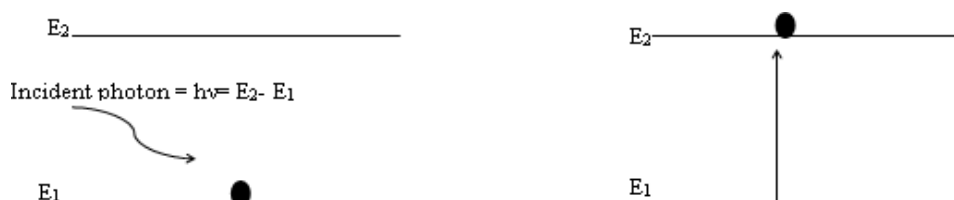


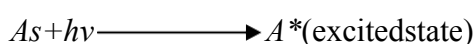
## Introduction:

**LASER** is an acronym for **L**ight **A**mplification by **S**timulated **E**mission of **R**adiation. Laser device produces a beam of coherent, monochromatic, intense and directional light. Hence laser light is highly organized when compared with the ordinary light. This is because the waves of a laser beam move in phase with each other travel in a narrow path in one direction. In the case of an ordinary light it spreads out, travels in different directions and hence it is incoherent. On account of the special properties, lasers are the most versatile and exploited tools in different fields such as Engineering, Medicine, Defense, Entertainment, Communication etc., Other common applications of laser include reading the bar code, cutting and welding metals, displays in light shows, playing music, printing documents, guiding missile to its target and so on.



An atom in the lower energy state  $E_1$  absorbs the incident photon of energy ( $E_2 - E_1$ ) and goes to the excited state  $E_2$ . This transition is known as absorption. For each transition made by an atom one photon disappears from the incident beam.

for an atom  $A$ ,



The number of absorption transitions per second per unit volume occurring in the material at any instant of time will be proportional to

- (i) The Number of atoms in the ground state  $N_1$
- (ii) Energy density of the incident radiation ( $U_\nu$ )

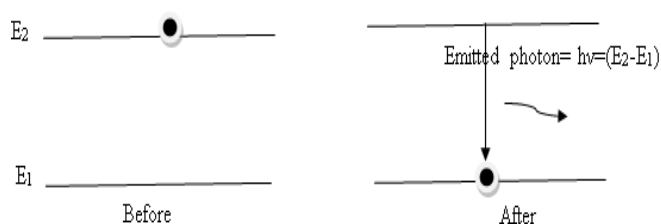
$$\text{Rate of induced absorption} = B_{12} U_\nu N_1$$

where  $B_{12}$  is proportionality constant which gives the probability of absorptions and it is called Einstein co-efficient of absorption. Since the number of atoms in the lower energy state is greater, the material absorbs more number of the incident photons.

### Spontaneous Emission:

An atom which is at higher energy state  $E_2$  is unstable, spontaneously returns to the lower energy state  $E_1$  on its own during which a single photon of energy  $(E_2 - E_1) = h\nu$  is emitted, the process is known as spontaneous emission.

This spontaneous transition can be expressed as



The number of spontaneous transitions per second, per unit volume depends on the number of atoms  $N_2$  in the excited state.

Therefore, the rate of spontaneous emission  $= A_{21}N_2$

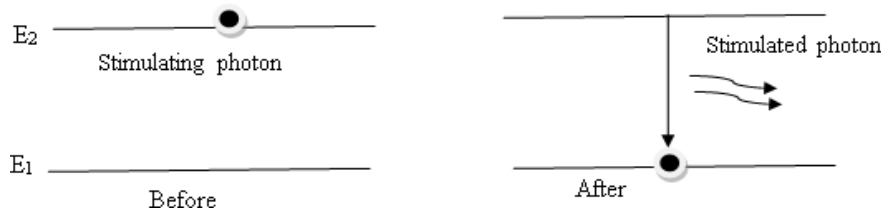
Where  $A_{21}$  is proportionality constant which gives the probability of spontaneous emission and it is called Einstein co-efficient of spontaneous emission of radiation.

The process has no control from outside. The instant of transition, directions of emission of photons, phases of the photons and their polarization states are random quantities. There will not be any correlation among the parameters of the innumerable photons emitted spontaneously by the assembly of atoms in the medium. Therefore the light generated by the source will be *incoherent* (ex: light emitted from conventional sources).

### Stimulated Emission:

Emission of photons by an atomic system with an external influence is called stimulated emission. A mechanism of forced emission was first predicted by Einstein in 1916 in which an atom in the excited state need not wait for the spontaneous emission to take place. A photon of energy  $h\nu = (E_2 - E_1)$ , can induce the excited atom to make downward

transition and emit light. Thus, the interaction of a photon with an excited atom triggers it to drop down to the ground state (lower energy) by emitting a photon. The process is known as induced or stimulated emission of radiation.



The number of stimulated transitions per second per unit volume in the material is proportional to

- (i) The Number of atoms in the excited state  $N_2$
- (ii) Energy density of the incident radiation ( $U_\nu$ )

### basic definitions

1. **Atomic system** : It is a system of atoms or molecules having discrete energy levels.
  2. **Active medium**: It is the material medium composed of atoms or ions or molecules supports the basic interaction of radiation with matter in thermal equilibrium condition.
  3. **Energy density**: The energy density  $U_\nu$  refers to the total energy in the radiation field per unit volume per unit frequency due to photons.
- 1. Population**: It is the number density (the number of atoms per unit volume) of atoms in a given energy state.
- a. **Boltzmann factor**: It is the ratio between the populations of atoms in the higher energy state to the lower energy state under thermal equilibrium. If  $N_2$  is the number density of atoms in the energy state  $E_2$  and  $N_1$  is the number density of atoms in the ground state ( $E_1$ ),
  - b. **Population inversion**: It is the condition such that the number of atoms in the higher energy ( $N_2$ ) state is greater than the number of atoms in the

ground state ( $N_1$ ). i.e,  $N_2 > N_1$

If  $N_2 > N_1$ , it is non-equilibrium condition and it is called population inversion.