

Route Planning Algorithm based on Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm

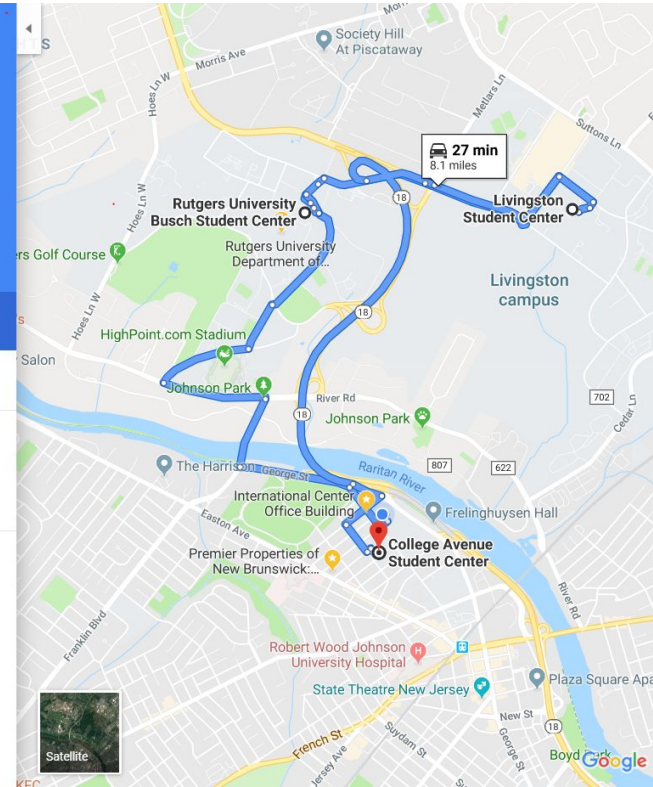
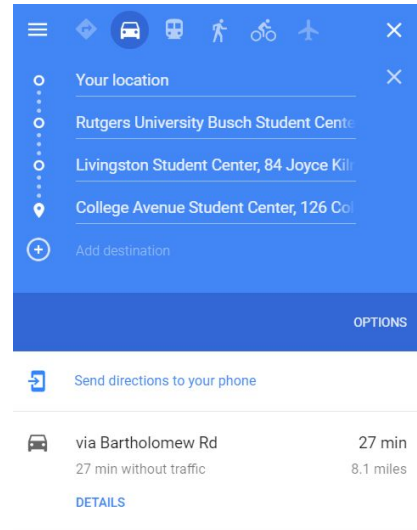
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Motivation

Multiple destinations in one trip

Route planning saves traveling time

Easily applied to navigation system



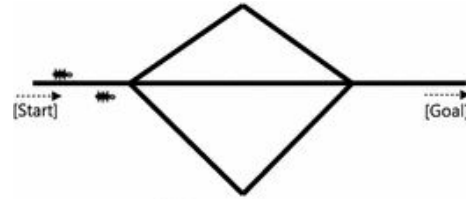
Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm

Inspired by ant colony's behavior

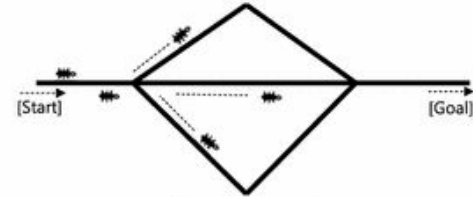
Ants can always find the best route between nest and food

Ants leave pheromones on the route

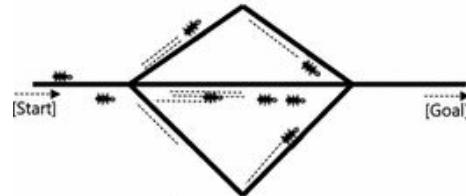
Ants prefer following route with high density of pheromones



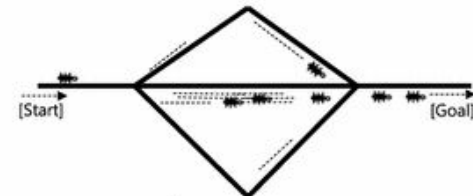
a Progress Stage 1



b Progress Stage 2



c Progress Stage 3



d Progress Stage 4

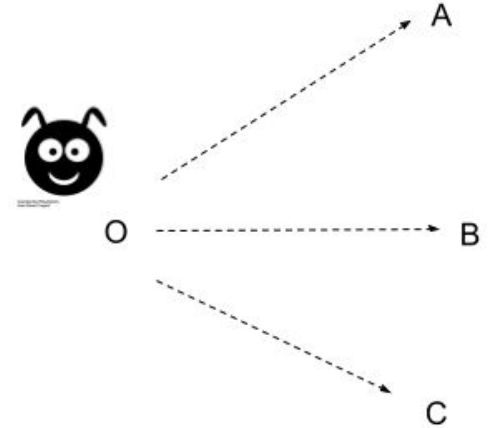
Implementation

2 factors affect its decision:

Pheromones & Distance

$$\text{Probability}(O \rightarrow A) = \frac{\text{phe}(OA)^\alpha * (1/\text{dis}(OA))^\beta}{\sum_{i=A,B,C} \text{phe}(Oi)^\alpha * (1/\text{dis}(Oi))^\beta}$$

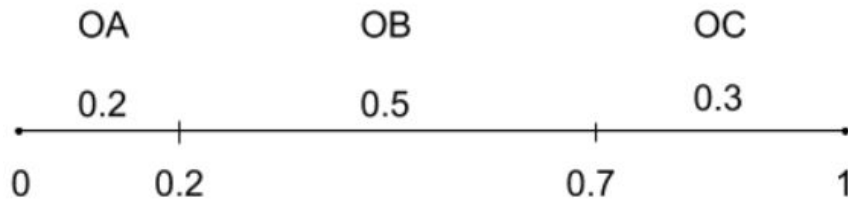
α & β are parameters



Implementation

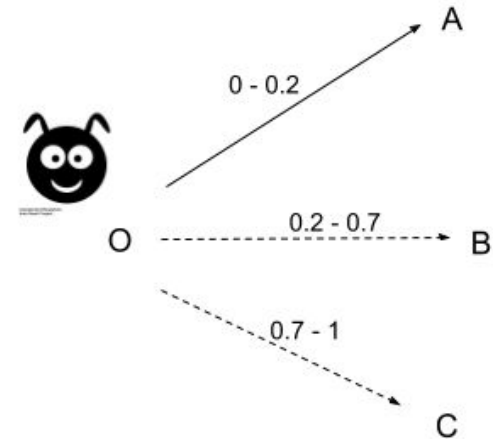
How to make the decision in the program?

	O->A	O->B	O->C
Probability	0.2	0.5	0.3
Cumulative sum	0.2	0.7	1.0



A random number between 0 and 1 decides which way to go

Random = 0.1



Implementation

After the ant finished traveling to all the destinations

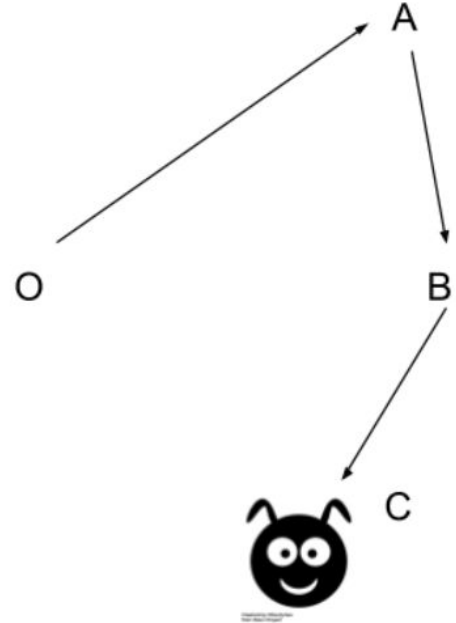
Old pheromones may evaporate

New pheromones will be left on the route the ant passed by

Pheromone density = $\rho \cdot \text{phe} + Q / \text{total_dis}$

$\text{total_dis} = \text{dis}(\text{OA}) + \text{dis}(\text{AB}) + \text{dis}(\text{BC})$

ρ & Q are parameters



Implementation

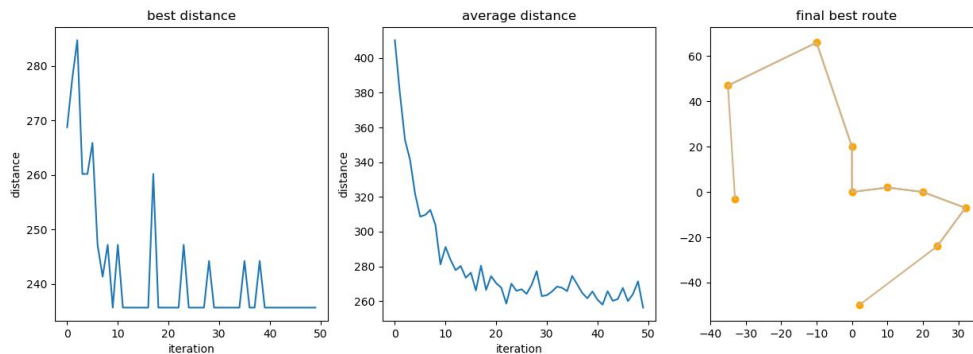
Program process:

1. Put some ants at random positions as their starts
2. Every ant starts traveling until it finishes all the destinations
3. Record every ant's route and find the shortest one
4. Update the pheromones of every route
5. Step 1 - 4 as one iteration, repeat this for some times

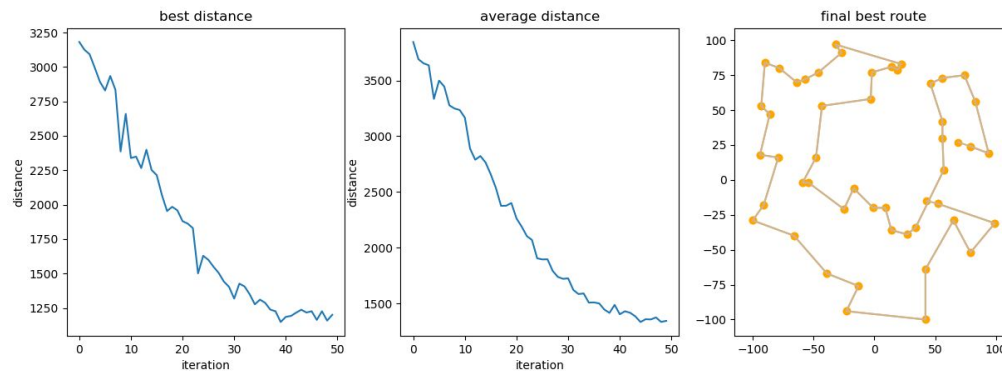
Results

In each iteration, 20 ants are created to travel all the destinations

10 destinations:

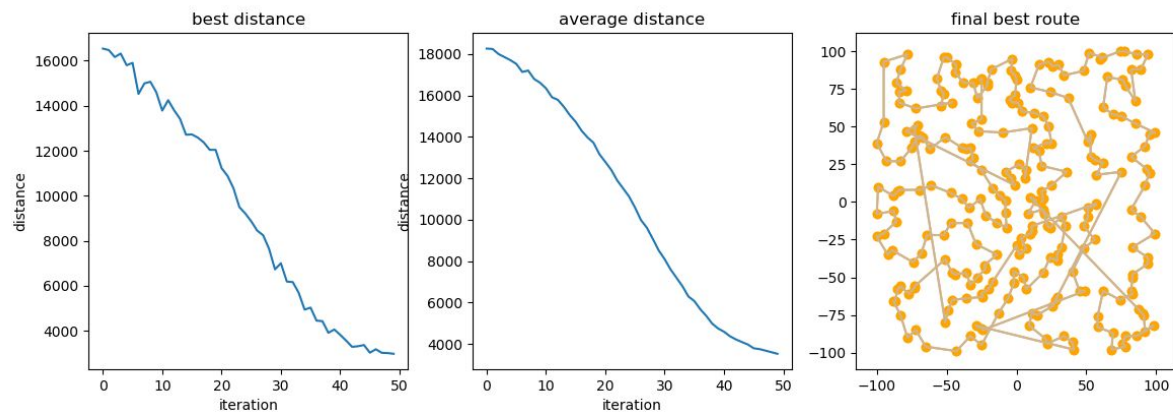


50 destinations:



Results

256 destinations:



Algorithm Prediction/Intuition

Define the following parameters:

i: number of iterations

a: number of ants

n: destinations to visit, **n-1** after first visit

Prediction of overall complexity: $O(i * a * n * (n-1)) = O(i * a * n^2)$

Experiment - Input and Testing

- Input: a csv file
 - First line: specify number of dimensions
 - Subsequent: positions (coordinates) of destination points
- Testing conditions
 - 3 parameters: **n**, **a**, **i**
 - Tested by fixing two of them and changing the third
 - When varying **n**: up to 256 lines, **a** fixed to 100, **i** to 50
 - When varying **a**: up to 256 ants, **n** fixed to 10, **i** to 50
 - When varying **i**: up to 256 iterations, **n** fixed to 10, **a** to 50

Experiment - Environment

Programming language: Python 3.7

Libraries: numpy 1.16.0

matplotlib 3.0.3

Environment: Microsoft Windows 10 17134

Visual Studio Code 1.33.1

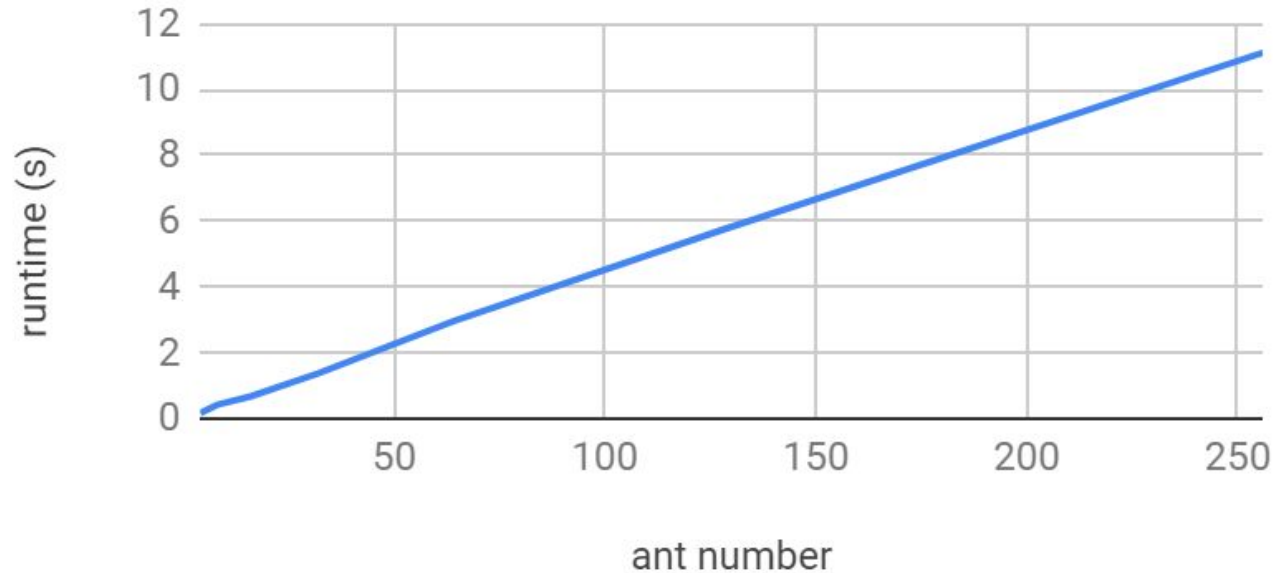
Processor: Intel Core i5-7200U @2.50GHz

RAM: 8.00 GB

Testing number of ants

Changing number of ants

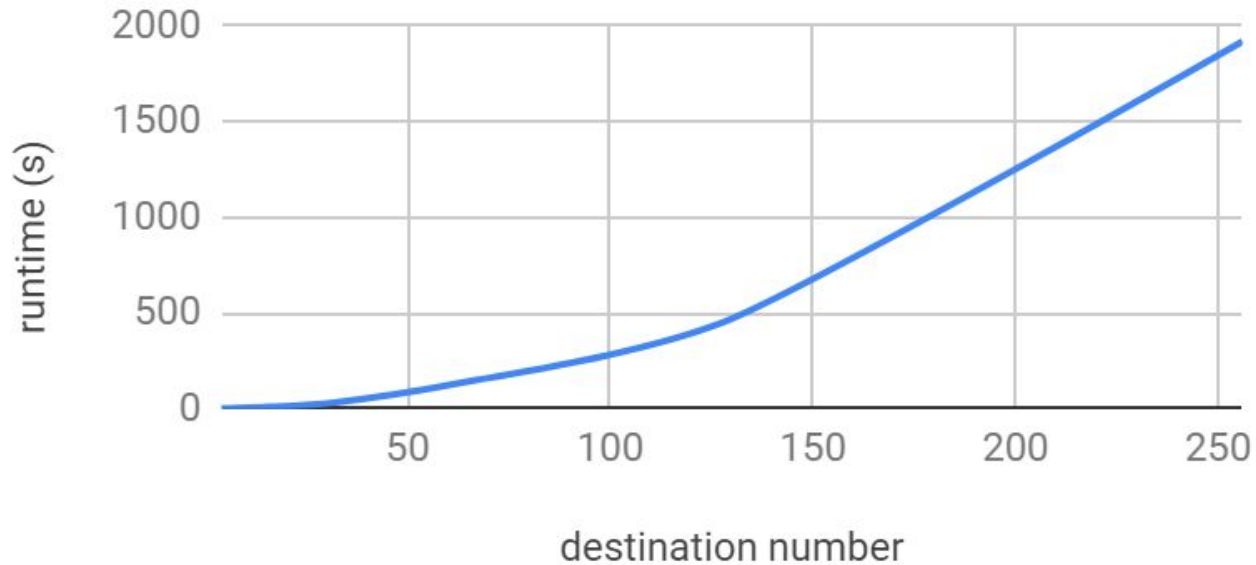
10 destinations, 50 iterations



Testing number of destinations

Changing number of destinations

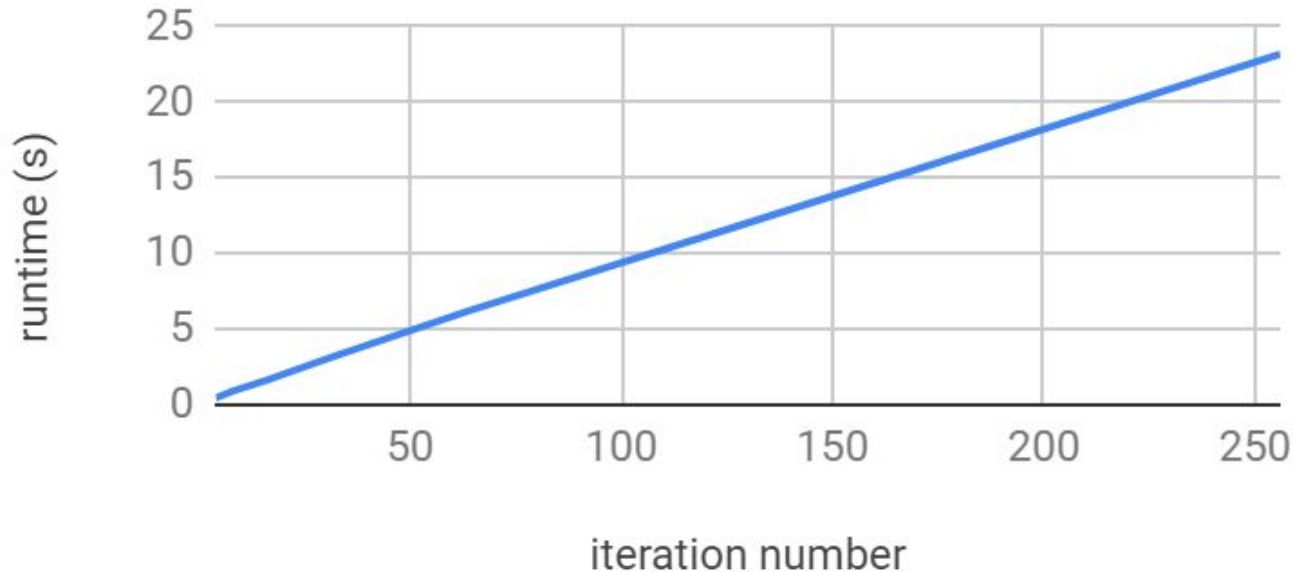
100 ants, 50 iterations



Testing number of iterations

Changing number of iterations

100 ants, 10 destinations



Conclusions

$$\text{Runtime} = O(n^2 * a * i)$$

The randomness of decision making for each ants ensures stability of best path calculation given more ants and iterations.

Fixing around 20 ants, about 50 iterations for any number of destinations ensure correctness

Questions?

Thank You!