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**Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)**

**Abstract:**

This project will introduce the particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm as a stochastic algorithm used for solving optimization problems. So as to officially introduce the scientific detailing of PSO algorithm, the classical inertial version of PSO will be used, meanwhile PSO variants will be summarized. Before looking into implementation, this project will introduce important concepts and functions of PSO. Based on this knowledge, mathematical model of PSO algorithm will be formulated. Other than this, the theoretical analysis and experimental analysis will be discussed. Two study cases of optimizing functions, one of ‘Sphere’ and another is ‘Rastrigrn function’, are provided for implementation of PSO algorithm. This is to show how handful and versatile is to work with PSO.

**Introduction:**

Particle swarm optimization (PSO) is one of the rare tools which is amusingly easy to code and implement to produce bizarrely good results. This algorithm was proposed by Eberhart and Kennedy in 1995. It is a population based stochastic, something randomly determined, algorithm which is used to solve a numerical optimization problems like predicting score of a football team using a math equation. According to this algorithm, basically, goal is to minimize error terms (difference between actual answer and predicted answer). Such goal categorizes PSO as metaheuristic approach which means that a higher level procedure is used to find optimal solution for any optimization problem with imperfect data or limited computation capacity.

PSO, a unique computational method, is inspired from social behaviors of nature. By social behavior we mean, the collective behaviors of simple individuals interacting with their environment and each other like social foraging behaviors of birds’ flocking, schooling of fishes etc. Hence, it is also classified as swarm intelligence algorithm like other bacterial foraging algorithm, ant colony algorithm etc.

**Important concepts and functions of PSO:**

Particle Swarm Optimization is a population based method. The word “swarm” refers to the collection of particles which acts as flock of birds which are searching for food (a biological phenomenon). In nature, there is some boundary till where the birds can reach while they are in searching. Similarly, in this algorithm, the boundary is named as a terminal point. Thus, the particle can approach a saddle point in which the slope (in our case, its velocity) will be zero. The swarm of particles helps this method to run efficiently as none of the particles get stuck in local minima. In fact they follow the particle which is closest to the terminal point. The mathematical formulation of this algorithm to find the global minima is described as follows:

1. The algorithm initializes with a group of random particles, each having different position and moving with different velocity.
2. After every iteration, each particle updates its best position which it has attained till then, known as the “personal best” or ‘pbest” of that particle which helps it to determine its current velocity to some extent.
3. This function also keeps a track on the best position attained by the group, known as “global best” or “gbest”, which affects the velocities of the entire swarm at a definite rate.

When the swarm of particles reach at the terminal point, this algorithm stops functioning and returns the optimum solution.

**Mathematical model of PSO:**

For every particle two vectors are considered, the velocity vector and the position vector. The position vector shows the position of a particle in certain landscape and the other, velocity vector shows the intensity and direction of movement of that particle. There are two equations mentioned below, which make up back bone of PSO. Note that the “k” in equations denotes the current iteration, therefore “k+1″ implies the next iteration.

Position of individual particles updated as follows:

With the velocity calculated as follows:

Where,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Particle position |
|  | Particle velocity |
|  | Best individual particle position |
|  | Best swarm position |
|  | Constant inertial weight |
|  | Cognitive and social parameters |
|  | Random numbers between 0 and 1 |

And,

* is the inertial component
* is the cognitive component.
* is the cognitive component.

The first equation for position of particle tells that the next day’s position of individual particle is calculated by summing today’s position of particle and its velocity for the next day. Then, in order to calculate particle’s velocity for next day, the inertial component, the cognitive component and the social component are summed up in second equation. In this equation,  gives distance to the personal best and gives distance to the global best. The cognitive component helps particles in exploring the search space and the social component helps particles in exploiting the search space. Note that velocity in current day is used to calculate the velocity for next day and this is how it helps in deducing the position for next day.

**Impact of variants:**

Analysis of inertia weight selection:

The inertial parameter of PSO tunes the exploitation and exploration of particles and also shows the influence of previous velocity on the current velocity. If w = 0, the velocity of particle depends on its personal best and global best. On the other hand, if w ≠ 0, then the particle has the tendency of exploring new space. The larger the inertia weight, the greater the velocity and exploration rate will be. Similarly the smaller the inertial weight, smaller will be the velocity and particle will tend to perform local exploitation.

Analysis of selection of cognitive and social parameters:

These parameters are also known as accelerating constants and are responsible to represent stochastic acceleration of particle towards its personal best point and the global best point. From the equation above we can infer that if c1 = c2 = 0, then particle will fly with constant velocity till the border. This makes difficult for particle to approach optimum point because then the particle only have ability to search in definite local space.

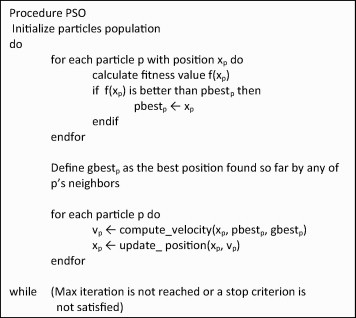
Similarly if only c1 = 0, particle losses its cognitive ability and depends on its social component, decision made by whole swarm so far. This increases convergent rate of particles and exploitation is done at highest level. In contrast to this, the particle loses its social component when c2 = 0. This means that every particle search in its local space and do not exchange information with one another. In this case, the exploitation is done at its lowest level and exploration is done at its highest level.

With all of this, we can conclude that, higher value of the cognitive parameter results in excessive exploitation in local search space of individuals. On the other hand, relatively higher value of social parameter provides tendency to particle to rush prematurely towards the optimum point.

**Time Complexity of PSO:**

The worst case time complexity of the algorithm is O(n2). This algorithm starts with initializing the particles population. The “do while” loop runs until the particles find their optimum solution (O(n)) or they reach the maximum iteration point (it is a numerical value, hence it doesn’t affect the complexity). The first nested “for” loop runs for ‘n’ (number of particles) times inside which the function calculates the fitness value of each particle and updates the personal best position if needed. Therefore, all the work done inside the first “for” loop has a complexity of O(1). The algorithm then defines/updates the global best position (O(1)). Moving on to the second “for” loop which runs for ‘n’ times. Inside this loop, the velocity and position is determined (O(1)).

Hence, the total time complexity of this algorithm is O(n(n+n)) which is equivalent to O(n2).



**Evaluation of PSO:**

In order to validate our implementation of PSO algorithm we would use PySwarms library. PySwarms is a research toolkit for Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) that provides a set of class primitives useful for solving continuous and combinatorial optimization problems (James Miranda). We compared our PSO implementation with PySwarms on the basis of time complexity with the given set of data frames to understand the effect of size problem on PSO. Since our objective was to find the global best of the Sphere function and Rastrigin function, we used **pyswarms.single.global\_best module** on both functions individually. In our experiment we kept c1 = 0.5, c2 = 0.3, and w = 0.9 constant and evaluated performance of our PSO on three test cases:

* Varying number of iterations (Num\_Iterations) while keeping Num\_Particles = 20 and Num\_dimesions=2
* Varying number of particles (Num\_Particles) while keeping Num\_Iterations = 50 and Num\_dimesions=2
* Varying number of dimesions (Num\_dimensions) while keeping Num\_Particles = 20 and Num\_Iterations = 50.

We optimized Sphere function and Rastrigin function using the same test cases to find the global minimum within the bounds of search space i.e. in given number of dimensions. Also the velocity was kept within the bounds i.e. .

**Comparison of Runtime of PSO and PySwarm:**

PSO sphere and PSO validation sphere:

* Case 1: Number of dimensions

Fig x. Comparison of runtimes (s) between PySwarms and our PSO with varying number of dimensions.

Comparing our results (PSO sphere) with the PySwarms, it is noticeable that when the number of dimensions were less (between 2-3), our PSO code proved to be more efficient whereas for greater dimensions (4 onwards) the runtime of PySwarm proved to be more favorable and efficient. At 11 iterations, a difference of just 11.7 seconds was noticed which was the least difference between both of them.

* Case 2: Number of iterations:

Fig x. Comparison of runtimes (s) between PySwarms and our PSO with varying number of iterations.

While contrasting both the graphs, it can be observed that there is a linear increase in the runtime as we increase the number of iterations. It is easily noticeable that our PSO sphere is more efficient as compared to PySwarms. When the number of iterations were 100, there was a difference of 186 seconds but as the number of iterations increased, a huge gap between the runtime of PSO sphere and PySwarms was created. When the iterations were set to 1000, the difference of only 83 seconds was noticed.

* Case 3: Number of particles:

Fig x. Comparison of runtimes (s) between PySwarms and our PSO with varying number of particles.

Differentiating between our code’s runtime and PySwarms’ runtime, it can be concluded that when the number of particles were between 10 to 70, our code proves to be more efficient. Increasing the number of particles (beyond 80), it can be noted that both, PSO and PySwarms are almost equally efficient.

PSO.rastrgin and PySwarm\_validation\_rastrigin files:

* Case 1: Increasing number of iterations

Fig x. Comparison of runtime (s) of Pyswarms and our PSO with varying number of iteration.

While experimenting, the number of iterations were increased from 100 to 1000 with an interval of 100 steps. As fig x shows, the runtime of our basic PSO implementation was much efficient than PySwarms. At 500 iterations, the difference of about 120 seconds was noted where PySwarms and PSO\_rastrigin had the least difference. With increasing number of iterations, the runtime of PySwarms increased rapidly while our PSO implementation showed less growth which results in efficiency of our PSO implementation for rastrigin function.

* Case 2: Increasing Number of Particles

Fig x. Comparison of runtimes (s) between PySwarms and our PSO with varying number of particles.

In our test values, the number of particles were increased from 10 to 100 with an interval of 10 steps. As fig x shows, the runtime of PySwarms remained less than 150 seconds between 20 particles to 100 particle. Initially the runtime of PSO\_rastrigin remained less than run time of PySwarms, but when the number of particles increased the growth of runtime in our PSO implementation increased rapidly. The runtime of PSO\_rastrigin declined from 80 number of particles. Collectively, PySwarms was much efficient in handling larger population size than our PSO implementation.

* Case 3: Increasing Number of dimensions

Fig x. Comparison of runtimes (s) between PySwarms and our PSO with varying number of dimensions

In this case, the number of dimensions was kept in the range of [2, 11] with 1 step interval. From dimensions between 2 till 8, PSO\_rastrigin showed better performance with increasing growth than PySwarms optimization on rastrigin function. With the diemsions between size 8 till 10, PSO\_rastrigin showed fluctuations in runtime and increased for the interval of 10 to 11 dimensions. It can be concluded that while handling larger dimensions, PSO\_rastrigin was not consistent while PySwarms remained stable for interval of 8 to 11.

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