

# Strategies for making effective oral presentations

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LTPhD Series

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No matter how well a talk goes, there are always things to improve



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- convey information
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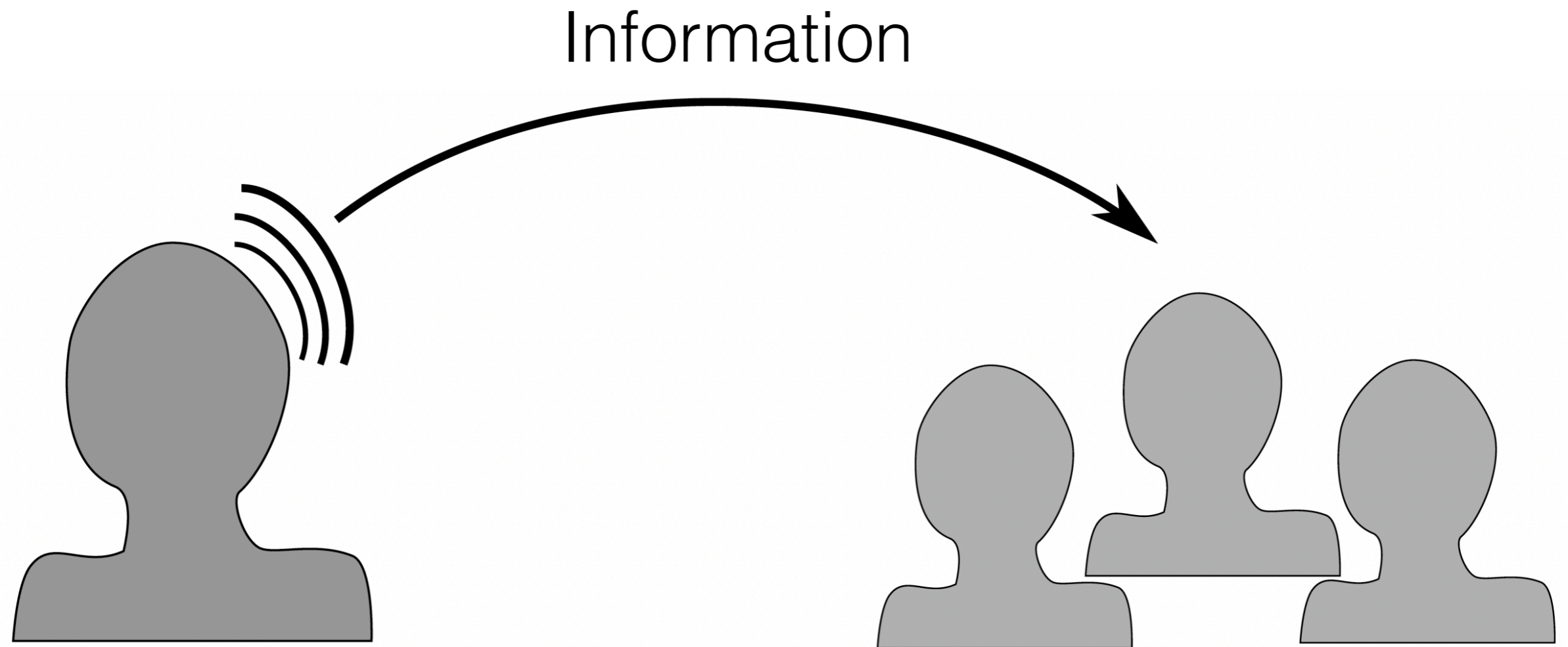
It is not to:

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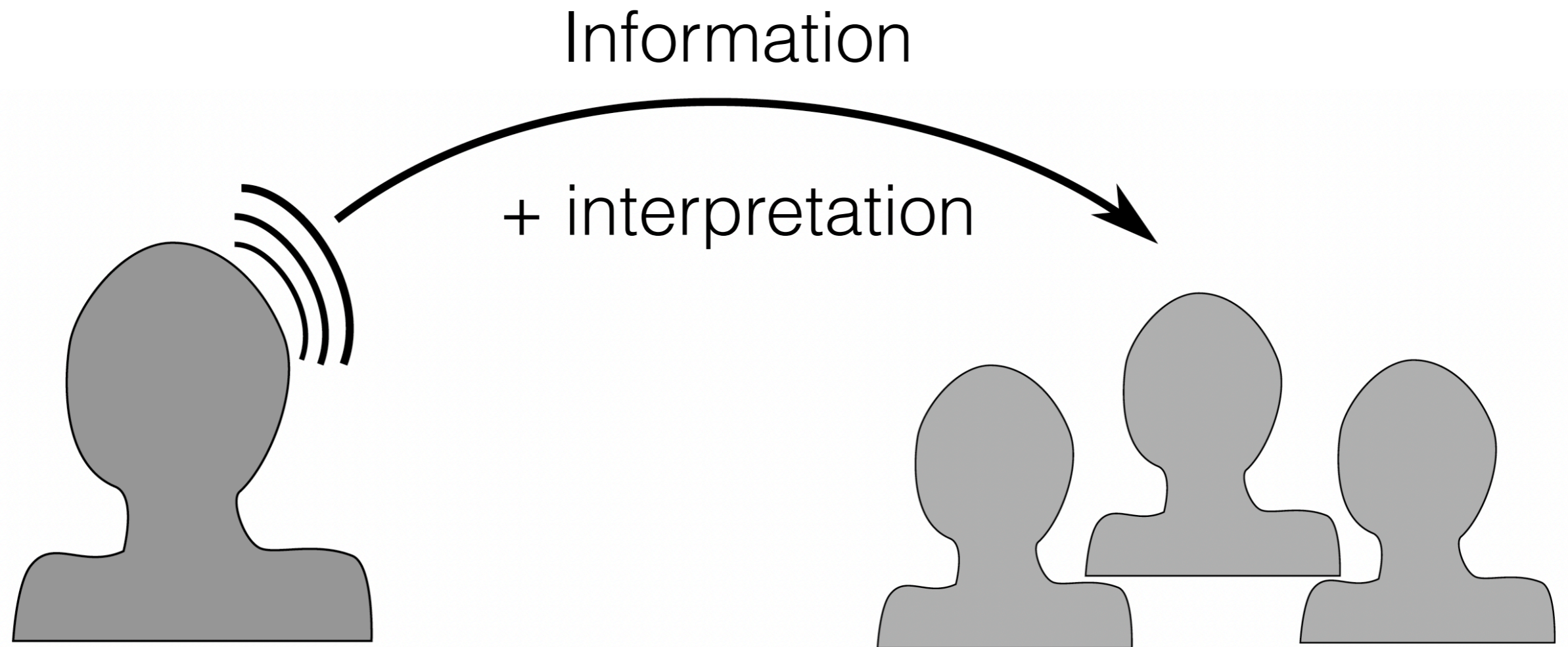
The goal is to **convince the audience to act different**

- hire me
- approve my experiment
- embrace my hypothesis

Convincing an audience depends on them **comprehending** messages

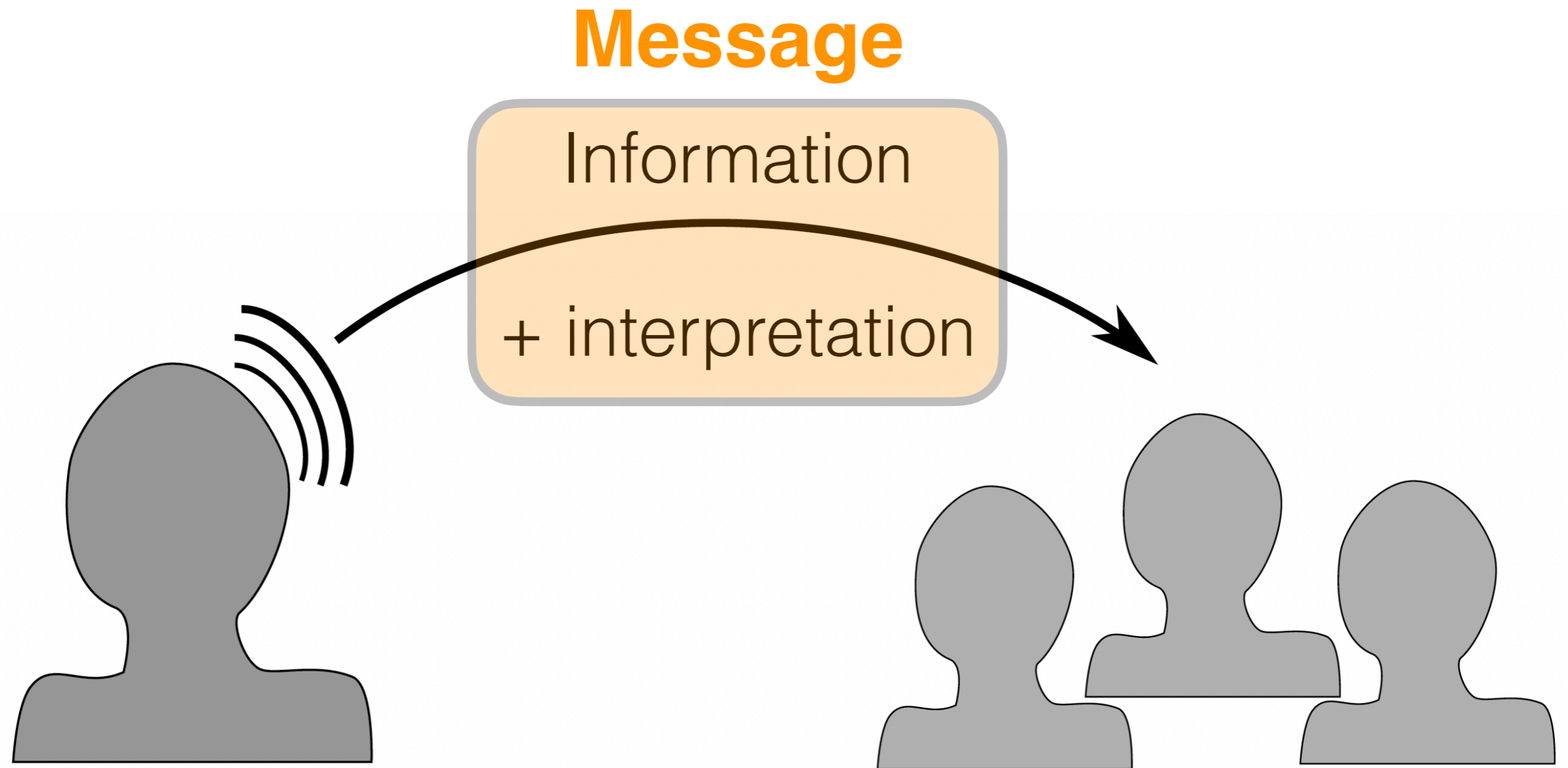


Convincing an audience depends on them **comprehending** messages

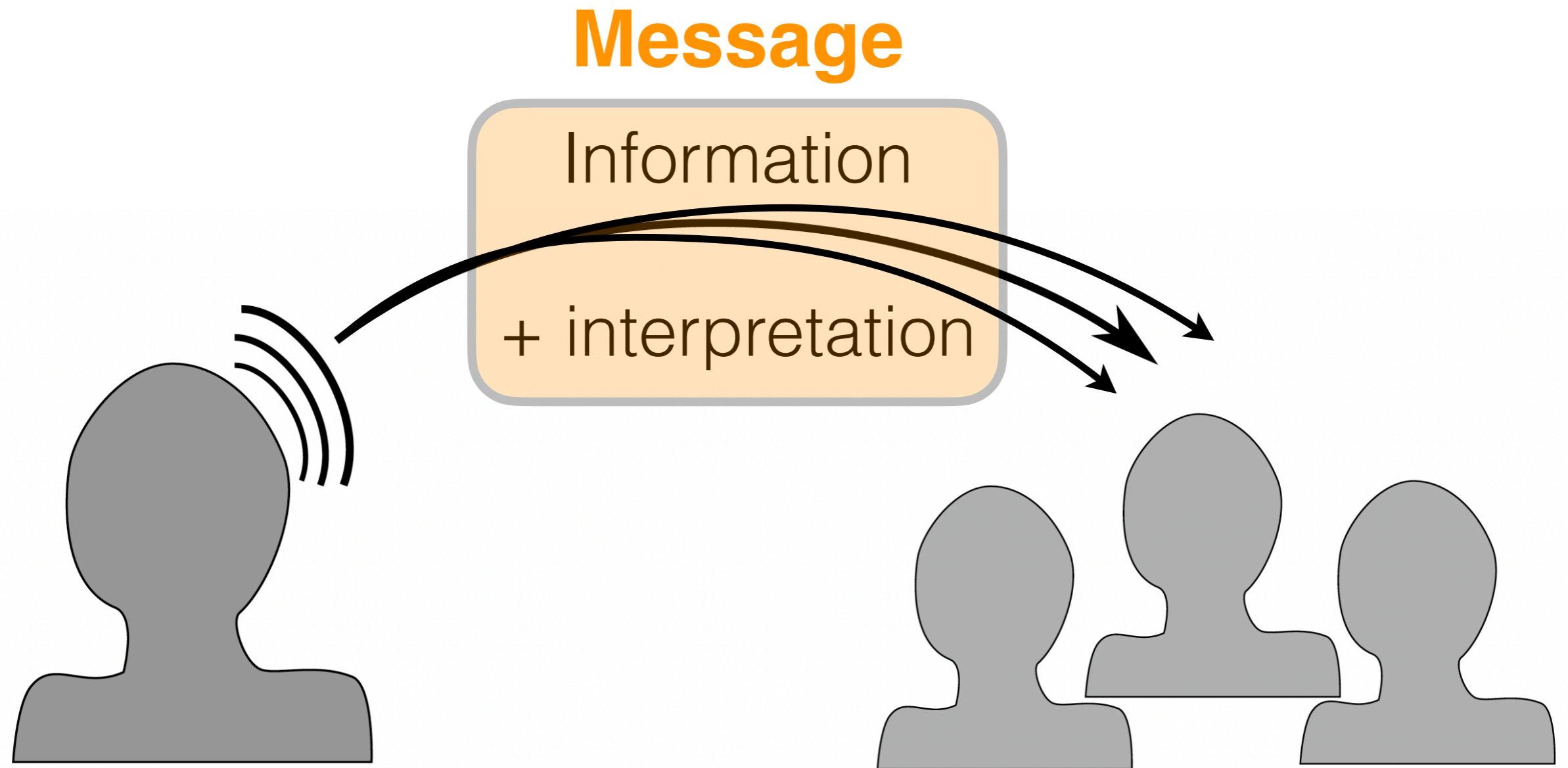




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# Optimization under constraints

Maximize number of messages **comprehended**  
**by the audience**

Constrains:

- time
- audience bandwidth

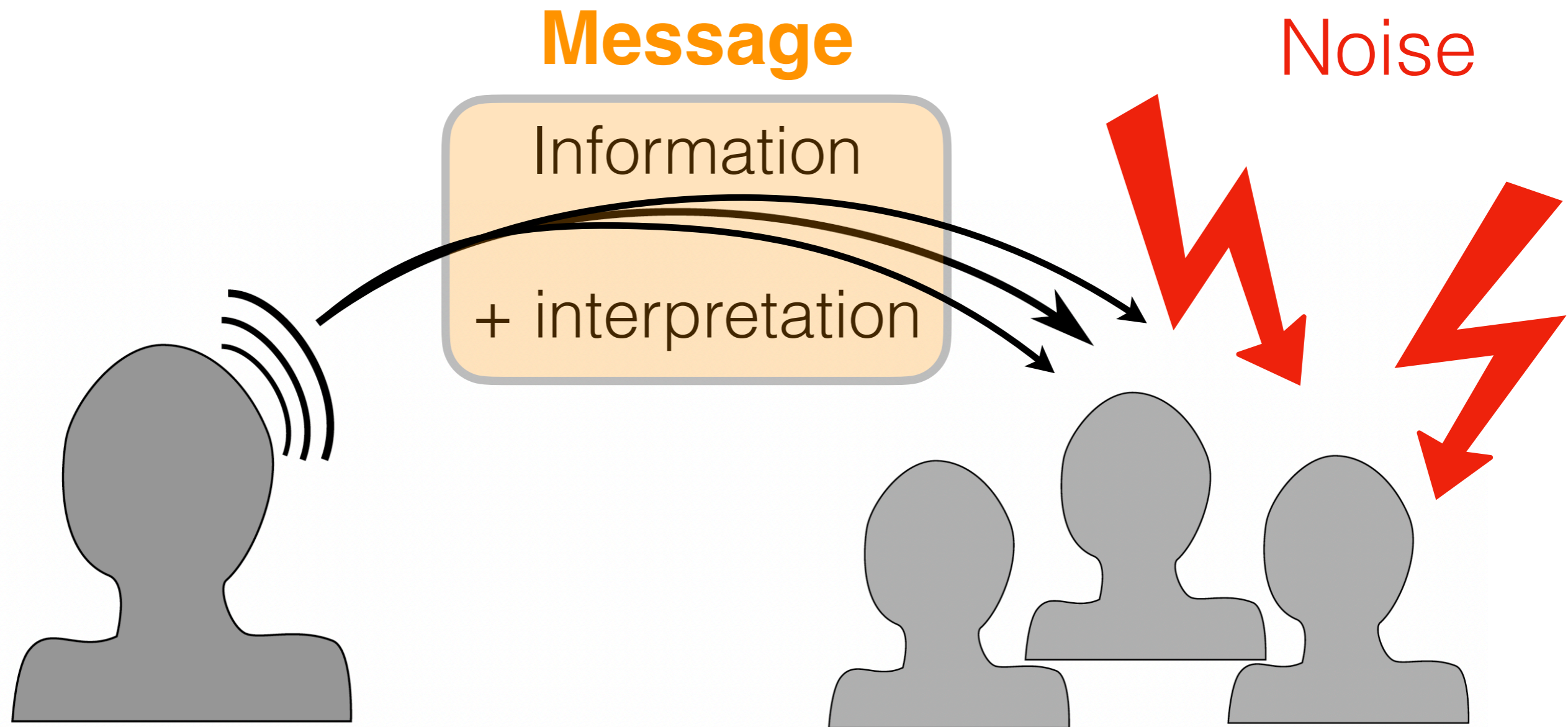
# Three areas that can lead to big improvements

- **Structure**: think messages not slides
- **Visuals**: support your message, don't distract
- **Performance**: the message won't speak for itself

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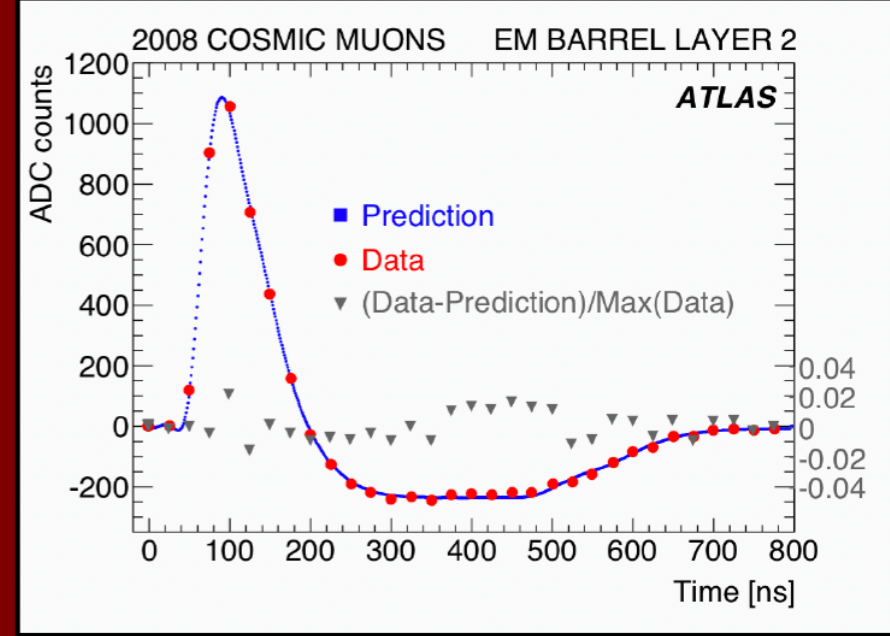
Your messages are competing against a lot of noise



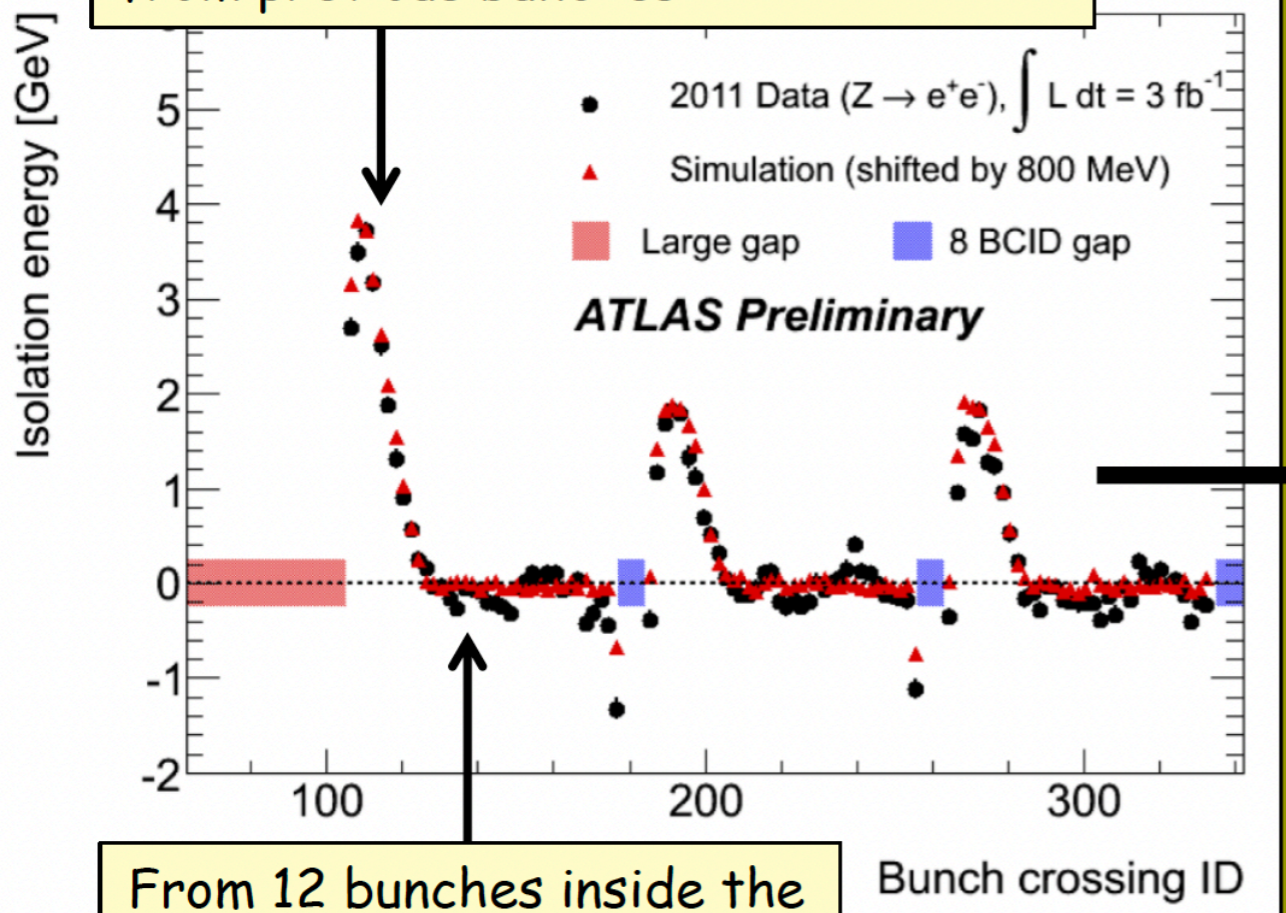
Photon isolation requirement:  $E_T < 4 \text{ GeV}$  inside cone  $\Delta R < 0.4$  around  $\gamma$  direction.  
 Pile-up contribution subtracted using an "ambient energy density" event-by-event

If subtraction is not perfect, residual dependence of the isolation energy on the bunch position in the train observed, due to impact of out-of-time pile-up from neighbouring bunches convolved with EM calorimeter pulse shape.

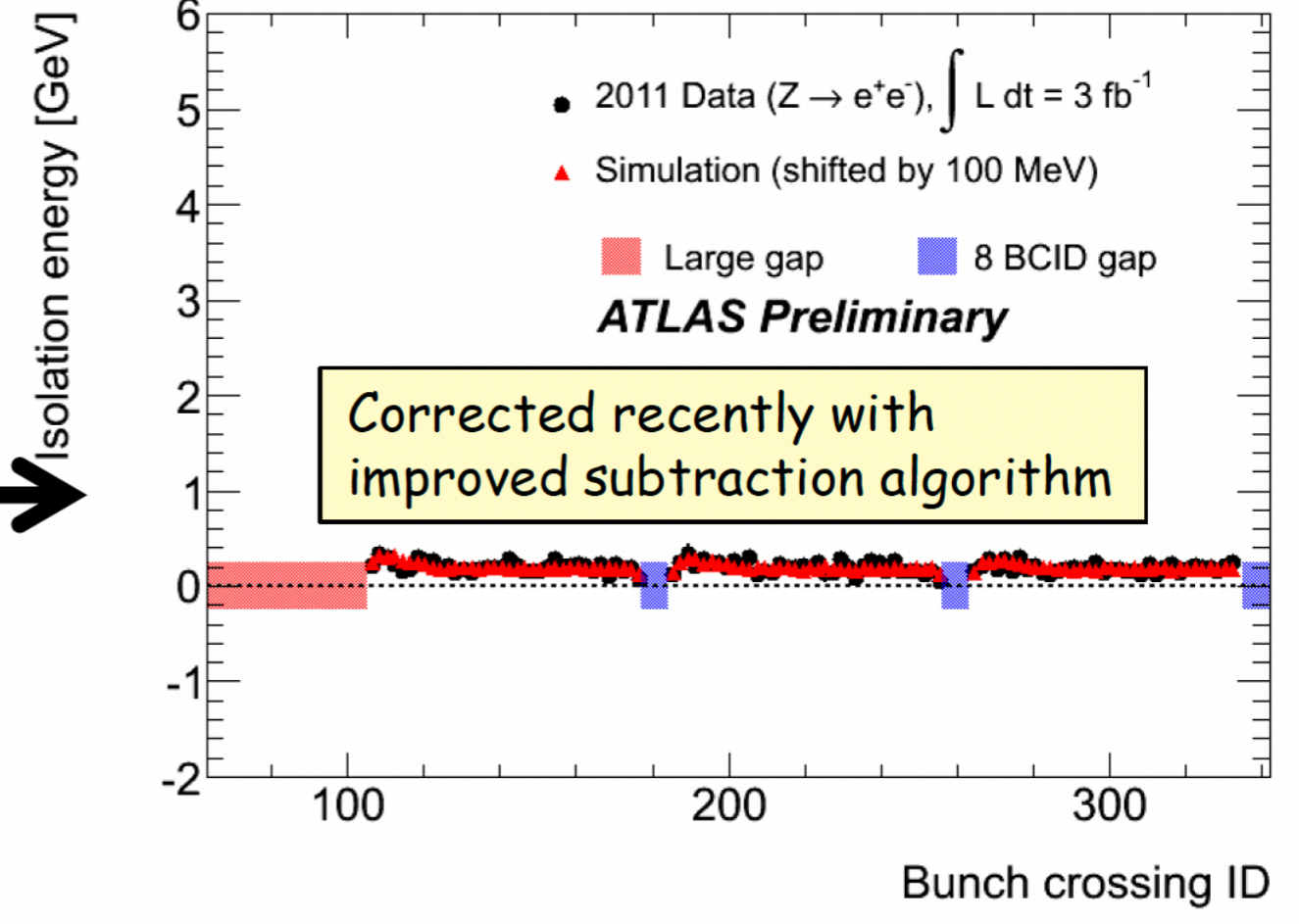
Calorimeter bipolar pulse shape: average pile-up is zero over  $\sim 600 \text{ ns}$  ( $\sim 12$  bunches)



Beginning of the train: no cancellation from previous bunches



From 12 bunches inside the train: full cancellation



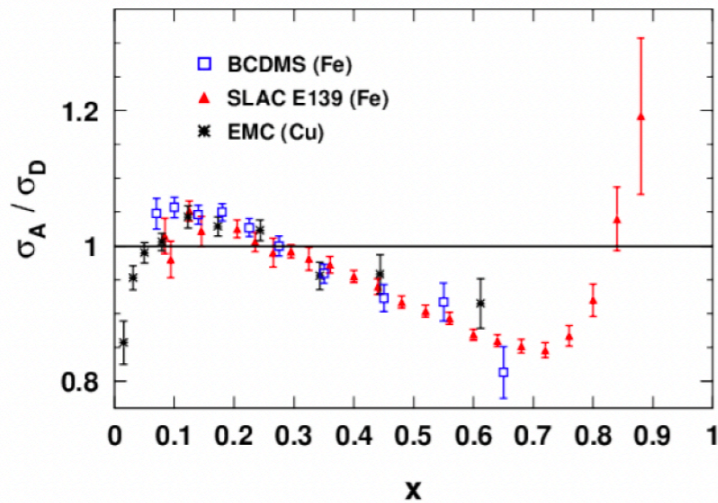
Corrected recently with improved subtraction algorithm

Effect well described by (detailed!) ATLAS simulation

# Flavor-Dependent EMC Effect

## ➤ What is the EMC Effect?

- ❖ The ratio of inclusive DIS cross-section between a nucleus-A to the deuteron drops linearly in  $0.3 < x < 0.7$

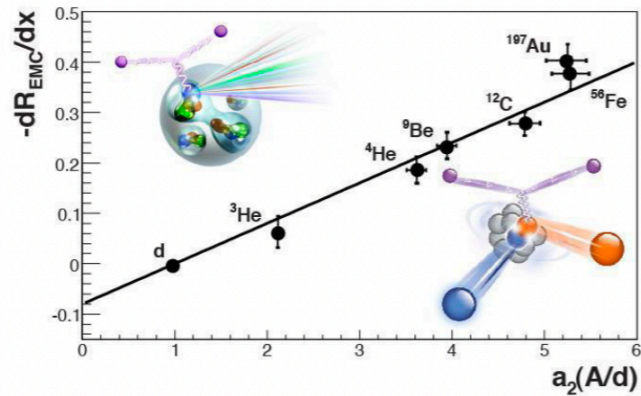


- ❖ Discovered in 1980s; Yet, no clear explanation of its origin  
New experimental techniques are strongly needed

- ❖ Correlations of A-dependence in EMC vs SRC:

- Only modify nucleons in SRC pairs?
- High virtuality?

L. Weinstein et al, PRL 106, 052301 (2011)  
J. Arrington et al., PRC 86, 065204 (2012)  
O. Hen et al, PRC 85, 047301 (2012)



- ❖ More questions related to the EMC effect:

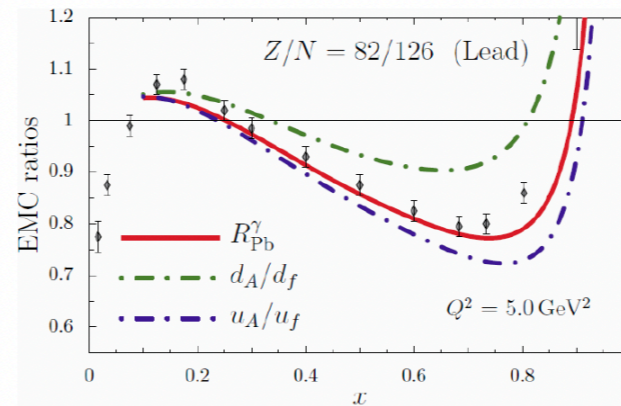
- Isospin dependence for the same A?
- Flavor-dependence?
- EMC effects in sea-quarks?
- Connection to lower-x phenomena (integrated momentum has to be conserved)?

Need new observables beyond inclusive DIS

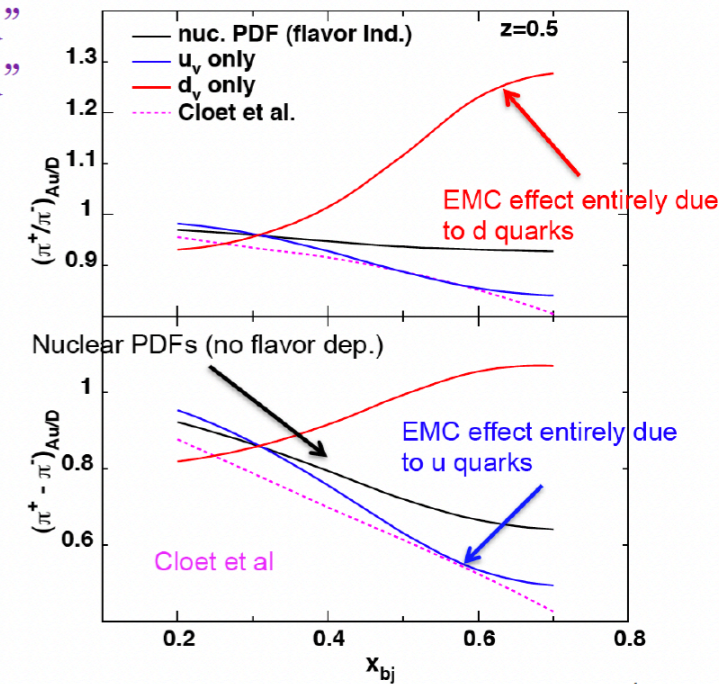
Need wide kinematic ranges (Jlab + EIC)

- ❖ Theoretical calculation of Gold indicates a flavor-dependent EMC effect  
In  $Z \neq N$ , different medium effect on u- and d- quark:

- ✓ If  $N > Z$ , u-quark is more “bound”
- ✓ If  $N < Z$ , d-quark is more “bound”



I. Cloet, et al, PRL 109, 182301 (2012);  
PRL 102, 252301 (2009)]





On the next slide, say “done” when you have read every single word.

# Helium cryostat: test results

## ■ Component tests validated the thermo-fluid calculations/simulations

T. Okamura *et al.*, IOP Conf. Ser.: MSE. **755**, 012141 (2020)

## ■ Cryostat performance demonstrated:

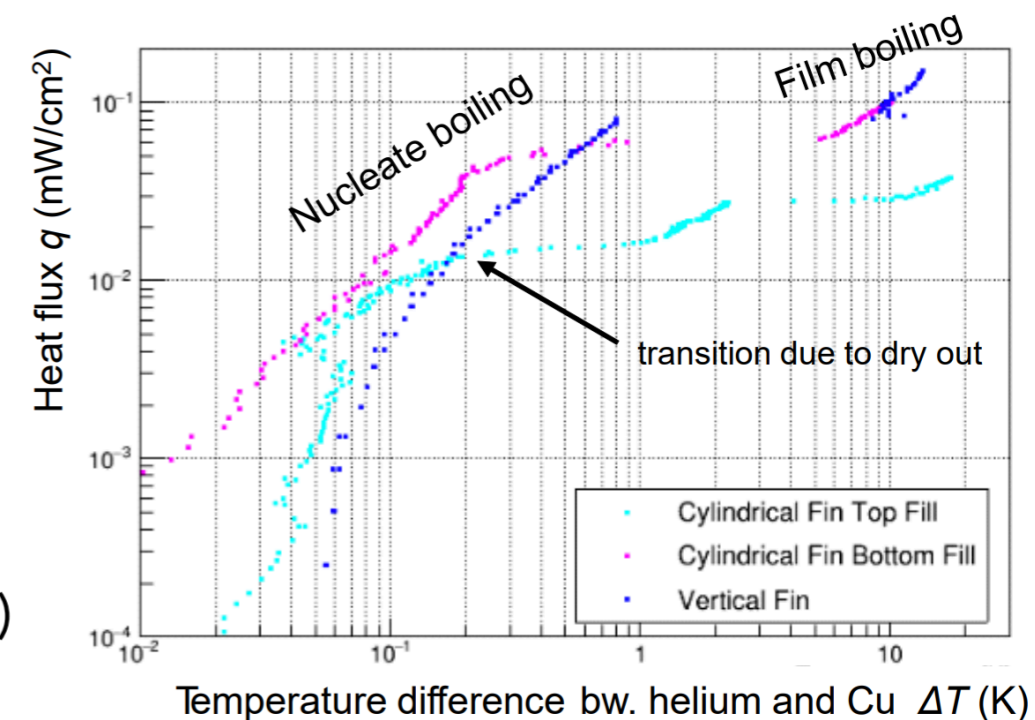
- Efficient pre-cooling (4 K in 48 h)
- Low static heat load (< 0.7 W as the entire system)
- Lowest temperature reached: 1.23 K with  $^4\text{He}$  ( $\leftrightarrow$  0.65 K for  $^3\text{He}$ ) by a 2000 m<sup>3</sup>/h pump

## ■ Characterized boiling properties of HEX1 prototypes:

- Transition to film boiling occurs at a higher heat input for the vertical-fin prototype
- Problem of the cylindrical-fin model: dry out of the liquid causing the transition at low heat input  
⇒ Decided on the vertical-fin HEX1 design

## ■ After the tests...

- Helium cryostat transported to TRIUMF (2021)
- Infrastructure in preparation at TRIUMF (pumps, transfer line...)



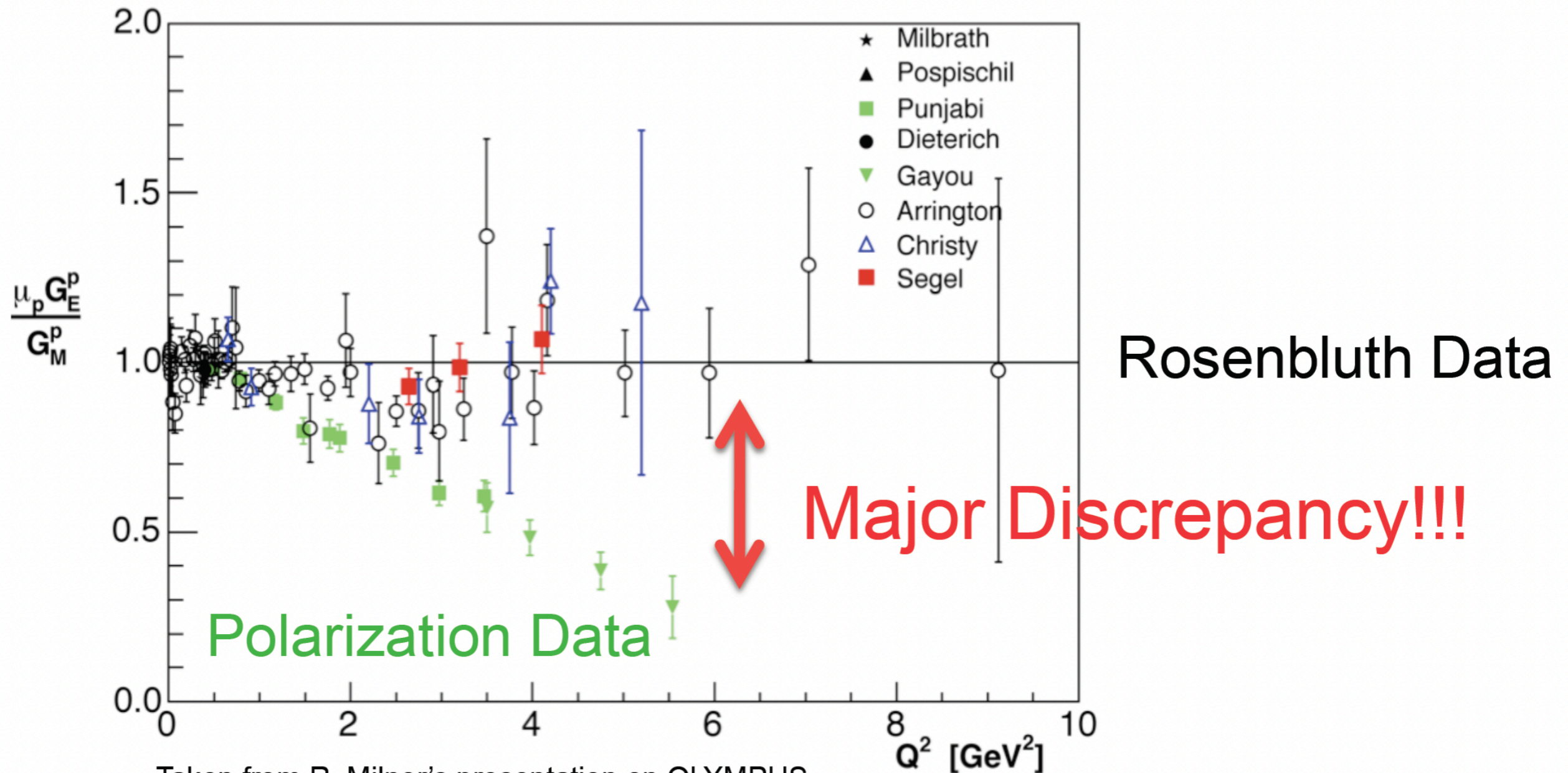
T. Higuchi, PSI2022, 19.10.2022

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# Improving a slide

# Proton Form Factor Discrepancy

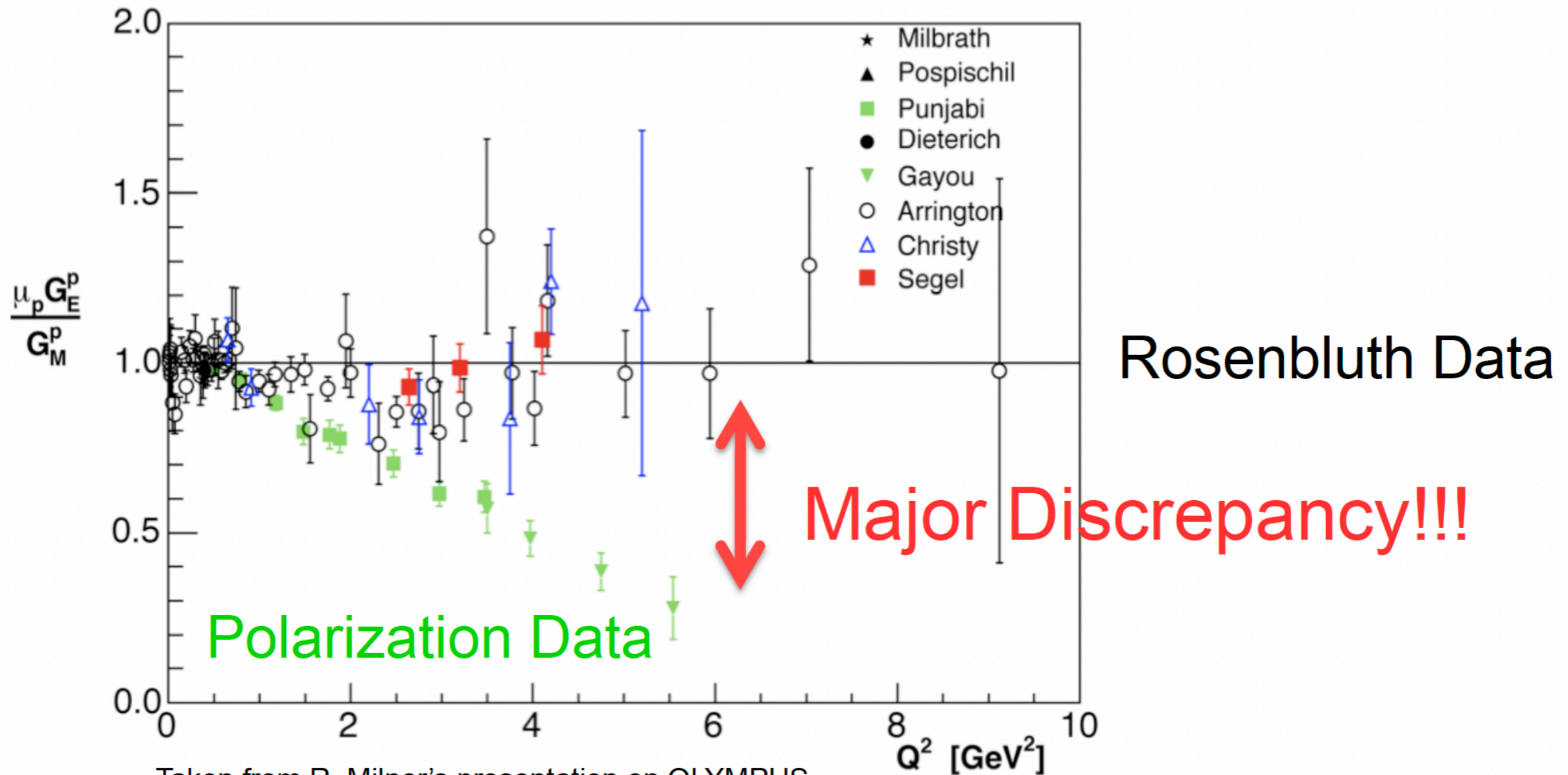
## Proton Form Factor Ratio



Taken from R. Milner's presentation on OLYMPUS  
July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2008 @ DESY, <http://web.mit.edu/olympus>

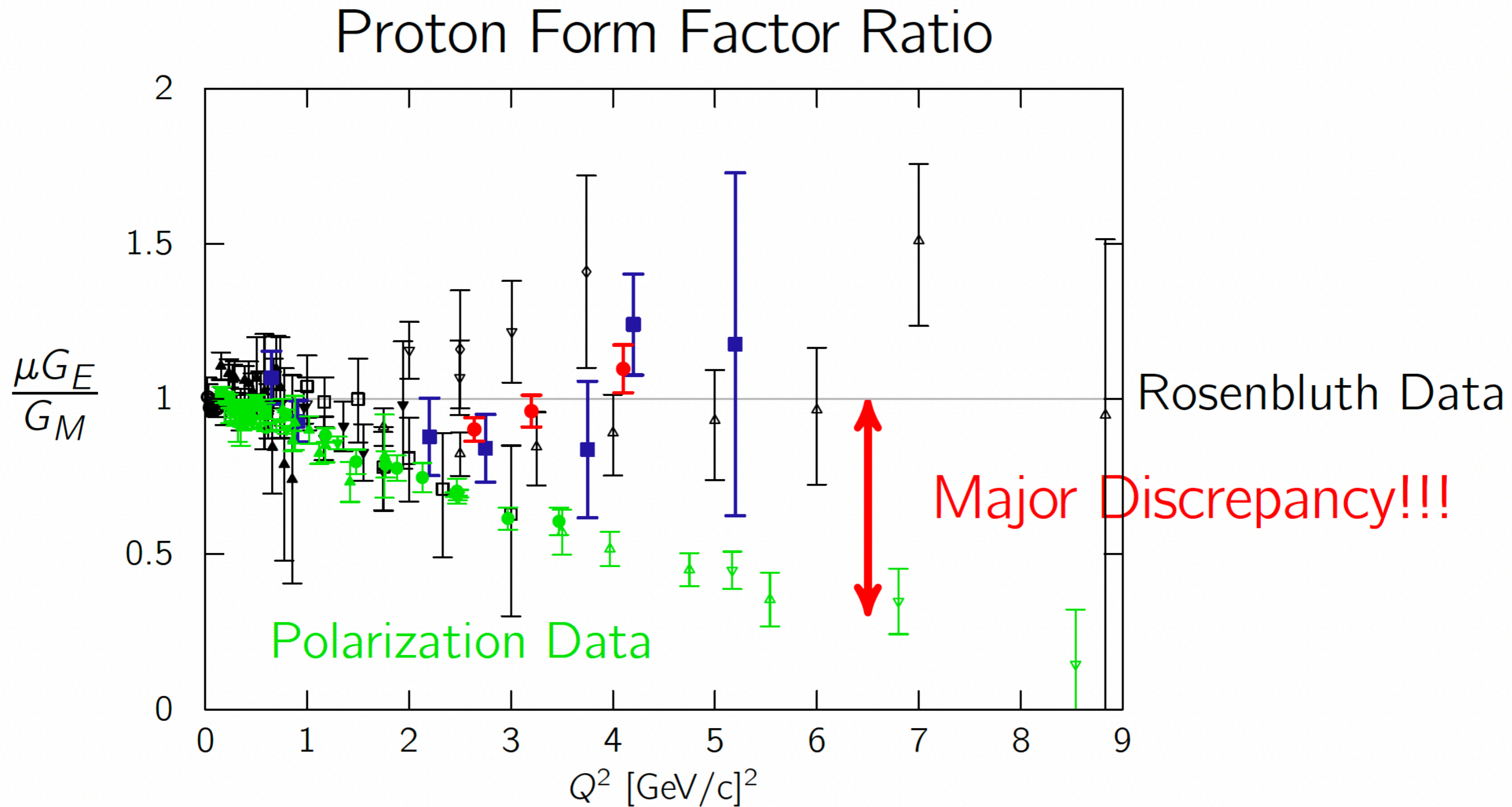
Rosenbluth and polarization measurements disagree on the proton's form factor ratio.

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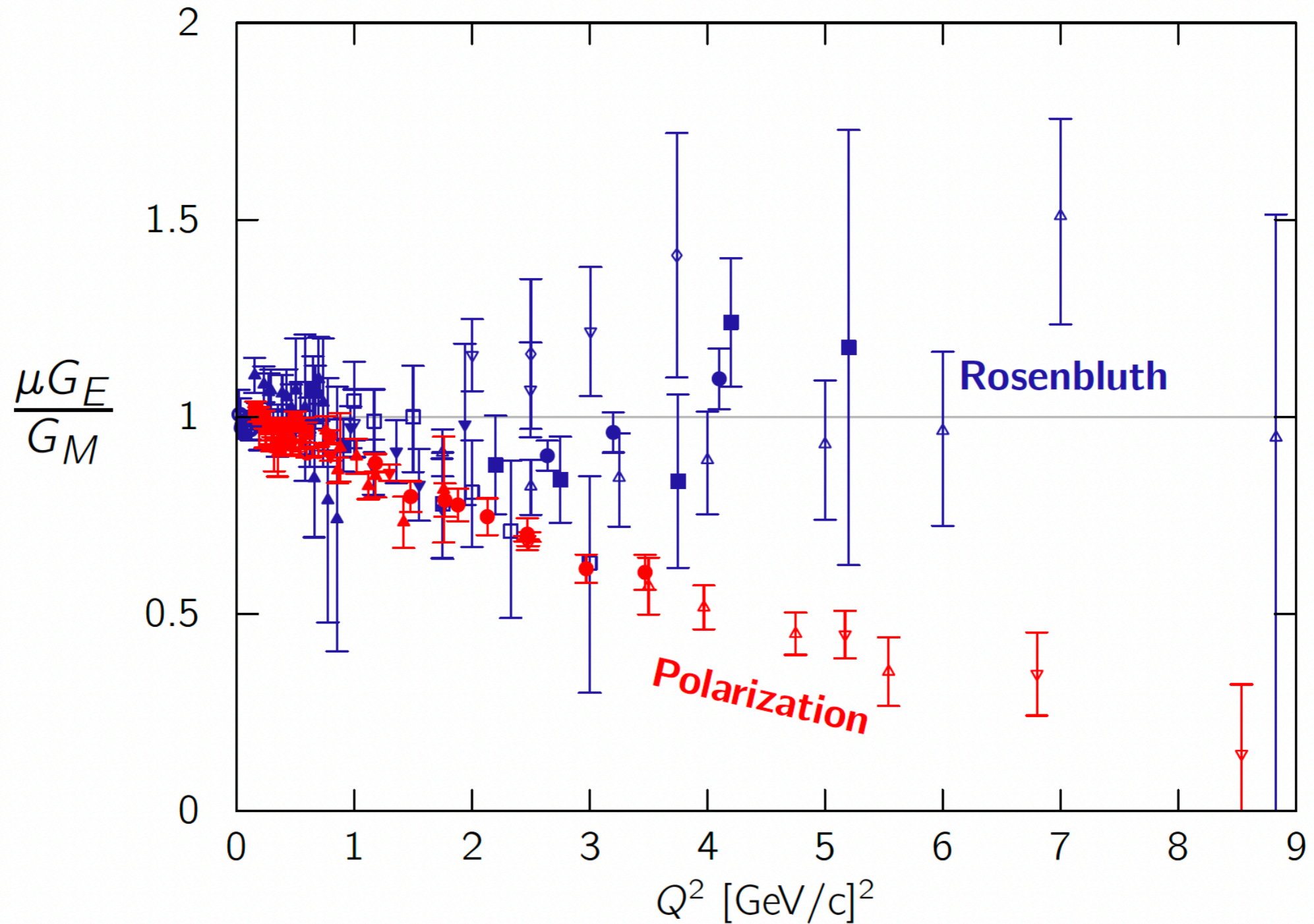


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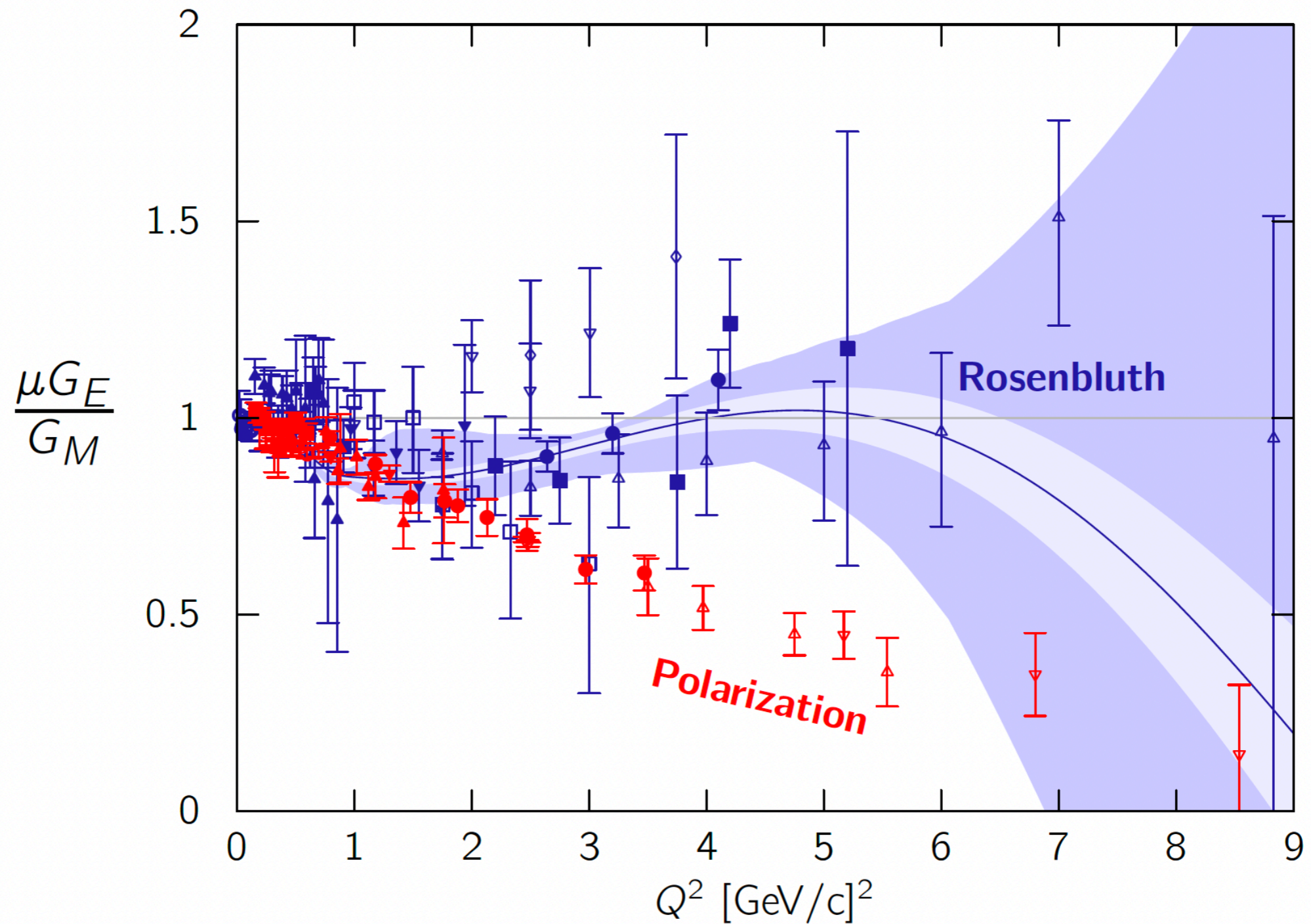
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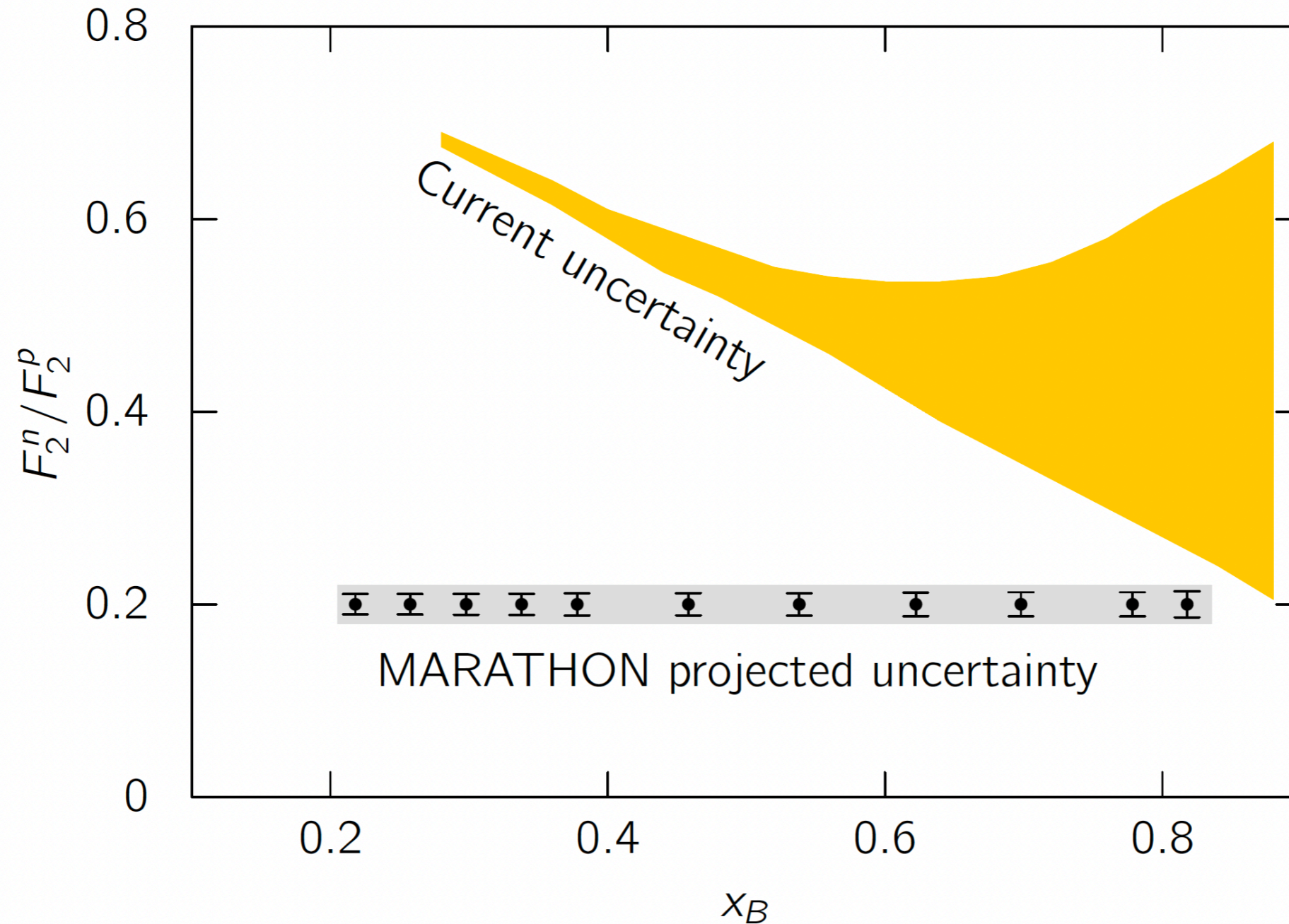
# This is the template PSI recommends



## Musterseiten mit 2 Spalten und grauem Hintergrund

- Mustertext agnatet excepeliqui di aceruptat aut lat es dis aut expelecum eliam etus explatem.
  - unda non eaque nis dolupta epudam, odis acepraerum fugita venitat eat rem ullenistiat
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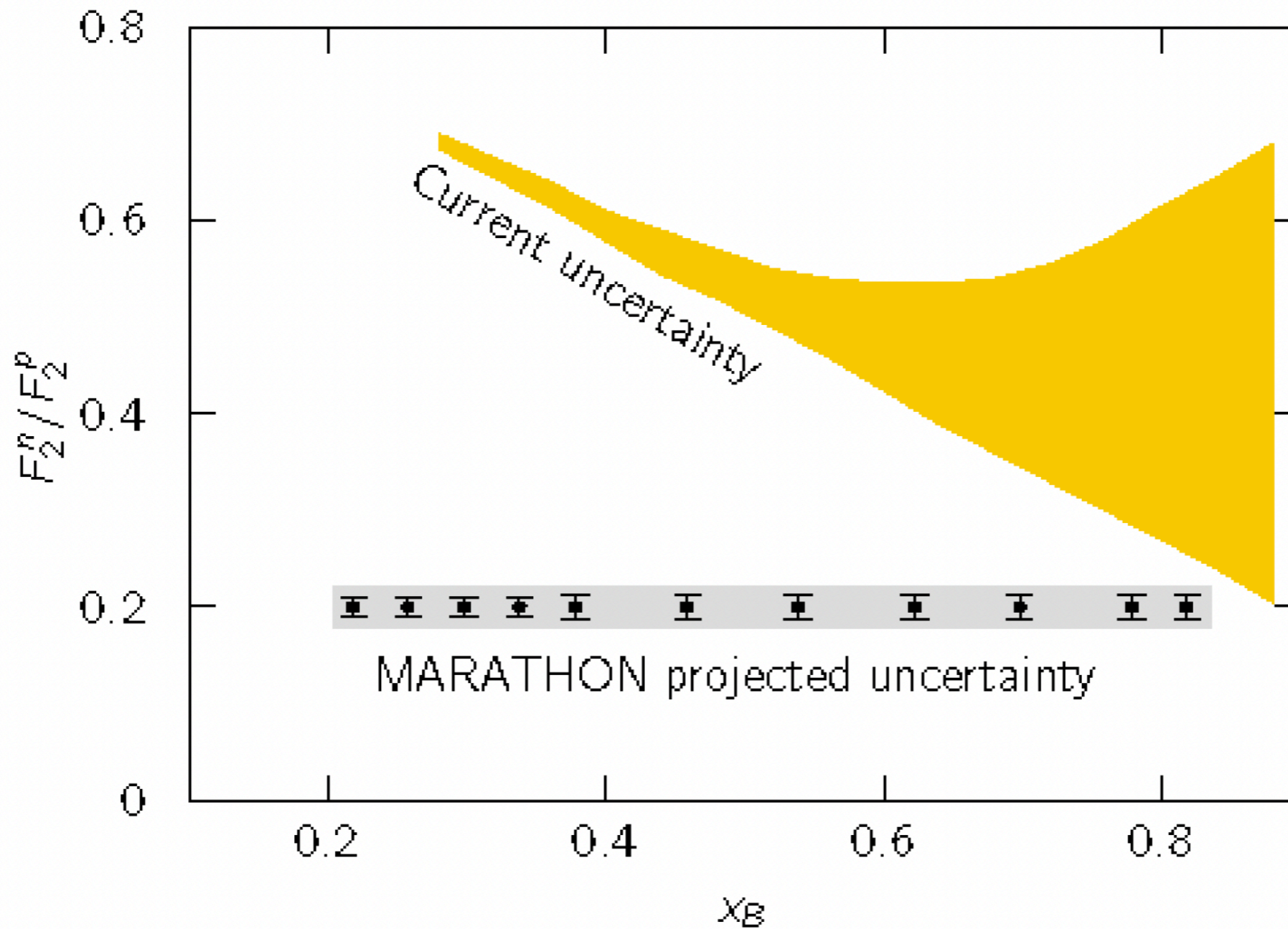
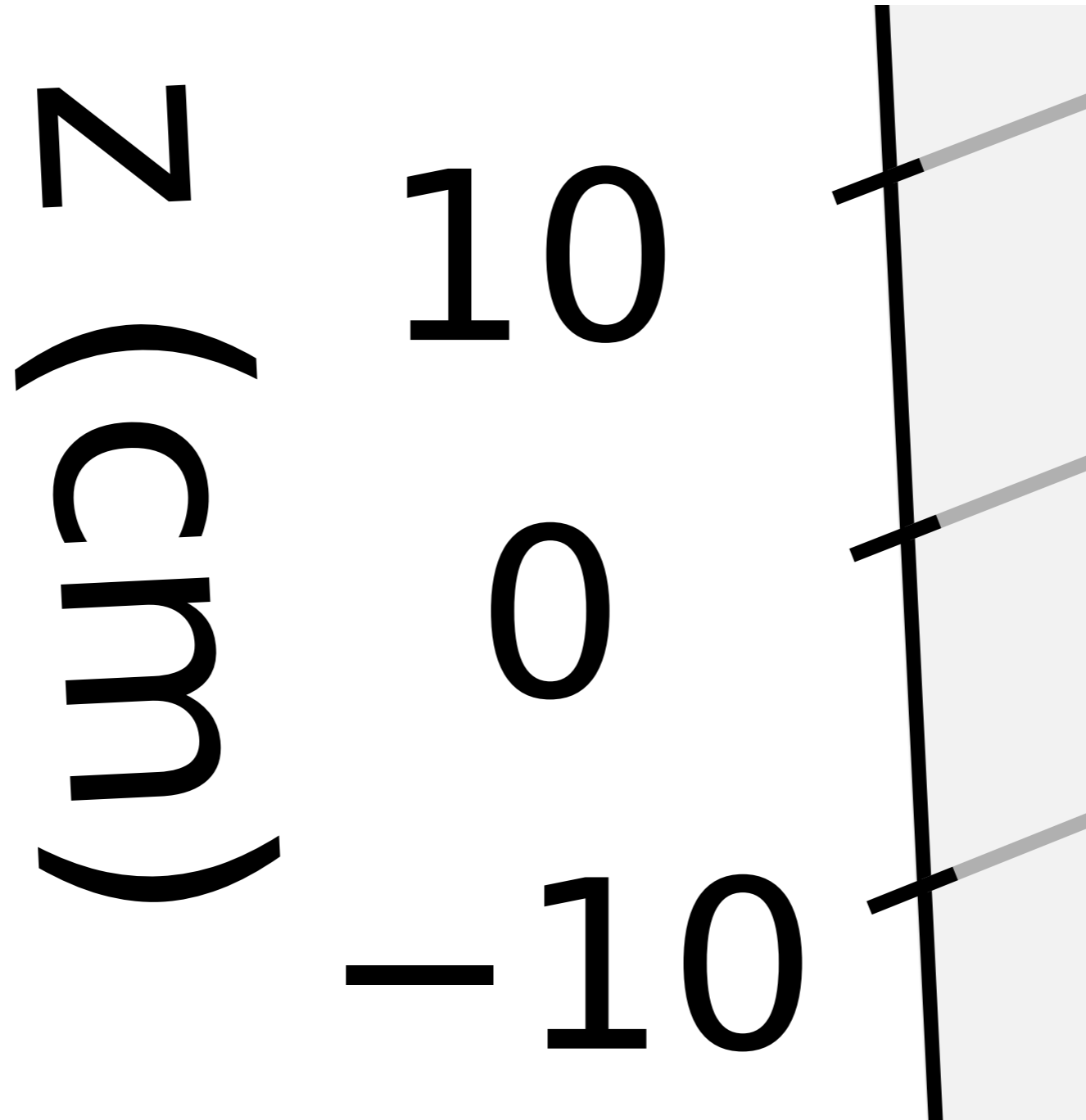


Figure quality will influence how professional you look



# Visuals checklist

- Are the labels legible?
- Does the figure emphasize the message?
- What will my audience notice at first glance?
- Can I remove any noise?
- Is it in vector format?

# Take-away on visuals

- Your audience can pay attention to **one** thing at a time
- Maximize signal, minimize noise
- If anything is:
  - Too small to be legible
  - Too overwhelming to read
  - Unexplainedthen it's noise.

# Three areas that can lead to big improvements

- **Structure:** think messages not slides
- **Visuals:** support your message, don't distract
- **Performance:** the message won't speak for itself

# Structure: you ought to ask yourself

- Who is my audience?
- What do I want to convince them to do?
- What is my main message?



# Information alone is not a message

Information answers “What?”

Interpretation answers “So what?”

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... *which makes it an ideal operation mode for the n2EDM experiment.*
- Magnetic mapping has demonstrated  $\vec{B}_0$  reproducibility.  
... *suggesting a stable magnetic environment for offline corrections.*

# Outline

- Introduction
- Theory
- The SQUANCH experiment
- Preliminary efficiency test results
- Deionization optimization routine
- Conclusions



# An effective strategy

- Beginning
  - Main message
- Middle
- End

# An effective strategy

- Beginning
  - Main message
- Middle
  - Message 1
    - Sub-message 1.A
    - Sub-message 1.B
  - Message 2
  - ...
- End

# An effective strategy

- Beginning
  - Need
  - Main message
- Middle
  - Message 1
    - Sub-message 1.A
    - Sub-message 1.B
  - Message 2
  - ...
- End

# An effective strategy

- Beginning
  - Need
  - Task
  - Main message
- Middle
  - Message 1
    - Sub-message 1.A
    - Sub-message 1.B
  - Message 2
  - ...
- End

# An effective strategy

- Beginning
  - Need
  - Task
  - Main message
  - Outline
- Middle
  - Message 1
    - Sub-message 1.A
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  - ...
- End

# An effective strategy

- Beginning
  - Opening!
  - Need
  - Task
  - Main message
  - Outline
- Middle
  - Message 1
    - Sub-message 1.A
    - Sub-message 1.B
  - Message 2
  - ...
- End

# An effective strategy

- Beginning
  - Opening!
  - Need
  - Task
  - Main message
  - Outline
- Middle
  - Message 1
    - Sub-message 1.A
    - Sub-message 1.B
  - Message 2
  - ...
- End
  - Recap
  - Conclusions
  - Closing

Prepare talks around messages, not  
around slides



# Organization checklist

- Who is my audience?
- What do I want to convince them to do?
- What is my main message?
- What are my sub-messages?
- How can I open the talk in a bold, surprising way?

# Three areas that can lead to big improvements

- **Structure**: think messages not slides
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Why do people go see talks?

To see the speaker!

# Written and live communication have different strengths

## **Writing**

- Easier to refer back to
- Detailed explanations
- Tables of numbers

## **Presentations**

- Emotional context
- Non-verbal punctuation
- A performance

# You are always in a fight to maintain focus on you!

Helpful tricks:

- **Eye contact**
- Confident gestures
- Asking audience for engagement
- Modulation
  - Pitch
  - Volume
  - Pace
- Pauses

Never underestimate the power of silence

# Don't let yourself introduce noise

- Wild hand movements
- Nervous pacing
- Wandering laser pointer
- Filler words: “um”, “like”, “sort of”

You can't expect success without rehearsal.





# You can't expect success without rehearsal.



- Find the right words
- Figure out timing, pacing
- See what works, what doesn't

Nerves are normal.  
You can still play it cool.

What happens when you get interrupted or there's a technical glitch?

- Don't panic
- Pause, collect yourself
- Acknowledge if needed
- Carry on with the show

# Delivery checklist

- Have I done a **timed** run-through?
- Have I memorized all the slide transitions?
- Can I avoid filler words?
- Can I make gestures, movement, pauses for impact?
- Can I speak the main messages with confidence?

# To recap

- Structure around messages
- Remove visual noise
- Be a rock star

No matter how well a talk goes, there are always things to improve



May every talk be your best ever!

