Nonlinear microwave impedance of short and long Josephson junctions

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The nonlinear dependence on applied ac field \( (b_\omega) \) or current \( (i_\omega) \) of the microwave (ac) impedance \( Z_{\omega} \) of both short and long Josephson junctions is calculated under a variety of excitation conditions. The dependence on the junction width is studied, for both field symmetric (current antisymmetric) and field antisymmetric (current symmetric) excitation configurations. The resistance shows steplike features every time a fluxon (soliton) enters the junction, with a corresponding phase slip seen in the reactance. For finite widths the interference of fluxons leads to some interesting effects which are described. Many of these calculated results are observed in microwave impedance measurements on intrinsic and fabricated Josephson junctions in the high temperature superconductors. When a dc field \( (b_0) \) or current \( (i_0) \) is applied, interesting phase locking effects are observed in the ac impedance \( Z_{\omega} \). In particular an almost periodic dependence on the dc bias is seen similar to that observed in microwave experiments at very low dc field bias. These results are generic to all systems with a \( \cos(\phi) \) potential in the overdamped limit and subjected to an ac drive.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A Josephson junction (JJ) displays several remarkable properties which are well known.\(^1\text{,}^2\) In the context of high temperature superconductors (HTS) the analysis of JJ has received new impetus for several reasons. In addition to the interest in fabricating barrier junctions made of HTS, there are new features observed in the electromagnetic response of the HTS materials which can be attributed to the occurrence of JJ distributed in the material. Many of the microwave properties of ceramics are ascribed to the presence of so-called "weak links" whose response is JJ-like. Josephson junction phenomena have been observed and attributed to Josephson coupling along the \( c \) axis between superconducting layers,\(^3\) and even within the \( ab \) plane.\(^4\)

Much of the analysis of an elemental JJ has been motivated by quantities which are experimentally accessible. The best studied parameters are the zero-frequency or dc \( I-V \) characteristics, including the Shapiro steps seen in these dc properties when the junction is irradiated by microwaves. These analyses have been extended to study Josephson junction arrays\(^5\) which can be fabricated artificially using low \( T_c \) materials, and are relevant in \( c \)-axis studies.

Recently, the microwave impedance of single crystals has shown a remarkable nonlinear dependence on the probing microwave field which can be described in terms of Josephson-like response to purely \( ab \)-plane currents.\(^4\) Results such as these in single crystals, and in fabricated bicrystal thin film junctions,\(^6\) have resulted in the observation of new parameters, such as the dynamic or ac (microwave) resistance and reactance. These quantities were not addressed extensively previously because they were not of experimental interest until recently. It is therefore timely to carry out a detailed study of the high frequency properties of JJ, and the results of such a study are reported in this paper.

In this paper we present numerical simulations of the microwave impedance of short and long Josephson junctions under a variety of excitations or drive conditions. In the case of a short junction, the only excitation possible is an ac current drive. For a long junction it is possible to study symmetric (the excitation field direction is the same on both sides of the junction), and antisymmetric (the excitation field direction is opposite on both sides of the junction) field excitations, and we consider both. We also examine the response of short and long junctions in the presence of an applied dc field and, in the case of a long junction, the dependence of the impedance \( Z_{\omega} \) on junction width \( d \). These conditions are experimentally relevant and have not been analyzed in detail before. Some of the calculated results are consistent with experiments on crystals and films of HTS, while other interesting effects are described which may be observable in future experiments.

II. NONLINEAR IMPEDANCE OF SHORT JUNCTION

The usual resistivity-shunted JJ (RSJ) model typically applies to the short junction, in which the junction width is smaller than the Josephson penetration depth \( \lambda_J \). In this limit the flux in the junction is uniformly distributed.

\section*{ac current driven RSJ}

Recently, several authors have calculated the nonlinear microwave impedance of a short RSJ,\(^7\text{–}^{10}\) subjected to a pure ac drive current represented as \( I_\phi \sin(\omega t) \). In this model the Josephson junction is described by an ideal junction \( J \) shunted by a resistance \( R \) and capacitance \( C \) to form a parallel circuit. The total current \( I \), flowing through the circuit has contributions from supercurrent \( I_S \), normal current \( I_N \) and displacement current \( I_D \). While the normal current is caused by the flow of normal electrons in the barrier while the displacement current is due to the time varying electric field across the junction. Therefore, for the total current \( I \) one can write

\[ I = I_S + I_N + I_D = I_\phi \sin(\phi) + \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi R} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + \frac{\Phi_0 C}{2\pi} \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2}, \]

where \( \Phi_0 \) is the flux quantum.
where $\phi$ is the junction phase and $I_c$ is the critical current of the junction. $\Phi_0$ is the unit of a flux quantum, and the junction plasma frequency, $\omega_p$, is given by $\sqrt{2eI_c/\Phi_0C}$. For low frequency drive currents ($\omega < \omega_p \approx 100$ GHz) the above equation can be written as

$$\beta^{-1}d\phi/dt + \sin(\phi) = i_\omega \sin(\omega t). \tag{2}$$

Here, $\beta = 2eI_cR/\hbar$, $R$ is the shunt resistance, and $i_\omega = I_\omega/I_c$. It is convenient to do the analysis in dimensionless form

$$d\phi/d\tau + \sin(\phi) = i_\omega \sin(\Omega \tau), \tag{3}$$

where $\tau = \omega t$, and $\Omega = \omega \beta$. The nonlinearity arises from the sin($\phi$) term in Eq. (1). Equation (1) is solved numerically for $\phi(\tau)$. The ac resistance, $R_\omega$, and reactance $X_\omega$ are calculated from the relation

$$Z_\omega = R_\omega + jX_\omega = \left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi I_\omega}\right) \int_0^{2\pi I_\omega} \phi e^{i\omega t} dt$$

or

$$Z_\omega = \left(\frac{\omega^2}{2\pi I_\omega}\right) \int_0^{2\pi I_\omega} \phi e^{i\omega t} dt. \tag{4}$$

Figure 1 shows the normalized ac resistance and reactance versus microwave drive current $i_\omega$ for different $\Omega = 0.01, 0.1, 1$. As can be seen from the Fig. 1(a), when $\Omega$ is small, the ac resistance shows several characteristic features:

- a threshold field and a subsequent parabolic rise, above the threshold, with steplike structures. The threshold current where a sudden increase in $R_\omega$ starts is defined as critical current $i_{\omega c}$. The step height decreases with increasing $i_\omega$.
- The reactance directly shows dynamic phase slips occurring as the drive current is increased [Fig. 1(b)]. The sharp steps occur at values of $i_\omega$ for which there are bifurcations in the solution Eq. (3), i.e., $2\pi$ phase slips in the gauge-invariant phase difference $\phi$ across the junction. These bifurcations can cause sudden changes in $V(t)$ during one cycle of the alternating current and hence result in steps.\(^{11}\)

When $\Omega$ becomes large, both the threshold and steps in $R_\omega$ disappear, and the amplitude of the phase slip in $X_\omega$ becomes larger. Also, the phase slip moves to larger values of $i_\omega$ and the spacing between bifurcations becomes larger which results in $R_\omega$ and $X_\omega$ approaching $R$ (Fig. 1).

**III. NONLINEAR IMPEDANCE OF LONG JUNCTION**

A Josephson junction is considered long when the junction width is larger than the Josephson penetration depth, $\lambda_J$. In this case, for applied magnetic field more than the junction critical field, $H_{c1} = 2\Phi_0/\pi^2\lambda_J(2\lambda_J + t_c)$, \(^{12,13}\) the field enters the junction in the form of Josephson fluxons. $\lambda_J = \sqrt{\Phi_0/(2\pi q\mu_0C)}$ is the Josephson penetration depth, and $\lambda_J$ is the London penetration depth. The RSJ model, therefore, cannot give an adequate description of the ac or dc field responses. Figure 2 gives a schematic representation of a long junction for both symmetric excitation, when the microwave field $b_{\omega m}$ is applied symmetrically on either side of the junction, in which case the induced current is antisymmetric, and antisymmetric excitation due to the ac field $b_{\omega m}$, whence the microwave drive current flows symmetrically through the junction.

The relation between the phase difference across the junction and the magnetic field along the junction is given by $B_z(x,t) = -\sqrt{\Phi_0/2\pi q}(2\lambda_J + t_c)[\partial \phi(x,t)/\partial x]$. The relation between $\phi$ and electric field across the junction is $E_y(x,t) = (\Phi_0/2\pi q)[\partial \phi(x,t)/\partial t]$ and the current density is $J_y(x,t) = J_y \sin \phi + E_y/\mu_0$. Here, the first term represents supercurrent density and the second term normal leakage current density. $J_y(x,t)$ is related to $B_z$ and $E_y$ by Ampere’s law with a displacement current. By combining the above relations, for frequencies smaller than the plasma frequency, the model that represents the junction can be written as:
\[ \lambda_j^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - \beta^{-1} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \sin \phi. \]  

(5)

\[ \beta = 2 \pi \rho_t t J_c / \phi_0 \] is a damping parameter. Here, \( t \) is the junction thickness, \( \rho_t \) and \( \epsilon \) are resistivity and permittivity of the junction material, \( J_c \) is the critical current density of the junction, and \( \phi_0 \) is the flux quantum. In dimensionless form the equation is written as

\[ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \tau} = \sin \phi, \]  

(6)

where \( X = x/\lambda_j \), and \( \tau = \beta t \).

The detailed study of the long junction depends on the parameter values and on the boundary conditions, which will be introduced in the following for the particular problem considered. When the applied microwave field \( B_0 = B_o \sin \omega t \) is along \( \hat{z} \)-axis and junction width infinite, the boundary conditions in this case are

\[ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=0} = -b_w \sin(\Omega \tau), \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=d} = 0, \]  

(7)

where \( b_w = 2 \pi B_o (2 \lambda_j + t)/\phi_0 \). Using the above boundary conditions, Eq. (6) is solved numerically for \( \phi(X, \tau) \). As in the case of small junction, the expressions for \( R_w \) and \( X_w \) are obtained using Eq. (4) and the value of \( \phi \) at \( X = 0 \).

Figure 3 shows \( R_w/R_n \) and \( X_w/R_n \) versus \( b_w \) for various values of \( \Omega = 0.01, 0.1, \) and 1, for an infinite long junction with \( R_n = \sqrt{\mu_o \rho / \omega / 2} \) which is the normal state ac resistance. When \( \Omega \) is small, the variation in \( R_w \) is similar to the RSJ model calculation, in that it has a threshold and a parabolic rise with steplike structures. However, no clear phase slips are observed in \( X_w \) versus \( b_w \). When \( \Omega \) is large, at the threshold the jump becomes higher and for further increase in \( b_w \) the steps become smooth. When \( \Omega \) is very large the steps are washed out. The ac reactance \( X_w \) also shows a similar transition from a steplike response to a smooth curve. Indeed the overall behavior of \( R_w \) and \( X_w \) is similar, this is essentially due to the “bulk” nature of the configuration. In the long junction the ac impedance is associated with the vortex-antivortex propagations. For short junctions the notion of a vortex-antivortex pair does not appear because the Josephson vortex has a finite size of the order \( 2 \lambda_j \). Therefore, the physical mechanism leading to step structures in short and long junctions are different. For long junctions the steps are due to synchronous coupling of the oscillating vortex or antivortex with the ac current.\(^{14}\) Essentially, the steps in Fig. 3 occur due to the changes in the number of vortices in the junction and the step height is dependent on the microwave power. For higher values of \( \Omega \) vortex entry takes place at higher field and hence steps become broader and are moved to larger values of \( b_w \). Results similar to Fig. 3 were first obtained by McDonald and Clem.\(^8\)

![Image](image-url)
ways. First, the \( R_v \) response at larger damping is smooth without any threshold and steplike features. Second, since the normal current contribution to \( R_v \) depends on the Josephson skin depth, which is invariant for any fixed \( V \), variation in the junction width does not have much affect on \( R_v \), and therefore, results in the same change in the magnitude of \( R_v \) at various \( d/l_J \) values.

However, for all the values of \( \Omega \) when \( d/l_J \) is too small (\( d/l_J = 2 \)), it can be seen that \( R_v \) is small. In fact, as \( d/l_J \) approaches zero, the junction effects should not be observed as the total current gets canceled out due to asymmetry on either sides of the junction.

**B. Antisymmetric field excitation (symmetric current drive)**

If an ac current is passed through the junction [Fig. 2(b)], then the direction of the induced magnetic field is opposite on both sides of the junction making this configuration an antisymmetric field-driven case. The corresponding boundary conditions are

\[
\left[ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right]_{x=0} = -b_\omega \sin(\Omega \tau), \quad \left[ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right]_{x=d} = b_\omega \sin(\Omega \tau).
\]

In Fig. 5 plots of \( R_o/R_n \) versus \( b_\omega \) for \( d/l_J = 5, 10, 20 \), and \( \infty \), at three different values of \( \Omega \), are shown. When \( \Omega \) is small, compared to the infinite width case (Fig. 3), \( R_o \) is larger for small widths. It is worth noting here that this response is quite opposite to the symmetric field excitation, discussed in the earlier section, where \( R_o \) is larger when the width is large. When \( \Omega \) is large enough (\( \Omega = 1 \)), as in the symmetric case, the change in width does not show much affect on \( R_o \), unless the width is too small. The interesting case here is when \( \Omega \) is in the middle region (\( \Omega = 0.1 \), Fig. 5(b)]. In this case for junction width several times the Josephson penetration depth (\( d/l_J = 5 \)), the \( R_o \) response shows a threshold and rises parabolically with the steplike structures for increasing \( b_\omega \). It is similar to the result of short junction RSJ calculation and long junction small \( V \) case. As the junction width increases a few times more (\( d/l_J = 10 \)), \( R_o \) shows sudden jumps as \( b_\omega \) increases. This jumpiness disappears for higher values of junction width, and eventually, when \( d/l_J = \infty \) the steps become broader and smooth.

**FIG. 4.** \( R_o \) versus \( b_\omega \) for symmetric field excitation when \( \Omega \) = 0.01 (a), 0.1 (b), and 1.0 (c), and for various junction widths. When the damping is high and for higher currents the resistive response dominates and hence threshold steplike features disappear in the \( R_o \) response (bottom panel).

**FIG. 5.** \( R_o \) versus \( b_\omega \) for antisymmetric field excitation when (a) \( \Omega = 0.01 \), (b) 0.1, and (c) 1.0, and for varying junction widths.
These results can be explained by invoking the fact that in the antisymmetric field excitation since the currents on both sides of the junction flow in the same direction, as $d/\lambda_J$ decreases current density increases, for any particular field. Such a current crowding causes $R_v$ to increase for smaller values of $d/\lambda_J$. Also, the difference between the step patterns in the symmetric and antisymmetric field excitations is due to different vortex or antivortex interactions with ac current, as they move across the junction width.

IV. NONLINEAR IMPEDANCE OF A dc BIAS

An important class of experiments is where the microwave absorption is measured in the presence of a dc magnetic field which is varied. For this reason, we consider below the case of a JJ which is biased by a dc current or magnetic field. Naturally, the short junction is biased by a dc current, and the infinitely long junction by a dc magnetic field (we consider the case of symmetric excitation only), and we calculate the ac impedance as a function of the dc bias.

A. Short junction: dc current biased, ac current driven

If a dc current, $I_{dc}$ is superposed on $i_w$, the driving current becomes $I_w \sin (\omega t) + I_{dc}$. The corresponding junction equation can then be written as

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\tau} + \sin(\phi) = i_w \sin(\Omega \tau) + i_{dc},$$

where $i_{dc} = I_{dc}/I_w$. In Fig. 6, we plot $R_w$ and $X_w$ versus $i_w$ for various values of $i_{dc} = 0, 0.5, 2,$ and $10$ at fixed $\Omega = 0.1$. There are two regimes of behavior noticeable, corresponding to $i_{dc} > i_{uc}$ or $i_{dc} < i_{uc}$.

When $i_{dc} = 0$, the critical current $i_{uc}(i_{dc} = 0)$ is found to be 1.1 (Fig. 6). When the dc drive current $i_{dc}$ is smaller than the zero dc critical current (i.e., $0 < i_{dc} < 1.1$), compared to the response of $R_w$ versus $i_w$ for $i_{dc} = 0$, it can be seen that the critical current $i_{uc}$ decreases and that both the step size and step rising pattern are changed. In Fig. 7, we plot the critical current $i_{uc}$ as a function of $i_{dc}$ for $\Omega = 0.1$. A linear fit $i_{uc} = ai_{dc} + b$ yields $a \approx -1$ and $b \approx 1.1$. Note however that this critical current value is weakly frequency-dependent.

When $i_{dc}$ is larger than the zero dc critical current (i.e., $i_{dc} > 1.1$), initially apparent jumps appear and with further increase of the ac drive current $i_w$, $R_w$ begins to decrease with sudden intermittent steps and eventually approaches the $R_w(i_{dc} \to \infty, i_{dc} = 0)$. This regime $i_{dc}, i_w > i_{uc}$ is very interesting as it appears to show strong phase-locking effects in the ac impedance, similar to the Shapiro steps seen in dc $I$-$V$ characteristics.

For very large values of $i_{dc}$ ($i_{dc} = 10$), as expected, the effect of the microwave current is negligible and the ac resistance approaches the shunt resistance $R$.

In the case of ac reactance $X_w$, which is plotted in Fig. 6 bottom panel, the phase slip is not affected by the increase in the dc current $I_{dc}$, however, the amplitude of phase slip reduces dramatically for larger values of $i_{dc}$.

In Fig. 8, we plot $R_w$ and $X_w$ versus $i_{dc}$ for different microwave drive currents $i_w = 0.5, 1, 2, 10$. It can be observed from the figure that for all values of $i_w$, as $i_{dc}$ in-creases, $R_w$ initially increases, reaches a maximum and approaches $R$ eventually. On the other hand, $X_w$ decreases initially with the increase in $i_{dc}$. The occurrence of phase slip can be seen clearly when $i_{dc}$ is small. Large values of either $i_w$ or $i_{dc}$ diminish the effect of phase slip.

B. Long junction: dc magnetic field biased, ac field driven

The presence of a dc magnetic field, $B_{dc}$ is studied for infinite long junction because in this case the $R_w$ response is the same in both symmetric and antisymmetric excitations, as can be seen in Figs. 4 and 5. The calculations are, how-

FIG. 6. $R_w$ (a) and $X_w$ (b) versus $i_w$ of short junction in the presence a dc current $i_{dc}$. When $i_{dc}$ is smaller than the zero dc critical current, $i_{uc}$ (i.e., $0 < i_{dc} < 1.1$), it can be seen that $i_w$ decreases. When $i_{dc}$ is larger than the zero dc critical current (i.e., $i_{dc} > 1.1$), $R_w$ begins to decrease with sudden intermittent steps and eventually approaches the limiting resistive value. This regime $i_{dc}, i_w > i_{uc}$ is very interesting as it appears to show phase-locking effects in the ac impedance, similar to the Shapiro steps seen in dc $I$-$V$ characteristics.

FIG. 7. Variation of $i_{uc}$ with $i_{dc}$. Note that $i_{uc}$ decreases linearly with slope $= -1$. 
ever, done for symmetric excitation. When $B_{dc}$ is applied in addition to the microwave field, the boundary condition becomes

$$F_x = \Omega = 0.1$$

$$\sin(\omega t) - b_{dc},$$

where $b_{dc} = 2 \pi B_{dc}/(2\lambda_c + i_l)$. Considering $\Omega = 0.1$ and $d/\lambda_j = \infty$ case, the $R_v/R_n$ versus $b_v$ response at various $b_{dc} = 0, 0.1, 1$ are shown in Fig. 9. In Fig. 10 the plots of $R_v/R_n$ versus $b_{dc}$ for two different $b_v$ values, $b_v = 0.1$ and 1, are shown. It can be seen in Fig. 9 that when the dc field is high, $R_v$ at low ac field is high and as $b_v$ increases it decreases and reaches the asymptotic value $R_v$ when $b_v$ increases.

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -b_v \sin(\omega t) - b_{dc},$$

FIG. 9. $R_v$ dependence on $b_v$ for an infinite long junction when $\Omega = 0.1$ in the presence of ac field.

FIG. 10. $R_v$ dependence on $b_{dc}$ for an infinite long junction when $\Omega = 0.1$. This high ac resistance is due to the loss arising from vortex flow whose response is dependent on the intrinsic pinning in the junction. The same mechanism results in $R_v$ increasing beyond $R_n$ as the dc field is increased.

A very intriguing result is the case for intermediate $b_v = 0.1$, shown in Fig. 10, for the parameter $\Omega = 0.1$. The field dependence is strikingly regular, almost periodic. As noted below, this is similar to experimental data seen in microwave absorption experiments on YBCO single crystals.

V. REMARKS

The recent observation that bulk single crystals of high temperature superconductors behave like Josephson junctions in their microwave response, and are even of higher quality than fabricated junction, was the original motivation for this work. In Fig. 11 the experimental microwave surface resistance variation as a function of microwave field ($H_{rf}$) recorded on a high quality single crystal of YBa$_2$Cu$_3$O$_{7-\delta}$, at temperature of 3 K, is shown. It is important to note that the $R_v$ variation mimics a single long junction response for symmetric excitation (see Fig. 3), with $\Omega = 0.03$. Since the measuring frequency is 10 GHz, this gives a damping frequency of 330 GHz equivalent to an $I_c R$ of 0.8 meV. A detailed comparison of experimental data with simulations will be presented elsewhere.

Very interesting results which can be attributed to JJ’s have been observed in BSCCO. There the microwave

FIG. 11. Microwave surface resistance ($R_s$) versus microwave magnetic field ($H_{rf}$) recorded at 10 GHz and 3 K, of a very high quality single of YBa$_2$Cu$_3$O$_{7-\delta}$. Note that the $R_s$ variation can very well be described by a single Josephson junction response.
surface resistance shows sudden jumps or transitions between apparently quantized values when the microwave field $H_{\text{mod}}|\hat{c}\rangle$ axis. However, it is probably necessary here to also include the inertial term even in the RSJ model, which leads to a very rich dynamics and apparently chaotic behavior.

Another class of experiments which have been analyzed using an RSJ model is the modulated microwave absorption experiments, in which the microwave absorption is measured in the presence of a dc bias field, along with a very low frequency ($<100$ Hz) modulation field. Here again the properties calculated were in terms of dc quantities, and not the true microwave impedance as is done here, and hence the analysis should be redone along the lines of the present paper, as we have in the previous section.

Indeed, as Fig. 10 shows, a striking nearly periodic behavior on the microwave bias field can be observed in the calculations. Similar periodic behavior has often been observed in modulation experiments on single crystals. Our calculations show that this type of behavior can occur in long junctions for a judicious choice of the parameters $\Omega$ and $b_{\text{mod}}$.

A surprising theme that emerges from the experiments mentioned above, when compared with calculations as presented in this paper, is that the experimental data can often be well described by the response of a single junction, rather than the multitude of “weak links” one would expect due to inhomogeneities. Thus the experiments and analysis taken together strongly suggest the presence of a single periodic $[\sin(\phi)]$ response of the superconductor to applied magnetic fields. One can imagine that this arises from a single dominant weak link in the system, or of many weak links acting coherently. As pointed out in Ref. 4, the degree of coherence is striking and strongly suggests a fundamental mechanism, such as the possibility of bulk coupled superconductors.

Previously, several authors have modeled Josephson junction response in granular superconductors in terms of strongly coupled and weakly coupled Josephson junctions. Experimentally, it is found that HTS of different families often respond to microwave excitations in a similar manner, including ceramics and films and different materials like YBCO and BSCCO. Hylton et al. have used a resistively shunted junction (RSJ) model to describe the residual microwave losses in thin films. In this model the grains are considered to be purely inductive and the grain boundary weak links the RSJ's. This model has later been expanded and used by various authors. However it is now clear that this early analysis needs to be replaced by the more exact analysis such as presented in this paper and by McDonald et al.

While the discussion in this paper has been entirely in the context of superconducting Josephson junctions, we are aware that the fundamental equations are applicable to a variety of nonlinear systems. These results are generic to all systems with a $\cos(\phi)$ potential in the overdamped limit subjected to an ac drive. Hence the results presented here have a general validity beyond superconductivity, wherever the ac impedance is a significant quantity which is experimentally accessible. A particularly interesting system is that of striped metals, where the dynamical response is again of the Josephson type, and where all the analysis obtained here should apply.

In summary, we have presented the nonlinear ac resistance and reactance analysis for both short and long junctions under various conditions. In the case of a short junction, the higher damping leads to less pronounced nonlinearities. The steps observed in the ac resistance are due to $2\pi$ phase slips in the gauge invariant phase difference across the junction. The application of a dc field reduces the critical current and when the dc current is more than the ac current, phase locking effects are seen in the ac impedance, similar to Shapiro steps in the dc $I-V$ characteristics.

In the case of a long junction, the steplike features in ac impedance appear due to changes in the number of fluxons. When the damping is large, the steps are pushed to higher values of current as the vortex entry takes place at high currents. In the symmetric and antisymmetric field excitations it was found that, at large damping or high fields, the ac resistance response is dominated by the resistive (normal) contribution and hence leads to same magnitude and variation of $R_\text{ac}$, for various values of the junction width. Overall, for both short and long junctions, in high current and large damping limit, the ac resistance approaches the limiting dc resistance value and the nonlinearities in its response are less pronounced. These interesting features may be observable in experiments on crystals and films of HTS and other superconductors.

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11. In Ref. 8, the authors analyze the sudden changes in $v(t)$ for various values of $i_{\text{mod}}$. It is found that for two different values of $i_{\text{mod}}$.
\( i_\omega \) which are close by, for any particular \( \tau \), the voltage responses differ from each other by a change in the sign of the voltage pulses. Therefore, the sharp features in \( R_\omega \) and \( X_\omega \) correspond to the inversion of a voltage pulse at two different times during one cycle of the alternating current.


