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New And Growing Clean Energy Fields Requiring Engineers!

These slim, elegant structures are starting to pop up like mushrooms wherever you go. Sometimes one will pass incredible fields of them. Other times it will be one slowly spinning quietly out in the sun. They are wind energy turbines and the steady increase in these graceful structures is also powering a new engineering specialty, wind energy engineers.

Like solar energy, wind energy has been around for a while. The basic concept is actually pretty simple. The windmill-like turbines get spun by the wind, which in turn powers a generator located near the base of the structure. Out the back there's usually a cable where the power flows either directly to whatever it's powering or to a storage battery. It's exceedingly clean, renewable energy. If you need more information about [engineering degree](#) check the internet.

Its increasing popularity can be best demonstrated by one piece of data from one of the industry's professional organizations, the American Wind Energy Association. The Association states that there are currently over 2,300 companies now in the wind energy business, and the number of new operations entering the field is increasing rapidly. One form of personnel each and every one of these companies need is wind engineers.

The engineering specialty is currently defined as those responsible for designing underground or overhead wind farm systems, including giving consideration to site specifications. Wind engineers must also determine the reliability, performance, and compliance of the turbines they are working on, as well as optimize the layout of wind farm surroundings, including access roads, collection systems, substations and transmission lines. Finally, they must provide technical support whenever called upon.

As with other STEM professions, one starts becoming a wind engineer by scoring well in the math and science classes in their secondary school. From there, probably the best route is to enroll in a brick and mortar or online college for a 4-year degree specializing in mechanical, electrical/electronic and/or civil engineering. Mixing up the disciplines a bit probably wouldn't hurt.

Like many engineering specialties, the job requires continued education beyond a 4-year degree. A highly recommended career path at this point is to find regular employment and then discern what aspect of the field one wants to specialize in. From there, see if one's job will help underwrite the tuition and fees, especially at an online university. If they won't, there are plenty of organizations out there willing to provide scholarships and grants. There is an abundance of information about [electrical engineering degree](#) on the web. ?

As it happens, wind engineering is such a new specialty, the Bureau only created a category for it in 2009. For details about salary and other such aspects, the Bureau openly admits it's still gathering more definite data. So, those wanting to find out more should probably check in with the American Wind Energy Association and similar professional groups as well as college career advisors.

Wind, like solar, is rapidly becoming a highly attractive possibility. You can join the search with you [online education](#) and a [degree in civil engineering](#). Considering this, it's not hard to believe that wind engineering is a career with an incredible future ahead of it.

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