PHYSICS, B.S.

The Department of Physics has a long history of providing students with a great educational experience. The department awarded its first Ph.D. in 1899. Since then, physics students have earned degrees in virtually every area of physics, and the department’s faculty has played key roles in a myriad of important research efforts.

Physics is the science of the properties of matter, radiation, and energy in all forms. As such, it is the most fundamental of the sciences. It provides the underlying framework for the other physical sciences and engineering and for understanding physical processes in biological and environmental sciences.

**CHOOSE TO BE A PHYSICS MAJOR**

**WHY STUDY PHYSICS?**

- **Intellectual Satisfaction.** First, and foremost, physics satisfies our deep desire to understand how the universe works. Physics is interesting.
- **Intellectual Challenge.** By striving for fundamental understanding, the physicist accepts the challenge to move past a merely descriptive approach of our world and probes deeply into how and why it works.
- **Physics Produces New Technology.** Today’s esoteric physics research will become tomorrow’s technological advances.
- **Technical Expertise.** Physicists exploit forefront technologies in their pursuits.
- **Flexibility.** In a fast-paced and changing world, it is much more important to have a broad substantive education than to be trained in a specific skill. We teach people how to think, and how to apply and extend what they know to new types of problems.
- **Physics is Analytical and Quantitative.** People who can reason analytically and quantitatively are essential for the success of almost any pursuit.

A degree in physics helps prepare students for employment in industry, research, government, and academia. A bachelor's degree from the undergraduate physics program will provide an overall view of both classical and modern physics along with problem-solving ability and the flexibility to continue learning.

Your education can:

- Prepare you for employment in industrial or governmental laboratories.
- Prepare you for graduate studies for master’s or doctoral degrees in experimental or theoretical physics.
- Provide a broad background for further work in other sciences, such as materials sciences, aerospace, astronomy, computer science, geophysics, meteorology, radiology, medicine, biophysics, engineering, and environmental studies.
- Provide a science-oriented liberal education. This training can be useful in some areas of business administration, law, or other fields where a basic knowledge of science is useful.
- Provide part of the preparation you need to teach physics. To teach physics in high school, you will also take education courses to become certified. You will need a doctoral degree to become a college or university professor.

**OTHER PROGRAMS**

**AMEP**

**Astronomy–Physics**
Students interested in an astronomy–physics major should contact the astronomy department ([http://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/letters-science/astronomy/](http://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/letters-science/astronomy/)).

**Education–Physics**
A student working toward the Bachelor of Science–Education degree may major or minor in physics. Interested students should contact the School of Education ([http://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/education/](http://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/education/)). Upon request, the physics department will assign an advisor.

**Medical Physics**
A suggested curriculum for students interested in graduate study in medical physics is available in the medical physics ([https://www.medphysics.wisc.edu/](https://www.medphysics.wisc.edu/)) department office.

**HOW TO GET IN**

**TO DECLARE A PHYSICS MAJOR**

Students should discuss declaration with one of the undergraduate advisors ([http://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/letters-science/physics/physics-ba/#advisingandcareersetext](http://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/letters-science/physics/physics-ba/#advisingandcareersetext)) as early as possible and bring a What-if DARS for the Physics major to their meeting.

To be eligible to declare the major, students must have a combined MATH and PHYSICS GPA of at least 2.500. Eligible students can declare the physics major anytime by completing the department’s major declaration form ([https://www.physics.wisc.edu/sites/default/files/Physics%20Declaration%20Form.pdf](https://www.physics.wisc.edu/sites/default/files/Physics%20Declaration%20Form.pdf)) and having it signed by a physics undergraduate advisor.

There are additional steps to declaring Physics as an Additional Major. Section C of the major declaration form ([https://www.physics.wisc.edu/sites/default/files/Physics%20Declaration%20Form.pdf](https://www.physics.wisc.edu/sites/default/files/Physics%20Declaration%20Form.pdf)) has important information about this process. Students should consult the Guide page of their home school or college for more information about declaring an Additional Major in L&S.

**REQUIREMENTS**

**UNIVERSITY GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS**

All undergraduate students at the University of Wisconsin–Madison are required to fulfill a minimum set of common university general education requirements to ensure that every graduate acquires the essential core of an undergraduate education. This core establishes a foundation for living a productive life, being a citizen of the world, appreciating aesthetic values, and engaging in lifelong learning in a continually changing world. Various schools and colleges will have requirements in addition to the requirements listed below. Consult your advisor for assistance, as needed. For additional information, see the university Undergraduate
General Education Requirements (http://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/requirementsforundergraduatestudytext) section of the Guide.

General Education
- Breadth—Humanities/Literature/Arts: 6 credits
- Breadth—Natural Science: 4 to 6 credits, consisting of one 4- or 5-credit course with a laboratory component; or two courses providing a total of 6 credits
- Breadth—Social Studies: 3 credits
- Communication Part A & Part B *
- Ethnic Studies *
- Quantitative Reasoning Part A & Part B *

* The mortarboard symbol appears before the title of any course that fulfills one of the Communication Part A or Part B, Ethnic Studies, or Quantitative Reasoning Part A or Part B requirements.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS & SCIENCE DEGREE REQUIREMENTS: BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.S.)

Students pursuing a Bachelor of Science degree in the College of Letters & Science must complete all of the requirements below. The College of Letters & Science allows this major to be paired with either the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science degree requirements.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Mathematics
Complete two courses of 3+ credits at the Intermediate or Advanced level in MATH, COMP SCI, or STAT subjects. A maximum of one course in each of COMP SCI and STAT subjects counts toward this requirement.

Foreign Language
Complete the third unit of a foreign language.

L&S Breadth
Complete:
- 12 credits of Humanities, which must include at least 6 credits of Literature; and
- 12 credits of Social Science; and
- 12 credits of Natural Science, which must include 6 credits of Biological Science and 6 credits of Physical Science.

Liberal Arts and Science Coursework
Complete at least 108 credits.

Depth of Intermediate/Advanced Coursework
Complete at least 60 credits at the Intermediate or Advanced level.

Major
Declare and complete at least one major.

Total Credits
Complete at least 120 credits.

UW-Madison Experience
Complete both:
- 30 credits in residence, overall, and
- 30 credits in residence after the 86th credit.

Quality of Work
- 2,000 in all coursework at UW–Madison
- 2,000 in Intermediate/Advanced level coursework at UW–Madison

NON–L&S STUDENTS PURSUING AN L&S MAJOR

Non–L&S students who have permission from their school/college to pursue an additional major within L&S only need to fulfill the major requirements. They do not need to complete the L&S Degree Requirements above.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MAJOR

The physics major requires 35 credits from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 247</td>
<td>A Modern Introduction to Physics (recommended)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 270</td>
<td>General Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 201</td>
<td>General Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E M A 201</td>
<td>Statics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; E M A 202</td>
<td>Statics and Dynamics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E M A 201</td>
<td>Statics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; M E 240</td>
<td>Statics and Dynamics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 248</td>
<td>A Modern Introduction to Physics (recommended)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 208</td>
<td>General Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 202</td>
<td>General Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 249</td>
<td>A Modern Introduction to Physics (recommended)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 205</td>
<td>Modern Physics for Engineers (not recommended for majors)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS/ E C E 235</td>
<td>Introduction to Solid State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 241</td>
<td>Introduction to Modern Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 311</td>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 322</td>
<td>Electromagnetic Fields</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E C E 220</td>
<td>Electrodymanics I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; E C E 320</td>
<td>and Electrodynamics II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; E C E 420</td>
<td>and Electromagnetic Wave Transmission</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 561 &amp; CHEM 562</td>
<td>Physical Chemistry and Physical Chemistry</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M E 361</td>
<td>Thermodynamics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 448 &amp; PHYSICS 449</td>
<td>Atomic and Quantum Physics and Atomic and Quantum Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 531</td>
<td>Introduction to Quantum Mechanics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 415</td>
<td>Thermal Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEM 561 &amp; CHEM 562</td>
<td>Physical Chemistry and Physical Chemistry</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M E 361</td>
<td>Thermodynamics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 448 &amp; PHYSICS 449</td>
<td>Atomic and Quantum Physics and Atomic and Quantum Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 531</td>
<td>Introduction to Quantum Mechanics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 307</td>
<td>Intermediate Laboratory-Mechanics and Modern Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 407</td>
<td>Advanced Laboratory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 321</td>
<td>Electric Circuits and Electronics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The introductory course sequence consists of three courses: PHYSICS 247/PHYSICS 248/PHYSICS 249 in the honors sequence recommended for prospective physics majors, PHYSICS 201/PHYSICS 202/PHYSICS 205 is recommend for engineers, and PHYSICS 207/PHYSICS 208/PHYSICS 241 is intended for life sciences and chemistry majors, and is a suitable alternative for physics majors. Although the department recommends following one of these sequences, students are allowed to mix them, with the exception that transfers into the PHYSICS 247/PHYSICS 248/PHYSICS 249 honors sequence are not permitted.

Both courses must be taken and together count 5 credits toward the 35 required for the major. These credits can be counted toward the 35 required for the major only if these courses are used to satisfy this requirement.

All three of ECE 220 and ECE 320 and ECE 420 must be taken, and together count 3 credits toward the 35 required for the major. These credits can be counted toward the 35 required for the major only if these courses are used to satisfy this requirement.

PHYSICS 415 is strongly recommend as the course to satisfy the Thermal Physics Requirement, except for students pursuing additional majors in physics.

Both courses CHEM 561 and CHEM 562 must be taken and together count 3 credits toward the 35 required for the major. These credits can be counted toward the 35 required for the major only if these courses are used to satisfy this requirement.

All four credits for each course count toward 35-credit total.

For non-PHYSICS courses, students will receive only the credit applied as lab toward the 35-credit requirement.

### RESIDENCE AND QUALITY OF WORK IN THE MAJOR

- 2.000 GPA in all PHYSICS and all major courses
- 2.000 on at least 15 credits in Upper Level work, taken in residence
- 15 credits in PHYSICS, taken on campus

Courses that meet the Core and Laboratory requirements, and Advanced level PHYSICS courses, count as upper-level in the major.

### HONORS IN THE MAJOR

Students may declare Honors in the Major in consultation with their major advisor and the Honors Program.

### HONORS IN THE MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

To earn Honors in the Major, students must satisfy both the requirements for the major (above) and the following additional requirements:

- Earn a 3.300 University GPA
- Earn a 3.300 GPA in all PHYSICS and all major courses
- 12 credits of Honors PHYSICS courses with grades of B or better, to include:
  - PHYSICS 681 - PHYSICS 682, for a total of 6 credits
  - 3 additional credits of Advanced level PHYSICS for Honors, with a grade of B or better
  - 3 credits at any level in PHYSICS for Honors, with a grade of B or better
DISTINCTION IN THE MAJOR

Distinction in the Major requires no declaration, and is awarded at the time of graduation. Students may not receive Distinction and Honors in the same major. To receive Distinction in the Major, students must have met the following requirements and notify a departmental advisor:

- 3.300 University GPA
- 3.300 GPA in all PHYSICS and all major courses
- 6 additional credits in Advanced level PHYSICS beyond the minimum required for the major.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Total Degree
To receive a bachelor's degree from UW–Madison, students must earn a minimum of 120 degree credits. The requirements for some programs may exceed 120 degree credits. Students should consult with their college or department advisor for information on specific credit requirements.

Residency
Degree candidates are required to earn a minimum of 30 credits in residence at UW–Madison. "In residence" means on the UW–Madison campus with an undergraduate degree classification. "In residence" credit also includes UW–Madison courses offered in distance or online formats and credits earned in UW–Madison Study Abroad/Study Away programs.

Quality of Work
Undergraduate students must maintain the minimum grade point average specified by the school, college, or academic program to remain in good academic standing. Students whose academic performance drops below these minimum thresholds will be placed on academic probation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Understand basic physical principles.
2. Solve problems proficiently using both quantitative and qualitative applications of these physical principles.
3. Appreciate the excitement of physics and be acquainted with a wide range of research areas in physics.
4. Know how to perform quantitative measurements of physical phenomena and understand the statistical significance of observations made in the presence of statistical and systematic uncertainties.
5. Be prepared for graduate study and/or careers in STEM fields.
6. Communicate effectively with scientific peers and the public, both orally and in writing.
7. Understand their own learning processes and be able to continue to educate themselves after graduation.

FOUR-YEAR PLAN

SAMPLE FOUR-YEAR PLAN

This Sample Four-Year Plan is a tool to assist students and their advisor(s). Students should use it—along with their DARS report, the Degree Planner, and Course Search & Enroll tools—to make their own four-year plan based on their placement scores, credit for transferred courses and approved examinations, and individual interests. As students become involved in athletics, honors, research, student organizations, study abroad, volunteer experiences, and/or work, they might adjust the order of their courses to accommodate these experiences. Students will likely revise their own four-year plan several times during college.

Students should arrange a meeting with a departmental advisor as soon as they are even thinking about a physics major. It is important to get major advising as early as possible.

This is one of many paths through the physics major. For other possibilities and details on math preparation and sequence of courses, see the Advising and Careers page (https://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/letters-science/physics/physics-bs/#advisingandcareerstext).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 247 (Physics First Introductory Course)</td>
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<td>PHYSICS 248 (Physics Second Introductory Course)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MATH 234</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>MATH 319</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication A</td>
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<td>MATH 340</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Language (if needed)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ethnic Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
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<table>
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<th>Second Year</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 249 (Physics Third Introductory Course)</td>
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<td>PHYSICS 301</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 311 (Mechanics)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>PHYSICS 307 (Laboratory)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATH 321</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>PHYSICS 322</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science Breadth</td>
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<td>MATH 322</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>INTER-LS 210</td>
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<td>Biological Science Breadth</td>
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<th>Third Year</th>
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<th>Credits</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 321</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>PHYSICS 407 (Laboratory)</td>
<td>2-4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICS 448 (Quantum Physics)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>PHYSICS 415 (Thermal Physics)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication B</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>PHYSICS 449</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanities Breadth</td>
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<td>Humanities Breadth</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science Breadth</td>
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<td>Social Science Breadth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fourth Year</th>
<th>Fall</th>
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<th>Spring</th>
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<td>Literature Breadth</td>
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<td>Literature Breadth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electives</td>
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<td>Electives</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADVISORY INFORMATION

Mathematics

There are specific math courses listed as prerequisites for our Physics courses. Depending on your interest in math (some Physics majors also major in Math as well), the courses you select may be different. A typical math sequence is: MATH 221, MATH 222, MATH 234, MATH 319, (or MATH 320 instead of MATH 319 and MATH 340, in which case MATH 320 is preferable if available), MATH 340, MATH 321, MATH 322. Please consult with an advisor when choosing your Mathematics courses, particularly before deciding on one of the honors sequences in Math. We do not recommend the honors sequences for physics majors unless you are considering a second major in Math.

MATH 221 Calculus and Analytic Geometry 1/ Calculus and Analytic Geometry 2 (MATH 222): MATH 221 is a prerequisite to PHYSICS 247, PHYSICS 207, and PHYSICS 201.

MATH 234 Calculus—Functions of Several Variables: typically taken to complete the sequence MATH 221/MATH 222/MATH 234. This course can be taken simultaneously with MATH 319.

MATH 319 Techniques in Ordinary Differential Equations: You are strongly advised to take MATH 319 and MATH 340, or MATH 320 before PHYSICS 311 Mechanics.

MATH 340 Elementary Matrix and Linear Algebra: This course is a bridge between concrete and abstract math. The next step for students interested in more abstract math is MATH 521/MATH 522. MATH 340 is particularly useful for PHYSICS 311 and later for quantum mechanics and we strongly suggest taking it or MATH 320. MATH 320 is a “light” version combining MATH 319 and MATH 340. It is adequate for the rest of our undergraduate physics curriculum, but is not recommended for those planning on continuing to graduate school. There is a special honors section, MATH 320H; that thoroughly covers all of the material in MATH 319 and MATH 340. We recommend it as a good way to fit in both topics before you take PHYSICS 311, but it is a more challenging course.

Applied Mathematical Analysis (MATH 321): Techniques for solving problems in the physical sciences, engineering, and applied mathematics, using advanced calculus and analytic function theory. Can be taken before or after MATH 322. It is recommended that MATH 321 be taken before taking PHYSICS 322. MATH 321 is highly recommended for physics majors but requires a significant time commitment.

MATH 322 Applied Mathematical Analysis: Techniques for solving partial differential equations, with an emphasis on practical problems in the physical sciences. Also covers special functions, Fourier Transformations, etc. MATH 321 and MATH 322 are recommended for those planning to continue on to graduate school in Physics.

Chemistry

A college course in chemistry is useful for all physics students, but not required.

Computing

Students should become familiar with scientific programming. The most useful languages are Python followed by C or C++. The computer sciences department offers introductory courses. The Division of Information Technology (DoIT) also offers short courses to introduce programming.

L&S CAREER RESOURCES

SuccessWorks at the College of Letters & Science helps students leverage the academic skills learned in their major, certificates, and liberal arts degree; explore and try out different career paths; participate in internships; prepare for the job search and/or graduate school applications; and network with professionals in the field (alumni and employers). In short, SuccessWorks helps students in the College of Letters & Science discover themselves, find opportunities, and develop the skills they need for success after graduation.

SuccessWorks can also assist students in career advising, résumé and cover letter writing, networking opportunities, and interview skills, as well as course offerings for undergraduates to begin their career exploration early in their undergraduate career.

Students should set up their profiles in Handshake (https://careers.ls.wisc.edu/handshake/) to take care of everything they need to explore career events, manage their campus interviews, and apply to jobs and internships from 200,000+ employers around the country.

- SuccessWorks (https://careers.ls.wisc.edu/)
- Set up a career advising appointment (https://careers.ls.wisc.edu/make-an-appointment/)
• INTER-LS 210 L&S Career Development: Taking Initiative (1 credit, targeted to first- and second-year students)—for more information, see Inter-LS 210: Career Development, Taking Initiative (https://careers.ls.wisc.edu/inter-LS-210-career-development-taking-initiative/)
• INTER-LS 215 Communicating About Careers (3 credits, fulfills Com B General Education Requirement)
• Handshake (https://careers.ls.wisc.edu/handshake/)
• Learn how we’re transforming career preparation: L&S Career Initiative (http://ls.wisc.edu/lsci/)

PEOPLE

FACULTY

Yang Bai (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/yangbai/), Associate Professor
Baha Balantekin (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/bbahabalantekitin/), Eugene P. Wigner Professor
Vernon Barger (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/vernon-dbarger/), Vilas Professor and Van Vleck Professor
Keith Bechtol (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/keithbechtol/), Assistant Professor
Uwe Bergmann (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/uwebermann/), Professor
Kevin Black (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/kevinblack/), Professor
Stas Boldyrev (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/stanislavboldyrev/), Professor
Tulika Bose (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/tulikaboise/), Professor
Victor Brar (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/victorbrar/), Assistant Professor
Duncan Carlsmith (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/duncancarlsmith/), Professor
Daniel Chung (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/daniel-jchung/), Professor
Susan Coppersmith (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/susancoppersmith/), Robert E. Fassnacht Professor and Vilas Professor
Sridhara Dasu (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/sridharadasu/), Department Chairperson and Professor
Jan Egedal (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/janegedal/), Professor
Mark Eriksson (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/markeriksson/), Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professor
Lisa Everett (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/lisa-leverett/), Professor
Ke Fang (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/kefang/), Assistant Professor
Cary Forest (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/cary-bforest/), Prager Professor of Experimental Physics
Pupa Gilbert (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/pupagilbert/), Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professor
Francis Halzen (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/francis-halzen/), Gregory Breit Professor and Hilldale Professor
Kael Hanson (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/kael-dhanson/), Professor, WIPAC Director
Aki Hashimoto (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/akihashimoto/), Professor
Matthew Herndon (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/matthew-herndon/), Professor
Lev Ioffe (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/levioffe/), Professor
Robert Joynt (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/robert-jjoynt/), Professor
Albrecht Karle (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/albrechtkarle/), Professor, IceCube Associate Director, Science and Instrumentation
Shimon Kolkowitz (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/shimonkolkowitz/), Assistant Professor
James Lawler (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/james-elawler/), Arthur and Aurelia Schawlow Professor
Alex Levchenko (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/alexlevchenko/), Associate Professor
Lu Lu (http://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/lulu/), Assistant Professor
Dan McCammon (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/dannmccammon/), Professor
Robert McDermott (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/robert-fmcdermott/), Professor
Moritz Cornelius Muenchmeyer (http://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/moritz-corneliusmuenchmeyer/), Assistant Professor
Marshall Onellion (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/marshall-onellion/), Professor
Kimberly Palladino (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/kimberly-palladino/), Assistant Professor
Yibin Pan (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/yibinpan/), Associate Professor
Brian Rebel (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/brianrebel/), Associate Professor
Mark Rzchowski (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/markrzchowski/), Associate Chairperson and Professor
Mark Saffman (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/marksaffman/), Professor
John Sarff (https://www.physics.wisc.edu/people/john-ssarff/), Professor
WHY SHOULD YOU JOIN THE PHYSICS CLUB?

By joining the Physics Club you'll be meeting many physics majors, who are, in general, really cool people to hang out with. If you are thinking about declaring a physics major, this is the place to come for helpful advice about taking classes and finding an undergraduate job in the physics department. If you join, you can get access to the Physics Club room, 2328 Chamberlin Hall. Joining also adds you to the club email list, so you can be notified about club sponsored events.

PERKS OF BEING A PHYSICS CLUB MEMBER

When you join the Physics Club, you get access to an excellent room, 2328 Chamberlin Hall. This room contains a refrigerator, reference shelves of textbooks, couch, tables, and chairs, a phone, blackboards, and a microwave. We have a several computers in the room. You can get your own key to the room and visit at your leisure, and stay as long as you like. Plus, you get the added bonus of knowing people who are in your classes.

University Physical Society
2328 Chamberlin Hall
email: ups.officers@gmail.com
To Join:
Drop by Room 2328 Chamberlin Hall and pick up a membership form. Turn in a completed form with your annual dues to a UPS club officer.

PHYSICS LEARNING CENTER

The Physics Learning Center: Striving to help all students succeed in Physics
• Do you enjoy Physics?
• Are you patient?
• Do you like to teach?
• Would you like to help other undergraduate students?

The Physics Learning Center (PLC) has job opportunities for physics undergraduates as Peer Mentor Tutors (PMT). The PLC is looking for PMTs who have a desire to help others learn physics and have an enthusiasm for learning new ways to solve physics problems.

The PLC provides supplemental instruction and a supportive learning environment to students in large challenging introductory physics courses. They include algebra-based Physics 103-104 and calculus-based 207-208 that are requisites for many STEM majors and pre-health professional pathways. The majority of students in these classes are not physics majors.

PMTs lead a learning team twice a week helping students build a conceptual framework to solve a variety of physics problems. The PLC strives to create a supportive learning environment to help students gain skills, increase confidence, and meet potential study partners.

Peer Mentor Tutors receive extensive training in teaching Physics and in general pedagogy. Tutors meet with a PLC staff member each week to discuss strategies for teaching course content, including how to useteaching materials that stress conceptual understanding. In addition, PMTs from all courses meet as a group for a weekly teaching seminar to discuss issues such as group dynamics, techniques for actively involving students in learning, helping students to prepare for exams, raising awareness of diversity in student experiences, resources on campus, etc.

Our Peer Mentor Tutors report that they greatly enjoy working with their students. In the process, they strengthen their own foundation in Physics and presentation skills. They also tell us that teaching Physics helps to review for the Graduate Record Exam and to prepare for post-graduate teaching in middle/high school or as a University teaching assistant.

PMTs are a mix of students majoring in physics, astrophysics, secondary science education, and engineering as well as from other majors. This is
a paid position taking about eight hours per week that includes learning team time, content and pedagogy meetings, reviews before exams, and time to prepare for teaching.

To find out more about the PLC Peer Mentor Tutor Program, please contact us. The PLC is located in Chamberlin 2337/2338.

Physics Learning Center
2337/2338 Chamberlin Hall
Contact: Susan Nossal
nossal@physics.wisc.edu
608-262-9107

RESOURCES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Physics Department is very happy to offer a number of awards for undergraduate and graduate students in physics each year. Many of these awards have been made possible through very generous donations by alumni and friends of the Department.

For a list of all the Undergraduate and Graduate Awards please visit www.physics.wisc.edu/awards

APPLICATION PROCESS

Eligibility
• Must be enrolled as a full-time student at UW-Madison in both semesters of the Academic Year
• Must be a physics major (some awards also include astronomy majors)

Applicants will be judged by the Student Awards Committee. You may apply for a specific award below however the Committee will consider all eligible applications for relevant awards. The Committee will review your transcript.

The call for applications will be sent out in the middle of the spring semester, and the awards decisions will be made by the Awards Committee soon thereafter. Awardees will be notified and asked to attend the Physics Awards Banquet to be held at the end of the spring semester.

TO APPLY

Once the call for applications has been sent out, each applicant is to submit the following (in PDF) by the deadline via "Scholarships @ UW" in your student center or here: https://scholarships.wisc.edu/Scholarships/
• Resume/CV
• Statement of current research/teaching activity and future plans as a physics major (one page)
• Letter of recommendation from a faculty or staff member (one page)
• On-line application system will automatically prompt letter writer to submit letter
• If indicated below, a statement of need (one page)

For More information