Physical Sciences

General education courses in the Physical Sciences benefit from a rich tradition of scientific discovery at the University of Chicago. The late University of Chicago professor and Nobel laureate Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, who predicted the existence of black holes based on theoretical considerations, described well the importance of science in our lives when he said, "Science is a perception of the world around us. Science is a place where what you find in nature pleases you."

Under the designation PHSC, the Physical Sciences Collegiate Division offers several sequences of courses from the Astronomy and Astrophysics, Chemistry, Geophysical Sciences, and Physics Departments, tailored to provide an interesting and useful education for non-scientists in their goal of satisfying their general education requirement in the physical sciences. The goal of general education in the physical sciences is to engender in the student the ability to understand and assess our understanding of the physical world. One can argue that the fundamental tenet of liberal education at the University of Chicago is to cultivate an appreciation for critical inquiry and the basis for judgement. The physical sciences contribute to this mission in teaching the principles of experimentation, observation, and the principles of scientific inquiry. Chemistry and physics are advanced through laboratory experiments that study the structure of nature and build models which we extrapolate from those observations. Astronomy and geophysical sciences develop methods to make inferences about the world around us based on observations which cannot always be recreated in a laboratory.

While the Departments of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computer Science do not offer PHSC courses, these subjects are strongly connected to the physical sciences. Mathematics is the language of science and the only known way to make quantitative assessments about the experiments. Statistics teaches us how to interpret experimental results and how to assess a level of confidence in the conclusions derived from them, while computer science enables us to analyze large and complex data and simulate physical processes whose properties cannot be determined mathematically. The techniques developed and applied to scientific inquiry provide valuable tools to the basis of inquiry in any field, and indeed in our lives in general.

Students are required to take at least two courses in the physical sciences to satisfy the general education requirement. This requirement may be met by taking an introductory sequence in Chemistry, Geosciences, or Physics, or by taking any acceptable pairing of Physical Sciences (PHSC) courses, which generally have a broader focus than the disciplinary sequences. It is strongly recommended that the general education sequence in the physical sciences be completed in the first two years.

General Education Sequences for Science Majors

The following introductory sequences may be used to satisfy the general education requirement in the physical sciences for all students, although these tend to be taken by sciences majors or by students who have a particular need for science (namely, premeds). The sequences are:

- CHEM 10100-CHEM 10200
- CHEM 11100-CHEM 11200*
- CHEM 12100-CHEM 12200
- GEOS 13100-GEOS 13200
- PHYS 12100-PHYS 12200#
- PHYS 13100-PHYS 13200
- PHYS 14100-PHYS 14200*

*For information, see the Placement Tests (http://collegecatalog.uchicago.edu/thecollege/examinationcreditandtransfercredit/) and Advanced Placement Credit (http://collegecatalog.uchicago.edu/thecollege/examinationcreditandtransfercredit/) sections elsewhere in this catalog.

#PHYS 12100 has the prerequisite of CHEM 11300 or CHEM 12300.

Physical Sciences Courses for Non–Science Majors

There are several sequences in the physical sciences, each of which introduces a different discipline and different aspects of scientific knowledge. Physical Sciences (PHSC) courses fall mainly into four general categories that we might conveniently label as "Physics," "Astronomy and Astrophysics," "Geosciences," and "Chemistry." As a general rule, courses from two different categories may not be combined to satisfy the two-quarter general education requirement in the physical sciences. It is strongly recommended that the general education sequence in the physical sciences be completed in the first two years. Some PHSC courses restrict registration for students beyond the second year.
Physical Sciences

Students who seek to deviate from the combinations identified here must submit a petition to the master of the Physical Sciences Collegiate Division. Email the completed petition to the College Academic Advising office at collegeadvising@uchicago.edu, (college advising@uchicago.edu) addressed to Stuart Kurtz, PSCD Master.

The PHSC courses in the Physics category are PHSC 11100-11200 Modern Physics I-II, PHSC 11300 Everyday Physics, and PHSC 11400-11500 Life in the Universe I-II; PHSC 11600 Physics for Future Presidents: Fundamental Concepts and Applications, and PHSC 11700 Physics for Future Presidents: Energy and Sustainability; PHSC 11800 Physics and Contemporary Architecture. The approved sequences among these courses are listed below. Other sequences are not permitted.

PHSC 11100-PHSC 11200
PHSC 11100-PHSC 11300
PHSC 11400-PHSC 11500
PHSC 11600-PHSC 11700
PHSC 11800-PHSC 11600
PHSC 11800-PHSC 11700
PHSC 11800-PHSC 12600
PHSC 11800-PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410

Students wishing to take a three-quarter Physical Sciences sequence may take PHSC 11100-11200-11300, although at present only one of PHSC 11200 and PHSC 11300 is offered in any given year. Students wishing to take a three quarter Physical Sciences sequence may also combine PHSC 11600-11700 with any other Physical Sciences core courses except PHSC 11100.

The PHSC courses in the Geosciences category are PHSC 10100 Origin and Evolution of the Solar System and the Earth, PHSC 10800 Earth as a Planet: Exploring Our Place in the Universe, PHSC 11000 Environmental History of the Earth, PHSC 13400 Global Warming: Understanding the Forecast and PHSC 13140 Global Warming: Understanding the Forecast (flipped version), and PHSC 13600 Natural Hazards. The only approved sequences among these courses are listed below. The courses in these sequences can be taken in any order. Below is a summary of approved courses:

PHSC 10100-PHSC 11000
PHSC 10100-PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410
PHSC 10800-PHSC 11000
PHSC 10800-PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410
PHSC 10800-PHSC 13600
PHSC 11000-PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410
PHSC 11000-PHSC 13600
PHSC 12300-PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410
PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410-PHSC 13600

Under no circumstances may a student receive credit for both PHSC 10100 and PHSC 10800.

There is one sequence of PHSC courses with a focus on Chemistry, PHSC 12100 Chemistry in Everyday Media, PHSC 12200 The Chemistry of Food and Cooking, PHSC 12300 Chemistry for an Alternative Energy Economy, PHSC 12400 The Chemistry of Big Problems, and PHSC 12500 Molecular Mechanisms of Human Disease. PHSC 12100 and PHSC 12300 are no longer being offered and are listed as reference points for students who may have taken these courses.

PHSC 12300-PHSC 12400
PHSC 12300-PHSC 12500
PHSC 12400-PHSC 12500
PHSC 12300-PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410
PHSC 12100-PHSC 11600
PHSC 12100-PHSC 11700
PHSC 12100-PHSC 12300
PHSC 12100-PHSC 12400
PHSC 12100-PHSC 12500
PHSC 12100-PHSC 12600
PHSC 12100-PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410
PHSC 12100-PHSC 13600
PHSC 12200-PHSC 11600
PHSC 12200-PHSC 11700
PHSC 12200-PHSC 12400
PHSC 12200-PHSC 12500
PHSC 12200-PHSC 13400/PHSC 13410
PHSC 12200-PHSC 13600

Students who have credit for CHEM 10100, 11100, or 12100 by either taking the course or by AP credit (for CHEM 11100) and do not wish to take CHEM 10200, 11200, or 12200 may complete the general education requirement with any of the following courses offered by the Department of Chemistry. PHSC 12100 and PHSC 12300 are no longer being offered and are listed as reference points for students who may have taken these courses.

PHSC 12100
PHSC 12200
PHSC 12300
PHSC 12400
PHSC 12500

Three sequences are available that pair Geosciences and Astronomy and Astrophysics courses. The approved sequences are PHSC 10800 Earth as a Planet: Exploring Our Place in the Universe + PHSC 12720 Exoplanets, PHSC 10100 The Origin and Evolution of the Solar System and the Earth + PHSC 12720 Exoplanets, and PHSC 10800 Earth as a Planet: Exploring Our Place in the Universe + PHSC 12710 Galaxies.

PHSC 10100-PHSC 12720
PHSC 10800-PHSC 12710
PHSC 10800-PHSC 12720

Students who wish to take a three-quarter sequence may enroll accordingly: PHSC 12700 Stars (Autumn Quarter) + PHSC 10100 The Origin and Evolution of the Solar System and the Earth (Winter Quarter) + PHSC 12720 Exoplanets (Spring Quarter).

PHSC 12700-PHSC 10100-PHSC 12720

The on-campus PHSC courses in the Astronomy and Astrophysics category are PHSC 12600 Matter, Energy, Space, and Time, PHSC 12610 Black Holes, PHSC 12620 The Big Bang, PHSC 12700 Stars, PHSC 12710 Galaxies, and PHSC 12720 Exoplanets. PHSC 12600-12610-12620 is a logical progression that applies physical principles based on terrestrial experiments to the cosmos at large. Similarly, PHSC 12700-12710-12720 is a logical progression that concerns observed properties of important classes of astronomical objects. Thus, a two-quarter sequence can be built most naturally from 12600 + 12610 or 12600 + 12620, and similarly from 12700 + 12710, 12700 + 12720 or 12710 + 12720. It is also possible to make two-quarter sequences from 12600 + 12710 (galaxies are an example of structure that evolved from early conditions), from 12700 + 12610 (black holes are an end state of stellar evolution), and from PHSC 12600 + 12700.

PHSC 12600 must be taken as the prerequisite before PHSC 12610 or PHSC 12620. Either PHSC 12700 or PHSC 12710 can be taken as the prerequisite before PHSC 12720. Three-quarter sequences may be created by adding any third of the six courses, subject to prerequisite restrictions. The approved sequences among these courses are:

PHSC 12600-PHSC 12610
PHSC 12600-PHSC 12620
PHSC 12600-PHSC 12700
PHSC 12600-PHSC 12710
PHSC 12700-PHSC 12710

PHSC 12700-PHSC 12720

PHSC 12710-PHSC 12720

Every Spring Quarter a three-course Astronomy program (http://study-abroad.uchicago.edu/programs/paris-astronomy/) is offered in Paris, composed from the PHSC courses numbered in the 12600s and 12700s that are offered on campus. The Astronomy program in Paris satisfies the general education requirement in the physical sciences.

PHSC course electives that fit into the Astronomy and Astrophysics category are numbered in the 18000s. These courses may only be used as a third physical sciences general education course and may be combined with any acceptable two-quarter sequence, including those outside of the Astronomy and Astrophysics category.

Note on General Education in the Sciences:

Along with one of these two-quarter sequences, students must register for at least two quarters of an approved biological sciences sequence and at least one quarter of an approved mathematical science. A sixth quarter must be taken in any one of the three areas: physical sciences, biological sciences, or mathematical sciences. (If the mathematical sciences requirement is met by taking calculus, two quarters must be taken.)

GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES

PHSC 10100. Origin and Evolution of the Solar System and the Earth. 100 Units.

This course examines the physical and chemical origins of planetary systems, the role of meteorite studies in this context, and a comparison of the Earth with neighboring planets. It then turns to chemical and physical processes that lead to internal differentiation of the Earth. Further topics include the thermal balance at the Earth’s surface (glaciation and the greenhouse effect), and the role of liquid water in controlling crustal geology and evolution. (L)

Instructor(s): A. Davis Terms Offered: Winter

Note(s): Under no circumstances may a student receive credit for both PHSC 10100 and PHSC 10800.

PHSC 10800. Earth as a Planet: Exploring Our Place in the Universe. 100 Units.

This course explores the diversity of bodies in our Solar System, and the physical and chemical processes that have shaped them over their histories. We will also discuss how these studies have carried us away from an Earth-centered view of the universe to one where Earth is just one of billions of planets that exist in our galaxy. Topics to be covered include: early observations of the Solar System and the laws of planetary motion, the formation and evolution of the Moon, the structure and geophysical evolution of the planets, and the search for habitable environments outside of Earth.

Instructor(s): F. Ciesla Terms Offered: Autumn

Note(s): Under no circumstances may a student receive credit for both PHSC 10100 and PHSC 10800.

PHSC 11000. Environmental History of the Earth. 100 Units.

This course considers how physical and biological processes determine environmental conditions at the surface of the Earth, and how environments have changed over the 4.5 billion-year history of Earth. Topics include the methods of historical inference in geology; major transitions in the history of life, including the origin of life, the evolution of oxygen-producing photosynthesis, the origin of animals, and the serials of massive extinctions that have repeatedly re-set ecosystems both on land and in the sea; and ecosystem evolution, including the environmental effects of human evolution. Labs involve hands-on study of rock and fossil specimens, and analysis and interpretation of datasets drawn from the scientific literature and/or faculty research programs.

Instructor(s): M. Webster; S. Kidwell Terms Offered: Spring

Note(s): Due to significant overlap of course content, students may register for only one of PHSC 11000, BIOS 12117, or GEOS 13900/BIOS 13123

PHSC 11100. Modern Physics I: Modern Physics in the Everyday World. 100 Units.

This course will introduce key concepts in classical and quantum physics and will relate them to things we encounter every day, such as lasers, microwaves, and magnetic levitation. It will also discuss some of the recent developments in chaos, nanotechnology, and quantum computing, and how they will change the world we live in. (L)

Note(s): Must be taken with either PHSC 11200 or PHSC 11300

PHSC 11200. Modern Physics II: Paradoxes in Modern Physics. 100 Units.

Physics advancements are often the result of conflict between, on the one hand, existing ideas and speculations, and on the other, observations and measurements. In this course, we explore historical and modern paradoxes in physics including quantum phenomena, elementary particle physics, and others. We match common sense and sensibility with scientific abstraction to broaden our understanding of the physical world.

Prerequisite(s): PHSC 11100

Note(s): Must be taken with PHSC 11100
PHSC 11300. Everyday Physics. 100 Units.
This course will be a walking tour through various topics in physics. It is not organized in the traditional way-mechanics, heat, electromagnetism, quantum mechanics, and relativity—but rather will look at real-world phenomena and try to figure out what is going on. Relying somewhat on knowledge gained in PHSC 11100, we will ask questions about the world around us. No formulas will be used. Questions might include, "Which draws more water from Lake Michigan, evaporation or the city of Chicago?" and "How does my cellphone work and what can I do to improve its reception?" The course will also address more substantial topics such as measuring the density of air, figuring out whether airplanes should be able to fly, estimating the density of the Sun, and determining the size of molecules. (L)
Terms Offered: TBD
Prerequisite(s): PHSC 11100 or consent of instructor

PHSC 11400-11500. Development of Life on Earth; Extraterrestrial Life. 100 Units.
PHSC 11400. Life in the Universe I: Development of Life on Earth. 100 Units.
Starting with the big bang theory of the early universe, students study how the laws of physics guided the evolution of the universe through the processes most likely to have produced life on earth as it exists today. Physics topics include the fundamental interactions and the early universe; nuclear, atomic, and molecular structure; Newton's laws and the formation of stars, galaxies, and planetary systems; thermonuclear fusion in stars; the physical origin of the chemical elements; the laws of electricity and magnetism and electromagnetic radiation; the laws of thermodynamics; atmospheric physics; and physical processes on primordial earth. (L)
PHSC 11500. Life in the Universe II: Extraterrestrial Life. 100 Units.
Building upon the topics in PHSC 11400, this course goes on to consider what the laws of physics have to say about life elsewhere in the universe. We begin with an analysis of the prospects for life on other bodies in the solar system, especially Mars. This is followed by a treatment of the physics behind the search for extraterrestrial intelligence and the feasibility of human interstellar and intergalactic spaceflight. We conclude with a critical examination of speculative ideas in the popular media, such as the suggestion that the universe itself is a living organism. Physics topics include extended applications of topics from PHSC 11400, optics and electromagnetic communication, rocket propulsion and advanced propulsion systems, theories of special and general relativity, quantum physics, complexity, and emergence. (L)
Prerequisite(s): PHSC 11400

PHSC 11600. Physics for Future Presidents: Fundamental Concepts and Applications. 100 Units.
This algebra-based course presents an introduction to many of the foundational concepts of physics with applications to modern society. These concepts include energy and power, heat, sound, gravity, electromagnetism and light, nuclear physics and radioactivity, and Newton's laws.
Instructor(s): Scott Wakely Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): none
Note(s): PHSC 11600-11700 is an approved two-quarter sequence which will satisfy the general education requirement in the physical sciences. core requirement.

PHSC 11700. Physics for Future Presidents: Energy and Sustainability. 100 Units.
This course treats both the past and future of how the principles that govern the conversion of energy to useful work have impacted and will impact civilization. The principles of kinetic, potential, thermal, mechanical, and nuclear energies will be considered in the contexts of societal issues such as energy sustainability, modern technologies, war, information, food, and health.
Instructor(s): Peter Littlewood Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): none
Note(s): PHSC 11600-11700 is an approved two-quarter sequence which will satisfy the general education requirement in the physical sciences.

PHSC 11800. Physics and Contemporary Architecture. 100 Units.
Architectural structures form the built environment around us and in many ways create the backbone of our civilization. They push the limits of form and function on the largest human scales, often leading to iconic masterpieces that symbolize the aesthetics as well as the technical achievements of a period. Many architectural advances have been made possible by breakthroughs in the science of materials, which then led to innovation in construction and fabrication techniques. This course will introduce the physics principles that have enabled some of the most innovative architecture of our time. This course will take key ideas and tools from physics and demonstrate their power and relevance in a broader context familiar from everyday experience. The course will challenge students to recognize physics concepts in the built structures that make up the urban environment we live in. Chicago is a most appropriate place for this study; it was the birthplace of the first skyscraper, and ever since it has played an internationally celebrated role in pushing the limits of the architectural state of the art. A long succession of renowned Chicago architects and structural engineers has turned this city into a premier laboratory for architectural innovation. Against this backdrop, the course will show how science, and physics in particular, delivers the conceptual foundations that drive current directions in architecture and open up new opportunities.
Instructor(s): Heinrich M. Jaeger; Sidney Nagel Terms Offered: Spring
PHSC 12100. Chemistry in Everyday Media. 100 Units.
What are the harmful "chemicals" found in consumer products that make "chemical-free" alternatives better for you? How can you be certain of the results of the latest medical or scientific study reported on the news? Learning where to look for the answers to questions such as these and communicating what answers you find is the goal of this course! Students taking this course will become better-informed citizens by learning to identify chemistry concepts in current news articles and evaluate claims made in them against a background of scientific knowledge. Where existing background knowledge is insufficient, students will learn to read resources such as scientific journal articles and semi-technical review articles to provide the necessary context to evaluate information presented to them in the media they consume everyday. Translation of these concepts in relation to media claims pushes chemistry into application to everyday systems and phenomena. Lecture topics in the course will be selected to further the students' understanding of stellar structure. We will collect our own measurements of stellar properties, such as the temperatures and luminosities of stars, using robotic telescopes controlled via the internet and those at Yerkes Observatory. (The class will be bussed to Yerkes Observatory, two hours north of Chicago, for an on-site experience there.) Using these and other data, we will test the theory of stellar structure and explore what it can tell us about the universe. While it is not required, students who have taken this course in the past have found it beneficial to bring their own laptops to class if they have them.
Instructor(s): TBD Terms Offered: Summer
Prerequisite(s): Open to high school students only.

PHSC 12200. The Chemistry of Food and Cooking. 100 Units.
The goals of this course are for students to understand the everyday chemistry involved in food and cooking, gain science literacy, and critically evaluate food marketing. The first part of the course will explore the basics of food chemistry, establishing how the structure and properties of water, fats, proteins, and other macromolecules influence our eating and cooking experiences. We will also investigate the chemical components that contribute to color, flavor, and aroma in food. The rest of the course will examine consumer issues related to food science. The course will include both a lecture and laboratory component. The laboratory sessions will involve team-based, hands-on construction projects to develop a better understanding and intuition of the chemistry principles introduced in the lectures and to obtain a sense of their real-life implications. The workshops will also provide an opportunity to interact with the guest lecturers. Attendance at Thursday lectures is required. This course meets the general education requirement in the physical sciences and may be paired with PHSC 11600, 11700, 12600, or 13400 in order to complete the requirement. This course can be taken for credit towards either the general education requirement in the physical sciences or the Architectural Studies minor, but not both. Students intending to receive physical sciences general education credit should register for PHSC 11800; students intending to receive credit towards the Architectural Studies Minor should register for ARCH 11800.
Equivalent Course(s): ARCH 11800, CHST 11800

PHSC 11901. The Physics of Stars. 100 Units.
Understanding how stars work—what makes them shine—is one of the great accomplishments of 20th-century science. The theory of stellar structure allows us to investigate the interiors of stars, even though what we observe is radiation from their outer atmospheres. This theory also helps us determine how old stars are, how they create heavier nuclei from lighter nuclei in their centers, and how they evolve from birth to death, ending as a white dwarf, a neutron star, or a black hole. This course introduces you to the concepts behind and applications of this crucial breakthrough. We will review the physical principles—gravity, pressure, radiation, and how radiation interacts with matter—and apply these principles to further our understanding of stellar structure. We will collect our own measurements of stellar properties, such as the temperatures and luminosities of stars, using robotic telescopes controlled via the internet and those at Yerkes Observatory. (The class will be bussed to Yerkes Observatory, two hours north of Chicago, for an on-site experience there.) Using these and other data, we will test the theory of stellar structure and explore what it can tell us about the universe. While it is not required, students who have taken this course in the past have found it beneficial to bring their own laptops to class if they have them.
Instructor(s): TBD Terms Offered: Summer
Prerequisite(s): Some exposure to high-school physics is recommended.

PHSC 12200. The Chemistry of Food and Cooking. 100 Units.
The goals of this course are for students to understand the everyday chemistry involved in food and cooking, gain science literacy, and critically evaluate food marketing. The first part of the course will explore the basics of food chemistry, establishing how the structure and properties of water, fats, proteins, and other macromolecules influence our eating and cooking experiences. We will also investigate the chemical components that contribute to color, flavor, and aroma in food. The rest of the course will examine consumer issues related to food science. The course will include both a lecture and laboratory component. The laboratory sessions will involve team-based, hands-on construction projects to develop a better understanding and intuition of the chemistry principles introduced in the lectures and to obtain a sense of their real-life implications. The workshops will also provide an opportunity to interact with the guest lecturers. Attendance at Thursday lectures is required. This course meets the general education requirement in the physical sciences and may be paired with PHSC 11600, 11700, 12300, PHSC 12400, PHSC 12500, PHSC 12600, PHSC 13400, and PHSC 13600 in order to complete the physical science core requirement.
Equivalent Course(s): ARCH 11800, CHST 11800

PHSC 11901. The Physics of Stars. 100 Units.
Understanding how stars work—what makes them shine—is one of the great accomplishments of 20th-century science. The theory of stellar structure allows us to investigate the interiors of stars, even though what we observe is radiation from their outer atmospheres. This theory also helps us determine how old stars are, how they create heavier nuclei from lighter nuclei in their centers, and how they evolve from birth to death, ending as a white dwarf, a neutron star, or a black hole. This course introduces you to the concepts behind and applications of this crucial breakthrough. We will review the physical principles—gravity, pressure, radiation, and how radiation interacts with matter—and apply these principles to further our understanding of stellar structure. We will collect our own measurements of stellar properties, such as the temperatures and luminosities of stars, using robotic telescopes controlled via the internet and those at Yerkes Observatory. (The class will be bussed to Yerkes Observatory, two hours north of Chicago, for an on-site experience there.) Using these and other data, we will test the theory of stellar structure and explore what it can tell us about the universe. While it is not required, students who have taken this course in the past have found it beneficial to bring their own laptops to class if they have them.
Instructor(s): TBD Terms Offered: Summer
Prerequisite(s): Some exposure to high-school physics is recommended.

PHSC 12200. The Chemistry of Food and Cooking. 100 Units.
The goals of this course are for students to understand the everyday chemistry involved in food and cooking, gain science literacy, and critically evaluate food marketing. The first part of the course will explore the basics of food chemistry, establishing how the structure and properties of water, fats, proteins, and other macromolecules influence our eating and cooking experiences. We will also investigate the chemical components that contribute to color, flavor, and aroma in food. The rest of the course will examine consumer issues related to food science. The course will include both a lecture and laboratory component. The laboratory sessions will involve team-based, hands-on construction projects to develop a better understanding and intuition of the chemistry principles introduced in the lectures and to obtain a sense of their real-life implications. The workshops will also provide an opportunity to interact with the guest lecturers. Attendance at Thursday lectures is required. This course meets the general education requirement in the physical sciences and may be paired with PHSC 11600, 11700, 12300, PHSC 12400, PHSC 12500, PHSC 12600, PHSC 13400, and PHSC 13600 in order to complete the physical science core requirement.
Equivalent Course(s): ARCH 11800, CHST 11800

PHSC 11901. The Physics of Stars. 100 Units.
Understanding how stars work—what makes them shine—is one of the great accomplishments of 20th-century science. The theory of stellar structure allows us to investigate the interiors of stars, even though what we observe is radiation from their outer atmospheres. This theory also helps us determine how old stars are, how they create heavier nuclei from lighter nuclei in their centers, and how they evolve from birth to death, ending as a white dwarf, a neutron star, or a black hole. This course introduces you to the concepts behind and applications of this crucial breakthrough. We will review the physical principles—gravity, pressure, radiation, and how radiation interacts with matter—and apply these principles to further our understanding of stellar structure. We will collect our own measurements of stellar properties, such as the temperatures and luminosities of stars, using robotic telescopes controlled via the internet and those at Yerkes Observatory. (The class will be bussed to Yerkes Observatory, two hours north of Chicago, for an on-site experience there.) Using these and other data, we will test the theory of stellar structure and explore what it can tell us about the universe. While it is not required, students who have taken this course in the past have found it beneficial to bring their own laptops to class if they have them.
Instructor(s): TBD Terms Offered: Summer
Prerequisite(s): Some exposure to high-school physics is recommended.
Instructor(s): Paolo Privitera Terms Offered: Autumn

the course, students will not be expected to employ mathematics beyond algebra. (L)

quantitative theory grounded in precise experiments. Although quantitative analysis will be an important part of

relativity; the quantum theory of matter and energy; and the evolution of cosmic structure and composition.

A comprehensive survey of how the physical world works, and how matter, energy, space, and time evolved

from the beginning to the present. A brief survey of the historical development of mathematics, physics, and

astronomy leads to a conceptual survey of the modern theory of the physical universe: space and time in

thermodynamics, chemical equilibrium, chemical kinetics, diffusive dynamics, and DNA damage and repair.

This course will examine the chemistry of alternative energy technologies and the potential for science to provide

climate change solutions. Topics will include both non-renewable energy sources (fossil fuels and nuclear)

and renewable energy sources, including electricity production (photovoltaics, solar thermal, wind, hydro and

geothermal, fuel production (solar and biofuels), and energy storage (batteries and fuel cells). We will also touch

on climate change mitigation approaches (carbon capture and geoenvironment). Discussion of these topics will

be enriched by an understanding of the basic chemical principles behind energy production and conversion.

Students will gain an appreciation of the pivotal role chemistry can play in an alternative energy economy and

a foundation to better understand energy issues. The lab component will provide experiential support of the

lecture material through hands on experiments and exploratory projects. (L)

Instructor(s): TBD Terms Offered: Spring. This course was offered in 2018-19 and will not be offered again.

Prerequisite(s): No formal prerequisite but some previous background in Chemistry is recommended.

Note(s): Note(s): In order to satisfy the general education requirements in the physical sciences PHSC 12300

may be combined with PHSC 12400 The Chemistry of Big Problems, PHSC 12500 Molecular Mechanisms

of Human Disease, PHSC 13400 Global Warming. If a student does not wish to continue with CHEM 10100

Introductory General Chemistry, CHEM 11100 Comprehensive General Chemistry, or CHEM 12100 Honors

General Chemistry, they may take PHSC 12300 as the second course.

PHSC 12400. The Chemistry of Big Problems. 100 Units.

This course will discuss the chemistry of big problems that impact human life and society, such as the future

accessibility of personal genetic sequence information, genetically modified organisms, or plastics and polymers

and alternative sources of energy. We will use each of these topics as a window to grasp the underlying

chemistry, reaction mechanisms, analytical methods, and quantitative chemical principles applied to major

scientific issues that impact the world around us. Relevant examples will be considered in a discussion-oriented

format to bring out chemical and analytical principles associated with big problems. The course will have a

classroom lecture component as well as a laboratory component. The laboratory component will involve case

studies and problem solving by application of analytical principles and independent work or teams of students.

(L)

Instructor(s): Y. Krishnan Terms Offered: Autumn

Prerequisite(s): Some previous background in Chemistry is recommended.

Note(s): Note(s): In order to satisfy the general education requirements in the physical sciences PHSC 12300

may be combined with PHSC 12400 Chemistry for an Alternative Energy Source or PHSC 12500 Molecular

Mechanisms of Human Disease. If a student does not wish to continue with CHEM 10100 Introductory General

Chemistry, CHEM 11100 Comprehensive General Chemistry, or CHEM 12100 Honors General Chemistry

sequence, they may take PHSC 12400 as the second course.

Equivalent Course(s): CHEM 12400

PHSC 12500. Molecular Mechanisms of Human Disease. 100 Units.

This course will examine the molecular basis for a few specific instances of human disease. We will use

each of these molecular case studies as a vehicle to demonstrate quantitative chemical principles such as

thermodynamics, chemical equilibrium, chemical kinetics, diffusive dynamics, and DNA damage and repair.

The goal of the course will be to use well-understood biological and medical examples to illustrate chemical

principles and to give students a toolbox and techniques to understand molecular systems more broadly. The

course will have a classroom lecture component as well as a laboratory component. The laboratory component

will involve specific case studies and mechanistic proposals that represent exploratory independent work by

teams of students. (L)

Instructor(s): G. Engel Terms Offered: Spring

Prerequisite(s): Some previous background in Chemistry recommended

Note(s): Note(s): In order to satisfy the general education requirements in the physical sciences PHSC 12500

may be combined with PHSC 123 Chemistry for an Alternative Energy Source or PHSC 12400 The Chemistry of Big

Problems, If a student does not wish to continue with CHEM 10100 Introductory General Chemistry, CHEM

11100 Comprehensive General Chemistry, or CHEM 12100 Honors General Chemistry sequence, they may take

PHSC 12500 as the second course.

Equivalent Course(s): CHEM 12500

PHSC 12600. Matter, Energy, Space, and Time. 100 Units.

A comprehensive survey of how the physical world works, and how matter, energy, space, and time evolved

from the beginning to the present. A brief survey of the historical development of mathematics, physics, and

astronomy leads to a conceptual survey of the modern theory of the physical universe: space and time in

relativity; the quantum theory of matter and energy; and the evolution of cosmic structure and composition.

The major theme of this course is the understanding of all nature, from the prosaic to the exotic, using powerful

quantitative theory grounded in precise experiments. Although quantitative analysis will be an important part of

the course, students will not be expected to employ mathematics beyond algebra. (L)

Instructor(s): Paolo Privitera Terms Offered: Autumn
PHSC 12610. Black Holes. 100 Units.
Black Holes are the most exotic, extreme and paradoxical systems in the universe. They are the densest concentrations of energy, yet they convert all matter that falls in to pure space-time curvature; they radiate more power than anything else, even though most of their radiation is not even made of light; they are mathematically the most perfectly understood of any physical structure, but their enigmatic behavior is still the subject of a violent disagreement among experts that highlights our ignorance of how quantum physics relates to gravity. This course will survey the physics of space and time, the nature of black holes, their effects on surrounding matter and light, the astrophysical contexts in which they are observed, frontier areas of research as quantum gravity and gravitational waves, and the importance of space-time physics to everyday needs such as navigation and energy. The modern theory of space and time, as well as black holes, will be placed in historical context, with special attention to the work of Albert Einstein. Experimental exercises will include direct measurement of the speed of light and gravitational mass, and experience with interferometry. Quantitative analysis will be an important part of the course, but mathematics beyond algebra will not be required. (L)
Instructor(s): Jeffrey McMahon (Winter Quarter); Paolo Privitera (Paris Astronomy Program, Spring Quarter)
Terms Offered: Spring Winter.
Summer Quarter instructor is Fausto Cattaneo.
Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 12600 or ASTR 12700
Prerequisite(s): PHSC 12600 or PHSC 12700

PHSC 12620. The Big Bang. 100 Units.
The Big Bang model describes the Universe on the largest scales and its evolution from the earliest observationally accessible times through the formation of the complex world we live in today. This powerful framework allows us to interpret a wide range of observations and to make detailed and precise predictions for new experiments. The key motivating observations include the expansion of the Universe and how it has changed with time; the existence of radiation indicating a hot and dense early phase; the abundance of the light elements; and how matter is organized over a wide range of physical scales. The model naturally incorporates dark matter and dark energy, two surprising and poorly understood components that govern the growth of structure over time. The course will explore the history of scientific cosmology and the evidence for the Big Bang model, its consequences for the earliest moments after the Big Bang, and its predictions for the eventual fate of the Universe. Labs will include a hands-on measurement of the relic cosmic microwave background radiation from the early universe and the use of astronomical data to verify key discoveries in the history of Big Bang cosmology. Quantitative analysis will be an important part of the course, but prior experience with mathematics beyond algebra will not be required. (L)
Instructor(s): Dan Hooper
Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): PHSC 12600 or PHSC 12700
Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 12620

PHSC 12700. Stars. 100 Units.
Elements such as carbon and oxygen are created in fusion reactions at high temperatures and pressures in the deep interiors of stars, conditions that naturally arise in stars like the Sun. This course will outline the physical principles at work and the history of the development of the key ideas: how nuclear physics and the theory of stellar interiors account for how stars shine, why they live for such long times, and how the heavy elements in their cores are dispersed to form a new generation of stars. Gravity assembles stars out of more diffuse material, a process that includes the formation of planetary systems. The course shows how, taken together, these physical processes naturally lead to the ingredients necessary for the emergence of life, namely elements like carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, and planets in stable orbits around long-lived stars. The course features quantitative analysis of data; any tools needed beyond pre-calculus algebra will be taught as part of the course. (L)
Instructor(s): Fausto Cattaneo (Summer Quarter); Damiano Caprioli (Autumn Quarter)
Terms Offered: Summer Winter.
Summer Quarter instructor is Fausto Cattaneo.
Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 12700

PHSC 12710. Galaxies. 100 Units.
Galaxies have been called island universes, places where stars are concentrated, where they are born, and where they die. The study of galaxies reaches back to the Renaissance; Galileo Galilei first pointed a telescope skyward in 1610 and confirmed a then 2000 year-old Greek conjecture about the nature of our own galaxy — the Milky Way. This course will use extensive modern observational data from a wide range of telescopes to trace the modern picture for the formation and evolution of galaxies and the stars in them. Galaxies will then be used as markers of yet larger scale structures, in order to explore the influence of gravity over cosmic time. The object of study in this course is galaxies, and the narrative arc traced through that extensive data and understanding will highlight our profound discovery that most of the mass in galaxies (and the Universe as a whole) is in fact an exotic form of matter -- dark matter -- that we cannot directly see. Quantitative analysis will be an important part of the course in both laboratory work and lectures, but mathematics beyond algebra and some geometric understanding will not be required. This course will feature several observationally-oriented labs that will allow students to directly experience how some of the modern understanding of galaxies has arisen. (L)
Instructor(s): Jeffrey McMahon (Winter Quarter); Paolo Privitera (Paris Astronomy Program, Spring Quarter)
Terms Offered: Spring Winter.
Paris Astronomy Program, Spring 2023
Prerequisite(s): PHSC 10800, PHSC 12600 or PHSC 12700. PHSC 12710 can be taken as the first course in a sequence combined with PHSC 12720.
Physical Sciences

Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 12710

**PHSC 12720. Exoplanets. 100 Units.**
The discovery of planets in orbit around other stars is one of the newest developments in astronomy, which set off a race to characterize these “exoplanetary” systems. The architectures of planetary systems are set by the formation of the parent star and its protoplanetary disk, but they also encode subsequent evolution. We are now able to place our Solar System into the context of other worlds, and we find some aspects familiar and other aspects quite alien. A challenging next step is to find planets like the Earth in orbit around stars like the Sun. This course will review the techniques for discovery of planets around other stars, what we have learned so far about exoplanetary systems, and the driving questions for the future, including the quest for habitable environments elsewhere. Although quantitative analysis will be an important part of the course, students will not be expected to employ mathematics beyond algebra. (L)
Instructor(s): Daniel Fabrycky (Spring Quarter); Leslie Rogers (Paris Astronomy Program, Spring Quarter) Terms Offered: Spring. Offered on campus and through Paris Astronomy Program in Spring 2023.
Prerequisite(s): PHSC 10800, PHSC 10100, PHSC 12700 or PHSC 12710.
Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 12720

**PHSC 13400. Global Warming: Understanding the Forecast. 100 Units.**
This course presents the science behind the forecast of global warming to enable the student to evaluate the likelihood and potential severity of anthropogenic climate change in the coming centuries. It includes an overview of the sciences of the greenhouse effect, including comparisons with Venus and Mars; an overview of the carbon cycle in its role as a global thermostat; predictions and reliability of climate model forecasts of the greenhouse world. This course is part of the College Course Cluster program, Climate Change, Culture, and Society. (L)
Instructor(s): D. MacAyeal Terms Offered: PHSC 13400 was last offered in Autumn 2019 and has been replaced by PHSC 13410
Prerequisite(s): Some knowledge of chemistry or physics helpful.
Equivalent Course(s): GEOS 13400, ENSC 13400, ENST 12300

**PHSC 13410. Global Warming: Understanding the Forecast (Flipped Class) 100 Units.**
This course presents the science behind the forecast of global warming to enable the student to evaluate the likelihood and potential severity of anthropogenic climate change in the coming centuries. It includes an overview of the sciences of the greenhouse effect, including comparisons with Venus and Mars; predictions and reliability of climate model forecasts of the greenhouse world. This course is part of the College Course Cluster program, Climate Change, Culture, and Society. This course covers the same material as PHSC 13400, but is organized using a flipped classroom approach in order to increase student engagement and learning.
Instructor(s): D. Abbot Terms Offered: Autumn Spring
Prerequisite(s): Some knowledge of chemistry or physics helpful.
Equivalent Course(s): ENSC 13410, ENST 13410, GEOS 13410

**PHSC 13600. Natural Hazards. 100 Units.**
This course presents the current understanding of high-impact weather and geologic events and an introduction to risk assessment and mitigation. Topics include an overview of geography, statistics, and societal impacts of the world’s natural hazards; physics and forecasts of hurricanes, extratropical cyclones, tornadoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, droughts, floods and wildfires; climate change and extreme weather events; quantifying and managing risks. (L)
Instructor(s): N. Nakamura Terms Offered: Winter

**ELECTIVE COURSES**
Any of the following can be used only as a third course in physical sciences to meet the general education requirement (of six courses total in the biological, physical, and mathematical sciences).

**PHSC 18000. The Search for Extraterrestrial Life. 100 Units.**
The origin of life is one of the biggest questions of modern science. While substantial progress has been made in understanding how life arose on our planet, such research represents just a single case study in how life originates and evolves. This course covers the search for life beyond Earth from the planets and moons of the Solar System to planets orbiting other stars and intelligent life that may have left its mark on macroscopic scales. The discovery of life beyond Earth would be transformative for our understanding of humanity’s place in the universe. A range of ongoing and planned experiments have the potential to detect or put strong constraints on the existence of life during the next few decades. This class will mix traditional lectures with flipped classroom problem-solving sessions.
Instructor(s): Jacob Bean Terms Offered: Autumn
Note(s): Can be used as a third course in physical sciences to meet the general education requirement (of six courses total in the biological, physical, and mathematical sciences). Not recommended for students who have taken ASTR/PHSC 12720 Exoplanets.
Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 18000

**PHSC 18100. The Milky Way. 100 Units.**
Within a largely empty universe, we live in a vast stellar “island” that we call the Milky Way. As we survey the stellar and interstellar components of the Milky Way—the distribution and motions of stars and interstellar gas,
and how these dynamic, ever-changing components interact with each other during their life cycles inside the Milky Way—we will follow the path of ancient astronomers, wonder at their mistakes and prejudices, and form our own understanding.

Instructor(s): Nick Gnedin
Terms Offered: Spring

Prerequisite(s): Any two-course 10000-level general education sequence in chemistry, geophysical sciences, physical sciences, or physics. Can be used as a third course in physical sciences to meet the general education requirement (of six courses total in the biological, physical, and mathematical sciences).

Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 18100

PHSC 18200. The Origin and Evolution of the Universe. 100 Units.
This course provides a comprehensive introduction to modern cosmology for students wishing to delve deeper into the subject than PHSC 12620 (which is not a prerequisite) but at a similar mathematical level. It will discuss how the fundamental laws of physics allow us to understand the origin, evolution, and large-scale structure of the universe. After a brief review of the history of cosmology, the course will cover the expansion of the universe, Newtonian cosmology, Einstein’s Special and General Relativity, black holes, dark matter, dark energy, the Cosmic Microwave Background radiation, Big Bang nucleosynthesis, the early universe, primordial inflation, the origin and evolution of large-scale structure in the universe, and cosmic surveys that are probing inflation and cosmic acceleration.

Instructor(s): Edward Kolb
Terms Offered: Winter

Prerequisite(s): Any two-course 10000-level general education sequence in chemistry, geophysical sciences, physical sciences, or physics. Can be used as a third course in physical sciences to meet the general education requirement (of six courses total in the biological, physical, and mathematical sciences).

Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 18200

PHSC 18300. Searching Between the Stars. 100 Units.
With the advent of modern observational techniques (e.g., radio, satellite astronomy), it has become possible to study free atoms, molecules, and dust in the vast space between the stars. The observation of interstellar matter provides information on the physical and chemical conditions of space and on the formation and evolution of stars.

Instructor(s): Doyal Harper
Terms Offered: Spring

Prerequisite(s): Any two-course 10000-level general education sequence in chemistry, geophysical sciences, physical sciences, or physics. Can be used as a third course in physical sciences to meet the general education requirement (of six courses total in the biological, physical, and mathematical sciences).

Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 18300

PHSC 18800. Philosophical Problems in Cosmology. 100 Units.
In this course, we will undertake a comparison of the philosophical underpinnings of the Aristotelian and Copernican cosmologies, including a comparison of mechanistic and teleological approaches to the natural world. The epistemological foundations of the scientific method, in particular as applied to cosmology (from Galileo to the modern context) will be examined, as will positivist vs. realistic outlooks on cosmology. (For example, what does science say—or not say—about the inside of a black hole, or the space beyond the Hubble horizon?) We will ponder questions such as: Do the epistemological foundations of science require us to be able to repeat relevant experiments? If so, does this disqualify cosmology as a science? If not, why? Might our universe be part of a computer simulation? What information could possibly convince us that this is true or false?

Instructor(s): Dan Hooper
Terms Offered: TBD. Not offered in 2021-2022.

Prerequisite(s): Any two-course 10000-level general education sequence in chemistry, geophysical sciences, physical sciences, or physics. Can be used as a third course in physical sciences to meet the general education requirement (of six courses total in the biological, physical, and mathematical sciences).

Equivalent Course(s): ASTR 18800; HIPS 18800

PHSC 28102. Science Communication: Producing a Science Video Story. 100 Units.
Students will gain skills in oral communication and will apply these skills to produce a TED Talk-style video communicating primary research in a scientific area of the student’s choice. The goal is effective, engaging communication of science to a general audience without sacrificing scientific accuracy or complexity. Students will work with faculty to write scripts and design visual and audio elements. The talks will be filmed and edited in collaboration with UChicago Creative, who will assist with visual aids and animation. Students will leave the course with a professionally produced video that they can use to advance their career and promote their topic. While this course naturally follows BIOS 28101, that course is not a pre-requisite.

Instructor(s): P. Mason, S. Serritella
Terms Offered: Spring. Spring 2022.

Prerequisite(s): Three quarters of a Biological Sciences Fundamentals sequence. Third- or fourth-year standing. This course does not satisfy the general education requirement in the physical sciences.

Equivalent Course(s): BIOS 28102

PHSC 29103. Science Communication: Building a Science Exhibit. 100 Units.
Students will work as a class to create an interactive physical exhibit that communicates a particular scientific topic to the public. The student-created exhibit will be displayed either on campus or across the city of Chicago. We will welcome guest speakers who are experts in data visualization, visual arts, and museum exhibits to demonstrate the variety of ways science can be communicated. Students will also take field trips to the local museums to observe the different ways in which research and science communication work together. Students...
will critically analyze exhibits, evaluate how exhibits and approaches across the city are similar and different, and reflect on the variety of approaches. An advisory board of researchers from local Chicagoland museums will inform and review the final exhibits.

Instructor(s): P. Mason, S. Serritella Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Third- or fourth-year standing.
Note(s): This course does not meet the requirements for the Biological Sciences major. This course does not satisfy the general education requirement in the physical sciences.
Equivalent Course(s): BIOS 29103