Successful PowerPoint conference posters

How to make the most of our templates and achieve the best results

The University’s PowerPoint templates for conference posters are designed and managed by the Design & Print Studio (DPS).

Our aim is to produce templates that are easy to use, but still produce a finished poster that looks professional and is easy for an audience to understand.

DPS can also print your posters for you. Normally, we will print any poster based on the template, but this guide helps you ensure that your poster meets a good standard of legibility and credibility. In very rare circumstances where posters fall well below these standards, we may not be able to print it without a few changes first. In these cases, we will always offer advice and support to help you improve the poster and get it off to print as soon as possible.

If you have any queries about the templates, please do get in touch with dps@reading.ac.uk.

This guide contains ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to use our templates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before and after and our premium design service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quick disclaimer: in order to illustrate various design concepts, the examples shown in this presentation have been amended by DPS and are not actual examples of our colleagues’ work.
When to use the templates

This section gives you advice about when you should (and shouldn’t) use the University’s conference poster templates:

**When to use the templates:** 👍

- When the University is the sole contributor to the research.
- When collaborating with other universities: if Reading staff are doing the work and it will not cause controversy, use the University templates and add in partner institutions.
- When you are working for official University sub-brands (e.g. TSBE, CfAM). These sub-brands have their own custom University poster templates. DPS will have these on file if you need them.

**Don’t use the templates:** 👎

- If your poster is not led by the University of Reading.
- If the conference organiser has issued a specific poster template (not just simple instructions or sizes) and thus the design is conference-led, not author-led.
Successful PowerPoint conference posters

Polycarboranes and polycarbosiloxanes

Polycarboranes containing silicon to silicon covalent bonds and icosahedral transition metal (M) atoms are called poly(carborane) 1-4. A similar expression is the polymer made by a 2-10% substitution of a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-bridging methylene group (C2B10H10) in a chain polymer with Si-O backbone bonds and black points correspond to crosslinkers. (a) The mean difference in the derived crosslinker concentration of Polymers 1 and 2, with total, reversible and non-reversible heat flow.

Thermal transition of carborane-containing poly(carborane)s and poly(carbosiloxane)s

Thermal transitions are not always discrete like those of linear poly(dimethylsiloxane) (−120 °C and poly(carbosiloxane)s. Polymers containing carbon to silicon covalent bonds and icosahedral transition metal (M) atoms are called poly(carboranylene) 1-4. A similar expression is the polymer made by a 2-10% substitution of a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-bridging methylene group (C2B10H10) in a chain polymer with Si-O backbone bonds. (b) The mean difference in the derived crosslinker concentration of Polymers 1 and 2, with total, reversible and non-reversible heat flow.

MDSC: Tg Elucidation

Modulated differential scanning calorimetry (MDSC) can separate enthalpies of transitions that are not always discrete like those of linear poly(dimethylsiloxane) (−120 °C and poly(carbosiloxane)s. Polymers containing carbon to silicon covalent bonds and icosahedral transition metal (M) atoms are called poly(carboranylene) 1-4. A similar expression is the polymer made by a 2-10% substitution of a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-bridging methylene group (C2B10H10) in a chain polymer with Si-O backbone bonds.

Temperature-modulated DSC

Temperature-modulated DSC (MDSC) can separate enthalpies of transitions that are not always discrete like those of linear poly(dimethylsiloxane) (−120 °C and poly(carbosiloxane)s. Polymers containing carbon to silicon covalent bonds and icosahedral transition metal (M) atoms are called poly(carboranylene) 1-4. A similar expression is the polymer made by a 2-10% substitution of a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-bridging methylene group (C2B10H10) in a chain polymer with Si-O backbone bonds.

Summary

The temperature difference, ΔT, is the maximum amplitude of Tg modulation, and the phase shift relative to the temperature oscillation of the heater. Tg is the start temperature, T0 is the final temperature, and δ is the phase shift. The samples were heated at a constant rate under nitrogen, to examine the thermal transitions and glass transitions at different temperatures. Polymers 1 to 5 presented here undergo simultaneous thermal transitions and glass transitions at different temperatures. Polymers 1 to 5 were analyzed by MDSC and 2D-GPC to examine the thermal transitions and glass transitions at different temperatures. Polymers 1 to 5 were analyzed by MDSC and 2D-GPC to examine the thermal transitions and glass transitions at different temperatures.

References


If your poster meets these standards, we will print it immediately.
1. BACKGROUND

There is a gender difference in the ability to convert alpha-linolenic acid (ALA) to long chain (LC) n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), reflected by higher docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) levels in plasma and tissue. There is growing evidence of the importance of sex hormones in the up-regulation of LC-n-3 PUFAs biosynthesis pathways, and their effect on the fatty acid composition of plasma and tissue. However, there is a current lack of research assessing the effect of sex hormones on LC-n-3 PUFAs in young fertile women.

2. OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of hormonal pathways and their effect on the fatty acid composition of plasma and tissue. Women using oral contraceptives had significantly lower 22:5 n-3 (DPA) content than mid-cycle samples from women not using oral contraceptives (P = 0.025). The testosterone was significantly higher mid-cycle than end-cycle among women not using oral contraceptives (P = 0.045).

3. METHODS

Plasma samples were collected at mid- and end-cycle for women not using oral contraceptives (n = 30) and on day 21 for women using the contraceptive pill (n = 21). The fatty acid composition of plasma PC, TG, and NEFA were analysed by gas chromatography. Serum samples of women not using oral contraceptives were analysed for cholesterol, triglyceride and progesterone at the Southampton General Hospital using kits from the Johnson & Johnson. The compositions of plasma PC, TG, and NEFA were analysed by gas chromatography. Serum samples of women not using oral contraceptives were analysed for cholesterol, triglyceride and progesterone at the Southampton General Hospital using kits from the Johnson & Johnson.

4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The comparison between the mid- and end-cycle group was performed using a Student's paired test. The comparison between the pill and non-pill group was performed using a Student's unpaired test. Progesterone levels were not found to be statistically different between the two study days (p = 0.705).

5. RESULTS

Oestradiol levels were significantly higher at mid-cycle (p < 0.001) compared with end-cycle in the non-pill group. Testosterone was also found to be significantly higher at mid-cycle (p < 0.05). Progesterone levels were not found to be statistically different between the two study days (p = 0.075).

6. CONCLUSION

There is significant effect of the menstrual cycle and use of oral contraception upon circulating LC PUFA status. This provides further evidence that variations in female sex hormone status, either due to the menstrual cycle or the use of oral contraception, can influence LC PUFA status.
Poorest example

This is an example of poor practice when using the University’s PowerPoint conference poster templates. Clearly there are problems with this file, some examples of which are listed here.

- University fonts not used at all
- Device has been stretched, covered, altered or moved.
- Completely different colour schemes used, i.e. not University colour schemes from the template.
- Fully justified body text, rather than left-aligned.
- Centred text (titles, subtitles).
- Legibility of content has been lost.
- Page size has been altered from template (keep it at A1 in the file but ask DPS to print at a different size, if required).
- Top banner content has been altered, i.e. black text on colour.

If your poster has a lot of these kinds of problems, we may not be able to print it.

Instead, we will ask you to review these guidelines again and re-submit a new version.

Alternatively, you can commission one of our team to bring it in line with University guidelines for you, as part of our premium design service (see next page).
Successful PowerPoint conference posters

Before

Auditory Distraction during Semantic Processing: Data and a Model
Anonymous Author 1 | Anonymous Author 2, School of Psychology Cardiff University | Anonymous Author 3

Abstract:
An experiment demonstrates how free recall of visually-presented, category-related lists of words is disrupted by the presence of auditory distraction which subjects were instructed to ignore. Auditory distractors from the same or related categories are shown to disrupt correct recall of words more than distractors from the same or non-related categories. Furthermore, in both cases there was a statistically significant effect of the relatedness of the TBI list. It is straightforward to fit an extant model of free recall to these data if only these correct recalls are considered. Figure 2 shows fits obtained using the SIMPLE model (Brown, Neath & Chater, 2007) is applied to these data.

Experiment.
In free recall tasks, to-be-ignored (TBI) items disrupt correct recall of lists of exemplars drawn from single semantic categories, especially if the distracting items are semantically similar to the to-be-rejected (TBR) exemplars. However, in such tasks, TBI items are frequently falsely recalled (Beaman, 2004; Marsh, J. E., Hughes, R. W., & Jones, D. M. 2008). The experiment looks at how the timing of TBI items affects their appearance in oral and written recall protocols. Fifteen items were visually presented at a rate of 1 item/sec. Serial position curves. A sequence of TBI items from the same category as the TBR items were presented simultaneously. Figure 1 shows the number of correct recalls at each serial position relative to a control condition in which the TBI items were presented with different serial positions. Results of asking subjects to recall all the items they remembered and then label them, as TBR (accept) or TBI (reject) and disruption is caused by concurrent irrelevant information can be modelled using a model such as SIMPLE, but a further experiment showed that subjects were capable of generating more intrusion errors when they were part of the TBI list than were not. (Figure 3).

Discussion.
These data are broadly compatible across recall modalities. In both cases there was a statistically significant effect of the relatedness of the TBI list. It is straightforward to fit an extant model of free recall to these data if only these correct recalls are considered. Figure 2 shows fits obtained using the SIMPLE model (Brown, Neath & Chater, 2007) for both oral and written recall protocols. In Figure 3, the relatedness of the TBI items was presented in a four-way contiguity matrix. Figure 4 shows the probability of intrusion errors occurring at each serial position relative to a control condition in which the TBI items were presented with different serial positions. Results of asking subjects to recall all the items they remembered and then label them, as TBR (accept) or TBI (reject) and disruption is caused by concurrent irrelevant information can be modelled using a model such as SIMPLE, but a further experiment showed that subjects were capable of generating more intrusion errors when they were part of the TBI list than were not. (Figure 3).

Before and after examples:
what are the quick fixes?

- Additional logo was amended to be white and in the correct size and position.
- Author section is now neater and fits onto the top banner on one line.
- More space was created around the References and Contact details boxes so they stand out more.
- Removal of unnecessary full stops on headings.
- Main title – bold text brought back to regular.
- Overlapping of diagrams and text rectified.
- Logo at the bottom is now better placed within a box and not hanging off the page.
- Boxes at bottom amended for legibility – back to purple.
- Fonts are Rdg Yesta again.

These are the kinds of changes that you can check for yourself.

However, if you would like DPS to make these changes for you, our premium poster design service is available at £60 per hour.

The changes in this example would take us around 15 minutes, for a charge of £15.