

Lyapunov-based MTL Methods for Network Control

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AFOSR Center of Excellence Review

October 30th , 2020

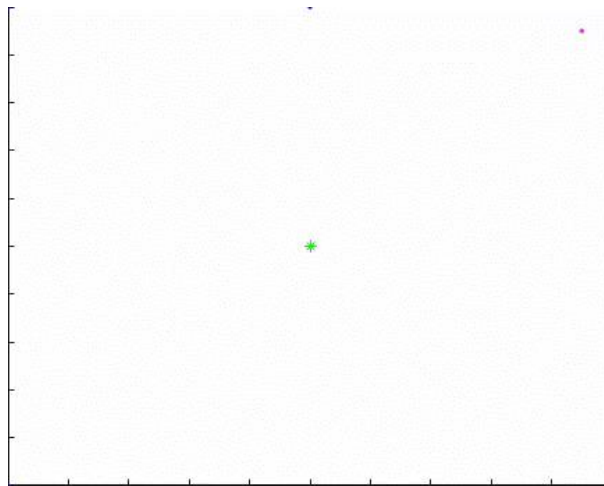




Collaborative efforts between UF + Duke + UTA

- Z. Xu, F. Zegers, B. Wu, A. Phillips, W. Dixon, U. Topcu, "Controller Synthesis for Multi-Agent Systems with Intermittent Communication and Metric Temporal Logic Specifications" (Submitted)
- D. Le, X. Luo, L. Bridgeman, M. Zavlanos, W. E. Dixon, "Single-Agent Indirect Herding of Multiple Targets using Metric Temporal Logic Switching," (Journal in preparation)
- D. Le, X. Luo, L. Bridgeman, M. Zavlanos, W. E. Dixon, "Single-Agent Indirect Herding of Multiple Targets using Metric Temporal Logic Switching," In Proc. IEEE Conf. Decis. Control, 2020.
- Z. Xu, F. M. Zegers, B. Wu, W. E. Dixon, U. Topcu, "Controller Synthesis For Multi-Agent Systems with Intermittent Communication: A Metric Temporal Logic Approach," In *Proc. Allerton Conf. on Commun., Control, and Compu.*, 2019.

- Consensus in multi-agent systems
 - In adversarial/contested environments
 - Intermittencies in communication
 - Noncooperative agents
- Switched System approach



- Leader position
- Goal location
- Follower position
- Predicted Follower position



F. Zegers, et. al, "A Switched Systems Approach to Consensus of a Distributed Multi-agent System with Intermittent Communication," American Control Conference
R. Lictra, et. al, "Single Agent Indirect Herding of Multiple Targets with Unknown Dynamics," *IEEE Transactions on Robotics*.



- Dynamic Model

Relay Explorer Agent Problem	Herding	
$\dot{x}_L = f_L(x_L, u_L)$	$\dot{x}_L = u$	Leader Agent
$\dot{x}_i = f_i(x_i, u_i) + d(t)$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$	$\dot{x}_i = \alpha_i(\ x_i - x_L\)(x_i - x_L) + f_i(x_i, t)$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$	Follower Agents

REAP

- Leader agent
 - has state information
- Follower agents
 - No state sensing capabilities
 - Dead reckon (open-loop)

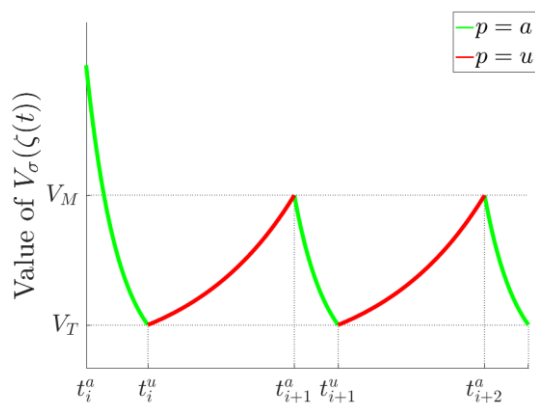
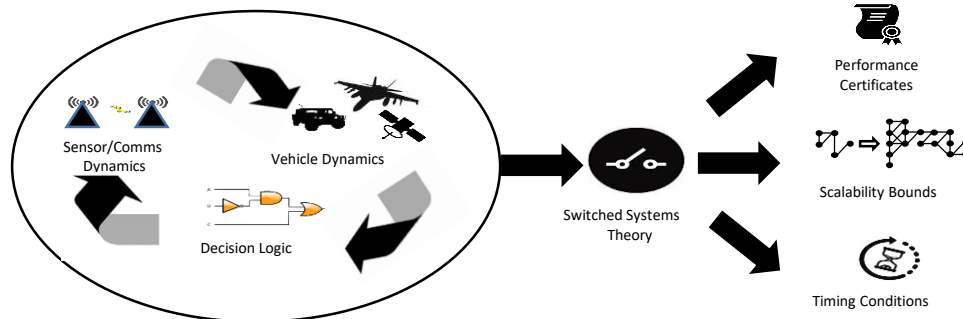
Herding

- Leader agent
 - Direct control
- Follower agents
 - Do not have direct control



Switched Systems

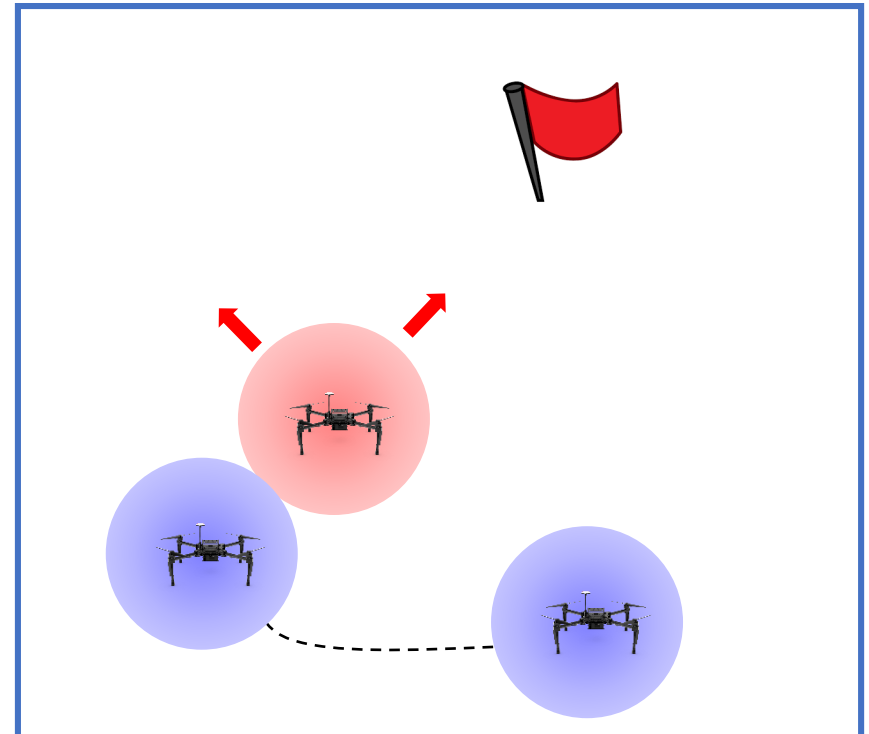
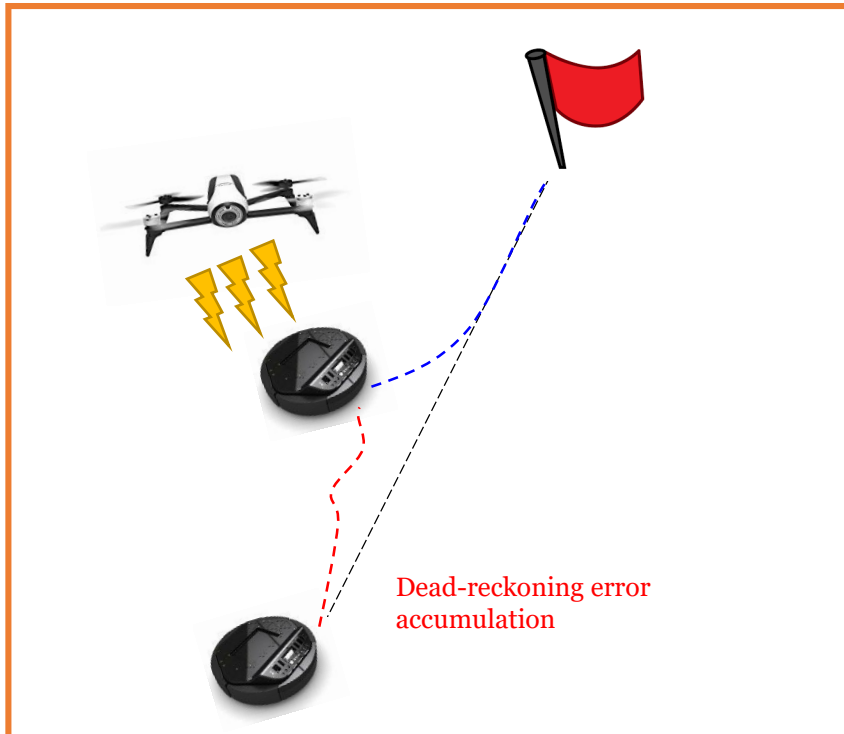
- Switched Systems
 - Operational modes
 - “closed-loop/open-loop”
 - “chased/unchased”



- Dwell-time analysis
 - Maximum dwell-time
 - Minimum dwell-time
 - Average dwell-time
 - **Only provide sufficient Conditions!**
- How/When to switch between modes?

Low-Level Control Design

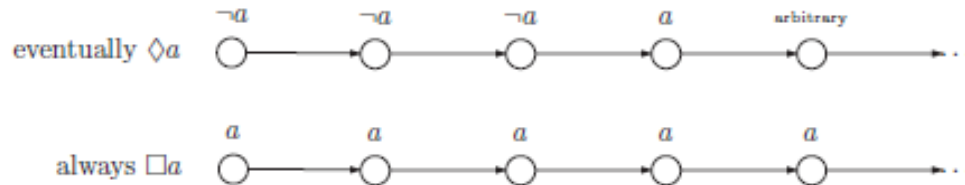
- Trajectory tracking
 - Analyze trajectory of each agent
 - Switched system: sufficient conditions for stability guarantees in solutions of the switched system
- Challenges
 - Which agent to service/chase? When to switch modes?
 - Other specified tasks?





- Goal: specify a behavior
- Linear Temporal Logic

◇ eventually (satisfied at some point)
 □ always (satisfied now and forever)



- Metric Temporal Logic

◇ _{\mathcal{I}} eventually in the time interval \mathcal{I}
 □ _{\mathcal{I}} always in the time interval \mathcal{I}

□◇ _{\mathcal{I}} p always eventually p in the interval \mathcal{I}

□ _{\mathcal{I}} $p \implies \square_{\mathcal{I}} q$ always p implies always q

- Encoding maximum dwell-time

- The leader agent should be in the communication radius of each follower agents estimated position at least once in a specified time period

$$\phi_1 = \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq N} (\Box \Diamond_{[0, n_i]} \|x_L - \hat{x}_i\| \leq r_{com})$$

- Encoding minimum dwell-time

- The leader agent should service each follower agent for a specified time period

$$\phi_2 = \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq N} (\Box (\|x_L - \hat{x}_i\| \leq r_{com} \implies \Box_{[1, m_i]} \|x_L - \hat{x}_i\| > r_{com}))$$

- Encoding complex constraints

- Reach the charging station G1 or G2 every 6 time units and always stay in the specified region D

$$\phi_3 = \Box \Diamond_{[0, 6]} ((x_L \in G_1) \vee (x_L \in G_2)) \wedge \Box (x_L \in D)$$

- Optimal Control Formulation (REAP)

argmin J

$$u_L^l$$

Leader control input

subject to:

$$x_L^{(k+1)} = \bar{f}_L(x_L^k, u_L^k) \\ \forall k = l, \dots, l + N - 1$$

Dynamic Constraints

$$\hat{x}_i^{(k+1)} = \bar{f}_i(x_i^k, u_i^k) \\ \forall k = l, \dots, l + N - 1, \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$u_L^k \in \mathcal{U}, \forall k = l, \dots, l + N - 1$$

Input Constraints

$$\left(\tilde{x}^{l:(l+N-1)}, 0 \right) \models_w [\phi]_0^l$$

MTL Constraints

- Optimal Control Formulation (Herding)

argmin J

\mathbf{b}

Switching signal: which agent to chase

subject to:

$$\dot{x}_N(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sigma_i [k_2 \eta + \alpha_i e_i + (k_3 \|x_i - x_N\| + k_4) \text{sgn}(\eta)],$$

Dynamic Constraints

$$\dot{x}_i(t) = (x_i - x_N) \alpha_i + f_i, \quad \forall i \in T,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} b_i(t_j) = 1, \quad \forall t_j \in \{l, \dots, l+n-1\},$$

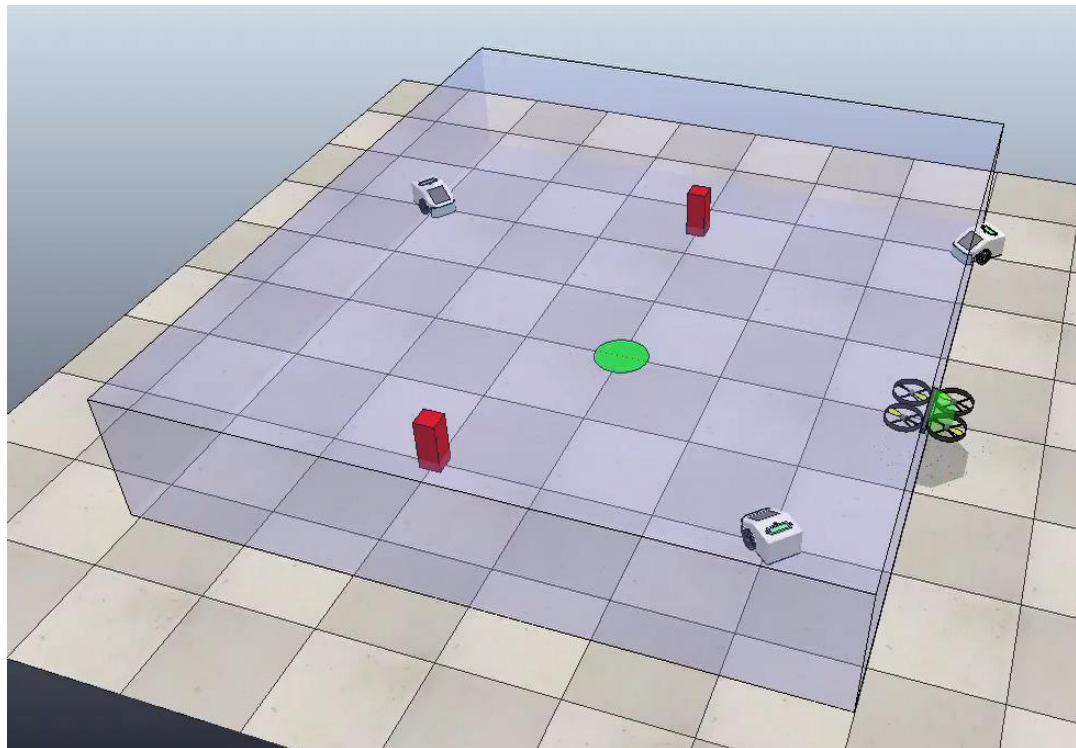
Input Constraints

$$[\mathbf{b}^l, \mathbf{b}], 0 \models_w [\phi]_0^l,$$

MTL Constraints

- Specifications

- **Maximum dwell-time constraints:** “do not leave an agent unattended for too long”
- **Minimum dwell-time constraints:** “service the agent for a specified amount of time”
- **Practical constraint:** “return to charging station every so often”



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NCR Links

Website: <https://ncr.mae.ufl.edu/>

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/NCRatUF/videos>

Thank you!

