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Templates and subtemplates of Rössler attractors from a bifurcation diagram

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Abstract. We study the bifurcation diagram of the Rössler system. It displays the various dynamical regimes of the system (stable or chaotic) when a parameter is varied. We choose a diagram that exhibits coexisting attractors and banded chaos. We use the topological characterization method to study these attractors. Then, we detail how the templates of these attractors are subtemplates of a unique template. Our main result is that only one template describes the topological structure of eight attractors. This leads to a topological partition of the bifurcation diagram that gives the symbolic dynamic of all bifurcation diagram attractors with a unique template.

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1. Introduction

Since 1976, the Rössler system [1] is well known for its simplicity (three differential equations with only one non linear term) and its dynamical richness producing chaos. Used as a basic system to demonstrate various properties of dynamical systems, this system is still a source of inspiration for researchers. This system has been widely explored with several tools. The main goal of this paper is to extend the use of the topological characterization method to several chaotic attractors. We introduce a way to use the template as a global description that contains various attractors templates of the Rössler system.

In this paper, we will study this system in a parameter space to highlight common properties of neighbouring attractors in this space. Castro *et al.* [2] study of the parameter space of this system using Lyapunov exponents reflects its dynamics (stable, chaotic or trajectory diverging). The maps are built by varying parameters a and c of the system. These maps display fractal structure and illustrate period doubling cascades. This principle is also employed by Barrio *et al.* [3] for the three parameters of the Rössler system. Their analysis of local and global bifurcations of limit cycles permits

to have a better understanding of the parameter space. Additionally, attractors with equilibrium points associated to their first return maps are also plotted to illustrate the various dynamics of this system, including coexistence of attractors. To enlarge this overview of recent work on the bifurcations and dynamics on the Rössler system, Genesio *et al.* [4] use the first-order harmonic balance technique to study fold, flip and Neimark-Sacker bifurcations in the whole parameter space. Finally, the recent work of Sprott & Li [5] introduces another way to reach coexisting attractors in addition to the cases identified by Barrio *et al.* [3].

In this paper we study a bifurcation diagram of the Rössler system exhibiting various dynamics using topological properties of attractors. We use the topological characterization method based on the topological properties of the attractor's periodic orbits [6]. The purpose is not only to obtain templates of chaotic attractors but also to find common points or properties as it has already been shown for this system by Letellier *et al.* [7] for a “funnel attractor”. In this particular case, a linking matrix describes the template depending on the number of branches. In this paper, we will explore a bifurcation diagram and show that only one template contains all the templates of attractors as subtemplates.

This paper is organized as follows. The first part introduces the Sprott & Li [5] work with their bifurcation diagram. The second part details the topological characterization method; eight attractors are studied and their templates are obtained. Then we prove that the eight templates are subtemplates of a unique template. It describes the topological structure of all the attractors of the entire bifurcation diagram. Finally we provide a partition of the bifurcation diagram giving the symbolic dynamic associated with the unique template depending on the bifurcation parameter.

2. Bifurcation diagram

Barrio *et al.* [3] highlight the fact that a Rössler system can have two coexisting attractors as solutions for a set of parameters. Sprott & Li [5] parametrize the Rössler system [1] with the parameter α

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -y - z \\ \dot{y} = x + ay \\ \dot{z} = b + z(x - c) \end{cases} \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{cases} a = 0.2 + 0.09\alpha \\ b = 0.2 - 0.06\alpha \\ c = 5.7 - 1.18\alpha \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

in order to explore bifurcations. When $\alpha = 1$, two attractors coexist in the phase space. We reproduce their bifurcation diagram when α varies. The value of the fixed points of the system are

$$S_{\pm} = \begin{cases} x_{\pm} = \frac{c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4ab}}{2} \\ y_{\pm} = \frac{-c \mp \sqrt{c^2 - 4ab}}{2a} \\ z_{\pm} = \frac{c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4ab}}{2a} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The bifurcation diagram Fig. 1 is obtained using the following Poincaré section

$$\mathcal{P} \equiv \{(y_n, -z_n) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -x_n = -x_-\} \quad (3)$$

where x_- is the x value of the fixed point S_- (see [8] for details on this Poincaré section). The uses of this Poincaré section explains why Fig. 1 is similar to FIG. 5 of [5]: we use y_n and they use M which is a local maximum of x . Consequently, in both case, values close to zero correspond to value close to the center of the attractor and oppositely, high absolute values correspond to the outside boundary of the attractor.

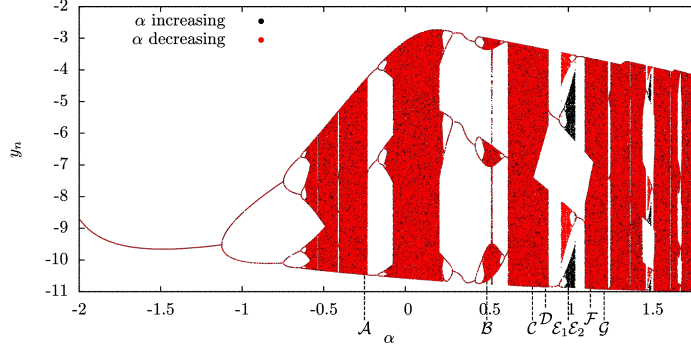


Figure 1. Bifurcation diagram when α varies: α increasing (red) and α decreasing (black). This figure is similar to the last part of the FIG. 5 of [5]. Using α increasing or decreasing replaces different initial conditions used in the original paper [5]. \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{E}_1 , \mathcal{E}_2 , \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} refers to attractors solutions with the parameters indicated in (4).

This diagram indicates parameter for the Rössler system where the solution is a limit cycle or chaotic. This diagram exhibits a doubling period cascade that is a classical route to chaos for $-2 < \alpha < 0.2$. This is followed by a chaotic puff ($\alpha = 0.5$) and by various regimes (banded chaos and almost fully developed chaos). We choose representative values of α where one or two attractors are solutions of the system

$$\begin{array}{ll|ll}
 \mathcal{A} & \alpha = -0.25 & \mathcal{E}_1 & \alpha = 1 \\
 \mathcal{B} & \alpha = 0.5 & \mathcal{E}_2 & \alpha = 1 \\
 \mathcal{C} & \alpha = 0.78 & \mathcal{F} & \alpha = 1.135 \\
 \mathcal{D} & \alpha = 0.86 & \mathcal{G} & \alpha = 1.22 .
 \end{array} \tag{4}$$

We analyse these attractors using topological characterization method in order to obtain a generic description of the attractors while α is varied.

3. Topological characterization

The main purpose of the topological characterization method is to build a template using topological properties of periodic orbits. The template has been introduced by [9, 10] further to the works of Poincaré [11]. According to Ghrist *et al.* [12], a template is a compact branched two-manifold with boundary and smooth expansive semiflow built locally from two type of charts: joining and splitting. Each charts carries a semiflow, endowing the template with an expanding semiflow, and the gluing maps between charts must respect the semiflow and act linearly on the edges. This topological characterization method is detailed by Gilmore & Lefranc [13, 6]. Recently, we detail additional conventions to obtain templates that can be compared and sorted [14, 15]. We start with a brief description of the method. As the trajectories are chaotic, they are unpredictable in a long term behavior. But attractors have a time

invariant global structure where its orbits compose its skeleton. The purpose of the method is to use the topological properties of these orbits to describe the structure of the attractor. We provide a sum up of this method with eight steps (including our conventions):

- (i) Display the attractor with a clockwise flow;
- (ii) Find the bounding torus;
- (iii) Build a Poincaré section;

The first step permits to ensure that the study will be carried out to the respect of conventions: clockwise flow having a clockwise toroidal boundary and described by a clockwise template. This clockwise convention ensures us to describe template with a unique linking matrix, a keystone to work only with linking matrices [14]. The toroidal boundary give a global structure that permit to classify attractors. For a given toroidal boundary, a typical Poincaré section is associated according to the Tsankov & Gilmore theory [16]. This Poincaré section contains one or more components to permit an effective discretization of trajectories and consequently an efficient partition of the attractor.

- (iv) Compute the first return map and define a symbolic dynamic;
- (v) Extract and encode periodic orbits;
- (vi) Compute numerically the linking numbers between couple of orbits;

The first return map details how two consecutive crossings of a trajectory through the Poincaré section are related and permits to associate a symbol to each point. It permits to define a partition of the attractor and a symbolic dynamic. Associated symbols depend on the parity of the slope (even for the increasing one, odd for the other). Up to this point, periodic orbits structuring the attractor are extracted and encoded using this symbolic dynamic. The linking number between a pair of orbits is a topological invariant indicating how orbits are wind one around another. In this paper, we use the orientation convention of Fig. 2. The linking numbers are equal to the half-sum of the oriented crossings in a regular plane projection. These crossings are obtained numerically by following the path of one orbit and counting the crosses with the other orbit. This algorithm is implemented by splitting orbits into continuous part having either positive or negative derivative of the x value. This permits to simplify the sign identification of the crossing knowing the orientation of orbits.

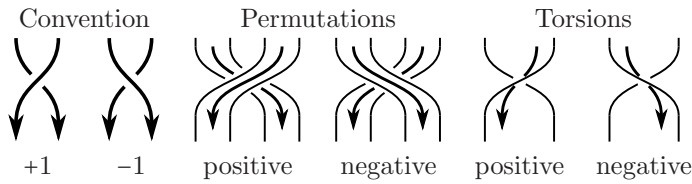


Figure 2. Convention representation of oriented crossings. The permutation between two branches is positive if the crossing generated is equal to +1, otherwise it is a negative permutation. We use the same convention for torsions.

The final steps concern the template:

- (vii) Propose a template;
- (viii) Validate the template with the theoretical computation of linking numbers.

The template is clockwise oriented. The template of an attractor bounded by genus one torus is defined by a unique linking matrix. This matrix describes how branches are torn and permuted. We use the Melvin & Tufillaro [17] standard insertion convention: when the branches stretch and squeeze, the left to the right order of the branches corresponds to the bottom to top order. The diagonal elements of the matrix indicate the torsions of branches and off diagonal elements give the permutations between two branches. Finally, to validate a template, we use a procedure introduced by Le Sceller *et al.* [18] that permits to compute linking numbers theoretically from a linking matrix. Linking numbers obtained theoretically with this method have to correspond with those obtained numerically at the step (vi) to *validate the template*. The challenge of this procedure resides in the step (vii) because it is non trivial to find a template whose theoretical linking numbers correspond to the numerically computed linking numbers.

3.1. Attractor \mathcal{A}

In this section we will detail the previously described procedure step by step for attractor \mathcal{A} .

- (i) Display the attractor with a clockwise flow;

We propose to make a rotation of the attractor around the y -axis. Displaying the attractor in the phase space $(-x, y)$, the flow evolves clockwise (Fig. 3a).

- (ii) Find the bounding torus;

The attractor is bounded by a genus one torus: a surface with only one hole. Consequently, a Poincaré section with one-component is required.

- (iii) Build a Poincaré section;

We build our Poincaré section using x_- (2)

$$\mathcal{P} \equiv \{(y_n, -z_n) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -x_n = -x_-\} . \quad (5)$$

This Poincaré section is a half-plan transversal to the flow as illustrated in grey Fig. 3a.

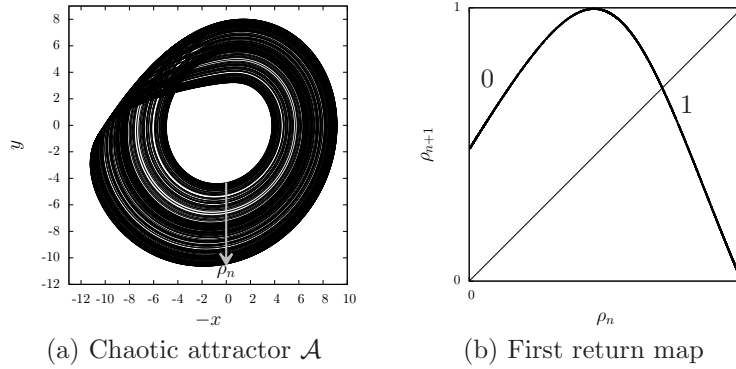


Figure 3. (a) Chaotic attractor \mathcal{A} solution to the equation (1). Parameter value $\alpha = -0.25$ with the initial conditions $x = -1.25$, $y = -0.72$ and $z = -0.1$. (b) First return map to the Poincaré section (5) using ρ_n (the arrow indicates the orientation).

(iv) Compute the first return map and define a symbolic dynamic;

To compute the first return map, we first normalize the intersection value of the flow through the Poincaré section: ρ_n . This value is oriented from the inside to the outside (Fig. 3a). Then the first return map is obtained by plotting ρ_{n+1} versus ρ_n (Fig. 3b). This return map is the classical unimodal map made of an increasing branch followed by a decreasing one. This first return map indicates that the classical “horseshoe” mechanism generate this chaotic attractor. The symbolic dynamic is defined as follow: “0” for the increasing branch and “1” for the decreasing one.

(v) Extract and encode periodic orbits;

Using, the first return map, we can locate periodic orbits that the flow visits while it covers the attractor. For instance, there is only one period one orbit because the bisector crosses the map once. We extract five orbits with a period lower than six: 1, 10, 1011, 10110 and 10111 (Fig. 4).

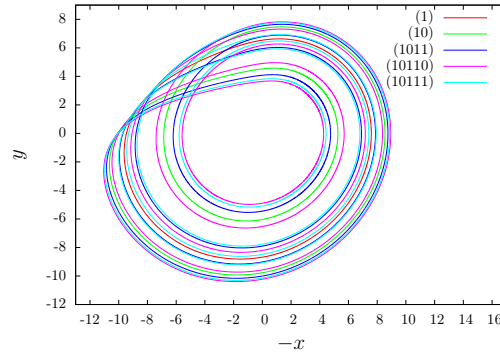


Figure 4. Orbits of the chaotic attractor \mathcal{A} .

(vi) Compute numerically the linking numbers;

We compute linking numbers between each pair of periodic orbits. The linking number between a pair of orbits is obtained numerically (Tab. 1).

Table 1. Linking numbers between pairs of orbits extracted from the chaotic attractor \mathcal{A} .

	(1)	(10)	(1011)	(10110)
(10)	-1			
(1011)	-2	-3		
(10110)	-2	-4	-8	
(10111)	-2	-4	-8	-10

(vii) Propose a *template*;

Using these linking numbers and the first return map structure, we propose the template (Fig. 5). This template is made of trivial part with a chaotic mechanism. The latter is composed by a splitting chart that separates continuously the flow into two branches. The left one encoded “0” permutes negatively over the right one encoded “1”; the latter have a negative torsion. After the torsion and permutation, branches

stretch and squeeze to a branch line using the standard insertion convention. This template is thus described by the linking matrix

$$T(\mathcal{A}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

In literature, two conventions are used to describe templates. One needs a matrix to describe torsions and permutations with an additional array to order the branches for the squeezing mechanism. The other only requires one matrix with respect to the Melvin & Tufillaro [17] standard insertion convention. For more details about the links between these two conventions, see [19]. Here, the double line in the right bracket refers to the standard insertion convention indicating that the squeezing mechanism is included in the linking matrix. This use permits to simplify computation between algebraic description of templates using only one matrix. Here, with respect to this convention, the branch “0” is on the right side of the branch “1” after the permutation and torsion, thus branch “0” is over the branch “1” when the branches squeeze.

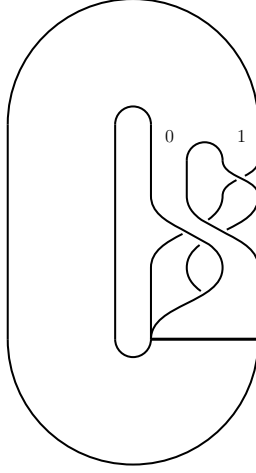


Figure 5. $T_{\mathcal{A}}$: template of attractor \mathcal{A} .

(viii) Validate the template computing theoretically the linking numbers.

The theoretical calculus using the linking matrix and the orbits permits to obtain the same table of linking numbers. This validates the template of \mathcal{A} defined by $T(\mathcal{A})$ (Fig. 5).

3.2. Attractors \mathcal{B} to \mathcal{G}

In this section, we will only give the key steps for others attractors: \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{E}_1 , \mathcal{E}_2 , \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} . We start with the Fig. 6 displaying these attractors for parameters (4) and with a clockwise flow evolution. We can observe that these attractors are made of fully developed chaos (Fig. 6acg) or banded chaos (Fig. 6bdf) or coexisting attractors of banded chaos (Fig. 6e).

All these attractors are bounded by a genus one torus. We use the Poincaré sections: (7) for \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{G} , (8) for \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{E}_1 , \mathcal{E}_2 , \mathcal{F} and (9) for \mathcal{B} :

$$\mathcal{P} \equiv \{(y_n, -z_n) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -x_n = -x_-\} , \quad (7)$$

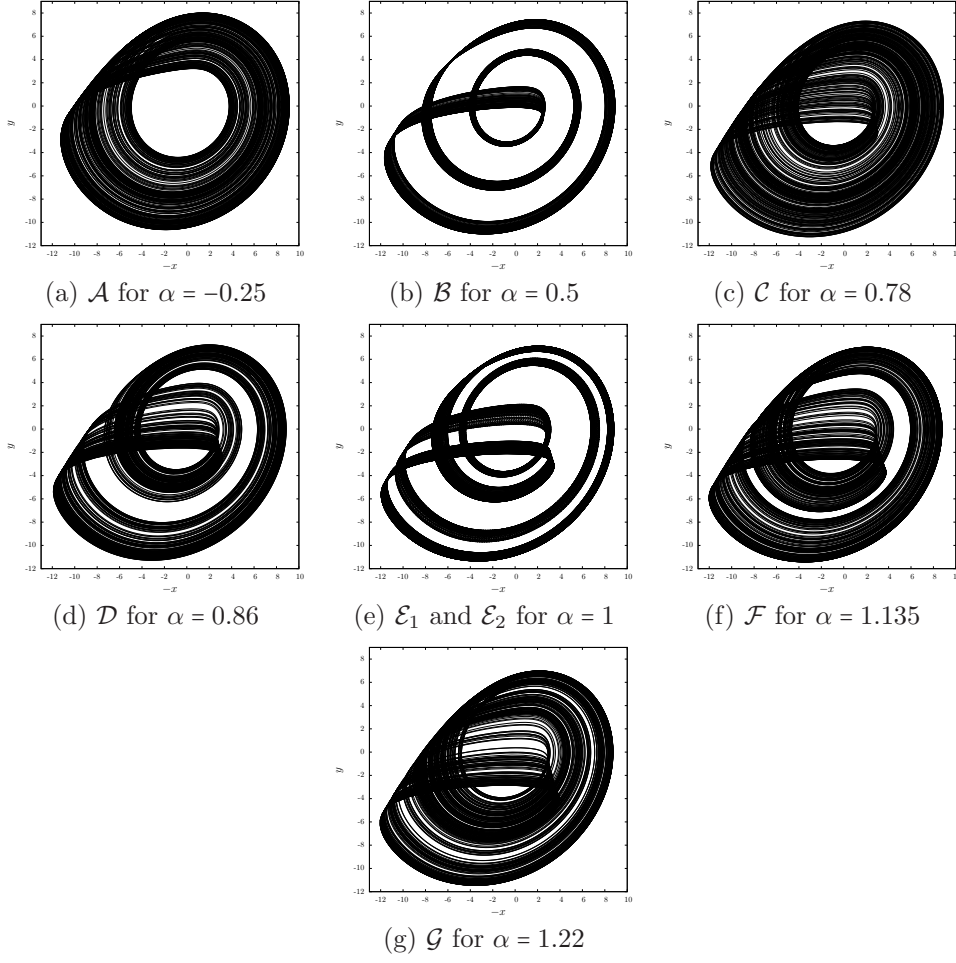


Figure 6. Eight chaotic attractors for different values of α from the bifurcation diagram (Fig. 1)

$$\mathcal{P} \equiv \{(y_n, -z_n) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -x_n = -x_-, -\dot{x}_n < 0, y < -7\} , \quad (8)$$

$$\mathcal{P} \equiv \{(y_n, -z_n) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -x_n = -x_-, -\dot{x}_n < 0, y < -9\} . \quad (9)$$

We compute the first return maps to these Poincaré sections using a normalized variable ρ_n oriented from the inside to the outside of the boundary. The eight return maps (Fig. 7) are multimodal with differential points and the number of their branches are two, three or four. We choose a symbolic dynamic for each first return map with respect to the slope orientation of branches

$$\begin{array}{cc|cc} \mathcal{A} & 0 \ 1 & \mathcal{E}_1 & 0 \ 1 \\ \mathcal{B} & 0 \ 1 & \mathcal{E}_2 & 1 \ 2 \\ \mathcal{C} & 0 \ 1 \ 2 & \mathcal{F} & 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \\ \mathcal{D} & 0 \ 1 \ 2 & \mathcal{G} & 0 \ 1 \ 2 . \end{array} \quad (10)$$

We extract a set of orbits for each attractors and numerically compute linking numbers between pairs of orbits (Tab. 2). Thus, we propose templates. They are

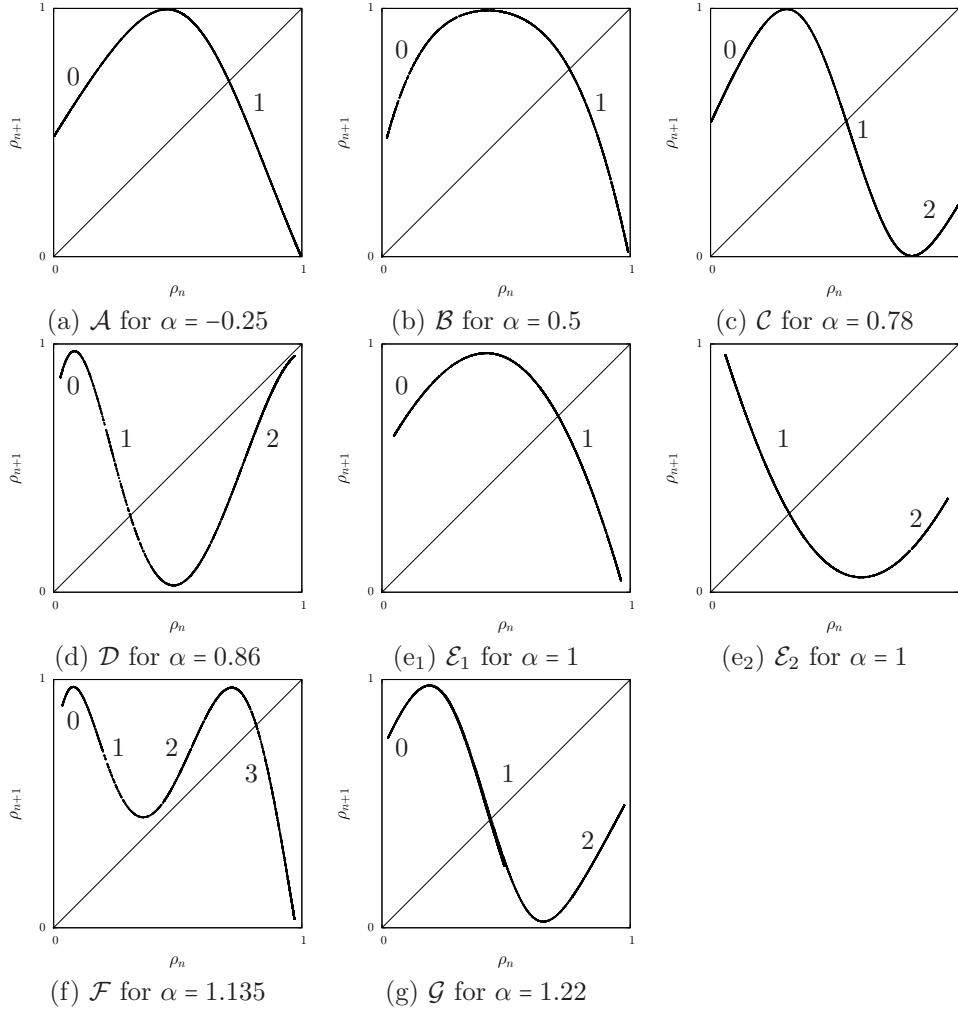


Figure 7. First return maps of the eight attractors of the Fig. 6.

validated using Le Sceller *et al.* procedure [18]. All the results are summed up in the Tab. 2.

Only attractors \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{G} have the same template even if they have not the same orbits of period lower than five. The dynamic is not fully developed on each branch: some orbits are missing in both attractors compare to the full set of orbits. On the other hand, the two coexisting attractors have the same linking numbers but the orbits are encoded in two distinct ways. Their linking matrix are related as their template too. In fact, the orientation of the chaotic mechanism is the opposite one. This case permits to underline how orientation conventions are necessary to distinguish these two attractors.

Table 2. Linking numbers between pairs of orbits extracted from the attractors of Fig. 6 and their associated linking matrix describing their template.

Linking numbers						Linking matrix			
\mathcal{A}	(1)	(10)	(1011)	(10110)			$T(\mathcal{A}) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$		
	(10)	-1							
	(1011)	-2	-3						
	(10110)	-2	-4	-8					
	(10111)	-2	-4	-8	-10				
\mathcal{B}	(1)	(10)	(1011)	(10110)			$T(\mathcal{B}) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} -6 & -6 \\ -6 & -5 \end{array} \right]$		
	(10)	-5							
	(1011)	-10	-21						
	(10110)	-13	-26	-52					
	(10111)	-13	-26	-52	-65				
\mathcal{C}	(1)	(10)	(2010)	(2011)			$T(\mathcal{C}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$		
	(10)	-1							
	(2010)	-2	-3						
	(2011)	-2	-3	-6					
	(1011)	-2	-3	-6	-6				
\mathcal{D}	(1)	(221)	(211)	(2221)	(2211)			$T(\mathcal{D}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$	
	(221)	-4							
	(211)	-4	-12						
	(2221)	-5	-15	-15					
	(2211)	-5	-15	-15	-20				
	(22110)	-6	-18	-18	-24	-24			
\mathcal{E}_1	(1)	(10)	(1011)	(101111)			$T(\mathcal{E}_1) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} -2 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{array} \right]$		
	(10)	-3							
	(1011)	-6	-11						
	(101111)	-9	-17	-34					
	(101110)	-9	-17	-34	-51				
\mathcal{E}_2	(1)	(21)	(2111)	(211111)			$T(\mathcal{E}_2) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$		
	(21)	-3							
	(2111)	-6	-11						
	(211111)	-9	-17	-34					
	(212111)	-9	-17	-34	-51				
\mathcal{F}	(3)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(313)	(312)	(322)	$T(\mathcal{F}) = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} -4 & -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & -2 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{array} \right]$	
	(30)	-3							
	(31)	-3	-6						
	(32)	-3	-6	-6					
	(313)	-4	-9	-9	-8				
	(312)	-4	-9	-9	-8	-12			
	(322)	-4	-9	-9	-8	-12	-12		
	(332)	-4	-9	-9	-8	-12	-12		-12
\mathcal{G}	(1)	(21)	(2111)	(2021)			$T(\mathcal{G}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$		
	(21)	-1							
	(2111)	-2	-3						
	(2021)	-2	-3	-6					
	(2110)	-2	-3	-6	-6				

4. Subtemplate

4.1. Algebraical relation between linking matrix

In this section, we will use some algebraic relations between linking matrices already defined in our previous papers [14, 15]. Here, we provide an overview of these relations. In the following description, a *strip* also nominates a branch of a branched manifold and a *writhe* is the number of positive crossings minus the number of negative crossings of an oriented link diagram. First of all, a *linker* is a synthesis of the relative organization of n strips: torsions and permutations in a planar projection (Fig. 2). A *mixer* is a linker ended by a joining chart that stretch and squeeze strips to a branch line. In the previous section, templates are only composed by one mixer defined by a linking matrix. We also define the concatenation of a torsion with a mixer and the concatenation of two mixers using the operator “+” in the following equations (see [14, 15] for more details). The concatenation of a torsion with a torsion is a torsion; the concatenation of a mixer with a torsion is a mixer and the concatenation of a mixer with a mixer is a mixer. We remind that \mathcal{X} designates the attractor, $T_{\mathcal{X}}$ its template and $T(\mathcal{X})$ the linking matrix that defines its template. Using these algebraical relations between mixers and torsions, we can link the mixers of previously studied attractors:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(\mathcal{C}) &= T(\mathcal{G}) \\
 T(\mathcal{E}_1) &= T(\mathcal{E}_2)^p \quad \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}^p \\
 T(\mathcal{B}) &= [-5] + T(\mathcal{A}) \quad \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -6 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ -5 & -5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 T(\mathcal{E}_2) &= [-2] + T(\mathcal{A}) \quad \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

$T(\mathcal{E}_1) = T(\mathcal{E}_2)^p$ means that it is the transposed matrix: thus mixer of \mathcal{E}_2 is symmetric to the mixer of \mathcal{E}_1 in a sens that the branch order is reversed. Then we obtain $T(\mathcal{B}) = [-5] + T(\mathcal{A})$ because the concatenation of an odd torsion before a mixer reverse the branch order. Finally, $T(\mathcal{E}_2) = [-2] + T(\mathcal{A})$ because the concatenation of an even torsion before a mixer do not reverse the branch order of the mixer.

4.2. Subtemplates

A subtemplate is defined as follow by Ghrist *et al.* [12]: a *subtemplate* \mathcal{S} of a template \mathcal{T} , written $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{T}$, is a topological subset of \mathcal{T} which, equipped with the restriction of a semiflow of \mathcal{T} to \mathcal{S} , satisfies the definition of a template. For the eight attractors previously studied (\mathcal{A} , \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{E}_1 , \mathcal{E}_2 , \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G}) we will demonstrate that their templates are subtemplates of the template of \mathcal{C} made of one mixer defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{12}$$

Using the linking matrix defining $T_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $T_{\mathcal{C}}$, we directly find that $T(\mathcal{A})$ is a

subset of $T(\mathcal{C})$ with the two first lines and columns

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \subset \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

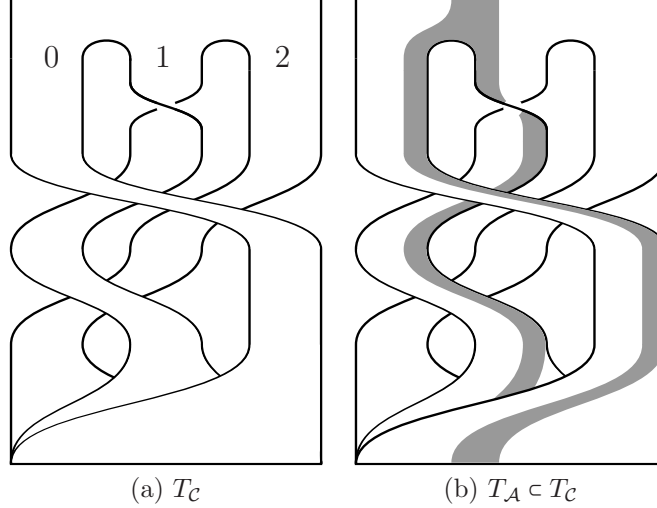


Figure 8. Template of \mathcal{A} is a subtemplate of the template of \mathcal{C} .

The strip organization of $T_{\mathcal{A}}$ are the same of the two first strips of $T_{\mathcal{C}}$. This means that $T_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a subtemplate of $T_{\mathcal{C}}$: $T_{\mathcal{A}} \subset T_{\mathcal{C}}$. This is illustrated on Fig. 8 where we only display the mixers and not the trivial part of the template that link the bottom to top on the left side to have a clockwise flow as shown Fig. 5; this is also the case for the remainder of this article. We will use graphical representation of the templates and subtemplates because it details the relation between template and subtemplate. This representation combined with algebraical relations between linking matrices proves that a template is a subtemplate of a template.

4.2.1. Banded chaos Attractors \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 display *banded chaos* because they are composed by several strips, or bands, with writhes. We start with the template $T_{\mathcal{B}}$. We know that this template can be considered with five negative torsions before a “horseshoe” mechanism (11). Thus we have to find a subtemplate that goes through a “horseshoe” mechanism and have five negative torsions. Letellier *et al.* [20] underline the fact that if a writhe is observed in an attractor bounded by a genus one torus, this is equivalent to two torsions by isotopy; the sign of the torsions is the same of the writhe one (see FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 of [20] for additional details). As a consequence, a subtemplate with n portions induces n writhes that are equivalent to $2n$ torsions by isotopy; the sign of these $2n$ torsions is the sign of the writhe that is also the sign of the permutations of subtemplate portions. We propose to build such a subtemplate where Fig. 9a is $T_{\mathcal{B}}$ as the subtemplate of $T_{\mathcal{C}}$.

We propose to use algebraical relations between linking matrices to validate subtemplates. Fig. 9b is the template of \mathcal{B} shaped as a subtemplate of \mathcal{C} . When we establish the template of \mathcal{B} , we chose to use the Poincaré section (9) that corresponds

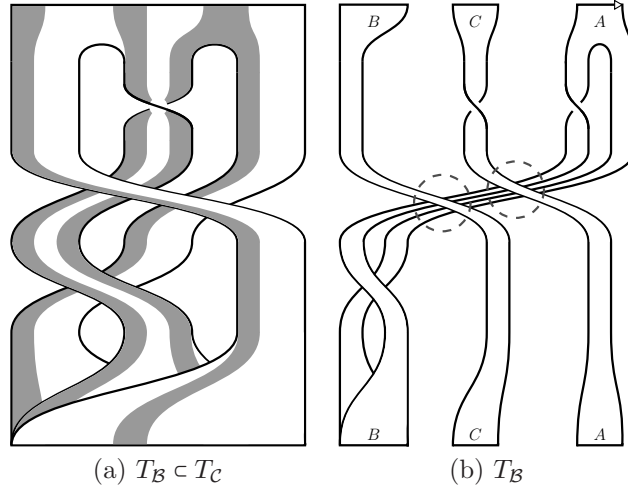


Figure 9. (a) Template of attractor \mathcal{B} is a subtemplate of the template of \mathcal{C} . (b) Template of attractor \mathcal{B} shaped as a subtemplate of \mathcal{C} . The arrow over A refers to the Poincaré section (9) with the ρ_n orientation.

to the portion far from the inside of the attractor; this portion is labeled A on Fig. 9b. We propose to concatenate its components with respect to their relative order: from A to B , then B to C and C to A that are respectively: a mixer, a strip without torsion and a negative torsion. We finally consider the transformation by isotopy that does not have an impact on the orientation of the strips. Thus we decide to concatenate the $2n$ torsions after the concatenation of the components. As illustrated Fig. 9b, there is two negative permutations (B to C over A to B and C to A over A to B) that are equivalent to $2 \times 2 = 4$ negative torsions (dashed circles of Fig. 9b). Consequently, we concatenate all these mixers and torsions

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + [-1] + [-2] + [-2] = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -6 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = T(\mathcal{B}) \quad (14)$$

and obtain the linking matrix defining the template of \mathcal{B} . Consequently $T_{\mathcal{B}}$ is a subtemplate of $T_{\mathcal{C}}$.

We now consider the two coexisting attractors \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 . They have a similar structure and coexist in the phase space for distinct initial conditions. The mixer of $T_{\mathcal{C}}$ with three branches has also a symmetric structure: the middle of the second strip of the mixer $T(\mathcal{C})$ is a reflecting symmetry axis where the left side is symmetric of the right side. To build the $T_{\mathcal{E}_1}$ and $T_{\mathcal{E}_2}$ as subtemplate of $T_{\mathcal{C}}$, we take this symmetry into account.

We propose these subtemplates as illustrated Fig. 10. We compute the concatenation of torsions and mixer of these figures. For $T_{\mathcal{E}_1}$, we have two parts: one is a mixer and the other is a strip without torsion. These parts permute negatively once in a writhe; it algebraically corresponds to a concatenation of two negative torsions. Thus, the linking matrix of such a subtemplate (Fig. 10a) is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + [-2] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = T(\mathcal{E}_1). \quad (15)$$

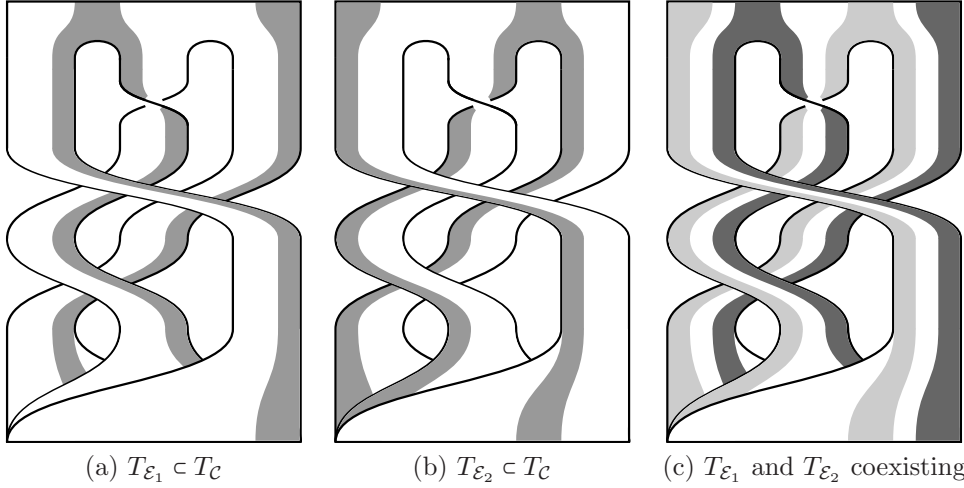


Figure 10. Coexisting templates $T_{\mathcal{E}_1}$ and $T_{\mathcal{E}_2}$ are subtemplates of the template of \mathcal{C} .

Similarly, the linking matrix of $T_{\mathcal{E}_2}$ as a subtemplate (Fig. 10b) is

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + [-2] = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = T(\mathcal{E}_2). \quad (16)$$

These algebraical relations between template and subtemplate linking matrices with Fig. 10 prove that $T_{\mathcal{E}_1} \subset T_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $T_{\mathcal{E}_2} \subset T_{\mathcal{C}}$. Moreover, these two subtemplates are symmetric one to the other by reflection and coexist in the template of \mathcal{C} (Fig. 10c).

4.2.2. Concatenation of mixers We now consider $T_{\mathcal{F}}$, the template of \mathcal{F} , made of four strips. In a previous paper [15], we demonstrate that the concatenation of two mixers is a mixer and its number of strips is the product of the number of strips of each mixer. Thus, the concatenation of two mixers made of two branches is a mixer with four branches. Our hypothesis is that the four strips of $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ are the result of this process. To validate it, we draw its subtemplate by splitting the template of \mathcal{C} into the two symmetric part containing a mixer; we obtain the Fig. 11a.

We decompose this subtemplate (Fig. 11b) in parts: the two parts contain a mixer and these parts permute negatively once. Thus, we concatenate a mixer before a mixer and two negative torsions (cf. 4.2.1). The first concatenation gives a mixer defined by a linking matrix; the algebraical relation necessary to obtain this matrix

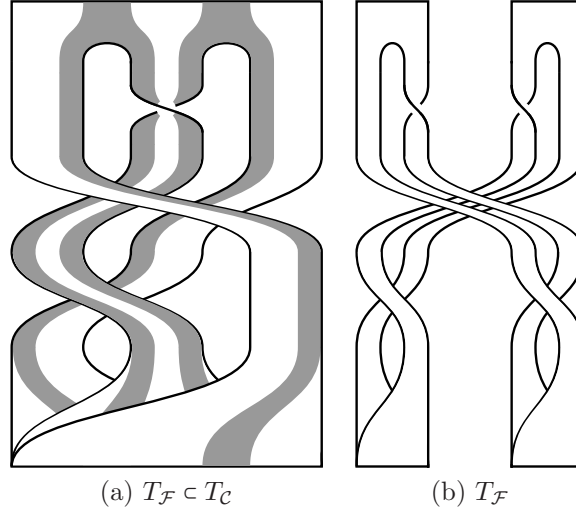


Figure 11. (a) The template of \mathcal{F} is a subtemplate of the template of \mathcal{C} . (b) $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ with two mixers.

are detailed in [15]. The linking matrix of $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ as a subtemplate (Fig. 11a) is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + [-2] \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc|cccc} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right] + [-2] \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + [-2] = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & -2 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = T(\mathcal{F})
 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

This algebraical relation between template and subtemplate linking matrices associated to Fig. 11 prove that $T_{\mathcal{F}} \subset T_{\mathcal{C}}$.

We now consider the attractor \mathcal{D} , we have $T_{\mathcal{D}} \subset T_{\mathcal{F}}$ directly from their mixers

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \subset \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & -2 & -3 \\ -4 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}; \tag{18}$$

this is illustrated on Fig. 12. We previously obtain that $T_{\mathcal{F}} \subset T_{\mathcal{C}}$, thus we prove that $T_{\mathcal{D}} \subset T_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Consequently, we prove that the six templates of attractors \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{E}_1 , \mathcal{E}_2 and \mathcal{F} are subtemplate of the template of the attractor \mathcal{C} ; it is a template with six subtemplates. We remind that \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{C} have the same template ($T_{\mathcal{G}} = T_{\mathcal{C}}$).

5. A template for the whole bifurcation diagram

We obtain a unique template containing the eight templates of attractors. We now consider the whole bifurcation diagram (Fig. 1) and not only specific attractors. In

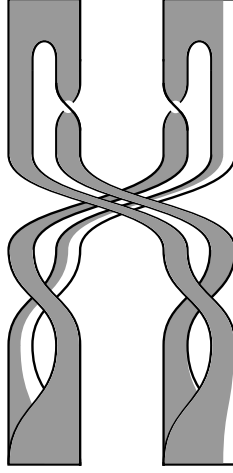


Figure 12. Template of \mathcal{D} is a subtemplate of the template of \mathcal{F} and consequently, it is also a subtemplate of the template of \mathcal{C} .

this section, we will show that the template of \mathcal{C} contains all attractors templates for any parameter value take from this bifurcation diagram. We use the Poincaré section (3) and build return maps using y_n for $\alpha \in]-2; 1.8[$ when an attractor is solution. We associate a symbolic dynamic with the three symbols “0”, “1”, “2” of $T_{\mathcal{C}}$. Note that Barrio *et al.* [21] also use this process to study return maps of a Rössler system from a Lyapunov diagram. The authors display return maps with superstability curve and coexisting stable points. Here we prefer to collect extrema points to make a partition of the bifurcation diagram.

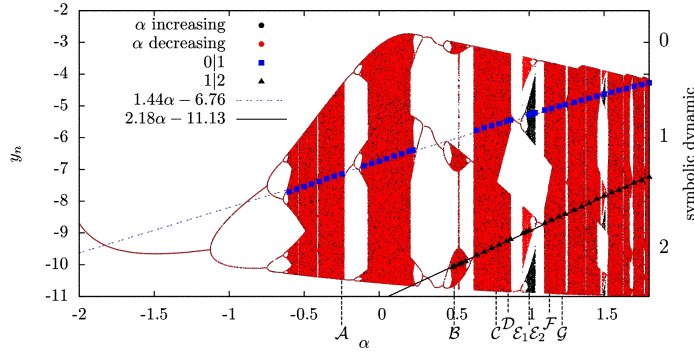


Figure 13. Partition of the bifurcation diagram when α varies build using first return maps on y_n of the Poincaré section (3). This partition give a symbolic dynamic with three symbols “0”, “1”, “2” depending on α .

In the diagram Fig. 13, we indicate the values of y_n splitting the return maps into two or three parts. We remind the reader that we orientate application from the inside to the outside of the attractor. Thus, the branches are labelled with symbol number increasing while y_n decrease. Fig. 13 reveals that the separator values are linear to α . We note $y_{0|1}(\alpha)$ the value of y_n that split branches “0” and “1” and $y_{1|2}(\alpha)$ the value

of y_n that split branches “1” and “2”. A linear regression gives

$$\begin{aligned} y_{0|1}(\alpha) &= 1.43638\alpha - 6.76016 \\ y_{1|2}(\alpha) &= 2.18237\alpha - 11.1289. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Up to this point, if there is an attractor solution, its orbits can be encoded with the symbols depending on the previous equations. This also requires the use of the Poincaré section (3).

For a given range of a bifurcation parameters ($\alpha \in]-2; 1.8[$), the parameters of the Rössler system depends on α : $a(\alpha)$, $b(\alpha)$ and $c(\alpha)$. The fixed points depend on the parameters and the Poincaré section depend on the fixed points. Thus, we obtain a Poincaré section and its partition (19) depending on α while the template is defined by the linking matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (20)$$

The main result is that the topological characterization of chaotic attractors can be extended as a description of various attractors whose parameters come from one bifurcation diagram. In this bifurcation diagram, we show that there are regimes where the chaotic mechanisms are topologically equivalent ($T_C = T_G$), symmetric (T_{E_1} and T_{E_2}) and they are a subset of the same chaotic mechanism. The point is that our work can help to understand the complex structure of attractors considering them as subtemplates of their neighbors (in term of bifurcation parameter). This also enlarge the possibility to use the topological characterization to describe more than an attractor, but an entire bifurcation diagram.

6. Conclusion

In this paper we study eight attractors of the Rössler system. The parameters values of these attractors come from a bifurcation diagram that exhibits various dynamics such as coexisting attractors. For each attractor we apply the topological characterization method that give us a template of the attractor. These templates detail the chaotic mechanism and these are only made of stretching and folding mechanism followed by a squeezing mechanism with two, three and four strips.

The second part of this paper is dedicated to the proof that the eight templates are subtemplates of a unique template: the template of \mathcal{C} . The main result here is that a template is no longer a tool to describe one attractor but also a set of neighbours attractors (in the parameter space). Thus for a bifurcation diagram, we build a partition using symbols of T_C . This partition over the whole diagram gives a global structure of attractors for a range of parameters.

This better understanding of the structure of bifurcation diagram can help researchers that want to explore the behaviour of their system, especially if it exhibits chaotic properties. For instance Matthey *et al.* [22] design a robot using coupled Rössler oscillators to simulate its locomotion. A similar theoretical analysis of their system can provide various set of parameters with specific chaotic properties that might induce new locomotion pattern. A partitioned bifurcation diagram details the various non equivalent dynamical behavior of the system to find them.

This work on templates of attractors from a unique bifurcation diagram is a first step that can lead to a description of manifolds using templates. It is also a new way

to classify templates grouping them as subtemplates and not claiming that there exist six new attractors for the Rössler system. To conclude, this work permits to apply the topological characterization method to a set of attractors from a bifurcation diagram. The partition of a bifurcation diagram associated with a unique template is a new tool to describe the global dynamical properties of a system while a parameter is varied. In future works, we will apply this method on attractors bounded by higher genus torus to highlight how symmetry breaking or template number of branches are related in a bifurcation diagram.

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