



## Microscopic Theory of Polaron-Polariton Dispersion & Propagation

Logan Blackham  
Mandal Group

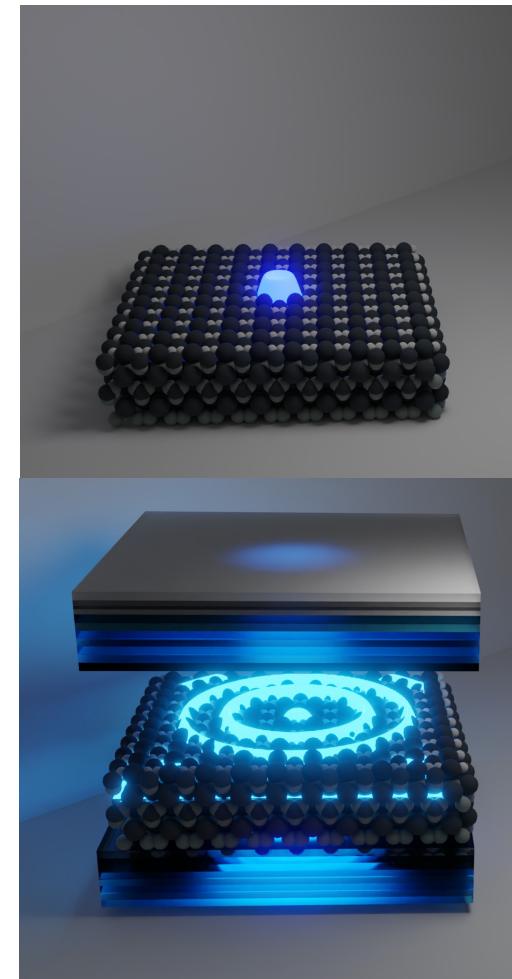
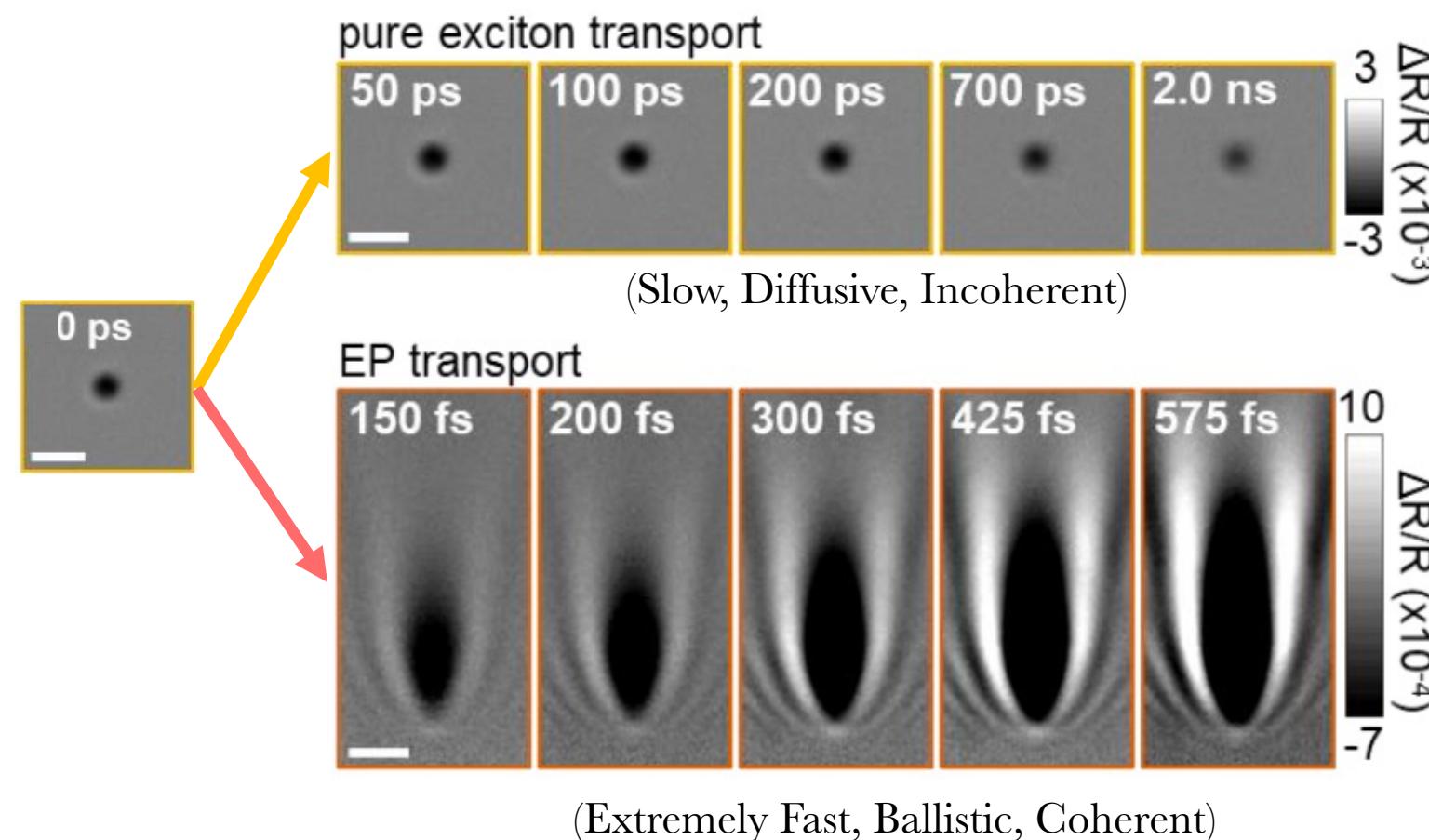
Blackham<sup>†</sup>, Manjalingal<sup>†</sup>, Rahamanian, Mandal, *Nano Letters* (2025)

Manjalingal<sup>†</sup>, Rahamanian<sup>†</sup>, Blackham, Mandal, *ACS Photonics* (2025)

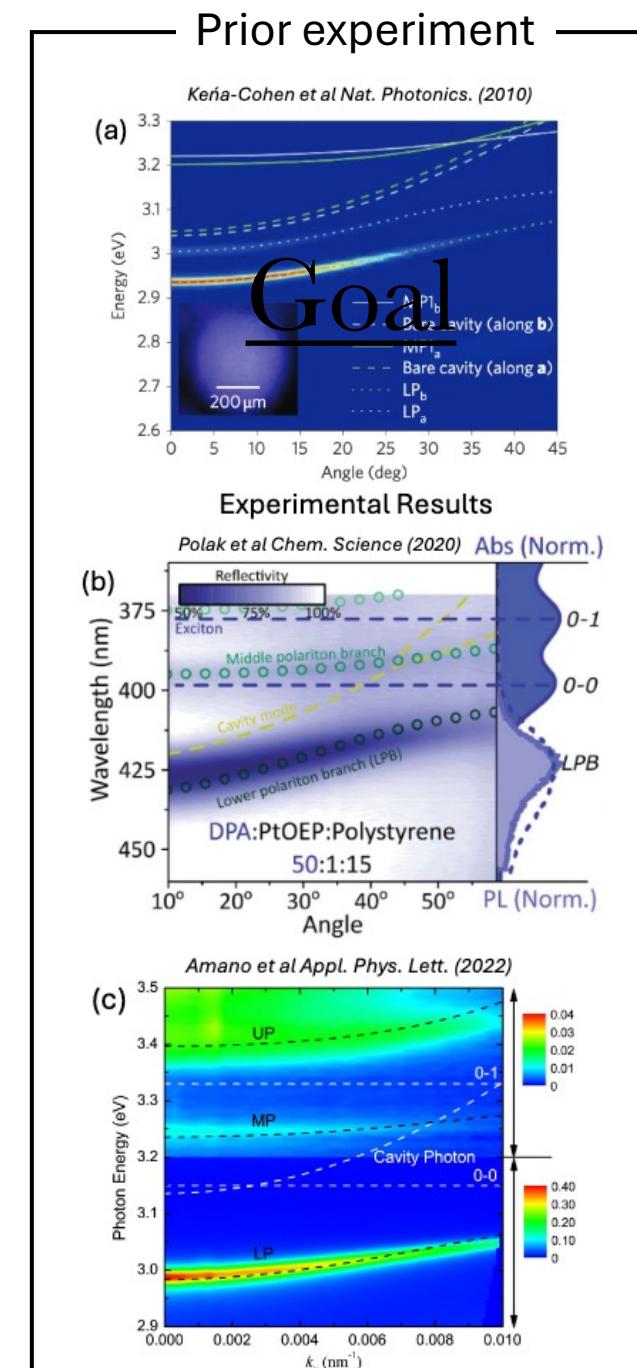
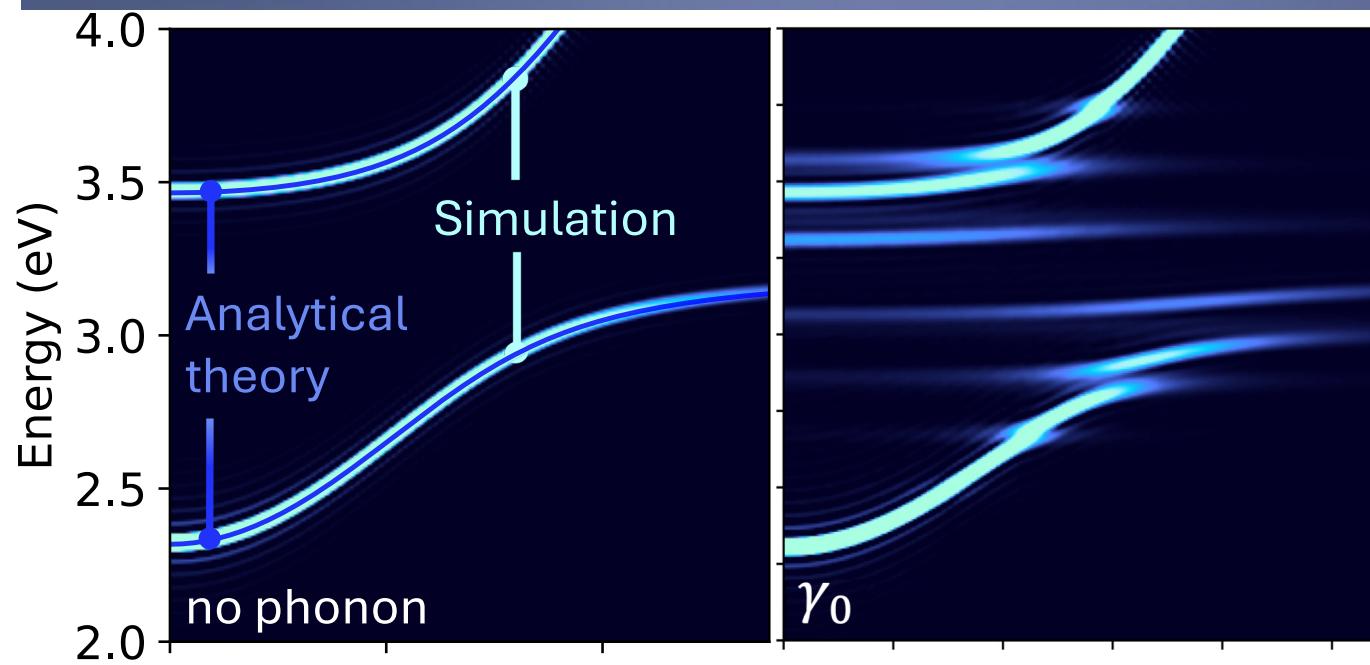
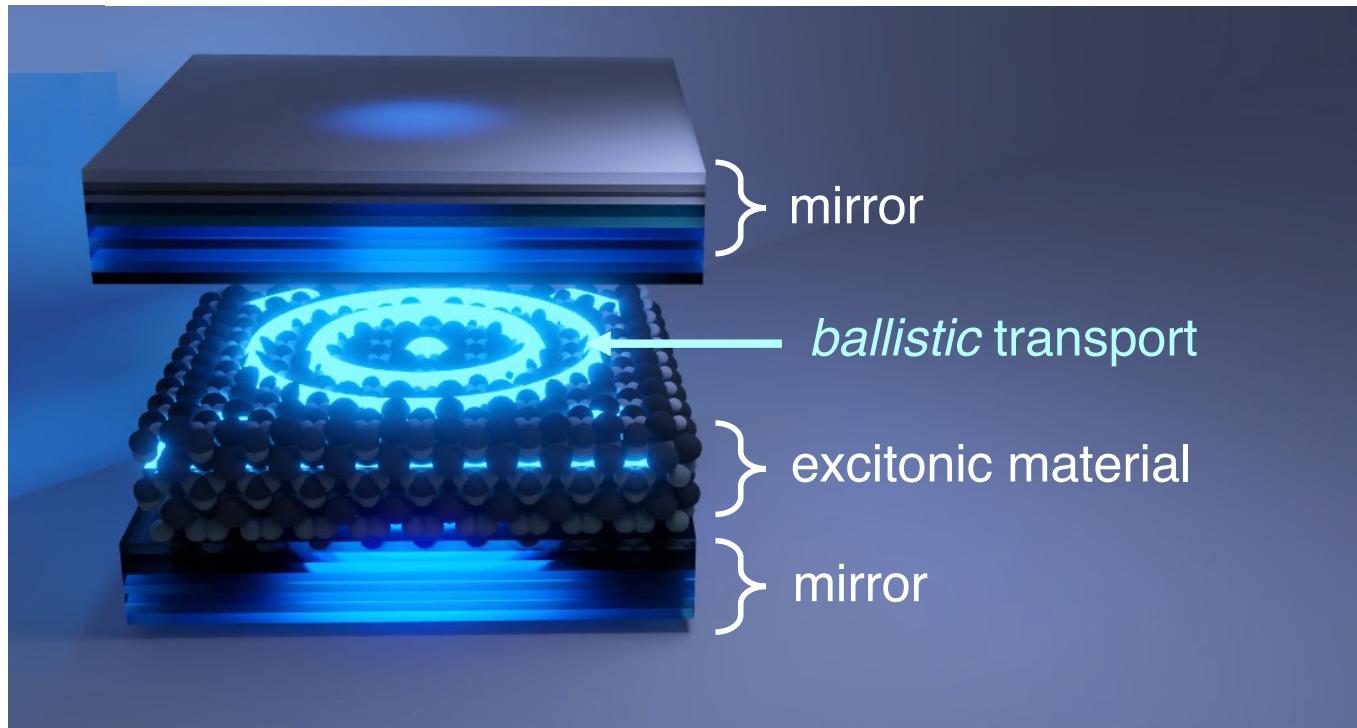
Rahamanian, Manjalingal, Blackham, Mandal, *arXiv* (2025)

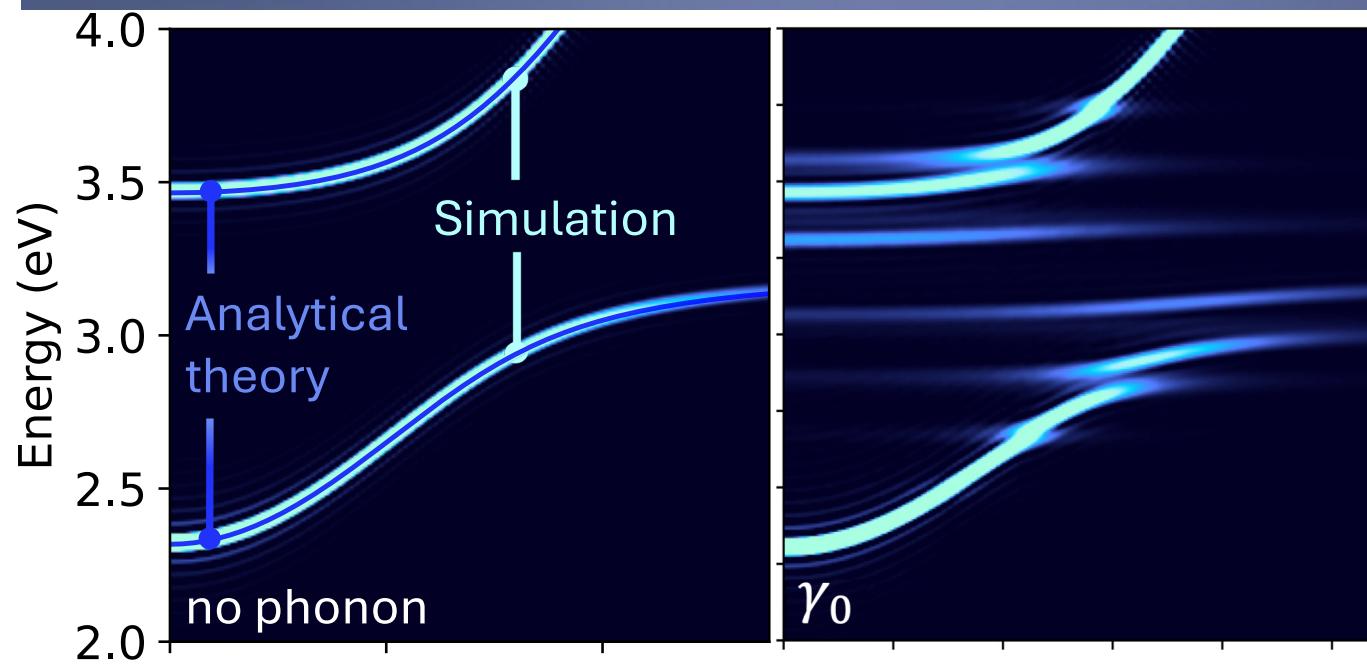
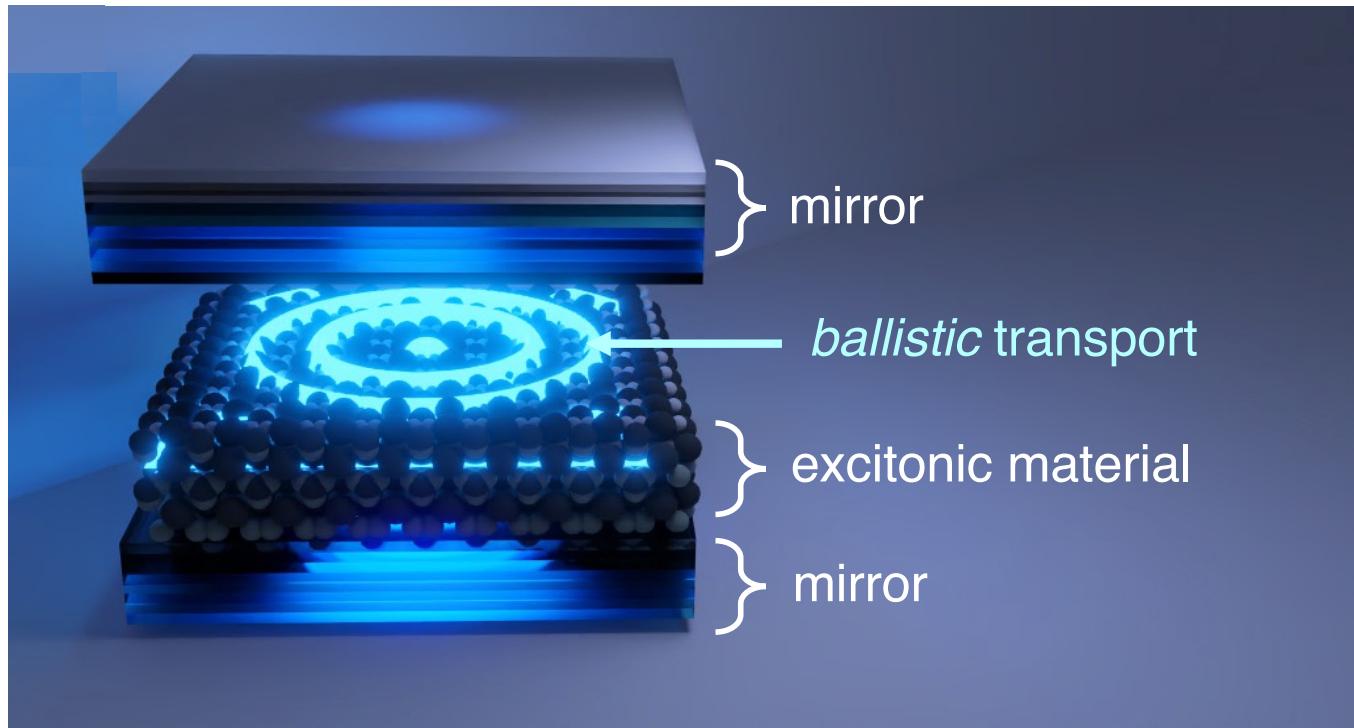
<sup>†</sup>equal contribution

# Exciton-Polariton Transport



Also see:





## Goal

- Develop a theory to capture the vibronic structure in exciton-polariton dispersion

### Prior Theoretical Approaches

Tichauer, Sokolovskii, Groenhof, Adv. Sci. (2023)

Englehardt et. al, Phys. Rev. Lett. (2023)

Ying et. al. Nat. Commun. (2025)

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{H}_{\text{LM}} = & \sum_n \hat{X}_n^\dagger \hat{X}_n \varepsilon_0 + \tau \sum_n (\hat{X}_n^\dagger \hat{X}_{n+1} + \hat{X}_{n+1}^\dagger \hat{X}_n) \\
& + \sum_k \hat{a}_k^\dagger \hat{a}_k \omega_c(k) + \sum_{n,k} \frac{\Omega_k}{\sqrt{N}} \left[ \hat{a}_k^\dagger \hat{X}_n e^{-ik \cdot r_n} + \hat{a}_k \hat{X}_n^\dagger e^{ik \cdot r_n} \right] \\
& + \sum_n \frac{P_n^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 R_n^2 + \sum_n \gamma \hat{X}_n^\dagger \hat{X}_n R_n
\end{aligned}$$



### Mixed Quantum Classical Dynamics

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{P}_n(t) = & - \left\langle \Psi(t) \left| \frac{d\hat{H}_{\text{LM}}}{dR_n} \right| \Psi(t) \right\rangle, \quad \dot{R}_n(t) = P_n(t) \\
i|\dot{\Psi}(t)\rangle = & \left[ \hat{H}_{\text{LM}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \frac{P_n^2}{2} \right] |\Psi(t)\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

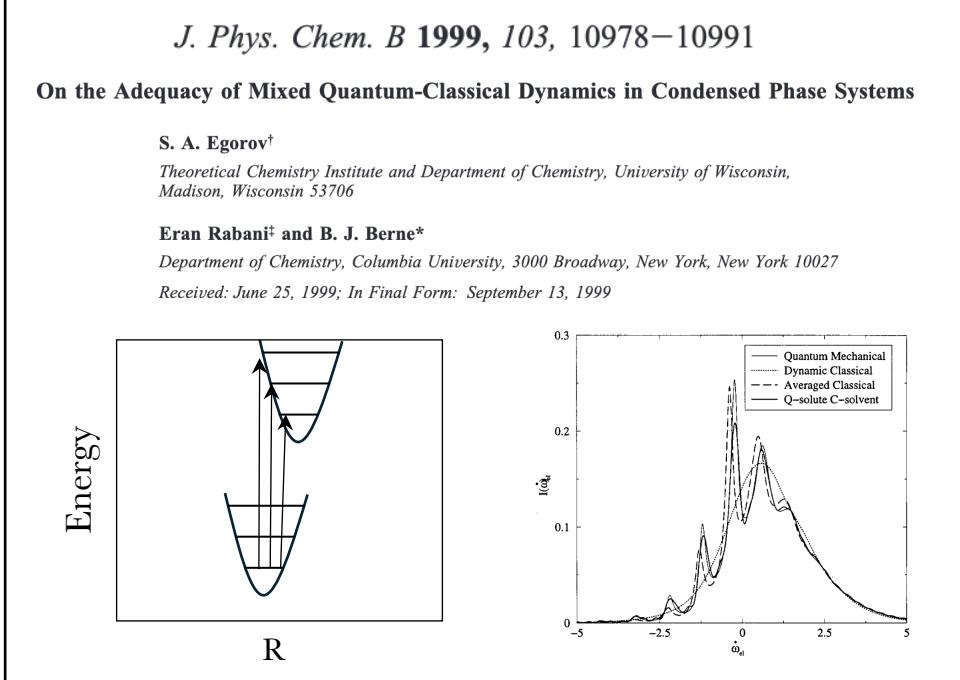


### Classical Path Approximation

$$R_n(t) \approx R_n(0) \cos \omega t + \frac{1}{\omega} P_n(0) \sin \omega t$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{LM}} \rightarrow \hat{H}_{\text{LM}}(t) = \boxed{\hat{H}_{\text{EP}}} + \boxed{\hat{P} e^{i\omega t} + \hat{P}^\dagger e^{-i\omega t}}$$

$$\hat{P} = \sum_n \gamma \hat{X}_n^\dagger \hat{X}_n \left( R_n(0)/2 + P_n(0)/2i\omega \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{H}_{\text{LM}} = & \sum_n \hat{X}_n^\dagger \hat{X}_n \varepsilon_0 + \tau \sum_n (\hat{X}_n^\dagger \hat{X}_{n+1} + \hat{X}_{n+1}^\dagger \hat{X}_n) \\
& + \sum_k \hat{a}_k^\dagger \hat{a}_k \omega_c(k) + \sum_{n,k} \frac{\Omega_k}{\sqrt{N}} \left[ \hat{a}_k^\dagger \hat{X}_n e^{-ik \cdot r_n} + \hat{a}_k \hat{X}_n^\dagger e^{ik \cdot r_n} \right] \\
& + \sum_n \frac{P_n^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 R_n^2 + \sum_n \gamma \hat{X}_n^\dagger \hat{X}_n R_n
\end{aligned}$$



### Mixed Quantum Classical Dynamics

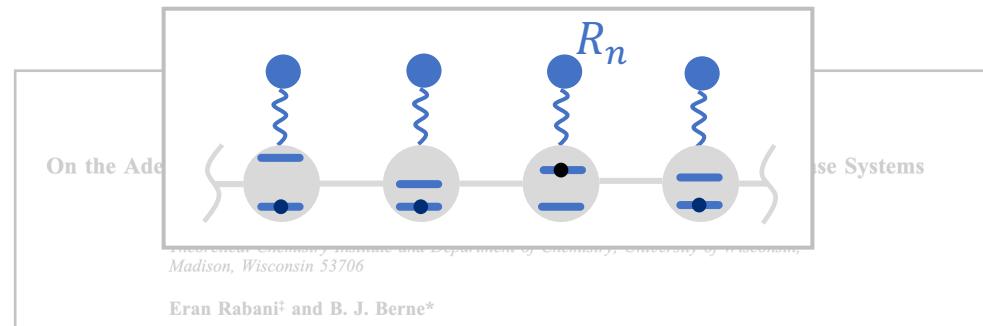
$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{P}_n(t) = & -\left\langle \Psi(t) \left| \frac{d\hat{H}_{\text{LM}}}{dR_n} \right| \Psi(t) \right\rangle, \quad \dot{R}_n(t) = P_n(t) \\
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\end{aligned}$$



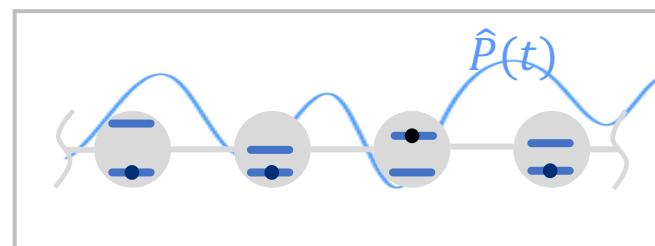
### Classical Path Approximation

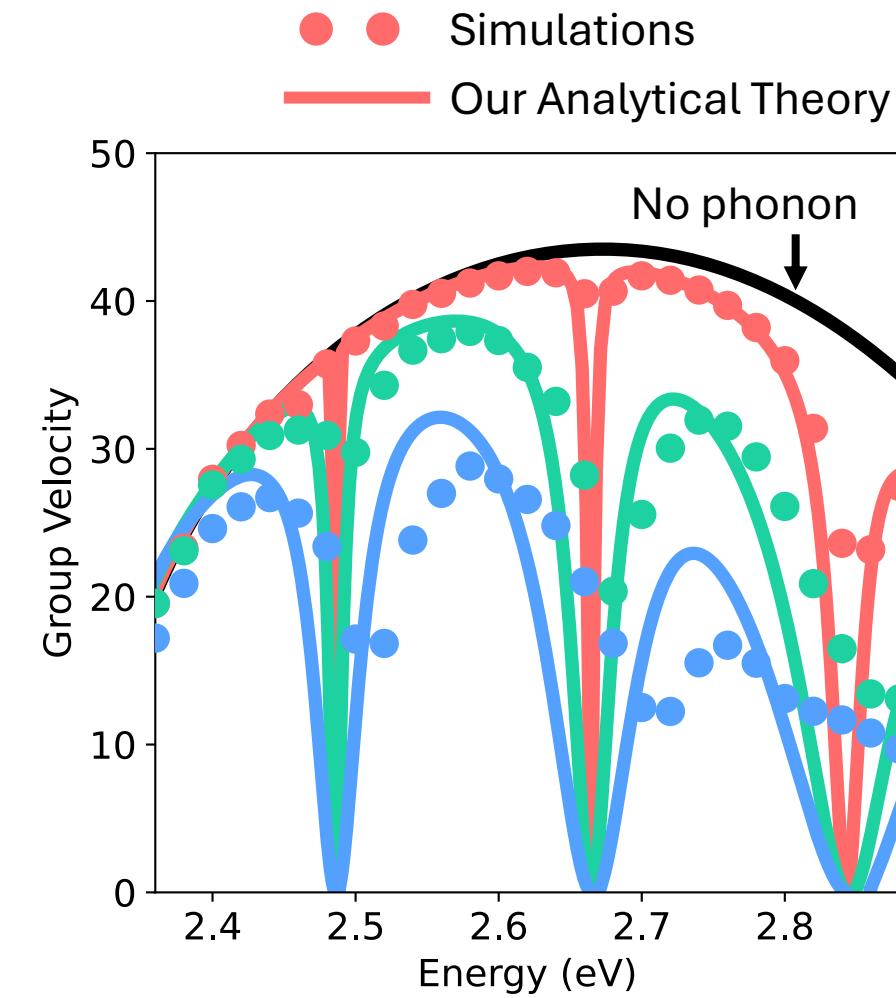
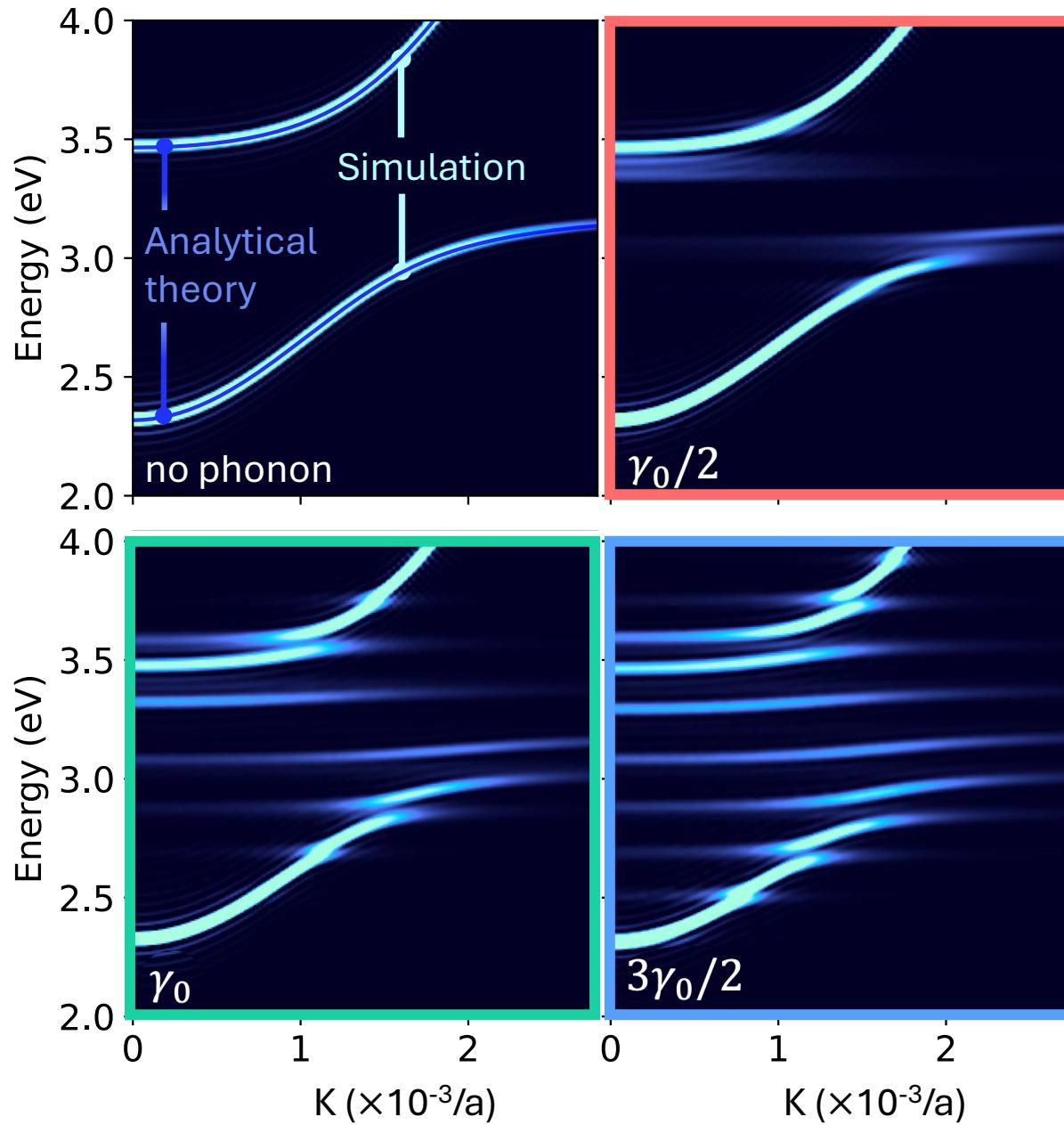
$$\begin{aligned}
R_n(t) \approx & R_n(0) \cos \omega t + \frac{1}{\omega} P_n(0) \sin \omega t \\
\hat{H}_{\text{LM}} \rightarrow \hat{H}_{\text{LM}}(t) = & \boxed{\hat{H}_{\text{EP}}} + \boxed{\hat{P} e^{i\omega t} + \hat{P}^\dagger e^{-i\omega t}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{P} = \sum_n \gamma \hat{X}_n^\dagger \hat{X}_n \left( R_n(0)/2 + P_n(0)/2i\omega \right)$$



Exciton-Polariton is interacting  
with a  
time-dependent **phonon field**

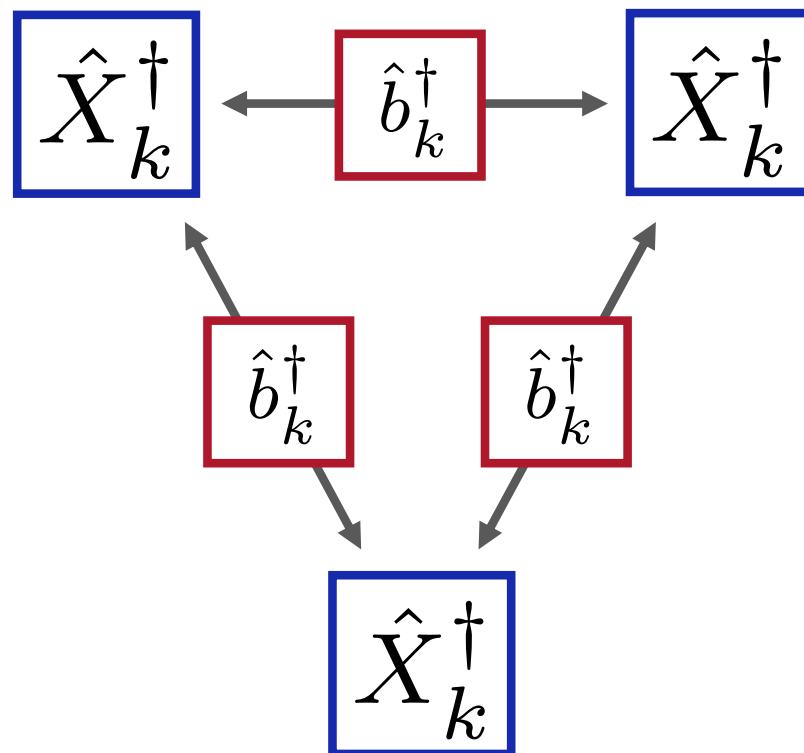




$$\hat{Y}_{k,m}^\dagger = \sum_n \frac{Q_{m0}(Z_n)}{\sqrt{\mathcal{S}_m}} e^{-ik \cdot r_n} \hat{X}_n^\dagger \frac{(\hat{B}^\dagger)^m}{m!}$$

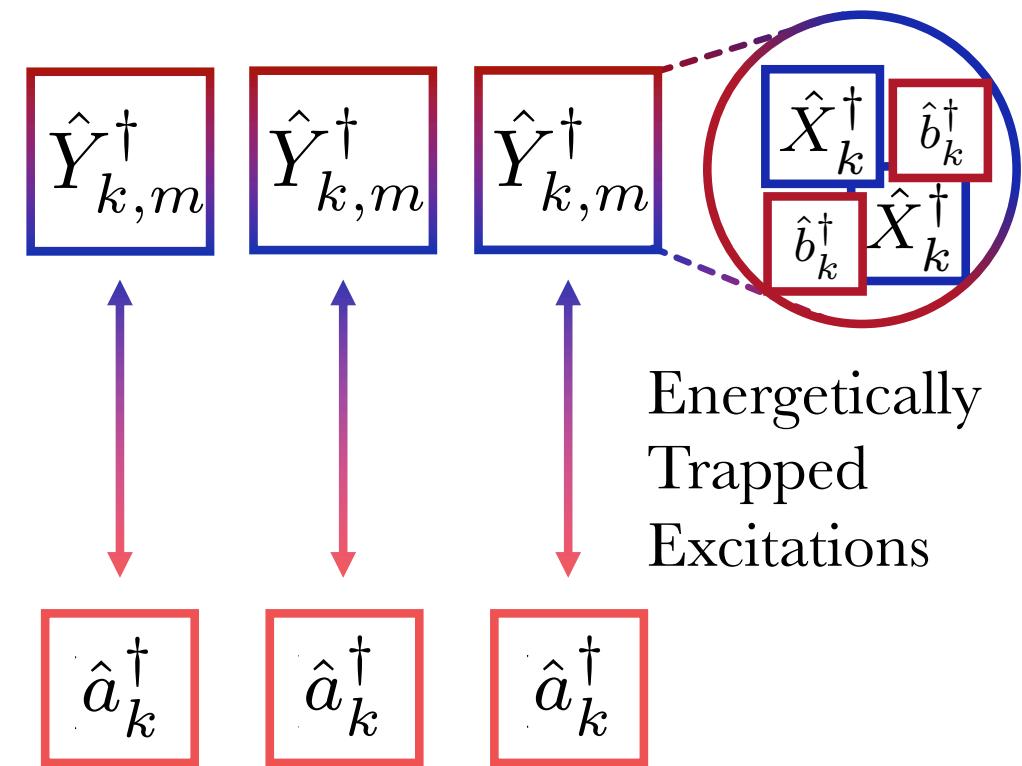
We introduce a  
“Polaron Operator”

## Exciton (Outside Cavity)



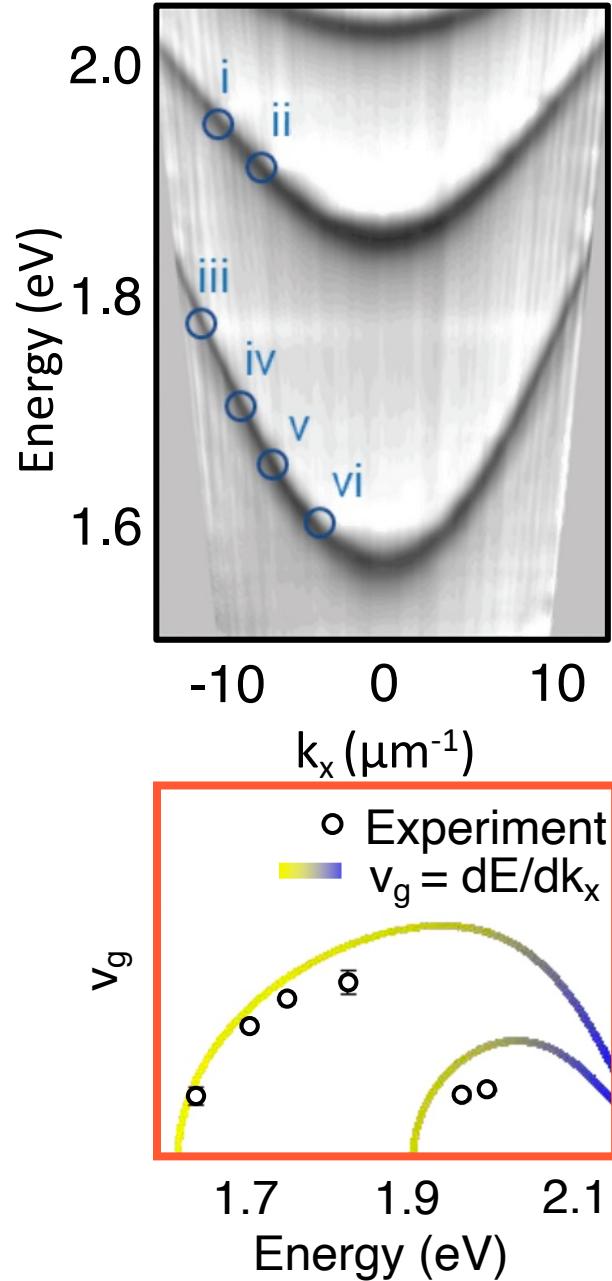
(a)

## Polariton (Inside Cavity)



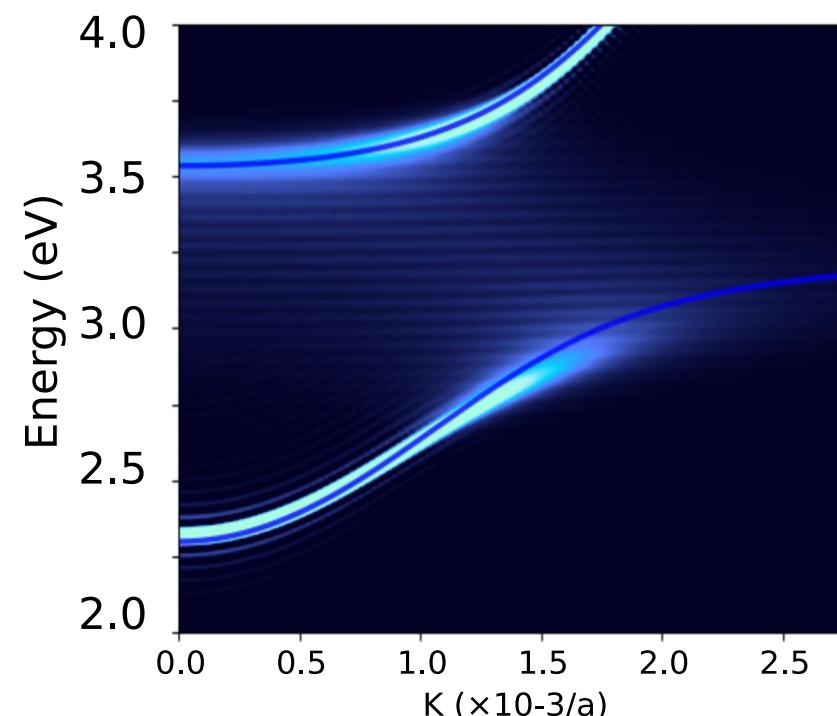
(b)

## Experiment



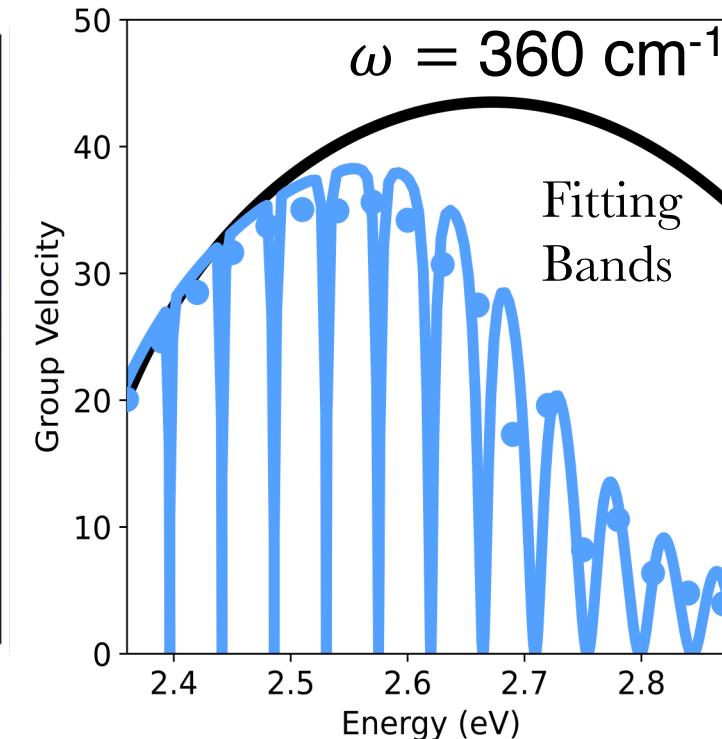
Xu<sup>†</sup>, Mandal<sup>†</sup>... Delor, Reichman Nat. Comm. (2023)

$$\omega = 360 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$



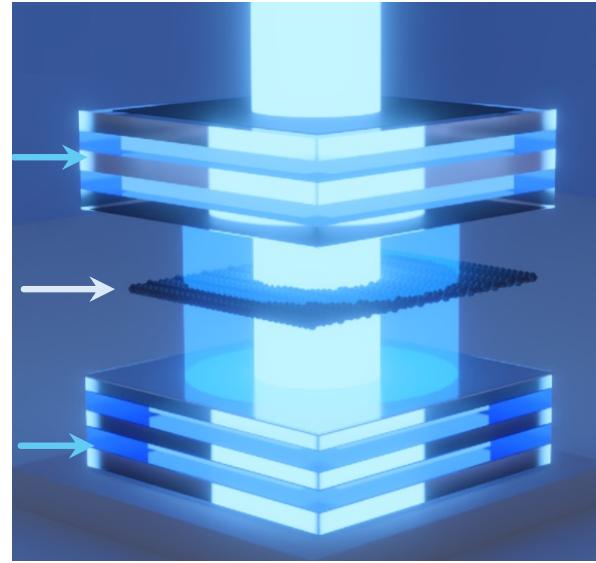
● Simulations

— Our Analytical Theory

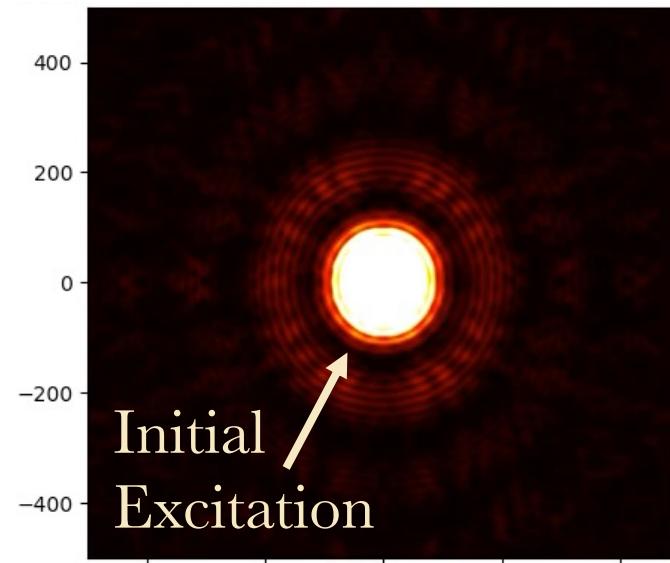
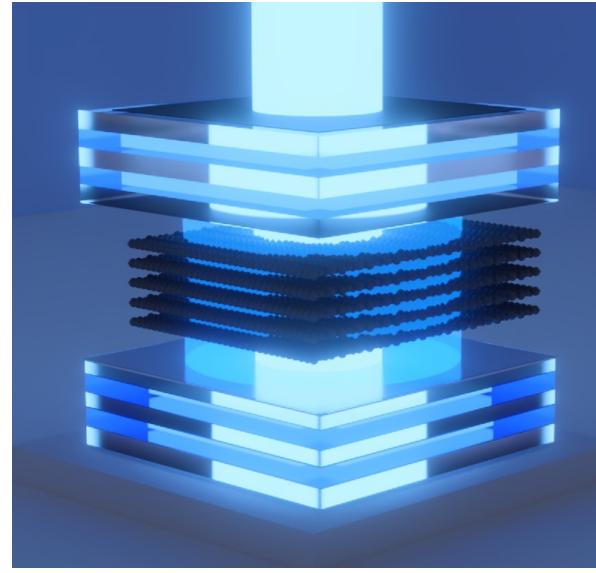


- The polaron-polariton band may not show up in spectra
- The slopes of the polaron-polariton band dictates the group velocity
- This explains what has been observed in experiments

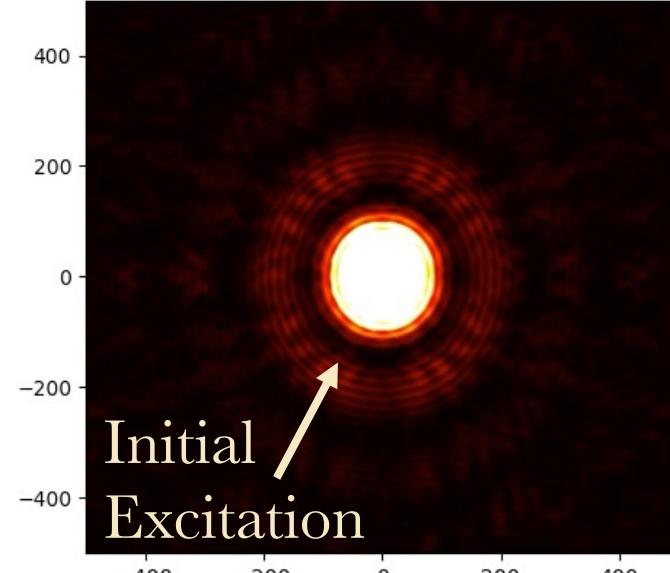
## Single-Layered



## Multi-Layered



Initial  
Excitation



Initial  
Excitation

## Phonon Averaging Effect

