



PUTTING ONE FOOT IN FRONT OF THE OTHER...

Building a Research Program

Presented by:

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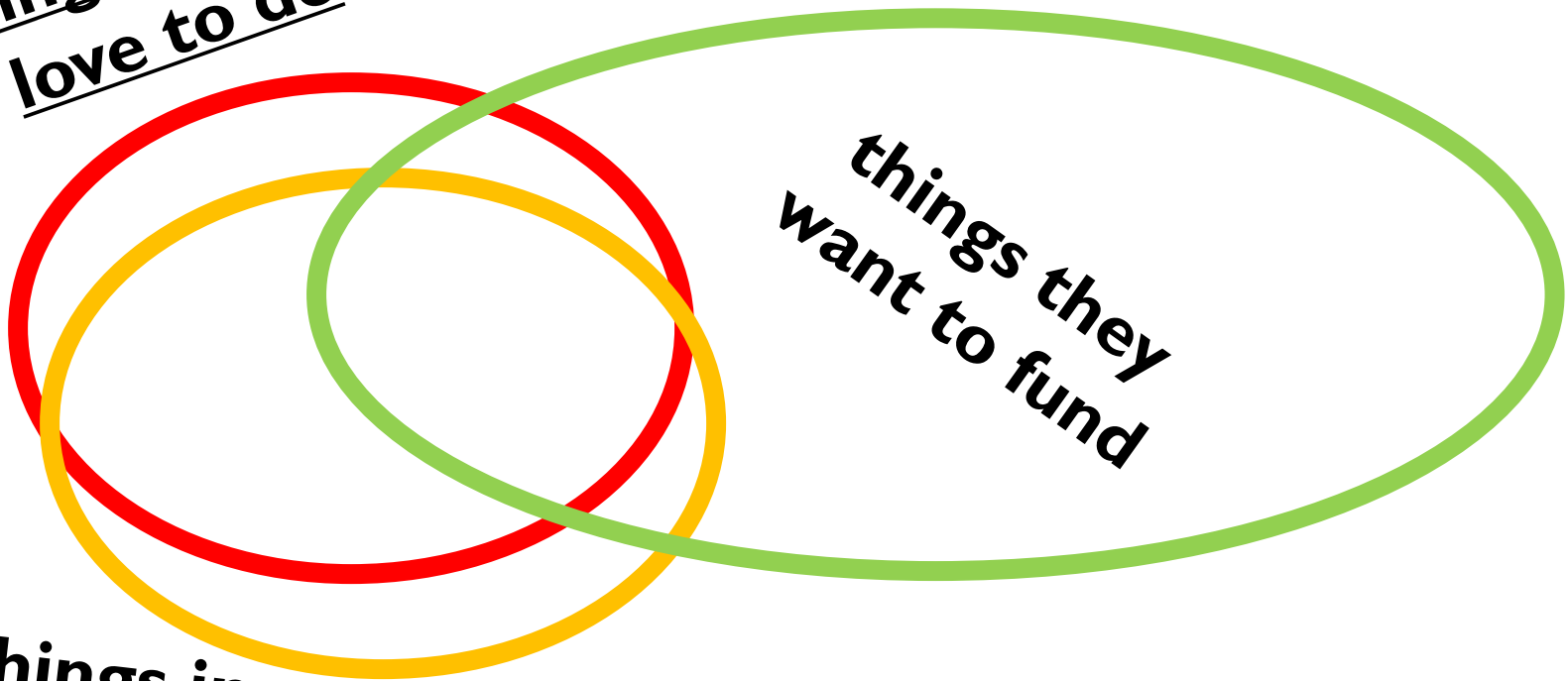
Adapted from prior work by Prof. Peter Bermel, Prof.
Shelley MacDermid-Wadsworth, and Prof. Jon Harbor

GRANTS AREN'T JUST ABOUT YOU

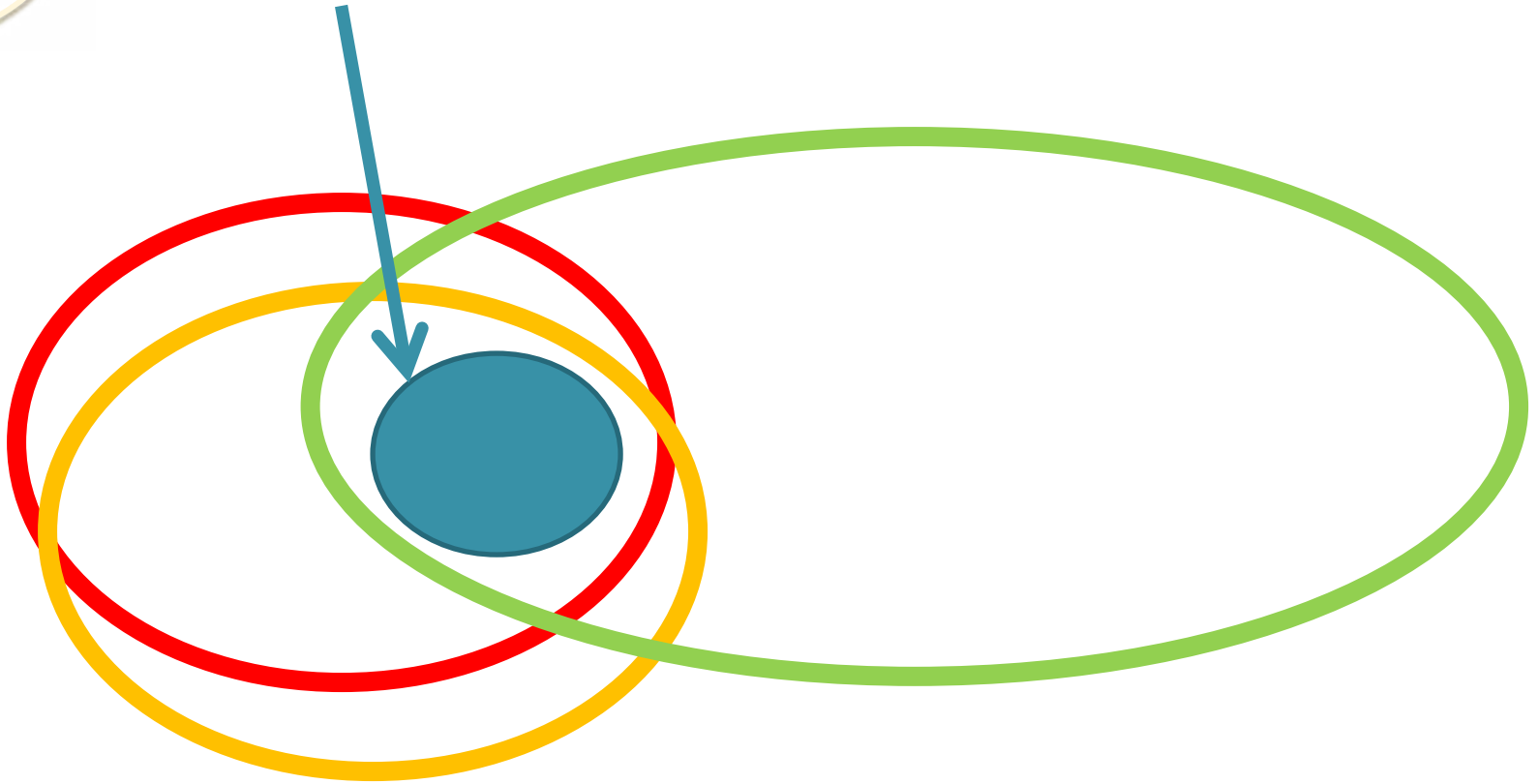
things you'd
love to do

things they
want to fund

things important
for T&P



**Investigate a range
of funding sources
at the 'sweet' spot**



KNOW YOUR AGENCIES; READ THEIR SOLICITATIONS

Agency	Focus	Review Process	Average Award Size	Average Award Rate
NSF	Fundamental	Panel	\$531,300	21%
DOE BES	Fundamental	Ad hoc	\$129,500*	15%
ONR	Mission	PM + ad hoc	\$510,000	18%
AFOSR	Fundamental	PM + review	\$358,600	25%

- Annualized amount
- The above “focus” and “review process” categorizations are examples, and may not represent the process for all programs at those agencies

Sources:

- https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2016/pdf/04_fy2016.pdf
- <http://www.wpafb.af.mil/News/Article-Display/Article/969772/afosr-awards-grants-to-58-scientists-and-engineers-through-its-young-investigat/>
- <https://science.energy.gov/~media/bes/pdf/brochures/2018/BESUpdate2017.pdf>

MAXIMIZE EXPECTED VALUE

Submit multiple proposals to different sources each year

- Frequent, high-quality shots on goal
- Shoot at several goals and always look for new goals that pop up
- Revise & resubmit; don't give up easily
- Form teams whenever helpful
- Start early in your career! Do not wait to submit grants until “you have a perfect idea”: can lead to paralysis

One size does not fit all

- Target the grants that are best suited for you to have the greatest impact
- In certain fields, that may involve steady progress with smaller grants (1-2 PIs); other fields may be more conducive to large teams and grants

CHOOSING WHICH OPPORTUNITIES TO PURSUE

- Should you go after grants in areas that are only slightly related to your main area of interest?
- Two competing lines of thought:
 - “I really need funding, I will participate in every opportunity presented to me.”
 - “I only want to go after things that are directly related to my main area of interest.”
- Aim for a middle ground
 - You should want to work on the project if it is funded
 - My experience: often new ideas and directions can come from “offbeat” projects
 - However, when going up for T&P, you also want to “plant your flag” in a specific set of areas, tell a coherent story
 - Make sure you have steady research output in your core area
 - Don’t fill up all your time with low-effort low-probability efforts in tangential areas

BUILDING INTERDISCIPLINARY, DIVERSE TEAMS

- How many grand challenges can be solved by a single discipline?
- Most funding agencies have increasingly focused \$ on interdisciplinary teams
- It's fun and productive to bring new methods and perspectives to your work through a diverse set of collaborators
- It opens up new funding sources and new areas for your interests and talent that would not be possible on your own
- Networking: attend conferences, seminars, etc., to identify potential opportunities for collaboration

But don't you have to be a solo PI for promotion & tenure (P&T)?

No, not always; in fact, a mix is best

VOLUNTEER TO REVIEW PROPOSALS

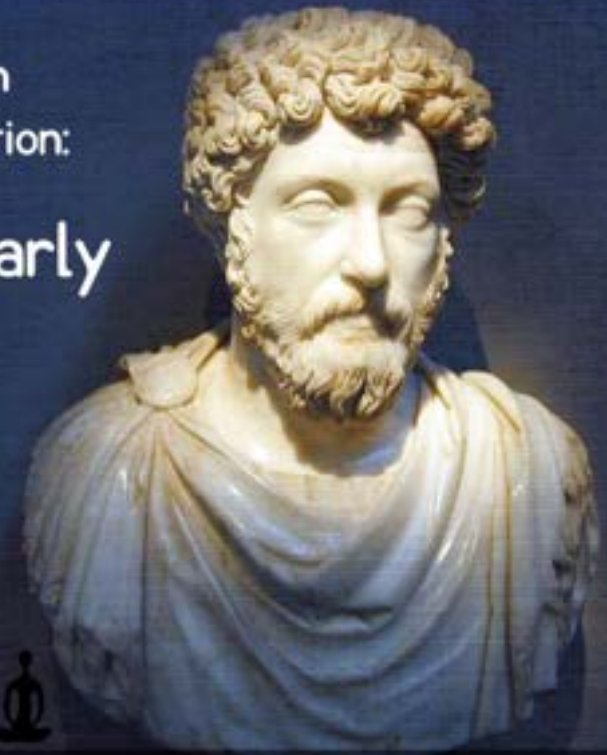
Why?

Whenever you are about to find fault with someone, ask yourself the following question:

What fault of mine most nearly resembles the one I am about to criticize?

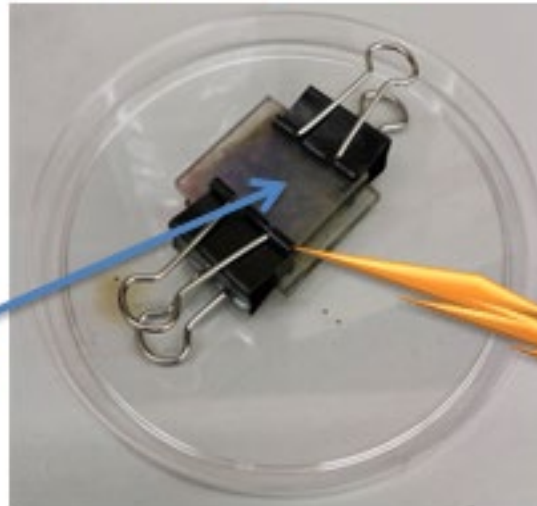
-Marcus Aurelius

Learn more at
SpiritualCleansing.Org



CONSIDER LINKING RESEARCH, TEACHING, AND SERVICE

Even if it is not required, it can be a significant competitive advantage and is often helpful for P&T.



PERSIST

- New grad student: “Will I ever get a paper published?”
- New faculty member: “Will I ever get a grant funded?”

- Going after funding at the start of your career can be challenging, frustrating, stressful, demoralizing...
- But: **You Are Not Alone!**
 - Use the fantastic resources available at Purdue
 - Get feedback from other faculty on your drafts (especially for Early Career Awards); also helps you get drafts done earlier
 - Don't give up: try to talk to program managers to get feedback on the grants

THEN ONE DAY:

“CONGRATULATIONS, YOUR GRANT HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING.”

SUMMARY: DEVELOP A RESEARCH VISION

- Understand your unique strengths (and weaknesses!) as a researcher
- Establish unique, long-term research goals
- Apply to opportunities that fit in with those goals
- Ensure that goals can provide enough resources to hire students and meet your tenure & promotion needs
- Establish collaborations as appropriate

- Persist, revise, learn from rejections: you will get there!

Sources:

<https://intranet.bloomu.edu/documents/research/ebook-funding.pdf>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- [HHMI: Making the Right Moves](#)
- [Drs. Cronin & Deckard: New Faculty Guide to Competing for Research Funding](#)
- [Lewis-Burke Associates: How to Engage with Federal Research Funding Agencies](#)
- [Dr. Rob Porter: What Do Grant Reviewers Really Want, Anyway?](#)
- [MSU Libraries: Grants and Related Resources](#)