Housekeeping

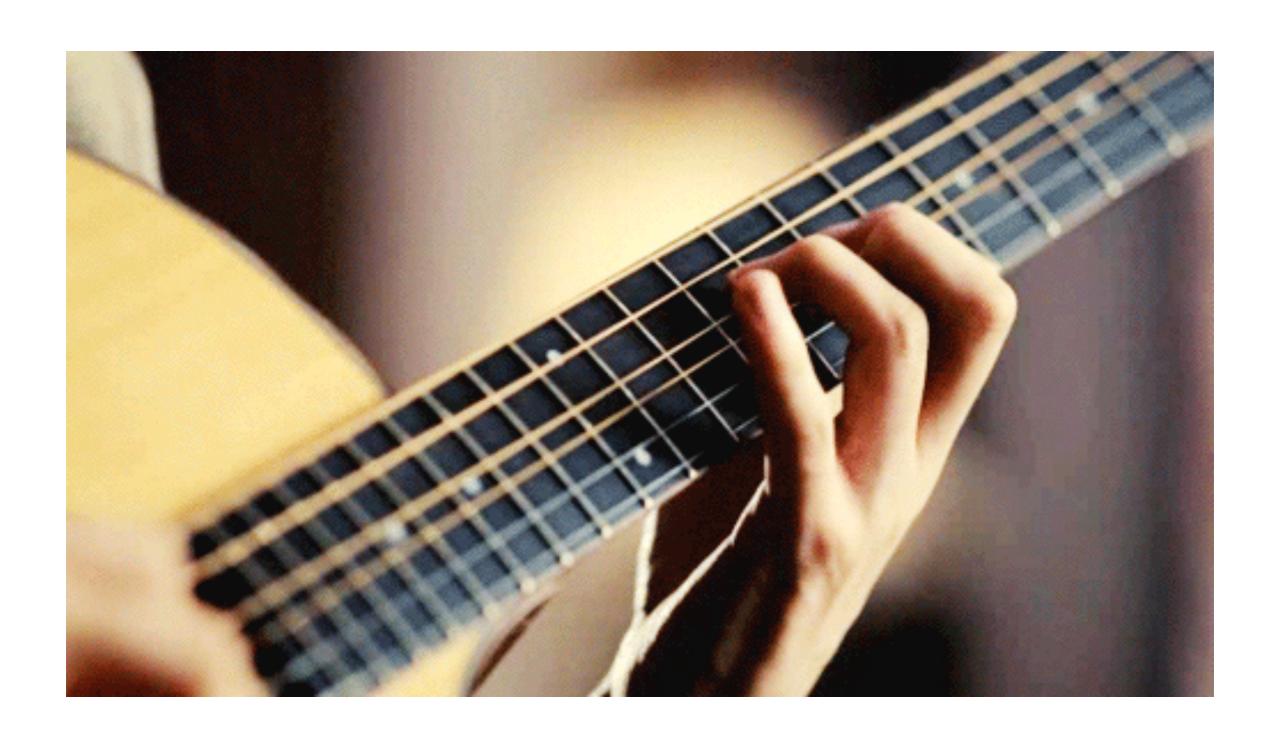
- Midterm next week
- Thursday may be different



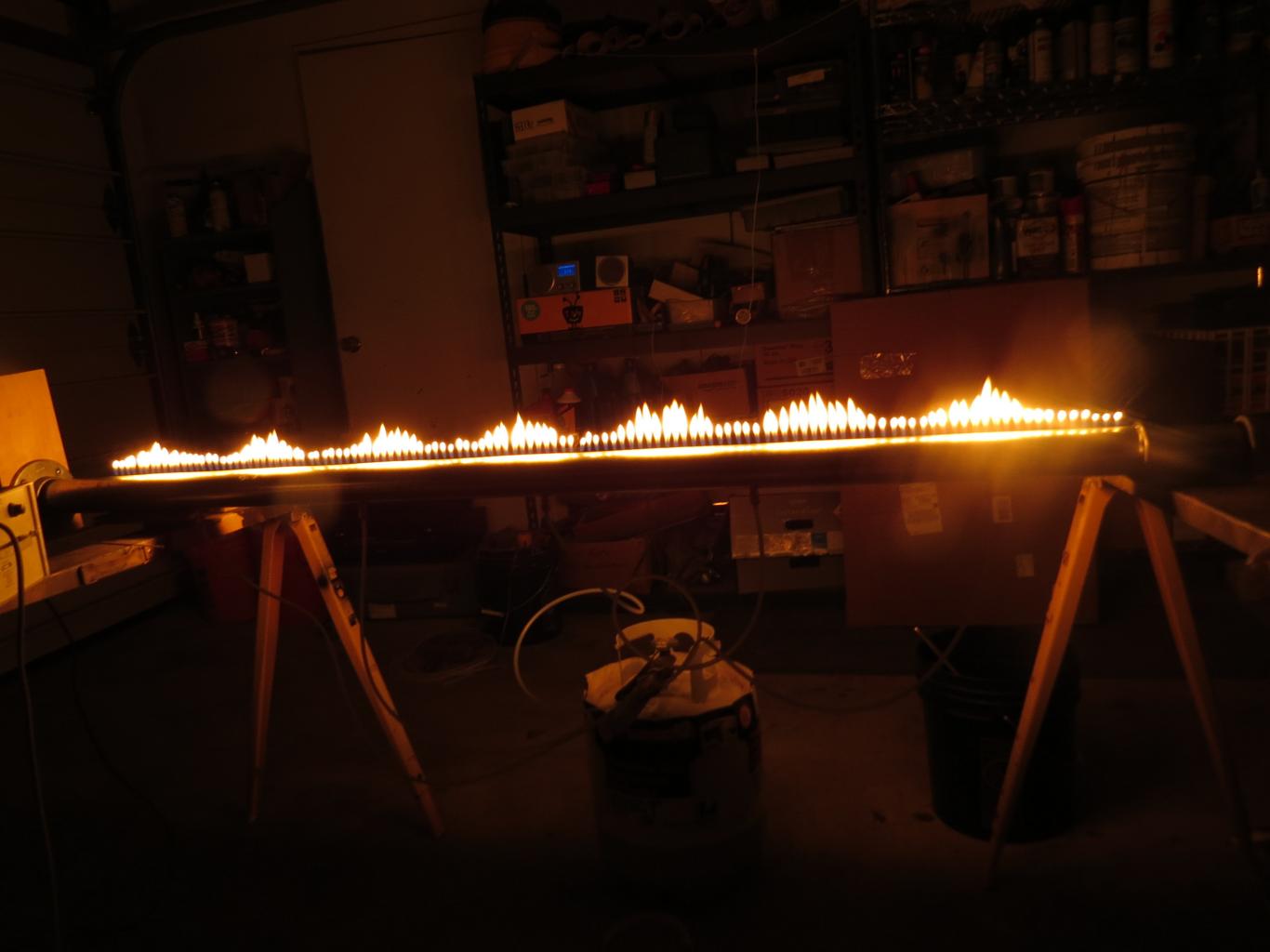
Free waves

- · Can have any primary wavelength (color, pitch)
- Move (always)
- Have a ripple length, and thus range of color
- Have a ripple width (very wide)

Trapped guitar strings





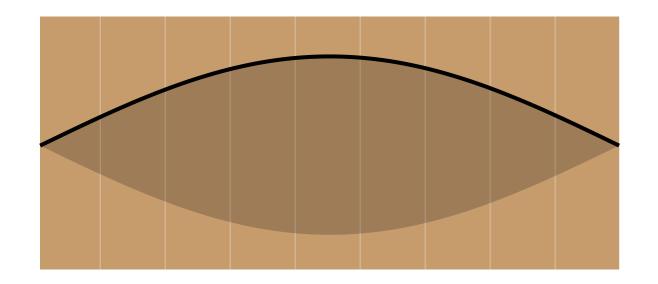


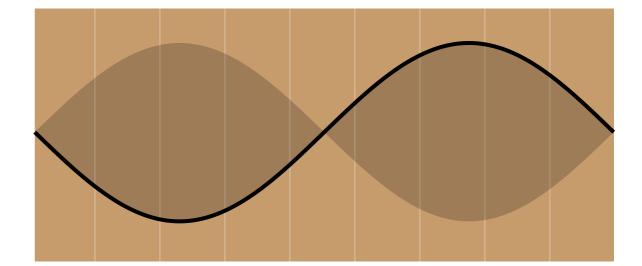
Sound in a pipe

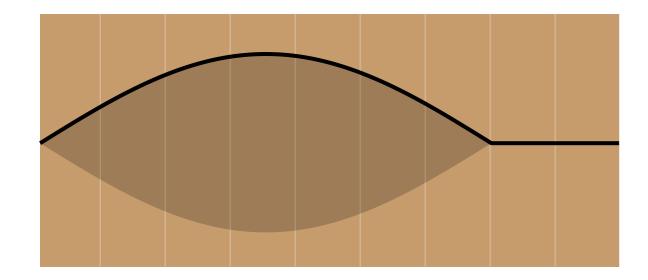


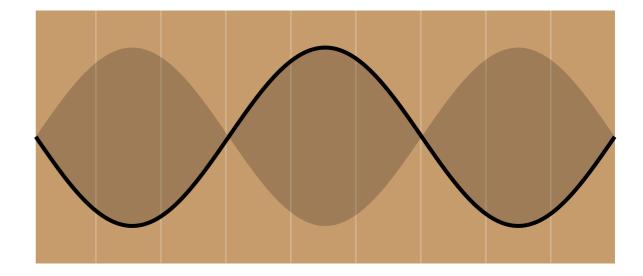
Trapped Waves

- Change length
- Nodes & anti-nodes



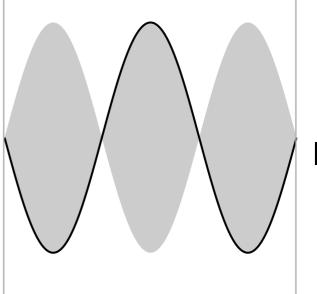






Guitar waves

 Really any uniform trap of a line-like wave 3rd harmonic



Next-next lowest energy

2nd harmonic

ental

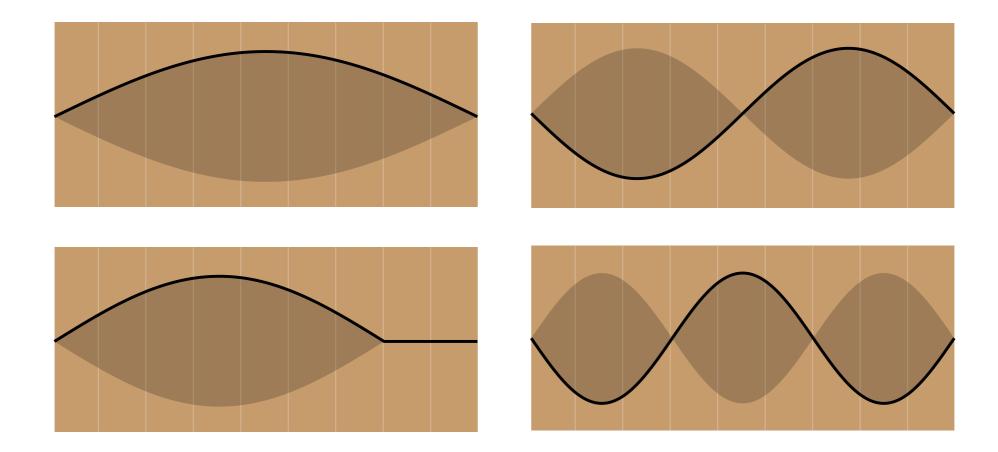
Next lowest energy

Fundamental

Lowest energy

Trapped waves

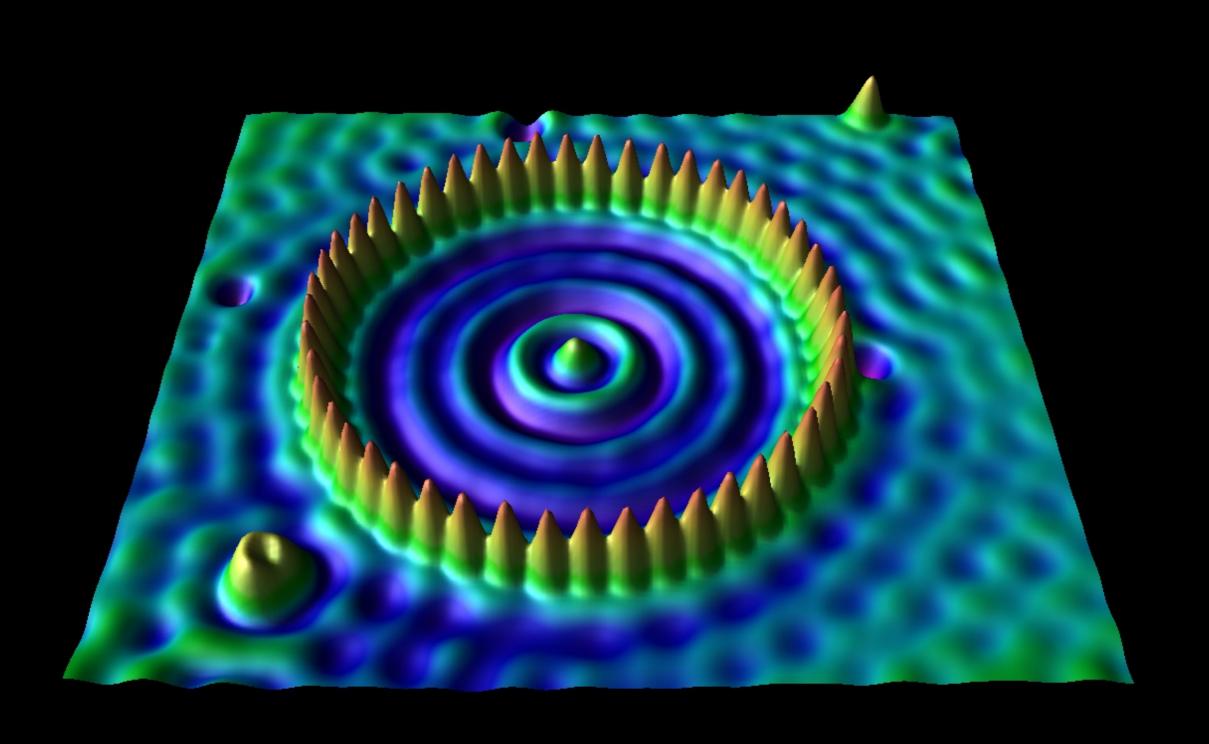
- Can only have wavelengths (colors, pitches) that fit in the trap. Colors are discrete.
- Stay within the strap (~stationary)
- Have very narrow color ranges



Drums

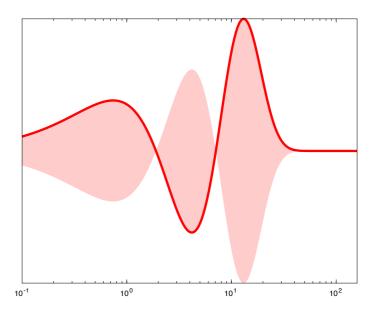


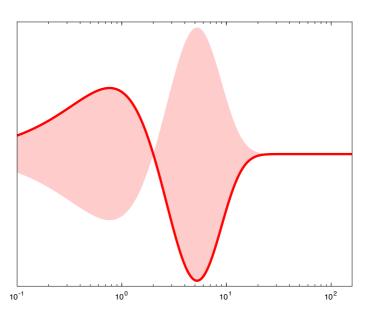
Quantum corral

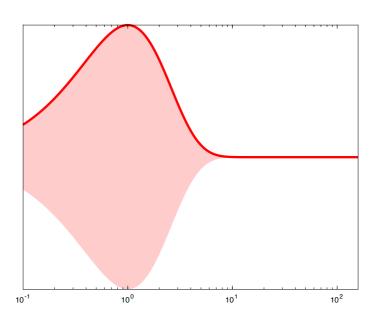


Atomic traps

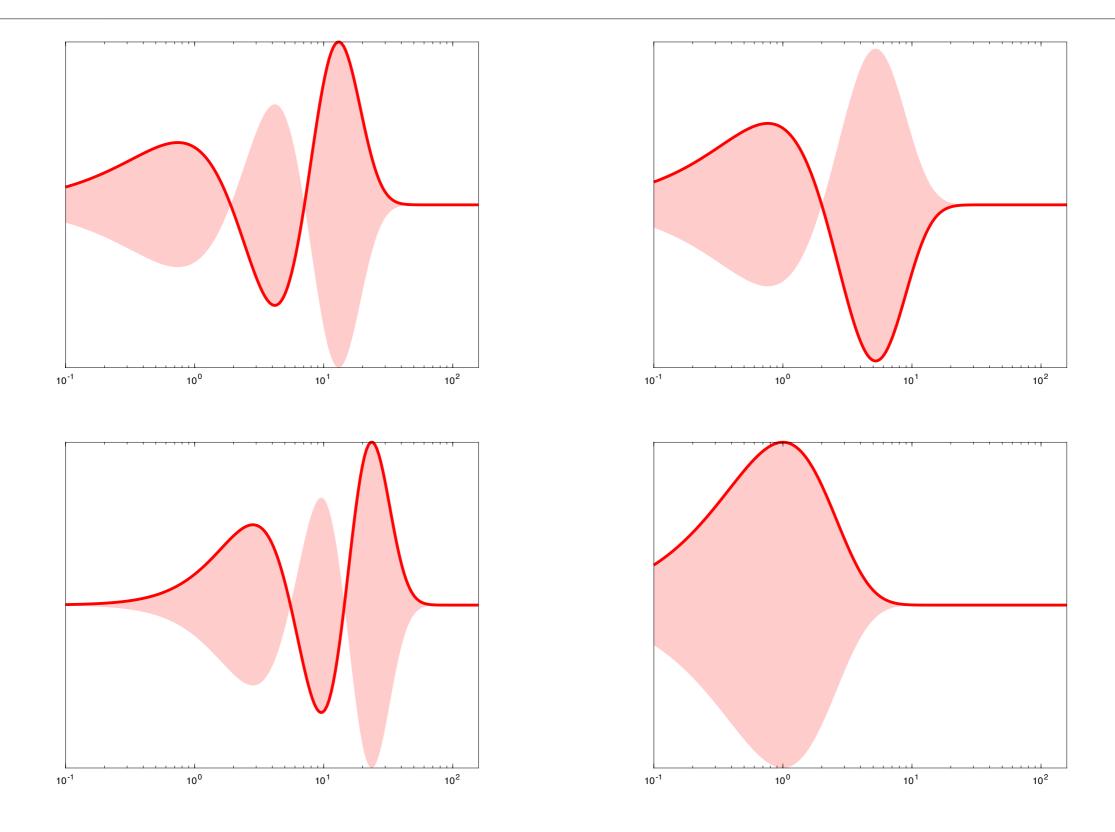
- Electron moves like a wave
- Is trapped by the nucleus
- Funny trap 'shape': strong near nucleus weaker farther away
- Really 3D, only showing radial shape here







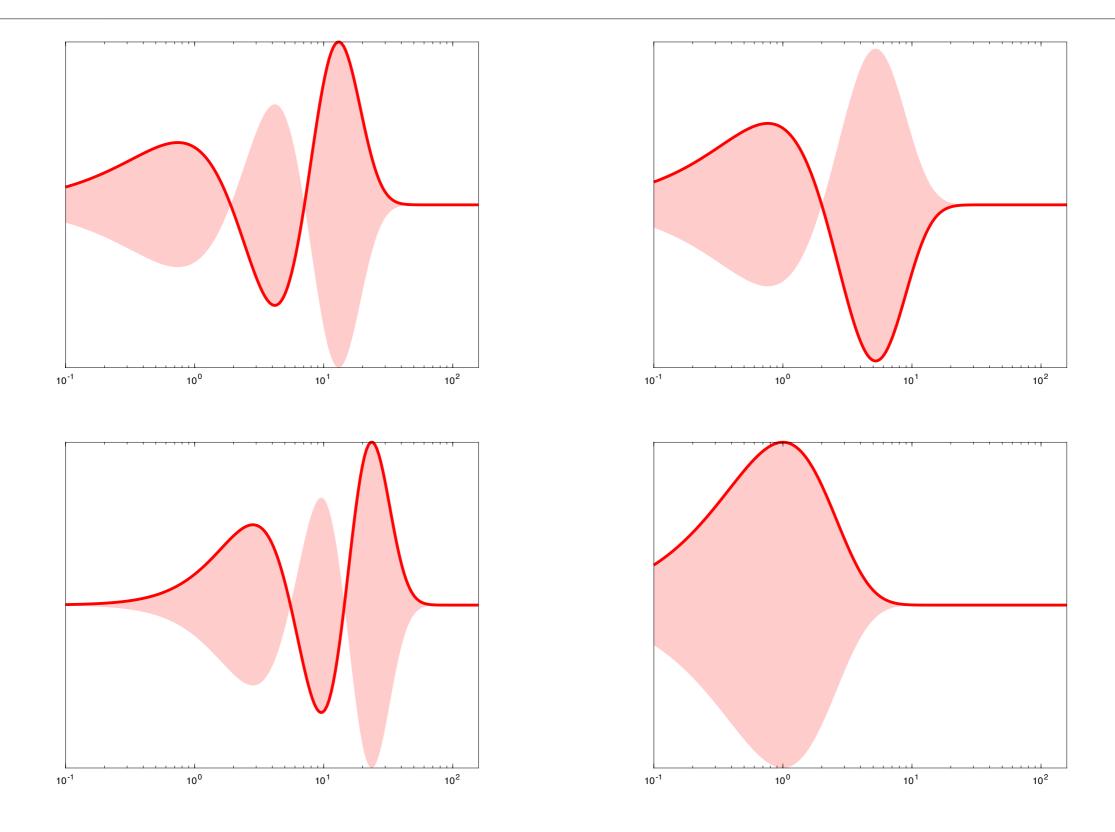
4 waves



Energy of an electron wave depends on:

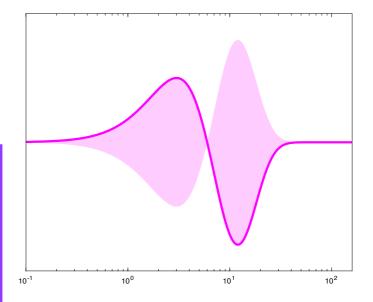
- How sharp the wave curvature is
- How far from the nucleus (how far right)

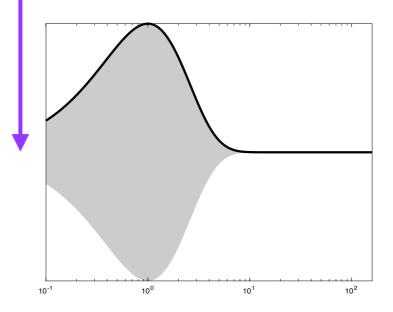
4 waves



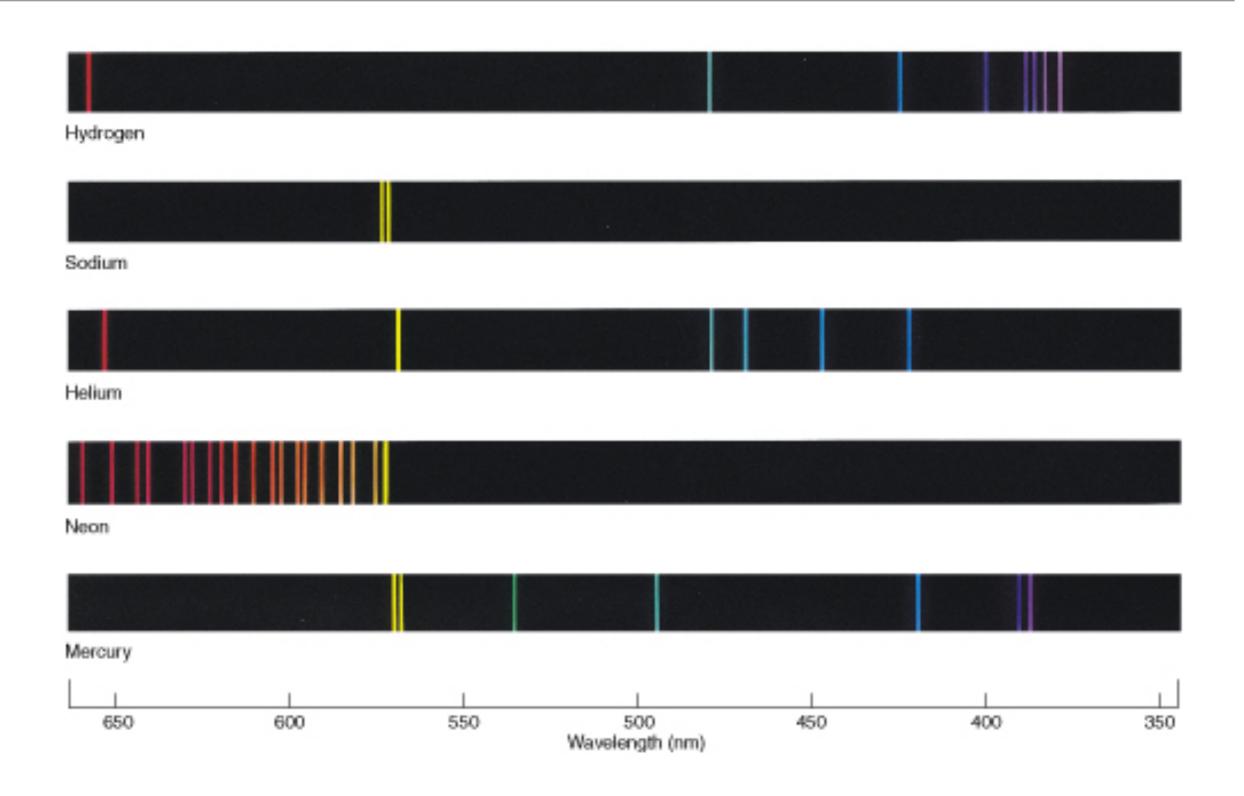
Making light

- We don't see the electron waves, or what energy they have
- When an electron jumps down from one wave to another, it creates a photon with the energy difference.

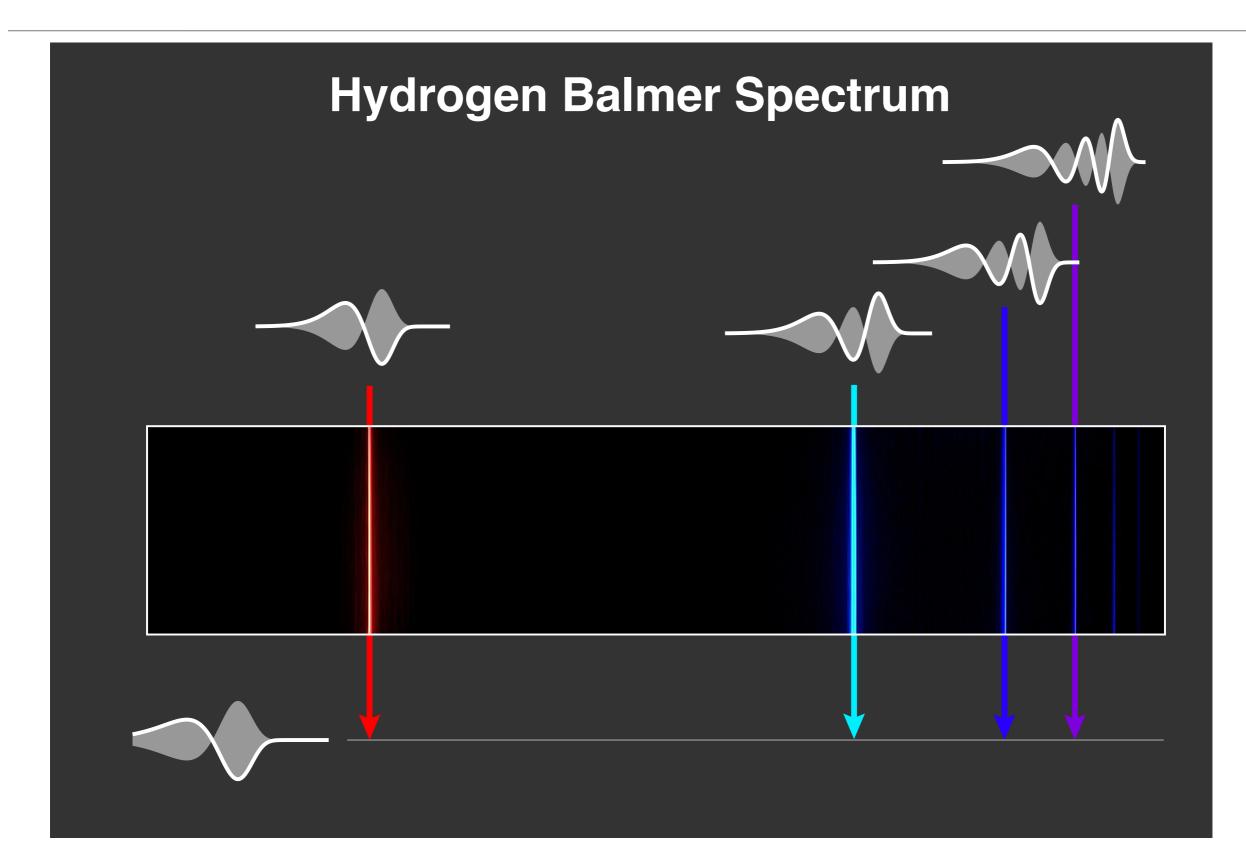




Spectra of elements



Hydrogen Spectrum



Spectra of elements

