

Scientific Poster

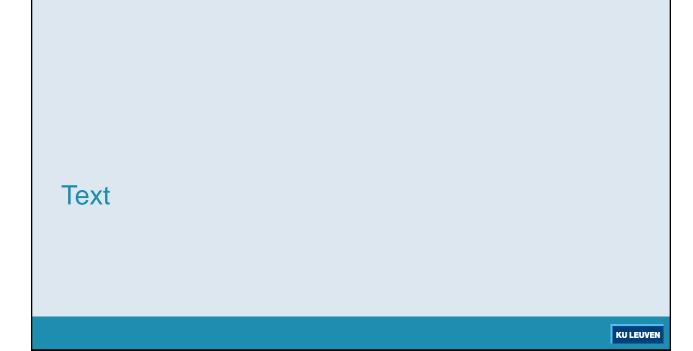
Working in PowerPoint Part2: text, images, etc.

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Content

- Before you start
- PowerPoint setup
- Text
- Images
- Charts
- Color
- More

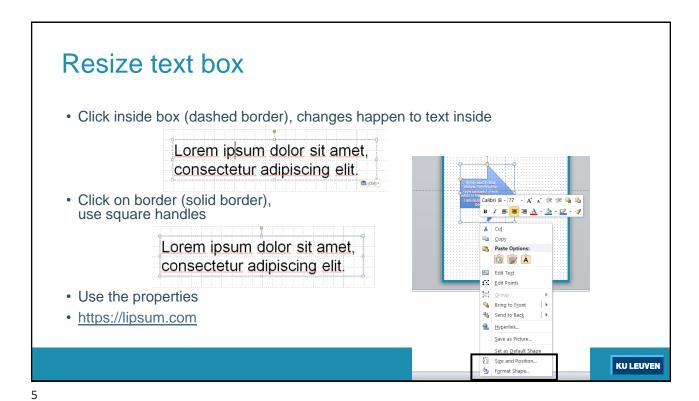


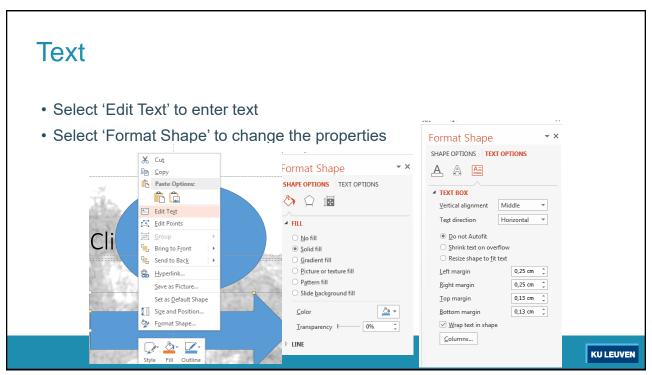


Text in a text box

- Select Text Box
 - Click where the Text Box should start. While you type, the Text Box will grow.
 - Click-and-drag the Text Box to determine the width. (Autofit or not)
- Shape (placeholder)
 - Click the shape you want.
 - Click where you want the shape to go, and drag it to the size you want.
 - Change background fill if needed.
 - Right-click the AutoShape, click Edit Text, and then type your text.

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Font: dimensions (lower bound)

Title: 96 pt
Author: 72 pt
Affiliation: 36-48 pt
Section header: 36 pt
Text: 24 pt



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Font

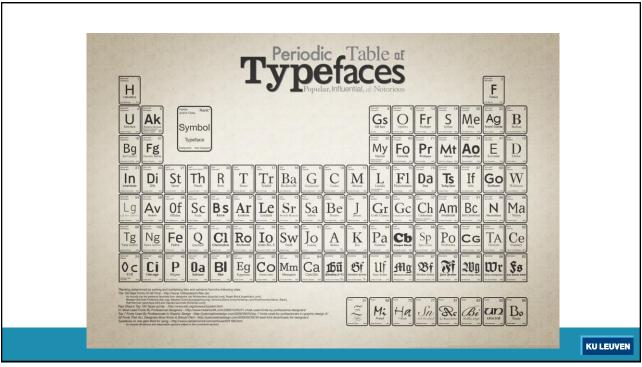
- Use standard fonts
 - less problems when printing
- Easy to read
 - Arial, Calibri, Tahoma, Verdana
- · Stick to two fonts
 - Be consistent
 - · Leave out:
 - Word art
 - · drop shadows
 - · gradients

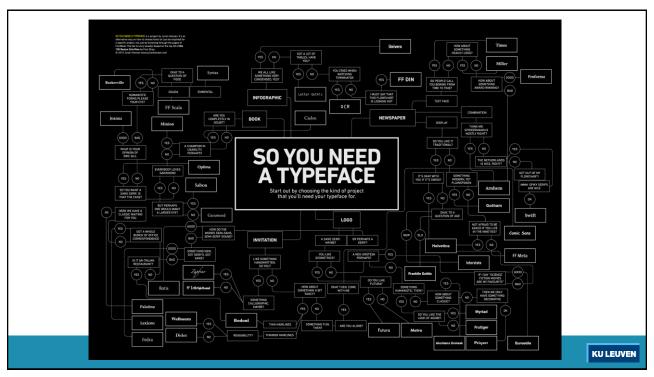


Font

- · The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog -Arial-
- The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog -calibri-
- · The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog -tahoma-
- · The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog -verdana-
- The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog-courier-
- The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog -times new roman-
- The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog —bodoni poster-
- The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog -comic-
- The quick brown fox jumps over the lazp dog-vivaldi-
- The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog -curlz-
- · The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog -ravie-

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Text

- Layout
 - 7-8 words per line
 - Limit the size of a text line, make it easy for the reader
 - Keep the same column width
 - Use space
 - Use bullets

The ideal line length for text layout is based on the the physiology of the human eye... At normal reading distance the arc of the visual field is only a few inches – about the width of a well-designed column of text, or about 10 words per line. Research shows that reading slows and retention rates fall as line length begins to exceed the ideal width, because the reader then needs to use the muscles of the eye and neck to track from the end of one line to the beginning of the next line. If the eye must traverse great distances on the page, the reader is easily lost and must hunt for the beginning of the next line. Quantitative studies show that moderate line lengths significantly increase the legibility of text.

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ttp://suewatts.forestry.ubc.ca/files/2013/08/design-principles-jamie-EDITED.pdf

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Rivers of whites

as soon as the spacing exceeds two characters, your performance collapses: rapid reading becomes impossible. You find yourself in the shoes of a beginning reader—the bigram neurons in your letter box area have stopped responding!

Taken from L. Tetlan, Designing Academic Posters https://www.warf.org/media.acux/2b9933a2-1316-41a3-82b7-e9944825a2b5

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Title

- Title
 - < 6 words, capital letters only allowed
 - · Careful with capital letters only, too busy





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Text: title box (1 text box)



- Type text
 - 1 text box
 - Title on top
 - Put border around text box
 - · Shape Options
 - Solid line
 - Insert shape (rectangle)
 - · Dark background
 - · Send to back
 - · Change font color of title

This is the title

This is text.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Quisque finibus hendrerit magna id luctus. Donec venenatis risus in nulla fermentum, mollis mollies felis dictum. Donec non ultrices neque. Suspendisse enim denim, gravida viverra sem ut.

Text: title box (separate text box)



- Type text
 - · 2 text blocks
 - · Select both
 - Align
 - Put border
 - · Shape Options
 - Solid line
 - Select title block
 - · Set background
 - · Change font color of title if needed

This is a title

This is text.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Quisque finibus hendrerit magna id luctus. Donec venenatis risus in nulla fermentum, mollis wt. felis dictum. Donec non ultrices neque. Suspendisse enim wt., gravida viverra sem ut.

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Text

- Emphasis
 - Use **bold** (preferred) or underline. use it moderately -
 - · Use different font, font size, color
 - Avoid italics
- · Be uniform, consistent in dimensions, style and font

Text: emphasis + aligning

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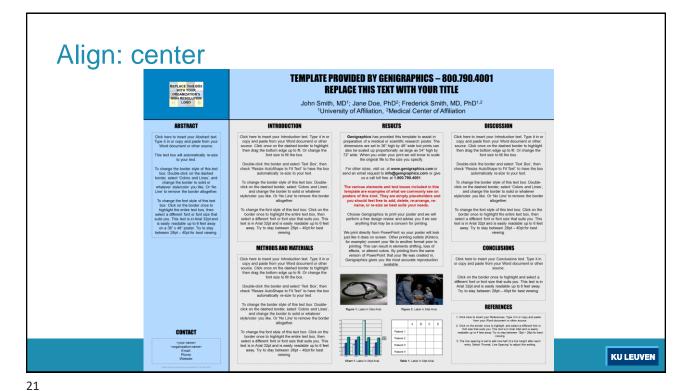
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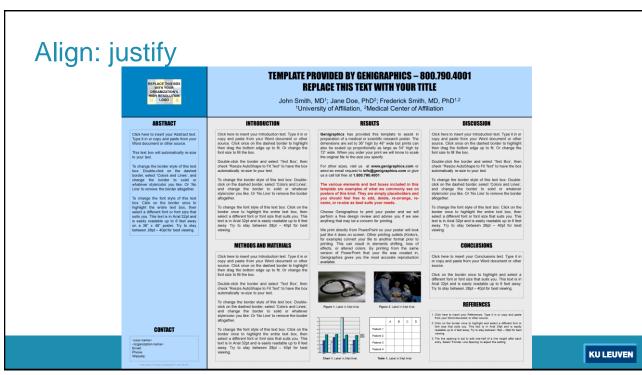
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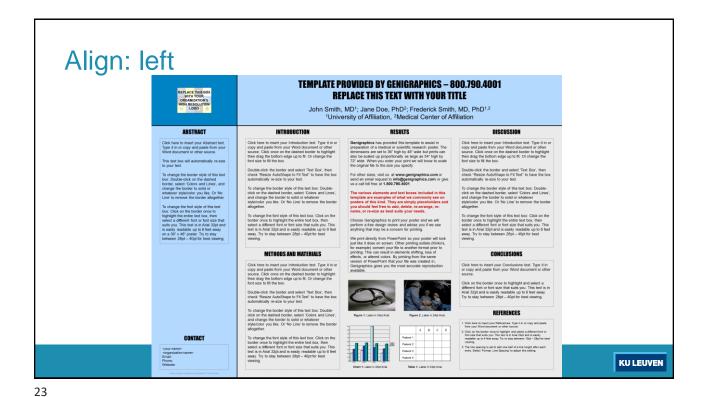
• Align

Text

- Align (text and text blocks) provides a sense of order
- Align left, do not use justify

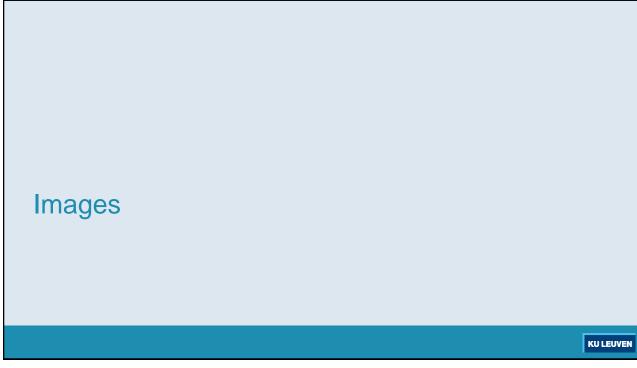






Hands on

- Create a Title + Author list
- Put text boxes on the poster (use lipsum.com)
- handson-AFF_A0_text



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Images

- Useful information: https://it.hms.harvard.edu/services/research-computing-solutions/ris-seminar-handouts
- · Get the correct resolution
 - Avoid clip-art (be professional)
 - No webpage images (gif)
 - No overkill on resolution (scan, digital pictures)
 - Process images outside PowerPoint (Photoshop, gimp, pixlr.com)
- Turn off image compression
 - File > Options > Advanced
 - Check 'Do not compress images in file'

Images: resolution

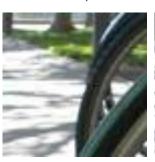
- Dimensions
 - Keep aspect ratio (lock aspect ratio)
 - Inspect at full size (100%)
- Use the right type (png, tiff, jpeg)
- Check the resolution: have enough pixels!
 - Open explorer window
 - Find out how many dots wide the image is
 - Divide by 300 => limit on width on poster
- Demo: fonske

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Images

72 ppi 1 inch square 150 ppi 1 inch square 300 ppi 1 inch square





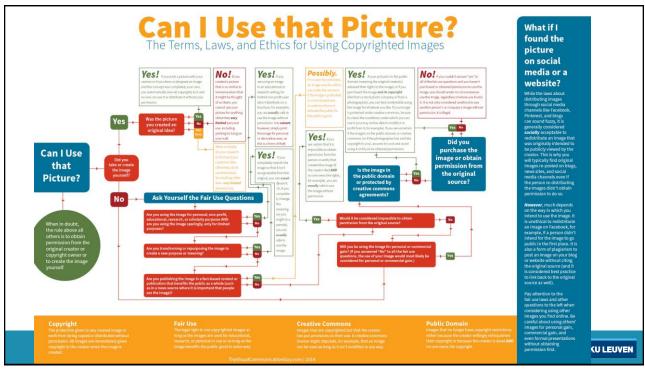


/alerie Griffith (ucdavis – powerup with powerpoint

Can I use that picture?

- https://thevisualcommunicationguy.com/2014/07/14/can-i-use-that-picture/
- · Check the flowchart.
- "found on the internet" does not mean "free to use"
- · Use your own images if possible.

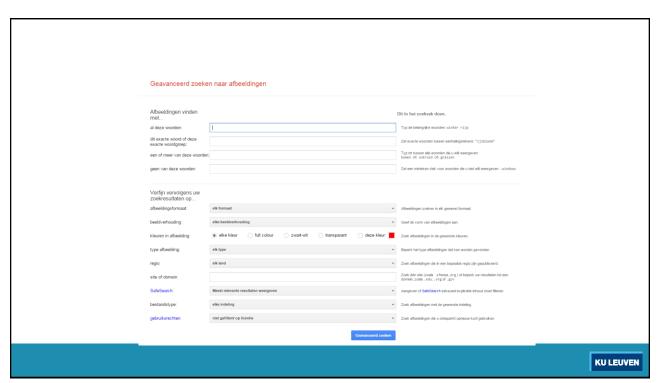
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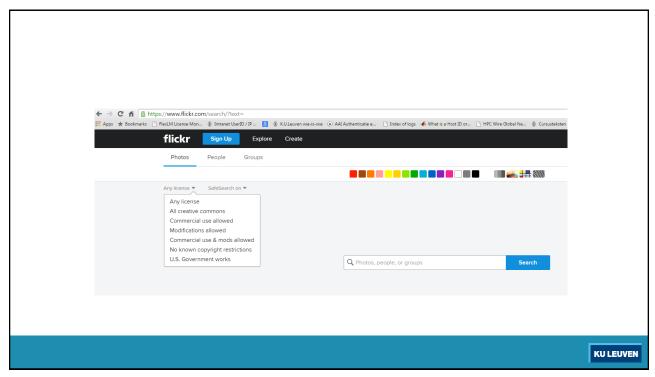


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- Flickr Creative Commons Only search within Creative Commons-licensed content - https://www.flickr.com/search/
- https://www.freepik.com/
- https://ian.umces.edu/imagelibrary/

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Images

- Raster images vs Vector images
 - Raster images are created with pixel-based programs or captured with a camera or scanner.
 - A raster image is an array of pixels of various colors, which together form an image.
 - · Common file types: jpg, gif, png, tif
 - Vector images are composed of paths. The data file for a vector image contains
 the points where the paths start and end, how much the paths curve, and the
 colors that either border or fill the paths.
 - · Common file types: svg, eps, pdf
- Vector images can be scaled without losing quality. Raster graphics become "blocky/pixelated"
- Source: https://pc.net/helpcenter/answers/vector and raster graphics

Images

- PowerPoint works with raster images
- Vector graphics (eps, svg) can be a problem (older versions of PowerPoint)

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Images

- Do not forget:
 - Legend
 - Scale
- Images with a small border seem to look better







Images

- Insert:
 - Use insert menu (best choice)
 - Copy/paste using the clipboard (image quality can decrease)
 - Default resolution in PowerPoint is 96 dpi
- Image can be edited further
 Picture tools > format



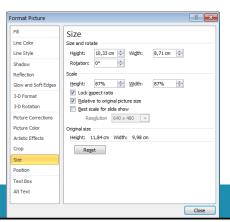


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Images

- Select
- · lock aspect ratio
- · Relative to original picture size



Logo

- KU Leuven logo's: https://admin.kuleuven.be/mykuleuven/thema/ict-communicatie-evenementen/communicatierichtlijnen-tools/lay-out-en-drukwerk/logo-sedes
- · Take care:
 - Resolution
 - Transparency







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sedes



- · Tip: change background
- Insert sedes.jpg (insert > picture)
- Select sedes, choose 'Picture Format' > Color > Set Transparent Color > click the transparency tooltip on the image





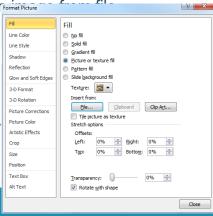


Tip



- Image in a shape
 - Insert shape
 - 'Picture or texture fill' the shape' with ar format Picture





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Hands on

- Insert an image to the poster
 - Arenberg-240_150.jpg
 - Arenberg-1680_1050.jpg

Set the width of the images at 25 cm

handson-AFF_A0_image

Chart

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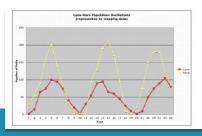
Graphs, charts

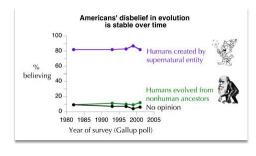
- · Decide how to show the data
 - · Type of data usually dictates the kind of graph
 - Do not make it too complex (https://sloanreview.mit.edu/article/choose-charts-everyone-understands/)
- Chart chooser
 - https://infoguides.gmu.edu/data-visualization/types
 - https://datavizcatalogue.com/search.html
 - https://extremepresentation.typepad.com/files/choosing-a-good-chart-09.pdf

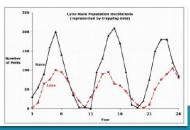
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Charts

- · Keep it simple.
- · Background usually has no added value.
- Put information near the plot, no legend.
- No / few gridlines.
- Y-label horizontally.







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Charts

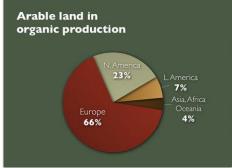
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- · Keep the same color palette
- Text on charts in same font type as other text fields
 - If not possible in source software, add text boxes as axis labels
- Put meaningful captions
 - · Same rules as for title: short and clear

Charts

• Avoid 3D-charts if possible





to://www.presentationzen.com/presentationzen/2007/03/a_few_weeks_ago.html

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Charts PowerPoint

- · Start from scratch within PowerPoint
- Insert > Chart (Invoegen > Diagram)
 Make a choice and spreadsheet opens

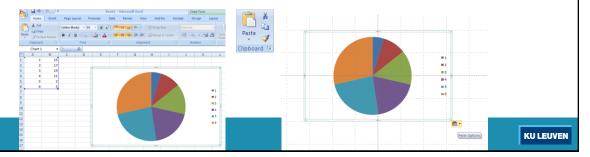


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• Chart can be changed > Design

Charts excel

- · Copy (existing) chart from Excel
- Paste (Plakken) (in Home menu)
 - Embed: information is also in ppt
 - Link
 - Copy as a picture in case of problems



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Charts from sources other than Microsoft

- When putting charts from different sources (Matlab, SAS, Sigmaplot, ...):
 - Be uniform
 - Try to use the same fonts
 - · Import as picture
 - emf (enhanced meta file) gives good results

Table

- · Graphs work best when the data presentation:
 - · Is used to communicate a message that is contained in the shape of the data
 - · Is used to reveal relationship among many values
- Tables work best when the data presentation:
 - · Is used to look up or compare individual values
 - · Requires precise values
 - · Values involve multiple units of measure
 - · Limited number of values
 - · Avoid large tables
 - Requires more reading and interpretation than a graph try to leave them off a poster
- Use Insert > Table
- Format table

ttp://www.informationbuilders.com/new/newsletter/9-2/05_lozovsky

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Table

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- Insert > Table
 - · Select layout
- Layout / Design can be changed
 - Table Tools
- Uniformity
 - · Keep same fonts
 - · Keep same color palette
 - Clear captions

Hands on

- Use ExampleChart.xlsx to create a chart
 - Include the chart into the poster
- Use 'Insert Chart' within PowerPoint
- handson-AFF_A0_charts
- weather-data.xlsx