

Portrait

TUM combines top-class facilities for cutting-edge research with unique learning opportunities for students. TUM scientists are committed to finding solutions to the major challenges facing society as we move forward:

- Health & Nutrition
- Energy & Natural Resources
- Environment & Climate
- Information & Communications
- Mobility & Infrastructure.

TUM thinks and acts with an entrepreneurial spirit. Its aim is ambitious: to create lasting value for society through excellence in education and research, the active promotion of next-generation talent and a strong entrepreneurial spirit. All of which combine to make TUM one of Europe's leading universities.

Faculties

151 programs - 13 faculties - 3 locations Munich Freising 13 Architecture Center of Life and **Food Sciences** · Civil. Geo and Environ-Weihenstephan mental Engineering (WZW) Electrical Engineering and Information Technology 13 Medicine 471 Sport and Health 99 Sciences 99 TUM School of 13 **Education** TUM School of Management Munich Garching Chemistry Informatics Mathematics Mechanical Engineering Physics

Locations & Networks



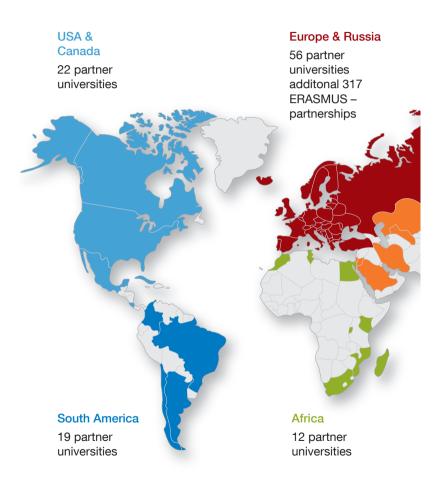
TUM science network

- Max Planck Institutes: Garching Martinsried
 Munich
- Helmholtz Zentrum München
- iwb Anwenderzentrum Augsburg
- Fraunhofer Institutes: Holzkirchen Freising

TUM locations

- Munich
- Garching
- Freising
- Iffeldorf
- Obernach
- Straubing
- Wettzell
- Singapore: TUM Asia
- Beijing
- Brussels
- Cairo
- Mumbai
- São Paulo

TUM International



Selected Cooperations

Asia

70 partner universities



Australia & New Zealand

8 partner universities

Europe

Danmarks Tekniske Universitet Kopenhagen - DTU

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven - TU/e

École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne - EPFL

USA

Stanford University

Georgia Institute of Technology

Asien

National University of Singapore - NUS

Nanyang Technological University Singapore - NTU

Students & Programs

Students men	32.547 21.860
women	10.687
International	
students	5.871
1. China	913
2. Austria	477
3. Turkey	341
4. Italy	338
5. Spain	255
Programs	151
Bachelor	42
Master	93
English-language master programs of TUM Asia,	21
Singapore	5
Freshmen	10.012
Graduates	6.275



TUM Members



Professors (including university hospital)	507
Proportion of women	16 %
New appointments 2012	44
Other teaching staff (including university hospital)	6.037
Proportion of women	33 %
Non-teaching staff (not-including university hospital)	3.189
Proportion of women	58 %

Research & Talent Promotion

Third-party income (2012 including university hospital) from Deutsche Forschungs-	276,0 Mio. Euro
gemeinschaft	76,0 Mio. Euro
Collaborative Research Center	26
with spokespersons Doctorates	8 885
Habilitations	49
TUM patents	289
filed in 2012	35



Budget

29,5 Mio. Euro

Total budget 1.169,7 Mio. Euro (2012 | including university hospital) State of Bavaria 474,1 Mio. Euro Third-party income 276,0 Mio. Euro Earnings 390,1 Mio. Euro

Tuition fees

Fundraising (since 1998)
Industry 111,9 Mio. Euro
Endowments 56,9 Mio. Euro
Private individuals 48,3 Mio. Euro



TUM Nobel Prize Winners

13 Nobel Prize Winners have been generated by TUM, among them:

- Heinrich Otto Wieland (1887-1957) 1927 Nobel Prize in Chemistry
- Hans Fischer (1881-1945) 1930 Nobel Prize in Chemistry
- Rudolf Mößbauer (1929-2011) 1961 Nobel Prize in Physics
- Ernst Otto Fischer (1918-2007) 1973 Nobel Prize in Chemistry
- Klaus von Klitzing (* 1943) 1985 Nobel Prize in Physics
- Robert Huber (* 1937) 1988 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

Emil Erlenmeyer

(1825-1909) Chemist Discoverer of chemical multiple bonding

Carl von Linde

(1842-1934) Inventor of refrigerating machine Founder of Linde AG

Oskar von Miller

(1855-1934) Hydroelectric- and high voltage-pioneer Founder of Deutsches Museum München

Rudolf Diesel

(1858-1913) Inventor of compressionignition engine

Walther Meißner

(1882-1974) Low temperature scientist

Claude Dornier

(1884-1969) Aircraft engineer

Willy Messerschmitt

(1898-1978) Aircraft engineer

Heinz Maier-Leibnitz

(1911-2000) Nuclear physicist Initiator of Germany's first research reactor

Arne Skerra

(* 1961) Scientist of protein engineering Inventor of a new species of receptor proteins

Thomas Scheibel

(* 1969) Biochemist Synthesis of artificial spiderwebs

History

1868	chen
	by King Ludwig II
1877	Renamed Technische Hochschule München
1901	Granted right to award doctorates
1930	Integration of Hochschule für Landwirtschaft und
.000	Brauerei
1957	Construction of Munich's research reactor ("ato-
	mic egg")
1967	Foundation of Faculty of Medicine
1970	Renamed Technische Universität München
2000	Foundation of Center of Life and Food Sciences
	Weihenstephan (WZW)
	Foundation of Central Institute of Medical En-
	gineering
2002	Foundation of Faculty of Sport Sciences
	Foundation of TUM School of Management
	Foundation of German Institute of Science and
	Technology
2003	Foundation of Nutrition and Food Research Cen-
	ter
2004	Opening of Heinz Maier-Leibnitz neutron source
2005	Foundation of Institute for Advanced Study (IAS)
2006	TUM achieves German "University of
	Excellence" status
2009	Foundation of TUM School of Education
	Foundation of TUM Graduate School
2010	Foundation of TUM University Foundation
2012	TUM renewed "University of Excellence" status

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Publishing Details

Publisher: TUM, Corporate Communications Center

Text: S.3 Kolja Kröger Data: Philipp Bauer

Photos: S.2 Andreas Heddergott S.8. S.10 Astrid Eckert

Design and Layout: Christine Sturz, TUM

printed by: Fibodruck, München

Updated 08/2013