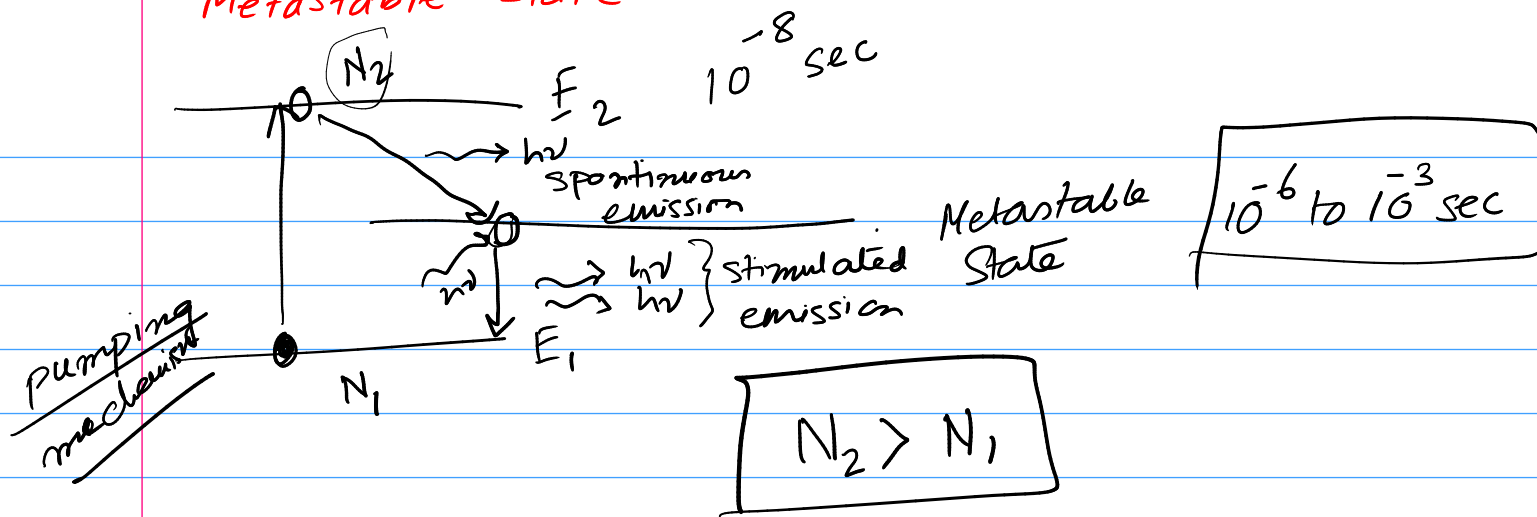
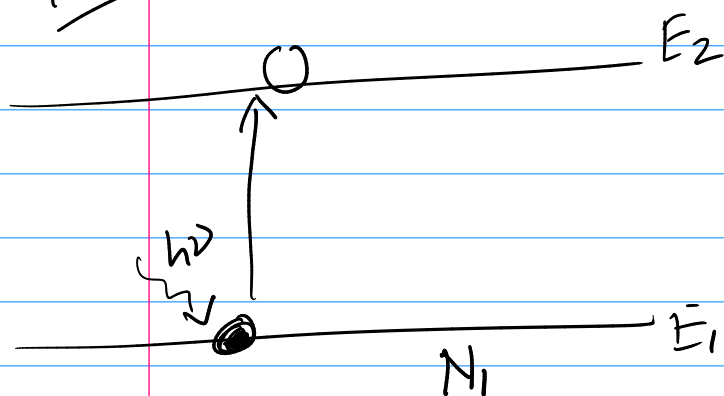


## Metastable State



1. Optical pumping
2. Chemical pumping
3. Electric excitation

## Absorption

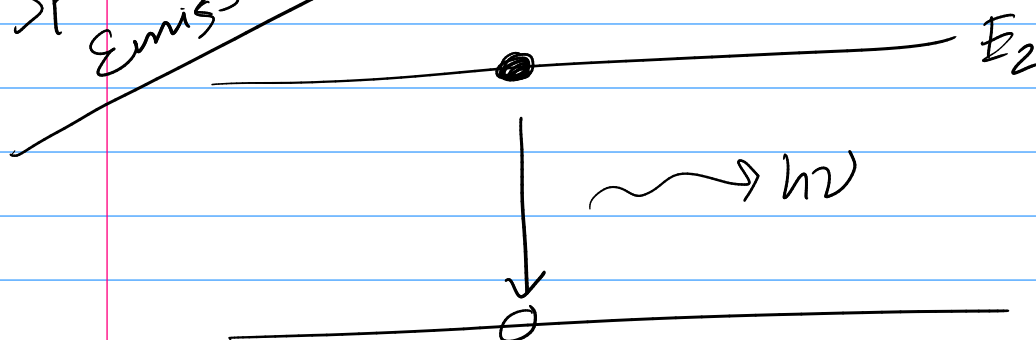


$$R_{ab} \propto N_1 u(\nu)$$

$$R_{ab} = B_{12} N_1 u(\nu)$$

$B_{12} \rightarrow$  Absorption coefficient (1)

## Spontaneous Emission



$$R_{sp} \propto N_2$$

$$= A_{21} N_2 \quad (2)$$

Stimulated Emission

$$R_{st} \propto N_2 u(\nu)$$

$$= B_{21} N_2 u(\nu) \quad (3)$$

$u(\nu) \rightarrow$  Density of radiation

$R_{ab} \rightarrow$  Rate of absorption

$R_{sp} \rightarrow$  Spontaneous Emission

$R_{st} \rightarrow$  Stimulation Emission

$N_1 \& N_2 \rightarrow$  # of atoms at  $E_1$  &  $E_2$  level

at Thermal Equilibrium,

Rate of absorption = Rate of Emission

$$R_{ab} = R_{sp} + R_{st}$$

$$B_{12} N_1 u(\nu) = A_{21} N_2 + B_{21} N_2 u(\nu)$$

$$A_{21} N_2 = B_{12} N_1 u(\nu) - B_{21} N_2 u(\nu)$$

$$u(\nu) = \frac{A_{21} N_2}{B_{12} N_1 - B_{21} N_2}$$

Boltzmann's  
Distribution  
Law

$$= \frac{A_{21} N_2}{B_{21} N_2 \left( \frac{B_{12} N_1}{B_{21} N_2} - 1 \right)} \quad (4)$$

$$N_1 = N_0 e^{-E_1/kT}$$

$$N_2 = N_0 e^{-E_2/kT}$$

$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{N_0 e^{-E_2/kT}}{N_0 e^{-E_1/kT}} = e^{-(E_2-E_1)/kT}$$

$$= e^{-h\nu/kT} \quad (5)$$

$$E_2 - E_1 = h\nu$$

Substituting eqn (5) into eqn (4),

$$u(\nu) = \frac{A_{21}}{B_{21} \left( \frac{B_{12}}{B_{21}} e^{h\nu/kT} - 1 \right)}$$

$$u(\nu) = \frac{8\pi h\nu^3}{c^2} \left[ \frac{1}{e^{h\nu/kT} - 1} \right]$$

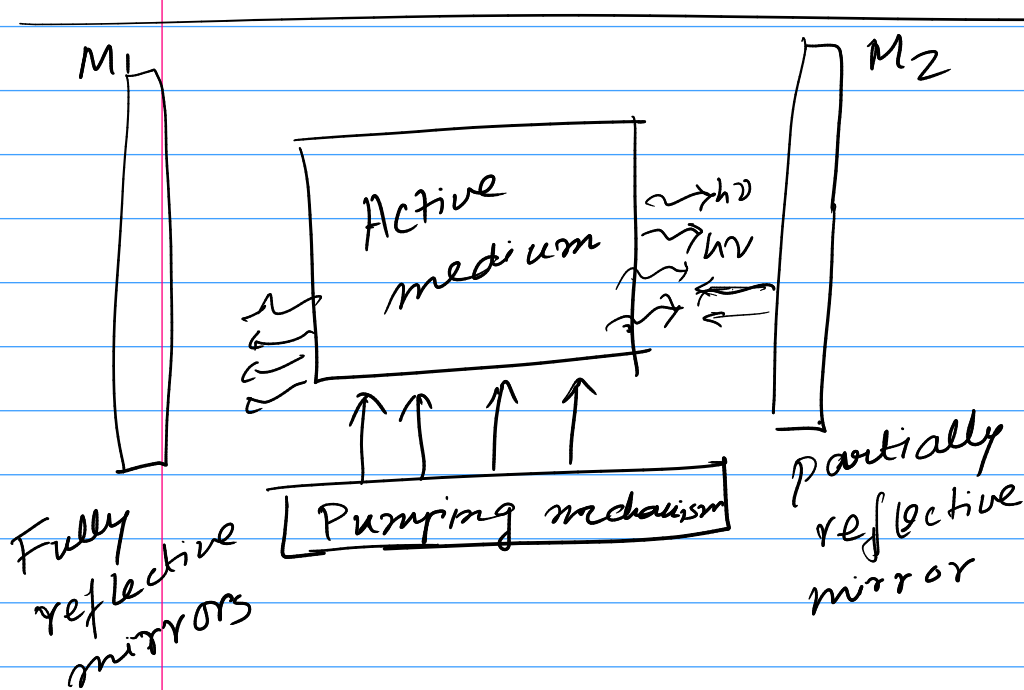
$$B_{12} = B_{21}$$

$$u(\nu) \cdot \frac{c^2}{8\pi h\nu^3} =$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{h\nu/kT} - 1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{A_{21}}{B_{21}} = \frac{8\pi h\nu^3}{c^2}}$$

Significance  
 Ratio of Einstein's coefficient is proportional to  $\nu^3$ . That means, at thermal equilibrium, probability of spontaneous emission increases with the difference between the energy levels.



Active medium  
 → Population inversion takes place. It contains atoms to be excited.

Pumping mechanism  
 Used to excite atoms

Optical cavity  
 Two mirrors act as stimulator

