Welcome to the introductory workshop for the MIT Research Slam / 3MT!

# While we're getting set up, review the rules for the 3-Minute Thesis\* competition. To ask questions, raise your hand/use the chat.

- A single static PowerPoint slide is permitted.
   No slide transitions, animations or 'movement' of any description are allowed.
   The slide is to be presented from the beginning of the oration.
- No additional electronic media (e.g., sound and video files) are permitted.
- No additional props (e.g., costumes, musical instruments, laboratory equipment) are permitted.
- Presentations are limited to 3 minutes maximum.
   Competitors exceeding 3 minutes are disqualified.
- Presentations are to be **spoken word** (e.g., no poems, raps, or songs).
- Presentations must be submitted as pre-recorded videos (with slide embedded as an image in top right corner) through by March 11: bit.ly/3mt-mit-competition
  - Finalists' videos will be played during the April 17 Showcase, with commentary by judges.
  - Detailed video creation guide: bit.ly/3mt-mit-resources
  - Example judging rubric: <u>bit.ly/3mt-mit-rubric</u>
    - \* We're calling it a Research Slam because we're including postdocs, too.



# Crafting a Compelling 3-Minute Talk

Dr. Jacqueline Goldstein,

Communication Lab Instructional Designer

#### Development Credit:

Dr. Jesse Dunietz

Dr. Diana Chien

## MIT's 4th Annual



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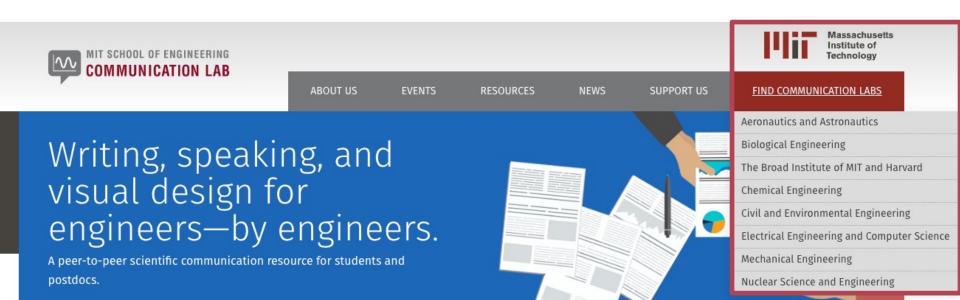


MIT Comm Lab is a discipline-specific peer-coaching program that helps students and postdocs with their scientific writing, speaking, & visual design.

Make appointments and browse how-to docs at:

mitcommlab.edu 

Find Communication Labs



#### Introduction



Dr. Jac Goldstein (she/her)

- Comm Lab Instructional Designer
- Astronomy PhD (minor Sci Comm)
- Co-creator SciCommBites

## Let's analyze a winning 3MT video together.



School of Graduate Studies





### Jennifer Campbell

Program: Engineering Physics

Degree: Ph.D. candidate

Supervisor: Dr Robert Knobel

Title: "Nanocantilevers: A New To

- How would you summarize the main message of the presenter's research in one sentence?
- What did they say to get that message across?
- What did they show to get that message across?

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- How would you summarize the main message of the presenter's research in one sentence?
- What did they say to get that message across?
- What did they show to get that message across?

## By the end of this workshop, you will be able to...

- 1. Distill a central message from complex ideas about a research topic.
- 2. Structure an **story** that is memorable and engaging.
- 3. Sketch a visually appealing slide that supports your message & story.

#### Attend the next workshop:

Deliver to Win: How to Present Your 3-Minute Talk Effectively:

Wednesday, February 21st; 3:30-5 PM ET; to work on your presentation delivery!

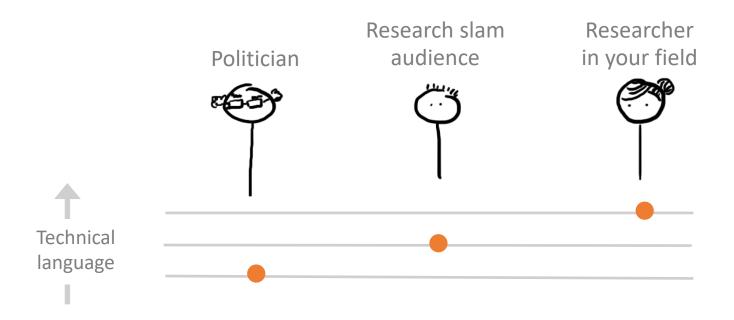
- 1. Distill a central message
- 2. Structure a memorable, exciting story
- 3. Sketch a visually appealing slide

With only 3 minutes, you must focus your audience's attention on a single take-home message.

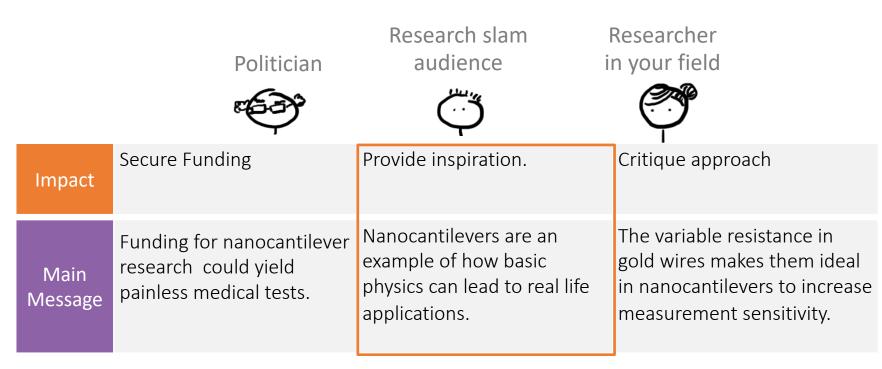
What was Jennifer's Main Message?

Gold wires can improve the sensitivity of tiny devices that may allow doctors to diagnose disease painlessly through the breath.

## To distill a main message, first consider: Who are you communicating with?



## To distill a main message, then consider: What impact do you want your message to have?



Courtesy Alison Takemura

#### Worksheet

## Half-Life Your Message

- You'll be paired with a partner in a breakout room.
- Partner 1 will practice saying their message in...

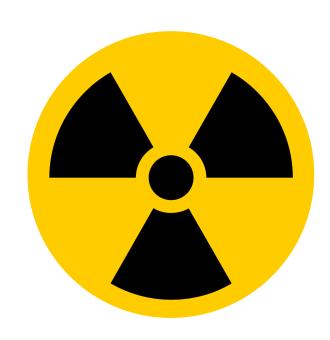
60 sec

30 sec

15 sec

8 sec

- Write down your favorite versions.
- Then it's Partner 2's turn!



Aurbach, E. L., Prater, K. E., Patterson, B., & Zikmund-Fisher, B. J. (2018). Half-Life Your Message: A Quick, Flexible Tool for Message Discovery. *Science Communication*, 40(5), 669–677. https://doi.org/10.1177/1075547018781917

1. Distill a central message

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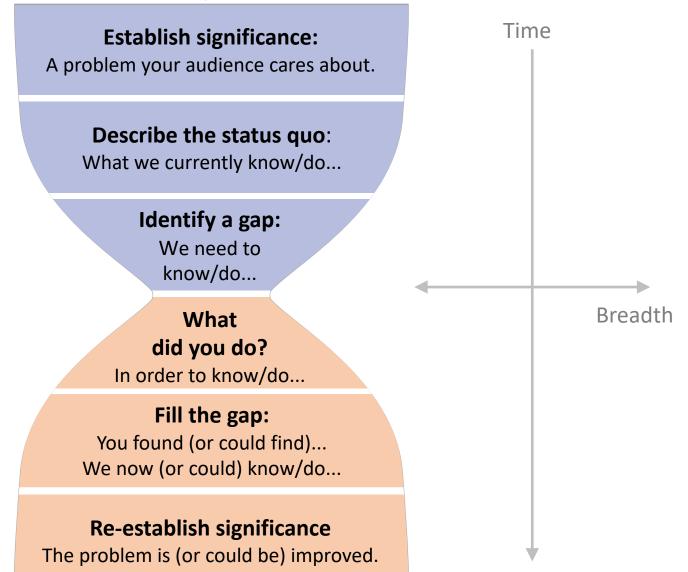
## A story is how we make sense of the world.

- 1. **Empathic** We can **relate** to characters or events
- 2. Engaging We are curious how the tension resolves
- 3. Understandable We can follow and visualize events
- 4. Meaningful We are changed by resolution

## One structure for a story is an Hourglass.

There's a problem that's worthwhile to work on!

Your work
is
addressing
the
problem!



## The Hourglass is a way to outline your talk.

#### **Establish significance:**

A problem your audience cares about.

#### Describe the status quo:

What we currently know/do...

#### **Identify a gap:**

We need to know/do...

## What did you do?

In order to know/do...

#### Fill the gap:

You found (or could find)...
We now (or could) know/do...

#### Re-establish significance

The problem is (or could be) improved.

Medical tests at the doctor can be painful for people.

Devices can test for molecules through breath, but are large and expensive.

Nanocantilevers are small, but need more sensitive measurements.

To enable more sensitive measurements, she attached gold wires

Bend in gold wires can be measured & allow for more sensitive measurements

More sensitive measurements could lead to painless medical tests Story elements align with the Hourglass

Character(s)

Tension

**Events** 

Resolution

#### **Establish significance:**

A problem your audience cares about.

#### Describe the status quo:

What we currently know/do...

#### **Identify a gap:**

We need to know/do...

## What did you do?

In order to know/do...

#### Fill the gap:

You found (or could find)...
We now (or could) know/do...

#### Re-establish significance

The problem is (or could be) improved.

Medical tests at the doctor could be painful for Jennifer (and people).

Devices can test for molecules through breath, but are large and expensive.

Nanocantilevers are small, but need more sensitive measurements.

To enable more sensitive measurements, she attached gold wires

Bend in gold wires can be measured & allow for more sensitive measurements

More sensitive measurements could lead to painless medical tests.

## A research story can be about your process of discovery...

Character(s) You, the researcher(s) How will you solve the problem? **Tension** Things you do, or that happen to you, **Events** as you solve the problem. Resolution Your research solves the problem!

## ...or a research story can be about your impact on humanity...

Character(s)

Humanity (or a specific representative)

**Tension** 

A challenge that could lead to a suboptimal future.

**Events** 

How the world will evolve with/without your work.

Resolution

Your research leads to a better future!

## ...or a research story can be about your object of study.

Object(s) of study Character(s) The object can't do what it **Tension** wants to / what we want it to What happens to that object **Events** (+ how your work changes it) Resolution Your research helps the object!

## Draft your Hourlgass: 1 bullet point per box.

#### **Establish significance:**

A problem your audience cares about.

#### Describe the status quo:

What we currently know/do...

#### **Identify a gap:**

We need to know/do...

## What did you do?

In order to know/do...

#### Fill the gap:

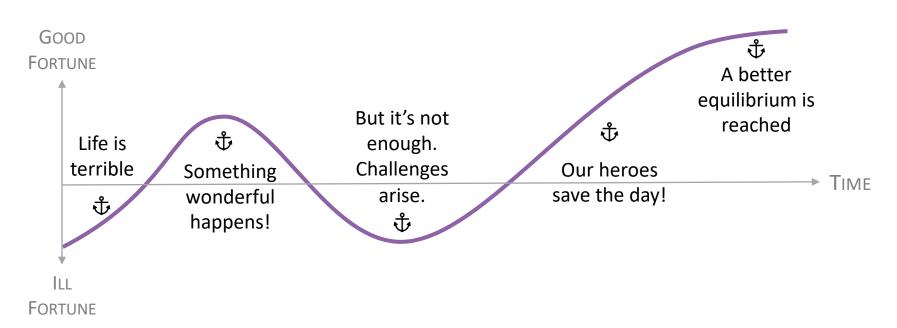
You found (or could find)...
We now (or could) know/do...

#### **Re-establish significance**

The problem is (or could be) improved.

#### Stories follow a few common narrative arcs.

#### Rise-fall-rise



Medical tests at the doctor can be painful, like through needles.

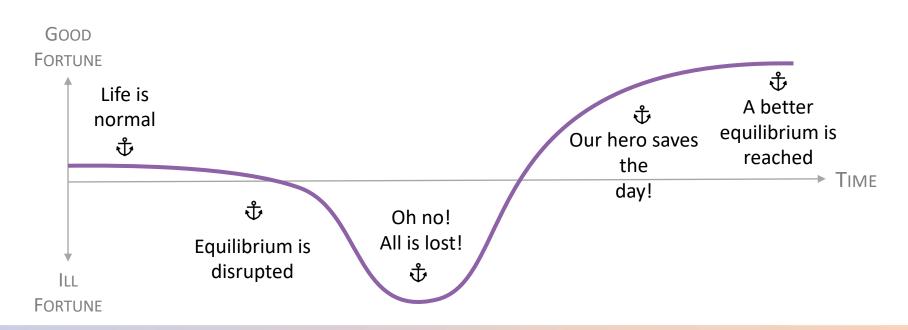
Devices can test for molecules through breath, but are large and expensive. Nanocantilevers could measure molecules in breath, but we need more sensitive measurements.

To enable more sensitive measurements, she figured out a way to attach gold wires to nanocantilevers.

Bend in gold wires can be measured electrically, and allows for more sensitive measurements More sensitive measurements could lead to painless medical tests through breath.

#### Stories follow a few common narrative arcs.

#### Fall-rise



Power electronics have been getting smaller and more efficient thanks to better switches. But size/efficiency are now limited not by switches, but by magnetic components.

Designing small, efficient magnetic components is hard!

We developed a new magnetic structure that has excellent performance. Power electronics have a new way forward.

#### Stories follow a few common narrative arcs.



"We all know that if you drop your cell phone, bad things happen." "But why? What if we could toss our phones around with impunity?

<Insert
research on
flexible
electronics...
>"

"Unbreakable phones! Flexible solar panels! The possibilities are endless!"

## Choose your narrative.

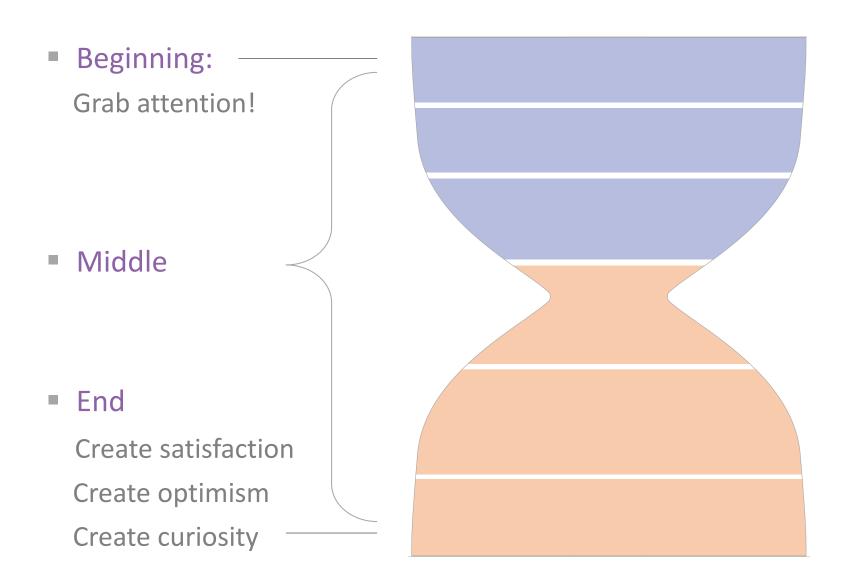
Rise-fall-rise

- 1. Decide who the character(s) for your story will be.
- 2. Choose + fill out a narrative arc using your Hourglass outline.

Fall-rise

Rise

## A story has a beginning, a middle, & an end.



## You can grab the audience's attention with a set of standard beginnings (hooks).

#### Grabber (startling/surprising)

"Why is it so hard to kill a zombie? If you've ever watched a zombie movie, you've noticed that they're pretty tenacious. Well, unfortunately for us, some cancer cells act just like zombies." Inspired by Trinh Hua

#### Back to the beginning

"This tool will let drug companies find these 'cancer zombies.' Because as Sun Tzu famously said, 'to defeat your enemy, you must know your enemy.'"

Inspired by Trinh Hua

#### Quote

"'It's like every time I take a breath, someone's forcing me to breathe through a straw.' That's how Cassie, a patient in western Massachusetts, describes living with cystic fibrosis." Inspired by Amanda Bordin

"Ultimately, we can help Cassie here breathe a little easier"

Inspired by Amanda Bordin

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## You can grab the audience's attention with a set of standard beginnings (hooks).

#### Immersive scene or image

"Imagine a crystal clear lake, the water as still as glass. You can see fish, birds, and beautiful, vibrant colors. You just know that life in and around this lake thrives. Unfortunately, every day this image gets further and further away from reality." —Mariam Elmarsafy

#### Back to the future

And 10 years from now, your community could be living in the middle of a thriving pasis.

#### Ask a question

"I want to start with a story about Susie. Susie has just finished her shift...feeding meals to the homeless. On her way home, she comes across a wallet...with [fifty dollars] inside. What happens next?" —Sophie Cameron

So the next time you find some money (likely in a gift card), ask yourself 'What happens next?'

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#### Worksheet

## Draft your opening & closing lines.

#### **Opening Techniques**

- Grabber (startling/surprising)
- Quote
- Invite audience to do something

- Immersive scene or image
- Anecdote
- Point out something on your slide

#### Closing Techniques

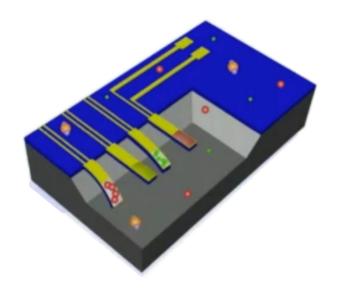
- Restate significance
- "Bookend" (circle back to start)
- Forward-looking prediction

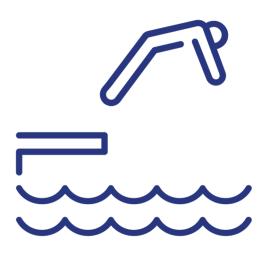
- Quote
- Humor or pun
- Call to action

Stories often have metaphors, which can connect what the audience doesn't know to what they do know.

A nanocantilever...

...is like a diving board





Created by Symbolon from Noun Project

2/23/24

## Guiding principles for metaphors:

- 1. Keep them accessible.
- 2. Stick to a small number of consistent metaphors.
- 3. Map the metaphor back to the technical domain.
- 4. Test-drive metaphors on multiple audiences.

- 1. Distill a central message
- 2. Structure a memorable, exciting story
- 3. Sketch a visually appealing slide

# Visuals should be simple and illustrative.

- < 5 Images</p>
- Large font (or none)
- Simple versions of technical figures



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#### Worksheet

## Sketch your slide.

To support your story,

- Sketch a title that communicates your main message.
- Sketch 1-3 simple and illustrative images.
- Optional: Draft 1-3 accompanying bullet points)

## In this workshop you...

- 1. Distilled a central message from complex ideas about a research topic.
- 2. Structured a story that is memorable and engaging.
- 3. Sketched a visually appealing slide that supports your message & story.

Attend the next workshop:

#### <u>Deliver to Win: How to Present Your 3-Minute Talk Effectively:</u>

Wednesday, February 21st; 3:30-5 PM ET; to work on your presentation delivery!

### Any questions? Next steps to remember:

- Presentation delivery workshop on Feb 21, 3:30-5:00pm
- Get 1:1 coaching to develop + practice your talk:
  - Communication Labs mitcommlab.mit.edu/find
  - CAPD:
    - Grads → Career Advisors <u>capd.mit.edu/services/appointments</u>

      Postdocs → Dr. Simona Rosu <u>srosu@mit.edu</u>
  - Writing & Communication Center
     cmsw.mit.edu/writing-and-communication-center
- Deadline for submitting your talk as a video: March 11
  - Video submission guide: <u>bit.ly/3mt-mit-competition</u>
  - Video creation guide: <u>bit.ly/3mt-mit-resources</u>
  - Example judging rubric: <u>bit.ly/3mt-mit-rubric</u>
- Showcase: April 17