With a degree in engineering mechanics, our graduates design, measure and analyze complex structures in everything from networks of human cells and novel materials constructed at the nanoscale, to roller coasters and spacecraft. Engineering mechanics is the home of aerospace engineering (http://guide.wisc.edu/undergraduate/engineering/engineering-physics/engineering-mechanics-bs/engineering-mechanics-aerospace-engineering-bs/) at UW-Madison. Our curriculum prepares students for careers in a wide variety of fields, including health, clean energy, space exploration, and many more. As one of the smaller engineering majors, we focus on building a community that supports our students' success during their degree and as they launch their careers.

Engineering mechanics is the study of forces and the resulting deformations, accelerations, motions, vibrations, and other responses they cause. It forms the foundation of aerospace, mechanical or civil engineering, and it is fundamental to important parts of biomedical engineering, chemical engineering, materials science, and other engineering disciplines.

Graduates of engineering mechanics apply their expertise at every scale. At the infrastructure scale, wind turbines, wave power systems, transmission towers, and pipelines all respond to their environments in different ways. The safety and performance of these systems depend on a detailed understanding of how the environmental forces lead to deformations and vibrations that might cause failure. Principles of aerospace engineering are important when wind and water are involved as their flows make the analysis even more challenging, requiring new skills and analytical tools.

At slightly smaller scales, engineering mechanics is fundamental to the design and innovation of vehicles of every type, from sports cars to tractors to aircraft to satellites. Engineering mechanics can provide insight to expand the way these vehicles are used while making their operation more sustainable. For some, aerospace engineering sheds light on their aerodynamic interaction with their environment, as well as the propulsion systems and complexity of controlling vehicles in flight. Landing a rover on Mars requires engineering mechanics to design the rover itself as well as the delivery system.

At a human scale, innovations in engineering mechanics allow many of the products in our everyday lives to be made lighter, stronger, or cheaper by carefully understanding how they perform and when they fail due to the forces from the outside. In addition to enabling new functionality and aesthetic design, these modifications open the door for improved energy efficiency, selection of green materials, and longer lifetimes, all with broader societal benefits.

Modern technology allows us to fabricate machines at the microscopic scale with moving parts that are only visible under a microscope. Understanding how these micromachines respond to forces from each other or their environment is important to ensure that they function correctly. At this same scale, we can build novel materials whose properties depend on the microscopic structures that define them rather than their chemical composition. Engineering mechanics allows us to design these materials with properties that aren’t seen in nature.

Our curriculum starts with a rich physics and math base to prepare our graduates for advanced analytical and computational skills that they will apply to this range of technologies. We transition from these fundamentals to engineering problem-solving approaches that can be applied to increasingly complex systems, while students build skills in computational modeling and simulation. Students in the aerospace engineering option will take a course in the wind tunnel to refine their understanding of the basics of aerodynamics.

As one of the smaller engineering majors, we focus on building a community that supports our students' success during their degree and as they launch their careers. Many students participate in undergraduate research across one of the biggest research portfolios in the College of Engineering. An alumni network across industry sectors—from John Deere to Tesla to Boeing to SpaceX—provides support for students to find internships and launch their careers.

**ENGINEERING MECHANICS AND NUCLEAR ENGINEERING PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

The faculty recognize that our graduates will choose to use the knowledge and skills they have acquired during their undergraduate years to pursue a wide variety of career and life goals and we encourage this diversity of paths. Regarding the Engineering Mechanics program, we initially expect graduates will begin their careers in fields that utilize their knowledge, education and training in solid mechanics, fluid mechanics and dynamics/vibration in a variety of jobs in mechanical, aerospace, manufacturing and other engineering fields. Similarly, regarding the Nuclear Engineering program, we initially expect graduates will begin their careers in fields that utilize their knowledge, education and training in the interaction of radiation with matter as it applies to power generation, health and medical physics, security and safeguards and other engineering fields.

Whatever path our graduates choose to pursue, our educational objectives for the nuclear engineering and engineering mechanics programs are to allow them to:

1. Exhibit strong performance and continuous development in problem-solving, leadership, teamwork, and communication, initially applied to nuclear engineering or engineering mechanics, and demonstrating an unwavering commitment to excellence.
2. Demonstrate continuing commitment to, and interest in, his or her training and education, as well as those of others.
3. Transition seamlessly into a professional environment and make continuing, well-informed career choices.
4. Contribute to their communities.