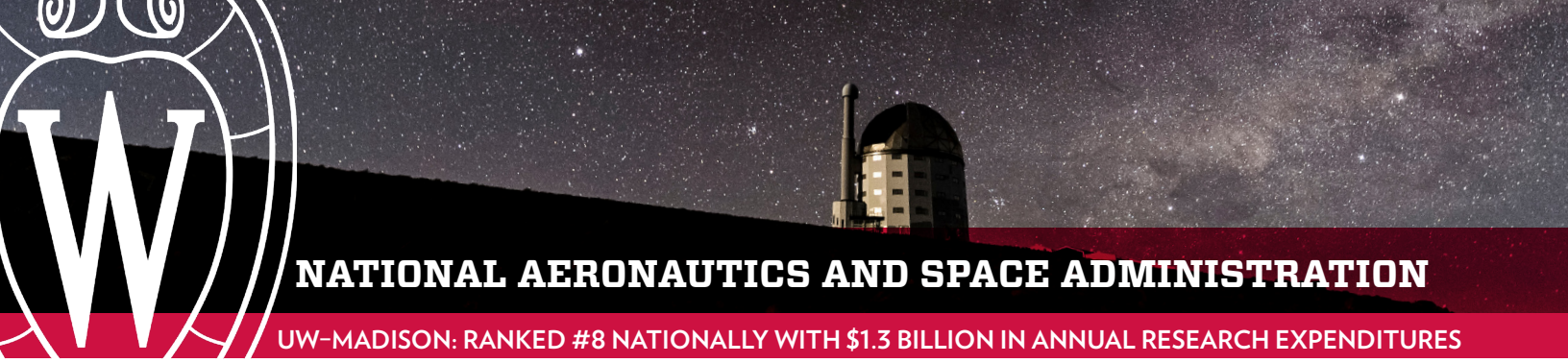
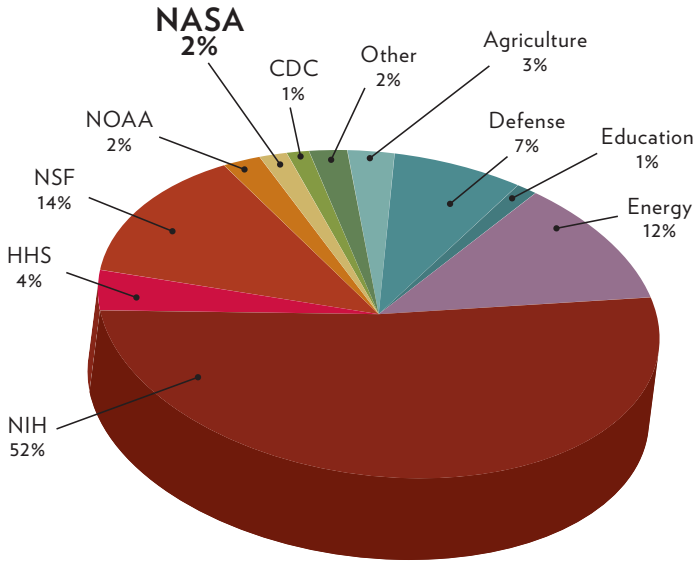


NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

UW–MADISON: RANKED #8 NATIONALLY WITH $1.3 BILLION IN ANNUAL RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

Since 1958, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has captivated the public with accomplishments that have revolutionized our understanding of space sciences, life sciences, and aeronautics. NASA continues to seek new knowledge and understanding of the Earth, the solar system, and the universe to reveal the unknown and benefit humankind. At UW–Madison, NASA funding supports a variety of research that improves the understanding our planet and the galaxy.



$12.4 million

NASA federal research awards at UW–Madison in 2020–21

EXAMPLES OF NASA RESEARCH AT UW–MADISON

Space Science and Engineering Center

The Polar Radiant Energy in the Far Infrared Experiment (PREFIRE) aims to answer questions about the Arctic's role in regulating Earth's climate. UW–Madison researchers will design and test a sensor to fly onboard small satellites in low-altitude polar orbit and collect data from a rarely observed part of the energy spectrum. Data from PREFIRE will improve polar climate models, giving new insight into the global effects of Arctic warming that are resulting in sea ice loss and sea level rise. More online.

Department of Biochemistry

Understanding how microbes in our bodies are affected by interstellar conditions may be key to long-term space travel. Biochemists at UW–Madison are performing experiments to test the effects of microgravity and radiation on microbes in space and comparing the data to experiments done on Earth. Small changes in DNA and other cellular mechanics will inform researchers if the microbes in space gained new functions. The experiments will push the boundaries of scientific work that is possible in space, but may also help in the fight against antibiotic-resistant bacteria. More online.

WHY UNIVERSITY RESEARCH MATTERS

By supporting NASA, you support programs, research, and projects that promote an advanced understanding of our planet and universe, and the creation of new technologies.

Office of Federal Relations, University of Wisconsin–Madison
federalrelations.wisc.edu
@UWFedRelations
Mike Lenn, Director of Federal Relations (mlenn@wisc.edu)
Carina Marquez-Oberhoffner, Associate Director of Federal Relations (carina.marquez@wisc.edu)

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