PHYSICS

In the Department of Physics and Astronomy

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Physics studies nature and how things work on levels ranging from the smallest subatomic and atomic scales, through intermediate scales describing matter in its various forms, up to the largest astrophysical scales. Physics students acquire skills in mathematical calculation, experimental measurement and instrumentation, theoretical and numerical modeling, scientific writing, and oral presentation. Flexible major and minor programs are designed to fit within a liberal arts education and to provide preparation for careers or advanced training in science, teaching, business, medical professions, and engineering. The department welcomes students from all majors and with diverse backgrounds.

The introductory course sequence, Physics 141 (or 143) and 145, provides a solid basis for further work in physics as well as preparation for medical school and advanced study in other sciences. These courses also provide excellent preparation for students who plan to enter professions such as law, teaching, and business. The intermediate and advanced course offerings in the department provide a strong background for graduate study in physics, astronomy, engineering, and interdisciplinary fields such as biophysics, environmental science, medical physics, and bioengineering.

Emphasis is placed upon independent work and cooperative research with the faculty in atomic, molecular, and optical physics, condensed-matter physics, theoretical physics, and astronomy. All faculty members have active research programs that involve undergraduate contributions. Research projects make use of the department’s well-equipped laboratories, computer workstations, and supporting machine, electronic, and technical shops.

Students seeking a career in engineering may consider applying to an exchange program in which both a bachelor of arts and a bachelor of engineering can be earned upon successful completion of three years at Colby and two years at Dartmouth College. Students should consult with the engineering advisor before selecting their first-semester courses.

Physics 141, 145, 241, and 242 form a full introduction to classical and 20th-century physics. For students with a previous background in physics and calculus from high school, Physics 143 may be taken instead of Physics 141.

Requirements for the Physics Major

Physics majors have a lot of flexibility in choosing the courses that are most appropriate for them. Students should work closely with their advisors in selecting courses to fulfill the requirements for the major. Not all upper-level elective courses are offered every year. Physics 415, taken in the fall of the senior year, involves completing an independent project, internship, or research in physics or a related field. All students are invited to attend the colloquia presented by faculty, senior students, and visiting scientists; senior physics majors are required to participate by enrolling in Physics 401, 402. The point scale for retention of the major applies to all courses taken that can satisfy the requirements listed below. No requirements for the major may be taken satisfactory/unsatisfactory. Physics majors receive Distinction in the Major upon graduating if they have a grade point average of at least 3.5 in physics and mathematics.

Required Physics Courses (unless exempted by advanced placement)

Physics

- 141 Foundations of Mechanics (or 143 Honors Physics)
- 145 Foundations of Electromagnetism and Optics
- 241 Modern Physics I
- 242 Modern Physics II
- 401-402 Senior Physics and Astronomy Colloquium
- 415 Physics and Astronomy Research (Physics 483-484 for students completing the honors major)

Mathematics and Computer Science Courses: Choose four (unless exempted by advanced placement)

Computer Science

- 151 Computational Thinking

Mathematics

- 121 Single-Variable Calculus (or 161 Honors Calculus I)
- 122 Series and Multi-Variable Calculus (or 162 Honors Calculus II)
- 253 Linear Algebra
- 262 Vector Calculus
- 311 Ordinary Differential Equations
**Elective Courses:** Choose at least three. At least two must be 300-level or higher physics courses, and at least one 300-level or higher physics course must be taken at Colby.

Astronomy
- 231 Introduction to Astrophysics
- 342 Galaxies and Cosmology

Biology
- 274 Neurobiology

Chemistry
- 255 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
- 341 Physical Chemistry

Mathematics
- 332 Numerical Analysis

Physics
- 253 Electronic Measurement in the Sciences
- 254 Essential Electronics
- 311 Classical Mechanics
- 312 Physics of Fluids
- 321 Electricity and Magnetism
- 332 Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics
- 333 Experimental Soft Matter Physics
- 334 Experimental Atomic Physics
- 335 General Relativity and Cosmology
- 338 Nuclear and Particle Physics
- 431 Quantum Mechanics

**Honors in Physics**

In the junior year, physics majors may apply for admission to the honors program. A 3.25 grade point average in physics and mathematics courses is normally required. Successful completion of the honors program will result in the degree being awarded with “Honors in Physics.” A thesis completed as part of the Senior Scholars Program may be substituted for the honors thesis.

**Requirements for the Honors Major**

In addition to fulfilling the requirements for the basic physics major, students must take three additional 300-level or higher physics courses and one additional 200-level or higher mathematics course. In fulfilling these requirements, students must take at least one upper-level experimental course (Astronomy 231, Physics 253, 254, 333, or 334). In their senior year they must also take Physics 483 and 484 Independent Honors Project in the place of Physics 415. A written honors thesis is required.

Students considering graduate school in physics or astronomy are strongly encouraged to take all of the following courses: Mathematics 253, 262, 311, 352, Physics 254 (or 253), 311, 321, 332, and 431.

**Requirements for the Minor in Physics**

Physics 141 (or 143), 145, 241, 242 (or a physics course numbered 300 or above), Mathematics 121 (or 161), 122 (or 162).

No requirements for the physics minor may be taken satisfactory/unsatisfactory.

**Course Offerings**

**PH141f Foundations of Mechanics** A calculus-based survey of classical Newtonian mechanics, including kinematics, forces, work and energy, momentum, gravity, oscillations, and waves. These topics are developed further in discussions, labs, and problem-solving assignments. May not be taken for credit if the student has earned credit for Physics 143. **Prerequisite:** A working knowledge of high school or college calculus, or concurrent enrollment in Mathematics 121 or 161. **Four credit hours.** N, Lb. MCCOY

**PH143f Honors Physics** An accelerated, calculus-based, introductory course on Newtonian mechanics supplemented with some coverage of additional special topics. Intended for students who have had substantial courses in physics and calculus in high school. Topics in Newtonian mechanics include kinematics, dynamics, conservation laws, oscillations, and waves. Additional topics include special relativity and nuclear physics. Students acquire knowledge in these areas and skills for solving mathematical problems and doing laboratory work.
PH145s Foundations of Electromagnetism and Optics Explores the foundations of electrical and magnetic forces, electromagnetic waves, and optics. Students will learn how electric and magnetic fields are described mathematically, how they are interrelated, and how the interrelations lead to a wide variety of physical phenomena. Practical applications in electric circuits and optical devices are explored. These topics are developed further in discussions, laboratory exercises, and out-of-class assignments. Prerequisite: Physics 141 or 143. Four credit hours. N, Lb. BLUHM

PH231f Introduction to Astrophysics Listed as Astronomy 231. Four credit hours. N, Lb. BAYLISS

PH241f Modern Physics I An introduction to the two central paradigms of non-Newtonian physics: Einstein's special theory of relativity and the quantum behavior of light and matter. The postulates of Einstein are presented and the consequences explored theoretically along with experimental evidence for relativity. The experimental evidence for quantum mechanics is considered from a historical perspective, beginning with Planck's quantum hypothesis for blackbody radiation through to the Bohr model of the hydrogen atom and the experimental evidence for the Schrödinger equation. Students will acquire skills in solving mathematical problems, advanced laboratory work, and scientific writing. Lecture, discussion, and laboratory. Students must be available for a self-scheduled lab outside of class time for approximately three hours every second week. Prerequisite: Physics 145 and Mathematics 122 or 162. Four credit hours. TATE

PH242s Modern Physics II An intermediate-level introduction to quantum mechanics and atomic physics. Topics include the Schrödinger equation, interpretation of the wave function, one-dimensional potentials, hydrogen atom, electron spin, exclusion principle, atomic structure, and atomic spectra. Lectures, discussions, and labs. Enrolled students must be available for a self-scheduled lab outside of class time for approximately three hours every second week. Prerequisite: Physics 241. Four credit hours. BLUHM

PH253j Electronic Measurement in the Sciences Electronic measurements are used in all of the sciences as well as interdisciplinary research areas such as environmental science. Provides an introduction to experiment control and measurement instrumentation using modern electronics. Emphasizes laboratory work and includes design and implementation of electronic measurement and signal processing methods. Advanced analysis techniques will be introduced. Normally offered every other year. Prerequisite: Physics 145. Three credit hours. CONOVER

[PH254] Essential Electronics An introduction to modern scientific electronics, emphasizing laboratory work and including theory, problem solving, and circuit design. From simple, direct-current devices to digital integrated circuits, microcomputer instrumentation, and analog signal processing. Normally offered every other year. Prerequisite: Physics 145. Four credit hours.

PH311s Classical Mechanics Newton's laws, oscillatory motion, noninertial reference systems, classical gravitation, motion of rigid bodies, and Lagrangian and Hamiltonian mechanics. Lecture and discussion. Prerequisite: Physics 145. Four credit hours. MCCOY

PH312s Physics of Fluids All living things, from the smallest cells to the largest communities, are soaking in or swimming through the fluid environment of liquids and gases that covers the planet. Our understanding of fluid motion helps us build better airplanes, debate climate change, and discover new design principles in biology. We will view this subject as an exciting, interdisciplinary opportunity to see the laws of physics in action. Emphasis will be on a core set of basic concepts and mathematical tools used to describe fluids and explore a range of applications drawn from biology, chemistry, geophysics, and engineering. Prerequisite: Mathematics 262 and Physics 242. Four credit hours. MCCOY

PH321f Electricity and Magnetism A theoretical treatment of electrostatics and magnetostatics in vacuum and material media through Maxwell's equations. Lecture and discussion. Prerequisite: Physics 145 and Mathematics 262 or 302. Four credit hours. KOCEVSKI

PH332s Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics Examines the concepts of temperature, energy, heat, work, and entropy. Thermodynamic relations between these quantities are studied from both a microscopic and macroscopic point of view. The laws of thermodynamics are developed from an underlying statistical treatment. Topics such as heat flows, heat engines, phase transitions, chemical reactions, Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac statistics, and blackbody radiation are discussed. Lecture and discussion. Prerequisite: Mathematics 122 (or 162) and either Physics 242 (may be taken concurrently) or Chemistry 342 (may be taken concurrently). Four credit hours. BLUHM

[PH333] Experimental Soft Matter Physics An introduction to scientific research, focusing on soft matter physics and nonlinear science. Uses advanced experimental topics such as Brownian motion, pattern formation, hydrodynamic instabilities, and chaos to provide basic training in modern interdisciplinary research methods. Strong emphasis will be placed on the use of computers and computer programming, image analysis, wet lab techniques, and other broadly applicable skills, including the reading and writing of scientific research articles.
Experimental Atomic Physics  Laboratory projects in modern atomic, molecular, and optical (AMO) physics. Experiments include observing the Zeeman effect in mercury using a grating spectrometer, Doppler-free diode laser spectroscopy, and magneto-optical trapping of rubidium atoms. Through these and other projects, students will learn cutting-edge techniques of modern AMO physics. In addition they will become familiar with, and be expected to engage in, communication of results both orally and in written form. Laboratory and tutorial. Some out-of-class participation required. Prerequisite: Physics 242.  Three credit hours.

General Relativity and Cosmology  An introduction to Einstein's general theory of relativity, including a treatment of tensor analysis, Einstein's equations, Schwarzschild metric, black holes, expansion of the universe, and cosmology. Prerequisite: Physics 241.  Four credit hours.

Nuclear and Particle Physics  An overview of nuclear and particle physics. Topics in nuclear physics include radioactivity, nuclear reactions and decays, and nuclear models. In particle physics, topics include relativistic particle interactions, the strong and weak interactions, the standard model description of quarks, leptons, and gauge fields, and ideas for new physics that goes beyond the standard model. Prerequisite: Physics 242.  Four credit hours.