

A Nyquist criterion for synchronization in networks of heterogeneous linear systems



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Problem setup

We are given a **network of n interacting agents**:

- agent $k \rightarrow$ SISO LTI system

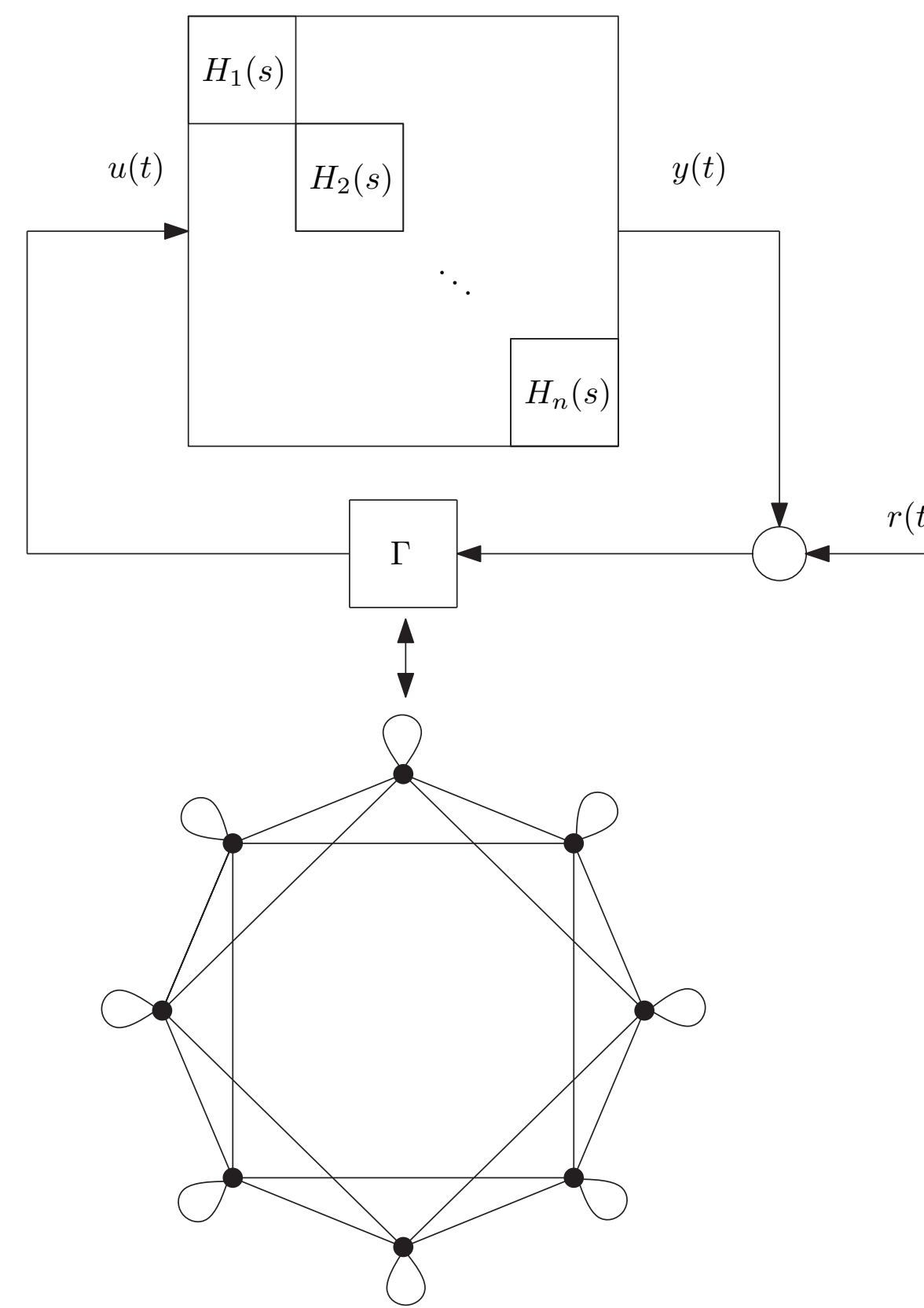
$$y_k(t) = H_k(s)u_k(t), \quad k = 1, \dots, n$$

- Network \iff graph $\mathcal{G} = (V, \mathcal{E}), V = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $(k, j) \in \mathcal{E} \iff j$ receives information from k

- Interconnected system $\begin{cases} y = Hu \\ u = \Gamma y + r \end{cases}$

- $H = \text{diag}(H_k(s) : k = 1, \dots, n)$

- $\Gamma \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ normal, $\Gamma \mathbf{1} = 0, \dim \ker \Gamma = 1$



Goal

We want to give sufficient conditions on Γ and $H_k(s)$ in order to **synchronize** the network

$$\|y_i(t) - y_j(t)\| \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

Remark: once the system is synchronized, the input signal r can be easily used in order to perform higher level tasks, e.g. formation control.

Prior work

Fax, J.A. and Murray, R.M., *Information flow and cooperative control of vehicle formations*, TAC 2004: if $H_k(s) = H(s)$, synchronization holds if **Nyquist criterion** holds for $-\frac{1}{\lambda_k}$, for any nonzero eigenvalue λ_k of Γ .

Main Result

Assume $H_k(s) = N_0(s) + N_k(s)$, where $N_0(s)$ is the "nominal" plant, $N_k(s)$ is a perturbation.

A **sufficient condition** for $e^{\alpha t}y(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \text{span}\{\mathbf{1}\}$ for any input r which satisfies $e^{\alpha t}r(t), e^{\alpha t}\dot{r}(t) \in \mathbf{L}_2[0, \infty)$ is that α is chosen such that:

- $W_0(s - \alpha) = \frac{N_0(s - \alpha)}{1 - N_0(s - \alpha)\lambda_k}$ is stable $\forall \lambda_k \neq 0$ eigenvalue of Γ , $1 - N_0(s - \alpha)\lambda_k$ is nonsingular on the imaginary axis, $\frac{N_k(s - \alpha)}{N_0(s - \alpha)}$ are stable $\forall k$
- it holds $\mathcal{N}[H_0, \dots, H_n](j\omega - \alpha) \cap \Omega = \emptyset, \forall \omega \in \mathbf{R} \cup \{\infty\}$

	Direct 3 - D	Inverse 3 - D	Direct 2 - D	Inverse 2 - D
\mathcal{N}	$\text{co}\{(\text{Re}H_k, \text{Im}H_k, H_k ^2), \forall k\}$	$\text{co}\left\{\left(\text{Re}\frac{1}{H_k}, \text{Im}\frac{1}{H_k}, \frac{1}{ H_k ^2}\right), \forall k\right\}$	$\text{co}\{H_1(j\omega), \dots, H_n(j\omega)\}$	$\text{co}\left\{\frac{1}{H_1(j\omega)}, \dots, \frac{1}{H_n(j\omega)}\right\}$
Ω	$(0, 0, \mathbb{R}^+) + \text{co}\left\{\left(\text{Re}\frac{1}{\lambda_k}, \text{Im}\frac{1}{\lambda_k}, \frac{1}{ \lambda_k ^2}\right), \forall k\right\}$	$\text{co}\{(\text{Re}\lambda_k, \text{Im}\lambda_k, \lambda_k ^2), \forall k\}$	$\text{co}\left\{\frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}\right\}$	$\text{co}\{0, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}$

Analogous criteria hold in the discrete time case.

Clock synchronization

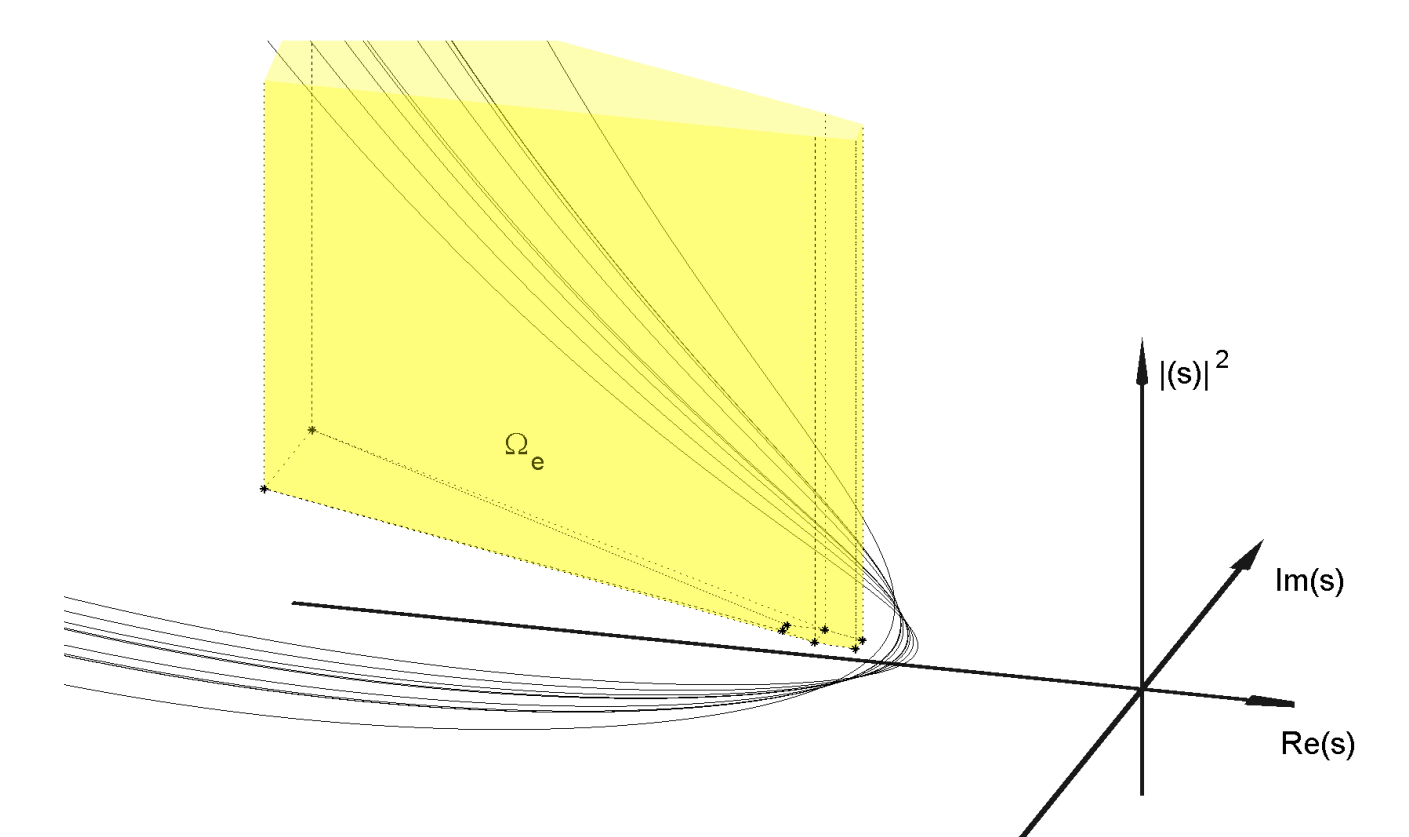
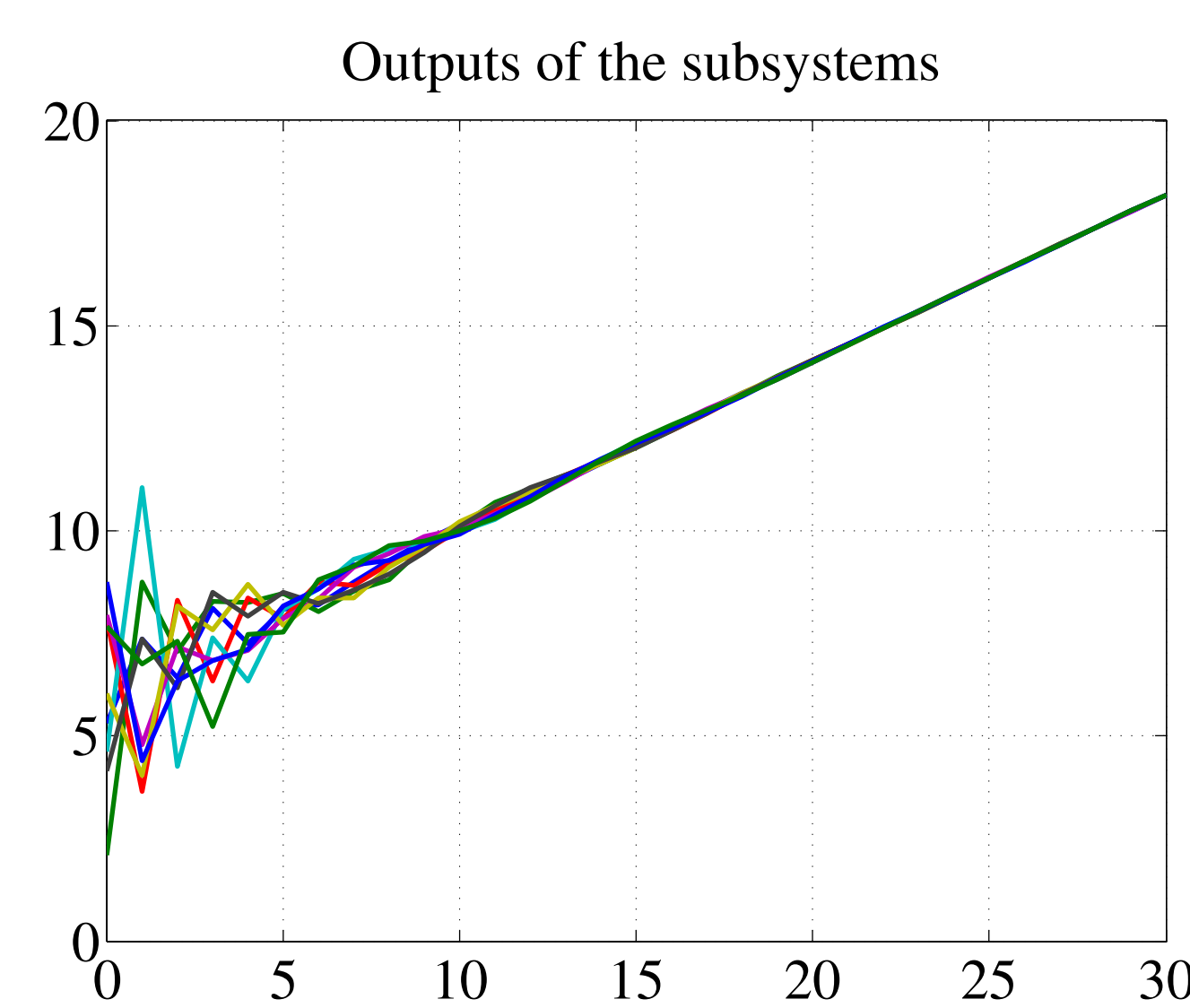
Model for the clock \rightarrow double integrator plus control (common for all the clocks)

$$\begin{cases} x_k(t+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & q_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_i(t) + \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix} u_k(t) \\ y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x_i(t) \\ u_k(t) = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_k} \Gamma_{kj} y_j(t) \end{cases} \implies y_k(t) = H_k(t)u_k(t)$$

If $q_k = q + \varepsilon_k$, we obtain the following decomposition

$$N_0(z^{-1}) = \frac{z^{-2}(f_2 q - f_1) + f_1 z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} \quad N_k(z^{-1}) = \frac{f_2 \varepsilon_k z^{-2}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2}.$$

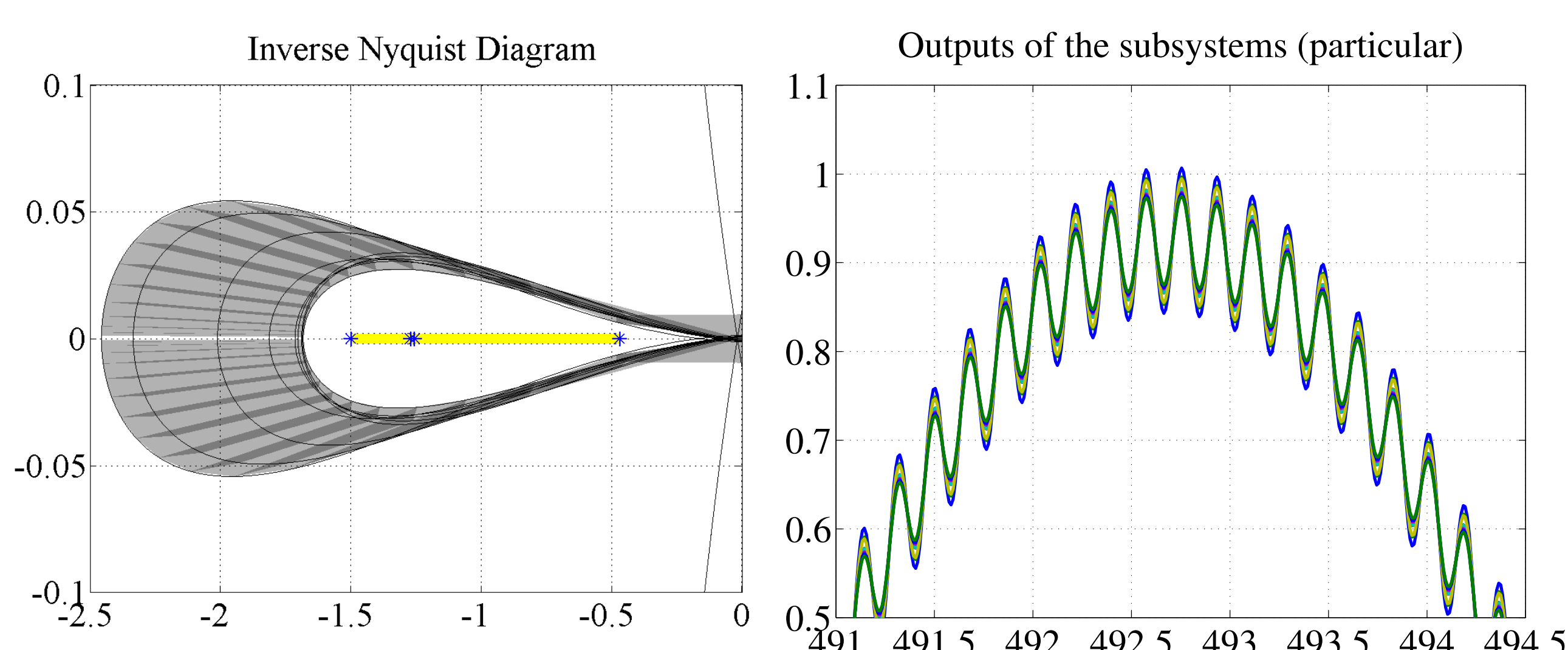
Result: conditions can be found on $\alpha > 1$ such that the **assumptions of the theorem are satisfied!**



Oscillators: a counterexample

We tried to synchronize a network in which $H_k(s) = N_0(s) + \frac{P_k(s)}{s^2 + \omega_k^2}$ where N_0 has two imaginary poles.

The system shows only **partial synchronization**, maybe due to the "Nyquist" assumption.

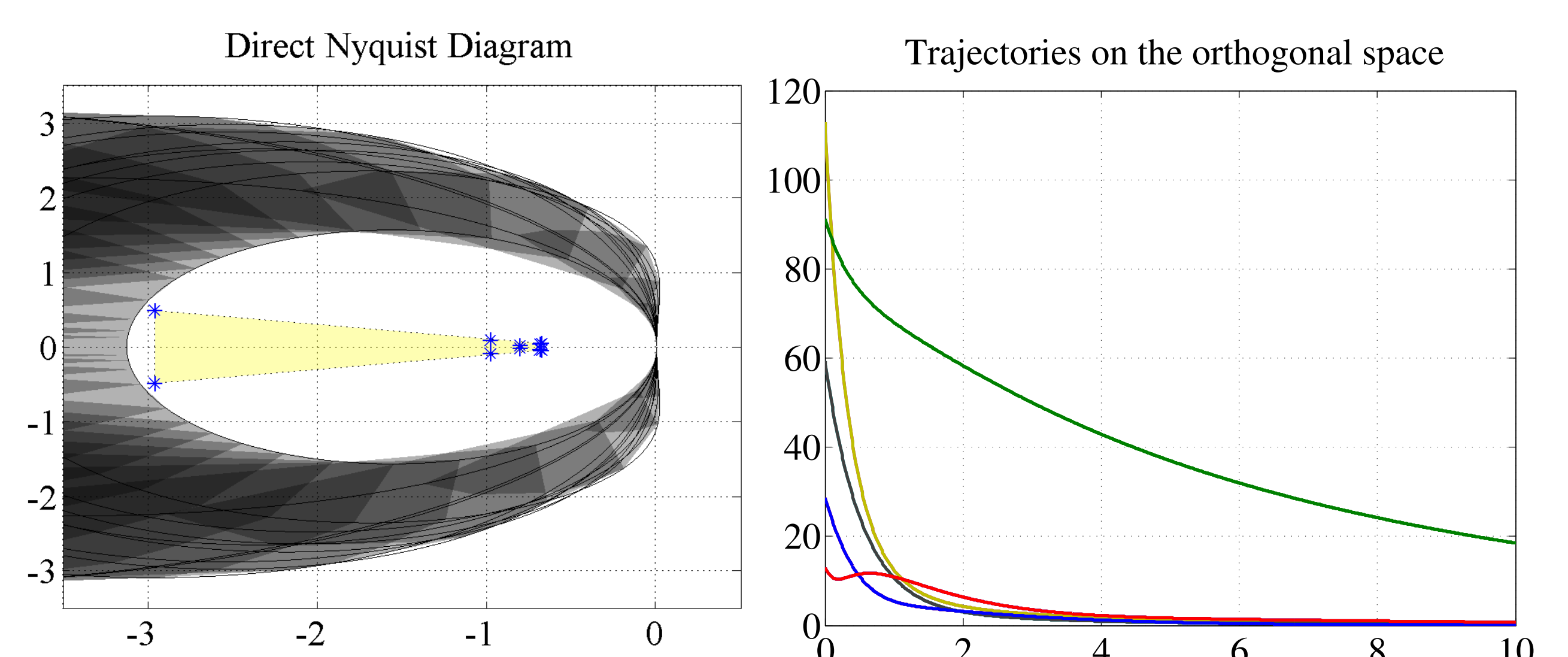


Unstable systems

The result can be applied in a **network of unstable systems** of the type

$$H_k(s) = \frac{1 + \Delta_k(s)}{s - \tau}$$

where $\tau > 0$ and $\Delta_k(s)$ are stable filters.



References

- [1] E. Lovisari, U.T. Jönsson, A Nyquist criterion for synchronization in networks of heterogeneous linear systems In *Proceedings of 2nd IFAC NecSys*

Funding

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Communitys Seventh Framework Programme under agreement n. FP7-ICT-223866-FeedNetBack.