



À la Recherche du Temps Perdu

Jan C. Willems K.U. Leuven

Paths Ahead in the Science of Information and Decision Systems

MIT, Nov. 13, 2009

– p. 1/17







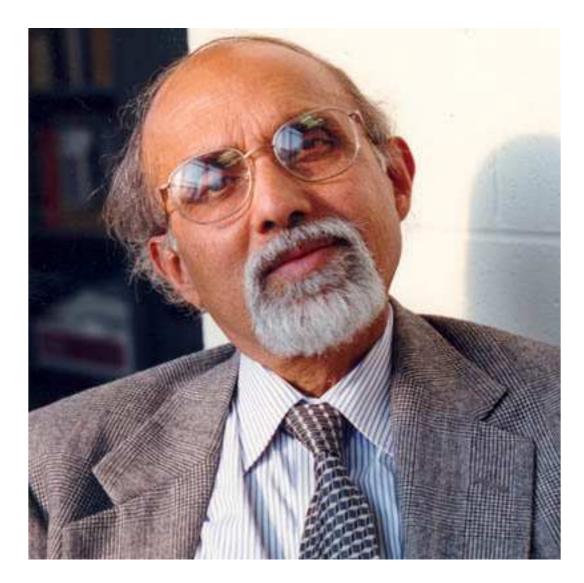
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- p. 2/17

A tribute to Sanjoy Mitter

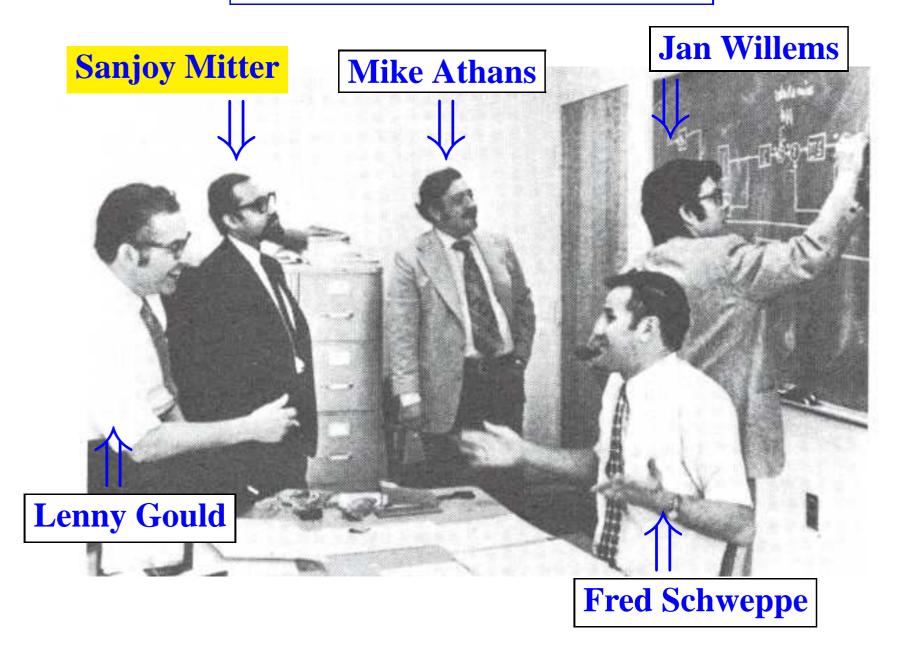


on the occasion of his retirement

The MIT EE Control Group — 1970



The MIT Control Group — 1970

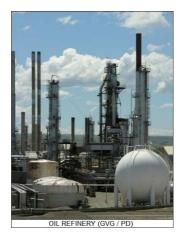


SYSTEMS



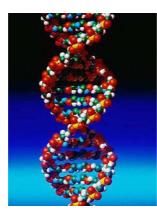


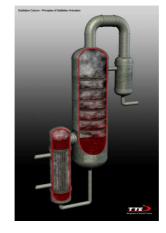


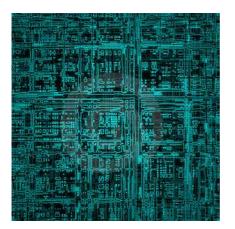












Features

- Open
- Interconnected

Modular

Dynamic



- Open
- Interconnected
- Modular
- **Dynamic**

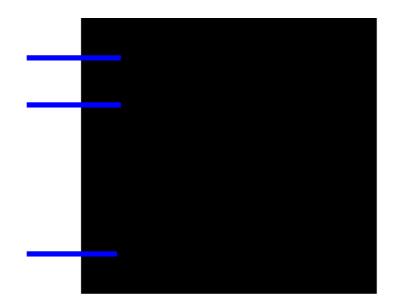
The ever-increasing computing power allows to model complex interconnected systems <mark>accurately</mark> by tearing, zooming, and linking.

→ Simulation, model based control, model based thinking, ...

TEARING, ZOOMING, and LINKING

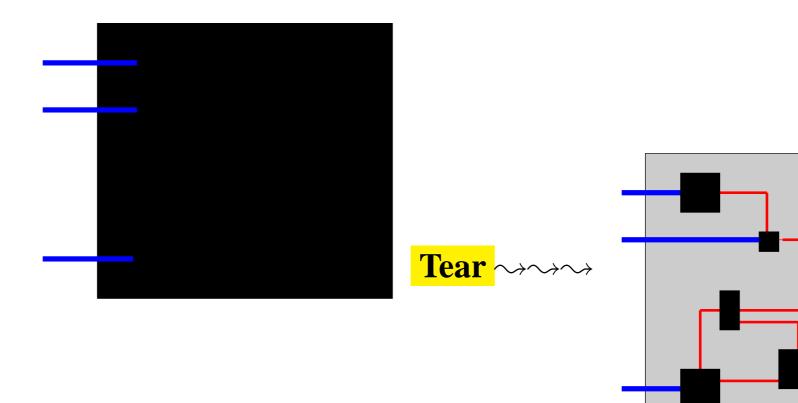


;; Model the behavior of selected variables !!

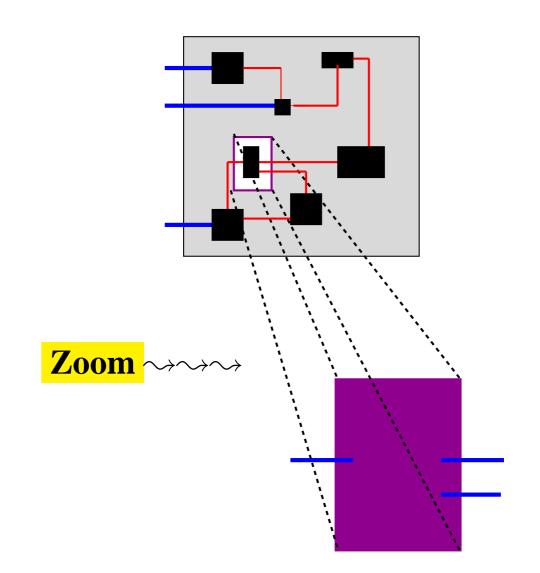


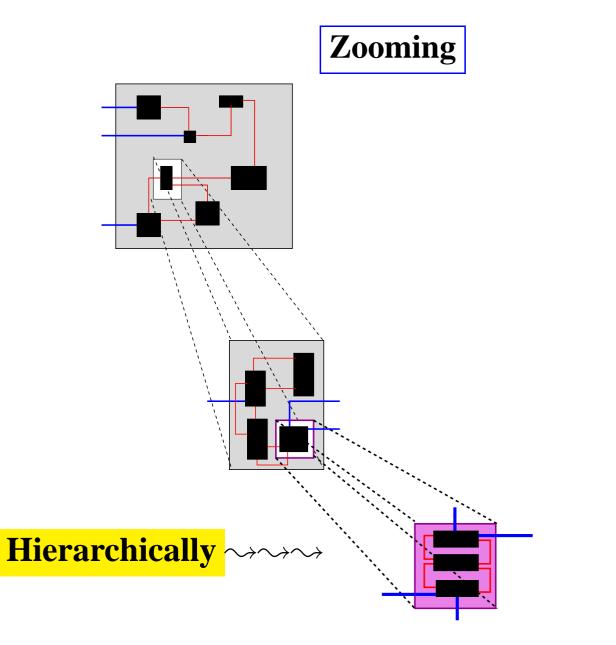


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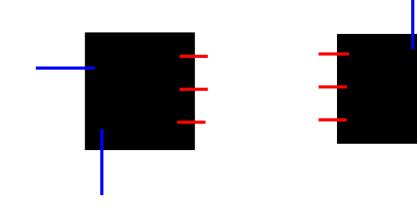




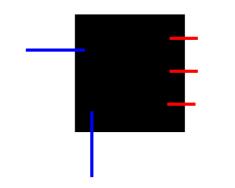


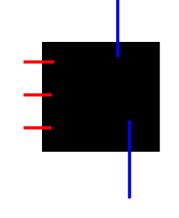
Proceed until subsystems ('modularity') are obtained whose model is known, from first principles, or stored in a database.



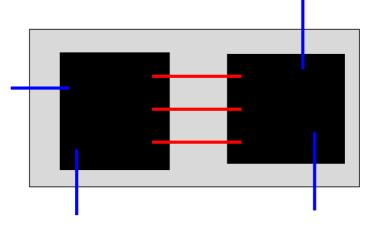


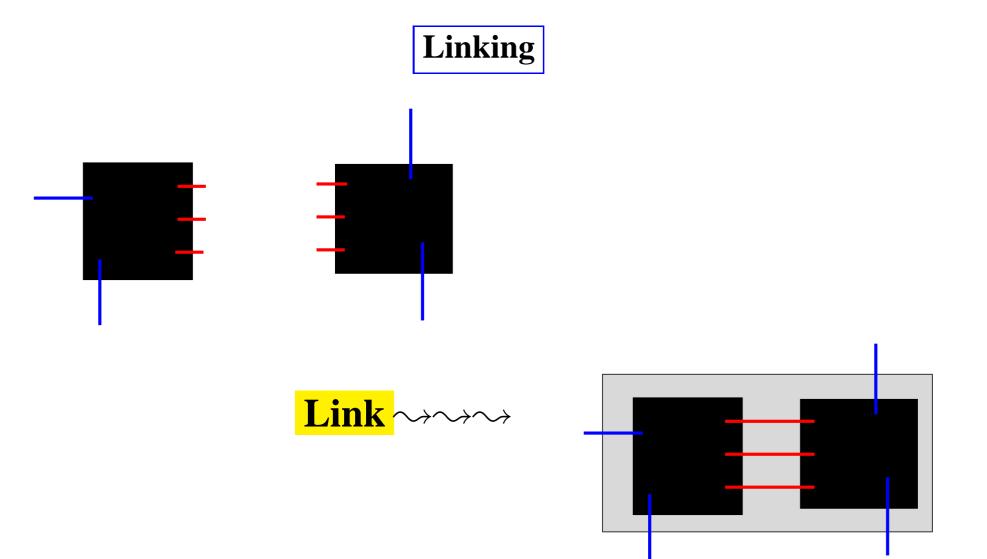












Tearing, zooming, and linking

 \rightarrow computer assisted modeling

& 'Paths Ahead'

OPEN and CONNECTED

Accurate modeling requires

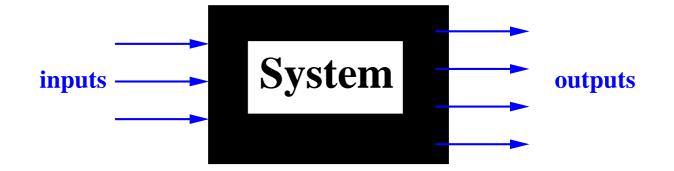
- 1. The right concepts for describing open (physical) systems
- 2. The right concepts for describing (physical) interconnections

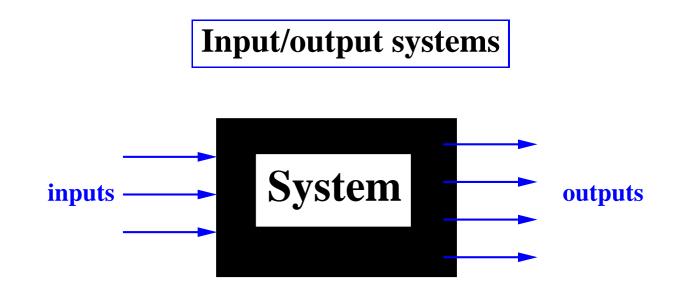
Accurate modeling requires

- 1. The right concepts for describing open (physical) systems
- 2. The right concepts for describing (physical) interconnections

Did we, system theorists, get the physics right?

Input/output systems



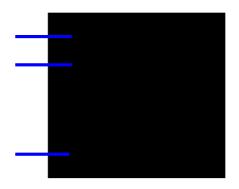


Input/output thinking is inappropriate for modeling physical systems.

A physical system is not a signal processor.

This observation \rightarrow the behavioral approach in which an open system is simply viewed as a relation, as a set of constraints...

The basic idea



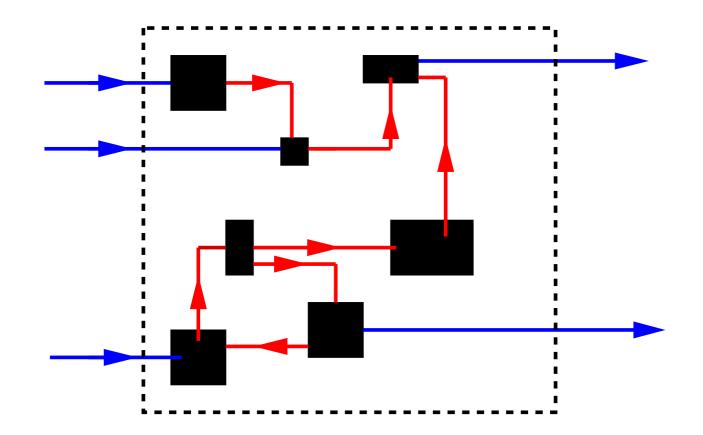
A system interacts with its environment through terminals. On each terminal, there are (many) variables, e.g.

- voltage and current
- force and position
- pressure and mass-flow
- temperature and heat-flow

The behavior := all possible trajectories of these variables.

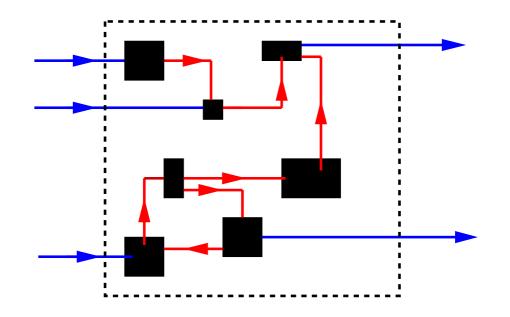
Signal flow graphs

View interconnected systems in terms of signal flow graphs:



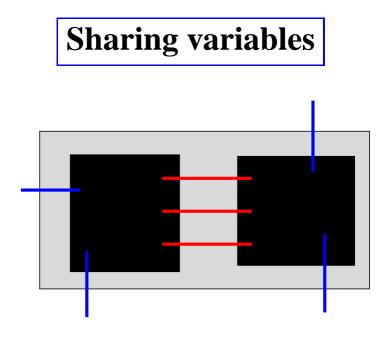
Interconnection is viewed as output-to-input assignment.

Signal flow graphs



Not appropriate for describing interconnected physical systems.

A physical system is not a signal processor.



Linking means equating the variables that 'live' on the interconnected terminals.

$$V_N = V_{N'} \text{ and } I_N + I_{N'} = 0$$

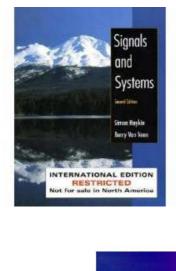
$$q_N = q_{N'} \text{ and } F_N + F_{N'} = 0$$

$$T_N = T_{N'} \text{ and } Q_N + Q_{N'} = 0$$

$$p_N = p_{N'} \text{ and } f_N + f_{N'} = 0$$

Interconnection = variable sharing.

Favorite textbooks



Signals Systems

Bernd Girod

WILEY

Rudolf Rabenstein Alexander Stenger

Signals and Systems

Made Ridiculously Simple

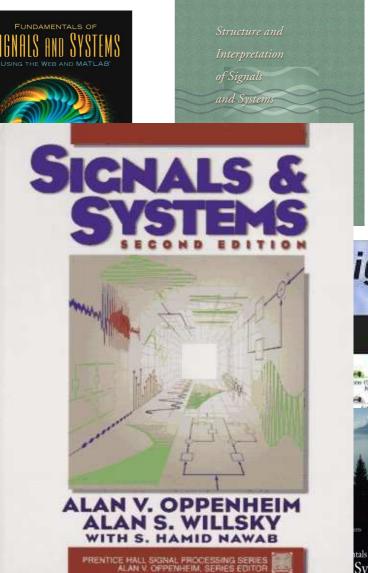
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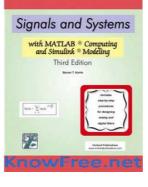
Roi

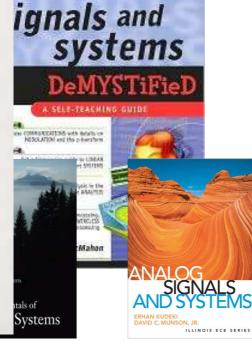
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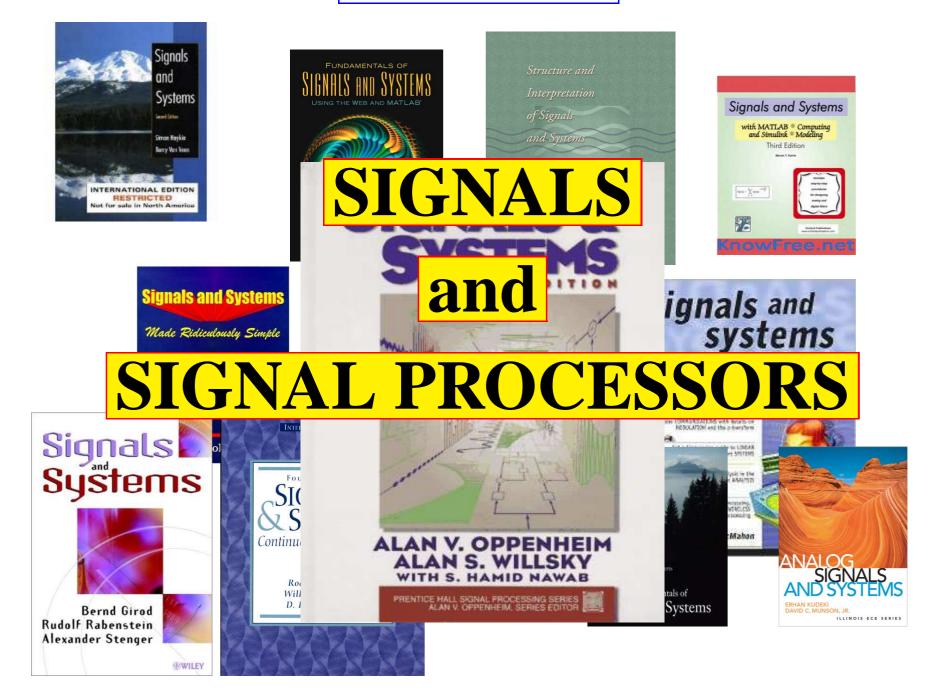
Continu







Favorite textbooks



The behavioral approach to open and interconnected systems, *Control Systems Magazine*, volume 27, pages 46-99, 2007.

Copies of the lecture frames will be available from/at

Jan.Willems@esat.kuleuven.be http://www.esat.kuleuven.be/~jwillems



And, especially, 'thank you', Sanjoy

