

# First and second order coherence of a polariton condensate

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We investigate with a Boltzmann-Master equation approach the coherence properties of microcavity (mc) polaritons and compare the results with corresponding experiments in GaAs mc's. The spatial first-order coherence function is determined by the polariton population of the ground state and the excited states which are known from the solution of the Boltzmann equation. Fig. 1 shows how the spatial correlation increases with increasing pump powers. The results are in very good agreement with the double-slit experiment by Deng et al. [1] for GaAs mc's with a cavity life time of 2ps. The results do not leave much room for depletion effects in these mc's which have been predicted for CdTe mc's with stronger interactions[2].

The second-order correlation function  $g^{(2)}$  of the polariton condensate is calculated by a Master equation for the probability to find  $n$  particles in the ground state. The rates between the excited states and the ground state known from the solution of the Boltzmann equation are corrected by a gain saturation [3]. The resulting  $g^{(2)}(P/P_{th})$  show a smooth transition from the thermal limit ( $g^{(2)} = 2$ ) below threshold to the coherent limit ( $g^{(2)} = 1$ ) not too far above threshold. In order to explain the observed large correlations above the coherent limit which persist for a wide range of pump powers [4, 5, 6], we study the non-resonant two-polariton scattering processes introduced by [7] and also a kinetic depletion model. A fully satisfactory understanding is however up to now not reached.

## References

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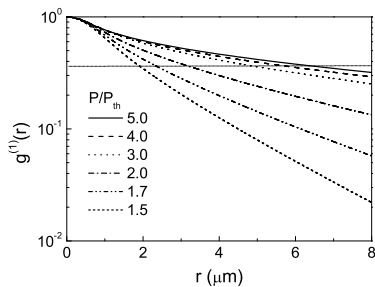


Figure 1: Calculated first-order coherence function  $g^{(1)}(r)$  versus distances  $r$  for various normalized pump powers  $P/P_{th}$