§ Sine Gordon equation

If a surface with K=-1 has first fundamental form written as

$I = \cos^2 \omega \, du^2 + \sin^2 \omega \, dv^2$, then ω satisfies the so-called sine-Gordon equation $\omega_{uu} - \omega_{vv} = \sin \omega \cos \omega$

RG005 Differential Geometry in Physics   by Gabriel Lugo   p.147