## Tuning of spin-lattice coupling in cobalt difluoride

Thomas Metzger<sup>1</sup>, Mikhail Prosnikov<sup>2,3</sup>, Kirill A. Grishunin<sup>1</sup>, Roman M. Dubrovin<sup>2</sup>, Sergey Kovalev<sup>4</sup>, Jan-Christoph Deinert<sup>4</sup>, Clément Faugeras<sup>5</sup>, Chris Reinhoffer<sup>6</sup>, Roman V. Pisarev<sup>2</sup>, Paul H. M. van Loosdrecht<sup>6</sup>, Alexey V. Kimel<sup>1</sup>, and <u>Evgeny A. Mashkovich<sup>6,\*</sup></u>

Recently, we have shown that the excited antiferromagnetic spins can mediate nonlinear coupling between THz light and a lattice [1]. High-intense THz pulse resonantly interacts with a coherent magnon state (38 cm<sup>-1</sup> at T = 5 K) in CoF<sub>2</sub> and excites the Raman-active  $B_{1g}$  phonon (65 cm<sup>-1</sup> at T = 5 K). The phonon amplitude scales quadratically with the THz field strength clearly evidencing the nonlinear excitation mechanism. Interestingly, that the phonon amplitude reaches maximum near a special temperature (T = 30 K) at which the magnon frequency matches half of the phonon frequency. Moreover, we have performed measurements combining high-intense THz pulses and high static magnetic fields. The  $B_{1g}$  phonon excitation shows resonance behaviour while tuning the frequency of the magnon with the help of external magnetic field [2]. Interestingly, the magnon frequency at this resonance (static field of ~ 4 T) is close to earlier mentioned frequency matching condition: the magnon frequency matches half of the phonon frequency. The results demonstrate that the magnon-phonon coupling mediates THz light-driven phonon excitation.

## References

- [1] E.A. Mashkovich et al., Science 374, 1608 (2021).
- [2] A.G. Gurevich and G.A. Melkov "Magnetization Oscillations and Waves", CRC Press, 464 pp (1986).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> R adboud University, Institute for Molecules and Materials, 6525 AJ Nijmegen, The Netherlands

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, 194021 St Petersburg, Russia

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> High Field Magnet Laboratory (HFML–EMFL), Radboud University, Toernooiveld 7, 6525 ED Nijmegen, The Netherlands

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Institute of Radiation Physics, Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf, 01328 Dresden, Germany

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Grenoble High Magnetic Field Laboratory, CNRS, BP 166, F-38042 Grenoble Cedex 09, France

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Institute of Physics II, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

<sup>\*</sup>mashkovich@ph2.uni-koeln.de