

On the optimality of localized distributed controllers

Mihailo Jovanović

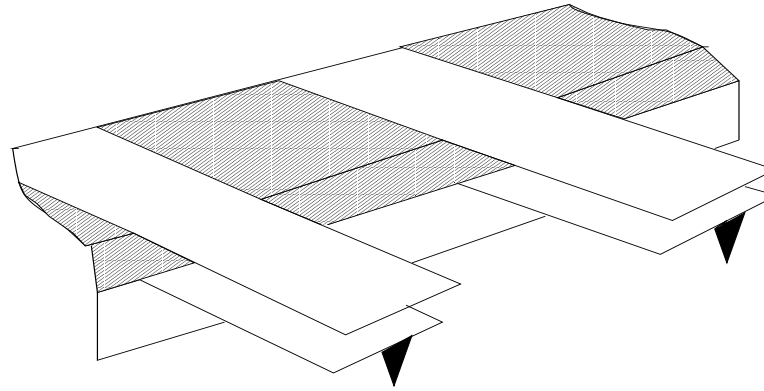
www.umn.edu/~mihailo

ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

CDC-ECC'05 Workshop – December 11, 2005

Motivating example

ELECTROSTATICALLY ACTUATED MICRO-CANTILEVERS (NAPOLI ET. AL.):



POTENTIAL APPLICATION: MASSIVELY PARALLEL DATA STORAGE & RETRIEVAL

problem: slow scans $\equiv$ low throughput

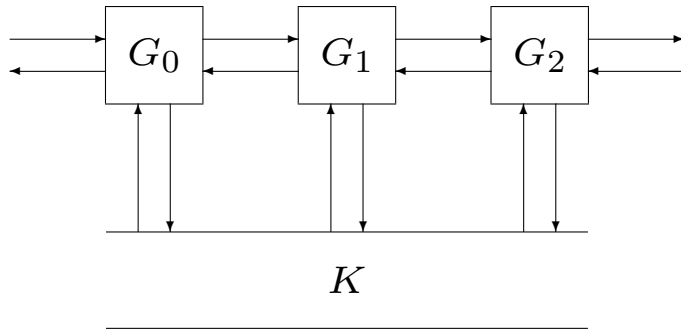
solution: go massively parallel

ISSUES:

tightly coupled dynamics	$\Rightarrow$	spatio-temporal instabilities
large arrays ≈ 10000 devices	$\Rightarrow$	localized control imperative

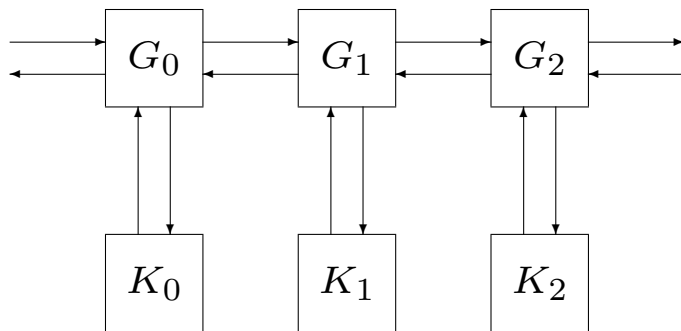
Controller architectures

CENTRALIZED:



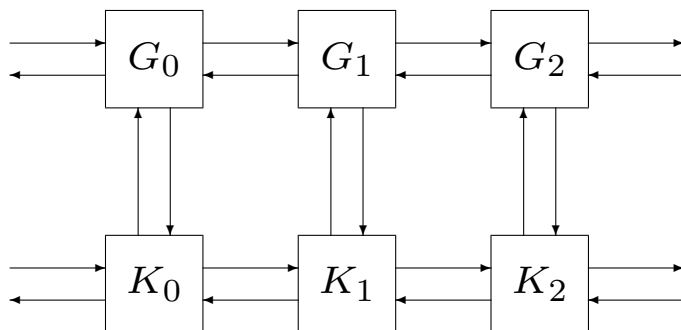
BEST PERFORMANCE
EXCESSIVE COMMUNICATION

FULLY DECENTRALIZED:



WORST PERFORMANCE
NO COMMUNICATION

LOCALIZED:



MANY POSSIBLE ARCHITECTURES

Motivation

Optimal design with *a priori* assigned localization constraints: **difficult problem**
(Voulgaris & Bamieh, Langbort & D'Andrea, Rotkowitz & Lall, Castro & Paganini)

Alternative problem:

given a stabilizing localized controller, is it optimal (in the LQR sense)?

The inverse problem of optimal control (Kalman '64)

Traditional motivation: optimality $\Rightarrow$ robustness

Additional motivation: insight about **spatial extent** of the LQR weights

Outline

① CLASS OF SYSTEMS

- ★ spatially invariant systems

② EXAMPLES OF OPTIMAL DISTRIBUTED DESIGN

- ★ fully decentralized performance indices $\Rightarrow$ centralized controllers

③ THE INVERSE PROBLEM OF OPTIMAL DISTRIBUTED CONTROL

- ★ return difference inequality

④ EXAMPLES OF INVERSELY OPTIMAL DISTRIBUTED DESIGN

- ★ departure from fully decentralized performance indices

⑤ CONCLUDING REMARKS

Spatially invariant systems

Bamieh, Paganini, Dahleh '02

$$\partial_t \psi(t, \xi) = \mathcal{A} \psi(t, \xi) + \mathcal{B} u(t, \xi)$$

spatial coordinate: $\xi \in \mathbb{G}$

spatial invariant operators: $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$

SPATIAL FOURIER TRANSFORM

$$\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{\kappa}(t) = \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{\kappa} \hat{\psi}_{\kappa}(t) + \hat{\mathcal{B}}_{\kappa} \hat{u}_{\kappa}(t)$$

spatial frequency: $\kappa \in \hat{\mathbb{G}}$

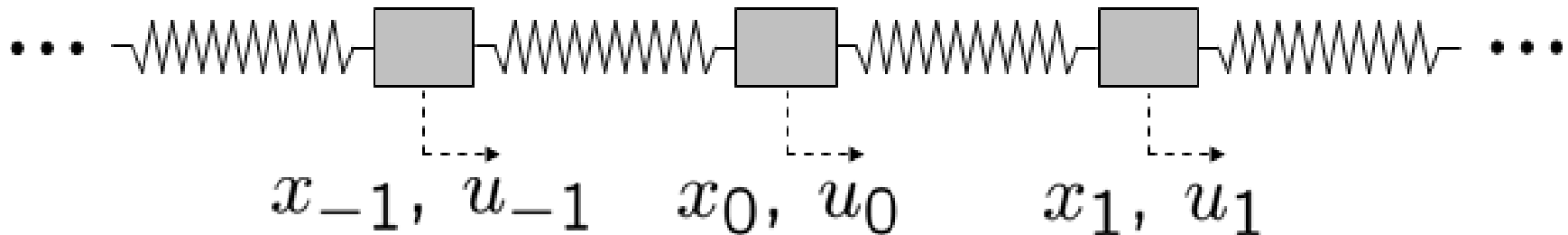
multiplication operators: $\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{\kappa}, \hat{\mathcal{B}}_{\kappa}$

HEAT EQUATION OVER $\mathbb{G} := \mathbb{R}$

$$\psi_t(t, \xi) = \psi_{\xi\xi}(t, \xi) + c\psi(t, \xi) + u(t, \xi), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{\kappa}(t) = (c - \kappa^2)\hat{\psi}_{\kappa}(t) + \hat{u}_{\kappa}(t), \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{R}$$

MASS-SPRING SYSTEM OVER $\mathbb{G} := \mathbb{Z}$ 

$$\dot{\psi}(t, \xi) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ T_{-1} - 2 + T_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \psi(t, \xi) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t, \xi), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\dot{\hat{\psi}}_{\kappa}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2(\cos \kappa - 1) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \hat{\psi}_{\kappa}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{u}_{\kappa}(t), \quad \kappa \in [0, 2\pi)$$

Distributed LQR design

$$\partial_t \psi(t, \xi) = \mathcal{A} \psi(t, \xi) + \mathcal{B} u(t, \xi)$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty (\langle \psi, \mathcal{Q} \psi \rangle + \langle u, \mathcal{R} u \rangle) dt$$



$$\dot{\hat{\psi}}_\kappa(t) = \hat{\mathcal{A}}_\kappa \hat{\psi}_\kappa(t) + \hat{\mathcal{B}}_\kappa \hat{u}_\kappa(t)$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \int_{\hat{\mathbb{G}}} (\hat{\psi}_\kappa^*(t) \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_\kappa \hat{\psi}_\kappa(t) + \hat{u}_\kappa^*(t) \hat{\mathcal{R}}_\kappa \hat{u}_\kappa(t)) d\kappa dt$$

$$\hat{u}_\kappa(t) := \hat{\mathcal{K}}_\kappa \hat{\psi}_\kappa(t) = -\hat{\mathcal{R}}_\kappa^{-1} \hat{\mathcal{B}}_\kappa^* \hat{\mathcal{P}}_\kappa \hat{\psi}_\kappa(t), \quad \kappa \in \hat{\mathbb{G}}$$

HEAT EQUATION

$$\mathcal{Q} := qI, \quad \mathcal{R} := rI \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\kappa} = - (c - \kappa^2) - \sqrt{(c - \kappa^2)^2 + q/r}$$

$\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\kappa}$ - irrational function of κ $\Rightarrow$ can't be implemented by a localized controller

$$u(t, \xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{K}(\xi - \zeta) \psi(t, \zeta) \, d\zeta, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}$$

MASS-SPRING SYSTEM

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q} &:= \begin{bmatrix} q_1 I & 0 \\ 0 & q_2 I \end{bmatrix} & \Rightarrow & \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\kappa} &:= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{1\kappa} & \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{2\kappa} \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathcal{R} &:= rI & & \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{1\kappa} &= 2(1 - \cos \kappa) - \sqrt{4(\cos \kappa - 1)^2 + q_1/r} \\ & & & \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{2\kappa} &= -\sqrt{-2\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{1\kappa} + q_2/r} \end{aligned}$$

$\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\kappa}$ - irrational function of κ $\Rightarrow$ can't be implemented by a localized controller

$$u(t, \xi) = \sum_{\zeta \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{K}(\xi - \zeta) \psi(t, \zeta), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Inverse problem of optimal distributed control

Given stabilizing $\mathcal{K}$, is it optimal wrt some $(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R})$?

$\mathcal{K}$ - localized distributed controller

HEAT EQUATION

$$\psi_t(t, \xi) = \psi_{\xi\xi}(t, \xi) + c\psi(t, \xi) + u(t, \xi)$$

$$u(t, \xi) = -(c + \alpha)\psi(t, \xi)$$

$$\text{stability} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0$$

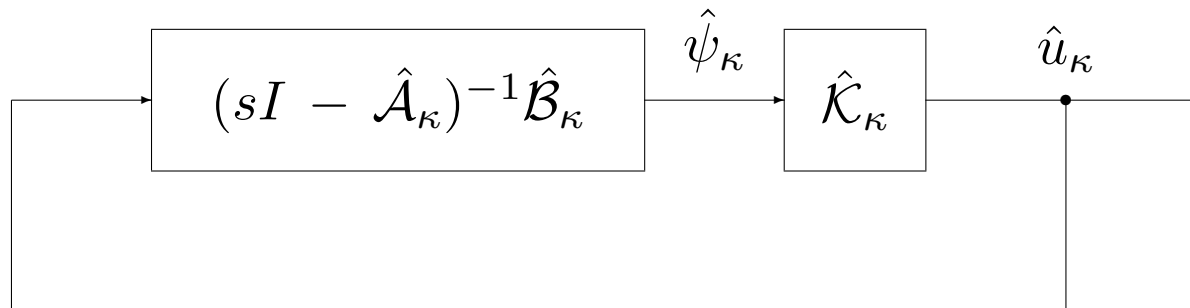
MASS-SPRING SYSTEM

$$\dot{\psi}(t, \xi) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ T_{-1} - 2 + T_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \psi(t, \xi) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t, \xi)$$

$$u(t, \xi) = - \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \end{bmatrix} \psi(t, \xi)$$

$$\text{stability} \Leftrightarrow \alpha, \gamma > 0$$

Conditions for inverse optimality



SENSITIVITY FUNCTION

$$\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\kappa}(s) := (I - \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\kappa}(sI - \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{\kappa})^{-1}\hat{\mathcal{B}}_{\kappa})^{-1}$$

SINGLE INPUT SYSTEMS ($\hat{u}_{\kappa} \in \mathbb{C}$)

optimality

$\Updownarrow$

$$|\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\kappa}(j\omega)| \leq 1, \quad \forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall \kappa \in \hat{\mathbb{G}}$$

IF SATISFIED, DETERMINE $\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{\kappa}$ AND $\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\kappa}$ FROM

$$\hat{\mathcal{B}}_{\kappa}^*(j\omega I + \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{\kappa}^*)^{-1} \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{\kappa} (j\omega I - \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{\kappa})^{-1} \hat{\mathcal{B}}_{\kappa} = \hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\kappa} \left(1 - 1/|\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\kappa}(j\omega)|^2 \right)$$

Examples of inversely optimal design

HEAT EQUATION WITH FULLY DECENTRALIZED CONTROLLER

$$\psi_t(t, \xi) = \psi_{\xi\xi}(t, \xi) + c\psi(t, \xi) + u(t, \xi)$$

$$u(t, \xi) = -(c + \alpha)\psi(t, \xi)$$

$$\text{stability} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0$$

$$\text{optimality} \Leftrightarrow \alpha \geq c$$

$$\mathcal{R} := I \Rightarrow \mathcal{Q} = (\alpha^2 - c^2)I - 2(c + \alpha)\partial_{\xi\xi}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty ((\alpha^2 - c^2) \langle \psi, \psi \rangle + 2(c + \alpha) \langle \psi_\xi, \psi_\xi \rangle + \langle u, u \rangle) dt$$

MASS-SPRING SYSTEM WITH FULLY DECENTRALIZED CONTROLLER

$$\dot{\psi}(t, \xi) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ T_{-1} - 2 + T_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \psi(t, \xi) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t, \xi)$$

$$u(t, \xi) = - \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \end{bmatrix} \psi(t, \xi)$$

$$\text{stability} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0, \quad \gamma > 0$$

$$\text{optimality} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0, \quad \gamma > \sqrt{2\alpha}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} (\psi^*(t, n) Q_{n-m} \psi(t, m) + u^*(t, n) R_{n-m} u(t, m)) dt$$

$$R_0 = 1 \Rightarrow Q_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 + 4\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma^2 - 2\alpha \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q_{\pm 1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Examples: summary

HEAT EQUATION

$$\psi_t(t, \xi) = \psi_{\xi\xi}(t, \xi) + c\psi(t, \xi) + u(t, \xi)$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty (q_1 \langle \psi, \psi \rangle + q_2 \langle \psi_\xi, \psi_\xi \rangle + \langle u, u \rangle) dt$$

$$q_2 = 2(c + \sqrt{q_1 + c^2}) \Rightarrow \text{fully decentralized controller}$$

MASS-SPRING SYSTEM

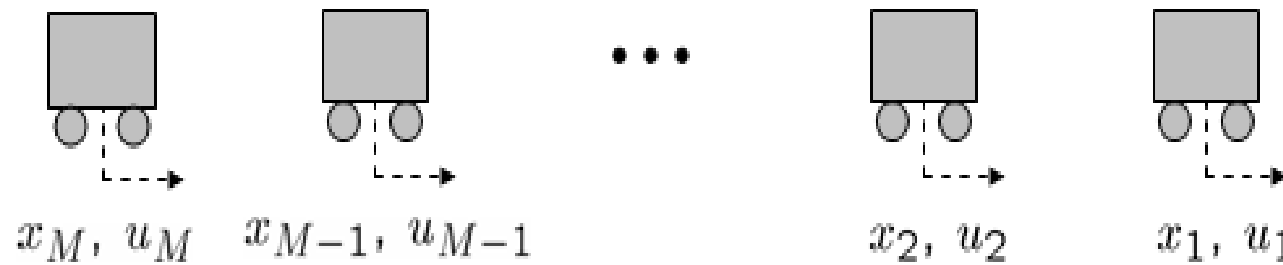
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\psi}_1(t, n) \\ \dot{\psi}_2(t, n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ T_{-1} - 2 + T_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1(t, n) \\ \psi_2(t, n) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t, n)$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (q_1 \psi_1^2(t, n) + q_2 \psi_2^2(t, n) + u^2(t, n)) dt +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} q_3 \psi_1(t, n) (\psi_1(t, n-1) + \psi_1(t, n+1)) dt$$

$$q_3 = 2(2 - \sqrt{4 + q_1}) \Rightarrow \text{fully decentralized controller}$$

Optimal control of vehicular platoons



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\psi}_1 \\ \dot{\psi}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I \end{bmatrix} u, \quad u = -((aI + bL)\psi_1 + c\psi_2)$$

$$L := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

INVERSE OPTIMALITY WRT:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty (\psi_1^* Q_1 \psi_1 + \psi_2^* Q_2 \psi_2 + r u^* u) dt, \quad r > 0$$

$$Q_1 = r(aI + bL)^2, \quad Q_2 = r((c^2 - 2a)I - 2bL)$$

$$a > 0, \quad b > 0, \quad c \geq \sqrt{2(a + b\lambda_1(L))}, \quad \lambda_1(L) = 2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{(M-1)\pi}{M}\right)$$

Concluding remarks

- INVERSE OPTIMAL DISTRIBUTED DESIGN FOR SPATIALLY INVARIANT SYSTEMS

Jovanović, ACC'05:

- ★ Frequency domain condition for optimality
- ★ Return difference inequality
- ★ Departure from fully decentralized performance indices

- ONGOING RESEARCH

- ★ Parametrization of all LQR weights
- ★ A design tool?
- ★ Optimal design for other classes of distributed control problems

Additional info

Mihailo Jovanović

www.umn.edu/~mihailo