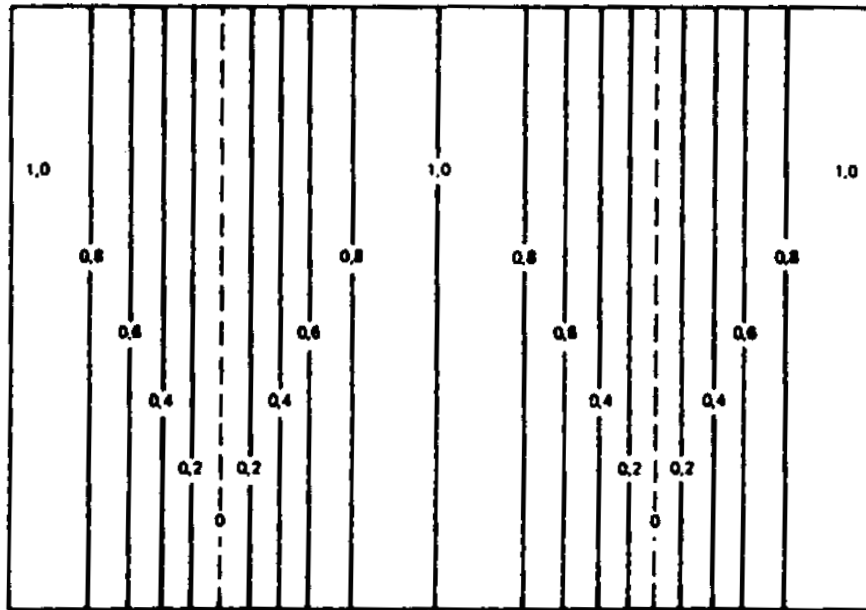


Thus, the 1-D axial modes are 1-D standing waves in a 3-D room. The wavelength of 1-D axial mode standing waves is *e.g.* $\lambda_{n00} = 2L_x/n$ for the *x*-direction, *etc.* The pressure amplitude for the 200 axial mode, with $\lambda_{200} = L_x$ is shown in the figure below (note the pressure anti-nodes on the opposing walls) {*n.b.* see also 3-D box mode demos on the P406 POM software web-page}:



(a)