

INTRODUCTION TO ENGINEERING





Chapter 1: What is Engineering?



Engineering

The term *engineering* is derived from the <u>Latin</u> *ingenium*, meaning "cleverness" & *ingeniare*, meaning "to contrive, devise".

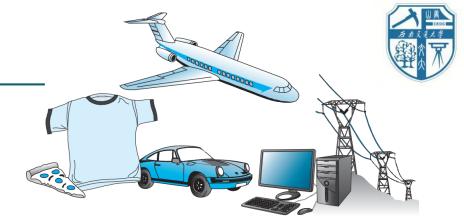
Engineering is the application of science

& mathematics to solve problems.

Engineering is the creative application of <u>science</u>, mathematical methods, and <u>empirical evidence</u> to the <u>innovation</u>, <u>design</u>, <u>construction</u>, and <u>maintenance</u> of <u>structures</u>, <u>machines</u>, <u>materials</u>, devices, <u>systems</u>, <u>processes</u>, and <u>organizations</u>.

Goal: SOLVE PROBLEMS!





- Engineers apply physical & chemical laws and mathematics to design millions of products & services that we use in our everyday lives.
- Engineers consider important factors such as cost, efficiency, reliability, & safety when designing the products.
- Some engineers work as sales representatives for products, while others provide technical and customer support for customers to assist with installation, operation, and maintenance of various products and machines..
- Engineers work in departments of agriculture, defense, energy, transportation, aerospace etc.



A Scientist and an Engineer



- Scientists & Engineers:
- Scientist (A practitioner of Science)
 - Seeks to expand knowledge
 - Draws general conclusions
 - Produces knowledge

Scientists investigate that which already is; Engineers create that which has never been.

— Albert Einstein —

- Engineer (A practitioner of Engineering)
 - Seeks to apply knowledge
 - Translates general knowledge to specific solutions
 - Produces devices to meet human needs and solve problems



Engineers



- Have the newest technology at their disposal.
- Create new materials to meet the needs of their design.
- Develop new methods of construction and production

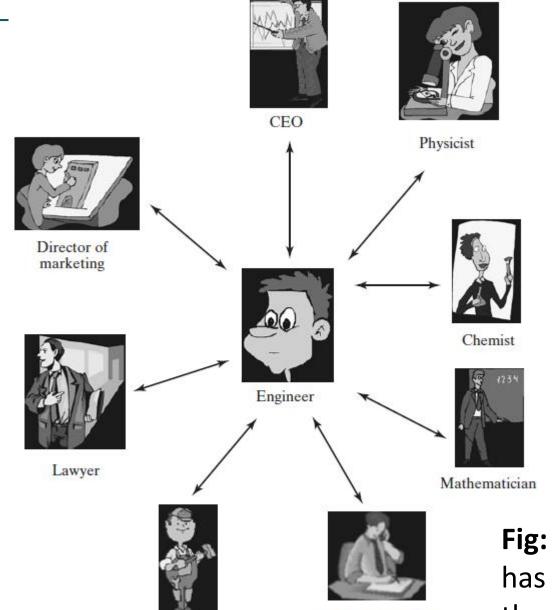


Question!

Name three engineered inventions, that are still being used today, that changed the course of mankind.



- The outer circle
 possesses a different
 professional expertise.
- An engineer acts as central coordinator.
- An engineer's
 educational
 background enables
 him to communicate
 with anyone in
 the professional circle.



Lab technician

Production manager

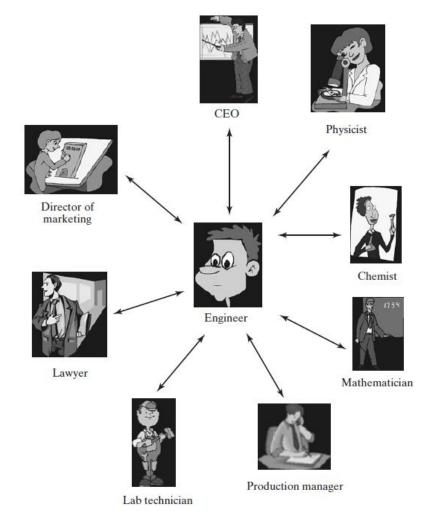




The Physicist

- *Role:* Responsible for understanding the basic principles related to company's products.
- Laboratory work
- Potential discoveries



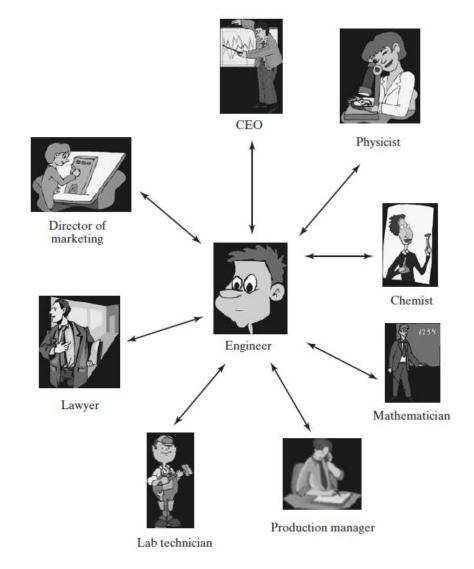




The Chemist

- Role: Analyses materials for company products
- Leadership: Directs a team of experimentalists in the lab to discover improved, durable products
- *R&D*: conducts research on complex organic compounds & molecular based nanobiotechnology.
- Translate chemical reactions into manufactured products.



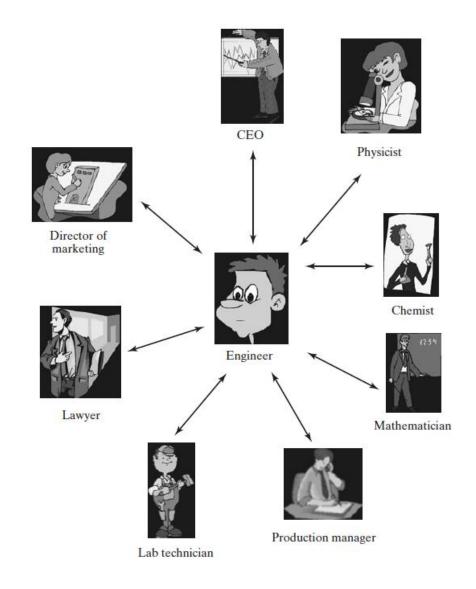




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The Mathematician

- *Role:* Focus on modelling, statistics, database & forecasting to support company operations.
- Mathematical Knowledge needed:
 - Calculus, Differential equation, algebra, Statistics,
 Probability etc
- Application: engineer can apply concepts to solve problems in engineering design.

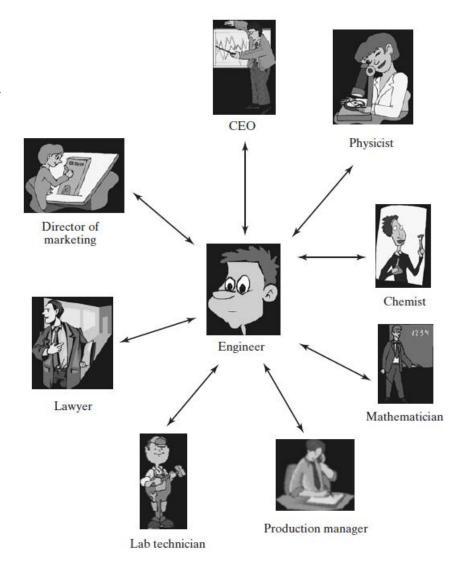




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The Production Manager

- *Role:* responsible for organising materials, supplies & personnel to manufacture company products.
- Oversee Job scheduling, quality control, materials allocation, quality assurance testing & yield.
 - As engineer collaborate with production manager to ensure the design aligns with the company's capability.

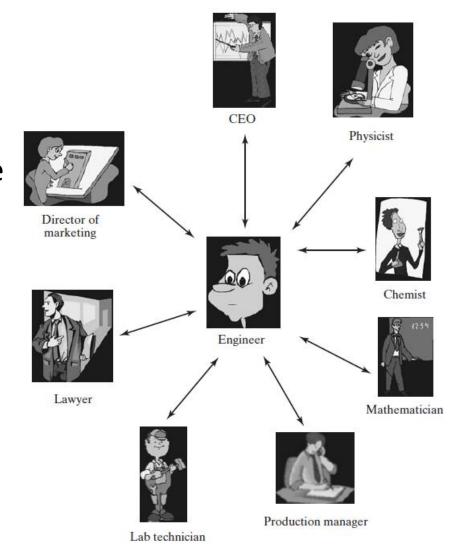




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The Lawyer

- *Role:* focusses on the legal aspects of the company products.
- To assist a lawyer, an engineer needs to communicate and share the engineering knowledge.
 - An engineer can discuss with the lawyer & apply his legal considerations into the design process.

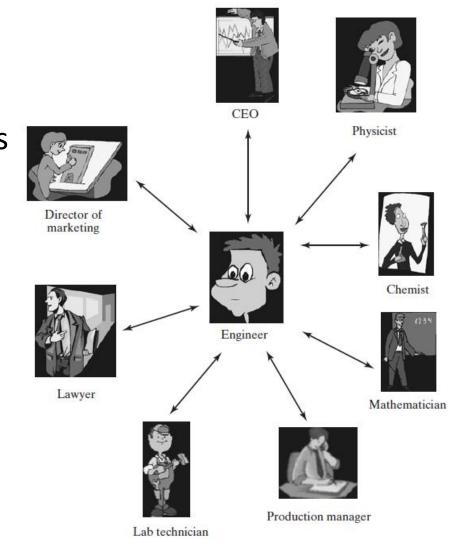




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The Marketing Director

- Role: master of imagery & style.
- Advertise, convince the people & Selling the products
- An engineer can help marketing director understand the product & how it works.

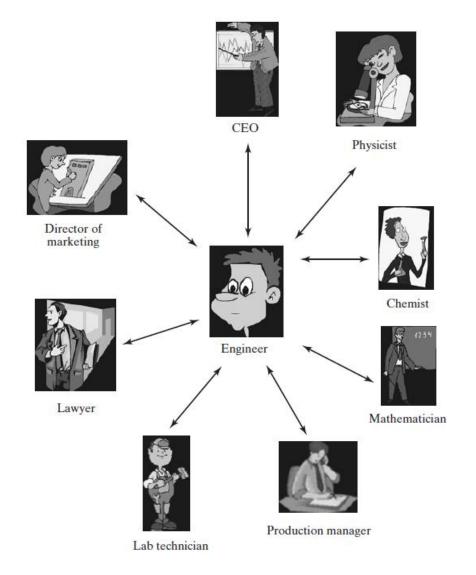




The President/CEO

- *Role:* worries about economy & what future markets the company should pursue.
- Determines how to finance the project, needs to be kept up-to-date about its progress.
- An engineer can converse with CEO based on previous educational background, experience and training.









Engineers require/develop...

- Knowledge
- Experience
- Intuition

Use systematic thinking to solve everyday challenges & unlock the inherent values in them







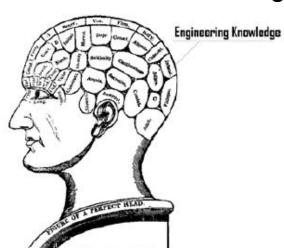


Engineer require/develop...

Knowledge is an important part of engineering

1. Knowledge

- Knowledge describes the <u>body of facts</u>, <u>scientific principles</u>, <u>and mathematical</u>
 <u>tools</u> that an engineer uses to form strategies, analyze systems, & predict results.
- knowledge can provide a deeper understanding of how something works.
- Engineers work in a multidisciplinary world where a <u>basic knowledge of many</u> <u>different subject areas is critical</u>.
- Cross-disciplinary Knowledge is critical for communication & design proficiency
- Sources of engineering knowledge:
 - Formal education
 - On-the-job training
 - Life-time of study and exploration
 - Tinkering, fixing, experimenting





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Engineer require/develop...

2. Experience

- Experience refers to the body of methods, procedures, techniques, and
 - rules of thumb that an engineer uses to solve problems.
- Sources of engineering experience for students:
 - Cooperative assignments,
 - Assistantships in labs,
 - capstone design projects,
 - Summer jobs, and
 - Research work in a professor's lab
- Sources of experience for engineers
 - On-the-job training
 - Continuing design failure.
 - Testing prototypes,
 - Studying failures,
 - Observing the results of design decisions.





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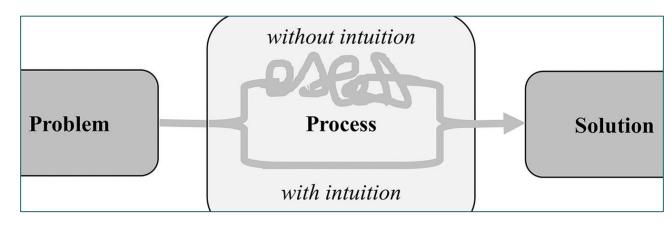
Engineer require/develop...

3. Intuition

- Intuition refers to a basic instinct about what will or will not work as a problem solution
- Developing intuition should be a key goal of engineering education, such as:
 - Will this ship float?
 - Will this spacecraft fly?
 - Will too much power overheat that circuit?
- Keys to developing design intuition:
 - Careful attention to details
 - Working with experienced engineers
 - Dedication

"That seems reasonable"

"That answer is acceptable"





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- Aeronautical
- Agricultural
- Architectural
- Biomedical
- Chemical
- Civil
- Computer
- Electrical
- Environmental

- Food
- Industrial
- Materials
- Mechanical
- Naval
- Nuclear
- Ocean
- Petroleum
- Systems





- Biosystems and Agricultural (or Biological)
 - Concerned with **systems and devices** that have a significant biological component
- Chemical Engineering
 - Apply **principles of chemistry** to the design of manufacturing and production systems
- Civil and Environmental Engineering
 - Design and construct the world's infrastructure
- Electrical and Computer Engineering
 - Design and build devices that apply and use electricity
- Industrial Engineering and Management
 - Design and implement complex production systems
- Mechanical and Aerospace
 - Design and build devices that involve mechanical motion and flight

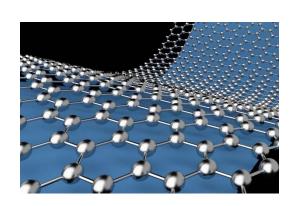


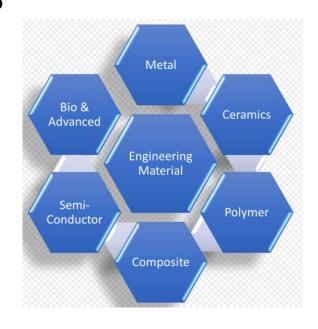


Materials Engineering

- It is concerned with investigating the properties of existing materials and substances in order to create new materials and items with enhanced chemical and physical properties.
- It Combines <u>mathematics</u>, <u>physics</u>, and <u>chemistry</u>.
- New materials could be in the form of metal alloys, ceramics, plastics, or composites.
- Material engineers manipulate the atomic & molecular structure of materials in order to create materials that are lighter, stronger, & more durable.















• Electrical, Electronics & Computer Engineering

- Electrical & electronic (EEE) is largest engineering discipline.
- *electrical engineering* is the branch dealing with "heavy current"—i.e., electric light and power systems and apparatuses.
- *electronics engineering* deals with such "light current" applications as <u>telephone</u> and <u>radio</u> communication, <u>computers</u>, <u>radar</u>, and automatic <u>control</u> systems.
- *Electrical and computer engineering (ECE)* is all about the design, analysis, optimization and implementation of electronic and electric circuits and systems that drive all aspects of our modern society.

e.g. Artificial intelligent systems, power and renewable energy systems, <u>electric</u> <u>vehicles</u>, <u>smart phones</u>, smart homes and cities, <u>robotics</u>, <u>computer systems</u>, cyber security, augmented reality, and medical devices.







Mechanical engineering

- One of the most diverse and versatile engineering fields.
- It is particularly concerned with <u>forces</u> and <u>motion</u>.
- Specializes in design and application includes the broad areas of mechanical design, mechanical power and manufacturing
- *Mechanical engineers* design, develop and test machines, robots, tools, <u>power</u> generating equipment such as <u>steam and gas turbines</u>, <u>heating</u>, <u>cooling</u>, <u>and</u> refrigerating equipment</u>, and internal combustion <u>engines</u>.
- **Aerospace engineering** concerned with the design, development, <u>construction</u>, testing, & operation of vehicles operating in the Earth's atmosphere or in outer space.
 - *Aerospace engineers* design, develop, test, and supervise the manufacture of commercial and military aircraft, helicopters, spacecraft, and missiles.
 - Most aerospace engineers work for aircraft and missile manufacturers, the Department of Defense, and NASA.









Biomedical engineering (BE)

- It combines biology, chemistry, medicine, and engineering to solve a wide range of medical and health-related problems.
- Medical doctors, chemists, and biologists are involved to better understand various aspects of biological systems and the human body.
- BE helps to design artificial limbs, organs, imaging systems, and devices used in medical procedures
- *Examples:* biomechanics, biomaterials, tissue engineering, medical imaging, and rehabilitation.
- Computer-assisted surgery & tissue engineering are among the fastest growing areas









Chemical Engineering

- Apply principles of chemistry to the design of manufacturing and production systems
- Chemical engineers are employed by chemical, petroleum refining, film, paper, plastic, paint, metallurgical, food processing, biotechnology and fermentation industries.













Civil Engineering

- the oldest engineering discipline
- Provides public infrastructure and services
- Civil engineers design and supervise the construction of <u>buildings</u>,
 <u>roads</u> and <u>highways</u>, <u>bridges</u>, <u>dams</u>, <u>tunnels</u>, <u>mass transit systems</u>,
 <u>airports</u>, <u>municipal water supplies & sewage systems</u>.

Major branches

- Structural
- Geotechnical
- Environmental
- Transportation
- water resources







• Architecture

— design space and create total interior and exterior environments according the to customer's needs

Architectural Engineering

— design of safe and economical structural systems used in buildings







Construction Engineering Technology

Manage the process of **building** of **the** world's **infrastructure** – both vertical and horizontal

Fire Protection and Safety Engineering Technology

Focus on loss control in fire protection, industrial hygiene and safety, and fire service

• Industrial Engineering and Management

Design and implement complex production systems

Civil and Environmental Engineering

Design and construct the world's infrastructure, pollution control





Homework

• Depending on your personal interests, prepare a brief twopage report about the goals and reasons of choosing the field of your interest.







Thank you