

# Mexican Hat coupling of quasi-cycle oscillators produces quasi-patterns

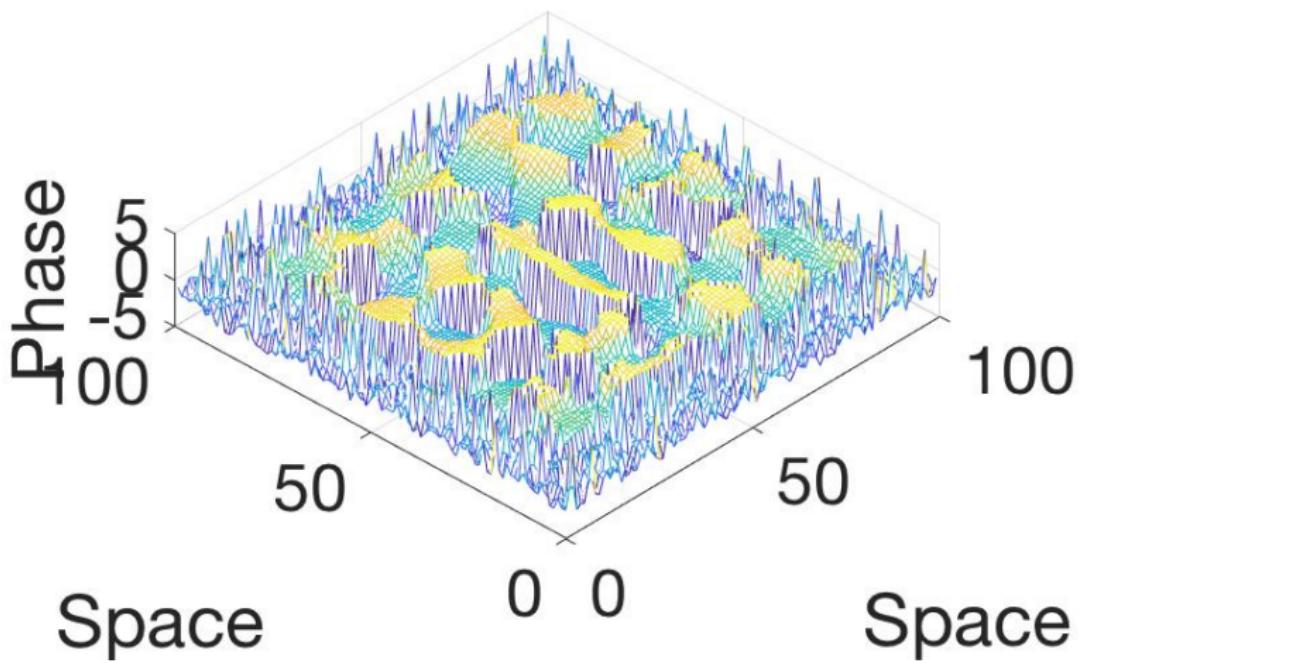
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# Stochastic Neural Field Equations



# Stochastic Neural Field Equations

Stochastic reaction equation:

$$d_t \mathbb{Y}_j(t) = \mathbb{A} \mathbb{Y}_j(t) dt + d \mathbb{W}_j(t)$$

Eigenvalues of  $\mathbb{A}$ :

$$-\lambda \pm i\omega$$

Stochastic neural field equation:

$$d_t \mathbb{Y}_j(t) = -\mathbb{Y}_j(t)dt + \mathbb{M}\mathbb{S}\mathbb{Y}_j(t)dt + \sigma d\mathbb{W}_j(t)$$

where

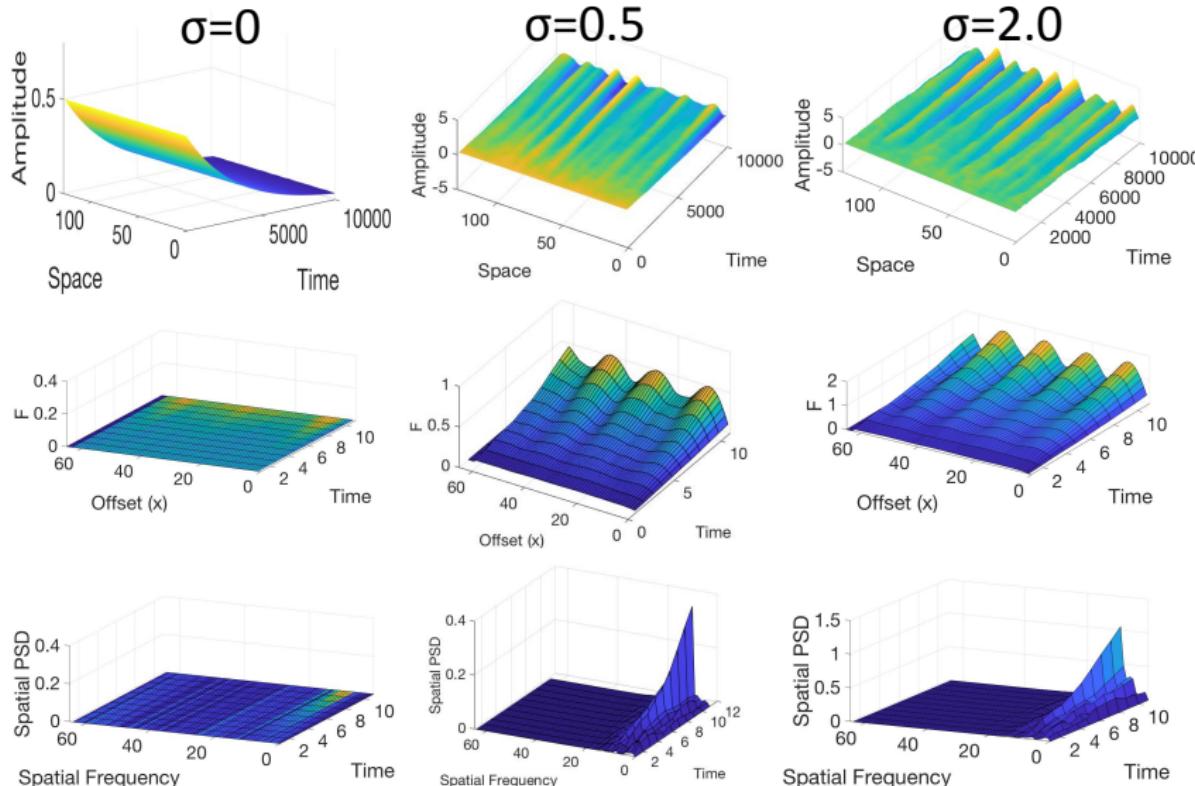
$$\mathbb{M}\xi_j(t) = \sum cw(i-j)\xi_j(t),$$

$$w(x) = b_1 \exp \left[ -\left( \frac{x}{d_1} \right)^2 \right] - b_2 \exp \left[ -\left( \frac{x}{d_2} \right)^2 \right], \quad b_1 > b_2, d_2 > d_1,$$

and

$$S(Y) = \begin{cases} Y & \text{if } |Y| \leq Y_{max}, \\ 0.9Y & \text{if } |Y| > Y_{max}. \end{cases}$$

# Stochastic Neural Field Equations



# Stochastic Neural Field Equations

Stochastic reaction equation:

$$d_t \mathbb{Y}_j(t) = \mathbb{A} \mathbb{Y}_j(t) dt + d\mathbb{W}_j(t)$$

$$\mathbb{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \omega \\ -\omega & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Stochastic neural field equation:

$$d_t \mathbb{Y}_j(t) = -\mathbb{Y}_j(t) dt + \mathbb{M}\mathbb{S}\mathbb{Y}_j(t) dt + d\mathbb{W}_j(t)$$

Stochastic reaction neural field equation:

$$d_t \mathbb{Y}_j(t) = \mathbb{A} \mathbb{Y}_j(t) dt + \mathbb{M}\mathbb{S}\mathbb{Y}_j(t) dt + d\mathbb{W}_j(t)$$

$$Y_j(t) = \left( \frac{u_j(t)}{v_j(t)} \right), \quad \theta_j = \arctan(v_j/u_j), \quad Z_j = (u_j^2 + v_j^2)^{1/2}$$

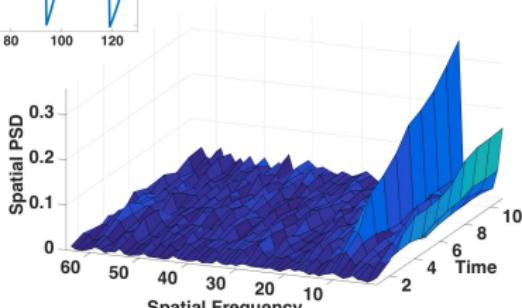
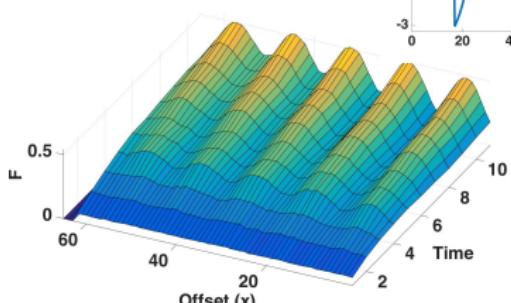
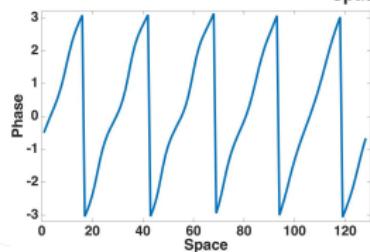
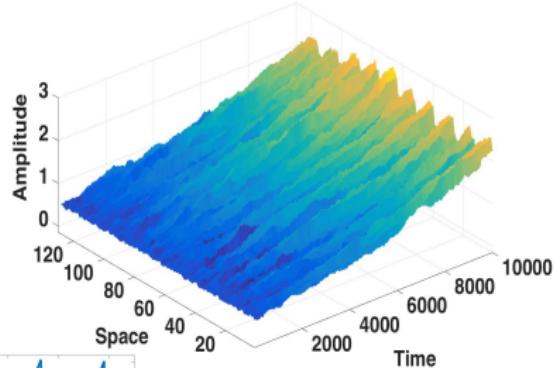
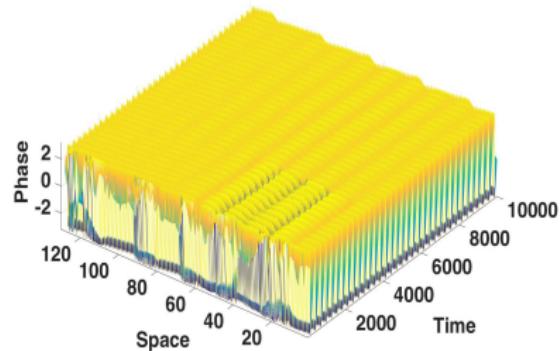
# Stochastic Reaction-coupling Equations

Stochastic equations for phase and amplitude:

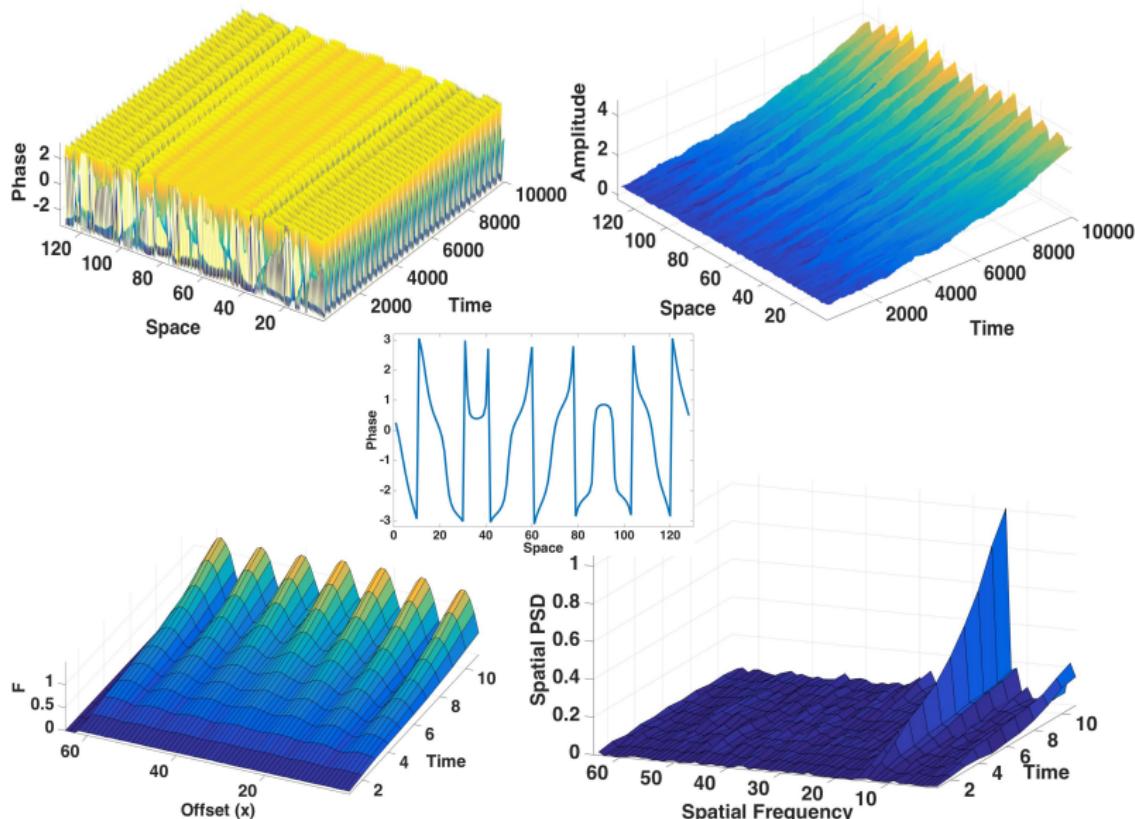
$$d\theta_j = \omega_j dt + \left[ \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{Z_l(t)}{Z_j(t)} \mathbb{C}_{jl} \sin(\theta_j(t) - \theta_l(t)) \right] dt + \frac{db(t)}{Z_j(t)},$$

$$dZ_j = \left( \frac{1}{2Z_j(t)} - \lambda Z_j(t) \right) dt + \left[ \sum_{l=1}^N \mathbb{C}_{jl} Z_j \cos(\theta_j(t) - \theta_l(t)) \right] dt + dW_j(t),$$

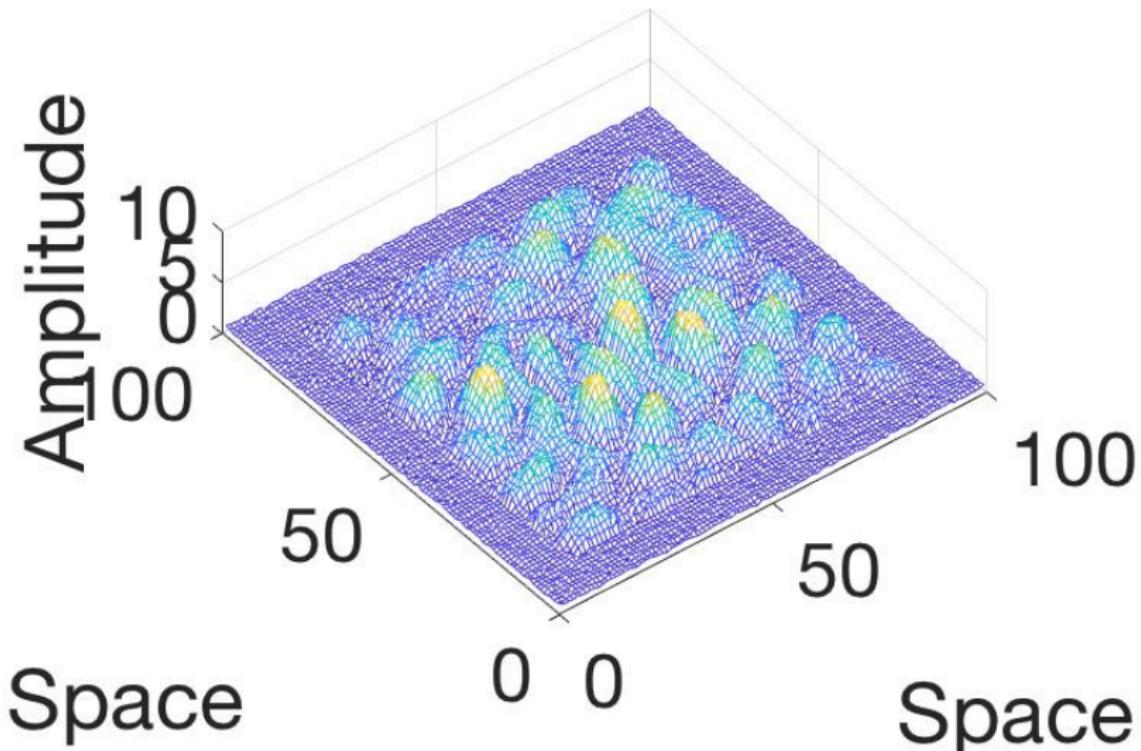
# Stochastic Reaction-coupling Equations



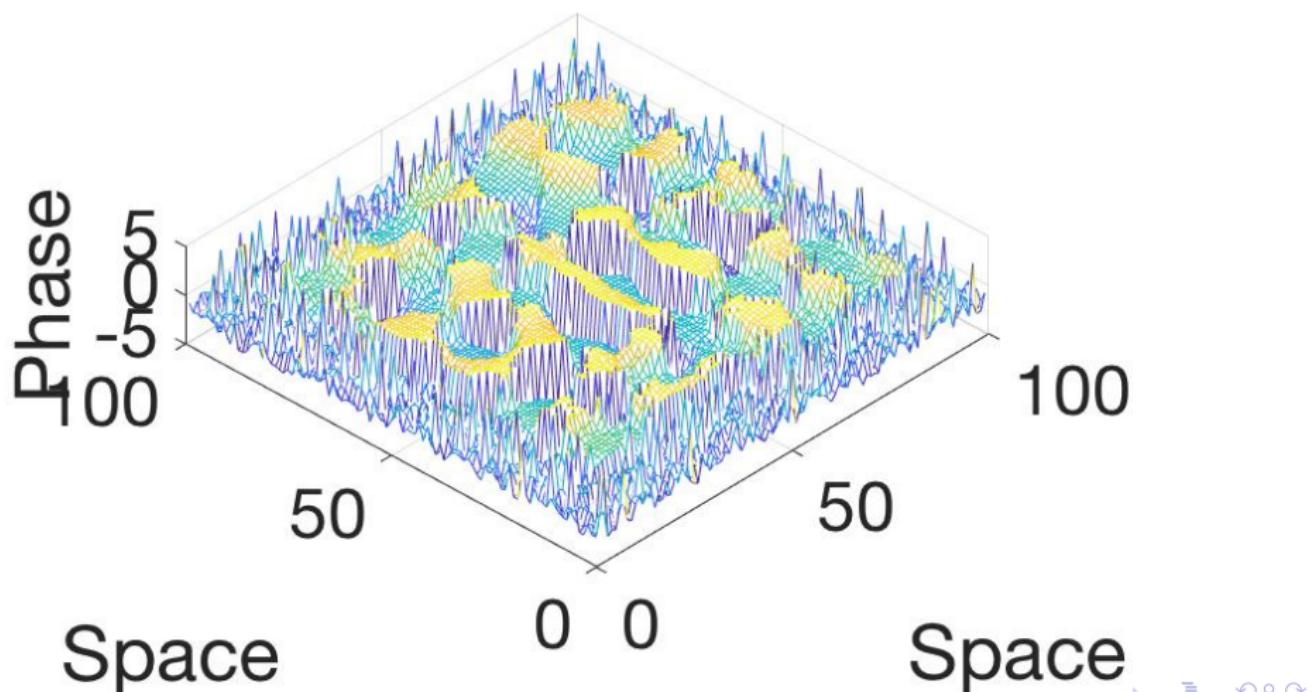
# Stochastic Reaction-coupling Equations



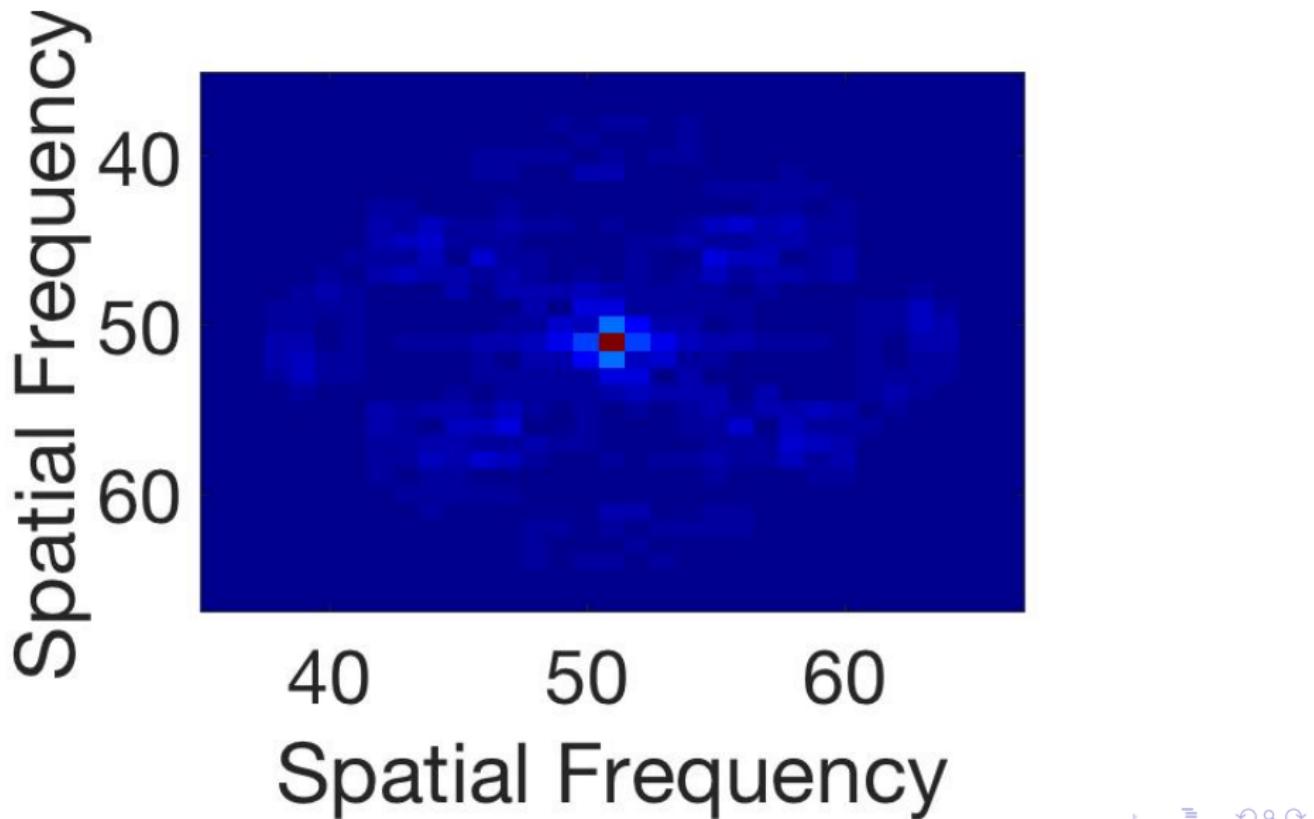
# Stochastic Reaction-coupling Equations



# Stochastic Reaction-coupling Equations



# Stochastic Reaction-coupling Equations



# Approximate Factorization of Stochastic Reaction-coupling Process

$$d_t \mathbb{Y}(t) = \mathbb{A} \mathbb{Y}(t) dt + d\mathbb{W}(t)$$

Theorem of Baxendale and Greenwood (2011): if  $\lambda/\omega$  is small

$$\mathbb{Y}(t) \approx \tilde{\mathbb{Y}}(t) := \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \mathbb{R}_{-\omega t} \mathbb{U}(\lambda t),$$

where

$$\mathbb{R}_s = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(s) & -\sin(s) \\ \sin(s) & \cos(s) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathbb{U}(t)$  is a pair of independent Ornstein-Uhlenbeck processes

$$d\mathbb{U}(t) = -\mathbb{U}(t) dt + dW(t)$$

# Approximate Factorization of Stochastic Reaction-coupling Process

The phase and amplitude processes of

$$\tilde{Y}(t) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \mathbb{R}_{-\omega t} \mathbb{U}(\lambda t)$$

are

$$d\theta = -\omega dt + d\phi(\lambda t)$$

where  $\phi$  satisfies

$$d\phi(t) = \frac{db(t)}{Z(t)},$$

$$Z(t) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \bar{Z}(\lambda t)$$

where  $\bar{Z}$  satisfies

$$d\bar{Z}(t) = \left( \frac{1}{2\bar{Z}(t)} - \bar{Z}(t) \right) dt + dW(t).$$

# Approximate Factorization of Stochastic Reaction-coupling Process

Stochastic reaction neural field with balanced terms:

$$d_t \mathbb{Y}_j(t) = \mathbb{A} \mathbb{Y}_j(t) dt + \frac{\lambda}{\omega} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{S} \mathbb{Y}_j(t) dt + d \mathbb{W}_j(t).$$

New approximate factorization:

$$\mathbb{Y}_j(t) \approx \tilde{\mathbb{Y}}_j(t) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \mathbb{R}_{-\omega t} \mathbb{U}_j^*(\lambda t),$$

where  $\mathbb{U}_j^*$  satisfies

$$d_t \mathbb{U}_j^*(t) = -\mathbb{U}_j^*(t) dt + \mathbb{M} \mathbb{U}_j^*(t) dt + d \mathbb{W}_j(t),$$

i.e.,  $\mathbb{U}_j^*$  is a stochastic neural field.

# Approximate Factorization of Stochastic Reaction-coupling Process

The phase and amplitude processes of

$$\tilde{\mathbb{Y}}_j(t) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \mathbb{R}_{-\omega t} \mathbb{U}_j^*(\lambda t),$$

are

$$\theta_j(t) = -\omega t + \phi(\lambda t),$$

where  $\phi(t)$  satisfies

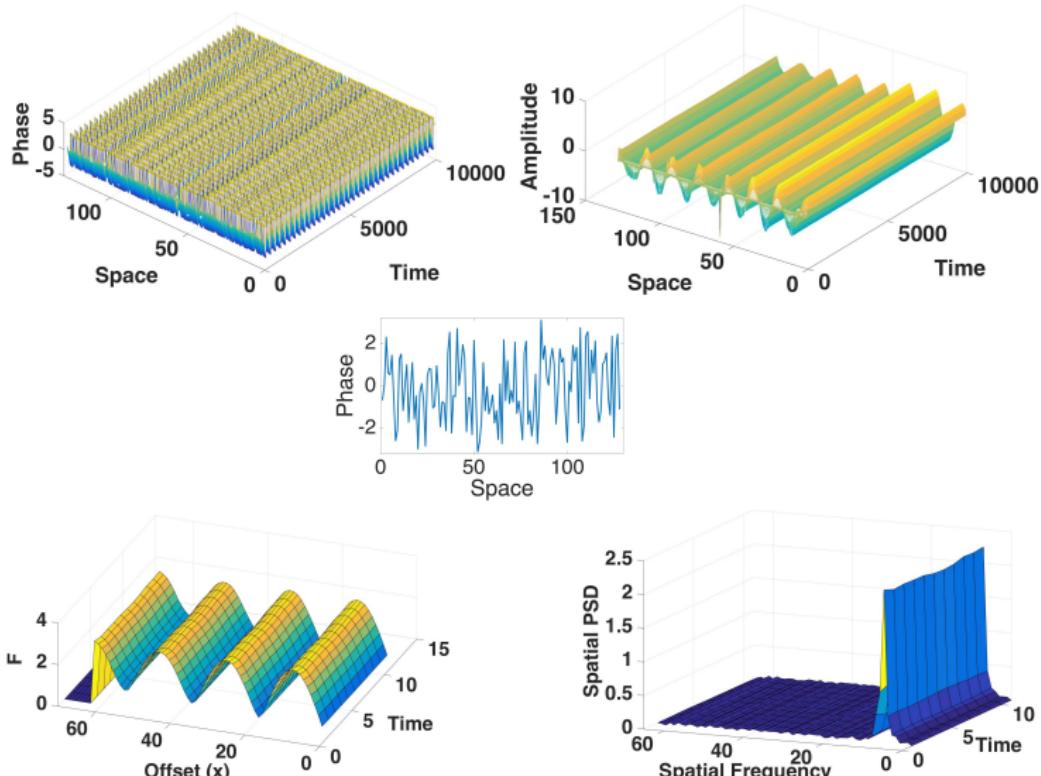
$$d\phi_j(t) = \left[ \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{Z_l(t)}{Z_j(t)} \mathbb{C}_{jl} \sin(\phi_j(t) - \phi_l(t)) \right] dt + \frac{db(t)}{Z_j(t)},$$

$$Z_j(t) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \bar{Z}(\lambda t)$$

where  $\bar{Z}(t)$  satisfies

$$d\bar{Z}_j = \left( \frac{1}{2Z_j(t)} - Z_j(t) \right) dt + \left[ \sum_{l=1}^N \mathbb{C}_{jl} Z_j \cos(\phi_j(t) - \phi_l(t)) \right] dt + dW_j(t).$$

# Approximate Factorization of Stochastic Reaction-coupling Process



*Thank you!*