

# Graduate School - Udine 15 - 19 Dec 25

## Confinement methods for non-linear problems

- Material introduction
- Website : <https://github.com/jansieber/udine25-coco-gradschool>
- central piece of software (Matlab based) COCO  
<https://sourceforge.net/projects/cocotools/>

(copy included in grad school site)

Original authors: Harry Dankowicz, Frank Schilder

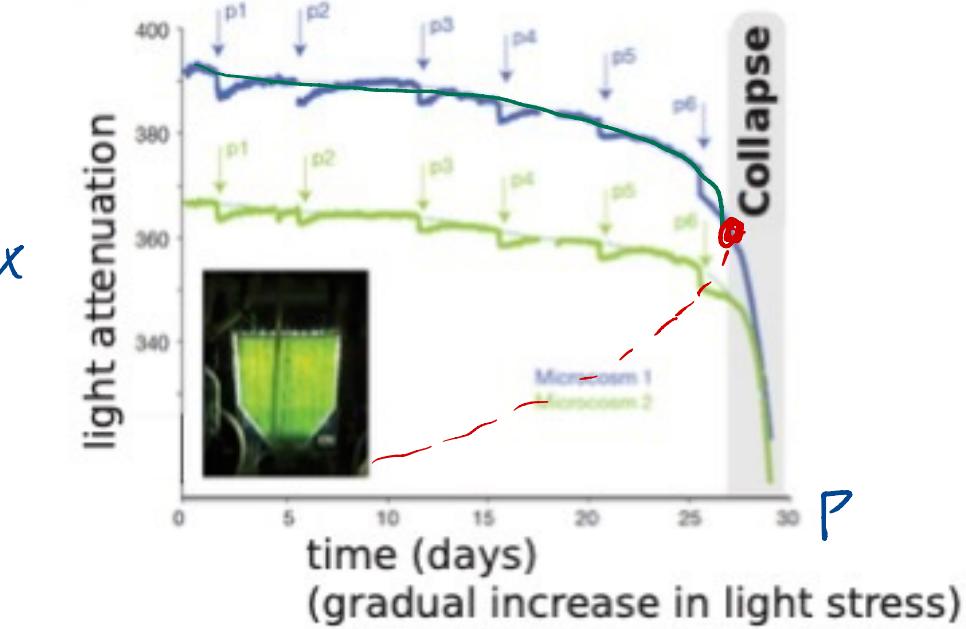
- Plan for Monday
  - Case study : rade-induced tipping
  - basic bifurcation analysis using COCO

# Rate-induced tipping

tipping  $\sim$  small change in input, disproportional and irreversible change of output

Prototype ecology of lakes: tipping into

Lab experiment on cyanobacteria  
collapse of population



Veraart et al  
Nature 2012

algae are stressed

by light (causing increased mortality)

But shade each other  
=> positive feedback effect

$$\dot{x} = p_0 - p - (x - x_0)^2$$

$$p(t) = p_0 + \varepsilon(t - t_0)$$

+ gradual increase of  $p$  through Saddle-node bifurcation

Observation by Wicczorek et al '2011 of various phenomena  
 (compost bomb)

(\*)  $\dot{x} = (x+L)^2 - a$ ,  $a > 0$  fixed,  $L$  depends on time

for all fixed  $L$  (\*) has stable equilibria at  $-\sqrt{a} - L$   
 and unstable equilibrium at  $\sqrt{a} - L$



What happens if  $L$  increases rapidly?

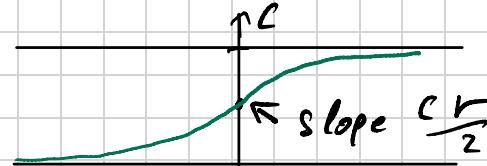
•  $L(t) = c \cdot t \Rightarrow \dot{x} = (x+ct)^2 - a$ ,  $y(t) = x(t) + ct$

$$\hookrightarrow \dot{y} = \dot{x} + c = y^2 - a + c$$

So if  $c > a$ : ( $\dot{y} = y^2 + (c-a)$ ) no stable equilibrium

$$(+) \boxed{\dot{x} = (x + L(t))^2 - a}$$

- (ramp) e.g.  $L(t) = \frac{c}{1 + \exp(-2rt)}$

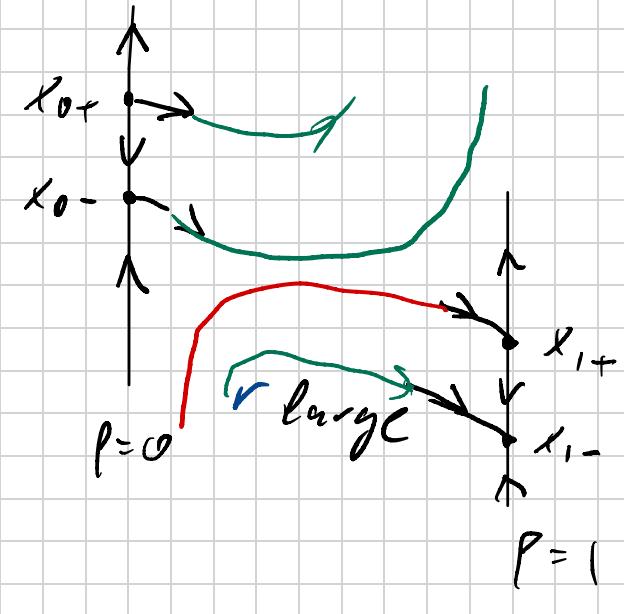
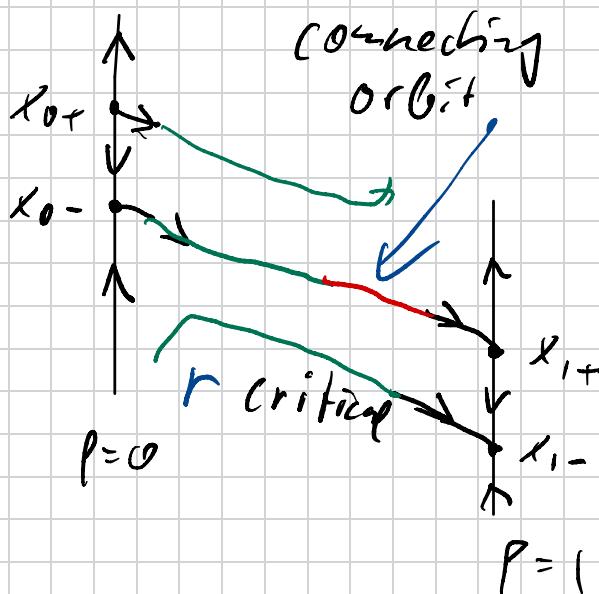
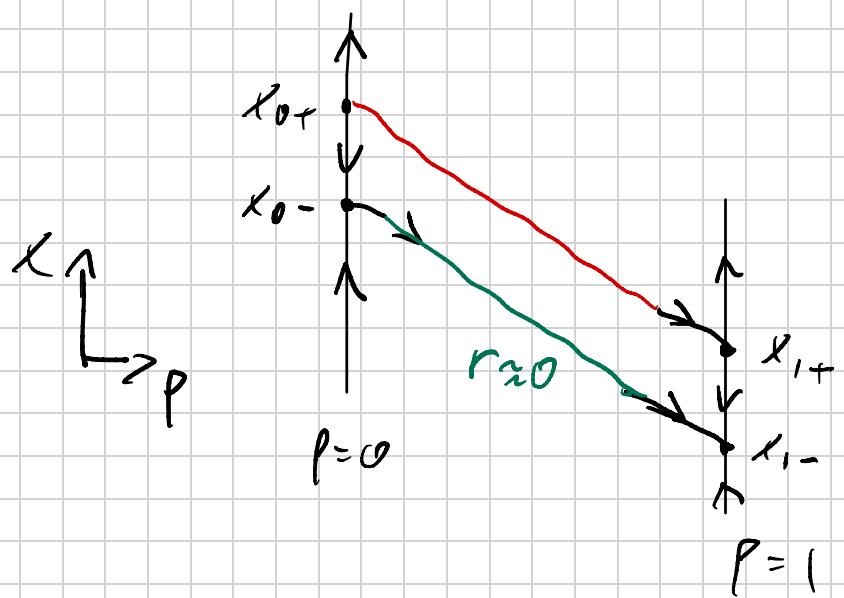


introduce  $p(t)$ ,  $\dot{p} = 2rp(1-p) \rightarrow p(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-2rt)} \text{ is b.c.}$

Overall

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{p} &= 2rp(1-p) \\ \dot{x} &= (x + cp)^2 - a\end{aligned}$$

in phase plane equilibria  $p=0, x_{0,\pm} = \pm\sqrt{a}$   
 $p=1, x_{1,\pm} = \pm\sqrt{a} - c$

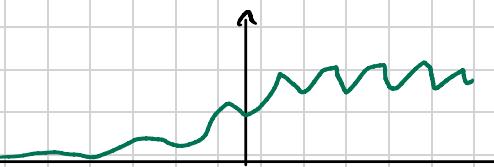


$\Rightarrow$  there is critical rate  $r$  at which

- Ramp and growing oscillations  $L(t)$

$$(1) \quad \dot{x} = (x + L(t))^2 - a$$

$$L(t) = \frac{c - \beta \sin(\omega t - \phi)}{1 + \exp(-2\pi t)}$$



$\Rightarrow$  demo\_escape.m  $\Rightarrow$  escape depends on phase  $\phi$

Use continuation to find precise boundaries and track them in other system parameters: connecting orbit from equilibrium to

Steps:

- Write an autonomous ODE for (1)

$$(1) \begin{cases} \dot{p} = pr - q\omega - p(p^2 + q^2) \\ \dot{q} = p\omega + qr - q(p^2 + q^2) \end{cases}$$

$$L = c(p^2 + q^2) + \beta q \sqrt{p^2 + q^2}$$

(1) drives (2)

$$(2) \quad \dot{x} = (x + L)^2 - a$$

Phase portrait of (1)

