

Compositional Neural Certificates for Networked Dynamical Systems

Songyuan Zhang, Yumeng Xiu, Guannan Qu, Chuchu Fan Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Carnegie Mellon University



Carnegie Mellon University

Website

Scalability

Problem

Theorem 1 Suppose each subsystem has a decentralized controller $u_i = \pi_i(x_i)$ and a continuously differentiable function $V_i(x_i)$. Suppose (1) For each i, there exists \mathcal{K}_{∞} functions $\underline{\alpha}_i, \overline{\alpha}_i$ such that $\underline{\alpha}_i \text{dist}\left(x_i, \mathcal{X}_i^{\text{goal}}\right) \leq V_i(x_i) \leq \overline{\alpha}_i \text{dist}\left(x_i, \mathcal{X}_i^{\text{goal}}\right)$; (2) For each i, there exists $\alpha_i > 0$ and class- \mathcal{K} functions $\chi_{ij}, j \in \mathcal{N}_i$ satisfying $\chi_{ij}(a) < a, \forall a > 0$, such that $\forall x_i, x_{\mathcal{N}_i}$,

Scalability

Developing stable controllers for large-scale networked dynamical systems.

Network Generalizability

 $V_{i}(x_{i}) \geq \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{i}} \chi_{ij} \left(V_{j}(x_{j}) \right)$ $\Rightarrow [\nabla V_{i}(x_{i})]^{\top} f_{i} \left(x_{i}, x_{\mathcal{N}_{i}}, \pi_{i}(x_{i}) \right) \leq -\alpha_{i} V_{i}(x_{i}).$

Then, the closed-loop system under controller $\pi_1, ..., \pi_n$ is globally asymptotically stable around $\mathcal{X}^{\text{goal}}$. Such functions $V_i(x_i)$ are called **ISS Lyapunov functions**.

Network Generalizability

Robustness

Theorem 2 Consider a networked dynamical system $\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}_i, f_i$ with ISS Lyapunov functions V_i . Suppose there is another system $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_i, \widetilde{f}_i$. Suppose for each $j \in \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}$, there exists a one-to-one map $\tau_j: \{j\} \cup \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_j \to \mathcal{N}$ such that $\tau_j(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_j) = \mathcal{N}_{\tau_j(j)}$, and $\widetilde{f}_j =$ $f_{\tau_j(j)}$. Further, suppose $\forall j, j' \in \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}, \forall l \in \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_j \cap \widetilde{\mathcal{N}}_{j'}$, we have $V_{\tau_j(l)} = V_{\tau_{j'}}(l)$. Then $\widetilde{\pi}_j = \pi_{\tau_j(j)}$ is a stabilizing controller for the new system with compositional certificate $\widetilde{V}_j = V_{\tau_i}(j)$.

Robustness

Theorem 3 Given a networked dynamical system with control-affine dynamics with bounded parametric uncertainty $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$, where \mathcal{B} is the convex hull of parameters $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_{n_\beta}$. If there exists ISS Lyapunov functions V_i satisfying the conditions for each $\beta_j, j \in \{1, 2, ..., n_\beta\}$, the dynamics h_i and g_j are affine with respect to β , then the closed-loop system is globally asymptotically stable with any $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$.

Learning Neural ISS Lyapunov functions (NeurISS)

Loss



How to encode the "imply" condition?

$$A_{i} = \left[V_{i}(x_{i}) \geq \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{i}} \chi_{ij} \left(V_{j}(x_{j}) \right) \right], B_{i} = \left[[\nabla V_{i}(x_{i})]^{\top} f_{i} \left(x_{i}, x_{\mathcal{N}_{i}}, \pi_{i}(x_{i}) \right) \leq -\alpha_{i} V_{i}(x_{i}) \right]$$

The "imply" condition: $A_{i} \Rightarrow B_{i}$ is the same as $\neg A_{i} \lor B_{i}$, or $\max\{\neg A_{i}, B_{i}\}$.

$$\mathcal{L}_{A_{i}} = \operatorname{ReLU} \left(V_{i}(x_{i}) - \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{i}} \chi_{i} \left(V_{j}(x_{j}) + \epsilon_{A} \right), \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{B_{i}} = \operatorname{ReLU} \left([\nabla V_{i}(x_{i})]^{\top} f_{i} \left(x_{i}, x_{\mathcal{N}_{i}}, \pi_{i}(x_{i}) \right) + \alpha_{i} V_{i}(x_{i}) + \epsilon_{B} \right),$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sum_{x_{i}^{\text{goal}}} \left| V_{i} \left(x_{i}^{\text{goal}} \right) \right| + \mu_{A_{i}} \mathcal{L}_{A_{i}} + \mu_{B_{i}} \mathcal{L}_{B_{i}} + \mu_{\text{ctrl}} \| \pi_{i}(x_{i}) - u_{i}^{\text{nom}} \|^{2} \right].$$

Experiments

Baselines: Centralized: PPO (Proximal Policy Optimization), LYPPO (PPO with Lyapunov critic), NCLF (Neural centralized CLF); Decentralized: MAPPO (Multi-agent PPO), LQR (Linear Quadratic Regulator)



Truck Platoon



The IEEE 123-node test feeder divided into 5 $\frac{\partial}{\partial}_{2 \times 10^{0}}$ (log)(log) subsystems. We want to stabilize the Tracking Error (Tracking Error (10^3 Tracking Error (**Tracking Error** frequency and the voltage. **Power Grid (8 buses)** 10**Fracking Error (log)** 250 250 250 250 10^{-2} Time step Time step Time step Time step 4 drones 100 trucks 100 drones 5 trucks 10^{-4} Keep the platoon formation and track Keep the drone formation and track some some unknown speed profile. We train on 250 unknown speed profile. We train on 4 Time step drones and test on both 4 and 100 drones. 5 trucks and test on both 5 and 100 trucks. Voltage control with 8-bus power grid MAPPO NeurISS PPO LYPPO LQR (Nominal) Droop (Nominal) NCLF

Drone Formation Control

