

HOW TO  
Design  
Stunning  
POSTERS





# EVOLUTION

OF MATH  
OF ENGINEERING  
OF SOCIOLOGY  
AND PSYCHOLOGY



**EVOLUTION**

OF DESIGN

EVOLUTION

OF POSTER DESIGN?

NOT SO MUCH.

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## How to Prepare a Poster

*Poster presenters and conference organizers alike should take posters seriously, giving thought to their preparation and display and to their role in a conference.*

**by Sven Hammarling and Nicholas J. Higham**

Poster sessions are an increasingly important part of scientific conferences, and many of us are rather inexperienced in their preparation and presentation. Having been involved in organizing and judging poster sessions, however, we have given some thought to what we consider to be desirable features of a poster. (We do not address here the publication of the poster material in a conference proceedings.)

### What Is a Poster?

A poster is very different from a paper or a talk, and so different techniques need to be used in its preparation. In particular, a poster is not a conference paper, and simply pinning a paper to a poster board usually makes a very poor poster. A poster board is typically 4 feet high and 6 feet wide, but the reverse orientation (tall and thin) is also seen. It is advisable to check beforehand on the size of the boards that will be available to you. A poster itself is a visual presentation comprising whatever the contributor wishes to display on the poster board. Usually, a poster is made up entirely of sheets of paper pinned or attached with velcro strips to the board, but there is no reason why other visual aids should not be used. The pins or velcro are usually provided with the board by the conference sponsors.

The purpose of a poster is to outline a piece of work in a form that is easily assimilated and stimulates interest and discussion. The ultimate aim is a fruitful exchange of ideas between the presenter and the people reading the poster, but you should not be disappointed if readers do not stop to chat—a properly prepared poster will at least have given useful information and feed

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## How to Prepare a Poster

*Poster presenters and conference organizers alike should take posters seriously, giving thought to their preparation and display and to their role in a conference.*

A poster is usually formed from separate sheets of letter paper: 8 × 11 inches (U.S.) or A4 (Europe).

- History Project
- Journals
- Membership

Having been involved in organizing and judging poster sessions, however, we have given some thought to what we consider to be desirable features of a poster. (We do not address here the publication of the poster material in a conference proceedings.)

Images of some of the posters presented at the IMA Conference on Linear Algebra and Its Applications, held at the University of Manchester in July 1995, are available on the World Wide Web at the URL <http://www.ma.man.ac.uk/MCCM/laa95.html>.

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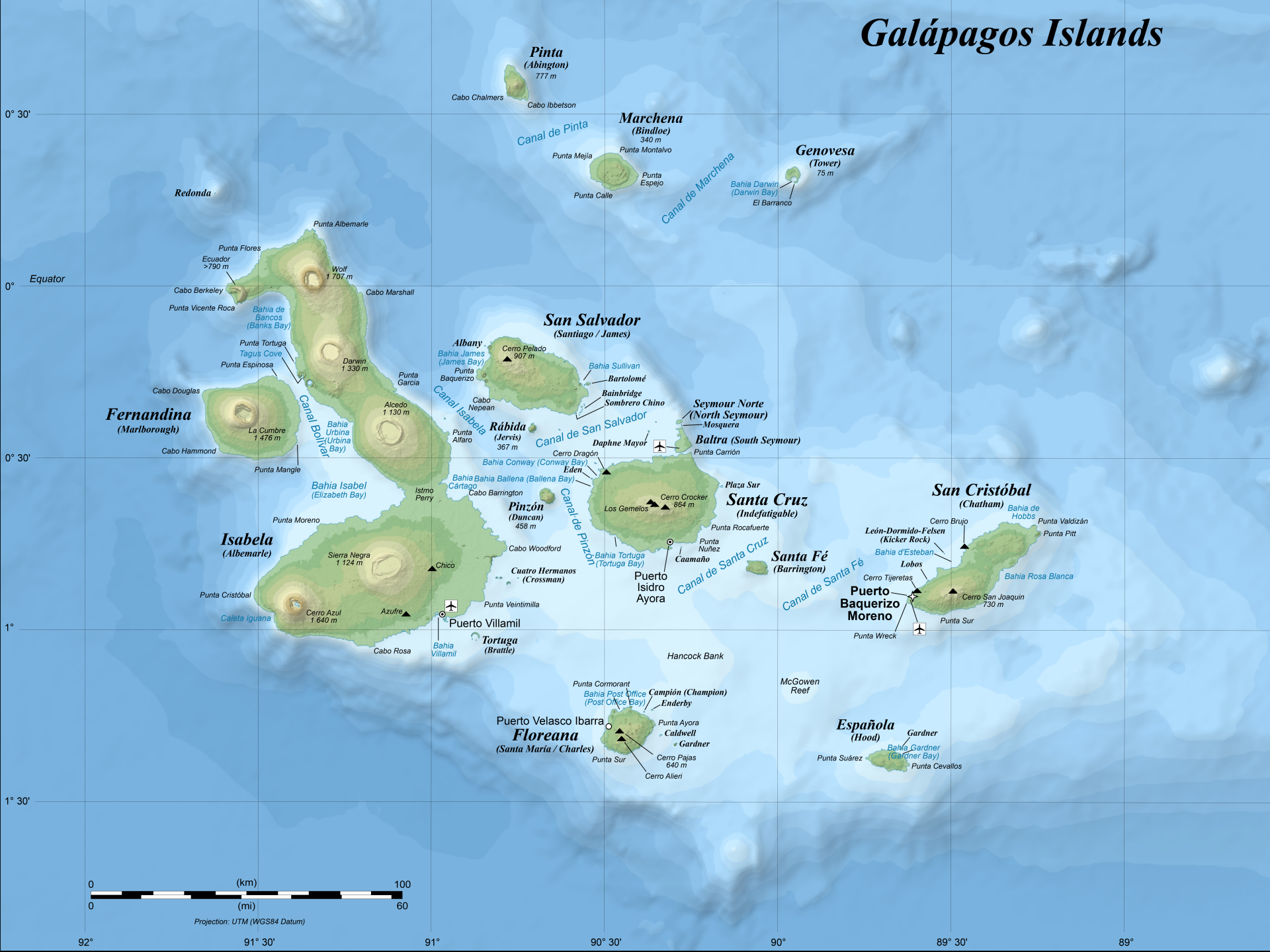
# Bad poster bingo

Different parts of poster don't line up	Boxes within boxes	Zigzag reading order	More than three <b>typefaces</b>	Long-winded title
Gradient fills in coloured boxes	Big blocks of text	Photographic background	Unlabelled error bars on graphs	Pixelated pictures
More than five colours	Institutional logos bookending title	Free space	ALL CAPITALS	Text with shadows, outlines, or bevels
Abstract	<u>Underlined text</u>	Comic Sans	3-D graphs	Checking tablet or phone during presentation
Tables showing data that could be in a graph	Poster does not fit on poster board	Comic Sans (it's that annoying)	Objects almost touching or overlapping	<small>Tiny, unreadable type</small>

By Zen Faulkes, [betterposters.blogspot.com](http://betterposters.blogspot.com)

Inspired by: <http://www.monicametzler.com/bad-presentation-bingo/>

# Galápagos Islands



**Fernandina**  
(Marlborough)

Punta Flores  
 Ecuador >790 m  
 Cabo Berkeley  
 Punta Vicente Roca  
 Bahía de Sanjos (Banks Bay)  
 Punta Tortuga Tagus Cove  
 Punta Espinosa  
 Cabo Douglas  
 Cabo Hammond  
 Punta Mangle  
 Bahía Urbina (Urbina Bay)  
 Bahía Isabel (Elizabeth Bay)  
 Punta Moreno  
 Punta Cristóbal  
 Caleta Iguana  
 Cabo Rosa

**Isabela**  
(Albemarle)

Sierra Negra 1 124 m  
 Cerro Azul 1 640 m  
 Azufre  
 Punta Veintimilla  
 Punta Villamil  
 Bahía Villamil  
 Cabo Rosa

**Pinta**  
(Abington)  
 777 m  
 Cabo Chalmers  
 Cabo Ibbetson

Canal de Pinta

**Marchena**  
(Bindloe)

340 m  
 Punta Mejía  
 Punta Montalvo  
 Punta Espejo  
 Punta Calle

Canal de Marchena

**Genovesa**  
(Tower)

75 m  
 Bahía Darwin (Darwin Bay)  
 El Barranco

**San Salvador**  
(Santiago / James)

Cerro Pellado 907 m  
 Bahía James (James Bay)  
 Punta Baquerizo  
 Cabo Nepean

Canal de San Salvador

**Seymour Norte**  
(North Seymour)

Mosquera  
 Punta Carrión

**Santa Cruz**  
(Indefatigable)

Cerro Crocker 864 m  
 Los Gemelos  
 Punta Rocafuerte  
 Plaza Sur  
 Cerro San Joaquín 730 m  
 Punta Sur  
 Punta Wreck  
 Cerro Tijeretas  
 León-Dormido-Felsen (Kicker Rock)  
 Bahía d'Esteban  
 Lobos  
 Cerro Brujos

**San Cristóbal**  
(Chatham)

Bahía de Hobbs  
 Punta Valdizán  
 Punta Pitt  
 Bahía Rosa Blanca  
 Cerro San Joaquín 730 m  
 Punta Sur

**Santa Fé**  
(Barrington)

Canal de Santa Fé

**Puerto Baquerizo Moreno**

**Rábida**  
(Jervis)

367 m  
 Punta Alfaro

Canal de Pinzón

**Pinzón**  
(Duncan)

458 m  
 Cabo Barrington

**Cuatro Hermanos**  
(Crossman)

Punta Veintimilla  
 Punta Isidro Ayora

**Puerto Velasco Ibarra**  
**Floreana**  
(Santa María / Charles)

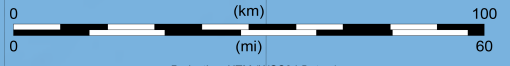
Punta Cormorant  
 Bahía Post Office (Post Office Bay)  
 Campión (Champion)  
 Enderby  
 Punta Ayora  
 Caldwell  
 Gardner  
 Cerro Pajas 640 m  
 Cerro Alieri

**Española**  
(Hood)

Punta Suárez  
 Bahía Gardner (Gardner Bay)  
 Punta Cevallos

McGowen Reef

Hancock Bank



Projection: UTM (WGS84 Datum)

92° 91° 30' 91° 90° 30' 90° 89° 30' 89°

Equator

0° 30'

1° 30'









DOCTORAL DISSERTATION RESEARCH IN MARRIAGE AND FAMILY  
THERAPY (MFT): A CONTENT ANALYSIS

AUTOMATED REVERSE ENGINEERING OF MALWARE TO DEVELOP  
NETWORK SIGNATURES TO MATCH WITH KNOWN NETWORK  
SIGNATURES

by

Dan Sinema

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Computer Science

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Dan Watson  
Major Professor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Ming Li  
Committee Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Nicholas Flann  
Committee Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Mark R. McLellan  
Vice President for Research and  
Dean of Graduate Studies

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY  
Logan, Utah  
2014

ANALYSIS OF ASPEN DECLINE IN SOUTHERN UTAH'S  
USING REMOTE SENSING AND  
INFORMATION SYSTEMS

**RISING METAPHORS: BREAD AND CHRISTIANITY IN  
CONTEMPORARY SHORT FICTION**

by

Marleah Jacobson

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree

of

DEPARTMENTAL HONORS

in

Creative Writing  
in the Department of English

\_\_\_\_\_  
Advisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Departmental Honors Advisor  
Dr. Joyce Kinkead

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director of Honors Program  
Dr. Christie Fox

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY  
Logan, UT  
Spring 2011

\_\_\_\_\_  
am  
ate Studies





HELLO!

HOW TO  
Design  
Stunning  
POSTERS



MARVEL  
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SEPT  
UK £2.95

# X-MEN

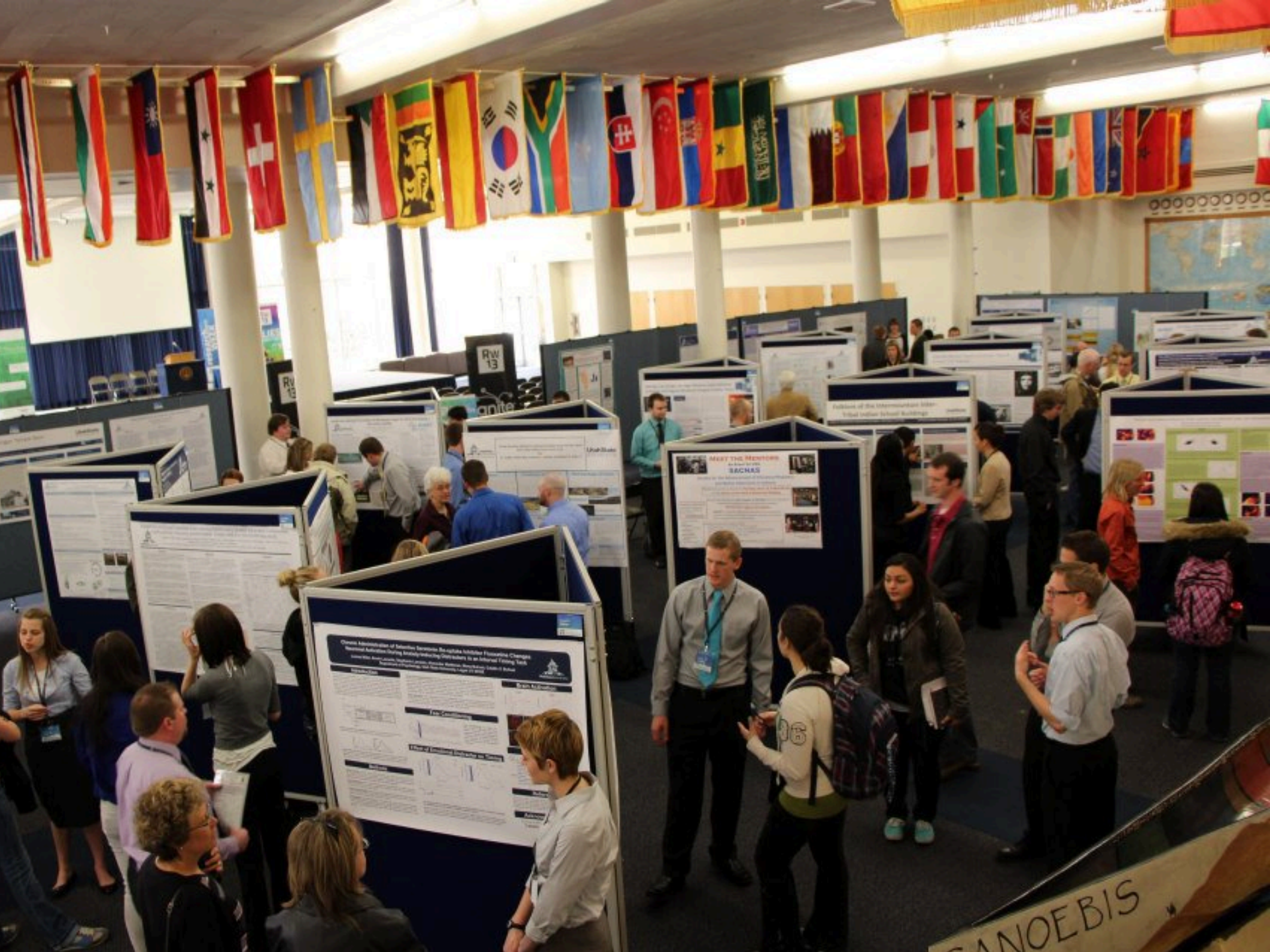
THE POSSESSION  
OF STORM



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ALL IN ONE  
ACTION-PACKED  
ISSUE!





**Oral Administration of Estrogen Receptor Receptor Inhibitor Promotes Change**  
**Neuronal Activation During Antidepressant Treatment in an Animal Model of Major**  
**Depression**  
**Abstract**  
**Introduction**  
**Methods**  
**Results**  
**Conclusion**

**MEET THE MENTORS**  
**FOR THE 2015**  
**SACHS**  
**Abstract**  
**Introduction**  
**Methods**  
**Results**  
**Conclusion**

CANOE BIS

# Finite element modeling of a segmental box girder bridge

Ren Gibbons, Utah State University | Dr. Marc Maguire, Utah State University

## I. Introduction

Finite element analysis is a computational method of modeling deflections that can be compared to experimentally tested deflections. If theoretical and experimental results converge to within an acceptable error, the model can be used to extrapolate worst case loadings to determine possible future structural damage.

Bridge inspectors noticed several cracks in the lower flange of a structurally compromised segmental box girder bridge in 2011. Load testing and a long-term monitoring project were conducted to assess the extent of the damage.

In parallel, SAP2008 finite element modeling software is being used to model the bridge in an attempt to recreate similar deflections for this ongoing study.

The two primary obstacles thus far were (1) to accurately model external tendons connected to deviator blocks and (2) to establish a suitable mesh size and arrangement.

## II. Methods

SAP2008 does not contain preprogrammed deviator blocks, resulting in some methodology using shell elements. In a simple rectangular section, tendons were connected to the deviator blocks and post-tensioned to 100 ksi. A sensitivity analysis was performed by giving deflection corresponding to mesh size compared to literature values.

Arranging the mesh elements, for the initial model, the model was divided into mesh of element size of the same size as the scale of the shell element.

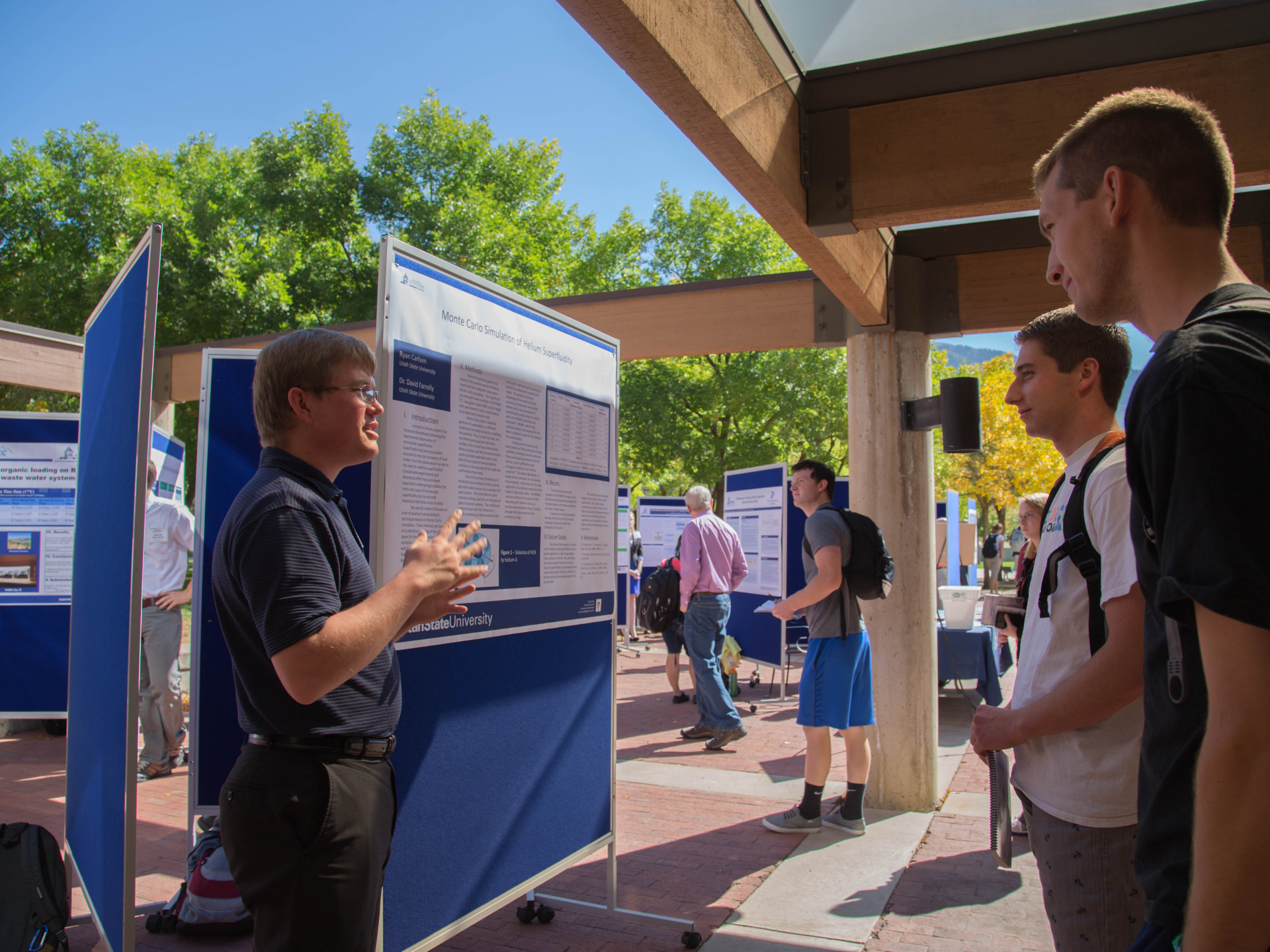
## III. Results

The finite element analysis can be used to determine the extent of the damage.

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University  
Environmental Engineering  
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# Monte Carlo Simulation of Helium Superfluidity

Ryan Carlson  
Utah State University

Dr. David Farrell  
Utah State University

## I. Introduction

Helium is a noble gas that remains liquid at absolute zero temperature. This is due to its very low boiling point, which is a result of its weak interatomic forces. Helium is also the only element that becomes a superfluid at low temperatures. Superfluidity is a property of bulk matter that is characterized by the absence of viscosity and the ability to flow without friction. This property is observed in a wide range of systems, including liquid helium, superconductors, and Bose-Einstein condensates. In this work, we use Monte Carlo simulation to study the properties of helium superfluidity at low temperatures. We compare our results with experimental data and theoretical predictions.

The figure shows the results of our Monte Carlo simulation. It displays the temperature dependence of the superfluid fraction, which is the fraction of the system that is in the superfluid state. The data points are shown as blue circles, and the theoretical prediction is shown as a red line. The simulation results are in excellent agreement with the theoretical prediction.

Figure 1 - Superfluidity

Utah State University

## II. Methods

The Monte Carlo simulation was performed using the Metropolis algorithm. The system was simulated in a cubic box with periodic boundary conditions. The temperature was varied from 4 K to 0 K. The simulation results were averaged over 1000 Monte Carlo cycles. The error bars represent the standard deviation of the simulation results.

Temperature (K)	Superfluid Fraction
4.0	0.00
3.0	0.00
2.0	0.00
1.5	0.05
1.0	0.15
0.5	0.35
0.2	0.55
0.1	0.70
0.0	0.80

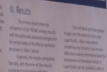


Figure 2 - Helium Atom

References

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- 2. L. de Broglie, Ann. Phys. (Paris) 17, 105 (1924)
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- 4. D. M. Ceperley and B. J. Alder, Science 235, 509 (1987)
- 5. M. H. Münger, Phys. Rev. Lett. 71, 2008 (1993)

Support: NSF Grant DMR-0808017

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YAY, SO FUN!!







# WHAT IS A POSTER?

**VISUAL  
AID** OR **STAND-  
ALONE**



**DON'T DESIGN  
FOR THE  
HALLWAY!**



# DESIGN FOR THE HALL.

Poster  
Information

MCCA

Poster







500

600

700

800

900

1000

restrooms

Empfangsbereich

Empfangsbereich

Education and  
Career Services



HELLO!

VISUAL

COLORFUL

LOGICAL

ATTRACTIVE

TELLS A STORY

PITHY

SIMPLE

BRIEF

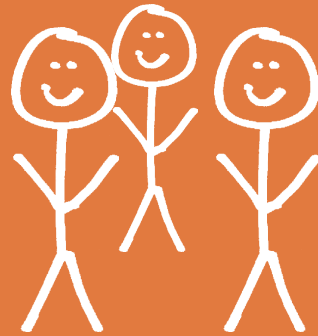
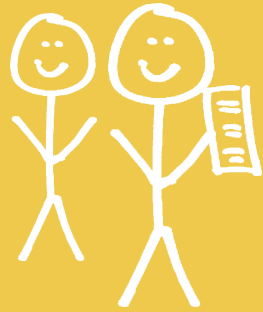
CLEAR

ENLIGHTENING

CARTOONS!

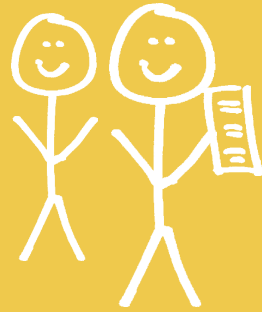


THIS IS YOU.  
(AND YOUR POSTER.)

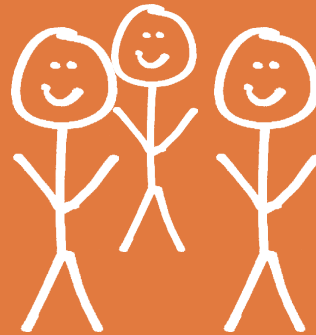




LEVEL 1:  
BE UNDERSTANDABLE



LEVEL 2:  
BE INTERESTING



LEVEL 3:  
BE ATTRACTIVE



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HOW—TO—CREATE—STUNNING—POSTERS