

ORAL PRESENTER OVERVIEW

USE OF ABSTRACT AND TECHNICAL SUMMARY FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES

In the past, several technical journals have requested additional information about papers to be presented at the Symposium for press coverage purposes. We would like to accommodate these requests by providing information from your abstract and/or technical summary. If you do not want your technical summary released to the press, please contact Neal Leavitt as soon as possible at (760) 639-2900, PRESS@sid.org, Leavitt Communications.

SPEAKER REGISTRATION AT SID

All speakers are required to pay registration fees. Speaker registration forms will be emailed to you in several weeks. Or register online at www.displayweek.org.

SUGGESTIONS TO SPEAKERS

The SID International Symposium, the premier gathering of display electronics professionals, offers a unique opportunity to reach an exceptional audience with your research report. Even though our program is virtual this year, we look forward to carrying on with the same lively, informative presentations the Symposium is known for. The following suggestions are intended to help you create your best video presentation.

General

1. PREPARATION. Considerable time should be taken in the preparation of the Digest material and presentation of your talk. The two should have nothing in common but subject matter. Concise writing is one thing, and clear, engrossing speaking is quite another. Please do plan to allow yourself plenty of time to prepare for the specific task of making an oral presentation.
2. UPLOADING YOUR PRESENTATION. All presenters are required to upload their presentation to the Cadmium Harvester Platform.
3. RECORDING OPTIONS. Once your slides are uploaded, you may record over them one slide at a time within the Harvester. If you prefer, you may also make your own recording with slides and audio and upload that to the Harvester as a separate video.

On Speaking

1. SPEAK UP. Look at the camera as you talk. Speak distinctly and don't rush your words.

2. BE ENTHUSIASTIC. It's infectious. Putting across the excitement that your paper should generate is the best way to make your viewers catch fire.

3. KEEP IT SIMPLE. Your audience came to be enlightened, not confused, to be told results, not to relive every step of your research. Avoid long mathematical developments: present in words only the highlights and the logical basis of your proof, then show the results and interpret them fully. Your research took months — or years — but what counts is the substance and significance of the end result.

4. LANGUAGE. Very specialized terms and acronyms should be used sparingly and only after they have been carefully explained to the audience. Any paper delivered at Display Week should be understandable to anyone else attending the symposium, even though they might not be a specialist in that particular area.

5. OUTLINE, PRESENT, SUMMARIZE. The written word is permanent, and each of us reads and re-reads it at their own pace. The spoken word is transient and the speaker sets the pace. Your audience needs time to absorb each thought and can't review what you've just said without missing what you're about to say. Give your listeners a chance to keep up and reinforce your message by reviewing it with them. Begin with a brief introductory summary of your thesis that places your work in the context of familiar material. Then go through the thesis slowly and in detail, amplifying each point and explaining fully. Finally, in the last couple of minutes, summarize again, in terms of your conclusions and plans for future research.

6. AVOID READING YOUR PAPER . . . USE NOTES. Your speaking style should be relatively informal and relaxed, compared with a written research report. An informal style is usually easiest to achieve if you speak from notes, rather than read a prepared speech where every word has been written out in advance. It is better to prepare a complete set of notes for continuing reference. If you do write out your talk, avoid the condensed, formal language you would use in a written presentation. Instead of "Upon examination of the maximum characteristic shown on slide 6 it is evident that . . .", write "Now, look at the top curve on this slide and you'll see that . . .".

Notes should be typed with keywords underlined. No matter how full your notes, you will communicate better if you try to look at your audience (the camera) more than three-quarters of the time. You can do it with practice.

7. REHEARSE YOUR TALK AT LEAST TWICE. Professional actors and politicians rehearse important speeches — so should you. Ask your rehearsal audience for suggestions and reactions, especially about pacing — they'll be able to tell you whether you're throwing out new ideas too quickly to be grasped or

moving too slowly to maintain high-level interest. Recording yourself may also give you valuable pointers; the way you think you sound may not actually be the way you sound! Time your talk, change it to make it clearer. With enough rehearsal you will be able to abbreviate your notes or do without them altogether, and that will let you make much better contact with your audience.

During the Show

1. CHECK YOUR Q&A. Each pre-recorded paper presentation will offer viewers the chance to ask questions via a text-based Q&A panel. You should check your presentation Q&A twice a day after your presentation launches and for the length of the show (through Friday, May 21) so you can provide answers.