Distributed Adaptive Finite-Time Consensus for High-Order Multi-Agent Systems with Intermittent Communications under Switching Topologies

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Abstract: In this paper, a distributed adaptive finite-time consensus (FTC) control protocol for a high-order multi-agent system (MAS) with intermittent communications under switching topologies is proposed. Meanwhile, considering the problem of heterogeneous unknown nonlinearities and other uncertain disturbances, the adaptive neural network and the sliding mode control method are used to compensate the nonlinearity of each agent separately. The agents are homogeneous, so the system has symmetry. The switching topologies considered in this paper are asymmetric. Compared with consensus protocol for asymptotic convergence, simulation results show that the proposed method can effectively solve the presence of the nonlinear and accelerate the convergence speed of the system so that an FTC can be reached.

Keywords: finite-time control; consensus tracking; multi-agent system; adaptive neural network

1. Introduction

In recent years, the consensus control of multi-agent system has attracted great attention as for an important and fundamental research of distributed cooperative control. An agent is defined as an individual with independent computing, decision-making and perception abilities and the capability of communicating with the external environment [1]. Multiple agents with independent functions can communicate and interact with each other to form a group system that can cooperate to complete some specific tasks, which can be called multi-agent system. Consensus control means that the states of all agents converge to a same value. It has been widely applied in many applications, such as formation control, which includes spacecraft attitude control [2,3], multi-robot cooperative control [4] and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) consensus control [5,6]. Other fields like smart power grid systems [7], intelligent transportation systems [8] and target tracking [9] have also generated numerous new application scenarios. The key to solving the consensus problem is to design an effective consensus control protocol in a way that the final state of each agent in a multi-agent system can converge to a common value. In leaderless systems, the common value depends on the initial state of all agents. In leader-following systems, all follower agents finally track the trajectory of the leader node [10].

For consensus control, most of the existing research results focus on asymptotic consensus [11–14], that is, as time approaches infinity, the states can achieve consensus. It is proved based on the Lyapunov asymptotic stability theory. However, in practical applications, convergence speed is an important index to evaluate the convergence performance of algorithms. It is of great significance to construct an appropriate finite-time consensus protocol in practical engineering applications to ensure the convergence of the
system in finite time. Finite-time consensus means the system can reach an agreement in a limited time. Compared with asymptotic convergence, finite-time consensus has both faster convergence speed and better system performance. The convergence time is controllable and also more reliable. In addition, the finite-time consensus control method has better robustness. Therefore, it is of great significance to carry out a series of research on the basis of finite-time control.

The finite-time control methods of multi-agent system are mainly divided into continuous control methods and discontinuous control methods. The discontinuous control methods are commonly used in the signed function feedback control method and terminal sliding mode technology. The continuous finite time control methods mainly include homogeneous finite time method and power integral method. Numerous studies with different system dynamics and other scenarios have been presented on FTC against this background. In [15], a class of linear MAS is considered and a general event-triggered finite-time control scheme is designed. In [16], the problem of finite-time consensus control with time delay of the second-order leader-following multi-agent system is studied and a finite-time control protocol based on the local state information of the agent is designed. Under the constructions of higher-order leaderless and leader-following linear multi-agent systems, a distributed finite-time consensus algorithm is developed by utilizing the technique of adding a power integrator to explicitly present the protocol in [17]. For nonlinear systems, study [18] considered the mismatched disturbance, which was not in the control channel and could not simply be eliminated, then a finite-time disturbance observer based on the backstepping method was designed to estimate the mismatched disturbance.

In many other works, the neural network is used to deal with nonlinearity [19–21]. The neural network (NN) has the ability to learn arbitrary functions, and the radial basis function (RBF) neural network can be used to approximate the nonlinearities to any desired accuracy over a prescribed compact set and arbitrary accuracy. In [22,23], the NN method is adopted to solve the FTC consensus problem for a nonlinear system, and the situation when MASs with actuator faults and the output dead zones are further discussed in [23].

In the above studies, the connections between agents all focus on fixed topology. However, due to the limitation of communication ability, sensing range and other factors, the connectivity between agents and their neighbors often changes with time. Thus, research on switching topologies [24–26] has more use in practical engineering applications. In [27], the conditions that the switching signal should be met are discussed to guarantee MAS consensus can be achieved. The study [28] points out the sufficient condition required to reach consensus as long as the union graph of the switching topology contains a directed spanning tree.

However, most of the results discussed above need to obtain continuous control input and exchange information with continuous communication to achieve consensus, which are difficult and costly. Meanwhile, such an ideal assumption transmission environment does not exist in many engineering practices. So, it is very meaningful work to study the consensus problem based on intermittent communication. Some research on this basis is introduced and studied in [29–31]. In [32], an intermittent FTC control algorithm is proposed for a class of first-order linear system. In [33], the switching topologies and unreliable communications for a class of nonlinear multi-agent systems with homogeneous nonlinearities are considered. However, the heterogeneous nonlinearity case means the nonlinearity of each agent is considered different. Then, the consensus control protocol may fail to deal with the tracking problem.

Inspired by the aforementioned discussion, we complete the following works. It is necessary to design an effective FTC controller for higher-order nonlinear systems with intermittent communications under switching topologies. By using adaptive NN and sliding mode control (SMC) method, the finite-time stability of the heterogeneous nonlinear is realized. Compared with the general consensus protocol, which mainly focuses on
asymptotic convergence, the FTC control increases the reliability of the MASs and can reach consensus in a limited time. Compared with the basic finite-time consensus protocol, the RBF neural network and sliding mode control can deal with the heterogeneous nonlinearity significantly. By choosing suitable designed parameters in the consensus protocols and adaptive laws, based on the Lyapunov stability theory, it can be proven that the proposed method can achieve the finite-time consensus of a high-order leader-following multi-agent system. The contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

1. In this paper, a distributed finite-time consensus control protocol is proposed for a high-order integrator leader-following heterogeneous nonlinear multi-agent system based on the partial state of each agent. Considering the intermittent communications and the switched time-varying topologies simultaneously, which aim to meet a more relaxed information transmission condition. When the control parameters and the communication rate are properly selected, a leader-following FTC tracking can be reached using the given protocol.

2. By using the adaptive NN control technique and the sliding mode control approach, the modeling heterogeneous unknown nonlinearities are compensated effectively, in such a way that the finite-time consensus can be reached. Simulation results indicate that the developed protocol can solve an FTC problem with heterogeneous nonlinearity and intermittent communications under switching topologies. Meanwhile, the protocol is distributed for each agent and not global information but only local information interaction is needed.

The structure of this paper is organized as follows. Some preliminary knowledge is given in Section 2, the consensus control protocol and stability analysis are given in Section 3 and numerical simulation show the effectiveness of the proposed protocol in Section 4. The summary of this paper and the future research are given in Section 5.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Algebraic Graph Theory Basics and Notations

Graph theory can easily describe the information transmission of a MAS. Each single agent can be regarded as a node and information can be exchanged between nodes. A graph \( G(A)=(V,E,\ A) \) describes the multi-agent system, including nodes, edges and connected relationships. \( V(G) = \{ v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n \} \) is a non-empty vertex set to describe a system consisting of \( n \) agents. \( E \in V \times V \) represents a collection of non-empty directed edges. \( A = [a_{ij}]_{nn} \in \mathbb{R}^{nn} \) is the weighted adjacency matrix and represents the interaction between agent \( i \) and \( j \). An edge \( (v_i, v_j) \) in graph \( G \) denotes a line starting at \( v_j \) and ending at \( v_i \). \( a_y > 0 \) if \( (v_j, v_i) \in E \), otherwise \( a_y = 0 \). In the leader-following systems, matrix \( B = \text{diag}\{b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n\} \) is defined to describe the connection between the leader and the followers. \( b_i > 0 \) for agent \( i \) is connected to the leader and otherwise \( b_i = 0 \). Define the degree matrix \( D = \text{diag}\{d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n\} \) with \( d_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, N \). The Laplacian matrix \( L = D - A \).

Some notations are used in this paper. \( 1_n \) represents a suitable dimension vector with all elements of 1. \( I_n \) represents the identity matrix of \( \mathbb{R}^{nn} \). \( \sigma(\cdot) \) represents the singular value of the matrix with maximum singular value \( \bar{\sigma}(\cdot) \) and maximum singular value \( \sigma(\cdot) \). \( || \cdot \| \) is the modulus of a real number; \( \| \cdot \| \) is the norm of a vector; \( \text{tr}\{ \cdot \} \) denotes the trace of the matrix. \( P > 0 \) is a positive definite matrix.

2.2. Matrix Theory
Lemma 1. [33] Define matrix \( A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \) and matrix \( B \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q} \), then matrix \( A \otimes B \in \mathbb{R}^{mp \times nq} \) represents the Kronecker product.

The Kronecker product is described by

\[
A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix}
    a_{11}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\
    \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
    a_{m1}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B
\end{pmatrix}
\]  

(1)

Some properties of the Kronecker product are given as:

1. \((A \otimes B) + (A \otimes C) = A \otimes (B + C)\);
2. \((A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}\);
3. \((A \otimes B)^{T} = A^{T} \otimes B^{T}\);
4. \((A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}\).

2.3. Radial Basis Function (RBF) Neural Network

RBF NNs are introduced to approximate the unknown nonlinear \( f(x) \), the algorithm of RBF NNs is defined as follows:

\[
\phi_j = \exp \left( -\frac{\|x - c_j\|^2}{2b_j^2} \right)
\]

(2)

\[
\phi_j = \exp \left( -\frac{\|x - c_j\|^2}{2b_j^2} \right)
\]

(3)

where \( x(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \ldots, x_m(t)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1} \) is the input of the network, \( m = 1, 2 \ldots M \); \( M \) denotes the system’s order; \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \) is the input number of the neural network; \( j = 1, 2, \ldots, g \) is the number of nodes in the hidden layer of the selected neural network; \( c_j = [c_{j1}, c_{j2}, \ldots, c_{jn}] \) is the center point vector value of \( j \) in the neuron in the hidden layer; \( b_j = [b_{j1}, b_{j2}, \ldots, b_{jn}]^T \) is the width of the gaussian basis function of neurons. \( W = [W_{11}, W_{12}, \ldots, W_{1g}]^T \) is the weight vector and \( \phi(x) = [\phi_{j1}(x), \phi_{j2}(x), \ldots, \phi_{jn}(x)]^T \) is the hidden layer output. \( e_i \) stands for the approximate error and \( |e| \leq e_N \).

The neural network block diagram is shown in Figure 1.

![Neural network structure block diagram](image)

Figure 1. Neural network structure block diagram.

2.4. Problem Description

Consider a class of high-order multi-agent system consisting of \( N \) followers and one leader.
The dynamics of the follower agents can be described as:

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{x}_{i,m}(t) &= x_{i,m+1}(t), & m &= 1,2,\ldots,M - 1 \\
\dot{x}_{i,m}(t) &= f(x_i(t)) + u_i(t), & m &= M
\end{align*}
\]

where \( i = 1,2,\ldots,N \) and \( x_{i,m} \) is the \( m \)-order state of the follower agent at \( t \). Defining \( x(t) = [x_{1,m}, x_{2,m}, \ldots, x_{N,m}]^T \). \( u(t) \) represents the input for agent \( i \) and \( f(x_i(t)) \) is the follower's unknown continuous nonlinear function with uncertainties.

The dynamics of the leader agent [34] are described by

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{x}_{0,m}(t) &= x_{0,m+1}(t), & m &= 1,2,\ldots,M - 1 \\
\dot{x}_{0,m}(t) &= f(x_0(t)), & m &= M
\end{align*}
\]

where \( x_{0,m} \) is the \( m \)-order state of the leader agent at \( t \). \( f(x_0(t)) \) denotes the leader's unknown uncertainties.

The control objective of this paper is to design a control protocol to make the consensus tracking error as time \( t \) approaches \( T' \), under any given bounded initial states, so it satisfies

\[
\lim_{t \to T'} \| x_{i,m}(t) - x_{0,m}(t) \| = 0
\]

where \( T' \) is a finite-time.

If we design an effective consensus control protocol to make (6) hold, it can be said that the state of the leader-following multi-agent system can achieve consensus within a finite-time \( T' \).

**Lemma 2.** [35] Consider the system

\[
\dot{x} = f(x), \quad f(0) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n.
\]

There exist a positive definite continuous function \( V(x) : U \to \mathbb{R} \), real numbers \( c,c_1,c_2 > 0 \) and \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) and an open neighborhood \( U_0 \subset U \) of the origin that allow \( V(x) + cV^\alpha(x) \leq 0 \) or \( V(x) + c_1V(x) + c_2V^\alpha(x) \leq 0, \quad x = U_0 \setminus \{0\} \). Then, the origin of the system is finite-time stable and \( V(x) \) converges in a finite-time \( T' \), the upper bound of the settling time is satisfied with:

\[
T(x_0) \leq \frac{V^{1-\alpha}(x_0)}{c(1-\alpha)} \quad \text{or} \quad T(x_0) \leq \frac{1}{c_1(1-\alpha)} \ln \frac{c_1 V^{1-\alpha}(x_0) + c_2}{c_2}.
\]

**Lemma 3.** [36] The Laplacian matrix \( L \) has exactly one zero eigenvalue and all the other eigenvalues have positive parts if and only if the directed network has a directed spanning tree.

**Assumption 1.** In leader-following multi-agent system, it can be assumed that the communication topology in the MAS contains a directed spanning tree in the digraph \( \tilde{G} = G \cup \{0\} \) with the leader \( \{0\} \) as the root node.

**Assumption 2.** There exists a non-negative constant \( \rho \) so that nonlinear dynamics \( f(\cdot) \) satisfy

\[
\| f(x) - f(y) \| \leq \rho \| x - y \|
\]

for any \( x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \).

Communication disconnected or reconnection in the actual system usually leads to the change of communication topology. Defining a switching signal \( \sigma(t) : [0, +\infty) \to \mathbb{L} \)
where \( l = \{1, 2, \ldots, v\}, v \in \mathbb{N}^+ \) to describe the switching rule, and the topology at time \( t \) can be denoted as \( G_{\sigma(t)} \). The possible communication topology set can be expressed as \( G_t \in \mathbb{N}^+ \). Then, the connection matrix for the multi-agent system at each possible topology can be defined as \( A_{\sigma(t)} = \left[ a_{ij}^{\sigma(t)} \right]_{i,j} \in \mathbb{R}^m \) \( D_{\sigma(t)} = \text{diag} \{ d_1^{\sigma(t)}, d_2^{\sigma(t)}, \ldots, d_m^{\sigma(t)} \} \) and the Laplacian matrix \( L_{\sigma(t)} = D_{\sigma(t)} - A_{\sigma(t)} \).

Consider the consensus problem in the case of intermittent communication to reduce the working time of each agent. Suppose an infinite and nonoverlapping time series \([ t_k, t_{k+1} ), k = 0,1,2, \ldots \) and \( t_0 = 0 \). Defining \( \Delta_k = t_{k+1} - t_k \) with \( \Delta_k > 0 \) denotes the time interval. Assuming that \([ t_k, t_k^0) \) represents the time duration with communication, then \( \theta_k = t_k^0 - t_k \) is the communication width. Similarly, \([ t_k^1, t_{k+1} \) represents the time duration without communication. It has been illustrated in Figure 2 as follows:

![Figure 2. Illustration for intermittent communication and switched topology.](image)

Assumption 3. For each possible topologies \( G, l = \{1, 2, \ldots, v\}, v \in \mathbb{N}^+ \), it can be assumed that the communication topologies contain a directed spanning tree in the MAS.

Lemma 4. [32] Under Assumption 3, for the switching topology \( G_{\sigma(t)} \), matrix \( L_{\sigma(t)} + B_{\sigma(t)} \) is nonsingular and matrix \( B_{\sigma(t)} = \text{diag} \{ b_1^{\sigma(t)}, b_2^{\sigma(t)}, \ldots, b_m^{\sigma(t)} \} \) with the \( b_i^{\sigma(t)} \geq 0 \) and at least one \( b_i^{\sigma(t)} > 0 \). Define \( P_{\sigma(t)} = \text{diag} \{ p_{1, \sigma(t)}, p_{2, \sigma(t)}, \ldots, p_{m, \sigma(t)} \} \) with \( p_{i, \sigma(t)} = [p_{1,i}^*, \ldots, p_{m,i}^*] \). Then, one has \( P_{\sigma(t)} > 0 \).

3. Main Results

The local neighborhood error of the \( i \) agent is defined as:

\[
e_{i,m} = \sum_{j=0}^{N} a_{ij}^{\sigma(t)} (x_{j,m} - x_{i,m}) + b_{ij}^{\sigma(t)} (x_{0,m} - x_{i,m}) \tag{9}
\]

The tracking error is defined as:

\[
\delta_{i,m} = x_{i,m} - x_{0,m} \tag{10}
\]

Defining \( e_m = [e_{1,m}, e_{2,m}, \ldots, e_{m,m}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \) and \( E = [e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_m]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{MN+1} \) to represent the neighborhood error matrix; \( \delta_m = [\delta_{1,m}, \delta_{2,m}, \ldots, \delta_{m,m}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \) and \( \delta = [\delta_1, \delta_2, \ldots, \delta_M]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{MN+1} \) denotes the tracking error matrix.

Evidently,
\[ \delta_m = -\left(L_{\alpha(i)} + B_{\alpha(i)} \right)^{-1} e_m \]  

(11)

In the global form, one has:

\[ \delta = -\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{\alpha(i)} + B_{\alpha(i)} \right)^{-1} \right) \otimes I_m E \]  

(12)

Multi-agent control protocol is a distributed approach. Each agent completes sub-tasks symmetrically and autonomously through information exchange and interactive operation with other agents. Multi-agent control protocol has the characteristics of symmetry, autonomy, coordination and distribution.

Therefore, in consideration of these practical situations, a novel distributed intermittent control protocol under switching topologies is proposed as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
    u_i(t) &= u_m(t) + u_w(t), & t \in [t_i^k, t_i^{k+1}] \\
    u_i(t) &= 0, & t \in [t_i^{k+1}, t_{i+1}] 
\end{align*}
\]  

(13)

The NN adaptive law is designed to be

\[ W(t) = -\alpha \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{N} p^{(i)}_{j} x_{j,m} + \psi \left( \sum_{j=1}^{N} p^{(i)}_{j} x_{j,m} \right) + k_{ij} \left( x_{i,m} - y_{i,m} \right) \right] , t \in [t_i^k, t_i^{k+1}] \]  

(14)

where \( \sum_{j=1}^{N} p^{(i)}_{j} x_{j,m} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} c_{ij} \psi (x_{i,m} - y_{i,m}) \) represents the relative state information between agent \( i \) and its neighbor agent \( j \). \( \psi(x)^k = |x|^k \) \( \text{sign}(x) \), \( \text{sign}(x) \) is a symbolic function, where \( 0 < k < 1, \alpha > 0 \).

\( u_w(t) \) is adopted to compensate the unknown nonlinear with uncertainties, which is designed as:

\[
\begin{align*}
    u_m(t) &= c_1 e_{i,1} + \cdots + c_{M,i} e_{i,M} + \tau \hat{f}_i(x_i), t \in [t_i^k, t_i^{k+1}] \\
    u_w(t) &= 0, & t \in [t_i^{k+1}, t_{i+1}] 
\end{align*}
\]  

(15)

where \( \hat{f}_i(x_i) \) is the output of the RBF neural network by using the system state \( x_i(t) \) as the input. \( \hat{W} \) is the estimated value of the ideal weight \( W \) and \( \hat{f}(x) \) is the estimated value of nonlinearity \( f(x) \). Thus, one has:

\[ f_i(x_i) = W_i^T(t) \phi(x_i) + e_i \]  

(16)

The approximation of (14) can therefore be defined as:

\[ \hat{f}_i(x_i) = W_i^T(t) \phi(x_i) \]  

(17)

According to the approximation theorem, there exists a compact set \( \Xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n \), and an appropriate weight vector \( W_i \) and a radial basis function vector \( \phi \) can always be found to make the approximation error \( |e_i| \leq e_i, \forall x \in \Xi \), where \( e_i \in \mathbb{R} \) is any positive number with an unknown upper bound.

The NN adaptive law is designed to be:

\[ \dot{\hat{W}}_i = -F \dot{W} + \kappa F \hat{W}_i \]  

(18)
where $C = [c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n] \in R^{M \times n}$, $F_i \in R^{n \times n}$ is any positive definite matrix, $\kappa > 0$ is any adjustable scalar and $P_i$ is the diagonal element in the diagonal matrix $P$.

In order to facilitate the stability analysis of the adaptive RBF neural network consensus control protocol, let $\phi_i = \max \|\phi_i(x)\|$ and $\bar{W} = \max \|W_i\|$, thus obtaining $\|\phi_i\| \leq \phi$ and $\|W\| \leq \bar{W}$.

The sliding mode surface can be selected as

$$s_i(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} c_w e_{i,m} + e_{i,M}$$

(19)

where $c = [c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_{M+1}]^T$. Parameters $c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_{M+1}$ should be chosen to make polynomial $p^{m-1} + c_{m-1}p^{m-2} + \cdots + c_1p + c_0$ is Hurwitz, $p$ is the Laplace operator. Based on the Lyapunov stability theory, it can be proven that the system error can move according to the set sliding mode trajectory, that is, when $s_i(t) \to 0$, one has $e_i(t) \to 0$.

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that Assumption 1, Assumption 2 and Assumption 3 hold. The finite-time consensus algorithm described by the control protocols (13), (18) and (19) can ensure that the higher-order multi-agent system described by Equations (4) and (5) achieve finite-time consensus.

**Proof of Theorem 1.** Taking the derivative of Equation (10), we can obtain

$$\dot{\delta}_i(t) = \delta_i(t)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\dot{\delta}_M(t) = f_i(t) + u_i(t)$$

(20)

where $f_i(t) = f(x_i(t)) - 1_n \otimes f(x_0(t))$ is the nonlinear error. □

In (14),

$$\sum_{j=1}^{M} a_{ij}^{\sigma} x_{j,m} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_{ij}^{\sigma} (x_{j,m} - x_{0,m}) = \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_{ij}^{\sigma} (x_{j,m} - x_{0,m} - (x_{j,m} - x_{0,m}))$$

(21)

Then, the whole proof can be divided into the following steps for each time series.

**Step 1.** When $t \in [t_1, t_2]$, by noting the definition in Equations (19)–(21), we can rewrite the distributed protocol (13) as the global form:

$$u(t) = -\alpha \left[ (L^{(i)} + B^{\sigma^{(i)}})(\delta_i + \cdots + \delta_m) + \text{sign} \left( L^{(i)}(\delta_i + \cdots + \delta_m) \right) \right] + (q + \alpha \otimes I_n) E - \hat{f}$$

(22)

where $K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \in R^{M \times M}$, $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c_1 & \cdots & c_{M-1} \end{bmatrix} \in R^{n \times M}$, $c = [c_1, c_2, \ldots, 1] \in R^{1 \times M}$.

$q = p + \alpha = [q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_M] = [\tau c_1, \tau c_2, \ldots, c_{M-1} + 1] \in R^{1 \times M}$

Defining $L^{(i)} + B^{\sigma^{(i)}} = H^{\sigma^{(i)}}$ and $\hat{P}^{(i)} = L^{(i)} \otimes I_M$.

Then, (22) can be substituted into (20), which obtains:
\[
\dot{\delta} = \begin{bmatrix}
I_N & \cdots & I_N
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-aH^\sigma(0) & -aH^\sigma(0) & \cdots & -aH^\sigma(0)
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-aI_N & \cdots & -aI_N
\end{bmatrix}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\delta + \text{sign}(\bar{L}^\sigma(0)\delta)^4
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Substituting (12) into (23), the following error matrix can be obtained
\[
\dot{E} = \left(M_1 \otimes H^\sigma(0) + M_2 \otimes I_N\right)E + \left(M_3 \otimes H^\sigma(0)\right)\text{sign}(\bar{L}^\sigma(0)E)^4 + F
\]

where
\[
M_1 = \begin{bmatrix}
-(\alpha + q_1) & -(\alpha + q_2) & \cdots & -(\alpha + q_M)
\end{bmatrix}
\]
\[
M_2 = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0
\end{bmatrix},
F = \begin{bmatrix}
0_{N\times I} & 0_{N\times I} & \cdots & 0_{N\times I}
\end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{MN\times I},
M_3 = \begin{bmatrix}
-\alpha & -\alpha & \cdots & -\alpha
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

Here, the following Lyapunov function can be chosen:
\[
V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t) + V_3(t)
\]

where
\[
V_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}E^T \left(P_1^\sigma(0) \otimes I_N\right)E, \quad V_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} tr \left(\bar{W}^T F \bar{W}\right), \quad V_3(t) = \frac{1}{2} s^T s, \quad \bar{W} = W - \hat{W}.
\]

In the Lyapunov stability theory, there are some symmetry positive definite matrices, which are used in candidate Lyapunov functions to support the proof of stability, where \(P_1^\sigma(0)\) and \(F\) are symmetric positive definite matrices.

Computing the derivative of time for \(V_1(t)\), one obtains:
\[
\dot{V}_1(t) = E^T \left(P_1^\sigma(0) \otimes I_N\right)E = E^T \left(P_1^\sigma(0) \otimes I_N\right)\left(M_1 \otimes H^\sigma(0) + M_2 \otimes I_N\right)E
\]
\[
+ E^T \left(P_1^\sigma(0) \otimes I_N\right)\left(M_3 \otimes H^\sigma(0)\right)\text{sign}(\bar{L}^\sigma(0)E)^4 + E^T \left(P_1^\sigma(0) \otimes I_N\right)F
\]
\[
= E^T \left(P_1^\sigma(0)M_1 \otimes H^\sigma(0) + P_1^\sigma(0)M_2 \otimes I_N\right)E
\]
\[
+ E^T \left(P_1^\sigma(0)M_3 \otimes H^\sigma(0)\right)\text{sign}(\bar{L}^\sigma(0)E)^4 + E^T \left(P_1^\sigma(0) \otimes I_N\right)F
\]
\[
\leq -b_1 E^T E - b_2 E^T \text{sign}(\bar{L}^\sigma(0)E)^4 + b_3 E^T F
\]

where
\[
B_1 = -\left(P_1^\sigma(0)M_1 \otimes H^\sigma(0) + P_1^\sigma(0)M_2 \otimes I_N\right)\quad \text{and} \quad B_2 = -\left(P_1^\sigma(0)M_3 \otimes H^\sigma(0)\right) > 0.
\]

Obviously, \(B_2 > 0\) and it is easy to choose appropriate parameters in \(M_1\) and \(M_2\) to meet \(B_2 > 0\). \(b_1 = \lambda_{\text{max}}(B_1), \ b_2 = \lambda_{\text{max}}(B_2), \ b_3 = \lambda_{\text{max}}(P_1^\sigma(0))\).

Substituting \(\bar{W} = W - \hat{W}\), one has \(\dot{\bar{W}} = \dot{W} - \dot{\hat{W}} = -\bar{W}\).

Taking the derivative for \(V_2(t)\),
\[ V_2(t) = \text{tr} \left\{ \tilde{W}^T F^{-1} \tilde{W} \right\} = \text{tr} \left\{ \tilde{W}^T F^{-1} \left( F \otimes \text{CEP} + \kappa F \tilde{W} \right) \right\} \\
= \text{tr} \left\{ \tilde{W}^T \text{CEP} \right\} + \kappa \text{tr} \left\{ \tilde{W}^T W \right\} - \kappa \text{tr} \left\{ \tilde{W}^T \tilde{W} \right\} \] (27)

The global form for (19) can be written as
\[ s = (c \otimes I_N) E \] (28)

Then, \( P_2 = c^T c \otimes I_N \), and \( P_2 \) is positive and symmetry.

Taking the derivative for \( V_3(t) \), we have
\[ \dot{V}_3 = E^T \left( P_2 \otimes I_N \right) \dot{E} = E^T \left( P_2 \otimes I_N \right) \left[ \left( M_1 \otimes H^{\alpha(t)} + M_2 \otimes I_N \right) \right] \dot{E} \]
\[ + E^T \left( P_2 \otimes I_N \right) \left( M_3 \otimes H^{\alpha(t)} \right) \text{sgn} \left( \left( L^{\alpha(t)} \otimes I_N \right) \dot{E} \right) + E^T \left( P_2 \otimes I_N \right) F \]
\[ = E^T \left( P_2 M_1 \otimes H^{\alpha(t)} + P_2 M_2 \otimes I_N \right) E \]
\[ + E^T \left( P_2 M_3 \otimes H^{\alpha(t)} \right) \text{sgn} \left( \left( L^{\alpha(t)} \otimes I_N \right) \dot{E} \right) + E^T \left( P_2 \otimes I_N \right) F \]
\[ = -E^T Q_4 \dot{E} - E^T Q_2 \text{sgn} \left( \left( L^{\alpha(t)} \otimes I_N \right) \dot{E} \right) + E^T \left( P_2 \otimes I_N \right) F \]
\[ = -a_4 E^T - a_5 E^T \text{sgn}(E) + a_6 E^T F \]

Similar to (26), \( Q_4 = -\left( P_2 M_1 \otimes H^{\alpha(t)} + P_2 M_2 \otimes I_N \right), \ Q_2 = -\left( P_2 M_3 \otimes H^{\alpha(t)} \right), \ a_4 = \lambda_{\text{min}}(Q_4), \ a_5 = \lambda_{\text{min}}(Q_2) \), \ a_6 = \lambda_{\text{max}}(P_2).

Then,
\[ \dot{V}(t) = \dot{V}_3(t) + \dot{V}_1(t) + \dot{V}_2(t) \leq -(a_4 + b_3) E^T E - (a_4 + b_3) E^T \text{sgn}(E) + (a_4 + b_3) E^T F \]
\[ + \kappa \text{tr} \left\{ \tilde{W}^T \text{CEP} \right\} - \kappa \text{tr} \left\{ \tilde{W}^T \tilde{W} \right\} \]
\[ \leq (a_4 + b_3) \left\| E \right\|_F^2 + (a_4 + b_3) \left\| E \right\|_F^4 + (a_4 + b_3) \tilde{\phi} \left\| E \right\|_F \left\| \tilde{E} \right\|_F \]
\[ + \sigma(P) \tilde{\sigma}(C) \tilde{\phi} \left\| W \right\|_F^2 \left\| E \right\|_F + \kappa \left\| W \right\|_F \left\| E \right\|_F \]
\[ = -z^T \Theta z + \omega^T z = -V(z) \] (30)

Further, it can be written as:
\[ V(t) \leq \left[ \left\| E \right\|_F^2 \right] \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} a_4 + b_3 & a_4 + b_3 & (a_4 + b_3) \tilde{\phi} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \tilde{\sigma}(P) \tilde{\sigma}(C) \tilde{\phi} & 0 & -\kappa \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \left\| E \right\|_F \\ \left\| E \right\|_F^4 \\ \left\| W \right\|_F^2 \end{array} \right] \]
\[ = -z^T \Theta z + \omega^T z = -V(z) \] (31)

The two conditions should be met to reach a UUB.

(1) Matrix \( \Theta \) is positive; (2) \( \|z\| > \frac{\|\omega\|}{\sigma(\Theta)} \).

Substituting the parameters in Condition 1, we can check that it is satisfied.

Then, \( \nu = \frac{\|\omega\|}{\sigma(\Theta)} = \frac{\kappa \left\| W \right\|_F}{\sigma(\Theta)} \) can be defined, which means that Condition 2 is satisfied when \( \|z\| \geq \nu \).

According to Equation (25),
\[ \Omega_2 \| z \|^2 \leq V \leq \Omega_1 \| z \|^2 \] (32)
where
\[
\Omega_1 = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\text{max}} \left( \left[ P_1^{(0)} \otimes I_N \right] \right), \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\text{min}} \left( F^{-1} \right) \right\}
\]
\[
\Omega_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\text{max}} \left( P_1^{(0)} \otimes I_N \right), \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\text{max}} \left( F^{-1} \right) \right\}.
\]

From (31) and (32), there exist a finite-time \( T_0 \), which satisfies
\[
\|z\| \leq \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\Omega_1}} \forall t \geq t_0 + T_0
\]

Defining \( k = \min_{t \in [t_0, t_0 + T_0]} V_z(z) \) and taking the integrate of Equation (33), the expression of \( T_0 \) is given as
\[
T_0 = \frac{V(t_0) - \sigma(Q_2)\sigma}{k}
\]

**Step 2.** When \( t \in [t_0, t_{k+1}] \), according to Equations (4) and (5), the dynamics of the MAS can be written as
\[
\dot{x} = \left( A_1 \otimes I_N \right)x + \left( A_2 \otimes I_N \right)f_x
\]

where \( A_1, A_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M} \).

The following Lyapunov function should be chosen:
\[
V(t) = \frac{1}{2} E^T E
\]

Taking the time derivation of \( V(t) \),
\[
\dot{V}(t) = E^T \dot{E} = E^T \left[ \left( A_1 \otimes I_N \right)E + \left( A_2 \otimes I_N \right)\left( f(x) - I_N f_x \right) \right]
\]

From (8), one obtains:
\[
\dot{V}(t) \leq E^T \left( A_1 \otimes I_N \right)E + \rho \sigma(A_2) E^T E \leq \beta E^T E
\]

where \( \beta = \rho \sigma(A_2) \).

**Step 3.** When \( t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}) \),

the convergence analysis in the time duration with communication has been carried out in Step 1. To simplify the next discussion, the neural network, which is used to estimate nonlinearity and accelerate the convergence speed and may not affect the convergence results, will be omitted.

Choosing the Lyapunov function as follows:
\[
V(t) = \frac{1}{2} E^T \left( P_1^{(0)} \otimes I_N \right)E + \frac{1}{2} E^T \left( P_2^{(0)} \otimes I_N \right)E = \frac{1}{2} E^T Q E
\]

The error matrix of the system can be written as:
\[
\dot{E} = \left( M_1 \otimes H^{(0)} + M_2 \otimes I_N \right)E + \left( M_3 \otimes H^{(0)} \right)\text{sig} \left( \left( L^{(0)} \otimes I_N \right)E \right)^k + F
\]

Inspired by [14], the derivative for Equation (39) can be taken and substituted into Equation (40), knowing that \( k \in (0, 1) \), \( V(t) > 0 \), then we obtain:
\[
V(t) \leq -r V(t) - IV(t)^{\frac{1+k}{2}} \leq -r V(t)
\]

where \( r > 0 \) and \( t > 0 \), as long as the two numbers exist and the specific calculation is given in the third part of [15]. Here, it is omitted because the aim is to obtain an expression of the form like Equation (41) for the following discussion of stability analysis.

Obviously, \( e^{-r} > 0 \), then we have

\[
e^{-r}V(t) - r e^{-r}V(t) \leq 0
\]

Letting \( F(t) = e^{-r}V(t) > 0 \), Equation (42) equals to \( \dot{F}(t) \leq 0 \), which means \( F(t) \) is a decreasing function. So that in \( t \in [t_0, t_0^\alpha] \), it yields

\[
F(t_0^\alpha) < F(t_0) \iff e^{-r t_0^\alpha} V(t_0^\alpha) < e^{-r t_0} V(t_0)
\]

Then,

\[
V(t_0^\alpha) < e^{-r (t_0^\alpha - t_0)} V(t_0) = e^{-r \alpha} V(t_0)
\]

According to (39), \( q_{\min} = \lambda_{\min}(Q) \) and \( q_{\max} = \lambda_{\max}(Q) \) are defined.

\[
V(t_0^\alpha) < \frac{1}{q_{\min}} V(t_0^\alpha) < \frac{1}{q_{\min}} e^{-r \alpha} V(t_0)
\]

At \( t = t_1 \),

\[
V(t_1) < q_{\max} V(t_1) < q_{\max} e^{\theta(t_1 - t_0)} V(t_0) < q_{\max} e^{\theta(t_1 - t_0)} \frac{1}{q_{\min}} e^{-r \alpha} V(t_0)
\]

\[
= q_{\max} e^{(\beta + r) t_1 - \beta t_0 - \ln \left( \frac{q_{\max}}{q_{\min}} \right)} V(t_0) = e^{\lambda} V(0)
\]

Defining \( \Lambda_0 = (\beta + r) t_0 - \beta t_0 - \ln \left( \frac{q_{\max}}{q_{\min}} \right) \). By recursion, for any \( k \in N^+ \) & \( k > 1 \), when \( t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}] \), one has \( V(t) < e^{\frac{k}{\Lambda_0} \lambda} V(0) \) with \( \Lambda_k = (\beta + r) t_k - \beta t_k - \ln \left( \frac{q_{\max}}{q_{\min}} \right) > 0 \).

Then we find the conditions of the possible communication length.

\[
\frac{\theta}{\Lambda} > \frac{\beta \Delta_i + \ln \left( \frac{q_{\max}}{q_{\min}} \right)}{(\beta + r) \Delta_i}
\]

Defining \( \Lambda = \min \{ \Lambda_k \} \). For \( t_{k+1} - t_k \leq T \), we have

\[
V(t) < e^{\frac{k}{\Lambda} \lambda} V(0) < e^{\frac{1}{(k+1) \lambda}} V(0) < e^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} V(0)
\]

It can be seen that the selected Lyapunov function is decay when \( t > 0 \). Thus, this completes the proof.

4. Numerical Simulations

Consider a third-order leader-following MAS with unknown nonlinearity described by Equations (4) and (5), consisting of \( n = 4 \) follower agents and one leader. The followers are described as
\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{x}_{1,1} &= x_{1,2} \\
\dot{x}_{1,2} &= x_{1,3} \\
\dot{x}_{1,3} &= f_i(x_{1,1}(t), x_{1,2}(t), x_{1,3}(t)) + u_i \\

\end{align*}
\]

For example, in the multi-intelligent vehicle system, the three order states correspond to the displacement, velocity and acceleration of the vehicle respectively. Considering the sensor measurement range is limited and the topological structure changes, the control objective is to make all the vehicles reach the same states in a limited time.

The switching communication topologies, \( G_1, G_2 \), are shown as Figure 3, whose weights are taken as 1. Remarkably, the occurrence of the intermittent communication considered in this paper is asymmetric and consensus can be achieved only when the proportion of reliable communication is greater than a certain threshold. The communication topology of the system is asymmetric, and it is a directed graph, which makes a more general communication environment than a symmetric and undirected topology.

Figure 3. Switching topology graph.

Suppose that the interconnected topologies are described as in Figure 3. Taking each time interval \( \Delta t = 1s \). For \( t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}) \), \( G_{\sigma(t)} = G_1 \) and the next time interval \( t \in [t_{k+1}, t_{k+2}) \), \( G_{\sigma(t)} = G_2 \). The time duration with communication \( \theta_k = 0.8 \) can be set in each interval.

The initial states of each agent in the multi-agent system are taken as:

\[
\begin{align*}
{x_0} &= \begin{bmatrix} -2.5 & 1.5 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}^T, & {x_1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2.8 & 1.2 & 2.3 \end{bmatrix}^T, & {x_2} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2.4 & 2.1 & 1.1 \end{bmatrix}^T, \\
{x_3} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & -1.3 & -1.4 \end{bmatrix}^T, & {x_4} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 & -2.1 & -2.3 \end{bmatrix}^T.
\end{align*}
\]

The nonlinear functions here are selected as:

\[
\begin{align*}
f_1(x) &= -\sin(x_{1,1}) - 0.5\sin(x_{1,2}) + 0.1x_{1,3} + 0.5\cos(2.5t) \\
f_2(x) &= -0.2\sin(x_{2,1}) - 0.5\sin(x_{2,2}) - \sin(x_{2,3}) \\
f_3(x) &= 0.8\sin(x_{3,1}) - 0.25\sin(x_{3,2}) + x_{3,3} + \cos(3t) \\
f_4(x) &= -x_{4,1} + 0.25\sin(x_{4,2}) + \cos(x_{4,3}) \\
f_5(x) &= -0.1\sin(x_{5,1}) - 0.25\sin(x_{5,2} + x_{5,3}) + 1.5\cos(2.5t)
\end{align*}
\]

Choosing the simulation duration as \( T = 10s \), the values of the parameters in the control protocol are taken as \( \alpha = 10 \), \( k = 0.8 \), \( c_1 = 5 \), \( \tau = 600 \).

The value of hidden layer nodes of the neural network is set as \( g = 7 \), \( \hat{b}_j = 2.4 \), \( F = 20I_f \), \( k = 0.01 \), choose \( c_1 = c_2 = 10 \), \( c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1.5 & 3 & 4.5 & 6 & 7.5 & 9 \\ 0 & 1.5 & 3 & 4.5 & 6 & 7.5 & 9 \\ 0 & 1.5 & 3 & 4.5 & 6 & 7.5 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \).

Defining control protocol without \( u_i(t) \):

\[
F = 20I_f, \quad k = 0.01, \quad \text{choose } c_1 = c_2 = 10, \quad c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1.5 & 3 & 4.5 & 6 & 7.5 & 9 \\ 0 & 1.5 & 3 & 4.5 & 6 & 7.5 & 9 \\ 0 & 1.5 & 3 & 4.5 & 6 & 7.5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}.
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
&u_i(t) = u_{nk}(t), \quad t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}] \\
&u_i(t) = 0, \quad t \in [t_{k+1}, t_{k+2}]
\end{aligned}
\] (49)

Figure 4a-c shows the state trajectories of each order of all agents when the proposed finite-time control protocol (13) is adopted. Figure 5 shows the state error.
Figure 4. (a) The state trajectories of $x_{3,1}$ when using the control protocol (13). (b) The state trajectories of $x_{1,2}$ when using the control protocol (13). (c) The state trajectories of $x_{3,3}$ when using the control protocol (13).

Figure 5. The state errors when using the control protocol (13).

From the system model we adopted, the control protocol and nonlinearity act directly on the third-order state. Thus, as seen in the simulation results, Figure 4b,c shows the state fluctuation obviously during the intermittent communication.

It can be observed that the state error converges to zero asymptotically in about 5s, and the finite time consensus tracking can then be realized. Figure 6a-c shows the state trajectories of each order of all agents when the proposed finite-time control protocol (49) is adopted. Figure 7 shows the state error.
Figure 6. (a) The state trajectories of $x_{i,1}$ when using the control protocol (49). (b) The state trajectories of $x_{i,2}$ when using the control protocol (49). (c) The state trajectories of $x_{i,3}$ when using the control protocol (49).

Figure 7. The state errors when using the control protocol (49).

In Figure 7, it can be observed that the state error achieves zero in around 10s, which is about 5s slower than in Figure 5. The comparison of simulation results shows that the proposed method has faster convergence performance. By using the neural network and sliding mode control effectively the influence of nonlinearity is eliminated, and the proposed method can improve the convergence rate.

Meanwhile, in Figure 6c, it can be observed that an obvious fluctuation of the state error occurs during the intermittent communication. Compared with the simulation results in Figures 4c and 6c, it is not difficult to find that the neighborhood errors caused by the unknown nonlinearity during the communication gap are basically eliminated.

Then, one can draw the conclusion that the proposed finite-time consensus protocol, combining the adaptive neural network and sliding mode control method, can ensure the stability of the whole system, achieve consensus tracking and accelerate the convergence speed of the system significantly.

5. Conclusions

This paper considered the finite-time consensus control problems for a class of high-order integrator multi-agent systems with unknown nonlinearities and uncertainties. Based on the finite-time consensus control protocol, this paper mainly proposed a novel adaptive neural network and sliding mode control, which can estimate the nonlinearity in the system adaptively and compensate it effectively. Finally, the follower agents can track the leader’s state in a finite time, and the tracking control of the finite-time cooperative consensus is realized. The intermittent communication and switched topology which usually occurs in actual engineering applications have also been considered in this paper, and a reliable communication rate expression is obtained during the stability analysis. When the communication rate chooses to be larger than a threshold value for each interval time, the simulation results show that an FTC can be reached by using the developed control protocol under these circumstances. However, there are still many problems that remain to be solved in our future work, such as discussions about more general switching conditions and the conditions that need to be met for switching topologies.
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