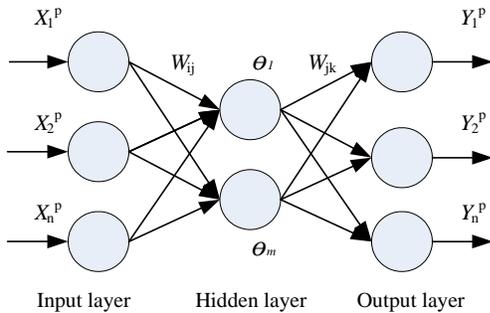


Figure 2. Structure of BP neural networks

BP network is composed of three layers: input, hidden and output layer. The number of input layer's and output layer's nerve cells depend on the dimensions of stylebook formed by data processor. The hidden layer's nerve cells are rectified by experiences. We define the error of BP neural networks as Eq. 4.

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^S \sum_{i=1}^l (D_i^{s^s} - D_i^s)^2 . \quad (4)$$

Where, $D_i^{s^s}$ and D_i^s is respectively the expectation output and actual output of i th DMU in s th stylebook.

We define f to be the transfer function of networks, which is formulated by Sigmoid function as Eq. 5.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} . \quad (5)$$

In the procedure of optic camouflage performance assessment, the teacher value is provided by experts' evaluation or other ways. There are several methods of assessment of multiple criteria such as one-nine degree and experts mark, analytical hierarchy process [14], fuzzy comprehensive evaluation [15] method and so on. However, they are sometimes too "subjective". In order to provide a more "objective" assessment of optic camouflage performance, we introduce the approach of super-efficiency DEA model. It is a better way to organize and analyze data since it allows efficiency to change over time and requires no prior assumption on the specification of the best practice frontier.

C. Two-stage Hybrid Algorithm

Combine the super-efficiency DEA and ANN, we can integrate them into a two-stage hybrid model called BP-SEDEA model.

Stage 1: Step 1. Differentiate the indices of optic camouflage performance assessment as inputs and outputs. Run super-efficiency DEA model, the optimum value of each DMU is obtained which is defined as super-efficiency score.

Stage 2: Step 2. Viewing the inputs and outputs data as the inputs of the ANN, the super-efficiency scores are treated as the teacher values of the networks. Train BP networks, we can get the training values of each DMU.

Step 3. Analyze the training results of DEA-ANN model by comparing the training values with the super-efficiency scores of pure super-efficiency DEA model. If the whole error $E(x) < \varepsilon$ (where ε is a constant value), then stop training the networks.

Step 4. Apply the trained BP neural networks to forecast the other DMUs, which will give the trained values. They are the forecasting super-efficiency scores too.

Step 5. Rank the DMUs by forecasting scores. We can distinguish the performance of all the DMUs by ordering them sufficiently.

IV. NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

Now we test a numerical example using BP-SEDEA algorithm to illustrate its application procedure in the evaluation of optic camouflage performance. There are 15 DMUs with 3 inputs and 4 outputs.

We firstly applied CCR model and SEDEA model to analyze the data set respectively. The CCR efficiency scores and super-efficiency scores are viewed as the teacher values of BP-CCR and BP-SEDEA model respectively. We trained BP-CCR and BP-SEDEA, and set the networks structure as 7-12-1. The maximum epochs are set to be 2000, and the learning rate is defined as 0.6. The goal error of the BP-CCR networks is 0.1, and that of BP-SEDEA networks is set to be 0.01.

DMU₁ to DMU₁₂ are applied to train the networks, and the last 3 DMUs are utilized to forecast the scores. The original data and the results are listed in Tab. I, from which, we can calculate the whole errors of the two networks. Where, the error of BP-CCR is 0.085, and the error of BP-SEDEA is 0.0013, which is reduced by 98.47%. The BP-SEDEA has a much better error than BP-CCR. The comparison figures are illustrated as Fig .3 and Fig .4. From Fig .3, we know that the DMU₂, DMU₅, DMU₈, DMU₁₀, DMU₁₂ and DMU₁₅ are all CCR efficient. The CCR scores are 1, which are hard to discriminate. The line function is $y = x$, the dots will be more precise if they are closer to the line. The CCR scores are not far from the BP-CCR training scores.

TABLE I. DATA AND RESULTS ANALYSIS

DMU _i	Inputs			Outputs				CCR score	BP-CCR score	SEDEA score	BP-SEDEA score
	x_1	x_2	x_3	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4				
DMU ₁	1.125	48	82.5	0.66	9.75	16	15.8	0.744	0.732	0.744	0.743
DMU ₂	1.05	32	82.5	0.76	10.65	19.2	16	1	0.893	1.018	1.013
DMU ₃	1.2	41.6	102	0.62	10.35	16	15.4	0.641	0.632	0.641	0.639
DMU ₄	0.9	44.8	97.5	0.72	11.7	17.4	18	0.925	0.930	0.925	0.928
DMU ₅	0.975	35.2	69	0.76	11.55	17.8	16.4	1	0.886	1.115	1.092
DMU ₆	1.02	46.4	66	0.58	10.35	16	15	0.891	0.881	0.891	0.889
DMU ₇	1.05	48	135	0.66	12.9	16.4	14.4	0.741	0.749	0.741	0.745
DMU ₈	0.675	24	57	0.56	9	19.8	22	1	0.792	1.141	1.116
DMU ₉	0.75	27.2	61.5	0.5	10.2	19.2	20.6	0.954	0.948	0.954	0.953
DMU ₁₀	0.6	22.4	60	0.5	11.25	18.6	23	1	0.821	1.357	1.340
DMU ₁₁	0.84	44	84	0.6	10.8	16.2	19	0.838	0.841	0.838	0.836
DMU ₁₂	0.63	40	78	0.48	12.3	18	21.6	1	0.786	1.041	1.012
DMU ₁₃	0.99	37.6	102	0.78	9.9	15.4	17.8	0.936	0.922	0.936	0.930
DMU ₁₄	1.08	45.6	76.5	0.76	13.35	17.2	13.8	0.996	0.980	0.996	0.990
DMU ₁₅	0.9	42.4	94.5	0.8	9.45	15	16	1	0.844	1.067	1.053

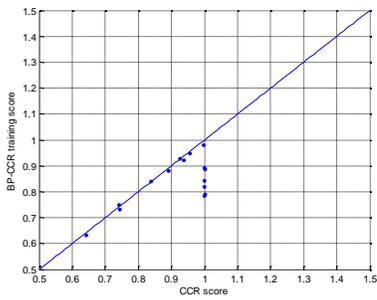


Figure 3. BP-CCR results comparison

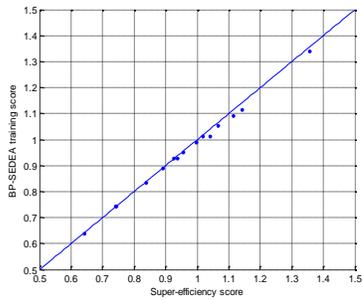


Figure 4. BP-SEDEA results comparison

However, SEDEA has better discernment ability. DMU₂, DMU₅, DMU₈, DMU₁₀, DMU₁₂ and DMU₁₅ can be distinguished well with their super-efficiency scores, which are larger than a unity. We can also conclude that BP-SEDEA has better training precision. The dots in Fig. 4 illustrated by super-efficiency scores of x axis and BP-SEDEA training scores of y axis are closer to the line $y = x$.

Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 describe the training error constringency curve. From them, we can definitely conclude that BP-CCR networks constringency epochs is 26; that of BP-SEDEA networks is 11. The convergence speed of the new model is increased by 57.69%, showing a better constringency speed.

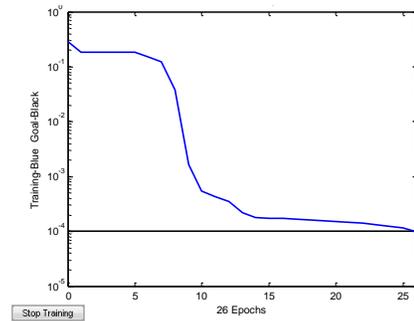


Figure 5. BP-CCR constringency curve

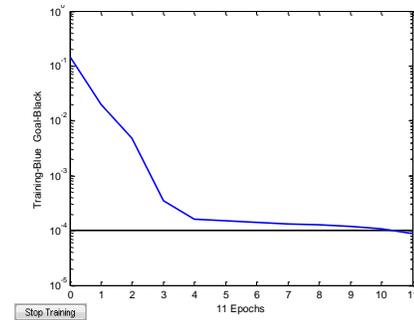


Figure 6. BP-SEDEA constringency curve

For SEDEA model, the ranking order of the efficient DMUs is obtained: DMU₁₀ > DMU₈ > DMU₅ > DMU₁₅ > DMU₁₂ > DMU₂. Where the symbol “>” means “is superior”

to". But through the operation of BP-SEDEA, the rank changes: $DMU_{10} \succ DMU_8 \succ DMU_5 \succ DMU_{15} \succ DMU_2 \succ DMU_{12}$. The order of DMU_2 and DMU_{12} reverses.

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