



MARIE CURIE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Why I applied for the MSCA IF and how I did it

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My Background



- BEng (2010) & PhD (2016) in Photovoltaic Eng. (Solar Cells) at UNSW in Sydney, Australia.
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellow at PV-Lab,
 EPFL in Neuchâtel, Switzerland (June 2017 May 2019).
- Now postdoctoral research fellow in the Solar
 Technologies Group at CSIRO Energy in Newcastle,
 Australia (since August 2019).
- >9 years of experience in solar cell research.
- (Co-)author of >23 journal articles.
- Total funding, grants, honours & awards: >€240,000.



Why I applied for the MSCA IF?



- Always wanted to live and explore Europe for a few years. On my "bucket list".
- 2. Great addition to my CV having spent 9 years in Australia for the BEng and PhD degrees at UNSW in solar cell research. Usually PhD pursuing a career in academia will do 2-3 postdoc placements before a permanent position.
- 3. Opportunity to work at one of the **top research** institutions for solar cell research.



Applying for a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship

10 Top Tips

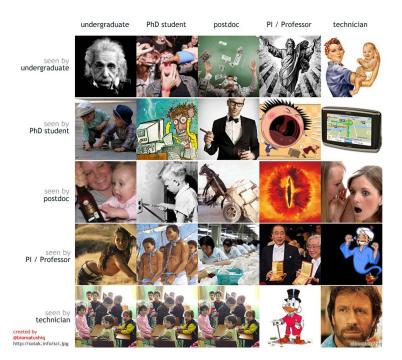


Start early (deadline is 10th September 2020),
 but many institutions have internal deadlines 2 weeks
 before that!

Deadline: 10 / 09 / 2020



How people in science see each other



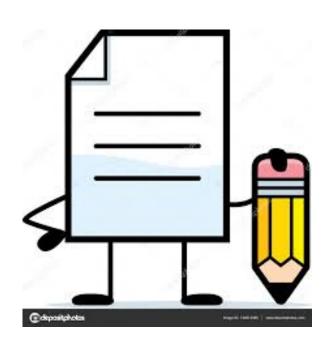


2. Find a host/principle investigator

(PI)/supervisor Prof., A/Prof., or Lecturer from a European Institution. Preferably one that has hosted a Marie Sklodowska-Curie postdoc fellow in the past.

- Discuss the project with your host/PI.
- Direct you to the people from the host institution research office, which usually provide internal information on how to apply for the grant.
- Introduce you to people, e.g. **postdocs, secretary** to help you.
- Provide a short CV needed for a section in the proposal.
- Provide secondments or overseas institution (global fellowships).
- Provide feedback once you have written the first draft proposal.
- Note: your host/PI will be busy, so please try to minimize their work. Read through all the necessary information beforehand.





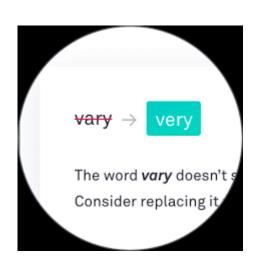
3. Find an **existing proposal**. One that was successful or very close to the cut off mark >85/100.





- 4. Choose a **topic** that you are familiar with, but doesn't have to be your exact PhD topic.
 - When writing **PLEASE** make the topic **understandable** to readers/reviewers who may not be in your field. I cannot **stress this enough**. Most of us researchers (me included) get lost in our fields which can be so specific that we tend to forget that others won't have a clue what we're talking about. My suggestion, start broadly (i.e. what is the big picture?) and then get technical.





- 6. Make your proposal **stand out**. Pretty pictures, clean graphs, etc.
- 7. Make sure you answer all the points in the proposal template.
- 8. Find people (host/PI, friends, colleagues, paid proof-readers, etc) to read over it and provide **comments** and **correct errors**. No **spelling mistkaes** or **grammatical errors**.





- 9. Submit **early** because you can do this **multiple times**. Only the most **recent** upload will be the one
 that counts. Avoid the issue that the online submission
 system does not jam 1 hour before the deadline.
- 10. Don't be **upset** if your proposal is not successful. The success rate is ≈14%, that means the majority of applicants will not be successful. And remember you're already competing with the best PhDs around the world.



Good Luck!

Let's get writing





