

SHIELD: MULTI-TASK MULTI-DISTRIBUTION VEHICLE ROUTING SOLVER WITH SPARSITY & HIERARCHY IN EFFICIENTLY LAYERED DECODER

Anonymous authors

Paper under double-blind review

ABSTRACT

Recent advances toward foundation models for routing problems have shown great potential of a unified deep model for various VRP variants. However, they overlook the complex real-world customer distributions. In this work, we advance the Multi-Task VRP (MTVRP) setting to the more realistic yet challenging Multi-Task Multi-Distribution VRP (MTMDVRP) setting, and introduce SHIELD, a novel model that leverages both *sparsity* and *hierarchy* principles. Building on a deeper decoder architecture, we first incorporate the Mixture-of-Depths (MoD) technique to enforce sparsity. This improves both efficiency and generalization by allowing the model to dynamically choose whether to use or skip each decoder layer, providing the needed capacity to adaptively allocate computation for learning the task/distribution specific and shared representations. We also develop a context-based clustering layer that exploits the presence of hierarchical structures in the problems to produce better local representations. These two designs inductively bias the network to identify key features that are common across tasks and distributions, leading to significantly improved generalization on unseen ones. Our empirical results demonstrate the superiority of our approach over existing methods on 9 real-world maps with 16 VRP variants each.

1 INTRODUCTION

Combinatorial optimization problems (COPs) appear in many real-world applications, such as logistics (Cattaruzza et al., 2017) and DNA sequencing (Caserta & Voß, 2014), and have historically attracted significant attention (Bengio et al., 2021). A key example of COPs is the Vehicle Routing Problem (VRP), which asks: *Given a set of customers, what is the optimal set of routes for a fleet of vehicles to minimize overall costs while satisfying all constraints?* Traditionally, they are solved with exact or approximate solvers. However, these solvers are either inefficient for large instances or rely heavily on expert-designed heuristic rules. Recently, the emerging Neural Combinatorial Optimization (NCO) community has been increasingly focused on developing novel neural solvers for VRPs based on deep (reinforcement) learning (Kool et al., 2018; Kwon et al., 2020; Bogrybayeva et al., 2024). These solvers learn to construct solutions autoregressively, improving efficiency and reducing the need for domain knowledge, showing significant promise over traditional solvers.

Motivated by the recent breakthroughs in foundation models (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020; Touvron et al., 2023; Achiam et al., 2023), a notable trend in the NCO community is the push towards developing a unified neural solver for handling multiple VRP variants, known as the Multi-Task VRP (MTVRP) setting (Liu et al., 2024; Zhou et al., 2024; Berto et al., 2024). These solvers are trained on multiple VRP variants and show impressive zero-shot generalization to new tasks. Compared to single-task solvers, unified solvers offer a key advantage: there is no longer a need to construct different solvers or heuristics for each specific problem variant. However, despite the importance of the MTVRP setup, it does not fully capture real-world industrial applications, as the underlying distributions are assumed to be uniform, lacking the structural properties of real-world data.

In this work, we extend the MTVRP framework to real-world scenarios by incorporating realistic distributions (Goh et al., 2024). Consider, for example, a logistics company operating across multiple cities/countries, with each region having a fixed set of M locations, governed by its geographical

layout. When a subset of V orders arises, the problem is reduced to serving only those customers. To model this, we generate realistic distributions by selecting smaller subsets of V from the fixed set of M locations, ensuring that V retains the geographical distribution characteristics of M . A unified model with strong performance across tasks and distributions allows for flexible, efficient deployment. This transforms MTVRP into the Multi-Task Multi-Distribution VRP (MTMDVRP), a novel and challenging setting that, to our knowledge, has not been explored in the literature.

Nevertheless, MTMDVRP poses unique challenges for learning unified neural VRP models. First, beyond managing the diverse constraints of MTVRP, the model must further learn to handle arbitrary, distribution-specific layouts. Unfortunately, task-related contexts often interdepend with distribution-related contexts during decision-making (e.g., selecting the next node), adding further complexity. Moreover, balancing shared and task/distribution-specific representations becomes more difficult, as the model needs to generalize across a broader representation space to serve as a more foundational NCO model. Consequently, this calls for learning unified deep models that balances the expressiveness required for complex decision-making with the simplicity needed for efficient generalization – an issue we explore in depth in this paper.

To this end, we introduce **Sparsity & Hierarchy in Efficiently Layered Decoder (SHIELD)** to address the above challenges with two key innovations. First, SHIELD leverages *sparsity* by incorporating a customized Mixture-of-Depths (MoD) approach (Raposo et al., 2024) to the NCO decoders. While adding more decoder layers can improve predictive power, the autoregressive nature of neural VRP solver significantly hampers efficiency. In contrast, our MoD is designed to dynamically adjust the proper computational depth (number of decoder layers) based on the decision context. This allows adaptively allocated computation for learning the task/distribution specific and shared representations, while acting as a regularization mechanism to prevent overfitting by possibly reducing redundant computations. Secondly, we employ a clustering mechanism that considers *hierarchy* during node selection by forcing the learning of a small set of key representations of unvisited nodes, enabling compact modeling of the complex decision-making information. Together, these two designs encourage the model to learn some compact, simple, generalizable representations with limited computational budgets, enhancing generalization across tasks and distributions, which is also in line with the Information Bottleneck perspective. This paper highlights the following contributions:

- We propose Multi-Task Multi-Distribution VRP (MTMDVRP), a novel, more realistic yet challenging setting that better represents real-world industry scenarios.
- We present SHIELD, a neural solver that leverages *sparsity* through a customized NCO decoder with MoD layers and *hierarchy* through context-based cluster representation, advancing towards a more generalizable foundation model for neural VRP solvers.
- We demonstrate the impressive in-distribution and generalization benefits of SHIELD via extensive experiments across 9 real-world maps and 16 VRP variants, achieving state-of-the-art performance compared to existing unified neural VRP solvers.

2 RELATED WORK

Multi-task VRP Solver. Recent work in (Liu et al., 2024) explored training of a Multi-Task VRP solver across a range of VRP variants which share a set of common features indicating the presence or absence of specific constraints. Zhou et al. (2024) enhanced the model architecture by introducing a Mixture-of-Experts within the transformer layers, allowing the model to effectively capture representations tailored to different tasks. These studies focus on zero-shot generalization, where models are trained on a subset of tasks and evaluated on unseen tasks that are combinations of common features. Additionally, other studies (Wang & Yu, 2023; Drakulic et al., 2024) investigate this promising direction, but with different problem settings. Alternatively, Berto et al. (2024) improved convergence robustness by training on all possible tasks within a batch using a mixed environment. In this work, we mainly build on the setting presented by Liu et al. (2024); Zhou et al. (2024).

Generalization Study. Joshi et al. (2021) highlighted the generalization challenge faced by neural combinatorial solvers, where their performance drops significantly on out-of-distribution (OOD) instances. Numerous studies have sought to improve generalization performance in cross-size (Bdeir et al., 2022; Son et al., 2023), cross-distribution (Wang et al., 2021; Jiang et al., 2022; Bi et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2022; Zhou et al., 2023), and cross-task (Lin et al., 2024; Liu et al., 2024; Zhou

et al., 2024; Berto et al., 2024) settings. However, their methods are tailored to specific settings and cannot handle our MTMDVRP setup, which considers crossing both tasks and realistic customer distributions. While a recent work Goh et al. (2024) explores more realistic TSPs, their approach still struggles with complex cross-problem scenarios. In this paper, we take a step further by exploring generalization across both different problems and real-world distributions in VRPs. We refer the reader to Appendix A.1 for details regarding single-task VRP solvers.

3 PRELIMINARIES

CVRP and its Variants. The CVRP is defined as an instance of N nodes in a graph $\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}\}$, where the depot node is denoted as v_0 , customer nodes are denoted as $\{v_i\}_{i=1}^N \in \mathcal{V}$, and edges are defined as $e(v_i, v_j) \in \mathcal{E}$ between nodes v_i and v_j such that $i \neq j$. Every customer node has a demand δ_i , and every vehicle has a maximum capacity limit Q . For a given problem, the final solution (tour) can be presented as a sequence of nodes with multiple sub-tours. Each sub-tour represents a vehicle’s path, starting and ending at the depot. As a vehicle visits a customer node, the demand is fulfilled and subtracted from the vehicle’s capacity. A solution is considered feasible if each customer node is visited exactly once, and the total demand in a sub-tour does not exceed the capacity limit of the vehicle. In this paper, we consider the nodes defined in Euclidean space within a unit square $[0, 1]$, and the overall cost of a solution, $c(\cdot)$, is calculated via the total Euclidean distance of all sub-tours. The objective is to find the optimal tour τ^* such that the cost is minimized, given by $\tau^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{\tau \in \Phi} c(\tau|\mathcal{G})$ where Φ defines the set of all possible solutions.

We define the following practical constraints that are integrated with CVRP: (1) *Open route (O)*: The vehicle is no longer required to return to the depot after visiting the customers; (2) *Backhaul (B)*: Demand δ_i is a positive value, indicating that goods are unloaded at a customer node. Instead, demand on some nodes can be negative, meaning that these nodes will load goods into the vehicle. Practically, this mimics the pick-up and drop-off scenarios in logistics. We label nodes with positive demand $\delta_i > 0$ as linehauls, and nodes with negative demand $\delta_i < 0$ as backhauls. Note that routes can have a mixed sequence of linehauls and backhauls without strict precedence; (3) *Duration Limit (L)*: Each sub-tour is upper bounded by a threshold limit on the total length; (4) *Time Window (TW)*: Each node v_i is defined with a time window $[w_i^o, w_i^c]$, signifying the opening and close times of the window, and s_i the service time at a node. Essentially, a customer can only be served if the vehicle arrives within the time window, and the total time taken at the node is the service time. If a vehicle arrives earlier, it has to wait until w_i^o . All vehicles have to return to the depot before w_0^c .

Neural Constructive Solvers. Neural constructive solvers are typically parameterized by a neural network, where a policy, π_θ , is trained by reinforcement learning to construct a solution sequentially (Kool et al., 2018; Kwon et al., 2020). The attention-based mechanism (Vaswani, 2017) is popularly used, with attention scores guiding the decision-making process in an autoregressive fashion. The feasibility of a solution can be managed through masking, where invalid moves are excluded during the construction process. Generally, neural constructive solvers employ an encoder-decoder architecture and are trained as sequence-to-sequence models (Sutskever, 2014). The probability of a sequence can be factorized using the chain-rule of probability, $p_\theta(\tau|\mathcal{G}) = \prod_{t=1}^T p_\theta(\tau_t|\mathcal{G}, \tau_{1:t-1})$. The encoder typically stacks multiple transformer layers to extract node embeddings, while the decoder generates solutions autoregressively using a contextual embedding $\mathbf{h}_{(c)}$. We leave additional details about the architecture to Appendix A.3. The contextual embedding can be represented as $\mathbf{h}_{(c)} = \mathbf{h}_{\text{LAST}}^L + \mathbf{h}_{\text{START}}^L$. Then, the attention mechanism is used to produce the attention scores. Concretely, the context vectors $\mathbf{h}_{(c)}$ serves as query vectors, while the keys and values are the set of N node embeddings. This is mathematically represented as

$$a_j = \begin{cases} U \cdot \operatorname{TANH}\left(\frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^\top}{\sqrt{\text{DIM}}}\right) & j \neq \tau_{t'}, \forall t' < t \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad p_i = p_\theta(\tau_t = i | s, \tau_{1:t-1}) = \frac{e^{a_j}}{\sum_j e^{a_j}} \quad (1)$$

where U is a clipping function and DIM the dimension of the latent vector. These attention scores are then normalized using a softmax function to generate the probability distribution. Finally, given a baseline function $b(\cdot)$, the policy is trained with the REINFORCE algorithm (Williams, 1992) and gradient ascent, with the expected return J and the reward of each solution R (i.e., the negative length of the solution tour): $\nabla_\theta J(\theta) \approx \mathbb{E}\left[(R(\tau^i) - b^i(s)) \nabla_\theta \log p_\theta(\tau^i | s)\right]$.

Mixture-of-Experts and Mixture-of-Depths. Previous work (Liu et al., 2024) demonstrated the ability of state-of-the-art transformers such as POMO (Kwon et al., 2020) to generalize across MTVRP instances. More recently, (Zhou et al., 2024) improved upon the transformer architecture with the introduction of the Mixture-of-Experts. Formally, a MoE layer consists of m experts $\{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_m\}$, whereby each expert is a feed-forward MLP. A gating network G produces a scalar score based on an input x which is then responsible for deciding how the inputs are distributed to the experts. A MoE layer’s output can be defined as $\text{MOE}(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m G(x)_j E_j(x)$. The gating network operates such that only the top- k experts are activated, so as to prevent computation from exploding. For MVMoE, Zhou et al. (2024) introduces MoE layers at each transformer block at the token-level, meaning that every token uses at most k experts. Additionally, a hierarchical gate is introduced in the decoder at the problem level, whereby depending on the problem instance, the network learns to decide whether or not to use experts at each decoding step.

Apart from MoE, MoD is introduced in an effort to improve computational efficiency in large language models (LLMs) (Raposo et al., 2024). Effectively, the authors replace alternate transformer layers in the LLM’s encoder, making learning embeddings more computationally efficient. Now, instead of gating network $G(x)$ routing to various experts, it routes tokens through the transformer layer or bypasses it. The capacity of $G(x)$ defines the total number of tokens allowed for a layer. [Empirical evidence showed improvement in training loss by intertwining these sparser layers.](#)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 MTVRP AND MTMDVRP SETUP

Formally, the optimization objective of a MTVRP instance is given by

$$\min(C(X)) = \mathbb{E}_{k \sim \mathcal{K}} \left[\sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{p_i \in s} d(p_i, p_{i+1}) \right] \quad (2)$$

where \mathcal{K} the set of all tasks, \mathcal{S} the set of all sub-tours in an instance, p_i the i -th node in the sequence of s , and $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ the Euclidean distance function. For the MTMDVRP in this paper, we expand on the MTVRP scenarios in (Liu et al., 2024; Zhou et al., 2024). The x_i and y_i coordinates for the instances are now sampled from a known underlying distribution of points, as opposed from the uniform distribution. This enables the sample problems to mimic most of the structural distributions and patterns available in the problem. The optimization objective can be summarized as follows

$$\min(C(X)) = \mathbb{E}_{q \sim \mathcal{Q}} \left[\mathbb{E}_{k \sim \mathcal{K}} \left[\sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{p_i \in s} d(p_i, p_{i+1}) \right] \right] \quad (3)$$

where \mathcal{Q} is the set of all distributions. The following practical scenario can visualize our MTMDVRP: assume a logistics company X deploys a deep learning model to solve multiple known variants for its current business. In an ideal world, it would have access to all forms of logistics problems generated across all possible structured distributions in the world, whereby a country map $q \in \mathcal{Q}$. Realistically, company X only has historical data in some tasks and presence in a handful of countries, such that $q' \in \mathcal{Q}'$, whereby $\mathcal{Q}' \subset \mathcal{Q}$, meaning that it only has data drawn from a subset of distributions in \mathcal{Q} . Likewise, it has only faced a subset of tasks such that $k' \in \mathcal{K}'$, $\mathcal{K}' \subset \mathcal{K}$. Based on this historical data, company X can train a single model using \mathcal{Q}' and \mathcal{K}' . Now, if company X wishes to expand its presence to other parts of the world, it would see new data samples from new distributions and meet new tasks that were not present in the training set. Thus, it would be highly beneficial for company X to be able to apply its model readily. To do so, the model has to be robust to the task and distribution deviation simultaneously, suggesting strong generalization properties across these two aspects.

Challenges of MTMDVRP. While adding distributions may seem straightforward, it introduces significant complexity. First, the model must learn representations that capture both constraint and distribution context when selecting the next node to visit. However, in MTMDVRP, task and distribution contexts often interdepend, complicating decision-making. For example, in a skewed map such as Egypt (EG7146) in Figure 5 in Appendix A.13, the task complexity is closely tied to the geographic layout. The depot’s position significantly impacts the solution; a depot near clustered

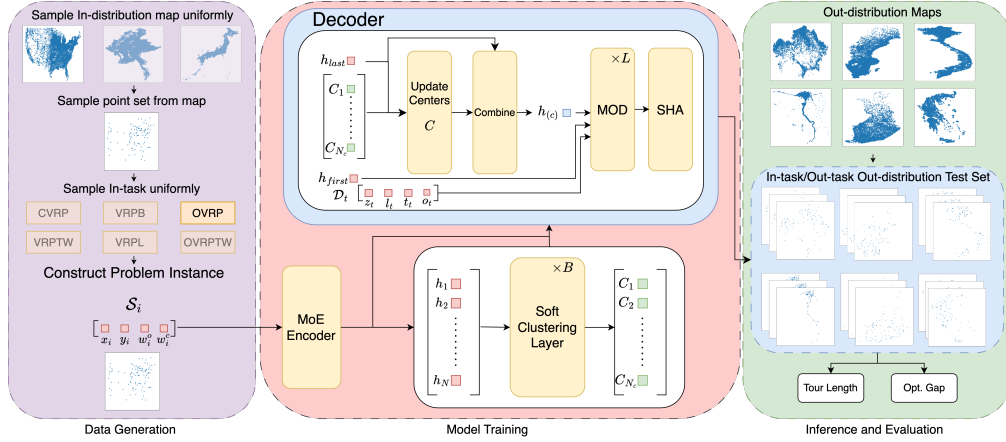


Figure 1: Overall proposed approach for MTMDVRP. First, in-distribution maps are sampled uniformly and a set of points is sampled. After which, the in-task is sampled uniformly. Based on these, a batch of problem instances is formed and passed through SHIELD. SHIELD encompasses an MoE encoder, followed by a context-based clustering layer, and finally the MoD decoder. The decoder is applied autoregressively to in-task/out-task out-distribution instances and the optimality gap is calculated using known solvers.

customer nodes is less complex to solve than one located in a sparse region with distant customer nodes. Additionally, balancing shared and task/distribution-specific representations is more difficult, as the model must generalize across a broader space to serve as a foundational NCO model. Thus, strong generalization across both tasks and distributions is essential for a robust foundation model.

For our setup, we adopt the following feature set. At each epoch, we are faced with a problem instance i such that $\mathcal{S}_i = \{x_i, y_i, \delta_i, w_i^o, w_i^c\}$, where x_i and y_i are the respective coordinates, δ_i the demand, w_i^o and w_i^c the respective opening and closing times of the time window. This is passed through the encoder resulting in a set \mathbf{H} of d -dimensional embeddings. At the t -th decoding step, the decoder receives this set of embeddings \mathbf{H} , the clustering embeddings \mathbf{C} , and a set of dynamic features $\mathcal{D}_t = \{z_t, l_t, t_t, o_t\}$, where z_t denotes the remaining capacity of the vehicle, l_t the length of the current partial route, t_t the current time step, and o_t indicates if the route is an open route or not.

4.2 INFORMATION BOTTLENECK AND GENERALIZATION

In the context of MTVRP, the MoE model was proposed as an effective learning framework for multi-task settings (Zhou et al., 2024). However, it is not immediately clear why simply improving predictive power with a mixture model would be particularly beneficial in this context. We examine this from the perspective of the Information Bottleneck principle (Tishby et al., 2000; Tishby & Zaslavsky, 2015; Saxe et al., 2019), which suggests that representations that are highly predictive but have minimal complexity are better suited for generalization. In Multi-Task and Multi-Distribution VRP, there is invariably shared information across tasks or distributions that can be leveraged, while representations must also retain task or distribution specific information to improve predictive performance. Federici et al. (2020) studied the multi-view case wherein different views share common label and showed that maximizing joint information between views with the shared labels is helpful. Contrapositively, this implies that in scenarios where labels or distributions differ, such as in the MTMDVRP setting, balancing shared and task-specific information is essential for generalization. However, MoE lacks an inductive bias to enforce this balance.

We propose that an adaptive learning approach, which regulates the balance between learning shared and task-specific representations, is more appropriate. The customized MoD approach addresses this by enforcing *sparsity* through possibly reduced network depths and lighter computation, forcing the model to learn generalizable representations across tasks/distributions. The clustering mechanism forces the network to condense information into a handful of representations. In a multi-task scenario, we posit that these encourage the network to efficiently generalize by balancing the computational budget for task-specific information while leaving common information to be learned across other tasks or distributions, encouraging efficient generalization across tasks and distributions.

4.3 GOING DEEPER BUT SPARSER

Our proposed architecture is shown in Figure 1. In order to increase the predictive power of the MV-MoE, one can easily hypothesize that increasing the number of parameters would necessitate that. However, due to the nature of the autoregressive decoding, we find that this quickly becomes extremely complex. Instead, we propose the integration of the Mixture-of-Depths (MoD) (Raposo et al., 2024) approach into the decoder. Given a dense transformer layer and N tokens, MoD selects the top β -th percentile of tokens to pass through the transformer layer. In contrast, the remaining unselected tokens are routed around the layer with a residual connection around the layers, avoiding the need to compute all N attentional scores. Formally, the layer can be represented as follows

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{l+1} = \begin{cases} r_i^l f_i(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^l) + \mathbf{h}_i^l & \text{if } r_i^l > P_\beta(\mathbf{r}^l) \\ \mathbf{h}_i^l & \text{if } r_i^l < P_\beta(\mathbf{r}^l) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where $r_i = \mathbf{W}_\theta^\top \mathbf{h}_i^l$ is router score given for token i at layer l , \mathbf{W}_θ is learnable parameters in the router that converts a d -dimensional embedding into a scalar score, \mathbf{r}^l the set of all router scores at layer l , $P_\beta(\mathbf{r}^l)$ the β -th percentile of router scores, and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ the subset of tokens in the β -th percentile. In this work, we utilize token-level routing, whereby each token is passed through the router, and the top β percentile tokens are selected. By controlling β , we control the sparsity of the architecture by determining how many tokens are passed into the layer for processing. For each layer, we apply this routing mechanism to $\mathbf{h}_{(c)}$, the contextual vectors. Each transformer layer still receives all N node embeddings together with a mask that determines whether a previous node has been visited. Effectively, we limit the total number of query tokens to the transformer layer in the decoder. As each query token is the contextual vector $\mathbf{h}_{(c)}$, this means that the network learns to identify which *current locations* are more important to be processed. This effect naturally introduces sparsity in the architecture: not all tokens are processed multiple times equally as it is passed through the decoder.

4.4 CONTEXTUAL CLUSTERING

Apart from sparsity in compute, we introduce hierarchy in the form of representation. Goh et al. (2024) first showed that for structured TSPs, one can apply a form of soft-clustering to summarize the set of unvisited cities into a handful of representations. This is then used to guide agents, providing crucial information about the groups of nodes left in the problem, which is highly useful for structured distributions.

In addition to structured distributions, the MTMDVRP has underlying commonalities among its tasks. As such, we hypothesize that nodes and its associated task features can be grouped together. While spatial structure can typically be measured in Euclidean space, it is not so straightforward for tasks and its features. Thus, an EM-inspired soft clustering algorithm in latent space provides a sensible approach to this problem. We first define a set of $\mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_c \times d}$ representations, such that N_c of these denote the number of cluster centers. The soft clustering algorithm poses the forward pass of the attention layer as an estimation of the E-step, and the re-estimation of \mathbf{C} using the weighted sum of the learnt attention weights as the M-step. Repeated passes through this layer simulate a roll-out of a pseudo-EM algorithm. Effectively, the network learns the initial cluster centers and the parameters required to transform these centers to the final centroids based on the input embeddings.

In this work, we modify the soft clustering algorithm and introduce context prompts to capture the task dependencies. For the same spatial graph, if the task at hand is different, the clustering mechanism should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the various intricacies of the task. To handle this, we model this contextual prompt as a latent representation $\alpha_k = \mathbf{W}_\theta^\top \gamma_k$ where \mathbf{W}_θ is a set of learnable parameters that transforms the constraints to latent representations, and γ_k is a one-hot encoded vector of constraints for task k , such that each feature corresponds to a constraint. In this work, we have $\gamma_k = [\gamma_k^1, \gamma_k^2, \gamma_k^3, \gamma_k^4]$, where γ_k^1 denotes *open*, γ_k^2 denotes *time-window*, γ_k^3

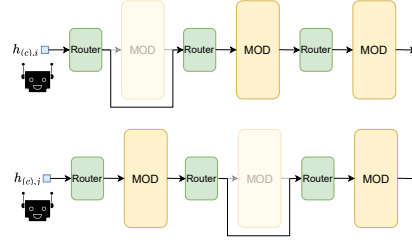


Figure 2: Token is routed differently for each agent depending on the router.

denotes *route length*, and γ_k^4 denotes *backhaul constraints*. Since the model learns to convert these to latent vectors, we hypothesize that it learns to effectively stitch the various constraints together to form unique representations for all 16 variants. We then pass this vector onto the clustering layer:

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_i = \mathbf{W}_H \mathbf{h}_i, \hat{\mathbf{c}}_j = \mathbf{W}_C [\mathbf{c}_j, \alpha_d], \psi_{i,j} = \text{SOFTMAX}\left(\frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}}_i \hat{\mathbf{c}}_j^\top}{\sqrt{\text{DIM}}}\right), \mathbf{c}_j = \sum_i \psi_{i,j} \mathbf{h}_i \quad (5)$$

whereby \mathbf{W}_H and \mathbf{W}_C are weight matrices, $[\cdot]$ denotes the concatenation operation, Ψ the set of all mixing coefficients $\psi_{i,j}$, $\hat{\mathbf{c}}_j$ the learnable initial cluster center representation, $\hat{\mathbf{h}}_i$ the input node embeddings, and \mathbf{c}_j the final cluster representation as a weighted sum of input embeddings after multiple passes. **Essentially, Equation 5 is repeated B -times. The overall process can be viewed in Algorithm 1 in Appendix A.4.** The output of these cluster centroids is fed to the decoder and serves as additional information for the decoding process. **At each step, we update clusters by taking a weighted subtraction of visited nodes, given by**

$$\mathbf{h}_{(c)} = W_{\text{COMBINE}}[\mathbf{h}_{\text{LAST}}^L, \mathbf{c}_1, \mathbf{c}_2, \dots, \mathbf{c}_{N_c}] + \mathbf{h}_{\text{FIRST}}^L, \mathbf{c}'_j = \mathbf{c}_j - (\psi_{i,j} * \mathbf{h}_i), \forall j \in N_c \quad (6)$$

5 EXPERIMENTS

We mainly conform to a similar problem setup in (Liu et al., 2024; Zhou et al., 2024), using a total of 16 VRP variants with five constraints, as described in section 3. All experiments are run on a NVIDIA DGX Workstation with A100-80Gb GPUs.

Datasets. We utilize the following 9 country maps¹: (1) USA13509: USA containing 13,509 cities; (2) JA9847: Japan containing 9,847 cities; (3) BM33708: Burma containing 33,708 cities; (4) KZ9976: Kazakhstan containing 9,976; (5) SW24978: Sweden containing 24,978 cities; (6) VM22775: Vietnam containing 22,775 cities; (7) EG7146: Egypt containing 7,146 cities; (8) FI10639: Finland containing 10,639 cities; (9) GR9882: Greece containing 9,882 cities.

Task Setups. For the MTMDVRP, we define the following: (1) *in-task* refers to tasks that the models are trained on; (2) *out-task* refers to tasks that the models are not trained on; (3) *in-distribution* refers to distributions that the models observe during training; (4) *out-distribution* refers to distributions that the models do not observe during training. For the 16 VRP variants, we denote the following 6 as in-task: CVRP, OVRP, VRPB, VRPL, VRPTW, OVRPTW, and the remaining 10 as out-task: OVRPB, OVRPL, VRPBL, VRPBTW, VRPLTW, OVRPBL, OVRPBTW, OVRPLTW, VRPBLTW, OVRPBLTW. For the distributions, the following 3 countries are defined as in-dist: USA13509, JA9847, BM33708, and the remaining 6 countries are denoted as out-dist: KZ9976, SW24978, VM22775, EG7146, FI10639, GR9882. We present all 9 full country maps to show their unique shapes in Appendix A.13. We also detail the constraint generation and feature set in Appendix A.2.

Traditional Solvers. We use HGS (Vidal, 2022) for CVRP and VRPTW instances, and Google’s OR-tools routing solver (Furnon & Perron). For HGS, we use the default hyperparameters, while for OR-tools, we apply parallel cheapest insertion as the initial solution strategy and guided local search as the local search strategy. The timelimit is set to 20s and 40s for solving a single instance of size $N = 50, 100$, respectively. We utilize 256 CPU cores in parallel for these traditional solvers.

Neural Constructive Solvers. We compare the following unified solvers: (1) POMO-MTVRP which applies POMO to the MTVRP setting Liu et al. (2024); (2) MVMoE that extends POMO to include MoE layers Zhou et al. (2024); (3) MVMoE-Light, a variant of MVMoE whereby an additional hierarchical gate in the decoder makes inference and training faster Zhou et al. (2024); (4) MVMoE-Deeper whereby we increase the depth of MVMoE to have the same number of layers in the decoder as SHIELD so that both models have similar capacity; (5) SHIELD-MoD where we train our model only with MoD layers and without the clustering; (6) SHIELD, our proposed model.

Hyperparameters. We use the ADAM optimizer to train the neural solvers with a learning rate of $1e^{-4}$ and batch size of 128. All models are trained from scratch on 20,000 instances per epoch for 1,000 epochs. All models plateau at this epoch, and the relative rankings do not change with further training. **At each training epoch, we uniformly sample a country from the in-distribution set, followed by a subset of points from the distribution and a problem from the in-task set.** For

¹<https://www.math.uwaterloo.ca/tsp/world/countries.html>

Table 1: Overall performance of models trained on 50 node and 100 node problems. Bold scores indicate best performing models in their respective groups. The scores and optimality gaps presented are averaged across their respective groups.

		MTMDVRP50						MTMDVRP100					
Model		In-dist			Out-dist			In-dist			Out-dist		
		Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time
In-task	POMO-MTVRP	6.0778	3.5079%	2.65s	6.4261	3.9911%	2.76s	9.4123	4.0824%	8.13s	10.1147	5.0253%	8.20s
	MVMoE	6.0557	3.1479%	3.65s	6.3924	3.5071%	3.67s	9.3722	3.5969%	10.97s	10.0827	4.6855%	11.30s
	MVMoE-Light	6.0666	3.3595%	3.41s	6.4045	3.6860%	3.43s	9.3987	3.9088%	10.04s	10.1027	4.8979%	10.46s
	MVMoE-Deeper	6.0337	2.7343%	9.03s	6.3677	3.1333%	9.03s	OOM	OOM	OOM	OOM	OOM	OOM
	SHIELD-MoD	6.0220	2.5041%	5.40s	6.2933	2.9517%	5.38s	9.3453	2.5443%	17.59s	9.9800	3.5255%	17.66s
	SHIELD	6.0136	2.3747%	6.13s	6.2784	2.7376%	6.11s	9.2743	2.4397%	19.93s	9.9501	3.1638%	20.25s
Out-task	POMO-MTVRP	5.8611	7.6284%	2.83s	6.2556	8.0311%	2.70s	9.4304	8.1068%	8.39s	10.2056	8.8907%	8.46s
	MVMoE	5.8328	7.1553%	3.81s	6.2196	7.5174%	3.73s	9.3811	7.4092%	11.13s	10.1665	8.5140%	11.44s
	MVMoE-Light	5.8466	7.4996%	3.46s	6.2346	7.8236%	3.50s	9.4173	7.9110%	10.27s	10.1945	8.8620%	10.75s
	MVMoE-Deeper	5.8207	6.7924%	9.40s	6.2136	7.2962%	9.45s	OOM	OOM	OOM	OOM	OOM	OOM
	SHIELD-MoD	5.7902	6.2672%	5.47s	5.2238	6.6155%	5.48s	9.2740	6.0296%	17.75s	10.0349	6.9029%	17.79s
	SHIELD	5.7779	6.0810%	6.20s	6.1570	6.3520%	6.20s	9.2400	5.6104%	19.92s	9.9867	6.2727%	20.18s

Table 2: Performance of SHIELD with varying levels of sparsity on MTMDVRP50.

		In-dist		Out-dist	
Model		Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap
In-task	SHIELD (10%)	6.0136	2.3747%	6.2784	2.7376%
	SHIELD (20%)	6.0055	2.2268%	6.3578	2.8442%
	SHIELD (30%)	6.0033	2.1948%	6.3656	2.9608%
	SHIELD (40%)	6.0131	2.3450%	6.3718	3.0507%
	MVMoE-Deeper (100%)	6.0337	2.7343%	6.3677	3.1333%
Out-task	SHIELD (10%)	5.7779	6.0810%	6.1570	6.3520%
	SHIELD (20%)	5.7772	6.0327%	6.1671	6.4654%
	SHIELD (30%)	5.7991	6.4241%	6.1732	6.5603%
	SHIELD (40%)	5.8068	6.5770%	6.1862	6.7831%
	MVMoE-Deeper (100%)	5.8206	6.7924%	6.2136	7.2962%

SHIELD, we use 3 MoD layers in the decoder and only allow 10% of tokens per layer. The number of clusters is set to $N_c = 5$, with $B = 5$ iterations of soft clustering. The encoder consists of 6 MoE layers. We provide full details of the hyperparameters in Appendix A.8.

Performance Metrics. We sample 1,000 test examples per problem for each country map and solve them using traditional solvers. Each sample is augmented 8 times following Kwon et al. (2020), and we report the tour length and optimality gap of the best solution found across these augmentations. The optimality gap is calculated as the percentage difference of tour length between the neural solver and the traditional solver, with smaller values indicating better performance. We provide the mathematical details of augmentation and optimality gap calculation in Appendix A.7.

5.1 EMPIRICAL RESULTS

Table 1 presents the average tour length (Obj) and optimality gap (Gap) across the respective tasks (in-task/out-task) and distributions (in-dist/out-dist). In summary, SHIELD clearly demonstrates significantly stronger predictive capabilities compared to other neural solvers in all scenarios. Notably, SHIELD outperforms all other neural solvers across all tasks and distributions, as evidenced by Tables 13 through 21. Essentially, we can view MVMoE-Deeper as a model that processes each token heavily with multiple layers, and MVMoE as a model that processes each token only once. SHIELD is thus a middle point between these two models that learns how to adapt the processing according to the token and problem state. Consequently, this suggests that overprocessing (MVMoE-Deeper) and underprocessing (MVMoE) nodes can serve as a problem in building an efficient foundation model. As shown, increasing the depth of the decoder to MVMoE-Deeper improves its overall performance, especially in the in-task in-distribution case. However, the autoregressive nature quickly renders the model untrainable on MTMDVRP100. Instead, if we replace these dense layers with sparse ones (as in SHIELD), we see significant improves in both task and distribution generalization.

Table 1 further highlights the positive effect of contextual clustering, especially in larger problems with 100 nodes. The benefits of clustering are most evident in the model’s generalization across both tasks and distributions. It is clear that being able to summarize the larger set of points into a concise one helps the model identify keypoints in route construction.

Table 3: Ablation study for the number of clusters in SHIELD on MTMDVRP50. Keeping the number of clusters low, and thus having a sparser approach, is beneficial to the model.

		In-dist		Out-dist	
		Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap
In-task	SHIELD	6.0136	2.3747%	6.2784	2.7376%
	SHIELD ($N_c = 10$)	6.0100	2.3166%	6.3400	3.7522%
	SHIELD ($N_c = 20$)	6.0124	2.3272%	6.3437	3.8127%
Out-task	SHIELD	5.7779	6.0810%	6.1570	6.3520%
	SHIELD ($N_c = 10$)	5.8019	6.9521%	6.1740	7.0129%
	SHIELD ($N_c = 20$)	5.9824	11.3453%	6.3369	10.8044%

Table 4: Experimental study for the impacts of using MoD layers in the encoder on MTMDVRP50. Even by increasing the number of layers, the model’s performance is unsatisfactory.

		In-dist		Out-dist	
		Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap
In-task	SHIELD	6.0136	2.3747%	6.2784	2.7376%
	SHIELD (MoDEnc-6)	6.2271	6.2578%	6.6213	7.6650%
	SHIELD (MoDEnc-12)	6.1838	5.4944%	6.5817	7.1229%
Out-task	SHIELD	5.7779	6.0810%	6.1570	6.3520%
	SHIELD (MoDEnc-6)	6.0432	11.5021%	6.4894	12.9905%
	SHIELD (MoDEnc-12)	5.9846	10.3009%	6.4322	12.0432%

5.2 ABLATION AND ANALYSES

We discuss key ablation studies here and provide more extensive ones in Appendices A.9 to A.12.

Effect of Sparsity. To examine the effect of sparsity, we train additional models with the capacity of the MoD layer increased to 20%, 30%, and 40%, respectively, on MTMDVRP50. The results are shown in Table 2. Specifically, as the sparsity moves from 10% to 20%, the model’s bias improves—the in-task in-distribution optimality gap reduces, while the out-task in-distribution performance remains relatively stable. However, we observe that for both task types, the out-distribution performance starts to degrade. Increasing the number of tokens to 30% also improves the in-task in-distribution optimality gaps, but we see the decline in performance for out-task and out-distribution settings. This degradation continues with the 40% model, where overall performance deteriorates. The results clearly indicate that sparsity is crucial in generalization across both task and distribution.

Effect of Clustering. In the latent space, the soft clustering mechanism facilitates information exchange among dynamic clusters, enabling the model to capture high-level, generalizable features from neighboring hidden representations. This improves the model’s understanding of the node selection process and enhances decision-making. Limiting the number of clusters also promotes abstraction, encouraging the model to focus on broadly applicable patterns rather than overfitting to task-specific details. However, too many clusters dilute this effect, leading to over-segmentation and reduced generalization as the model prioritizes more complex patterns over shared structures. Table 3 supports this, whereby we vary the number of cluster centers in the model. Thus, maintaining sparsity in this aspect is crucial as well.

Sparse Encoder. Given the studies so far, a natural question arises: *Since sparsity is helpful for the decoder, does it have the same impact on the encoder?* Table 4 presents our findings on this question. While preserving the same number of encoder layers and keeping a fixed capacity of 10% each layer, we find that the model’s performance degrades significantly. Even after doubling the number of layers, the model fails to reach the original levels of performance. This suggests that in the encoder, it is essential for all tokens to be processed. The original MoE encoder plays a crucial role in the architecture—MoE efficiently scales and enables the model to leverage a variety of experts to capture a broad range of representations for various tasks. In contrast, the MoD introduces greater flexibility in the decoder, giving the model the ability to dynamically select layers for decision-making, which helps it adapt effectively to varying outputs.

Patterns of Layer Selection. We investigate how SHIELD behaves for a given problem compared to MVMoE. Figure 3 shows the final output of SHIELD and MVMoE for OVRPBTW on VM22775. The starred points indicate that SHIELD routes them more frequently during the problem-solving process. Consider route R5 for SHIELD and route R8 for MVMoE. SHIELD can recognize that such points are far away and that it is more advantageous to visit other points en route, whereas MVMoE merely visited one node first. Likewise, for route R4 in SHIELD and route R6 in MVMoE, SHIELD identifies the 2 starred points to be better served as connecting points, as opposed to making an entire loop, which results in back-tracking to a similar area. Since the problem is an open problem, we can see that SHIELD favors ending routes at faraway locations, whereas MVMoE tends to loop back and forth in many occurrences.

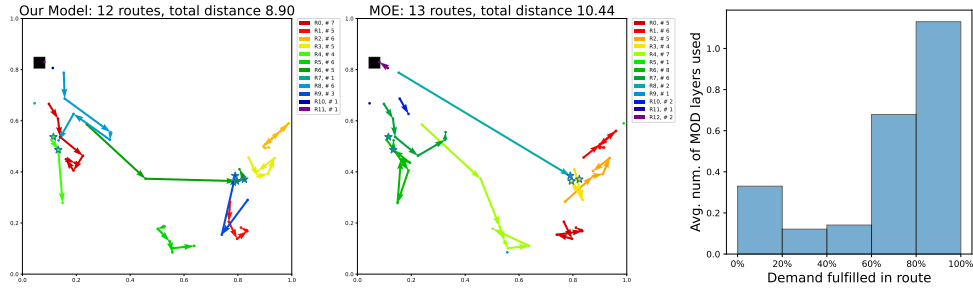


Figure 3: *Left two panels:* Plot of routes for OVRPBTW task between SHIELD (left) and MVMoe (middle). Points denoted with a star are the top few points that SHIELD identified and passed these embeddings through more layers. Note that the initial routes from the depot are masked away for a better view. *Right panel:* Average number of layers used as the demand is being met for CVRP.

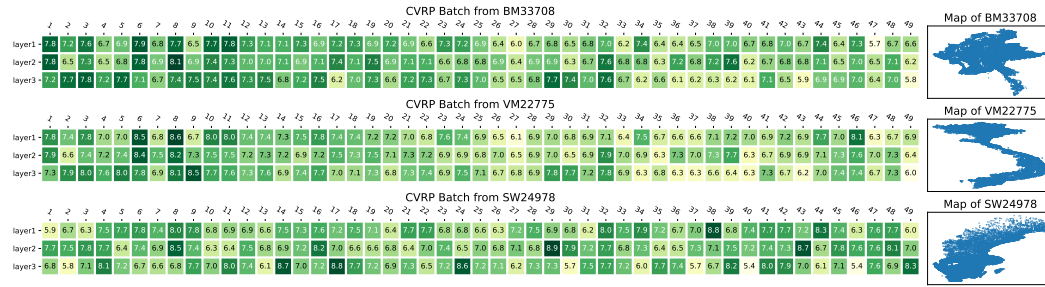


Figure 4: Plot of layer usage for CVRP samples across three maps, with the x -axis as node IDs, y -axis as layer numbers, and values as average usage frequency during decoding.

We conduct further analysis on the simpler CVRP to examine how the model generalizes across tasks and distributions. Figure 4 presents a heat map where we average the number of times a layer is used when the agent is positioned on a node. Note that the x -axis denotes the node ID, while the y -axis denotes the layer number, with the value indicating the average number of times that combination is called. For this analysis, we sort the nodes in anticlockwise order based on their x and y coordinates to impose a spatial ordering. We observe that for maps with similar top density and curved shapes, such as BM33708 and VM22775, the MoD layers tend to exhibit a similar pattern in layer usage, whereas a map like SW24978 has a much different sort of distribution.

Furthermore, the right panel of Figure 3 illustrates how the use of layers is distributed as the agent starts to address the demands of the problem. The x -axis represents the percentage of the sub-tour solved, while the y -axis denotes the average number of MoD layers being used by the agent. Thus, the plot indicates how the network is being used as the route is formed. As shown, when the sequence is still fairly early, the model uses some processing power to find a good set of initial nodes. In the middle, fewer layers are being used, and finally, as the problem comes to a close, more layers are activated to finalize the selection of appropriate ending points.

6 CONCLUSION

The push toward unified generic solvers is an important step in building foundation models for neural combinatorial optimization. In this paper, we propose to extend such solvers to the Multi-Task Multi-Distribution VRP, a significantly more practical representation of industrial problems. With this problem setting, we further propose SHIELD, a neural architecture that is designed to handle generalization across both task and distribution dimensions, making it a powerful solver for practical problems. Extensive experiments and thorough analysis of the empirical results demonstrate that *sparsity* and *hierarchy*, two key techniques in SHIELD, substantially influence the generalization ability of the model. We believe that this forms a stepping stone towards other forms of foundation models, such as generalizing across various sizes.

REFERENCES

- Josh Achiam, Steven Adler, Sandhini Agarwal, Lama Ahmad, Ilge Akkaya, Florencia Leoni Aleman, Diogo Almeida, Janko Altschmidt, Sam Altman, Shyamal Anadkat, et al. Gpt-4 technical report. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.08774*, 2023.
- Ahmad Bdeir, Jonas K Falkner, and Lars Schmidt-Thieme. Attention, filling in the gaps for generalization in routing problems. In *Joint European Conference on Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in Databases*, pp. 505–520. Springer, 2022.
- Irwan Bello, Hieu Pham, Quoc V. Le, Mohammad Norouzi, and Samy Bengio. Neural combinatorial optimization with reinforcement learning. In *International Conference on Learning Representations Workshop Track*, 2017.
- Yoshua Bengio, Andrea Lodi, and Antoine Prouvost. Machine learning for combinatorial optimization: a methodological tour d’horizon. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 290(2): 405–421, 2021.
- Federico Berto, Chuanbo Hua, Junyoung Park, Laurin Luttmann, Yining Ma, Fanchen Bu, Jiarui Wang, Haoran Ye, Minsu Kim, Sanghyeok Choi, Nayeli Gast Zepeda, André Hottung, Jianan Zhou, Jieyi Bi, Yu Hu, Fei Liu, Hyeonah Kim, Jiwoo Son, Haeyeon Kim, Davide Angioni, Wouter Kool, Zhiguang Cao, Jie Zhang, Kijung Shin, Cathy Wu, Sungsoo Ahn, Guojie Song, Changhyun Kwon, Lin Xie, and Jinkyoo Park. RL4co: an extensive reinforcement learning for combinatorial optimization benchmark. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2306.17100*, 2023.
- Federico Berto, Chuanbo Hua, Nayeli Gast Zepeda, André Hottung, Niels Wouda, Leon Lan, Kevin Tierney, and Jinkyoo Park. Routefinder: Towards foundation models for vehicle routing problems. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.15007*, 2024.
- Jieyi Bi, Yining Ma, Jiahai Wang, Zhiguang Cao, Jinbiao Chen, Yuan Sun, and Yeow Meng Chee. Learning generalizable models for vehicle routing problems via knowledge distillation. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 35, pp. 31226–31238, 2022.
- Aigerim Bogrybayeva, Meraryslan Meraliyev, Taukekhan Mustakhov, and Bissenbay Dauletbayev. Machine learning to solve vehicle routing problems: A survey. *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, 2024.
- Marco Caserta and Stefan Voß. A hybrid algorithm for the dna sequencing problem. *Discrete Applied Mathematics*, 163:87–99, 2014.
- Diego Cattaruzza, Nabil Absi, Dominique Feillet, and Jesús González-Feliu. Vehicle routing problems for city logistics. *EURO Journal on Transportation and Logistics*, 6(1):51–79, 2017.
- Felix Chalumeau, Shikha Surana, Clément Bonnet, Nathan Grinsztajn, Arnu Pretorius, Alexandre Laterre, and Thomas D Barrett. Combinatorial optimization with policy adaptation using latent space search. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2023.
- Xinyun Chen and Yuandong Tian. Learning to perform local rewriting for combinatorial optimization. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 32, pp. 6281–6292, 2019.
- Paulo da Costa, Jason Rhuggenaath, Yingqian Zhang, and Alp Eren Akçay. Learning 2-opt heuristics for the traveling salesman problem via deep reinforcement learning. In *Asian Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 465–480, 2020.
- Darko Drakulic, Sofia Michel, Florian Mai, Arnaud Sors, and Jean-Marc Andreoli. BQ-NCO: Bisimulation quotienting for generalizable neural combinatorial optimization. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2023.
- Darko Drakulic, Sofia Michel, and Jean-Marc Andreoli. Goal: A generalist combinatorial optimization agent learner. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.15079*, 2024.
- Marco Federici, Anjan Dutta, Patrick Forré, Nate Kushman, and Zeynep Akata. Learning robust representations via multi-view information bottleneck. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2020.

- Luciano Floridi and Massimo Chiriatti. Gpt-3: Its nature, scope, limits, and consequences. *Minds and Machines*, 30:681–694, 2020.
- Zhang-Hua Fu, Kai-Bin Qiu, and Hongyuan Zha. Generalize a small pre-trained model to arbitrarily large tsp instances. In *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, volume 35, pp. 7474–7482, 2021.
- Vincent Furnon and Laurent Perron. Or-tools routing library. URL <https://developers.google.com/optimization/routing/>.
- Simon Geisler, Johanna Sommer, Jan Schuchardt, Aleksandar Bojchevski, and Stephan Günnemann. Generalization of neural combinatorial solvers through the lens of adversarial robustness. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2022.
- Yong Liang Goh, Zhiguang Cao, Yining Ma, Yanfei Dong, Mohammed Haroon Dupty, and Wee Sun Lee. Hierarchical neural constructive solver for real-world tsp scenarios. In *Proceedings of the 30th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, pp. 884–895, 2024.
- Nathan Grinsztajn, Daniel Furelos-Blanco, Shikha Surana, Clément Bonnet, and Thomas D Barrett. Winner takes it all: Training performant RL populations for combinatorial optimization. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2023.
- André Hottung and Kevin Tierney. Neural large neighborhood search for the capacitated vehicle routing problem. In *European Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, pp. 443–450. IOS Press, 2020.
- André Hottung, Mridul Mahajan, and Kevin Tierney. PolyNet: Learning diverse solution strategies for neural combinatorial optimization. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2402.14048*, 2024.
- Qingchun Hou, Jingwei Yang, Yiqiang Su, Xiaoqing Wang, and Yuming Deng. Generalize learned heuristics to solve large-scale vehicle routing problems in real-time. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023.
- Benjamin Hudson, Qingbiao Li, Matthew Malencia, and Amanda Prorok. Graph neural network guided local search for the traveling salesperson problem. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2022.
- Yuan Jiang, Yaoxin Wu, Zhiguang Cao, and Jie Zhang. Learning to solve routing problems via distributionally robust optimization. In *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, volume 36, pp. 9786–9794, 2022.
- Chaitanya K Joshi, Thomas Laurent, and Xavier Bresson. An efficient graph convolutional network technique for the travelling salesman problem. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1906.01227*, 2019.
- Chaitanya K Joshi, Quentin Cappart, Louis-Martin Rousseau, and Thomas Laurent. Learning tsp requires rethinking generalization. In *International Conference on Principles and Practice of Constraint Programming*, 2021.
- Minsu Kim, Junyoung Park, and Jinkyoo Park. Sym-NCO: Leveraging symmetricity for neural combinatorial optimization. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2022.
- Minsu Kim, Sanghyeok Choi, Jiwoo Son, Hyeonah Kim, Jinkyoo Park, and Yoshua Bengio. Ant colony sampling with gflownets for combinatorial optimization. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2403.07041*, 2024.
- Wouter Kool, Herke van Hoof, and Max Welling. Attention, learn to solve routing problems! In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2018.
- Wouter Kool, Herke van Hoof, Joaquim Gromicho, and Max Welling. Deep policy dynamic programming for vehicle routing problems. In *International Conference on Integration of Constraint Programming, Artificial Intelligence, and Operations Research*, pp. 190–213. Springer, 2022.
- Yeong-Dae Kwon, Jinho Choo, Byoungjip Kim, Iljoo Yoon, Youngjune Gwon, and Seungjai Min. Pomo: Policy optimization with multiple optima for reinforcement learning. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 33, pp. 21188–21198, 2020.

- Yeong-Dae Kwon, Jinho Choo, Iljoo Yoon, Minah Park, Duwon Park, and Youngjune Gwon. Matrix encoding networks for neural combinatorial optimization. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 34, 2021.
- Sirui Li, Zhongxia Yan, and Cathy Wu. Learning to delegate for large-scale vehicle routing. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 34, pp. 26198–26211, 2021.
- Zhuoyi Lin, Yaoxin Wu, Bangjian Zhou, Zhiguang Cao, Wen Song, Yingqian Zhang, and Jayavelu Senthilnath. Cross-problem learning for solving vehicle routing problems. In *International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 2024.
- Fei Liu, Xi Lin, Zhenkun Wang, Qingfu Zhang, Tong Xialiang, and Mingxuan Yuan. Multi-task learning for routing problem with cross-problem zero-shot generalization. In *Proceedings of the 30th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, pp. 1898–1908, 2024.
- Han Lu, Zenan Li, Runzhong Wang, Qibing Ren, Xijun Li, Mingxuan Yuan, Jia Zeng, Xiaokang Yang, and Junchi Yan. ROCO: A general framework for evaluating robustness of combinatorial optimization solvers on graphs. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2023.
- Hao Lu, Xingwen Zhang, and Shuang Yang. A learning-based iterative method for solving vehicle routing problems. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2020.
- Fu Luo, Xi Lin, Fei Liu, Qingfu Zhang, and Zhenkun Wang. Neural combinatorial optimization with heavy decoder: Toward large scale generalization. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2023.
- Yining Ma, Jingwen Li, Zhiguang Cao, Wen Song, Le Zhang, Zhenghua Chen, and Jing Tang. Learning to iteratively solve routing problems with dual-aspect collaborative transformer. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 34, pp. 11096–11107, 2021.
- Yining Ma, Zhiguang Cao, and Yeow Meng Chee. Learning to search feasible and infeasible regions of routing problems with flexible neural k-opt. In *Thirty-seventh Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2023.
- Yimeng Min, Yiwei Bai, and Carla P Gomes. Unsupervised learning for solving the travelling salesman problem. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2023.
- Mohammadreza Nazari, Afshin Oroojlooy, Martin Takáč, and Lawrence V Snyder. Reinforcement learning for solving the vehicle routing problem. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pp. 9861–9871, 2018.
- Ruizhong Qiu, Zhiqing Sun, and Yiming Yang. Dimes: A differentiable meta solver for combinatorial optimization problems. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 35, pp. 25531–25546, 2022.
- David Raposo, Sam Ritter, Blake Richards, Timothy Lillicrap, Peter Conway Humphreys, and Adam Santoro. Mixture-of-depths: Dynamically allocating compute in transformer-based language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2404.02258*, 2024.
- Andrew M Saxe, Yamini Bansal, Joel Dapello, Madhu Advani, Artemy Kolchinsky, Brendan D Tracey, and David D Cox. On the information bottleneck theory of deep learning. *Journal of Statistical Mechanics: Theory and Experiment*, 2019(12):124020, 2019.
- Jiwoo Son, Minsu Kim, Hyeonah Kim, and Jinkyoo Park. Meta-SAGE: Scale meta-learning scheduled adaptation with guided exploration for mitigating scale shift on combinatorial optimization. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2023.
- Zhiqing Sun and Yiming Yang. Difusco: Graph-based diffusion solvers for combinatorial optimization. In *NeurIPS*, volume 36, pp. 3706–3731, 2023.
- I Sutskever. Sequence to sequence learning with neural networks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.3215*, 2014.

- Naftali Tishby and Noga Zaslavsky. Deep learning and the information bottleneck principle. In *2015 IEEE Information Theory Workshop (ITW)*, pp. 1–5. IEEE, 2015.
- Naftali Tishby, Fernando C Pereira, and William Bialek. The information bottleneck method. *arXiv preprint physics/0004057*, 2000.
- Hugo Touvron, Louis Martin, Kevin Stone, Peter Albert, Amjad Almahairi, Yasmine Babaei, Nikolay Bashlykov, Soumya Batra, Prajjwal Bhargava, Shruti Bhosale, et al. Llama 2: Open foundation and fine-tuned chat models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2307.09288*, 2023.
- A Vaswani. Attention is all you need. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2017.
- Thibaut Vidal. Hybrid genetic search for the cvrp: Open-source implementation and swap* neighborhood. *Computers & Operations Research*, 140:105643, 2022.
- Oriol Vinyals, Meire Fortunato, and Navdeep Jaitly. Pointer networks. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 28, pp. 2692–2700, 2015.
- Chenguang Wang and Tianshu Yu. Efficient training of multi-task combinatorial neural solver with multi-armed bandits. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.06361*, 2023.
- Chenguang Wang, Yaodong Yang, Oliver Slumbers, Congying Han, Tiande Guo, Haifeng Zhang, and Jun Wang. A game-theoretic approach for improving generalization ability of tsp solvers. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2110.15105*, 2021.
- Ronald J Williams. Simple statistical gradient-following algorithms for connectionist reinforcement learning. *Machine learning*, 8:229–256, 1992.
- Yaoxin Wu, Wen Song, Zhiguang Cao, Jie Zhang, and Andrew Lim. Learning improvement heuristics for solving routing problems. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 33(9):5057–5069, 2021.
- Yifan Xia, Xianliang Yang, Zichuan Liu, Zhihao Liu, Lei Song, and Jiang Bian. Position: Rethinking post-hoc search-based neural approaches for solving large-scale traveling salesman problems. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2024.
- Liang Xin, Wen Song, Zhiguang Cao, and Jie Zhang. Neurolkh: Combining deep learning model with lin-kernighan-helsgaun heuristic for solving the traveling salesman problem. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 34, pp. 7472–7483, 2021.
- Haoran Ye, Jiarui Wang, Zhiguang Cao, Helan Liang, and Yong Li. DeepACO: Neural-enhanced ant systems for combinatorial optimization. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2023.
- Haoran Ye, Jiarui Wang, Helan Liang, Zhiguang Cao, Yong Li, and Fanzhang Li. Glop: Learning global partition and local construction for solving large-scale routing problems in real-time. In *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 2024.
- Zeyang Zhang, Ziwei Zhang, Xin Wang, and Wenwu Zhu. Learning to solve travelling salesman problem with hardness-adaptive curriculum. In *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, volume 36, pp. 9136–9144, 2022.
- Jianan Zhou, Yaoxin Wu, Wen Song, Zhiguang Cao, and Jie Zhang. Towards omni-generalizable neural methods for vehicle routing problems. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 42769–42789. PMLR, 2023.
- Jianan Zhou, Zhiguang Cao, Yaoxin Wu, Wen Song, Yining Ma, Jie Zhang, and Chi Xu. Mv-moe: Multi-task vehicle routing solver with mixture-of-experts. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2024.

A APPENDIX

A.1 ADDITIONAL RELATED WORK

Single-task VRP Solver. Most research focuses on developing single-task VRP solvers, which primarily follows two key paradigms: constructive solvers and improvement solvers. *Constructive solvers* learn policies that generate solutions from scratch in an end-to-end fashion. Early works proposed Pointer Networks (Vinyals et al., 2015) to approximate optimal solutions for the TSP (Bello et al., 2017) and CVRP (Nazari et al., 2018) in an autoregressive (AR) way. A major breakthrough in AR-based methods came with the Attention Model (AM) (Kool et al., 2018), which became a foundational approach for solving VRPs. The policy optimization with multiple optima (POMO) (Kwon et al., 2020) improved upon AM by considering the symmetry property of VRP solutions. More recently, a wave of studies has focused on further boosting either the performance (Kim et al., 2022; Drakulic et al., 2023; Chalumeau et al., 2023; Grinsztajn et al., 2023; Luo et al., 2023; Hottung et al., 2024) or versatility (Kwon et al., 2021; Berto et al., 2023) of these solvers to handle more complex and varied problem instances. We refer the reader to Appendix A.1 for details on non-autoregressive (NAR) constructive solvers and improvement solvers in the single-task VRP. Beyond AR methods, non-autoregressive (NAR) constructive approaches (Joshi et al., 2019; Fu et al., 2021; Kool et al., 2022; Qiu et al., 2022; Sun & Yang, 2023; Min et al., 2023; Ye et al., 2023; Kim et al., 2024; Xia et al., 2024) construct matrices, such as heatmaps representing the probability of each edge being part of the optimal solution, to solve VRPs through complex post-hoc search. In contrast, *improvement solvers* (Chen & Tian, 2019; Lu et al., 2020; Hottung & Tierney, 2020; Costa et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2021; Ma et al., 2021; Xin et al., 2021; Hudson et al., 2022; Ma et al., 2023) typically learn more efficient and effective search components, often within the framework of classic heuristics or meta-heuristics, to iteratively refine an initial feasible solution. While constructive solvers can efficiently achieve desirable performance, improvement solvers have the potential to find near-optimal solutions given a longer time budget. There are also studies that focus on the scalability (Li et al., 2021; Hou et al., 2023; Ye et al., 2024) and robustness (Geisler et al., 2022; Lu et al., 2023) of neural VRP solvers, which are less directly related to our work. For those interested, we refer readers to Bogrybayeva et al. (2024).

A.2 GENERATION OF VRP VARIANTS

As mentioned in Section 3, we consider four additional constraints on top of the CVRP, resulting in 16 different variants in total. Note that unlike (Liu et al., 2024; Zhou et al., 2024), we do not generate node coordinates from a uniform distribution. Instead, we sample a set of fixed points from a given map. Here, we detail the generation of the five total constraints.

Capacity (C): We adopt the settings from (Kool et al., 2018), whereby each node’s demand δ_i is randomly sampled from a discrete distribution set, $\{1, 2, \dots, 9\}$. For $N = 50$, the vehicle capacity Q is set to 40, and for $N = 100$, the vehicle capacity is set to 50. All demands are first normalized to their vehicle capacities, so that $\delta'_i = \delta_i/Q$.

Open route (O): For open routes, we set $o_t = 1$ in the dynamic feature set received by the decoder. Apart from this, we remove the constraint that the vehicle has to return to the depot when it has completed the route or is unable to proceed further due to other constraints. Suppose the problem has both open routes (O) and duration limit (L), then we mask all nodes v_j such that $l_t + d_{ij} > L$, whereby d_{ij} is the distance between node v_i and the potentially masked node v_j , and L is the duration limit constraint. For problems with both open routes (O) and time windows (TW), we mask all nodes v_j such that $t_t + d_{ij} > w_j^c$, where t_t is the current time after servicing the current node. Finally, suppose a route has both open routes (O) and backhauls (B), no special masking considerations are required as the vehicle does not return to the origin.

Backhaul (B): We adopt the approach from (Liu et al., 2024) by randomly selecting 20% of customer nodes to be backhauls, thus changing their demand to be negative instead. We also follow the same setup as (Zhou et al., 2024) whereby routes can have a mix of linehauls and backhauls without any strict precedence. To ensure feasible solutions, we ensure that all starting points are linehauls only unless all remaining nodes are backhauls.

Duration limit (L): The duration limit is fixed such that the maximum length of the vehicle, $L = 3$, which ensures that a feasible route can be found as all points are normalized to a unit square.

Time window (TW): For time windows, we follow the methodology in (Li et al., 2021). The depot node v_0 has a time window of $[0, 3]$ with no service time. As for other nodes, each node has a service time of $s_i = 0.2$, and the time windows are obtained as following: (1) first we sample a time window center given by $\gamma_i \sim U(w_0^o + d_{0i}, w_i^c - d_{i0} - s_i)$, whereby $d_{0i} = d_{i0}$ is the distance or travel time between depot v_0 and node v_i , (2) then we sample a time window half-width h_i uniformly from $[s_i/2, w_0^c/3] = [0.1, 1]$, (3) then we set the time window as $[w_i^o, w_i^c] = [\text{MAX}(w_i^o, \gamma_i - h_i), \text{MIN}(w_i^c, \gamma_i + h_i)]$.

A.3 NEURAL COMBINATORIAL OPTIMIZATION MODEL DETAILS

Neural constructive solvers are typically parameterized by a neural network, whereby a policy, π_θ , is trained by reinforcement learning so as to construct a solution sequentially (Kool et al., 2018; Kwon et al., 2020). The attention-based mechanism (Vaswani, 2017) is popularly used, whereby attention scores govern the decision-making process in an autoregressive fashion. The overall feasibility of solution can be managed by the use of masking, whereby invalid moves are masked away during the construction process. Classically, neural constructive solvers employ an encoder-decoder architecture and are trained as sequence-to-sequence models (Sutskever, 2014). The probability of a sequence can be factorized using the chain-rule of probability, such that

$$p_\theta(\tau|\mathcal{G}) = \prod_{t=1}^T p_\theta(\tau_t|\mathcal{G}, \tau_{1:t-1}) \quad (7)$$

The encoder tends employ a typical transformer layer, whereby

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}} = \text{LN}^l(\mathbf{h}_i^{l-1} + \text{MHA}_i^l(\mathbf{h}_i^{l-1}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_N^{l-1})) \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_i^l = \text{LN}^l(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i + \text{FF}(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i)) \quad (9)$$

where h_i^l is the embedding of the i -th node at the l -th layer, MHA is the multi-headed attention layer, LN the layer normalization function, and FF a feed-forward multi-layer perceptron (MLP). All embeddings are passed through L layers before reaching the decoder.

The decoder produces the solutions autoregressively, whereby a contextual embedding combines the embeddings from the starting and current location as follows

$$\mathbf{h}_{(c)} = \mathbf{h}_{\text{LAST}}^L + \mathbf{h}_{\text{START}}^L \quad (10)$$

Then, the attention mechanism is used to produce the attention scores. Notably, the context vectors $\mathbf{h}_{(c)}$ are denoted as query vectors, while keys and values are the set of N node embeddings. This is mathematically represented as

$$a_j = \begin{cases} U \cdot \text{TANH}(\frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^\top}{\sqrt{\text{DIM}}}) & j \neq \tau_{t'}, \forall t' < t \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

whereby U is a clipping function and DIM the dimension of the latent vector. These attention scores are then normalized using a softmax function to generate the following selection probability

$$p_i = p_\theta(\tau_t = i | s, \tau_{1:t-1}) = \frac{e^{a_j}}{\sum_j e^{a_j}} \quad (12)$$

Finally, given a baseline function $b(\cdot)$, the policy is trained with the REINFORCE algorithm (Williams, 1992) and gradient ascent, with the expected return J

$$\nabla_\theta J(\theta) \approx \mathbb{E}[(R(\tau^i) - b^i(s)) \nabla_\theta \log p_\theta(\tau^i | s)] \quad (13)$$

The reward of each solution R is the length of the solution tour.

A.4 SOFT-CLUSTERING ALGORITHM DETAILS

Algorithm 1 Psuedo code of soft clustering algorithm

```

1: procedure CLUSTER(encoder embeddings  $H$ , constraints vector  $\gamma_k$ , number of centers  $N_c$ ,
2:   number of iterations  $B$ , initial embeddings  $C$ , embedding size  $d$ )
3:    $\alpha_d = \mathbf{W}_\theta^\top \gamma_k$ 
4:   for  $b \leftarrow 1$  to  $B$  do
5:      $\hat{H} \leftarrow W_H(H)$ 
6:      $\hat{C} \leftarrow W_C([C, \alpha_d])$ 
7:      $\psi = \text{SOFTMAX}(\frac{\hat{H}\hat{C}^\top}{\sqrt{d}})$  ▷ Compute attention scores
8:      $C = \sum_i \psi_i h_i$  ▷ Update the centers with data
9:      $C_{\text{OUT}} = \hat{C} + C$  ▷ Residual connection
10:     $C = \text{NORM}(C_{\text{OUT}})$  ▷ Layer normalization
11:   end for
12:   return  $C$ 
13: end procedure

```

A.5 MODEL SIZES AND AVERAGE RUNTIMES

Table 5: Overall number of parameters and average runtimes for all models.

Model	Num. Parameters	Runtime on MTMDVRP50	Runtime on MTMDVRP100
POMO-MTVRP	1.25M	2.74s	8.30s
MVMoE	3.68M	3.72s	11.21s
MVMoE-Light	3.70M	3.45s	10.38s
MVMoE-Deeper	4.46M	9.23s	OOM
SHIELD-MoD	4.37M	5.43s	17.70s
SHIELD	4.59M	6.16s	20.07s

A.6 MATHEMATICAL NOTATIONS

\mathcal{S}_i	A problem instance i
\mathcal{D}_t	Set of dynamic features at decoding time-step t
t	Decoding time-step
x_i	x -coordinate of problem instance i
y_i	y -coordinate of problem instance i
δ_i	Demand of node i
w_i^o	Opening timing of time-window for node i
w_i^c	Closing timing of time-window for node i
z_t	Capacity of vehicle at decoding time-step t
t_t	Current time-step
o_t	Presence of open route at time-step t
l_t	Current length of partial route at time-step t
\mathcal{K}	Set of all possible VRP tasks
\mathcal{Q}	Set of all possible distributions
β	The percentage of tokens allowed through a MoD layer
r_i	Router score for node i
γ_k	One-hot encoded vector of constraints for task k
o_t	Presence of open route at time-step t
B	Number of iterations of clustering
N_c	Number of cluster centers
ψ_{ij}	Mixing coefficient between node i and cluster j

A.7 METRIC DETAILS

We utilize 8x augmentations on the (x, y) -coordinates for the test set as proposed by (Kwon et al., 2020). The following table details the various transformations applied.

Table 6: List of augmentations suggested by Kwon et al. (2020)

$f(x, y)$	
(x, y)	(y, x)
$(x, 1 - y)$	$(y, 1 - x)$
$(1 - x, y)$	$(1 - y, x)$
$(1 - x, 1 - y)$	$(1 - y, 1 - x)$

The optimality gap is measured as the percentage gap between the neural solver’s tour length and the traditional solver. This is defined as

$$O = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_i R_i}{\frac{1}{N} \sum_i L_i} - 1 \right) * 100 \quad (14)$$

where L_i is the tour length of test instance i computed by the traditional solver, HGS or OR-Tools.

A.8 DETAILED HYPERPARAMETER AND TRAINING SETTINGS

- Number of MoE encoder layers: 6
- Total number of experts: 4
- Number of experts used per layer: 2
- Number of MoD decoder layers: 3
- Capacity of MoD layer (number of tokens allowed): 10%
- Number of single-headed attention decision-making layer: 1
- Latent dimension size: 128
- Number of heads per transformer layer: 8
- Feedforward MLP size: 512
- Logit clipping U : 10
- Learning rate: $1e-4$
- Number of clustering layers: 1
- Number of iterations for clustering: 5
- Number of learnable cluster embeddings: 5
- Number of episodes per epoch: 20,000
- Number of epochs: 1,000
- Batch size: 128

A.9 ADDITIONAL EXPERIMENTS - GENERALIZATION TO CVRPLIB

Table 7: Performance on CVRPLib data Set-X-1. Instances vary from 101 to 251 nodes.

Set-X-1		POMO-MTL		MVMoE		MVMoE-Light		SHIELD-MoD		SHIELD		SHIELD-Ep400	
Instance	Opt.	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap
X-n101-k25	27591	29875	8.2781%	29189	5.7917%	29445	6.7196%	28967	4.9871%	28678	3.9397%	29346	6.3608%
X-n106-k14	26362	27158	3.0195%	27061	2.6515%	27356	3.7706%	26909	2.0750%	27076	2.7084%	27192	3.1485%
X-n110-k13	14971	15420	2.9991%	15379	2.7253%	15387	2.7787%	15450	3.1995%	15316	2.3045%	15312	2.2777%
X-n115-k10	12747	13680	7.3194%	13368	4.8717%	13536	6.1897%	13245	3.9068%	13290	4.2598%	13472	5.6876%
X-n120-k6	13332	13939	4.5530%	14082	5.6256%	13980	4.8605%	13901	4.2679%	13724	2.9403%	13971	4.7930%
X-n125-k30	55539	58929	6.1038%	58443	5.2288%	59056	6.3325%	58648	5.5979%	57426	3.3976%	58277	4.9299%
X-n129-k18	28940	30114	4.0567%	29905	3.3345%	29970	3.5591%	29802	2.9786%	29540	2.0733%	29695	2.6088%
X-n134-k13	10916	11637	6.6050%	11658	6.7974%	11612	6.3760%	11519	5.5240%	11274	3.2796%	11447	4.8644%
X-n139-k10	13590	14295	5.1876%	14155	4.1575%	14121	3.9073%	13988	2.9286%	14004	3.0464%	14192	4.1354%
X-n143-k7	15700	17091	8.8599%	16710	6.4331%	16744	6.6497%	16621	5.8662%	16548	5.4013%	16752	6.9554%
X-n148-k46	43448	47317	8.9049%	45621	5.0014%	45794	5.3996%	45728	5.2477%	44739	2.9714%	45082	3.7608%
X-n153-k22	21220	23689	11.6352%	23267	9.6466%	23510	10.7917%	23541	10.9378%	23252	9.5759%	23392	10.2356%
X-n157-k13	16876	17730	5.0604%	17698	4.8708%	17713	4.9597%	17386	3.0220%	17366	2.9035%	17583	4.1894%
X-n162-k11	14138	14845	5.0007%	14884	5.2766%	14746	4.3005%	14703	3.9963%	14767	4.4490%	14804	4.7107%
X-n167-k10	20557	21863	6.3531%	21898	6.5233%	21827	6.1779%	21644	5.2877%	21326	3.7408%	21566	4.9083%
X-n172-k51	45607	50381	10.4677%	48863	7.1393%	48686	6.7512%	48434	6.1986%	48091	5.4465%	48613	6.5911%
X-n176-k26	47812	53848	12.6244%	52302	9.3909%	51433	7.5734%	52313	9.4140%	51811	8.3640%	50887	6.4314%
X-n181-k23	25569	26480	3.5629%	26661	4.2708%	26490	3.6020%	26156	2.2957%	26237	2.6125%	26333	2.9880%
X-n186-k15	24145	25900	7.2686%	25695	6.4195%	25613	6.0799%	25409	5.2350%	25503	5.6244%	25372	5.0818%
X-n190-k8	16980	17826	4.9823%	18121	6.7197%	18125	6.7432%	17417	2.5736%	17802	4.8410%	17846	5.1001%
X-n195-k51	44225	49703	12.3867%	47834	8.1605%	47704	7.8666%	47608	7.6495%	46509	5.1645%	47731	7.9276%
X-n200-k36	58578	61857	5.5977%	62039	5.9084%	61871	5.6216%	61384	4.7902%	61375	4.7748%	61729	5.3792%
X-n209-k16	30656	32754	6.8437%	32725	6.7491%	32605	6.3576%	32157	4.8963%	32244	5.1801%	32083	6.6549%
X-n219-k73	117595	120795	2.7212%	119924	1.9805%	121201	3.0665%	119679	1.7722%	119847	1.9150%	119560	1.6710%
X-n228-k23	25742	30042	16.7042%	28629	11.2151%	28754	11.7007%	28206	9.5719%	28118	9.2301%	28119	9.2339%
X-n237-k14	27042	29217	8.0430%	29252	8.1725%	29003	7.2517%	28560	5.6135%	28743	6.2902%	28880	6.7968%
X-n247-k50	37274	43111	15.6597%	40868	9.6421%	41735	11.9681%	41556	11.4879%	40676	9.1270%	41266	10.7099%
X-n251-k28	38684	41321	6.8168%	40874	5.6613%	40854	5.6096%	40316	4.2188%	40410	4.4618%	40602	4.9581%
Averages	31280	33601	7.4148%	33111	6.0845%	33174	6.1773%	32902	5.1979%	32703	4.6437%	32897	5.3961%

Table 8: Performance on CVRPLib data Set-X-2. Instances vary from 502 to 1001 nodes.

Set-X-2		POMO-MTL		MVMoE		MVMoE-Light		SHIELD-MoD		SHIELD		SHIELD-Ep400	
Instance	Opt.	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap	Obj.	Gap
X-n502-k39	69226	73599	6.3170%	75113	8.5040%	75679	9.3216%	73184	5.7175%	73062	5.5413%	73445	6.0945%
X-n513-k21	24201	27955	15.5118%	29444	21.6644%	28483	17.6935%	27478	13.5408%	27217	12.4623%	27373	13.1069%
X-n524-k153	15493	175923	13.7975%	174409	12.8182%	170334	10.1822%	167380	8.2714%	169715	9.7818%	166660	7.8057%
X-n536-k96	94846	104866	10.5645%	105896	11.6505%	104408	10.0816%	102157	7.7083%	102237	7.7926%	103042	8.6414%
X-n548-k50	86700	94290	8.7543%	93623	7.9850%	92798	7.0334%	91483	5.5167%	91726	5.7970%	92055	6.1765%
X-n561-k42	42717	48781	14.1958%	49953	16.9394%	48678	13.9546%	47328	10.7943%	47639	11.5223%	47485	11.1618%
X-n573-k30	50673	57151	12.7839%	55796	10.1099%	55870	10.2560%	54664	7.8760%	53936	6.4393%	55204	8.9416%
X-n586-k159	190316	208217	9.4059%	209038	9.8373%	208510	9.5599%	205408	7.9300%	205487	7.9715%	208175	9.3839%
X-n599-k92	108451	118994	9.7214%	119879	10.5375%	118864	9.6016%	117615	8.4499%	116950	7.8367%	118514	9.2788%
X-n613-k62	59535	68882	15.7000%	72992	22.6035%	69091	16.0511%	66657	11.9627%	66715	12.0601%	66419	11.5629%
X-n627-k43	62164	69756	12.2129%	69197	11.3136%	68302	9.8739%	67125	7.9805%	67494	8.5741%	67059	7.8743%
X-n641-k35	63682	72638	14.0636%	72348	13.6082%	71041	11.5559%	69425	9.0182%	69156	8.5958%	69617	9.3197%
X-n655-k131	106780	115083	7.7758%	113186	5.9993%	113610	6.3963%	111711	4.6179%	110508	3.4913%	111542	4.4596%
X-n670-k130	146332	177344	21.1929%	173046	18.2557%	170328	16.3983%	164820	12.6343%	166737	13.9443%	164140	12.1696%
X-n685-k75	68205	79362	16.3580%	84485	23.8692%	79502	16.5633%	76224	11.7572%	76676	12.4199%	76195	11.7147%
X-n701-k44	81923	90163	10.0582%	92522	12.9378%	89812	9.6298%	88608	8.1601%	87959	7.3679%	88603	8.1540%
X-n716-k35	43373	50636	16.7454%	51003	17.5916%	49429	13.9626%	47821	10.2552%	47996	10.6587%	47586	9.7134%
X-n733-k159	136187	158694	16.5265%	156545	14.9486%	156747	15.0969%	148203	8.8232%	149217	9.5677%	153664	12.8331%
X-n749-k98	77269	88333	14.3188%	91569	18.5068%	88438	14.4547%	84651	9.5536%	85367	10.4803%	85824	11.0717%
X-n766-k71	114417	135772	18.6642%	133725	16.8751%	129996	13.6160%	128128	11.9834%	128052	11.9169%	127179	11.1539%
X-n783-k48	72386	84162	16.2683%	85094	17.5559%	82690	14.2348%	80855	11.6998%	80521	11.2384%	80358	11.0132%
X-n801-k40	73305	85008	15.9648%	84025	14.6238%	83210	13.5120%	81070	10.5927%	80637	10.0020%	81015	10.5177%
X-n819-k171	158121	177282	12.1179%	178589	12.9445%	175340	10.8898%	171630	8.5435%	172020	8.7901%	175820	11.1933%
X-n837-k142	193737	213908	10.4115%	214165	10.5442%	211521	9.1795%	208552	7.6470%	209350	8.0589%	210464	8.6339%
X-n856-k95	88965	99911	12.3037%	102485	15.1970%	98990	11.2685%	99014	11.2955%	96889	8.9069%	97602	9.7083%
X-n876-k59	99299	110191	10.9689%	111857	12.6467%	111044	11.8279%	106826	7.5801%	106180	6.9296%	107710	8.4704%
X-n895-k37	53860	65277	21.1975%	66353	23.1953%	64716	20.1560%	62114	15.3249%	62101	15.3008%	61552	14.2815%
X-n916-k207	329179	360052	9.3788%	362596	10.1516%	359444	9.1941%	354793	7.7812%	353567	7.4087%	355423	7.9726%
X-n936-k151	132715	173297	30.5783%	167723	26.3783%	163193	22.9650%	158308	19.2842%	159965	20.5327%	156897	18.2210%
X-n957-k87	85465	98132	14.8213%	99442	16.3541%	97109	13.6243%	94209	10.2311%	93672	9.6028%	94118	10.1246%
X-n979-k58	118976	132128	11.0543%	132449	11.3241%	131752	10.7383%	128765	8.2277%	129968	9.2388%	127952	7.5444%
X-n1001-k43	72355	87428	20.8320%	87802	21.3489%	86285	19.2523%	82866	14.5270%	82407	13.8926%	82253	13.6798%
Averages	101874	115725	14.0802%	116136	14.9631%	114225	12.7539%	111534	9.8527%	111598	9.8164%	111905	10.0618%

Tables 7 and 8 showcase various models applied to data from the CVRPLib Set-X-1 and Set-X-2. These instances have varying sizes from 101 to 1001 nodes. Additionally, we include SHIELD-Ep400, the 400th epoch of training SHIELD, which has similar in-task in-dist performance compared to MVMoE. Evidently, SHIELD is a significantly superior model in terms of size generalization.

A.10 ADDITIONAL EXPERIMENTS - GENERALIZATION OF SHIELD

Table 9: Performance of SHIELD-Ep400, the 400th epoch of SHIELD, to MVMoE. Both models have similar in-task in-dist performance and can be viewed as equivalents.

Model	MTMDVRP50				MTMDVRP100			
	In-dist		Out-dist		In-dist		Out-dist	
	Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap
In-task MVMoE	6.0557	3.1479%	6.3924	3.5071%	9.3722	3.5969%	10.0827	4.6855%
SHIELD-400Ep	6.0597	3.1495%	6.3830	3.2730%	9.3785	3.5993%	10.0559	4.3562%
Out-task MVMoE	5.8328	7.1553%	6.2196	7.5174%	9.3811	7.4092%	10.1665	8.5140%
SHIELD-400Ep	5.8290	7.1064%	6.2085	7.2927%	9.3499	6.9578%	10.1202	7.8332%

Table 10: Performance of SHIELD-Ep600, the 600th epoch of SHIELD, to MVMoE-Deeper. Both models have similar in-task in-dist performance and can be viewed as equivalents.

Model	MTMDVRP50				MTMDVRP100			
	In-dist		Out-dist		In-dist		Out-dist	
	Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap
In-task MVMoE-Deeper	6.0337	2.7343%	6.3677	3.1333%	OOM	OOM	OOM	OOM
SHIELD-600Ep	6.0333	2.7089%	6.3653	2.9993%	9.3194	2.9498%	10.0113194	3.8262%
Out-task MVMoE-Deeper	5.8206	6.7924%	6.2136	7.2962%	OOM	OOM	OOM	OOM
SHIELD-600Ep	5.8039	6.6539%	6.1823	6.8736%	9.3105	6.4308%	10.0764533	7.2549%

Table 9 and 10 showcase SHIELD at the 400-th and 600-th epoch. These models have similar in-task and in-dist performance compared to MVMoE and MVMoE-Deeper, respectively, and can be viewed as equivalent models. Comparatively, SHIELD has better generalization across tasks and distribution, suggesting that the architecture is superior.

A.11 ADDITIONAL EXPERIMENTS - IMPORTANCE OF VARIED DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 11: Performance of all models when trained on only Uniform data. We retain a similar layout to Table 1 but all distributions are considered out-of-distribution in this case.

Model		MTMDVRP50			
		In-dist		Out-dist	
		Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap
In-task	POMO-MTVRP (Uniform)	6.0932	3.8834%	6.4104	4.0007%
	MVMoE (Uniform)	6.0779	3.6000%	6.3930	3.6710%
	MVMoE-Light (Uniform)	6.0926	3.8418%	6.4061	3.8254%
	MVMoE-Deeper (Uniform)	6.0580	3.1964%	6.3822	3.5062%
	SHIELD-MoD (Uniform)	6.0482	3.0379%	6.3666	3.2037%
	SHIELD (Uniform)	6.0414	2.9223%	6.3596	3.0832%
Out-task	POMO-MTVRP (Uniform)	5.8762	8.1526%	6.2457	8.3681%
	MVMoE (Uniform)	5.8602	7.7505%	6.2251	7.8788%
	MVMoE-Light (Uniform)	5.8802	8.1328%	6.2414	8.0983%
	MVMoE-Deeper (Uniform)	5.8292	7.0524%	6.2034	7.4642%
	SHIELD-MoD (Uniform)	5.8103	6.7257%	6.1769	6.9455%
	SHIELD (Uniform)	5.8035	6.6394%	6.1712	6.8616%

Table 11 displays the performance of all models when trained purely on uniform data. Note that while we retain the same table layout as Table 1, all distributions are considered as out-of-distribution in such a case as the model does not see them at all. Evidently, all models degrade in their predictive performance, even though SHIELD still retains its overall superior performance.

A.12 ADDITIONAL EXPERIMENTS - SINGLE-TASK MULTI-DISTRIBUTION

Table 12: Performance of various models trained on the CVRP task with multiple distributions.

Model	CVRP50			
	In-dist		Out-dist	
	Obj	Gap	Obj	Gap
POMO-MTVRP	6.6511	1.2260%	6.9763	1.4689%
MVMoE	6.6454	1.1401%	6.9709	1.3858%
MVMoE-Light	6.6482	1.1814%	6.9723	1.4112%
MVMoE-Deeper	6.6313	0.9207%	6.9628	1.2731%
SHIELD-MoD	6.6284	0.8798%	6.9552	1.1623%
SHIELD	6.6269	0.8570%	6.9474	1.0338%

Table 12 displays the performance of various models when trained in a single-task multi-distribution setting. Here, we choose CVRP to be the task at hand. SHIELD remains the best-performing model in such a scenario, suggesting that its architecture is not catered purely to a multi-task multi-distribution problem only.

A.13 DETAILED EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

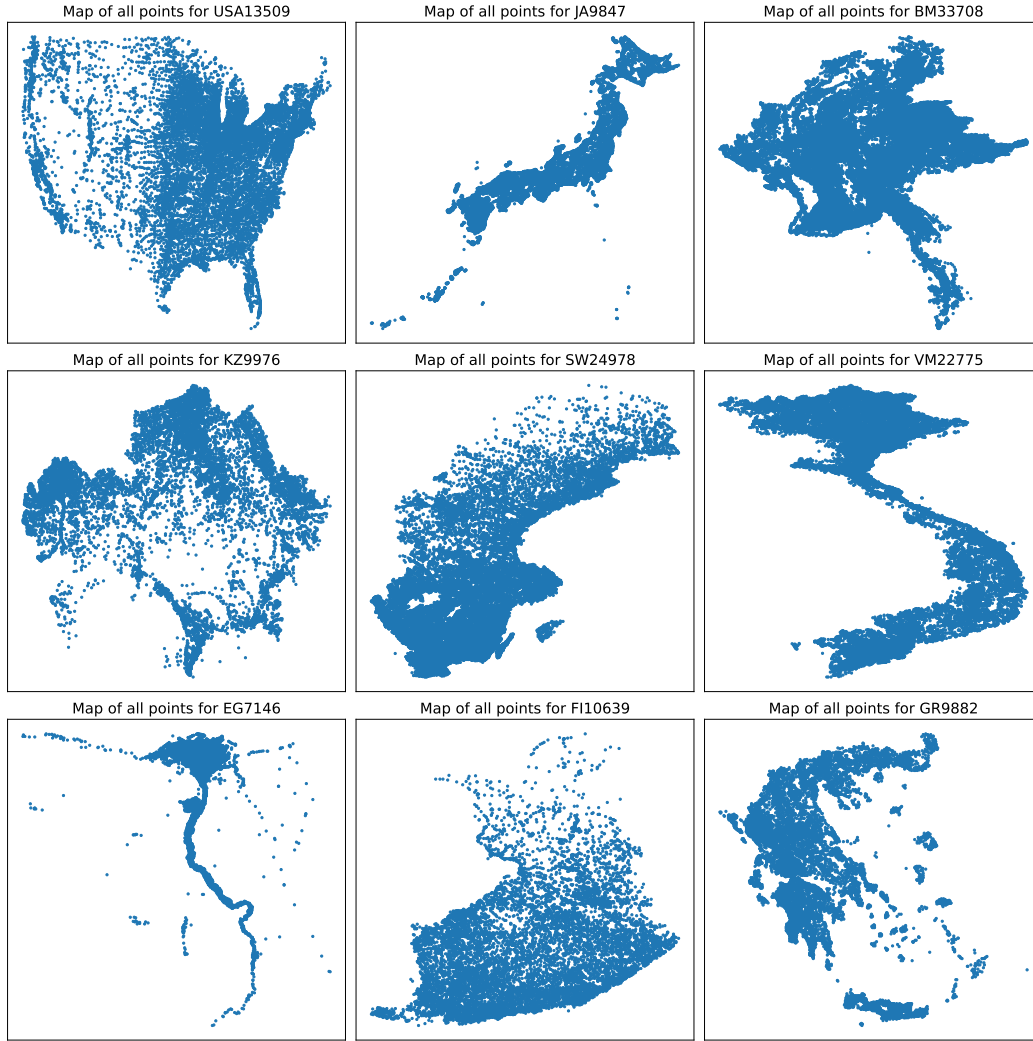


Figure 5: Plot of all 9 World Maps and their points

Table 13: Performance of models on USA13509

USA13509 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100		
		Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time
In-task	CVRP	HGS	7.4382	Im 34s	11.0281	2m 30s	7.5879	7.5719	Im 10s	11.5478	2m 40s	7.96s	7.96s
		POMO-MTVRP	7.5879	2.0132%	11.3655	3.0940%	8.71s	7.6238	0.6848%	2.38s	11.4109	-1.1490%	2.38s
		MVMoE	7.5507	1.5086%	4.16s	11.3352	2.801%	7.5835	0.1899%	3.28s	11.3828	-1.3885%	10.71s
		MVMoE-Light	7.5570	1.5887%	3.88s	11.3493	2.9397%	7.5922	0.2923%	3.07s	11.3988	-1.2536%	9.82s
		MVMoE-Deeper	7.5411	1.3839%	9.93s	-	-	7.5709	0.0221%	8.56s	-	-	-
	OVRP	SHIELD-MoD	7.5295	1.2313%	6.09s	11.2797	2.3098%	7.5612	-0.1102%	5.02s	11.3256	-1.8875%	17.29s
		SHIELD	7.5221	1.1229%	6.69s	11.2701	2.2196%	7.5547	-0.1943%	5.79s	11.3108	-0.0178%	19.70s
		OR-tools	4.5943	4.2675%	Im 10s	6.8727	5.9343%	9.2007	5.4640%	Im 19s	14.9649	6m 36s	9.14s
		POMO-MTVRP	4.7904	3.9312%	3.35s	7.2755	5.1669%	9.6755	5.1134%	3.77s	16.0672	7.3912%	12.07s
		MVMoE	4.7759	4.2013%	3.16s	7.2498	5.5229%	9.6941	5.3042%	3.53s	16.1132	7.6911%	11.37s
Out-task	VRPB	MVMoE-Light	4.7868	3.2923%	8.87s	-	-	9.6401	4.7493%	9.77s	-	-	-
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.7453	2.9235%	5.21s	7.1346	3.8933%	9.6332	4.6368%	5.71s	15.9441	6.5794%	19.06s
		SHIELD-MoD	4.7290	2.9359%	5.21s	7.1346	3.8933%	9.6332	4.6368%	5.71s	15.9441	6.5794%	19.06s
		SHIELD	4.7168	2.6767%	6.15s	7.0954	3.3129%	9.6035	4.3388%	6.50s	15.8862	6.1796%	21.62s
		OR-tools	5.8325	2.1771%	Im 8s	8.5742	2m 27s	9.9178	5.2015%	Im 15s	9.4305	2m 43s	8.82s
	OVRPB	POMO-MTVRP	5.9595	1.7767%	2.16s	8.7183	1.7366%	6.2256	5.1953%	2.75s	10.0576	6.7325%	8.82s
		MVMoE	5.9322	1.7267%	3.03s	8.6799	1.2943%	6.2274	5.1953%	3.91s	10.0188	6.3105%	11.80s
		MVMoE-Light	5.9474	1.9976%	2.90s	8.6976	1.4965%	6.2421	5.4416%	3.50s	10.0490	6.0435%	10.85s
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.9275	1.6446%	4.79s	-	-	6.1870	4.5388%	10.32s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	5.9091	1.3368%	5.26s	8.6145	0.5298%	6.1663	4.1985%	5.86s	9.8820	4.8706%	19.04s
Out-task	VRPBL	SHIELD	5.9019	1.2105%	5.26s	8.5929	0.2755%	6.1656	4.1838%	6.74s	9.8557	4.5972%	21.67s
		OR-tools	4.0952	7.9311%	Im 7s	5.9434	2m 25s	4.0893	7.8395%	Im 9s	5.9119	2m 39s	7.41s
		POMO-MTVRP	4.4200	2.28s	6.5687	10.5536%	6.99s	4.4099	7.8395%	2.35s	6.5330	10.5271%	7.41s
		MVMoE	4.4023	7.4408%	3.29s	6.4989	9.3525%	4.3940	7.4030%	3.39s	6.4591	9.2685%	9.86s
		MVMoE-Light	4.4276	8.0644%	3.03s	6.5524	10.2667%	4.4193	8.0245%	3.12s	6.5207	10.3082%	9.05s
	OVRPL	MVMoE-Deeper	4.3726	6.7749%	8.31s	-	-	4.3668	7.854%	8.32s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	4.3544	6.3291%	4.97s	6.3933	7.5796%	4.3469	6.2984%	5.05s	6.3605	7.6109%	16.12s
		SHIELD	4.3542	6.2802%	5.69s	6.3535	6.9218%	4.3464	6.2536%	5.77s	6.3191	6.9081%	18.05s
		OR-tools	4.5923	4.5344%	Im 12s	6.9599	2m 26s	3.8937	10.6484%	Im 17s	9.3848	2m 45s	8.58s
		POMO-MTVRP	4.8005	4.0828%	3.44s	7.3699	5.9831%	6.5213	10.5319%	2.83s	10.5023	12.0111%	8.58s
Out-task	VRPBL	MVMoE	4.7809	4.4275%	3.17s	7.3444	5.6140%	6.5206	10.6596%	3.75s	10.4519	11.4622%	11.21s
		MVMoE-Light	4.7959	3.7970%	9.13s	-	-	6.5279	10.0836%	10.09s	10.4753	11.7195%	10.41s
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.7667	3.1656%	5.27s	7.2257	3.9050%	6.4880	9.6962%	5.89s	10.3176	10.0337%	18.34s
		SHIELD-MoD	4.7383	2.9169%	6.13s	7.1917	3.4300%	6.4706	9.6962%	6.72s	10.2672	9.5015%	20.58s
		SHIELD	4.7267	2.5288%	Im 11s	8.5809	2m 22s	6.4546	9.4721%	6.72s	10.2672	9.5015%	20.58s
	VRPBL	POMO-MTVRP	5.8225	2.5288%	Im 11s	8.5809	2m 22s	5.8319	5.1747%	Im 15s	9.4364	2m 55s	9.24s
		MVMoE	5.9697	1.9635%	3.24s	8.6827	1.2302%	6.1337	5.0931%	4.02s	10.0586	6.6666%	9.24s
		MVMoE-Light	5.9362	2.1643%	3.06s	8.7017	1.4516%	6.1313	5.0931%	4.02s	10.0215	6.2899%	12.22s
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.9479	2.0614%	7.78s	-	-	6.1423	5.2860%	3.74s	10.0512	6.5819%	11.34s
		SHIELD-MoD	5.9058	1.4473%	4.77s	8.6238	0.5440%	6.1102	4.7727%	10.61s	-	-	-
Out-task	VRPBLTW	SHIELD	5.8952	1.2590%	5.37s	8.5988	0.2555%	6.0811	4.2453%	6.02s	9.8844	4.8210%	19.54s
		OR-tools	9.2271	9.6432%	Im 14s	15.4369	2m 40s	9.0613	4.1655%	6.93s	9.8580	4.5416%	22.05s
		POMO-MTVRP	10.1169	8.8942%	2.75s	16.6446	8.0943%	9.9196	9.4717%	3.28s	16.6092	8.0791%	9.20s
		MVMoE	10.0372	9.1353%	3.88s	16.6193	7.9169%	9.9196	8.9353%	3.92s	16.5711	7.8168%	11.82s
		MVMoE-Light	10.0612	8.8750%	3.61s	16.6460	8.0804%	9.8688	8.9561%	3.64s	16.6005	8.0151%	11.26s
	VRPBLTW	MVMoE-Deeper	10.0460	8.8750%	9.58s	-	-	9.8627	8.8446%	9.85s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	10.0014	8.4870%	5.62s	16.4699	6.9561%	9.8222	8.4543%	5.73s	16.4395	6.9872%	18.61s
		SHIELD	9.9621	8.0901%	6.24s	16.3999	6.4802%	9.7819	7.9903%	6.34s	16.3696	6.4873%	20.74s
		OR-tools	9.2840	4.0016%	Im 14s	15.8230	2m 36s	5.8173	9.4717%	Im 18s	9.4629	2m 38s	8.92s
		POMO-MTVRP	9.6555	3.5599%	2.81s	16.2667	3.0087%	6.4335	10.6271%	3.18s	10.5841	11.9099%	8.92s
		MVMoE	9.6052	3.6970%	3.70s	16.2093	2.6499%	6.4230	10.3227%	3.97s	10.5359	11.3903%	11.57s
		MVMoE-Light	9.6202	3.6970%	3.70s	16.2532	2.9117%	6.4289	10.4245%	3.84s	10.5717	11.7672%	10.84s
		MVMoE-Deeper	9.6122	3.5352%	10.2s	-	-	6.3975	9.9740%	10.25s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	9.5605	3.0615%	5.74s	16.0760	1.8171%	6.3813	9.6120%	5.99s	10.4016	9.9961%	18.64s
		SHIELD	9.5422	2.8639%	6.52s	16.0317	1.5234%	6.3687	9.4311%	6.82s	10.3608	9.5539%	20.80s

Table 14: Performance of models on JA9847

JA9847 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50				MTMDVRP100				Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50				MTMDVRP100				
		Obj	Gap	Time		Obj	Gap	Time				Obj	Gap	Time		Obj	Gap	Time		
In-task	HGS	POMO-MTVRP	5.9347	1m 21s	8.7045	2m 12s	5.9347	1m 21s	8.7045	2m 39s	VRPL	OR-tools	5.9291	1m 9s	8.9750	2m 39s	5.9291	1m 9s	8.9750	2m 39s
		MVMoE	5.9686	1.8080%	3.15s	8.9352	2.7145%	8.67s	5.9665	0.6312%		2.35s	8.8637	-1.2338%	8.00s					
		MVMoE-Light	5.9429	1.3723%	4.28s	8.9055	2.3673%	11.60s	5.9393	0.1612%		3.58s	8.8337	-1.5670%	11.07s					
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.9479	1.4661%	4.44s	8.9223	2.5692%	10.59s	5.9350	0.2371%		3.07s	8.8521	-1.3629%	9.86s					
		SHIELD-MoD	5.9328	1.2084%	9.66s	8.8645	1.8902%	18.02s	5.9257	0.0021%		8.34s	8.7924	-2.0387%	17.32s					
	OR-tools	SHIELD	5.9207	0.9989%	6.63s	8.8611	1.8524%	20.42s	5.9177	-0.1350%	5.02s	8.7904	-2.0540%	19.69s						
		POMO-MTVRP	3.3709	1m 8s	5.1676	2m 40s	6.9041%	7.55s	6.9905	1m 18s	11.3101	6m 33s	7.9817%	9.14s						
		MVMoE	3.5699	5.9032%	2.33s	5.5171	6.9041%	7.55s	7.2449	5.9169%	2.80s	12.1846	7.9817%	9.14s						
		MVMoE-Light	3.5610	5.6759%	3.63s	5.4689	5.9189%	10.99s	7.2083	5.4147%	4.21s	12.1293	7.4828%	12.19s						
		MVMoE-Deeper	3.5860	6.4499%	3.22s	5.4955	6.4637%	9.31s	7.2174	5.5424%	3.53s	12.1740	7.8991%	11.34s						
Out-task	VRPBL	SHIELD-MoD	3.5076	4.0898%	8.54s	5.3515	3.6637%	17.31s	7.1708	4.9030%	9.88s	12.0365	6.6742%	19.06s						
		SHIELD	3.4963	3.7566%	5.32s	5.3515	3.6637%	17.31s	7.1688	4.7880%	5.66s	12.0365	6.6742%	19.06s						
		SHIELD	3.4910	3.6111%	6.08s	5.3300	3.2637%	19.51s	7.1579	4.7112%	6.43s	12.0109	6.4377%	21.62s						
		POMO-MTVRP	4.4164	1m 3s	6.4448	2m 36s	6.4448	2m 36s	4.1882	1m 12s	6.7764	2m 44s	7.2570	7.3553%	8.79s					
		MVMoE	4.5219	2.3878%	2.13s	6.5417	1.6225%	6.69s	4.4770	6.8958%	2.69s	7.2570	7.3553%	8.79s						
	VRPB	MVMoE	4.4959	1.8598%	3.23s	6.5100	1.1357%	8.99s	4.4652	6.6707%	4.25s	7.2159	6.7570%	12.29s						
		MVMoE-Light	4.5026	2.0176%	2.91s	6.5309	1.4577%	8.25s	4.4809	7.0366%	3.51s	7.2523	7.2667%	10.92s						
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.4856	1.6420%	7.02s	6.4567	0.3003%	15.08s	4.4289	5.8712%	10.29s	7.0928	4.9476%	18.80s						
		SHIELD-MoD	4.4747	1.3822%	4.69s	6.4567	0.3003%	15.08s	4.4245	5.6412%	5.71s	7.0928	4.9476%	18.80s						
		SHIELD	4.4667	1.2035%	5.28s	6.4494	0.1965%	16.93s	4.4182	5.5804%	6.58s	7.0919	4.9260%	21.33s						
Out-task	OVRPBL	POMO-MTVRP	2.6854	1m 11s	3.9796	2m 39s	15.0151%	7.02s	2.7264	1m 7s	3.9870	2m 35s	15.0175%	7.40s						
		MVMoE	2.9943	11.5013%	2.25s	4.5688	15.0151%	7.02s	3.0326	11.2299%	2.37s	4.5780	15.0175%	7.40s						
		MVMoE-Light	2.9814	10.9755%	3.63s	4.5028	13.2704%	9.56s	3.0226	10.8299%	3.69s	4.5206	13.5069%	10.00s						
		MVMoE-Deeper	3.0220	12.5473%	3.01s	4.5577	14.6921%	8.61s	3.0648	12.4295%	3.11s	4.5720	14.8258%	8.94s						
		SHIELD-MoD	2.9348	9.2875%	8.1s	4.5777	14.6921%	8.61s	2.9763	9.1647%	8.22s	4.5720	14.8258%	8.94s						
	OVRPL	SHIELD	2.9243	8.8657%	4.91s	4.3780	10.1884%	15.83s	2.9640	8.7163%	5.04s	4.3889	10.2606%	16.27s						
		OR-tools	2.9195	8.7000%	5.65s	4.3530	9.5759%	17.64s	2.9638	8.6944%	5.70s	4.3578	9.4704%	18.05s						
		POMO-MTVRP	3.3761	1m 14s	5.1001	2m 55s	17.1472%	8.00s	4.1148	1m 13s	6.8126	2m 41s	7.5476	11.7303%	8.45s					
		MVMoE	3.5789	6.0070%	2.36s	5.4586	7.1472%	8.00s	4.5988	11.7626%	2.80s	7.5900	11.7303%	8.45s						
		MVMoE-Light	3.5694	5.6644%	3.78s	5.4084	6.1290%	11.59s	4.5813	11.3687%	4.20s	7.5476	11.1123%	11.20s						
Out-task	VRPBL	MVMoE-Deeper	3.5895	6.4082%	3.17s	5.4262	6.4924%	9.77s	4.5881	11.5339%	3.67s	7.5759	11.5058%	10.45s						
		MVMoE-Deeper	3.5249	4.4067%	9.01s	5.2866	3.7530%	17.71s	4.5493	10.5600%	9.91s	7.4264	9.3600%	17.94s						
		SHIELD-MoD	3.5010	3.7652%	5.25s	5.2866	3.7530%	17.71s	4.5259	10.0152%	5.74s	7.4264	9.3600%	17.94s						
		SHIELD	3.4964	3.6483%	6.12s	5.2775	3.5944%	19.93s	4.5198	9.9372%	6.52s	7.3886	8.7518%	20.13s						
		OR-tools	4.3894	1m 13s	6.4010	2m 49s	17.1472%	8.00s	4.1520	1m 17s	6.8440	2m 51s	7.3216	7.3075%	9.15s					
	VRPBL	POMO-MTVRP	4.4933	2.3667%	2.25s	6.4699	1.1785%	9.64s	4.4365	6.8511%	2.80s	7.3216	7.3075%	9.15s						
		MVMoE	4.4657	1.7842%	3.63s	6.4997	1.6473%	7.38s	4.4265	6.6381%	4.20s	7.2802	6.6918%	12.62s						
		MVMoE-Light	4.4737	1.9700%	3.02s	6.4901	1.4975%	8.87s	4.4423	7.0211%	3.68s	7.3130	7.1614%	11.48s						
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.4728	1.9007%	8.69s	6.4182	0.3668%	15.77s	4.4021	6.0241%	10.39s	7.1516	4.8308%	19.20s						
		SHIELD-MoD	4.4469	1.3514%	4.75s	6.4182	0.3668%	15.77s	4.3809	5.5133%	5.88s	7.1516	4.8308%	19.20s						
Out-task	VRPBLTW	SHIELD	4.4357	1.1004%	5.35s	6.4115	0.002659	17.64s	4.3734	5.4095%	6.75s	7.1484	4.7587%	21.69s						
		OR-tools	6.7862	1m 20s	11.8462	2m 42s	6.8206%	8.52s	6.8945	1m 22s	12.1613	2m 46s	12.9318	6.8330%	9.23s					
		POMO-MTVRP	7.3740	8.6621%	2.73s	12.6045	6.2745%	11.42s	7.4997	8.7784%	2.95s	12.9318	6.8330%	9.23s						
		MVMoE	7.3203	8.1467%	4.28s	12.5412	6.2745%	11.42s	7.4382	8.1638%	4.18s	12.8821	6.3975%	12.09s						
		MVMoE-Light	7.3267	8.2462%	3.59s	12.5954	6.7859%	10.59s	7.4476	8.2867%	3.59s	12.9371	6.8322%	11.29s						
	VRPLTW	MVMoE-Deeper	7.3205	7.8732%	9.44s	12.4460	5.4695%	17.90s	7.4418	7.9377%	9.76s	12.7737	5.5222%	18.69s						
		SHIELD-MoD	7.2765	7.4651%	5.57s	12.4460	5.4695%	17.90s	7.3976	7.5407%	5.65s	12.7737	5.5222%	18.69s						
		SHIELD	7.2522	7.1540%	6.12s	12.3966	5.0097%	20.18s	7.3750	7.2483%	6.26s	12.7383	5.1504%	20.94s						
		OR-tools	7.0420	1m 24s	12.0881	2m 50s	2.5592%	9.92s	4.0716	1m 19s	6.8237	2m 33s	7.6099	11.8026%	8.82s					
		POMO-MTVRP	7.3305	4.0966%	2.84s	12.3506	2.5592%	9.92s	4.5587	11.9622%	2.85s	7.6099	11.8026%	8.82s						
VRPLTW	MVMoE	7.2767	3.5074%	4.22s	12.3045	2.1596%	12.99s	4.5427	11.5344%	4.33s	7.5505	10.9459%	11.62s							
	MVMoE-Light	7.2805	3.5980%	3.67s	12.3385	2.4430%	12.01s	4.5505	11.7197%	3.72s	7.5902	11.5239%	10.79s							
	MVMoE-Deeper	7.2765	3.3301%	10.02s	12.1935	1.2312%	19.96s	4.5088	10.7344%	10.03s	7.5824	9.1647%	18.30s							
	SHIELD-MoD	7.2300	2.8305%	5.71s	12.1775	1.0937%	22.52s	4.4880	10.687%	5.82s	7.4267	9.1647%	18.30s							
	SHIELD	7.2230	2.7590%	6.50s	12.1775	1.0937%	22.52s	4.4808	10.0961%	6.56s	7.4043	8.7984%	20.45s							

Table 15: Performance of models on BM33708

BM33708 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			
		Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time			Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	
In-task	CVRP	HGS	6.5032	-	9.5205	-	2m 11s		POMO-MTVRP	6.5389	-	1m 15s	9.9236	-	2m 37s	
		POMO-MTVRP	6.5373	1.9883%	3.28s	9.8019	2.9725%	8.71s		VRPL	6.5722	0.5091%	2.51s	9.8052	-1.1388%	7.97s
		MVMoE	6.5072	1.5219%	4.46s	9.7728	2.6616%	11.44s		MVMoE	6.5382	0.0282%	3.35s	9.7744	-1.4515%	10.71s
		MVMoE-Light	6.5137	1.6263%	3.87s	9.7950	2.8929%	10.58s		MVMoE-Light	6.5459	0.1420%	3.39s	9.7952	-1.2381%	9.83s
		MVMoE-Deeper	6.4984	1.3845%	9.58s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	6.5289	-0.1156%	8.41s	-	-	-
	ORP	SHIELD-MoD	6.4897	1.2503%	5.76s	9.7312	2.2300%	18.39s		SHIELD-MoD	6.5195	-0.2635%	5.02s	9.7327	-1.8684%	17.31s
		SHIELD	6.4843	1.1648%	6.47s	9.7160	2.0607%	20.45s		SHIELD	6.5148	-0.3338%	5.76s	9.7200	-2.0014%	19.70s
		OR-tools	3.9920	-	1m 12s	5.9998	-	2m 39s		OR-tools	7.6658	-	1m 22s	12.0249	-	6m 25s
		POMO-MTVRP	4.1641	4.3105%	2.59s	6.3549	5.9698%	7.47s		POMO-MTVRP	7.9788	5.7045%	2.96s	12.9875	8.0100%	9.00s
		MVMoE	4.1523	3.9851%	3.67s	6.3028	5.0992%	10.18s		MVMoE	7.9591	5.3968%	3.86s	12.9415	7.6221%	12.20s
Out-task	VRPBL	MVMoE-Light	4.1634	4.2685%	3.08s	6.3316	5.5745%	9.39s		VRPTW	7.9703	5.5481%	3.76s	12.9698	7.8572%	11.18s
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.1270	3.3616%	8.62s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	7.9357	5.0955%	9.86s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	4.1111	2.9609%	5.21s	6.2323	3.9265%	17.05s		SHIELD-MoD	7.9158	4.8116%	5.66s	12.8390	6.7800%	18.72s
		SHIELD	4.1012	2.7202%	5.94s	6.1989	3.3706%	19.51s		SHIELD	7.9004	4.6212%	6.39s	12.7998	6.4508%	21.21s
		OR-tools	5.1214	-	1m 8s	7.5311	-	2m 37s		OR-tools	5.0201	-	1m 16s	8.0463	-	2m 45s
	OVRPBL	POMO-MTVRP	5.2323	2.1659%	2.30s	7.6426	1.5415%	6.72s		POMO-MTVRP	5.2763	5.1035%	2.90s	8.5785	6.6527%	8.82s
		MVMoE	5.2088	1.7189%	3.08s	7.6019	1.0042%	8.96s		MVMoE	5.2834	5.1907%	3.89s	8.5365	6.1197%	11.72s
		MVMoE-Light	5.2203	1.9473%	3.04s	7.6283	1.3498%	8.27s		MVMoE-Light	5.2918	5.3632%	3.73s	8.5722	6.5587%	10.85s
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.1985	1.5129%	7.03s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	5.2542	4.6315%	10.23s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	5.1872	1.2899%	4.70s	7.5605	0.4521%	15.07s		SHIELD-MoD	5.2383	4.2937%	5.83s	8.4346	4.8748%	19.04s
Out-task	VRPBLT	SHIELD	5.1774	1.1052%	5.24s	7.5432	0.2217%	16.96s		SHIELD	5.2333	4.2265%	6.68s	8.4155	4.6225%	21.62s
		OR-tools	3.5304	-	1m 14s	5.1150	-	2m 40s		OR-tools	3.5357	-	1m 20s	5.1156	-	2m 34s
		POMO-MTVRP	3.8075	7.8483%	2.45s	5.6545	10.5678%	6.98s		POMO-MTVRP	3.8204	8.0509%	3.10s	5.6544	10.5263%	7.38s
		MVMoE	3.7854	7.1879%	3.30s	5.5802	9.1051%	9.62s		MVMoE	3.7958	7.2984%	3.41s	5.5812	9.1010%	9.81s
		MVMoE-Light	3.8044	7.7261%	3.23s	5.6390	10.2535%	8.66s		MVMoE-Light	3.8204	7.9910%	3.11s	5.6376	10.2014%	9.02s
	OVRPBLT	MVMoE-Deeper	3.7667	6.6935%	7.98s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	3.7805	6.9246%	8.53s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	3.7513	6.2563%	4.96s	5.4924	7.4002%	15.71s		SHIELD-MoD	3.7656	6.5012%	5.04s	5.4930	7.3890%	16.09s
		SHIELD	3.7476	6.1222%	5.59s	5.4591	6.7559%	17.68s		SHIELD	3.7616	6.3349%	5.77s	5.4609	6.7607%	18.04s
		OR-tools	3.9981	-	1m 18s	5.9357	-	2m 53s		OR-tools	4.9702	-	1m 20s	7.9711	-	2m 44s
		POMO-MTVRP	4.1679	4.5092%	2.53s	6.2854	5.9394%	7.87s		POMO-MTVRP	4.4885	10.4286%	3.47s	8.9031	11.7278%	8.53s
Out-task	VRPBLTW	MVMoE	4.1430	3.8587%	3.46s	6.2359	5.1059%	10.72s		MVMoE	5.4754	10.1045%	3.94s	8.8646	11.2500%	11.16s
		MVMoE-Light	4.1571	4.2170%	3.25s	6.2623	5.5449%	9.83s		MVMoE-Light	5.4791	10.2090%	3.75s	8.8888	11.5506%	10.34s
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.1379	3.7570%	9.04s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	5.4665	9.9856%	10.01s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	4.1054	2.9310%	5.21s	6.1603	3.8383%	17.47s		SHIELD-MoD	5.4432	9.4653%	5.84s	8.7594	9.9495%	18.19s
		SHIELD	4.0957	2.6807%	6.02s	6.1346	3.4063%	19.90s		SHIELD	5.4334	9.2902%	6.64s	8.7285	9.5463%	20.42s
	VRPBLTW	OR-tools	5.1312	-	1m 16s	7.5768	-	2m 35s		OR-tools	4.9822	-	1m 30s	8.0416	-	2m 48s
		POMO-MTVRP	5.2568	2.4473%	2.42s	7.6932	1.5959%	7.38s		POMO-MTVRP	5.2483	5.3405%	3.51s	8.3824	6.7651%	9.23s
		MVMoE	5.2191	1.7541%	3.26s	7.6563	1.1044%	9.59s		MVMoE	5.2444	5.2144%	4.04s	8.5412	6.2512%	12.14s
		MVMoE-Light	5.2303	1.9696%	3.06s	7.6777	1.3801%	8.90s		MVMoE-Light	5.2563	5.4492%	3.73s	8.5730	6.6407%	11.32s
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.2357	2.0373%	8.81s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	5.2335	5.0438%	10.5s	-	-	-
Out-task	VRPBLTW	SHIELD-MoD	5.1972	1.3226%	4.74s	7.6094	0.4846%	15.75s		SHIELD-MoD	5.2019	4.3630%	6.01s	8.4339	4.9271%	19.43s
		SHIELD	5.1873	1.1250%	5.34s	7.5898	0.2250%	17.67s		SHIELD	5.1979	4.3038%	6.88s	8.4186	4.7310%	22.07s
		OR-tools	7.4449	-	1m 21s	12.4088	-	2m 35s		OR-tools	7.4143	-	1m 40s	12.4970	-	2m 41s
		POMO-MTVRP	8.1811	9.8882%	3.17s	13.4097	8.2633%	8.46s		POMO-MTVRP	8.1315	9.6728%	3.73s	13.5021	8.2643%	9.07s
		MVMoE	8.1267	9.2211%	3.89s	13.3707	7.9318%	11.23s		MVMoE	8.0779	8.9961%	3.90s	13.4496	7.8306%	11.85s
	VRPBLTW	MVMoE-Light	8.1238	9.1848%	3.59s	13.4078	8.2289%	10.47s		MVMoE-Light	8.0827	9.0685%	3.62s	13.4871	8.1257%	11.09s
		MVMoE-Deeper	8.1340	9.2566%	9.53s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	8.0907	9.1229%	9.82s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	8.0782	8.7455%	5.57s	13.2689	7.1352%	17.61s		SHIELD-MoD	8.0423	8.5104%	5.67s	13.3439	7.0136%	18.27s
		SHIELD	8.0547	8.2630%	6.17s	13.2026	6.5746%	19.68s		SHIELD	8.0099	8.0833%	6.29s	13.2892	6.5421%	20.34s
		OR-tools	7.6281	-	1m 33s	12.4766	-	2m 47s		OR-tools	4.9601	-	1m 32s	8.0296	-	2m 34s
Out-task	VRPBLTW	POMO-MTVRP	7.9617	4.3739%	3.50s	12.8902	3.4968%	9.72s		POMO-MTVRP	5.4895	10.6725%	3.57s	8.9600	11.6180%	8.91s
		MVMoE	7.9210	3.8770%	3.91s	12.8550	3.1971%	12.71s		MVMoE	5.4732	10.3069%	4.02s	8.9232	11.1516%	11.44s
		MVMoE-Light	7.9339	4.0594%	3.71s	12.8826	3.4163%	11.81s		MVMoE-Light	5.4830	10.5132%	3.83s	8.9511	11.5117%	10.73s
		MVMoE-Deeper	7.9339	4.0089%	10.1s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	5.4668	10.2162%	10.21s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	7.8808	3.3677%	5.68s	12.7513	2.3939%	19.45s		MVMoD	5.4426	9.6962%	5.95s	8.8254	9.9594%	18.62s
	SHIELD	SHIELD	7.8676	3.1980%	6.43s	12.7150	2.0844%	21.88s		Ours	5.4346	9.5587%	6.75s	8.7979	9.6128%	20.86s
		OR-tools	7.6281	-	1m 33s	12.4766	-	2m 47s		OR-tools	4.9601	-	1m 32s	8.0296	-	2m 34s
		POMO-MTVRP	7.9617	4.3739%	3.50s	12.8902	3.4968%	9.72s		POMO-MTVRP	5.4895	10.6725%	3.57s	8.9600	11.6180%	8.91s
		MVMoE	7.9210	3.8770%	3.91s	12.8550	3.1971%	12.71s		MVMoE	5.4732	10.3069%	4.02s	8.9232	11.1516%	11.44s
		MVMoE-Light	7.9339	4.0594%	3.71s	12.8826	3.4163%	11.81s		MVMoE-Light	5.4830	10.5132%	3.83s	8.9511	11.5117%	10.73s

Table 16: Performance of models on KZ9976

KZ9976 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			
		Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time			Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	
In-task	CVRP	HGS	8.4217	-	1m 17s	12.4181	-	2m 14s	VRPL	OR-tools	8.4633	-	1m 10s	12.8865	-	2m 39s
		POMO-MTVRP	8.4796	2.1707%	2.98s	12.8288	3.3197%	8.66s		POMO-MTVRP	8.4633	0.7927%	1m 10s	12.7791	-0.7886%	8.01s
		MVMoE	8.4334	1.6093%	4.36s	12.7846	2.9640%	11.31s		MVMoE	8.4747	0.1676%	3.35s	12.7344	-1.1332%	10.71s
		MVMoE-Light	8.441	1.7004%	4.13s	12.8041	3.1223%	10.98s		MVMoE-Light	8.4820	0.2478%	3.05s	12.7580	-0.9518%	9.84s
		MVMoE-Deeper	8.4149	1.3910%	9.56s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	8.4577	-0.0367%	8.44s	-	-	-
	VRPB	SHIELD-MoD	8.4057	1.2745%	5.79s	12.7248	2.4846%	18.03s	VRPTW	SHIELD-MoD	8.4511	-0.1117%	5.01s	12.6752	-1.5891%	17.34s
		SHIELD	8.3991	1.1865%	6.46s	12.7058	2.3312%	20.42s		SHIELD	8.4423	-0.2183%	5.71s	12.6590	-1.7116%	19.68s
		OR-tools	5.0798	-	1m 5s	7.6637	-	2m 37s		OR-tools	10.6491	-	1m 19s	17.3625	-	6m 32s
		POMO-MTVRP	5.314	4.6202%	2.37s	8.1047	5.8375%	7.44s		POMO-MTVRP	11.0016	6.1918%	2.82s	18.8165	8.4175%	9.10s
		MVMoE	5.2892	4.1392%	3.42s	8.0450	5.0610%	10.16s		MVMoE	11.0366	5.5490%	3.90s	18.7844	8.2241%	11.95s
Out-task	VRPBL	MVMoE-Light	5.2966	4.2863%	3.04s	8.0662	5.3313%	9.33s	OVRPBLTW	MVMoE-Light	11.0857	5.9973%	3.50s	18.8030	8.3233%	11.31s
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.2511	3.3950%	8.63s	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper		10.9993	5.1885%	9.9s	-	-	-	
		SHIELD-MoD	5.239	3.1536%	5.13s	7.9500	3.8202%	17.04s		SHIELD-MoD	10.9963	5.1533%	5.74s	18.6051	7.1926%	19.07s
		SHIELD	5.2274	2.9232%	5.92s	7.8905	3.0341%	19.49s		SHIELD	10.9675	4.8838%	6.46s	18.5330	6.7691%	21.51s
		OR-tools	6.332	-	1m 4s	9.3879	-	2m 38s		OR-tools	6.4917	-	1m 13s	10.6668	-	2m 42s
	OVRPL	POMO-MTVRP	6.4841	2.4023%	2.20s	9.5585	-	6.74s	OVRPBLTW	POMO-MTVRP	6.8737	5.8847%	2.73s	11.3865	6.8257%	8.79s
		MVMoE	6.4416	1.7613%	3.02s	9.4946	1.2055%	8.96s		MVMoE	6.8558	5.6048%	3.91s	11.3429	6.4039%	11.67s
		MVMoE-Light	6.459	2.0400%	2.83s	9.5275	1.5526%	8.30s		MVMoE-Light	6.8743	5.8860%	3.52s	11.3584	6.5555%	10.71s
		MVMoE-Deeper	6.4264	1.5232%	7.04s	9.4364	0.5879%	15.04s		MVMoE-Deeper	6.8098	4.9103%	10.22s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	6.4131	1.3130%	4.71s	9.4364	0.5879%	15.04s		SHIELD-MoD	6.8059	4.8336%	5.83s	11.1768	4.8610%	19.00s
Out-task	VRPBL	SHIELD	6.4203	1.1505%	5.25s	9.4097	0.2961%	16.92s	OVRPBLTW	SHIELD	6.7798	4.4422%	6.63s	11.1398	4.5167%	21.61s
		OR-tools	4.2834	-	1m 10s	6.2087	-	2m 39s		OR-tools	4.2813	-	1m 6s	6.1967	-	2m 31s
		POMO-MTVRP	4.6591	8.7721%	2.25s	6.9177	11.4873%	6.98s		POMO-MTVRP	4.6503	8.6179%	2.34s	6.9034	11.4733%	7.35s
		MVMoE	4.6161	7.7478%	3.36s	6.7990	9.5636%	9.40s		MVMoE	4.6112	7.6726%	3.36s	6.7926	9.6704%	9.76s
		MVMoE-Light	4.6559	8.6910%	2.98s	6.8691	10.7103%	8.66s		MVMoE-Light	4.6486	8.5437%	3.07s	6.8705	10.9271%	9.04s
	OVRPL	MVMoE-Deeper	4.5958	7.2939%	7.99s	-	-	-	OVRPBLTW	MVMoE-Deeper	4.5877	7.1562%	8.29s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	4.5812	6.9517%	4.91s	6.6961	7.9126%	15.67s		SHIELD-MoD	4.5717	6.7819%	5.03s	6.6910	8.0347%	16.11s
		SHIELD	4.5743	6.7822%	5.57s	6.6557	7.2445%	17.61s		SHIELD	4.5686	6.6880%	5.65s	6.6351	7.1246%	17.96s
		OR-tools	5.0382	-	1m 14s	7.6885	-	2m 54s		OR-tools	6.4426	-	1m 14s	10.6121	-	2m 42s
		POMO-MTVRP	5.2716	4.6326%	2.36s	8.1227	5.7422%	7.88s		POMO-MTVRP	7.2019	11.7856%	2.77s	11.9287	12.4815%	8.50s
Out-task	VRPBL	MVMoE	5.2428	4.0808%	3.48s	8.0570	4.8769%	10.76s	OVRPBLTW	MVMoE	7.1797	11.4104%	3.92s	11.8841	12.0447%	11.14s
		MVMoE-Light	5.2548	4.3204%	3.16s	8.0883	5.2854%	9.78s		MVMoE-Light	7.1893	11.5716%	3.69s	11.8949	12.1569%	10.30s
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.2318	3.8432%	9.03s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	7.1516	11.0056%	10.04s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	5.1909	3.0462%	5.23s	7.9654	3.6885%	17.51s		SHIELD-MoD	7.1353	10.7090%	5.84s	11.7189	10.4973%	18.09s
		SHIELD	5.1812	2.8560%	6.04s	7.9175	3.0511%	19.83s		SHIELD	7.1020	10.2196%	6.58s	11.6645	9.9822%	20.31s
	VRPBL	OR-tools	6.3024	-	1m 13s	9.4149	-	2m 33s	VRPBLTW	OR-tools	6.5074	-	1m 17s	10.5746	-	2m 54s
		POMO-MTVRP	6.4771	2.7726%	2.26s	9.6073	2.1055%	7.43s		POMO-MTVRP	6.8985	6.0097%	2.82s	11.2864	6.7992%	9.22s
		MVMoE	6.4204	1.8865%	3.28s	9.5380	1.3777%	9.59s		MVMoE	6.8964	5.5594%	4.11s	11.2550	6.4918%	12.12s
		MVMoE-Light	6.4364	2.1453%	3.02s	9.5682	1.6922%	8.91s		MVMoE-Light	6.8832	5.7811%	3.70s	11.2703	6.6409%	11.17s
		MVMoE-Deeper	6.4305	2.0327%	8.8s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	6.8490	5.2494%	10.46s	-	-	-
Out-task	VRPBLTW	SHIELD-MoD	6.3904	1.4119%	4.76s	9.4791	0.7505%	15.72s	VRPBLTW	SHIELD-MoD	6.8213	4.8220%	5.97s	11.0853	4.9005%	19.42s
		SHIELD	6.3788	1.2310%	5.32s	9.4541	0.4835%	17.63s		SHIELD	6.7949	4.4390%	6.79s	11.0480	4.5534%	21.95s
		OR-tools	10.6437	-	1m 20s	18.3619	-	2m 44s		OR-tools	10.5947	-	1m 22s	18.3014	-	2m 47s
		POMO-MTVRP	11.7415	10.2929%	2.77s	19.8107	8.0818%	8.62s		POMO-MTVRP	11.7074	10.5025%	2.94s	19.7894	8.3381%	9.25s
		MVMoE	11.6367	9.4073%	4.00s	19.7718	7.8616%	11.26s		MVMoE	11.5911	9.5324%	4.00s	19.7494	8.1026%	11.78s
	VRPLTW	MVMoE-Light	11.6477	9.6440%	3.61s	19.7959	7.9818%	10.65s	VRPLTW	MVMoE-Light	11.6260	9.8357%	3.63s	19.7794	8.2802%	11.22s
		MVMoE-Deeper	11.6333	9.2771%	9.52s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	11.6011	9.4993%	9.79s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	11.5870	8.9121%	5.62s	19.5695	6.7684%	17.94s		SHIELD-MoD	11.5585	9.2067%	5.74s	19.5707	7.1332%	18.54s
		SHIELD	11.5423	8.5047%	6.22s	19.4954	6.3436%	20.06s		SHIELD	11.5051	8.6889%	6.32s	19.4922	6.6791%	20.70s
		OR-tools	10.6950	-	1m 23s	18.2887	-	2m 49s		OR-tools	6.4313	-	1m 19s	10.6460	-	2m 33s
VRPLTW	POMO-MTVRP	11.1707	4.4476%	2.82s	18.8087	3.0163%	9.86s	VRPLTW	POMO-MTVRP	7.1961	11.8922%	2.90s	11.9586	12.3982%	8.81s	
	MVMoE	11.0690	3.5796%	3.95s	18.7728	2.8171%	12.71s		MVMoE	7.1622	11.3643%	4.05s	11.9137	11.9667%	11.41s	
	MVMoE-Light	11.1070	3.9295%	3.68s	18.8008	2.9582%	11.99s		MVMoE-L	7.1742	11.5651%	3.76s	11.9164	11.9921%	10.68s	
	MVMoE-Deeper	11.0888	3.6817%	10s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	7.1340	10.9255%	10.24s	-	-	-	
	SHIELD-MoD	11.0282	3.1870%	5.78s	18.5787	1.7581%	19.89s		SHIELD-MoD	7.1239	10.710%	5.93s	11.7414	10.3568%	18.46s	
SHIELD	10.9948	2.8804%	6.50s	18.5216	1.4410%	22.30s	SHIELD	7.0845	10.1846%	6.67s	11.6952	9.9203%	20.71s			

Table 17: Performance of models on SW24978

SW24978 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100		
		Obj	Cap	Time	Obj	Cap	Time	Obj	Cap	Time	Obj	Cap	Time
In-task	HGS	6.6979	-	1m 13s	9.8826	-	2m 11s	6.7721	-	1m 10s	10.3234	-	2m 38s
	POMO-MTVRP	6.7538	2.2739%	3.06s	10.2519	3.78760%	8.66s	6.8296	0.8497%	2.43s	10.2774	-0.4057%	8.00s
	MVMeE	6.7181	1.7447%	4.43s	10.2290	3.56040%	12.50s	6.7881	0.2730%	3.32s	10.2491	-0.6711%	11.64s
	MVMeE-Light	6.7260	1.8586%	3.89s	10.2507	3.77250%	10.58s	6.7941	0.3548%	3.60s	10.2727	-0.4486%	9.87s
	MVMeE-Deeper	6.7072	1.5831%	9.7s	-	-	-	6.7762	0.0947%	8.45s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	6.6937	1.3636%	5.81s	10.1538	2.79320%	18.11s	6.7623	-0.1163%	5.04s	10.1749	-1.4005%	17.44s
	SHIELD	6.6842	1.2169%	6.54s	10.1386	2.62190%	20.38s	6.7533	-0.2187%	5.78s	10.1589	-1.5678%	19.74s
	OR-tools	4.0521	-	1m 9s	6.1626	-	2m 38s	8.3232	-	1m 17s	13.3531	-	-
	POMO-MTVRP	4.2564	5.0417%	2.39s	6.5952	7.13210%	7.47s	8.6793	6.1415%	2.88s	14.4825	8.5406%	9.26s
	MVMeE	4.2382	4.6192%	3.49s	6.5459	6.33510%	11.83s	8.6465	5.7162%	3.86s	14.4327	8.1655%	13.26s
	MVMeE-Light	4.2492	4.8916%	3.09s	6.5766	6.81880%	9.36s	8.6542	5.8053%	3.97s	14.4849	8.5695%	11.65s
	MVMeE-Deeper	4.2075	3.8666%	8.72s	-	-	-	8.6081	5.2484%	9.91s	-	-	-
Out-task	SHIELD-MoD	4.1888	3.3901%	5.30s	6.4406	4.62700%	17.16s	8.5945	5.0838%	5.81s	14.3061	7.2326%	19.33s
	SHIELD	4.1733	3.0110%	6.05s	6.3878	3.75130%	19.49s	8.5729	4.8030%	6.55s	14.2664	6.9055%	22.03s
	OR-tools	5.2139	-	1m 2s	7.6890	-	2m 36s	5.2057	-	1m 11s	8.4320	-	2m 42s
	POMO-MTVRP	5.3608	2.8184%	2.18s	7.8945	2.77250%	6.73s	5.5109	5.8629%	2.77s	9.0652	7.6573%	8.81s
	MVMeE	5.3331	2.3264%	3.30s	7.8535	2.24830%	10.36s	5.5111	5.8568%	3.84s	9.0238	7.1596%	12.81s
	MVMeE-Light	5.3395	2.4519%	3.06s	7.8847	2.64580%	8.30s	5.5221	6.0649%	3.87s	9.0742	7.7730%	10.96s
	MVMeE-Deeper	5.3178	2.0248%	7.02s	-	-	-	5.4697	5.1083%	10.39s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	5.2987	1.6618%	4.70s	7.7733	1.21340%	15.13s	5.4527	4.7333%	5.85s	8.9004	5.7226%	18.90s
	SHIELD	5.2861	1.4189%	5.27s	7.7549	0.95640%	16.94s	5.4445	4.6356%	6.67s	8.8643	5.2987%	21.56s
	OR-tools	3.5427	-	1m 12s	5.1907	-	2m 40s	3.5320	-	1m 8s	5.2096	-	2m 36s
	POMO-MTVRP	3.8655	9.1129%	2.30s	5.8643	13.03590%	7.00s	3.8526	9.0782%	2.36s	5.8816	12.9788%	7.40s
	MVMeE	3.8442	8.4761%	3.28s	5.7911	11.60920%	10.34s	3.8357	8.5557%	3.41s	5.8117	11.6128%	10.78s
Out-task	MVMeE-Light	3.8671	9.1296%	3.25s	5.8531	12.81730%	8.70s	3.8564	9.1395%	3.21s	5.8700	12.7548%	9.04s
	MVMeE-Deeper	3.8229	7.9091%	8.02s	-	-	-	3.8095	7.8556%	8.34s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	3.7960	7.1164%	4.95s	5.6669	9.24450%	15.71s	3.7870	7.2199%	5.08s	5.6836	9.1828%	16.07s
	SHIELD	3.7910	6.9758%	5.69s	5.6204	8.33150%	17.62s	3.7777	6.9288%	5.68s	5.6308	8.1570%	18.05s
	OR-tools	4.0512	-	1m 13s	6.1671	-	2m 53s	5.1779	-	1m 15s	8.4308	-	2m 41s
	POMO-MTVRP	4.2591	5.1319%	2.40s	6.6124	7.36220%	7.91s	5.7623	11.2859%	2.80s	9.4775	12.5687%	8.48s
	MVMeE	4.2415	4.7335%	3.44s	6.5529	6.37850%	12.37s	5.7434	10.9114%	3.88s	9.4291	11.9843%	11.52s
	MVMeE-Light	4.2534	5.0199%	3.44s	6.5929	7.01370%	9.79s	5.7527	11.0847%	3.83s	9.4815	12.6198%	10.50s
	MVMeE-Deeper	4.2251	4.2921%	9s	-	-	-	5.7286	10.6357%	10.09s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	4.1890	3.4200%	5.25s	6.4510	4.74400%	17.65s	5.6986	10.0178%	5.84s	9.3156	10.6768%	17.99s
	SHIELD	4.1754	3.0814%	6.08s	6.4068	4.00120%	19.85s	5.6828	9.9711%	6.64s	9.2617	10.0060%	20.27s
	OR-tools	5.1909	-	1m 13s	7.6594	-	2m 33s	5.1469	-	1m 15s	8.4292	-	2m 49s
	POMO-MTVRP	5.3371	2.8163%	2.29s	7.8639	2.75730%	7.42s	5.4627	6.1352%	2.81s	9.0423	7.4062%	9.20s
Out-task	MVMeE	5.3057	2.2667%	3.22s	7.8236	2.23730%	10.92s	5.4512	5.9274%	4.01s	9.0008	6.9011%	12.92s
	MVMeE-Light	5.3141	2.4299%	3.24s	7.8552	2.64200%	8.95s	5.4605	6.0997%	3.80s	9.0501	7.4929%	11.48s
	MVMeE-Deeper	5.3113	2.3187%	8.85s	-	-	-	5.4396	5.6877%	10.51s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	5.2689	1.5530%	4.80s	7.7445	1.20130%	15.81s	5.4001	4.9193%	6.01s	8.8812	5.5065%	19.38s
	SHIELD	5.2597	1.3699%	5.35s	7.7291	0.98540%	17.58s	5.3864	4.7154%	6.84s	8.8487	5.1093%	22.00s
	OR-tools	8.0886	-	1m 19s	14.1676	-	2m 49s	8.1677	-	1m 22s	13.6276	-	2m 49s
	POMO-MTVRP	8.8803	9.7879%	2.77s	15.3142	8.49130%	8.73s	8.9615	9.7182%	2.96s	14.7188	8.3795%	9.28s
	MVMeE	8.8044	9.0737%	3.92s	15.2694	8.15410%	12.06s	8.8913	9.0623%	3.96s	14.6809	8.0858%	12.80s
	MVMeE-Light	8.8173	9.1602%	3.83s	15.3335	8.61220%	10.93s	8.8890	9.0042%	3.79s	14.7363	8.5020%	11.41s
	MVMeE-Deeper	8.8276	9.1366%	9.49s	-	-	-	8.9035	9.0886%	9.87s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	8.7607	8.4928%	5.69s	15.1656	7.47000%	18.25s	8.8410	8.4141%	5.83s	14.5760	7.3226%	18.69s
	SHIELD	8.7359	8.1860%	6.29s	15.0792	6.77220%	20.56s	8.8013	7.9695%	6.43s	14.5032	6.7412%	20.92s
Out-task	OR-tools	8.1532	-	1m 23s	13.9665	-	2m 52s	5.1245	-	1m 18s	8.4572	-	2m 31s
	POMO-MTVRP	8.5131	4.4146%	2.85s	14.4345	3.63460%	10.13s	5.7114	11.4524%	2.88s	9.5106	12.5946%	8.87s
	MVMeE	8.4670	4.0004%	3.95s	14.3885	3.26980%	14.01s	5.6997	11.2344%	4.03s	9.4532	11.8813%	12.13s
	MVMeE-Light	8.4753	4.0737%	3.97s	14.4490	3.68940%	12.49s	5.7007	11.2689%	3.86s	9.5087	12.5619%	10.84s
	MVMeE-Deeper	8.4764	3.9635%	10.08s	-	-	-	5.6842	10.9230%	10.3s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	8.4117	3.2956%	5.84s	14.2713	2.45880%	20.38s	5.6483	10.2214%	5.95s	9.3427	10.6239%	18.44s
	SHIELD	8.3926	3.0792%	6.55s	14.2191	2.05060%	23.08s	5.6312	9.9603%	6.75s	9.5013	10.0938%	20.74s
	OR-tools	5.2139	-	1m 2s	7.6890	-	2m 36s	5.2057	-	1m 11s	8.4320	-	2m 42s
	POMO-MTVRP	5.3608	2.8184%	2.18s	7.8945	2.77250%	6.73s	5.5109	5.8629%	2.77s	9.0652	7.6573%	8.81s
	MVMeE	5.3331	2.3264%	3.30s	7.8535	2.24830%	10.36s	5.5111	5.8568%	3.84s	9.0238	7.1596%	12.81s
	MVMeE-Light	5.3395	2.4519%	3.06s	7.8847	2.64580%	8.30s	5.5221	6.0649%	3.87s	9.0742	7.7730%	10.96s
	MVMeE-Deeper	5.3178	2.0248%	7.02s	-	-	-	5.4697	5.1083%	10.39s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	5.2987	1.6618%	4.70s	7.7733	1.21340%	15.13s	5.4527	4.7333%	5.85s	8.9004	5.7226%	18.90s
	SHIELD	5.2861	1.4189%	5.27s	7.7549	0.95640%	16.94s	5.4445	4.6356%	6.67s	8.8643	5.2987%	21.56s

Table 18: Performance of models on VM22775

VM22775 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100		
		Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time
In-task	CVRP	HGS	-	1m 35s	12.1714	-	2m 15s	8.2151	-	1m 11s	12.5283	-	2m 39s
		POMO-MTVRP	8.2974	2.2454%	4.30s	12.5856	8.70s	8.3078	1.1279%	2.55s	12.4811	-0.3508%	8.01s
		MVMoE	8.2459	1.6115%	4.29s	12.5450	11.37s	8.2539	0.5085%	3.33s	12.4472	-0.6200%	10.84s
		MVMoE-Light	8.2554	1.7229%	4.02s	12.5657	10.62s	8.2593	0.5735%	3.12s	12.4618	-0.5008%	9.88s
		MVMoE-Deeper	8.2352	1.4836%	9.66s	-	-	8.2412	0.3507%	8.4s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	8.2229	1.3205%	5.78s	12.4767	18.05s	8.2272	0.1836%	5.03s	12.3739	-1.2047%	17.29s
	ORP	SHIELD	8.2143	1.2193%	6.48s	12.4608	20.38s	8.2167	0.0535%	5.73s	12.3579	-1.3374%	19.71s
		OR-tools	4.8138	-	1m 7s	7.3689	2m 39s	10.5525	-	1m 16s	17.7378	-	6m 34s
		POMO-MTVRP	5.0672	5.2636%	2.38s	8.2838	7.49s	10.9940	6.2437%	3.03s	19.2257	8.4620%	9.17s
		MVMoE	5.0433	4.7859%	3.38s	7.7843	10.39s	10.9227	5.5759%	3.81s	19.2077	8.3633%	12.03s
		MVMoE-Light	5.0537	5.0703%	3.04s	7.7975	9.38s	10.9546	5.8847%	3.55s	19.2231	8.4491%	11.34s
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.9992	3.8900%	8.65s	-	-	10.8784	5.1612%	9.87s	-	-	-
Out-task	VRPB	SHIELD-MoD	4.9870	3.6258%	5.15s	7.6502	17.11s	10.8878	5.2251%	5.77s	18.9746	7.0508%	19.14s
		SHIELD	4.9697	3.2797%	5.98s	7.6047	19.63s	10.8471	4.8543%	6.50s	18.9211	6.7445%	21.64s
		OR-tools	6.0429	-	1m 1s	9.0476	2m 35s	6.0966	-	1m 19s	10.1562	-	2m 44s
		POMO-MTVRP	6.2125	2.8072%	2.23s	9.2501	6.74s	6.5159	6.8769%	2.93s	10.8685	7.1113%	8.74s
		MVMoE	6.1694	2.1187%	3.11s	9.2009	9.18s	6.4816	6.3126%	3.84s	10.8348	6.7774%	11.72s
		MVMoE-Light	6.1849	2.3749%	2.91s	9.2190	8.27s	6.5058	6.7237%	3.58s	10.8369	6.7987%	10.73s
	OVRPB	MVMoE-Deeper	6.1576	1.9315%	6.99s	-	-	6.3464	5.6127%	10.32s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	6.1402	1.6367%	4.69s	9.1118	15.08s	6.4294	5.4647%	5.78s	10.6427	4.8878%	18.91s
		SHIELD	6.1326	1.5173%	5.23s	9.0876	16.97s	6.3982	4.9368%	6.60s	10.5970	4.4416%	21.43s
		OR-tools	3.8870	-	1m 8s	5.7542	2m 39s	3.8906	-	1m 5s	5.7679	-	2m 35s
		POMO-MTVRP	4.2505	9.3515%	2.42s	6.4354	7.05s	4.2454	9.1193%	2.51s	6.4539	11.9664%	7.39s
		MVMoE	4.2141	8.4012%	3.35s	6.3647	9.52s	4.2179	8.4004%	3.41s	6.3792	10.6523%	9.91s
Out-task	OVRPL	MVMoE-Light	4.2512	9.3733%	3.03s	6.4183	8.69s	4.2518	9.2892%	3.08s	6.421	11.7448%	9.06s
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.1841	7.6443%	7.94s	-	-	4.1888	7.6644%	8.33s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	4.1636	7.1677%	4.95s	6.2023	15.65s	4.1716	7.2214%	5.02s	6.2237	7.9653%	16.06s
		SHIELD	4.1613	7.0535%	5.59s	6.1568	17.63s	4.1646	7.0469%	5.67s	6.1758	7.1334%	18.05s
		OR-tools	4.8097	-	1m 19s	7.3550	2m 55s	6.0530	-	1m 15s	10.1174	-	2m 40s
		POMO-MTVRP	5.0597	5.1971%	2.54s	7.8041	7.94s	6.8045	12.4156%	2.89s	11.3495	12.3227%	8.49s
	VRPBL	MVMoE	5.0372	4.7388%	3.48s	7.7679	10.82s	6.7815	12.0607%	3.90s	11.3082	11.9073%	11.10s
		MVMoE-Light	5.0494	5.0200%	3.17s	7.7777	9.78s	6.7831	12.0955%	3.69s	11.3072	11.8808%	10.30s
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.0157	4.2837%	8.98s	-	-	6.7538	11.5779%	10.01s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	4.9793	3.5419%	5.26s	7.6389	17.53s	6.7272	11.1773%	5.77s	11.1283	10.1297%	18.06s
		SHIELD	4.9624	3.1907%	6.08s	7.5889	19.97s	6.6794	10.3960%	6.58s	11.0622	9.4637%	20.30s
		OR-tools	6.0258	-	1m 16s	8.9724	2m 45s	6.0521	-	1m 18s	10.1576	-	2m 50s
Out-task	VRPBL	POMO-MTVRP	6.1987	2.8686%	2.45s	9.1670	7.42s	6.4593	6.7289%	2.92s	10.8730	7.1771%	9.17s
		MVMoE	6.1500	2.1044%	3.29s	9.1213	9.63s	6.4319	6.2823%	4.02s	10.8447	6.9019%	12.17s
		MVMoE-Light	6.1670	2.3844%	3.05s	9.1414	8.91s	6.4508	6.5993%	3.72s	10.8427	6.8716%	11.20s
		MVMoE-Deeper	6.1722	2.4288%	8.87s	-	-	6.3882	5.5533%	10.45s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	6.1227	1.6549%	4.78s	9.0330	15.73s	6.3805	5.4425%	5.95s	10.6515	4.9986%	19.33s
		SHIELD	6.1111	1.4675%	5.34s	9.0043	17.66s	6.3456	4.8817%	6.79s	10.6088	4.5639%	21.87s
	VRPBLTW	OR-tools	10.7055	-	1m 23s	18.7523	2m 45s	10.6434	-	1m 19s	18.5622	-	2m 45s
		POMO-MTVRP	11.7038	9.3248%	2.94s	20.0852	8.63s	11.6674	9.6210%	3.08s	19.8427	7.1626%	9.27s
		MVMoE	11.6157	8.7550%	3.96s	20.0964	11.29s	11.5700	8.9490%	3.98s	19.8255	7.0499%	11.88s
		MVMoE-Light	11.6391	8.9638%	3.62s	20.0970	10.63s	11.6111	9.2697%	3.64s	19.8335	7.0997%	11.22s
		MVMoE-Deeper	11.6580	8.8974%	9.48s	-	-	11.6039	9.0243%	9.76s	-	-	-
		SHIELD-MoD	11.5819	8.3991%	5.66s	19.8598	17.96s	11.5523	8.6835%	5.80s	19.5935	5.8187%	18.70s
Out-task	VRPLTW	SHIELD	11.5264	7.8871%	6.25s	19.7931	20.13s	11.4789	8.0243%	6.32s	19.5566	5.5655%	20.76s
		OR-tools	10.6738	-	1m 28s	18.6939	2m 49s	6.0628	-	1m 20s	10.0760	-	2m 33s
		POMO-MTVRP	11.1114	4.0993%	2.98s	19.1206	9.93s	6.6095	12.3158%	2.95s	11.3098	12.3540%	8.86s
		MVMoE	11.0270	3.4150%	3.95s	19.1122	12.81s	6.7884	11.9893%	4.06s	11.2734	11.7932%	11.48s
		MVMoE-Light	11.0698	3.8246%	3.70s	19.1288	12.05s	6.7993	12.1789%	3.79s	11.2539	11.9719%	10.65s
		MVMoE-Deeper	11.0612	3.6296%	10.03s	-	-	6.7635	11.5571%	10.19s	-	-	-
	SHIELD	SHIELD-MoD	11.0021	3.1596%	5.80s	18.8883	20.02s	6.7314	11.0334%	5.90s	11.0888	10.1594%	18.44s
		SHIELD	10.9673	2.8632%	6.50s	18.8243	22.38s	6.6836	10.3145%	6.66s	11.0178	9.4527%	20.64s
		OR-tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		POMO-MTVRP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		MVMoE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		MVMoE-Light	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19: Performance of models on EG7146

EG7146 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100		
		Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time
In-task	HGS	4.2661	-	1m 21s	6.3233	-	2m 13s	4.2562	-	1m 2s	6.5015	-	2m 41s
	POMO-MTVRP	4.3335	2.6537%	3.33s	6.6029	4.7559%	9.03s	4.3245	1.6041%	2.92s	6.5822	1.3993%	8.39s
	MVMoE	4.3018	2.0324%	4.32s	6.6075	4.0788%	12.39s	4.2965	1.0675%	3.39s	6.5868	1.4509%	11.30s
	MVMoE-Light	4.3061	2.1268%	4.17s	6.6246	5.0781%	11.98s	4.2979	1.0892%	3.26s	6.6053	1.7299%	11.48s
	MVMoE-Deeper	4.3061	2.1625%	9.68s	-	-	-	4.2990	1.1466%	8.49s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	4.2876	1.6642%	5.83s	6.5535	3.9363%	18.16s	4.2801	0.6453%	5.07s	6.5317	0.6028%	17.47s
	SHIELD	4.2802	1.4656%	6.49s	6.5367	3.6566%	22.93s	4.2717	0.4317%	5.79s	6.5171	0.3611%	21.76s
	OR-tools	2.4397	-	1m 20s	3.7510	-	2m 42s	4.8840	-	1m 28s	7.5872	-	6m 35s
	POMO-MTVRP	2.6045	6.7560%	2.91s	4.1674	11.8018%	8.09s	5.1345	6.7583%	3.36s	8.3451	10.3102%	9.29s
	MVMoE	2.5861	6.2931%	3.66s	4.1673	11.8226%	11.08s	5.1021	6.1431%	3.94s	8.3413	10.1853%	13.57s
Out-task	MVMoE-Light	2.5995	6.8360%	3.26s	4.1427	11.1366%	10.74s	5.1049	6.1902%	3.66s	8.3665	10.5592%	15.44s
	MVMoE-Deeper	2.5787	6.0468%	8.89s	-	-	-	5.0940	6.0413%	10.01s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	2.5514	4.7885%	5.15s	4.0474	8.4444%	17.25s	5.1510	5.4674%	5.74s	8.2620	9.1747%	19.75s
	SHIELD	2.5357	4.1187%	6.16s	3.9849	6.7276%	19.88s	5.0787	5.6905%	6.69s	8.2334	8.7933%	23.82s
	OR-tools	3.3731	-	1m 1s	4.9564	-	2m 40s	3.0238	-	1m 23s	4.9353	-	2m 50s
	POMO-MTVRP	3.4892	3.4424%	2.62s	5.1741	4.6788%	7.01s	3.2700	8.1407%	3.22s	5.4417	10.9588%	9.20s
	MVMoE	3.4641	2.8546%	3.03s	5.1634	4.4185%	9.74s	3.2027	8.1766%	3.99s	5.4753	11.5536%	14.07s
	MVMoE-Light	3.4676	2.9329%	3.02s	5.1815	4.8007%	9.44s	3.2622	8.0924%	3.56s	5.4714	11.5304%	13.93s
	MVMoE-Deeper	3.4652	2.8993%	7.11s	-	-	-	3.2479	7.7094%	10.52s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	3.4455	2.2692%	4.70s	5.1077	3.2931%	15.18s	3.2360	7.0192%	5.78s	5.3584	9.1885%	20.05s
Out-task	SHIELD	3.4347	1.9133%	5.30s	5.0930	3.0192%	17.34s	3.2729	6.8535%	6.77s	5.3254	8.5817%	23.67s
	OR-tools	2.0569	-	1m 20s	3.0546	-	2m 41s	2.0523	-	1m 9s	3.0685	-	2m 33s
	POMO-MTVRP	2.2657	10.1491%	2.76s	3.5751	17.7022%	7.32s	2.2516	10.1999%	2.63s	3.5984	17.9380%	7.70s
	MVMoE	2.2547	9.7586%	3.32s	3.5857	18.0955%	10.33s	2.2526	9.8491%	3.45s	3.6028	18.0853%	10.66s
	MVMoE-Light	2.2747	10.7739%	3.09s	3.5722	17.6061%	9.84s	2.2652	10.5639%	3.13s	3.5860	17.5421%	10.34s
	MVMoE-Deeper	2.2469	9.2368%	7.97s	-	-	-	2.2397	9.1233%	8.34s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	2.2204	8.1100%	4.90s	3.4462	13.3146%	15.74s	2.2165	8.1623%	5.01s	3.4627	13.3097%	16.21s
	SHIELD	2.2093	7.5305%	5.59s	3.3731	10.9531%	17.49s	2.2037	7.5294%	5.70s	3.3874	10.8413%	18.12s
	OR-tools	2.4504	-	1m 16s	3.7508	-	2m 40s	2.9200	-	1m 16s	4.8008	-	2m 49s
	POMO-MTVRP	2.6115	6.2748%	2.69s	4.1693	11.8376%	8.44s	3.2772	12.2321%	3.09s	5.5019	15.1401%	8.85s
	MVMoE	2.5969	6.2734%	3.54s	4.1683	11.8336%	11.71s	3.2692	12.1102%	3.93s	5.5239	15.5221%	13.05s
Out-task	MVMoE-Light	2.6038	6.5720%	3.33s	4.1360	10.9600%	11.30s	3.2664	12.0087%	3.71s	5.5144	15.3594%	12.82s
	MVMoE-Deeper	2.6103	6.5254%	9.09s	-	-	-	3.2752	12.1652%	10.15s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	2.5630	4.7895%	5.24s	4.0473	8.4154%	17.64s	3.2366	10.8410%	5.80s	5.4285	13.5184%	18.52s
	SHIELD	2.5450	4.0585%	6.12s	3.9838	6.7253%	20.22s	3.2274	10.7363%	6.67s	5.3650	12.2104%	22.24s
	OR-tools	3.2954	-	1m 19s	4.9569	-	2m 33s	2.9926	-	1m 21s	4.8134	-	2m 58s
	POMO-MTVRP	3.4085	3.4311%	3.32s	5.1859	4.9025%	10.50s	3.2366	8.1519%	3.09s	5.3253	11.2289%	9.66s
	MVMoE	3.3857	2.8847%	3.32s	5.1710	4.5591%	10.50s	3.2305	8.2022%	4.14s	5.3475	11.6426%	14.57s
	MVMoE-Light	3.3891	2.9609%	3.21s	5.1941	5.0288%	10.31s	3.2343	8.2613%	3.72s	5.3524	11.7726%	14.39s
	MVMoE-Deeper	3.4121	3.5403%	8.91s	-	-	-	3.2433	8.3770%	10.71s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	3.3661	2.2564%	4.78s	5.1138	3.3937%	15.87s	3.2093	7.2411%	5.95s	5.2409	9.4280%	20.35s
Out-task	SHIELD	3.3562	1.9297%	5.33s	5.0982	3.0999%	18.12s	3.1930	6.9771%	6.93s	5.2088	8.7900%	24.35s
	OR-tools	4.7375	-	1m 23s	7.9075	-	2m 43s	4.7699	-	1m 23s	7.9676	-	2m 44s
	POMO-MTVRP	5.1863	9.4734%	3.03s	8.6547	10.1123%	8.67s	5.2290	9.6259%	3.23s	8.6980	9.8474%	9.28s
	MVMoE	5.1460	8.9711%	4.00s	8.6541	10.0303%	12.47s	5.1827	8.9705%	3.95s	8.7020	9.8280%	13.11s
	MVMoE-Light	5.1448	8.9284%	3.67s	8.6629	10.1730%	13.64s	5.1899	9.1190%	3.70s	8.7208	10.0636%	14.68s
	MVMoE-Deeper	5.1886	9.5212%	9.51s	-	-	-	5.2269	9.5803%	9.83s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	5.1189	8.3411%	5.58s	8.5744	9.0841%	18.31s	5.1630	8.4985%	5.65s	8.6340	8.9862%	18.95s
	SHIELD	5.1109	8.2421%	6.15s	8.5188	8.3280%	21.80s	5.1542	8.3490%	6.38s	8.5772	8.2720%	22.41s
	OR-tools	4.8841	-	1m 31s	8.0086	-	2m 55s	2.9427	-	1m 25s	4.8417	-	2m 39s
	POMO-MTVRP	5.1422	5.2845%	3.11s	8.4323	5.8016%	10.10s	3.3049	12.3088%	3.12s	5.5503	15.2090%	9.19s
	MVMoE	5.0992	4.6517%	4.12s	8.4420	5.8510%	14.30s	3.3005	12.3844%	4.02s	5.5658	15.4365%	13.38s
Out-task	MVMoE-Light	5.0994	4.6053%	3.85s	8.4599	6.1180%	16.23s	3.3004	12.3136%	3.78s	5.5611	15.4145%	13.35s
	MVMoE-Deeper	5.1307	5.0499%	10.22s	-	-	-	3.3061	12.3491%	10.39s	1.0000%	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	5.0942	4.3019%	5.80s	8.3590	4.8426%	20.45s	3.2702	11.1276%	5.86s	5.4697	13.4759%	19.02s
	SHIELD	5.0728	4.1259%	6.94s	8.3220	4.4071%	24.94s	3.2579	10.9948%	6.79s	5.4196	12.4838%	22.03s

Table 20: Performance of models on FI10639

FI10639 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100		
		Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time			Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time
In-task	HGS	7.1789	-	1m 21s	10.6055	-	2m 11s	VRPL	OR-tools	7.2655	-	1m 11s	11.0647	-	2m 39s
	POMO-MTVRP	7.2316	2.2536%	3.18s	10.9689	3.4421%	8.69s		POMO-MTVRP	7.3195	0.7427%	2.44s	10.9764	-0.7391%	8.01s
	MVMoE	7.1891	1.6553%	4.09s	10.9438	3.2108%	11.58s		MVMoE	7.2732	0.1525%	3.28s	10.9476	-0.9920%	10.90s
	MVMoE-Light	7.1959	1.7537%	4.07s	10.9590	3.3535%	10.52s		MVMoE-Light	7.2799	0.2467%	3.10s	10.9619	-0.8662%	9.84s
	MVMoE-Deeper	7.1775	1.4944%	9.66s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	7.2567	-0.0743%	8.41s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	7.1675	1.3514%	5.97s	10.8778	2.5840%	18.05s		SHIELD-MoD	7.2485	-0.1881%	5.03s	10.8826	-1.5856%	17.38s
	SHIELD	7.1578	1.2110%	6.45s	10.8700	2.5115%	20.48s		SHIELD	7.2411	-0.2947%	5.74s	10.8762	-1.6419%	19.71s
	OR-tools	4.3654	-	1m 7s	6.6709	-	2m 37s		OR-tools	8.6076	-	1m 21s	13.8303	-	6m 32s
	POMO-MTVRP	4.5669	4.6148%	2.32s	7.0708	6.0585%	7.44s		POMO-MTVRP	8.9835	6.1814%	2.92s	14.9881	8.4109%	9.10s
	MVMoE	4.5476	4.7107%	3.30s	7.0215	5.3245%	10.18s		MVMoE	8.9383	5.6687%	3.77s	14.9514	8.1368%	12.12s
	MVMoE-Light	4.5643	4.5705%	3.29s	7.0384	5.5842%	9.33s		MVMoE-Light	8.9575	5.8823%	3.63s	14.9753	8.3111%	12.44s
Out-task	MVMoE-Deeper	4.5261	3.6903%	8.81s	-	-	-	VRPBTW	MVMoE-Deeper	8.9071	5.2897%	9.91s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	4.5059	3.2248%	5.29s	6.9334	4.0124%	17.02s		SHIELD-MoD	8.8903	5.0787%	5.70s	14.8289	7.2670%	18.93s
	SHIELD	4.4901	2.8598%	5.96s	6.8809	3.2150%	19.42s		SHIELD	8.8706	4.8594%	6.40s	14.7707	6.8428%	21.86s
	OR-tools	5.5089	-	1m 3s	8.2519	-	2m 35s		OR-tools	5.5367	-	1m 14s	9.0269	-	2m 44s
	POMO-MTVRP	5.6511	2.5818%	2.19s	8.4295	2.2114%	6.73s		POMO-MTVRP	5.8542	5.7348%	2.76s	9.6772	7.2601%	8.81s
	MVMoE	5.6148	1.9523%	3.02s	8.3929	1.7773%	9.21s		MVMoE	5.8494	5.6378%	3.81s	9.6439	6.8831%	11.85s
	MVMoE-Light	5.6260	2.1609%	2.97s	8.4094	1.9787%	8.29s		MVMoE-Light	5.8618	5.8692%	3.57s	9.6658	7.1204%	11.19s
	MVMoE-Deeper	5.6035	1.7363%	7.05s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	5.8129	4.9966%	10.41s	-	-	-
	SHIELD-MoD	5.5876	1.4523%	4.70s	8.3212	0.9074%	15.16s		SHIELD-MoD	5.8005	4.7565%	5.83s	9.4988	5.2872%	18.86s
	SHIELD	5.5745	1.2165%	5.24s	8.3038	0.6926%	16.92s		SHIELD	5.7889	4.5616%	6.65s	9.4746	5.0130%	21.82s
	OR-tools	3.8078	-	1m 11s	5.6014	-	2m 38s		OR-tools	3.7943	-	1m 6s	5.6060	-	2m 35s
POMO-MTVRP	4.1457	8.8747%	2.27s	6.2396	11.4105%	6.99s	POMO-MTVRP	4.1217	8.6277%	2.37s	6.2443	11.3928%	7.36s		
MVMoE	4.1234	8.2539%	3.32s	6.1759	10.2748%	9.40s	MVMoE	4.1042	8.1365%	3.40s	6.1755	10.1709%	9.77s		
MVMoE-Light	4.1465	8.8749%	3.03s	6.2219	11.0947%	8.70s	MVMoE-Light	4.1345	8.9410%	3.11s	6.2269	11.0891%	9.01s		
MVMoE-Deeper	4.0969	7.5936%	8.01s	-	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	4.0782	7.4829%	8.35s	-	-	-		
SHIELD-MoD	4.0743	6.9982%	4.98s	6.0640	8.2826%	15.65s	SHIELD-MoD	4.6743	6.9563%	5.04s	6.0646	8.1956%	16.03s		
SHIELD	4.0687	6.8295%	5.62s	6.0129	7.3669%	17.60s	SHIELD	4.0511	6.7413%	5.69s	6.0163	7.3310%	17.97s		
OR-tools	4.3703	-	1m 15s	6.6913	-	2m 50s	OR-tools	5.4856	-	1m 14s	9.0376	-	2m 41s		
POMO-MTVRP	4.5739	4.6592%	2.38s	7.0941	6.0842%	7.85s	POMO-MTVRP	6.0902	11.0224%	2.75s	10.1308	12.1891%	8.48s		
MVMoE	4.5514	4.1338%	3.45s	7.0483	5.4115%	10.77s	MVMoE	6.0783	10.7968%	3.89s	10.0940	11.7631%	11.14s		
MVMoE-Light	4.5653	4.4587%	3.18s	7.0665	5.6736%	9.79s	MVMoE-Light	6.0859	10.9503%	3.73s	10.1191	12.0410%	10.96s		
MVMoE-Deeper	4.5394	3.8684%	9.01s	-	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	6.0537	10.3571%	10.07s	-	-	-		
SHIELD-MoD	4.5080	3.1491%	5.24s	6.9520	3.9647%	17.40s	SHIELD-MoD	6.0311	9.9335%	5.84s	9.9550	10.2390%	18.01s		
SHIELD	4.4958	2.8730%	6.02s	6.9121	3.3698%	19.82s	SHIELD	6.0170	9.7035%	6.57s	9.9070	9.7087%	20.45s		
OR-tools	5.4775	-	1m 13s	8.2521	-	2m 35s	OR-tools	5.5178	-	1m 16s	9.0627	-	2m 51s		
POMO-MTVRP	5.6231	2.6583%	2.27s	8.4291	2.2085%	7.43s	POMO-MTVRP	5.8370	5.7846%	2.81s	9.7068	7.1746%	9.21s		
MVMoE	5.5861	2.0085%	3.25s	8.3967	1.8150%	9.92s	MVMoE	5.8256	5.5633%	4.09s	9.6880	6.7480%	12.31s		
MVMoE-Light	5.5972	2.2190%	3.06s	8.4089	1.9562%	8.92s	MVMoE-Light	5.8413	5.8436%	3.72s	9.6930	7.0206%	11.58s		
MVMoE-Deeper	5.5920	2.0900%	8.88s	-	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	5.8108	5.3092%	10.6s	-	-	-		
SHIELD-MoD	5.5587	1.5040%	4.76s	8.3250	0.9400%	15.80s	SHIELD-MoD	5.7726	4.5990%	5.97s	9.5282	5.2071%	19.32s		
SHIELD	5.5482	1.3205%	5.34s	8.3091	0.7540%	17.63s	SHIELD	5.7654	4.4862%	6.80s	9.4963	4.8548%	22.25s		
OR-tools	8.3979	-	1m 21s	14.4940	-	2m 46s	OR-tools	8.4892	-	1m 23s	14.3715	-	2m 41s		
POMO-MTVRP	9.2380	10.0037%	2.74s	15.6453	8.1734%	8.55s	POMO-MTVRP	9.3172	9.7539%	2.94s	15.5583	8.4426%	9.20s		
MVMoE	9.1706	9.3132%	3.87s	15.6160	7.9340%	11.31s	MVMoE	9.2484	9.0613%	4.01s	15.5064	8.0744%	11.78s		
MVMoE-Light	9.1749	9.3735%	3.64s	15.6476	8.1580%	11.25s	MVMoE-Light	9.2586	9.1808%	3.74s	15.5511	8.3871%	12.02s		
MVMoE-Deeper	9.1749	9.2528%	9.49s	-	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	9.2484	8.9437%	9.59s	-	-	-		
SHIELD-MoD	9.1328	8.8544%	5.61s	15.4787	7.0071%	17.85s	SHIELD-MoD	9.2078	8.5868%	5.72s	15.3800	7.2121%	18.51s		
SHIELD	9.0873	8.3285%	6.19s	15.4095	6.5168%	20.27s	SHIELD	9.1680	8.0919%	6.28s	15.3116	6.7035%	20.45s		
OR-tools	8.5328	-	1m 23s	14.5948	-	2m 46s	OR-tools	5.4777	-	1m 19s	9.0148	-	2m 33s		
POMO-MTVRP	8.9175	4.5081%	2.79s	15.0812	3.5072%	9.85s	POMO-MTVRP	6.0851	11.0885%	2.86s	10.1094	12.2402%	8.87s		
MVMoE	8.8754	4.0915%	3.90s	15.0478	3.2597%	12.90s	MVMoE	6.0701	10.8055%	4.02s	10.0706	11.8008%	11.52s		
MVMoE-Light	8.8878	4.2350%	3.76s	15.0779	3.4699%	12.45s	MVMoE-Light	6.0786	10.9700%	3.79s	10.0989	12.1151%	10.88s		
MVMoE-Deeper	8.8705	3.9576%	10.12s	-	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	6.0498	10.4445%	10.31s	-	-	-		
SHIELD-MoD	8.8237	3.4896%	5.71s	14.9107	2.3365%	19.73s	SHIELD-MoD	6.0241	9.9658%	5.94s	9.9412	10.3847%	18.39s		
SHIELD	8.8021	3.2302%	6.43s	14.8641	2.0135%	22.55s	SHIELD	6.0146	9.8151%	6.69s	9.9001	9.9104%	20.80s		

Table 21: Performance of models on GR9882

GR9882 Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			Problem	Solver	MTMDVRP50			MTMDVRP100			
		Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time			Obj	Gap	Time	Obj	Gap	Time	
In-task	CVRP	HGS	6.9560	-	1m 17s	10.3936	-	2m 13s	VRPL	POMO-MTVRP	7.0566	-	1m 8s	10.9621	-	2m 39s
		POMO-MTVRP	7.1084	2.1913%	3.02s	10.7649	3.6221%	8.77s		POMO-MTVRP	7.1025	0.6507%	2.35s	10.8673	-	8.00s
		MVMoE	7.0647	1.5660%	4.72s	10.7410	3.3953%	11.51s		MVMoE	7.0583	0.0504%	3.42s	10.8343	-	10.86s
		MVMoE-Light	7.0754	1.7233%	3.89s	10.7575	3.5564%	10.66s		MVMoE-Light	7.0674	0.1778%	3.13s	10.8499	-	9.87s
		MVMoE-Deeper	7.0566	1.4537%	9.65s	-	-	-		MVMoE-Deeper	7.0458	-0.1276%	8.4s	-	-	-
	VRPB	SHIELD-MoD	7.0445	1.2709%	5.76s	10.6632	2.6404%	18.03s	SHIELD-MoD	7.0342	-0.2962%	5.00s	10.7588	-	17.28s	
		SHIELD	7.0360	1.1565%	6.47s	10.6622	2.6295%	20.47s	SHIELD	7.0267	-0.4024%	5.73s	10.7533	-	19.75s	
		OR-tools	4.2741	-	1m 9s	6.6873	-	2m 37s	OR-tools	8.7191	-	1m 18s	14.1579	-	6m 33s	
		POMO-MTVRP	4.4856	4.9486%	2.32s	6.9236	6.8885%	7.50s	POMO-MTVRP	9.0838	6.0783%	2.81s	15.3650	8.6007%	9.14s	
		MVMoE	4.4670	4.5352%	3.62s	6.8612	5.9006%	10.23s	MVMoE	9.0412	5.5405%	3.81s	15.3199	8.2577%	12.73s	
VRPB	MVMoE-Light	4.4821	4.9079%	3.06s	6.8992	6.7072%	9.43s	OVRPTW	MVMoE-Light	9.0580	5.7197%	3.56s	15.3400	8.3956%	11.40s	
	MVMoE-Deeper	4.4342	3.7705%	8.84s	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper		9.0011	5.0772%	9.93s	-	-	-		
	SHIELD-MoD	4.4165	3.3587%	5.13s	6.7528	4.2265%	17.09s		SHIELD-MoD	8.9955	4.9831%	5.68s	15.1639	7.1856%	18.96s	
	SHIELD	4.4039	3.0663%	5.99s	6.7109	3.7776%	19.54s		SHIELD	8.9728	4.7571%	6.39s	15.1141	6.8234%	21.64s	
	OR-tools	5.3878	-	1m 2s	7.9488	-	2m 35s		OR-tools	5.3713	-	1m 14s	8.7285	-	2m 43s	
Out-task	VRPBL	POMO-MTVRP	5.5305	2.6488%	2.12s	8.1316	2.3515%	6.73s	OVRPBL	POMO-MTVRP	5.6981	6.0840%	2.74s	9.3763	7.5389%	8.85s
		MVMoE	5.4960	2.0273%	3.22s	8.1031	1.9936%	9.11s		MVMoE	5.6898	5.9100%	3.86s	9.3344	7.0460%	11.74s
		MVMoE-Light	5.5070	2.2479%	3.05s	8.1145	2.1470%	8.28s		MVMoE-Light	5.7075	6.2320%	3.58s	9.3682	7.4403%	10.87s
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.4825	1.7840%	7.04s	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper		5.6383	4.9754%	10.44s	-	-	-	
		SHIELD-MoD	5.4659	1.4692%	4.67s	8.0045	0.7585%	14.99s		SHIELD-MoD	5.6333	4.8490%	5.81s	9.1843	5.3396%	18.81s
	OVRPL	SHIELD	5.4560	1.2933%	5.25s	8.0003	0.7073%	16.98s	SHIELD	5.6179	4.5997%	5.65s	9.1565	5.0259%	21.63s	
		OR-tools	3.6601	-	1m 13s	5.3017	-	2m 40s	OR-tools	3.6489	-	1m 6s	5.3628	-	2m 35s	
		POMO-MTVRP	3.9849	8.8728%	2.29s	5.9619	12.5598%	7.09s	POMO-MTVRP	3.9788	9.0419%	2.37s	6.0290	12.5224%	7.41s	
		MVMoE	3.9679	8.3625%	3.31s	5.8707	10.7826%	9.42s	MVMoE	3.9540	8.3113%	3.42s	5.9425	10.8406%	9.80s	
		MVMoE-Light	4.0022	9.3077%	3.06s	5.9508	12.3550%	8.69s	MVMoE-Light	3.9894	9.3004%	3.12s	6.0122	12.1885%	9.05s	
Out-task	VRPBLT	MVMoE-Deeper	3.9357	7.5287%	8.04s	-	-	OVRPBLTW	MVMoE-Deeper	3.9219	7.4804%	8.33s	-	-	-	
		SHIELD-MoD	3.9129	6.8585%	4.94s	5.7386	8.3071%		15.66s	SHIELD-MoD	3.9083	7.1102%	5.02s	5.7983	8.1741%	16.03s
		SHIELD	3.9116	6.8401%	5.61s	5.7054	7.6825%		17.64s	SHIELD	3.9036	6.9255%	5.69s	5.7719	7.6776%	18.07s
		OR-tools	4.2759	-	1m 14s	6.4665	-		2m 34s	OR-tools	5.3443	-	1m 13s	8.7357	-	2m 38s
		POMO-MTVRP	4.4924	5.0627%	2.38s	6.9109	7.0167%		7.98s	POMO-MTVRP	5.9343	11.0402%	2.79s	9.8206	12.5485%	8.55s
	VRPBLT	MVMoE	4.4725	4.6183%	3.44s	6.8517	6.0897%	10.81s	MVMoE	5.9228	10.7895%	3.87s	9.7818	12.0651%	11.11s	
		MVMoE-Light	4.4862	4.9660%	3.21s	6.8892	6.6897%	9.81s	MVMoE-Light	5.9307	10.9458%	3.76s	9.8090	12.3796%	10.40s	
		MVMoE-Deeper	4.4528	4.1370%	9.01s	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	5.8931	10.2686%	10.09s	-	-	-		
		SHIELD-MoD	4.4226	3.4465%	5.24s	6.7470	4.4686%	17.46s	SHIELD-MoD	5.8669	9.7525%	5.86s	9.6345	10.4030%	18.04s	
		SHIELD	4.4093	3.1437%	6.05s	6.7033	3.7798%	19.89s	SHIELD	5.8538	9.5448%	6.57s	9.5922	9.9189%	20.40s	
Out-task	VRPBLT	OR-tools	5.4044	-	1m 13s	7.9259	-	2m 46s	OR-tools	5.4180	-	1m 17s	8.7467	-	2m 50s	
		POMO-MTVRP	5.5466	2.6310%	2.27s	8.0977	2.3238%	7.44s	POMO-MTVRP	5.7484	6.0986%	2.83s	9.3965	7.5557%	9.20s	
		MVMoE	5.5124	2.0251%	3.26s	8.0624	1.7844%	9.60s	MVMoE	5.7388	5.9032%	4.01s	9.3546	7.0644%	12.16s	
		MVMoE-Light	5.5290	2.3316%	3.07s	8.0825	2.0334%	8.91s	MVMoE-Light	5.7578	6.2420%	3.74s	9.3821	7.3816%	11.28s	
		MVMoE-Deeper	5.5167	2.0785%	8.91s	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	5.7069	5.3211%	10.62s	-	-	-		
	VRPBLTW	SHIELD-MoD	5.4844	1.4986%	4.74s	7.9756	0.6815%	15.70s	SHIELD-MoD	5.6815	4.8271%	5.97s	9.2118	5.4452%	19.31s	
		SHIELD	5.4701	1.2376%	5.32s	7.9657	0.5610%	17.65s	SHIELD	5.6673	4.6124%	6.81s	9.1826	5.1003%	22.02s	
		OR-tools	8.5591	-	1m 23s	14.7076	-	2m 42s	OR-tools	8.5652	-	1m 22s	14.8707	-	2m 43s	
		POMO-MTVRP	9.3818	9.6117%	2.77s	15.8813	8.2210%	8.55s	POMO-MTVRP	9.4066	9.8231%	2.94s	16.0036	0.0008%	9.19s	
		MVMoE	9.3229	9.0631%	3.88s	15.8378	7.8885%	11.38s	MVMoE	9.3398	9.1785%	3.92s	15.9774	7.7261%	12.09s	
VRPBLTW	MVMoE-Light	9.3409	9.2382%	3.63s	15.8744	8.1585%	10.80s	MVMoE-Light	9.3566	9.3505%	3.66s	16.0050	7.9140%	11.49s		
	MVMoE-Deeper	9.3261	8.9607%	9.47s	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	9.3414	9.0618%	9.64s	-	-	-			
	SHIELD-MoD	9.2801	8.5275%	5.58s	15.6726	6.7998%	17.77s	SHIELD-MoD	9.3011	8.7148%	5.69s	15.8097	6.6217%	18.45s		
	SHIELD	9.2497	8.1686%	6.16s	15.6150	3.6862%	20.07s	SHIELD	9.2614	8.2500%	6.30s	15.7598	6.2376%	20.62s		
	OR-tools	8.7717	-	1m 24s	14.6818	-	2m 49s	OR-tools	5.3472	-	1m 18s	8.7637	-	2m 35s		
VRPBLTW	POMO-MTVRP	9.1521	4.3371%	2.81s	15.1587	3.4803%	9.87s	POMO-MTVRP	9.5479	11.2345%	2.90s	9.8478	12.4518%	8.93s		
	MVMoE	9.1039	3.8812%	3.93s	15.1196	3.1988%	13.51s	MVMoE	9.0443	11.0920%	4.00s	9.8019	11.9205%	11.47s		
	MVMoE-Light	9.1157	4.0234%	3.73s	15.1365	3.3103%	12.05s	MVMoE-Light	5.9446	1.1131%	3.84s	9.8301	12.2460%	10.77s		
	MVMoE-Deeper	9.0936	3.6702%	10.08s	-	-	MVMoE-Deeper	5.9096	10.5184%	10.35s	-	-	-			
	SHIELD-MoD	9.0525	3.2890%	5.73s	14.9741	2.2352%	19.73s	MVMoD	5.8912	10.9965%	5.97s	9.6544	10.2485%	18.44s		
	SHIELD	9.0343	3.0922%	6.40s	14.9220	1.8556%	22.28s	Ours	5.8696	9.7509%	6.69s	9.6219	9.8720%	20.74s		