

Friday, 27.10.2023, 1:15 p.m.  
in Lecture Hall I of the Physics Institute

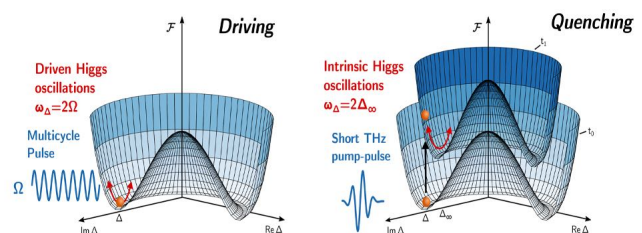


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### „Higgs Spectroscopy of superconductors: How to activate and detect the Higgs mode in superconductors“

Higgs spectroscopy is a new and emergent field that allows to classify and determine the superconducting order parameter by means of ultra-fast optical spectroscopy. There are two established ways to activate the Higgs mode in superconductors, namely a single-cycle ‘quench’ or an adiabatic, multicycle ‘drive’ pulse, both illustrated in Figure 1. In the talk I will review and report on the latest progress on Higgs spectroscopy, in particular on the role of the third-harmonic-generation (THG) and the possible IR-activation of the Higgs mode by impurities or external dc current. I also provide new predictions for time-resolved ARPES experiments in which, after a quench, a continuum of Higgs mode is observable and a phase information of the superconducting gap function would be possible to extract. Higgs spectroscopy can be extended to two-dimensional superconductivity and can shed some light on a 25-years-old  $A_{1g}$ -puzzle in equilibrium Raman scattering on high- $T_c$  cuprates. Finally, I present a new prediction for Non-Equilibrium Anti-Stokes Raman Spectroscopy (NEARS) in order to see the Higgs mode directly. Recently this has been confirmed by experiment.



**Fig. 1.** Two ways to activate the Higgs mode in superconductors: ‘Driving’ or ‘Quenching’. (left) A driven superconductor in steady-state non-equilibrium becomes resonant at the eigenfrequency of the Mexican hat and leads to third harmonic generation (THG). (right) In the non-adiabatic case, in which a single-cycle THz pulse shrinks suddenly the Mexican hat, one can observe Higgs oscillations directly in various quantities.

Everybody is welcome, especially students of all semesters.

Coffee and tea will be available after the colloquium.

