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In this post, I share the research statement I wrote to become a finalist in a prestigious postdoctoral fellowship competition called the Owen Chamberlain Postdoctoral fellowship at Berkeley Lab. At the time of the application, I had no lead author papers yet, but some in the pipeline. San Francisco viewed from Alcatraz — cuz why not if you're wondering what do you even write in a research statement, I'm totally with you. I felt the same way. What do I say? Then I learned that what you say primarily in a research statement is what you've already done and how it makes you great. I don't know exactly how many people apply for postdoal fellowships like this, but I've heard it's hundreds. I was selected as a finalist along with 4 or 5 others. I had a lot of fun visiting the place, interviewing and giving talks. At the interview, they told me they didn't know their budget yet that year. They ended up not giving the fellowship to anyone that year - as far as I know. However, I loved the experience and here's the research statement! Research statement! Research statement! Research statement Multimessenger astronomy and astrophysics, although broad, capture my research interests most accurately. Whether it's neutrinos, X-rays, dark matter or gravitational waves, I find these fast-growing pathways of studying the universe most promising, and the Chamberlain Fellowship will allow me to expand on my current expertise while applying the knowledge, skills, and experience gained during my Ph.D. My Ph.D. is focused on a NASA longstanding balloon experiment for ultra-high-energy (> 1018 eV) neutrino detection called the ANtarctic Impulsive ANITA used the polar vortex to orbit in approximately circular trajectories, at an altitude of ~40 km, across mainland Antarctica, for about a month during austral This experiment offers a unique opportunity to study high energy astrophysical phenomena through an emerging cosmic messenger, namely the neutrino. There have been four ANITA seeks radioplle in the 200 - 1200 MHz frequency range, produced by neutrino interactions in the Antarctic ice. The human activity that radio waves produce in the same frequency range, such as military communication satellites, has been known to interfere and even prevent ANITA science operations. To mitigate radio interference, I built tunable filters for the ANITA-IV mission (2016). During my deployment in Antarctica last year, after a successful launch of ANITA-IV, I found the setable filters in real-time industry. The filters helped to increase the tool live time of ANITA by almost a factor of 3. Details are in our pre-printing at . Right now and I classify anthropogenic noise using data from the ANITA-II and ANITA-III flights. I am a main contributer to the development development a new analysis technique to search for a diffuse flood of ultra-high-energy neutrinos. In addition, I am leading the development of new techniques to conduct the first search for aftergood neutrinos from Gamma Ray Bursts using data from the ANITA-III and ANITA-IV flights. We expect to publish results from these analyses at the end of the Autumn of 2017 and in the Spring of 2018 respectively. I'm interested in experiments like Daya Bay and DUNE, which examine the universe with neutrinos at energy complementary to those examined by ANITA. These experiments will allow me to increase my width both in their particle physics and astrophysics goals. In addition, I am interested in the next generation dark matter experiment LZ, which aims to answer fundamental questions about the universe by detecting dark matter. Because of my experience building and deploying ANITA-IV, I am well placed to make strong contributions to the detection of development, testing, calibration and deployment for new and upcoming experiments. By the time I graduate, I will have worked on various analyses using complementary techniques involving data from three flights from ANITA, which rounded me up and enabled me to use leading analysis projects for the above experiments. Finally, my research interests align with various events that can be supported by the Chamberlain Fellowship, and it will also benefit from my background in particles astrophysics instrumentation and analysis work. Here's a related post where I talk about the dangers of taking too long to complete a Ph.D. and its impact on winning postdoctoral fellowships. Dangers of a Ph.D. Take Too Long 5,411 In this post, I share the research statement I wrote to become a finalist in a prestigious postdoctoral fellowship competition called the Owen Chamberlain Postdoctoral Fellowship at Berkeley Lab. At the time of the application I had no lead author papers yet, but some in the pipeline. San Francisco viewed from Alcatraz — cuz why not if you're wondering what do you even write in a research statement, I'm totally with you. I felt the same way. What do I say? Then I learned that what you say primarily in a research statement is what you've already done and how it makes you great. I don't know exactly how many people apply for postdoal fellowships like this, but I've heard it's hundreds. I was selected as a finalist along with 4 or 5 others. I had a lot of fun visiting the place, interview, they told me they didn't know their budget yet that year. They ended up not giving the fellowship to anyone that year - as far as I know. I loved, though. the experience and here is the research statement! Research statement Multimessenger astronomy and astrophysics, although broad, capture my research interests the most Whether it's neutrinos, X-rays, dark matter or gravitational waves, I find these fast-growing pathways of studying the universe most promising, and the Chamberlain Fellowship will allow me to expand on my current expertise while applying the knowledge, skills, and experience gained during my Ph.D. is focused on a NASA longstanding balloon experiment for ultra-high-energy (> 1018 eV) neutrino detection called the ANtarctic Impulsive ANITA used the polar vortex to orbit in approximately circular trajectories, at an altitude of ~40 km, across mainland Antarctica, for about a month during austral This experiment offers a unique opportunity to study high energy astrophysical phenomena through an emerging cosmic messenger, namely the neutrino. There have been four ANITA missions so far. 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University of Liverpool Worcester Polytechnic Institute Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Uni declaration can discuss specific issues such as: funding history and potential requirements for laboratory equipment and space and other resources potential research and industrial collaboration how your research contributes to your field access direction of your research. The research statement should be technical, but must be intelligent to all members of the department, including those outside of your subdiscipline. So keep the big picture in mind. The strongest research statements provide a readable, compelling and realistic research agenda that fits the needs, facilities and objectives of the department. Research statements can be weakened by: too ambitious proposals lack clear directional lack of big-picture focus inadequate attention to the needs and facilities of the department or position Why a Research Statement? It transfers to search committees the pieces of your professional identity and maps the course of your scholarly journey. It communicates a sense that your research will follow logically from what you have done and that it will be different, important and innovative. It gives a context for your research interests—Why does your research matter? So what? It combines your achievements and current work with the proposal for upcoming research. Help hire committees assess: areas of specialty and expertise potential to get funding academic strengths and capabilities compatibility with the department or school ability to think and communicate like a serious learned and/or scientific Formatting of Research Statements The goal of the research statement is to introduce yourself to a search committee, which is likely to feature scientists both in and outside your field, and get them excited about your research. Encouraging people to read it: make it one or two pages, three on most use informative headings and subheadings use bullets to make an easily readable font size Margins A fairly sized Organization of Research Statements Think of the overarching theme that guides your main research subject area. Write an essay laying out: The main theme(s) and why it's important and what specific skills you use to attack the problem. A discussion of the future direction of your research. This section should be really exciting for people in and outside of your field. Don't sell yourself short; if you think your research can lead to answers to big important questions, say so! A final paragraph that gives a good overall impression of your research. Write research statements style: Avoid jargon. Be sure to describe your research in language that many people outside of your specific discipline can understand. Ask people both in and outside your field to read it before sending your application. A search committee will not get excited about something they cannot understand. Write as clearly, concisely and fairly as you can. Keep it at a summary level; gives more detail in the job talks. Ask others to proofread it. Make sure there are no spelling errors. Content: Convince the search committee not only that you are knowledgeable, but that you are the right person to carry out the research. Includes preliminary results and how to build on results. Point out how current faculty can become future partners. Acknowledge the work of others. Use language that shows you are an independent researcher. BUT focus on your research work, not yourself. Includes potential funding partners and industrial cooperation. Be creative! Provide a summary of your research. Insert background material to give the context/relevance/meaning of your research. List major findings, outcomes and implications. Describes both current and planned (future) research. Communicate a feeling that your research will follow logically from what you have done and that it will be unique, meaningful and innovative (and easy to finance). Describe your future goals or research plans Big problem(s) you want to focus on in your research. The problem's relevance and significance to the field. Your specific goals for the next three to five years, including potential impact and outcomes. If you know what a specific agency funds, you might call the agency and briefly outline a proposal. Give broad enough goals so that if one area is not funded, you can pursue other research goals and funding. Identify Potential Funding Sources Almost Every Institution Wants to Know If You're External for research. Try to some possible sources of funding for the research, such as NIH, NSF, foundations, private agencies. Name previous funding, if applicable. Be Realistic there is a delicate balance between a realistic research statement where you promise to work on problems you really think you can solve and overreach or dabbling in too many subject areas. Choose an overcending theme for your research statement and leave out diverse ideas or projects. Everyone knows that you will work on more than you mention in this statement. Also consider preparing a longer version a Longer version (five-15 pages) can be brought to your interview. (Check with your adviser to see if it's necessary.) You may be asked to describe research plans and budget in detail at the campus interview. Be prepared. Includes lab needs (how much budget you need for equipment, how many gradas assistants, etc.) to start the research. Samples from Research Statements To find sample research statements with content specific to your discipline, search the Internet for your discipline + Research Statement. Declaration.

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