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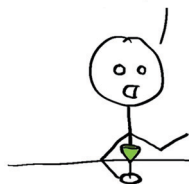
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Aren't you meant to be at some poster presentation this afternoon?



I am!

Just in a way that allows for more drinks



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Five years of the #RSCPoster Twitter conference

Matthew J. Baker, Kathryn L. Gempf, Hannah McDonald, Hannah E. Kerr, Catherine Hodges, Athina Anastasaki, Timothy Noel and Edward P. Randviir*

The #RSCPoster Twitter conference is an annual, 24 hour poster conference held each March on Twitter. This original conference format has enabled hundreds of participants to share their research, with 32 million measurable impressions of #RSCPoster in 2020, participation growing each year and inspiring new conferences. Here, we will give a brief outline of the history, technicalities and content of the event.

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Five years of the #RSCPoster Twitter conference

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The #RSCPoster Twitter conference is an annual, 24 hour poster conference held each March on Twitter. This original conference format has enabled hundreds of participants to share their research, with 32 million measurable impressions of #RSCPoster in 2020, participation growing each year and inspiring new conferences. Here, we will give a brief outline of the history, technicalities and content of the event.

A potted history of #RSCPoster

In 2015 the Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC), Dr Matthew Baker (University of Strathclyde, UK) and Professor Craig Banks, Dr Edward Randviir and Dr Sam Illingworth (all Manchester Metropolitan University, UK) organized one of the world's first online-only conferences, hosted on Twitter.¹ The event brought together participants across the field of analytical chemistry to present their latest research in "poster" format, by tweeting their work using the hashtag #RSCAnalyticalPoster within a specified time range.

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The event, the first of its kind on Twitter to the best of our understanding, had over 80 contributed posters, uploaded from across every continent except Antarctica and South America, spanning 21 countries. There were over 1700 "tweets" exchanged (see Fig. 1), that is measurable interactions with the appropriate hashtag, not including interactions where participants forgot to add the hashtag to their tweet. There was a potential audience of 375 000 people, based upon the number of participants and their followers, and nearly 60% female participant registration. In many respects, the event was considered a success in terms of a new innovation in scientific communication that was green and inclusive. The event has been run every year since, with some

modifications to the concept throughout the years to enhance overall experience.

Since the early successes, the concept has diversified and grown, to the point where the event has become a flagship event in the RSC's calendar. In 2017, the event changed its name to #RSCPoster and branched out into a range of themes, including materials, environment and engineering. These categories were decided based upon support gained from the RSC's journals and interest groups, who endorsed the event with prizes for the best contributions. This change bore witness to a significant rise in the number of measured tweets as seen in Fig. 1, which nearly tripled compared to 2015 figures, while the number of individual contributors to the hashtag quadrupled in size too. Around 40 countries participated worldwide in 2017 (see Fig. 2, a world map obtained from 2017's Twitter metrics system, "Followthehashtag"), including the breakthrough into South America with contributions from Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela.

2018 saw a slight increase in tweets compared to 2017, with more contributions coming from Asia, and in particular India. Further categories such as education and nanotechnology were added to align with the subject areas as used by the RSC to categorise the topics within

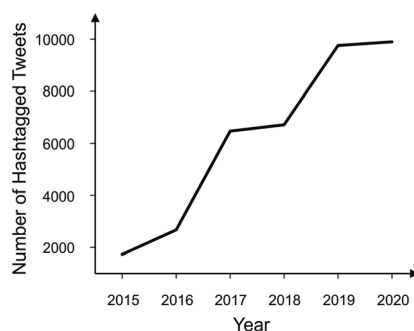


Fig. 1 Number of measured tweets each year (either as #RSCAnalyticalPoster or #RSCPoster).

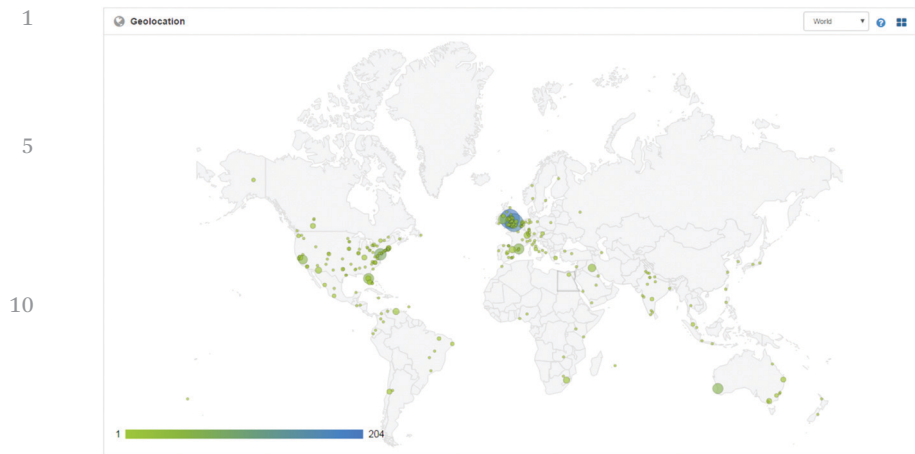


Fig. 2 A geolocation map of all participants in the 2017 edition of the #RSCPoster event. Major contribution zones were from Europe and North America.

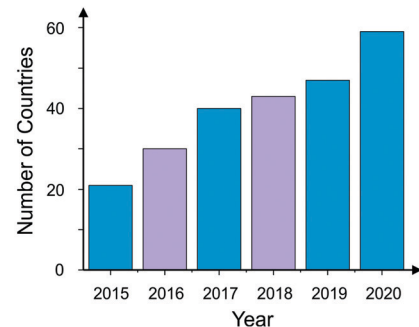


Fig. 4 Number of countries represented by the delegates each year of the event. The blue bars are measured statistics, while the purple bars are averages of the years either side due to missing data.

the core chemical sciences, proving to be popular additions to the event. In 2019 the RSC's in-house social media team provided the metrics, improving accuracy and consistency in the event statistics whilst also providing marketing assistance to expand the reach of the event, in particular by liaising with the Australian Chemical Society and the RSC's global teams and networks (*e.g.* in India and Africa). A growth in tweets were witnessed once more, with nearly 10 000 tweets for #RSCPoster in 24 hours, over 500 participants across 12 categories, which are the same 12 categories used today. Additionally, video instructions were released on the day by the organizers, as well as a dedicated registration portal to manage the flow of contributors. The scientific committee for the day had a larger influence this year, tasked with keeping the conversation flowing throughout the day. In 2020, greater emphasis was given on inclusivity, with the scientific committee again leading the way in bringing the lesser engaged participants with contributions to the fore, in a concerted effort to circumvent Twitter's in-built biases (such as prioritising tweets with more followers). There was also a change in the start time to 12:00 UTC because data from previous events (*e.g.* #RSCPoster 2018, Fig. 3) showed that more tweets, and therefore opportunities for engagement, occurred at the start of the event. A change in start time to 12:00 UTC was employed to maximise the initial "buzz", allowing more

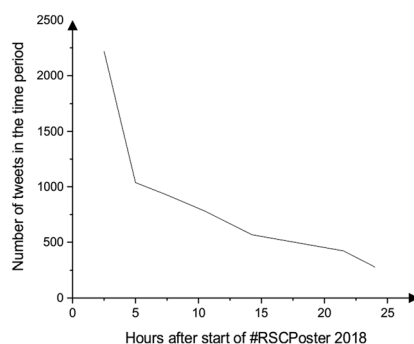


Fig. 3 Number of tweets sent during #RSCPoster 2018, represented graphically as number of tweets during different time periods of the day. Data points were gathered at 1130, 1400, 1630, 1930, 2315 on 6th March 2018, and 0630 and 0900 on 7th March 2018.

time zones to contribute at once to the beginning. The committee viewed this to be an effective way to start the event more strongly.

#RSCPoster 2020

2020's edition of the #RSCPoster event took place on 3rd March 2020 at 12:00 UTC for 24 hours. The event was promoted as a green and inclusive event that could be participated from anywhere in the world at any time. Fig. 4 depicts the number of countries represented by participants over the years, by way of illustration of how the event has increased its global appeal. Almost 800 participants presented their posters during the 24

hour period, resulting in nearly 10 000 measurable engagements (tweets) over the period. Furthermore, the data suggested that there were 4700 individual attendees to the event producing 32 million impressions.

Typical #RSCPosters

In this section a range of #RSCPoster contributions will be discussed, outlining the range of poster types that are submitted, complete with a brief examination of how these poster types potentially arise in response to the nature of Twitter as a platform.

Design key; text free

Fig. 5 is a reproduction of two posters from the 2020 event on the themes of hydrogen storage and biochar catalysis. Two immediately noticeable aspects of the poster are the effective designs and reduction in text.

In Lizzie Ashton's poster² on solid-state hydrogen storage, the overall design, with the vibrant but carefully selected colour scheme, brings a certain warmth and sparks intrigue to the e-attendee within the Twitter conference. The elimination of text-heavy introductions, favouring instead a brief schematic and minimal text explanation of the concept of the fuel cell serves the purpose of explaining what is going on, but very quickly, much in the style of an actual tweet. The chemistry is communicated through an equation, whereby the process of hydride reduction is presented next to a graph of conversion efficiency

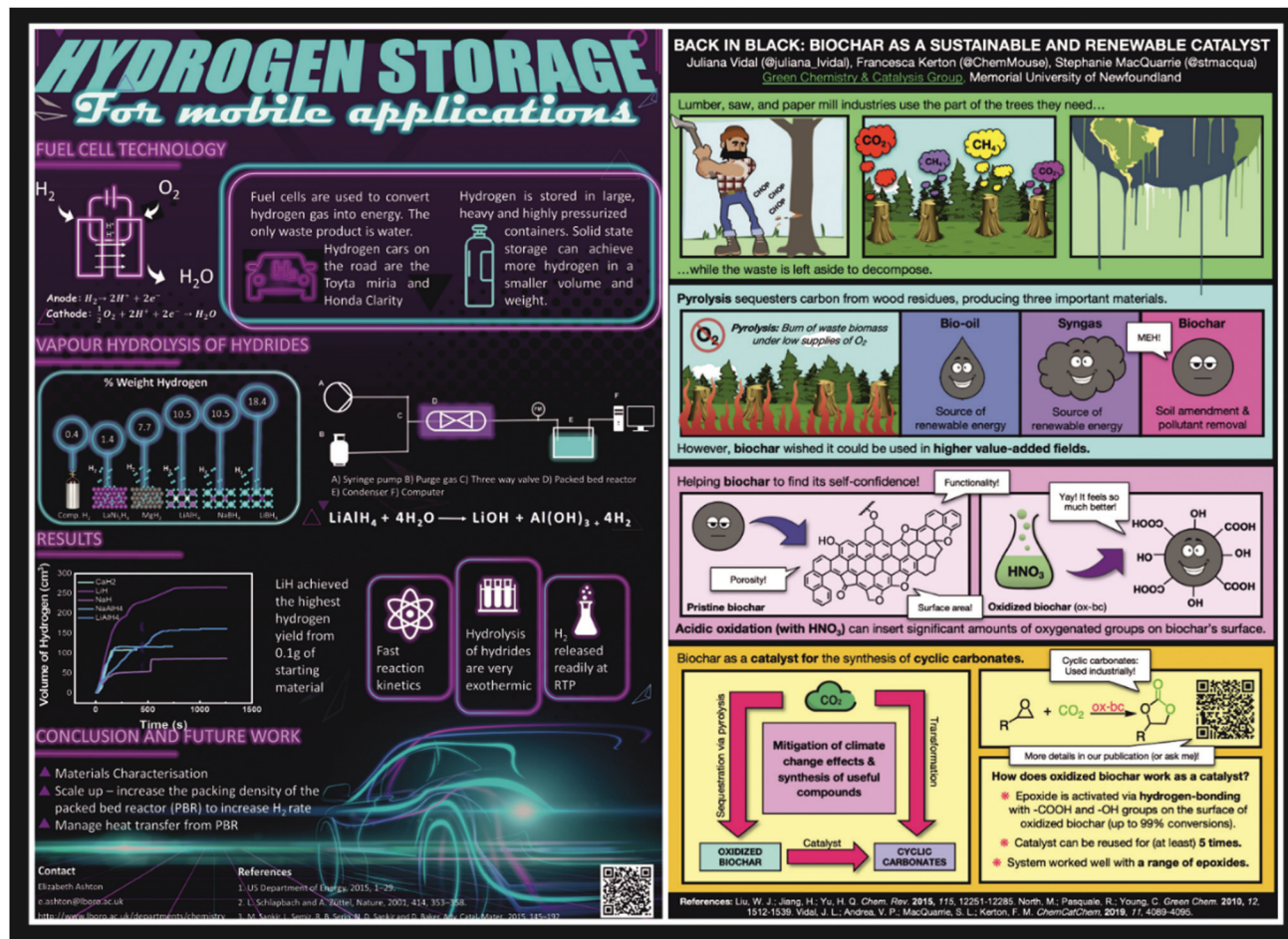


Fig. 5 #RSCPoster contributions courtesy of Lizzie Ashton (left) and Juliana Vidal (right), reproduced with permission from the authors.

during vapour hydrolysis of different solid-state forms of hydride.

In contrast, Juliana Vidal's contribution³ presents a comic strip approach to explaining the practical use of biochars obtained from liquefaction or pyrolysis processes. Her poster uses a wider range of colour but presents the work in a personified and relatable fashion, using imagery to link deforestation and global warming with approaches towards managing the wastes arising from industry, while showing the range of products from these processes. The use of faces in the liquefaction/pyrolysis products indicates where the issue lies, forming the basis of the work presented therein. Links to CO₂ capture are made, highlighting a potential approach towards a key societal issue.

Mobile devices

Increasingly, #RSCPoster contributors are adapting to the Twitter landscape

and taking into account that many users may access the event through their tablet or mobile device. While in principle, this is the same as accessing from the desktop version of Twitter, there are display and quality issues that arise from mobile devices, especially those that are using mobile internet services requiring smaller file sizes to get access to the content through 3/4/5G networks, and more appropriate designs for mobile phone screen dimensions. The #RSCPoster event is beginning to witness designs that take this into account, and are easily noticeable by observing the "stretched" dimensions of the contributions. Fig. 6 depicts one particular example of designing for mobile.⁴ The author, Kelly Brown, has sized the image in a relative 1:2.58 ratio such that the image will fit into a mobile phone screen. The relative height of the image is almost twice that of a traditional poster (ratios for A0, A1 and

A2 are 1:1.41) that would not fit onto a mobile screen, which could lead to work being disregarded altogether during the event for those viewing on a mobile device (particularly those in a rush!). In a personal communication with Kelly, she said that she assumed most people would view on a mobile device and so made this a top priority for her contribution.

Video killed the poster star?

The Buggles mused of how television was making radio increasingly obsolete in their 1978 song "Video Killed the Radio Star". In a similar vein, the chemical sciences may be on the frontier of a digital revolution in poster content, thanks in part to the #RSCPoster format. The 2020 edition of #RSCPoster saw more posters in GIF or video format, incorporating animated components, than any other year. Alan Quintal's

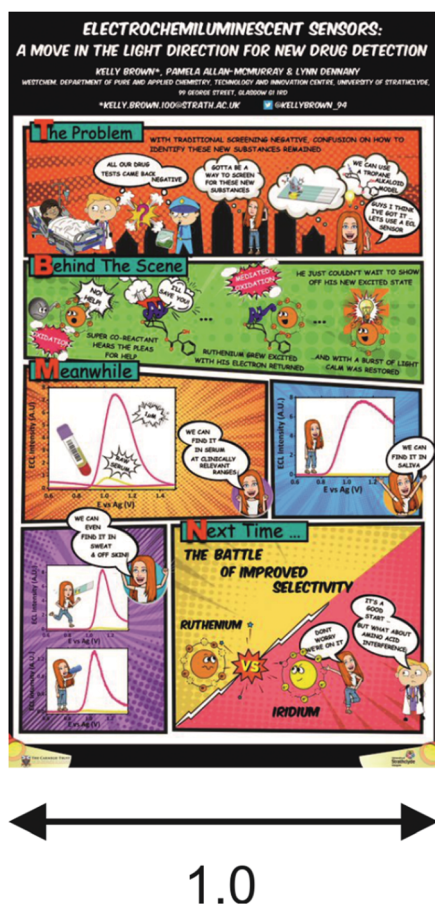


Fig. 6 Comic strip-style poster designed by Kelly Brown. The relative dimensions have been labelled.

limited text, which has been consistently witnessed over the several years of hosting the #RSCPoster event, which may in part have been facilitated by the nature of Twitter as a hosting platform.

The second example (Fig. 6), takes on the design concept too that plays a part in overcoming the psychological barrier to hook the audience in. But it also considers the technological platform, doubling up on added considerations when using the online poster format. There is evidence to suggest that taking mobile users into account could lead to elevated engagement with a poster in an online event. One study on mobile- and desktop-users of Twitter found that mobile users are more gratified by immediate interaction and feedback when engaging in social interactions on Twitter.¹² Applying such ideas into the #RSCPoster format could lead to a conclusion that designing for mobile devices could lead to elevated interaction, if done correctly.

The third example of using animated imagery may be more of a profound shift in that it would not at all be possible without the digital nature of the event. Poster designs and sizes can be altered under normal circumstances, but videos cannot be printed onto paper in the same way. GIF images are at an early stage of introduction for the event but it is already apparent that these types of images are gaining more attention, broadly speaking, than non-animated posters.

Thematic diversity

The event is a champion of scientific diversity, showcasing the broad range of societal challenges that the chemical sciences are actively contributing towards. Taking previous winners as examples of the broad scope: in 2015, the overall #RSCAnalyticalPoster award for best contribution was given for work on the movement away from antibiotic therapies, demonstrating that sugars can play an active role in potentially reducing the likelihood of cholera contraction. On the other hand, in 2016 the same award was given for the degradation of taste

GIF,⁵ depicted in Fig. 7, discussed a program that was developed to observe the intermediate reaction coordinates of chemical reactions, allowing researchers easier access to complex mechanistic information within their chemical studies. Within the animation are four iterations of the changes in potential energy, natural charge, bond length, and Wiberg bond indexes as a proton shift occurs between an oxygen and sulphur atom.

Analysis of #RSCPoster

Presented in Fig. 5–7 are examples of the way contributors think about their audience differently within the digital sphere in three different ways. The first example, focussing more heavily on design, could be argued to be used as a way to “hook” the audience in. This is similar to a regular poster conference; it is often said that in a poster session, a delegate

will judge whether to read or not to read on within the first few seconds of looking at a poster. The same could be true for online events, though perhaps it could be even more important to consider the audience, since it is much easier for people to scroll and disregard work using a digital format for a number of reasons (e.g. no need to consider human interaction). This also works in a positive sense, however, since if work does capture the imagination, the format makes communicating that little bit easier with the removal of non-verbal communication. Many publications have been written to carry the message of enhanced poster design to speak to the to the target audience in many fields.^{7–11} Fig. 5 highlights two examples in 2020 of the types of designs that attracted the most attention during the events and is by no means a pair of isolated cases. These are exemplars of a marked shift towards better, more professional designs with

Alan Quintal, Departamento de Física Aplicada, Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados, Mérida, México

MAY THE REACTION FORCE BE WITH YOU

A LONG TIME AGO IN A GALAXY NOT SO FAR AWAY, A VERY IMPORTANT CONCEPT EMERGED IN THE STUDY OF POTENTIAL ENERGY SURFACES: THE MINIMUM ENERGY PATH, WHICH IS THE LEAST MAGNITUDE PATH THAT CONNECTS REAGENTS WITH PRODUCTS THROUGH A TRANSITION STATE. THIS DEFINITION ALLOWED CHEMISTS TO VISUALIZE CHEMICAL REACTIONS AS A ONE-STEP PROCESS. BUT SOME YEARS AGO, A NEW THEORY EMERGED.

WITH REACTION FORCE DEFINITION AND THE IRC WE CAN UNDERSTAND IN MORE DETAIL THE CHANGES IN THE REACTION MECHANISM.

$$F(\xi) = -\frac{\partial V(\xi)}{\partial \xi}$$

BASED ON THE CLASSIC DEFINITION OF REACTION FORCE.

TORO-LABBÉ PROPOSED TO VISUALIZE CHEMICAL REACTIONS AS A PROCESS DIVIDED IN 3 REGIONS.

EACH REGION REPRESENTS SOME SPECIFIC CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM

ACTIVATION ENERGY

$$E_f^{\ddagger} = - \int_{\xi=R}^{\xi=TS} F(\xi) d\xi$$

REACTION ENERGY

$$\Delta E_f = - \int_{\xi=R}^{\xi=P} F(\xi) d\xi$$

MEANWHILE IN ANOTHER PART OF THE GALAXY...

A RESEARCH GROUP COMANDED BY MERINO HAS DEVELOPED A PROGRAM TO ANALYZE CHANGES IN THE IRC PATH USING TORO-LABBÉ THEORY.

EYRINGPY, I AM YOUR FATHER!

EYRINGPY

CODING IN

IT CAN ANALYZE

- POTENTIAL ENERGIES
- REACTION FORCES
- REACTION FORCE CONSTANTS
- BOND LENGTHS
- WIBERG BOND INDEXES
- CHARGES
- AND SOME OTHER PROPERTIES

ALSO...

NUMERICAL INTERPOLATIONS CAN BE DONE TO FIX DATA AND SMOOTH POTENTIAL ENERGY CURVES. ACTIVATION ENERGIES AND REACTION ENERGIES CAN BE CALCULATED.

FOR EXAMPLE

HONS → ONSH

Potential Energy/Reaction Force

ENERGY (KCAL MOL⁻¹)

ΔE	-7.0
$E_{\text{act}}^{\ddagger}(\text{ex})$	26.4
$E_{\text{act}}^{\ddagger}(\text{res})$	33.4
$W_{\text{region 1}}$	16.6
$W_{\text{region 2}}$	-0.1
$W_{\text{region 3}}$	-23.5

COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS
GEOMETRY OPTIMIZATIONS, FREQUENCY CALCULATION AND IRC WERE PERFORMED USING FUNCTIONAL AND BASIS B3LYP/6-31G(D,P).

CHARACTERISTICS

- FRIENDLY USER INTERFACE.
- USER MANUAL AVAILABLE TO DOWNLOAD ONLINE.
- COMPATIBLE WITH WINDOWS, LINUX AND MAC OS.

FUTURE WORK

ENERGY DECOMPOSITION ANALYSIS (EDA) AND ACTIVATION STRAIN MODEL (ASM) WILL BE IMPLEMENTED.

IF YOU WANNA JOIN TO THE RESISTANCE, YOU CAN VISIT OUR WEB PAGE TO GET EYRINGPY FOR FREE.

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alanquintal@cinvestav.mx

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Gabriel Merino
gmerino@cinvestav.mx

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To be continued...

Fig. 7 GIF image of Alan Quintal's work, with a side-by-side representation of a proton shift model against bond length, natural charge, Wiberg index and potential energy. Animated version available on Alan's Twitter profile via the link.⁶

and odour compounds in drinking water, having direct links to water quality and public health. Both examples were borne out of the original #RSCAnalyticalPoster event (tweets still available to see – search for the hashtag on Twitter!). Expansion of the themes has led to increased thematic diversity across the

board, giving rise to more specialist interest in many areas, as well as highlighting some wider issues such as mental health (see later) and subsequently an expansion of the prize pool to include prizes for individual categories as well as an overall engagement award. Introduction of #RSCedu, which has a strong

following from collaborators across all continents, saw innovations such as the use of escape rooms in the teaching of chemical sciences. The work was the winner of the education category in 2018 and has since been presented at a conference in Singapore and been written about in *Chemical & Engineering*

Table 1 List of #RSCPoster hashtags

Subject area	#
Organic	#RSCOrg
Inorganic	#RSCInorg
Physical	#RSCPhys
Analytical	#RSCAnalytical
Materials	#RSCMat
Engineering	#RSCEng
Education	#RSCedu
Environment	#RSCenv
Nanotechnology	#RSCNano
Catalysis	#RSCCat
Chemical biology	#RSCChemBio
Energy and sustainability	#RSCEnergy

News.¹³ Today, the #RSCPoster event caters for 12 different areas of the chemical sciences (Table 1), each underpinned by one or more of the RSC's journals. The showcase in thematic diversity of the chemical sciences is undoubtedly one of the strengths of the online format.

Benefits of the event

Post-event in 2020 the participants were asked to contribute to an exit survey consisting of ten questions. Of 27 respondents, 22 said they participated because of cost (presumably lack thereof since the event is free) while 21 said they participated because the subjects were relevant – which appears to be supportive of the style of event that encompasses a wide variety of topics. Third was the “location” of the event, with 16 people responding to say they had participated because it was an online event. Virtual events are on the rise (in spite of the Covid-19 crisis, not because of), with more innovative approaches being designed for meetings, events and webinars in general. The #RSCPoster concept is considerably unique in its own right, since it doesn't necessitate a licence for the digital platform. Most attendees agreed that the range of subjects on offer and the registration process for the event were excellent, while the lesser appreciated aspects of the event were the networking opportunities presented and pre-event delegate information. This perhaps points to a void in abstract or delegate lists, which have not been provided for attendees since the event's conception. One reason for this is because

the registration for the event traditionally isn't closed until after the event finishes, allowing anyone to join even if they just happen to find the event by chance on the day. Despite the lack of organized networking opportunities, the open platform is there for anyone to contribute and begin engaging with new works, and therefore the event does encourage scientific discussion. Furthermore the event does not bar publication of results displayed because listing posters on Twitter does not count as a previously disclosure of novel results. Such a concern has been discussed many times in planning and may have been viewed as potentially prohibitive to some contributors, though it is not the case.

The event then is unquestionably good for the delegate from a cost point of view because there are no registration fees. This precludes the need to raise money for event attendance, while still gaining access to the latest work available within their field. Students, early careers, full-fledged researchers, professionals, the public, and everyone else in-between can participate for free and don't need to apply to their host institutions or membership organizations for funding to attend, removing a big concern, particularly for students and early careers. The event is also viewed to be good from a subject matter point of view and it was seen previously that the event, though it started within an analytical chemistry context, has manifested into a general chemistry event now due to the interest taken by RSC members. Today's event has 12 different hashtags and each year delegates request more to be added. The committee currently align the hashtags with the journal portfolio subject categories, because these generally encompass the broad subject areas within the chemical sciences, though as science progresses and becomes more multi-disciplinary, this may change in the future. In addition to the range of subject matter on offer, there is crossover between subjects areas, often emphasized by contributors who submit their work under more than one subject area hashtag. This is a clear advantage because it allows researchers to see clearly the crossover between subject

areas and may even provide inspiration for researchers to work more closely on the interfaces between the disciplines. Such intra-disciplinary interfaces may be crucial for effective collaboration within future educational or research programmes. Perhaps one day a computational chemistry hashtag will appear, if a new common way of defining the ever changing subject areas within the chemical sciences emerges, or as the RSC redefine their subject areas in categorising their journal portfolio.

While #RSCPoster has enjoyed success in an online only format, it is recognised by the authors that online-only events shouldn't necessarily replace the physical meeting and that there are clear advantages to both formats. It is not unusual to have physical meetings that have a supplementary hashtag (*e.g.* #IUPAC2019) where users can connect and discuss digitally as well as in person, and some smaller events too use hashtags with ranging success. It isn't expected that the appetite for physical meetings will suddenly disappear as a result of increasing online-only events, rather the two formats can serve different purposes for different people. Personal communications between the committee and participants has revealed that some people prefer the Twitter event because it allows them to contribute in scientific discussion from home whilst being able to be with their families. Another advantage is that the event has built a bridge between researchers from the very beginning of their journey to those at the very top. The panel of chairs consists of researchers with high standings within their own particular field, including Nobel Laureates, and that in itself provides an excellent opportunity for the younger researchers, since they may even get asked questions by those they seek to follow in the footsteps of.

Wider issues highlighted by the event

An unintended consequence of the #RSCPoster event is that it has shed a light on the increasing concern of mental health, both in and out of scientific disciplines. Dr Zoë Ayres contributed her

work¹⁴ to the #RSCPoster event in 2019, reproduced in Fig. 8. Dr Ayres creative design is used very effectively in order to

communicate an increasingly concerning topic for society. In her work she covered a wide range of potential factors and

feelings felt by those who are experiencing high stress levels, such as a competitive environment and the familiar "Imposter

MENTAL HEALTH DURING YOUR PhD

AN OPINION PIECE BASED ON SOME RESEARCH I DID IN MY LUNCH HOURS AND MY ENTIRELY UNQUALIFIED EXPERIENCE*

47%

A study by the University of California, Berkeley, found nearly half of postgraduate students met criteria to classify them as depressed.¹

WHAT YOU MAY BE EXPERIENCING/FEELING (YOU ARE NOT ALONE, I PROMISE)

IMPOSTER SYNDROME

7 in 10 people experience imposter syndrome throughout their careers.²



Someone is going to figure out you don't belong here soon. You look good on paper, but passing that exam was a fluke. I don't have what it takes to [do these experiments, write a thesis, succeed in academia]. These are all classic signs of imposter syndrome. **Tip: reframe your thinking. Aim for progress not perfection.**

NO MORE TICK BOXES



You got pretty good at doing essay and lab reports - they were all short term tasks. You also got good at figuring out what questions might be asked in exams. Now you have an open ended project, with the end nowhere in sight. You no longer have grades to tell you if you are doing a good job. Transitioning from this undergraduate mentality can be particularly tough. **Tip: break down your research into small, manageable goals.**

FIRST TIME FAILING

You've always been the best student at school, and you did pretty well at university too. Now your science isn't working and everyone around you seems to be getting on just fine. These feelings can come about as at undergraduate level, experiments (believe it or not) are designed to work. **Tip: remember, you are at the forefront of scientific research - if it was easy it would already have been done!**



ISOLATION / GUILT

Writing your thesis can be a particularly lonely, isolating task. This can also be coupled with feelings of guilt when going about your daily life as "you should be writing". Tips to manage this include still attending research group meetings/departamental seminars whilst writing. This can also be coupled with 'writer's block'. **Tip: when writing, start by making figures - it is far easier to write about what a figure means.**



COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE



Unfortunately, academia often fosters competition over collaboration, when it should be the other way around. This is made worse by the fact that often the only way to gauge how well you are doing is to compare yourself against others. **Tip: no two PhD projects are the same, so avoid comparing them.**

THE WORK | LIFE STRUGGLE

55%

of PhD students are concerned about work-life balance.³



There is an inherent culture of acceptance in academia of long work hours. In fact, 40% of academics report working more than 50 hours a week.⁴ This is a fault with the system. Presenteeism is a common trait observed in academia, where people work long hours due to anxiety/stress, but are not being efficient in these long hours. **Tip: aim to be efficient inside normal working hours then focus on "you" time.**

A hard truth is only 7 in 200 PhD graduates become full professors.⁵ During your PhD, make sure to work on other "soft skills" as well as doing your research. Like making a poster for an online Twitter competition for example...

ARE THOSE AROUND YOU STRUGGLING? HERE ARE SOME POSSIBLE WARNING SIGNS



INCREASED DRINKING



INCREASED EATING



DECREASED EATING



WORKING LONG HOURS



BEING ABSENT



JOKING ABOUT SUICIDE



LOOKING DISHEVELLED

SELF-HARMING?
SUICIDAL THOUGHTS?
CALL SAMARITANS NOW

ON 116-123

OR EMAIL JO@SAMARITANS.ORG

SOME WAYS TO HELP MANAGE YOUR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING



SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE

Speak to a medical professional about how you are feeling. This may lead to intervention such as medication or counselling to help you manage your mental health.



TAKE SOME TIME OUT

Taking a break can actually improve efficiency when you return to work. If you cannot justify taking a couple of weeks off, take a series of long weekends to get some time away.



FOCUS ON YOU

It is a proven fact that lack of sleep can add to feelings of stress. Exercise can also work to alleviate stress. It may feel like you don't have time, but going for a walk at lunchtime (for example) may be a positive change you can make.



REQUEST COUNSELLING

Universities have counselling services that are available for you to use. This can be useful to help talk through your problems and also make sure appropriate coping strategies are in place.



TALK TO YOUR SUPERVISOR

It is not always possible, but if you feel you can approach your supervisor, discuss your mental health concerns with them. Other options include discussions to reduce workload temporarily or take time out.



TALK TO YOUR PEERS / POSTDOCS

It is highly likely that people around you have also experienced the stressful nature of a PhD. Reach out. If you feel able, remember, postdocs have survived their PhD so may have some useful tips / coping strategies.



CREATE MANAGEABLE CHUNKS

If everything is overwhelming, try to break down your research into manageable tasks. It may help to do this in consultation with your supervisor. A good tip is to aim to get into the lab first thing in your day, before looking at other tasks like emails.



READ LITERATURE

There are a large amount of online resources available to help manage mental health and wellbeing. For example, The Charity Mind, have a range of booklets available, from how to manage stress, to how to support others with mental health problems.

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A poster by Dr Zoe Ayres (not a medical professional). Free to distribute.



#TIMETOTALK
#RSCPOSTER

*ALTHOUGH I DID SURVIVE A PhD

Fig. 8 Dr Zoë Ayres 2019 contribution on mental health during your PhD.

Syndrome” feeling that many people have encountered during their careers in and out of academia. Whether it be due to the general nature of the #RSCPoster event, or the online format, Dr Ayres felt the poster slotted into the event well, and this was received very gratefully by the community, evidenced in part by the high level of engagement witnessed on her contribution on the day. She even used her latest article in *Chemistry World* to describe feelings of uncertainty about broaching the topic through the #RSCPoster format,¹⁵ and was ultimately vindicated in bringing this important topic to the fore within our community. Through the #RSCPoster medium as a starting point, Dr Ayres has now become a true champion of mental health both in and out of the chemistry community.

Future of online conferencing

The #RSCPoster event has become a diary event in the organization's schedule. Increasingly, more journals are lending their support to the concept, and the RSC themselves have in recent years dedicated specialist teams and deployed their marketing team to help promote the event. There is anecdotal evidence that partici-

pants support the introduction of keynote speakers through the use of an electronic meeting platform, *e.g.* GoToMeeting, as well as including other event-specific initiatives such as “Poster Pitch” whereby participants also record one minute videos to pitch their poster as if they were doing so at a conference. The Poster Pitch concept will make an appearance in future years once the committee agree on the most effective way to implement this. More broadly speaking, there has been an increasing uptake in online-only events in the past five years. One example, the World Seabird Union (WSU) have been running their Twitter-only event since 2015. WSU's event runs over a two-day period, whereby they provide delegates with a presentation schedule. Each individual “speaker” has around 15 minutes to send a series of tweets relating to their work. In a similar way to the #RSCPoster, their concept has given rise to more creative methods of pictorial communication. The future appears to be bright for online events, and #RSCPoster intends to continue to lead the way in this innovative concept to rewrite the best practice for online academic events for many years to come.

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