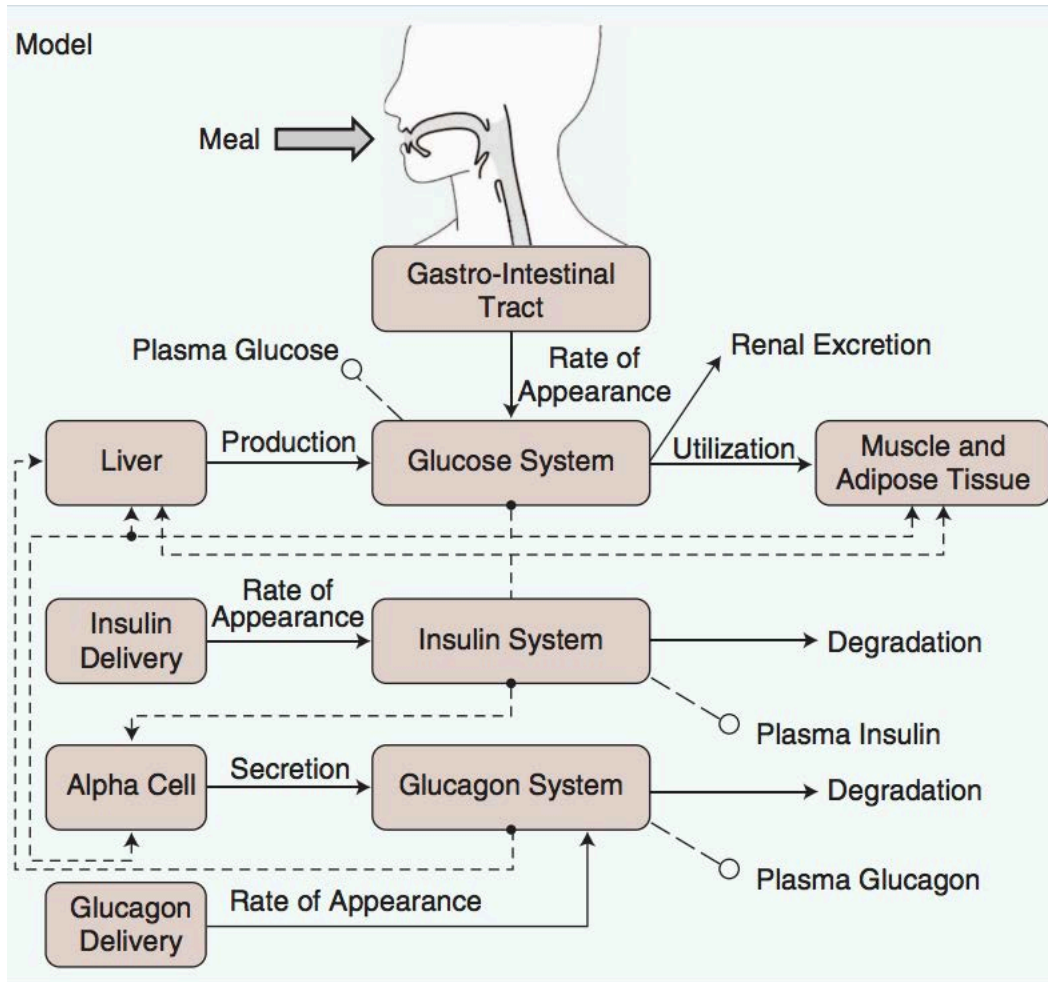


# Modal solution of undriven CT LTI state-space models

**6.011, Spring 2018**

**Lec 6**

# Glucose-insulin system



From Messori et al.,  
*IEEE Control Systems Magazine*  
Feb 2018

# UVA/Padova model (FDA approved!)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \dot{x}_1(t) = -k_{gri}x_1(t) + d(t), \\
 \dot{x}_2(t) = k_{gri}x_1(t) - k_{empt}(x_1(t) + x_2(t))x_2(t), \\
 \dot{x}_3(t) = -k_{abs}x_3(t) + k_{empt}(x_1(t) + x_2(t))x_2(t), \\
 \dot{x}_4(t) = EGP(t) + Ra(t) - U_{ii}(t) - E(t) - k_1x_4(t) + k_2x_5(t), \\
 \dot{x}_5(t) = -U_{id}(t) + k_1x_4(t) - k_2x_5(t), \\
 \dot{x}_6(t) = -(m_2 + m_4)x_6(t) + m_1x_{10}(t) + k_{a1}x_{11}(t) + k_{a2}x_{12}(t), \\
 \dot{x}_7(t) = -p_{2U}x_7(t) + p_{2U}\left(\frac{x_6(t)}{V_I} - I_b\right), \\
 \dot{x}_8(t) = -k_ix_8(t) + k_i\frac{x_6(t)}{V_I}, \\
 \dot{x}_9(t) = -k_ix_9(t) + k_ix_8(t), \\
 \dot{x}_{10}(t) = -(m_1 + m_3(t))x_{10}(t) + m_2x_6(t), \\
 \dot{x}_{11}(t) = -(k_d + k_{a1})x_{11}(t) + i(t), \\
 \dot{x}_{12}(t) = k_dx_{11}(t) - k_{a2}x_{12}(t), \\
 \dot{x}_{13}(t) = -k_{sc}x_{13}(t) + k_{sc}x_4(t), \\
 \dot{x}_{14}(t) = -n_Gx_{14}(t) + SR_H(t), \\
 \dot{x}_{15}(t) = -k_Hx_{15}(t) + k_H\max\{x_{14}(t) - H_b, 0\}, \\
 \dot{x}_{16}(t) = \dot{S}R_H^s(t),
 \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

From Messori et al.,  
*IEEE Control Systems Magazine*  
 Feb 2018

# Linearization at an equilibrium yields an LTI model

$$\text{CT case: } \mathbf{q}(t) = \bar{\mathbf{q}} + \tilde{\mathbf{q}}(t) , \quad x(t) = \bar{x} + \tilde{x}(t) ,$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{q}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}(t), x(t))$$

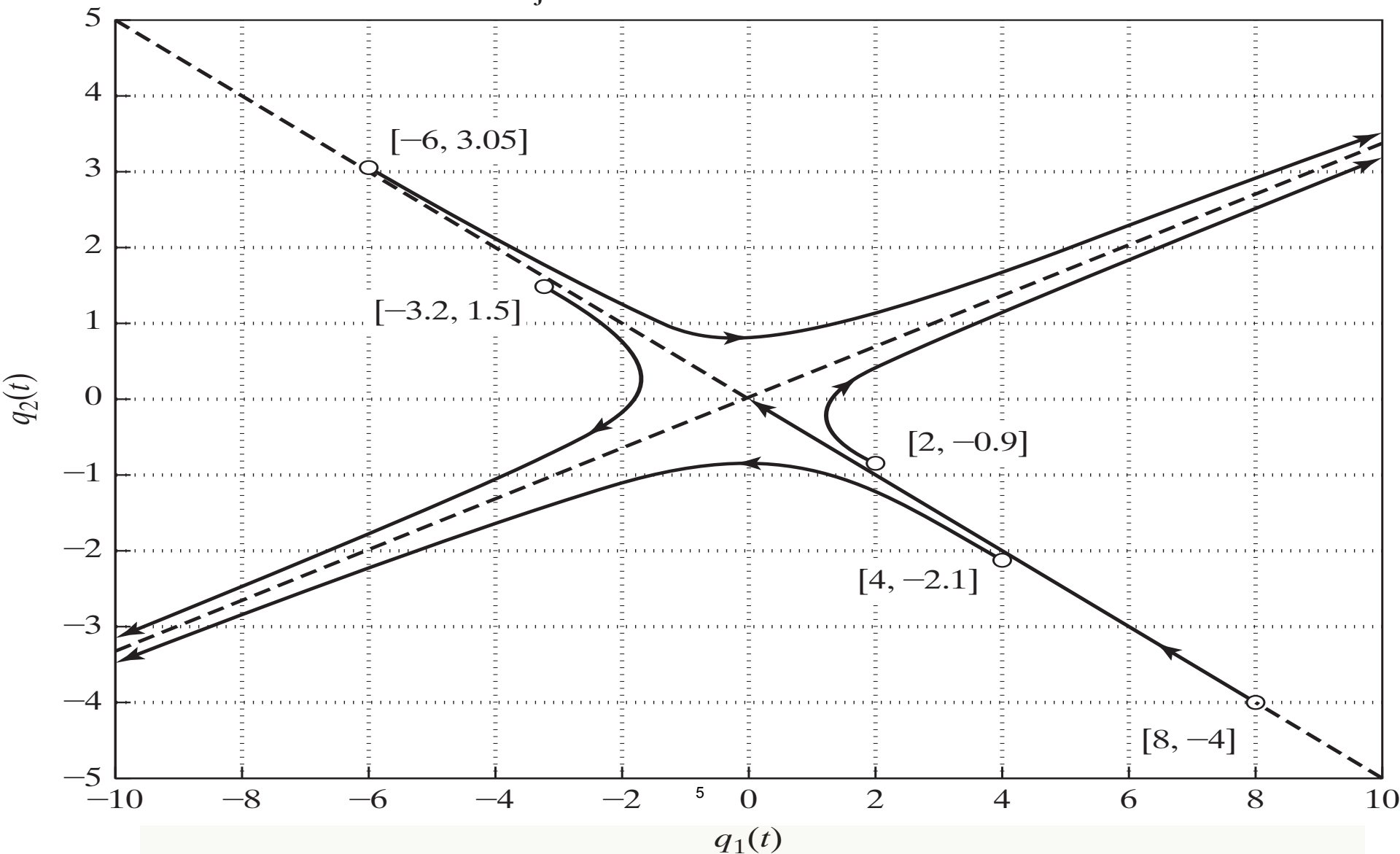
↓

$$\dot{\tilde{\mathbf{q}}}(t) \approx \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{x}} \right] \tilde{\mathbf{q}}(t) + \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x} \Big|_{\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{x}} \right] \tilde{x}(t)$$

for small perturbations  $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}(t)$  and  $\tilde{x}(t)$  from equilibrium

# Phase plane trajectories

State trajectories for different initial conditions



# Complex eigenvalue pairs (CT case)

If  $\lambda_i$  is a (complex) eigenvalue with eigenvector  $\mathbf{v}_i$ , then its complex conjugate  $\lambda_i^*$  is also an eigenvalue, with associated eigenvector  $\mathbf{v}_i^*$ .

Write  $\lambda_i = \sigma_i + j\omega_i$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{u}_i + j\mathbf{w}_i$ . Then the contribution of the complex pair to the modal solution is

$$\alpha_i \mathbf{v}_i e^{(\sigma_i + j\omega_i)t} + \alpha_i^* \mathbf{v}_i^* e^{(\sigma_i^* + j\omega_i^*)t} =$$

$$K_i e^{\sigma_i t} \left[ \mathbf{u}_i \cos(\omega_i t + \theta_i) - \mathbf{w}_i \sin(\omega_i t + \theta_i) \right]$$

# Acoustics and Vibration Animations

Have fun exploring the animations created by

[Prof. Dan Russell, Penn State](#)

MIT OpenCourseWare  
<https://ocw.mit.edu>

6.011 Signals, Systems and Inference  
Spring 2018

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <https://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.