

Design for Assembly Approach for Energy Efficient Optimal Assembly Sequence Planning Using Improved Firefly Algorithm

Gunji Bala Murali^{1*}, BBVL. Deepak¹, Golak Bihari Mahanta¹, Amruta Rout¹ and BB. Biswal²

¹ National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha-769008, India
{bmgunji, deepak.bbvl, golakmahanta, amruta.rout}@gmail.com

² National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya-793001, India.
bibhutibiswal@gmail.com

Abstract. Assembly is one of the manufacturing processes, which occupies approximately 20% of the manufacturing cost of the product. In order to reduce the cost of the assembly, efficient assembly sequence is required. As the Assembly Sequence Planning (ASP) problem is the NP- hard problem, achieving the optimal assembly sequence for the complex products involves large amount of computational time and disk space. More over to achieve the optimal assembly sequence, assembly predicates (liaison data, stability data and mechanical feasibility data) are to be satisfied by the assembly sequence. Extracting the assembly predicates involves huge disk space especially for the complex products. To reduce the effect of difficulty in achieving the optimal assembly sequence, in this paper an attempt is made to apply Design For Assembly (DFA) concept using Improved Firefly Algorithm (IFA). In this initially DFA predicates (contact data, material property data, functionality data and relative motion data) are been extracted from the given assembly and are used to reduce the number of parts in the assembly, by which number of levels of the assembly are been reduced. As the number of levels of the assembly is reduced the energy effort to assembly the parts has been reduced. Later IFA is used to obtain the optimal assembly sequence for the reduced levels of the product. The proposed methodology is implemented on machine block assembly and the results are compared with the general optimal assembly sequence planning techniques.

Keywords: Design For Assembly, Assembly Sequence Planning, Assembly Constraints, Firefly Algorithm, Computer Aided Design (CAD).

^{1*} National Institute of technology, Rourkela, Odisha-769008, India.

1 Introduction

In manufacturing assembly plays an important role to form the final products by meeting the designed specification. By the recognition of economic importance of assembly operation in manufacturing, continues efforts has kept by the researchers to achieve the cost effective assembly.

The assembly alone takes cost approximately 25% in overall manufacturing cost of the product [1]. Assembly is not a simple process of joining two parts to get final product, it involves many factors like assigning the workstation, arranging the required tools and fixtures and to join the parts assembly sequence is required. Out of those achieving an optimal assembly sequence is difficult process because it is an N-P hard combinatorial problem.

In order to reduce the cost of the assembly, at the starting stages of the ASP problem, researchers tries to find the feasible sequence using different mathematical models [2]. As these mathematical models consumes more search space and more over only feasible sequence is not sufficient to obtain cost effective assembly.

Keeping the above difficulties in mind researchers motivated towards soft computing techniques to achieve optimal assembly sequences [3]. The performance of these methods are quiet impressive, but sometimes they may fall under local optimal for more complex parts.

Hybrid Algorithms replaces the demerits of the individual soft computing techniques for ASP problem [4, 5]. These algorithms generally developed by combing two or more algorithms best qualities to achieve the optimal assembly sequences. These algorithms are best suited for the complex part assemblies but when comes to lesser part assemblies, these algorithms takes little bit more time compared to the individual algorithms.

Most of the researchers are only centering on how to reduce the time of execution to achieve the optimal assembly sequence with different algorithms. But only few researchers are concentrated to reduce the number of levels of the assembly sequence using **Design For Assembly** (DFA) concept [6, 7].

In this paper, energy efficient optimal assembly sequence planning using **Improved Firefly Algorithm** (IFA) by applying DFA concept is proposed. In this methodology, levels of the assembly sequences are reduced by considering the directional changes for the assembly sequence. DFA predicates like contact data, material data, relative motion data and functionality data are considered to merge the parts and also energy is considered as fitness function to evaluate the quality of the assembly sequence.

The organization of the paper is as follows: **section-1** deals with the assembly, assembly sequence planning and how different researchers use soft computing techniques to achieve the optimal assembly sequence. **Section-2** deals with the proposed methodology and how to achieve the optimal assembly sequence using DFA concept. **Section-3** deals with the results and discussion of the proposed methodology, applied on block assembly. **Section-4** deals with the conclusion **part**.

2 Proposed Methodology

In the proposed methodology, to obtain the optimal assembly sequence an Improved Firefly Algorithm (IFA) is applied. In this, energy required to carry the part during assembly by the robot is considered as fitness equation to evaluate the quality of the sequence. The Fitness Function (FF) in terms of energy is as follows:

$$FF = \sum_{i=1}^n ER_i \quad (1)$$

Where ER is the energy of the robot required to carry the part during assembly.
n is the number of parts in the assembly

The proposed methodology is applied on the block assembly to obtain the energy efficient optimal assembly sequence with the application of Design For Assembly (DFA) concept. A detailed flow chart of the proposed methodology is shown in the Fig.1.

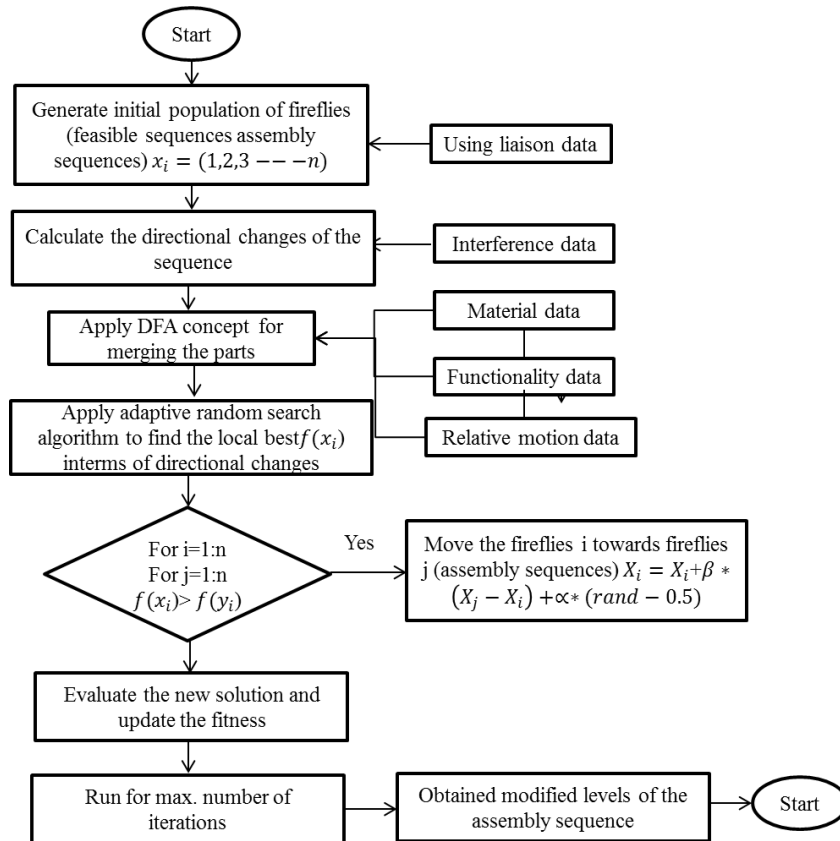


Fig. 1. Detailed flow chart of the proposed algorithm with DFA integration

Where the energy of the robot (ER) is calculated by the equation shown in the Eq.2.

$$ER = DT * \rho * V * g \text{ (N-m)} \quad (2)$$

Where DT= Distance travelled by the robot arm during assembly (m)

ρ = Density of the part (kg/m³)

V = Volume of the part (m³)

g = Gravitational force (kg-m/s²)

In the proposed firefly algorithm an improvement is done to increase the solution accuracy. Adaptive random search algorithm is used to obtain the local best solution, where the solution of the firefly algorithm will be compared with the local best solution. To update the position of the fireflies the equation used is shown in the Eq.2.

$$X_i = X_i + \beta * (X_j - X_i) + \alpha * (rand - 0.5) \quad (2)$$

Here adaptive search is used to obtain the local best, where slight difference is there compared to the random search in term of step size. In this, the step is not constant as in random search. The step size changes from time to time varying from high to low, by which solution accuracy is better compared general random search.

The block assembly shown in the Fig .2 is considered for applying the proposed methodology to achieve energy efficient optimal assembly sequence with reduced levels of the assembly.

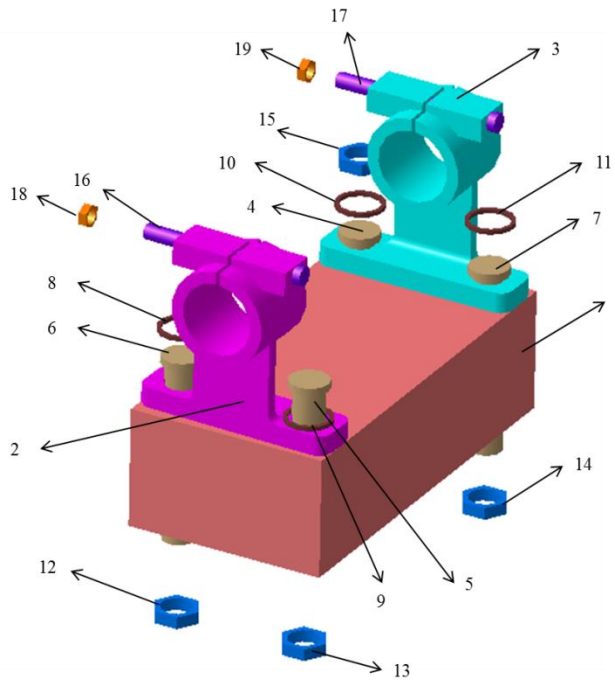


Fig .2. Detailed block assembly

In the proposed methodology, initially the population size '20' has been considered to generate the feasible sequences. For the feasible sequences directional changes are calculated based on the interference data extracted from the Computer Aided Design (CAD) package Computer Aided Three Dimensional Interactive Application

(CATIA) Version (V5) Release (R17). After calculation of directional changes for the generated sequence, apply the DFA concept using DFA predicates (Material data, Functionality data, and Relative motion data). Calculate the energy for the assembly sequence by using the Eq.1, the process will continue till maximum number of iterations is reached.

The list of part names along with the material and the quantity of parts are listed in table -1.

Table-1. Represents the part name , quantity of the parts and material of the parts

S.No	Name of the part	Quantity of the part	Material of part
1	Block base	1	Caste Iron
2	Block side support	2	Caste Iron
3	Base Bolts	4	Caste Iron
4	Base Nuts	4	Caste Iron
5	Base Washers	4	Caste Iron
6	Side Support Bolt	2	Mild steel
7	Side Support nuts	2	Mild steel

3 Results and discussion

To apply the DFA concept for merging the parts DFA predicates like contact data, material data, functionality data, interference data and relative motion data are required. The **required** DFA predicates are explained in ddetailed in below.

3.1 Conatct Data

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		
2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

This data provides the information about the contact between the parts in the assembly. In the matrix '1' represents the contact and '0' represents the no contact between the parts. **This data helps in merging the parts to reduce the levels of assembly.**

3.2 Material Data

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

This data provides the information about the material properties of the parts in the assembly. In the matrix '1' represents same material and '0' represents different material. This data helps in finding the similar material parts.

3.3 Functionality Data

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

This data provides the information about the functionality disturbance of the assembly during merging of the parts. In the matrix '1' represents no functionality disturbance and '0' represents functionality disturbance. This data helps in finding the functional disturbance (for example in pulley assembly, the function is to hold the shaft or rod between side blocks) of the product.

-y																				+y																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1				
3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1			
4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	7	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	16	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
17	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	18	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	19	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	

-z																				+z																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19								
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0							
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1				
3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		
5	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1		
6	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		
7	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		
8	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		
9	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1		
10	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		
11	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1		
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1		
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		
16	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	16	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1		
17	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	17	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
18	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	
19	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	

These matrices are useful in identifying the number of directional changes for a robot arm during assembling of the parts. In these matrices '1' represents not feasible in that direction and '0' represents feasible in that direction.

By using above all the DFA predicates, contact data and interference data the algorithm is run for 500 iterations for 10 runs.

A graph shown in the [Fig. 3](#) is drawn between the number of iteration verses fitness value (energy of the robot arm to carry the part) for 500 iterations. From the graph it is seen that the fitness value is converged after 221 iterations and the value is '7.52E-04'.

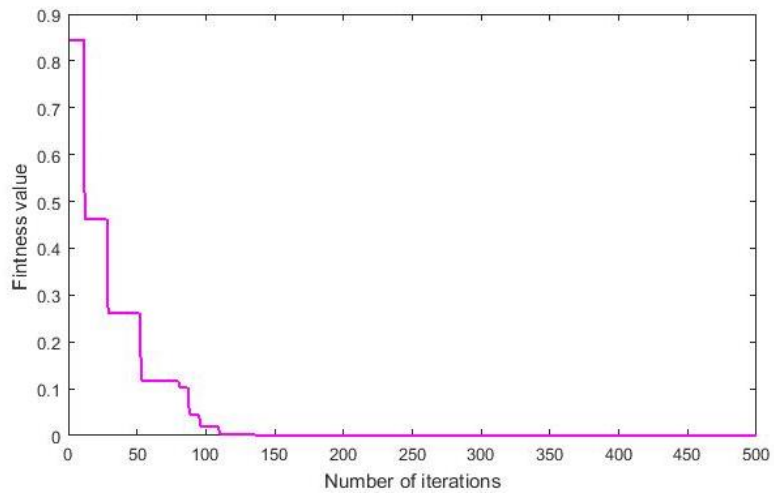


Fig. 3. Represents the graph between the number of iteration Vs fitness value

Fig. 4 represents the modified topology of the block assembly after application DFA concept using IFA algorithm. In this, the levels of the assembly have been drastically changes from 18 to 4 (levels of the assembly is calculated by $n-1$) by which enormous time and search space has been reduced. More over assembly time and manufacturing cost will reduces and the cost of the final product will reduces.

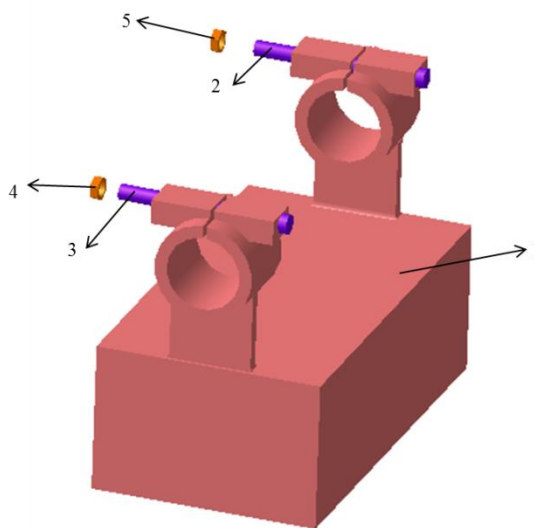


Fig.4. Modified block assembly by application of DFA concept

The optimal assembly sequences form the algorithm with energy as fitness equation is shown in the table-2.

Table-2. Represents the number of optimal assembly sequences

S.no	Assembly sequences	Energy
1	1-2-3-4-5	7.52E-04
2	1-3-4-2-5	7.52E-04
3	1-3-2-5-4	7.52E-04
4	1-3-2-4-5	7.52E-04
5	1-2-5-3-4	7.52E-04

4 Conclusion

An Improved Firefly **Algorithm** is proposed along with DFA concept to reduce the number of levels of the final assembly by considering the energy as fitness equation. In this, block assembly is considered to apply the proposed methodology, where the levels of the assembly **are reduced** from '18' to '4' by the application of DFA concept.

As a future scope the proposed methodology can be extended to more complex part assemblies. Moreover in the applied DFA concept manufacturability and maintenance data have not considered for merging the parts, which will be included in future to have much accurate modified topology of the product.

References

1. Deepak BB, Bala Murali G, Bahubalendruni MR, Biswal BB. Assembly sequence planning using soft computing methods: A review. Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part E: Journal of Process Mechanical Engineering. 2018 Mar 29;0954408918764459.
2. Wilson RH, Latombe JC. Geometric reasoning about mechanical assembly. Artificial Intelligence. 1994 Dec 1;71(2):371-96.
3. Gunji AB, Deepak BB, Bahubalendruni CR, Biswal DB. An Optimal Robotic Assembly Sequence Planning by Assembly Subsets Detection Method Using Teaching Learning-Based Optimization Algorithm. IEEE Transactions on Automation Science and Engineering. 2018 Feb 12.
4. Gunji B, Deepak BB, Bahubalendruni M, Biswal B. Hybridized genetic-immune based strategy to obtain optimal feasible assembly sequences. International Journal of Industrial Engineering Computations. 2017;8(3):333-46.
5. Murali GB, Deepak BB, Bahubalendruni MR, Biswal BB. Optimal Assembly Sequence Planning Using Hybridized Immune-Simulated Annealing Technique. Materials Today: Proceedings. 2017 Jan 1;4(8):8313-22.
6. Murali GB, Deepak BB, Bahubalendruni MR, Biswal BB. Optimal Assembly Sequence Planning Towards Design for Assembly Using Simulated Annealing Technique. In International Conference on Research into Design 2017 Jan 9 (pp. 397-407). Springer, Singapore.
7. Murali GB, Deepak BB, Biswal BB. A Novel Design for Assembly Approach for Modified Topology of Industrial Products. International Journal of Performability Engineering. 2017 Nov;13(7):1013.