Nonlinear Interactions of Dipolar Excitons and Polaritons in MoS$_2$ Bilayers

Charalambos Louca 1*, Armando Genco 2*, Salvatore Chiavazzo 3, Thomas P. Lyons 1, Sam Randerson 1, Chiara Trovatello 2, Peter Claronino 1, Rahul Jayaprakash 1, Stefano Dal Conte 2, David Lidzey 1, Giulio Cerullo 2, Oleksandr Kyriienko 3 and Alexander I. Tartakovskii 1*

1*Department of Physics of Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Hounsfield Road, Sheffield, S3 7RH, UK. 2Dipartimento di Fisica, Politecnico di Milano, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci, 32, Milano, 20147, ITALY. 3Department of Physics, University of Exeter, Stocker Road, Exeter, EX4 4PY, UK. *c.louca1@sheffield.ac.uk; a.tartakovskii@sheffield.ac.uk;

Coherent superposition of excitons with photons allows for the formation of half-light half-matter bosonic quasiparticles called polaritons. Nonlinear interactions of excitons strongly coupled to light are key for accessing quantum many-body phenomena in polariton systems [1]. Two-dimensional semiconductors provide an attractive platform for the strong light-matter coupling owing to the many controllable excitonic degrees of freedom [2]. Resonant charge tunnelling between two adjacent TMD layer leads to exciton hybridization, which recently emerged as a novel platform for unexplored nonlinear optical phenomena [3]. Here, we employ hybridized interlayer excitons (hIX) in bilayer MoS$_2$ to realize highly nonlinear excitonic and polaritonic effects. Such interlayer states in MoS$_2$ possess an out-of-plane electric dipole as well as a large oscillator strength, unique among semiconducting atomic homo- and heterobilayers [4]. This allows us to realise dipolar polaritons by embedding MoS$_2$ bilayers in microcavities. We find that under resonant excitation, both hIX and dipolaritons exhibit 10 times stronger nonlinearity compared with excitons and polaritons in monolayer MoS$_2$. This is further enhanced by a factor of 10 when hIX and intralayer excitons, sharing the common valence band, are excited simultaneously. This provides access to an unprecedented nonlinear regime which we describe theoretically by introducing concepts of inter-exciton phase space filling and hole crowding. The presented insight in many-body interactions provides new tools for accessing sought-after few-polariton quantum correlations.

References

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Figures

Figure 1: (a) RC spectrum of BL MoS$_2$ (4K) (b) Strong coupling of hIX-polaritons (c) Fast bleaching of hIX under broadband (BB) excitation, with increasing fluence. This is significantly different under Narrow Band NB excitation (d), in contrast to $X_A$ which shows similar behaviour under the two regimes (e),(f) Large non-linearity of hIX-polaritons shown in the collapse of Rabi splitting, $\Omega$. 

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