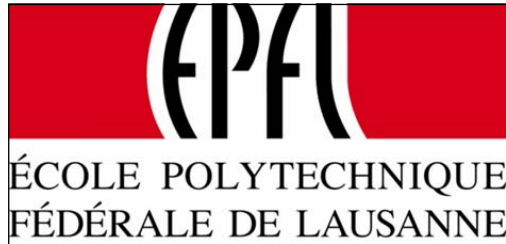


Test





FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE  
DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE



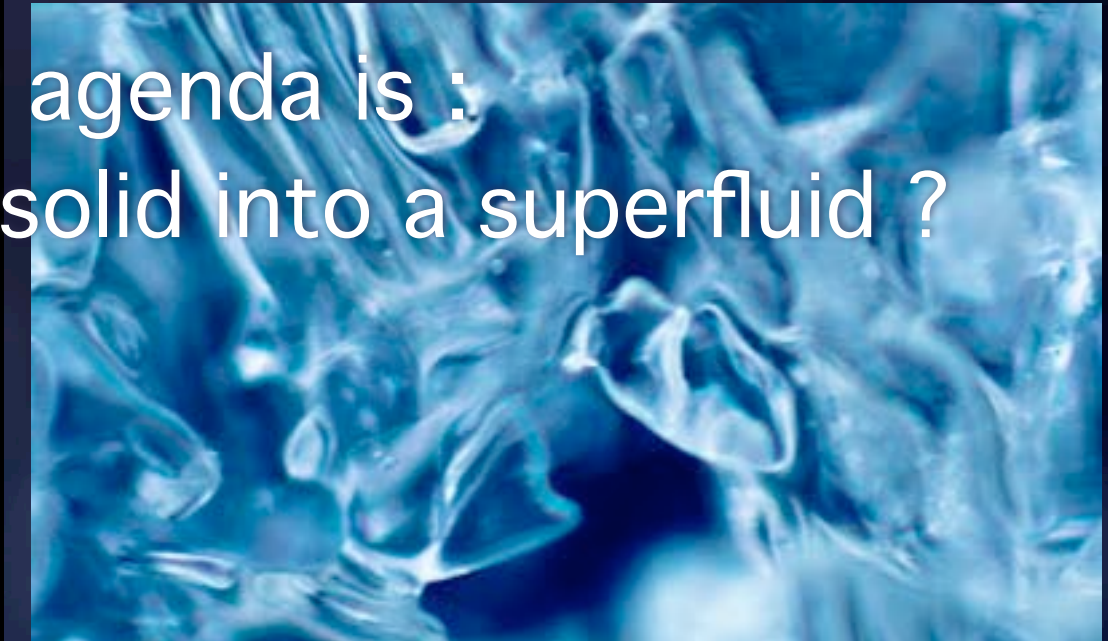
Benoit Deveaud

*Quantum Optoelectronics Laboratory*

*Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland.*

# Vortices and Superfluidity in Exciton-Polariton Condensates

My agenda is :  
How to turn a solid into a superfluid ?

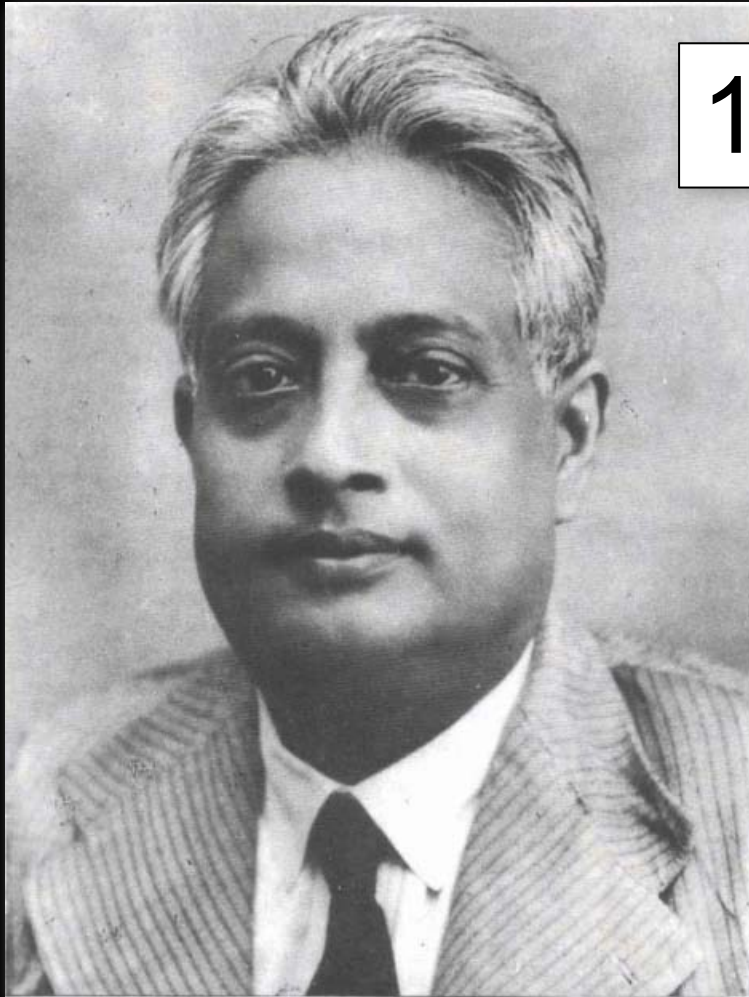


- Bose Einstein condensation
- A few words on polaritons
- Polaritons and vortices
- Polaritons and superfluidity
- What's next?



Superfluid Helium

# Bose Einstein condensation



1924



**Satyendra Nath Bose**

**Albert Einstein**

# The fifth state of matter

- Integer spin particles,
  - ex. He Atoms
- Low enough temperature,
  - Less than 1  $\mu\text{K}$  for Rubidium
- High enough density
- All atoms in the same quantum state
- Amazing properties.

It took 70 years to observe  
what Bose & Einstein foresaw

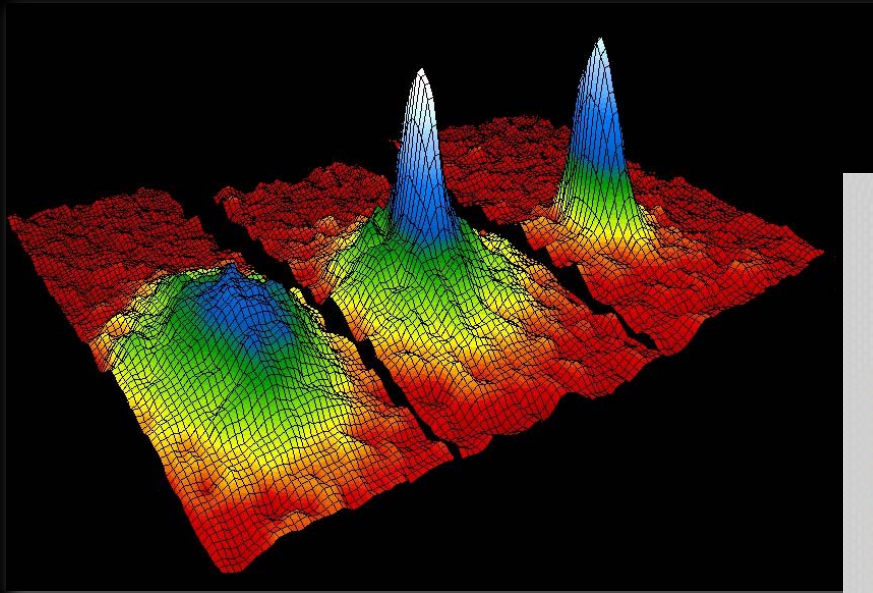
It does not matter  
how slowly you go so  
long as you do not  
stop.



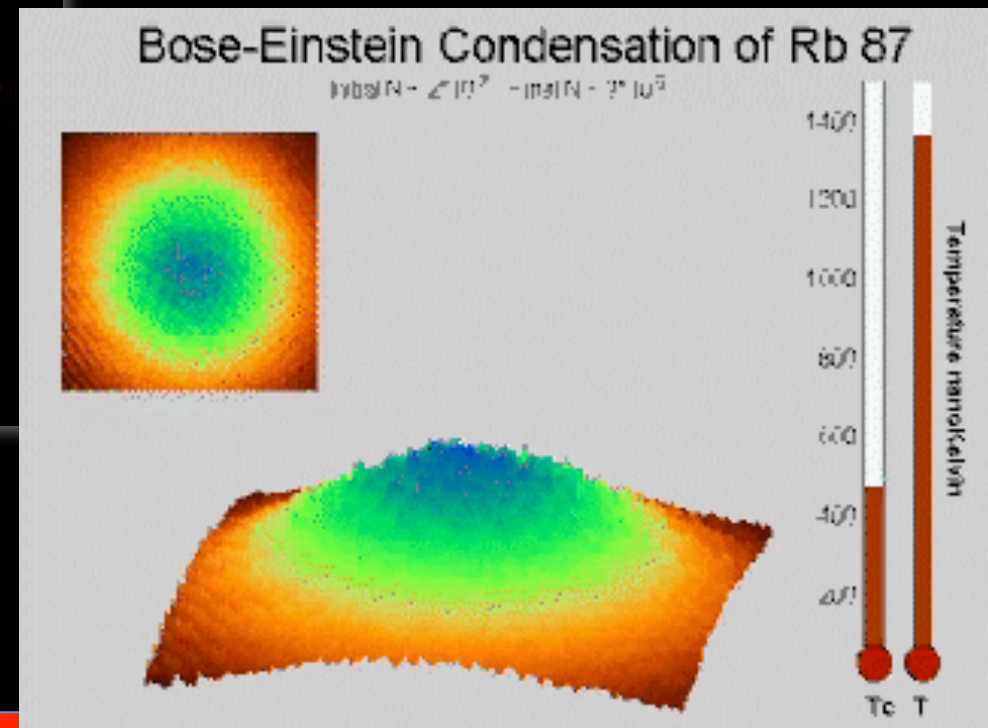
Confucius

孔子

# Bose Einstein condensation of Rubidium atoms



- Observation of speed distribution



Science

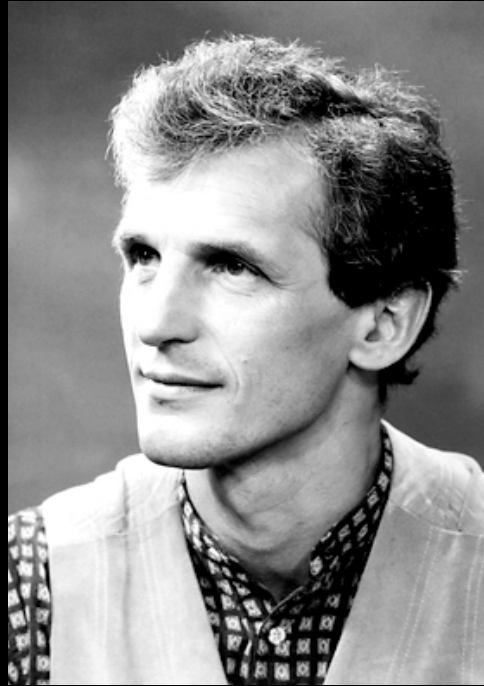
Cornell et al. Science 269, 198 (1995)



# Physics Nobel prize 2001



Eric Cornell



Wolfgang Ketterle



Carl Wieman

"for the achievement of Bose-Einstein condensation in dilute gases of alkali atoms, and for early fundamental studies of the properties of the condensates".



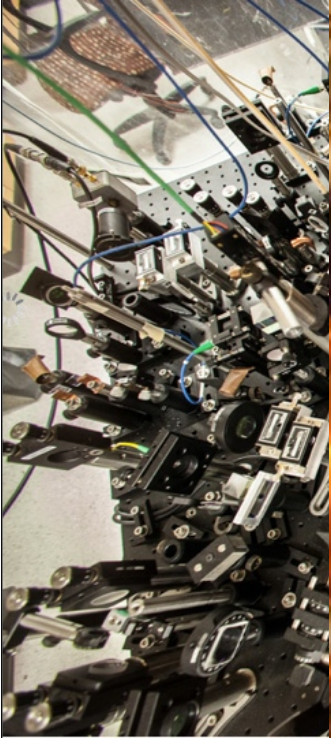
**Nobelprize.org**

The Official Web Site of the Nobel Prize

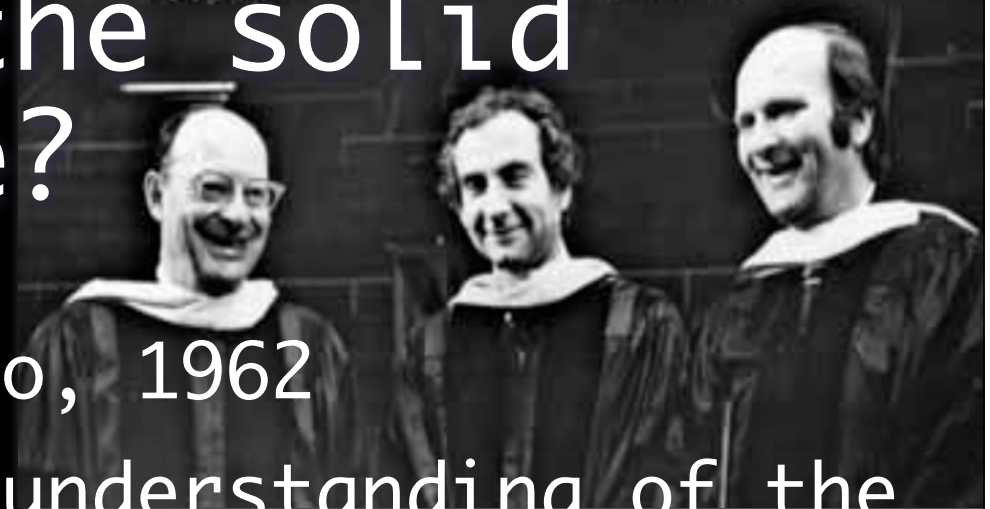
Cold atoms are great !

but

Somewhat complex

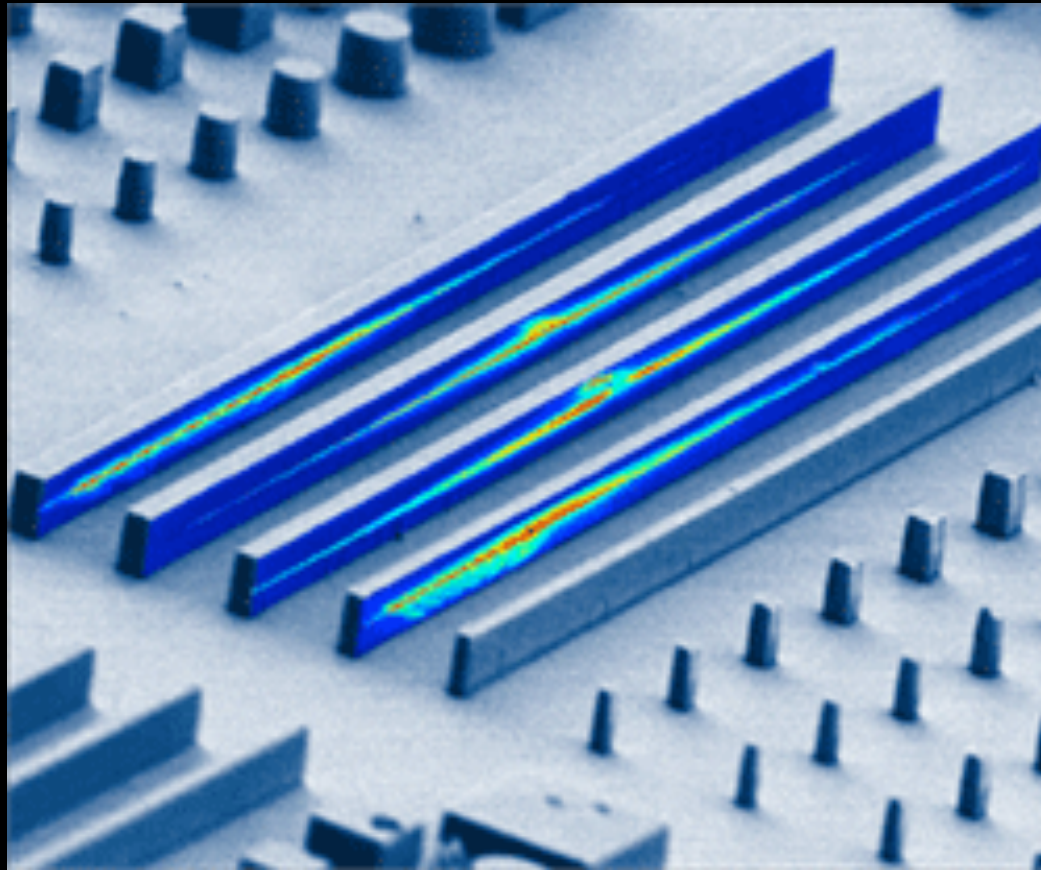


# Why not in the solid state?



- Blatt & Moskalenko, 1962
- Follows from the understanding of the BCS superconductors,
- The idea is to use composite bosons in solids
- This changes the mass of the involved quasi-particles by as much as  $10^4$
- This should allow to reach reasonable temperatures,

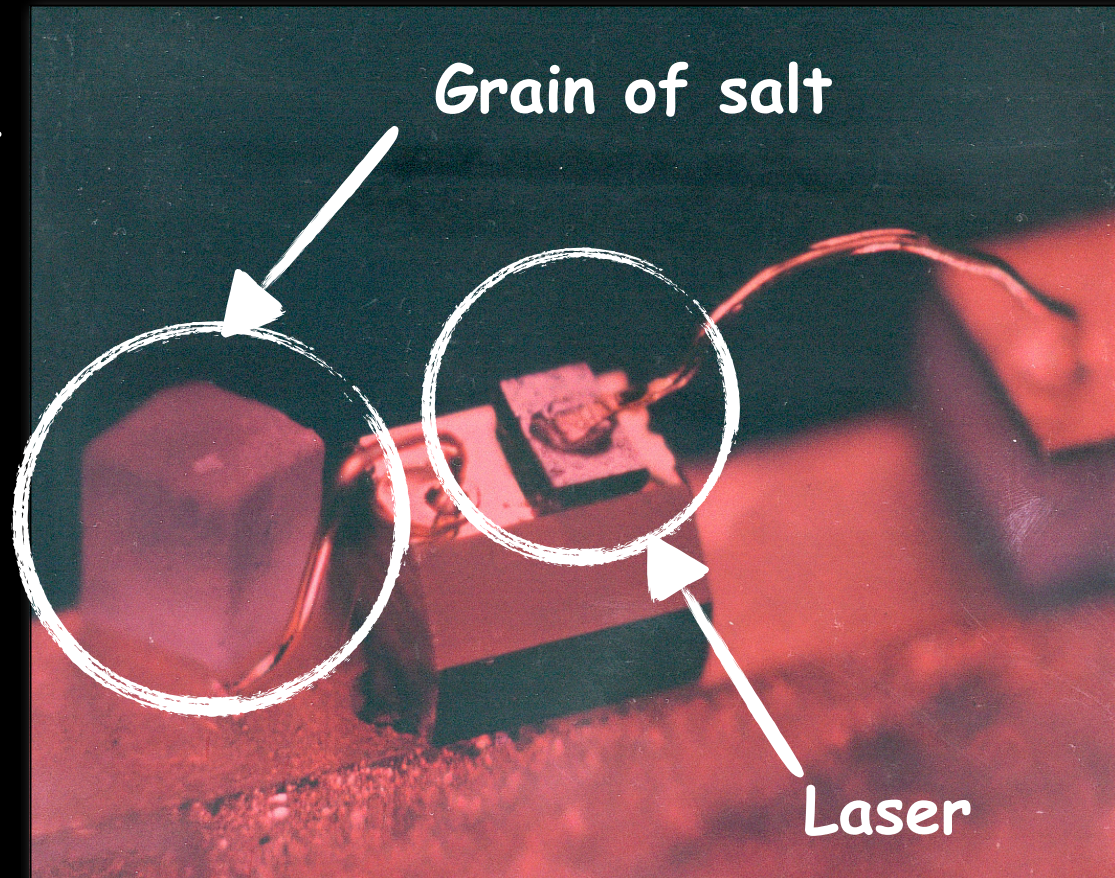
# We use polaritons



CNRS Press, 2010, Courtesy Jacqueline Bloch

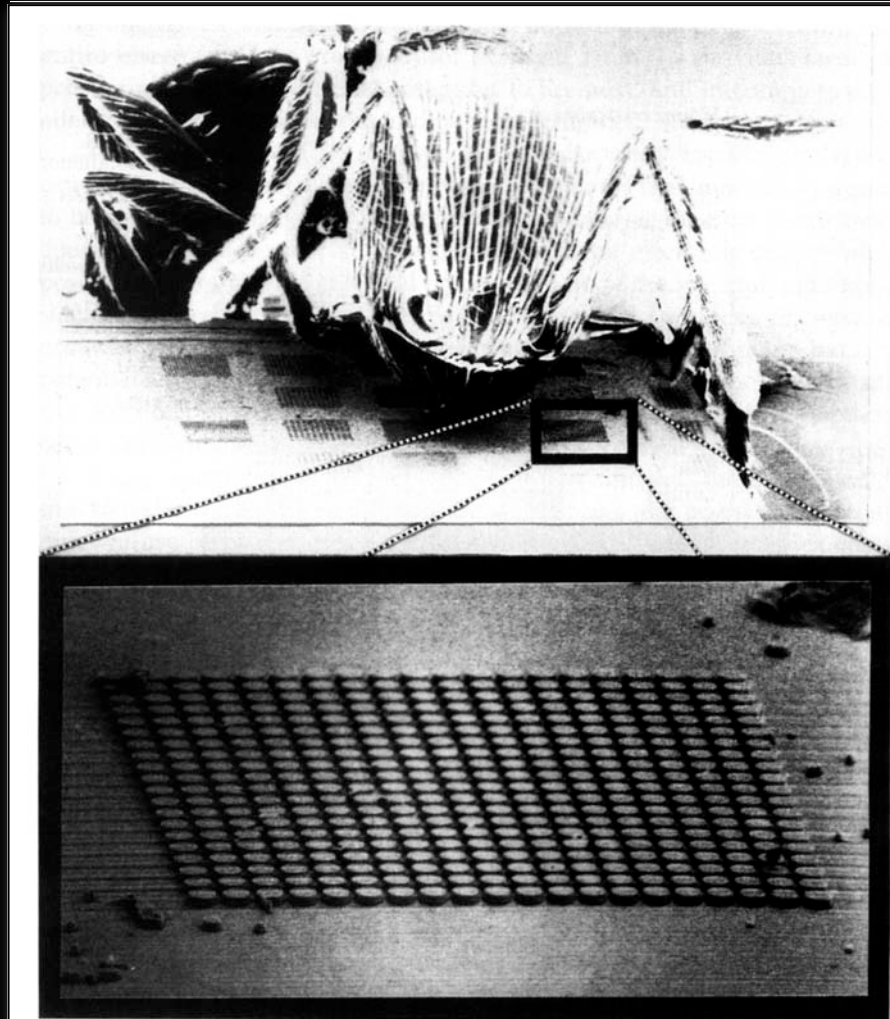
# Origin of the idea?

- By chance
- Lets take a semi-conductor laser
- And try to improve it

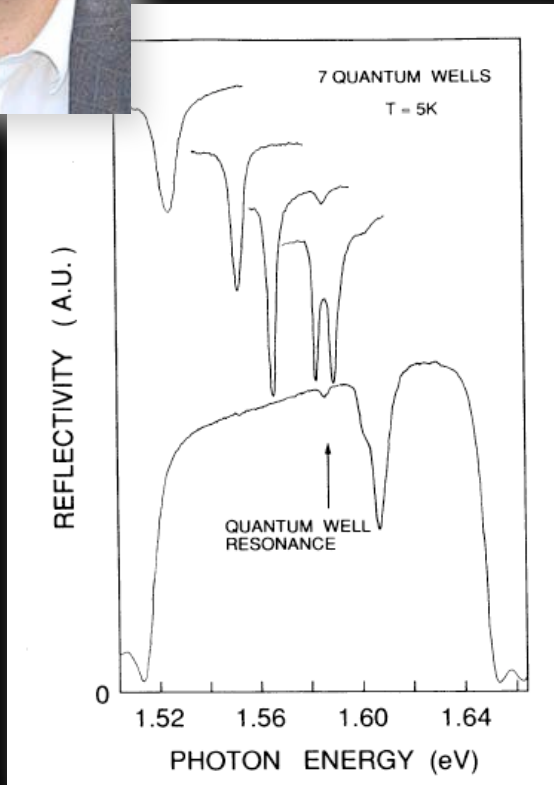


# Vertical cavity surface emitting laser : VCSEL

- We increase the reflectivity of the mirrors up to 99,99%
- Use of BDR mirrors
- Very small laser
- Microcavity polariton

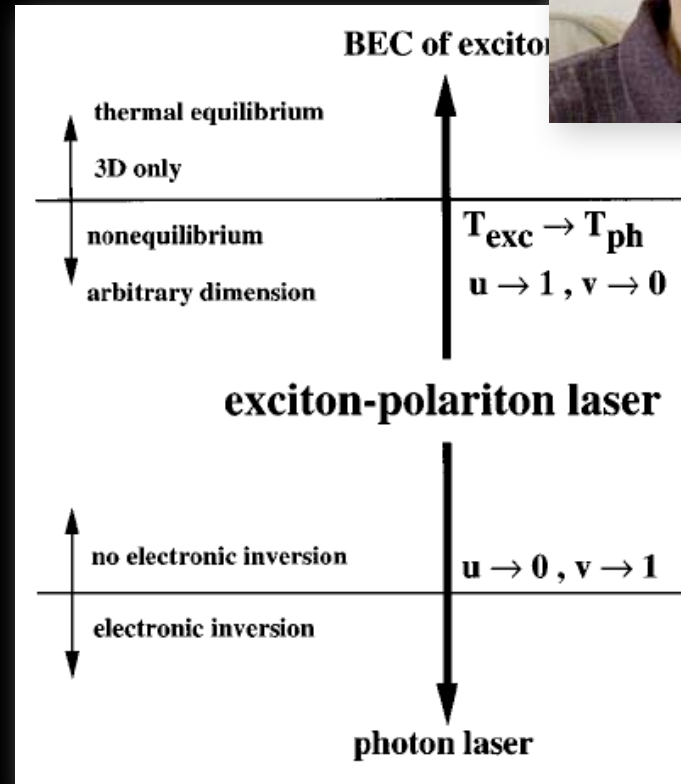


Claude Weisbuch



*PRL, 69, 3314 (1992)*

Atac Imamoglu



*PRA, 53, 4250 (1996)*

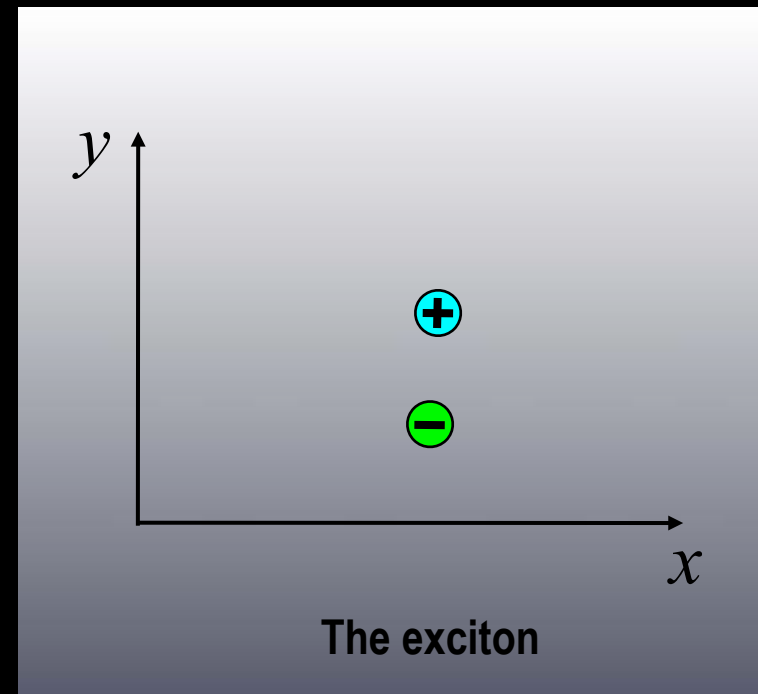
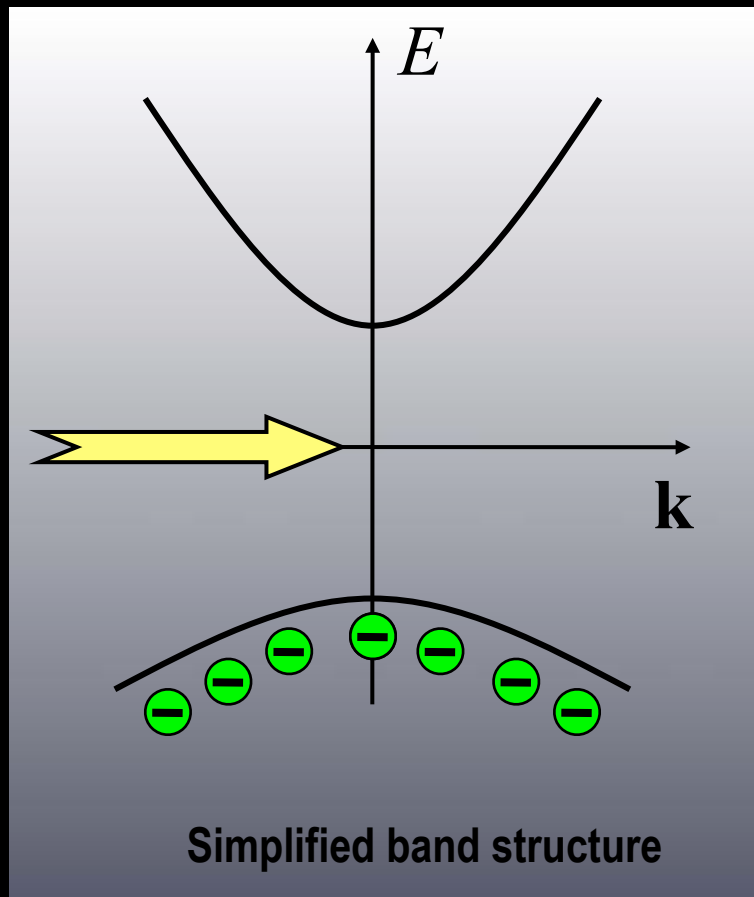


UC SANTA BARBARA  
engineering and the sciences



Eidgenössische  
Technische Hochschule  
Zürich

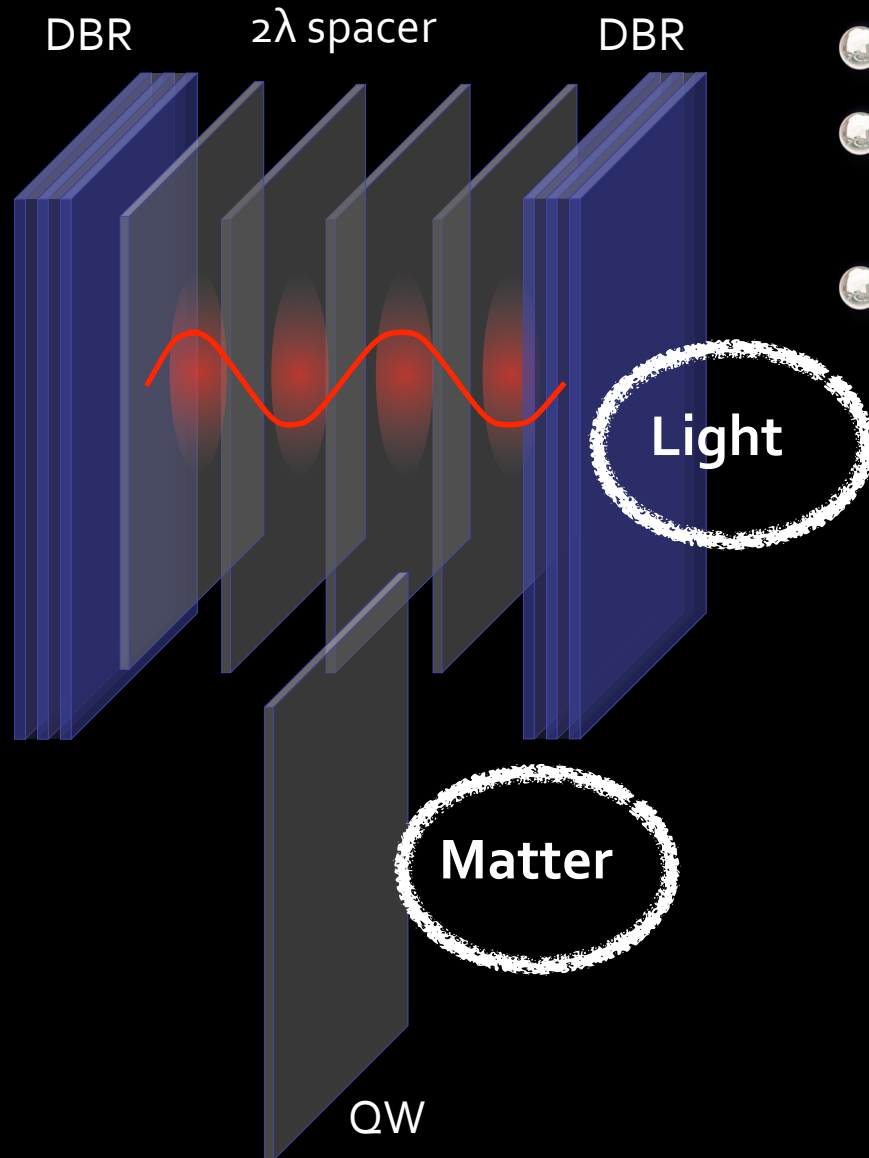
# Exciton in a semiconductor



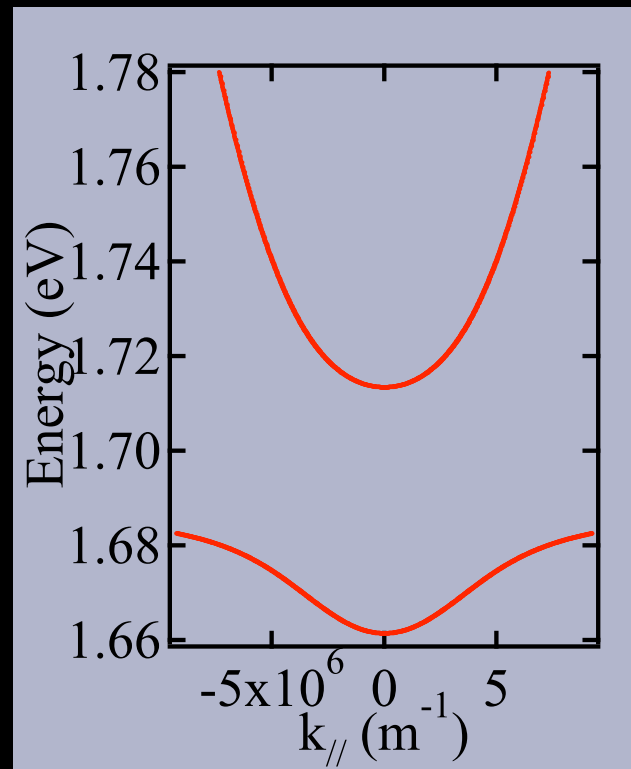
The exciton is a boson  
With a mass =  $0,1 m_e$



# Semiconductor microcavities

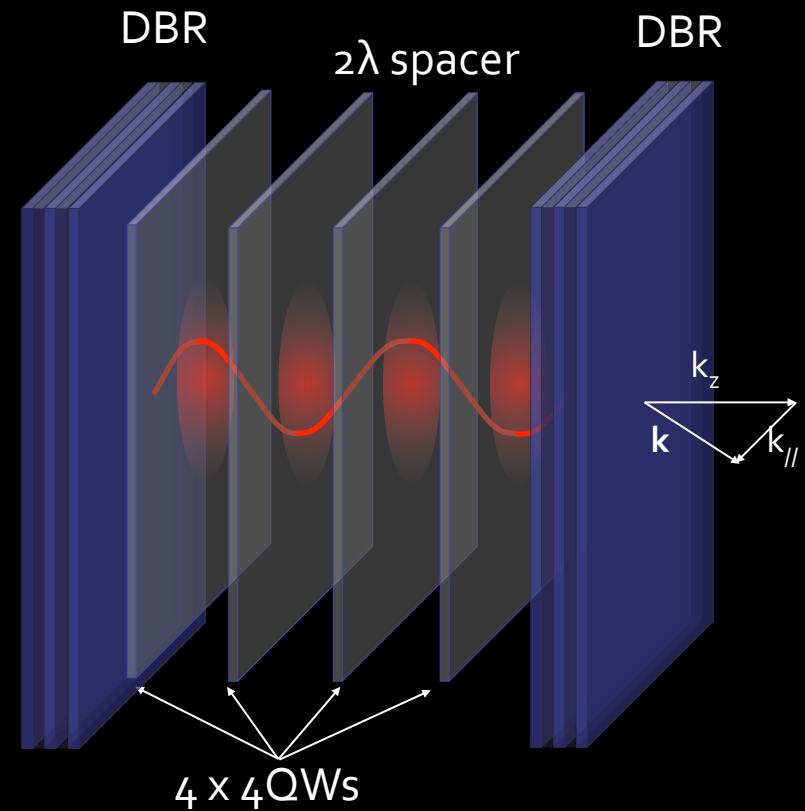


- Matter – light coupling
- New eigenstates : polaritons
- «Magic» quasiparticles



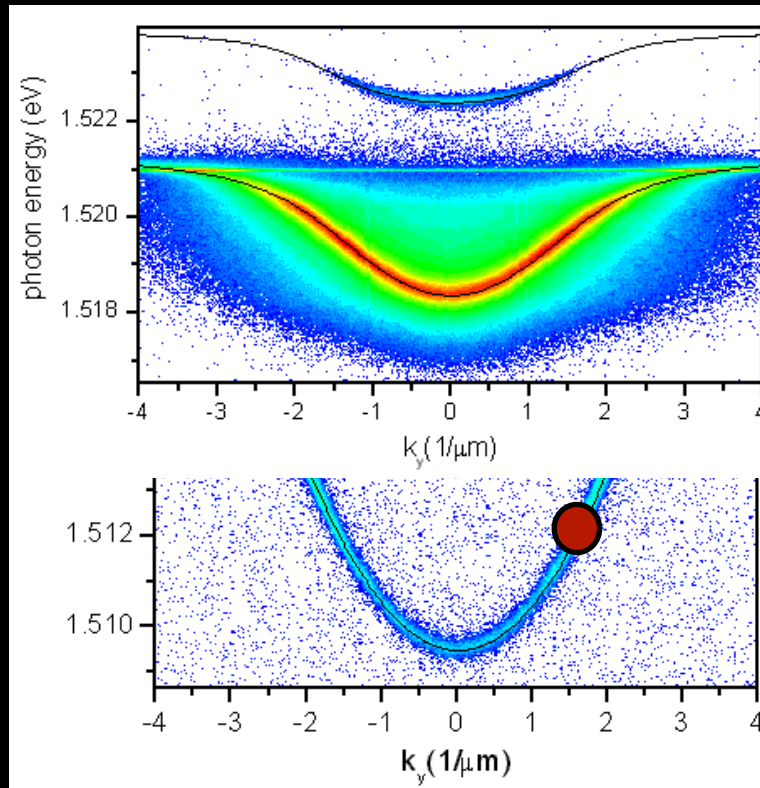
# Microcavity polaritons: Half light / half matter particles

- Bosonic particles with a very small mass
- The emitted direction is given by the in-plane momentum
- From the emitted light, we get
- Energy, momentum, polarization
- Coherence and noise properties

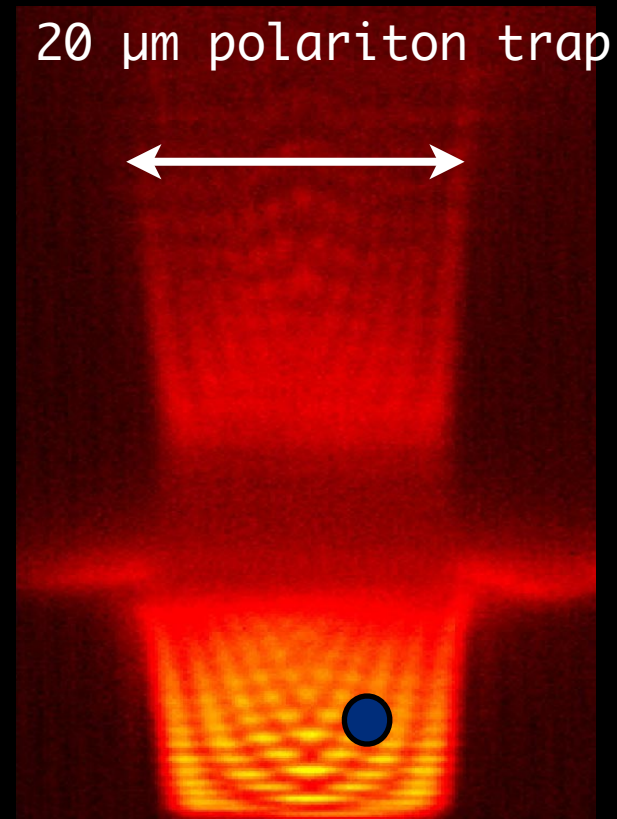


# Direct access to the polariton both in k-space & real space

←→  
+/- 40° emission angle



Reciprocal space  
Courtesy W. Langbein



Confined polaritons  
Courtesy G. Nardin

# What should we measure to claim polariton BEC

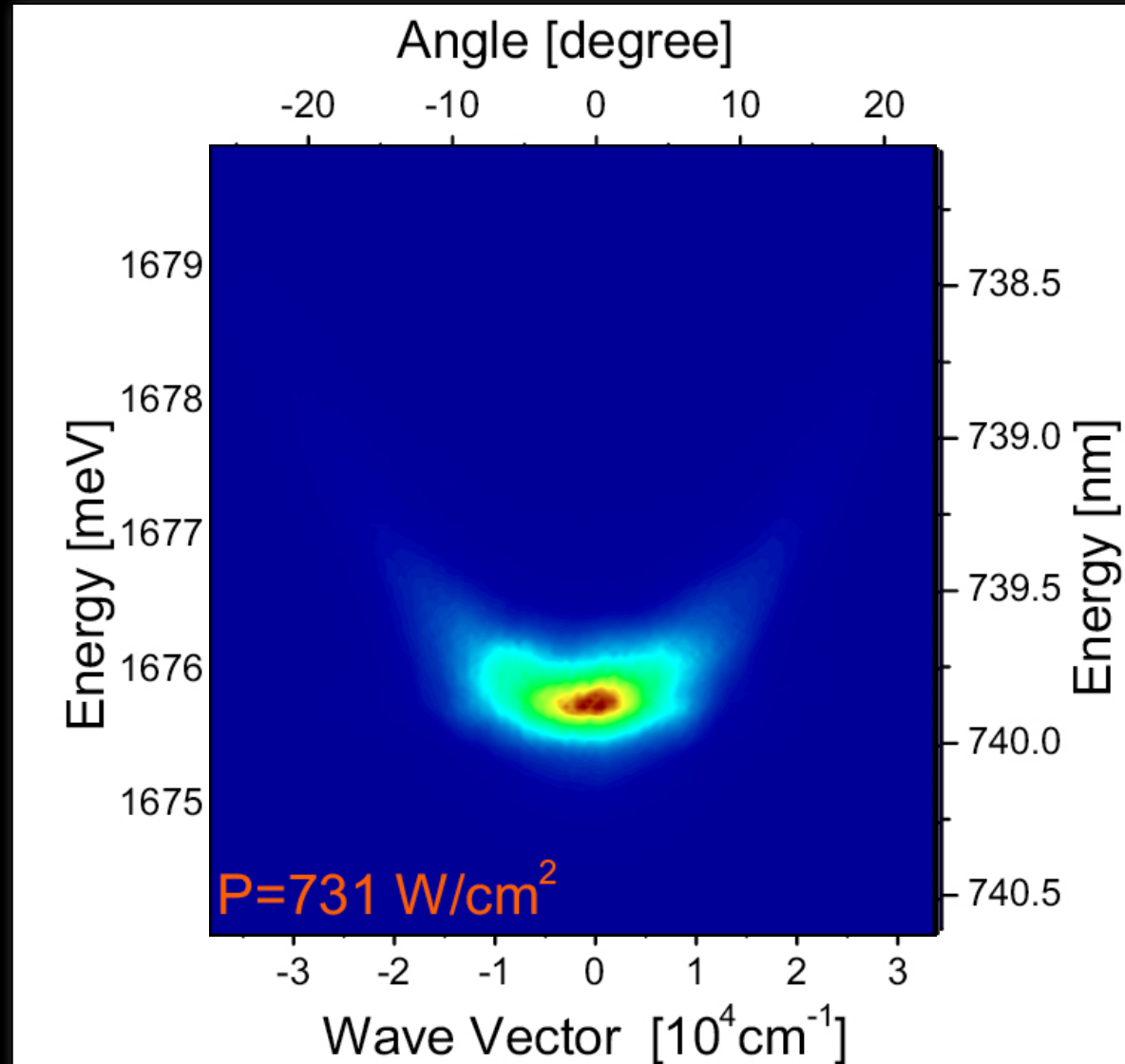
- Thermal equilibrium below threshold
- Bose distribution above threshold
- Clear threshold with line narrowing,
- Increase of the temporal coherence,
- For a number of polariton/state =1
- Second order coherence from 2 to 1
- Spontaneous polarization
- Long range spatial coherence

# BEC smoking gun



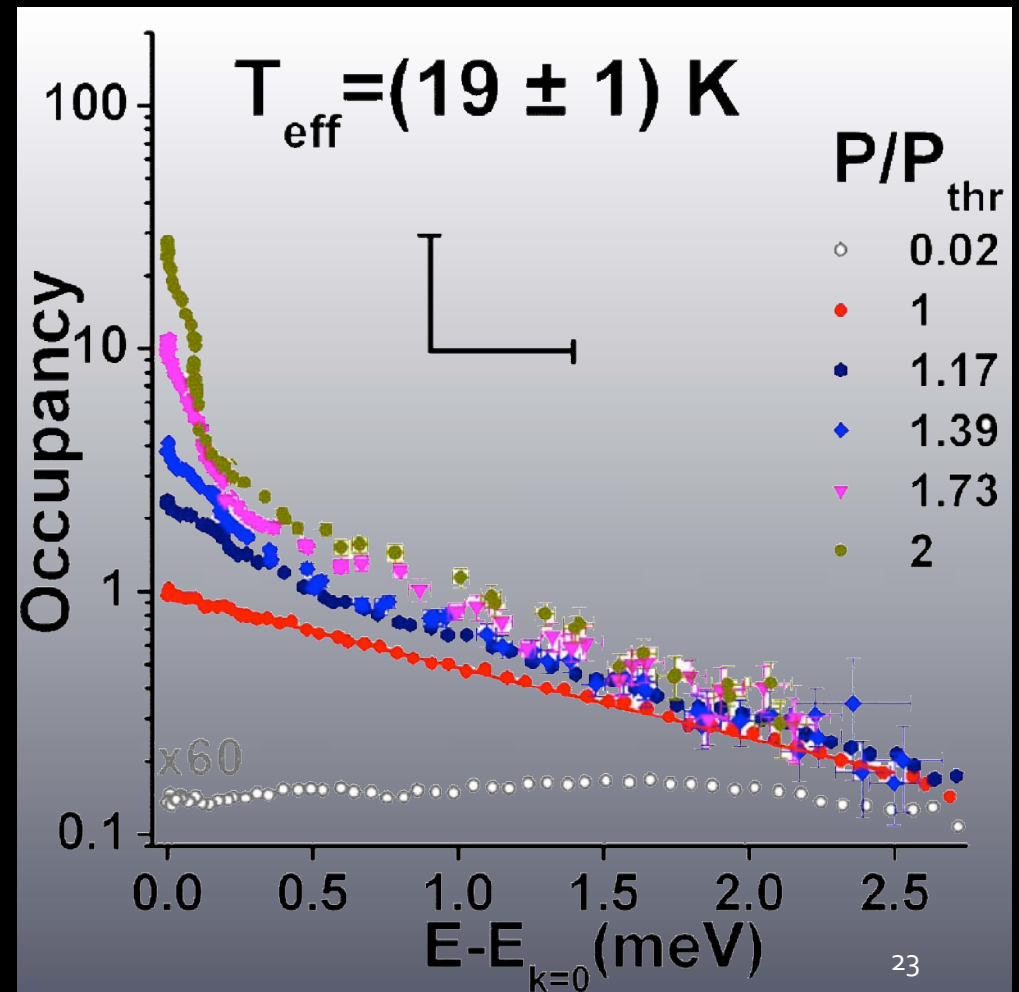
Long Range Spatial Ordering

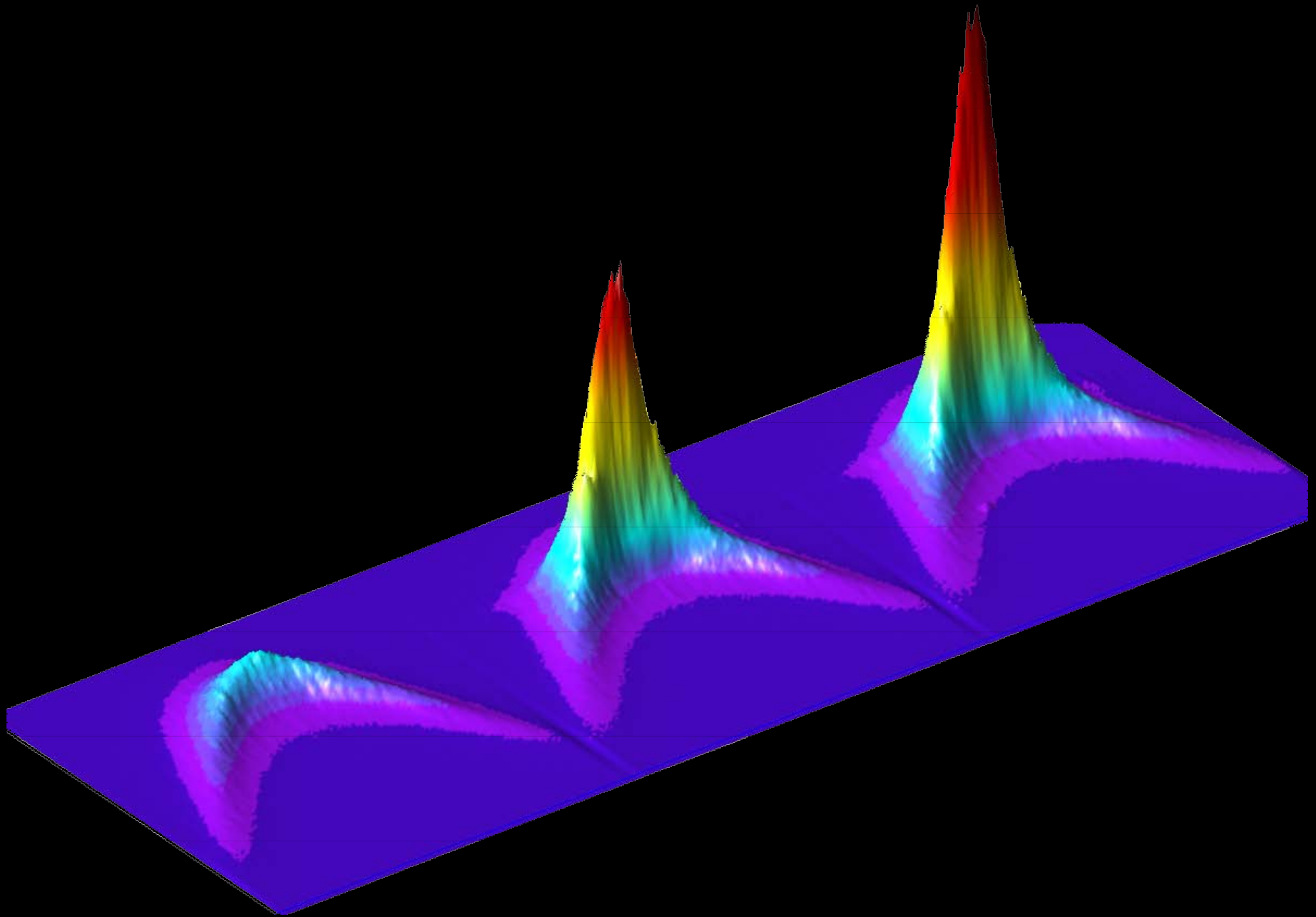
# Polariton condensation



# From Boltzmann to Bose distribution

- Boltzmann distribution below threshold
- Bose distribution above
- Threshold for nb polaritons = 1

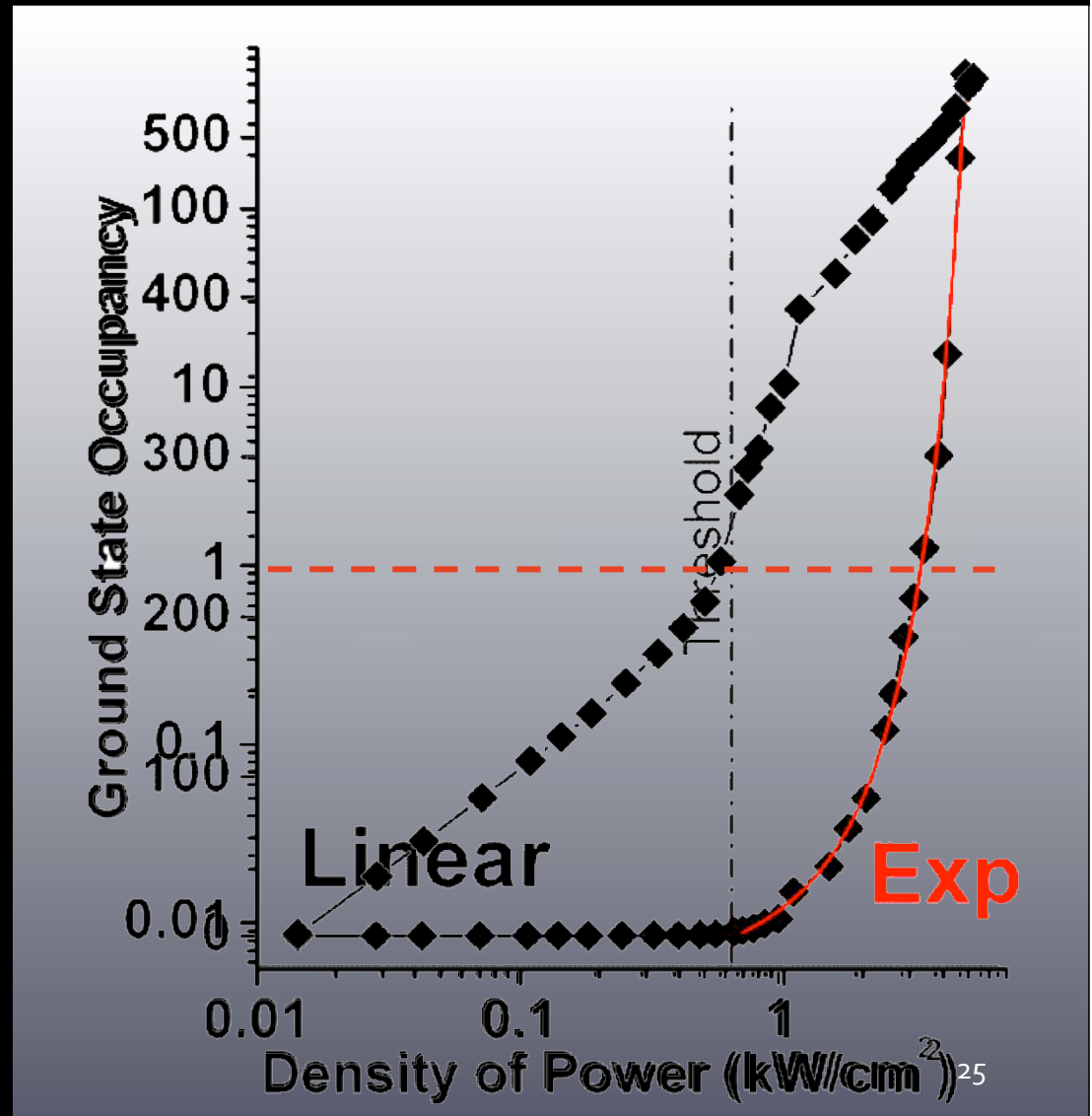




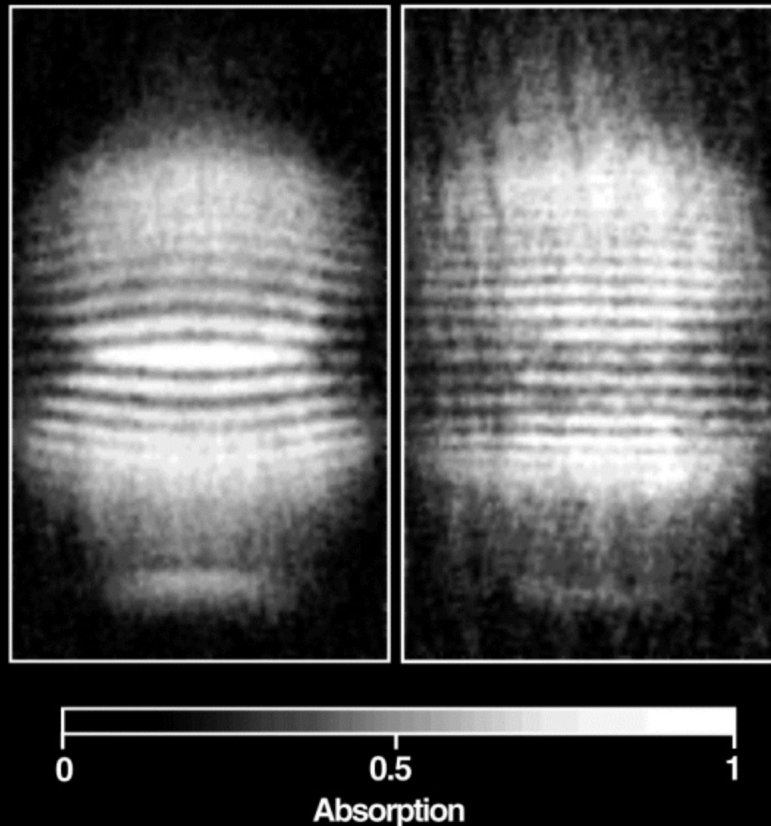


# Clear condensation threshold

- Linear then quadratic increase below threshold
- Exponential increase above threshold
- Threshold for polariton occupation = 1



# Interferences between 2 condensates



Ketterle et al, 2001

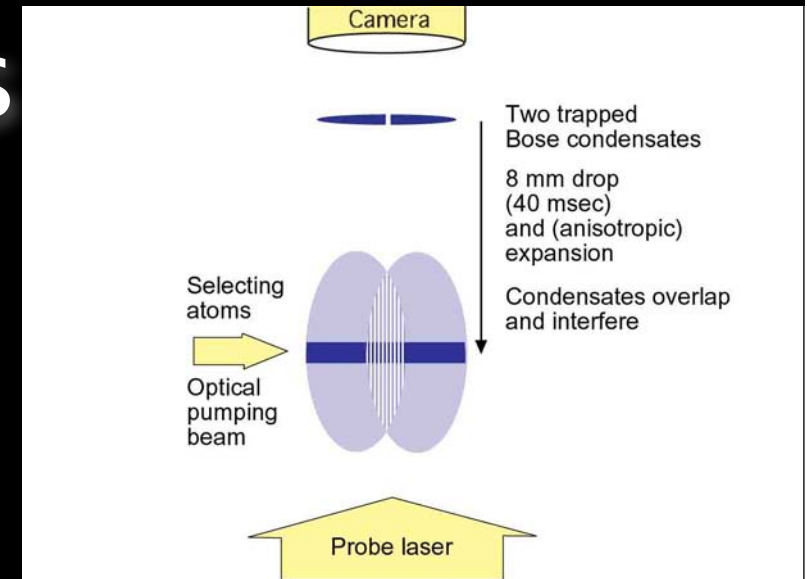
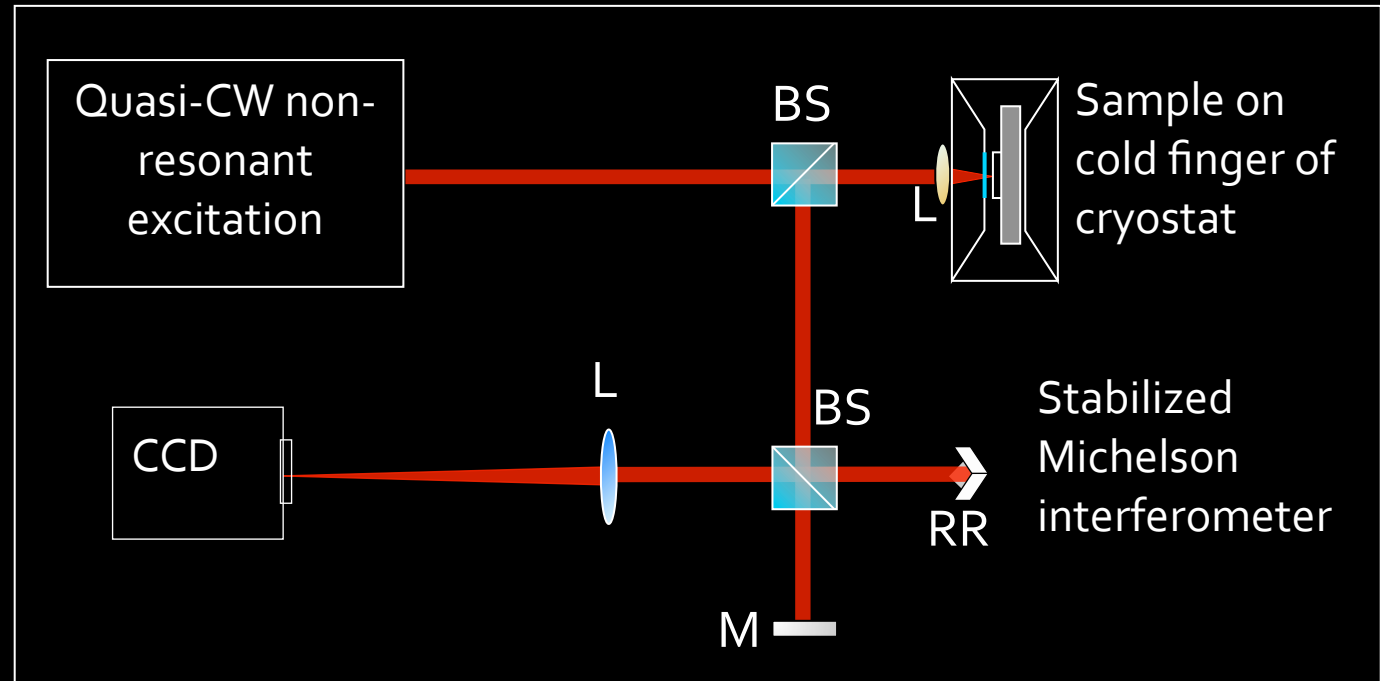


Fig. 27. – Schematic setup for the observation of the interference of two Bose condensates, created in a double well potential. The two condensates were separated by a laser beam which exerted a repulsive force on atoms. After switching off the trap, the condensates were accelerated by gravity, expanded ballistically, overlapped. In the overlap region, a high-contrast interference pattern was observed by using absorption imaging. An additional laser beam selected a thin layer of atoms by optically pumping them into the initial state for absorption probe. This tomographic method prevented blurring of the interference pattern due to integration along the probe laser beam.

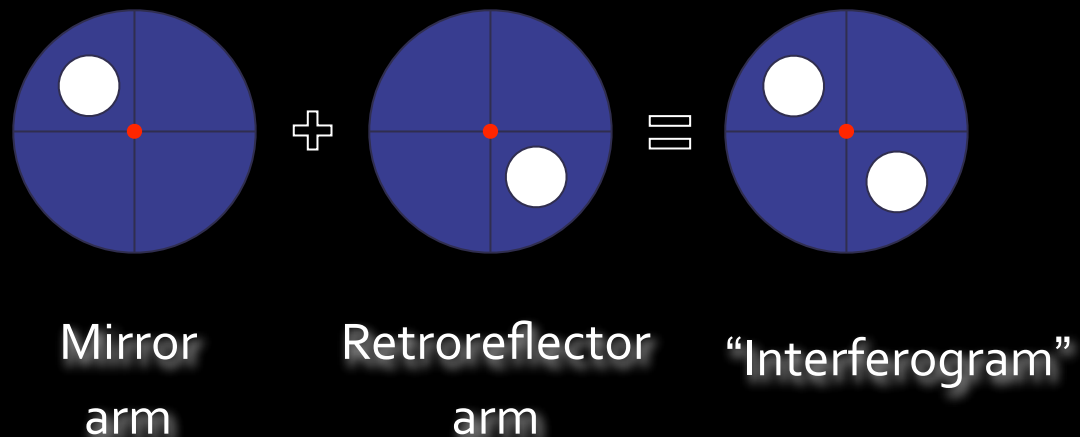
- Interferences between matter waves
- 1+1 atom = nothing ???

# Measurement of spatial coherence

## ● Setup:



## ● Principle:



# Measurement of spatial coherence Principle

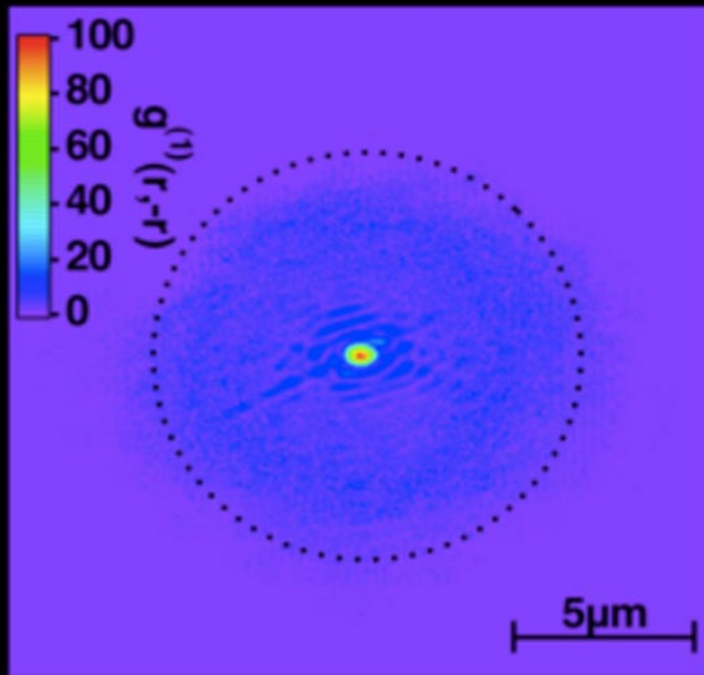


Mirror arm

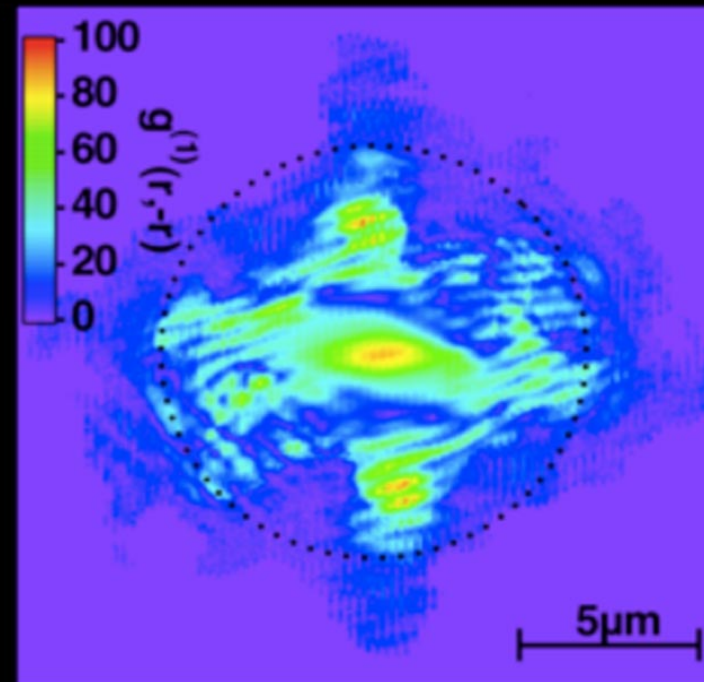
Retroreflector  
arm

“Interferogram”

# Build-up of long range order



Below threshold,  
De Broglie WL of the polariton

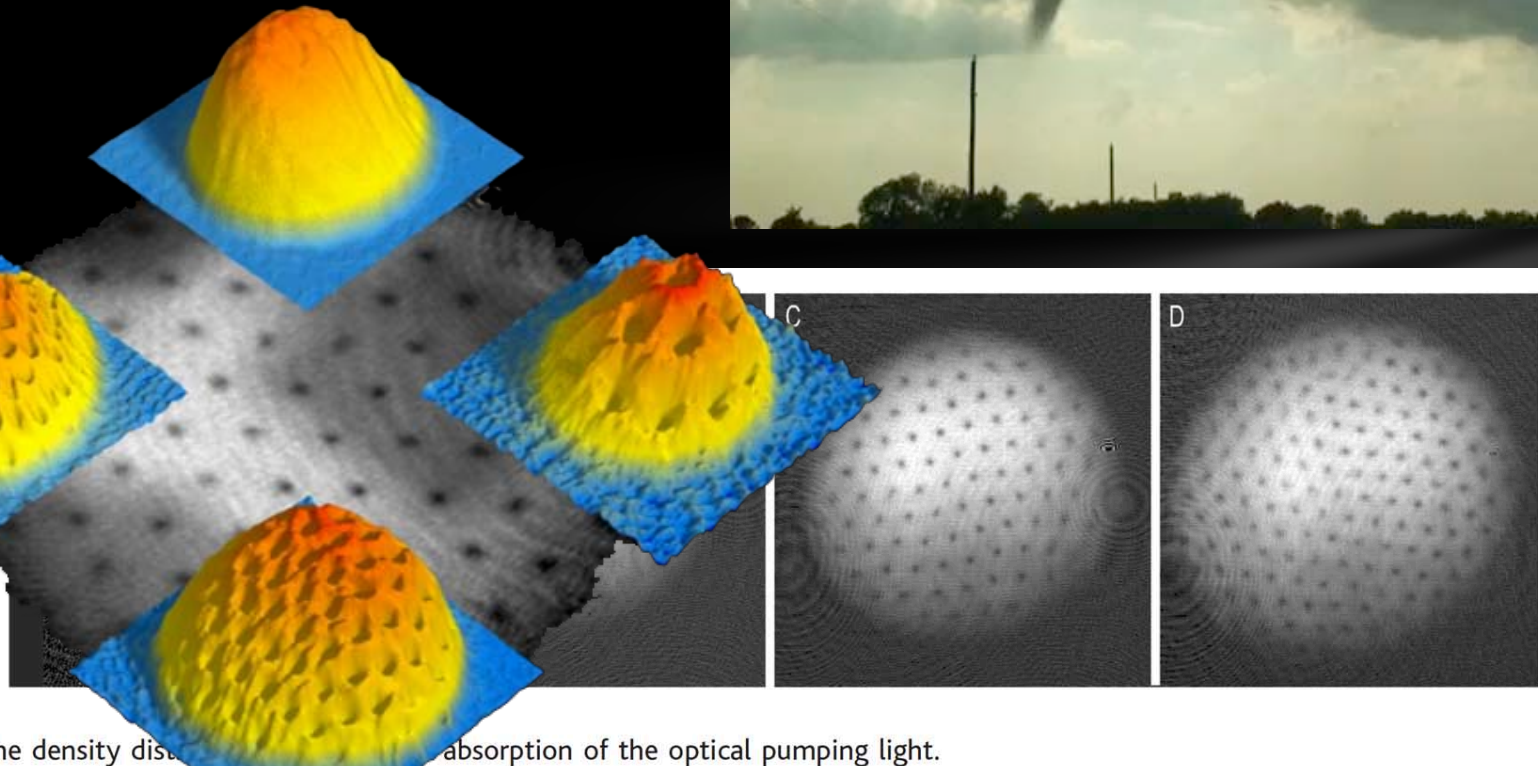


Above threshold,  
Long range ordering

# Superfluidity and vortices



**Fig. 1.** Observation of a vortex lattice in a Bose-Einstein condensate. The images show the density distribution of the condensate in the  $x$ - $y$  plane. (A) 16, (B) 20, (C) 24, and (D) 28 vortices. The vortices "crystallized" in an angular pattern. The diameter of the cloud in (D) was 1 mm after ballistic expansion, which represents a magnification of 20. Slight asymmetries in the density distribution are due to absorption of the optical pumping light.



**Science**

AAAS

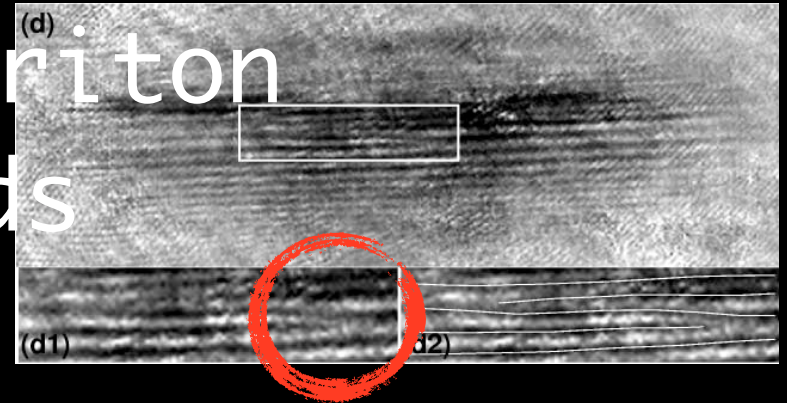
**Observation of Vortex Lattices in Bose-Einstein Condensates**

J. R. Abo-Shaeer *et al.*

*Science* **292**, 476 (2001);

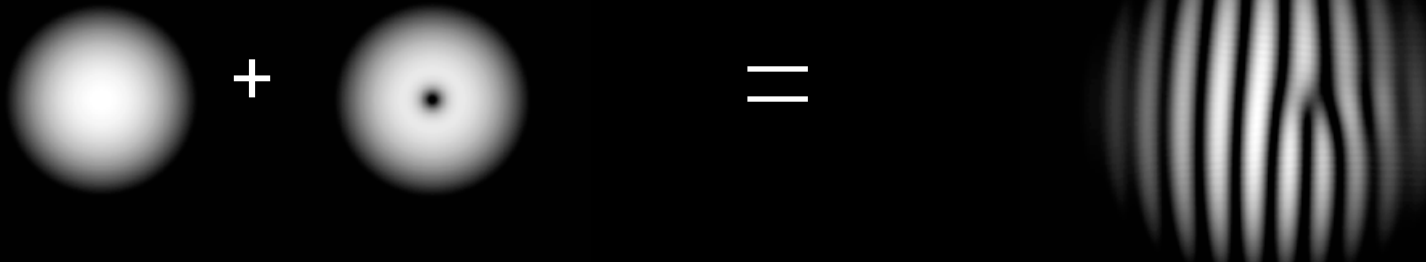
DOI: 10.1126/science.1060182

# Vortices in Polariton quantum fluids



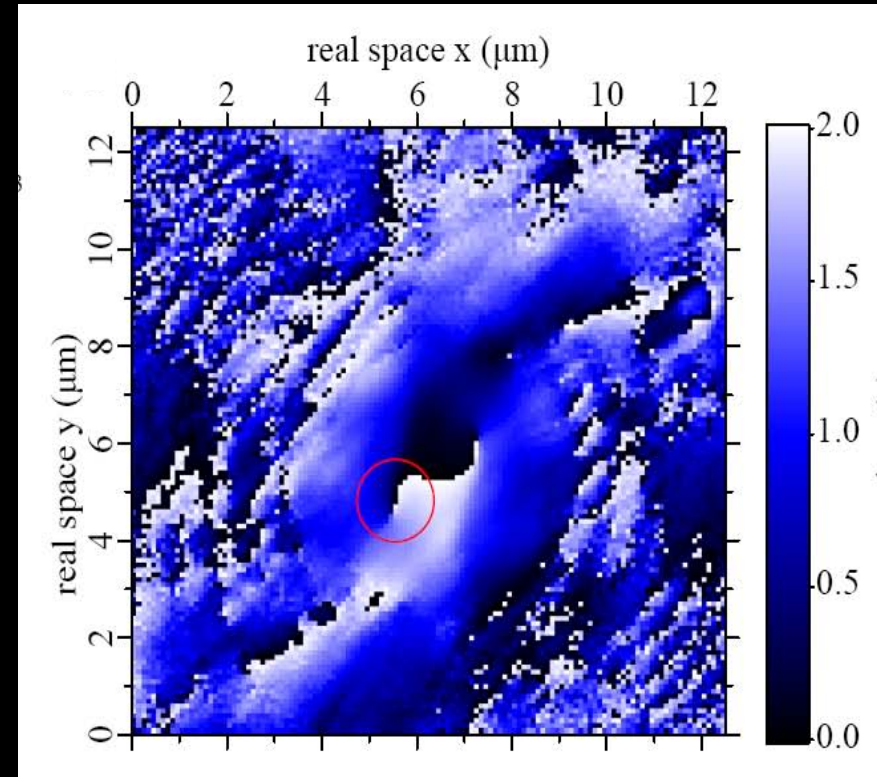
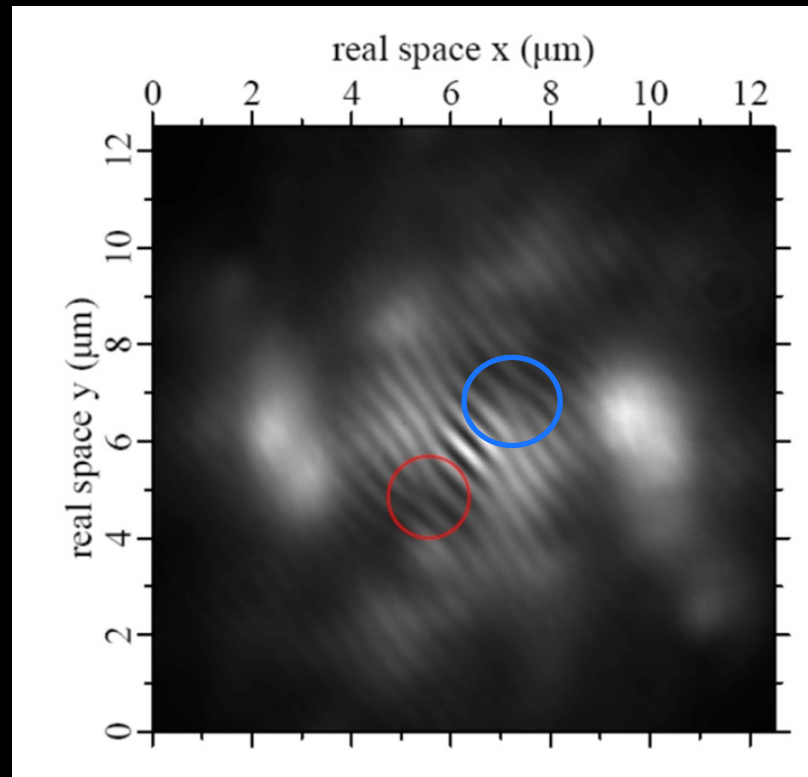
Ketterle et al, PRL, 87 (2001)

- We should observe a phase change by  $2\pi$  and a density minimum at the core



- Michelson interferometry
- Forklike dislocation in interference pattern
- Phase may be retrieved through off axis FT

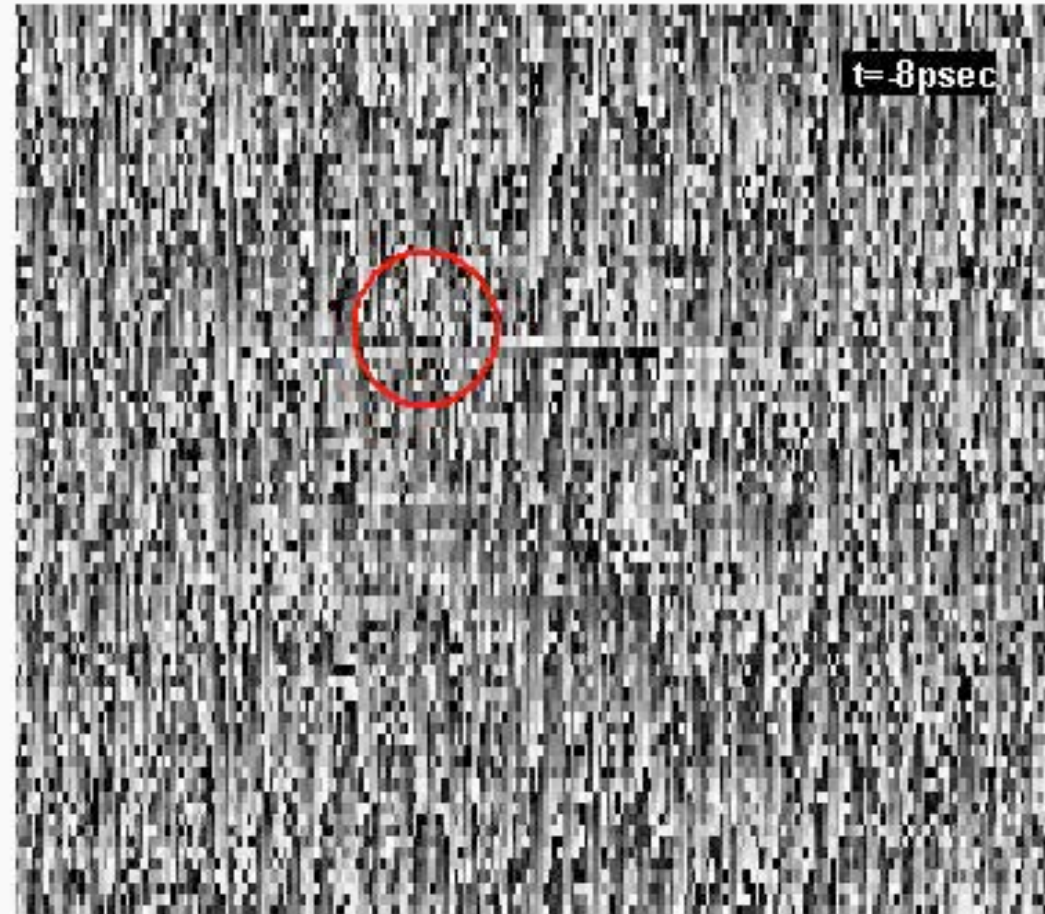
# Observation of vortices from interferogram



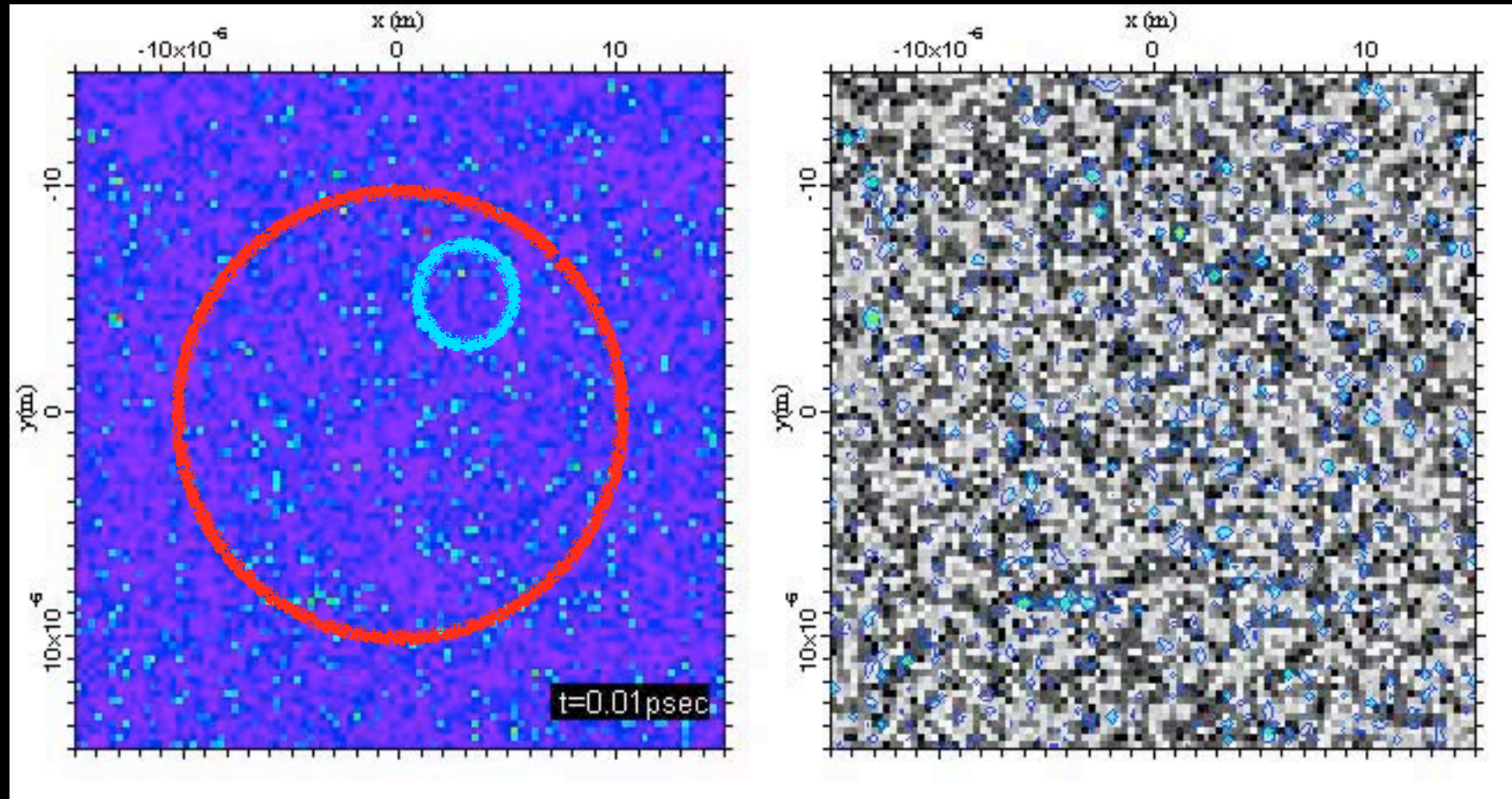


# Dynamics of pinning

- Pulsed non resonant excitation
- Temporally resolved real space data
- Please note the time scale
- Background removed
- Phase map



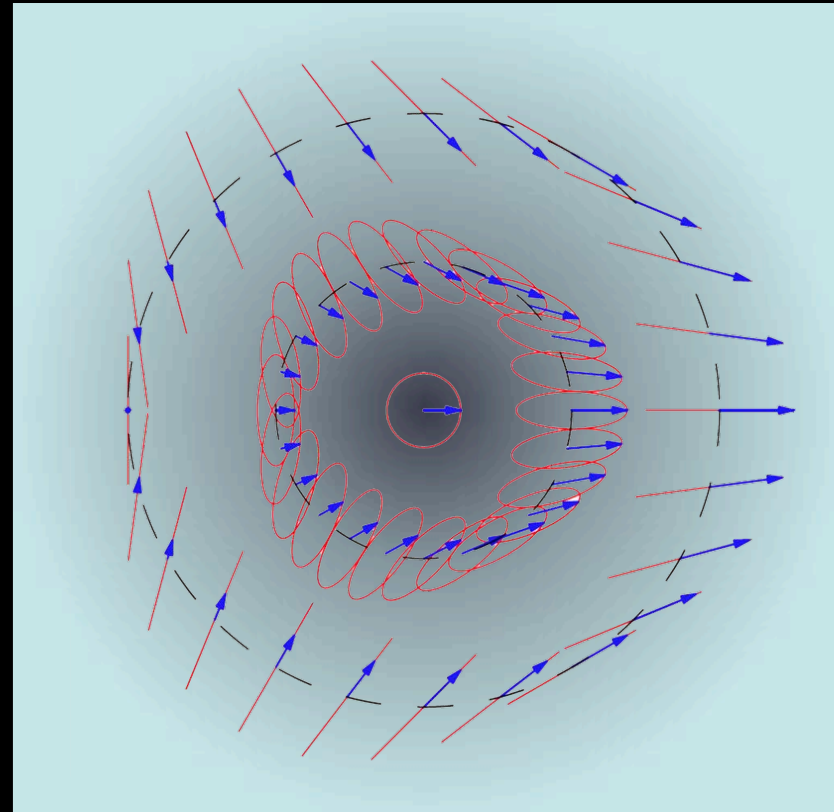
# Kibble-Zurek mechanism



- Gross-Pitaevskii Eq., + Exciton reservoir
- With only one defect (blue circle)

# Half vortices in spinor quantum fluids

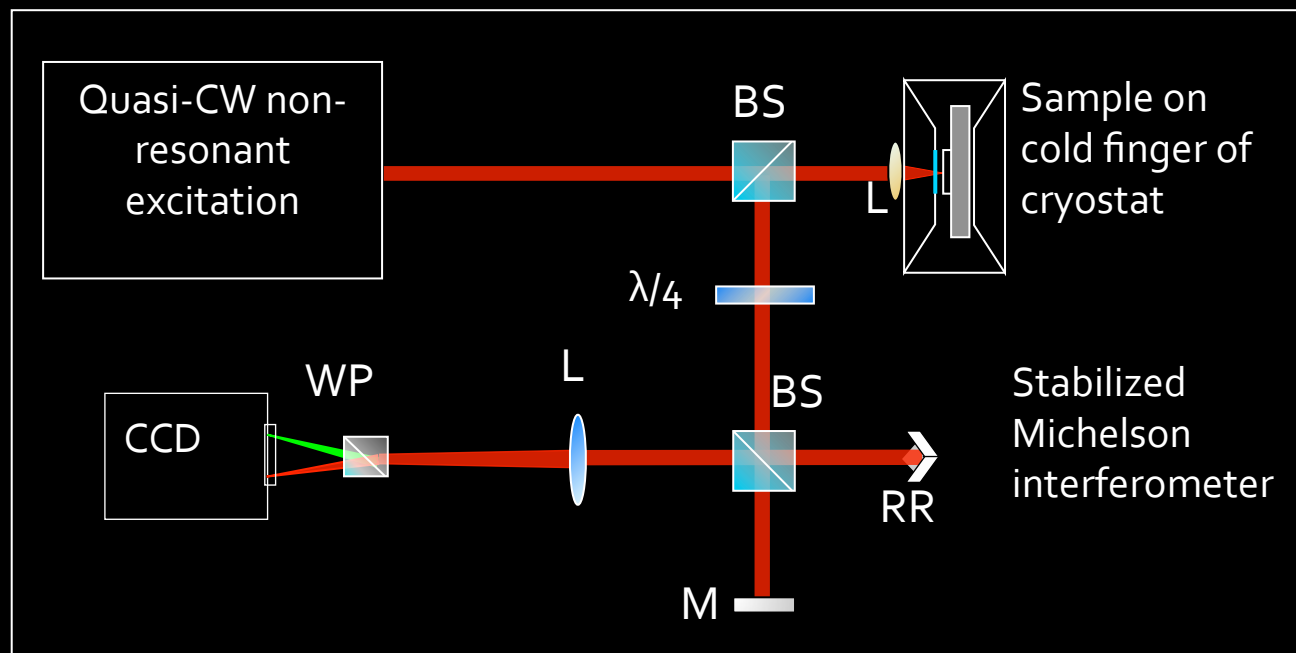
- Linear polarization
- Polaritons carry a spin
- New vortical entities
- Phase change by  $\pi$
- Polarization rotation by  $\pi$
- Circular polarization
- Vortex in one circular polarization, not in the other one



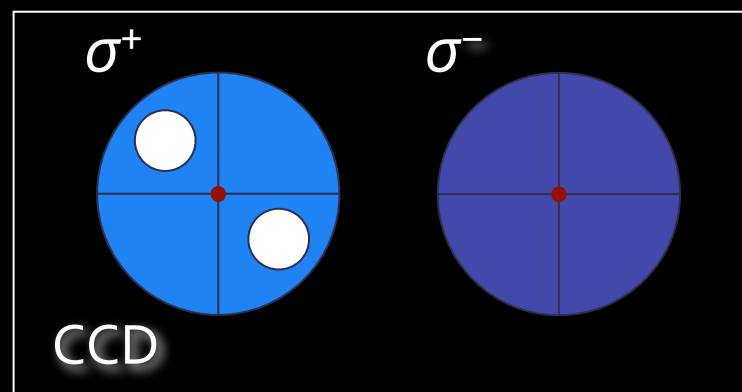
How would a half vortex look like?

# Simultaneous measurement in $\sigma^+$ and $\sigma^-$

Setup:



Principle:



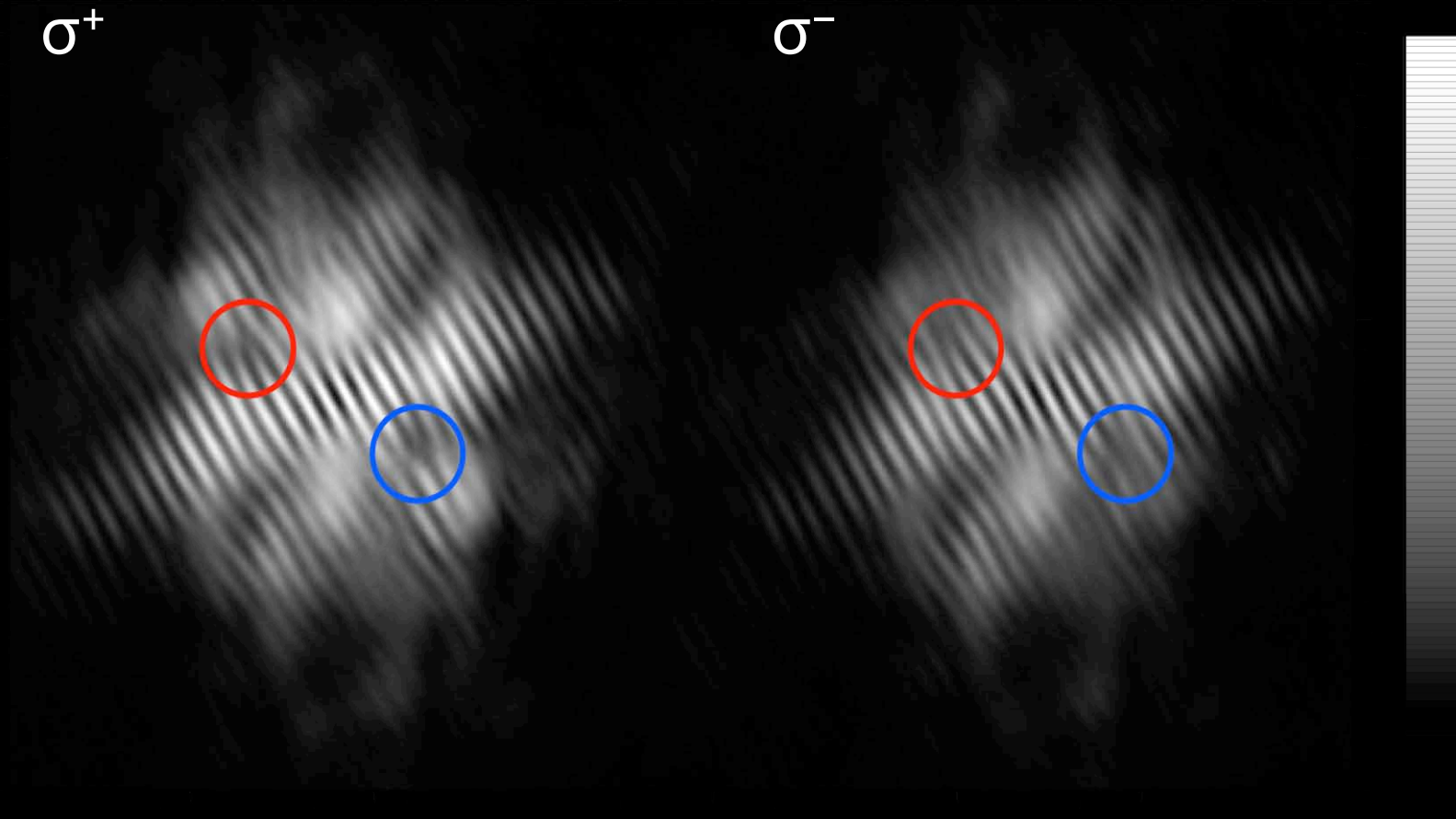
# Half vortices in circular polarization



Interferograms (raw data)

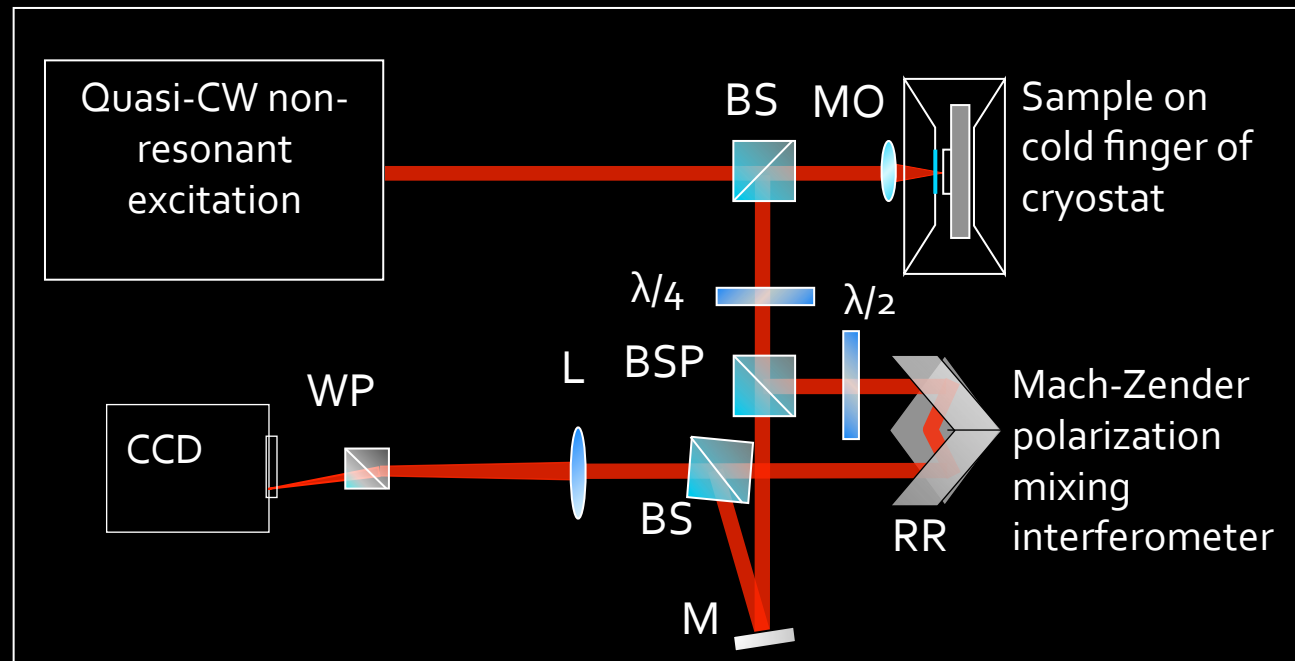
$\sigma^+$

$\sigma^-$

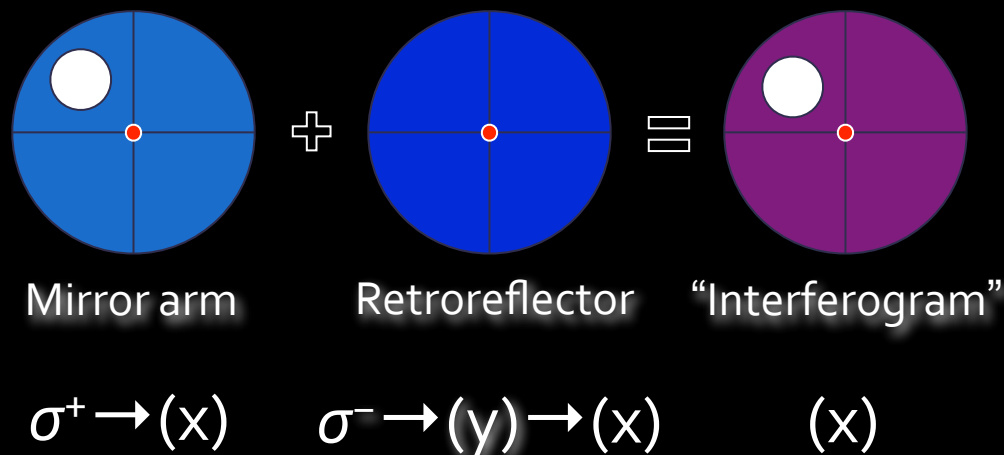


# $\sigma^+$ - $\sigma^-$ coherence through Polarization mixing

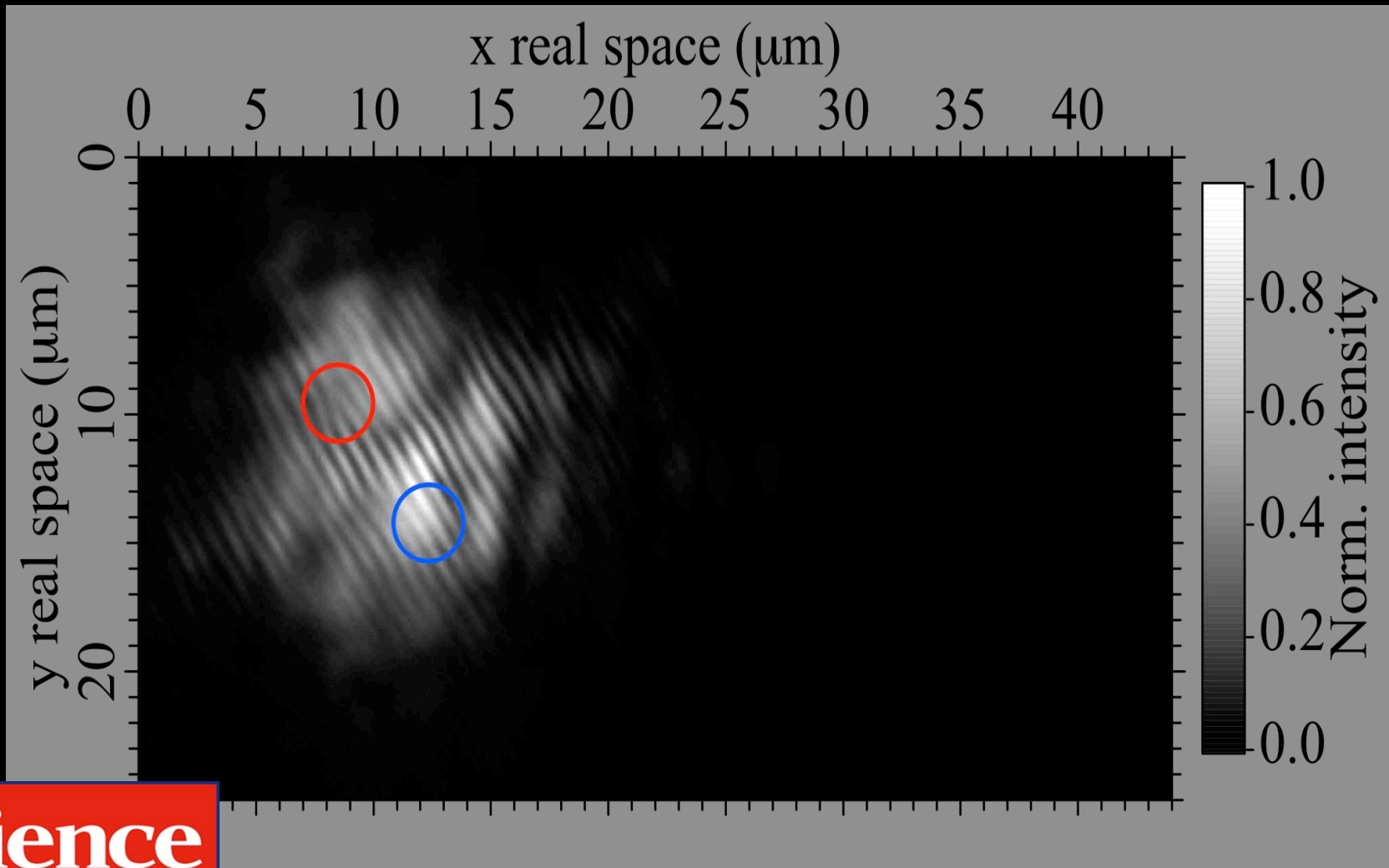
Setup:



Principle:



# Half vortex with polarisation mixing interference

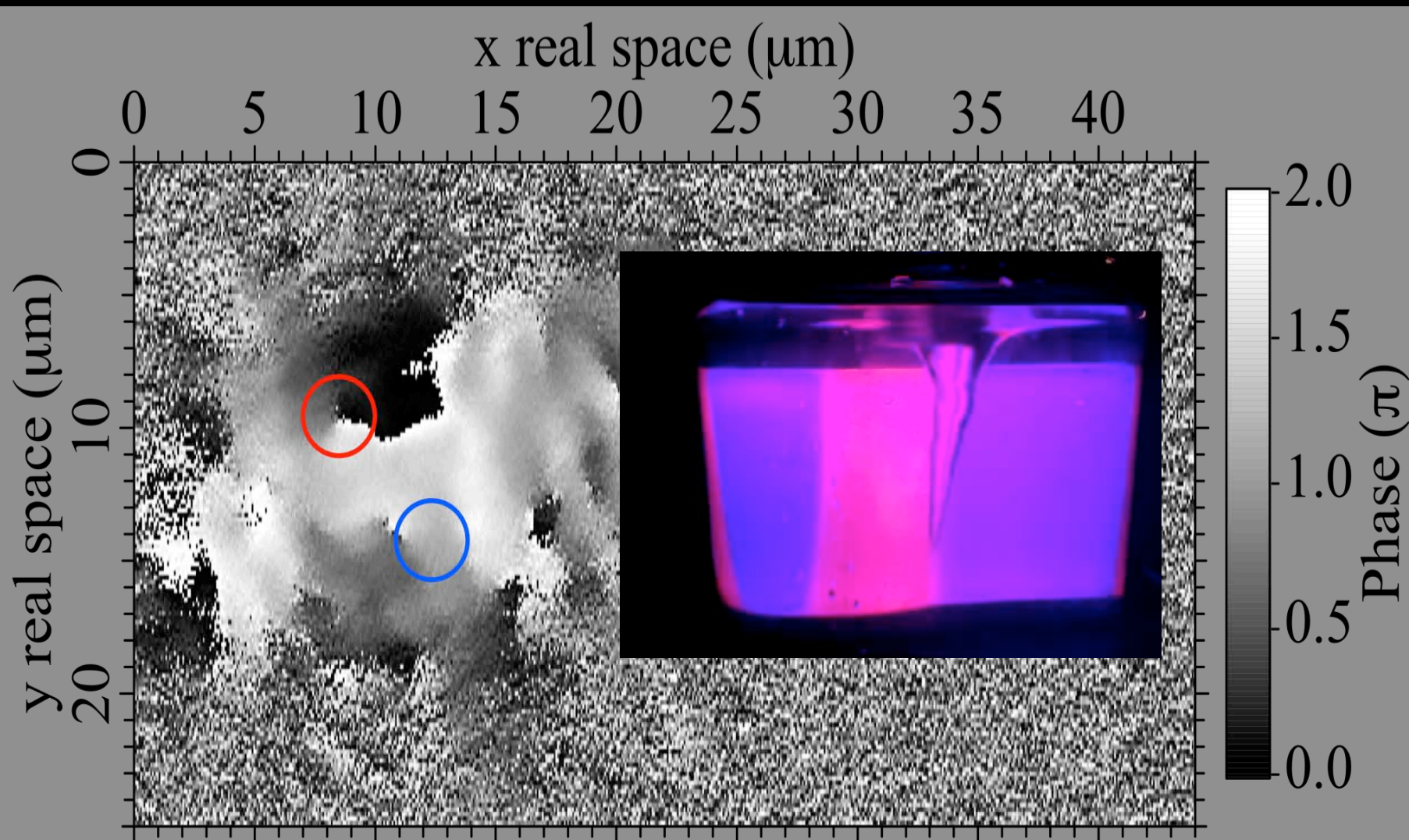


Science

AAAS

Lagoudakis et al., Science 326, 974 (2009)

# Phase map



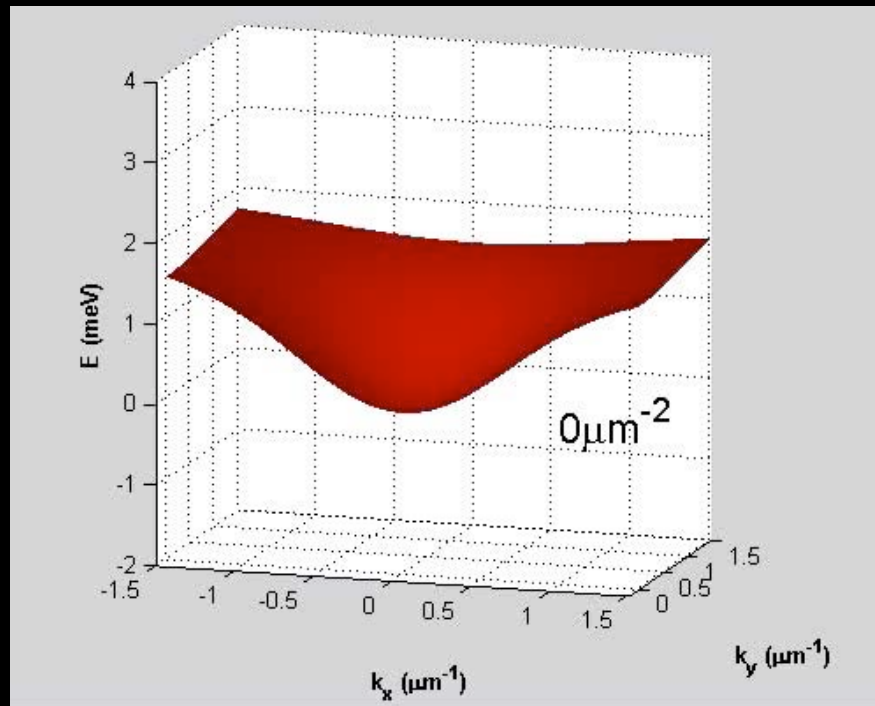


# Superfluidity and Bogoliubov excitations

- Consequences of superfluidity
  - Linearization of the dispersion
  - Appearance of a ghost branch



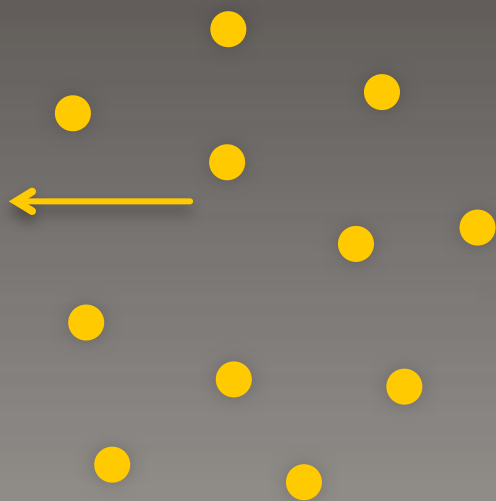
Superfluid Helium fountain



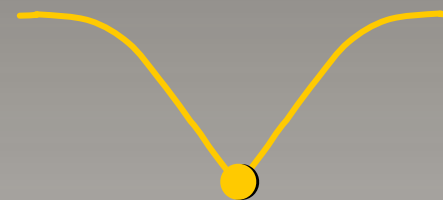
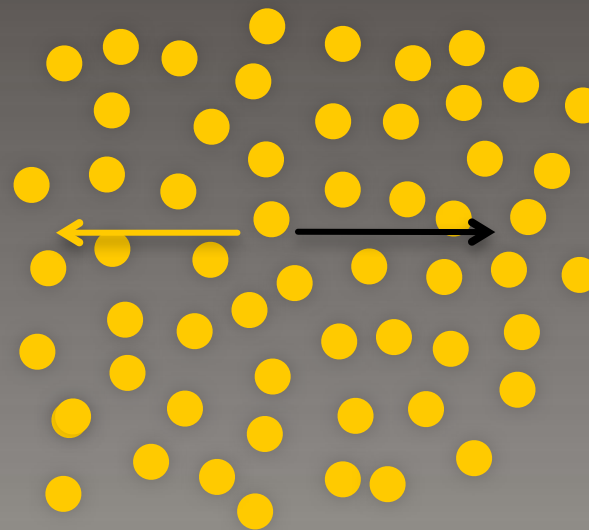
N. N. Bogoliubov.  
On the theory of superfluidity.  
J. Phys. (USSR), (1947)

# Naive picture of the ghost branch

Diluted polariton gas



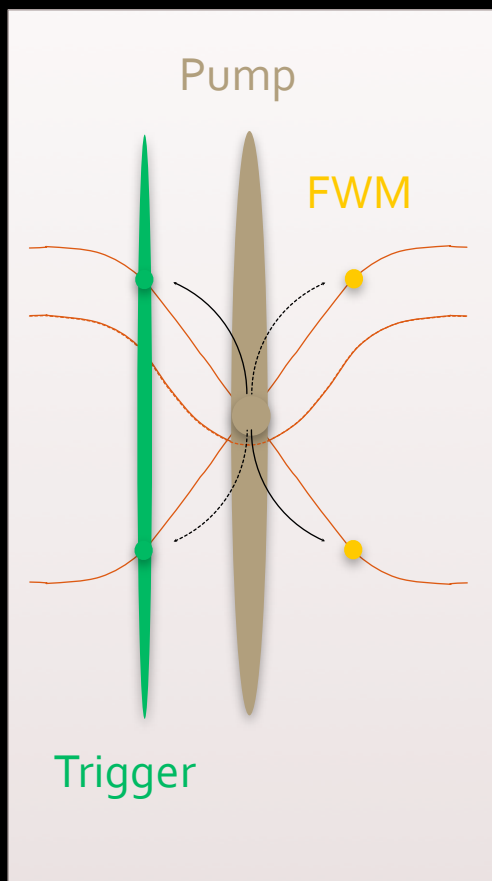
Sound wave in superfluid



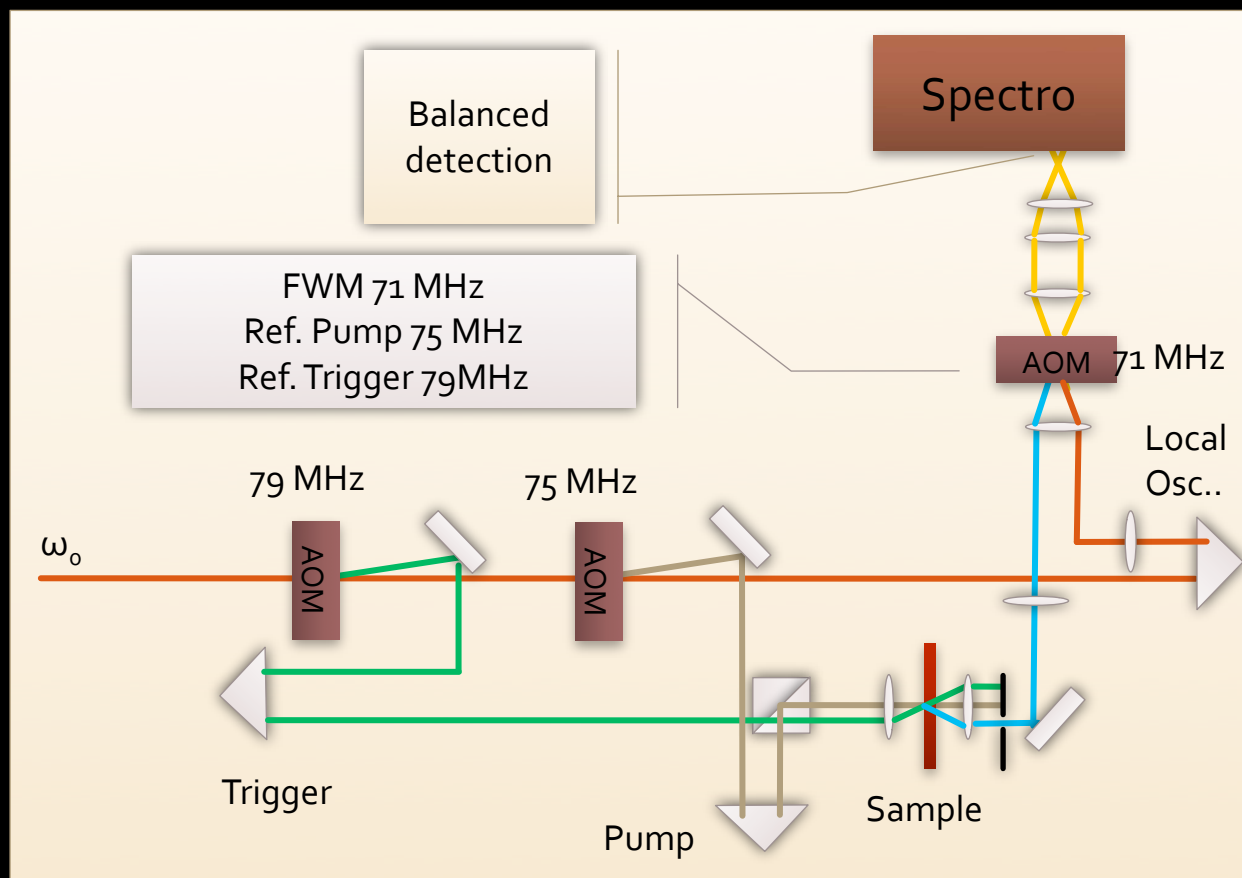
Particle-hole superposition

# Coherent excitation

## Pulsed resonant excitation

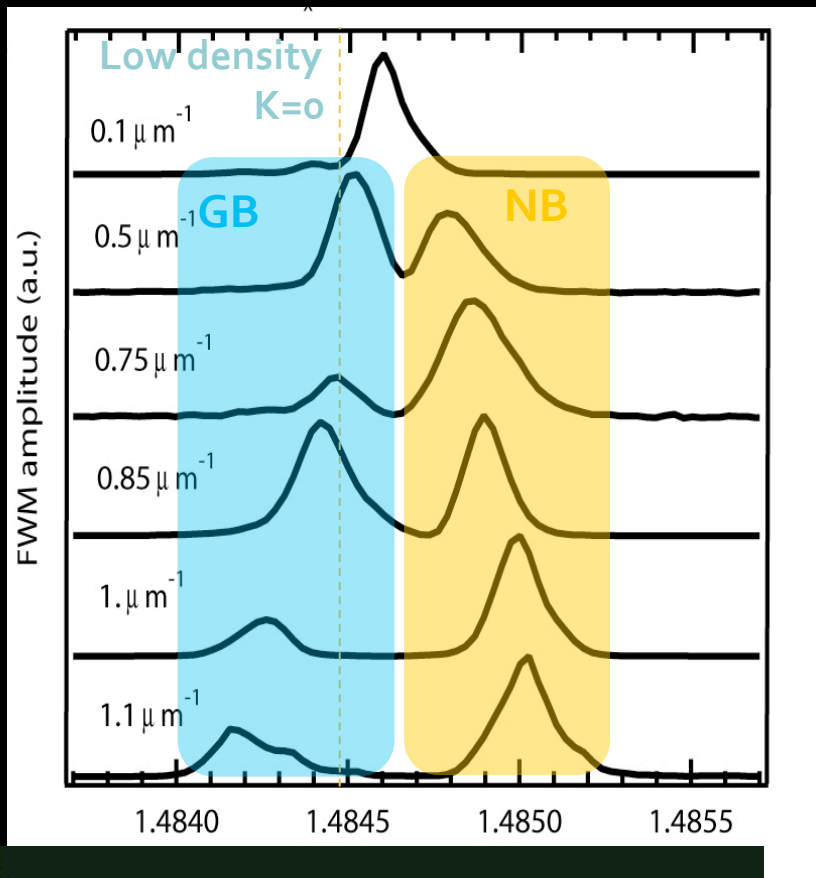


## Spectral interferometry Energy selection

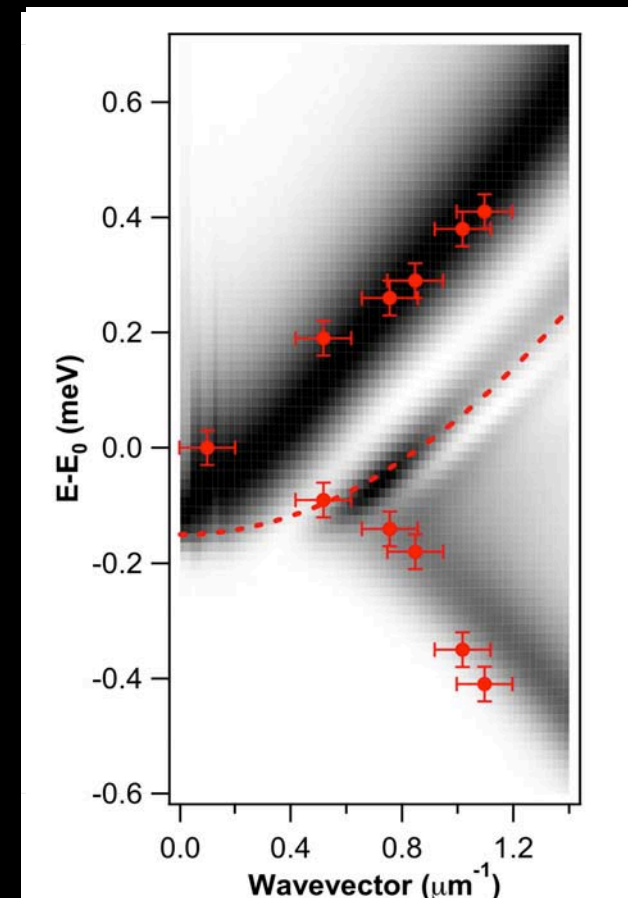


# Polariton Ghost Branch

Normal & ghost branch



Damping of polariton density!



Physical Review Letters  
moving physics forward

Kohnle et al, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* (2011)

# How to observe superfluidity? not only Ghosts



## Superfluidity and Critical Velocities in Nonequilibrium Bose-Einstein Condensates

Michiel Wouters<sup>1</sup> and Iacopo Carusotto<sup>2</sup>

# Polariton flow

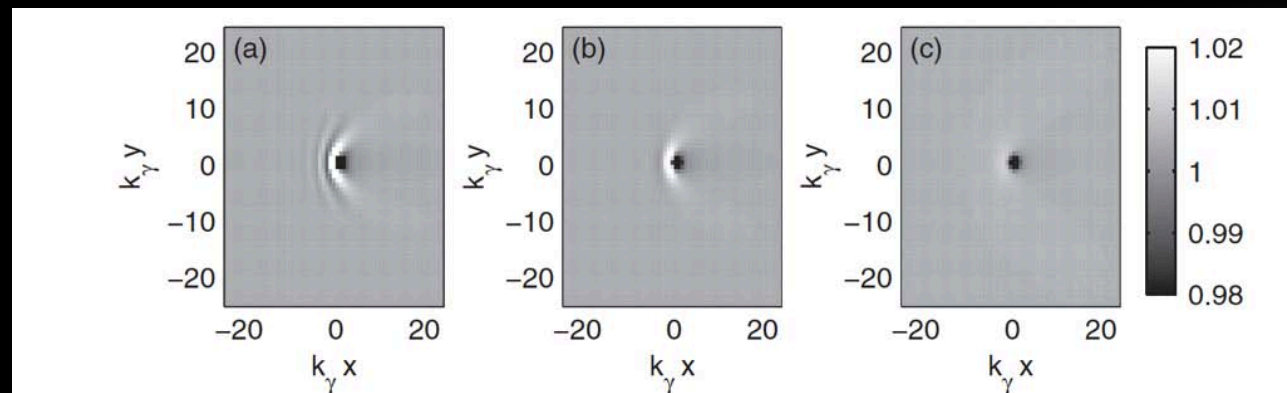


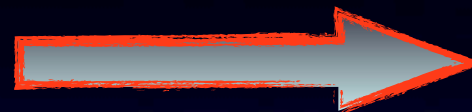
FIG. 3. Density perturbation created in a moving condensate by a stationary weak defect for three values of the condensate velocity  $v/c_s = 1.5, 1, 0.4$  across the critical value for superfluidity. Parameters:  $n_c g/\gamma = n_c r/\gamma = 1$ ,  $\Omega_K/\gamma = 50$ .

# Superfluidity of polaritons in semiconductor microcavities

Alberto Amo<sup>1\*</sup>, Jérôme Lefrère<sup>1</sup>, Simon Pigeon<sup>2</sup>, Claire Adrados<sup>1</sup>, Cristiano Ciuti<sup>2</sup>, Iacopo Carusotto<sup>3</sup>, Romuald Houdré<sup>4</sup>, Elisabeth Giacobino<sup>1</sup> and Alberto Bramati<sup>1\*</sup>

cw laser

Polariton density :  
sound speed

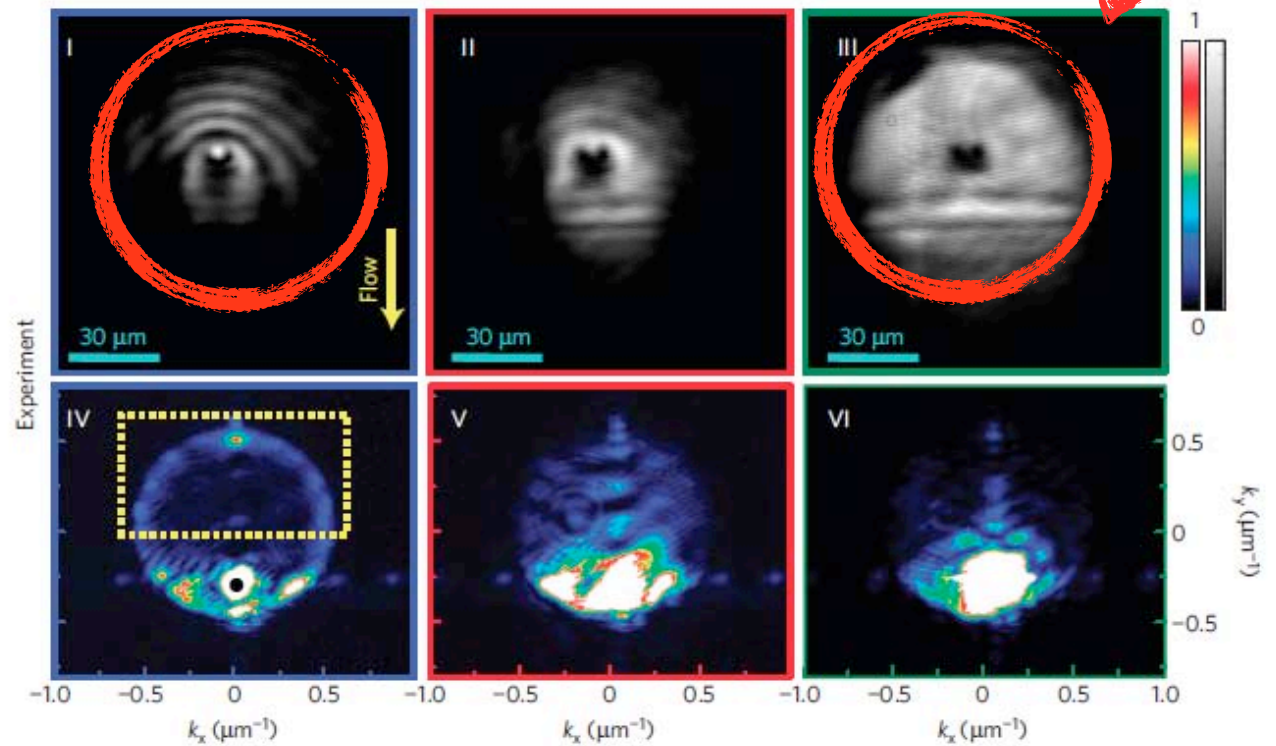


Polariton  
flow



Cerenkov

Superfluid



# Theoretical Background

Gross-Pitaevskii equation:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + \underbrace{V\psi}_{\text{Obstacle}} + g |\psi|^2 \psi - \underbrace{i\frac{\gamma}{2}\psi}_{\text{Dissipative Term}} + \underbrace{|F_p| e^{i(\omega_p t - k_p r)}}_{\text{Pulsed Excitation}}$$

External Potential:

Obstacle

Dissipative Term

Pulsed Excitation

Relevant terms for Quantum Hydrodynamics :

$$v_{flow} = \frac{\hbar k_{\parallel}}{m}$$

- Controlled by the injection moment
- Accessed experimentally from the polariton phase

$$c_s = \sqrt{\frac{g|\psi|^2}{m}}$$

- Controlled by the pump power
- Estimated experimentally from polariton emission

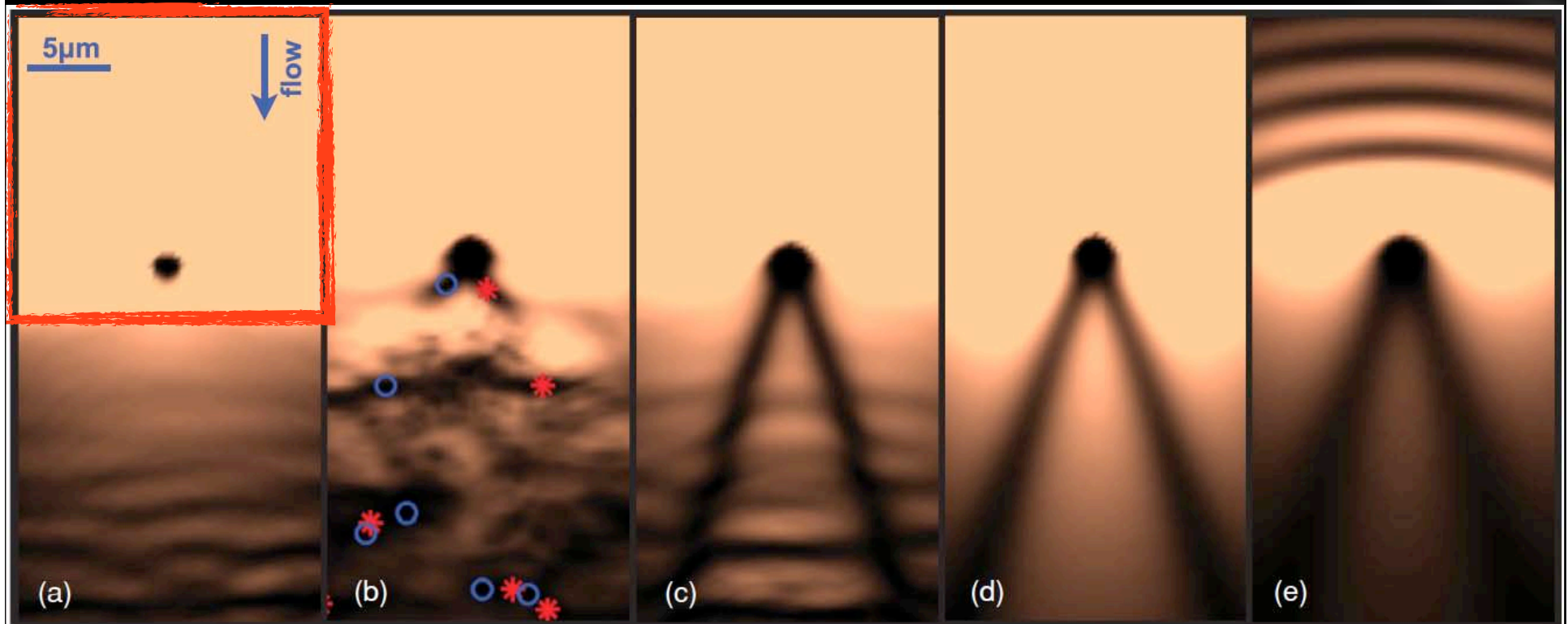


# Hydrodynamics of polariton fluids

Fluid speed



Laser spot

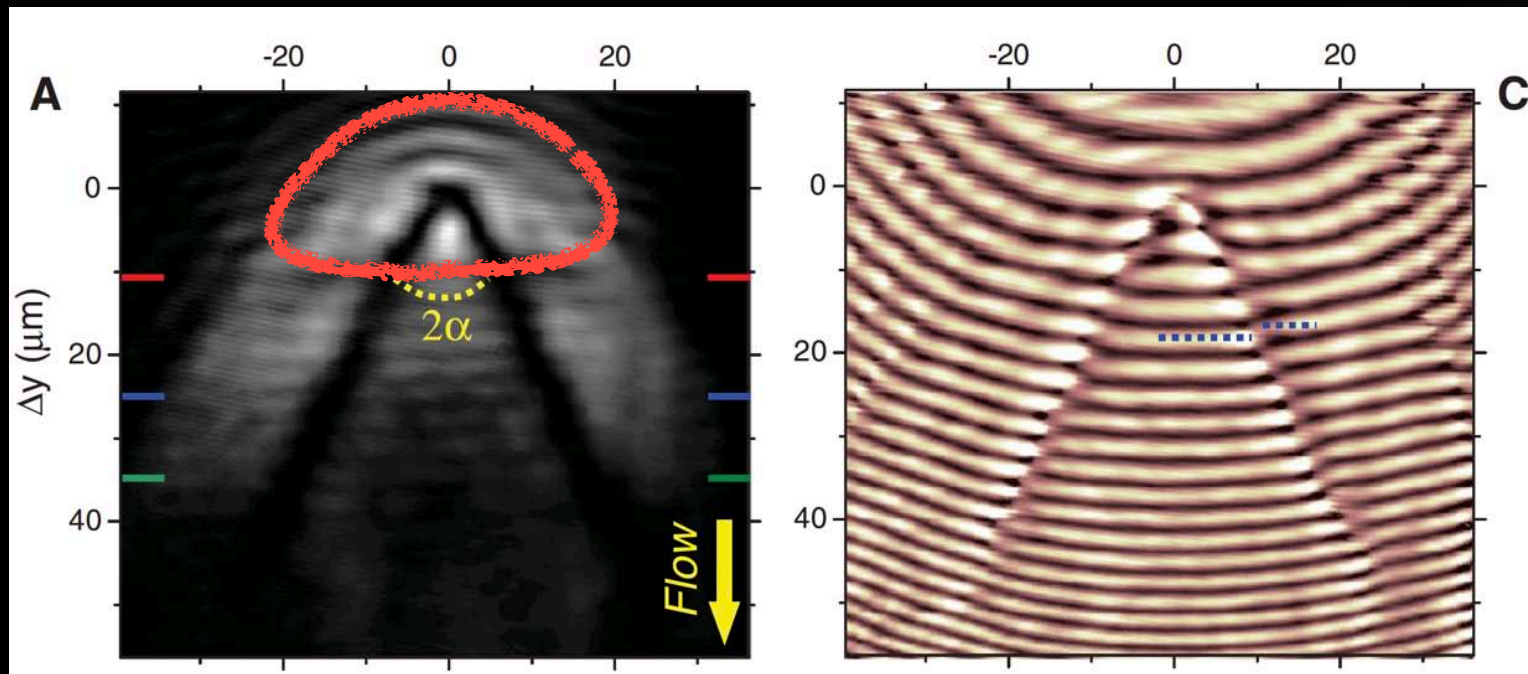


Physical Review B

condensed matter and materials physics

Pigeon et al, PRB, 83, 144513 (2011)

# Dark solitons in polariton fluids



Science

AAAS

Polariton Superfluids Reveal Quantum Hydrodynamic Solitons

A. Amo *et al.*

*Science* **332**, 1167 (2011);

DOI: 10.1126/science.1202307

# What are Solitons?



- Solitary waves which propagate maintaining their shapes
- Solutions of nonlinear equations

Solitary waves on River Dordogne in France

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V\psi + g|\psi|^2 \psi$$

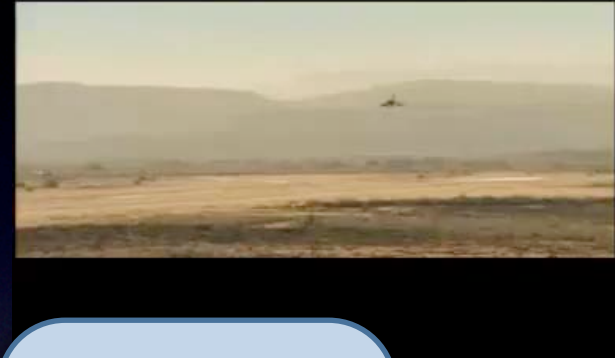
- Result from the compensation between the dispersive and interaction terms

Repulsive interaction  $g > 0 \implies$  DARK SOLITONS

# Turbulence in quantum fluids



Institute for Meteorology and Climatology  
Leibniz Universität Hannover



SUPERFLUID

Drag force  
+  
Nucleation of  
vortex pairs

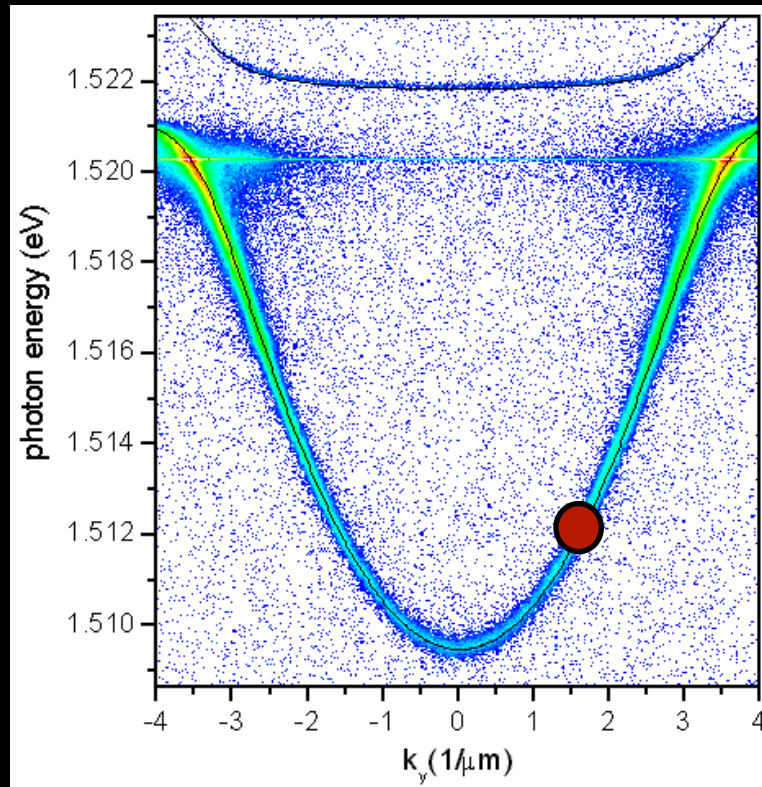
Cerenkov

Sound speed  $c_s$

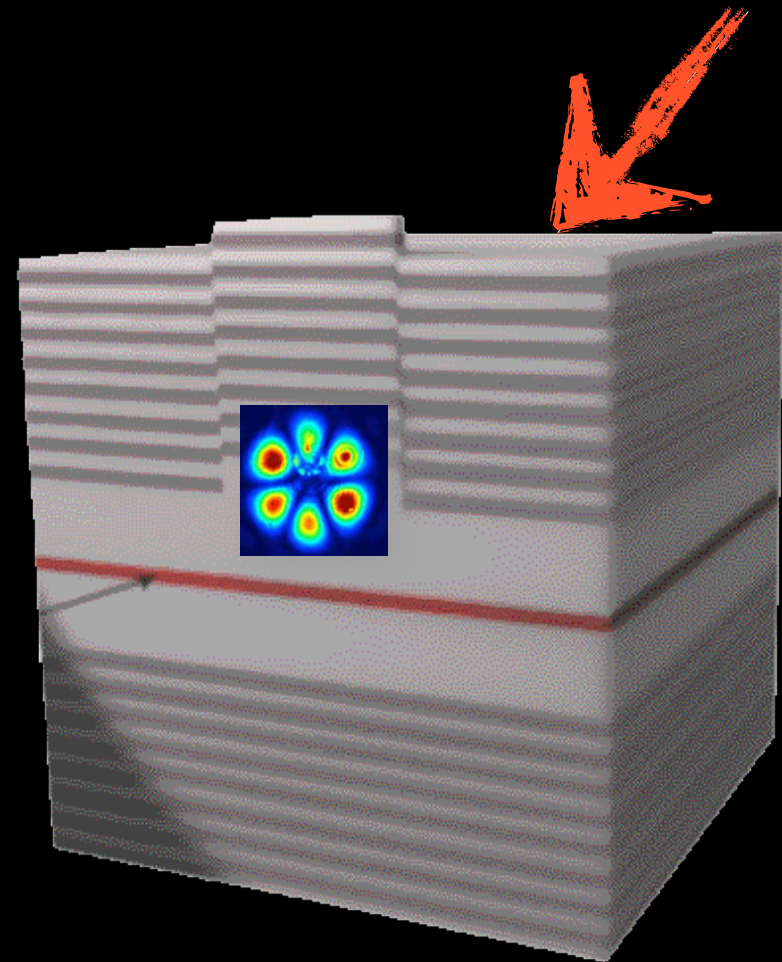
Fluid velocity



# How do we probe this dynamically?



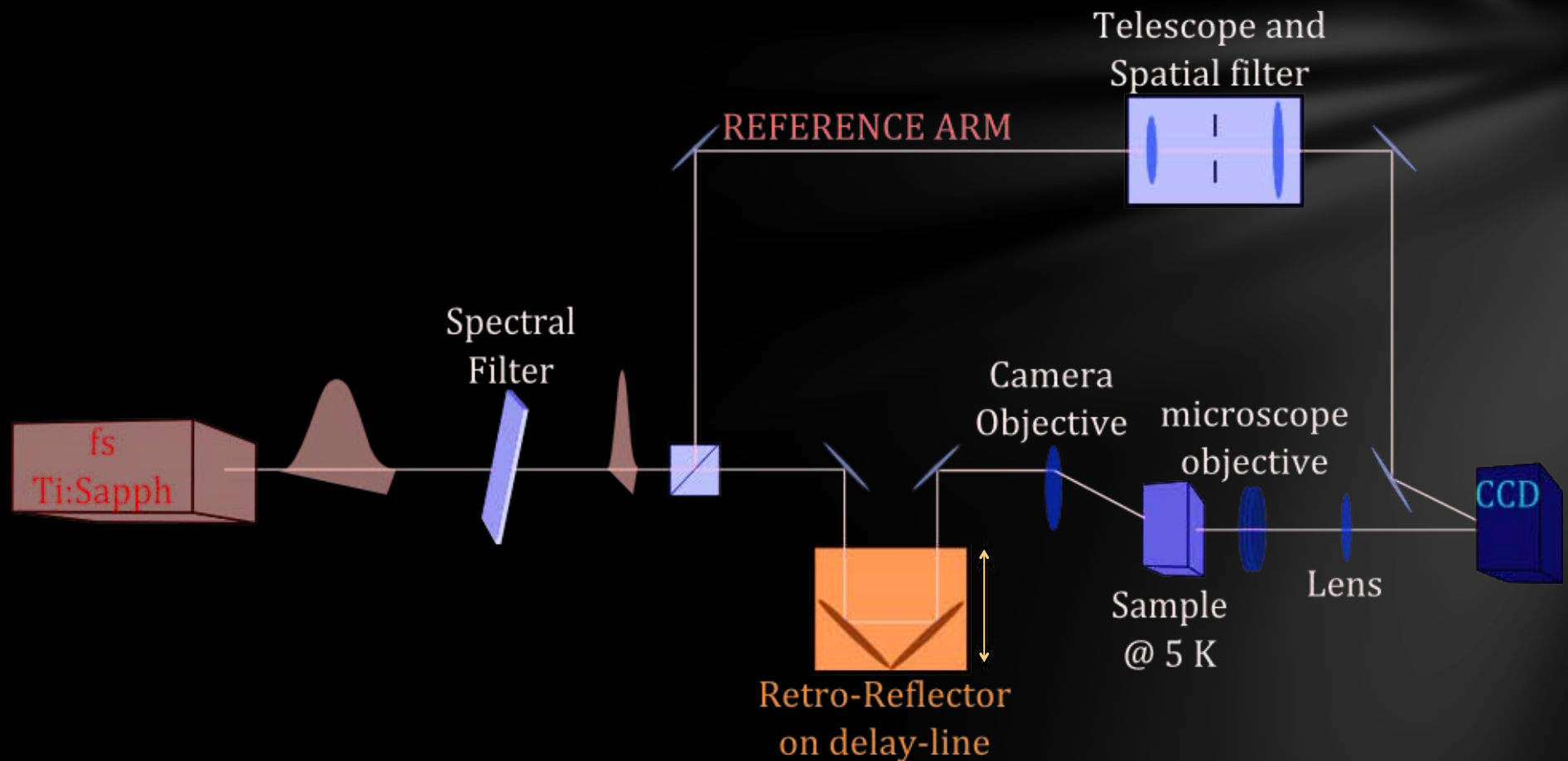
We excite the fluid at  
a given wavevector



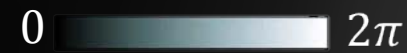
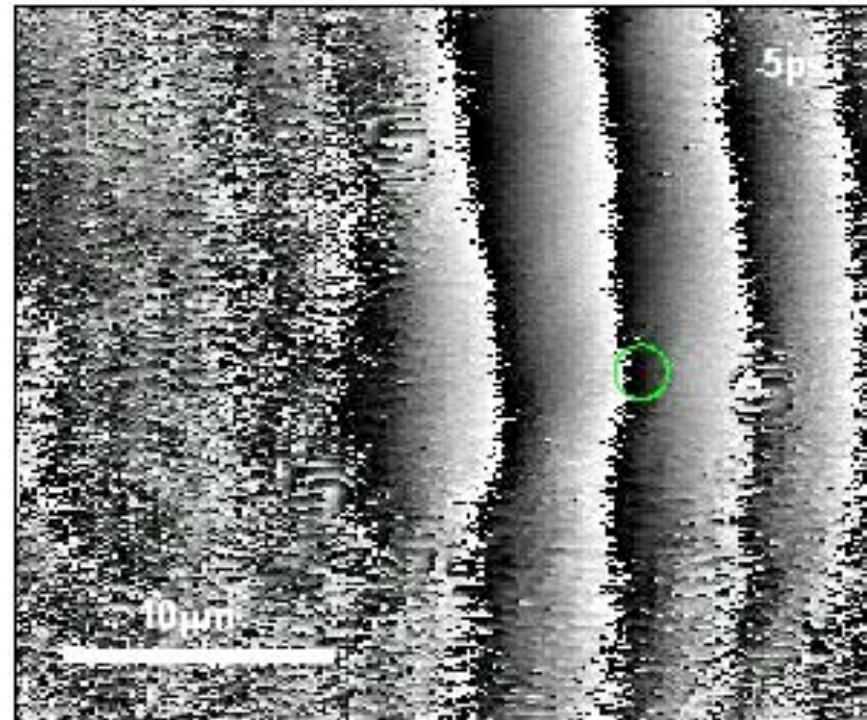
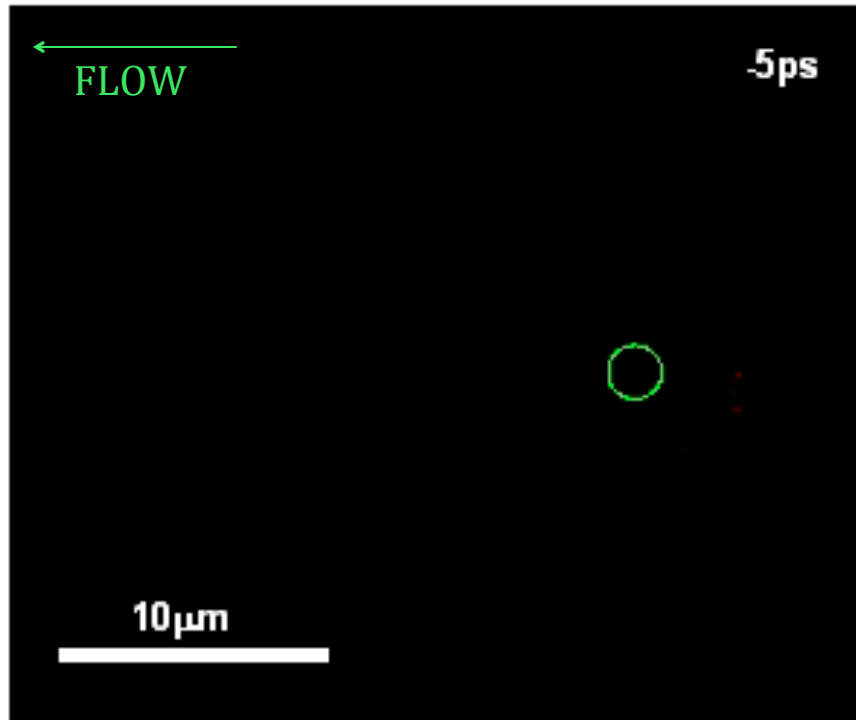
And send the fluid  
Against an obstacle

# Experimental Setup : Homodyne detection

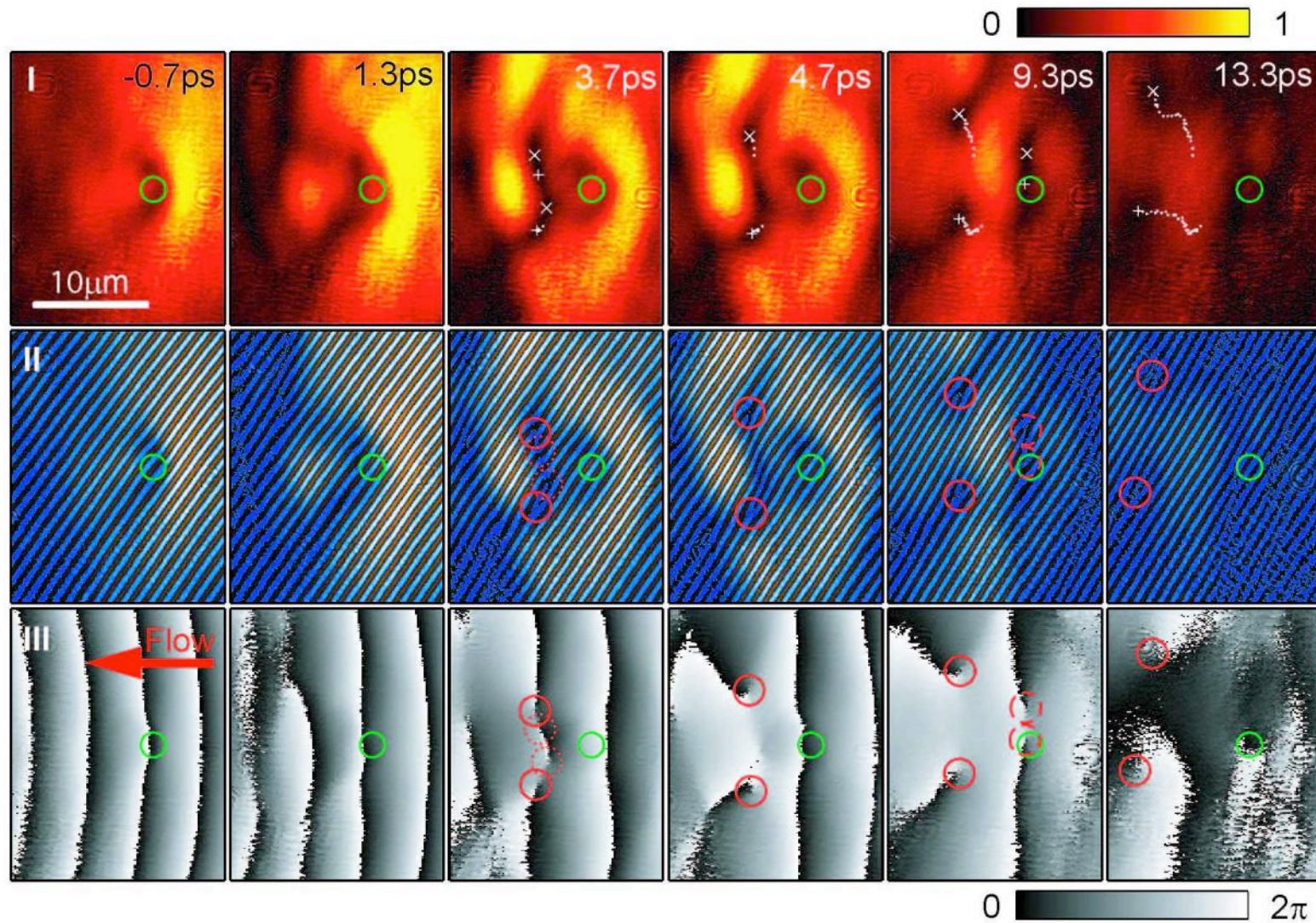
- Resonant Pulsed Excitation, momentum control
- Mach-Zehnder Interferometer : Phase and time imaging



# Vortex Pairs in the wake of an obstacle

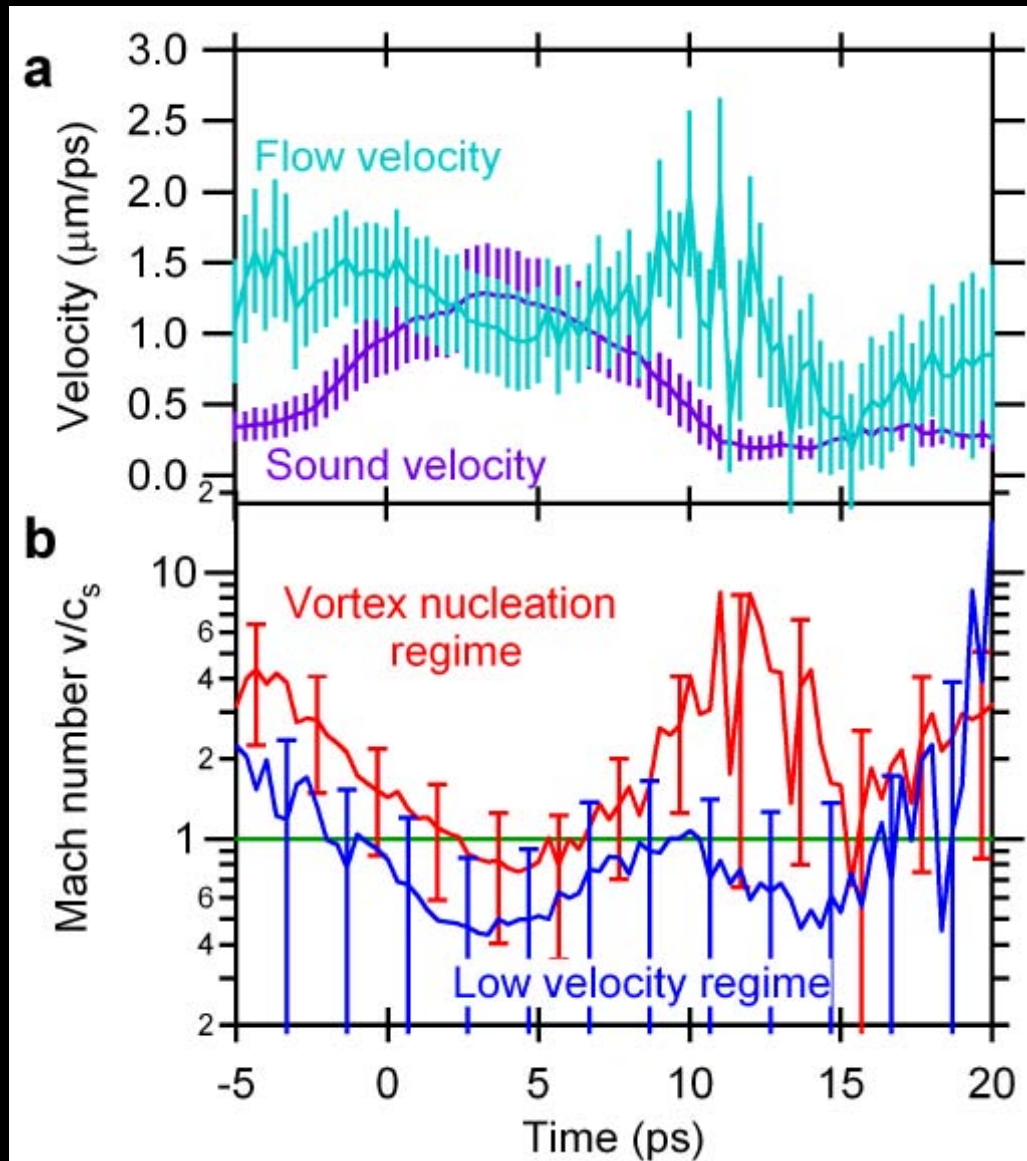


# Vortex nucleation regime





# Vortex Pairs Nucleation Conditions



Experimental values of local  $v$  and  $c_s$  are estimated in the perimeter of the obstacle

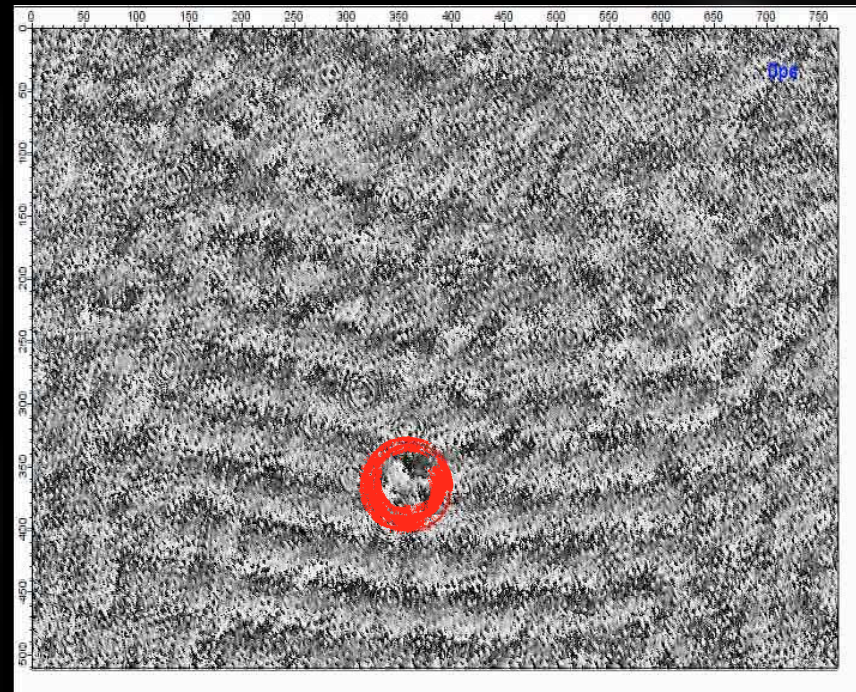
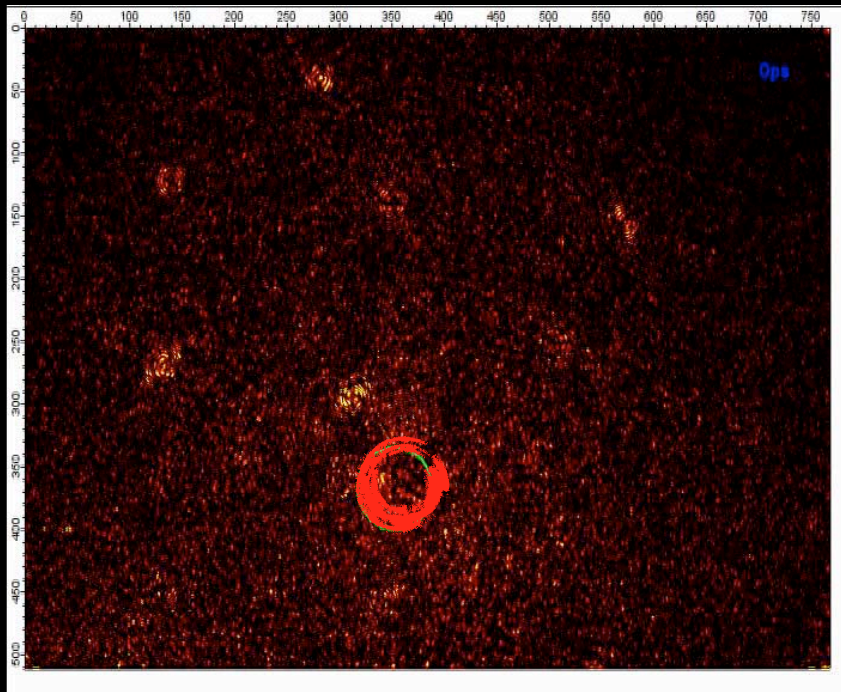
## MACH NUMBER

$$v_{flow} = \frac{\hbar k_{\parallel}}{m}$$

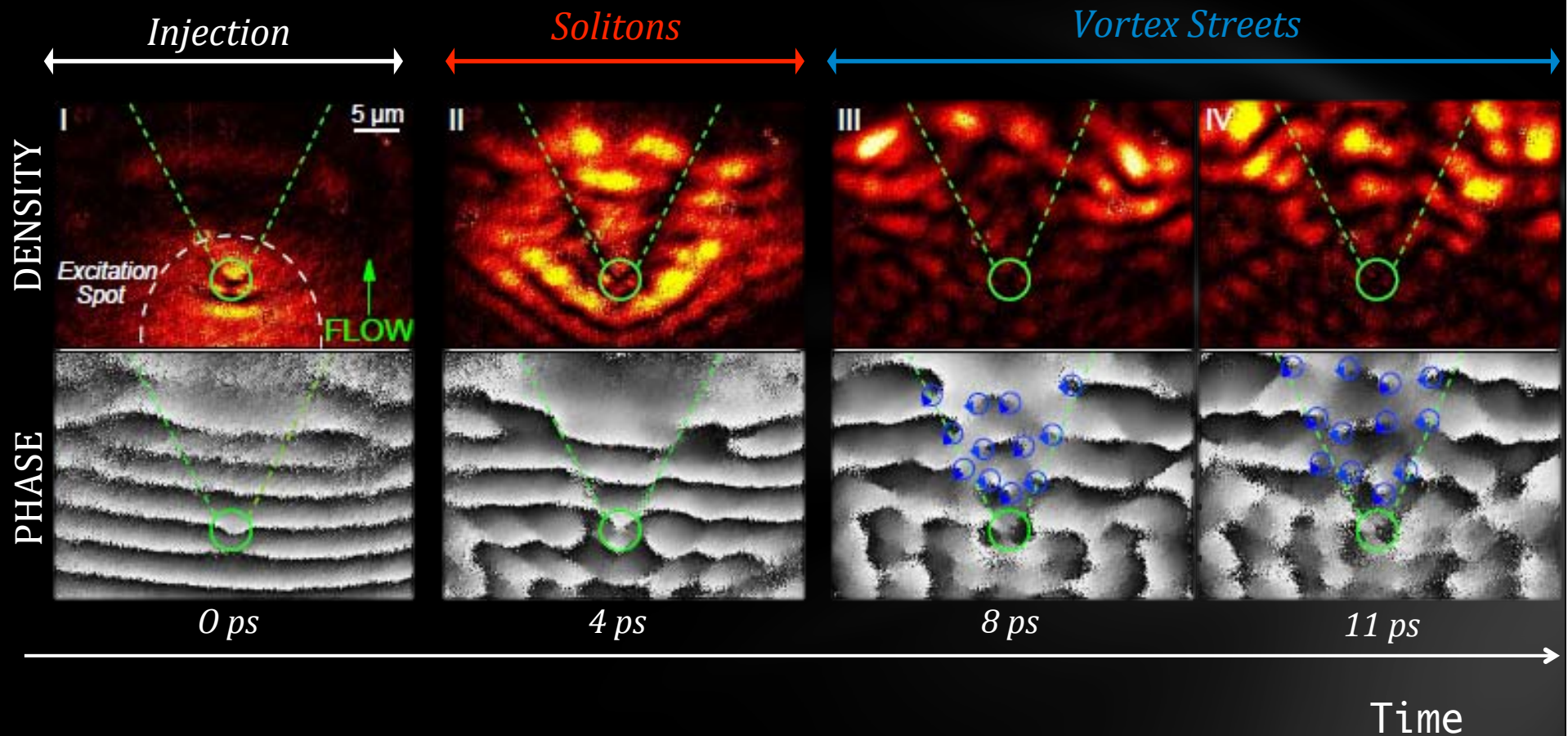
$$c_s = \sqrt{\frac{g|\psi|^2}{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{v_{flow}}{c_s}$$

# Dark solitons in the wake of a $3\mu\text{m}$ mesa



# Discociation of Dark Solitons into vortices

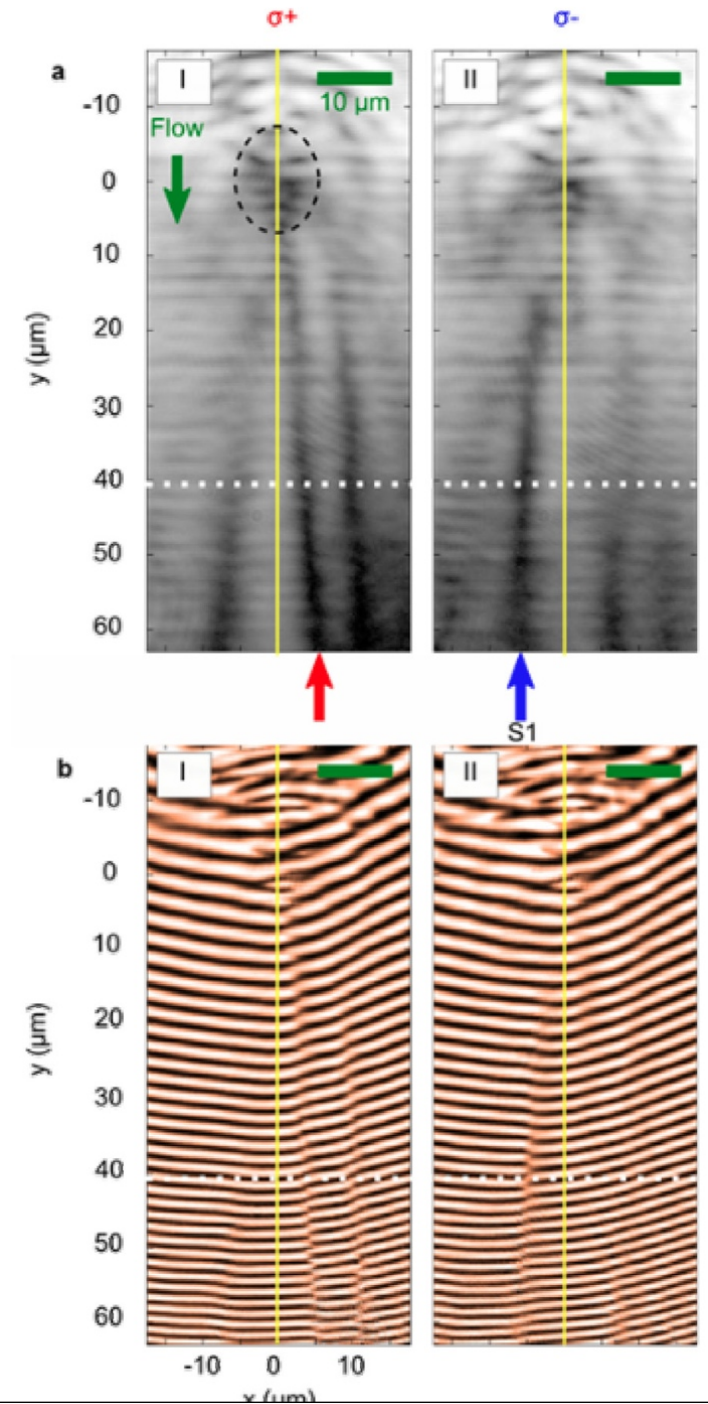


- Characteristic soliton profile along transversal direction
- Width constant during the whole soliton lifetime

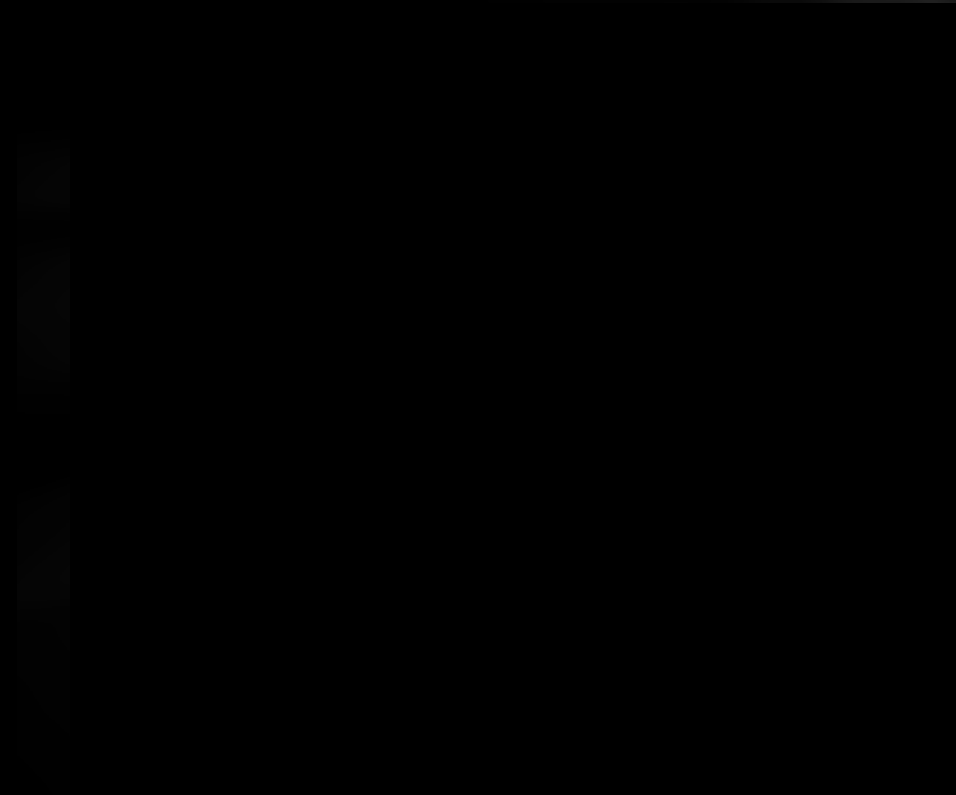
Next ?  
Many things

For example :  
Half solitons

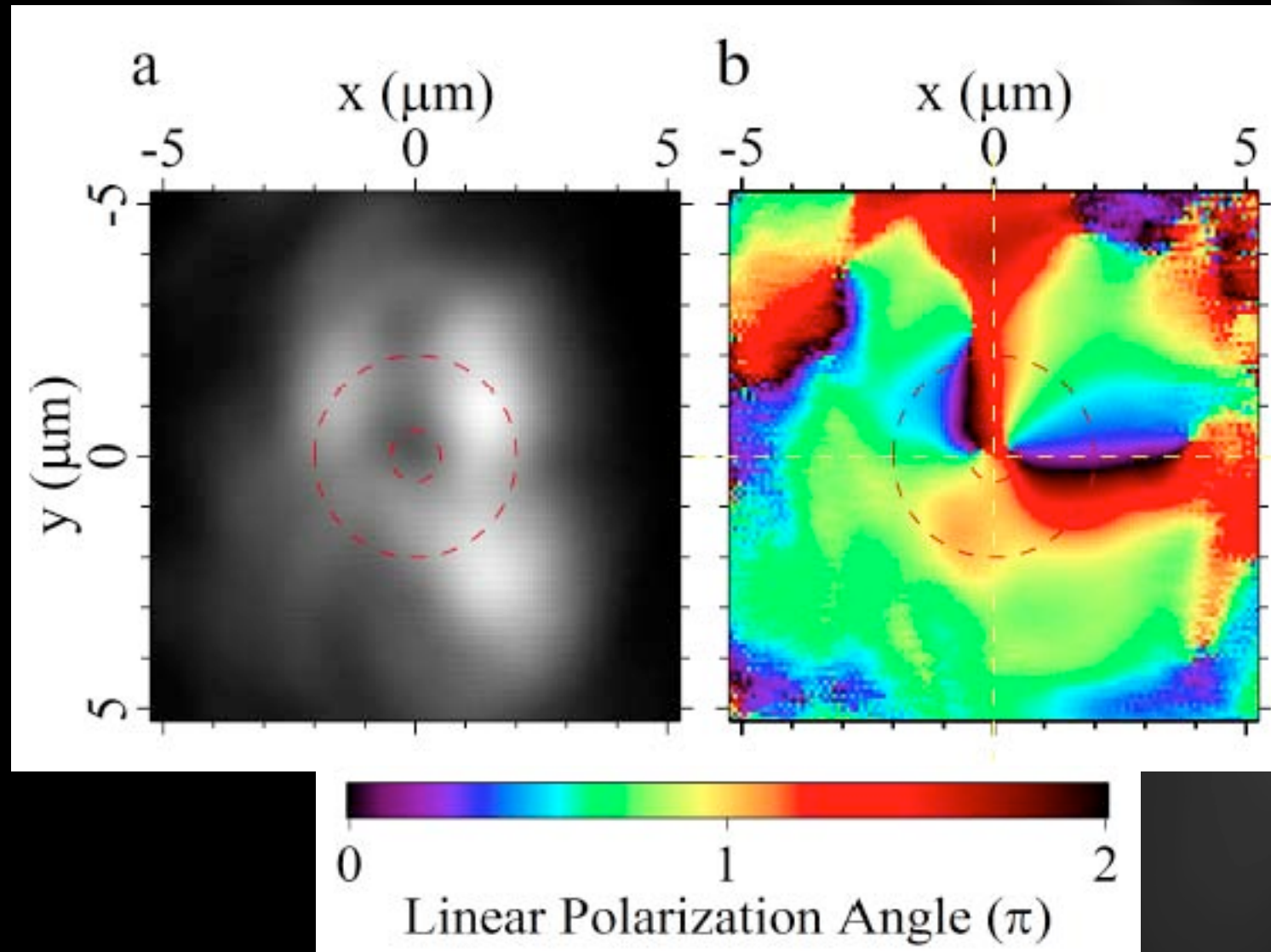
Hivet et al. ArXiv.1204.3564



# Dissociation of a quantized vortex into 2 half vortices



# Spin vortices



# The dream team



Yoan



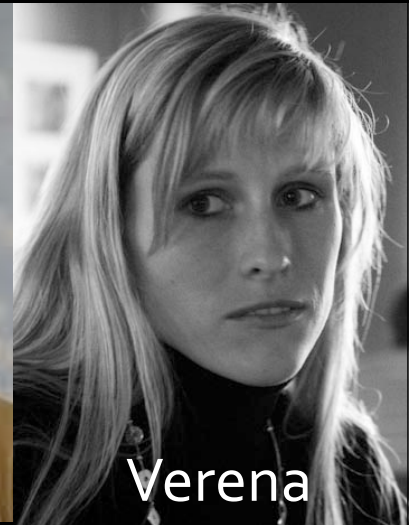
Konstantinos



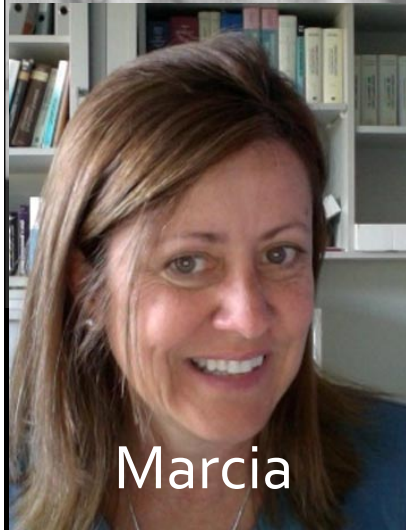
Francesco



Gabriele



Verena



Marcia



Gael



Barbara



Stéphane



Hadis

# I would to thank our dear theorists



Vincenzo Savona  
EPFL



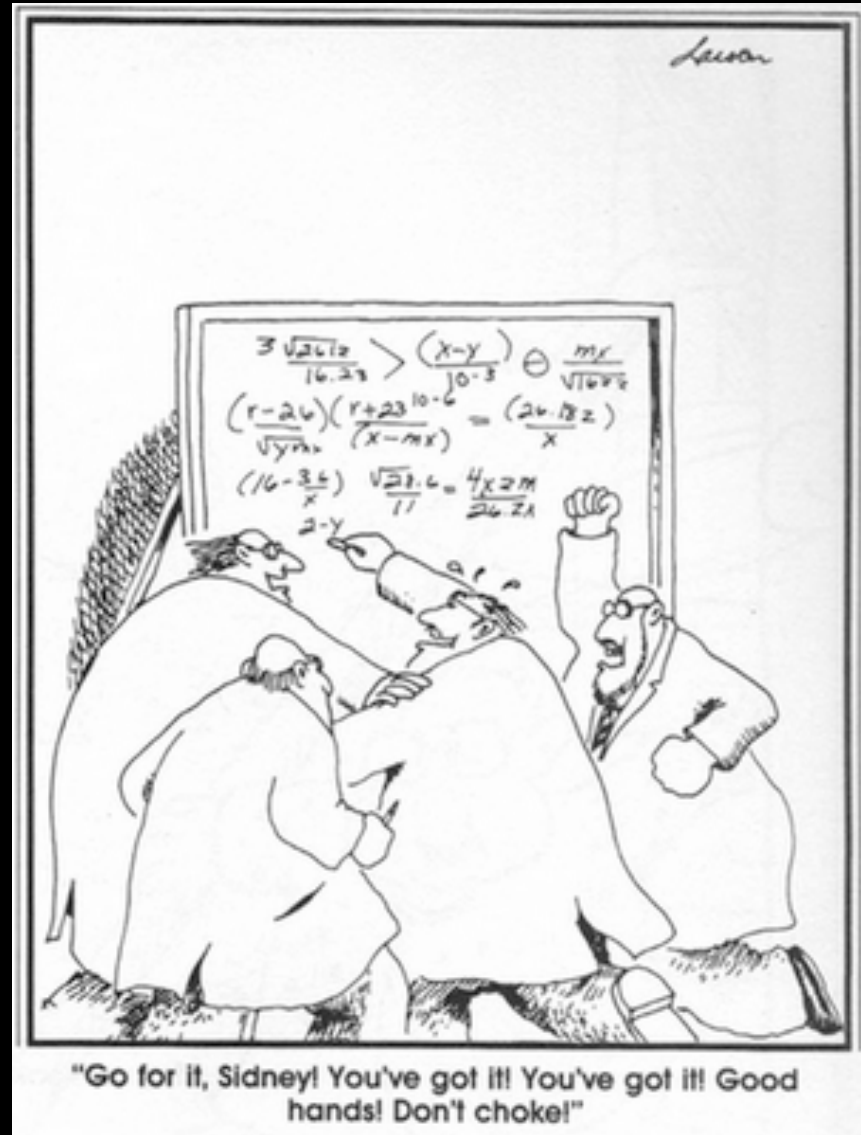
Michiel Wouters  
Leuven



Alexei Kavokin  
Southampton



Yuri Rubo  
Mexico



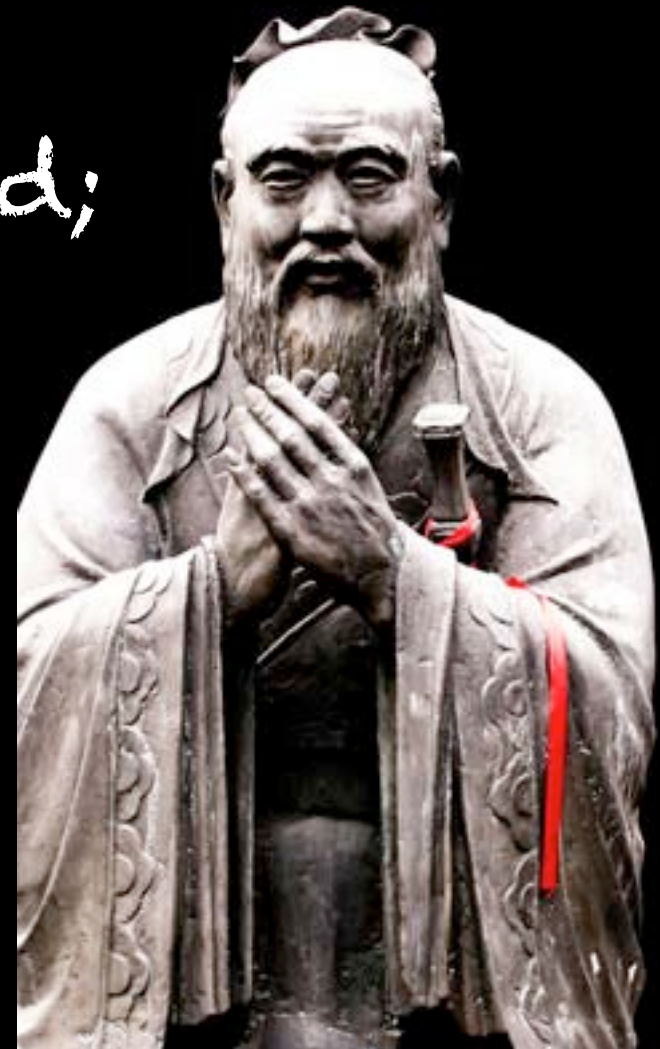


I leave you with a take home  
message

"Knowledge is limited;  
but imagination  
encircles the world"

Lao Tzu

老子



An aerial photograph of a university campus situated on the shore of a large blue lake. The campus features numerous modern buildings, green spaces, and a prominent white building with a circular design. In the background, there are large, rugged mountains under a blue sky with some clouds. The text "Thank you / Merci" is overlaid in white on the upper part of the image.

Thank you / Merci

谢谢