

ADVANCED SOFT TOPOLOGICAL STRUCTURES FOR SITE SELECTION: INTEGRATING GRILL TOPOLOGY AND $b\#D$ -AXIOMS

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Abstract: Site selection in civil engineering involves decisions under uncertainty, vagueness and incomplete information. We present a hybrid framework that combines soft topology and grill topology to model flexibility and robustness, and we introduce *soft $b\#D$ -sets* together with related separation axioms (*soft $b\#D_k$*) for refined discrimination among sites. A hospital site selection case study illustrates the approach and demonstrates how $b\#D$ -axioms influence final choices.

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1. Introduction

Modern civil engineering site selection often requires combining qualitative expert judgment and incomplete quantitative data. Soft set theory and its topological extensions

provide flexible mathematical tools for handling parametric uncertainty. Grill topology adds a filter-like robustness notion. Soft b#D-sets and corresponding separation axioms provide further discriminating power for distinguishing candidate sites. This paper integrates these concepts and demonstrates their use in a worked case study.

2. Preliminaries

2.1 Soft Set Theory

Let X be a universe (set of sites) and E a set of parameters. A *soft set* (F, A) over X , where $A \subseteq E$, is a mapping

$$F : A \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(X),$$

so each parameter $a \in A$ is associated with $F(a) \subseteq X$ (the sites roughly satisfying a).

2.2 Soft Topological Space

A *soft topology* τ on X is a family of soft sets over X such that: (null soft set) and $\tilde{X}$ (absolute soft set) belong to τ ,

- i. arbitrary unions of members of τ lie in τ ,
- ii. finite intersections of members of τ lie in τ .

The pair (X, τ) is a *soft topological space*. A member of τ is *soft open*; complements (relative to $\tilde{X}$) of soft open sets are *soft closed*.

2.3 Interior and Closure

For a soft set (F, A) in a soft topology (X, τ) we define:

$$\text{Int}(F, A) = \bigcup \{ (G, B) \in \tau \mid (G, B) \subseteq (F, A) \},$$

$$\text{Cl}(F, A) = \bigcap \{ (G, B) \mid (F, A) \subseteq (G, B), (G, B)^c \in \tau \}.$$

Standard inclusions $\text{Int}(F, A) \subseteq (F, A) \subseteq \text{Cl}(F, A)$ hold.

3. Grill Topology Extension

3.1 Soft Grill

A *grill* G on a classical set is a family of nonempty subsets with the property: if $A \cap G \neq \emptyset$ for every $G \in G$ then $A \in G$. We lift this idea to soft sets:

[Soft Grill] Let (F, A) be a soft set over X . A *soft grill* G_s is a family of soft sets such that whenever a soft set (H, B) intersects every member of G_s (componentwise nonempty intersections), then $(H, B) \in G_s$.

3.2 Grill-Topology Interaction

A soft topological space (X, τ) admits a *soft grill topology* τ_G when there exist soft grills G_s whose members interact coherently with τ (members of G_s are comparable with members of τ in neighborhood-like fashion).

3.3 Theorem (Grill-based Soft Selection Criterion)

Let (X, τ) be a soft topological space with soft grill G_s . A site $x_i \in X$ is *grill-robust* if

$$\forall (F, A) \in \tau, \exists (G, B) \in G_s \text{ such that } x_i \in F(a) \cap G(b)$$

for some parameters $a \in A, b \in B$.

Proof. Fix arbitrary $(F, A) \in \tau$. By hypothesis, there exists $(G, B) \in G_s$ with $x_i \in F(a) \cap G(b)$ for some a, b . Thus x_i lies in the union (over grill members) of the intersections with each soft-open set; taking the intersection over all $(F, A) \in \tau$ yields

$$x_i \in \bigcap_{(F,A) \in \tau, (G,B) \in G_s} F(a) \cap G(b),$$

so x_i remains in every such intersection — i.e. it is robust under soft-open sets and grill filters. □

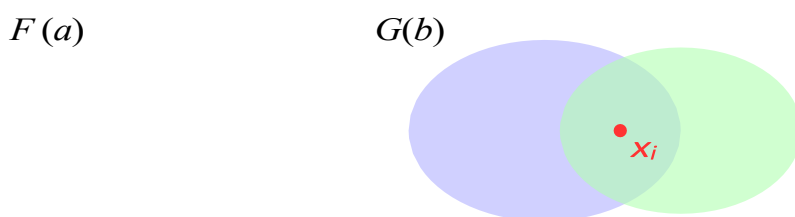


Figure 1: Intersection of a soft open set $F(a)$ and a soft grill set $G(b)$; the point x_i lies in the intersection.

4. Soft b#D-Sets and Related Separation Axioms

Let (X, τ, E) be a soft topological space over universe X with parameter set E . A soft subset S_A of X is called a *soft b#D-set* if there exist soft b#-open sets U_A and V_A such that

$$S_A = U_A \setminus V_A, \quad U_A \subsetneq \tilde{X}_A,$$

where $\tilde{X}_A$ is the absolute soft set over $A \subseteq E$.

Every proper soft b#-open subset is a soft b#D-set; however a soft b#D-set need not be soft b#-open. In particular:

- The null soft set Φ_A is a soft b#D-set.
- The absolute soft set $\tilde{X}_A$ is not a soft b#D-set.

Hence the collection of all soft b#D-sets is not a minimal topology-like structure.

Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and $E = \{e_1, e_2\}$ and suppose a soft topology (see appendices) yields soft b#-open family containing sets such as $\{(e_1, \{a, c\}), (e_2, \{a, c\})\}$ but also proper subsets like $\{(e_1, \{a\}), (e_2, \{a\})\}$. Then the latter can be expressed as $U_A \setminus V_A$ and hence is a soft b#D-set though not soft b#-open.

Every soft $b\#D$ -set is a soft bD -set (a weaker notion), but the converse need not hold.

A soft topological space (X, τ, E) is:

1. *oft $b\#D_0$* if for any distinct $x, y \in X$ there exists a soft $b\#D$ -set containing one but not the other.
2. *Soft $b\#D_1$* if for any distinct $x, y \in X$ there exist soft $b\#D$ -sets S and T with $x \in S \setminus T$ and $y \in T \setminus S$.
3. *Soft $b\#D_2$* if for any distinct $x, y \in X$ there exist *disjoint* soft $b\#D$ -sets F_A and G_A with $x \in F_A, y \in G_A$.

For (X, τ, E) :

1. If (X, τ, E) is soft $b\#-T_k$ then it is soft $b\#D_k$ for $k = 0, 1, 2$.
2. If (X, τ, E) is soft $b\#D_k$ then it is soft $b\#D_{k-1}$ for $k = 1, 2$.

A space is soft $b\#D_0$ iff it is soft $b\#-T_0$. Also, soft $b\#D_1$ is equivalent to soft $b\#D_2$. If a space is soft $b\#D_1$ then it is soft $b\#-T_0$.

Let (X, τ, E) be a soft topological space and $A \subseteq X$ a soft set. Then:

1. If A is soft regular closed, then A is soft $b\#$ -open.
2. If A is soft regular open, then A is soft $b\#$ -closed.

5. Worked Example: Applying Soft $b\#D$ -Axioms to Hospital Site Selection

We revisit the case study with $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$ and parameters

A (Accessibility) $\{x_1, x_2, x_4\}$

S (Soil) $\{x_2, x_3, x_5\}$

E (Environment) $\{x_1, x_3, x_4\}$

C (Cost) $\{x_2, x_4\}$

U (Utilities) $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$

Construct the soft sets (F_a, A_a) corresponding to each parameter (abbreviated here by their element-sets).

a. Candidate soft $b\#$ -open families

Assume (based on domain expert input) the following soft $b\#$ -open sets are considered reasonable neighbourhoods of preference:

$U_1 = \{x_2, x_4\}$ (strong accessibility+cost match)

$$U_2 = \{x_1, x_3\} \quad (\text{good environment+utilities})$$

$$U_3 = \{x_2, x_3\} \quad (\text{soil} + \text{utilities})$$

Each U_i corresponds to a soft b#-open set U_{A_i} across an appropriate parameter subset A_i .)

Let $V_1 = \{x_4\}$ be a small undesirable pocket (e.g., high environmental sensitivity) represented as a soft b#-open set to subtract.

b. Forming soft b#D-sets

We can form soft b#D-sets by $S = U_1 \setminus V_1 = \{x_2\}$. Concretely:

$$S = U_1 - V_1 = \{x_2, x_4\} \setminus \{x_4\} = \{x_2\}.$$

Thus $\{x_2\}$ is a soft b#D-set (a single-site b#D-set) — representing a focused, robust candidate.

Similarly, take $T = U_2 \setminus \emptyset = \{x_1, x_3\}$; T is both b#-open and a b#D-set.

c. Checking b#D separation axioms

b#D 0: For any two distinct sites, can we find a soft b#D-set containing one but not the other?

- i. Example: x_2 vs x_4 . $S = \{x_2\}$ contains x_2 but not x_4 .
- ii. x_1 vs x_3 . $T = \{x_1, x_3\}$ contains both, but we can refine: choose $T_1 = U_2 \setminus \{x_3\} = \{x_1\}$ (assumed constructible) to separate.

Thus, with the available b#D-sets (and mild refinements) the space exhibits b#D 0 behaviour.

b#D 1: For distinct x, y we need two b#D-sets, one containing x but not y and another containing y but not x .

- iii. x_2 and x_4 : $S = \{x_2\}$ and $S' = \{x_4\}$ (if $\{x_4\}$ can be realized as $U \setminus V$) separate them; earlier V_1 gave $\{x_4\}$ as a candidate if we choose $U' = \{x_4, x_5\}$ and subtract $\{x_5\}$.

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If such decompositions exist for every pair, the space meets b#D 1; in our expert-constructed family this is plausible with localized soft b#-open choices.

b#D 2: Requires disjoint soft b#D-sets for any pair.

- iv. x_2 and x_1 : choose $S = \{x_2\}$ and $T = \{x_1\}$ (disjoint), both expressible as $U \setminus V$ above.

Hence, with appropriate local refinement of $b\#$ -open sets, the model can satisfy $b\#D\ 2$ for most practical candidate pairs, and the presence of $\{x_2\}$ as a singleton $b\#D$ -set signals its strong discrimination power.

Interpretation for decision-making: The existence of singleton soft $b\#D$ -sets (e.g. $\{x_2\}$) indicates that certain sites are *isolatable* by robust preference neighborhoods — making them excellent candidates for selection. The stronger the separation axioms hold ($b\#D\ 2$ strongest), the more discriminating power the model has to yield unambiguous choices.

6. Case Study Results and Discussion

Using soft-open frequency counts earlier, x_2 appears in 4 of 5 parameter sets (high preference) and can be isolated as a soft $b\#D$ -set; thus it is both grill-robust and $b\#D$ -discriminated. Sites x_1, x_3, x_4 are medium preference and less easily isolatable unless more refined soft $b\#$ -open sets are created. x_5 is low preference.

7. Conclusion

We provided a coherent integration of soft topology, grill topology and soft $b\#D$ -sets for robust, discriminative site selection in civil engineering. The $b\#D$ axioms give a formal way to measure how finely sites can be separated by preference neighborhoods; applied to the hospital case study, they reinforce the selection of x_2 as robust and discriminable. Future work: integrate GIS layers, formalize construction rules for $b\#$ -open families from geodata, and test on larger datasets.

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