

# Before we start...

1. Think of a quick, interesting fact.  
Can be about yourself, maths etc.

2. Ensure you are in pairs, there is a small amount of audience participation!

# How to give (and not give) a good talk

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Cameron Smith (Postdoc (Oxford/Bath), SAMBa Cohort 3)

SLS

12/10/23

# Outline

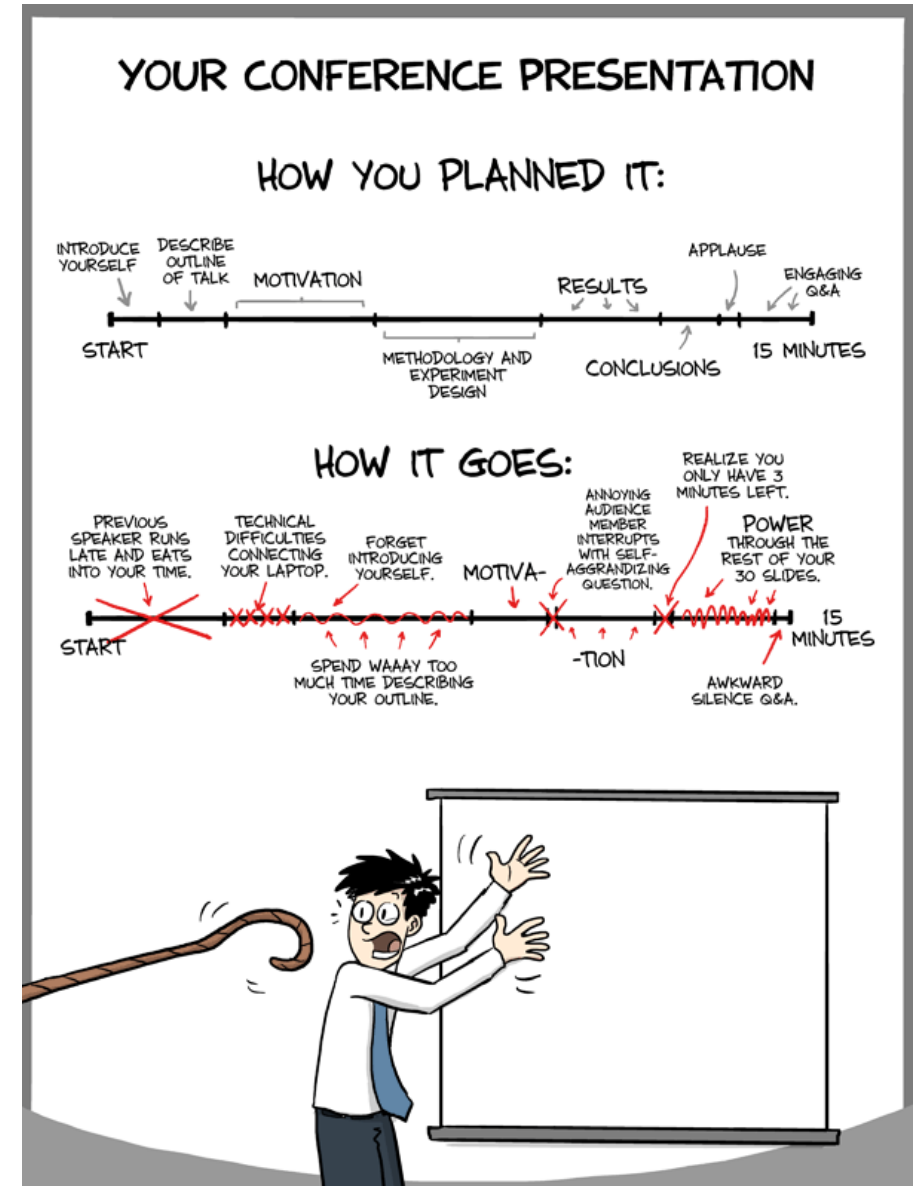
## Three stages of a presentation

Preparation

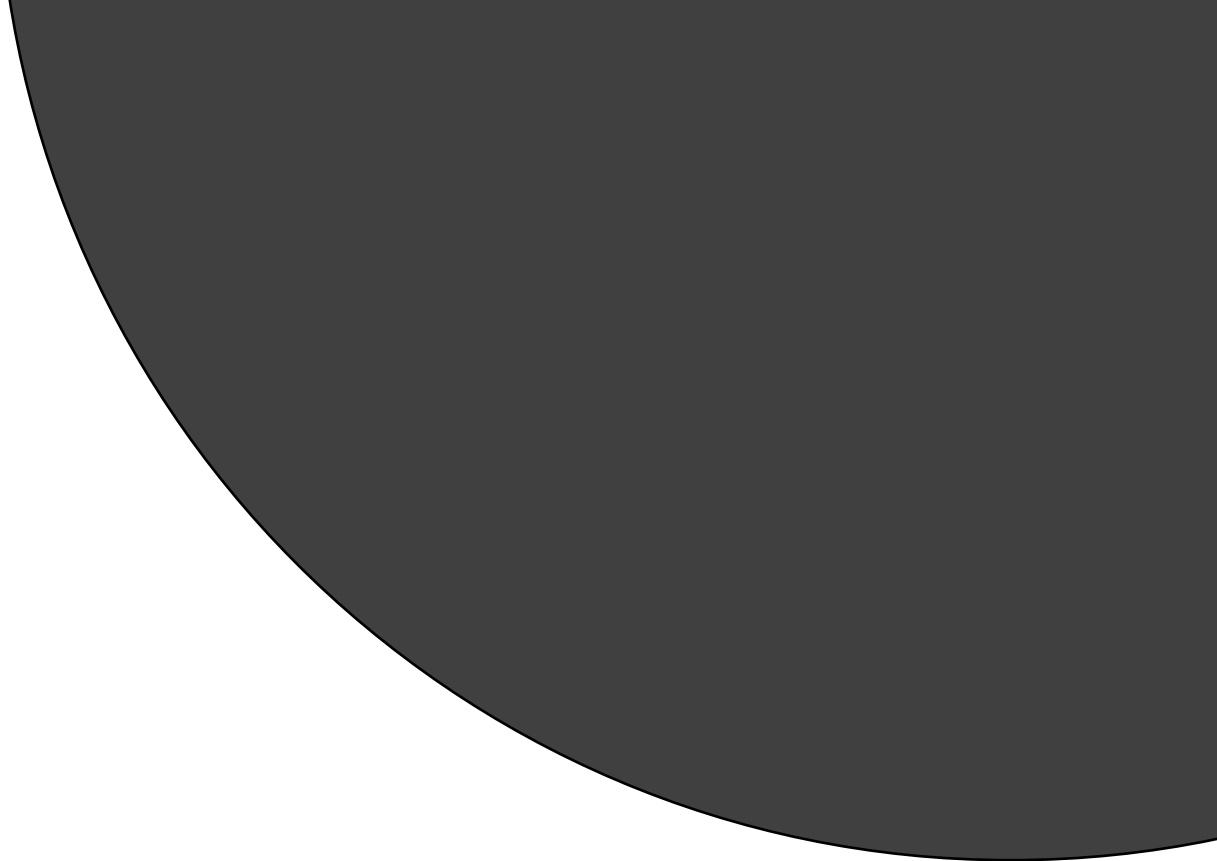
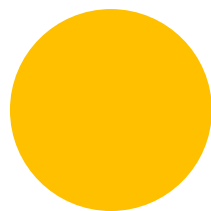
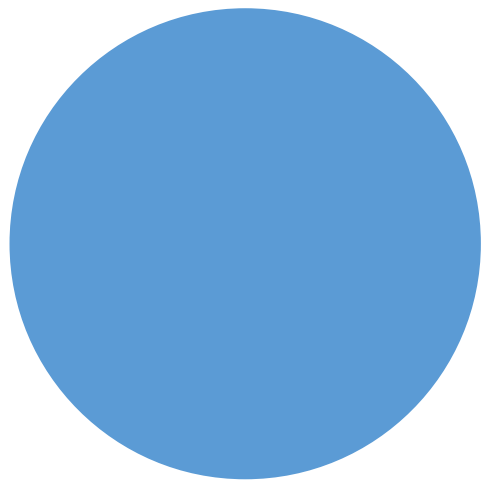
Presenting

Reflection

(Extra tips)



PhD Comics: "How your conference presentation goes"



Preparation



# Preparation: planning

This bit seems a bit obvious but...

# Preparation: planning

This bit seems a bit obvious but...



When?

# Preparation: planning

This bit seems a bit obvious but...



When?

Time and date?

Put in calendar.

Reminders?

# Preparation: planning

This bit seems a bit obvious but...



When?

Time and date?

Put in calendar.

Reminders?



Where?



# Preparation: planning

This bit seems a bit obvious but...



When?

Time and date?

Put in calendar.

Reminders?



Where?

Online?

In person?

# Preparation: planning

This bit seems a bit obvious but...



When?

Time and date?

Put in calendar.

Reminders?



Where?

Online?

In person?



Facilities?

# Preparation: planning

This bit seems a bit obvious but...



When?

Time and date?

Put in calendar.

Reminders?



Where?

Online?

In person?



Facilities?

Access to computer?

Black/white boards?  
(Be careful with this online/hybrid!)

# Preparation: audience

This is something that needs to be thought about early on.

# Preparation: audience

This is something that needs to be thought about early on.



Academic

# Preparation: audience

This is something that needs to be thought about early on.



## Academic

Is everyone an expert?

- Specialised conference.
- More general audience.

# Preparation: audience

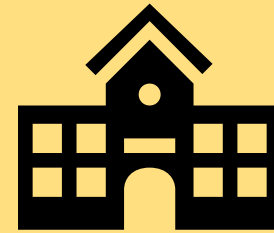
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Academic

Is everyone an expert?

- Specialised conference.
- More general audience.



Outreach

# Preparation: audience

This is something that needs to be thought about early on.



## Academic

Is everyone an expert?

- Specialised conference.
- More general audience.



## Outreach

What type of outreach?

- Schools.
- Families.
- General public.



# Preparation: presentation

There are lots of aspects to consider here.

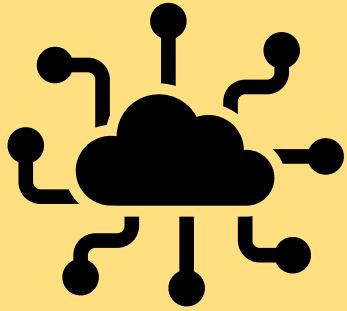
# Preparation: presentation

There are lots of aspects to consider here.



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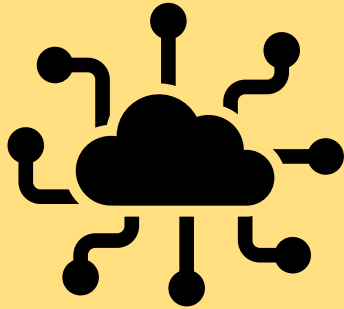
Software



Visuals

# Preparation: presentation

There are lots of aspects to consider here.



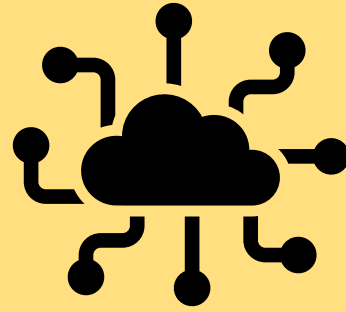
Software



Visuals



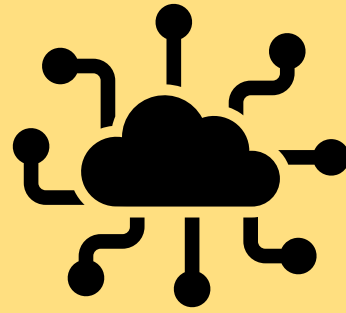
Narrative



Software

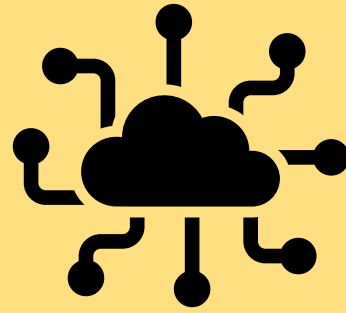


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Software

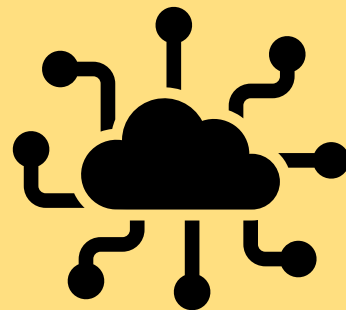




Software



L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X



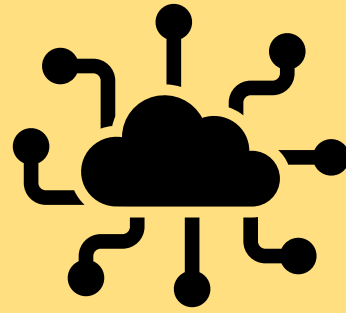
Software



Videos 

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X





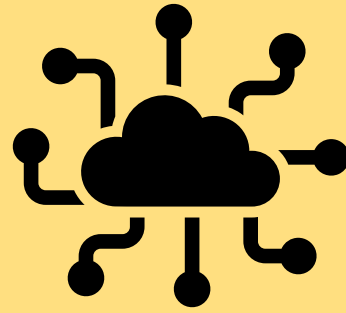
Software



Videos 

Animations 

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X




Software

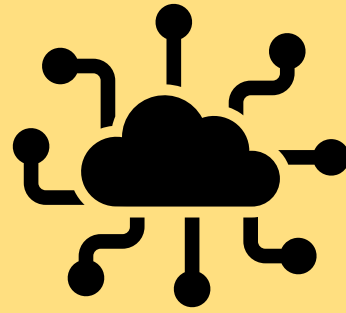


Videos 

Animations 

Purpose built  
presentation  
software 

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X




Software



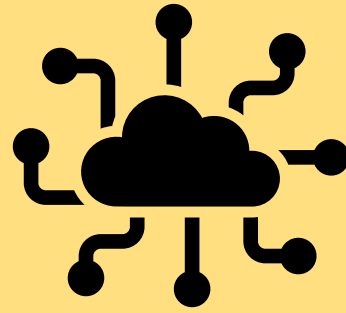
Videos 

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Purpose built  
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software 

Requires add on  
for Latex 

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X




Software




Videos 

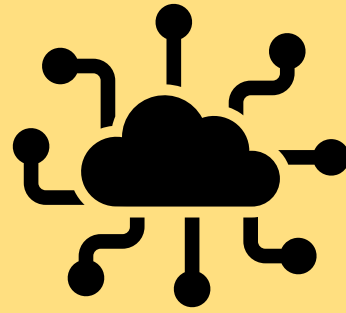
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Easy maths  
integration 




Software




Videos 

Animations 

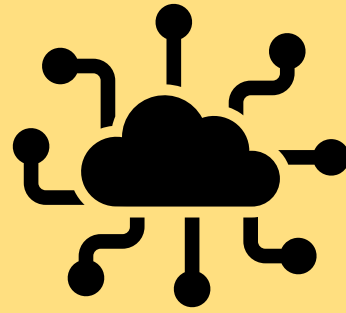
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software 

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L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Easy maths  
integration 

“Professional  
styling” 




Software




Videos 

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Purpose built  
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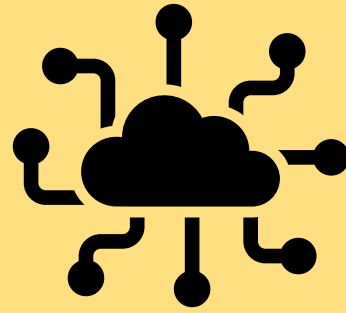
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Easy maths  
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“Professional  
styling” 

Images go where  
they want 




Software




Videos 

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Purpose built  
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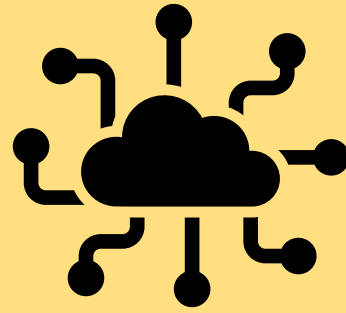
L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Easy maths  
integration 

“Professional  
styling” 

Images go where  
they want 

Less creativity 




Software




Videos 

Animations 

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L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Easy maths  
integration 

“Professional  
styling” 

Images go where  
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Less creativity  



creativity  



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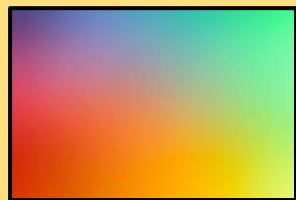
essional  
g” ✓

es go where  
want ✗

creativity ✗ ✓



## Visuals



Colour: Useful for  
drawing attention, be  
mindful of colour-  
blindness.

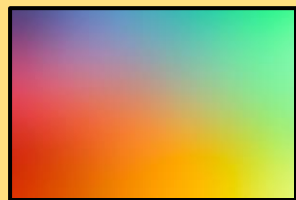


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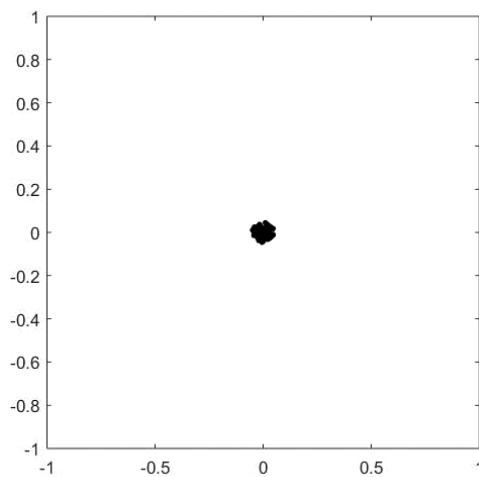
creativity  



# Visuals

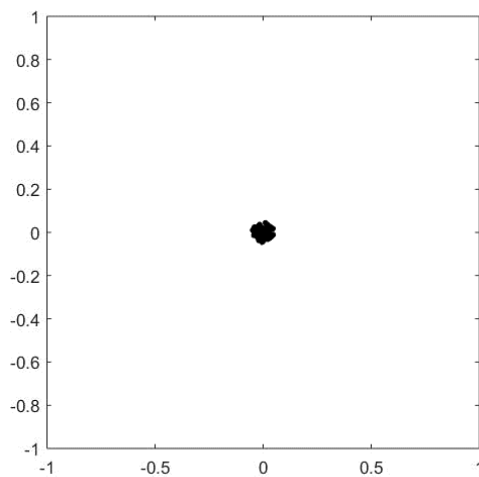
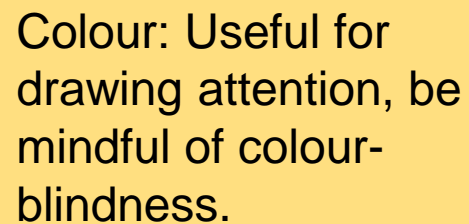


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creativity 



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## Visuals



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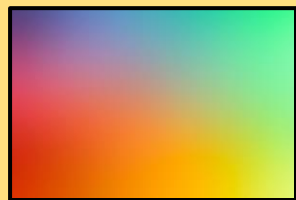


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creativity  

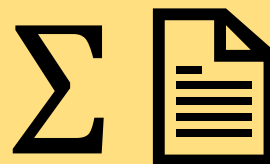


# Visuals



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Lots of text/equations  
may switch people off.  
Try not to read off a slide  
unless necessary.



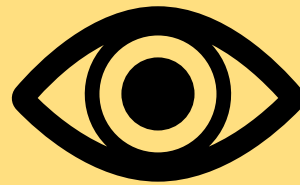
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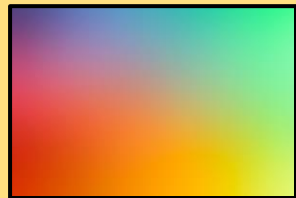
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want ✗

creativity ✗ ✓

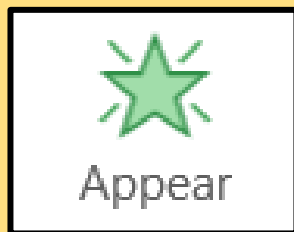


## Visuals



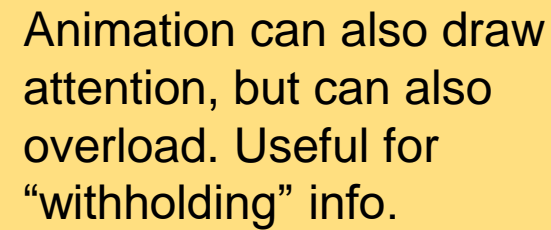

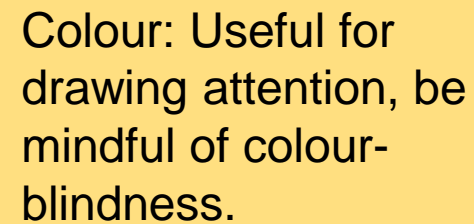
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Lots of text/equations may switch people off. Try not to read off a slide unless necessary.



Animation can also draw attention, but can also overload. Useful for “withholding” info.

creativity 





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creativity ✗ ✓

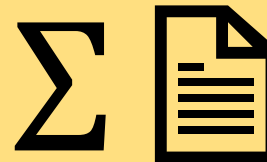


## Visuals



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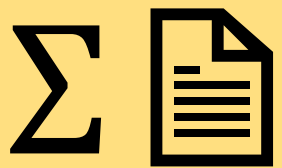
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Animation can also draw attention, but can also overload. Useful for “withholding” info.

**“IS THIS NECESSARY?”**

eful for  
ention, be  
colour-



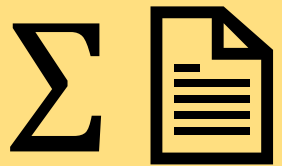
can also draw  
ut can also  
Useful for  
g” info.

**SARY?”**



Narrative

eful for  
ention, be  
colour-



can also draw  
ut can also  
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**SARY?"**

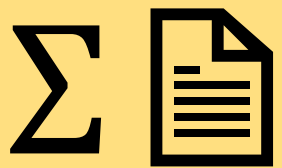


## Narrative



What is the objective of  
the talk? What should  
audience take away?

eful for  
ention, be  
colour-



can also draw  
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**SARY?"**



## Narrative

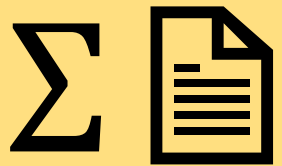


What is the objective of  
the talk? What should  
audience take away?

3

**Rule of 3:**  
Tell them what  
you're going to tell  
them; tell them;  
tell them what  
you've told them.

eful for  
ention, be  
colour-



can also draw  
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**SARY?"**



## Narrative



What is the objective of the talk? What should audience take away?



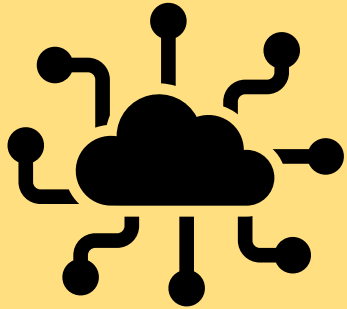
**Rule of 3:**  
Tell them what  
you're going to tell  
them; tell them;  
tell them what  
you've told them.



**Highlighting:**  
Highlight key  
points on slides if  
necessary.  
Reminds audience  
and yourself.

# Preparation: presentation

There are lots of aspects to consider here.



Software



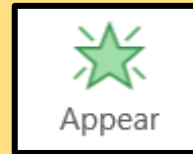
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Visuals



$\Sigma$



**“IS THIS  
NECESSARY?”**



Narrative



3



# Aside: figures

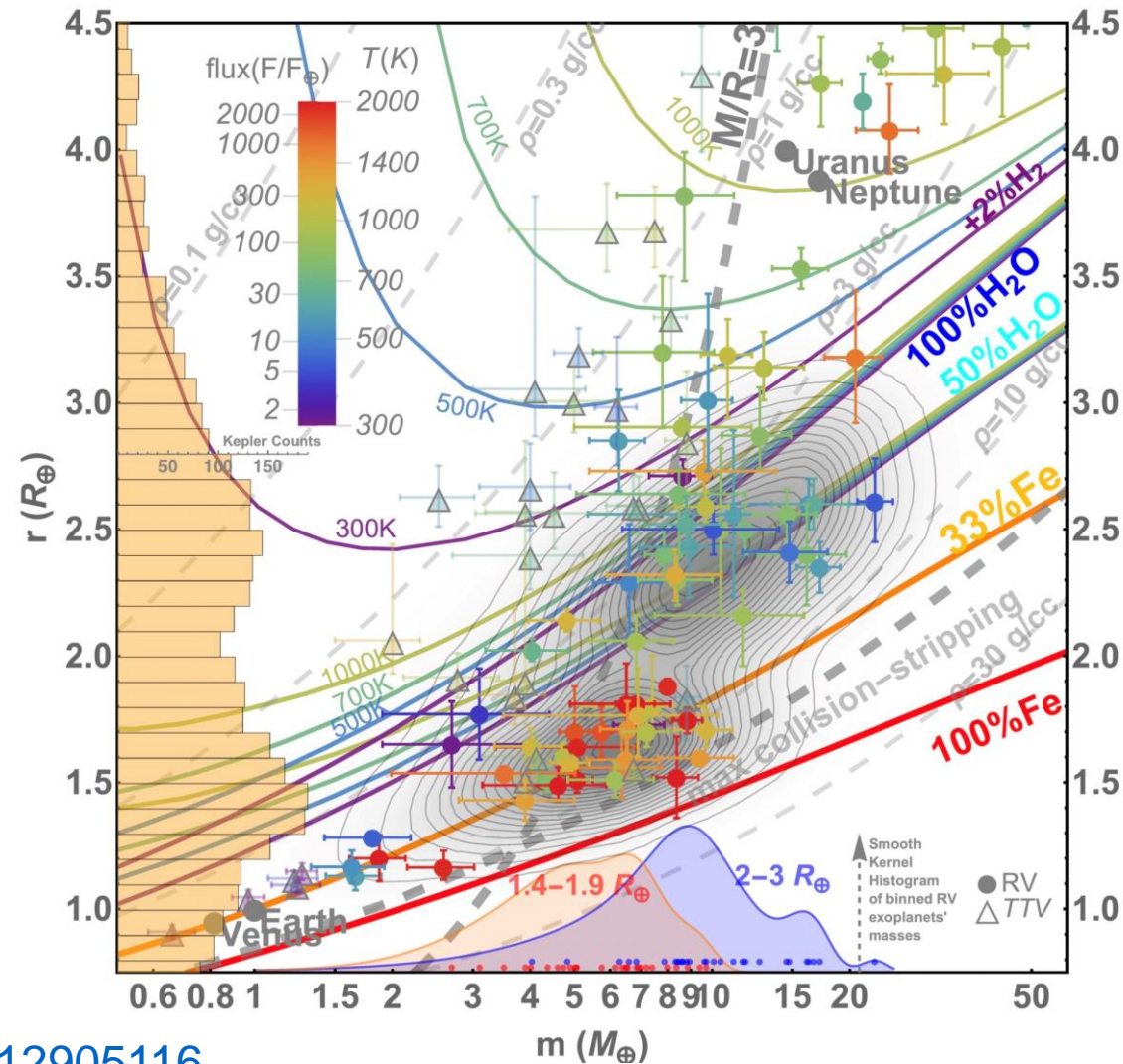
# Aside: figures

The following is a figure from “Growth model interpretation of planet size distribution”:



# Aside: figures

The following is a figure from “Growth model interpretation of planet size distribution”:



# Preparation: what next?

You've prepared your talk. What should you do next?

# Preparation: what next?

You've prepared your talk. What should you do next?



Rehearsal

# Preparation: what next?

You've prepared your talk. What should you do next?



Rehearsal

Practice, practice,  
practice!

# Preparation: what next?

You've prepared your talk. What should you do next?



## Rehearsal

Practice, practice,  
practice!

Do as much as **you** think  
is necessary.

# Preparation: what next?

You've prepared your talk. What should you do next?



## Rehearsal

Practice, practice,  
practice!

Do as much as **you** think  
is necessary.

Find **your** style.

# Preparation: what next?

You've prepared your talk. What should you do next?



## Rehearsal

Practice, practice,  
practice!

Do as much as **you** think  
is necessary.

Find **your** style.



## Just before...

# Preparation: what next?

You've prepared your talk. What should you do next?



## Rehearsal

Practice, practice,  
practice!

Do as much as **you** think  
is necessary.

Find **your** style.



## Just before...

Ensure you have  
water/drink.



# Preparation: what next?

You've prepared your talk. What should you do next?



## Rehearsal

Practice, practice,  
practice!

Do as much as **you** think  
is necessary.

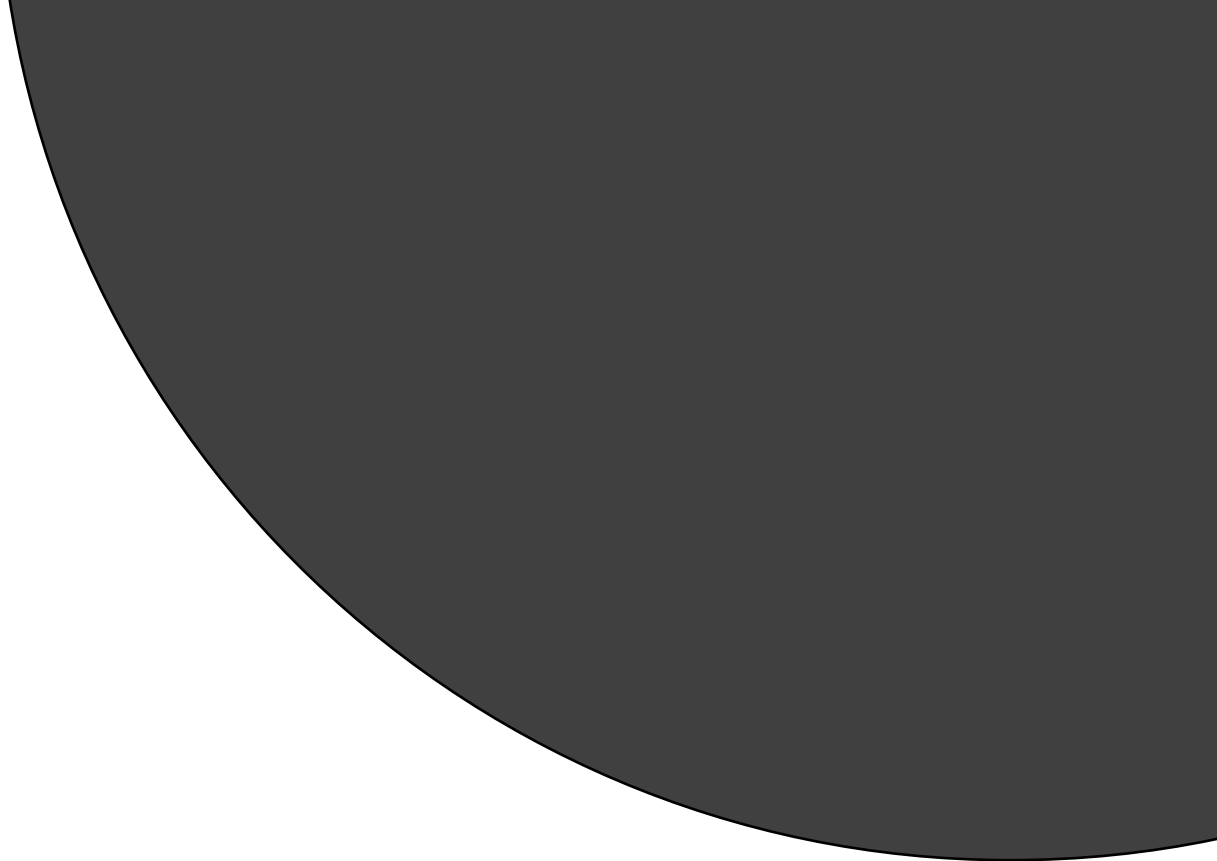
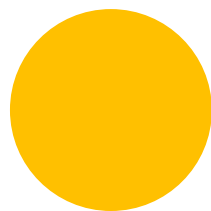
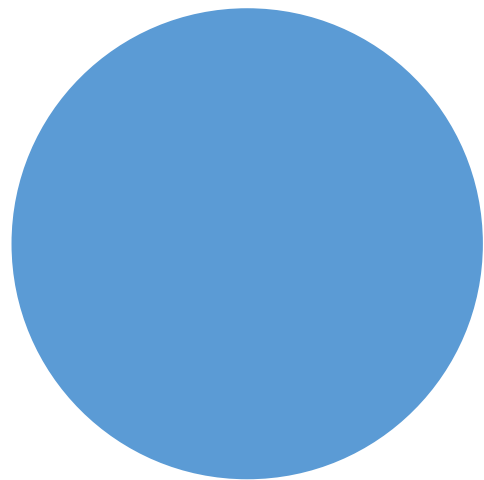
Find **your** style.



## Just before...

Ensure you have  
water/drink.

If possible, use your  
voice/move jaw before  
hand.



Presenting



# Presenting

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Questions

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

## INSTRUCTION 1

Say your fact as if you are bored.

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions



# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

## INSTRUCTION 1

Say your fact as if you are bored.

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

## INSTRUCTION 2

Say your fact as if it is the most exciting fact and one that everyone should know.

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

## INSTRUCTION 2

Say your fact as if it is the most exciting fact and one that everyone should know.

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions



Audience  
Participation

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions



Audience  
Participation

Ask questions.



# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions



Audience  
Participation

Ask questions.

Try polls (online).

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions



Audience  
Participation

Ask questions.

Other forms.

Try polls (online).

# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

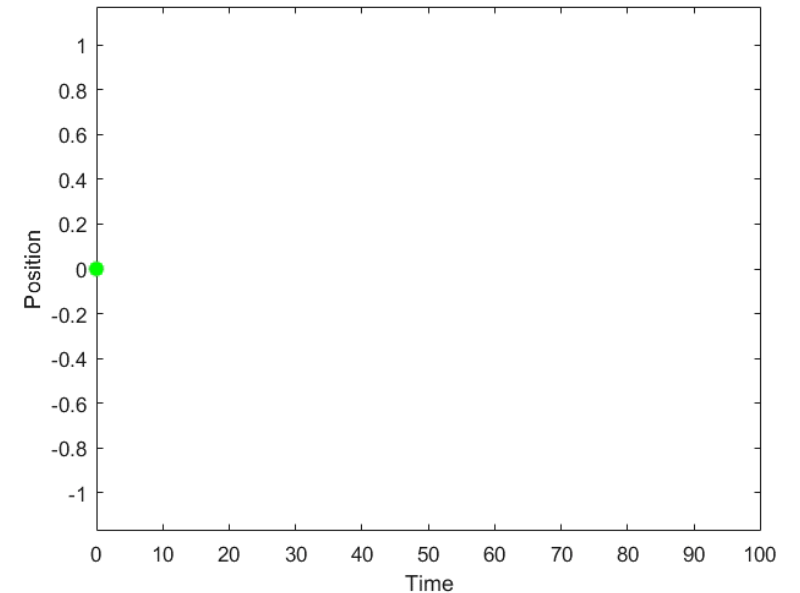


Audience  
Participation

Ask questions.

Other forms.

Try polls (online).



# Presenting



Keeping  
to time



Be  
interested



Questions

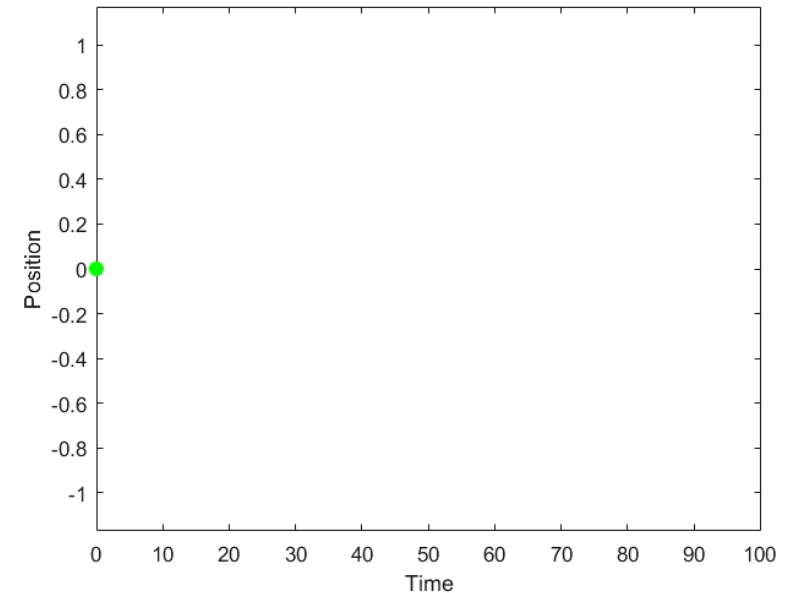


Audience  
Participation

Ask questions.

Other forms.

Try polls (online).





Reflection



# After the presentation: reflection

# After the presentation: reflection

How did it  
go?

# After the presentation: reflection

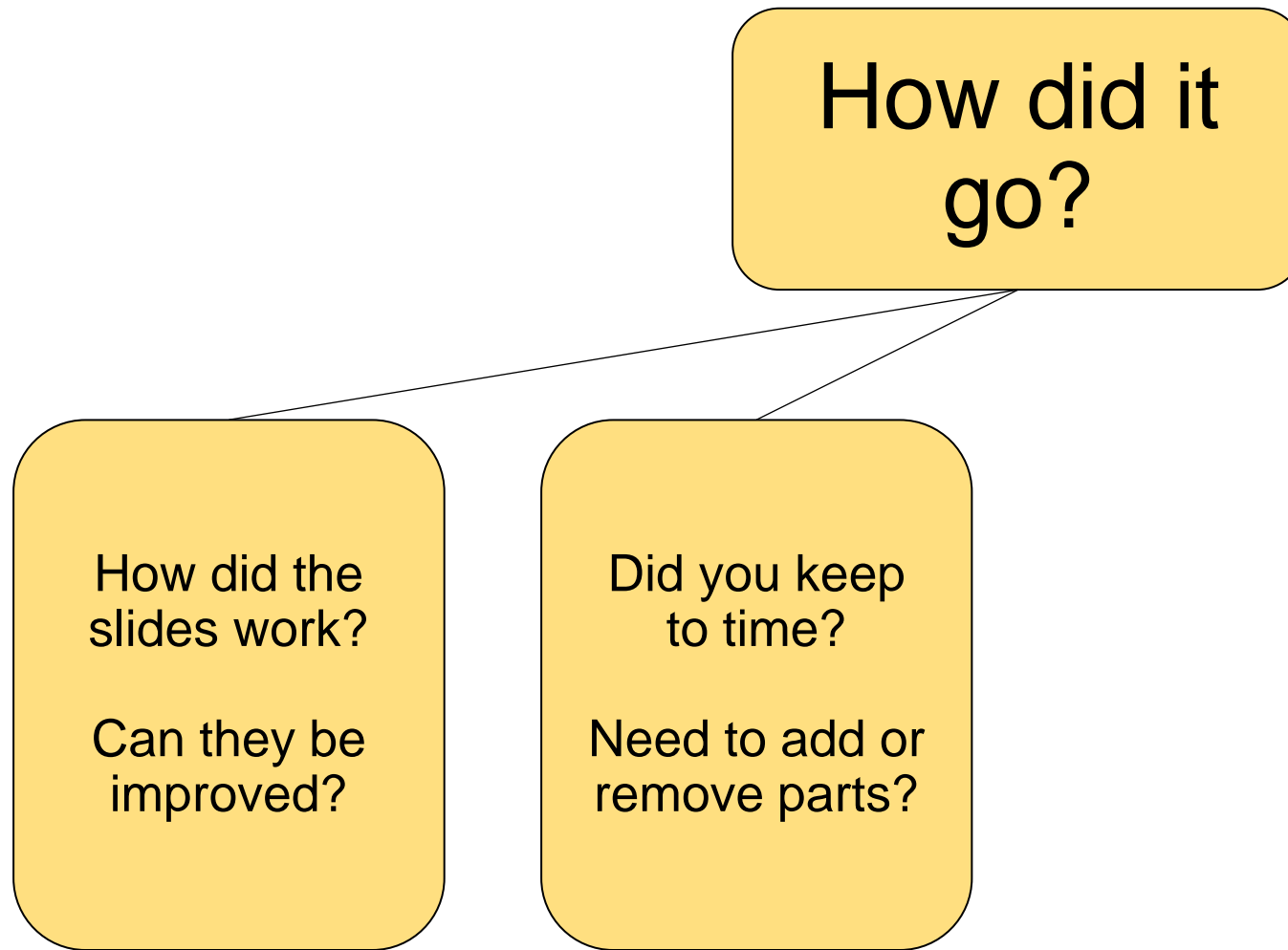
How did it  
go?

How did the  
slides work?

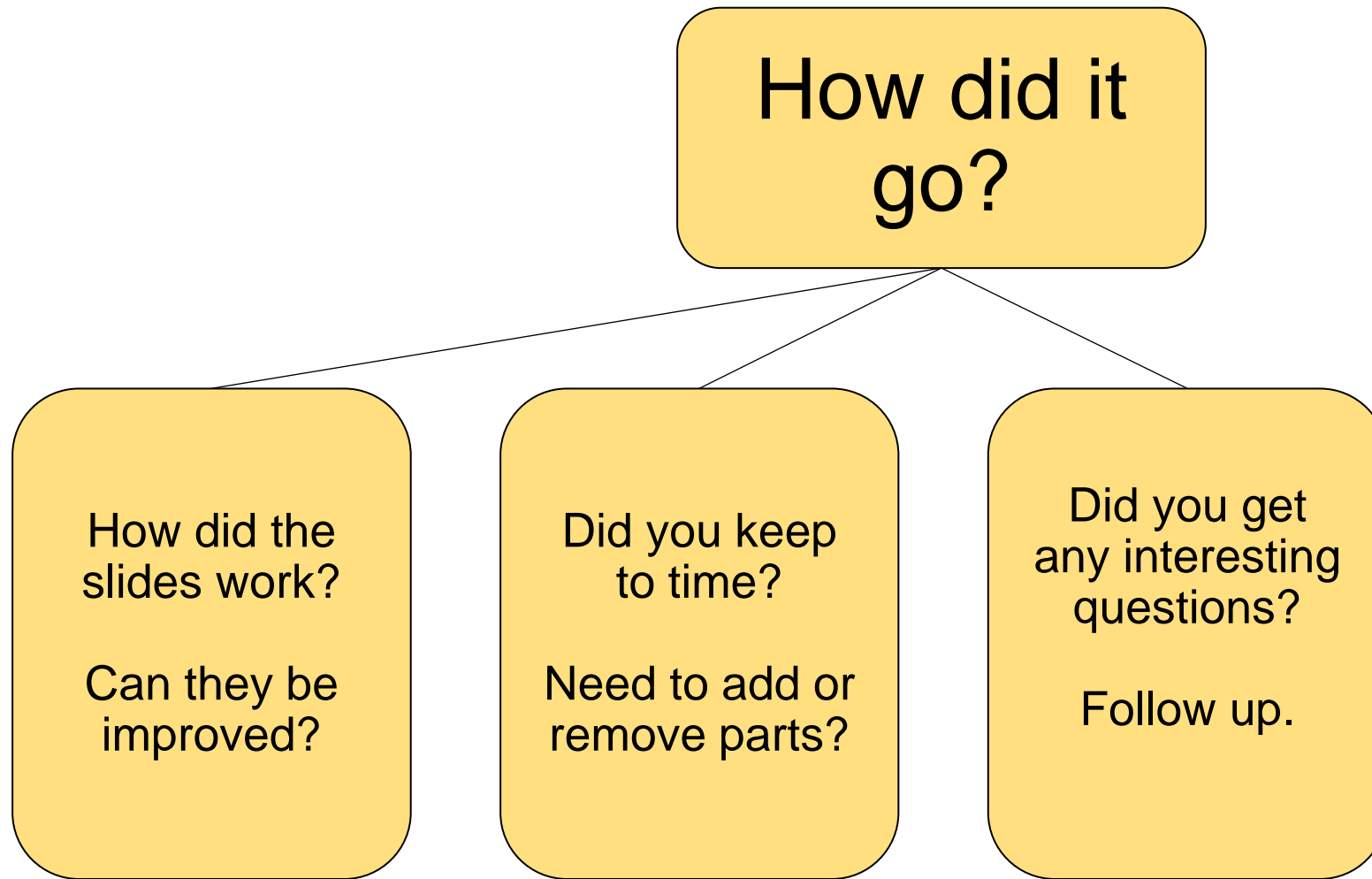
Can they be  
improved?



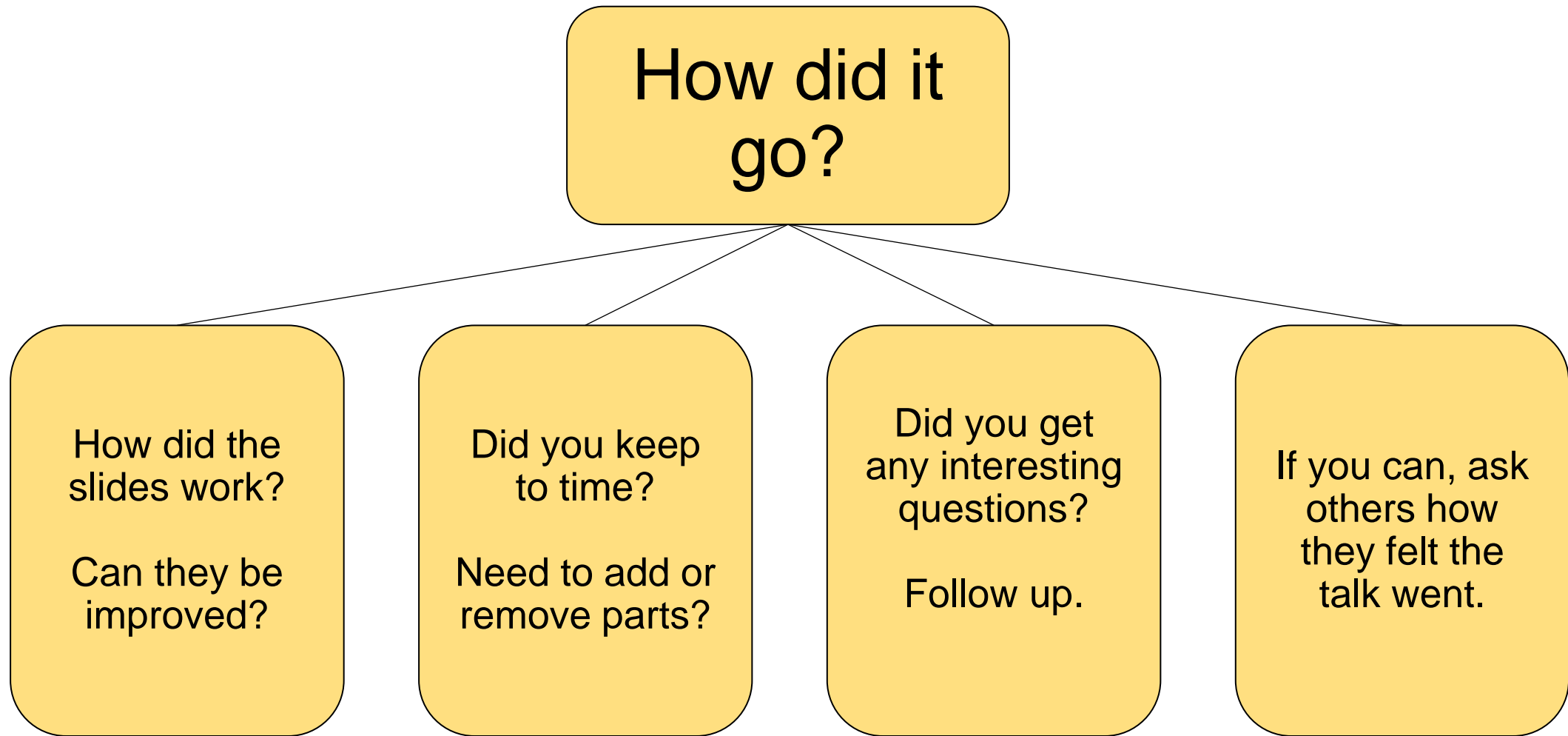
# After the presentation: reflection



# After the presentation: reflection



# After the presentation: reflection



# After the presentation: organisation

# After the presentation: organisation



## After the presentation: organisation





## After the presentation: organisation



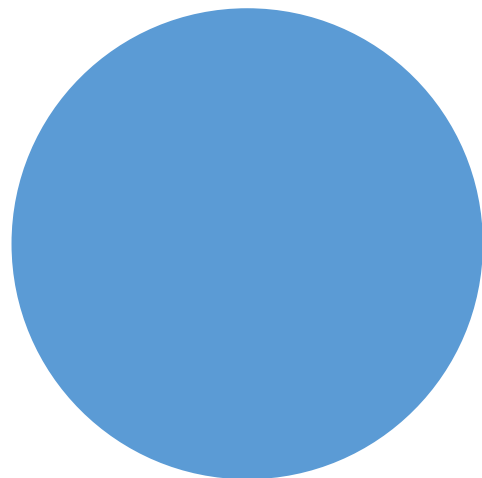
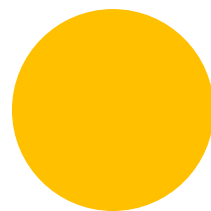


# After the presentation: organisation



Ensure you know where slides are stored!





Extras



# Final slides

# Final slides

Conclusions  
slide

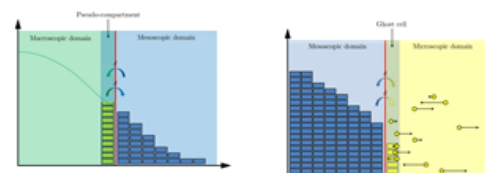
## Conclusions

### Conclusions slide

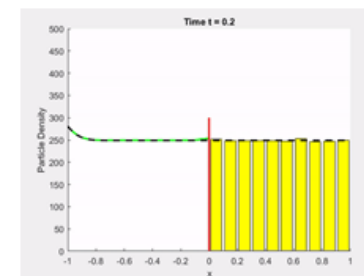
Reaction-diffusion systems have many representations – each with associated advantages and disadvantages.

Scale	Advantages	Disadvantages
Macroscopic (Mean-field)	Fast to compute solutions. Suitable for high copy numbers. Amenable to analysis.	Inaccurate for low particle numbers. Mean-field dynamics diverge from individual-level behaviour for high-order reactions.
Mesoscopic (Compartmental)	Fast for low copy numbers. Represents the individual-level behaviour.	Can be slow for large copy numbers. Does not retain precise locations of particles or particle identity.
Microscopic (Brownian-based)	Most accurate representation of the three. Can be used for low copy numbers.	Slow to compute reactions. Impractical for large numbers of particles.

Spatially extended hybrid methods try to complement the strengths and negate the weaknesses of these representations.



The ARM is a new macroscopic-to-microscopic method for simulating reaction-diffusion systems.



# Final slides

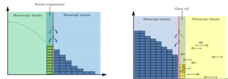
## Conclusions slide

### Conclusions

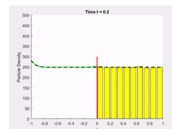
Reaction-diffusion systems have many representations – each with associated advantages and disadvantages.

Scale	Advantages	Disadvantages
Macroscopic (Mean-field)	Fast for computations. Suitable for high order numbers. Amenable to analysis.	Inaccurate for low particle numbers. Must deal directly or through homogenization with boundary layer requirements.
Microscopic (Continuous)	Fast for low order numbers. Represents the individualized behaviour.	Does not solve for long order numbers. Does not solve periodic problems of particle or particle density.
Microscopic (Stochastic)	More accurate representation of the flow. Can be useful for low order numbers.	Slow to compute results. Inoperable for large numbers of particles.

Spatially extended hybrid methods try to complement the strengths and negate the weaknesses of these representations.



The ARM is a new macroscopic-to-microscopic method for simulating reaction-diffusion systems.



# Final slides

## Conclusions slide

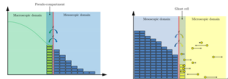
## References slide

### Conclusions

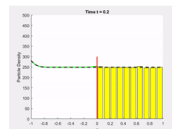
Reaction-diffusion systems have many representations – each with associated advantages and disadvantages.

Scale	Advantages	Disadvantages
Macroscopic (Mean-field)	Fast to compute/simulate. Suitable for high order numbers. Applicable to steady state.	Inaccurate for low particle numbers. Must deal directly or through homogenization with boundary conditions for inhomogeneous systems.
Microscopic (Continuous-time)	Fast for low order numbers. Represents the individualized behaviour.	Does not solve for long order numbers. Does not solve for problems of particle or particle density.
Microscopic (Discrete-time)	More accurate representation of the flow. More to contribute to theory. Can be useful for low order numbers.	More to contribute to theory. Inexpensive for low order numbers of particles.

Spatially extended hybrid methods try to complement the strengths and negate the weaknesses of these representations.



The ARM is a new macroscopic-to-microscopic method for simulating reaction-diffusion systems.



## Conclusive slide

### Conclusions

Reaction-diffusion systems have many representations – each with associated advantages and disadvantages.



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The ARM is a new macroscopic-to-microscopic method for simulating reaction-diffusion systems.

## References

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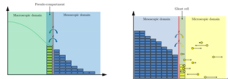
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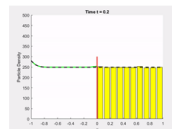
Reaction-diffusion systems have many representations – each with associated advantages and disadvantages.

Scale	Advantages	Disadvantages
Macroscopic (Mean-field)	Fast for computations. Suitable for high state numbers. Amenable to analysis.	Inaccurate for low particle numbers. Must deal directly or through homogenisation with stochastic fluctuations. Can be slow for long delay numbers.
Microscopic (Stochastic)	Fast for low state numbers. Represents the individualised behaviour.	Does not solve stochastic problems of particle or particle density.
Microscopic (Brownian motion)	Most accurate representation of the Brown. Slow to simulate fluctuations. Can be useful for low state numbers.	Impossible for large numbers of particles.

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The ARM is a new macroscopic-to-microscopic method for simulating reaction-diffusion systems.



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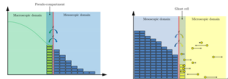
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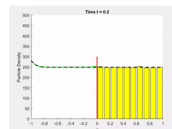
Reaction-diffusion systems have many representations – each with associated advantages and disadvantages.

Scale	Advantages	Disadvantages
Macroscopic (Mean-field)	Fast for computations. Suitable for high state numbers. Amenable to analysis.	Inaccurate for low particle numbers. Must deal directly or through homogenisation with singularities for heterogeneous reactions.
Microscopic (Stochastic)	Fast for low state numbers. Represents the underlying stochasticity.	Slow for high state numbers. Does not avoid stochastic problems of particle or particle density.
Mesoscopic (Brownian motion)	More accurate representation of the Brown. More to describe fluctuations. Can be useful for low state numbers.	Imprecise for high state numbers of particles.

Spatially extended hybrid methods try to complement the strengths and negate the weaknesses of these representations.



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## Final slide

# Final slides

Conclusive  
slide

## Acknowledgements

I am supported by a scholarship from the EPSRC Centre for Doctoral Training in Statistical Applied Mathematics at Bath (SAMBa), under the project EP/L015684/1.



**CMB**  
Centre for Mathematical Biology  
University of Bath

**EPSRC**  
Engineering and Physical Sciences  
Research Council

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## Conclusions

Reaction-diffusion systems have many representations – each with associated advantages and disadvantages.



Spatially extended hybrid methods try to complement the strengths and negate the weaknesses of these representations.



The ARM is a new macroscopic-to-microscopic method for simulating reaction-diffusion systems.



This is joint work with Dr. Christian (Kit) Yates, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mathematical Sciences at the University of Bath.

## Thank you for your attention

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# Final slides

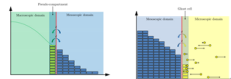
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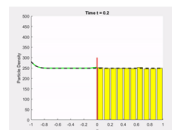
Reaction-diffusion systems have many representations – each with associated advantages and disadvantages.

Scale	Advantages	Disadvantages
Macroscopic (Mean-field)	Fast to compute/visualise. Suitable for high order numbers. Amenable to analysis.	Inaccurate for low particle numbers. Must discard aspects of change from individual-level behaviour for population-level analysis.
Mesoscopic (Compartmental)	Fast for low order numbers. Represents the individual-level behaviour.	Does not solve for individual numbers. Does not solve for stochastic problems of particle or particle density.
Microscopic (Brownian motion)	Most accurate representation of the flow. Can be used for low order numbers.	Slow to compute/visualise. Intractable for large numbers of particles.

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**Thank you for your attention**

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# Extra slides?

# Extra slides?

What?

# Extra slides?

What?

Why?

# Extra slides?

What?

Why?

When?

# Extra slides?

What?

Slides after the final slide with extra information:

- > Content you don't have time for.
- > Further detail on some concepts.
- > Extra results.
- > etc.

Why?

When?



# Extra slides?

## What?

Slides after the final slide with extra information:

- > Content you don't have time for.
- > Further detail on some concepts.
- > Extra results.
- > etc.

## Why?

Can add to any set of slides, however natural to add when:

- > Slides need to be removed through practice.
- > Extra results can be easily added.

## When?

# Extra slides?

## What?

Slides after the final slide with extra information:

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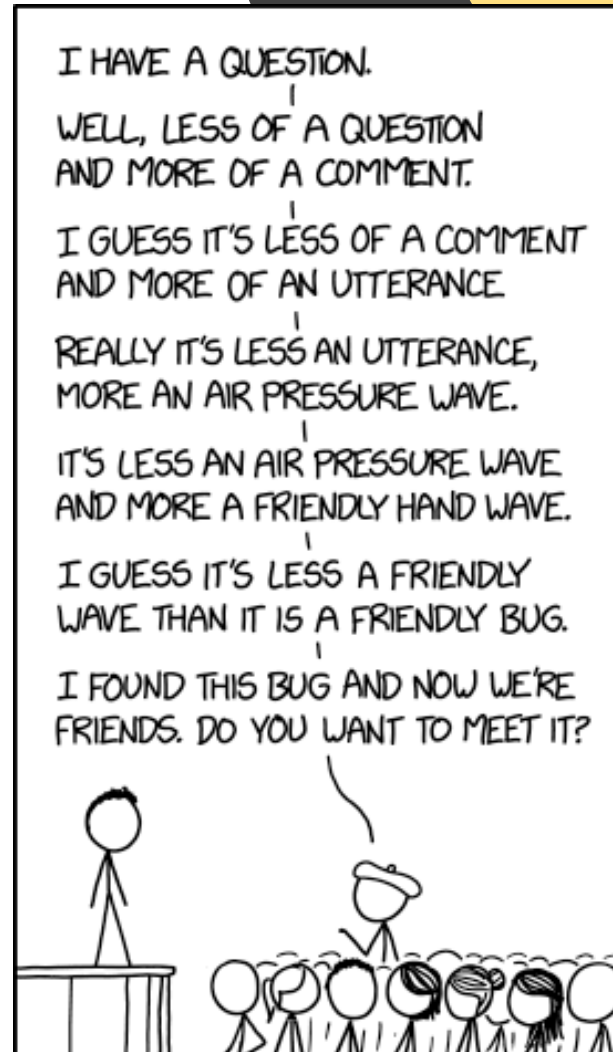
## When?

Two scenarios when such slides are useful:

- > You have extra time and can talk about extra material, **or**
- > Help answering questions.

# Thank you for your attention

If you have any  
questions/points of  
discussion, then please ask  
them!



xkcd 2191: Conference question

## Get in touch:



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# SAMBa

