

Panel: Applying to Grad School

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Panelists:

Miguel Holgado, Melanie Archipley (maa14@illinois.edu), Cassidy Wagner (cwagner4@illinois.edu), Charles Gammie

Why Grad School?

- Grad school

Application Process

- How many schools to apply to?
 - Miguel applied to five, got into 4.
 - Melanie started with a list of 25 schools, compiled by talking to friends, faculty, etc. Applied to 9.
 - Cassidy applied to 8 schools.
 - Charles applied to 8 schools.
- Physics vs. Astronomy Departments
 - Miguel applied to astronomy
 - Melanie mostly applied to astronomy departments, but some physics too.
- How did panelists decide where to apply?
 - Miguel: interested in computation & simulations.
 - Melanie: geography, GRE requirements, cost to apply, feasibility.
 - Cassidy: interested in NANOGRAV, so applied to schools involved in the collaboration.
- Why did panelists choose UIUC?
 - Miguel liked computational strengths of UIUC, smaller department, and less intense candidacy requirements.
 - Melanie liked resources, friendliness of department.
- No such thing as a safety school for astronomy grad school!
 - Even small, out-of-the-way schools might be leaders in certain fields.
 - The *people* in the department determine a lot.

- * Professor webpages are poorly maintained, check arxiv.org for up-to-date research and home institution.
- Advice from grad application committee members:
 - Your interests might change! It’s good to apply to places where you won’t be restricted to working on a single topic or with a single person.
 - Maybe not a good idea to apply to a department if you’re only interested in working with one person
 - Visits can help figure out whether you’ll mesh/enjoy working with certain people.
 - Put yourself in the shoes of the grad committee members: what are they looking for?

Personal Statements:

- Charles thinks it’s not very important, except as a metric of ability to write (but a good way to provide information that won’t come through elsewhere in your application).
- Naming specific faculty can actually *hurt* your application in certain cases, if they’re not taking on students, ect.
- Good to recycle personal statements for different schools, but make sure to personalize for each school!
- Specificity vs generality: make yourself stand out and sound focused, but don’t make yourself look inflexible!

Letters of Recommendation

- People who might write your letters:
 - Research advisors (preferred)
 - Teachers who *know you personally*
 - * Going to office hours can help if you think you might ask that professor for a rec! Even if you’re doing well in the class, it will help you make an impression on the professor.
 - Outreach coordinators/organizers if they can speak to your commitment, etc.
 - Experienced letter-writers are good: a vote of confidence from someone who has worked with 100s of people is worth more than a vote of confidence from a first-year postdoc.
- Make sure your letter-writers will actually write you positive/strong recommendations!
- Be nice to your recommenders! You can give them some kind of spreadsheet with application deadlines, how to submit letters, etc.
- “Do you have a time to write me a strong letter of recommendation?”
 - ask *at least* two weeks in advance, ideally a month or two out.
 - Send reminders! (BUG THEM)

- Letters of rec are very important part of your application!
- Send thank you notes!

GREs

- Many schools are getting rid of it!
 - Cost-prohibitive, probably discriminatory, shown to not correlate to success in grad school.
- General
 - Cost: \$300, \$150 waiver available
 - Often university-wide score cutoffs.
 - Watch out for math section!
- Physics (PGRE):
 - Charles: not much difference between 80th and 99th percentiles, but significant difference between 15th and 30th percentiles.
 - Astronomy majors usually score worse than physics majors on the PGRE, astronomy schools usually account this.
 - Most undergrad physics educations won't prefer you for the PGRE..
 - Get "Conquering the GRE"! Very helpful book.
 - Cost: \$150, \$75 waiver available