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# Spontaneous spin bifurcations in a Bose Einstein condensate of indirect excitons

*Liu Tao and Timothy C. H. Liew*

*Division of Physics & Applied Physics, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*

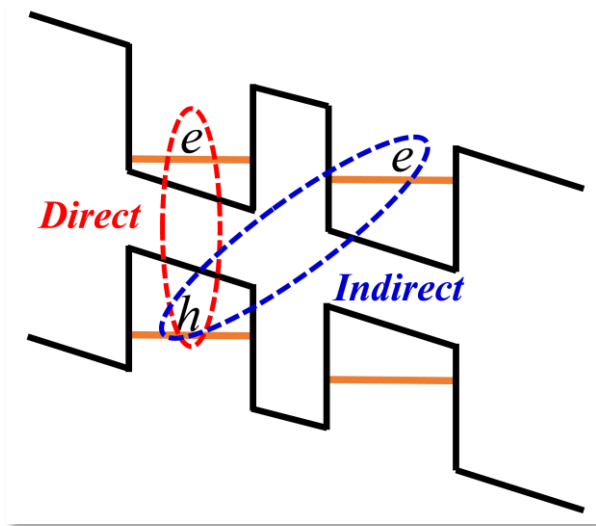


# Content

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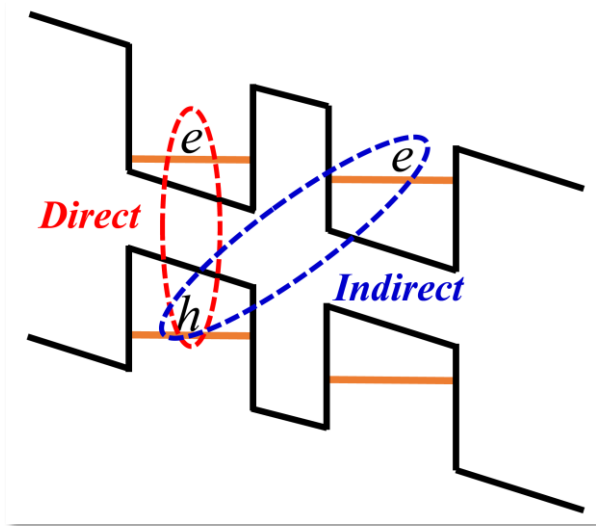
- **Introduction: excitons in quantum wells**
- **Spinor BEC and mean-field theory of indirect exciton (IX)**
- **Spontaneous spin bifurcations in IX BEC**

# Excitons in quantum wells



- **Direct exciton:** bound electron-hole pair in same quantum well layer.
- **Indirect exciton (IX):** electron and hole are confined to spatially separated quantum well layers

# Excitons in quantum wells

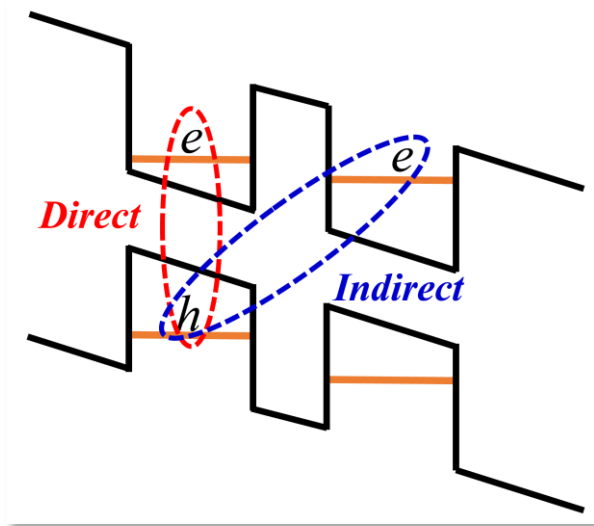


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## Properties of indirect excitons (IXs):

- ✓ Long lifetime
- ✓ Built-in dipole moment
- ✓ Suppressed electron-hole exchange → Long spin relaxation lifetime

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**To study physics of ultracold bosons in solid-state materials !**

# Exciton condensate

- **Cold exciton:** thermal de Broglie wavelength comparable to separation between excitons

$$\lambda_{dB} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{mk_B T}} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_{dB} = 1/\sqrt{n} \quad \longrightarrow \quad T_{dB} = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{mk_B} n$$

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- ✓ Excitons in GaAs quantum wells:

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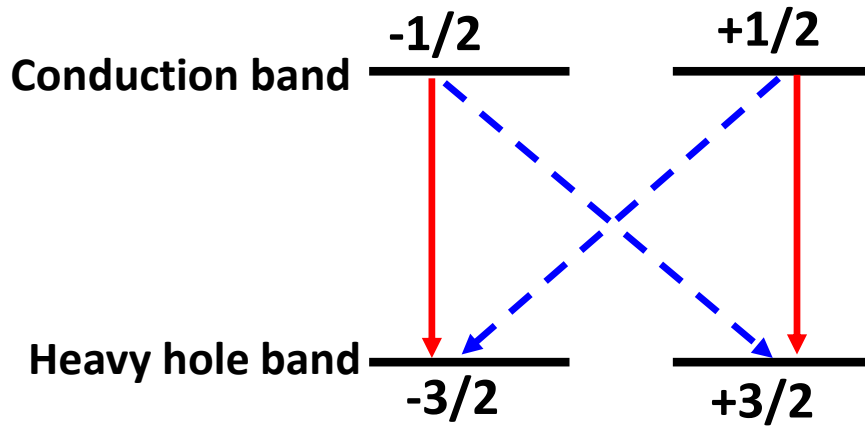
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- **Indirect exciton can cool to 100mK within lifetime**

Butov, et al Phys. Rev. Lett. 86, 5608 (2001)

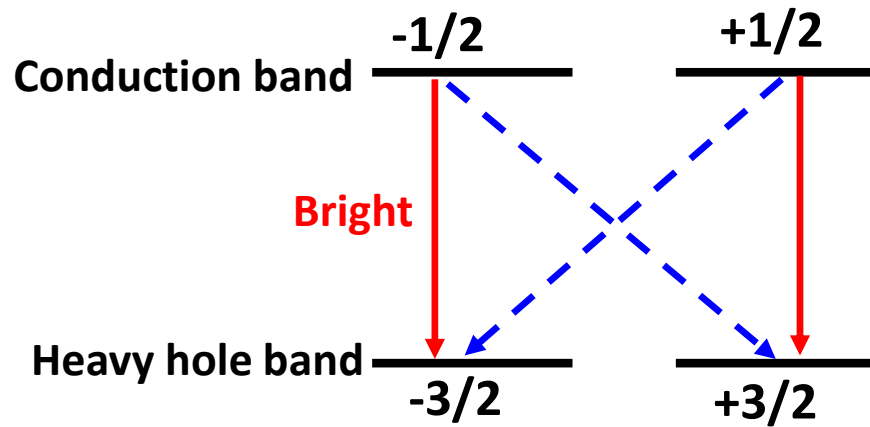


# Spinor BEC of exciton



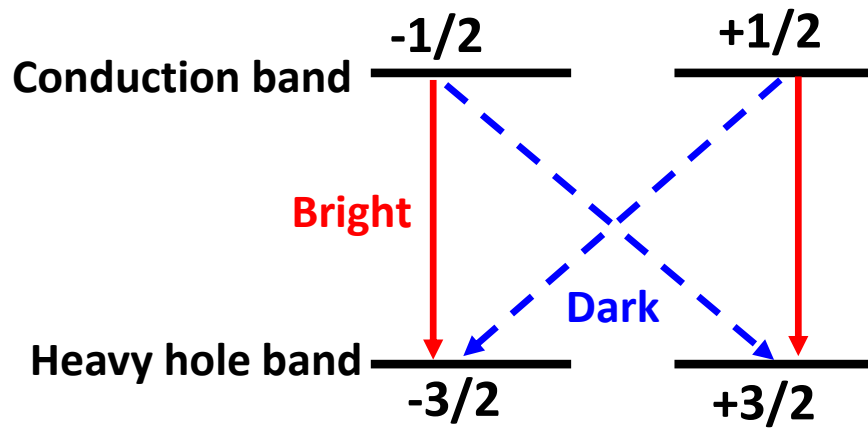
Zinc-blend semiconductor QWs (e.g. GaAs/AlGaAs system)

# Spinor BEC of exciton



**Bright exciton:  $S_z=+1$  and  $S_z=-1$**

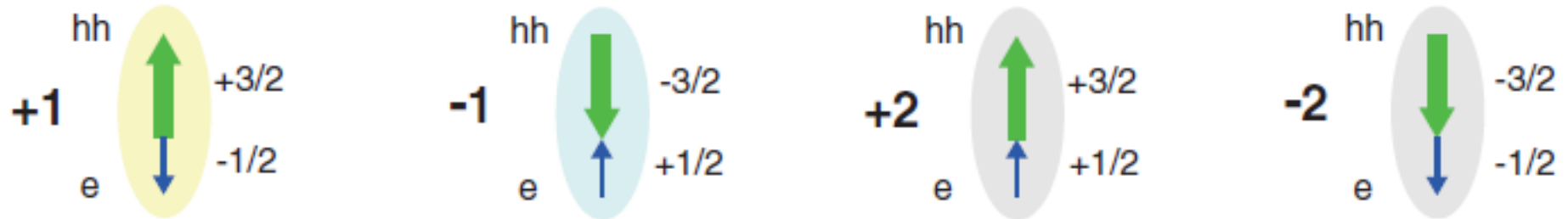
# Spinor BEC of exciton



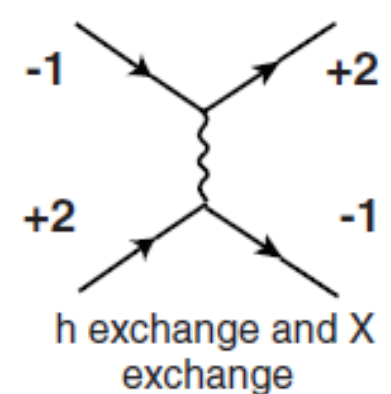
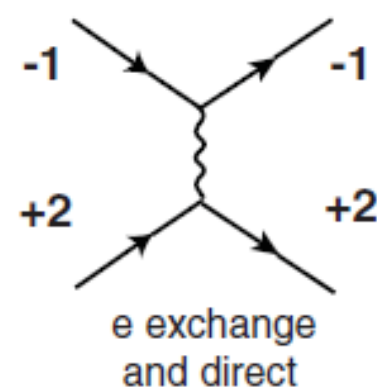
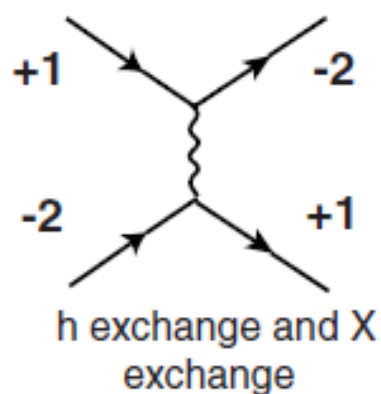
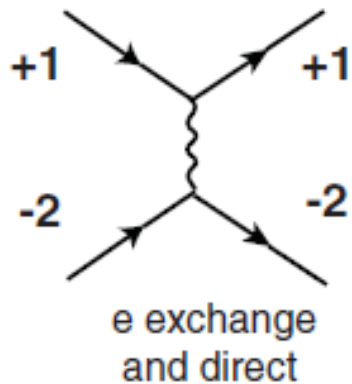
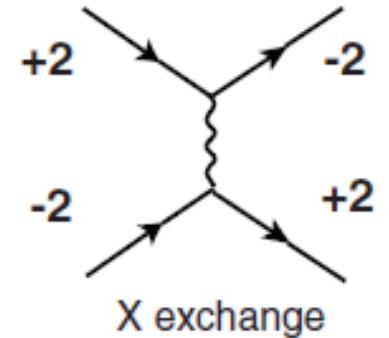
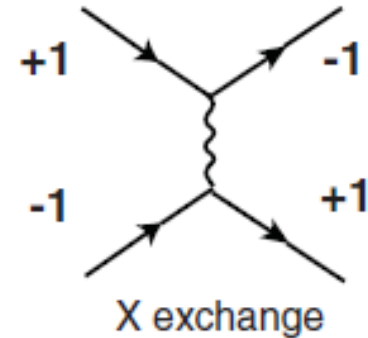
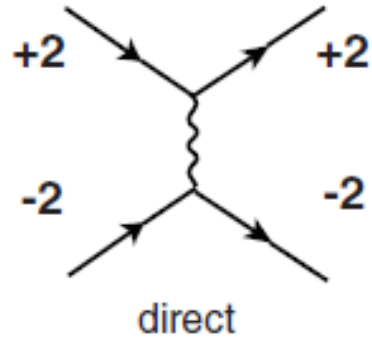
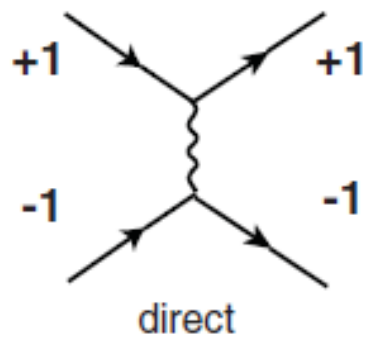
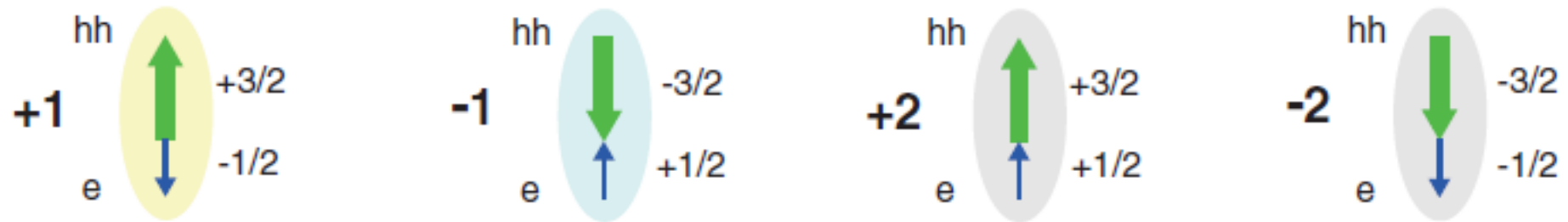
**Bright exciton:  $S_z=+1$  and  $S_z=-1$**

**Dark exciton:  $S_z=+2$  and  $S_z=-2$**

# Spin dependent many-body interaction of IX condensate



# Spin dependent many-body interaction of IX condensate



# Mean-field theory of IX condensate

## Gross-Pitaevskii type equations:

$$i\frac{d\varphi_{+1}}{dt} = \frac{i}{2}(P + W_1 - \Gamma - S)\varphi_{+1} - \left(\frac{i}{2}\gamma_{bd} - \varepsilon_{bd}\right)\varphi_{+1} + \left[\alpha_1|\varphi_{+1}|^2 + \alpha_2|\varphi_{-1}|^2\right]\varphi_{+1} + \alpha_3\left[|\varphi_{+2}|^2 + |\varphi_{-2}|^2\right]\varphi_{+1} + \alpha_4(\varphi_{-1})^*\varphi_{+2}\varphi_{-2} \quad (1)$$

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**Incoherent  
optical pumping**

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**Incoherent optical pumping**      **Electric pumping**



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Incoherent  
optical pumping

Electric pumping

Gain saturation

$$S = \eta_{sb}(|\varphi_{+1}|^2 + |\varphi_{-1}|^2) + \eta_{sd}(|\varphi_{+2}|^2 + |\varphi_{-2}|^2)$$

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**Effective dissipation rate**

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**Incoherent  
optical pumping**

**Electric pumping**

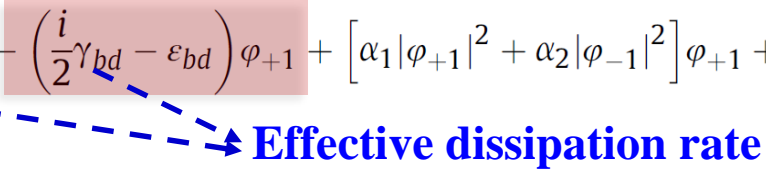
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**Ratio of effective dissipation rate difference to energy difference:**  $\chi_P = (P - 2\gamma_{bd})/2\varepsilon_{bd}$

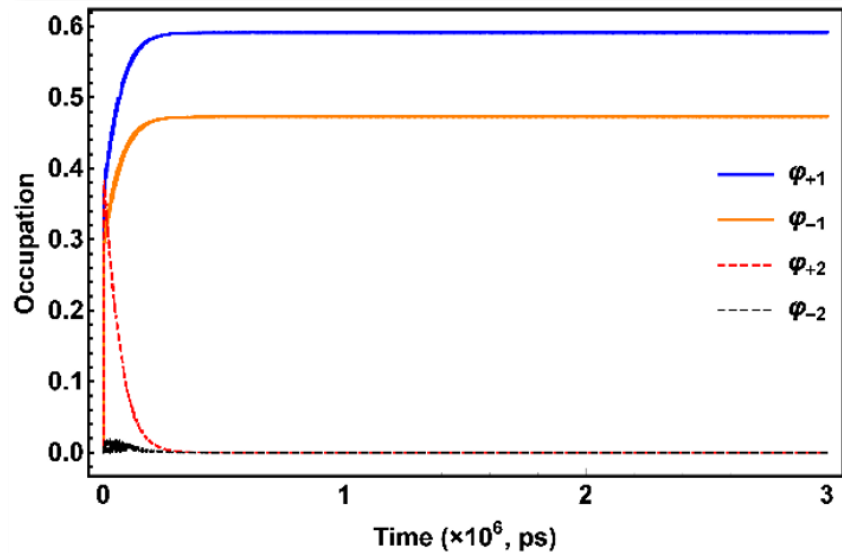
# Pseudospin vector of IX condensate

$$S_x = \left( \varphi_{-1}^* \varphi_{+1} + \varphi_{+1}^* \varphi_{-1} \right) / \left( |\varphi_{+1}|^2 + |\varphi_{-1}|^2 \right)$$

$$S_y = i \left( \varphi_{-1}^* \varphi_{+1} - \varphi_{+1}^* \varphi_{-1} \right) / \left( |\varphi_{+1}|^2 + |\varphi_{-1}|^2 \right)$$

$$S_z = \left( |\varphi_{+1}|^2 - |\varphi_{-1}|^2 \right) / \left( |\varphi_{+1}|^2 + |\varphi_{-1}|^2 \right)$$

# Condensate at different electronic pump

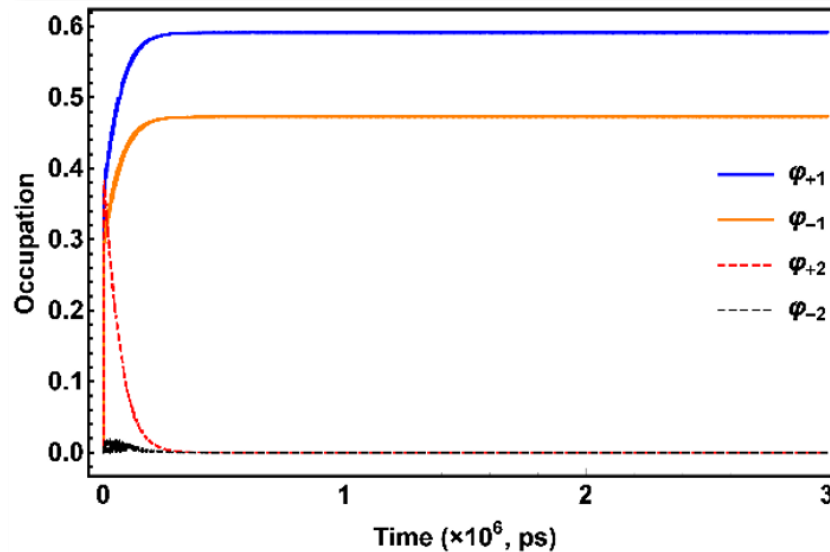


$$W = 0.005 \text{ ns}^{-1}$$

$$\chi_p = 0.2$$

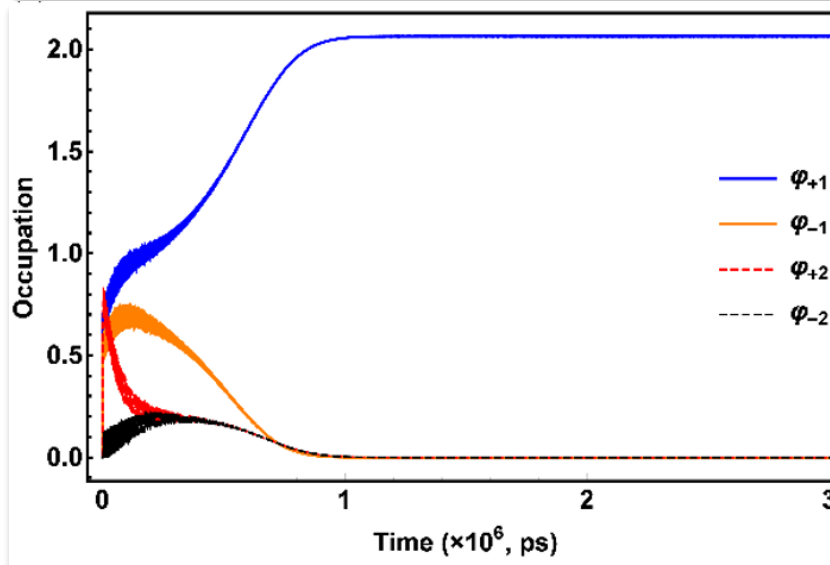
Initial conditions for four components are arbitrarily set with a quite small asymmetry ( $\sim 1\%$ )

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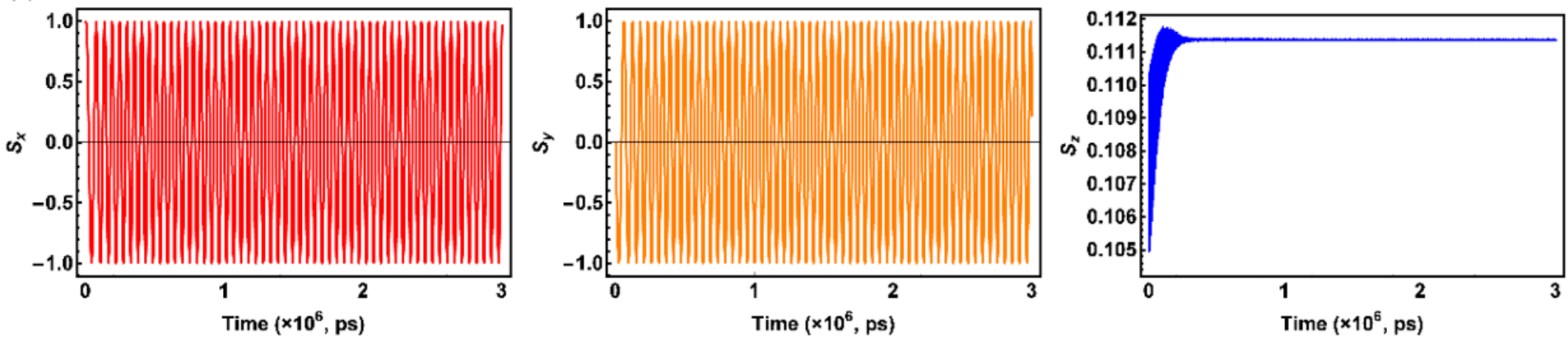


$$W = 0.01 \text{ ns}^{-1}$$

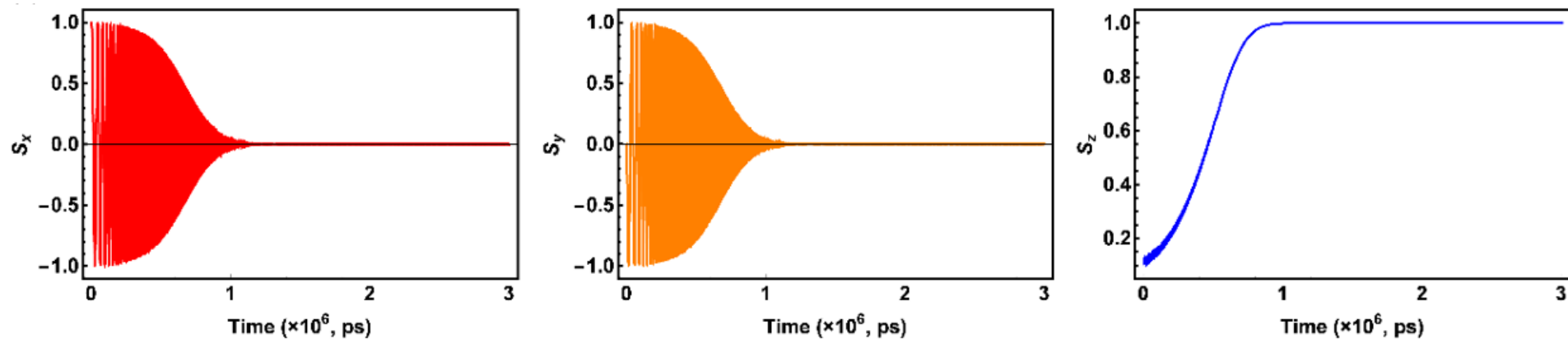
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Initial conditions for four components are arbitrarily set with a quite small asymmetry ( $\sim 1\%$ )

# Pseudospin vector for bright excitons



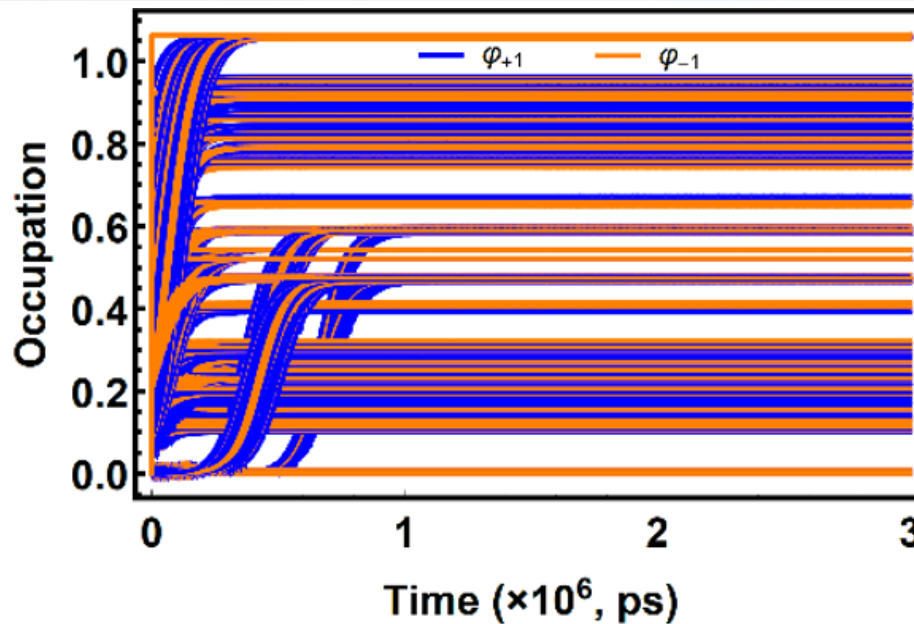
$$W = 0.005 \text{ ns}^{-1} \quad \chi_p = 0.2$$



$$W = 0.01 \text{ ns}^{-1} \quad \chi_p = 0.2$$

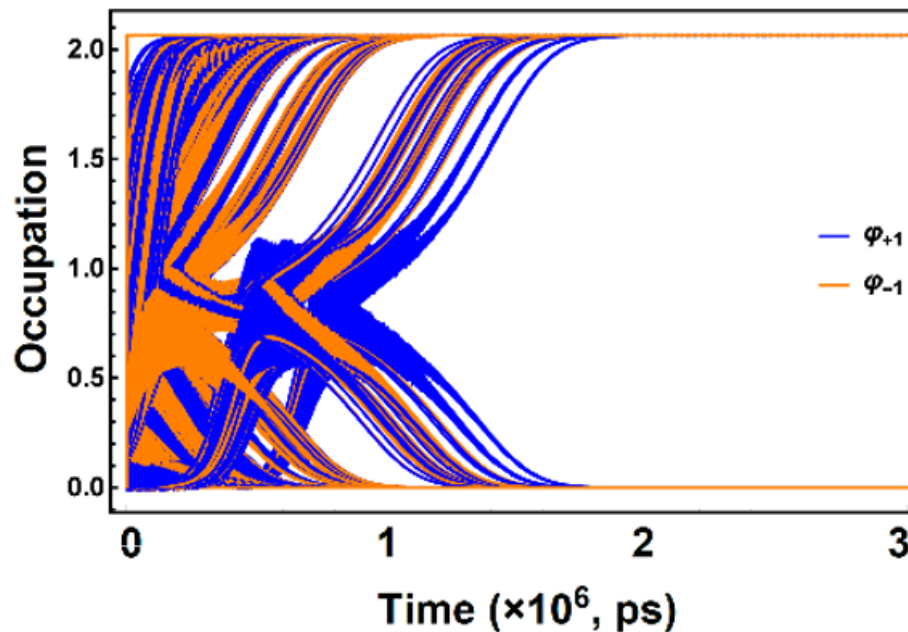


# Random initial occupations



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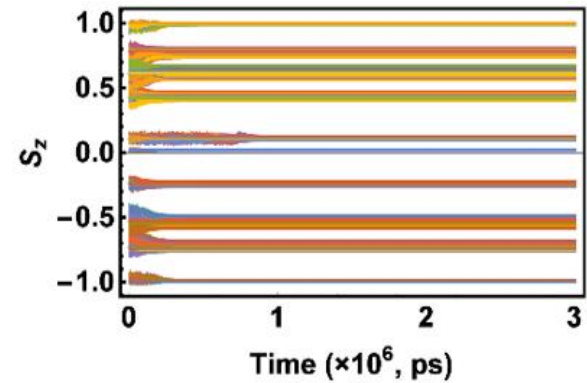
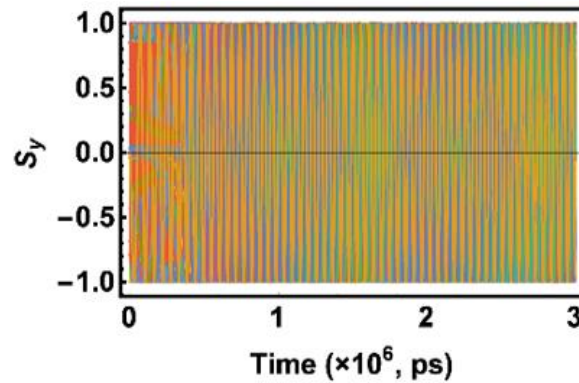
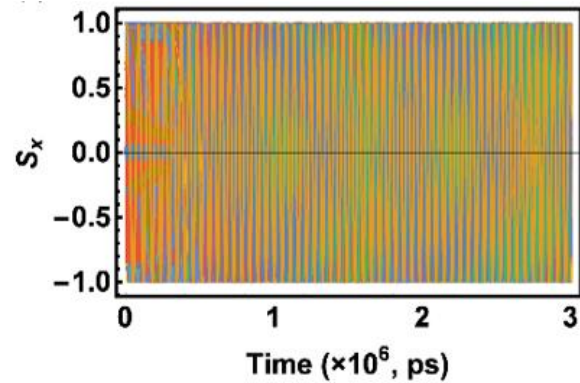
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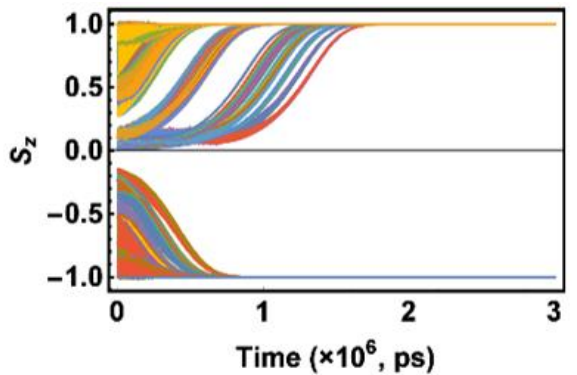
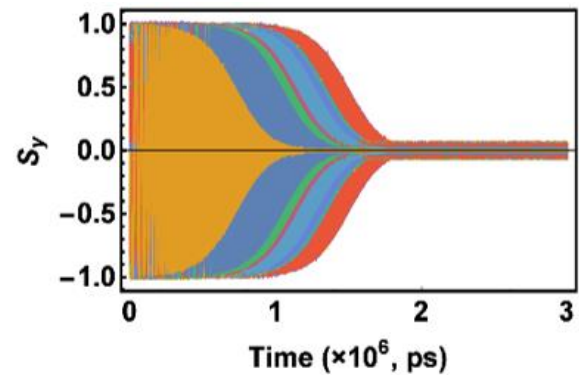
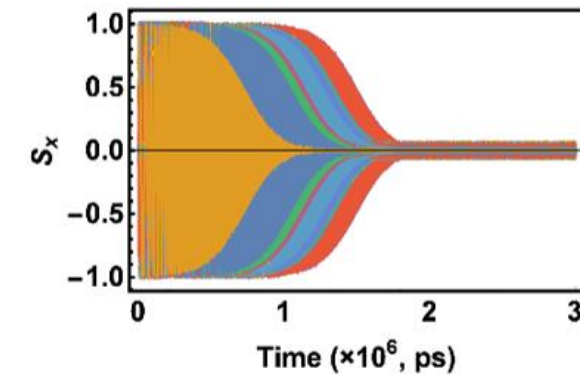
$$W = 0.01 \text{ ns}^{-1}$$

$$\chi_p = 0.2$$

# Pseudospin vector for bright excitons



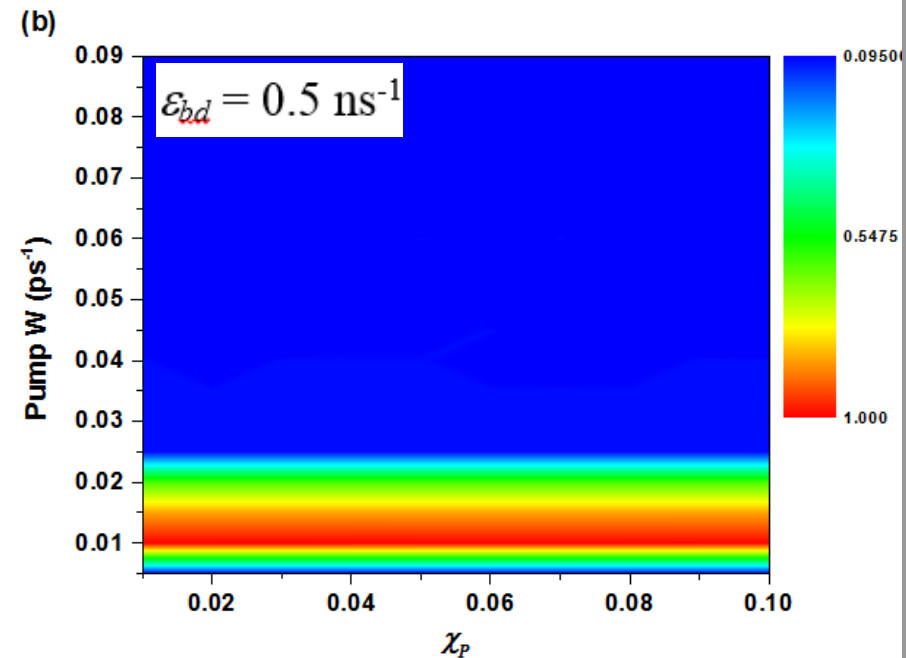
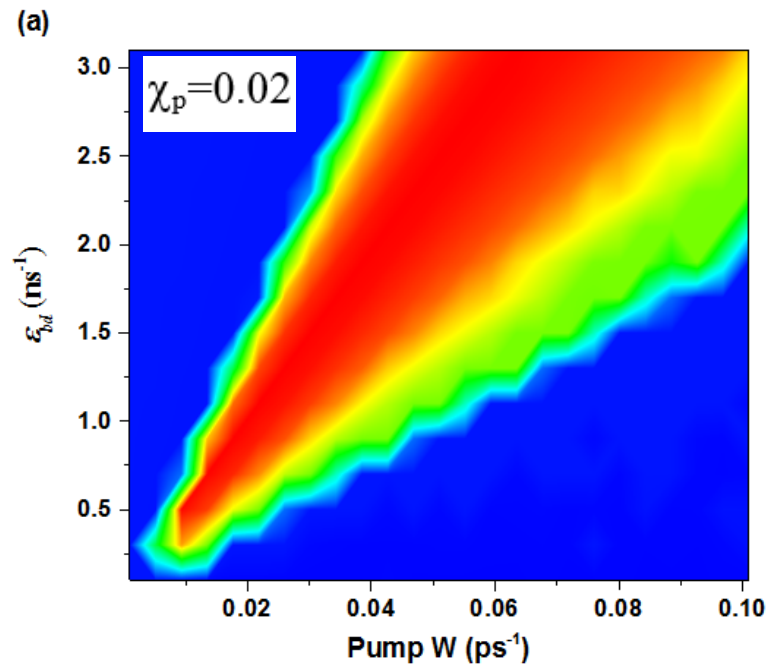
$$W = 0.005 \text{ ns}^{-1} \quad \chi_p = 0.2$$



$$W = 0.01 \text{ ns}^{-1} \quad \chi_p = 0.2$$

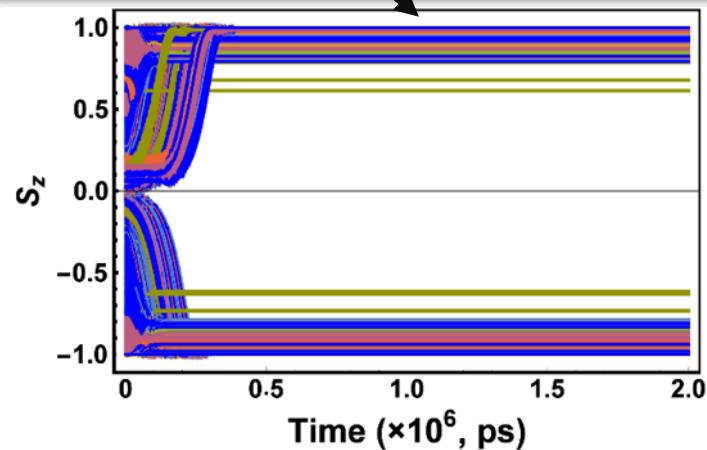
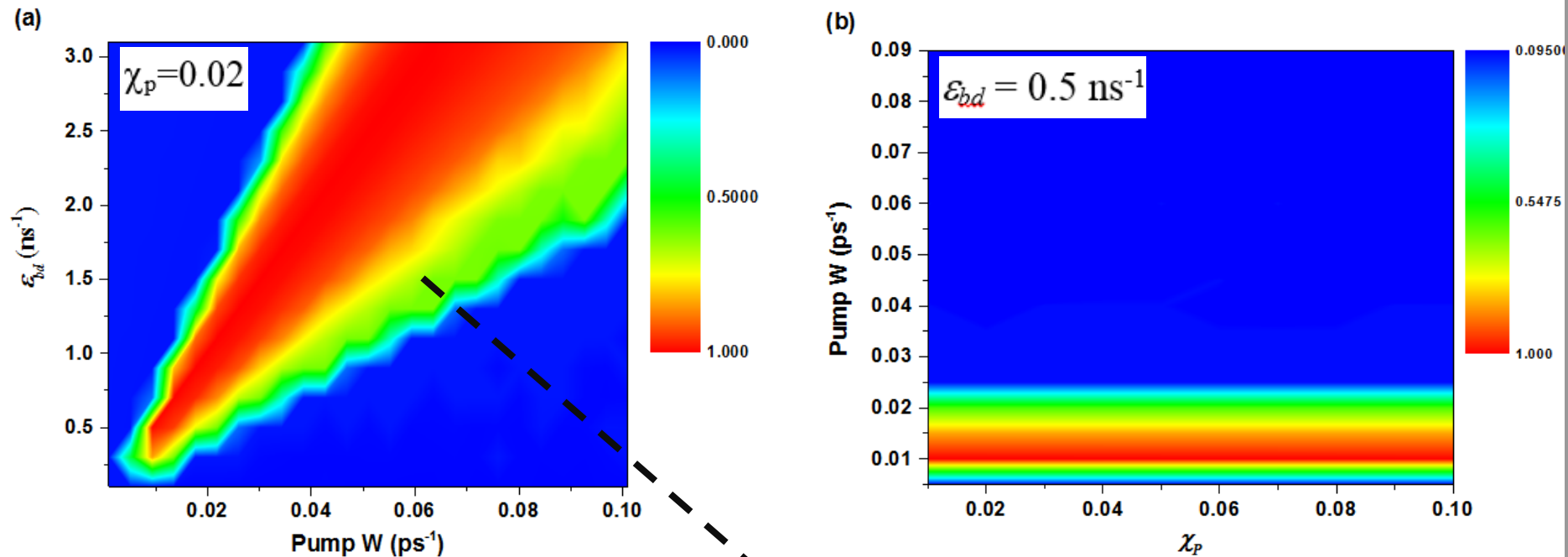
# Phase diagram of condensate

Minimum of the pseudospin vector  $|S_z|$



# Phase diagram of condensate

Minimum of the pseudospin vector  $|S_z|$



# Physical mechanism

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**Two possible mechanisms:**

- 1. Strong cross-spin interaction.**

# Physical mechanism

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1. Strong cross~~spin~~ interaction.

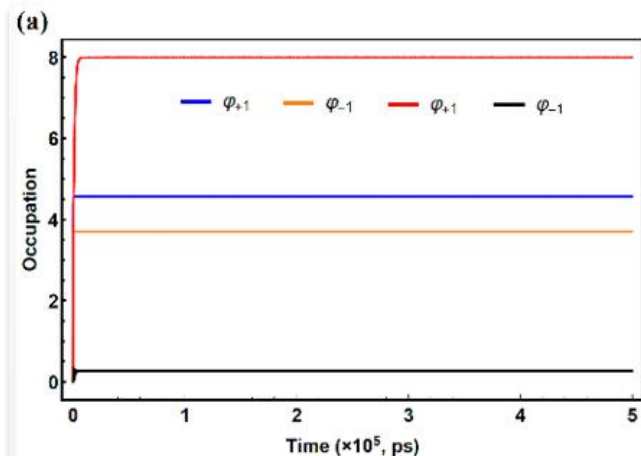
# Physical mechanism

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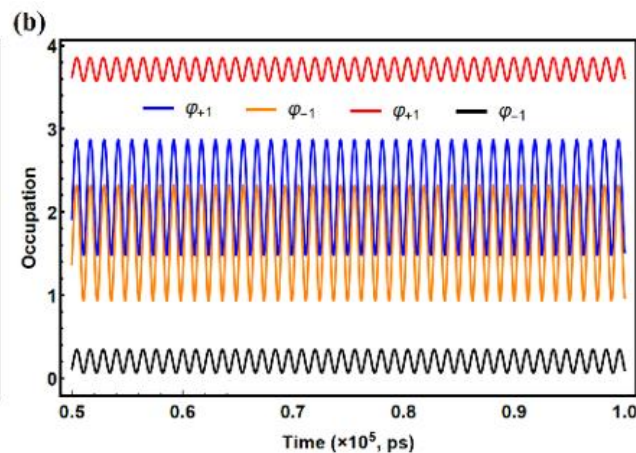
**Two possible mechanisms:**

1. Strong cross~~spin~~ interaction.
2. Polarization energy splitting and dissipation difference between bright and dark excitons.

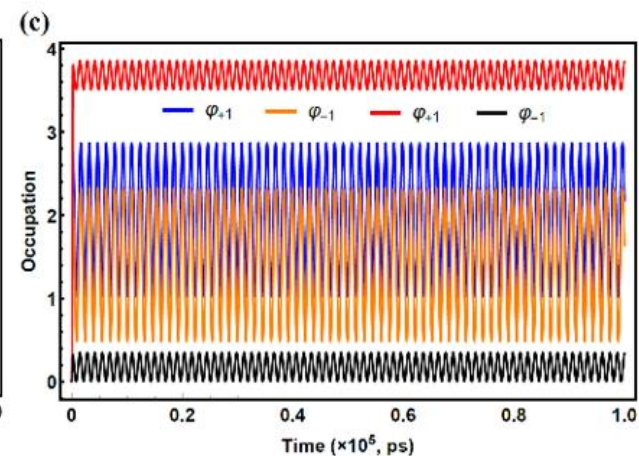
# Physical mechanism



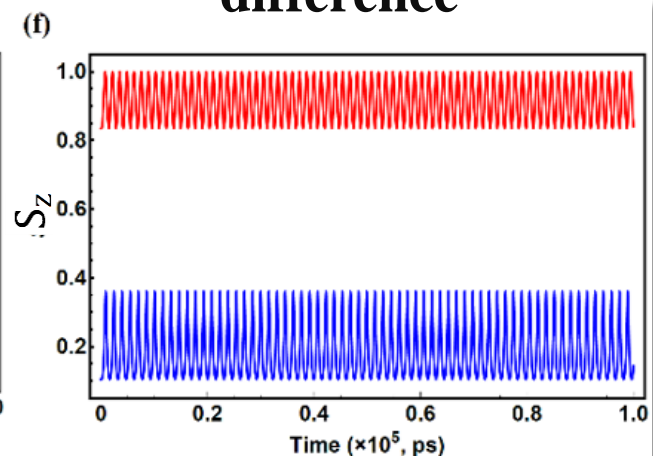
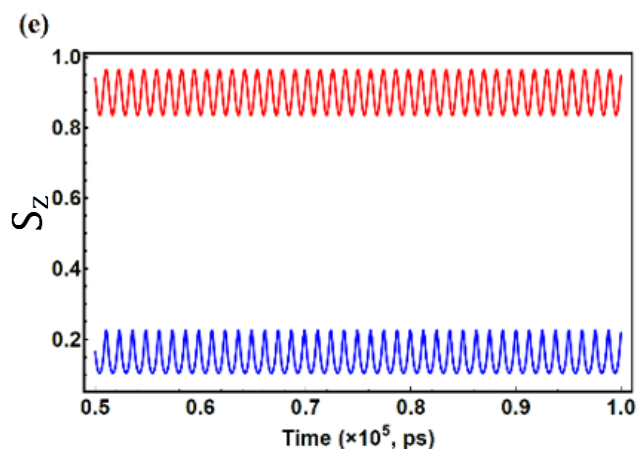
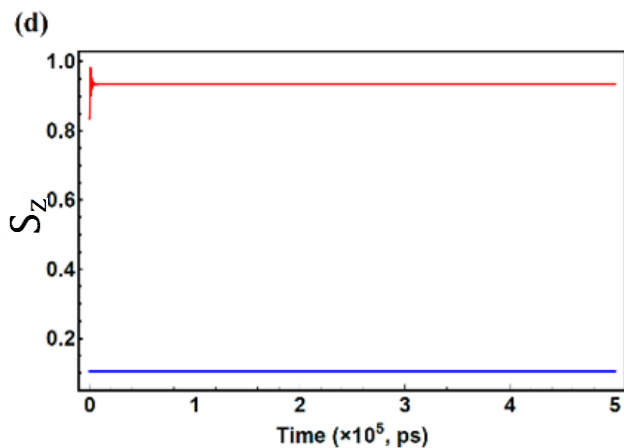
Zero energy splitting



Zero dissipation  
difference



Zero energy splitting  
and dissipation  
difference





# Summary

- A **spontaneous parity-symmetry breaking spin bifurcation** for bright excitons occurs under non-resonant linearly polarized pumping.
- Condensate for bright excitons **spontaneously and stochastically adopts one of two spin-polarized configurations  $S_z$**  depending on initial occupations.
- Spontaneous spin bifurcations is attributed to the **small energy splitting and difference in dissipation rates** between bright and dark excitons in IX systems.

**Thanks**