

Flow Network Problems on the n -torus with Asymmetric Coupling

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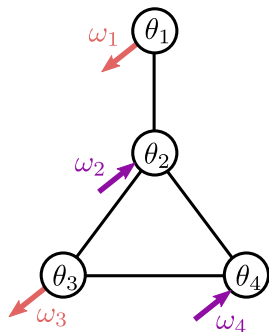
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"Flow Network Problems..." or Synchronization

Graph: $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$, Adjacency matrix: $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$.



Flow network:

$$\omega_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} h_{ij}(\theta_i - \theta_j).$$

Synchronization: $\dot{\theta}_i = \dot{\theta}_j$,

$$\dot{\theta}_i = \omega_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} h_{ij}(\theta_i - \theta_j).$$

Number of solutions?

"...Asymmetric Coupling"

The **Kuramoto** model:

$$\dot{\theta}_i = \omega_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j).$$

Symmetric: $\sin(\theta_i - \theta_j) = -\sin(\theta_j - \theta_i)$.

The **Kuramoto-Sakaguchi** model:

$$\dot{\theta}_i = \omega_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} [\sin(\theta_i - \theta_j - \phi) + \sin \phi].$$

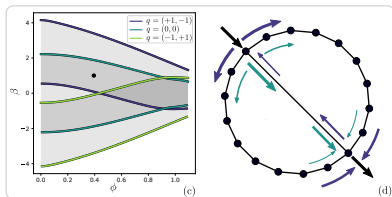
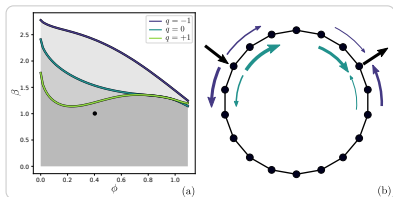
Asymmetric: $\sin(\theta_i - \theta_j - \phi) + \sin \phi \neq -[\sin(\theta_j - \theta_i - \phi) + \sin \phi]$.

"...Asymmetric Coupling" (bis)

Asymmetric coupling:

$$\omega_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} h_{ij}(\theta_i - \theta_j),$$

$$h_{ij}(x) \neq -h_{ji}(-x).$$

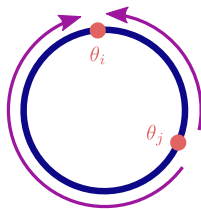


"...the n -torus..." and winding cells

Oscillators: $\theta_i \in \mathbb{S}^1 \simeq [-\pi, \pi)$.

System state: $\theta \in (\mathbb{S}^1)^n = \mathbb{T}^n$.

Coupling: $h_{ij}(x) = h_{ij}(x + 2\pi)$.

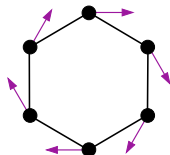


Counterclockwise difference:

$$\begin{aligned}d_{\text{cc}}(\theta_i, \theta_j) &= \text{mod}(\theta_i - \theta_j + \pi, 2\pi) - \pi \in [-\pi, \pi) \\ &= \theta_i - \theta_j + 2\pi k.\end{aligned}$$

"...the n -torus..." and winding cells (bis)

Around a cycle $\sigma = (1, 2, \dots, \ell, 1)$:



Winding number:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (\theta_i - \theta_{i+1}) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} d_{\text{cc}}(\theta_i, \theta_{i+1}) = 2\pi q_{\sigma}.$$

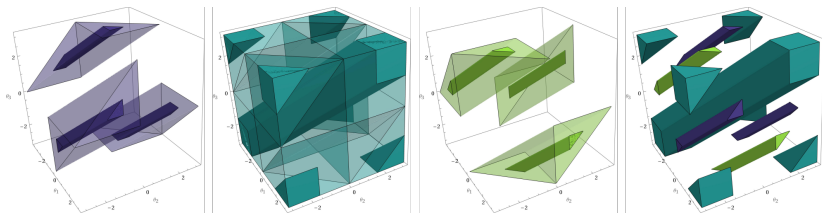
Multiple cycles $\Sigma = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_c\}$, **winding vector:**

$$q_{\Sigma}(\theta) = (q_{\sigma_1}, \dots, q_{\sigma_c})^{\top} \in \mathbb{Z}^c.$$

"...the n -torus..." and winding cells (ter)

Winding cells:

$$\Omega_u^\Sigma = \{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{T}^n : q_\Sigma(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = u\} .$$

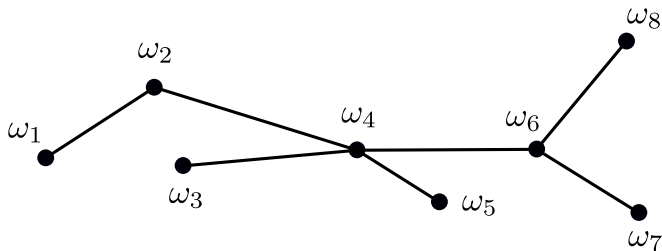


Acyclic Graphs

Theorem

On acyclic graphs, the Flow Network Problem has at most one solution.

Proof:

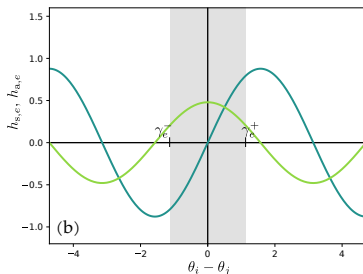
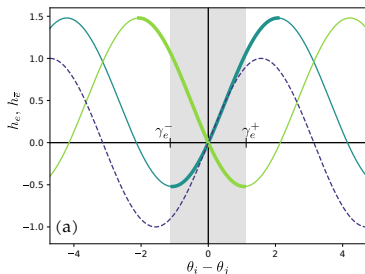


General Graphs

Symmetric and asymmetric parts of the coupling:

$$h_{s,e}(x) = \frac{h_e(x) - h_{\bar{e}}(-x)}{2}$$
$$= \cos \phi \sin x ,$$

$$h_{a,e}(x) = \frac{h_e(x) + h_{\bar{e}}(-x)}{2}$$
$$= \sin \phi \cos x .$$



General Graphs (bis)

Theorem

*There is at most one solution of the Flow Network Problem in each winding cell, provided the couplings are **not too asymmetric**.*

Proof:

- ▶ Define an fixed point map;
- ▶ Show that it is contracting.

"...not too asymmetric...": $\lambda_2[L_S(\boldsymbol{\theta})] > \max_i [D_a(\boldsymbol{\theta})]_{ii}$.

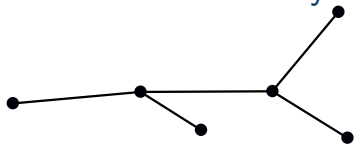
Wrap-up

1. Framework for any network flow problem;
2. At most uniqueness in each winding cell.

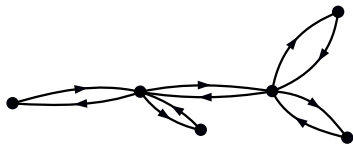
Thank you!



Vectorial form of the dynamics



$$B_b = [B, -B],$$



$$B_o = [B_b]_+.$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega - B_o [\sin(B_b \theta - \phi) + \sin \phi]$$

Iteration map:

$$S_\delta: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\Delta \mapsto \Delta - \delta B^\top L^\dagger [B_o h(\Delta) - \omega].$$