

English Summary:

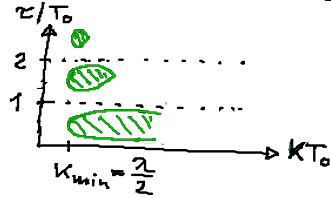
Stabilization of unstable fixed point by time-delayed feedback

Stab. boundaries : $\text{Re } \Lambda = 0 \Rightarrow$

multiple feedback (ETDAS)

$$u = -K \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R^n [x(t-n\tau) - x(t-(n+1)\tau)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda + K \frac{1 - e^{-\Lambda\tau}}{1 - R e^{-\Lambda\tau}} = \lambda + i\omega \quad (0 \leq R < 1)$$



2.2.2 Stabilisierung instabiler periodischer Orbits

Normalform einer subkrit. Hopf-Bif.:

$$\dot{z} = (\lambda + i\omega + (1 + i\gamma)|z|^2)z + b(z(t-\tau) - z(t)) \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\lambda < 0, \omega = 1, \gamma > 0, b = b_0 e^{i\beta} \in \mathbb{C}$$

ohne Kontrolle:

instab. LC (limit cycle)
 $\frac{\text{stabil}}{\text{Fokus 0}} - \frac{\text{inst.}}{\text{Fokus}} \rightarrow \lambda$

$$z = r e^{i\phi} : \dot{r} = (\lambda + r^2)r$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \omega + \gamma r^2$$

$$\text{LC: } r^2 = -\lambda \quad \text{ex. für } \lambda < 0$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \omega - \gamma\lambda \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega - \gamma\lambda}$$

Periode des UPD
(unstable periodic orbit)

nichtinvasive Kontrolle (oBdA: $\omega = 1$):

$$\text{wähle } \tau = nT = \frac{2\pi n}{1 - \gamma\lambda} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

(Pythagoras-Kurve in der (τ, λ) -Ebene)

Odd-number orbit (= ungerade Zahl von reellen Floquet-Exp. > 0 ,
hier $n=1$; orbit ohne "Torsion")

↔ flip-Bifurk. (Periodenverdopp.)



Nahajima (1997): Stabilisierung von odd-number orbits
durch zeitverzögerte Rückkopplung
nicht möglich ("Odd-number Theorem")

Fiedler, Flunkert, Georgi, Hövel, Schöll: PRL 98, 114101 (2007)
"Odd-number Theorem" gilt nicht!

Just, Fiedler, Georgi, Flunkert, Hövel, Schöll: PRE 76, 026210 (2007)

Gegenbeispiel: subkrit. Hopf-Bifurkation (Orbit ohne Torsion!)
Wähle b_0, β geeignet!

Fiedler, Yanchock, Flunkert, Hövel, Wünsche, Schöll: PRE 77, 046207
(2008)
Sattel-Knoten-Bif. von Grenzzyklen

Kehrt, Hövel, Flunkert, Dahlem, Rodin, Schöll: Eur. Phys. J. B68, 55 (2009)
raum-zeitl. Muster

Erzgräber, Just: Physica D238, 1680 (2009)

Brown, Postlethwaite, Silber: Physica D240, 859 (2011)

Flunkert, Schöll: PRE 84, 016214 (2011)

Exp. mit el. Stromkreis: Lorenzich, Benner, Just: PRE 82, 036204
(2010)

Laserexp.: Schikora, Wünsche, Henneberger: PRE 83, 026203 (2011)

Stabilisierung instab. period. Orbits:

nichtinvasive Kontrolle: $\kappa \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{4T} = \frac{2\pi\eta}{1-\eta^2}$ ($T = \text{Periode des UPD}$)

Pyragas-Knoten in der (κ, α) -Ebene

Hopf-Kurve: lin. Stab. des Fixp. $z(t) \sim e^{\lambda t}$

$$z + b(1 - e^{-z\tau}) = \lambda + i \quad \text{vgl. 2.2.1}$$

Hopf-Bif.: $z = i\omega$: $0 = \lambda + b [\cos(\beta - \omega\tau) - \cos\beta]$ (1)

$$\omega - 1 = b_0 [\sin(\beta - \omega\tau) - \sin\beta] \quad (2)$$

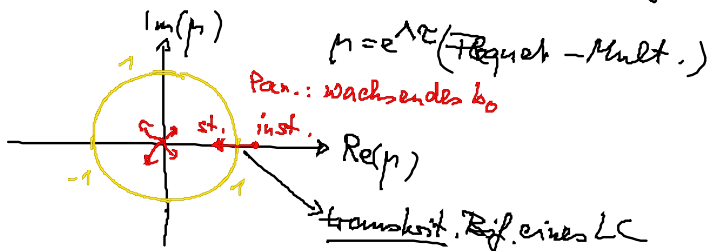
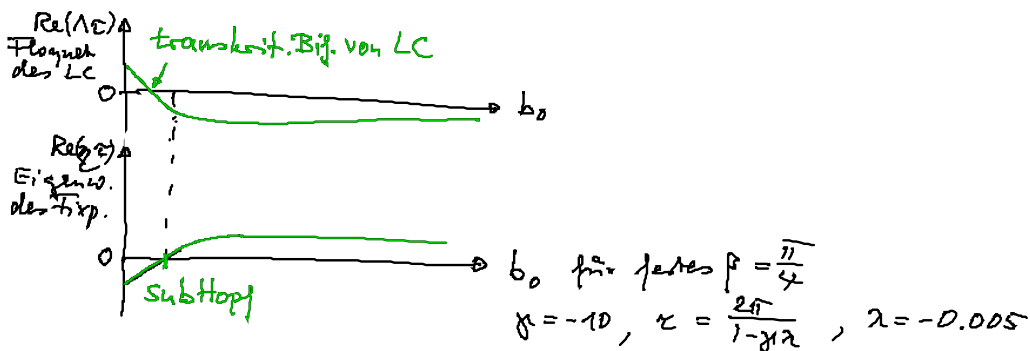
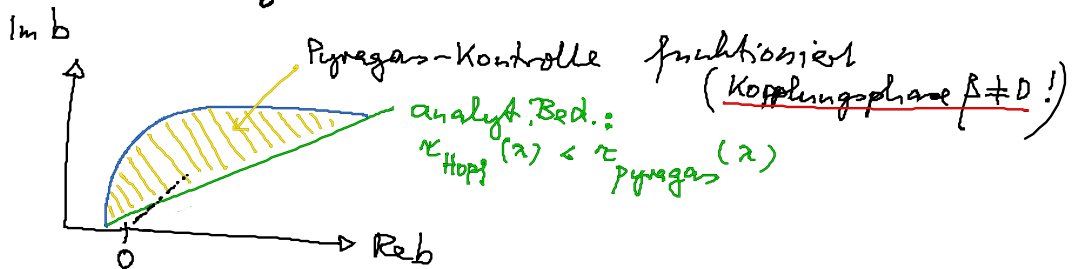
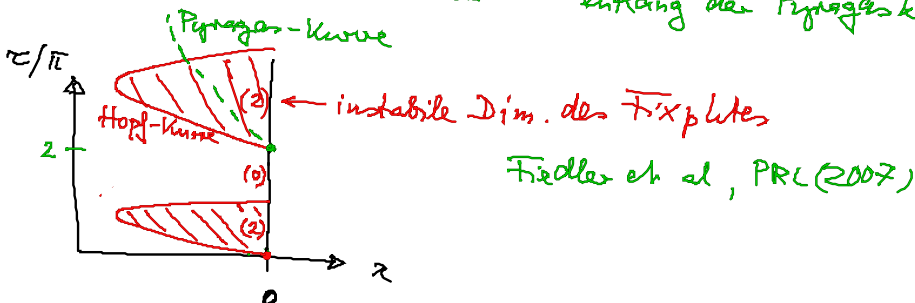
$$(1) \Rightarrow \omega\tau = \pm \arccos\left(\frac{b_0 \cos\beta - 2}{b_0}\right) + \beta + 2\pi n$$

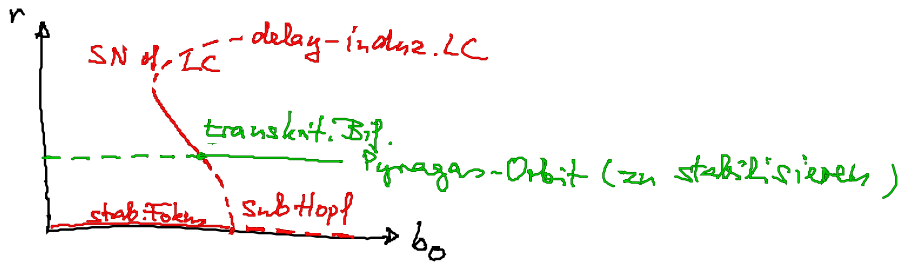
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{b_0 \cos\beta - 2}{b_0}\right)^2 &= \cos^2(\beta - \omega\tau) \\ \left(\frac{\omega - 1 + b_0 \sin\beta}{b_0}\right)^2 &= \sin^2(\beta - \omega\tau) \end{aligned} \right\} \cos^2 + \sin^2 = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow \omega = g(\lambda, b_0, \beta) \xrightarrow{\text{elim.}} \tau = h(\lambda, b_0, \beta) \quad \text{Hopf-Kurven in } (\tau, \lambda) \text{ Ebene}$$

ohne Kontrolle ($b=0$)  subkrit. Hopf

mit Kontrolle $b = b_0 e^{i\beta}$  superkrit. Hopf entlang der Pyragas-Kurve





komplettes Odd-Number-Theorem: E.W. Hooton, A. Amann, PRL
109, 154101 (2012)

Analytical limitations for time-delayed feedback control
 in autonomous systems

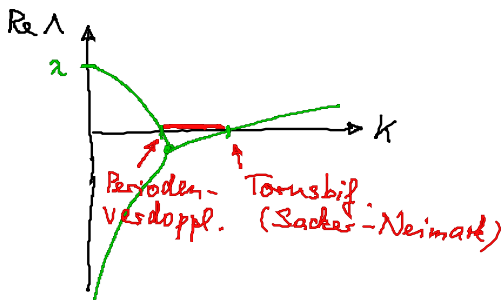
A. Amann, E.W. Hooton: *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A* (2013)

2.2.3 Chaos-Kontrolle durch zeitverzögerte Rückkopplung

Pyragas, *Phys. Lett. A* 170, 421 (1992)

$$\dot{x} = f(x) + KA[x(t-\tau) - x(t)] \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ mit Kopplungsmatrix } A$$

$\dot{x} = f(x)$: chaot. Attraktor mit unendl. vielen UFDs



unkontroll. Floquet-Problem

$$\delta x = e^{\lambda t} u(t) \quad u(t+T)$$

$$(\lambda + i\omega)u + \dot{u} = Df u$$

kontn. (diagonale Kontrolle)

$$\lambda u + \dot{u} = Df u + (K e^{-\lambda \tau} - 1)u$$

Just
 \Rightarrow

$$\lambda + K(1 - e^{-\lambda \tau}) = \lambda + i\omega$$

Schöll u. Schuster (eds.): *Handbook of Chaos Control* (2008)