Magnetic-field-induced splitting and polarization of monolayer-based valley exciton polaritons


Phys. Rev. B **100**, 121303 — Published 27 September 2019

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.100.121303](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.100.121303)
Atomically thin crystals of transition metal dichalcogenides are ideally suited to study the interplay of light-matter coupling, polarization, and magnetic field effects. In this work, we investigate the formation of exciton-polaritons in a MoSe$_2$ monolayer, which is integrated in a fully-grown, monolithic microcavity. Due to the narrow linewidth of the polaritonic resonances, we are able to directly investigate the emerging valley Zeeman splitting of the hybrid light-matter resonances in the presence of a magnetic field. At a detuning of -54.5 meV (13.5% matter constituent of the lower polariton branch), we find a Zeeman splitting of the lower polariton branch of 0.36 meV, which can be directly associated with an excitonic g factor of 3.94. Remarkably, we find that a magnetic field of 6 T is sufficient to induce a notable valley polarization of 15% in our polariton system, which approaches 30% at 9 T. This circular polarization degree of the polariton (ground) state exceeds the polarization of the exciton reservoir for equal magnetic field magnitudes by approximately 50%, which is a clear hint of valley-dependent bosonic stimulation in our strongly coupled system in the sub-threshold, fluctuation dominated regime.

PACS numbers:
layers in coherent macroscopic quantum states. Here, we study the magnetic behavior of a strongly coupled MoSe$_2$ monolayer exciton in a high-Q monolithic microcavity. When applying magnetic fields up to 9 T, we observe that the characteristic valley Zeeman splitting of the K and K’ valley excitons is preserved and transferred to the exciton-polariton modes. The splitting is renormalized by the presence of the cavity photon, but nevertheless, it can still be clearly observed in polarization resolved measurements due to the narrow polariton linewidth. Lifting the valley degeneracy leads to a population imbalance in the two valley Zeeman-split resonances, which yields a significant degree of circular polarization of approximately 30% at 9 T in the ground state. This exceeds the polarization of the bare exciton under comparable conditions. This strongly indicates polarization selective, enhanced scattering driven by final state stimulation.

**Sample Structure and characterization.**— The studied sample structure is schematically depicted in Fig. 1a. The microcavity is built by transferring a MoSe$_2$ monolayer with a dry-gel method [24] onto a SiO$_2$/TiO$_2$ bottom distributed Bragg reflector (DBR), grown onto a quartz glass substrate by physical vapor deposition. The bottom DBR consists of 10 pairs and has a stop band center at 750 nm. The monolayer was capped with a mechanically exfoliated flake of hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN, about 10 nm thick), to protect the monolayer from the subsequent overgrowth processing conditions. The top DBR (9 pairs) was grown by plasma-assisted evaporation (PAE) at mild processing temperatures of 80°C [15]. The complete, but empty microcavity exhibits a clear, parabolic dispersion relation with a ground state energy of 1.66 eV as shown in the in-plane momentum-resolved reflectivity measurement (Fourier plane imaging method) in Fig 1b. The line spectrum at zero in-plane momentum (Fig. 1c) reveals a resonance linewidth $\Delta \lambda$ of 0.151 nm. This is equivalent to a Q-factor of 4960 ($Q = \frac{\lambda}{(\Delta \lambda)}$). Fig. 1 d shows a microscopy image of the final sample with the monolayer of MoSe$_2$ and h-BN capping adjacent to bulk remnants taken before the growth of the top DBR.

**Bare monolayer and photon mode in a magnetic field.**— First, we investigate the polariton constituents, i.e. the bare exciton and the bare cavity, separately in a magnetic field via photoluminescence spectroscopy. We excite our system non-resonantly with a cw laser at 532 nm. The experiments were performed at 5 Kelvin. Figure 2a depicts the results of a bare monolayer. The energy positions have been extracted from a Lorentz fit of the exciton emission, which has been resolved in the two circular polarization directions with a standard excitonic $g$ factor of 3.58 ± 0.1. Values in the literature range from 3.1 to 4.3, depending on flake environment [18–20]. The degree of circular polarization (DOCP), which is plotted as a function of the applied magnetic field in fig 2b, is calculated as $(I_{\sigma^+} - I_{\sigma^-})/(I_{\sigma^+} + I_{\sigma^-})$. The intensities are extracted from the area of a Lorentz fit of the ground state emission. The DOCP originates in the energy splitting of the two polarized exciton-reservoirs, and monotonically increases up to approximately 20 % at 9 T. The phenomenological behavior can be captured by a semiclassical Boltzmann model, which is introduced in the theory section of the manuscript. We furthermore probed the reaction of a bare photonic resonance from a spatial position close to the monolayer in figure 2c. As expected for a photonic system, no systematic energy shift nor a splitting can be observed (within the resolution of our instrument). As we will assess later, this is a powerful tool to distinguish a purely photonic system from a hybrid light-matter coupled one.

**TMDC exciton-polaritons in a magnetic field.**— Now we turn to a study of the microcavity including the MoSe$_2$ monolayer by in-plane momentum-resolved photoluminescence. Figure 3a shows a photoluminescence (PL) spectrum of the microcavity sample, where we plot the emission energy as a function of the in-plane momentum. The cavity mode outside the monolayer region at 1.66 eV is faintly visible. Due to the finite thickness of the h-BN flake, the uncoupled cavity resonance was shifted to 1.621 eV (also visible in the spectrum). Additionally, at the spot of the monolayer, the photon mode is changed even further due to a change in the effective cavity length via the refractive index of the monolayer, which we calculated via the transfer matrix method to be

![FIG. 1:](image-url) a) Schematic drawing of the investigated microcavity structure, which consists of a MoSe$_2$ flake between SiO$_2$/TiO$_2$ based DBR stacks. b) Reflectivity spectrum showing the photonic resonance. c) Line spectrum at zero in-plane momentum revealing the high Q-factor of approx. 5000. d) Microscopy image of the monolayer with h-BN capping in the fully-grown microcavity.
FIG. 2: a) Polarization resolved energy positions (extracted from a Lorentz fit of the photoluminescence spectrum) from bare monolayer excitons. A clear Zeeman splitting can be observed. Error bars are estimated from the spectrometer resolution. b) Degree of circular polarization with increasing magnetic field measured (black) and simulated (red, from equations 1 and 2). c) Emission energy and polarization splitting of a photon mode in the vicinity of the investigated monolayer.

1.608 eV. In addition, various new and discrete modes have appeared below the uncoupled exciton and cavity resonances, which we associate with the formation of spatially confined exciton-polaritons by finite lateral size effects. From the mode splitting, we can estimate an effective trapping length of \( \approx 6.4 \, \mu \text{m} \). In order to fit the polariton modes of the system (see Fig. 3a), we applied a standard coupled oscillator model \[26\] and use the uncoupled exciton (1.6626 eV) as well as the cavity resonance determined from the off-flake position (1.608 eV) and the measured lower polariton branch (1.5943 eV) as input parameters. The vacuum Rabi splitting can then be extracted to be 51.1 meV, with an exciton-photon detuning of -54.5 meV. The Hopfield coefficient \[27\] allows to determine the photonic and excitonic fractions of the polariton from the detuning in relation to the Rabi splitting. In the present case the polariton has 13.5% excitonic content. Figure 3(b) shows the simulated discrete polariton spectrum in the considered structure, see details of the simulations in \[30\].

**Polariton valley Zeeman splitting.** — The exciton-polariton inherits its properties from both the exciton and photon mode, and should exhibit a notable effect in an external magnetic field: Thus, we investigate our completed microcavity sample in the presence of an applied magnetic field up to 9 T in the Faraday configuration. Fig. 3c shows a comparison of the polarization resolved ground state spectra, recorded at various magnetic fields. A clear Zeeman splitting emerges and sizeable circular polarization buildup can be observed. We emphasize, that both effects are in striking difference to the pure photonic case exhibited in Fig. 2c, and that the Zeeman-split emission can be attributed to the effect of light-matter hybridization. The results of this systematic series is summarized in Fig. 4a. The Zeeman splitting increases linearly with the applied magnetic field up to a value of approximately 0.36 meV. In order to quantify the strength of the Zeeman splitting, we approximate our data by the equation \( \Delta E = |X|^2 \Delta E_R \), where \( \Delta E_R = g \mu_B B \) is the splitting strength of the reservoir excitons, \( g \) denotes the excitonic g-factor and \( |X|^2 \) the excitonic fraction. Since the diamagnetic shift of excitons in TMDC monolayer for magnetic fields \( < 10 \, \text{T} \) is negligible, we can safely neglect the magnetic field dependence of the excitonic fraction in our analysis. Fitting our data yields an exciton g factor of 3.94 ± 0.13, which is in line with the characterization in Fig. 2 on bare excitons and the existing literature\[18–20\], considering the range of measured values due to effects of adjacent layers on the effective g factor. The splitting of the exciton, as well as the polariton resonances intrinsically yields an unbalance of pseudospins (and thus polarization) in the exciton- and polariton reservoir. This is well reflected in the emergence of circular polarization in our system at increased magnetic fields. In Fig. 4b, we plot the degree of circular polarization for the polariton ground state (integrated over the full mode as well as the first three excited modes). Despite the reduced Zeeman-splitting of the ground state resonance, the polarization is significantly more pronounced as for the case of the bare exciton in Fig 2b. Moreover, the degree of circular polarization for our polariton modes is always the highest in the ground state (at \( k=0 \)) for every applied magnetic field, and can even exceed the polarization of excited polariton states and the exciton reservoir by approx 50%.

Quantitatively, the DOCP can be understood as a consequence of spin-valley relaxation in the exciton reservoir,
as well as in the polariton modes. We confront our data with this hypothesis, and provide a semi-analytical model to our data based on a set of the coupled semiclassical Boltzmann equations for the occupations of the polariton condensate and exciton reservoir modes:

$$\frac{dN_R^\pm}{dt} = WN_R^\pm(N_R^\pm + 1) - \frac{N_R^\pm}{\tau} \mp \left( \frac{N_R^+}{\tau_{R,s}^+} - \frac{N_R^-}{\tau_{R,s}^-} \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

$$\frac{dN_R^\pm}{dt} = P_\pm WN_R^\pm(N_R^\pm + 1) - \frac{N_R^\pm}{\tau_R} \mp \left( \frac{N_R^+}{\tau_{R,s}^+} - \frac{N_R^-}{\tau_{R,s}^-} \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

In Eqs. (1)-(2), $N_R^\pm$ and $N_R^\pm$ are the occupations of the polariton modes at $k=0$ and the occupations of the high $k$ reservoir in the two spin components, respectively. $W$ is the stimulated scattering rate from the reservoir to the polariton ground state. $\tau$, $\tau_R$ are the lifetimes of the ground state polaritons and the reservoir excitons. To take into account the effect of the magnetic field, we introduce the $B$-dependent spin-relaxation times for polaritons and excitons as following: $\tau_{s,(B)} = \tau_s \exp[\pm \Delta E(B)/k_BT]$ and $\tau_{R,s} = \tau_{R,s} \exp[\pm \Delta E_R(B)/k_BT]$, where $\tau_s$ and $\tau_{R,s}$ correspond to the relaxation times in the absence of the magnetic field. $P_\pm$ are the pumping rates of the reservoir. We further assume that both reservoirs are equally efficiently populated by the linear pump $P_L = P_R$.

The DOCP is finally calculated by evaluating the imbalance of quasi-particle densities, both in the reservoir and the polariton ground state as a function of the pumping rate. The results of this modelling are plotted with the experimental data in Fig. 2b for the bare monolayer excitons and Fig. 4b for the polaritons in the lowest energy state. Values of the parameters used for modelling are given in Ref. [28]. Strikingly, we find that the model captures the increasing circular polarization in the presence of the magnetic field, both for the free exciton (Fig 2b) and more importantly, for the polariton ground state (Fig 4b). Once the stimulated scattering exceeds the spin-relaxation in the system, the polarization in the final state can be expected to increase. This effect can, indeed, occur below a polariton laser transition, where macroscopic population in the polariton state is only established for short times (the fluctuating regime), and manifests rather as a modified time-averaged polarization than a superlinear increase in output intensity. Hence, the observed notable excess of DOCP for the polariton modes relative to the higher $k$ exciton-polariton states is a clear manifestation of stimulated scattering to the ground state in our system [29].

**Conclusion.**—We have studied the interplay between valley polarization and Zeeman-splitting in a strongly coupled microcavity with an embedded TMDC monolayer. We find that the Valley-Zeeman-Splitting can be directly extracted from the energetically split emission, even for photonic detuning and we find a substantial valley polarization emerging by the spin-relaxation in the reservoirs. Our data can be interpreted in the framework of a previously developed spin-dependent kinetic Boltzmann model, which accounts for the non-linear interplay between mode splitting and circular polarization. We note that the spinor exciton-polaritons are a fascinating platform to investigate the effect of spins on coherent many-body states, in particular in the condensed regime. Our study clearly paves the way towards such experiments.

**Acknowledgments.**—The Würzburg group acknowledges support by the state of Bavaria. C.S. acknowledges support by the European Research Commission (Project unLiMIt-2D). This work has been supported by the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e.V. F.E. and H.K. gratefully acknowledge the financial support by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research under the grant ID 13XP5053A. E.S. acknowledges support from the Grant of the President of the Russian Federation for state support of young Russian scientists No. MK-2839.2019.2 and RFBR Grant No. 17-52-10006. Work of A.K. is supported by Westlake University (Project No. 041020100118). S.T. acknowledges support from NSF DMR-1838443.


[26] Values of the fitting parameters are as following: the lifetime and the spin relaxation times are \( \tau = 0.5 \text{ ps} \) and \( \tau_{s} = 3 \text{ ps} \), respectively. The scattering rate is \( W = 0.0004 \text{ ps}^{-1} \).


For simulating the polariton spectrum, we used the stationary 1D Schrödinger equation \( \hat{T} + U(x) \psi(x) = E \Psi(x) \) for the lower branch polariton wave function component across the monolayer stripe, \( \psi(x) \). \( \hat{T} \) is the kinetic energy operator, which reproduces the non-parabolic polariton dispersion obtained from the standart coupled oscillator model, see Fig. 3a. \( U(x) \) is a potential well assumed to be rectangular of width of the monolayer stripe. Depth of the potential well is taken 25 meV, comparable to the energy difference between the low-branch polaritonic mode and the photonic mode off site. \( E \) is the polariton eigenenergy.