# From Fermilab to Science Policy

Joe Grange 4/27/21

### Fermilab background

- Had a great time living & working at Fermilab for around 10 years (!), 2009 2019.
  - FSPA officer (then Grad Student Association) 2010-2011

- Degree from U Florida (2013) working on MiniBooNE & MINERvA neutrino experiments.
- 2013-2019: postdoc with Argonne and later U Michigan working on muon g-2 (magnetic field & vacuum chamber integration)

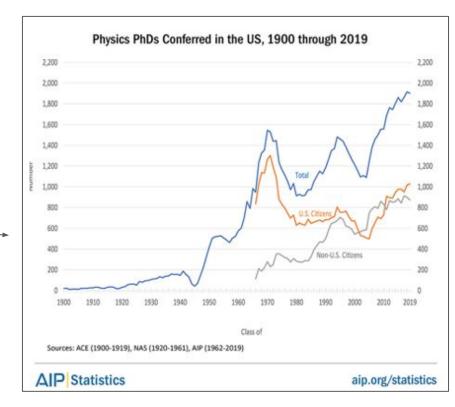




## Career shift away from physics

- ~2016, after a few particularly challenging projects:
  - internally, started feeling like I couldn't see spending my career on this kind of work
  - few colleagues had recently started new faculty-equivalent positions. And I thought I worked hard as a grad student / postdoc...
  - better understood the state of physics PhD / faculty availability \_\_\_\_\_\_

 So, what next?? My best guess at the time was to pursue some intersection of my skills with social science, 'people-centered problems'



#### 2017/8: science policy / social science intros

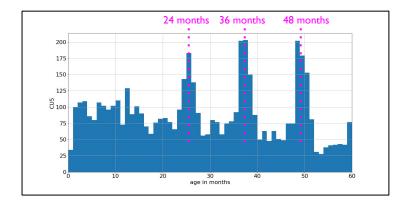
- Previous colleague had gone through AAAS Fellowship, joined DOE HEP office afterwards
- UChicago <u>myCHOICE</u> program supported a DC Sci Pol trip and helped me learn more about AAAS and other related opportunities
- Applied for AAAS Fellowship in 2018: application was accepted, but didn't take the interview work sample assignment seriously and wasn't selected.
- To broaden my experience in social science, I cold-emailed a ton of professors at the UMich School of Social Science. A few responded and over a year I was able to analyze and <u>publish results</u> from a gender minority healthcare survey.

#### 2019-2021: AAAS Fellowship at USAID

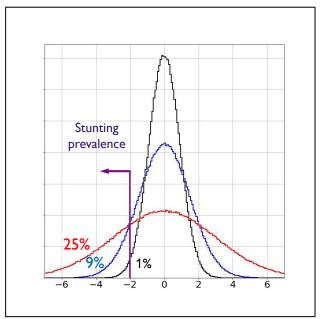
- Applied again for the AAAS Fellowship and this time overprepared the work sample exercise.
- Started September 2019 at USAID with the slightly bizarre 'Data Scientist' title.
- I'm the sole Data Scientist on a Monitoring and Evaluation team charged with supporting evaluations of humanitarian aid programs we fund (~\$9B annually).

- An important indicator for childhood nutrition in vulnerable areas is low stature. So, children's height-for-age is regularly measured and tracked.
- For this indicator we need two quantities: height and age. Unfortunately, age distributions collected typically have this 'heaping' phenomenon around integer-year ages (24, 36, 48 months).

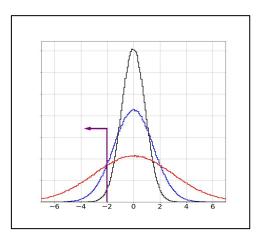
• I wanted to see what relationships and/or consequences this 'heaping' has on the stunting indicator.

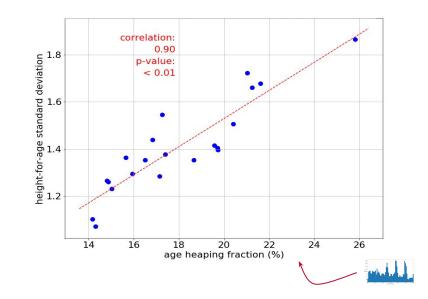


- For *any* distribution, the more random error measurement ('noise') you have, the wider that distribution will be
  - $\circ$  or, the standard deviation will increase
- Via a simple scatter plot, among surveys we've supported in the last decade or so, I was able to show there is a very strong relationship between 'age heaping' and height-for-age standard deviation (next slide)



- So, at least among these surveys we can say age data quality played a significant role in determining the standard deviation
  - $\circ$  and therefore the stunting rate!
    - $\rightarrow$  systematic error



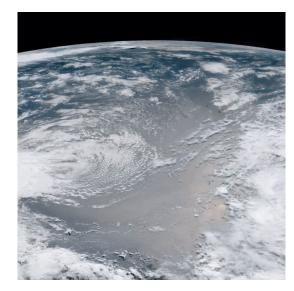


- Via simulation, can estimate the scale of that potential bias for historical and future surveys. Publication in prep.
- Some outcomes:
  - successfully got colleagues to begin thinking a little more about systematic errors (typically only statistical are evaluated)
  - our research partners are looking actively out for age heaping and will be reporting on it
  - currently chairing a WHO-UNICEF working group evaluating evidence gaps related to age measurement

- In early 2022, a submarine volcano near Tonga erupted with a record 36 mile-high plume
- Very close to nearby fisheries critical for Tongan food, agricultural, and culture.
- Often, marine volcanic ash deposits can lead to a bloom of phytoplankton, microscopic plants that can be toxic to the ecosystem.
- Communication with Tongan gov't, other actors not regular. Did a phytoplankton bloom develop? How big? For how long?



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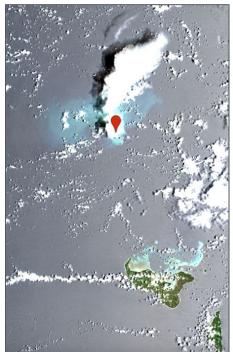


• Google Earth Engine - Javascript or python-based access to decades of publicly-available satellite imagery.

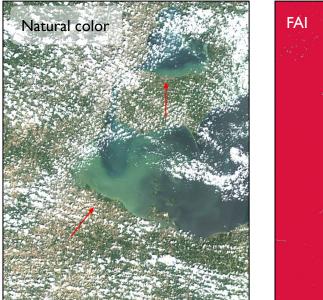
Dec 18 2021



Dec 23 2021

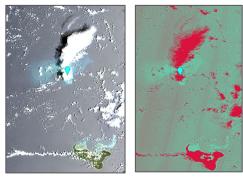


- Can manipulate different satellite wavelength combinations to optimize sensitivity to particular spectra
- Images on right show phytoplankton bloom on west coast of Lake Erie, August 2019

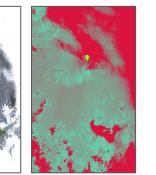




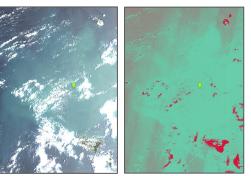
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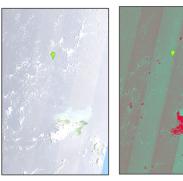
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<u>Jan 17, 2022</u>



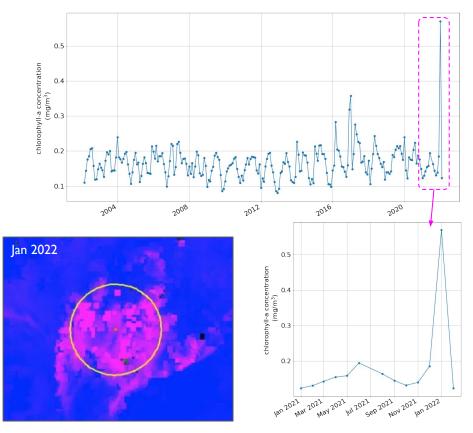
<u>Feb 11,2022</u>



<u>lan 29, 2022</u>



- Confirmation from a separate, independent satellite
  - lower spatial resolution, but greater sensitivity to phytoplankton spectra
- Consistent with previous finding, see large (historic) activity in Jan 2022, back to 'normal' in Feb.
- Brief nature of bloom suggests long-term damage to reefs *not expected*



#### Some extras

• Regularly participate in technical impact evaluation designs including sampling, analysis, bias mitigation discussions

• Designing python / ArcGIS-based Monte Carlo simulation software tool to evaluate environmental impact of various projects on Colorado wildlife

#### Final thoughts

• Certainly occasionally miss the fully-technical nature of physics research

• Work-life balance & pay is great in science policy

• Let's connect! Here's my LinkedIn and I'd be happy to have I: Is as well.