

# Fellowship Applications

Saskia Charity

PDRA and Fellows Away Day 2024

10<sup>th</sup> September 2024

# My route to a fellowship

- 2014 – 2018: PhD at Liverpool on muon  $g-2$  experiment at Fermilab
- 2018 – 2022: Fermilab Research Associate, muon  $g-2$  experiment
  - Applied for STFC ERF and Royal Society URF in 2022 round (3-4 years of PDRA)
  - Both unsuccessful – made first round of shortlisting for URF but not invited to interview
- 2022 – 2024: Research Associate at Liverpool, muon group
  - Applied for ERF and URF (5-6 years of PDRA)
  - URF first round of shortlisting, no interview
  - Successful ERF
- With the benefit of hindsight I'll try and explain how I got here...

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  - A lot of luck!!!!!!!!!!!!
  - But I'll try and be more helpful than just advising you to be lucky 😊

# Personal experiences

- Applying in 2021 after 3 years of post-doc was possibly a bit early
  - But it was very good experience
  - I felt a lot more confident in my second application thanks to the experience and feedback received in my first attempt
  - Feedback was (mostly) constructive and I knew what I needed to improve
- **Start early** and get as much **feedback** as possible
  - Physics department were very helpful
  - At least three different people from different experiments/groups read my application and gave feedback.
  - Advice from people outside your direct area is helpful.

# How to plan a proposal

*How to plan your journey when you don't know where you're going?*

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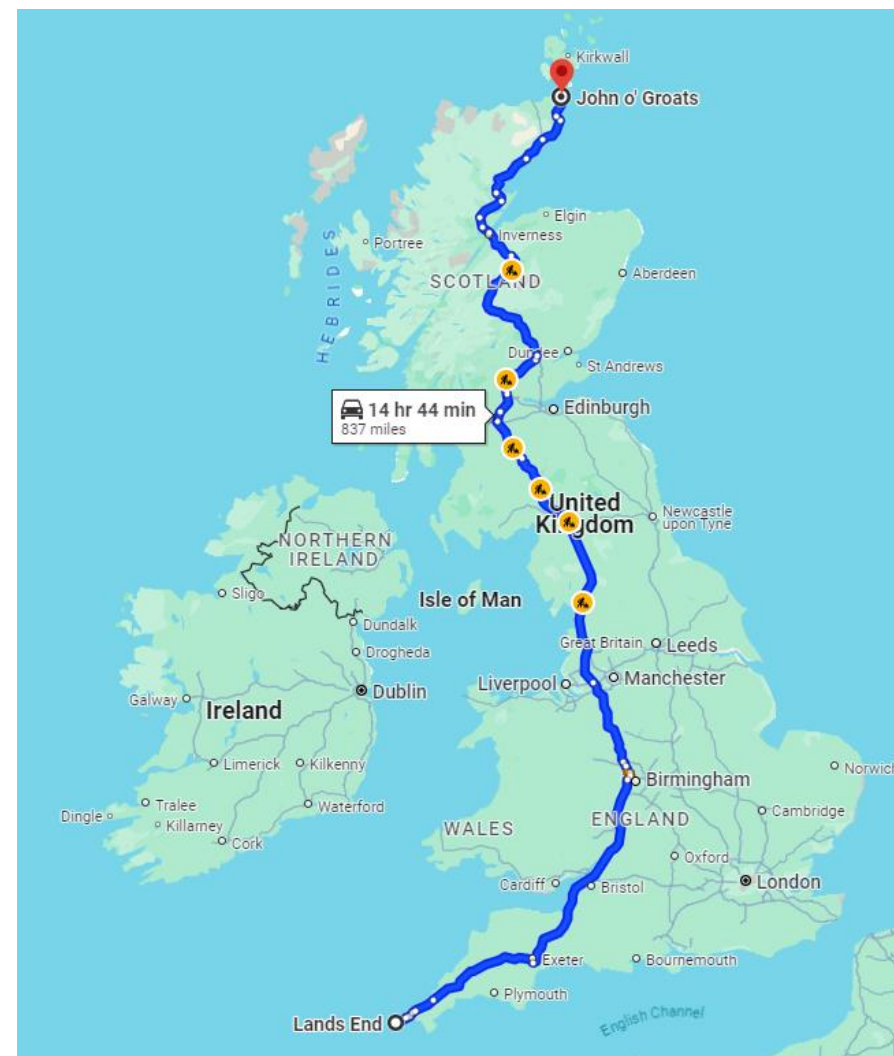
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- Where is the field going to be in 5, 10, 20+ years?
- What are the biggest issues in my field now? What is my community worried about?
  - How do my current activities fit into this?
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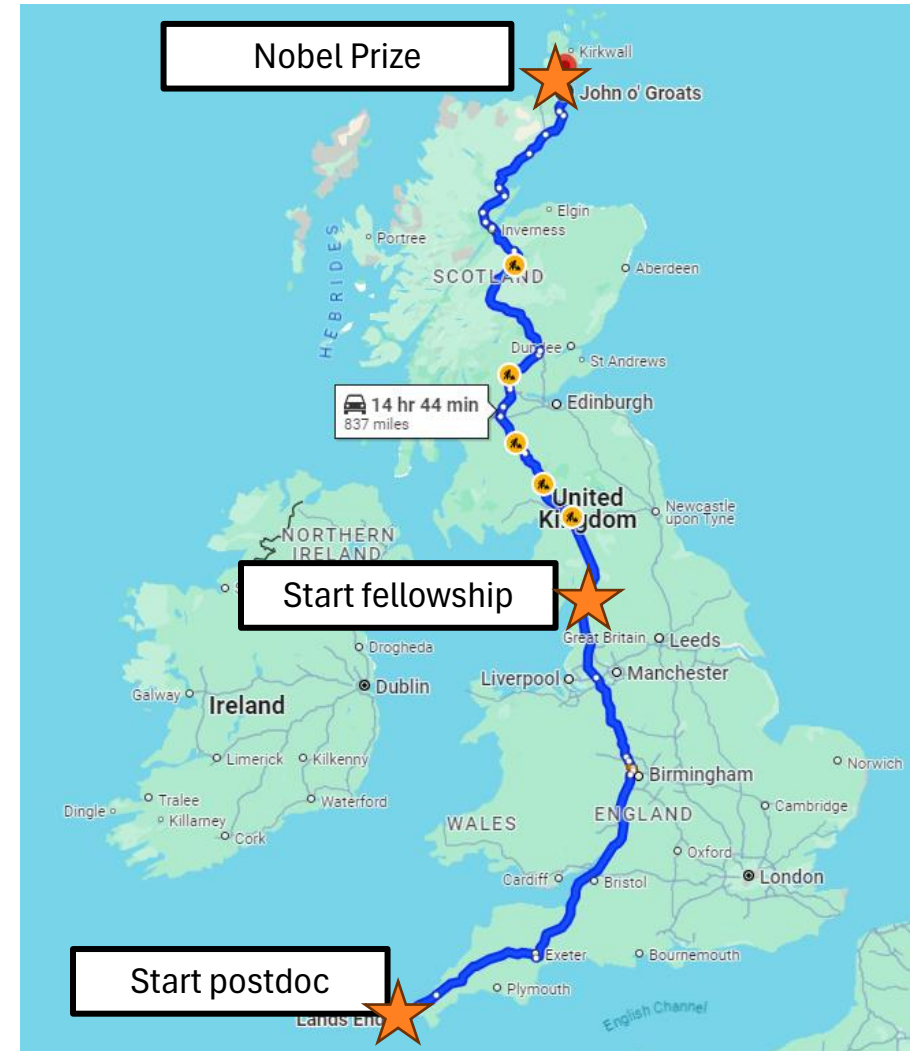


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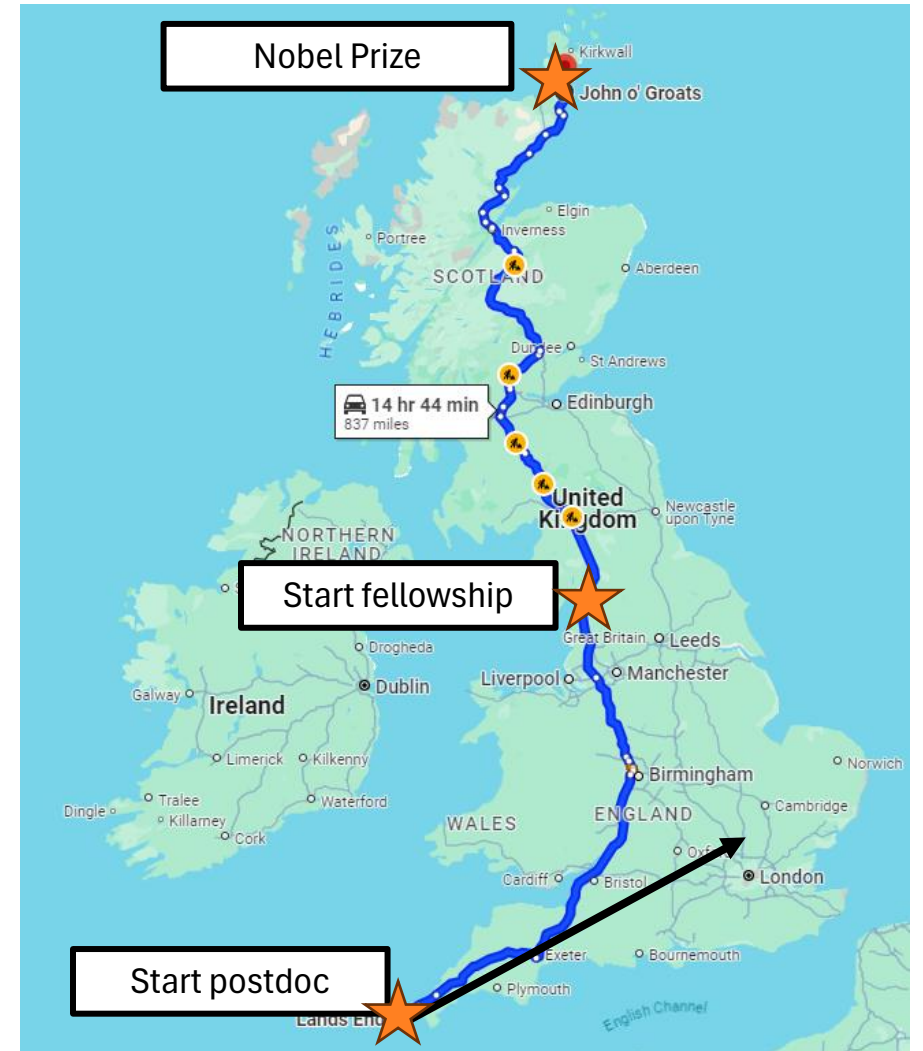
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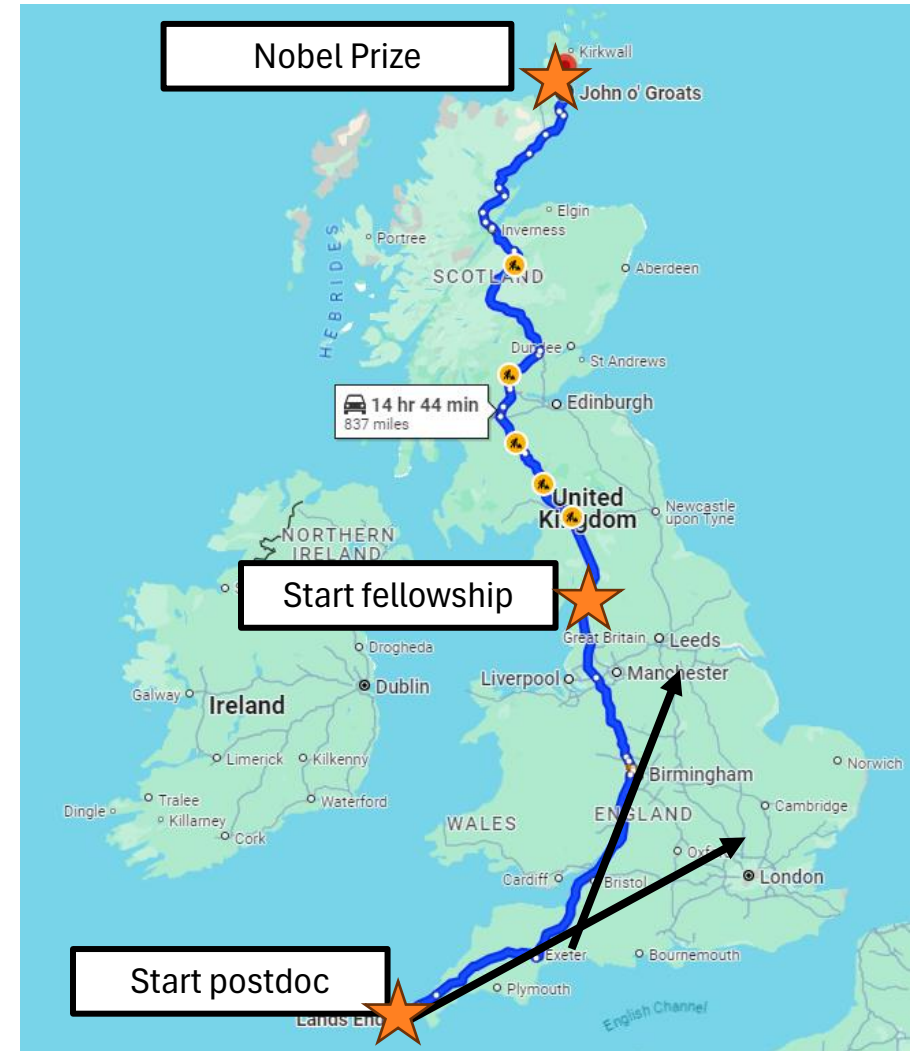
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# Telling a story

*Use your experiences and decisions to tell a convincing story*

- You want the reader of your application to understand your journey and the decisions you have made
- Make your decisions fit a narrative
  - Might not be aware of it at the time but all (most) of the decisions you make have got a good reason behind them!
  - Explaining your reasoning shows **vision**
- If your proposal has narrative “flow” it’s easier to read
- Point readers towards the logical conclusion of awarding you a fellowship!



AI generated image of “cosy person reading”

# Before you write your application

## *Audit your application criteria: what boxes do you need to tick?*

- Narrative CV / R4RI headings are helpful here
- Look at the headings and make a list of things you've done that are relevant to each one
- **It's never too early to do this**
  - Identify gaps
  - Discuss with your supervisor or collaborators/mentors how you'll fill them
- I didn't do this from the start of my postdoc but wish I had
  - The first application I submitted was the first time I really did this
  - Afterwards, I knew what I needed to do by the next time I submitted

**Module 1 – Contributions to the generation of new ideas, tools, methodologies or knowledge**

**Module 2 – The development of others and maintenance of effective working relationships**

**Module 3 – Contributions to the wider research and innovation community**

**Module 4 – Contributions to broader research/innovation-users and audiences and towards wider societal benefit**

# Advice for writing the application – what worked for me

## *Structure your argument – make your evidence speak louder*

- Think of your proposal like an **argument** with premises and a conclusion
  - Clearly state your aims
  - Provide supporting evidence
  - Tell a story that leads the reader to conclude that:
    - This is the **right project** and it's important for the field that it is done
    - Now is the **right time** to do it
    - You are the **right person** to do it
- I kept these three conclusions in mind when writing everything section of my application
- I tried to ensure that every paragraph I wrote was in direct support of the conclusions
- Tried to use each piece of my “evidence” to maximum effect rather than just a list of achievements
- A **coherent story** helps the reviewers understand why you are right for your chosen project
  - + evidence of good decision-making and judgment

# Challenging things

## *No such thing as perfect – show you understand the risks and weaknesses*

- There is **no such thing** as the perfect application. There are pros and cons to almost everything.
- For example:
  - I've worked on the same experiment for my PhD and both my post-docs
  - Strength: I am very experienced in my field and have leadership in the experiment
  - Weakness: I have narrower experience than someone who has moved around
- Initially I found this very frustrating
  - Then I realised that **I could choose what I wrote**
  - **You define the project**, and **you can decide what is important** in making the project a success
- Other challenges
  - Sensible consideration of **risks** without making it sound like the project isn't going to work
  - Need to be working on something “novel” – but that will always entail risk
  - If you're working on something new, how can you prove you're the right person?
  - In my case: risk is that the experiment is not yet formally approved by CERN – out of my hands...
  - At interview I tried to show I had other options if my proposed project didn't go to plan

# Advice for a well-rounded application

*By the interview, all applications have been deemed “strong” – how to stand out?*

- Part of being the **right person** to deliver your aims includes non-scientific contributions to the community
- Need to show that your project will have **impact**
  - Scientific impact **on your field**
    - Publications, invited talks, prizes, ...
  - Impact **on your community**
    - Committee membership, organising events e.g. journal clubs, reviewing papers, ...
  - Impact **in society**
    - Directly related to your research (e.g. develop technology that solves the energy crisis)
    - Indirect impacts (EDI, outreach, education, ...)
- I was specifically asked about **EDI, outreach and communication** in my interview
- It's not just a “box to tick” but is regarded as being part of being a good scientist
- It is also a way to **make you stand out** among a lot of very strong applications
  - Or rather: it is a way to make sure other applications won't stand out over yours

# General advice

- **Talk to as many people as possible!**
  - Colleagues at your host institution
  - Collaborators in the wider field e.g. at conferences or collaboration meetings
  - Participate in “community planning” events
  - UOL help e.g. Peer Review College, Narrative CV guidance
  - The more informed you are, the easier it will be to make decisions.
  
- **Keep asking yourself the “key questions” (Slide 5)**
  - Be adaptable
  - Research is inherently unpredictable
  - Are you prepared to make changes if you need to?
  - Fill the gaps as you find them – the sooner the better...



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# Start Early

Thank you and good luck!