

COORDINATION AND CONTROL OF MULTI-AGENT SYSTEMS

086730

Daniel Zelazo

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Instructor

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Lady Davis 755

<https://connect-lab-technion.github.io/>

Office Hours: TBD (or by appointment)

Course Schedule

Wednesdays, 09:30-12:30

Hybrid (Zoom and In-Person)

Ullman 504

Course Website: Moodle (backup https://connect-lab-technion.github.io/courses/nds2025/NDS2025_index.html)

Homeworks: 30%

- 4-6 assignments

- working in groups encouraged

- submission individually

- solutions must be typed (English; $\text{\LaTeX}$ preferred but not required)

Midterm Project: 25%

- Take-home project

- One week to complete

- To be completed individually (NO collaboration!)

- Nominally scheduled for middle of semester

Final Project: 45%

- TBD - details to follow

Course Introduction (today)

Unit 1

- Graph Theory

Unit 2

- Consensus Protocols

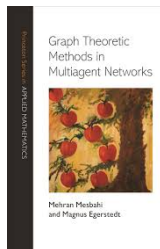
Unit 3

- Formation Control

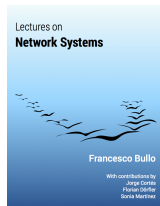
Unit 4

- Advanced Topics

Course Notes (moodle)

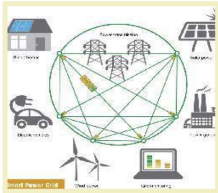


M. Mesbahi and M. Egerstedt, *Graph Theoretic Methods in Multiagent Networks*, Princeton University Press, 2010.



F. Bullo, *Lectures on Network Systems*,
<http://motion.me.ucsb.edu/book-1ns/>

NETWORKED DYNAMIC SYSTEMS



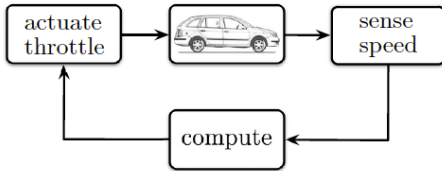
how do we **analyze**
these systems



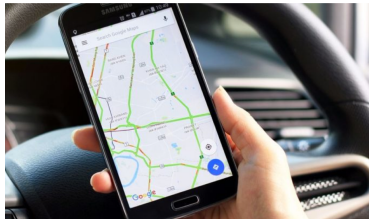
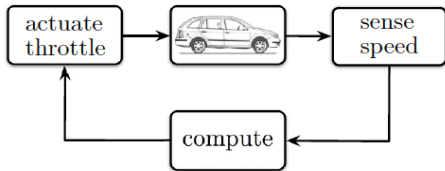
how do we **design** these
systems



THE BASELINE IN THIS COURSE

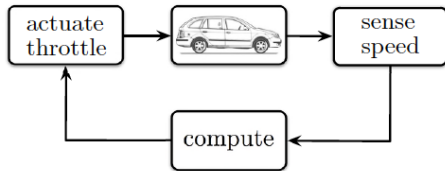


THE BASELINE IN THIS COURSE



“simple” control systems and optimization methods are “well understood”

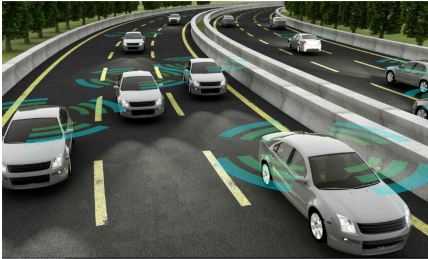
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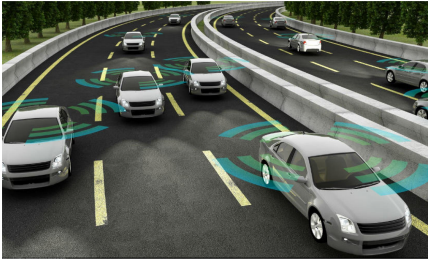
“complexity” can enter in many ways

THE BASELINE IN THIS COURSE



complex “interactions” between sensing, control, and objectives

THE BASELINE IN THIS COURSE



complex “interactions” between sensing, control, and objectives

interactions: physical, logical, functional, and societal

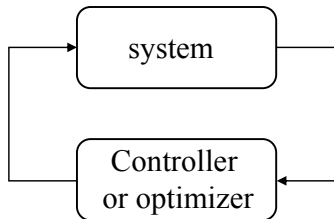
THE BASELINE IN THIS COURSE



complex “interactions” between control and optimization systems

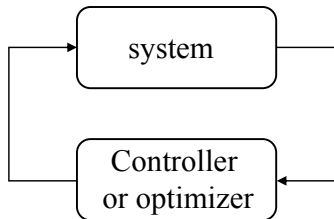
interactions: physical, logical, functional, and societal

THE CENTRALIZED CONTROL SYSTEM



Controller: When deviating from a linear SISO system, “complexity” arises

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Controller: When deviating from a linear SISO system, “complexity” arises

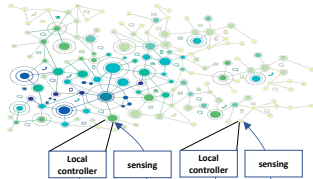
Computational: most centralized approaches do not scale to large systems

Modeling and stability: more complicated system classes

Implementation and analysis: distributed, asynchronous, etc.

DISTRIBUTED CONTROL SYSTEM

Network of agents



Physical networks

Large-scale physical systems, engineered **multi-agent systems**, and their interconnection in **cyber-physical systems**.

Key features:

- Complex interactions

- Concept of “network constraint”

- Concept of network-level stability and performance

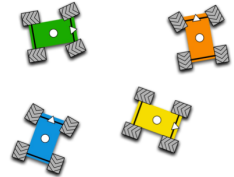
EXAMPLES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Social networks



Self-organization



Robotics networks



Smart power systems



Transportation systems



Pervasive computing

Challenges:

- More complicated systems and controller classes

- Interaction through a physical network

 - Network “constraints” (engineering, physical)

 - “Conflicting” objectives

 - Stability, scalability, pervasive measurement of inputs

- Interaction through sensing/communication network

 - cyber-physical issues (sampled-data, channels, computation, etc.)

 - interaction through complex network (large, ad hoc, time-varying, etc.)

 - partial information sets (non-coop. games, etc.)

 - limited sensing, communication, & computation capabilities

Modeling of multi-agent systems

- dynamics

- interconnections

Analysis of multi-agent systems

- stability and performance

- steady-state properties

Synthesis of multi-agent systems

- control design

- interconnection design

Applications of multi-agent systems

- distributed averaging

- synchronization

- formation control

- localization