

Stabilization and synchronization of memristive chaotic circuits by impulsive control

Limin Zou, Yang Peng, Yuming Feng, Zhengwen Tu

Abstract

The purpose of this note is to study impulsive control and synchronization of memristor based chaotic circuits shown by Muthuswamy. We first establish a less conservative sufficient condition for the stability of memristor based chaotic circuits. After that, we discuss the effect of errors on stability. Meanwhile, we also discuss impulsive synchronization of two memristor based chaotic systems. Our results are more general and more applicable than ones shown by Yang, Li, and Huang. Finally, several numerical examples are given to show the effectiveness of our methods.

Index Terms

impulsive control, impulsive synchronization, Memristor based chaotic circuits

I. INTRODUCTION

The memristor was postulated as the fourth circuit element by Chua [1], [2] and was realized by HP Labs [2], [3]. Memristor has widely potential applications in electronic circuits, computer memory, reconfigurable computing and so on [4]–[7]. Recently, implementation of memristor based chaotic circuits is an active topic of research. For example, some memristor based chaotic circuits were proposed by Itoh and Chua [8], Muthuswamy and Kokate [9]. Memristor based chaotic circuits have applications in many fields, such as a memristor based chaotic circuit for image encryption was proposed by Lin and Wang [10].

In practical applications, impulsive control has some advantages, for example, impulsive control provides an efficient way in dealing with systems especially which cannot endure continuous control inputs. During the last several decades, impulsive control theory has attracted considerable attention because impulsive control method can be employed in many fields, such as the stabilization and synchronization of chaotic systems [11]–[14] and complex dynamical networks [15]–[19]. For more results on impulsive control and its applications the reader is referred to [11], [20], [21] and the references therein.

Recently, complex dynamical systems are receiving much attention, and there is no exception for chaotic systems. Muthuswamy [22] provided a practical implementation of a memristor based chaotic circuit. By applying impulsive control theory, Yang, Li, and Huang [23] obtained some sufficient conditions for the asymptotic stabilization and synchronization of the memristor based chaotic system shown in [22].

L. Zou is with the School of Mathematics and Statistics, Chongqing Technology and Business University, Chongqing, 400067, China, Email: limin-zou@163.com (L. Zou).

Y. Peng is with the School of Mathematics and Statistics, Chongqing Three Gorges University, Chongqing, 404100, China (Email: peng_yang2011@163.com(Y. Peng)).

Y. Feng and Z. Tu are with Key Laboratory of Intelligent Information Processing and Control, Chongqing Three Gorges University, Chongqing, 404100, China. Email: yumingfeng25928@163.com (Y. Feng), tuzhengwen@163.com (Z. Tu).

In this note, we shall also consider the asymptotic stabilization and synchronization of memristor based chaotic circuits, as in [22]. We first derive a less conservative sufficient condition for the stability of the memristor based chaotic circuits shown by Muthuswamy [22]. In many practical applications, we can not guarantee the systems without any error due to the limit of equipment and technology. For this reason, we discuss the effect of errors on stability in this note. Meanwhile, we also discuss impulsive synchronization of two memristor based chaotic systems. Compared with the results shown in [23], our methods are more general and more applicable. Finally, we give some numerical examples which show the effectiveness of our methods.

II. MEMRISTOR BASED CHAOTIC CIRCUIT AND ITS EQUIVALENT FORM

The equations for the memristor based chaotic circuit presented in [22] are described by

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv_1(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_1} \left(\frac{v_2(t) - v_1(t)}{R} - i(t) \right), \\ \frac{dv_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_2} \left(\frac{v_1(t) - v_2(t)}{R} - i_L(t) \right), \\ \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = \frac{v_2(t)}{L}, \\ \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} = v_1(t), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where

$$i(t) = W(\phi(t))v_1(t) = \frac{dq}{d\phi}v_1(t).$$

The author of [22] chose a cubic nonlinearity for the $q - \phi$ function:

$$q(\phi) = \alpha\phi + \beta\phi^3$$

and so the memductance function $W(\phi)$ is given by

$$W(\phi) = \frac{dq}{d\phi} = \alpha + 3\beta\phi^2.$$

If we choose the system parameters as

$$\alpha = -0.663 \cdot 10^{-3}, \beta = 0.004 \cdot 10^{-3},$$

$$R = 2k\Omega, L = 15.8H, C_1 = 6.1\mu F, C_2 = 71\mu F,$$

which make system (1) chaotic [22], [23]. Fig.1 shows the chaotic phenomenon of this system with the initial condition $(v_1(0), v_2(0), i_L(0), \phi(0))^T = (0.1302, 0.0924, 0.0078, 0.1253)^T$.

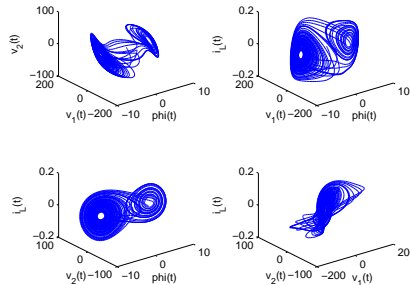


Fig.1 The state trajectory of the memristor based chaotic circuit shown in (1).

In the sequel, we mainly adopt the notation and terminology in [23]. To analyze the asymptotic stabilization of system (1), we let

$$x_1 = v_1, x_2 = v_2, x_3 = i_L, x_4 = \phi$$

and

$$a_1 = 1/C_1, a_2 = 1/C_2, a_3 = 1/R, a_4 = 1/L.$$

Then the memristor based chaotic circuit (1) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = a_1 (a_3 (x_2 - x_1) - W(x_4) x_1), \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = a_2 (a_3 (x_1 - x_2) - x_3), \\ \frac{dx_3}{dt} = a_4 x_2, \\ \frac{dx_4}{dt} = x_1, \end{cases}$$

which is equivalent to

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = a_1 (a_3 (x_2 - x_1) - \alpha x_1 - 3\beta x_1 x_4^2), \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = a_2 (a_3 (x_1 - x_2) - x_3), \\ \frac{dx_3}{dt} = a_4 x_2, \\ \frac{dx_4}{dt} = x_1. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

By decomposing the linear and nonlinear parts of the memristor based chaotic circuit system in (2), we can rewrite it as

$$\dot{X} = AX + \psi(X), \quad (3)$$

where

$$X = [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^T, \\ \psi(X) = [-3a_1\beta x_1 x_4^2, 0, 0, 0]^T,$$

and

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1(\alpha + a_3) & a_1 a_3 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 a_3 & -a_2 a_3 & -a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & a_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The impulsively controlled memristor based chaotic circuit is given by

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X} = AX + \psi(X), t \neq \tau_k, \\ \Delta X = BX, t = \tau_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where τ_k denote the moments when impulsive control occurs, $B \in R^{n \times n}$ is impulsive control gain. Without loss of generality, we assume that $t_0 < \tau_1 < \tau_2 < \dots$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tau_k = \infty$.

III. IMPULSIVE CONTROL OF THE MEMRISTOR BASED CHAOTIC CIRCUIT SHOWN BY MUTHUSWAMY

In this section, we design impulsive control for the memristor based chaotic circuit shown by Muthuswamy.

Theorem 3.1. Let λ_1 be the largest eigenvalue of $(I + B)^T (I + B)$ and suppose that λ_2 is the largest eigenvalues of $A + A^T$. Then the origin of impulsive control system (4) is asymptotically stable if

$$\lambda_2 (\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k) \leq -\ln(\gamma\lambda_1), \gamma > 1.$$

Proof. Let us construct the following Lyapunov function

$$V(t, X) = X^T X.$$

It is easy to verify that condition 1 and 4 of Theorem 3.1.3 in [11] are satisfied. When $t \neq \tau_k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V(t, X) &= X^T (A + A^T) X + 2X^T \psi(X) \\ &= X^T (A + A^T) X - 6a_1 \beta x_1^2 x_4^2 \\ &\leq X^T (A + A^T) X \\ &\leq \lambda_2 X^T X. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, condition 2 of Theorem 3.1.3 in [11] is satisfied with

$$g(t, \omega) = (\lambda_2 - 2a_1\alpha)\omega.$$

From the fact that

$$\|X + U(k, X)\| = \|X + BX\| \leq \|I + B\| \|X\|$$

and $\|I + B\|$ is finite we know that there exists a $\rho_0 > 0$ such that $X \in S_{\rho_0}$, which implies that $X + U(k, X) \in S_\rho$ for all k . When $t = \tau_k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V(\tau_k, X + BX) &= (X + BX)^T (X + BX) \\ &= X^T (I + B)^T (I + B) X \\ &\leq \lambda_1 X^T X. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, condition 3 of Theorem 3.1.3 in [11] is satisfied with

$$\chi_k(\omega) = \lambda_1 \omega.$$

It follows from Theorem 3.1.3 in [11] that the asymptotic stability of the impulsive control system (4) is implied by that of the following comparison system:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega}(t) = (\lambda_2 - 2a_1\alpha)\omega, & t \neq \tau_k, \\ \omega(\tau_k^+) = \lambda_1 \omega(\tau_k), \\ \omega(\tau_0^+) = \omega_0 \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

It follows from Theorem 3.1.4 in [11] that if

$$(\lambda_2 - 2a_1\alpha) (\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k) \leq -\ln(\gamma\lambda_1), \gamma > 1.$$

is satisfied, then the origin of (4) is asymptotically stable. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.1. Let

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 a_3 & a_1 a_3 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 a_3 & -a_2 a_3 & -a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & a_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and suppose that $\tilde{\lambda}_2$ is the largest eigenvalues of $\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^T$. Yang, Li, and Huang shown in [23] that the origin of impulsive control system (4) is asymptotically stable if

$$\left(\tilde{\lambda}_2 + 2\sqrt{\sup \{a_1^2 W^2(x_4)\}} \right) (\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k) \leq -\ln(\gamma \lambda_1), \gamma > 1.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_2 &= \lambda_{\max}(A + A^T) \\ &= \lambda_{\max}\left(\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^T + 2\text{diag}(-a_1\alpha, 0, 0, 0)\right) \\ &\leq \lambda_{\max}\left(\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^T\right) + \lambda_{\max}(2\text{diag}(-a_1\alpha, 0, 0, 0)) \\ &= \tilde{\lambda}_2 - 2a_1\alpha \\ &\leq \tilde{\lambda}_2 + 2\sqrt{\sup \{a_1^2 W^2(x_4)\}}, \end{aligned}$$

our result is less conservative than Theorem 1 of [23]. Meanwhile, our method is also simpler than Theorem 1 of [23], because we do not need calculate the supremum of $|W(x_4)|$.

In many practical applications, we can not guarantee the impulses without any error due to the limit of equipment and technology. So we should take into account the influence of impulsive control gain errors on the systems. Motivated by the above discussions, we will study the stabilization of system (4) with bounded impulsive control gain error. The corresponding system can be described as

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X} = AX + \psi(X), & t \neq \tau_k, \\ \Delta X = (B + \Delta B)X, & t = \tau_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where ΔB is gain error, which is often time-varying and bounded. As pointed out in [21], [24], we can assume that $\Delta B = mF(t)B$, $m \geq 0$ and $F^T(t)F(t) \leq I$.

Theorem 3.2. Let λ_1 be the largest eigenvalue of

$$(1 + \varepsilon)(I + B + B^T) + (1 + \varepsilon + m^2(1 + 1/\varepsilon))B^T B,$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$ and suppose that λ_2 is the largest eigenvalues of $A + A^T$. Then the origin of impulsive control system (5) is asymptotically stable if

$$\lambda_2 (\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k) \leq -\ln(\gamma \lambda_1), \gamma > 1.$$

Proof. Let us construct the following Lyapunov function

$$V(t, X) = X^T X.$$

When $t = \tau_k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V(\tau_k, X + BX) &= X^T (C + \Delta B)^T (C + \Delta B) X \\ &\leq X^T \left((1 + \varepsilon)C^T C + (1 + 1/\varepsilon)(\Delta B)^T \Delta B \right) X \\ &\leq X^T \left((1 + \varepsilon)C^T C + m^2(1 + 1/\varepsilon)B^T B \right) X \\ &\leq \lambda_1 X^T X^T, \end{aligned}$$

where $C = I + B$. The rest of proof is same as that of Theorem 3.1, so we omit it here for simplicity. This completes the proof. \square

In many practical applications, the parameters $a_1 = 1/C_1, a_2 = 1/C_2, a_3 = 1/R, a_4 = 1/L$ may also contain errors. In what follows, we will consider system (5) with parameter uncertainty. The corresponding system can be described as

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X} = (A + \Delta A)X + \psi(X), & t \neq \tau_k, \\ \Delta X = (B + \Delta B)X, & t = \tau_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where ΔA is the parametric uncertainty and has the following form $\Delta A = \mu G(t) A, G(t) G^T(t) \leq I, \mu \geq 0$.

Theorem 3.3. Let λ_1 be the largest eigenvalue of

$$(1 + \varepsilon) (I + B + B^T) + (1 + \varepsilon + m^2 (1 + 1/\varepsilon)) B^T B,$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$ and suppose that λ_2 is the largest eigenvalues of $(A + A^T) + \mu (A^T A + I)$. Then the origin of impulsive control system (6) is asymptotically stable if

$$\lambda_2 (\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k) \leq -\ln(\gamma \lambda_1), \gamma > 1.$$

Proof. Let us construct the following Lyapunov function

$$V(t, X) = X^T X.$$

When $t \neq \tau_k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V(t, X) &= X^T (C + C^T) X - 6a_1\beta x_1^2 x_4^2 \\ &\leq X^T (C + C^T) X \\ &\leq X^T ((A + A^T) + m (A^T A + I)) X \\ &\leq \lambda_2 X^T X, \end{aligned}$$

where $C = A + \Delta A$. The rest of proof is same as that of Theorem 3.1, so we omit it here for simplicity. This completes the proof. \square

IV. IMPULSIVE SYNCHRONIZATION OF THE MEMRISTOR BASED CHAOTIC CIRCUIT SHOWN BY MUTHUSWAMY

In this section, we investigate impulsive synchronization of two memristor based chaotic circuits. The equation (3) is the driving system and the driven system is defined as:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{Y} = AY + \psi(Y), & t \neq \tau_k, \\ \Delta Y = -Be, & t = \tau_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases}$$

where $B \in R^{n \times n}$ is impulsive control gain, $e^T = (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) = (x_1 - y_1, x_2 - y_2, x_3 - y_3, x_4 - y_4)$ is the synchronization error. Then the error system of the impulsive synchronization is given by

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e} = Ae + \phi(X) - \phi(Y), & t \neq \tau_k, \\ \Delta e = Be, & t = \tau_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(X) - \phi(Y) &= -3a_1\beta [x_1x_4^2 - y_1y_4^2, 0, 0, 0]^T \\ &= -3a_1\beta N(X, Y) e, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$N(X, Y) = \begin{bmatrix} x_4^2 & 0 & 0 & y_1(x_4 + y_4) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The eigenvalues of $N(X, Y) + N^T(X, Y)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= \mu_2 = 0, \\ \mu_3 &= x_4^2 - \sqrt{x_4^4 + y_1^2(x_4 + y_4)^2} \leq 0, \\ \mu_4 &= x_4^2 + \sqrt{x_4^4 + y_1^2(x_4 + y_4)^2} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

From Fig 1, we know that the state variable of (4) is bounded and suppose that $|x_1| \leq M_1, |x_4| \leq M_4$.

Theorem 4.1. Let λ_1 be the largest eigenvalue of $(I + B)^T(I + B)$ and suppose that λ_2 is the largest eigenvalues of $A + A^T$. Then the origin of impulsive synchronization error system (7) is asymptotically stable if

$$(\lambda_2 + 6a_1\beta M_1 M_4)(\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k) \leq -\ln(\gamma\lambda_1), \gamma > 1.$$

Proof. Let us construct the following Lyapunov function

$$V(t, e) = e^T e.$$

When $t \neq \tau_k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V(t, e) &= e^T (A + A^T) e - 3a_1\beta e^T (N(X, Y) + N^T(X, Y)) e \\ &\leq \lambda_2 e^T e - 3a_1\beta e^T (N(X, Y) + N^T(X, Y)) e \\ &\leq \lambda_2 e^T e - 3a_1\beta \left(x_4^2 - \sqrt{x_4^4 + y_1^2(x_4 + y_4)^2} \right) e^T e \\ &= \left(\lambda_2 + 3a_1\beta \left(\sqrt{x_4^4 + y_1^2(x_4 + y_4)^2} - x_4^2 \right) \right) e^T e \\ &\leq (\lambda_2 + 3a_1\beta |y_1| |x_4 + y_4|) e^T e \\ &\leq (\lambda_2 + 6a_1\beta M_1 M_4) e^T e. \end{aligned}$$

The rest of proof is same as that of Theorem 3.1, which is omitted here for simplicity. This completes the proof. \square

V. NUMERICAL EXAMPLES

In this section, some numerical examples are given to illustrate the effectiveness of our results. The initial condition of the system (4) is $X(0) = (0.1302, 0.0924, 0.0078, 0.1253)^T$.

Example 5.1. It is easy to see that

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 26.7213 & 81.9672 & 0 & 0 \\ 7.0423 & -7.0423 & -14084.5070 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.0633 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and $\lambda_2 = 14077.6856$. In this example, we choose the impulsive control gain matrix B as

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -0.8000 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.8000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.8000 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.8000 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then, we have $\lambda_1 = 0.0400$. By Theorem 3.1, we know that if

$$\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k \leq -\frac{\ln(0.0400\gamma)}{14077.6856}, \gamma > 1$$

holds, then origin of impulsive control system (4) is asymptotically stable. To do this, we choose $\gamma = 1.0001$, then we have

$$\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k \leq 0.00022.$$

The simulation results with $\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k = 0.0002$ are shown in Fig. 2.

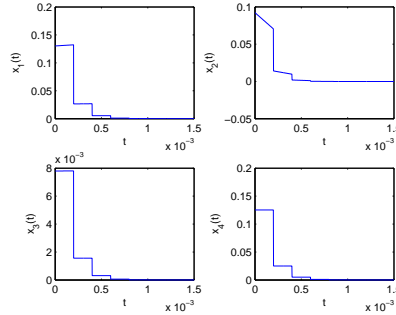


Fig.2 The state trajectory of the controlled memristor based chaotic circuit.

Example 5.2. In this example, the coefficient matrix A and the impulsive control gain matrix B are same as Example 5.1. Suppose that $\Delta B = 0.05 \sin t B$. Then, we have $m = 0.05$. By Theorem 3.2, we know that if

$$\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k \leq -\frac{\ln(\gamma\lambda_1)}{14077.6856}, \gamma > 1$$

holds, then origin of impulsive control system (5) is asymptotically stable. To do this, we choose $\gamma = 1.0001$, $\varepsilon = 0.2100$, then we have $\lambda_1 = 0.0576$ and so

$$\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k \leq 0.00020.$$

The simulation results with $\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k = 0.00020$ are shown in Fig. 3.

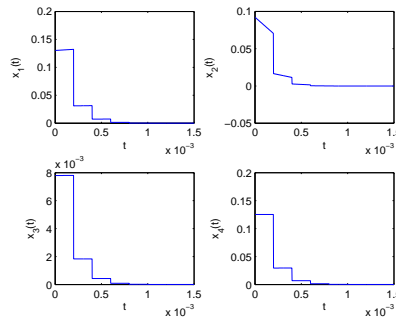


Fig.3 The state trajectory of the controlled memristor based chaotic circuit.

Example 5.3. In this example, the matrices A , B , and ΔB are same as Example 5.2. For the sake of simplicity, ΔA is specified as

$$\Delta A = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{cost} A.$$

Then, we have $\mu = 0.05$. By Theorem 3.3, we know that if

$$\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k \leq -\frac{\ln(\gamma\lambda_1)}{\lambda_2}, \gamma > 1$$

holds, then origin of impulsive control system (6) is asymptotically stable. To do this, we choose $\gamma = 1.0001$, $\varepsilon = 0.2100$, then we have $\lambda_1 = 0.0576$, $\lambda_2 = 14582.0997$ and so

$$\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k \leq 0.00019.$$

The simulation results with $\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k = 0.00019$ are shown in Fig. 4.

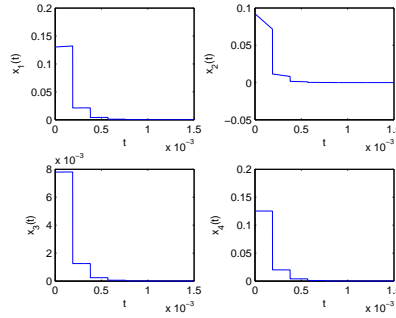


Fig.4 The state trajectory of the controlled memristor based chaotic circuit.

Example 5.4. In this example, the matrix A is same as Example 5.1. We choose the matrix B as

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5000 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1.5000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1.5000 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1.5000 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then, we have $\lambda_1 = 0.250$, $\lambda_2 = 14077.6856$. Meanwhile, we know that $|x_1| \leq 200$, $|x_4| \leq 10$. By Theorem 4.1, we know that if

$$\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k \leq \frac{-\ln(\gamma\lambda_1)}{\lambda_2 + 6a_1\beta M_1 M_4}, \gamma > 1.$$

holds, then the origin of impulsive synchronization error system (7) is asymptotically stable. To do this, we choose $\gamma = 1.0001$ and so

$$\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k \leq 0.00006.$$

The initial condition of the driving system (3) is also $X(0) = (0.1302, 0.0924, 0.0078, 0.1253)^T$ and one of the driven system (7) is $Y(0) = (0.3922, 0.6787, 0.7577, 0.7431)^T$. The simulation results with $\tau_{k+1} - \tau_k = 0.00006$ are shown in Fig. 5.

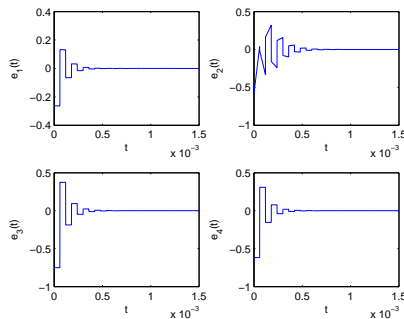


Fig.5 Simulation results of synchronization errors.

VI. CONCLUSION

In this note, we discuss impulsive control and synchronization of memristor based chaotic circuits shown by Muthuswamy [22]. Our first result is less conservative than Theorem 1 of [23]. Meanwhile, we also discuss the effect of errors on stability, so our results are more general and more applicable than ones shown in [23].

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors contributed equally to the writing of this paper. All authors read and approved the final version of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work is funded by Chongqing Research Program of Basic Research and Frontier Technology (No. cstc2017jcyjAX0032). This funding do not lead to any conflict of interests regarding the publication of this manuscript.

REFERENCES

- [1] L. O. Chua, "Memristor-the missing circuit element", *IEEE Trans. Circuit Th*, vol 18, no. 5, 507-519, 1971.
- [2] Memristor-Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memristor>.
- [3] D. B. Strukov, G. S. Snider, D. R. Stewart, et al, "The missing memristor found", *Nature*, vol. 453, no. 7191, pp. 80-83, 2008.
- [4] Y. V. Pershin, S. L. Fontaine, M. D. Ventra, "Memresistive model of amoeba's learning", *Phys. Rev. E*, vol. 80, no. 021926, pp. 1-6, 2009.
- [5] A. Afifi, A. Ayatollahi, F. Raissi, "Implementation of biologically plausible spiking neural network models on the memristor crossbar-based CMOS/nano circuits", *Proc. IEEE Eur. Conf. Circuits Theory Design*, pp. 563-566, 2009.
- [6] D. R. Stewart, R. S. Williams, "Memristive' switches enable 'stateful' logic opera via material implication", *Nature*, vol. 464, no. 7290, pp. 873-876, 2010.
- [7] S. H. Jo, T. Chang, I. Ebong, et al, "Nanoscale memristor device as synapse in neuromorphic systems", *Nanoletters*, vol. 10, pp. 1297-1301, 2010.
- [8] M. Itoh, L. O. Chua, "Memristor oscillators", *Int. J. Bifurcation and Chaos*, vol. 18, pp. 3183-3206, 2008.
- [9] B. Muthuswamy, P. P. Kokate, "Memristorbased chaotic circuits", *IETE Techn. Rev.*, vol. 26, pp. 415-426, 2009.
- [10] Z. Lin, H. Wang, "Image encryption based on chaos with PWL memristor in Chua's circuit", *IEEE. Int. Conf. Commun. Circuits Syst*, pp. 964-968, 2009.
- [11] T. Yang, "Impulsive Control Theory", Springer, Berlin, 2001.

- [12] T. Yang, L. B. Yang, C. M. Yang, “Impulsive control of Lorenz system”, *Physica D*, vol. 110, pp. 18-24, 1997.
- [13] J. Sun, Y. Zhang, Q. Wu, “Impulsive control for the stabilization and synchronization of Lorenz systems”, *Phys. Lett. A*, vol. 298, pp. 153-160, 2002.
- [14] Z. Ai, C. Chen, “Asymptotic stability analysis and design of nonlinear impulsive control systems”, *Nonlinear Anal. Hybrid Syst.*, vol. 24, pp. 244-252, 2017.
- [15] C. Li, X. Yu, Z. Liu, et al, “Asynchronous impulsive containment control in switched multi-agent systems”, *Inf. Sci.*, vol. 370-371, pp. 667-679, 2016.
- [16] X. Yang, J. Cao, J. Qiu, “pth moment exponential stochastic synchronization of coupled memristor-based neural networks with mixed delays via delayed impulsive control”, *Neural Networks*, vol. 65, pp. 80-91, 2015.
- [17] X. Yang, J. Lu, “Finite-Time Synchronization of Coupled Networks with Markovian Topology and Impulsive Effects”, *IEEE Trans. Automat. Control*, vol. 61, pp.2256-2261, 2016.
- [18] Q. Song, H. Yan, Z. Zhao, et al, “Global exponential stability of complex-valued neural networks with both time-varying delays and impulsive effects”, *Neural Networks*, vol. 79, pp. 108-116, 2016.
- [19] Q. Song, H. Yan, Z. Zhao, et al, “Global exponential stability of impulsive complex-valued neural networks with both asynchronous time-varying and continuously distributed delays”, *Neural Networks*, vol. 81, pp. 1-10, 2016.
- [20] W. M. Haddad, V. S. Chellaboina, S. G. Nersesov, “Impulsive and Hybrid Dynamical Systems: Stability, Dissipativity, and Control”, Princeton Series in Applied Mathematics, Princeton University Press, 2006.
- [21] T. Ma, “Impulsive control and Synchronization”, Science Press, Beijing, 2016.
- [22] B. Muthuswamy, “Implementing memristor based chaotic circuits”, *Int. J. Bifurcation and Chaos*, vol. 20, pp. 1335-1350, 2010.
- [23] S. Yang, C. Li, T. Huang, “Impulsive control and synchronization of memristor-based chaotic circuits”, *Int. J. Bifurcation and Chaos*, vol. 14, pp. 1450162, 12pages, 2014.
- [24] T. Ma, F. Zhao, “Impulsive stabilization of a class of nonlinear system with bounded gain error”, *Chinese Phys B*, vol.23, pp. 103-108, 2014.