Mechanisms of Chaos: Stable Instability

Reading for this lecture:

NDAC, Sec. 12.0-12.3, 9.3, and 10.5.

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Unpredictability:

- Orbit complicated: difficult to follow
- Repeatedly convergent and divergent
- Net amplification of small variations

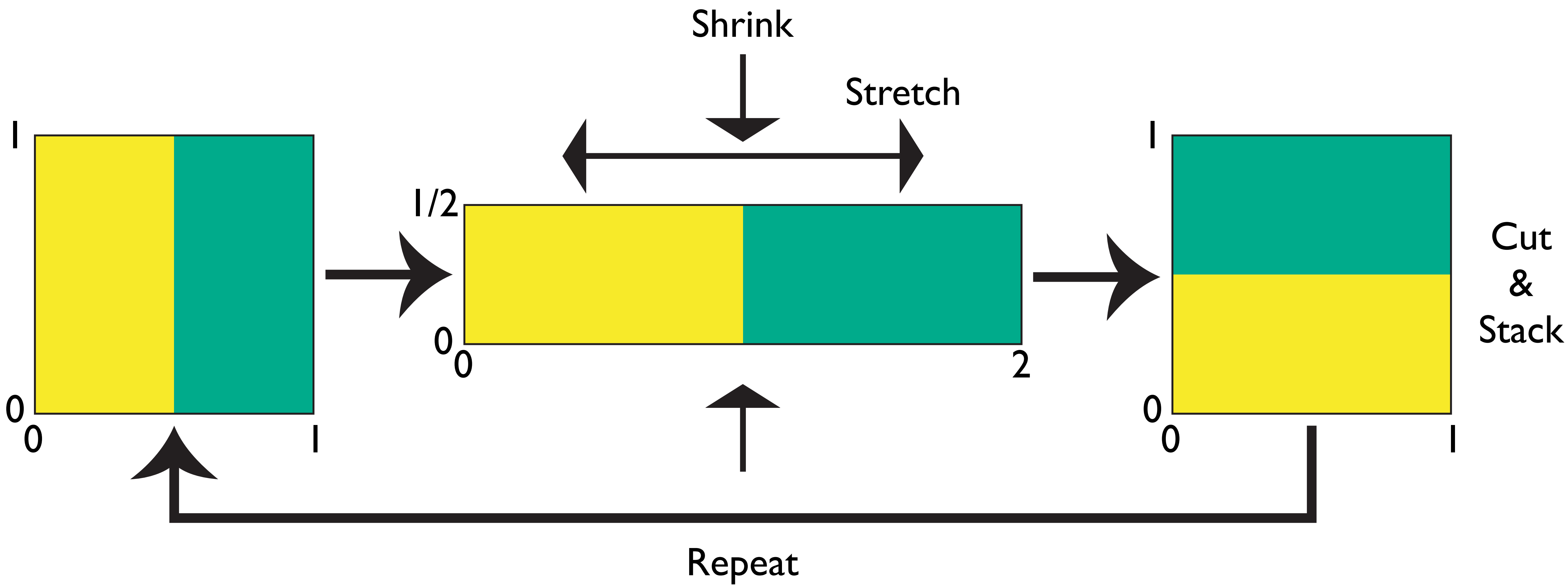
What geometry produces this?

Stretch and fold:

- Flow stretches state space
- But to be stable (i.e., have an attractor):
  - Must be done in a compact region
  - So flow must fold back into region

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

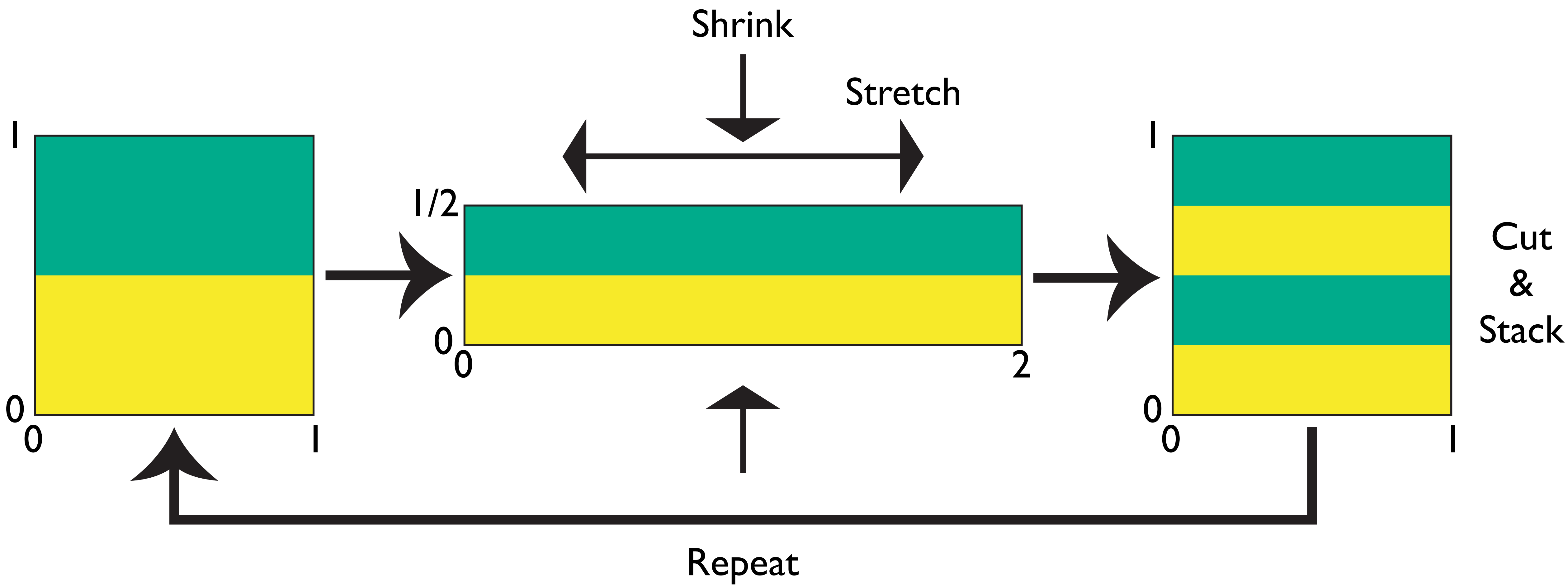
Baker's transformation:
kneading state space



Lecture 6: Nonlinear Physics, Physics 150/250 (Spring 2010); Jim Crutchfield

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Baker's transformation ...
kneading state space



Baker's transformation ...

2D Baker's Map:

$$(x_n, y_n) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= 2x_n (\text{mod } 1) \\ y_{n+1} &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} y_n, & x_n \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} y_n, & x_n > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Baker's transformation ...

Stability? $$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculate:

$\lambda_1 = 2$ Stretch $\vec{v}_1 = (1, 0)$ Only horizontal

$\lambda_2 = 1/2$ Shrink $\vec{v}_2 = (0, 1)$ Only vertical

$\mathrm{Det}(A) = 1$ Area preserving:

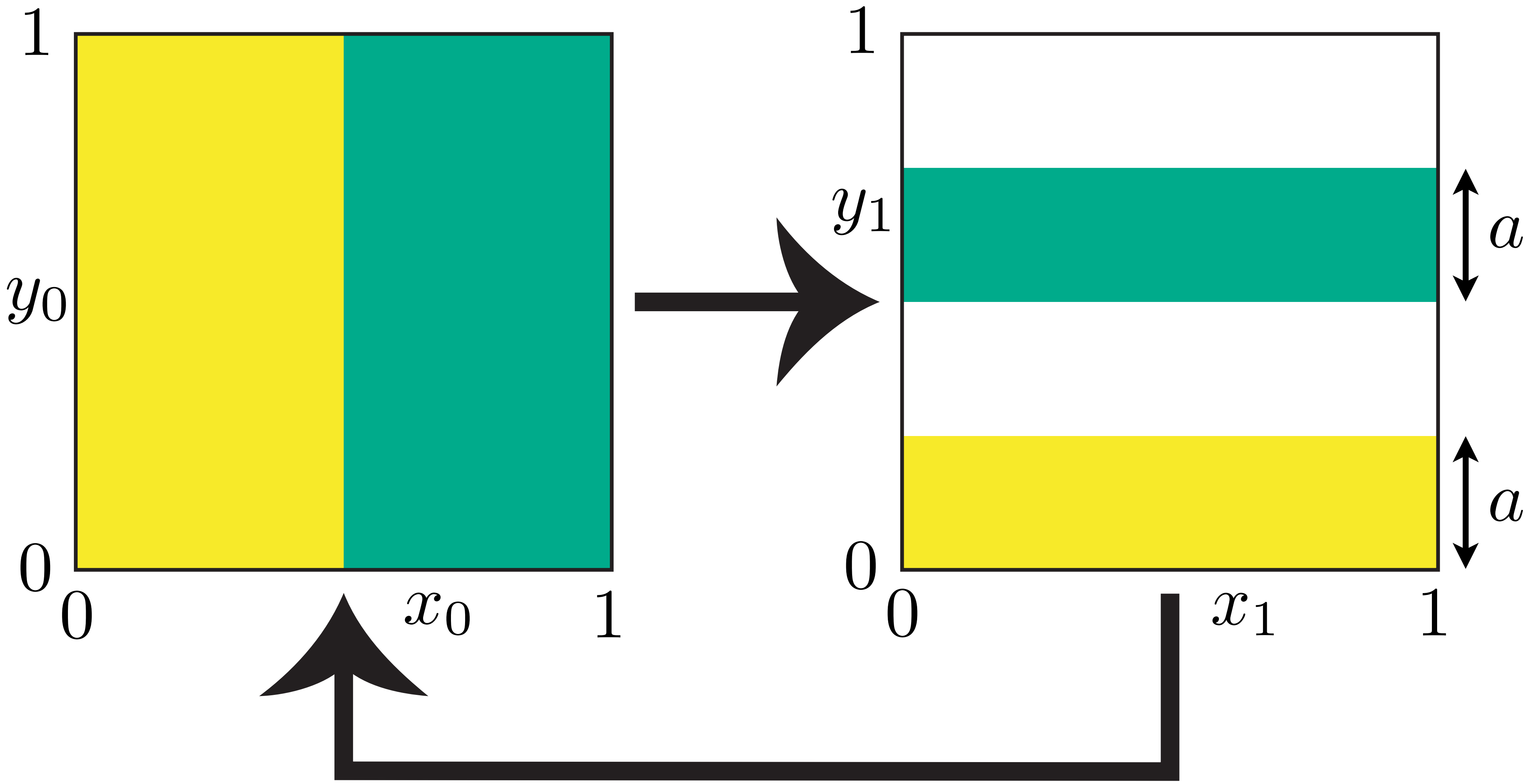
No attractor per se

But confined to compact region

Independent of $\vec{x}$

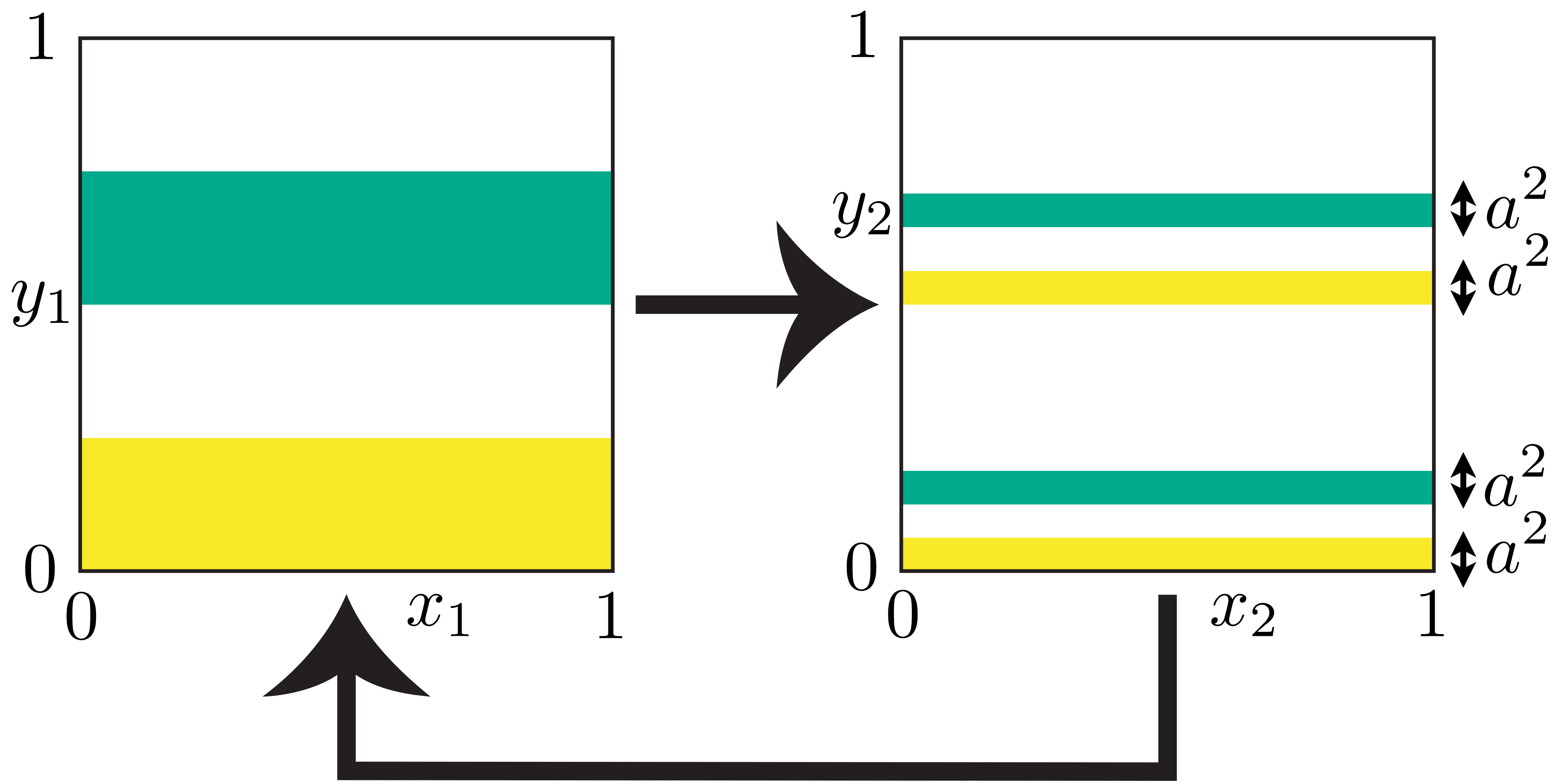
Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Dissipative Baker's Map:



Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Dissipative Baker's Map ... again!



Lecture 6: Natural Computation & Self-Organization, Physics 250 (Winter 2008); Jim Crutchfield

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Dissipative Baker's Map ...

$$x_{n+1} = 2x_n (\text{mod } 1)$$

$$y_{n+1} = \begin{cases} ay_n, & x_n \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} + ay_n, & x_n > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$a \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

Dissipative Baker's Map ...

Stability? $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$

Calculate:

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \qquad \vec{v}_1 = (1, 0)$$
$$\lambda_2 = a \qquad \vec{v}_2 = (0, 1)$$

Independent of $\vec{x}$

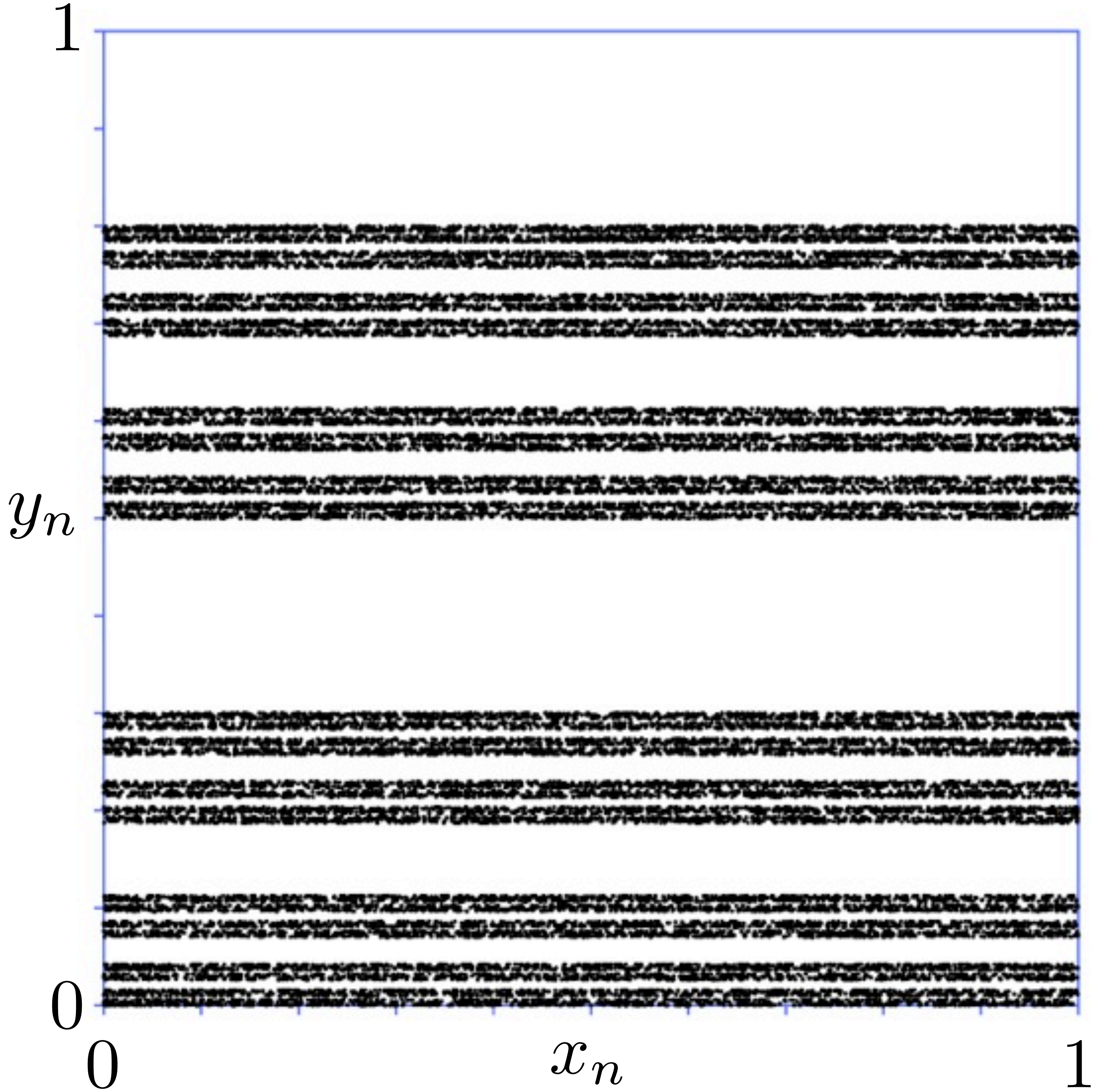
$\mathrm{Det}(A) = 2a$ Dissipative: $a < 1/2$

Volume contraction

Attractor!

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Dissipative Baker's Map Simulation: $a = 0.3$



Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Dissipative Baker's Map ...

Stability? (x, y) versus $(x + \epsilon, y + \delta)$

$$\Delta x_1 = 2(x_0 + \epsilon) - 2x_0 = 2\epsilon$$

$$\Delta y_1 = a(y_0 + \delta) - ay_0 = a\delta$$

$\Delta x_n = 2^n \epsilon$ Exponential Growth of Errors

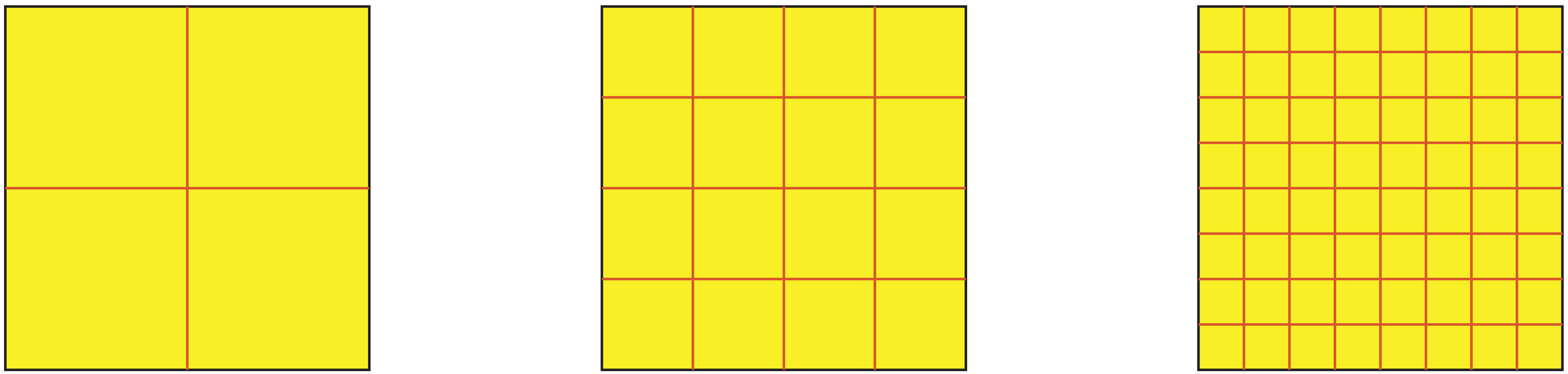
$\Delta y_n = a^n \delta$ Exponential Stability

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Dimension of a Set:

Number of boxes to cover set at measurement resolution ϵ:

$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \quad N = 4$ $\qquad$ $\epsilon = \frac{1}{4} \quad N = 16$ $\qquad$ $\epsilon = \frac{1}{8} \quad N = 64$



$n = 1$ $\qquad$ $n = 2$ $\qquad$ $n = 3$

$$N\left(\epsilon = \frac{1}{2^n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right)^{-2} = 2^{2n}$$

$$N(\epsilon) \propto \epsilon^{-2}$$

Generalizing

$$N(\epsilon) \propto \epsilon^{-d}$$

Or (Definition) dimension: $d = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} -\frac{\log N(\epsilon)}{\log \epsilon}$

Dimension of Dissipative Baker's Attractor ...

At iteration n:

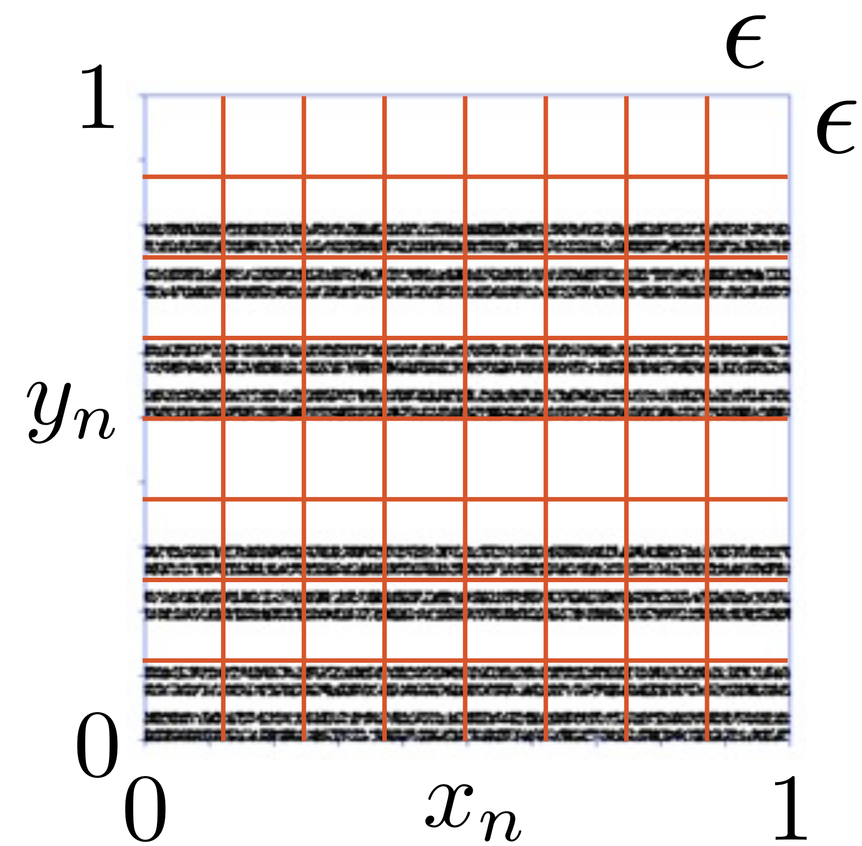
2^n strips of thickness a^n

How many boxes $N(\epsilon)$ to cover attractor at resolution ϵ?

Take: $\epsilon = a^n$

Number of boxes for each strip: a^{-n}

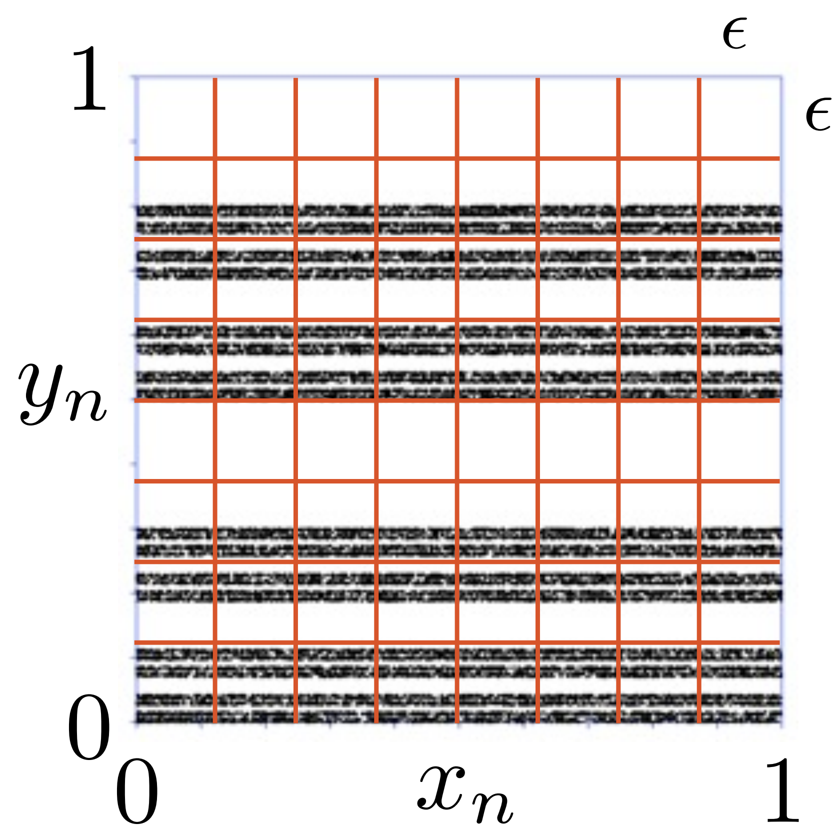
$$N(\epsilon) = a^{-n} \times 2^n = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{-n}$$



Dimension of Dissipative Baker's Attractor ...

Dimension:

$$
\begin{aligned}
d &= \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} - \frac{\log N(\epsilon)}{\log \epsilon} \\
&= \lim_{n \to \infty} - \frac{\log (a/2)^{-n}}{\log a^n} \\
&= 1 + \frac{\log \frac{1}{2}}{\log a}
\end{aligned}
$$



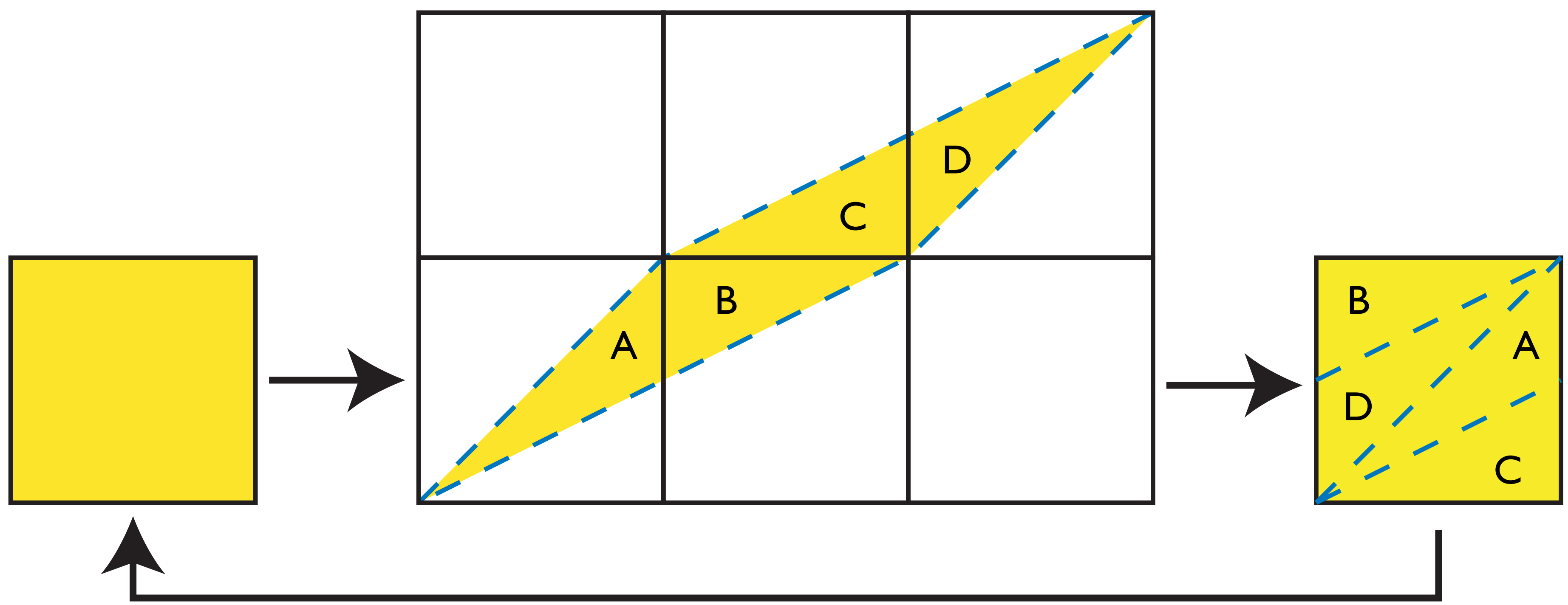
$$a = 0.3 \Rightarrow d = 1.576\ldots < 2 \quad !$$

Area preserving: as $a \to \frac{1}{2}, \; d \to 2$

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Cat map (aka Toral automorphism): $(x, y) \in \mathbf{T}^2$

Intrinsic stretch/shrink directions



$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \pmod 1$$

Fixed point: $\vec{x}^* = (0, 0)$

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Cat map (aka Toral automorphism) ...

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \pmod 1$$

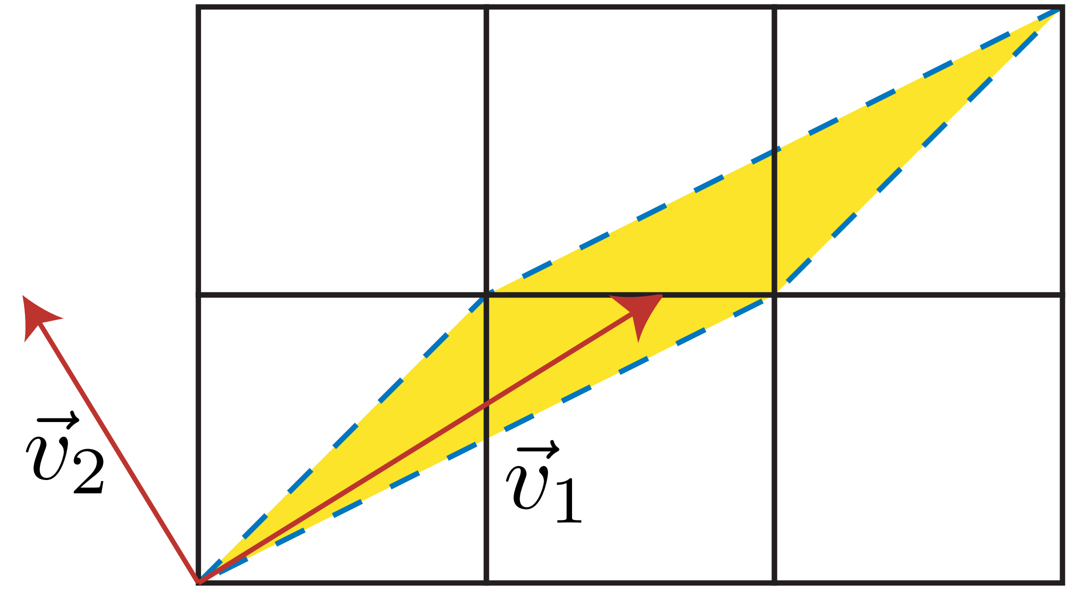
Calculate:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} > 1$$ stretch $$\vec{v}_1 = (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, 1)$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} < 1$$ shrink $$\vec{v}_2 = (\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, 1)$$

$$\mathrm{Det}(A) = 1$$ area preserving

Independent of $\vec{x}$



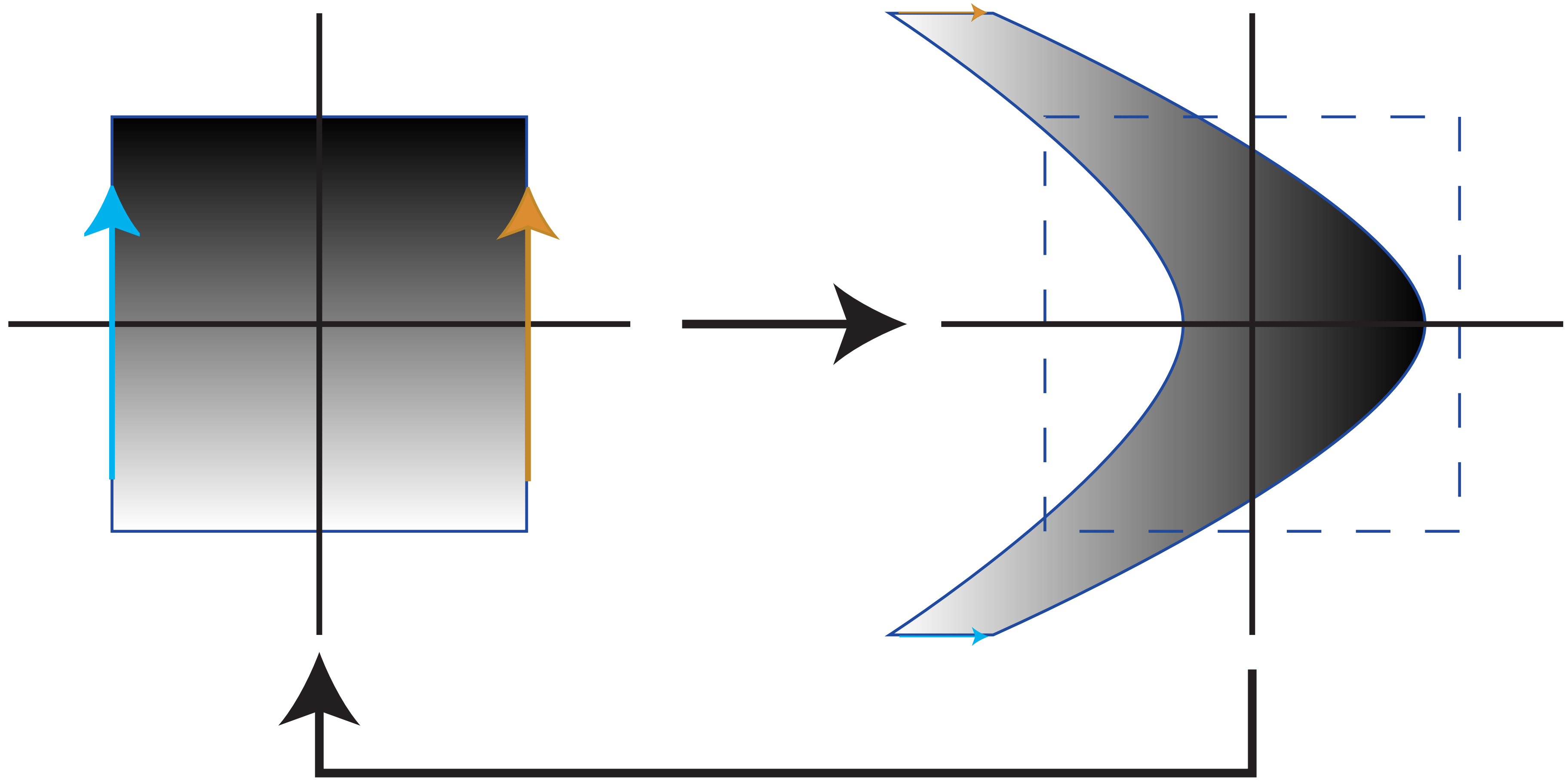
Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Poincare stretch demo:
~/Dynamical Systems/Dynamics Demos/

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Hénon map: $(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= y_n + 1 - a x_n^2 \\ y_{n+1} &= b x_n \end{aligned}$$



Stretch and fold depend on location

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Henon map ...

Stretch & fold depend on location:

Jacobian:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2ax_n & 1 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

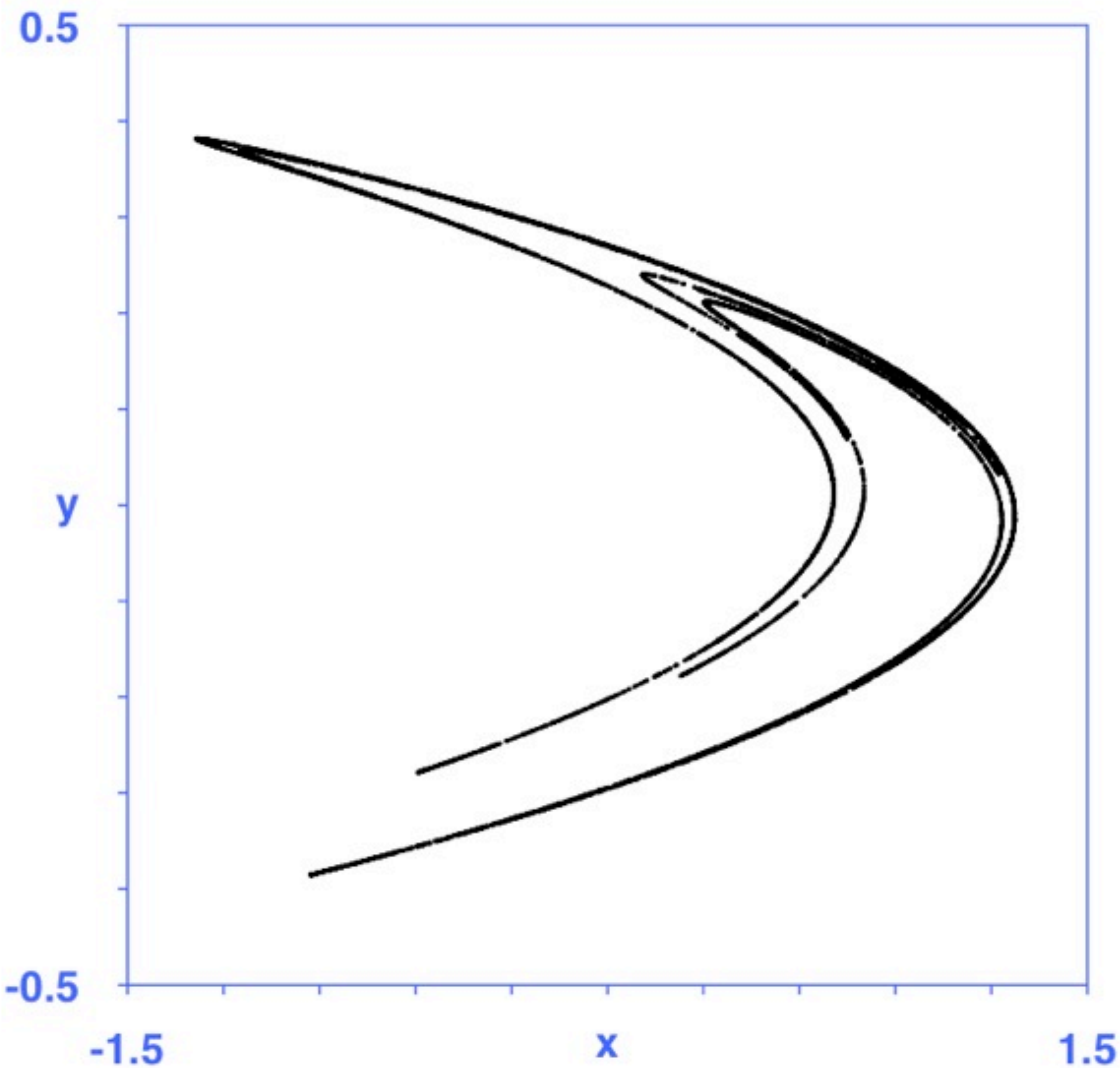
Dissipative when $|b| < 1$ (and orientation reversing):

$$\mathrm{Det}(A) = -b$$

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Henon Attractor:

Control parameters: $(a, b) = (1.4, 0.3)$

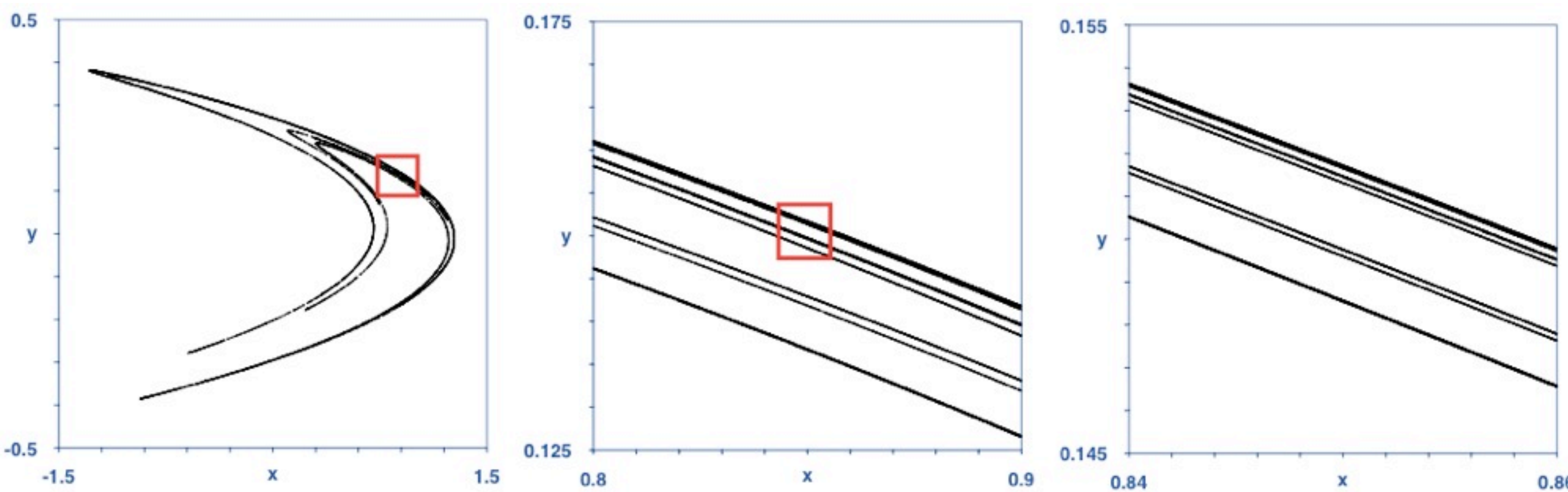


Lecture 6: Nonlinear Physics, Physics 150/250 (Spring 2010); Jim Crutchfield

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Henon Attractor ...

Self-similar:



Self-similar attractor = Dissipation + Instability

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Chaotic Mechanisms in ODEs:

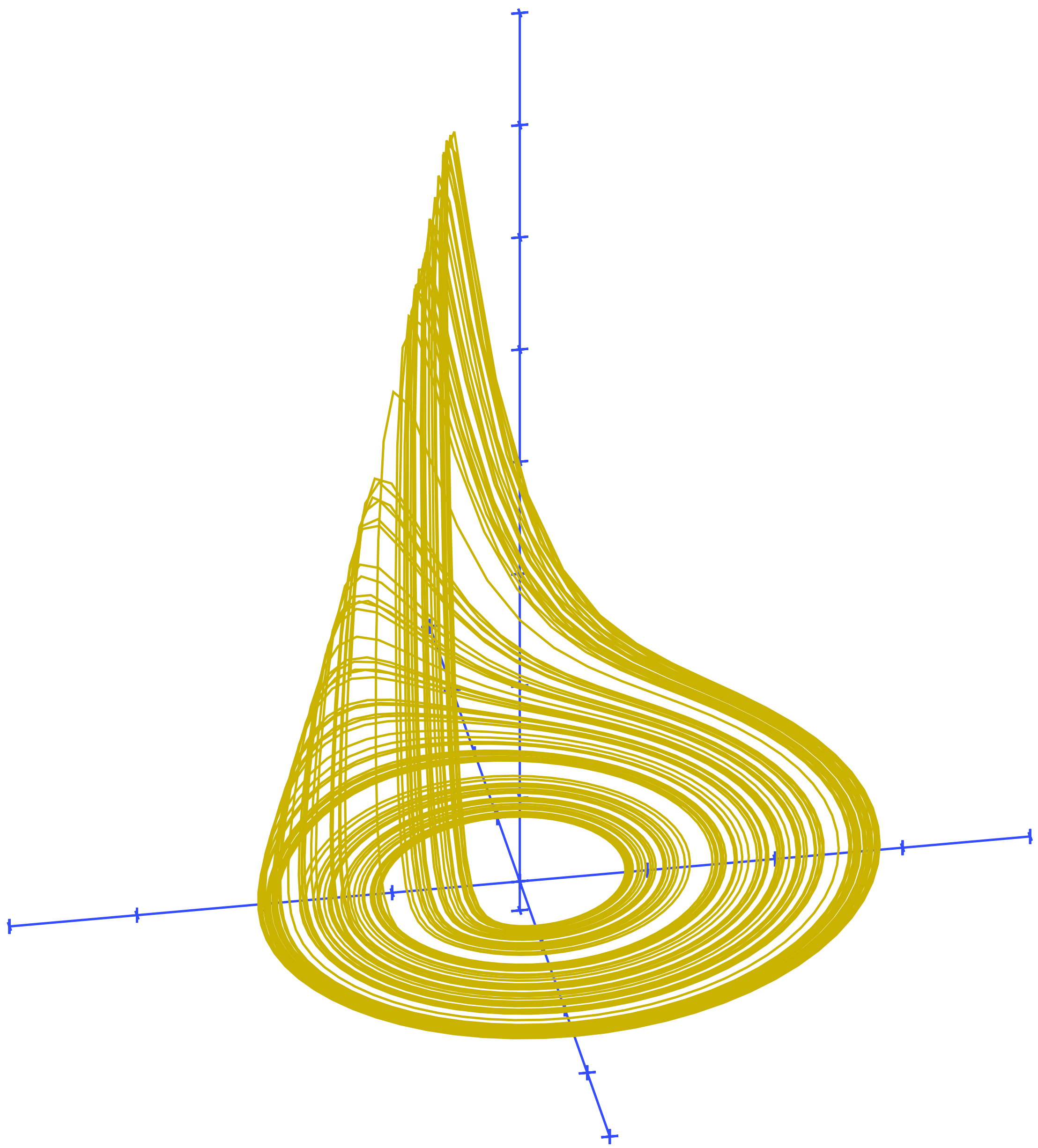
1. Rössler attractor
2. Lorenz attractor
3. How to quantify chaos & stability?

   Lyapunov characteristic exponents

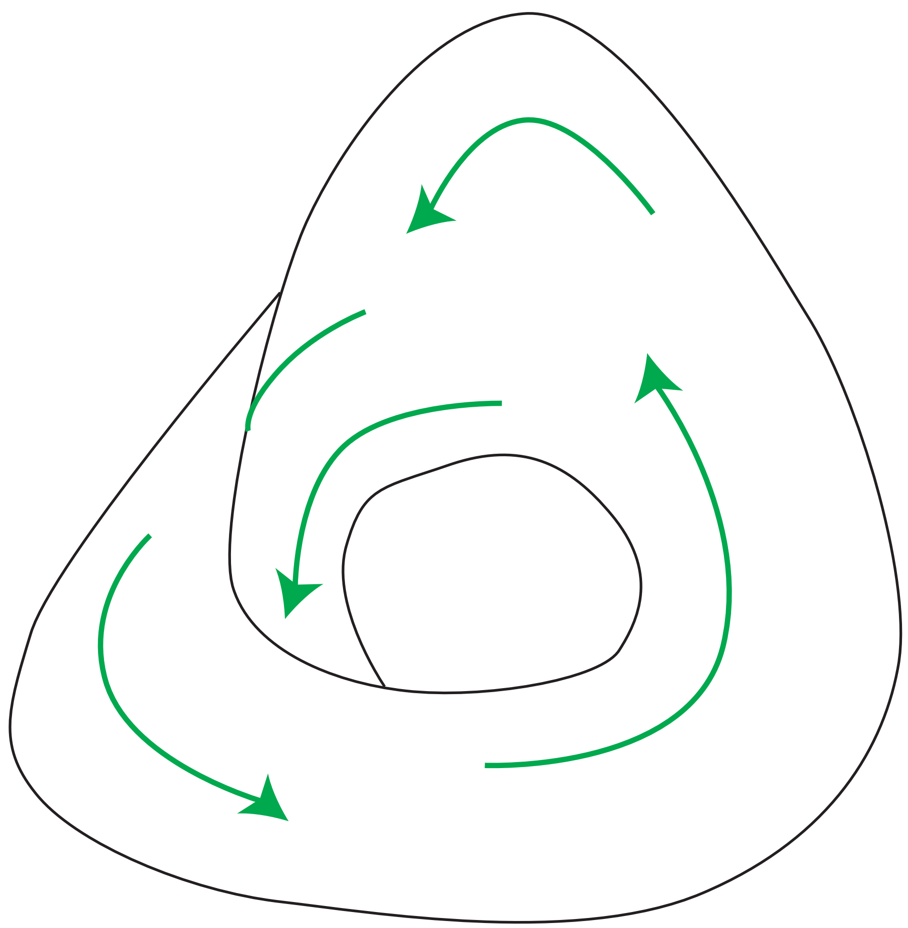
Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Chaotic Mechanisms in ODEs:

Rössler Chaotic Attractor:



Branched manifold:



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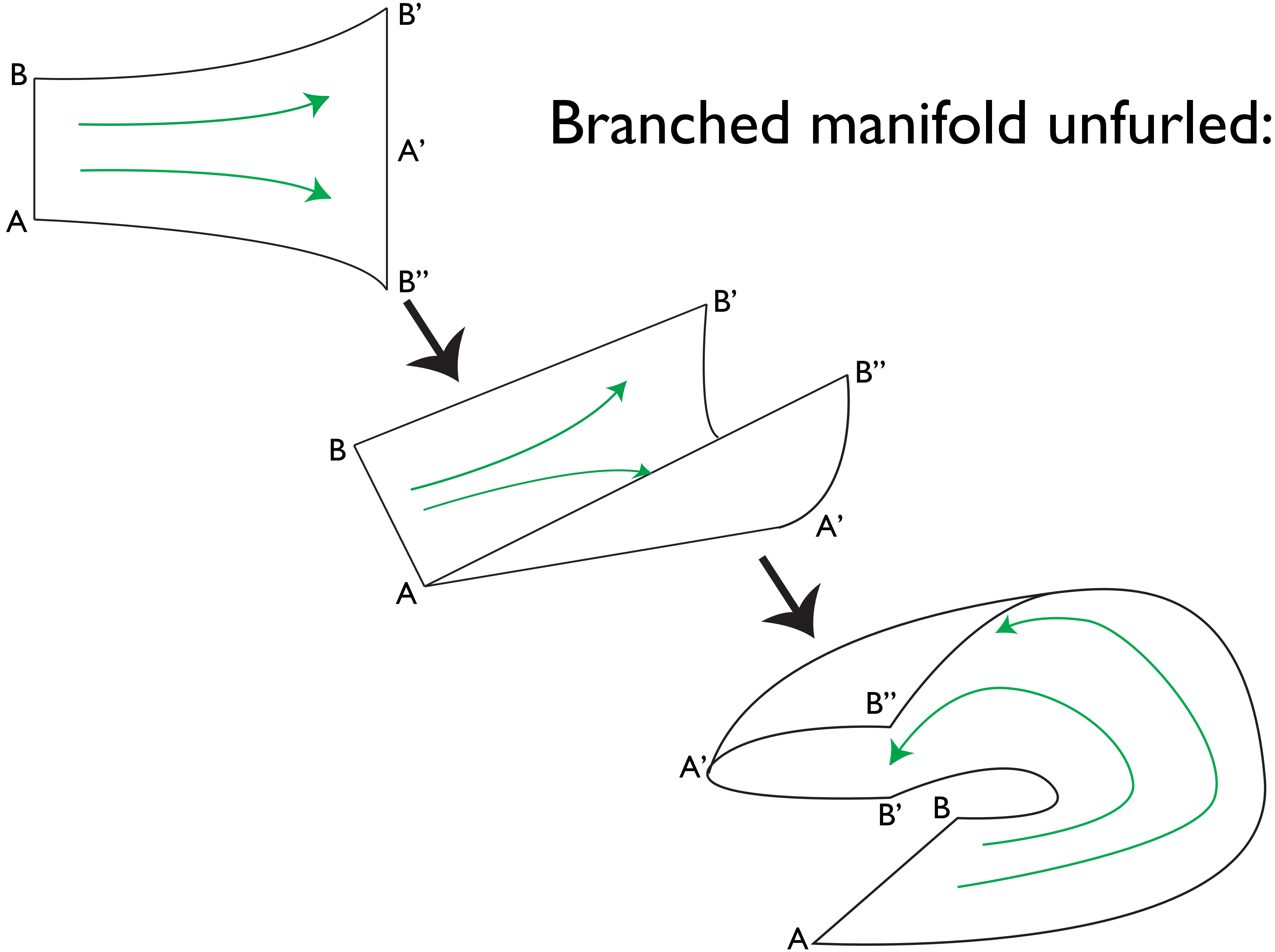
Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Chaotic Mechanisms in ODEs ...

Rössler Chaotic Attractor ...

Branched manifold unfurled:



Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Chaotic Mechanisms in ODEs ...

Rössler stability + instability:

Dot spreading demo (ds)

Integration step = 0.02
IC = (0,-6,0)
Remembered trajectory = 6000
Orient
5000 e
nEns = 10K
IC = (0,-6,0)
radius = .1
1, 1, 1

Mechanisms of Chaos ...
Chaotic Mechanisms in ODEs ...
Lorenz stability + instability:
Dot spreading demo (ds)

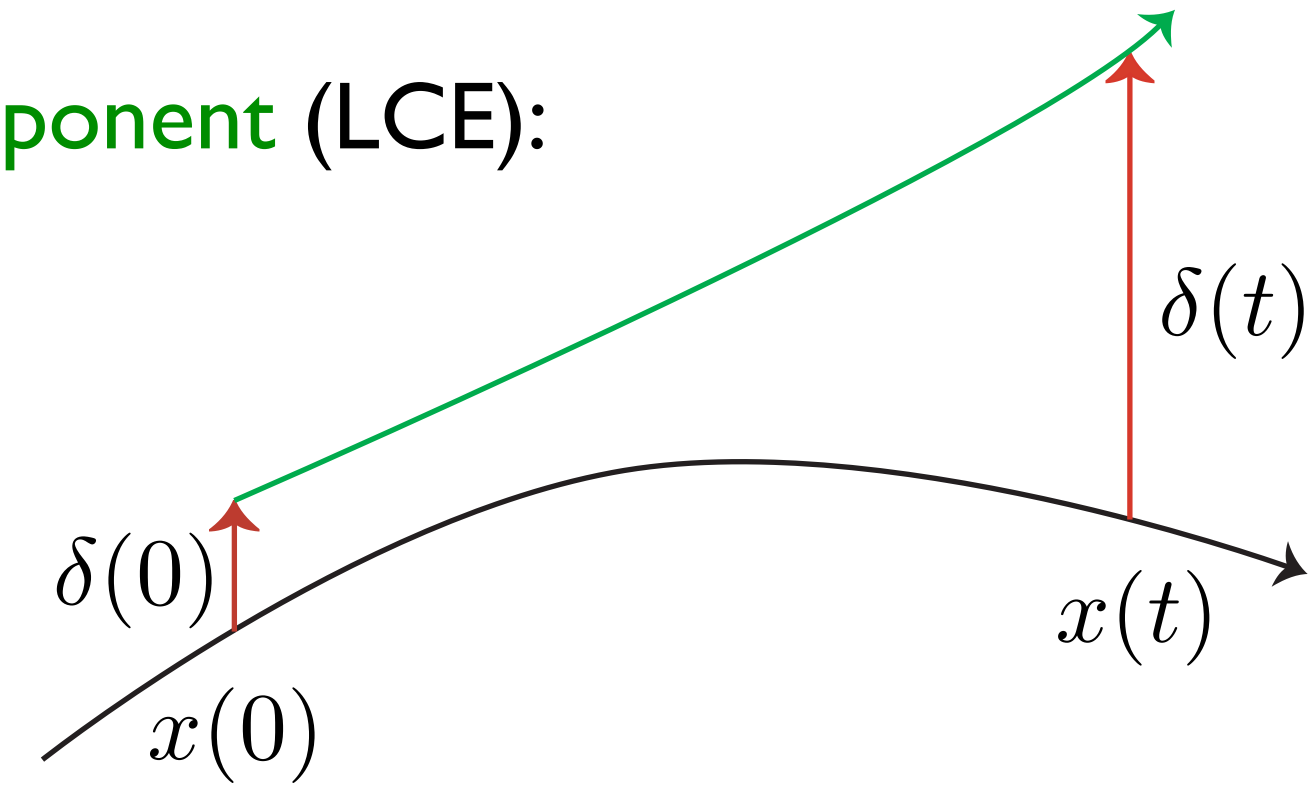
Remembered trajectory = 6000
Orient
1000 e
nEns = 50K
IC = (5,5,5)
radius = .05
1, 1, 1

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Quantifying instability:

Lyapunov Characteristic Exponent (LCE):

$$||\delta(t)|| \sim ||\delta(0)||\; e^{\lambda t}$$



$$\lambda \sim t^{-1} \ln \frac{||\delta(t)||}{||\delta(0)||}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{||\delta(0)|| \to 0} \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log_2 \frac{||\delta(t)||}{||\delta(0)||}$$

Exponential rate of growth of errors.

Note: $\delta(t)$ aligns with most unstable direction!

Measurement Resolution: ϵ

Number of scale factors to locate initial state: $I_0 = -\log_2 \epsilon$

Prediction horizon: $t_{\text{unpredict}} \sim \frac{I_0}{\lambda}$

Resolution loss rate (bits per second): λ

Error doubles each second $\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ bit/second}$

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Prediction horizon ...

Examples:

Loss rate = Factor of 2 each second: $\lambda = 1 \text{ bit/second}$

1. Measurement resolution: $\epsilon = 10^{-3}$

$$I_0 = 10 \text{ bits}$$

$$t_{\text{unpredict}} = 10 \text{ seconds}$$

2. Thousand times higher resolution: $\epsilon = 10^{-6}$

$$I_0 = 20 \text{ bits}$$

$$t_{\text{unpredict}} = 20 \text{ seconds}$$

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

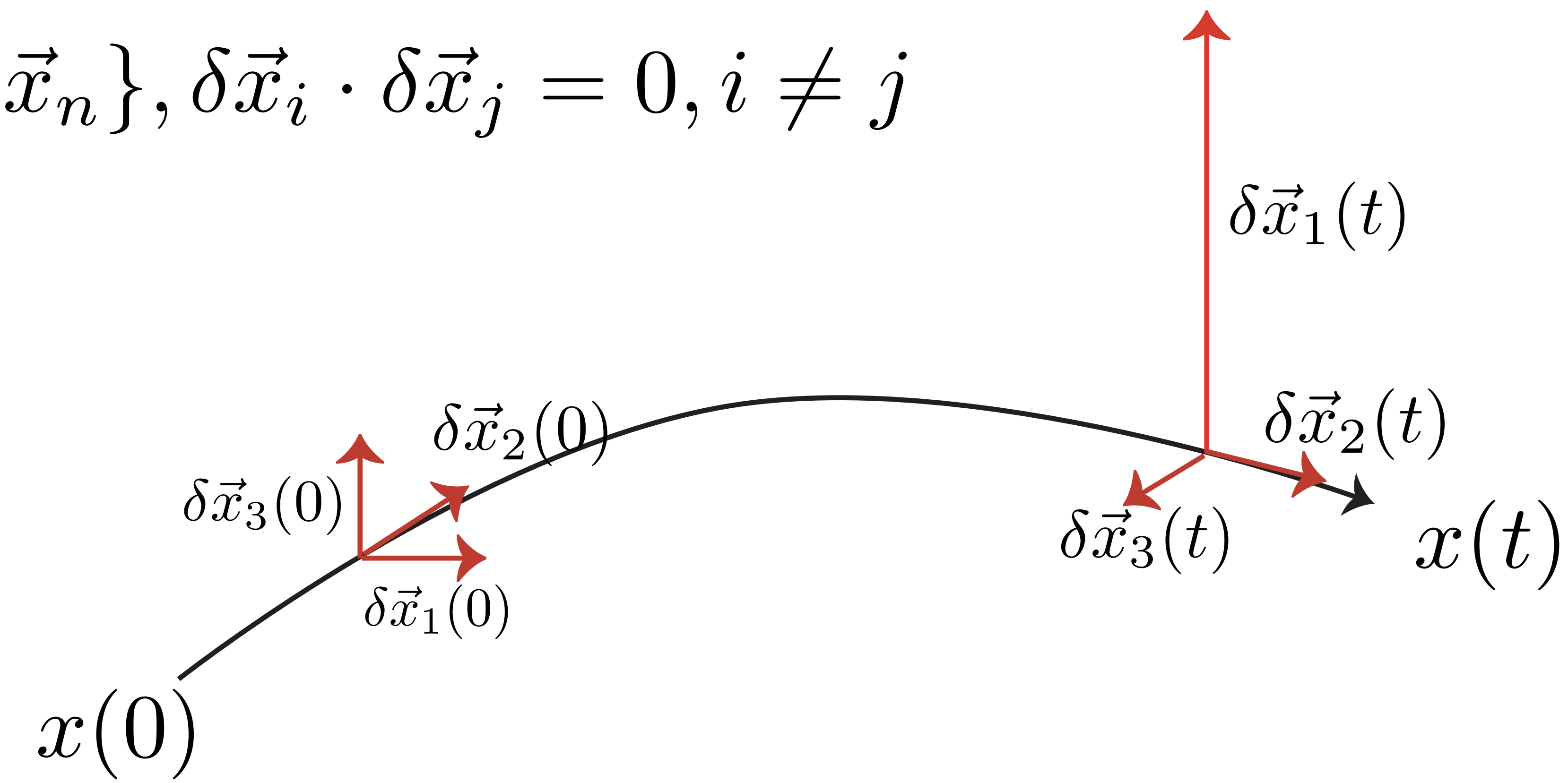
Quantifying instability and stability ...

Lyapunov Characteristic Exponent Spectrum:

$$\chi = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n\}, \;\; \lambda_i \geq \lambda_{i+1}$$

$$\lambda_i = \lim_{||\delta(0)|| \to 0} \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log_2 \frac{||\delta \vec{x}_i(t)||}{||\delta \vec{x}_i(0)||}$$

$$\{\delta \vec{x}_1, \delta \vec{x}_2, \ldots, \delta \vec{x}_n\}, \delta \vec{x}_i \cdot \delta \vec{x}_j = 0, i \neq j$$

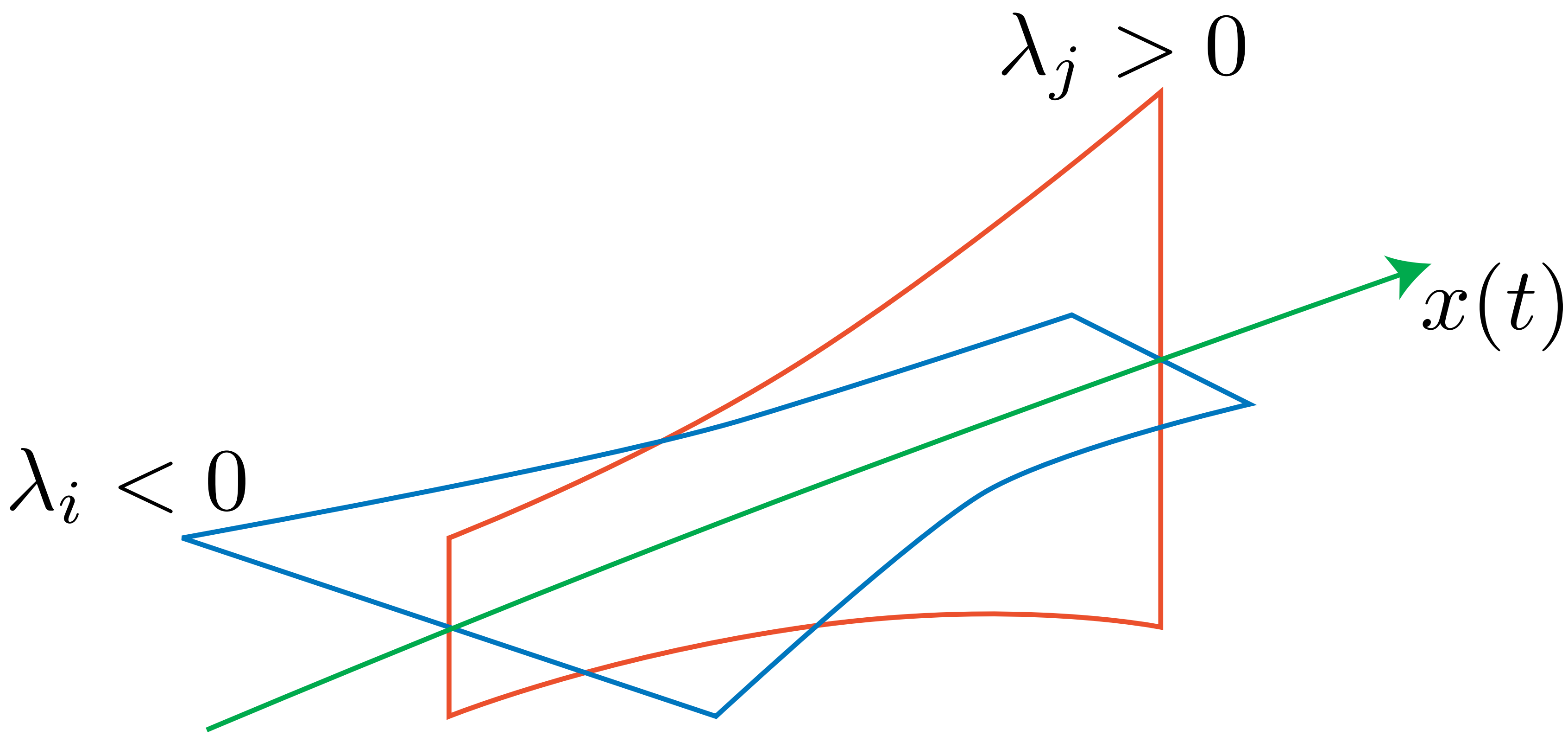


Quantifying instability and stability ...

LCE Spectrum and Submanifolds:

$$\lambda_i < 0 \iff \text{stable manifold}$$

$$\lambda_i > 0 \iff \text{unstable manifold}$$



LCE Spectrum: Key to characterizing attractors

Divergence of vector field: Local volume change.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}\bigg|_{\vec{x}} = \mathrm{Tr}(A(\vec{x}))$$

Dissipation rate:

$$\mathcal{D} = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt \; \nabla \cdot \vec{F}(\vec{x}(t))$$

Theorem: $\mathcal{D} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i$

LCE Spectrum Attractor Classification:

Attractor: $\mathcal{D} < 0$

Need net volume contraction for global stability

Fractal dimension of attractor:

$$d = j + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{j} \lambda_i}{|\lambda_{j+1}|}$$

$$j \text{ largest integer such that } \sum_{i=1}^{j} \lambda_i \geq 0$$

(Conjectured)

Metric entropy of attractor:

$$h_\mu(\Lambda) = \sum_{\lambda_i > 0} \lambda_i$$

Total information production rate: [bits per second]

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

LCE Spectrum Attractor Classification ...

Dimension	LCE Spectrum	Attractor
1	(-)	Fixed Point
2	(-,-)	Fixed Point
2	(0,-)	Limit Cycle
3	(-,-,-)	Fixed Point
3	(0,-,-)	Limit Cycle
3	(0,0,-)	Torus
3	(+,0,-)	Chaotic
4	(0,0,0,-)	3-Torus
4	(+,0,0,-)	Chaotic 2-Torus
4	(+,+,0,-)	Hyperchaos

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Definition of chaotic attractor:

(1) Attractor: $\Lambda \subset \mathcal{X}$

(a) Invariant set:

$$\Lambda = \phi_T(\Lambda)$$

(b) Attracts an open set $U \subset \mathcal{X}$:

$$\Lambda \subset U \ \& \ \Lambda \subset_{T \to \infty} \phi_T(U)$$

(c) Minimal: no proper subset is also (a) & (b)

(2) Aperiodic long-term behavior of a deterministic system with exponential amplification

(2') Positive maximum LCE: $\lambda_{\max}(\Lambda) > 0$

(2'') Positive metric entropy: $h_\mu(\Lambda) > 0$

Mechanisms of Chaos ...

Reading for next lecture:

NDAC, Sections 10.5-10.7.