



# Death and revival of chaos

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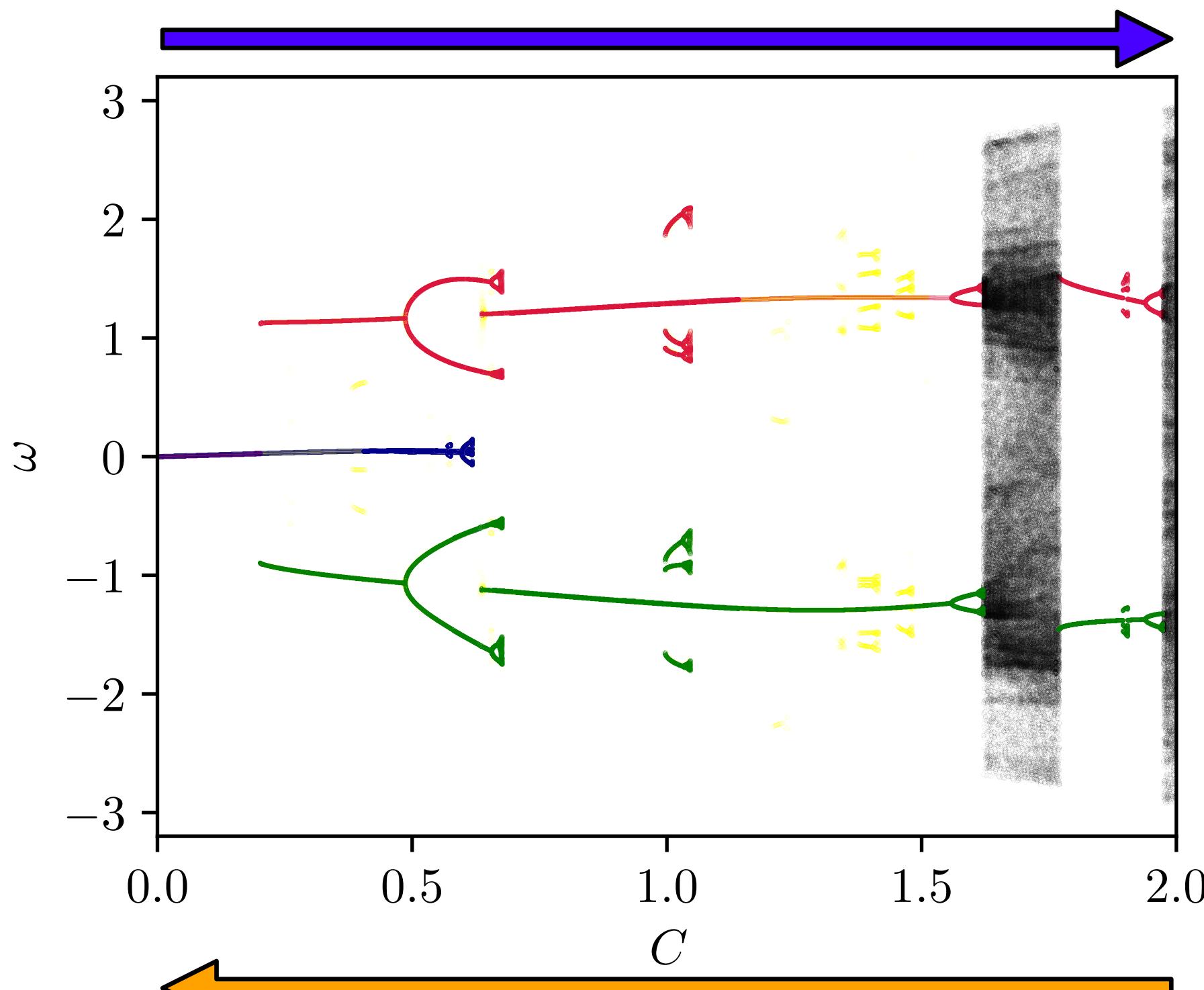
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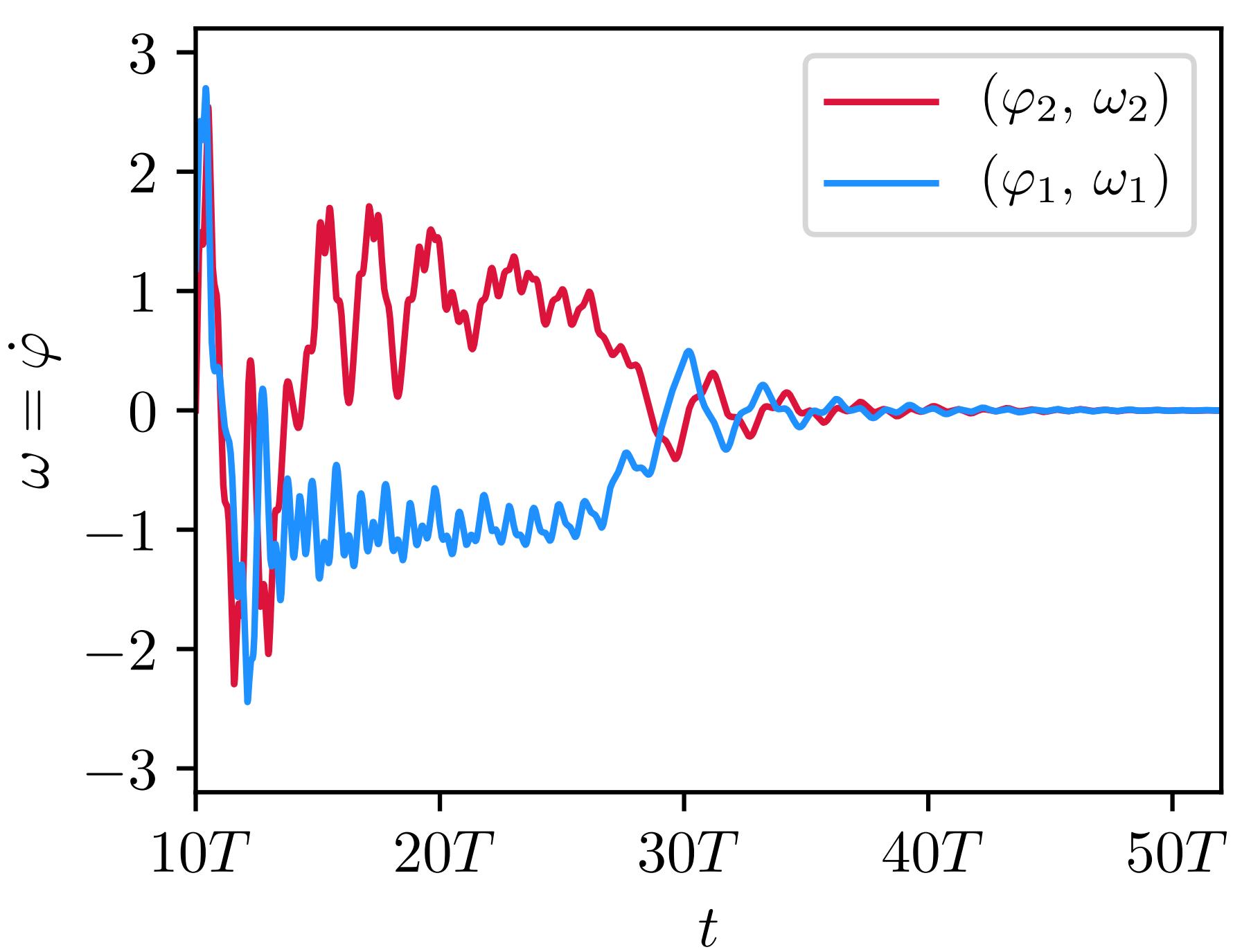
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## Introduction

- Study of "climate change scenarios" in dynamical systems
  - Simple paradigmatic model with a continuous parameter shift
- $$\ddot{\varphi} = -\gamma^2 \sin \varphi - 2\beta \dot{\varphi} + C(t) \cos(\varphi) \cos(t)$$
- Pendulum with moving suspension and decreasing driving,  $C(t)$  [1]
  - $\omega \equiv \dot{\varphi}$  angular velocity,  $T = 2\pi$
  - $C(t) = C = \text{const. frozen-in system}$
  - Frozen in attractors: **Bifurcation diagram**



## Trajectories



- Small difference in initial conditions  $\Rightarrow$  **internal variability**
- Individual trajectories are **not representative** of the switching off process

## References, Acknowledgements

- [1] B. K., U. Feudel, T. Tél, Phys. Rev. E **94**, 062221 (2016)
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- [3] M. Ghil, M. D. Chekroun, E. Simonnet, Physica D **237**, 2111 (2008)
- [4] B. K., U. Feudel, T. Tél, *Leaking in history space: A way to analyze systems subjected to arbitrary driving*, Chaos **28** (3) in print (2018)

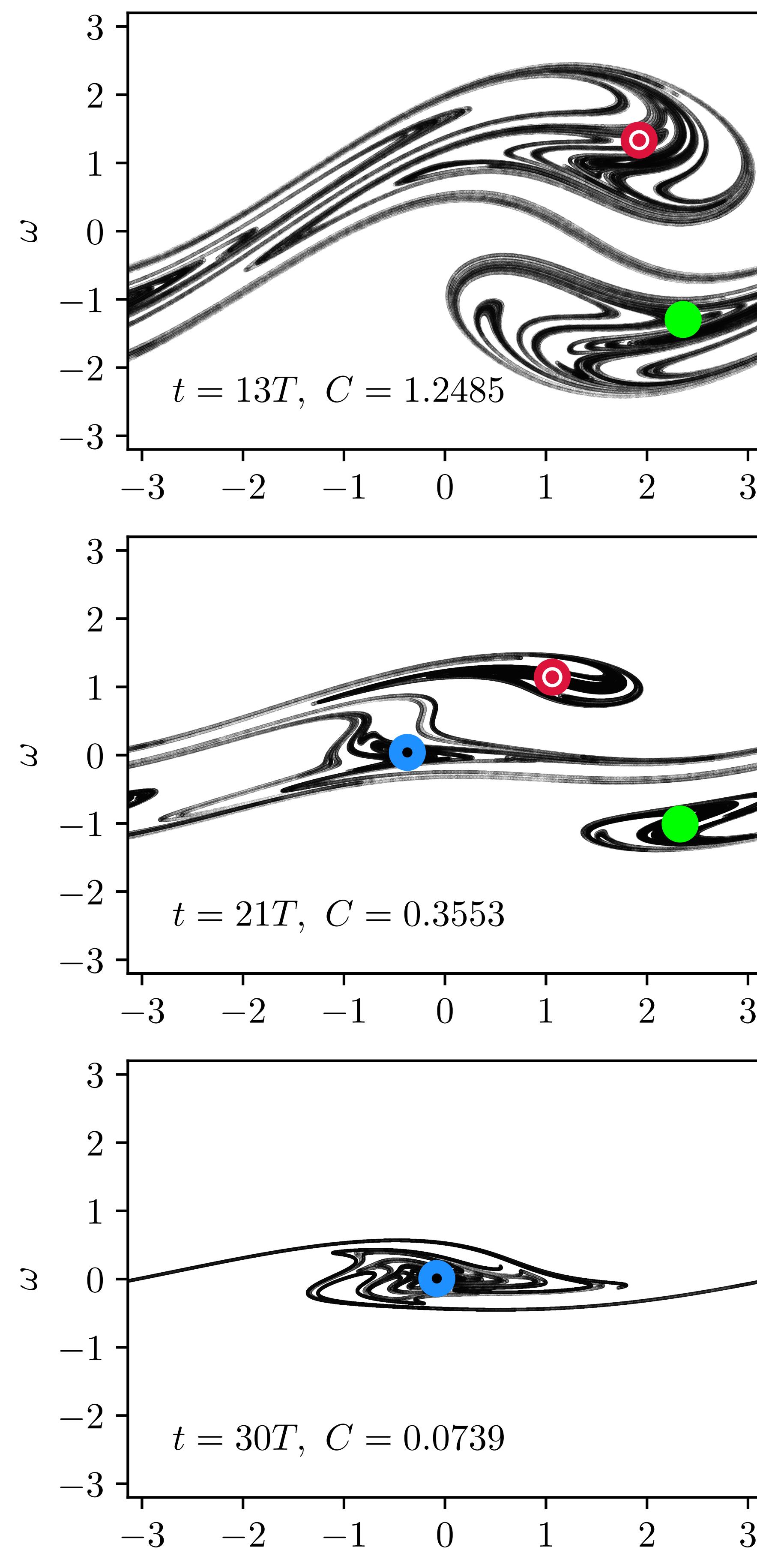


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## Ensemble approach

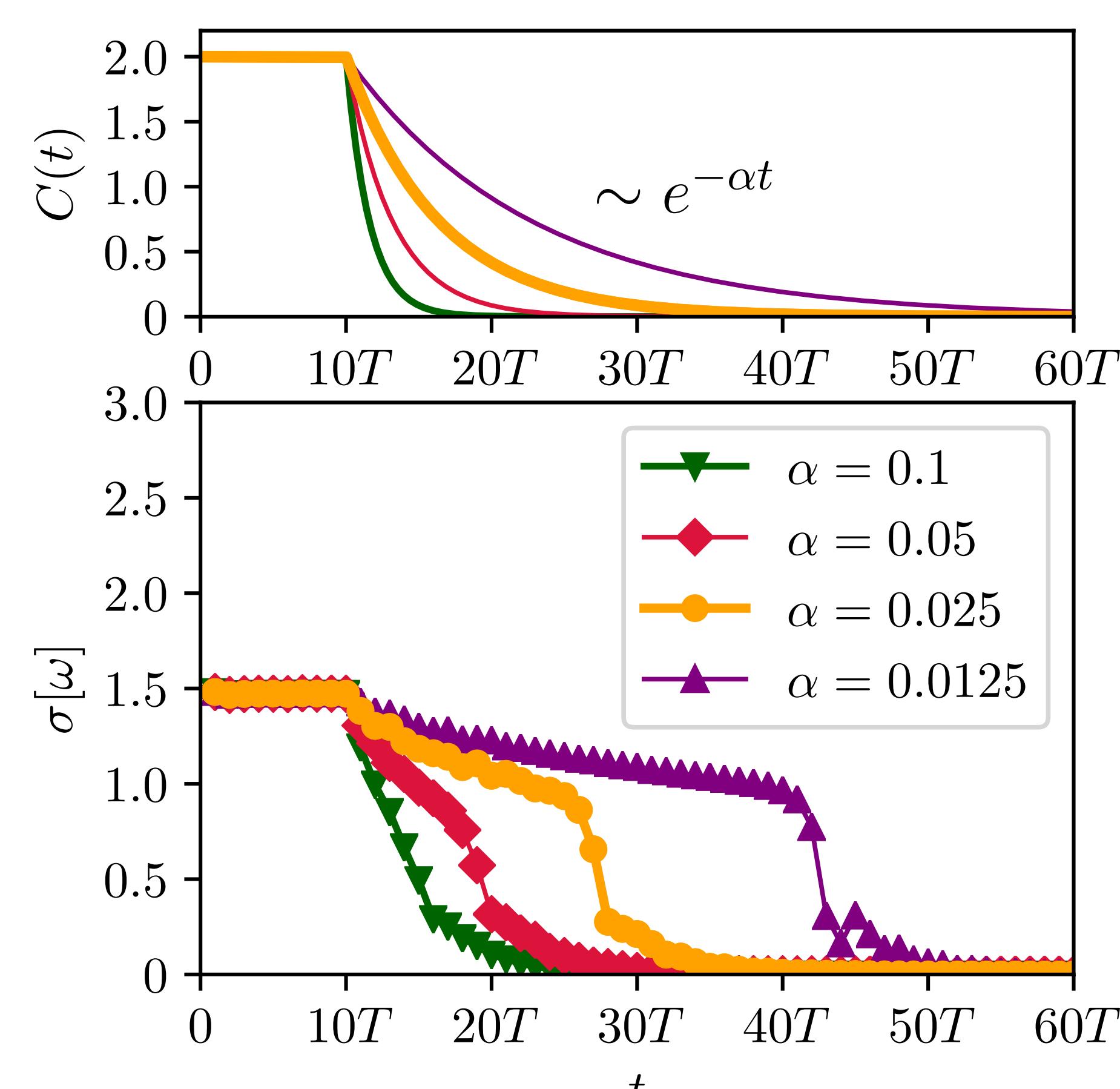
- Following an ensemble of  $10^7$  trajectories in **phase space**
- Applying a **stroboscopic map**



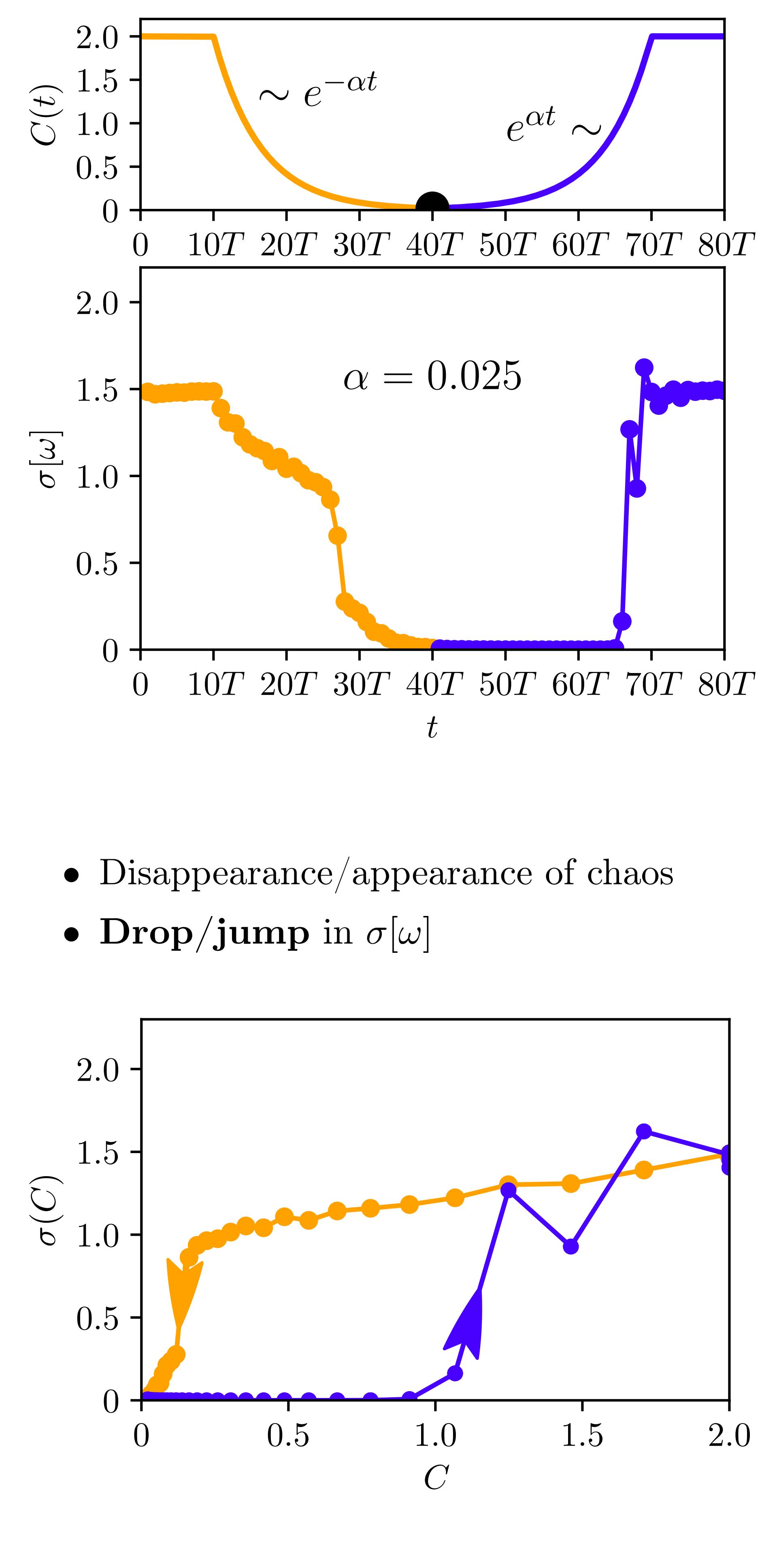
- The ensemble is never similar to the frozen-in attractors (red, green, blue circles)
- Extension of the ensemble  $\sim$  variability

## Statistical properties

- Standard deviation
- $\sigma[\omega] = (\langle \omega^2 \rangle - \langle \omega \rangle^2)^{1/2}$
- Measures internal variability

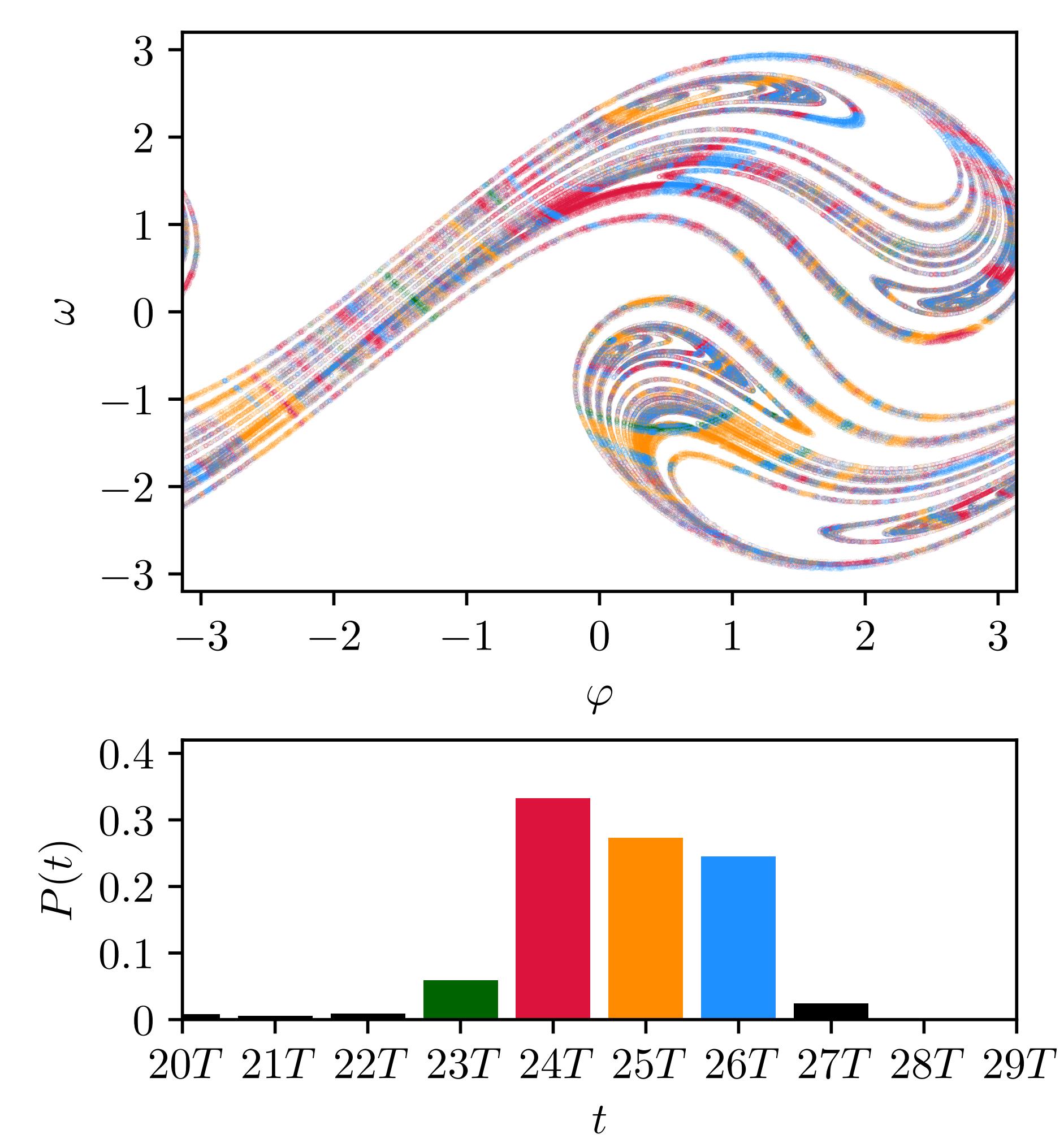


## Switching the driving back on



- Disappearance/appearance of chaos
- **Drop/jump** in  $\sigma[\omega]$

## Distribution of lifetimes



## Summary

- Ensemble approach is needed [2, 3]
- Measure of internal variability  $\sim \sigma[\omega]$
- Hysteresis between switching-off and on
- Distribution of lifetimes is fractal-like [4]