

# Rydberg Exciton-Polaritons in a Magnetic Field

Emma Laird

Previously: PhD student at Monash University

Now: postdoctoral fellow at the University of Queensland

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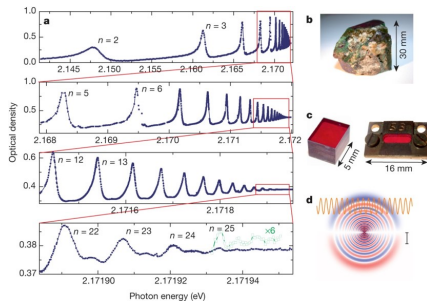
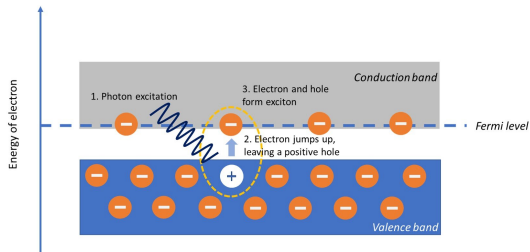


MONASH  
University



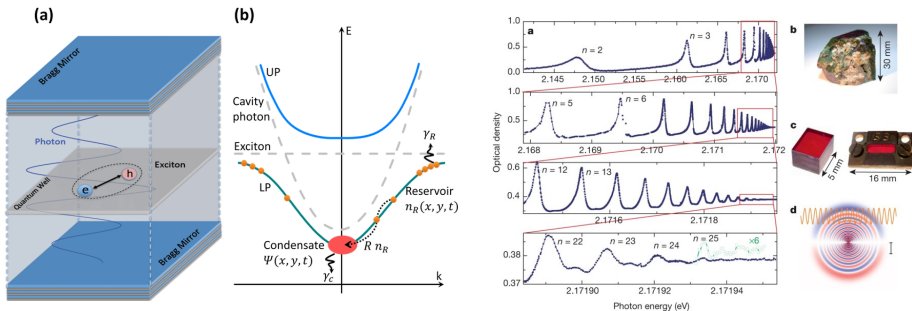
THE UNIVERSITY  
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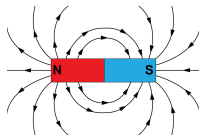
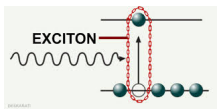
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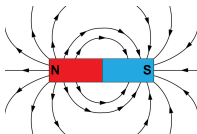
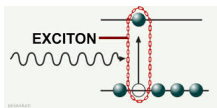
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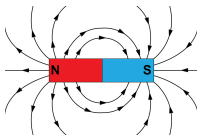
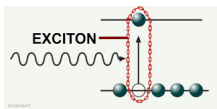
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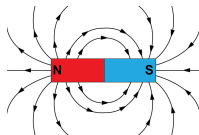
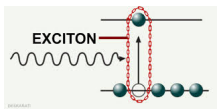
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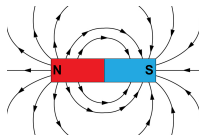
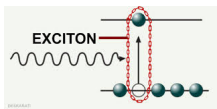
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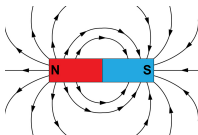
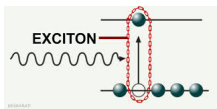
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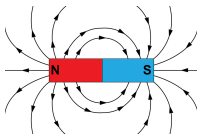
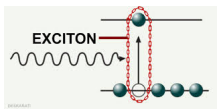
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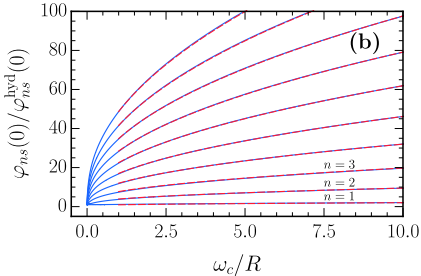
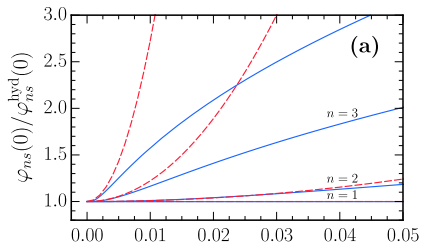
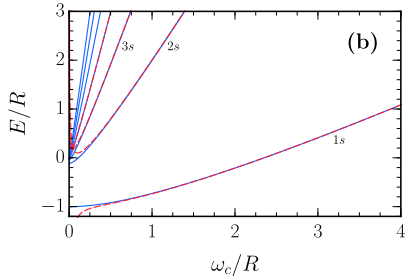
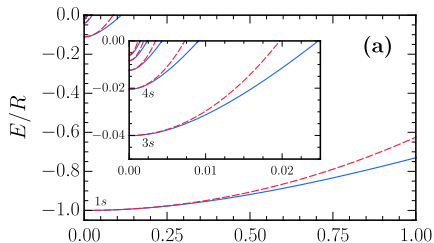
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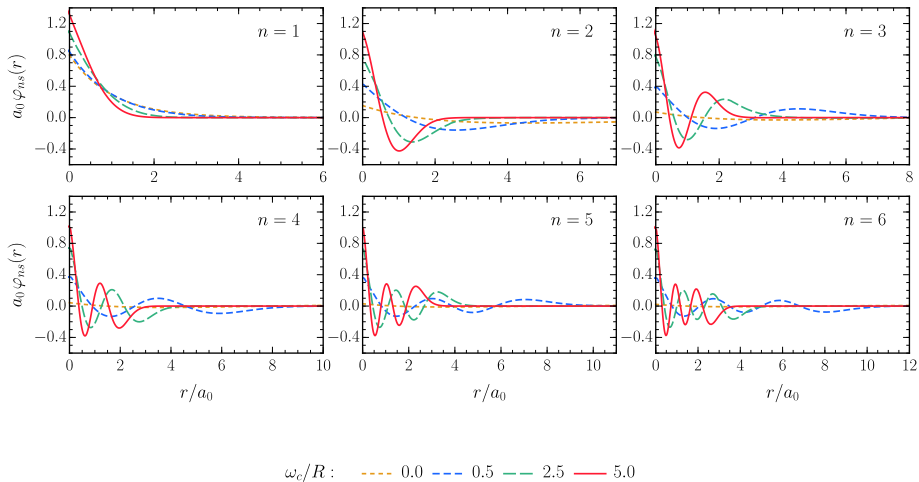
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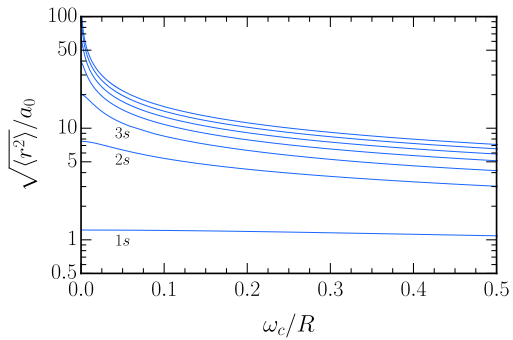
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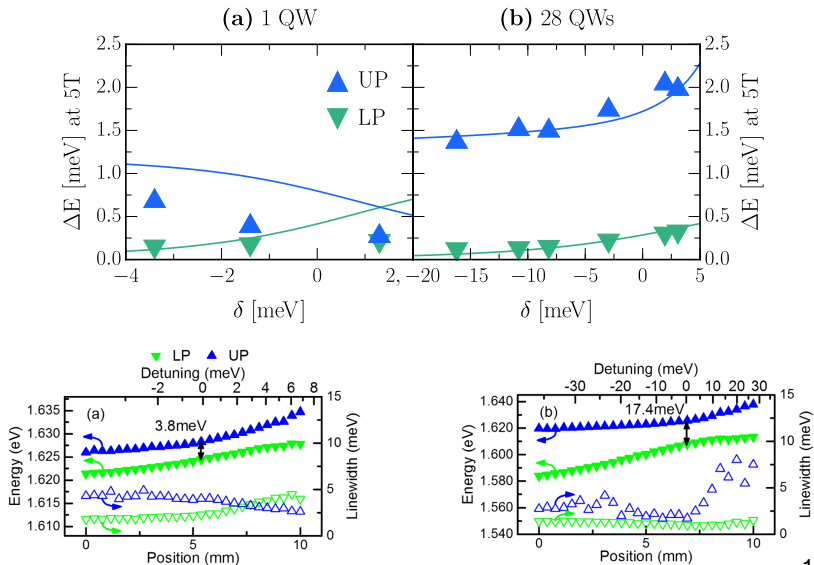
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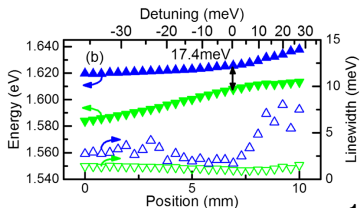
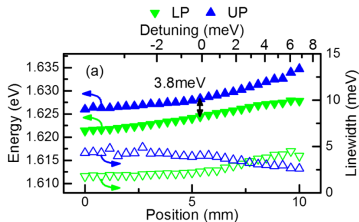
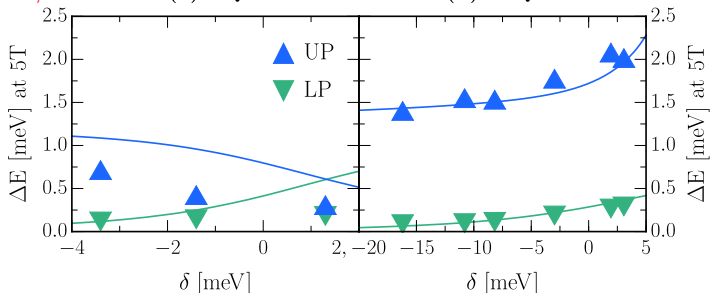
# Comparison to Experiment — PRL 119, 027401 (2017)



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$\Omega/R \simeq 0.14$  (a) 1 QW

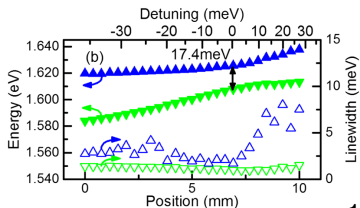
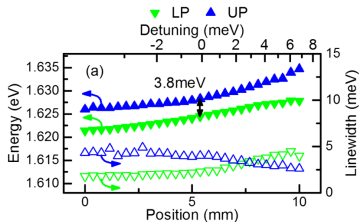
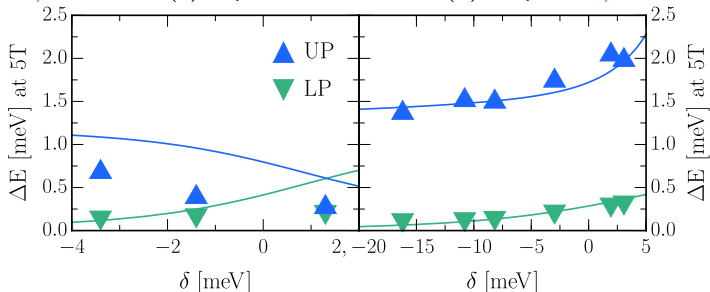
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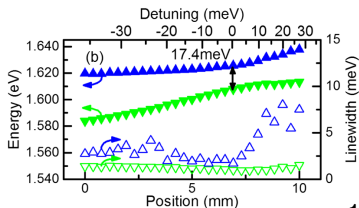
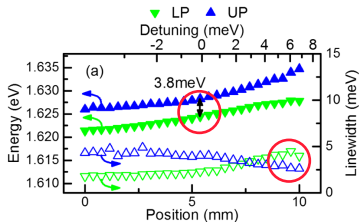
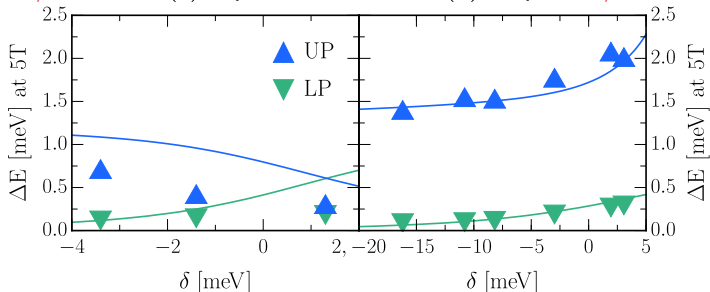
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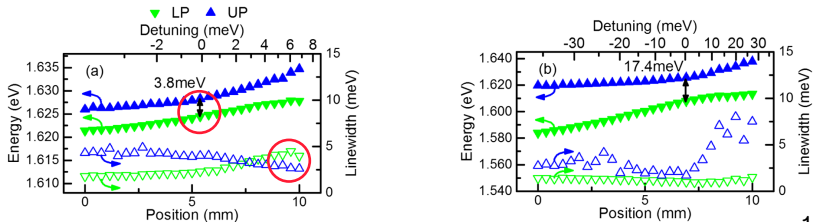
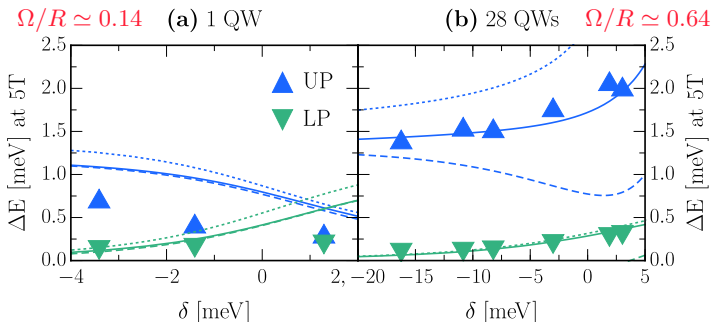
# Comparison to Experiment — PRL 119, 027401 (2017)

$\Omega/R \simeq 0.14$  (a) 1 QW

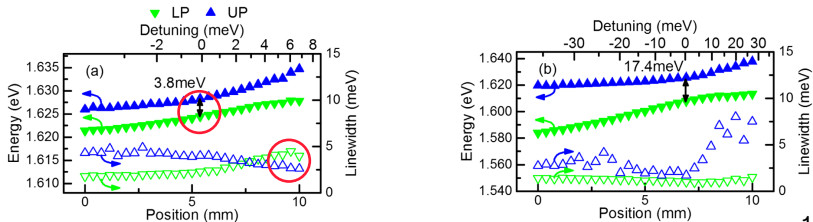
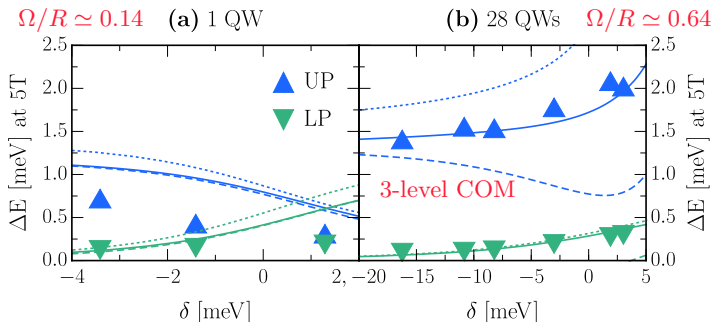
(b) 28 QWs  $\Omega/R \simeq 0.64$



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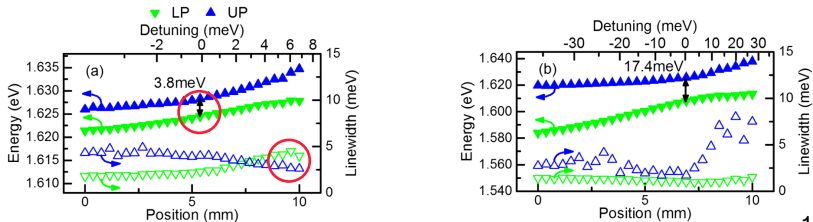
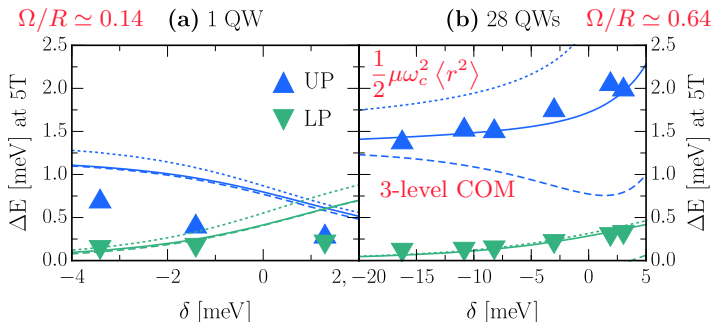


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# Conclusion

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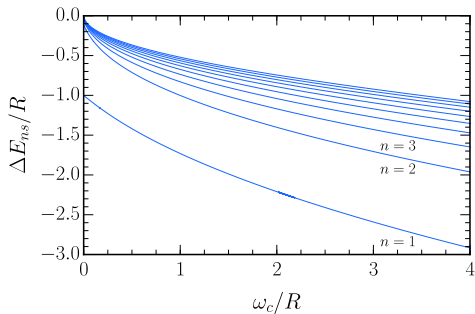
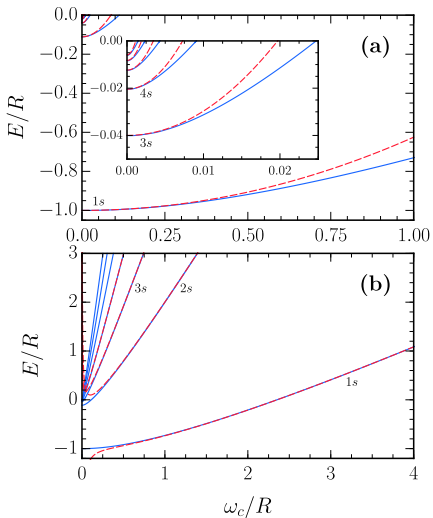
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- extension of our method, e.g., to the Keldysh potential (for monolayer TMDs)

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- extension of our method, e.g., to the Keldysh potential (for monolayer TMDs)
- see our paper: [Phys. Rev. B 106, 125407 \(2022\)](#)
- “Rydberg Exciton-Polaritons in a Magnetic Field”
- by E. Laird, F. M. Marchetti, D. K. Efimkin, M. M. Parish, and J. Levinsen

# Extra Slides

# Exciton Problem



$$\Delta E_{ns} \equiv E_{ns} - (2n - 1)\omega_c$$

# Polariton Problem

- Rydberg polaritons in a static perpendicular magnetic field (*s* excitons and *s*-wave light-matter coupling)
- Levinsen et al., Phys. Rev. Research 1, 033120 (2019)
- Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{\text{mat}} + \hat{H}_{\text{ph}} + \hat{H}_{\text{ph-mat}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{mat}} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}^2}{2\mu} - \frac{e\eta}{2\mu c} \mathbf{B} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \hat{\mathbf{p}}) + \frac{e^2}{8\mu c^2} (\mathbf{B} \times \hat{\mathbf{r}})^2$$

$$- \frac{e^2}{\epsilon|\hat{\mathbf{r}}|} + \frac{e}{Mc} (\hat{\mathbf{K}} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{K}}^2}{2M}$$

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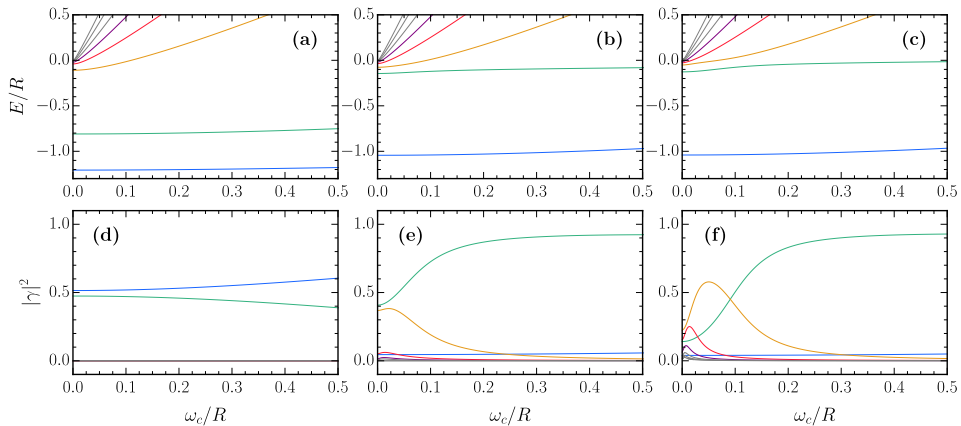
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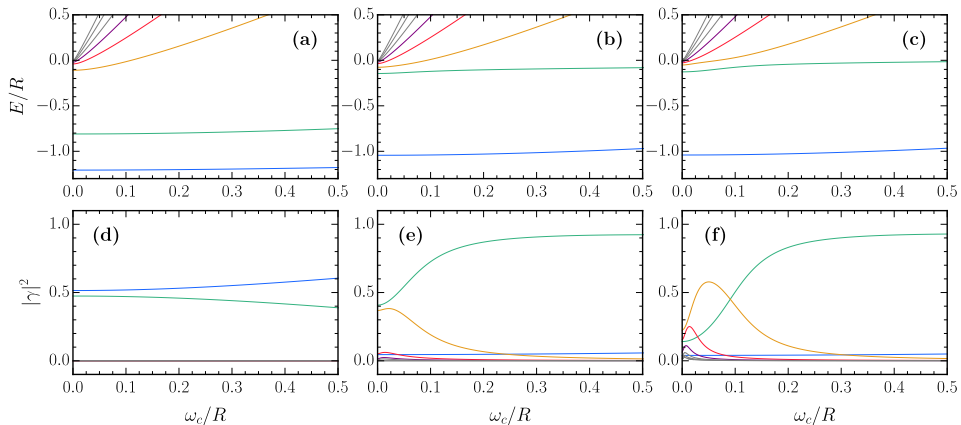
# Numerically Exact Polariton Spectra





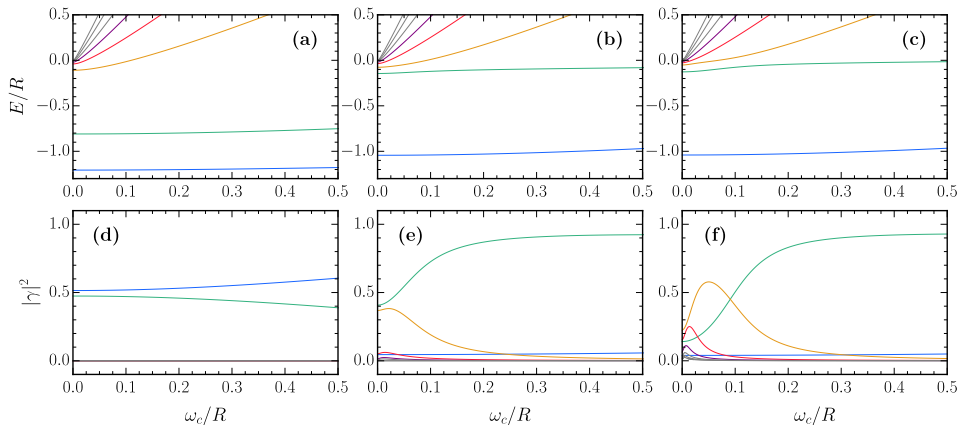
# Numerically Exact Polariton Spectra

$$\Omega/R = 0.2$$



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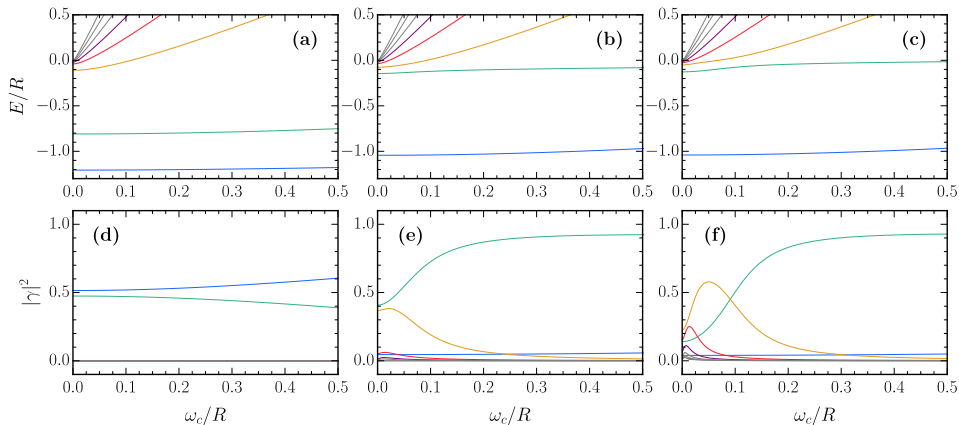
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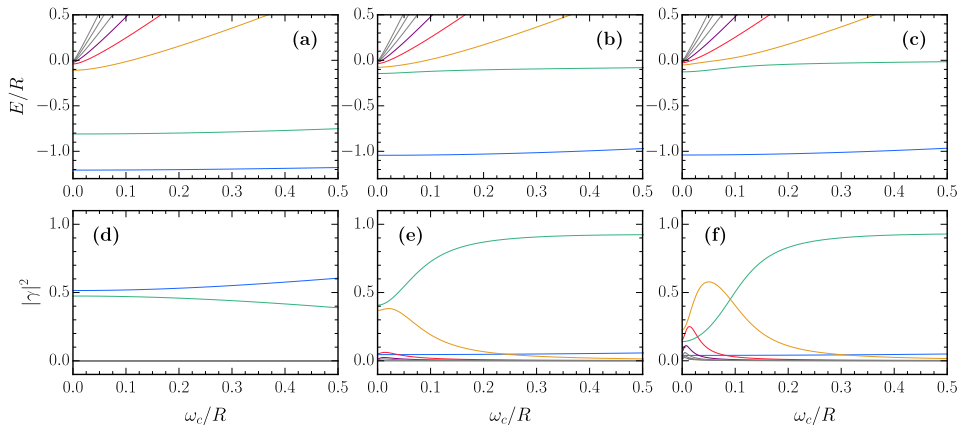


$$\delta/R = 0$$

$$\delta/R = 8/9$$

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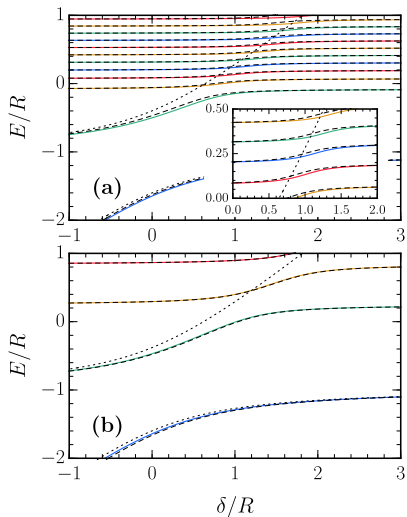


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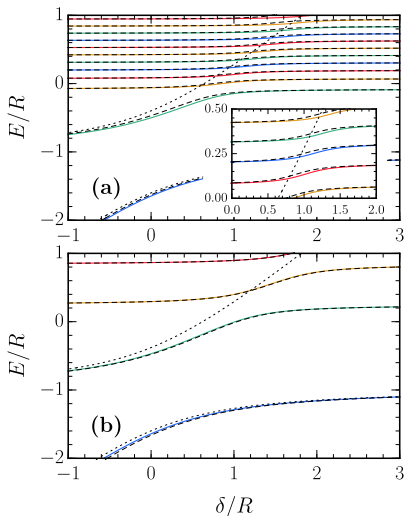
$$\delta/R = 24/25$$

# Comparison to a Coupled Oscillator Model (COM)



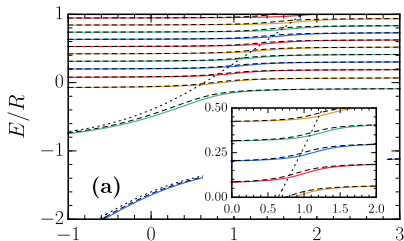
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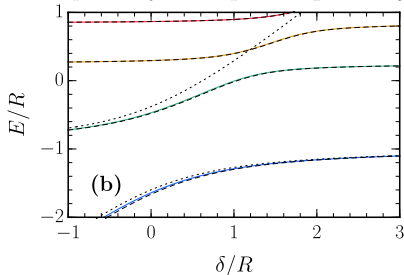


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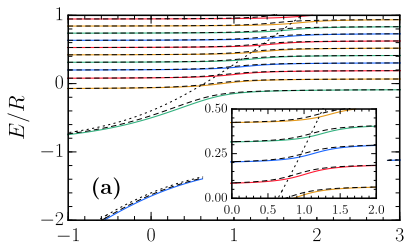
$$\frac{\omega_c}{R} = 0.05$$



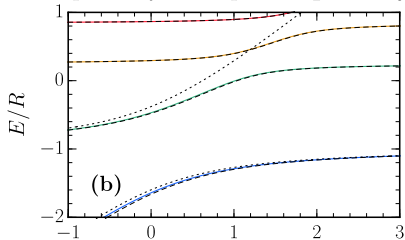
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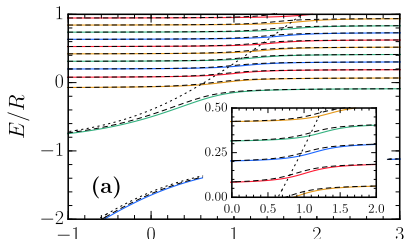
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$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta + E_{1s}^{\text{hyd}} & \Omega_{1s} & \Omega_{2s} & \cdots & \Omega_{ns} \\ \Omega_{1s} & E_{1s} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \Omega_{2s} & 0 & E_{2s} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \Omega_{ns} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & E_{ns} \end{pmatrix}$$

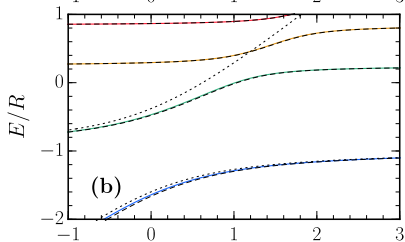


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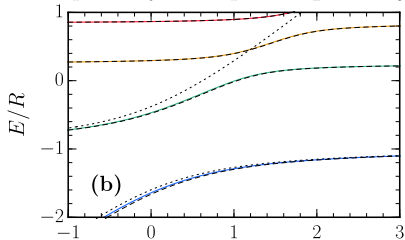
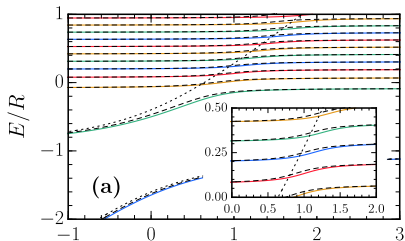


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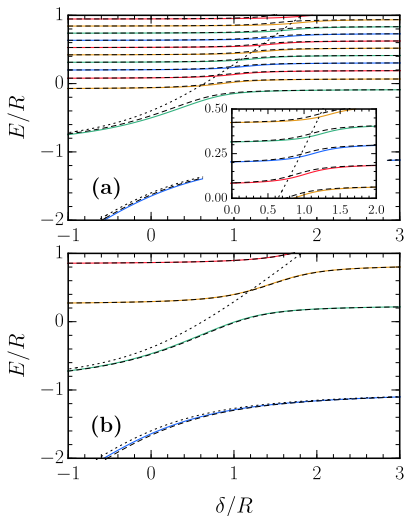
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