$$\left(v_p\partial_z+\partial_t+v_p\alpha_p/2\right)\tilde{a}_p=-i\tilde{g}_0\tilde{a}_s\tilde{b}$$

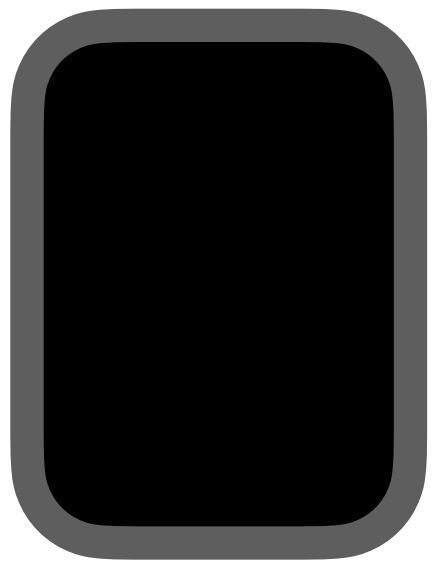
$$\left(\pm v_s\partial_z+\partial_t+v_s\alpha_s/2\right)\tilde{a}_s=-i\tilde{g}_0^*\tilde{b}^*\tilde{a}_p$$

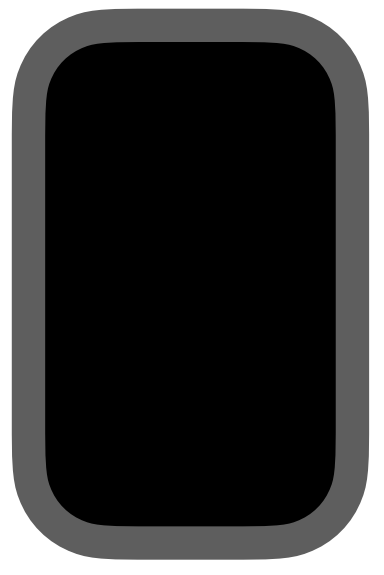
$$\left[v_m\partial_z+\partial_t+\left(i\Delta_m+\gamma_m/2\right)\right]\tilde{b}=-i\tilde{g}_0^*\tilde{a}_s^*\tilde{a}_p,$$

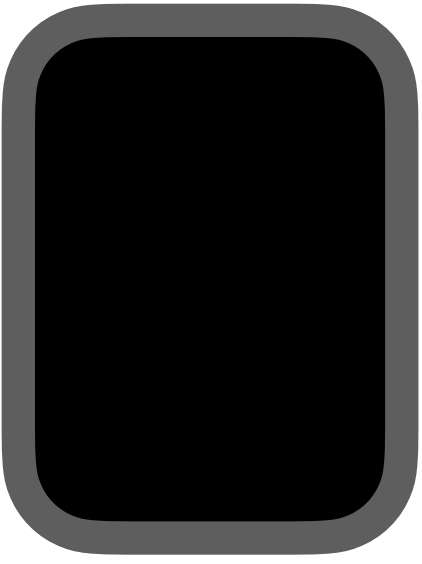
The full Brillouin gain calculation

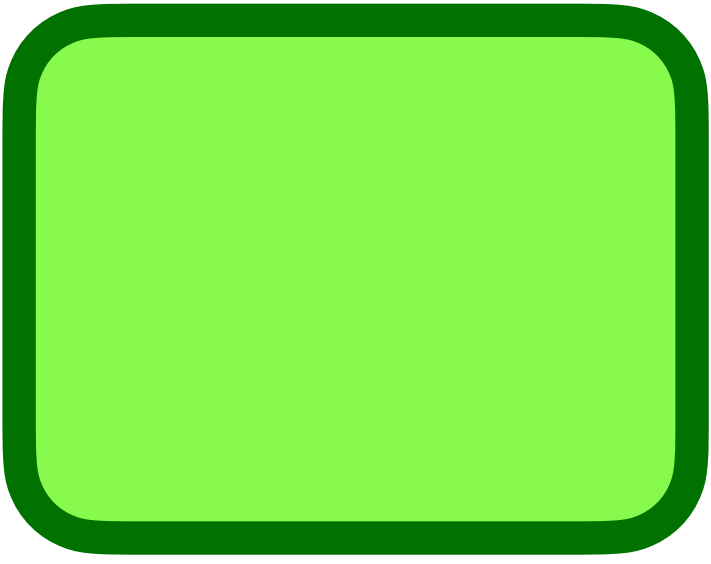
76

Wombat 2022, Erlangen, June 14th 2022. Gustavo Wiederhecker.





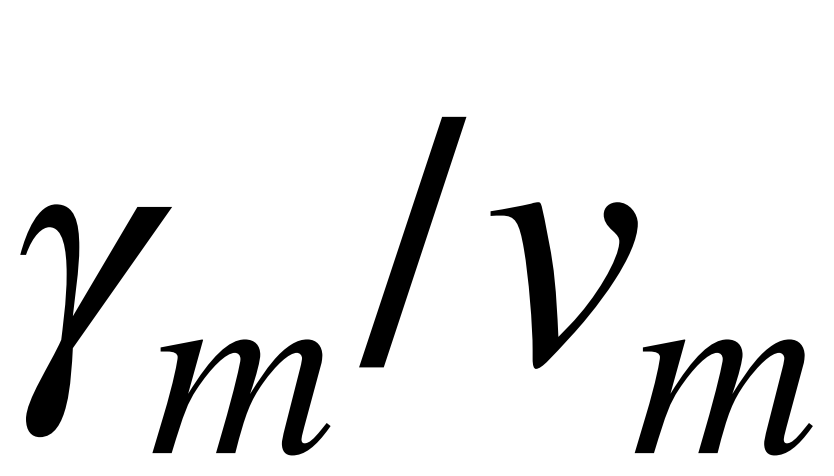




- Steady state:

- Lossy mechanical wave (large

$$\partial_t = 0$$



$$\partial_z P_p = -G_B P_p P_s - \alpha_p P_p$$

$$\partial_z P_s = \pm G_B P_p P_s \mp \alpha_s P_s$$

1. Wiederhecker, G. S., Dainese, P. & Alegre, T. P. M. Brillouin optomechanics in nanophotonic structures. APL Photonics 4, (2019).

77