NTREM presentation guide

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September 14, 2018

Contents

Motivation

- NTREM Seminar is focused on young people.
- Unexperienced presenters are welcome.
- Guide adressing the common mistakes in presentation slides was prepared to help junior presenters.

General recommendations

The lecture hall is quite large.

- You should use sufficiently big fonts.
  - Including text in tables and the graph labels.
- You should not use more, than 10 lines per slide.

The background color and the text color should be contrast.

It is probably a good idea to use the company or school template designed by professional.

Text

”Less is more.“

- The text on slides is just the guide.
- Just reading the slides is awfull. Audience is faster reading silently than you outloud.
- It is better to use slides for notes and to talk more.

Less is more – example of bad slide

There is a clearly observable trend to increase the safety during explosives manufacturing and handling. This trend results to the development of energetic materials with low sensitiveness despite their possible lower performance. The various safety tests are carried out to describe the sensitiveness of such energetic materials and to classify them.
The slow cookoff tests are used for evaluating of a hazard connected with heating of energetic materials (especially EIDS – Extremely Insensitive Detonating Substances) or ammunition (LOVA – LOw Vulnerability Ammunition).

Less is more – example of better slide

Increase the safety of explosives handling

- low sensitivity
- specialized safety tests

Slow cookoff test

- slow heating
- LOVA – LOw Vulnerability Ammunition
- EIDS– Extremely Insensitive Detonating Substances

Tables

Large tables are not easy to read.

- Is it really necessary to present all the numbers?
- Would not it be better to use graphic?
- Remember, 10 lines per slide.
- The full framing is also not looking good.

Table – example of bad slide

T [°C]	c_p [$\mathrm{J \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}$]	a [$\mathrm{m^2 \cdot s^{-1}}$]	λ [$\mathrm{W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}$]	$\bar{\lambda}$ [$\mathrm{W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}$]	s_λ [$\mathrm{W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}$]
30	1181.8	$3.347 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.059	0.0690	0.0110
		$3.146 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.055		
		$3.666 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.064		
		$4.309 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.076		
		$4.520 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.079		
50	1350.1	$6.872 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.138	0.1178	0.0293
		$4.812 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.097		
		$7.251 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.146		
		$7.751 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.156		
		$7.141 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.144		
75	1411.2	$7.124 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.150	0.1416	0.0269
		$5.593 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.117		
		$5.256 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.110		
		$7.269 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.153		
		$8.356 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.176		
100	1480.9	$6.848 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.151	0.1531	0.0207
		$6.476 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.143		
		$5.825 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.128		
		$7.119 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.157		
		$8.359 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.184		

Table – example of better slide

T [°C]	c_p [$\mathrm{J \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}$]	$\bar{\lambda}$ [$\mathrm{W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}}$]
30	1 181.8	0.069 0
50	1 350.1	0.117 8
75	1 411.2	0.141 6
100	1 480.9	0.153 1

However in this case it is really better to use graph.

Graphs, schemes, figures

Graphs:

- big font for labels, legend, ...
- thick lines, big points
- visible colors, not yellow curve on white background

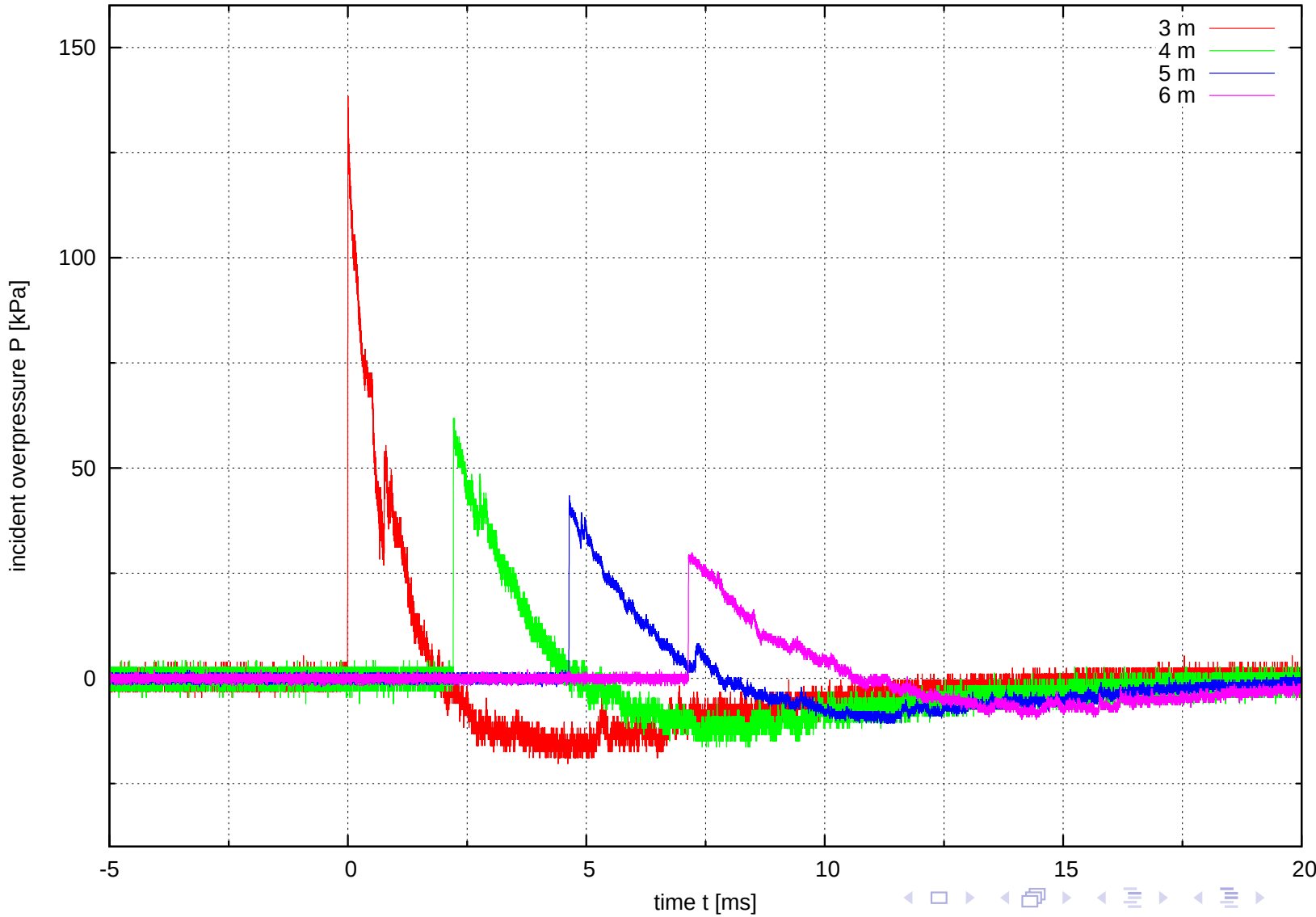
Schemes:

- big font for text
- a scheme is generally clearer than photo

Photos:

- just for illustration

Graph – example of bad slide



Graph – example of better slide