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Direct Measurement of Anharmonic Decay Channels of a Coherent Phonon

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We report channel-resolved measurements of the anharmonic coupling of the coherent A_{1g} phonon in photoexcited bismuth to pairs of high wave vector acoustic phonons. The decay of a coherent phonon can be understood as a parametric resonance process whereby the atomic displacement periodically modulates the frequency of a broad continuum of modes. This coupling drives temporal oscillations in the phonon mean-square displacements at the A_{1g} frequency that are observed across the Brillouin zone by femtosecond x-ray diffuse scattering. We extract anharmonic coupling constants between the A_{1g} and several representative decay channels that are within an order of magnitude of density functional perturbation theory calculations.

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Lattice anharmonicity governs a broad range of phenomena in condensed matter physics, from structural phase transitions [1] to heat transport and thermoelectricity [2,3]. Recent advances in first-principles calculations have allowed for precise calculations of thermal properties including effects due to phonon-phonon scattering [4–7]. However, experimental probes of the microscopic details of anharmonicity remain elusive. While scattering techniques like inelastic neutron scattering [8–10] and inelastic x-ray scattering [11–14] can measure properties of phonons such as frequencies and lifetimes across the Brillouin zone, these techniques lack the ability to resolve the individual decay channels of a given mode. Such a measurement would provide a unique view of the phonon-phonon scattering processes occurring during thermal equilibration, including a quantitative measurement of anharmonic force constants.

We report direct measurements of the anharmonic coupling of the zone-center Raman active A_{1g} optic phonon in bismuth to longitudinal acoustic phonons at high wave vector and extract anharmonic coupling constants for a subset of these modes that are within an order of magnitude of that obtained by a first-principles-based model. These measurements utilize femtosecond x-ray diffuse scattering to probe the temporal evolution of the phonon mean-square displacements following optical excitation [15]. It was proposed in [16] that a parametric resonance of the zone-center mode with the acoustic branch would be observable in femtosecond scattering measurements using an x-ray free electron laser (FEL).

Bismuth is a group V semimetal that exhibits particularly strong electron-phonon coupling due to its Peierls distorted structure, making it an ideal test bed for the study of large-amplitude phonon motion. Upon photoexcitation, the sudden change in the lattice potential causes the atoms to move coherently along the A_{1g} mode coordinate, resulting in a macroscopic modulation of both the optical reflectivity [17–19] and the Bragg peaks that are sensitive to the A_{1g} structure factor modulation [20–22].

We use the self-consistent theoretical framework developed in Ref. [16] to describe the anharmonic coupling of the photoexcited coherent phonon to pairs of phonons with large wave vector (target modes), in a process analogous to optical parametric down-conversion [as shown schematically in Fig. 1(a)]. The Hamiltonian describing cubic coupling of a single mode with normal mode amplitude and momentum (U_0, P_0) to a branch of N modes with reduced wave vector $\boldsymbol{q}$ can be expressed as

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$$H = \frac{1}{2}[P_0^2 + \Omega^2 U_0^2] + \frac{1}{2N}\sum_{\boldsymbol{q}}[p_{\boldsymbol{q}}^2 + \omega_{\boldsymbol{q}}^2(1 + 2g_{\boldsymbol{q}}U_0)u_{\boldsymbol{q}}^2], \tag{1}$$

where $p_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ and $u_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ are the corresponding normal mode momentum and displacement and $g_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ specifies the strength of the anharmonic coupling between the zone-center phonon and phonons at $\pm\boldsymbol{q}$ [16]. Note that the coherent zone-center phonon has $\langle U_0\rangle \propto 1 - \cos(\Omega t)$ such that it parametrically modulates the frequency of the other phonons, driving squeezing oscillations in their mean-square displacements [16,23,24]

$$\Delta\langle u_{\boldsymbol{q}}^2(t)\rangle = \frac{\mp kTg_{\boldsymbol{q}}A}{\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}}\sqrt{(\gamma')^2 + (2\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}} - \Omega)^2}} \times [e^{-\gamma_0 t/2}\sin(\Omega t + \delta') - e^{-\gamma_{\boldsymbol{q}} t}\sin(2\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}} t + \delta')], \tag{2}$$

where A and γ_0 are the amplitude and (energy) damping rate of the coherently excited driving mode at frequency Ω. $\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ and $\gamma_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ are the frequency and damping rate of the target mode at q. $\gamma' = \gamma_q - \gamma_0/2$ and $\delta' = \tan^{-1}[(2\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}} - \Omega)/(\gamma_{\boldsymbol{q}} - \gamma_0/2)]$. The negative (positive) sign corresponds to $\gamma' > 0 (\gamma' < 0)$, and the "$\Delta$" means that we have subtracted off the thermal equilibrium value before excitation. Note the squeezing is most effective when the parametric resonance condition is met, i.e., $\Omega = 2\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}}$. [25]. In Eq. (2), we have taken the target mode occupation to be classical, which is appropriate for bismuth at room temperature.

The experiment was carried out using the x-ray pump-probe (XPP) instrument at the LCLS x-ray FEL with a photon energy of 9.5 keV from a diamond double-crystal monochromator [26]. The sample was rotated such that the x rays propagated at a 71 deg angle with respect to $(2\bar{1}\,\bar{1})$ (binary axis). 800 nm, ~45 fs pump pulses were focused onto a 50 nm thick (111) epitaxial Bi film on BaF_2 at a 1.8 deg angle of incidence with respect to the surface with an incident fluence of 2.5 mJ/cm^2. The x-ray pulses were less than 50 fs in duration and contained $\sim 10^9$ photons per shot at a repetition rate of 120 Hz. The x rays were incident on the sample at an angle of 0.5 deg relative to the surface so that their penetration depth matched the thickness of the Bi film. The delay between the optical and x-ray pulses was controlled using a fast-scan delay stage, and the fine timing was measured on a single-shot basis using the XPP timing tool [26]. The overall time resolution of the instrument is better than 100 fs, allowing observation of oscillations in the x-ray intensity to ~5 THz, more than sufficient to measure the coherent A_{1g} mode at 2.82 THz. A polycrystalline LaB_6 sample was used for calibration of the CSPAD pixel array detector [27] position used to simultaneously collect scattered x rays over a wide range of momentum transfer $\boldsymbol{Q}$.

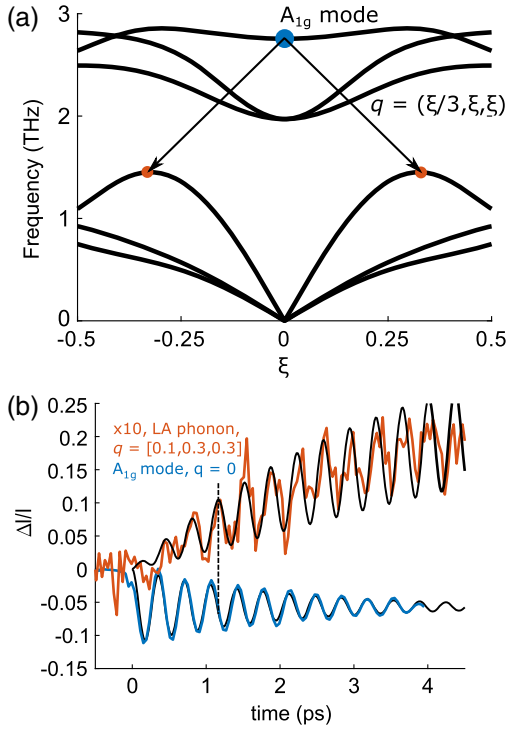


FIG. 1. (a) Phonon dispersion relation in bismuth along the $\boldsymbol{q} = (\frac{1}{3}\xi\,\xi\,\xi)$ direction, illustrating a decay channel of an A_{1g} phonon into a pair of LA phonons at $\boldsymbol{q}$ and $-\boldsymbol{q}$. (b) experimental signature of decay of the A_{1g} phonon in bismuth by the channel shown in (a). The lower (blue) curve shows the relative intensity change of the (2 3 2) Bragg peak, which is proportional to the A_{1g} mode amplitude. The upper (orange) curve shows the relative intensity change of the diffuse scattering $\Delta I/I$ in a region near $\boldsymbol{q} = (0.1\ 0.3\ 0.3)$ in the (0 1 1) zone (multiplied by 10). The black lines are simulations. The dashed line indicates a $\pi/2$ phase shift between the A_{1g} mode and the target mode.

Figure 1(a) shows the calculated phonon dispersion of Bi along the $\boldsymbol{q} = (\xi/3\,\xi\,\xi)$ direction. The arrows show one particular decay channel of the A_{1g} mode, corresponding to the data shown in Fig. 1(b). The lower curve shows the relative intensity change $\Delta I/I$ near the (2 3 2) Bragg peak, which oscillates in time with the coherent A_{1g} mode displacement. The oscillations are fit to a decaying cosine function, which is used to extract the amplitude of the A_{1g} mode from the structure factor. The upper plot is the relative intensity change (multiplied by 10) in the diffuse scattering around $\boldsymbol{q} = (0.1\ 0.3\ 0.3)$ reciprocal lattice units (r.l.u.), where the (highest) acoustic phonon frequency $\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ is close to half of Ω_{A1g}. The intensity oscillations in this region are attributed to resonantly squeezed phonons with predominantly LA character driven by anharmonic coupling with the A_{1g} mode, described in more detail below. The black curves show simulation results for the diffuse scattering in a region around $\boldsymbol{Q} = (0.1\ 1.3\ 1.3)$ r.l.u., derived from Eq. (2), which also includes a slow increase of the diffuse scattering to account for the slow heating of

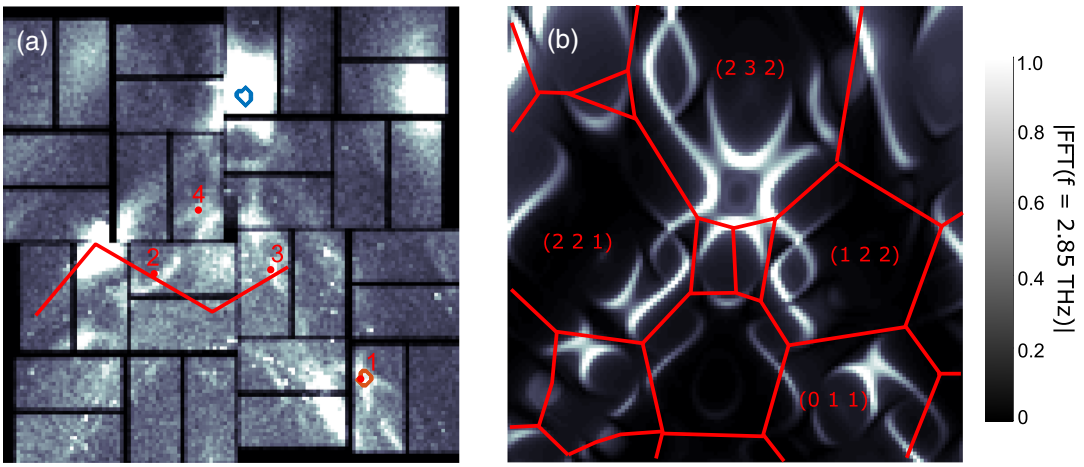


FIG. 2. (a) Intensity map of the Fourier transform of the femtosecond diffuse scattering signal at $f = 2.85$ THz. The red line is the path of the lineout shown in Fig. 3. The points labeled (1)–(4) are used to extract the coupling constants shown in Table I. The blue and orange boxes outline the regions used to extract the time-domain traces in Fig. 1. The four brightest spots in (a) are due to oscillations of the structure factor from the A_{1g} mode near Bragg peaks and are therefore not present in (b). Brillouin zones relevant to the text are labeled in (b). (b) Predicted intensity map using the dispersion relation of bismuth and the parametric resonance condition, with a uniform anharmonic coupling constant $g = 1.0$. The red lines in (b) show the Brillouin zone boundaries.

the lattice due to incoherent electron-phonon coupling [28–30], and a fit to the Bragg peak time dependence due to modulation of the A_{1g} mode displacement. From the A_{1g} mode oscillation, we extract a softened frequency of 2.82 THz and an amplitude of $A = 9.74 \times 10^{-4}$ (in units of the c axis of bismuth), or 1.15 pm, and a decay rate of $\gamma_0 = 0.82$ ps^{-1}. The extracted amplitude is in good agreement with previous measurements with similar bond softening [21].

We extract $u_{\boldsymbol{q}}^2(t)$ from the time-dependent diffuse scattering intensity. For a particular mode on branch i, the partial contribution to the scattered intensity at scattering vector $\boldsymbol{Q}$ is

$$I_i(\boldsymbol{Q}) \propto \langle u_{\boldsymbol{q},i}^2 \rangle \left| \sum_s \boldsymbol{Q} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{q},i}^{(s)} e^{i\boldsymbol{Q}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}_s} \right|^2. \tag{3}$$

Here $\boldsymbol{r}_s$ is the equilibrium position and $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\boldsymbol{q},i}^{(s)}$ is the eigenvector corresponding to the sth atom in the unit cell. The frequencies and eigenvectors are taken from density-functional perturbation theory calculations.

From the measured amplitudes, we extract anharmonic coupling constants $g_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ from (2). The only adjustable parameter is the target mode decay $\gamma_{\boldsymbol{q}}$, which we estimate to be 0.3 ps^{-1} from the measured decay rate of nonresonant two-phonon coherences in the frequency range of 1–2 THz [31].

Thus, we extract an anharmonic coupling constant of $g_{\boldsymbol{q}} = -1.0$ for $\boldsymbol{q} = (0.1\ 0.3\ 0.3)$ r.l.u. An amplitude of 1.0 means that, for a 1% displacement in the position of the bismuth atom along the A_{1g} mode (relative to the c axis), there is a 1% change in the LA phonon frequency. Here we have chosen a convention whereby the negative sign means that, as the atom moves toward the center of the unit cell (U_0 negative), the LA phonon mode hardens.

The uncertainty in the measured values of the coupling constants are primarily due to systematic errors. These errors are associated with our estimate of the decay rate of the target mode $\gamma_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ and our extraction of the scattered intensity from the squeezed mode $I_i(\boldsymbol{Q})$ from $\Delta I/I$. We estimate $\gamma_{\boldsymbol{q},i} = 0.3$ ps^{-1} based on the damping rate for acoustic modes near 1 THz (generated by sudden squeezing due to photoexcitation). The measured value of $\langle u_{\boldsymbol{q},i}^2 \rangle$ depends on the ability to separate the contribution from a single mode from other sources of scattering at $\boldsymbol{Q}$, including diffuse scattering from other phonons as well as other sources (e.g., due to static disorder and Compton scattering).

Density-functional theory frozen-phonon calculations predict a value of $g_{\boldsymbol{q}} = -8.4$ for the decay channel shown in Fig. 1, which is within an order of magnitude of our experimentally measured value. When summing over the Brillouin zone, the calculations predict an A_{1g} phonon decay rate of 0.34 ps^{-1} [16] at room temperature, in reasonable agreement with the experimentally determined decay rate at low fluence of 0.5 ps^{-1} [32], and 0.82 ps^{-1} for the excitation conditions used in this Letter.

For a fixed experimental geometry, we are able to observe the anharmonic decay to modes covering a large portion of the Brillouin zone. In order to identify these modes, we look for regions of diffuse scattering that show intensity oscillations at f_{A1g} (2.85 THz). This is accomplished by taking a Fourier transform along the time axis for each detector pixel and plotting the intensity of the Fourier transform at the frequency frame closest to the A_{1g} mode frequency. The resulting intensity map is shown in Fig. 2(a). The delay was scanned up to 4.8 ps after the

TABLE I. Table of coupling constants $g_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ extracted from various points in the Brillouin zone. Numbers in the first column correspond to the points shown in Fig. 2. The third column shows the extracted values, and the fourth column shows theoretical predictions based on DFPT calculations.

Point	$\boldsymbol{q}$ (r.l.u.)	$g_{\boldsymbol{q},\mathrm{exp}}$	$g_{\boldsymbol{q},\mathrm{th}}$
1	(0.11 0.33 0.33)	−1.0	−8.4
2	(−0.27 −0.10 0.18)	−0.7	−6.8
3	(0.22 0.02 −0.39)	−0.8	−6
4	(−0.21 0.35 −0.45)	−1.0	−8.3

arrival of the optical pulse, so the frequency map has a bandwidth of 0.2 THz, approximately one quarter the linewidth of the A_{1g} mode. Figure 2(b) shows the calculation of the Fourier intensity at 2.85 THz, assuming the mode contribution to the intensity is given by Eq. (3) with $\langle u^2_{\boldsymbol{q},i}(t)\rangle$ given by Eq. (2) and with the eigenvectors and frequencies computed from density functional perturbation theory (DFPT). Additional extracted coupling constants and the corresponding theoretical predictions for the same point in reciprocal space are shown in Table I. The points on the detector used to extract these coupling constants are shown in Fig. 2(a). The extracted and predicted coupling constants are off by approximately one order of magnitude from each other and roughly correlated in amplitude.

Impulsive optical excitation of hot carriers drives the coherent A_{1g} phonon [17,21] as well as a continuum of squeezed modes across the Brillouin zone by a second-order Raman-like process [15,22,33,34]. These two effects manifest themselves differently in our data. While the coherent A_{1g} phonon modulates the structure factor for wave vectors near the zone center at Ω, the squeezed modes modulate $\langle u^2_{\boldsymbol{q}}\rangle$ and thus the intensity oscillates at $2\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ across the Brillouin zone, mostly away from $q = 0$ [15,33,35,36]. Hereafter, we refer to this effect as "sudden squeezing." In addition, the coherent A_{1g} mode resonantly drives the mean-squared displacements of modes at $2\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}} \approx \Omega$, which results in an additional oscillatory component at $2\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}}$, referred to hereafter as "resonant squeezing."

Several features allow us to distinguish the effects of sudden squeezing from resonant squeezing on $\langle u^2_{\boldsymbol{q}}(t)\rangle$. First, the differential change in the mean-square phonon displacements due to the oscillation of the coherent A_{1g} mode should start near zero at $t = 0$ and build up slowly as energy is transferred from the A_{1g} mode into the acoustic mode, as seen in the top trace in Fig. 1(b). In contrast, sudden squeezing oscillations will peak within a quarter cycle after photoexcitation and decay over time. Second, in a driven parametric oscillator, the drive displacement $A(t)$ is $-\pi/4$ out of phase with the amplitude of the signal and idler displacements $u_{\boldsymbol{q}}$.

We measure the mean-square displacements $\langle u^2_{\boldsymbol{q}}(t)\rangle$, which results in a $-\pi/2$ phase shift between $\langle u^2_{\boldsymbol{q}}(t)\rangle$ and $A(t)$, as is seen in the phase difference between the traces in Fig. 1(b), in contrast to directly squeezed phonons, which will be in phase with the coherent A_{1g} mode at moderate squeezing amplitude. Least-squares fitting of the oscillatory parts of the traces shown in Fig. 1 gives a relative phase of $\Delta\phi = 4.5 \pm 0.2$ rad, within the margin of error of $\Delta\phi = -\pi/2$.

Finally, the spectral content of the sudden and resonant squeezed modes are distinct. The parametrically squeezed modes have the largest oscillations in the mean-square displacements near the resonance $2\omega_{\boldsymbol{q}} = \Omega$. In contrast, sudden squeezing produces a broad continuum of modes with an amplitude that is proportional to $k_B T/\omega^2_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ in the high temperature limit, where T is the (initial) lattice temperature.

In Fig. 3, we show the Fourier magnitude along the lineout in reciprocal space given by the red line in Fig. 2(a). The Fourier transform amplitude is scaled by ω^2 to compensate for the $\sim 1/\omega^2_{\boldsymbol{q}}$ amplitude of the suddenly squeezed modes. The solid red lines in Fig. 3(a) are the second harmonic of the acoustic dispersion relation calculated from DFPT [37], and the dashed white line indicates the frequency of the A_{1g} mode. The calculated frequencies were scaled by approximately 15% to more closely match the measured dispersion. Sudden squeezing is responsible

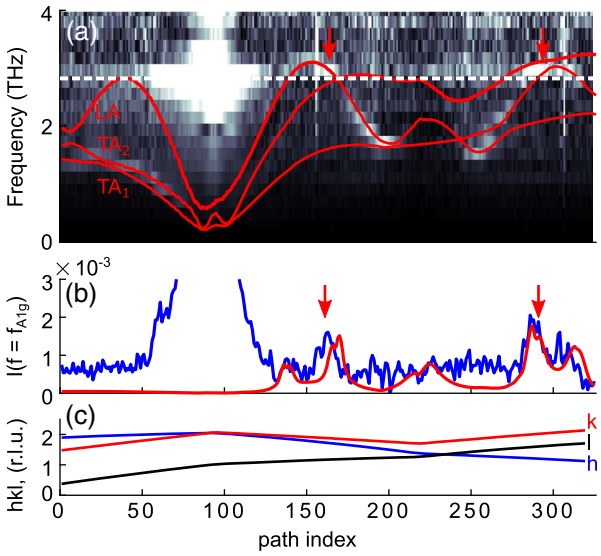


FIG. 3. (a) Lineout along the cut shown in red in Fig. 2(a). The intensity is scaled by ω^2. The bright spot near $q = 0$ at 2.85 THz is from the A_{1g} mode. The second harmonic of the acoustic dispersion is plotted on top of the lineout. The A_{1g} mode frequency is represented by a white dashed line. The squeezing signal is brightest where the phonon branches intersect the A_{1g} frequency (red arrows). (b) Intensity at the 2.85 THz along the lineout shown in (a). Blue is experiment; red is the simulation as described in the text. Arrows point to the same positions along the cut as in (a). (c) The reciprocal lattice positions $(h\,k\,l)$ indices (in r.l.u) along the cut.

for the intensity of the lower frequencies in Fig. 3(a), mostly from the TA branches. In contrast, the bright features in Fig. 3(a) at 2.85 THz and peaks in Fig. 3(b) marked with red arrows are due to the parametric resonance. The corresponding momentum transfer $\boldsymbol{Q} = (h\,k\,l)$ for every point along the lineout is shown in Fig. 3(c), and the resonances occur near $\boldsymbol{Q} = (1.71\,1.86\,1.16)$ and $\boldsymbol{Q} = (1.19\,2.00\,1.60)$ r.l.u.

In conclusion, we report the first observation of resonant squeezing of acoustic phonons by anharmonic coupling to the A_{1g} mode in bismuth and measure the decay products over a wide range of the Brillouin zone. We have also measured the anharmonic coupling constants for representative decay channels within an order of magnitude of parameters extracted from DFPT calculations. This Letter demonstrates a method that can measure individual phonon-phonon coupling channels throughout the Brillouin zone. These results should be independent of how the coherent motion at zone center is initiated. Of particular interest is the anharmonicity of zone-center IR-active modes that, when driven strongly by mid-IR laser pulses, have been used to manipulate the macroscopic phase of the material [38]. This approach to measuring phonons away from zone center can image the short-range lattice fluctuations that couple to macroscopic changes in electronic properties [39]. Furthermore, this generalizes to situations where the driven zone-center boson is not a phonon but some other excitation that couples to collective excitations deep in the Brillouin zone [40].

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