

STATPHYS22 SATELLITE MEETING 29 JUNE - 2 JULY 2004

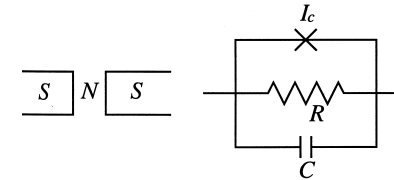
Collective phase synchronization of spatially extended oscillators with random frequencies

Hyunsuk Hong, Hyunggyu Park, and Moo Young Choi
Korea Institute for Advanced Study

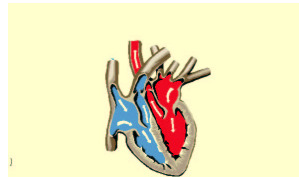
- Fireflies blinking in unison



- Josephson junction arrays



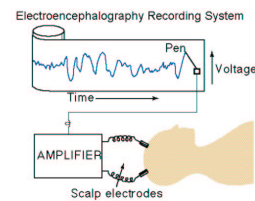
- Pacemaker cells in the heart : ECG



- Clapping in the theater



- Neural networks : EEG



- Chemical reactions : BZ



▽ Locally coupled oscillators

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = \omega_i - K \sum_{j \in \Lambda_i} \sin(\phi_i - \phi_j)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, N$$

ϕ_i : phase of the i th oscillator

K : coupling strength

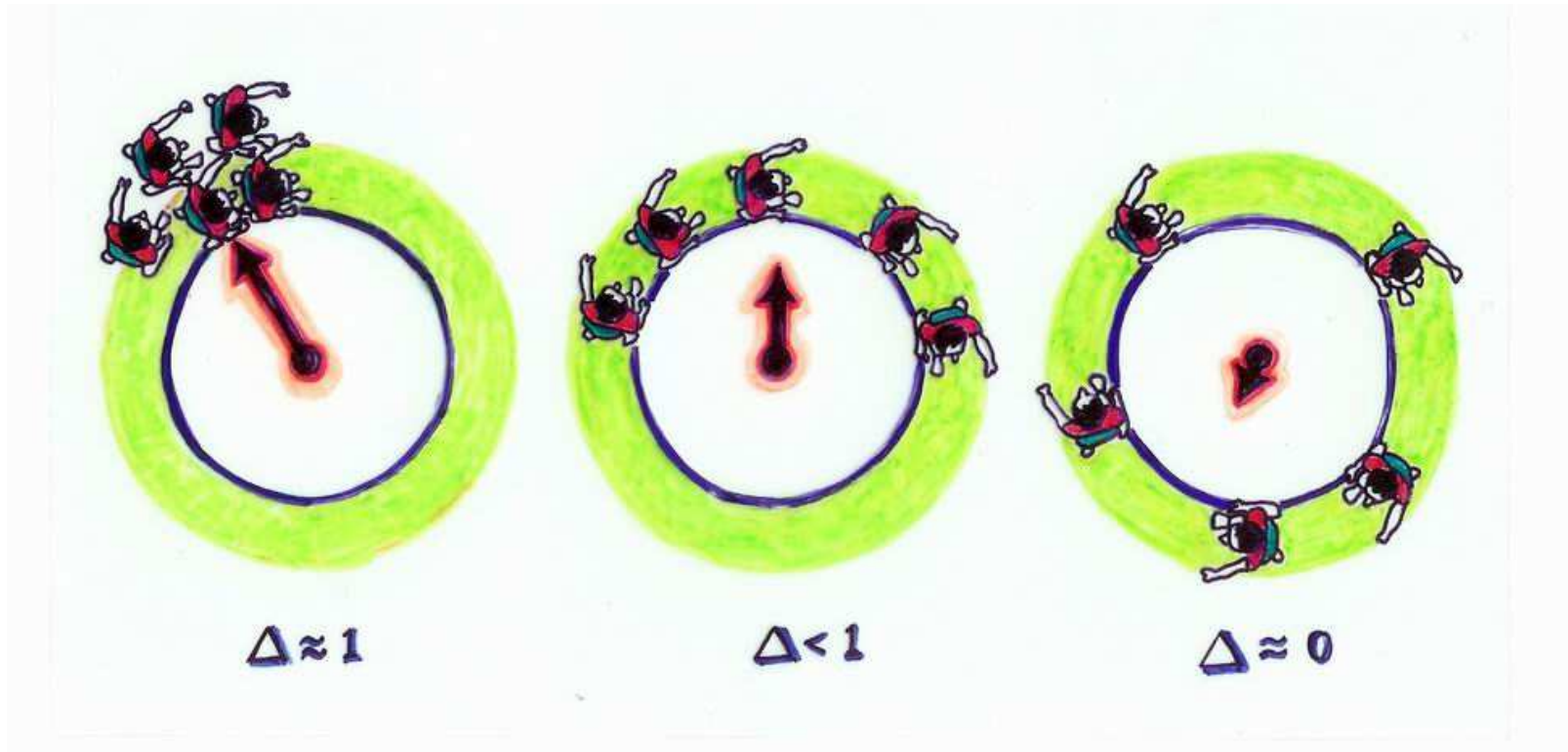
Λ_i : nearest neighbor set of i th oscillator

ω_i : intrinsic frequency of the i th oscillator : $g(\omega)$

$$\langle \omega_i \omega_j \rangle = 2\sigma \delta_{ij} \quad \langle \omega_i \rangle = 0$$

- Order parameter

$$\Delta \equiv \left\langle \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N e^{i\phi_j} \right| \right\rangle$$



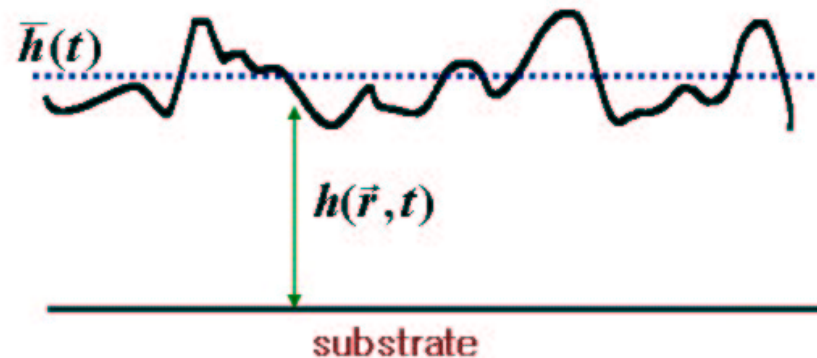
© S. H. Strogatz, *Sync: The Emerging Science of Spontaneous Order* (2003)

▽ Continuum limit

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \omega(\mathbf{r}) + K\nabla^2\phi + \mathcal{O}[\nabla^4\phi, (\nabla\phi)^2\nabla^2\phi]$$

$$\langle\omega(\mathbf{r})\rangle = 0, \quad \langle\omega(\mathbf{r})\omega(\mathbf{r}')\rangle = 2\sigma\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$$
$$0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi \longrightarrow (-\infty, \infty)$$

phase $\phi(\mathbf{r}, t) \longleftrightarrow$ height $h(\mathbf{r}, t)$:



Edwards-Wilkinson type equation with **columnar disorder** !

- Mean-square surface fluctuation width

$$W^2 \equiv \frac{1}{L^d} \left\langle \int^L d^d \mathbf{r} [\phi(\mathbf{r}, t) - \bar{\phi}(t)]^2 \right\rangle$$

(i) In the long time limit ($Kt \gg L^2$)

$$\begin{aligned} W^2 &\sim (2\sigma/K^2)L^{4-d}, & d < 4 \\ &\simeq (\sigma/4\pi^2 K^2) \ln L, & d = 4 \\ &\sim 2\sigma/K^2, & d > 4. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) In the early time limit ($Kt \ll L^2$)

$$\begin{aligned} W^2 &\sim (2\sigma/zK^2)(Kt)^{(4-d)/z}, & d < 4 \\ &\simeq (\sigma/4\pi^2 zK^2) \ln(Kt), & d = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$W \sim L^\alpha$ where $\alpha = (4 - d)/2$, $W \sim L^\beta$ where $\beta = (4 - d)/4$

- **Steady-state probability distribution** $P[\{\phi\}]$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi(\mathbf{k}, t) = \omega(\mathbf{k}) - Kk^2 \phi(\mathbf{k}, t)$$

$$P_{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}}(\{\phi_{\mathbf{k}}\}) = \prod_{\mathbf{i}} \delta \left(\phi_{\mathbf{k}_i} - \frac{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_i}}{Kk_i^2} \right)$$

Averaging over random frequencies $\{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}\}$, we find

$$\begin{aligned} P[\{\phi\}] &\sim \int \mathcal{D}\omega_{\mathbf{k}} P_{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}}(\{\phi_{\mathbf{k}}\}) \\ &= \int d\omega_{\mathbf{k}_1} \cdots d\omega_{\mathbf{k}_N} \exp \left[- \sum_{\mathbf{i}} \frac{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_i}^2}{4\sigma} \right] \prod_{\mathbf{i}} \delta \left(\phi_{\mathbf{k}_i} - \frac{\omega_{\mathbf{k}_i}}{Kk_i^2} \right) \\ &= \exp \left[- \sum_{\mathbf{i}} \frac{K^2}{4\sigma} k_i^4 \phi_{\mathbf{k}_i}^2 \right] \\ &= \exp \left[- \frac{K^2}{4\sigma} \int (\nabla^2 \phi)^2 \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Gaussian property of $P[\{\phi\}]$ guarantees that $\langle e^{if(\phi)} \rangle = e^{-\langle f^2(\phi) \rangle / 2}$ for an arbitrary $f(\phi)$.

$$\Delta \equiv \langle e^{i(\phi - \bar{\phi})} \rangle$$



$$\Delta = \exp(-W^2/2)$$

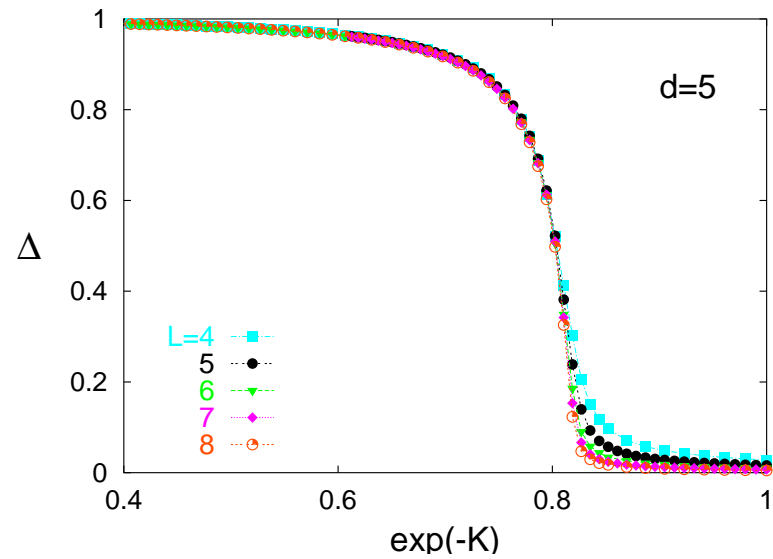
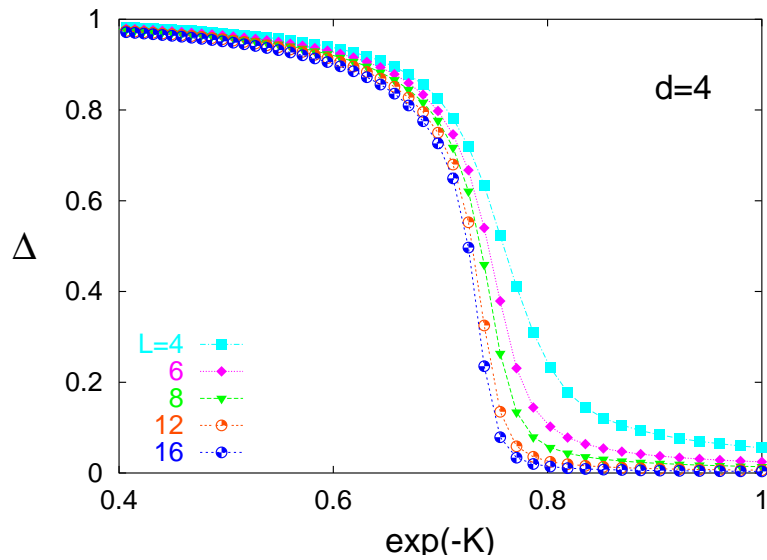
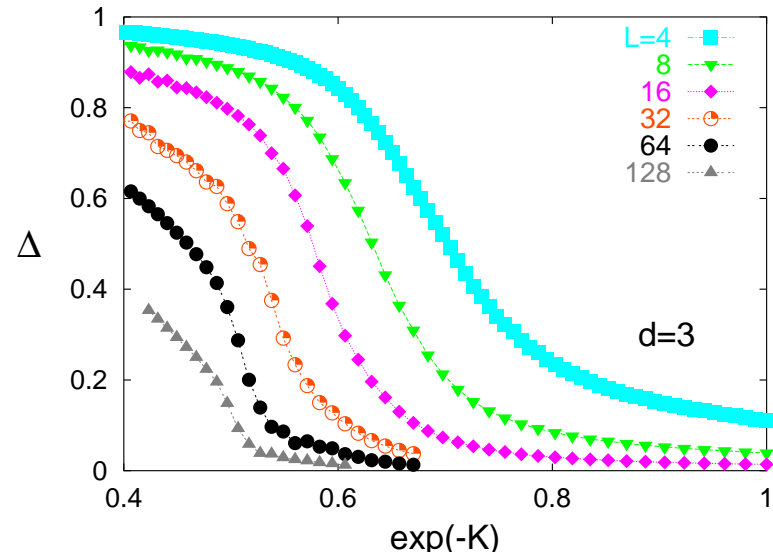
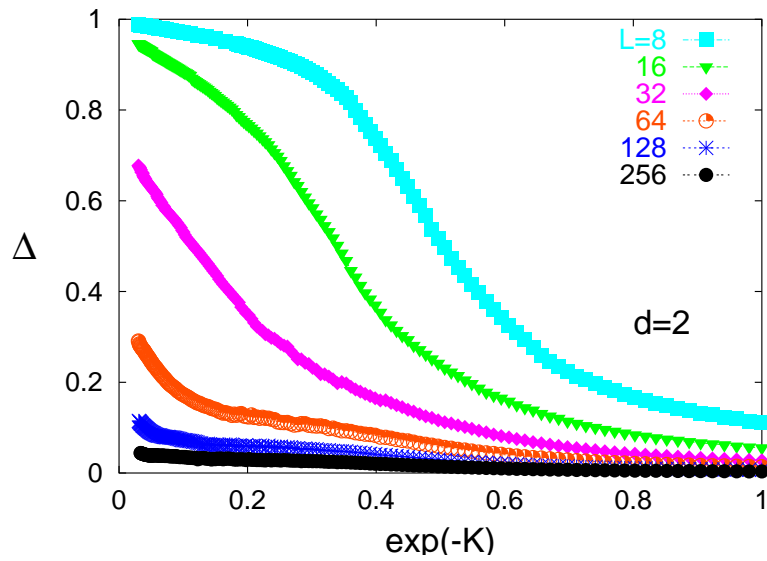
• For $d \leq 4$,

ROUGH ($W^2 \rightarrow \infty$) \iff **DESYNC** ($\Delta = 0$)

• For $d > 4$,

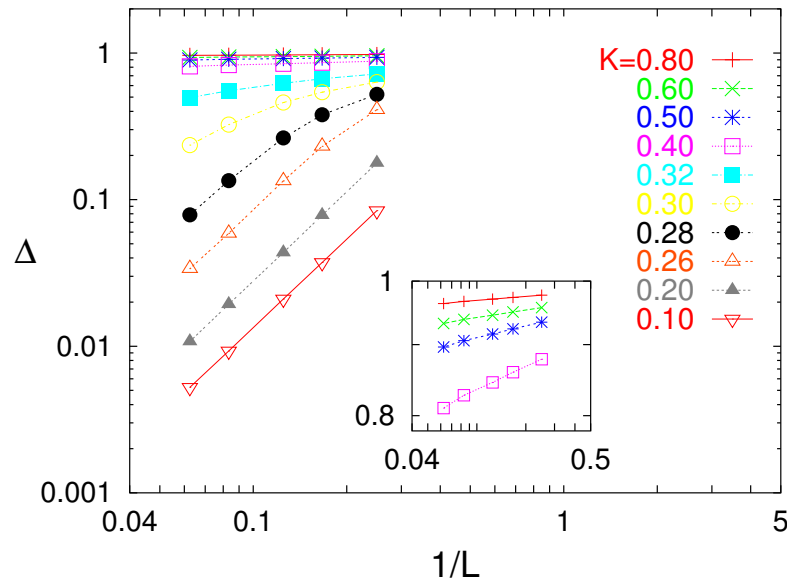
SMOOTH ($W^2 < \infty$) \iff **SYNC** ($\Delta \neq 0$)

▽ Numerical results

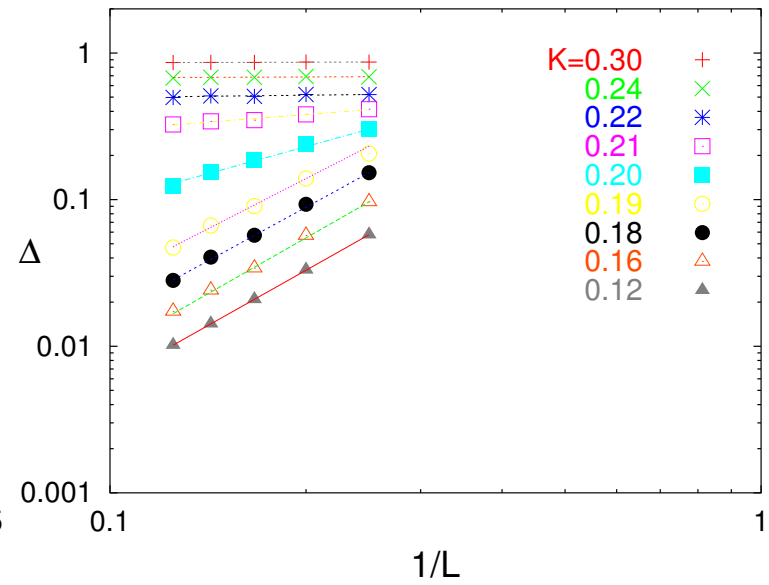


● Finite-size analysis

$d = 4$



$d = 5$

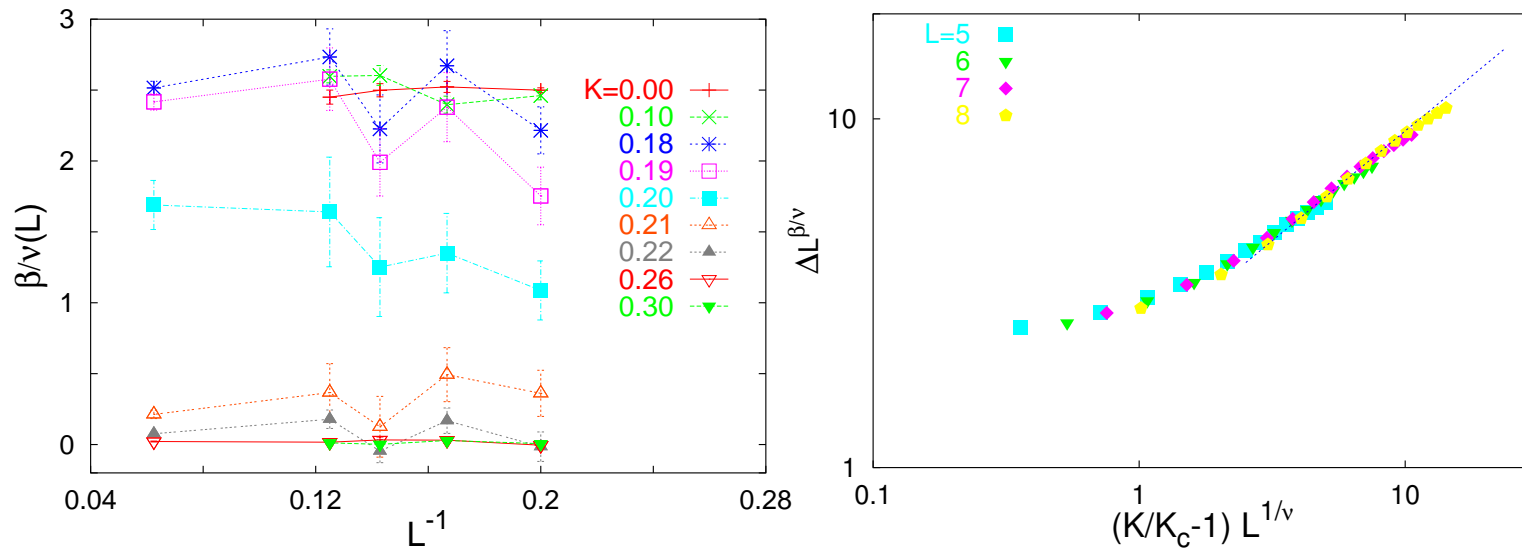


$K_c = 0.200(5)$

● Critical behavior for $d = 5$

$$\Delta = L^{-\beta/\nu} f[(K - K_c)L^{1/\nu}], \quad \Delta(K_c, L) \sim L^{-\beta/\nu}$$

$$\beta/\nu(L) = -\ln[\Delta(L')/\Delta(L)]/\ln(L'/L)$$



$$\beta/\nu = 1.5(3), \quad \nu = 0.45(10), \quad K_c = 0.200(5)$$

Summary

- SYNC-DESYNC of the coupled oscillators
- Order parameter: Δ
- ROUGH-SMOOTHENING of the growing surface
- Surface fluctuation width: W^2

$$\Delta = \exp(-W^2/2)$$

- Lower critical dimension for the phase synchronization:

$$d_\ell = 4$$