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PHYS 113A. Principles of Physics Laboratory - Mechanics. 1 Unit.
The laboratory portion of first semester introductory physics.

PHYS 113B. Principles of Physics Laboratory - Electricity and Magnetism. 1 Unit.
The laboratory portion of the second semester of physics.

PHYS 115. Introductory Physics I. 4 Units.
First part of a two-semester sequence directed primarily towards students working towards a B.A. in science, with an emphasis on the life sciences. Kinematics; Newton’s laws; gravitation; simple harmonic motion; mechanical waves; fluids; ideal gas law; heat and the first and second laws of thermodynamics. This course has a laboratory component. Students may earn credit for only one of the following courses: PHYS 115, PHYS 121, PHYS 123.

PHYS 116. Introductory Physics II. 4 Units.
Electrostatics, Coulomb’s law, Gauss’s law; capacitance and resistance; DC circuits; magnetic fields; electromagnetic induction; RC and RL circuits; light; geometrical optics; interference and diffraction; special relativity; introduction to quantum mechanics; elements of atomic, nuclear and particle physics. This course has a laboratory component. Students may earn credit for only one of the following courses: PHYS 116, PHYS 122, PHYS 124. Prereq: PHYS 115.

PHYS 121. General Physics I - Mechanics. 4 Units.
Particle dynamics, Newton’s laws of motion, energy and momentum conservation, rotational motion, and angular momentum conservation. This course has a laboratory component. Recommended preparation: MATH 121 or MATH 123 or MATH 125 or one year of high school calculus. Students who do not have the appropriate background should not enroll in PHYS 121 without first consulting the instructor. Students may earn credit for only one of the following courses: PHYS 115, PHYS 121, PHYS 123.

PHYS 122. General Physics II - Electricity and Magnetism. 4 Units.
Electricity and magnetism, emphasizing the basic electromagnetic laws of Gauss, Ampere, and Faraday. Maxwell’s equations and electromagnetic waves, interference, and diffraction. This course has a laboratory component. Students may earn credit for only one of the following courses: PHYS 116, PHYS 122. Prereq: PHYS 121 or PHYS 123. Prereq or Coreq: MATH 122 or MATH 124 or MATH 126.

PHYS 123. Physics and Frontiers I - Mechanics. 4 Units.
The Newtonian dynamics of a particle and of rigid bodies. Energy, momentum, and angular momentum conservation with applications. A selection of special frontier topics as time permits, including fractals and chaos, special relativity, fluid mechanics, cosmology, quantum mechanics. This course has a laboratory component. Admission to this course is by invitation only. Students may earn credit for only one of the following courses: PHYS 115, PHYS 121, PHYS 123.

PHYS 124. Physics and Frontiers II - Electricity and Magnetism. 4 Units.
Time-independent and time-dependent electric and magnetic fields. The laws of Coulomb, Gauss, Ampere, and Faraday. Microscopic approach to dielectric and magnetic materials. Introduction to the usage of vector calculus; Maxwell’s equations in integral and differential form. The role of special relativity in electromagnetism. Electromagnetic radiation. This course has a laboratory component. Students may earn credit for only one of the following courses: PHYS 116, PHYS 122, PHYS 124. Prereq: PHYS 123. Prereq or Coreq: MATH 122 or MATH 124.

PHYS 166. Physics Today and Tomorrow. 1 Unit.
This course will provide students with an opportunity to learn about the most exciting and timely research areas in physics, as well as other topics germane to being a professional physicist. These discussions will cover fields such as nanoscience, ultrafast optics, exotic materials, biophysics, cosmology, string theory and the role of physicists in developing new technologies. Each week a member of the faculty will meet with students to discuss a topic of current interest, how a physicist approaches the problem, and how physicists interact with others to find a solution. Other topics germane to being a professional physicist also will be discussed, including the relationship among academic, industrial, and governmental laboratories; ethics, and non-traditional careers for students trained in physics.

PHYS 203. Analog and Digital Electronics. 4 Units.
Elements of both analog and digital electronics from the practical viewpoint of the experimental scientist; AC circuits, linear and non-linear operation of op-amps, logic gates, flip-flops, counters, display, memory, transducers, A/D and D/A conversion. Laboratory work involves quantitative investigation of the operation of all these elements, together with projects that explore their combination. Recommended preparation: PHYS 122 or PHYS 124.

PHYS 204. Advanced Instrumentation Laboratory. 4 Units.
Principles of experimental design; limits of resolution via band-width, thermal noise, background signals; data acquisition and control by computer; computer simulation; signal processing techniques in frequency and time domains, FFT, correlations, and other transform methods; counting techniques. Applications include lock-in amplifiers, digitizing oscilloscopes and data acquisition systems. Recommended preparation: PHYS 203 and PHYS 221.

PHYS 208. Instrumentation and Signal Analysis Laboratory. 4 Units.
AC circuit theory, Fourier series, discrete Fourier series. Fourier integral, discrete Fourier integral; analysis in time and frequency domains, correlation, cross-correlation and other transform techniques; computer control of experiments via IEEE488 interface; advanced instrumentation; DMM, arbitrary waveform generator; multiplexing and digitizing oscilloscopes; experimental design, noise; design, construction, and testing of a lock-in amplifier. Recommended preparation: PHYS 221.

PHYS 221. Introduction to Modern Physics. 3 Units.
Concepts in special relativity, statistical mechanics and quantum mechanics. Applications to atomic structure, and selected topics in nuclear, condensed matter physics, particle physics, and cosmology. Prereq: PHYS 116 or PHYS 122 or PHYS 124.

PHYS 250. Computational Methods in Physics. 3 Units.

PHYS 301. Advanced Laboratory Physics I. 3 Units.
Problem solving approach with a range of available experiments in classical and modern physics. Emphasis on experimental techniques, data and error analysis, and the formal presentation of the work performed. Recommended preparation: PHYS 204. Coreq: PHYS 303.
PHYS 302. Advanced Laboratory Physics II. 4 Units.
Several projects using research-quality equipment in contemporary fields of experimental physics. Each requires reading appropriate literature, choosing appropriate instrumentation, performing data acquisition and analysis, and writing a technical paper. Topics include particle counting techniques, neutron activation, gamma-ray spectroscopy, a range of condensed matter experiments including temperature dependent properties between 10 and 350 K, modern optics, ultrahigh vacuum surface science. Recommended preparation: PHYS 301.

PHYS 303. Advanced Laboratory Physics Seminar. 1 Unit.
Students will discuss various issues associated with physics research. These include how to judge the quality of an experiment and data (error analysis), how to present your work in written and oral formats, safety and ethical concerns in the laboratory. Recommended preparation: PHYS 250. Counts as SAGES Departmental Seminar.

PHYS 310. Classical Mechanics. 3 Units.
Lagrangian formulation of mechanics and its application to central force motion, scattering theory, rigid body motion, and systems of many degrees of freedom. Recommended preparation: PHYS 221 and either MATH 223 or MATH 227.

PHYS 313. Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics. 3 Units.

PHYS 315. Introduction to Solid State Physics. 3 Units.
Characterization and properties of solids; crystal structure, thermal properties of lattices, quantum statistics, electronic structure of metals and semiconductors. PHYS 415 for graduate students in engineering and science. (May not be taken for departmental credit by graduate students in the Department of Physics.) Prerequisite may be waived with consent of department. Recommended preparation for PHYS 415: PHYS 331.

PHYS 320. Introduction to Biological Physics. 3 Units.
This course explores the intersection of physics and biology: how do fundamental physical laws constrain life processes inside the cell, shaping biological organization and dynamics? We will start at the molecular level, introducing the basic ideas of nonequilibrium statistical physics and thermodynamics required to describe the fluctuating environment of the cell. This allow us to build up a theoretical framework for a variety of elaborate cellular machines: the molecular motors driving cell movement, the chaperones that assist protein folding, the information-processing circuitry of genetic regulatory networks. The course emphasis throughout will be on simple, quantitative models that can tackle the inherent randomness and variability of cellular phenomena. We will also examine how to verify these models through the rich toolbox of biophysical experimental and computational technologies. The course should be accessible to students from diverse backgrounds in the physical and life sciences: we will explain both the biological details and develop the necessary mathematical / physical ideas in a self-contained manner. Offered as PHYS 320 and PHYS 420. Prereq: (MATH 122 or MATH 124) and (ENGR 131 or EECS 132).

PHYS 323. Electricity and Magnetism I. 3 Units.
First half of a sequence that constitutes a detailed study of the basics of electromagnetic theory and many of its applications. Electrostatics and magnetostatics of free space, conductors, dielectric and magnetic materials; basic theory illustrated with applications drawn from condensed matter physics, optics, plasma physics, and physical electronics. Prereq: PHYS 116 or PHYS 122 or PHYS 124.

PHYS 324. Electricity and Magnetism II. 3 Units.
(Continuation of PHYS 323.) Electrodynamics, Maxwell’s equations, electromagnetic waves, electromagnetic radiation and its interaction with matter, potential formulation of electromagnetism, and relativity. Prereq: PHYS 324.

PHYS 325. Electrodynamics. 3 Units.
Geometrical optics and ray tracing, wave propagation, interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter, interference, diffraction, and coherence. Supplementary current topics from modern optics such as nonlinear optics, holography, optical trapping and optical computing. Prerequisite(s) may be waived with consent of department. Offered as PHYS 326 and PHYS 426. Prereq: PHYS 122 or PHYS 124.

PHYS 326. Laser Physics. 3 Units.
An introduction to theoretical and practical quantum electronics covering topics in quantum optics, laser physics, and nonlinear optics. Topics to be addressed include the physics of two-level quantum systems including the density matrix formalism, rate equations, and semiclassical radiation theory; laser operation including oscillation, gain, resonator optics, transverse and longitudinal modes, Q-switching, mode-locking, and coherence; and nonlinear optics including the nonlinear susceptibility, parametric interactions, stimulated processes, and self-action. Recommended preparation for PHYS 427: PHYS 331 or PHYS 481. Offered as PHYS 327 and PHYS 427. Prereq: PHYS 331 or PHYS 481.

PHYS 328. Cosmology and the Structure of the Universe. 3 Units.

PHYS 329. Independent Study. 1 - 4 Units.
An individual reading course in any topic of mutual interest to the student and the faculty supervisor.
PHYS 331. Introduction to Quantum Mechanics I. 3 Units.
Quantum nature of energy and angular momentum, wave nature of matter, Schroedinger equation in one and three dimensions; matrix methods; Dirac notation; quantum mechanical scattering. Two particle wave functions. Prereq: PHYS 221.

PHYS 332. Introduction to Quantum Mechanics II. 3 Units.
Continuation of PHYS 331. Spin and fine structure; Dirac equation; symmetries; approximation methods; atomic and molecular spectra; time dependent perturbations; quantum statistics; applications to electrons in metals and liquid helium. Prereq: PHYS 331.

PHYS 333. Modern Cosmology. 3 Units.
An introduction to modern cosmology and an exploration of current topics in the field. The first half of the course will cover the mathematical and physical basis of cosmology, while the second will delve into current questions and the observations that constrain them. Offered as PHYS 336 and PHYS 436. Prereq: PHYS 221.

PHYS 339. Seminar. 1 - 3 Units.
Conducted in small sections with presentation of papers by students and informal discussion. Special problem seminars and research seminars offered according to interest and need, often in conjunction with one or more research groups.

PHYS 349. Methods of Mathematical Physics I. 3 Units.
Analysis of complex functions: singularities, residues, contour integration; evaluation and approximation of sums and integrals; exact and approximate solution of ordinary differential equations; transform calculus; Sturm-Liouville theory; calculus of variations. Additional work required for graduate students. Offered as PHYS 349 and PHYS 449. Prereq: MATH 224.

PHYS 350. Methods of Mathematical Physics II. 3 Units.
(Continuation of PHYS 349/449.) Special functions, orthogonal polynomials, partial differential equations, linear operators, group theory, tensors, selected specials topics. Additional work required for graduate students. Prereq: PHYS 349.

PHYS 351. Senior Physics Project. 2 Units.
A two semester course required for senior BS and BA physics majors. Students pursue a project based on experimental, theoretical or teaching research under the supervision of a physics faculty member, a faculty member from another CWRU department or a research scientist or engineer from another institution. A departmental Senior Project Committee must approve all project proposals and will receive regular oral and written progress reports. Final results are presented at the end of the second semester as a paper in a style suitable for publication in a professional journal as well as an oral report in a public symposium. Counts as SAGES Senior Capstone. Prereq: PHYS 318. Coreq: PHYS 352.

PHYS 352. Senior Physics Project Seminar. 1 Unit.
This two semester seminar is taken concurrently with the student's two semester senior project. Students meet weekly to discuss their projects and the research experience. The class will include dialogues about professional issues such as ethics, graduate school, jobs, funding, professional organizations, public obligations, writing and speaking. Assignments include proposals, progress reports and posters. Counts as SAGES Departmental Seminar. Coreq: PHYS 351 or PHYS 353.

PHYS 353. Senior Engineering Physics Project. 2 Units.
A two semester course required for BSE Engineering Physics majors. Students are expected to complete a research project in their concentration area under the supervision of a faculty member in science, engineering, or, with approval, a researcher at another institution or company. The project may be calculational, experimental or theoretical, and will address both the underlying physics and appropriate engineering and design principles. A program Senior Project Committee must approve all project proposals and will receive regular oral and written progress reports. Final results are presented at the end of the second semester as a paper in a style suitable for publication in a professional journal as well as an oral report in a public symposium. Counts as SAGES Senior Capstone. Prereq: PHYS 318. Coreq: PHYS 352.

PHYS 356. General Relativity. 3 Units.
This is an introductory course in general relativity. The techniques of tensor analysis will be developed and used to describe the effects of gravity and Einstein's theory. Consequences of the theory as well as its experimental tests will be discussed. An introduction to cosmology will be given. Additional work required for graduate students. Offered as PHYS 365 and PHYS 465.

PHYS 390. Undergraduate Research in Physics. 3 - 6 Units.
Research conducted under the supervision of a faculty member in the Department of Physics. Arrangements must be made with a faculty member and a written description of these arrangements must be submitted to and approved by the department before a permit will be issued to register for this course. A final report must be supplied to the department at the end of the semester.

PHYS 413. Classical and Statistical Mechanics I. 3 Units.
An integrated approach to classical and statistical mechanics. Lagrangian and Hamiltonian formulations, conservation laws, kinematics and dynamics, Poisson brackets, continuous media, derivation of laws of thermodynamics, the development of the partition function. To be followed by PHYS 414.

PHYS 414. Classical and Statistical Mechanics II. 3 Units.
A continuation of PHYS 413. Noninteracting systems, statistical mechanics of solids, liquids, gases, fluctuations, irreversible processes, phase transformations. Recommended preparation: PHYS 413 or consent of department.

PHYS 415. Introduction to Solid State Physics. 3 Units.
Characterization and properties of solids; crystal structure, thermal properties of lattices, quantum statistics, electronic structure of metals and semiconductors. PHYS 415 for graduate students in engineering and science. (May not be taken for departmental credit by graduate students in the Department of Physics.) Prerequisite may be waived with consent of department. Recommended preparation for PHYS 415: PHYS 331. Offered as PHYS 315 and PHYS 415.
PHYS 420. Introduction to Biological Physics. 3 Units.
This course explores the intersection of physics and biology: how do fundamental physical laws constrain life processes inside the cell, shaping biological organization and dynamics? We will start at the molecular level, introducing the basic ideas of nonequilibrium statistical physics and thermodynamics required to describe the fluctuating environment of the cell. This allow us to build up a theoretical framework for a variety of elaborate cellular machines: the molecular motors driving cell movement, the chaperones that assist protein folding, the information-processing circuitry of genetic regulatory networks. The emphasis throughout will be on simple, quantitative models that can tackle the inherent randomness and variability of cellular phenomena. We will also examine how to verify these models through the rich toolbox of biophysical experimental and computational technologies. The course should be accessible to students from diverse backgrounds in the physical and life sciences: we will explain both the biological details and develop the necessary mathematical / physical ideas in a self-contained manner. Offered as PHYS 320 and PHYS 420. Prereq: Graduate student standing.

PHYS 423. Classical Electromagnetism. 3 Units.

PHYS 426. Physical Optics. 3 Units.
Geometrical optics and ray tracing, wave propagation, interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter, interference, diffraction, and coherence. Supplementary current topics from modern optics such as nonlinear optics, holography, optical trapping and optical computing. Prerequisite(s) may be waived with consent of department. Offered as PHYS 326 and PHYS 426.

PHYS 427. Laser Physics. 3 Units.
An introduction to theoretical and practical quantum electronics covering topics in quantum optics, laser physics, and nonlinear optics. Topics to be addressed include the physics of two-level quantum systems including the density matrix formalism, rate equations, and semiclassical radiation theory; laser operation including oscillation, gain, resonator optics, transverse and longitudinal modes, Q-switching, mode-locking, and coherence; and nonlinear optics including the nonlinear susceptibility, parametric interactions, stimulated processes, and self-action. Recommended preparation for PHYS 427: PHYS 327 and PHYS 427.

PHYS 428. Cosmology and the Structure of the Universe. 3 Units.

PHYS 431. Physics of Imaging. 3 Units.
Description of physical principles underlying the spin behavior in MR and Fourier imaging in multi-dimensions. Introduction of conventional, fast, and chemical-shift imaging techniques. Spin echo, gradient echo, and variable flip-angle methods. Projection reconstruction and sampling theorems. Bloch equations, T1 and T2 relaxation times, rf penetration, diffusion and perfusion. Flow imaging, MR angiography, and functional brain imaging. Sequence and coil design. Prerequisite may be waived with consent of instructor. Recommended preparation: PHYS 122 or PHYS 124 or EBME 410. Offered as EBME 431 and PHYS 431.

PHYS 436. Modern Cosmology. 3 Units.
An introduction to modern cosmology and an exploration of current topics in the field. The first half of the course will cover the mathematical and physical basis of cosmology, while the second will delve into current questions and the observations that constrain them. Offered as PHYS 336 and PHYS 436.

PHYS 441. Physics of Condensed Matter I. 3 Units.
Crystal structure, x-ray diffraction, band theory and applications. Free electron theory of metals and electrons in magnetic fields.

PHYS 442. Physics of Condensed Matter II. 3 Units.
Continuation of PHYS 441. Lattice vibrations, thermal properties of solids, semiconductors, magnetic properties of solids, and superconductivity. Prerequisite may be waived with consent of department. Recommended preparation: PHYS 441.

PHYS 449. Methods of Mathematical Physics I. 3 Units.
Analysis of complex functions: singularities, residues, contour integration; evaluation and approximation of sums and integrals; exact and approximate solution of ordinary differential equations; transform calculus; Sturm-Liouville theory; calculus of variations. Additional work required for graduate students. Offered as PHYS 349 and PHYS 449.

PHYS 451. Empirical Foundations of the Standard Model. 3 Units.
The experimental basis for modeling the electroweak and strong interactions in terms of fundamental fermions, quarks and leptons, and gauge bosons, photons, the weak bosons, and gluons; particle accelerators and detection techniques; phenomenology of particle reactions, decays and hadronic structure; space, time and internal symmetries; symmetries; symmetry breaking.

PHYS 460. Advanced Topics in NMR Imaging. 3 Units.
Frontier issues in understanding the practical aspects of NMR imaging. Theoretical descriptions are accompanied by specific examples of pulse sequences, and basic engineering considerations in MRI system design. Emphasis is placed on implications and trade-offs in MRI pulse sequence design from real-world versus theoretical perspectives. Recommended preparation: EBME 431 or PHYS 431. Offered as EBME 460 and PHYS 460. Prereq: Graduate standing or Undergraduate with Junior or Senior standing and a cumulative GPA of 3.2 or above.

PHYS 465. General Relativity. 3 Units.
This is an introductory course in general relativity. The techniques of tensor analysis will be developed and used to describe the effects of gravity and Einstein’s theory. Consequences of the theory as well as its experimental tests will be discussed. An introduction to cosmology will be given. Additional work required for graduate students. Offered as PHYS 365 and PHYS 465.

PHYS 472. Graduate Physics Laboratory. 3 Units.
A series of projects designed to introduce the student to modern research techniques such as automated data acquisition. Students will be assessed as to their individual needs and a sequence of projects will be established for each individual. Topics may include low temperature phenomena, nuclear gamma ray detection and measurement and optics.

PHYS 481. Quantum Mechanics I. 3 Units.
Quantum mechanics with examples of applications. Schroedinger method; matrix and operator methods. Approximation methods including WKB, variational and various perturbation methods. Applications to atomic, molecular and nuclear physics including both bound states and scattering problems. Applications of group theory to quantum mechanics.
PHYS 482. Quantum Mechanics II. 3 Units.
Continuation of PHYS 481, including quantum field theory. Prerequisite may be waived with consent of department. Recommended preparation: PHYS 481 or consent of department.

PHYS 491. Modern Physics for Innovation I. 3 Units.
The first half of a two-semester sequence providing an understanding of physics as a basis for successfully launching new high-tech ventures. The course will examine physical limitations to present technologies, and the use of physics to identify potential opportunities for new venture creation. The course will provide experience in using physics for both identification of incremental improvements, and as the basis for alternative technologies. Case studies will be used to illustrate recent commercially successful (and unsuccessful) physics-based venture creation, and will illustrate characteristics for success.

PHYS 492. Modern Physics for Innovation II. 3 Units.
Continuation of PHYS 491, with an emphasis on current and prospective opportunities for Physics Entrepreneurship in emerging areas including, but not limited to, nanoscale physics and nanotechnology, biophysics and applications to biotechnology, physics-based opportunities in the context of information technology. Recommended preparation: PHYS 491.

PHYS 493. Feasibility and Technology Analysis. 3 Units.
This course provides the tools scientists need to determine whether a technology is ready for commercialization. These tools include (but are not limited to): financial analysis, market analysis, industry analysis, technology analysis, intellectual property protection, the entrepreneurial process and culture, an introduction to entrepreneurial strategy and new venture financing. Deliverables will include a technology feasibility analysis on a possible application in the student's scientific area. Offered as BIOL 493, CHEM 493, and PHYS 493.

PHYS 494. Technology-Based Venture Creation. 3 Units.
This course provides the advanced tools needed to develop, articulate, and launch a venture plan for a technology identified as likely to be successful through a feasibility analysis. Additional topics include: entrepreneurial strategy, communication, sales, negotiation, entrepreneurial finance, and leadership in an entrepreneurial environment. Guest speakers will be featured in nearly every class session. Prereq: BIOL 493 or CHEM 493 or PHYS 493.

PHYS 539. Special Topics Seminar. 1 - 3 Units.
Individual or small group instruction on topics of interest to the department. Topics include, but are not limited to, particle physics, astrophysics, optics, condensed matter physics, biophysics, imaging. Several such courses may run concurrently.

PHYS 566. Cosmology. 3 Units.
Introduction to our current understanding of the origin and evolution of the Universe and connection between our understanding of elementary particle physics and cosmology. Specific topics will include: General Parameters of Cosmology: Expansion, Lifetime, and Density of the Universe. The Early Universe, Constraints on Elementary Particles, Dark Matter and Dark Energy, Nucleosynthesis, Cosmic Microwave Background, Inflation, Stellar Evolution, Gravitational Waves, Baryogenesis. Some background in general relativity and particle physics phenomenology is recommended.

PHYS 581. Quantum Mechanics III. 3 Units.

PHYS 591. Gauge Field Theory I. 3 Units.
Noether’s theorem, symmetries and conserved currents, functional integral techniques, quantization, Feynman rules, anomalies, QED, electroweak interactions, QCD, renormalization, renormalization group, asymptotic freedom and assorted other topics. Prereq: PHYS 581.

PHYS 601. Research in Physics. 1 - 9 Units.

PHYS 651. Thesis M.S.. 1 - 9 Units.

PHYS 666. Frontiers in Physics. 0 Unit.
Weekly colloquia given by eminent physicists from around the world on topics of current interest in physics.

PHYS 701. Dissertation Ph.D.. 1 - 9 Units.
Prereq: Predoctoral research consent or advanced to Ph.D. candidacy milestone.