Chemistry 4010 Lecture 6: Period-doubling bifurcations and chaos

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Example: The Willamowski-Rössler model

$$A_{1} + X \xrightarrow[k_{-1}]{k_{-1}} 2X$$

$$X + Y \xrightarrow[k_{-2}]{k_{-2}} 2Y$$

$$A_{5} + Y \xrightarrow[k_{-3}]{k_{-3}} A_{2}$$

$$X + Z \xrightarrow[k_{-4}]{k_{-4}} A_{3}$$

$$A_{4} + Z \xrightarrow[k_{-5}]{k_{-5}} 2Z$$

The A_i species are "pool" species, assumed fixed.

Willamowski and Rössler, Z. Naturforsch. A 35, 317 (1980)

Example: The Willamowski-Rössler model

Dimensionless model equations

$$\dot{x} = x(a_1 - k_{-1}x - z - y) + k_{-2}y^2 + a_3$$

$$\dot{y} = y(x - k_{-2}y - a_5) + a_2$$

$$\dot{z} = z(a_4 - x - k_{-5}z) + a_3$$

Let's study these equations with XPPAUT!

Willamowski and Rössler, Z. Naturforsch. A 35, 317 (1980)

Things we learned from this example

Period-doubling bifurcation: bifurcation of a limit cycle in which the period doubles

Period-doubling cascade: often, period-doubling bifurcations are repeated over a finite parameter interval

Sensitive dependence on initial conditions: Exponential divergence of trajectories over time

Chaotic solution characterized as follows:

- Non-periodic solution in a bounded region of phase space
- Displays sensitive dependence on initial conditions
- Fractal attractor
- Often reached as the accumulation of a period-doubling cascade