Five Significant Publications

- Applies to the following series: Ladder Rank, in-Residence, Adjunct (research oriented) and Professional Research Appointees
- Required for actions that require CAP review.
- Purpose of this document: puts the burden of proof on the selected publications to satisfy the criterion for creativity
- Content: a selection of the candidate’s 5 most significant publications since his/her last career advancement or appointment
- Rules:
  - Should be a separate document that is no longer than 2 pages in length and should compliment the personal statement should a statement be provided by the candidate
  - Publications to be listed with proper citations, corresponding bibliography number (do not renumber these publications from 1-5) and the publications must either be published or in press
  - Citations should be followed with brief statements illustrating the candidate’s role in writing the publication
  - No two candidates may share the same publication in their list of five significant publications (Exception: in the case of first or last authors, in which case the Department Chair must verify in writing that both candidates’ creative efforts and equally and substantively reflected in the publication)
  - Copies of these five significant publications must be submitted with the dossier

Example:
Albert Einstein – 5 Most Significant Publications:


Proposes the theory that the interactions between all molecules are a universal function of distance, in analogy with the inverse-square force of gravity. Once parameterized, this theory makes reasonably accurate predictions for heavier hydrophobic molecules, but fails for lighter molecules. I was the principle investigator of this project. I conducted and managed the experiment, collected data, and wrote the majority of the paper.

A.57. Descartes, T. A., Copernicus, N. Einstein, A., Newton, I., Tesla, N.

Reconciles independent derivations of the blackbody formula $E=\hbar \nu$ with Planck’s derivation. Planck's derivation of this formula ascribed it to a restriction on the energy changes possible when radiation is produced or absorbed by matter, which implied no restriction on the energies of either matter or radiation. The previous derivation shows a restriction on the energy of radiation alone, but this paper takes a modern approach to the idea that the energies of both matter and radiation and quantized. I was Co-PI of this project and wrote 50% of the article.

Note: This document is not meant to replace the bibliography and should not be reiterated in the personal statement.

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