Start with a “title” slide

“The Title of the Paper You’re Presenting”
Complete Bibliographic Citation

Presented by <Names of Team Members>
Department of Physics • University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
PHYS 598PEN, February 26, 2016

The title slide cues the audience “Get ready to listen”
Include an interesting graphic to grab their attention
Your talk should answer the following questions:

- What is new about the paper? (Introduction)
- Where does it fit in the context of prior work? (Background)
- What methods were used? (Methods)
- What were the primary results? (Results)
- What do the authors think these results mean? (Conclusions)
- What is your assessment of the paper? (Critique)

Use this paradigm to organize your presentation

What about an “outline” slide?

Outline
- Background and Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions
- Critique
- Questions

I think the use of “outline” slides is vastly overrated—little meaningful content, eminently forgettable (cme)
If you feel compelled to provide an outline, make it content-rich

Today we’ll discuss
Majorana fermions (MFs), theory background
InSb nanowires used as “colliders”
Zero-energy peaks observed; believed to be electrons scattering off MFs
Could be used for solid-state qubits
Critique of paper
Audience questions

Consider an “outline” graphic at the bottom of each slide to orient listeners

Motivating statement, written as a sentence and left justified

<SLIDE STUFF>

Place a running outline at the margins of the slide (bottom or left margin)
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<SLIDE STUFF>

Be creative but not distracting

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Theory • InSb Nanowires • 0-energy Peaks • MF Observed • Applications • Critique • Q & A
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Allow at least 2 min* per slide

Do the math:

25 min total – 5 min for Q&A = 20 min for “talk”

\[
\frac{20 \text{ min talk}}{2 \text{ min/slide}} = 10 \text{ slides max}
\]

10 slides – title slide – summary slide = 8 slides

*Allow more time for dense slides, equations, tabular data

How do you divide up your 8 slides?

1. Problem/motivation
2. Background—what audience needs to know (prior work)
3. What is new
4. Why it is significant
5. Methods
6. Results
7. Conclusions
8. Your critique of the paper
The last slide should be a summary that recaps the main points of your talk

First observation of Majorana fermions in semiconductor nanowires
Predicted in 1930s, never before observed
Used InSb nanowires as “nano-colliders”; zero-energy peaks observed
Generated quasiparticles of electrons, possible qubits for topological quantum computers
Didn’t actually “observe” Majorana fermions; inferred them from electron scattering

Put your contact information on the last slide

Don’t use a pointless last slide

QUESTIONS?
The last slide will get the longest audience exposure—make it count!*

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*Reiterate your important points and stimulate audience questions

To recap...

Discuss all aspects of the paper—background, methods, results, conclusions
Be selective; distill your message to the essentials
Emphasize what is new or different
Present a critique of the paper—discuss strengths and weaknesses; evaluate its likely impact
Provide a title slide and a summary slide
No more than a total of 10 slides
This assignment is a collaborative effort; all members of the team should contribute