

# 控制与决策

Control and Decision

## 基于观测器的网络化多智能体预测控制

庞中华, 骆文城

引用本文:

庞中华, 骆文城. 基于观测器的网络化多智能体预测控制[J]. 控制与决策, 2021, 36(9): 2290–2296.

在线阅读 View online: <https://doi.org/10.13195/j.kzyjc.2019.1801>

---

## 您可能感兴趣的其他文章

Articles you may be interested in

### 基于动态观测器零极点优化的网络控制系统故障检测

Pole-zero optimization design of dynamic observer for fault detection of networked control systems

控制与决策. 2021, 36(6): 1351–1360 <https://doi.org/10.13195/j.kzyjc.2019.1107>

### 基于T-S模糊模型的多时滞非线性网络切换控制系统非脆弱 $H_\infty$ 控制

Non-fragile  $H_\infty$  control for multi-delay nonlinear network switching control system based on T-S model

控制与决策. 2021, 36(5): 1087–1094 <https://doi.org/10.13195/j.kzyjc.2019.1098>

### 具有不确定丢包率和时变采样周期的Delta算子系统故障检测

Fault detection for delta operator systems with uncertain packet dropout rate and time-varying sampling periods

控制与决策. 2021, 36(5): 1101–1109 <https://doi.org/10.13195/j.kzyjc.2019.1154>

### 事件触发机制下分布时滞网络化控制系统 $H_\infty$ 故障检测

Event-triggered  $H_\infty$  fault detection for networked control systems with distributed delays

控制与决策. 2020, 35(12): 3059–3065 <https://doi.org/10.13195/j.kzyjc.2019.0456>

### 自适应事件触发的马尔科夫跳变多智能体系统一致性

Adaptive event-triggered consensus for Markovian jumping multi-agent systems

控制与决策. 2020, 35(11): 2780–2786 <https://doi.org/10.13195/j.kzyjc.2018.1507>

# 基于观测器的网络化多智能体预测控制

庞中华<sup>†</sup>, 骆文城

(北方工业大学 现场总线技术及自动化北京市重点实验室, 北京 100144)

**摘要:** 针对一类主从式异构线性网络化多智能体系统, 考虑每个智能体的反馈通道和前向通道中存在随机网络诱导时延和数据包丢失问题, 采用预测控制方法, 提出一种基于观测器的网络化多智能体协同输出跟踪控制方案. 在该方案中, 主智能体在每一时刻基于自身滞后输出和系统参考信号, 计算一组控制预测序列和输出预测序列, 前者用以主动补偿主智能体控制回路中的随机网络诱导时延和数据包丢失, 后者被发往从智能体; 从智能体在每一时刻基于主智能体发送过来的输出预测序列和自身滞后输出, 计算一组控制预测序列, 用以主动补偿从智能体控制回路中的随机网络诱导时延和数据包丢失; 随后推导闭环网络化多智能体控制系统的稳定性, 并通过实验验证该方案的有效性和可行性.

**关键词:** 网络化多智能体系统; 预测控制; 随机网络诱导时延; 数据包丢失; 状态观测器

中图分类号: TP273

文献标志码: A

DOI: 10.13195/j.kzyjc.2019.1801

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



引用格式: 庞中华, 骆文城. 基于观测器的网络化多智能体预测控制[J]. 控制与决策, 2021, 36(9): 2290-2296.

## Observer-based networked multi-agent predictive control

PANG Zhong-hua<sup>†</sup>, LUO Wen-cheng

(Key Laboratory of Fieldbus Technology and Automation of Beijing, North China University of Technology, Beijing 100144, China)

**Abstract:** For a class of leader-following heterogeneous linear networked multi-agent systems, random network-induced delays and packet dropouts in the feedback and forward channels of each agent are considered, and an observer-based networked multi-agent cooperative output tracking control scheme is proposed. In this scheme, the leader agent produces a control prediction sequence and an output prediction sequence based on its delayed output and the system reference signal at each time instant. The former is used to actively compensate for random network-induced delays and packet dropouts in the control loop of the leader agent, and the latter is sent to following agents. Each following agent generates a control prediction sequence at each time instant based on its delayed output and the output prediction sequence received, which is employed to actively compensate for random network-induced delays and packet dropouts in the control loop of the following agent. Then the stability of the closed-loop networked multi-agent control system is analyzed. Finally, the effectiveness and feasibility of the proposed scheme are verified by practical experiments.

**Keywords:** networked multi-agent systems; predictive control; random network-induced delays; packet dropouts; state observer

## 0 引言

近年来,随着网络技术的飞速发展和各类系统规模的不断扩大,往往需要多个设备通过网络相互协同来完成单个复杂设备不易完成的任务,即网络化多智能体系统. 与传统控制系统相比,网络化多智能体系统具有很多优势,如较低的运营代价和设备配置需

求、较强的系统自主性、可扩展性和鲁棒性等,可应用于机器人<sup>[1]</sup>、无人机<sup>[2]</sup>、卫星<sup>[3]</sup>等运动载体的编队控制,以及任务分配、交通运输等领域<sup>[4-7]</sup>的协同控制.

目前,很多研究工作主要集中在考虑理想通信条件下多智能体系统的输出跟踪控制问题. 文献[8]考虑了一种主从式异构线性多智能体,基于主智能体输

收稿日期: 2019-12-24; 修回日期: 2020-03-02.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(61673023, 61773023); 北京市委组织部青年拔尖人才项目; 北京市自然科学基金项目(4182019); 北京市教委基本科研业务费项目(110052971921/026); 北方工业大学科技创新工程计划项目(110051360019XN115); 毓杰人才培养计划项目(107051360019XN133/001); 北方工业大学学生科技活动项目(213051360019XN013).

责任编辑: 张海涛.

<sup>†</sup>通讯作者. E-mail: zhpang@ncut.edu.cn.

出的时变性,设计了一种动态输出反馈控制器;文献[9]考虑了主智能体存在未知控制输入情形,将自适应机制与分布式状态观测器相结合,提出了一种时变输出编队跟踪协议;文献[10]将多智能体系统的跟踪控制问题转化为一些独立子系统的零稳态误差控制问题,提出了高阶异构多智能体系统的输出跟踪控制方法;文献[11]将非线性多智能体模型转化为线性多智能体模型,提出了欧拉拉格朗日多智能体系统的分布式控制律;文献[12]将线性多智能体的协同跟踪控制问题转化为增广系统的全局最优调节问题,设计了多智能体的全局最优预见跟踪控制器;文献[13]将迭代学习控制算法引入到离散时变多智能体系统,提出了一种离散时间迭代学习控制算法。

上述多智能体控制方法在理想通信条件下可以获得良好的控制性能。然而,由于通信网络的引入,网络化多智能体系统中不可避免地存在随机网络诱导时延、数据包丢失等通信约束,包括多智能体之间的通信约束和每个智能体内部的通信约束,这些通信约束将对系统的控制性能造成不利影响,甚至会破坏整个系统的稳定性。针对这些网络通信约束,文献[14]考虑异构智能体之间存在固定网络时延情形,基于网络化预测控制方案,设计了一种带有动态输出反馈控制器的分布式一致性协议;文献[15]将云计算引入网络化多智能体系统,考虑每个智能体与云端之间存在固定网络时延和数据包丢失,提出了一种云预测控制方案;文献[16]针对网络化多智能体中单个智能体反馈通道和智能体之间存在固定网络时延和数据包丢失问题,提出了一种网络化多智能体预测控制方案;文献[17]考虑模型不匹配的多智能体时变时滞系统,设计了一种鲁棒PID控制策略。

以上控制方案能够较好地解决网络化多智能体中存在的网络诱导时延和数据包丢失问题,但仍有以下不足:1)实际通信中产生的网络诱导时延和数据包丢失均具有较强的随机性,且大多数时候远远小于其上界值,而现有方法将其统一处理为其上界值具有较强的保守性;2)利用现有方法,当系统与其模型不匹配时,往往产生稳态误差。针对上述问题,本文将改进文献[18]中的网络化预测控制方法,并将其应用于网络化多智能体系统中,充分利用通信网络的“包传输”特性,提出一种基于观测器的网络化多智能体预测控制方法,以主动补偿每个智能体反馈通道和前向通道中存在的随机网络诱导时延和数据包丢失,并通过理论分析和实验结果验证所提方法的有效性和可行性。

## 1 网络化多智能体预测控制方案设计

考虑一类异构网络化多智能体系统,其线性离散状态方程可以描述为

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(k+1) &= A_i x_i(k) + B_i u_i(k), \\ y_i(k) &= C_i x_i(k). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $x_i(k) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 、 $u_i(k) \in \mathbf{R}^m$  和  $y_i(k) \in \mathbf{R}^p$  分别为智能体  $i$  的状态、输入和输出;  $A_i$ 、 $B_i$  和  $C_i$  为适当维数矩阵,  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$  为智能体编号, 定义智能体 1 为主智能体, 智能体  $j \in \{2, 3, \dots, N\}$  为从智能体。该网络化多智能体系统的通信拓扑结构为: 主智能体跟踪参考信号  $r(k)$ , 而从智能体接收主智能体的输出信号  $y_1(k)$ , 将其作为参考信号进行跟踪, 其中, 每个智能体的反馈通道和前向通道均存在随机网络诱导时延和数据包丢失。采用文献[18]中的方法, 可将网络通道中的网络诱导时延和数据包丢失统一处理为网络时延, 并定义反馈通道和前向通道中随机网络时延分别为  $\tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}}$  和  $\tau_{k,i}^{\text{ca}}$ , 且  $\tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} \geq 0$  和  $\tau_{k,i}^{\text{ca}} \geq 0$  为整数。

本文目的是考虑随机网络时延  $\tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}}$  和  $\tau_{k,i}^{\text{ca}}$ , 设计一种网络化多智能体协同输出跟踪控制方案, 实现每个智能体的如下输出跟踪误差  $e_i(k) \rightarrow 0$ :

$$e_i(k) = \begin{cases} r(k) - y_i(k), & i = 1; \\ y_1(k) - y_i(k), & i = j. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

由式(1)和(2)可以构造如下增广系统:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{e,i}(k+1) &= \begin{cases} A_{e,i} x_{e,i}(k) + B_{e,i} \Delta u_i(k) + E_e \Delta r(k+1), & i = 1; \\ A_{e,i} x_{e,i}(k) + B_{e,i} \Delta u_i(k) + E_e \Delta y_1(k+1), & i = j. \end{cases} \\ \Delta y_i(k) &= C_{e,i} x_{e,i}(k). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} x_{e,i}(k) &= \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_i(k) \\ e_i(k) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n+p}, \\ A_{e,i} &= \begin{bmatrix} A_i & 0 \\ -C_i A_i & I \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{e,i} = \begin{bmatrix} B_i \\ -C_i B_i \end{bmatrix}, \\ C_{e,i} &= [C_i, 0], \quad E_e = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

这里  $I$  和  $0$  分别为适合维数的单位矩阵和零矩阵。由式(3)可以看出, 网络化多智能体(1)的协同输出跟踪控制问题转化为了增广系统(3)的镇定控制问题。

为实现上述目标, 本文作如下假设。

**假设1**  $(A_i, B_i)$  是能控的,  $(A_i, C_i)$  是能观的。

**假设2** 每个智能体系统的传感器、控制器和执行器均为时间驱动,且时钟同步。

**假设3** 随机网络时延满足  $0 \leq \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} \leq \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{sc}}$ 、 $0 \leq \tau_{k,i}^{\text{ca}} \leq \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}}$ ,其中  $\bar{\tau}_i^{\text{sc}} \geq 0$  和  $\bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}} \geq 0$  为整数。

本文提出的预测控制方案如图1所示,该方案由4类模块组成:数据缓存器、预测控制器、网络时延补偿器和输出预测发生器。为了便于描述,令  $\bar{\tau}^{\text{sc}} = \max\{\bar{\tau}_i^{\text{sc}}\}$ ,  $\bar{\tau}^{\text{ca}} = \max\{\bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}}\}$ 。

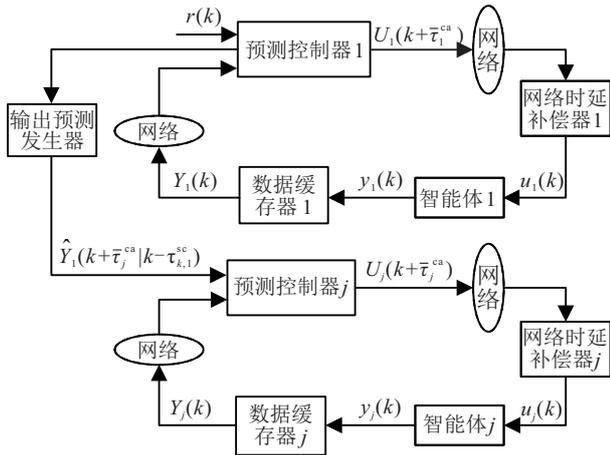


图1 网络化多智能体预测控制方案

### 1.1 数据缓存器

数据缓存器*i*设置在传感器*i*端,为了主动补偿智能体*i*反馈通道中的数据包乱序与丢失,缓存被控对象的输出序列:  $Y_i(k) = [y_i^T(k), y_i^T(k-1), \dots, y_i^T(k - \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{sc}})]^T$ ,并在每个采样时刻,将输出序列  $Y_i(k)$  及其时间戳  $k$  打包发往智能体*i*的预测控制器。

### 1.2 预测控制器

预测控制器按照具体功能分为两类:主智能体预测控制器和从智能体预测控制器。其中,主智能体预测控制器基于接收到的自身传感器的最新反馈数据  $Y_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}})$  和系统参考信号,计算出一组控制预测序列  $U_1(k + \bar{\tau}_1^{\text{ca}}) = [u_1^T(k), u_1^T(k+1), \dots, u_1^T(k + \bar{\tau}_1^{\text{ca}})]^T$ ,将其与相应的时间戳  $k$  打包,通过前向通道发往主智能体的网络时延补偿器;而从智能体预测控制器基于接收到的自身传感器的最新反馈数据  $Y_j(k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}})$  和来自主智能体预测控制器的最新输出预测序列  $\hat{Y}_1(k + \bar{\tau}_j^{\text{ca}} | k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}})$ ,根据每个从智能体前向通道的随机网络时延上界,计算出一组控制预测序列  $U_j(k + \bar{\tau}_j^{\text{ca}}) = [u_j^T(k), u_j^T(k+1), \dots, u_j^T(k + \bar{\tau}_j^{\text{ca}})]^T$ ,将其与相应的时间戳  $k$  打包,通过前向通道发往各自的网络时延补偿器。

在实际应用中,由于网络化多智能体的实际状态一般无法全部直接测量,为了在预测控制器*i*中得到

智能体*i*在  $k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}}$  时刻的状态估计值,本文设计如下状态观测器:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1) = & A_i \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1 | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 2) + \\ & B_i u_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1) + L_i (y_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1) - \\ & C_i \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1 | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 2)). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中:  $\hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1)$  为状态  $x_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}})$  的估计值;  $L_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$  为智能体*i*待设计的观测器增益矩阵,一般可采用常规现代控制理论设计,如极点配置方法等。由式(4)可以得到智能体*i*在  $k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}}$  时刻状态估计值的增量为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1) = & \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1) - \\ & \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1 | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 2). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

利用式(2)和(5),可得主智能体和从智能体增广状态的预测序列为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} + f_1 | k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} - 1) = & A_{e,1} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} + f_1 - 1 | k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} - 1) + \\ & B_{e,1} \Delta u_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} + f_1 - 1) + \\ & E_e \Delta r(k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} + f_1), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{e,j}(k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} + f_j | k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} - 1) = & A_{e,j} \hat{x}_{e,j}(k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} + f_j - 1 | k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} - 1) + \\ & B_{e,j} \Delta u_j(k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} + f_j - 1) + \\ & E_e \Delta \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} + f_j | k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}}). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中:  $f_i = 1, 2, \dots, \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} + \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}}$ ;  $\hat{x}_{e,i}(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} + f_i | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1) = [\Delta \hat{x}_i^T(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} + f_i | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1) \hat{e}_i^T(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} + f_i | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}})]^T$ ,  $\hat{e}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}}) = e_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}})$ ;  $\Delta r(k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} + f_1) = r(k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} + f_1) - r(k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}} - 1)$ ;  $\Delta \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} + f_j | k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}})$  的计算详见下文“输出预测发生器”设计部分,当  $\tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} - f_j \geq \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}}$  时,  $\Delta \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} + f_j | k - \tau_{k,1}^{\text{sc}}) = \Delta y_1(k - \tau_{k,j}^{\text{sc}} + f_j)$ 。

本文设计如下状态反馈控制律:

$$\Delta u_i(k + \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}}) = -K_i \hat{x}_{e,i}(k + \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}} | k - \tau_{k,i}^{\text{sc}} - 1). \quad (8)$$

其中:  $K_i \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times (n+p)}$  为状态反馈增益矩阵,一般可采用常规现代控制理论设计,如极点配置方法等。因此,智能体*i*在  $k + \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}}$  时刻的控制信号为

$$u_i(k + \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}}) = u_i(k + \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}} - 1) + \Delta u_i(k + \bar{\tau}_i^{\text{ca}}). \quad (9)$$

在每个采样时刻,预测控制器将以如下方式控制预测序列及其时间戳  $k$  打包发往智能体*i*的网络时延补偿

器:

$$U_i(k + \bar{\tau}_i^{ca}) = [u_i^T(k), u_i^T(k + 1), \dots, u_i^T(k + \bar{\tau}_i^{ca})]^T. \quad (10)$$

### 1.3 网络时延补偿器

网络时延补偿器设置在每个智能体的执行器中, 用于在每个采样时刻, 基于接收来自其预测控制器的最新控制预测序列  $U_i(k + \bar{\tau}_i^{ca} - \tau_{k,i}^{ca})$ , 根据时间戳从中选择第  $\tau_{k,i}^{ca} + 1$  个控制信号施加于被控对象, 即  $u_i(k)$ , 以主动补偿智能体  $i$  前向通道中的随机网络时延.

### 1.4 输出预测发生器

输出预测发生器设置于主智能体控制器中, 用于在每个采样时刻  $k$  计算主智能体在  $k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + 1$  时刻至  $k + \bar{\tau}^{ca}$  时刻的输出预测值. 下面将分两种情形进行计算.

**情形1** 当  $\bar{\tau}^{ca} \leq \bar{\tau}_1^{ca}$  时, 由式(3)和(6)可得

$$\Delta \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) = C_{e,1} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1), \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) &= \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma - 1 | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) + \\ &\Delta \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中:  $\gamma = 1, 2, \dots, \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \bar{\tau}^{ca}$ ;  $\hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) = y_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc})$ .

**情形2** 当  $\bar{\tau}^{ca} > \bar{\tau}_1^{ca}$  时, 由式(3)和(6)可得

$$\Delta \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) = C_{e,1} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1), \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) &= \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma - 1 | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) + \\ &\Delta \hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \gamma | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中:  $\gamma = 1, 2, \dots, \tau_{k,1}^{sc} + \bar{\tau}_1^{ca}$ ;  $\hat{y}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) = y_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc})$ . 在此基础上, 分别类似于式(6)、(13)、(14)和(8), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k + g | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1) &= A_{e,1} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k + g - 1 | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1) + \\ &B_{e,1} \Delta \hat{u}_1(k + g - 1 | k + \bar{\tau}_1^{ca}) + E_e \Delta r(k + g), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \hat{y}_1(k + g | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) &= C_{e,1} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k + g | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y}_1(k + g | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) &= \hat{y}_1(k + g - 1 | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) + \\ &\Delta \hat{y}_1(k + g | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\Delta \hat{u}_1(k + g | k) = -K_1 \hat{x}_{e,1}(k + g | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1). \quad (18)$$

其中:  $g = \bar{\tau}_1^{ca} + 1, \bar{\tau}_1^{ca} + 2, \dots, \bar{\tau}^{ca}$ ;  $\Delta \hat{u}_1(k + \bar{\tau}_1^{ca} | k + \bar{\tau}_1^{ca}) = \Delta u_1(k + \bar{\tau}_1^{ca})$ .

在每个采样时刻, 输出预测发生器将输出如下预测序列及时间戳  $k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}$  发往各个从智能体  $j$  的预测控制器:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}_1(k + \bar{\tau}_j^{ca} | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) &= [\hat{y}_1^T(k - \bar{\tau}^{sc} | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}), \dots, \hat{y}_1^T(k + \bar{\tau}_j^{ca} | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc})]^T. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

**注1** 上述控制方案的设计假定智能体之间不存在网络时延. 当智能体之间存在随机网络时延时, 只需在输出预测发生器中, 根据智能体之间的网络时延上界, 将输出预测值多计算相应步数即可.

## 2 闭环系统稳定性分析

本节对闭环网络化多智能体预测控制系统进行稳定性分析, 这里仅考虑情形1的输出预测发生器, 针对情形2可得类似结论. 为了不失一般性, 令  $r(\cdot) = 0$ .

由式(4)可得状态估计值的增量为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} | k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 1) &= A_i \Delta \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 1 | k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 2) + \\ &B_i \Delta u_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 1) + L_i C_i \tilde{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 1), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

其中  $\tilde{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 1) = \Delta x_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 1) - \Delta \hat{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 1 | k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 2)$ . 由式(1)和(20)可得

$$\tilde{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc}) = (A_i - L_i C_i) \tilde{x}_i(k - \tau_{k,i}^{sc} - 1). \quad (21)$$

由式(3)进行迭代计算可得主智能体在  $k$  时刻的实际增广状态

$$\begin{aligned} x_{e,1}(k) &= A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} x_{e,1}(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) + \\ &\sum_{s=1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} A_{e,1}^{s-1} B_{e,1} \Delta u_1(k - s). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由式(6)进行迭代计算可得主智能体在  $k$  时刻的预测增广状态

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1) &= A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} \hat{x}_{e,1}(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1) + \\ &\sum_{s=1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} A_{e,1}^{s-1} B_{e,1} \Delta u_1(k - s). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式(22)减去(23)可得

$$\begin{aligned} x_{e,1}(k) - \hat{x}_{e,1}(k | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1) &= A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} (x_{e,1}(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) - \hat{x}_{e,1}(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} | k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1)) = \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}), \quad (24)$$

其中  $\bar{I} = [I_n, 0_{n \times p}]^T$ . 由式(3)、(11)和(24)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y_1(k) - \Delta \hat{y}_1(k|k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}) &= \\ C_{e,1}(x_{e,1}(k) - \hat{x}_{e,1}(k|k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc} - 1)) &= \\ C_{e,1} A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

类似于式(24)的推导过程,并由(25)可得

$$\begin{aligned} x_{e,j}(k) - \hat{x}_{e,j}(k|k - \tau_{k,j}^{sc} - 1) &= \\ A_{e,j}^{\tau_{k,j}^{sc}} (x_{e,j}(k - \tau_{k,j}^{sc}) - \hat{x}_{e,j}(k - \tau_{k,j}^{sc}|k - \tau_{k,j}^{sc} - 1)) &+ \\ \sum_{s=0}^{\tau_{k,j}^{sc}-1} A_{e,j}^s E_e (\Delta y_1(k - s) - \Delta \hat{y}_1(k - s|k - \tau_{k,j}^{sc})) &= \\ A_{e,j}^{\tau_{k,j}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_j(k - \tau_{k,j}^{sc}) &+ \\ \sum_{s=0}^{\tau_{k,j}^{scmin}-1} A_{e,j}^s E_e C_{e,1} A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}-s} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}^{sc}), \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中  $\tau_{k,j}^{scmin} = \min\{\tau_{k,j}^{sc}, \tau_{k,1}^{sc}\}$ .

由式(8)、(24)和(26)可得主智能体和从智能体的控制律分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u_1(k) &= \\ -K_1 \hat{x}_{e,1}(k|k - \tau_{k-1}^{sc} - \bar{\tau}_1^{ca} - 1) &= \\ -K_1(x_{e,1}(k) + \hat{x}_{e,1}(k|k - \tau_{k,1} - 1) - x_{e,1}(k)) &= \\ -K_1 x_{e,1}(k) + K_1 A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}), \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u_j(k) &= \\ -K_j \hat{x}_{e,j}(k|k - \tau_{k-1}^{sc} - \bar{\tau}_j^{ca} - 1) &= \\ -K_j x_{e,j}(k) + K_j(x_{e,j}(k) - \hat{x}_{e,j}(k|k - \tau_{k,j} - 1)) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} A_{e,1} - B_{e,1}K_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ J & A_{e,2} - B_{e,2}K_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ J & 0 & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & 0 \\ J & 0 & \cdots & 0 & A_{e,N} - B_{e,N}K_N \end{bmatrix},$$

$$W = \text{diag}\{\underbrace{A_1 - L_1C_1, \dots, A_1 - L_1C_1}_{\bar{\tau}_1+1}, \underbrace{A_2 - L_2C_2, \dots, A_2 - L_2C_2}_{\bar{\tau}_2+1}, \dots, \underbrace{A_N - L_NC_N, \dots, A_N - L_NC_N}_{\bar{\tau}_N+1}\}.$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} X_e(k) &= [x_{e,1}^T(k), x_{e,2}^T(k), \dots, x_{e,N}^T(k)]^T, \\ \tilde{X}(k) &= [\tilde{X}_1^T(k), \tilde{X}_2^T(k), \dots, \tilde{X}_N^T(k)]^T, \\ \tilde{X}_i(k) &= [\tilde{x}_i^T(k), \tilde{x}_i^T(k-1), \dots, \tilde{x}_i^T(k - \bar{\tau}_i)]^T; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -K_j x_{e,j}(k) + K_j A_{e,j}^{\tau_{k,j}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_j(k - \tau_{k,j}) &+ \\ K_j \sum_{s=0}^{\tau_{k,j}^{scmin}-1} A_{e,j}^s E_e C_{e,1} A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}-s} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}), \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

其中  $\tau_{k,i} = \tau_{k-\bar{\tau}_i^{ca},i}^{sc} + \bar{\tau}_i^{ca}$ .

由式(3)和(27)可得主智能体在  $k + 1$  时刻的增广状态和输出增量分别为

$$\begin{aligned} x_{e,1}(k+1) &= (A_{e,1} - B_{e,1}K_1)x_{e,1}(k) + \\ &B_{e,1}K_1 A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}), \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y_1(k+1) &= C_{e,1}x_{e,1}(k+1) = \\ C_{e,1}(A_{e,1} - B_{e,1}K_1)x_{e,1}(k) &+ \\ C_{e,1}B_{e,1}K_1 A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}). \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

由式(3)、(28)和(30)可得从智能体  $j$  在  $k + 1$  时刻的增广状态为

$$\begin{aligned} x_{e,j}(k+1) &= \\ (A_{e,j} - B_{e,j}K_j)x_{e,j}(k) + B_{e,j}K_j A_{e,j}^{\tau_{k,j}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_j(k - \tau_{k,j}) &+ \\ B_{e,j}K_j \sum_{s=0}^{\tau_{k,j}^{scmin}-1} A_{e,j}^s E_e C_{e,1} A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}-s} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}) &+ \\ E_e C_{e,1}(A_{e,1} - B_{e,1}K_1)x_{e,1}(k) &+ \\ E_e C_{e,1}B_{e,1}K_1 A_{e,1}^{\tau_{k,1}^{sc}} \bar{I} \tilde{x}_1(k - \tau_{k,1}). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

因此,由式(21)、(29)和(30)可得闭环网络化多智能体预测控制系统

$$X(k+1) = \Lambda(\tau_{k,i})X(k). \quad (32)$$

其中

$$X(k) = \begin{bmatrix} X_e(k) \\ \tilde{X}(k) \end{bmatrix}, \Lambda(\tau_{k,i}) = \begin{bmatrix} S & V(\tau_{k,i}) \\ 0 & W \end{bmatrix},$$

$$J = E_e C_{e,1}(A_{e,1} - B_{e,1}K_1);$$

$\bar{\tau}_i$  是  $\tau_{k,i}$  的上界,  $V(\tau_{k,i})$  是关于  $\tau_{k,i}$  的时变矩阵, 由于其对闭环系统的稳定性没有影响, 这里省略不写.

由式(32)可得如下定理.

**定理1** 当且仅当矩阵  $A_{e,i} - B_{e,i}K_i$  和  $A_i - L_iC_i$  的所有特征值均在单位圆内时, 闭环网络化多智能体预测控制系统(32)是全局渐近稳定的.

### 3 实验结果

为了验证本文所提方案的有效性和可行性, 构建如图2所示的网络化多电机控制实验平台. 该平台主要由3台直流电机系统与1台网络化控制器组成, 直流电机系统的输入为电压(0 ~ 10 V), 输出为转速(rpm).

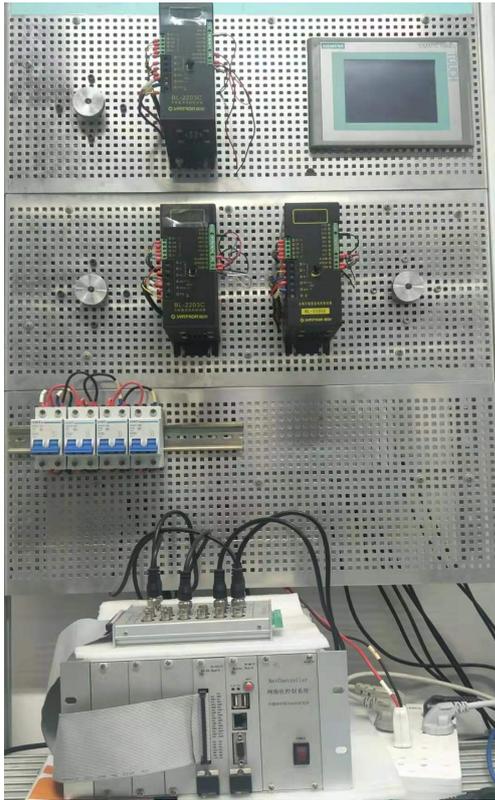


图2 网络化多电机控制实验平台

当取采样周期为0.05 s时, 3台电机系统的模型参数分别如下:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.182 & -0.1445 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_1 = [4.24, 2.672];$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.088 & -0.102 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_2 = [4.936, 2.676];$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & -0.1471 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_3 = [3.335, 1.92].$$

针对上述模型参数, 采用传统的极点配置方法设计观测器增益矩阵和控制器增益矩阵, 其中, 观测器

(4)和增广系统(3)的闭环期望极点分别选为

$$P_i = [0.5, 0.2],$$

$$Q_1 = [0.8887, 0.5851 \pm 0.2389j],$$

$$Q_2 = [0.8893, 0.6084 \pm 0.2773j],$$

$$Q_3 = [0.8926, 0.5787 \pm 0.2448j].$$

对应观测器增益矩阵  $L_i$  和控制器增益矩阵  $K_i$  分别为

$$L_1 = [0.0434, 0.1116]^T, L_2 = [0.0336, 0.0831]^T,$$

$$L_3 = [0.0614, 0.1538]^T;$$

$$K_1 = [0.0280, 0.0082, -0.0007],$$

$$K_2 = [-0.0076, 0.0242, -0.0006],$$

$$K_3 = [0.0345, 0.0073, -0.0009].$$

为了保证每次实验的网络通信约束相同, 随机网络时延通过软件模拟实现, 具体为:  $\tau_{k,1}^{sc} \in [1, 5]$ 、 $\tau_{k,2}^{sc} \in [2, 6]$ 、 $\tau_{k,3}^{sc} \in [3, 7]$ 、 $\tau_{k,1}^{ca} \in [2, 4]$ 、 $\tau_{k,2}^{ca} \in [1, 3]$ 、 $\tau_{k,3}^{ca} \in [1, 2]$ . 图3为无网络时延补偿方案的网络化多智能体输出跟踪控制实验结果. 可以看出, 随机网络时延最终导致了闭环系统的发散, 3台电机均在其速度上界附近振荡运行.

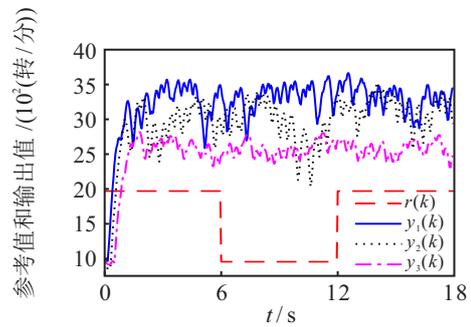


图3 无补偿网络化控制实验结果

在采取本文网络化预测控制方案后, 实验结果如图4所示. 可以看出, 控制效果得到大大改善, 甚至接近于无网络时延的本地控制效果, 并实现了零稳态误差跟踪.

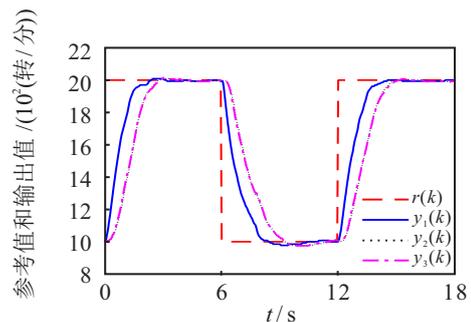


图4 网络化预测控制实验结果

## 4 结论

本文解决了一类主从式异构网络化多智能体系统的输出跟踪控制问题,针对每个智能体的反馈通道和前向通道均存在随机网络诱导时延和数据包丢失问题,提出了一种基于观测器的网络化多智能体预测控制方案.在该方案下,推导了闭环网络化多智能体控制系统稳定的充要条件,并通过实验结果验证了该方案的有效性和可行性.

### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Saradagi A, Muralidharan V, Krishnan V, et al. Formation control and trajectory tracking of nonholonomic mobile robots[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology*, 2018, 26(6): 2250-2258.
- [2] Liu Y Y, Maximilian M, Daniel Z, et al. A distributed control approach to formation balancing and maneuvering of multiple multirotor UAVs[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Robotics*, 2018, 34(4): 870-882.
- [3] Liu G P, Zhang S J. A survey on formation control of small satellites[J]. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 2018, 106(3): 440-457.
- [4] Dorri A, Kanhere S S, Jurdak R. Multi-agent systems: A survey[J]. *IEEE Access*, 2018, 6: 28573-28593.
- [5] Luo L Z, Chakraborty N, Sycara K. Distributed algorithms for multirobot task assignment with task deadline constraints[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Automation Science and Engineering*, 2015, 12(3): 876-888.
- [6] Rossi E, Tognon M, Carli R, et al. Cooperative aerial load transportation via sampled communication[J]. *IEEE Control Systems Letters*, 2020, 4(2): 277-282.
- [7] Daugherty G, Reveliotis S, Mohler G. Optimized multiagent routing for a class of guidepath-based transport systems[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Automation Science and Engineering*, 2019, 16(1): 363-381.
- [8] Zuo S, Song Y D, Lewis F L, et al. Adaptive output formation-tracking of heterogeneous multi-agent systems using time-varying  $\mathcal{L}_2$ -gain design[J]. *IEEE Control Systems Letters*, 2018, 2(2): 236-241.
- [9] Hua Y Z, Dong X W, Hu G, et al. Distributed time-varying output formation tracking for heterogeneous linear multiagent systems with a nonautonomous leader of unknown input[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, 2019, 64(10): 4292-4299.
- [10] Zhang W L, Liu J C, Wang H H. Multi-tracking control of heterogeneous multi-agent systems with single-input-single-output based on complex frequency domain analysis[J]. *IET Control Theory & Applications*, 2016, 10(8): 861-868.
- [11] Yang Q K, Fang H, Chen J, et al. Distributed global output-feedback control for a class of euler-lagrange systems[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, 2017, 62(9): 4855-4861.
- [12] 卢延荣, 廖福成, 任金鸣, 等. 离散时间多智能体系统的协调最优预见跟踪[J]. *工程科学学报*, 2018, 40(2): 241-251.  
(Lu Y R, Liao F C, Ren J M, et al. Cooperative optimal preview tracking control of discrete-time multi-agent systems[J]. *Chinese Journal of Engineering*, 2018, 40(2): 241-251.)
- [13] 曹伟, 孙明. 离散时变多智能体系统有限时间一致性迭代学习控制[J]. *控制与决策*, 2019, 34(4): 891-896.  
(Cao W, Sun M. Finite-time consensus iterative learning control of discrete time-varying multi-agent systems[J]. *Control and Decision*, 2019, 34(4): 891-896.)
- [14] Tan C, Yin X, Liu G P, et al. Prediction-based approach to output consensus of heterogeneous multi-agent systems with delays[J]. *IET Control Theory & Applications*, 2018, 12(1): 20-28.
- [15] Liu G P. Predictive control of networked multiagent systems via cloud computing[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, 2017, 47(8): 1852-1859.
- [16] Liu G P. Consensus and stability analysis of networked multiagent predictive control systems[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, 2017, 47(4): 1114-1119.
- [17] Fiengo G, Lui D G, Petrillo A, et al. Distributed robust output consensus for linear multi-agent systems with input time-varying delays and parameter uncertainties[J]. *IET Control Theory & Applications*, 2019, 13(2): 203-212.
- [18] Pang Z H, Liu G P, Zhou D, et al. Output tracking control for networked systems: A model-based prediction approach[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 2013, 61(9): 4867-4877.

### 作者简介

庞中华(1981—),男,教授,博士生导师,从事网络化控制、数据驱动控制、安全信息物理系统等研究, E-mail: zhpang@ncut.edu.cn;

骆文城(1994—),男,硕士生,从事多智能体系统、网络化控制的研究, E-mail: wchluo@126.com.

(责任编辑: 闫妍)