

How to give a good scientific presentation

Why giving a presentation is important?

Scientific communication is essential for helping us to understand this world. Researchers who discover the wonders of science must tell others about their findings in clear terms. Scientists must communicate their information of new discoveries in order to add to the pool of scientific knowledge.

Parts of a presentation

Your presentation will be far more interesting and appreciated if you consider the following instructions:

Slides:

- The first half of the presentation should be a general introduction to familiarize the viewers with the field of your research. Beware that the audience, including the evaluating experts, has various research background.
- The other half of the presentation should be on the particular topic.
- Select only major points of your work and present them clearly. Consider the number of your slides. Your audience cannot absorb more within 12 minutes.
- Use illustrating cartoons and simple figures to ensure comprehensibility.
- Use keywords and short comments on your slides. Avoid long texts.
- Plot clear diagrams with understandable labels. Avoid overcrowded graphics with long legends.
- Clearly state your conclusion, what hypotheses were proved, or what was improved.

Speech:

- Rehearse your presentation in front of an audience.
- Make sure you are able to stay within 12 min time limit. If you exceed the time limit, the chairman will stop your presentation.
- Speak slowly, loudly and clearly. Use short sentences; they are easier to understand.



- Remember that most of the people in your audience will know less than you about your subject, thus keep it as simple as possible.
- Restrict yourself to one slide per 1–2 min.

Related to the theme

According to the motto of this year's symposium "*Science Cocktail: Mixing Disciplines to Drive Innovation,*" we encourage all Empa PhD Students to incorporate the interdisciplinary theme into their presentations and highlight how their research breaks boundaries of traditional disciplines.