



Transitions of determinism and stochasticity in time-delayed complex systems with modulation

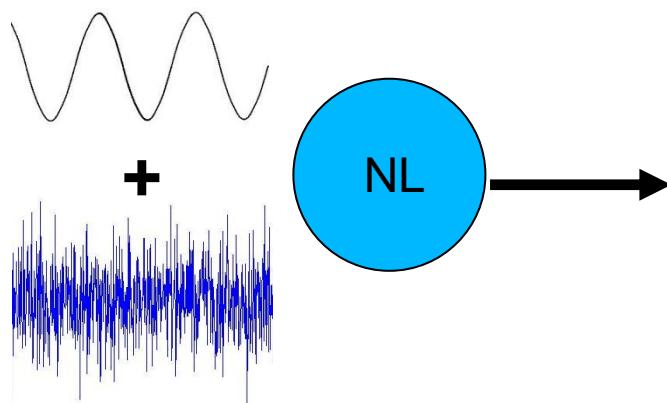
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Stochastic resonance (periodic, aperiodic)

Ghost resonance (missing fundamental illusion)

Entrainment, synchronization, ...



Laser dynamics

Detection of complex signals

Sensors improvement

Neuronal networks dynamics

Human brain

Animal senses

- [A. Neiman, X. Pei, W. Wojtenek, L. Wilkens, F. Moss, H. A. Braun, M. T. Huber and K. Voigt, Phys Rev. Lett., **82**, (1999)]
[L. Gammaitoni, P. Hänggi, P. Jung and F. Marchesoni, Rev. Mod. Phys., **70**, 223 (1998)]
[D. R. Chialvo, Chaos, **13**, (2003)]
[J. Cartwright, D.L. González, O. Piro, Phys. Rev. Lett., **82**, 5389 (1999)]

Goal of the work

GOAL:

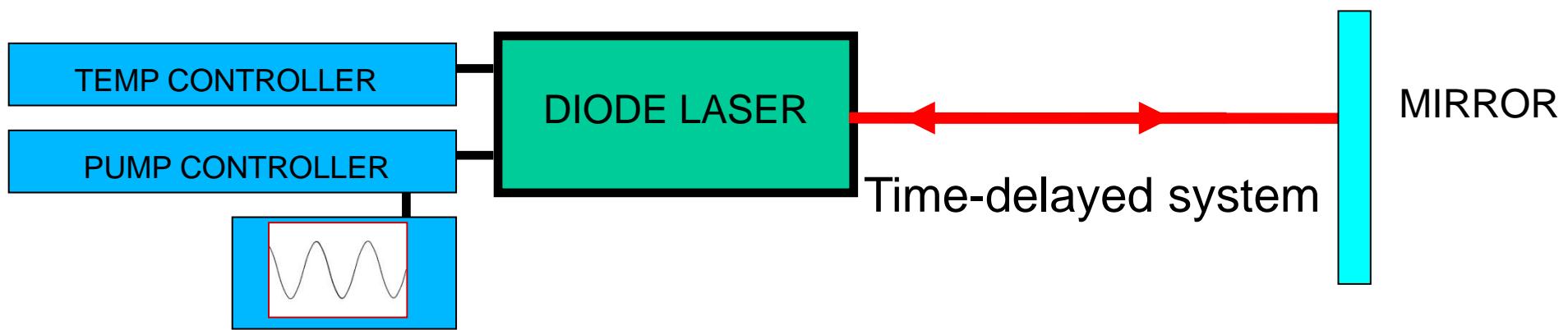
- Characterize the delayed-feedback induced complex dynamics under the influence of an external periodic forcing, at an event-level description.
- Verify an existing model for this type of systems at this level of description.

USING:

- Symbolic time series analysis.

Introduction: Semiconductor lasers

- Applications: fiber optics telecommunications, optical data storage, life science, material processing, sensing, ...
- Non-linear devices easily perturbed by optical feedback.
- Feedback & noise (spontaneous emission) induce complex stochastic dynamics.
- Stochastic resonance, ghost resonance, entrainment, synchronization, ...



[D. W. Sukow & D. J. Gauthier, IEEE Jour. Quan. Elec., **36**, 175 (2000)]

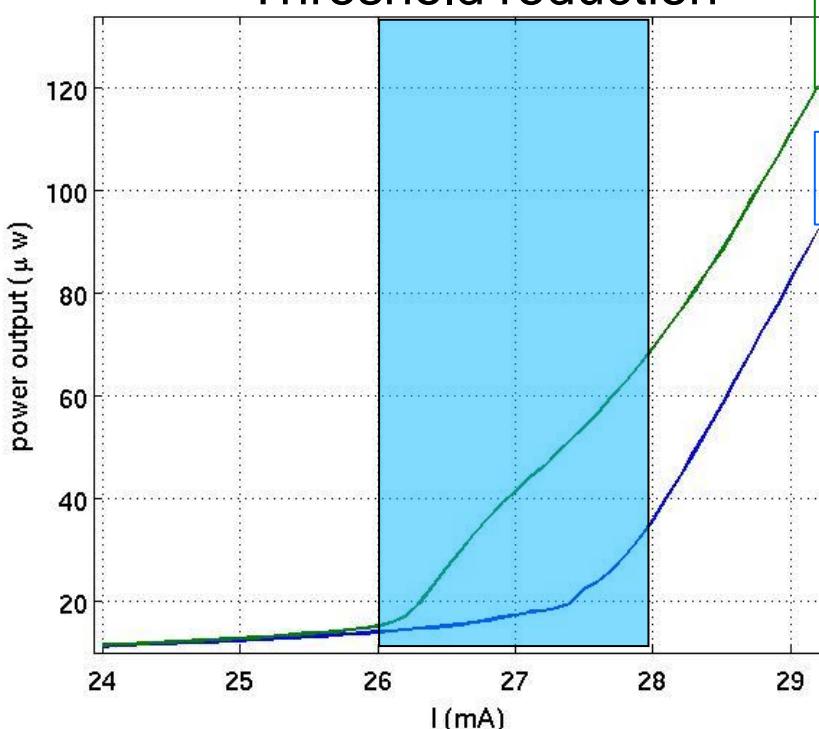
[J. M. Buldú, J. García-Ojalvo, C.R. Mirasso and M. C. Torrent, Phys. Rev. E, **66**, 021106 (2002)]

[C. González, J. M. Buldú, M. C. Torrent and J. García-Ojalvo, Phys. Rev. A, **76**, 05824 (2007)]

[M. Ciszak, O. Calvo, C. Masoller, C.R. Mirasso, R. Toral, Phys. Rev. Lett., **90**, 204102 (2003)]

Introduction: Semiconductor lasers

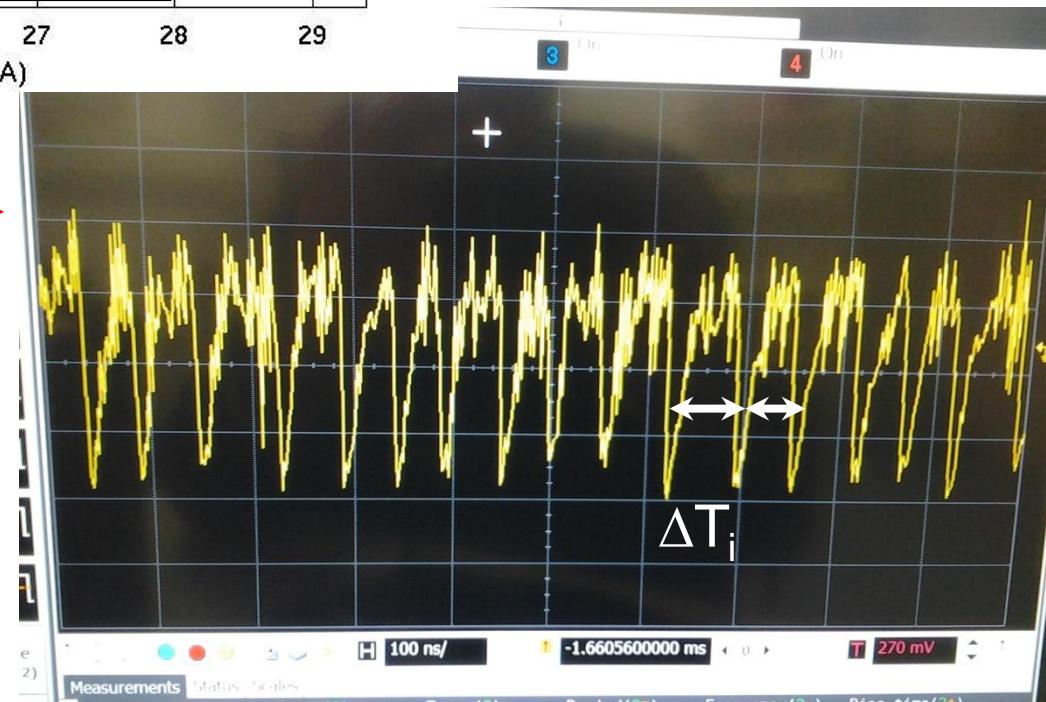
Threshold reduction



Laser with feedback

Solitary laser

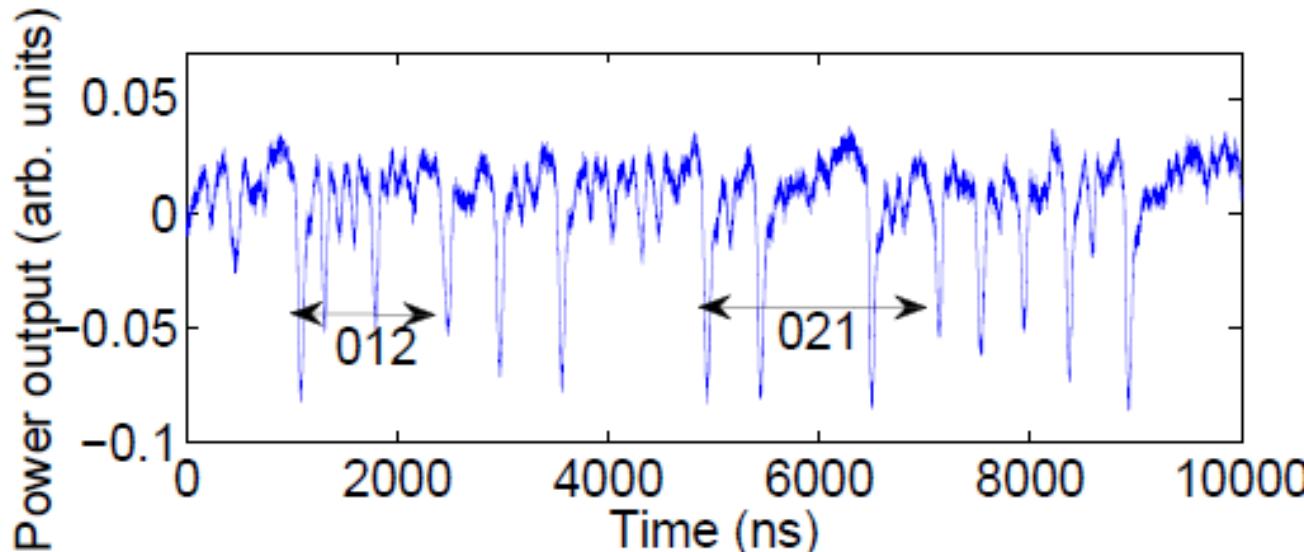
Laser output with feedback



Inter Dropout Interval = ΔT_i

Time delay $\sim 5\text{ns}$
 $\langle \text{IDI} \rangle \sim 200 \text{ ns}$
1GHz oscilloscope

Time series analysis: Ordinal patterns

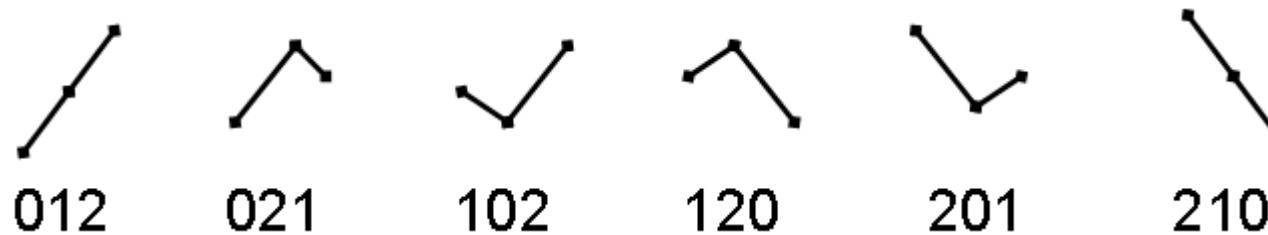


Experimental time trace showing the sudden dropouts.

IDI = Inter Dropout Interval (ΔT_i).

Transformation of IDIs into ordinal patterns.

Heart beats, epilepsy, economy, climatology, ...

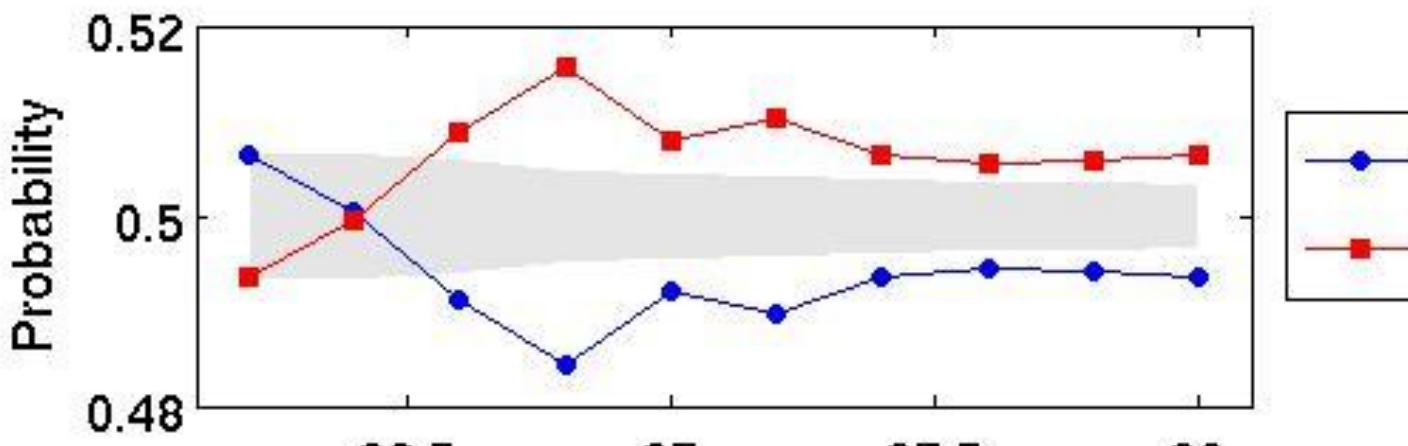


[C. Bandt & B. Pompe PRL, **88**, 174101 (2002)]

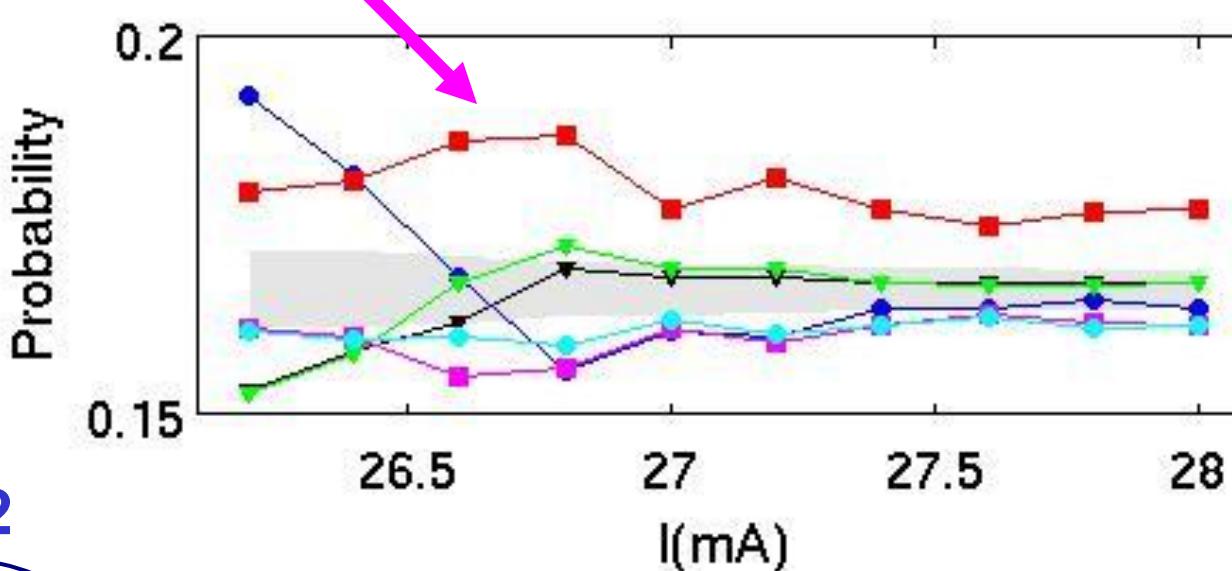
[N. Rubido, J. Tana-Alsina, M. C. Torrent J. García-Ojalvo & C. Masoller, Phys. Rev. E, **84**, 026202 (2011)]

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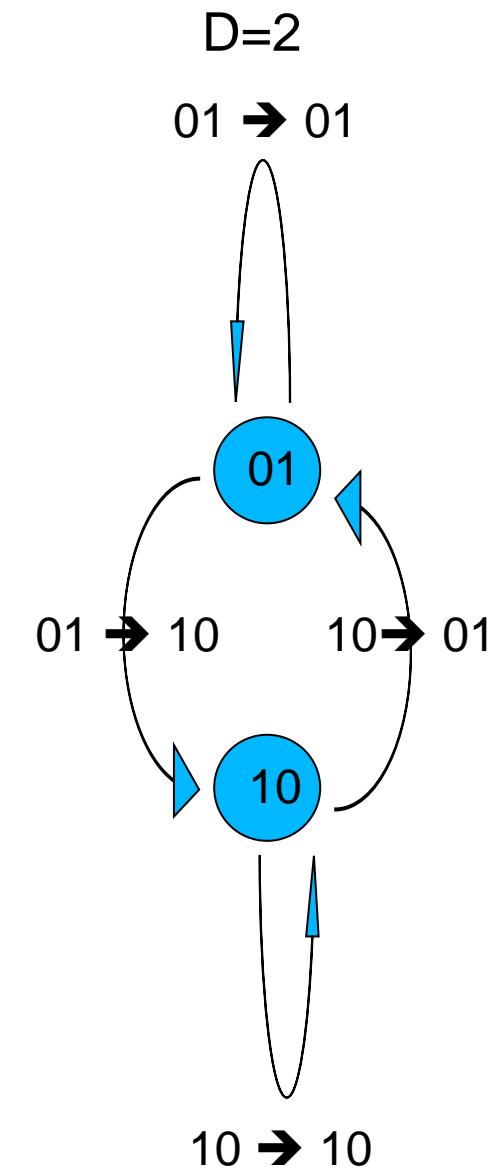
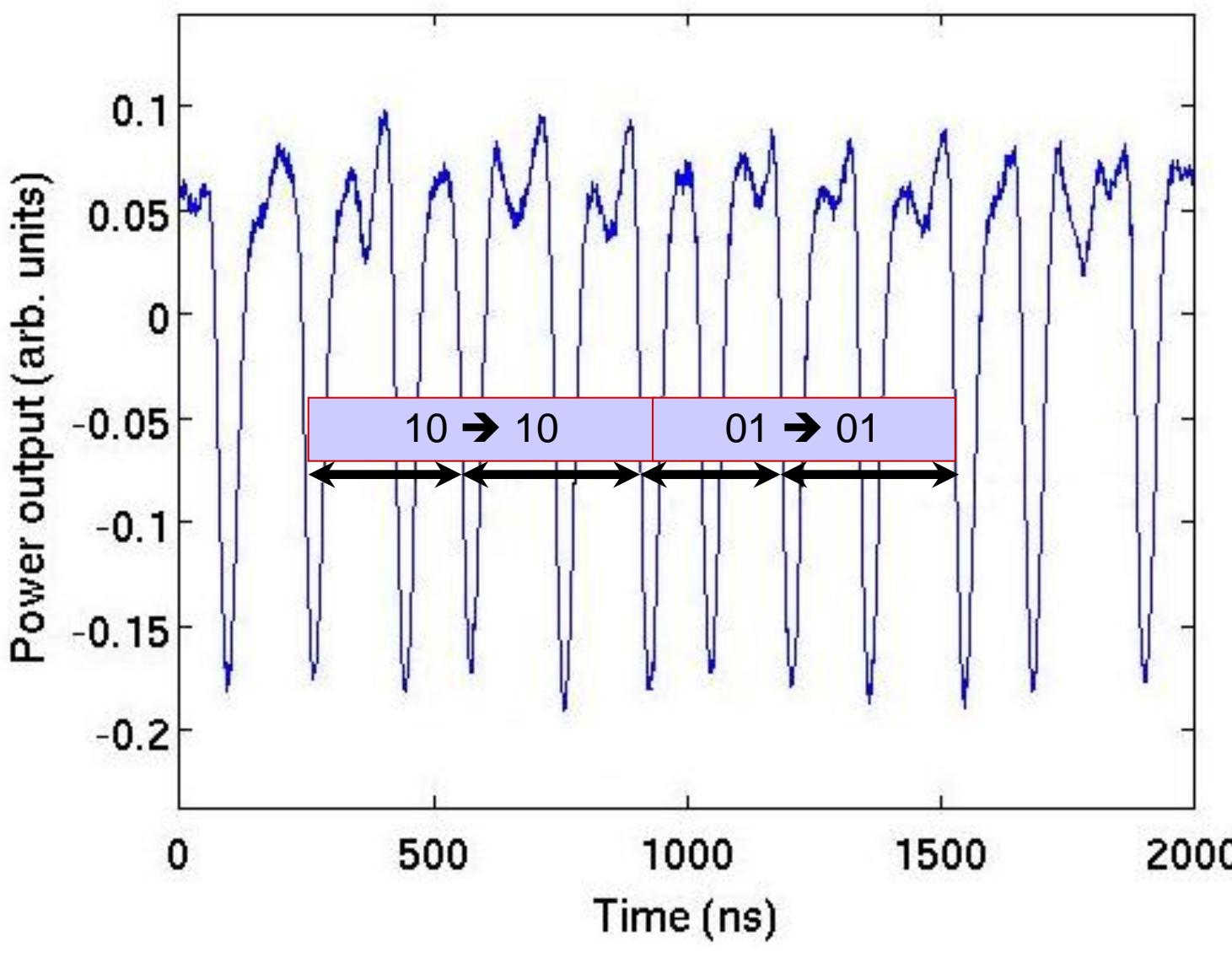
Time series analysis: Ordinal patterns



($3\sigma \rightarrow 95\%$)

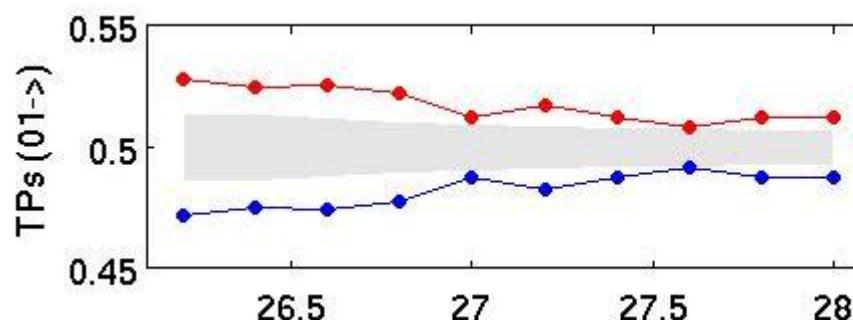


Time series analysis: Transition probabilities

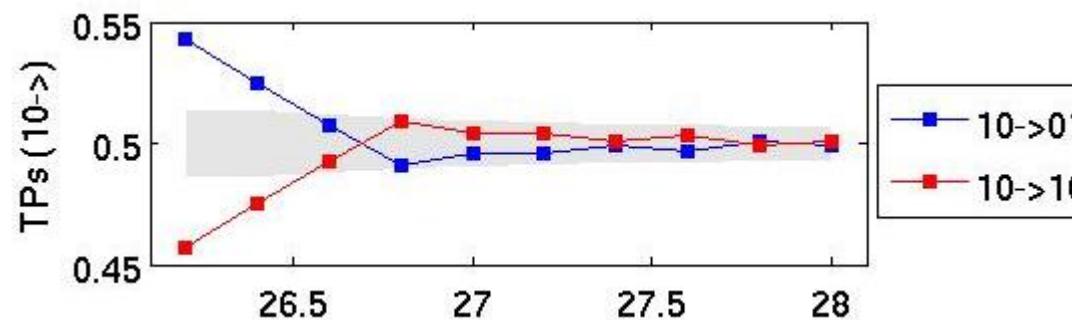


Time series analysis: Transition probabilities

$$T_{01 \rightarrow 01} + T_{01 \rightarrow 10} = 1$$



$$T_{10 \rightarrow 01} + T_{10 \rightarrow 10} = 1$$



D=2

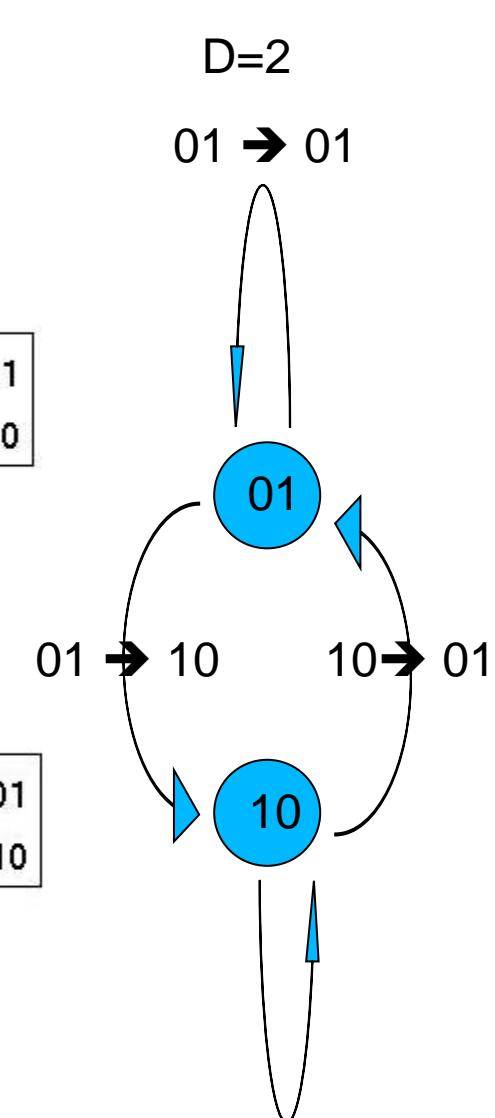
01 → 01

01

01 → 10

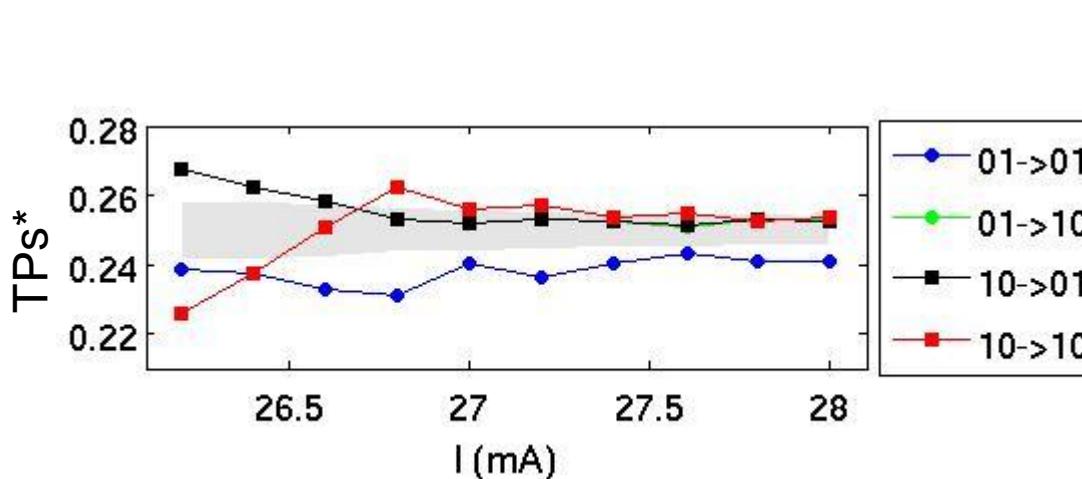
10

10 → 10

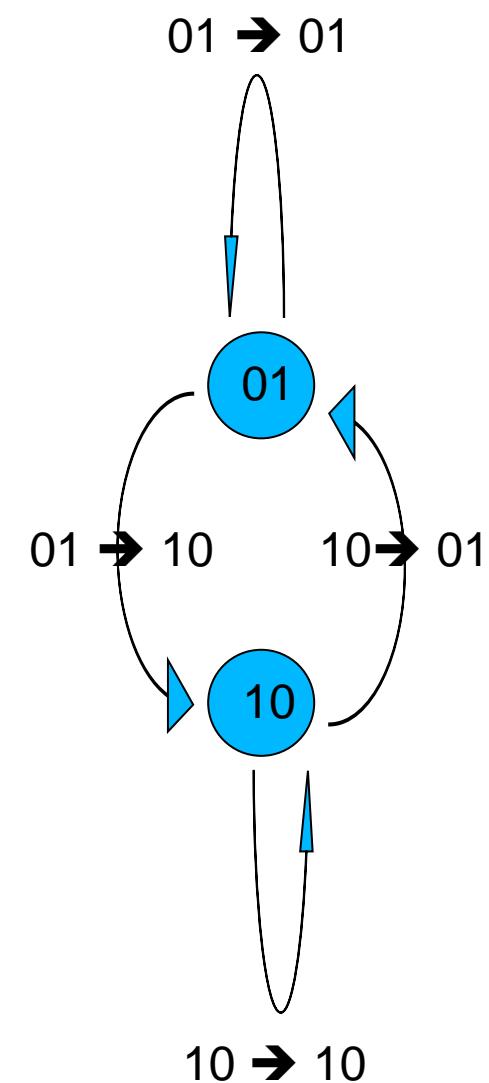


Time series analysis: Transition probabilities

D=2



$$T^*_{01 \rightarrow 01} + T^*_{01 \rightarrow 10} + T^*_{10 \rightarrow 01} + T^*_{10 \rightarrow 10} = 1$$



10

- Ordinal patterns analysis is a useful tool to distinguish signatures of determinism and stochasticity in spiking complex systems.
- Transition probabilities of D=2 show that the system has memory of up to 4 consecutive events.

The Lang-Kobayashi model

$$\dot{E}(t) = k(1+i\alpha)[g(N,|E|^2)-1]E(t) + \eta e^{-i\omega_0\tau}E(t-\tau) + \sqrt{\beta_{sp}}\xi(t)$$

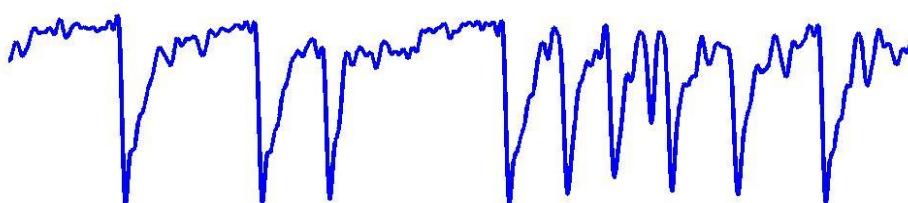
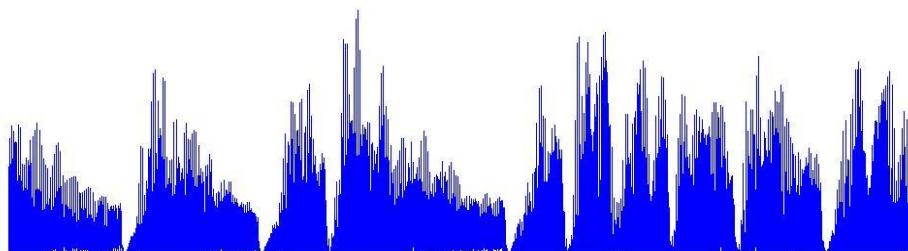
$$\dot{N}(t) = \gamma_N(\mu - N - g|E|^2)$$

$$\mu = a_0 + b_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

External periodic forcing

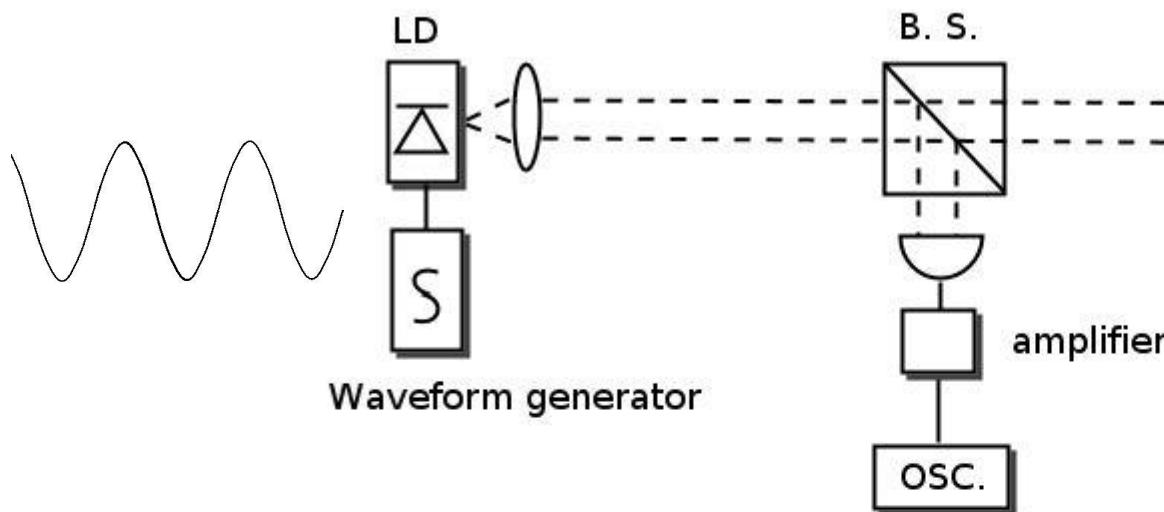
Feedback term

Noise term

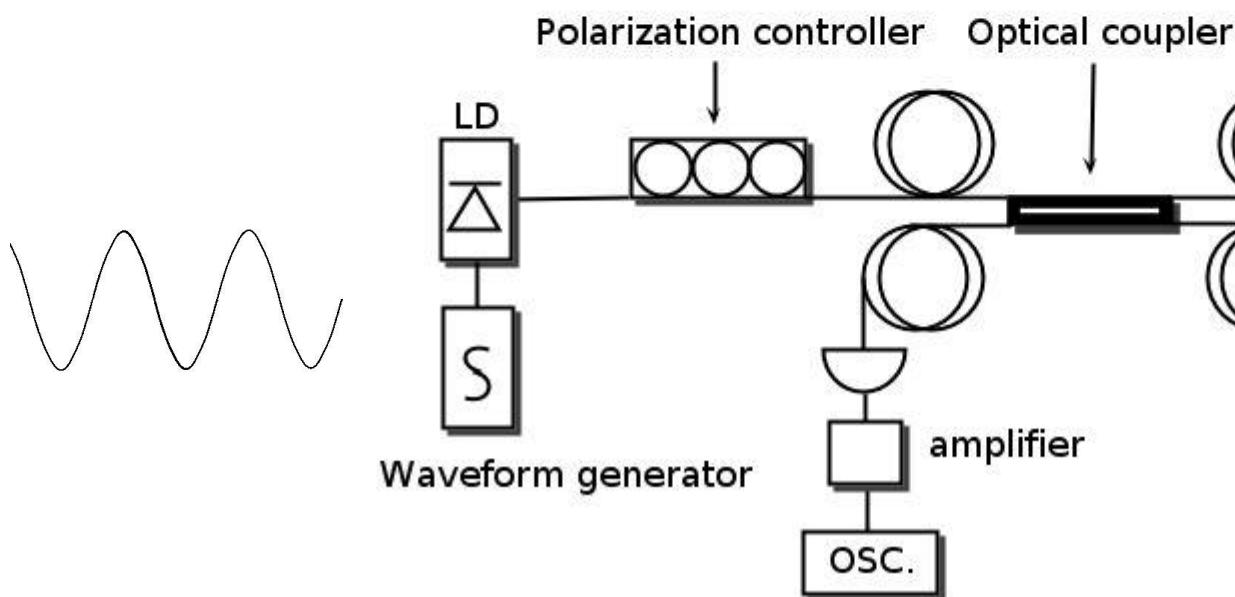

 $\alpha = 4$
 $\varepsilon = 0.01$
 $\eta = [10:10:60]ns^{-1}$
 $k = 300ns^{-1}$
 $\tau = 5ns$
 $\omega_0\tau = 1.11\pi$
 $a_0 = 0.98:0.01:1.1$
 $b_0 = a_0 \cdot (0.01:0.01:0.1)$
 $\gamma_N = 1ns^{-1}$
 $\beta_{sp} = 10^{-4} ns^{-1}$

[R. Lang & K. Kobayashi, IEEE Jour. Quan. Elec., 3, 347 (1980)]

Experimental setup

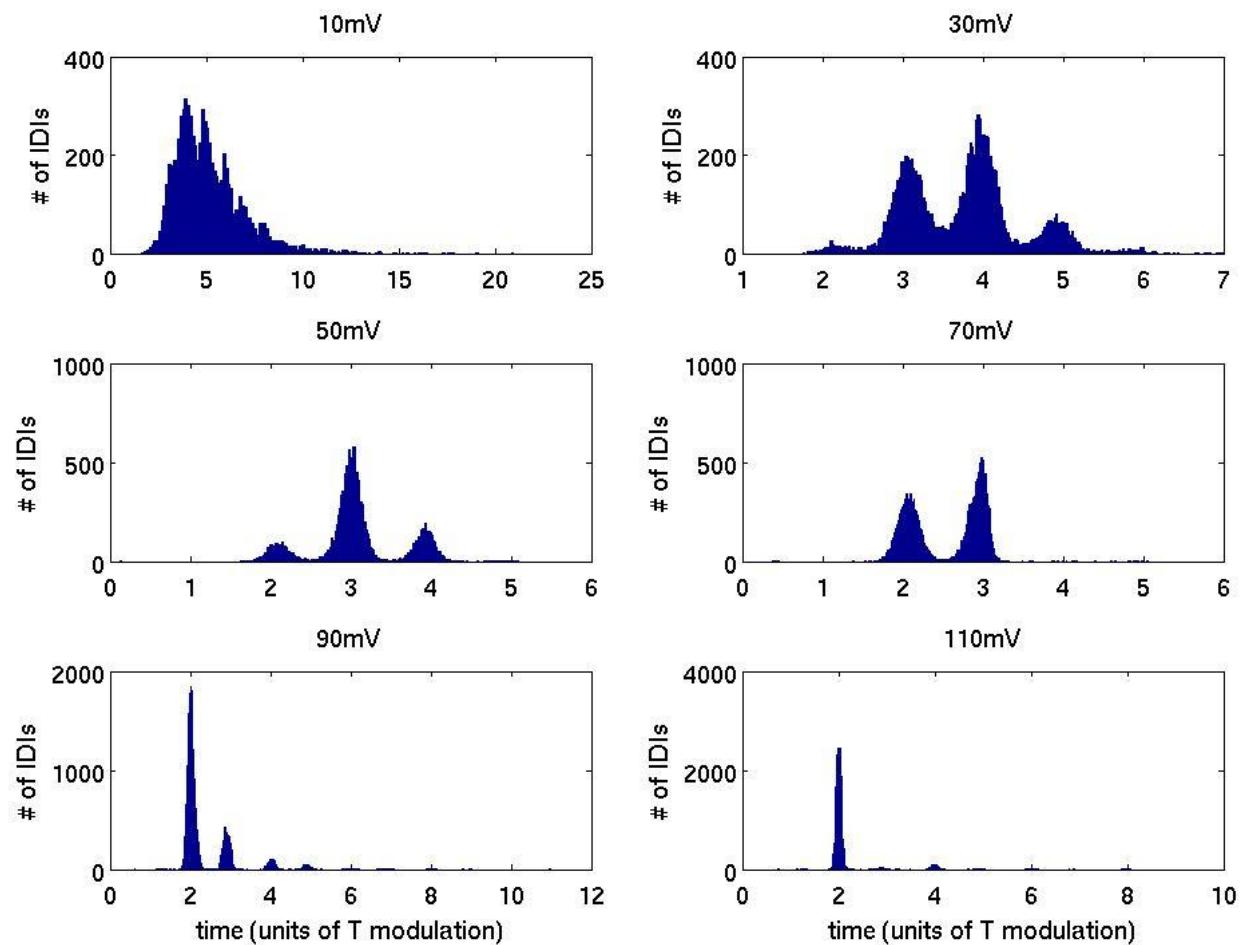
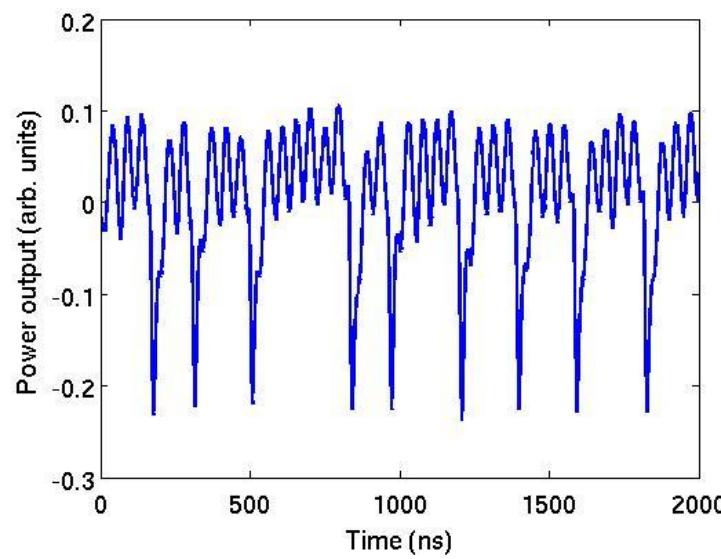


Time delay $\sim 5\text{ns}$
 $\langle \text{IDI} \rangle \sim 200 \text{ ns}$
8% threshold reduction
 $I = 1.03 \cdot I_{th}$
 $\lambda = 660\text{nm}$

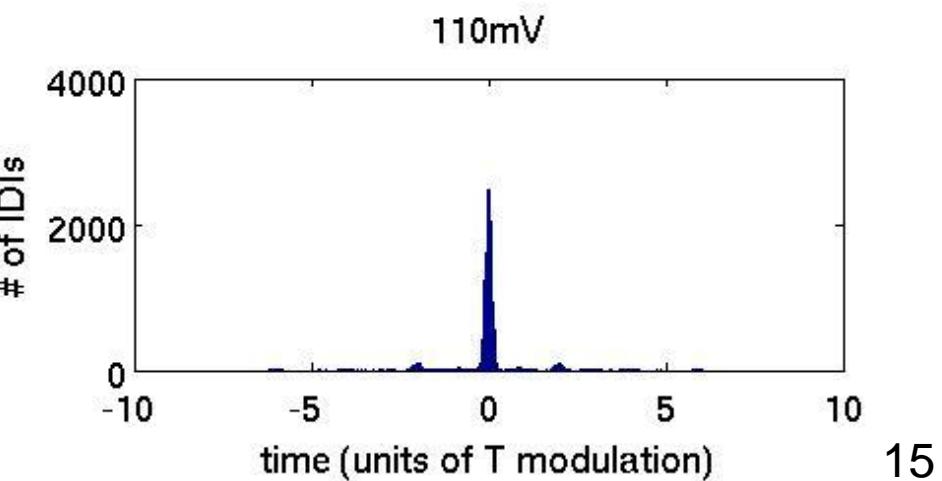
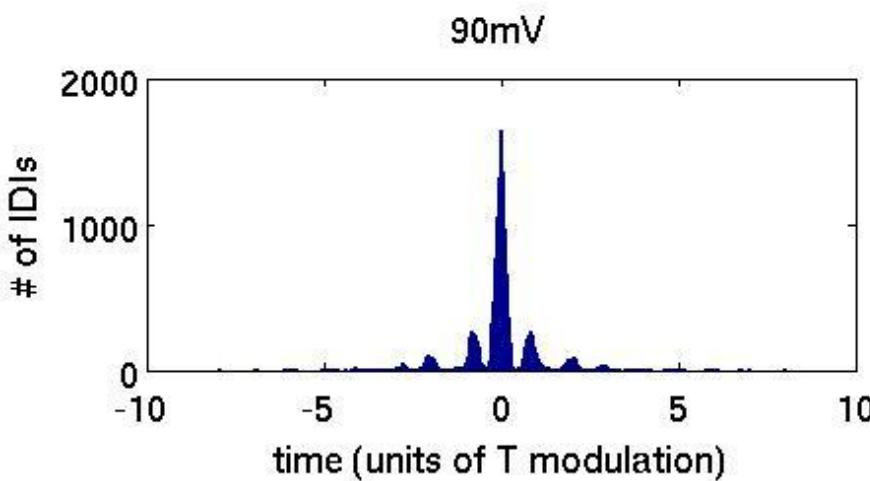
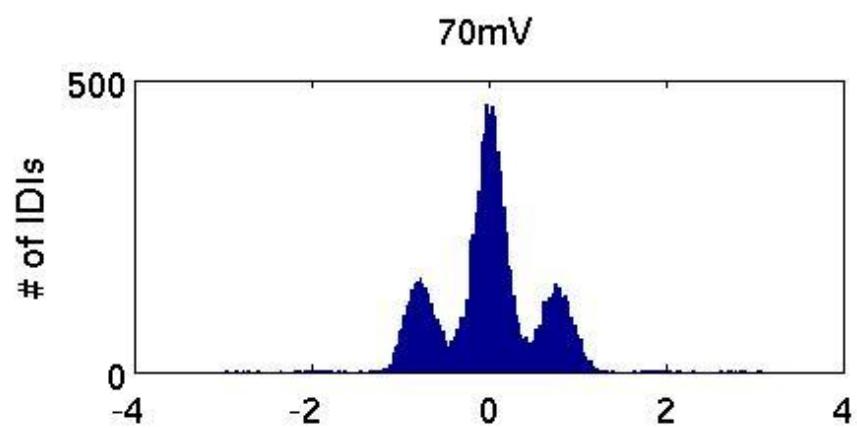
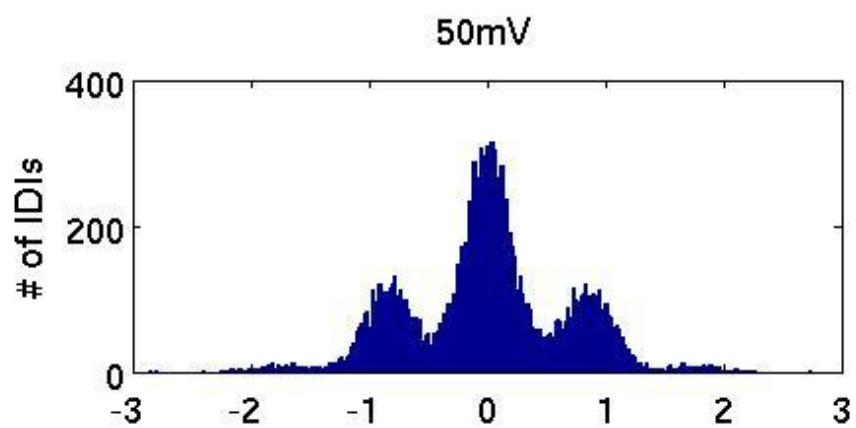
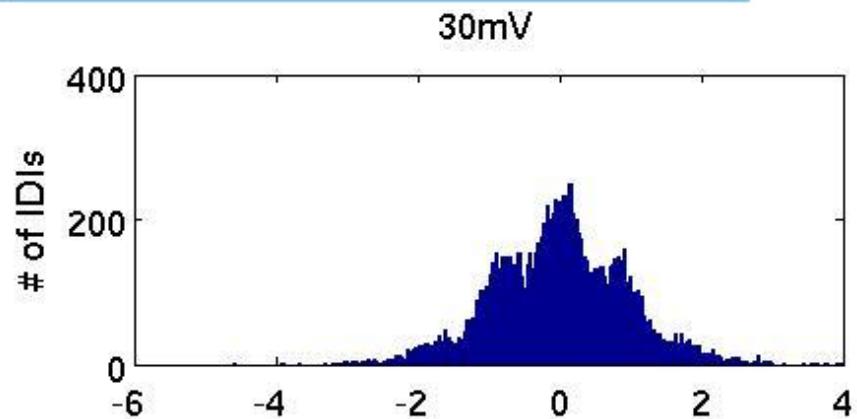
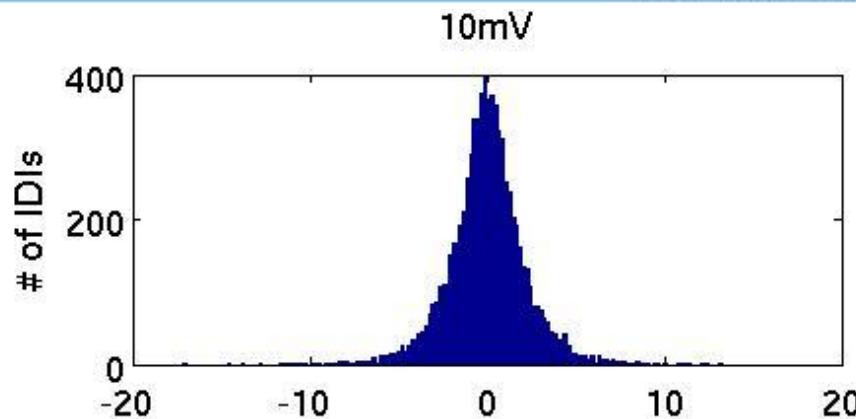


Time delay $\sim 25\text{ns}$
 $\langle \text{IDI} \rangle \sim 2000 \text{ ns}$
10% threshold reduction
 $I = 1.12 \cdot I_{th}$
 $\lambda = 1550\text{nm}$

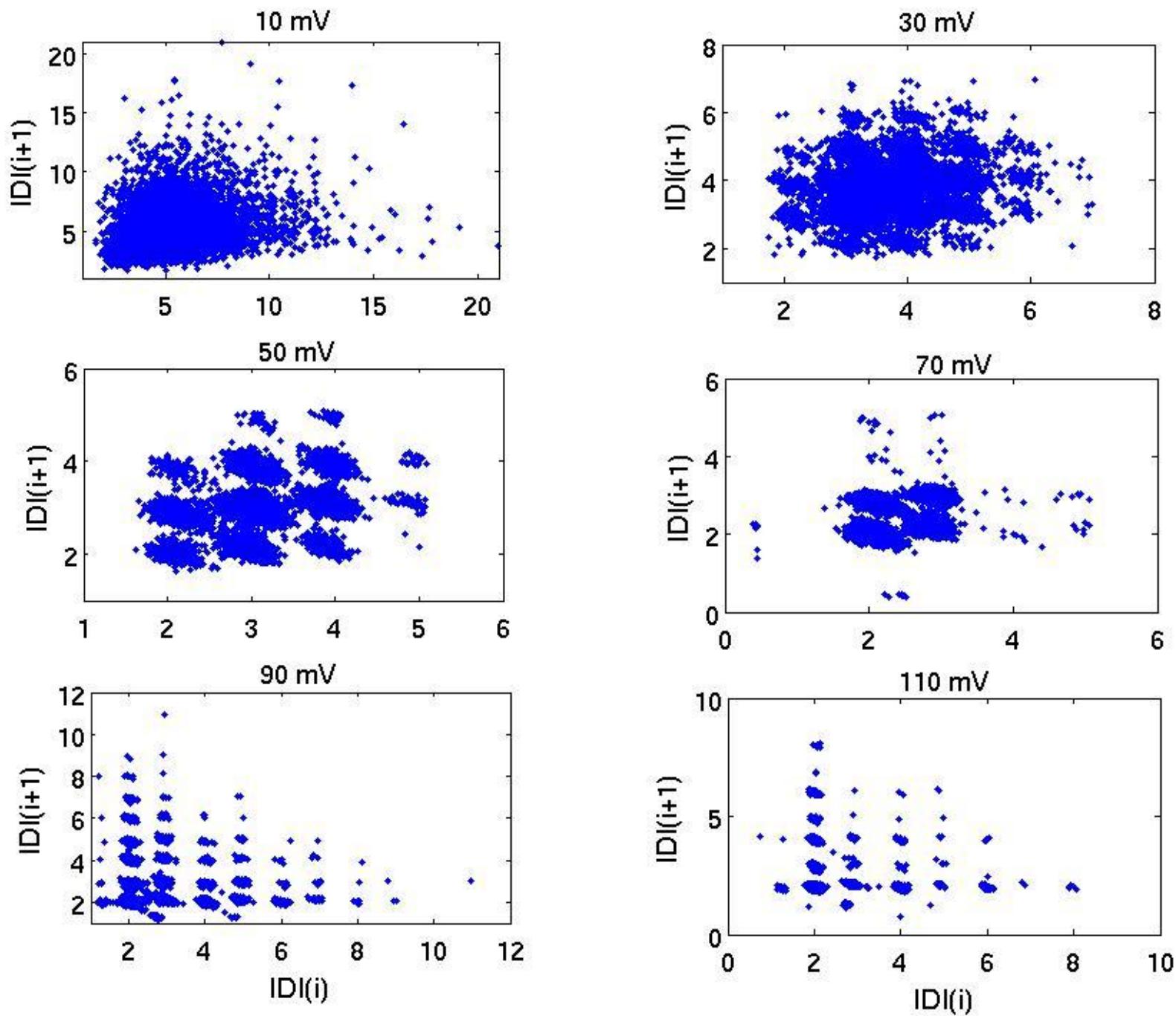
Events histograms



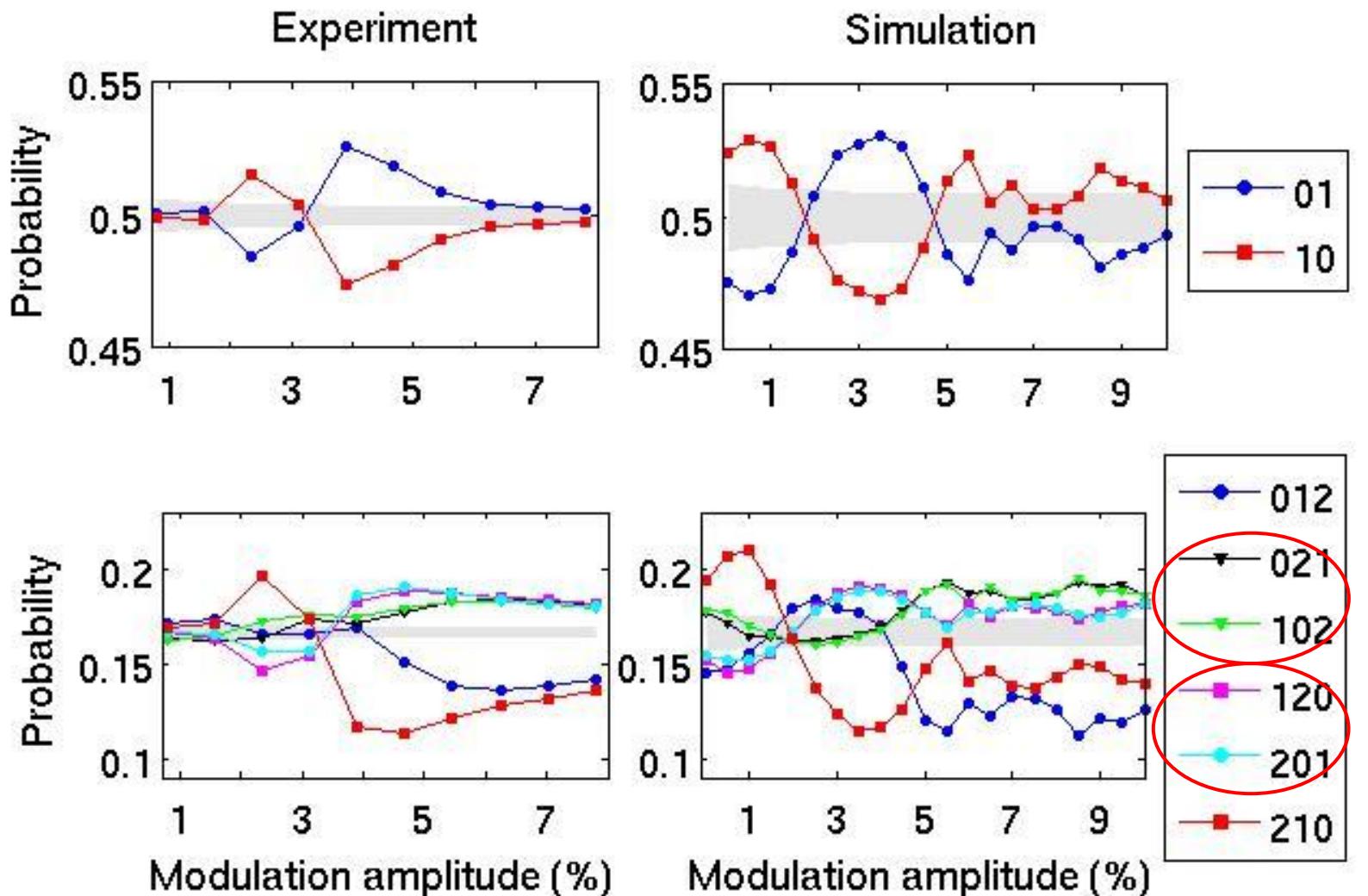
Histograms of [event($i+1$)-event(i)]



Return maps



Results: Ordinal patterns (experiments and simulations)



$$f = 17 \text{ MHz}$$

$$I = 1.03 \cdot I_{th}$$

$$I_{th} = 38 \text{ mA}$$

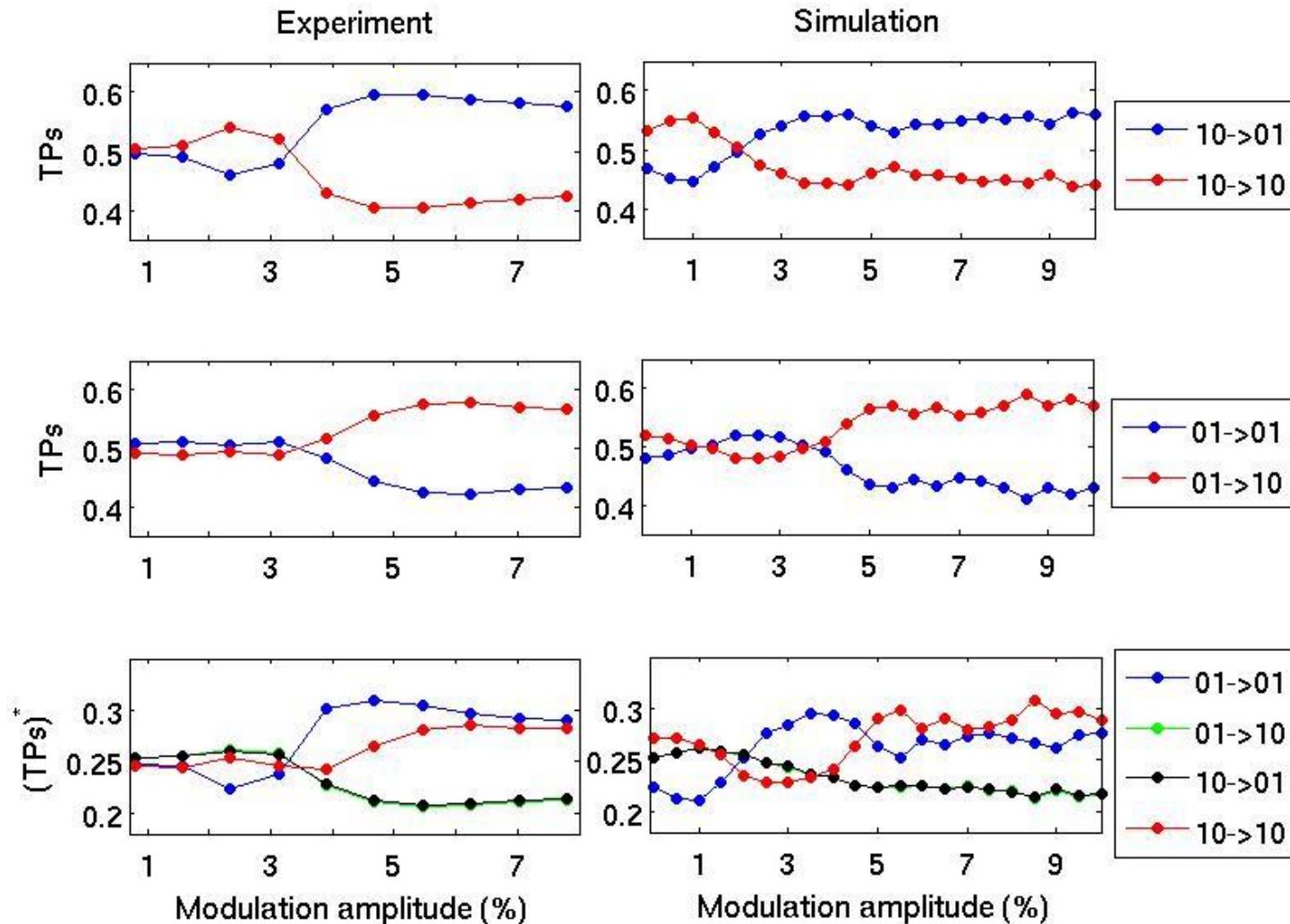
8% threshold reduction

$$f = 15 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\mu = 1.01$$

$$\eta = 10 \text{ ns}^{-1}$$

Results: Transition probabilities (experiments & simulations)



$$f = 17 \text{ MHz}$$

$$I = 1.03 \cdot I_{th}$$

$$I_{th} = 38 \text{ mA}$$

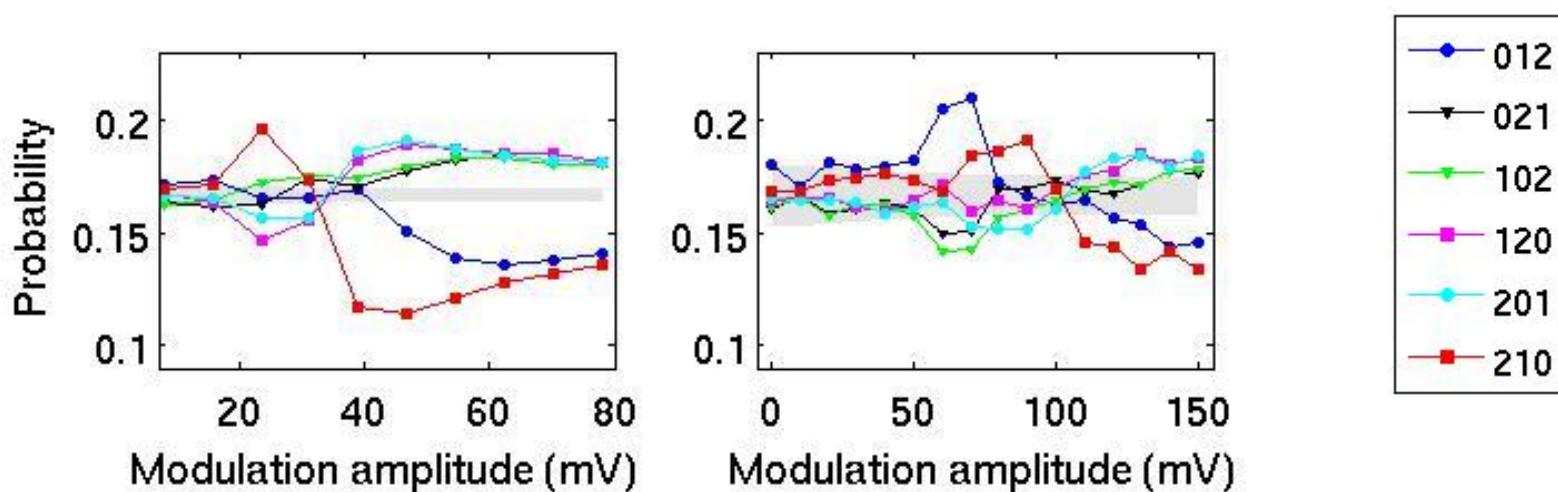
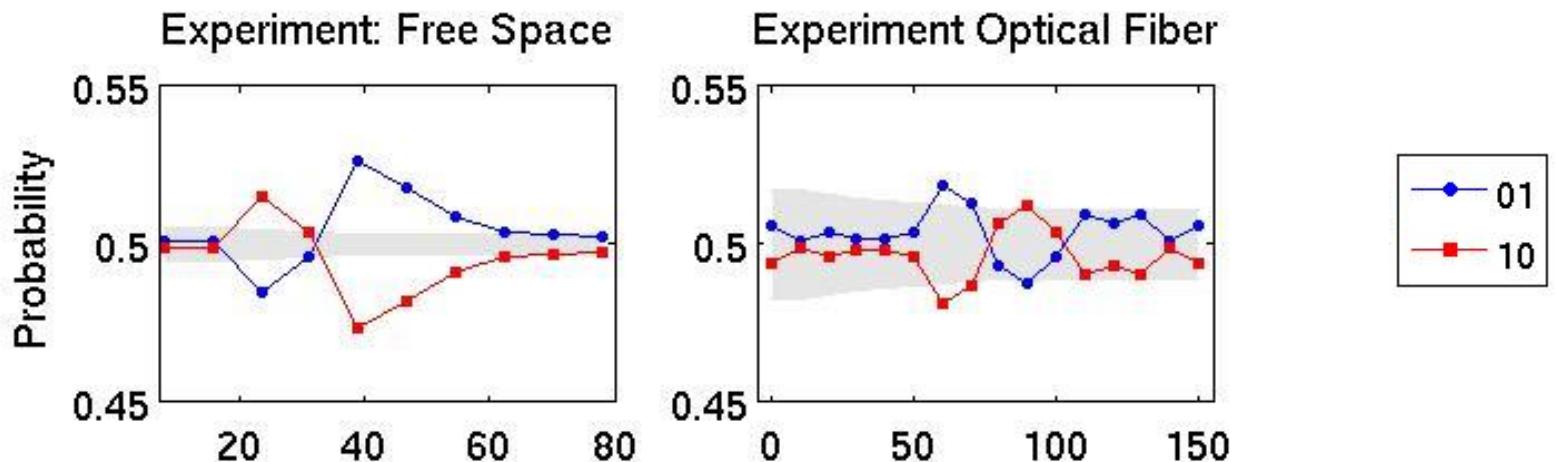
8% threshold reduction

$$f = 15 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\mu = 1.01$$

$$\eta = 10 \text{ ns}^{-1}$$

Results: Free space laser versus optical fiber laser



$$f = 17 \text{ MHz}$$

$$I = 1.03 \cdot I_{th}$$

$$I_{th} = 38 \text{ mA}$$

8% threshold reduction

74,000-207,000 IDIs

$$f = 2 \text{ MHz}$$

$$I = 1.12 \cdot I_{th}$$

$$I_{th} = 12.2 \text{ mA}$$

10% threshold reduction

8,000-19,000 IDIs

Conclusions

- Lang & Kobayashi model describes successfully the dynamics found in experiments at the event level of description of the LFFs.
- A structure in the OPs and TPs is found for up to 4 consecutive events.
- A clustering of the ordinal patterns is found for a wide range of conditions and both, for experiments and simulations.



Transitions of determinism and stochasticity in time-delayed complex systems with modulation

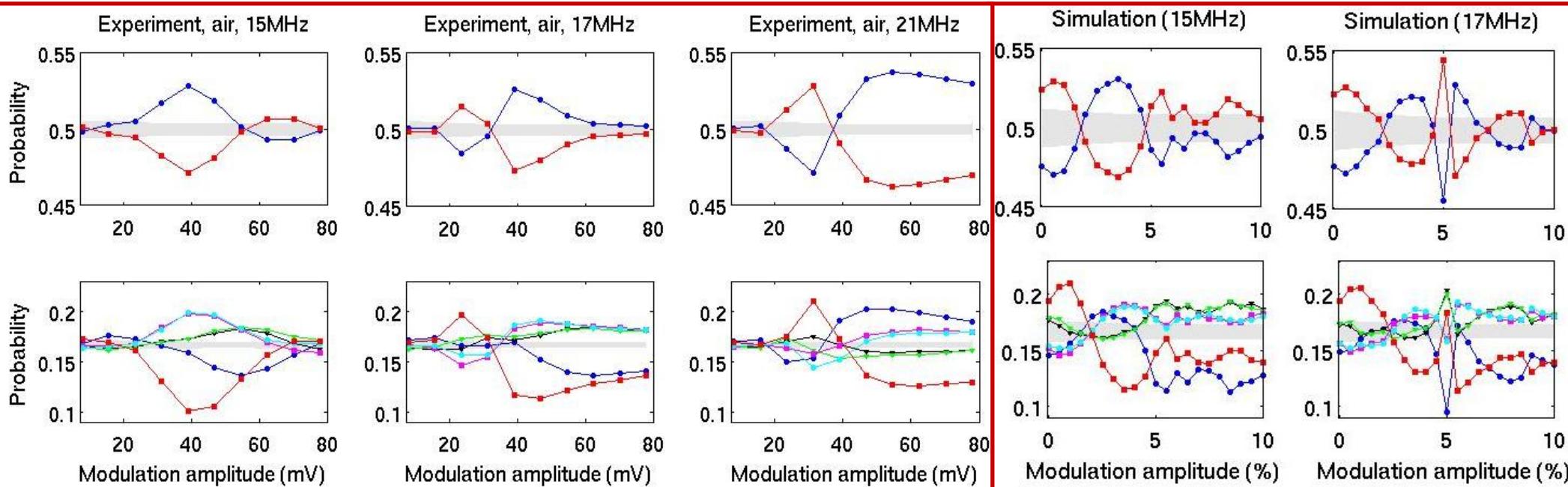
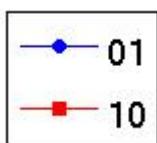
Thank you for your attention

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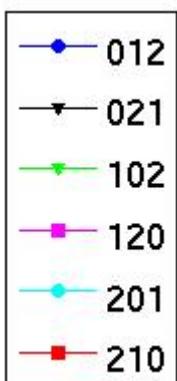
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Results: Effect of frequency (Ordinal patterns)

D=2

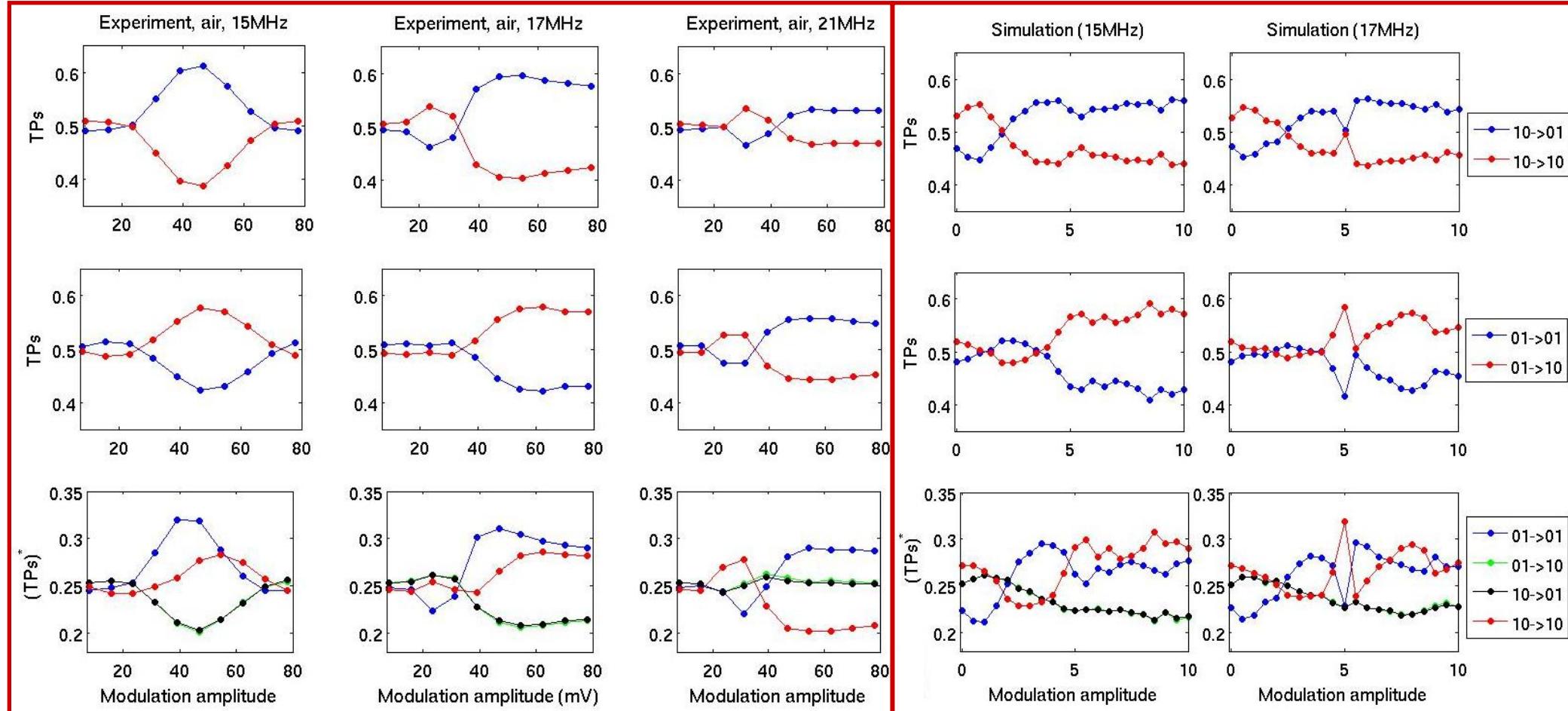


D=3


 $f = 17\text{MHz}$
 $I = 1.03 \cdot I_{th}$
 $I_{th} = 38\text{mA}$
8% threshold reduction

 $f = 15\text{MHz}$
 $\mu = 1.01$
 $\eta = 10\text{ns}^{-1}$

Results: Effect of frequency (transition probabilities)



$$I = 1.03I_{th}$$

8% threshold reduction

$$\lambda = 660\text{nm}$$

$$\mu = 1.01$$

$$\eta = 10\text{ns}^{-1}$$

Introduction: Semiconductor lasers

