

Exact identification of lossless systems

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Outline

Problem statement

Background

Behaviors

Losslessness

Main result

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u and y **exactly** measured:
no noise

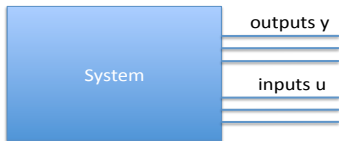
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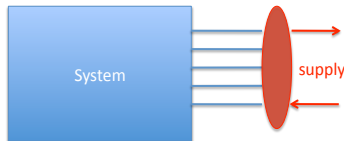
Exact identification: find LTI system producing u, y

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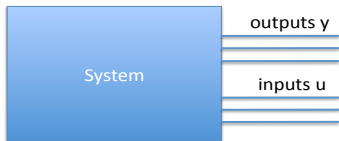
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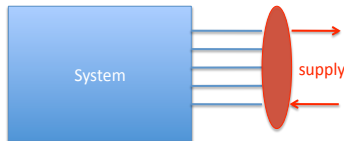
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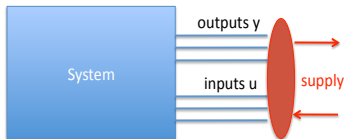
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Supply rate: e.g. power

Lossless system: $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \text{supply in} - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \text{supply out} = 0$
beginning at rest, ending at rest

Problem statement



Given (infinite) exact measurements of u and y of system lossless w.r.t. (known) supply rate Q_ϕ , find state representation

$$\sigma x = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx + Du$$

of a system compatible with the measurements.

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In this talk, \mathfrak{B} is:

- **linear** subspace of $(\mathbb{R}^w)^{\mathbb{Z}} := \{w : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^w\}$;
- **shift-invariant**: $\sigma\mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{B}$, with σ the forward shift;
- **complete**:
 $w \in \mathfrak{B} \Leftrightarrow w|_{\mathbb{Z} \cap [t_0, t_1]} \in \mathfrak{B}|_{\mathbb{Z} \cap [t_0, t_1]} \quad \forall -\infty < t_0 \leq t_1 < \infty$
- **‘controllable’**
($\implies \mathfrak{B} \ni$ compact support trajectories)

Behaviors

System \rightsquigarrow **behavior** \mathfrak{B} , set of trajectories compatible with the dynamical laws of the system

Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $\mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$, $\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times m}$, then

$$\mathfrak{B} = \{(u, y) \in (\mathbb{R}^{m+p})^{\mathbb{Z}} \mid \exists x \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \text{s.t. } \sigma x = \mathbf{A}x + \mathbf{B}u, y = \mathbf{C}x + \mathbf{D}u\}$$

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\mathfrak{B} is **external behavior** of the **full behavior** (w/ state)

$$\mathfrak{B}_f = \{(u, y, x) \in (\mathbb{R}^{m+p+n})^{\mathbb{Z}} \mid \\ \sigma x = Ax + Bu, y = Cx + Du\}$$

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Minimal state: $\dim(x) = n(\mathfrak{B})$, **McMillan degree** of \mathfrak{B} .

Exact identification

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$f = \mathbb{Z}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^f$ **persistently exciting of order L** if

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} f(0) & f(1) & \dots & f(T-L) & \dots \\ f(1) & f(2) & \dots & f(T-L+1) & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ f(L-1) & f(L) & \dots & f(T+1) & \dots \end{bmatrix} = Lf$$

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Very nice consequences. Work of Ivan Markovskiy.

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Let $\Phi = \Phi^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{w \times w}$. \mathfrak{B} is **lossless** w.r.t. supply rate

$$Q_\Phi(w) := w^\top \Phi w$$

if exists $\{\Psi_{i,j} \in \mathbb{R}^{w \times w}\}_{i,j=0,\dots,L}$ such that

$$Q_\Psi(w) := \sum_{i,j=0}^L \sigma^i w^\top \Psi_{i,j} \sigma^j w$$

satisfies

$$\nabla Q_\Psi(w)(k) := Q_\Psi(w)(k+1) - Q_\Psi(w)(k) = Q_\Phi(w)(k)$$

for all $w \in \mathfrak{B}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

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Q_Ψ is called a **storage function** for \mathfrak{B} w.r.t. Q_Φ .

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The Stein matrix

Proposition: Let \mathfrak{B} controllable and Φ -lossless. Let $w = \text{col}(u, y) \in \mathfrak{B}_{\|[0, \infty)} \cap \ell_2^w$, and assume u persistently exciting of order $n(\mathfrak{B})$.

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Define the **Stein matrix**

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Let \mathfrak{B}_f be a minimal state system with state x and external behavior \mathfrak{B} . Then $\exists K = K^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n(\mathfrak{B}) \times n(\mathfrak{B})}$ s.t.

$$S(w) = \begin{bmatrix} x(0)^\top \\ x(1)^\top \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} K \begin{bmatrix} x(0) & x(1) & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

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Proof: “Every storage function is a quadratic function of the state.” Thanks Jan, thanks Harry!

The Stein matrix revisited

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$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{uu} & \Phi_{uy} \\ \Phi_{uy}^\top & \Phi_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(u+y) \times (u+y)} .$$

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E.g.

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} I_u & 0 \\ 0 & -I_y \end{bmatrix}$$

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Φ_{yy} sign-definite \implies minimal state sequence computable from rank-revealing factorization of $S(w)$

$$S(w) = U^\top \Delta U \rightsquigarrow U = [x(0) \quad x(1) \quad \dots]$$

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State equations by solving for **A, B, C, D**

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(1) & x(0) & \dots \\ y(0) & y(1) & \dots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) & x(1) & \dots \\ u(0) & u(1) & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

since $\sigma x = Ax + Bu, y = Cx + Du$.

Refinements and work in progress

- **Sign-definiteness of Φ_{yy} replaceable with half-line losslessness on \mathbb{R}_- and # positive eigenvalues of $\Phi = \#$ of inputs;**

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- If dissipation rate Q_Δ known, **dissipative** case tackled in analogous way:

$$\begin{aligned} S(w) &= \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} L_\Delta(\sigma^k w, \sigma^k w)(k) \right]_{i,j} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(0)^\top \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} K [\mathbf{x}(0) \quad \cdots] \end{aligned}$$





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-  **Lossless model reduction from data** 

$S(w) \rightsquigarrow$ lossless (A, B, C, D)

Approximation $S(w) \rightsquigarrow$ lossless $(A_{\text{red}}, B_{\text{red}}, C_{\text{red}}, D_{\text{red}})$

Buon compleanno!

생일 축하합니다

Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum Geburtstag

お誕生日おめでとう

كل سنة و انت طيب

Χρόνια Πολλά!

Happy birthday!

Wszystkiego najlepszego!

सालगिरह की हार्दिक शुभकामनाये

Feliz cumpleaños!

С днем рождения

יום הולדת שמח

Gelukkige verjaarsdag

สุขสันต์วันเกิด

Feliz aniversário

Честит рожден ден

生日快樂

Joyeux anniversaire!

