

The Kuramoto Model

Technical report for python numerical project

Paradis Enzo

Student at the university of Bourgogne Franche-Comté
Master CompuPhys - 1st year

Contents

I Description of the main functions **2**
 I.1 The initialisation of the datas 2

I Description of the main functions

All the functions which are used for the computing or the displaying of the results are called in the main file. At first there are the functions which create the initial values in respect of the parameters set in the settings file, then these values are stocked in data (.dat) files in a directory named "parameters". With these data files, we don't have to repeat the calculations every time we want to test something. Then you have the functions that compute the results (the phase of the oscillators, the complex mean average, and the Shannon entropy), which are stocked in data files in the same directory. And finally there are the functions that display the graphs by using the module `matplotlib.pyplot`. In this section we will describe the functions that create the data files and their data. Firstly the initial data is created through the `class Data` which is in the data file. Finally the computing of the other values is in the `class KuramotoModel` which is in the kuramoto file.

I.1 The initialisation of the data

The initial data is created by the function: `data.init_data(state)`:

data.init_data(state="random")		
Description	Input	Output
This function is used to create initial values, stocked in data files in the directory parameters, according to the value of the argument state set by default to <code>state="random"</code> . You can create data for random, chimera, inverse, or josephson states.	<p>The argument state is a string. By default it takes the value "random" but you can give it these values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "random" • "chimera" • "inverse" • "josephson" 	<p>This function will retrieve you six data files in the parameters directory, computing in according to the state argument. The data files are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "omega.dat" • "theta0.dat" • "K.dat" • "eta.dat" • "alpha.dat" • "tau.dat"

Table 1: function data.init_data()

Each state creates six variables, which are defined as follows:

The function `uniform()` is from the module `random`, and provides random numbers with uniform distribution, in the range given.

For each state chosen you have to define in the settings file the parameters `Nr` and `Nc`, to define the geometry of the system. `Nr` defines the number of rows and `Nc` the number of columns, so $N = Nr * Nc$ is the number of oscillators that you have. For example if you choose $N=12$ in the geometry `Nr=3`, `Nc=4`, you will have this configuration:

If you put a non-positive number you will have some issues, the program will not work. So be careful to respect the physics of the system.

"random"	"chimera"
<p>This state represent the case with random values defined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\omega^i = \text{uniform}(0, 3)$ • $\theta_0^i = \text{uniform}(0, \frac{2}{\pi})$ • $K_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, 1e10)$ • $\eta_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, 0.5)$ • $\alpha_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, \frac{2}{\pi})$ • $\tau_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, N//2)$ 	<p>This state represent the case for quantum chimera states defined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\omega^i = 0.2 + i * 0.4 * \sin(\frac{i^2 * \pi}{(2 * N^2)})$ • $\theta_0^i = \text{uniform}(0, \frac{2}{\pi})$ • $K_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, 1e10)$ if $i - j \leq M$ • $\eta_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, 0.5)$ • $\alpha_j^i = 1.46$ • $\tau_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, N//2)$
"inverse"	"josephson"
<p>This state represent the case with random values defined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\omega^i = 0$ • $\theta_0^i = \text{uniform}(0, \frac{2}{\pi})$ • • $K_j^i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ i - j } & \text{if } i - j \leq M \text{ and } i - j \neq 0 \\ 1e20 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ • $\eta_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, 0.5)$ • $\alpha_j^i = 1.46$ • $\tau_j^i = i - j$ 	<p>This state represent the case for quantum chimera states defined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\omega^i = 0.2 + i * 0.4 * \sin(\frac{i^2 * \pi}{(2 * N^2)})$ • $\theta_0^i = \text{uniform}(0, \frac{2}{\pi})$ • $K_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, 1e10)$ if $i - j \leq M$ • $\eta_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, 0.5)$ • $\alpha_j^i = 1.46$ • $\tau_j^i = \text{uniform}(0, N//2)$

Table 2: states

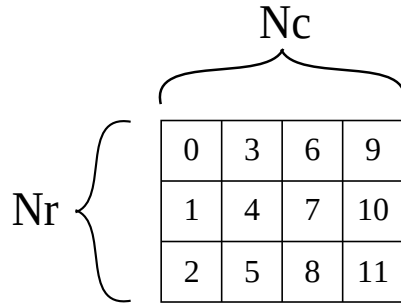


Figure 1: $Nr=3$, $Nc=4$