

Glazer & Mark.

$$\begin{aligned} 2.4. \frac{\# \text{ excited}}{\# \text{ GND}} &= \frac{\cancel{A} \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_B}{k_B T}\right)}{\cancel{A} \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_G}{k_B T}\right)} \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_B + \epsilon_G}{k_B T}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$k_B T \approx 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Taking } \Delta E = 1 \text{ eV} \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta E}{k_B T} &\approx \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}} \\ &\approx \frac{1.16 \times 10^4}{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Taking } T = 300, \quad \frac{1.16 \times 10^4}{3 \times 10^2} = \frac{116 \times 10^2}{3 \times 10^2} \approx 39.$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\# \text{ excited}}{\# \text{ GND}} \approx \exp(-39)}$$