



**Fundamentals of Engineering (FE)
OTHER DISCIPLINES CBT Exam Specifications
Effective Beginning with the July 2020 Examinations**

- The FE exam is a computer-based test (CBT). It is closed book with an electronic reference.
- Examinees have 6 hours to complete the exam, which contains 110 questions. The 6-hour time also includes a tutorial and an optional scheduled break.
- The FE exam uses both the International System of Units (SI) and the U.S. Customary System (USCS).

| Knowledge | | Number of Questions |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mathematics | 20-BS-A1 / 20-BS-A3 | 8–12 |
| A. Analytic geometry and trigonometry | | |
| B. Differential equations | | |
| C. Numerical methods (e.g., algebraic equations, roots of equations, approximations, precision limits, convergence) | | |
| D. Linear algebra (e.g., matrix operations) | | |
| E. Single-variable calculus | | |
| 2. Probability and Statistics | 20-BS-A2 | 6–9 |
| A. Estimation (e.g., point, confidence intervals) | | |
| B. Expected value and expected error in decision making | | |
| C. Sample distributions and sizes (e.g., significance, hypothesis testing, non-normal distributions) | | |
| D. Goodness of fit (e.g., correlation coefficient, standard errors, R^2) | | |
| 3. Chemistry | 20-BS-B9 | 5–8 |
| A. Oxidation and reduction (e.g., reactions, corrosion control) | | |
| B. Acids and bases (e.g., pH, buffers) | | |
| C. Chemical reactions (e.g., stoichiometry, equilibrium, bioconversion) | | |
| 4. Instrumentation and Controls | | 4–6 |
| A. Sensors (e.g., temperature, pressure, motion, pH, chemical constituents) | | |
| B. Data acquisition (e.g., logging, sampling rate, sampling range, filtering, amplification, signal interface, signal processing, analog/digital [A/D], digital/analog [D/A], digital) | | |
| C. Logic diagrams 20-BS-B5 | | |
| 5. Engineering Ethics and Societal Impacts | 11-CS-2 | 5–8 |
| A. Codes of ethics (e.g., identifying and solving ethical dilemmas) | | |
| B. Public protection issues (e.g., licensing boards) | | |
| C. Societal impacts (e.g., economic, sustainability, life-cycle analysis, environmental, public safety) | | |

- 6. Safety, Health, and Environment** 11-CS-3 6–9
- A. Industrial hygiene (e.g., carcinogens, toxicology, exposure limits, radiation exposure, biohazards, half-life)
 - B. Basic safety equipment (e.g., pressure-relief valves, emergency shutoffs, fire prevention and control, personal protective equipment)
 - C. Gas detection and monitoring (e.g., O₂, CO, CO₂, CH₄, H₂S, radon)
 - D. Electrical safety
 - E. Confined space entry and ventilation rates
 - F. Hazard communications (e.g., SDS, proper labeling, concentrations, fire ratings, safety equipment)
- 7. Engineering Economics** 11-CS-1 6–9
- A. Time value of money (e.g., present worth, annual worth, future worth, rate of return)
 - B. Cost analysis (e.g., incremental, average, sunk, estimating)
 - C. Economic analyses (e.g., break-even, benefit-cost, optimal economic life)
 - D. Uncertainty (e.g., expected value and risk)
 - E. Project selection (e.g., comparison of projects with unequal lives, lease/buy/make, depreciation, discounted cash flow, decision trees)
- 8. Statics** 20-BS-B1 9–14
- A. Vector analysis
 - B. Force systems (e.g., resultants, concurrent, distributed)
 - C. Force couple systems
 - D. Equilibrium of rigid bodies (e.g., support reactions)
 - E. Internal forces in rigid bodies (e.g., trusses, frames, machines)
 - F. Area properties (e.g., centroids, moments of inertia, radius of gyration, parallel axis theorem)
 - G. Static friction
 - H. Free-body diagrams
 - I. Weight and mass computations (e.g., slug, lb_m, lb_f, kg, N, ton, dyne, g, g_c)
- 9. Dynamics** 20-BS-B1 9–14
- A. Particle and rigid-body kinematics
 - B. Linear motion (e.g., force, mass, acceleration)
 - C. Angular motion (e.g., torque, inertia, acceleration)
 - D. Mass moment of inertia
 - E. Impulse and momentum (e.g., linear, angular)
 - F. Work, energy, and power
 - G. Dynamic friction
 - H. Vibrations (e.g., natural frequency)
- 10. Strength of Materials** 20-BS-B3 9–14
- A. Stress types (e.g., normal, shear)
 - B. Combined loading—principle of superposition
 - C. Stress and strain caused by axial loads, bending loads, torsion, or transverse shear forces
 - D. Shear and moment diagrams
 - E. Analysis of beams, trusses, frames, and columns
 - F. Loads and deformations (e.g., axial-extension, torque-angle of twist, moment-rotation)

- G. Stress transformation and principal stresses, including stress-based yielding and fracture criteria (e.g., Mohr's circle, maximum normal stress, Tresca, von Mises)
- H. Material failure (e.g., Euler buckling, creep, fatigue, brittle fracture, stress concentration factors, factor of safety, and allowable stress)

- 11. Materials** 20-BS-B8 6–9
- A. Physical (phase diagrams) properties of materials (e.g., alloy phase diagrams, phase equilibrium, and phase change)
 - B. Mechanical properties of materials
 - C. Chemical properties of materials
 - D. Thermal properties of materials
 - E. Electrical properties of materials
 - F. Material selection
- 12. Fluid Mechanics** 20-BS-B4 12–18
- A. Fluid properties (e.g., Newtonian, non-Newtonian, liquids and gases)
 - B. Dimensionless numbers (e.g., Reynolds number, Froude number, Mach number)
 - C. Laminar and turbulent flow
 - D. Fluid statics (e.g., hydrostatic head)
 - E. Energy, impulse, and momentum equations (e.g., Bernoulli equation)
 - F. Pipe and duct flow and friction losses (e.g., pipes, valves, fittings, laminar, transitional and turbulent flow)
 - G. Open-channel flow (e.g., Manning's equation, drag)
 - H. Fluid transport systems (e.g., series and parallel operations)
 - I. Flow measurement (e.g., pitot tube, venturi meter, weir)
 - J. Turbomachinery (e.g., pumps, turbines, fans, compressors)
 - K. Ideal gas law (e.g., mixtures of nonreactive gases)
 - L. Real gas law (e.g., z factor)
- 13. Basic Electrical Engineering** 20-BS-B2 6–9
- A. Electrical fundamentals (e.g., charge, current, voltage, resistance, power, energy)
 - B. Current and voltage laws (e.g., Kirchhoff, Ohm)
 - C. AC and DC circuits (e.g., real and imaginary components, complex numbers, power factor, reactance and impedance, series, parallel, capacitance and inductance, RLC circuits)
 - D. Measuring devices (e.g., voltmeter, ammeter, wattmeter)
 - E. Three-phase power (e.g., motor efficiency, balanced loads, power equation)
- 14. Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer** 20-BS-B7 9–14
- A. Thermodynamic laws (e.g., first law, second law)
 - B. Thermodynamic equilibrium
 - C. Thermodynamic properties (e.g., entropy, enthalpy, heat capacity)
 - D. Thermodynamic processes (e.g., isothermal, adiabatic, reversible, irreversible)
 - E. Heat transfer (e.g., conduction, convection, radiation)
 - F. Mass and energy balances
 - G. Property and phase diagrams (e.g., T-s, P-h, P-v)
 - H. Combustion and combustion products (e.g., CO, CO₂, NO_x, ash, particulates)
 - I. Psychrometrics (e.g., relative humidity, wet bulb)