## 光物性基礎とデバイス応用 演習 4

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**Q1.** 

It is assumed that total density of electrons N is given to 2 states system shown in the figure. Light with intensity I is illuminated to the system.  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  denote density of electrons for state 1 and state 2, respectively. In this situation, study the possibility whether population inversion  $(N_2>N_1)$  is possible or not. 図のような2準位系に一定数 N の電子密度を与え、強度 I の光を照射する. 状態 1 の電子密度を  $N_1$ 、状態 2 の電子密度を  $N_2$  とする. このとき、定常状態で  $N_2>N_1$  が実現可能かどうかを調べよう.

At first, total density of electrons is assumed to be N, which keeps constant at any time. Therefore, まず, 電子密度の総和は一定とした(外部と電子のやり取りはない)ので,

where stimulated emission rate, spontaneous emission rate is assumed to be B',  $A_{21}$  respectively. ただし,誘導放出係数,自然放出係数をそれぞれ B',  $A_{21}$  などとおいた.

Using these notations defined above, rate equation of  $N_2$  and  $N_1$  is expressed as follows. Fill the blanks of ( ).

これらを用いて  $N_2$ ,  $N_1$  のレート方程式は,それぞれ以下のようになる.( ) を埋めよ.(ヒント: 左辺は電子密度の時間変化.右辺で+の項は増加,—の項は減少に寄与する項をそれぞれ表す.) (Left side indicates increasing number of electrons for each state. "+" means "increasing" and "- "means "decreasing" contribution.)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dN_2}{dt} = B'IN_1 & -( )-( ) & \cdot \cdot \cdot 2 \\ \frac{dN_1}{dt} = ( )+( )-( ) & \cdot \cdot \cdot 3 \end{cases}$$

From the equations of  $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$ , discuss the condition for  $N_2 > N_1$  at steady state of  $\frac{d}{dt} = 0$ .

①~③より、定常状態  $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{dt}}$  =0 で、 $N_2>N_1$ (反転分布)が成立する条件について論ぜよ.