



MIT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
COMMUNICATION LAB

20.109 Communication Workshop 4: Manuscript Architecture

Diana Chien, BE Communication Lab Instructor

Spring 2017

mitcommlab.mit.edu/be

Overview

Strategy

- A paper has multiple audiences & publishing goals

Process

1. Crafting narrative
2. Guidelines for success (Results, Discussion)

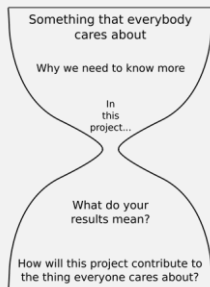
There are no explicit models for successful papers.

If you read a paper you like, collect it!

Analyze what makes it especially clear & compelling.

Today's training unites elements from many of our past trainings.

ABSTRACTS



TITLES

what you found
+
why it matters

FIGURES

figure = message + data
maximize signal-to-noise

PRESENTATIONS

link each component of
your narrative back to
the research question

The goal of a paper is to prove that you did or found something new.

Claim Priority

establish where you fit in the context of previous work

credible

significant

novel



Share

clear

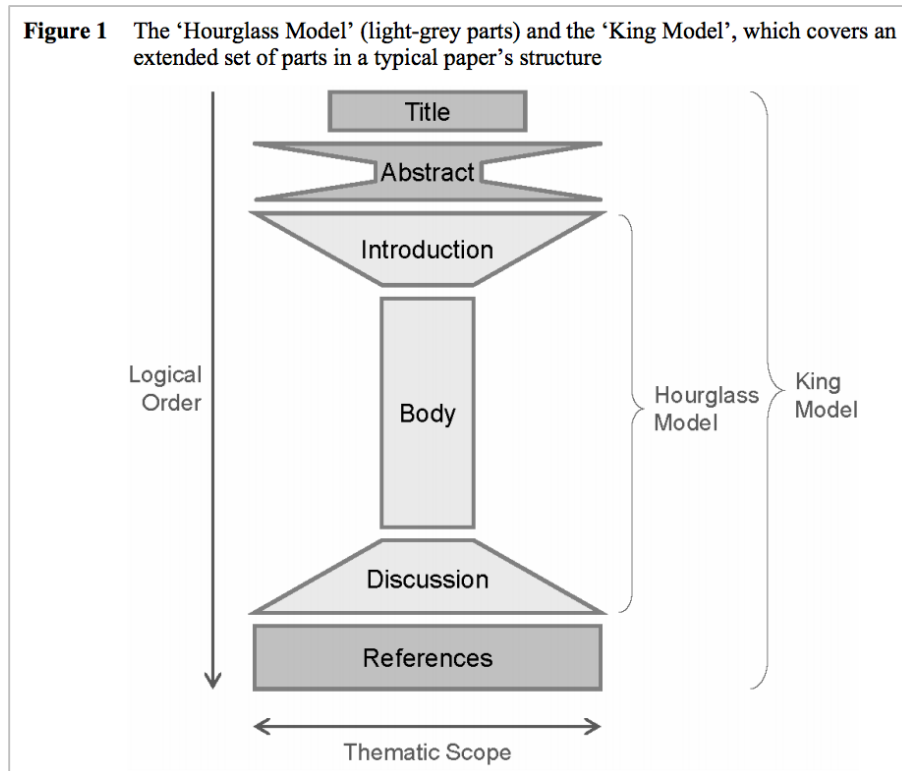
accurate

reproducible

compelling narrative



Papers are often pictured as linear...



...yet are both **read** and **written** nonlinearly.

A research paper must speak to both insiders & outsiders.

Field experts

Other scientists

Clinicians

Public health

Policy

Education

Insiders and outsiders read different sections.

	I	O
Title & Abstract		
Introduction		
Methods		
Figures & tables		
Results		
Discussion		

Sections serve different publishing goals.

	I	O	Claim	Priority	Share
Title & Abstract					
Introduction					
Methods					
Figures & tables					
Results					
Discussion					

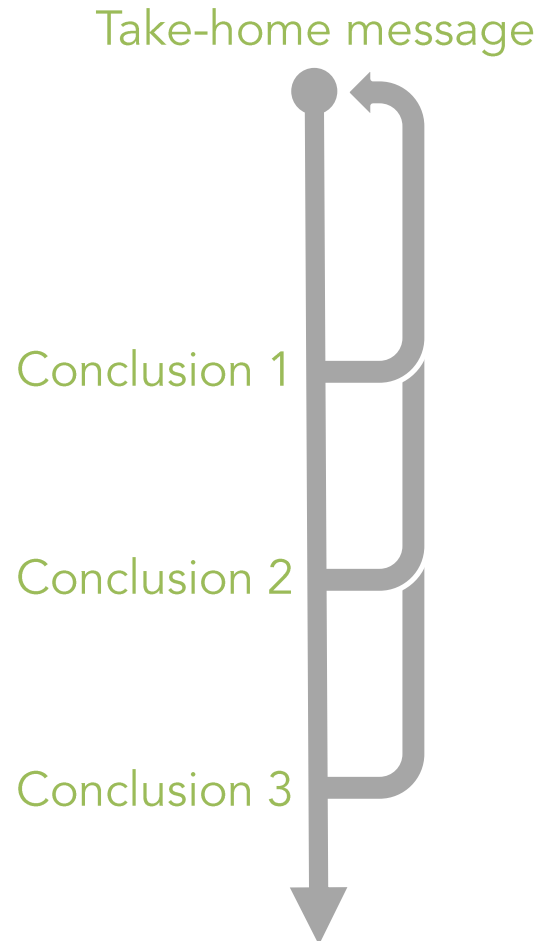
Writing process

Papers are written out of order.

1. Authors
2. Figures, tables, legends
3. Methods
4. Results
5. Introduction
6. Discussion
7. Acknowledgments
8. References
9. Abstract and Title

Create a single storyline.

1. Identify your take-home message; everything else leads to it.



To find your story, organize your **Figures**.

2. Rearrange until you've created a **logical series** of conclusions.



To find your story, organize your **Figures**.

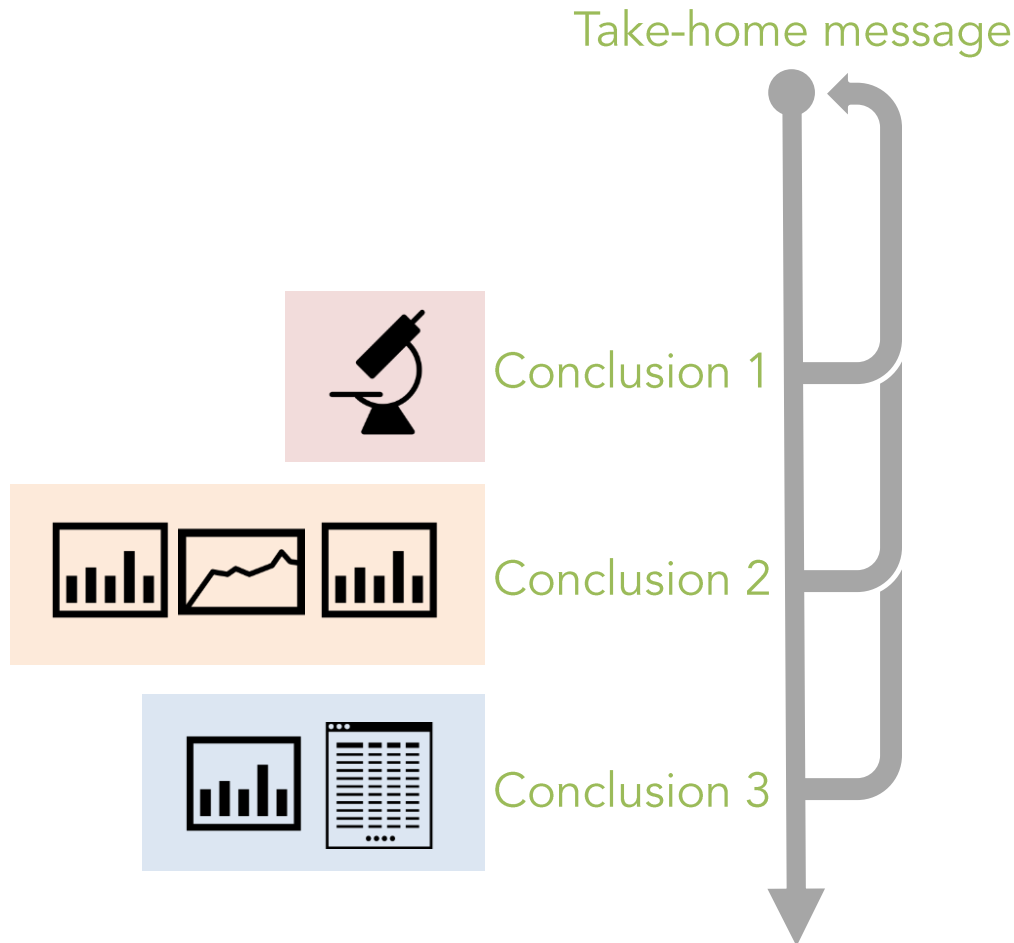
3. Identify modules that correspond to conclusions.



To find your story, organize your **Figures**.

3. Identify modules that correspond to conclusions.

Conclusion = title of a subsection.



Create a narrative by linking together modules that lead back to the take-home message.

We identified a druggable synthetic lethal interaction between DNA-PKCs and MSH3.

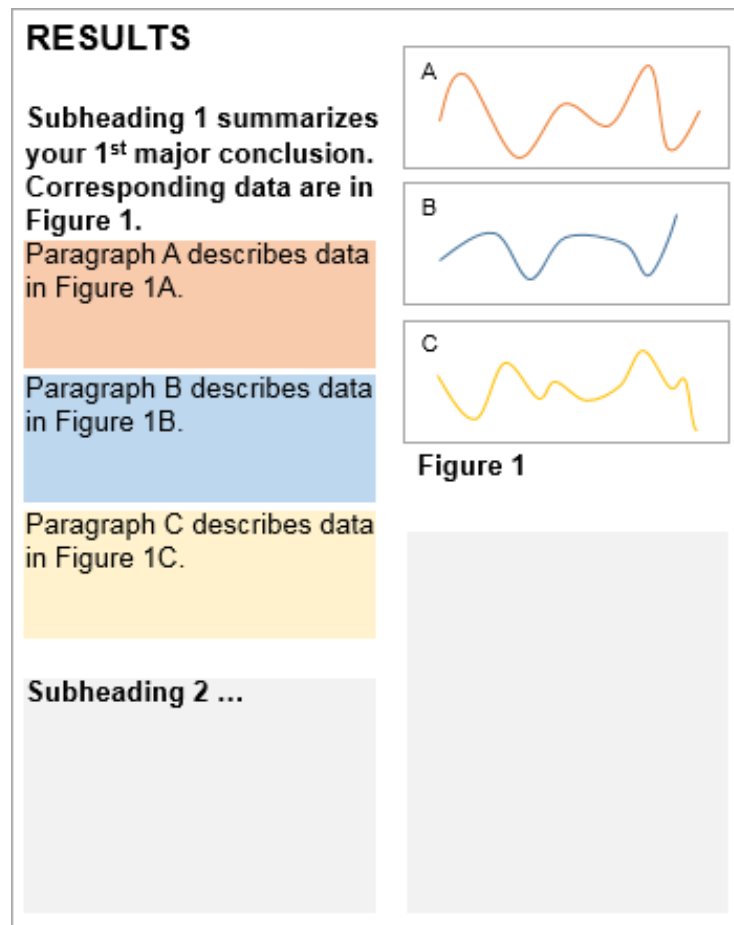
Activity Profile of KU60648 in a Large Panel of Genomically Annotated Cancer Cell Lines
Drug screen results
Functional clustering of mutations ...

DNA-PKcs Inhibition Induces Apoptosis in MSH3 -Mutant Cells
Flow cytometry showing apoptosis
Morphology of DNA-PKcs knockout cells...

Genetic Validation of the Apparent Synthetic Lethality
Protein immunofluorescence of MSH3 mutants...

Use **parallelism**: Put all of your content in the same order.

Data || Results || Discussion || Methods



Paper structure: Results +
Discussion

Results = rationale + data + conclusions

RESULTS

Subheading 1 summarizes your 1st major conclusion. Corresponding data are in Figure 1.

Paragraph A describes data in Figure 1A.

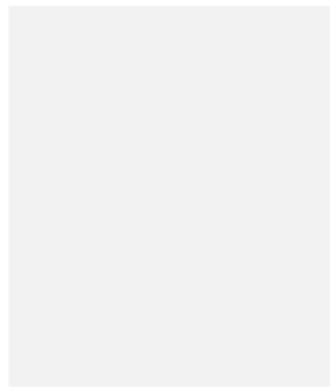
Paragraph B describes data in Figure 1B.

Paragraph C describes data in Figure 1C.

Subheading 2 ...



Figure 1



Results = rationale + data + conclusions

RESULTS

Subheading 1 summarizes your 1st major conclusion. Corresponding data are in Figure 1.

Paragraph A describes data in Figure 1A.

Paragraph B describes data in Figure 1B.

Paragraph C describes data in Figure 1C.

Subheading 2 ...



Figure 1

Results = rationale + data + conclusions

In order to determine X,
Y was performed,
showing Z major results.

Data + conclusions
pro, then con
most to least important
experiment vs. control

Transition sentence
re-summarize findings
justify movement to next
experiment or hypothesis

RESULTS

Subheading 1 summarizes
your 1st major conclusion.
Corresponding data are in
Figure 1.

Paragraph A describes data
in Figure 1A.

Paragraph B describes data
in Figure 1B.

Paragraph C describes data
in Figure 1C.

Subheading 2 ...



Figure 1

Results: Show minimal essential data.

Maximize signal-to-noise.

Include

- The experiment or dataset that is the **strongest proof** of your conclusion.
- Parts of your chosen dataset might contradict your main conclusion, or support 1 claim but not another.

Be clear and honest when describing any such contradictions, especially if they might reflect limitations that your reader should know about when evaluating major claims, e.g., method shortcomings

Results: Show minimal essential data.

Maximize signal-to-noise.

Exclude

(or put in
Supplementary
Information)

Experiments or datasets that...

- Also support your conclusion but are not the strongest proof
 - method is less validated
 - data are less statistically significant
 - data are less intuitive to interpret
- Were run to validate methods
- Were run to rule out alternative hypotheses

Results: Follow the Herskowitz Rule

amount of **time**
spent describing an
individual result

\propto

importance
of that result to the
paper's main conclusion



Ira Herskowitz, UCSF

Speculation belongs in Discussion, not Results.

Summary of paper's main conclusion

Comparison with previous
results or theories

Scientific or engineering
implications of this work

Paper's limitations in scope

Forward-looking statement

Speculation belongs in **Discussion**, not Results.

Summary of paper's main conclusion

1 or 2 sentences

Comparison with previous
results or theories

Scientific or engineering
implications of this work

No more than 1 degree
of speculation

Paper's limitations in scope

Forward-looking statement

A successful **Discussion** can be useful to both experts and non-experts.

Summary of paper's main conclusion

Comparison with previous results or theories

Scientific or engineering implications of this work

Paper's limitations in scope

Forward-looking statement

Expert asks:

How do you account for results that contradict the rest of the field?

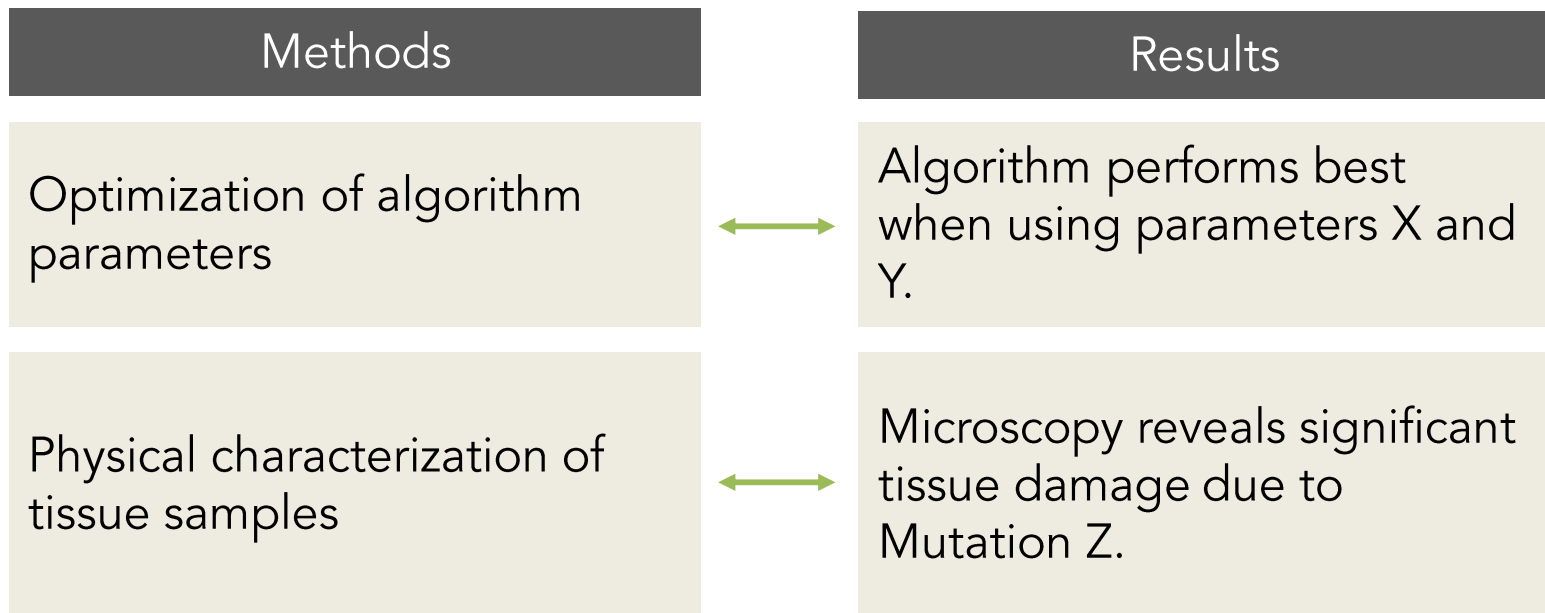
Expert asks:

How do you explain confusing or complicated results?

Use **parallelism**:

Put all of your content in the same order.

Data || Results || Discussion || Methods



Again, use subheadings that help your reader find the Methods that match the Results.

Activity: Evaluate an example paper.

Zetsche et al., 2015.

1. Compare Results, Figures, and Methods.

- Do Results + Figures tell a logical story?
- Is it easy to find the information that you need in order to understand the story?
- What do you think of the subheadings and Figure titles?

2. Assess the Results paragraphs.

- Is rationale made clear?
- What about conclusions?

3. Assess Introduction and Discussion.

- Does the stated impact seem justified by the actual findings?
- Is the speculation reasonable in scope?