

How to Create an Academic Research Poster

Casaundra Beard

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417-873-7470

OEC room 144



Getting Started

Break down your research into four parts and *very* briefly summarize the information. The specific phrases you use may depend on your major.

1. Introduction

- Describe what you did
- Share what problem were you solving
- Provide background & context

2. Process

- Describe how you conducted your research
- Discuss methods & materials
- Provide your hypothesis
- List your goals for the project
- Share lessons from research/artistic influences

Finish Strong

3. Results

- Explain the analysis of data/findings/sample work
- Explain what the impact of your work is
- Make it relevant to your audience
- Provide visual aids (remember to caption images used).

4. Conclusion

- Reflect on your work
- Summarize & wrap things up
- Share what's next in your research/artistic practice

You can also add an objective statement, short work cited or acknowledgements section.

Layout

- Present information the way you would normally read—left to right, top to bottom.
- Break information up into 3-4 columns and add line breaks to divide the poster into sections.
- Use bullets instead of long paragraphs to summarize information.
- Don't forget to spell check.
- Stay inside margins, there needs to be at least a 2-inch border (print bleed) to allow for hanging.

Fonts

You should be able to read the content from 3-4 feet away!

Suggested fonts:

- **Lucida Sans**
- **Lucida Grande**
- **Palatino**
- **Book Antiqua**
- **Montserrat**-Drury's branding font

Suggested sizes

- **Title:** 72-82 point
- **Headings/section titles:** 36-44 point
- **Body text:** 24-32 point
- **Captions:** 18 point

Only use 1-2 font(s) to create consistency.

Images

- Provide balance between text and images. Use graphs, charts, tables, and photos to summarize and present data.
- Use between 2-4 images.
- Crop images appropriately. Don't use photos that have watermarks.

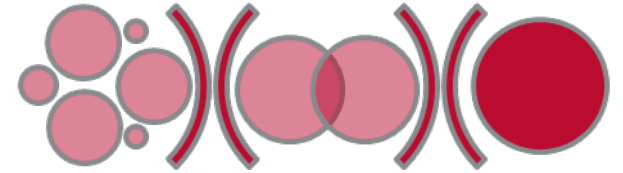


Example



Images

- **Insert images directly into PowerPoint.**
Don't copy and paste, this will result in pixilation.
- **Copy and paste Excel charts and graphs**
into PowerPoint. Make sure graphs and charts are accurate. Don't skew information to make it look visually appealing.
- All images should be cited. Charts and graphs should have 1-2 sentence caption to explain the data presented.



Ideas for Images

What images should you include on the poster?

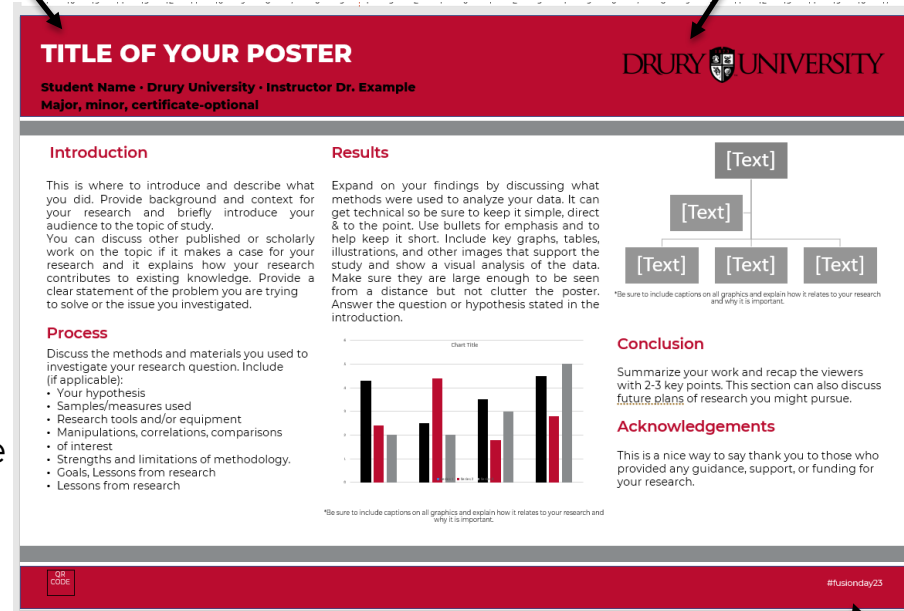
Think about the content of your research.

- Is it about a person or event? Include an image of them/it.
- Do you compare/contrast anything?
- Can you visually represent any data instead of a written explanation?

Remember images should help support the content. Posters are a visual representations of your research.

Requirements

- A header with the following: Drury logo, your title, name & instructor.
- A footer with the a sticker placeholder & #FusionDay24.
- Poster size must be 24" x 36" and Horizontal orientation.
- Must submit posters as a PDF and the file name needs to follow this format: Lastname_Firstname.
- Posters that do not adhere to all requirements will **not** be included in the Fusion Day Poster Session.



Requirements

- Students can create their own poster but it must follow all requirements on the previous slide.
- If you plan to submit a poster as a group, please delegate one person as the lead author when submitting. If anyone in the group also has an individual poster, please use their name when submitting so we can hang posters close together.
- Please don't move posters on the day of the event.

Good Examples

Fostering online collaboration between professional and amateur paleontologists through myFOSSIL

Samantha B. Ocon¹, Jennifer E. Bauer², Sadie M. Mills¹, Bruce J. MacFadden¹
University of Florida¹, University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology²

myFOSSIL, an NSF-funded initiative, sought to reduce the boundary between paleontologists of all backgrounds by creating an online community of practice.

Through a mobile app and a website (myfossil.org), users can interact in online forums, post photos of paleontological activities, and upload specimen images to the myFOSSIL eMuseum.

UPLOAD PROCESS

First, specimens are photographed. We require photos to be clear and include a scale, such as a ruler or a scale card. Users must also photograph multiple sides and angles of the fossil.

Next, specimens are uploaded. The myFOSSIL user then can upload their photographs of the fossil and any metadata associated with the find, like collection site or classification to the myFOSSIL eMuseum.


Then, curators evaluate uploads. myFOSSIL's team of designated curators check every upload for quality photographs and assist myFOSSIL users with identifying and dating their fossil specimens.

Lastly, curators mark specimens. After curators work with the user to improve the data associated with the fossil, curators can mark the specimen "Research Grade," "Curated," or "Not a Specimen."

FINISHED

myFOSSIL By The Numbers

3,340+ 
Unique Specimens Uploaded

2,050+ 
Specimens Curated

1,810+ 
Active myFOSSIL Users

6 
eMuseum Curators

330+ 
Research Grade Specimens

66 
3D Specimens Available

What is the myFOSSIL eMuseum?

The myFOSSIL eMuseum is a digital natural history collection. Users upload high quality images of their fossil specimens and provide associated metadata like geologic age and taxonomic ID. Curators assist in assigning and verifying this metadata. The result is a virtual collection sourced from amateur paleontologists around the world.

Why is the myFOSSIL eMuseum important?

Amateur paleontologists often have extensive knowledge and a strong passion for paleontology. myFOSSIL provides them with the opportunity to network in a shared space with professional paleontologists. The myFOSSIL eMuseum also provides amateurs with the opportunity to learn about the process of museum curation whilst making their personal collections available for research. This allows professional paleontologists to take a peek into these sometimes massive personal collections unobtrusively and gain valuable mentorship experience as they work with paleontologists of all backgrounds. Data from myFOSSIL will also be ingested by iDigBio, where it can be accessed worldwide by researchers of all backgrounds.

Pictographs & pictograms explain information in a visually appealing way.

Good Examples

Title of Your Poster Goes Here

Example McName, PhD, RN, MSN

Cizik School of Nursing at UTHealth



Jane and Robert Cizik
School of Nursing

The University of Texas
Health Science Center at Houston

Font Sizing

This is a 28 point font, suitable for medium-size presentations. If you have a large amount of information, font sizes as low as 16-18 point are useable (but will be difficult to read from a distance.) Consider presentation when formatting. Presentations to be given on stage will require less information and larger fonts, whereas posters displayed in an environment where the viewer will be able to stand directly in front of it can be more detailed and use smaller fonts to maximize content.

Section Headers and Text Boxes

You are encouraged to copy and paste this section header and text box as many times as needed, resizing to fit your columns and content.

Alignment

We will make an effort to align content and columns before printing, but for help with this when creating your poster, hit "Alt+F9" on your keyboard to see the alignment guides in PowerPoint.

Colors

The following are the UT colors available for use as the "primary" colors in your poster. If you would like to use one of these colors, simply click on the desired box below then select "Shape Fill" in the Drawing options at the top, then "More Fill Colors", then "OK". Then, select the object you want to fill with that color and click on the Paint Bucket icon next to "Shape Fill."

Alternatively, if you would like to submit the poster without changing the colors, you can simply let us know when submitted which color you would like to use and we will make the changes for you.

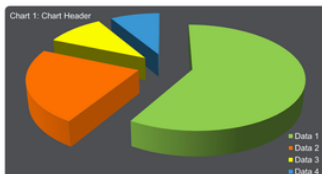


Table / Chart formatting is only an example. Always use whatever formatting best organizes your data.

Logos

The logo used depends on the title area layout and whether or not there is a secondary institution. For this title area use the logo above. If using the "Traditional" layout or if there is a second logo to place, use the one below.



Title Area

Available in either a "Modern" or "Traditional" style. Many universities are starting to use the left-aligned style, as it is easier to read and allows more space for text vs. the old centered method that used space on both sides for a repeated logo.

Modern



Traditional

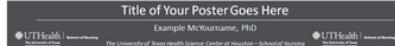


Table 1: Table Header

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Data 1-1	Data 1-2	Data 1-3
Data 2-1	Data 2-2	Data 2-3
Data 3-1	Data 3-2	Data 3-3
Data 4-1	Data 4-2	Data 4-3
Data 5-1	Data 5-2	Data 5-3
Data 6-1	Data 6-2	Data 6-3
Data 7-1	Data 7-2	Data 7-3
Data 1-1	Data 1-2	Data 1-3
Data 2-1	Data 2-2	Data 2-3
Data 3-1	Data 3-2	Data 3-3

Table 2: Table Header

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Data 3-1	Data 3-2	Data 3-3
Data 4-1	Data 4-2	Data 4-3
Data 5-1	Data 5-2	Data 5-3
Data 6-1	Data 6-2	Data 6-3
Data 7-1	Data 7-2	Data 7-3
Data 1-1	Data 1-2	Data 1-3
Data 2-1	Data 2-2	Data 2-3
Data 3-1	Data 3-2	Data 3-3

Using a layout other than standard vertical columns stands out.

Things to avoid

THE EFFECT OF SOLVING THE P=NP PROBLEM ON INTERNET SECURITY

Overview

Question: What would happen to Internet security if the P=NP problem was solved?

- Turing machines
- Complexities
- Encryption Algorithms
- Integer Factorization

Complexities

Complexity theory focuses on classifying computational problems according to their inherent difficulty.

P or Polynomial-time

- Contains all decision problems which can be solved by a DTM using a polynomial amount of computation time.
- Formally: A language L is in class P if there is some polynomial $T(n)$ such that L can be solved deterministically in $O(n^{T(n)})$.

NP or nondeterministic polynomial time

- The set of decision problems where the "yes" instances can be decided in polynomial time by a nondeterministic Turing machine (a so-called nondeterministic Turing machine).
- Formally: A language L is in NP if there exist a nondeterministic Turing machine M and a polynomial time complexity $T(n)$ such that:
 - $x \in L \iff \exists y$ where $|y| \leq n$ and M accepts (x, y) in $T(n)$ moves.
 - No polynomial-time algorithms are known for solving them (but they can be verified in polynomial time).

NP-complete & NP-hard

- NP-complete: Many important problems, the hardest of which are called NP-complete problems.
- Decision problem L is NP-complete if:
 - L is in NP and
 - Every problem in NP is reducible to L in polynomial time.
- L can be shown to be in NP by showing that it can be accepted by a NTM in polynomial time.
- A problem satisfies either or neither.

How does this relate to Internet Security?

- Public Key Cryptography (PKC)
- RSA algorithm
- Integer factorization problem
- Implications of a P=NP problem proof

Public Key Cryptography

- Requires two separate keys, one encrypts the plaintext, and one decrypts the ciphertext.
- Neither key will do both functions.
- One of these keys is public and the other is kept private.

The RSA Algorithm

- Algorithm for PKC based on the presumed difficulty of factoring large integers.
- Stands for Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir and Leonard Adleman, who first publicly described it in 1978.
- Creates and publishes the product of two large prime numbers, along with an auxiliary value, as their public key.
- The prime factors must be kept secret.

How it Works

Key Generation

- $p = 31, q = 23$ (chosen at random)
- $n = 31 \cdot 23 = 713$
- $\phi = 30 \cdot 22 = 660$
- $e = 23$ (chosen at random)
- $d = 367$ (computed using Euclid's algorithm as below)

$$\begin{array}{r} 660 \div 23 = 28 \text{ r } 14 \\ 23 \div 14 = 1 \text{ r } 9 \\ 14 \div 9 = 1 \text{ r } 5 \\ 9 \div 5 = 1 \text{ r } 4 \\ 5 \div 4 = 1 \text{ r } 1 \\ 4 \div 1 = 4 \text{ r } 0 \end{array}$$

6. Bob's private key = 367 Bob's public key = (223, 713)

Encryption: Message = 439 Ciphertext = 284

Decryption: Ciphertext = 284 Message = 439

Integer Factorization

- Small $n = 713$ in our example, easy to factor
- Practical applications require much larger numbers. 1024 - 2048 bits (1,000 digits)
- With a key of length n bits, there are 2^n possible keys.
- Numbers must be far enough apart to avoid factorization using Fermat's method.
- Test if prime by using the AKS primality test (unconditional deterministic polynomial time algorithm)

Conclusions

What would happen to the RSA if it was proved that P=NP or not P?

If P=NP

Since integer factorization problem lies in NP, then this proof would mean a possible efficient algorithm.

RSA

$P = NP = NP\text{-complete}$

If P=NP

RSA as it is now would still be efficient.

Where is integer factorization?

Not Completely Safe

Quantum Computing

- The class BQP or bounded error quantum polynomial time is the class of all decision problems that can be solved by a quantum computer in polynomial time.
- Shor's algorithm
- Quantum computers do not exist at the present time, but there is no law of physics that precludes them.

References

- Introduction to Automata Theory, Languages, and Computation by John E. Hopcroft
- The Mathematics of the RSA Public-Key Cryptosystem by Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman
- COMPUTER SCIENCE: Notable Research and Discoveries by Kyle Nickland

Summarizes information well, but more than four columns results in small font.

Decide what's most important.

Things to avoid



Can Suburban Greenways Provide High Quality Bird Habitat?

George R. Hess :: NC State University :: Department of Forestry & Environmental Resources :: Raleigh NC 27695-8002 USA :: george_hess@ncsu.edu
 Christopher E. Moorman, Jamie H. Mason, Kristen E. Sinclair, Salina K. Kohut :: NC State University :: Department of Forestry & Environmental Resources
 www4.ncsu.edu/~grhess/GreenwaysForWildlife



Birds of Conservation Concern in Decline

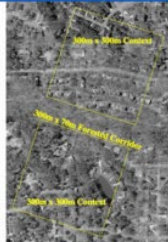
- Many bird species of conservation concern – including neotropical migrants, insectivores, and forest-interior specialists – decline with increasing human development
- Greenways might mitigate this effect
- Habitat patch size, vegetation composition & structure, and landscape context are key factors
- Standards are lacking for designing and managing suburban greenways as high quality habitat

Objective: Greenways for the Birds

- Determine how development-sensitive forest birds are affected by
 - forested corridor width
 - adjacent development intensity
 - vegetation composition & structure
- Develop recommendations for greenway designers and planners

Study Design & Independent Variables

- Sampled 34 - 300m corridors in Raleigh & Cary, NC, USA
- Sampled range of
 - Forested corridor widths (20 - 1,200m)
 - Adjacent density (low density residential - office/commercial)
- Additional measures
 - Vegetation composition & structure in corridor
 - Land cover in 300m x 300m adjacent to corridor (context)

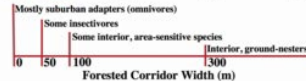
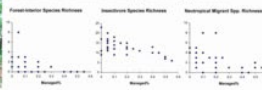


- Measured richness & abundance of
 - Breeding birds
 - Neotropical migrant birds during stopovers
 - Mammal nest predators

Breeding Birds of Concern More Common in Wider Greenways with Less Managed Area Surrounded by More Forest Canopy



- 8-minute, 50m point counts at center of corridor
- Revisited 4 times during breeding season

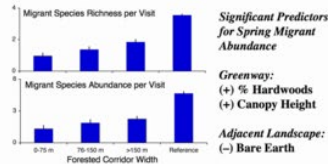


Significant Predictors for Breeder Abundance

- Greenway:**
 (-) Managed Area
 (+) Shrub Cover
- Adjacent Landscape:**
 (+) Canopy Cover
 (-) Building Density
 (-) Bare Earth

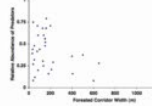
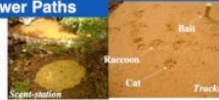
Spring Neotropical Migrant Stopovers More Common in Wider Greenways with More, Taller Hardwood Trees

- 200m x 25m transects along one side of greenway path
- Revisited sites for two spring seasons and one fall season
- Width *not* significant, but trend consistent with other findings



Nest Predators Less Common in Wider Greenways with Narrower Paths

- Five baited scent stations along each greenway segment
- Observed for 5 nights each



Significant Predictors for Predator Abundance

- Greenway:**
 (-) Corridor width
 (+) Trail width
 (+) Mature forest
 (-) Ground cover
- Adjacent Landscape:**
 (-) Building density

Greenways for Development-Sensitive Forest Birds Might Conflict with Intense Recreational Use

People & Managers Prefer ...



- Good for walking, running, cycling, strollers, wheelchairs
- Easier to maintain, especially with higher intensity use

Forest Birds Prefer ...



- Narrow path avoids splitting forested corridor
- Discourages heavy human use
- Fewer nest predators

Potential Solution: Wide Corridor, Trail Near Edge

- Make corridors at least 50m wide; wider is better
- Don't split forested corridor
- Keep trails as narrow as possible
- Avoid wide grassy areas along trails within forested corridor
- Locate trails near the edge of forested corridors

Too many images can make a poster seem visually busy.

How to convert DPI of an image on Windows

1. Save image as, to a folder on your computer.
2. **Right click** image file in folder> click **Properties**.
3. Click **Details Tab**> scroll down to view current DPI.
4. If under 300dpi> go to [convert.town](https://www.convert.town)>select 300>choose image
5. Save updated photo to your folder.
6. In PowerPoint>**Insert tab**> Pictures> Select image.

Google Search results for "puppy".

Work Links | Drury Pages | Spotify | YouTube

Search: puppy

genetic ability to understand humans ...
news scientist.com

My Vet Animal Hospital
myvetanimalhospital.com.au

All About Puppies | LoveToKnow
dogs.lovetoknow.com

From Puppy Breath to Painful Plaque ...
rauanimalhospital.com

Puppy - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia.org

Rejected Puppy Clammers on Top of ...
newsweek.com

How Much Sleep Do Puppies Need? Here's ...
akc.org

Puppy Scam Reports Skyrocket During ...
bbb.org

Puppy Prep: Planning for a New Furry ...
fourpaws.com

Dog Expressions: Puppy Dog Eyes | BeChewy
be.chewy.com

Singleton Puppy Syndrome: One Puppy ...
thewildest.com

5 Benefits of Getting a Puppy - VitaPet
vitapet.com

Bringing Home Your New Puppy ...
thepuppyacademy.com

5 Core Vaccines That Every Puppy Needs ...
gardneranimalcarecenter.com

Puppy.jpg

Show all

How to convert DPI of an image on a MAC

1. Save image as, to a folder on your computer.
2. Open your file in Preview.
3. Click **Tools** > **Adjust Size**. You should see a few different numbers, Like the Width, Height, and Resolution of your image.
4. Uncheck the “Resample Image” checkbox. Type 300 into the Resolution box.
5. Click **“OK”**
6. Click File> Save.



Drury Templates

- Use one of the 3 templates on the [Compass Center Fusion Day Resources site](#).
- You can customize the middle content area and images, but please leave the header and footer design as is when inserting your information.

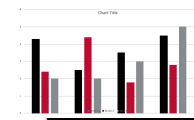
TITLE OF YOUR POSTER
Student Name - Drury University - Instructor Dr. Example
Major, minor, certificate-optional

Introduction
This is where to introduce and describe what you did. Provide background and context for your research and briefly introduce your audience to the topic of study. You can discuss other published or scholarly work on the topic if it makes a case for your research and it explains how your research contributes to existing knowledge. Provide a clear statement of the problem you are trying to solve or the issue you investigated.

Process
Discuss the methods and materials you used to investigate your research question. Include (if applicable):

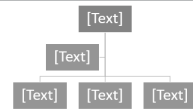
- Your hypothesis
- Samples/measures used
- Research tools and/or equipment
- Manipulations, correlations, comparisons of interest
- Strengths and limitations of methodology.
- Goals, Lessons from research
- Lessons from research

Results
Expand on your findings by discussing what methods were used to analyze your data. It can get technical so be sure to keep it simple, direct & to the point. Use bullets for emphasis and to help keep it short. Include key graphs, tables, illustrations, and other images that support the study and show a visual analysis of the data. Make sure they are large enough to be seen from a distance but not clutter the poster. Answer the question or hypothesis stated in the introduction.



Conclusion
Summarize your work and recap the viewers with 2-3 key points. This section can also discuss future plans of research you might pursue.

Acknowledgements
This is a nice way to say thank you to those who provided any guidance, support, or funding for your research.



*Be sure to include captions on all graphics and explain how it relates to your research and why it is important.

DRURY UNIVERSITY

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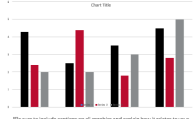

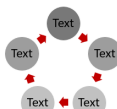
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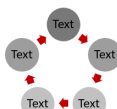
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DRURY UNIVERSITY

Saving PowerPoint Presentations as a PDF

1. Select **File > Export**
2. Click **Create PDF/XPS Document**, then click **Create PDF/XPS**.
3. In the **Publish as PDF or XPS** dialog box, choose a location to save the file to.
4. If you want to change what the final PDF file is like, do any of the following:
 - At **Optimize for**, select **Standard** for higher quality (for example, if you want to print it).
 - Select **Minimum size** to make the file smaller (for example, if you want to send it as an e-mail attachment).

Fusion Day Drury Template-Black & White - PowerPoint

Casaundra Beard

File Home Insert Design Transitions Animations Slide Show Review View Recording Help Tell me what you want to do Share

Paste

Cut Copy Format Painter

Clipboard

Layout Reset Section

New Slide

Slides

Font

B I U S abc Aa

Paragraph

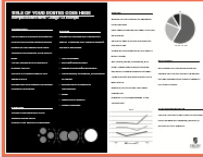
Text Direction Align Text Convert to SmartArt

Drawing

Shape Fill Shape Outline Shape Effects

Find Replace Select

1



TITLE OF YOUR POSTER GOES HERE

Example Student Name · College · Dr. Example

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This is where to introduce and describe what you did. Provide background and context for your research and briefly introduce your audience to the topic of study.

You can discuss other published or scholarly work on the topic if it makes a case for your research and it explains how your research contributes to existing knowledge.

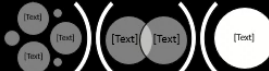
Objective

Provide a clear statement of the problem you are trying to solve or the issue you investigated.

Process

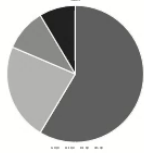
Discuss the methods and materials you used to investigate your research question. Include (if applicable):

- Your hypothesis
- Samples/measures used
- Research tools and/or equipment
- Manipulations, correlations, comparisons of interest
- Strengths and limitations of methodology.
- Goals
- Lessons from research
- Artistic influences



Results

Expand on your findings by discussing what methods were used to analyze your data. It can get technical so be sure to keep it simple and direct to the point. Use bullets for emphasis and to help keep it short. Include key graphs, tables, illustrations, and other images that support the study and show a visual analysis of the data. Make sure they are large enough to be seen from a distance but not clutter the poster. Answer the question or hypothesis stated in the introduction.

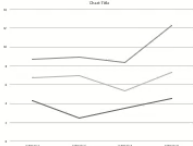



Conclusion

Summarize your work and recap the viewers with 2-3 key points. This section can also discuss future plans of research you might pursue.

Acknowledgements

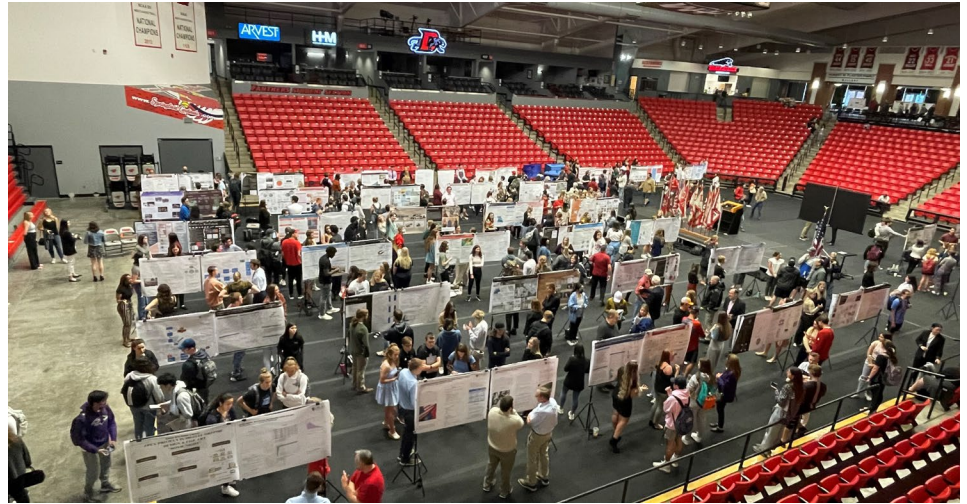
This is a nice way to say thank you to those who provided any guidance, support, or funding for your research.





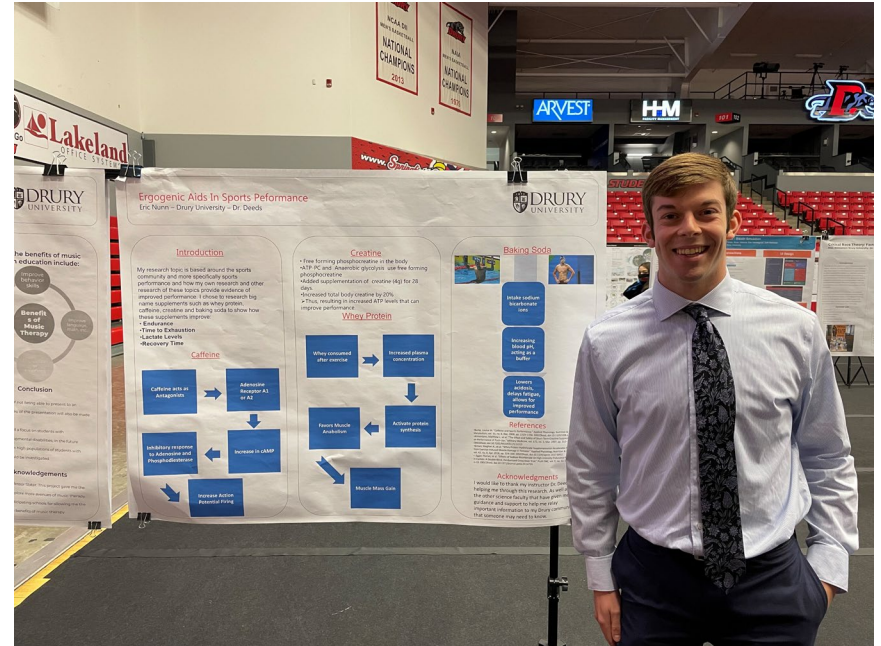
What to expect on Fusion Day

- Poster sessions will be in O'Reilly arena.
- Posters will be hung for you.
- It's an exciting event, and often quite loud on the floor.
- Please don't move posters, they are hung in a specific order by staff.

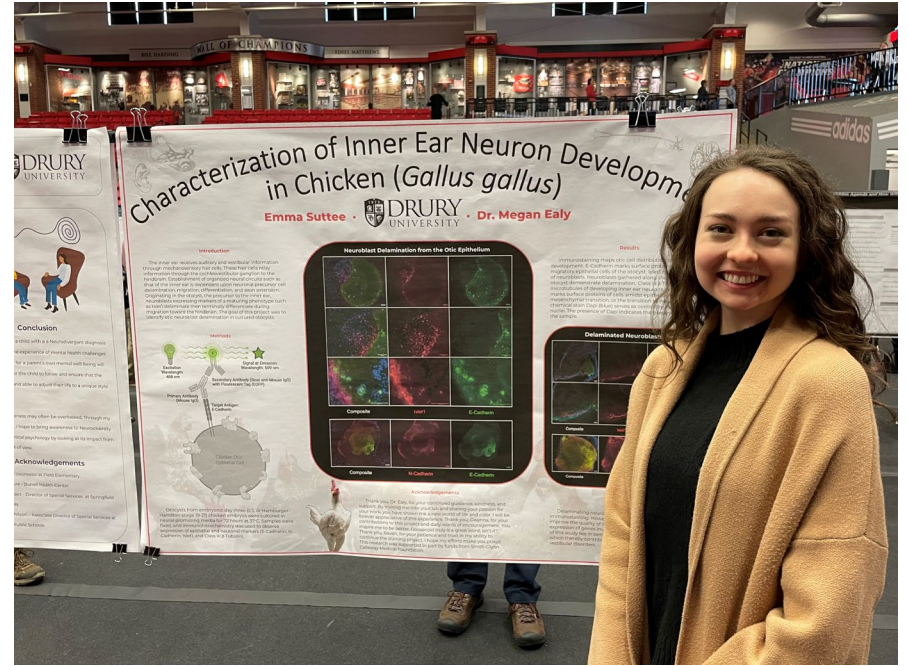
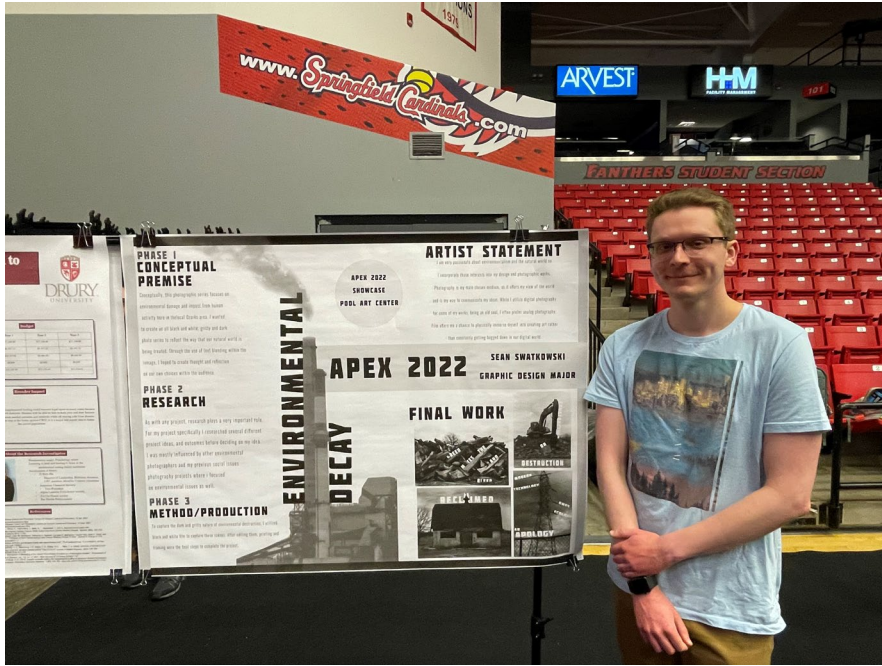


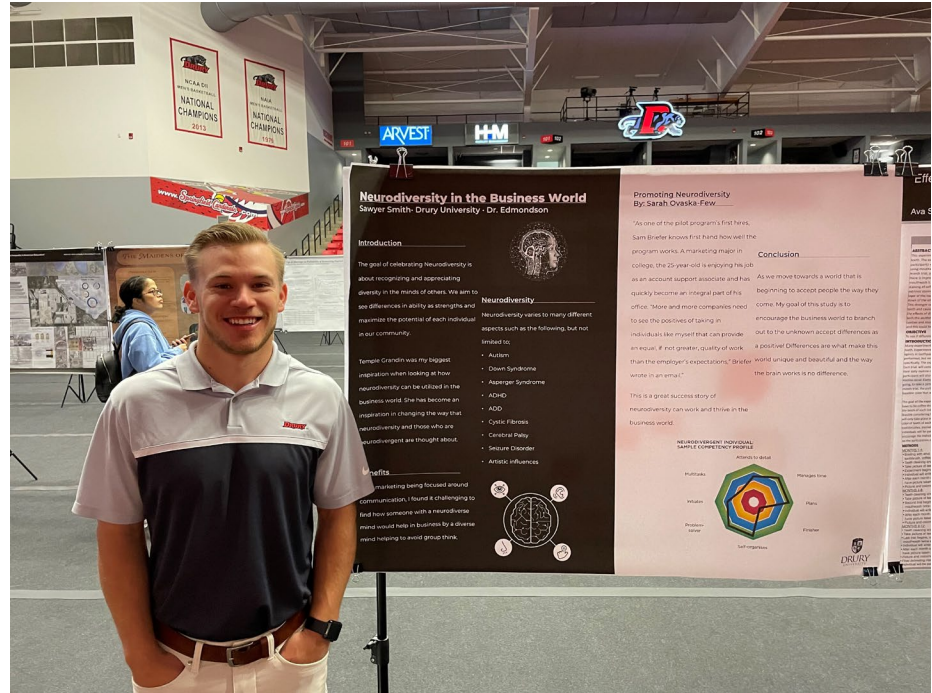
What to expect on Fusion Day

- Students will stand next to their poster prepared to speak about their academic poster content.
- Guests will come & go casually walking around to see all posters.
- Students may be in the middle of their explanation with one person, and another will walk up near the end. You will need to practice some crowd control techniques.



Photos from Fusion Day 2022!





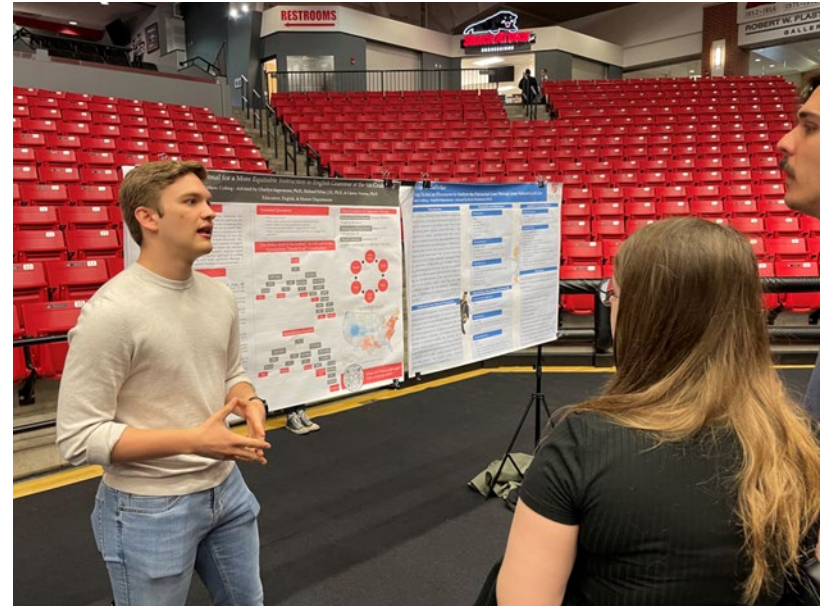
Tips for Presenting

- Similar to designing your poster, keep your talking points to the most important information and briefly summarize.
- Create an outline on notecards and use bullet points so you can easily refer to them during your presentation.
- Practice, PRACTICE, **PRACTICE!**



Tips for Presenting

- Show your poster to many people outside of your field of study and ask if it is understandable. Your poster should make sense even when you aren't there to present information.
- Assume your audience has limited information about your field of study. Avoid using a lot of industry lingo (if you do, please explain).



REMEMBER!

- Deadline to submit posters for printing is **Thursday April 11!**
- **Students must follow all requirements on slide 9 to participate.**
- Only 2 posters per student. Please only submit each poster once. Check to make sure your submission is your final draft.
- **Compass Center Fusion Day Resources site.** to find templates and this presentation.

Happy Creating!

If you would like feedback before submitting your poster for printing, schedule an appointment with me through Handshake or email the PDF.

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OEC 144

