

Cluster synchrony in systems of coupled phase oscillators with higher-order couplingPe Seba ian Ska dal,^{1,*} Ed a d O ,² 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*

(Recei ed 7 J ŷ 2011; bli hed 16 Se embe 2011)

We ŷ the henomenon of cl e ŷ nch onŷ ha occ in en emble of co led ha e o cilla o hen highe -o de mode domina e he co ling be een o cilla o .Fo he ime, e de elo a com le e analŷ ic de c i ion of he ŷ namic in he limi of a la ge n mbe of o cilla o and e i o an iŷ the deg ee of cl e ŷ nch onŷ , cl e a ŷ mme ŷ , and i ching. We e a .a ia ion of he ecen dimen ionaliŷ - ed c ion echni e of O and An on en [Chao **18**, 037113 (2008)] and nd an analŷ ic de c i ion of he deg ee of cl e ŷ nch onŷ .alid on a globally a ac ing manifold. Sha ed bŷ hi manifold, he e i an in ni e familŷ of eadŷ - a e di ib ion of o cilla o , e ling in a high deg ee of m li abiliŷ in he cl e a ŷ mme ŷ .We al o ho ho h o gh e e nal fo cing he deg ee of a ŷ mme ŷ can be con olled, and gge ha ŷ em di laŷ ing cl e ŷ nch onŷ can be ed o encode and o e da a.

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

PACS n mbe (): 05.45.X , 05.90.+m

I. INTRODUCTION

La ge ŷ em of co led o cilla o occ in manŷ e -

Cl e y nch on, ha been died in man, con e , fo
e am le, in ne o k of ha e o 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 $f + f^* = 0$, giving

$$f + \left\{ f \left[1 + \frac{K}{2i}(r_2 e^{-2i} - r_2^* e^{2i}) \right] \right\} = 0. \quad (6)$$

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

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

where f_s and f_a are symmetric and antisymmetric in the oscillation phase, respectively, in the sense that $f_s(\theta + \pi, t) = f_s(\theta, t)$ and $f_a(\theta + \pi, t) = -f_a(\theta, t)$. We note that 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 the 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. Emenko and N. Koell, *J. Math. Bio.* **29**, 195 (1991).
- [25] A. F. Taylor, P. Kamekawa, B. J. Wake, R. Toth, L. Bill, and M. R. Tinley, *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. Young, and L. S. Tsiming, *Phys. Rev. E* **65**, 041906 (2002).
- [29] R. K. Nigmatov and L. Q. English, *Phys. Rev. E* **80**, 066213 (2009).
- [30] K. Okada, *Physica D* **63**, 424 (1993).
- [31] D. Golomb, D. Han el, B. Shaiman, and H. Somolin ky, *Phys. Rev. A* **45**, 3516 (1992).
- [32] A. Ma q and R. Se lch e, *Chaos* **18**, 037122 (2008).
- [33] D. H. Zan e and A. S. Mikhailo , *Physica D* **194**, 203 (2004).
- [34] M. Banaji, *Phys. Rev. E* **71**, 016212 (2005).
- [35] H. Daido, *Prog. Theo. Phys.* **88**, 1213 (1992).
- [36] R. B. G en he and J. W. Lee, *Partial Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics and Integral Equations* (Doe , Englewood Cliff , 1988).
- [37] P. A h in and J. Bo e en, *Phys. Rev. E* **70**, 026203 (2004).