Department of Physics and Astronomy

Peter Taborek, Department Chair
4129 Frederick Reines Hall
949-824-6911
http://www.physics.uci.edu/

Overview

Physics is that branch of science concerned with the study of natural phenomena at the fundamental level. Physicists study the smallest particles of matter (quarks and leptons), nuclei, and atoms; the fundamental forces; the properties of solids, liquids, gases, and plasmas; the behavior of matter on the grand scale in stars and galaxies; and even the origin and fate of the universe. Other disciplines such as chemistry, biology, medicine, and engineering often build upon the foundations laid by physics.

The Department of Physics and Astronomy offers introductory and advanced courses for students of various interests, from those in the humanities and social sciences, to those in biological sciences, and to those in physics, engineering, and other sciences. The Department offers majors in Physics and Applied Physics, with interdisciplinary concentrations and tracks that include astrophysics, engineering physics, science education, and courses taught by faculty in Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Engineering, and Medicine.

Furthermore, the faculty is vigorous, innovative, and engaged in a wide variety of research, education, and public service activities. The Department encourages student-faculty interaction and student involvement in undergraduate research. Faculty conduct active research in forefront research areas, providing students access to research opportunities in specialized areas like cosmology, particle physics, plasmas and fusion, condensed matter physics, biophysics, and medical physics.

Undergraduate Program

The goal of the undergraduate majors in Physics and Applied Physics is to develop expert problem solvers with a broad understanding of physical principles. The programs are flexible and prepare students for careers in industrial research, applications programming, education, law, or business, as well as for graduate study in astronomy, biomedical physics, engineering, or physics.

Students choose a major in either pure Physics or Applied Physics. The major in Physics includes a standard track for graduate study in physics, a Specialization in Astrophysics, and Concentrations in Computational Physics, the Philosophy of Physics, and Physics Education. The major in Applied Physics allows students to combine physics courses with courses from overlapping disciplines, such as materials science, electrical engineering, geosciences, biomedical imaging, or other fields. Annual mandatory meetings with faculty advisors assist students in selecting the right program for their aptitudes and interests.

Different sequences of lower-division physics courses are distinguished by their intended audience, their mathematical prerequisites, and the extent to which they offer preparation for more advanced courses. These aspects of the introductory courses are summarized as follows:

**Physics 3:** *Intended audience:* Premedical students, Biological Sciences majors. *Prerequisites:* concurrent enrollment in MATH 2A. *Preparation for advanced courses:* PHYSICS 7D with permission.

**Physics 7:** *Intended audience:* Physical Sciences and Engineering majors. *Prerequisite:* concurrent enrollment in MATH 2B. *Preparation for advanced courses:* PHYSICS 51A or PHYSICS 61A.


Admission to the Physics or Applied Physics Majors

Students may be admitted to the Physics or Applied Physics majors upon entering the University as freshmen, via change of major, or as transfer students from other colleges and universities. Information about change of major policies is available in the Physical Sciences Student Affairs Office and at the UCI Change of Major Criteria website (http://www.changeofmajor.uci.edu/). For transfer student admission, preference will be given to junior-level applicants with the highest grades overall and who have satisfactorily completed the following required courses: one year of approved calculus and one year of calculus-based physics with laboratory for engineering and physics majors. Completion of multivariable calculus, linear algebra, and differential equations is recommended.

Requirements for the B.S. in Physics (with Concentrations and a Specialization)

All students must meet the University Requirements.

School Requirements: None.

Departmental Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATH 2A</td>
<td>Single-Variable Calculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or MATH 5A</td>
<td>Calculus for Life Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 2B</td>
<td>Single-Variable Calculus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MATH 2D- 2E  |  Multivariable Calculus and Multivariable Calculus
MATH 3A  |  Introduction to Linear Algebra
MATH 3D  |  Elementary Differential Equations
PHYSICS 7C- 7D- 7E  |  Classical Physics and Classical Physics
PHYSICS 7LC- 7LD  |  Classical Physics Laboratory and Classical Physics Laboratory
PHYSICS 50  |  Mathematical Methods for Physical Science
PHYSICS 52A- 52B- 52C  |  Fundamentals of Experimental Physics and Fundamentals of Experimental Physics
PHYSICS 53  |  Introduction to C and Numerical Analysis (or another programming course)
PHYSICS 60  |  Thermal Physics
PHYSICS 61A  |  Modern Physics for Majors ¹
PHYSICS 61B  |  Modern Physics for Majors
or PHYSICS 61C  |  Introduction to Astrophysics
PHYSICS 111A- 111B  |  Classical Mechanics and Classical Mechanics
PHYSICS 112A- 112B  |  Electromagnetic Theory and Electromagnetic Theory
PHYSICS 113A  |  Quantum Physics
PHYSICS 115A  |  Statistical Physics
PHYSICS 121W  |  Advanced Laboratory
PHYSICS 125A  |  Mathematical Physics
PHYSICS 194  |  Research Communication for Physics Majors

And select five additional coherently related four-unit courses. (This requirement is normally satisfied by concentrations, specializations, and tracks, as listed below.)

¹ For students transferring into the major after taking PHYSICS 51A-PHYSICS 51B, PHYSICS 51A-PHYSICS 51B will be accepted in place of PHYSICS 61A-PHYSICS 61B.

**Upper-Division Writing Requirement:** Physics majors are required to satisfy the upper-division writing requirement by completing PHYSICS 194 with a grade of C or better, followed by PHYSICS 121W with a grade of C or better.

**Sample Program — Physics Core Curriculum**

### Freshman

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<th>Fall</th>
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<th>Spring</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>MATH 2B</td>
<td>MATH 2D</td>
<td>MATH 2E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHYSICS 7C- 7LC</td>
<td>PHYSICS 7D- 7LD</td>
<td>PHYSICS 7E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PHYSICS 99)</td>
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<td>Spring</td>
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### Sophomore

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>MATH 3A</td>
<td>MATH 3D</td>
<td>PHYSICS 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHYSICS 52A</td>
<td>PHYSICS 52B</td>
<td>PHYSICS 52C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHYSICS 60</td>
<td>PHYSICS 61A</td>
<td>PHYSICS 61B or 61C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
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<td>Spring</td>
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</table>

### Junior

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<th></th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>PHYSICS 111A</td>
<td>PHYSICS 111B</td>
<td>PHYSICS 53</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHYSICS 112A</td>
<td></td>
<td>PHYSICS 112B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PHYSICS 113A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
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</table>

### Senior

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<th>Fall</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>PHYSICS 115A</td>
<td>PHYSICS 121W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And select five additional coherently related four-unit courses. (This requirement is normally satisfied by concentrations, specializations, and tracks, as listed below.)

¹ For students transferring into the major after taking PHYSICS 51A-PHYSICS 51B, PHYSICS 51A-PHYSICS 51B will be accepted in place of PHYSICS 61A-PHYSICS 61B.
For a student planning graduate study in physics, additional courses in advanced physics are strongly recommended.

**Concentration in Computational Physics**

The **Computational Physics concentration** provides training for positions in software development in a wide variety of high-technology fields. For example, consider medical imaging software for magnetic resonance imaging. To write a first-rate program, one must understand the apparatus and analysis techniques (physics), use appropriate numerical techniques (numerical analysis), and employ a convenient object-oriented interface (computer science). The concentration develops this unique set of skills: physical and mathematical insight through the Physics curriculum, knowledge of modern computer programming techniques, and knowledge of numerical analysis.

**Requirements:**

Three courses in computer science:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;C SCI 31</td>
<td>Introduction to Programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;C SCI 32</td>
<td>Programming with Software Libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;C SCI 33</td>
<td>Intermediate Programming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two courses in numerical analysis plus the accompanying laboratories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATH 105A-105B</td>
<td>Numerical Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 105LA-105LB</td>
<td>Numerical Analysis Laboratory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One advanced computational course and accompanying laboratory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATH 107-107L</td>
<td>Numerical Differential Equations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Numerical Differential Equations Laboratory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Program — Computational Physics Concentration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>I&amp;C SCI 31</td>
<td>I&amp;C SCI 32</td>
<td>I&amp;C SCI 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>MATH 105A-105LA</td>
<td>MATH 105B-105LB</td>
<td>MATH 107-107L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Concentration in Philosophy of Physics**

The **Philosophy of Physics concentration** is concerned with the study of the conceptual history of physics, the method of inquiry that has led to our best physical theories, and the structure and interpretation of the theories themselves. Students take courses in deductive and inductive logic, the philosophy and history of physics, and quantum mechanics. The emphasis on careful argument makes this concentration useful for anyone who wishes to pursue a graduate degree in philosophy or law, or for other careers that employ both verbal and quantitative analysis.

**Requirements:**

Select one from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPS 40</td>
<td>The Nature of Scientific Inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS 60</td>
<td>The Making of Modern Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC SCI H1G</td>
<td>Honors: Critical Issues on the Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS H125</td>
<td>What Is Time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS H80</td>
<td>Scientific Realism and Instrumentalism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or another approved Campuswide Honors course

Select one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPS 30</td>
<td>Introduction to Symbolic Logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS 104</td>
<td>Introduction to Logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS 105A-105B-105C</td>
<td>Elementary Set Theory and Metalogic and Undecidability and Incompleteness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 150</td>
<td>Introduction to Mathematical Logic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complete:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPS 31</td>
<td>Introduction to Inductive Logic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select one from the following:
LPS 104  
**Introduction to Logic**

LPS 105A-105B-105C  
**Elementary Set Theory and Metalogic and Undecidability and Incompleteness**

LPS 140  
**Topics in Philosophy of Science**

MATH 150  
**Introduction to Mathematical Logic**

HISTORY 135D  
**Maps from Prehistory to the Present (when the topic is physics; or another approved elective)**

**Complete:**

**PHYSICS 113B**  
**Quantum Physics**

Select three from the following:

LPS 141A  
**Topics in Philosophy of Physics**

LPS 141C  
**Philosophy of Quantum Mechanics**

or other approved Philosophy of Physics course

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**Concentration in Physics Education**

The **Physics Education concentration** is for students who plan a career in secondary education. An Education course, four general science courses, a research methods course, and two quarters of classroom experience complete the requirements for the concentration. Students are encouraged to take **PHYSICS 191** (outreach).

**Requirements:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 55</td>
<td>Knowing and Learning in Mathematics and Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHY SCI 5</td>
<td>California Teach 1: Introduction to Science and Mathematics Teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHY SCI 105</td>
<td>California Teach 2: Middle School Science and Mathematics Teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 193</td>
<td>Research Methods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select four courses from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIO SCI 1A</td>
<td>Life Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO SCI 93</td>
<td>From DNA to Organisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO SCI 94</td>
<td>From Organisms to Ecosystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 1A- 1B-1C</td>
<td>General Chemistry and General Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARTHSS 1</td>
<td>Introduction to Earth System Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARTHSS 7</td>
<td>Physical Geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 20A-20B</td>
<td>Introduction to Astronomy and Cosmology: Humanity's Place in the Universe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** With this concentration, a Secondary Teaching Certification option is available.

**Secondary Teaching Certification Option:** With additional course work and field experience offered through the UCI Cal Teach program, students who complete the concentration in Physics Education can also earn a California Preliminary Single Subject Teaching Credential. Completing the bachelor's degree, concentration, and teacher certification in four years is possible with careful, early planning. Additional courses required for teacher certification are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPS 60</td>
<td>The Making of Modern Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 109</td>
<td>Reading and Writing in Secondary Mathematics and Science Classrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 143AW</td>
<td>Classroom Interactions I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 143BW</td>
<td>Classroom Interactions II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 148</td>
<td>Complex Pedagogical Design ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 158</td>
<td>Student Teaching Mathematics and Science in Middle/High School (two quarters)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Successful completion of EDUC 143AW-EDUC 143BW and EDUC 148 will be accepted in lieu of PHYSICS 125A and PHYSICS 194 for Cal Teach students.
For additional information about teacher certification requirements and enrollment procedures, see Preparation for Teaching Science and Mathematics. Interested students are strongly encouraged to contact the Cal Teach Resource and Advising Center or the Physical Sciences Student Affairs Office.

**Sample Program — Concentration in Physics Education with Secondary Teaching Certification Option**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Freshman</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>MATH 2B</td>
<td>MATH 2D</td>
<td>MATH 2E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 7C-7LC</td>
<td>PHYSICS 7D-7LD</td>
<td>PHYSICS 7E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Education</td>
<td>General Education</td>
<td>General Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>(PHYSICS 99)</td>
<td>PHY SCI 5</td>
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<th>Sophomore</th>
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<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>MATH 3A</td>
<td>MATH 3D</td>
<td>PHYSICS 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 60</td>
<td>PHYSICS 61A</td>
<td>PHYSICS 61B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 52A</td>
<td>PHYSICS 52B</td>
<td>PHYSICS 52C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHY SCI 105</td>
<td>PHYSICS 193</td>
<td>LPS 60</td>
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<th>Junior</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 111A</td>
<td>PHYSICS 111B</td>
<td>PHYSICS 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Science</td>
<td>PHYSICS 112A</td>
<td>PHYSICS 112B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Science</td>
<td>General Science</td>
<td>PHYSICS 113A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 55</td>
<td>EDUC 143AW</td>
<td>EDUC 148</td>
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<th>Senior</th>
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<th>Spring</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 115A</td>
<td>General Education</td>
<td>PHYSICS 121W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Science</td>
<td>EDUC 109</td>
<td>General Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 143BW</td>
<td>EDUC 158</td>
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**Specialization in Astrophysics**

The Astrophysics specialization is primarily taken by two types of students, those planning on going on to graduate school in astronomy or astrophysics and those planning to work in aeronautics or astrophysics-related industries or government research laboratories after receiving their bachelor’s degree. It also is an excellent focus for students who anticipate careers in science journalism, teaching, science administration, or public relations. The course work includes:

A. Complete:

| PHYSICS 61C | Introduction to Astrophysics |
| PHYSICS 139 | Observational Astrophysics   |

B. Select three courses from the following:

| PHYSICS 137 | Introduction to Cosmology   |
| PHYSICS 138 | Extragalactic Astrophysics  |
| PHYSICS 144 | Stellar Astrophysics        |
| PHYSICS 145 | High-Energy Astrophysics    |

C. Two or more upper-division Physics courses. Of the Physics electives, students bound for graduate school are strongly advised to include:

| PHYSICS 113B | Quantum Physics |
| PHYSICS 115B | Thermodynamics  |
| PHYSICS 125B | Mathematical Physics |

Other recommended electives include:

| PHYSICS 116 | Relativity and Black Holes |
| PHYSICS 134A| Physical and Geometrical Optics |
| PHYSICS 135 | Plasma Physics |
| PHYSICS 136 | Introduction to Particle Physics |

**Sample Program — Astrophysics Specialization**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Junior</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 116</td>
<td>PHYSICS 137</td>
<td>PHYSICS 144 or 145</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Senior</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 113B</td>
<td>PHYSICS 138</td>
<td>PHYSICS 115B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Requirements for the B.S. in Applied Physics (with Concentrations)

All students must meet the University Requirements.

School Requirements: None

Departmental Requirements

A. Complete the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATH 2A</td>
<td>Single-Variable Calculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or MATH 5A</td>
<td>Calculus for Life Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 2B</td>
<td>Single-Variable Calculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 2D-2E</td>
<td>Multivariable Calculus and Multivariable Calculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 3A</td>
<td>Introduction to Linear Algebra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 3D</td>
<td>Elementary Differential Equations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 50</td>
<td>Mathematical Methods for Physical Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 61A</td>
<td>Modern Physics for Majors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PHYSICS 51A</td>
<td>Modern Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 111A</td>
<td>Classical Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 112A</td>
<td>Electromagnetic Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 113A</td>
<td>Quantum Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 115A</td>
<td>Statistical Physics</td>
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</table>

B. Complete one of the following series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 7C-7LC-7D-7LD-7E</td>
<td>Classical Physics and Classical Physics Laboratory and Classical Physics and Classical Physics Laboratory and Classical Physics</td>
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</table>

or

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 3A-3B-3LB-3C-3LC</td>
<td>Basic Physics I and Basic Physics II and Basic Physics Laboratory and Basic Physics III and Basic Physics Laboratory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Complete one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 53</td>
<td>Introduction to C and Numerical Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;C SCI 45C</td>
<td>Programming in C/C++ as a Second Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 9</td>
<td>Introduction to Programming for Numerical Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECS 10</td>
<td>Computational Methods in Electrical and Computer Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECS 12</td>
<td>Introduction to Programming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Complete one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 60</td>
<td>Thermal Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 1C</td>
<td>General Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM H2C</td>
<td>Honors General Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM M3C</td>
<td>Majors Quantitative Analytical Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGRMAE 91</td>
<td>Introduction to Thermodynamics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Complete six units of lower-division laboratory using any combination of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 1LC-1LD</td>
<td>General Chemistry Laboratory and General Chemistry Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM H2LA-H2LB</td>
<td>Honors General Chemistry Laboratory and Honors General Chemistry Laboratory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHEM M2LA- M2LB
Majors General Chemistry Laboratory and Majors General Chemistry Laboratory

### CHEM 51LB- 51LC
Organic Chemistry Laboratory and Organic Chemistry Laboratory

### CHEM H52LA- H52LB
Honors Organic Chemistry Laboratory and Honors Organic Chemistry Laboratory

### CHEM M52LA- M52LB
Majors Organic Chemistry Laboratory and Majors Organic Chemistry Laboratory

### ENGR 7A- 7B
Introduction to Engineering I and Introduction to Engineering II

### EECS 70LA- 70LB
Network Analysis I Laboratory and Network Analysis II Laboratory

F. Complete eight units of upper-division laboratory using any combination of the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 106W</td>
<td>Laboratory Skills and Scientific Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 120</td>
<td>Electronics for Scientists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 121W</td>
<td>Advanced Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 139</td>
<td>Observational Astrophysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 193</td>
<td>Research Methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 196C</td>
<td>Thesis in Physics III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or one approved upper-division laboratory course outside of Physics

G. Complete two units of writing communication from the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 194</td>
<td>Research Communication for Physics Majors¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHY SCI 139W</td>
<td>Technical Writing and Communication Skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 143BW</td>
<td>Classroom Interactions II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or alternate upper-division writing course with department approval

H. Complete 32 additional units of coherently-related electives in accord with the following rules:

- Up to eight units may be lower-division electives in physics such as PHYSICS 20, PHYSICS 61B, or PHYSICS H90
- Any upper-division physics courses PHYSICS 100-150
- Any graduate level physics courses PHYSICS 200-299 with approval of the Department Undergraduate Advisor
- Any combination of physics and non-physics courses pre-approved as a formal Concentration or Specialization
- Any other combination of physics and non-physics courses approved by the Physics Department Undergraduate Committee.

¹ PHYSICS 194 does not satisfy the University's upper-division writing requirement. It is a prerequisite course for PHYSICS 121W, which does satisfy the upper-division writing requirement.

**NOTE:** Students may not double major in Physics and Applied Physics.

### Concentration in Biomedical Physics

The **Biomedical Physics Concentration** in Applied Physics is designed for the student who anticipates a career in physics applied to biology and medicine, such as health physics or radiological physics, or who intends to work in a scholarly field which deals with the physical aspects of biology or medicine, such as molecular biology or physiology. Completion of requirements for the Physics major is required, as are nine quarters of basic courses in biology and chemistry. Students who wish to follow the Biomedical Physics Concentration are advised to seek guidance early in their college careers. The requirements are such that coordination of a program in the second year is essential.

A. Complete the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIO SCI 97</td>
<td>Genetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO SCI 98</td>
<td>Biochemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIO SCI 99</td>
<td>Molecular Biology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Select one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 1A- 1B- 1C</td>
<td>General Chemistry and General Chemistry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEM H2A- H2B- H2C</td>
<td>Honors General Chemistry and Honors General Chemistry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Select one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 1LC- 1LD</td>
<td>General Chemistry Laboratory and General Chemistry Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>Honors General Chemistry Laboratory and Honors General Chemistry Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>Majors General Chemistry Laboratory and Majors General Chemistry Laboratory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Select one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 51A- 51B</td>
<td>Organic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>Honors Organic Chemistry and Honors Organic Chemistry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Program - Biomedical Physics Concentration in Applied Physics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>CHEM 1A</td>
<td>CHEM 1B</td>
<td>CHEM 1C- 1LC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Concentration in Engineering Physics**

The Engineering Physics Concentration in Applied Physics is designed to provide appropriate education to students who anticipate a career in industrial or technological research. It combines the fundamental knowledge of physical processes obtained from physics courses with the technical knowledge obtained from engineering courses.

Students in the Engineering Physics Concentration must complete 32 units of coherently related electives, with at least 24 of these units from courses in the Henry Samueli School of Engineering. Students may propose any sequence for approval by the Department Undergraduate Advisor. Pre-approved courses include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EECS 70A</td>
<td>Network Analysis I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECS 70B- 70LB</td>
<td>Network Analysis II and Network Analysis II Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECS 170A- 170LA</td>
<td>Electronics I and Electronics I Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECS 170B- 170LB</td>
<td>Electronics II and Electronics II Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECS 170C- 170LC</td>
<td>Electronics III and Electronics III Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECS 174</td>
<td>Semiconductor Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EECS 188</td>
<td>Optical Electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGRMAE 120</td>
<td>Heat and Mass Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGRMAE 130A</td>
<td>Introduction to Fluid Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGRMAE 147</td>
<td>Vibrations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Program - Engineering Physics Concentration in Applied Physics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>EECS 70A</td>
<td>EECS 70B- 70LB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Senior
Fall | Winter | Spring
--- | --- | ---
EECS 170A-170LA | EECS 170B-170LB | PHYSICS 106W
EECS 188 | | EECS 170C-170LC

**Additional Information**

**Honors Program in Physics**

The Honors Program in Physics provides an opportunity for selected students majoring in Physics or Applied Physics to pursue advanced work in one of the research areas of the Department. Admission to the program is based on an application normally submitted by the sixth week of the spring quarter of the junior year. Applicants must have an overall grade point average of at least 3.4 and a grade point average in physics courses of 3.5 or better. (Exceptions to these procedures and standards may be granted in unusual circumstances.) In selecting students for the program, the Department considers evidence of ability and interest in research.

Students admitted to the program participate in a year-long course, PHYSICS H196A-PHYSICS H196B-PHYSICS H196C, which includes two quarters of research and a final quarter in which a written thesis is submitted. If this work and the student’s final GPA are deemed of honors quality by the program advisor, the student then graduates with Departmental Honors in Physics.

**Planning a Program of Study**

Physics 3 is a one-year course suitable for premedical students, students majoring in Biological Sciences, and nonscience majors. It surveys most of the important branches of physics. Laboratory work accompanies the course. Nonscience majors with some mathematical skill may wish to consider Physics 3 as an alternative to PHYSICS 12 through PHYSICS 21.

A student who decides to major in Physics after completing Physics 3 should meet with the Department Undergraduate Advisor for placement information.

Physics 7 is an intensive three-quarter course for students in Physical Sciences and Engineering who are interested in a more quantitative approach to introductory physics. Two units of laboratory work accompany the course.

Physics courses numbered between 12 and 21 are general education courses intended for nonscience majors. The content and format of PHYSICS 21 may vary from year to year.

The introduction to mathematical methods (MATH 2E, MATH 3A, MATH 3D, and PHYSICS 50), microscopic physics (PHYSICS 61A-PHYSICS 61B), and experimental physics (PHYSICS 52A-PHYSICS 52B-PHYSICS 52C) are normally taken in the sophomore year.

Courses numbered 100 and above are for Physics majors and other qualified students. Courses numbered between 111 and 115 emphasize the mathematical and theoretical structures that have unified our understanding of nature. It should be noted that multi-quarter courses such as 111A-B must be taken and passed in sequential order. Any student who is so inclined may take more than the minimum one quarter of advanced laboratory work. Courses numbered between 133 and 149 introduce active subdisciplines in current research. Independent research (PHYSICS 195, PHYSICS 196) is strongly encouraged. In PHYSICS 194, students learn the basics of writing about science, proper use of references and background material, presentation of research proposals, and more.

Transfer students are specifically advised to seek individual consultation with the Department Undergraduate Advisor before deciding on a program of courses.

All Physics and Applied Physics majors must complete the core courses listed with the sample programs. By the end of the junior year, each student is encouraged to select a concentration or track.

Note that alternatives to Physics major requirements can be approved upon petition to the Department and the Office of the Associate Dean. Furthermore, exceptionally prepared students are allowed to enroll in graduate-level courses; to do so requires the approval of the Department Undergraduate Advisor.

**Sample Program — Physics Graduate School Track**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>PHYSICS 115A or 116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>PHYSICS 113B</td>
<td>PHYSICS 113C</td>
<td>PHYSICS 115B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHYSICS 115A or 116</td>
<td>Physics Elective</td>
<td>PHYSICS 125B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Students preparing for graduate school in atmospheric science or physical oceanography should complete the minor in Earth and Atmospheric Sciences.

**Graduate Program**

The Department offers and M.S. and a Ph.D. in Physics. These degrees are awarded in recognition of demonstrated knowledge of the basic facts and theories of physics and of a demonstrated capacity for independent research. Active programs of research are underway in particle physics, nanophysics, biophysics, medical physics, condensed matter physics, low-temperature physics, plasma physics, gravitational physics, astrophysics, and cosmology.

In general, graduate study in the physics Ph.D. program is expected to be a full-time activity. Other proposed arrangements should be approved by the Graduate Committee. The normative time for completion of the Ph.D. is six years of full-time study, and the maximum time permitted is seven years. Students may pursue the M.S. on either a full-time or part-time basis.

Complementing the formal courses, the Department offers regular colloquia and informal seminars. Graduate students are members of an intellectual community and are expected to participate fully in departmental activities. Attendance at colloquia is considered an essential part of graduate study. In addition, there are regular weekly research seminars in condensed matter, particle, and plasma physics, and astrophysics.

Sources of support available to graduate students include teaching assistantships, research assistantships, and fellowships. Students planning to pursue graduate work in Physics should visit the Physics Department website (http://www.physics.uci.edu).

Students admitted into the graduate program in Physics and Astronomy may elect to pursue the M.S. or Ph.D. with a concentration in Chemical and Materials Physics, as described in a later section.

**Master of Science in Physics**

**Requirements for the M.S.**

All courses must be passed with a grade of B or better.

A. Three quarters of residence.

B. Seven quarter courses including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 211</td>
<td>Classical Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 212A</td>
<td>Mathematical Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 213A</td>
<td>Electromagnetic Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 213B</td>
<td>Electromagnetic Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PHYSICS 240C</td>
<td>Radiative Processes in Astrophysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 214A</td>
<td>Statistical Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 215A-215B</td>
<td>Quantum Mechanics and Quantum Mechanics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Two courses numbered between 200 and 259

D. Two other courses approved by the graduate advisor

E. Select Option A or Option B below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 295</td>
<td>Experimental Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PHYSICS 296</td>
<td>Theoretical Research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Option B. Comprehensive written examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 215B</td>
<td>Quantum Mechanics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The requirements for the M.S. with a concentration in Chemical and Materials Physics differ from these.

**Doctor of Philosophy in Physics**

The principal requirements for the Ph.D. are a minimum of six quarters of residence, passage of a written and an oral examination, and successful completion and defense of a dissertation reporting results of original research. In addition, the Ph.D. candidate must complete certain graduate course requirements. There is no foreign language requirement.

**Course Requirements**

Students are required to exhibit mastery of the basic sequences—Classical Mechanics, Electromagnetic Theory, Quantum Mechanics, Mathematical Physics, and Statistical Physics.
All courses must be passed with a grade of B or better.

Students who do not have a prior Master’s degree (or other equivalent degree) in Physics from UCI or another institution must take a minimum of 11 quarter courses including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 211</td>
<td>Classical Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 212A</td>
<td>Mathematical Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 213A</td>
<td>Electromagnetic Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 213B</td>
<td>Electromagnetic Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PHYSICS 240C</td>
<td>Radiative Processes in Astrophysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 214A</td>
<td>Statistical Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 215A</td>
<td>Quantum Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 215B</td>
<td>Quantum Mechanics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and select at least two other courses numbered between 200 and 259;

and select two other courses approved by the graduate advisor.

or

Students who have obtained a prior Master’s degree (or other equivalent degree) in Physics from UCI or another institution:

Take a minimum of 4 quarter courses including: two courses numbered between 200 and 259 and two other courses approved by the graduate advisor. These students are strongly encouraged to take the qualifying exam in the Fall quarter of entrance.

Students are strongly encouraged to take PHYSICS 211, PHYSICS 212A, PHYSICS 213A, PHYSICS 214A, PHYSICS 215A-PHYSICS 215B, and either PHYSICS 213B or PHYSICS 240C in their first year of study. It is expected that students, having selected a research specialty, will ordinarily take the core courses in that subject in their second year of study. Students pursuing research in elementary particle physics ordinarily complete PHYSICS 234A-PHYSICS 234B-PHYSICS 234C and PHYSICS 235A-PHYSICS 235B during their second year. Students pursuing research in plasma physics ordinarily complete PHYSICS 239A during their first year and PHYSICS 239B-PHYSICS 239C-PHYSICS 239D during their second year; PHYSICS 249 is also recommended. Students pursuing research in condensed-matter physics ordinarily take PHYSICS 238A-PHYSICS 238B-PHYSICS 238C during their second year; PHYSICS 133 should be taken in the first year by those students who have not had an equivalent course. Students pursuing research in astrophysics/cosmology ordinarily complete PHYSICS 240A during spring of their first year; PHYSICS 240B, PHYSICS 240C in their second year; and one or more of PHYSICS 241B, PHYSICS 241C, PHYSICS 241D in their second or subsequent years. Students interested in medical imaging should take PHYSICS 233A-PHYSICS 233B-PHYSICS 233C in the second year. Students pursuing research in biological physics should take PHYSICS 230A-PHYSICS 230B-PHYSICS 230C in the second year. Students who have earned grades of B or better in equivalent graduate-level courses prior to entering UCI may be exempted from required courses by the graduate advisor. Equivalency will be determined by the instructor of each course for which an exemption is sought.

NOTE: The requirements for the Ph.D. with a concentration in Chemical and Materials Physics (ChaMP) differ from these and are outlined in a later section.

Comprehensive Examination

Progress toward the degree is assessed by a written comprehensive examination covering a broad range of fundamentals of physics at the graduate and advanced undergraduate levels. It is offered twice a year, and a student is allowed a maximum of three attempts. The first attempt must occur before the end of the fall quarter of the student’s second year, and the examination must be passed by the end of spring quarter of the student’s second year.

Advancement to Ph.D. Candidacy

For advancement to Ph.D. candidacy, a student must pass an oral advancement examination. It is typically taken within one year of successful completion of the comprehensive examination. To satisfy normative progress toward the degree, it must be taken by the end of the student’s third year. The candidacy committee that administers this examination will contain one or two faculty members from outside the Department. This oral examination will cover material principally related to the broad and general features of the student’s dissertation area.

Teaching Program

Experience in teaching is an integral part of the graduate program, and all Ph.D. students are required to participate in the teaching program for at least one quarter during their graduate careers. All new teaching assistants are required to enroll in PHYSICS 269 and must pass in order to be allowed to TA in future quarters. Students are required to enroll in PHYSICS 399 while serving as a TA. Lab TAs are required to enroll in PHYSICS 395 as well as PHYSICS 399.

Students who are not citizens from countries where English is either the primary or dominant language as approved by the UCI Graduate Council must pass either the Test of Spoken English (TSE) or the UCI SPEAK (Speaking Proficiency English Assessment Kit) examination. One of these tests must be passed before such a student can qualify for a teaching assistantship in order to fulfill the Department’s teaching requirement. The Department expects one of these tests to be passed by the end of the student’s second year at UCI.
Dissertation
A dissertation summarizing the results of original research performed by the student under the supervision of a doctoral committee, appointed by the Department Chair on behalf of the Dean of the Graduate Division and the Graduate Council, will be required for the Ph.D. A criterion for the acceptability of a dissertation by the Department is that it be suitable for publication in a scientific journal. The dissertation must not have been submitted to any other institution prior to its submission to the UCI Physics and Astronomy Department.

Defense of Dissertation. Upon completion of the dissertation, the student will take an oral examination, open to the public, before the doctoral committee.

Concentration in Chemical and Materials Physics
This is an interdisciplinary program between condensed matter physics and physical chemistry, which is designed to eliminate the barrier between these two disciplines. Students with a B.S. in Physics, Chemistry, or Materials Science and Engineering, are encouraged to apply to the program. The goal of the concentration in Chemical and Materials Physics (ChaMP) is to provide students with a broad interdisciplinary education in the applied physical sciences that emphasizes modern laboratory and computational skills. The program accepts students for both the M.S. and the Ph.D. Upon admission to the program, students are assigned two faculty advisors, one from the Department of Physics and Astronomy, and one from the Department of Chemistry, to provide guidance on curriculum and career planning.

Requirements
The curriculum for the M.S. program includes a summer session to assimilate students with different undergraduate backgrounds; formal shop, laboratory, and computational courses; a sequence on current topics to bridge the gap between fundamental principles and applied technology; and a course to develop communication skills. The required courses include thirteen core courses and three electives (subject to advisor approval) as follows:

Core
CHEM 231A  or PHYSICS 215A  Fundamentals of Quantum Mechanics  or Quantum Mechanics
CHEM 231B  or PHYSICS 215B  Applications of Quantum Mechanics  or Quantum Mechanics
CHEM 231C  Molecular Spectroscopy
CHEM 232A- 232B  Thermodynamics and Introduction to Statistical Mechanics and Advanced Topics in Statistical Mechanics
PHYSICS 206  Laboratory Skills
PHYSICS 207  Chemistry for Physicists
PHYSICS 228  Electromagnetism
PHYSICS 229A  Computational Methods
PHYSICS 229B  Current Topics in Chemical and Materials Physics
PHYSICS 273  Technical Communication Skills
PHYSICS 266  Technical Communication Skills
CHEM 233  Advanced Instrumental Analysis
CHEM 233A  Principles of Imaging
CHEM 233B  Techniques in Medical Imaging I: X-ray, Nuclear, and NMR Imaging

Electives
CHEM 213  Chemical Kinetics
CHEM 225  Polymer Chemistry: Synthesis and Characterization of Polymers
CHEM 232C  Non-Equilibrium Statistical Mechanics
CHEM 233  Nuclear and Radiochemistry
CHEM 243  Advanced Instrumental Analysis
CHEM 248  Electrochemistry
CHEM 249  Analytical Spectroscopy
EECS 285B  Lasers and Photonics
ENGRMSE 259  Transmission Electron Microscopy
PHYSICS 134A  Physical and Geometrical Optics
PHYSICS 229B  Computational Methods
PHYSICS 233A  Principles of Imaging
PHYSICS 233B  Techniques in Medical Imaging I: X-ray, Nuclear, and NMR Imaging
PHYSICS 238A  
Condensed Matter Physics

PHYSICS 238B  
Condensed Matter Physics

PHYSICS 238C  
Condensed Matter Physics

In addition to the required courses, M.S. students complete a master’s thesis. Students are required to advance to candidacy for the master’s degree at least one quarter prior to filing the master’s thesis. There is no examination associated with this advancement, but the thesis committee needs to be selected and appropriate forms need to be filed. The M.S. program prepares students to compete for high-tech jobs or to begin research toward a Ph.D.

Successful completion of the M.S. requirements qualifies students for the Ph.D. program. Progress toward the Ph.D. is assessed by a written comprehensive examination administered in the summer after completion of the first year of study. This examination covers comprehensive knowledge acquired in course work, and the content of the examination depends upon the student’s specific area of interest.

Participants in the Ph.D. program take an examination for formal advancement to candidacy. It is typically taken within one year of successful completion of the comprehensive examination. To satisfy normative progress toward the degree, it must be taken by the end of the student’s third year. The examination is comprised of two parts: (a) a written report on a topic to be determined in consultation with the research advisor and (b) an oral report on research accomplished and plans for completion of the Ph.D. dissertation.

Faculty

Kevork N. Abazajian, Ph.D. University of California, San Diego, Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Jun F. Allard, Ph.D. University of British Columbia, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Physics and Astronomy (mathematical and computational biology)

Ioan Andricioaei, Ph.D. Boston University, Professor of Chemistry; Physics and Astronomy (chemical biology, physical chemistry and chemical physics, theoretical and computational)

Aaron J. Barth, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Steven W. Barwick, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Gregory A. Benford, Ph.D. University of California, San Diego, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

James S. Bullock, Ph.D. University of California, Santa Cruz, Gary McCue Administrative Term Chair in Cosmology and Professor of Physics and Astronomy

David A. Buote, Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Kieron Burke, Ph.D. University of California, Santa Barbara, Professor of Chemistry; Physics and Astronomy (physical chemistry and chemical physics, polymer, materials, nanoscience, theoretical and computational)

David W. Casper, Ph.D. University of Michigan, Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Gary A. Chanan, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Liu Chen, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Research Professor and Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Mu-Chun Chen, Ph.D. University of Colorado Boulder, Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Alexander L. Chernyshev, Ph.D. Russian Academy of Sciences, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Philip Collins, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Michael Cooper, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Assistant Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Asantha R. Cooray, Ph.D. University of Chicago, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Michael B. Dennin, Ph.D. University of California, Santa Barbara, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Franklin Dollar, Ph.D. University of Michigan, Assistant Professor of Physics and Astronomy (applied physics)

Igor E. Dzyaloshinskii, Ph.D. Moscow State University, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Jonathan L. Feng, Ph.D. Stanford University, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Zachary Fisk, Ph.D. University of California, San Diego, UCI Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy
Enrico Gratton, Ph.D. University of Rome, Professor of Biomedical Engineering; Developmental and Cell Biology; Physics and Astronomy (design of new fluorescence instruments, protein dynamics, single molecule, fluorescence microscopy, photon migration in tissues)

Steven P. Gross, Ph.D. University of Texas at Austin, Professor of Developmental and Cell Biology; Biomedical Engineering; Physics and Astronomy (force generation by molecular motors in living cells)

Arnold Guerra, Ph.D. University of California, Irvine, Lecturer of Physics and Astronomy

Gultekin Gulsen, Ph.D. Bogazici University, Associate Professor of Radiological Sciences; Biomedical Engineering; Electrical Engineering and Computer Science; Physics and Astronomy (in vivo molecular imaging, diffuse optical tomography, fluorescence tomography, photo-magnetic imaging, multi-modality imaging)

Herbert W. Hamber, Ph.D. University of California, Santa Barbara, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

William W. Heidbrink, Ph.D. Princeton University, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Wilson Ho, Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania, Donald Bren Professor and Professor of Physics and Astronomy; Chemistry (physical chemistry and chemical physics, polymer, materials, nanoscience)

Herbert J. Hopster, Ph.D. Aachen University, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Manoj Kaplinghat, Ph.D. Ohio State University, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Anne A. Kirkby, Ph.D. California Institute of Technology, Lecturer of Physics and Astronomy

David P. Kirkby, Ph.D. California Institute of Technology, Professor of Physics and Astronomy (observational cosmology, data science, embedded systems)

Ilya N. Krivorotov, Ph.D. University of Minnesota, Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Andrew J. Lankford, Ph.D. Yale University, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Jon M. Lawrence, Ph.D. University of Rochester, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Zhihong Lin, Ph.D. Princeton University, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Mark A. Mandelkern, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Research Professor and Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Alexei A. Maradudin, Ph.D. University of Bristol, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Roger D. McWilliams, Ph.D. Princeton University, Associate Dean of the School of Physical Sciences and Professor of Physics and Astronomy

William R. Molzon, Ph.D. University of Chicago, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Shaul Mukamel, Ph.D. Tel Aviv University, UCI Distinguished Professor of Chemistry; Physics and Astronomy (physical chemistry and chemical physics, polymer, materials, nanoscience, theoretical and computational)

Simona Murgia, Ph.D. Michigan State University, Assistant Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Riley D. Newman, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy; Logic and Philosophy of Science; Physics and Astronomy

Xiaoqing Pan, Ph.D. Saarlandes University, Henry Samueli Endowed Chair and Professor of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science; Physics and Astronomy (transmission electron microscopy and materials science)

Siddharth Ashok Parameswaran, Ph.D. Princeton University, Assistant Professor of Physics and Astronomy

William H. Parker, Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Arvind Rajaraman, Ph.D. Stanford University, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

Thorsten Ritz, Ph.D. University of Ulm, Professor of Physics and Astronomy

James E. Rutledge, Ph.D. University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Nathan Rynn, Ph.D. Stanford University, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy

Jonas Schultz, Ph.D. Columbia University, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Yuri Shirman, Ph.D. University of California, Santa Cruz, *Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Dennis J. Silverman, Ph.D. Stanford University, *Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy*

Zuzanna S. Siwy, Ph.D. Silesian University of Technology, *Professor of Physics and Astronomy; Biomedical Engineering; Chemistry* (biosensing, nanotechnology, condensed matter physics)

Tammy Ann Smecker-Hane, Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University, *Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Henry W. Sobel, Ph.D. Case Western Reserve University, *Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Min-Ying Su, Ph.D. University of California, Irvine, *Professor of Radiological Sciences; Physics and Astronomy*

Peter Taborek, Ph.D. California Institute of Technology, *Department Chair and Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Agnes Taffard, Ph.D. University of Liverpool, *Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Timothy Tait, Ph.D. Michigan State University, *UCI Chancellor's Fellow and Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Fumiko Tajima, Ph.D. University of Tokyo, *Lecturer of Physics and Astronomy*

Toshiki Tajima, Ph.D. University of California, Irvine, *UCI Endowed Chair and Adjunct Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Virginia L. Trimble, Ph.D. California Institute of Technology, *Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Laura Tucker, B.A. California Polytechnic State University, *Lecturer of Physics and Astronomy*

Mark Vagins, Ph.D. Yale University, *Adjunct Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Gerard Vanhoven, Ph.D. Stanford University, *Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy*

Richard F. Wallis, Ph.D. Catholic University of America, *Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy*

Frank J. Wessel, Ph.D. University of California, Irvine, *Project Scientist of Physics and Astronomy*

Steven R. White, Ph.D. Cornell University, *Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Daniel Whiteson, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, *Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy; Logic and Philosophy of Science*

Ruqian Wu, Ph.D. Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Science, *Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Jing Xia, Ph.D. Stanford University, *Assistant Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

Gaurang B. Yodh, Ph.D. University of Chicago, *Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy*

Clare C. Yu, Ph.D. Princeton University, *Professor of Physics and Astronomy*

**Courses**

**PHYSICS 2. Introduction to Mathematical Methods for Physics. 4 Units.**
Provides the applied mathematics and problem solving/presentation skills necessary for success in an introductory physics sequence. Focuses on practical exercises in problem solving. Covers kinematics in one and two dimensions in detail. Additional topics include vectors, differentiation, and integration.

Corequisite: MATH 2A or MATH 5A, or a score of 4 or higher on the AP Calculus AB exam, or a score of 3 or higher on the AP Calculus BC exam. Prerequisite: Passing score on the UCI Physics Placement Exam.

Restriction: PHYSICS 2 may not be taken for credit if taken after PHYSICS 7C.

**PHYSICS 3A. Basic Physics I. 4 Units.**
Vectors; motion, force, and energy.

Corequisite: MATH 2A or MATH 5A, or a score of 4 or higher on the AP Calculus AB exam, or a score of 3 or higher on the AP Calculus BC exam.

Restriction: PHYSICS 3A may not be taken for credit if taken after PHYSICS 7C.

(II, Va)
PHYSICS 3B. Basic Physics II. 4 Units.
Fluids; heat; electricity and magnetism.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 3A or AP Physics C: Mechanics. AP Physics C: Mechanics with a minimum score of 5 (II and V).

PHYSICS 3C. Basic Physics III. 4 Units.
Waves and sound; optics; quantum ideas; atomic and nuclear physics; relativity.
Corequisite: MATH 2B or MATH 5B, or a score of 4 or higher on the AP Calculus BC exam.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 3A or AP Physics C: Mechanics. AP Physics C: Mechanics with a minimum score of 5 (II and Va).

PHYSICS 3LB. Basic Physics Laboratory. 1.5 Unit.
Practical applications of electronics and classical physics to biology. Goals include skill to use oscilloscope and other basic instrumentation. Materials fee.

PHYSICS 3LC. Basic Physics Laboratory. 1.5 Unit.
Practical applications of physics to medical imaging. Topics include optics, radioactivity, and acoustics. Materials fee.

PHYSICS 7C. Classical Physics. 4 Units.
Topics include force, energy, momentum, rotation, and gravity.
Corequisite: MATH 2B or AP CALCULUS BC, min score = 4.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 2 or (MATH 2D and (CHEM 1C or CHEM H2C or CHEM M3C)) or AP Physics C: Mechanics or AP Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism or PHYSICS 7LC. PHYSICS 2 with a grade of C or better. AP Physics C: Mechanics with a minimum score of 4. AP Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism with a minimum score of 4. UCI Physics Placement Exam is also accepted.
Prerequisite or corequisite: PHYSICS 7LC
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.
(II and Va).

PHYSICS 7D. Classical Physics. 4 Units.
Electricity and magnetism.
Corequisite: PHYSICS 7LD and MATH 2D
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 7C and (MATH 2B or AP Calculus BC). AP Calculus BC with a minimum score of 4
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.
(II and Va).

PHYSICS 7E. Classical Physics. 4 Units.
Fluids; oscillations; waves; and optics.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 7C and MATH 2B
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.
(II, Va).

PHYSICS 7LC. Classical Physics Laboratory. 1 Unit.
Experiments related to lecture topics in Physics 7C. Materials fee.
Corequisite: PHYSICS 7C
Overlaps with PHYSICS 7LA, PHYSICS 7LB.
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.
PHYSICS 7LD. Classical Physics Laboratory. 1 Unit.
Electricity and magnetism.

Corequisite: PHYSICS 7D

Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.

PHYSICS 12. Science Fiction and Science Fact. 4 Units.
An introduction to fundamental physics principles, the scientific process, and the mathematical language of science, used to analyze topics drawn from superheroes, science fiction works, and current science news to distinguish science fiction and science fact.

Overlaps with PHYSICS 21.

(II, Va)

PHYSICS 14. Energy and the Environment. 4 Units.
The physics of society’s energy production and consumption, and of their influences on the environment. Topics include fossil and renewable energy resources; nuclear power; prospects for a hydrogen economy; efficient and environmentally benign transportation; efficient home and commercial energy usage.

(II, Va)

PHYSICS 15. Physics of Music. 4 Units.
Introduces basic physical principles underlying generation and properties of music, including basic properties of sound waves, musical scales and temperament, musical instruments, and acoustics of music halls. No mathematics background required, but high school algebra is recommended.

(II)

PHYSICS 17. Physics of Athletics. 4 Units.
Introduces basic physical principles behind motion. Examples are drawn from a range of athletic endeavors (such as ice skating, baseball, diving, and dance). No mathematics background required, but high school algebra is recommended.

(II)

PHYSICS 18. How Things Work. 4 Units.
Survey of the physical basis of modern technology, with an emphasis on electronics and materials. Topics include power generation and distribution, communication (radio, TV, telephone, computers, tape recorders, CD players), imaging (optics, x-rays, MRI), and modern materials (alloys, semiconductors, superconductors).

(II)

PHYSICS 20A. Introduction to Astronomy. 4 Units.

(II, Va)

PHYSICS 20B. Cosmology: Humanity’s Place in the Universe. 4 Units.

(II, Va)

PHYSICS 20D. Space Science. 4 Units.

(II, Va)

PHYSICS 20E. Life in the Universe. 4 Units.
An overview of the scientific quest to discover life elsewhere in the universe. Topics include the origin of life on Earth, Mars, extra-solar planets, interstellar travel, and extra-terrestrial intelligence.

(II, Va)
PHYSICS 21. Special Topics in Physics. 4 Units.
Topics addressed vary each quarter. Past topics have included physics and music, Newton, planetary science. Lectures on areas of special interest in physics used to introduce students to scientific method, fundamental laws of science, qualitative and quantitative analysis of data.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Overlaps with PHYSICS 12, PHYSICS XI12.

PHYSICS 50. Mathematical Methods for Physical Science. 4 Units.
Mathematica and its applications to linear algebra, differential equations, and complex functions. Fourier series and Fourier transforms. Other topics in integral transforms.
Corequisite: MATH 2E
Prerequisite: MATH 3A
Overlaps with PHYSICS 100.
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.

PHYSICS 51A. Modern Physics. 4 Units.
Wave-particle duality; quantum mechanics; special relativity; statistical mechanics.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 7E or PHYSICS 3C) and MATH 2D
Overlaps with PHYSICS 61A.
Restriction: No Physics Majors.

PHYSICS 51B. Modern Physics. 4 Units.
Atoms; molecules; solids; nuclei; elementary particles.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 51A or PHYSICS 61A
Overlaps with PHYSICS 61B.
Restriction: No Physics Majors.

PHYSICS 52A. Fundamentals of Experimental Physics. 2 Units.
Optics: lenses, mirrors, polarization, lasers, optical fibers, interference, spectra. Materials fee.
Corequisite: PHYSICS 7E or PHYSICS 3C.
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.

PHYSICS 52B. Fundamentals of Experimental Physics. 2 Units.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 7D or PHYSICS 3B
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.

PHYSICS 52C. Fundamentals of Experimental Physics. 2 Units.
Data analysis: random and systematic errors, curve fitting; nuclear counting; quantum experiments. Error analysis: random and systematic errors, curve fitting, nuclear counting, and quantum experiments. Materials fee.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 51A or PHYSICS 61A
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.

PHYSICS 53. Introduction to C and Numerical Analysis. 4 Units.
Introduction to structured programming; in-depth training in C. Elementary numerical methods applied to physics problems.
Prerequisite: MATH 3A and MATH 3D
Restriction: Physics Majors have first consideration for enrollment.
PHYSICS 60. Thermal Physics. 4 Units.
Introduction to thermodynamics and systems of many particles. Topics include first and second laws of thermodynamics, ideal gas laws, kinetic theory, heat engines and refrigerators, thermodynamic potentials, phase transitions, dilute solutions, chemical equilibrium, and basic statistical distributions.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 7E or PHYSICS 3C) and MATH 2D
Restriction: Physics Majors only.

PHYSICS 61A. Modern Physics for Majors. 4 Units.
Wave-particle duality; Schrödinger equation; angular momentum.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 7E or PHYSICS 3C) and MATH 2D
Overlaps with PHYSICS 51A.
Restriction: Physics Majors only.

PHYSICS 61B. Modern Physics for Majors. 4 Units.
Atomic transitions; molecules; solids; nuclei; elementary particles; cosmological models.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 61A or PHYSICS 51A
Overlaps with PHYSICS 51B.
Restriction: Physics Majors only.

PHYSICS 61C. Introduction to Astrophysics. 4 Units.
Introduction to fundamental topics in astrophysics, including stellar structure and evolution; stellar remnants; detection and characterization of exoplanets; physics of interstellar gas and star-forming regions.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 61A or PHYSICS 51A

PHYSICS H80. Impact of World War I on Science. 4 Units.
Introduction to science in 1914 and WWI. Participants in groups of two or three will pick a preferred science; find out what happened to it during and after the war; write reports and present what they learned.
Restriction: Campuswide Honors Program students only.

PHYSICS H90. The Idiom and Practice of Science. 4 Units.
A series of fundamental and applied scientific problems of social relevance. Possible topics include Newton’s Law, calculus, earthquake physics, and radiation.
Restriction: Campuswide Honors Program students only.

PHYSICS 99. Current Topics in Physics. 1 Unit.
Designed to introduce undergraduate students to current topics in physics. Focus is discussion of selected readings on current research issues.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

PHYSICS 100. Computational Methods. 4 Units.
Mathematical and numerical analysis using Mathematica and C programming, as applied to problems in physical science.
Overlaps with PHYSICS 50.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 229A.
PHYSICS 106W. Laboratory Skills and Scientific Writing. 4 Units.
Introduces practical laboratory techniques, including lock-in, boxcar, coincidence counting, noise-filtering, properties of common transducers, computer interfacing to instruments, basic mechanical design, shop skills. Students design their own experiments, take measurements, analyze data, and write up results in scientific manuscript style.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 52B
Restriction: Formerly PHYS 106. PHYS 106W may not be taken for credit if taken after PHYS 106.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 206 and CHEM 206.

(PHysics)

PHYSICS 111A. Classical Mechanics. 4 Units.
One-dimensional motion and oscillations; three-dimensional motion, non-inertial coordinates, conservation laws, and Lagrangian and Hamiltonian dynamics; rigid body motion and relativity.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 7E or PHYSICS 3C) and PHYSICS 50

PHYSICS 111B. Classical Mechanics. 4 Units.
One-dimensional motion and oscillations; three-dimensional motion, non-inertial coordinates, conservation laws, and Lagrangian and Hamiltonian dynamics; rigid body motion and relativity.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 111A

PHYSICS 112A. Electromagnetic Theory. 4 Units.
Electric, magnetic, and gravitational fields and potentials; electrodynamics; mechanical and electromagnetic waves and radiation.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 7D or PHYSICS 3B) and PHYSICS 50

PHYSICS 112B. Electromagnetic Theory. 4 Units.
Electric, magnetic, and gravitational fields and potentials; electrodynamics; mechanical and electromagnetic waves and radiation.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 7D and PHYSICS 112A

PHYSICS 113A. Quantum Physics. 4 Units.
Inadequacy of classical physics; time independent and time dependent Schrodinger equation; systems in one, two, and three dimensions; matrices; Hermitian operators; symmetries; angular momentum; perturbation theory; scattering theory; applications to atomic structure; emphasis on phenomenology.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 51A or PHYSICS 61A) and PHYSICS 50

PHYSICS 113B. Quantum Physics. 4 Units.
Inadequacy of classical physics; time independent and time dependent Schrodinger equation; systems in one, two, and three dimensions; matrices; Hermitian operators; symmetries; angular momentum; perturbation theory; scattering theory; applications to atomic structure; emphasis on phenomenology.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 111B and PHYSICS 112B and PHYSICS 113A

PHYSICS 113C. Quantum Physics. 4 Units.
Inadequacy of classical physics; time independent and time dependent Schrodinger equation; systems in one, two, and three dimensions; matrices; Hermitian operators; symmetries; angular momentum; perturbation theory; scattering theory; applications to atomic structure; emphasis on phenomenology.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 111B and PHYSICS 112B and PHYSICS 113B

PHYSICS 115A. Statistical Physics. 4 Units.
Microscopic theory of temperature, heat, and entropy; kinetic theory; multicomponent systems; quantum statistics.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 50 and (PHYSICS 60 or CHEM 1C or ENGRMAE 91)

PHYSICS 115B. Thermodynamics. 4 Units.
Macroscopic theory of temperature, heat, and entropy; mathematical relationships of thermodynamics; heat engines; phase transitions.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 115A
PHYSICS 116. Relativity and Black Holes. 4 Units.
Introduces students to both special and general relativity; includes the formalism of four-vectors, equivalence principle, curved space-time, and modern issues with black holes.
Corequisite: PHYSICS 111A
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 50

PHYSICS 120. Electronics for Scientists. 4 Units.
Applications of modern semiconductor devices to physical instrumentation. Characteristics of semiconductor devices, integrated circuits, analog and digital circuits. Materials fee.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 52B
Concurrent with PHYSICS 220.

PHYSICS 121W. Advanced Laboratory. 4 Units.
Experiments in atomic, condensed matter, nuclear, particle, and plasma physics. Introduction to instrumentation and a first experience in the research laboratory.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 51B or PHYSICS 61B or PHYSICS 61C) and (PHYSICS 52C or PHYSICS 193) and (PHYSICS 194 or EDUC 143BW)
Repeatability: May be taken for credit 3 times.
Restriction: Physics Majors only.

(lb)

PHYSICS 125A. Mathematical Physics. 4 Units.
Complex variables; Legendre and Bessel functions; complete sets of orthogonal functions; partial differential equations; integral equations; calculus of variations; coordinate transformations; special functions and series.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 50 and MATH 3D

PHYSICS 125B. Mathematical Physics. 4 Units.
Complex variables; Legendre and Bessel functions; complete sets of orthogonal functions; partial differential equations; integral equations; calculus of variations; coordinate transformations; special functions and series.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 125A and PHYSICS 113A

PHYSICS 133. Introduction to Condensed Matter Physics. 4 Units.
Phenomena of solids and their interpretation in terms of quantum theory.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 113B and PHYSICS 115A

PHYSICS 134A. Physical and Geometrical Optics. 4 Units.
Focuses on the practical aspects of optics and optical engineering, starting at the fundamentals. Topics include geometrical optics, ray tracing, polarization optics, interferometers, and diffractive optics.
Corequisite: PHYSICS 112B
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 112A
Concurrent with CBEMS 242A and CHEM 242A.

PHYSICS 135. Plasma Physics. 4 Units.
Basic concepts, orbits, kinetic and fluid equations, Coulomb collisions, fluctuations, scattering, radiation.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 112B
Concurrent with PHYSICS 239A.

PHYSICS 136. Introduction to Particle Physics. 4 Units.
Experimental techniques and theoretical concepts of high-energy phenomena: accelerators and detectors; classification of particles and interactions; particle properties; symmetries and mass multiplets; production and decay mechanisms.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 113B
PHYSICS 137. Introduction to Cosmology. 4 Units.
Solution of the differential equations governing the expansion of the Universe. Observational determinations of the parameters governing the expansion. Big Bang inflation, primordial nucleosynthesis, and cosmic microwave background. Dark matter, dark energy, and large-scale structure of the Universe.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 111A

PHYSICS 138. Extragalactic Astrophysics. 4 Units.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 111A

PHYSICS 139. Observational Astrophysics. 4 Units.
Telescopes and astronomical observations, imaging with CCD detectors and image processing techniques. Photometry and spectroscopy of stars, galaxies, and quasars. Advanced imaging techniques such as deconvolution, adaptive optics, and interferometry.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 52A and PHYSICS 52B and PHYSICS 52C and PHYSICS 53

PHYSICS 144. Stellar Astrophysics. 4 Units.
Stars: their structure and evolution; physical state of the interior; the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram, stellar classification, and physical principles responsible for the classification; star formation; nuclear burning; giant and dwarf stars; neutron stars and black holes.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 51A or PHYSICS 61A) and PHYSICS 111A and PHYSICS 112A

PHYSICS 145. High-Energy Astrophysics. 4 Units.
Production of radiation by high-energy particles, white dwarfs, neutron stars, and black holes. Evolution of galactic nuclei, radio galaxies, quasars, and pulsars. Cosmic rays and the cosmic background radiation.
Prerequisite: (PHYSICS 51A or PHYSICS 61A) and PHYSICS 111A and PHYSICS 112A

PHYSICS 146A. Biophysics of Molecules and Molecular Machines. 4 Units.
Physical concepts and experimental and computational techniques used to study the structure and function of biological molecules and molecular machines with examples from enzyme action, protein folding, molecular motors, photobiology, chemotaxis, and vision.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 115A
Concurrent with PHYSICS 230A.

PHYSICS 146B. Biophysics of Molecules and Molecular Machines. 4 Units.
Physical concepts and experimental and computational techniques used to study the structure and function of biological molecules and molecular machines with examples from enzyme action, protein folding, molecular motors, photobiology, chemotaxis, and vision.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 115A
Concurrent with PHYSICS 230B.

PHYSICS 147A. Principles of Imaging. 4 Units.
Linear systems, probability and random processes, image processing, projection imaging, tomographic imaging.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 50
Concurrent with PHYSICS 233A and EECS 202A.

PHYSICS 147B. Techniques in Medical Imaging I: X-ray, Nuclear, and NMR Imaging. 4 Units.
Ionizing radiation, planar and tomographic radiographic and nuclear imaging, magnetism, NMR, MRI imaging.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 147A
Concurrent with PHYSICS 233B and EECS 202B.

PHYSICS 147C. Techniques in Medical Imaging II: Ultrasound, Electrophysiological, Optical. 4 Units.
Sound and ultrasound, ultrasonic imaging, physiological electromagnetism, EEG, MEG, ECG, MCG, optical properties of tissues, fluorescence and bioluminescence, MR impedance imaging, MR spectroscopy, electron spin resonance and ESR imaging.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 147B
Concurrent with PHYSICS 233C and EECS 202C.
PHYSICS 150. Special Topics in Physics and Astronomy. 4 Units.
Current topics in physics. Includes topics from nano-science, biological sciences, astrophysics, and the common use of estimation across subdisciplines within physics.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

PHYSICS 191. Field Experience in Physics Education. 1-4 Units.
Students develop and perform physics assemblies at neighboring public schools.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 7C and PHYSICS 7D and PHYSICS 7E
Grading Option: Pass/no pass only.
Repeatability: May be taken for credit for 8 units.

PHYSICS 192. Tutoring in Physics. 1-2 Units.
Formalizes the already existing free tutoring for the lower-division physics courses that is provided by the Society of Physics Students (SPS). Includes instructions on tutoring techniques.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 7E
Grading Option: Pass/no pass only.
Repeatability: May be taken for credit for 12 units.
Restriction: Society of Physics Students (SPS) tutoring program students only.

PHYSICS 193. Research Methods. 4 Units.
Explores tools of inquiry for developing and implementing science research projects. Students undertake independent projects requiring data collection, analysis, and modeling, and the organization and presentation of results. Additional topics include ethical issues and role of scientific literature.
Prerequisite: BIO SCI 14 or PHY SCI 5
Same as BIO SCI 108, CHEM 193.

PHYSICS 194. Research Communication for Physics Majors. 2 Units.
Students learn the fundamentals of communicating about research. Topics include preparing abstracts, proposals, and literature reviews. Provides preparation for presentation of independent research projects in PHYSICS 121 and PHYSICS 196.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 61B or PHYSICS 61C. Satisfactory completion of the Lower-Division Writing requirement.
Restriction: Physics Majors only.

PHYSICS 195. Undergraduate Research. 4 Units.
Independent research under the guidance of a Physics faculty member.
Grading Option: Pass/no pass only.
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.
Restriction: Juniors only. Physics Majors only.

PHYSICS 196A. Thesis in Physics I. 2 Units.
Independent research for seniors conducted under the guidance of a faculty member. Students’ research results are discussed in oral presentations, and a written proposal, progress report, and thesis are submitted.
Corequisite: PHYSICS 194
Overlaps with PHYSICS H196A.
Restriction: Physics Majors only.
PHYSICS 196B. Thesis in Physics II. 4 Units.
Independent research for seniors conducted under the guidance of a faculty member. Students' research results are discussed in oral presentations, and a written proposal, progress report, and thesis are submitted.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS 196A
Overlaps with PHYSICS H196B.
Restriction: Physics Majors only.

PHYSICS 196C. Thesis in Physics III. 4 Units.
Independent research for seniors conducted under the guidance of a faculty member. Students' research results are discussed in oral presentations, and a written proposal, progress report, and thesis are submitted.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS 196B
Overlaps with PHYSICS H196C, PHYSICS 197.
Restriction: Physics Majors only.

PHYSICS H196A. Honors Thesis in Physics I. 2 Units.
Independent research for seniors conducted under the guidance of a faculty member. Students' research results are discussed in oral presentations, and a written proposal, progress report, and thesis are submitted.

Corequisite: PHYSICS 194
Overlaps with PHYSICS 196A.
Restriction: Physics Majors only. Campuswide Honors Program students only. Honors Program in Physics students only.

PHYSICS H196B. Honors Thesis in Physics II. 4 Units.
Independent research for seniors conducted under the guidance of a faculty member. Students' research results are discussed in oral presentations, and a written proposal, progress report, and thesis are submitted.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS H196A
Overlaps with PHYSICS 196B.
Restriction: Physics Majors only. Campuswide Honors Program students only. Honors Program in Physics students only.

PHYSICS H196C. Honors Thesis in Physics III. 4 Units.
Independent research for seniors conducted under the guidance of a faculty member. Students' research results are discussed in oral presentations, and a written proposal, progress report, and thesis are submitted.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS H196B
Overlaps with PHYSICS 196C.
Restriction: Physics Majors only. Campuswide Honors Program students only. Honors Program in Physics students only.

PHYSICS 199. Readings on Special Topics. 1-4 Units.
Readings in selected areas of Physics. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Grading Option: Pass/no pass only.
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

PHYSICS 206. Laboratory Skills. 4-6 Units.
Introduces students to a variety of practical laboratory techniques, including lock-in, boxcar, coincidence counting, noise filtering, PID control, properties of common transducers, computer interfacing to instruments, vacuum technology, laboratory safety, basic mechanical design, and shop skills. Materials fee.

Same as CHEM 206.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 106.
PHYSICS 207. Chemistry for Physicists. 4 Units.
Introduction to fundamental concepts in molecular structure and reactivity: theory of bonding, valence and molecular orbitals; structure and reactivity in inorganic chemistry; elements in molecular group theory; nomenclature in organic chemistry; and survey of macromolecules.

Same as CHEM 207.

PHYSICS 208. Mathematics for Chemists. 4 Units.
Applications of mathematics to physical and chemical problems. Calculus of special functions, complex variables and vectors; linear vector spaces and eigenvalue problems. Differential equations.

Same as CHEM 208.

PHYSICS 211. Classical Mechanics. 4 Units.
Variational principles, Lagrange's equations; applications to two body problems, small oscillation theory, and other phenomena. Hamilton's equations. Hamilton-Jacobi theory. Canonical transformations.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 212A. Mathematical Physics. 4 Units.
Complex variables and integration; ordinary and partial differential equations; the eigenvalue problem.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 213A. Electromagnetic Theory. 4 Units.
Electrostatics; magnetostatics; relativity; classical electron theory; fields in vacuum and matter; retardation; radiation and absorption; dispersion; propagation of light; diffraction; geometric optics; theories of the electric and magnetic properties of materials; scattering.

PHYSICS 213B. Electromagnetic Theory. 4 Units.
Electrostatics; magnetostatics; relativity; classical electron theory; fields in vacuum and matter; retardation; radiation and absorption; dispersion; propagation of light; diffraction; geometric optics; theories of the electric and magnetic properties of materials; scattering.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS 213A

PHYSICS 214A. Statistical Physics. 4 Units.
Maxwell-Boltzmann, Bose-Einstein, Fermi-Dirac statistics; ideal and imperfect gases; thermodynamic properties of solids; transport theory.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 214B. Statistical Physics. 4 Units.
Phase transitions; critical phenomena; cooperative phenomena; fluctuations.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS 214A

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 214C. Many Body Theory. 4 Units.
Application of field theory methods, perturbative and non-perturbative, to many particle systems; second quantization, Feynman diagrams, linear response theory, and functional integral methods applied to the ground state and at finite temperature.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS 214A and PHYSICS 215A and PHYSICS 215B

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 215A. Quantum Mechanics. 4 Units.
Foundations; Dirac notation; basic operators and their eigenstates; perturbation theory; spin.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 215B. Quantum Mechanics. 4 Units.
Atomic physics; scattering theory, formal collision theory; semi-classical radiation theory; many body systems.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS 215A

Restriction: Graduate students only.
PHYSICS 220. Electronics for Scientists. 4 Units.
Applications of modern semiconductor devices to physical instrumentation. Characteristics of semiconductor devices, integrated circuits, analog and
digital circuits.
Restriction: Graduate students only.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 120.

PHYSICS 222. Continuum Mechanics. 4 Units.
Introduction to the continuum limit and stress and strain tensors. Hydrodynamics of perfect fluids; two-dimensional problems, motion of incompressible
viscous fluids, Navier Stokes equations. Basic elasticity theory. Description of viscoelastic materials. Introduction to nonlinear behavior instabilities.

PHYSICS 228. Electromagnetism. 4 Units.
Maxwell’s equations, electrodynamics, electromagnetic waves and radiation, wave propagation in media, interference and quantum optics, coherent and
incoherent radiation, with practical applications in interferometry, lasers, waveguides, and optical instrumentation.
Same as CHEM 228.

PHYSICS 229A. Computational Methods. 4 Units.
Mathematical and numerical analysis using Mathematica and C programming, as applied to problems in physical science.
Same as CHEM 229A.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 100.

PHYSICS 229B. Computational Methods. 4 Units.
Mathematical and numerical analysis using Mathematica and C programming, as applied to problems in physical science.
Same as CHEM 229B.

PHYSICS 230A. Biophysics of Molecules and Molecular Machines. 4 Units.
Physical concepts and experimental and computational techniques used to study the structure and function of biological molecules and molecular
machines with examples from enzyme action, protein folding, molecular motors, photobiology, chemotaxis, and vision.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 146A.

PHYSICS 230B. Biophysics of Molecules and Molecular Machines. 4 Units.
Physical concepts and experimental and computational techniques used to study the structure and function of biological molecules and molecular
machines with examples from enzyme action, protein folding, molecular motors, photobiology, chemotaxis, and vision.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 146B.

PHYSICS 231. Special Topics in Computational Physics. 4 Units.
Modern symbolic and numerical techniques on state-of-the-art computers for solving problems in classical and quantum mechanics, fluids,
electromagnetism, and mathematical physics.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 223 or PHYSICS 229A
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 233A. Principles of Imaging. 4 Units.
Linear systems, probability and random processes, image processing, projecting imaging, tomographic imaging.
Same as EECS 202A.
Restriction: Graduate students only.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 147A.
PHYSICS 233B. Techniques in Medical Imaging I: X-ray, Nuclear, and NMR Imaging. 4 Units.
Ionizing radiation, planar and tomographic radiographic and nuclear imaging, magnetism, NMR, MRI imaging.
Prerequisite: EECS 202A
Same as EECS 202B.
Restriction: Graduate students only.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 147B.

PHYSICS 233C. Techniques in Medical Imaging II: Ultrasound, Electrophysiological, Optical. 4 Units.
Sound and ultrasound, ultrasonic imaging, physiological electromagnetism, EEG, MEG, ECG, MCG, optical properties of tissues, fluorescence and bioluminescence, MR impedance imaging, MR spectroscopy, electron spin resonance and ESR imaging.
Prerequisite: EECS 202B
Same as EECS 202C.
Restriction: Graduate students only.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 147C.

PHYSICS 234A. Elementary Particle Physics. 4 Units.
Overview of Standard Model theory and phenomenology. Electromagnetic, strong and weak forces, quark model, interactions with matter, particle detectors and accelerators.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 215B

PHYSICS 234B. Advanced Elementary Particle Physics. 4 Units.
SU(3)xSU(2)xU(1) model of strong, weak, and electromagnetic interactions. K-meson system and CP violation, neutrino masses and mixing, grand-unified theories, supersymmetry, introduction to cosmology and its connection to particle physics.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 234A and PHYSICS 235A

PHYSICS 234C. Advanced Elementary Particle Physics. 4 Units.
SU(3)xSU(2)xU(1) model of strong, weak, and electromagnetic interactions. K-meson system and CP violation, neutrino masses and mixing, grand-unified theories, supersymmetry, introduction to cosmology and its connection to particle physics.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 234A and PHYSICS 235A

PHYSICS 235A. Quantum Field Theory. 4 Units.
Canonical quantization, scalar field theory, Feynman diagrams, tree-level quantum electrodynamics.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 215B
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 235B. Advanced Quantum Field Theory. 4 Units.
Pathintegral techniques, loop diagrams, regularization and renormalization, anomalies.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 235A
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 238A. Condensed Matter Physics. 4 Units.
Bonding in solids; crystal symmetry and group theory, elastic properties of crystals; lattice vibrations, interaction of radiation with matter; cohesion of solids; the electron gas; electron energy bands in solids; ferromagnetism; transport theory; semiconductors and superconductors; many-body perturbation theory.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 133 and (PHYSICS 214A or CHEM 232A) and (PHYSICS 215B or CHEM 231B)

PHYSICS 238B. Condensed Matter Physics. 4 Units.
Bonding in solids; crystal symmetry and group theory, elastic properties of crystals; lattice vibrations, interaction of radiation with matter; cohesion of solids; the electron gas; electron energy bands in solids; ferromagnetism; transport theory; semiconductors and superconductors; many-body perturbation theory.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 238A
PHYSICS 238C. Condensed Matter Physics. 4 Units.
Bonding in solids; crystal symmetry and group theory, elastic properties of crystals; lattice vibrations, interaction of radiation with matter; cohesion of solids; the electron gas; electron energy bands in solids; ferromagnetism; transport theory; semiconductors and superconductors; many-body perturbation theory.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 238B

PHYSICS 239A. Plasma Physics. 4 Units.
Basic concepts, orbits, kinetic and fluid equations, Coulomb collisions, fluctuations, scattering, radiation.
Restriction: Graduate students only.
Concurrent with PHYSICS 135.

PHYSICS 239B. Plasma Physics. 4 Units.
Magnetic confinement, MHD equilibrium and stability, collisional transport.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 239A
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 239C. Plasma Physics. 4 Units.
Linear waves and instabilities, uniform un-magnetized and magnetized plasmas, non-uniform plasmas.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 239B
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 239D. Plasma Physics. 4 Units.
Nonlinear plasma physics, quasilinear theory, large-amplitude coherent waves, resonance broadening, strong turbulence.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 239C
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 240A. Galactic Astrophysics. 4 Units.
The morphology, kinematics, and evolution of our Milky Way and other galaxies. Topics include stellar formation and stellar evolution, end states of stars (supernovae, neutron stars), the distribution of stars, interstellar gas and mass in galaxies. The Local Group.

PHYSICS 240B. Cosmology. 4 Units.
An introduction to modern cosmology set within the context of general relativity. Topics include the expansion history of the Universe, inflation, the cosmic microwave background, density fluctuations, structure formation, dark matter, dark energy, and gravitational lensing.

PHYSICS 240C. Radiative Processes in Astrophysics. 4 Units.
Exploration of radiation mechanisms (electron scattering, synchrotron emission, collisional excitation, and more) and radiative transfer through matter including absorption and emission. Includes such observational astrophysics topics as spectroscopic study of atoms and nuclei, X-rays, and cosmic rays.

PHYSICS 241B. Stellar Astrophysics. 4 Units.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 211 and PHYSICS 240A

PHYSICS 241C. Extragalactic Astrophysics. 4 Units.
The physics and phenomenology of galaxies; star formation, interstellar medium, and intergalactic medium. Galaxy structure and dynamics. Galaxy evolution, stellar populations, and scaling relations; the relationship between galaxy properties and environment. Galaxy clusters and active galactic nuclei.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 211 and PHYSICS 240A

PHYSICS 241D. Early Universe Physics. 4 Units.
Includes a thorough quantum treatment of the generation of perturbations during inflation and various topics related to kinetic theory in an expanding Universe. Other topics include the astrophysics and cosmology of weakly interacting particles.
Prerequisite: PHYSICS 234A and (PHYSICS 240B or PHYSICS 255)
PHYSICS 246. Special Topics in Astrophysics. 4 Units.
Outlines and emphasizes a subarea of astrophysics that is undergoing rapid development.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 247. Special Topics in Particle Physics. 4 Units.
Current topics in particle non-accelerator-based research fields.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 248. Special Topics in Condensed Matter Physics. 4 Units.
Outlines and emphasizes a subarea of condensed matter physics that is undergoing rapid development.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 249. Special Topics in Plasma Physics. 4 Units.
Outlines and emphasizes a subarea of plasma physics that is undergoing rapid development.

Prerequisite: PHYSICS 239A and PHYSICS 239B
Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

PHYSICS 255. General Relativity. 4 Units.
An introduction to Einstein’s theory of gravitation. Tensor analysis, Einstein's field equations, astronomical tests of Einstein’s theory, gravitational waves.

PHYSICS 260A. Seminar in Condensed Matter Physics. 1 Unit.
Seminar designed to acquaint students with recent advances in solid state physics. Lecturers from the Department of Physics and Astronomy (both faculty and graduate students), other UCI departments, and other institutions.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 260B. Seminar in Condensed Matter Physics. 1 Unit.
Seminar designed to acquaint students with recent advances in solid state physics. Lecturers from the Department of Physics and Astronomy (both faculty and graduate students), other UCI departments, and other institutions.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.
Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 260C. Seminar in Condensed Matter Physics. 1 Unit.
Seminar designed to acquaint students with recent advances in solid state physics. Lecturers from the Department of Physics and Astronomy (both faculty and graduate students), other UCI departments, and other institutions.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.
Restriction: Graduate students only.
PHYSICS 261A. Seminar in Plasma Physics. 1 Unit.
Advanced topics in plasma physics: wave propagation, nonlinear effects, kinetic theory and turbulence, stability problems, transport coefficients, containment, and diagnostics. Applications to controlled fusion and astrophysics.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 261B. Seminar in Plasma Physics. 1 Unit.
Advanced topics in plasma physics: wave propagation, nonlinear effects, kinetic theory and turbulence, stability problems, transport coefficients, containment, and diagnostics. Applications to controlled fusion and astrophysics.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 261C. Seminar in Plasma Physics. 1 Unit.
Advanced topics in plasma physics: wave propagation, nonlinear effects, kinetic theory and turbulence, stability problems, transport coefficients, containment, and diagnostics. Applications to controlled fusion and astrophysics.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 263A. Seminar in Particle Physics. 1 Unit.
Discussion of advanced topics and reports of current research results in theoretical and experimental particle physics and cosmic rays.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 263B. Seminar in Particle Physics. 1 Unit.
Discussion of advanced topics and reports of current research results in theoretical and experimental particle physics and cosmic rays.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 263C. Seminar in Particle Physics. 1 Unit.
Discussion of advanced topics and reports of current research results in theoretical and experimental particle physics and cosmic rays.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 265A. Seminar in Astrophysics. 1 Unit.
Acquaints students with current research in astrophysics. Lecturers from the Department of Physics and Astronomy and from other institutions.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 265B. Seminar in Astrophysics. 1 Unit.
Acquaints students with current research in astrophysics. Lecturers from the Department of Physics and Astronomy and from other institutions.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only.
PHYSICS 265C. Seminar in Astrophysics. 1 Unit.
Acquaints students with current research in astrophysics. Lecturers from the Department of Physics and Astronomy and from other institutions.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 266. Current Topics in Chemical and Materials Physics. 1 Unit.
The subjects covered vary from year to year. Connection between fundamental principles and implementations in practice in science, industry, and technology.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Same as CHEM 266.

PHYSICS 267A. Current Problems in Particle Physics. 4 Units.
Presentation and discussion of current research and theory in particle physics. Lectures given by staff and students.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

PHYSICS 267B. Current Problems in Particle Physics. 4 Units.
Presentation and discussion of current research and theory in particle physics. Lectures given by staff and students.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

PHYSICS 267C. Current Problems in Particle Physics. 4 Units.
Presentation and discussion of current research and theory in particle physics. Lectures given by staff and students.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

PHYSICS 269. Seminar in Teaching Physics. 2 Units.
Techniques for effective teaching. Covers active listening and student engagement, problem-solving skills, peer instruction and collaborative learning, and evaluation. Required of all new Teaching Assistants.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

PHYSICS 273. Technical Communication Skills. 2 Units.
Development of effective communication skills, oral and written presentations, through examples and practice.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Same as CHEM 273.

PHYSICS 291. Research Seminar. 1-4 Units.
Detailed discussion of research problems of current interest in the Department. Format, content, and frequency of the course are variable.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 295. Experimental Research. 4-12 Units.
With the approval of a faculty member, a student may pursue a research program in experimental physics. Typical areas include astrophysics, condensed matter physics, elementary particle physics, and plasma physics.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only. School of Physical Sciences students only.
PHYSICS 296. Theoretical Research. 4-12 Units.
With approval of a faculty member, a student may pursue a research program in theoretical physics. Typical areas include astrophysics, condensed matter physics, elementary particle physics, and plasma physics.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: Graduate students only. School of Physical Sciences students only.

PHYSICS 298. Physics Colloquium. 1 Unit.
Seminar held each week, in which a current research topic is explored. Frequently, off-campus researchers are invited to present the seminar, and on occasion a faculty member or researcher from the Department will speak.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

Restriction: School of Physical Sciences students only.

PHYSICS 299. Reading of Special Topic. 4-12 Units.
With special consent from a faculty member who will agree to supervise the program, a student may receive course credit for individual study of some area of physics.

Restriction: Graduate students only.

PHYSICS 395. Laboratory Teaching. 1 Unit.
Required of and limited to teaching assistants of undergraduate laboratory courses. Designed to teach the necessary skills required of teaching assistants for these courses.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

PHYSICS 399. University Teaching. 1-4 Units.
Required of and limited to Teaching Assistants.

Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.

Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.