

# HIDDEN VARIABLES in DISSIPATIVE SYSTEMS



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**Theme**

**Is the storage function of a dissipative system  
(necessarily, or without loss of generality)  
an ‘observable’ function of the external system  
variables?**

**Not really!**



# Preliminaries

The *behavior*  $\mathfrak{B}$  belongs to  $\mathcal{L}^w$  : $\Leftrightarrow$

$\exists$  a polynomial matrix  $R \in \mathbb{R}^{\bullet \times w}[\xi]$  such that

$$\mathfrak{B} = \left\{ w \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^w) \mid R\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)w = 0 \right\}$$

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$\mathfrak{B}$  is **controllable** : $\Leftrightarrow$

the trajectories are '**patch-able**', '**concatenable**'.

$\Leftrightarrow R(\lambda)$  has the same rank for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .

The quadratic map acting on  $w \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^w)$ ,

$$w \mapsto \sum_{k,l} \left( \frac{d^k}{dt^k} w \right)^\top \Phi_{k,l} \left( \frac{d^l}{dt^l} w \right)$$

is called a **quadratic differential form (QDF)**.

$$\Phi_{k,l} \in \mathbb{R}^{w \times w}; \text{ WLOG: } \Phi_{k,l} = \Phi_{l,k}^\top.$$

Introduce the 2-variable polynomial matrix  $\Phi$

$$\Phi(\zeta, \eta) = \sum_{k,l} \Phi_{k,l} \zeta^k \eta^l.$$

Denote the QDF as  $Q_\Phi$ .

## Latent variables, observability

More often than not, a **behavior** is specified through **auxiliary** variables

state variables, interconnection variables, potentials, image representations, internal variables, ...

~> the model

$$R\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)w = M\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)\ell$$

$\ell$ 's: **'latent'**,  $w$ 's: **'manifest'**



## Latent variables, observability

$$\mathcal{B} = \{w \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^w) \mid \exists \ell \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^{\dim(\ell)})\}$$

such that  $R\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)w = M\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)\ell\}$

actually belongs to  $\mathcal{L}^w$ .

~> many possible representations of  $\mathcal{B}$

## Latent variables, observability

We call these latent variables **observable** if

$$(w, \ell_1), (w, \ell_2) \Rightarrow \ell_1 = \ell_2$$

i.e.  $\exists$  a representation

$$R' \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0, \quad \ell = M' \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w$$

for

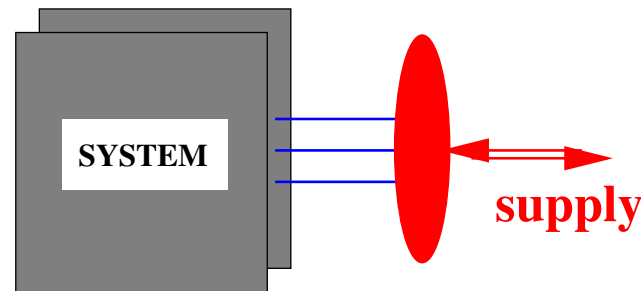
$$R \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = M \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) \ell$$



# Dissipative systems

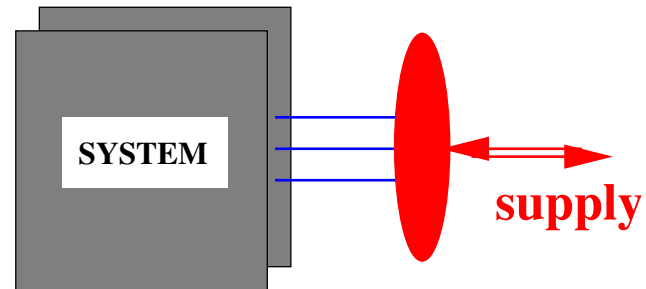
## Dissipative systems

Let  $\mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{L}^w$  be a behavior and  $Q_\Phi$  be a QDF, with  $Q_\Phi(w)$  called the **supply rate**



?? When do we want to call  $\mathfrak{B}$  dissipative w.r.t.  $Q_\Phi$  ??

## Dissipative systems

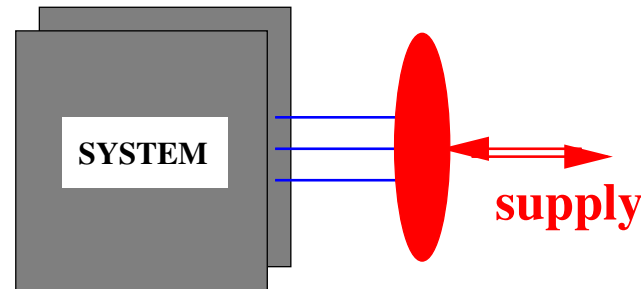


Classical choices:

$$\exists V \text{ such that } \frac{d}{dt}V(x) \leq s = Q_{\Phi}(w)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}Q_{\Psi}(w) \leq s = Q_{\Phi}(w) \quad \forall w \in \mathfrak{B}$$

## Dissipative systems



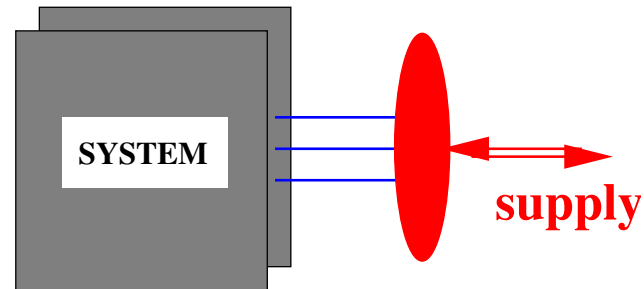
$\mathcal{B}$  is **dissipative** w.r.t.  $Q_\Phi$   $:\Leftrightarrow$

$\exists$  a latent variable repr'ion  $R\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)w = M\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)\ell$   
and a two-variable polynomial matrix

$$\Psi \text{ such that } \frac{d}{dt}Q_\Psi(\ell) \leq Q_\Phi(w)$$

$Q_\Psi$   $==$ : the **storage function**, may depend on  $\ell$ !

## Dissipative systems



Note: Observability  $\Rightarrow \exists$

$\Psi'$  such that  $\frac{d}{dt} Q_{\Psi'}(w) \leq Q_{\Phi}(w) \quad \forall w \in \mathfrak{B}$

Call such a storage function **observable**.

?? Does it suffice to look at **observable** storage f'ns ??



**Controllable systems have observable storage f'ns**



## Dissipativity and Controllability

Assume  $\mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{L}^w$ , controllable. Equivalent:

- **Dissipativity:**

$$\exists \Psi \text{ such that } \frac{d}{dt} Q_{\Psi}(\ell) \leq Q_{\Phi}(w)$$

- **with an observable storage f'n:**

$$\exists \Psi' \text{ such that } \frac{d}{dt} Q_{\Psi'}(w) \leq Q_{\Phi}(w)$$

- **Global dissipativity:**

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Q_{\Phi}(w) dt \geq 0$$

for all  $w \in \mathfrak{B}$  of compact support

- ...



## General problem

Assume  $\mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{L}^w$ , not controllable, and a QDF  $Q_\Phi$ .

N&SC's for dissipativity are **not known!**

Is this a relevant problem?

## Example

Consider  $\frac{d}{dt}x = Ax$ ,  $w_1 = Cx$ ,  $w_2$  free,  
 $Q_{\Phi}(w_1, w_2) = w_1^{\top} w_2$ . Dissipative?

Non-observable state representation:

$$\frac{d}{dt}x = Ax, w_1 = Cx, \frac{d}{dt}z = -A^{\top}z + Cw_2.$$

Then

$$\frac{d}{dt}x^{\top}z = w_1^{\top}w_2$$

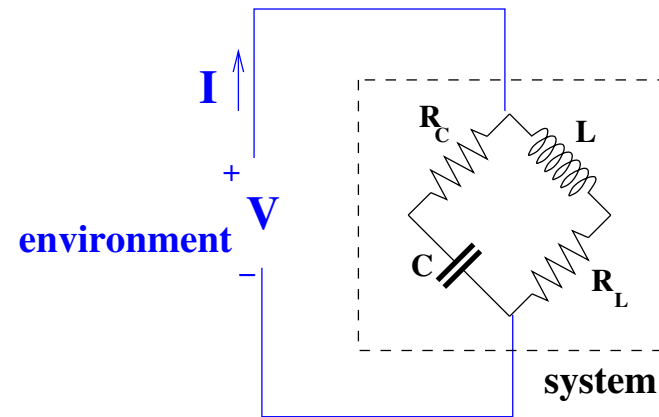
$\rightsquigarrow$  **dissipativeness.**

**But there does not exist an observable storage f'n.**



## Relevance in circuit theory

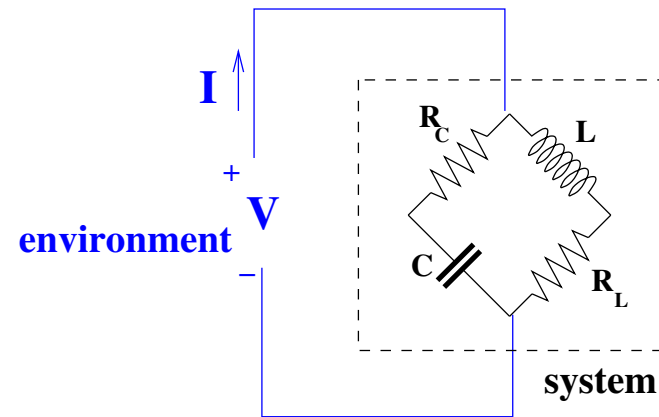
## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis



Latent variable repr'ion for the port behavior ( $V$ ,  $I$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}R_L I_L + L \frac{d}{dt} I_L &= V, \\V_C + R_C C \frac{d}{dt} V_C &= V, \\ \frac{V - V_C}{R_C} + I_L &= I.\end{aligned}$$

## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis



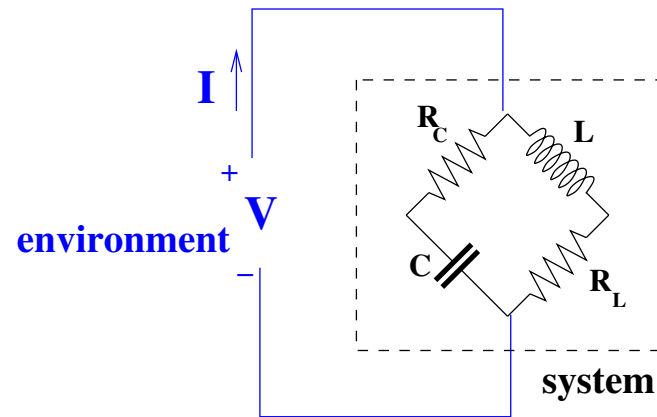
**After elimination, we obtain, in the case**

$$R_L = 1, R_C = 1, L = 1, C = 1,$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{d}{dt}\right)V = \left(1 + \frac{d}{dt}\right)I.$$

**Not controllable, but really real.**

## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis

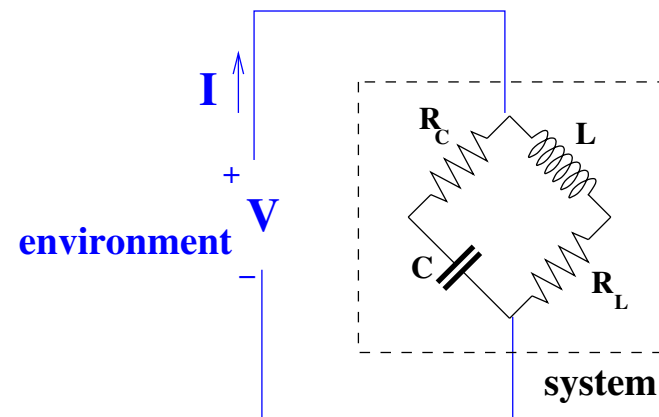


Storage f'n: the internally stored energy,

$$\frac{1}{2}C V_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}L I_L^2$$

When  $R_L = 1, R_C = 1, L = 1, C = 1$ , **not observable.**

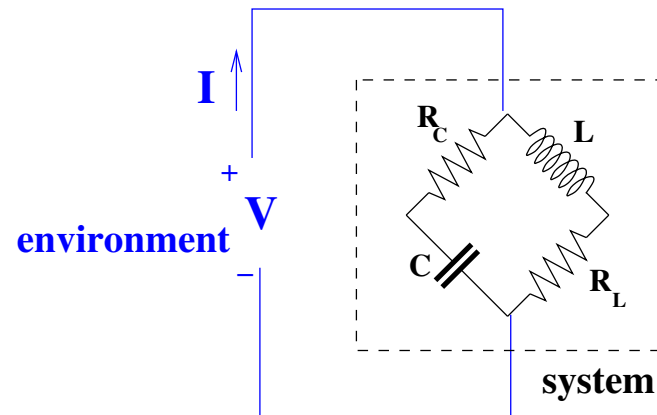
## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis



There are first order state repr. with an observable storage function.  $\Rightarrow$  can be synthesized with one capacitor, positive resistors, **gyrators**, and transformers.

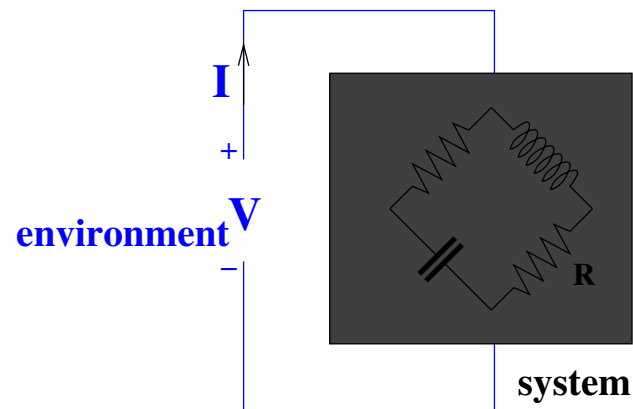


## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis



However, **no reciprocal** first order realizations (**without gyrators**) that use **only one** reactive element (a capacitor or an inductor), positive resistors, and transformers.  
i.e. no **'observable'** reciprocal realizations.

## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis



### Problem 1:

***Which behaviors  $\mathcal{B}$  are realizable as the port behavior of a circuit containing a finite number of passive resistors, capacitors, inductors, (gyrators,) and transformers?***

## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis

*Which behaviors  $\mathfrak{B}$  are realizable as the port behavior of a circuit containing a finite number of passive resistors, capacitors, inductors, (gyrators,) and transformers?*

Necessary:  $\mathfrak{B} \in \mathcal{L}^2$ , **single input / single output**,  
and transfer f'n **positive real**.

**In the controllable case**, this is Brune's well-known 1931 n.a.s.c. (driving point impedance synthesis).

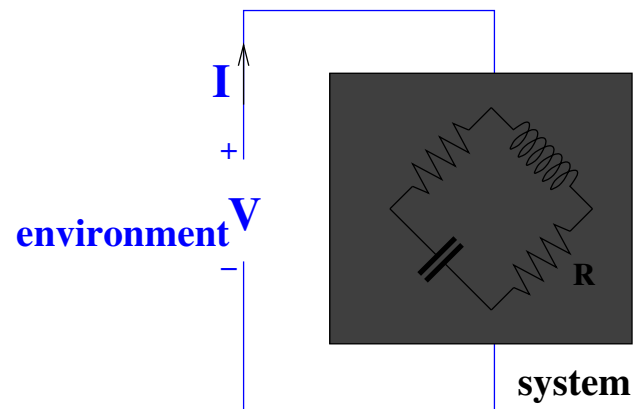
## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis

*Which behaviors  $\mathcal{B}$  are realizable as the port behavior of a circuit containing a finite number of passive resistors, capacitors, inductors, (gyrators,) and transformers?*

Necessary:  $\mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{L}^2$ , **single input / single output**,  
and transfer f'n **positive real**.

$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{B}$  is dissipative w.r.t.  $VI$ , with a  $\geq 0$  storage function (but in general **unobservable**), and therefore it is not clear at the moment what this says in terms of  $\mathcal{B}$  when  $\mathcal{B}$  is **not controllable**.

## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis



### Problem 2:

*Is it possible to realize a **controllable** single input / single output system with a rational, p.r. transfer  $f'n$  by means of a finite number of passive resistors, capacitors, and inductors, but **without transformers?***

## Relation with electrical circuit synthesis

*Is it possible to realize a **controllable** single input / single output system with a rational, p.r. transfer  $f'n$  by means of a finite number of passive resistors, capacitors, and inductors, but **without transformers?***

The Bott-Duffin (1949) synthesis procedure realizes a non-controllable system that has the correct impedance (i.e., the correct controllable part), **but not necessarily the correct behavior**. There are standard synthesis procedures known that do realize the correct behavior, but they need transformers.



# Summary

- We need non-observable storage f'ns in the context of non-controllable systems
- For PDE's (e.g. Maxwell's eq's) we need non-obs. storage f'ns **even for controllable systems**
- Several open problems:
  - When is a non-controllable system dissipative?**
  - What non-controllable systems are realizable?**
  - Faithful transformerless synthesis of controllable systems**
- Relevance of non-controllable, non-observable systems for physical systems theory





## Reference

**JCW, Hidden variables in dissipative systems  
Proceedings CD rom**

**The slides of this presentation and the manuscript are  
available from my webpage**

`http://www.esat.kuleuven.ac.be/~jwillems`



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