

Science Communication

How to cultivate the art of storytelling (for scientists)

Sophia E. Hayes, Washington University



TEDx 2019

"Science the heck out of climate change"



Start your story
"in the middle"

- craft that great hook

Every graph tells
a story

TEDx 2019

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Tool #1: Start your story in the middle...

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Not

Chronologically (what came first, second, third, etc.)

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Goals

Keep the audience interested

Hold their attention

Make them *care* to hear more

Start your story in the middle...

This takes practice!

Find a partner to listen to you

--what's a major finding?

--what was a breakthrough moment in the research

--can you highlight something you (or your group members) overcame

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amazing scientists ...*

*I'm going to tell you
about a grad student
who ran an experiment
that I would've
wholeheartedly
counseled against ...
one that was
misguided, naïve, and
frankly expensive to
run.*

*And she showed me
that sometimes “old”
problems need a new
set of eyes...*

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The “Missing” Bicarbonate in CO₂ Chemisorption Reactions on Solid Amine Sorbents

Chia-Hsin Chen,[†] Daphna Shimon,[†] Jason J. Lee,[§] Frederic Mentink-Vigier,[‡] Ivan Hung,[‡] Carsten Sievers,[§] Christopher W. Jones,[§] and Sophia E. Hayes^{*,†}

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[§]School of Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, 311 Ferst Drive, Atlanta, Georgia 30332, United States

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: We have identified a hydrated bicarbonate formed by chemisorption of ¹³CO₂ on both dimethylaminopropylsilane (DMAPS) and aminopropylsilane (APS) pendant molecules grafted on SBA-15 mesoporous silica. The most commonly used sequence in solid-state NMR, ¹³C CPMAS, failed to detect bicarbonate in these solid amine sorbent samples; here, we have employed a Bloch decay (“pulse-acquire”) sequence (with ¹H decoupling) to detect such species. The water that is present contributes to the dynamic motion of the bicarbonate product, thwarting CPMAS but

formed on amines grafted on mesoporous silica SBA-15 have been observed by IR and solid-state NMR (SSNMR) numerous times.^{4–11}

The formation of bicarbonate in CO₂ chemisorption reactions on solid amines has been debated in the past.^{7,12–15} Solid-state NMR is used extensively to characterize chemisorption products because it can determine structures of these noncrystalline systems and can be employed in a manner that leads to quantification of products, as well as the consumption of reactants, and can detect side products that are formed as well.^{16–19} In NMR in particular, the bicarbonate ¹³C chemical shift appears at a range of values, depending on

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(Definitely the middle of the story)
... and a great “hook”

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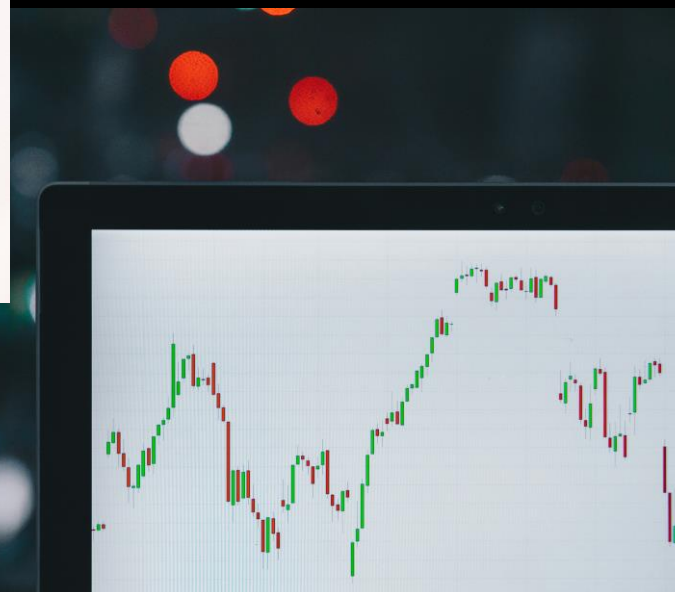
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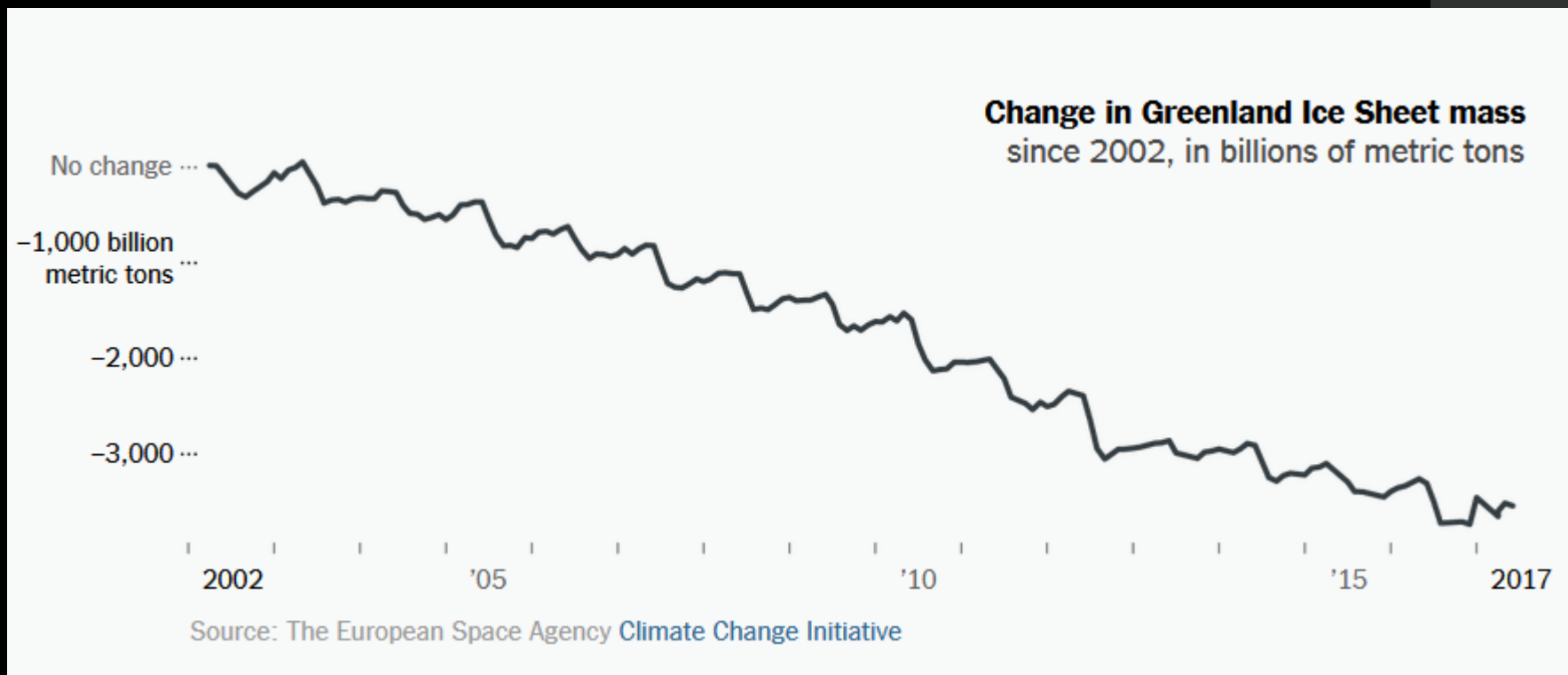
Tool #2: Every graph tells a story

(we have an algorithm for that)

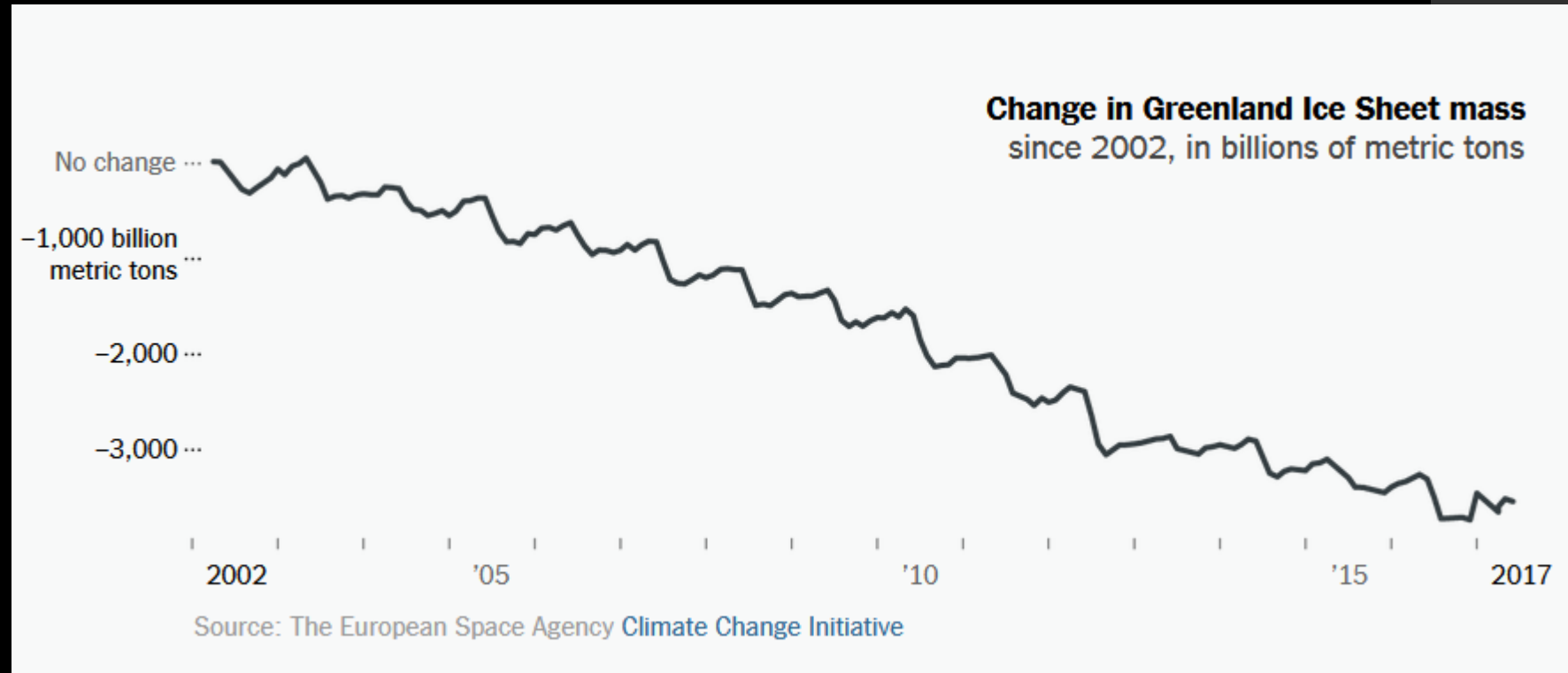
Tool #2: Every graph tells a story

(we have an algorithm for that)

1. *Here are data from/of _____*
2. *The x-axis is _____*
3. *The y-axis is _____*
4. *What this tells us is _____*

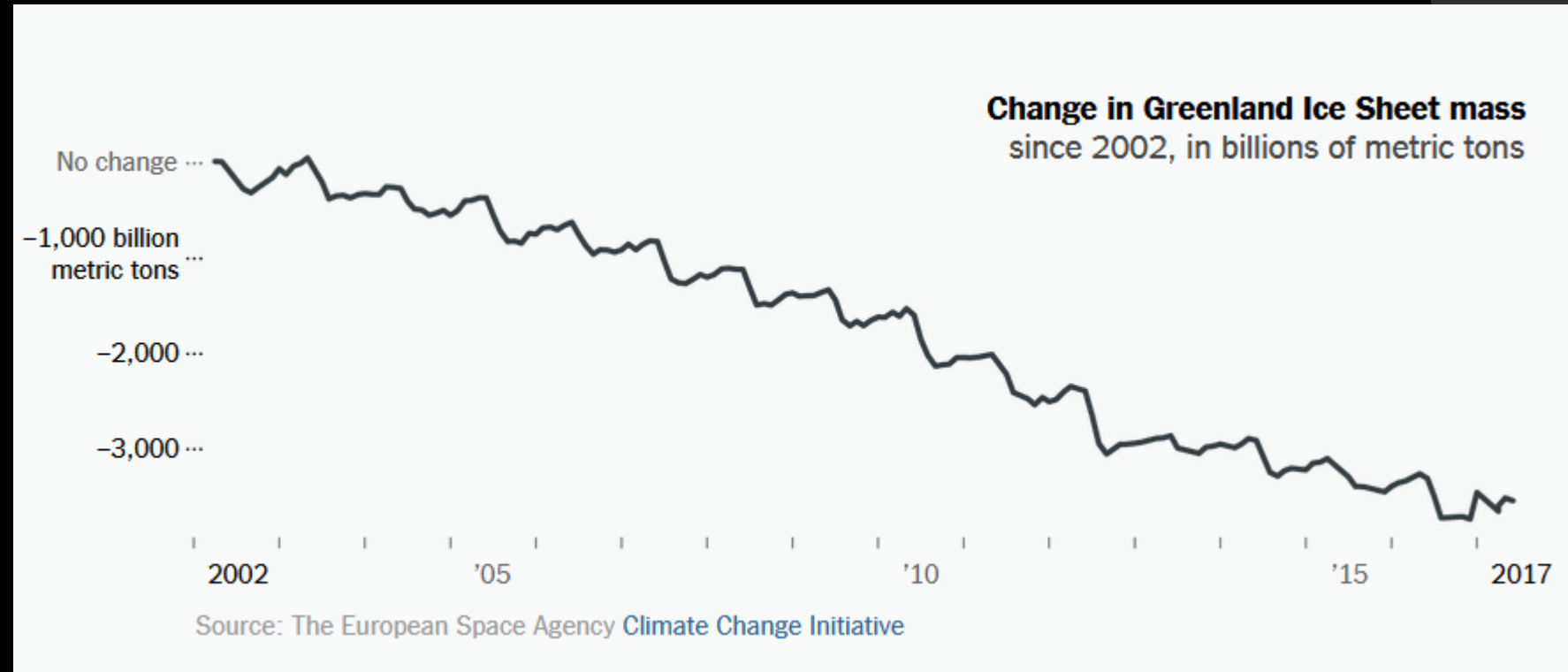


Source: New York Times

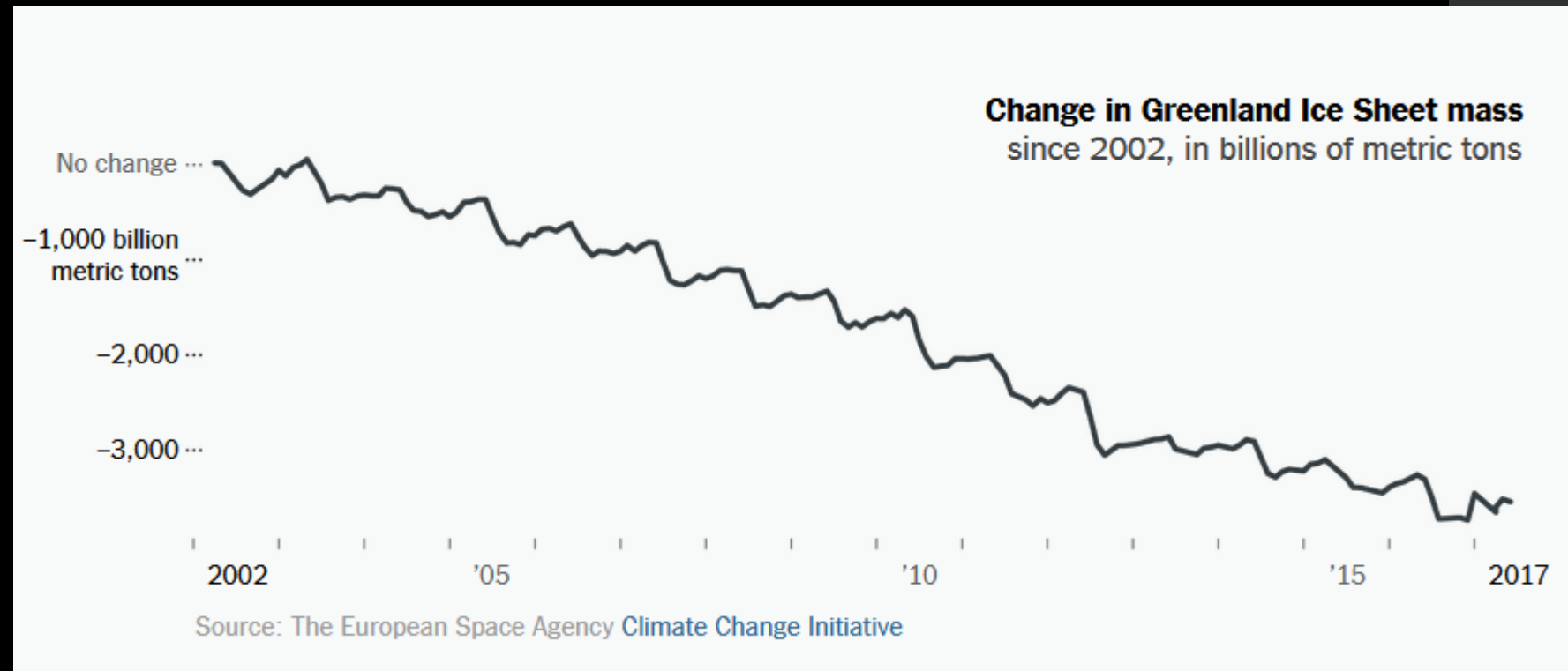


1. “Here is a graph of the loss of mass of the Greenland ice sheet over time.” (title)

Source: New York Times




1. “Here is a graph of the loss of mass of the Greenland ice sheet over time.” (title)
2. “Along the x-axis is time in years shown from 2002 to 2017. (axes description)
3. The y-axis has a negative scale in billions of metric tons of ice. These numbers are negative because they start from 0 (in 2002) and decrease with time.” (axes again)



4. “The Greenland ice sheet has been losing mass between 2002 and 2017. There are ripples in the plot, reflecting the seasonal loss of ice in summer and gain in winter, but those aren’t our focus. What’s important here? Note, the ice sheet decreases slowly at first (2002 – 2005), but there is more mass loss (we’d say ‘the rate of mass loss increases’) from about 2005 – 2012. It appears to be a little less steep between 2012–2017 – so maybe this process is slowing down – but we’d need more data to be certain.”

Source: New York Times





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