



Politechnika
Wroclawska

Presentation of the results of scientific research, copyrights in presentations, public presentations and presentation of academic achievements – part 1

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Scientific profiles

- <https://scholar.google.com/>
- <https://www.researchgate.net/>
- <https://www.linkedin.com/>
- <http://webofknowledge.com/>
- <https://www.scopus.com/>
- Orcid <https://orcid.org/>
- Own website
- CWiNT (Main Library) <http://biblioteka.pwr.edu.pl/uslugi/dorobek-naukowy>
- Other profiles relevant to a given scientific field
- Rankings, e.g.: <http://www.guide2research.com/>

Measures of publication output

- Number of citations (various databases: Scholar Google, Scopus, Web of Science)
- Hirsch index: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wska%C5%BAnik_Hirscha
- Impact Factor (Web of Science), <https://clarivate.com/essays/impact-factor/>, including 5-year Impact Factor
- SNIP (Scopus), <https://blog.scopus.com/topics/snip>
- MEiN points
- Number of publications in a given database
- Single-author works vs. multi-author
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journal_ranking

Tasks to be performed for the next class

1. Set up your own profile on Google Scholar, ResearchGate and Orcid
2. Select and observe 10 profiles of top scientists on ResearchGate
3. Find 5 "master" researcher websites
4. Choose 1 best method of presenting your achievements in a given field (e.g. scientific profile, own website, etc.)
5. Find 5 authors of your own field with the best achievements in databases (Hirsh index, number of citations)



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Rule of 10/20/30 preparing a presentation

The Simple Principle of Building a Multimedia Presentation (Guy Kawasaki):

- It should contain 10 slides,
- Should be less than 20 minutes,
- It should not contain a font smaller than 30 points.

Rule of 10/20/30 preparing a presentation

Basic aspects:

- **short** - only **10** slides in a presentation, because this is the amount of information that recipients can take during one lecture. This means that the multimedia presentation cannot be a full presentation of the content of the speech, but its „condensation“, showing the most important elements.

Rule of 10/20/30 preparing a presentation

Basic aspects:

- **time** - with a 20-minute speech, the speaker can spend two minutes on one slide. Present the basic theses of the speech on which our narrative will be based. The text of the speech will appear sooner or later in the post-conference publication.

Rule of 10/20/30 preparing a presentation

Basic aspects:

- **legibility / minimalism** - there is no room for pages full of text on individual slides, or unnecessary animations and effects that add nothing to the substantive content of the speech. The presentation should be clear and specific.

Rule of 10/20/30 preparing a presentation

Basic aspects:

- **graphics instead of text** - it is difficult at the same time to effectively listen to the lecture and read the extensive text shown on the slide, hence the need to use well-thought-out visual materials in the presentation - photos, charts, diagrams, or short videos. They become a background, a commentary, an illustration to what the performer is saying.

Rule of 10/20/30 preparing a presentation

Basic aspects:

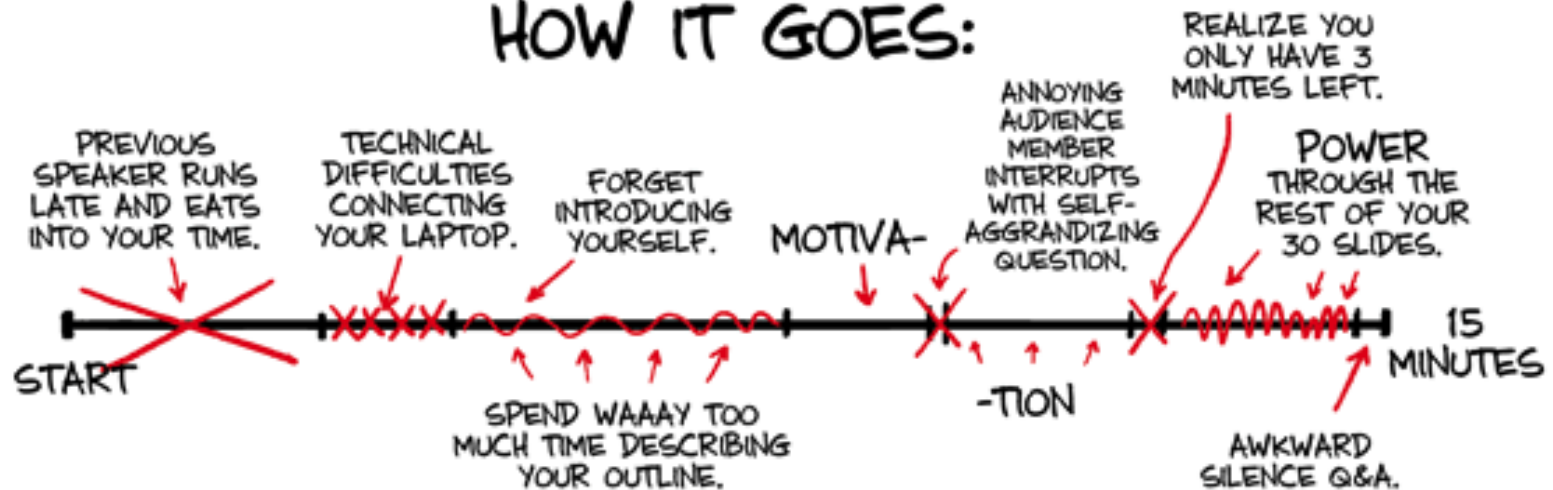
- **clear layout** - the multimedia presentation (just like the lecture itself) should have a classic scheme (introduction, development, ending). The following slides can form a clear narrative that leads from the definition of the problem to its solution and summary of the argument.

YOUR CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

HOW YOU PLANNED IT:



HOW IT GOES:



Rule of 10/20/30 preparing a presentation

Basic aspects :

- **contact details** - a necessary element of the presentation is to provide a board with contact details (mainly e-mail address) with an encouragement to contact. This is a good way to keep in touch with the audience of the lecture, get comments, suggestions, etc. It is good to "break" the presentation with fun elements (example on the next slide).

Multimedia presentations and copyright

The possibility of using other works in the presentation we create depends on whether such action is within the limits of permitted private use.

This institution allows for free use of a single copy of the work that has already been disseminated by a group of persons who are in a personal relationship, in particular kinship, affinity or social relationship.

Multimedia presentations and copyright

The use of other people's works in the presentation depends on whether such action is within the limits of **permitted private use**.

Fair private use allows for free use of a single copy of the work already disseminated by a group of persons who are in a personal relationship, in particular kinship, affinity or social relationship.

Multimedia presentations and copyright

When a presentation with elements of someone else's creativity takes place on a wider forum, e.g. during training courses, lectures, or is posted on a public website, such activity cannot be considered as fair private use.

Multimedia presentations and copyright

Permitted public use (right to quote):

The right to quote allows for excerpts of disseminated works or small works in their entirety in works constituting a self-contained whole, to the extent justified for the purpose of explanation, critical analysis, teaching and the rights of the genre of creativity.

The work cited should not dominate the work in which it is used.

Multimedia presentations and copyright

Activities such as:

- inserting photos, pictures or graphics into the presentation slides, the only purpose of which is to "embellish" the presentation,
- using a quote only to save yourself time and effort in describing certain phenomena,

should be considered as incompatible with the purpose of the quote, and thus infringing the economic copyrights of the creator of the work used in this way.

Multimedia presentations and copyright

The most common error leading to the infringement of copyright by the authors of the presentation is the incorrect marking of the data, i.e.:

- providing an incomplete source,
- failure to indicate the author and the source from which someone else's work is quoted.

This may suggest that the fragment comes from the author of the presentation himself.

Tasks to be performed for the next class

1. Prepare a presentation for 20 minutes on the topic of the doctorate
 - Choose the date of the presentation.