

How to FUND your research program

Jo Atlee

University of Waterloo, CANADA

June 2012

Academic Freedom

(for the most part)

You can pursue whatever research you want

BUT, you will need some funding to be successful

- to pay for students
- to travel and present your work
- funding is sometimes used in tenure evaluations

Funding Opportunities

Multiple funding sources

- multiple government agencies
 - (US) http://www.grants.gov/applicants/find_grant_opportunities.jsp
- industrial research labs
 - Microsoft Research Connections, Google Faculty Research Awards
 - SAP ARC, IBM CAS, etc. graduate fellowships
- industrial partnerships
- university awards

(US) NSF funding

- NSF accepts ~15% of proposals in core SE/PL research
- percentage is higher for CAREER applications
- best to apply for CAREER award early

Funding Opportunities

Show up when invited to meetings with funders

- don't prejudge funders' needs
- good experience in explaining your work to others
- good exposure to other colleagues in the meeting

Funding Opportunities

Align your funding efforts with your research program

- not the other way around
 - having no money may be better than having money with distracting obligations
- be open to new research directions
 - branch out some to demonstrate independence from supervisor
- BUT, don't spread yourself too thinly
- ideally, research projects should be related
 - want coherent body of important work at tenure time

Funding Opportunities

Pros and cons of industrially funded research

- + keeps you grounded in reality
- + often entails access to data, tools, developers
- + attracts good industry-bound students
- + work may have real impact on practice
- + partners can write support letters for proposals
- + results may be commercializable
- + fewer constraints on how funding is used

Funding Opportunities

Pros and cons of industrially funded research

- can take longer to produce results; may need to
 - learn the domain
 - filter / abstract / massage data
- may have non-research deliverables
 - development work
 - progress reports
- publications may be delayed or censored
 - non-disclosure agreements
 - IP agreements

Research Proposal

Tie the proposed work to an important open problem

- significance of research problem is increasingly important
- helps granters to justify how their money is spent

Tie the proposed work to previous work you have done

- convey your unique ability to conduct proposed research

Describe how students benefit from the proposed work

- what technical expertise they will develop
- what training they receive in research methodology
- how they benefit from interactions with junior and senior members of the research team

Seek Advice

(lots of it)

Advice on funding opportunities

- **university's research office:**
 - aware of funding opportunities
 - can offer advice, answer questions
 - may know how about the reviewing process, criteria
 - may have technical writers
 - trial a writer before taking him / her on
- **granter:**
 - is the proposed research a good match for the call for proposals?
- **grant holders:**
 - how difficult / timeconsuming is the application process?
 - how onerous are the grant obligations?

Seek Advice

(lots of it)

Advice on your proposal

- grant holders:
 - ask for copies of highly successful grants
- colleagues, mentors, former grant reviewers:
 - ask multiple people to **review** your proposal
- chair, senior colleagues:
 - ensure that the budget reflects the cost of research
i.e., own salary, students, administration, computing, overhead
- reviewers:
 - if a proposal is rejected, revise and resubmit

Agree to serve on a grant review panel

Reach out to Collaborators

Consider applying for grants with co-investigators

- collaborative research grants
 - infrastructure grants
-
- + can increase your number of successful grants
 - + you see firsthand how others work
 - + new ideas arise from integrating ideas, work
 - + collaboration can add a social component to research

Summary

Align your funding with your research program

Seek lots of advice