

Dr. Nicole Motzer, Director of Research Development

College of EHHD Retreat – August 18, 2022



What I hope you gain from this talk

 Greater excitement around interdisciplinary research, including benefits and opportunities

 A better understanding of how to engage and leverage support from the Office of Research Development (plus other internal supports)

 A suite of practical first steps for launching interdisciplinary collaborative efforts



WHAT IS INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH?



"...integration of data, methods, tools, concepts, theories, and/or perspectives from multiple disciplines or bodies of knowledge in order to answer a question, to solve a problem, or to address a topic or theme that is too broad or complex to be dealt with by one discipline"

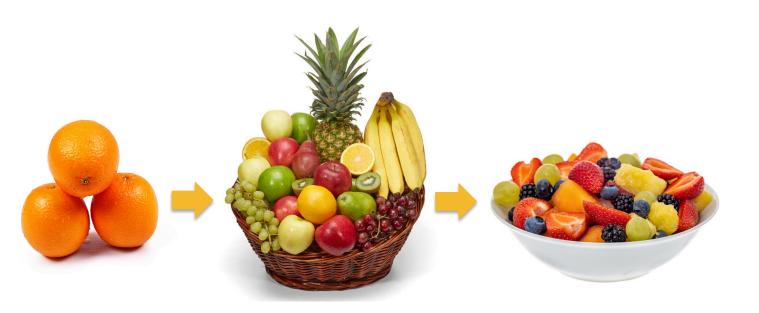
(Klein 2021, p. xviii)



Disciplinary

Multidisciplinary

Interdisciplinary



Adapted from Nissani (1995)

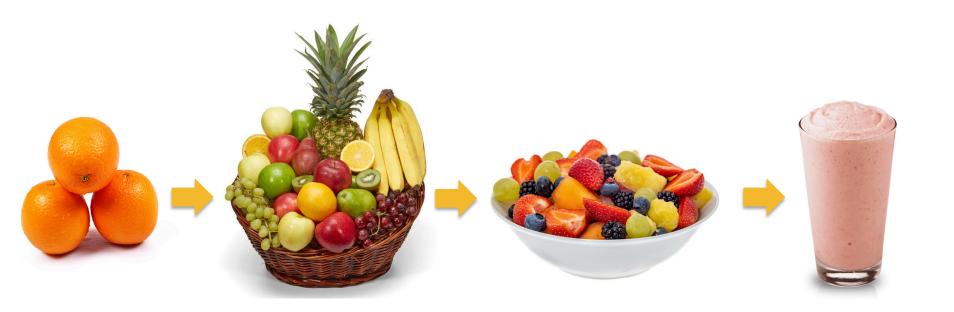


Disciplinary

Multidisciplinary

Interdisciplinary

Convergence



Adapted from Nissani (1995)



Example #1 from within EHHD

- "Culturally-responsive Energy Engineering Education in Rural/Reservation Schools"
 - PI = Paul Gannon (Engineering); Collaborators = Becky Hammack, Nick Lux, and Sweeney Windchief (Education)
 - Funded by **NSF** \$600,000 for 5 years
 - This proposal revolves around energy as a unifying research theme because
 of the obvious local, regional, and global significance and couples
 engineering and education to enhance elementary school teachers' abilities
 to teach about topics such as building energy systems, biomass energy
 conversion, fluid flow processes in oil refineries and hydroelectric dams,
 materials for energy conversion systems like fuel cells, batteries, and
 turbines, and solar, as well as sustainable transportation systems
 - The interdisciplinary nature of this project broadens and intensifies the impact – not just teaching science teachers, but developing interest in elementary school students in the science that underpins development of solutions to address one of if not the most pressing challenges of our time



Example #2 from within EHHD:

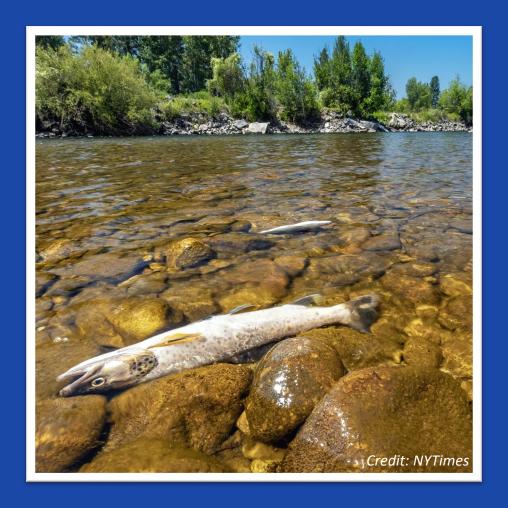
- "Fort Peck Reservation (MT) Enhancements to its Northern Great Plains Buffalo Range Walking Trail: Native Food/Medicinal Plants availability, and Related School, Community and K-14 Education"
 - PI = Elizabeth Bird; Collaborators = Mike Everts (Arts and Architecture) and Christine Lux and Christine Stanton (EHHD)
 - Submitted to National Fish & Wildlife Foundation \$5 million
 - This proposal revolves around restoration of the Yellowstone bison to tribal lands and integrates land and buffalo restoration, community education, indigenous foods systems, community health, economic development, and development of K-12 educational materials and tribal college educational programs
 - Combining disciplines in these projects increases impact and innovation

 synergistic combination that is much stronger and impactful than the sum of the parts

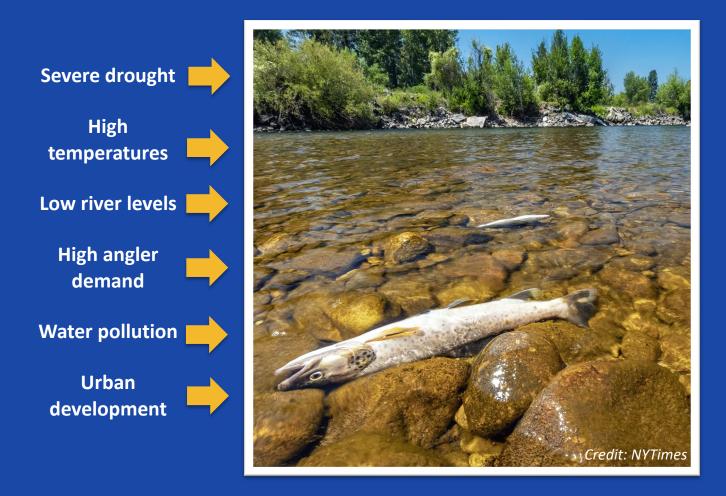


WHY IS INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IMPORTANT?

















Credit: NYTimes



Many of today's problems are unprecedented in their complexity, urgency, scope, and scale



"...we must hold the complexity and engage with it by addressing the complexity with an equally complex response" (Frechtling et al. 2021)



Many of today's problems are unprecedented in their complexity, urgency, scope, and scale



Pressing need for effective solutions to these problems that are practical and accepted by a diversity of affected end-users and communities



"The liminal space between disciplines is required to investigate the **complex problems** that remain unsolved by society ... [and] We cannot get to the **best possible outcomes**... without the bringing together of the liminal, the **differently**



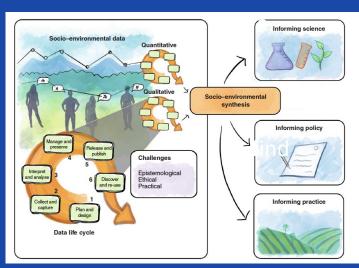
lived, distinctly experienced, and disparately impacted. We cannot be the most excellent expression of our collective genius without the full measure of humanity brought to bear."

-- Dr. Jedidah Isler



Interdisciplinary research benefits

- Diversifies data sources generate "richer, thicker" pictures
 - Fill in data gaps across space and time
 - More robust interpretations of patterns and events with power to explain
 - Uncover hidden drivers and consequences
 - Include more diverse lived experiences and perspectives
- Increases likelihood of research relevance, feasibility, and desired outcomes
 - More able to predict problems, find leverage points, recommend solutions
- Mitigates resource and time scarcity
- Strengthens generalizability of outcomes



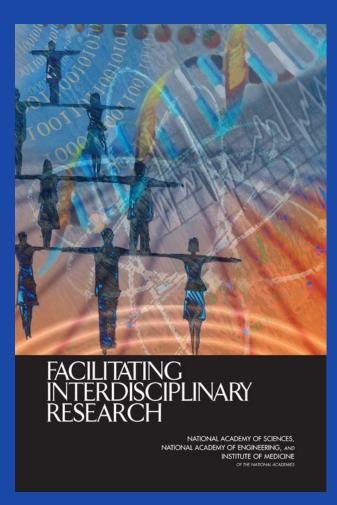
Source: Alexander et al. (2019) "Qualitative data sharing and synthesis for sustainability science"



- Interdisciplinary research rewards
 - "Innovation dividends" and discoveries (Nielsen et al., 2017)
 - Enhanced creativity and problem solving (Vogel et al., 2013)
 - New lines of inquiry and bigger pictures (Palmer et al., 2016)
 - New insights for complex problems (Miller et al., 2008)
 - Increased scientific productivity (Stipelman et al., 2010)
 - Enhanced likelihood of employment in academia (Millar, 2013)



- National funding priority (NSF, NIH, NASEM, etc.)
 - NSF Smart and Connected Communities
 - NSF Convergence Accelerator
 - NSF Science & Technology Centers
 - NSF Strengthening American Infrastructure
 - NSF Emerging Frontiers in Engineering Research, and many many more
- Diverse research teams are more likely to produce highimpact, innovative outcomes





 Yet, interdisciplinarity does not guarantee broader or better impacts (Roessner et al. 2012)

 Resources needed to launch or sustain such efforts can be substantial (National Academies 2005; Hall et al. 2019)



- Challenges of interdisciplinary teamwork
 - Competing strategies and priorities
 - Miscommunications or misunderstandings
 - Unclear expectations and goals
 - Interdependencies or high reliance on others
 - Conflicting personalities or divergent values and beliefs
 - Perceived inequalities or uneven contributions
 - Integrative complexities
 - Lack of disciplinary base or foundational standards
 - Methodological confusion or mistrust
 - Disciplinary capture or dismissal
 - Complexity of problems...



 Collaborations that cross paradigmatic borders (such as between natural and social sciences) are inherently more difficult and pose special challenges (Fischer et al. 2011; Gardner 2014)

 Failure to bridge these divides can erode trust within a team and derail collaborative projects (O'Rourke et al. 2014), or can simply make this type of work that much time- and labor-intensive



- Pressure to find linkages and "keep the peace" between disparate goals and ways of knowing
- Uncertainty of operating in "fuzzy," underdeveloped scientific spaces
 - Novelty of "uncharted territory" (Nash, 2008) limits
 examples to learn from and requires high degrees of trust
- Complexity of problems
 - Ashby's Law of Requisite Variety





FINDING SUPPORT FOR YOUR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH



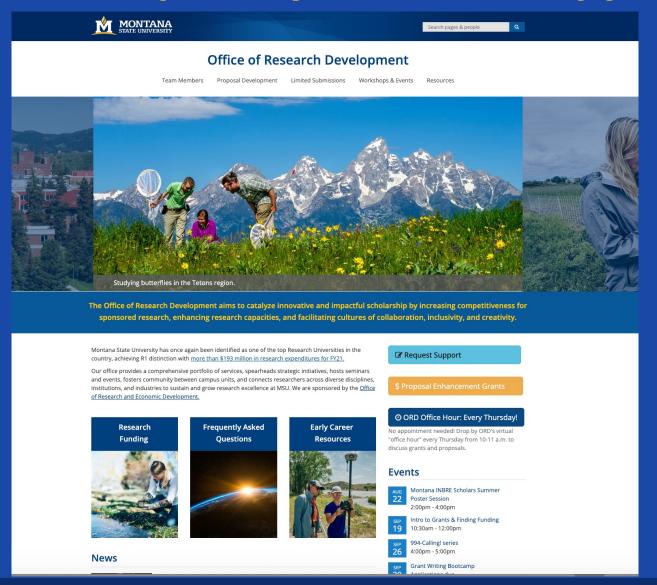
 The Office of Research Development aims to catalyze innovative and impactful scholarship at Montana State University by increasing competitiveness for sponsored research, enhancing research capacities, and facilitating cultures of collaboration, inclusivity, and creativity



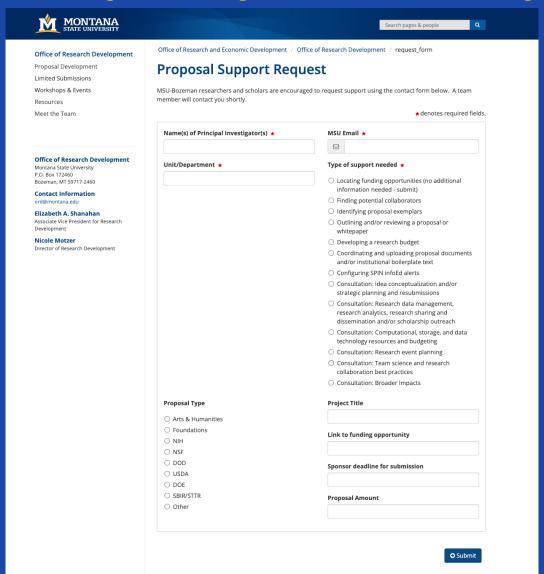
Proposal Development Services

Locating funding	Collecting and coordinating proposal documents
Solidifying a preliminary idea	Consulting on intellectual merit and broader impact
Assessing proposal fit and responsiveness to RFP	Conducting non-technical reviews of proposals
Developing a white paper	Helping develop proposal budgets
Interpreting reviews and strategizing for resubmission	Coordinating limited submissions
Identifying potential collaborators	Strategic planning for major initiatives
Procuring examples of successful materials	Supporting complex, multi-investigator projects
Outlining of proposals	Facilitating external reviews of proposals
Providing templates and boilerplate text	Securing other specialized external proposal support













Search pages & people

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Office of Research Development

Proposal Development

Limited Submissions

Workshops & Events

Resources

Meet the Team

Office of Research Development

Montana State University P.O. Box 172460 Bozeman, MT 59717-2460

Contact Information

ord@montana.edu

Elizabeth A. Shanahan

Associate Vice President for Research Development

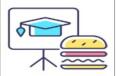
Nicole Motzer

Director of Research Development

Office of Research and Economic Development / Office of Research Development / Workshops & Events

Workshops & Events

Lunch & Learns



The Office of Research
Development
organizes a recurring
series of educational
lunchtime seminars
called "Lunch &
Learns."

Intro to Grants



Monday, Sept. 19, 10:30 a.m.-12 noon

New to writing grants?
Join us for an
interactive session
that introduces you to
the grant writing
process, and the MSU
policies and
procedures.

Grant Writing Bootcamp



Applications DUE BY Friday, Sept. 30

Grant Writing
Bootcamp is designed
to help grantinterested faculty
produce a quality,
successful proposal,
with valuable
information and
support from grantsuccessful facilitators.

Research Development Day



Thursday, Jan. 12, 2023 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

Details coming soon!



Interdisciplinary Research Team Development RFP from the College of EHHD

- Supports the launch of an interdisciplinary initiative with at least 1 EHHD member (can be multiple disciplines within EHHD and include members from outside EHHD)
- Phase 1 grants for starting at ground zero can be up to \$8,000
- Phase 2 grants with a research proposal target can be up to \$20,000
- Funds are flexible but might include travel to meetings, facilitating retreats, team building expenses, mentor fees, program officer visits, preliminary data collection and analysis, and other things related to proposal development expenses (not intended to fund teaching reductions)
- https://www.montana.edu/ehhd/ord/ehhd_internal_grants/FY2
 2/InterdisciplinaryResearchTeamDevelopmentRFP.html



- Internal grants from the Office of the VP for Research and Economic Development
 - Scholarship and Creativity Grant (S&C)
 - "Funds are intended to support individual HASS faculty research and creative activities as well as research teams seeking to pursue a larger grant (e.g., HASS internal grant or external funding such as NSF or foundation grants)."
 - \$4,000-16,000 over 1 year
 - NEW: summer salary support
 - Open to TT facuty
 - Fall applications due October 3, 2022



- Internal grants from the Office of the VP for Research and Economic Development
 - Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences Grant (HASS)
 - Funds "communities of scholarship across MSU's HASS faculty to catalyze a new era of collaborative and impactful interdisciplinary research that leads to fiscal sustainability after the end of internal funding. HASS grants are big idea grants, in contrast to individual research agendas."
 - \$100,000-150,000 over 2 years
 - Open to TT faculty
 - Annual applications due February 13, 2023



- Internal grants from the Office of the VP for Research and Economic Development
 - Research Expansion Fund (REF)
 - Funds "support acquisition of new preliminary data or the development of new research methods or procedures that will be used in subsequent proposals to external funding sources."
 - \$30,000-\$50,000 over one year
 - Open to TT faculty
 - Fall applications due October 3, 2022



- Internal grants from the Office of the VP for Research and Economic Development
 - Proposal Enhancement Grant (PEG)
 - Program is designed to increase the competitiveness and rates of success for research and scholarship proposals submitted to external sponsors.
 - \$2,000 voucher for enhancement services
 - Open to TT faculty
 - Applications accepted on a rolling basis



REALIZING INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH



- Generating broadly relevant, inviting questions
 - I am studying [X] because I want to find out [Y] in order to better understand [Z] so that [A] might [B].

Adapted from Booth et al. (2016) The Craft of Research, 4th Ed.

Scenario: when approaching potential partners and collaborators



Step 1: I am studying [X]

Example 1: "I am studying post-harvest practices in agricultural fields of Vietnam."



Step 2: I am studying [X] because I want to find out [Y]

Example 2: "I am studying post-harvest practices in agricultural fields of Vietnam because I want to find out how much PM2.5 is emitted into the atmosphere from the burning of rice straw, and thus what agriculture's relative contribution to fine particulate matter levels is."



Step 3: I am studying [X] because I want to find out [Y] in order to better understand [Z]

Example 3: "I am studying post-harvest practices in agricultural fields of Vietnam because I want to find out how much PM2.5 is emitted into the atmosphere from the burning of rice straw, and thus what agriculture's relative contribution to fine particulate matter levels is **in order to better understand where effective interventions can be made for the improvement of air quality."**



Step 4: I am studying [X] because I want to find out [Y] in order to better understand [Z] **so that [A] might [B].**

Example 4: "I am studying post-harvest practices in agricultural fields of Vietnam because I want to find out how much PM2.5 is emitted into the atmosphere from the burning of rice straw, and thus what agriculture's relative contribution to fine particulate matter levels is in order to better understand where effective interventions can be made for the improvement of air quality so that millions of people around the world might avoid the poor health outcomes and even premature death that have been linked to adverse environmental conditions."



What is the emissions load of post-harvest agricultural burning practices in Vietnam?



In what ways do current post-harvest burning practices affect air quality, and how might future agricultural interventions simultaneously support livelihoods and human well-being?*



What is the emissions load of post-harvest agricultural burning practices in Vietnam?



In what ways do current post-harvest burning practices affect air quality, and how might future agricultural interventions simultaneously support livelihoods and human well-being?*

*The importance of "appreciate inquiry": What would it look like if...? Imagine if... How might we...? (Morrison et al., 2019)

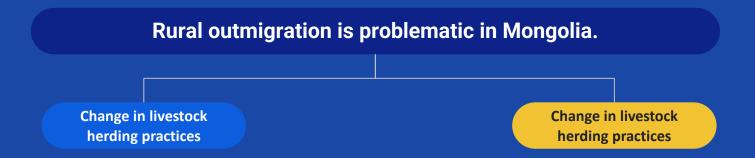


- Taking the time for clarity and curiosity about both project and people
 - o The "5 Whys Exercise"

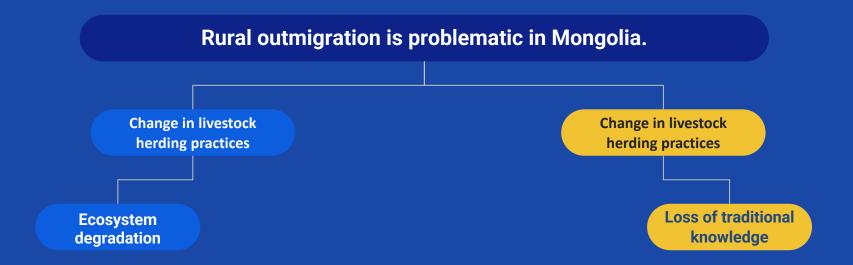
Adapted from Macanufo & Brown (2010) Gamestorming

Scenario: when a shared problem has been identified, but expectations, values, etc. have not

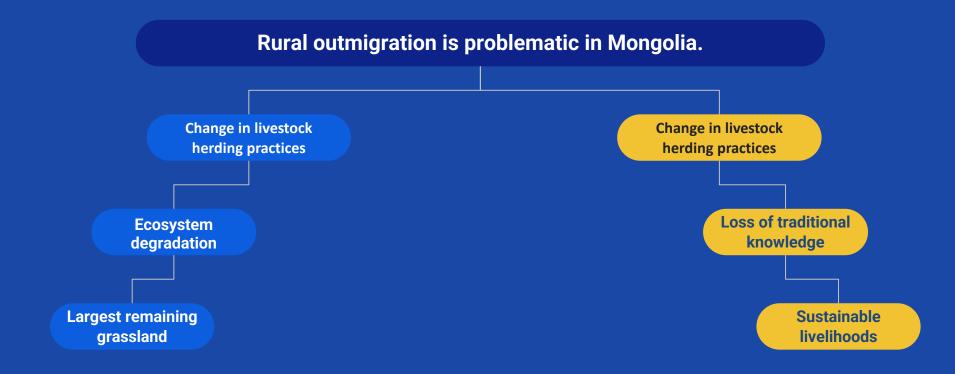




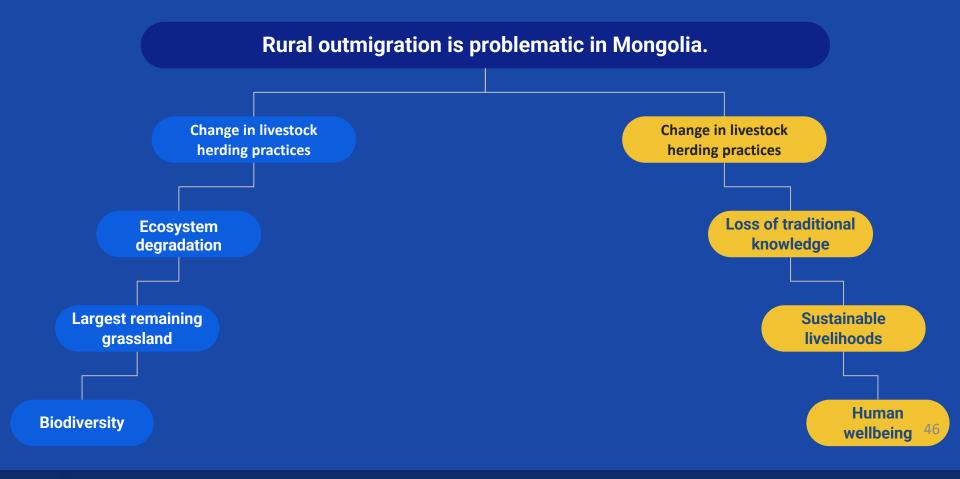




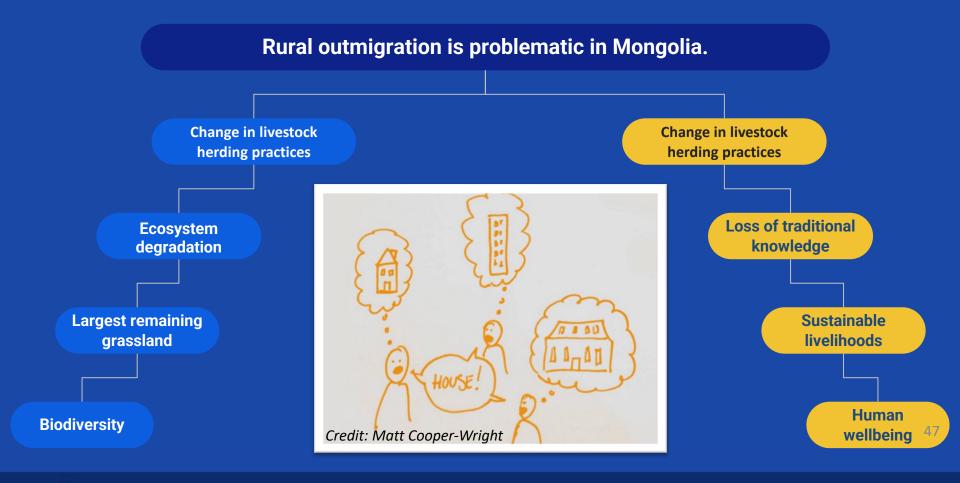












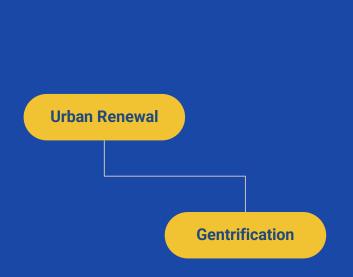


Fish Life Histories

Urban Renewal

Scenario: when a collaboration is desired but initially seems unlikely

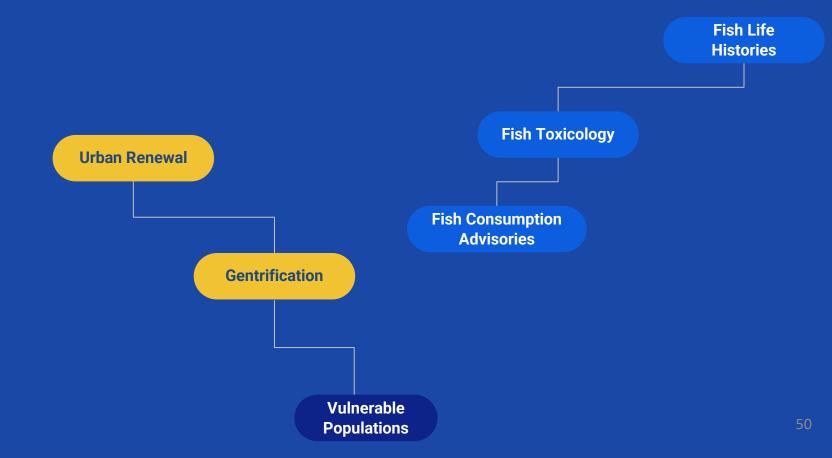




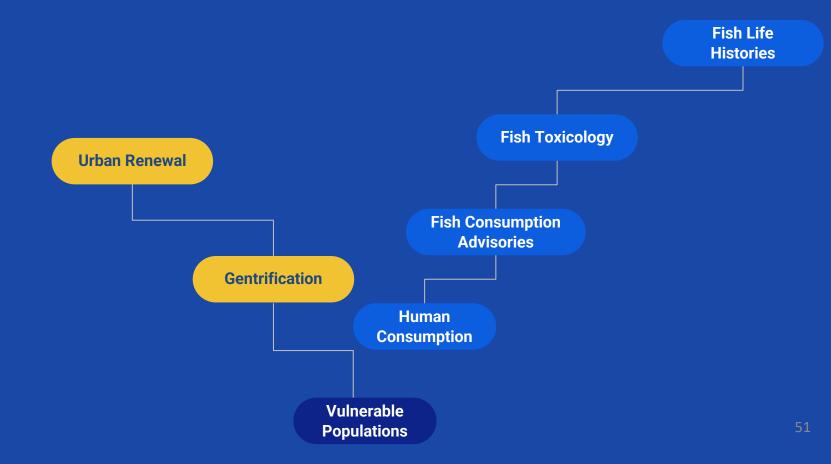




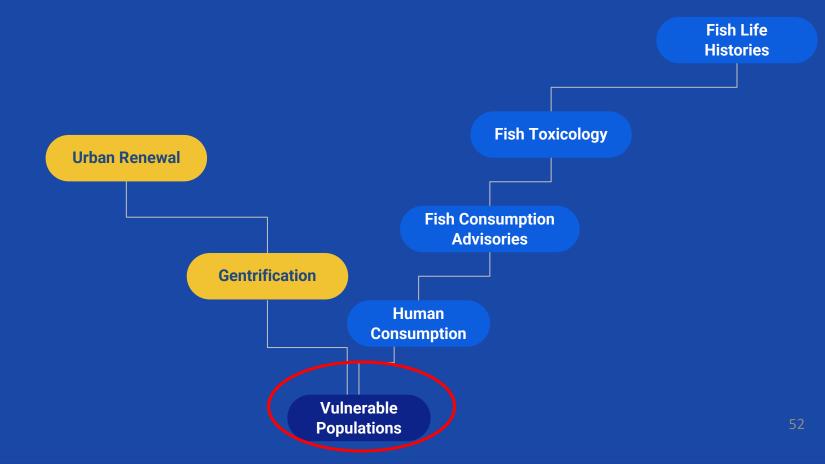






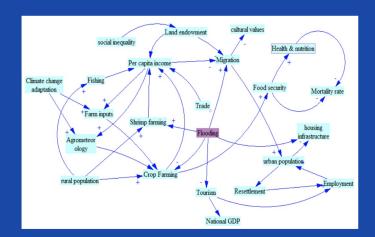


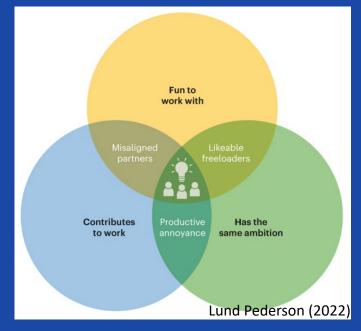






- Finding (and being) the right collaborators
 - A systems mapping approach
 - "A framework to identify good collaborators"
 - Outward and inward applications







Self-reflection example exercise

- In what type of working environment do I thrive?
 - What sorts of situations or environments make me uncomfortable?
 - What do I need to make decisions?
- How do I tend to interact with others in a research setting?
 - How collaborative am I? How argumentative am I?
- What roles am I most comfortable taking on in a research setting?
 - How much of a leadership role do I want to take at this time?
- What do I have to offer a team?
 - What is (are) my most valuable or well-developed skill(s)? Which skill(s) would I most like to improve?
- What am I looking for in a team?
 - What would I like to see in potential collaborators? What do I not want?
- What is my biggest worry about being part of an interdisciplinary research team?
- If I joined a team, am I willing to... Meet a team's expectations and fulfill commitments? Reach consensus or compromise? Accept feedback? Provide feedback? Have difficult discussions?



Equally prioritizing the research and team

"Top 10 Takeaways" from the Collaboration and Team Science Field Guide (Bennett et al 2018):

Trust Team dynamics

Vision Communication

Self awareness & Recognition and sharing success

emotional intelligence Conflict and disagreement

Leadership Navigating and leveraging networks

Mentoring



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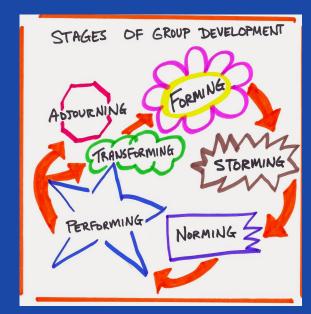


"High performing collaborative research teams are created and maintained when team diversity is effectively fostered and interpersonal skills are taught and practiced."

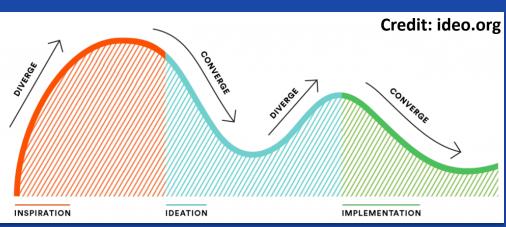
(Cheruvelil et al., 2014)



 Embracing natural collaborative stages and cycles









- Documenting and formalizing collaborations (a research "pre-nup")
 - Clearly defines roles, responsibilities, authorship/IP, decision-making and conflict resolution protocols, etc.
 - Develops shared vision
 - Include a boundary object as an integrative, visual representation
 - Determine what is in and what is out (Bammer 2013)
 - Co-creates team culture and makes values explicit
 - Especially important in highly diverse partnerships and those with perceived or actual power differentials
 - Builds trust and signals good intentions
 - A catalyst for difficult but critical conversations



CONCLUDING THOUGHTS



- Interdisciplinary, team-based research and scholarship is not simple or straightforward
 - It requires some unlearning for many of us
 - It necessitates stepping out of our comfort zones
 - It demands "epistemic humility" and vulnerability
 - It takes patience and time

But, it pays off in many ways



- There are many resources on campus that are available to catalyze interdisciplinary work, including ORD!
 - Email us at ord@montana.edu
 - Visit our website: montana.edu/research/ord



"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it **hitched to everything else**in the universe."

-- John Muir



"[Our work] is not sitting in isolation and coming up with a lovely idea. We can't do this on our own because we are in this together."

-- Dr. Jayne Downey, MSU Professor and Director of the Center for Research on Rural Education





THANK YOU!

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