A Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) Primer

With Applications

Brian Birge



Overview

- Introduction
- Theory
- Applications
- Computational Intelligence
- Summary

Introduction

- Subset of Evolutionary Computation
 - Genetic Algorithms
 - Evolutionary Programming
 - Evolution Strategies
 - Genetic Programming
- Behaviorally Inspired
 - Developed out of attempts to model bird flocks and fish schools
- Emergence
 - Complex behavior from simple rules

Theory - Qualitative Details

- PSO Algorithm in a nutshell
- Searches Hyperspace of Problem for Optimum
 - Define problem to search
 - How many dimensions?
 - Solution criteria?
 - Initialize Population
 - Random initial positions
 - Random initial velocities
 - Determine Global Best Position
 - Determine Personal Best Position
 - Update Velocity and Position Equations

Theory - Equations

■ The Basic PSO algorithm consists of the velocity:

$$v_i(k+1) = v_i(k) + \mathbf{g}_{1i}(p_i - x_i(k)) + \mathbf{g}_{2i}(G - x_i(k))$$

..and position:

$$x_i(k+1) = x_i(k) + v_i(k+1)$$

- i particle index
- k discrete time index
- v velocity of ith particle
- x position of ith particle
- □ p best position found by ith particle (personal best)
- G best position found by swarm (global best, best of personal bests)
- σ γ 1,2 random numbers on the interval [0,1] applied to ith particle

Theory - Equations ..

■ The Common PSO Algorithm

$$v_i(k+1) = \mathbf{f}(k)v_i(k) + \mathbf{a}_1[\mathbf{g}_{1i}(p_i - x_i(k))] + \mathbf{a}_2[\mathbf{g}_{2i}(G - x_i(k))]$$

- □ φ Inertia function
- \square α 1,2 Acceleration constants

As training progresses using a decreasing linear inertia function, the influence of past velocity becomes smaller.

Applications

■ PSOt – A Matlab Toolbox

- Function Optimization
- Neural Net Training
 - Replacing Standard Backpropagation with PSO
- Engineering Examples

Applications - PSOt, A Matlab Toolbox

- Matlab: scientific computing language run in interpreter mode on a wide variety of operating systems.
- Toolbox: Suite of Matlab 'plug-in' programs developed by third parties.
- □ The PSOt includes:
 - Standalone MISO function optimizer
 - Neural Net Toolbox 'plug-in' for training

Applications

Function Optimization

Example: Schaffer's 'f6' function

```
>> pso('f6',2,[-100,100;-100,100],0)
```

PSO: 1/2000 iterations, GBest = 0.499643.

PSO: 26/2000 iterations, GBest = 0.0858499.

PSO: 51/2000 iterations, GBest = 0.00197516.

PSO: 76/2000 iterations, GBest = 0.00197516.

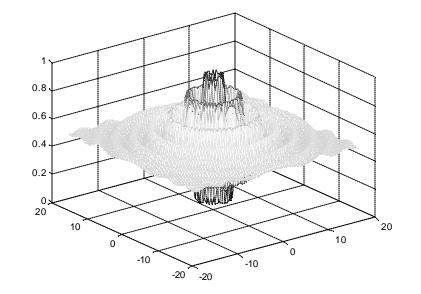
PSO: 89/2000 iterations, GBest = 0.00197516.

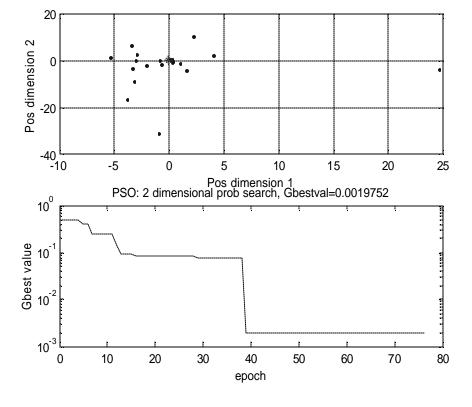
ans =

-4.400531404313024e-002

4.527939759978006e-003

1.975158000277422e-003

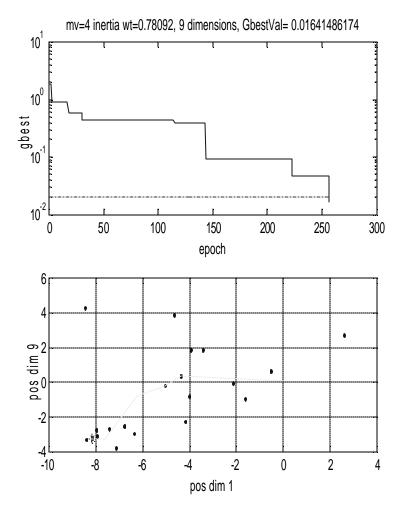




Applications – Artificial Neural Network Training

Example of finding a neural net approximation to XOR

```
TRAINPSO: 100/1000 epochs, gbest SSE
   0.428059141
 mv = 4, iwt = 0.8537691795
TRAINPSO: 225/1000 epochs, qbest SSE
   0.04639357585
 mv = 4, iwt = 0.7953969313
TRAINPSO: 250/1000 epochs, qbest SSE
   0.04454761798
 mv = 4, iwt = 0.7837224817
*****
          Reached Goal
                         *****
TRAINPSO: 256/1000 epochs, qbest SSE
   0.01641486174
     = 4, iwt = 0.7809206137
***** end of training ******
```



Applications – Engineering Examples

- Human Tremor Analysis
 - PSO used to evolve neural network weights
 - Neural network distinguishes between
 - Subjects with Parkinson's Disease, Essential Tremor
 - Normal Subjects
 - 60 input, 12 hidden neurons, 2 outputs
 - 100% success with generalization
 - Very fast human tremor classification with very small computational hit.

Applications – Engineering Examples..

- Ingredient Mix Optimization
 - Refers to a mixture of ingredients used to grow production strains of micro-organisms that naturally secrete or manufacture something of interest.
 - PSO provided optimized ingredient mix much better than then current state of the art
- Battery Pack State of Charge Estimation
 - PSO used in conjunction with Backpropagation
 - Important in development of electric and hybrid vehicle technology
 - PSO used to optimize training set for neural network in addition to training.

Computational Intelligence

- Artificial Intelligence
 - A name for a paradigm in which people attempt to elicit intelligence from machines.
- Computational Intelligence
 - Practical adaptation concepts, paradigms, algorithms, and implementations that enable or facilitate appropriate actions (intelligent behavior) in complex and changing environments.
- CI is different than AI
 - Deals well with complex, dynamic, poorly defined problems that AI has problems with.
- Examples
 - Neuro-Fuzzy controllers
 - 'Alternatively' trained neural nets
 - Evolution of Fuzzy-Expert Systems using PSO

Summary

- PSO is inspired but not based on animal behavior.
- A few simple rules result in complex action, i.e. Emergence.
- PSO is simple to code and has small computational cost.
- Successful in application to wide range of engineering and computer science problems.

References

- Birge, B., 2003, PSOt, A Particle Swarm Optimization Toolbox for Matlab, IEEE Swarm Intelligence Symposium Proceedings, April 24-26
- Eberhart, R., Simpson, P., Dobbins, R., 1996, *Computational Intelligence PC Tools*, **Academic Press, Inc.**, pp. 212-223.
- Haykin, S., 1999, Neural Networks, a Comprehensive Foundation, Second Edition, **Prentice-Hall**
- Houck, C., Joines, J., and Kay M., 1995, A Genetic Algorithm for Function Optimization: A Matlab Implementation, ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, Submitted 1996
- Kennedy, J., Eberhart, R., 1995, Particle Swarm Optimization, from Proc. IEEE Int'l. Conf. on Neural Networks (Perth, Australia), IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, IV: 1942-1948
- Kennedy, J., Eberhart, R., Shi, Y., 2001, Swarm Intelligence, Academic Press, Inc.

