



高坂研 ゼミ

結合方形波発振回路のモデリング

—LEDホタルの定性的解析—

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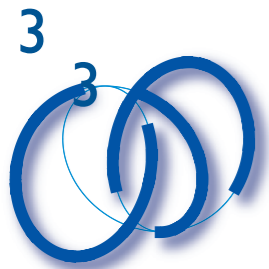
背景：

1. 個別の問題から一般的性質を考える

- ◎ コンパレータを使った結合方形波発振器, see Ref. [1], [2]

2. digital部分回路の状態(mode)を考える

- ◎ ハイブリッド系の状態(state・mode)とは何か？
- ◎ 高坂系：digital 1次元, analog 1次元, see Ref. [3]
- ◎ LEDホタル2個：digital 2次元, analog 2次元, see Ref. [2]



話の流れ

1. 方形波発振器

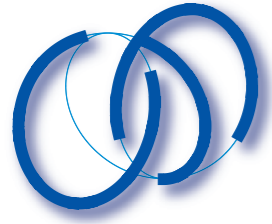
◎ コンパレータを使ったRC方形波発振器

2. 結合方形波発振器の数学モデル

◎ FSMとODE混合系の定式化法

3. Hybrid回路のモード・ダイナミクス

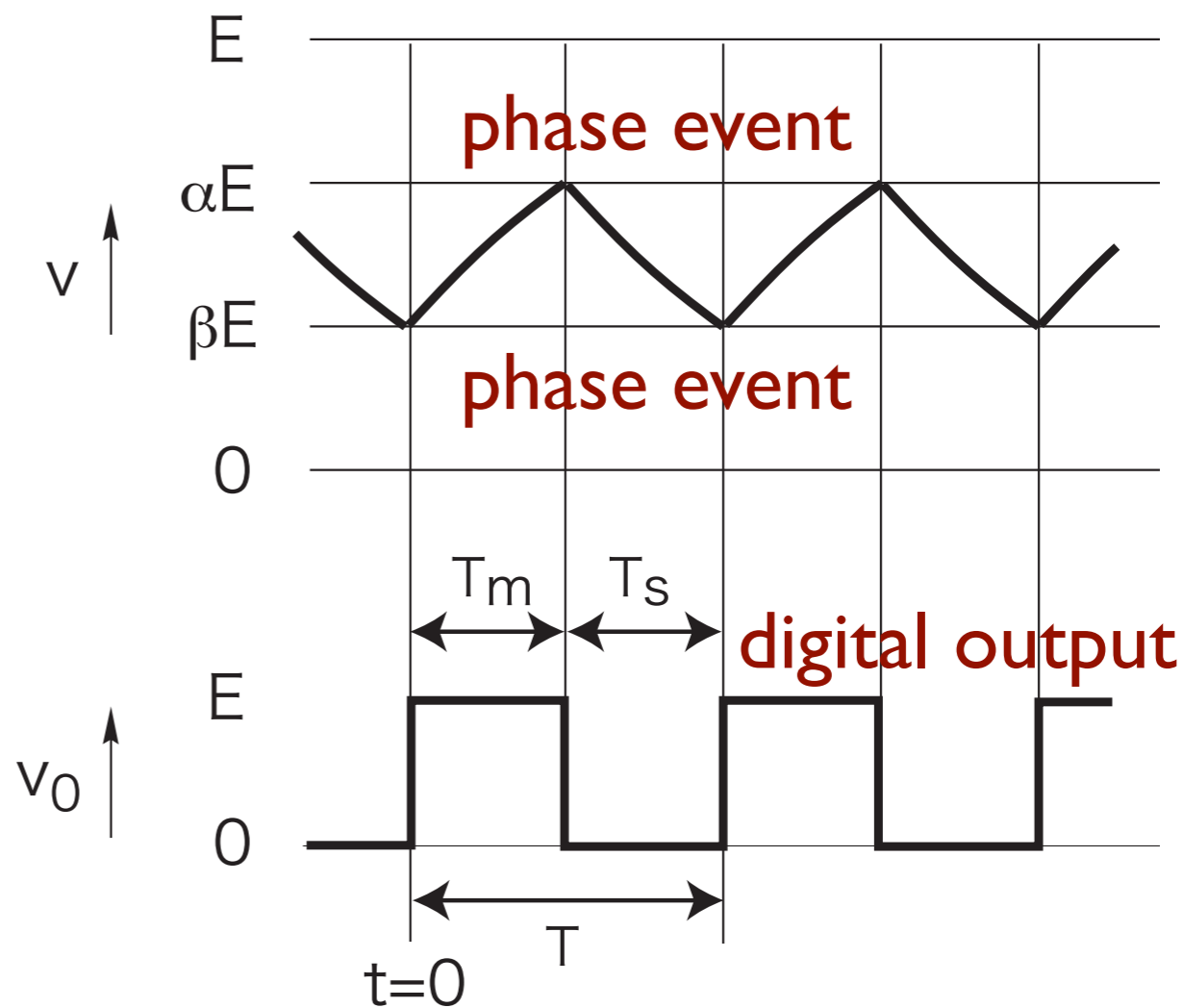
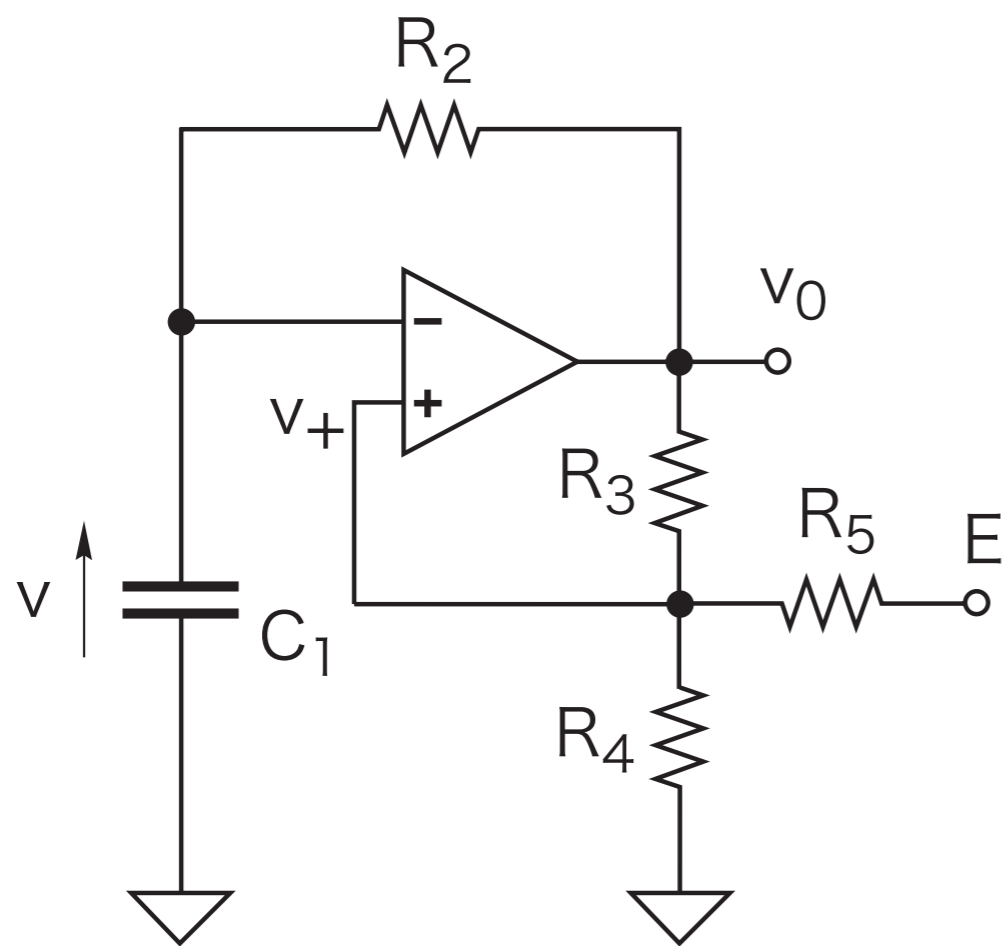
◎ FSMと力学系の定性論



方形波発振器



RC方形波発振器



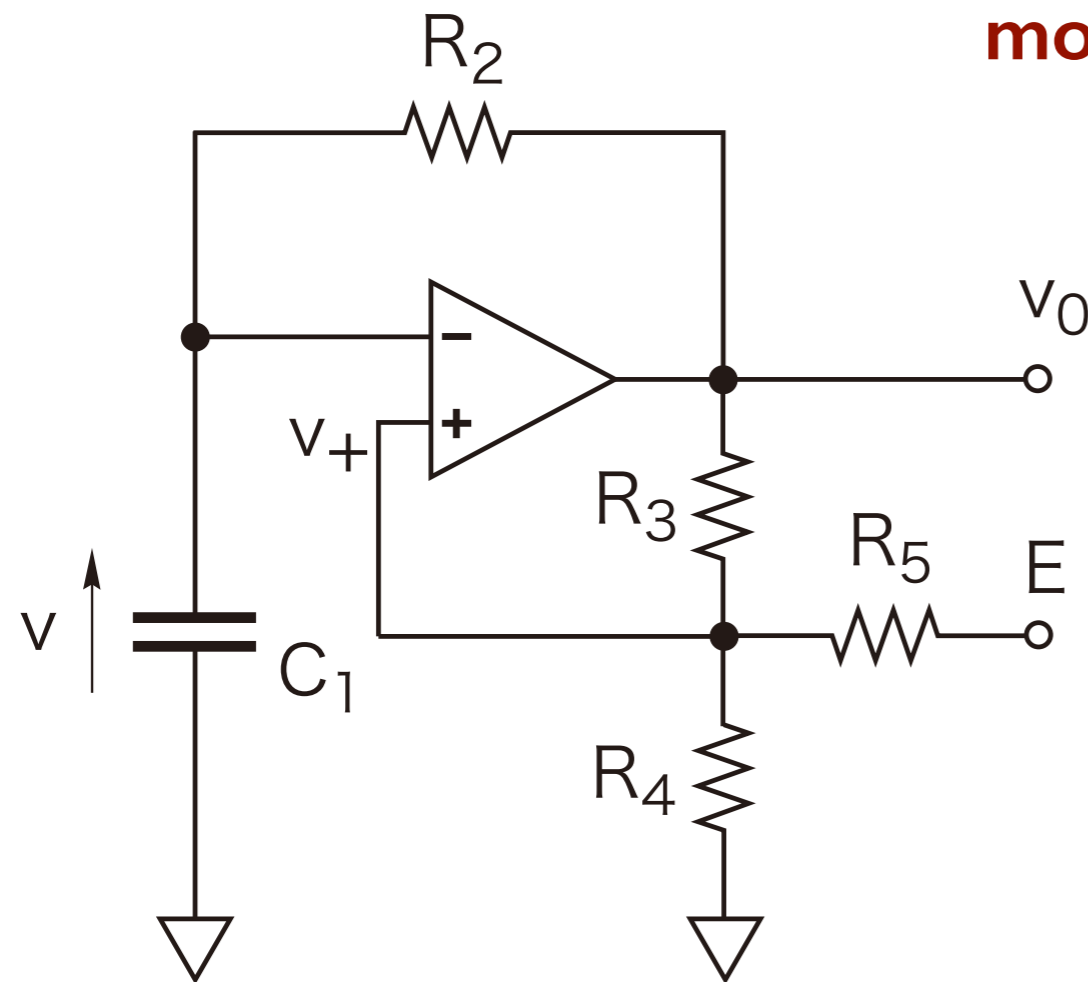
$$R_2 C_1 \frac{dv}{dt} + v = E$$

$$R_2 C_1 \frac{dv}{dt} + v = 0$$



ハイブリッド系としてみると

mode 変数: $v_0 \in F = \{0, E\}$



mode 遷移(mode transition):

mode I: $v_0 = E$

if($v \leq \beta E$)

$v_0 = E$

if($v \geq \alpha E$)

$v_0 = 0$

mode 0: $v_0 = 0$

状態変数: $v(t)$

状態方程式: $R_2 C_1 \frac{dv}{dt} + v = v_0$

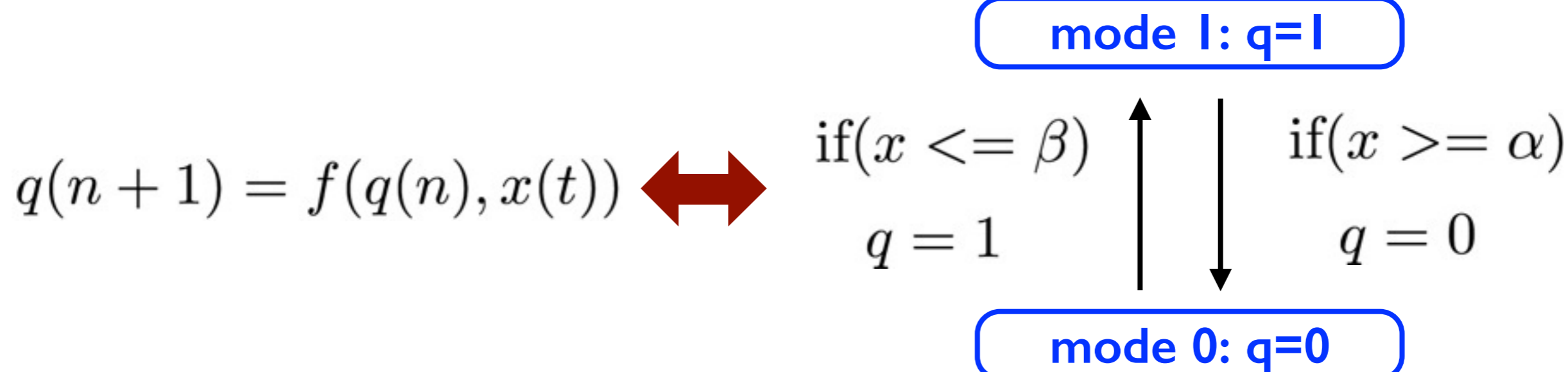


ハイブリッド系は2種類の状態をもつ

状態変数とmode変数： $\tau = \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} t$, $x = \frac{v}{E}$, $x_+ = \frac{v_+}{E}$, $q = \frac{v_{out}}{E}$

状態方程式: $\frac{dx}{dt} + x = q$, $x \in R$, $q \in F = \{0, 1\}$

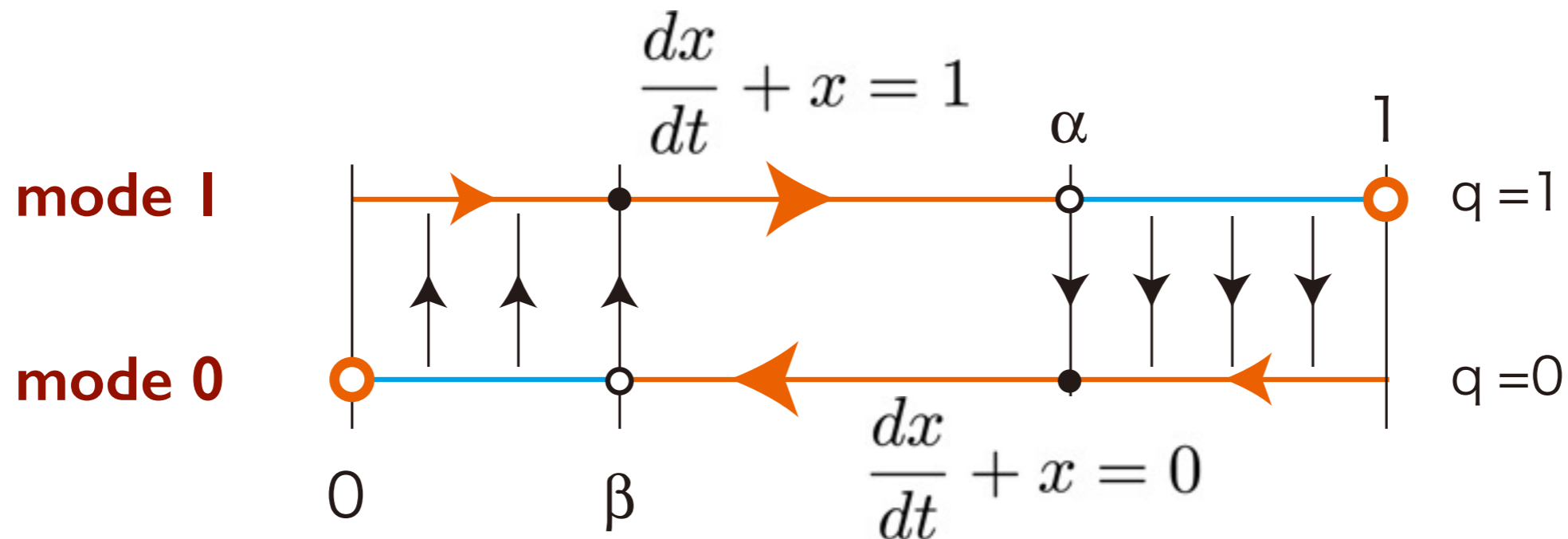
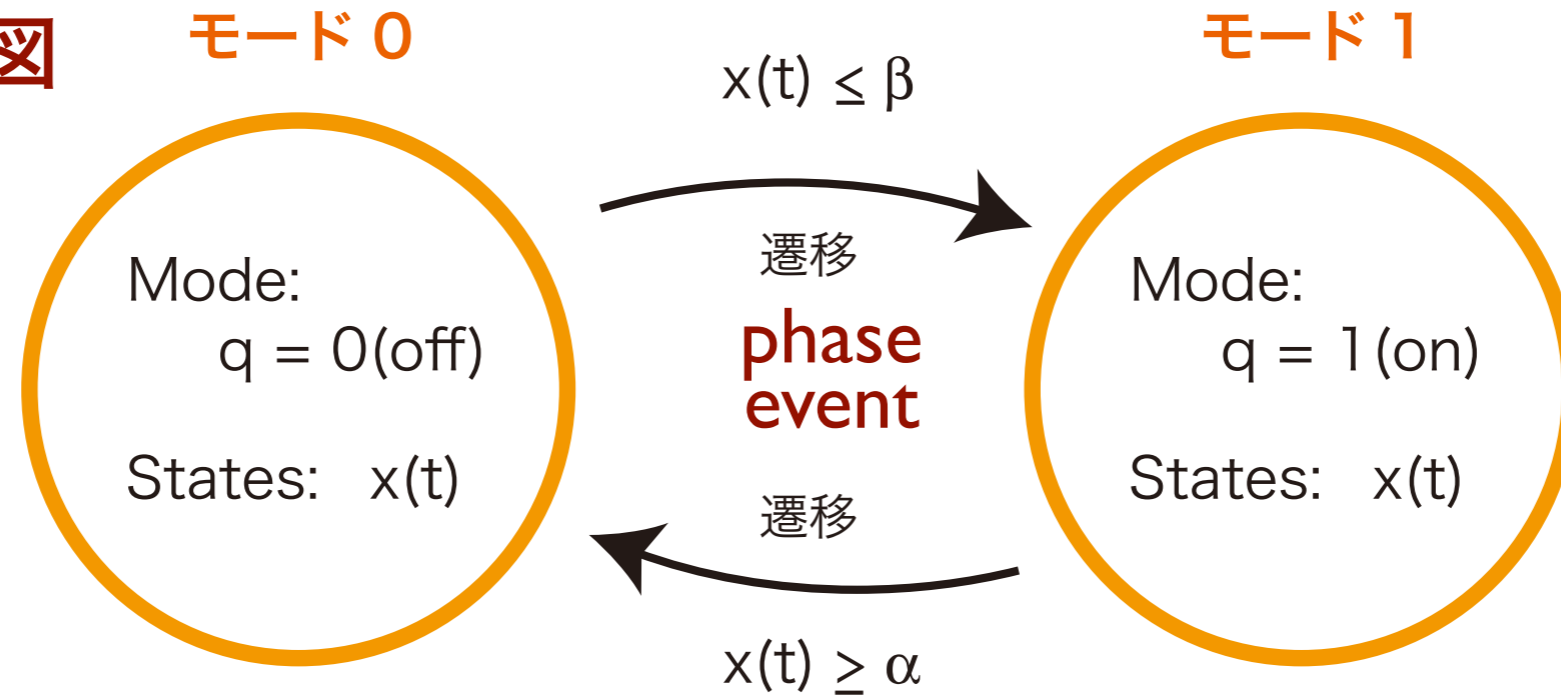
mode 遷移(mode transition):





mode 遷移(mode transition):

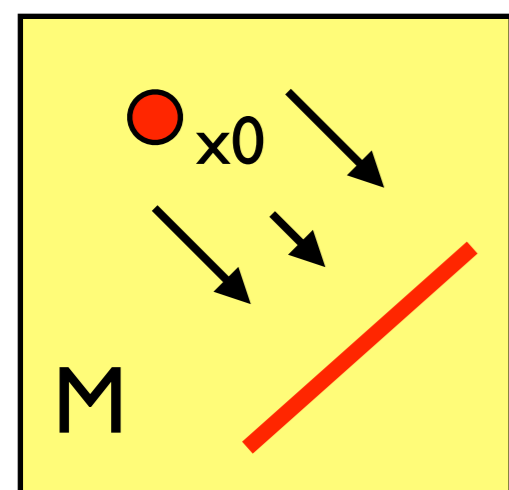
mode 遷移図



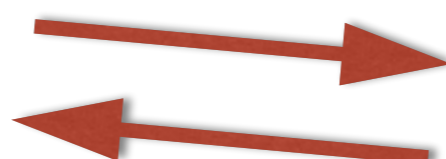
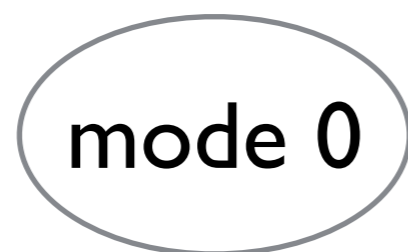


hybrid系の運動

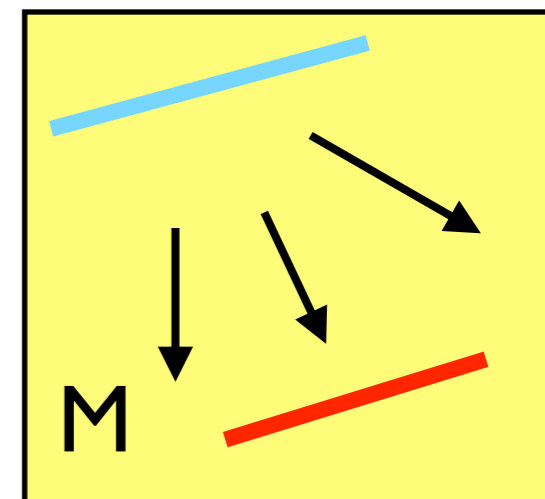
event: modeを遷移させる条件



arrival border

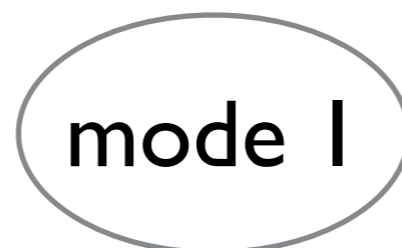
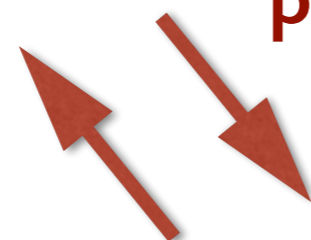


phase event

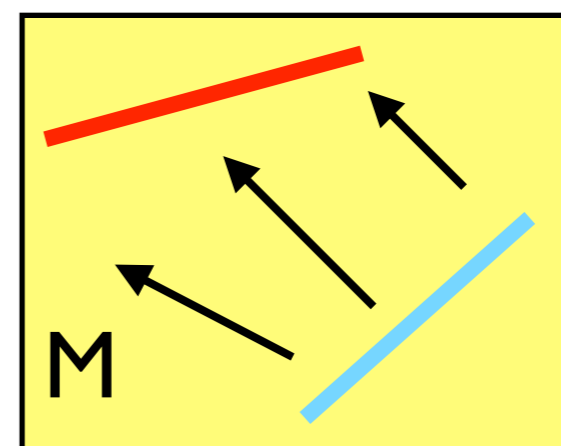


arrival border

departure border



arrival border

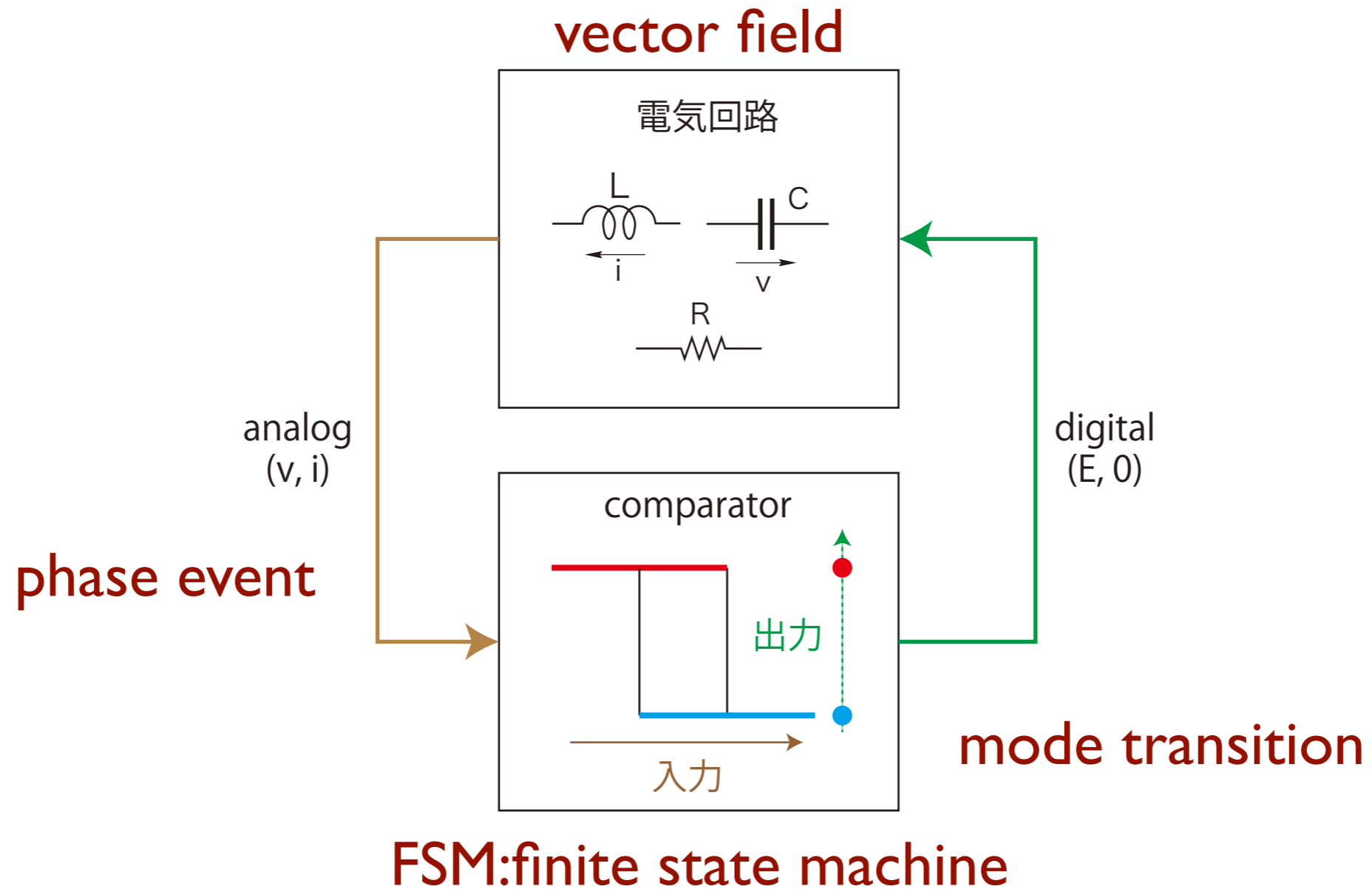


departure border



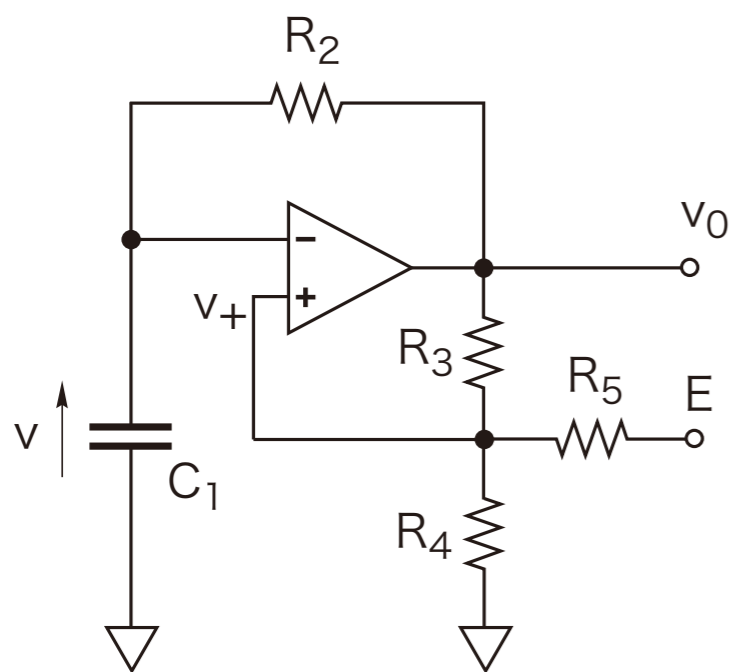
方形波発振回路とは

◎ ヒステリシス・コンパレータとRLC素子を含む発振回路

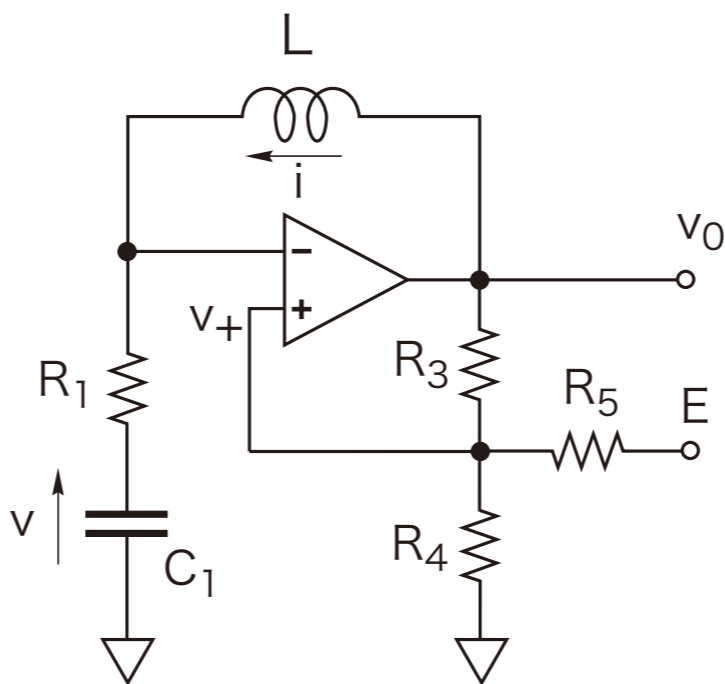




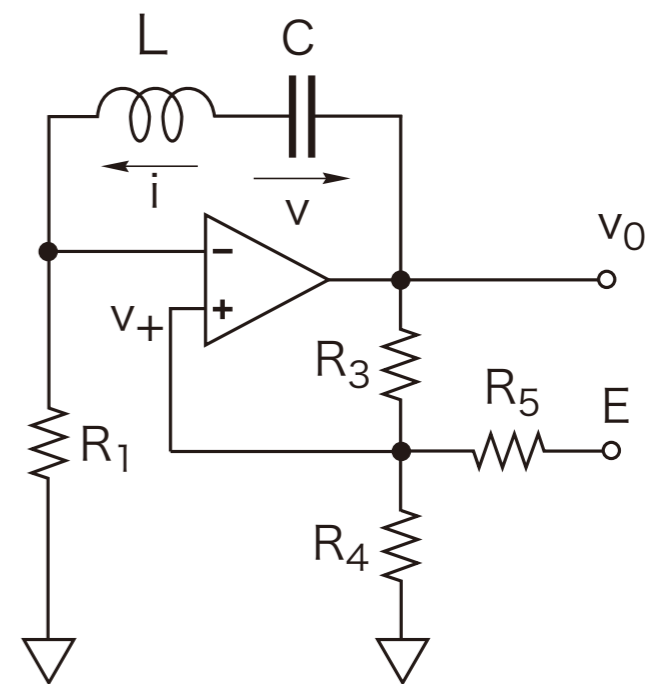
幾つかの変形回路



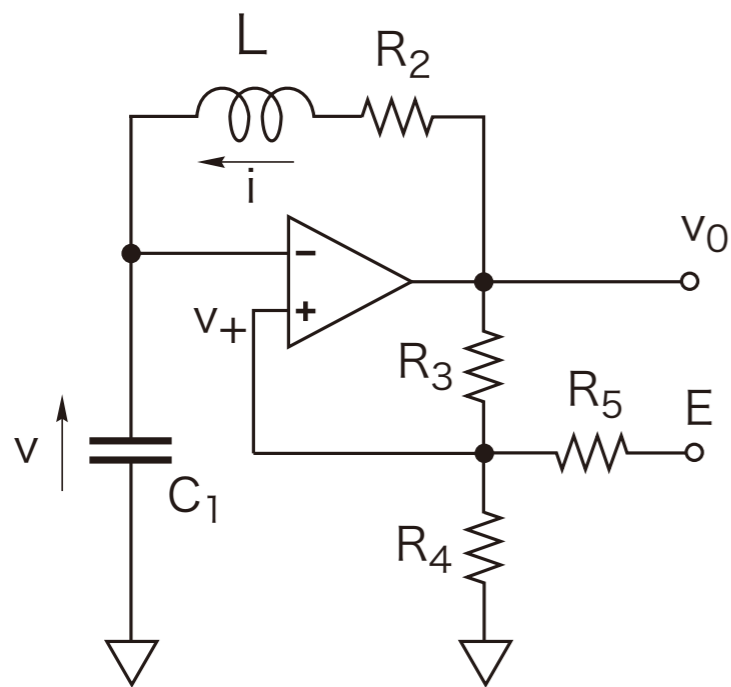
(a)



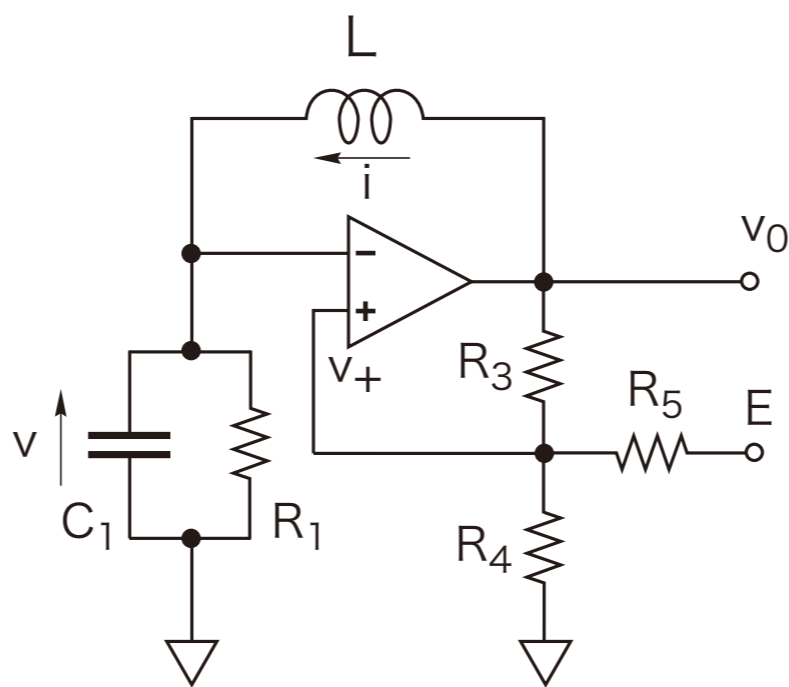
(b)



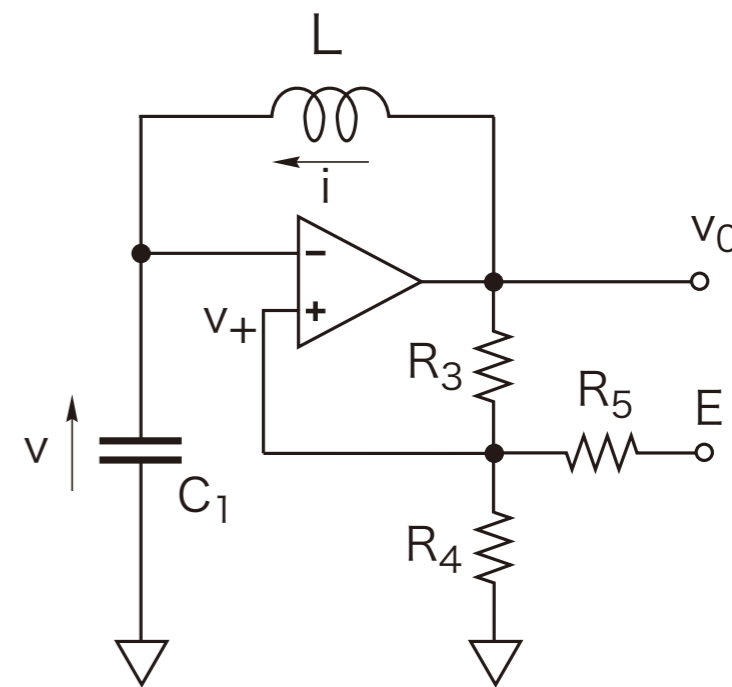
(c)



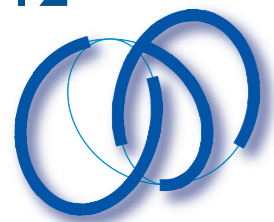
(d)



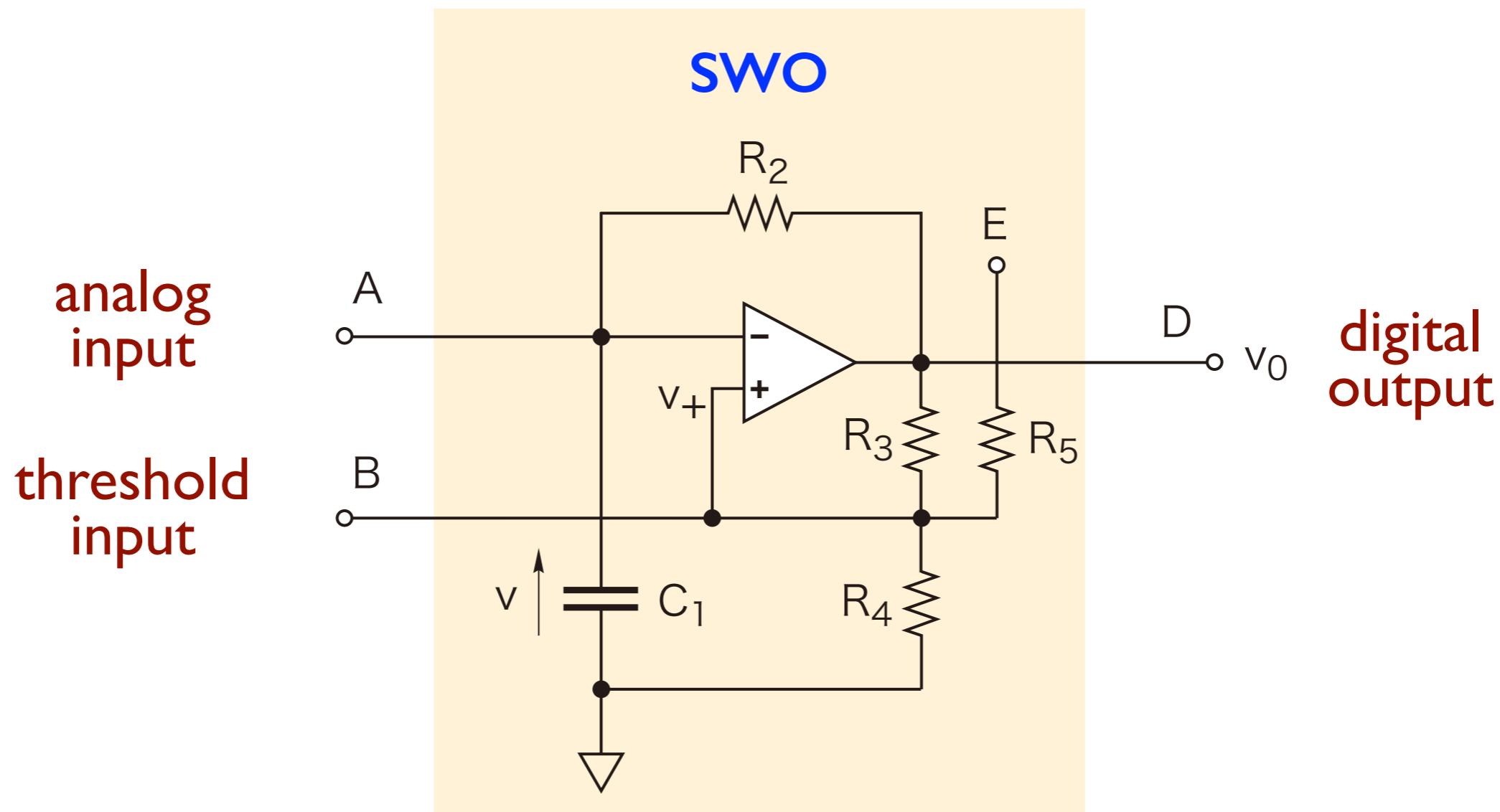
(e)



(f)



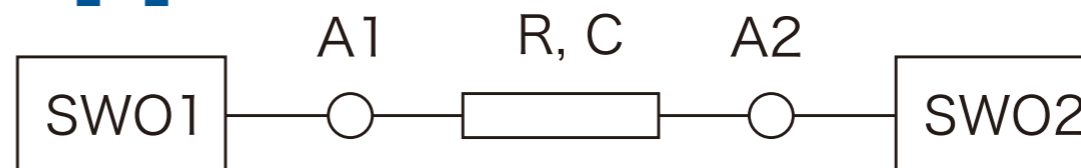
RC方形波発振器の結合系



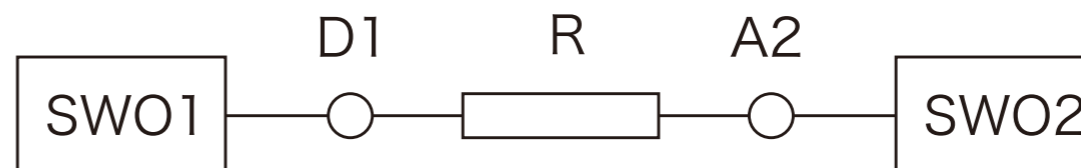
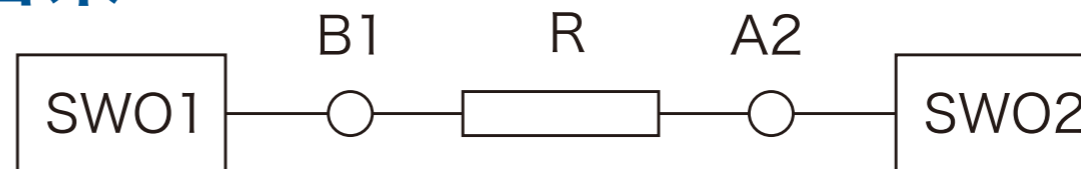


これまでの研究：直接結合

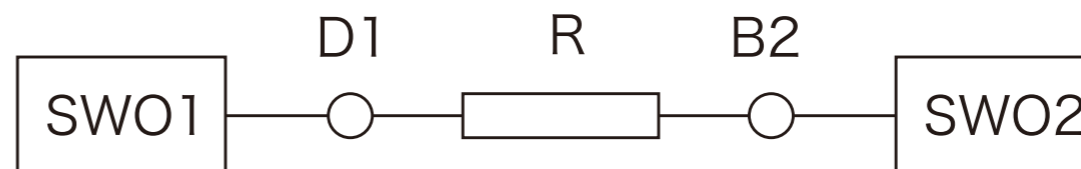
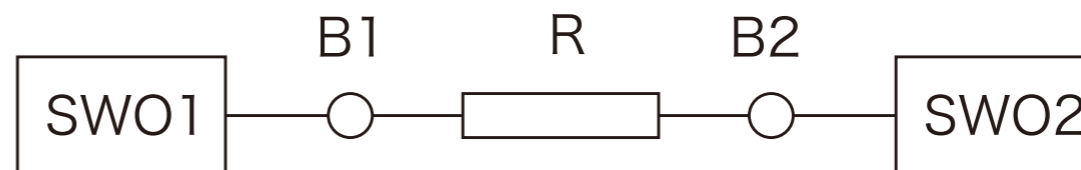
◎ vector場結合系, see [1]



◎ vector場・閾値結合系



◎ 閾値結合系



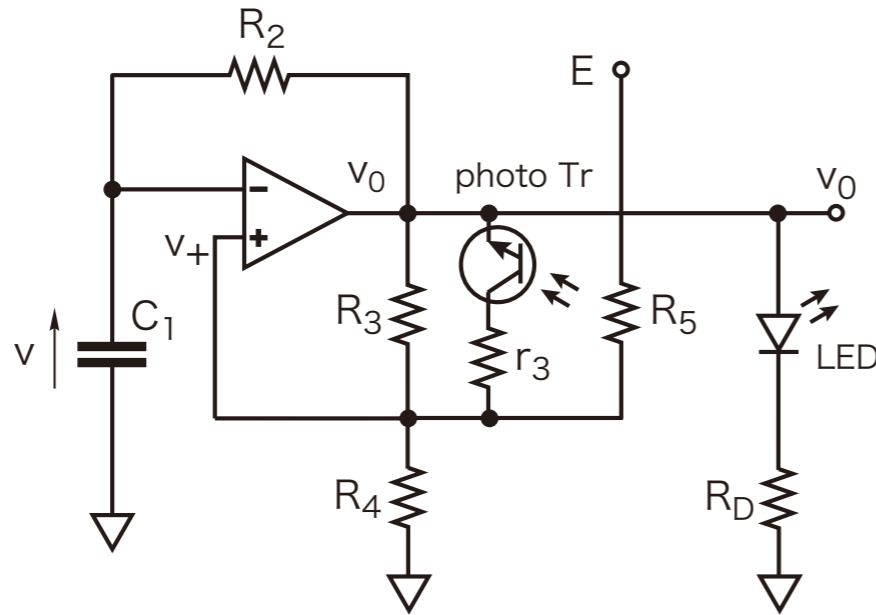


LEDホテルとその結合系



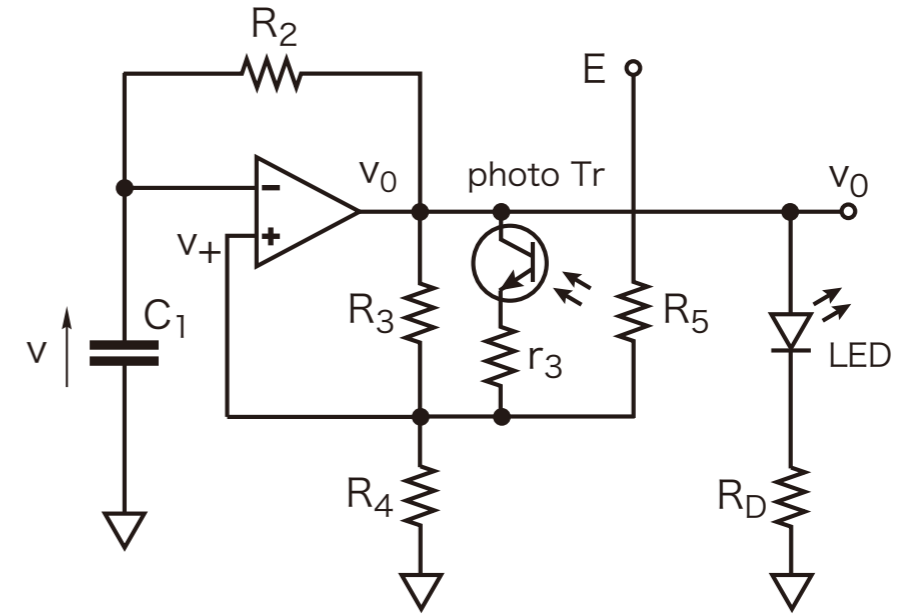
LEDホタルの回路例

AI



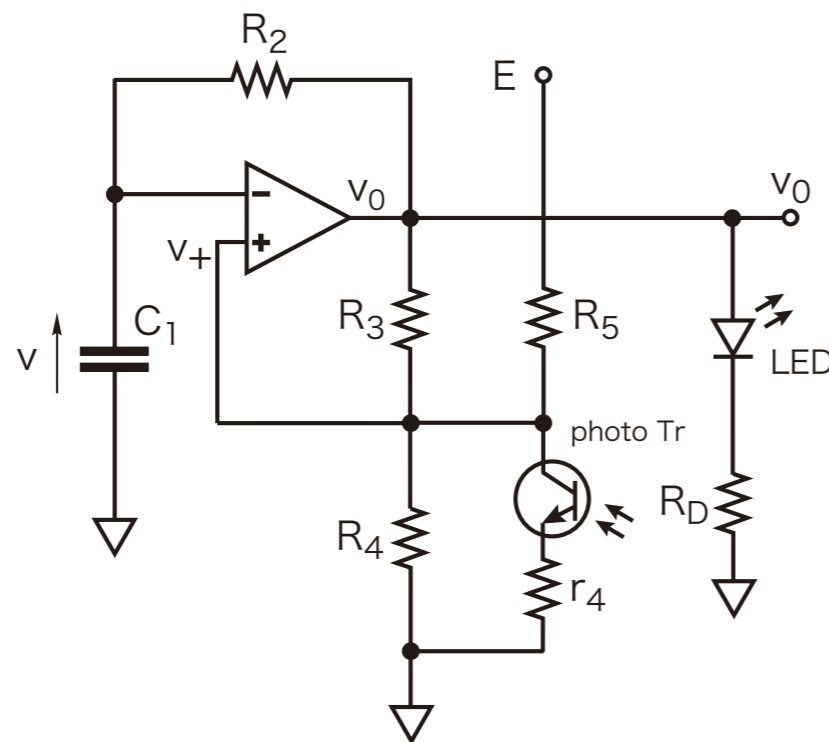
(1) 回路 a1: $v_0=0[v]$ && 光あり : $\beta_{on} < \beta_{off}$

BI



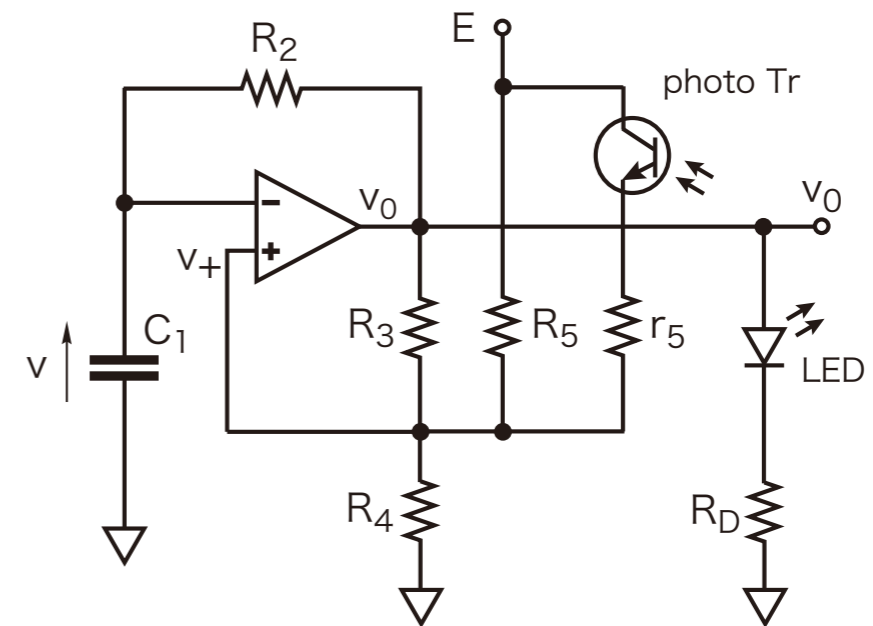
(2) 回路 b1: $v_0=V_{cc}[v]$ && 光あり : $\alpha_{off} < \alpha_{on}$

CI



(3) 回路 c1: 光あり : $\beta_{on} < \beta_{off}$, $\alpha_{on} < \alpha_{off}$

DI



(4) 回路 d1: 光あり : $\beta_{off} < \beta_{on}$, $\alpha_{off} < \alpha_{on}$



LEDホタルの回路 : type A1

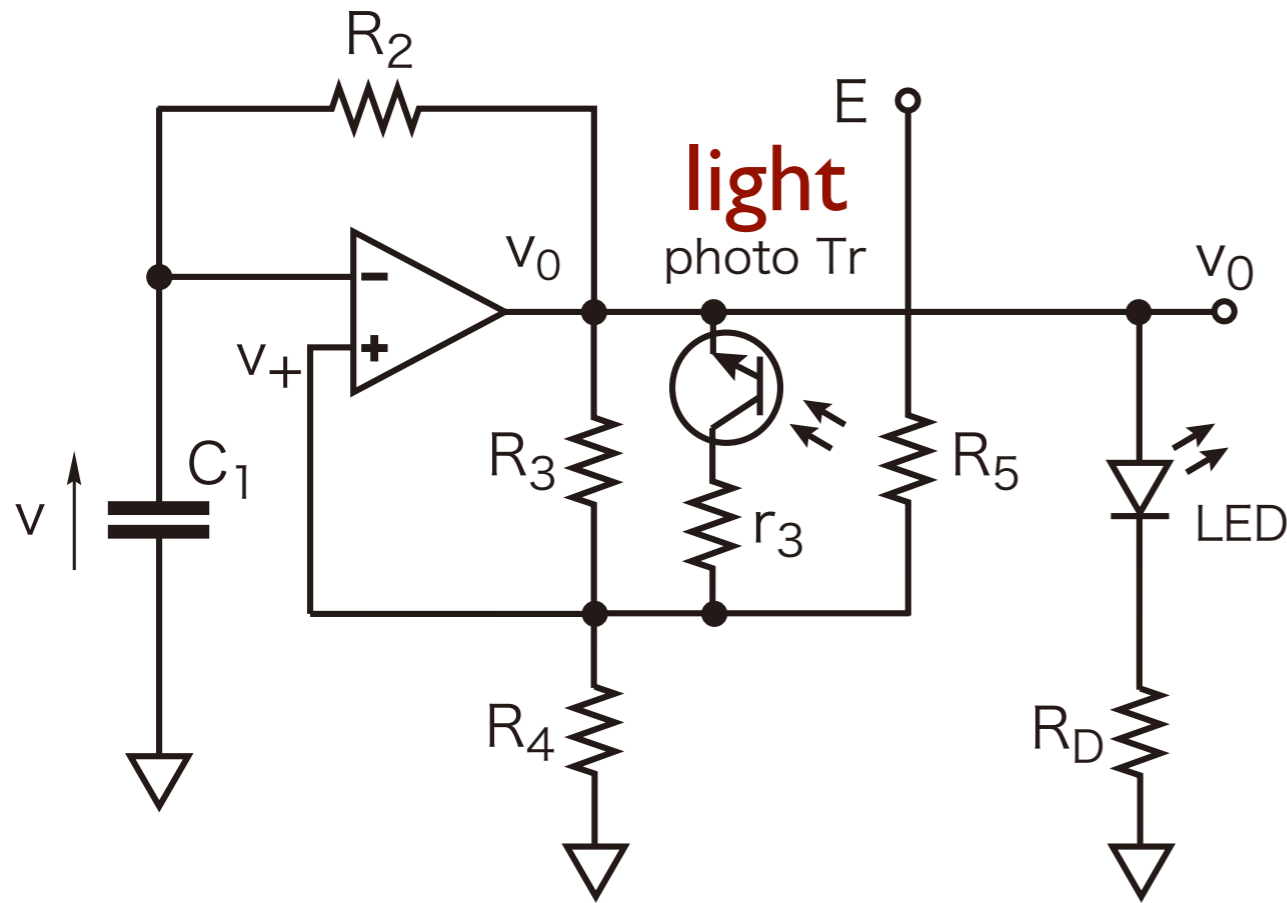
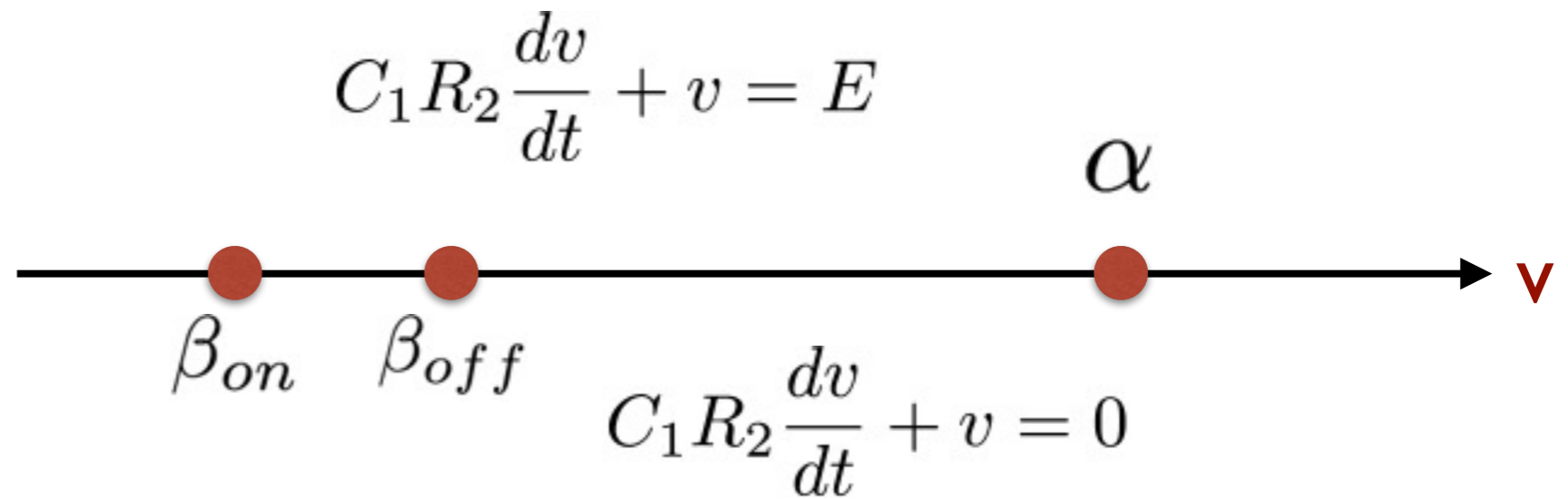


photo Tr	light on	light off
$v_0 = 0$	on	off
$v_0 = E$	off	off

光センサー部
(Photo Tr)

発光部 (LED)





Hybrid回路の数学モデル

- ◎ 1つのFSM (Finite State Machine: 有限状態機械)と
このFSMのモード数と同じ数の力学系からなる複合系

mode —— FSM の状態 state —— 力学系の状態

- ◎ 系の運動 —— FSMのeventと力学系のflowで時間発展する

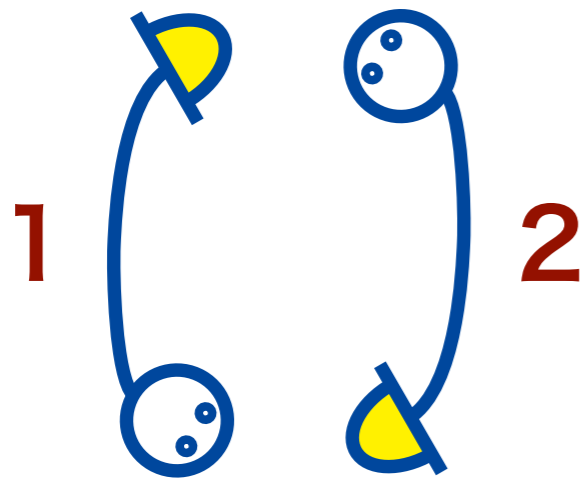
event —— phase event, timer event

mode遷移図
(graph)

vector場
(ODE)



LEDホタルの回路：2個結合 A1-A1



$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in R^2 \quad q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} \in F^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + x = q$$

photo Tr 1	q2=0	q2=1
q1=0	off	on
q1=1	off	off

photo Tr 2	q2=0	q2=1
q1=0	off	off
q1=1	on	off

if($q_1 == 0 \ \&\& \ q_2 == 1$) β_{1on}

if($q_1 == 1 \ \&\& \ q_2 == 0$) β_{2on}

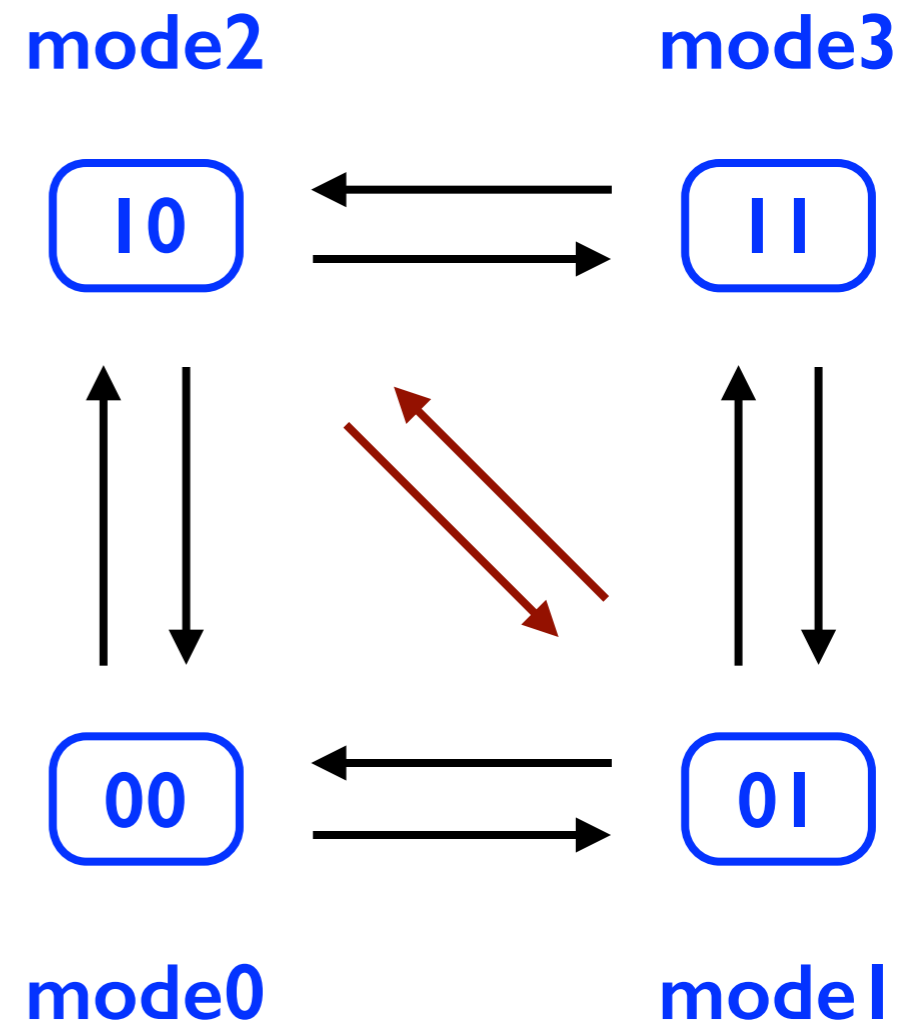


LEDホタルの回路：4つのモード

FSM 部の4つのモード

mode 0	$q_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0b00
mode 1	$q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0b01
mode 2	$q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	0b10
mode 3	$q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	0b11

モード遷移図





LEDホテルの回路：4つの相平面

mode 0

$$q_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

mode 2

10

mode 3

11

$$x_2 < \beta_2$$

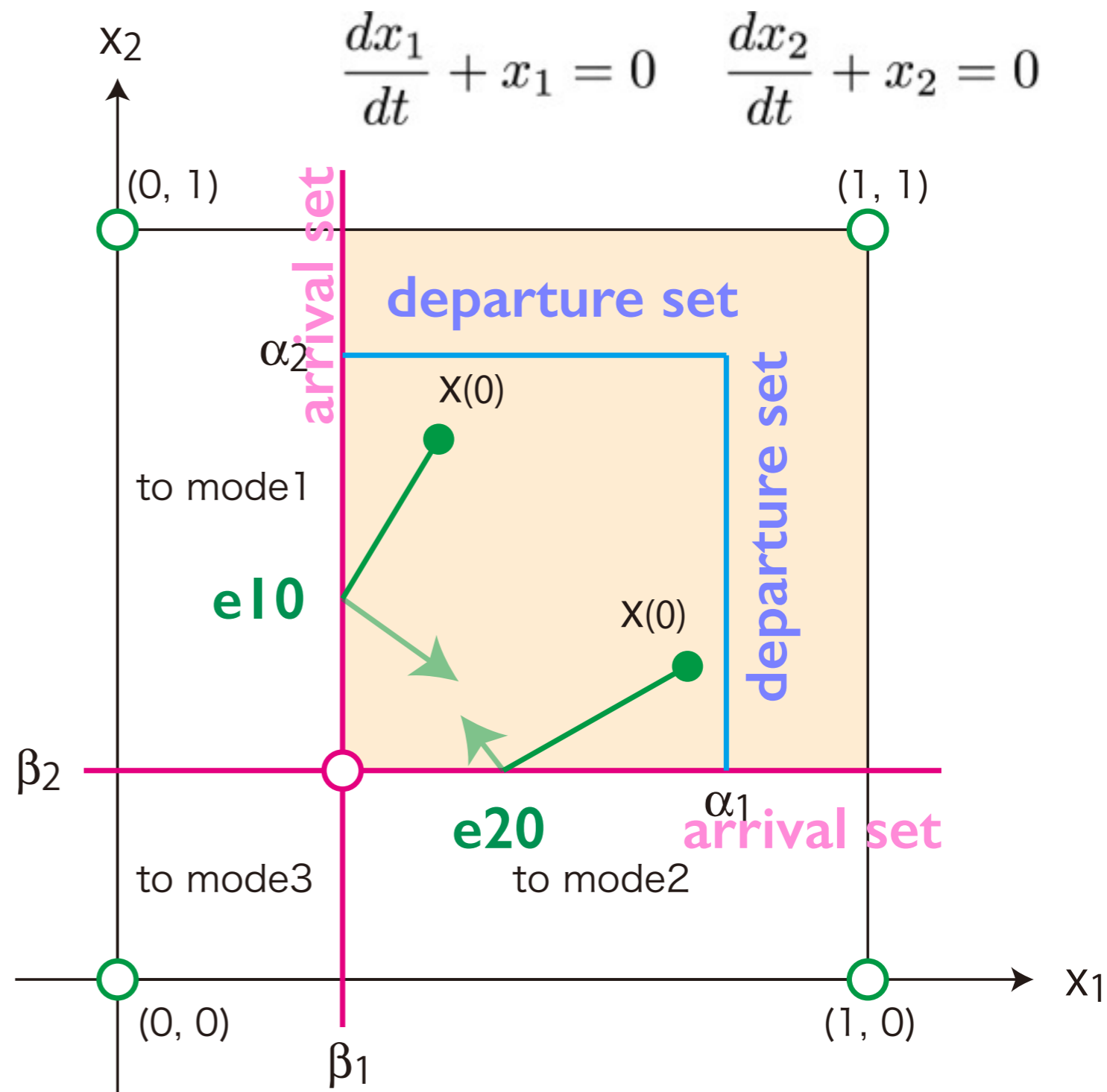
e20

$$x_1 < \beta_1$$

e10

mode 0

mode 1





LEDホテルの回路：4つの相平面

mode 1

$$q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

mode 2

10

mode 3

11

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &> \alpha_1 \\ \beta_2 &> x_2 > \beta_{2on} \end{aligned}$$

e21

$$x_2 < \beta_{2on}$$

e31

00

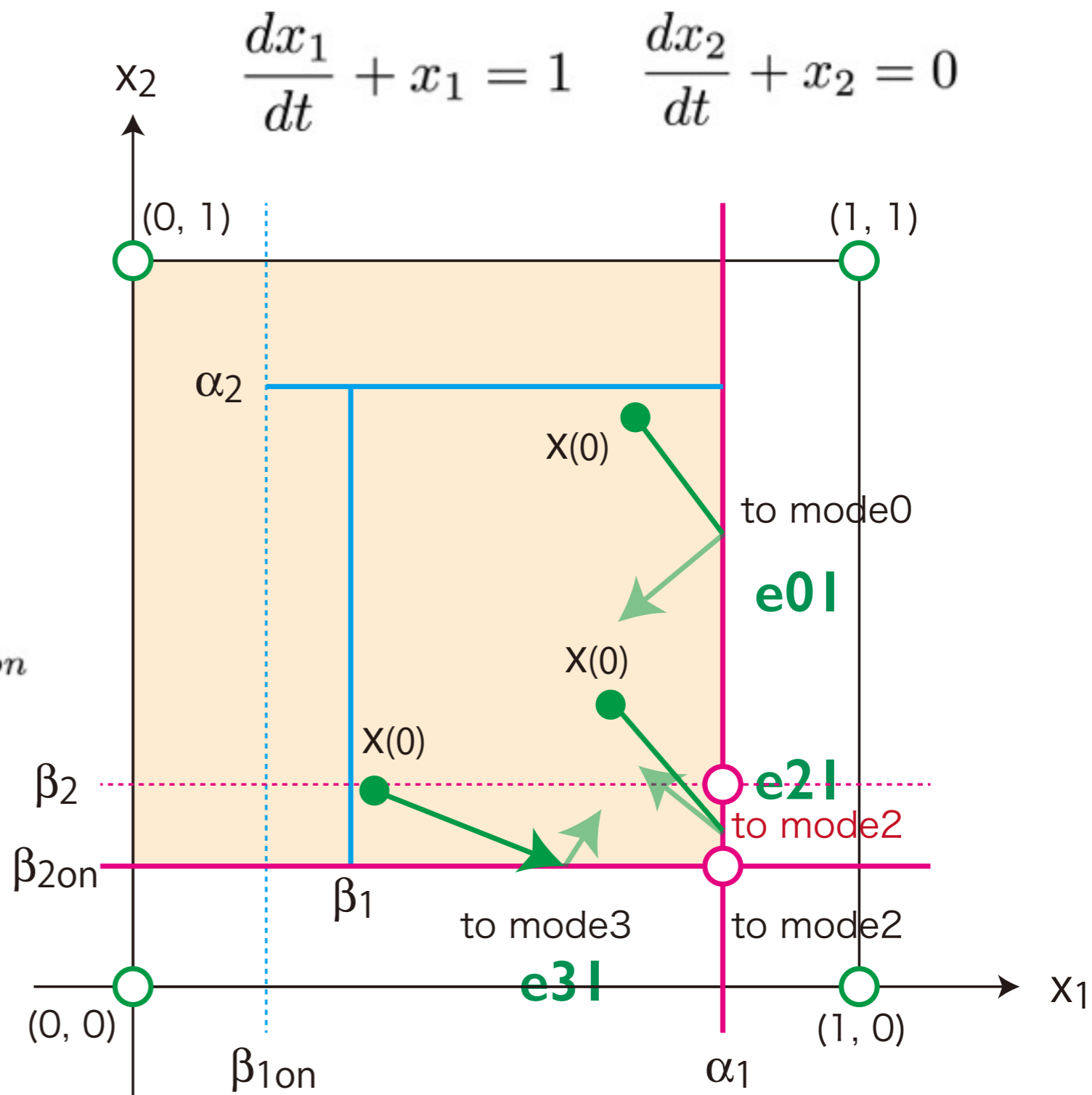
mode 0

$$x_1 > \alpha_1$$

e01

01

mode 1





LEDホテルの回路：4つの相平面

mode 2

$$q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

mode2

e32

mode3

10

$$x_1 < \beta_{1on}$$

11

e02

$$x_2 > \alpha_2$$

00

mode0

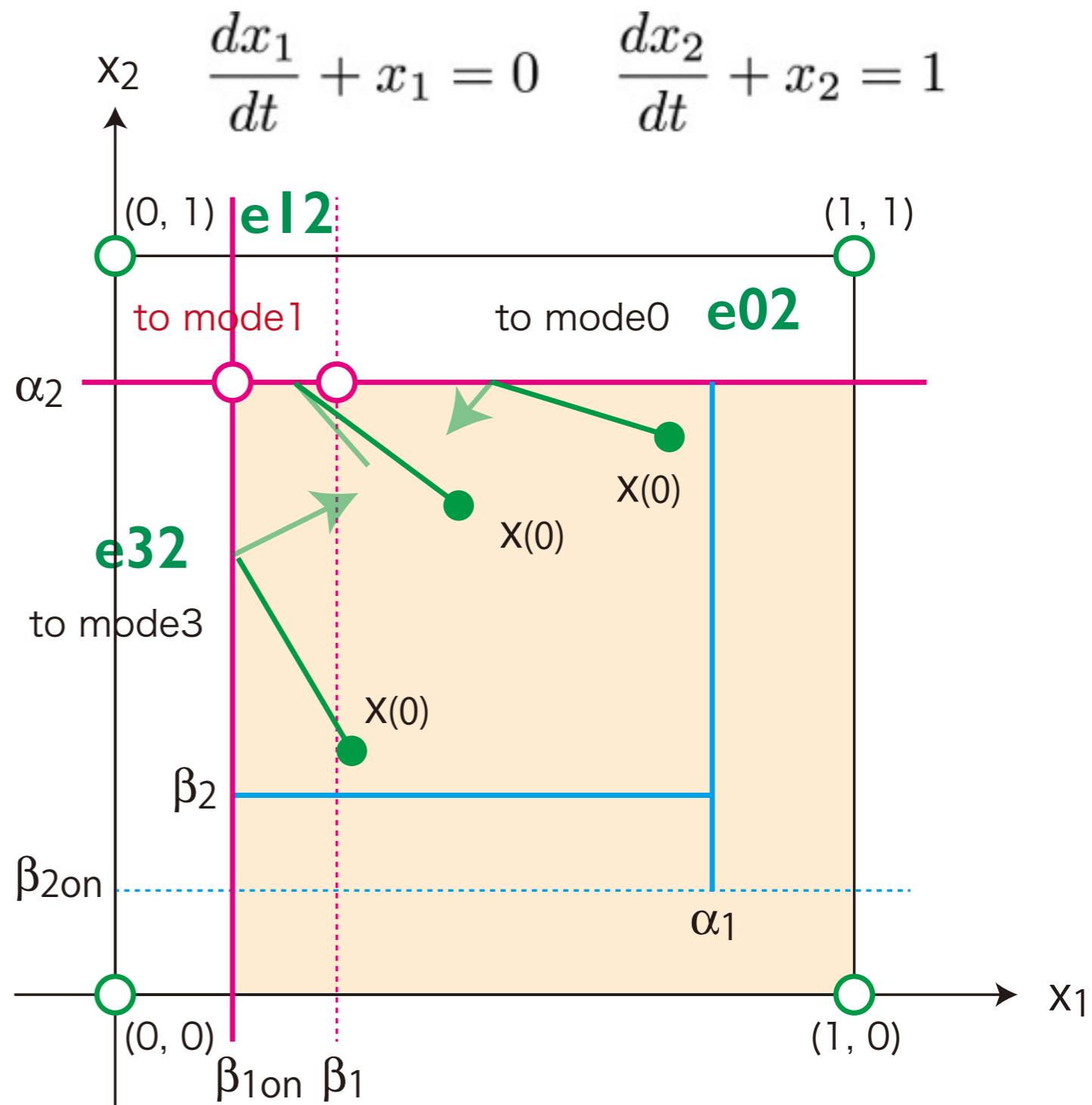
$$x_2 > \alpha_2$$

$$\beta_1 > x_1 > \beta_{1on}$$

e12

01

mode1





LEDホテルの回路：4つの相平面

mode 3

$$q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

mode 2

10

$$x_1 > \alpha_1$$

mode 3

11

$$x_2 > \alpha_2$$

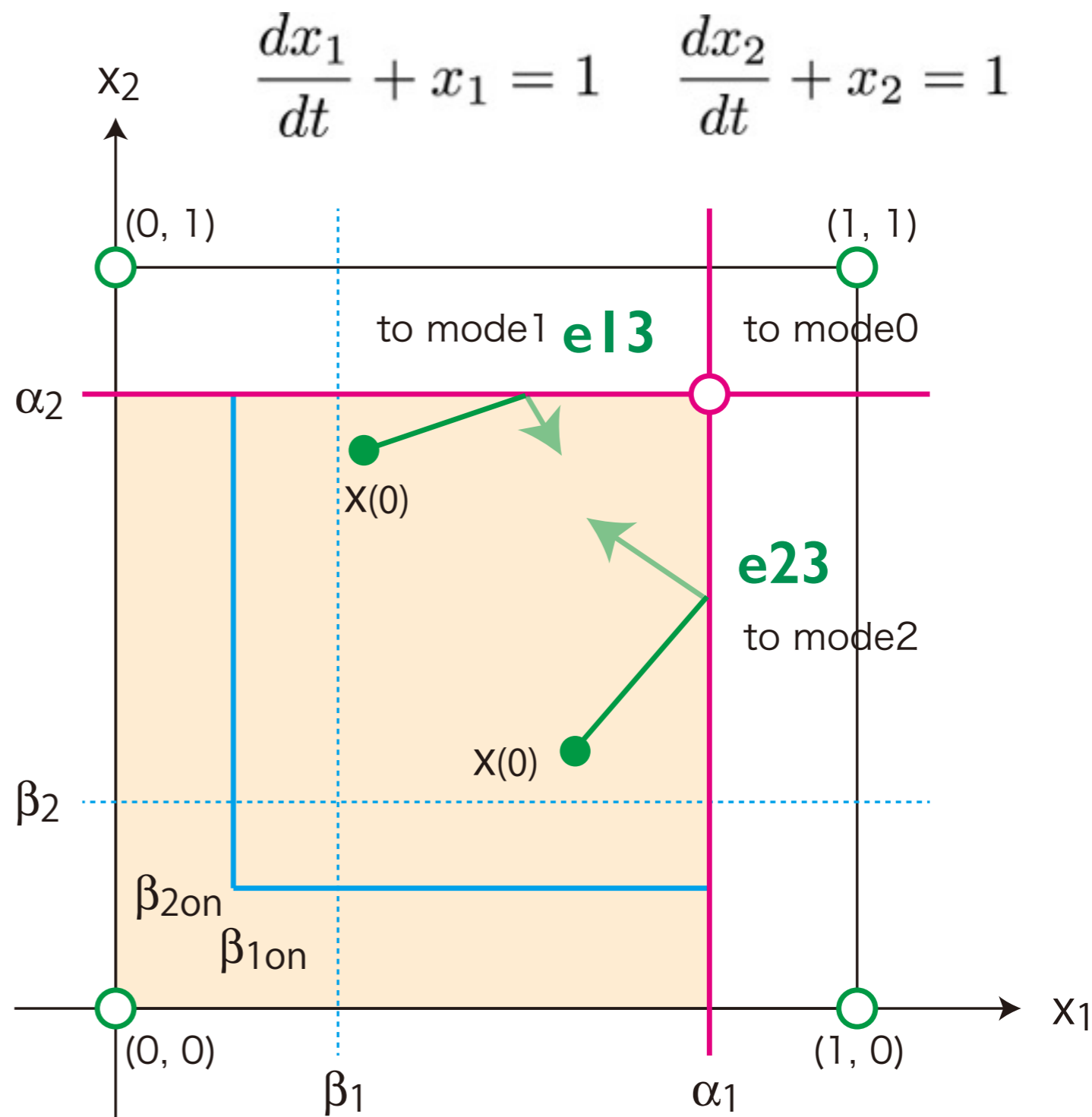
e13

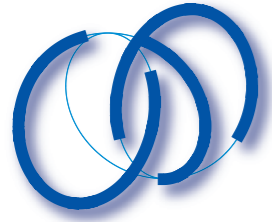
00

mode 0

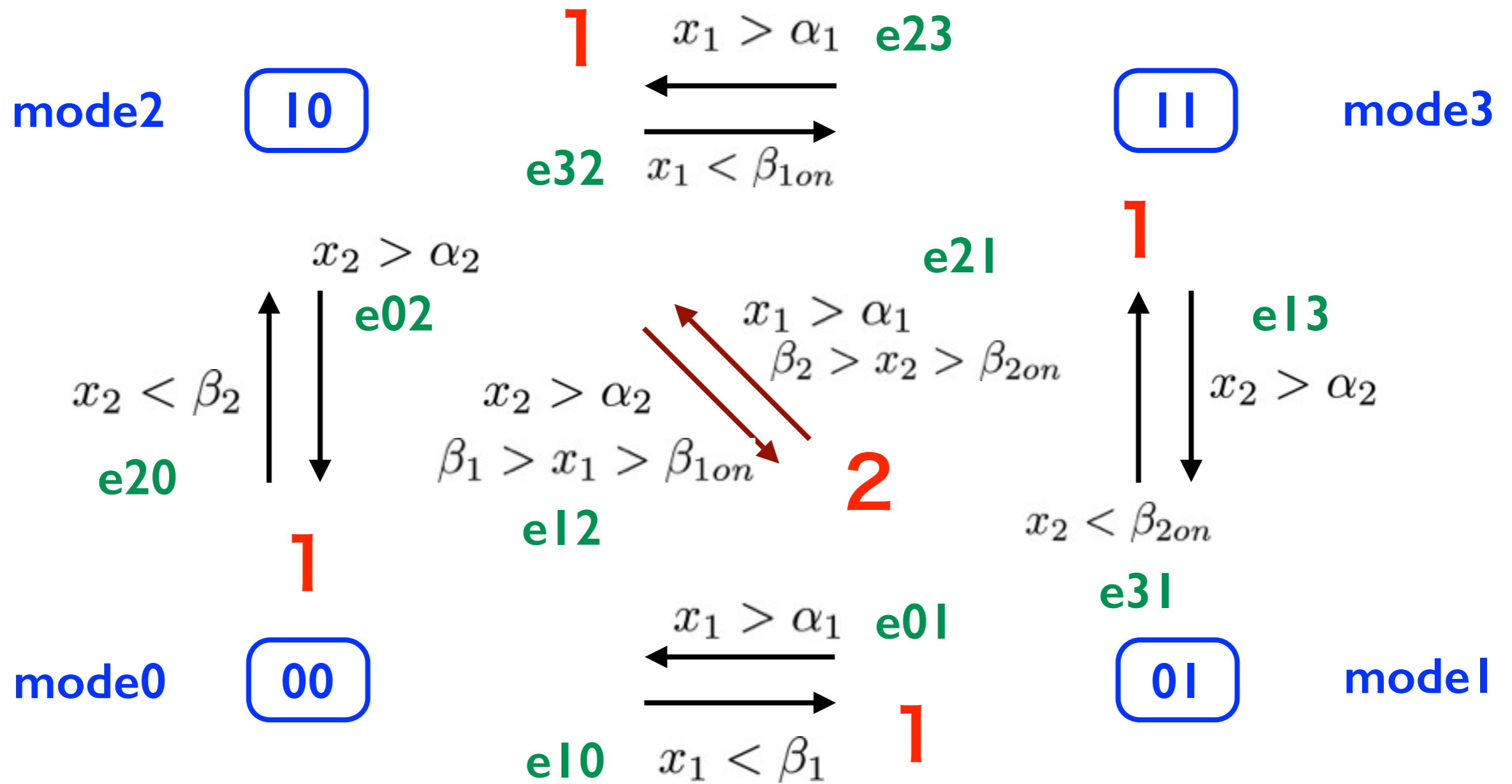
01

mode 1





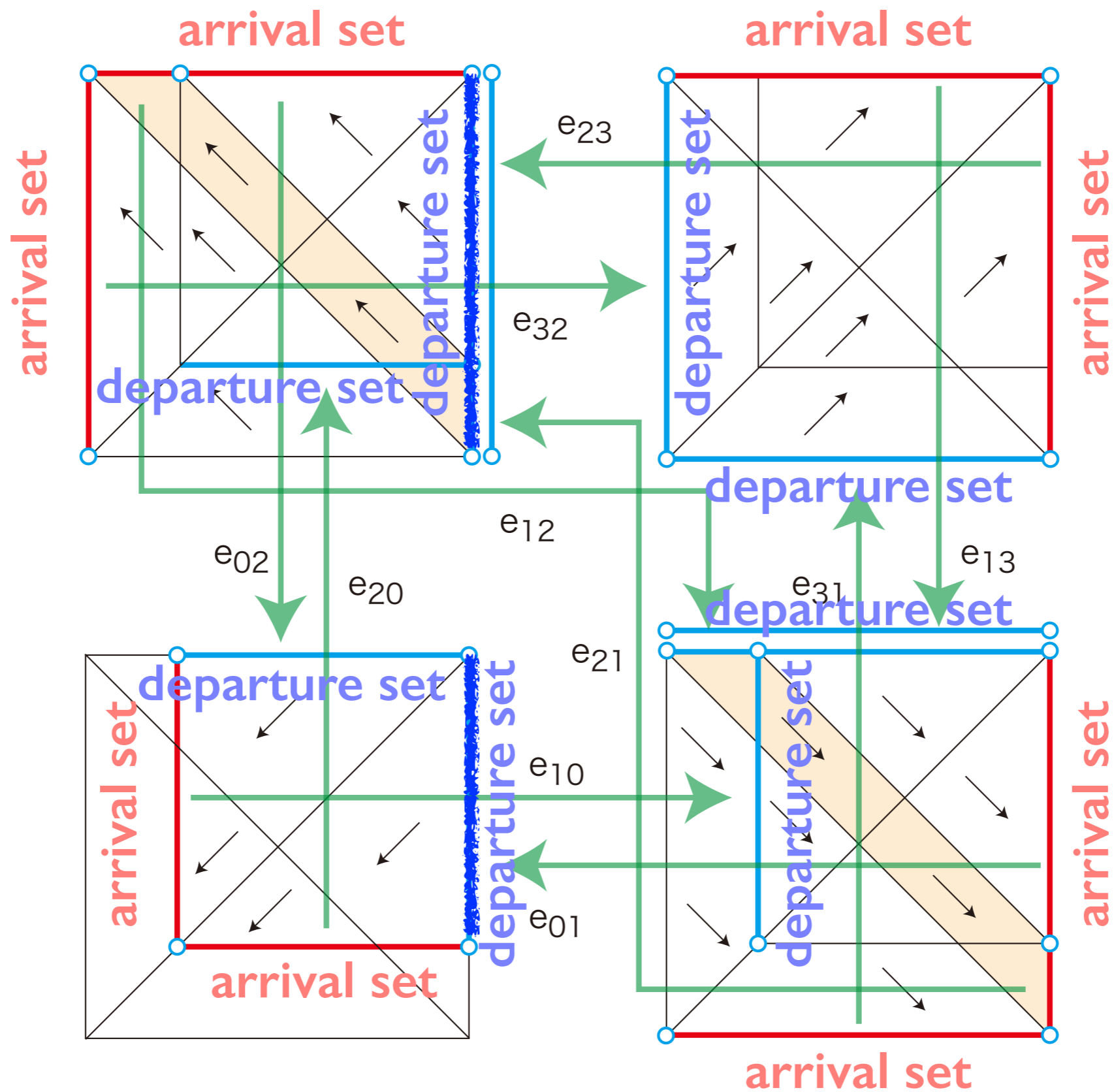
モード遷移図



数字：条件の数 = 相空間でのborderの余次元

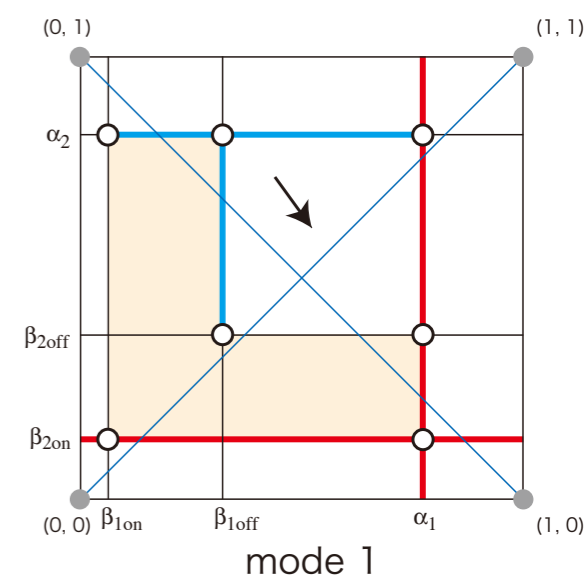
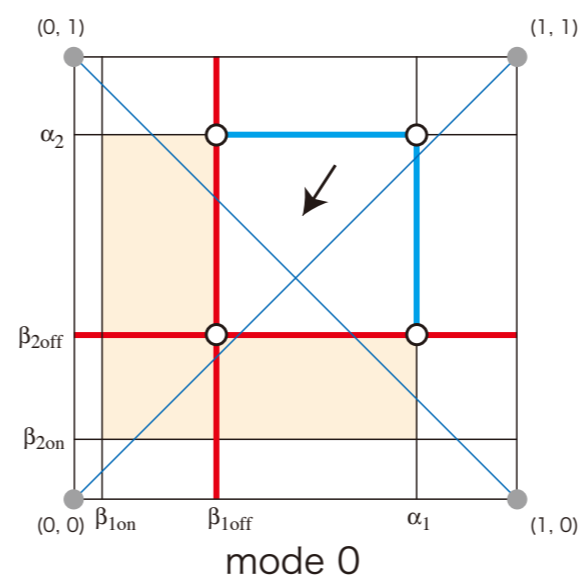
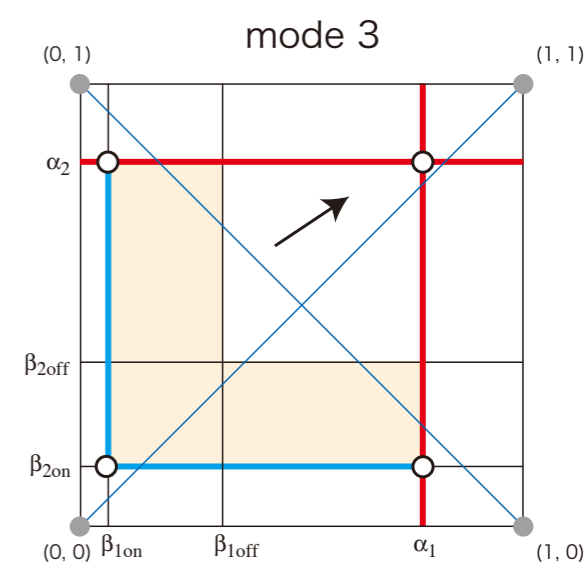
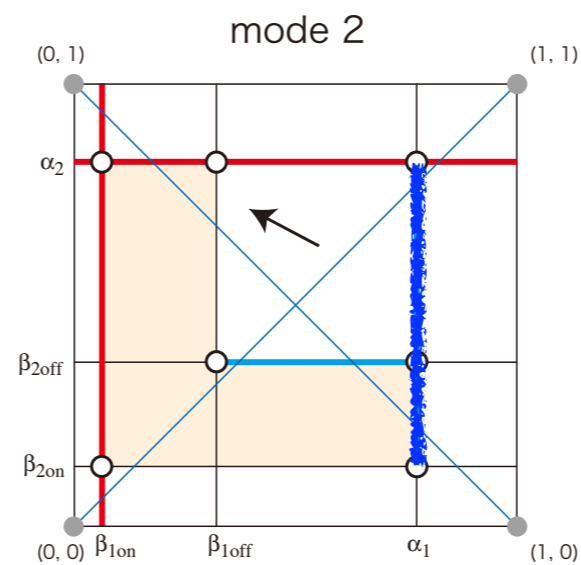
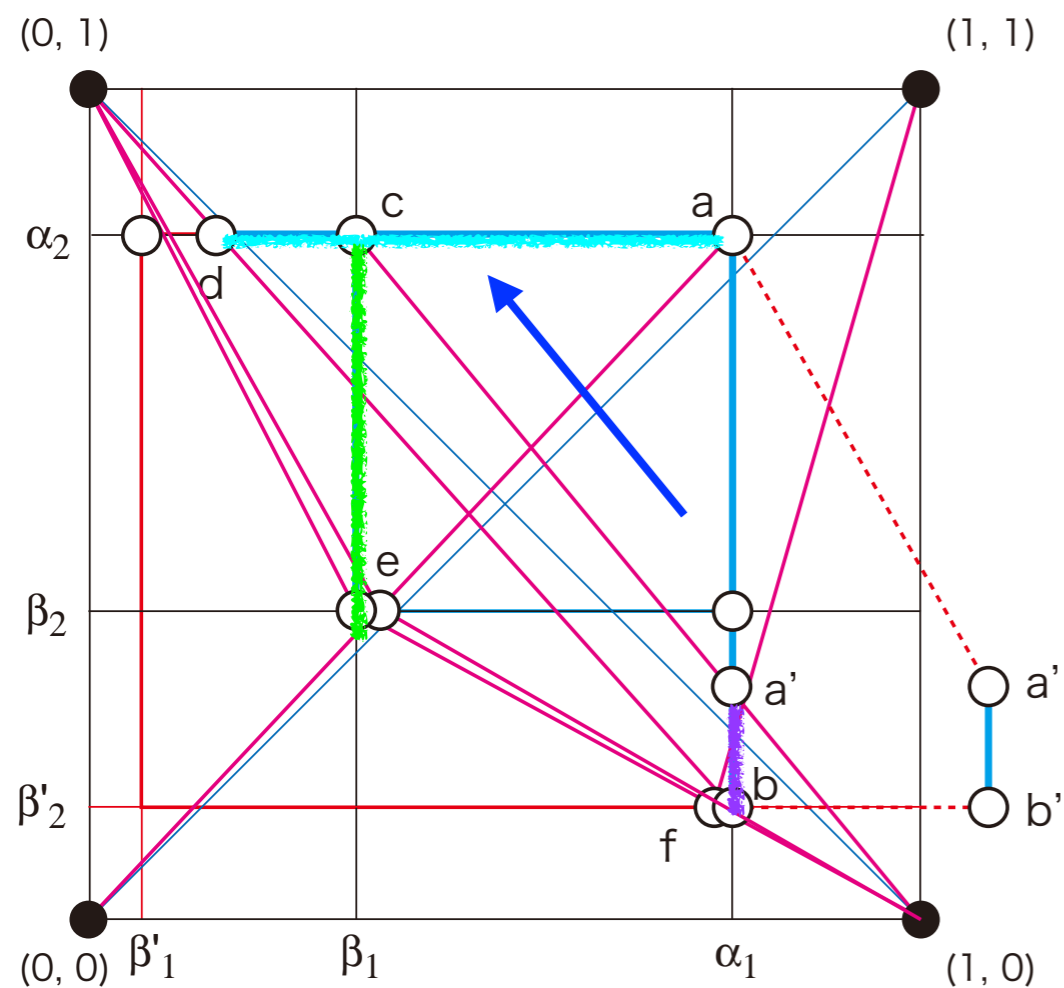


Arrival set, Departure setとPoncaré 断面



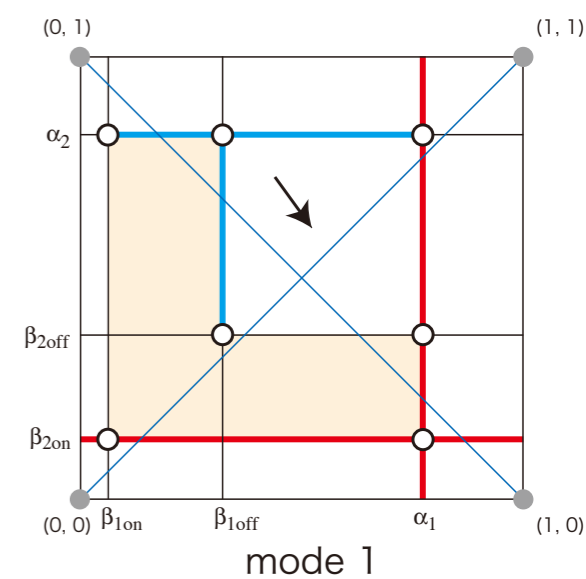
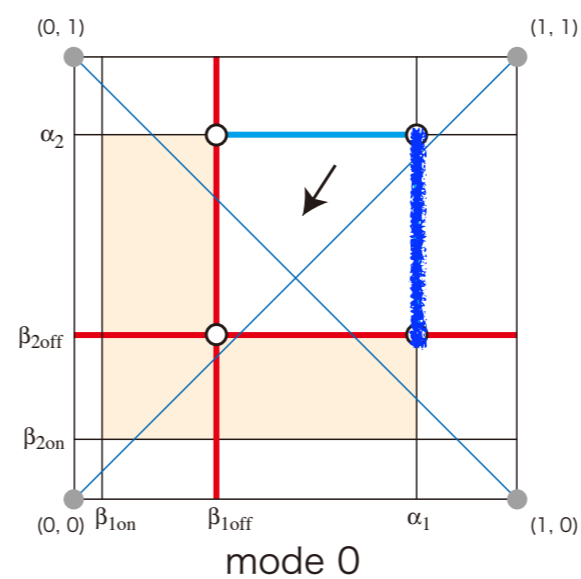
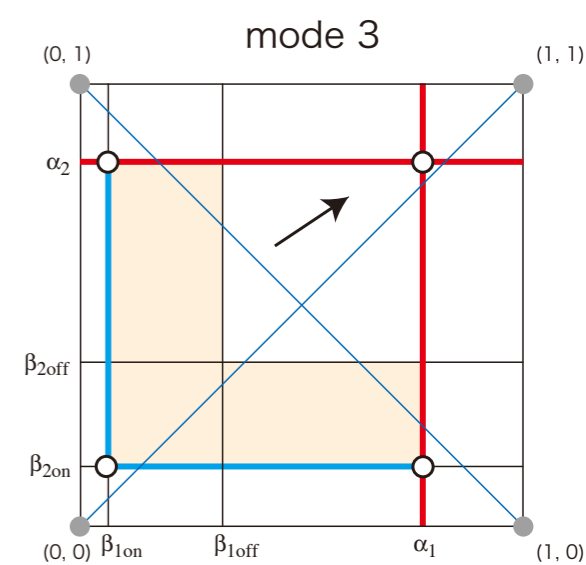
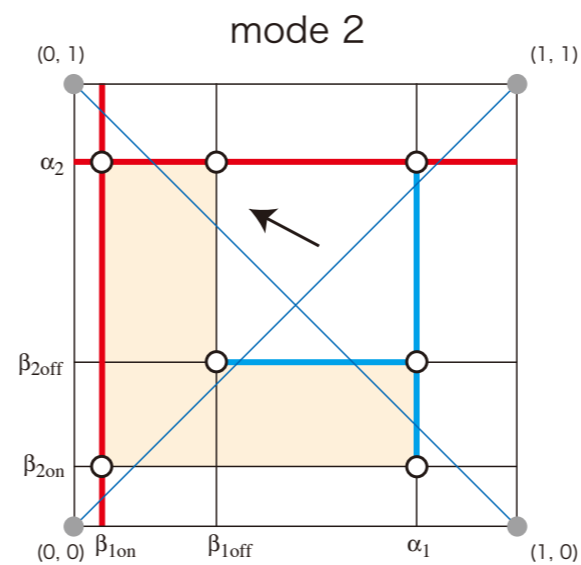
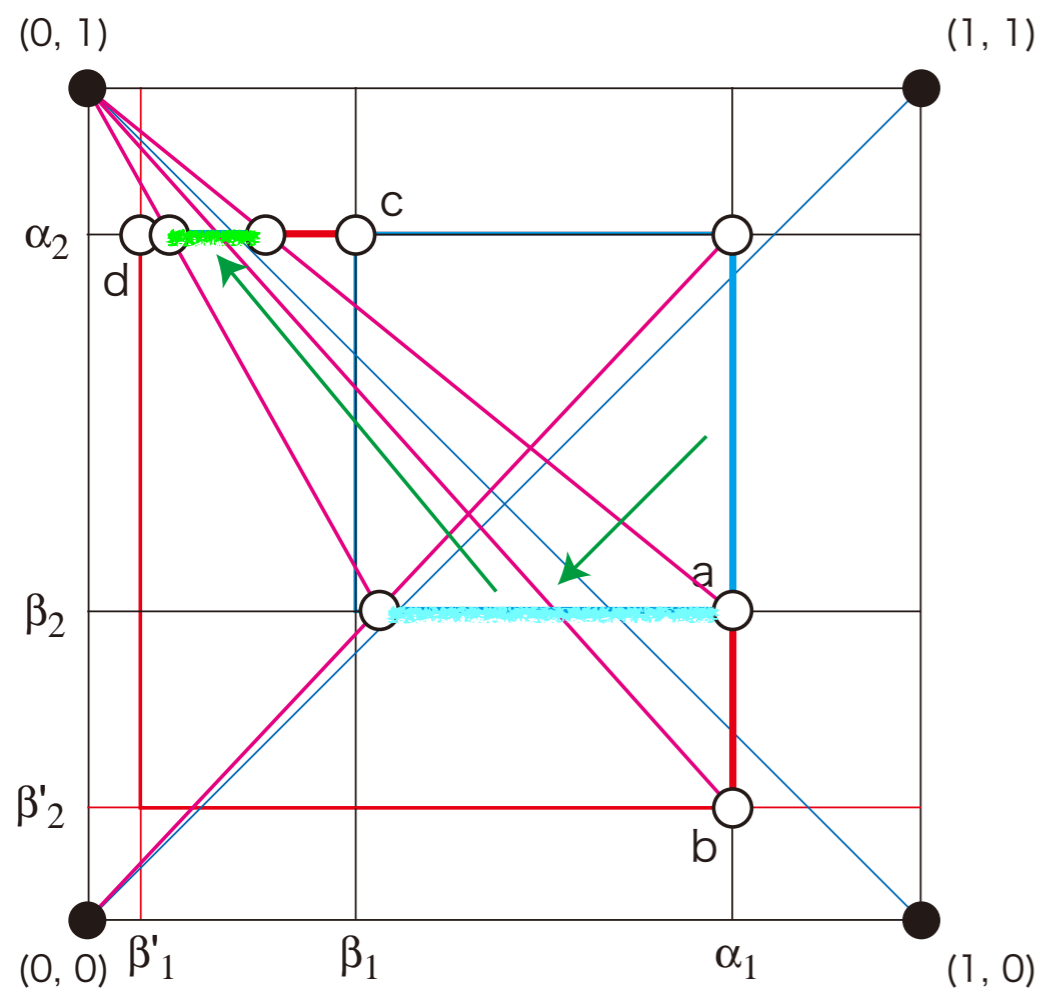


Poincaré断面は同期領域に沈み込む



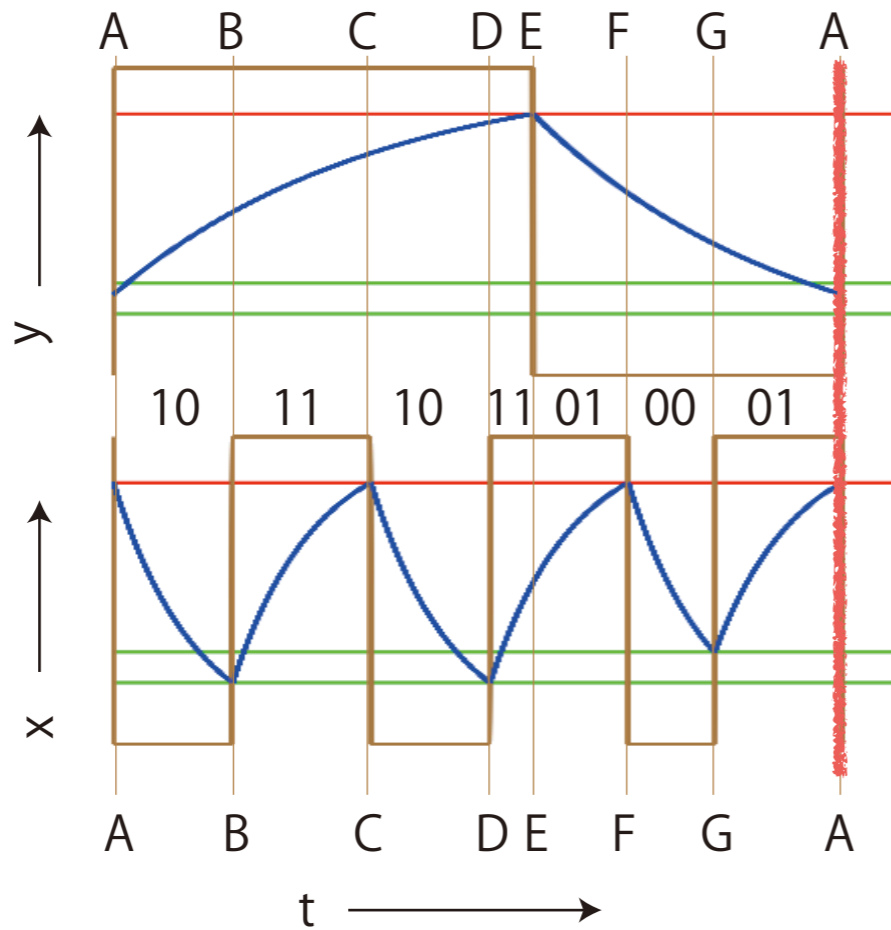


Poincaré断面は同期領域に沈み込む

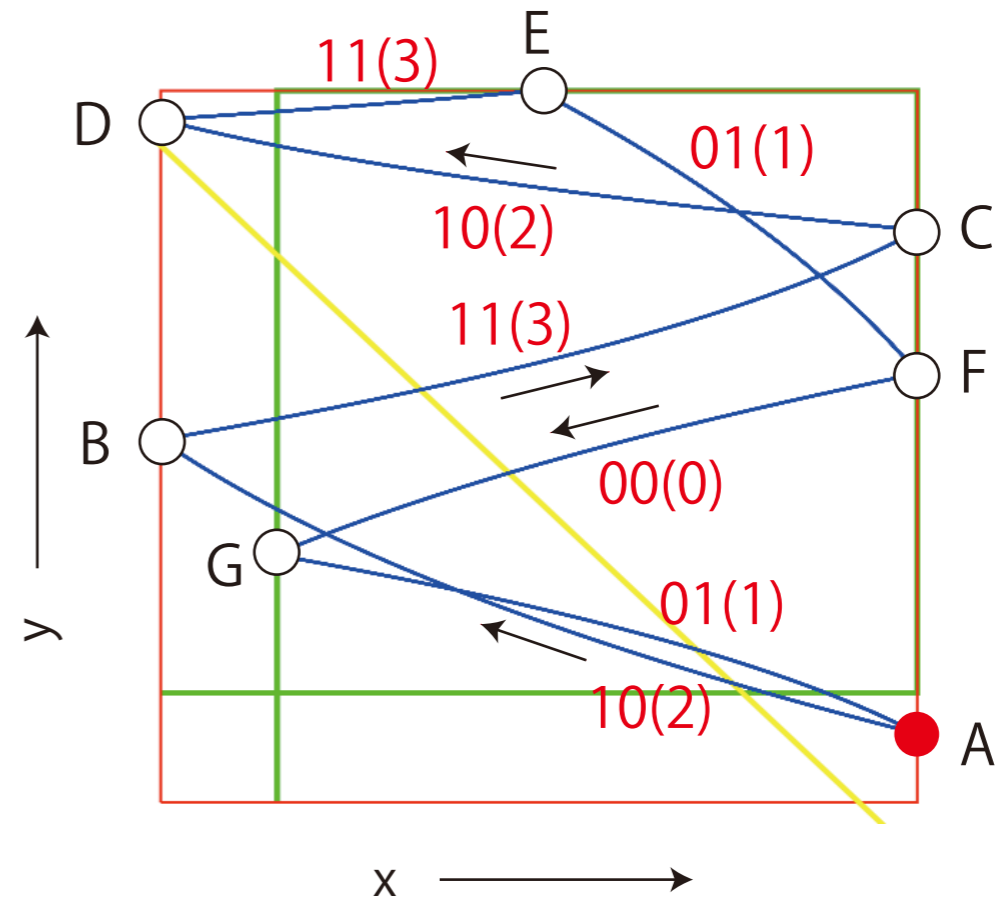




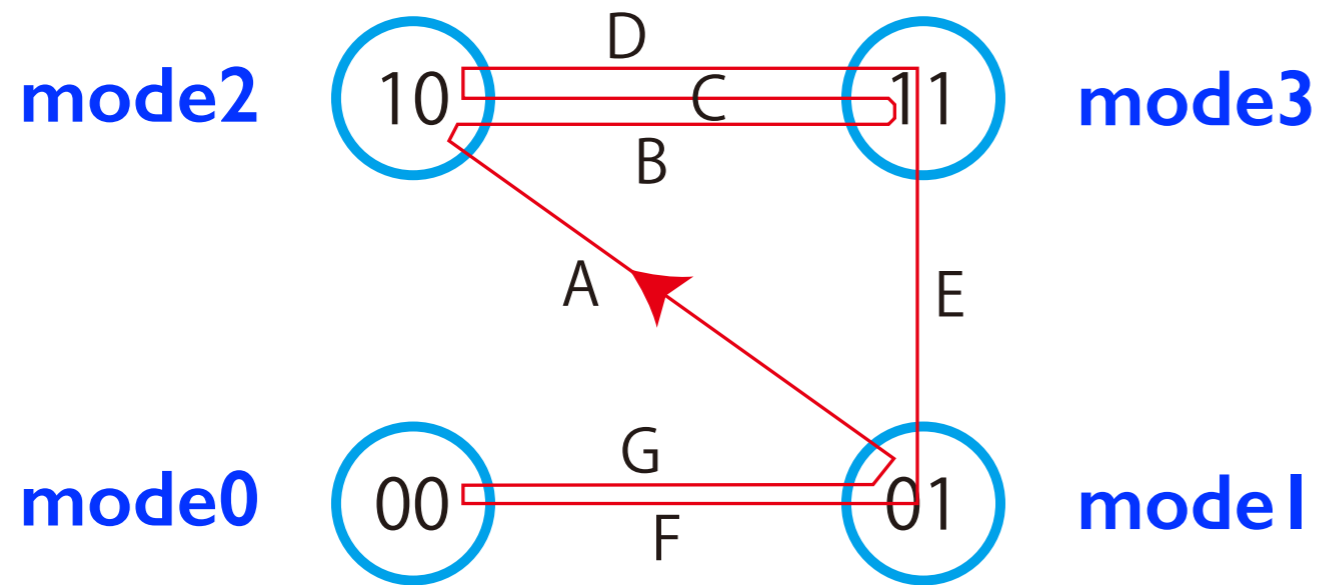
波形, モード線図, 相平面図



wave form



phase portrait



mode transition diagram

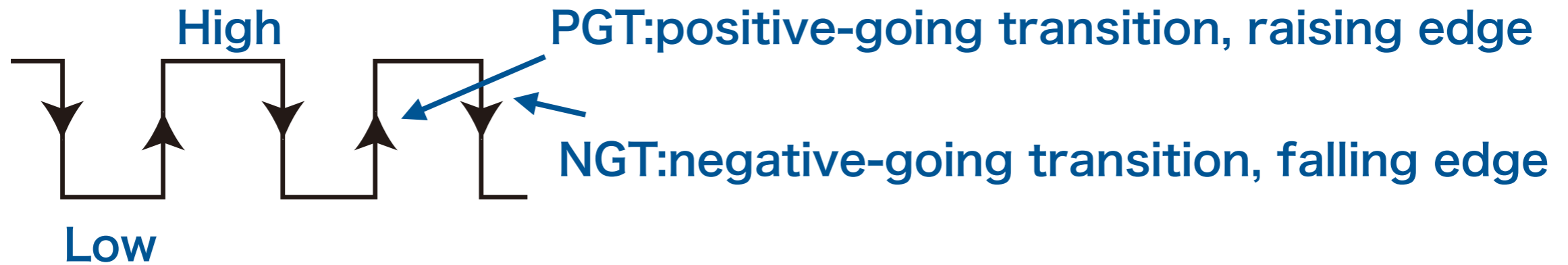
記号列 : (2323101)

3 : 1 の同期振動

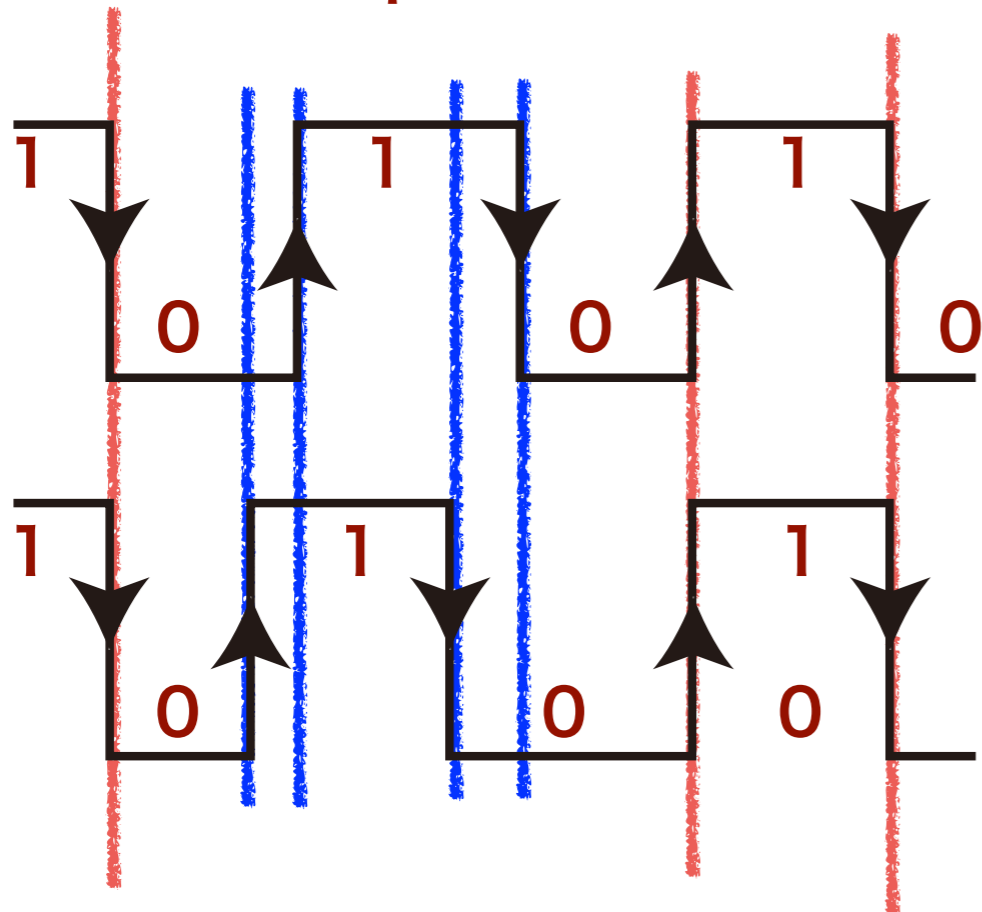
$$\gamma = \frac{2}{6}$$



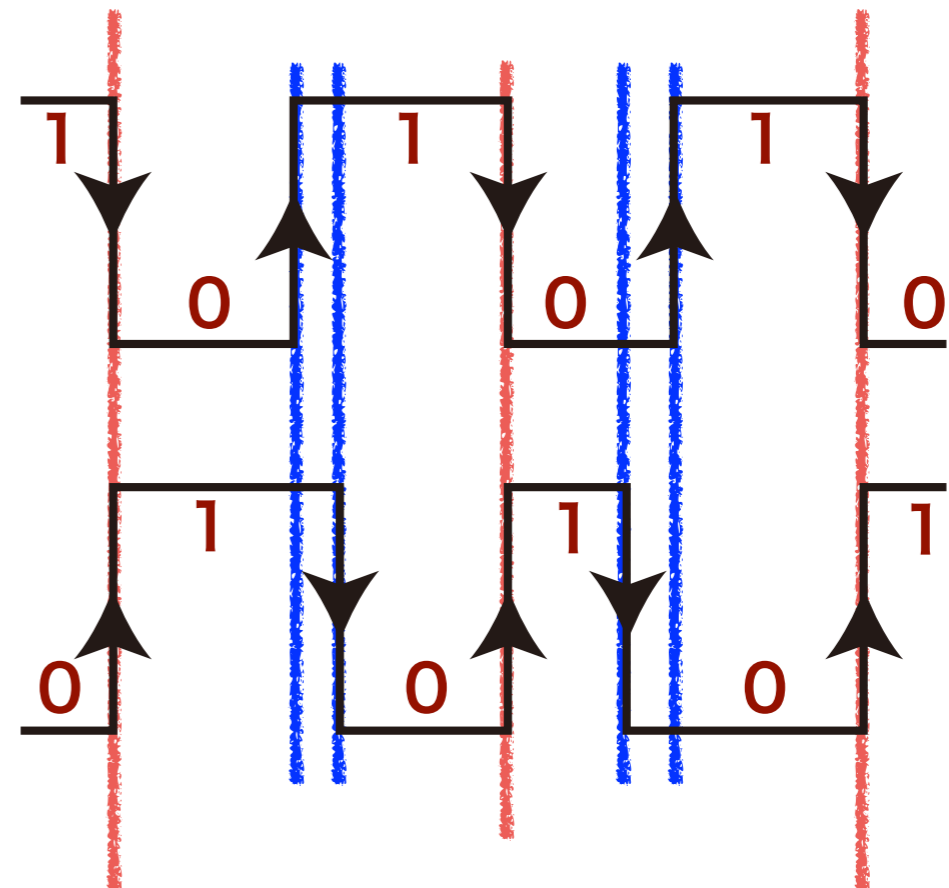
波形：同期率，同相率，逆相率



in-phase

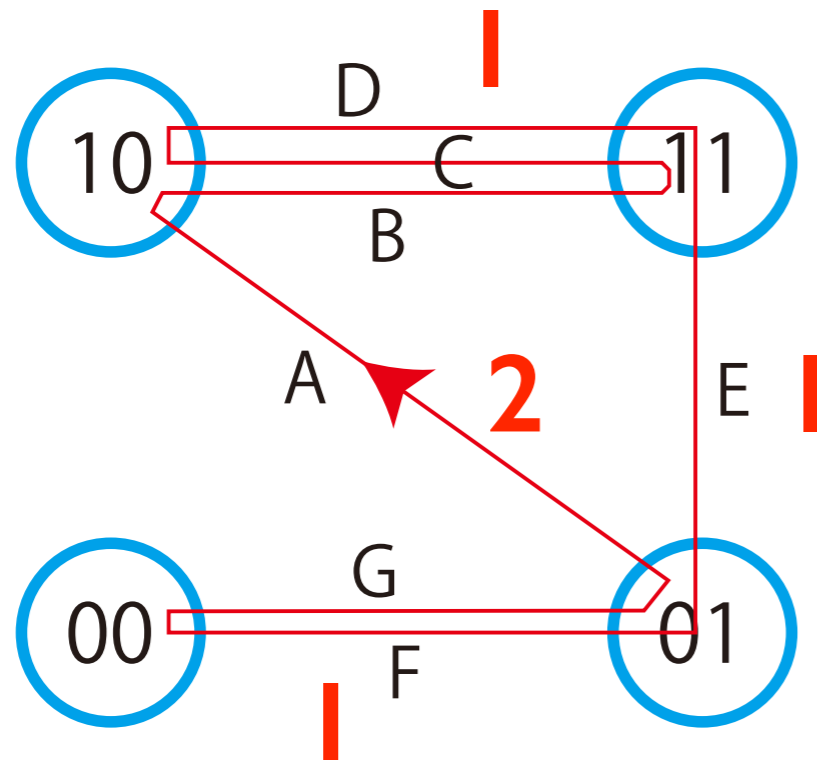


anti-phase





モード間のHamming距離



mode transition diagram

$$q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad 0bq_2q_1$$

$$d(p, q) = \begin{matrix} (p_2 - 2 p_2) + 10 (p_1 - 2 q_1) \\ (p_2 + 2 p_2) + 10 (p_1 + 2 q_1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(01, 00) &= 1, & d(00, 10) &= 1 \\ d(00, 11) &= 2, & d(01, 10) &= 2 \\ d(01, 11) &= 1, & d(10, 11) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

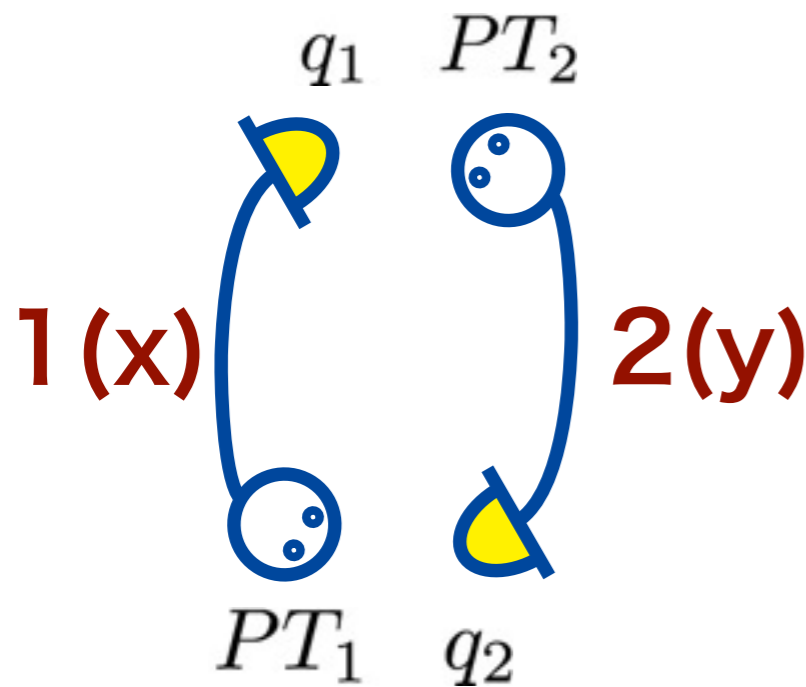
- ◎周期解にはHamming距離2の遷移が少なくとも1つある
- ◎距離2の遷移は余次元2の性質をもつarrival borderでおこる
- ◎周期解は同期する



幾つかの数値実験



A1-A1, B1-B1, A1-B1 結合系



$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} + x_1 = q_1$$

$$\tau \frac{dx_2}{dt} + x_2 = q_2$$

0b10

0b01

$$A1 - A1 : PT_1 \text{ on} = \bar{q}_1 \cdot q_2 \Rightarrow \beta_{1on}; \quad PT_2 \text{ on} = q_1 \cdot \bar{q}_2 \Rightarrow \beta_{2on}$$

0b11

0b11

$$B1 - B1 : PT_1 \text{ on} = q_1 \cdot q_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_{1on}; \quad PT_2 \text{ on} = q_1 \cdot q_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_{2on}$$

0b10

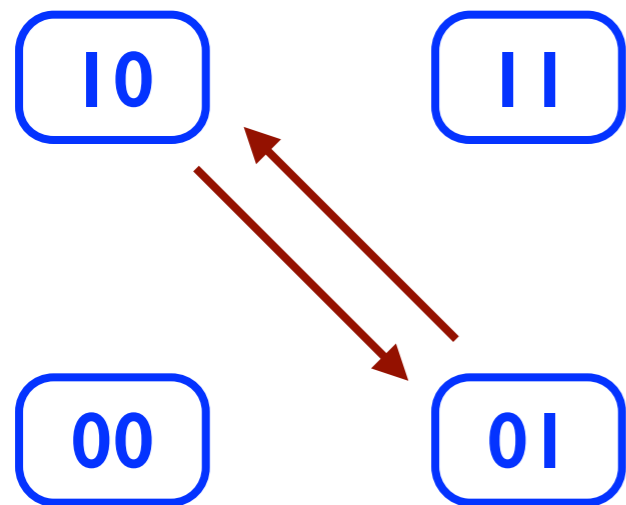
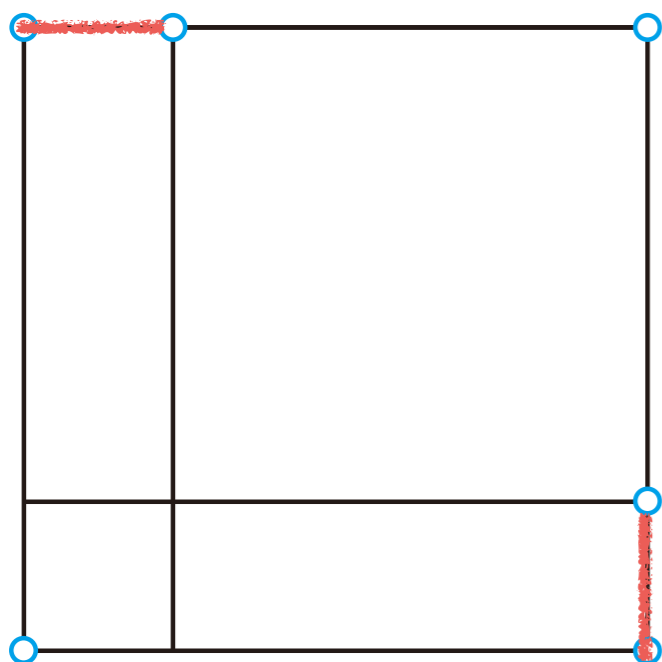
0b11

$$A1 - B1 : PT_1 \text{ on} = \bar{q}_1 \cdot q_2 \Rightarrow \beta_{1on}; \quad PT_2 \text{ on} = q_1 \cdot q_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_{2on}$$



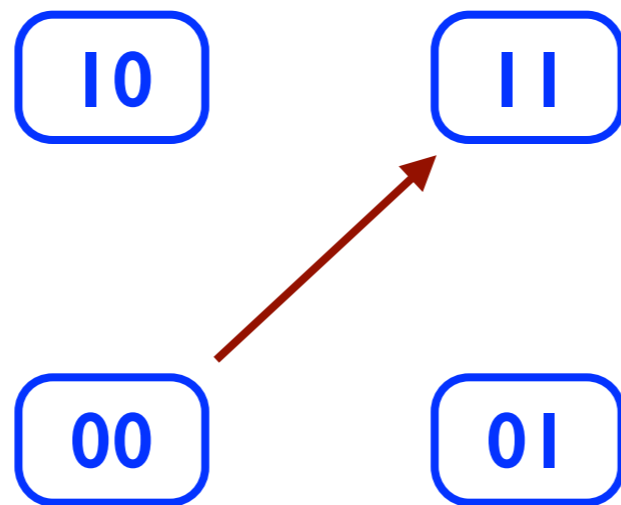
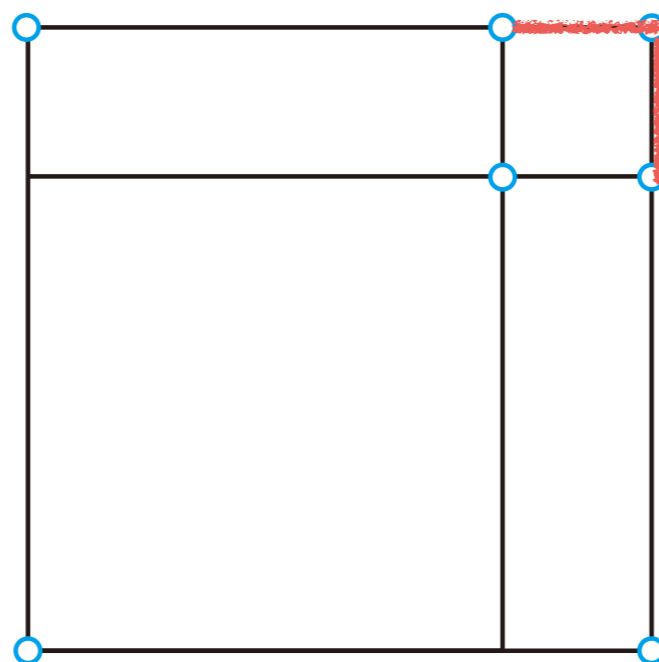
A1-A1, B1-B1, A1-B1 結合系

A1-A1



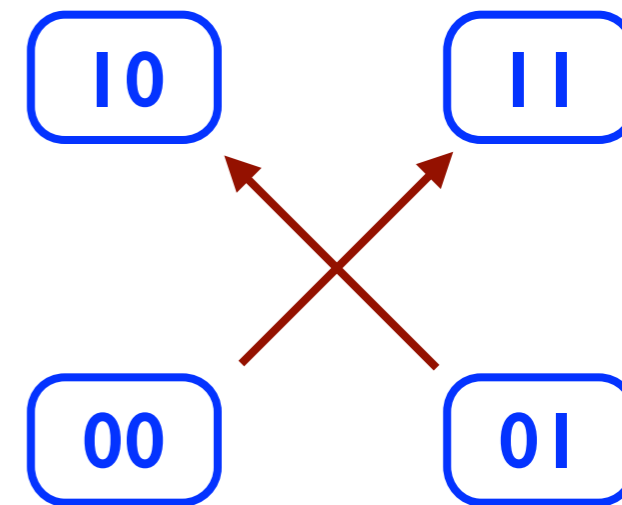
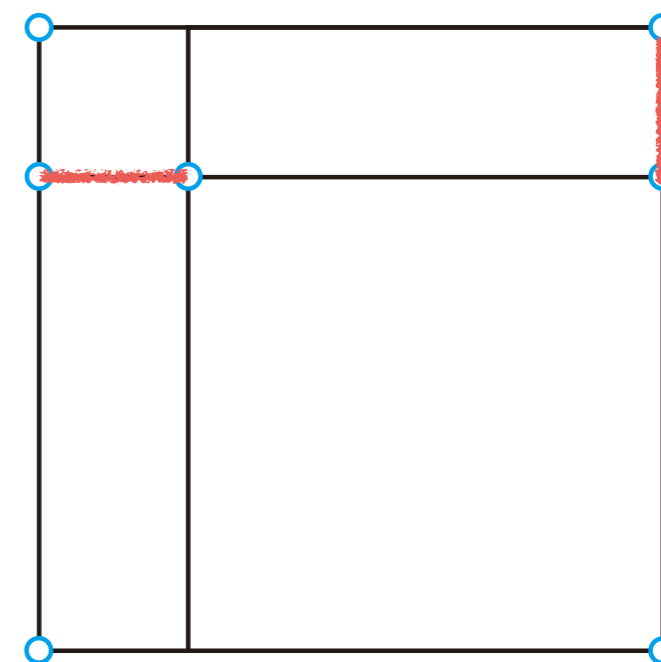
逆相

B1-B1



同相

A1-B1



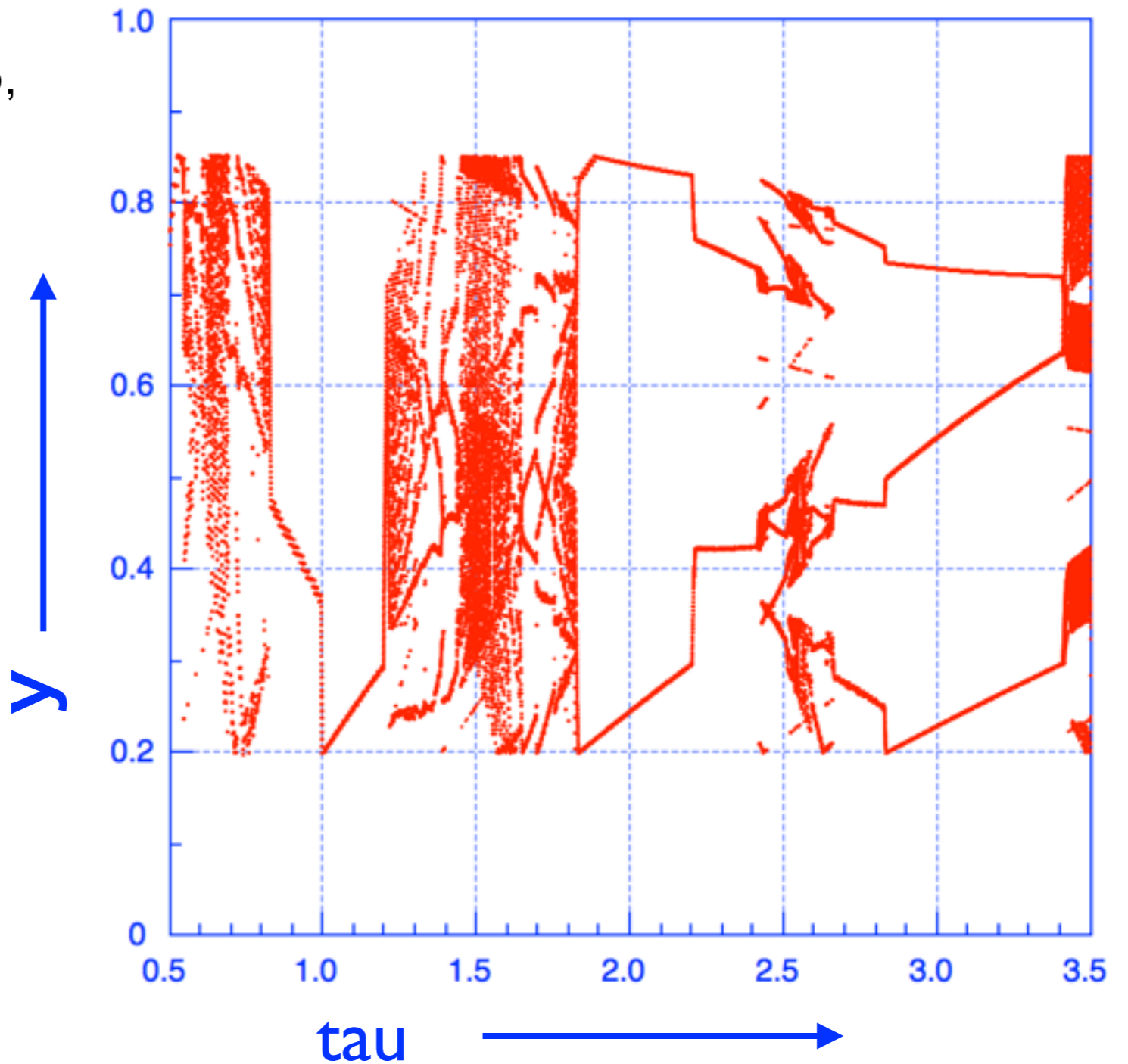
?



A1-A1結合系：tauを変化させた分岐図

$\alpha_{On}=0.85$, $\alpha_{Off}=0.85$,
 $\beta_{On}=0.2$, $\beta_{Off}=0.3$;

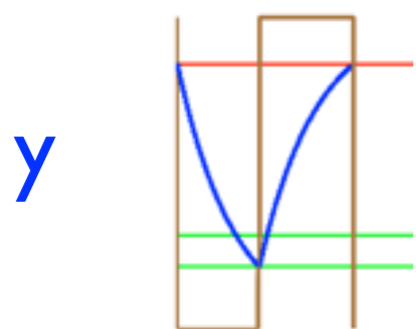
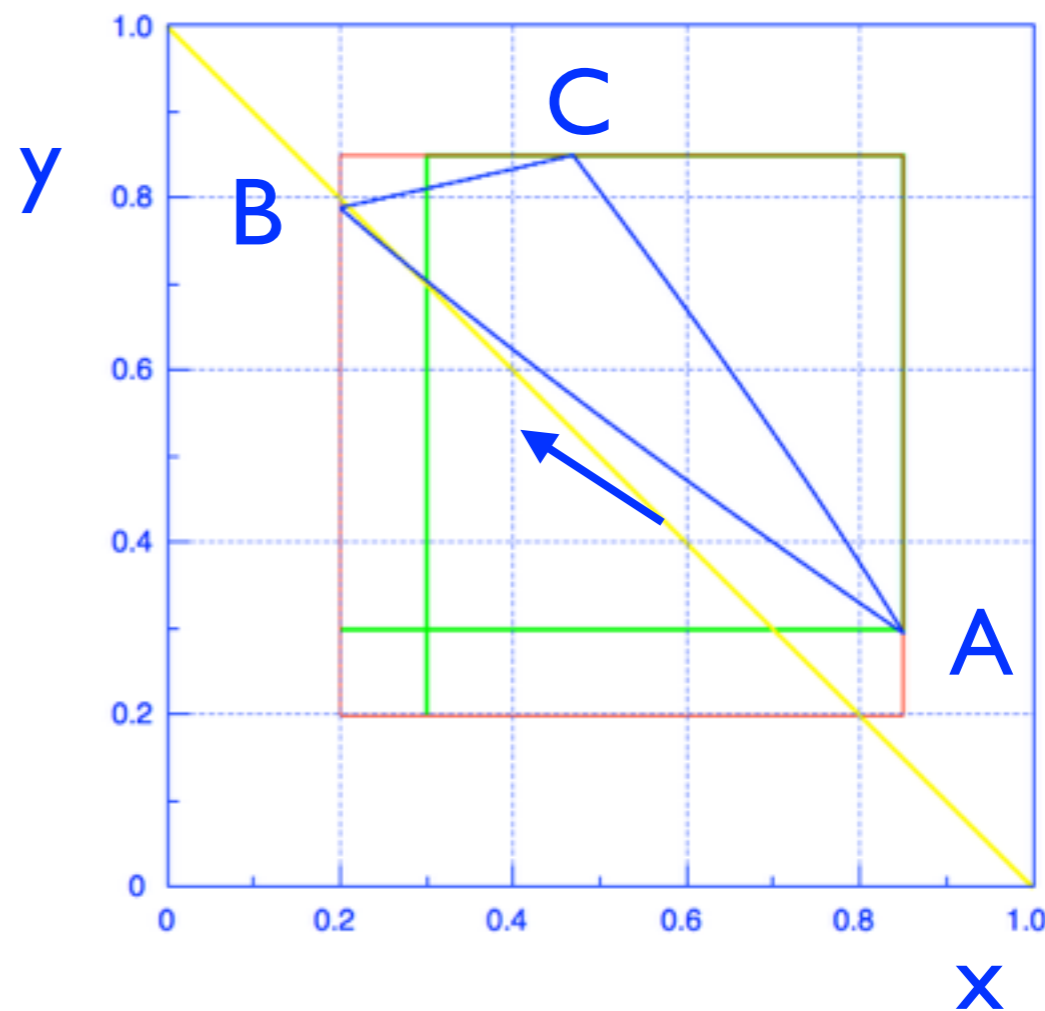
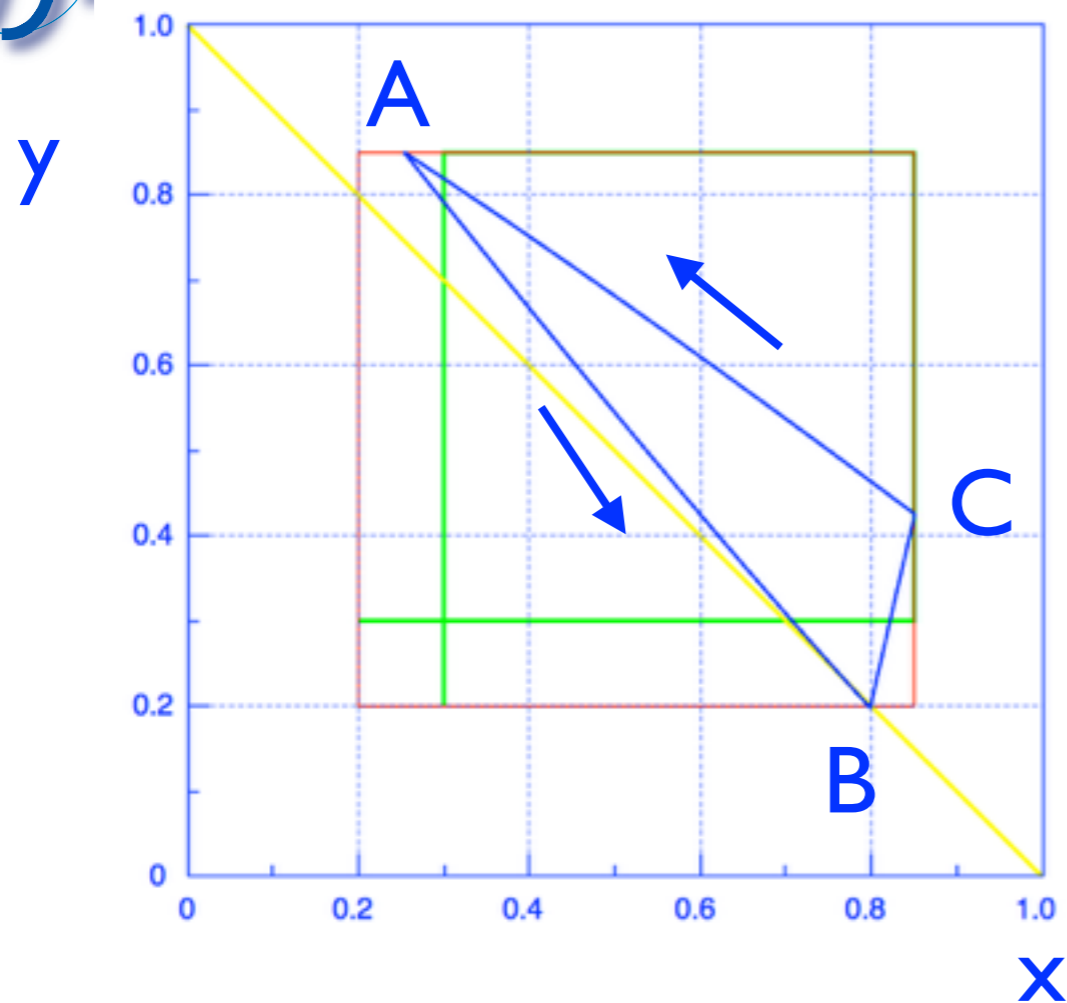
Poincaré section:
 $x=\alpha_{Off}=0.85$
or
 $y=\alpha_{Off}=0.85$



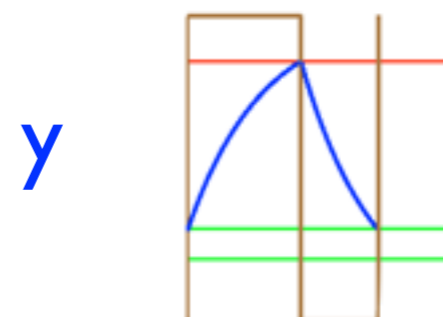
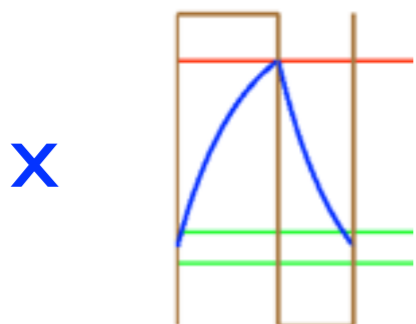


$\tau=0.9$

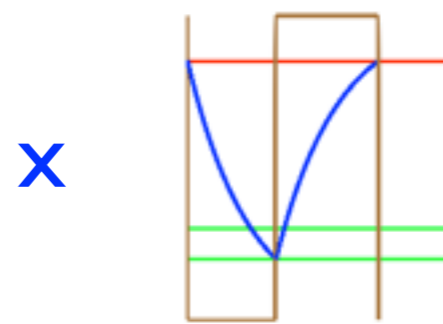
$\tau=1.2$

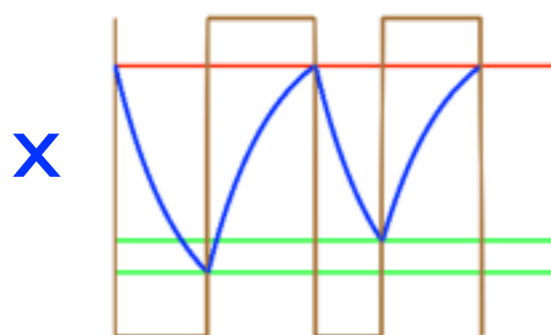
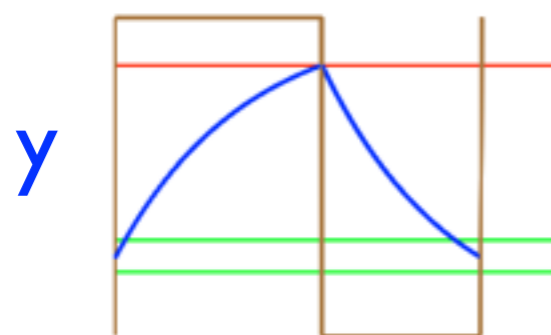
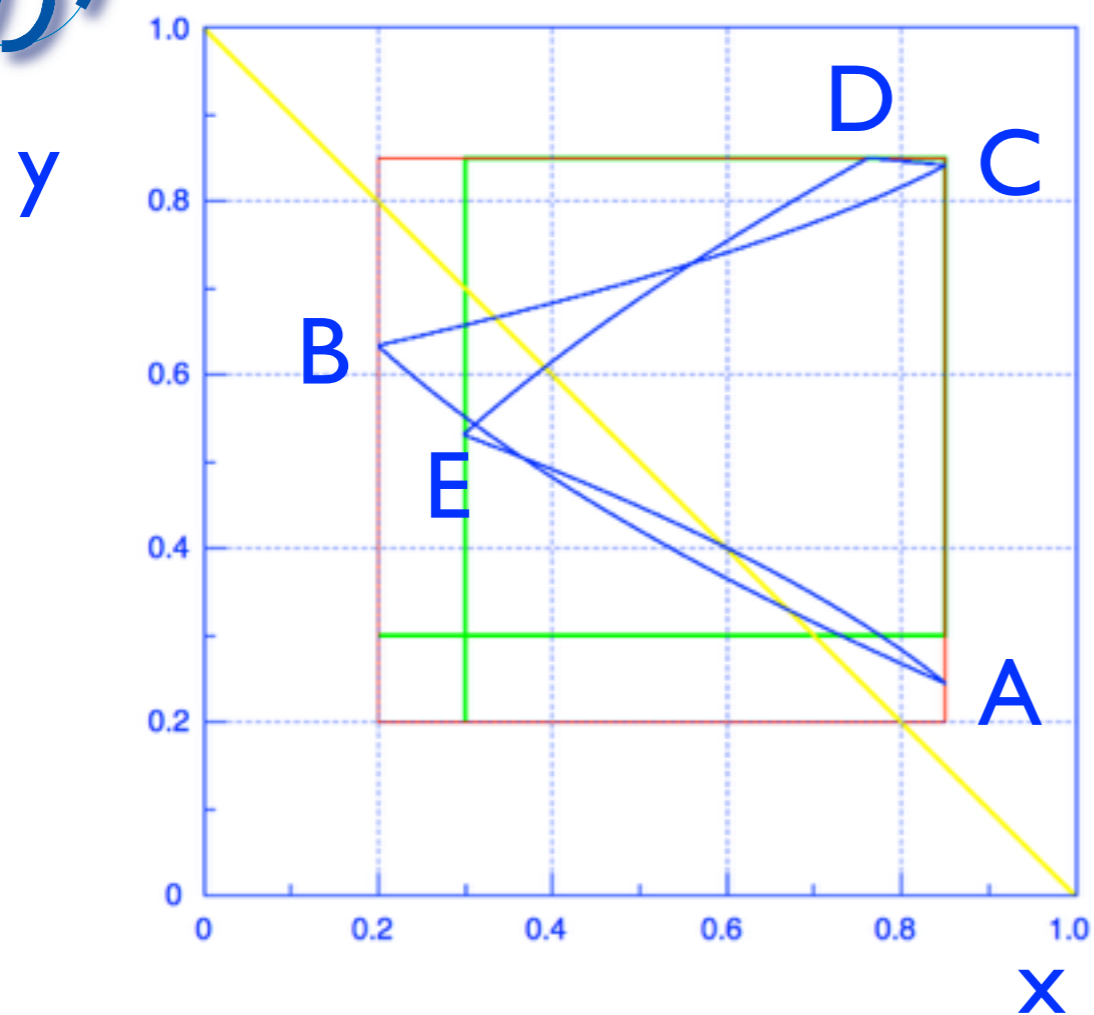
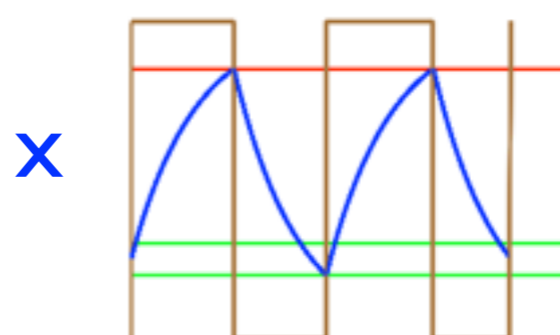
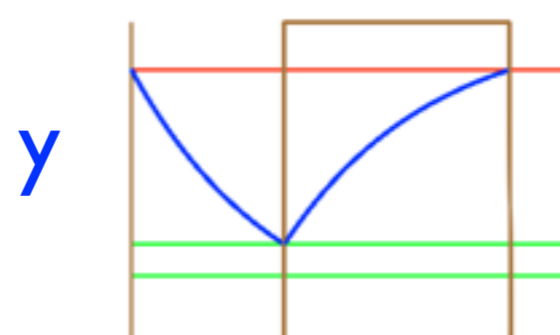
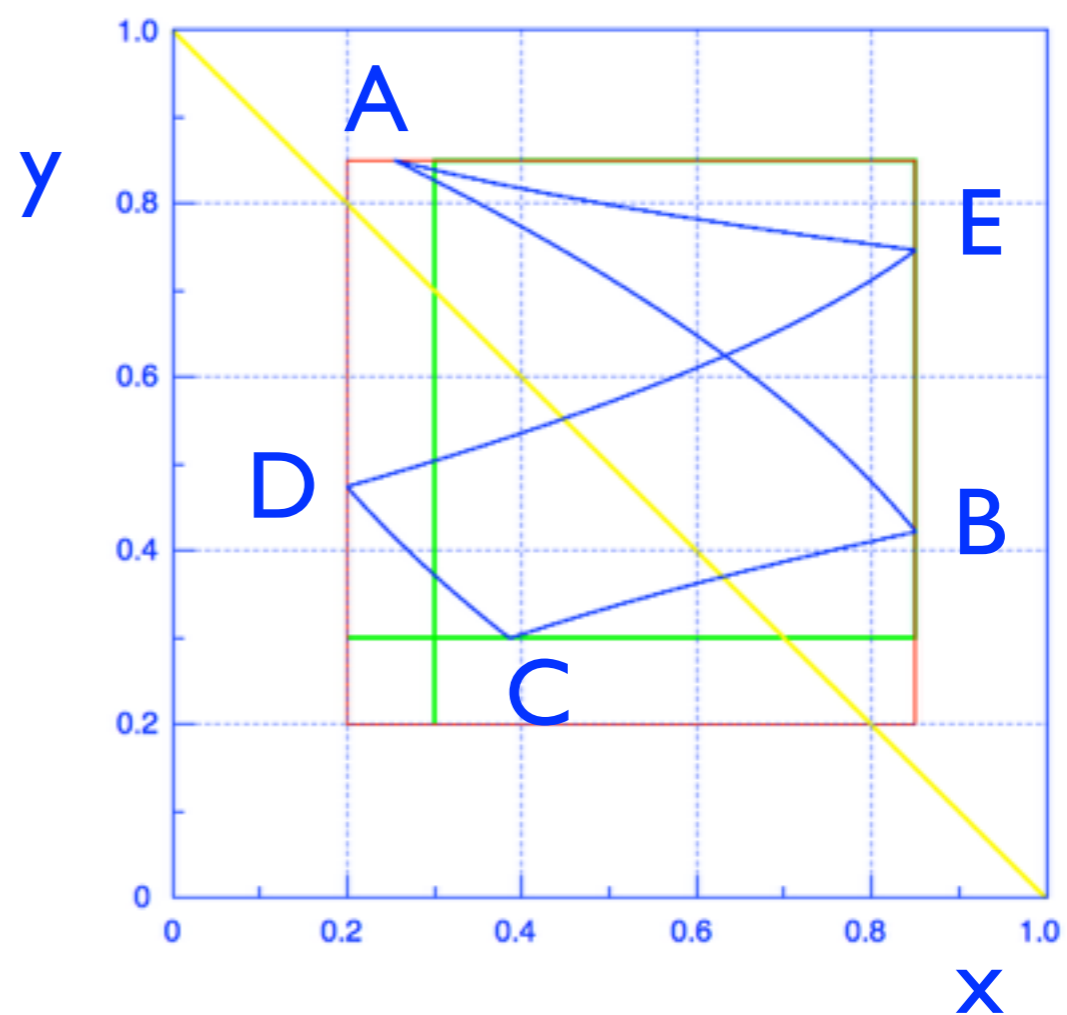


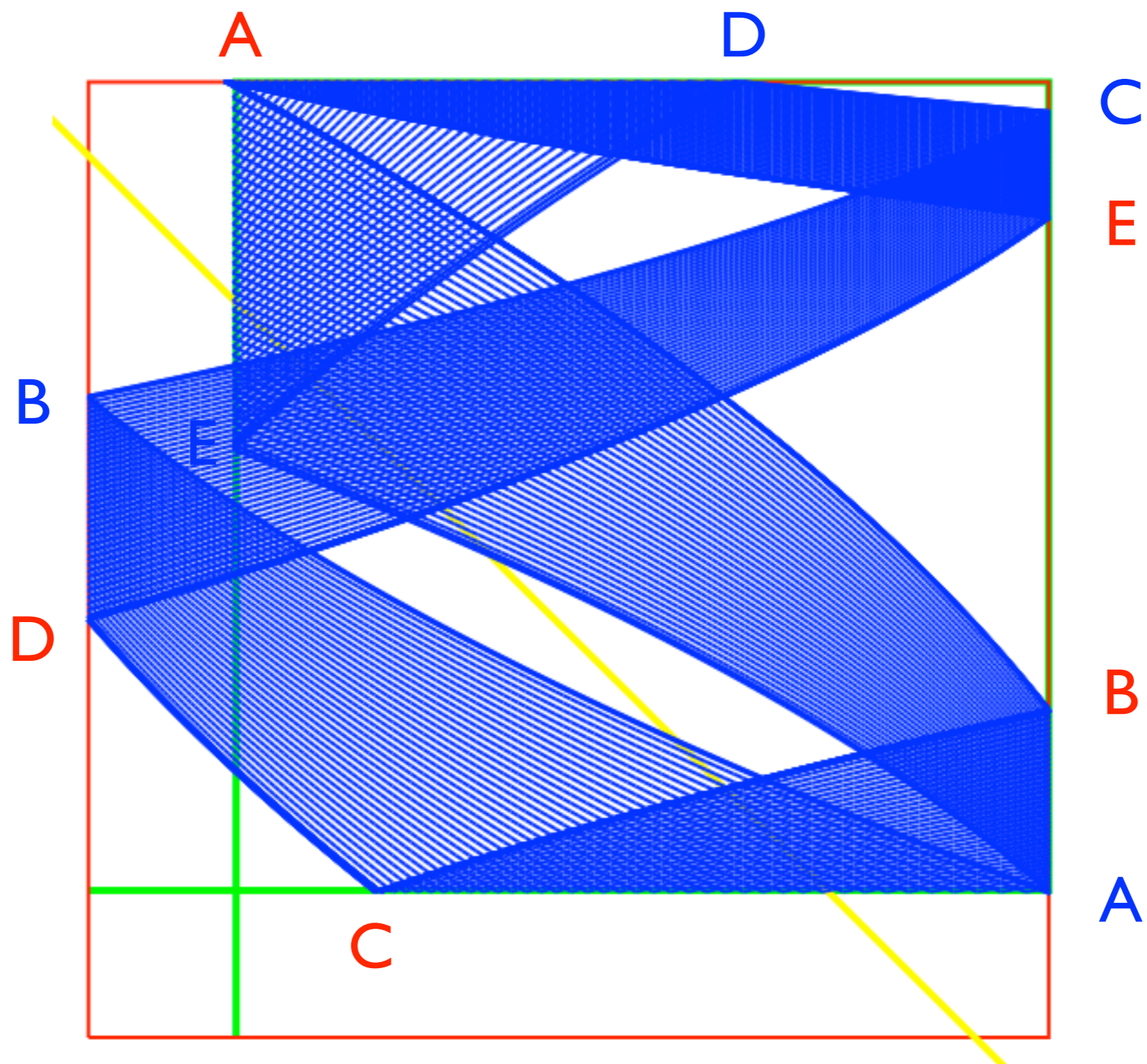
(132)



(231)



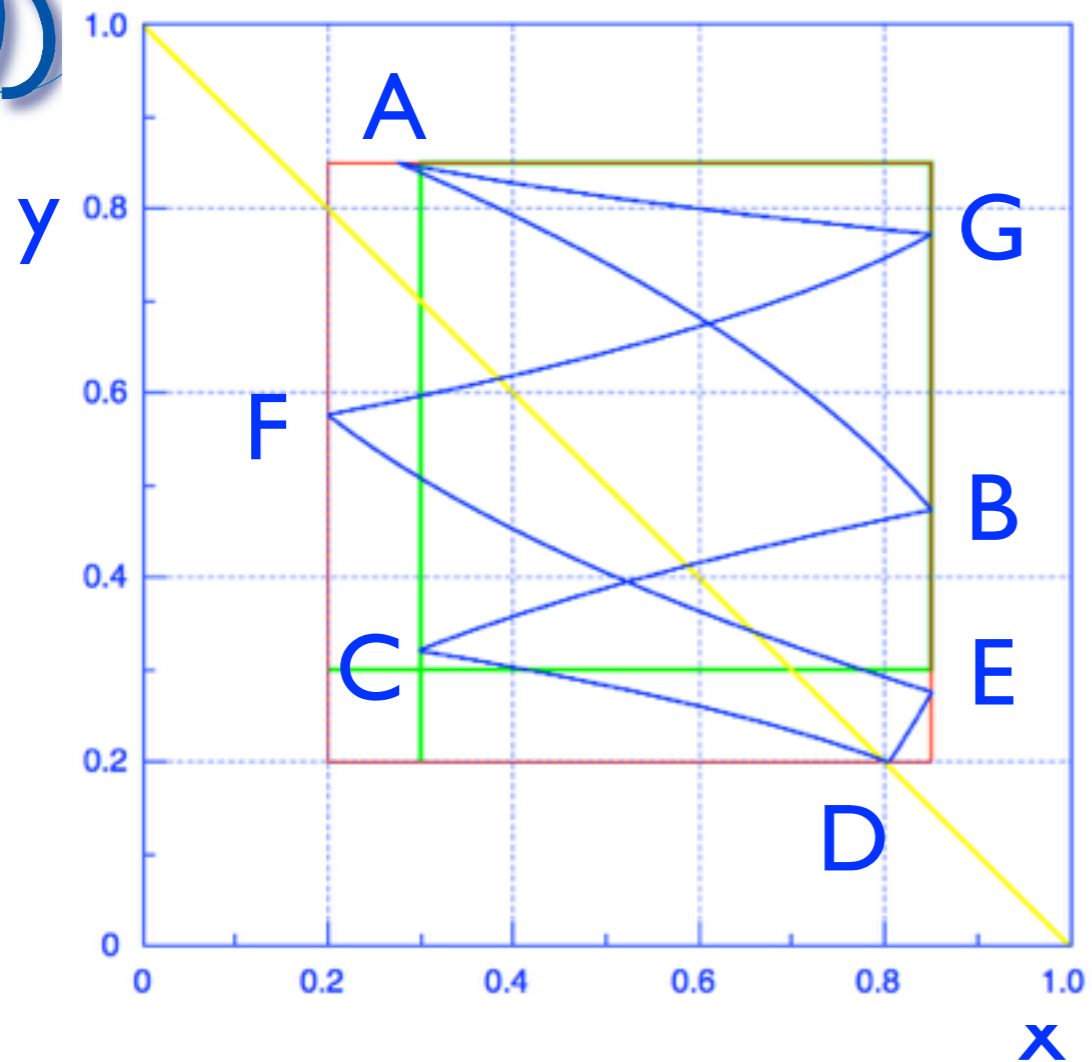

 $\tau=2.0$

(23201)
 $\tau=2.3$

(10232)



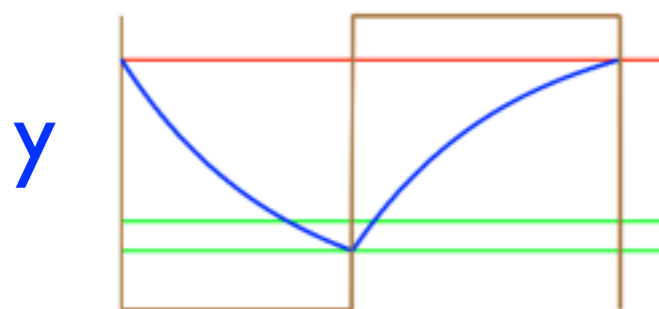
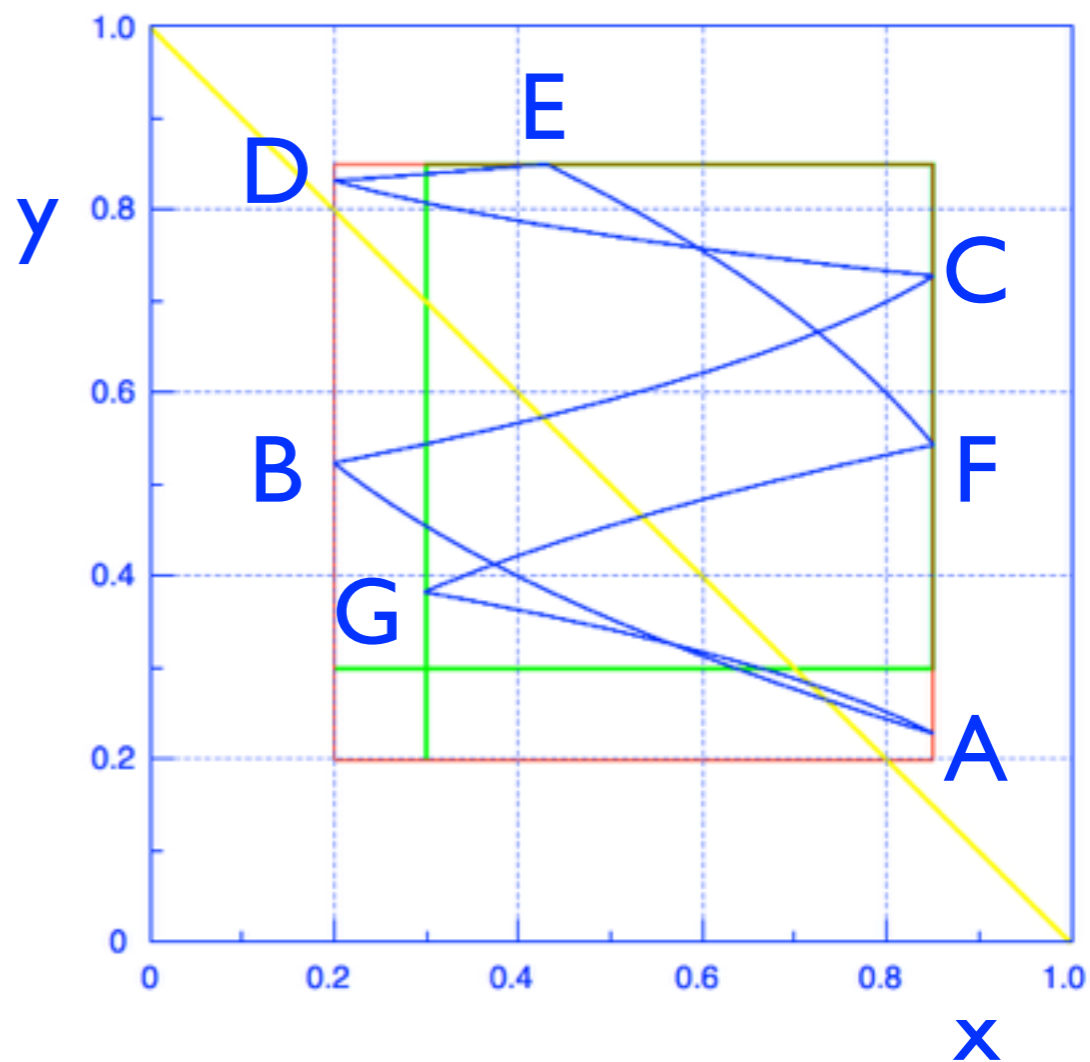
tau=2.2



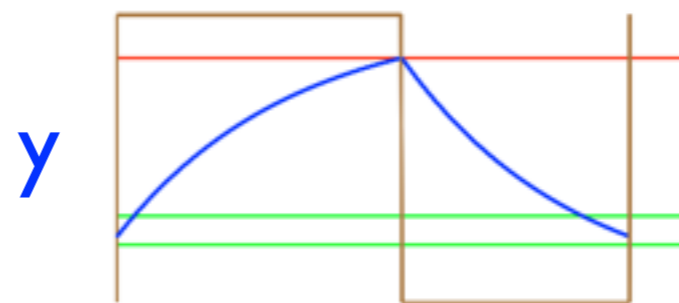
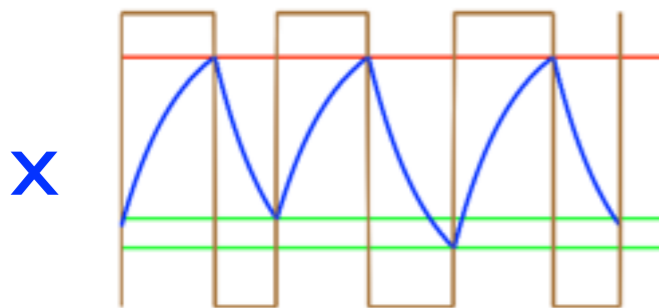
$\tau=2.7$



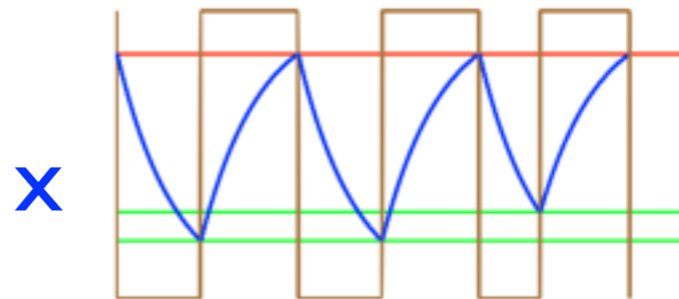
$\tau=3.0$



(1013232)

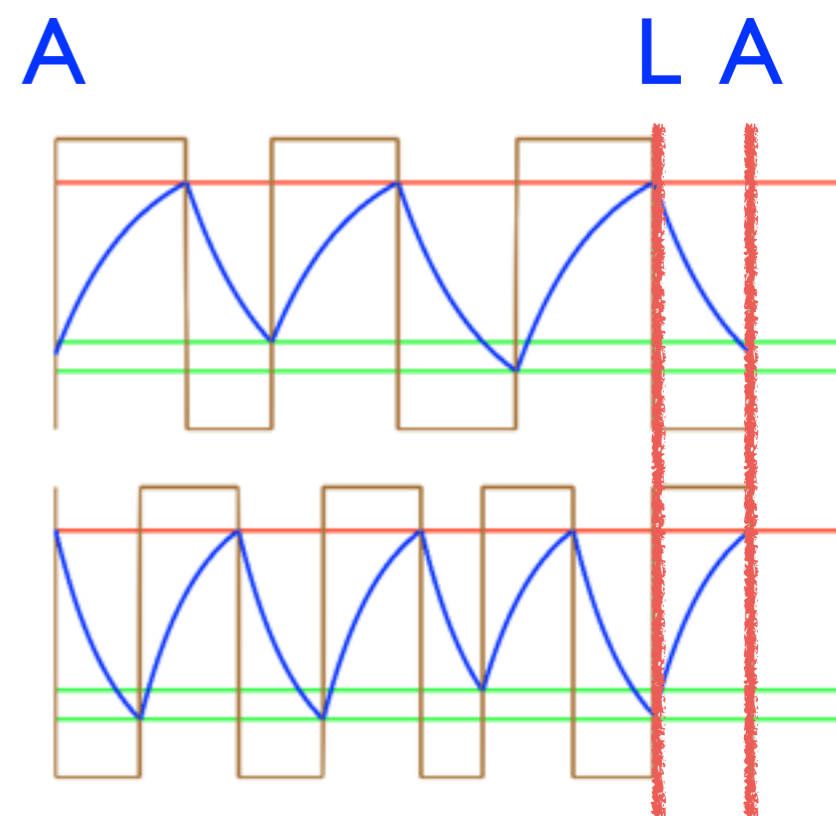
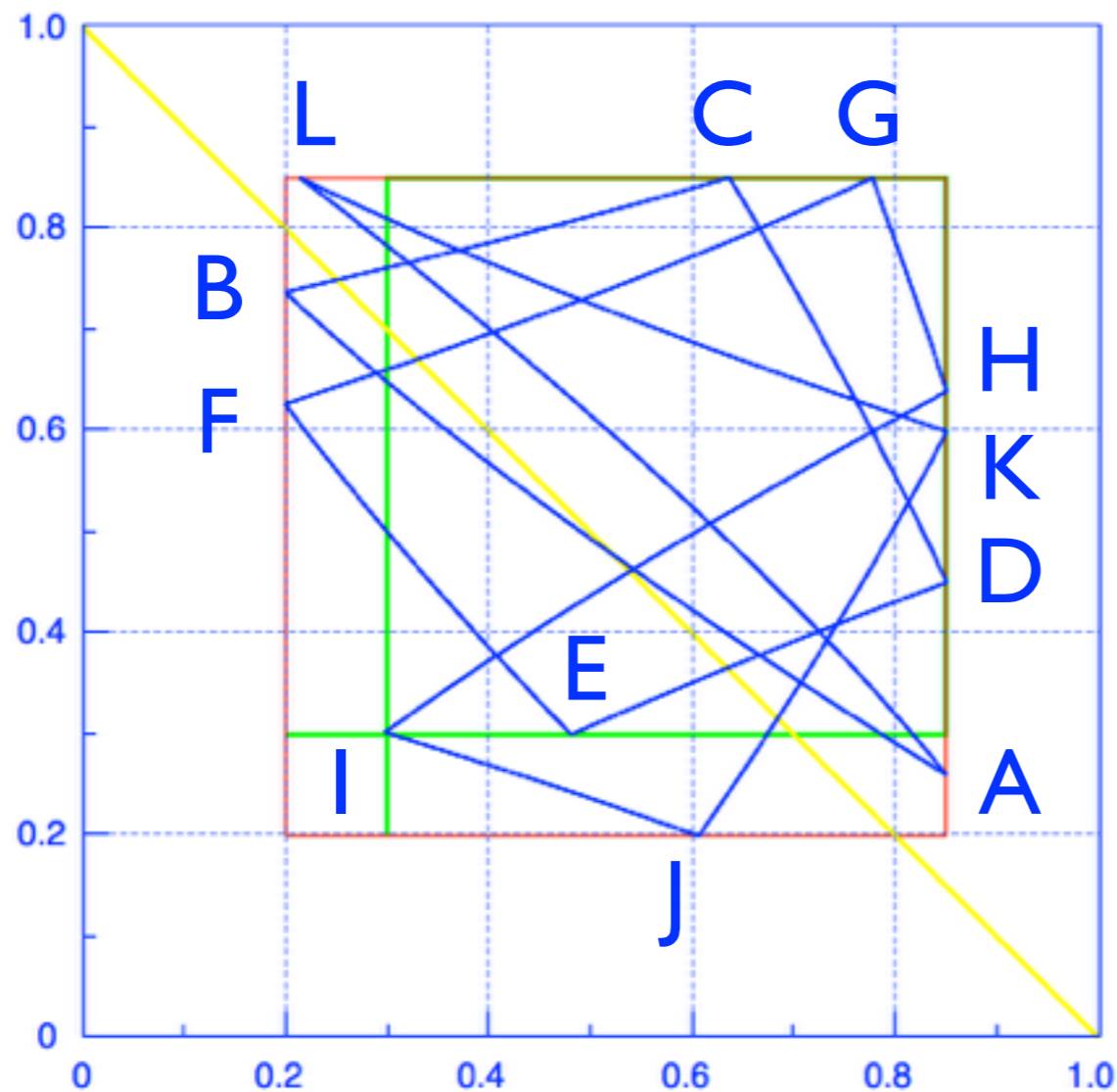


(2323101)

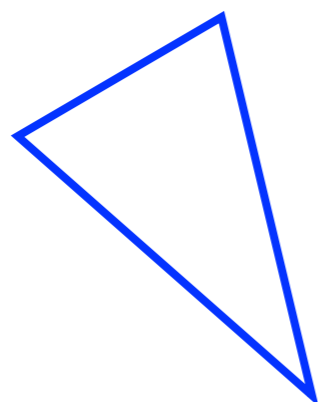




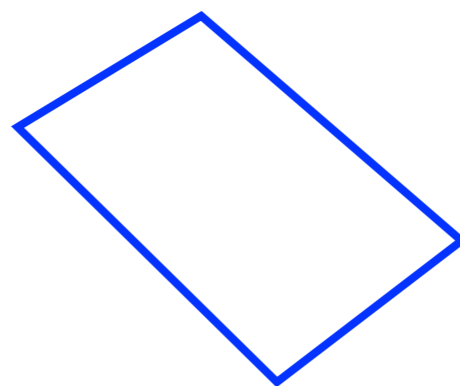
$\tau = 1.4$



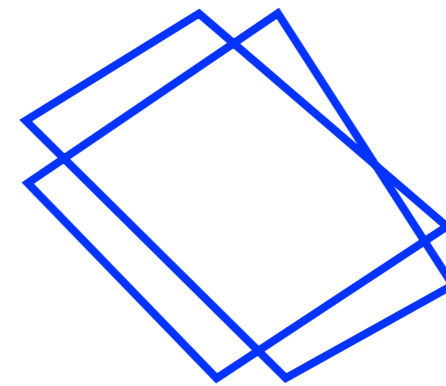
(231023101321)



(231)



(2310)



(23102310)

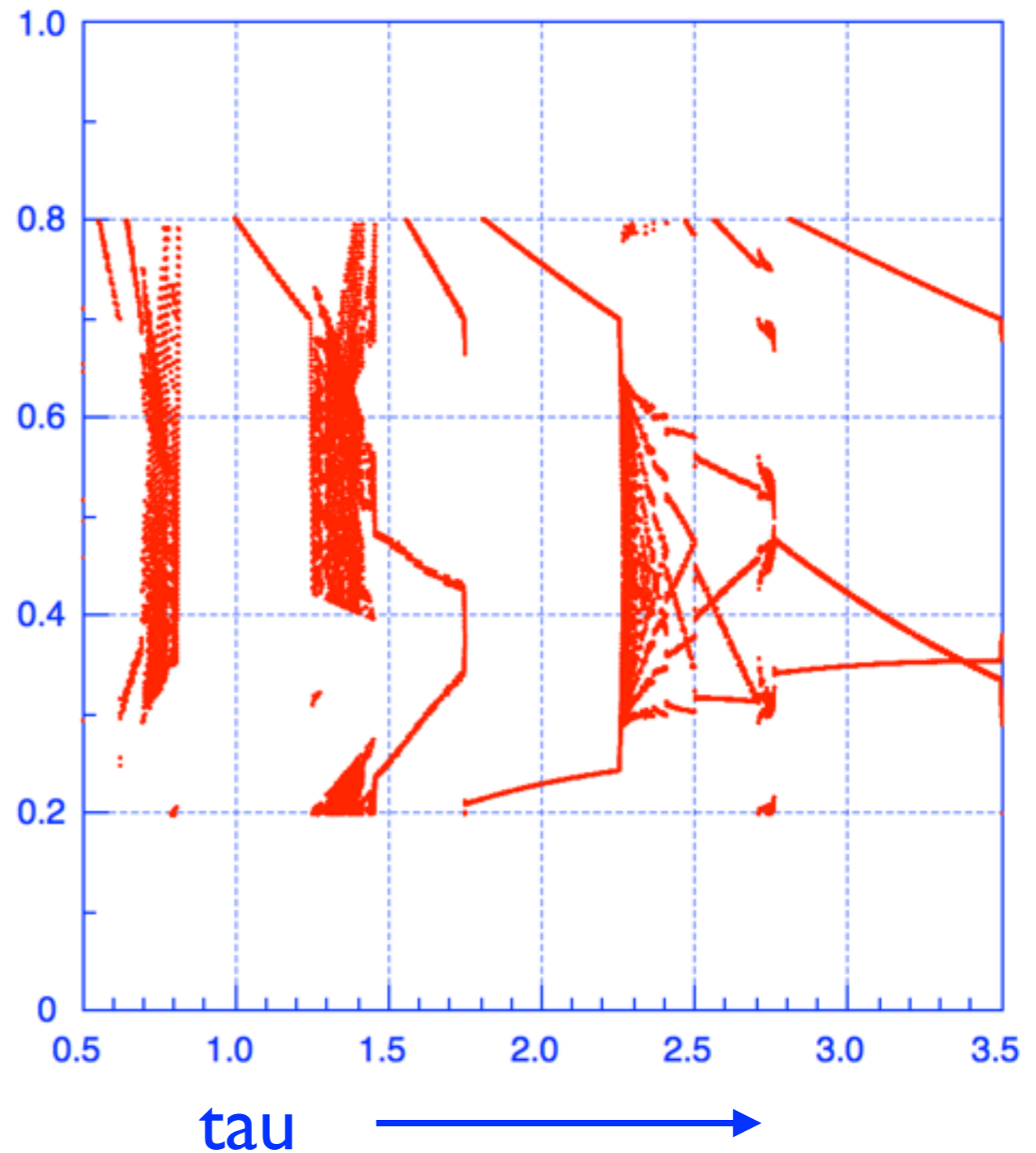


B1-B1 結合系 : τ を変化させた分岐図

$\alpha_{\text{On}}=0.8$, $\alpha_{\text{Off}}=0.7$,
 $\beta_{\text{On}}=0.2$, $\beta_{\text{Off}}=0.2$

Poincaré section:
 $x=\alpha_{\text{On}}=0.8$

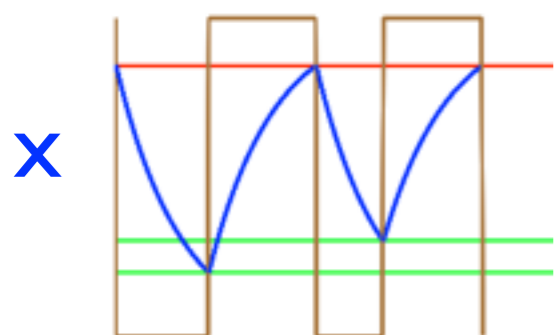
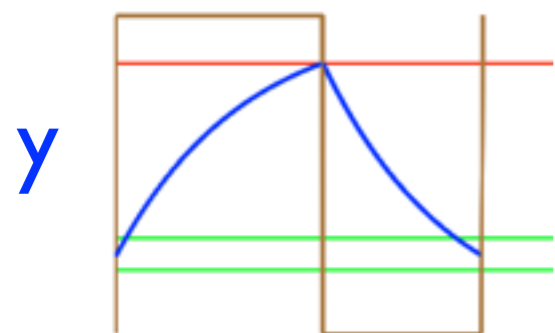
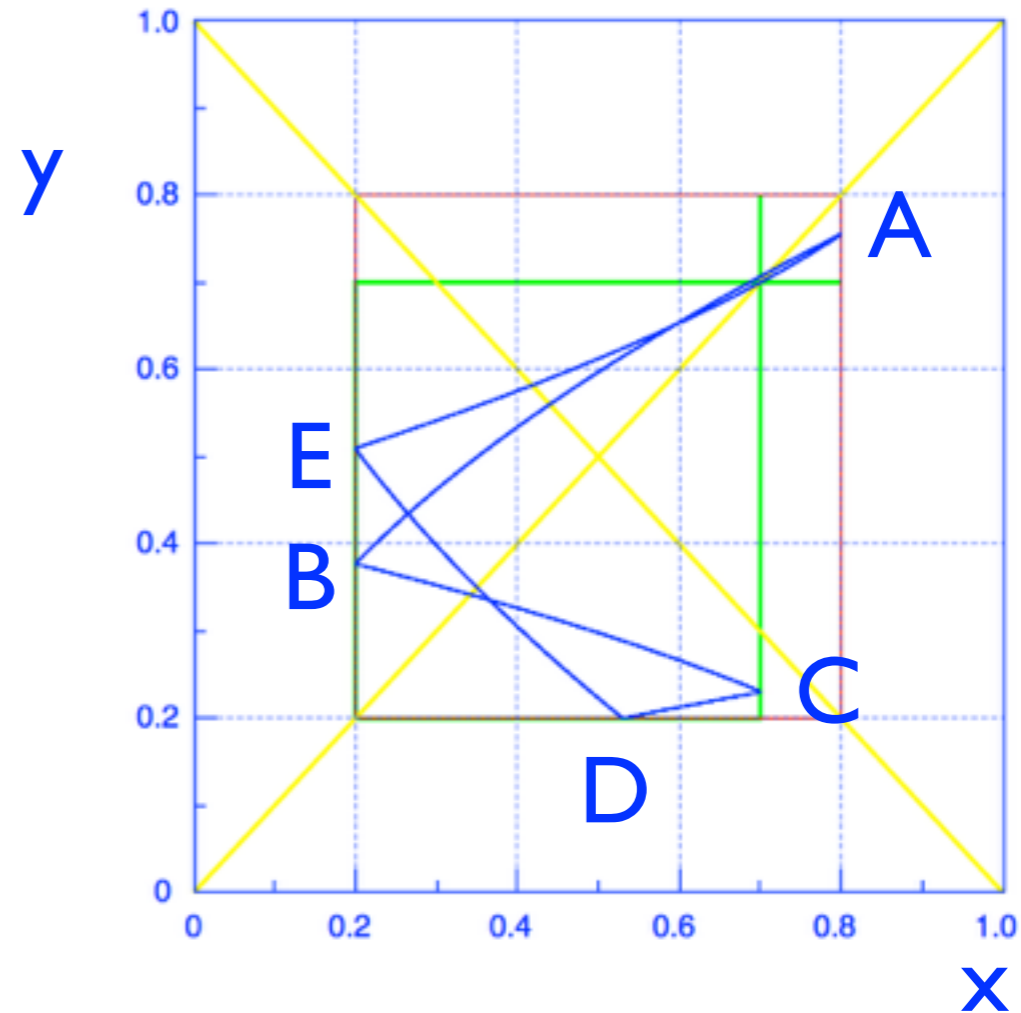
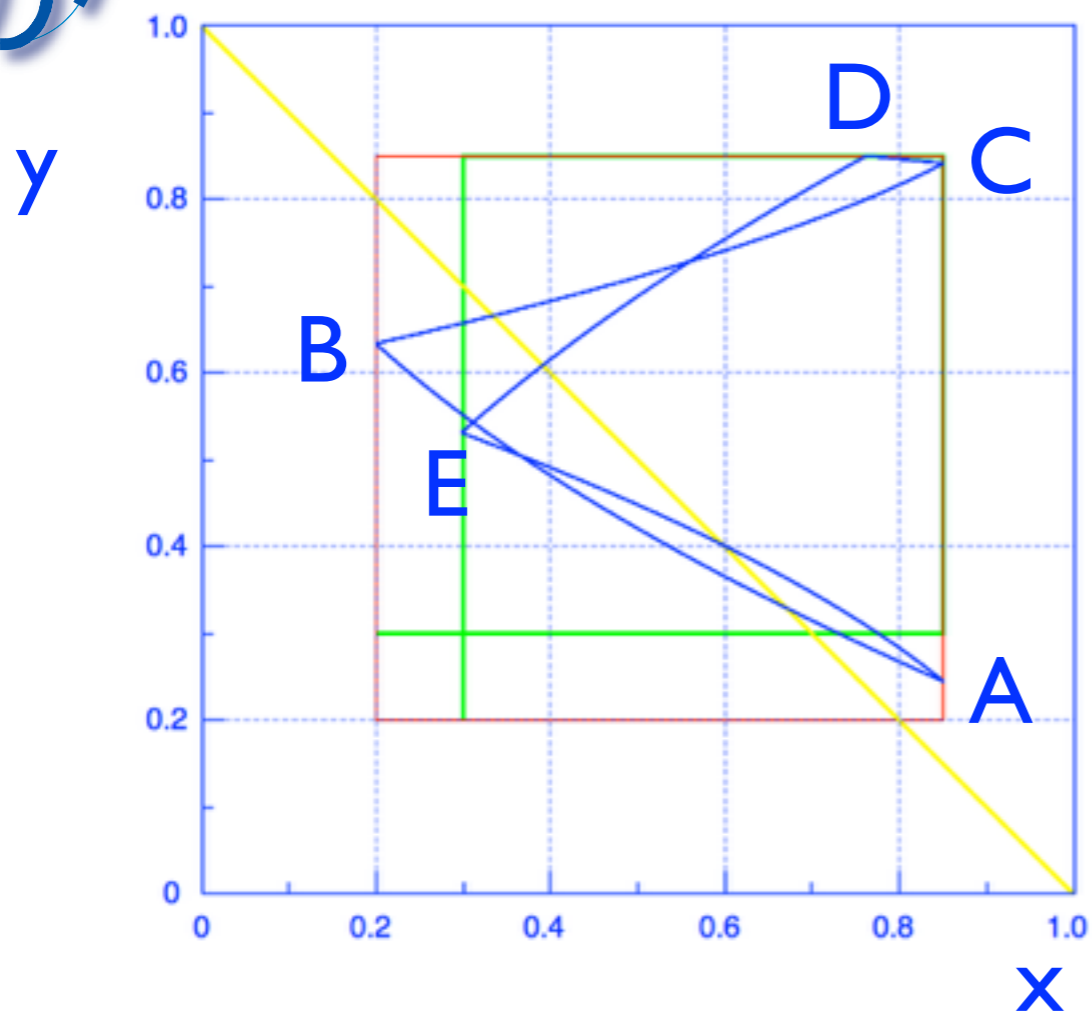
y





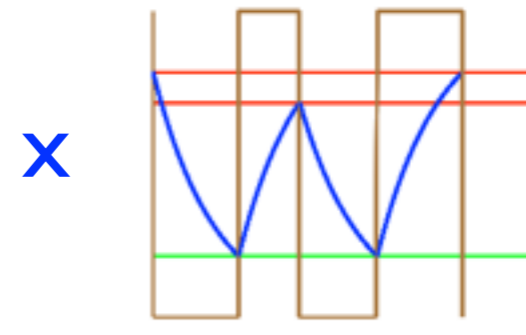
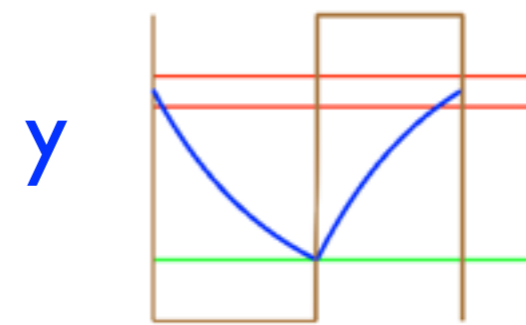
AI-AI:tau=2.0

BI-BI:tau=2.0



(23201)

0 \leftrightarrow 2
1 \leftrightarrow 3



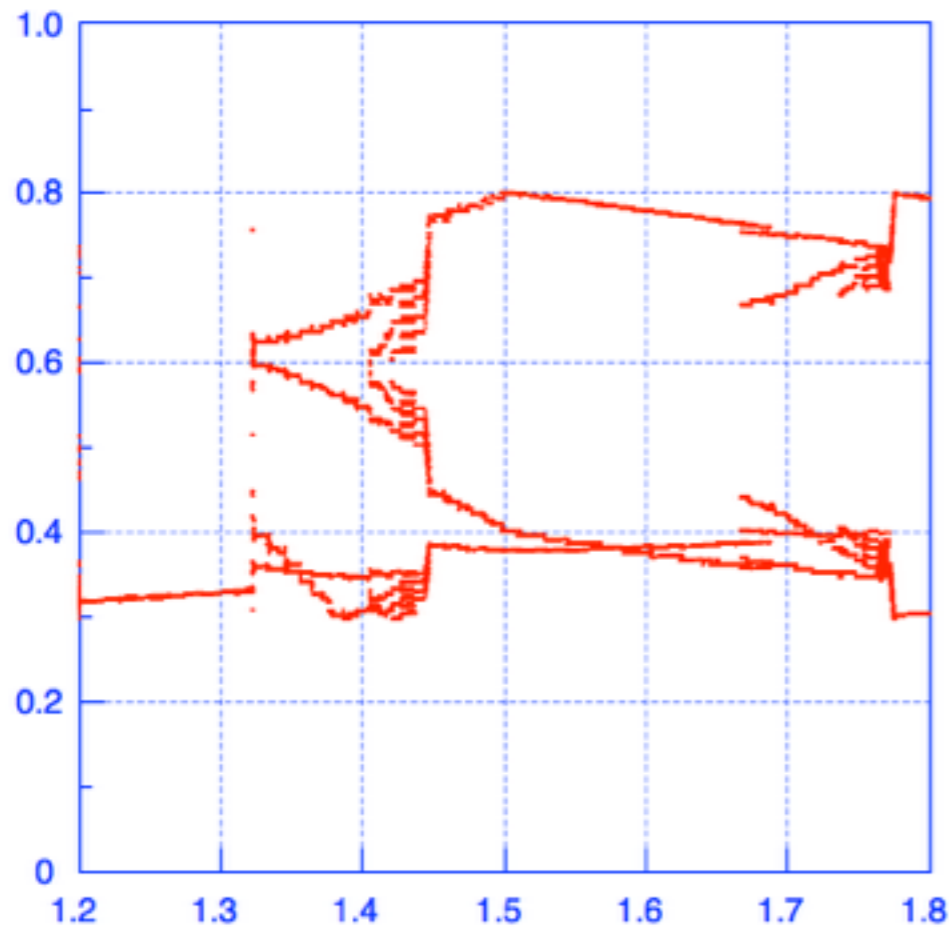
(01023)



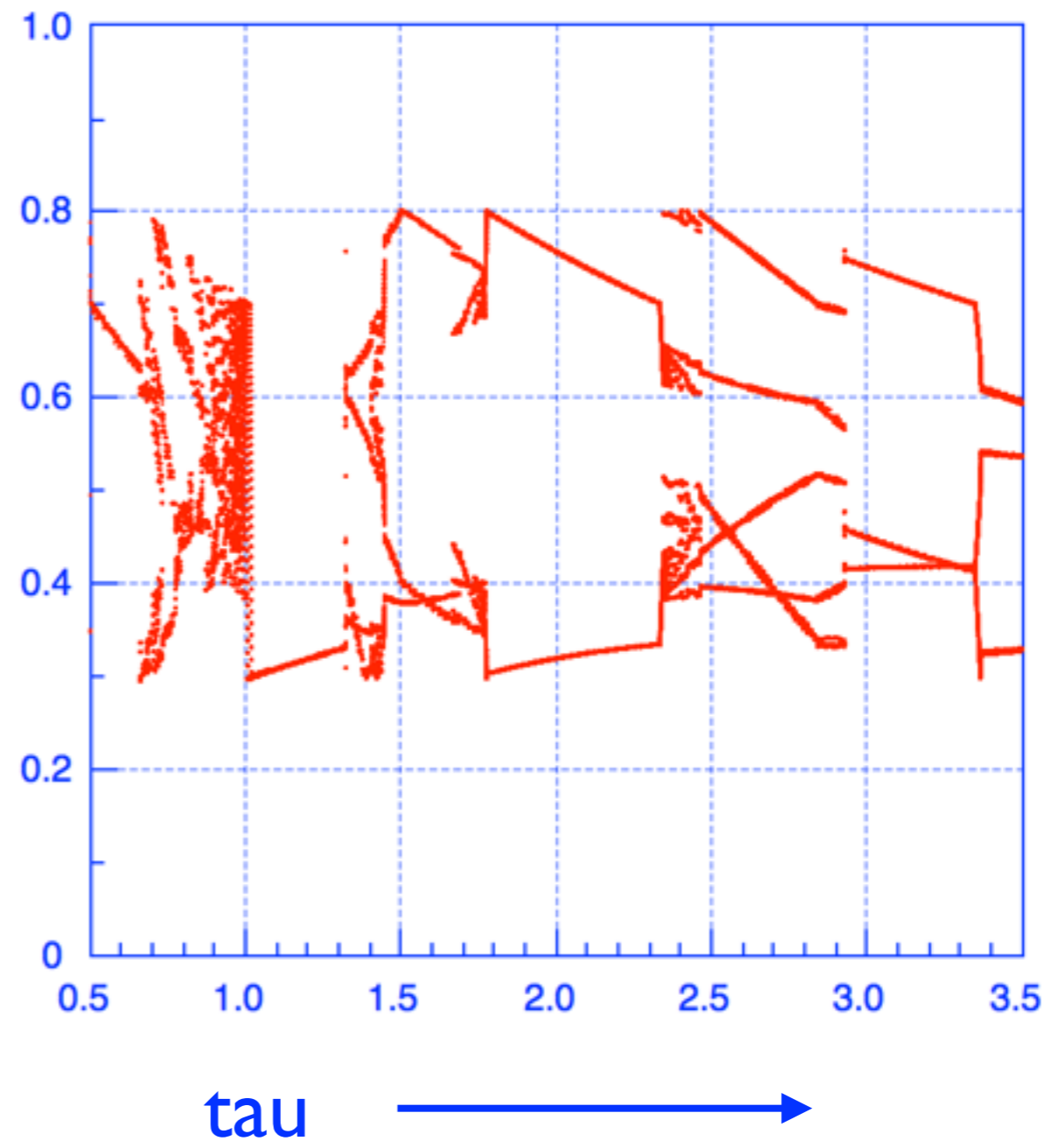
A1-B1 結合系 : tau を変化させた分岐図

$\alpha_{On}=0.8$, $\alpha_{Off}=0.7$,
 $\beta_{On}=0.2$, $\beta_{Off}=0.2$

Poincaré section:
 $x=\alpha_{Off}=0.8$

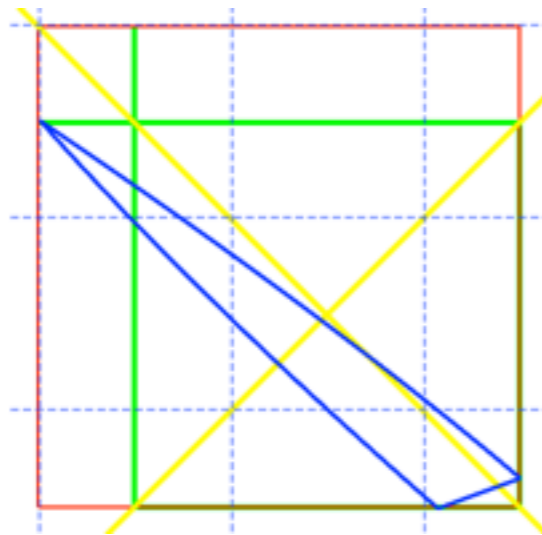


y ↑

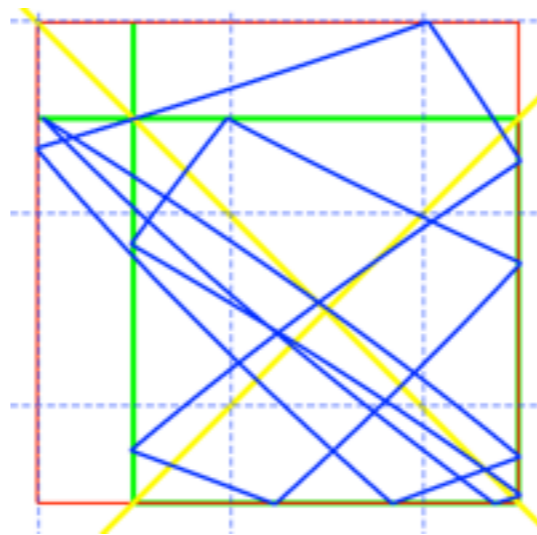




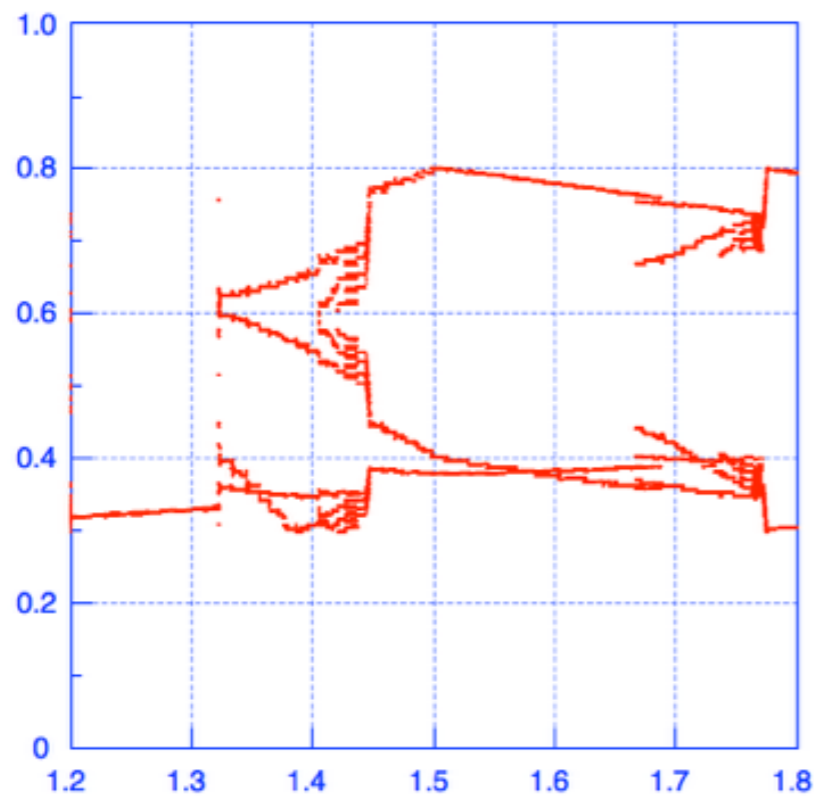
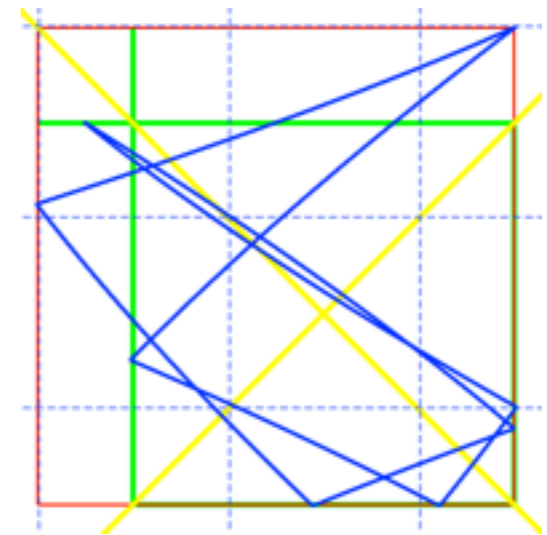
$\tau=1.3, g=2/2$



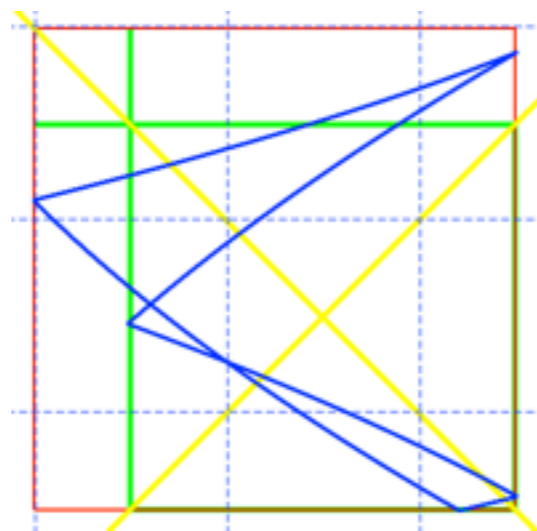
$\tau=1.4, g=6/8$



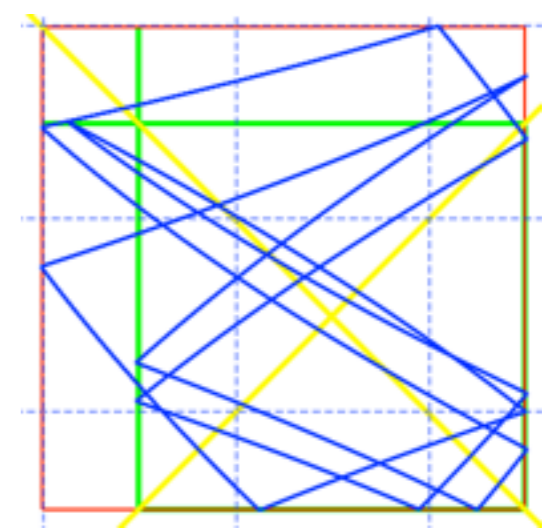
$\tau=1.5, g=4/6$



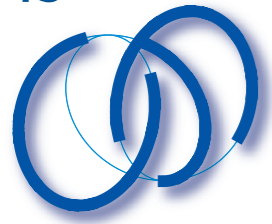
$\tau=1.9, g=2/4$



$\tau=1.7, g=6/10$



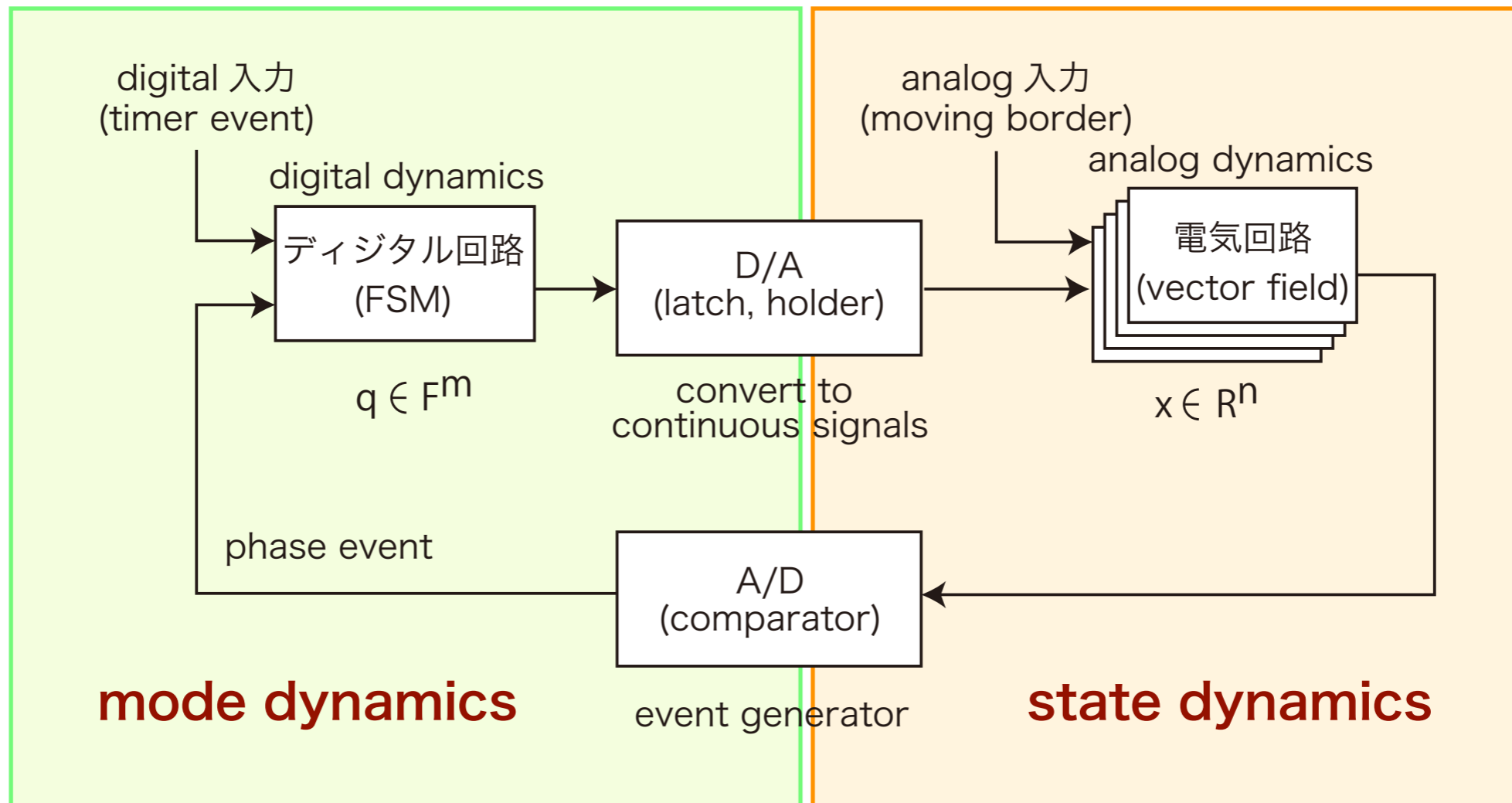
Farey series: $2/2$ $6/8$ $4/6$ $6/10$ $2/4$

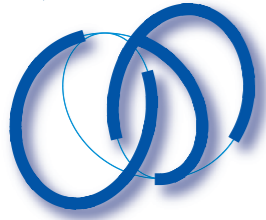


まとめ



ハイブリッド回路の力学系





ハイブリッド回路の数学モデル

2014.02.24

定義すべき事項	デジタル部分回路	結合部回路	アナログ部分回路
(系全体で) 状態 (mode と state)	mode 変数: $q \in F^m$; $F=\{0, 1\}$ mode の定義, $\#mode=2^m$		状態 (state) 変数: $x \in R^n$
(各モード毎に) 運動則 (mode 遷移と 状態方程式)	transition rule の記述 a) transition の条件 i) phase event ii) timer event b) transition 先の決定 - departure set	A/D border 多様体の記述 (event の生成) D/A ベクトル場の切り換え	ベクトル場の記述 a) 定義領域, 遷移領域の決定 b) ベクトル場 (ODE): $dx/dt = f(x, q, t)$
(系全体で) 運動則	F^m 上で論理的に処理する	ベクトル場の定義域を貼り合わせる	
ハイブリッド系の状態の時間発展			
貼り合わされた多様体上のフロー $x(t)$ とその上で連続時間関数として定義されるモード $q(t)$ q を m 桁の 2 進数で表したときに, 2つのモード q_1 と q_2 の距離を q_1 と q_2 の異なる bit の数で定義する (Hamming 距離という) と, 通常モードの遷移は Hamming 距離 1 のモード間で起こる. 同期現象をもつ 周期運動は Hamming 距離 2 以上の遷移でおこる.			



Hybrid回路：おもしろい挙動の生成をめざして

力学系モデルの構築

- ・モードと状態
- ・遷移とフロー

回路の定式化
FSM+ODE

運動の定性的性質の究明

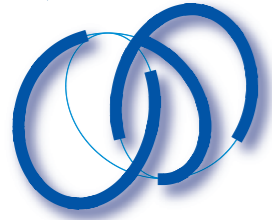
回路の解析
状態の時間発展

- ・おもしろい回路の制作

回路のシンセシス

- ・貼り合わせ多様体
- ・同期：重複 event

新しいハイブリッド回路の設計



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