

For the Kuramoto model with the ReLU-Sin coupling, we provide the first sufficient initial conditions that lead to phase and frequency synchronizations, respectively.

The Kuramoto Model

For $1 \leq i \leq N$,

$$\dot{\theta}_i(t) = \omega_i + \sum_{j=1}^N \Gamma(\theta_j(t) - \theta_i(t)),$$

- ω_i : natural frequency.
- θ_i : phase
- $\dot{\theta}_i$: frequency
- Γ : a 2π -periodic coupling function.

Describe the **collective synchronization** of fireflies, circadian rhythm, Josephson junctions, power grids, etc.

Synchronization

Phase synchronization

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\theta_i(t) - \theta_j(t) - 2k_{ij}\pi) = 0, \forall i, j.$$

Frequency synchronization

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\dot{\theta}_i(t) - \dot{\theta}_j(t)) = 0, \forall i, j.$$

Main Results (Informal)

“Competition leads to synchronization.”

Consider the ReLU-Sin coupling:

$$\Gamma(t) = k \max\{0, \sin(t)\}, \quad k > 0.$$

Let $D(t) := \max_{i,j} |\theta_i(t) - \theta_j(t)|$.

1. **Phase synchronization** if $D(0) < \pi$ and oscillators are identical ($\omega_1 = \dots = \omega_N$).
2. **Frequency synchronization** if $D(0) < \pi$ and $k \gg 0$. Moreover, $\dot{\theta}_i(t) \rightarrow \max_i \omega_i$.

Challenge and Proof Ideas

The challenge is the lack of oddness of the coupling function, making Lyapunov-based analyses fail.

We ignore the max when $t \gg 0$ by the Order Lemma (informal):

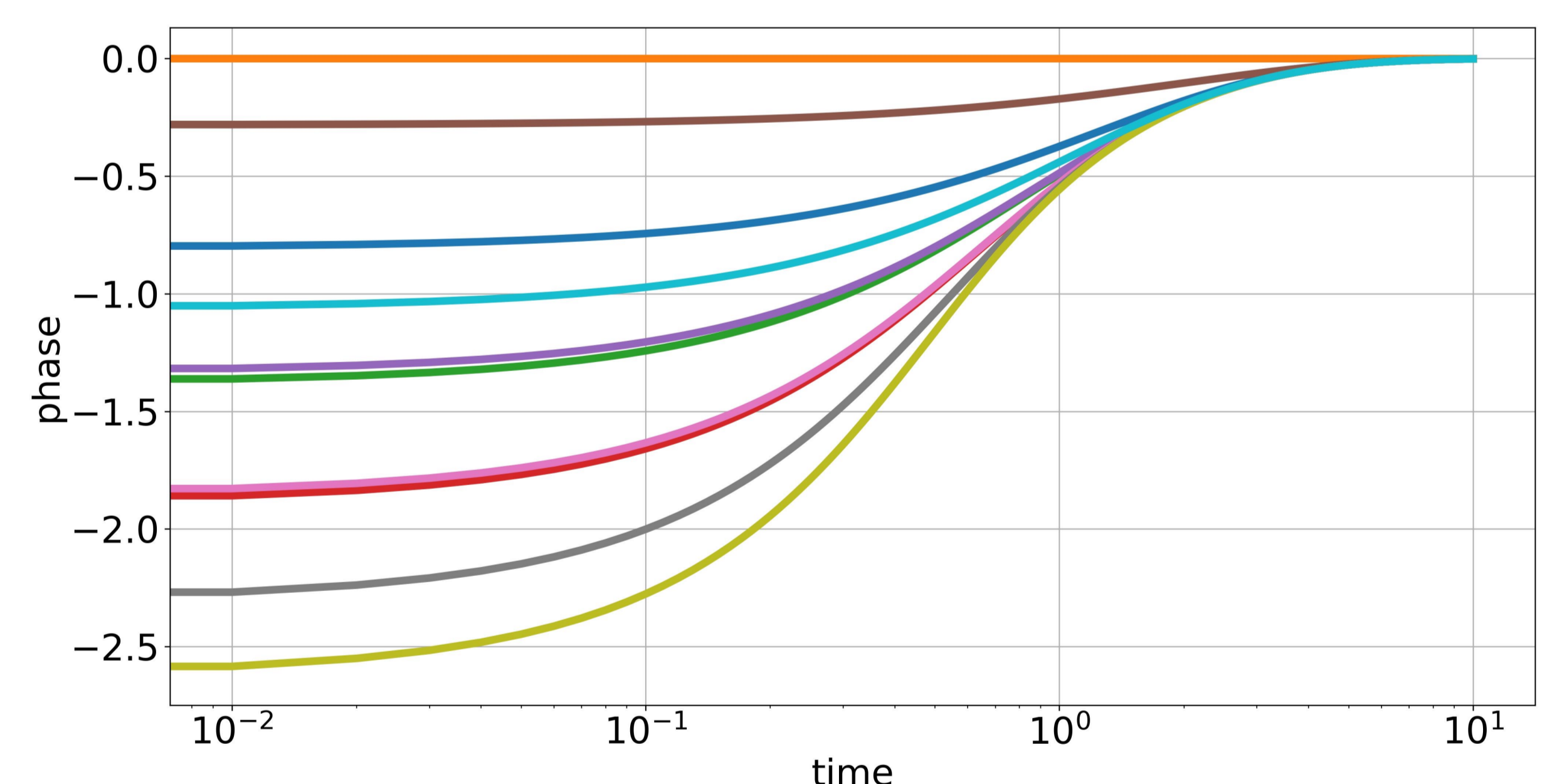
For any $\delta > 0$, if $D(0) < \pi$ and $k \gg 0$, then for $t \gg 0$, we have

1. $D(t) \leq \delta$;
2. If $\omega_i > \omega_j$, then $\theta_i(t) \geq \theta_j(t)$.

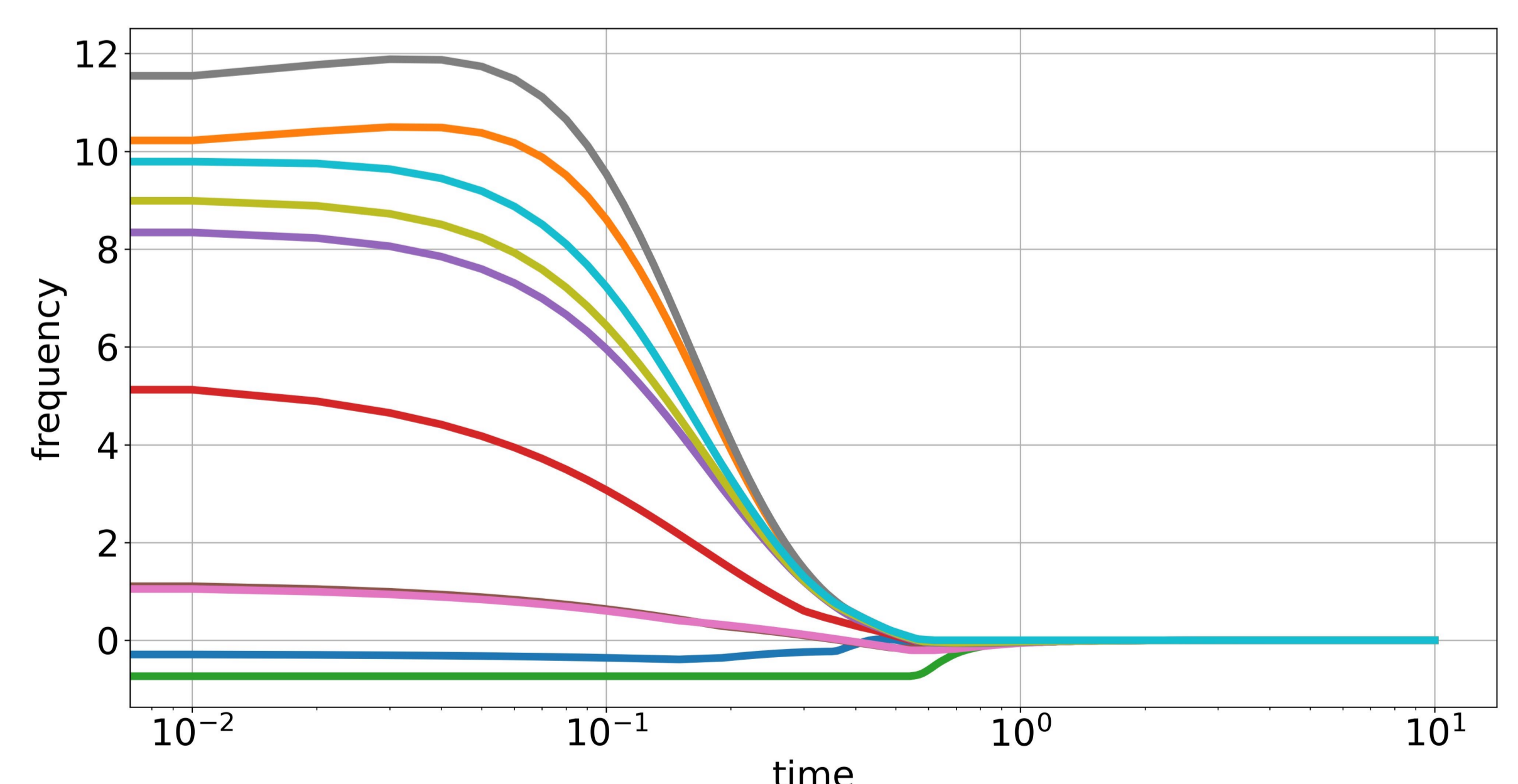
Numerical Experiments

Correctly validate our results.

$N = 10, \omega_i = 0, D(0) = 0.265, k = 0.5$



$N = 10, \omega_i \in [-1, 0], D(0) = 0.255, k = 1.967$



Other Results

Suppose Γ is odd and analytic and the oscillators are identical. Then, they achieve **frequency synchronization**.