### Guideline for group presentation

Son Cao (IFIRSE)

#### Time allocation and presentation order

Student presentation section: 8:30 - 12:00, July 28th (Fri.).

- O Time allocation: 30 mins./ group (includes Q&A). Please keep timing!!!
- O Group order:

$$\nu_e \to \nu_\mu \to \nu_\tau \to \nu_s$$

ALL group members are encouraged to present the work!

#### Important keys for a start of talk preparation

- O Be aware of the audience The materials you prepare should be oriented to who you are speaking to. (*In this case, you are presenting to your classmate*)
- O Be mindful of the time allocation for your presentation (In this case, 25 +5 mins.)
- O Consider the main messages you want to deliver/argue/convey. Sometimes it is hard to figure out at beginning but please think it through...
- Think of an outline of your talk to deliver the main messages. To make the talk coherently is to connect the dots of your main points and arguments. It's also challenging task.

### Structure of a scientific presentation (25+5 mins.)

For 25 mins. presentation, you may prepare 15-20 slides, including

- O 1 slide for title, your name/group name. The objective can be stated in this slide
- O <u>1 slides</u> for **the outline** to provide structure of your talk (*it's not necessary if the talk is relatively short*)
- 2-3 slides to introduce the relevant background (eg. history, neutrino phenomenon...) supporting to your objective but don't spend too much time for this!
- O 9-14 slides to present your own intellectual work/investigation (methodologies/research approaches, and what you figure out)
- O 1 slide for conclusion/summary to recall the objective and highlight the main results
- O (Few backup slides to support your argument, including materials for reference)

Estimate number of slides and focus mainly on your own work!

#### General tips for preparing a slide

- Use header to state the main idea of the slide
- Avoid too much text (but sufficient for ones who look at the slides only). Avoid jargon term
- Use consistent fonts and "normal" colors. Don't use colors randomly
- Use simple background, make sure good contrast btw. text and background
- Avoid long and complicated equations
- ☑ Illustrate graphically when needed but don't overuse!
  - Must be well-labeled
  - Must be well-described, emphasize the message behind
  - Have a brief caption/give credit to the source
  - Large enough to be clearly visible to the audience

# Avoid to put many things in a single slide! One slide should deliver only ONE main message.

Do not show what you do not understand! Be simple and clearly stated.

#### Start preparing slides as soon as possible!!!

- O Your group **should start making slides NOW!** Create a common place for whole group member (eg. *Google docs, overleaf...*)
- O It's better to **start making slides with your own work**. At first, you can make many slides (>>10). Later, you can refine to **deliver the best message** from your study and **make presentation coherently**. Some can put in the backup. *Introduction and conclusion slides can be added later*.
  - O For group work: you can elaborate the presentation into multiple parts and each member take care of each part
- O Consult with your supervisor.

### Tips for giving the scientific presentation

- O Do not read your slides (it's a bit challenging for non-English native speaker but please well-prepared and practiced before the presentation)
- O Speak slowly and distinctly. Emphasize on the main message of each slide.
- O Maintain eye contact with audience and use the body language efficiently
- O Use laser pointer or stick to the projected screen
  - O Use white board if needed but don't spend too much time on it.
- O Keep timing please!
- O Be positive and enthusiastic!

# Good luck