Title
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Publication Date
1982

LBL-13884
Preprint

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Materials & Molecular Research Division

Submitted to Physical Review Letters

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January 1982

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract W-7405-ENG-48

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LBL-13884

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*This work was supported by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Materials Sciences Division of the U. S. Department of Energy under Contract number W-7405-ENG-48.

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Evidence for Universal Chaotic Behavior of a Driven Nonlinear Oscillator

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We measure directly a bifurcation diagram for a driven nonlinear semiconductor oscillator, showing frequency bifurcation to f/32; onset of chaos; noise band merging; and extensive noise-free windows. The overall diagram closely resembles that computed for the logistic model. Measured values of universal numbers are reported, including effects of added noise.

PACS numbers: 05.40.+j, 05.20.Dd, 47.25.-c

Our purpose is to report detailed measurements on a complex driven nonlinear semiconducting oscillator and to make quantitative comparisons with the predictions of a simple model of period doubling bifurcation as a route to chaos,[1-3] which stems from earlier work in topology.[4] There is surprising agreement, lending support to the belief and the hope that some nonlinear systems can be approximately understood by a universal model, as has been suggested by some experiments.[5,6] This upsurge of interest in nonlinear behavior has been triggered by the remarkable result that deterministic computer iterations of such a simple nonlinear recursion relation as the logistic equation

$$x_{n+1} = \lambda x_n(1-x_n) \quad (1)$$

yield exceedingly complex pseudorandom or chaotic behavior.[2,3] The results are best summarized by a bifurcation diagram[7-9]: a plot of the iterated value $\{x_n\}$ vs the control parameter λ, which shows that as λ is increased, $\{x_n\}$ displays a series of pitchfork bifurcations at λ_n, with period doubling by 2^n, $n = 1, 2, \ldots.$ These converge geometrically, as $(\lambda_c - \lambda_n) \propto \delta^{-n}$, to the onset of chaos at λ_c, where $\{x_n\}$ becomes aperiodic; in the chaotic regime, $\lambda > \lambda_c$, noise bands merge and there exist narrow periodic windows in a specific order and pattern.[4] This model is quantified by universal numbers as $n \to \infty$: $\delta = 4.669\ldots$, and the pitchfork scaling parameter $\alpha = 2.502\ldots$, first computed by Feigenbaum. Other universal numbers characterize the spectral power density[10,11] and effects of noise.[8,12]

Our experimental system is a series LRC circuit driven by a controlled oscillator, described by $L\ddot{q} + R\dot{q} + V_c = V_d(t) = V_0 \sin(2\pi ft)$, where V_c is the voltage across a Si varactor diode (type 1N953 supplied by TRW Company), which is the nonlinear element. Under reverse voltage, $V_c = q/C$, where $C \approx C_0/[1 + V_c/0.6]^{0.5}$, $C_0 = 300$ pF; under forward voltage the varactor behaves like a normal conducting diode. The coil inductance $L = 10$ mH, the resistance $R = 28\ \Omega$. At low values of V_0, the system behaves like a high Q resonant circuit at f_{res} = 93 kHz; as V_o is increased, the resonant frequency shifts upward and the Q is lowered. It is not our intention to solve the intractable nonlinear differential equations for this system[13] but rather to do extensive and novel measurements designed to compare its behavior as fully as possible with the simple logistic model. We fix f near f_{res}, vary the driving voltage V_o, and measure the varactor voltage $V_c(t)$. We assume a correspondence between V_o and λ and between V_c and x of Eq. (1).

A real time display, e.g., Fig. 1, of $V_c(t)$ and $V_o(t)$ on a dual beam oscilloscope, with V_o as a parameter, clearly revealed threshold values V_{on} for bifurcation; the bifurcation subharmonics $f/2^n$ up to f/16; and the pattern of visitation of the oscillator to its stable points. The data shown at two different windows in the chaotic regime, both for period 6 orbits, show different patterns, as expected.[4] During the diode conducting half-cycle, V_c is compressed toward the zero line; in the reverse half-cycle, V_c has a set of discrete values, which correspond to the upper half of the bifurcation diagram.

To analyze V_c, a window comparator was constructed which selected components between V_y and $V_y + \Delta V$, $\Delta V \simeq 10$ mV. A vertical scan of V_y simultaneously with a slower horizontal scan of V_o on an oscilloscope yielded Figs. 2 and 3, the first measured bifurcation diagram for a physical system. It has a striking resemblance to the computed diagram,[7,8] including bifurcation thresholds, onset of chaos, band merging, noise-free windows, and the subtle veiled structure, corresponding to regions of high probability.[8] The diagram allows a direct measurement of the number

α; from the expanded region, Fig. 4, the ratio of the pitchfork splittings is directly measured in a series of ten similar measurements:

$$\alpha = 2.41 \pm 0.1 \qquad (2)$$

The diagram shows at least five noise-free windows, which bifurcate within the window, as discussed below.

The power spectral density of $V_c(t)$ was measured with a spectrum analyzer with 40 db dynamic range, which showed the expected subharmonics $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$; etc., rather symmetrically displayed about f/2. The data shown in Fig. 5 were obtained with a more sensitive spectrum analyzer with 85 db of dynamic range, sensitivity of 300 nV, and range f = 0 to 50 kHz $\geq$ f/2, thus allowing observation of spectral components 95 db below V_o at f. Figure 5 shows periodic subharmonics to f/32 at V_o just below the threshold for chaos V_{oc}; the predicted values of the individual spectral components are shown.[14] It is predicted[10] that the average heights of the peaks for a period is 10 log (20.963) = 13.21 db below the previous period; the data are consistent with this, although the region between f/2 and f is not available for exact averaging. Spectral analysis showed other noise-free windows (60 db above noise) at periods 12, 6, 5, 7, and 9, at thresholds listed in Table I; all show bifurcations within the window. The entire V_o sequence of Table I, identified by period and pattern, is consistent with the universal U-sequence of Metropolis, Stein and Stein,[4] (who limit computation to period $\leq$ 11). From the first four threshold voltages V_{on} we calculate the convergence rate

$$\delta_1 = \frac{V_{02} - V_{01}}{V_{03} - V_{02}} = 4.257 \pm 0.1; \quad \delta_2 = \frac{V_{03} - V_{02}}{V_{04} \quad V_{03}} = 4.275 \pm 0.1 \qquad (3)$$

We observed the effects on the system of adding a random noise voltage $V_n(t)$ to $V_d(t)$. The bifurcation diagram and the power spectra were observed as $|V_n|$ was increased: periods 16, 8, 4, and 2 were successively obliterated at V_n = 10, 62, 400, and 2500 mV_{rms}, respectively, yielding an average value

$$\kappa = 6.3 \qquad (4)$$

for the noise voltage factor required to reduce by one the number of observable bifurcations.

To summarize, Table II compares our measured values with predicted values for some universal numbers. There is overall reasonable quantitative agreement between the data and the logisitic model; these are first direct measurements for α and κ. The strong similarity between the predicted and the observed bifurcation diagram gives further support to the utility of simple models as a key to chaotic behavior of nonlinear systems. The measurement of a bifurcation diagram is a powerful method for assessing the degree to which this route, or other routes,[14] a particular physical system will follow; it is not yet known how to predict this in advance.

We thank J. Rudnick, M. Nauenberg, J. P. Crutchfield, M. P. Klein, and H. A. Shugart for helpful conversations. This work was supported by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Materials Sciences Division of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract number W-7405-ENG-48.

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Table I. Measured thresholds at 99 kHz.

Period	Threshold V_o rms volts	Comments
2	0.639	Threshold for periodic bifurcation
4	1.567	
8	1.785	
16	1.836	
32	1.853	
chaos	1.856	Onset of noise
12	1.901	Window
24	1.902	
6	2.073	Window
12	2.074	
5	2.353	Window
10	2.363	
7	2.693	Window
14	2.696	
3	3.081	Wide window
6	3.338	
12	3.711	
24	3.821	
9	4.145	Window
18	4.154	

Table II. Measured and predicted values for universal numbers.

Number		Measured	Predicted
δ_1	Eq. 3	4.26 ± 0.1	4.751[a]
δ_2	Eq. 3	4.28 ± 0.1	4.656[a]
δ_1	Period 3 window	0.69 ± 0.1	0.979[a]
δ_2	Period 3 window	3.38 ± 0.1	4.429[a]
α		2.41 ± 0.1	2.502[b]
κ		6.3 ± 0.3	6.619[c]
Average spectral power ratio		11 to 15 db	13.61 db[d]

[a]Computed from Eq. 1; c.f. asymptotic limit 4.669, Ref. 2.

[b]Ref. 2.

[c]Ref. 12.

[d]Ref. 10.

Figure Captions

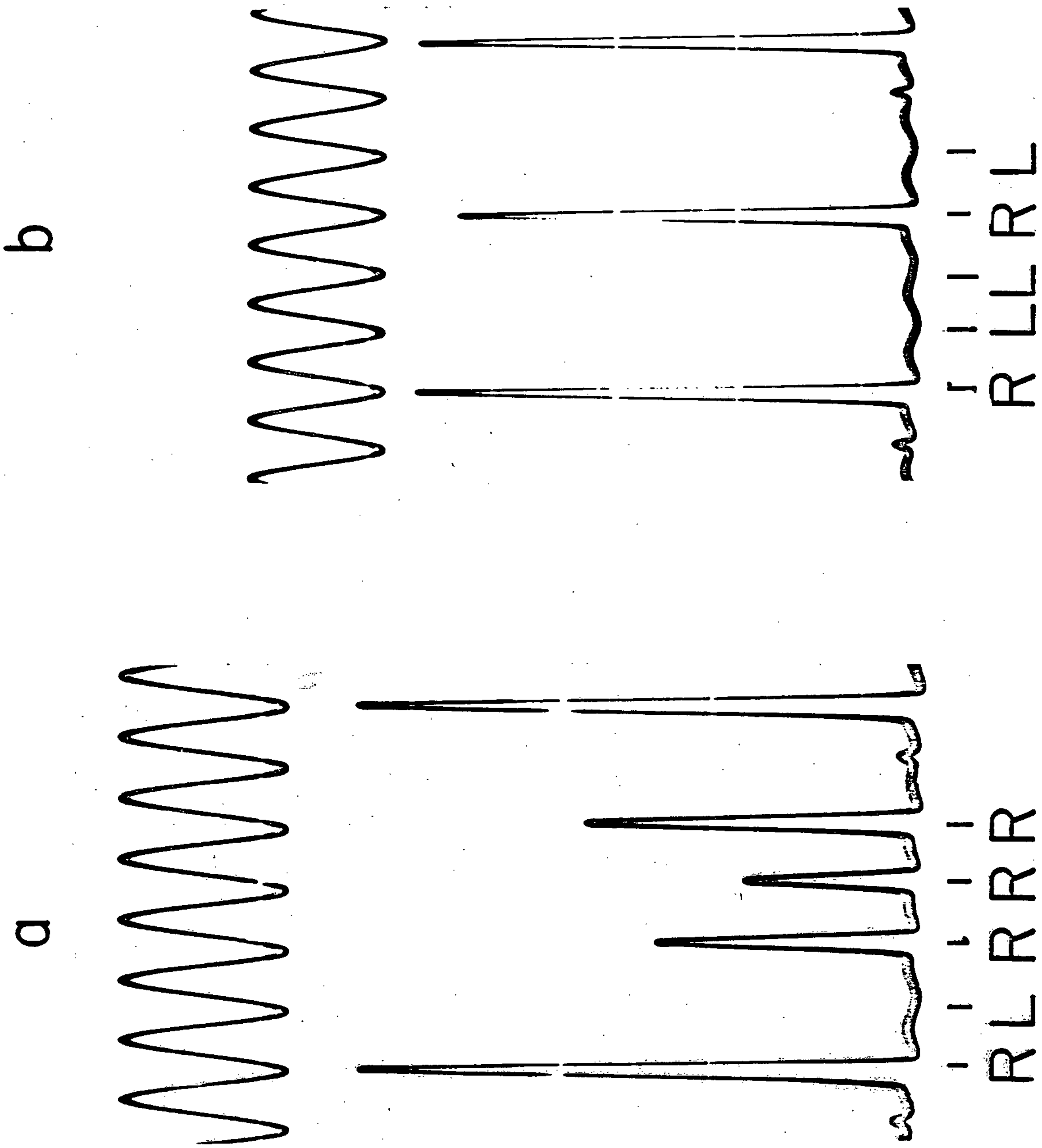
FIG. 1(a). $V_c(t)$ and $V_d(t)$ for period 6 window at 2.073 V; the pattern is RLRRR (Ref. 4), and describes the sequence of visitation of the oscillator to its states. FIG. 1(b). Period 6 window at 3.338 V, with different pattern.

FIG. 2. Bifurcation diagram V_y vs V_0 at f = 96.85 kHz, showing thresholds V1, V2, V3 for periods 2, 4, 8; threshold for chaos VC; band merging M0; and windows of periods 6, 5, 7, 3, 6, 12, 9, and 13. The veiled lines are peaks in the spectral density in the chaotic regime.

FIG. 3. Expansion of a region of Fig. 2, showing bifurcation thresholds V2, V3, and V4; window of period 12; and band merging M1.

FIG. 4(a). Schematic of universal metric scaling of pitchfork bifurcation, determined by α (Ref. 2). FIG. 4(b). Data for period 16 between V4 and V5, which yield the values $\alpha = a/b = 2.35$ and $\alpha = c/a = 2.61$.

FIG. 5. Power spectral density (db) vs frequency for f = 98 kHz, dynamic range 70 db, showing subharmonics to f/32. The components agree with prediction (dashed bars, Ref. 14) within 2 db rms deviation.


a
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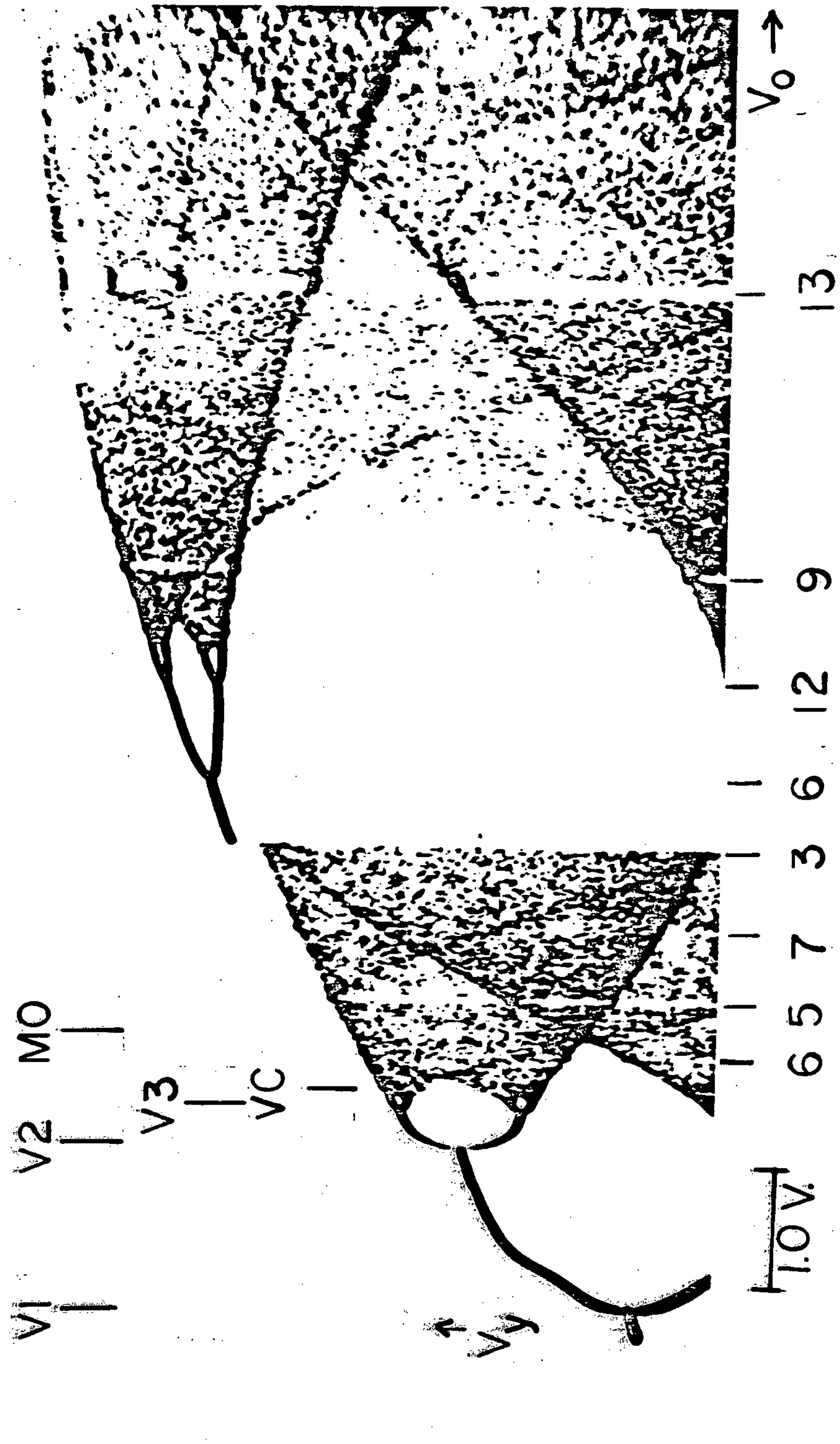

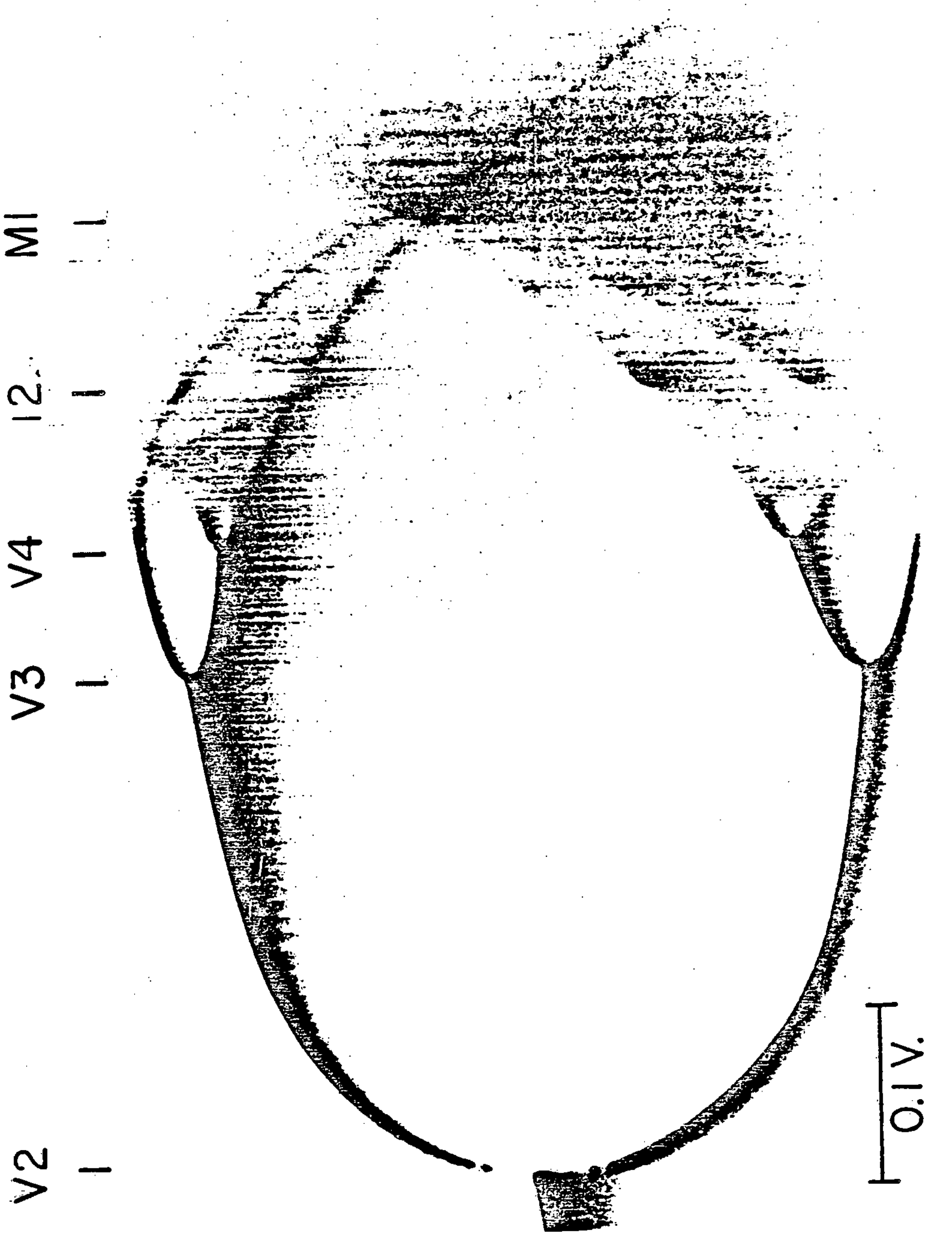

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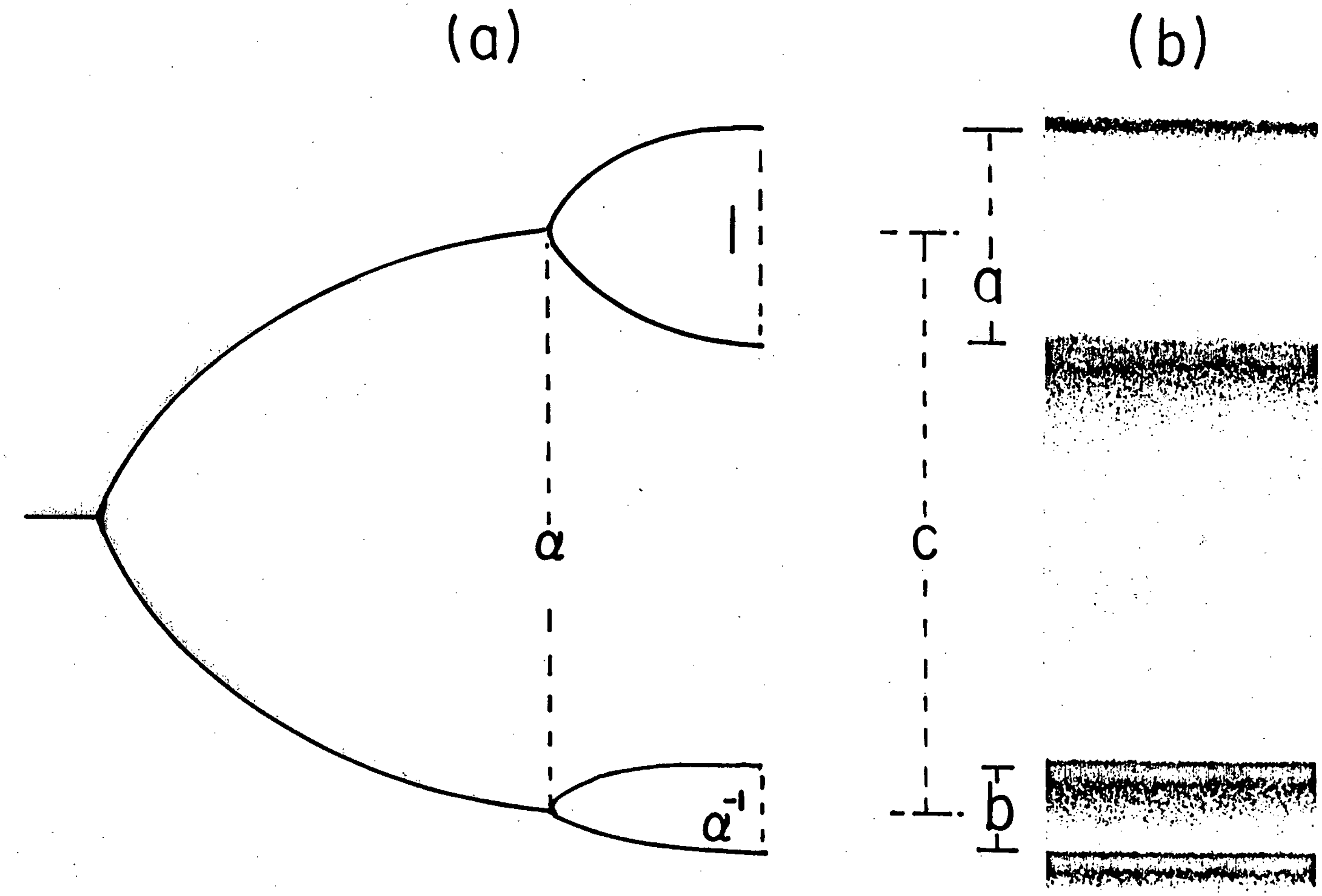

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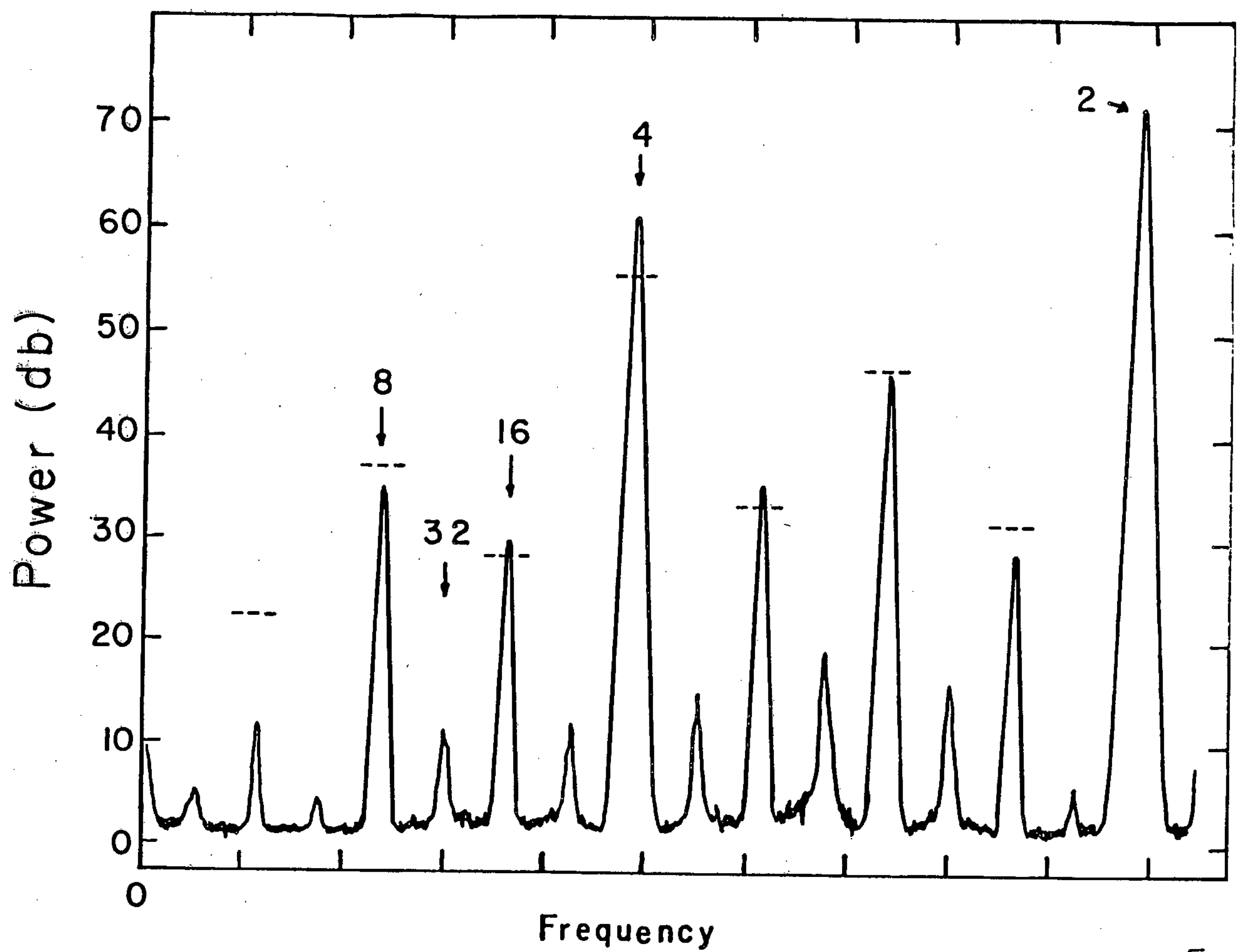

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