

# Difficulties in Specifying Reference Points to Calculate the Inverted Generational Distance for Many-Objective Optimization Problems

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**Abstract**—Recently the inverted generational distance (IGD) measure has been frequently used for performance evaluation of evolutionary multi-objective optimization (EMO) algorithms on many-objective problems. When the IGD measure is used to evaluate an obtained solution set of a many-objective problem, we have to specify a set of reference points as an approximation of the Pareto front. The IGD measure is calculated as the average distance from each reference point to the nearest solution in the solution set, which can be viewed as an approximate distance from the Pareto front to the solution set in the objective space. Thus the IGD-based performance evaluation totally depends on the specification of reference points. In this paper, we illustrate difficulties in specifying reference points. First we discuss the number of reference points required to approximate the entire Pareto front of a many-objective problem. Next we show some simple examples where the uniform sampling of reference points on the known Pareto front leads to counter-intuitive results. Then we discuss how to specify reference points when the Pareto front is unknown. In this case, a set of reference points is usually constructed from obtained solutions by EMO algorithms to be evaluated. We show that the selection of EMO algorithms used to construct reference points has a large effect on the evaluated performance of each algorithm.

**Keywords**—Evolutionary multi-objective optimization (EMO), many-objective optimization, inverted generational distance (IGD), performance measures.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, evolutionary many-objective optimization [1] has become a hot topic in the field of evolutionary multi-objective optimization (EMO [2]-[4]). Difficulties in the handling of many-objective problems can be categorized as follows [5]:

- (1) Difficulties in the search for Pareto optimal solutions,
- (2) Difficulties in the approximation of the entire Pareto front,
- (3) Difficulties in the presentation of obtained solutions,
- (4) Difficulties in the choice of a single final solution,
- (5) Difficulties in the evaluation of search algorithms.

The first category of difficulties has already been pointed out in many studies (e.g., [6]-[10]). The second category can be viewed as a general characteristic feature of many-objective problems. The third category has been addressed by some studies on solution visualization [11]-[13]. The fourth category

is related to solution visualization and preference incorporation [14]-[17]. The fifth category is related to various issues such as heavy computation load of hypervolume calculation [18]-[20] and difficulties of visual examination of search behavior of EMO algorithms [21]-[23]. The second and third categories of difficulties (i.e., difficulties in approximation and visualization) are also related to difficulties in performance evaluation.

In this paper, we discuss difficulties in the use of the inverted generational distance (IGD) measure for performance evaluation of EMO algorithms on many-objective problems. More specifically, we focus our attention on difficulties in appropriately specifying a set of reference points used for the calculation of the IGD measure. It is shown through several examples that performance evaluation using the IGD measure strongly depends on the specification of reference points. This is clear from the definition of IGD: The IGD measure of an obtained solution set is calculated as the average distance from each reference point to the nearest solution in the solution set.

This issue has already been pointed out in the literature. For example, Knowles & Corne [24] mentioned that “the score is strongly dependent upon the distribution of points in the reference set” as a negative aspect of the  $D1_R$  measure [25]. The  $D1_R$  measure, which was denoted as  $I_D$  in Zitzler et al. [26], can be viewed as the IGD measure with a different distance definition. The aim of this paper is to clearly demonstrate difficulties in appropriately specifying a set of reference points for IGD-based performance evaluation of EMO algorithms for many-objective problems. This is to encourage a more careful specification of reference points (i.e., a more careful use of the IGD measure), which may lead to a more reliable performance evaluation of EMO algorithms on many-objective problems.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section II, we briefly explain the IGD measure. In Section III, we discuss difficulties in sampling reference points from a known Pareto front. We show that a large number of reference points are needed for reliable IGD calculation. However, counter-intuitive results can be obtained even when we use a large number of uniformly sampled reference points for IGD calculation. In Section IV, we discuss the specification of reference points for the case where the Pareto front is unknown. Then we examine a simple modification of the IGD measure for many-objective problems in Section V. Finally we conclude this paper in Section VI.

## II. INVERTED GENERATIONAL DISTANCE (IGD)

In the EMO community, the hypervolume measure [27] has been dominantly used for performance evaluation of EMO algorithms for many years. However, the inverted generational distance (IGD) has been frequently used for many-objective problems in recent studies [28]-[32] since the computational load for hypervolume calculation exponentially increases with the number of objectives.

Let us consider the following maximization problem with  $k$  objectives:

$$\text{Maximize } \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}), f_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_k(\mathbf{x})), \quad (1)$$

$$\text{subject to } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$  is the  $k$ -dimensional objective vector,  $f_i(\mathbf{x})$  is the  $i$ -th objective to be maximized,  $\mathbf{x}$  is the decision vector, and  $\mathbf{X}$  is the feasible region. We assume that a solution set  $A$  is obtained by an EMO algorithm in the objective space as  $A = \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{|A|}\}$ , where  $\mathbf{a}_j$  is a point in the objective space. We also assume that a reference point set  $Z$  is also given in the objective space as  $Z = \{\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2, \dots, \mathbf{z}_{|Z|}\}$ , which is an approximation of the Pareto front. Then the IGD measure is calculated for the solution set  $A$  using the reference point set  $Z$  as follows [31]:

$$IGD(Z, A) = \frac{1}{|Z|} \sum_{i=1}^{|Z|} \min_{j=1}^{|A|} d(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{a}_j), \quad (3)$$

where  $d(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{a}_j)$  is a distance between  $\mathbf{z}_i$  and  $\mathbf{a}_j$  in the objective space. In this paper, we use the Euclidean distance as  $d(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{a}_j)$ . The IGD in (3) is the average distance from each reference point  $\mathbf{z}_i$  to its nearest solution in the solution set  $A$ .

The IGD measure in (3) was used in 1998 by Czyzak & Jaskiewicz [25] where the weighted achievement scalarizing function was used as  $d(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{a}_j)$ . This measure in [25] was referred to as the  $D1_R$  measure in [24] and denoted as  $I_D$  in [26]. The IGD measure with the Euclidean distance was used in 2003 by Bosman & Thierens [33] and Ishibuchi et al. [34]. However, the name of ‘‘inverted generational distance (IGD)’’ was not used in those studies. The name of IGD was first used in 2004 by Coello & Sierra [35] and Sierra & Coello [36].

The main advantages of the IGD measure are twofold. One is its computational efficiency: The IGD measure can be easily calculated even for many-objective problems. The other is its generality: the IGD measure usually shows the overall quality of an obtained solution set  $A$  (i.e., its convergence to the Pareto front and its diversity over the Pareto front). Thanks to these nice properties, recently the IGD measure has been frequently used to evaluate the performance of EMO algorithms on many-objective problems in the literature [28]-[32].

As we can see from its definition in (3), the IGD measure is strongly dependent on the distribution of points in the reference point set  $Z$  [24]. However, it is not easy to specify reference points appropriately especially for many-objective problems. In this paper, we illustrate difficulties in specifying reference points in Section III for the case of a known Pareto front and Section IV for the case of an unknown Pareto front using some numerical examples. For theoretical discussions on distance-based performance measures, see Schuetze et al. [37].

## III. DIFFICULTIES IN THE CASE OF KNOWN PARETO FRONTS

When the Pareto front of a multi-objective problem is known, it is advisable to sample reference points uniformly from the entire Pareto front as illustrated in Fig. 1 for a two-objective problem and Fig. 2 for a three-objective problem. The Pareto front is assumed as being a normalized straight line in Fig. 1 and a normalized triangle in Fig. 2, respectively.

The reference points in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 are generated in the same manner as the uniform weight vector specification in MOEA/D [38] and a cellular EMO algorithm [39]. In those studies, a set of uniformly sampled weight vectors  $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_k)$  is generated for a  $k$ -objective problem as follows:

$$w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_k = 1, \quad (4)$$

$$w_i \in \left\{0, \frac{1}{H}, \frac{2}{H}, \dots, \frac{H}{H}\right\}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k, \quad (5)$$

where  $H$  is a pre-specified positive integer. All weight vectors satisfying these relations are generated. In Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the value of  $H$  is specified as 20. The value of  $H$  can be viewed as a resolution or granularity of reference points. The number of generated reference points is 21 in Fig. 1 and 231 in Fig. 2.

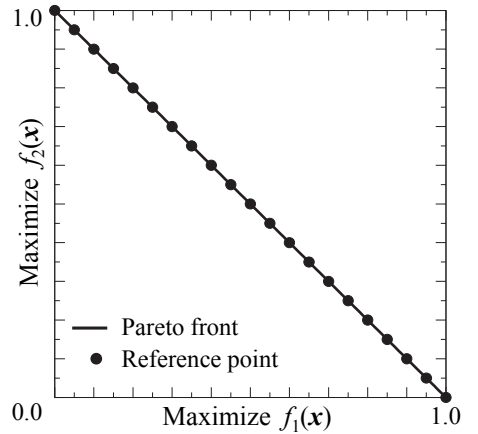


Fig. 1. Uniformly sampled 21 reference points ( $H = 20$ ).

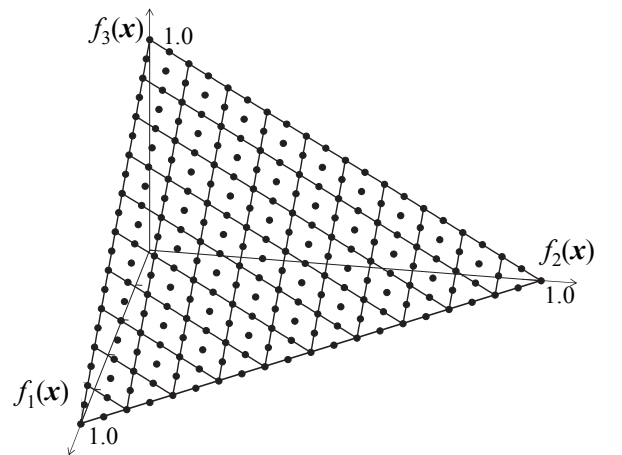


Fig. 2. Uniformly sampled 231 reference points ( $H = 20$ ).

The number of generated weight vectors by (4) and (5) can be calculated as  $N = {}_{H+m-1}C_{m-1}$  (i.e.,  $N = C_{H+m-1}^{m-1}$  [38]). Intuitively, it seems that a resolution of reference points similar to Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 may be needed to approximate the entire Pareto front (i.e.,  $H = 20$ ). In this case, the number of reference points is calculated for a  $k$ -objective problem as follows:

- 1,771 solutions for  $k = 4$  from  $H = 20$ ,
- 53,130 solutions for  $k = 6$  from  $H = 20$ ,
- 888,030 solutions for  $k = 8$  from  $H = 20$ ,
- 10,015,005 solutions for  $k = 10$  from  $H = 20$ .

It may be impractical to generate more than ten million reference points for the calculation of the IGD measure for a ten-objective problem. However, the use of coarse resolutions of reference points may lead to counter-intuitive results [5].

Let us assume that we have 11 reference points denoted by closed circles for a two-objective maximization problem in Fig. 3 (i.e., the reference point set  $Z$  is generated from  $H = 10$ ). We also assume that two solution sets  $A$  and  $B$  are given in Fig. 3, where each open circle in the solution set  $B$  is placed at the middle point of adjacent closed circles. Each "x" has the same  $f_1$  value as the nearest open circle and the same  $f_2$  value as the nearest closed circle. For example, the left most "x" is located at (0.05, 0.9) next to the open circle at (0.05, 0.95) and the closed circle at (0.1, 0.9). In Fig. 3, the solution set  $A$  is dominated by the solution set  $B$ . However, the IGD measure is calculated for  $A$  and  $B$  as follows:

$$IGD(Z, A) = 0.056 < IGD(Z, B) = 0.071.$$

These results incorrectly suggest that  $A$  is better than  $B$  (whereas  $A$  is dominated by  $B$ ). If we generate 21 reference points in Fig. 1 from  $H = 20$ , the IGD measure is calculated as

$$IGD(Z, A) = 0.053 > IGD(Z, B) = 0.037.$$

These results correctly suggest that  $B$  is a better solution set than  $A$ . This simple example demonstrates the necessity of high resolution of reference points (i.e., many reference points).

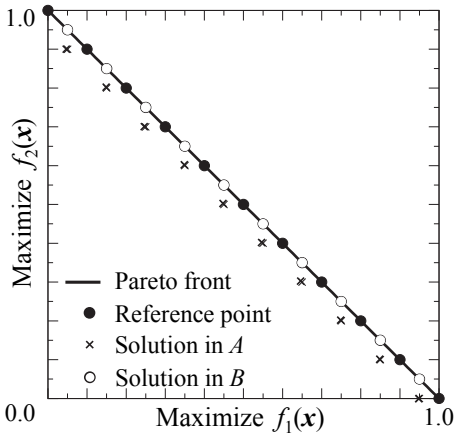


Fig. 3. Reference points ( $H = 10$ ) and two solution sets  $A$  and  $B$ .

Even when a large number of uniformly sampled reference points are given, the IGD measure can be misleading. Let us assume that uniformly sampled 19 reference points are given on the L-shape Pareto front as shown in Fig. 4. We also assume

two solution sets  $A$  and  $B$  in Fig. 4 ( $A$ : 15 points shown by "x",  $B$ : a single open circle at (0.8, 0.8)). In Fig. 4, the solution set  $A$  is dominated by the solution set  $B$  (i.e.,  $B$  is better than  $A$ ). However, the IGD measure is calculated for  $A$  and  $B$  as

$$IGD(Z, A) = 0.217 < IGD(Z, B) = 0.426.$$

These results incorrectly suggest that  $A$  is better than  $B$  (whereas  $A$  is dominated by  $B$ ). In Fig. 4, the increase in the number of uniformly sampled reference points does not change the inequality  $IGD(Z, A) < IGD(Z, B)$ . One idea is to assign a different weight  $w_i$  to each reference point  $z_i$  in (3) as

$$IGD(Z, A) = \frac{1}{|Z|} \sum_{i=1}^{|Z|} \min_{j=1}^{|A|} w_i d(z_i, a_j). \quad (6)$$

By assigning a very large weight only to the knee point (i.e., the closed circle at the right-top corner of the L-shape Pareto front) in Fig. 4, the solution set  $B$  can be evaluated as being better than the solution set  $A$  using the weighted IGD measure. However, an appropriate specification of weights is not easy.

Another idea is to generate more reference points around the knee point as shown in Fig. 5, where the solution set  $B$  is evaluated as being better than  $A$  by the standard IGD measure with no weights. However, an appropriate specification of a biased distribution of reference points is not easy.

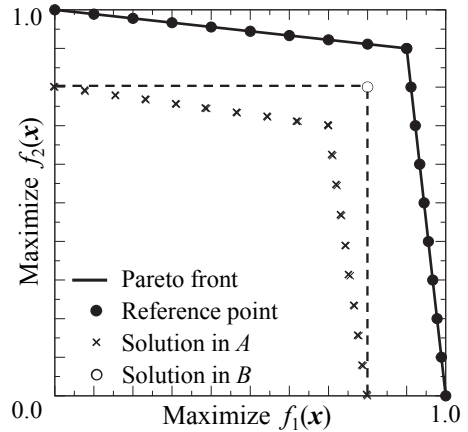


Fig. 4. L-shape Pareto front and two solution sets  $A$  and  $B$ .

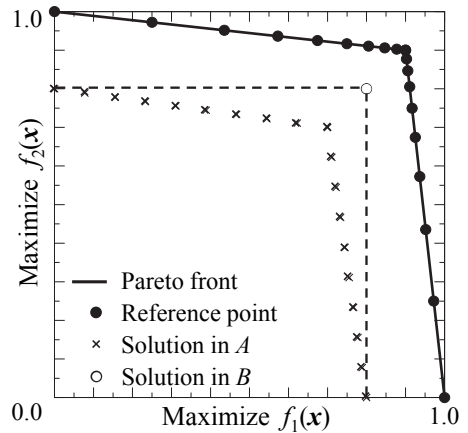


Fig. 5. Use of reference points with a biased distribution.

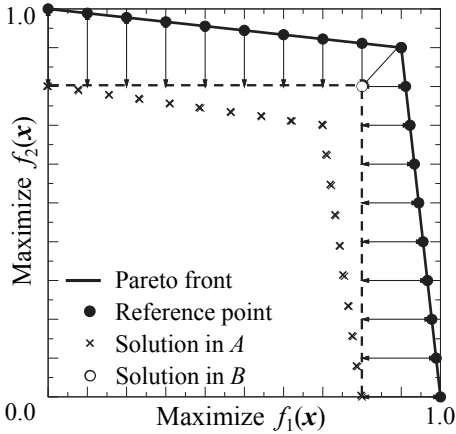


Fig. 6. Distance from each reference point to the dominated region.

Another idea is to use the distance from each reference point to the nearest dominated region by an obtained solution set as illustrated in Fig. 6. In this case, the IGD measure may lose its intuitively-understandable meaning: Average distance from the Pareto front to the solution set.

This idea can be implemented by calculating the distance  $d(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{a})$  from a reference point  $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k)$  to a solution  $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$  in the  $k$ -dimensional objective space of the  $k$ -objective maximization problem as follows:

$$d(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{a}) = \sqrt{\sum_{h=1}^k (\max\{0, (z_h - a_h)\})^2}. \quad (7)$$

When  $\mathbf{a}$  is dominated by  $\mathbf{z}$ ,  $d(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{a})$  is the standard Euclidean distance since  $z_h - a_h \geq 0$  holds for  $h = 1, 2, \dots, k$  in (7). When  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{z}$  are non-dominated with each other, each objective  $h$  is used in the distance calculation in (7) only when the reference point  $\mathbf{z}$  has a better (i.e., larger) objective value  $z_h$  than  $a_h$  of the solution  $\mathbf{a}$ . For a minimization problem, (7) is modified as

$$d(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{a}) = \sqrt{\sum_{h=1}^k (\max\{0, (a_h - z_h)\})^2}, \quad (8)$$

in order to use only those objectives for which the reference point  $\mathbf{z}$  has a better (i.e., smaller) objective value  $z_h$  than  $a_h$ .

#### IV. DIFFICULTIES IN THE CASE OF UNKNOWN PARETO FRONTS

Except for test problems with special structures, the Pareto front of a multi-objective problem is usually unknown. The unknown Pareto front is often approximated by selecting non-dominated solutions among all solutions obtained by different EMO algorithms. Multiple runs of an EMO algorithm with a large population and a large number of generations are also used to obtain a good approximation of the Pareto front. A large number of obtained non-dominated solutions are used as reference points to calculate the IGD measure for a solution set from a single run of an evaluated EMO algorithm.

Since we cannot uniformly sample reference points from the true Pareto front, the constructed set of reference points may have special characteristics or severely biased depending on the EMO algorithms used for reference point search. Three

typical examples of reference point sets are illustrated in Fig. 7, where  $Z_1$  includes concentrated reference points around the center of the Pareto front, reference points in  $Z_2$  are well-distributed over the entire Pareto front, and  $Z_3$  has reference points around the edges of the Pareto front. Totally different results may be obtained with respect to the performance of EMO algorithms when the IGD measure is used together with a different set of reference points in Fig. 7. For example, the use of reference point set  $Z_1$  (closed circles) may favor EMO algorithms with strong convergence property. EMO algorithms with strong diversity improvement mechanisms may be highly evaluated by the IGD measure with the reference point set  $Z_2$  ("x"). The IGD measure with the reference point set  $Z_3$  (open circles) may give a high evaluation to EMO algorithms with strong optimization ability of each individual objective.

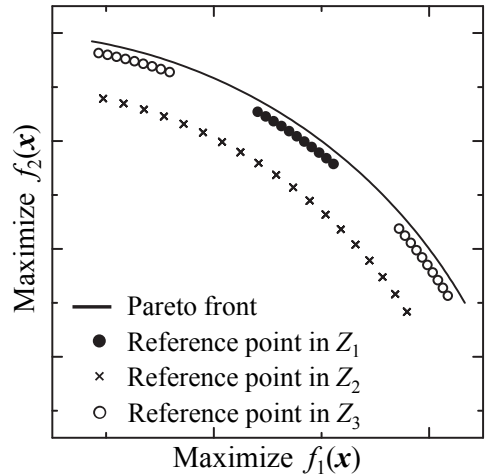


Fig. 7. Three typical situations of reference points: Concentration on the center of the Pareto front ( $Z_1$ ), uniform distribution over the entire Pareto front ( $Z_2$ ), and emphasis on the edges of the Pareto front ( $Z_3$ ).

As explained using Fig. 7, the specification of reference points in the IGD measure may have a large effect on the performance evaluation result for each EMO algorithm. When we do not know the true Pareto front, it is almost impossible to appropriately specify reference points. In the following, we examine some frequently-used specification methods.

**Experiment 1:** When the performance of EMO algorithms on a multi-objective test problem is to be compared by the IGD measure, the following procedure is often used:

**Step 1:** Each EMO algorithm is applied to the test problem several times (100 times in this paper).

**Step 2:** All the obtained solution sets in Step 1 are merged into a single solution set. Then only non-dominated solutions are selected. The selected non-dominated solutions are used as a set of reference points.

**Step 3:** Each solution set obtained in each run of each EMO algorithm is evaluated by the IGD measure using the specified reference points in Step 2.

We examine the performance of the following three EMO algorithms using this procedure for multi-objective 500-item knapsack problems with 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 objectives (i.e., 2-500, 4-500, 6-500, 8-500 and 10-500 problems in [5]):

- (1) Standard NSGA-II.
- (2) Focused NSGA-II with modified objectives to focus on the center region of the Pareto front. Each objective of the  $k$ -objective problem is modified as

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k f_j(\mathbf{x}) + 0.1 f_i(\mathbf{x}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k. \quad (9)$$

- (3) MOEA/D with the weighted Tchebycheff.

Our computational experiments were performed using the following settings in the same manner as our former study [5]:

Coding: Binary string of length 500,  
Termination condition: 400,000 solution evaluations,  
Crossover probability: 0.8 (Uniform crossover),  
Mutation probability: 2/500 (Bit-flip mutation),  
Population size: 100 (2-500), 120 (4-500), 126 (6-500),  
120 (8-500), 220 (10-500),  
Neighborhood size (MOEA/D): 10 neighbors.

Experimental results are summarized in Table I where the average IGD value over 100 runs of each EMO algorithm is shown for each test problem. We used the Euclidean distance for the IGD calculation. Better (smaller) average IGD values are highlighted by bold between the two versions of NSGA-II.

TABLE I. AVERAGE IGD (EXPERIMENT 1).

EMO Algorithm	2-500	4-500	6-500	8-500	10-500
Standard NSGA-II	<b>352.3</b>	<b>904.8</b>	<b>1192.2</b>	1700.3	1794.4
Focused NSGA-II	944.0	1837.4	1690.5	<b>1598.0</b>	<b>1647.7</b>
MOEA/D: Tchebycheff	61.7	534.4	765.2	856.9	1057.2

TABLE II. AVERAGE IGD (EXPERIMENT 2).

EMO Algorithm	2-500	4-500	6-500	8-500	10-500
Standard NSGA-II	<b>135.8</b>	<b>1026.6</b>	1453.9	1974.4	2033.9
Focused NSGA-II	643.1	1277.7	<b>1334.4</b>	<b>1165.4</b>	<b>1172.3</b>
MOEA/D: PBI (0.1)	101.5	340.5	516.7	658.9	750.4

**Experiment 2:** The PBI function with the penalty parameter 0.1 was used instead of the weighted Tchebycheff function in MOEA/D. Experimental results are summarized in Table II. Better (smaller) IGD values are highlighted by bold between the two versions of NSGA-II.

Let us compare the two versions of NSGA-II with each other in Table I and Table II. For the 8-500 and 10-500 problems in Table II, much better results were obtained by the focused NSGA-II than the standard NSGA-II. However, differences in the average IGD values on these test problems between the two versions are small in Table I. Moreover, for the 6-500 test problem, much better results were obtained by the standard NSGA-II in Table I whereas better results were obtained by the focused NSGA-II in Table II. It should be noted that the same solution sets are evaluated in Tables I and II with respect to the two versions of NSGA-II.

Let us examine why different evaluation results were obtained in Table I and Table II. In these tables, the two versions of NSGA-II were compared by the IGD measure.

However, each table uses a different set of reference points. For example, we show two sets of reference points for the 10-500 problem in Fig. 8 using the parallel coordinate. The two sets of reference points in Fig. 8 are also shown in the  $f_1$ - $f_2$  subspace in Fig. 9. In Fig. 10, we show the projection on the  $f_1$ - $f_2$  subspace of all solutions obtained by 100 runs of each NSGA-II version on the 10-500 problem. Tables I-II and Figs. 8-10 show that the reference solutions with large diversity in Fig. 8 (a) and Fig. 9 (a) favor solution sets with large diversity in Fig. 10 (a) as we explained using Fig. 7.

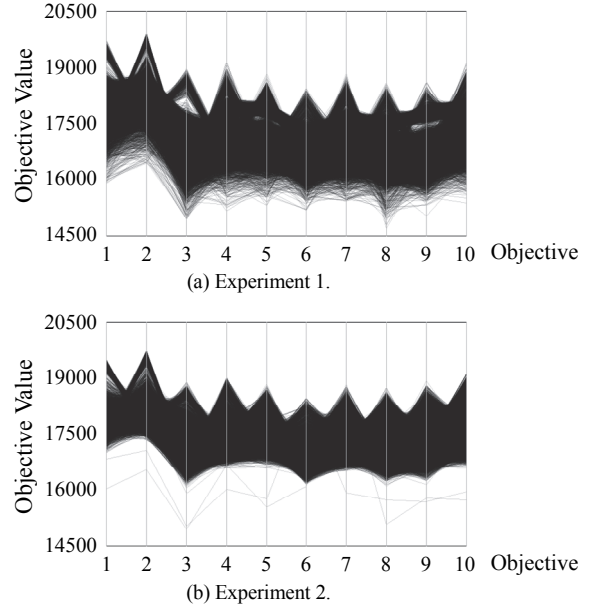


Fig. 8. Two sets of reference points of the 10-500 problem.

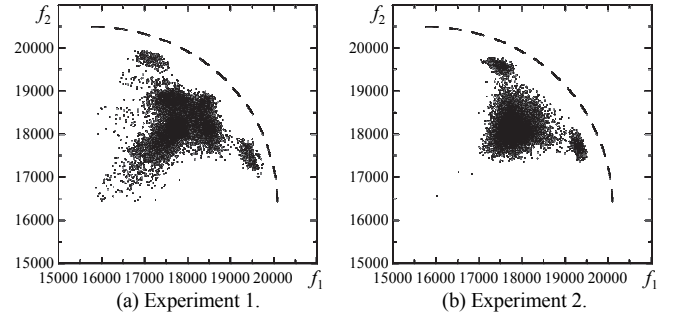


Fig. 9. Projection on the  $f_1$ - $f_2$  subspace of the two sets of reference points.

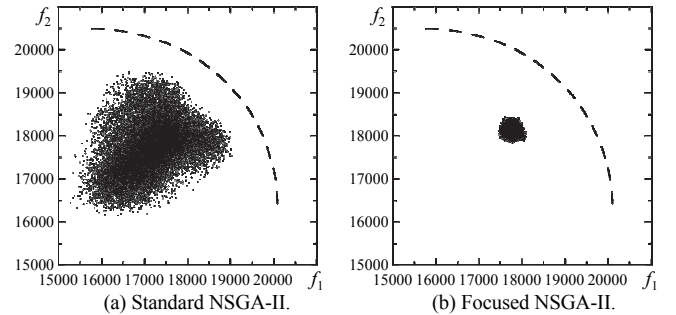


Fig. 10. Projection of all solutions obtained by the two versions of NSGA-II.

**Experiment 3:** In order to generate a wide variety of better reference points than the above-mentioned two experiments, we applied MOEA/D with the weighted Tchebycheff function to each test problem using much more computation load than the examined EMO algorithms in the above experiments. More specifically, MOEA/D with the weighted Tchebycheff function was applied to each test problem under the following setting:

Termination condition: 20,000,000 solution evaluations,  
 Population size: 5000 (2-500), 4960 (4-500), 4368 (6-500),  
 6435 (8-500), 5005 (10-500),  
 Neighborhood size (MOEA/D): 10% of the population size.

As reference points, all non-dominated solutions were selected from a merged solution set of all solutions obtained by 100 runs of the two NSGA-II versions in Experiment 1 and the MOEA/D in Experiment 3. The selected reference points for the 10-500 problem are shown in Fig. 11 in the same manner as in Fig. 8 using the parallel coordinate. They are also shown in Fig. 12 in the same manner as in Fig. 9 using the  $f_1$ - $f_2$  subspace.

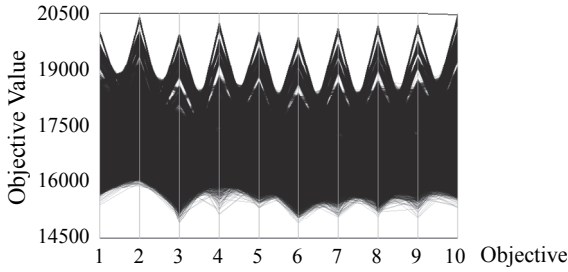


Fig. 11. Reference points of the 10-500 problem in Experiment 3.

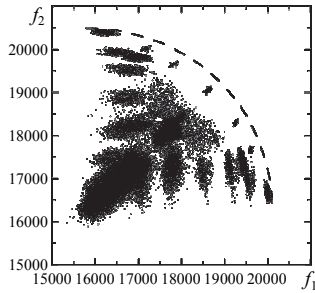


Fig. 12. Projection of the reference points in Fig. 11 on the  $f_1$ - $f_2$  subspace.

From the comparison between Fig. 8 and Fig. 11 (and also between Fig. 9 (a) and Fig. 12), we can see that the reference points in Fig. 11 have more diversity and better (i.e., larger) objective values than those in Fig. 8. Using the reference points in Fig. 11, the solution sets obtained by the two versions of NSGA-II in Experiment 1 and Experiment 2 are evaluated. Their performance evaluation results are shown in Table III, where their results in Tables I and II are also included (as well as the results in Experiment 4 below). In Table III, E1, E2, E3 and E4 show Experiments 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. Better results between the two NSGA-II versions are highlighted by bold for each problem in each experiment.

From the two rows with “(E3)” in Table III, we can see that the standard NSGA-II is evaluated as being better for all test problems in Experiment 3. This is because the reference points for each test problem have a large diversity as shown in Fig. 11

and Fig. 12. In this situation, the obtained solution sets with little diversity by the focused NSGA-II (see Fig. 10 (b)) cannot be highly evaluated by the IGD measure.

**Experiment 4:** The weighted Tchebycheff function in Experiment 3 is replaced with the PBI function with the penalty parameter value 0.1 in MOEA/D in Experiment 4. Except for this change, Experiment 4 is performed in the same manner as Experiment 3. The selected reference points for the 10-500 problem are shown in Fig. 13 and Fig. 14. From the comparison between Fig. 11 and Fig. 13, we can see that the reference points in Experiment 4 has smaller diversity than those in Experiment 3. We can obtain the same observation from Fig. 12 and Fig. 14. Using the selected reference points, the solution sets obtained by the two versions of NSGA-II in Experiment 1 and Experiment 2 are evaluated. Experimental results are shown in the bottom two rows with “(E4)” in Table III. From these two rows, we can see that the focused NSGA-II is evaluated as being better for the 8-objective and 10-objective test problems in Experiment 4 whereas the standard NSGA-II is evaluated as being better for all test problems in Experiment 3. This observation clearly shows the strong dependency of the IGD-based performance comparison on the reference points.

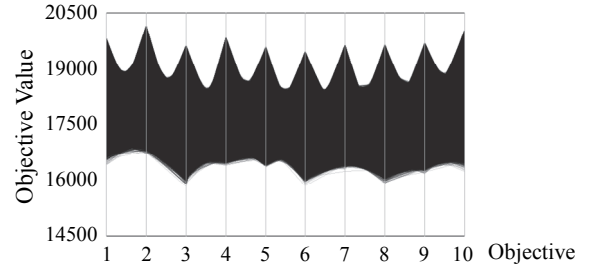


Fig. 13. Reference points of the 10-500 problem in Experiment 4.

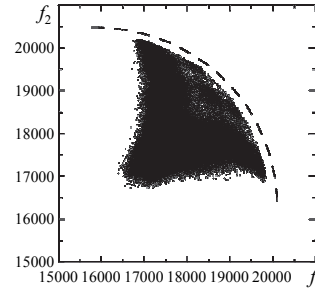


Fig. 14. Projection of the reference points in Fig. 13 on the  $f_1$ - $f_2$  subspace.

TABLE III. AVERAGE IGD (EXPERIMENTS 1-4).

EMO Algorithm	2-500	4-500	6-500	8-500	10-500
Standard NSGA-II (E1)	<b>352.3</b>	<b>904.8</b>	<b>1192.2</b>	1700.3	1794.4
Focused NSGA-II (E1)	944.0	1837.4	1690.5	<b>1598.0</b>	<b>1647.7</b>
Standard NSGA-II (E2)	<b>135.8</b>	<b>1026.6</b>	1453.9	1974.4	2033.9
Focused NSGA-II (E2)	643.1	1277.7	<b>1334.4</b>	<b>1165.4</b>	<b>1172.3</b>
Standard NSGA-II (E3)	<b>551.0</b>	<b>1528.6</b>	<b>1743.7</b>	<b>1971.3</b>	<b>2195.8</b>
Focused NSGA-II (E3)	1221.1	2352.4	2394.6	2988.5	2521.5
Standard NSGA-II (E4)	<b>476.7</b>	<b>1266.4</b>	<b>1697.7</b>	2138.4	2229.0
Focused NSGA-II (E4)	1138.7	1735.4	1850.6	<b>1829.2</b>	<b>1883.4</b>

**Experiment 5 and Experiment 6:** In Experiment 3 and Experiment 4, MOEA/D spent 50 times larger computation load than NSGA-II. The termination condition of MOEA/D in those experiments was the evaluation of 20 million solutions while NSGA-II was terminated after evaluating 400 thousand solutions. The reference points for each test problem were generated from a merged set of all solutions obtained from MOEA/D and NSGA-II. One may think that the same set of reference points for each test problem can be obtained by using solutions from only MOEA/D (without using solutions from NSGA-II). In order to examine this issue, NSGA-II is not used to generate reference points in the next two experiments. Experiment 5 is the same as Experiment 3 except that the two versions of NSGA-II are not used to generate reference points. Reference points are selected from solutions obtained from 100 runs of MOEA/D with the weighted Tchebycheff function. Experiment 6 is the same as Experiment 4 except that reference points are selected from solutions obtained by only MOEA/D with the PBI function.

In Experiment 5 and Experiment 6, we examine whether the following two relations hold between the reference points and each solution set: (i) no reference point is dominated by any solutions in each solution set, (ii) each solution set is dominated by the set of the reference points. For each test problem, we examine whether those relations hold in each of 100 runs of each version of NSGA-II. Experimental results are summarized in Tables IV and Table V. Table V shows that the dominance relation between the reference point set and the obtained solution set does not hold in many cases. From Table IV, we can see that some reference points are dominated by solutions in the solution sets. This means that solutions from the two versions of NSGA-II have effects on the generation of the reference points in Experiment 3 and Experiment 4.

TABLE IV. PERCENTAGE OF RUNS WHERE NO REFERENCE POINT IS DOMINATED BY ANY OF THE OBTAINED SOLUTIONS.

EMO Algorithm	2-500	4-500	6-500	8-500	10-500
Standard NSGA-II (E5)	42%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Focused NSGA-II (E5)	100%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Standard NSGA-II (E6)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Focused NSGA-II (E6)	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%

TABLE V. PERCENTAGE OF RUNS WHERE THE SOLUTION SET IS DOMINATED BY THE REFERENCE POINT SET (EXPERIMENT 4).

EMO Algorithm	2-500	4-500	6-500	8-500	10-500
Standard NSGA-II (E5)	33%	60%	1%	0%	0%
Focused NSGA-II (E5)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Standard NSGA-II (E6)	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Focused NSGA-II (E6)	100%	93%	0%	0%	0%

## V. MODIFIED DISTANCE CALCULATION FOR IGD

In Experiment 3, the focused NSGA-II is evaluated as being inferior to the standard NSGA-II for all test problems by the IGD measure (see Table III). One possible reason for the poor evaluation results of the focused NSGA-II in Experiment 3 is that the situation illustrated in Fig. 4 actually happens due to small diversity of the obtained solutions and large diversity

of the reference points. To examine this issue, we recalculate the average IGD value for each EMO algorithm on each test problem using the modified distance calculation method in (7): In the distance calculation between a solution and a reference point, each objective is used only when the reference point has a better objective value than the solution point.

Using the modified distance calculation method in (7), the average IGD values in Table III are recalculated. Recalculated results are shown in Table VI. Only the distance calculation method is different between Table III and Table VI. Exactly the same solution sets and the same reference point sets are used in Table III and Table VI. In Table III, IGD-based comparison between the two versions of NSGA-II strongly depends on the specification of the reference point sets. For example, the standard NSGA-II is evaluated as better for all the five test problems in Experiment 3 whereas the focused NSGA-II is evaluated as better for the three test problems in Experiment 2. However, in Table VI, almost the same observations can be obtained from each of the four experiments with respect to the comparison of the two NSGA-II versions.

TABLE VI. AVERAGE IGD WITH THE MODIFIED DISTANCE CALCULATION METHOD IN (7).

EMO Algorithm	2-500	4-500	6-500	8-500	10-500
Standard NSGA-II (E1)	<b>179.5</b>	<b>702.9</b>	1059.4	1613.7	1687.9
Focused NSGA-II (E1)	568.6	737.1	<b>580.0</b>	<b>518.3</b>	<b>502.7</b>
Standard NSGA-II (E2)	<b>90.3</b>	998.3	1432.2	1957.3	2008.3
Focused NSGA-II (E2)	435.3	<b>810.3</b>	<b>823.1</b>	<b>573.1</b>	<b>539.8</b>
Standard NSGA-II (E3)	<b>268.3</b>	1158.0	1451.0	1666.6	1916.7
Focused NSGA-II (E3)	699.9	<b>1145.6</b>	<b>1114.8</b>	<b>1162.9</b>	<b>1023.4</b>
Standard NSGA-II (E4)	<b>264.5</b>	1169.1	1635.7	2103.7	2187.0
Focused NSGA-II (E4)	692.3	<b>1082.2</b>	<b>1172.7</b>	<b>1124.5</b>	<b>1148.6</b>

## VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this paper, we clearly demonstrated the following difficulties in the specification of a reference point set for the calculation of the IGD measure.

- (i) A large number of reference points are needed for reliable performance evaluation of solution sets by the IGD measure.
- (ii) The number of required reference points exponentially increases with the number of objectives.
- (iii) Even when a large number of uniformly sampled reference points are given along the entire Pareto front of a two-objective problem, misleading results can be obtained.
- (iv) When non-dominated solutions among obtained solutions by examined EMO algorithms are used as reference points, the comparison result depends on the choice of examined EMO algorithms. A change of a setting in a single EMO algorithm can change the IGD-based comparison results among other EMO algorithms.
- (v) Poor evaluation results are likely to be given to solution sets with good convergence but small diversity especially when reference solutions have large diversity. The use of a modified distance calculation method can remedy such a poor evaluation result on a solution set with small diversity.

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