ASTRONOMY

In the Department of Physics and Astronomy

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Astronomy is one of the oldest sciences and deals primarily with developing an understanding of our origins on a cosmic scale. Students interested in graduate study in astronomy should complete the physics major with a concentration in astrophysics and should strongly consider doing an honors project and thesis. They are also encouraged to pursue summer research with faculty before the start of their senior year. Colby physics majors who have taken Astronomy 231 and 342 and completed a research project in astronomy have always been admitted into graduate programs in astronomy or astrophysics. Students in any major discipline who are interested in a more general exposure to astronomy should consider the astronomy minor.

The physics major with a concentration in astrophysics is described in the “Physics” section of the catalogue.

Requirements for the Minor in Astronomy

No requirements for the astronomy minor may be taken satisfactory/unsatisfactory. The grade point average for the astronomy minor is calculated using all courses that can satisfy the requirements listed below.

Students must take one of either Astronomy 151 or 172 and the following required courses:

Astronomy
• 231 Introduction to Astrophysics
• 342 Galaxies and Cosmology

Physics
• 141 Foundations of Mechanics (or 143 Honors Physics)
• 145 Foundations of Electromagnetism and Optics

Mathematics
• 121 Single-Variable Calculus (or 161 Honors Calculus I, or 101 and 102 Calculus with Pre-calculus I and II)

Note: Students cannot fulfill the astronomy minor if electing to major in physics. Physics majors interested in astronomy should consider the astrophysics concentration.

Course Offerings

AS151s    Stars, Stellar Systems, and Cosmology  An introductory survey of modern astronomy—covering the solar system, stars and stellar evolution; galaxies; and cosmology—for students of both science and non-science backgrounds. The physical processes at work in the universe and the methods we use to learn about the universe will be emphasized. The use of mathematics at the level of first-year algebra is required. Fulfills the non-lab science requirement unless optional (one-credit) lab selected.  Three or four credit hours.  N.  KOCEVSKI

AS172s    Extraterrestrial Life  Is Earth home to the only living organisms in the universe or should we expect life elsewhere? If extraterrestrial civilizations do exist, can we expect to make contact with them? We will focus on the clues to understanding the origins of life on Earth and its possible distribution throughout the cosmos. By the end of the course, you should be able to answer the following questions: How did Earth and the solar system form? Why is Earth habitable, but Venus and Mars are not? Are there other worlds that might support life? How many advanced civilizations might exist in our galaxy?  Three credit hours.  N.  MCGRATH

AS231f    Introduction to Astrophysics  A general introduction based on topics needed for astrophysical research, accessible to all who are comfortable with calculus and computer analysis of data. Theoretical topics include celestial mechanics, continuous and line spectra, radiative transfer, star formation, nucleosynthesis, galaxy structure, and cosmology. Weekly labs alternate between afternoon and night. Students must be available Monday through Thursday evenings for five required observing labs held on clear nights to be selected by the instructor. Lecture and laboratory.  Prerequisite:  A working knowledge of introductory college-level physics and calculus, or concurrent enrollment in Physics 141 or 143.  Four credit hours.  N, Lb.  MCGRATH

[AS335] General Relativity and Cosmology  Listed as Physics 335.  Four credit hours.

AS342s    Galaxies and Cosmology  How did the universe as we observe it today come into existence? The physics behind the birth of the
universe and its evolution over cosmic time, and an introduction to modern extragalactic astronomy and cosmology, i.e., the part of astrophysics that deals with the structure and evolution of the universe as a whole and its major constituents: dark matter, dark energy, galaxies, black holes, and large-scale structures. Topics include the Big Bang theory, composition of the universe, dark matter and dark energy, cosmic nucleosynthesis, and the formation and evolution of galaxies. **Prerequisite:** Physics 141 (or 143) and 145.  

**Four credit hours.**  

KOCEVSKI

**AS491f, 492s Independent Study** Individual topics or research in areas where the student has demonstrated the interest and competence necessary for independent work. **Prerequisite:** Permission of the instructor.  

**One to four credit hours.**  

FACULTY