

Spin switches and spin lattices with optically trapped exciton-polariton condensates

H. Ohadi¹, Y. del Valle-Inclan Redondo¹, A. Dreismann¹, Y. G. Rubo², F. Pinsker³, S. I. Tsintzos⁴, Z. Hatzopoulos⁴, P. G. Savvidis^{1,4} and J. J. Baumberg¹

¹*Department of Physics, Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB3 0HE, United Kingdom*

²*Instituto de Energías Renovables, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Temixco, Morelos, 62580, Mexico*

³*Clarendon Laboratory, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PU, United Kingdom*

⁴*CCQCN, Department of Physics, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece*

In the first part of my talk I will introduce the concept of spontaneous magnetization and spin bifurcation in optically trapped exciton-polariton condensates, where we observe stochastic formation of left- or right-circularly polarised condensates under linear excitation [1]. I will describe how we exploit this new phenomenon to demonstrate a sub-femtojoule field-effect polariton spin switch [2]. In the second part of my talk, I will show how we find tunable spin correlations between two neighbouring magnetized trapped condensates [3]. Building on this finding, I will give a prospect for the realization of spin lattices in the driven-dissipative Bose-Hubbard model.

[1] H. Ohadi *et al.* Phys. Rev. X 5, 031002 (2015).

[2] A. Dreismann *et al.* Nature Mat. (2016).

[3] H. Ohadi *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 106403 (2016).