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Sum-frequency ionic Raman scattering

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In a recent report sum-frequency excitation of a Raman-active phonon was experimentally demonstrated for the first time. This mechanism is the sibling of impulsive stimulated Raman scattering, in which difference-frequency components of a light field excite a Raman-active mode. Here we propose that also *ionic* Raman scattering analogously has a sum-frequency counterpart. We compare the four Raman mechanisms, photonic and ionic difference- and sum-frequency excitation, for three different example materials using a generalized oscillator model for which we calculate the parameters with density functional theory. Sum-frequency ionic Raman scattering completes the toolkit for controlling materials properties by means of selective excitation of lattice vibrations.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ultrashort electromagnetic pulses are an established tool to control the electronic and structural phases of matter. Intense laser pulses in the terahertz spectral range provide direct access to the excitation of optical phonons and have become practical only during the past decade [1–4]. Highly excited optical phonons govern a variety of physical phenomena, such as phase transitions [5], induced or enhanced superconductivity [6–8], and control of magnetic order [9, 10]. It is therefore necessary to understand the fundamental mechanisms that underly the excitation of coherent optical phonons with light. Infrared-active phonons carry an electric dipole moment and can therefore be excited directly by coupling to the electric field component of electromagnetic radiation. For Raman-active phonons, which do not possess an electric dipole moment, another, indirect way has to be taken.

An established route is to disturb the electronic system with an ultrashort light pulse, which then mediates energy to Raman-active phonons via electron-phonon interaction [11, 12]. For coherent, nonresonant excitation below the band gap [13], the primary mechanism involved is impulsive stimulated Raman scattering (ISRS), in which a virtual electronic state serves as intermediate energy level for the Raman scattering of the incident light by the phonon, see figure 1(a) [14–16]. In this case, the difference frequency of two photons from the light pulse is resonant with a vibrational transition of the phonon mode. We will in the following refer to this as a “photonic” Raman mechanism.

A second route to exciting Raman-active phonons is via scattering with infrared-active phonons. This was proposed nearly half a century ago as an ionic Raman scattering process and has only been demonstrated within this decade due to the advancement of intense terahertz sources [17–20]. In this process, an infrared-active phonon, which is coherently excited by light, serves as the intermediate state for Raman scattering, see figure 1(b). This effect is mediated through anharmonic

phonon-phonon coupling rather than electron-phonon interaction, and it is less dissipative than its photonic counterpart due to the lower energy of the excitation [21, 22]. We will in the following refer to this specific mechanism simply as ionic Raman scattering (IRS). Note that there are also other types of ionic Raman scattering, which involve higher-order processes in the electric-dipole or phonon-phonon interaction [19].

In a recent experiment, a third route has been demonstrated, in which the 40 THz Raman-active phonon of diamond is excited by a terahertz pulse in a two-photon absorption process, see figure 1(c) [23]. This is the sum-frequency excitation (SFE) counterpart to ISRS, which combines the possibility to excite phonons in compounds that do not possess infrared-active phonons with the advantage of low-energy excitation by terahertz radiation.

The purpose of this theoretical study is two fold: First, we complete the map of photonic and ionic difference- and sum-frequency Raman mechanisms with the “missing” sum-frequency part of ionic Raman scattering (SF-IRS) that is tantamount to a the absorption of two coherently-excited infrared-active phonons by a Raman-active phonon, see figure 1(d). Second, we compare the four mechanisms for three different example materials: Diamond, erbium ferrite (ErFeO_3), and bismuth ferrite (BiFeO_3). This includes also the first theoretical confirmation and quantitative description of THz-SFE by means of first principles calculations. Assuming realistic experimental conditions, we show that sum-frequency excitation, both photonic and ionic, are able to coherently control Raman-active phonons in the electronic ground state in a way that is complementary to previous nonlinear phononics studies.

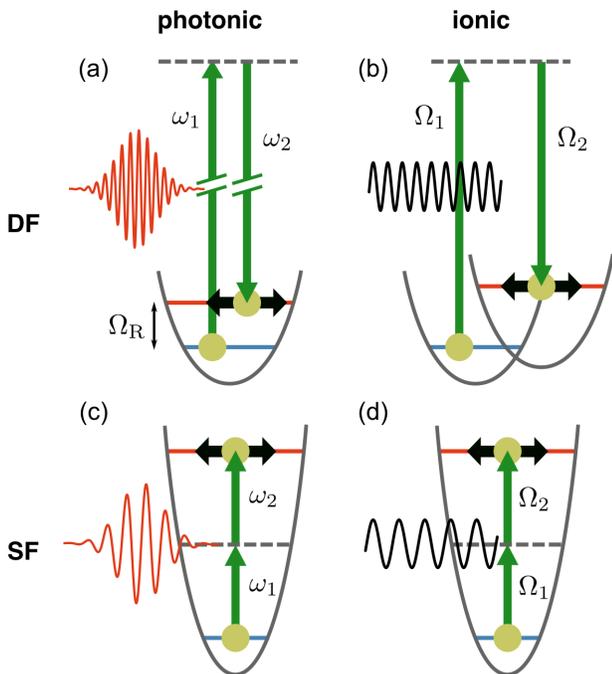


FIG. 1. Map of photonic and ionic Raman mechanisms. The difference- and sum-frequency components of a light pulse, $\omega_1 \pm \omega_2$, or a coherently-excited infrared-active phonon, $\Omega_1 \pm \Omega_2$, are resonant with a vibrational transition of a Raman-active phonon, Ω_R . (a) Impulsive stimulated Raman scattering (ISRS). (b) Conventional ionic Raman scattering (DF-IRS). The lattice potential of the Raman-active mode shifts. (c) Terahertz sum-frequency excitation (THz-SFE). (d) Proposed sum-frequency counterpart of ionic Raman scattering (SF-IRS).

II. THEORETICAL MODEL

A. General equation of motion for the excitation of phonons

To investigate the time evolution of a phonon mode we numerically solve its equation of motion:

$$\ddot{Q} + \kappa\dot{Q} + \frac{\partial}{\partial Q}V(Q) = \sum_i Z_i E_i + \varepsilon_0 \sum_{ij} R_{ij} E_i E_j, \quad (1)$$

where Q is the normal mode coordinate (or amplitude) of the phonon at the Brillouin-zone center in units of $\sqrt{\mu}\text{\AA}$, with μ being the atomic mass unit. κ is the phonon linewidth, and $V(Q)$ is the (an)harmonic lattice potential of the phonon. E_i is the electric field component of the exciting electromagnetic pulse, and the indices i and j run over the spatial coordinates. $Z_i = (\sum_n \mathbf{Z}_n^* \mathbf{u}_n)_i$ is the mode effective charge of the phonon with \mathbf{Z}_n^* being the Born effective charge tensor and \mathbf{u}_n the displacement vector of atom n , and the sum runs over all atoms in the unit cell [24]. $R_{ij} = V_c \partial_Q \chi_{ij}$ is the Raman tensor, which is given by the linear electric susceptibility, χ_{ij} , and the volume of the unit cell, V_c . Phonon linewidths

lie in the range of $\kappa \approx \Omega/10$ to $\Omega/20$ for the materials that we consider here, where Ω is the eigenfrequency of the phonon mode [9, 23, 25]. For a detailed derivation, see for example reference [26]. We model the electric field component of a light or terahertz pulse as $E(t) = E_0 \exp(-(t-t_0)^2 / (2(\tau/2\sqrt{2\ln 2})^2)) \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_{\text{CEP}})$, where E_0 is the peak electric field, ω_0 is the center frequency, φ_{CEP} is the carrier-envelope phase, and τ is the full width at half maximum duration of the pulse.

B. Equations of motion for photonic and ionic Raman scattering

For photonic Raman scattering we assume a harmonic lattice potential, $V(Q_R) = \Omega_R^2 Q_R^2 / 2$, as anharmonicities are not important for the process. Furthermore in centrosymmetric crystals $Z_i = 0$ for Raman-active phonons, and for a linearly polarized laser pulse, we can write equation (1) as

$$\ddot{Q}_R + \kappa_R \dot{Q}_R + \Omega_R^2 Q_R = \varepsilon_0 R E^2(t). \quad (2)$$

In contrast, ionic Raman scattering is described by a quadratic-linear coupling of an infrared-active with a Raman-active phonon. The anharmonic lattice potential in its simplest form can be expressed as $V(Q_R, Q_{\text{IR}}) = \Omega_R^2 Q_R^2 / 2 + \Omega_{\text{IR}}^2 Q_{\text{IR}}^2 / 2 + c Q_{\text{IR}}^2 Q_R$, where c is the quadratic-linear coupling coefficient given in $\text{meV}/(\sqrt{\mu}\text{\AA})^3$ [21]. We have to solve the equations of motion for both phonons, and equation (1) can be written respectively as

$$\ddot{Q}_{\text{IR}} + \kappa_{\text{IR}} \dot{Q}_{\text{IR}} + (\Omega_{\text{IR}}^2 + 2cQ_R)Q_{\text{IR}} = Z_{\text{IR}} E(t), \quad (3)$$

$$\ddot{Q}_R + \kappa_R \dot{Q}_R + \Omega_R^2 Q_R = c Q_{\text{IR}}^2(t). \quad (4)$$

The driving force of the Raman-active phonon in photonic Raman scattering is the square of the electric field, $E^2(t)$, see equation (2), while in ionic Raman scattering it is the square of the “phonon field” of the infrared-active phonon, $Q_{\text{IR}}^2(t)$, see equation (4). In addition, the Raman-active mode feedback affects the initially excited infrared-active mode by dynamically renormalizing its frequency as $\Omega_{\text{IR}}^2 \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{IR}}^2 + 2cQ_R$, see equation (3).

The two photonic processes, ISRS and THz-SFE, can be described by the same equation of motion (2). The two mechanisms are only distinguished by the duration of the pulse and its center frequency, ω_0 , which is higher than the phonon frequency in ISRS, $\omega_0 > \Omega_R$, and ideally half the phonon frequency in THz-SFE, $\omega_0 = \Omega_R/2$. We can draw an analogy for ionic Raman scattering here, which has so far been always connected to the coupling of a high-frequency infrared-active phonon with a low-frequency Raman-active phonon, $\Omega_{\text{IR}} > \Omega_R$, in which difference-frequency components of the phonon field Q_{IR}^2 are responsible for the excitation of the Raman-active phonon [20, 21, 27–34]. Here, we will show that this mechanism can be extended to a sum-frequency counterpart that fulfills $\Omega_{\text{IR}} = \Omega_R/2$ just analog to the photonic

TABLE I. Summary of properties of the four mechanisms for the excitation of Raman-active phonons in insulators.

	ISRS	DF-IRS	THz-SFE	SF-IRS
Type of excitation	photonic	ionic	photonic	ionic
Driving force	$E^2(t)$	$Q_{\text{IR}}^2(t)$	$E^2(t)$	$Q_{\text{IR}}^2(t)$
Center frequency	$\omega_0 > \Omega_{\text{R}}$	$\Omega_{\text{IR}} > \Omega_{\text{R}}$	$\omega_0 = \Omega_{\text{R}}/2$	$\Omega_{\text{IR}} = \Omega_{\text{R}}/2$
Frequency components	difference	difference	sum	sum
CEP sensitive	no	no	yes	yes
Impulsive	yes	yes	no	no

Raman processes [23]. A summary of the discussion in this section is given in table I, in which also the results for phase sensitivity and impulsiveness from the following sections are shown.

C. Computational details

We calculated the phonon eigenfrequencies, eigenvectors, and the Raman tensors from first-principles using the density functional theory formalism as implemented in the Vienna ab-initio simulation package (VASP) [35, 36], and the frozen-phonon method as implemented in the phonopy package [37]. To calculate the frequency-dependent Raman tensor we followed the scheme of reference [38]. We used the default VASP PAW pseudopotentials for every considered atom and converged the Hellmann-Feynman forces to 10^{-5} eV/Å using a plane-wave energy cut-off of 950 eV and a $9 \times 9 \times 9$ k -point Monkhorst-Pack mesh [39] to sample the Brillouin zone for diamond and 850 eV, $6 \times 6 \times 6$ for BiFeO₃. For the exchange-correlation functional, we chose the PBEsol form of the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) [40]. For BiFeO₃ we found that an on-site Coulomb interaction of 4 eV and a Hund’s exchange of 1 eV optimally reproduce both the G -type antiferromagnetic ordering and lattice dynamical properties [41, 42]. Our fully relaxed structures with lattice constants 3.55 Å for diamond and 3.94 Å with pseudocubic angle 90.44° for BiFeO₃ fit reasonably well to common experimental values [43, 44], as do our calculated phonon frequencies. Our calculated phonon eigenfrequency for the F_{2g} mode in diamond is 39.2 THz, though for simplicity we keep referring to it as the “40 THz mode”. For the details on ErFeO₃, we refer the reader to the computational details of reference [25].

III. RESULTS

A. THz-SFE versus ISRS in diamond

We begin by reproducing the experiments of references [23] and [45], in which the 40 THz F_{2g} Raman-active phonon of diamond was excited via THz-SFE and ISRS,

respectively. Both mechanisms can be described by equation (2), for which we use the experimental excitation pulses with a center frequency of $\omega_0/2\pi = 20$ THz and pulse duration of $\tau = 0.2$ ps for the terahertz pulse for THz-SFE, and $\omega_0/2\pi = 759$ THz (395 nm) and $\tau = 10$ fs for the visible light pulse for ISRS. The electric field is oriented along the Raman-active [110] direction with a peak electric field of $E_0 = 8$ MV/cm in both cases. The calculated parameters for the equation of motion are given in table II, and the eigenvector of the F_{2g} mode is illustrated in figure 2(a). Our first-principles calculations allow us to determine the single independent component of the Raman tensor for frequencies throughout and up to slightly above the electronic band gap. Figure 2(b) shows that for large band gap materials, the frequency-dependence of the Raman tensor does not play a significant role when comparing Raman-effects in the visible- and terahertz spectral range, setting ISRS and THz-SFE on equal footing. Further, electronic excitations, which are described by the imaginary part of the Raman tensor, are negligible for the photon energies we use in the examples here [16].

We show the resulting dynamics of the F_{2g} mode for the two different optical excitations as described by equation (2) in figure 2(c). For THz-SFE, the response shows a gradual increase of the phonon amplitude with the onset of the terahertz pulse, which illustrates that the mechanism is nonimpulsive. The maximum phonon amplitude reaches $Q = 0.28 \times 10^{-2} \sqrt{\mu}\text{Å}$, and the phase of the oscillation is sensitive to the carrier-envelope phase of the terahertz pulse, φ_{CEP} [46]. These results reproduce the essential features of the experiment in reference [23] and give a quantitative estimate of the THz-SFE induced phonon amplitude for the first time. In contrast, the response for ISRS shows an abrupt onset of the phonon amplitude at $t = 0$, which is characteristic for the impulsive nature of the mechanism. The maximum phonon amplitude reaches $Q = 0.04 \times 10^{-2} \sqrt{\mu}\text{Å}$, and the phase of the oscillation is independent of φ_{CEP} [46]. These results reproduce the essential features of the experiment in reference [45] and agree well with the results of recent time-dependent density functional theory studies for ISRS [47, 48].

Despite the smaller value of the Raman tensor $R(\text{THz})$ compared to $R(\text{VIS})$, see table II and figure 2(b), THz-SFE is roughly one order of magnitude stronger than

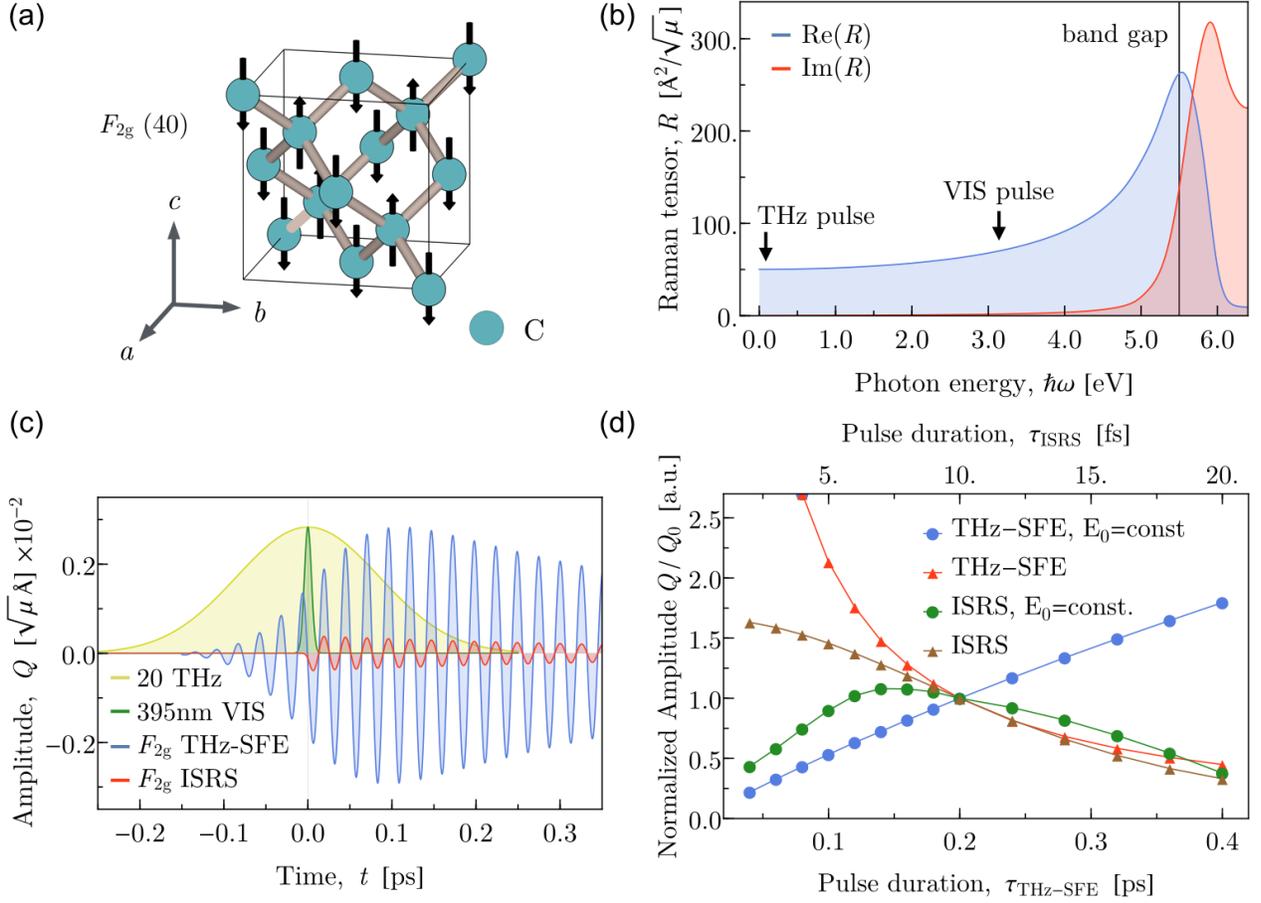


FIG. 2. (a) Eigenvector of the 40 THz F_{2g} mode of diamond. (b) Real and imaginary part of the single independent component of the Raman tensor. Black arrows mark the energies of the terahertz (20 THz \equiv 0.08 eV) and the visible light (395 nm \equiv 3.14 eV) pulse; solid black line marks the band gap of diamond at 5.5 eV. (c) Evolution of the F_{2g} mode following THz-SFE and ISRS by a terahertz and visible light pulse, respectively. The envelopes of the excitation pulses are shown schematically. (d) Dependence of the normalized phonon amplitude, Q/Q_0 , on the duration of the terahertz and visible light pulse, $\tau_{\text{THz-SFE}}$ and τ_{ISRS} . Q_0 is the maximum phonon amplitude at $\tau_{\text{THz-SFE}} = 0.2$ ps and $\tau_{\text{ISRS}} = 10$ fs. We show two cases, one in which E_0 is kept constant while changing τ (circles), and one in which the total pulse energy is kept constant while changing τ and E_0 accordingly (triangles).

ISRS for a similar peak electric field, E_0 . This is because the 40 THz frequency component of the driving force, $E^2(t)$, resulting from the sum frequency of the 20 THz

pulse is roughly a factor of ten higher than that resulting from the difference frequency of the 395 nm pulse. This order-of-magnitude difference in excitation strength persists for pulses throughout the visible spectrum [46].

TABLE II. Calculated phonon frequencies of the infrared- and Raman-active modes, Ω_{IR} and Ω_{R} , mode effective charge of the infrared-active mode, Z_{IR} , Raman tensor at the respective visible and terahertz frequencies of the laser pulses, $R(\omega)$, and quadratic-linear coupling coefficient, c .

Quantity	Diamond	ErFeO ₃	BiFeO ₃
$\Omega_{\text{IR}} \mid \Omega_{\text{R}}$ (THz)	- 39.2	16.5 3.2	7.4 15.3
Z_{IR} ($e/\sqrt{\mu}$)		0.67	0.82
$R(\text{VIS})$ ($\text{\AA}^2/\sqrt{\mu}$)	70		
$R(\text{THz})$ ($\text{\AA}^2/\sqrt{\mu}$)	50	-9	-41
c (meV/ $(\text{\AA}\sqrt{\mu})^3$)		7.8	8.0

To take into account the total pulse energy, we show the dependence of the coherent phonon amplitude on the duration of the pump pulse in figure 2(d) for two distinct cases: (i) constant peak field, E_0 , and (ii) constant pulse energy. In ISRS there is an optimal value of pulse duration for constant E_0 that corresponds to a bandwidth of the pulse, for which the difference-frequency components at 40 THz are maximal. When the energy of the pulse is fixed, a shorter pulse will trade off for a higher E_0 and therefore increase the effect until the pulse gets too short and approaches the single cycle regime. For THz-SFE the situation is different: Due to its nonimpulsive nature, a longer duration of the pulse will continuously increase the coherent phonon amplitude, when E_0

is kept constant. In this case, the amplitude will build up until damping, κ , and excitation force are balanced. In contrast, keeping the total pulse energy constant, a longer pulse will trade off for a lower E_0 and the effect decreases. Note, that our model does not include terahertz absorption by multiphonon states or transitions from these states, as they require higher-order scattering processes in order to lead to observable coherent phonons at the Brillouin zone center [44, 49].

B. THz-SFE versus ionic Raman scattering in ErFeO_3

We will now compare THz-SFE to the conventional, difference-frequency type of ionic Raman scattering (DF-IRS) at the example of ErFeO_3 . For orthorhombic ErFeO_3 with space group $Pnma$, experimental and theoretical studies are available that show the coupling of the Raman-active 3.2 THz A_g mode, see figure 3(a), with the infrared-active 16.5 THz B_{3u} mode fulfilling the condition $\Omega_{\text{IR}} > \Omega_{\text{R}}$ [9, 25]. Therefore, we model two different terahertz pulses, one with $\omega_0 = \Omega_{\text{R}}/2$ for THz-SFE according to equation (2), and the other to initially excite the B_{3u} mode for ionic Raman scattering according to equations (3) and (4). The electric field for THz-SFE is oriented along the Raman-active c direction with a center frequency of $\omega_0/2\pi = 1.6$ THz and pulse duration of $\tau = 1$ ps; the electric field for DF-IRS is oriented along the infrared-active a direction with $\omega_0/2\pi = 16.5$ THz and $\tau = 0.2$ ps. We assume a peak electric field of $E_0 = 8$ MV/cm in both cases. The calculated parameters for the equations of motion are given in table II, and the eigenvector of the A_g mode is illustrated in figure 3(a).

We show the resulting dynamics of the A_g mode after each optical excitation as described by equations (2) – (4) in figure 3(b). As in the case of diamond, the response for THz-SFE shows a continuous increase of the phonon amplitude with the onset of the pulse, reaching a maximum of $Q = 2.6 \times 10^{-2} \sqrt{\mu\text{Å}}$. The response for DF-IRS shows an impulsive onset of the phonon amplitude at $t = 0$ that is not sensitive to the carrier-envelope phase, φ_{CEP} [46], as well as the typical dispersive feature of nonlinear phononics [20, 21, 25]. In this case, the maximum phonon amplitude reaches $Q = 0.9 \times 10^{-2} \sqrt{\mu\text{Å}}$.

The amplitude of the A_g mode induced by THz-SFE is higher than the amplitude induced by DF-IRS by a factor of three. The excitation mechanisms are fundamentally different however, and the decisive factors are the values of the Raman tensor, R , arising from a change in polarizability, and the coupling coefficient, c , arising from an anharmonic phonon potential. The comparison between the excitation strengths therefore has to be done for each material and phonon mode. Note that DF-IRS is mainly used because of its unipolar dispersive feature.

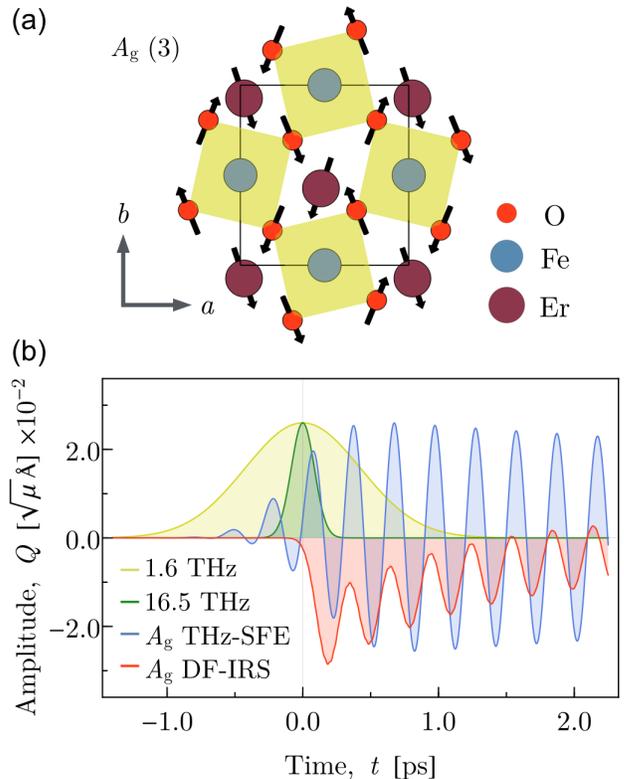


FIG. 3. (a) Eigenvector of the 3.2 THz A_g mode in the ab -plane of orthorhombic ErFeO_3 . The iron ions do not move in this mode. (b) Evolution of the A_g mode following THz-SFE and DF-IRS by a 1.6 THz and 16.5 THz pulse, respectively. The envelopes of the excitation pulses are shown schematically.

C. Photonic and ionic sum-frequency excitation in BiFeO_3

In the previous sections we compared the recently demonstrated THz-SFE with the commonly used IRS and DF-IRS. In this final step, we propose the so-far overlooked sum-frequency counterpart of ionic Raman scattering (SF-IRS) as depicted in figure 1(d). We demonstrate this mechanism and compare it to THz-SFE using the example of BiFeO_3 . In noncentrosymmetric rhombohedral BiFeO_3 with space group $R3c$, all fully symmetric A_1 modes are both infrared-active and Raman-active along the [111] direction of the crystal. These modes couple quadratic-linearly to each other, and two of them lie at frequencies of 15.3 THz and 7.4 THz (in the following referred to as $A_1(15)$ and $A_1(7)$ modes, respectively). Thus by exciting the system with a single pulse with a center frequency of $\omega_0/2\pi = 7.6$ THz we expect both THz-SFE and SF-IRS to occur at the same time: The pulse directly excites the $A_1(7)$ mode via infrared absorption, which then mediates energy to the $A_1(15)$ mode via SF-IRS. Simultaneously, the pulse excites the $A_1(15)$ mode via THz-SFE (but not via infrared absorption as the $A_1(15)$ phonon lies well outside the 2.9 THz

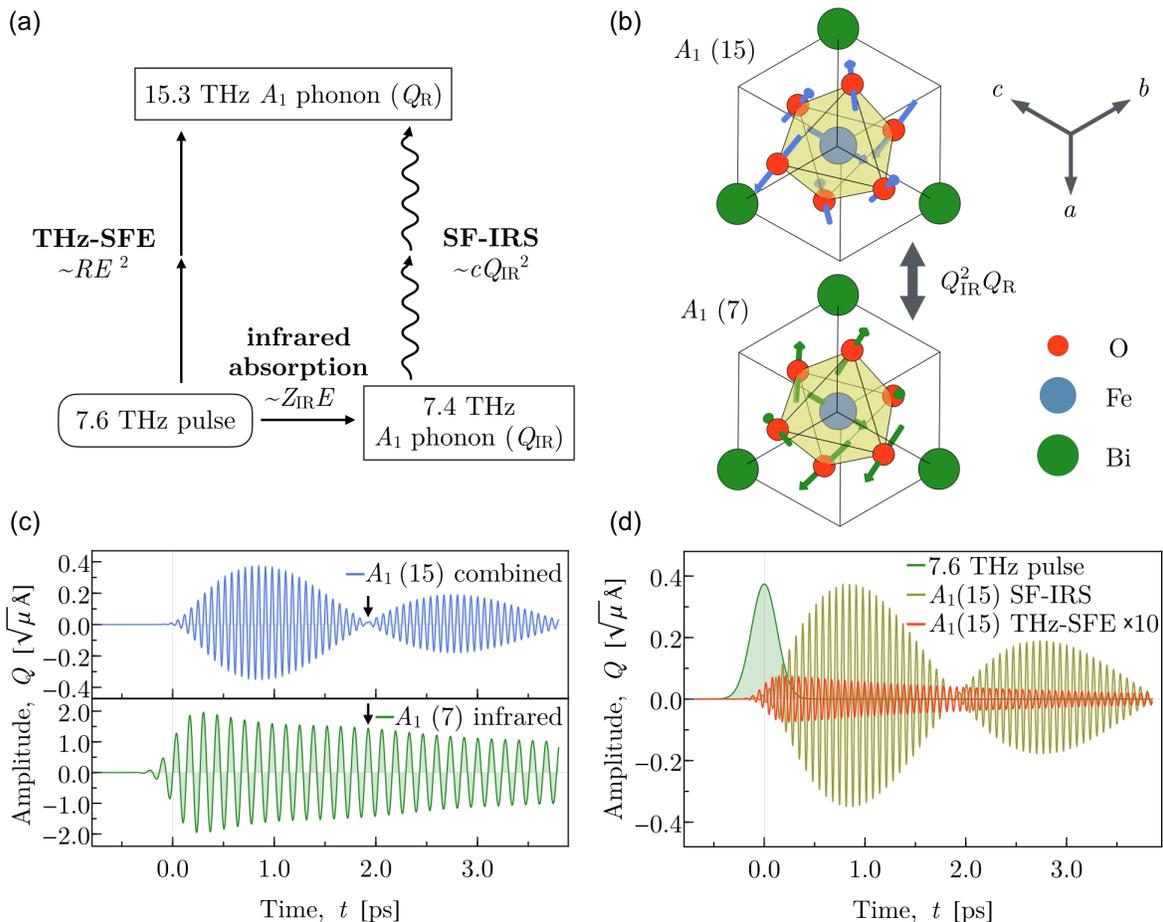


FIG. 4. (a) Schematic of the excitation by the terahertz pulse. (b) Eigenvectors of the coupled 15.3 THz (blue) and 7.4 THz (green) A_1 modes from a view along the [111] direction of rhombohedral BiFeO_3 . The motion of bismuth ions in these modes is negligible. (b) Full evolution of the A_1 modes following the excitation by a single 7.6 THz pulse. The $A_1(7)$ mode is excited via infrared absorption. The $A_1(15)$ mode is excited *simultaneously* via THz-SFE and SF-IRS. **Black arrows point to the beat nodes of the $A_1(15)$ mode that correspond to maxima of the modulation of the $A_1(7)$ mode.** (c) Evolution of the $A_1(15)$ mode as in (b), but separating the effects of the two mechanisms. The marginal THz-SFE contribution is magnified by a factor of ten for better visibility. The envelope of the excitation pulse is shown schematically.

bandwidth of the pulse). To make this process clearer, we show a schematic of the excitations in figure 4(a). Note that one could also drive the 15.3 THz mode directly via infrared absorption. For consistency to the previous sections, we label the 7.4 THz mode as “IR” and the 15.3 THz mode as “R”, and both criteria, $\omega_0 \approx \Omega_R/2$ and $\Omega_{\text{IR}} \approx \Omega_R/2$ are fulfilled. We model the terahertz pulse with a center frequency of $\omega_0/2\pi = 7.6$ THz and a duration of $\tau = 0.3$ ps. The electric field is oriented along the Raman- and infrared-active [111] direction with a peak of $E_0 = 8$ MV/cm. The calculated parameters for the equations of motion are given in table II, and the eigenvectors of the A_1 modes are illustrated in figure 4(b).

We show the resulting dynamics of both A_1 modes after the optical excitation as described by equations (2) – (4) in figures 4(c),(d). The response for the *simultaneous* excitation via THz-SFE and SF-IRS in figure 4(c) shows a fundamentally different behavior from the other three mechanisms: A beat signal arises and the phonon ampli-

tude reaches by far the highest value of all three examples, $Q = 0.37 \sqrt{\mu\text{Å}}$. We separate the effects of THz-SFE and SF-IRS in figure 4(d). The response for SF-IRS entirely captures the new feature, while the THz-SFE contribution leads only to a negligible increase of the phonon amplitude and phase shift. The beat signal is caused by a mutual exchange of energy between the infrared-active and Raman-active phonon, and the beat frequency is determined by the strength of the anharmonic phonon coupling, c , and through Q_R by the strength of the terahertz pulse, see equation (3). **A node of the beat signal of the $A_1(15)$ mode corresponds to a maximum of the modulation of the $A_1(7)$ mode, see black arrows in figure 4(c). The maximum is mostly swallowed by the damping, however.** Naturally, for sum-frequency excitation, the phase of the response is sensitive to the carrier-envelope phase of the terahertz pulse, φ_{CEP} [46]. Higher-order anharmonicities in the potential $V(Q_R, Q_{\text{IR}})$ affect the amplitude, beat-frequency and even introduce new beats, how-

ever to a much smaller degree than the quadratic-linear coupling, $Q_{\text{IR}}^2 Q_{\text{R}}$ [46].

IV. DISCUSSION

We completed the map of photonic and ionic Raman scattering for the excitation of Raman-active phonons in insulators with the missing sum-frequency part of ionic Raman scattering, see figure 1(d). The difference-frequency mechanisms are impulsive in nature and not sensitive to the carrier-envelope phase of the driving field, φ_{CEP} , whereas the sum-frequency mechanisms are non-impulsive and therefore sensitive to φ_{CEP} . A summary of the properties is shown in table I.

Among the investigated phonon excitations, the up-conversion of frequency components of the driving force is more efficient than the down-conversion. An increase of the total pulse energy will only enhance difference-frequency excitation if it is due to a higher peak electric field, E_0 , but not due to a longer pulse duration, τ . In contrast, an increase of either E_0 or τ leads to a stronger sum-frequency excitation. This property is particularly relevant for narrowband excitation pulses, for example generated by accelerator-based mid-infrared and terahertz sources [3, 50, 51]. The resulting frequency components are weighted by the Raman tensor and anharmonic phonon coupling, which both depend on the material properties.

For homonuclear materials that do not possess infrared-active phonons, such as diamond, only photonic difference- and sum-frequency excitation is possible. Here the more efficient conversion of sum-frequency components also leads to a higher selectivity for THz-SFE compared to ISRS. Generally, the selectivity depends on the symmetries and frequencies of the phonon modes in the material. In the photonic Raman mechanisms the electric field has to be oriented along the Raman-active direction of the target Q_{R} mode, while in the ionic Raman mechanisms it has to be oriented

along the infrared-active direction of the coupling Q_{IR} mode. Consequently, the selectivity depends on whether “unwanted” phonon modes lie within the bandwidth and polarization direction of the driving force $E(t)$ (infrared-active) or $E^2(t)$ (Raman-active) in addition to our target Q_{IR} and Q_{R} modes. For lattice driven phenomena in the electronic ground state, all three terahertz excitation mechanisms, THz-SFE, DF- and SF-IRS, are favorable over commonly used visible-light or near-infrared ISRS in order to avoid parasitic electronic excitations. The sum-frequency processes provide an additional route to excite optical phonons in the range of 5-15 THz, for which powerful sources are only now becoming feasible [3, 52]. **Recent advances in non-optical probing techniques, such as ultrafast electron diffraction, and diffuse x-ray and electron scattering [53–56] will further improve the analysis of coupled lattice dynamics, complementary to established methods [57, 58].**

With the increased availability of strong terahertz and mid-infrared sources, we anticipate that the presented map of photonic and ionic Raman mechanisms will serve as guide for the selective excitation of crystal lattice vibrations in future. Specifically, we expect that strong excitation of Raman-active phonons will complement the effects arising from infrared-active phonons in the context of spin-phonon and electron-phonon coupled phenomena.

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