

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*

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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 eaŷ - 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.

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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in the and natural frequency ω at time t . Since the oscillation is a real function of time, the conjugate equation $f^* + (f^*) = 0$, giving

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

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 θ , 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 separately the symmetric and antisymmetric dynamics of the oscillation 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
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