

A Unifying Framework for Strong Structural Controllability

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Benelux Meeting on Systems and Control, 2019

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Problem formulation
- 3 Main results
- 4 Summary

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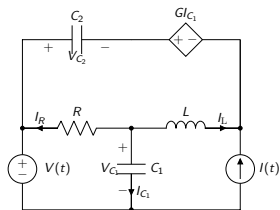
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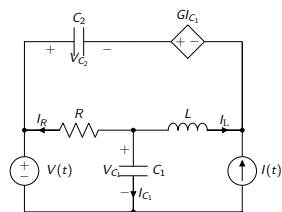
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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1 R} & 0 & -\frac{1}{C_1} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{C_2} \\ \frac{R-G}{RL} & \frac{1}{L} & -\frac{G}{L} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{RC_1} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{C_2} \\ \frac{G-R}{RL} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

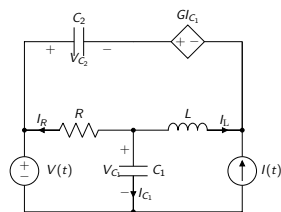
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Pattern matrices and Pattern Classes

- Given a pattern matrix $\mathcal{M} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{p \times q}$, we define the *pattern class* of \mathcal{M} as

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M}) := \{M \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q} \mid \begin{array}{l} M_{ij} = 0 \text{ if } \mathcal{M}_{ij} = 0, \\ M_{ij} \neq 0 \text{ if } \mathcal{M}_{ij} = *. \end{array}\}$$

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$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{bmatrix} * & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & * \\ ? & * & * \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M})$$

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Strong Structural Controllability of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$

- Let $\mathcal{A} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathcal{B} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times m}$ be pattern matrices.
- If for every $A \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ and $B \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B})$ the linear dynamical system

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t), \quad (1)$$

is controllable, we call $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is **strongly structurally controllable** (or **controllable** for short).

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- **Problem arises:** How can we check the controllability of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$?

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- $\mathcal{A} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathcal{B} \in \{0, *\}^{n \times m}$:
 - Monshizadeh et. al. (2014), "Zero Forcing Sets and Controllability of Dynamical Systems Defined on Graphs."

Problem formulation

- For **general** $\mathcal{A} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathcal{B} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times m}$, the conditions for controllability of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ are still **absent**.

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- **Problem statement:**
Let $\mathcal{A} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathcal{B} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times m}$ be pattern matrices.
Can we provide conditions for controllability of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ both in algebraic and graph-theoretic terms ?

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Algebraic conditions for controllability of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$

Definition 1

For a given pattern matrix $\mathcal{M} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{p \times q}$, we say \mathcal{M} **has full row rank** if the matrix M has full row rank for all $M \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M})$.

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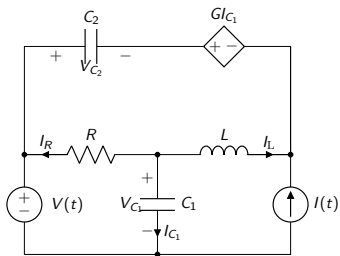
Theorem 1

Let $\mathcal{A} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathcal{B} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times m}$ be pattern matrices. Let $\bar{\mathcal{A}} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times n}$ be the pattern matrix obtained from \mathcal{A} by modifying the diagonal entries of \mathcal{A} as follows:

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}}_{ii} := \begin{cases} * & \text{if } \mathcal{A}_{ii} = 0, \\ ? & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

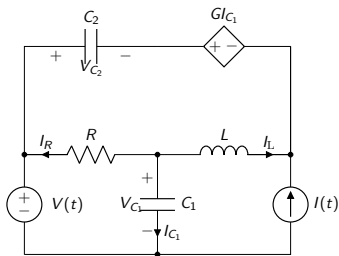
The system $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is controllable if and only if both pattern matrices $[\mathcal{A} \ \mathcal{B}]$ and $[\bar{\mathcal{A}} \ \mathcal{B}]$ have full row rank.

Example for algebraic conditions



$$\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} * & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & * \\ ? & * & * \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{B} = \begin{bmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & * \\ ? & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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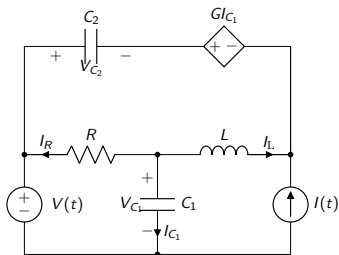


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Obviously, $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is controllable.

Associated graphs of pattern matrices

- Given a pattern matrix $\mathcal{M} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{p \times q}$ ($p \leq q$), we define the associated graph $G(\mathcal{M}) = (V, E)$ as follows:
- Node set $V = \{1, 2, \dots, q\}$.
- Edge set $E = E_* \cup E_?$ where $E_* = \{(i, j) \in V \times V \mid \mathcal{M}_{ji} = *\}$ and $E_? = \{(i, j) \in V \times V \mid \mathcal{M}_{ji} = ?\}$.

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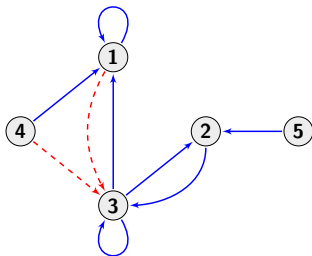


Figure: The graph $G(\mathcal{M})$.

Colorability of graphs associated with pattern matrices

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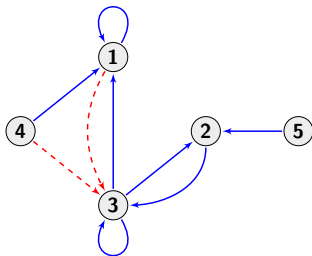
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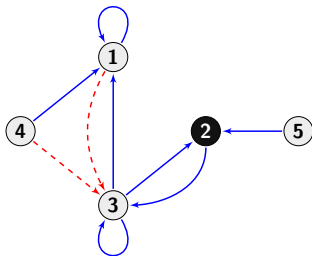
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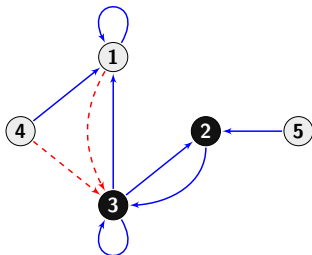
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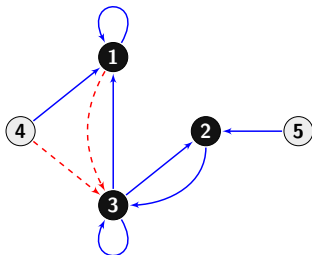
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Theorem 3

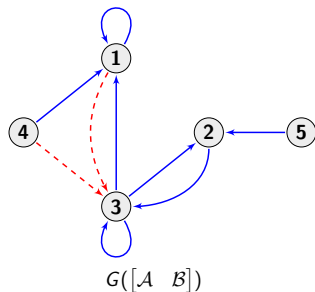
Let $\mathcal{A} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathcal{B} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times m}$ be pattern matrices. Let $\bar{\mathcal{A}} \in \{0, *, ?\}^{n \times n}$ be defined as (2). The system $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is controllable if and only if both $G([\mathcal{A} \ \mathcal{B}])$ and $G([\bar{\mathcal{A}} \ \mathcal{B}])$ are colorable.

Example for graph theoretic conditions

- Consider the electrical circuit:

$$[\mathcal{A} \quad \mathcal{B}] = \begin{bmatrix} * & 0 & * & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * & 0 & * \\ ? & * & * & ? & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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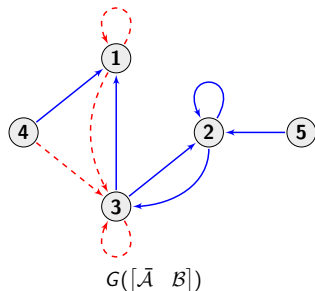


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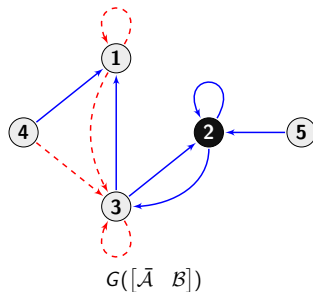


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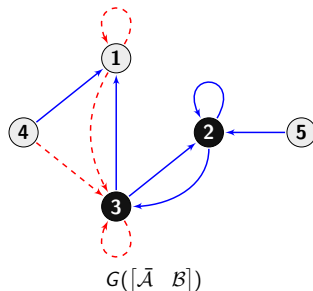


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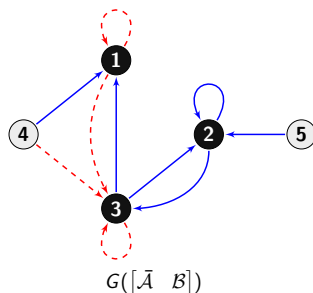


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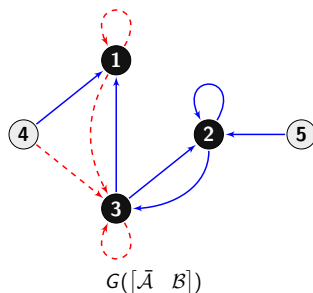


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- Therefore, $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is controllable.

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Problem formulation
- 3 Main results
- 4 Summary**

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- $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is controllable $\Leftrightarrow G([\mathcal{A} \ \mathcal{B}])$ and $G([\bar{\mathcal{A}} \ \mathcal{B}])$ are colorable.

For Further Reading I



Jiajia Jia, Henk J. van Waarde, Harry L. Trentelman, M. Kanat Camlibel

A Unifying Framework for Strong Structural Controllability.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.03353>.

Thank you for your attention!
The End