

Theoretical Investigation of the Modes Stability in an Array of Coupled Oscillators for Linear and Circular Arrangements

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Abstract

In this paper an array of N oscillators coupled weakly to each other is considered. The stability of the main mode (in phase) in linear arrangement of oscillators has been proven and also the instability of other modes in this configuration. However for circular arrangement it is shown that another stable mode may be exist if N is greater than 5.

Key words: Synchronized oscillators, Interinjection locking.

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N

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$-R_D$

$\overline{A_n}$

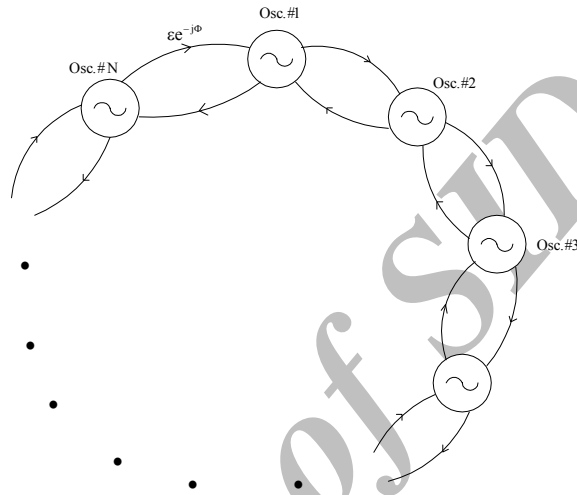
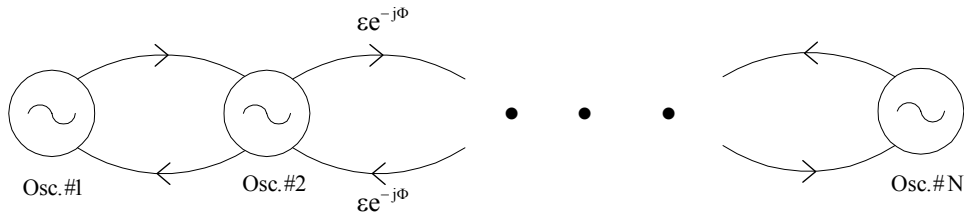
$V_{inj,n}$

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$$V_{inj,n} = \sum_{\substack{m=1 \\ m \neq n}}^N k_{nm} V_m = \sum_{\substack{m=1 \\ m \neq n}}^N \epsilon_{nm} R_L e^{-j\Phi_n} A_m e^{j\theta_n}$$

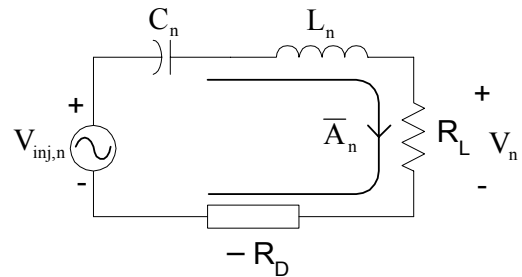
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- 1- Power combiners
 - 2- Spatial power combiners
 - 3- Patch
 - 4- Synchronized



A_0

$V_{inj,n}$



$$V_n(t) = R_L A_n(t) \cdot e^{j(\omega_n t + \phi(t))} = R_L A_n(t) \cdot e^{j\theta(t)} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{dA}{dt} \ll \omega_0 \quad \frac{d\phi}{dt} \ll \omega_0 \quad (2)$$

(1) KVL

$$\frac{dV_n}{dt} = V_n \left[\frac{-\omega_n}{2Q} \left(1 - \frac{R_D}{R_L} \right) + j\omega_n \right] + \frac{\omega_n}{2Q} V_{inj,n} \quad (3)$$

$n = 1, 2, \dots, N$

$$K_{nm} = \epsilon_{nm} e^{-j\Phi_n} \quad (K_{nm} = K_{mn}) \quad m$$

Φ

$$\epsilon_{mn}$$

ω_n

$$C_n \quad L_n \quad (\omega_n)$$

ω_0

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$$\theta_n(t) \quad A_n(t)$$

:

$$\frac{dA_n}{dt} = \frac{\omega_n}{2Q} A_n \left(1 - \frac{R_D}{R_L} \right) + \frac{\omega_n}{2Q} A_n \cdot \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{V_{inj,n}}{V_n} \right\} \quad (-)$$

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$$\frac{d\theta_n}{dt} = \omega_n + \frac{\omega_n}{2Q} \text{Im} \left\{ \frac{V_{inj,n}}{V_n} \right\} \quad (-)$$

$-R_D$

$$|V_{inj,n}| \ll |V_n|$$

(-) (-)

$-R_D$

(-)

()

:

$$\frac{d\theta_n}{dt} = \omega_n + \frac{\omega_n}{2Q} \sum_{\substack{m=1 \\ m \neq n}}^N \epsilon_{nm} \frac{A_m}{A_n} \cdot \text{Sin}(\theta_m - \theta_n - \Phi_{nm}) \quad ()$$

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$$A_0 = 1 \text{ Amp}$$

$$1 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Q = 10$$

$$0.1e^{j2\pi}$$

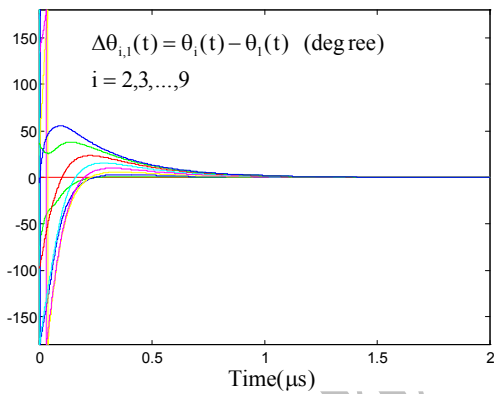
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Range-Kuta

$$\alpha = \frac{\epsilon\omega}{2Q}$$

$$\frac{d\theta_n}{dt} = \omega_n - \alpha \sum_{\substack{m=n-1 \\ m \neq n}}^{n+1} \text{Sin}(\theta_m - \theta_n + \Phi)$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad ()$$



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$$\frac{d\Delta\theta}{dt} = 0$$

:

$$\alpha[A].\bar{S} = -\bar{\Omega} \quad ()$$

$$\bar{\Omega} = [\Omega_1 \ \Omega_2 \ \dots \ \Omega_{N-1}]^T$$

$$\bar{S} = [\text{Sin}\Delta\theta_1 \ \text{Sin}\Delta\theta_2 \ \dots \ \text{Sin}\Delta\theta_{N-1}]^T$$

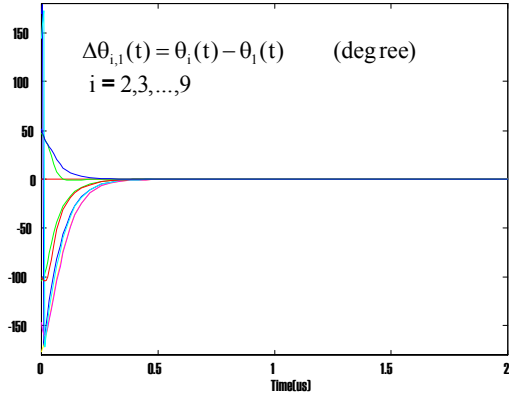
$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_{(N-1) \times (N-1)}$$

$$\bar{S} = \frac{-1}{\alpha} [A^{-1}].\bar{\Omega}$$

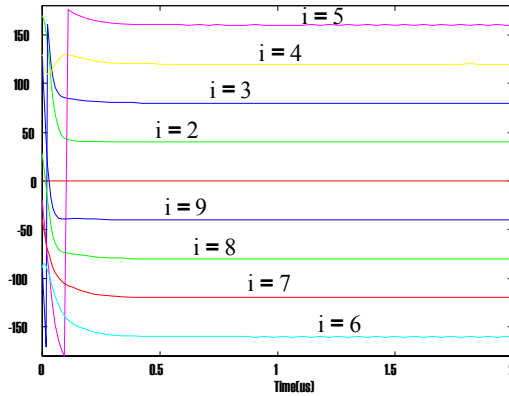
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$$\begin{matrix} \theta_n \\ \bar{S} \\ 2^{N-1} \bar{S} \\ \bar{\Delta\theta} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \bar{S} = \bar{0} & \bar{\Omega} = \bar{0} \\ \Delta\theta_n = 0 \\ \Delta\theta_n = k\pi \end{matrix}$$



$\Delta\theta_{i,1}(t) = \theta_i(t) - \theta_1(t)$ (deg ree) $i = 2,3,\dots,9$



$$\begin{matrix} \Omega_n = \omega_n - \omega_{n+1} & \Delta\theta_n = \theta_n - \theta_{n+1} \\ : & : \end{matrix} \quad ()$$

$$\frac{d\Delta\theta_n}{dt} = \Omega_n - \alpha.H_n(\bar{\Delta\theta}) \quad n = 1,2,\dots,N-1 \quad ()$$

$$H_n(\bar{\Delta\theta}) = \text{Sin}(\Phi - \Delta\theta_{n-1}) + \text{Sin}(\Phi + \Delta\theta_n) - \text{Sin}(\Phi + \Delta\theta_n) - \text{Sin}(\Phi + \Delta\theta_{n+1})$$

$$\Phi = 2k\pi$$

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$$|m_{ii}| \geq \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N |m_{ij}|$$

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$$\text{Cos}\Phi > 0$$

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$$-90^\circ < \Phi < 60^\circ$$

$$\hat{\theta}_n$$

$$\theta_n = \hat{\theta}_n + \delta\theta_n \quad \delta\theta_n$$

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$$\frac{d(\hat{\theta}_n + \delta\theta_n)}{dt} =$$

$$\omega_n - \alpha \sum_{\substack{m=n-1 \\ m \neq n}}^{n+1} \text{Sin}(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_m + \delta\theta_n - \delta\theta_m + \Phi) \quad ()$$

$$\omega_n - \alpha \sum_{\substack{m=n-1 \\ m \neq n}}^{n+1} \text{Sin}(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_m + \Phi) = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\dots \beta_2 \beta_1$$

:

N

$$\beta_N$$

:

$$\overline{\delta\theta}_0 = \beta_1 \overline{P}_1 + \beta_2 \overline{P}_2 + \dots + \beta_N \overline{P}_N \quad ()$$

[M]

$$P_n$$

$$\frac{d(\overline{\delta\theta}_n)}{dt} = \alpha \sum_{\substack{m=n-1 \\ m \neq n}}^{n+1} (\delta\theta_n - \delta\theta_m) \cdot \text{Cos}(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_m + \Phi)$$

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$$\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_m = 0$$

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$$\overline{\delta\theta}(t) = \beta_1 \overline{P}_1 e^{\lambda t} + \beta_2 \overline{P}_2 e^{\lambda t} + \dots + \beta_N \overline{P}_N e^{\lambda t} \quad ()$$

$$\frac{d(\overline{\delta\theta})}{dt} = \alpha \text{Cos}\Phi \cdot [M] \cdot \overline{\delta\theta} \quad ()$$

[M]

:

$$\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \overline{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} [1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1]^T \quad ()$$

$$\theta_n$$

$$[M] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}$$

$$\Delta\theta_n = 0$$

$$\theta_n$$

$$\overline{\Omega} = \overline{0} \quad \Phi = 2k\pi$$

- 1- diagonally dominant
- 2- negative definite

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} [M] \quad \Delta\theta_n = 0$$

$$[M] =$$

$$Cos \frac{2k\pi}{N} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}$$

$$\alpha[A] \cdot \bar{S} = -\bar{\Omega} \quad ()$$

$$\bar{\Omega} = [\Omega_1 \quad \Omega_2 \quad \dots \quad \Omega_N]^T$$

$$\bar{S} = [Sin\Delta\theta_1 \quad Sin\Delta\theta_2 \quad \dots \quad Sin\Delta\theta_N]^T$$

$$\Delta\theta_N = \theta_N - \theta_1 \quad \Omega_N = \omega_N - \omega_1$$

$$\begin{matrix} k=0 & Cos \frac{2k\pi}{N} > 0 \\ k=1 & \Delta\theta_n = 0 \\ N \geq 5 & Cos \frac{2k\pi}{N} > 0 \\ N = 4 & \dots \end{matrix}$$

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}$$

$$Cos \frac{4\pi}{N} > 0 \quad k=2$$

$$\bar{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\bar{S} = 0$$

$$[A]$$

$$\bar{S} = 0$$

$$\Delta\theta_N = 0$$

$$\bar{S} = 0$$

$$()$$

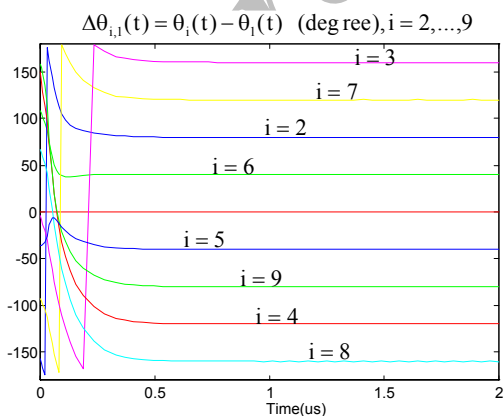
$$[A] \quad \bar{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\Delta\theta_n = \pm \frac{2k\pi}{N}$$

$$N$$

$$\Phi = 2\pi$$

$$K$$



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$\bar{\Omega} \neq 0$

$\Delta\theta_2 = 0$

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