





Development of Python-based tools for modeling the dynamics of systems based on Josephson junctions

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MLIT - BLTP Joint projects

Main directions

Meshcheryakov Laboratory of Information Technologies, JINR

Development of algorithms for spintronics problems and high-performance computing Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, JINR

Rahmonova A. R. Bashahin M. V. Balashov N. A. Zemlyanaya E. V. Zuev M. I. Nechaevskiy A. V. Streltsova O. I. Sokolov I. A. Development of cloud services for mathematical modeling of a system of coupled Josephson junctions

Development of Python tools for mathematical modeling of Josephson structures Shukrinov Yu. M. Abdelgani M. A. Kulikov K. B. Mazanik A.A. Rahmonov I.R.





ML/DL/HPC Ecosystem in HybriLIT platform

Jupyterhub





Process of numerical research







Investigation of systems, based on Josephson junction





Jupyter

Various possibilities of Jupyter Book





Influence of external radiation on the dynamics of the Josephson junction





The coupling of two superconducting layers through a thin non-superconducting barrier forms a Josephson junction.





Under the influence of external radiation, provided that the Josephson frequency is a multiple of the radiation frequency ($n \omega_J = k \omega$), a constant voltage step appears on the current-voltage characteristic of the Josephson junction. This step is called the Shapiro step.

The width of the Shapiro step depends on the amplitude and frequency of the radiation.





Dynamical equations for describing of the Josephson junction under the influence of radiation

HLIT Jupyter book

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = I - \beta V - \sin \varphi + A \sin(u)$$
$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = V$$
$$\frac{du}{du} = \omega$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} =$$

Initial condition

$$t = 0, V = 0, \varphi = 0, u = 0$$

Tasks

a) Calculation of the current-voltage characteristic of a Josephson junction under the influence of external radiation.

b) Calculation of the amplitude dependence of the width of the Shapiro step

Welcome to HLIT Jupyter Book Python-инструментарий для моделирования динамики джозефсоновского перехода под воздействием внешнего излучения

Вычисляем ВАХ

Задаем значения параметров для вычисления ВАХ

Отметим, что при вычислении необходимо согласовать все временных характеристики с периодом внешнего излучения во избежании накоплении ошибок при усреднении. Для этого нужно вычислить период внешнего излучения $T=2\pi/\omega$. Из построенных выше графиков видно, что решения стабилизируется после $T_{
m min}=60$ (для $\omega=2$), это соответствует примерно $T_{
m min}=20T$ (начало интервала для усреднения). Для вычисления ВАХ если выберем временной интервал $T_{
m max}=250$ это будет соответствовать примерно $T_{
m max}=80T$ (максимальное значение времени) и, соответственно, шаг по времени $\Delta t = T/50$.

```
T = 2 * np.pi/omega # Период внешнего излучение
              # Начало интервала для интегрирования для усреднения
Tmax = 80 * T # Максимальное значение времени
deltat = T/50 # шаг по времени
ntmin = int(Tmin/deltat)
nt = int(Tmax/deltat)
```

```
deltaIext = 0.01
Text = 0.0
a = 1.0
Iext max = 1.2
A = 0.5
Vplot = []
Iplot = []
s0 = np.array([0, 0, 0])
```

Ввелем параметр Tlimit ограничивающий интервал изменеия по току для избежания зацикливания

http://studhub.jinr.ru:8080/jjbook/intro.html



Realization of numerical calculations



Calculated current-voltage characteristics at ω =2 and amplitude values: A=0, A=3





Acceleration of calculations



For 160 values of amplitude with stepsize $\Delta A = 0.25$ the duration of the calculation in serial mode was 29 hours. Parallel calculations were carried out using the Joblib library. An acceleration of about 28.5 times was obtained when using 40 threads and the calculation time was reduced to 1 hour.

Numba results

Calculations were carried out for the same values as on the previous result, i.e. for 160 amplitude values with a stepsize of $\Delta A = 0.25$ and calculation duration in serial mode was 5 min.

In parallel mode using 20 threads, the calculation time was 26 seconds. Acceleration of calculations - 11 times. Also, if we compare calculation times using Numba, a 70 time acceleration was achieved



Jupyterh





Thank you for your attention

Toolkit based on Python libraries and Jupyter ecosystems for solution scientific and applied problems





