Michael R. Blanton

Professional Preparation:

Cornell University	Engineering Physics	BS 1995
Princeton University	Astrophysics	PhD 1999
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	Astrophysics	1999–2001
New York University	Astrophysics	2001–present

Appointments:

Professor	Department of Physics	New York University, 2018–present
Associate Professor	Department of Physics	New York University, 2011–2018
Assistant Professor	Department of Physics	New York University, 2005–2011
Research Scientist	Department of Physics	New York University, 2001–2005
Postdoc	Astrophysics	Fermi National Accelerator Lab, 1999–2001

Five Publications Closely Related to Proposed Project:

- Roig, B., Blanton, M. R., and Yan, R. 2015, *Stellar Metallicity Gradients in SDSS Galaxies*, ApJ, 808, 26
- Zhu, G., Blanton, M. R., Burles, S. M., Coil, A. L., Cool, R. J., Eisenstein, D. J., Moustakas, J., Wong, K. C., and Aird, J. 2011, *PRIMUS: Obscured Star Formation on the Red Sequence*, ApJ, 726, 110
- Blanton, M. R., Kazin, E., Muna, D., Weaver, B. A., and Price-Whelan, A. 2011, *Improved Background Subtraction for the Sloan Digital Sky Survey Images*, AJ, 142, 31.
- Conroy, C., Schiminovich, D., and Blanton, M. R. 2010, *Dust Attenuation in Disk-dominated Galaxies: Evidence for the 2175Å Dust Feature*, ApJ, 718, 184
- Blanton, M. R. and Roweis, S. (2007), *K-corrections and filter transformations in the ultraviolet, optical, and near-infrared*, AJ, 133, 734

Performance in Prior Research Efforts:

- SDSS-IV Director (2012–present): successful in leading project through fund-raising, development, and six years of operations.
- SDSS-III Data Coordinator (2007–2013): successfully led development of data management systems and data releases for SDSS-III.
- Freely distributed New York University Value-Added Galaxy Catalog, used in over 800 refereed publications (2005–present), and the NASA-Sloan Atlas, used in around 200 refereed publications (2012–present).
- Wrote and distributed freely a widely used code to fit stellar population models to galaxy flux observations, known as `kcorrect`, used in over 1,000 refereed publications (2002–present).