Physics

Chairperson
Axel Drees, Physics Building C-104 (631) 632-8114

Graduate Program Director
Jacobus Verbaarschot, Physics Building P-107 (631) 632-8279

Assistant Graduate Program Director
Donald Sheehan III, Physics Building P-110 (631) 632-8759

Degrees Awarded
M.A. in Physics; M.S. in Physics in Scientific Instrumentation; Ph.D. in Physics; Ph.D. in Physics with Concentration in Astronomy; Ph.D. in Physics with Concentration in Physical Biology.

Web Site
http://graduate.physics.sunysb.edu
http://www.physics.sunysb.edu/Physics/

Description of the Physics and Astronomy Department
The Department of Physics and Astronomy in the College of Arts and Sciences offers courses of study and research that normally lead to the Ph.D. degree. The M.A degree is awarded either as a terminal degree, or to students on the way to the Ph.D. degree. The Master of Science in Scientific Instrumentation program is provided for those interested in instrumentation for physical research. A Master of Arts in Teaching program, from the School of Professional Development, is available for students seeking to teach physics in high schools.

Students may find opportunities in various areas of physics not found in the department or in related disciplines at Stony Brook in such programs as Medical Physics, Chemical Physics, Atmospheric and Climate Modeling, Materials Science and at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory.

The entire faculty participates in teaching a rich curriculum of undergraduate, graduate, and professional development courses, including many courses on special topics of current interest. Graduate students must fulfill one year of teaching. Course requirements are kept at a minimum to allow the student to set up a flexible program. Students are encouraged to participate in research as early as possible and to begin their thesis research no later than the beginning of their third year. The typical length of time to the Ph.D. is four to six years, whereas the Master's in Scientific Instrumentation is a two-year program that involves a thesis project in instrumentation design or development, and the work for an M.A. degree can be completed in two semesters and one Summer.

The Stony Brook Physics graduate program has been highly ranked in national surveys for the quality of its graduate program, its faculty, and the impact of its published research. It strives to make a graduate education in physics intellectually stimulating and educationally rewarding.

Research Areas
Research areas for the program include, Accelerator Physics and the Center for Accelator Science and Education; Astronomy, Astrophysics and Cosmology; Atmospheric and Marine Sciences; Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics; Experimental Condensed Matter and Devices; Experimental High Energy Physics; Experimental Nuclear Physics; Biological Physics at the Laufer Center; Theoretical Condensed Matter and Statistical Physics; Theoretical Nuclear Physics; Mathematical Physics; and Theoretical Particle Physics including String Theory. For information on this topic, please visit the program website at the link provided below.

http://graduate.physics.sunysb.edu/research/index.shtml

Doctoral Program with Concentration in Astronomy
The Department of Physics and Astronomy offers a Ph.D. degree with concentration in astronomy when the thesis work is carried out in the area of astronomy or astrophysics. The degree requirements are described below.

Doctoral Program with Concentration in Physical Biology
This is an interdisciplinary concentration connected with the Laufer Center for Quantitative Biology. Students usually declare their interest in this concentration not later than the end of the first semester. Postponing this decision will result in a loss of time. There are several differences with the default physics concentration. The number of core courses is reduced by one course while several physical biology courses are required. Instead of the graduate lab students do rotations with faculty associated with the Laufer Center. Also the Graduate Seminar is substituted by the Laufer Center Journal Club.

Doctoral Programs with Concentration in Chemical Physics
The basic degree requirements for a student enrolled in this program are the same as those for other students in physics. Students will usually be advised to take one or more courses in chemical physics. The written part of the preliminary (comprehensive) examination is the same as for other physics students; the oral part will ordinarily be on topics in chemical physics. Subject to the approval of the chairpersons of the two programs involved, the student’s research advisor may be chosen from participating members of the cooperating programs.

Master of Science Program with Concentration in Instrumentation
This is a two year Master of Science Program in which students focus on the study of modern research instrumentation.

Admission requirements of Physics and Astronomy Department

For admission to graduate study in Physics and Astronomy the following, in addition to the minimum Graduate School requirements, are required:

A. A bachelor’s degree in physics or a closely related field from an accredited institution.

B. A minimum grade average of B in all undergraduate coursework, and B or better in the sciences and mathematics.

C. Submission of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) General Test. Note that the Physics GRE subject test is also recommended.

D. For non-native speakers of English, submission of the TOEFL or IELTS test.

E. Admission by the Department of Physics and Astronomy and the Graduate School.

In special cases, a student not meeting requirement A (or, in unusual cases, requirement B) may be admitted on a provisional basis, without financial support. Upon admission, the student will be informed of the requirements that must be satisfied for termination of provisional status.

Retention of students in subsequent years will depend on satisfactory academic progress.

Physics and Astronomy Department

Physics research is conducted in the areas of particle, nuclear, condensed matter, mesoscopic, nanoscale, device, atomic, molecular and optical physics on campus and at research facilities elsewhere.

A number of institutes dedicated to specific fields offer a diverse spectrum of research opportunities. The C. N. Yang Institute for Theoretical Physics focuses on research in fundamental theory such as particle theory, neutrino physics, string theory, supersymmetry, and statistical mechanics. The Nuclear Theory Institute works on non-perturbative quantum chromodynamics, and the properties of hadronic matter under extreme conditions such as those created in the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at BNL. The Simons Center for Geometry and Physics initiated by a significant private donation to the University offers research programs that are built on the historic close interaction between mathematicians and physicists at Stony Brook.

Stony Brook co-manages nearby Brookhaven National Laboratory which conducts research in the physical, biomedical, and environmental sciences, as well as in climate and energy technologies. Brookhaven Lab also builds and operates major scientific facilities that include the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC), the Center for Functional Nanomaterials, the National Synchrotron Light Source (NSLS) and its successor now under construction, NSLS II, the Brookhaven Computational Science Center with the IBM BlueGene supercomputer. Stony Brook is the largest academic user of Laboratory facilities with over 600 faculty, staff, and students involved in collaborative research (see www.bnl.gov/bnlweb/sciindex.asp for more information). Our nuclear physics faculty is one of the leading groups at RHIC. Experimental condensed matter and X-ray physicists in our department play a leading role in NSLS, NSLS II and the Center for Functional Nanomaterials. Several of our colleagues are active in the interdisciplinary Stony Brook Center for Computational Science that uses the BlueGene supercomputer.

In addition to facilities at BNL, faculty and staff make use of many off-campus facilities including the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, Argonne National Laboratory and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

The Department had a Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator that after 40 years of nuclear research has been converted to educational, training, and accelerator R&D efforts. The Institute for Terrestrial and Planetary Atmospheres at the School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences offers a program in atmospheric physics.

Astronomical research is conducted on both theoretical and observational topics. The group uses DOE supercomputing facilities as well as on-site Beowulf clusters for extensive simulations of astronomical objects and nuclear astrophysical processes.

Observational research focuses on topics in galactic and extragalactic star formation, substellar and stellar astrophysics, extrasolar planets, neutron stars, molecular clouds, and galaxy formation and evolution. Faculty and students are also frequent users of the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, the observatories at Mauna Kea and the millimeter wave facilities at CARMA and Nobeyama observatories. They have also received extensive time on space-based observatories, including the Hubble Space Telescope, the Spitzer Space Telescope, the Herschel Space Observatory, and XMM-Newton.

Requirements for the M.A. Degree in Physics

1. Satisfactory performance in a program of studies (30 graduate credits) approved by the department. Normally such a program would include graduate seminars, classical mechanics, electrodynamics, and quantum mechanics.

2. Minimum grade point average of 3.0 in all graduate courses taken at Stony Brook.

3. Either passing the graduate comprehensive examination at the master’s level or completion of a master’s project.

Requirements for the M.S. Degree with Specialization in Scientific Instrumentation (MSI)

A candidate for the master’s degree with concentration in instrumentation will be required to demonstrate a certain level of knowledge of physics (by written and/or oral examination), to take required and elective courses, and to complete both a major and minor project. The curriculum is
designed to meet the needs of students learning about the design, construction, and testing of sophisticated instrument systems. The degree holder will not be a super-technician, but a professional scientist trained in both physics and measurement techniques.

A. A student shall demonstrate proficiency in undergraduate physics at the level of the courses PHY 335 (Junior Laboratory I), 405 (Advanced Quantum Physics). Students need to have demonstrated knowledge in two of the three areas Nuclear and Particle Physics (covered in PHY 431), Condensed Matter Physics (PHY 472) and Laser and Atomic Physics (PHY 452). This can be done (1) by acceptance by the Master’s in Scientific Instrumentation Committee of courses taken as an undergraduate, (2) by written examination, or (3) by passing the courses appropriate to a student’s background;

B. A course about research instrumentation (PHY 514);

C. Two semesters each of graduate lab (PHY 515) and graduate seminar (PHY 598, PHY 599);

D. Students shall work as teaching assistant in an undergraduate laboratory for at least one semester (being a TA in PHY 445 may satisfy the requirement of taking the second semester of graduate lab (PHY 515));

E. Thirty credits (minimum) of graduate courses (500 level or above), including a minor project and a master’s thesis. This thesis must describe a major piece of work in scientific instrumentation and must be in a form acceptable to the Graduate School. It need not be original research in the same sense as a Ph.D. thesis, but it should be the result of an effort consistent with a year of full-time work. The thesis should present an improvement of the state of the art in some area, the development of a sophisticated apparatus, or some other significant laboratory project, and be defended before a committee;

F. Students shall acquire those technical skills deemed necessary by their thesis supervisors. These must include, but are not limited to, machining capability and computer literacy.

Each student will be assigned an advisory committee of three faculty members and will be required to meet frequently with them. It is expected that close communication among all the faculty and students involved will foster spirit, expose problems, and generally contribute to success.

Requirements for the Professional MSI Track
The only difference with the existing MSI program is that the minor project is replaced by a minimum of 9 credits of “Plus Courses” in Stony Brook’s College of Business, the School of Journalism or similar courses from a different program (subject to approval). The advisory committee will advise the student on which “Plus Courses” to take.

For further information on this program, contact Professor Harold Metcalf.

Requirements for the Ph.D. Degree in Physics
A. Completion of the following core courses with a grade of B or better: 501, 505, 511, 512, 540. A student can skip one or more of these courses by sufficiently good performance in the corresponding parts of the placement exam (2nd year and older students need permission from the Graduate Program Director). Students who took similar courses elsewhere can satisfy this requirement by taking advanced graduate courses (subject to approval by an Advising Committee appointed by the Graduate Program Director);

B. Completion of required courses: Each of the courses listed below must be passed with a minimum grade of B:

1. PHY 598 and PHY 599 Graduate Seminars. These courses are normally taken during the first year of graduate study, one per semester, in either order.

2. PHY 515 Methods of Experimental Research. This course must be taken not later than the fourth semester of residence. This requirement can also be satisfied by PHY 517, Laboratory Course in Astronomical Techniques.

3. Three advanced courses, in three different areas of physics.

C. Passing of the written comprehensive examination. This is offered at the beginning of each semester. It is in five parts with exams on Classical Mechanics, Electrodynamics, Quantum Mechanics, Statistical Mechanics and Astrophysics. It must be passed in the student's fourth semester of study at Stony Brook or earlier. If taken as a placement exam for the core courses, it has to be passed at a higher level.

D. Passing an oral examination on a broad range of topics relevant to the student’s intended area of thesis research. The oral examination should be passed before the beginning of the fifth semester of residency.

E. Acceptance of graduate student by an advisor for thesis work;

F. Teaching experience at least equivalent to that obtained in a one-year appointment as a teaching assistant, usually carried out in the first year;

G. Advancement to candidacy for the Ph.D. The department’s recommendation to the Graduate School for advancement to candidacy is based on the satisfactory completion of all requirements listed above;

H. Research, dissertation, and passing the dissertation examination.

I. At least one year of residence.

Requirements for the Ph.D. Degree in Physics with Concentration in Astronomy
The requirements are the same except for B3. Instead the student shall take three astronomy core courses (PHY 521, PHY 522, PHY 523, PHY 524) and present a thesis proposal as an oral exam. In addition, the thesis work should be in the area of Astronomy or Astrophysics. The thesis proposal will be prepared in a Special Studies Course (PHY 585) with the advisor.

Requirements for the Ph.D. Degree in Physics with Concentration in Physical Biology

A. Four Physics core course: Electrodynamics (PHY 505), Quantum Mechanics I (PHY 511), Statistical Mechanics (PHY 540) and either Classical Mechanics (PHY 501) or Quantum Mechanics II (PHY 512). Students can be exempted from these courses in the same way as in A above.
B. Two Core Courses in Physical Biology: Physical Biology (PHY 558) and Biological Dynamics and Network (PHY 559)
C. Biology For Physical Scientists (PHY 561)
D. Two semesters of Teaching (PHY 600)
E. Two semesters of Lab Rotations (PHY 584)
F. Two semester of the Laufer Center Journal Club (PHY 665)
G. Two Life Science courses form an approved list. Currently, the following courses have been approved: Biomolecular Structure and Analysis (CHE 541), Molecular Genetics (MCB 503), Structural Biology and Spectroscopy (MCB 512), Graduate Biochemistry I (MCB 520) and Cell Biology (MCB 656)
H. Passing of the Comprehensive Exam.
I. An oral exam on a topic in Physical Biology. The oral examination should be passed before the beginning of the fifth semester of residency
J. Acceptance of the graduate student by an advisor working on the topic of Physical Biology.
K. A Advancement to candidacy for the Ph.D. The department's recommendation to the Graduate School for advancement to candidacy is based on the satisfactory completion of all requirements listed above.
L. Research, dissertation, and passing the dissertation examination.
M. At least one year of residence.

A. Completion of the following core courses with a grade of B or better: 501, 505, 511, 512, 540. A student can skip one or more of these courses by sufficiently good performance in the corresponding parts of the placement exam given at the beginning of each Fall semester. (2nd year and older students need permission from the Graduate Program Director).

Students who took similar courses elsewhere can satisfy this requirement by taking advanced graduate courses (subject to approval by an Advising Committee appointed by the Graduate Program Director);

Faculty of the Department of Physics and Astronomy

Einstein Professor

Yang, Chen Ning, Emeritus. Ph.D., 1948, University of Chicago: Theoretical physics; field theory; statistical mechanics; particle physics.

Distinguished Professors

Dill, Ken, Ph.D., 1978, UCSD, La Jolla: Physical Biology.
Grannis, Paul D., Emeritus, Ph.D., 1965, University of California, Berkeley: Experimental high-energy physics.
Lattimer, James M., Ph.D., 1976, University of Texas: Nuclear, neutrino and high-energy astrophysics; supernovae, neutron stars, dense matter; grain formation; isotopic anomalies in meteorites.
Likharev, Konstantin K., Ph.D., 1979, Moscow State University, Russia: Mesoscopic physics.
Shuryak, Edward, Ph.D., 1974, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia: Theoretical nuclear physics.
Sterman, George, Director of Yang Institute for Theoretical Physics. Ph.D., 1974, University of Maryland: Theoretical physics.
Van Nieuwenhuizen, Peter, Ph.D., 1971, University of Utrecht, Netherlands: Theoretical physics; quantum field theory.

Distinguished Teaching Professors

Hemmick, Thomas, Ph.D., 1989, University of Rochester: Experimental nuclear physics; relativistic heavy ions.

Professors

Allen, Philip B., Ph.D., 1969, University of California, Berkeley: Theoretical condensed matter physics.
Aronson, Meigan, Ph.D., 1988, University of Illinois: Experimental condensed matter.
Averin, Dmitrii V., Ph.D., 1987, Moscow State University, Russia: Theoretical condensed matter physics.
Deshpande, Abhay, Ph.D., 1995, Yale University: Nucleon spin and heavy ion physics
Drees, Klaus Axel, Ph.D., 1989, University of Heidelberg, Germany: Experimental nuclear physics; relativistic heavy ions.
Gonzalez-Garcia, Concha, Ph.D., 1991, Universidad de Valenciac, Spain: Theoretical Elementary Particle Physics
Jung, Chang Kee, Ph.D., 1986, Indiana University: Experimental high-energy physics.
Kharzeev, Ph.D., 1990, Moscow State University: Heavy ion physics and particle theory.
Koch, Peter M., Ph.D., 1974, Yale University: Experimental atomic physics; quantum chaos; nonlinear dynamics.
Korepin, Vladimir, Ph.D., 1977, Leningrad University, Russia: Theoretical physics.
Kumar, Krishna S., Ph.D. 1990, Syracuse University: Experimental nuclear and heavy ion physics.
Litvinenko, Vladimir, Ph.D. 1989, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia: Accelerator physics and free electron lasers.
McCarthy, Robert L., Ph.D., 1971, University of California, Berkeley: Experimental high-energy physics.
Mendez, Emilio E., Director, Center for Functional Nanomaterials, BNL. Ph.D., 1979, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Experimental condensed matter physics.
Mihaly, Laszlo, Chair of the Department, Ph.D., 1977, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary: Experimental condensed matter physics.
Misewich, James, Ph.D., 1984, Cornell University: Experimental Condensed Matter Physics.
Rocic, Martin, Ph.D., 1979, Harvard University: Theoretical physics: supersymmetry and supergravity.
Rijssenbeek, Michael, Ph.D., 1979, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands: Experimental high-energy physics.
Shrock, Robert, Ph.D., 1975, Princeton University: Theoretical physics; gauge theories; statistical mechanics.
Siegel, Warren, Ph.D., 1977, University of California, Berkeley: Theoretical physics; strings.
Verbaarschot, Jacobus J.M., Graduate Program Director, Ph.D., 1982, University of Utrecht, Netherlands: Theoretical physics.
Walter, Fredrick M., Ph.D., 1981, University of California, Berkeley: Stellar astrophysics, including X-ray optical and infrared photometry and spectroscopy; pre-main sequence objects.
Weinacht, Thomas, Ph.D., 2000, University of Michigan: Quantum Optics and Atomic Physics.
Zahed, Ismail, Ph.D., 1983, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Theoretical nuclear physics.

**Associate Professors**

Calder, Alan, Ph.D., 1997, Vanderbilt University: Observational Astronomy
Dawber, Matthew, Ph.D., 2003, Cambridge University: Experimental condensed matter physics
Fernandez-Serra, Maria, Ph.d., 2005, Cambridge University: Theoretical condensed matter physics.
Perna, Rosalba, Ph.D., Harvard University, 1999, High Energy Astrophysics.
Rastelli, Leonardo, Ph.D., 2000, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: String Theory.
Schneble, Dominik A., Ph.D., 2002, University of Konstanz: Experimental atomic physics, ultracold quantum gases.
Teaney, Dereck, Ph.D., 2001 Stony Brook University: Nuclear theory.
Tsybychev, Dmitri, Ph.D., 2004 University of Florida: Experimental high energy physics.
Zingale, Michael, Ph.D. 2000, University of Chicago: Computational astrophysics.

Assistant Professors

Allison, Thomas, Ph.D., 2010, University of California at Berkeley: Atomic, Molecular and Optical Experiment.
Essig, Rouven, Ph.D., 2008, Rutgers University: Theoretical particle physics.
Figueroa, Eden, Ph.D., 2008, University of Calgary/University of Konstanz, 2008: Atomic, Molecular and Optical Experiment.
Kiryluk, Joanna, Ph.D., 2000, University of Warsaw: Neutrino physics.
Koda, Jin, Ph.D., University of Tokyo, 2002. Astronomy.
Patrick Meade, Ph.D., 2006, Cornell University: phenomenological and theoretical explorations of the terascale. theoretical physics.
Sehgal, Neelima, Ph.D., 2008, Rutgers University: Galaxies and cosmology.
Wei, Tzu-Chieh, Ph.D., 2005, University of Illinois, Urbana: Theoretical Particle physics.

Brookhaven Professor

Ben-Zvi, Ilan, Ph.D., 1967, Weizmann Institute, Israel: Accelerator and beam physics.

Research Faculty

Semenovy, Vasili, Ph.D., 1975, Moscow State University, Russia: Experimental condensed matter physics.

Adjunct Faculty

DiMauro, Louis, Ph.D., Experimental atomic physics.
Hao, Yue, Ph.D., 2008, Indiana University: Accelerator physics.
Karsch, Frithjof, Ph.D. 1982, University of Bielefeld: Lattice QCD.
Ku, Wei, Ph.D., 2000, University of Tennessee: Theoretical condensed matter physics.
Maslov, Sergei, Ph.D., 1996, Stony Brook University: Theoretical condensed matter physics.
Metchev, Stanimir, Ph.D., 2006, California Institute of Technology: Astronomy.
Petrovic, Cedomir, Ph.D., 2000, Florida State University: Condensed matter physics.
Zhu, Yimei, Ph.D., 1987, Nagoya University: Condensed matter physics.

**Affiliated Faculty**

Johnson, Christopher J., Ph.D., 2011, University of California San Diego: Atomic and Molecular Physics.


1) Member, C.N. Yang Institute for Theoretical Physics
2) Member, Simons Institute for Geometry and Physics

Number of teaching, graduate, and research assistants, fall 2013: 164

NOTE: The course descriptions for this program can be found in the corresponding program PDF or at COURSE SEARCH

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