

Analytic study of the four-wave mixing model of photorefractive materials

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In nonlinear media whose refractive index changes under the action of light [1], the four-wave mixing model describes the evolution in space (z) and time (t) of two pairs (1–2) and (3–4) of complex waves A_j and of the grating $\delta\varepsilon$, i.e. the modulation of the refractive index induced by the light interference pattern. In the notation of [2] (bar denotes complex conjugation, τ the characteristic time of the evolution, I_0 the total intensity of light (a real positive constant), γ the photorefractive coupling (a complex constant)), the system is

$$\begin{cases} \partial_z A_1 = -i\delta\varepsilon A_2, & \partial_z \bar{A}_2 = i\delta\varepsilon \bar{A}_1, & \partial_z \bar{A}_3 = -i\delta\varepsilon \bar{A}_4, & \partial_z A_4 = i\delta\varepsilon A_3, \\ (\tau\partial_t + 1) \delta\varepsilon = \frac{\gamma}{I_0} (A_1 \bar{A}_2 + \bar{A}_3 A_4). \end{cases}$$

The Painlevé test fails but it does not fail too badly [4] and provides clues for the analytic form of particular singlevalued solutions. We present here for the first time [3] closed form solutions which depend on both time and space and which cannot be described by a damped sine-Gordon equation [2]. They are stable at least in the “nonlocal” case (γ purely imaginary).

References

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