

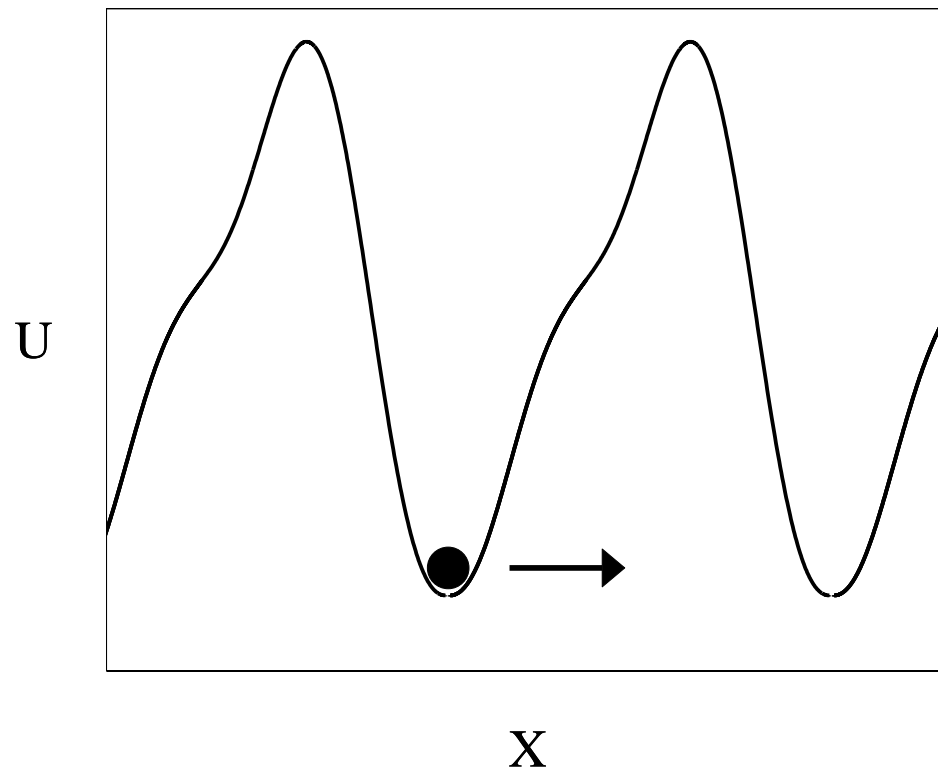
DIRECTIONAL MOTION OF FLUXONS IN A PARALLEL JOSEPHSON-JUNCTION CHAIN

F. Falo (a) , P. J. Martínez (a) , J. J. Mazo (a,b) , S. Cilla(a),
E. Trías(b) and T. P. Orlando (b)

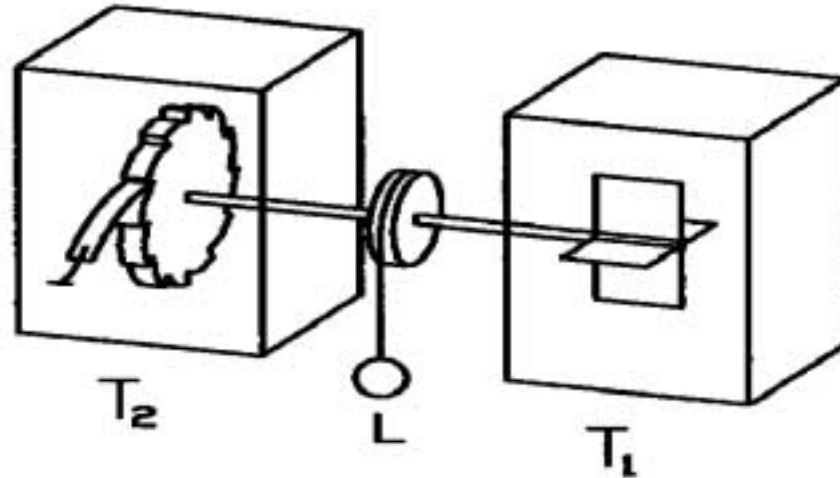
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What is a *ratchet* potential ? A potential without *inversion symmetry* $V(x) = V(-x)$. Thus, it is easier to move a particle in one direction than in the other.



The Feynman's “*ratchet and pawl*” machine



We can lift the weight L (**Directional Motion**) if:

- * We have an **asymmetric** engine (the *ratchet*).
- * The system is **out of equilibrium** ($T_1 > T_2$ or externally forced).

LET DO IT WITH FLUXONS !

THEORY and SIMULATIONS:

Ratchet potential for fluxons in Josephson-junction arrays.

F. Falo, P. J. Martínez, J. J. Mazo and S. Cilla.

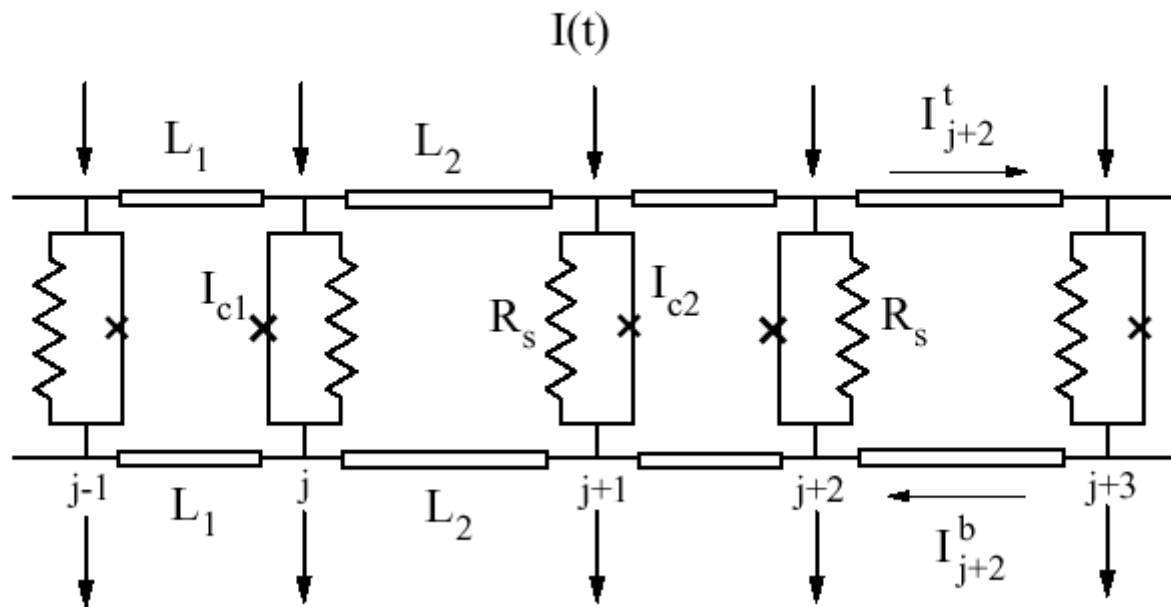
Europhysics Letters **45**, 700-706 (1999).

We design a parallel array in which a fluxon is submitted to an effective *ratchet* potential.

We calculate the dynamics of the fluxon under *ac currents*. The *IV curves* show *rectification* of the current with *mode-locking steps*.

We also consider *thermal effects*. A good agreement with *single particle* model is found.

THE CIRCUIT MODEL. ALTERNATING CRITICAL CURRENTS AND PLAQUETTE AREAS.



THE EQUATIONS

$$\frac{\Phi_0}{R_s} \dot{x}_j + I_{c1} \sin 2\pi x_j = I(t) + \frac{\Phi_0}{2L_1} (x_{j-1} - x_j) + \frac{\Phi_0}{2L_2} (x_{j+1} - x_j),$$

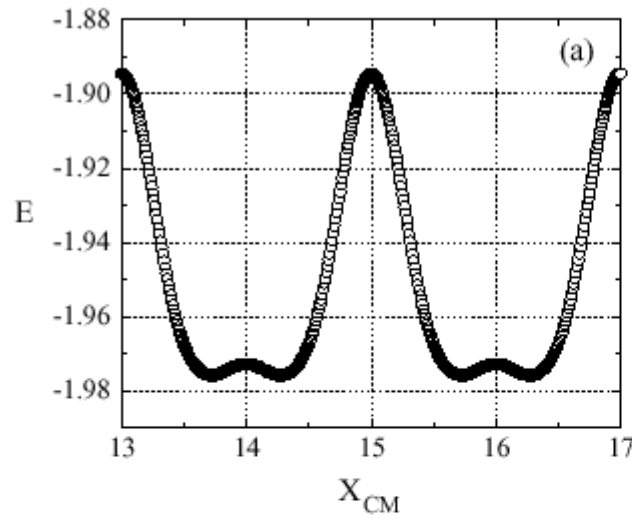
$$\frac{\Phi_0}{R_s} \dot{x}_{j+1} + I_{c2} \sin 2\pi x_{j+1} = I(t) + \frac{\Phi_0}{2L_2} (x_j - x_{j+1}) + \frac{\Phi_0}{2L_1} (x_{j+2} - x_{j+1}).$$

Normalized equations (Frenkel-Kontorova model)

$$\dot{x}_j + \frac{K}{2\pi} \sin 2\pi x_j = \tilde{I}(t) + (x_{j-1} - x_j) + \beta(x_{j+1} - x_j),$$

$$\dot{x}_{j+1} + \alpha \frac{K}{2\pi} \sin 2\pi x_{j+1} = \tilde{I}(t) + \beta(x_j - x_{j+1}) + (x_{j+2} - x_{j+1}),$$

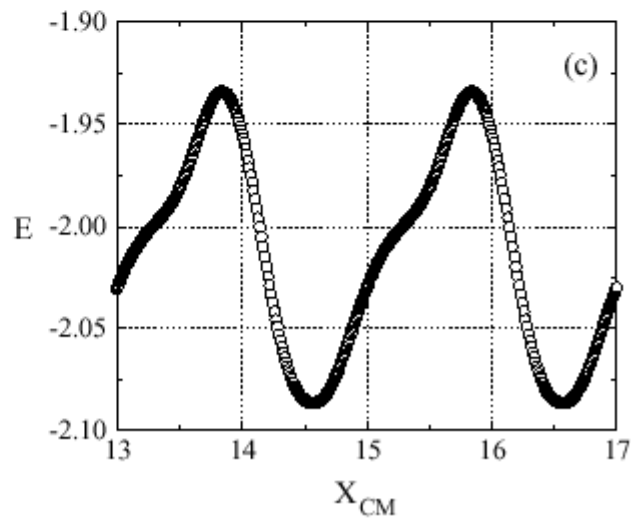
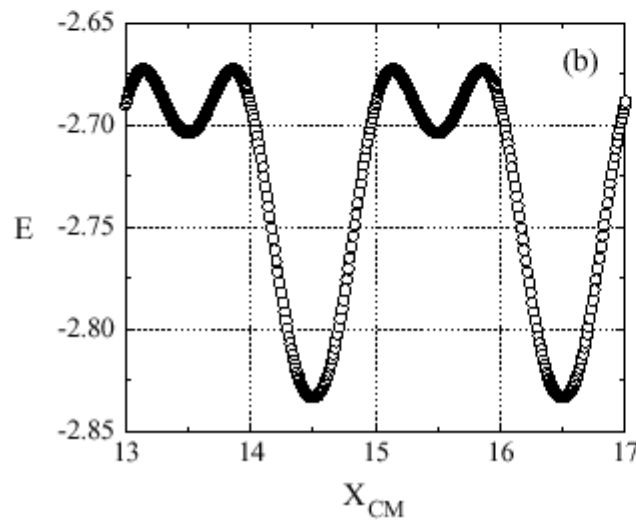
Effective Potential for the fluxon.



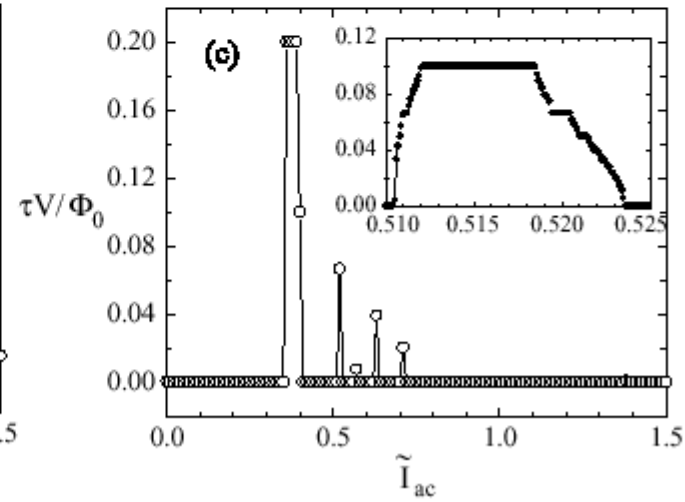
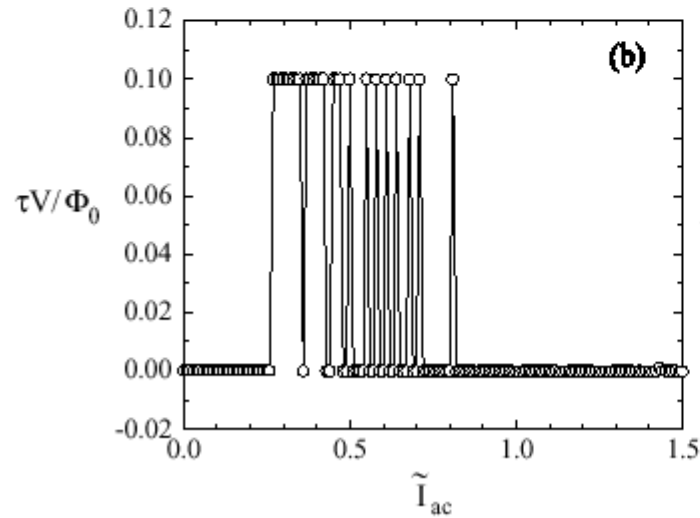
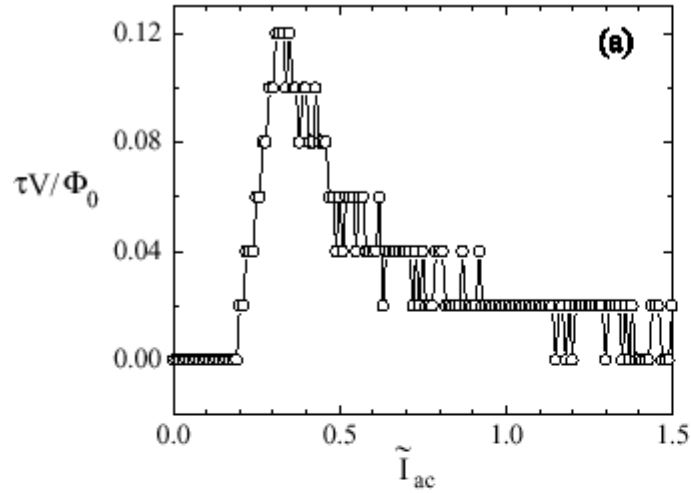
$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 1$$

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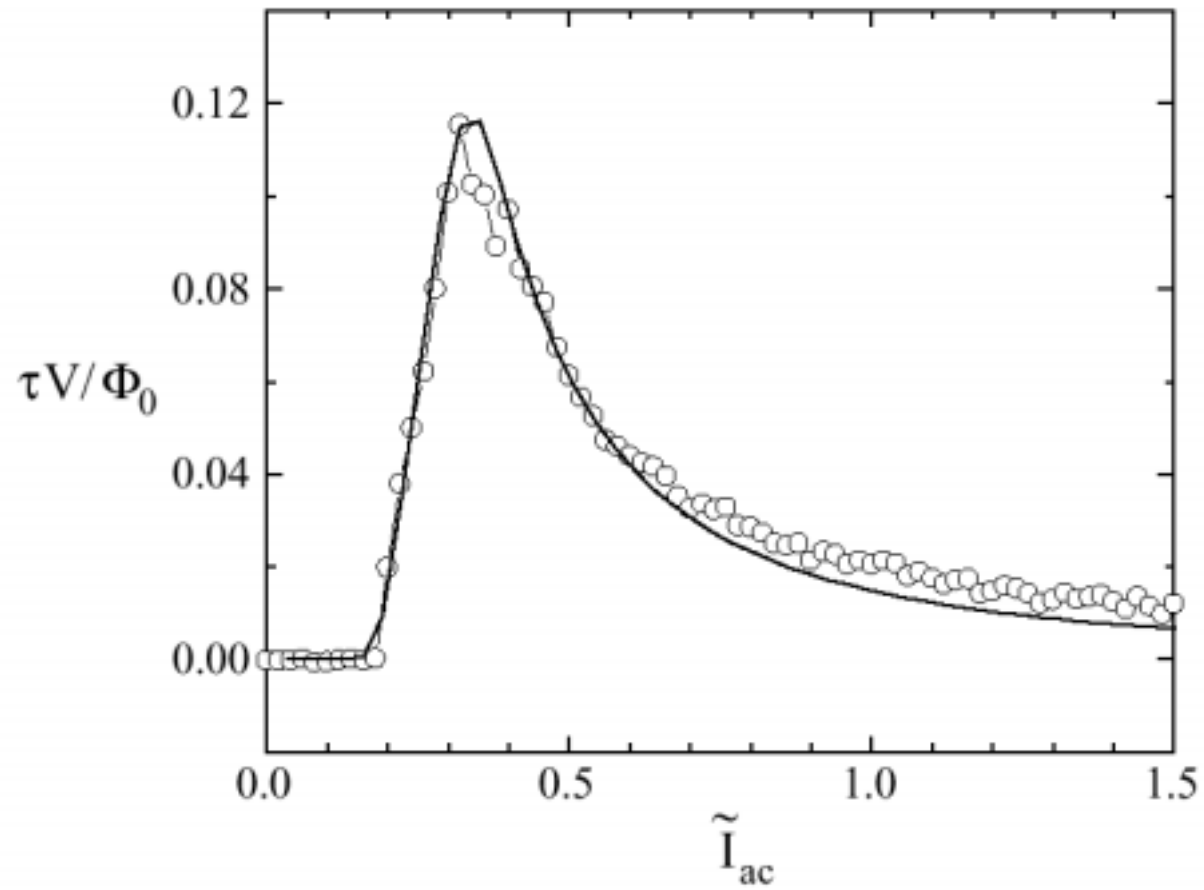
$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 1$$



IV Curves (at different frequencies)



Thermal Effects (Langevin Dynamics)



EXPERIMENTS:

Depinning of kinks in a Josephson-junction ratchet array.

E. Trías, J. J. Mazo, F. Falo and T. P. Orlando

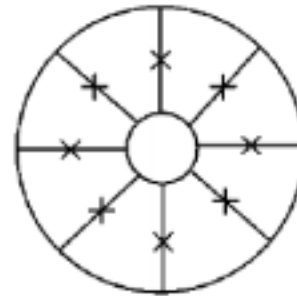
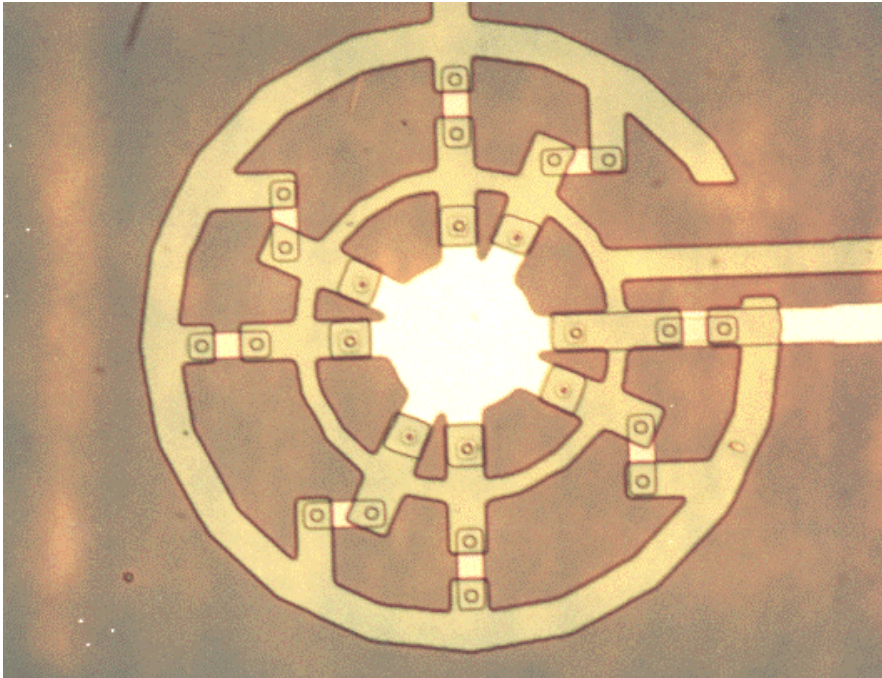
Physical Review E 61, 2257-2265 (2000).

We have *built* circular arrays with different *ratios* of *critical currents* and *area plaquettes*.

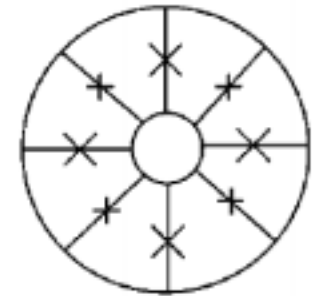
We have measured the *IV curves* under *dc currents*. They show *different depinning* current of the fluxons depending on the *current direction*.

The dependence of the *depinning currents* versus *magnetic field* is a function of the area ratio.

CIRCULAR PARALLEL ARRAYS



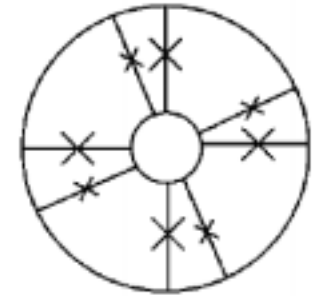
(a)



(b)



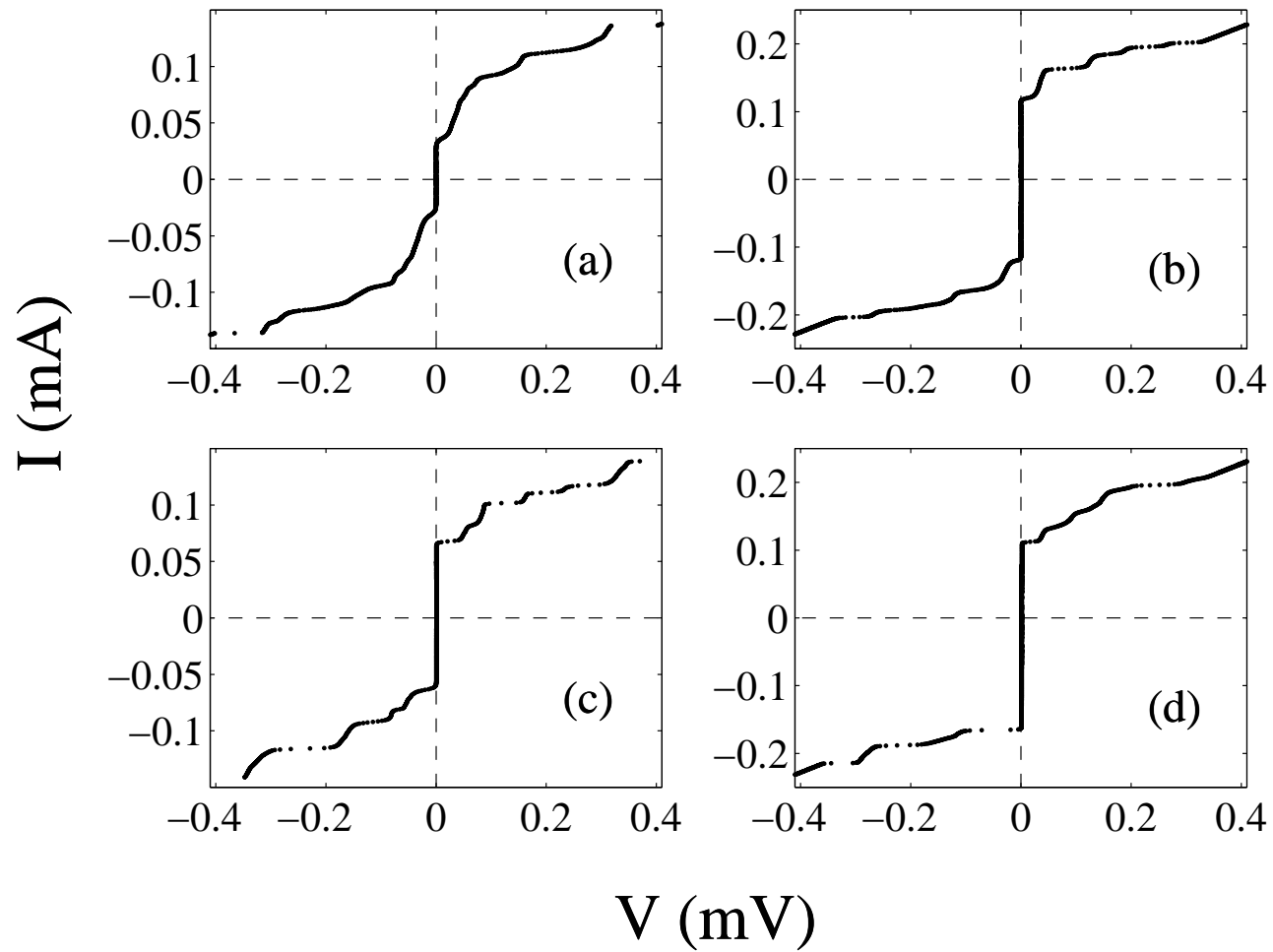
(c)



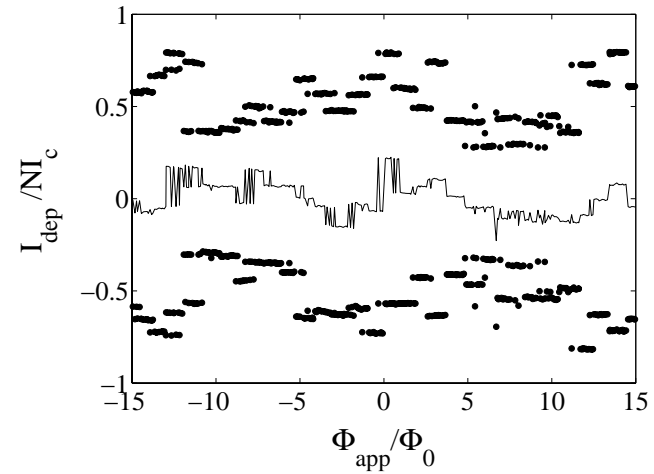
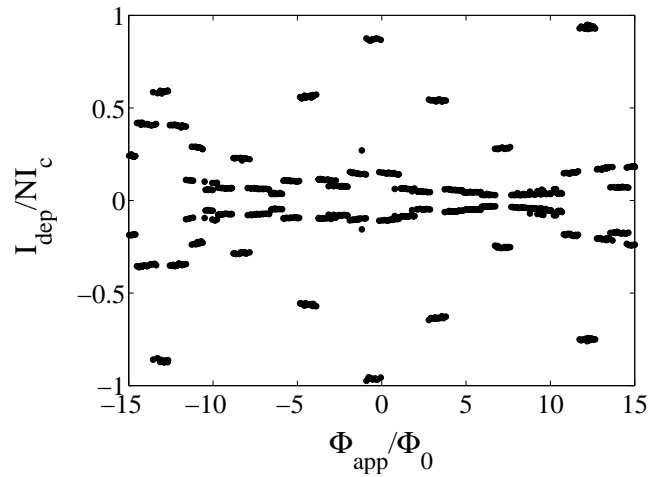
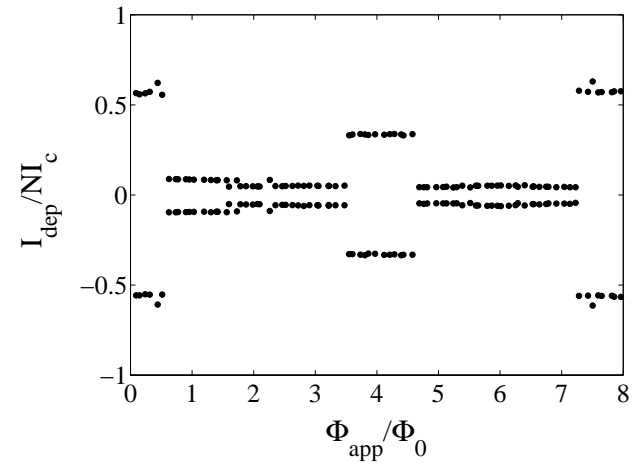
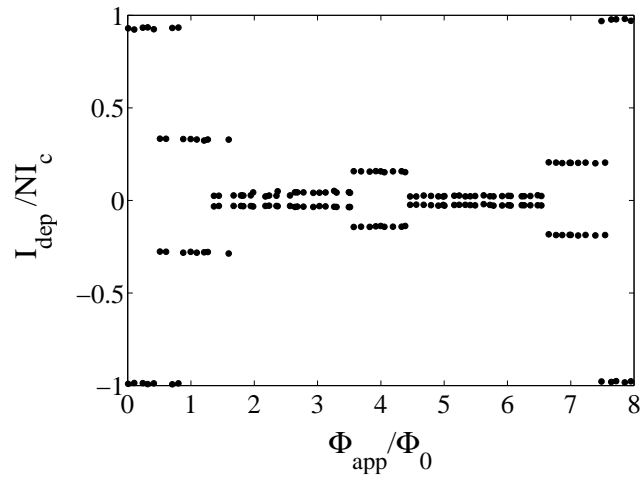
(d)

Four different arrays

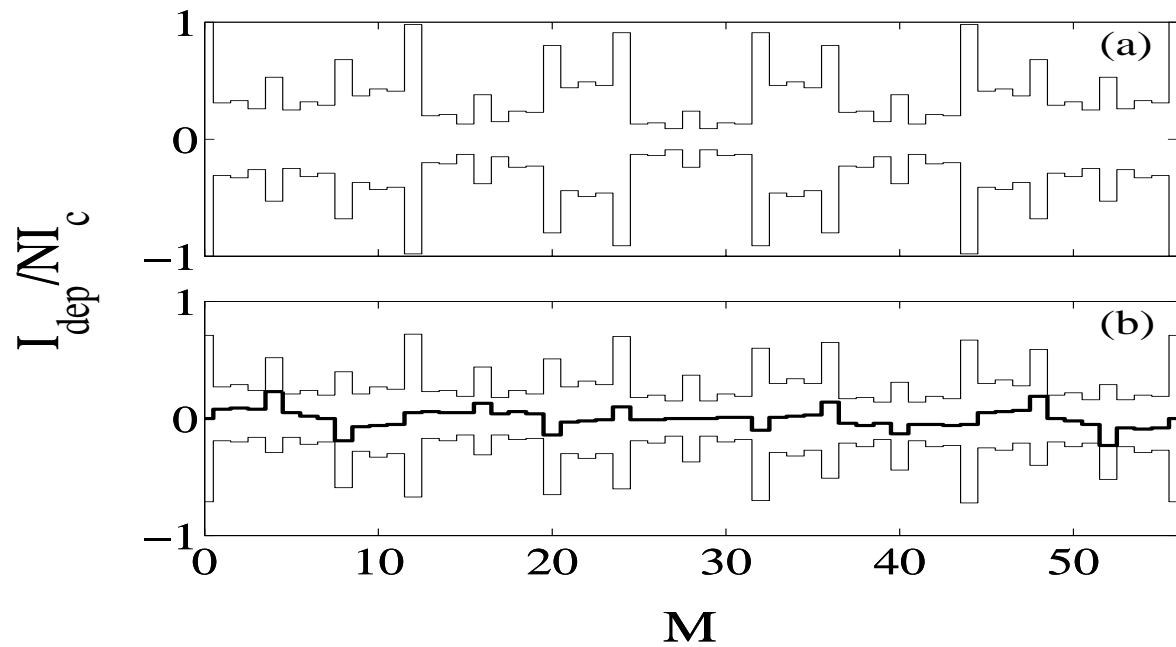
IV CURVES (DC Currents)



Depinning currents vs applied magnetic field



Simulated dependence of a ring of $N=8$ vs applied magnetic field



Different areas

Ratchet

This publication is based (partly) on the presentations made at the European Research Conference (EURESCO) on “Future Perspectives of Superconducting Josephson Devices: Euroconference on Physics and Application of Multi-Junction Superconducting Josephson Devices”, Acquafredda di Maratea, Italy, 1-6 July 2000, organised by the European Science Foundation and supported by the European Commission, Research DG, Human Potential Programme, High-Level Scientific Conferences, Contract HPCFCT-1999-00135.

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