

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Urvil Nileshbhai JivaniOmathary Bharat VaidyaAnwesh BhattacharyaSnehanshu Saha	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Urvil Nileshbhai JivaniOmatharv Bharat VaidyaAnwesh BhattacharyaSnehanshu Saha	DUPLICATES	51
	title	A Swarm Variant for the Schrödinger Solver	title	A Swarm Variant for the Schrödinger Solver		
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	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://arxiv.org/pdf/2104.04795v2http://arxiv.org/abs/2104.04795v2http://arxiv.org/pdf/2104.04795v2	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://web.archive.org/web/20210422041304/https://arxiv.org/pdf/2104.04795v2.pdf		
	id	id6876482801666510898	id	id-8818355445722341273		
	abstract	This paper introduces application of the Exponentially Averaged Momentum Particle Swarm Optimization (EM-PSO) as a derivative-free optimizer for Neural Networks. It adopts PSO's major advantages such as search space exploration and higher robustness to local minima compared to gradient-descent optimizers such as Adam. Neural network based solvers endowed with gradient optimization are now being used to approximate solutions to Differential Equations. Here, we demonstrate the novelty of EM-PSO in approximating gradients and leveraging the property in solving the Schrödinger equation, for the Particle-in-a-Box problem. We also provide the optimal set of hyper-parameters supported by mathematical proofs, suited for our algorithm.	abstract	This paper introduces application of the Exponentially Averaged Momentum Particle Swarm Optimization (EM-PSO) as a derivative-free optimizer for Neural Networks. It adopts PSO's major advantages such as search space exploration and higher robustness to local minima compared to gradient-descent optimizers such as Adam. Neural network based solvers endowed with gradient optimization are now being used to approximate solutions to Differential Equations. Here, we demonstrate the novelty of EM-PSO in approximating gradients and leveraging the property in solving the Schrödinger equation, for the Particle-in-a-Box problem. We also provide the optimal set of hyper-parameters supported by mathematical proofs, suited for our algorithm.		
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