

\mathcal{H}_∞ Controller Design for a Multi-Agent System Based on a Replicated Control Structure

Andrey Popov and Herbert Werner

Institute of Control Systems
Hamburg University of Technology

American Control Conference
30. June 2010

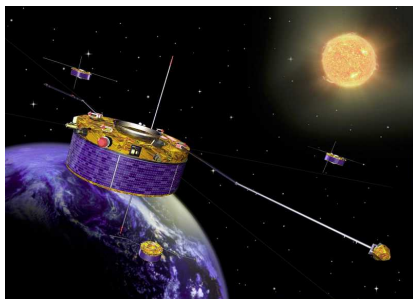
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- 1 Problem Formulation
- 2 Replicated Control Structure Approach
- 3 Performance of Multi-Agent Systems
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Multi-Agent Systems



http://www.esa.int/esaSC/SEMCF80Y2F_index_0.html

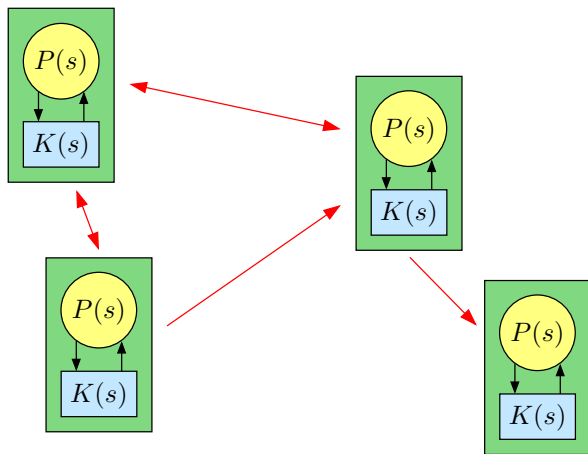


<http://www.microdrones.com>

Problem formulation

For a given and fixed communication topology design a (low-order $K \in \mathcal{K}$) controller that when replicated to each agent results in an optimal \mathcal{H}_∞ performance of the overall multi-agent system.

Multi-Agent System

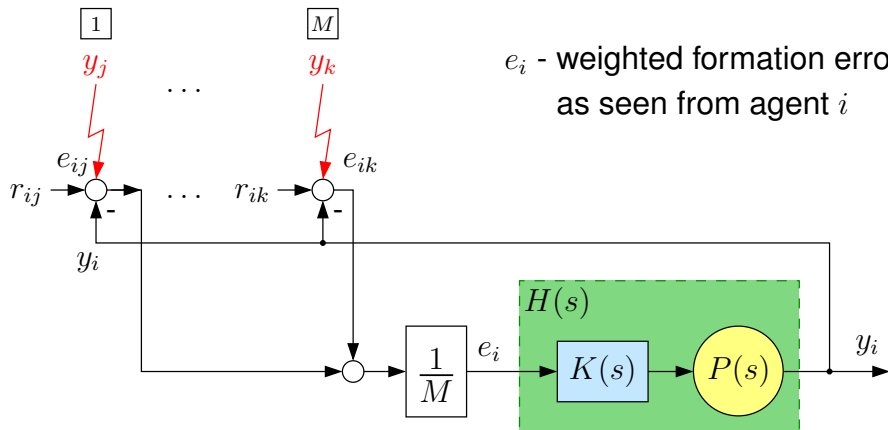


N identical, LTI
agents

Locally controlled

Communicating

Single Agent

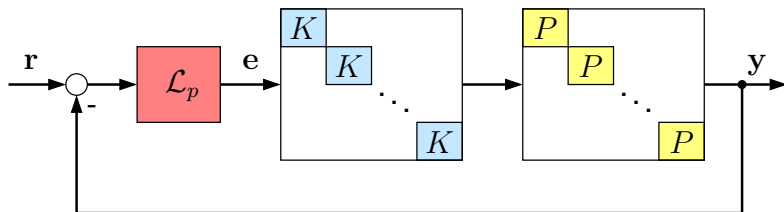


e_i - weighted formation error
as seen from agent i

$$e_{ik} = r_{ik} - (y_i - y_k),$$

$$e_i = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{J}_i|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{J}_i} e_{ik}$$

Closed-Loop Multi-Agent System



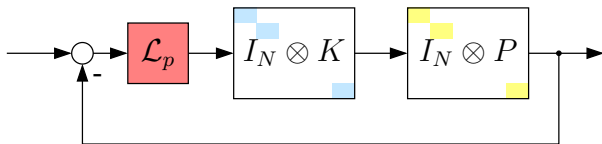
$$\mathcal{L}_p = \mathcal{L} \otimes I_p$$

\mathcal{L} - normalized graph Laplacian

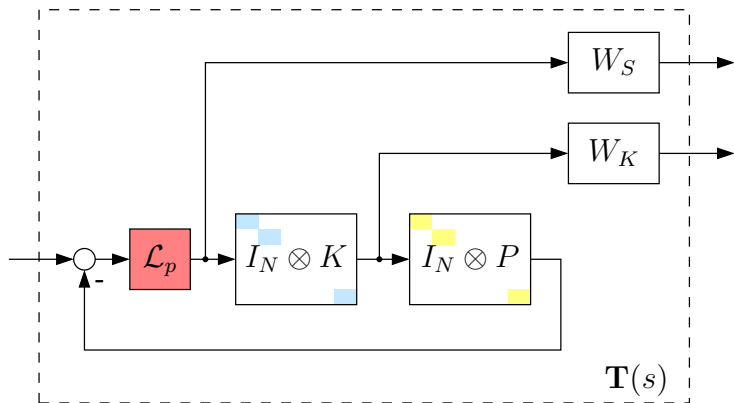
p - # communicated signals

\otimes - Kronecker product

Closed-Loop Multi-Agent System

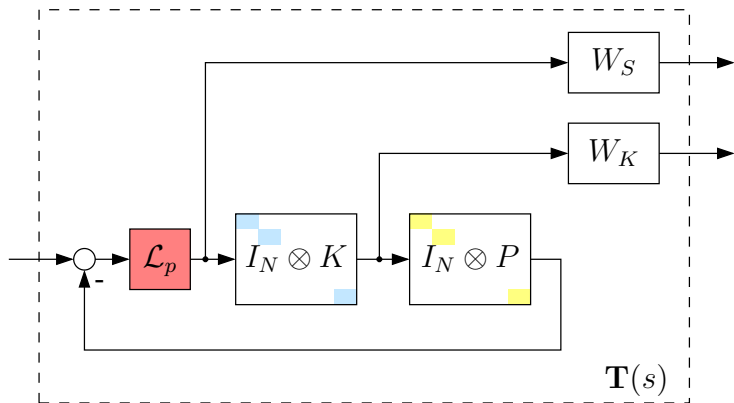


Closed-Loop Multi-Agent System



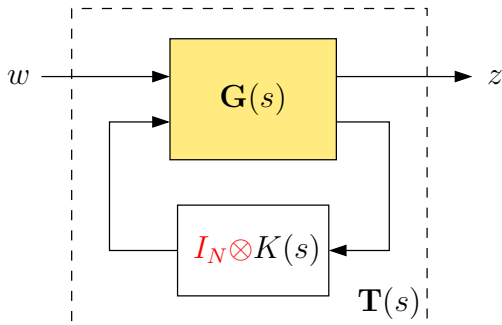
$$\underset{K(s)}{\text{minimize}} \|\mathbf{T}(s)\|_{\infty}$$

Closed-Loop Multi-Agent System



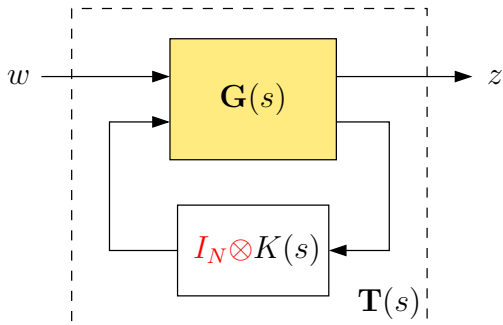
$$\underset{K(s) \in \mathcal{K}(s)}{\text{minimize}} \|\mathbf{T}(s)\|_{\infty}$$

Closed-Loop Multi-Agent System



$$\underset{K(s) \in \mathcal{K}(s)}{\text{minimize}} \|\mathbf{T}(s)\|_{\infty}$$

Closed-Loop Multi-Agent System



$$\underset{K(s) \in \mathcal{K}(s)}{\text{minimize}} \|\mathbf{T}(s)\|_{\infty}$$

$$\mathbf{K}(s) := I_N \otimes K(s)$$

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Synthesis Possibilities

LMI, Riccati

- $\mathbf{K}(s) = I_N \otimes K(s)$ cannot be imposed
- cannot impose a structure $K(s) \in \mathcal{K}(s)$

Metaheuristic methods (EA, GA, ...)

- Computationally expensive

Gradient optimization

- Convergence to local minimum
- + Good results with **HIFOO** (for $K \in \mathcal{K}$, but not $\mathbf{K} = I_N \otimes K$) (Gumussoy, Millstone & Overton (2008))

Gradient-Based Synthesis Algorithm

initialize $K(s)$

$$1 \quad \mathbf{K}(s) = I_N \otimes K(s)$$

$$2 \quad \mathbf{T}(s) = \mathcal{F}_L(\mathbf{G}(s), \mathbf{K}(s))$$

$$3 \quad f = \|\mathbf{T}(s)\|_\infty$$

$$4 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{A}_K}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{D}_K} \quad (\text{HIFOO})$$

$$5 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial A_K}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial D_K} \quad ?$$

6 If gradients $\neq 0$ update A_K, \dots, D_K and go to 1.

Computation of $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{A}_K}$

- $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{A}_K}$ – available $f = \|\mathbf{T}(s)\|_\infty$
- $\mathbf{A}_K = I_N \otimes A_K = \sum_h \mathcal{P}_h \otimes a_h, \quad a = \text{vec}(A_K)$

Theorem

Given

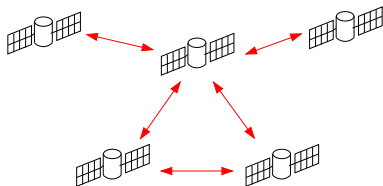
$$\mathbf{A}_K(a) = \sum_r \mathcal{P}_h \otimes a_h : \mathbb{R}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$f(\mathbf{A}_K) : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Then

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a_h} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \mathcal{P}_{h_{ij}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{A}_{K_{ij}}}$$

Example: Satellite Constellation



Satellite model: 4th order

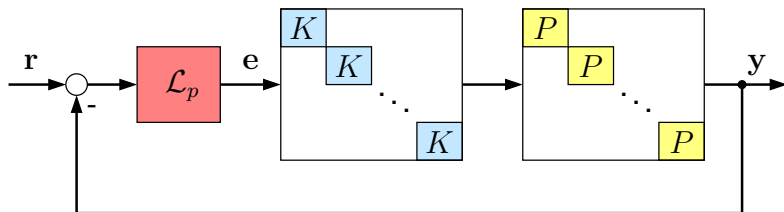
Generalized plant: 40th order

Controller	order	\mathcal{H}_∞ perf.
Centralized	40	1.02
Replicated	4	1.22

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Closed-Loop Multi-Agent System

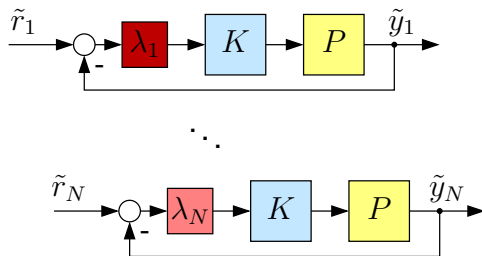


$$\mathcal{L}_p = \mathcal{L} \otimes I_p$$

\mathcal{L} - normalized graph Laplacian

transform with Q : $\mathcal{L} = QUQ^{-1}$

Stability Analysis



Theorem (Fax & Murray (2003))

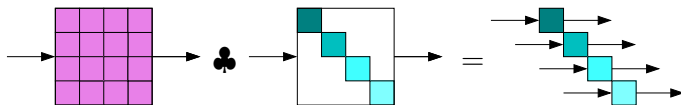
For a given topology \mathcal{L} a MAS is stable

if and only if

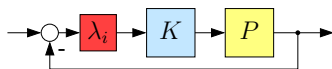
the N closed-loop transfer functions above are stable.

$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$ - eigenvalues of \mathcal{L}

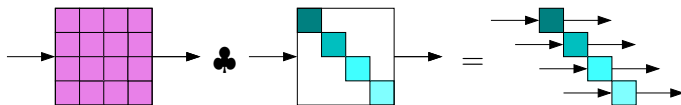
Problem - Performance Guarantees



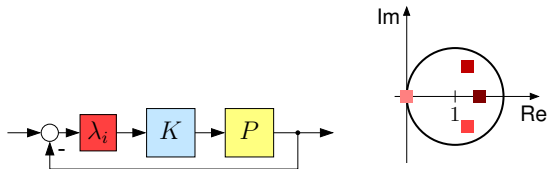
Eigenvalue diagonalization



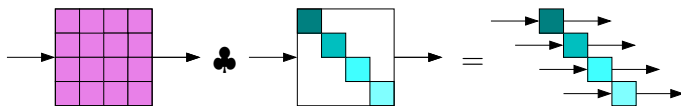
Problem - Performance Guarantees



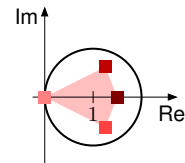
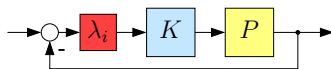
Eigenvalue diagonalization



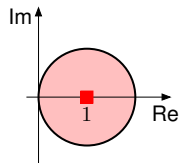
Problem - Performance Guarantees



Eigenvalue diagonalization

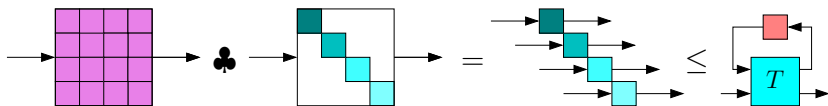


Decomposition
Massioni & Verhaegen

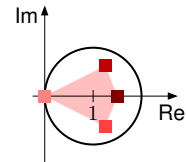
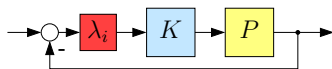


Robust
Popov & Werner

Problem - Performance Guarantees

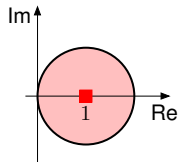


Eigenvalue diagonalization



Decomposition

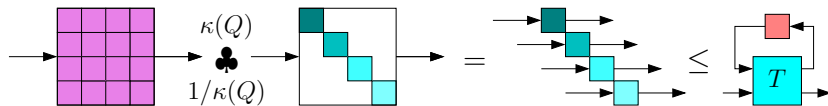
Massioni & Verhaegen



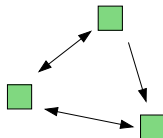
Robust

Popov & Werner

Problem - Performance Guarantees

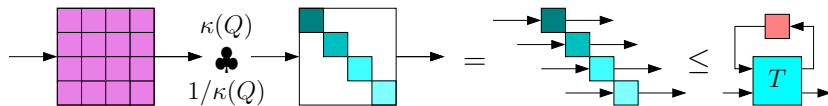


Eigenvalue diagonalization

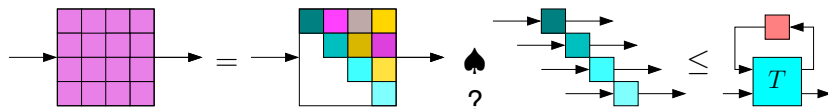


$$\kappa(Q) = \infty$$

Problem - Performance Guarantees

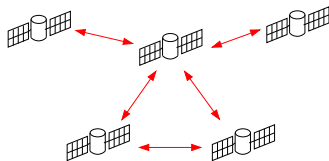


Eigenvalue diagonalization



Schur transformation

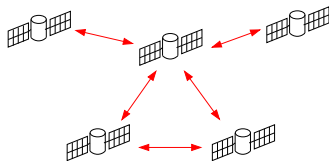
Example: Satellite Constellation - Continued



$$\kappa(Q) = 1.95$$

Controller	Order	\mathcal{H}_∞ norm
Centralized	40	1.02
Replicated	4	1.22

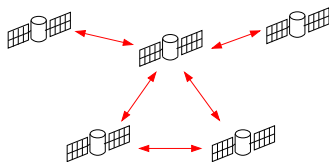
Example: Satellite Constellation - Continued



$$\kappa(Q) = 1.95$$

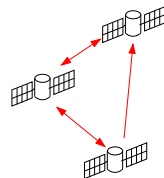
Controller	Order	\mathcal{H}_∞ norm
Centralized	40	1.02
Decomp. (1.02)	8	1.21
Replicated	8	1.17
	4	1.22

Example: Satellite Constellation - Continued



$$\kappa(Q) = 1.95$$

Controller	Order	\mathcal{H}_∞ norm
Centralized	40	1.02
Decomp. (1.02)	8	1.21
Replicated	8	1.17
	4	1.22



$$\kappa(Q) = \infty$$

Controller	Order	\mathcal{H}_∞ norm
Centralized	40	1.01
Decomp. (1.02)	8	1.30
Replicated	8	1.06
	4	2.14

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Conclusions

Method for \mathcal{H}_∞ synthesis of

- controllers with replicated elements
- fixed-structure agent controllers

The method is applicable to

- general MIMO systems
- any fixed communication topology

and

- provides performance guarantees for multi-agent systems

Conclusions

Method for \mathcal{H}_∞ synthesis of

- controllers with replicated elements
- fixed-structure agent controllers

The method is applicable to

- general MIMO systems
- any fixed communication topology

and

- provides performance guarantees for multi-agent systems

However,

- suboptimal - convergence to a local minima
- applicable to systems with moderate size

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?