

# Strange Nonchaotic Stars

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# Collaboration



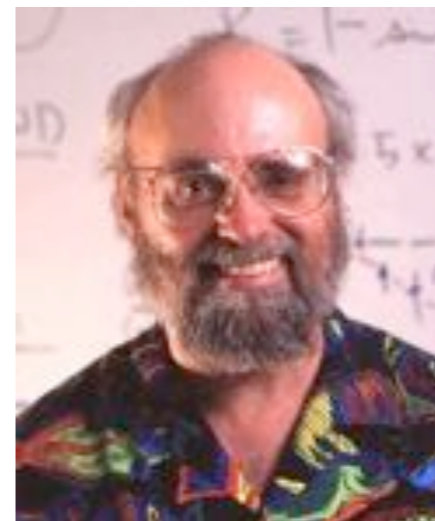
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# The Elevator Talk

Chaotic road to stellar conclusions

*We've applied  
the techniques of nonlinear dynamics  
to Kepler space telescope data  
to find evidence of a kind of dynamics  
between order and disorder  
— fractal but not chaotic —  
in the fine features of pulsating stars*

# Outline

Dynamical Attractors

Spectral Scaling

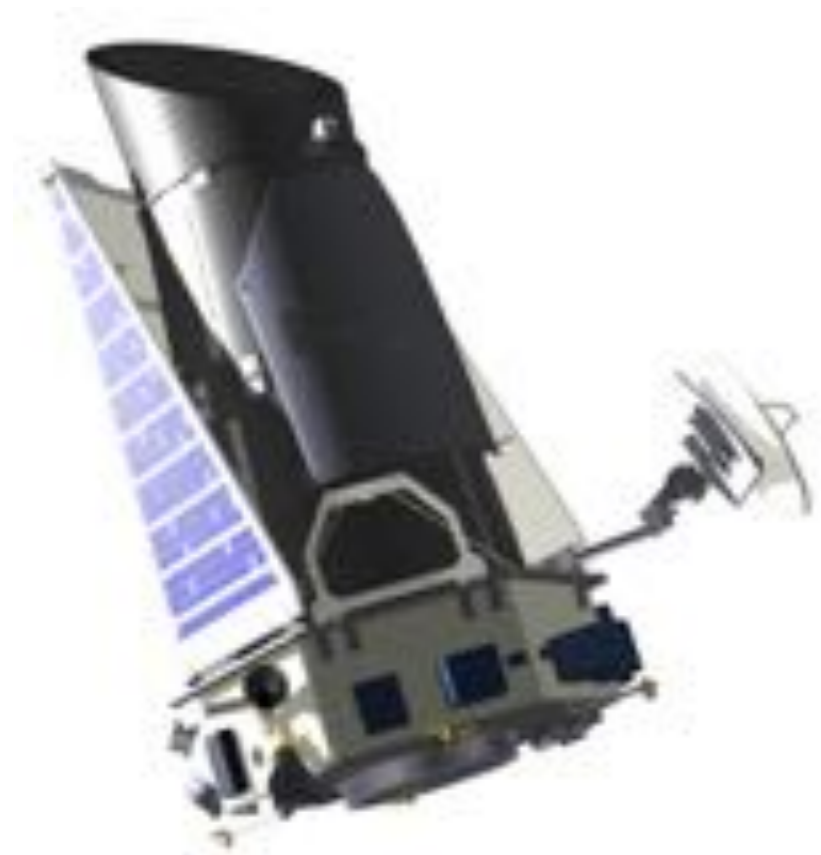
Golden Ratio

Variable Stars

Analysis

Toy Models

Conclusions



# Outline

## **Dynamical Attractors**

Spectral Scaling

Golden Ratio

Variable Stars

Analysis

Toy Models

Conclusions



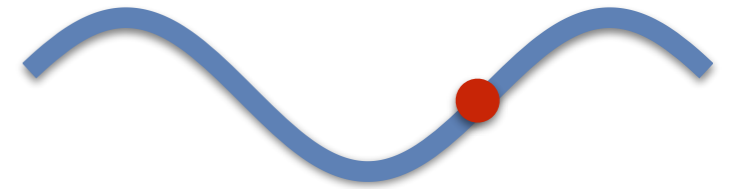
# Point Attractor

Damped Pendulum



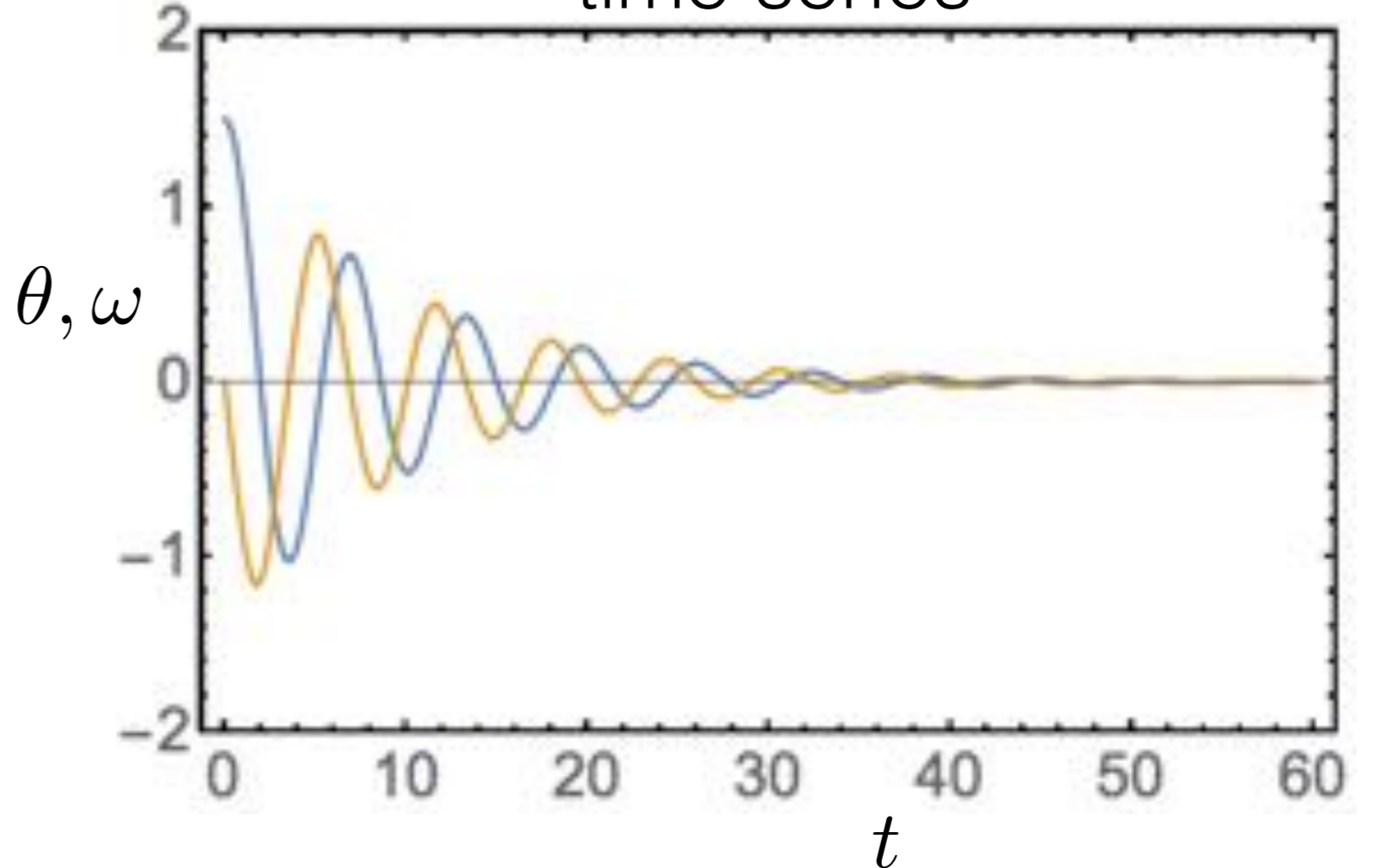
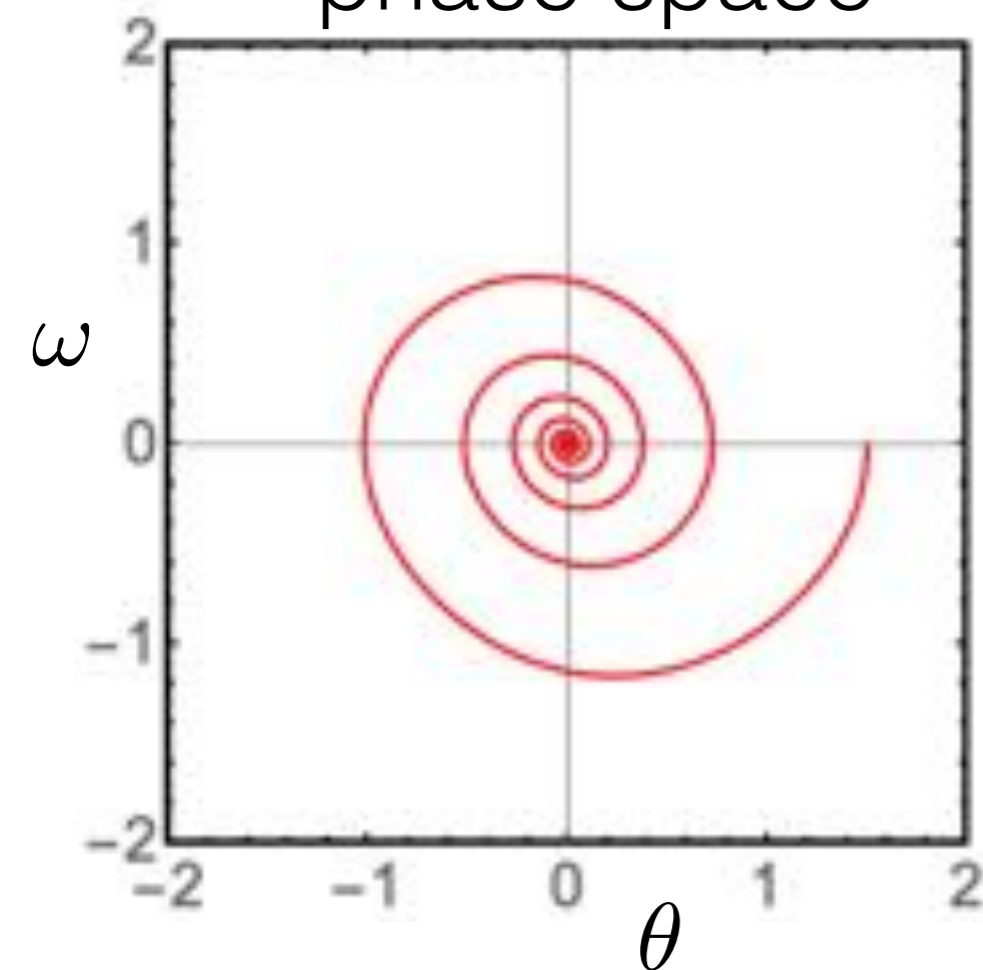
$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$\dot{\omega} + \gamma\omega = A \sin \theta$$



phase space

time series



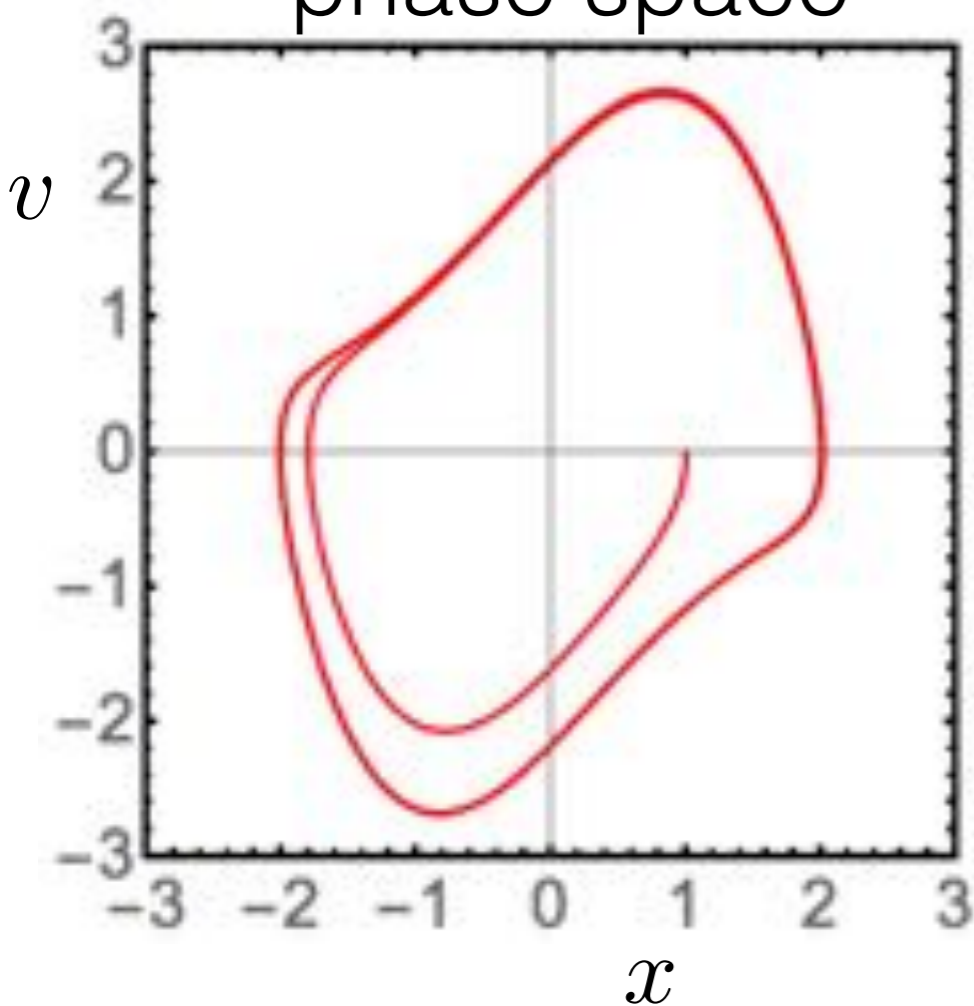
# Limit Cycle Attractor

Van der Pol Oscillator has nonlinear viscosity

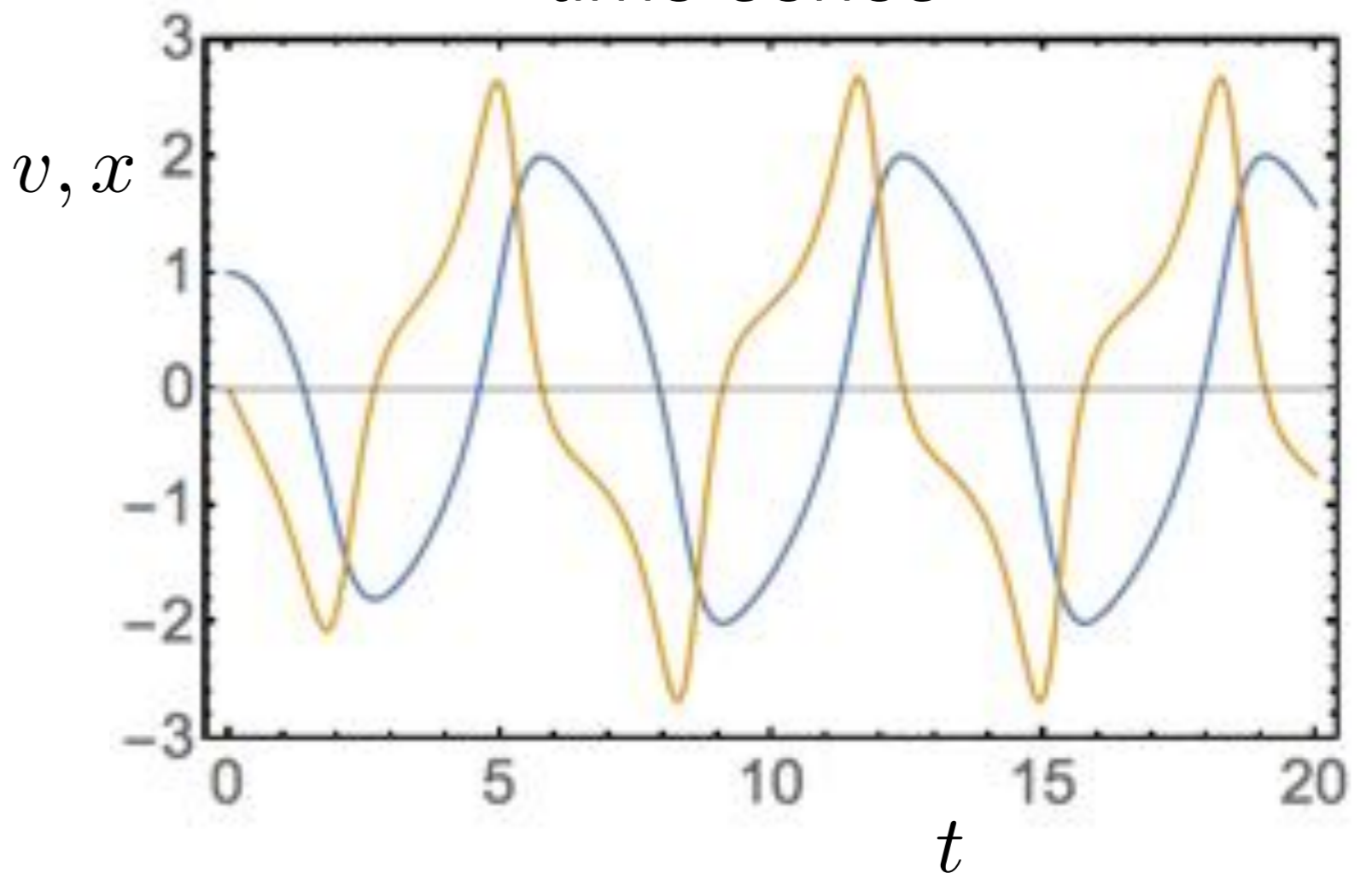
$$\dot{x} = v$$

$$\dot{v} + \gamma(x^2 - 1)v = -x$$

phase space



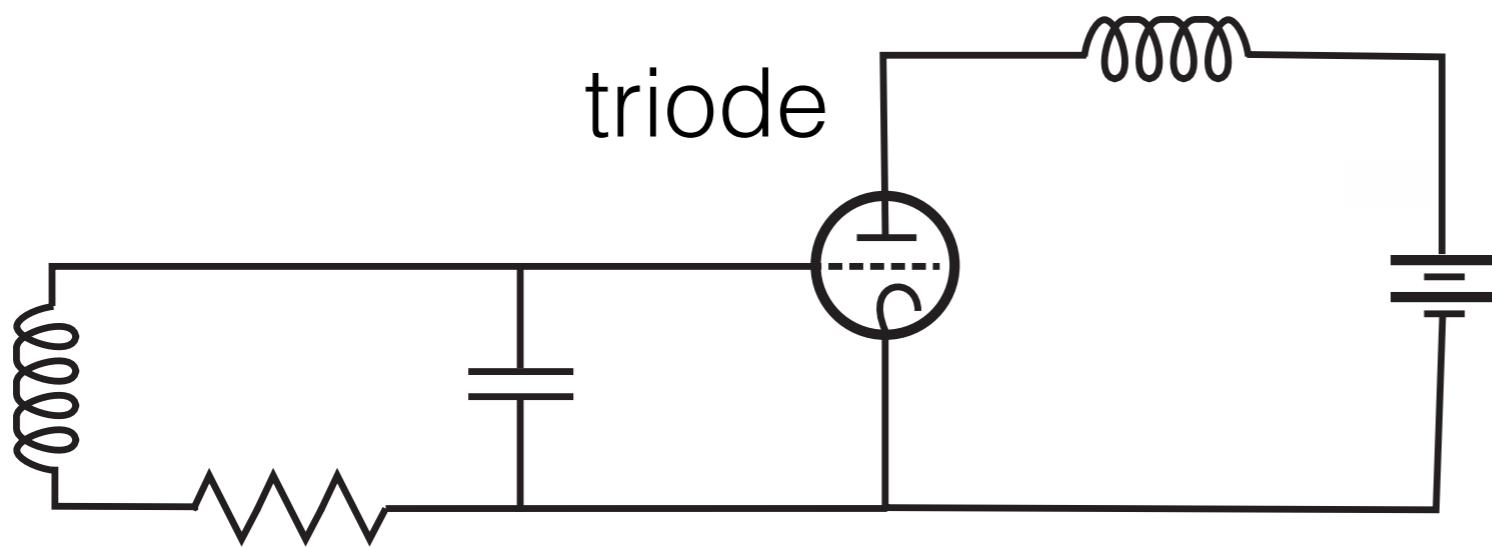
time series



# Limit Cycle Attractor

Van der Pol Oscillator models heart

$$\dot{Q} = I$$
$$\dot{I} + \gamma(Q^2 - 1)I = -Q$$



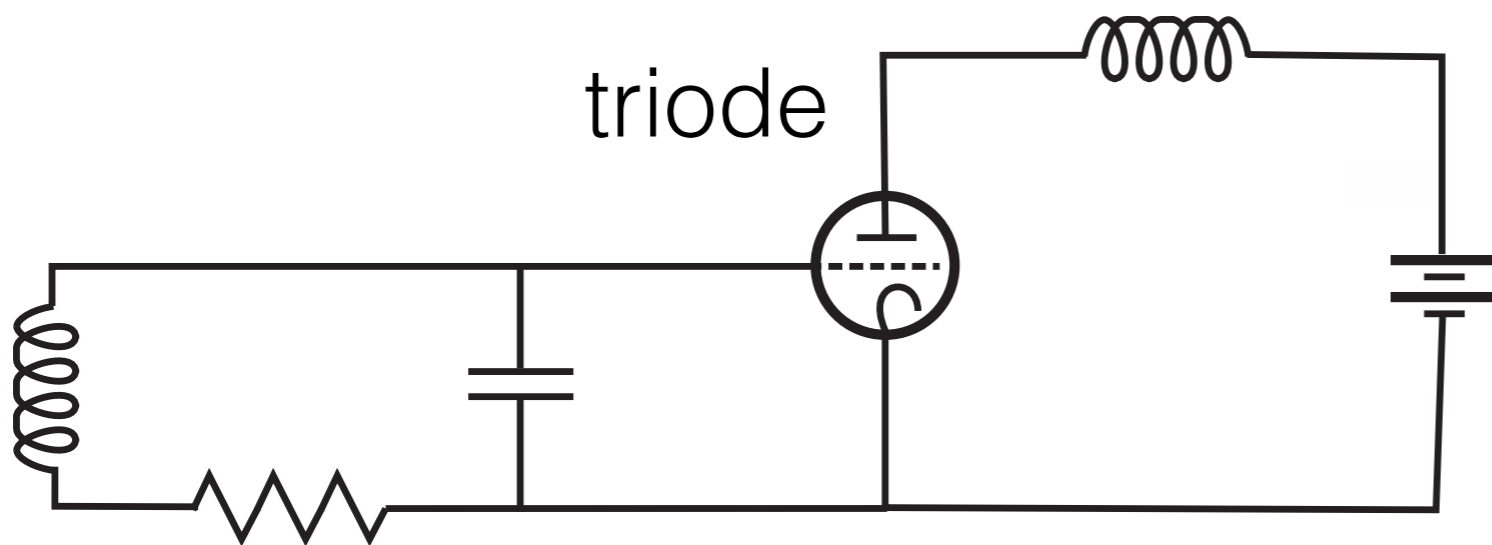
Barbara Van Riper



# Limit Cycle Attractor

Van der Pol Oscillator models heart

$$\dot{Q} = I$$
$$\dot{I} + \gamma(Q^2 - 1)I = -Q$$



Barbara Van Riper

+ sun spot cycle + MSW neutrino oscillations in matter

# Poincaré-Bendixson

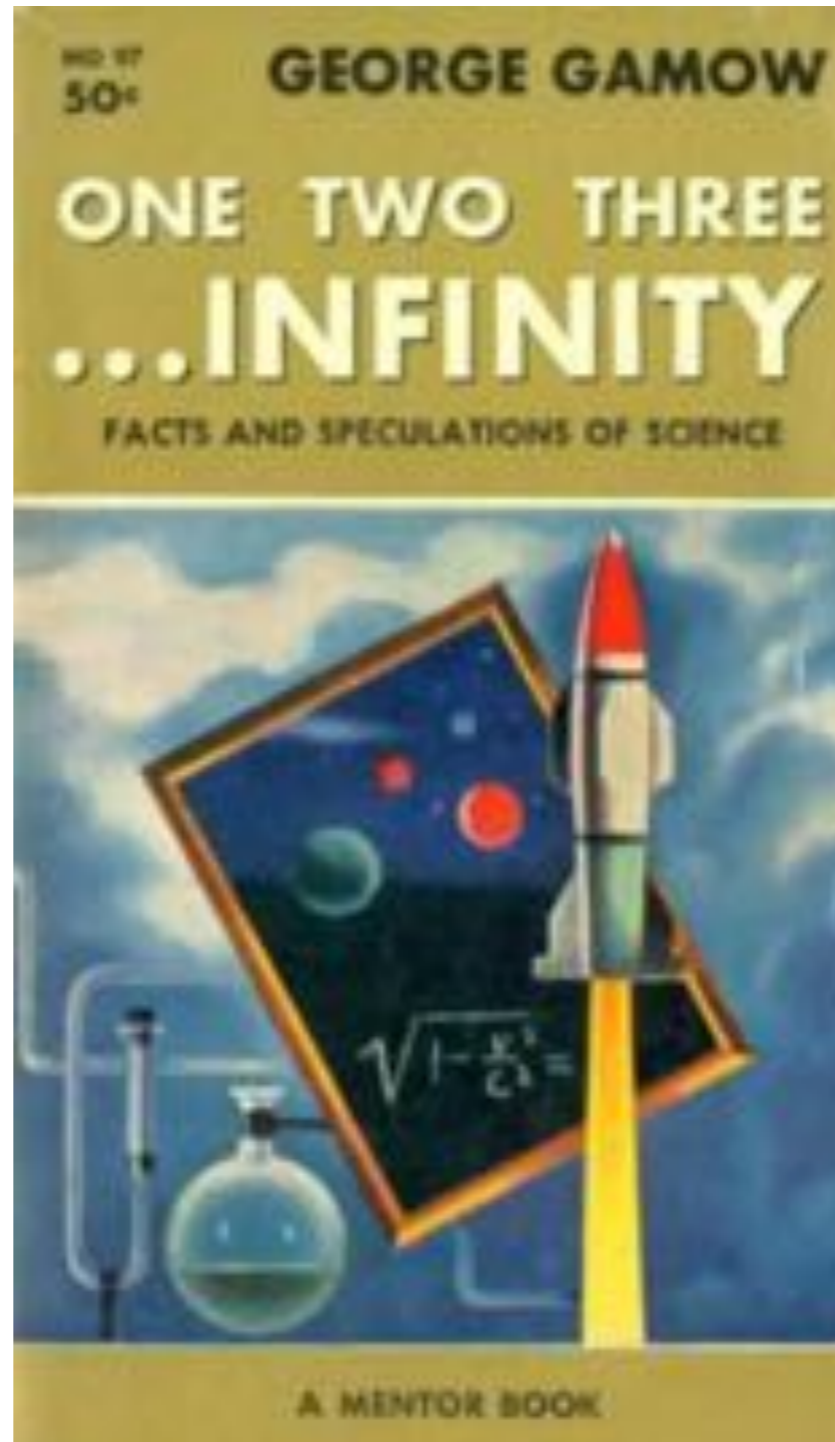
$\dim \leq 2$ , attractor is either fixed point or cycle



+ combinations

# Strange = Fractal Attractors

$\dim \geq 3$ , enables infinitely complicated attractors



# Strange Chaotic Attractor

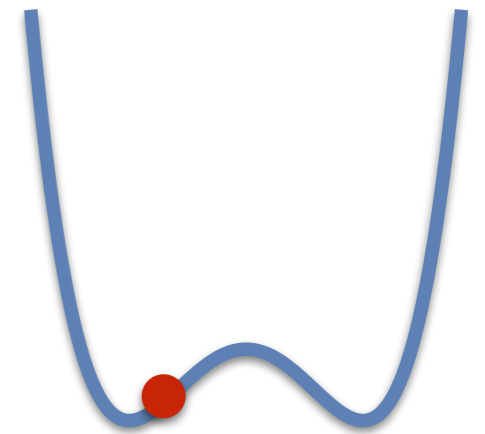
Forced damped Duffing nonlinear spring



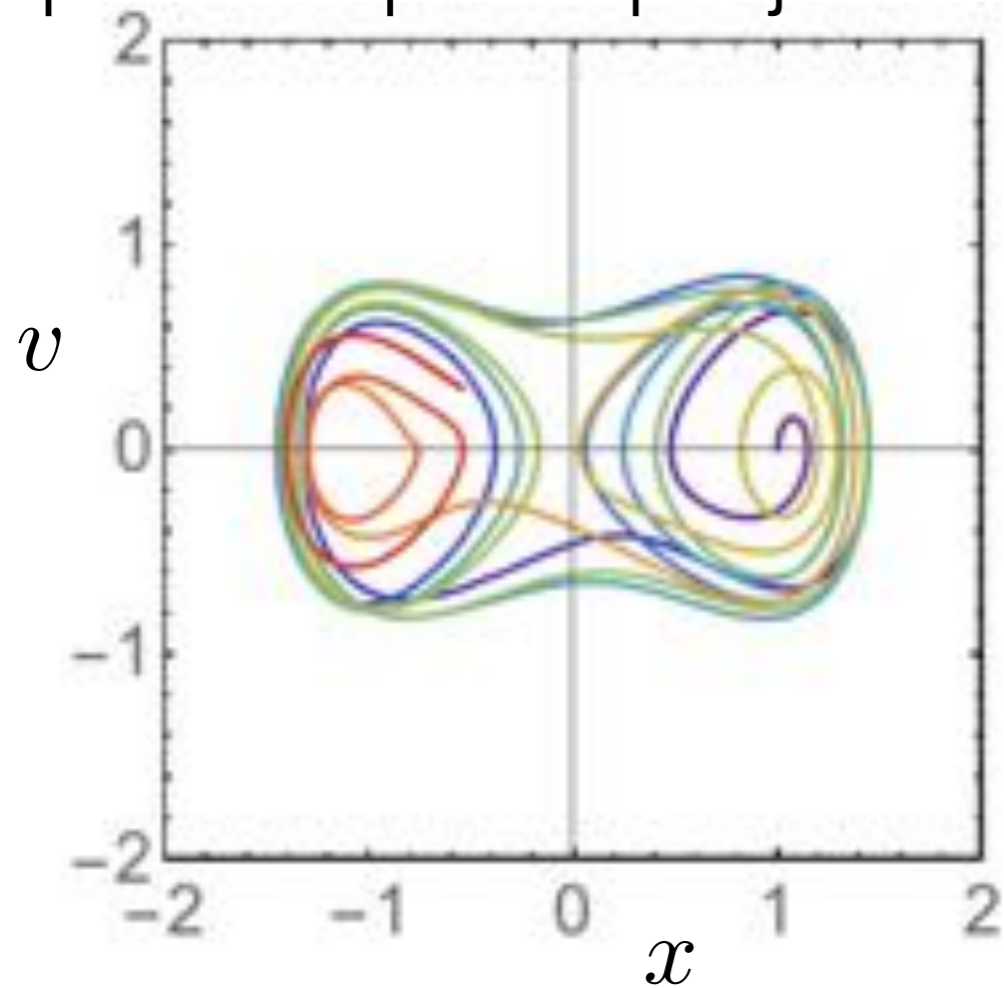
$$\dot{x} = v$$

$$\dot{v} + \gamma v = x - x^3 + A \cos \theta$$

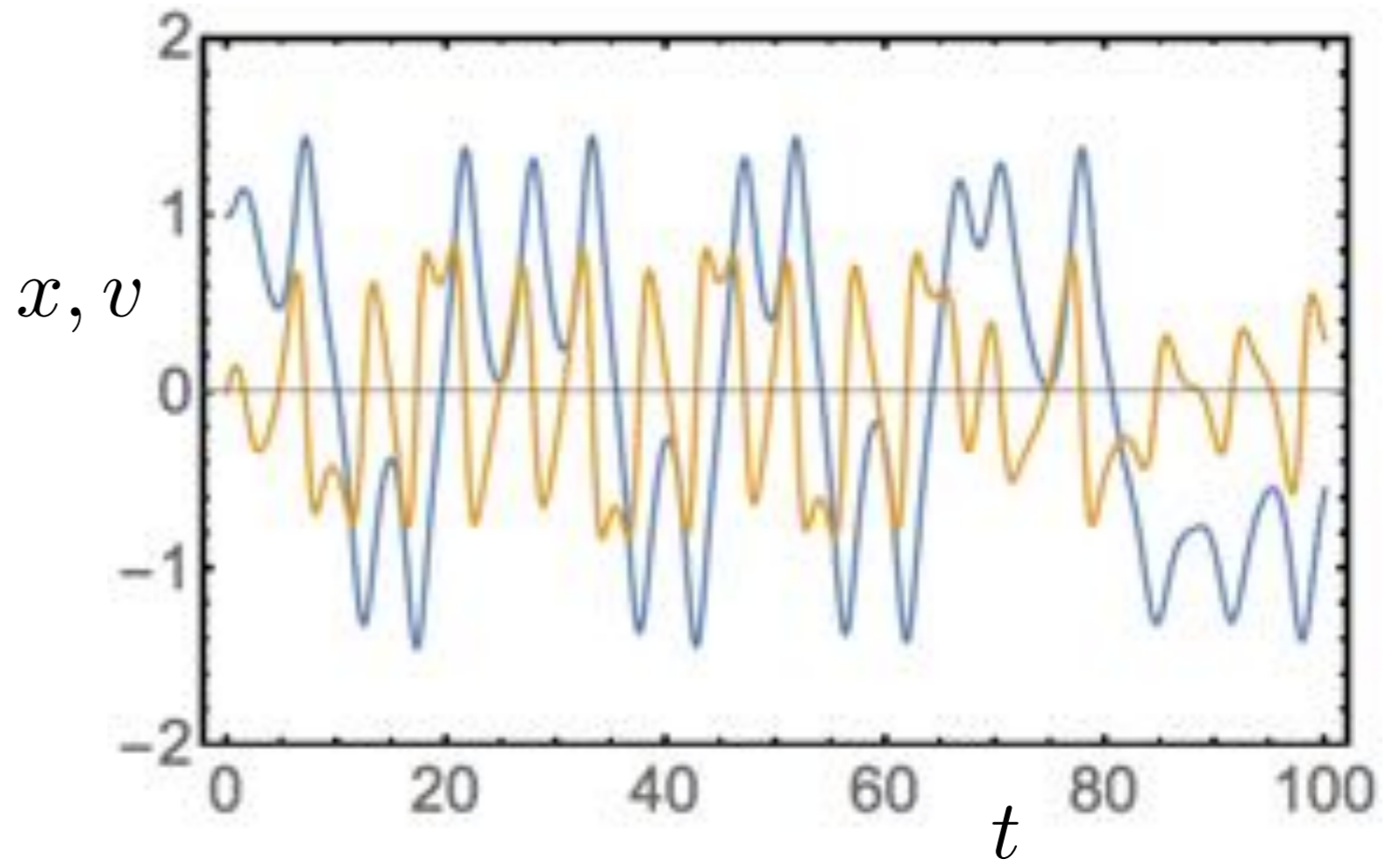
$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$



phase space projection

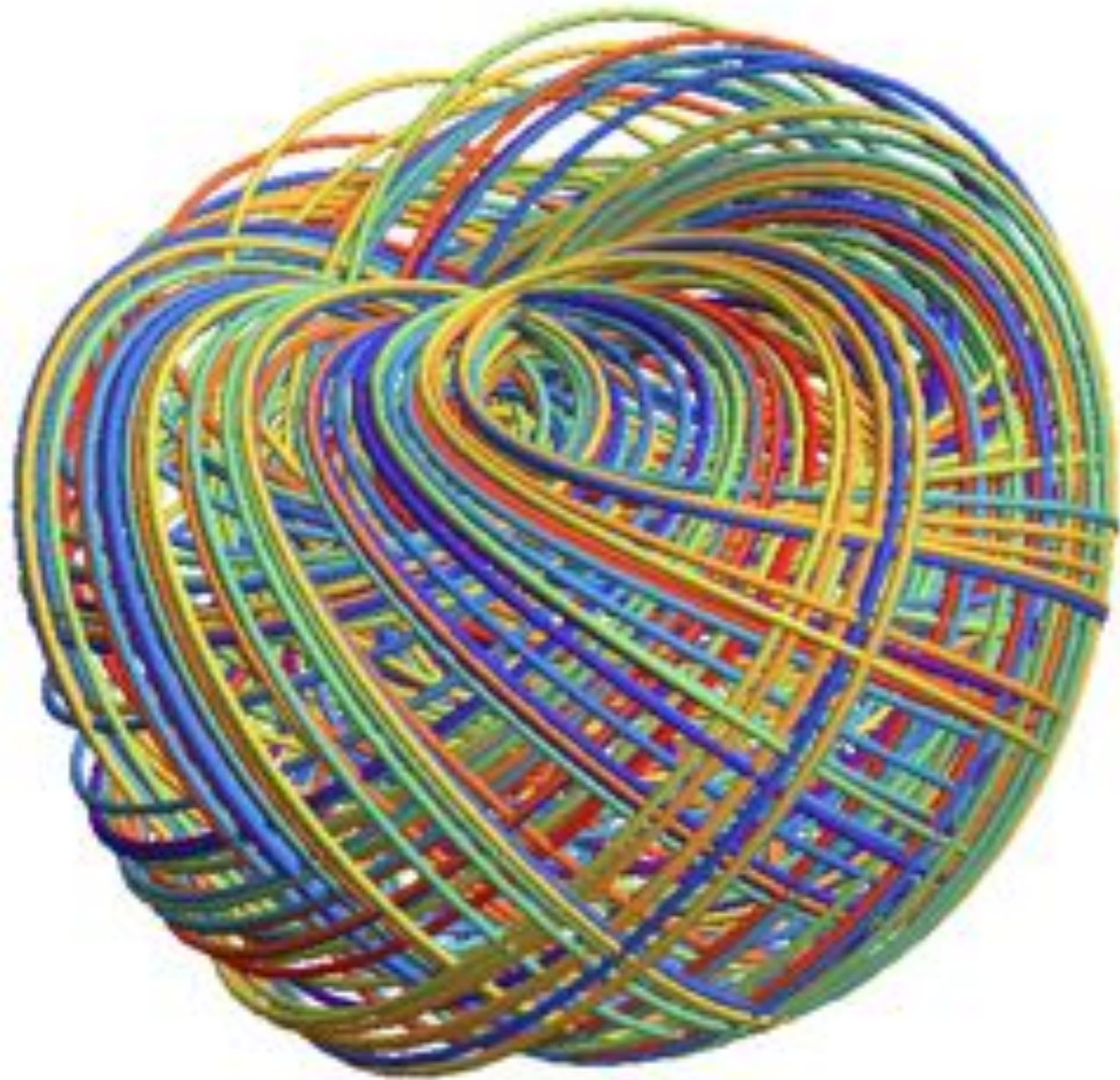


time series



# Strange Chaotic Attractor

Forced damped Duffing nonlinear spring



$$\{x \sin \theta, x \cos \theta, v\}$$



$$\{x, v\} \text{ at } \theta$$

Poincaré section

# Strange Chaotic Attractor

## Spacetime Characterization

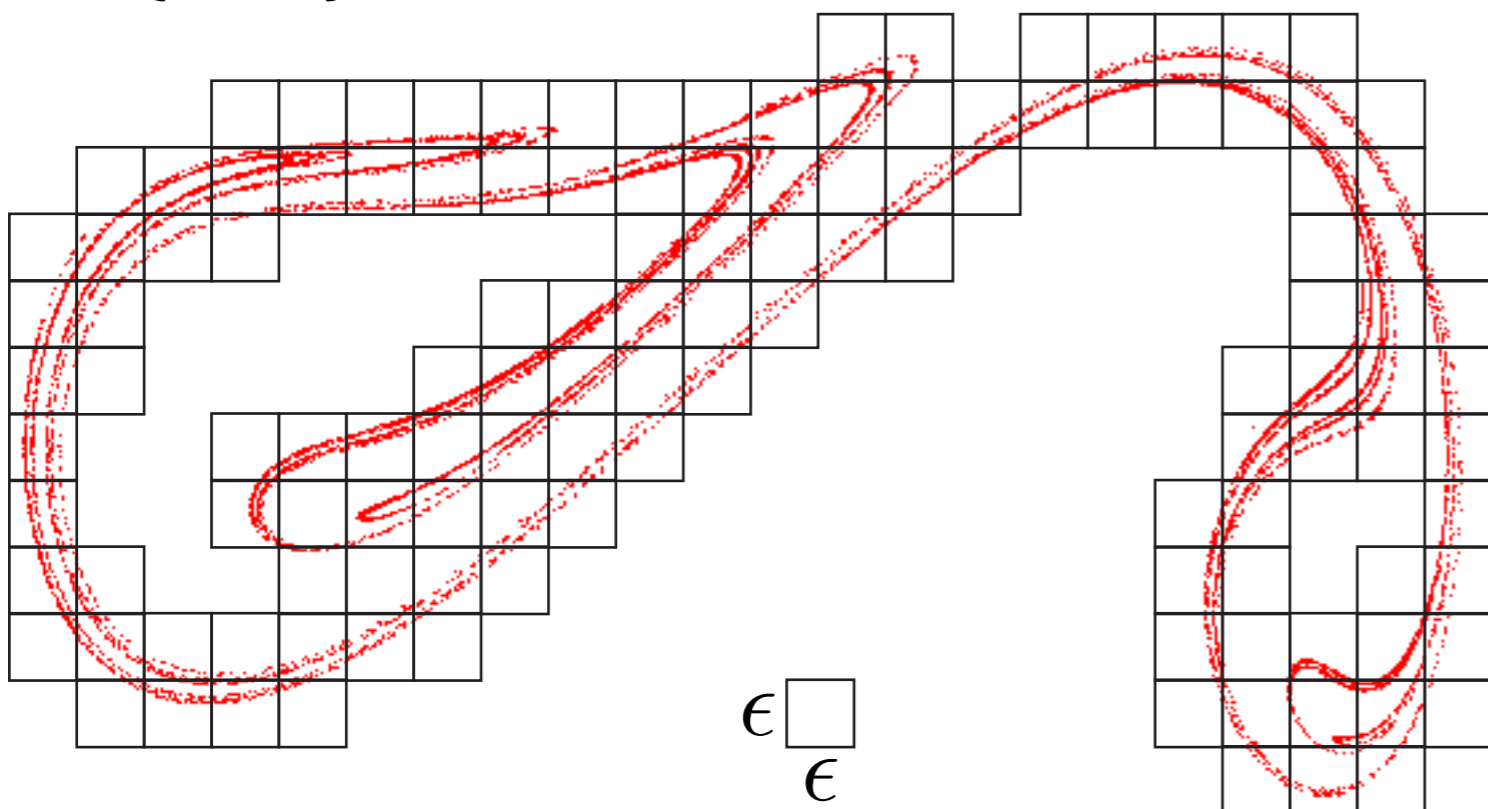
**strange** refers to  
fractal geometry **of** the attractor

**chaotic** refers to  
exponential divergence of orbits **on** the attractor

# Fractal Dimension

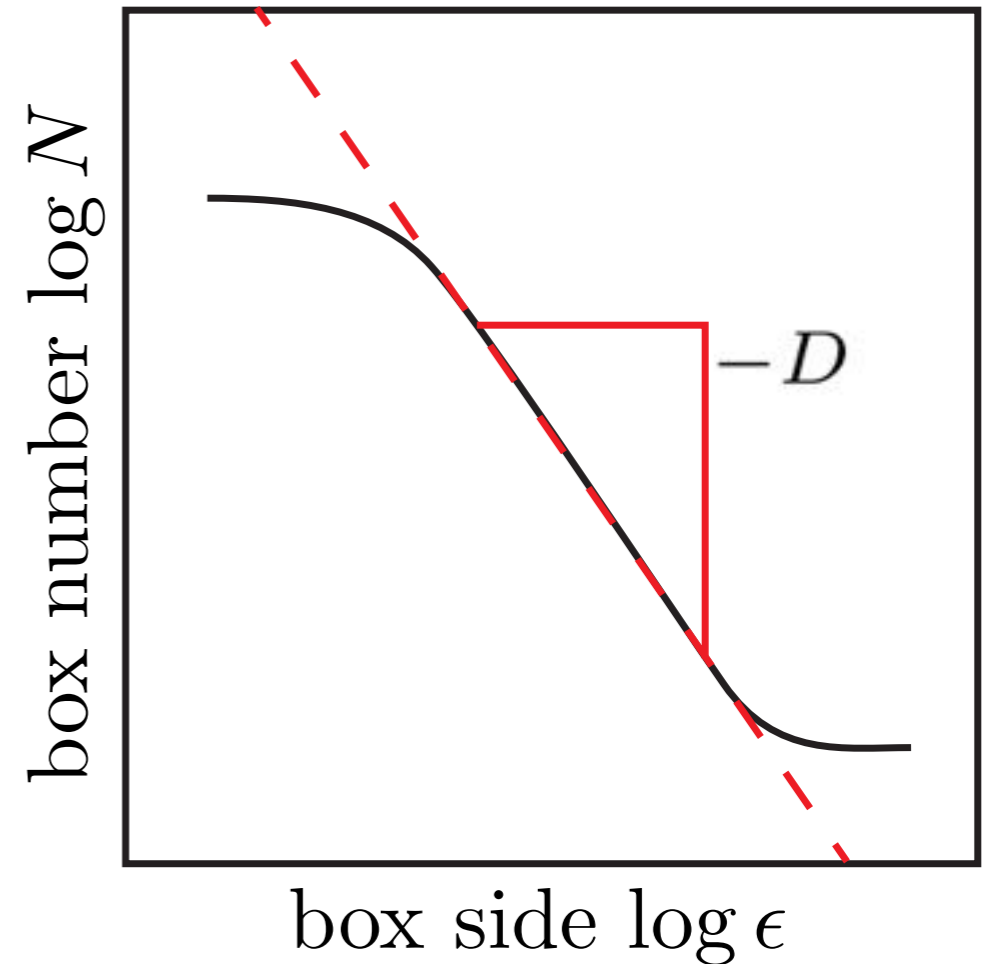
Quantifying self similarity

$\{x, v\}$  at  $\theta$



$$N \sim N_0 \epsilon^{-D}$$

$$\log N = \log N_0 - D \log \epsilon$$



# Lyapunov Exponents

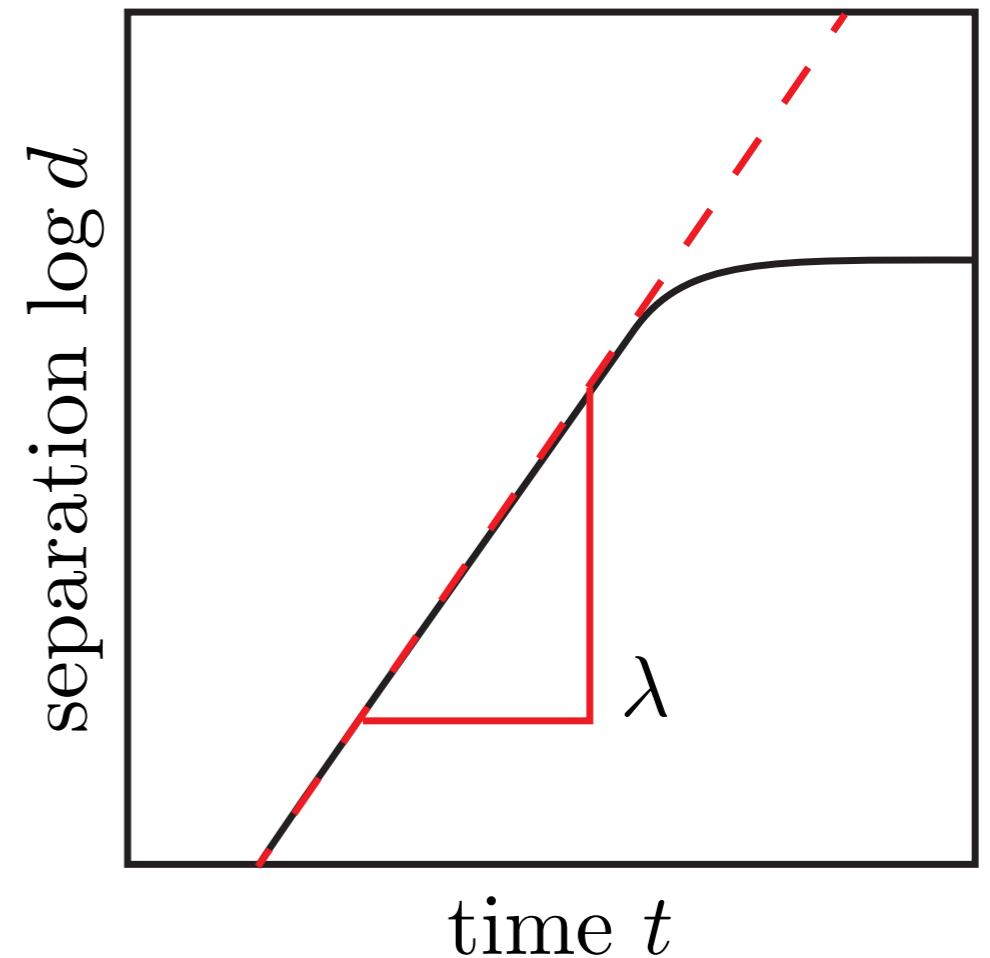
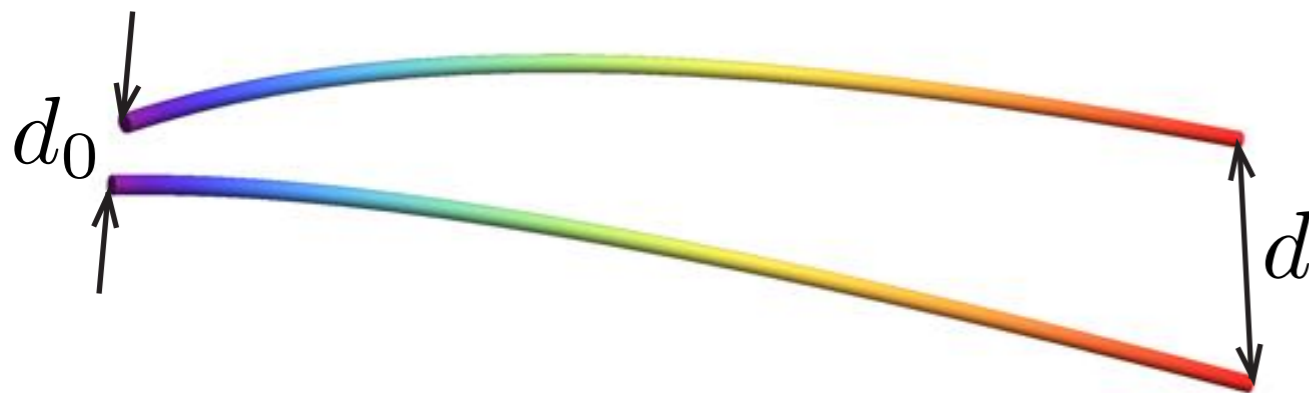
Exponential divergence of nearby orbits

$$\lambda \equiv \max\{\lambda_x, \lambda_v, \lambda_\theta\}$$

$$d \sim d_0 e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\log d = \log d_0 + \lambda t$$

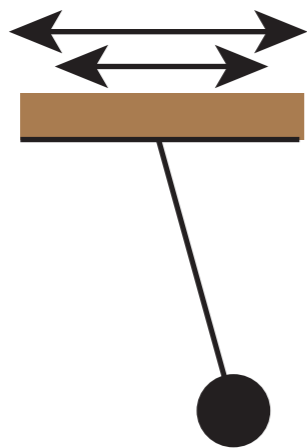
$\{x[t], v[t], \theta[t]\}$





# Strange Nonchaotic Attractor

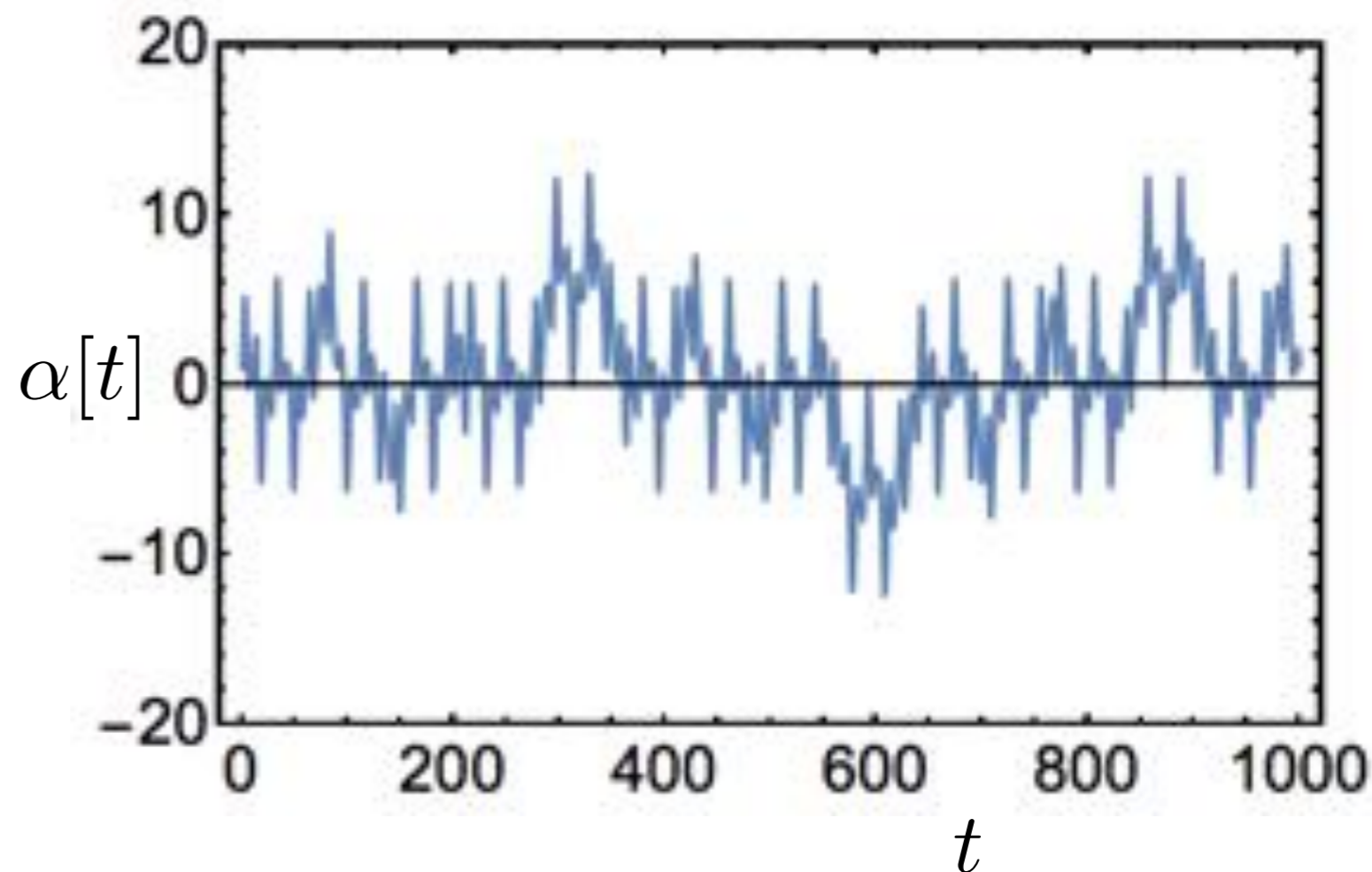
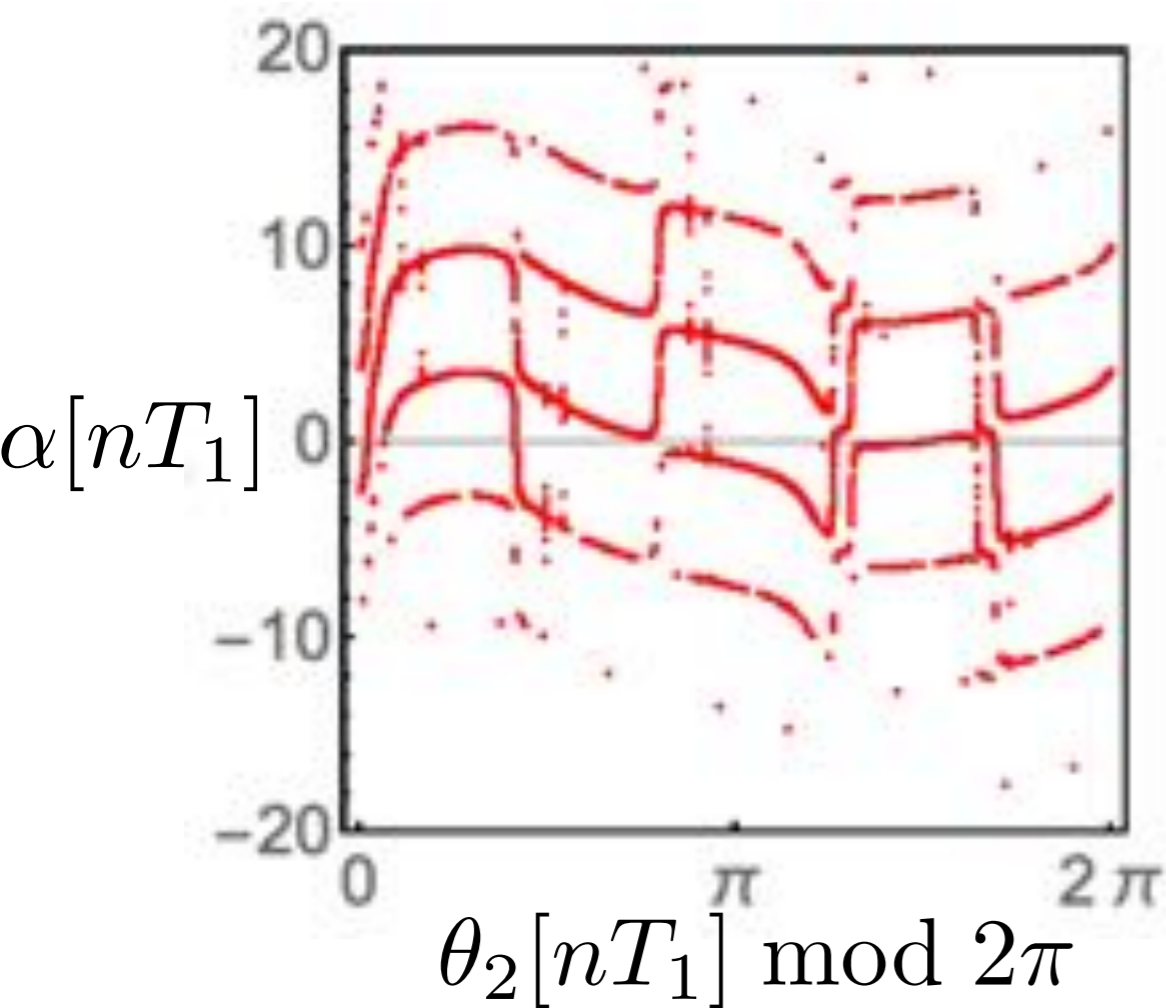
Quasiperiodically forced overdamped pendulum



$$\dot{\alpha} = -\sin \alpha + A_1 \cos \theta_1 + A_2 \cos \theta_2$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 = \omega_1 = 1$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = \omega_2 = 1/\varphi$$



# Experiments

## Magnetoelastic Ribbon

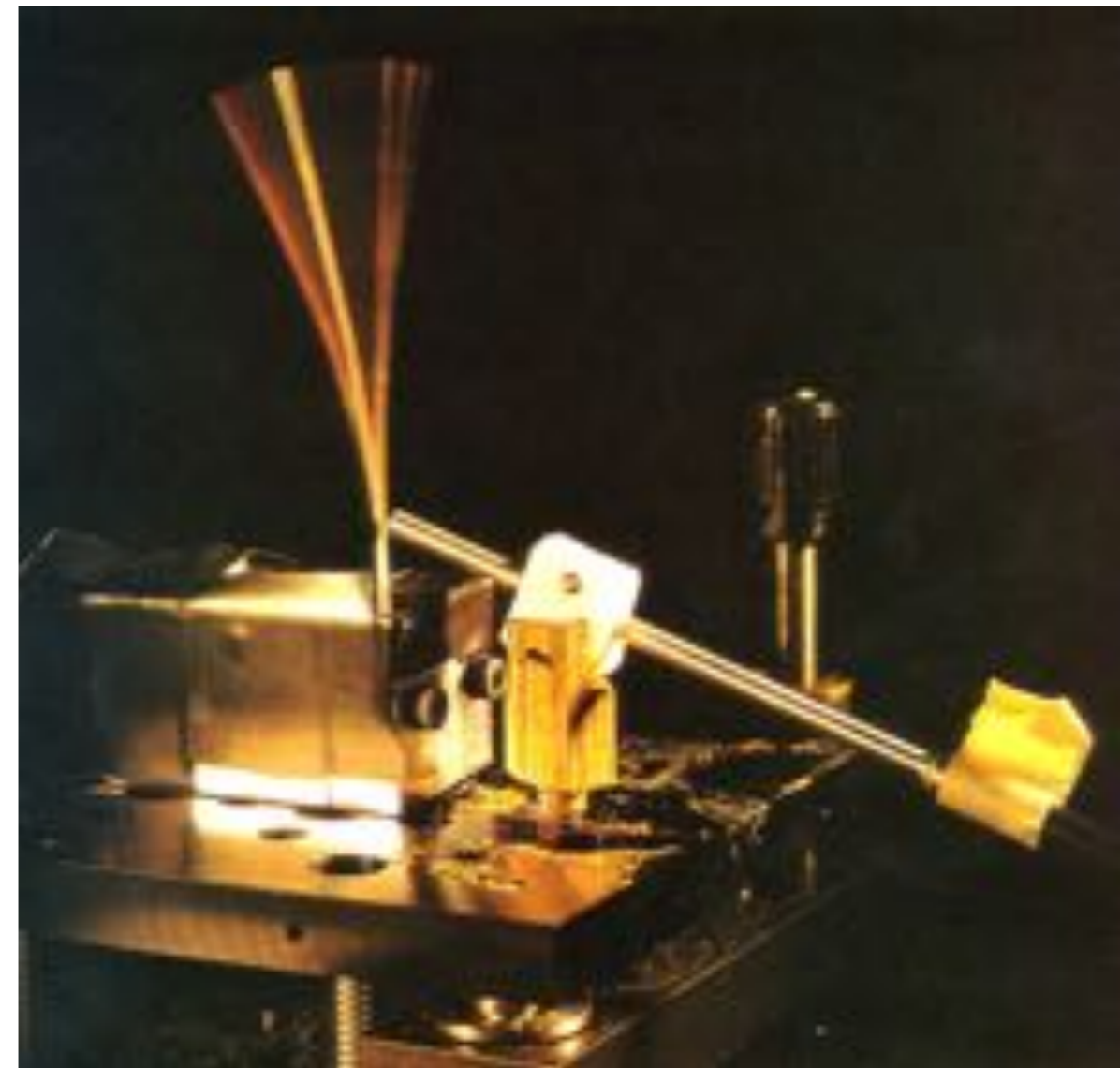
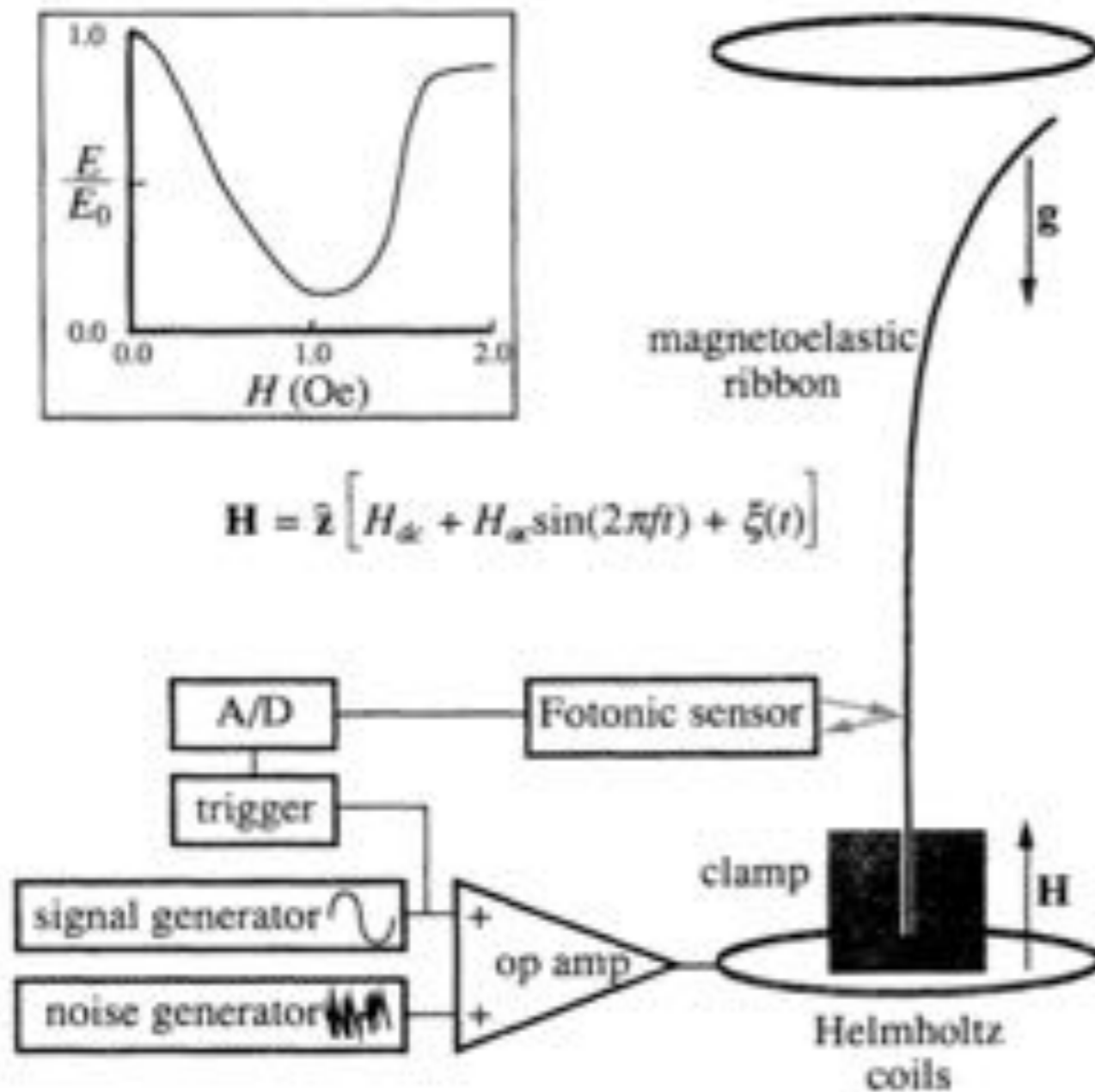


Ditto et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **65**, 553 (1990)

# Experiments

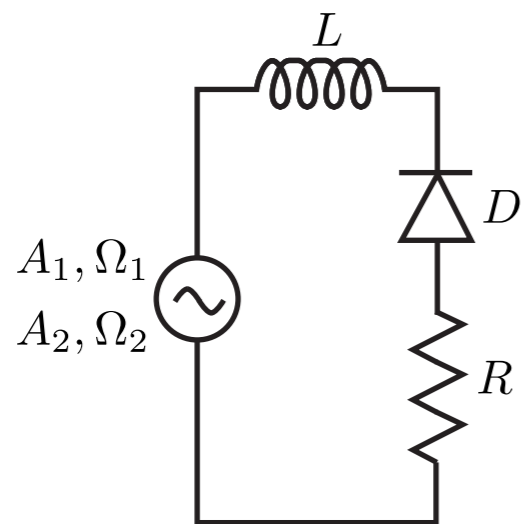
## Magnetoelastic Ribbon

$$f_2/f_1 = 1/\varphi$$



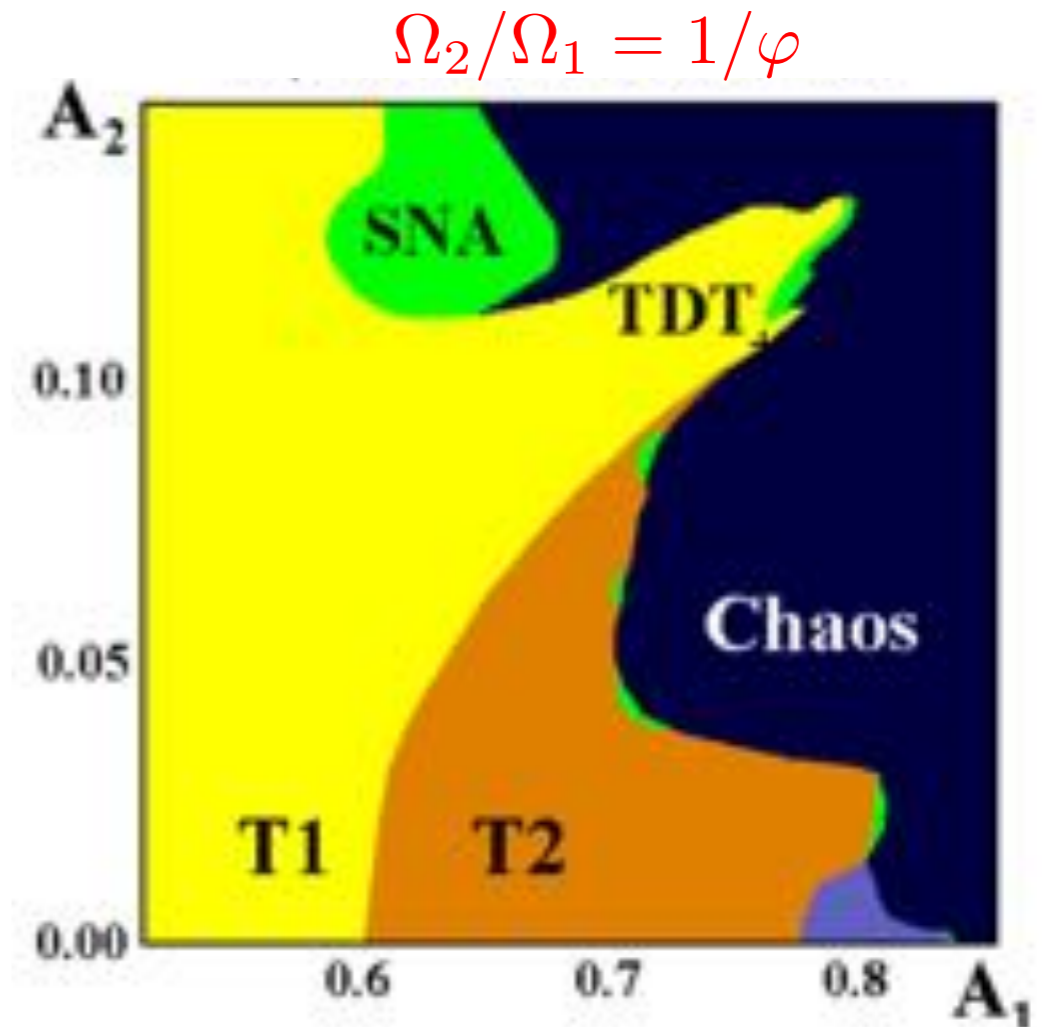
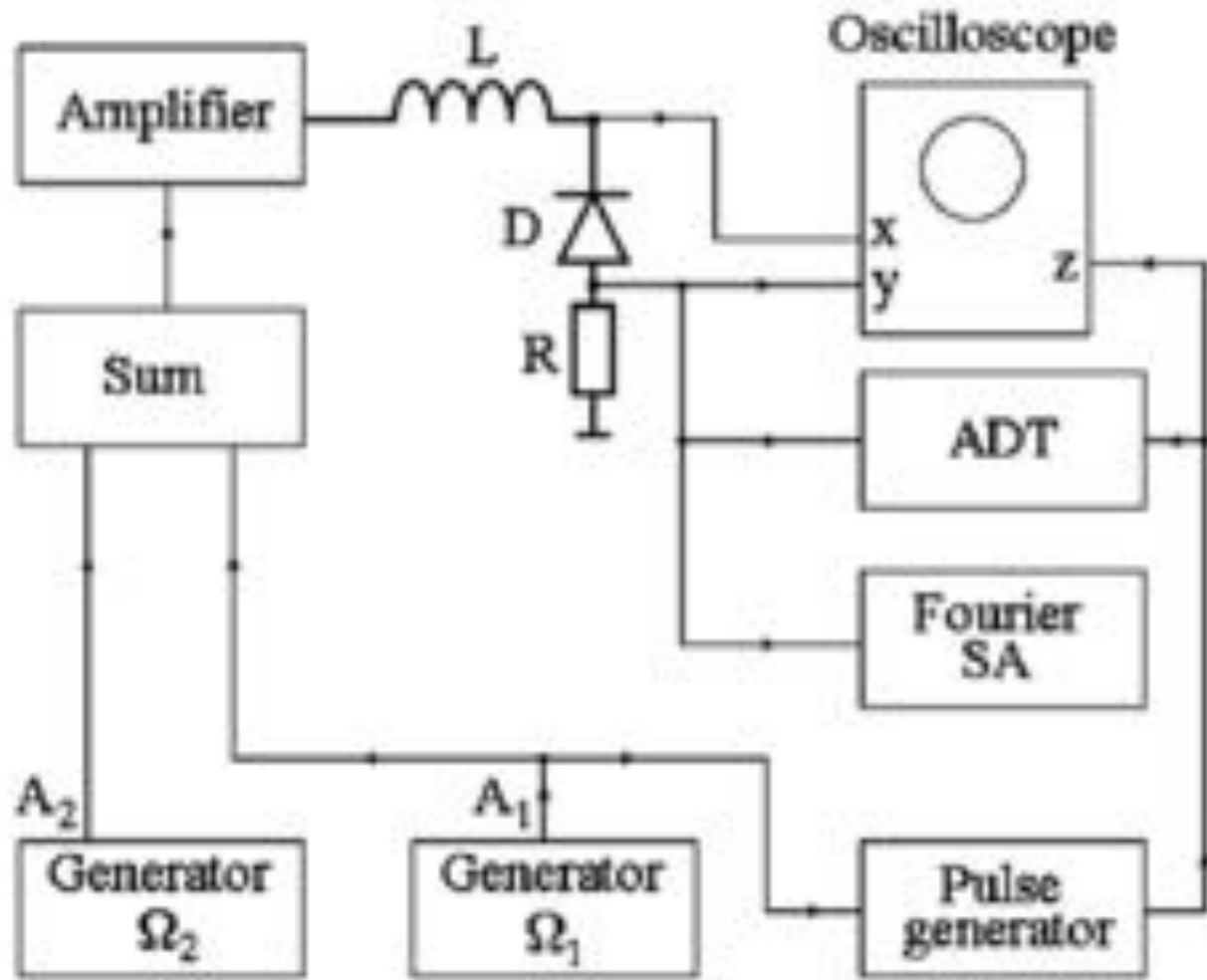
# Experiments

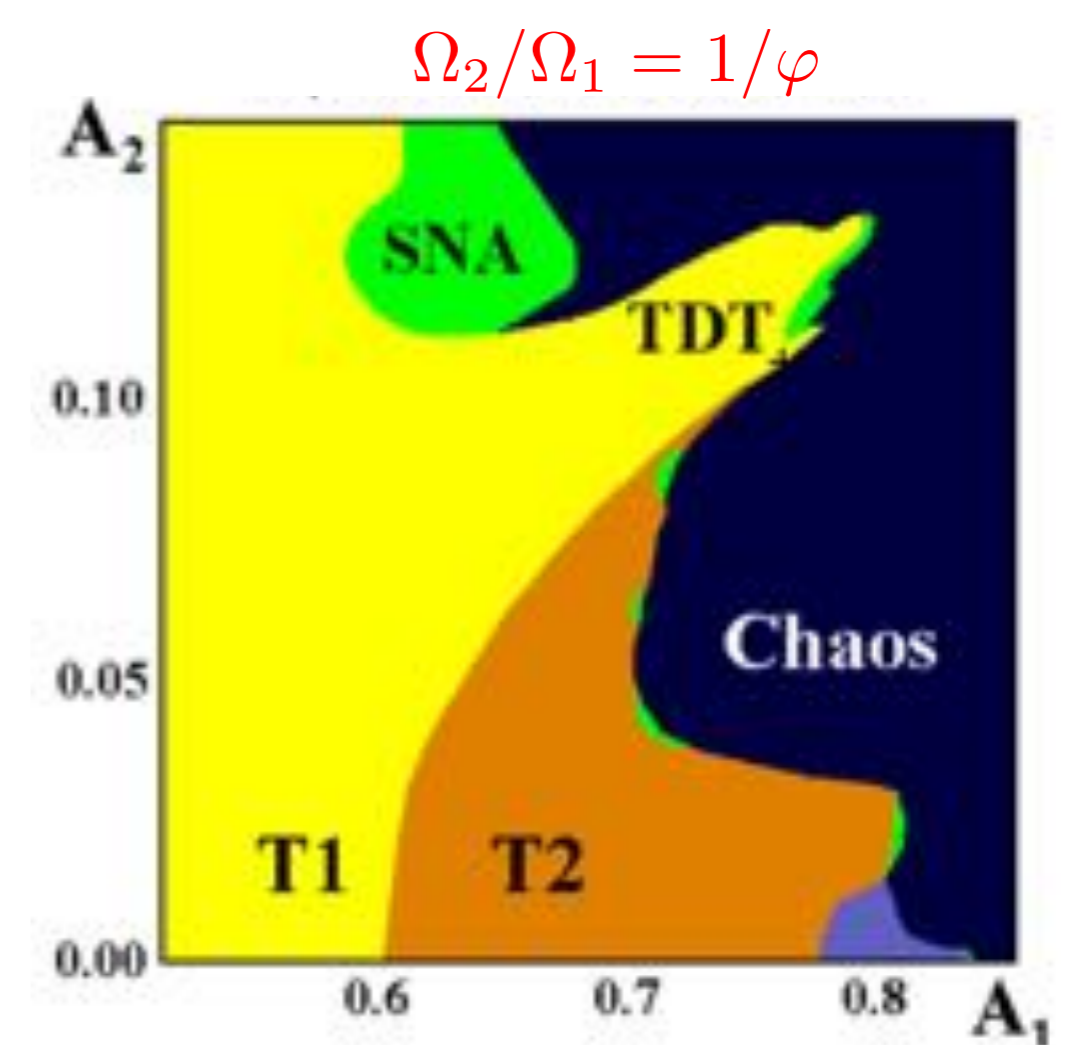
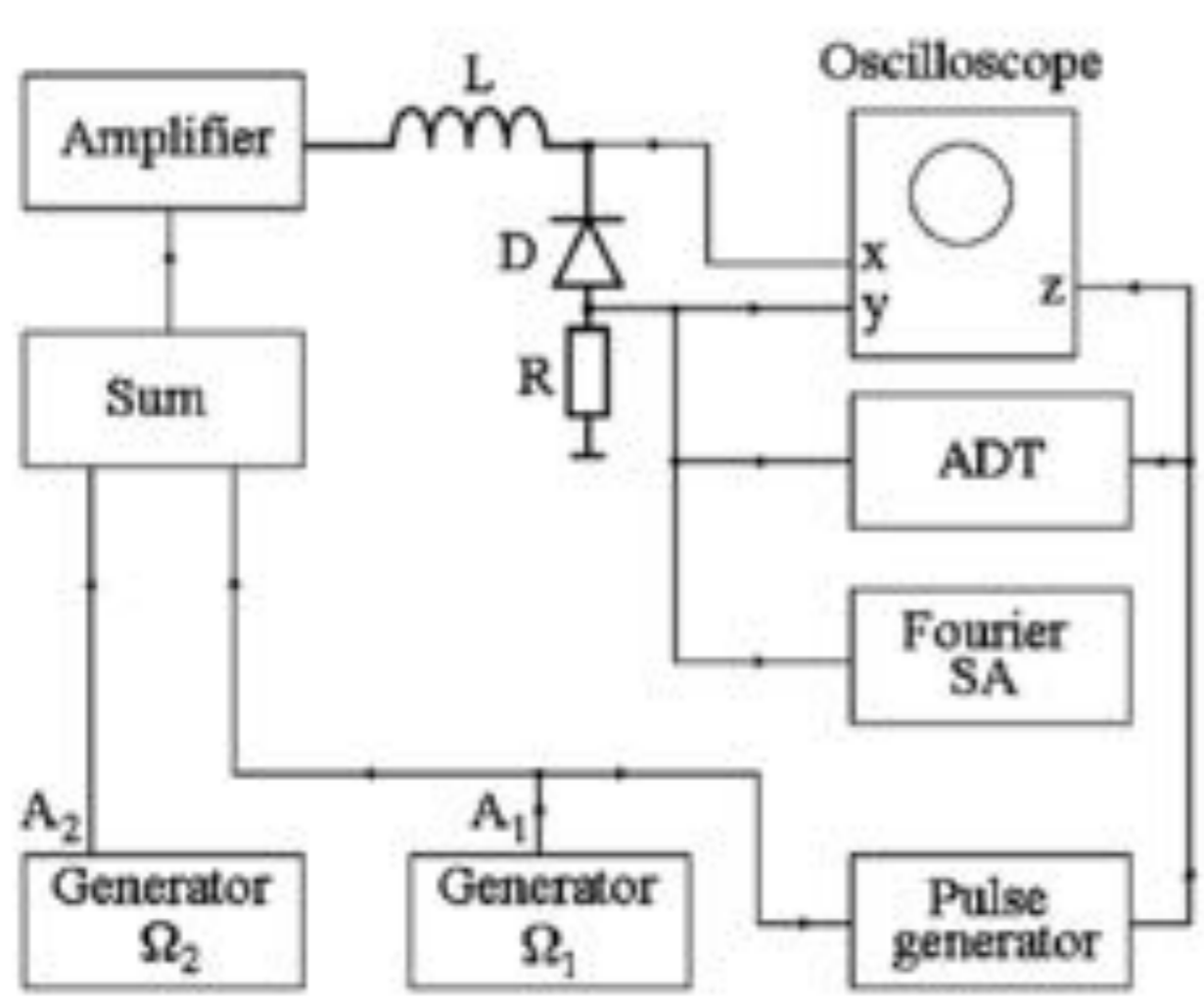
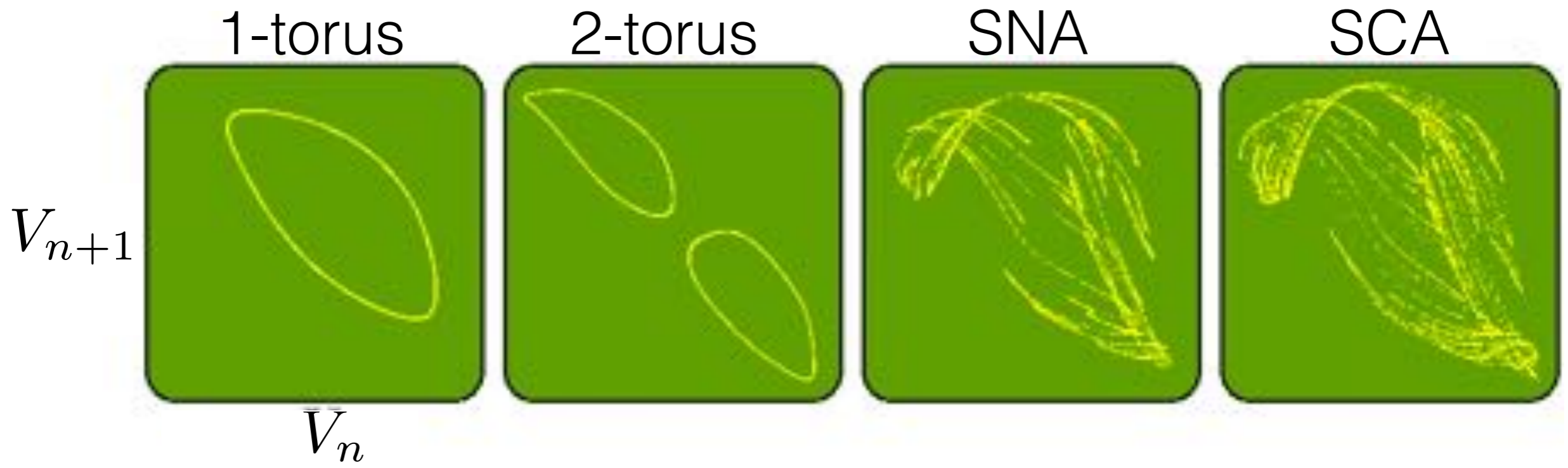
## LRD Circuit



# Experiments

## LRD Circuit





Bezruchko et al., Phys. Rev. E **62**, 7828 (2000)

# Climate

SCA describes weather

Apollo 17



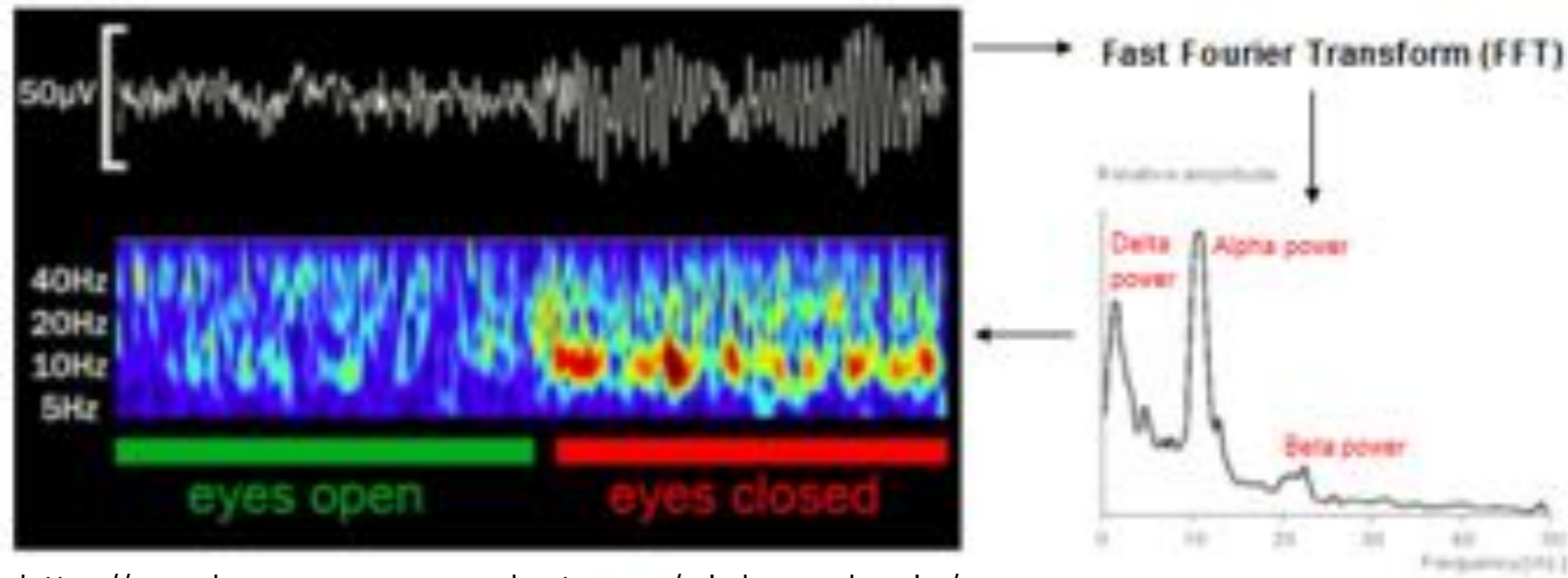
<http://www.petplus.rs/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/piceds-3205734.jpg>

SNA describes climate?



# Brain Activity

SNA → flexibility of fractals without penalty of chaos?

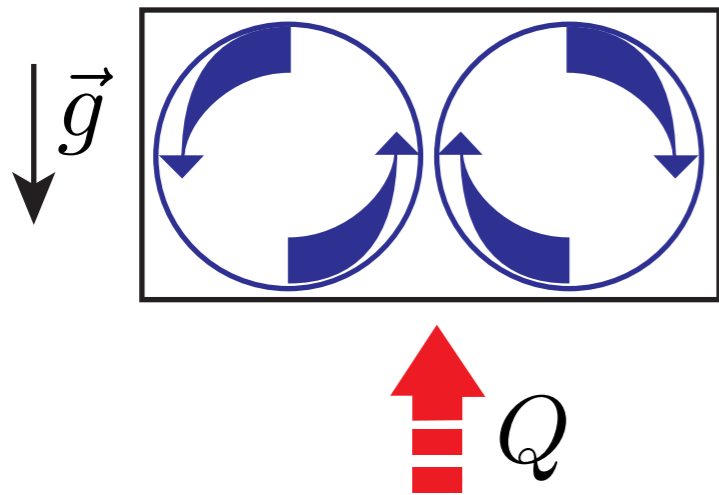


<http://produceconsumerobot.com/pickyourbrain/>



# Lorenz Weather

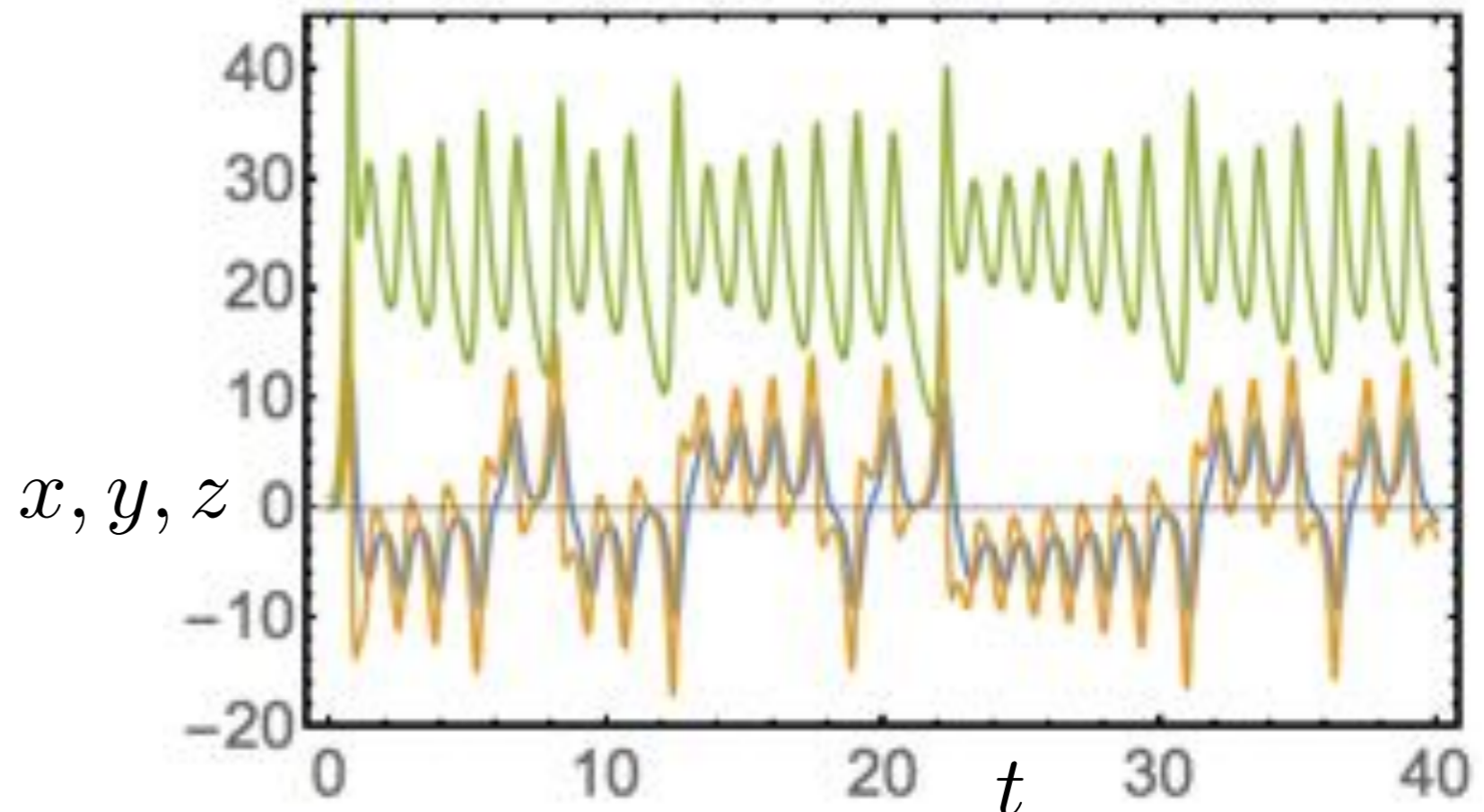
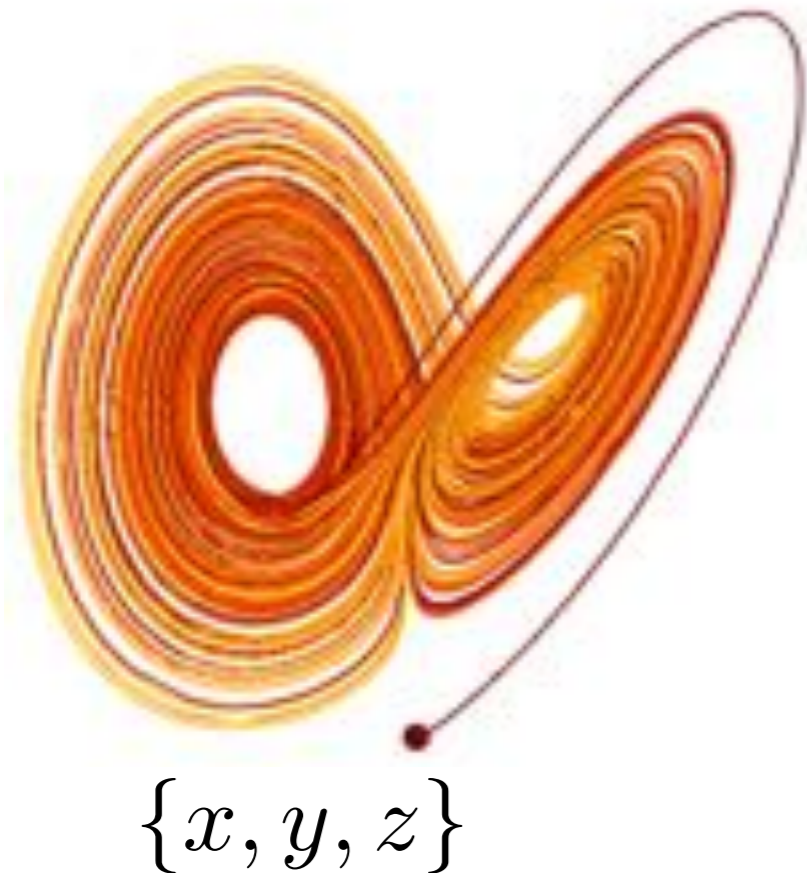
Convection under thermal and gravity gradients



$$\dot{x} = \sigma(y - x)$$

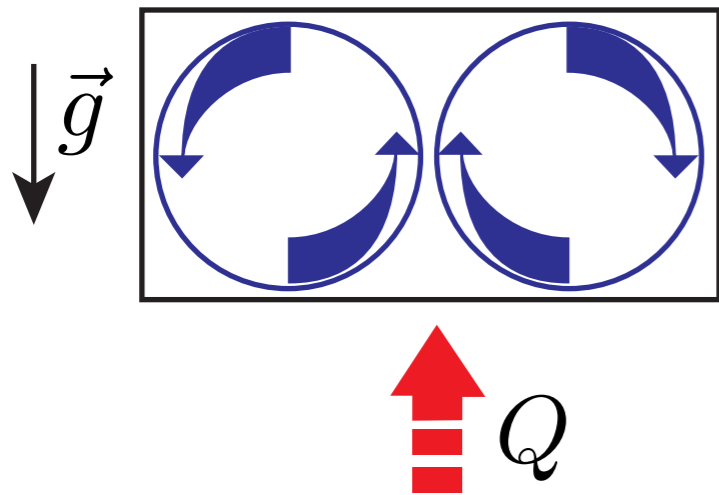
$$\dot{y} = x(\rho - z) - y \quad y \propto T_{\uparrow} - T_{\downarrow}$$

$$\dot{z} = xy - \beta z$$



# Lorenz Weather

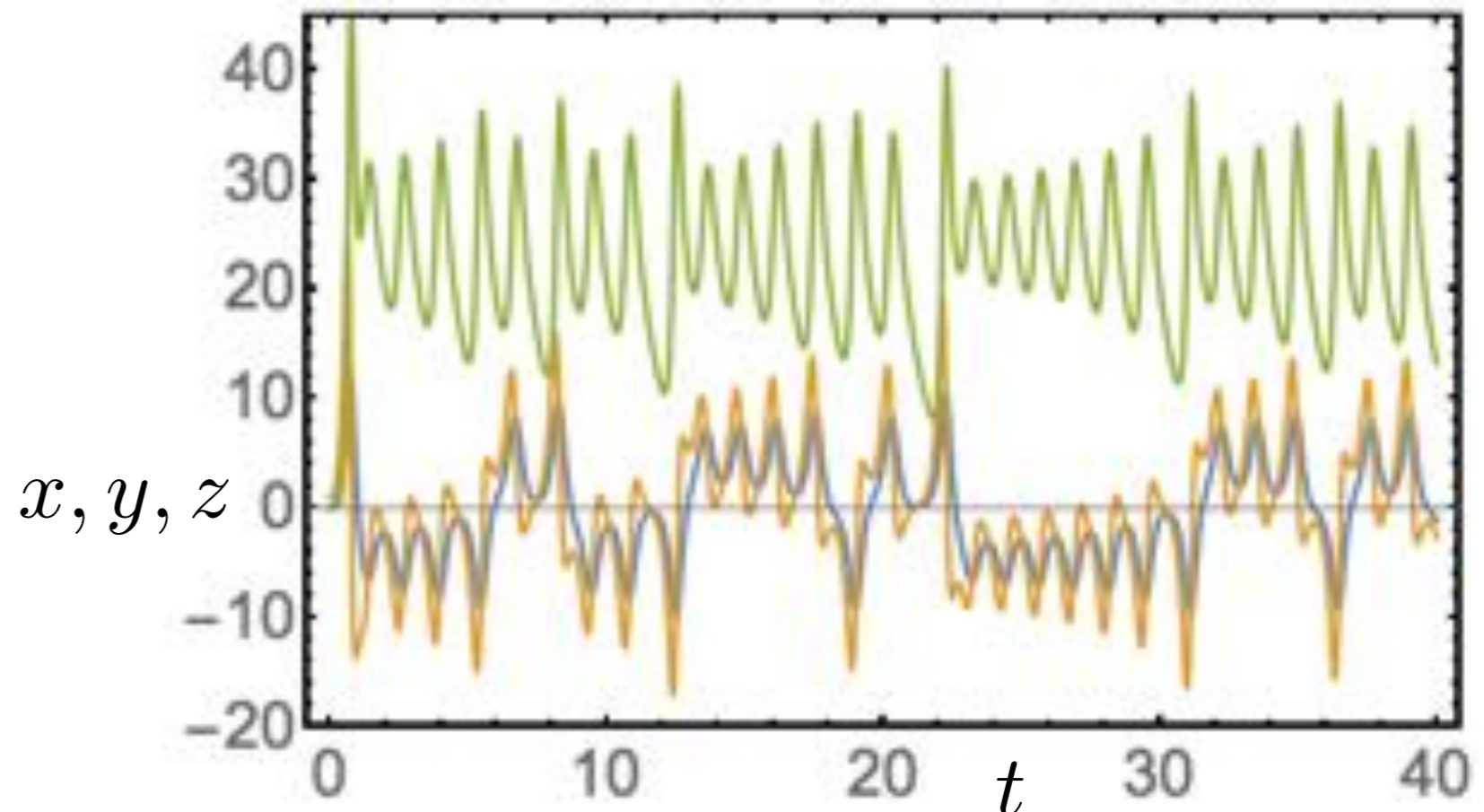
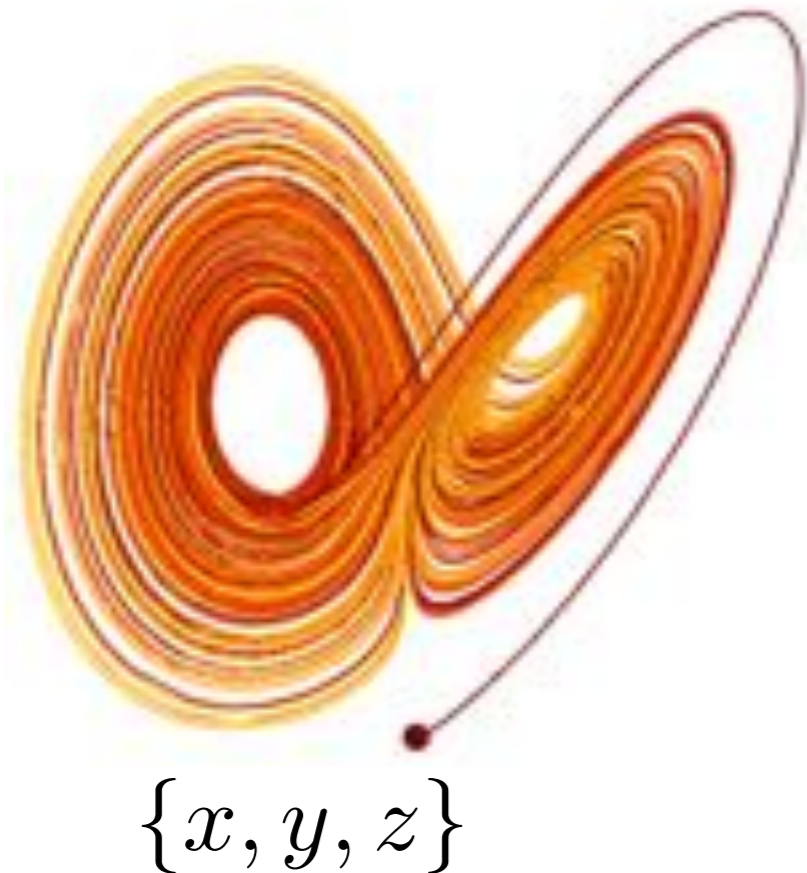
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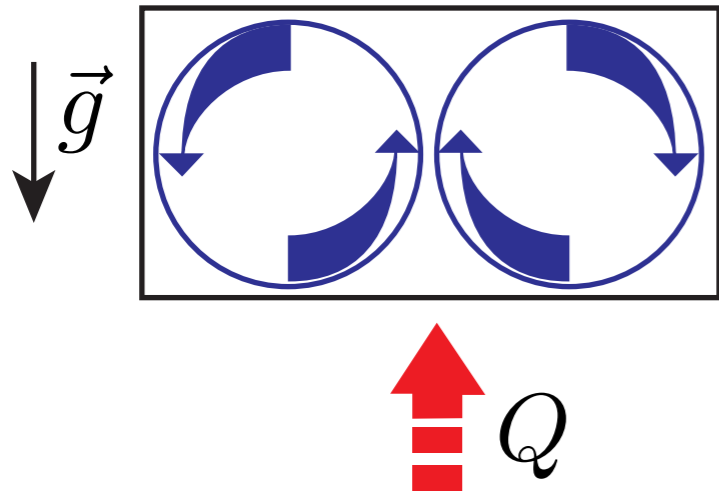
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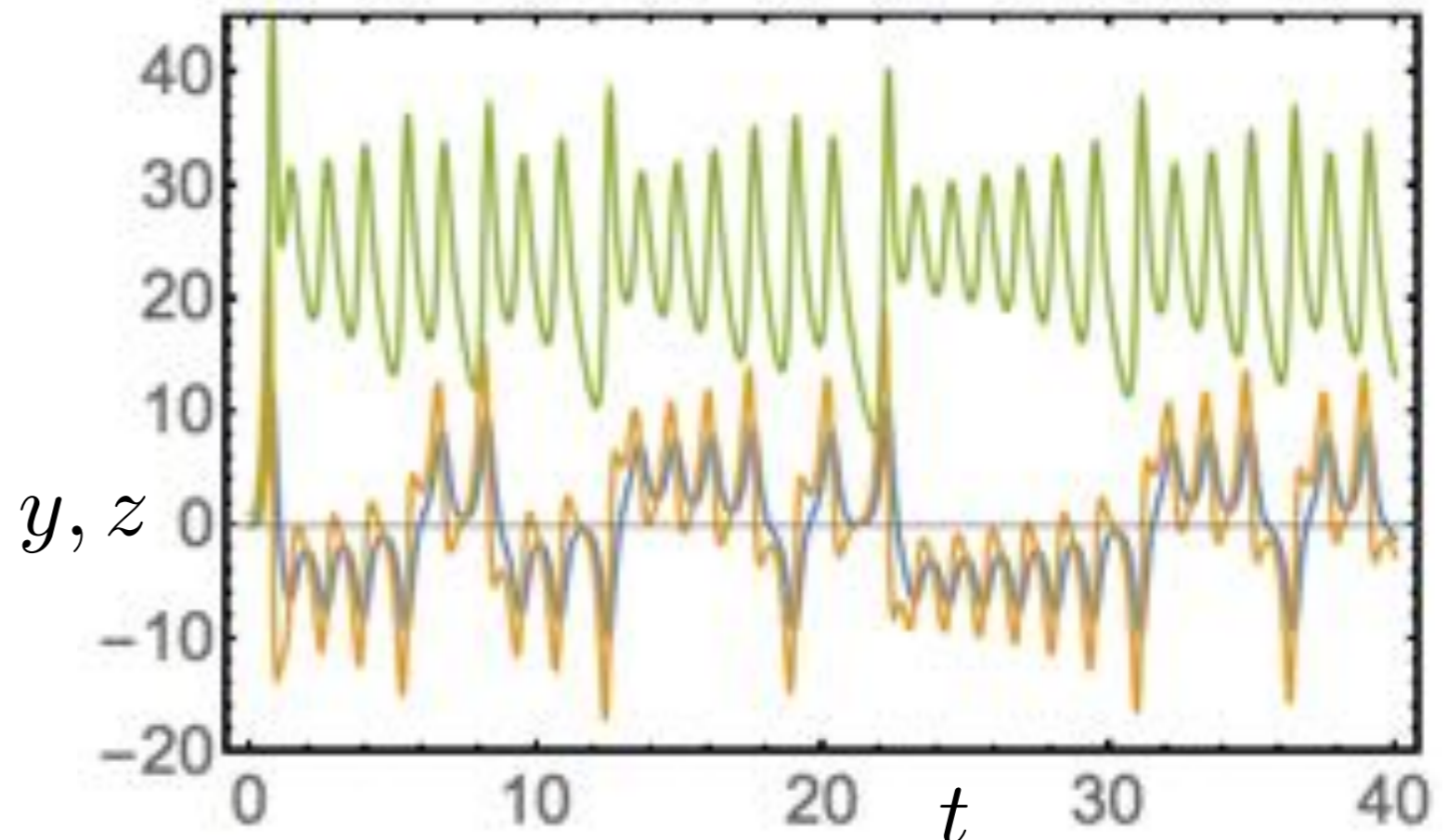
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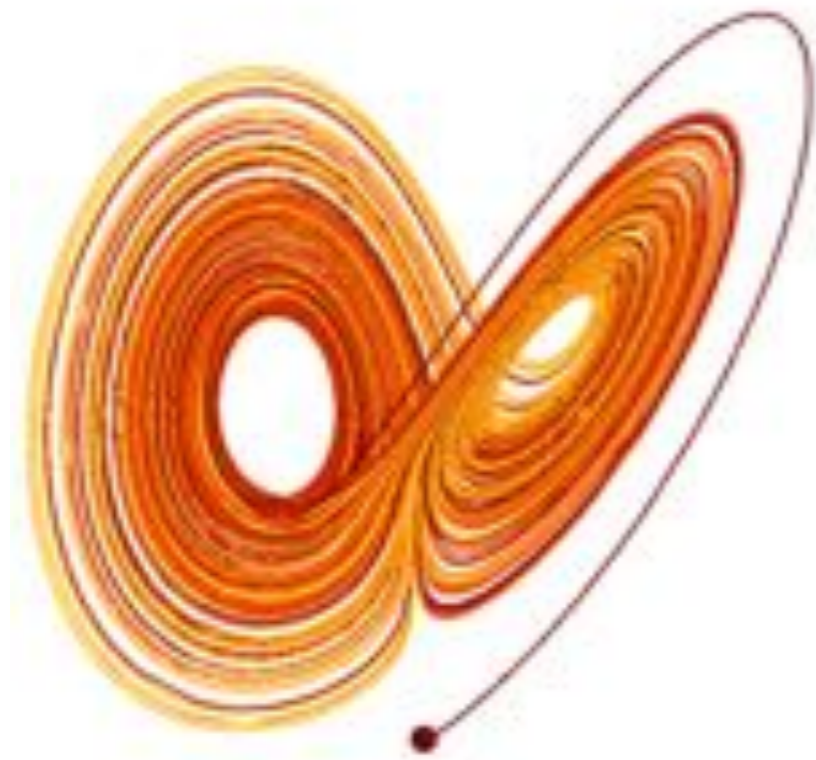


$\{x, y, z\}$



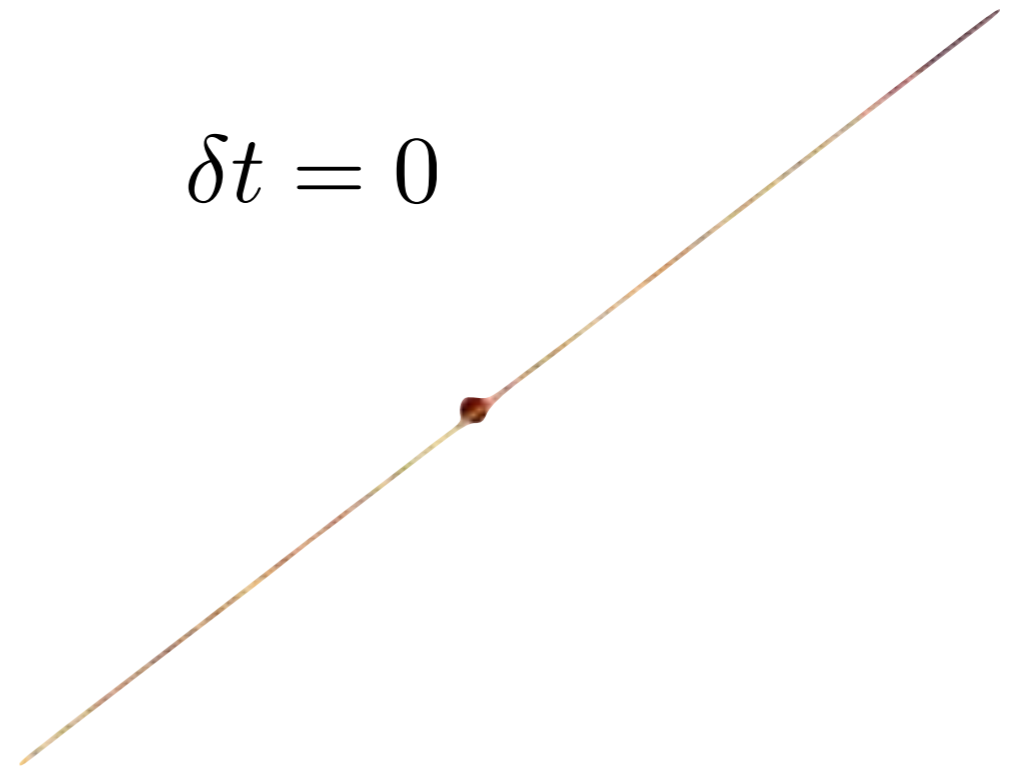
# Takens Delay Embedding

Attractor reconstruction from time series



$$\{x[t], y[t], z[t]\}$$

$$\delta t = 0$$



$$\{x[t], x[t - \delta t], x[t - 2\delta t]\}$$

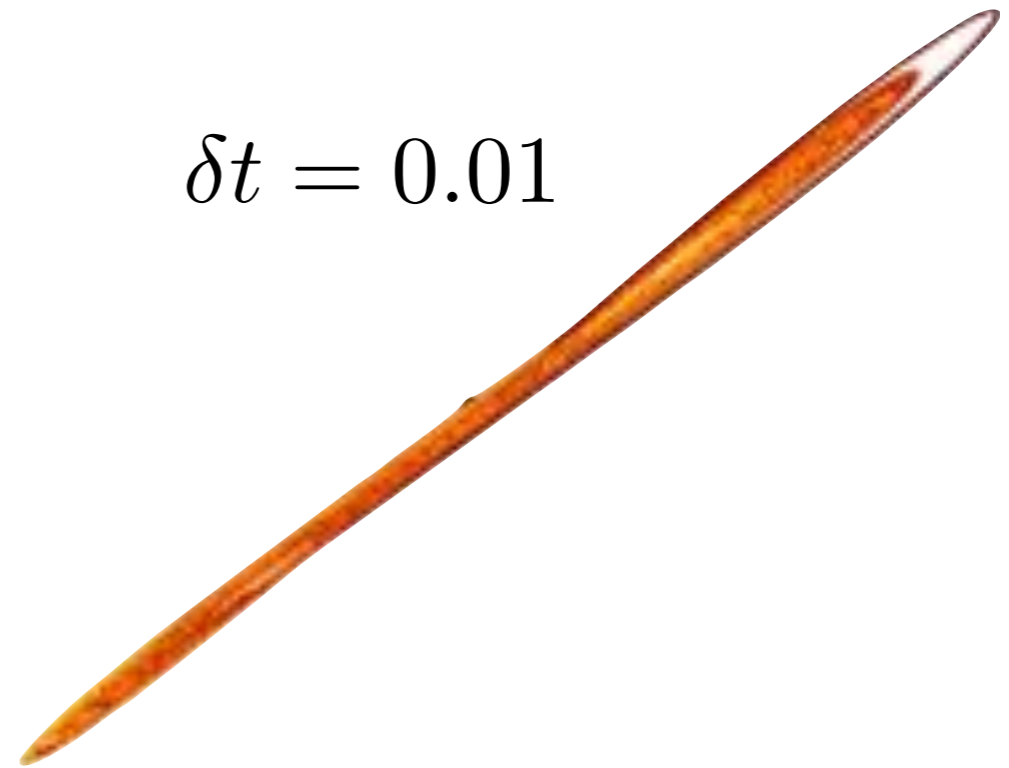
# Takens Delay Embedding

Attractor reconstruction from time series



$$\{x[t], y[t], z[t]\}$$

$$\delta t = 0.01$$



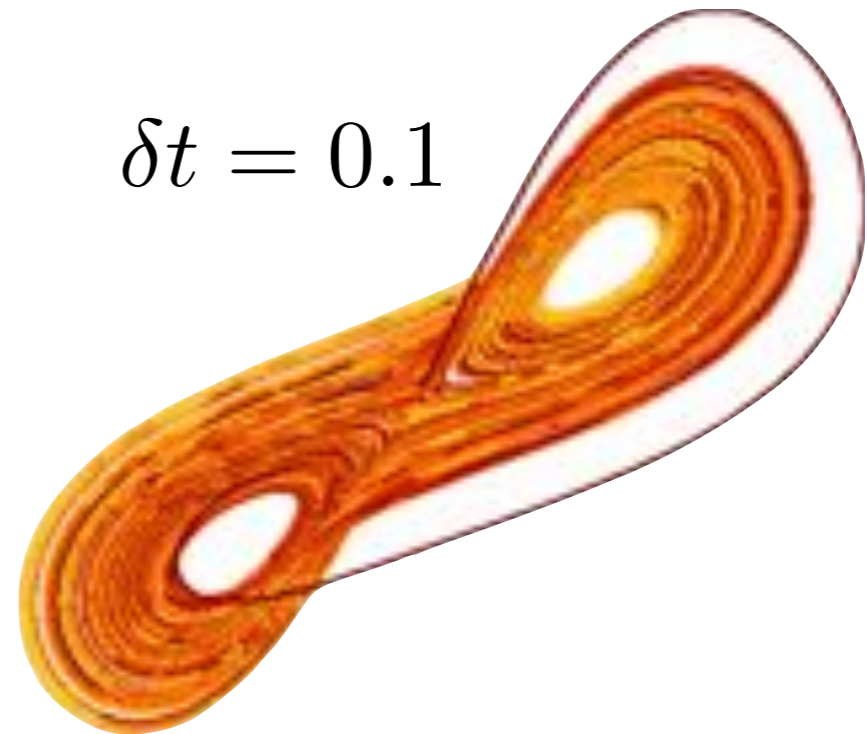
$$\{x[t], x[t - \delta t], x[t - 2\delta t]\}$$

# Takens Delay Embedding

Attractor reconstruction from time series



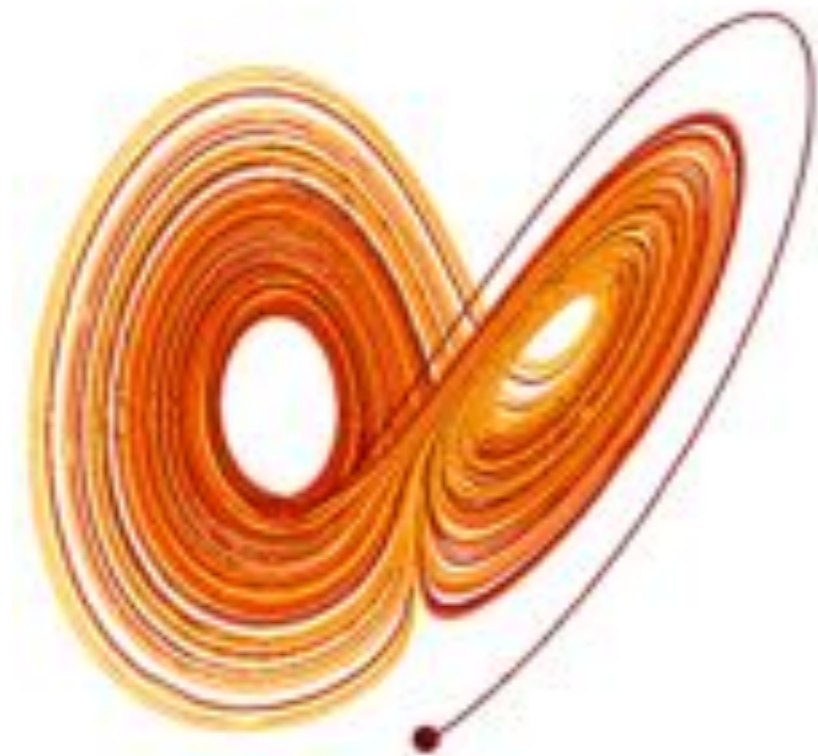
$$\{x[t], y[t], z[t]\}$$



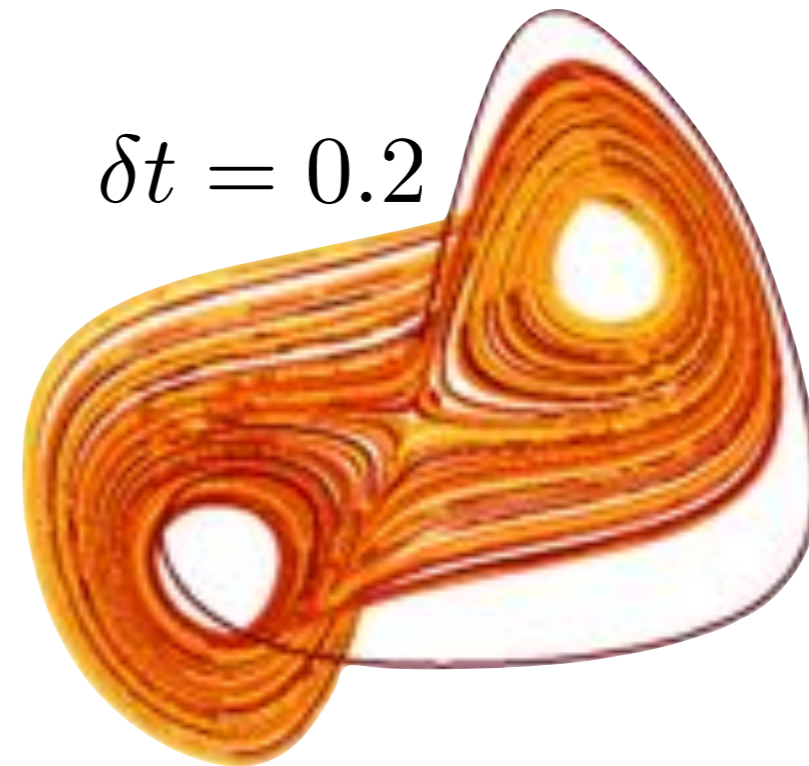
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# Takens Delay Embedding

Attractor reconstruction from time series



$$\{x[t], y[t], z[t]\}$$



$$\{x[t], x[t - \delta t], x[t - 2\delta t]\}$$

Topologically equivalent

Same Lyapunov exponents & dimensions

# Outline

## **Dynamical Attractors**

## **Spectral Scaling**

Golden Ratio

Variable Stars

Analysis

Toy Models

Conclusions





# SNA Signatures

Despite Takens' theorem,  
estimating the fractal dimension  
and Lyapunov exponent  
of a reconstructed attractor  
from a **noisy** time series  
is difficult

**Spectral scaling**,  
which is a measure of the roughness  
of the time series Fourier transform,  
is a better signature

# Spectral Scaling Heuristics

Sample time series

$$x_n = x[n\Delta t]$$

Fourier series

$$x_m = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{x}_n e^{i2\pi mn}$$

$$\partial_m^k x_m = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{x}_n (i2\pi n)^k e^{i2\pi mn}$$

As exponential beats any power, expect

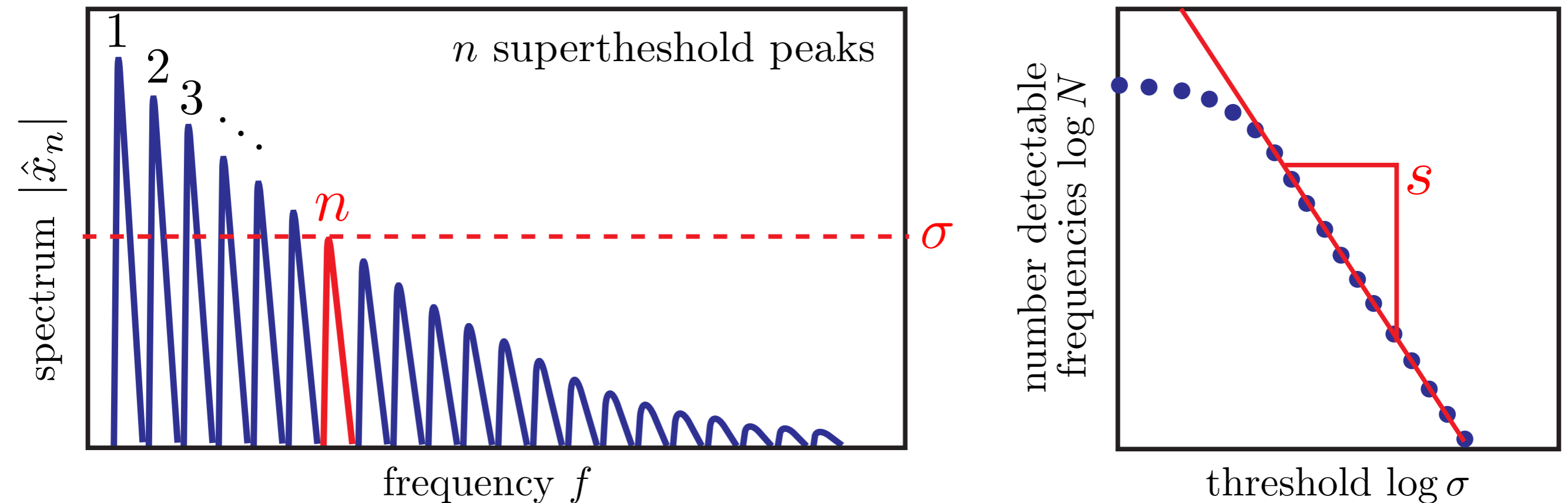
$$\sigma \equiv |\hat{x}_n| \sim \sigma_0 \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda n}, & \text{smooth derivatives} \\ n^{-\lambda}, & \text{non-smooth derivatives} \end{cases}$$

# Spectral Scaling Heuristics

Invert to get number of peaks above threshold

$$N \equiv n \sim \begin{cases} s \log[\sigma/\sigma_0], & \text{smooth derivatives} \\ (\sigma/\sigma_0)^s, & \text{non-smooth derivatives} \end{cases}$$

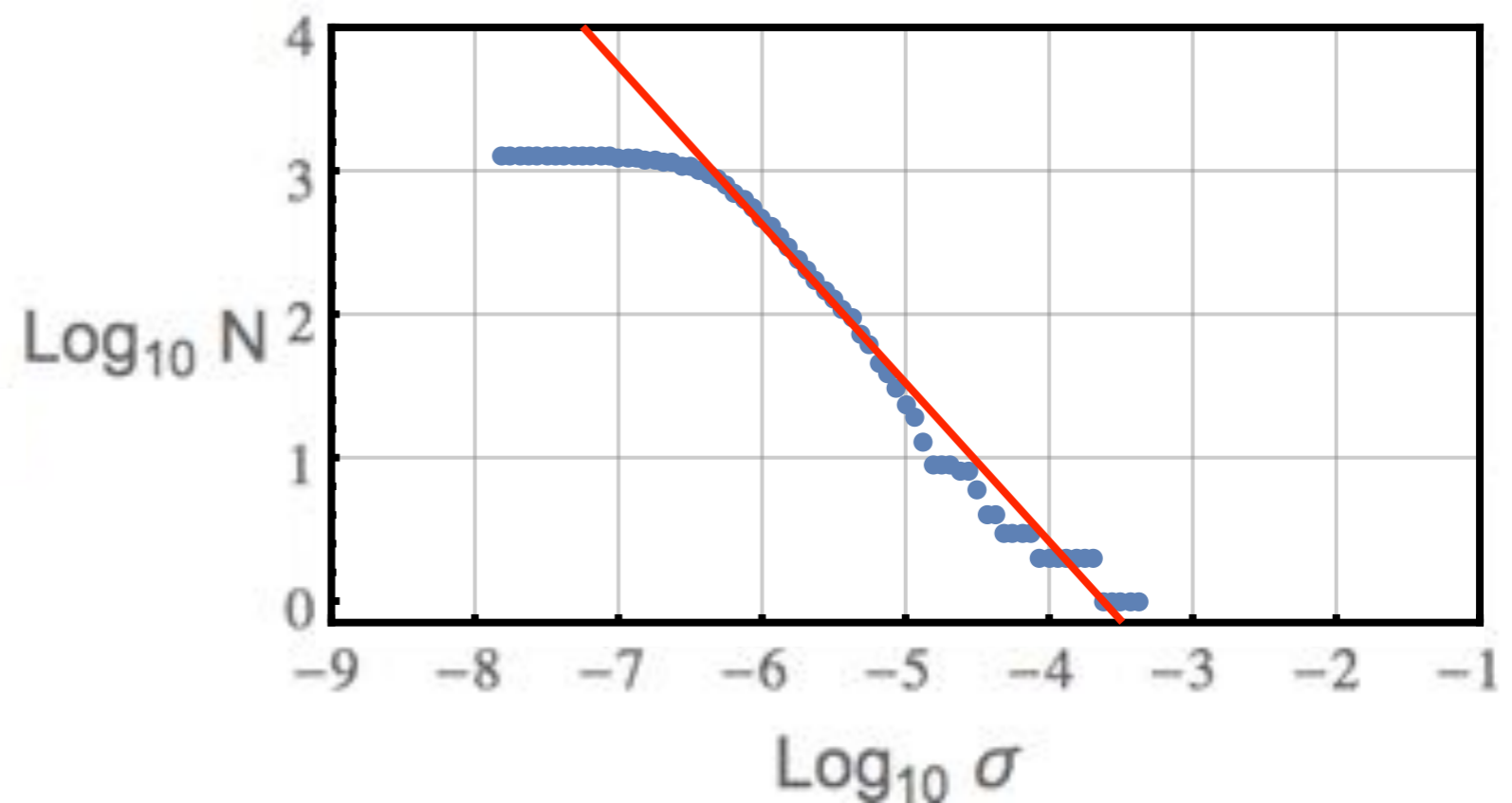
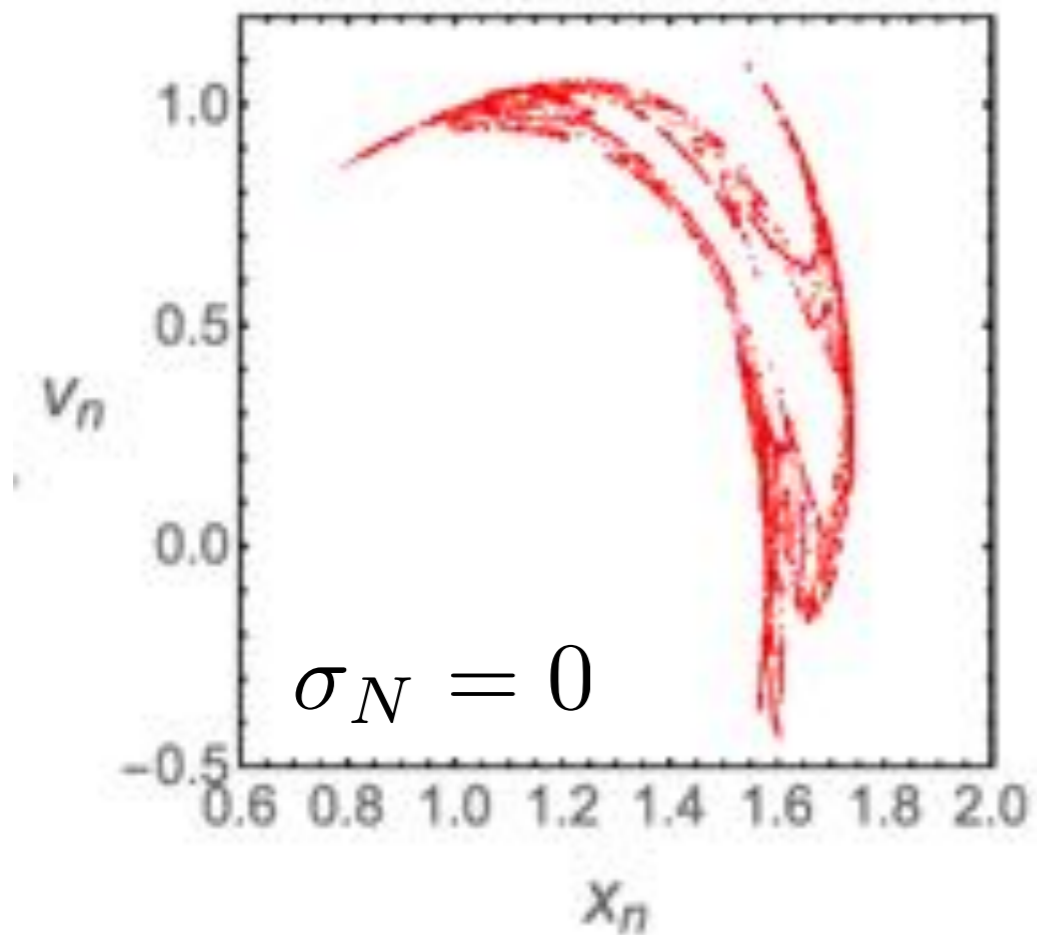
$$-2 < s = -1/\lambda < -1 \quad \text{for SNA}$$



# Noise Robustness

Quasiperiodically parametrically forced damped Duffing

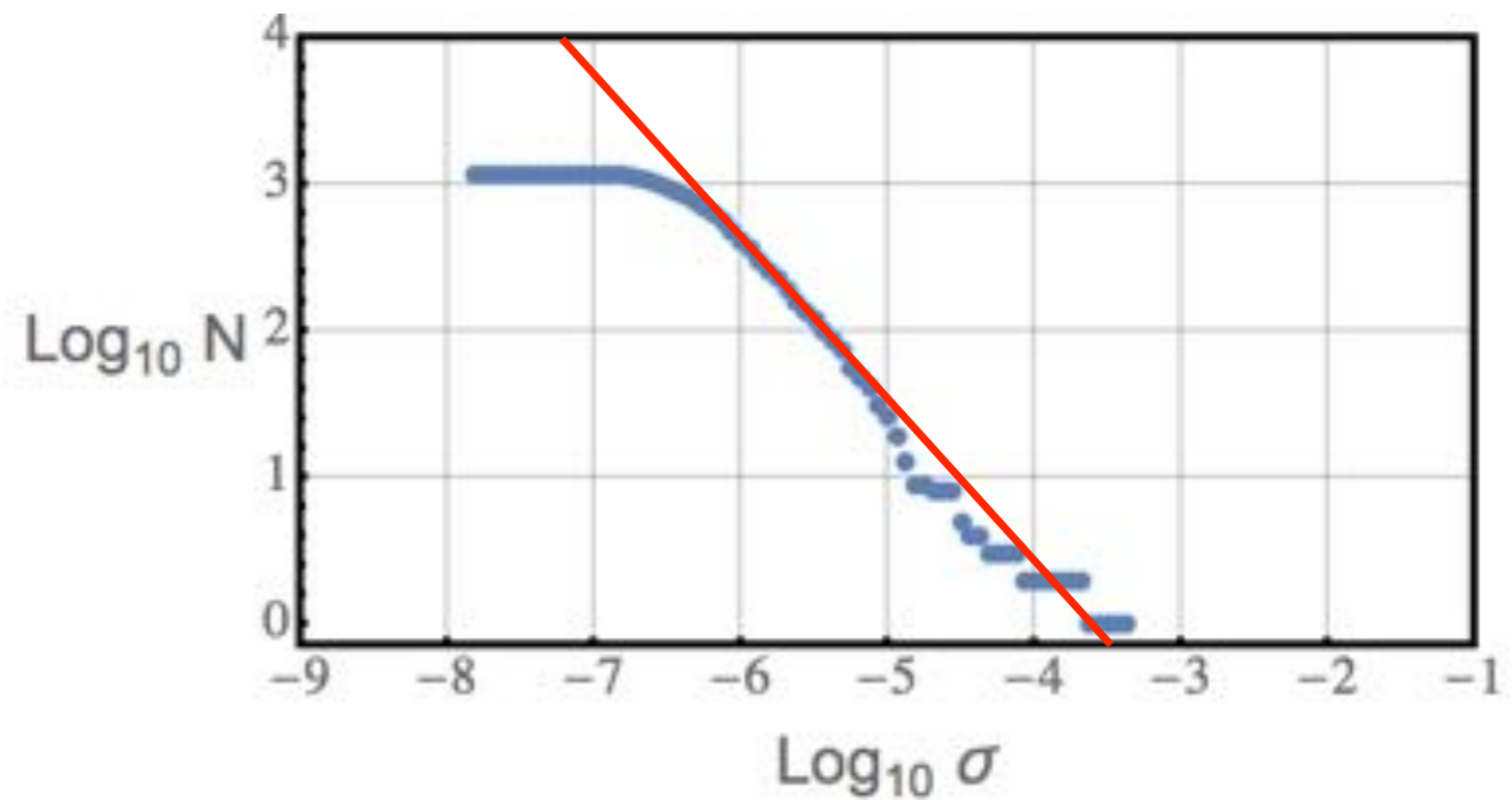
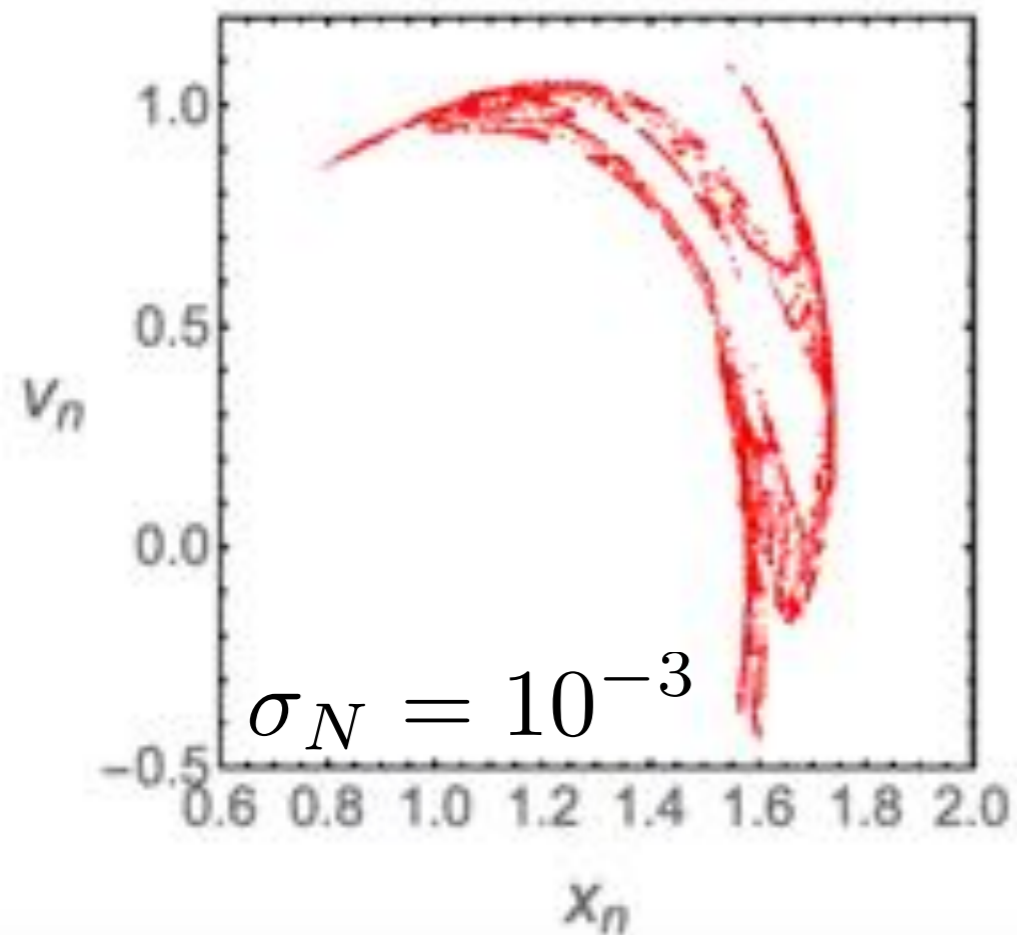
$$f_2/f_1 = \varphi$$



# Noise Robustness

Quasiperiodically parametrically forced damped Duffing

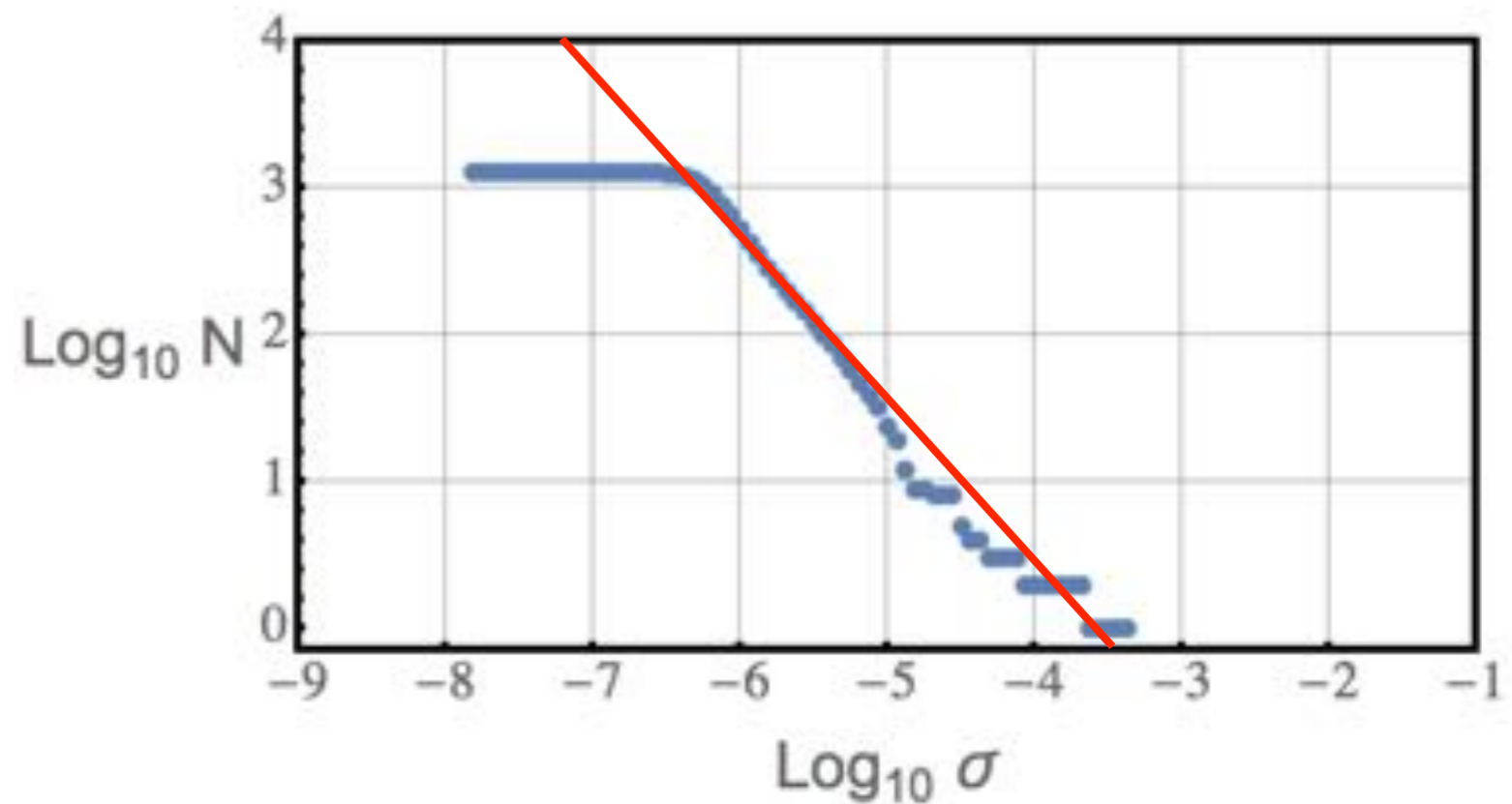
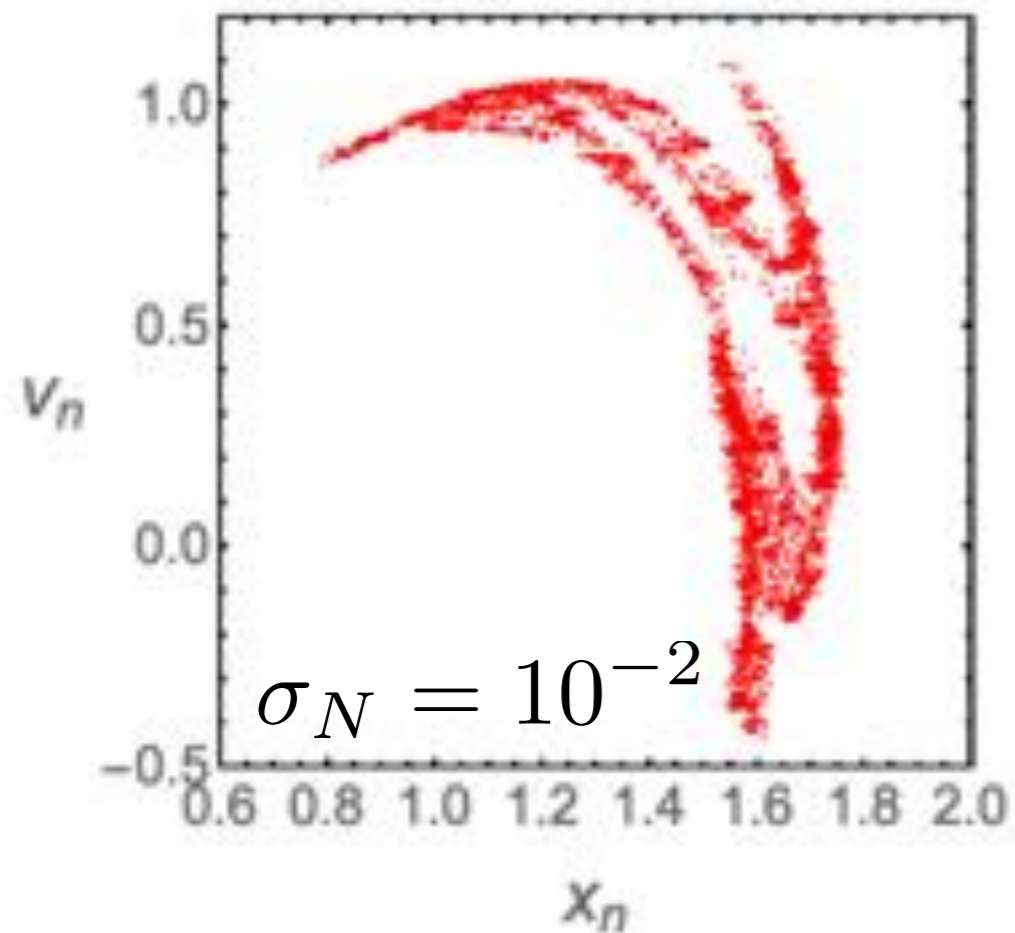
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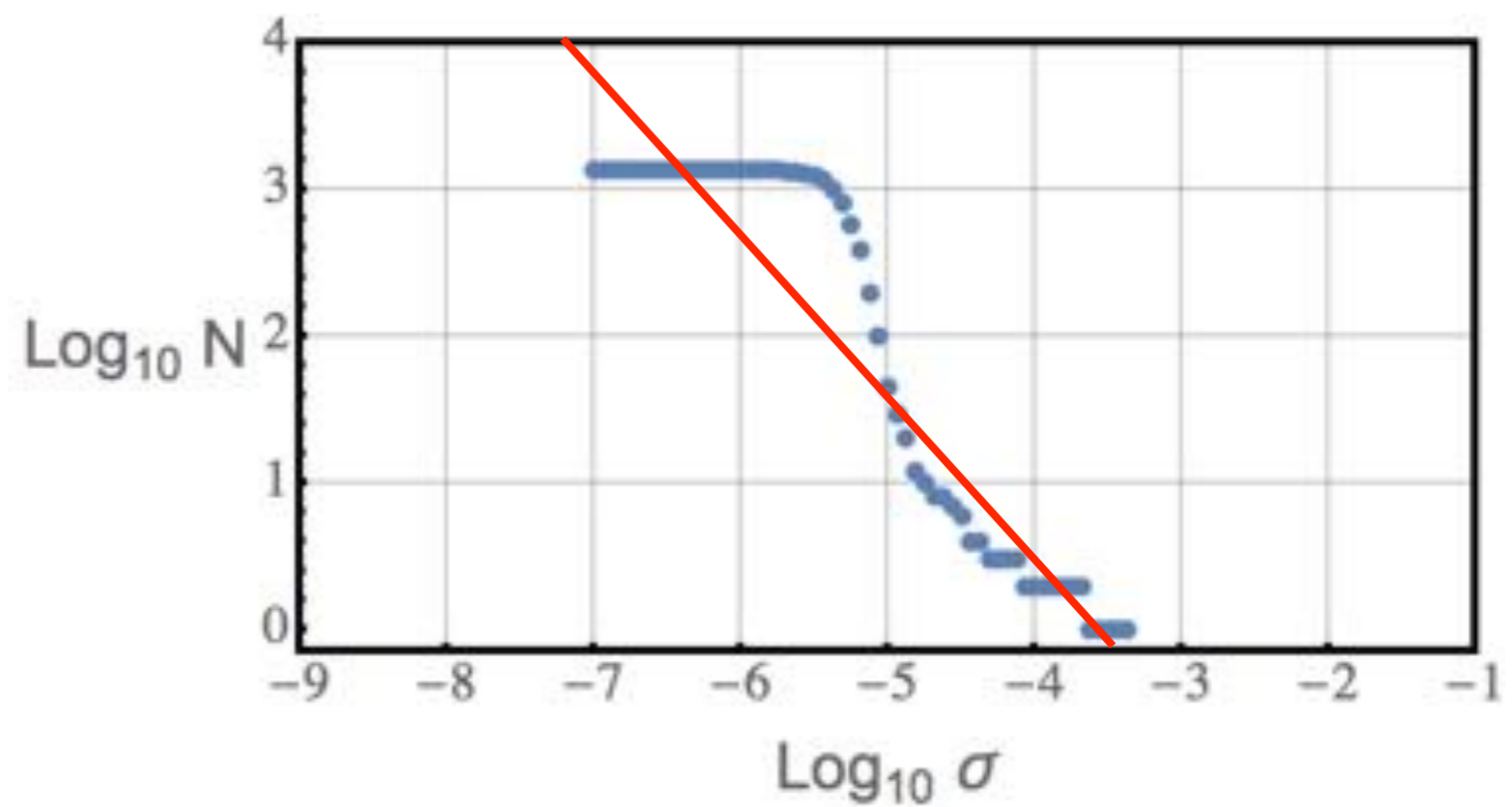
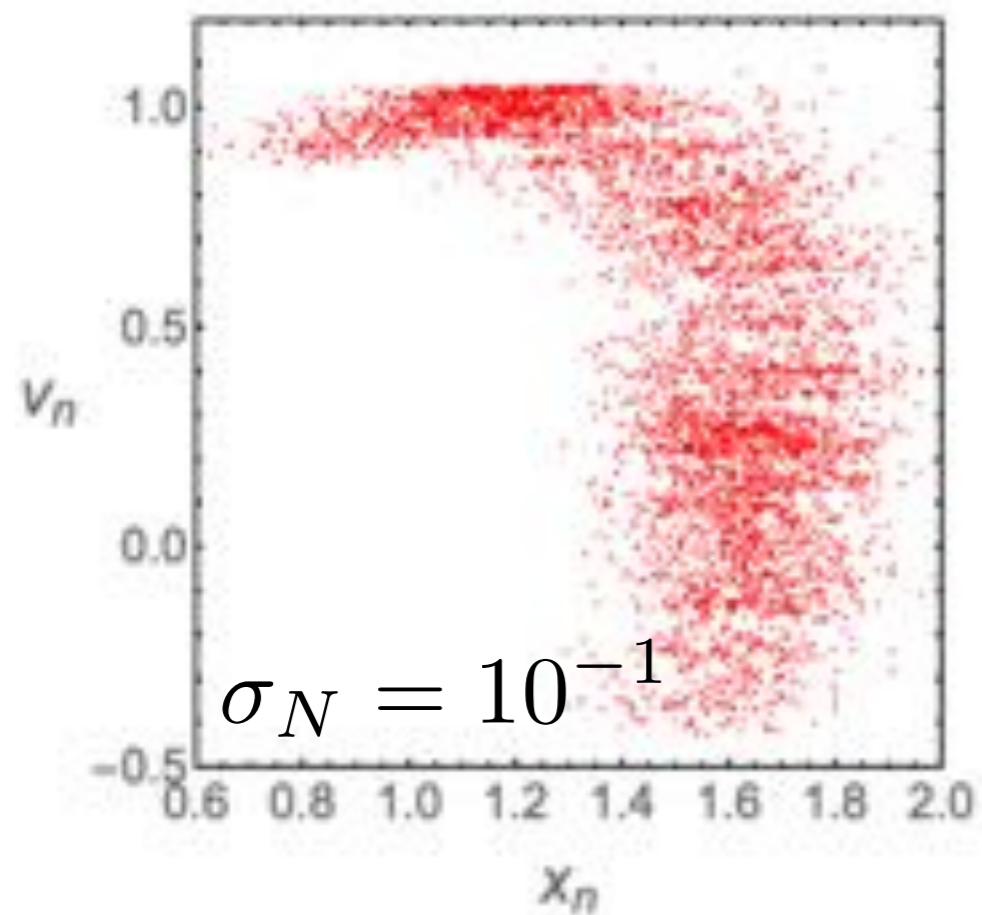
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Quasiperiodically parametrically forced damped Duffing

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**Golden Ratio**

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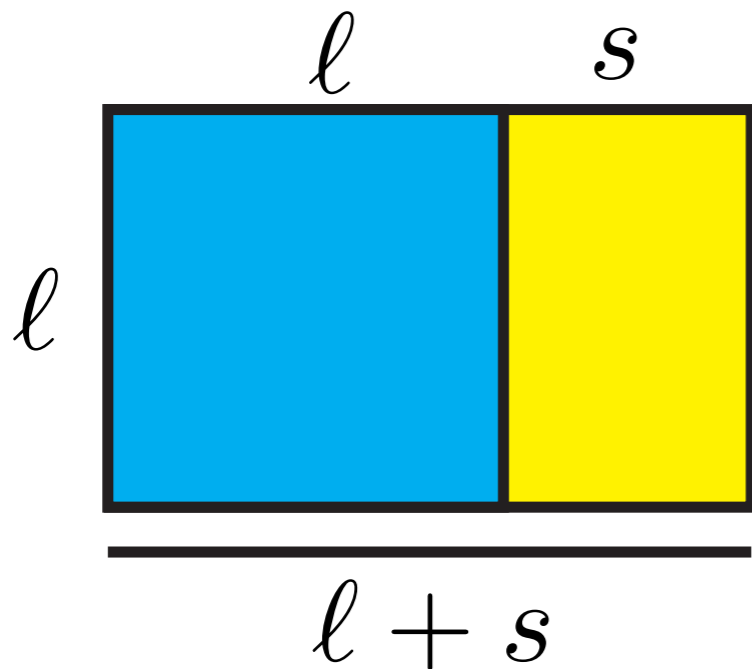




# The Golden Rectangle

long : short :: whole : long

$$\varphi = \frac{l}{s} = \frac{l+s}{l} = 1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1.618\dots$$
$$\frac{1}{\varphi} = \varphi - 1 = 0.618\dots$$



# Continued Fractions

$$\varphi = 1 + \frac{1}{\varphi} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\varphi}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\ddots}}}}}$$

$$\varphi = [1; 1, 1, 1, \dots] \quad \text{golden ratio}$$

$$\nu = [0; a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, 1, 1, 1, \dots] \quad \text{noble numbers}$$

have golden tails

All the 1s make for slow convergence



# Most Irrational

For any irrational number,  
there exists infinitely many relative prime integers such that

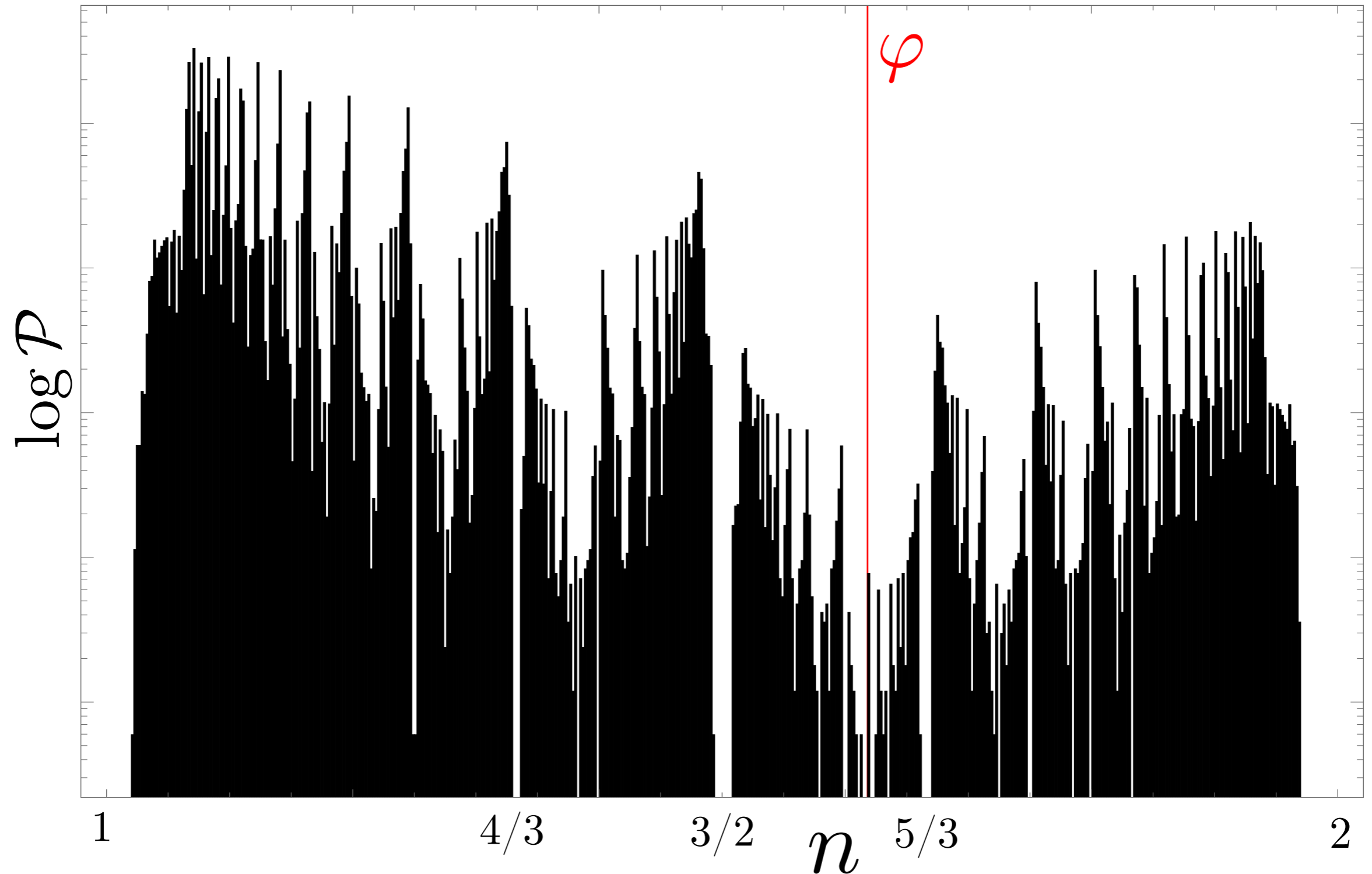
$$\left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}q^2}$$

Double denominator quarters error

**Golden ratio saturates Hurwitz's inequality**

# Noble Number Distribution

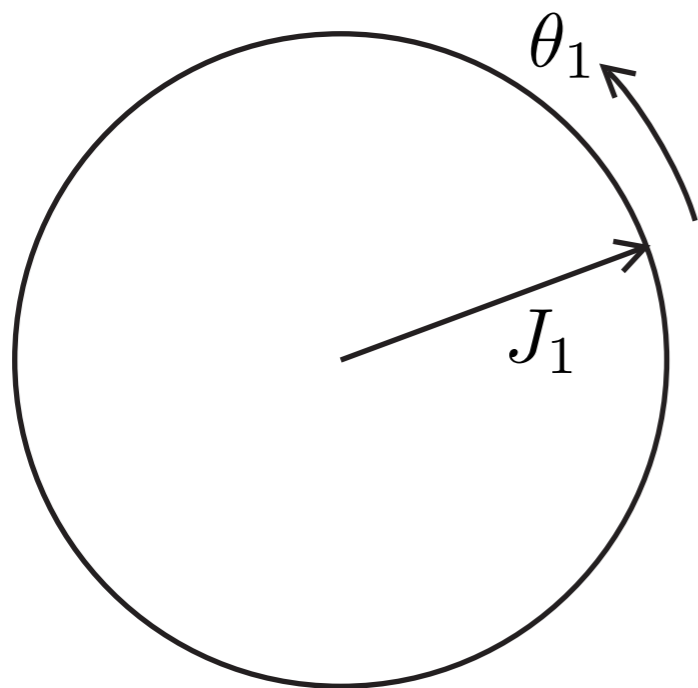
of hard to rationally approximate irrationals



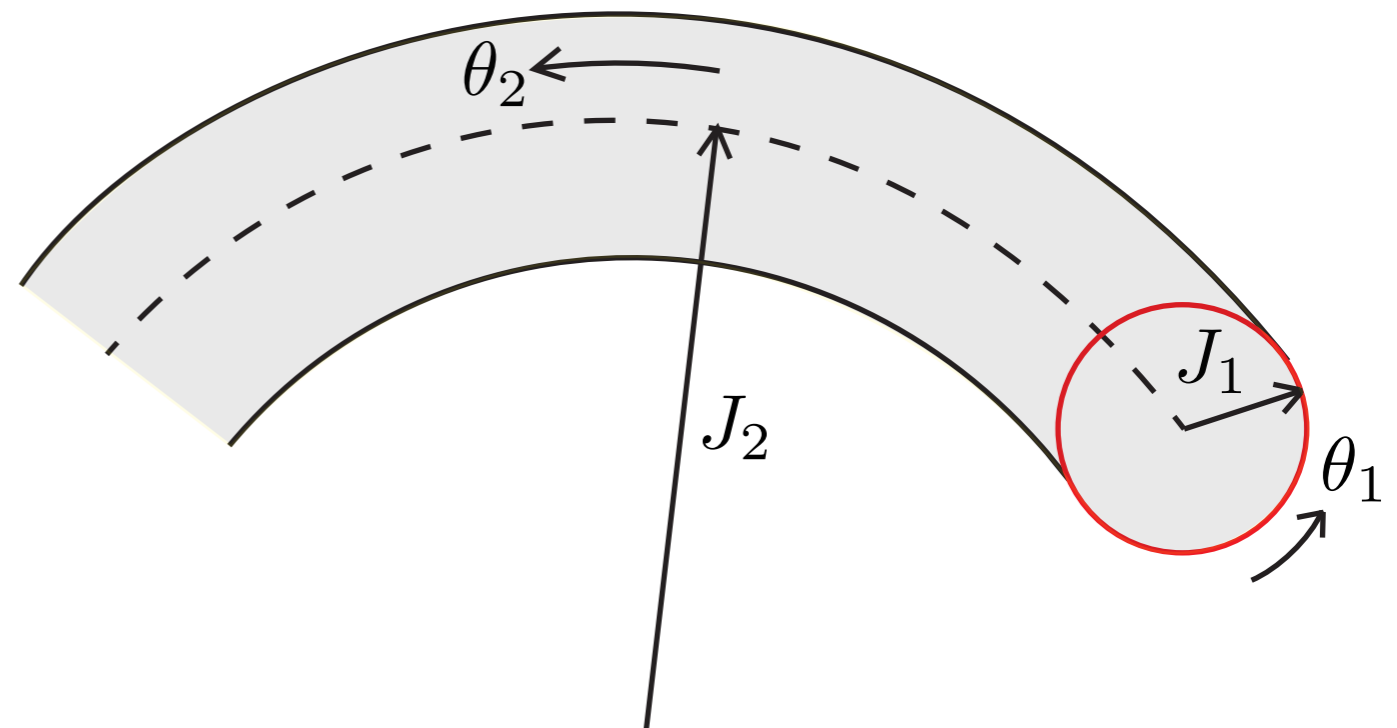
# KAM Theorem

Action-angle  $\{J, \theta\}$  variables for integrable systems

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dQ_n}{dt} &= + \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_n} & \implies & \frac{d\theta_n}{dt} = + \frac{\partial H}{\partial J_n} = \omega_n & \implies & \theta_n = \text{const} + \omega_n t \\ \frac{dP_n}{dt} &= - \frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_n} & & \frac{dJ_n}{dt} = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta_n} = 0 & & J_n = \text{const} \end{aligned}$$



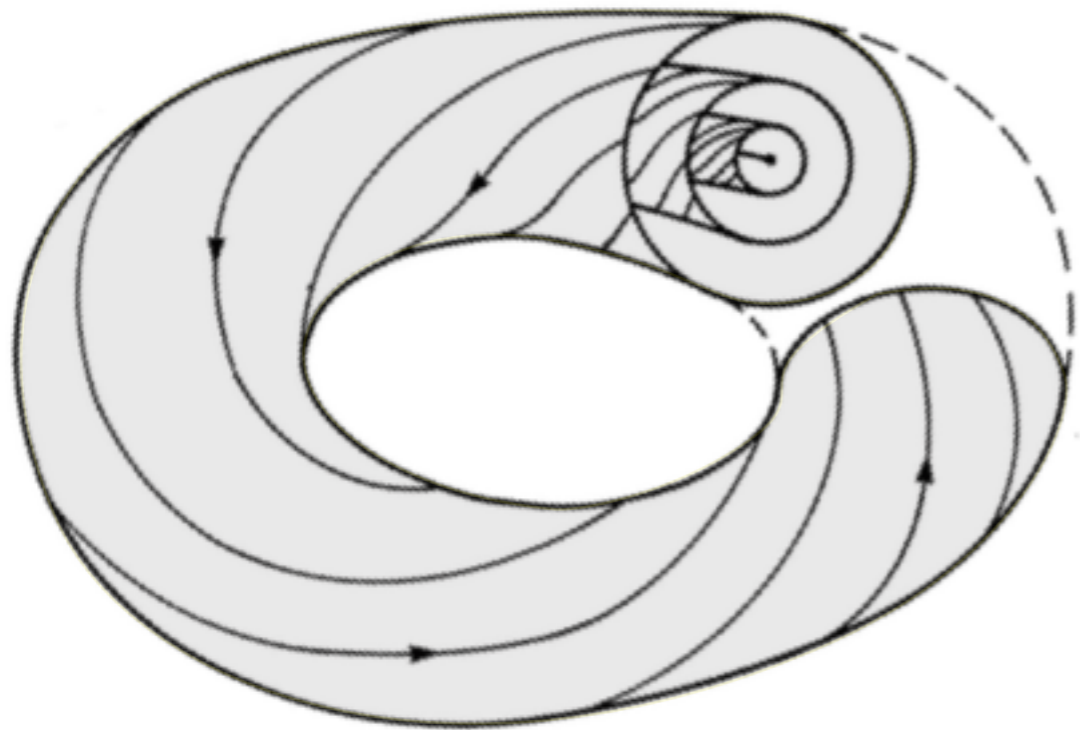
1-torus = circle



2-torus

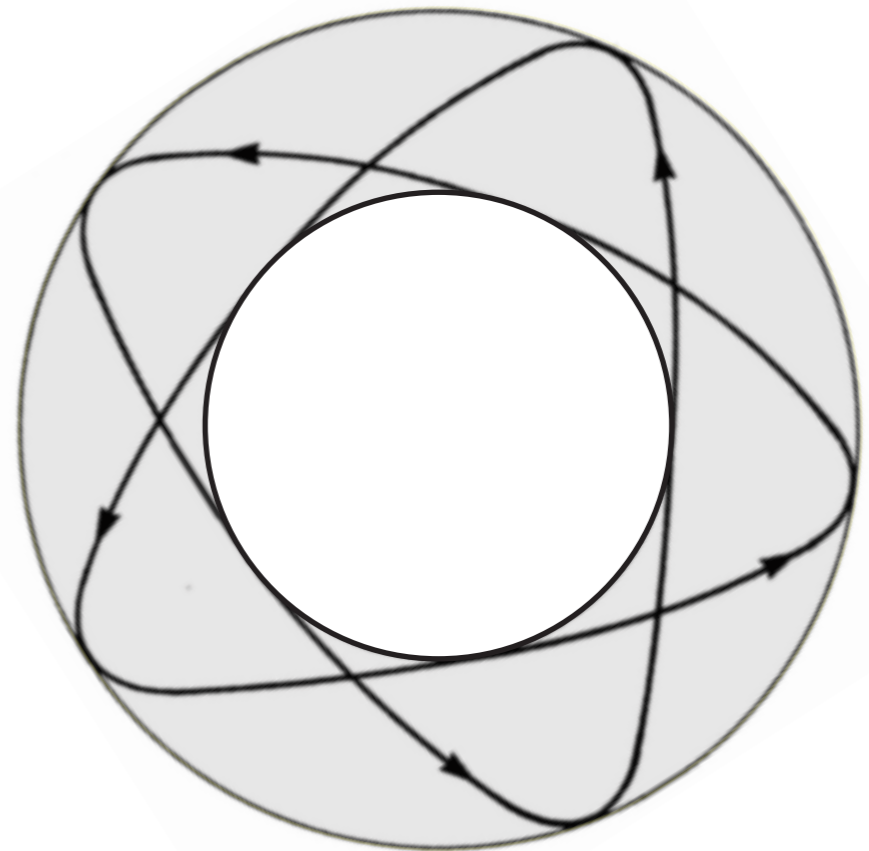
# KAM Theorem

Winding number



tori foliate phase space

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = W$$



from above

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

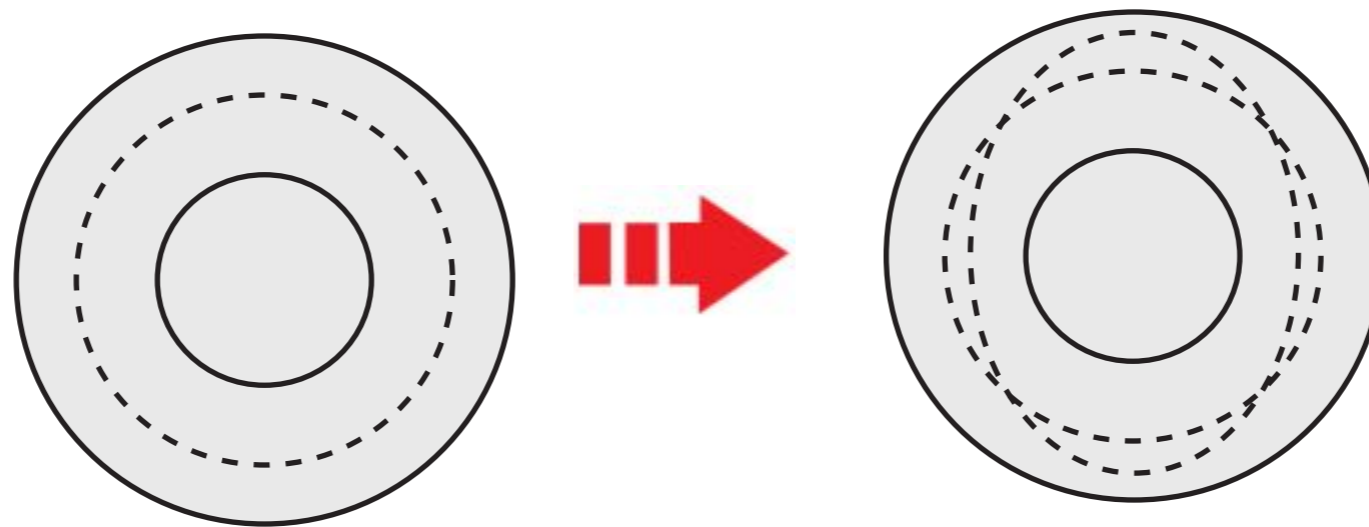
# KAM Theorem

Perturbations destroy rational resonant tori

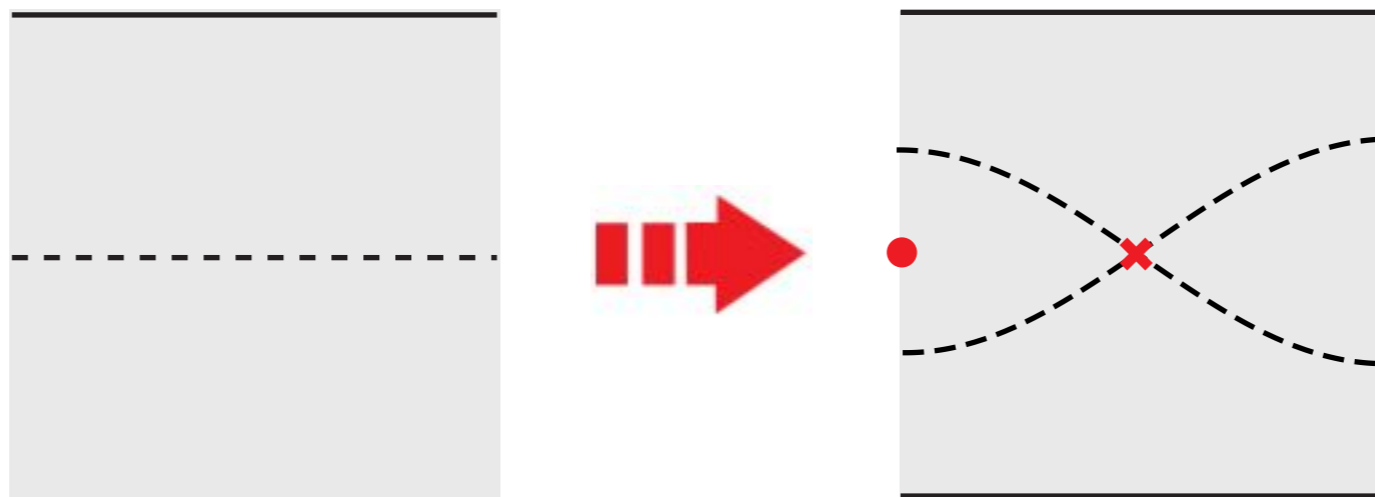
$$H' = H + \epsilon H_p$$

rational  $W$

irrational  $W$



Unwrapped





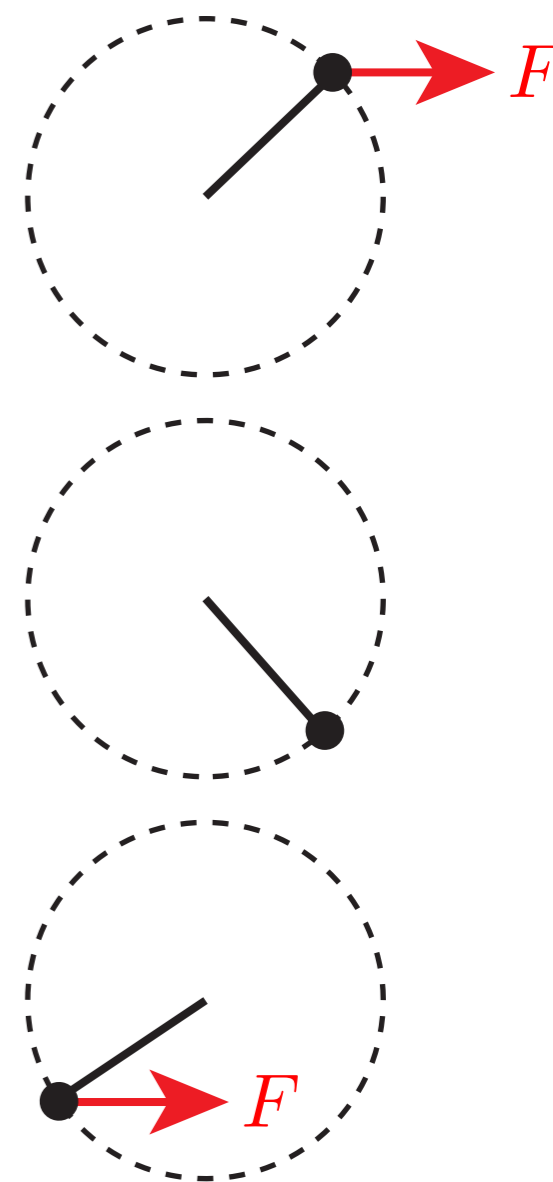
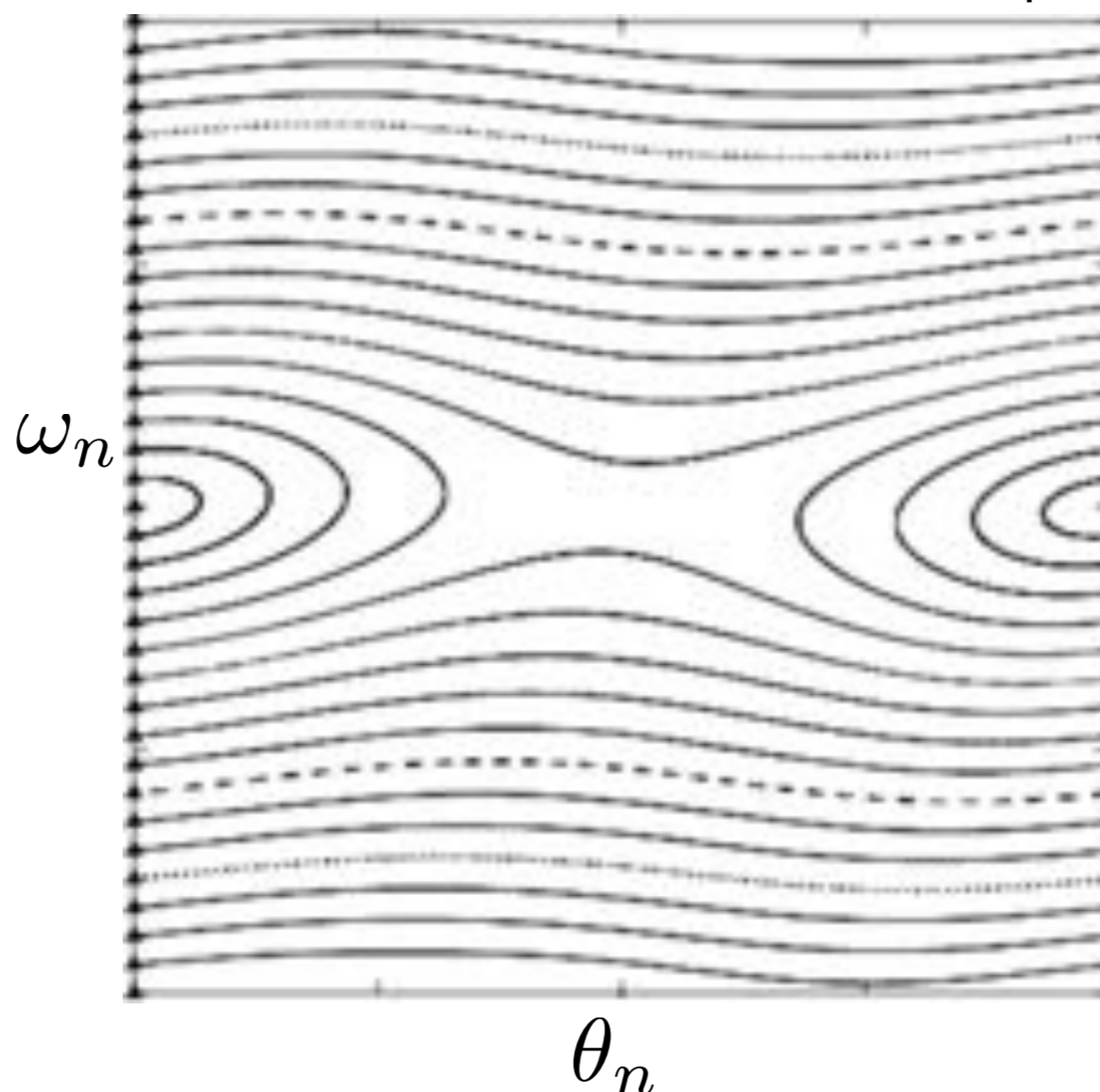
# KAM Theorem

Perturbations destroy rational resonant tori

$$H' = H + \epsilon H_p$$

kicked rotor standard map

$$\epsilon \propto F < F_c$$



Torus with golden ratio winding number destroyed last

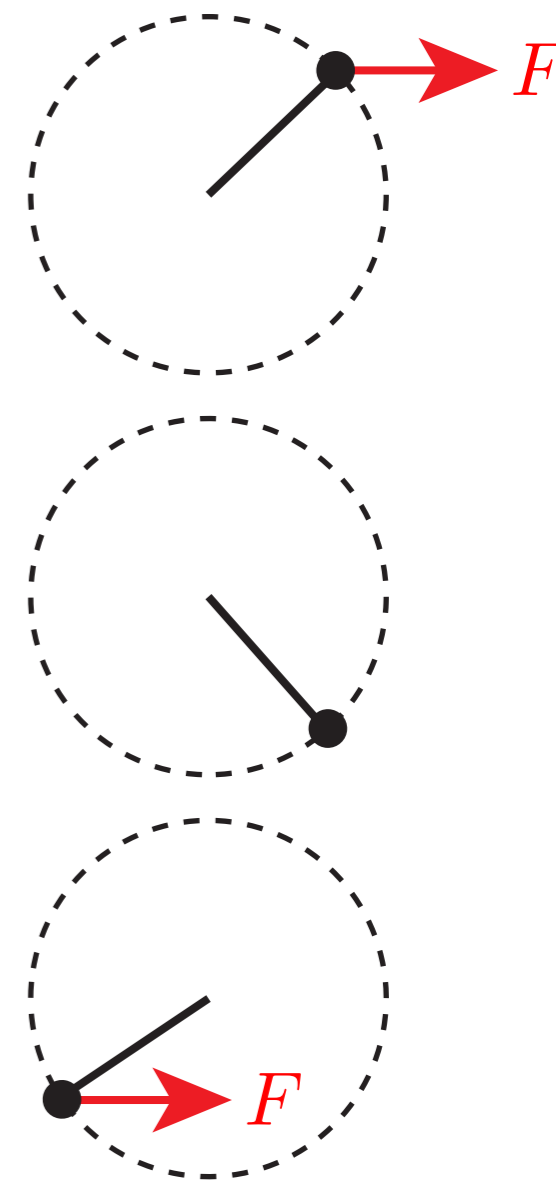
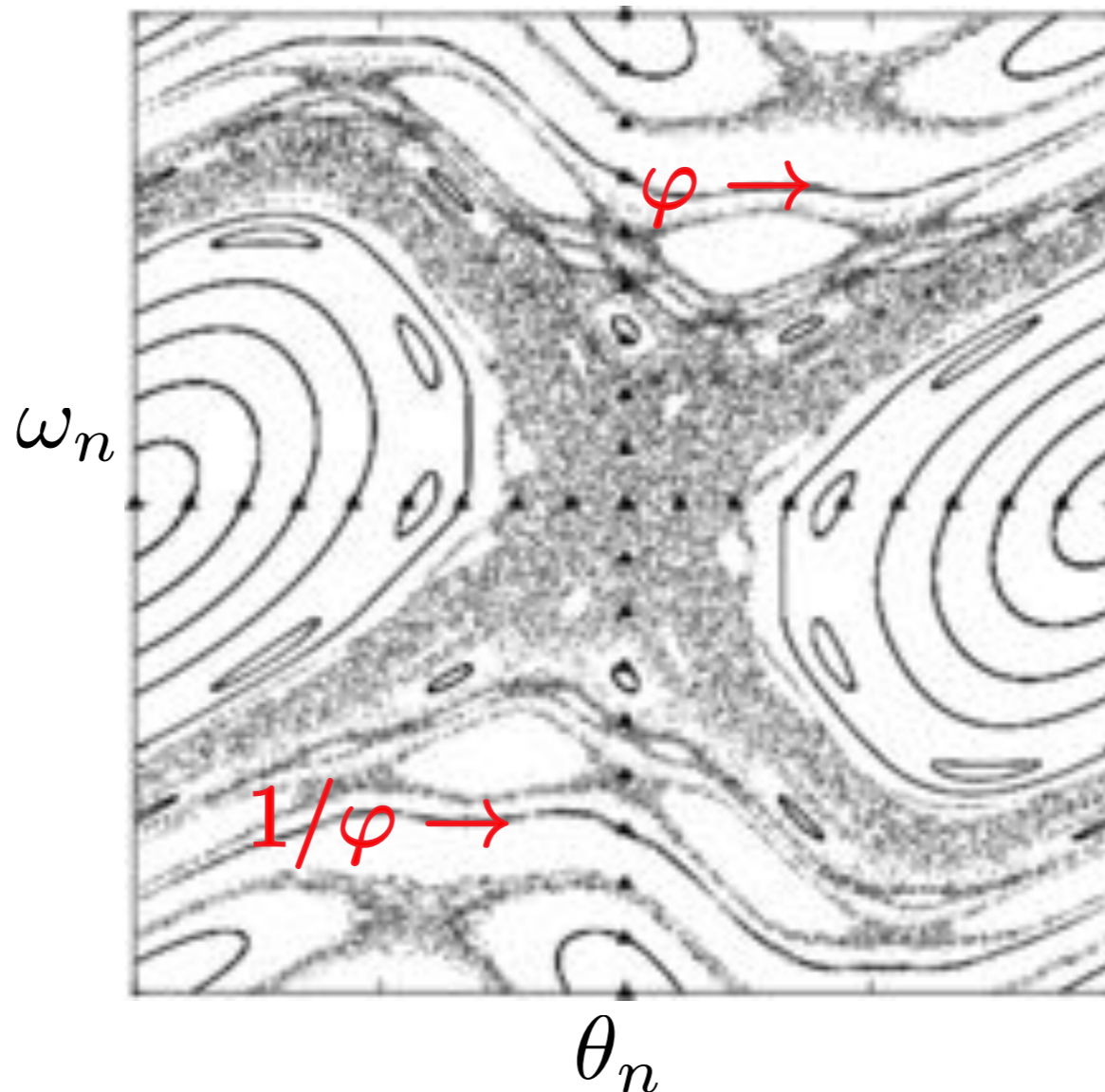
# KAM Theorem

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# KAM Theorem

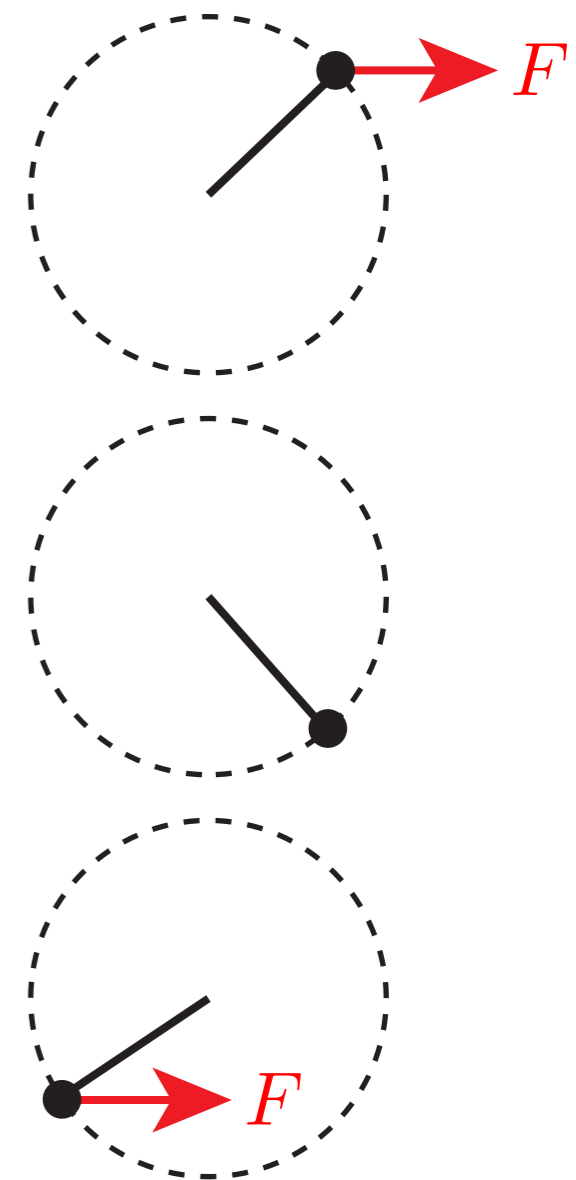
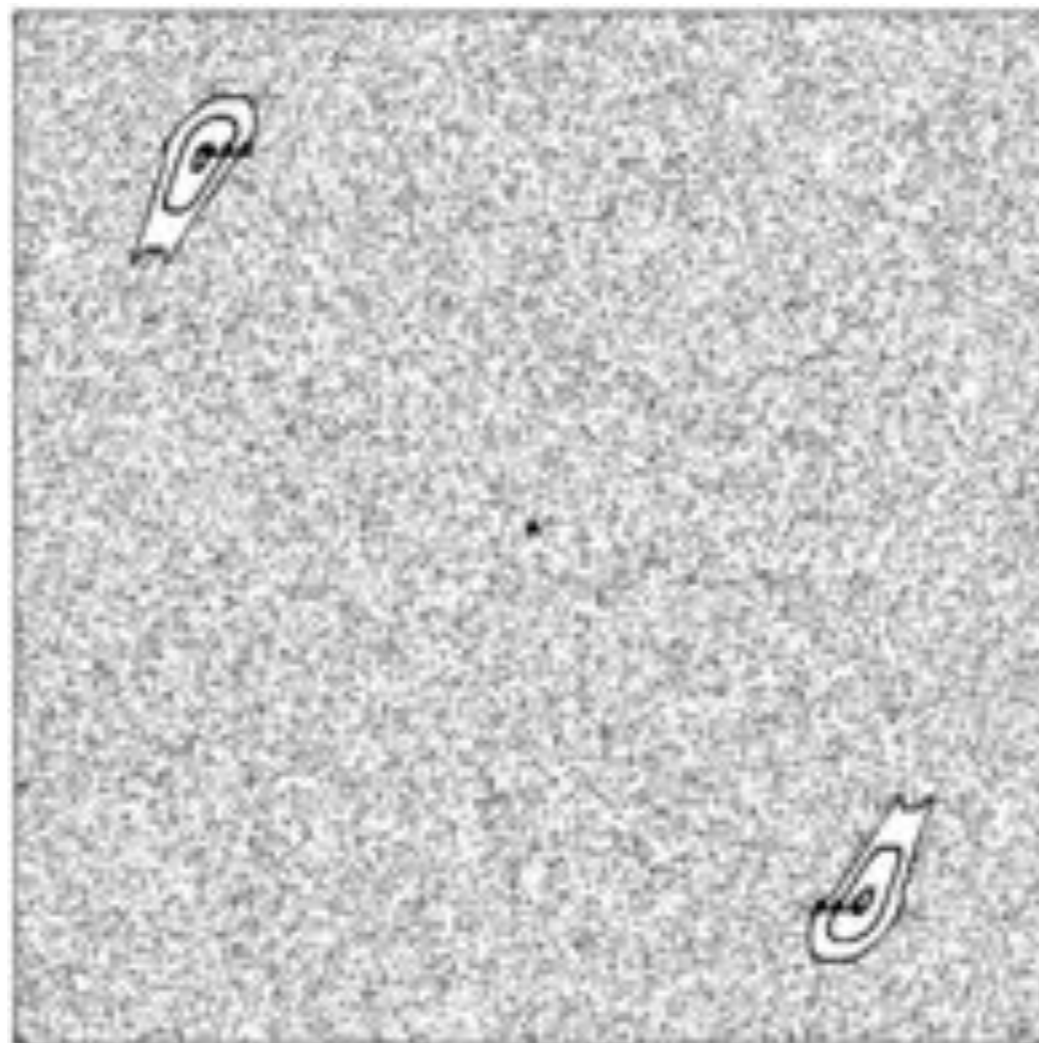
Perturbations destroy rational resonant tori

$$H' = H + \epsilon H_p$$

kicked rotor standard map

$$\epsilon \propto F > F_c$$

$\omega_n$



Torus with golden ratio winding number destroyed last



painter's most aesthetic ratio

number theory's most irrational number

nonlinear dynamics most robust configuration

# Outline

**Dynamical Attractors**

**Spectral Scaling**

**Golden Ratio**

**Variable Stars**

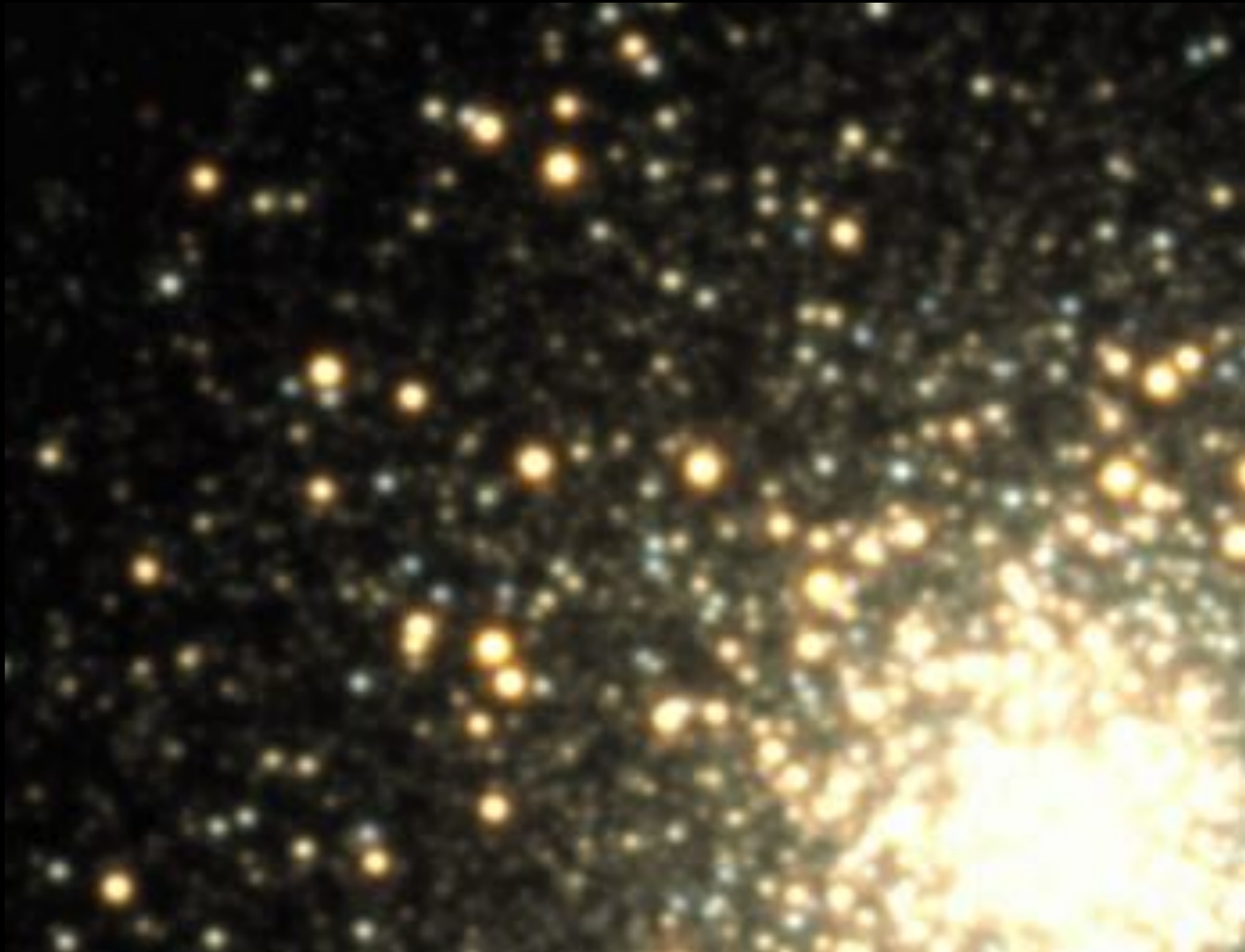
Analysis

Toy Models

Conclusions



# RR Lyrae in M3



[http://www.astro.princeton.edu/~jhartman/M3\\_movies.html](http://www.astro.princeton.edu/~jhartman/M3_movies.html)

# RR Lyrae Summary

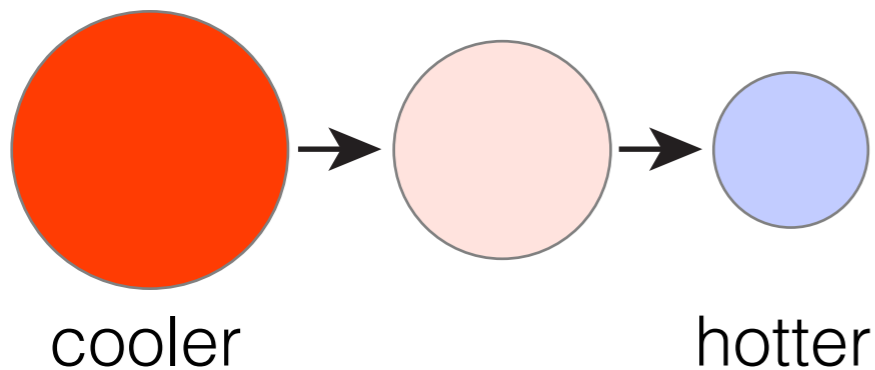
Old  $T > 10^{10}$  years

MS  $\rightarrow$  **RG**  $\rightarrow$  PN  $\rightarrow$  WD

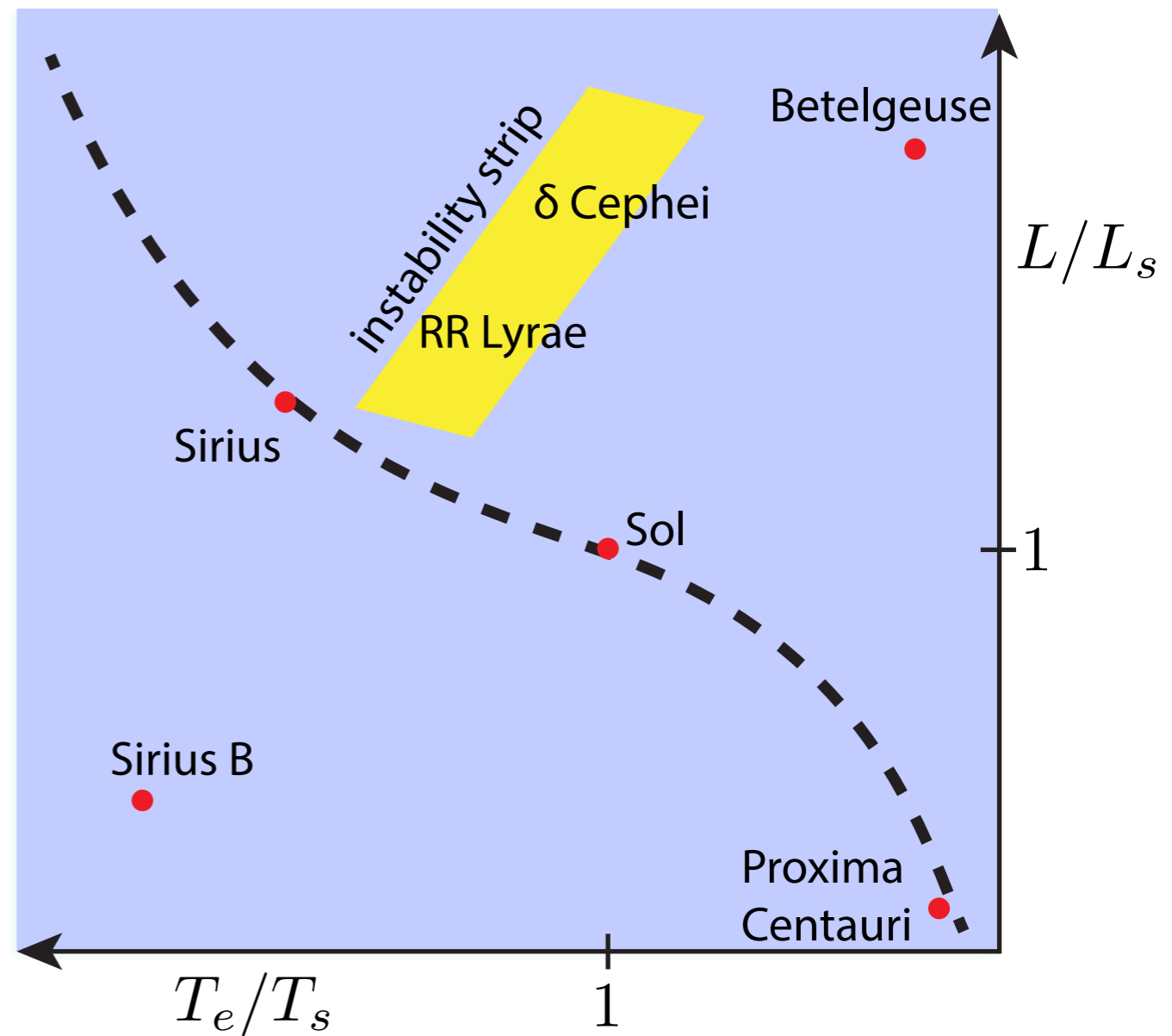
Helium fusing

Variable  $0.2 \text{ d} < \delta T < 1.1 \text{ d}$

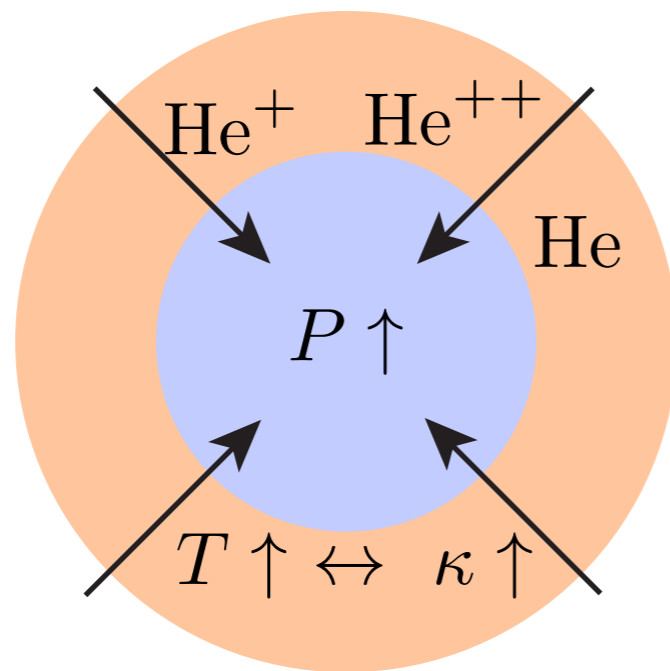
2X brightness



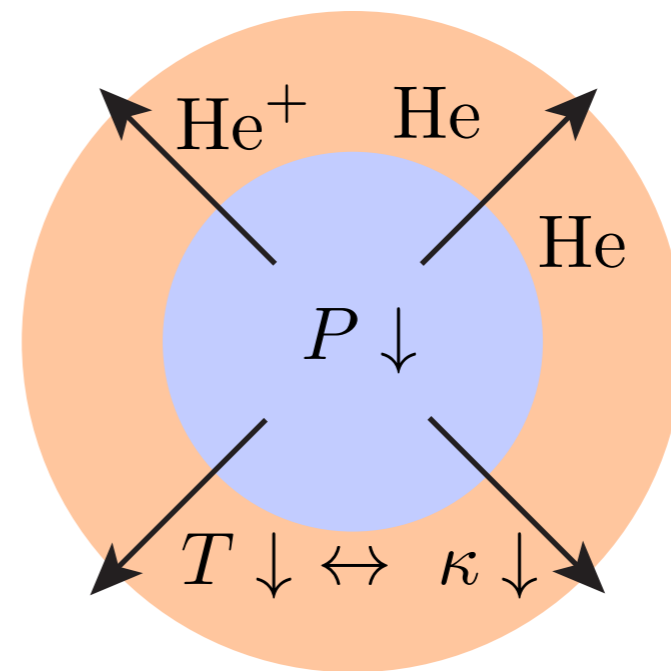
## Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram



# Eddington valve (opacity $\kappa$ ) mechanism



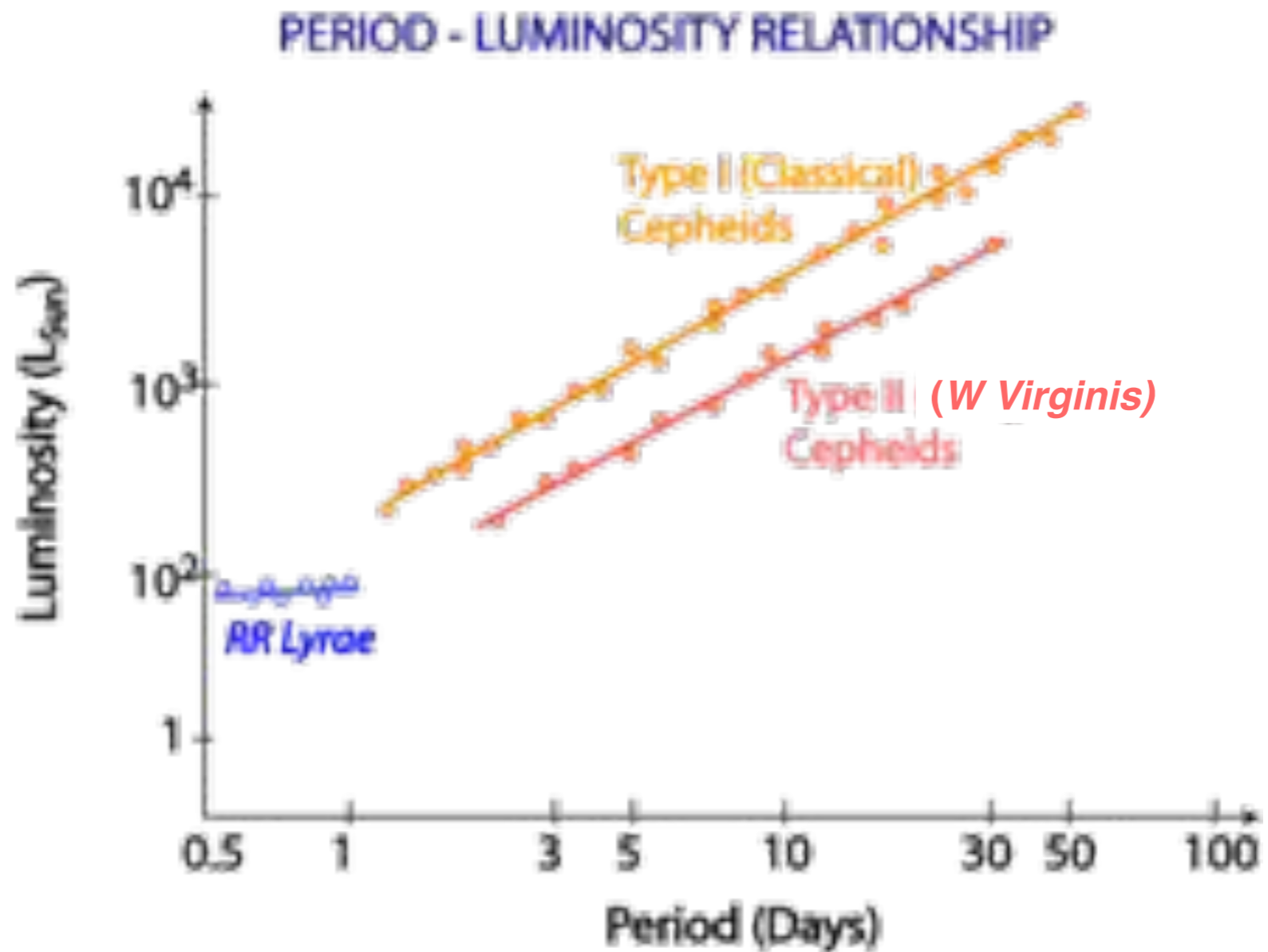
ionization increases  
opacity & chokes heat flow



recombination decreases  
opacity & releases heat

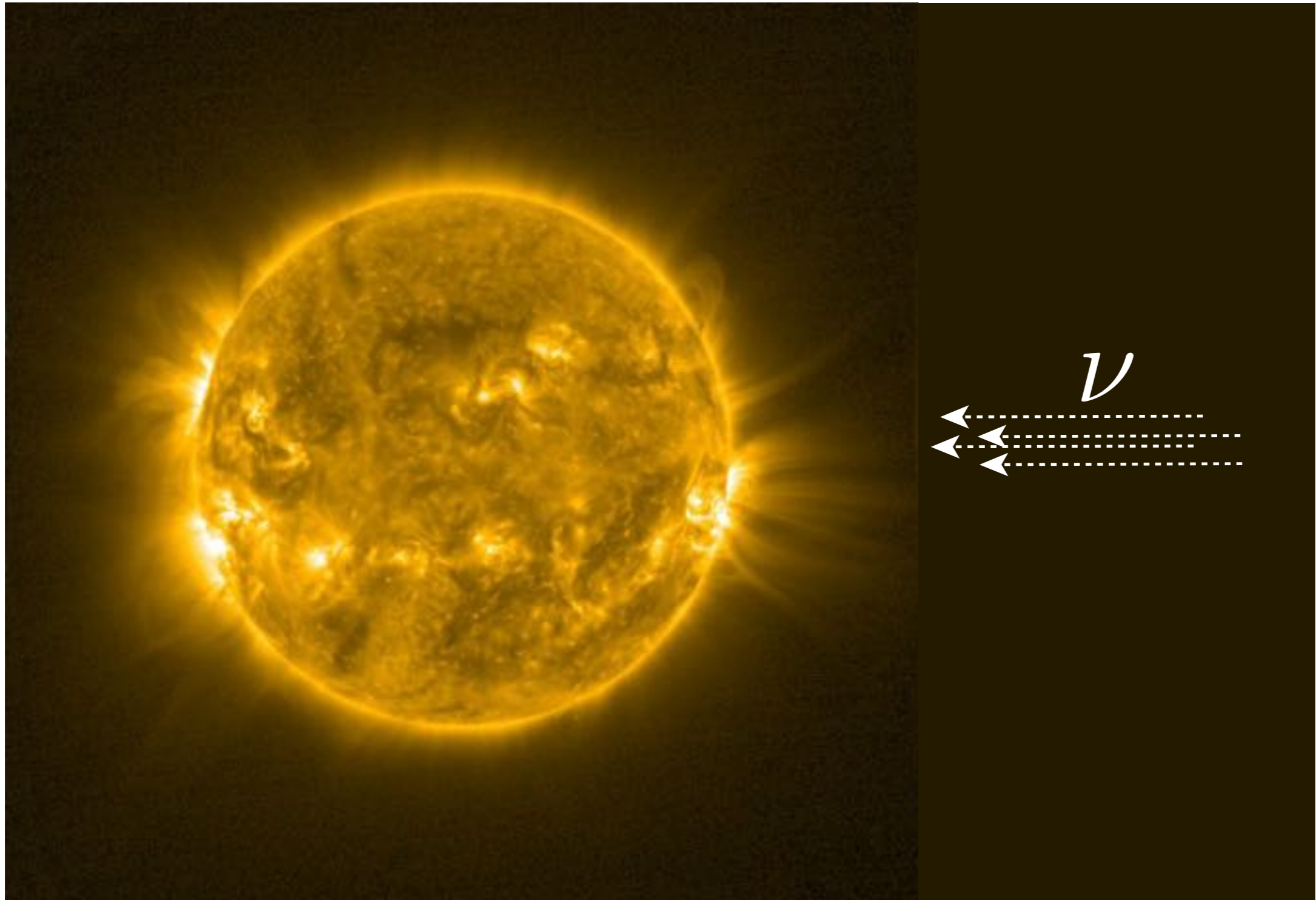


# Standard Candles



# The Cepheid Galactic Internet

Communication via variable star neutrino beam modulation



Learned, Kudritzki, Pakvasa, & Zee, arXiv:0809.0339 (2008)

# Outline

**Dynamical Attractors**

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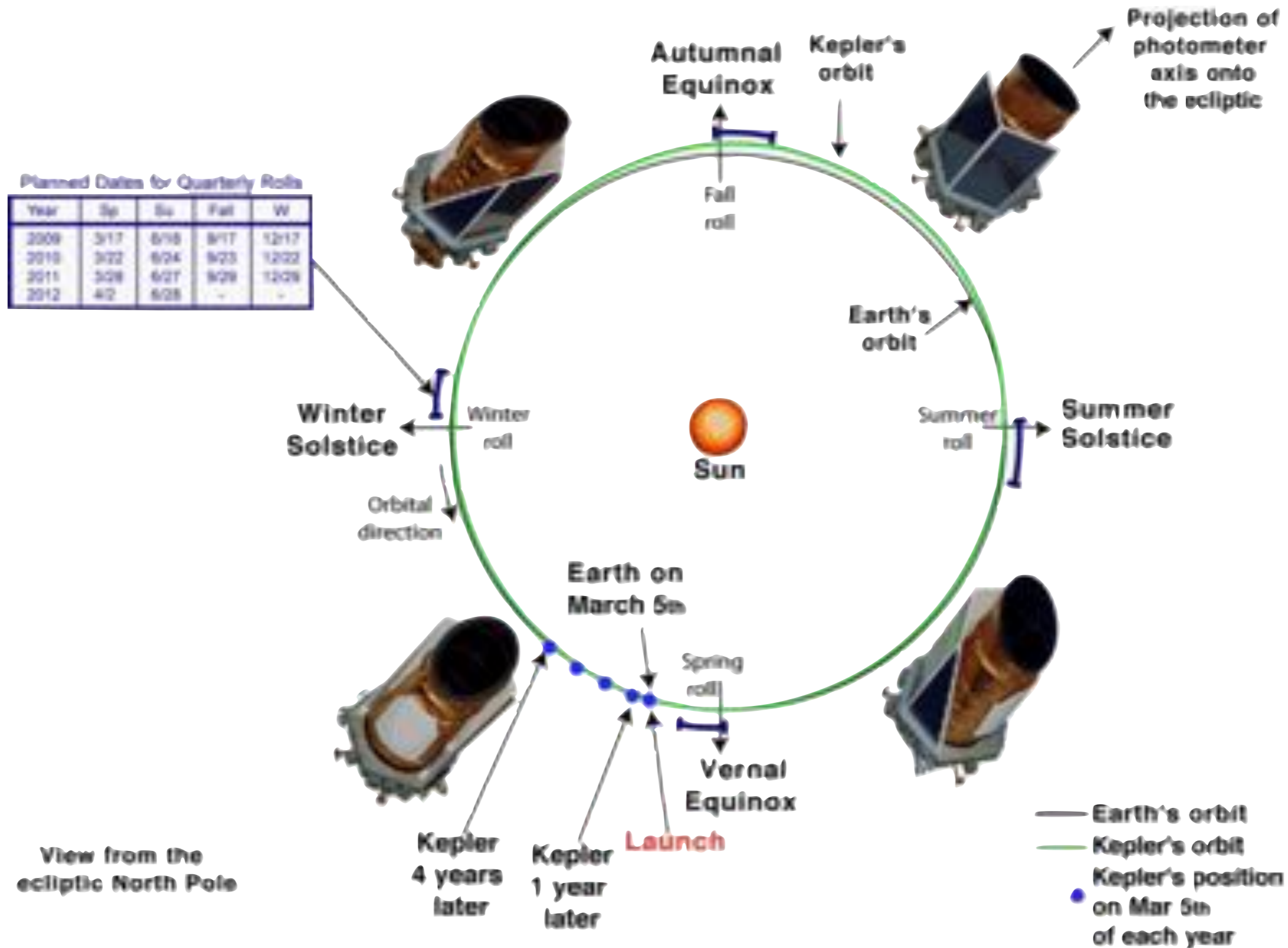
**Analysis**

Toy Models

Conclusions



# Kepler Space Telescope



# Milky Way Galaxy



**Kepler Search Space**

← 3,000 light years →

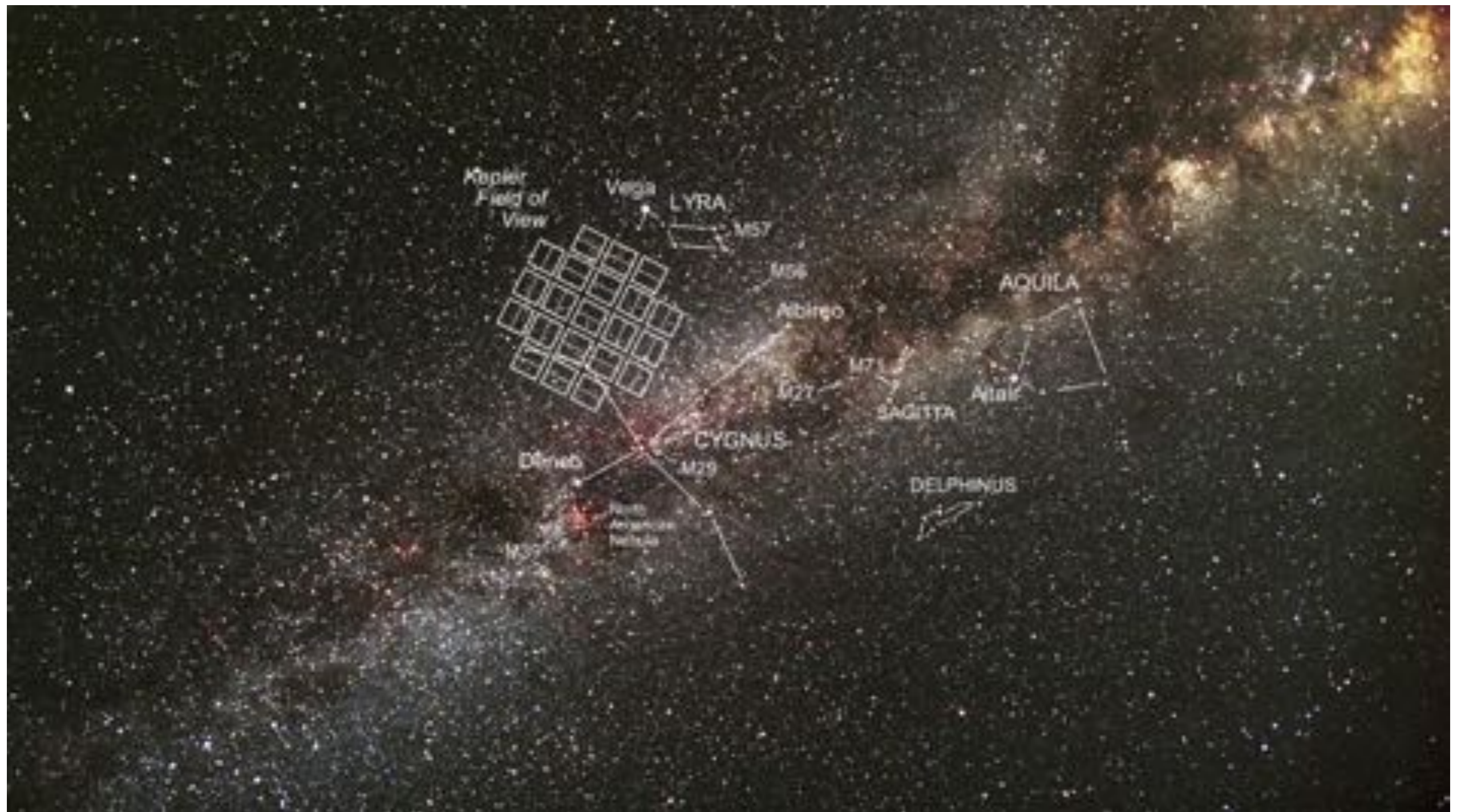
Sagittarius Arm

Sun

Orion Spur

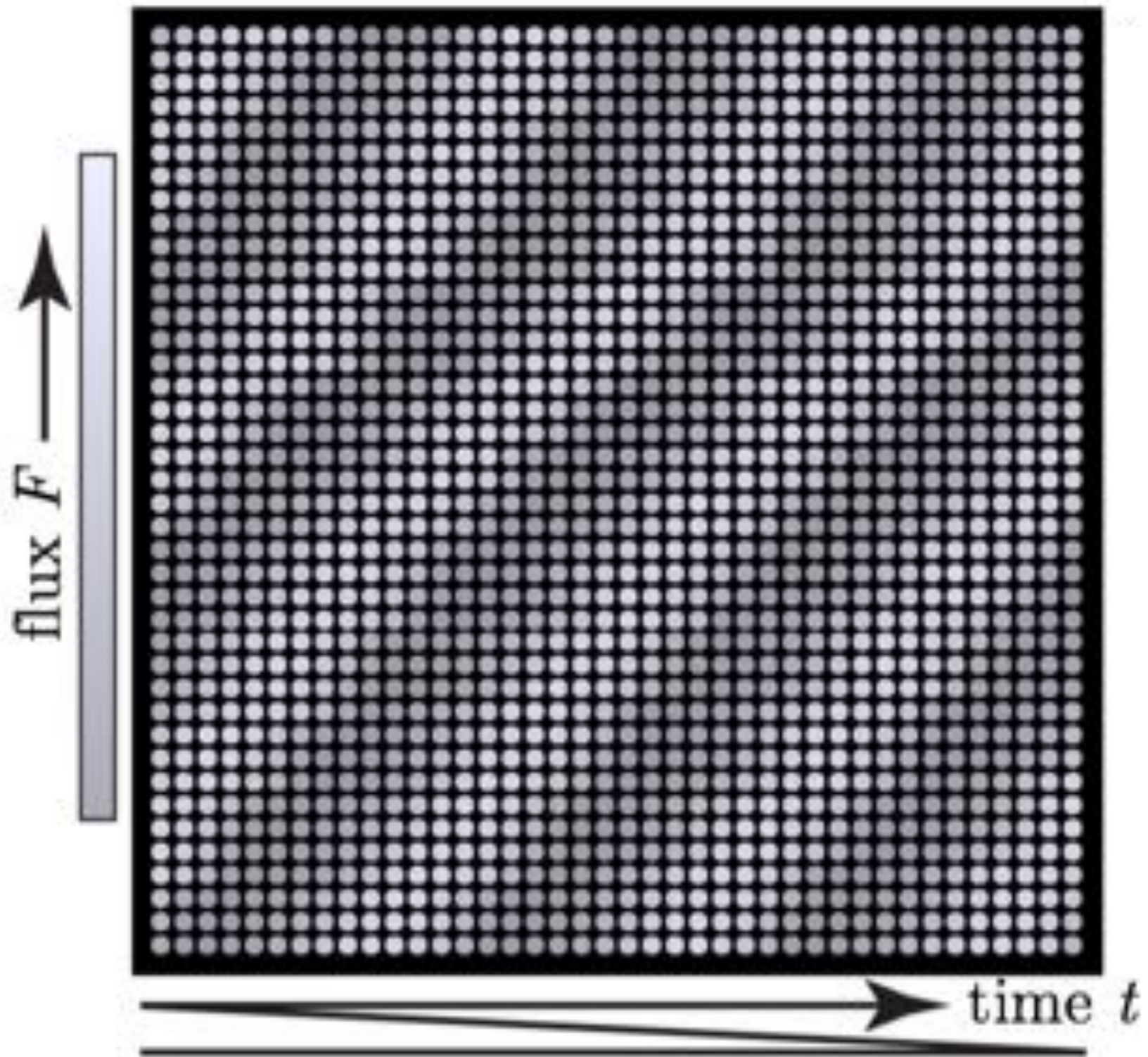
Perseus Arm

# Kepler Field of View



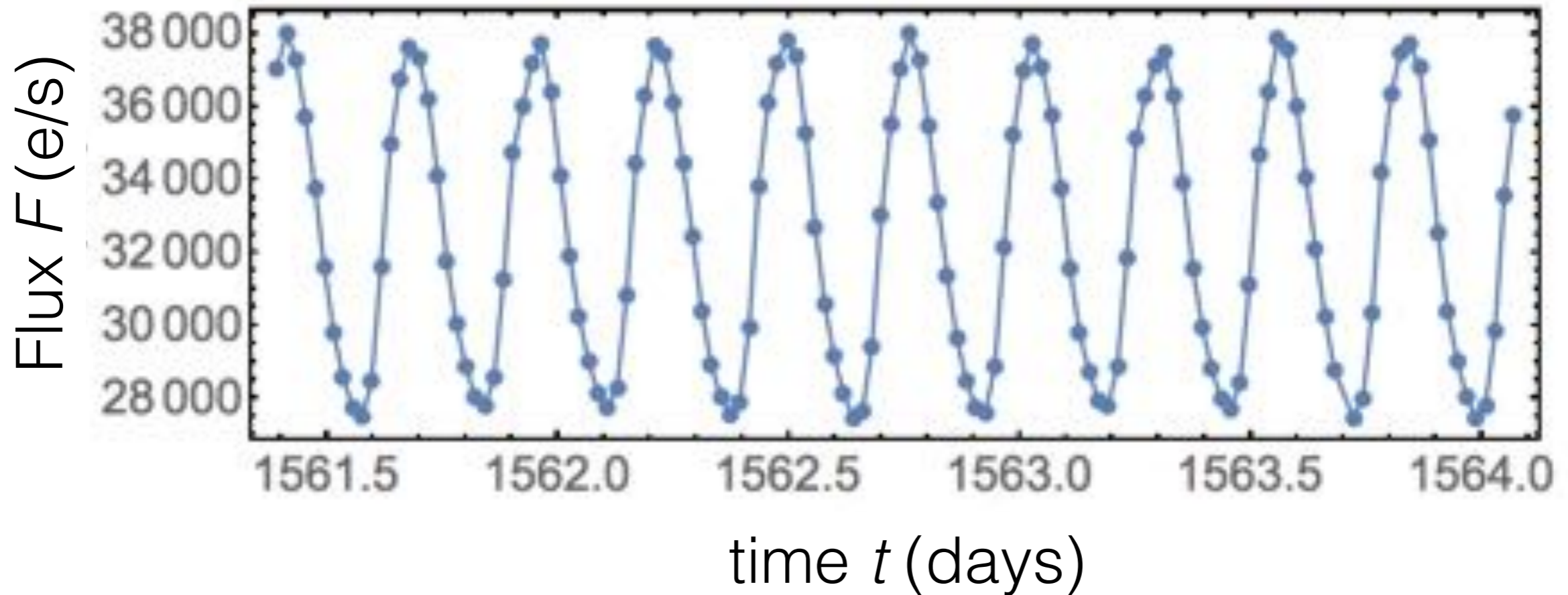
# Hippke's Star: KIC 5520878

Brightness fluctuations



# Flux Time Series

Long Cadence Data at 30-minute Intervals

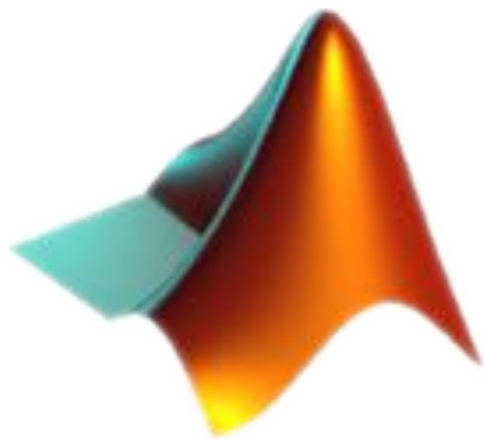




# 2 Data Analysis Pipelines

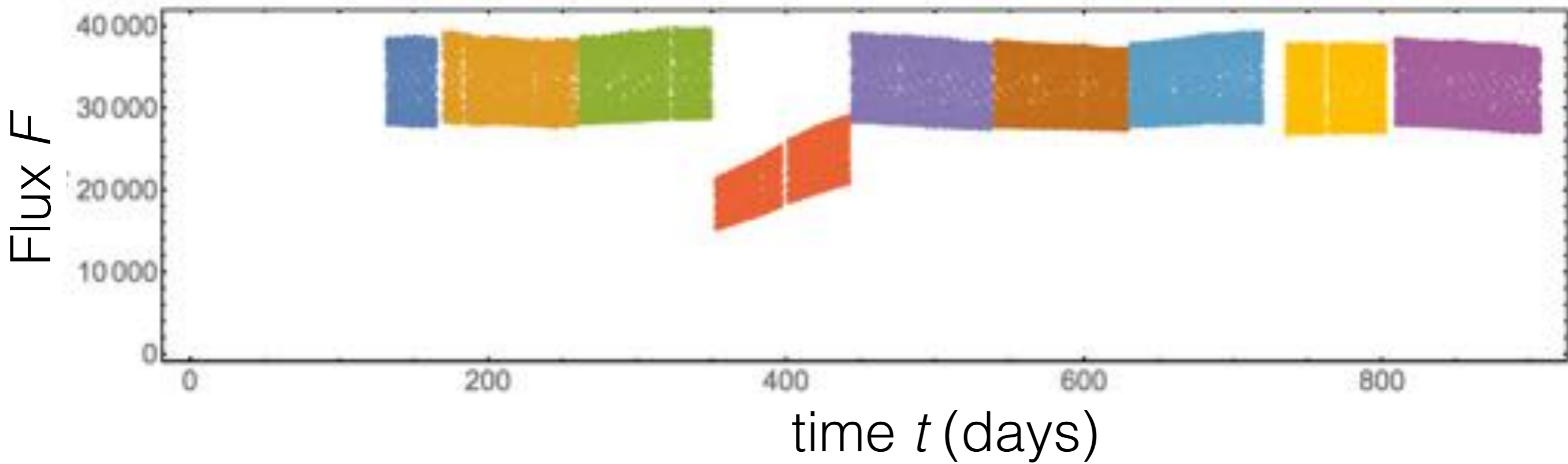


*Mathematica* 10

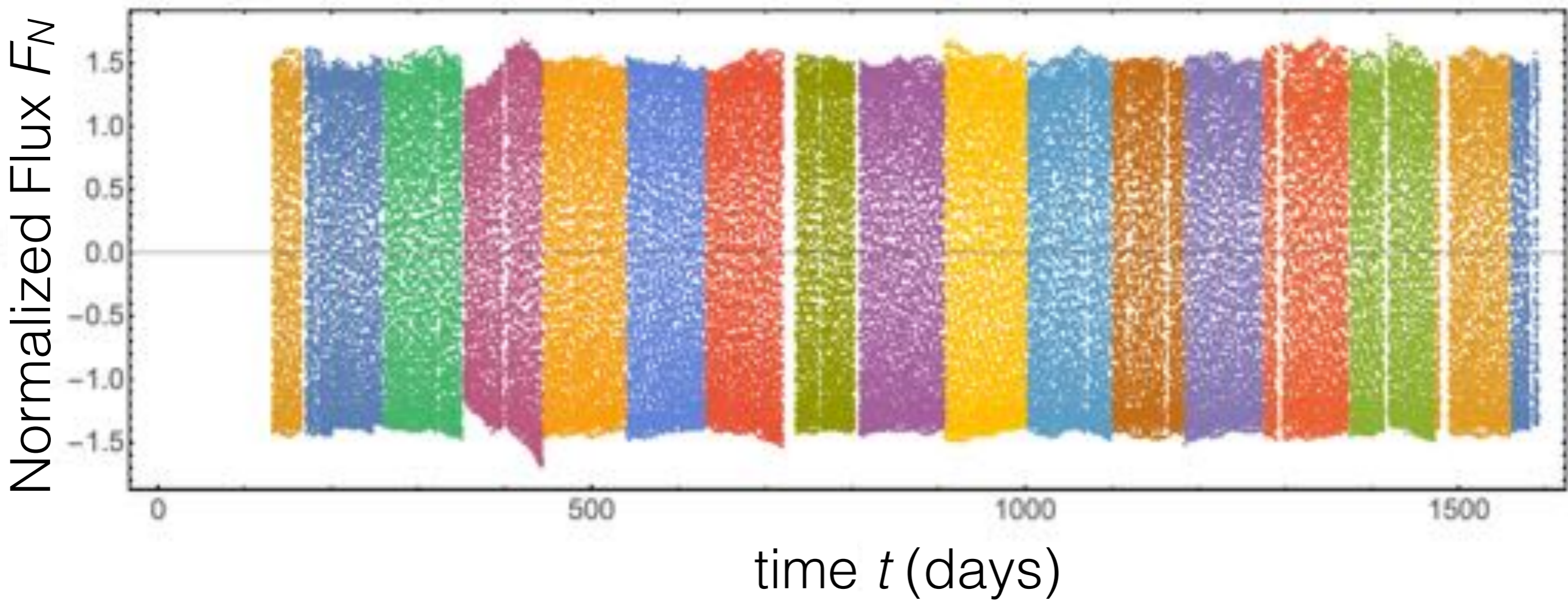


MatLab, Period04, C++

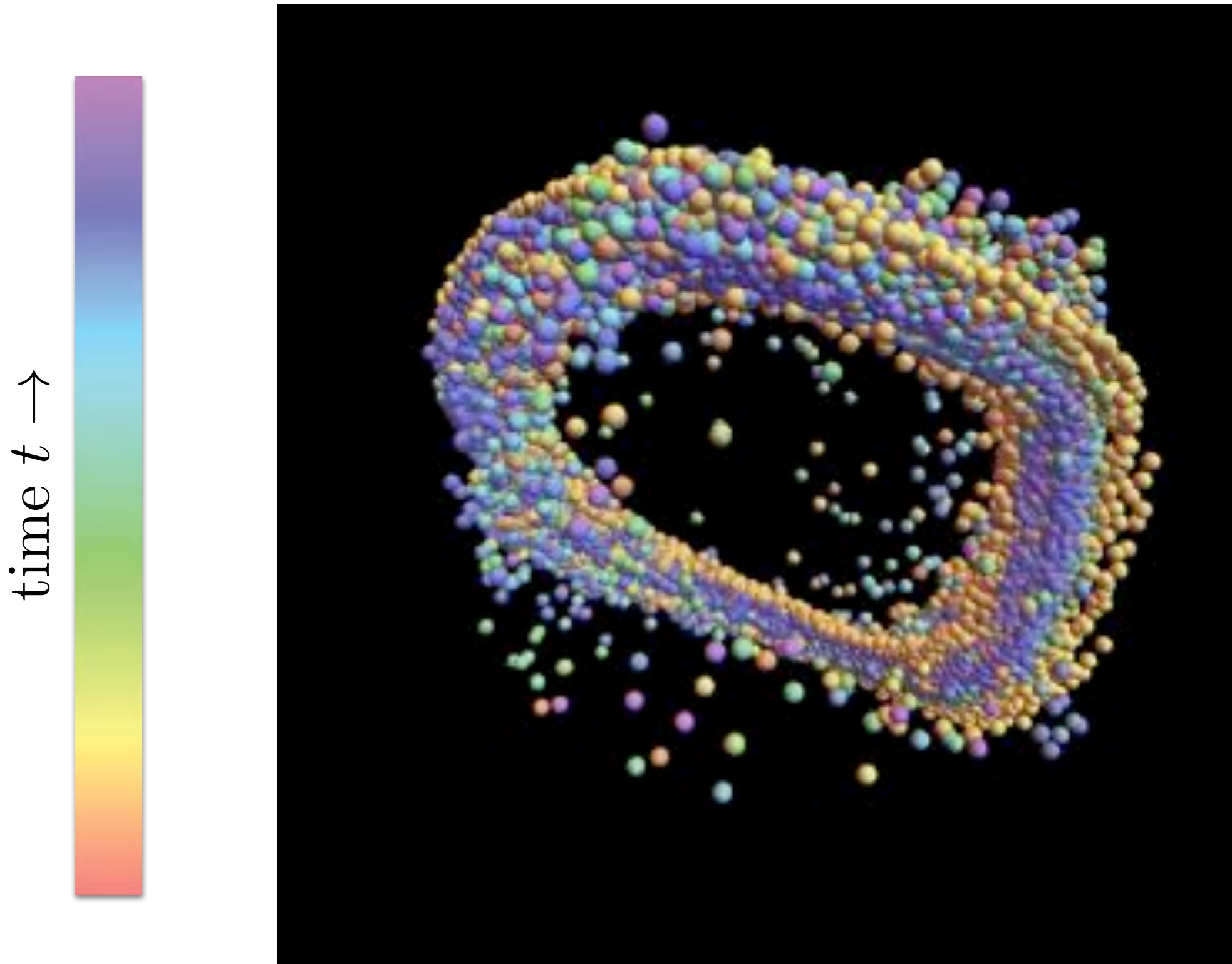
# Raw Flux



# Detrend & Rescale

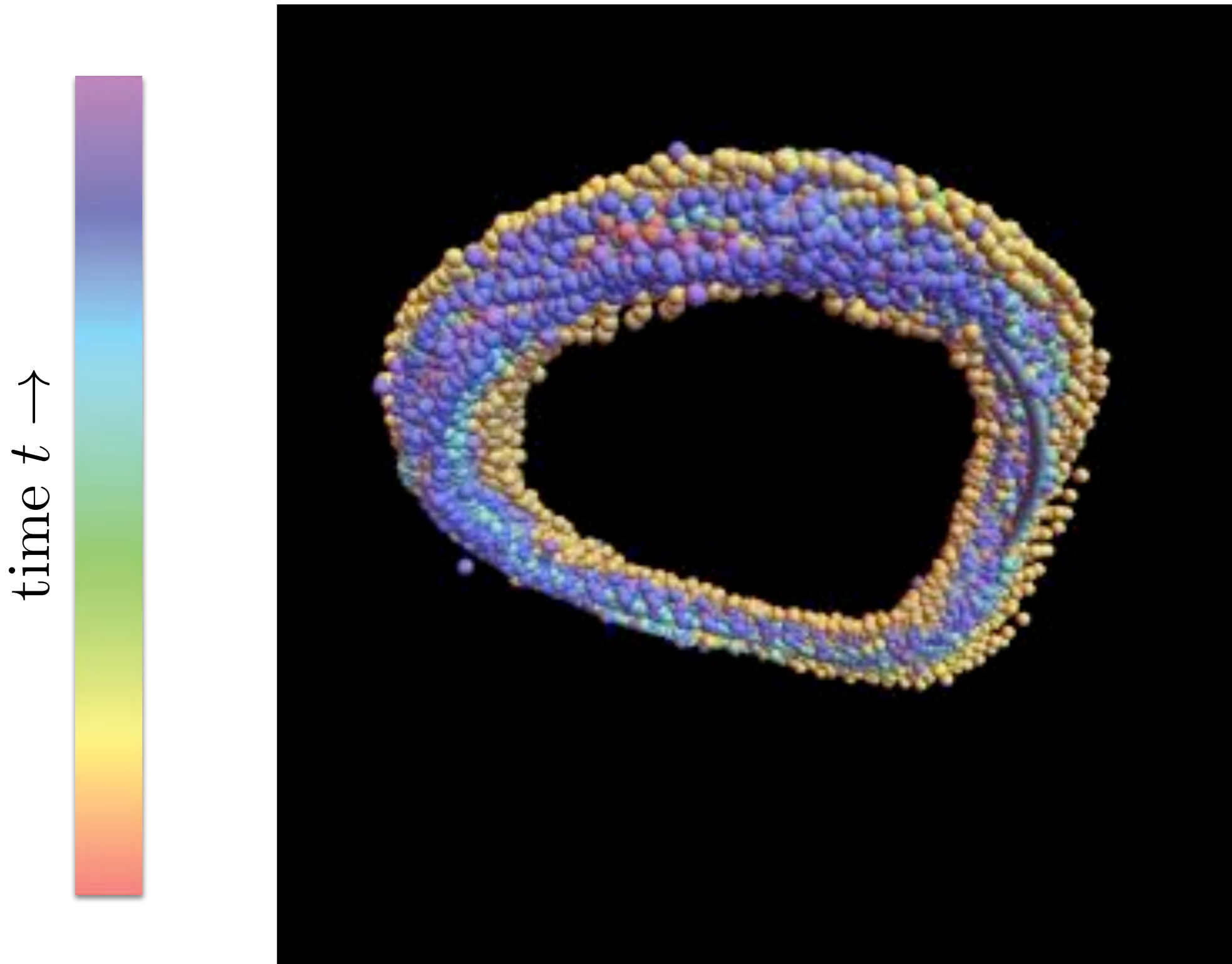


# Attractor Reconstruction



$$\{F_N[t], F_N[t - \tau], F_N[t - 2\tau]\}, \quad \tau = 2\delta t$$

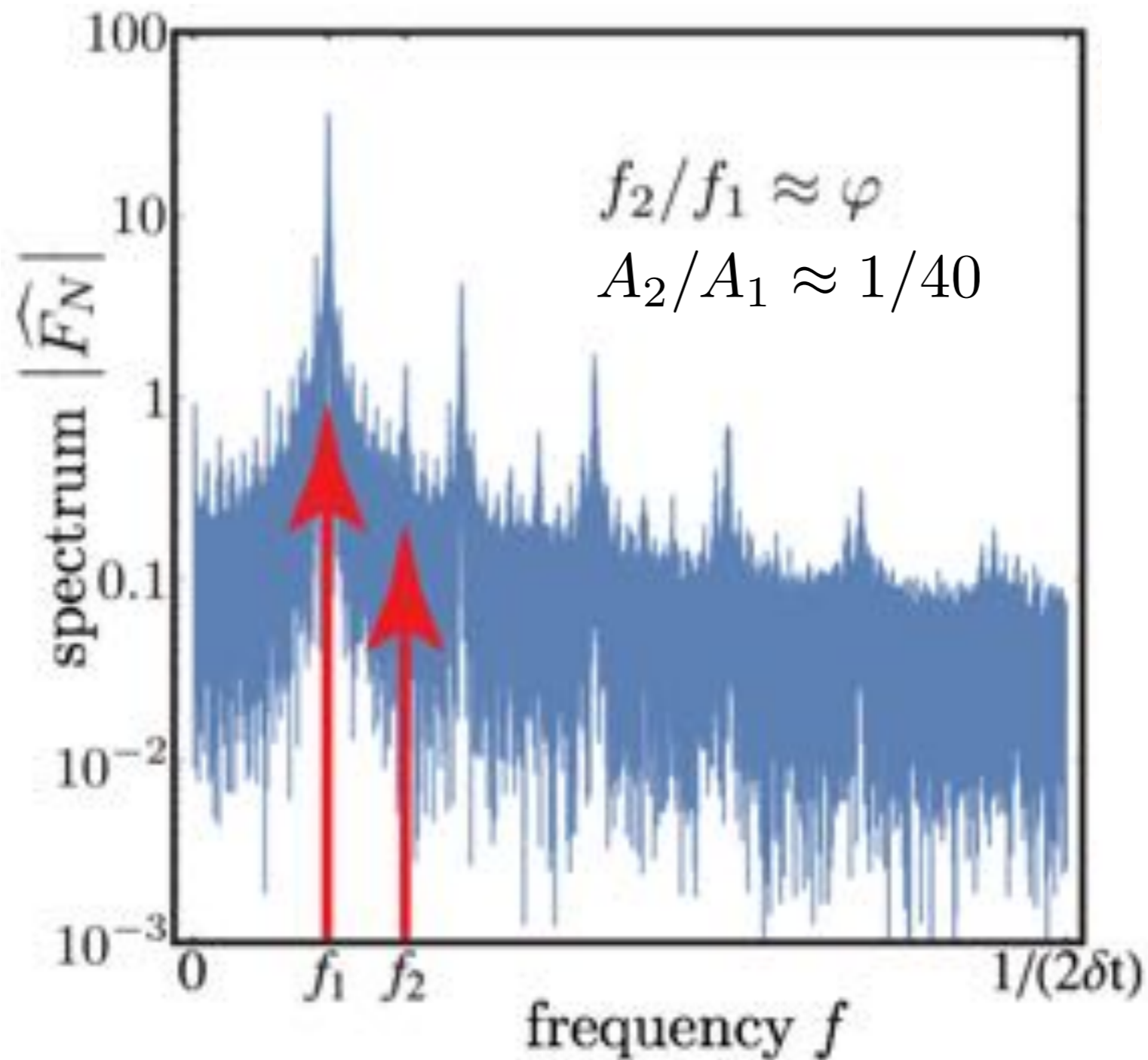
# Attractor Gapless



$$\{F_N[t], F_N[t - \tau], F_N[t - 2\tau]\}, \tau = 2\delta t$$

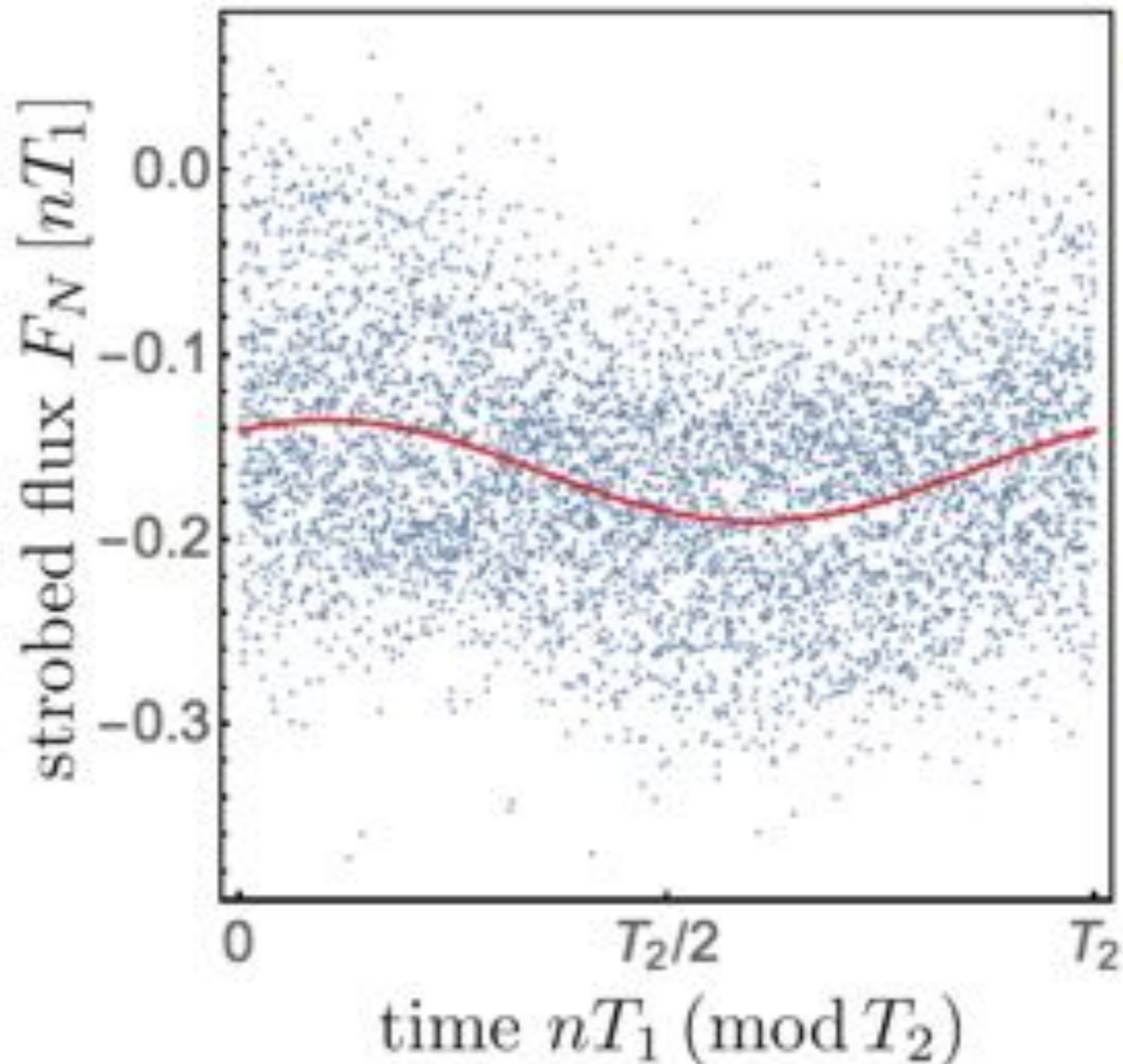
# Spectrum

A golden star



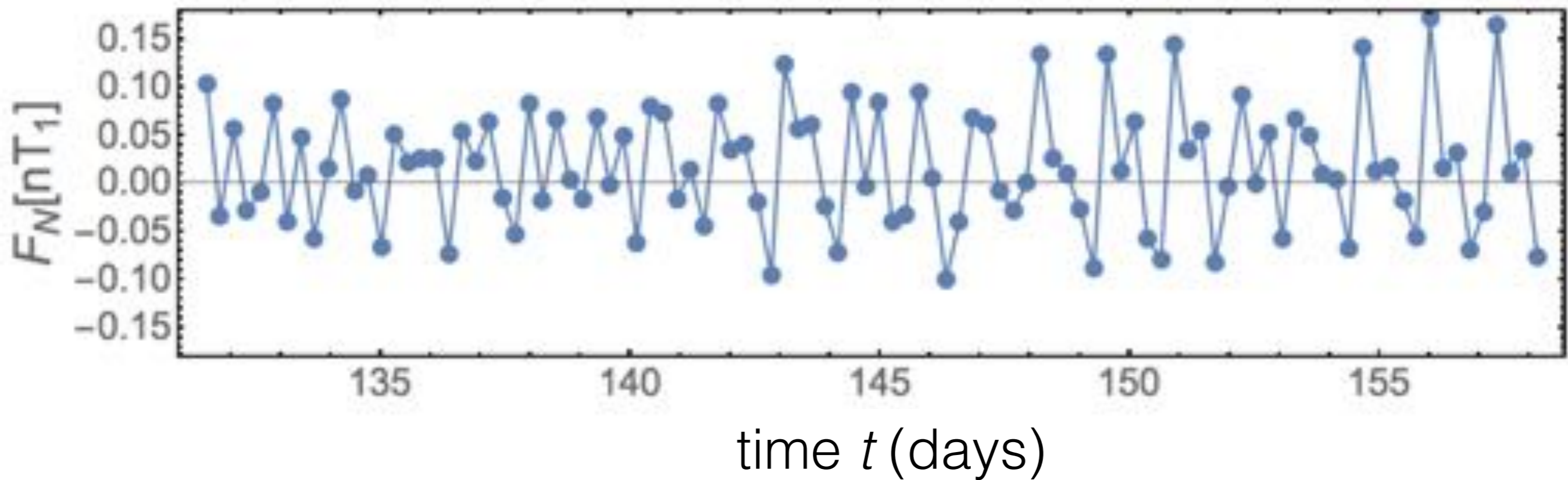
# Sample & Wrap

Highlights secondary frequency



# Strobed Time Series

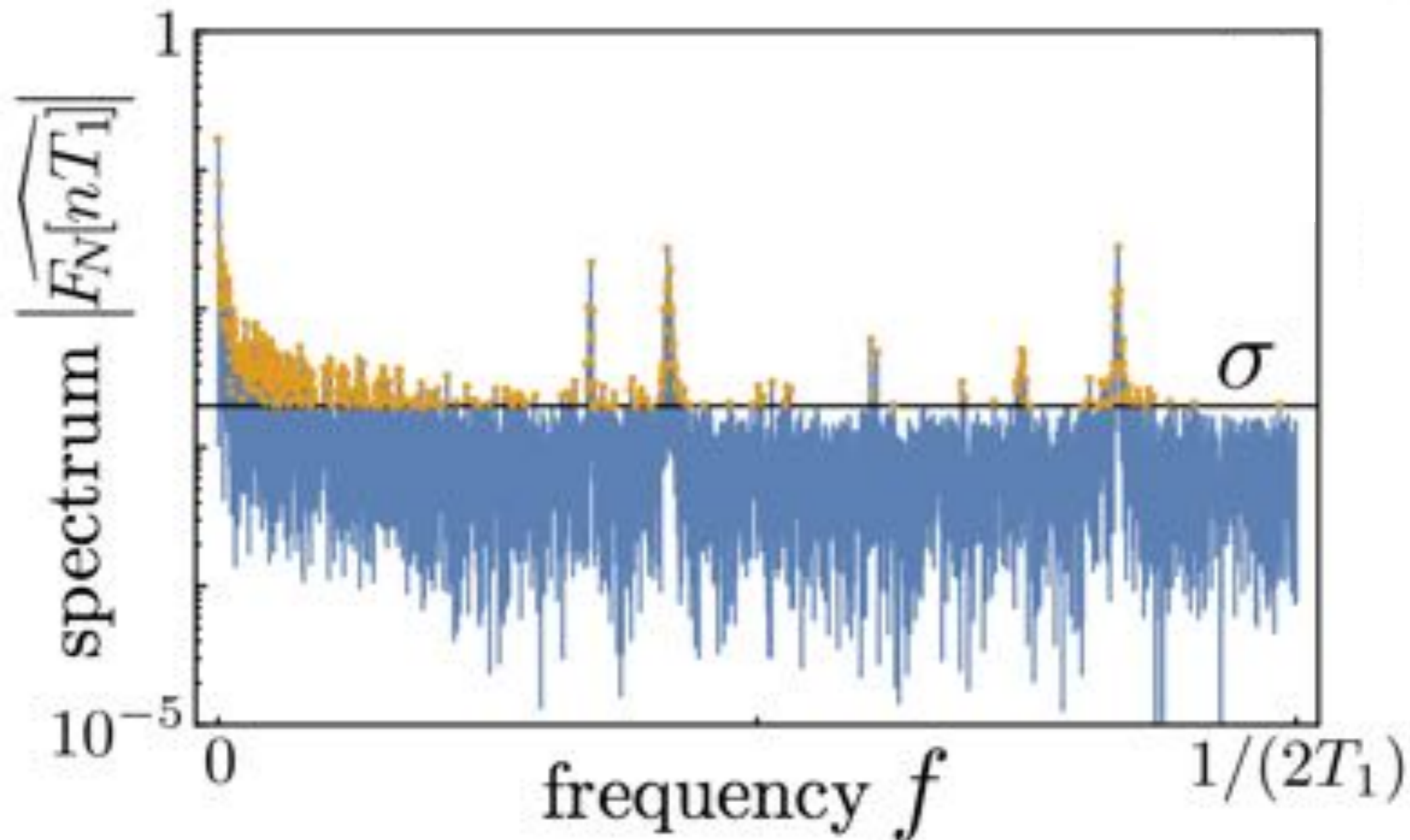
Robust with respect to interpolation scheme



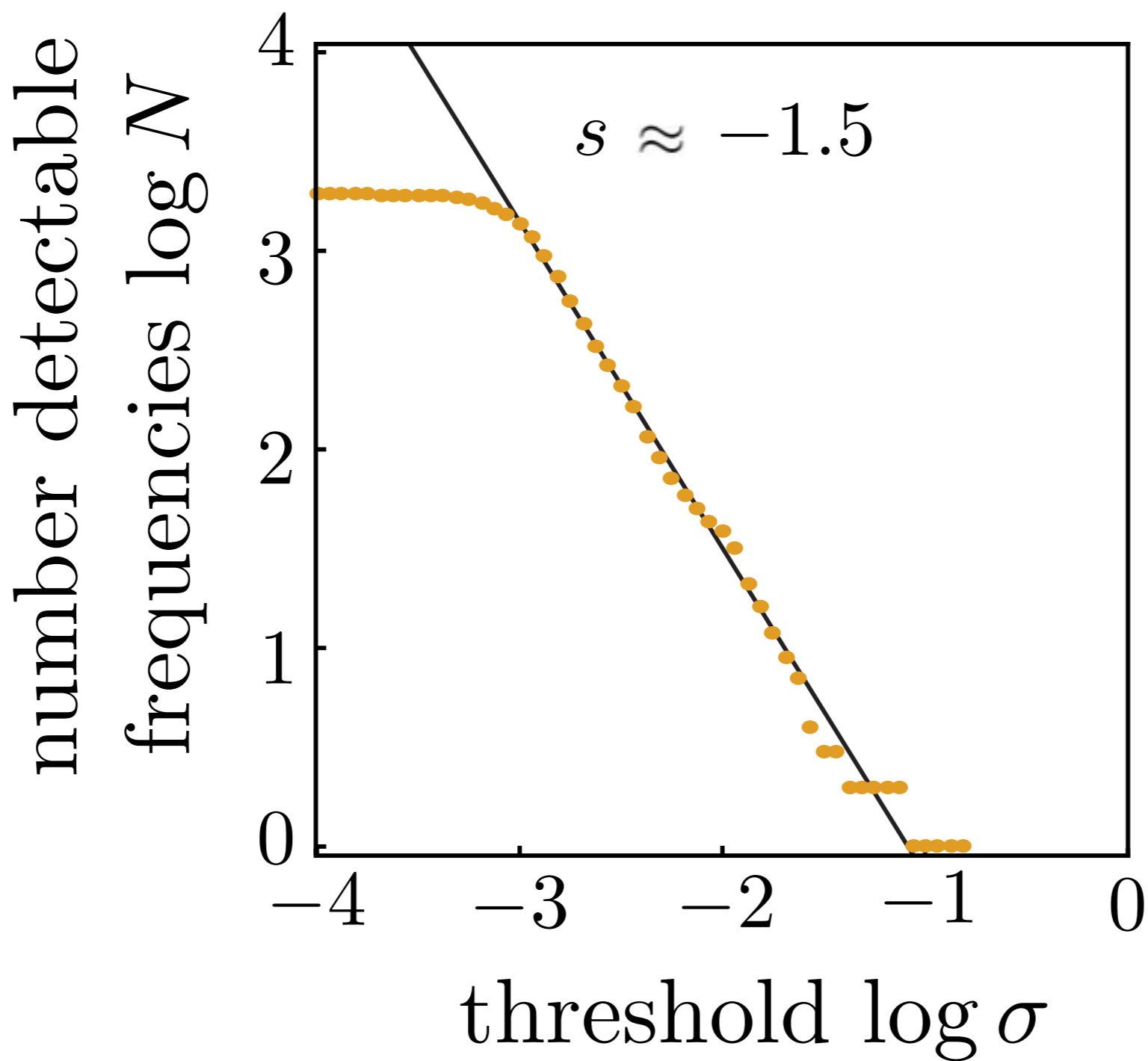


# Strobed Spectrum

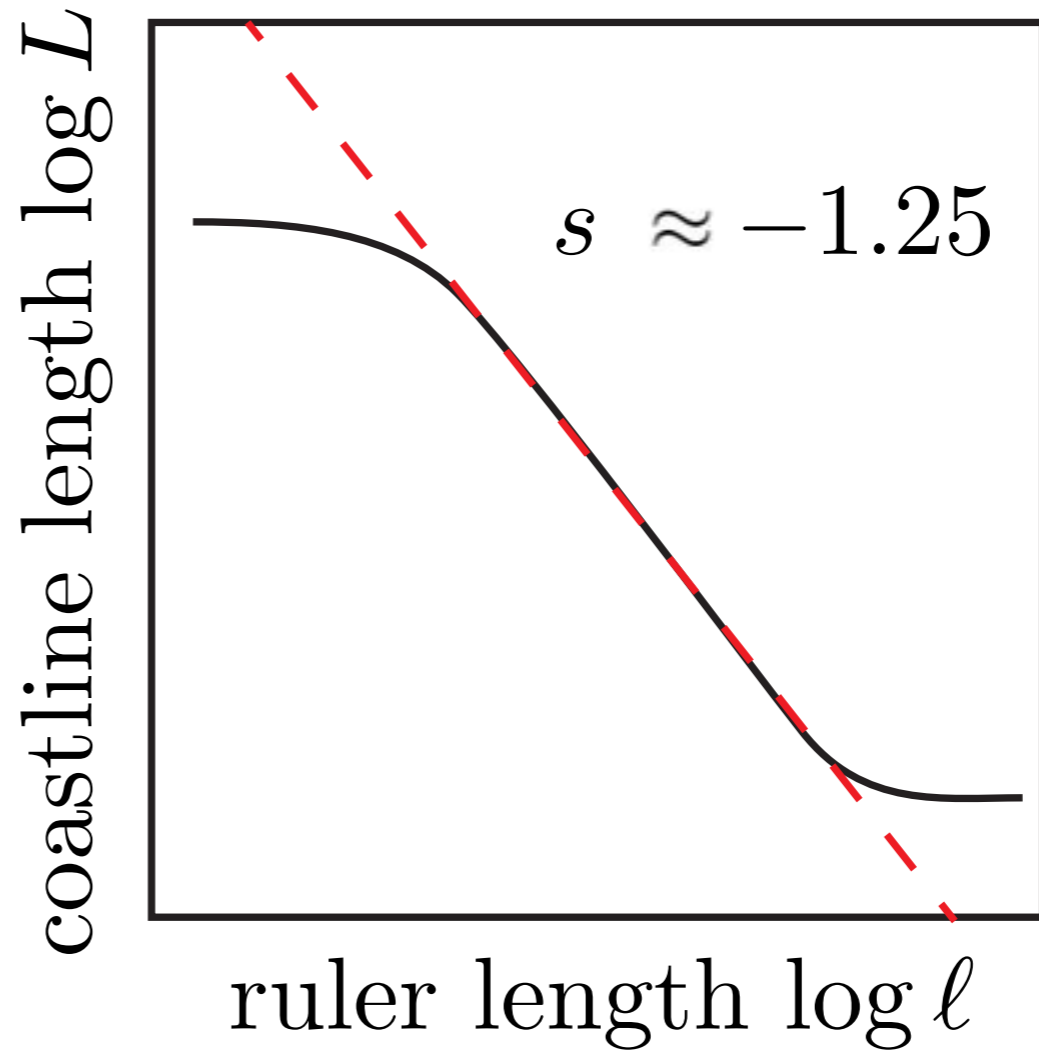
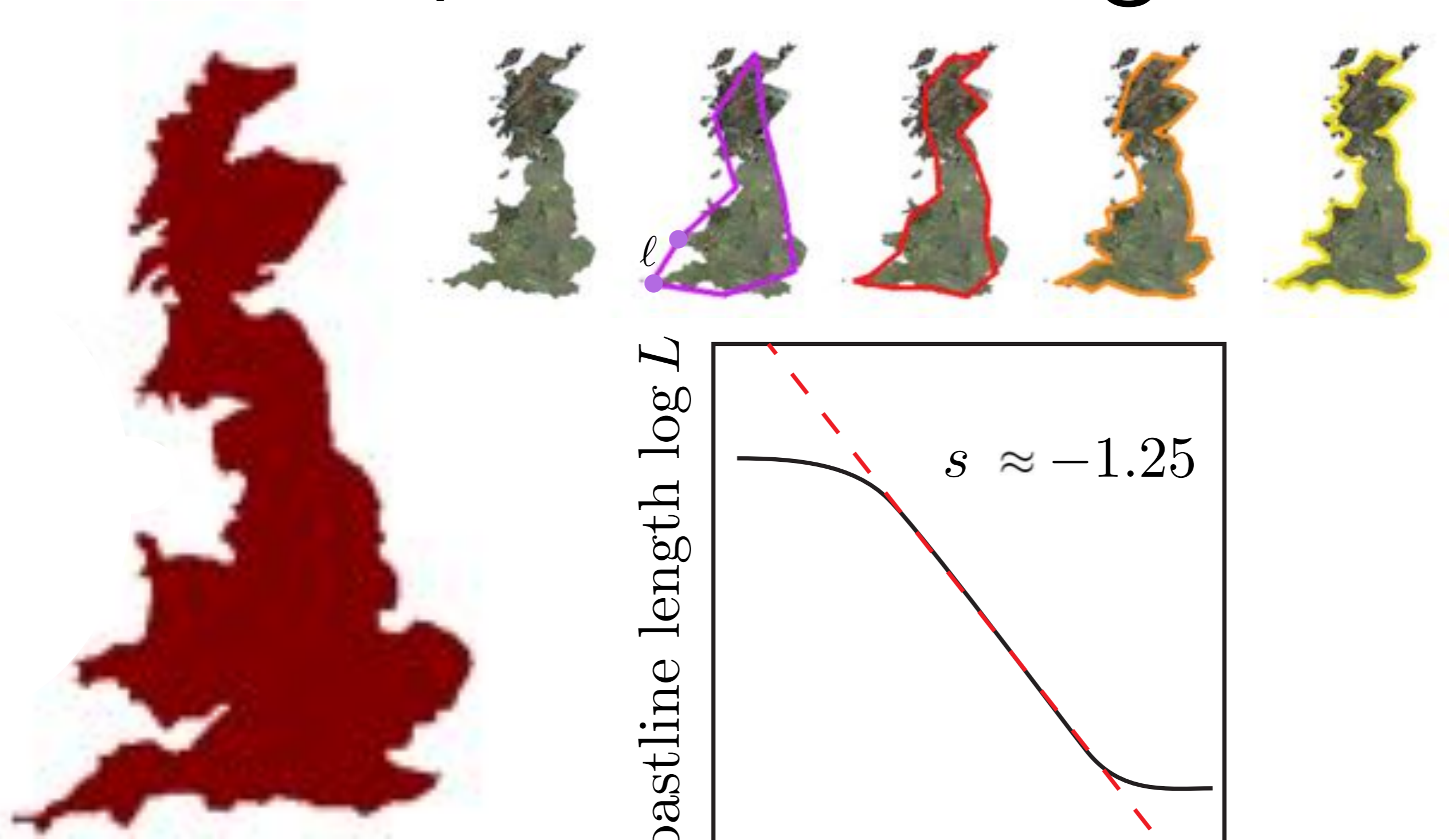
Gold peaks are super threshold



# Spectral Scaling



# Spatial Scaling

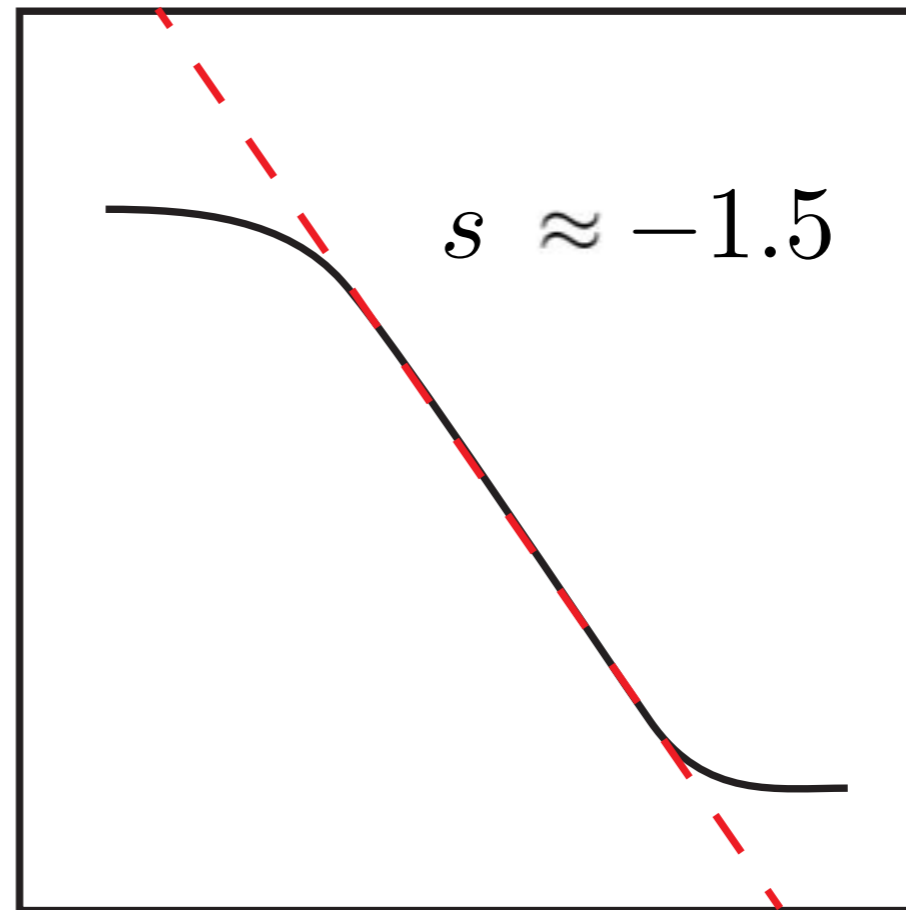


Mandelbrot, Science **156**, 636-638 (1967)

# Spatial Scaling



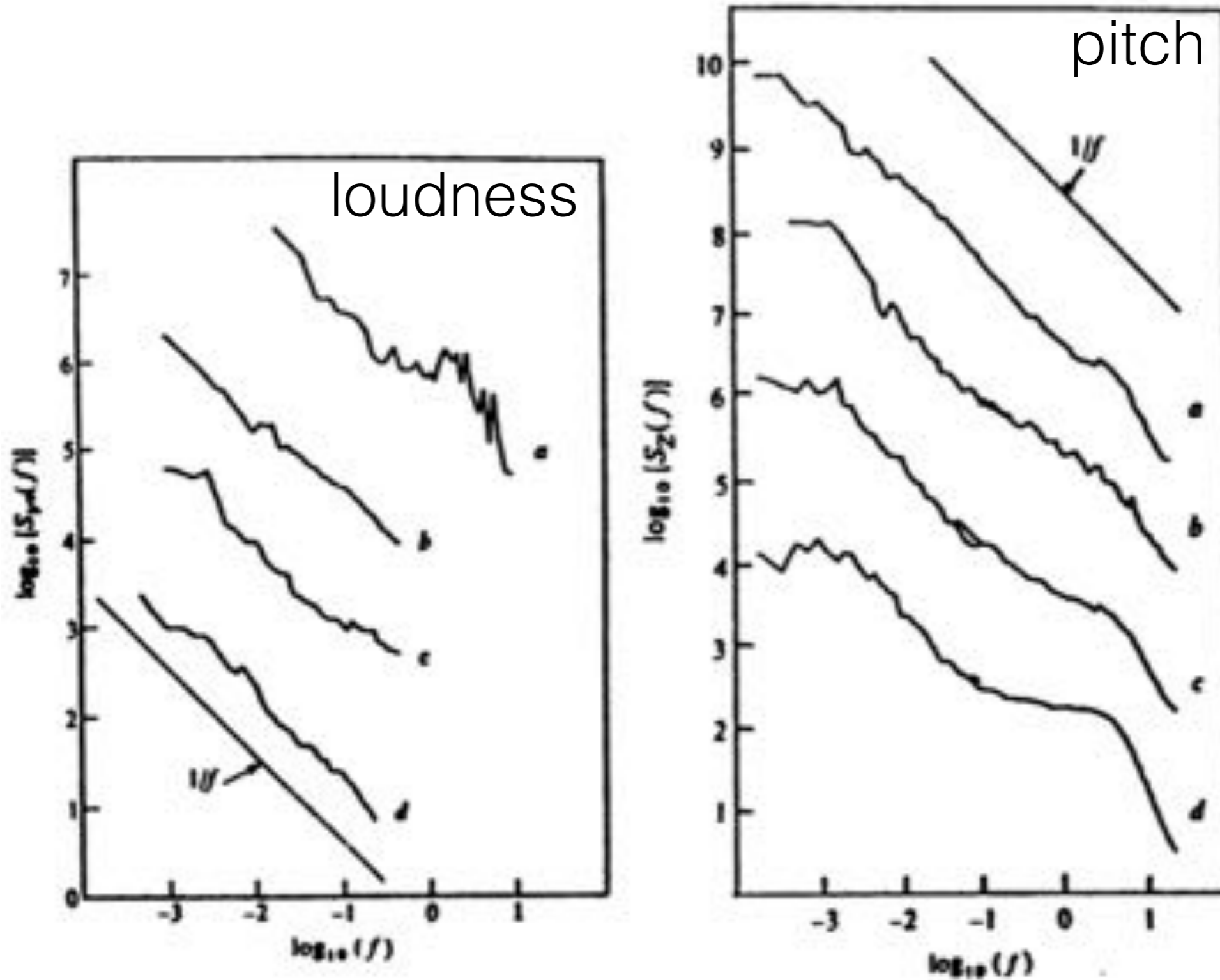
coastline length  $\log L$



ruler length  $\log \ell$

**spectral scaling**  
of secondary frequencies  
is similar to  
**spatial scaling**  
of Norwegian coast

# Music is Fractal Too



(a) ragtime, (b) classical, (c) rock, (d) talk

R. F. Voss and J. Clarke, *Nature* **258** (1975) 317.

Fractal self-similarity can describe  
**processes in time** as well as  
**patterns in space**

and a music analogy elucidates our analysis

**We removed the musical backbeat  
to discover a subtle melody**

# Null Hypotheses

Tested a variety of **null hypotheses** that generated **surrogate data** sets of artificial light curves of flux versus time

**phase randomization** of original time series

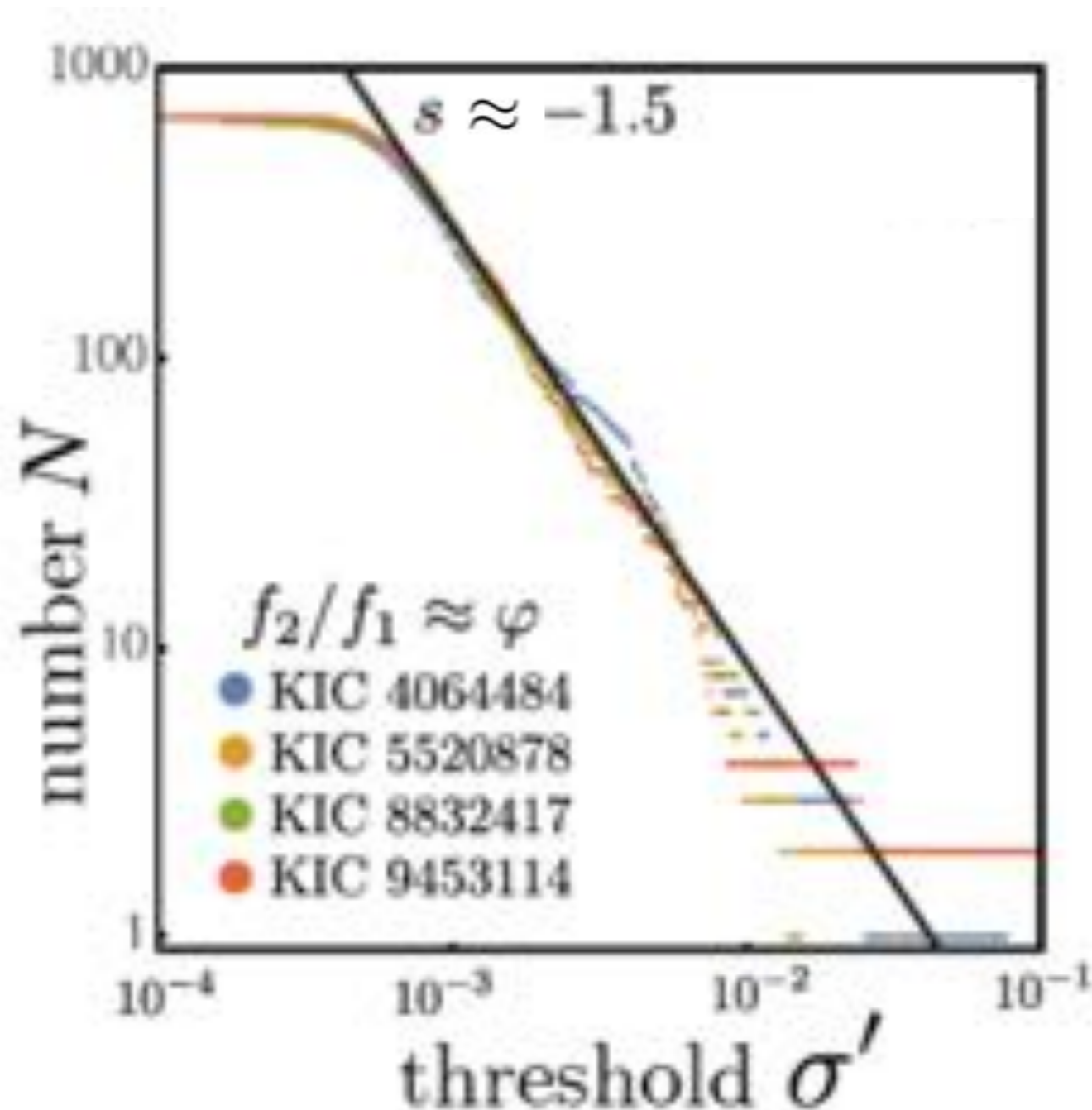
**ideal quasiperiodic with noise**

strobed section and spectral exponent discriminated between the surrogate and original data



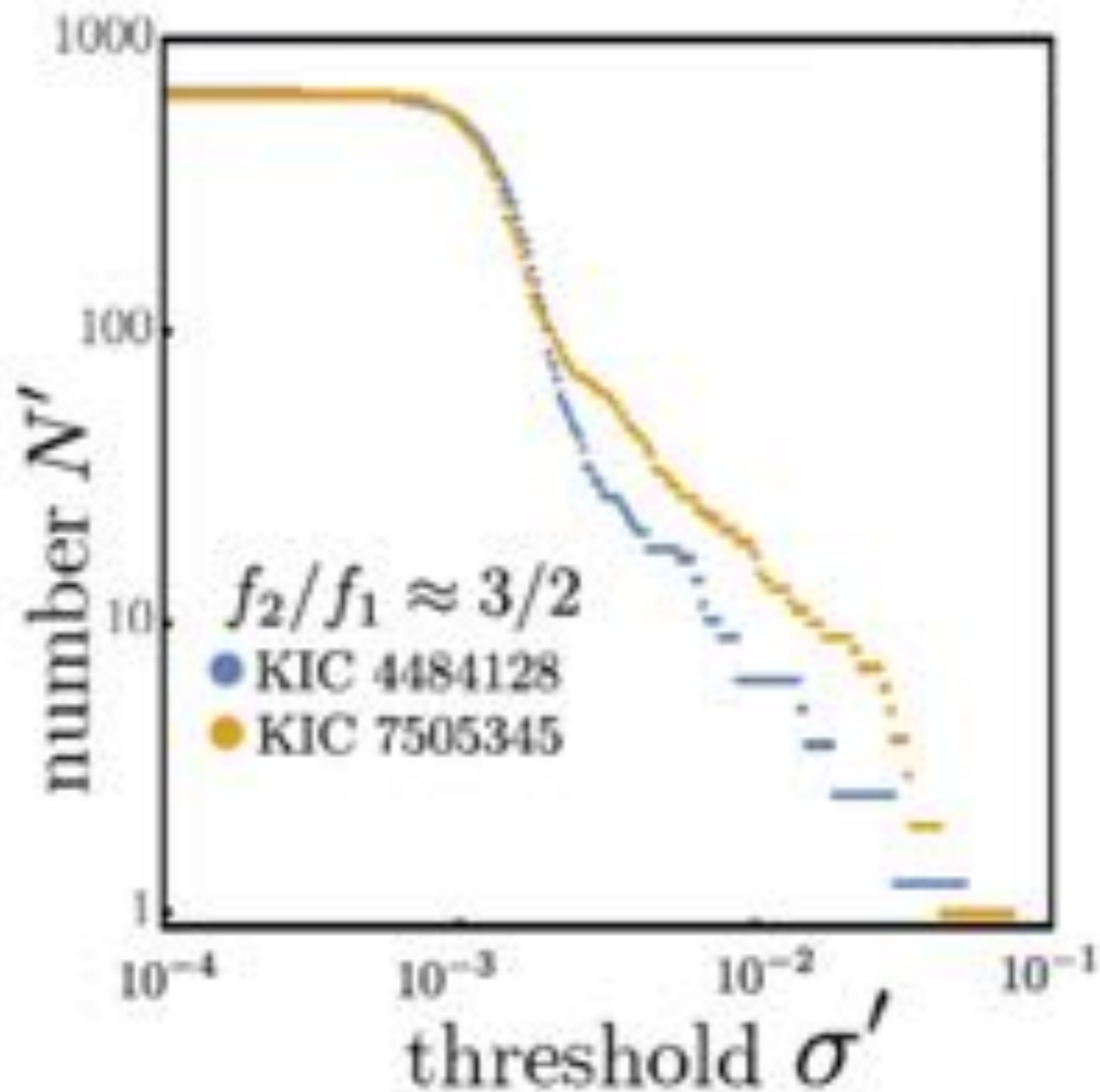
# Other RRc Golden Stars

Norwegian scaling



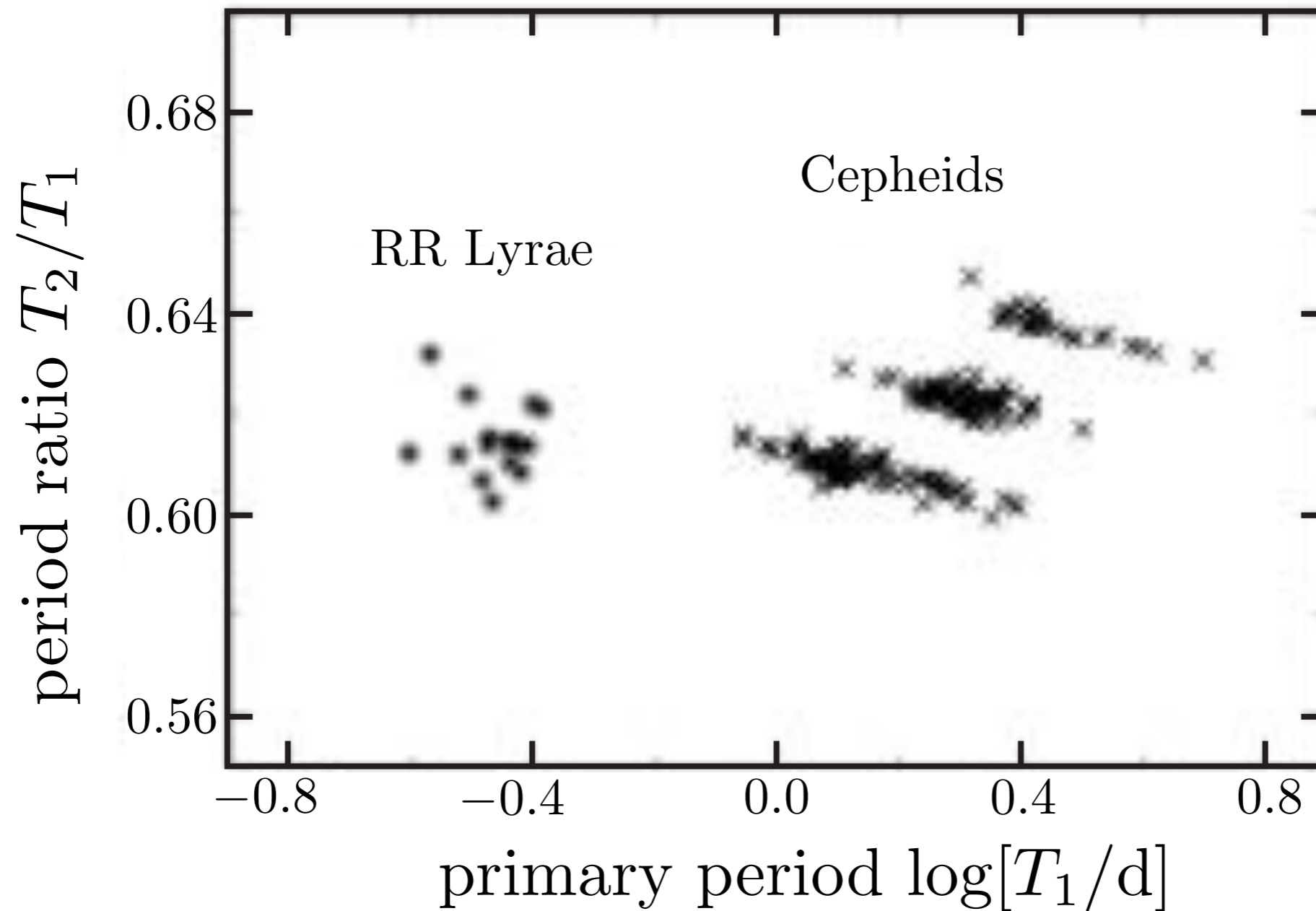
# RRab Non-Golden Stars

No scaling or multiscaled?



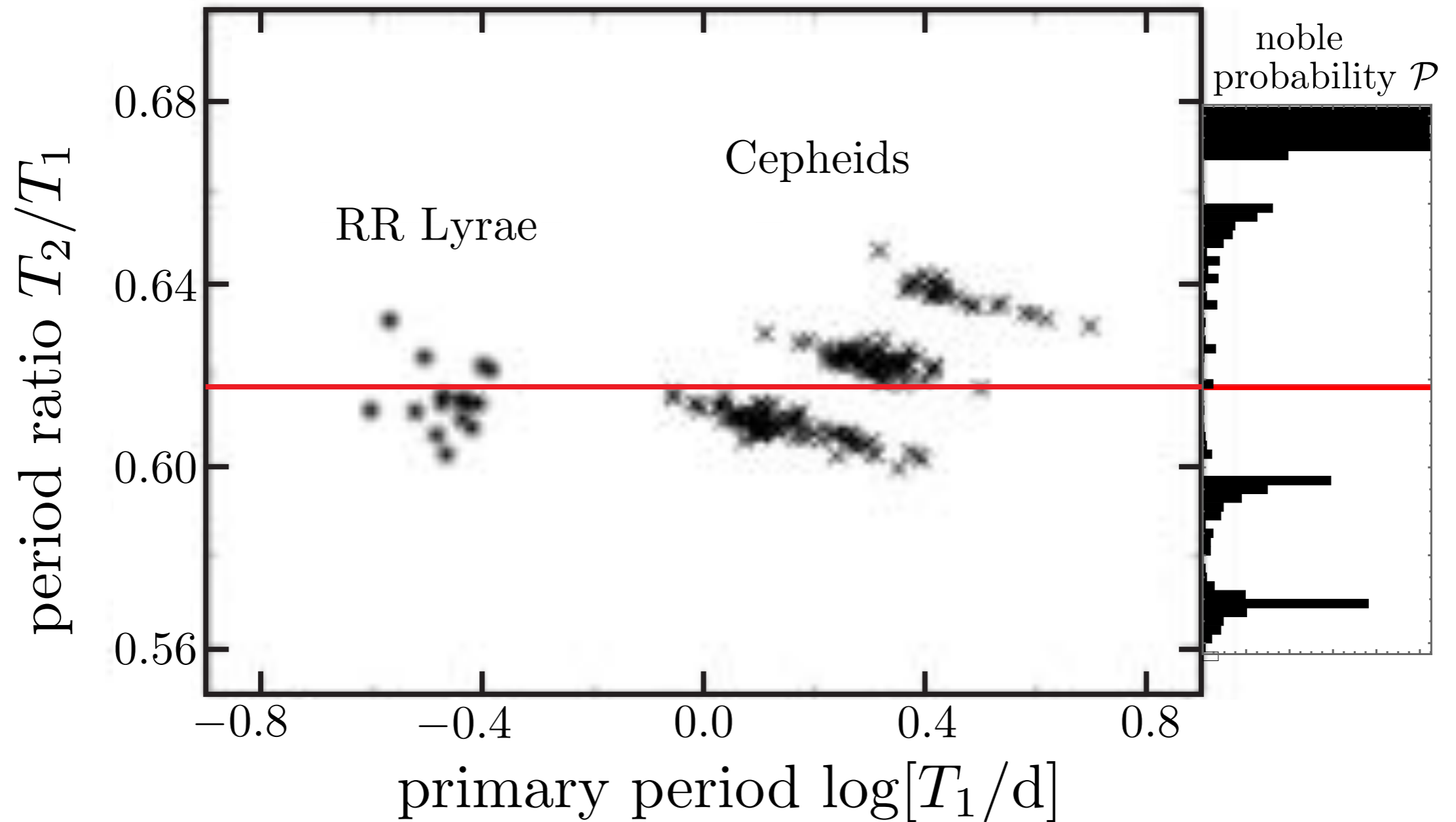
# Petersen Diagram

multi-frequency stars outside Kepler database



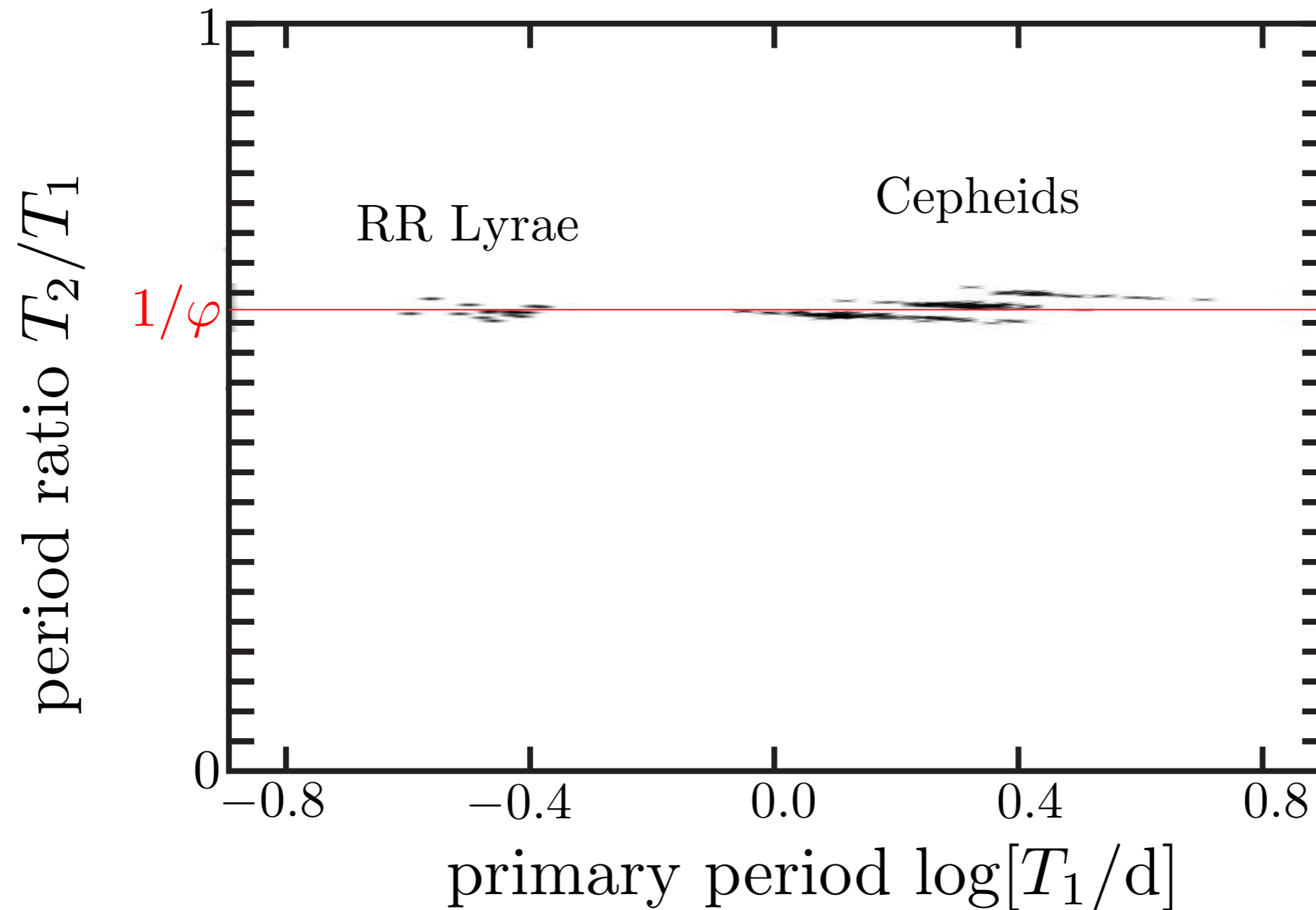
# Petersen Diagram

multi-frequency stars outside Kepler database



# Petersen Diagram

multi-frequency stars outside Kepler database



including period ratio zero

# Outline

**Dynamical Attractors**

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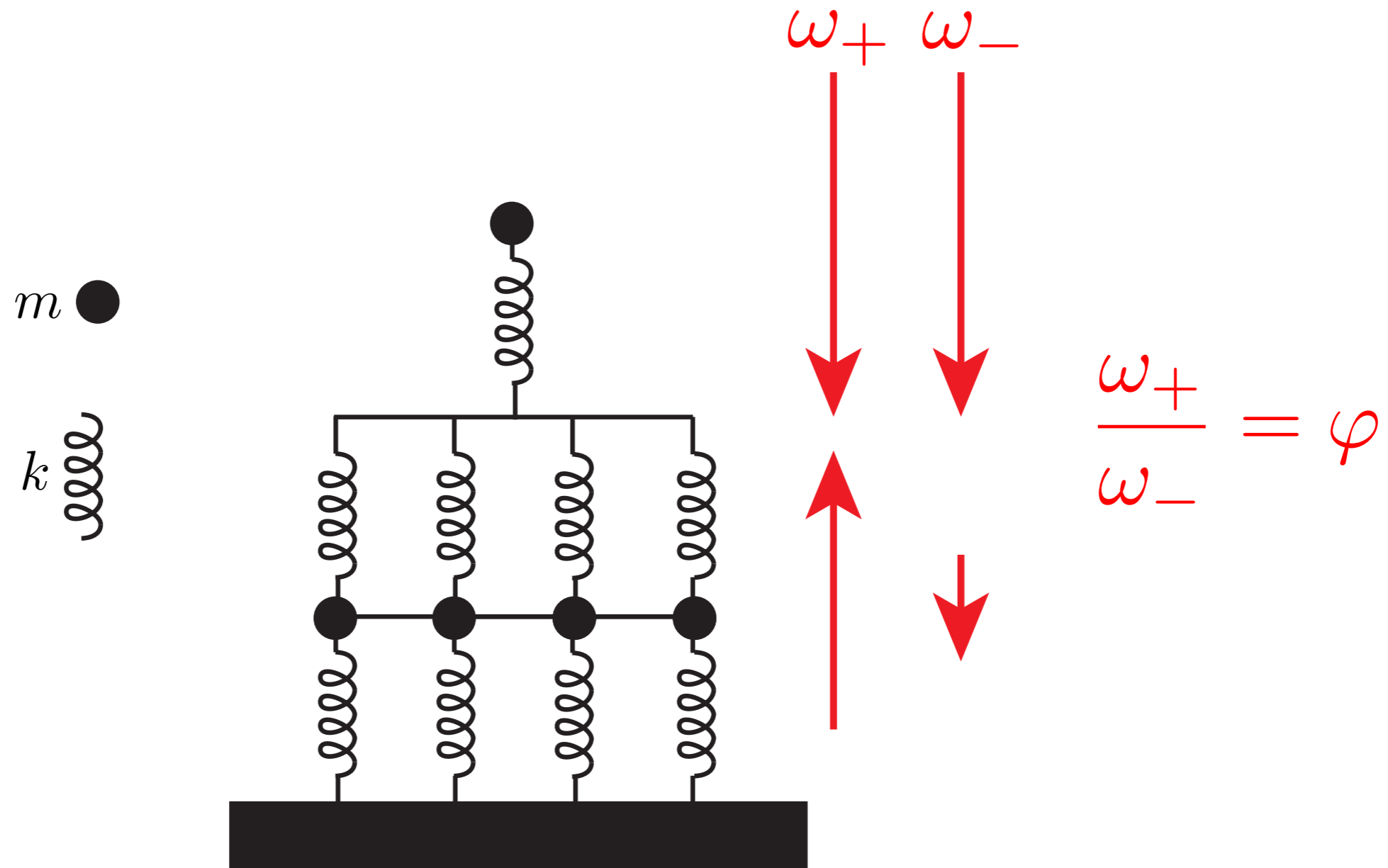




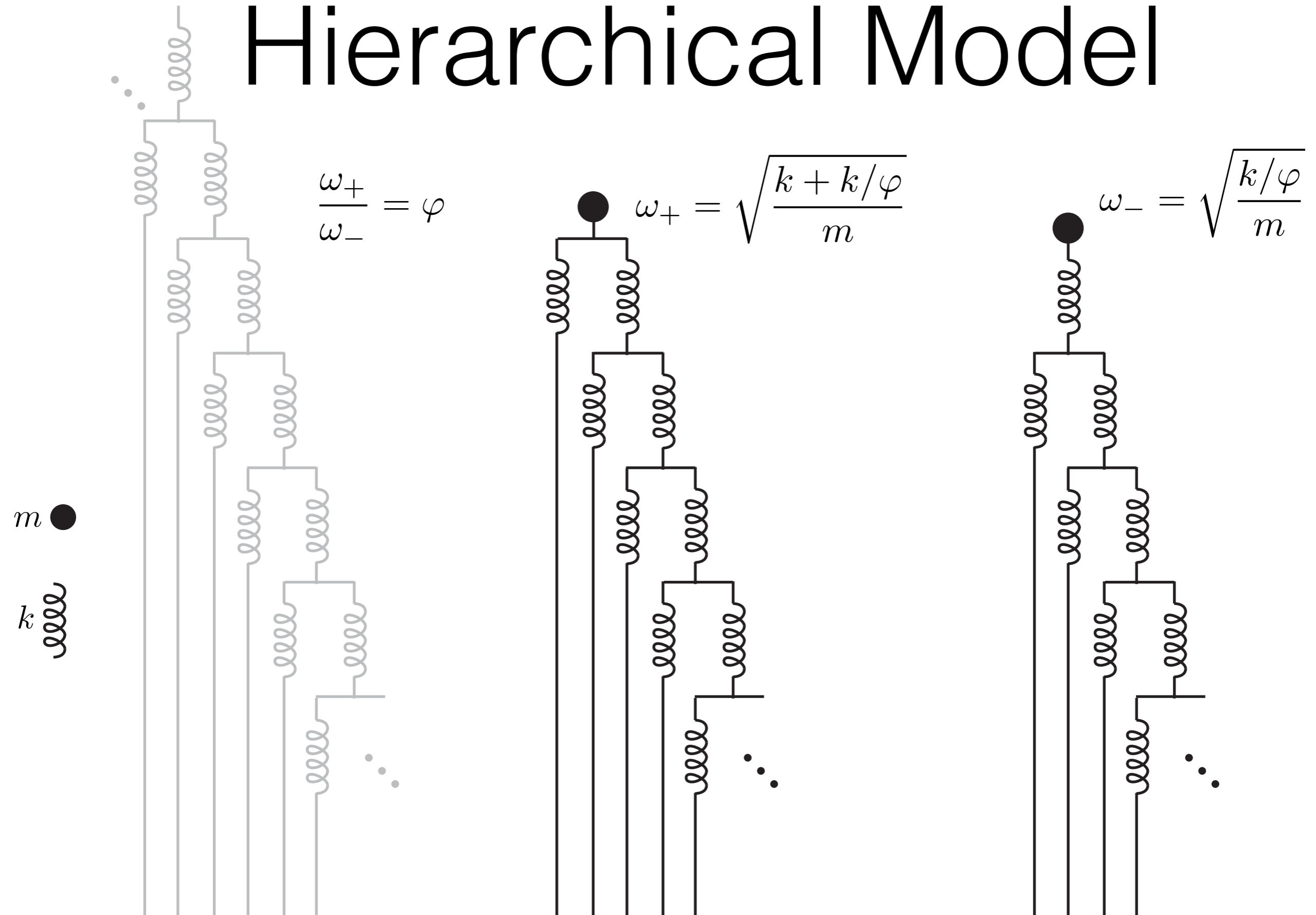
Why  $\varphi$ ?



# Lumped Model



# Hierarchical Model



Truncated in practice so ratio only approximately golden

# Outline

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# Fractals

A subtle dynamics between order and chaos may characterize RRc Lyrae variable stars

Secondary frequencies exhibit power law scaling, a temporal analog to fractal scaling of Norwegian coast

**Do all golden stars exhibit Norwegian scaling?**

# Universality

Some natural dynamical patterns  
result from universal features  
common to even simple models

Other patterns are  
peculiar to particular physical details

**Is the frequency distribution of variable stars  
universal or particular?**

# Sonification

Noise piano performance

KIC5520878 secondary frequencies

# Sonification

Noise piano performance



KIC5520878 secondary frequencies

# Sonification

Noise piano performance

KIC5520878 secondary frequencies



# Sonification

Noise piano performance

KIC5520878 secondary frequencies



Thanks for Listening