

Cluster synchrony in systems of coupled phase oscillators with higher-order couplingPe Seba¹, Ian Ska^{1,*}, Ed a d O², and J an G. Re e o¹¹*Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA*²*Institute for Research in Electronics and Applied Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA*

(Received 7 July 2011; published 16 September 2011)

We study the phenomenon of cluster synchrony that occurs in ensembles of coupled phase oscillators when higher-order mode dominates the coupling between oscillators. For the first time, we develop a complete analytical description of the dynamics in the limit of a large number of oscillators and derive an analytical expression for the degree of cluster synchrony, cluster asymmetry, and clustering. We establish a relation of the even-dimensional reduction technique of Ott and Anagnostou [Chaos **18**, 037113 (2008)] and find an analytical description of the degree of cluster synchrony valid on a globally attracting manifold. Shaded by this manifold, the eigenvalues in the family of eigenvalues describing the distribution of oscillators, resulting in a high degree of multistability in the cluster asymmetry. We also show how the external forcing the degree of asymmetry can be controlled, and suggest that the emerging clustering can be used to encode and decode data.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevE.84.036208](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.84.036208)

PACS numbers: 05.45.Xg, 05.90.+m

I. INTRODUCTION

Large ensembles of coupled oscillators occur in many e-

Cl e y nch on, ha been died in man, con e , fo
e am le, inne o k of ha eo cilla o i h[

in the and natural frequency ω at time t . Since the oscillation is a real function of time, the condition for a stationary solution $\partial_t f + (f \cdot) = 0$, giving

$$\partial_t f + \left\{ f \left[\omega + \frac{K}{2i} (r_2 e^{-2i} - r_2^* e^{2i}) \right] \right\} = 0. \quad (6)$$

To analyze Eq. (6), we find it convenient to define the symmetric and antisymmetric parts of f , f_s , and f_a , as

$$f_{s/a}(\mathbf{r}, t) = [f(\mathbf{r}, t) \pm f(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{a}, t)]/2, \quad (7)$$

where f_s and f_a are symmetric and antisymmetric in the exchange of sites \mathbf{r} and $\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{a}$, respectively, in the sense that $f_s(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{a}, t) = f_s(\mathbf{r}, t)$ and $f_a(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{a}, t) = -f_a(\mathbf{r}, t)$. We note that f is a solution of Eq. (6) if $f = f_s + f_a$ and f_s and f_a are both solutions of Eq. (6). Thus, we can study the symmetric and antisymmetric dynamics of solution f .

A. Symmetric dynamics

While the amplitudes r_1 and r_2 remain the same, the only change in $|r_1|$

Problem has remained open in the generalization of the
presence of noise and coupling function in the
monoharmonic. The former work of O and Anon en
[\[19\]](#)

- [24] G. B. Ermentrout and N. Kopell, *J. Math. Biol.* **29**, 195 (1991).
- [25] A. F. Taylor, P. Kamekawa, B. J. West, R. Toh, L. Bill, and M. R. Tinsley, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **100**, 214101 (2008).
- [26] I. Z. Kiss, Y. Zhai, and J. L. Hudson, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **94**, 248301 (2005).
- [27] J. Zhang, Z. Yan, and T. Zhou, *Phys. Rev. E* **79**, 041903 (2009).
- [28] P. Seliger, S. C. Yong, and L. S. Tsiming, *Phys. Rev. E* **65**, 041906 (2002).
- [29] R. K. Nigam and L. Q. English, *Phys. Rev. E* **80**, 066213 (2009).
- [30] K. Okada, *Physica D* **63**, 424 (1993).
- [31] D. Golomb, D. Han, B. Shaiman, and H. Sompolinsky, *Phys. Rev. A* **45**, 3516 (1992).
- [32] A. Maqsood and R. Seich, *Chaos* **18**, 037122 (2008).
- [33] D. H. Zanette and A. S. Mikhailov, *Physica D* **194**, 203 (2004).
- [34] M. Banaji, *Phys. Rev. E* **71**, 016212 (2005).
- [35] H. Daido, *Prog. Theor. Phys.* **88**, 1213 (1992).
- [36] R. B. G. Renwick and J. W. Lee, *Partial Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics and Integral Equations* (Dover, Englewood Cliffs, 1988).
- [37] P. A. Hill and J. Boer, *Phys. Rev. E* **70**, 026203 (2004).