

Analysis and design of relay feedback systems

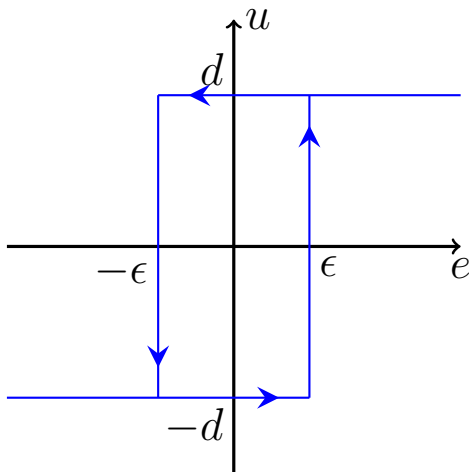
Rajiv Kurien

24 November 2015

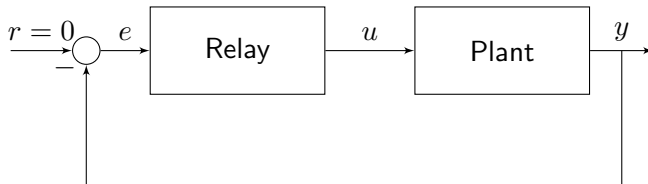
Outline

- Relay feedback
- Biological oscillations
- Conclusions

Relay



Relay feedback



Motivation

- Historically classical field
- Auto-tuning of process controllers
- Simplify biological oscillations
- Unsolved research problems exist

Theory

K.J.Åström, *Oscillations in systems with relay feedback*, (1995)

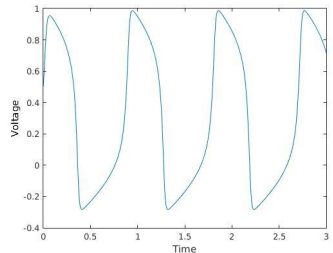
- Conditions for limit cycles
 - Symmetric periodic oscillations
 - Systems with time delays
 - Asymmetric periodic oscillations
- Conditions for local stability

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx$$

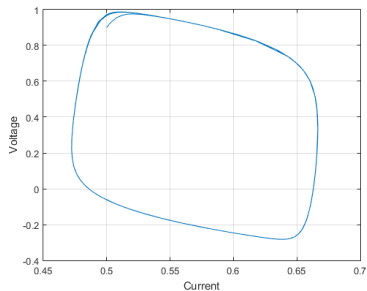
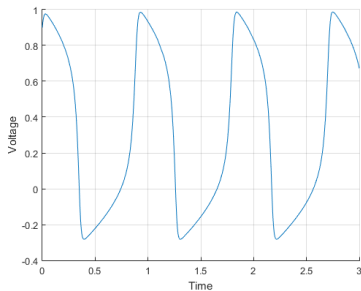
FitzHugh-Nagumo model for action potentials

- Action potential
- Hodgkin-Huxley model
 - Four variables
 - Fast and slow variables
- FitzHugh-Nagumo model extracts the essential behaviour
- Simplified form, with two variables



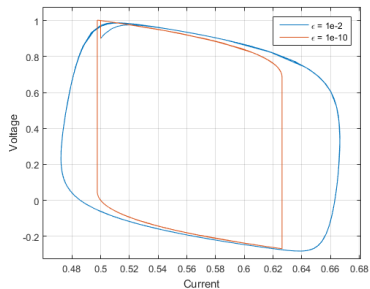
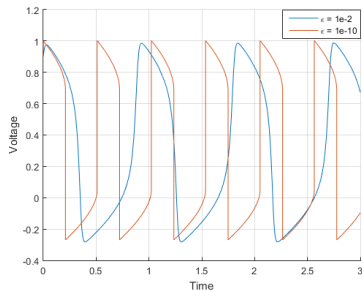
FitzHugh-Nagumo

$$\epsilon \frac{dv}{dt} = f(v) - i + I_{app}$$
$$\frac{di}{dt} = v - \gamma i$$

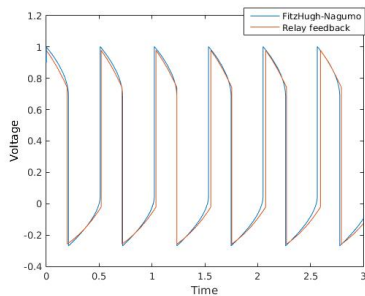
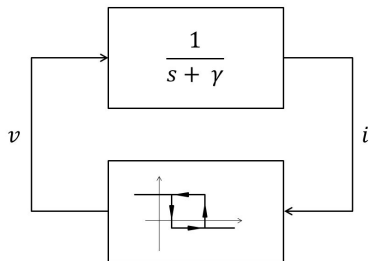


FitzHugh-Nagumo

$$\epsilon \frac{dv}{dt} = f(v) - i + I_{app}$$
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FitzHugh-Nagumo and Relay feedback



Goodwin Oscillator

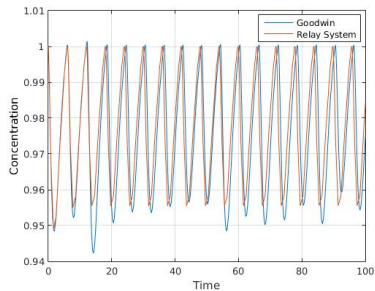
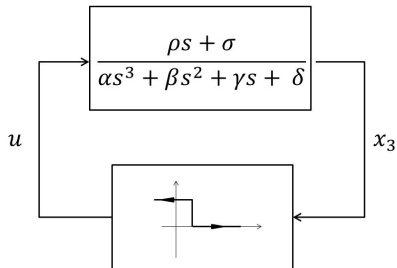
- Biochemical oscillator based on negative feedback
- Concentration of mRNA, proten and end product

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt'} = \frac{1}{1 + x_3^p} - b_1 x_1$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt'} = b_2(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\frac{dx_3}{dt'} = b_3(x_2 - x_3)$$

Goodwin Oscillator and Relay Feedback



Next Term

- Study differential positivity and its application to relay feedback
- Apply this analysis tool to biological oscillations approximated by relay feedback

Conclusions

- Studied oscillations of relay feedback systems
- Bridged classical control theory with non-linear oscillations currently being studied in biology
 - FitzHugh-Nagumo model
 - Goodwin model
- Study differential positivity
- Apply this analysis to relay feedback systems