

# Mechanical Engineering

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(father of Sara, class of 2018)

# Where do I work?

- SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
  - Research fundamental forces of nature and work to understand the mechanisms involved in molecular and atomic processes



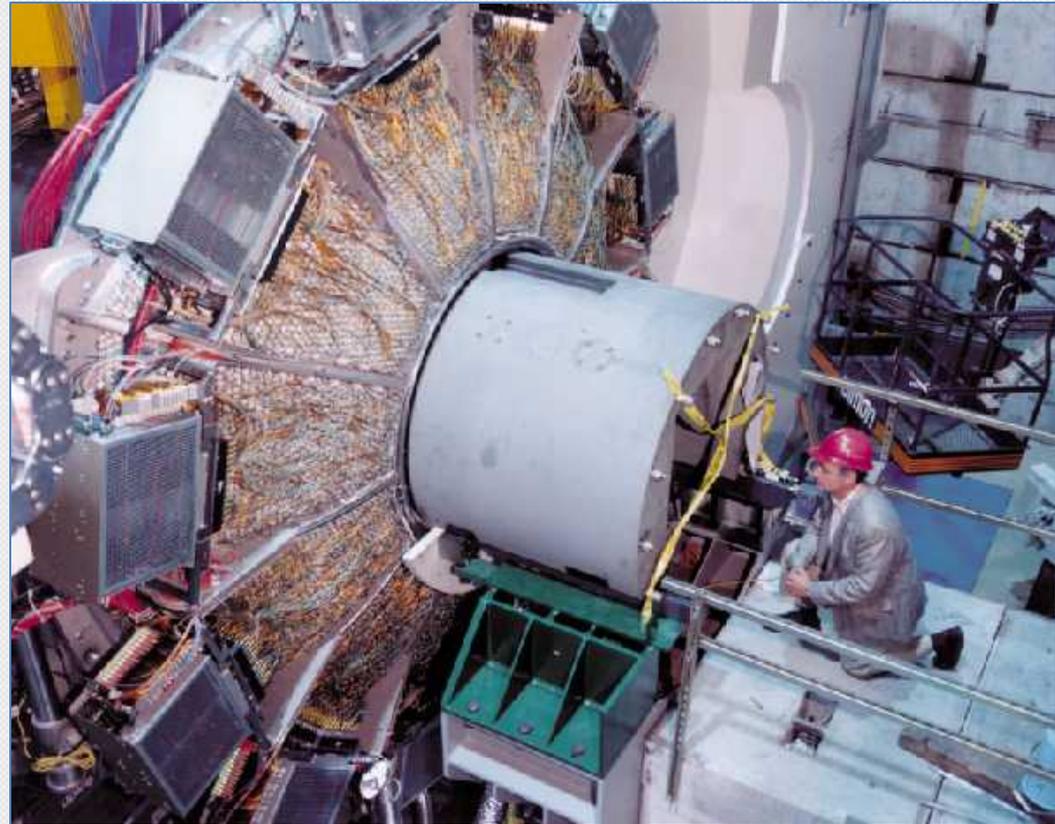
- B.S.M.E. from Stanford University



- As a mechanical engineer at SLAC, I work with many people
  - Physicists and astronomers: to take their ideas for an experiment and turn them into a design and actual hardware
  - Other engineers: to solve problems that span different fields
  - Technicians, machinists, welders: to get the hardware built

# Positron-Electron Project

- 1.5 mile counter-rotating beams, running through vacuum tubes
- Electromagnets bend and focus the particles
- Particles collide inside a giant detector, containing systems to detect the mass, charge, trajectory, and speed of the products



# Fermi Gamma Ray Space Telescope

- Detects position, energy, and flux of gamma ray sources throughout the universe
- In low earth orbit to avoid the atmosphere
- SLAC built the detectors and data system

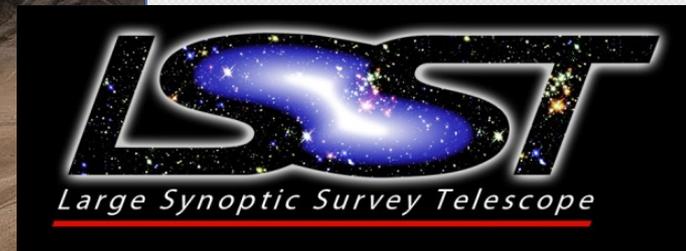
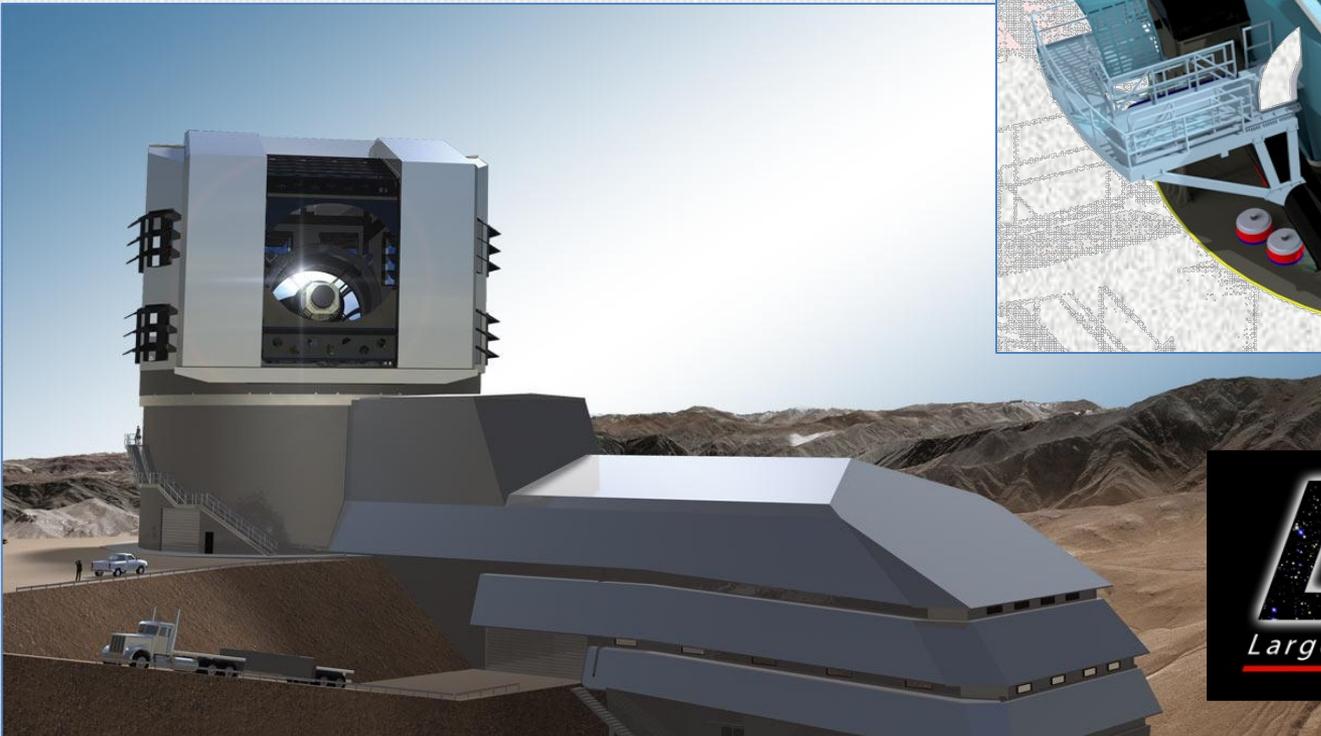
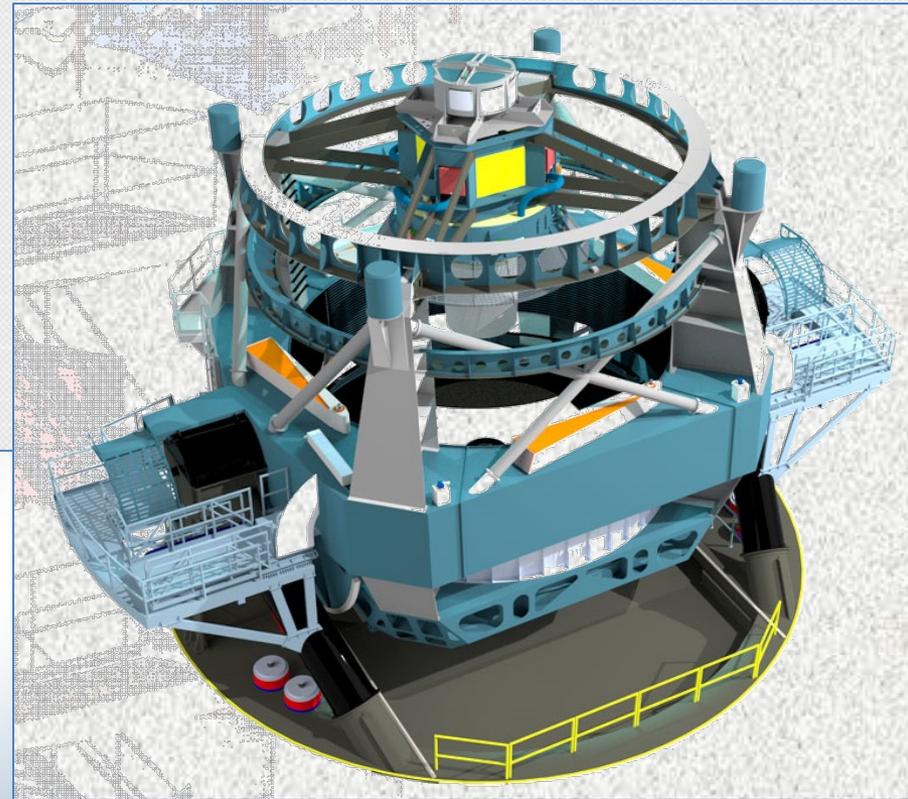


Mechanical Engineering



# Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST)

- A new telescope, located in Chile
- SLAC is developing and building the camera for this telescope
- The camera is 6 feet in diameter with 3 giga-pixels worth of CCDs



# Responsibilities, challenges, and rewards

- My responsibility is to make sure that when we put this big camera together, that everything:
  - Fits together
  - Functions the way it needs to
  - Performs well to allow the scientists to do their research
- Challenges:
  - Working with many different people—from other cultures, educations, and disciplines (scientists, managers, engineers)
  - Solving problems with many variables
- What I find most rewarding:
  - Working in a group to solve a difficult inter-disciplinary problem
  - Explaining something complicated to non-technical people

*Really big projects*  
*-Many people working on it*  
*-Spread out all around the world*  
*-Very complicated*  
*-Pushing the technological limit*

# What is an engineer, and what do they do?

- Engineers turn ideas into reality
  - Ideas come in the form of problems, opportunities, or improvements for a company, a market, or people
- Engineers use tools to solve problems
  - Creativity
  - Simulations of physical processes using math and physics
  - Experimentation and testing
  - Experience based on past work in the field
- Engineers work together to improve the world in which we live
  - ...with engineers of different disciplines
  - ...with people from different fields

# Why did I decide to be a Mechanical Engineer?

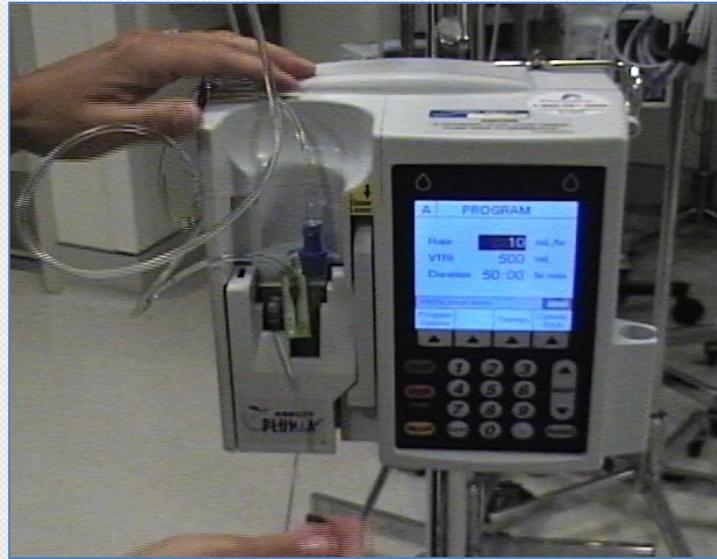
- When I was in high school:
  - I liked to build things: models, woodworking, fixing my bike, ...
  - I liked solving problems: math and science, but also logic problems, puzzles, and ones that took creativity
  - I was good at thinking in 3-D
- About mechanical engineers:
  - M.E.'s build things—hardware that you can see and touch
  - M.E.'s use creativity, originality, and tools to solve problems
  - M.E.'s need to think in 3-D to solve real-world problems
- What I wish I had known earlier:
  - M.E.'s need to have good communication and social skills!
  - M.E.'s are most effective when they are working together!

# **Mechanical engineers show up in many fields and industries**

Let's look at examples of fields where mechanical engineers play a role

# Medicine and bio-technology

**Intravenous  
pump**



**MRI machine**



**Tools for  
arthroscopic  
surgery**



# Computers and electronics

Cooling systems for high-density data centers



Chip manufacturing equipment



# Alternative energy and environmental impact

## Wind turbine blades and generators



## Wave power generation



## Desalination and water treatment



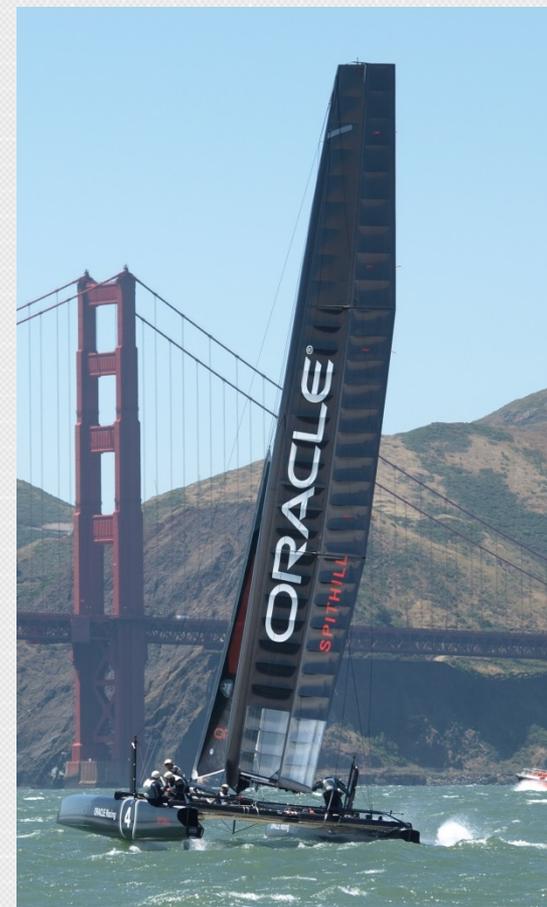
# Sports science and sports medicine



Advanced composites



Sailboats



Concussion research



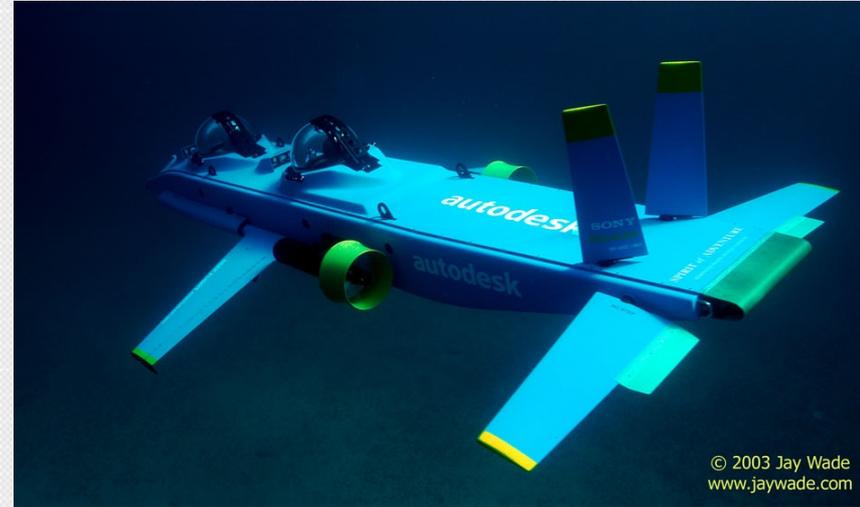
Mechanical Engineering

Helmets



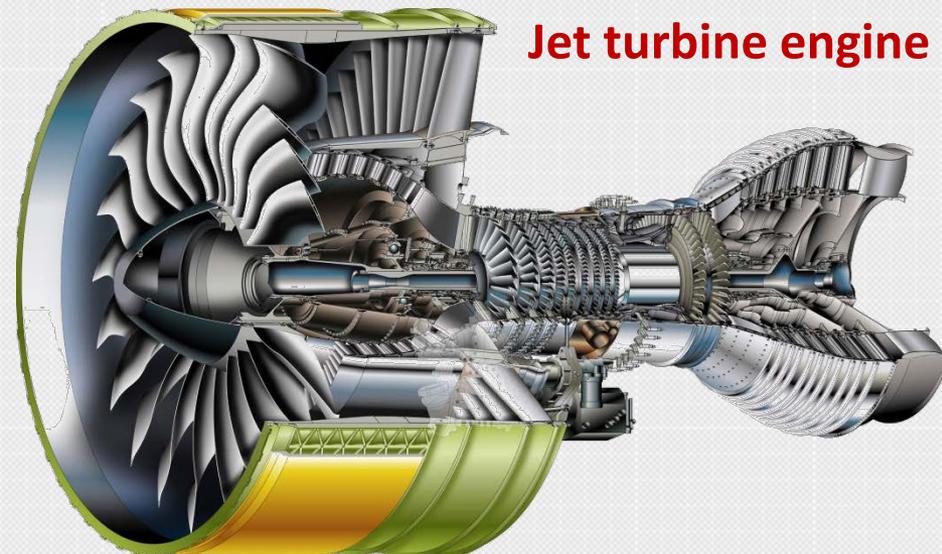
# Aeronautics

**Jet wing and fuselage**



**Submarine control surfaces**

**Sports car drag testing**



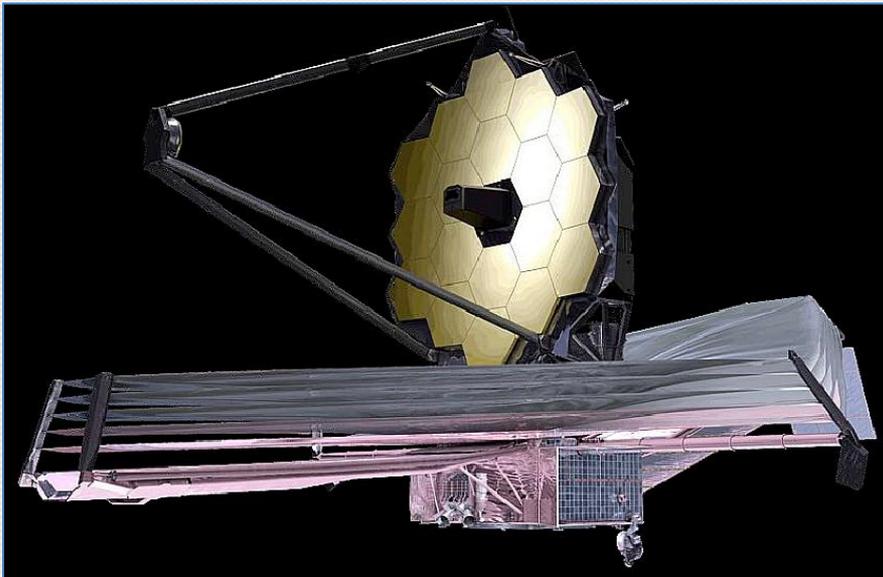
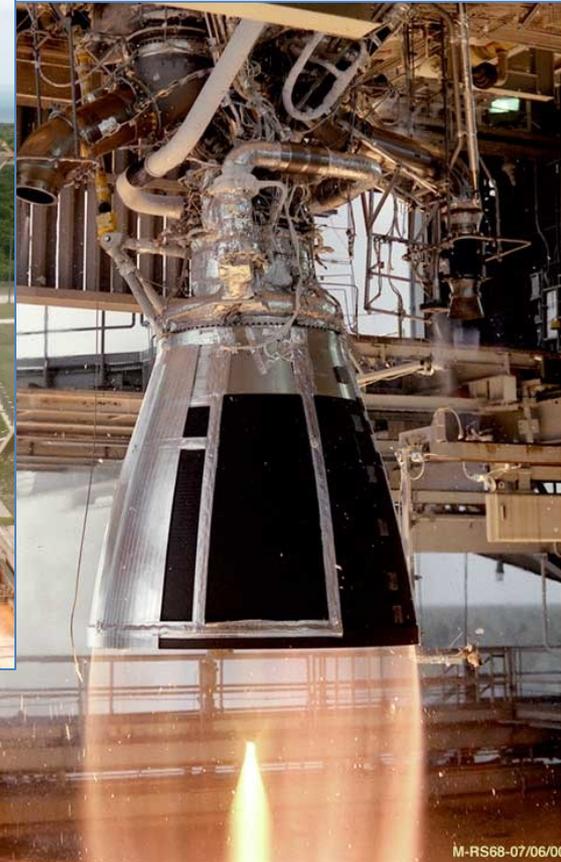
# Aerospace



**Spacecraft and  
space structures**



**Launch vehicle rocket**



**Thermal  
control  
systems**

# Automotive



**Braking systems in an electric vehicle**

**Advanced safety systems**



**High-compression engine**

# Architecture and Construction



**High-speed express elevators**



**Construction equipment**



**Pumping and delivery system for fountains**

**Heating and cooling systems**

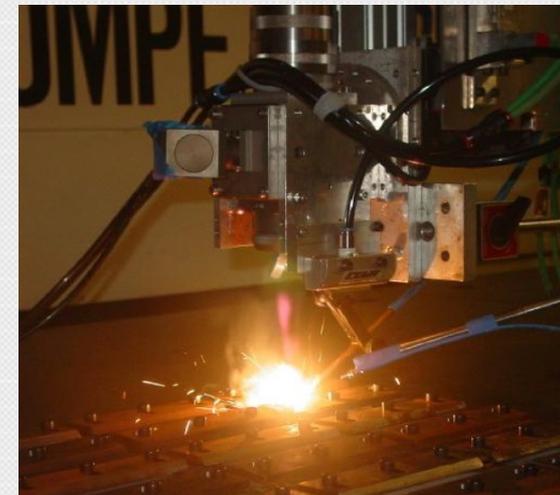


# Design and Manufacturing

Industrial/Product Design  
Electronics packaging  
Toys, consumer products



Manufacturing Engineering  
Engineered materials  
Manufacturing process controls

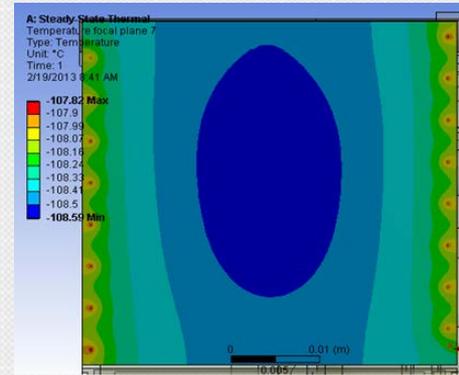


# Mechanical engineering disciplines



## Thermal

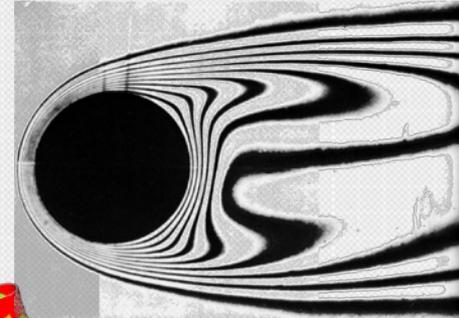
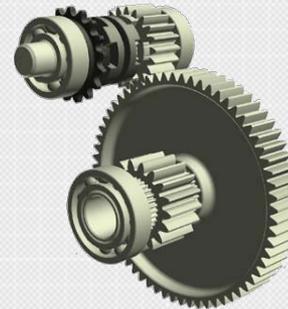
Heat transfer by conduction, convection, and radiation



## Mechanisms and Control Systems

Drive system design

Feedback control, robotics



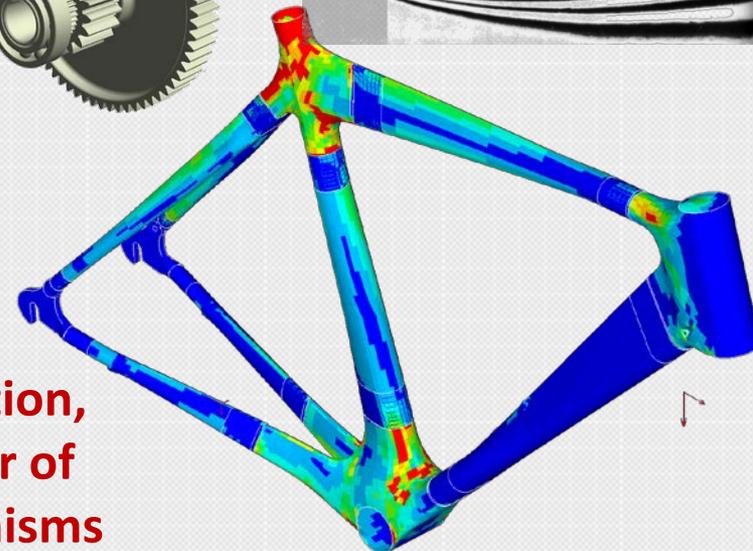
## Fluids

Air and fluid flow, pressure changes, interactions with structures



## Structural

Stresses, static deflection, and dynamic behavior of structures and mechanisms



# Where is the field of M.E. going?

- Fully integrated CAD/CAE/CAM in the engineering lifecycle
  - CAD: fully-immersive 3-D design and modeling software
  - CAE: thermal, structural, and fluids engineering analysis
  - CAM: rapid prototyping, automated manufacturing, inspection
- Interdisciplinary systems
  - M.E.'s are getting involved in markets and industries that cross many disciplines
  - Engineering processes are providing competitive advantages in many industries and fields
  - Traditional mechanical systems are evolving into smart systems
- Embedded systems
  - Control systems are being integrated into mechanical actuators
  - MEMS: micro-sensors and processors on a chip

# Career Outlook

- Prospects for job availability, career advancement
  - There are many fields that use M.E.'s, but not all are doing well
  - Developing a specialty can help you change fields as the economy changes, but may make it harder to stay in one field
- Different types of employment situations
  - Large companies: many projects involving M.E.'s are big-budget, managed by big companies
  - Smaller or specialty firms: specialty companies with a small group of engineers specializing in a product
  - Consulting: contractors with technical expertise who join a project for a short time to solve specific problems

# Compensation and Working Conditions

- Salary ranges
  - Engineering, in general, compensates well
  - M.E.'s typically rank under electronic and software engineers in salary, and can vary by industry
  - Top end salaries flatten out unless you get into management
- The nature of the job
  - M.E. work load is tied closely to the product development cycle, so it can be very fast-paced
  - Travel depends on the job: much production is offshored, so you may need to follow your product to where it is built
  - In many fields, specialization is preferred, so as your career develops, you may become a specialist in a particular area

# Personal and Other Characteristics

- Type of personality best suited for this career
  - Self-motivated problem-solver: good at working on your own
  - Team player: good at working in groups
  - Creative: like to make things and dream up ideas
  - Thick-skinned: able to take criticism, and learn and grow from it
- How can you practice being a mechanical engineer?
  - Be curious: get interested in things around you that we take for granted (e.g.: how is stuff made?)
  - Take something apart: how does it work?
  - Learn how to learn: don't just accept new information, but ask "why?"; teach yourself something
  - Practice solving problems: find more than one way to do something; think up 10 "dumb" ideas before deciding on 1

# Education and Training Requirements

- Formal education
  - BSME is the gateway to the field
  - I recommend against BA degrees, and those in “Engineering Technology” and other fields without the analytical rigor
  - Plan for an MS in a specialty, since the field is so broad
- What to look for in a school/program
  - Look for schools offering a range of engineering programs
  - Multi-disciplinary programs can help you channel your interests, but may not offer you much career flexibility
  - Not all programs are designed to produce engineers, but instead focus more on preparation for PhD programs
  - Colleges: Stanford, MIT, Carnegie-Mellon  
Michigan, UC Berkeley, Oregon State, Cal Poly SLO

# Other things to consider

- College internships
  - Paid and unpaid positions on campus or at local businesses
  - Schools with lots of graduate students won't have as many undergraduate internships available
- Ways to get related job experience
  - Good colleges have great clubs (solar car, Formula 1 car, energy-efficient house, engineers without borders, ...)
  - Look for related summer jobs (counselor for summer tech programs for kids, lab research assistant)
- Professional requirements
  - Professional Engineer license is often required in industries selling products to the public (automotive, HVAC, structural)

# Wrap-up

- Professional organizations, schools, websites, etc. to contact for further information
  - [www.asme.org](http://www.asme.org): American Society of Mechanical Engineers
  - <http://www.discovere.org/>: Discover Engineering; with information about all types of engineering
  - <http://societyofwomenengineers.swe.org/>: Society of Women Engineers; focuses on women's contributions to engineering
- Mechanical engineers you may know:
  - Tony Stark—yes, Ironman is an M.E.
  - Matt Damon plays Mark Watney, an M.E. and botanist stranded on Mars in *The Martian*
- Questions?