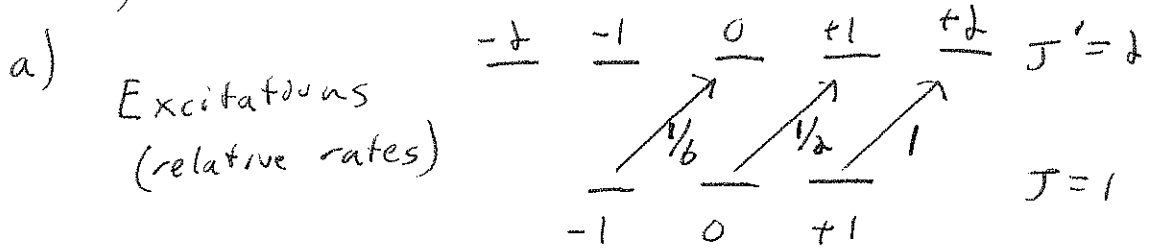
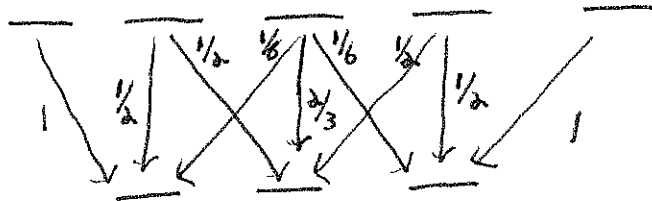


9) Using Wigner-Eckart:



Decays (relative ratios, $\times \Gamma$ for absolute)



b) Population is being pumped toward the $|1, +1\rangle \rightarrow |2, +2\rangle$ transition. Add to this the assumption that excited state populations are small, then in equilibrium all the population is in $J=1, m_J=1$ state.

c) Neglecting excited states by considering the probabilities of movement from one ground to the next:

$$\dot{P}_{11,+1} = P_{11,-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} R_e\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \Gamma\right) + P_{11,0} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} R_e\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \Gamma\right)$$

$$\dot{P}_{11,0} = P_{11,-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} R_e\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \Gamma\right) - P_{11,0} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} R_e\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \Gamma\right)$$

$$\dot{P}_{11,-1} = -P_{11,-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} R_e\right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6} \Gamma\right)$$

where $R_e =$ rate of excitation. $\left(\frac{I}{I_0}\right)$

9) d) $0 = \frac{1}{36} P_{11,-1} + \frac{1}{4} P_{11,0} = \dot{P}_{11,17} (R_e \Gamma)^{-1}$

$0 = \frac{1}{9} P_{11,-1} - \frac{1}{4} P_{11,0} = \dot{P}_{11,07} (R_e \Gamma)^{-1}$

$0 = -\frac{5}{36} P_{11,-1} = \dot{P}_{11,-17} (R_e \Gamma)^{-1}$

So $P_{11,-1} = P_{11,0} = 0$ with no restrictions on $P_{11,1}$.

Note we must conserve number $\rightarrow P_{11,1} + P_{11,0} + P_{11,-1} = 1$

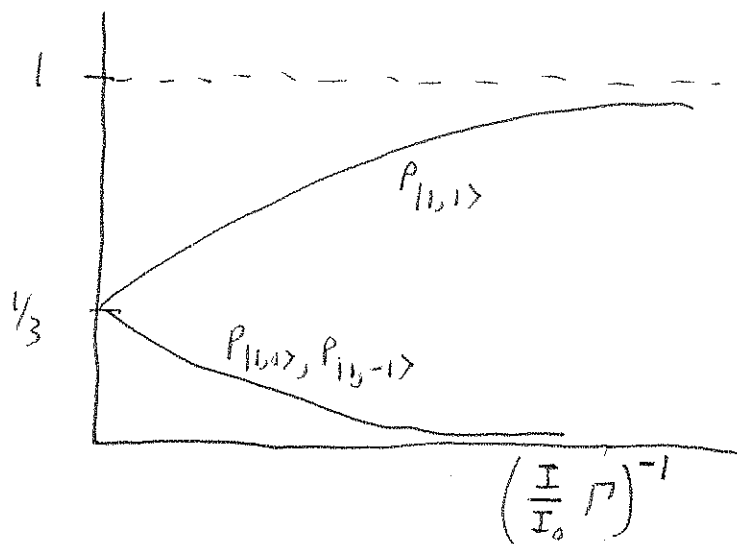
So steady-state gives $P_{11,1} = 1$, matching b)

e) solution looks like

$$P_{11,1} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{5}{36} \frac{I}{I_0} \Gamma t}$$

$$P_{11,0} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{5}{36} \frac{I}{I_0} \Gamma t}$$

$$P_{11,-1} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{5}{36} \frac{I}{I_0} \Gamma t}$$



f) $\frac{1}{e}$ reached @ $t = \frac{36}{5} \left(\frac{I}{I_0} \Gamma\right)^{-1} \rightarrow \sim 7$ cycles $\rightarrow \sim 7$ photons
 "Mo-e" steady-state $\rightarrow e^{-10} \rightarrow \sim 70$ photons