

## MOTIVATION

Select **optimal subset** of potential sensors/actuators

- Sensor/Actuator types
- Sensor/Actuator locations

Applications

- Heterogeneous robotic networks
- Phasor Measurement Units in power networks
- Sensors and actuators in flexible aircraft wings

## ACTUATOR SELECTION

### MODEL

Linear system with **many actuators**

$$\dot{x} = Ax + B_1 d + B_2 u$$

### PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Steady-state variance amplification

$$\lim_t \mathcal{E} x^T(t) Q x(t) + u^T(t) R u(t)$$

### OBJECTIVE

Identify **row-sparse** state-feedback controller

$$u = -Kx$$

to balance:

PERFORMANCE: **variance amplification**

SPARSITY: **number of actuators**

### OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize} \quad & J(K) + \sum_{i=1}^m e_i^T K \mathbf{1}_2 \\ & \wedge \quad \quad \quad \wedge \\ & \text{variance amplification} \quad \quad \text{sparsity-promoting penalty function} \\ & > 0 \quad > \quad \text{variance amplification vs sparsity tradeoff} \end{aligned}$$

## CONVEX FORMULATION

### CHALLENGE

$J(K)$  – non-convex function of  $K$

### KEY OBSERVATION

Change of variables  $Y := KX$

- Yields convex dependence of  $J(K)$  on  $X$  and  $Y$
- Preserves row-sparse structure

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ u \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ K \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ x \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ Y \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ X^{-1} x \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

### SEMIDEFINITE PROGRAM

$$\text{minimize} \quad J(X, Y) + \sum_{i=1}^m e_i^T Y \mathbf{1}_2$$

$$\text{subject to} \quad AX + XA^T \succ B_2 Y \succ Y^T B_2^T + B_1 B_1^T = 0 \\ X \succ 0$$

## EFFICIENT ALGORITHM

### ALTERNATING DIRECTION METHOD OF MULTIPLIERS

Form augmented Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}(X, Y, \lambda) := J(X, Y) + g(Y) + \phi(X, Y, \lambda)$$

by dualizing and penalizing linear constraint,  $h(X, Y)$ ,

$$\phi(X, Y, \lambda) := \text{trace} \left( \lambda^T h(X, Y) + \frac{\rho}{2} \|h(X, Y)\|_F^2 \right)$$

### ITERATIVELY SOLVE TRACTABLE SUBPROBLEMS

$$X_{k+1} = \arg \min_X \mathcal{L}(X, Y_k, \lambda_k) \quad \text{Projected Descent}$$

$$Y_{k+1} = \arg \min_Y \mathcal{L}(X_{k+1}, Y, \lambda_k) \quad \text{group LASSO}$$

$$\lambda_{k+1} = \lambda_k + h(X_{k+1}, Y_{k+1})$$

## SENSOR SELECTION

ESTIMATE STATE  $x$  FROM NOISY OUTPUT  $y$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + B_1 d$$

$$y = Cx + \text{noise}$$

Identify **observer gain** to balance

PERFORMANCE: **variance amplification**

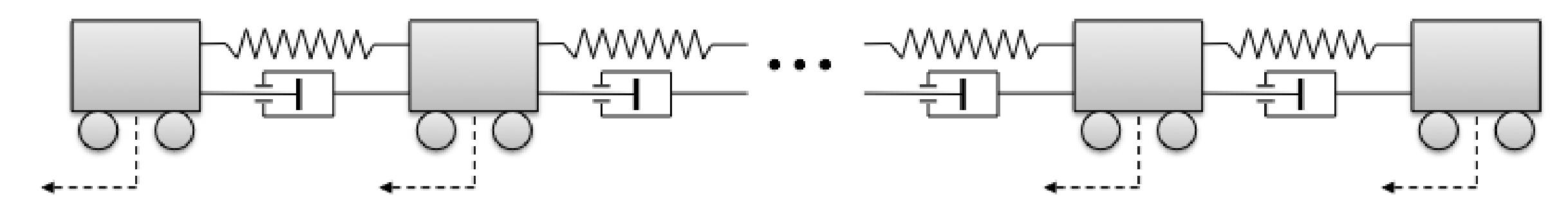
SPARSITY: **number of sensors**

### KEY POINT

Can be brought to actuator selection problem

## A SENSOR SELECTION EXAMPLE

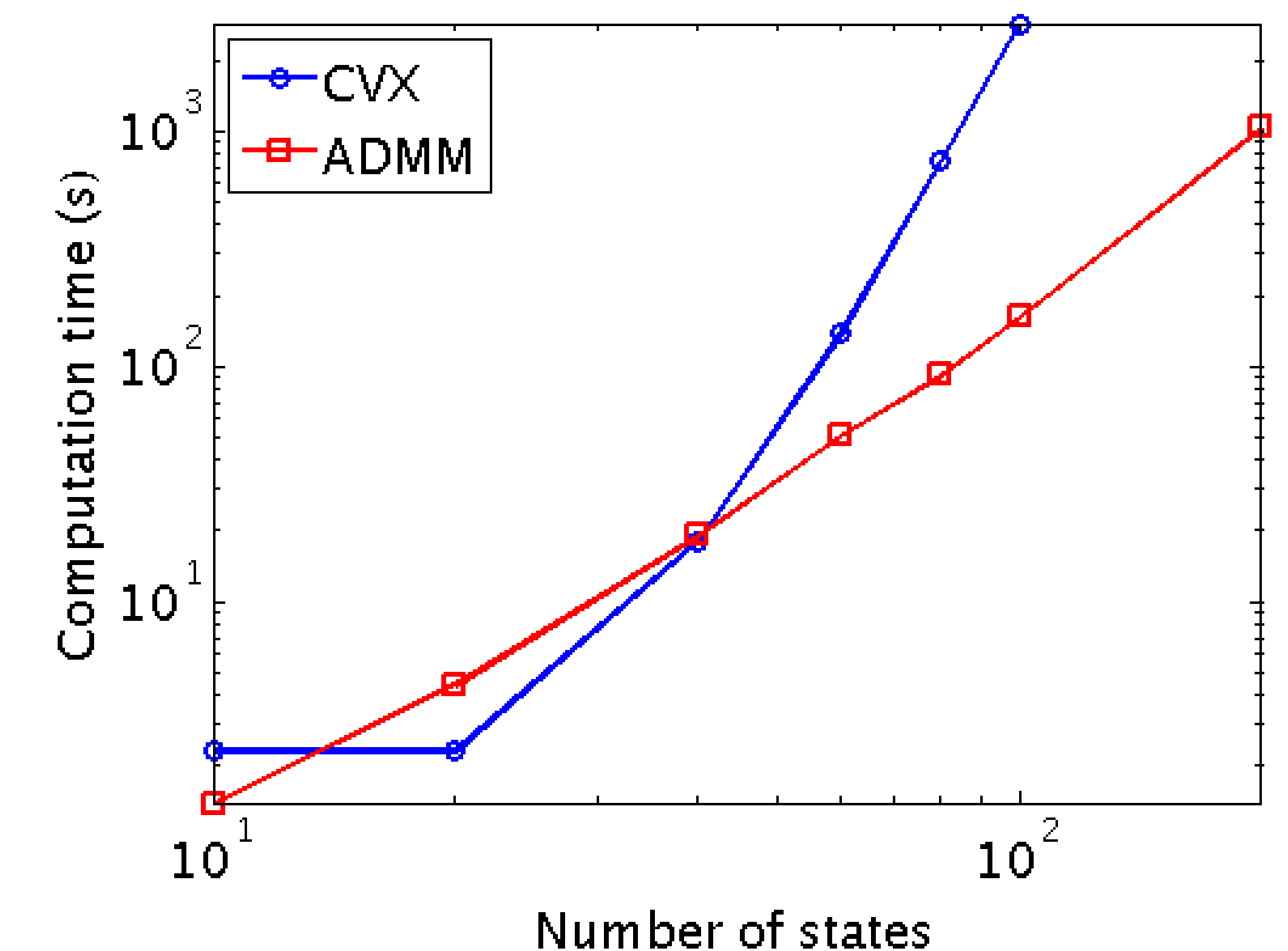
### VEHICULAR FORMATION



### OBJECTIVE

Optimal GPS placement

CVX vs ADMM for  $n = 100$ :



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

MnDRIVE Graduate Scholars Program Fellowship

NASA Harriett G. Jenkins Predoctoral Fellowship