

UE TSM - Les Séries de Volterra

TD - Partie 1

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Problem 1. System \mathcal{F} is described with an input $u = v_j$ and an output $y = v_{j+1}$ and follows the equation (1):

$$\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{dv_j}{dt} + \tanh(v_j) = \tanh(v_{j-1}) \quad (1)$$

Question 1. Show the Volterra Kernel of $y = \tanh(u)$ in the time domain and Laplace domain:

$$\tanh(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n x^n,$$

with $T_1 = 1, T_2 = 0, T_3 = -\frac{1}{3}, T_4 = 0, \dots$

Solution. In time domain, this is a special case, static nonlinear system described by a polynomial in the input,

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_n(t_1, \dots, t_n) u(t - t_1) \cdots u(t - t_n) dt_1 \cdots dt_n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n u^n(t) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the kernel

$$g_n(t_1, \dots, t_n) = T_n \delta(t_1) \cdots \delta(t_n).$$

In Laplace domain,

$$\begin{aligned} G_n(s_1, \dots, s_n) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g_n(t_1, \dots, t_n) e^{-(s_1 t_1 + \cdots + s_n t_n)} dt_1 \cdots dt_n \\ &= T_n \int \delta(t_1) e^{-s_1 t_1} dt_1 \cdots \int \delta(t_n) e^{-s_n t_n} dt_n \\ &= T_n \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$G_n(s_1, \dots, s_n) = T_n$$

with $\text{ROC} = \mathbb{C}^n$.

□

Question 2. Show a block-diagram of *Canceling system* of \mathcal{F} .

Solution. From equation (1), we could obtain the relation between input u and output y

$$\frac{1}{\omega}\dot{y} + \tanh(y) - \tanh(u) = 0.$$

Let $z = \frac{1}{\omega}\dot{y} + \tanh(y) - \tanh(u)$, the block diagram is shown as Figure 1. We only need to verify the output $z = 0$.

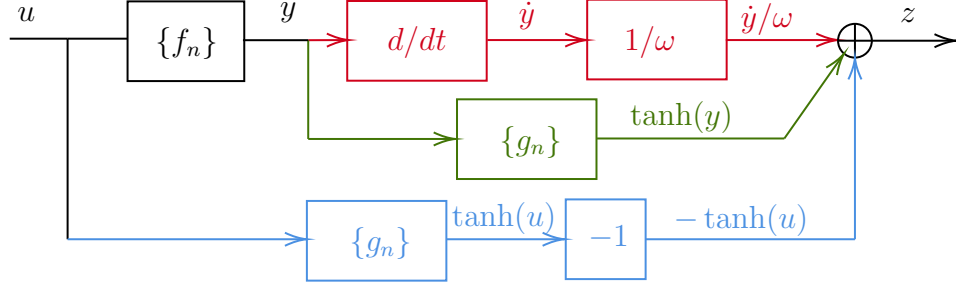


Figure 1: Canceling system schema of \mathcal{F}

□

Question 3. Show equations about $\{F_n\}$ of the diagram and calculate for $n = 1, 2, 3$.

Solution. $\{F_n\}$ cascades with the red part system (kernel $R(s) = \frac{s}{\omega}$), so that the equivalent kernel of these three system is

$$H_{r,n}(s_1, \dots, s_n) = F_n(s_1, \dots, s_n)R(s_1 + \dots + s_n)$$

$\{F_n\}$ also cascades with green part system (kernel $G_n(s_1, \dots, s_n) = T_n$), so that the equivalent kernel of these two system is

$$H_{g,n}(s_1, \dots, s_n) = \sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{i_1 + \dots + i_p = n} F_{i_1}(s_1, \dots, s_{i_1}) \dots F_{i_p}(s_{i_1 + \dots + i_{p-1} + 1}, \dots, s_n) G_p(s_1 + \dots + s_{i_1}, \dots, s_{i_1 + \dots + i_{p-1} + 1} + \dots + s_n)$$

The blue part equivalent kernel is $H_{b,n}(s_1, \dots, s_n) = -G_n(s_1, \dots, s_n)$.

Therefore,

$$H_{r,n}(s_1, \dots, s_n) + H_{g,n}(s_1, \dots, s_n) + H_{b,n}(s_1, \dots, s_n) = 0$$

When $n = 1$, recall that $G_1(s) = T_1 = 1$,

$$\begin{cases} H_{r,1}(s_1) = F_1(s_1) \frac{s_1}{\omega} \\ H_{g,1}(s_1) = F_1(s_1) G_1(s_1) = F_1(s_1) \\ H_{b,1}(s_1) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_1(s_1) = \frac{1}{1 + s_1/\omega}$$

$$\forall s_1 \in \mathbb{D} = (-\omega, +\infty) + i\mathbb{R}$$

When $n = 2$, recall that $G_2(s) = T_2 = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} H_{r,2}(s_1, s_2) = F_2(s_1, s_2) \frac{s_1+s_2}{\omega} \\ H_{g,2}(s_1, s_2) = F_2(s_1, s_2)G_1(s_1 + s_2) + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)G_2(s_1, s_2) = F_2(s_1, s_2) \\ H_{b,2}(s_1, s_2) = 0 \\ F_2(s_1, s_2) = 0 \\ \forall s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{C}^2 \end{cases}$$

When $n = 3$, recall that $G_3(s) = T_3 = -1/3$,

$$\begin{cases} H_{r,3}(s_1, s_2, s_3) = F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) \frac{s_1+s_2+s_3}{\omega} \\ H_{g,3}(s_1, s_2, s_3) = F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)G_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) \\ \quad + F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_3)G_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3) + F_1(s_1)F_2(s_2, s_3)G_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3) \\ \quad + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)G_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) \\ \quad = F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) - \frac{1}{3}F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3) \\ H_{b,3}(s_1, s_2, s_3) = 1/3 \\ F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3) - 1}{1 + (s_1 + s_2 + s_3)/\omega} \\ \forall s_1, s_2, s_3 \in \mathbb{D}^3 \end{cases}$$

□

Question 4. Show a diagram of implementation for 3-order Volterra system.

Solution. We could express H_1, H_2, H_3 as

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(s_1) &= A_{1,1}(s_1) \quad \text{because convolution of two linear systems is still linear} \\ H_2(s_1, s_2) &= A_{2,1}(s_1)B_{2,1}(s_2)C_{2,1}(s_1 + s_2) \\ H_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) &= A_{3,1}(s_1)B_{3,1}(s_2)C_{3,1}(s_3)D_{3,1}(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) \end{aligned}$$

So that the diagram is shown as Figure 2.

Note that this implementation is only valid for a system lower than 3-order, as it is designed to precisely reproduce the terms of the Volterra series up to this order.

□

Problem 2. System \mathcal{H} is described with an input $u = v_0$ and an output $y = v_4$, which cascades 4 \mathcal{F} -systems.

Question 5. Show the kernel of \mathcal{H} , H_n , for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

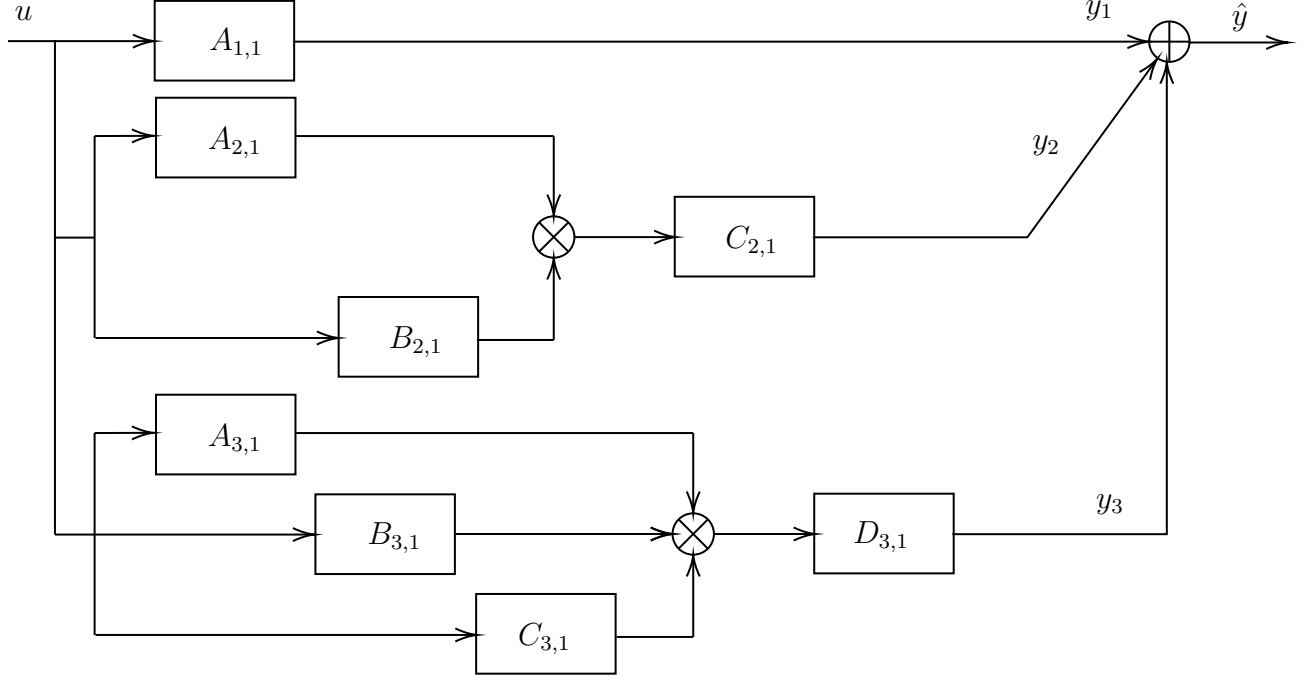


Figure 2: Diagram of Implementation for 3-order Volterra

Solution. First, consider system \mathcal{G} is the cascade of two systems \mathcal{F} ,

$$\begin{aligned}
G_1(s_1) &= [F_1(s_1)]^2 \\
G_2(s_1, s_2) &= F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_1 + s_2) \\
&\quad + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_2(s_1, s_2) \\
G_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) &= F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) \\
&\quad + F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_3)F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3) + F_1(s_1)F_2(s_2, s_3)F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3) \\
&\quad + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) \\
G_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4) &= F_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
&\quad + F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)F_1(s_4)F_2(s_1 + s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
&\quad + F_2(s_1, s_2)F_2(s_3, s_4)F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3 + s_4) \\
&\quad + F_1(s_1)F_3(s_2, s_3, s_4)F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
&\quad + F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_3)F_1(s_4)F_3(s_1 + s_2, s_3, s_4) \\
&\quad + F_1(s_1)F_2(s_2, s_3)F_1(s_4)F_3(s_1, s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
&\quad + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_2(s_3, s_4)F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3 + s_4) \\
&\quad + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)F_1(s_4)F_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4)
\end{aligned}$$

And then consider system \mathcal{H} is the cascade of two systems \mathcal{G} ,

$$\begin{aligned}
H_1(s_1) &= [G_1(s_1)]^2 \\
H_2(s_1, s_2) &= G_2(s_1, s_2)G_1(s_1 + s_2) \\
&\quad + G_1(s_1)G_1(s_2)G_2(s_1, s_2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) = & G_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)G_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) \\
& + G_2(s_1, s_2)G_1(s_3)G_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3) \\
& + G_1(s_1)G_2(s_2, s_3)G_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3) \\
& + G_1(s_1)G_1(s_2)G_1(s_3)G_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) \\
H_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4) = & G_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4)G_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
& + G_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)G_1(s_4)G_2(s_1 + s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
& + G_2(s_1, s_2)G_2(s_3, s_4)G_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3 + s_4) \\
& + G_1(s_1)G_3(s_2, s_3, s_4)G_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
& + G_2(s_1, s_2)G_1(s_3)G_1(s_4)G_3(s_1 + s_2, s_3, s_4) \\
& + G_1(s_1)G_2(s_2, s_3)G_1(s_4)G_3(s_1, s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
& + G_1(s_1)G_1(s_2)G_2(s_3, s_4)G_3(s_1, s_2, s_3 + s_4) \\
& + G_1(s_1)G_1(s_2)G_1(s_3)G_1(s_4)G_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4)
\end{aligned}$$

We develop each term,

$$H_1(s_1) = [F_1(s_1)]^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_2(s_1, s_2) = & (F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_1 + s_2) + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_2(s_1, s_2)) \cdot [F_1(s_1 + s_2)]^2 \\
& + [F_1(s_1)]^2 \cdot [F_1(s_2)]^2 \cdot (F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_1 + s_2) + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_2(s_1, s_2))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) = & (F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) + F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_3)F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_2(s_2, s_3)F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3) + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)) \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3)]^2 \\
& + (F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_1 + s_2) + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_2(s_1, s_2)) \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_3)]^2 \\
& \cdot (F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) + F_1(s_1 + s_2)F_1(s_3)F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3)) \\
& + [F_1(s_1)]^2 \\
& \cdot (F_2(s_2, s_3)F_1(s_2 + s_3) + F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)F_2(s_2, s_3)) \\
& \cdot (F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2 + s_3)F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3)) \\
& + [F_1(s_1)]^2 \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_2)]^2 \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_3)]^2 \\
& \cdot (F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) + F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_3)F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_2(s_2, s_3)F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3) + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4) = & \cdot [F_1(s_3)]^2 \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_4)]^2 \\
& \cdot (F_3(s_1 + s_2, s_3, s_4)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3)F_1(s_4)F_2(s_1 + s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1 + s_2)F_2(s_3, s_4)F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1 + s_2)F_1(s_3)F_1(s_4)F_3(s_1 + s_2, s_3, s_4)) \\
& + [F_1(s_1)]^2 \\
& \cdot (F_2(s_2, s_3)F_1(s_2 + s_3) \\
& + F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)F_2(s_2, s_3)) \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_4)]^2 \\
& + F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3)F_1(s_4)F_2(s_1 + s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_2(s_2 + s_3, s_4)F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2 + s_3)F_1(s_4)F_3(s_1, s_2 + s_3, s_4)) \\
& + [F_1(s_1)]^2 \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_2)]^2 \\
& \cdot (F_2(s_3, s_4)F_1(s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_3)F_1(s_4)F_2(s_3, s_4)) \\
& \cdot (F_3(x_1, x_2, x_3 + x_4)F_1(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4) \\
& + F_2(x_1, x_2)F_1(x_3 + x_4)F_2(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4) \\
& + F_1(x_1)F_2(x_2, x_3 + x_4)F_2(x_1, x_2 + x_3 + x_4) \\
& + F_1(x_1)F_1(x_2)F_1(x_3 + x_4)F_3(x_1, x_2, x_3 + x_4)) \\
& + [F_1(s_1)]^2 \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_2)]^2 \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_3)]^2 \\
& \cdot [F_1(s_4)]^2 \\
& \cdot (F_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3)F_1(s_4)F_2(s_1 + s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
& + F_2(s_1, s_2)F_2(s_3, s_4)F_2(s_1 + s_2, s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_3(s_2, s_3, s_4)F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_3)F_1(s_4)F_3(s_1 + s_2, s_3, s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_2(s_2, s_3)F_1(s_4)F_3(s_1, s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_2(s_3, s_4)F_3(s_1, s_2, s_4 + s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)F_1(s_4)F_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4)) \\
& + [F_1(s_1)]^2 \\
& \cdot (F_3(s_2, s_3, s_4)F_1(s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_2(s_2, s_3)F_1(s_4)F_2(s_2 + s_3, s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_2)F_2(s_3, s_4)F_2(s_2, s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)F_1(s_4)F_3(s_2, s_3, s_4)) \\
& \cdot (F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3 + s_4)F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2 + s_3 + s_4)F_2(s_1, s_2 + s_3 + s_4)) \\
& + (F_2(s_1, s_2)F_1(s_1 + s_2) \\
& + F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_2(s_1, s_2))
\end{aligned}$$

In summary:

$$H_1(s_1) = F_1(s_1)^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_2(s_1, s_2) &= 0 \\
H_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) &= \sum_{k=0}^3 F_1(s_1)^k F_1(s_2)^k F_1(s_3)^k F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3)^{3-k} \\
H_4(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4) &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

□

Question 6. Show a diagram of implementation for 3-order Volterra of system \mathcal{F} .

Solution. For $F_1(s) = \frac{1}{1+s_1/\omega}$, it is a first order of low pass filter.

For $F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{F_1(s_1)F_1(s_2)F_1(s_3)-1}{1+(s_1+s_2+s_3)/\omega}$, it can be re-written by

$$F_3(s_1, s_2, s_3) = A_1(s_1)B_1(s_2)C_1(s_3)D_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) - A_2(s_1)B_2(s_2)C_2(s_3)D_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3)$$

with

$$\begin{cases}
A_1(s_1) = F_1(s_1) & A_2(s_1) = 1 \\
B_1(s_2) = F_1(s_2) & B_2(s_2) = 1 \\
C_1(s_3) = F_1(s_3) & C_2(s_3) = 1 \\
D_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3) = \frac{1}{3}F_1(s_1 + s_2 + s_3)
\end{cases}$$

We could simplify the branch $A_1(s_1)B_1(s_2)C_1(s_3)$ and $A_2(s_1)B_2(s_2)C_2(s_3)$ by a cubic function. Therefore, the diagram of implementation is shown as Figure 3.

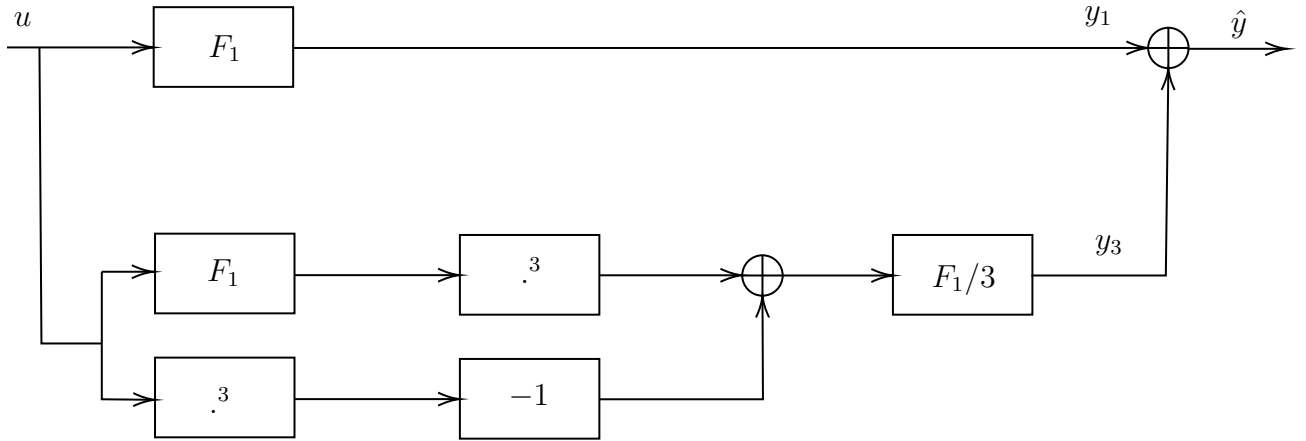


Figure 3: Diagram of Implementation of \mathcal{F}

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