

Article

A Novel Chaotic System with Two Circles of Equilibrium Points: Multistability, Electronic Circuit and FPGA Realization

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Abstract: This paper introduces a new chaotic system with two circles of equilibrium points. The dynamical properties of the proposed dynamical system are investigated through evaluating Lyapunov exponents, bifurcation diagram and multistability. The qualitative study shows that the new system exhibits coexisting periodic and chaotic attractors for different values of parameters. The new chaotic system is implemented in both analog and digital electronics. In the former case, we introduce the analog circuit of the proposed chaotic system with two circles of equilibrium points using amplifiers, which is simulated in MultiSIM software, version 13.0 and the results of which are in good agreement with the numerical simulations using MATLAB. In addition, we perform the digital implementation of the new chaotic system using field-programmable gate arrays (FPGA), the experimental observations of the attractors of which confirm its suitability to generate chaotic behavior.

Keywords: chaotic system; close curve equilibrium; multistability; electronic circuit; FPGA

1. Introduction

A nonlinear, aperiodic and continuous-time dynamical system is said to be chaotic if it exhibits sensitive dependence on initial conditions [1]. Thus, an autonomous continuous-time system with dimension $n \geq 3$ is chaotic if there is a positive element in its Lyapunov exponents spectrum. A 3D dissipative autonomous chaotic system is characterized by the existence of positive, zero and negative Lyapunov exponents with a negative sum of the Lyapunov exponents [2]. Dissipative systems have a state space volume that contracts on average along the trajectory so that the orbit approaches an attractor of measure zero in the state space. If the dissipative system is chaotic, the attractor is strange with a non-integer dimension and fractal structure [2].

Recently, chaotic systems with a closed curve of equilibrium points have attracted much attention in the chaos literature. Gotthans and Petrzela proposed a chaotic system with circular equilibrium

by using search irregular behavior of nonlinear models [3]. Pham et al. proposed a new chaotic system with different shapes of equilibria such as ellipse equilibrium, square-shaped equilibrium and rectangle-shaped equilibrium [4]. Pham et al. constructed a novel chaotic system with heart-shaped curve equilibrium curve, which can exhibit hidden attractors [5]. Pham et al. proposed a new chaotic system with equilibria located on the rounded square loop and discussed its circuit implementation [6]. In addition, Mobayen et al., presented a new chaotic system with a three-leaved clover equilibrium and its application in image encryption [7]. Sambas et al. proposed a new chaotic system with pear-shaped equilibrium and discussed its electronic circuit simulation [8]. Vaidyanathan et al. proposed a new chaotic system with axe-shaped equilibrium and discussed its control applications [9]. Vaidyanathan et al. proposed a new chaotic system with a cloud-shaped curve of equilibrium and discussed its application to sound encryption [10]. Mobayen et al. announced a new chaotic system with a boomerang-shaped equilibrium and discussed its application to sound encryption [11]. Some recent 3D chaotic systems with a closed curve of equilibrium points [3–11] are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Chaotic systems with a closed curve of equilibrium points.

Chaotic Systems	Closed Curve of Equilibrium Points
Gotthans and Petrzela [3]	Circle
Pham et al. [4]	Ellipse, Square and Rectangle
Pham et al. [5]	Heart
Pham et al. [6]	Rounded Square
Mobayen et al. [7]	Three-Leaved Clover
Sambas et al. [8]	Pear
Vaidyanathan et al. [9]	Axe
Vaidyanathan et al. [10]	Cloud
Mobayen et al. [11]	Boomerang
This Work	Two Circles

In this work, we propose a new chaotic system with two circles of equilibrium points. The closed curve of equilibrium points in this work consists of two circles that intersect at the origin and a chaotic system with such a closed curve is a new contribution in the chaos literature. The phase portraits of the new chaotic system are illustrated using numerical simulations with MATLAB. The qualitative properties of the new chaotic system are analyzed by calculating Lyapunov exponents, bifurcation diagram and multistability. The dynamical analysis shows that the new system exhibits coexisting periodic and chaotic attractors for different values of parameters.

Chaos in electrical circuits is an active research area and many seminal papers have been published on chaotic circuits in the literature [12–16]. Matsumoto observed a chaotic attractor from Chua’s circuit [12]. Chua et al. announced a chaotic circuit with double-scroll attractor and analyzed its properties [13]. Chua and Lin discussed canonical realization of Chua’s circuit family [14]. Chua et al. discussed a universal circuit for studying and generating chaos [15]. Sprott made a detailed study of simple chaotic systems and circuits [16].

Furthermore, the electronic circuit of the proposed chaotic system with two circles of equilibrium points is implemented in MultiSIM software, version 13.0. The oscilloscope results of the electronic circuit design of the new chaotic system are consistent with the numerical MATLAB simulations of the new chaotic system. Finally, we implement the new chaotic system using the field-programmable gate array (FPGA) circuit. FPGA circuit design has several applications in engineering [17].

2. Dynamical Model of the New Chaotic System

A general model of chaotic systems with a curve of equilibrium points $h(x, y) = 0$ has been proposed by Pham et al. [6] as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \alpha z \\ \dot{y} = z f(x, y, z) \\ \dot{z} = h(x, y) + z g(x, y, z) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Motivated by the research work on chaotic systems with closed curves of equilibrium points (see Table 1) and the general System (1), we report a new chaotic system with two circles of equilibrium points given by:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = z \\ \dot{y} = z(-ay - by^2 - cxz) \\ \dot{z} = x^2 + y^2 - |x| \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $X = (x, y, z)$ is the state and a, b, c are positive parameters. System (1) can generate chaos for $a = 4, b = 4.5, c = 1$ and initial conditions $X(0) = (0.01, 0.02, 0.01)$.

The equilibrium points of the new System (2) are tracked by solving the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} 0 = z \\ 0 = z(-ay - by^2 - cxz) \\ 0 = x^2 + y^2 - |x| \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Simplifying System (3), we see that the equilibrium points of the System (2) are characterized: by

$$z = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x^2 + y^2 - |x| = 0 \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) represents two circles of equilibrium points ($x^2 + y^2 + x = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 - x = 0$) touching at the origin in the x-y plane as shown in Figure 1.

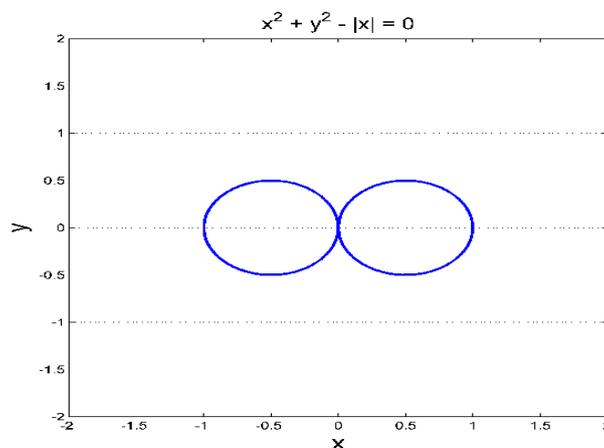


Figure 1. Two circles of equilibrium points of the new System (2) in the x-y plane.

By fixing $(a, b, c) = (4, 4.5, 1)$ and $X(0) = (0.01, 0.02, 0.01)$, we numerically solve System (2) via the fourth order Runge-Kutta method. MATLAB plots depicting the chaotic attractor of the new System (2) are shown in Figure 2a–c.

The bifurcation analysis of a nonlinear dynamical system is useful for knowing the behavior of the system both chaotic or periodic behavior for certain values of the system parameters [18–23]. Lyapunov exponent spectrum and bifurcation diagram are obtained for $b = 4.5, c = 1$ as a varies between 4 to 15 and initial condition $X(0) = (0.01, 0.02, 0.01)$. Lyapunov exponent spectrum and bifurcation diagram of System (2) are given in Figure 3a,b, respectively. Obviously, from the bifurcation diagram and Lyapunov exponent spectrum, we conclude that System (2) exhibits robust chaos in the whole region. We note that the famous Wolf’s algorithm [24] is used for calculating the Lyapunov exponents.

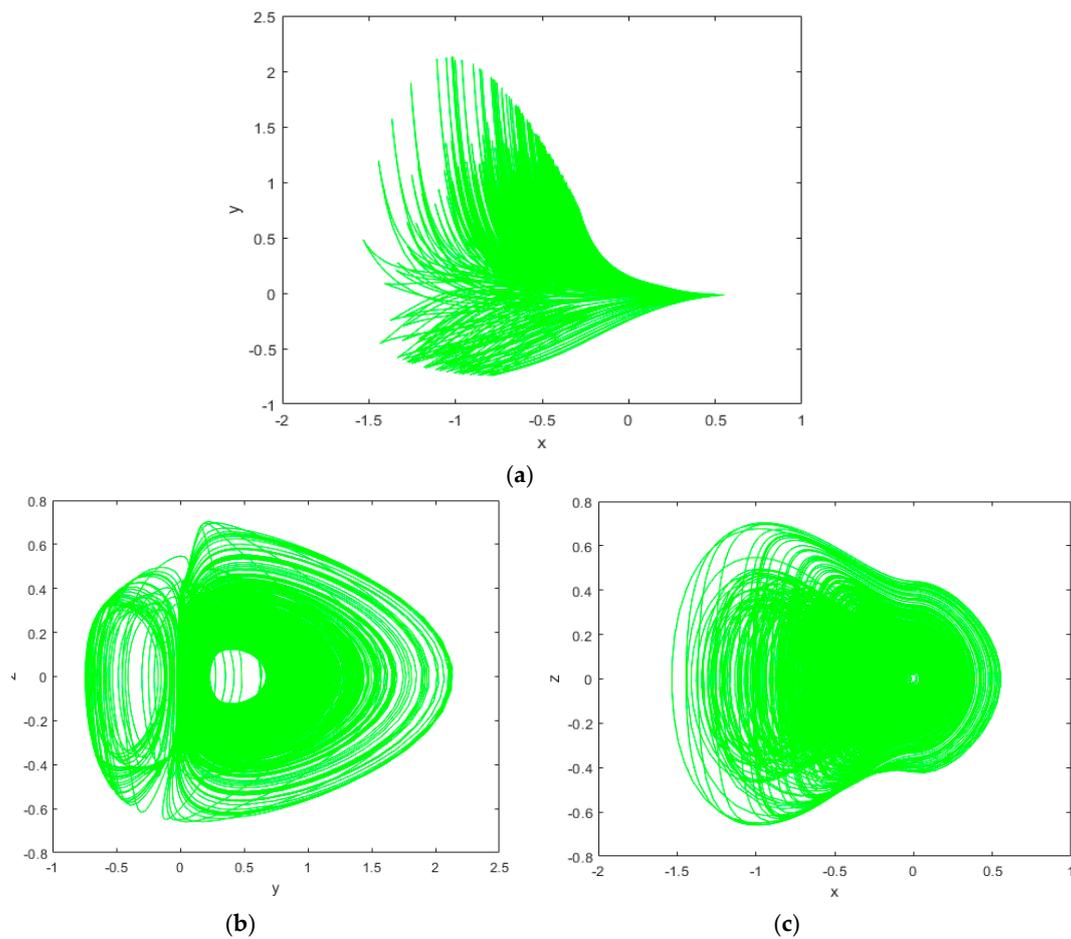


Figure 2. MATLAB plots of the new chaotic System (2) (a) x - y plane, (b) y - z plane and (c) x - z plane.

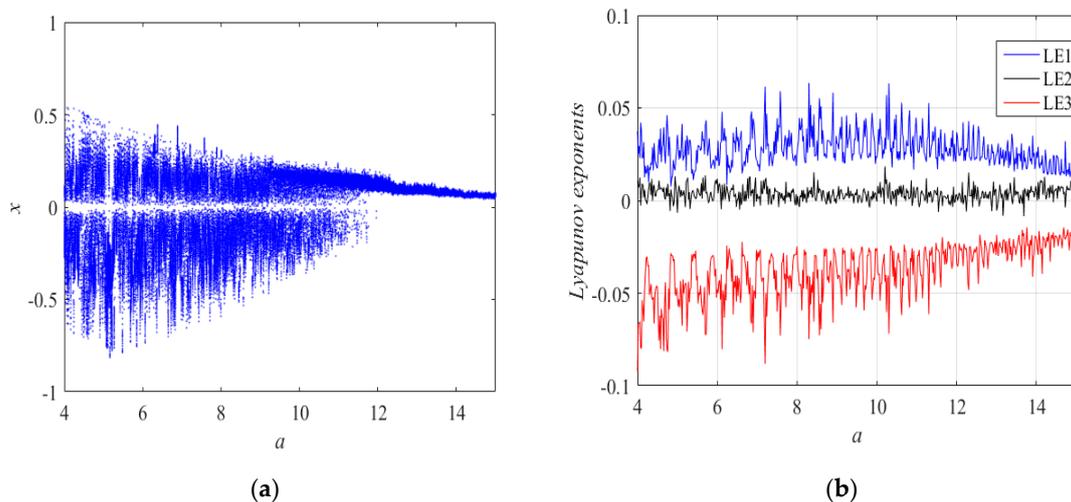


Figure 3. (a) Bifurcation diagram of System (2) with respect to parameter a and (b) Lyapunov exponent spectrum of the system with respect to parameter a .

3. Multistability Analysis

Multistability is an interesting phenomenon and usually exists in many chaotic systems. As can be seen from the bifurcation diagram in Figure 4, there exist coexisting attractors in the region of $[5.3, 10]$ (see the right side of the black solid line in the Figure 4). When the parameters $b = 4.5$, $c = 1$ and vary a in the region of $[4, 15]$. A set of initial states with blue color $(0.3, 0.02, 0.01)$ and another

set of initial states with red color $(-0.3, 0.02, 0.01)$ are fixed. Some sample coexisting attractors are presented. For example, when $a = 6$, the system produces the coexisting periodic attractor and chaotic attractor as shown in Figure 5a,b. Moreover, the coexisting periodic attractors are found in the new System (2) with $a = 10$ as shown in Figure 5c,d.

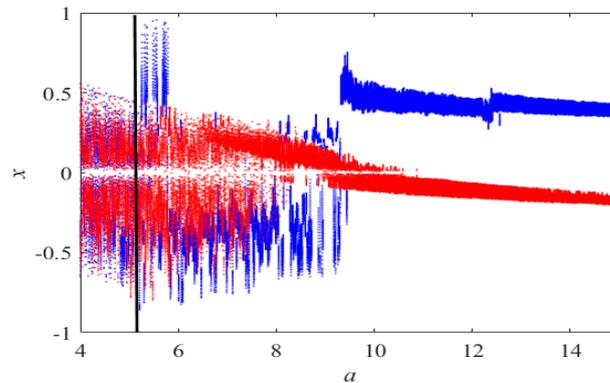


Figure 4. Coexisting bifurcation diagram of the state variable x with respect to the control parameter a .

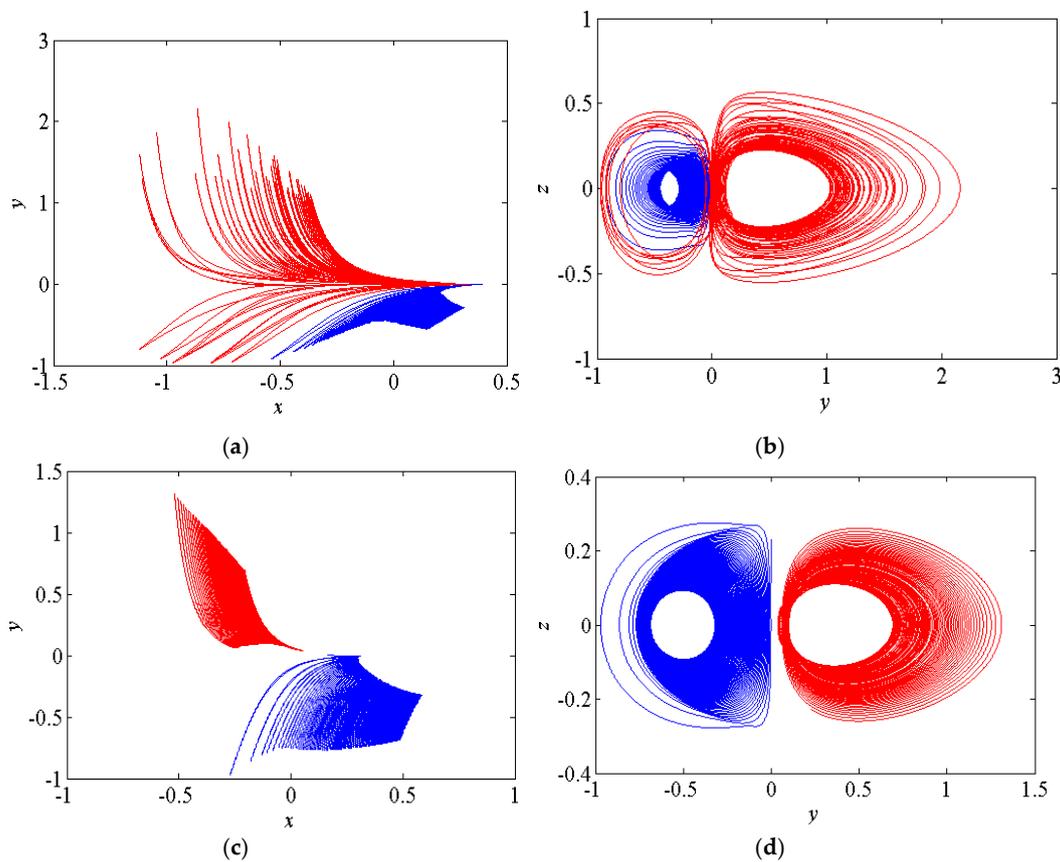


Figure 5. (a) The coexisting periodic attractor and chaotic attractor in x - y plane (b) The coexisting periodic attractor and chaotic attractor in y - z plane (c) The coexisting periodic attractors in x - y plane and (d) The coexisting periodic attractors in y - z plane.

4. The Electronic Circuit Implementation

The main purpose of electronic implementation using MultiSim version 13.0 is to confirm the suitability of system behavior with numerical simulations. The schematic diagram of new chaotic System (2) is shown in Figure 6. In this section, we set $X = 4x$, $Y = 4y$ and $Z = 4z$. We obtain the following dimensionless system:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = z \\ \dot{y} = z\left(\frac{-ay}{2} - \frac{by^2}{4} - \frac{cxz}{4}\right) \\ \dot{z} = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} - |x| \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

By applying Kirchoff's circuit laws, we get its circuital equations:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X} = \frac{1}{C_1 R_1} Z \\ \dot{Y} = -\frac{1}{C_2 R_2} Y Z - \frac{1}{C_2 R_3} Y^2 Z - \frac{1}{C_2 R_4} X Z^2 \\ \dot{Z} = \frac{1}{C_3 R_5} X^2 + \frac{1}{C_3 R_6} Y^2 - \frac{1}{C_2 R_7} |X| \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

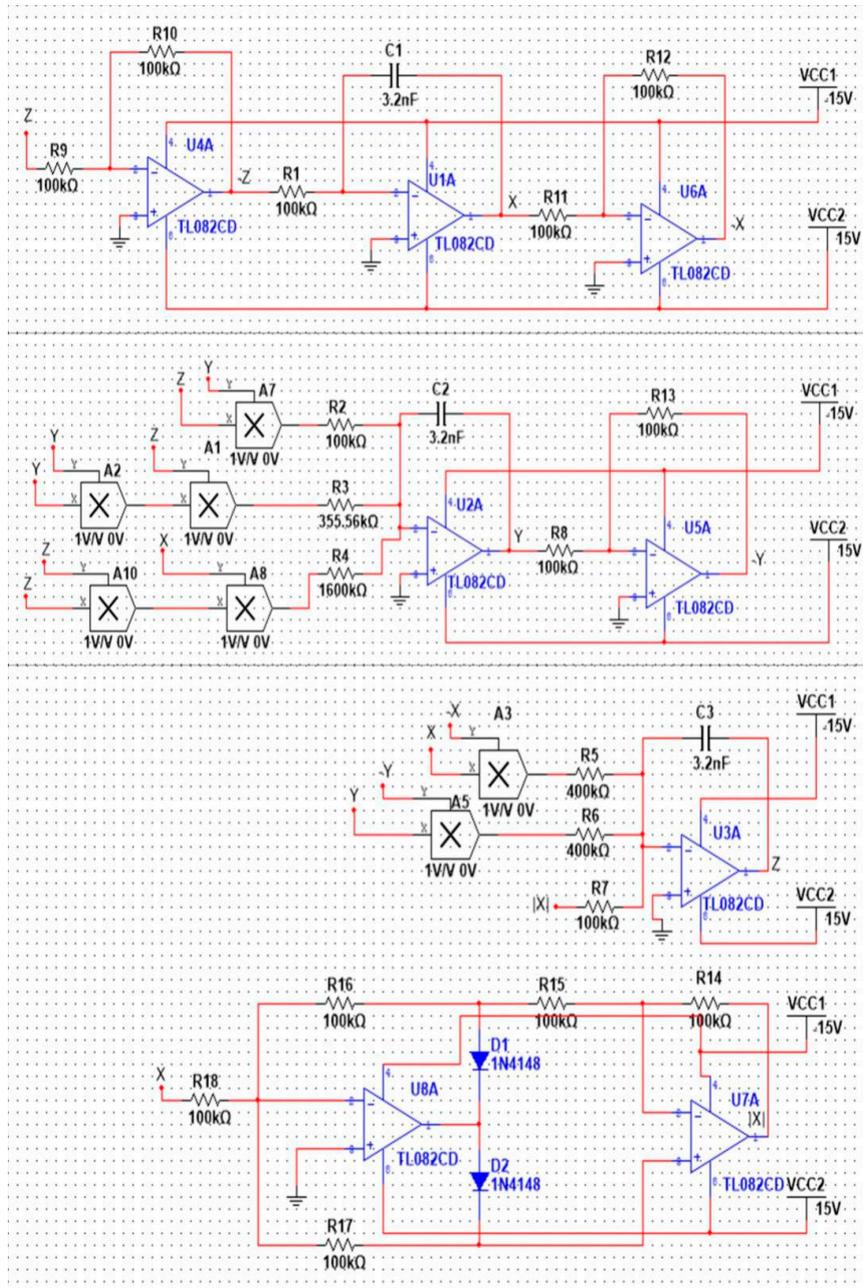


Figure 6. The circuit schematic diagram of the new chaotic system.

The values of circuit components have been chosen as: $R_1 = R_5 = R_6 = 400 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_3 = 355.56 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_4 = 1600 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = R_7 = R_8 = R_9 = R_{10} = R_{11} = R_{12} = R_{13} = R_{14} = R_{15} = R_{16} = R_{17} = R_{18} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 3.2 \text{ nF}$. The phase portraits of the circuit are represented in Figure 7a–c. A very good similarity between MATLAB simulation results (shown in Figure 2a–c) and MultiSim version 13.0 simulation results (shown in Figure 7a–c) can be observed. Figure 8 shows spectral distribution for chaotic signals in the three coordinates: X, Y and Z. The power spectra of the produced signals are broadband, typical of chaotic signals. They span to a frequency range that goes beyond 5 kHz. The peak of the frequency spectrum was measured to be at 0.4 kHz and it corresponds to a prevailing frequency of the implementing oscillating loop. The frequency is quite low. Thus, the new chaotic system can only be used for low frequency applications.

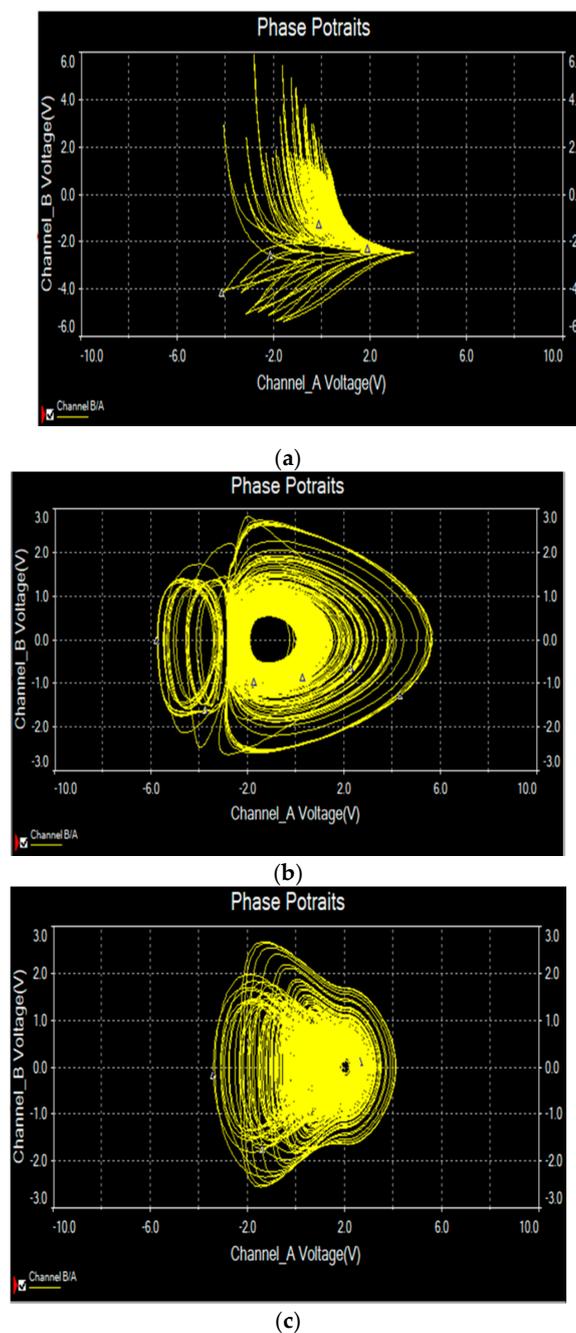


Figure 7. Phase portraits of the new chaotic system in Multisim (a) X-Y plane, (b) Y-Z plane and (c) X-Z plane.

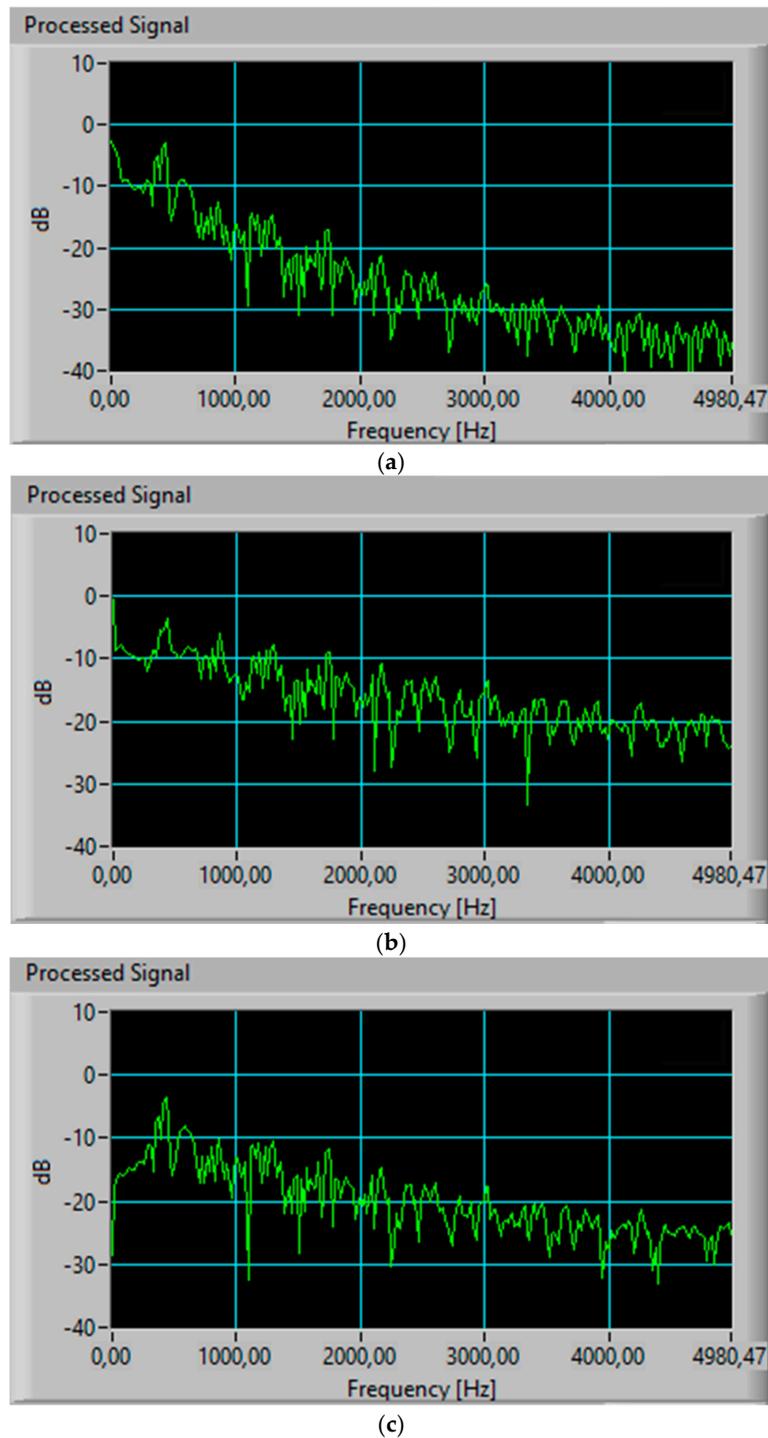


Figure 8. The spectral distribution of the new chaotic system: (a) X-signal, (b) Y-signal and (c) Z-signal.

5. FPGA Realization

The digital implementation of chaotic systems using field-programmable gate arrays (FPGA) has advantages, such as verification and fast prototyping, exploitation of the processing speed, high computational power and programming flexibility. Implementing chaotic systems like this new one described by System (2) using FPGAs, requires choosing the appropriate numerical method to discretize the equations and then describe the building blocks for synthesis purposes. The FPGA-based implementation is then suitable to develop several applications in data encryption and secure communications, as shown in [25].

Applying one-step methods to solve System (1) is quite enough to perform the FPGA-based implementation. In this manner, the mathematical model described in System (1) is discretized applying Forward-Euler and the fourth-order Runge-Kutta methods. Forward-Euler leads us to the discretized equations given in System (2).

$$\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = x_n + hz_n \\ y_{n+1} = y_n + h[z_n(-ay_n - by_n^2 - cx_nz_n)] \\ z_{n+1} = z_n + h[x_n^2 + y_n^2 - |x_n|] \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Figure 9 shows the block description of the chaotic system and by applying the Forward Euler method. Applying the fourth-order Runge-Kutta method leads us to much bigger equations, which require more digital blocks for its implementation in the FPGA, but this method provides higher precision than Forward Euler. The choose of the step-size is also different in each numerical method. For instance, however in this work we set it to $h = 0.001$ for both numerical methods. The digital implementation can be done using computer arithmetic of 32 bits, with a fixed-point notation in the format 7.25, which means that one bit is associated to the sign, six bits to the integer part and 25 bits to the fractional part of a number. From System (7), one can identify the use of adders, subtractors, multipliers and a special block to implement the absolute value of the state variable $|x|$. The multipliers with two state variables as inputs are taken from the FPGA resources and the multipliers having one number as input (a, b, c, h), are designed as single-constant multiplier (SCM) blocks, which reduce the use of digital resources. To increase the processing speed, all blocks include a clock (clk) pin, as shown in Figure 9, in which one can change the numerical method labeled as Integrator Forward Euler. Details on FPGA design issues can be found in [26].

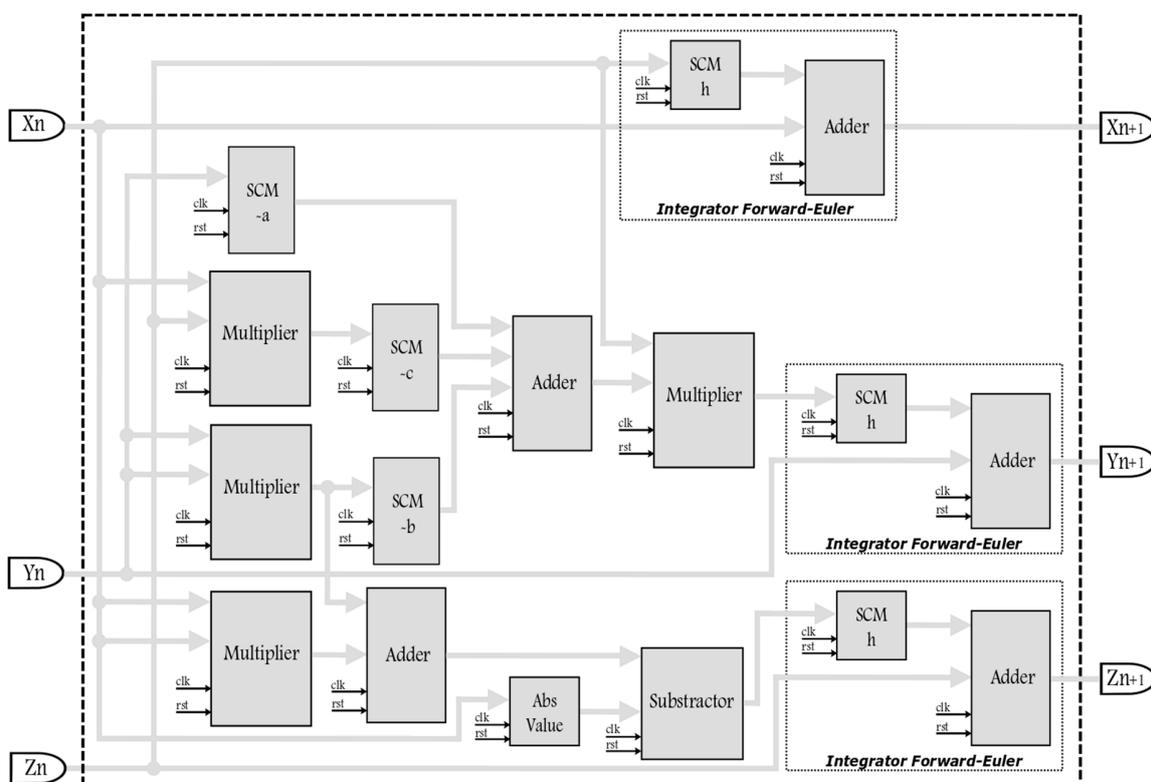


Figure 9. Block description of the new chaotic system given in System (1), discretized with Forward-Euler.

Table 2 shows the hardware resources used to implement the new chaotic system given in System (2) and using the FPGA Cyclone IV EP4CGX150DF31C7. The VHDL descriptions were performed using the synthesizer of software \Quartus II 13.0. The last two rows represent the number of clock cycles to obtain a new iteration from the initial iteration values X_n, Y_n, Z_n to the next values $X_{n+1}, Y_{n+1}, Z_{n+1}$ shown in Figure 8. The data at each iteration requires a latency in nanoseconds and they are calculated using a 50 MHz clock signal.

Table 2. Resources using the FPGA Cyclone IV EP4CGX150DF31C7 for implementing System (2) applying Forward-Euler and fourth-order Runge-Kutta methods.

Resources	Numerical Method		Available
	Forward Euler	Runge-Kutta fourth Order	
Logics Elements	1,440	6,420	149,760
Registers	1,793	2,887	149,760
9*9 bits multipliers	32	128	720
Maximum Frequency (MHz)	89.96	70.09	50
Clock Cycles by Iteration	10	34	-
Latency by Iteration (ns)	200	680	-

Figures 10–12 show the 2D views of the new chaotic attractors associated to the FPGA-based implementation of System (2) and using the FPGA Cyclone IV EP4CGX150DF31C7. The experimental chaotic time series of each state variable were truncated to observe the data on the oscilloscope when using a 16-bits digital to analog (DAC) converter of 1 megasample/second. From these chaotic attractors one can conclude on the good agreement between the simulated and experimental results for the new chaotic oscillator with two circles of equilibrium points.

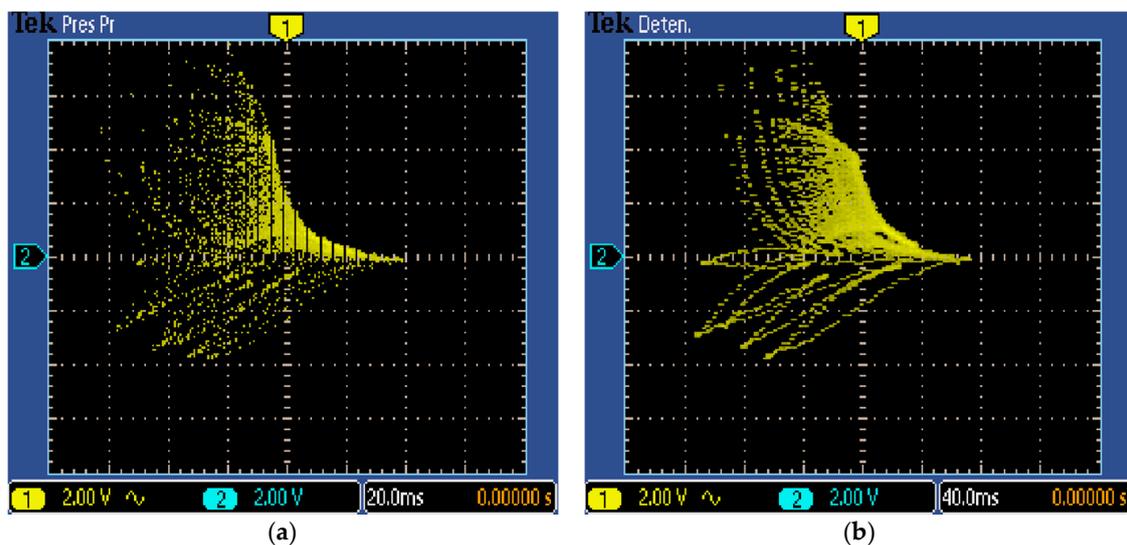


Figure 10. Oscilloscope views in the x - y plane (2v/div) of the new chaotic System (2) implemented in field-programmable gate array (FPGA) and with: (a) Forward-Euler with $h = 0.001$ and (b) fourth-order Runge-Kutta with $h = 0.01$.

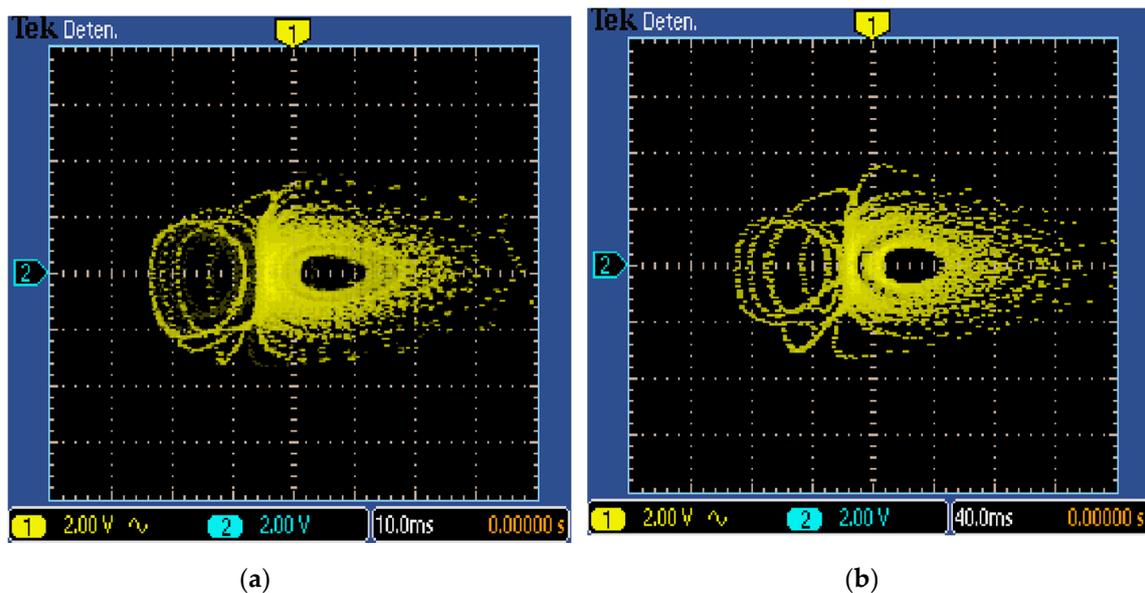


Figure 11. Oscilloscope views in the y - z plane (2v/div) of the new chaotic System (2) implemented in FPGA and with: (a) Forward-Euler with $h = 0.001$ and (b) fourth-order Runge-Kutta with $h = 0.01$.

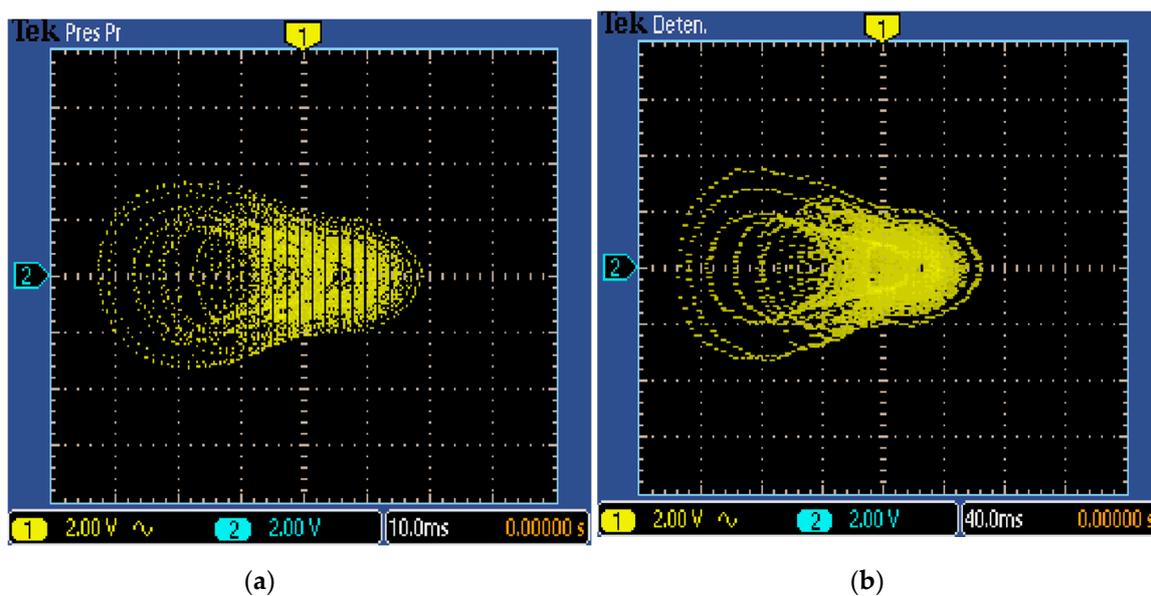


Figure 12. Oscilloscope views in the x - z plane (2v/div) of the new chaotic System (2) implemented in FPGA and with: (a) Forward-Euler with $h = 0.001$ and (b) fourth-order Runge-Kutta with $h = 0.01$.

6. Conclusions

This paper introduced a new chaotic system with two circles of equilibrium points, which is a new contribution to the literature of chaotic systems with closed curves of equilibrium points. Lyapunov exponents, bifurcation diagrams and coexisting attractors have been used to investigate the complex behaviors of the system. We showed that the chaotic system exhibits multistability with coexisting attractors. For practical implementation, an electronic circuit of the new chaotic system has been designed using both MultiSIM version 13.0 and FPGA. MultiSIM based simulation results of System (1) are in good agreement with the FPGA realization. Chaotic systems with realizations in circuits and FPGA have good engineering applications such as pseudo-random number generator (PRNG), encryption, steganography, secure communication devices, etc.

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