ASTRONOMY (Div III)

Chair: Professor Jay Pasachoff (fall) and Professor Karen Kwitter (spring)


On leave Fall only: Professor K. Kwitter.

On leave Spring only: Professor J. Pasachoff.

How long will the Sun shine? How do we discover Earth-like planets among the many exoplanets circling other stars? How did the universe begin and how has it evolved over its 13.8-billion-year history? How do we detect not only light but also gravitational waves from afar? Astronomy is the science that asks and tries to answer questions like these. We have come a long way toward understanding what makes the sky appear as it does and how the Universe behaves. The Astronomy Department offers courses for anyone who is interested in learning about the Universe, and who would like to be able to follow new astronomical discoveries as they are made. All courses in Astronomy satisfy the Division III requirement. The Astrophysics major (administered jointly with the Physics Department) and the Astronomy major are described below.

The beginning astronomy courses are offered on two levels. Astronomy 101, 102, 104, and 330-range courses are intended primarily for non-science majors and have no prerequisite. Astronomy 111 is designed for students with some exposure to physics. It has a prerequisite of one year of high school physics or permission of the instructor, and a co-requisite of Mathematics 140 or equivalent background in calculus.

Most of the astronomy courses take advantage of our observational and computational facilities including a 24-inch computer-controlled telescope with sensitive electronic detectors, and our own computer network for image processing and data analysis. The Astronomy Department home page can be found at astronomy.williams.edu

ASTROPHYSICS MAJOR

The Astrophysics major is designed for students who want a rigorous introduction to the field, and includes not only those who plan graduate study in astronomy, astrophysics, or a closely related area, but also those interested in a wide variety of careers. Astrophysics alumni are not only astronomers but also computer scientists, geologists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, business school professors, and so on. In recent years, many astrophysics majors have had a second major in fields as wide ranging as mathematics, computer science, geosciences, economics, English, and art history. This major emphasizes the description of the Universe and its constituents in terms of physical processes. Potential Astrophysics majors should consult early with members of the Astronomy and Physics Departments to determine their most appropriate route through the major. An essential ingredient in such students’ undergraduate training is experience in physics and mathematics. Therefore, the major normally will begin in the first year a student is at Williams with Physics 131, 141, or 151 and Mathematics 140 or 150 or 151 in the fall. Students with very good background placing them out of Physics 142 and out of Mathematics 140 may choose to take Physics 201 and Mathematics 150 or 151 instead. Astronomy 111 will often be taken in the fall of the sophomore year; however, many students take it in the fall of their first year at Williams, along with physics and math. Students who might place out of physics courses should read the section on placement under Physics; those who place out of Physics 131 or 141 into Physics 142 or 151 should particularly consider taking Astronomy 111 in the fall of their first year.

In addition to the major courses described below, other courses in geosciences, mathematics, and computer science may also be appropriate.

Major Requirements for Astrophysics

Astronomy 111 Introduction to Astrophysics OR Astronomy 101 Stars: From Suns to Black Holes

and either

Astronomy 102 The Solar System—Our Planetary Home OR Astronomy 104 The Milky Way Galaxy and the Universe Beyond

Physics 131 Particles and Waves OR Physics 141 Particles and Waves—Enriched OR equivalent placement

Physics 142 Foundations of Modern Physics OR Physics 151 Seminar on Modern Physics

Physics 201 Electricity and Magnetism

Physics 202 Waves and Optics

Physics/Mathematics 210 Mathematical Methods for Scientists

Physics 301 Introductory Quantum Physics

Mathematics 150 Multivariable Calculus OR Mathematics 151 Multivariable Calculus
Three 400-level astronomy courses

or

Two 400-level astronomy courses and one of the following:

Astronomy 211T Astronomical Observing and Data Analysis

Physics 302 Statistical Physics

Physics 402T Applications of Quantum Mechanics

Physics 405T Electromagnetic Theory

Physics 411T Classical Mechanics

Physics 418 Gravity

The total number of courses required for the Astrophysics major, an interdisciplinary major, is eleven. Students entering with Advanced Placement in physics and/or mathematics may obtain credit toward the major for the equivalent of Physics 141 and/or Mathematics 140 and/or 150 or 151 taken elsewhere, but at least 8 courses in astronomy, physics, and mathematics must be taken at Williams. There are some aspects of astrophysics that are closely related to chemistry or geosciences. In recognition of this relation, certain advanced courses in those departments can be accepted for credit toward the Astrophysics major on a two-for-one basis. It is not possible to double major in Astrophysics and Physics.

THE DEGREE WITH HONORS IN ASTROPHYSICS

The honors degree in Astrophysics will be awarded on the basis of a senior thesis presenting the results of an original observational, experimental, or theoretical investigation carried out by the student under the direction of a faculty member in Astronomy or Physics. There are no specific grade requirements (other than College-wide requirements for remaining in good academic standing) for entry into the thesis research program; however, a student wishing to do a thesis should have demonstrated both ability and motivation for independent work in previous courses and in any earlier research involvement. Students doing theses will normally choose a topic and an advisor early in the second semester of their junior year and usually begin their thesis work during the summer. During the senior year, those students whose proposals have been approved will elect two courses and a winter study project in addition to the minimum requirements for the major. Preparation for the thesis will occupy at least one course (Astrophysics 493) and the winter study project (Astrophysics 031). At the end of the winter study period, the departments will decide, in consultation with each student, whether to admit that student to honors candidacy. Both a written thesis and an oral presentation to faculty and fellow students are required. The degree with honors will be awarded to those who meet these requirements with distinction. The degree with highest honors will be awarded to those who fulfill the requirements with unusually high distinction.

The departments will be flexible with regard to the number and timing of courses devoted to thesis research within the general guidelines of two courses and a winter study project over and above the minimum major requirements and the written and oral presentations, especially in cases of students with advanced standing and/or summer research experience. Students considering unusual requests are urged to consult with potential advisors or the department chairs as early as possible.

ASTRONOMY MAJOR

The Astronomy major is designed for students with an interest in learning about many aspects of modern astronomy, but who do not choose to take the most advanced physics and math courses of the astrophysics major. It is also appropriate as a second major for students concentrating in another field; in particular, combining an Astronomy major with a related major like Geoscience or Computer Science has been a fruitful path for some of our students. The Astronomy major emphasizes understanding the observed properties of the physical systems that comprise the known Universe, from the Sun and solar system, to the evolution of stars and star clusters, to the Milky Way Galaxy, to external galaxies and clusters of galaxies. Because some knowledge of physics and calculus is necessary to understand many astronomical phenomena, the Astronomy major requires the first two semesters each of the physics and calculus that are also required of Physics majors and Astrophysics majors.

There are several possible routes through the Astronomy major, depending on preparation and interest. Students considering a major in Astronomy should consult with members of the department early and often. A first-year student, if unsure about choosing between Astronomy and Astrophysics, may wish to take not only Astronomy 111 but also Physics 131, 141, or 151 and Mathematics 140 (if necessary) in the fall. Students who might place out of physics courses should read the section on placement under Physics.

Major Requirements for Astronomy

Astronomy 111 Introduction to Astrophysics OR Astronomy 101 Stars: From Suns to Black Holes

and either

Astronomy 102 The Solar System—Our Planetary Home OR Astronomy 104 The Milky Way Galaxy and the Universe Beyond
Two 200-level Astronomy courses (or additional 400-level Astronomy courses as substitutes)

Two 400-level Astronomy courses

Physics 131 Particles and Waves OR Physics 141 Particles and Waves—Enriched OR equivalent placement

Physics 142 Foundations of Modern Physics or Physics 151 Seminar on Modern Physics

Mathematics 140 Calculus II

Mathematics 150 Multivariable Calculus OR Mathematics 151 Multivariable Calculus OR equivalent placement

The total number of courses required for the Astronomy major is nine. Students entering with Advanced Placement in physics and/or math may obtain credit toward the major for the equivalent of Physics 142 and/or Mathematics 150 or 151 taken elsewhere. There are some aspects of astronomy that are closely related to chemistry or geosciences. In recognition of this, certain advanced courses in those departments can be accepted for credit toward the Astronomy major.

THE DEGREE WITH HONORS IN ASTRONOMY

The honors degree in Astronomy will be awarded on the basis of a senior thesis presenting the results of an original observational, experimental, or theoretical investigation carried out by the student under the direction of a faculty member in Astronomy. There are no specific grade requirements (other than College-wide requirements for remaining in good academic standing) for entry into the thesis research program; however, a student wishing to do a thesis should have demonstrated both ability and motivation for independent work in previous courses and in any earlier research involvement. Students doing theses will normally choose a topic and an advisor early in the second semester of their junior year and usually begin their thesis work during the summer. During the senior year, those students whose proposals have been approved will elect two courses and a winter study project in addition to the minimum requirements for the major. Preparation for the thesis will occupy at least one course (Astronomy 493) and the winter study project (Astronomy 031). At the end of the winter study period, the department will decide, in consultation with each student, whether to admit that student to honors candidacy. Both a written thesis and an oral presentation to faculty and fellow students are required. The degree with honors will be awarded to those who meet these requirements with distinction. The degree with highest honors will be awarded to those who fulfill the requirements with unusually high distinction.

The department will be flexible with regard to the number and timing of courses devoted to thesis research within the general guidelines of two courses and a winter study project over and above the minimum major requirements and the written and oral presentations, especially in cases of students with advanced standing and/or summer research experience. Students considering unusual requests are urged to consult with potential advisors or the department chair as early as possible.

STUDY ABROAD

FAQ

Students MUST contact departments/programs BEFORE assuming study away credit will be granted toward the major or concentration.

Can your department or program typically pre-approve courses for major/concentration credit?

Yes, in some cases, if appropriate course information is available in advance (e.g. syllabi and/or course descriptions), though students should be sure to contact the department.

What criteria will typically be used/required to determine whether a student may receive major/concentration credit for a course taken while on study away?

Course title and description, and complete syllabus including readings/assignments.

Does your department/program place restrictions on the number of major/concentration credits that a student might earn through study away?

No.

Does your department/program place restrictions on the types of courses that can be awarded credit towards your major?

No.

Are there specific major requirements that cannot be fulfilled while on study away?

No.

Are there specific major requirements in your department/program that students should be particularly aware of when weighing study away options? (Some examples might include a required course that is always taught in one semester, laboratory requirements.)

Yes. PHYS 301, a required course for the Astrophysic major, is only taught in the fall, and is difficult to replicate abroad, especially regarding the lab component.
Give examples in which students thought or assumed that courses taken away would count toward the major or concentration and then learned they wouldn’t:
None to date.

**ASTR 16 (W) An Infinity of Worlds: Planets and the Search for Life**

Less than a generation ago, we wondered, as we had for millions of years before, whether there were any other planets at all. Now, we are privileged to be in the first generation of humans to know that many of the points of light dusting our night sky are host to orbiting worlds, some of which may be like our Earth. In this course, we will explore the techniques that are being used to discover these new worlds. We will make our own contributions to this great age of discovery, by using remotely-operated telescopes in Australia to gather data on new planets. This course, meant for non-majors, will deal with the science of planet hunting, the astounding diversity of planets known to exist, the emerging science of astrobiology, and the enduring question of "are we alone?" through works of science fiction and cutting-edge research. Adjunct Instructor Bio: Rob Wittenmyer ’98 is Associate Professor of astrophysics at the University of Southern Queensland in Australia. He is a veteran planet hunter with nearly 20 published planet discoveries.

**Class Format:** mornings

**Requirements/Evaluation:** 10-page paper

**Prerequisites:** none

**Enrollment Limit:** 20

**Enrollment Preferences:** if overenrolled, preference will be given to first-years and sophomores

**Materials/Lab Fee:** cost of books

Winter 2019
LEC Section: 01 MWF 10:00 am - 11:50 am Rob Wittenmyer

**ASTR 31 (W) Senior Research: Astronomy**

To be taken by students registered for Astronomy 493, 494.

**Class Format:** independent study

**Distributions:** (D3)

Winter 2019
HON Section: 01 TBA Jay M. Pasachoff

**ASTR 99 (W) Independent Study: Astronomy**

Open to upperclass students. Students interested in doing an independent project (99) during Winter Study must make prior arrangements with a faculty sponsor. The student and professor then complete the independent study proposal form available online. The deadline is typically in late September. Proposals are reviewed by the pertinent department and the Winter Study Committee. Students will be notified if their proposal is approved prior to the Winter Study registration period.

**Class Format:** independent study

**Distributions:** (D3)

Winter 2019
IND Section: 01 TBA Jay M. Pasachoff

**ASTR 101 (F) Stars: From Suns to Black Holes**

For the new era of "multimessenger astronomy": What makes a star shine? For how long will the Sun keep shining and what will happen to it then?
What are black holes and how can they form? How and what have we found out about the recently discovered "chirps" from gravitational radiation resulting from two giant black holes merging and, with additional signals in the spectrum, from the merger of two neutron stars? What do we learn about the Sun from total solar eclipses? Astronomy 101, a non-major, general introduction to the part of contemporary astronomy that includes how stars form and how they end their existence, will provide answers to these questions and more. The course gives special attention to the exciting discoveries of the past few years. Topics include modern astronomical instruments such as the Hubble Space Telescope, the Chandra X-ray Observatory, the Kepler, K2 and TESS missions to discover planets around other stars, the latest huge telescopes and some results from them; how astronomers interpret the light received from distant celestial objects; the Sun as a typical star (and how its future will affect ours); and our modern understanding of how stars work and how they change with time. We will also discuss how pulsars and black holes result from the evolution of normal, massive stars and how supermassive black holes lurk at the center of galaxies and quasars. We will discuss the discovery of thousands of "exoplanets" around stars other than the Sun. We regularly discuss the latest news briefs and developments in astronomy and relate them to the topics covered in the course. This course is independent of and on the same level as Astronomy 102 (solar system) and 104 (galaxies and cosmology), and students who have taken those courses are welcome. Observing sessions will include use of the 24-inch telescope and other telescopes for nighttime observations of stars, star clusters, planets and their moons, nebulae, and galaxies, as well as use of other telescopes for daytime observations of the Sun.

Class Format: lecture (three hours per week), observing sessions (scattered throughout the semester), afternoon labs (five times per semester), and a planetarium demonstration

Requirements/Evaluation: evaluation will be based on two hour tests, a final exam, an observing portfolio, and lab reports

Extra Info: not available for the fifth course option

Prerequisites: none

Enrollment Limit: 30

Expected Class Size: 15

Department Notes: non-major course

Distributions: (D3)

Fall 2018

LEC Section: 01   TR 9:55 am - 11:10 am   Jay M. Pasachoff
LAB Section: 02   T 1:00 pm - 2:30 pm   Steven P. Souza, Kevin Flaherty
LAB Section: 03   T 2:30 pm - 4:00 pm   Steven P. Souza, Kevin Flaherty
LAB Section: 04   W 1:00 pm - 2:30 pm   Steven P. Souza, Kevin Flaherty
LAB Section: 05   Cancelled

ASTR 102 (S) Our Solar System and Others

What makes Earth different from all the other planets? What has NASA's Curiosity on Mars found about Mars's past running water and suitability for life? How has knowledge about Pluto been transformed by NASA's 2015 flyby and the associated ground-based studies with which Williams College faculty and students participate? Will asteroids or comets collide with the Earth again? What is a solar eclipse like? What do we learn from the rare transits of Mercury and of Venus that Williams faculty and students have studied? Astronomy 102, a non-major, general introduction to the part of contemporary astronomy that comprises the study of the solar system, will provide answers to these questions and more. We will cover the historical development of humanity's understanding of the solar system, examining contributions by Aristotle, Ptolemy, Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Einstein, and others. We will discuss the discovery of over 4000 exoplanets around stars other than the Sun. The course gives special attention to exciting discoveries of the past few years by space probes and by the Hubble Space Telescope and the Kepler/K2/TESS missions. We regularly discuss the latest news briefs and developments in astronomy and relate them to the topics covered in the course. This course is independent of, and on the same level as Astronomy 101 (stars and stellar evolution) and 104 (galaxies and cosmology), and students who have taken those courses are welcome.

Class Format: lecture (three hours per week), observing sessions (scattered throughout the semester), afternoon labs (five times per semester), and a planetarium demonstration

Requirements/Evaluation: evaluation will be based on two hour tests, a final exam, an observing portfolio, and lab reports

Extra Info: not available for the fifth course option

Prerequisites: none

Enrollment Limit: 48
ASTR 104 (S) The Milky Way Galaxy and the Universe Beyond

It has been less than a century since the Sun was discovered not to be at the center of the Milky Way Galaxy, and the Milky Way Galaxy was determined to be only one of countless “island universes” in space. A host of technological advances is enabling us to understand even more clearly our place in the universe and how the universe began. For example, the recently discovered “chirp” from gravitational radiation (reported in 2016) resulting from two giant black holes merging, and the “chirp” from two neutron stars merging, also producing light, radio and x-ray radiation, has opened a whole different way of observing the Universe from the traditional use of light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation. We are now therefore in the new era of multimessenger of astronomy. Further, the Hubble Space Telescope and the Chandra X-ray Observatory bring exceptionally clear images over a wider range of the spectrum; their images are aiding astronomers to better understand the past and future of the Universe, and new infrared images are expected with the launch of the James Webb Space Telescope. Observations with those and other new telescopes on the ground and in space help to confirm and enlarge our understanding of the Big Bang. In addition, study of the early Universe (most recently from the Planck spacecraft) and large-scale mapping programs such as the Sloan Digital Sky Survey and the Dark Energy Survey are giving clues into how the Universe’s currently observed structure arose. Astronomy 104, a non-major, general introduction to part of contemporary astronomy comprising the study of galaxies and the Universe, explores the answers to questions like: What is the Milky Way?; Why are quasars so luminous?; Is the Universe made largely of “dark matter” and “dark energy”?; What determines the ultimate fate of the Universe? How do stars work? How do stars work? In this course we undertake a survey of some of the main ideas in modern astrophysics, with an emphasis on the observed properties and evolution of stars; ASTR 111 is the first course in the Astrophysics and Astronomy major sequences. It is also appropriate for students planning to major in one of the other sciences or mathematics, and for others who would like a quantitative introduction that emphasizes the relationship of contemporary physics to astronomy. Topics include radiation laws and stellar spectra, astronomical instrumentation, physical characteristics of the Sun and other stars, star formation and evolution, nucleosynthesis, white dwarfs and planetary nebulae, pulsars and neutron stars, supernovae, relativity, and black holes. We will also discuss the detections of long-sought gravitational
waves’ the first detection generated during the merging of two massive stellar black holes more than a billion light-years away, and, another from the merger of two neutron stars in a galaxy over 100 million light-years distant. Observing sessions include use of the 24-inch and other telescopes for observations of stars, nebulae, planets and galaxies, as well as daytime observations of the Sun.

Class Format: lecture/discussion, observing sessions, and five labs per semester

Requirements/Evaluation: evaluation will be based on weekly problem sets, two hour tests, a final exam, lab reports, and an observing portfolio

Prerequisites: a year of high school Physics, or concurrent college Physics, or permission of instructor, and MATH 140 or equivalent

Enrollment Limit: 28

Expected Class Size: 15

Distributions: (D3) (QFR)

Fall 2018

LEC Section: 01    TR 11:20 am - 12:35 pm     Marek Demianski
LAB Section: 02    M 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm     Steven P. Souza, Kevin Flaherty
LAB Section: 03    R 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm     Steven P. Souza, Kevin Flaherty

ASTR 207 (F) Extraterrestrial Life in the Galaxy: A Sure Thing, or a Snowball’s Chance?  (WI)
A focused investigation of the possibility of life arising elsewhere in our Galaxy, and the chances of our detecting it. In this course, pairs of students will explore the astronomical and biochemical requirements for the development of Earth-like life. We will consider the conditions on other planets within our solar system as well as on newly-discovered planets circling other stars. We will also analyze the famous "Drake Equation," which calculates the expected number of extraterrestrial civilizations, and attempt to evaluate its components. Finally, we will examine current efforts to detect signals from intelligent alien civilizations and contemplate humanity’s reactions to a positive detection.

Class Format: tutorial

Requirements/Evaluation: evaluation will be based on the student's papers, responses to the partner's papers, and evidence of growth in understanding over the semester; as well as improvement in speaking and writing

Extra Info: may not be taken on a pass/fail basis; not available for the fifth course option

Prerequisites: ASTR 111 or BIOL 101-102, CHEM 101-102, or GEOS 101 or equivalent science preparation; instructor's permission required

Enrollment Limit: 10

Enrollment Preferences: if overenrolled, preference given to students who have had ASTR 111

Expected Class Size: 10

Distributions: (D3) (WI)

Not offered current academic year

ASTR 211 (F) Astronomical Observing and Data Analysis  (QFR)
This course will introduce techniques for obtaining and analyzing astronomical data. We begin by learning about practical observation planning and move on to discussion of CCD detectors, signal statistics, digital data reduction, and image processing. We will make use of data we obtain with our 24-inch telescope, as well as data from other optical ground-based observatories and archives. We then go on to learn about non-optical observatories, both space-based (e.g., Chandra X-Ray Observatory, Spitzer Space Telescope) and ground-based (e.g., Atacama Large Millimeter Array), and work with some of their data.

Class Format: tutorial, plus a 1-hour weekly lecture, computer lab work and observing

Requirements/Evaluation: evaluation will be based on tutorial presentations and weekly problem sets, an hour exam and observing projects

Extra Info: may not be taken on a pass/fail basis; not available for the fifth course option

Prerequisites: MATH 150 or 151; prior experience with Unix is helpful, but not required

Enrollment Limit: 10

Expected Class Size: 8

Distributions: (D3) (QFR)

Not offered current academic year
We study many of the greatest names in the history of astronomy, consider their biographies, assess their leadership roles in advancing science, and examine and handle the first editions of their books and other publications. Our study includes, in addition to a Shakespeare First Folio (with its astronomical mentions) and a page from the Gutenberg Bible, original books such as: 16th-century, Nicolaus Copernicus (heliocentric universe); Tycho Brahe (best pre-telescopic observations); 17th-century, Galileo (discoveries with his first astronomical telescope, 1610; sunspots, 1613; Dialogo, 1632); Johannes Kepler (laws of planetary motion, 1609, 1619); Johannes Hevelius and Elisabeth Hevelius (atlases of the Moon and of stars, 1647, and 1687); Isaac Newton (laws of universal gravitation and of motion, 1687); 18th-century, Edmond Halley (Miscellanea curiosa, eclipse maps, 1715, 1724); John Flamsteed and Margaret Flamsteed (Atlas Coelestis, 1729); William Herschel and Caroline Herschel (1718, 1798). In more recent centuries, the original works are articles: 20th--century: Albert Einstein (special relativity, 1905; general relativity, 1916); Marie Curie (radioactivity); Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin (hydrogen dominating stars, 1929), Edwin Hubble (Hubble's law, 1929); Vera Rubin (dark matter, 1970s); Jocelyn Bell Burnell (pulsar discovery, 1968); 21st-century: Wendy Freedman (Universe's expansion rate, 2000s). We will also read biographies and recent novels dealing with some of the above astronomers. With the collaboration of the Chapin Librarian, we will meet regularly in the Chapin Library of Rare Books and also have a session at the library of the Clark Art Institute to see its rare books of astronomical interest. The course is a repeat of the successful course first given during the 2014-15 academic year's Year of the Book, honoring the new Sawyer Library and the expansion of the Chapin Library of Rare Books.

**Class Format:** seminar

**Requirements/Evaluation:** class participation, two 5-page intermediate papers, and a final 15-page paper

**Enrollment Limit:** 12

**Enrollment Preferences:** if overenrolled, preference by written paragraph of explanation of why student wants to take the course

**Distributions:** (D3) (WI)

**Distribution Notes:** meets Division 3 requirement if registration is under ASTR; meets Division 2 requirement if registration is under HSCI, LEAD or SCST

**Attributes:** LEAD Facets or Domains of Leadership; SCST Related Courses;

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**ASTR 330 (S) The Nature of the Universe**

This course is a journey through space and time from the first fractions of a second after the Big Bang to the ultimate fate of the Universe billions of years into the future. Topics include the Big Bang and its remnant cosmic background radiation, cosmic inflation, conditions during the first three minutes, creation of the elements, stellar and galactic black holes, relativity, the detection of gravitational waves from the merging of two massive stellar black holes more than a billion light-years away, galaxies and quasars, and formation of the large-scale structure of the Universe. We will explore current ideas about the fate of our Universe, including the acceleration of its expansion, and its implications for the end of time. Finally, we will consider the fantastic but serious theoretical proposal that ours is but one of countless universes existing within a multiverse.

**Class Format:** lecture/discussion, three hours per week

**Requirements/Evaluation:** evaluation will be based on two hour tests, a small observing portfolio, occasional quizzes, and a final exam

**Extra Info:** not available for the fifth course option

**Prerequisites:** none; open only to juniors and seniors; closed to students who have taken or are taking ASTR 104, and closed to ASTR, ASPH, and PHYS majors

**Enrollment Limit:** 48

**Expected Class Size:** 25

**Department Notes:** non-major course; course in the 33X sequence are meant as general education courses for students in all majors

**Distributions:** (D3)
A famous dichotomy between the sciences and the humanities, and public understanding of them, was laid down by C. P. Snow and has been widely discussed, with ignorance of the second law of thermodynamics compared with ignorance of Shakespeare. In this seminar, we will consider several aspects of science and scientific culture, including how scientific thinking challenges the claims of pseudoscience. We will consider C. P. Snow and his critics as well as the ideas about the Copernican Revolution and other paradigms invented by Thomas Kuhn. We will discuss the recent “Science Wars” over the validity of scientific ideas. We will consider the fundamental originators of modern science, including Tycho, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton, viewing their original works in the Chapin Library of rare books and comparing their interests in science with what we now call pseudoscience, like alchemy. We will review the history and psychology of astrology and other pseudosciences. Building on the work of Martin Gardner in *Fads and Fallacies in the Name of Science*, and using such recent journals as *The Skeptical Inquirer* and *The Scientific Review of Alternative Medicine*, we consider from a scientific point of view what is now called complementary or alternative medicine, including both older versions such as chiropractic and newer nonscientific practices. We will discuss the current global-climate-change deniers and their effects on policy. We discuss vaccination policy. We consider such topics as GM (genetically modified) foods, the safety and regulation of dietary supplements, and the validity of government and other recommendations relevant to the roles of dietary salt, sugar, and fat in health. We consider the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) and reports of UFO’s and aliens. We consider the possible effects that superstitious beliefs have on the general public’s cooperation in vaccination programs and other consequences of superstition. We will discuss conspiracy theories such as those about the Kennedy assassination, in view of the 2017 release of many documents from the time and the recent book by Alexandra Zapruder, the granddaughter of the person whose on-the-spot movie documented the fatal shot. We also consider a range of dramas that are based on scientific themes, such as Tom Stoppard’s *Arcadia* and Michael Frayn’s *Copenhagen*.

**Class Format:** seminar

**Requirements/Evaluation:** evaluation will be based on biweekly 5-page papers, participation in discussions, and a 15-page final paper

**Prerequisites:** none

**Enrollment Limit:** 12

**Enrollment Preferences:** juniors and seniors and to those with backgrounds in science, history of science, or philosophy.

**Expected Class Size:** 12

**Department Notes:** non-major course; does not count toward ASPH, ASTR or PHYS major

**Distributions:** (D3) (WI)

**Distribution Notes:** meets Division 3 requirement if registration is under ASTR; meets Division 2 requirement if registration is under HSCI or LEAD

**Attributes:** SCST Elective Courses;

**Not offered current academic year**

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**ASTR 402 (S) Between the Stars: The Interstellar Medium (QFR)**

The matter between the stars—the interstellar medium—manifests itself in many interesting and unexpected ways, and, as the detritus of stars, its properties and behavior hold clues to the history and future evolution of both stars and the galaxies that contain them. Stars are accompanied by diffuse matter all through their lifetimes, from their birthplaces in dense molecular clouds, to the stellar winds they eject with varying ferocity as they evolve, to their final fates as they shed their outer layers, whether as planetary nebulae or dazzling supernovae. As these processes go on, they enrich the interstellar medium with the products of the stars’ nuclear fusion. The existence of life on Earth is eloquent evidence of this chemical enrichment. In this course we will study the interstellar medium in its various forms. We will learn about many of the physical mechanisms that produce the radiation we observe from diffuse matter, including radiative ionization and recombination, collisional excitation of “forbidden” lines, collisional ionization, and synchrotron radiation. Applying our understanding of these processes, we will analyze the physical conditions and chemical compositions of a variety of nebulae. This course is observing-intensive. Throughout the semester students will work in small groups to design, carry out, analyze, and critique their own observations of the interstellar medium using the equipment on our observing deck.

**Class Format:** tutorial, plus a 1-hour weekly lecture; computer lab work and observing projects

**Requirements/Evaluation:** evaluation will be based on tutorial presentations and weekly problem sets, an hour exam and observing projects
ASTR 410 (S) Compact Stellar Remnants: White Dwarfs, Neutron Stars and Black Holes

A star is a very interesting, very complicated physical object. Properties of stars and their evolutionary paths depend on an intricate interplay of different physical phenomena with gravity, nuclear interactions, radiation processes and even quantum and relativistic effects playing important roles. Using basic physics we will construct simple models of stars and discuss their evolution, concentrating on the key physical processes that play the dominant role at different evolutionary stages. We will discuss late stages of stellar evolution and concentrate on the basic properties of three possible remnants: white dwarfs, neutron stars and black holes. Radio and X-ray pulsars, supernovae including Type Ia and Gamma Ray Bursts will be discussed as well as observational confirmation of existence of black holes. We will explore extreme conditions existing near neutron stars and black holes and discuss their astrophysical consequences. We will also discuss the recent exciting detection of gravitational waves by the LIGO/VIRGO laser interferometric detectors.

Class Format: lecture/discussion, three hours per week
Requirements/Evaluation: evaluation will be based on classroom participation, homework assignments, a midterm exam and a final exam
Extra Info: may not be taken on a pass/fail basis; not available for the fifth course option
Prerequisites: PHYS 201 or permission of instructor
Enrollment Limit: 10
Expected Class Size: 6
Distributions: (D3) (QFR)
Not offered current academic year

Spring 2019
LEC Section: 01    MR 1:10 pm - 2:25 pm     Marek Demianski

ASTR 412 (S) Solar Physics (WI)

We study all aspects of the Sun, our nearest star. We evaluate scientific results from the total solar eclipse of August 21, 2017, the first eclipse whose totality crosses the U.S. from coast to coast since 1918 and the first to be entirely within the US since the nation's founding. In addition to discussing what has been learned about the solar atmosphere from eclipse and related space research, we discuss the solar interior (including the Nobel-prize-winning solar neutrino experiment and helioseismology), the photosphere, the chromosphere, the corona, and the solar wind. We discuss the Sun as an example of stars in general. We discuss both theoretical aspects and observational techniques, including work at recent total solar eclipses. We discuss results from current spacecraft, including the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO), the Solar Dynamics Observatory, the Sun Watcher (SWAP), and Hinode (Sunrise), and the new GOES16/UVSI (Solar Ultraviolet Imager) run by an alumnus as well as additional Total Solar Irradiance measurements from ACRIMSAT and SORCE. As a special timely treat, we will discuss the role of solar observations in confirming Einstein's General Theory of Relativity with the bending of light at the 1919 and 1922 total solar eclipses as well as gravitational redshift measurements in solar spectral lines, extending our discussion to the recent "chirp" of gravitational radiation reported in 2016 from LIGO. We also discuss our data analysis of recent transits of Mercury across the face of the Sun (most recently in May 2016) and the 2004 and 2012 transits of Venus across the face of the Sun as observed from Earth, the first such transits of Venus since 1882, as well as our work in observing transits of Venus from Jupiter with the Hubble Space Telescope and from Saturn with NASA's Cassini spacecraft.

Class Format: tutorial; students will meet weekly with the professor in groups of two or three to discuss readings and make presentations, often in PowerPoint or Keynote format
Requirements/Evaluation: evaluation will be based on four 5-page papers, discussions, and presentations; students will be expected to improve their writing throughout the course, with the aid of careful editing by and comments from the professor
Extra Info: may not be taken on a pass/fail basis; not available for the fifth course option
Prerequisites: ASTR 111 or a 200-level PHYS course
Enrollment Limit: 12
Expected Class Size: 6
Distributions: (D3) (WI)

Not offered current academic year

**ASTR 493 (F) Senior Research: Astronomy**
An original experimental or theoretical investigation is carried out under the direction of a faculty member in Astronomy, as discussed under the heading of the degree with honors in Astronomy above.

**Class Format:** independent study

**Extra Info:** may not be taken on a pass/fail basis; not available for the fifth course option

**Prerequisites:** permission of department

**Distributions:** (D3)

Fall 2018
HON Section: 01    TBA    Jay M. Pasachoff

**ASTR 494 (S) Senior Research: Astronomy**
An original experimental or theoretical investigation is carried out under the direction of a faculty member in Astronomy, as discussed under the heading of the degree with honors in Astronomy above.

**Class Format:** independent study

**Extra Info:** may not be taken on a pass/fail basis; not available for the fifth course option

**Prerequisites:** permission of department

**Distributions:** (D3)

Spring 2019
HON Section: 01    TBA    Karen B. Kwitter

**ASTR 497 (F) Independent Study: Astronomy**
Astronomy independent study.

**Class Format:** independent study

**Extra Info:** may not be taken on a pass/fail basis; not available for the fifth course option

**Distributions:** (D3)

Fall 2018
IND Section: 01    TBA    Karen B. Kwitter

**ASTR 498 (S) Independent Study: Astronomy**
Astronomy independent study.

**Class Format:** independent study

**Extra Info:** may not be taken on a pass/fail basis; not available for the fifth course option

**Distributions:** (D3)

Spring 2019
IND Section: 01    TBA    Karen B. Kwitter
ASTR 499 (F) Physics and Astronomy Colloquium

Crosslistings: ASTR499 / PHYS499

Secondary Crosslisting

Physicists and Astronomers from around the country come to explain their research. Students of Physics and Astronomy at any level are welcome. Registration is not necessary to attend. A non-credit course.

Class Format: colloquium

Requirements/Evaluation: not a for-credit course

Extra Info: registration not necessary to attend

Prerequisites: none

Enrollment Limit: none

Fall 2018
LEC Section: 01  F 2:30 pm - 4:00 pm  Frederick W. Strauch

Spring 2019
LEC Section: 01  F 2:30 pm - 4:00 pm  Frederick W. Strauch