

Non-resonant Spin Selection Methods and Polarization Control in Exciton-Polariton Condensates

M. Klaas,^{1,*} O. A. Egorov,^{1,2} T.C.H. Liew,³ A. Nalitov,⁴ V. Marković,¹ H. Suchomel,¹ T. H. Harder,¹ S. Betzold,¹ E. A. Ostrovskaya,⁵ A. Kavokin,⁴ S. Klemmt,¹ S. Höfling,^{1,6} and C. Schneider¹

¹*Technische Physik, Wilhelm-Conrad-Röntgen-Research Center for Complex Material Systems, Universität at Würzburg, Am Hubland, D-97074 Würzburg, Germany*

²*Institute of Condensed Matter Theory and Optics, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Max-Wien-Platz 1, D-07743 Jena, Germany*

³*Division of Physics and Applied Physics, School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 637371, Singapore*

⁴*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom*

⁵*Nonlinear Physics Centre, Research School of Physics and Engineering, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia*

⁶*SUPA, School of Physics and Astronomy, University of St Andrews, St Andrews KY16 9SS, United Kingdom*

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Bosonic condensates of exciton-polaritons are characterised by a well-defined pseudo-spin, which makes them attractive for quantum information schemes and spintronic applications, as well as the exploration of synthetic spin-orbit coupling phenomena. However, precise polarization control of coherent polariton condensates under non-resonant injection, the most important ingredient for such advanced studies, still remains a core challenge. Here, we address this problem, and demonstrate unprecedented control of the pseudospin of an exciton-polariton condensate. The ultra-fast stimulated scattering process allows the observation of completely spin-polarized condensates under highly non-resonant, circularly polarized excitation. This conservation of spin population translates, in the case of linearly polarized excitation, into an elliptically polarized emission. The degree of ellipticity can be controlled by varying the exciton-photon detuning and condensate density. Additionally, cavity engineering allows us to generate completely linearly polarized condensates with a deterministically chosen orientation. Our findings are of fundamental importance for the engineering and design of polaritonic devices that harness the spinor degree of freedom, such as chiral lasers, spin switches, and polaritonic topological insulator circuits.

PACS numbers:

Introduction.—

Spintronics is a research discipline, where the intrinsic spin degree of freedom of an information carrier (such as an electron, exciton or photon) is utilized to carry, store, and process information. In principle, it promises superior devices for integrated information architectures [1–3]. The ideal material platform for real-world applications is yet to emerge among traditional ferromagnetic competitors [4] and relatively new entrants such as carbon nanotubes [5], organic materials [6], semiconductor ferromagnets [7] and atomically thin layered materials, to overcome the challenges imposed by temperature, intrinsic spin dephasing, and external spin control [8]. In particular the quantum extension of spintronics, based on systems giving rise to quantum-spin-Hall physics, is of interest, promising coherent, dissipation-less transport of carriers in well defined modes protected by topology [9]. Likewise, the spin of quantum states in well-controllable systems, such as single isolated defects or macroscopic condensates has been established as a prime candidate for a quantum bit, provided that initialization, coherent manipulation, and fast readout can be realized [10].

Condensates of exciton-polaritons (polaritons), bosonic quasiparticles consisting of excitons coupled strongly to photons in a semiconductor microcavity [11],

have gained visibility as an attractive, novel, hybrid photonic spinor platform. The solid state environment allows for external engineering of devices via highly developed nanotechnology [12] and bosonic final state stimulation promises ultra low thresholds [13, 14] for highly coherent condensates [15, 16]. State of the art material engineering and technology advanced the field to enable condensation via electrical pumping [17, 18] and at room temperature [19–21].

Polaritons emerge from cavity photons which are strongly coupled to excitons and thus inherit the excitonic pseudospin as a degree of freedom [27]. The initialization of a polariton spin can be controlled by the polarization of an external resonant laser and probed through polarization of the cavity photoluminescence. While the dynamics of the Stokes vector on the Bloch sphere is determined by the intrinsic polarization anisotropy of the microcavity, it has been shown that very high degrees of polarization can be observed following resonant injection. Further, by injecting on the lower polariton mode, the polariton systems’ key advantage of stimulated scattering has also been shown to conserve the polarization of the pump laser [26].

In the case of non-resonant injection, far above the exciton energy, polariton emission is typically unpolarized

below the polariton condensation threshold due to loss of the laser polarization via fast spin relaxation in the long-lived exciton reservoir. In turn, a high degree of linear polarization is commonly observed as the system undergoes the transition into a condensate, which can be explained by the energy splitting due to random disorder in the studied samples or can build up along specific crystal axes [22, 23]. Polarization has also been shown to affect relaxation [24] and to switch in time resolved studies [25]. Subject to circularly polarized, non-resonant pumping, approximately 40% conservation of circular polarization has also been observed [29, 30], which is attributed to incomplete spin relaxation of the excited carriers, due to fast stimulated scattering [31]. A close-to fully polarized state has been achieved in Ref. [32], however the spin state is spontaneously chosen.

Indeed, the natural polarization anisotropy of most microcavity architectures utilized in the field yields an intrinsic dependence of the resonance energy on the polarization of the polariton state, at a given wavevector, which is in striking similarity to the Rashba-type spin-orbit coupling in solid crystals. A direct manifestation is the observation of spin-Hall phenomena in ballistically expanding polariton wavepackets [30, 33, 34]. Similar to the solid state counterpart [35], the possibility to engineer polarization effects, photonic crystal symmetries, and most importantly, synthetic spin-orbit coupling [36] enables the formation of polariton states with non-trivial Chern numbers. Similar to carrier transport in quantum Hall edge modes, polariton propagation in such modes is predicted to be free of undesired backscattering [37–39].

A requirement for utilizing the polariton pseudospin as an information carrier relies on our ability to control the polariton pseudospin in the microcavity with high accuracy. One method to preserve a certain degree of circular polarization of the driving pump has been introduced via a special ring shaped pumping geometry in which the exciton reservoir has been separated from the condensate. In such pumping configurations, the formation of elliptically polarized condensates under linearly polarized pumping has also been observed [40, 41].

In this work, we demonstrate that circular polarization from a non-resonant excitation source can be fully conserved at the excitation spot, i. e. in the presence of the exciton reservoir in high quality microcavities. We observe this effect in planar microcavities, as well as in circular micropillar structures. Secondly, we find that a linearly polarized pump will induce an elliptically polarized condensate, and we can tune the degree of ellipticity via the photon-exciton detuning and condensate density. Finally, we show that we can create fully linear polarized condensates by etching non-rotation symmetric pillars in the shape of ellipses. Hence, our work establishes non-resonant optical excitation in high quality samples as a tool for reliable preparation of a chosen spin state in a polariton condensate.

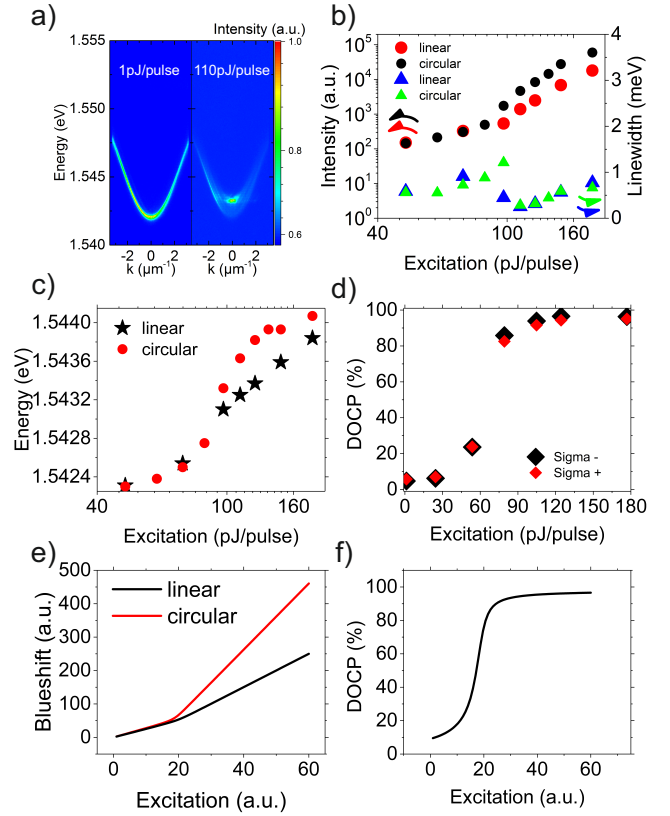


FIG. 1: a) Dispersion below and above the condensation threshold at 1 pJ/pulse and 110 pJ/pulse input power. b)-c) Input-output characteristics of the planar microcavity under non-resonant linearly (black) and circularly (σ^+ in red) polarized excitation. Intensity, linewidth and energy were extracted from a Lorentzian fit of the ground state integrated around $k = 0 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$. d) Circular polarization of the emission as a function of the input power (circularly polarized excitation). e) Calculated energy shift as a function of the pump power, and f) Degree of circular polarization, calculated by utilizing the corresponding Boltzmann rate equation model (see text). The parameters for the Boltzmann modelling are $W = 10^{-3} \text{ps}^{-1}$, $\gamma_c = (20)^{-1} \text{ps}^{-1}$, $\gamma_r = 5^{-1} \text{ps}^{-1}$, $\gamma_{rs} = 1 \text{ps}^{-1}$.

Experiment and Results.—

The sample structure and experimental setup details can be found in the supplement [42]. Figure 1 a) depicts the momentum resolved emission from the planar microcavity below and above the threshold for polariton condensation. The signal changes drastically from the thermally distributed population of the lower polariton branch to the massive occupation of a single energy and momentum state, characteristic of the exciton-polariton condensation. We fit the dispersions in Fig. 1 to the detuning of -6.4 meV (with a Rabi splitting of 10.1 meV extracted from white light reflection measurements). The details of the emission properties depending on linearly and circularly polarized excitation intensity have been evaluated via a Lorentzian fit of the spectral line corre-

sponding to the ground state. At a certain input power, a non-linear increase of the emission intensity marks the condensation threshold [see panel b)]. In the case of circular polarized excitation, we observe the presence of both condensate and linear regime (due to pulsed excitation) at approximately 100 pJ/pulse, which explains the increased linewidth of the fit. For linear polarized excitation, no condensate is present at this pump power. For the same input powers, we observe a higher output intensity of the emission in the case of circular polarized excitation. This result is compatible with the conclusion of the spin-dependent Boltzmann model considered below. As Fig. 1 b) reveals, that transition to condensation is also reflected in the linewidth via abrupt narrowing due to coherence buildup in the system [43]. Above the threshold, the linewidth increases due to interaction-induced loss of coherence [44]. Fig. 1 c) presents a proof of preserved strong coupling conditions reflected by the characteristic blueshift of the emission after the threshold, originating from continued exciton-polariton and polariton-polariton interactions in the system [45]. The difference in saturation of the blueshift of the two excitation polarizations is related to condensate density, which is higher in the case of circular polarization due to increased stimulated scattering. This density screens additionally added particles and leads to a logarithmic blueshift shape. To understand the pronounced differences in emission characteristics under variously polarized excitation sources, we perform a detailed analysis of the spin population via the polarization properties of the photoluminescence. Fig. 1 d) shows the degree of circular polarization of the emission for varying excitation powers across the polariton condensation transition (for a detuning of -6.4 meV between exciton and photon resonance). In this measurement, we excite the system with a circularly polarized laser and measure the degree of circular polarization [DOCP calculation example in the supplementary material [42]]. Below threshold, the emission is very weakly polarized, retaining approximately 5 % of DOCP. Above threshold, a DOCP of the condensate close to 100 % can be observed. The DOCP therefore strongly follows the excitation intensity with a clear threshold character, signifying the onset of the polarization-conserving, stimulated scattering processes.

Modelling.—

Both the increased blueshift observed under circularly polarized pumping and the dramatic increase in degree of circular polarization can be understood in the framework of a semiclassical, spin-dependent Boltzmann model:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_r^\pm}{dt} &= P^\pm - WN_r^\pm (N_c^\pm + 1) - \gamma_r N_r^\pm \\ &\quad - \gamma_{rs} (N_r^\pm - N_r^\mp), \\ \frac{dN_c^\pm}{dt} &= WN_r^\pm (N_c^\pm + 1) - \gamma_c N_c^\pm, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where N_c^\pm are the polarized condensate populations and N_r^\pm the reservoir populations. Here we distinguish between the particles with two different spin-projections on the growth direction of the sample, namely “+1” and “-1”. γ_c and γ_r are the decay rates of the condensate and the reservoir respectively. W is the rate at which reservoir particles scatter into the condensate. The spin relaxation dynamics of this model is governed by the phenomenological constants γ_{rs} . This spin-flip scattering occurs in the exciton-polaritons reservoir owing to the TE-TM photonic mode splitting (or the longitudinal-transverse splitting) [34]. Note that the splitting in the present sample is on the order of the linewidth. P^\pm is the pumping rate created by an external incoherent optical beam. The two types of experiments with circularly and linearly polarized, non-resonant pumping are modelled by $P_+ = P_0$, $P_- = 0$ and $P_+ = P_- = P_0/2$, respectively. The blueshift of both circularly and linearly polarized condensates reads:

$$\Delta \sim N_r^+ + |X|^2 N_c^+, \quad (2)$$

where X is the exciton Hopfield coefficient. Figs. 1 e) and f) show the results of this model, which qualitatively match the experimentally observed behavior under the assumption of sufficiently low transition rates between the spin states. The different blueshift of the emission for the same input power depending on the polarization of the pump can therefore be explained by the difference of interaction between equally and differently oriented spin populations. As has been shown previously [46], polaritons with parallel orientation of spins strongly repel each other, leading to an increased emission energy of the system.

This model possesses an analytical solution (see supplemental material [42] for a detailed derivation and explanation):

$$S_3 = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } P_2 \geq P_0 > P_1 \\ \frac{S_{3P}P_0}{(P_0 - P_{thr})}, & \text{for } P_0 > P_2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

S_3 is the Stokes component for circular polarization. The threshold values are given by the following expressions

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &\equiv P_{thr} \frac{(\gamma_r + 2\gamma_{rs})}{((1 + S_{3P})\gamma_r + 2\gamma_{rs})}, \\ P_2 &\equiv \frac{P_{thr}}{(1 - S_{3P})}, \quad P_{thr} \equiv \frac{2\gamma_r\gamma_c}{W}, \end{aligned}$$

where P_1 describes the condensation threshold of the spinor model and P_2 is the critical pumping rate where the condensate becomes elliptically polarized. P_{th} is the threshold pumping rate for a pure scalar model. In accordance with this analytical solution, the condensation threshold (given by P_1) depends on the polarization rate (S_{3P}) of the optical pump beam. This value reaches a minimum for a circularly -polarized pump

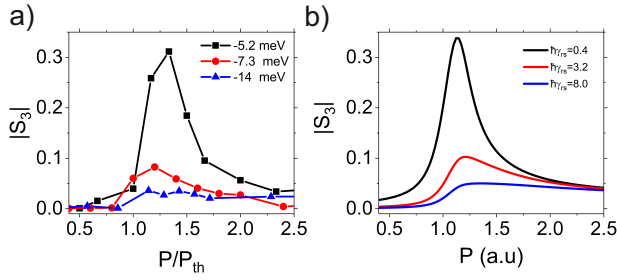


FIG. 2: a) Circular polarization parameter S_3 of the condensate as a function of normalized input power for different exciton-photon detunings of the planar sample. b) Modelled polarization S_3 of the condensate under the nearly-linear polarization of the pump ($S_{3P} = 0.05$) calculated for different values of the spin-scattering parameter γ_{rs} . The parameter γ_{rs} depends on the photon-exciton detuning and can therefore explain the behavior of the condensate observed in a).

($S_{3P} = 1$) whereas the condensate becomes circularly polarized since the second threshold diverges ($P_2 \rightarrow \infty$). We refer to Supplemental Material [42] for further details.

Next, we study the polarization of our system subject to a linearly polarized excitation laser. The Stokes parameters S_0 , S_1 , S_2 and S_3 are extracted from a fit of the ground state intensity evolution with retarder $\lambda/4$ waveplate orientation (Θ) [47].

Fig. 2 a) shows the S_3 parameter as an indicator for the degree of circular polarization emerging in our system, plotted as a function of the excitation power and detuning between the photon and the exciton mode. As we increase the exciton content in our system, we observe higher degrees of circular polarization, in particular near the threshold. Further from the threshold, the circular degree of polarization increases with the excitation power to a certain point, from which it decreases rapidly.

To recreate the observed occurrence of elliptical polarization, we need to account for a weak parasitic ellipticity of the pump, which is unavoidable in realistic experimental environments due to tight focusing of the laser beam. We introduce a slight imbalance between two circularly polarized components of the pump resulting in a weak elliptical polarization $S_{3P} = 0.05$ [40]. Even the steady-state solution (3) provides already the characteristic decay of the DOCP (S_3) with growing pumping rate. However it is necessary to go beyond the simplified steady-state approximation and consider experimentally-relevant pulsed excitation with the pulse duration of about 2 ps.

To understand this behavior, we extend the Boltzmann model (see Supplemental Materials for more details [42]). In particular, we introduce two types of incoherent reservoirs [48]. The first “inactive” reservoir includes correlated electron-holes pairs and high energy excitons, created by the external optical pump. The second subset, referred below as “active” reservoir, consists of excitons

and exciton-polaritons which fulfill energy and momentum conservation conditions to scatter directly into the condensate state, and can only be replenished from the inactive reservoir injected by the pump. In a full agreement with the experimental results, the polarization of the condensate shows a characteristic maximum above condensation threshold and then it relaxes to some small value for growing pump rate [see Fig. 2 b)].

In order to illustrate the influence of the photon-exciton detuning, we calculated the Stokes parameter S_3 for different values of the spin-scattering rate γ_{rs} in the “active” reservoir. We assume that the TE-TM photonic mode splitting [34] provides the main mechanism for the spin relaxation of the exciton-polaritons. This mechanism becomes feasible for exciton-polaritons in the high momentum regions between the bottleneck [49] and inflection points of the lower-polariton dispersion branch. The photonic origin of this mechanism can explain the observed dependency of the condensate polarization on photon-exciton frequency detuning, since the photonic content of exciton-polaritons varies with the detuning. Furthermore, the typical momenta for the bottleneck polaritons are larger at negative exciton-photon detuning. In this case, the spin scattering becomes stronger, since the TE-TM photonic mode splitting scales as a square of the in-plane momentum ($\sim k^2$) [27, 34].

All arguments above make feasible that the spin-scattering becomes larger for the pronounced negative photon-exciton detuning. As a consequence, the degree of circular polarization of the condensate becomes smaller, in full agreement with the experimental data. Here, the maximum of the S_3 curve vanishes for more negative photon-exciton detunings, while the condensate retains a moderate elliptical polarization for stronger pumping rates [cf. Figs. 2 a) and b)].

Confined systems.—

We have further extended our polarization study to etched micropillar cavities. Here, the same polarization conservation effect under circularly polarized excitation takes place in circular micropillars with large diameters ($>3\mu\text{m}$). A typical measurement of a $6\mu\text{m}$ diameter micropillar is shown below and above condensation threshold in Fig. 3 panel a). Surprisingly, in smaller micropillars, the circular polarization is not preserved to such a high degree. In turn, for a linearly polarized pump, we observe linearly polarized emission from the condensate of varying, relatively high values (most micropillars in the range of 80 %), as shown in Fig. 3 b). The orientation of the linear polarization was found to be arbitrary, indicating that the lithography process induced slight asymmetrical shapes of the pillars which create an intrinsic polarization splitting of two orthogonal, linearly polarized modes in the ground state. To validate this idea, we intentionally fabricated asymmetric micropillars of elliptical shape to induce a very high degree of linear

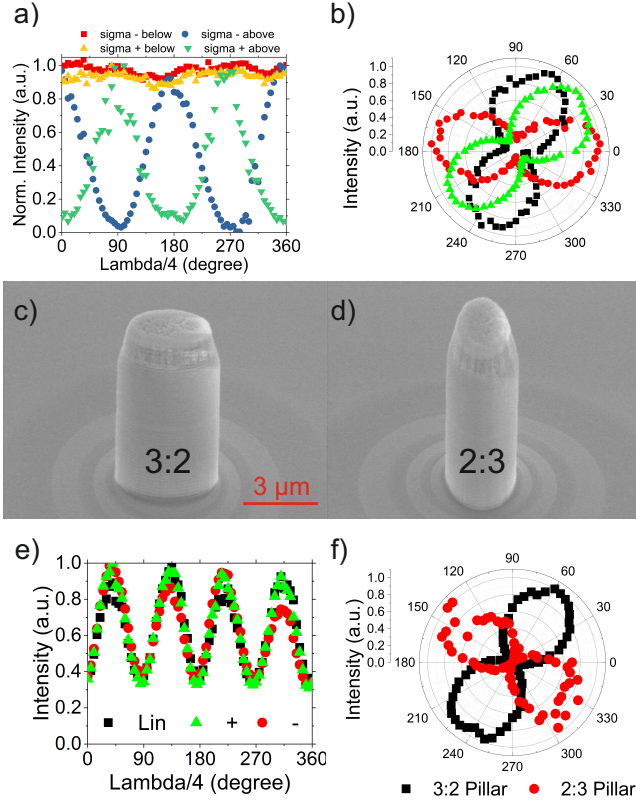


FIG. 3: a) Stokes parameter resolved measurement of a $6\ \mu\text{m}$ micropillar microcavity below threshold under non-resonant σ^- excitation (red) and σ^+ excitation (yellow) and the same measurement technique above threshold (sigma - blue, sigma + green), where a high degree of polarization conservation can be observed. b) Linear polarization study of randomly chosen $2\ \mu\text{m}$ micropillars showing linearly polarized emission oriented at different axis, driven by a linearly polarized pump laser c) Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image of an elliptical micropillar (3:2 aspect ratio) d) 2:3 ratio. e) Stokes parameter resolved measurement for polarized excitations of an elliptical micropillar in the condensate regime: linear (black), sigma plus (green) and sigma minus (red). Similar Stokes parameters, indicating linear polarization, are observed for all excitation polarizations in contrast to the system with rotational symmetry. The exciton-photon detuning is $-5\ \text{meV}$. f) Linear polarization resolved intensity plot measured with a $\lambda/2$ waveplate for two elliptical systems with the long axis orthogonal to each other.

polarization via the large energy splitting and to deterministically break the circular polarization conservation. Figs. 3 c) and d) show the typical SEM pictures of elliptical micropillars with different orientations.

A full Stokes parameter measurement for a pillar with a long axis diameter of $2\ \mu\text{m}$ and an axis diameter ratio of 3:2 (i. e. an ellipticity $e = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - 1$ of 0.225) for the three different excitation polarizations is demonstrated in Fig 3 d). The exact mode shapes for the elliptical micropillar have been analytically calculated via a time independent Schrödinger type equation approach in the supplement

[42]. The asymmetric spatial confinement induces a polarization splitting of the ground state of approximately $0.7\ \text{meV}$ (dependent on detuning), which supports the formation of mainly linearly polarized polariton condensates. This manifests itself in linearly polarized emission regardless of the excitation polarization, as evidenced in similar Stokes parameters/intensity evolution with retarder waveplate position in Fig. 3 e), which is in striking difference to the prior results in symmetric systems [cf. Fig. 3 a)]. Moreover, panel f) depicts a polar plot of the linear polarization of the condensates forming in two ellipses with orthogonal orientation of their long axis. The linear polarization direction is in this case aligned along the long axis of the respective ellipse (in this case only the ground state is populated due to the high splitting) which reveals itself in the orthogonal alignment. Therefore this technique allows, in principle, full linear polarization control of bosonic condensates by photonic engineering.

Conclusion.—

In conclusion, we have demonstrated the possibility to acquire **extended control** of the polarization of polariton condensates under non-resonant excitation. The fast relaxation dynamics of the spin, induced by bosonic stimulation, allow for the observation of completely circularly polarized condensates which follow the circular polarization of the laser pump. A linearly polarized excitation at varying detunings and excitation strengths enables observation of emission with different degrees of ellipticity. Lastly, the fabrication of non-rotationally symmetric, elliptical micropillars introduces a linear polarization splitting in the system, which enables the observation of linearly polarized condensates, along the direction of the long axis of the system. A high degree of polarization and the possibility to control the polarization orientation is a key ingredient for next generation devices and experiments in polariton-based spintronics, quantum polaritonics and the emerging field exploring topologically non-trivial phenomena via spin-orbit engineering in polaritonic devices [50].

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* martin.klaas@physik.uni-wuerzburg.de

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