# Relationship between Phenomena and the Number of Resonators on Coupled Chaotic System Based

on Shinriki-Mori Circuit

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## 1 Introduction

1-5

There are many studies about synchronization phenomena of coupled chaotic circuits. In these system, some famous chaotic circuits are applied. One of famous chaotic circuit is Shinriki-Mori circuit[1][2]. There are many investigations about coupled chaotic circuits using this circuit[3][4]. We have been proposed a novel coupled system using Shinriki-Mori circuit for investigation of coupled chaotic system[5]. However, two coupled element case was investigated only.

In this study, we investigate the case of applying three or four elements.

### 2 Proposed System

Figure 1 shows a the coupled system proposed in [5]. This system is based on Shinriki-Mori circuit. Resistors  $R_n$   $(n = 1, 2, \dots N)$  are added for changing a parameter of bidirectionally coupled diodes.

Normalized circuit equation is shown as follows.

$$\dot{x}_n = \beta_n \{ \alpha_n f(x_c - x_n) - x_{N+n} \},$$

$$\dot{x}_{N+n} = \gamma_n x_n,$$

$$\dot{x}_c = \beta_c \left[ \alpha_c x_c - \sum_{n=1}^N \{ \alpha_n f(x_c - x_n) \} \right],$$
(1)

where

$$f(x) = x + (|x - 1| - |x + 1|)/2.$$
(2)

#### **3** Computer simulations

Cases of N=3 and N=4 are investigated. Control parameters are selected as  $\alpha_c$  which is corresponding to  $R_c$ . By changing parameter  $\alpha_c$ , one periodic orbit, two periodic orbit, double scroll type attractor and window are observed in all cases.

Figure 2 shows the case of applying different capacitances of resonators. These are not synchronized at all. By increasing the number of coupled elements, differences of waveforms decrease.

#### 4 Conclusion

In this study, we have investigated coupled chaotic system based on Shinriki-Mori circuit. As a result, we confirmed that increasing the number of coupled elements decreases differences of waveforms.

In the future works, the case of N > 4 will be investigated.



Figure 1 : Proposed System.

$$\begin{array}{c} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{array}^{1} \\ \end{array}$$

Figure 2: Simulation Results. N=3,  $\alpha_1=\alpha_2=\alpha_3=9.0$ ,  $\alpha_c=1.19$ ,  $\beta_1=\beta_2=1.05$ ,  $\beta_c=0.32$ ,  $\gamma_1=\gamma_2=\gamma_3=1$ 

#### References

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