International Journal of Current Educational Research | Vol. 1 No. 3 March 2021
ISSN: 2710-4982 (Online) 2710-4974 (Print)
Published by: Radix Research Center and Publications | Dhaka, Bangladesh

Temporal Dimension Evaluation by Fuzzy TOPSIS Method in Urban Design

M. Hashemi [1], M. Amiri-Aref [2*]

Abstract

This paper evaluates and ranks the temporal dimension, known as fourth dimension of urban design, of a number of places in cities by TOPSIS method. Because of the vagueness of the input data, triangular fuzzy numbers are applied. In addition, Euclidian distance and a new positive and negative ideal solution are used in this paper. This technique is implemented in Marand, Iran to evaluate fifteen important places based on eight criteria of temporal dimensions. Closeness coefficient values verify the ranking order of fifteen important places, which is a vital decision for the urban managers.

Keywords: TOPSIS, Fuzzy numbers, Temporal dimension.

1. Introduction

The temporal dimension is one of dimensions of urban design. Time impacts on almost every aspect of urban design – on the way the environment is perceived (i.e. over time and on the move); on the way places become imbued with meanings – over time ; on how places last and adapt; how robust they are (i.e. on how places change over time); their morphological processes ; and on the length of time that urban design processes take. Some of the most stimulating discussions of time are found in related fields such as cultural geography, philosophy, anthropology and phenomenology, but a number of theorists have also attempted to relate time factors directly to urban design (Carmona et al., 2003). Evaluating the temporal dimension of urban design is a vital and complex decision for the urban managers, which several criteria are concerned.

Decision-making is known as a procedure to select the best alternative among a set of feasible alternatives, where decision-making problems considering several criteria are called multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) problems. It is often required that decision makers should provide qualitative/quantitative assessments for determining the performance of each alternative with respect to each criterion, and the relative importance of evaluation criteria with respect to the overall objective of the problems. Therefore, the MCDM refers to showing, prioritizing, placing, or selecting a set of alternatives under independent or conflicting criteria. These problems will usually result in uncertain and subjective data being present, which makes the decision-making process difficult and tricky. That is why decision-making problems often considered in a fuzzy environment (FMCDM) where the information available is imprecise/uncertain. The application of fuzzy set theory to multi-criteria evaluation methods has proven to be an effective approach. In this case, positive ideal and negative ideal points to solve decision-making problems with multi-judges are also studied. The general utility of the alternatives with respect to all criteria is often measured by a fuzzy number where the alternatives are ranked based on the comparison of their corresponding fuzzy utilities (Chen and Hwang, 1992). The technique for order preference by similarity to ideal solution called as TOPSIS is one of the renowned methods for classical MCDM problems. The fundamental logic of TOPSIS is to define the positive ideal solution and negative ideal solution in which the ideal solution is the solution that maximizes the benefit criteria and minimizes the cost criteria, whereas the negative ideal solution is the solution that maximizes the cost criteria and minimizes the benefit criteria. In short, the ideal solution is composed of all of best values achievable of criteria, whereas the negative ideal solution consists of all worst values attainable of criteria. The best alternative is a point that has the shortest distance from the positive ideal solution and the farthest distance from the negative ideal solution. Many researchers have applied TOPSIS method to solve FMCDM problems in the past with different approaches (Wang and Lee, 2007).

Because of different observations of different experts for weighting the criteria, a fuzzy group weight can be considered necessary. In fuzzy TOPSIS (FTOPSIS), in addition, the technique of positive and negative ideal solution is easily used to find the best alternative, considering that the chosen alternative should simultaneously have the shortest distance from the positive ideal point and the longest distance from the negative ideal point (Yeh et al. 1999), (Chen and Tzeng, 2004). FTOPSIS can also obtain the gap between the ideal alternative and each alternative, as well as the ranking order of alternatives. Wang and Lee (2007) incorporated the fuzzy set theory and the basic concepts of positive and negative ideal to expand multi-criteria decision-making in a fuzzy environment. Wang and Chang (2007) extended fuzzy pair wise comparison and the basic concepts of positive ideal and negative ideal points to expand multi-criteria decision-making in a fuzzy environment. Fuzzy multicriteria decision-making method based on concepts of positive ideal and negative ideal points to evaluate bus companies' performance is researched (Yeh et al., 2000). Chen (2000) extended the TOPSIS for group decision-making in a fuzzy environment and considered fuzzy distance function for evaluation.

Some applicable researches are provided here. Bostenaru (2004) developed a decentralized decision model for retrofitting existing buildings using hierarchical process. Abbasbandy and Asady (2006) presented a modification of the distance-based fuzzy number ranking approach called the sign distance, which produces non-intuitive results in certain cases. Soo and Teodorovic (2006) ranked order transit signal priority strategy alternatives for traffic management in urban planning. They used decision support system (DSS) framework integrating with TOPSIS method. Asady and Zendehnam (2007) defuzzified the fuzzy numbers using minimizer of the distance between the two fuzzy numbers. They also represented new properties for ordering the fuzzy numbers. Under a fuzzy environment, an evaluation on the initial training aircraft and ranking the alternatives based on the fuzzy TOPSIS is done and by Wang and Chang (2007). To assign weights and rank expected functions as spatial choices, a conceptual model in AHP is propagated and recommended by Thapa and Murayama (2007). Önüt and Soner (2008) investigate the application of AHP and TOPSIS for the solid waste transshipment site-selection problem in Istanbul, Turkey. Sadi-Nezhad and Khalili (2009) proposed a preference ratio with a moderate modification for negative fuzzy numbers and fuzzy distance measurement for generalized fuzzy numbers. Javadian et al.

(2009) presented triangular fuzzy numbers for multiple criteria group decision-making (FMCGDM) problem with TOPSIS based on the new concept of positive and negative ideal solution and compared the efficiency of the algorithm with algorithms in the literature. Ertuğrul and Karakaşoğlu (2009) studied the evaluation of the performance of fifteen Turkish cement firms in the Istanbul Stock Exchange. They applied fuzzy analytic hierarchy process (AHP) to determine the weight of the criteria and then ranked the firms by TOPSIS methods. Caterino et al. (2009) compared analytically two methods (TOPSIS and VIKOR) for seismic structural retrofitting in civil and architectonic management. Wang et al. (2009) used analytical hierarchy process AHP and spatial information technologies for the selection of the appropriate solid waste landfill site in Beijing, China. A geographic information system (GIS) was used to present spatial data. Tansel İÇ and Yurdakul (2010) proposed the decision support system for the banks to determine a quick credibility scoring of manufacturing firms in Turkey based on the financial ratios and fuzzy TOPSIS approach. They also efficiently applied the FTOPSIS in assessment of traffic police centers. Dursun and Ertugrul-Karsak (2010) developed FTOPSIS for personnel selection and 2-tuple linguistic representation model. They employed ordered weighted averaging (OWA) operator that encompasses several operators. Evaluation of ecological capability criteria is utilized by means of AHP and Expert Choice software as a case of implementation of indoor recreation in Varjin protected area (Jozi et al., 2010). Erkayman et al. (2011) proposed a fuzzy TOPSIS approach to a logistics center location-selection problem for sustainable development of urban areas. The author applied this method in eastern Anatolia region of Turkey. Hashemi and Amiri-Aref (2011) ranked a number of places in cities by TOPSIS method with crisp data. Amiri-Aref et al. (2012) introduced a fuzzy TOPSIS method using a new distance function for triangular and trapezoidal fuzzy numbers and then compared the results with three references, Chen and Hwang (1992), Li (1999), Chen (2000) in the literature.

The major purpose of this paper is the application of the fuzzy TOPSIS based on the concept of positive and negative ideal solution in the urban design context. Considering the fuzzy data, linguistic variables are applied to determine the weights of all criteria and the rating of each alternative with respect to each criterion. A fuzzy decision matrix and a weighted normalized fuzzy decision matrix are generated. According to the concept of TOPSIS, we applied the fuzzy positive ideal solution (FPIS) and the fuzzy negative ideal solution (FNIS). Advantages of the new FPIS and FNIS is to present a more reliable and easier way which guarantees that the preferred alternative is closer to the positive ideal solution and farther from the final negative ideal solution. Based on closeness coefficient values, we verify the ranking order of all alternatives and select the best alternative.

2. Fuzzy numbers and linguistic variables

The representation of multiplication operation on two or more fuzzy numbers is one of useful tools for decision makers in the fuzzy multiple criteria decision-making environment for ranking all the candidate alternatives and selecting the best one. In this section, basic definitions of fuzzy sets, fuzzy numbers, and linguistic variables are reviewed from Zimmermann (1996) and Hwang and Yoon (1981).

Definition 1. A fuzzy set $\tilde{A}$ in a universe of discourse X is characterized by a membership function $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ which associates with each element x in X a real number in the interval [0, 1]. The function value $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x)$ is termed as the grade of membership of x in $\tilde{A}$.

Definition 2. A triangular fuzzy number $\tilde{A}$ can be defined by a triplet (a_1, a_2, a_3). Its conceptual schema and mathematical form are shown by Eq. (1). A triangular fuzzy number $\tilde{A}$ in the universe of discourse X that conforms to this definition is shown in Figure. 1.

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a_1 \\ \frac{x-a_1}{a_2-a_1}, & a_1 < x < a_2 \\ \frac{a_3-x}{a_3-a_2}, & a_2 < x < a_3 \\ 0, & a_3 < x \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

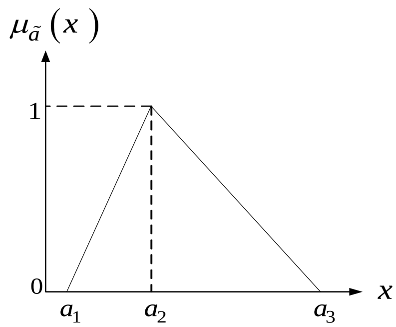


Figure 1. A triangular fuzzy number $\tilde{A}$.

Definition 3. A trapezoidal fuzzy number $\tilde{A}$ can be defined by a quadruplet (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4). Its conceptual schema and mathematical form are shown by Eq.(2). A trapezoidal fuzzy number $\tilde{A}$ in the universe of discourse X that conforms to this definition is shown in Figure 2.

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a_1 \\ \frac{x-a_1}{a_2-a_1}, & a_1 < x < a_2 \\ 1, & a_2 < x < a_3 \\ \frac{a_3-x}{a_3-a_4}, & a_2 < x < a_3 \\ 0, & a_3 < x. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

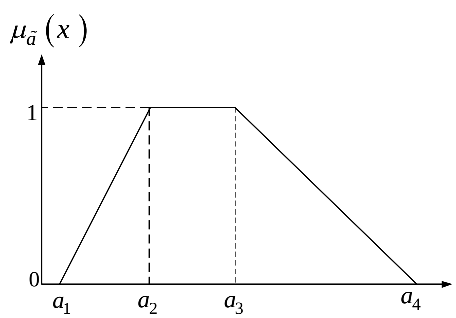


Figure 2. A trapezoidal fuzzy number $\tilde{A}$.

Definition 4. The α_cut $\tilde{A}_\alpha$, and strong α_cut $\tilde{A}_{\alpha^+}$ of the fuzzy set $\tilde{A}$ in the universe of discourse X is defined by

$$\tilde{A}_\alpha = \{x | \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) \geq \alpha, x \in X\}, \quad \text{where} \quad \alpha \in [0,1], \quad (3)$$

$\tilde{A}_{\alpha^+} = \{x|\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x) > \alpha, x \in X\}$, where $\alpha \in [0,1]$. (4)

The lower and upper points of any α_cut $\tilde{A}_\alpha$ are represented by $inf\tilde{A}_\alpha$ and $sup\tilde{A}_\alpha$, respectively, and we suppose that both are finite. For convenience, we denote $inf\tilde{A}_\alpha$ by $\tilde{A}_{\alpha^-}$ and $sup\tilde{A}_\alpha$ by $\tilde{A}_{\alpha^+}$ (Figure 3).

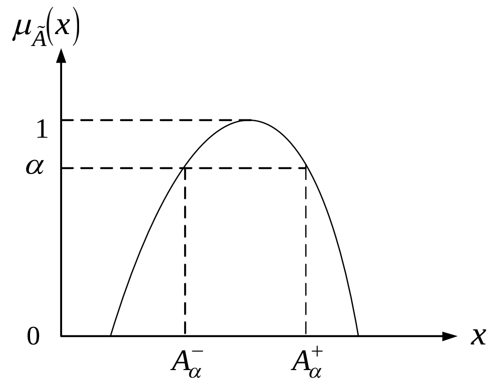


Fig. 3. An example of an α_cut.

Definition 5. Assuming that both $\tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{B}$ are fuzzy numbers and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, the notions of fuzzy sum,⊕, fuzzy product by a real number, ·, and fuzzy product, ⊗, are defined as follows (Wang and Chang, 2007):

$\mu_{(\tilde{a}\oplus\tilde{b})}(z) = \sup\{\min(\mu_{\tilde{a}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{b}}(y)) : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \ and \ x + y = z\}$,

$$(\lambda \cdot \tilde{a})(z) = \begin{cases} \tilde{a}\left(\frac{z}{\lambda}\right), & \lambda \neq 0 \\ I_{\{0\}}(z), & \lambda = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $I_{\{0\}}(z)$ is the indicator function of ordinary set $\{0\}$, and

$\mu_{(\tilde{a}\otimes\tilde{b})}(z) = \sup\{\min(\mu_{\tilde{a}}(x), \mu_{\tilde{b}}(y)) : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \ and \ x \times y = z\}$.

Let $\tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{B}$ be two positive fuzzy numbers and $\alpha \in [0,1]$. The basic operations on positive fuzzy numbers with α_cut operator are as follows:

$$(\tilde{a}\oplus\tilde{b})_\alpha = [a_\alpha^- + b_\alpha^-, a_\alpha^+ + b_\alpha^+],$$

$$(\tilde{a}\otimes\tilde{b})_\alpha = [a_\alpha^- \times b_\alpha^-, a_\alpha^+ \times b_\alpha^+],$$

and if $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, then we have: $(\lambda \cdot \tilde{a})_\alpha = \lambda a_\alpha$, namely,

$$(\lambda \cdot \tilde{a})_\alpha = [\lambda a_\alpha^-, \lambda a_\alpha^+], \quad \text{if } \lambda > 0,$$

$$(\lambda \cdot \tilde{a})_\alpha = [\lambda a_\alpha^+, \lambda a_\alpha^-], \quad \text{if } \lambda < 0.$$

Definition 6. A linguistic variable is a variable the values of which are linguistic terms. Linguistic terms have been found intuitively easy to use in expressing the subjectiveness and/or qualitative imprecision of a decision maker's assessments (L.A. Zadeh, 1975).

Definition 7. A fuzzy MCDM problem with m alternatives and n criteria can be concisely expressed in a fuzzy decision matrix format as:

$$\widetilde{D} = \begin{array}{c} \\ A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccc} C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & \cdots & C_n \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_{11} & \tilde{x}_{12} & \tilde{x}_{13} & \dots & \tilde{x}_{1n} \\ \tilde{x}_{21} & \tilde{x}_{22} & \tilde{x}_{23} & \dots & \tilde{x}_{2n} \\ \tilde{x}_{31} & \tilde{x}_{32} & \tilde{x}_{33} & \dots & \tilde{x}_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{x}_{m1} & \tilde{x}_{m2} & \tilde{x}_{m3} & \dots & \tilde{x}_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}, \quad (5)$$

$\widetilde{W} = [\widetilde{w}_1, \widetilde{w}_2, \dots, \widetilde{w}_n]$,

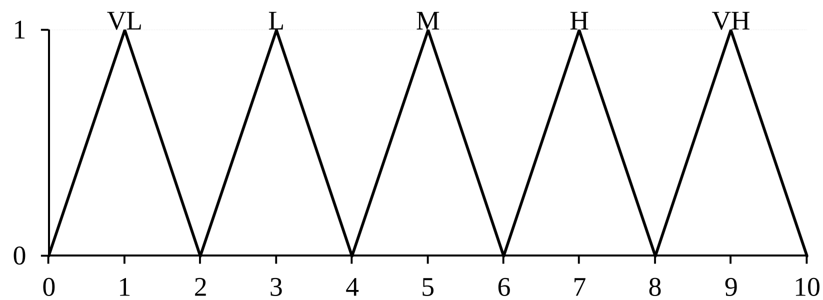
where $\tilde{x}_{ij}, (i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, n)$, and $\widetilde{w}_j, (j = 1, \dots, n)$, are linguistic fuzzy numbers. Note that $\widetilde{w}_j$ represents the weight of the jth criterion, $\tilde{C}_j$ and $\tilde{x}_{ij}$ is the performance rating of the ith alternative, A_i, with respect to the jth criterion, C_j. The weighted fuzzy decision matrix is:

$$\tilde{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_{11} & \tilde{v}_{12} & \tilde{v}_{13} & \dots & \tilde{v}_{1n} \\ \tilde{v}_{21} & \tilde{v}_{22} & \tilde{v}_{23} & \dots & \tilde{v}_{2n} \\ \tilde{v}_{31} & \tilde{v}_{32} & \tilde{v}_{33} & \dots & \tilde{v}_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \tilde{v}_{m1} & \tilde{v}_{m2} & \tilde{v}_{m3} & \dots & \tilde{v}_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{w}_1 \otimes \tilde{x}_{11} & \widetilde{w}_2 \otimes \tilde{x}_{12} & \dots & \widetilde{w}_j \otimes \tilde{x}_{1j} & \dots & \widetilde{w}_n \otimes \tilde{x}_{1n} \\ \widetilde{w}_1 \otimes \tilde{x}_{21} & \widetilde{w}_2 \otimes \tilde{x}_{22} & \dots & \widetilde{w}_j \otimes \tilde{x}_{2j} & \dots & \widetilde{w}_n \otimes \tilde{x}_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \widetilde{w}_1 \otimes \tilde{x}_{i1} & \widetilde{w}_2 \otimes \tilde{x}_{i2} & \dots & \widetilde{w}_j \otimes \tilde{x}_{ij} & \dots & \widetilde{w}_n \otimes \tilde{x}_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \widetilde{w}_1 \otimes \tilde{x}_{m1} & \widetilde{w}_2 \otimes \tilde{x}_{m2} & \dots & \widetilde{w}_j \otimes \tilde{x}_{mj} & \dots & \widetilde{w}_n \otimes \tilde{x}_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

Definition 8. The Euclidian distance between two triangular fuzzy numbers $\tilde{A} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ and $\tilde{B} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ is calculated as follows.

$$D^2(A, B) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}((a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2 + (a_3 - b_3)^2)} \quad (7)$$

Definition 9. Since we use the qualitative criteria, the linguistic variables are used. A linguistic variable is a variable the values of which are linguistic terms. Linguistic terms have been found intuitively easy to use in expressing the subjectiveness and/or qualitative imprecision of a decision maker's assessments (Zadeh, 1975).



Verbal term	Fuzzy value
Very low (VL)	(0,1,2)
Low (L)	(2,3,4)
Medium (M)	(4,5,6)
High (H)	(6,7,8)
Very high (VH)	(8,9,10)

Fig. 4. Linguistic variables for the ratings.

Definition 10. Fuzzy positive ideal solution (FPIS) and the fuzzy negative ideal solution (FNIS) for two triangular fuzzy numbers $\tilde{A} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ and $\tilde{B} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ are defined in the following. Suppose $\tilde{A}_k = (a_1^k, a_2^k, a_3^k)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ be TFN. For determining FNIS, follow the below procedure:

1: List all $a_l^k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n; l = 1, 2, 3.$

2: Sort increasingly a_l^k.

3: Select the first three a_l^k as minimum TFN of $\tilde{A}_k$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,.

4: Record this as $\tilde{A}_{min}$ where:

$$\tilde{A}_{min} = \wedge_{k=1,2,\dots,n} \tilde{A}_k. \quad (8)$$

For determining FPIS, follow the below procedure:

1: List all $a_l^k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n; l = 1, 2, 3.$

2: Sort increasingly a_l^k.

3: Select the last three a_l^k as maximum TFN of $\tilde{A}_k$ (FPIS), $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,.

4: Record this as $\tilde{A}_{max}$ where:

$$\tilde{A}_{max} = \vee_{k=1,2,\dots,n} \tilde{A}_k. \quad (9)$$

ISSN: 2710-4982 (Online) 2710-4974 (Print)
Published by: Radix Research Center and Publications | Dhaka, Bangladesh

3. The proposed Fuzzy TOPSIS algorithm

Step 1: The linguistic ratings or fuzzy values $\tilde{x}_{ij}, (i = 1, \ldots, m, j = 1, \ldots, n)$, for alternatives with respect to criteria and then, the appropriate linguistic variables $\widetilde{w}_j, (j = 1, \ldots, n)$ as weights of the criteria must be chosen.

Step 2: The raw data are normalized to eliminate anomalies with different measurement units and scales in several MCDM problems. However, the purpose of linear scales transform normalization function used in this study is to preserve the property that the ranges of normalized triangular fuzzy numbers to be included in $[0, 1]$. Suppose $\tilde{R}$ denotes normalized weighted fuzzy decision matrix, then

$$\tilde{R} = [\tilde{r}_{ij}], i = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \ j = 1, 2, \ldots, n,$$

$$\tilde{r}_{ij} = \left(\frac{a_{ij}}{c_j^+}, \frac{b_{ij}}{c_j^+}, \frac{c_{ij}}{c_j^+}\right), \quad j \in B, \qquad c_j^+ = \max_i c_{ij} \quad if \ j \in B,$$

$$\tilde{r}_{ij} = \left(\frac{a_j^-}{c_{ij}}, \frac{a_j^-}{b_{ij}}, \frac{a_j^-}{a_{ij}}\right), \quad j \in C, \qquad a_j^- = \min_i a_{ij} \quad if \ j \in C, \tag{10}$$

where B is the benefit criteria set and C is the cost criteria set.

Step 3: by using Eq. (6), the weighted normalized fuzzy decision matrix $\tilde{V} = [\tilde{v}_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ will be generated.

Step 4: Fuzzy positive ideal solution (FPIS) and the fuzzy negative ideal solution (FNIS) for two triangular fuzzy numbers $\tilde{A} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ and $\tilde{B} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ should be obtained. So FNIS and FPIS for each criterion are obtained as follows.

$$\tilde{V}^* = (\tilde{v}_1^*, \tilde{v}_2^*, \ldots, \tilde{v}_n^*); \tilde{v}_j^* = \vee_i \tilde{r}_{ij}, \ j = 1, 2, \ldots, n \tag{11}$$

$$\tilde{V}^- = (\tilde{v}_1^-, \tilde{v}_2^-, \ldots, \tilde{v}_n^-); \tilde{v}_j^- = \wedge_i \tilde{r}_{ij}, \ j = 1, 2, \ldots, n \tag{12}$$

Step 5: Distance between the possible alternative $\tilde{v}_{ij}$ and the positive ideal solution $\tilde{A}_{max}$ and the negative ideal solution $\tilde{A}_{min}$ can be calculated respectively by using:

$$L_i^+ = \sum_{j=1}^{n} D^2(\tilde{r}_{ij}, \tilde{v}_j^*), \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$L_i^- = \sum_{j=1}^{n} D\left(\tilde{r}_{ij}, \tilde{v}_j^-\right), \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

Step 6: The closeness coefficient represents the distances to FPIS and FNIS simultaneously by taking the relative closeness to the FPIS. The closeness coefficient (CC_i) of each alternative is calculated as:

$$CC_i = \frac{L_i^-}{L_i^- + L_i^+}, \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

While $L_i^- \geq 0$ and $L_i^+ \geq 0$, then, $CC_i \in [0,1]$, clearly.

Step 7: According to the descending order of CC_i , we can determine the ranking order of all alternatives and select the best one from among a set of feasible alternatives.

4. Numerical illustration: a case study

In this section, first we present a real case of investigating temporal dimensions in urban design study with triangular fuzzy data and introduce the evaluating criteria of temporal dimensions in Marand, Iran, to illustrate this TOPSIS approach. Then important places in this city are recognized. A rank order of the places based on the temporal dimensions criteria is provided by the TOPSIS method.

A temporal dimension is one way to measure physical change. It is perceived differently from the three spatial dimensions. There is only one of it, and that we cannot move freely in time but subjectively move in one direction. The equations used in physics to model reality do not treat time in the same way that humans commonly perceive it. The equations of classical mechanics are symmetric with respect to time, and equations of quantum mechanics are typically symmetric if both time and other quantities (such as charge and parity) are reversed. In these models, the perception of time flowing in one direction is an artifact of the laws of thermodynamics (we perceive time as flowing in the direction of increasing entropy). The best-known treatment of time as a dimension is Poincaré and Einstein's special relativity (and extended to general relativity), which treats perceived space and time as components of a four dimensional manifold, known as space-time. Eight temporal dimensions, as the qualitative criteria, are recognized by experts and evaluated in the Marand City in the following.

4.1. Identity-Oriented (IO)

Presence of religious elements and the Shrine, existence of well-known poets and scholars in different historical periods and ancient fortress dating back thousands of years caused Marand identity richness, but the increasing erosion of ancient castle and historical elements because fading over time this feeling will.

4.2. Memorably (Me)

Historical memory of a city means the city has special places and defines what had happened in the places. One of the most memorable times in the context of activities that occur in the city of Marand, the ceremony of Shabihkhani[1] based on the mourning of Imam Hussain in certain places have been done. In addition, in the past the city celebration in the downtown Square was held. Although holding the celebrations going on for a long time, it has lasting memories of the city.

4.3. Sense of place (SP)

Sense of place in the parts of Marand, due to historical and ancient elements, is highlighted. However, the new buildings and structures of city, is very weak sense of place.

4.4. Security (Se)

In Emam Khomeini Square of Marand city, due to the active users, a high security in daylight is domain. However, at the night, this place is not currently active and it has been reduced security. In addition, in the ruined buildings fabric of over time undermines security and gathers criminal people.

4.5. Variability (Va)

[1] A kind of theater in Iran

Marand faces in different seasons are different. These changes in their faces and street trees, seasonal fruits and people show activity. Elements without time restriction, like the Mishoo Mountain and elements with lowest time restriction, like ancient castle, the large mosque, the Marand Market mosque and Imam Khomeini Square have remained stable and variable over time.

4.6. Sense of richness (SR)

Marand city due to color changes caused by seasonal changes in the sense of time is completely evident. In addition, sales of seasonal products enhance the sense of richness of visual, auditory, and olfactory. Texture, especially approximately the historical mosque and market, and during some of the richness of ancient tissue pathways are feeling a sense of time.

4.7. Survival (Su)

Mishoo Mountains in Marand are two lasting elements. Buildings and structures due to housing, from 1956 to, researchers have witnessed the destruction of the city gardens and survival of this valuable element in the physical city and in the minds of people.

4.8. Sense of Belonging (SB)

People of Marand city a have high sense of historical elements, especially to the city mosque and market, and ancient castle This feeling has grown over time and has made Marandi. However, in recent years, sense of historical context Marand has been reduced. Moreover, in the modernized context, the sense of belonging is very pale.

Fifteen important places that have temporal dimension in Marand city are recognized by overlapping cognitive map of a group of Marand's citizens. These are as follow. Holy Ahmad (HA), Holy Ibrahim (HI), Marand mosque (MM), Marand market mosque (MMM), Imam Square (IS), Imam1 St. (I1), Imam2 St. (I2), Imam3 St. (I3), Old texture (OT), middle texture (MT), new texture (NT), Baqmazar cemetery (BC), ancient mount (AM), wheat-saler square (WS), oratory (O). Eight criteria of temporal dimension (IO, M, SP, Se, V, SR, Su, SB) are evaluated in those places. All of the criteria are benefit index. It means that the more score, the more suitable place. A group of experts in urban design obtains weights of

ISSN: 2710-4982 (Online) 2710-4974 (Print)
Published by: Radix Research Center and Publications | Dhaka, Bangladesh

criteria. Table 1 represents the initial decision making matrix of fuzzy ratings of possible alternatives with respect to criteria and the weights of criteria. After computing the normalized and weighted normalized decision matrix, FPIS and FNIS are also shown in two last rows of Table 1. The values L_i^+ and L_i^- are then calculated and the closeness coefficient of each place is illustrated in column CC_i of Table 1. Finally, According to the closeness coefficient, ranking the preference order of these alternatives is obtained.

International Journal of Current Educational Research | Vol. 1 No. 3 March 2021
ISSN: 2710-4982 (Online) 2710-4974 (Print)
Published by: Radix Research Center and Publications | Dhaka, Bangladesh

Table 1. Decision matrix.

		Temporal dimensions									
		IO	*Me*	*SP*	*Se*	*Va*	*SR*	*Su*	*SB*		
	$\tilde{w}_j$	VH	M	H	H	L	L	M	M	CC_i	Rank
Important Places	*HA*	VH	H	VH	L	L	M	M	VH	0.656	6
	HI	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	0.347	13
	MM	VH	VH	H	H	H	H	VH	H	0.790	1
	MMM	VH	VH	H	H	H	H	H	H	0.772	2
	IS	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	0.710	3
	I1	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	0.686	5
	I2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	0.493	9
	I3	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	0.472	11
	OT	H	M	H	VL	L	H	VL	H	0.483	10
	MT	M	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	0.419	12
	NT	VL	VL	VL	L	H	VL	L	VL	0.206	15
	BC	H	H	H	VL	VL	H	H	H	0.541	8
	AM	VH	VH	VH	VL	M	VH	H	VH	0.651	7
	WS	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	0.710	4
	O	VL	VL	VL	M	L	VL	L	VL	0.237	14
FPIS	$\tilde{V}^*$	(0.8,0.81,1)	(0.8,0.81,1)	(0.63,0.64,0.8)	(0.6,0.61,0.8)	(0.26,0.3,0.4)	(0.27,0.32,0.4)	(0.45,0.48,0.6)	(0.45,0.48,0.6)		
FPIS	$\tilde{V}^-$	(0,0.09,0.16)	(0,0.09,0.16)	(0,0.07,0.16)	(0,0.09,0.15)	(0,0.04,0.05)	(0,0.03,0.04)	(0,0.05,0.08)	(0,0.05,0.12)		

5. Conclusions

In this paper, a decision method based on the concepts of fuzzy numbers in a multi-criteria decision-making problem has been developed. A fuzzy TOPSIS method is used in order to rank fifteen important places in Marand, Iran based on temporal dimension of urban design. Eight criteria in urban design that have temporal dimension are recognized. Euclidian distance function and new simple method to find maximum or minimum fuzzy numbers are used. Results show that where should Marand be improved the temporal dimension.

For future extension, considering other fuzzy numbers and fuzzy distance functions and comparing the results can be a major work that may influence on managers viewpoints. Group decision-making methods can be another extension of with work.

References

Abbasbandy, S. and Asady, B. (2006), "Ranking of fuzzy numbers by sign distance", *Information Sciences*, 176 (1), 2405–2416.

Amiri-Aref, M., Javadian, N., Kazemi, M., A New Fuzzy Positive and Negative Ideal Solution for Fuzzy TOPSIS, Wseas Transactions on Circuits and Systems, 3,11, 2012, 92-103.

Asady, B. and Zendehnam, A. (2007), "Ranking fuzzy numbers by distance minimization", *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 31 (1), 2589–2598.

Bostenaru, D., (2004) "Multi-criteria decision model for retrofitting existing buildings," *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences,* 4, 485–499.

Carmona, M., Heath, T., Oc., Taner, Tiesdell, S. (2003) "Public Places Urban Spaces", Architectural Press, Kent,UK.

Caterino, N., Iervolino, I., Manfredi, G., Cosenza, E. (2009) "Comparative Analysis of Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Methods for Seismic Structural Retrofitting." *Computer-Aided Civil and Infrastructure Engineering*, 24, 432–445.

Chen, C.T. (2000), "Extensions to the TOPSIS for group decision-making under fuzzy environment", *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 114, 1–9.

Chen, M.F. and Tzeng, G.H. (2004), "Combining grey relation and TOPSIS concepts for selecting an expatriate host country", *Mathematical and Computer Modelling*, 40 (13) 1473–1490.

Chen, S.J. and Hwang, C.L. (1992), *Fuzzy Multiple Attribute Decision Making Methods and Applications*, Springer, Berlin.

Dursun, M. and Ertugrul-Karsak, E. (2010), "A fuzzy MCDM approach for personnel selection", *Expert Systems with Applications*, 37 (1), 4324–4330.

Erkayman, B., Gundogar, E. Akkaya, G. İpe, M. (2011) "A Fuzzy Topsis Approach For Logistics Center Location Selection," *in Proc. 2011 New Orleans International Academic Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana USA, pp. 515-521.*

Ertuğrul, İ. and Karakaşoğlu, N. (2009), "Performance evaluation of Turkish cement firms with fuzzy analytic hierarchy process and TOPSIS methods", *Expert Systems with Applications* 36 (1), 702–715.

Hashemi, M., , Amiri-Aref, M., Application of TOPSIS Method for Evaluating the Temporal Dimensions of Marand City in Urban Design, International Conference of Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management (IEEM 2011), 742-746,2011, Singapore.

Hwang, C.L. and Yoon, K. (1981), *Multiple Attribute Decision Making: Methods and Application*, Springer, New York.

Javadian, N., Kazemi, M., Khaksar-Haghani, F., Amiri-Aref, M., Kia, R., (2009) "A General Fuzzy TOPSIS Based on New Fuzzy Positive and Negative Ideal Solution", *Proceedings of the International Conferences of Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management* (*IEEE2009*), Hong Kong, 2271-2276.

Jozi, S. A., Zaredar, N., Rezaeian, S. (2010) "Evaluation of Ecological Capability using Spatial Multi Criteria Evaluation Method (SMCE)" *International Journal of Environmental Science and Development*, 1(3), 273-277.

Li, R.J. (1999), "Fuzzy method in group decision making", *Computers and Mathematics with Applications*, 38 (1), 91-101.

Liang, G.S. (1999), "Fuzzy MCDM based on ideal and anti-ideal concepts", *European Journal of Operational Research*, 112, 682–691.

Önüt, S. Soner, S., (2008) "Transshipment site selection using the AHP and TOPSIS approaches under fuzzy environment," *Waste Management*, 28 (9), 1552-1559.

Sadi-Nezhad, S. and Khalili Damghani, K. (2009), "Application of a fuzzy TOPSIS method base on modified preference ratio and fuzzy distance measurement in assessment of traffic police centers performance", *Applied Soft Computing*, doi:10.1016/j.asoc.2009.08.036.

Soo, H. Y., Teodorovic, D. (2006) "A DSS framework for Advanced Traffic Signal Control System Investment Planning," *Journal of Public Transportation*, 9(4), 87-106.

Tansel İÇ, Y. and Yurdakul, M. (2010), “Development of a quick credibility scoring decision support system using fuzzy TOPSIS”, *Expert Systems with Applications*, 37 (1), 567–574.

Thapa, R. B., Murayama, Y. (2007) “Land evaluation for peri-urban agriculture using analytical hierarchy process and geographic information system techniques: A case study of Hanoi,” *Land use policy*, 25, 225-239.

Wang, G. Qin, L. Li, G. Chen, L. (2009) “Landfill site selection using spatial information technologies and AHP: A case study in Beijing” *Journal of Environmental Management*, 90 (8) 2414-2421.

Wang, T.C. and Chang, T.H. (2007), “Application of TOPSIS in evaluating initial training aircraft under a fuzzy environment”, *Expert Systems with Applications*, 33 (1), 870–880.

Wang, Y.J. and Lee. H.S. (2007), “Generalizing TOPSIS for fuzzy multiple-criteria group decision-making”, *Computers and Mathematics with Applications*, 53, 1762–1772.

Yeh, C. H., Deng, H., Pan, H. (1999), “Multi-criteria analysis for dredger dispatching under uncertainty”, *Journal of Operational Research Society*, 50 (1), 35–43.

Yeh, C.H., Deng, H. and Chang, Y.H. (2000), “Fuzzy multicriteria analysis for performance evaluation of bus companies”, *European Journal of Operational Research*, 126 (3), 459–473.

Zadeh, L.A. (1975), (1975), (1975), “The concept of a linguistic variable and its application approximate reasoning”, Part 1, 2, and Part 3, *Information Sciences*, 8 (3) 199–249; 8 (4) 301–357; 9 (1) 43–58.

Zimmermann, H.J. (1996), *Fuzzy Set Theory and Its Applications*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston.