



Distributed extremum seeking and formation control for nonholonomic mobile network[☆]



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ABSTRACT

In this paper, an integrated control and optimization problem is studied in the context of formation and coverage of a cluster of nonholonomic mobile robots. In particular, each communication channel is modeled by its outage probability, and hence, connectivity is maintained if the outage probability is less than a certain threshold. The objective of the communication network is to not only maintain resilient communication quality but also extend the network coverage. An information theory based performance index is defined to quantify this control objective. Unlike most of the existing results, the proposed cooperative control design does not assume the knowledge of any gradient (of the performance index). Rather, a distributed extremum seeking algorithm is designed to optimize the connectivity and coverage of the mobile network. The proposed approach retains all the advantages of cooperative control, and it can not only perform extremum seeking individually, but also ensures a consensus of estimates between any pair of connected systems. Simulation results demonstrate effectiveness of the proposed methodology.

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1. Introduction

Formation control of multi-agent systems, a distributive strategy dedicated to driving a group of networked systems to the desired position or distances [1], has received significant amount of interests from researchers worldwide in the past decade, leading to breakthroughs in various fields of applications. However, it should be pointed out that existing results on this topic do not address or fully exploit the implications of communication quality to formation control strategies. In this paper, we propose a distributive strategy that integrates formation control with a communication performance metric (which captures the trade off between network coverage and communication quality). As is well known, such integration leads to an inherent dilemma. Specifically, communication quality and network connectivity favor agents/vehicles that are close and are moving closer, while network coverage demands them to stay separated and even further apart. In other words, each

agent needs to make its decision, preferably distributively, to balance communication quality, connectivity, and network coverage such that overall performance can be optimized.

In general, formation control can be categorized further into position based formation and distance based formation [2], the former is devoted to maintaining a specific relative geometric configuration [1,3], while the later considers only the relative distance and bearing information [4] and is studied in the context of graph rigidity [5]. In this regard, coverage control [6] or flocking [7,8] can also be treated as special cases of distance-based formation control, and the majority of existing results use either a potential field function or its variations to achieve a desired formation as well as to avoid collision [9]. However, singular configuration (i.e., local minimum) is inevitable in any application of these approaches [8], and common solutions to this problem employ some mild assumptions on either velocity [10] or explicit knowledge of the leader [7]. In addition, formation control of nonholonomic systems has also received considerable attentions. Specifically, I/O linearization for formation control of nonholonomic robots under a digraph is introduced in [4], and a synchronization approach is proposed in [3] to study time varying formation control of mobile robots. Other notable contributions include [11–13], where a hierarchical (three layer) control conjecture is presented in [11] for coordination of mobile robots, and formation control and trajectory following of

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unicycles using saturated control scheme is studied in [12], while a distributed virtual structure approach is proposed in [13], all of which show global stability.

Mobile platforms are often equipped with wireless communication capabilities to provide and maintain connectivity of the communication network. To analyze this, modeling of communication channel quality is expected. For instance, metrics of communication quality such as SNR (i.e., signal-to-noise ratio) or Shannon capacity [14] are used for online measurements so that the current formation configuration (or relative distances) can be evaluated. As such, formation control can be accomplished by using communication quality as feedback instead of position information. Moreover, as shown in [15], the quality of a wireless communication link in a vehicular ad hoc network can be estimated by examining received data packets. In [16], motion control of networked robotic routers is investigated to maintain connectivity of a single user to a base station, which could be either stationary or adversarial. Recent advances on this topic include motion planning and gradient-based control of a robotic sensing network [17] to improve communication quality, optimization of SISO (i.e., single-input–single-output) communication chain under the assumption that gradient of SNR field is known [18], an online planning method is introduced in [19] to find a navigation path to meet network connectivity and bandwidth requirement, and an opportunistic communication strategy with energy constraint can be found in [20]. One closely related result can be found in [21], where formation control of single-integrator system is investigated with the help of classical extremum seeking scheme. However, there are the following key shortcomings in most of the existing studies: absence of an analytical investigation of integrating communication and control issues in nonholonomic mobile network, requirement of online extremum seeking algorithm with the knowledge of gradients, and possible inconsistency of an extremum seeking scheme in multi-agent scenario.

In this paper, a distance based formation control scheme is introduced to separate each pair of connected vehicles with a specified/optimized distance, which represents the aforementioned tradeoff between communication quality and network coverage. The optimal distance can be estimated using a model-free and distributed extremum seeking scheme. Note that the classical extremum seeking scheme needs to be enhanced when applied to networked control systems, where estimates between any pair of connected systems are expected to be consistent. If consistency is not ensured, no stable formation can be achieved. The contribution of this paper is twofold: (i) a new distance based formation strategy is proposed for nonholonomic robots that admits a communication performance metric; (ii) a new distributive extremum seeking scheme is designed to not only estimate the desired separation with acceptable accuracy but also ensure a consensus among estimates.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Graph theory

In this paper, we consider an undirected graph $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$, where $V = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and E denote the sets of vertices/nodes and edges, respectively. Unless otherwise specified, vertex j is said to be adjacent/connected to vertex i if $(j, i) \in E$, or equivalently $(i, j) \in E$. Analogously, neighborhood set $\mathcal{N}_i \subseteq V$ of vertex i is $\{k \in V \mid (k, i) \in E\}$, the set of all vertices that are adjacent to vertex i . If $j \in \mathcal{N}_i$, then $i \in \mathcal{N}_j$ holds as well.

Without loss of any generality, adjacency matrix $A(\mathcal{G})$ considered in this paper is weighted and normalized as

$$[A(\mathcal{G})]_{ik} = \begin{cases} a_{ik} > 0 & \text{if } (k, i) \in E \\ 1 - \sum_{k \neq i} a_{ik} > 0 & \text{if } k = i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

That is, $A(\mathcal{G})$ is designed to be nonnegative, row-stochastic, and positive semi-definite. Furthermore, all its nonzero and hence positive weighting factors are both uniformly lower and upper bounded, i.e., $a_{ij} \in [\underline{a}, 1]$, where $0 < \underline{a} < 1$, $\forall j \in \mathcal{N}_i$. Moreover, \mathcal{G} is connected if its corresponding $A(\mathcal{G})$ is irreducible [1]. In addition, matrix $S(\mathcal{G})$ is defined as the connectivity matrix for graph \mathcal{G} , that is

$$[S(\mathcal{G})]_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i, j) \in E \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

In order to accommodate the switching topologies, we define the time sequences $\{t_k : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ for $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, \dots, \infty\}$, and \mathcal{G} is assumed to be time invariant during each of the intervals in the form of $[t_k, t_{k+1})$, and its corresponding adjacency matrix \mathcal{A} is piecewise continuous as a result. That is, $\mathcal{G}(t_k) = \mathcal{G}(t_{k+1}^-)$. Before proceeding further, the following assumption is stated regarding the connectivity and switching of the underlying network.

Assumption 1. \mathcal{G} is initially connected at time t_0 in the sense that there is an undirected link between nodes i and j for all $i \neq j$ in \mathcal{G} .

2.2. Outage probability of SISO communication

In a mobile ad hoc network, communication quality of service (measured at the physical layer by packet error rate, or outage rate between a transmitter and a receiver) depends on many unknown parameters beyond their relative position such as multipath fading, shadowing, noise, and interfering. In particular, the Shannon–Hartley law provides the relationship between distance and communication quality when combined with the empirical radio propagation model [14]. In what follows, outage probability is introduced to quantitatively characterize the implications of distance r_{ij} to data rate δ , whose value is commonly used as the criterion to determine whether a viable communication channel is plausible between any given pair of mobile nodes. Specifically, for a SISO communication link [22],

$$P[C_{SISO} < \delta] = 1 - \exp\left(- (2^\delta - 1) \frac{\sigma^2}{P_0} \left(\frac{r_{ij}}{r_0}\right)^\nu\right), \quad (3)$$

where C_{SISO} is the Shannon capacity, P_0 is the transmitting power, σ is the noise variance, P_0/σ^2 denotes SNR (i.e., signal–noise–ratio) at a reference distance, ν is the path loss exponent, r_0 is the reference distance from the transmitter to the receiver, and r_{ij} is the effective distance.

The outage probability in (3) has the intuitive behavior that, as r_{ij} grows, $P[C_{SISO} < \delta] \rightarrow 1$ and, as $r_{ij} \rightarrow 0$, $P[C_{SISO} < \delta] \rightarrow 0$, which is shown in Fig. 1. As such, in order to establish a viable communication channel, outage probability should always be less than a certain threshold ζ . That is,

$$1 - \exp\left(- (2^\delta - 1) \frac{\sigma^2}{P_0} \left(\frac{r_{ij}}{r_0}\right)^\nu\right) \leq \frac{\zeta}{100}. \quad (4)$$

Solving (4) for r_{ij} yields the maximum distance between transmitter and receiver that will give the worst outage probability of $\zeta\%$, which is referred to as r_x . In other words, any communication attempt beyond distance r_x will be too corrupted to be considered effective, due to the signal drop rate and data outage. Taking Fig. 1 for instance, $r_x = 68$, $r_x = 105$, and $r_x = 150$ correspond to outage probability being 9% (point A), 30% (point B), and 60% (point C), respectively.

3. Problem formulation

Consider a group of n nonholonomic mobile robots performing formation mission in a plane. For each robot $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we

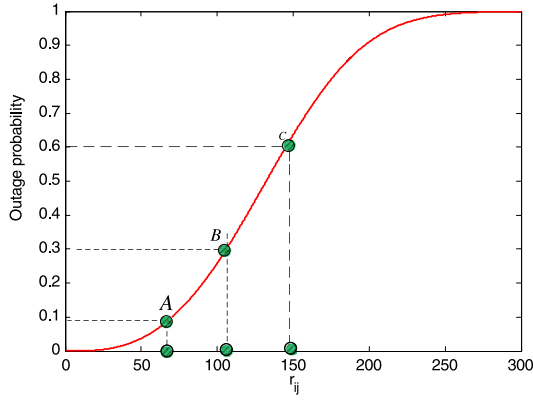


Fig. 1. Outage probability $P[C_{\text{SISO}} < \delta]$ with $\delta = 2$, $\nu = 3$, $r_0 = 1$, $P_0/\sigma^2 = 10^7$.

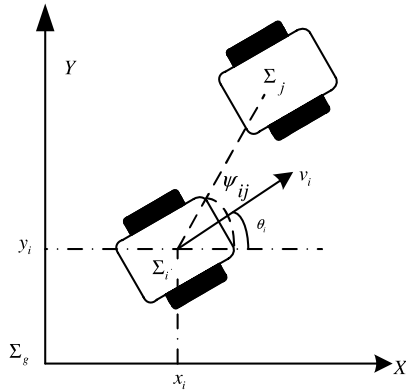


Fig. 2. Nonholonomic robots.

denote $p_i = [x_i \ y_i]^T$ as its position in the X - Y frame and θ_i as its current heading angle with respect to the x -axis, as illustrated in Fig. 2. Thus, the kinematic equations of robot i are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_i \\ \dot{y}_i \\ \dot{\theta}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \omega_i + \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_i \\ \sin \theta_i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_i, \quad (5)$$

where v_i and ω_i are the control inputs to be designed, detailed stability and control analysis of nonholonomic systems can be found in [23].

In this paper, a distributed formation control scheme is proposed to drive all n robots to a formation in which the robots are separated by the optimized distance for both neighboring communication quality and network coverage. In other words, distance based formation control is studied with consideration of communication quality and network coverage. The technical problems to be investigated are summarized as follows:

Problem 1 (Distance Based Formation). Design a distributed control scheme such that, for any $j \neq i$ and $a_{ij} > 0$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|p_i(t) - p_j(t)\| = r_{ij}^*, \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{N}_i,$$

where r_{ij}^* is the desired separation between robots i and j , to be specified later.

Problem 2 (Distributed Estimation of the Desired Separation). Develop a distributed estimation scheme to estimate the desired separation r_{ij}^* between robots i and j for any $i \neq j$ and $s_{ij} = 1$ in the sense that r_{ij}^* captures the tradeoff between communication quality and broadcasting coverage.

In essence, **Problem 1** is similar to the flocking problem but without the requirements of velocity alignments and cohesion [7,8,10]. A common approach is to employ a potential field function designed to be a convex function of distance, to be continuously differentiable (e.g., a σ -norm potential function is proposed in [7] to ensure a smooth differentiation), and to attain the desired separation as its unique minimum/maximum [2]. Despite of its effectiveness, a potential field function applied to nonholonomic system often has singular configuration (i.e., local minimum), which occurs if the nonholonomic systems initially coincide with each other ($r_{ij} \triangleq \|p_i - p_j\| = 0$, $\forall i \neq j$) or $v_i = 0$ for some i .

Inspired by the potential function approach, we propose the following distance based formation control scheme which utilizes only the local relative measurements of position and bearing information. Specifically, for robot i , the controls are chosen as

$$v_i = \mu \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} (r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*) \cos(\psi_{ij} - \theta_i), \quad (6)$$

$$\omega_i = \mu' \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} (r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*) \sin(\psi_{ij} - \theta_i), \quad (7)$$

where $\mu' \geq \mu > 0$ are control gains to be selected, ψ_{ij} is the line-of-sight (i.e., LOS) angle between robots i and j with $\psi_{ij} = \text{atan2}(y_j - y_i, x_j - x_i)$ and $\psi_{ji} = \pi + \psi_{ij}$. Note that $(\psi_{ij} - \theta_i)$ is the angle from the velocity vector of the i th vehicle to the line segment connecting the centers of the i th and j th vehicles, as seen in Fig. 2.

It should be noted that control (6) can be expressed as

$$v_i = \mu \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} \left\{ \left[\left(x_j + \frac{r_{ij}^*}{2} \cos \psi_{ji} \right) - \left(x_i + \frac{r_{ij}^*}{2} \cos \psi_{ij} \right) \right] \cos \theta_i + \left[\left(y_j + \frac{r_{ij}^*}{2} \sin \psi_{ji} \right) - \left(y_i + \frac{r_{ij}^*}{2} \sin \psi_{ij} \right) \right] \sin \theta_i \right\}. \quad (8)$$

It follows from (8) that the proposed protocol converts the distance based formation to rendezvous of a group of circular objects with a radius of $\frac{r_{ij}^*}{2}$. Moreover, it is clear that term $(r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*)$ in control (6) behaves like a time varying gain whose sign is determined dynamically by comparing the current and desired separations. Furthermore, the term acts as an attractive force if $r_{ij} > r_{ij}^*$, and robot i moves to reduce separation r_{ij} if $s_{ij} = 1$; the term becomes repulsive once $r_{ij} < r_{ij}^*$, and it drives robot i away from vehicle j . Intuitively, the desired separation r_{ij}^* for all $j \in \mathcal{N}_i$ is ensured distributively provided that the network is connected. Moreover, using ψ_{ij} in formation control (6) and (7) is advantageous in the sense that it effectively eliminates the aforementioned singular configuration, since $\sin \psi_{ij}$ and $\cos \psi_{ij}$ cannot be zero simultaneously. Nonetheless, it should be pointed out that local minimum problem may still persist due to communication shadowing, where the short-term average received power is not strictly inversely proportional to distance. For the sake of brevity, communication shadowing will not be addressed further in this paper. In addition, ω_i is designed to be perpendicular to v_i (i.e., $\omega_i \perp v_i$) such that both inputs constitute a moving frame and, as a result, the resulted trajectory is smooth. Performance of the proposed inputs (6) and (7) is summarized into the following theorem. Choice (9) is not unique, and all choices of a_{ij} are acceptable as long as a_{ij}^* are row dominant.

Theorem 1. Consider a group of n robots described by (5) and graph \mathcal{G} satisfying Assumption 1. Then, for any choice of r_{ij}^* that ensures communication connectivity (for $r_{ij}^* < r_{ij}$), Problem 1 is solved in an asymptotical manner and graph \mathcal{G} stays connected for any $t > t_0$ provided that v_i and ω_i are chosen according to (6) and (7), respectively,

and that weights a_{ij} are chosen according to (1) and the following:

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1/2 & \text{if } i \neq j, j = j^*, \text{ where } j^* \in \mathcal{N}_i \text{ is} \\ & \text{chosen such that } |r_{ij^*} - r_{ij^*}^*| = \max_{k \in \mathcal{N}_i} |r_{ik} - r_{ik}^*| \\ \frac{1}{2(n^* - 1)} & \text{if } i \neq j, j \neq j^*, \text{ and } j \in \mathcal{N}_i, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

where n^* is the cardinality of neighboring set \mathcal{N}_i .

Proof. Consider the following Lyapunov function candidate:

$$V = \frac{1}{2\mu} \sum_{i,j=1}^n (r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*)^2.$$

It follows that time derivative of V along (5) is

$$\dot{V} = \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{r_{ij}^*}{r_{ij}}\right) [(x_i - x_j)(\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_j) + (y_i - y_j)(\dot{y}_i - \dot{y}_j)]. \quad (10)$$

Substituting (6) into (10) and using the facts that

$$x_j - x_i = r_{ij} \cos \psi_{ij}, \quad y_j - y_i = r_{ij} \sin \psi_{ij}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji},$$

and that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d(r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*)}{dt} &= -a_{ij} (r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*) [\cos^2(\theta_j - \psi_{ij}) + \cos^2(\theta_i - \psi_{ij})] \\ &+ \left[\sum_{k \neq j, k \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ik} (r_{ik} - r_{ik}^*) \cos(\theta_i - \psi_{ik}) \cos(\theta_i - \psi_{ij}) \right. \\ &\left. - \sum_{\ell \neq i, \ell \in \mathcal{N}_j} a_{j\ell} (r_{j\ell} - r_{j\ell}^*) \cos(\theta_j - \psi_{j\ell}) \cos(\theta_j - \psi_{ij}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Therefore, after rearranging all the terms in (11), we have

$$\dot{V} = - \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} (r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*)^2 [\cos^2(\theta_j - \psi_{ij}) + \cos^2(\theta_i - \psi_{ij})]. \quad (12)$$

Therefore, $\dot{V} \leq 0$ is ensured, and since there exists at least one gain $a_{ij} > 0$ should \mathcal{G} be connected, therefore, by invoking LaSalle principle [24], it is clear that $(\theta_i - \psi_{ij}) = \pi/2$ is not an equilibrium and hence $\dot{V} < 0$ is ensured for any $r_{ij} \neq r_{ij}^*$. As such, the desired separation can be achieved asymptotically.

To study the network connectivity, we propose the following Lyapunov function candidate,

$$V' = \frac{1}{2\mu} (r_{i^*j^*} - r_{i^*j^*}^*)^2,$$

where systems i^* and j^* satisfy

$$(i^*, j^*) = \left\{ (i, j) : \max_{i,j} |r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*| \right\}.$$

Analogously, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}' &= -a_{i^*j^*} (r_{i^*j^*} - r_{i^*j^*}^*)^2 [\cos^2(\theta_{j^*} - \psi_{i^*j^*}) + \cos^2(\theta_{i^*} - \psi_{i^*j^*})] \\ &+ (r_{i^*j^*} - r_{i^*j^*}^*) \left[\sum_{k \neq j^*, k \in \mathcal{N}_{i^*}} a_{i^*k} (r_{i^*k} - r_{i^*k}^*) \cos(\theta_{i^*} - \psi_{i^*k}) \right. \\ &\times \cos(\theta_{i^*} - \psi_{i^*j^*}) - \sum_{\ell \neq i^*, \ell \in \mathcal{N}_{j^*}} a_{j^*\ell} (r_{j^*\ell} - r_{j^*\ell}^*) \\ &\left. \times \cos(\theta_{j^*} - \psi_{j^*\ell}) \cos(\theta_{j^*} - \psi_{i^*j^*}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

It follows from (9) that $a_{i^*j^*}$ is the dominant gain and $a_{i^*j^*} = \sum_{k=1, k \neq j^*}^n a_{ik}$. Hence, $\dot{V}' \leq 0$ is ensured if

$$|\cos(\theta_{j^*} - \psi_{i^*j^*})| \geq |\cos(\theta_{j^*} - \psi_{i^*k})|. \quad (14)$$

Note that condition (14) may not hold all the time, e.g., the worst case is $(\theta_{j^*} - \psi_{i^*j^*}) = \pi/2$. Nonetheless, it follows from (7) that

$$\dot{\theta}_{j^*} = \mu' \sum_{k=1}^n a_{j^*k} (r_{j^*k} - r_{j^*k}^*) \sin(\psi_{j^*k} - \theta_{j^*}),$$

that its right hand side is dominated by the term of $(r_{j^*i^*} - r_{j^*i^*}^*) \sin(\psi_{j^*i^*} - \theta_{j^*})$ and hence

$$\theta_{j^*} \rightarrow \psi_{i^*j^*}. \quad (15)$$

By simply increasing μ' , condition (14) can be made valid very quickly. Combining the above arguments completes the proof. \square

Remark 1.¹ It is well known that either a time-varying control or a discontinuous control is needed to ensure asymptotic stability for nonholonomic system (5). Controls (6) and (7) are discontinuous in nature due to the state-dependent gains a_{ij} defined by (9). Eq. (12) reveals that the configuration $\theta_i = \theta_j = \psi_{ij} + \pi/2$ renders $v_i = 0$ for vehicle (5) under control (6). Whenever this occurs, the choices of a_{ij} and control (7) ensure that θ_i and θ_j are steered away from $\psi_{ij} + \pi/2$ and toward ψ_{ij} , as evidenced by (15). Accordingly, $v_i = 0$ can only hold instantaneously unless $r_{ij} = r_{ij}^*$. In essence, with the inclusion of line-of-sight angle (i.e., ψ_{ij}), controls (6) and (7) are reduced to control a projection of the heading angle θ_i , instead of dealing with nonholonomic restrictions directly. As a result, the proposed controller is well adapted to nonholonomic constraints and the resulted trajectory is feasible.

It follows from Theorem 1 that, should r_{ij}^* be known or determined for any $j \in \mathcal{N}_i$, the proposed formation control scheme ensures an asymptotic coverage with the desired separation. Hence, it is imperative to formulate a performance index, whose solution is r_{ij}^* , as the goal of Problem 2. To this end, the following index is proposed, whose effectiveness has been verified in [21]:

$$\begin{aligned} J(r_{ij}) &= \left[1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{r_{ij}}{r_{\min}}\right)^\nu\right) \right] \cdot \exp\left(-\left(\frac{r_{ij}}{r_x}\right)^\nu\right) \\ &\cdot \exp\left(-\left(2^\delta - 1\right) \frac{\sigma^2}{P_0} \left(\frac{r_{ij}}{r_0}\right)^\nu\right), \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{N}_i, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where r_{\min} is the minimum spacing preferred, r_x is the (maximum) spacing that renders the worst tolerable outage probability, and ν is a tuning parameter.

Note that the choice of performance index could vary due to different design objectives, provided that the resulted index is a convex function of the optimal solution r_{ij}^* and has a unique minimum/maximum. Moreover, it is worth stressing that the exact value of $J(r_{ij})$ is not known locally since outage probability can only be measured by estimating/measuring the data packets received [14]. Considering the cases in Fig. 1, performance index $J(r_{ij})$ and its maximum corresponding to $\{r_x = 150, r_{\min} = 50\}$ and $\{r_x = 150, r_{\min} = 100\}$ are shown in Fig. 3, and their corresponding outage probabilities are the same as A and B in Fig. 1. It is clear the case with $r_{\min} = 50$ corresponds to a better quality of service (i.e., outage probability 9%), while the case with $r_{\min} = 100$ achieves better network coverage (i.e., $r_{ij}^* = 105$). Accordingly, cooperative control (6) and (7) shall be integrated with and assisted by an algorithm of searching for maximum r_{ij}^* with respect to unknown $J(r_{ij})$, their combination drives the separation of robots to

¹ The authors owe this observation to an anonymous reviewer.

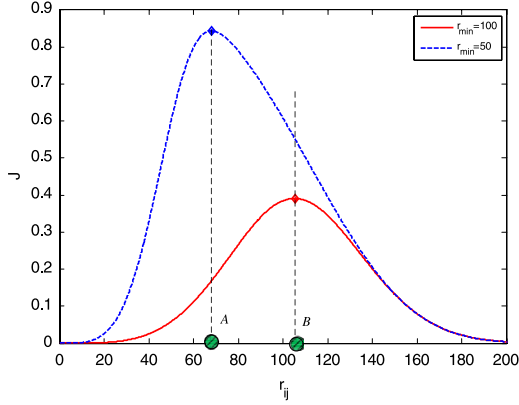


Fig. 3. Performance index J with $r_x = 150$, $v = 4$.

the desired value of r_{ij}^* . Accordingly, the tradeoff between network coverage and communication quality is ensured.

4. Distributed extremum seeking for formation control

In this section, **Problem 2** will be solved by using the approach of distributed extremum seeking, and, compared to the classic extremum seeking algorithm, the proposed scheme can perform individual estimation with acceptable accuracy, as well as reach a consensus between any pair of connected robots, at the aforementioned topological requirement. In what follows, consensus is said to be reached between x and y if $|x - y| \leq \varepsilon$, with $\varepsilon > 0$ being a pre-defined constant, and in this case we denote $x \rightsquigarrow y$ or $y \rightsquigarrow x$. Hence, the intuition of distributed extremum seeking is that, shall there exist an undirected link between robots i and j (i.e., $s_{ij} = s_{ji} = 1$), consensus among $\hat{r}_{ij} \rightsquigarrow r_{ij}^*$ and $\hat{r}_{ij} \rightsquigarrow \hat{r}_{ji}$ should be ensured asymptotically.

As has been discussed, neither the exact value of outage probability (3) nor its gradient is known locally, and the only information available about communication quality is the measurement of outage probability. As such, no analytical solution is available nor it is possible to derive the maximum of performance index $J(r_{ij})$, which calls for a model-free scheme to search for maximum of $J(r_{ij}^*)$. Therefore, extremum seeking control would be a natural framework for the underlying problem [25]. However, it should be pointed out that extremum seeking scheme must be enhanced when applied to multi-agent formation control problems, where not only the desired separation should be estimated accurately, but more importantly, formation stability among any pair of connected systems should also be ensured. In other words, consensus between estimates should be guaranteed in order to render a stable formation.

In addition, extremum seeking shall be implemented using only existing communication channels such that the desired separation r_{ij}^* can be determined distributively for all $j \in \mathcal{N}_i$. As shown in Fig. 3, there exists $r_{ij} = r_{ij}^*$ such that $J(r_{ij}^*) = \max_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} J(r_{ij})$, which implies

$$J'(r_{ij}^*) = 0, \quad J''(r_{ij}^*) < 0. \quad (17)$$

In order to estimate r_{ij}^* and ensure a consensus among estimates, we propose the following distributed extremum seeking scheme, as illustrated in Fig. 4:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{r}}_{ij} = \xi_{ij} + \kappa s_{ij} (\hat{r}_{ji} - \hat{r}_{ij}) \\ \dot{\xi}_{ij} = \beta_l \left\{ -\xi_{ij} + [J(\hat{r}_{ij} + a \sin \beta_0 t) - \eta_{ij}] a \sin \beta_0 t \right. \\ \quad \left. + \kappa s_{ij} (\hat{r}_{ij} - \hat{r}_{ji}) \right\}, \\ \dot{\eta}_{ij} = \beta_h \left[-\eta_{ij} + J(\hat{r}_{ij} + a \sin \beta_0 t) \right] \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

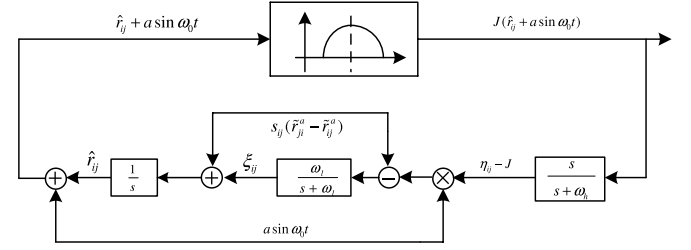


Fig. 4. Diagram of extremum seeking.

where \hat{r}_{ij} is the current estimate of r_{ij}^* , s_{ij} is the (i, j) th entry of matrix $S(t)$ as defined in (2), ξ_{ij} and η_{ij} are intermediate variables used in extremum seeking, and a, β_0, κ are the gains to be specified.

It follows from (18) that the proposed distributed scheme reduces to the existing individual extremum seeking scheme if $s_{ij} = 0$, in which case extremum seeking can still be performed, but there is no information exchange among neighbors and any inconsistency between \hat{r}_{ij} and \hat{r}_{ji} (i.e., $\forall i \neq j$) would be accumulated and eventually prevent a stable formation. In the event of $s_{ij}(t) = 1$, a cooperative control algorithm is integrated with extremum seeking control in the sense that robots i and j can exchange information of current estimation (i.e., \hat{r}_{ij}), which leads to a consensus of their estimates. Performance of the proposed scheme is summarized into the following theorem.

Theorem 2. Consider a group of n robots described by (5), and each of the robots performs their formation control according to (6) and (7). Let $J(r_{ij})$ be the performance index defined in (16), and it is assumed that the value of $J(r_{ij})$ can be measured and reaches its maximum at r_{ij}^* . Then, under **Assumption 1**, the proposed distributive extremum seeking scheme (18) solves **Problem 2** in the sense that, as $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{r}_{ij}(t) \rightsquigarrow r_{ij}^*(t) & \forall i \neq j \\ \hat{r}_{ij}(t) \rightsquigarrow \hat{r}_{ji}(t) & \forall s_{ij}(t) = 1, \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

provided $\beta_0 \gg 1$, $\beta_h > \beta_l > 0$, $\kappa = \frac{\beta_l^2}{4}$ and $0 < a \ll 1$ being a sufficiently small constant. Specifically, estimation error (i.e., $(\hat{r}_{ij} - r_{ij}^*)$) can be ensured to a neighborhood of size $O(\frac{1}{\beta_0} + a^3)$ around the origin.

Proof. The first part of the proof is to show that r_{ij}^* can be individually estimated. Define the estimation errors as

$$\tilde{r}_{ij} = \hat{r}_{ij} - r_{ij}^*, \quad \tilde{\eta}_{ij} = \eta_{ij} - J(r_{ij}^*). \quad (20)$$

Then, averaging the trajectory of system (18) over the period of 2π in the time scale of $\tau = \beta_0 t$ yields

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{r}_{ij}^a \\ \xi_{ij}^a \\ \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\beta_0} \times \begin{bmatrix} \xi_{ij}^a + \kappa s_{ij} (\tilde{r}_{ji}^a - \tilde{r}_{ij}^a) \\ -\beta_l \xi_{ij}^a + \frac{\beta_l}{2\pi} a \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta \\ \quad + \kappa \beta_l s_{ij} (\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a) \\ -\beta_h \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a + \frac{\beta_h}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) d\vartheta \end{bmatrix}, \quad (21)$$

where $\rho(x) = J(r_{ij}^* + x) - J(r_{ij}^*)$, and variables with superscript a denote the state variables of the averaged system.

It follows from (17) that,

$$\rho(0) = 0, \quad \rho'(0) = J'(r_{ij}^*) = 0, \quad \rho''(0) = J''(r_{ij}^*) < 0,$$

where $\rho'(x) = \frac{\partial \rho(x)}{\partial x}$, $\rho''(x)$ and $\rho'''(x)$ can be defined accordingly. Then, the average system equilibrium $(\tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e}, \xi_{ij}^{a,e}, \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^{a,e})$ should satisfy the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{ij}^{a,e} &= -\kappa s_{ij}(\tilde{r}_{ji}^{a,e} - \tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e}), \\ \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e} + a \sin \vartheta) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta &= 0, \\ \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^{a,e} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e} + a \sin \vartheta) d\vartheta. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Assume that $\tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e}$ be parameterized as

$$\tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e} = b_{ij}^{(1)} a + b_{ij}^{(2)} a^2 + O(a^3), \quad (23)$$

where $b_{ij}^{(1)}$ and $b_{ij}^{(2)}$ are the constants to be determined. Substituting (23) into (22), we have $b_{ij}^{(1)} = 0$, $b_{ij}^{(2)} = -\frac{\rho'''(0)}{8\rho''(0)}$ and $\xi_{ij}^{a,e} \leq O(a^3)$. After several algebraic manipulations, equilibrium $(\tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e}, \xi_{ij}^{a,e}, \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^{a,e})$ of system (21) is found to satisfy:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e} \\ \xi_{ij}^{a,e} \\ \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^{a,e} \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\rho'''(0)}{8\rho''(0)} a^2 + O(a^3) \\ O(a^3) \\ \frac{\rho''(0)}{4} a^2 + O(a^3) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (24)$$

This implies that estimation errors converges as $\tilde{r}_{ij}^{a,e}, \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^{a,e} \rightarrow 0$ for a sufficiently small choice of a . In addition, it has been established in [25] that the Jacobian of average system (21) is Hurwitz if and only if $\int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta < 0$, and consequently the unique exponentially stable solution $(\tilde{r}_{ij}^{2\pi}, \xi_{ij}^{2\pi}, \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^{2\pi})$ satisfies the relationship

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{r}_{ij}^{2\pi} + \frac{\rho'''(0)}{8\rho''(0)} a^2 \\ \xi_{ij}^{2\pi} \\ \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^{2\pi} - \frac{\rho''(0)}{4} a^2 \end{bmatrix} \approx O\left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} + a^3\right), \quad (25)$$

which implies all solutions $(\tilde{r}_{ij}, \xi_{ij}, \tilde{\eta}_{ij})$ converge to a size- $O(\frac{1}{\beta_0} + a^3)$ neighborhood around the origin. That is, the estimation errors can be made arbitrarily small provided that β_0 is sufficiently large and a is sufficiently small. That is, $\hat{r}_{ij} \rightarrow r_{ij}^*$ is ensured as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

The next step is to prove that consensus between estimates for any pair of connected robots can be ensured asymptotically in the sense that $\hat{r}_{ij}^a \rightarrow \hat{r}_{ji}^a$ provided that **Assumption 1** be satisfied. First, averaging motion dynamics of robot i using the same time scale as that of (21) yields

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_i^a = \frac{\mu}{\beta_0} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} (r_{ij}^a - r_{ij}^* - \tilde{r}_{ij}^a) \\ \quad \times [\cos \psi_{ij}^a \cos^2 \theta_i^a + \sin \psi_{ij}^a \cos \theta_i^a \sin \theta_i^a], \\ \dot{y}_i^a = \frac{\mu}{\beta_0} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} (r_{ij}^a - r_{ij}^* - \tilde{r}_{ij}^a) \\ \quad \times [\cos \psi_{ij}^a \sin \theta_i^a \cos \theta_i^a + \sin \psi_{ij}^a \sin^2 \theta_i^a]. \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

It is apparent that, although the above averaged and networked control system is coupled to extremum seeking system (21) at the time scale of $\tau = \beta_0 t$, it is approximately equivalent to system (5) under inputs (6) and (7) since estimation error (i.e., \tilde{r}_{ij}^a) is sufficiently small. In other words, large value of perturbation frequency β_0 have insignificant impact on networked control system, and the convergence and control can be achieved by making proper choices of design parameters, as to be specified later. Consequently, the

averaged closed-loop control and estimation system at robot i becomes

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \begin{bmatrix} x_i^a \\ y_i^a \\ \tilde{r}_{ij}^a \\ \xi_{ij}^a \\ \tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\beta_0} \begin{bmatrix} \mu \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} (r_{ij}^a - r_{ij}^* - \tilde{r}_{ij}^a) \\ [\cos \psi_{ij}^a \cos^2 \theta_i^a + \sin \psi_{ij}^a \cos \theta_i^a \sin \theta_i^a] \\ \mu \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} a_{ij} (r_{ij}^a - r_{ij}^* - \tilde{r}_{ij}^a) \\ [\cos \psi_{ij}^a \sin \theta_i^a \cos \theta_i^a + \sin \psi_{ij}^a \sin^2 \theta_i^a] \\ \xi_{ij}^a + \kappa s_{ij}(\tilde{r}_{ji}^a - \tilde{r}_{ij}^a) \\ \beta_l \left[-\xi_{ij}^a + \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta \right. \\ \quad \left. + \kappa s_{ij}(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a) \right] \\ \beta_h \left[-\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) d\vartheta \right] \end{bmatrix}. \quad (27)$$

To study the performance of the integrated cooperative estimation/control and extremum seeking system of (27), we propose the following Lyapunov function candidate,

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{\beta_0}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n s_{ij}(t) \left[\frac{\beta_l^2}{2} (\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a)^2 + \frac{1}{\beta_l} (\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{a}{\beta_h} (\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a - \tilde{\eta}_{ji}^a)^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

It is clear that V_c is positive semi-definite and radially unbounded, and $s_{ij}(t)$ is included to deterministically capture the contribution of connectivity between robots i and j . Taking time derivative of V_c along the trajectory of (27) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_c &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n s_{ij}(t) \left\{ \frac{\beta_l^2}{2} (\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a) (\dot{\tilde{r}}_{ij}^a - \dot{\tilde{r}}_{ji}^a) + (\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times (\dot{\xi}_{ij}^a - \dot{\xi}_{ji}^a) + \frac{a}{\beta_h} (\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a - \tilde{\eta}_{ji}^a) (\dot{\tilde{\eta}}_{ij}^a - \dot{\tilde{\eta}}_{ji}^a) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_c &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n s_{ij}(t) \left\{ -\frac{\kappa \beta_l^2}{2} (s_{ij} + s_{ji}) (\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a)^2 - (\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a)^2 \right. \\ &\quad - a (\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a - \tilde{\eta}_{ji}^a)^2 + [\kappa (s_{ij} + s_{ji}) + \beta_l^2 / 2] (\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a) \\ &\quad \times (\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a) + \frac{a}{2\pi} (\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a) \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) \right. \\ &\quad \times \sin \vartheta d\vartheta - \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ji}^a + a \sin \vartheta) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta \Big) \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{a}{2\pi} (\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a - \tilde{\eta}_{ji}^a) \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) d\vartheta \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ji}^a + a \sin \vartheta) d\vartheta \right) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Recalling that, if a is sufficiently small,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\tilde{r}_{ij}^a + a \sin \vartheta) d\vartheta = \frac{\rho''(0)}{4} a^2 + O(a^3).$$

Hence, Eq. (30) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_c = & \sum_{i,j=1}^n s_{ij}(t) \left\{ -\frac{\kappa \beta_l^2}{2} (s_{ij} + s_{ji}) (\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a)^2 - (\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a)^2 \right. \\ & - a (\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a - \tilde{\eta}_{ji}^a)^2 + \left[\kappa (s_{ij} + s_{ji}) + \frac{\beta_l^2}{2} \right] (\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a) \\ & \left. \times (\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a) + \frac{a}{2\pi} (\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a - \tilde{\eta}_{ji}^a) O(a^3) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

It follows that, if graph is completely isolated (i.e., $s_{ij} = 0$ for all $i \neq j$), $V_c = \dot{V}_c = 0$, and no consensus among estimates can be achieved. However, extremum seeking is individually performed under the proposed scheme, and $r_{ij} \rightarrow r_{ij}^*$ is achieved as a result.

Shall robots i and j are connected (i.e., $s_{ij} = s_{ji} = 1$), a is sufficiently small and $\kappa = \frac{\beta_l^2}{4}$, Eq. (31) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_c = & - \sum_{i,j=1}^n s_{ij}(t) \\ & \times \left\{ \underbrace{\left[\frac{\beta_l^2}{2} (\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a) - (\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a) \right]^2}_{\Lambda} + a (\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a - \tilde{\eta}_{ji}^a)^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Therefore, $\dot{V}_c < 0$ is ensured if $s_{ij} \neq 0$. As such, $\Lambda \rightarrow 0$ and $\tilde{\eta}_{ij}^a \rightarrow \tilde{\eta}_{ji}^a$ is ensured. However, $\Lambda \rightarrow 0$ does not translate to $\tilde{r}_{ij}^a \rightarrow \tilde{r}_{ji}^a$ and $\xi_{ij}^a \rightarrow \xi_{ji}^a$, and in this worst case scenario, it could mean $\frac{\beta_l^2}{2} |\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a| \rightarrow |\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a|$. In this event, $|\tilde{r}_{ij}^a - \tilde{r}_{ji}^a| \rightarrow \frac{2}{\beta_l^2} |\xi_{ij}^a - \xi_{ji}^a|$. Therefore, $\tilde{r}_{ij}^a \rightarrow \tilde{r}_{ji}^a$ can be ensured for any $j \in \mathcal{N}_i$ provided that β_l is chosen to be a fairly large value. Since $r_{ij}^* = r_{ji}^*$ in practice and $\hat{r}_{ij} \rightarrow r_{ij}^*$, $\hat{r}_{ji} \rightarrow r_{ji}^*$, $\hat{r}_{ij}^a \rightarrow \hat{r}_{ji}^a$ is subsequently concluded. That is, consensus among estimates can be ensured between robots i and j as long as $s_{ij} = 1$. This concludes the proof of Theorem 2. \square

Remark 2. For implementation, both the cut-off frequencies of the low-pass or high-pass filters (i.e., β_l and β_h) shall be smaller than perturbation signal β_0 , and the overall estimation and control system shall have two time scales: a faster time scale for formation control system (5), and a slower time scale for distributed extremum seeking scheme. In particular, the convergence rate of system (21) is proportional to $\frac{1}{\beta_0}$, while convergence of system (26) is in general determined by $\frac{1}{\beta_0}$. Hence, a simple way to achieve separation is letting $\mu > 1$. In addition, it follows from (24) that $a^3 \leq \varepsilon$ should also be enforced in order to ensure a consensus with acceptable accuracy.

5. Simulation results

To illustrate performance of the proposed distributed extremum seeking scheme, consider a group of 10 robots whose initial conditions (in meters and radius) are: denoting $\mathbf{x}_i = [x_i \ y_i \ \omega_i]^T$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_1 &= [0 \ 0 \ 0.26]^T, & \mathbf{x}_2 &= [25 \ 25 \ 0.17]^T, \\ \mathbf{x}_3 &= [50 \ 0 \ 0.35]^T, & \mathbf{x}_4 &= [25 \ -25 \ -0.17]^T \\ \mathbf{x}_5 &= [25 \ 0 \ 0.52]^T, & \mathbf{x}_6 &= [150 \ 0 \ 0.17]^T, \\ \mathbf{x}_7 &= [225 \ 0 \ 1.05]^T, & \mathbf{x}_8 &= [188 \ 63 \ 0.79]^T \\ \mathbf{x}_9 &= [188 \ -63 \ 0.56]^T, & \mathbf{x}_{10} &= [188 \ 0 \ 0.87]^T. \end{aligned}$$

In simulations, cooperative control is implemented by utilizing only the motion information received from neighboring robots² if $r_{ij} \leq r_x = 150$ (its corresponding outage probability is shown at point C as of Fig. 1). It is straightforward to see that the initial graph is barely connected and that the coverage is not well spread, and that the communication quality among two separated groups is poor.

In the simulation, simulated value of performance index $J(r_{ij})$ is calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} J(\hat{r}_{ij} + a \sin \beta_0 t) = & \left[1 - \exp \left(- \left(\frac{\hat{r}_{ij} + a \sin \beta_0 t}{r_{\min}} \right)^v \right) \right] \\ & \cdot \exp \left(- \left(\frac{\hat{r}_{ij} + a \sin \beta_0 t}{r_x} \right)^v \right) \\ & \times \exp \left(- (2^\delta - 1) \frac{\sigma^2}{P_0} \left(\frac{\hat{r}_{ij} + a \sin \beta_0 t}{r_0} \right)^v \right), \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

with $r_{\min} = 50$. The parameters characterizing communication quality in simulations are assumed to be the same for all the communication channels, and their values used in the formation control and extremum seeking are chosen as

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 1, & \beta_0 &= 100, & \mu &= 10, & \beta_l &= 4, \\ \beta_h &= 25, & a &= 0.2, & \kappa &= 4, & \zeta &= 1, \\ v &= 2, & \nu &= 3, & \varepsilon &= 0.01. \end{aligned}$$

Evolution of the mobile communication network is shown in Fig. 5 (in which the presence of a link between any pair of robots means their communication channels are considered to be of good quality). Clearly, the final configuration provides much improved performance, the separations among the neighboring robots automatically converge to the optimal value of $r_{ij}^* = 68$, and the trajectories are smooth over time. Moreover, performance of the proposed distributed extremum seeking is quantitatively illustrated in Fig. 6. Specifically, Fig. 6(a) shows that consensus among estimates between any pair of connected robots can be achieved promptly, while Fig. 6(b) verifies that the desired separation can be estimated effectively and promptly. That is, $\sum_{i,j=1}^n |\hat{r}_{ij} - \hat{r}_{ji}| \rightarrow 0$ and $\sum_{i,j=1}^n |\hat{r}_{ij} - r_{ij}^*| \rightarrow 0$ are achieved within 10 s.

6. Conclusion

In this paper, the integrated control and communication problem is investigated for a group of dynamical systems under undirected graph. The proposed control/estimation/optimization solution is based on two novel ideas: a performance metric capturing the trade off between communication quality and network coverage, and a distributed extremum seeking algorithm that also incorporates cooperative control.

In addition, the proposed cooperative formation control scheme uses only local measurements and line-of-sight (i.e., LOS) bearing and separations to avoid any local minimal problem and to achieve the desired separation. The proposed control/estimation algorithm renders the optimal separation for the defined performance index and subsequently formation control, but the final configuration may not be optimal or unique (i.e., the final configuration is determined by both the initial condition and the graph) because it uses only the measurement of relative distance/LOS. A distributive estimation/control scheme that ensures the optimal final configuration should be of interest for the future development on this topic.

² In order to simplify the graph, only the two most closest neighbors are considered in the simulation.

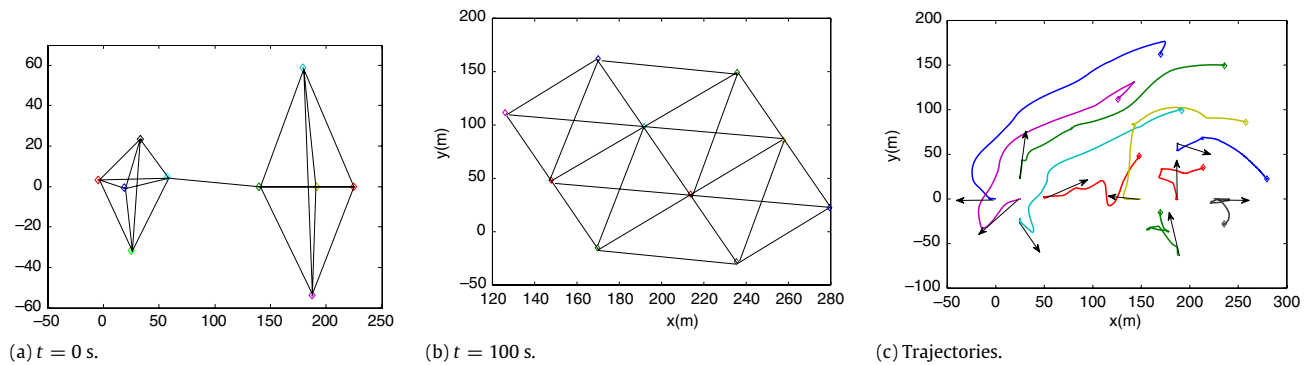


Fig. 5. Evolution of formation movement and connectivity.

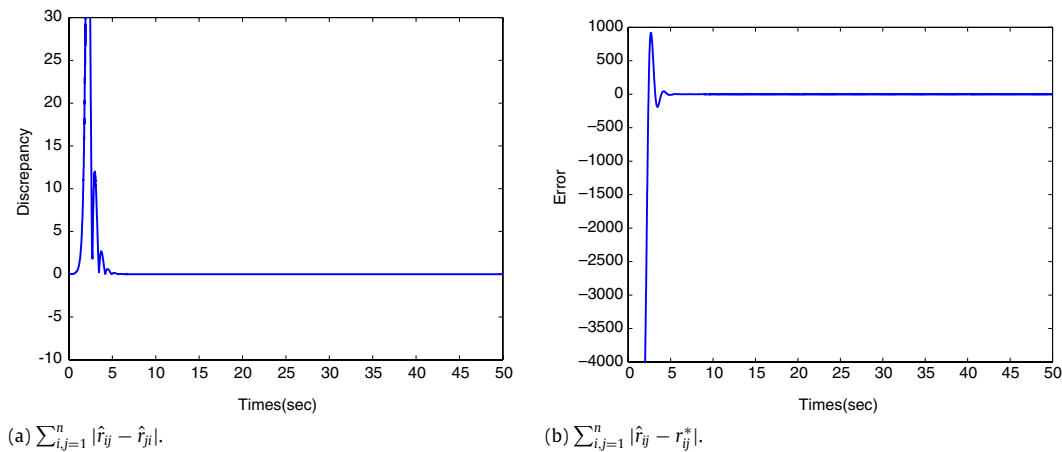


Fig. 6. Performance of the proposed distributed extremum seeking.

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