

# Ant Colony Optimization

David Wang, Wenting Zheng  
CSC 499 Independent Research  
Dr. Steffen Heber

---

# Topics

- Inspiration
- How to apply ACO to solve TSP
- Parameters

# Inspiration

Real ants:

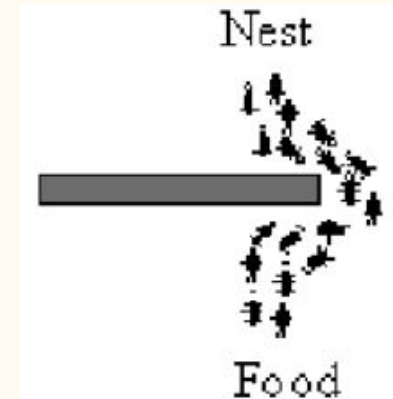
- start from nest to food and go back



# Inspiration

Real ants:

- chose randomly
- communicate through pheromone
- are more likely to take the path with more pheromone(NOT guaranteed)



# Inspiration

Artificial ants:

- start from a point and finally return to the point
- memory
- chose randomly
- communicate through pheromone
- distance is given
- are more likely to take the path with more pheromone/shorter distance(NOT guaranteed)

# How to apply ACO to solve TSP?

- Edge Selection
- Pheromone Update
- Termination Criteria

# Pseudo-code

```
procedure ACO_MetaHeuristic
  while(not_termination)
    edgeSelection()
    daemonActions()
    pheromoneUpdate()
  end while
end procedure
```



# Detailed Pseudo-Code

Edge Selection

Pheromone Update

## Algorithm 8.1: Ant System for the traveling salesman problem

**Input:**

- a complete non-directed graph  $G = (V, E)$
- a distance function  $d : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- a set of numerical parameters  $\{\alpha, \beta, \rho, \tau_0, Q, nbAnts\}$

**Postrelation:** returns a Hamiltonian cycle of  $G$

```
1 begin
2   for each edge  $(i, j) \in E$  do  $\tau_{ij} \leftarrow \tau_0$ 
3   while stopping criteria not reached do
4     for each ant  $k \in \{1, \dots, nbAnts\}$  do
5       put ant  $k$  on a randomly chosen vertex of  $V$ 
6       while ant  $k$  has not visited all vertices of  $V$  do
7         let  $i$  be the vertex on which ant  $k$  is currently located
8         let  $Cand$  be the set of unvisited vertices
9         randomly choose  $j \in Cand$  with respect to probability
10
11          
$$p_{ij} = \frac{[\tau_{ij}]^\alpha \cdot [1/d_{ij}]^\beta}{\sum_{l \in Cand} [\tau_{il}]^\alpha \cdot [1/d_{il}]^\beta}$$

12
13         move ant  $k$  to vertex  $j$ 
14       for each edge  $(i, j) \in E$  do  $\tau_{ij} \leftarrow \tau_{ij} \cdot (1 - \rho)$ 
15       for each ant  $k \in \{1, \dots, nbAnts\}$  do
16         let  $l_k$  be the length of the cycle built by ant  $k$ 
17         for each edge  $(i, j)$  of the cycle built by ant  $k$  do
18            $\tau_{ij} \leftarrow \tau_{ij} + Q/l_k$ 
19   return the best Hamiltonian cycle built during the search process
20 end
```



# Edge Selection

$$p_{xy}^k = \frac{(\tau_{xy}^\alpha)(\eta_{xy}^\beta)}{\sum_{z \in \text{allowed}_x} (\tau_{xz}^\alpha)(\eta_{xz}^\beta)}$$

# Pheromone Update

$$\tau_{xy} \leftarrow (1 - \rho)\tau_{xy} + \sum_k \Delta\tau_{xy}^k$$

$$\Delta\tau_{xy}^k = \begin{cases} Q/L_k & \text{if ant } k \text{ uses curve } xy \text{ in its tour} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Termination Criteria

## Improvement

---

**Algorithm 8.1:** Ant System for the traveling salesman problem

---

**Input:**a complete non-directed graph  $G = (V, E)$ a distance function  $d : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a set of numerical parameters  $\{\alpha, \beta, \rho, \tau_0, Q, nbAnts\}$ **Postrelation:** returns a Hamiltonian cycle of  $G$ 

```
1 begin
2   for each edge  $(i, j) \in E$  do  $\tau_{ij} \leftarrow \tau_0$ 
3   while stopping criteria not reached do
4     for each ant  $k \in \{1, \dots, nbAnts\}$  do
5       put ant  $k$  on a randomly chosen vertex of  $V$ 
6       while ant  $k$  has not visited all vertices of  $V$  do
7         let  $i$  be the vertex on which ant  $k$  is currently located
8         let  $Cand$  be the set of unvisited vertices
9         randomly choose  $j \in Cand$  with respect to probability
          
$$p_{ij} = \frac{[\tau_{ij}]^\alpha \cdot [1/d_{ij}]^\beta}{\sum_{l \in Cand} [\tau_{il}]^\alpha \cdot [1/d_{il}]^\beta}$$

10        move ant  $k$  to vertex  $j$ 
11    for each edge  $(i, j) \in E$  do  $\tau_{ij} \leftarrow \tau_{ij} \cdot (1 - \rho)$ 
12    for each ant  $k \in \{1, \dots, nbAnts\}$  do
13      let  $l_k$  be the length of the cycle built by ant  $k$ 
14      for each edge  $(i, j)$  of the cycle built by ant  $k$  do
15         $\tau_{ij} \leftarrow \tau_{ij} + Q/l_k$ 
16  return the best Hamiltonian cycle built during the search process
17 end
```

---

# Termination Criteria

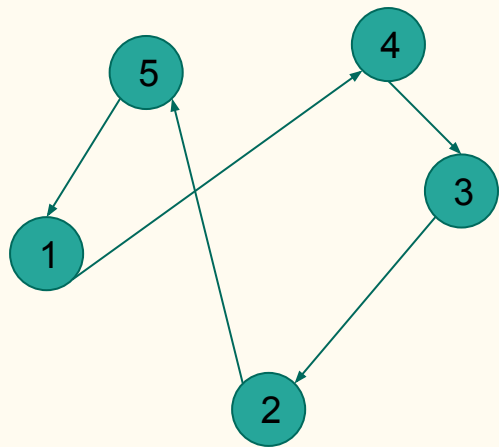
Iteration Threshold

- Get the coordinates of the cities

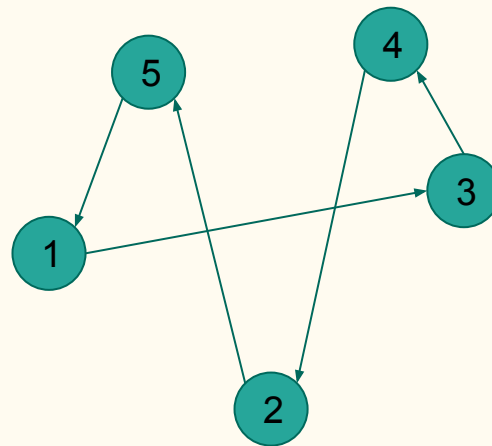
```
Then for t=1 to iteration_threshold
  For k=1 to l ant
    For move_count=1 to n
      Let ant move based on  $P_{ij}^k$ 
    Loop
    Calculate  $L_k$ 
  Loop
  update pheromone by formula  $\Delta\tau_{ij}$ 
Loop
```

# Visualization

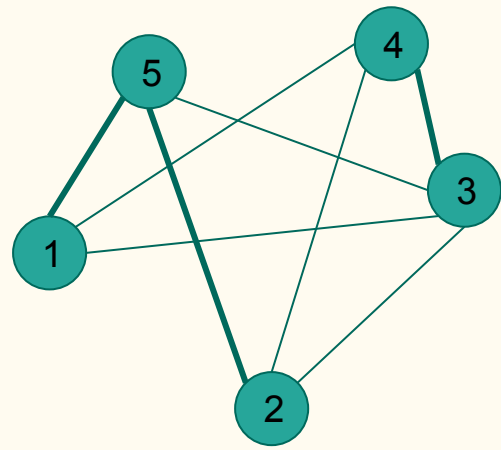
Iteration 1: 2 ants



Distance: 45



Distance: 55



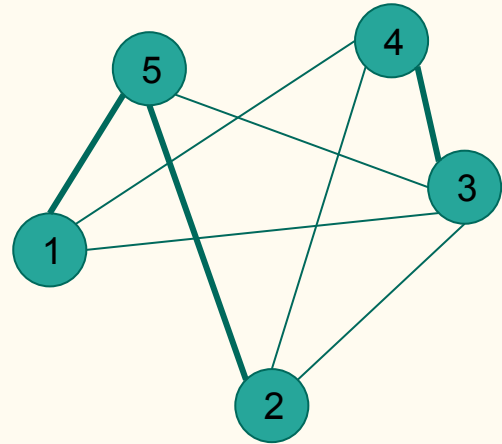
# What will happen after the 3rd ant reached city 5?

He can choose 2 based on the pheromore

He can choose 3 based on the probability

He can choose 4 (shorter distance)

Better route found!



# Parameters

Number of the ants

Pheromone evaporation speed

Impact of the pheromone

Impact of the distance

...



# Reference

Solnon, C. (2013). *Ant Colony Optimization and Constraint Programming.*  
Somerset: Wiley.

Shekhawat, A., Poddar, P. & Boswal D.(2009). *Ant colony Optimization Algorithms: Introduction and Beyond.*

Malakar, G. (2017, October 15). Retrieved February 11, 2019, from  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfD5xlEcmuQ>

ACO Implementation on [Github](#).