

Spatially and Time Resolved Kinetics of Indirect Magnetoexcitons

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Indirect excitons

Exciton: bound pair of an electron and a hole.

Indirect excitons: electron and hole are confined to spatially separated quantum wells. Properties:

bosons



AlGaAs





High magnetic field regime for excitons

Ε

3s

2s 1s

k

Strong magnetic field regime for composite bosons: $\hbar \omega_c \ge E_b$ cyclotron energy \ge binding energy

This requires

- ~ 10⁶ Tesla for atoms
- Just a few Tesla for excitons

due to large $\hbar \omega_c = \hbar e B / (\mu c)$ and small $E_b \approx (\mu e^4) / (2\epsilon^4 \hbar^2)$

because of small mass and $\varepsilon > 1$

strong magnetic field regime for excitons is achieved in the lab

IMX Dispersion E 1e-1h LL K 1e-1h MX Photon Cone Oe-Oh LL K Oe-Oh MX



Spatial-Temporal Evolution of Magnetoexciton Emission



laser excitation centered at x = 0

Radius of Magnetoexciton Cloud vs Time

R as a function of time – Direct measurements of exciton transport

MX transport is slower with increasing $B \rightarrow MX$ mass increase



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Estimating Magnetoexciton Diffusion Coefficient



Magnetoexciton Emission Images After Laser Pulse



Magnetoexciton Energy Enhancement



- IX transport suppression
- IX density accumulation near *R* = 0
- IX energy enhancement





- IX-IX interaction
- IX energy relaxation

Conclusions

-Performed first direct measurements of magnetoexciton (MX) transport

-Found that IMX diffusion coefficient is reduced with higher magnetic field

-Found correlation between IMX diffusion and energy at the origin

