

New Jersey Institute of Technology
College of Science and Liberal Arts
Department of Physics
Introductory Astronomy and Cosmology, Section 002
PHYS 202-002
Spring 2018

Thursdays	10:00AM – 11:25AM	Kupfrian Hall 210
Fridays	10:00AM – 11:25AM	Kupfrian Hall 210

Instructor

Prof Alexander Kosovichev
 105F Cullimore Hall
alexander.g.kosovichev@njit.edu
 973-596-3491
 Office hours: by appointment

Textbook

The Cosmic Perspective Fundamentals (2nd Edition)
 Author(s): Jeffrey Bennett; Megan Donahue; Nicholas Schneider; Mark Voit
 ISBN-13: 9780133889567
<https://www.vitalsource.com/products/cosmic-perspective-fundamentals-the-2-e-bennett-jeffrey-o-v9780133919813>

iClicker

In class we will use iClickers for quizzes and class participation. You are responsible to purchase/rent “iClicker 2” (Student Response Remote) and register online: <http://iclicker.com/register-clicker/> (select “iClicker Classic” and “Moodle”).

Grade

Your final grade will be based upon homework, quizzes, class participation, four examinations, and one Final Examination.

The examinations will be administered on the following dates.

First Examination	Thursday, February 8, 2018
Second Examination	Friday, March 2, 2018
Third Examination	Friday, April 6, 2018
Fourth Examination	Tuesday, May 1, 2018
Final Examination	to be announced

There will be no “make-up” quizzes or examinations. The grades you earn will determine your final grade based on the following table.

Class participation and quizzes	20%
Four exams	15% each
Final exam	20%
85% to 100%	A
80% to 84%	B+
70% to 79%	B
65% to 69%	C+
50% to 64%	C
40% to 49%	D
0% to 39%	F

The examination grades will not be “curved,” nor will the final grades be “curved.” The homework, the quizzes, and the examinations will cover topics discussed in class and/or topics discussed in the textbook. The Final Examination will cover the entire course’s material. Each quiz and each examination will be “closed book” and “closed notes.” No “formula sheet” or “cheat sheet” will be provided, nor will either be permitted for any of the examinations.

Missed Exams: Students who miss a common exam will receive a score of zero for that exam unless they present a valid excuse within 7 days of the exam. Students with two or more missing, unexcused common exams automatically fail the course. Students expecting to be absent from a common exam should discuss their situation with their instructor PRIOR TO their absence. In order to qualify for a (rare) "make-up" common exam a student needs to document the reason for not being able to take the test as scheduled (for example, due to an exam conflict or documented illness). Under NJIT policy, the documentation should be presented to the student’s Physics 202 instructor AND to the Dean of Students, both of whom must agree to permit a "make-up" exam.

Syllabus

Thursday	18-Jan	Lec 1 Our place in the Universe (Chapter One)
Friday	19-Jan	Lec 2 Basic patterns and motions on the sky (Chapter Two)
Thursday	25-Jan	Lec 3 Light, the electromagnetic spectrum, photons, and telescopes (p.43,80,132)
Friday	26-Jan	Lec 4 Atoms and atomic spectra (p.152)
Thursday	1-Feb	Lec 5 Early models of the Universe (Chapter Three)
Friday	2-Feb	Lec 6 The Newtonian model of the Universe (Chapter Three)
Thursday	8-Feb	First Examination
Friday	9-Feb	Lec 7 Introduction to the Solar System (Chapter Four)
Thursday	15-Feb	Lec 8 The Earth-Moon system (Chapter Five)
Friday	16-Feb	Lec 9 Histories of the terrestrial worlds (Chapter Five)
Thursday	22-Feb	Lec 10 Global warming (Chapter Five)
Friday	23-Feb	Lec 11 The Jovian worlds of the Solar System (Chapter Six)
Thursday	1-Mar	Lec 12 The minor objects of the Solar System (Chapter Six)
Friday	2-Mar	Second Examination
Thursday	8-Mar	Lec 13 Our star, the Sun (Chapter Eight)
Friday	9-Mar	Lec 14 Stars and their properties (Chapter Eight)
Thursday	22-Mar	Lec 15 Stars and stellar evolution (Chapter Eight)
Friday	23-Mar	Lec 16 Star formation (Chapter Nine)
Thursday	29-Mar	Lec 17 Star death (Chapter Nine)
Thursday	5-Apr	Lec 18 Neutron Stars and Black Holes (Chapter Ten)
Friday	6-Apr	Third Examination
Thursday	12-Apr	Lec 19 Einstein’s two theories of relativity (Chapter Ten)
Friday	13-Apr	Lec 20 Our galaxy, the Milky Way Galaxy (Chapter Eleven)
Thursday	19-Apr	Lec 21 Galaxies beyond the Milky Way (Chapter Eleven)
Friday	20-Apr	Lec 22 Galaxy evolution & the big bang (Chapters Twelve and Thirteen)
Thursday	26-Apr	Lec 23 Dark matter and dark energy (Chapter Fourteen)
Friday	27-Apr	Review
Tuesday	1-May	Fourth Examination
Thursday	3-May	Reading Day

Final Exam date to be announced (4-10 May)

Introductory Astronomy and Cosmology (Phys 202) and Introductory Astronomy and Cosmology Laboratory (Phys 202A) are two separate courses for which you will receive two separate and independently-determined grades. Moreover, you are free to be registered for either one of these courses without being registered for the other course. If you are registered for both courses, withdrawal from one course does not mean you must withdraw from the other course.

Academic Integrity

Any student who is disruptive in the classroom will be in violation of the Academic Honor Code and will be reported to the Dean of Student Services. Any student who cheats during a quiz or an examination will be in violation of the Academic Honor Code. The student will automatically fail the course and will be reported to the Dean of Student Services so that further action may be taken. Examples of cheating during a quiz or an examination include, but are not limited to, talking with another student, copying work from another student's work, allowing another student to copy work from your own work, or use of any materials besides the examination paper and a writing utensil.

New Jersey Institute of Technology College of Science and Liberal Arts Department of Physics Introductory Astronomy and Cosmology (Phys 202)

Learning Objectives and Outcomes

Comprehend our place in the universe.

Describe the size of the universe, and relate this size to everyday human experience.

Describe the age of the universe, and relate this age to every day human experience.

Understand various astronomical coordinate systems.

Analyze the changes in the sky from different locations on the Earth.

Recall the brightest stars in the sky and several constellations in the sky.

Comprehend the electromagnetic spectrum.

Use the Doppler effect to analyze redshifts and blueshifts.

Understand the laws of optics, and use them to construct telescopes.

Comprehend atomic theory, including subatomic particles.

Analyze different types of spectra.

Describe the changes in perspective that led to the Copernican revolution.

Apply Kepler's laws to explain observations of planetary motion.

Describe Newton's model of the universe, including Newton's laws and Newton's theory of gravitation.

Describe the origin of the solar system, and explain how this model explains the properties planets.

Comprehend the geology and the atmospheric processes of the terrestrial planets.

Analyze the Jovian planetary systems as microcosms of the entire solar system.

Discuss the minor objects of the solar system, including asteroids, meteoroids, comets, and dust.

Describe the properties of the Sun.

Analyze the interior of the Sun, including the nuclear reactions in its core.

Analyze other stars in the context of the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram.

Use the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram to discuss the birth, evolution, and death of stars.

Evaluate various Hertzsprung-Russell diagrams for different types of star clusters.

Analyze the evolution of binary star systems.

Describe Einstein's model of the universe (both the special relativity and the general relativity theories).

Describe the properties of the Milky Way galaxy.

Analyze other galaxies in the context of the Hubble sequence.

Discuss various theories of the birth, evolution, and death of galaxies.

Describe the large-scale structure of the universe.

Explain the evidence, both theoretical and observational, for the expansion of the universe.

Calculate the age of the universe from the Hubble law.

Formulate the Big Bang model of cosmology.

Comprehend theories on the frontiers of theoretical physics.

Explain the history of the universe.