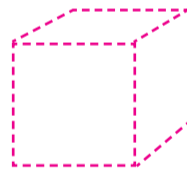
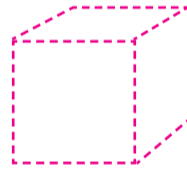
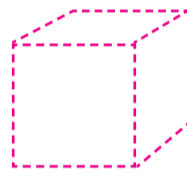


# QUANTUM CUBES



BY

MATHILDE COURTÈS

MARIANNE CARU

LOU DARRACO

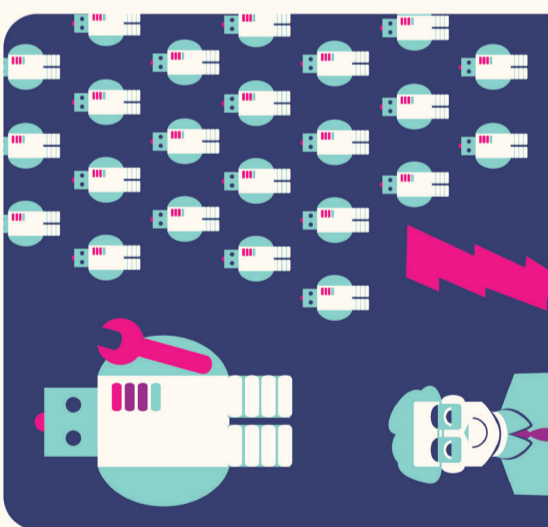
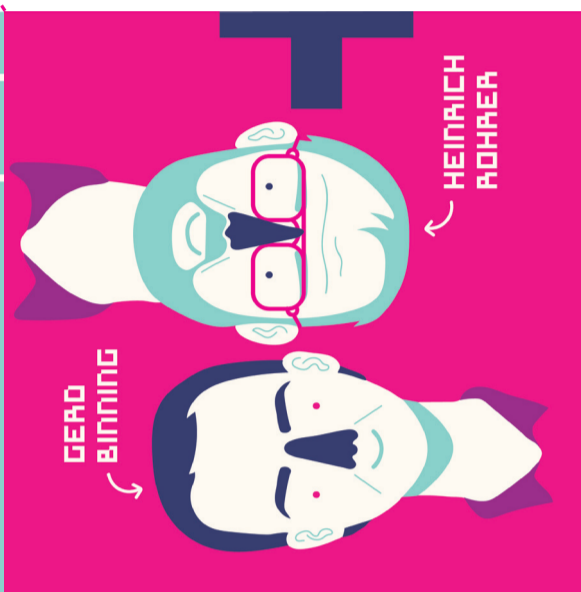
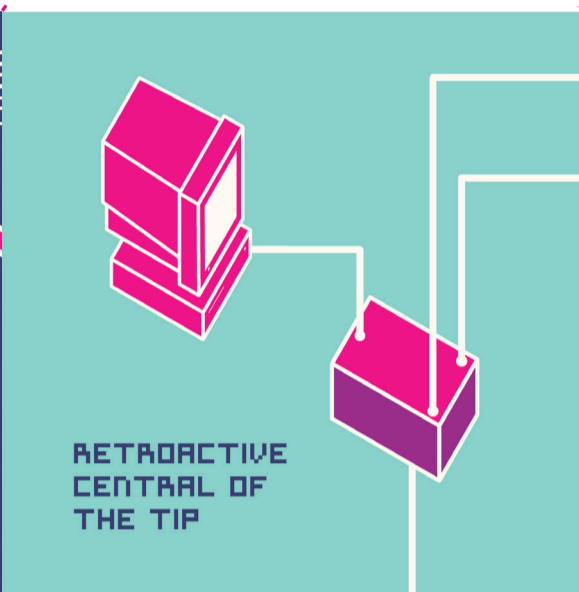
OSAA DIS, ECOLE ESTIENNE,

IN COLLABORATION

WITH JULIEN BOBROFF

«PHYSICS REIMAGINED»,

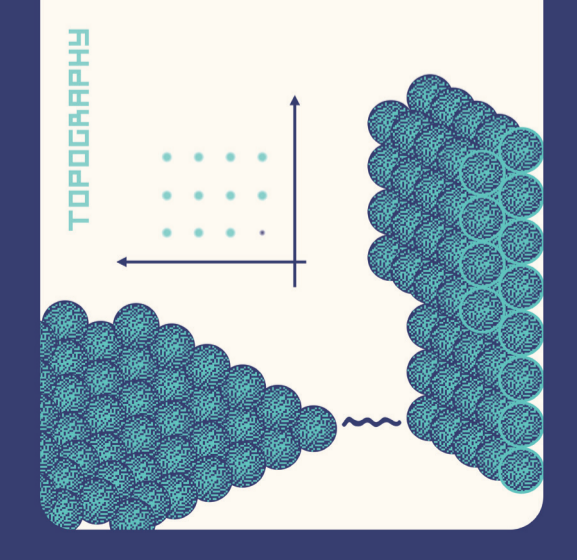
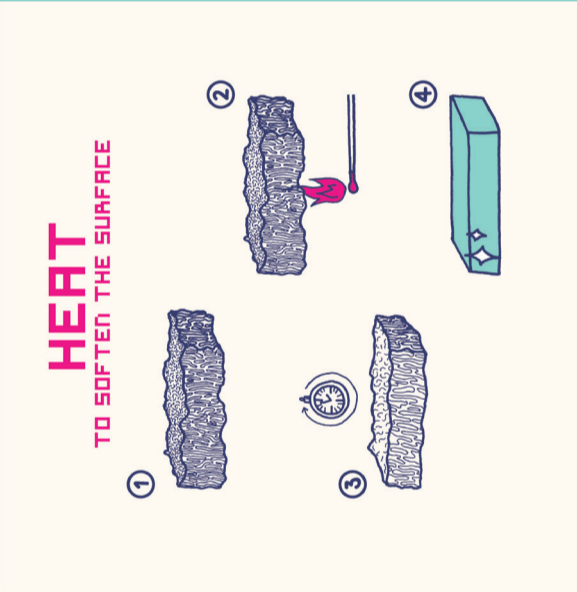
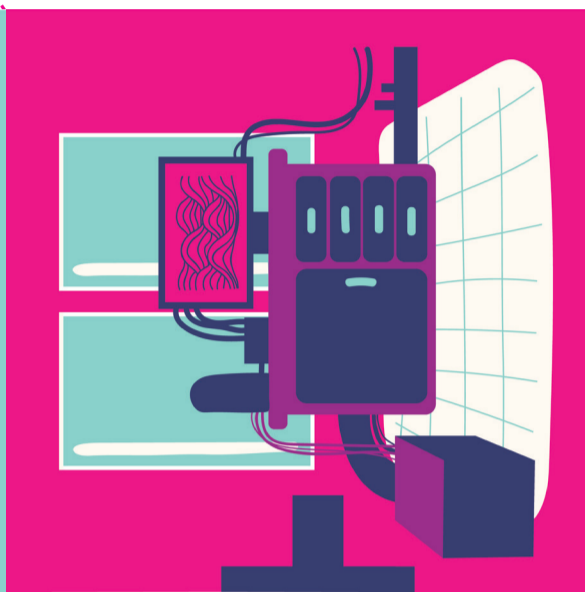
UNIV. PARIS-SUD AND CNRS

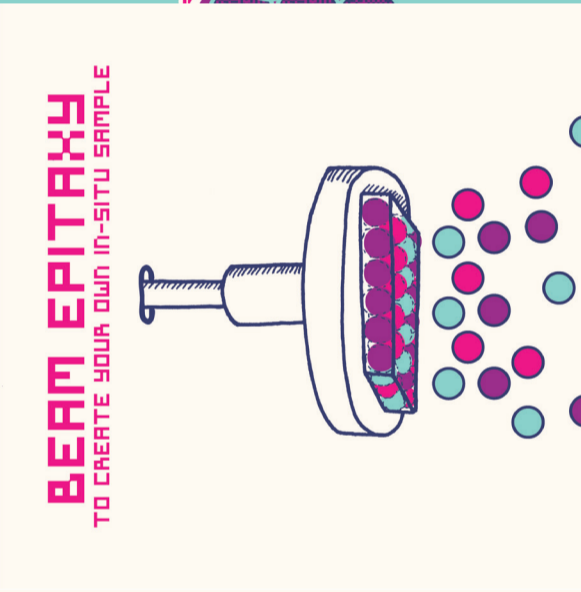
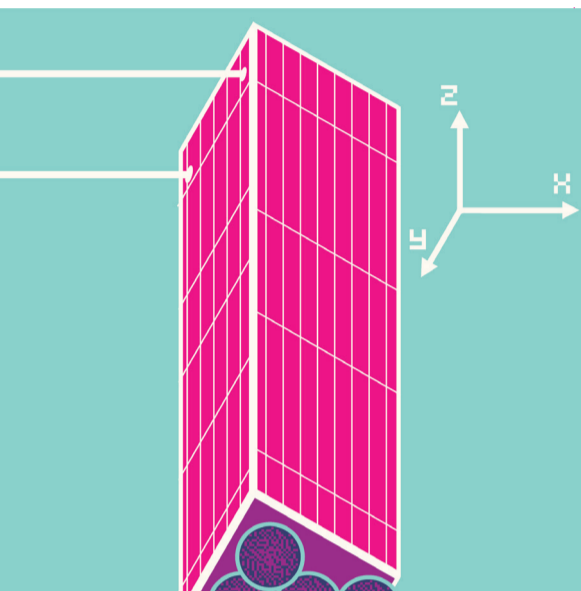
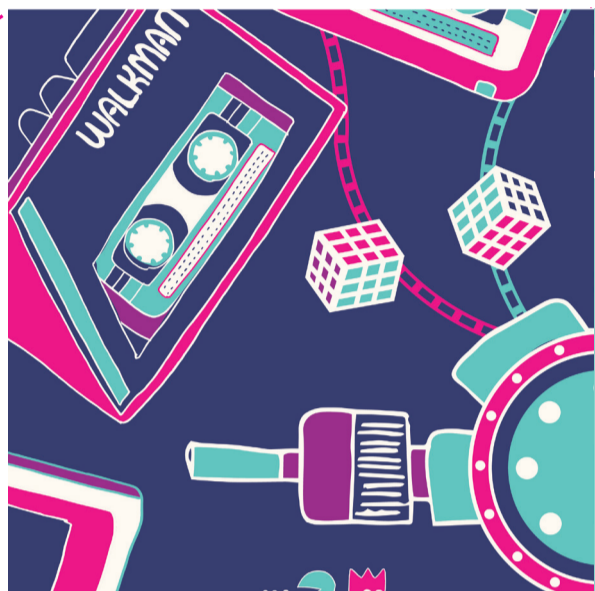


TOPOGRAPHY  
OR  
SPECTROSCOPY

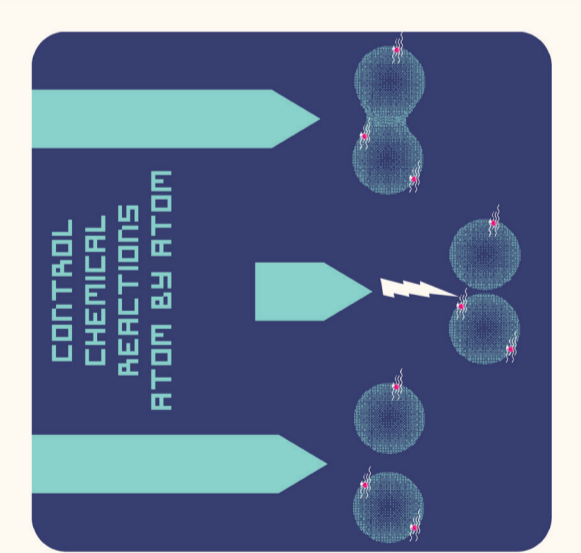


WHAT DO YOU DO WITH A TUNNELING MICROSCOPE ?

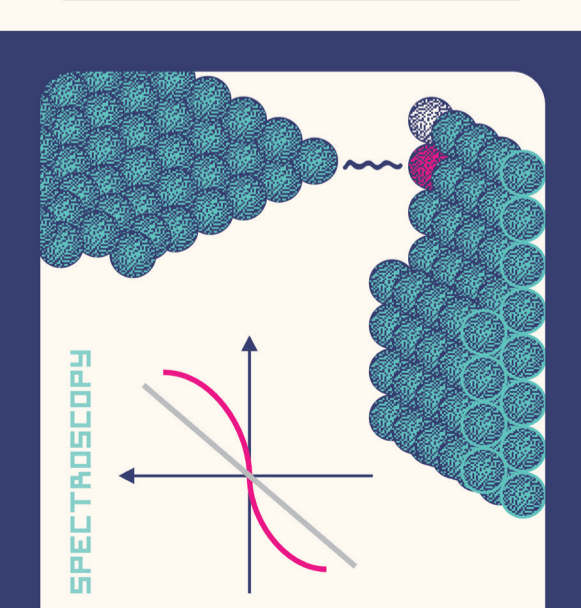




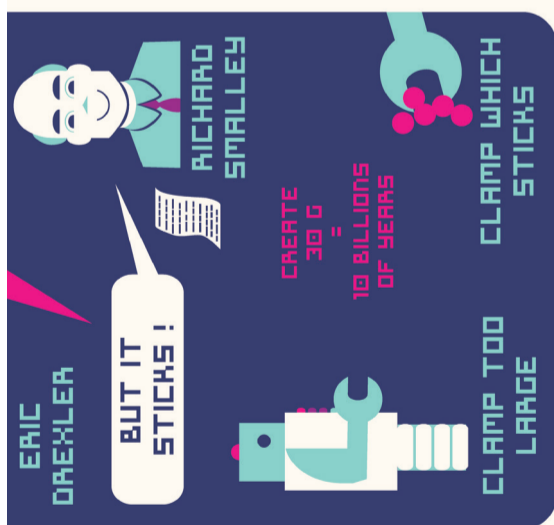
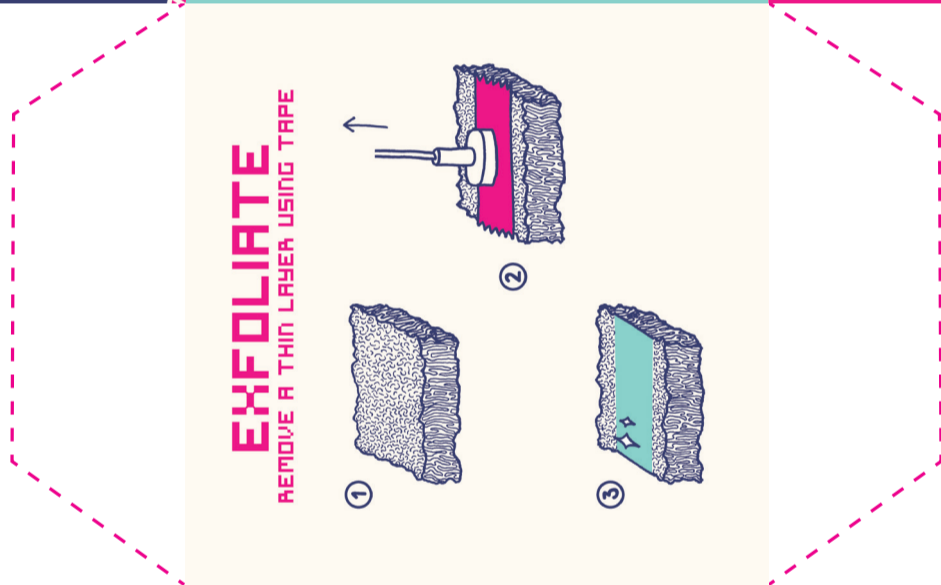
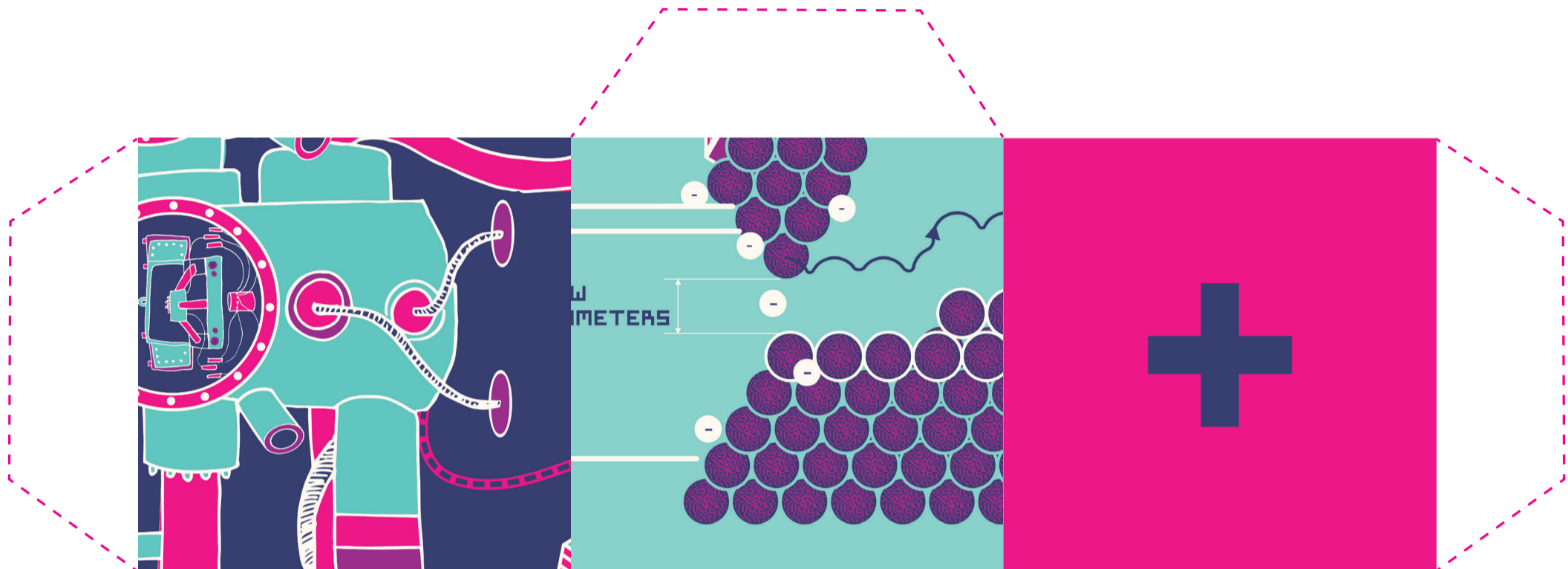
**BEAM EPITAXY**  
TO CREATE YOUR OWN IN-SITU SAMPLE



**CONTROL  
CHEMICAL  
REACTIONS  
ATOM BY ATOM**



**SPECTROSCOPY**





MEASURE OF TUNNELING CURRENT ( $I_T$ )

CREATE A VOLTAGE ( $U_V$ )

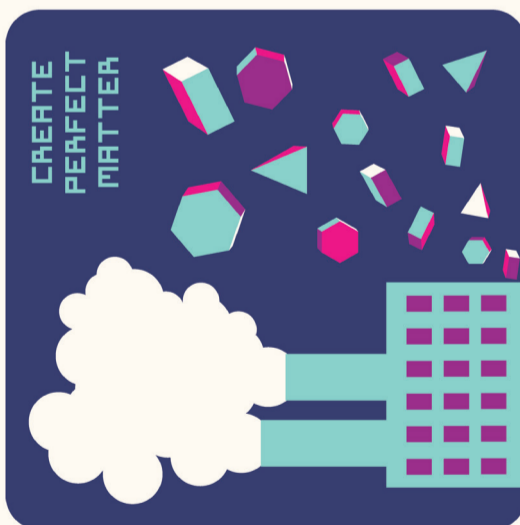


1981

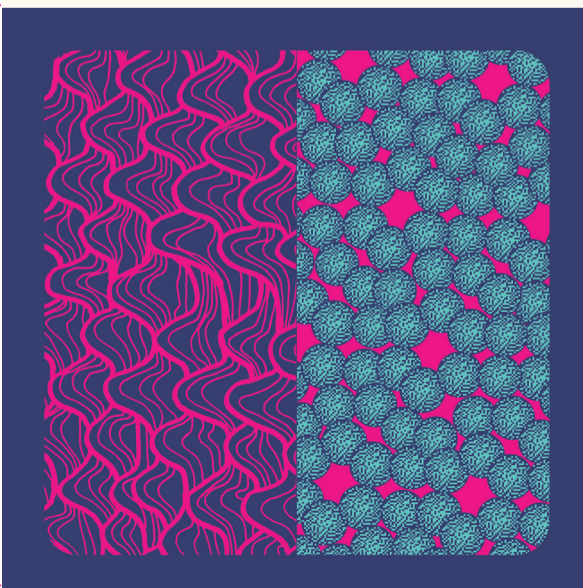
THE TUNNELING MICROSCOPE USUALLY PROBES METALS AND THEIR SURFACE IS ROUGH OR OXYDIZED.

BUT ONE NEEDS CLEAN SURFACES FOR GOOD MEASUREMENTS.

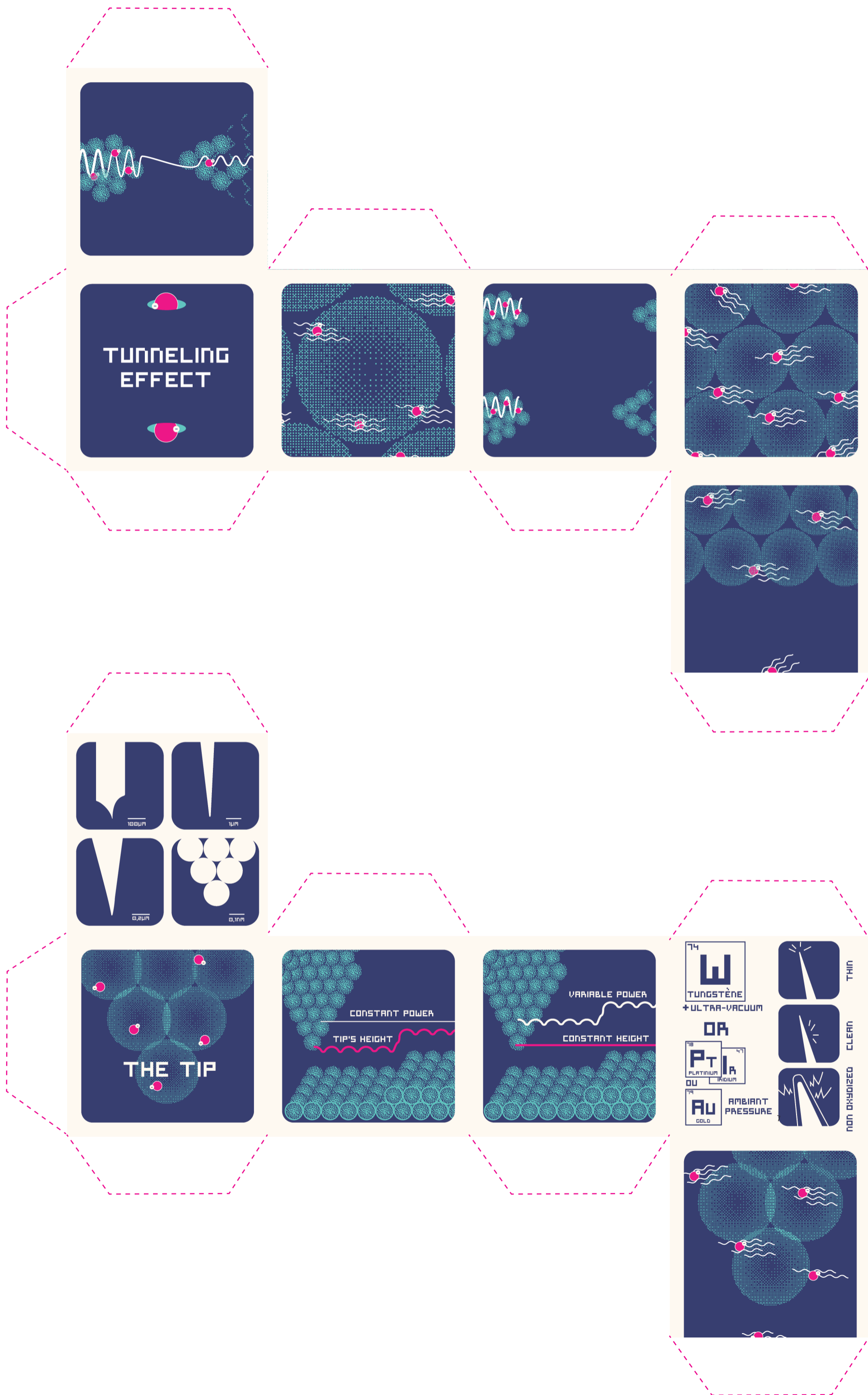
VARIOUS TECHNIQUES ARE AVAILABLE FOR THAT.



CREATE PERFECT MATTER









WHAT DO YOU DO WITH A TUNNELING MICROSCOPE ?

