

ATTENTION PHYSICS STUDENTS:

You Have Options

Q: What can you do with a physics degree?

A: Get a PhD and become a physics professor OR ...

What comes after the "or" is not widely known in many physics departments, even though data show that only about a third of physics bachelor's degree recipients enroll in a physics or astronomy graduate program within one year of graduating. People with undergraduate degrees in physics pursue a variety of fascinating, fulfilling, and well-paying careers. This is evidenced by decades of data collected by the Statistics Research Center at the American Institute of Physics. Illustrated below are the common paths of physics bachelor's recipients based on the most recent data. Unless otherwise indicated, all data are for graduates of US physics programs who remain in the United States.

Over 7,300 physics bachelor's degrees were awarded in the class of 2012-13.

A record high!¹ Typically...

- Three-fourths of those who earn physics bachelor's degrees have **research experience**.²
- One-third graduate with a **double major**, many in math.³
- One-tenth start at **two-year colleges**.⁴

Within one year of earning a physics bachelor's degree...

~22% enroll in professional degree programs or attend graduate school NOT in physics or astronomy.⁵

- About half enter an **engineering** program; the rest enter programs in math, medicine, education, or another field.⁵
- As a group, physics majors score among the highest of all majors on medical school and law school admission tests (the MCAT and LSAT).⁶
- Students in professional degree programs are more likely to be **self-funded** than students in research-based graduate programs, who usually have teaching assistantships, research assistantships, or fellowships.⁵

~36% attend graduate school in physics or astronomy.⁵

- About 80% enroll in a **PhD program**; the remainder choose a master's degree program.⁷
- Most are **fully supported** by teaching assistantships, research assistantships, or fellowships.

Of those who start graduate school in physics or astronomy...

~42% enter the workforce.⁵

Common employment sectors include:

- Private sector⁷**
 - Typically, **half** of those who enter the workforce take jobs in the private sector.
 - Of those that enter the private sector, the majority hold science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) positions.
 - Those in private-sector STEM positions are well-compensated, with a median starting salary of about \$90K.
- Colleges or universities⁷**
 - More than half of the students in these positions initially work at the same institution they graduated from. Many work in research or IT.
- Civilian government⁷**
 - The civilian government sector includes national labs. The vast majority of these positions are in STEM fields, many related to defense or energy.
- Active military⁷**
 - Physics bachelor's work across all branches of the armed forces. Many work in aviation or nuclear power.
- High school teaching⁷**

The Statistical Research Center does not formally follow the career paths of these individuals, but we hear that they go on to successful careers in engineering, management, education, law, medicine, business, and a variety of other areas.

Add to the mix:

Foreign citizens coming to the United States for a graduate degree, students who earned bachelor's degrees in another field but want a graduate degree in physics, and students who earned a physics bachelor's degree in previous academic years.

~1 out of 6 US physics bachelor's receive a physics or astronomy PhD.⁸

- A doctorate in physics takes an average of 6-7 years.¹⁰
- Most PhD students are **fully supported** by teaching or research assistantships or fellowships.

Within one year of earning a physics PhD...

~2/3 accept a temporary position (e.g. a postdoc), primarily at a university or with the government.¹¹

~1/3 accept a potentially permanent position.¹¹

- The majority of new PhDs accepting potentially permanent positions are employed in the **private sector**.
- The **highest-paid** positions for new PhDs are in the private sector and at government labs, with median starting salaries of about \$90K and \$85K, respectively.

The approximate breakdown by employment sector for all employed physics PhDs (not just new ones), is given below.⁹

- 45-49% Private sector
- 29-33% Academic
- 14-17% Government
- 5-7% Other

~1 out of 12 US physics bachelor's receive an exiting physics or astronomy master's degree.⁴

Exiting master's degree recipients are individuals who leave their current department upon receiving a master's degree. Many other students earn an en route master's degree, continuing on to a physics PhD in the same department.

- About two-thirds of those who earn exiting master's degrees do so with a **specific research focus**.⁸
- A master's degree in physics usually takes about **two years**.

For US citizens, within one year of earning an exiting master's degree...

~2/3 enter the workforce.⁹

- About half work in the **private sector**, overwhelmingly in STEM fields.
- The largest portion of exiting master's working in the private sector are employed in the field of engineering.
- Other common employment sectors for exiting master's include **colleges and universities, high schools, civilian government, and the military**.

~1/3 continue with graduate studies.⁹

- Some transfer to other institutions to earn a **physics PhD**.
- Many others transfer to programs in **related fields** such as medical physics, atmospheric science, and materials science.

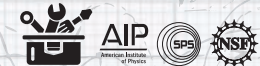
References and Notes

The following reports were published by the Statistical Research Center of the American Institute of Physics and are available online at www.aip.org/statistics.

1. Starr Nicholson and Patrick J. Mulvey, *Roster of Physics Departments with Enrollment and Degree Data*, 2013, August 2014.
2. AIP Statistical Research Center, *AIP Physics Trends: Research Experiences of Physics Undergraduates*, Fall 2009.
3. AIP Statistical Research Center, *AIP Physics Trends: Physics Students Have Broad Interests*, Spring 2011.
4. Susan White and Raymond Chu, *Physics Enrollments in Two-Year Colleges*, April 2013.
5. Casey Langer Tesfaye and Patrick Mulvey, *Physics Bachelor's One Year After Degree*, September 2014.
6. Casey Langer Tesfaye and Patrick Mulvey, *MCAT, LSAT and Physics Bachelor's*, December 2013.
7. Casey Langer Tesfaye and Patrick Mulvey, *Physics Bachelor's Initial Employment*, September 2012.
8. Patrick J. Mulvey and Starr Nicholson, *Trends in Exiting Physics Masters*, March 2014.
9. Patrick Mulvey and Brandon Shindel, *Physics & Astronomy Master's Initial Employment*, April 2011.
10. Patrick J. Mulvey and Starr Nicholson, *Trends in Physics PhDs*, February 2014.
11. Garrett Anderson and Patrick Mulvey, *Physics Doctorates Initial Employment*, July 2012.

*Estimate provided by the AIP Statistical Research Center, Summer 2014.

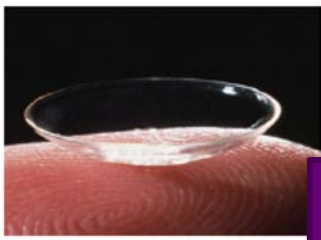
Learn more at the Careers Toolbox website:
www.spsnational.org/careerstoobox



Prof. Marjorie Olmstead
olmstd@uw.edu



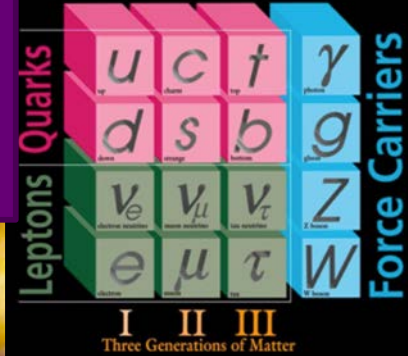
'Butterfly Wings on Every Eyelid' - L'Oreal



Contact Lens

Should I major in physics?
If so, what do I do next?

ELEMENTARY PARTICLES



Battery-powered Car



Solar Power



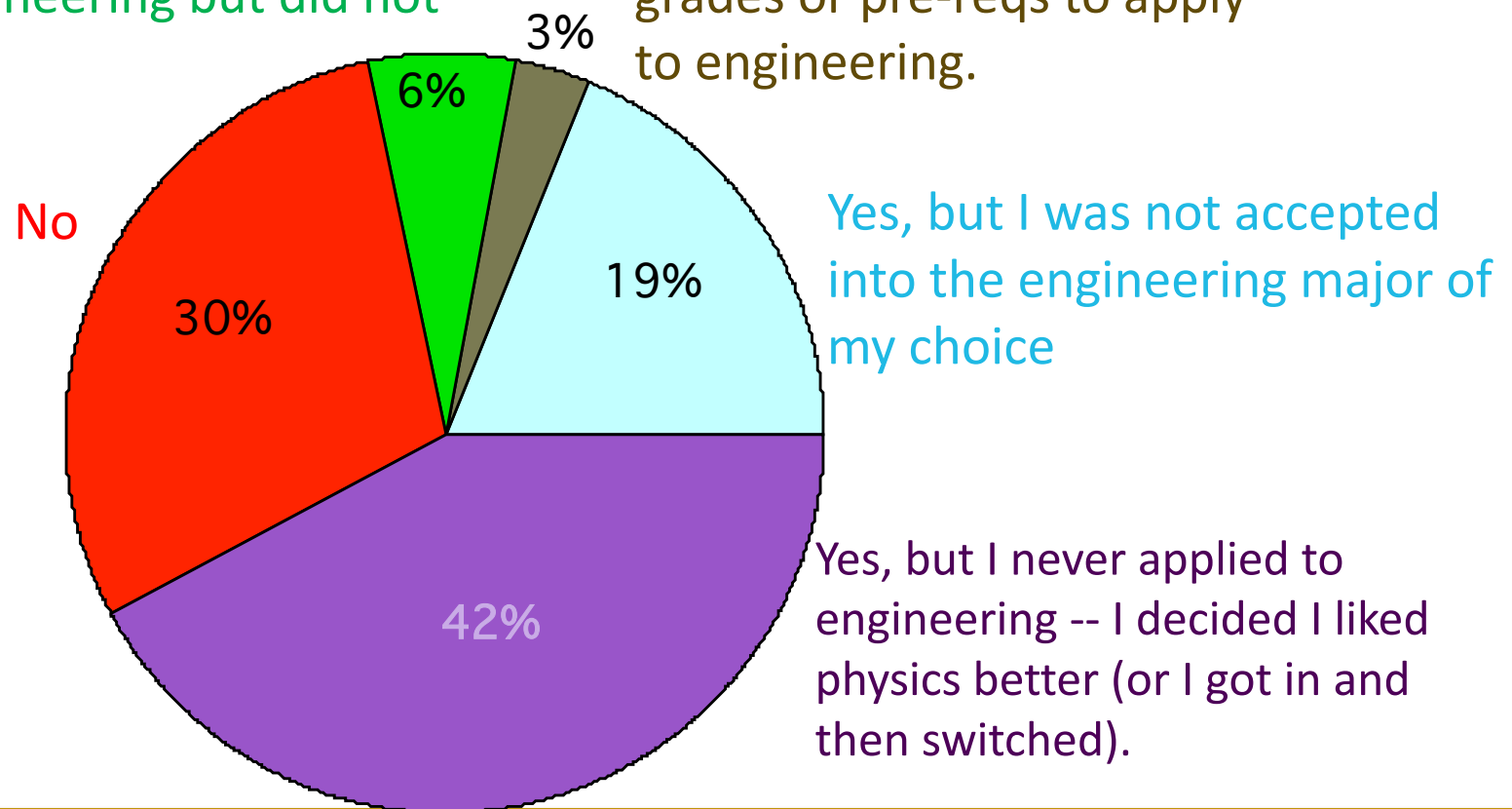
MRI of Brain Cancer

So you think you want to major in physics ...

Did you ever seriously consider majoring in engineering?

Yes, I applied multiple times to engineering but did not get in.

Yes, but I did not have the grades or pre-reqs to apply to engineering.



Since 2011:
49% PreSci
37% PreEngr
12% Other

Cohort: Physics majors who applied to graduate in 2016-17

Why major in physics?

❖ Reasons that tend not to work out well ...

- Because you decided to do so in middle school
- Because engineering turned you down
- Because mom and dad said to

❖ GOOD reasons

- Because you REALLY want to WHY the world works
- Because the list of courses you REALLY want to take at UW gets you a physics degree (or at least close to one)
- Because you checked out a number of other options, and you like physics the best

UW offers 606 degree options across 314 programs

TOP 10 REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD TAKE PHYSICS

www.compadre.org/careers

#10
SOMEONE CALL A PHYSICIST!
 If you get stuck inside of a black hole, you'll know how to **get out**.

#9
 Physics teaches you how to **THINK!**

#8
Physics explains:
 -Why the sky is blue
 -Why the world goes round
 -Why global warming will have the Alaskans trading in their **snow boots for flip-flops**.

#6
 Give Physics a Chance
PHYSICS PAYS YOU DIVIDENDS COLLECT \$200.
 Community Chest of Physics
GET OUT OF RECESSION FREE CARD
 The laws of physics are **100%** recession-proof, and the jobs you can get with physics are pretty darn secure too.

#5
F=ma
 Ever wonder why you're learning all that math? **TRY PHYSICS!**
E=mc²

#2
Without physics there would be **NO:** grocery laser scanners, space rockets, light bulbs, digital cameras, cars, cell phones, airplanes, solar panels, fiber optics, DVD players, computers, MP3 players, flatscreen TVs...**get the picture?**

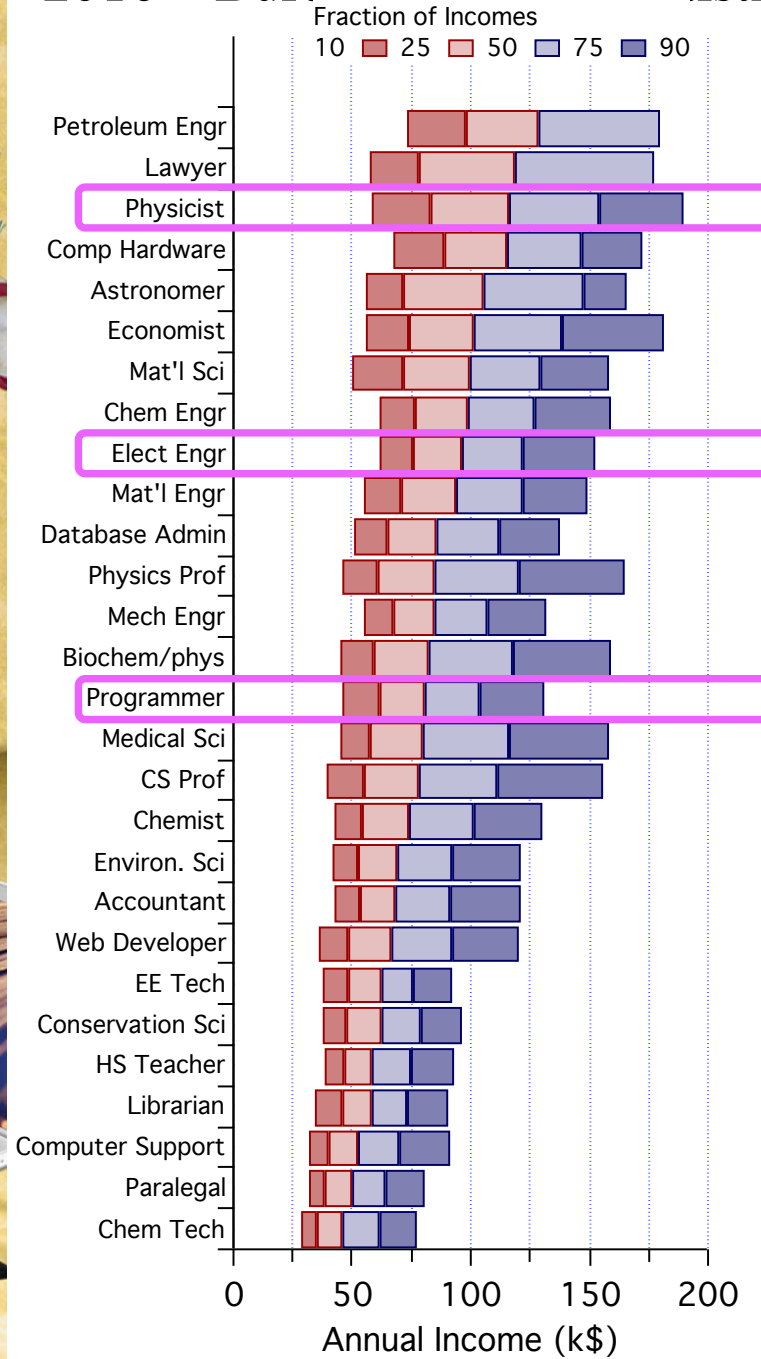
#7 SAT LSAT
 Physics will get you a **better score** on any test whose name has three or four capital letters—**SAT, ACT, MCAT, LSAT or GRE**

ACT GRE MCAT
#4 If you study engineering, you can do engineering. If you study physics, you can **still do engineering...**
#3 or Explore the **mysteries of the universe**
 Use **lasers** to develop new medical techniques
 Become an **international rap sensation**
 Help solve the **world's energy problems**

NUMBER 1 REASON
 Physics makes you **more attractive** to university recruiters, future employers, and that cutie you have your eye on.

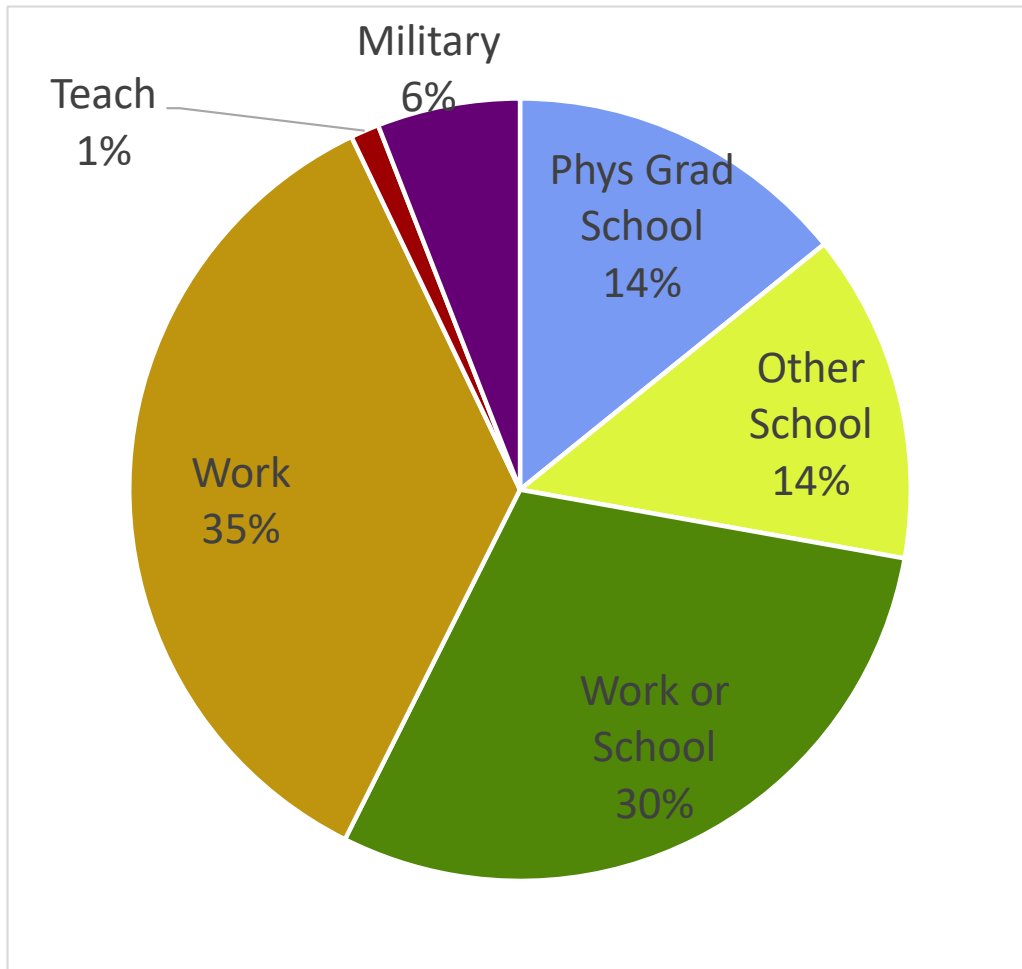


Annual Salary Distribution 2016 – Bureau of Labor Statistics

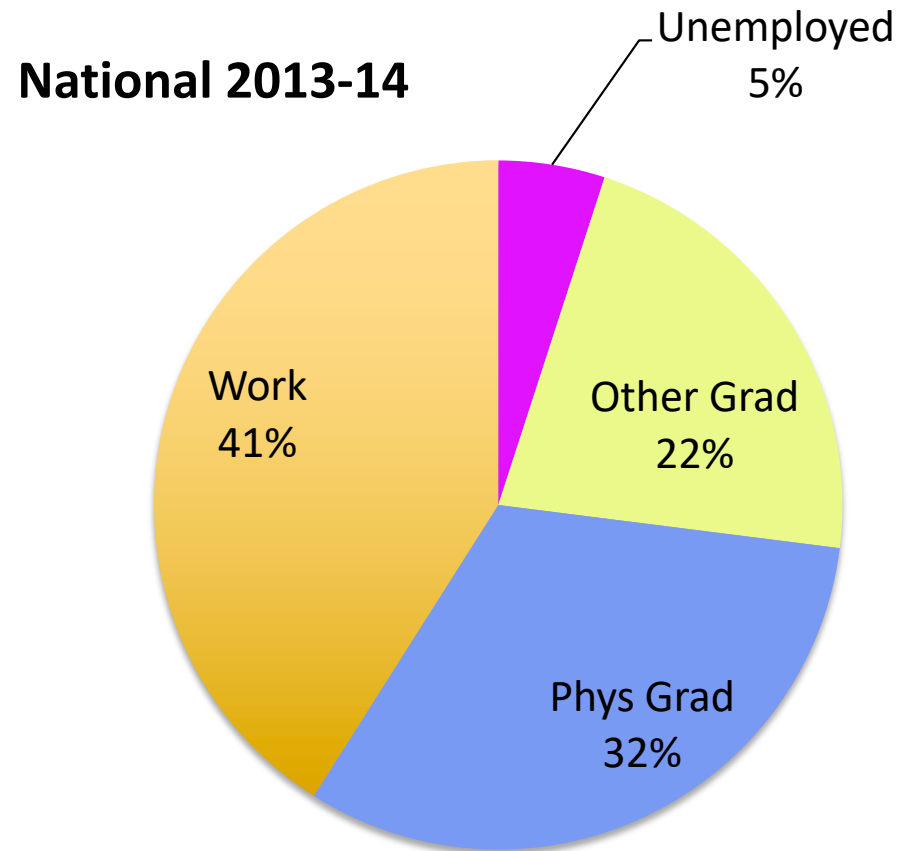


<http://www.bls.gov>

Post-Graduation Physics BS



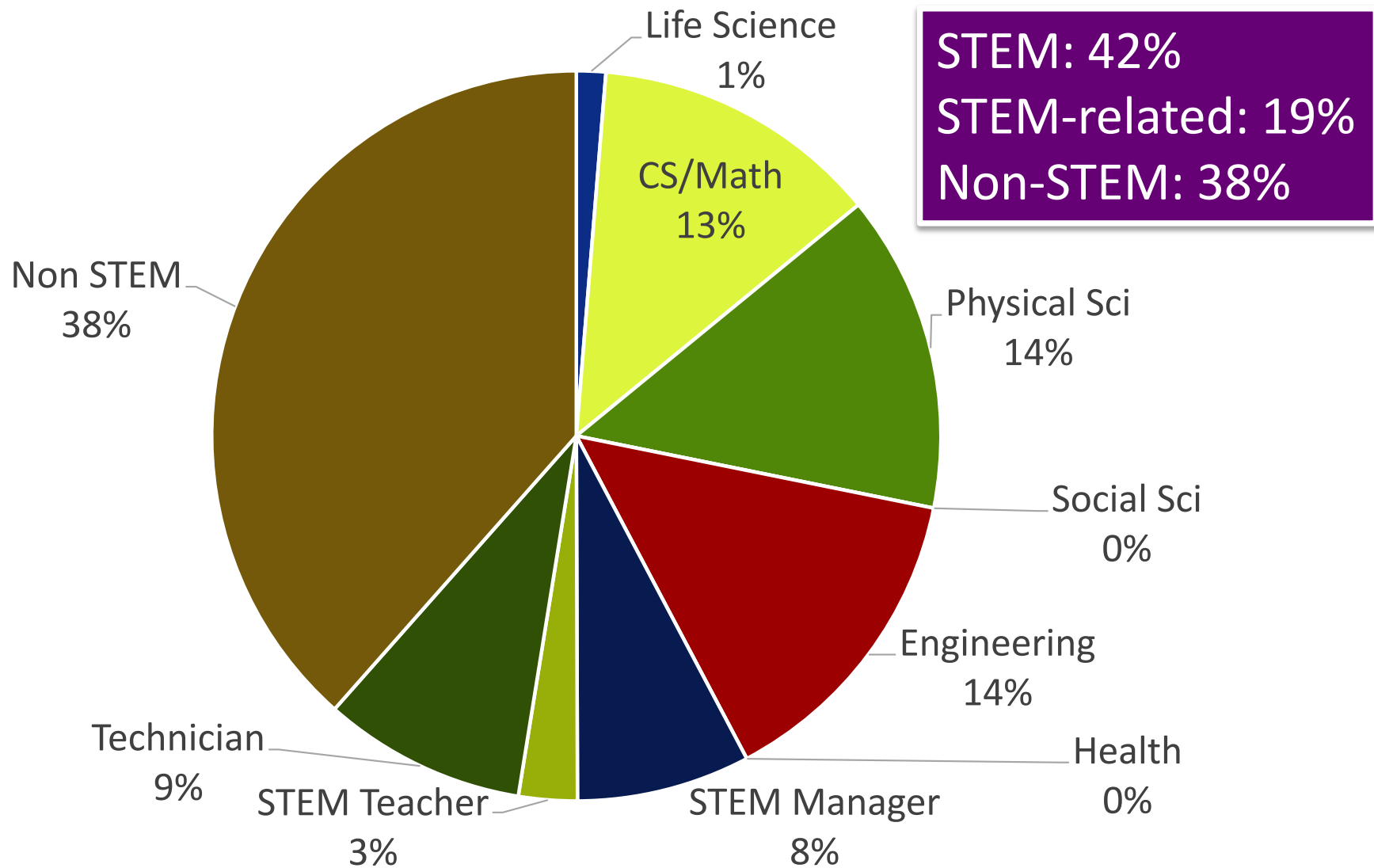
UW Physics 2016-17 Grads
[On Grad Application (N=169)]



National Data 2013-14 Grads
(aip.org/statistics)

Where do Physics B.S. end up?

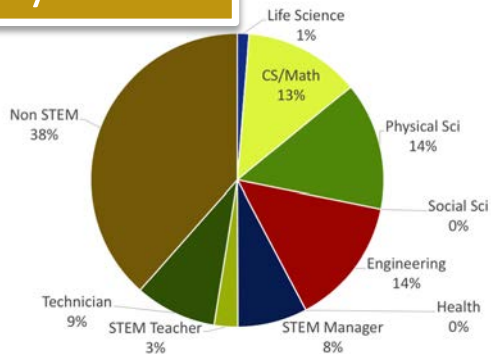
NSF Table 3-2. Broad occupation category of employed U.S. scientists and engineers with a bachelor's as the highest degree, by field of highest degree: 2013



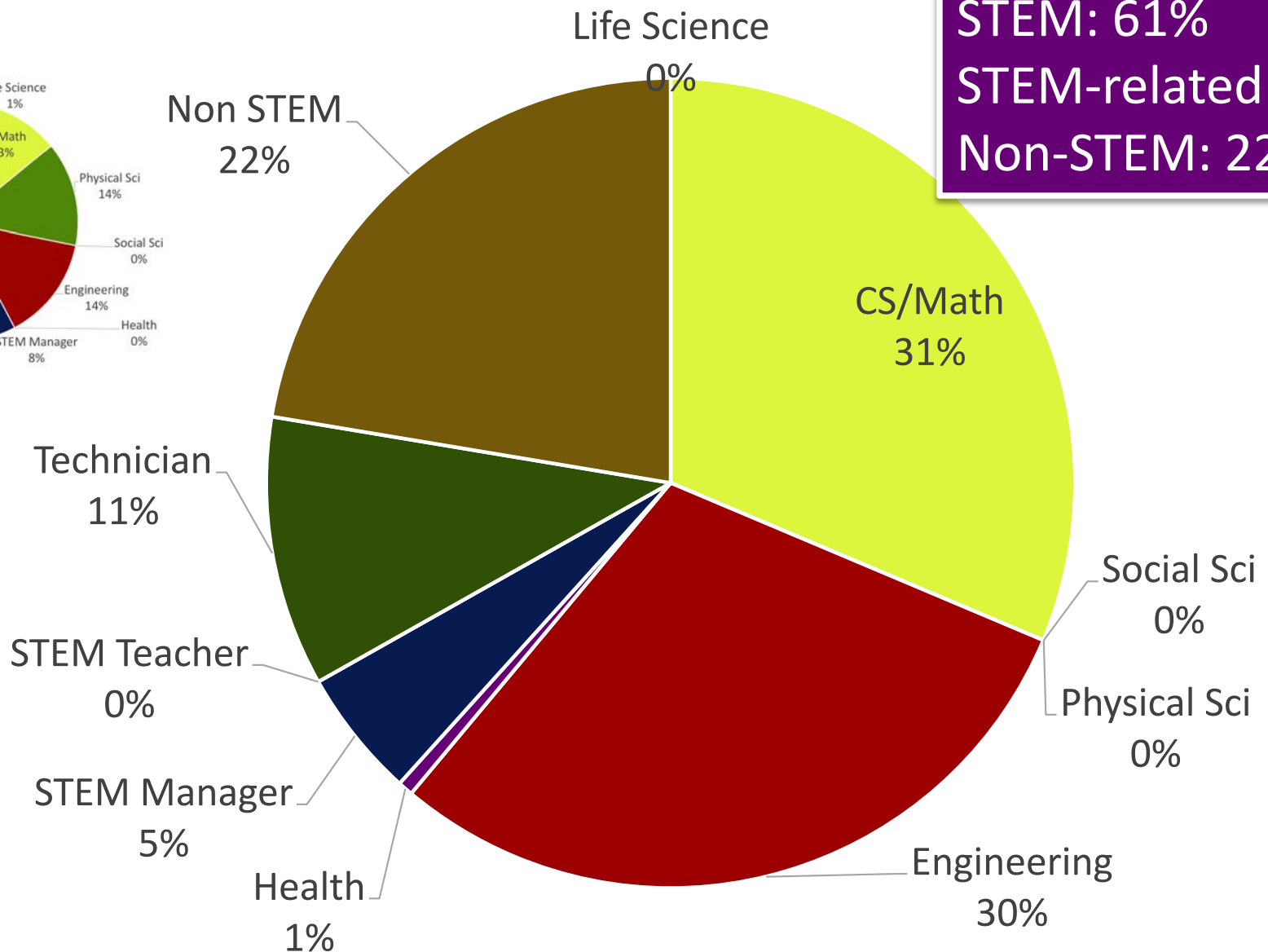
Engineering B.S. Career Paths

NSF Table 3-2. Broad occupation category of employed U.S. scientists and engineers with a bachelor's as the highest degree, by field of highest degree: 2013

Physics B.S.

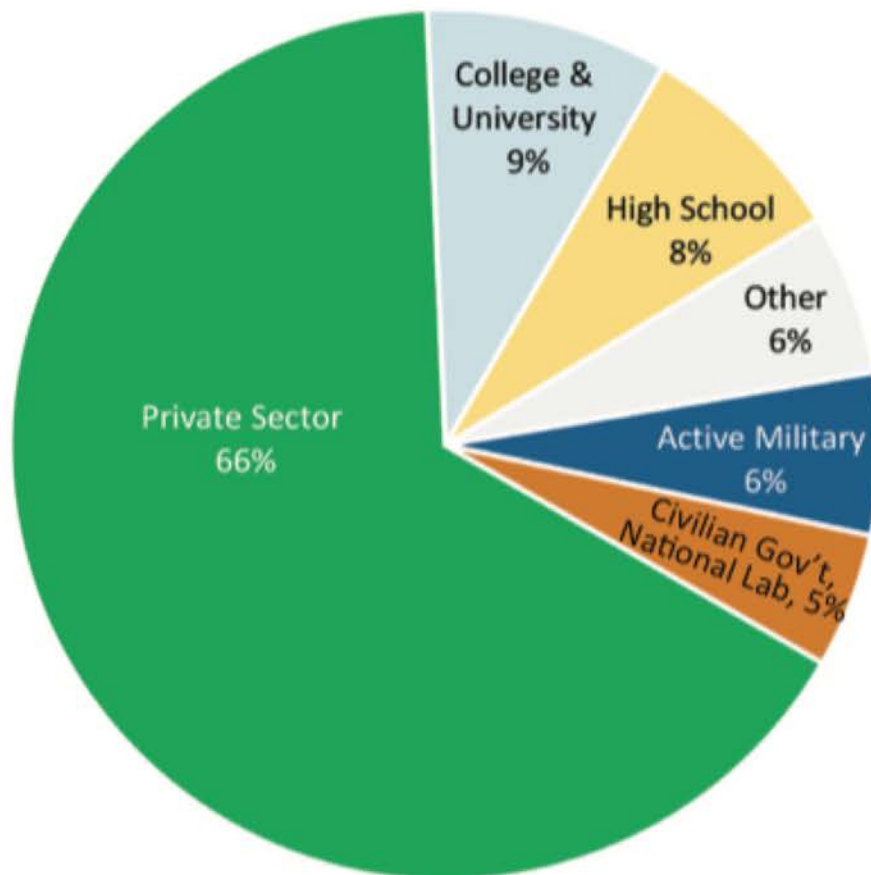


STEM: 61%
STEM-related: 17%
Non-STEM: 22%



Physics jobs span the economy

Initial Employment Sectors of New Physics Bachelors,
Classes of 2015 & 2016 Combined



www.aip.org/statistics

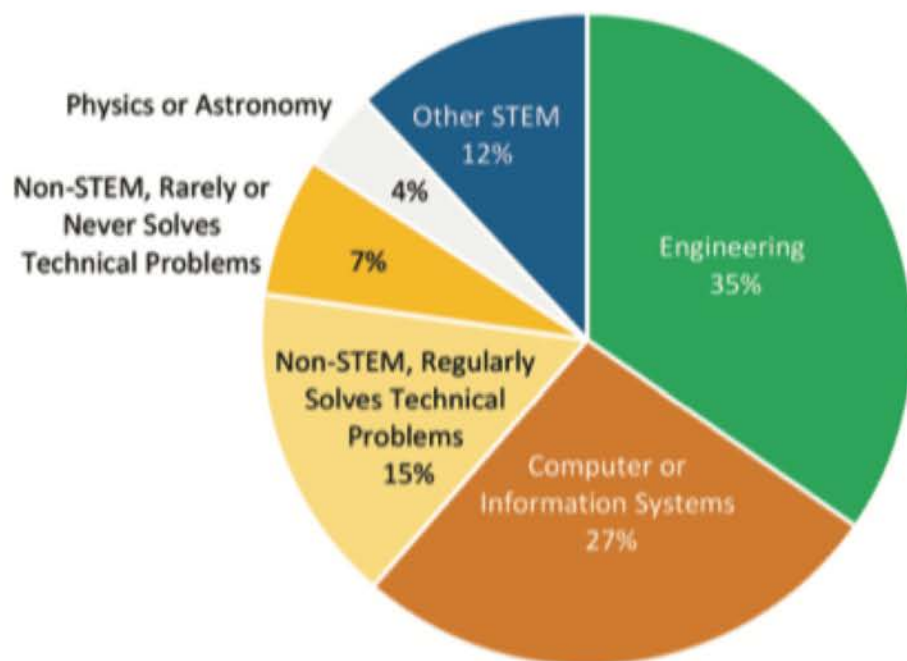
Note: 47% of new physics bachelors were employed in the winter following the year in which they received their degree.

29% Phys/Astro grad
10% Engineering grad
10% other schooling
4% Unemployed

Figure 2. Initial employment of physics's bachelor's degree recipients for the combined classes of 2015 & 2016

Private Sector Job Areas – 1 Yr Post B.S.

Field of Employment for New Physics Bachelors Employed in the Private Sector, Classes of 2015 & 2016 Combined



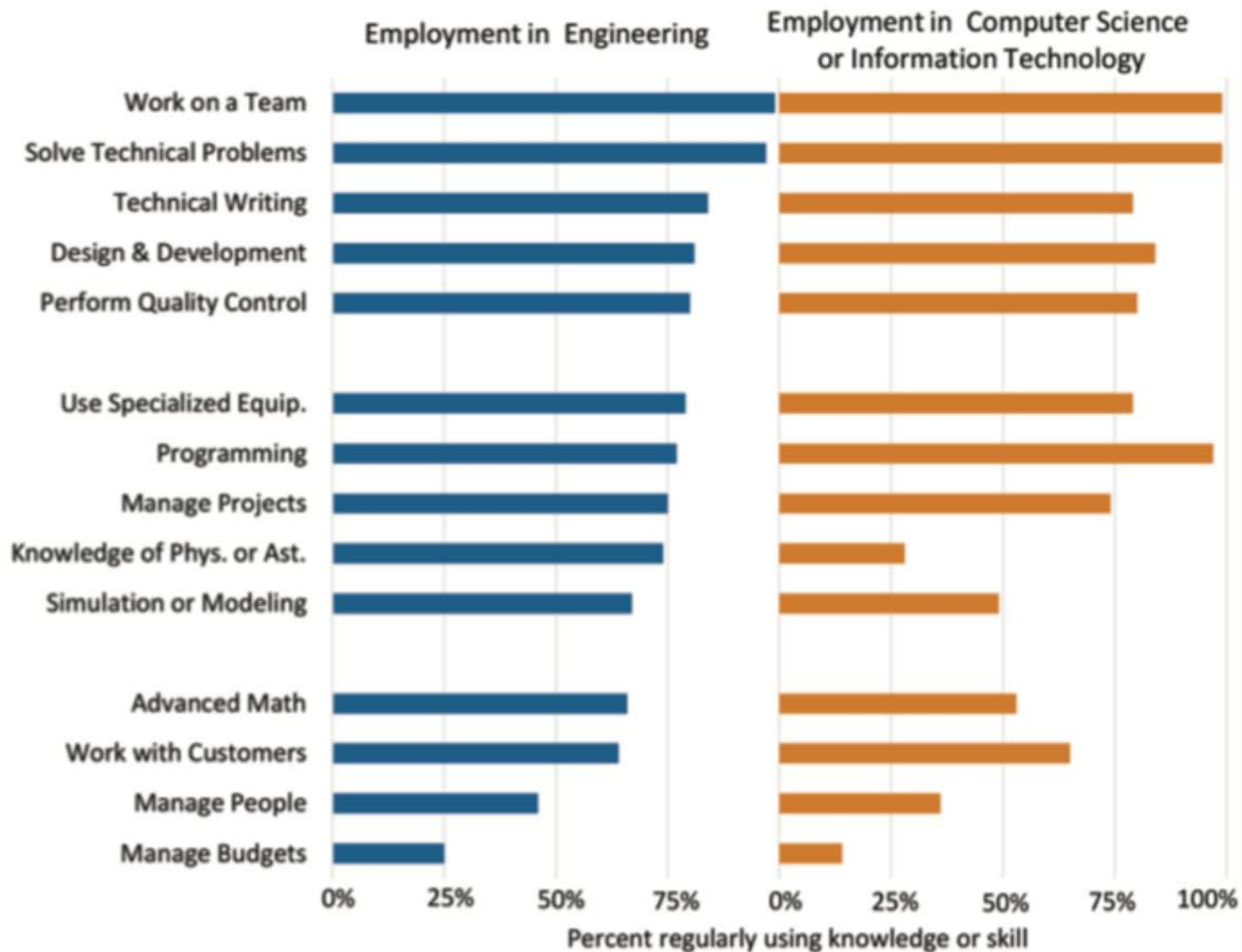
www.aip.org/statistics

STEM refers to natural science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Regularly solving technical problems refers to respondents who selected “Daily”, “Weekly”, or “Monthly” on a four-point scale that also included “Rarely or Never”.

Figure 3. Employment data for physics bachelor’s degree recipients in the private sector. Note that Engineering and Computer Systems comprise 62% of the employment fields for bachelor’s working in the private sector.

Typical Job Skills Utilized

Knowledge and Skills Regularly Used by New Physics Bachelors Employed in the Private Sector, Classes of 2015 & 2016 Combined



Why Go to Grad School?



- ❖ Deeper understanding of a subject
- ❖ Better/different job prospects
- ❖ Participate in the excitement of the intellectual frontier
- ❖ DON'T
 - Assume automatic faculty position
 - Drift into graduate school

Grad School FAQ

❖ How long?

- 5 – 7 yr to PhD; 2 yr to M.S.

❖ Cost?

- You get paid (and your tuition does, too)

❖ Requirements?

- Comprehensive track PLUS more electives

- Physics GPA $> \sim 3.5$

- UW Physics PhD Admits: average = 3.85; none below 3.4

- 3 Excellent letters of recommendation

- Research experience

What can I do with a PhD other than Profess?

Common Careers of Physicists in the Private Sector

PhDs educated in the U.S. 10-15 years earlier



AIP | Statistical Research Center

By Roman Czujko and Garrett Anderson

- Self-employed
- Finance
- Gov't Contractors
- Health & Medicine
- Industry
 - Engineering
 - Computer Science
 - Physics
 - Other STEM
 - Non-STEM

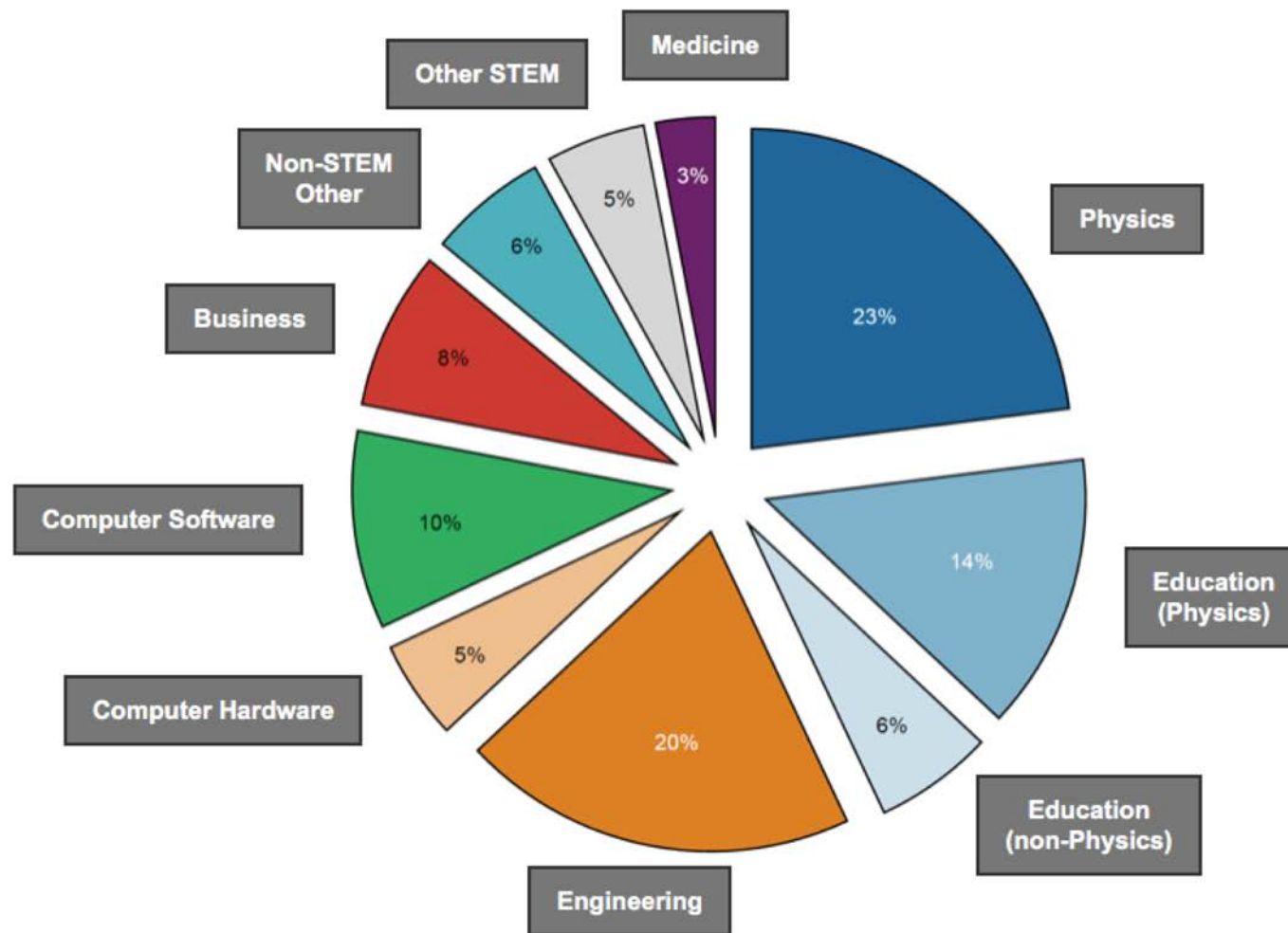
Most Common Activities:

- solving complex problems
- managing projects
- writing for a technical audience

Physics PhD Job Categories

Employment fields for new physics PhD recipients in potentially permanent positions, classes of 2009 through 2014

Hover over field names to see more employment information



Resources for More Information

<https://www.spsnational.org/career-resources>

<https://www.aip.org/career-resources>

The screenshot shows the SPS Career Resources page. The header includes the SPS logo and navigation tabs for About, Programs & Resources, Awards, Meetings, Career Resources, The SPS Observer, and Sigma Pi Sigma. The main content area is titled "Career Resources" and features a search bar and social media sharing options. Below this, there are four main sections: "Considering a Physics Major?", "Currently Studying Physics?", "Considering the Workforce?", and "Considering Grad School?". Each section includes an illustration and a brief description of the resources available. A sidebar on the left lists additional resources like "SPS Jobs", "Career Pathways Project", and "Physicist Profiles".

The screenshot shows the AIP Career Resources page. The header includes the AIP logo and navigation tabs for Programs and Resources, Publications, Career Resources, Member Societies, About AIP, and Donate now. The main content area is titled "Career Resources" and features a search bar and social media sharing options. Below this, there are several sections: "What opportunity are you looking for?" with a flowchart, "Physics Today Jobs" with a video player, "SPS Jobs", "Careers Toolbox", "Science Policy Fellowships", "GradSchoolShopper", and "Employment Reports". A sidebar on the right lists "Latest Jobs from Physics Today" and "AIP Member Society Career Resources".

UW Physics Major Options

❖ Comprehensive

- Graduate school in physics or astronomy
- Full range of physics and math

❖ Applied

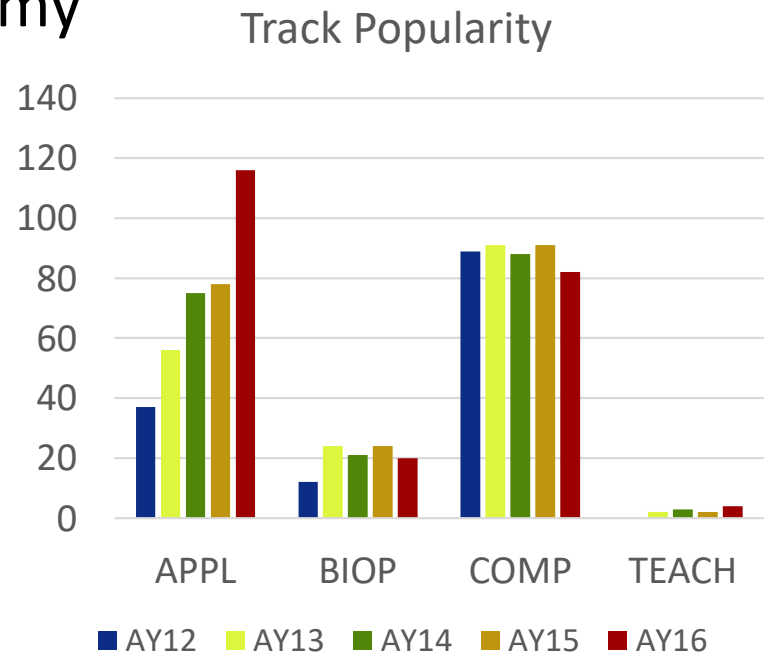
- Technical job at B.S. level or M.S. in engineering
- More flexibility in electives

❖ Teaching

- Communicate science to HS or general audience
- Physics by Inquiry sequence

❖ Biological

- Medical school or grad school in biophysics
- 7 quarters of biology and chemistry in addition to physics core

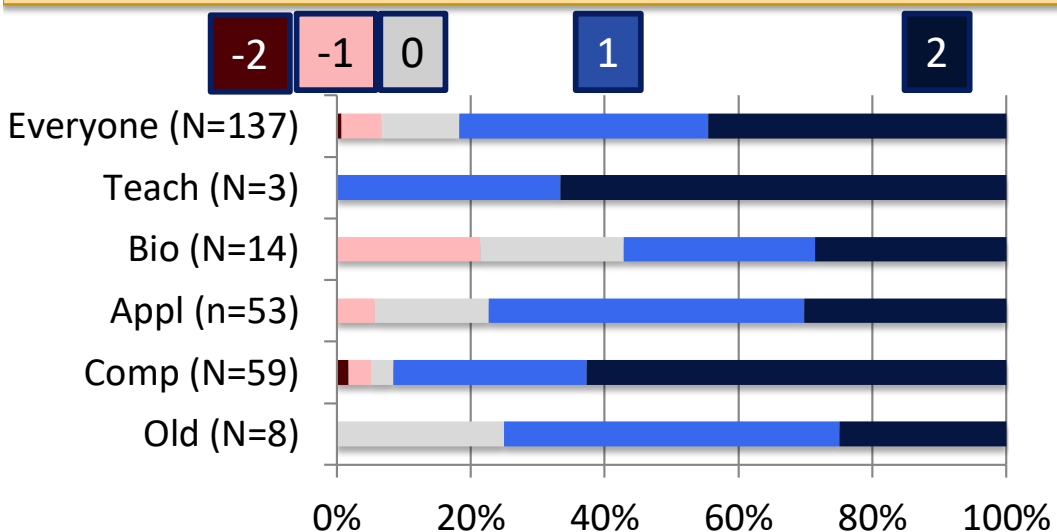


UW Physics Majors are Satisfied

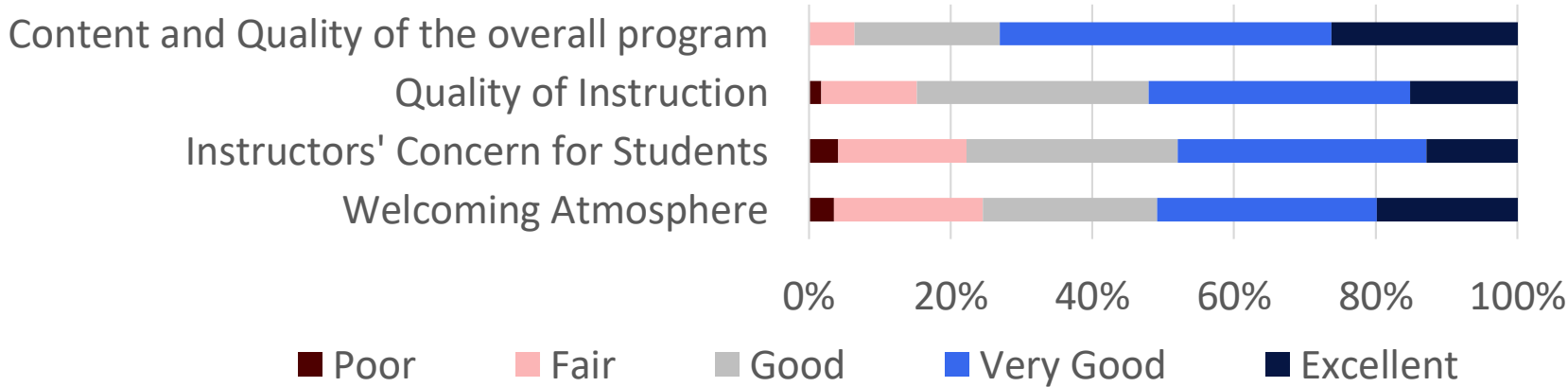
(-2 = very dissatisfied, +2 = very satisfied)

How satisfied are you with your choice of physics as a major?

2016: 1.19 ± 0.91
 2017: 1.25 ± 0.85
 2018: 1.25 ± 0.85



Please grade the Physics Dept. on the following items.



Topics after Panel

- ❖ Physics Student Services Resources
- ❖ Declaring a Major
 - Background for change
 - Transcript-based admission
 - Petition-based admission
- ❖ Choosing a Degree Option
 - Applied, Comprehensive, Teaching, Biological
- ❖ Degree requirements
- ❖ Send email to uwspsofficers@uw.edu

Physics Student Services: C139/C141

❖ Staff Advisors

➤ Margot Nims

- All undergraduate issues

➤ Catherine Provost

- All graduate issues
- Grad school-related UG issues

❖ Faculty Advisor

➤ Prof. Marjorie Olmstead

- advice from a faculty member
- petition admission to major
- waivers and substitutions; transfer credit equivalency

❖ Program Assistant

➤ Paula Newcomer

Declaring a Physics Major

❖ **Transcript-Based Admission**

- Minimum criteria
- Not competitive
- No cap on number of majors

❖ **Petition-Based Admission**

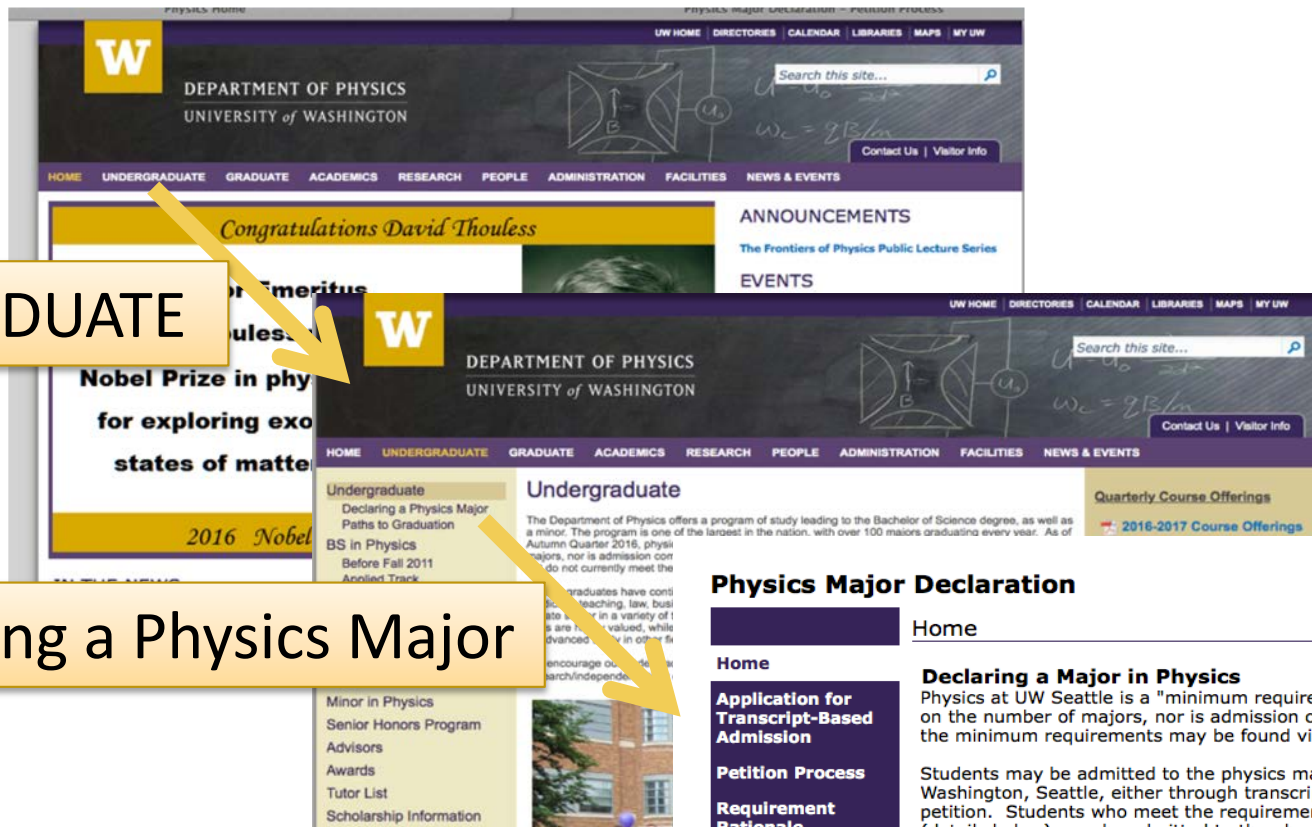
- Route if do not meet minimum criteria

❖ **Goal of admissions criteria**

- Students are prepared for major
- Students actively choose major
- Fewer students who leave UW without a degree

How to Declare a Major

www.phys.washington.edu



UNDERGRADUATE

Declaring a Physics Major

Physics Major Declaration

Home

Home

Application for
Transcript-Based
Admission

Petition Process

Requirement
Rationale

Forms

Declaring a Major in Physics

Physics at UW Seattle is a "minimum requirement" major. There is no limit on the number of majors, nor is admission competitive. The minimum requirements may be found via the link

Students may be admitted to the physics major at the University of Washington, Seattle, either through transcript-based admission or petition. Students who meet the requirements for transcript-based admission may be admitted to the physics major through the petition process. In brief, transcript-based admission requires students to be enrolled in a UW-Seattle core physics course (just completed one) and to have completed at least one additional core physics or math class with a grade of B- or better during the previous two quarters (three, if you took a core physics course during the previous two quarters). Students must also complete a graduation plan and discuss it with their advisor.

Students wishing to major in physics who do not meet the minimum requirements but who believe they can successfully complete a physics major are encouraged to use the petition process for admission. Admission is not guaranteed and an admission decision before the end of a

Transcript-Based (Minimum Criteria)

- ❖ During the qualifying quarters, a student must have received a grade of **at least 2.6 in both one qualifying course from List 1 and at least one additional qualifying course from either List 1 or List 2**. A student must also either be enrolled in a List 1 course at UW Seattle during the quarter in which the application is submitted, or have completed a List 1 class at UW Seattle during the previous quarter.
- ❖ Students must prepare a **quarter-by-quarter, realistic course schedule** that will result in a physics degree in their chosen degree option (Applied, Comprehensive, Biological or Teaching) in a reasonable period of time. Students will discuss their graduation plan with the Undergraduate Advisor when declaring a physics major.

- **List 1: Core Physics Lecture Classes**

Physics 121, 122, 123, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228

Physics 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 328, 329 and Astronomy 321,322,323

- **List 2: Core Math Classes**

Math 124, 125, 126, 134, 135, 136, 307, 308, 309, 324

Applied Math 301, 351, 352, 353, 401

- **Qualifying quarters:** Admission will be based on **the two quarters immediately preceding the student's application to the major**. If a student was not enrolled during one of those two quarters (e.g., summer, internship or study abroad), then it will be based on the three immediately preceding quarters. These courses need not have been at UW.

Catalyst Form for Admission

1. Name, Email, Student Number
2. Degree option and planned graduation date
3. List 1 physics course you are currently taking
4. Highest List 1 grade in prev. 2⁺ qtrs
5. (Next) highest List 1/List 2 grade in prev 2⁺ qtrs
6. Enter plan into MyPlan and go see Margot Nims

If any of:

- 3 is blank
- 4 is < 2.6 or blank
- 5 is < 2.6 or blank

PETITION or WAIT

(and come in for advising)

List 1 = Physics n2x

List 2 = Math/AMath requirement

[†]3, if took qtr off

Petition-based Admission

- ❖ At least one List 1/2 course should have been completed at UW Seattle during a qualifying quarter. Proposed exceptions to this criterion (e.g., you are currently enrolled in, but have not completed, any qualifying courses) must be strongly supported in your personal statement.
- ❖ Personal Statement. Address goals and objectives, past academic performance, successes not on your transcript and support network.
- ❖ Graduation Plan. Complete a quarter-by-quarter, realistic course schedule that will result in a physics B.S in a reasonable period of time.
- ❖ Interview. Meet to discuss your Personal Statement and Graduation Plan with the Undergraduate Faculty Advisor
- ❖ Rejected students may reapply after passing an additional qualifying course.

Personal Statement

- ❖ **Goals and objectives:** Why do you want to major in physics?
- ❖ **Past academic performance:** What has gone well for you? What has not? What is your assessment of what makes a difference? Were you hampered by inadequate high school preparation? Did you have significant non-academic time commitments?
- ❖ **Successes not on your transcript:** What leadership, family, volunteer, or work accomplishments are you proud of?
- ❖ **Support network:** What academic and social resources will you use to support your future success in the physics major?

All of you should think about these items,
whether or not you are petitioning!

Questions on Process?

Next: Navigating the Major

What do I have to do to graduate?

www.phys.washington.edu

The image shows a collage of screenshots from the Department of Physics website at the University of Washington. The main focus is the navigation path to the BS in Physics page. A yellow box labeled "UNDERGRADUATE" points to the navigation menu. Another yellow box labeled "BS in Physics" points to the sidebar menu. A third yellow box labeled "Core" points to the "Physics Degree Option Overview" section. A fourth yellow box labeled "Comprehensive Applied Biological Teaching" points to the list of degree options. The screenshots show the website's layout, including the navigation menu, sidebar, and main content area.

UNDERGRADUATE

BS in Physics

Core

Comprehensive Applied Biological Teaching

There is no such thing as a standard path

Core Physics Lecture Requirements

Cohort: Graduates A10 to Sp15 who completed Phys 227 by A09

Yr	Aut	Win	Spr
1	Mechanics	E&M	Waves
2	Thermal Math Phys 1	Quantum 1 Electronics	Elective
3	E&M 1	E&M 2	Elective
4	Elective 4xx	Elective	Elective

N	%	Category
331	100	Physics B.S. A10 to Sp15, 227 by A09
249	75	Completed Mechanics by end of 1 st yr at UW
222	67	Took Full Intro sequence at UW
146	44	Took Mechanics first year at UW
97	29	Took Waves in first year at UW
46	14	Took Mechanics first quarter at UW
38	11	Mechanics 1 st qtr, Waves 3 rd Qtr at UW
21	6	Then took MP-1 next Autumn
16	5	Took Thermal Phys that Aut & QM-1 Winter *
11	3	Took E&M 1 following Aut & E&M 2 Winter *
6	2	Graduated in 3.75 yrs (only 1 took Electronics in sequence)
2	<1	Took at least 1 400-level (non-lab) physics elective

* The “&” here didn’t lose any students. These students also took MP-2 and QM-2

What delays students?

Decide Early

I have changed majors or chosen a major late.

There are too few credits given per required core physics course.

I am pursuing two or more majors/degrees

I have been delayed by inability to enroll in physics classes that I need.

I took fewer courses each quarter so that I could get better grades.

Health or other personal problems slowed my progress.

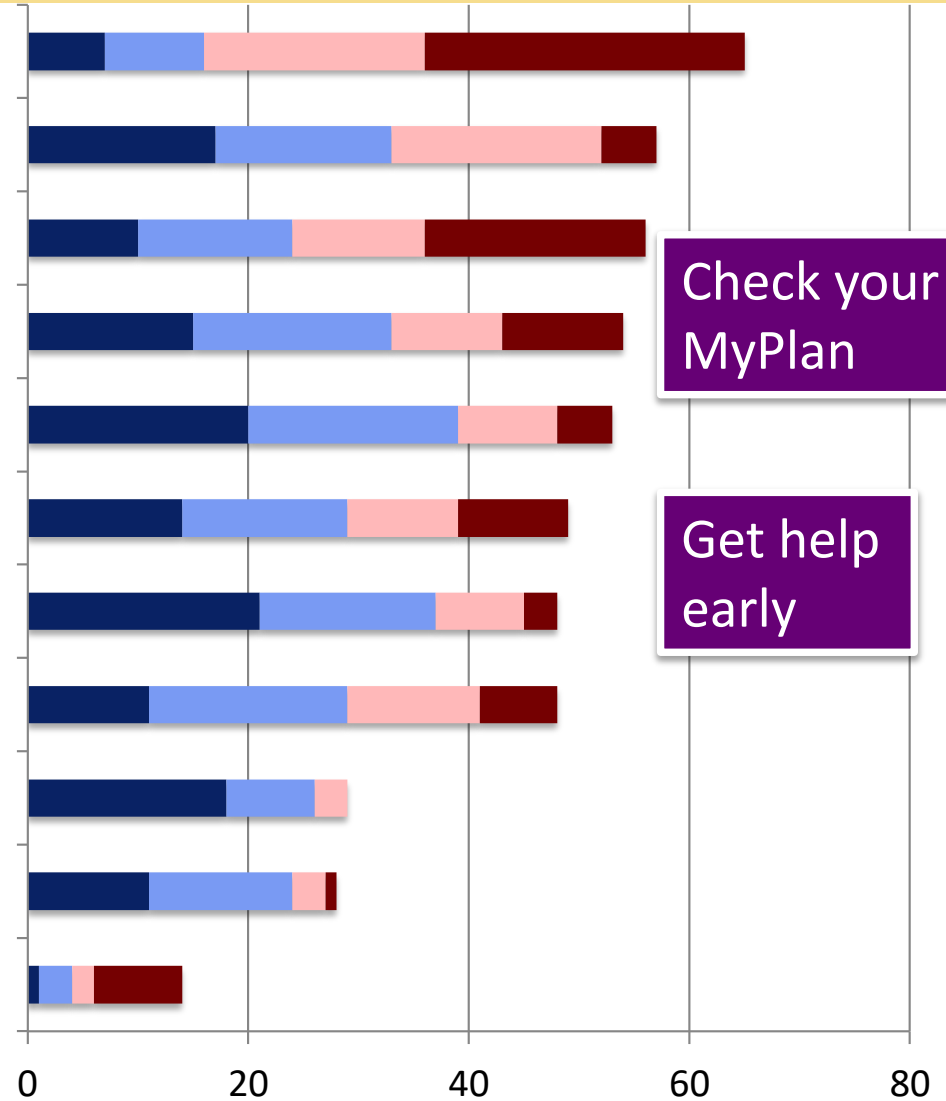
I have been delayed by inability to enroll in non-physics classes that I need.

I have been unable to take full course loads due to financial needs.

I took some time off for travel or other non-work opportunities.

There were not enough physics classes offered at the institution I attended before UW.

Something else (please describe below)



Check your MyPlan

Get help early

Number of Students Reporting (of 137 total; 88 checking at least one box)

■ of minor importance ■ somewhat important ■ reasonably important ■ very important

Physics Core Courses

Core Classes (55 cr)	
Phys: 121, 122, 123 224, 225 294	Mechanics, Elect. & Mag., Waves, Thermo, Modern I Intro to Research
Math 124, 125, 126 1 from math menu: Math 307, 308, 309, 324; Amath 351, 352, 353, 401	Differential, Integral, Multivar. Calc 1 from: Linear Alg., Diff. Eq., Vector Calc, Complex Anal, Partial Diff. Eq.
227 321, 322 334	Mathematical Physics Electricity and Magnetism I&II Electronics Laboratory

UW Physics Major Options

❖ Comprehensive

- Graduate school in physics or astronomy
- Full range of physics and math

❖ Applied

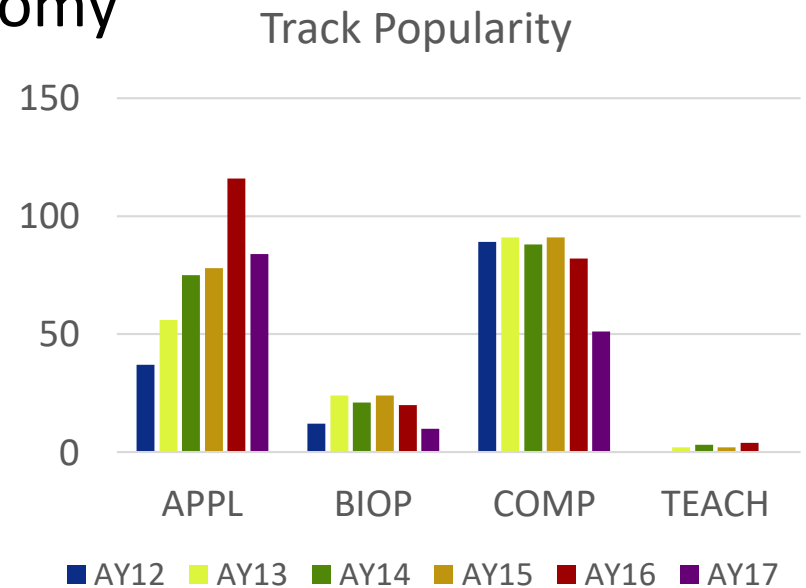
- Technical job at B.S. level or M.S. in engineering
- More flexibility in electives

❖ Teaching

- Communicate science to HS or general audience
- Physics by Inquiry sequence

❖ Biological

- Medical school or grad school in biophysics
- 7 quarters of biology and chemistry in addition to physics core



Physics Option Requirements

	Comprehensive (+38-41 cr)	Applied (+34-39 cr)	Teaching (+38-41 cr)	Biological (+51-55 cr)
Math	Phys 228 (Math Phys) + 1 MM	AMATH 301 (MatLab) +2 of {Phys 228 +MM}	Phys 228 + 1 MM	Phys 228
32x	226, 324 (Part; QM2) 3 of junior level E&M, QM, Astro, Classical Mech, Stat Mech	One from 226, 323, 324, 328, 329 (Part., E&M3, QM2, Stat Mech, Classical)	226, 324 (Part; QM2) One from E&M, QM, Mechanics	324 (QM2) 328 (Statistical) One from 226, 323, 325, 329
Lab	Two advanced labs	231 (intermediate lab) Two advanced labs	One advanced lab	(in bio/chem)
Capstone	3 cr Research or Sem	3 cr Research or Sem	3 cr teaching/PER	3 cr in bio-related research
UD Elect	2 additional Phys/Cognate Class	3 additional 32x, Phys/Cognate (≥ 1 UD lecture; may include 1 lab; 1 intro sci)	407-8-9 (physics for future teachers)	429 (Biophysics)
Other Sci				3 chem classes 2 bio 2 additional bio/chem

Physics Minor

Core	
Phys: 121, 122, 123 224, 225 (or 248)	Mechanics, Elect. & Mag., Waves, Thermo, Quantum I
Specialization (Pick 1)	
Physics Education	Physics by Inquiry Series Phys 407-408-409
Experimental Physics	Intro Laboratory Analysis: Phys 231 Electronics: Phys 334 Additional Advanced Lab
Mathematical Physics	Math Physics I and II: Phys 227, 228 Either Electricity & Magnetism (321) or Quantum Mechanics (324)

To find these slides (in a day or two) and info about the physics major, go to www.phys.washington.edu & click on “**UNDERGRADUATE**”.

Prof. Marjorie Olmstead

ufaphys@uw.edu

PAT C141

**So now do you think you want to
major in physics ...?**

Spring Quarter Office Hours

PAT C141

Tues: 12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

Wed: 10:30 am – 12:30 pm

Thu: 8:30 am – 10:30 am

Fri: 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm