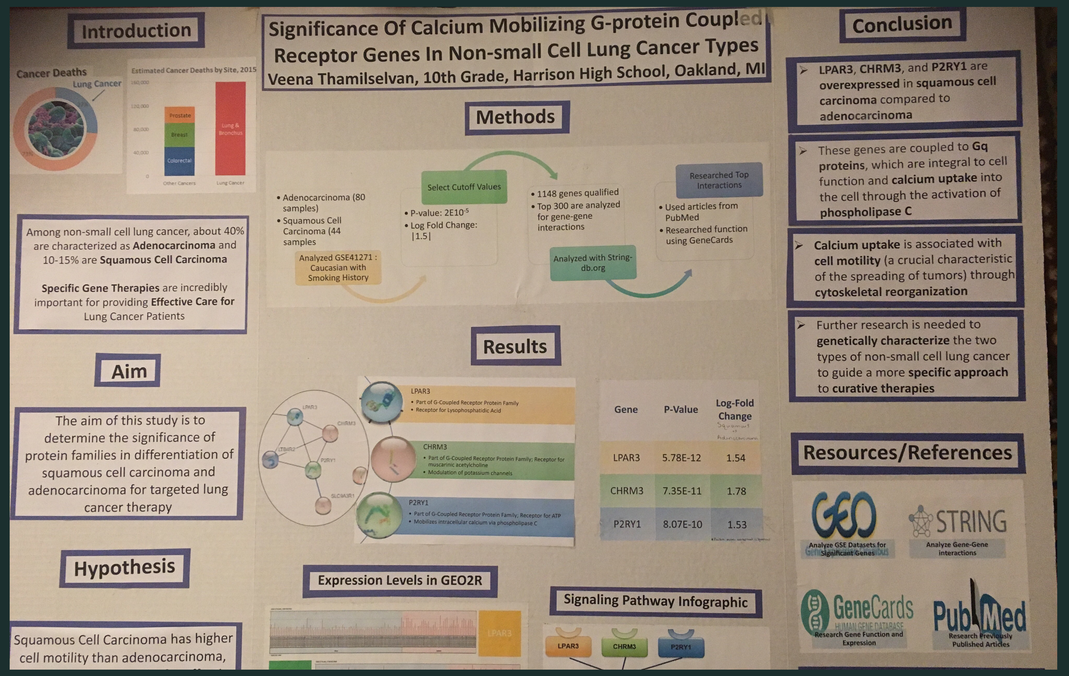
Scientific poster workshop
科學海報工作坊

What is a scientific poster?
什麼是科學海報

- Not a talk in a classroom 不是課堂匯報
- Not a report or essay 也不是論文或作業
- But a way of presenting findings with
- 而是一種以圖片和交字作解釋數據的方法
  - Pictures, diagrams
  - Writing



Presentations of posters in science conferences
於科學論壇中解釋/匯報海報

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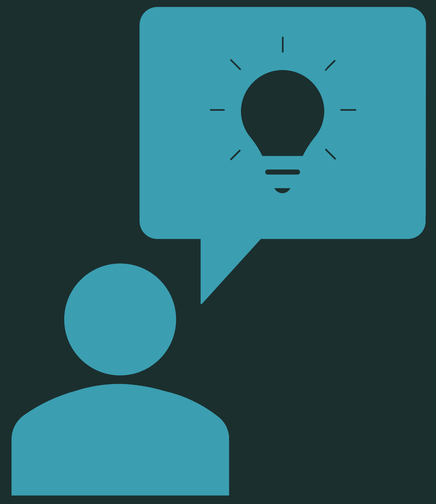
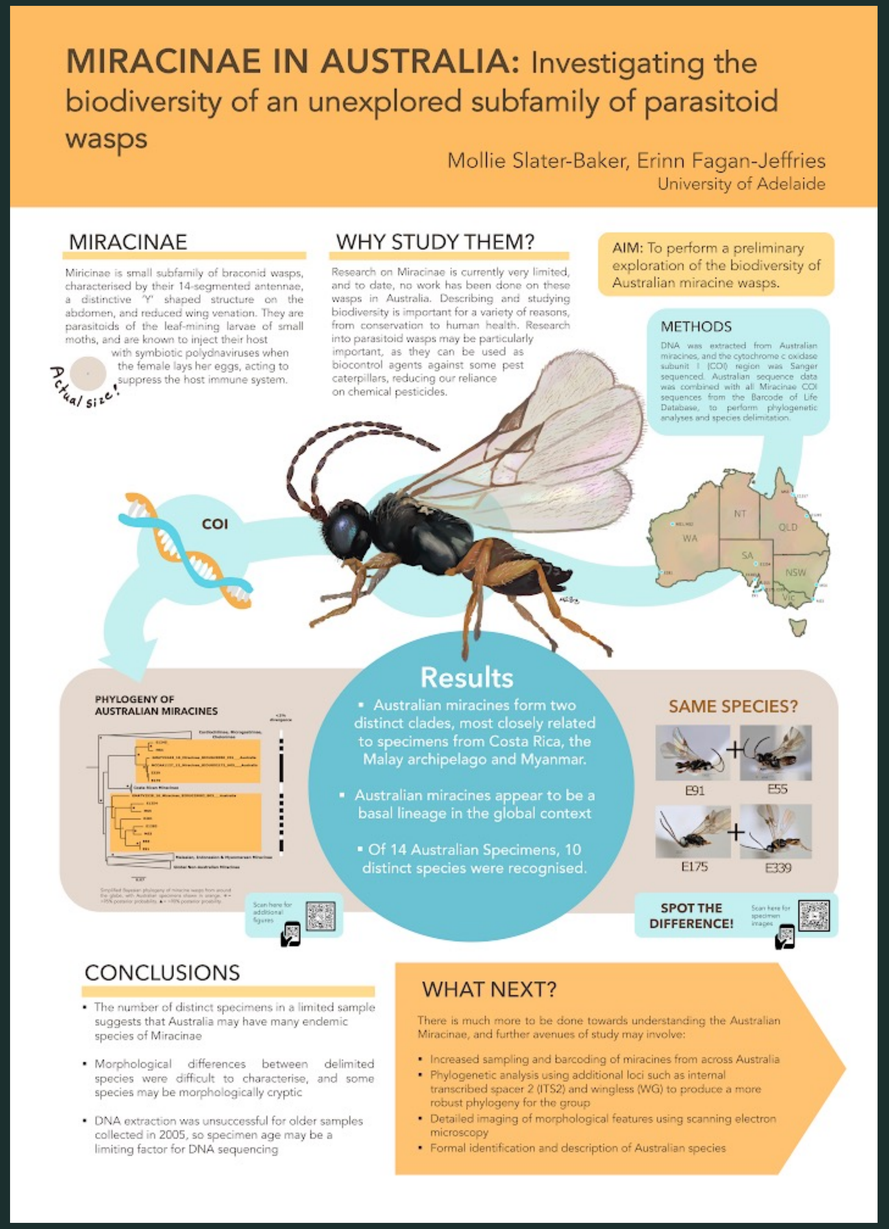


Basics: Telling people what you found out
告訴人你的研究成果

- You are showing your results, think about:
- What is the problem you are solving?
- 除左show出你既結論
- 你都要諗下你解決緊咩問題

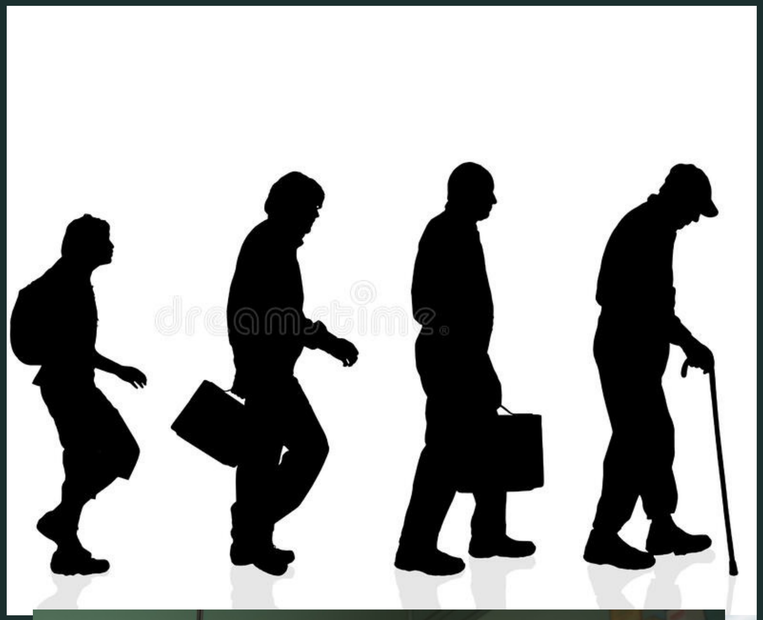


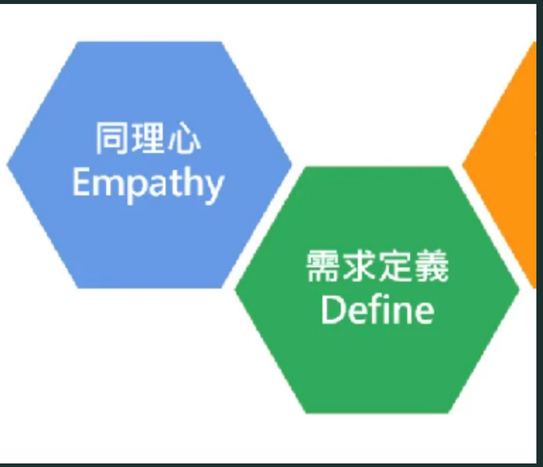
Poster sections

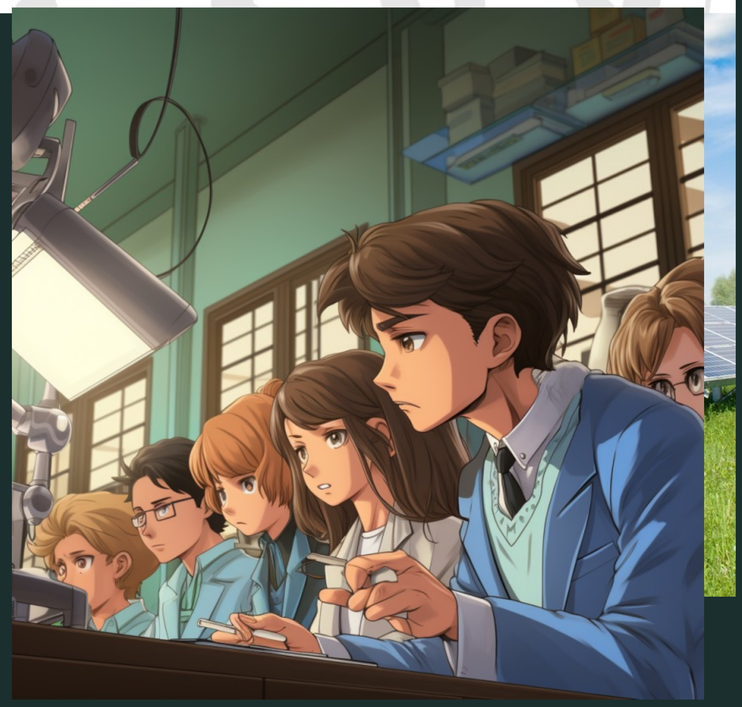
- Introduction 簡介
- Aims/Goals 目標
- Methods 方法
- Results 成果
- Discussion 討論
- Conclusions 總結
- References 參考資料

Introduction 簡介: What is the problem? 問題是什麼？

- Health?
- Economy?
- Energy?
- Aging?
- Environment?





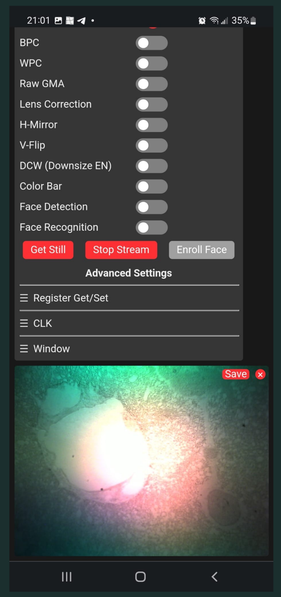


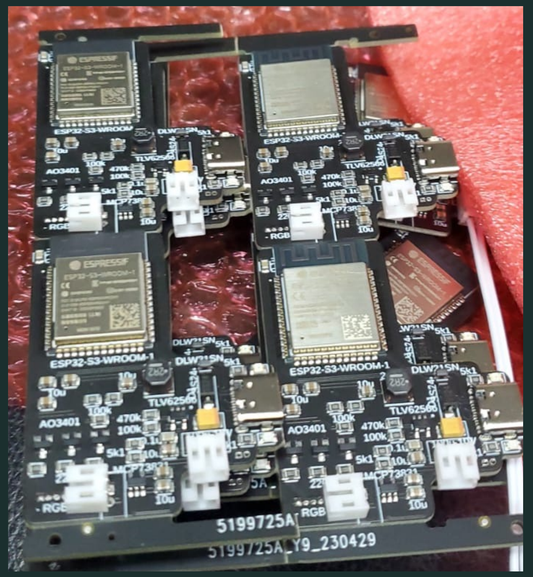
Introduction:
How do you plan to solve the problem?
簡介: 你希望如何解決該問題

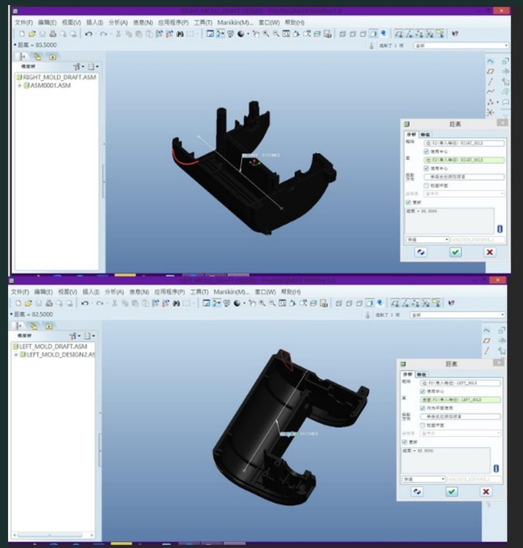
- Write down how you want to solve this problem?
- Small microscope
- Streaming?

Methods 方法:
How does your idea work?
你的想法如何被實行？

- What do you hypothesise?
  - Water can be cleaned with materials that are cheap
- What experiment did you do?
- Write down step by step



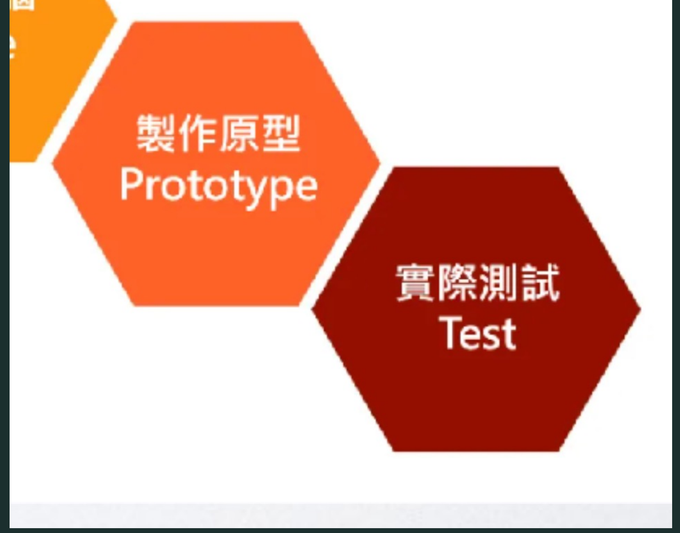




Results 成果

- How you know your filter works?
- How much water could you clean?

- If it is a proposal, you could just tell your expected result

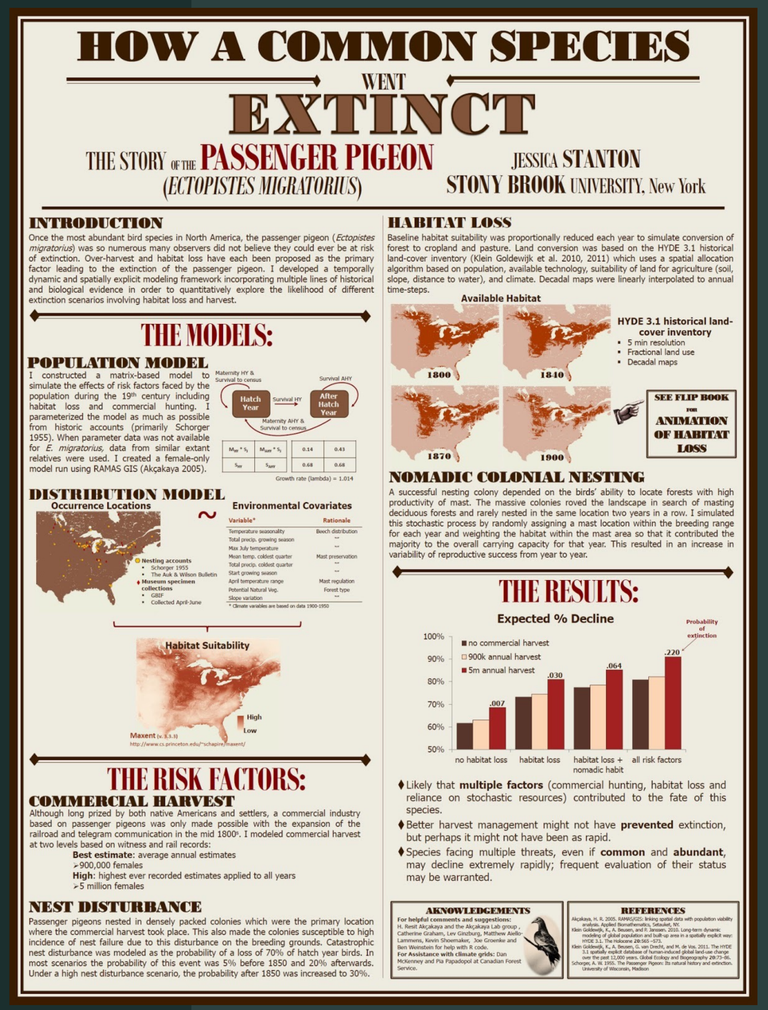


Discussion 討論

- What are the future steps to make this idea real?
- 未來方向
- Talk about the good and bad parts about your idea!
- 你的想法與其他人的想法對比的優劣

Conclusion 總結

Some examples



HOW A COMMON SPECIES WENT EXTINCT

THE STORY OF THE PASSENGER PIGEON (*ECTOPISTES MIGRATORIUS*)

JESSICA STANTON
STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY, New York

INTRODUCTION

Once the most abundant bird species in North America, the passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) was so numerous many observers did not believe they could ever be at risk of extinction. Over-harvest and habitat loss have each been proposed as the primary factor leading to the extinction of the passenger pigeon. I developed a temporally dynamic and spatially explicit modeling framework incorporating multiple lines of historical and biological evidence in order to quantitatively explore the likelihood of different extinction scenarios involving habitat loss and harvest.

THE MODELS:

POPULATION MODEL

I constructed a matrix-based model to simulate the effects of risk factors faced by the population during the 19th century including habitat loss and commercial hunting. I parameterized the model as much as possible from historic accounts (primarily Schorger 1955). When parameter data was not available for *E. migratorius*, data from similar extant relatives were used. I created a female-only model run using RAMAS GIS (Akçakaya 2005).

Maternity HY & Survival to census
Hatch Year
Survival HY
After Hatch Year
Survival AHY
Maternity AHY & Survival to census

M_{HY} * s_1	M_{AHY} * s_1	0.14	0.43
s_{HY}	s_{AHY}	0.68	0.68

Growth rate (lambda) = 1.014

DISTRIBUTION MODEL

Occurrence Locations

Nesting accounts
- Schorger 1955
- The Auk & Wilson Bulletin

4 Museum specimen collections
- GBIF
- Collected April-June

Environmental Covariates

Variable*	Rationale
Temperature seasonality	Beech distribution
Total precip. growing season	--
Max July temperature	--
Mean temp. coldest quarter	Mast preservation
Total precip. coldest quarter	--
Start growing season	--
April temperature range	Mast regulation
Potential Natural Veg.	Forest type
Slope variation	--

* Climate variables are based on data 1900-1950

Habitat Suitability

Maxent (v. 3.3.3)
http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~schapire/maxent/

High
Low

THE RISK FACTORS:

COMMERCIAL HARVEST

Although long prized by both native Americans and settlers, a commercial industry based on passenger pigeons was only made possible with the expansion of the railroad and telegram communication in the mid 1800's. I modeled commercial harvest at two levels based on witness and rail records:

Best estimate: average annual estimates
- 900,000 females

High: highest ever recorded estimates applied to all years
- 5 million females

NEST DISTURBANCE

Passenger pigeons nested in densely packed colonies which were the primary location where the commercial harvest took place. This also made the colonies susceptible to high incidence of nest failure due to this disturbance on the breeding grounds. Catastrophic nest disturbance was modeled as the probability of a loss of 70% of hatch year birds. In most scenarios the probability of this event was 5% before 1850 and 20% afterwards. Under a high nest disturbance scenario, the probability after 1850 was increased to 30%.

HABITAT LOSS

Baseline habitat suitability was proportionally reduced each year to simulate conversion of forest to cropland and pasture. Land conversion was based on the HYDE 3.1 historical land-cover inventory (Klein Goldewijk et al. 2010, 2011) which uses a spatial allocation algorithm based on population, available technology, suitability of land for agriculture (soil, slope, distance to water), and climate. Decadal maps were linearly interpolated to annual time-steps.

Available Habitat

1800 1810 1870 1900

HYDE 3.1 historical land-cover inventory
- 5 min resolution
- Fractional land use
- Decadal maps

SEE FLIP BOOK FOR ANIMATION OF HABITAT LOSS

NOMADIC COLONIAL NESTING

A successful nesting colony depended on the birds' ability to locate forests with high productivity of mast. The massive colonies roved the landscape in search of masting deciduous forests and rarely nested in the same location two years in a row. I simulated this stochastic process by randomly assigning a mast location within the breeding range for each year and weighting the habitat within the mast area so that it contributed the majority to the overall carrying capacity for that year. This resulted in an increase in variability of reproductive success from year to year.

THE RESULTS:

Expected % Decline

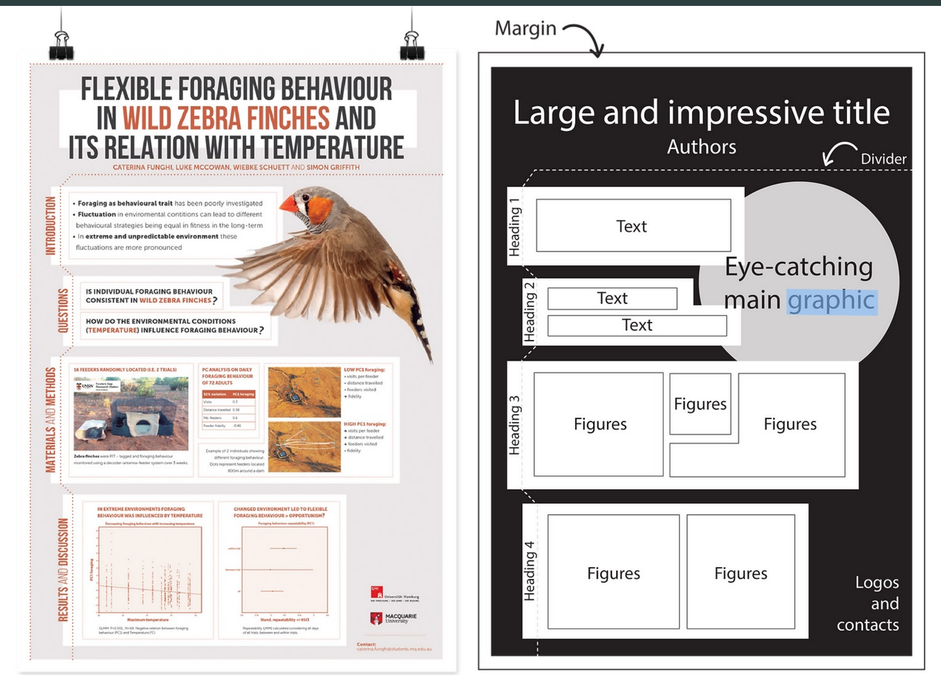
- Likely that **multiple factors** (commercial hunting, habitat loss and reliance on stochastic resources) contributed to the fate of this species.
- Better harvest management might not have **prevented** extinction, but perhaps it might not have been as rapid.
- Species facing multiple threats, even if **common** and **abundant**, may decline extremely rapidly; frequent evaluation of their status may be warranted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

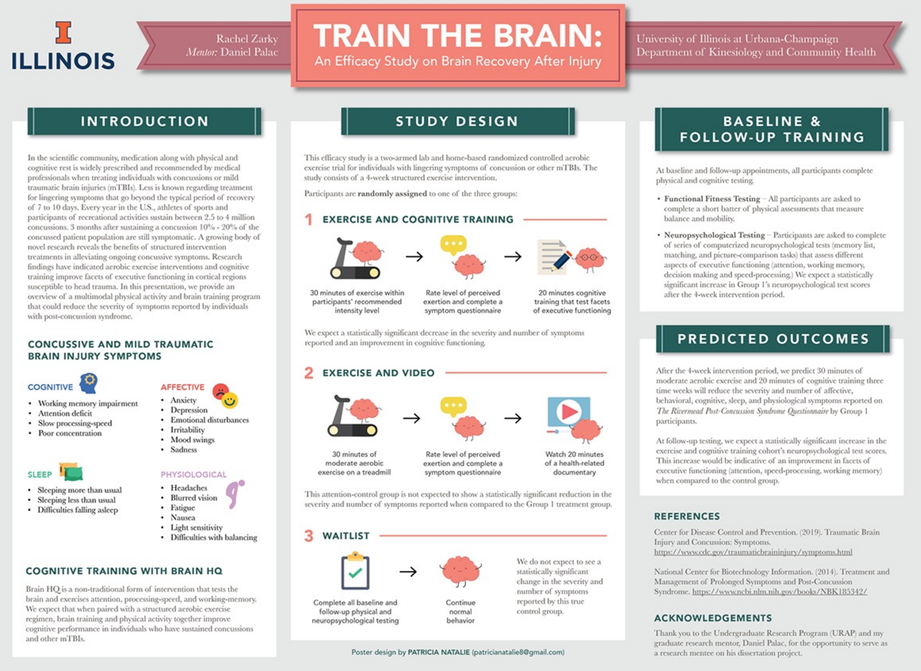
For helpful comments and suggestions: H. Resit Akçakaya and the Akçakaya Lab group , Catherine Graham, Lev Ginzburg, Matthew Aiello-Lammens, Kevin Shoemaker, Joe Groenke and Ben Weinstein for help with R code.
For Assistance with climate grids: Dan McKenney and Pia Papadopol at Canadian Forest Service.

REFERENCES

Akçakaya, H. R. 2005. RAMAS/GIS: linking spatial data with population viability analysis. Applied Biomathematics, Setauket, NY.
Klein Goldewijk, K., A. Beusen, and P. Janssen. 2010. Long-term dynamic modeling of global population and built-up area in a spatially explicit way: HYDE 3.1. The Holocene 20:565-573.
Klein Goldewijk, K., A. Beusen, G. van Drecht, and M. de Vos. 2011. The HYDE 3.1 spatially explicit database of human-induced global land-use change over the past 12,000 years. Global Ecology and Biogeography 20:73-86.
Schorger, A. W. 1955. The Passenger Pigeon: Its natural history and extinction. University of Wisconsin, Madison



by Caterina Funghi



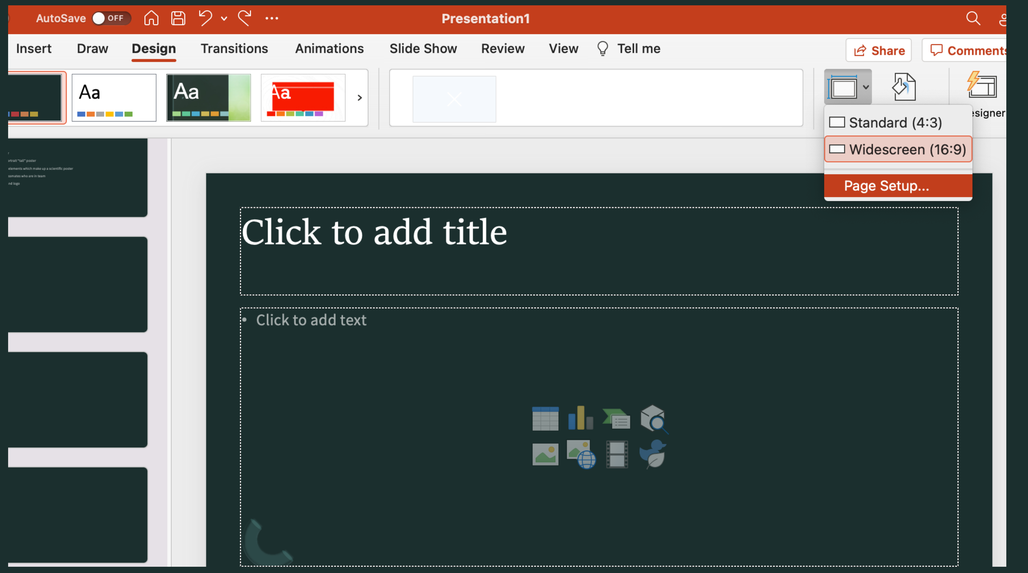
Designing tools 用什麼來設計？

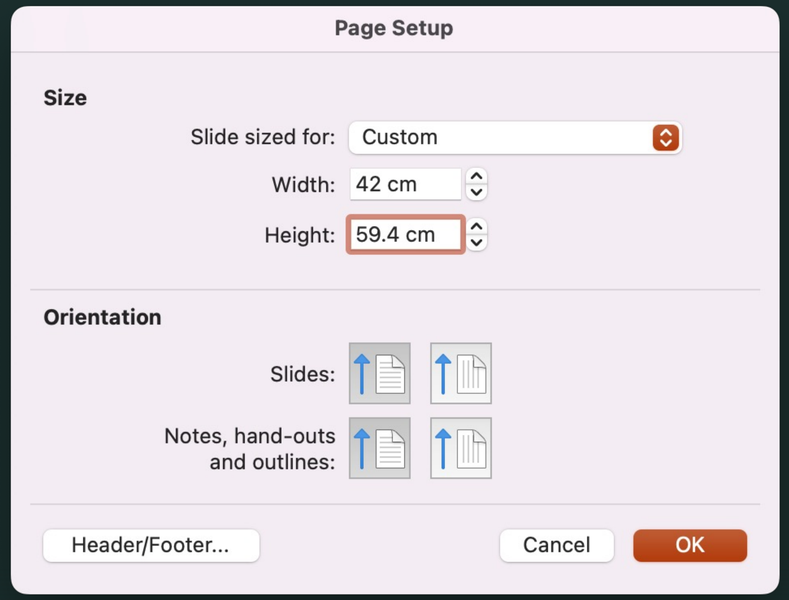
- Software? 用軟件？用電腦？
  - Power point / illustrator/ 小畫家
  - Templates – there are free templates online but we will judge on creativity
  - Spend some time on google search for inspiration on designs
    - There are plenty of websites with ideas

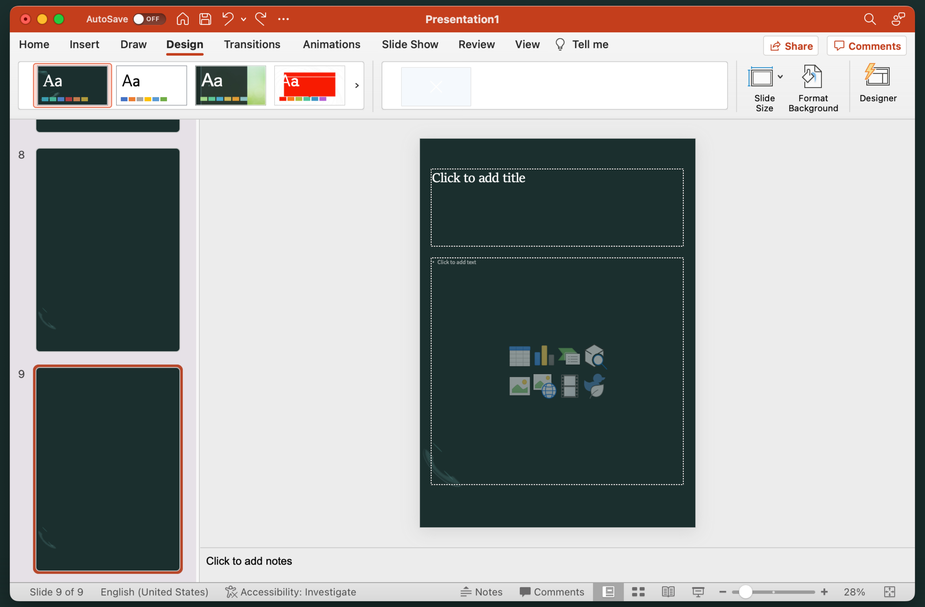
- Hand made poster? 手畫？
  - Yes!
  - Use your imagination

Sizing 大細

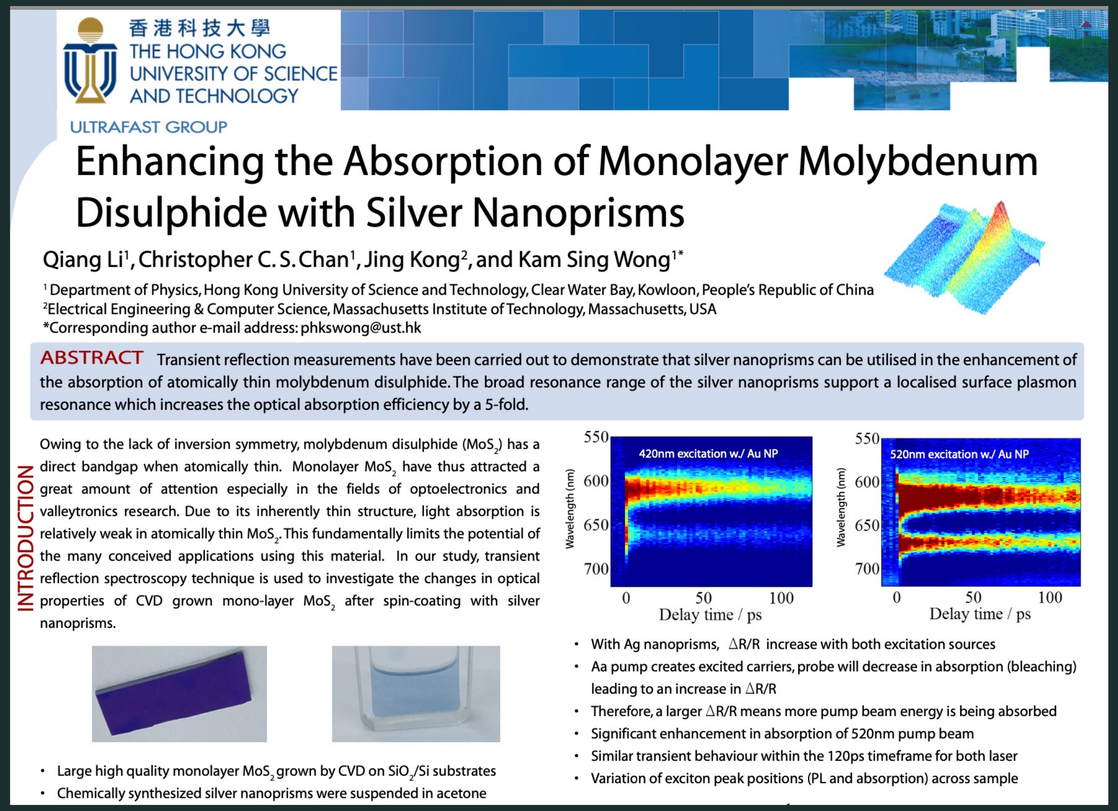
- Use A2 size poster in portrait “tall”
- If using software such as powerpoint, please set 42cm width, 59.4cm height
- This ensures that the print will be the correct size!!!







Text in poster 海報中的文字



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THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ULTRAFAST GROUP

Enhancing the Absorption of Monolayer Molybdenum Disulphide with Silver Nanoprisms

Qiang Li[1], Christopher C. S. Chan[1], Jing Kong[2], and Kam Sing Wong[1*]

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[2]Electrical Engineering & Computer Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts, USA
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ABSTRACT Transient reflection measurements have been carried out to demonstrate that silver nanoprisms can be utilised in the enhancement of the absorption of atomically thin molybdenum disulphide. The broad resonance range of the silver nanoprisms support a localised surface plasmon resonance which increases the optical absorption efficiency by a 5-fold.

INTRODUCTION

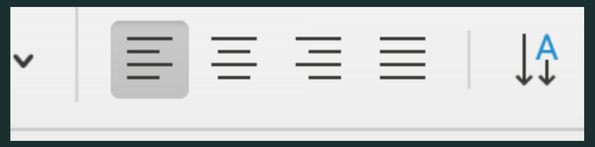
Owing to the lack of inversion symmetry, molybdenum disulphide (MoS_2) has a direct bandgap when atomically thin. Monolayer MoS_2 have thus attracted a great amount of attention especially in the fields of optoelectronics and valleytronics research. Due to its inherently thin structure, light absorption is relatively weak in atomically thin MoS_2. This fundamentally limits the potential of the many conceived applications using this material. In our study, transient reflection spectroscopy technique is used to investigate the changes in optical properties of CVD grown mono-layer MoS_2 after spin-coating with silver nanoprisms.

- Large high quality monolayer MoS_2 grown by CVD on SiO_2/Si substrates
- Chemically synthesized silver nanoprisms were suspended in acetone

- With Ag nanoprisms, ΔR/R increase with both excitation sources
- Aa pump creates excited carriers, probe will decrease in absorption (bleaching) leading to an increase in ΔR/R
- Therefore, a larger ΔR/R means more pump beam energy is being absorbed
- Significant enhancement in absorption of 520nm pump beam
- Similar transient behaviour within the 120ps timeframe for both laser
- Variation of exciton peak positions (PL and absorption) across sample

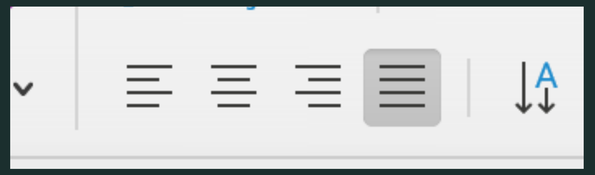
- 1 or 2 fonts only 1-2 種字體
- Keep it readable 容易閱讀
- *No weird fonts*
- Different sections have different size fonts 不同部分可用不同字體大小

Texts in your poster – middle or left?
海報中的文字



It is the great prerogative of Mankind above other Creatures, that we are not only able to behold *the works of Nature, or barely to* sustein *our lives by them, but we have also the power of* considering, comparing, altering, assisting, *and* improving *them to various uses. And as this is the peculiar priviledge of humane Nature in general, so is it capable of being so far advanced by the helps of Art, and Experience, as to make some Men excel others in their Observations, and Deductions, almost as much as they do Beasts.*

偏左Left aligned looks easier to read



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置中 Justified fits in rectangles, harder to read, contains large spaces

Pictures and images 海報中的圖片

- Remember when printed large, pictures need to be good quality
- Check the images!

Pictures and images 圖片的出處

If you found the image on the internet, please reference where you found it!

Wikipedia: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/71/Wolfsburg_VW-Werk.jpg

Colours 顔色

- Keep to 2 or 3 colors vs many colours
- Don’t use bold colours that CLASH
- https://paletton.com/ Try using a colour wheel online to help you select colours that match
- Keep same colour scheme throughout

- Avoid using pictures as backgrounds

It is the great prerogative of Mankind above other Creatures, that we are not only able to behold *the works of Nature, or barely to* sustein *our lives by them, but we have also the power of* considering, comparing, altering, assisting, *and* improving *them to various uses.*

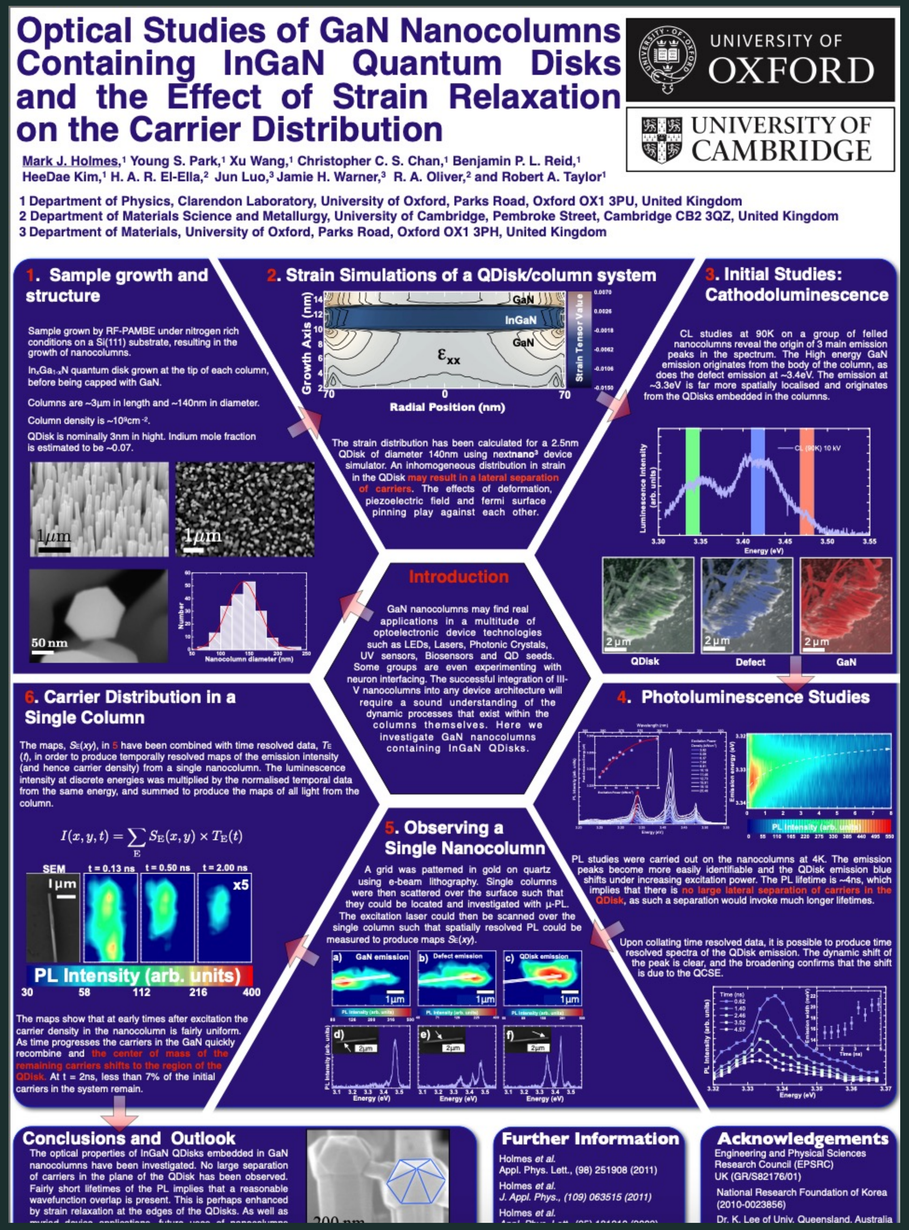
Light text on dark ?

It is the great prerogative of Mankind above other Creatures, that we are not only able to behold *the works of Nature, or barely to* sustein *our lives by them, but we have also the power of* considering, comparing, altering, assisting, *and* improving *them to various uses.*

Dark text on light?

Layouts 佈局設計

- Keep sections spaced out with “white space”
- Clear sections and flow from top to bottom, and Left to right
- Separate sections have titles



Presenting your poster
如何匯報你的海報

The elevator pitch
電梯演講 – quick explanation 簡單解釋

You want to be able to explain the key-points of your idea in the amount of time to ride an elevator

短時間就可講你所想

60 to 90 seconds 60-90秒

When someone comes to your poster and seems interested, give them your “elevator pitch”
可立即解釋給有興趣的人

Make eye-contact, speak to the person interested
眼神

Use the poster as TOOL to describe the key points ->pictures are worth a thousand words! 以海報及圖片為輔助

Your poster is a marketing device
你的海報係要引人來看的

- Your poster tells people about you / your team

海報要講你的隊伍

- You want the people to buy/support your idea

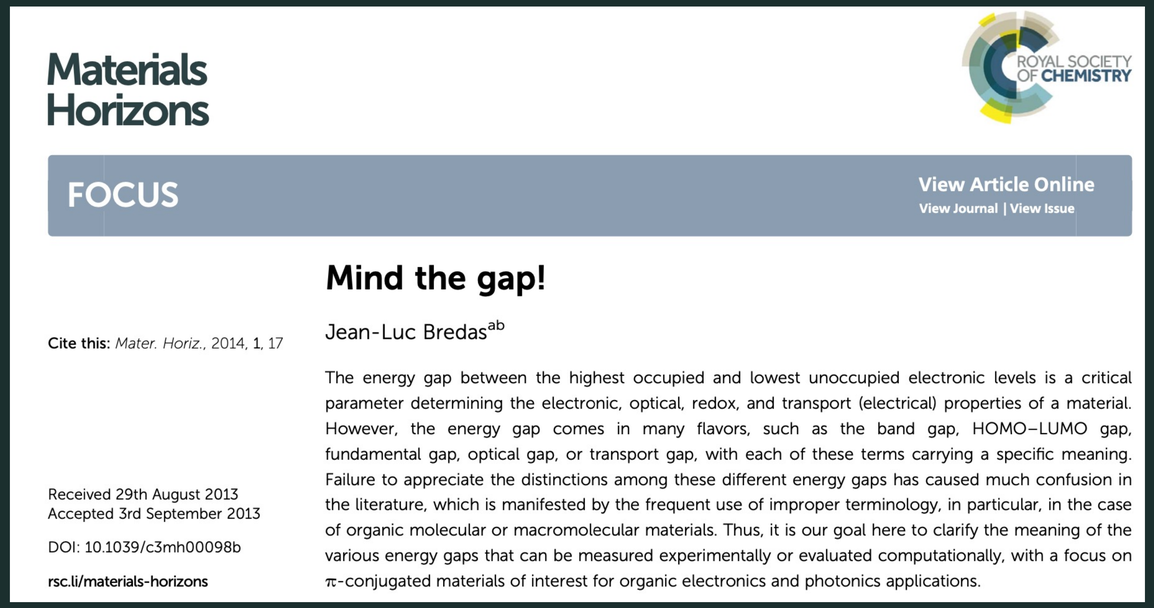
你希望籍海報使人支持你的想法

- What are your favourite adverts and why?

What makes a good poster

什麼是好的海報？

- 觀眾注意！
- Grab viewers attention
- Get the people to read on
- Title short, but informative GRABS ATTENTION
  - **Creative titles（創意標題） are good**
- You do not want them to get confused or bored



Materials Horizons

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY

FOCUS

View Article Online
View Journal | View Issue

Mind the gap!

Jean-Luc Bredas[ab]

Cite this: *Mater. Horiz.*, 2014, **1**, 17

The energy gap between the highest occupied and lowest unoccupied electronic levels is a critical parameter determining the electronic, optical, redox, and transport (electrical) properties of a material. However, the energy gap comes in many flavors, such as the band gap, HOMO–LUMO gap, fundamental gap, optical gap, or transport gap, with each of these terms carrying a specific meaning. Failure to appreciate the distinctions among these different energy gaps has caused much confusion in the literature, which is manifested by the frequent use of improper terminology, in particular, in the case of organic molecular or macromolecular materials. Thus, it is our goal here to clarify the meaning of the various energy gaps that can be measured experimentally or evaluated computationally, with a focus on π-conjugated materials of interest for organic electronics and photonics applications.

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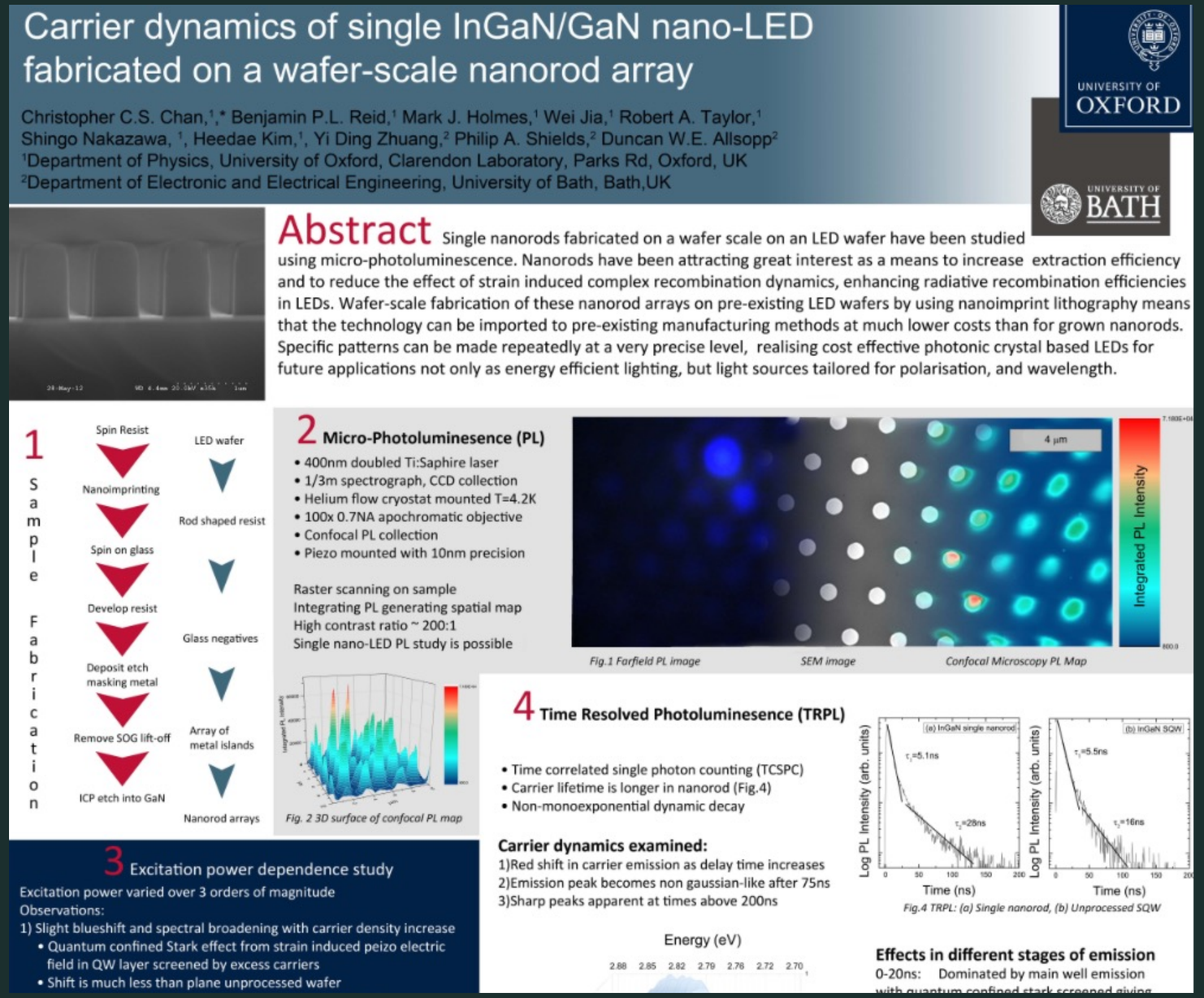
rsc.li/materials-horizons

Poster Flow
海報風格

- Easy to follow 容易理解
- Clear label 清楚
- Number sections if messy
- Practice!!! 練習
  - Read it out aloud yourself!
  - Ask friend to read it to you



Think of your Audience

- Put yourself in their shoes!
- Easy to read?
- Think about what they would like to see

Poster sections

- Introduction 簡介
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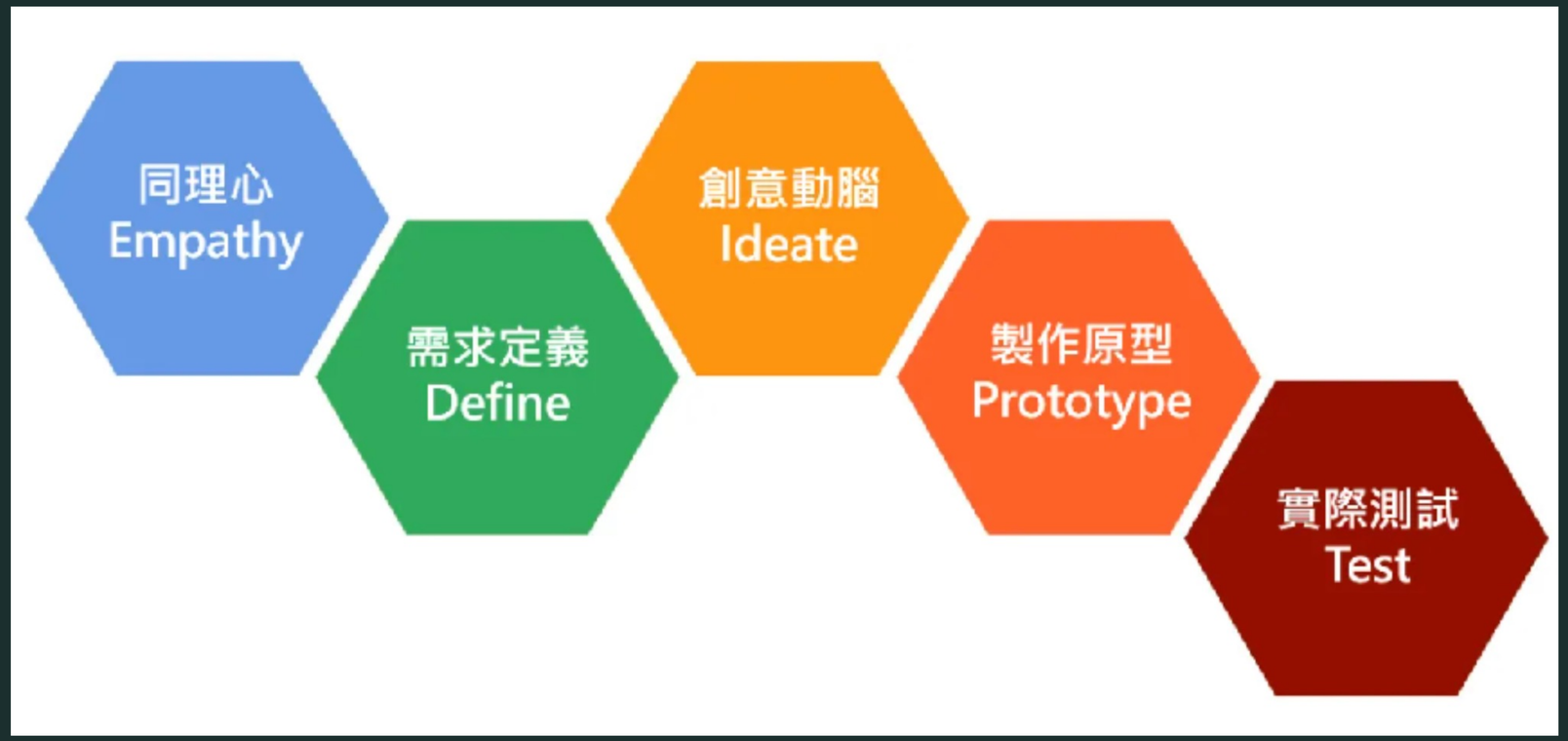

上年題目

- 同學設計一個使用光學/人工智能的實驗, 以解決/解答我們日常生活中遇到的問題
- 方向: 食品安全, 環境健康, 生理健康等
- 設計一個實驗，並不需要同學實際完成該實驗，如有初步結果為加分項

營養識別智能眼鏡

簡介

2010-2019年中學生男生的超重和肥胖的檢測率從22%增加到25%，而女生從16%增加到17%從這裡可以看得出超重和肥胖的問題一直在增加。#1

每個人的膳食需求和吸取營養素的分量各不同，食物物質攝取不足會引致各種營養缺乏病，而攝取過量也會增加出現冠心病、高血壓和糖尿病等的健康問題的風險。

因此我們希望能發明一副「營養識別智能眼鏡」，降低患上各種疾病的風險和建立健康生活模式。

目標

我們目標是製作一副「營養識別智能眼鏡」，根據用戶的年齡、性別、職業、活動量和個人疾病等，如糖尿病、乳糖不耐症、透析、食物過敏患者，在飲食上有限制，需要小心選擇食物的攝取，智能眼鏡能識別食物內可以食用的物質，透過智能眼鏡快速了解食物嘅成分。

方法

- 掃描儀 -
可以掃描出人體的身高和體重，作出較準的身高體重

出於健康原因，許多人必須在家接受監測，美國和歐洲的醫生開始看到愈來愈多的老年患病者配戴智慧手錶，我們預期下一件普及的智能穿戴物品將會是眼鏡。#2

例子1： 掃描薯片 -
顯示
熱量 547 大卡 ; 碳水化合物 49.74克 ; 脂肪 37.47 克 ; 蛋白質 6.56 克.

例子2： 掃瞄麥片
顯示
熱量 379大卡 ;
碳水化合物 68克 ; 脂肪 7 克;
蛋白質 13 克.
非水溶性膳食纖維6.2克;
水溶性膳食纖維是3.2克;

成果

- 這個眼鏡可以分析該食物的原材料（例如：巧克力的原材料是咖啡豆）以及所包含的名稱、成分、含量、能量值及七種核心營養素例如：脂質（反式脂肪）（飽和脂肪）、碳水化合物（糖）、維他命等，並投影到鏡片，從而令使用者得知該食物是否符合本人每日的營養所需。
- 就着各種不同年齡層、性別、體質的人士提供均衡膳食餐單，顯示應攝取該食物的份量。

討論

1. 需要物色不同年齡、性別、體重的人做測試
2. 鏡頭會否錯誤識別食物，顯示不正確的營養成分
3. 此設計/系統針對哪些人士？是否需要限制使用？(例如厭食症患者會否因眼鏡顯示食物是高脂高能量，而更抗拒進食？)
4. 需要保留眼鏡主要功能 (矯視)? 近視/遠視/散光的人如果度數加深如何更換鏡片？

總結

我們的身體每天需要一定分量的營養素來維持最佳狀態。我們設計這副「營養識別智能眼鏡」，希望透過智能眼鏡快速識別系統，分析個人化數據，幫助使用者根據營養成份選擇食物。

適當的日常飲食維持或促進健康，降低患上因營養失衡引致的疾病風險，例如營養不良或肥胖，甚至貧血、骨質疏鬆、厭食症、腎功能受損、免疫力功能下降、高血壓、心臟病等。

參考資料

#1. 青少年健康相關行為監測數字
https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/statistics/data/10/757/5513.html
#2. 人人都有穿戴裝置的時代來臨?
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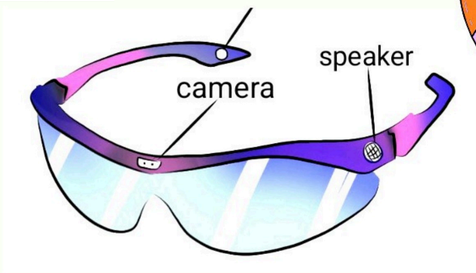
HOPEFULSCOPE

Have you ever think about when your life be when being a disable?

Introduction

Have you ever think about being a disable person? Without doubt, their daily life are not easy and different from what normal people do everday . Therefore, we think technology could help to deal with teir daily problems. So that we designed an electronic device to provide them daily life convenience.We name it “Hopefulscope” which gives hope to those disables.



Aims

The aim of our design is to give the disables assistive technology to help the have an easier life.Also, this design tells blind people where they are going and what objects and things they see.As well to help wheelchair users to travel easier.

Disscussion

Since our target user are wheelchair-bounded and blind people , we can approach some NGO such as the Hong Kong Society For The Blind,and to get the feedback from the users
Advantages:
It's a typical personal belongings, and it is easy to be accepted by public
Disadvantages:
Our product needs to be taulor-made for those who has vision-problem such as being short-sighted

Methods

Our method of testing this “Hopefulscope” is to observe the wheelchair user schoolmate and ask about her feelings in the wheelchair.Also, we asked different teachers and classmates about their view of this “Hopefulscope” to collect more information.

Results

In our proposal, we hope this “Hopefulscope” we designed are useful to disabels according to the interviews of others.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we introduced about our design of “Hopefulscope” and we hope this design could truly help the disables to live easily.

目標

我們目標是製作一副「營養識別智能眼鏡」，根據用戶的年齡、性別、職業、活動量和個人疾病等，如糖尿病、乳糖不耐症、透析、食物過敏患者，在飲食上有限制，需要小心選擇食物的攝取，智能眼鏡能識別食物內可以食用的物質，透過智能眼鏡快速了解食物嘅成分。

而女生從16%增加到17%從這裡可以看得出超重和肥胖的問題一直在增加。#1

每個人的膳食需求和吸取營養素的分量各不同，食物物質攝取不足會引致各種營養缺乏病，而攝取過量也會增加出現冠心病、高血壓和糖尿病等的健康問題的風險。

因此我們希望能發明一副「營養識別智能眼鏡」，降低患上各種疾病的風險和建立健康生活模式。

- 掃描儀 -
可以掃描出人體的身高和體重，作出較準的身高體重

方法

出於健康原因，許多人必須在家接受監測，美國和歐洲的醫生開始看到愈來愈多的老年患病者配戴智慧手錶，我們預期下一件普及的智能穿戴物品將會是眼鏡。#2

例子1： 掃描薯片 - 顯示
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熱量 379大卡 ;
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非水溶性膳食纖維6.2克;
水溶性膳食纖維是3.2克;

鏡片：
可以投影出各種食物的營養標籤註

這款眼鏡可以使用在原先有戴眼鏡的上

成果

- 這個眼鏡可以分析該食物的原材料（例如：巧克力的原材料是咖啡豆）以及所包含的名稱、成分、含量、能量值及七種核心營養素例如：脂質（反式脂肪）（飽和脂肪）、碳水化合物（糖）、維他命等，並投影到鏡片，從而令使用者得知該食物是否符合本人每日的營養所需。
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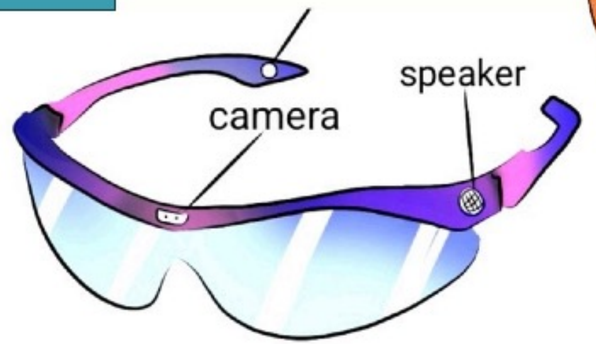

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近年香港社經發展受挫，試以光學或混合現實解決

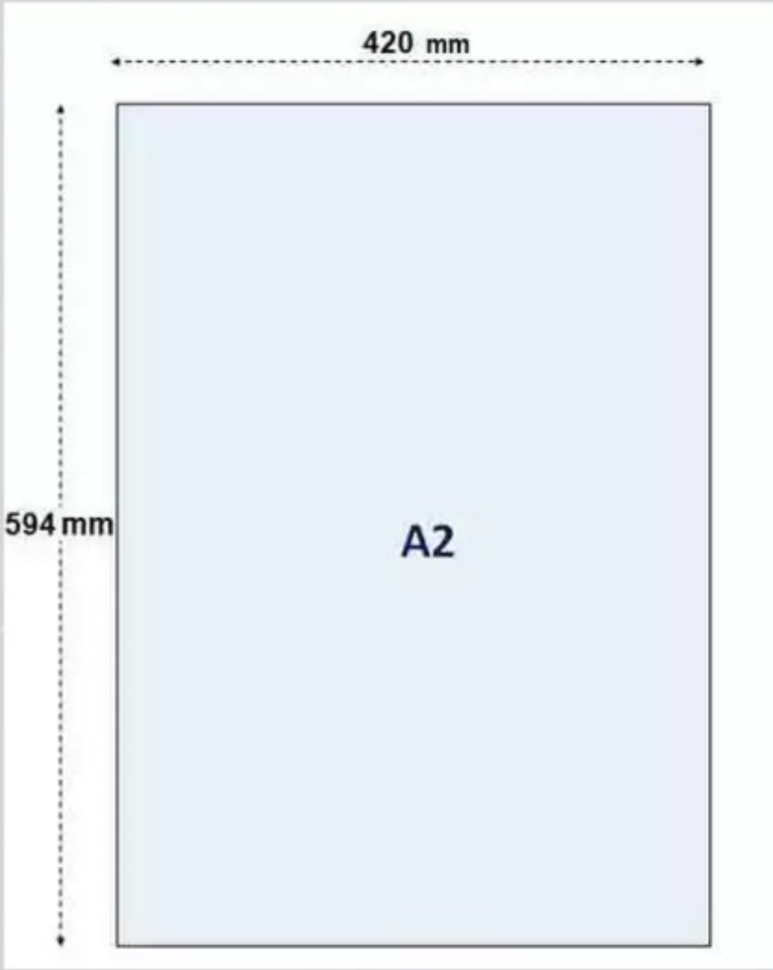
1. 旅遊業
2. 居住問題
3. 醫療問題
4. 老年化
5. 環境與能源

In recent years, Hong Kong's socio-economic development has been hindered. Use optical or mixed reality to solve the following issues:

1. Tourism industry
2. Housing problem
3. Healthcare problem
4. Aging population
5. Environment and energy

格式

- A2 sized poster
- Rectangular portrait “tall” poster
- Include all the elements which make up a scientific poster
- Clear list of classmates who are in team
- School name and logo
- Deadline: 15/09 23:59 (software)



科學海報比賽及頒獎儀式

科學海報比賽及頒獎儀式將於2023年9月23日上午舉行。如需主辦方協助印刷，參與同學需要在9月15日中午前提交參賽海報電子版；否則請在9月23日上午比賽開始前預留足夠時間於比賽場地懸掛參賽海報。

9月23日上午 9:00-12:00 生產力大樓(九龍塘達之路78號),

主辦方將邀請大學教授、資深科技行業從業者、教育工作者等作為比賽評判，並於賽後做出獎項評比。

"The Science Poster Competition and Award Ceremony will be held on the morning of September 23, 2023. Participants who require assistance from the organizers for printing their posters should submit the electronic version of their poster by noon on September 15; otherwise, please reserve enough time to hang the posters at the competition venue before the start of the competition on September 23.

Date and Time: September 23, 9:00-12:00, at the Productivity Building (78 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon Tong).

The organizers will invite university professors, senior professionals in the technology industry, and educators to serve as judges for the competition, and awards will be announced after the competition."