Particle Swarm Optimization: a parallelized approach

Bortolotti Samuele, Izzo Federico University of Trento Trento, Italy samuele.bortolotti@studenti.unitn.it, federico.izzo@studenti.unitn.it

Abstract—Particle Swarm Optimization is an optimization algorithm for nonlinear function based on birds swarm. It falls back into the sub-field of Bio-Inspired Artificial Intelligence and it was designed from a simplified social model inspired by the nature.

A key concept associated with PSO is the role of genetic algorithms and evolution, the functioning is based on several iterations that aim to identify the best possible position represented as a point in a landscape.

The goal of this project is to design a parallelized implementation capable of exploring the solution space in a faster way. This is done though the usage of two main libraries for *High Performance Computing (HPC)*: *OpenMPI* and *OpenMP*.

The effectiveness of the proposed solution is tested using the HPC cluster of the University of Trento among other implementations found online.

Index Terms—ParticleSwarmOptimization; PSO; OpenMPI; OpenMP; C; Bio-Inspired; HPC; Parallelization

I. Introduction

Particle Swarm Optimization focuses on main definitions: the notion of particle and the one of particle perception. A particle can be seen as an entity which is characterized by: - a position x depicting the candidate solution for our optimization problem; - a velocity component v, which is used in order to perturb the particle; - a performance measure f(x), also called fitness value, which quantify the quality of the candidate solution.

The entire set of particles is referred as swarm.

Under the expression particle perception, we define how each particle communicate with each other. In practice, a particle needs to perceive the positions along with the associated performance measures of the neighboring particles. Thanks to this communication pattern, each particle remembers the position z associated to the best performance of all the particles within the neighborhood, as well as its own position where it obtained the best performance so far y.

This project implements a version of PSO considering distance-based neighborhood in a nearest neighbor fashion. In details, each particle has a fixed number of neighbors, which depend dynamically on the particle position on the landscape. The program offers the user the possibility to modify the number of particles to consider within a particle neighborhood.

A. Parametrization

In order to assess a solution for an optimization problem, PSO requires the following parameters ot be set: - Swarm size: typically 20 particles for problems with dimensionality 2-200; - Neighborhood size: typically 3 to 5, otherwise global neighborhood; - Velocity update factors.

B. Continuous Optimization

Once the algorithm has been parametrized, a swarm of particles is initialized with random positions and velocity.

At each step, each particle updates first its velocity:

$$v' = w \cdot v + \phi_1 U_1 \cdot (y - x) + \phi_2 U_2 \cdot (z - x)$$

where: - x and v are the particle current position and velocity, respectively; - y and z are the personal and social/global best position, respectively; - w is the inertia (weighs the current velocity); - ϕ_1 , ϕ_2 are acceleration coefficients/learning rates (cognitive and social, respectively); - U_1 and U_2 are uniform random numbers in [0,1].

Finally, each particle updates its position: x' = x + v'; and in case of improvement, update y (and eventually z).

The pseudocode of the algorithm is shown below:

Algorithm 1 Particle Swarm Optimization (Nearest Neighbors) 1: function PSO(S, D, MAX_IT , n, f, v, x, x_{min} , x_{max} ,

```
INITIALIZE(S, D, f, v, x, x_{min}, x_{max}, v_{max})
 2:
         it = 0
 3:
         repeat
 4:
             for each particle i \in \mathcal{S} do
 5:
 6:
                 if f(x_i) < f(pb_i) then
                     pb_i \leftarrow x_i
 7:
 8:
                 end if
 9:
             end for
             S' = Copy(S)
10:
             for each particle i \in \mathcal{S} do
11:
                 S' = SORT(S', i)
12:
                 for each particle j \in \mathcal{S}' do
13:
                      if f(x_j) < f(gb_i) then
14:
                          gb_i \leftarrow x_j
15:
                      end if
16:
                 end for
17:
             end for
18:
             for each particle i \in \mathcal{S} do
19:
20:
                 for each dimension d \in \mathcal{D} do
                      v_{i,d} = v_{i,d} + C_1 \cdot Rnd(0,1) \cdot [pb_{i,d} - x_{i,d}] + C_2 \cdot
21:
    Rnd(0,1) \cdot [gb_d - x_{i,d}]
22:
                      x_{i,d} = x_{i,d} + v_{i,d}
23:
                 end for
24:
             end for
25:
             it \leftarrow it + 1
         until it < MAX ITERATIONS
26:
         return x
27:
28: end function
```

II. Метнор

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III. FOOTNOTES

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IV. CITES

 $\label{thm:continuous} \mbox{Zotero} + \mbox{Better BibTex. All cites are on the file bibliography.bib.} \\ \mbox{This is a cite[@djangoproject_models_2016]}.$

V. Conclusion

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VI. References

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{A}$ footnote example