Academic Skills Presentation Skills

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Why Do You Have to Give Talks?

Academic career:

clear and concise scientific narrative

- ✓ Scientific research
- Teaching

Industrial career:

short presentation – a basis for any management

what has been achieved

✓ short synopsis for the future plans





<u>Remember</u>

Failed 5-minute presentation might destroy months of team work

Scientific Talk's Pitfalls

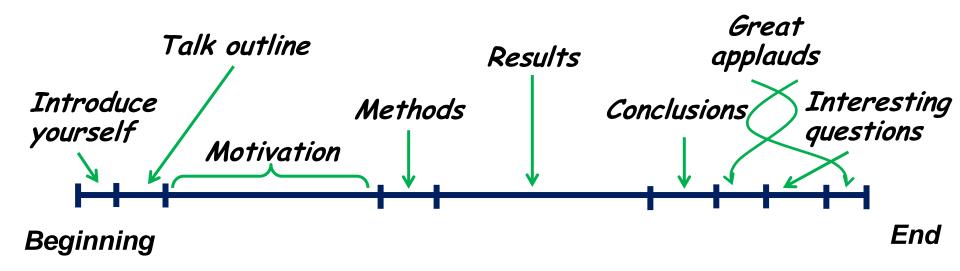
- ✓ diverse audience
- ✓ strict and tough time limits
- ✓ a lot of info to convey
- ✓ anxiety, nervousness, unease

Few reasons of a bad talk

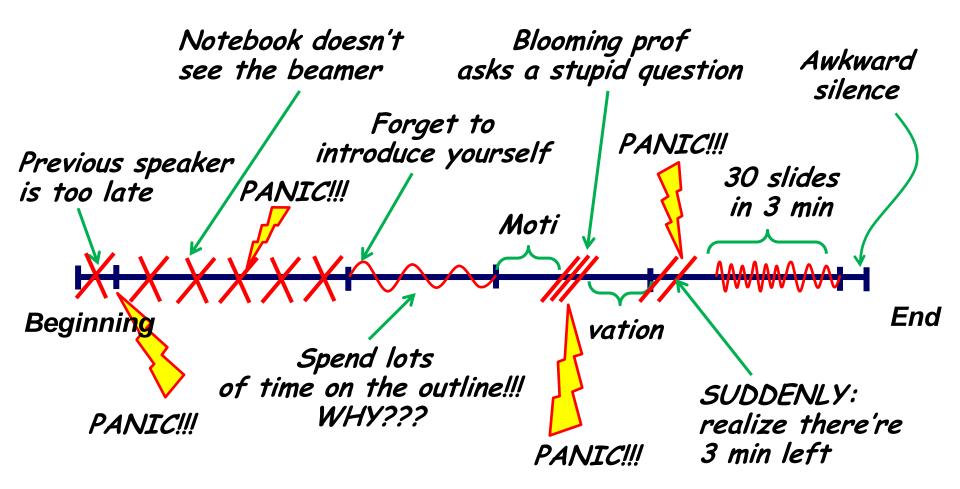
- X Inability to motivate the audience
- X Chaotic structure
- X Loopholes in the logics
- X Too many details
- X Unstructured slides
- X Bad way of presenting
- X There're 100's more of them



Your Dream of Your Presentation



...and Harsh Reality



Goal of This Course

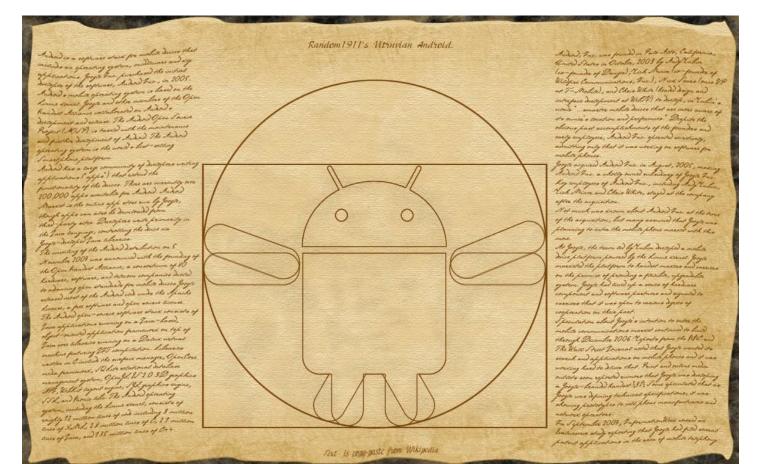
Algorithms, tips, and errors in preparation of and during a scientific talk

«The important thing is you tried. You tried and you failed. And you failed BIG. That's what's important. You're a big failure who tried and failed.»



«Dont's» of This Talk

X No presentation for the job interview
X No examples of the bad/good talks
X No explanation of the cartoons
X No war-starting discussions



1. Getting Started

Trivial: you must have the subject of the talk (scientific results)

What are the boundary conditions?

Who is your audience?

- Experts (many juicy details)
- Non-experts (blue horizons)
- Both (a nightmare)

How much time?

- ✓ Single- or multidisciplinary conference?
- More similar talks?
- ✓ What time is your talk at?



What Is the Goal of Your Talk?

Why are you giving the talk?
What do you want from the talk?
How do you motivate the audience?

Define

1-2-3 key points ...and stick to them

Consider

the audience expertise



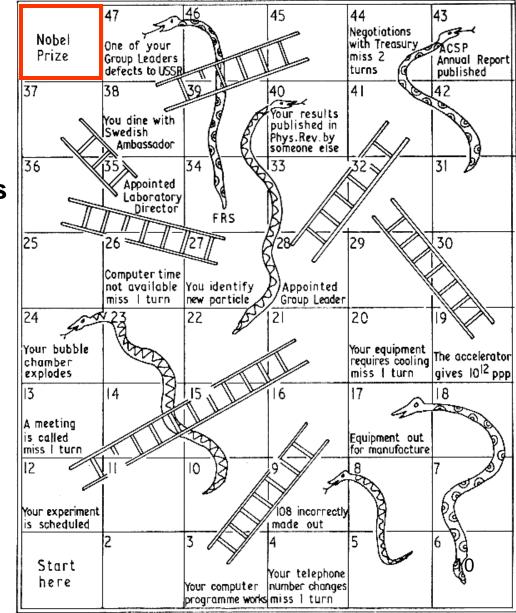
2. Scientific Talk Outline

- It is fixed as:
- ✓outline
- ✓introduction
- ✓ methods
- ✓results
- ✓ conclusions and perspectives

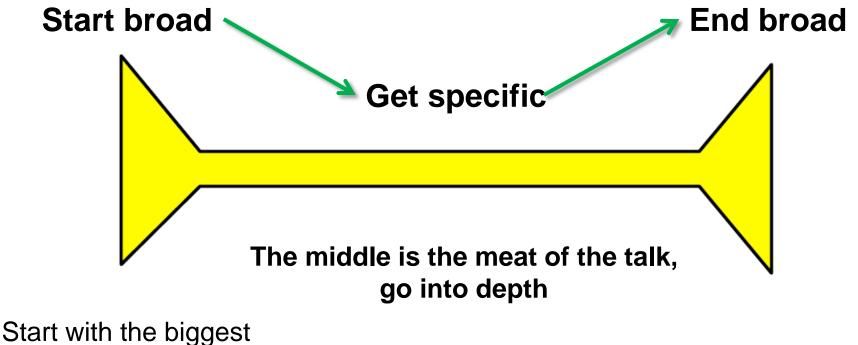
Building-up scheme

✓introduction: from general to particular

✓ conclusions: from particular to general



Talk Structure



questions and get progressively more specific

Focus on conclusions End with the most specific conclusions, then build back out to the "big picture" and perspectives

Do You Need To Present Talk Outline?

✓ People like certainty

✓Talk content in short

✓What to expect

✓How the talk is organized

Alternative strategy

(especially for a short talk)

summarize the main results in a single! short! statement during the title slide



Introduction

Introduction is meant to prepare the audience for the subject

- ✓ Structure: from general to particular
- ✓ Present an overview of the problem at large
- ✓ Give a short summary of the already-achieved
- ✓Motivate your research
- Explicitly state the goals of your research
- ✓Briefly mention the main results

Introduction is the most important part

✓ experts understand what to expect
 ✓ non-experts have already received 90% of information

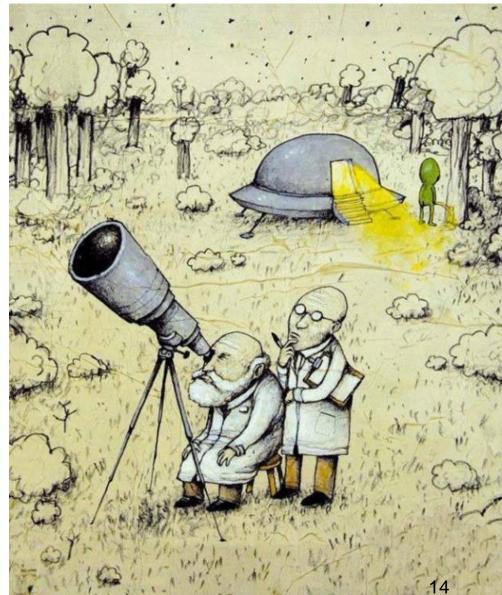




Strategies of Introduction

 ✓ Verification of details of a well-known problem
 ✓ New twist on the familiar
 ✓ Combination of both

<u>Spend up to 30% of the talk</u> <u>for the introduction</u> this will pay back hundredfold



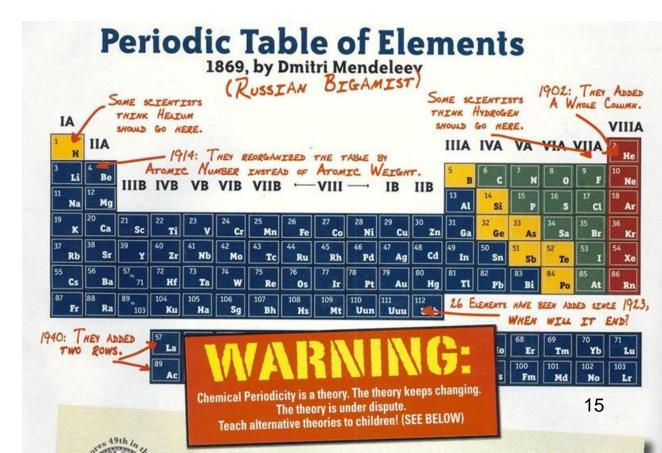
«Dont's» Introduction

X Don't write much text

X Don't over-broaden the issue

- X Don't undermine competitive studies
- X Don't bend somebody's result to your favor

X Don't state more than 2 goals



Methods

- can be omitted in a short talk (unless they're the essence of the talk)
- ✓ first explain methods qualitatively
- and only then present a quantitative description (only if it's absolutely necessary)

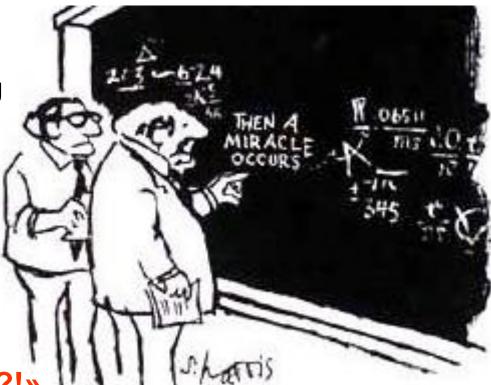


«I'm on the verge of a major breakthrough, but I'm also at the point where chemistry leaves off and physics begins, so I'll have to drop the whole thing» 16

Results

Results are the main and original part of your presentation

- ✓ Organization: from simple to complex
- Present main results only
- ✓Take care of logics
- Demonstrate clear understanding
- ✓ Explain main consequences
- Having reached the climax, make your way downhill



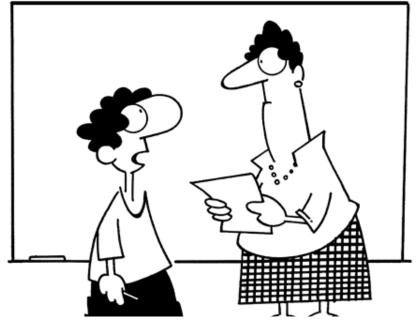
Answer the question

«What have I done really new?!» (for yourself)

«You should be more explicit here»

«Dont's» Results

- X Don't try to report ALL your results
- X Don't give numbers without explaining their significance
- X Don't present extensive tables with a lot of numbers
- X Don't write equations without explaining each variable
- X Don't try to impress audience by complicated equations
- X Don't jump from one subject to another



«I turned in my homework two days late, but normally it's four days late,¹⁸ so technically it's early!»

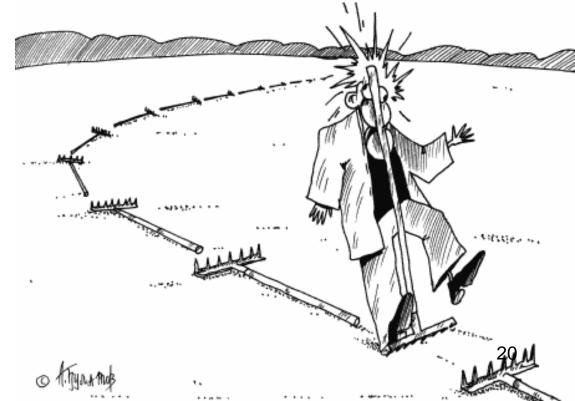
Conclusions

- ✓ From particular to general
- ✓ Summarize your results
- ✓Tell what you have achieved
- ✓ Place your results in a broader picture
- **√**Outline the prospects



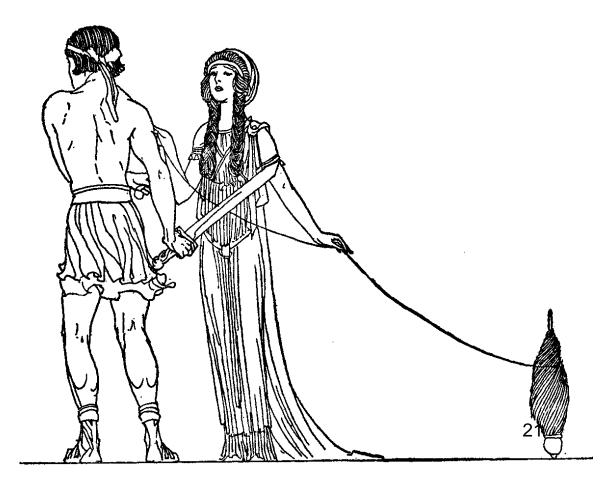
«Dont's» Conclusions

- X Don't write 3 slides with a small script
- X Don't sink yourself
 - (others will do it ... with great pleasure)
- X Don't be shy, but...
- X Don't oversell your results
- X Don't forget acknowledgments



3. Preparing the Slides

Slides are your Ariadne's threat Use visual aids wherever possible!



Number of Slides and Talk's Timing

Going Overtime is a Very Bad Idea

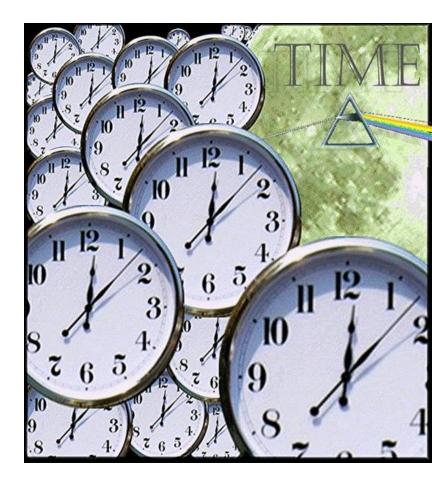
✓ impolite and selfish
✓ demonstrate lack of practicing
✓ deprives you the discussion
✓ may cost a part of your talk

Pitfall:

I'll never fill 15 minutes! I'll make 100 slides!!!

My rule of thumb:

1 slide = 1 minute (make your own calibration!)



It's better to end up slightly earlier than much later! 22

Example: How Many Slides?

Talk duration: 15 minutes (+5 min for discussion)

no more than 15 slides

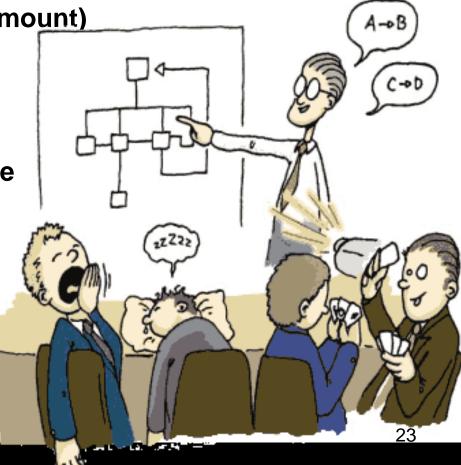
✓Title – 1 slide

✓Intro – 4-5 slides (~1/3 of the total amount)

- ✓Goals 1 slide
- ✓ Methods 1(0) slide
- ✓Results 6-7 slides

✓ Conclusions and prospects – 1 slide

✓Acknowledgments – 1 slide



Slide Design

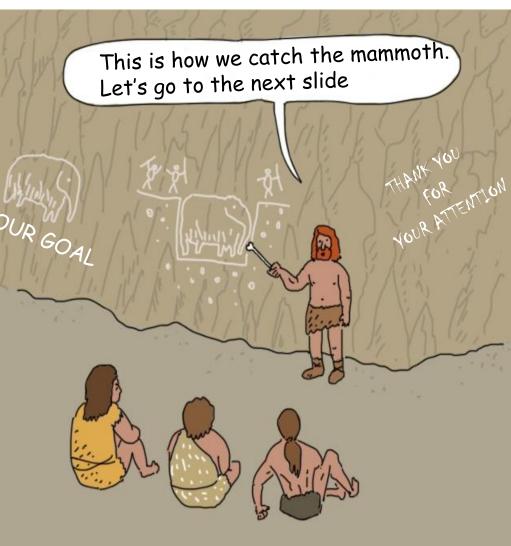
Think of your talk as a series of episodes

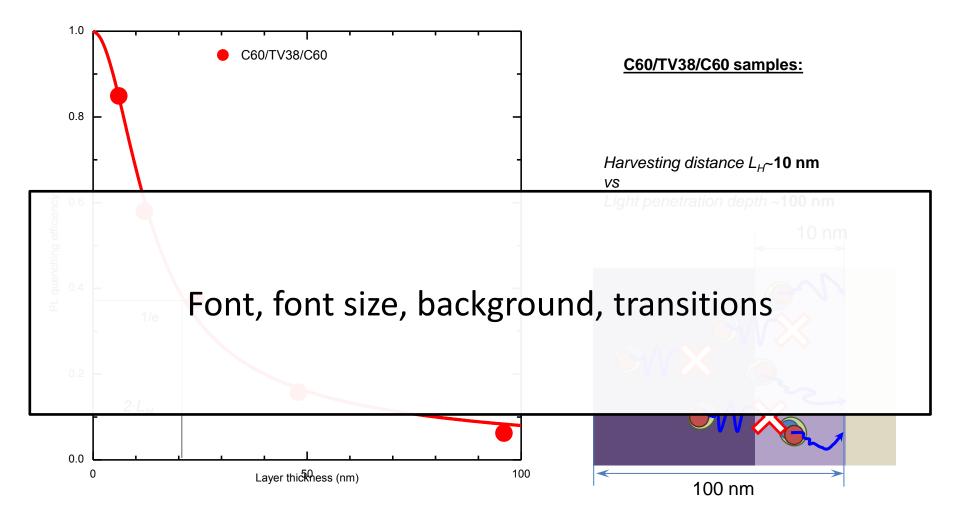
Each episode (slide) has:

- connection to the previous episode
- goal
- content
- conclusion (one per slide)
- which links this slide to the next one

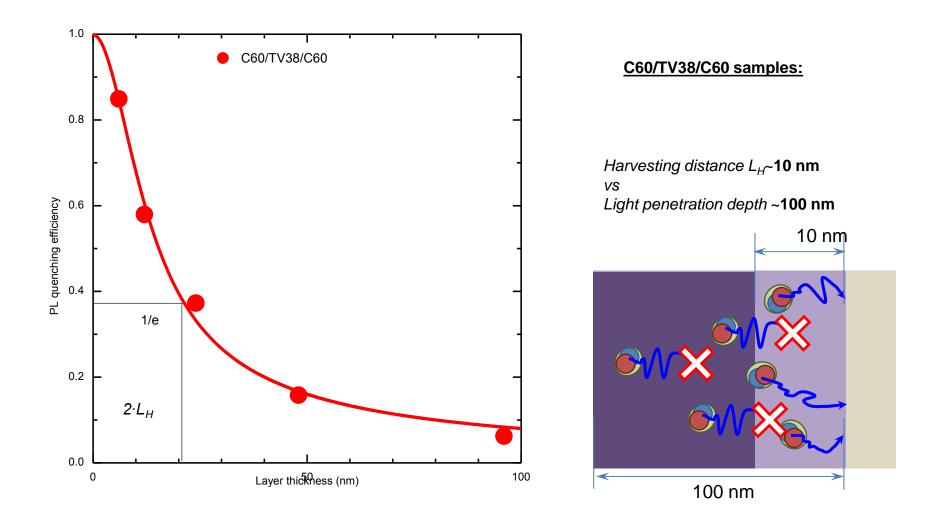
Useful rules:

- Include images on every slide
- Don't drawn the audience with data
- If you are not going to take time to explain it, get rid of it!



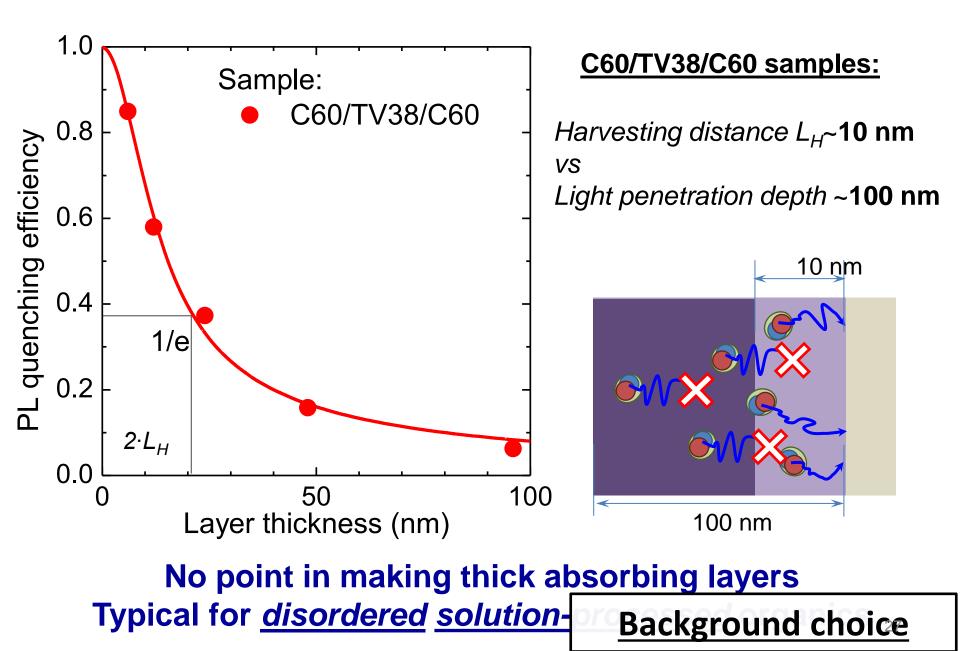


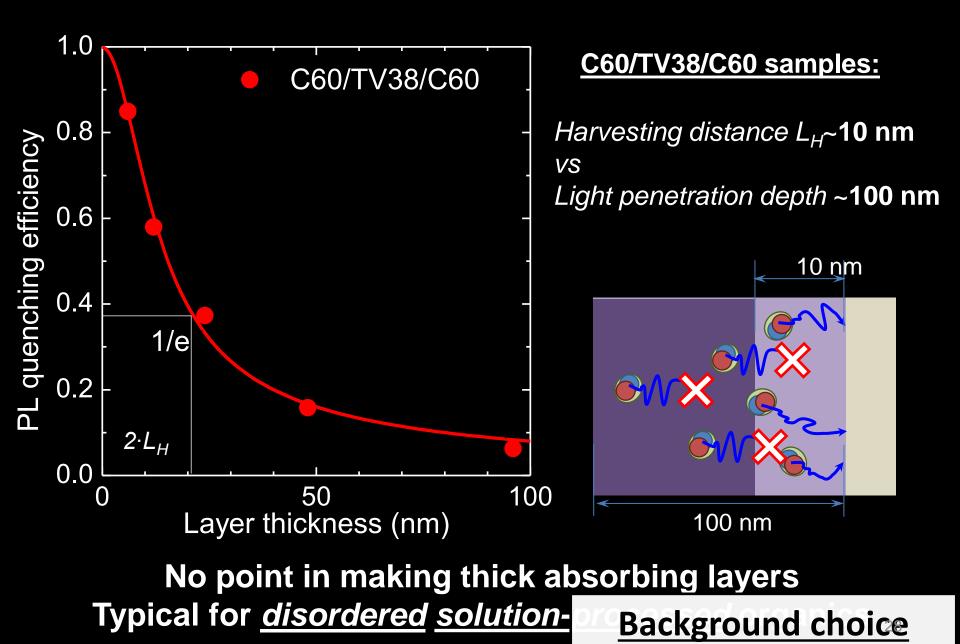
No point in making thick absorbing layers Typical for <u>disordered solution-processed</u> organics

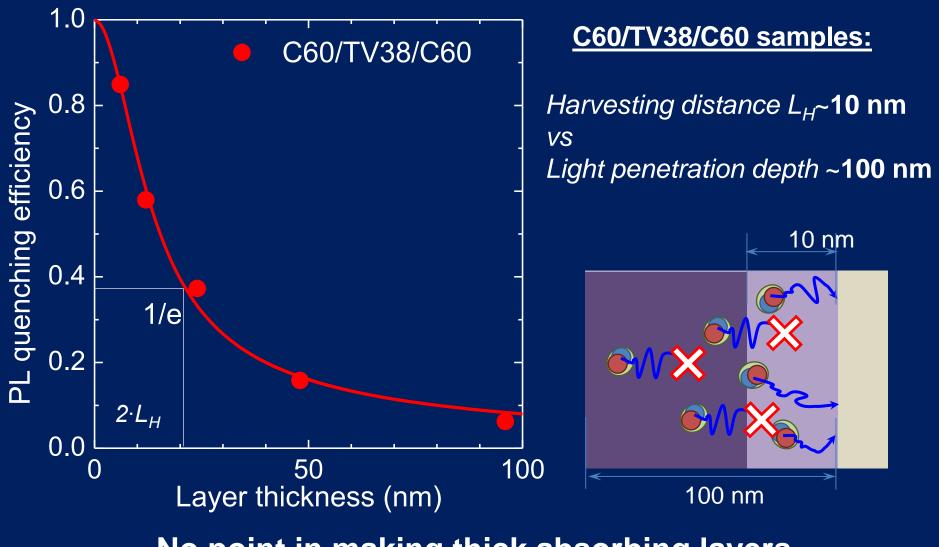


No point in making thick absorbing layers Typical for <u>disordered solution-processed</u> organics

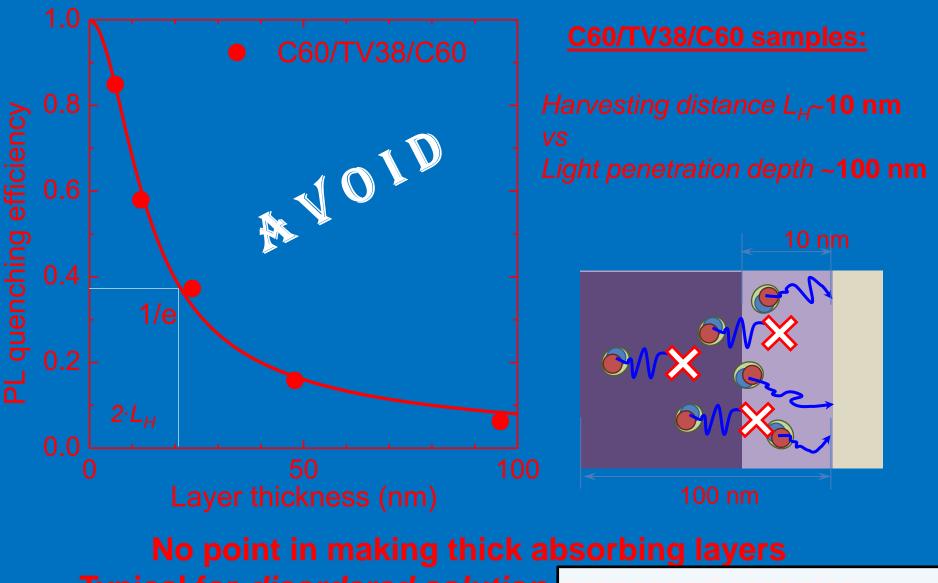
Font choice





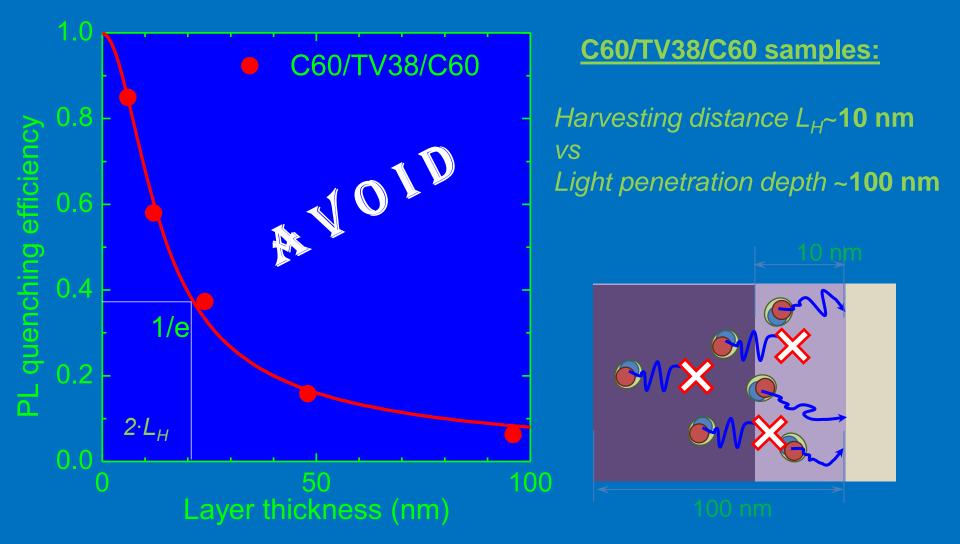


No point in making thick absorbing layers Typical for <u>disordered</u> <u>solution</u> Background choice



Typical for <u>disordered</u> <u>solution-</u>

Background choice



No point in making thick absorbing layers
Typical for <u>disordered</u> <u>solution</u>Background choice

Avoid Fancy Background !!!

C60/TV38/C60

AVOID

0.8

PL quenching efficiency

0.

1/e

C60/TV38/C60 samples

Harvesting distance $L_{H} \sim 10 \text{ nm}$ VS Light penetration depth ~100 nm

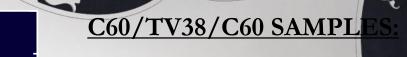
10 nm

Layer thickness (nm)

100 nm

No point in making thick absorbing layers. Typical for <u>disordered solution-</u> **Background choice**

AVOID UNNECESSARY CAPITALIZATION



HARVESTING DISTANCE L_H~10 NM VS LIGHT PENETRATION DEPTH~100 NM

100 NM

10 NM

Layer thickness (nm)

0.8

PL quenching efficiency

0.

0

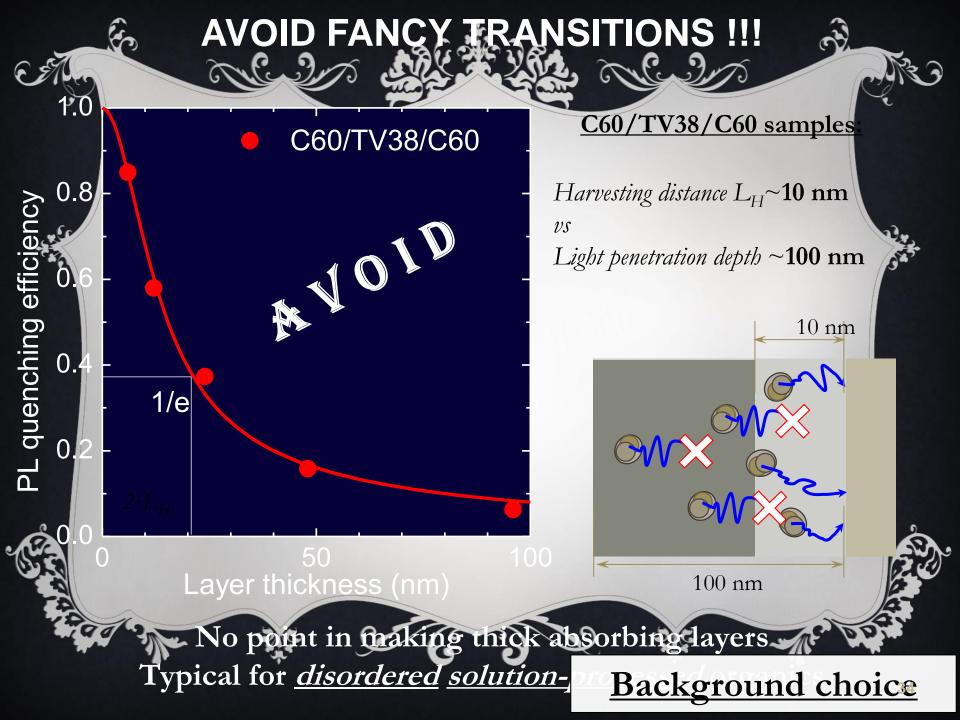
1/e

1)

NO POINT IN MAKING THICK ABSORBING LAYERS TYPICAL FOR <u>DISORDERED</u> SOLUTIO <u>Background choice</u>

C60/TV38/C60

NOID

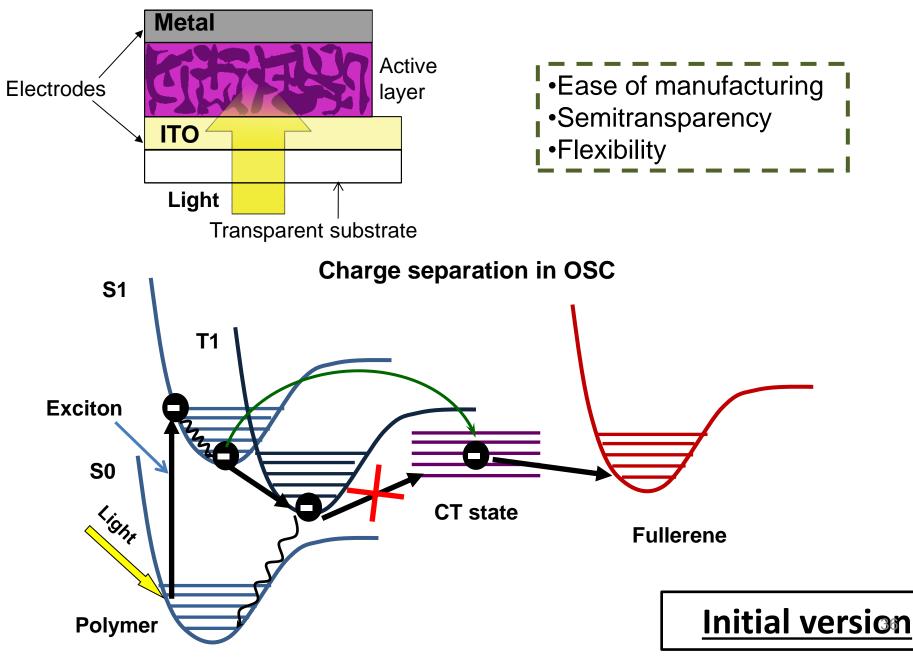


EXAMPLES and Rules of Slide-Making

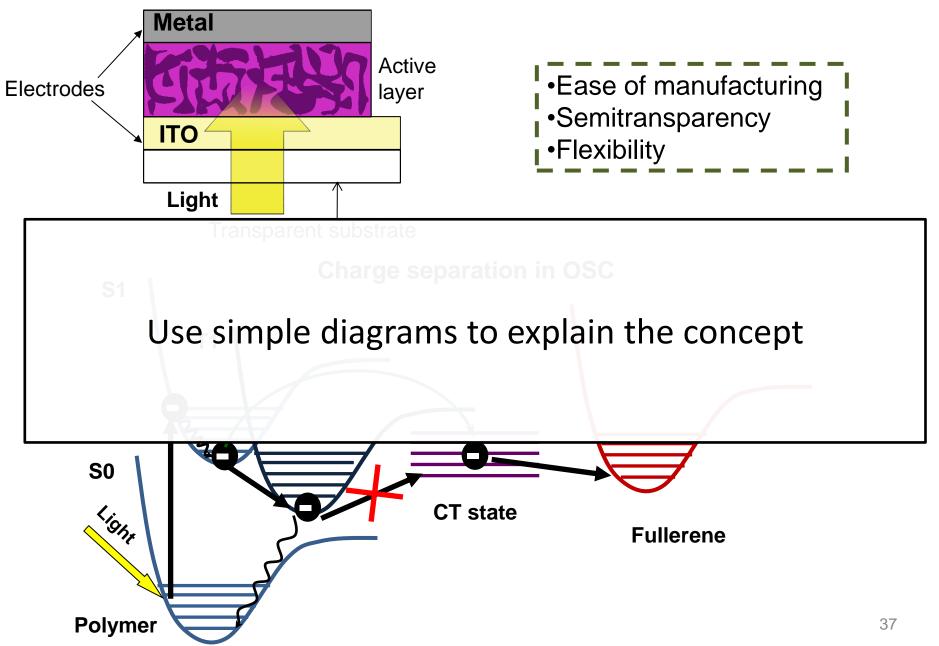
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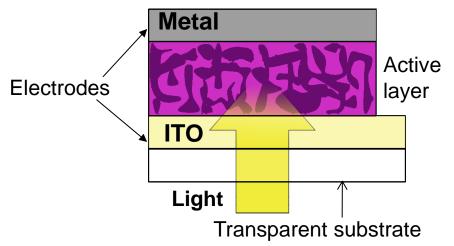
Photophysics of Organic Solar Cells



Photophysics of Organic Solar Cells

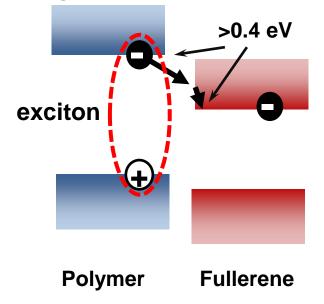


Photophysics of Organic Solar Cells





Charge separation in OSC



Energy gradient of ~0.4 eV is needed to dissociate the exciton

Corrected version

The goals of bulk heterojunction (BHJ) are:

- In organic materials, the exciton binding energy is high (>>kT). Energy
 gradient is needed for exciton dissociation. BHJ is a mixture of two materials
 with different workfunctions -> the gradient is provided at the interface
- The exciton diffusion length in organic materials is relatively small (~10 nm). The phase separation in the BHJ has to be fine enough to ensure efficient exciton harvesting
- The separated charges need to be delivered to the electrods. BHJ has to provide the pathways for the charges

Initial version

The goals of bulk heterojunction (BHJ) are:

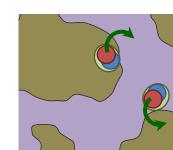
- In organic materials, the exciton binding energy is high (>>kT). Energy
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 with different workfunctions -> the gradient is provided at the interface
- The exc Avoid bullet points opt for word tables (~10 m).
 The phase separation in the BHJ has to be fine enough to ensure efficient exciton harvesting
- The separated charges need to be delivered to the electrods. BHJ has to provide the pathways for the charges

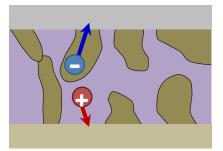
 Exciton binding energy ~0.4 eV (>>kT) → Energy gradient is needed to split the exiton → Interface with acceptor material;

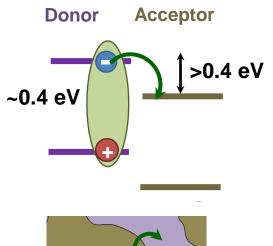
2) Fine (<10 nm) intermixing of the two materials is needed because of small exciton diffusion length

3) Charge transport to the electrodes

Bulk Heterojunctionis a donor:acceptorblendwith fine (<10 nm) phase separation</td>Corrected version





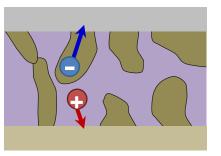


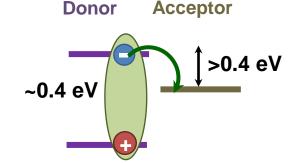
 Exciton binding energy ~0.4 eV (>>kT) → *Energy gradient* is needed to split the exiton → *Interface with acceptor material;*

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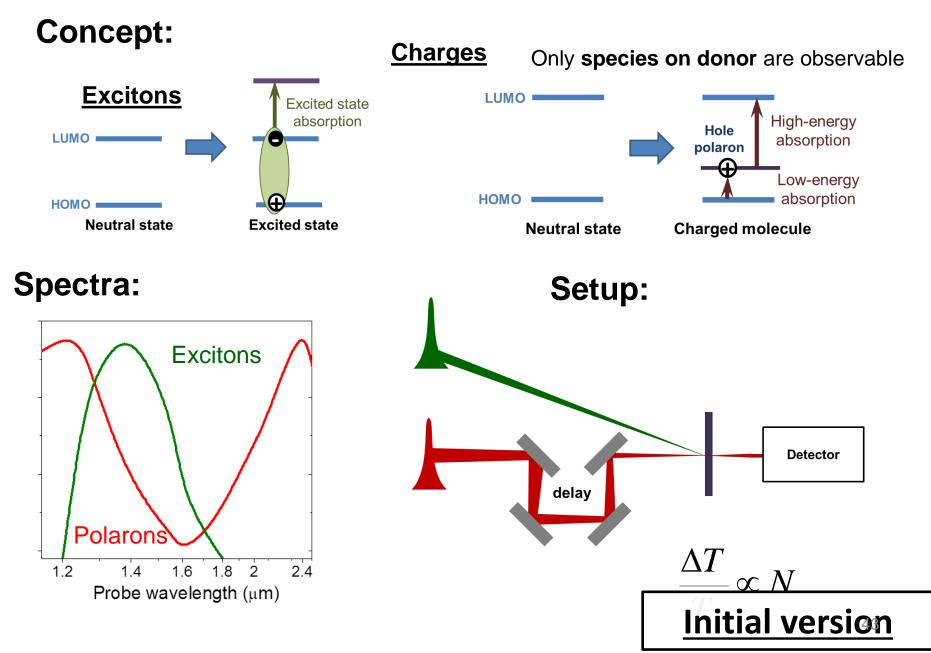
Bulk Heterojunctionis a donor:acceptor blendwith fine (<10 nm) phase separation</td>Co



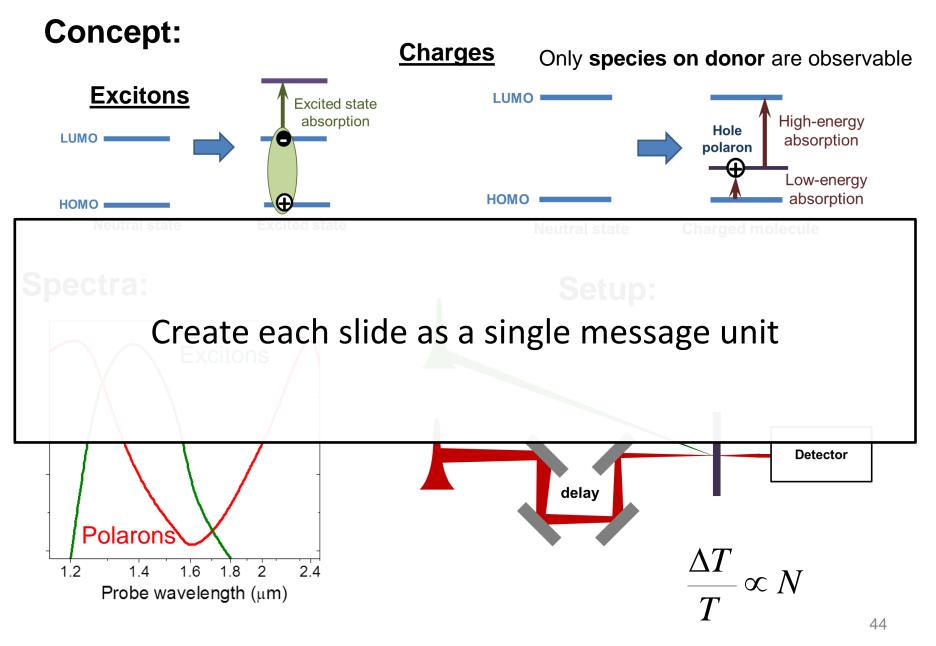




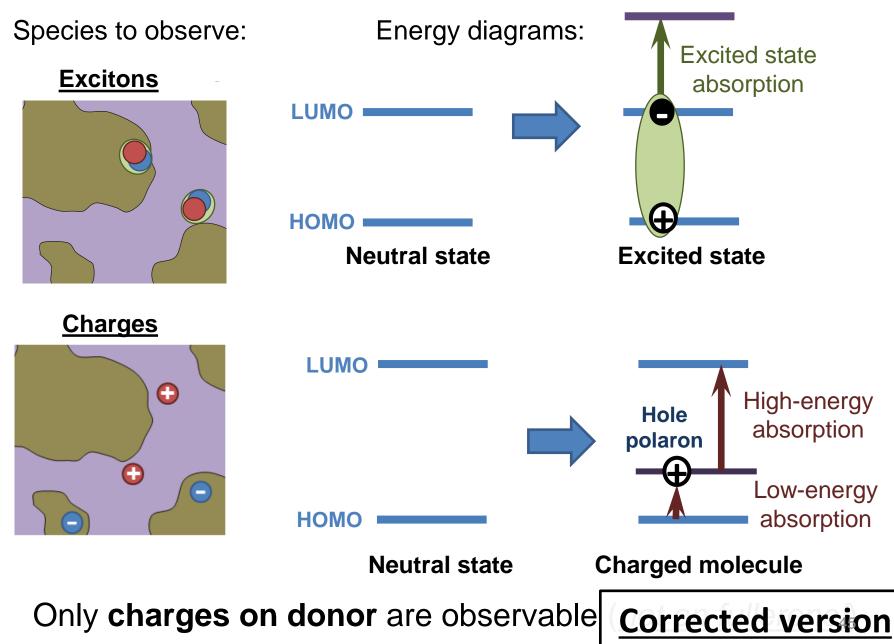
Photoinduced Absorption



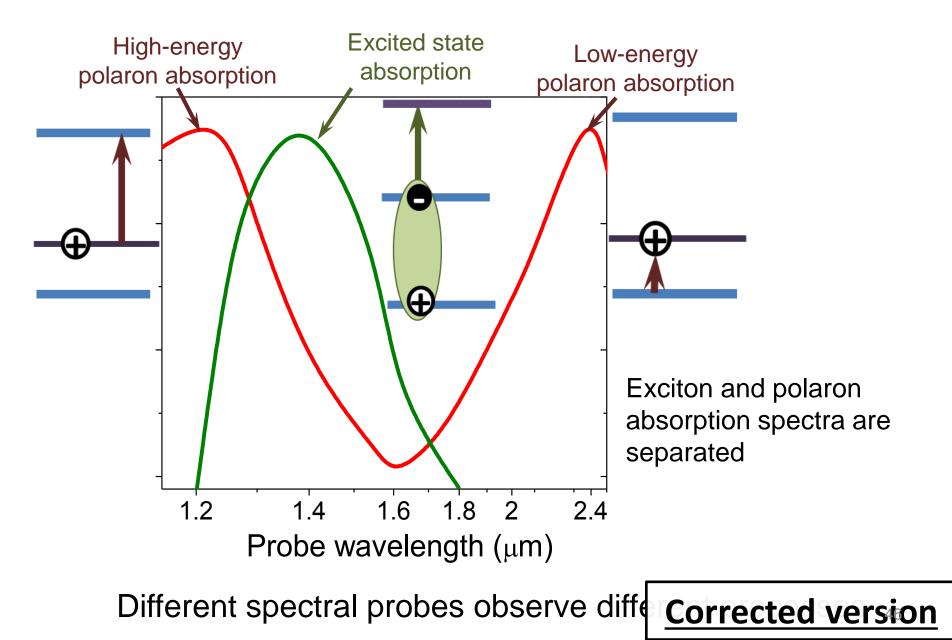
Photoinduced Absorption

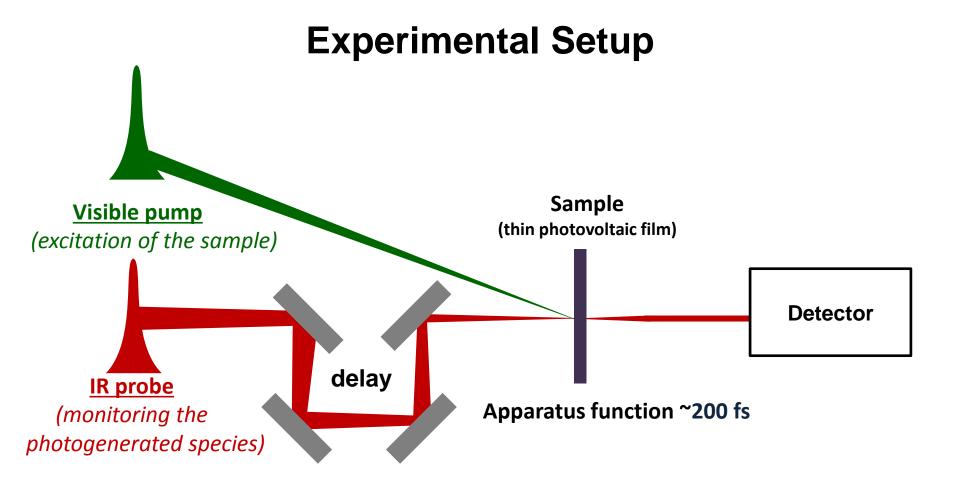


Concept of Photoinduced Absorption (PIA)



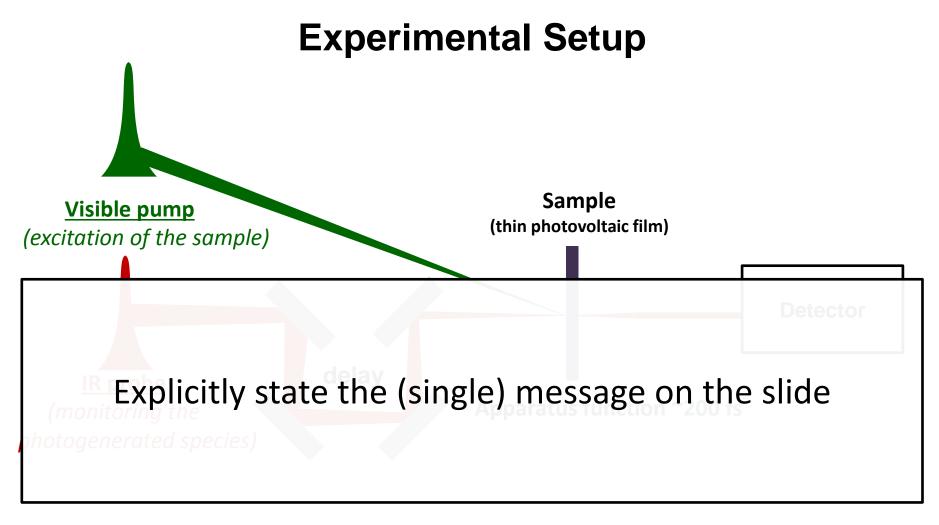
Representative PIA Spectrum



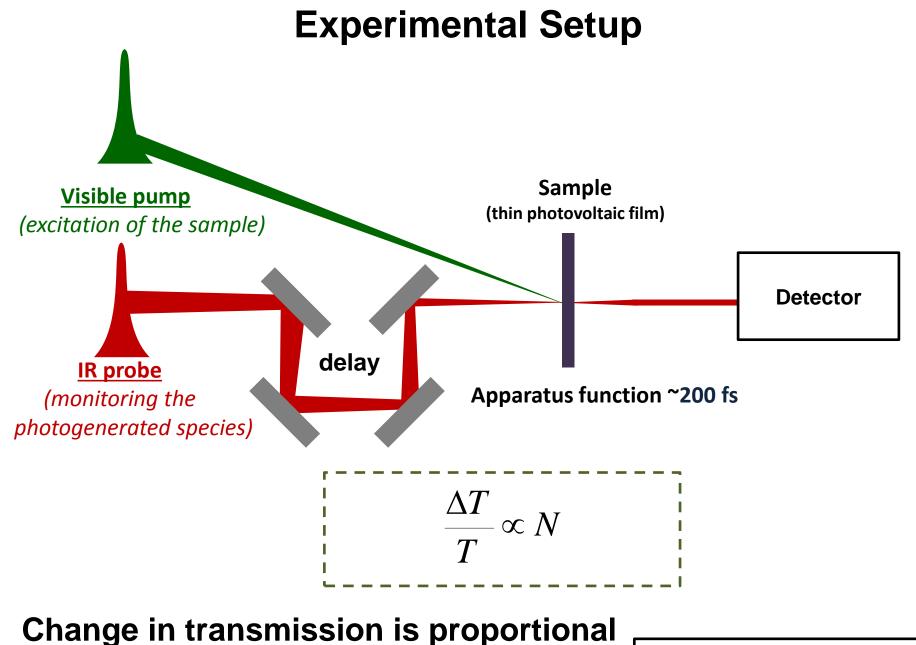


$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} \propto N$$

Corrected (?) version

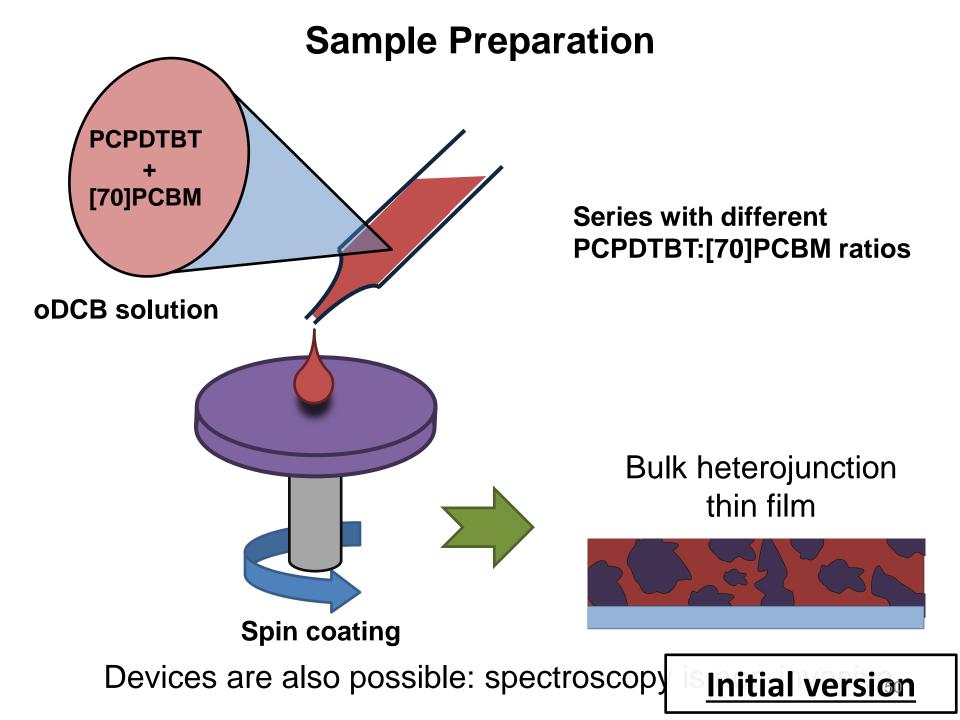


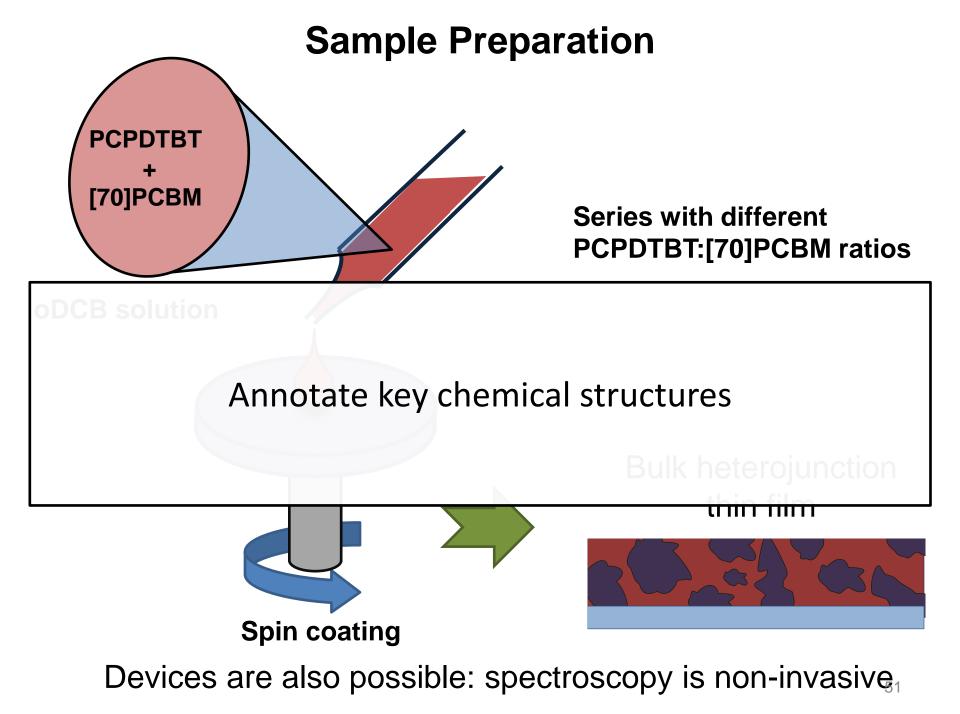
$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} \propto N$$

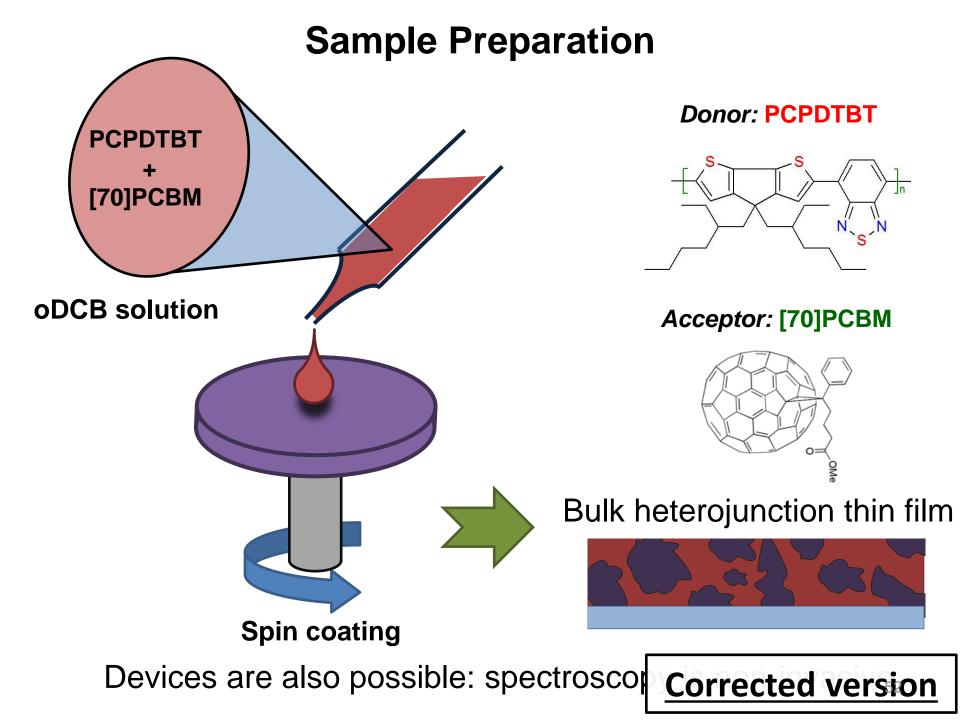


to the number of charges

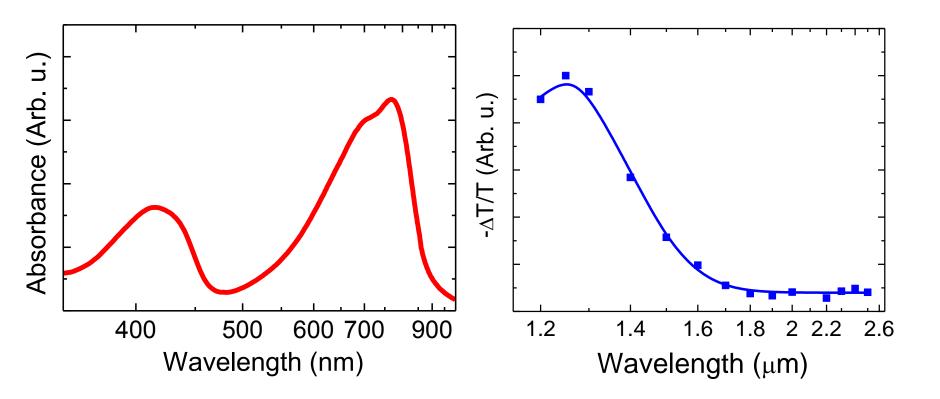
Corrected version





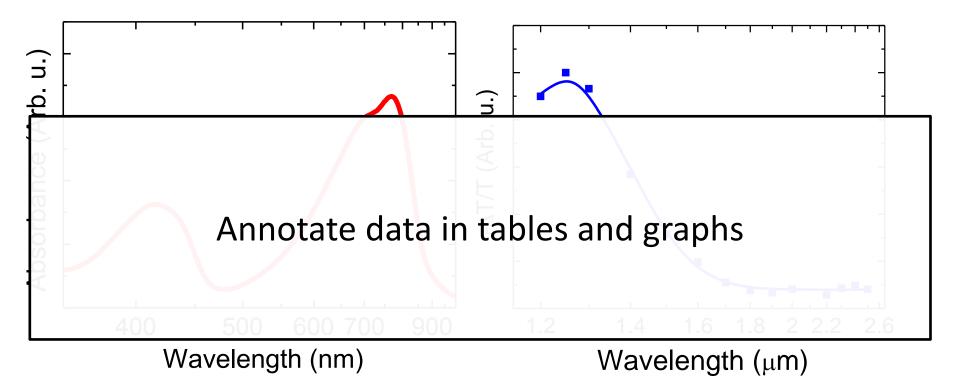


Experimental conditions

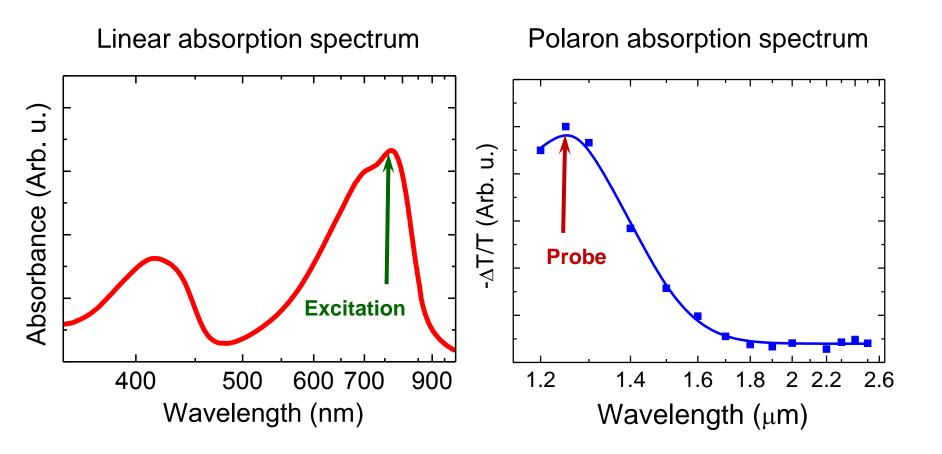


Initial version

Experimental conditions



Choosing Excitation and Probe Wavelengths

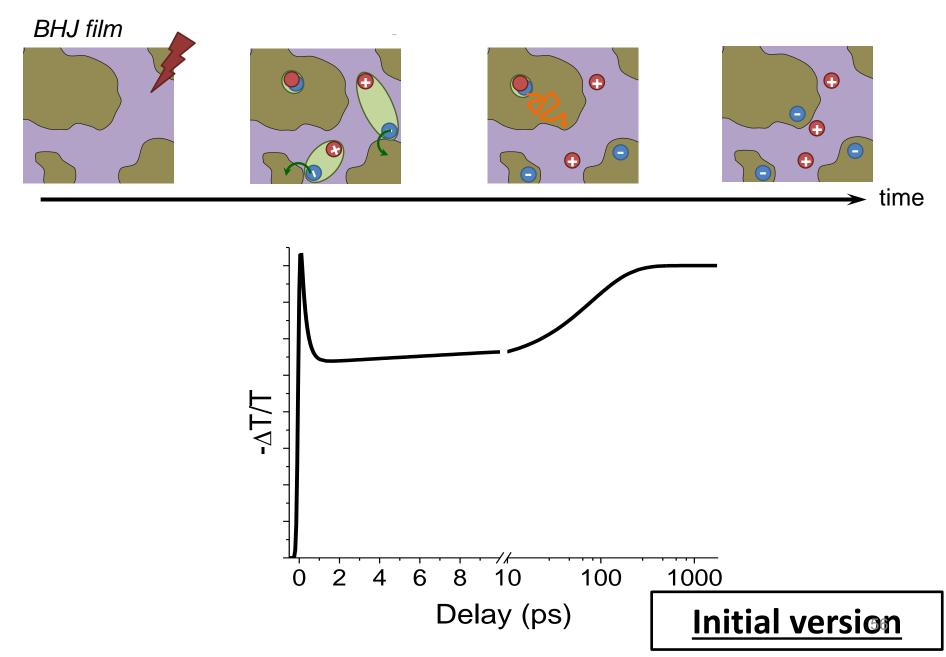


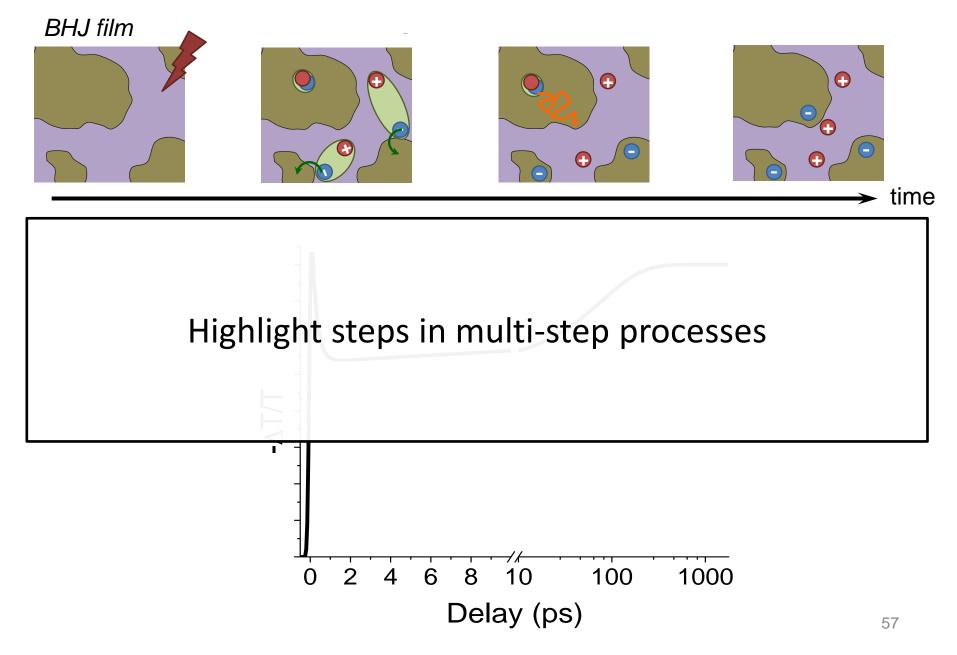
Excitation wavelength 750 nm

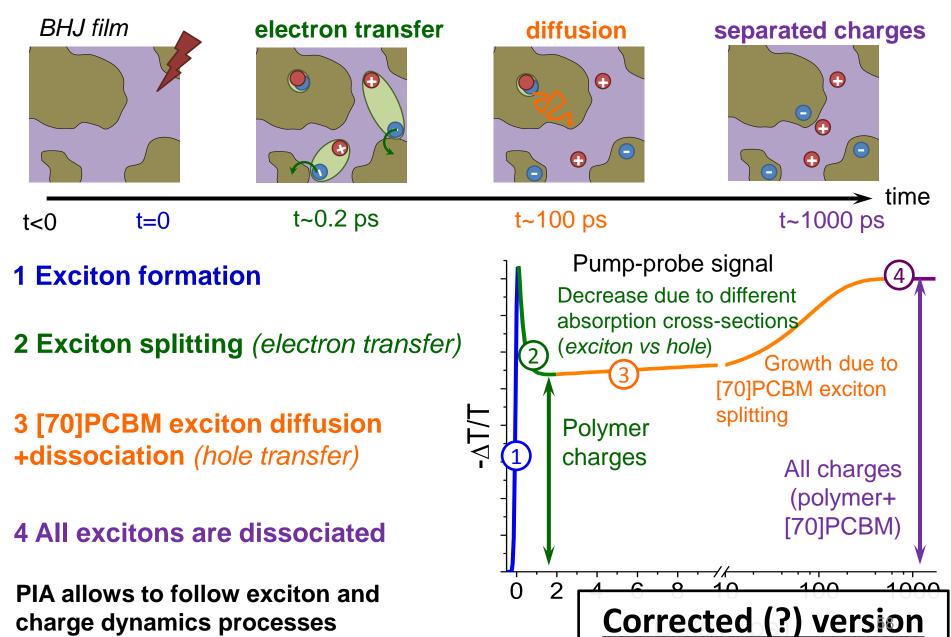
Probe wavelength 1.25 µm

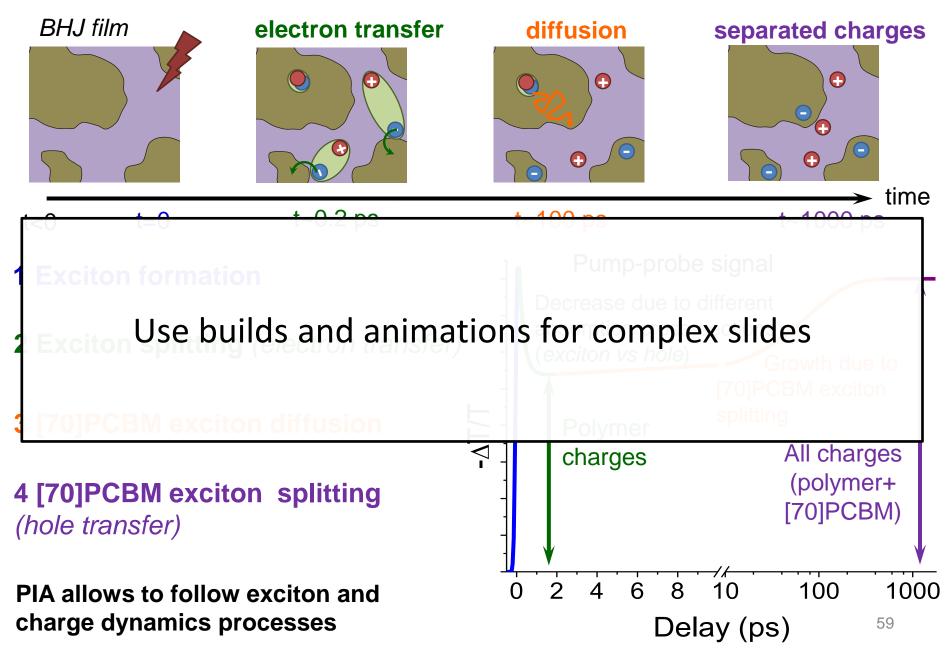
Excitation/probe wavelengths are set at absorption maxima

Corrected version

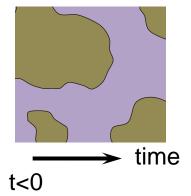


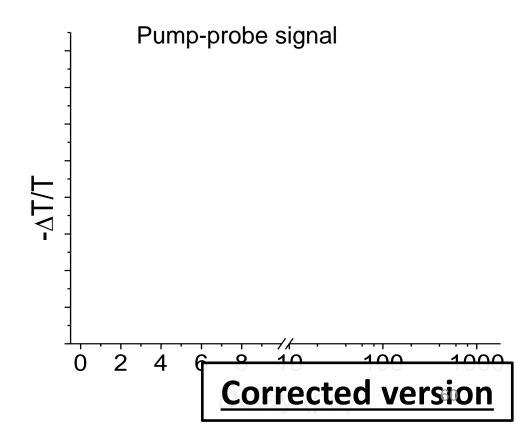


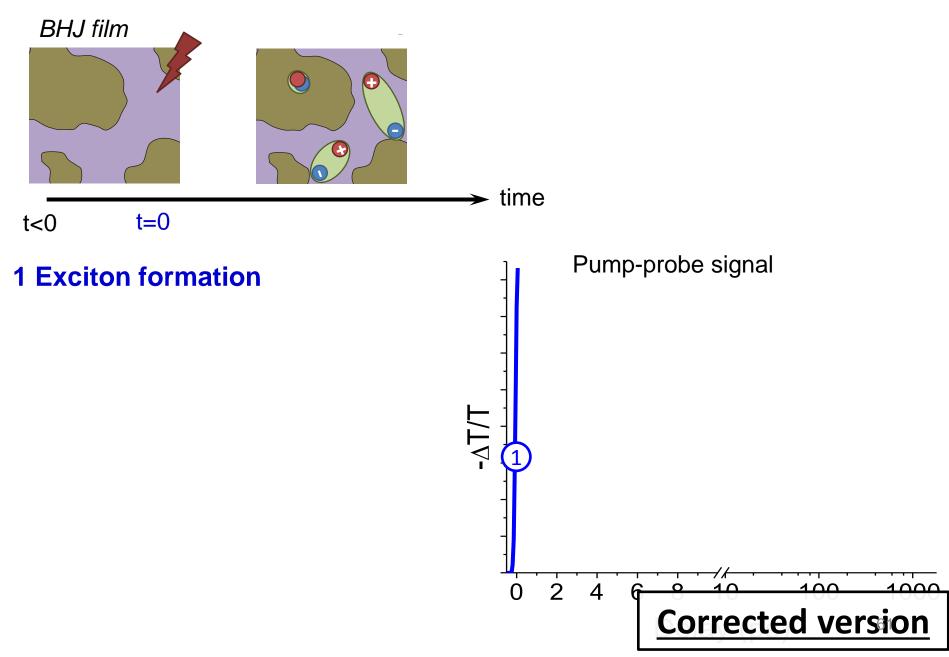


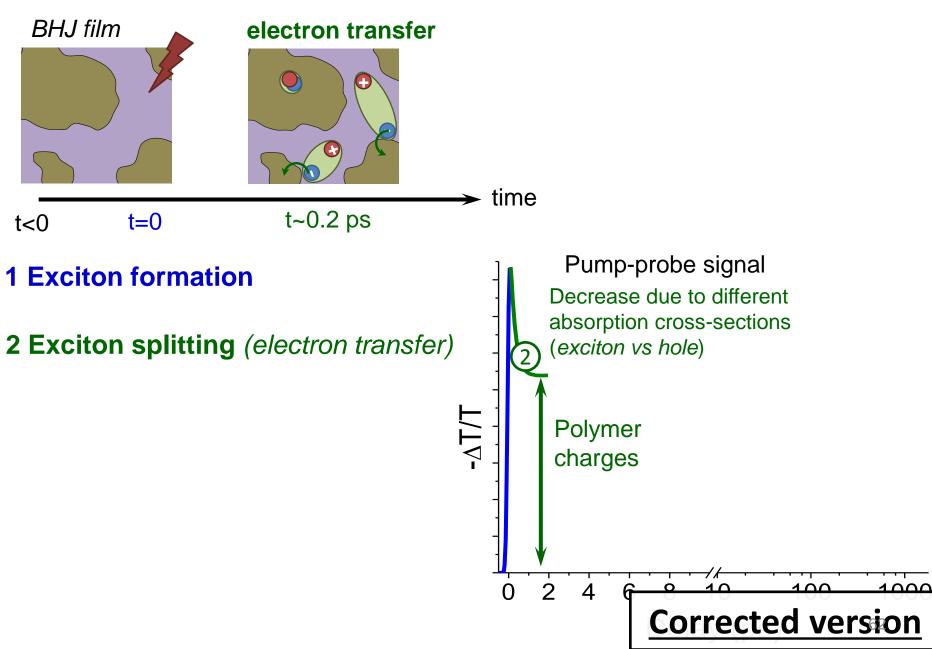


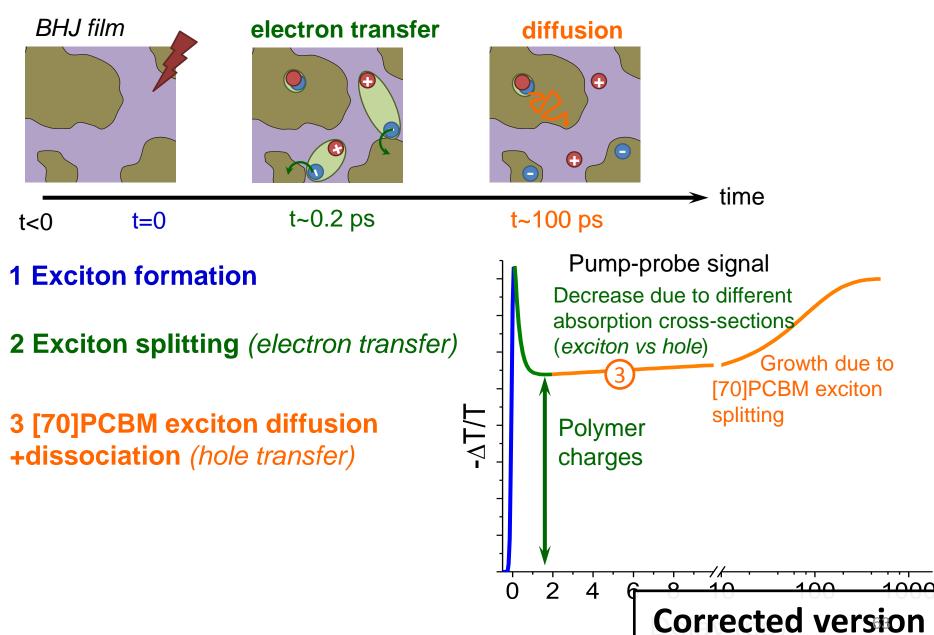
BHJ film

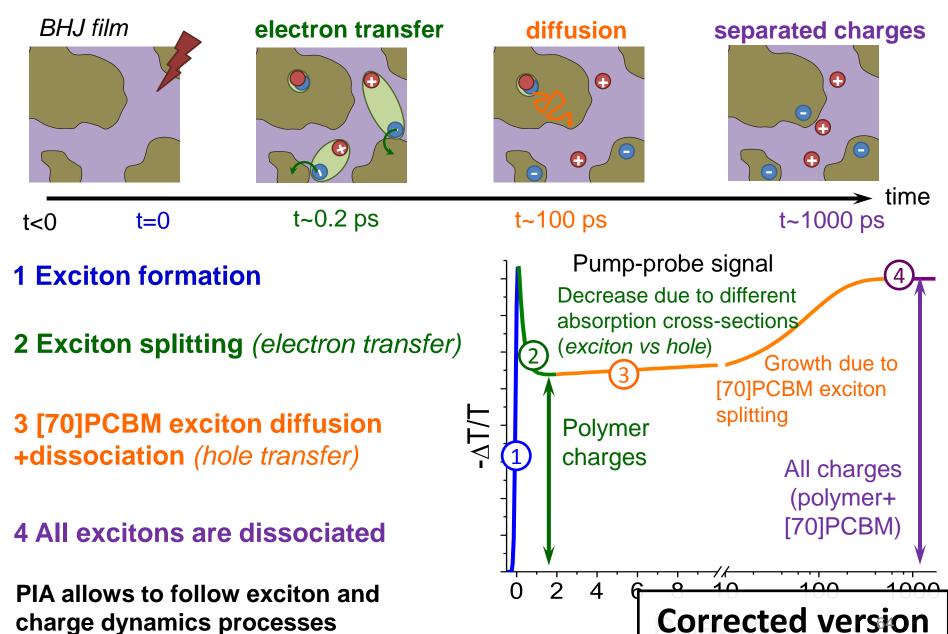












Conclusions

Ultrafast PIA spectroscopy provides valuable information about charge generation in photovoltaic blends:

• Instantaneous charge generation via electron transfer

• Diffusion-delayed charge generation via hole transfer

...And much more

Initial version

Conclusions

Ultrafast PIA spectroscopy provides valuable information about charge generation in photovoltaic blends:

• Instantaneous charge generation via electron transfer

Use pictorial illustrations

Diffusion-delayed charge generation via hole transfer

...And much more

Conclusions

Ultrafast PIA spectroscopy provides valuable information about charge generation in photovoltaic blends:

 Instantaneous charge generation via electron transfer



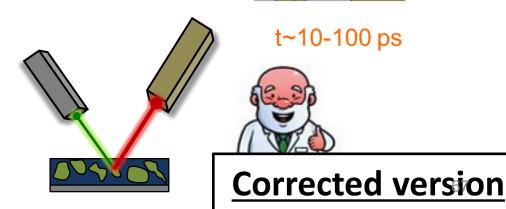
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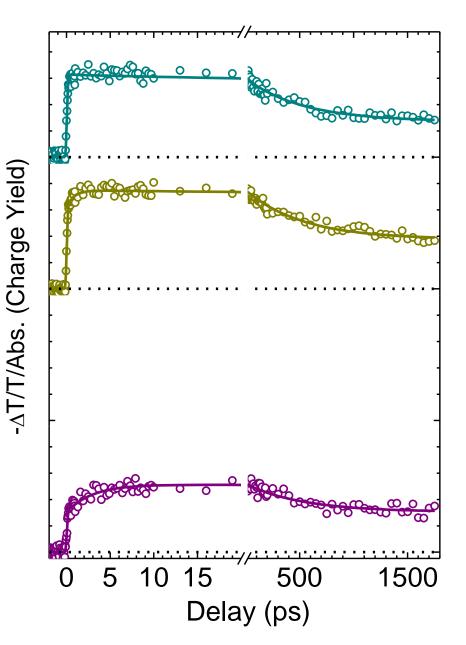
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 Diffusion-delayed charge generation via hole transfer

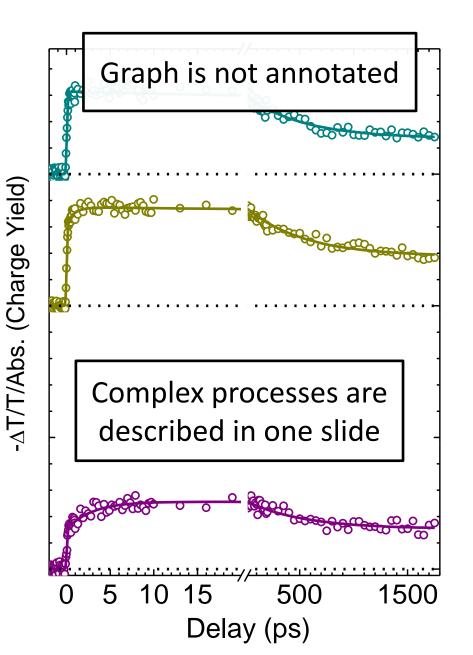






PIA dynamics are complex and consist of:

- Ultrafast charge generation via electron transfer
- Delayed charge generation via hole transfer
- Charge recombination



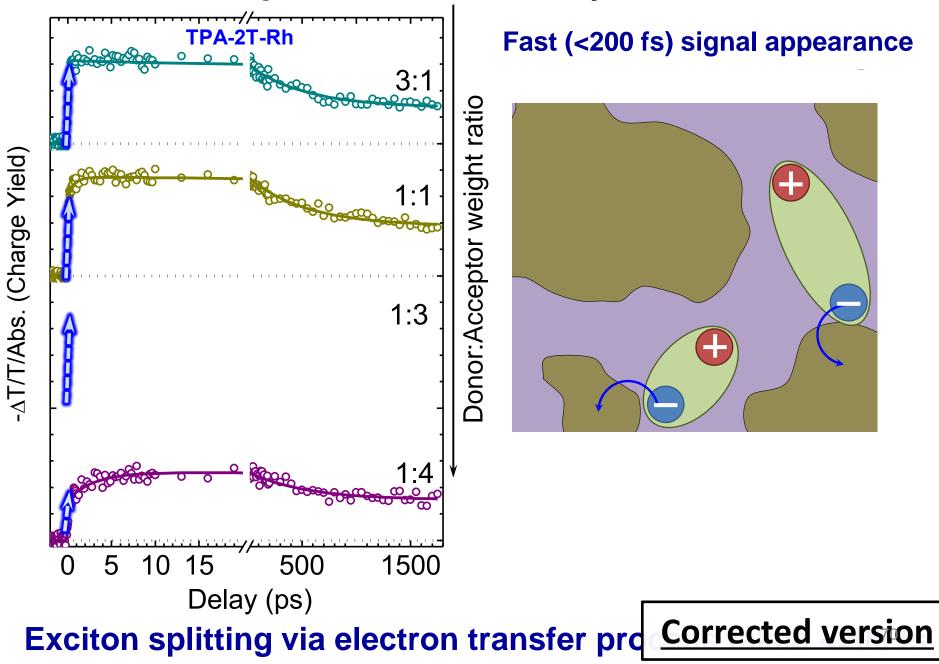
No slide title

PIA dynamics are complex and consist of:

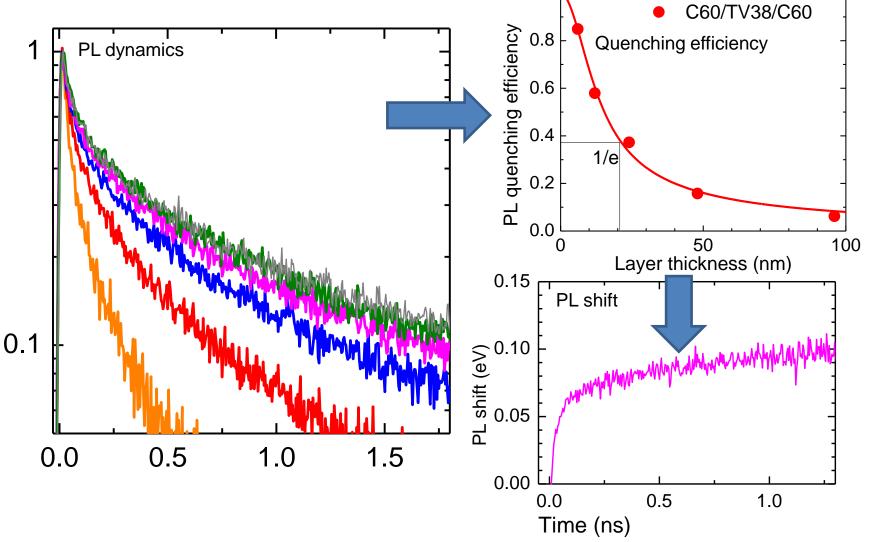
- Ultrafast charge generation via electron transfer No pictorial
- Delete illustrations
 transe
- Charge recombination

No slide message

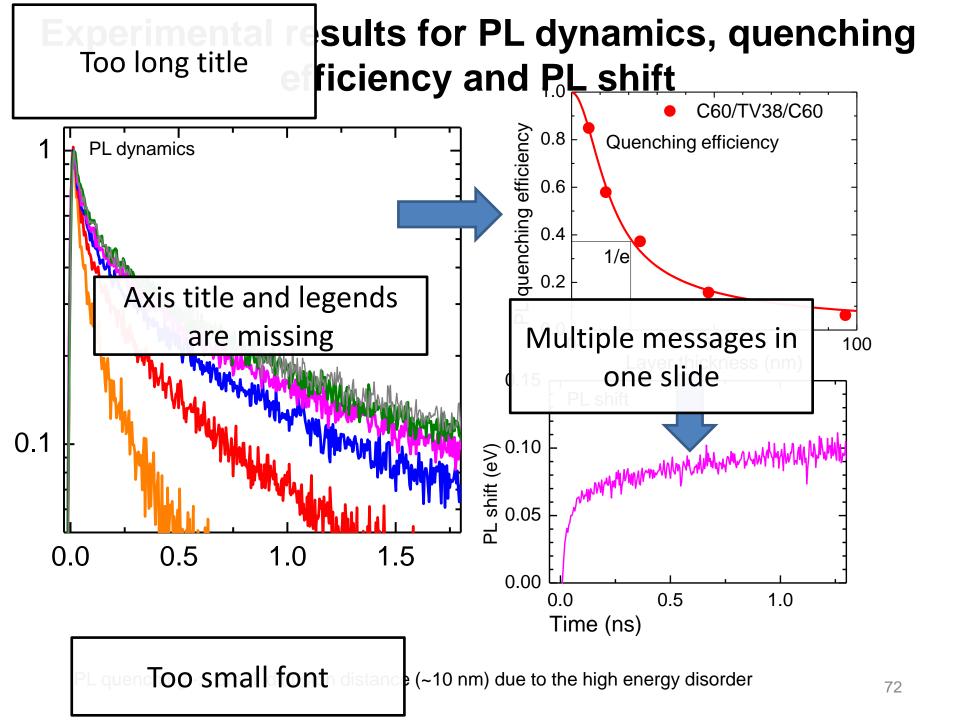
Representative PIA Dynamics



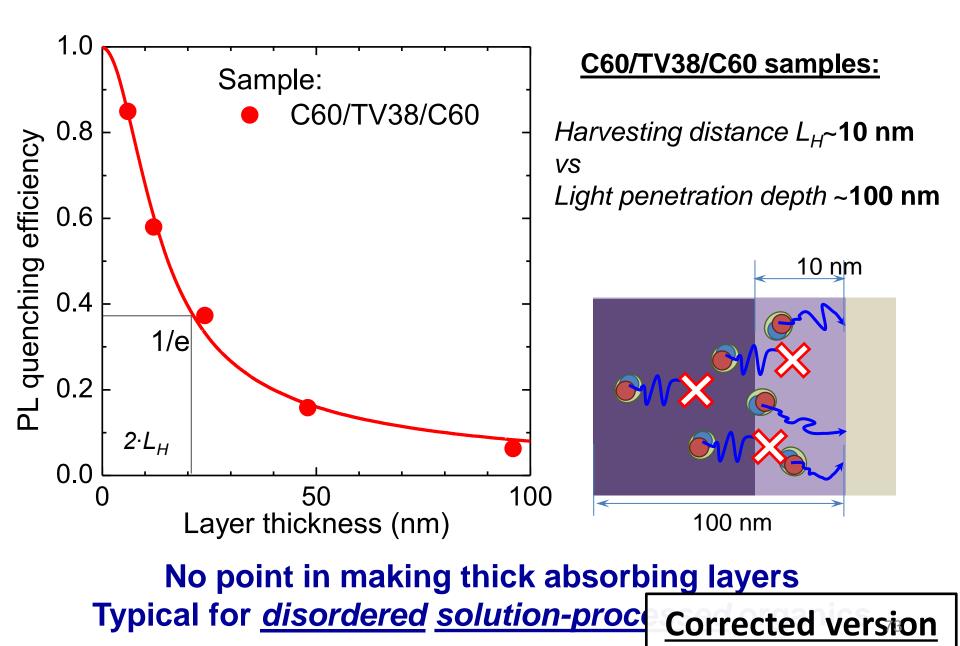
Experimental results for PL dynamics, quenching efficiency and Pol shift



PL quenching -> Small diffusion distance (~10 nm) due to the high energy disorder



Exciton Harvesting Distance



Checklist for Slide-Making

- Create each slide as a single message unit Explicitly state that single message \checkmark Use simple diagrams to explain concepts \checkmark Avoid bullet points, opt for word tables Annotate key structures and graphs Highlight steps in multi-step processes ✓ Use animations for complex slides ✓ Use pictorial illustrations ✓ Use readable fonts
- ✓ Keep the background in the background

