





Social Engagement overview









17 Facebook posts – total reach*: 3,523,656

Engagement: 110,538

32 Tweets – total impressions: 434,990

Engagement: 6948

Retweets: 790

Likes: 964

5 LinkedIn posts

8 Instagram photos – total impressions**:178,000

Total reach: 124,000 Engagement: 7534

^{*}Including paid advertisement

^{**}Instagram analytics only offered mid way through the campaign. Please see data file for posts included



Social Engagement overview



YouTube:

This doctor never sleeps #StartedinOxford – 1743 views
Cars can't think? Think again. #StartedinOxford – 1459 views
Designer organs? #StartedinOxford – 1038 views
Voice recognition that works like the human brain #StartedinOxford – 938 views
Decoding the dawn of civilisation #StartedinOxford – 815 views
Can you turn an orange into a grapefruit? #StartedinOxford – 788 views
Can phones save the environment? #StartedinOxford – 624 views

Total native YouTube views: 7405



Top posts



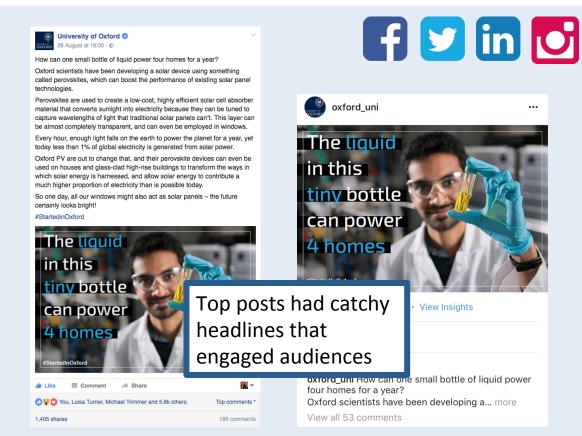
Top Twitter post

Voice recognition [Video] 28.08.2016 2:50pm

Retweets: 41 Likes: 68

Impressions: 17463 Engagement: 346

Engagement rate: 2.0%



Top Facebook post

Solar [Image] 28.08.2016 4:00pm

Shares: 1405 Likes: 5.8k

Comments: 195

Impressions: 912686

Top Instagram post

Solar [Image]

29.08.2016 11:50am

Comments: 53 Likes: 2830



Top posts



The most expensive material; at £110 million a gram po.st/y5H4GR #StartedinOxford @OxfordMaterials



Top Twitter post

Expensive material [Image]

26.08.2016 12:40pm

Retweets: 26 Likes: 36

Impressions: 13719 Engagement:456

Engagement rate: 4.8%



doesn't need to sleep.

Thanks to Oxford scientists that future is becoming a reality.

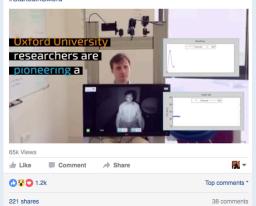
A company called Oxehealth have developed a revolutionary medical-grade vital sign monitoring system using digital video cameras!

Sensors equipped with the Oxecam software can measure vital signs including heart and breathing rate anywhere in a room and totally contact

The technology is being used at the John Radcliffe hospital in Oxford, and this 'robot doctor' is being rolled out in prisons too, where it could help to prevent hundreds of deaths. Oxecam is able to detect if inmates are at risk even in the dark, or during attempted concealment. Its round-the-clock monitoring raises alarms when intervention is required, rather than relying on scheduled manual checks, which may come too late.

Whether in hospitals or prisons, the technology frees up staff time, leaving them to offer a greater quality of care to those who need it most.

Never mind a paranoid android – say hello to the paramedic android! #StartedinOxford



Top Facebook post

Doctors [Video] 04.09.2016 4:00pm

Shares: 221 Likes: 1.2k

Comments: 36

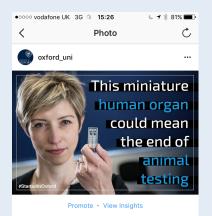
Impressions: 480815













oxford uni This revolution spinout CN Bio Innovation diseases and given new m and the 'organ on a chip'

All medicines must be test are given to humans in car testing has been the main





Top posts occurred mainly at the beginning of the campaign

Top Instagram post

Organ [Image] 30.08.2016 11:30am

Comments: 51 Likes: 2174



Media coverage

Scientists make oranges taste like **GRAPEFRUIT** using incredible 'fruit alchemy' technique

- · Scientists developed a way of converting a flavour compound in oranges
- . A customised enzyme alters the compound into one found in grapefruit
- . It can produce large quantities of grapefruit flavour and scent for industry

By RICHARD GRAY FOR MAILONLINE

PUBLISHED: 12:53 9 September 2016 | UPDATED: 16:58 12 September 2016













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They are perhaps some of the most popular fruit to be found on breakfast tables around the world

But now scientist have found a way of making oranges taste like grapefruit.

Using a form of fruit alchemy, researchers at the University of Oxford have developed a way of modifying naturally occurring compounds in oranges to alter their smell and taste.

They say this could provide a new cheap and plentiful source of grapefruit aroma and flavouring for drinks, food and the perfume industry.

Scroll down for video



Grapefruit (pictured) is one of the most popular scents and flavours in the world and is widely used in perfumes, confectionery, soft drinks and food. Now scientists have found a way of mimicking their smell and taste using oranges

The technology uses a modified enzyme to convert a compound called valencene found in oranges into the complex molecule responsible for the distinctive taste and smell of grapefruit.

Known as nootkatone, this molecule is large and complex, meaning it is difficult to synthesis artificially.

Instead industry relies upon it being purified from grapefruit - an expensive and time consuming process.

It takes around 400 tons of grapefruit to produce just 2lbs of the flavouring.

Yet grapefruit is one of the most commonly used essential oils in the perfume industry and is also widely used to flavour confectionary, soft drinks and other foods.

Dr Luet Wong, a chemist at the University of Oxford who developed the

new technology, said: 'The process requires little energy and generates almost no waste in contrast to conventional chemical processes.

'The real benefit is that the end product is completely natural.'

A spin-off company called Oxford Biotrans is now developing the technology so it can be used to create flavours on an industrial scale.

As the orange industry is much larger than that of the grapefruit, there is far more of the compound valencene available.

HOW TO TURN ORANGES INTO GRAPEFRUIT

Scientists have customised an enzyme called cytochrome p450 so that it can convert a molecule found in oranges into nootkatone, the compound that gives grapefruit its distinctive scent and flavour.

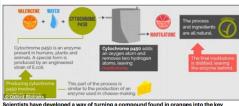
They use oranges like living laboratories to create a closely related but naturally occurring compound called valencene.

Using the enzyme and some water they can add an oxygen atom to the compound and remove two hydrogen

This converts the valencene into nootkatone, which can then be distilled from the mixture.



While it is unlikely the technology will ever be used to make whole oranges smell and taste like grapefruit, it could be used to create new types of breakfast juice (picture of grapefruit)



Scientists have developed a way of turning a compound found in oranges into the key molecule responsible for the flavour and scent of grapefruit. They created a custom-made enzyme called cytochrome p450 to react with valencene from oranges (illustrated)



http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-3781513/Scientistsmake-oranges-taste-like-GRAPEFRUIT-using-incredible-fruit-alchemytechnique.html