

Vizuální podoba posteru

ÚVOD DO GRAFIKY

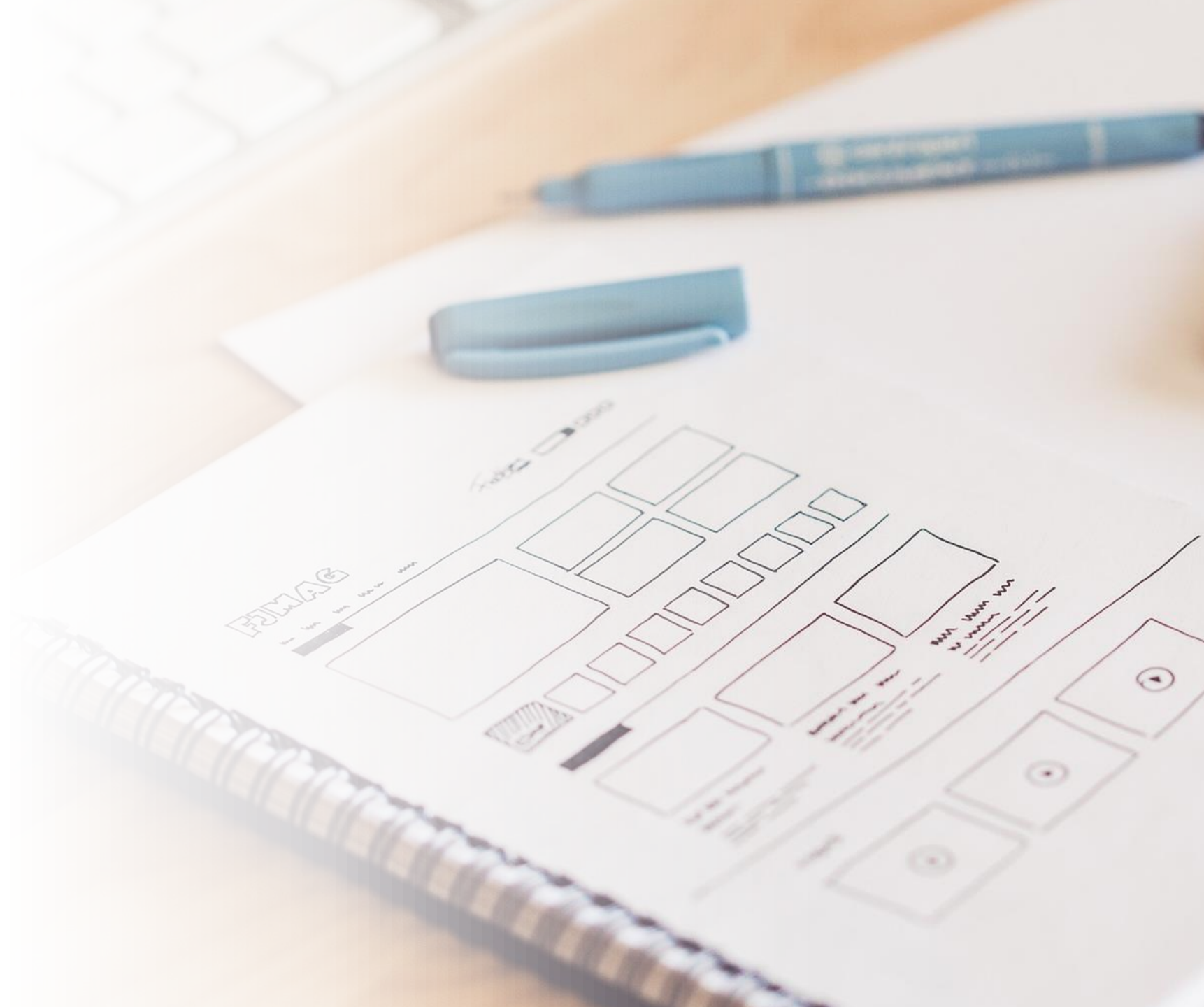
Dagmar Chytková





Vizuální podoba

- Čitelnost
- Přehlednost
- Pochopení
- Zapamatovatelnost
- Zájem, zvědavost



Vektorová x rastrová (bitmapová) grafika

Vector @100%



Bitmap @100%



Vector @300%



Bitmap @300%





<https://hunterdesigner.com/blog/difference-between-a-bitmap-image-and-a-vector-file/>

Vektor x rastr (bitmapa)

- Vektor

- Adobe Illustrator
- Affinity Designer
- Inkscape
- CorelDraw
- DrawPlus
- Sketch (Mac)

.ai, .cdr, .ps, .eps, .svg

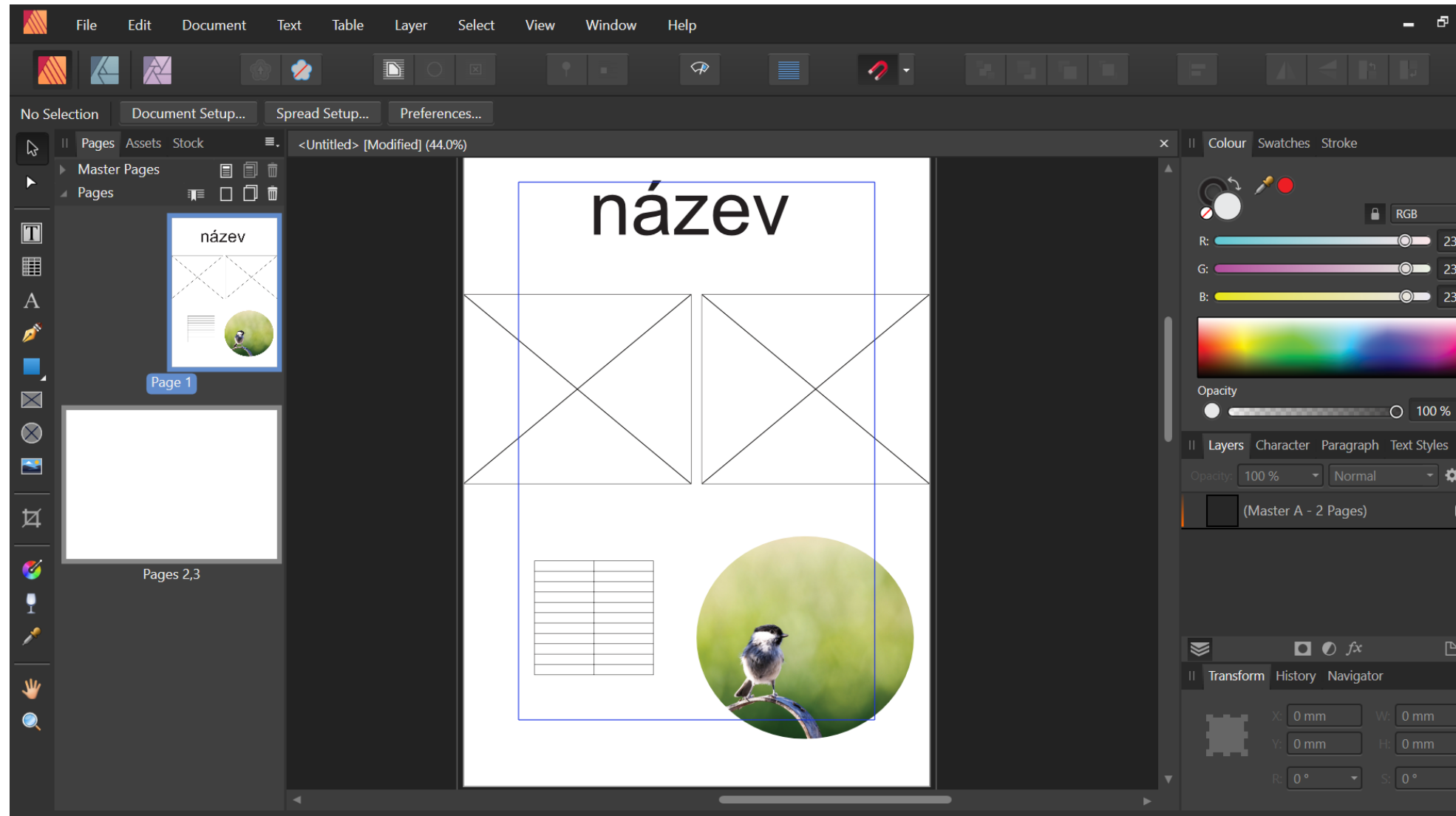
- Bitmapa

- Adobe Photoshop
- Affinity Photo
- Gimp
- IrfanView
- Zoner PhotoStudio
- PaintBrush (Mac)

.bmp, .jpg, .gif, .png, .tif

Sazba

- Adobe Indesign
- Affinity Publisher
- Scribus





Oříznout

- Pouze aktuální vrstva
- Delete cropped pixels
- Povolit rozšíření
- Rozšiřovat ze středu

Pevný Poměr stran ▾

Aktuální

Poloha: px ▾
0 226

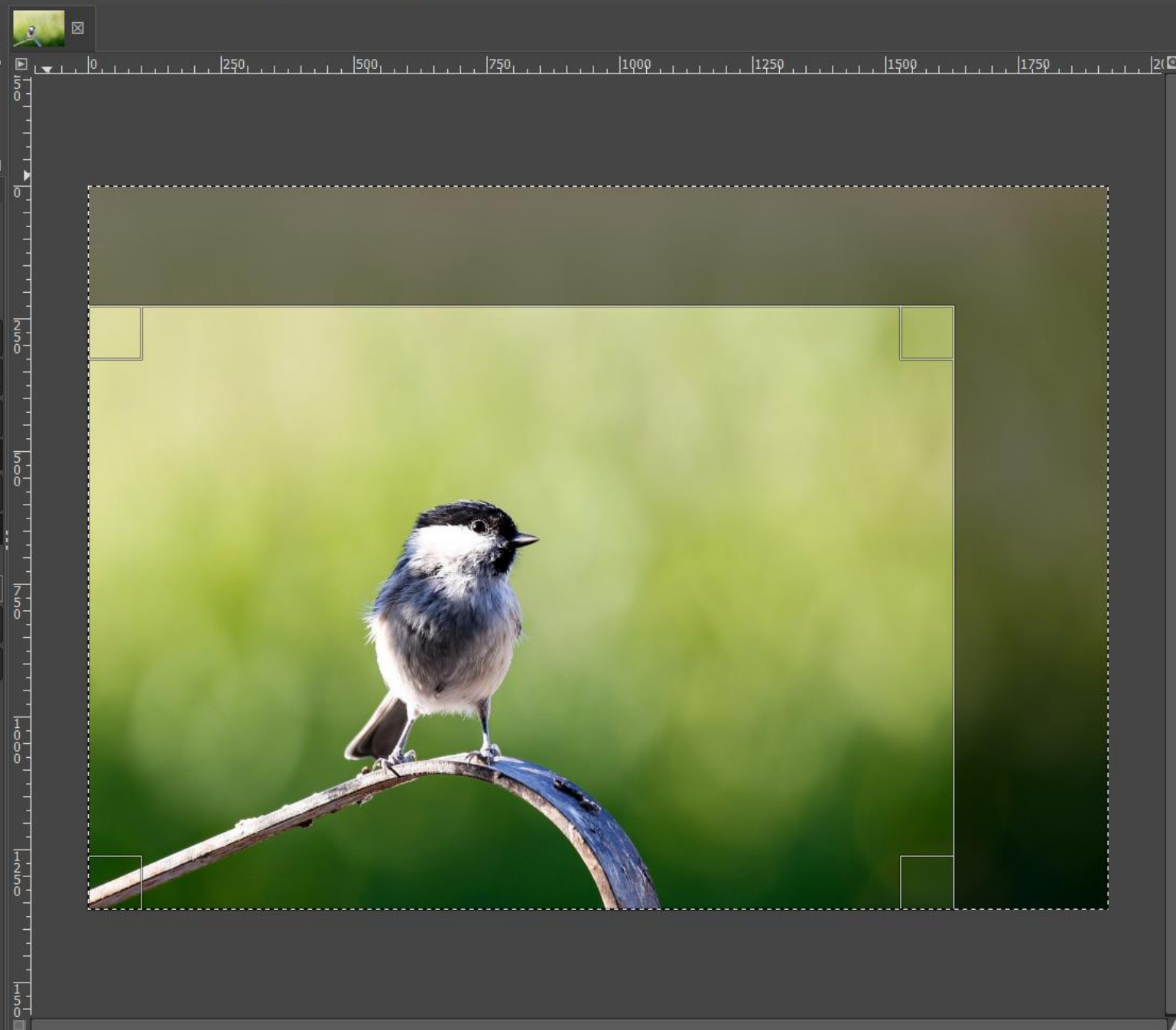
Velikost: px ▾
1630 1137

Zvýraznění
Krytí výraznění 50,0 ▾

Žádná vodítka ▾

Automaticky zmenšit

Zmenšit sloučené



Stopy Vzorky Písmo Historie dokumentů

filtr

2. Hardness 075 (51 x 51)

Basic,
Rozestup

Vrstvy Kanály Cesty Editor výběru

Režim Normální

Krytí

Zamknout: / +

marsh-tit-5481829_1920.jpg

Work as:

- Batch conversion
- Batch rename
- Batch conversion - Rename result files

Batch conversion settings:

Output format:

JPG - JPG/JPEG Format

Options

Use advanced options (for bulk resize...)

Advanced

Batch rename settings:

Name pattern:

noty##

Options

Output folder for result files: (or placeholders, like: \$D)

C:\Users\dash\Desktop\tenor\

Use current ("Look in") folder

Browse

Include subfolders (for "Add all" button; not remembered)

Show Preview image

Start Batch

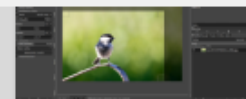
Oblast hledání: Plocha



bitmapvector



bitvec



gimp



posterfolk.tumblr.com_im...



Název souboru:

Soubory typu: Common Graphic Files

Sort files

Add

Remove

Move up

Load TXT

Input files: (5)

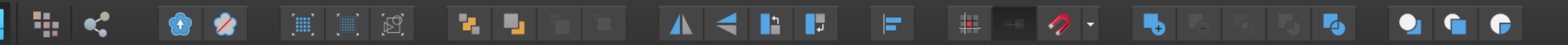
Add all

Remove all

Move down

Save as TXT

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C:\Users\dash\Desktop\bitvec.png
C:\Users\dash\Desktop\gimp.PNG
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Regular 72 pt B I U [No Style] [No Style]

<Untitled> [Modified] (50.0%) Colour Swatches Stroke Brushes

Assets Appearance

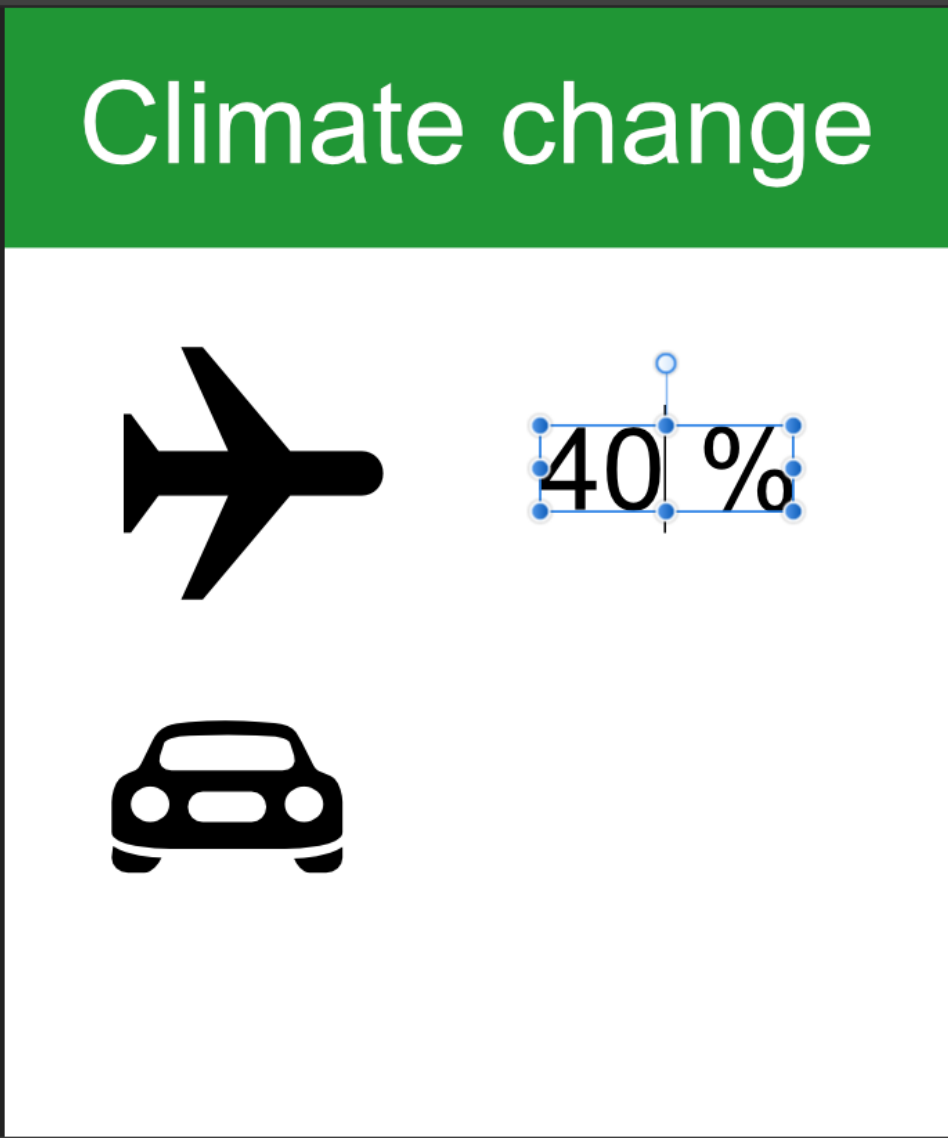
iOS 12

Activity Views

Popovers

UI Bars

Search



Colour Swatches Stroke Brushes

H: 0 S: 100 L: 0

Opacity 100%

Layers Effects Styles Text Styles Stock

Opacity: 100% Normal

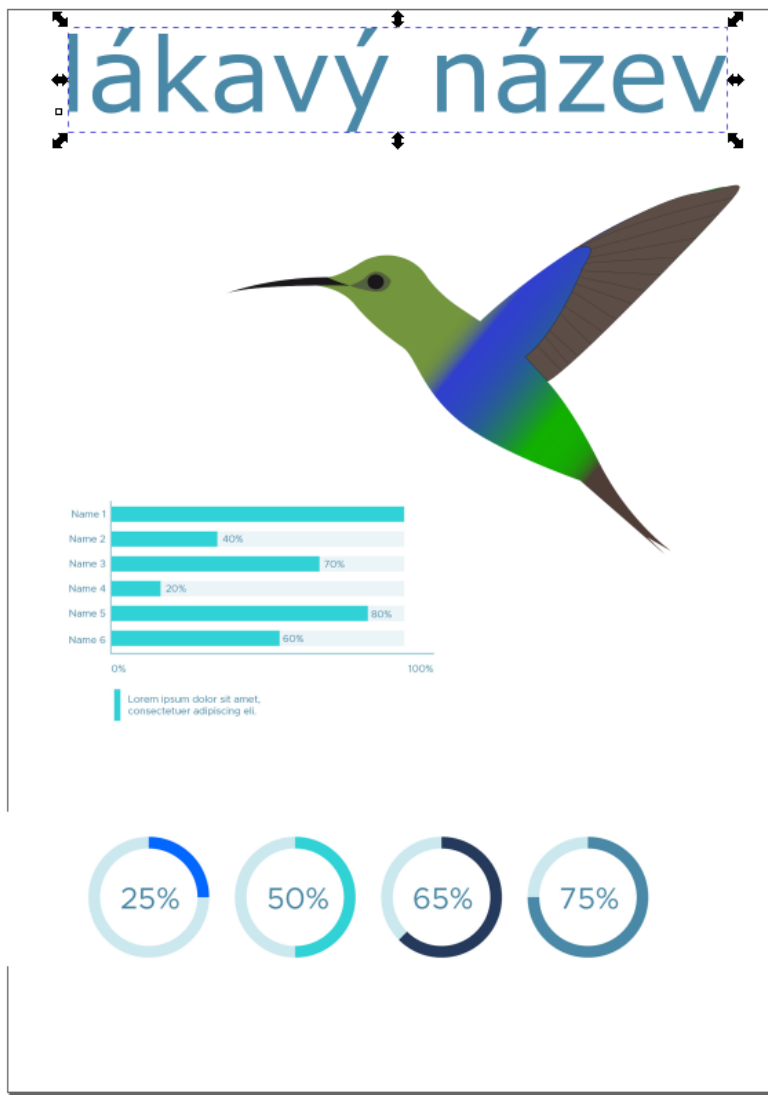
- A (40%)
- Car (Curves)
- Airplane Mode (Curve)
- (Climate change)

Transform History Navigator

X: 118,6 mm W: 56 mm

Y: 118,9 mm H: 19,2 mm

R: 0° S: 0°



Šířka: 180,523 Výška: 28,677
Jednotky: mm

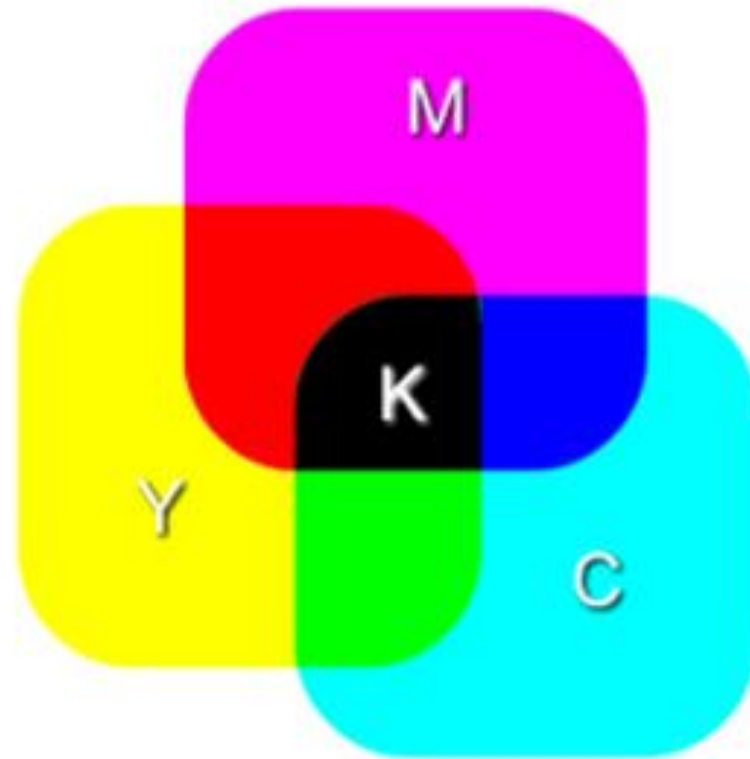
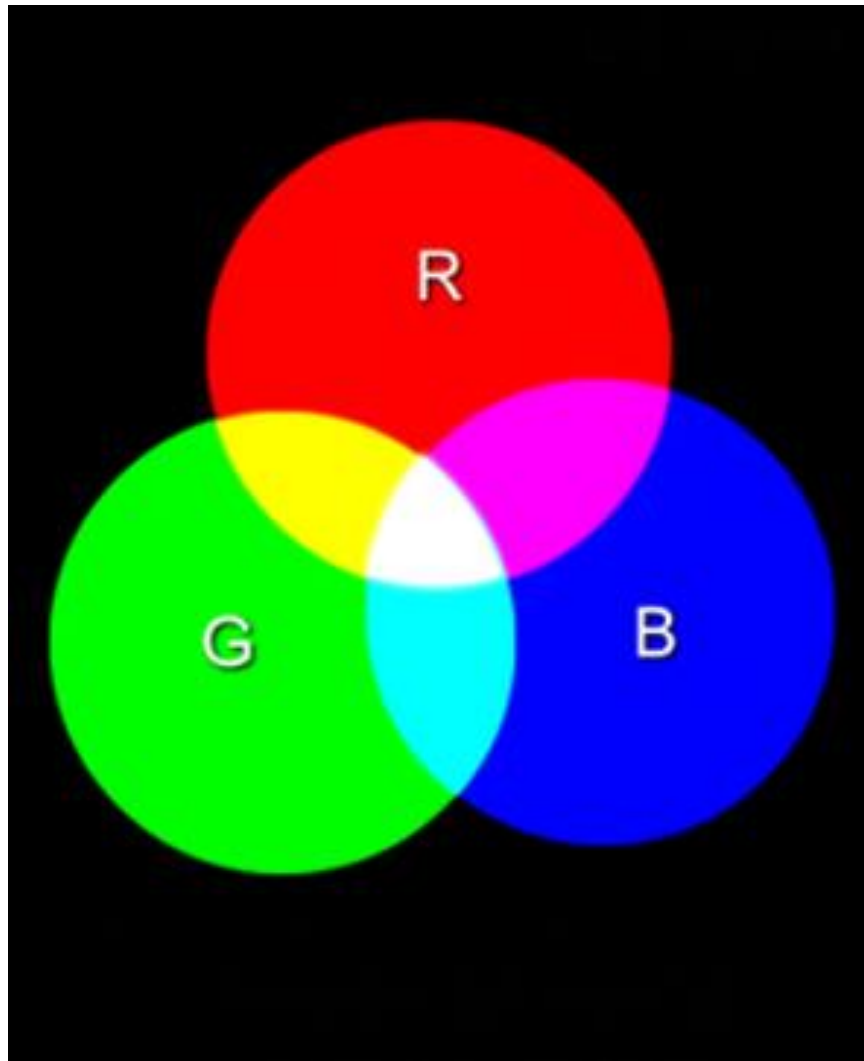
Velikost obrázku
Šířka: 682 pixelů při 96,00 DPI
Výška: 108 pixelů při 96,00 DPI

Název souboru
C:\Users\dash\text24.png Exportovat jako...
 Dávkový export 2 vybraných objektů
 Skrýt vše kromě vybraných
Rozšířené
 Po skončení zavřít Export

Výplň a tah (Shift+Ctrl+F)
Výplň Barva tahu Styl tahu
Jednotlivá barva
RGB HSL HSV CMYK Barevný kruh CMS
Č: 73
Z: 136
M: 167
A: 100
RGBA: 4988a7ff

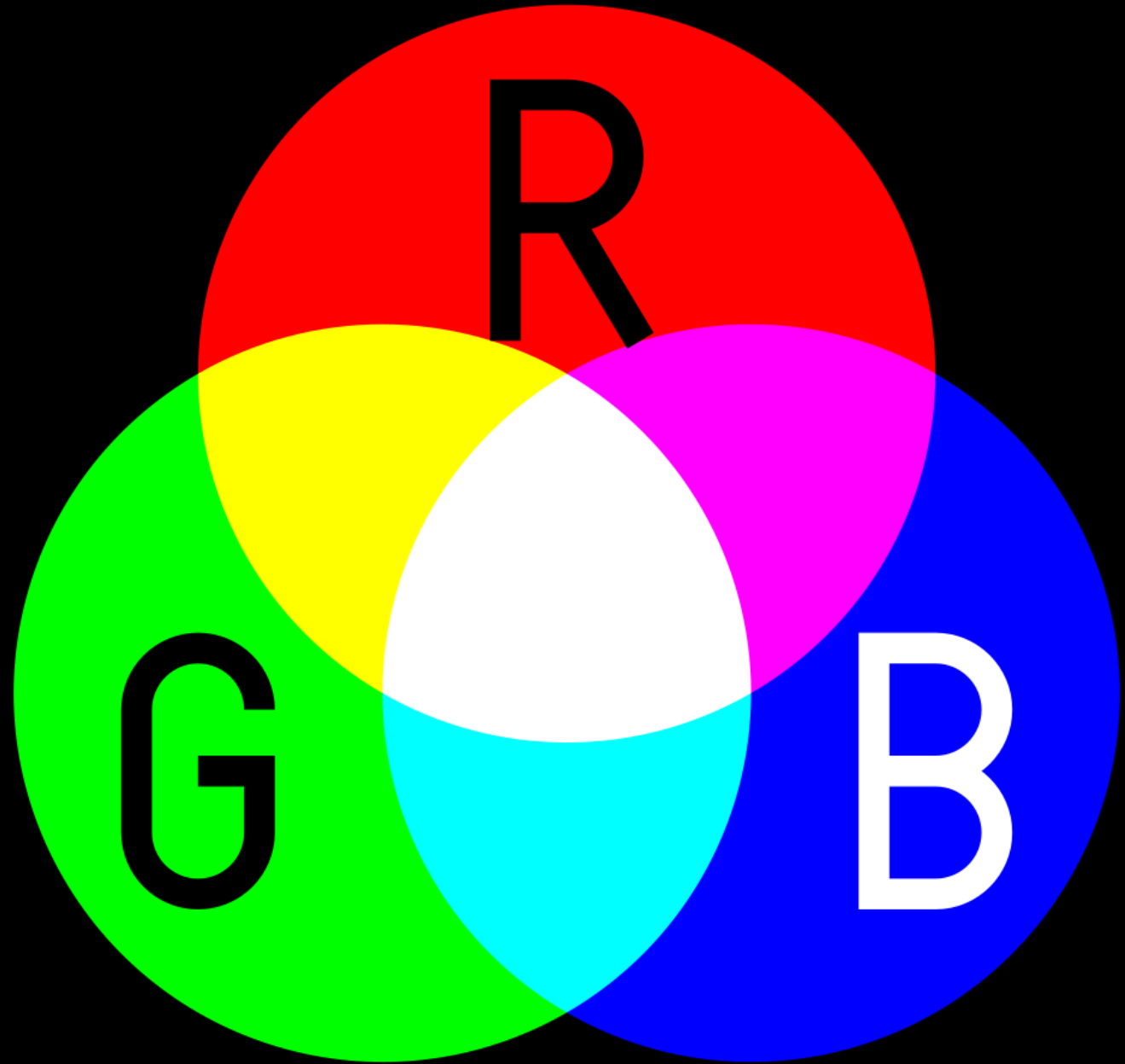
Režim mixování: Normální

Barvy



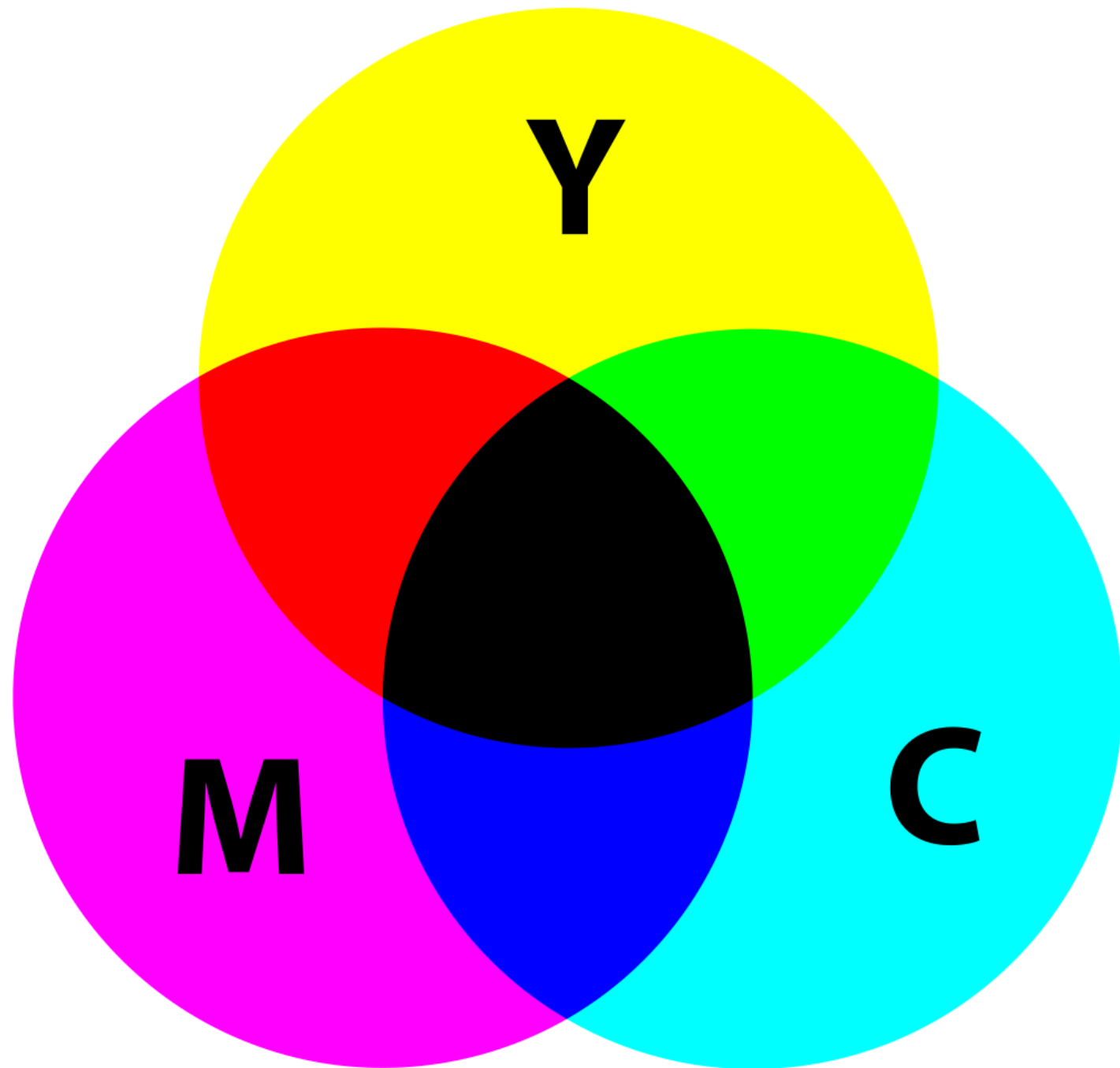
RGB

- Aditivní model
- Kombinací vzniká barva s vyšší světlostí
- Používá světelné zdroje (monitory)
- Kombinace sytosti barev -> nová barva
- Používejte pro digitální podobu



CMYK

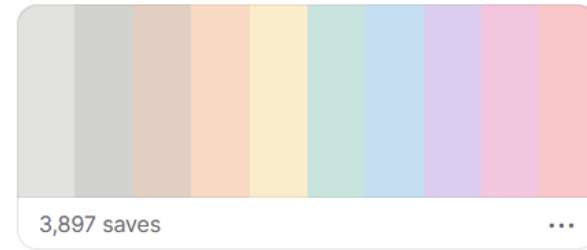
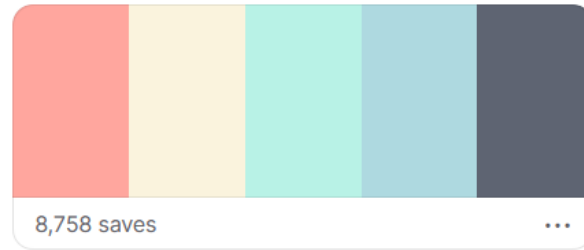
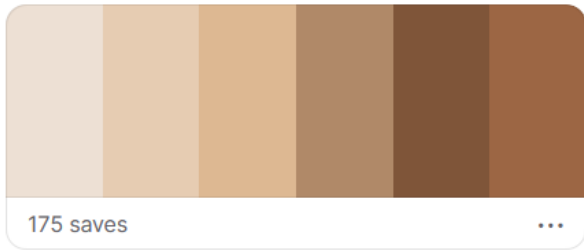
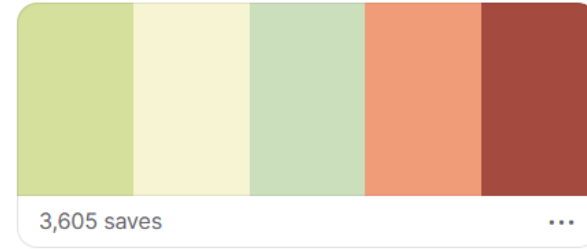
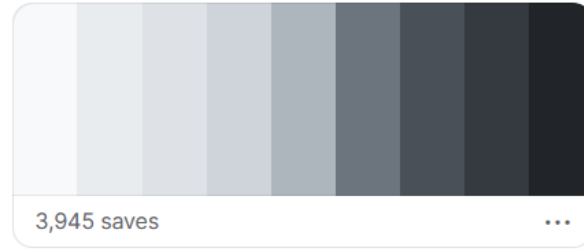
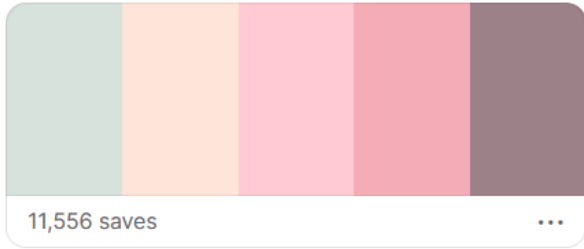
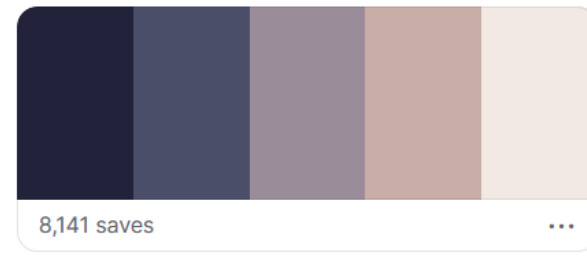
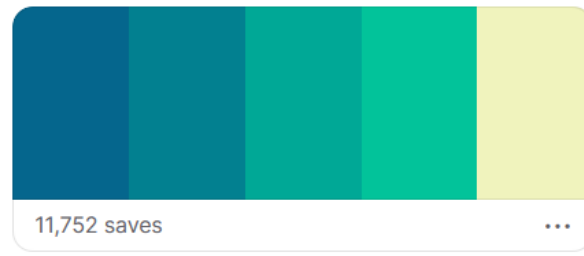
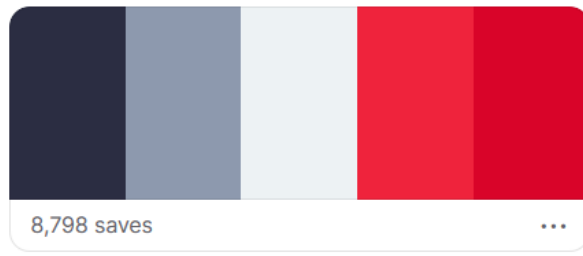
- Substraktivní barevný model
- Kombinací barev se ubírá světlost
- Využívá odraz světla (tiskárny)
- Práce s pigmentem
- Používejte pro tisk



Kombinování barev

- Monochromatické barvy
- Analogické barvy
- Komplementární barvy

The image shows a digital color picker interface. On the left, there is a vertical gradient bar transitioning from purple to black. In the center is a circular color wheel with a white center and a 'Lock' checkbox below it. To the right of the wheel is a 'RYB Mode' dropdown menu. Further right, the interface is divided into three steps: 1. 'PICK A COLOR' with a text input field containing '#c3e324' and a small color swatch; 2. 'CHOOSE A HARMONY' with six circular icons representing different color relationships (monochromatic, analogous, triadic, tetradic, etc.), with the triadic icon highlighted in orange; 3. 'SEE RESULTS' with two text input fields containing '#e32463' and '#a324e3', each with a corresponding color swatch. Below these fields are 'Clear All' and 'Get Color Scheme' buttons. At the bottom, a horizontal bar displays three color swatches: a yellow-green, a magenta, and a purple.



- <https://www.sessions.edu/color-calculator/>
- <https://color.adobe.com/cs/create/color-wheel>
- <https://colors.co/>
- <https://www.canva.com/learn/100-color-combinations/>



Červené písmo na modré?

THE SVUH RAPID ACCESS CLINIC FOR SUSPICIOUS NECK LUMPS:

AN AUDIT OF PATIENTS' TIMELINES AND OUTCOMES

LEEANN TAN*, MADI YOUSIFI*, AONGUS CURRAN*

1. UCD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE, BELFIELD, DUBLIN 4
2. DEPARTMENT OF ENT, ST VINCENT'S UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, ELM PARK, DUBLIN 4

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

The Rapid Access Clinic for patients with suspicious neck lumps was set up at St Vincent's University Hospital in order aid the speedy diagnosis of malignancy in patients with Head & Neck Cancer. This is the first clinic of its kind for Head & Neck Cancer in Ireland. The aim of this audit was to evaluate the clinic's output and analyse new referrals to the clinic in a 6-month period with considerations for patients' timelines and outcomes.

METHODOLOGY

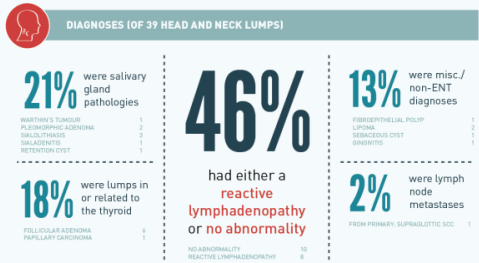
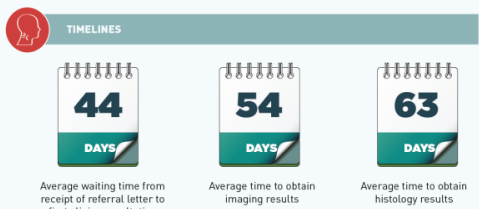
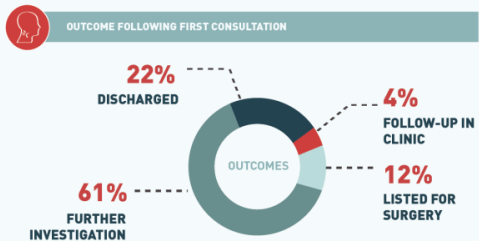
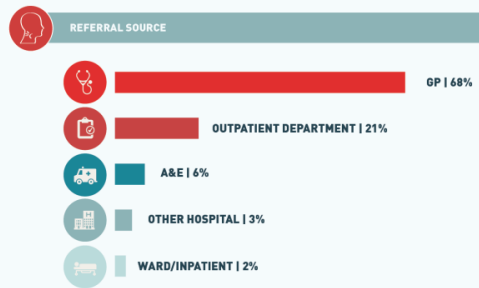
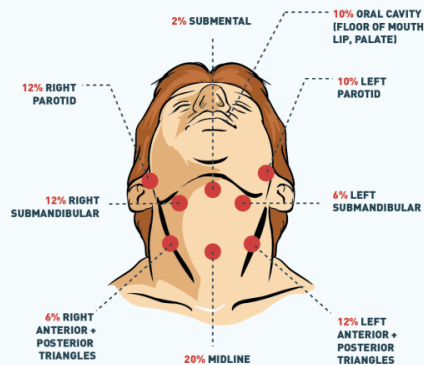
A retrospective cohort of **new referrals** seen in the Rapid Access Neck Lump Clinic was identified from clinic lists over a period of **6 months** between September 2012 and January 2013. Of the 73 patients identified 10 did not attend the first consultation at the clinic and hence were excluded from the study, giving a final sample of **63 patients**. Audit data was obtained from clinical notes via a **retrospective chart review**. Patients' demographics, referring diagnosis, timelines, and outcomes were recorded and data analysed in Excel® (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, US).

RESULTS

PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS



SITE OF LUMP*



DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Waiting times for patients to be seen (average 44 days) and to obtain routine investigations is unacceptable (the NICE guidelines on cancer services "Improving Outcomes in Head and Neck Cancers" recommends that all cancer referrals be seen within 2 weeks). There is evidence in the literature¹ that the "one-stop neck lump assessment clinic" model in a broadly similar fashion to one-stop triple assessment breast clinics offers the opportunity to eliminate many of the delays along the diagnostic pathway as seen in this audit, hence the implementation of such is worth considering resources permitting. The **malignancy pick-up rate of 3%**, which is significantly lower than in comparable studies^{2,3} may be partially explained by a high number of inappropriate 'urgent' referrals, the extent of which will need further investigation and addressing; however more encouragingly this could also allude to the team's clinical acumen in discerning worrying clinical presentations that show up through alternative admission pathways e.g. other routine ENT clinics or A&E referrals.

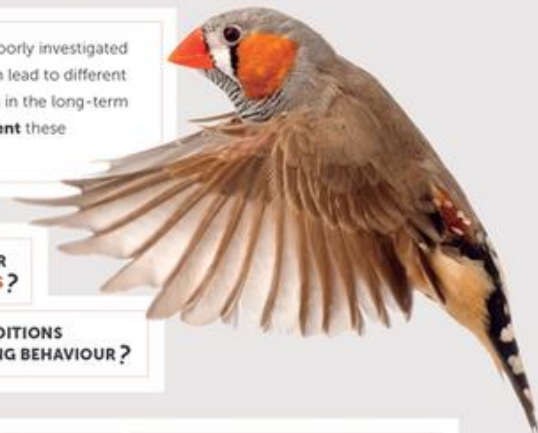
* 14 out of the 63 patients in the study cohort presented with NO LUMPS

FLEXIBLE FORAGING BEHAVIOUR IN WILD ZEBRA FINCHES AND ITS RELATION WITH TEMPERATURE

CATERINA FUNGHI, LUKE MCCOWAN, WIEBKE SCHUETT AND SIMON GRIFFITH

INTRODUCTION

- Foraging as behavioural trait has been poorly investigated
- Fluctuation in environmental conditions can lead to different behavioural strategies being equal in fitness in the long-term
- In extreme and unpredictable environment these fluctuations are more pronounced



QUESTIONS

IS INDIVIDUAL FORAGING BEHAVIOUR CONSISTENT IN WILD ZEBRA FINCHES?

HOW DO THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS (TEMPERATURE) INFLUENCE FORAGING BEHAVIOUR?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

16 FEEDERS RANDOMLY LOCATED (I.E. 2 TRIALS)



Zebra finches were PIT - tagged and foraging behaviour monitored using a decoder-antenna-feeder system over 3 weeks.

PC ANALYSIS ON DAILY FORAGING BEHAVIOUR OF 72 ADULTS

5.2% variation	PCI foraging
Visits	0.3
Distance travelled	0.58
No. feeders	0.5
Feeder fidelity	-0.46



LOW PCI foraging:
• visits per feeder
• distance travelled
• feeders visited
• fidelity

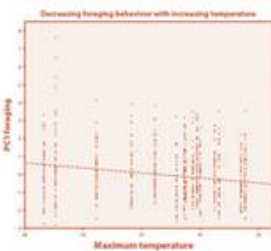


HIGH PCI foraging:
• visits per feeder
• distance travelled
• feeders visited
• fidelity

Example of 2 individuals showing different foraging behaviour. Dots represent feeders located 800m around a dam

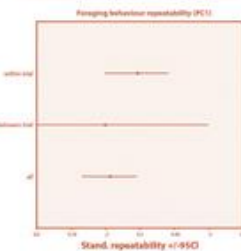
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IN EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS FORAGING BEHAVIOUR WAS INFLUENCED BY TEMPERATURE



GLMM, P<0.002, N=68. Negative relation between foraging behaviour (PCI) and temperature (°C)

CHANGED ENVIRONMENT LED TO FLEXIBLE FORAGING BEHAVIOUR > OPPORTUNISM?



Repeatability (LMM) calculated considering all 80% of all trials, between and within trials.

Fonty



- bezpatkové x patkové
- proporciónální x neproporciónální

Vyznačovací řez

- Kurzíva (pravá a nepravá)
- Duktus (tloušťka tahu)
- Kapitálky

KOČKA KOČKA

Rodina písma Helvetica

Rodina písma Helvetica

Rodina písma Helvetica

Rodina písma Helvetica

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Fonty ke stažení

Antic Slab 1 style
Santiago Orozco

Příliš žluťoučký kůň úpěl ďábelské ódy

Big Shoulders Inline Display 8 styles
Patric King

Příliš žluťoučký kůň úpěl
ďábelské ódy

EB Garamond Variable
Georg Duffner

Příliš žluťoučký kůň
úpěl ďábelské ódy

Assistant Variable
Multiple Designers


Příliš žluťoučký k
ůň úpěl ďábelské
ódy

Architects Daughter 1 style
Kimberly Geswein

Příliš žluťoučký
kůň úpěl
ďábelské ódy

Asap 8 styles
Omnibus-Type

Příliš žluťoučký
kůň úpěl ďábelské
ódy



<https://www.ceskefonty.cz>

<http://www.fontys.cz>

<https://fonts.google.com>

Uspořádání



Uspořádání

- Délka řádku 40 – 60 znaků
- Zvýraznění nadpisů jinak než uvnitř textového bloku
- Velikost písma 40 – 70 pt
- Obrázky 300 DPI
- Nevytvářet rámečky a okraje
- Mezi bloky a grafickými prvky dostatek prostoru
- Prvky k sobě zarovnávat



- Představit výzkum,
pokrok, nápad
- Popularizovat
- Otevřít diskuzi
- Zaujmout



Čitelnost z dvou až tří metrů



Is Planting Forests Bad for the Climate?

Peter K. Snyder
Department of Soil, Water, and Climate
University of Minnesota

Background

Planting forests is one of the readily available and proven approaches to mitigating climate change through the sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂). In order to avoid a doubling in the concentration of atmospheric CO₂ from preindustrial values by mid-century will require a multitude of technologies and approaches – carbon sequestration through forest planting being one of the more practical ones. It has been estimated that the establishment of 400 Mha of new forests in temperate latitudes and 100 Mha of plantations on non-forested land would account for an equivalent of 1 GtC/year of reduced carbon emissions over the life of a forest. Policies currently being proposed and debated in Congress have carbon sequestration as a central component of a national plan for mitigating climate change (e.g., Cap and Trade), however there is considerable uncertainty over whether afforestation/reforestation will actually do more harm than good. Planting a forest may decrease the surface reflectivity resulting in greater net radiation being absorbed at the surface and thus, surface warming. In some cases this warming can more than offset the climate benefit derived from carbon sequestration.

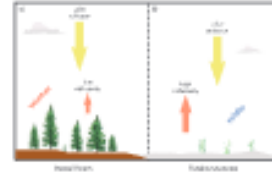


Figure 1. Forest placement can contribute to atmospheric warming via an albedo-vegetation feedback.

Biogeochemically – placement of a forest benefits the climate system by sequestering carbon and reducing the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide. This results in a reduction in the radiative forcing of the planet, and a lower global temperature.

Biophysically – a forest landscape (Fig. 1a) has a lower reflectivity relative to a non-forested landscape (Fig. 1b), especially when the land surface is covered by snow during the winter months. Sunlight impinged on the forested landscape will result in less radiation being reflected back to the atmosphere, thus causing a net warming as the trees absorb more radiation. For a non-forested landscape, more incident sunlight will be reflected back to the atmosphere, thus causing a net cooling.

To provide a benefit to the climate system through forest placement, one must maximize the carbon sequestration potential of the forest while at the same time minimizing the biophysical impacts that act to offset the climate benefit.

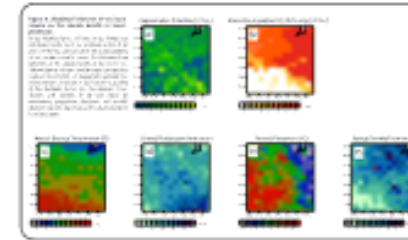
The process leading to establishment of a forest for the purposes of maximizing the climate benefit is dependent on four key factors: the local climate, the age of the forest, the associated forest canopy cover, and the forest species. The first three of the factors controlling whether placement of a forest can benefit the climate are analyzed with a series of numerical simulations below. A dynamical vegetation model (Integrated Biosphere Simulator (IBIS)) is used to simulate the placement of forests for the purposes of benefiting the climate (Figure 2). IBIS is a comprehensive model of land surface and terrestrial ecosystem processes and was developed for the purpose of studying the response of natural vegetation and carbon, nitrogen, and water cycles (e.g., runoff) to various environmental drivers. IBIS has been enhanced for this project to include a forest age class scheme to capture carbon sequestration rates as a function of forest age. In addition, IBIS is currently being modified to include representation of hybrid poplar forests.



Figure 2. Schematic of the Integrated Biosphere Simulator (IBIS).

Local Climate

A successful forest site is one in which the climate is favorable for the species being established. Cloudy locations result in less influence of the surface reflectivity, which leads to less energy absorbed at the surface and a cooler climate, but possibly lower carbon uptake. However, increased cloud cover can contribute to more diffuse radiation, which enhances photosynthesis (and carbon uptake) because diffuse radiation is more effective at illuminating shaded leaves inside the canopy as compared to direct radiation. Each region needs to be independently evaluated to determine whether it is a climate benefit based on the local climate drivers.



The climate benefit of conifer forests (60-year stand rotation) as simulated in IBIS over the northern United States and southern Canada is shown in Figure 4. (Top Left) Separation Potential (i.e., carbon uptake). (Top Right) Embryo-equivalent of shortwave forcing (i.e., albedo effect). (Bottom) Net equivalent carbon stock (i.e., difference between Top maps). Some regions are ideal for forest placement as they can maximize carbon uptake while reducing the detrimental influence of the surface albedo. Much of northeastern Minnesota would be favorable for establishment of short rotation forest plantations. Regions in red represent areas where the climate benefit of forest placement is negative while regions in blue represent areas where the climate benefit of forest placement is positive.

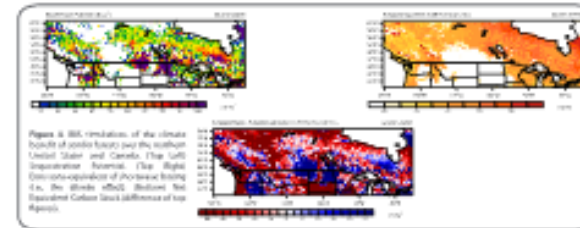


Figure 5. IBIS simulation of the climate benefits of deciduous forests over the northern United States and Canada. (Top Left) Separation Potential. (Top Right) Embryo-equivalent of shortwave forcing (i.e., the albedo effect). (Bottom) Net Equivalent Carbon Stock difference of Top Regions.

Fraction Cover

The fraction of an area covered by the forest canopy as compared to the underlying surface can influence the reflectivity of the surface, and thus, the amount of warming. Proper placement of trees in a plantation can minimize the impact of the surface reflectivity and improve production, as trees do not need to compete for sunlight if spaced sufficiently apart. The trade-off is that trees packed more densely can sequester more carbon (higher net ecosystem production - NEP), however, the surface albedo can lead to greater surface warming. The key is to find the optimal forest coverage to maximize the climate benefit. For a 40-year rotation of a jack pine forest in central Saskatchewan, the optimal fraction cover lies somewhere between 0.5 and 0.75.

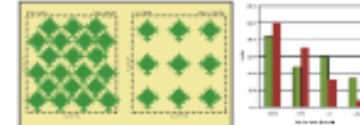


Figure 6. Left: Influence of stand spacing on carbon uptake and albedo. Right: IBIS simulation of the carbon uptake net shortwave forcing (albedo) as a function of fraction cover for a 40-year rotation stand in central Saskatchewan.

Forest Age

The age of a forest determines the rate of carbon sequestration with younger forests early in their growth stage (regarding to maturity) being more effective. The carbon flux in older-growth forests tends to be at a lower steady state as tree productivity equalizes. The rate of carbon sequestration in old-growth forests can be near zero. In the example below, a forest stand optimizes its climate benefit around 68-75 years. Anything beyond that is a detriment to the climate system because the albedo effect dominates over low carbon uptake.

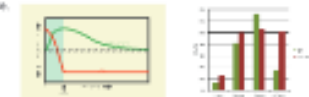


Figure 7. Left: Influence of stand spacing on carbon uptake and albedo. Right: IBIS simulation of the carbon uptake net shortwave forcing (albedo) as a function of stand age for a 40-year rotation stand in central Saskatchewan.

Summary

The ongoing results of this study suggest that while carbon sequestration may be a viable approach to mitigating climate change, the biophysical effects (i.e., those related to the surface albedo) must be included in any assessment because they can, in certain cases, dwarf the positive benefits and lead to a warmer, not cooler global climate. The controls on where a forest should be located, how it should be managed, and how long it should be grown for are complex and require complex models to understand the interactions between the biogeochemical and biophysical processes in the environment.

Acknowledgments

Support for this project is provided by the University of Minnesota, Institute for Sustainable Energy & the Environment (ISEE-E2E-TL).

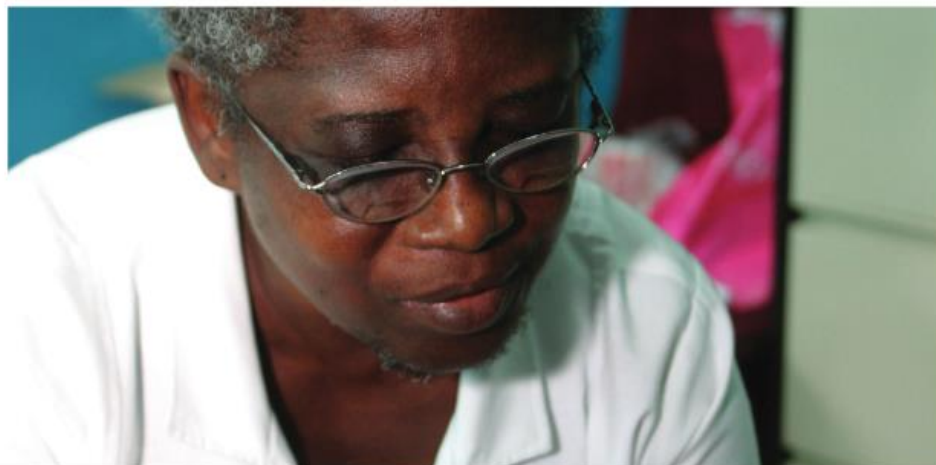
Lákavý krátký název

Reaching the first 90: Identifying barriers to ensure uninterrupted supply of HIV Rapid Test Kits (RTKs) in low and middle-income countries

Results from a multi-country online survey

A. GEORGE, J. HEAVNER, M.L. FIELD-NGUER, C. NDONGMO, M. WATTLEWORTH

USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program - Procurement and Supply Management Project (GHSC-PSM)



— In 2017, anecdotal reports indicated site-level stockouts of HIV RTKs in several countries.



Understanding the Barriers

The USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program
— Procurement and Supply Management

Krátké věty Důležité informace Odrážky, šipky, číslování

Introduction

A widely-used LC-MS/MS workflow for label-free proteomics experiments relies on data-dependent acquisition (DDA) and precursor intensity values for quantification. However, inaccurate quantitative results due to interference from closely eluting peptides is a fundamental concern. Data-independent acquisition (DIA) coupled with fragment-based quantification has the potential to alleviate this problem.¹ To compare the performance of these two methods, we analyzed triplicate injections of a HeLa digest using precursor quantification from DDA data and fragment-based quantification from DIA data.

Methods

Replicates of a commercially available tryptic HeLa cell digest (Pierce/Thermo) were analyzed by LC-MS/MS on a Thermo Fisher Orbitrap Fusion Lumos mass spectrometer.

DDA data were collected using the “top speed” scan strategy and searched against a SwissProt Human FASTA database using Mascot 2.6.0. Precursor intensity values were calculated using Mascot Distiller 2.6.3.0. Results were loaded into Scaffold 4.8.4 for probability assignments, and Scaffold perSPECTives 2.1.0 for normalization and protein quantification.

For DIA, chromatogram library spectra were obtained using staggered 4- m/z isolation windows, while for experimental data, 12- m/z windows were used across a mass range of 390-1015 m/z . Scaffold DIA 1.1.1 was used to create a chromatogram library from the narrow-window data,

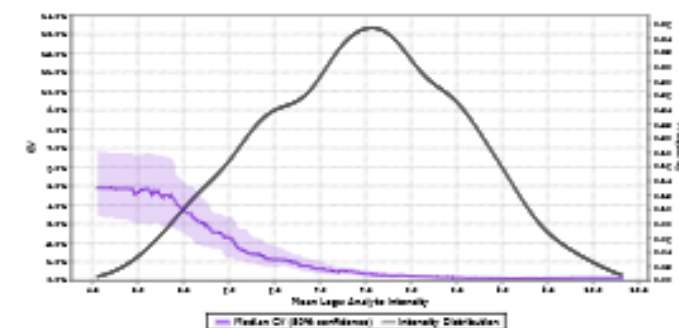


Figure 1: Protein-level intensity and CV data for DIA.

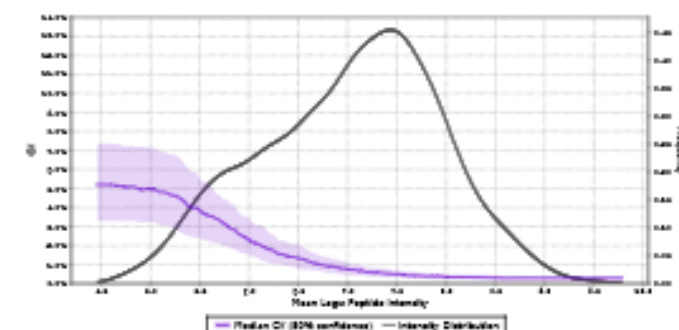


Figure 3: Peptide-level intensity and CV data for DIA.

Figures 1 to 4 show the relationship between intensity and CV among replicates, and the distribution of intensities for proteins/peptides that were quantified in all replicates. Overall, quantitative variation is much lower for DIA than DDA. While both experiments show similar overall trends, the median protein CV for DIA data across the intensity range is roughly half that for DDA. At the peptide level, DIA also has more consistent, lower CVs.

Surprisingly, DDA data show relatively poor CVs in peptide quantities at high intensities, while DIA performs extremely well, possibly because of saturation, interference or poor selection of peak bounds when quantifying precursors in DDA.

Vzdušnost



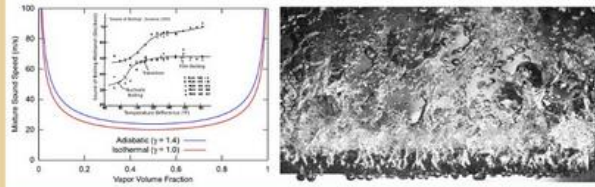
Acoustic Detection of Boiling in Nuclear Reactors

Curtis W. Hamman and Parviz Moin
Center for Turbulence Research



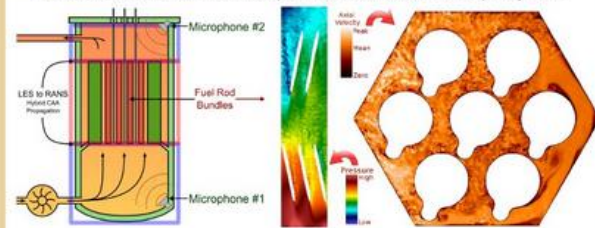
Sound Propagation in Boiling Flows

- ▶ Boiling is an Efficient Mode of Heat Transfer
 - ▶ Widely Used in Heat Exchangers, Nuclear Reactors and Advanced Energy Systems
- ▶ Too Much Boiling Damages Fuel, Too Little Reduces Power
- ▶ The Sound of Boiling Can Quantify These Safety Margins
 - ▶ Bubbles Generate Distinct Tones & Perturbations as They Pulsate, Grow & Collapse
 - ▶ Such Active & Passive Sonar Sensors Widely Deployed in Non-Nuclear Industries



Nuclear Reactor Noise Surveillance

- ▶ Acoustics Used to Monitor Boiling, Vibration, Flow, and Correlate Readings to Guide Operational Maneuvers
- ▶ Rapid, High-Bandwidth Global Response at Low Cost
 - ▶ Neutron Detectors and Thermocouples Limited to Local, Low-Frequency Data



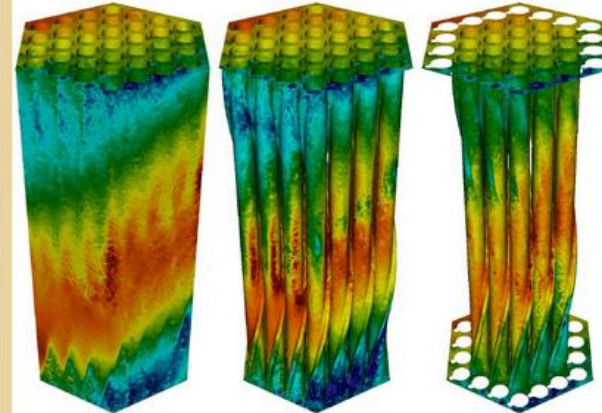
- ▶ Must Identify Sound Sources in Advanced Energy Systems
- ▶ Simulation-Driven Acoustic Instrumentation and Detection in Operating Nuclear Reactors Necessary for Robust V&V
- ▶ Enables *New Builds, Power Upgrades & Lifetime Extensions*



Startup Engineers Refuel and Instrument the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

Near-Field Sound in Fuel Bundles

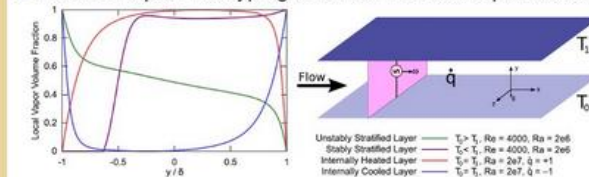
- ▶ Turbulent Shear Layers, Wall-Pressure Fluctuations & Local Boiling Generate Sound in Wire-Wrapped Fuel Bundles



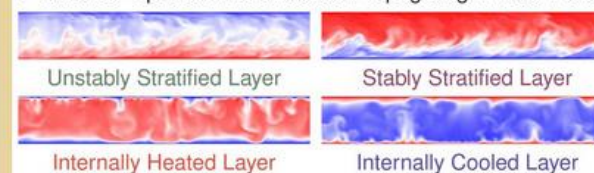
Wall-Pressure Fluctuations in a Heated 37-Pin Wire-Wrapped Fuel Bundle with Several Hundred Million CVs Computed on 32K Processors on the LLNL BlueGene/L.

Propagating Sound to the Far-Field

- ▶ Semi-Analytic Duct Acoustics Model Propagates Sound from Hydrodynamic Near-Field to the Acoustic Far-Field
- ▶ Provides Directivity Pattern and Response of a Microphone
- ▶ Enables Rapid Prototyping & Sensor Network Optimization

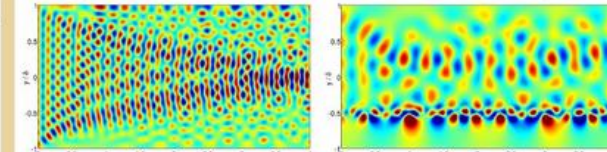


- ▶ Consider Upstream Disturbance Propagating in Near-Field



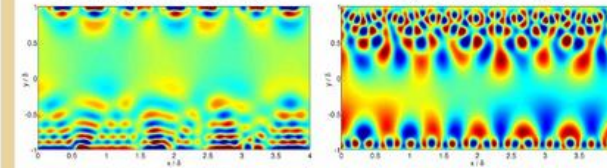
Far-Field Sound and Spectra

- ▶ Local Density/Sound-Speed Gradients Refract Disturbance
 - ▶ If Not Boiling, Only Uniform Vertical Bars (e.g. a 1 kHz Plane Wave) Would Appear
 - ▶ Upstream Plane Pressure Wave Strongly Distorted Over Broad Wavelength Range
 - ▶ Acoustic Energy Focused into Natural Waveguides by Multiphase Environment
 - ▶ Suggests Optimal Locations for Acoustic Sensors to Detect a Given Boiling State



Unstably Stratified Layer

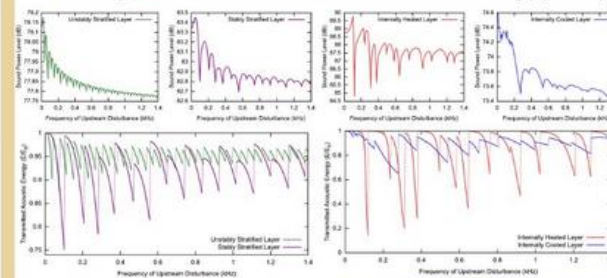
Stably Stratified Layer



Internally Heated Layer

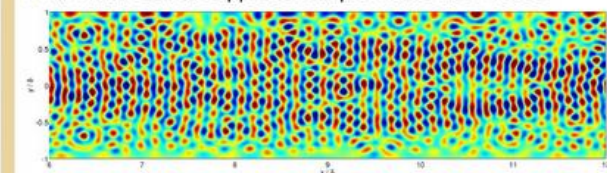
Internally Cooled Layer

- ▶ Frequency Spectra Strongly Modified by Boiling State
 - ▶ Acoustic Energy Focuses into Flow-Induced Waveguides Leading to Resonance
 - ▶ Wall Reflections and Flow Gradients Act to Reinforce Waveguide Resonance Bands
 - ▶ On Average, IHL Generates the Most Acoustic Power for Fixed Forcing ($\Delta p = 1$ Pa)



Turbulent Mixed Convection Volumetrically Heated Layers

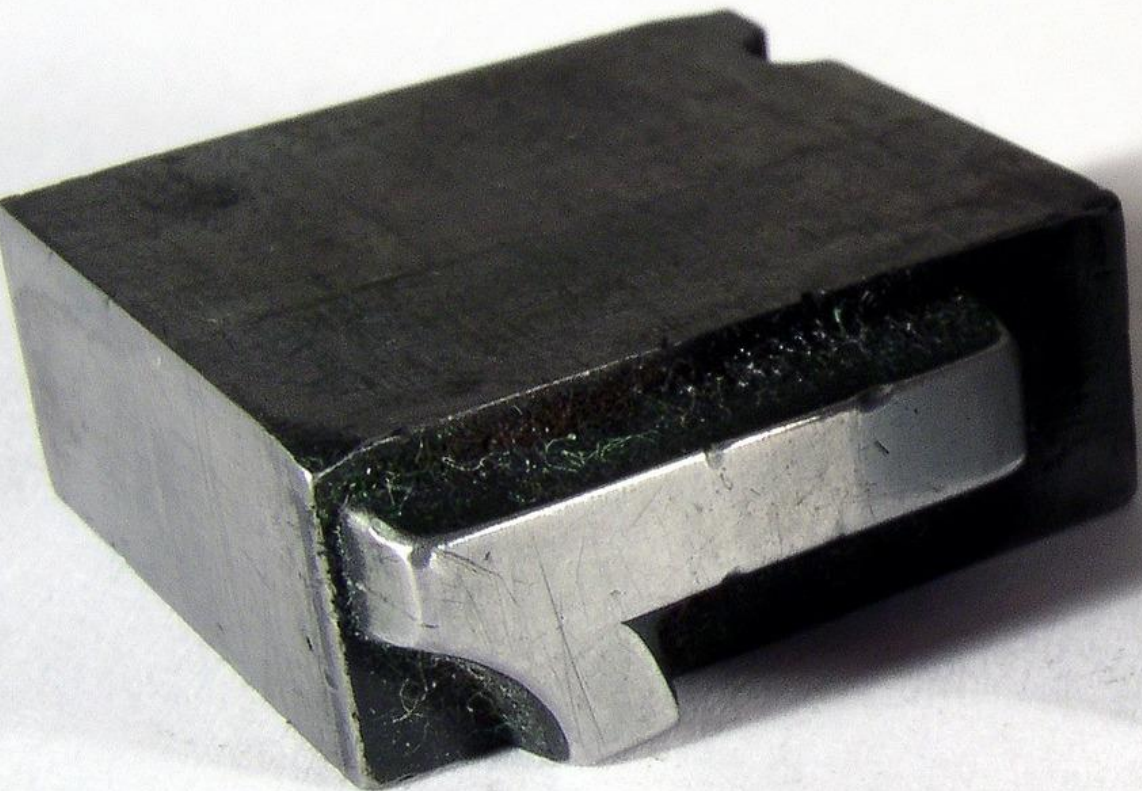
- ▶ Far-Field Sound Supports Multiple Transverse Waves



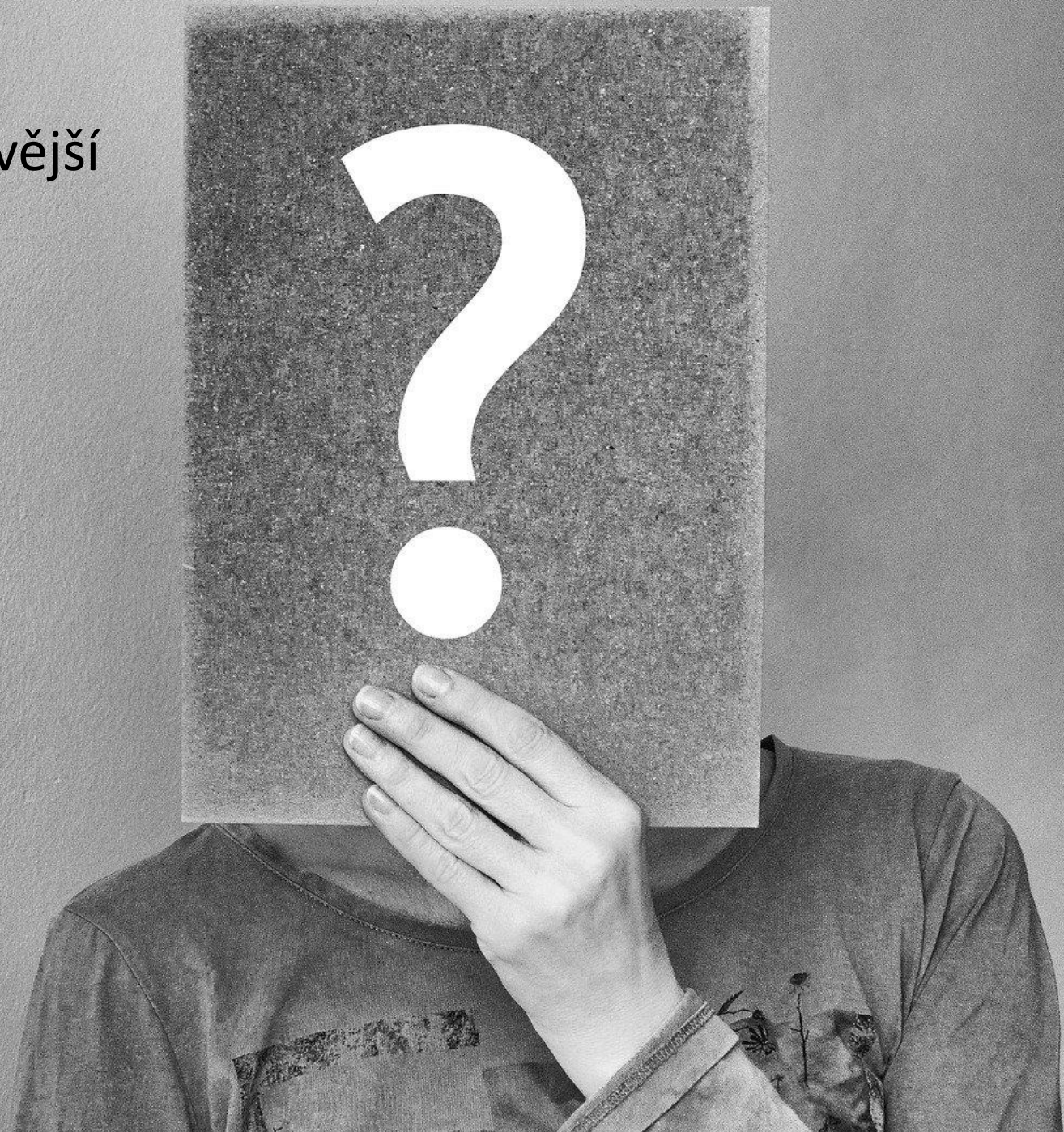
Má se
na poster
vejít všechno?

Název
Jména
Instituce
Hypotézy
Metody
Výsledky
Diskuze
Obrázky



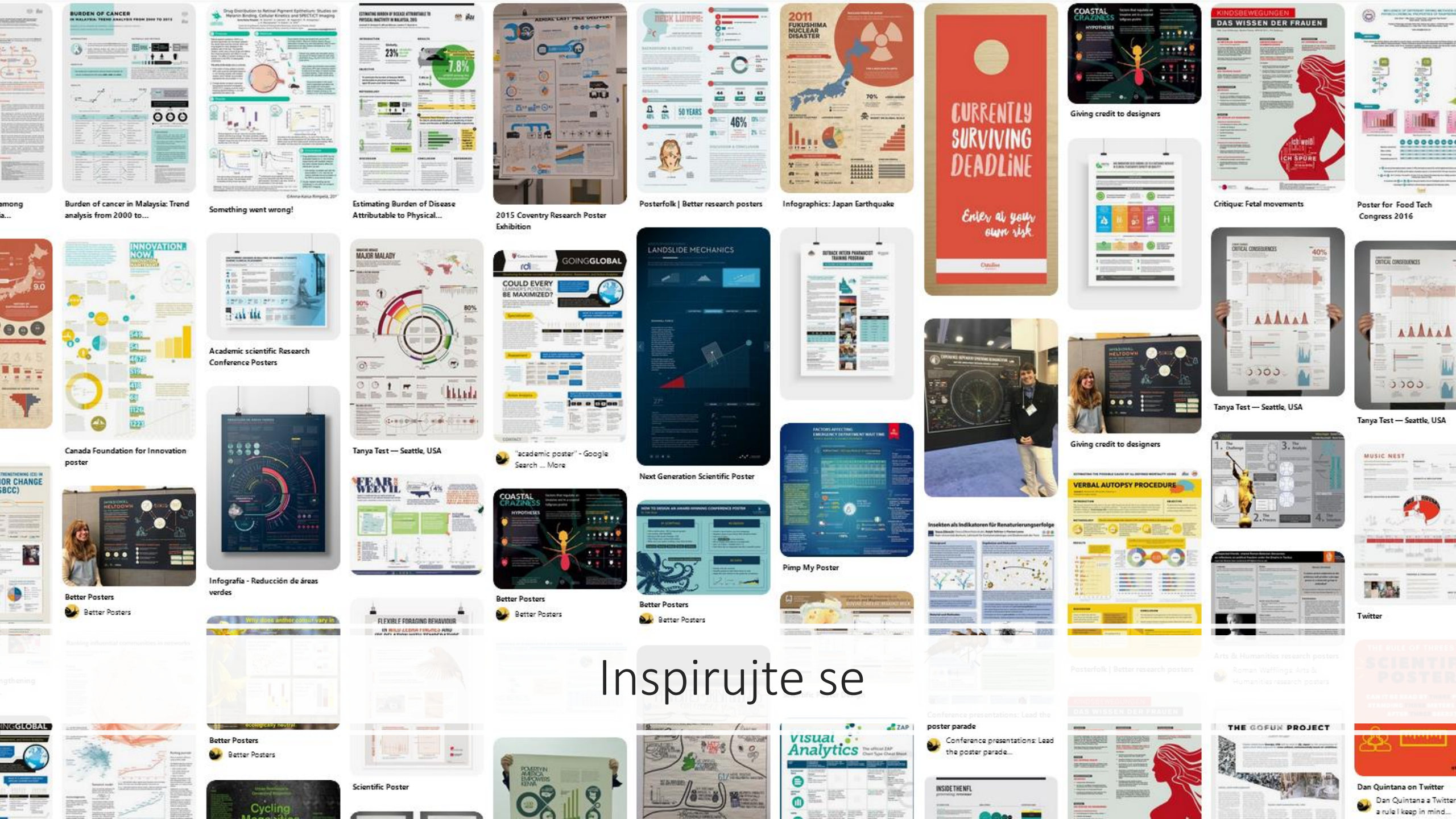


- Jaké jsou nejdůležitější/nejzajímavější informace mého tématu?
- Jak je mohu vizuálně převést?
Obrázek, fotka, graf, tabulka...?
- Kdo jsou účastnice a účastníci konference? Jak tématu rozumí?
- Co mohu jen říci a nemusí být na posteru?



Software

- Inkscape
- Gimp
- PowerPoint
- Adobe produkty
- Affinity produkty
- Canva
- CorelDraw
- Gliffy
- Plotly
- Hohli
- Creately
- Latex Beamer
- Adobe PageMaker



BURDEN OF CANCER IN MALAYSIA: TREND ANALYSIS FROM 2000 TO 2012

Line graph showing cancer incidence trends in Malaysia from 2000 to 2012. The graph shows a general upward trend in several major cancer types, with lung cancer showing a significant increase.

Burden of cancer in Malaysia: Trend analysis from 2000 to...

Drug Distribution to Retinal Pigment Epithelium: Studies on the Neuroinflammatory, Cellular Kinetics and SPK2/CTIP2 Imaging

Infographic detailing the distribution of drugs to the retinal pigment epithelium. It includes a diagram of the eye and various charts showing the effects of different treatments.

Something went wrong!

ESTIMATING BURDEN OF DISEASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO PHYSICAL INACTIVITY IN MALAYSIA, 2000

Infographic showing the burden of disease attributable to physical inactivity in Malaysia in 2000. It features a large green circle with '7.8%' and various bar charts.

Estimating Burden of Disease Attributable to Physical...

AERIAL LAST POLICE VISIT

Infographic about the aerial last police visit. It includes a map of the area and various statistics related to the event.

2015 Coventry Research Poster Exhibition

CHECK LUTIPPE:

Infographic about 'CHECK LUTIPPE'. It features a woman's face and various statistics, including '50 YEARS' and '46%'.

Posterfolk | Better research posters

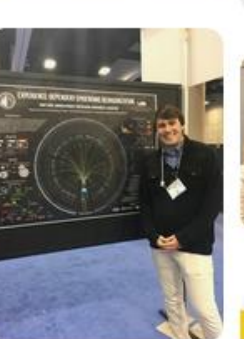
2011 FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR DISASTER

Infographic about the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster. It includes a map of Japan and various statistics, such as '70%'.

Infographics: Japan Earthquake

CURRENTLY SURVIVING DEADLINE

Vertical poster with a red background and white text. It says 'Enter at your own risk' and features the Creative Commons logo.



Giving credit to designers

COASTAL CRAZINESS

Infographic about coastal craziness. It features a colorful ant and various statistics.

Giving credit to designers

KINDSBEWEGUNGEN

Infographic about 'KINDBEWEGUNGEN'. It features a red silhouette of a pregnant woman and various statistics.

Critique: Fetal movements

DAS WISSEN DER FRAUEN

Infographic about 'DAS WISSEN DER FRAUEN'. It features a red silhouette of a woman and various statistics.

Poster for Food Tech Congress 2016

Poster for Food Tech Congress 2016

Infographic about the Food Tech Congress 2016. It features various charts and diagrams.

Poster for Food Tech Congress 2016

INNOVATION NOW

Infographic about innovation. It features various charts and diagrams, including a bar chart with values like 547, 54, 4925, 519, 418, 58, 1126, 1227.

Canada Foundation for Innovation poster

Academic scientific Research Conference Posters

Infographic about academic scientific research. It features a person sitting at a desk and various charts.

Academic scientific Research Conference Posters

MAJOR MALAYSI

Infographic about major Malaysia. It features a circular chart and various statistics.

Tanya Test — Seattle, USA

GOING GLOBAL

Infographic about going global. It features a globe and various statistics.

"academic poster" - Google Search ... More

LANDSLIDE MECHANICS

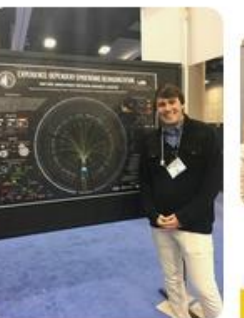
Infographic about landslide mechanics. It features a diagram of a landslide and various statistics.

Next Generation Scientific Poster

DEFENCE WITH PHARMACY TRAINING PROGRAM

Infographic about a defence training program. It features a person in a military uniform and various statistics.

Pimp My Poster



Giving credit to designers

CRITICAL CONSEQUENCES

Infographic about critical consequences. It features a bar chart and various statistics.

Tanya Test — Seattle, USA

CRITICAL CONSEQUENCES

Infographic about critical consequences. It features a bar chart and various statistics.

Tanya Test — Seattle, USA

CRITICAL CONSEQUENCES

Infographic about critical consequences. It features a bar chart and various statistics.

Tanya Test — Seattle, USA

BETTER POSTERS

Infographic about better posters. It features a person standing next to a poster and various statistics.

Better Posters

Infografia - Reducción de áreas verdes

Infographic about the reduction of green areas. It features a circular chart and various statistics.

Infografia - Reducción de áreas verdes

WEAR

Infographic about wear. It features a map of the USA and various statistics.

Better Posters

COASTAL CRAZINESS

Infographic about coastal craziness. It features a colorful ant and various statistics.

Better Posters

HOW TO DESIGN AN ANNUAL MEETING CONFERENCE POSTER

Infographic about designing a conference poster. It features a person and various statistics.

Better Posters

PIMP MY POSTER

Infographic about pimping a poster. It features a person and various statistics.

Pimp My Poster

INSEKTEN ALS INDIKATOREN FÜR RENATURIERUNGSERFOLGE

Infographic about insects as indicators for restoration success. It features a person and various statistics.

Posterfolk | Better research posters

VERBAL AUTOPSY PROCEDURE

Infographic about a verbal autopsy procedure. It features a person and various statistics.

Posterfolk | Better research posters

MUSIC NEST

Infographic about music nest. It features a person and various statistics.

Twitter

THE RULE OF THREE SCIENTIFIC POSTER

Infographic about the rule of three for scientific posters. It features a person and various statistics.

Dan Quintana on Twitter

Inspirujte se

Ranking influential communities in networks

Infographic about ranking influential communities in networks. It features a network diagram and various statistics.

GOING GLOBAL

Infographic about going global. It features a globe and various statistics.

Why does amber color vary in

Infographic about why amber color varies. It features a person and various statistics.

Better Posters

FLEXIBLE FORAGING BEHAVIOUR

Infographic about flexible foraging behaviour. It features a bird and various statistics.

Better Posters

COASTAL CRAZINESS

Infographic about coastal craziness. It features a colorful ant and various statistics.

Scientific Poster

HOW TO DESIGN AN ANNUAL MEETING CONFERENCE POSTER

Infographic about designing a conference poster. It features a person and various statistics.

Scientific Poster

visual Analytics

Infographic about visual analytics. It features a person and various statistics.

Conference presentations: Lead the poster parade

INSIDE THE NFL

Infographic about inside the NFL. It features a person and various statistics.

Conference presentations: Lead the poster parade...

DAS WISSEN DER FRAUEN

Infographic about 'DAS WISSEN DER FRAUEN'. It features a red silhouette of a woman and various statistics.

Arts & Humanities research poster

THE GOFUKU PROJECT

Infographic about the Gofuku Project. It features a person and various statistics.

Roman Wafflings Arts & Humanities research posters

Dan Quintana on Twitter

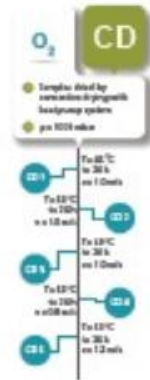
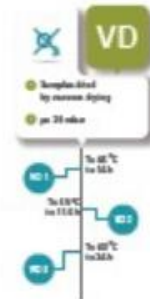
Infographic about Dan Quintana on Twitter. It features a person and various statistics.

Dan Quintana on Twitter

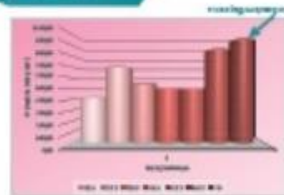
ABSTRACT

Fresh raspberries (*Rubus idaeus*) were dried by vacuum drying, convective drying with heat pumps and freeze drying in order to compare quality of samples dried by different drying techniques. Physico-chemical properties of dried raspberries were investigated in all applied techniques. Moisture content, water activity, shear force, rehydration capability, total phenols content, total flavonoids content and antioxidant activity were used as the most suitable quality indicators.

METHODS



RESULTS



Obtained T_o (convective and vacuum dried samples)



Obtained T_o (convective dried samples)



Obtained T_o (freeze-dried samples)

	VD 1	VD 2	VD 3	CD 1	CD 2	CD 3	CD 4	CD 5	CD 6	FD
Moisture content [%]	10.15	9.49	11.12	10.06	9.26	9.01	9.01	9.06	11.06	11.44
Water activity	0.92	0.90	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.96	0.97
Shear force [N]	1201	1071	2100	1070	1037	1112	1080	1010	1013	1013
Rehydration power [%]	17.60	18.05	21.20	15.10	15.10	10.04	10.41	10.10	10.10	10.10

CONCLUSIONS

- in **VD 2** was noticed the lowest moisture content (9.49%), the lowest aw value (0.90) and the highest rehydration power (18.05%).
- The lowest loss of TP (20.87%) and the highest antioxidant capacity i.e. the lowest IC50 (1418) was observed in **VD 2**.
- in **VD 2** and **CD 2** (65 °C, 20 min; 1.4 h and 60 °C, 20 min; 1.8 h) was obtained the lowest shear force (1037 N) and also the lowest loss of flavonoids content (27.26%).
- In comparison with **VD 2** and **CD 2**, **FD** gave less good results in terms of investigated physico-chemical properties.
- Advantage of **CD** is reflected in reduced energy usage due to the heat pump system.

ESTIMATING BURDEN OF DISEASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO PHYSICAL INACTIVITY IN MALAYSIA, 2015

Azahadi O, Shubash S, MFuad MAnuar, LeeAnn T, NazIrah A
Centre for Burden of Disease Research, Institute for Public Health, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

Physical inactivity increases the risk of many adverse health conditions, including the world's major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) of coronary heart disease (CHD), type 2 diabetes, and breast and colon cancers, and shortens life expectancy.¹

Globally, **23%** of adults do not meet

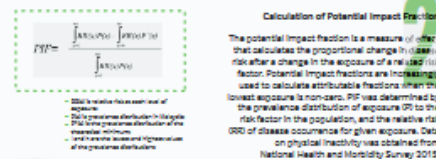
the WHO global recommendations on physical activity for health.²

OBJECTIVE

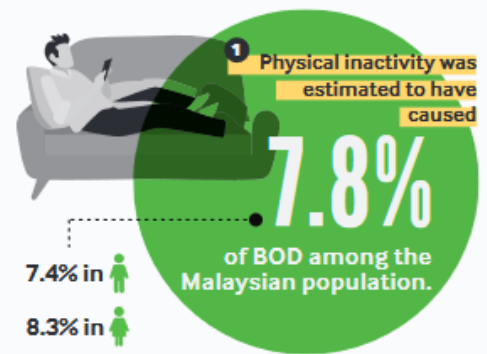
To estimate the burden of disease (BOD) attributable to physical inactivity in adults aged 30 years and older in Malaysia.

METHODOLOGY

Attributable burden of physical inactivity was calculated in 3 steps:



RESULTS



Health Outcome	Overall	Male	Female
Ischaemic heart disease	112,726	75,051	37,675
Stroke	61,809	31,392	30,417
Diabetes Mellitus	66,361	30,789	35,572
Colon & Rectum Cancers	10,513	5,614	4,899
Breast Cancer	7,416	0	7,416
TOTAL	258,825	142,846	115,979
% of total BOD (DALYs)	7.8	7.4	8.3

Table 1: Burden (DALYs) attributable to physical inactivity by gender

Ischaemic Heart Disease was the largest contributor for DALYs attributable to physical inactivity in both males and females at **52.5%** and **32.5%** respectively.



Figure 2: Burden attributable to physical inactivity by age group

DISCUSSION

- The attributable burden of physical inactivity among Malaysian populations was **higher** compared to that found in the global attributable risk factors study which was around **3.0%**.³
- Similar to global trends, **Malaysian females** are more inactive than males, and **older adults** are more inactive than younger adults.⁴
- The finding of **Ischaemic Heart Disease** being the largest contributor compared to other diseases is in concordance with the findings from the Australian Burden of Disease study.⁷

CONCLUSION

- This study shows the importance of physical inactivity as a major risk to health.
- Priority should be placed on the implementation of physical activity intervention by providing exposure to positive physical activity experiences and creating activity-friendly environments through smart and supportive policies.⁸

REFERENCES

- World Health Organization. *Physical inactivity: A global public health problem*. Geneva: WHO, 2010.
- World Health Organization. *World Physical Activity Report*. Geneva: WHO, 2016.
- World Health Organization. *Global Burden of Disease Study 2010*. Geneva: WHO, 2013.
- World Health Organization. *World Physical Activity Report*. Geneva: WHO, 2016.
- World Health Organization. *World Physical Activity Report*. Geneva: WHO, 2016.
- World Health Organization. *World Physical Activity Report*. Geneva: WHO, 2016.
- World Health Organization. *World Physical Activity Report*. Geneva: WHO, 2016.
- World Health Organization. *World Physical Activity Report*. Geneva: WHO, 2016.

METHODOLOGY

The Australian University Teaching Criteria and Standards (AUTCAS) Framework was adopted as the basis for a collaborative research project involving the IRU institutions in Australia and five universities in Malaysia.

A survey was conducted of the participating universities in each country to identify which of the 50 Standards under the 7 Criteria are currently used in annual performance reviews and promotion processes, and to identify the importance of

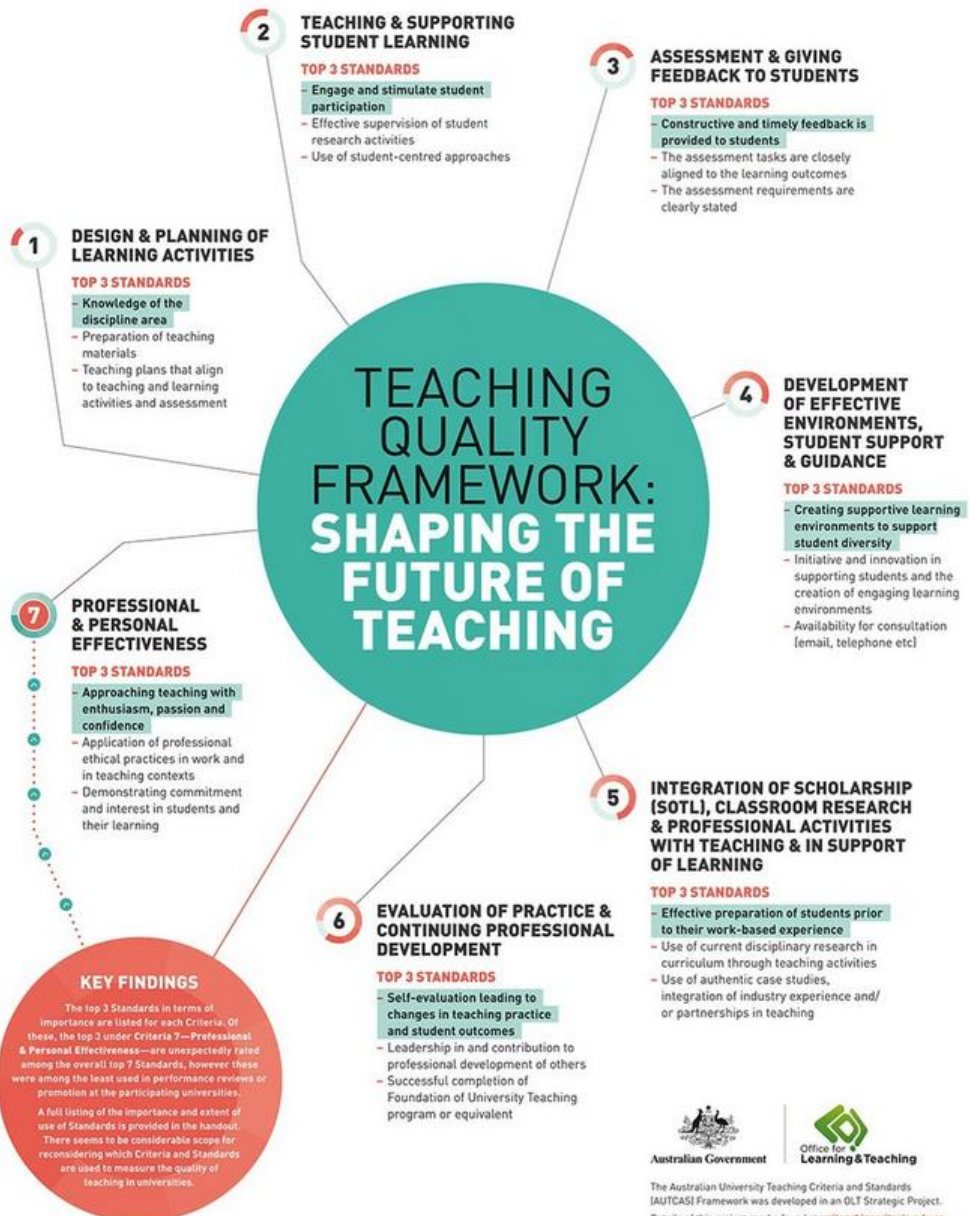
each Standard. Responses were received from 85 of the 177 senior academic and professional staff (48%) surveyed in the Australian universities. The information below is based on these responses.



RESEARCHERS
Rick Cummings &
Craig Whitised



RESEARCHERS
Heather Smigiet &
Helen Stephenson



The Australian University Teaching Criteria and Standards (AUTCAS) Framework was developed in an OLT Strategic Project. Details of this project can be found at uniteachingcriteria.edu.au



KINDBEWEGUNGEN

DAS WISSEN DER FRAUEN

Heb. Josy Kühberger, Master-Thesis, APH-M 2011, FH Salzburg

HINTERGRUND

DIE MÜTTERLICHE WAHRNEHMUNG – eine Forschungslücke

Die sinnlichen Empfindungen der Frauen haben keinen Stellenwert in der fetalen Schwangerschaftsbeurteilung. Deutungslosigkeit über alle körperlichen Vorgänge haben technische Hilfsmittel wie CTG, Ultraschall und Doppler. Wenn überhaupt, so wird das Auftreten regelmäßiger Kindbewegungen als Hinweis auf fetales Wohlergehen ertragt.

Schwangere Frauen können jedoch neben der Hautleitfähigkeit die Art kindlicher Regungen detailliert beschreiben.

LEITFRAGE

WAS ERSPÜREN FRAUEN?

„Welche Wahrnehmungen beschreiben schwangere Frauen bezüglich des kindlichen Bewegungsverhaltens im letzten Trimenon?“ – ein Beitrag zur praktischen Hebammenarbeit.

MATERIAL UND METHODEN

INTERVIEWS

- » problemzentriert, leitfadengestützt
- » vier Frauen mit unauffälligem Schwangerschaftsverlauf, Gestationsalter 36+5 bis 39+0, Einlingschwangerschaft
- » Fichtling/Sommer 2013, Burgenland/Österreich
- » Auswertung der transkribierten Audio-Aufnahmen durch zusammenfassende Inhaltsanalyse nach Mayring

ERGEBNISSE

DREI BEREICHE DER WAHRNEHMUNG

SENSORIELLE WAHRNEHMUNGEN

- » Art der Bewegung (z.B. strecken, drehen, schieben...)
- » Lokalisation der Bewegung
- » bewegter Körperteil (Füße, Hände, Kopf, Rumpf)
- » Intensität der Bewegung
- » Schläckart
- » Ausformung neuer Bewegungsmuster

ZIRKADIAN-RHYTHMISCHE WAHRNEHMUNGEN

- » Entwicklung eines tageszeitlich abhängigen Auftretens der Bewegungen (Gesamtsamkeit: deutliche Aktivitätsspitze am Abend)
- » Verschiebung verschiedener Verhaltenszustände (Schlaf, aktiver Wachzustand, ruhiger Wachzustand...)

REAKTIV-INTERAKTIVE WAHRNEHMUNGEN

- » helfthredende Kommunikation zwischen Mutter und Kind
- » wechselseitige Beeinflussung von mütterlicher und kindlicher Aktivität auf körperlicher und emotionaler Ebene
- » zunehmende Reaktionsfähigkeit

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

KINDBEWEGUNGEN SIND GESUNDHEITSSZEICHEN

Eine normale Entwicklung, besonders die des Gehirns, ist untrennbar mit der Ausformung entsprechender Bewegungsmuster verbunden (Espinosa et al. 2012). Die Frauen zeichnen in ihren Wahrnehmungen also die Ausreife neuromotorischer Kompetenzen ihrer Ugeborenen nach.

Typische Veränderungen im Bewegungsmuster können als Hinweis auf physiologische Reifungs- und Vorbereitungsprozesse in Richtung Geburt beobachtet werden.

Zum Beispiel

- » Schläckart als Vorbereitung auf die eigenständige Atmung (Kuhntas & Shi 1997; Riontal 2006).
- » abendliches Aktivitäts-Hoch als Ausdruck der zunehmenden Reife des zirkadianen Systems (Rivkees 2003)
- » das Einsetzen von Schub- und Drehbewegungen des Kopfes als Instrument zur zeitlichen Einordnung des Geburtsbeginns
- » die Abnahme von Drehbewegungen des Körpers („Stellungswechsel“) in den letzten Wochen als prognostisch günstiger Hinweis auf ein Tiefschlaf- und aktiver Wachzustand) als Reife- und Gesundheitszeichen (de Vries & Fong 2008)
- » Verteilung einzelner Verhaltenszustände (Non-REM-Schlaf, REM-Schlaf, ruhiger Wachzustand und aktiver Wachzustand) als Reife- und Gesundheitszeichen (de Vries & Fong 2008)

Das Ertragen der Kindbewegungen gibt darüber hinaus Einblick in die Tiefe der bestehenden Bindung zwischen Frau und Kind. Denn die Fähigkeit kindliche Signale zu empfangen und die Bedürfnisse der Ugeborenen zu verstehen gilt als Hauptindikator einer vorgeburtlichen Mutter-Kind-Bindung (Slin et al. 2006).

SCHLUSSEZIEHUNGEN

DIE ERSPÜRNISSE NUTZEN

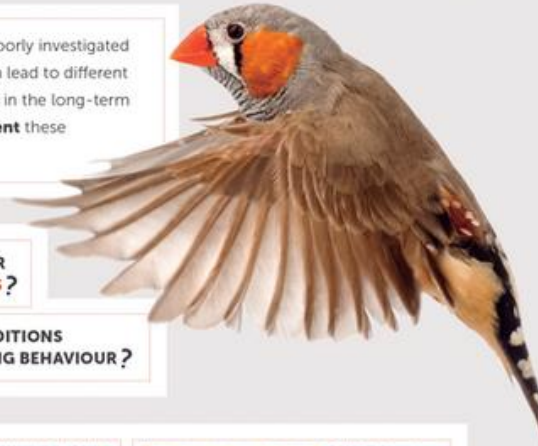
Die Wahrnehmungen der Frauen können in der praktischen Hebammenarbeit als Instrument zur Beurteilung kindlichen Wohlbefindens und der Reife- und Vorbereitungsprozesse Richtung Geburt dienen.



Literatur
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de Vries, J., Fong, B.F.: Development of fetal activity in women. Pediatrics 112:2375-2381 (2003)
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FLEXIBLE FORAGING BEHAVIOUR IN WILD ZEBRA FINCHES AND ITS RELATION WITH TEMPERATURE

CATERINA FUNGHI, LUKE MCCOWAN, WIEBKE SCHUETT AND SIMON GRIFFITH



INTRODUCTION

- **Foraging as behavioural trait** has been poorly investigated
- **Fluctuation** in environmental conditions can lead to different behavioural strategies being equal in fitness in the long-term
- In **extreme and unpredictable environment** these fluctuations are more pronounced

QUESTIONS

IS INDIVIDUAL FORAGING BEHAVIOUR CONSISTENT IN WILD ZEBRA FINCHES?

HOW DO THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS (TEMPERATURE) INFLUENCE FORAGING BEHAVIOUR?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

16 FEEDERS RANDOMLY LOCATED (I.E. 2 TRIALS)



Zebra finches were PIT - tagged and foraging behaviour monitored using a decoder-antenna-feeder system over 3 weeks.

PCA ANALYSIS ON DAILY FORAGING BEHAVIOUR OF 72 ADULTS

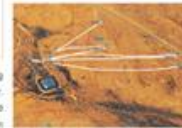
PCA variation	PCI foraging
Visits	0.3
Distance travelled	0.58
Nb. feeders	0.6
Feeder fidelity	-0.45

Example of 2 individuals showing different foraging behaviour. Dots represent feeders located 600m around a dam



LOW PCI foraging:

- visits per feeder
- distance travelled
- feeders visited
- fidelity

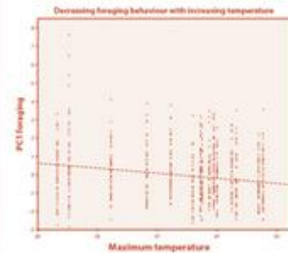


HIGH PCI foraging:

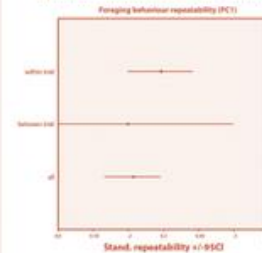
- visits per feeder
- distance travelled
- feeders visited
- fidelity

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IN EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS FORAGING BEHAVIOUR WAS INFLUENCED BY TEMPERATURE



CHANGED ENVIRONMENT LED TO FLEXIBLE FORAGING BEHAVIOUR > OPPORTUNISM?



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PERSONALITY, SEX DIFFERENCES, AND MATE CHOICE IN THE EUROPEAN SERIN

Ana V. Leitão* & Paulo G. Mota

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INTRODUCTION

- Animals can demonstrate individual behavioural traits that are consistent over time and in different contexts, also known as personality traits (Réale et al. *Philosophical Transactions B* 2010).
- Personality has increasingly been the focus of ecological studies to understand the evolution and maintenance of these and its consequences.
- While several hypothesis have been considered, sexual selection has been scarcely studied although it is possible that it may play an important role in the origin and maintenance of personality differences (Schuett et al. *Bio Reviews* 2010).

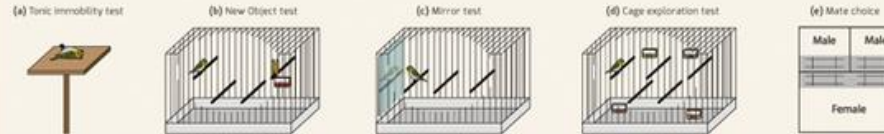


OBJECTIVES

- Study consistent interindividual differences in behaviour in the serin (*Serinus serinus*).
- Understand how sexes differ in their behavioural traits.
- Understand how different behavioural contexts are related and differ between sexes.
- Explore a possible role of personality traits in female mate choice.

METHODS

- Wild serins (30 males and 17 females) were captured, and maintained in an indoor aviary until the end of the experiments.
- Individuals were subjected to four behavioural tests to assess fear (a), neophobia (b), sociability (c), and exploration (d), and tested for repeatable individual differences in two rounds.
- Mate choice tests were performed in an aviary (e) with a random female and a unique combination of two males with similar colouration.



RESULTS

REPEATABILITY

Males and females differ in their consistency

Trait	Repeatability		
	All	Male	Female
Fear	All	$R=0.293$	$R=0.287$
	Males	$R=0.357$	$R=0.227$
Neophobia	All	$R=0.500$	$R=0.602$
	Males	$R=0.292$	$R=0.629$
Sociability	All	$R=0.299$	$R=0.280$
	Males	$R=0.287$	$R=0.272$
Exploration	All	$R=0.240$	$R=0.648$
	Males	$R=0.292$	$R=0.625$

Table 1. Repeatability calculated from variance components of ANOVA for the four-behavioural tests. Sample size: Total: All, Males: 30, Females: 17

SEX DIFFERENCES

Males are more sociable than females ($t=-2.017$, $P=0.050$)

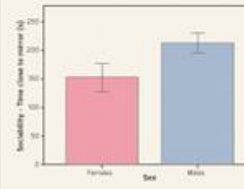


Figure 1. Sex differences calculated with a t test for the 4 personality traits. Here we present the only significant difference, for sociability.

MATE CHOICE

Female number of visits to males was related to their own personality trait (sociability: $X^2=10.455$, $p=0.001$)

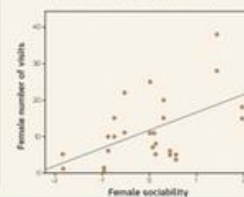


Figure 2. Relationship between female number of visits to males in the mate choice test and female sociability. A GLM repeated measures was performed to test female visits using two PCs of female personality as covariates. PC2 was significant and represents female sociability.

CONCLUSIONS

- Individuals showed repeatability in the four behavioural tests.
- Males and females differed in their consistency and behavioural responses across the different tests.
- Behavioural traits were correlated, indicative of a possible behavioural syndrome, but differed between females and males: More neophobic males were also more sociable, and females that were more sociable were less fearful and marginally less explorative.
- In mate choice tests, female personality was related with its own behavioural performance.
- Our results stress the importance of looking for sex differences in personality, and for considering the influence of personality in mate choice context.



"FOR IN THE END WE WILL CONSERVE ONLY WHAT WE LOVE,
WE WILL LOVE ONLY WHAT WE UNDERSTAND,
WE WILL UNDERSTAND ONLY WHAT WE ARE TAUGHT."

LOVE YOUR LAND

Specific theories and the internet have flooded our lives with vast amounts of information. However, there is a lack of connection between people and the data as it appears to us in a cluttered format. People understand information easier when it is visually simplified and contextualized, such as the use of infographics. I used the following layout for engagement and understanding of data in order for people to make change with their own knowledge.

To contribute my project I have used the example of Whittier University biological data monitoring of an urban restoration project in the Kumbuka Stream. The data is being used to monitor the restoration process, however they struggle to explain this to the public and other stakeholders.

Designing a poster that will provide people with the means to learn, collect and share information about their local environment will provide support in the right way to make a difference. I will design this in this series, applied to various sites and restoration sites around the world. This can be done simply through their location, collecting and displaying data in order to help restore their local ecosystem effectively.

Engaging design and contextual data collecting is an effective way to build comprehension, understanding and commitment within urban environmental communication.



Restoration and biological research within an urban context, my chosen case study:



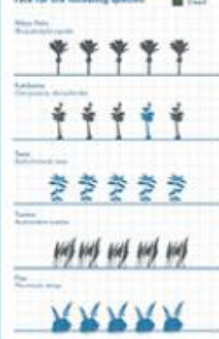
Visual insights



Design can engage people with information and each other, this shared understanding creates opportunities for positive change.

Any Media, 10220027
www.behance.net/10220027

Kumbuka Stream planting removal



People have used social media to share all the information about our community. Modern World are coming to show that strong connection between people and the land. It's time to use digital communication and simplify information for us to improve more effectively.

Current Design Iteration:

- Update digital, historical and cultural information about the area.
- Monitor communication stages such as planting removal and logs.
- Share information and supporting assets with the public.
- Guide people through data collection and upgrade their work of art.



Commonly collected and shared information about the efforts, history and ecology of the space.



Increasing Situational Judgement Test Prediction Using Item Level Variance

Robert White & Joshua Daniels

INTRO

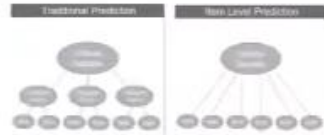
- Do modern "big data" methods add to predictive ability of SJTs?
- Does item level analysis better predict future performance, reducing construct deficiency?

Situational Judgement Test (SJT):

- Assess critical thinking, decision making, and judgement skills
- Presented with challenging interpersonal situations with multiple potential responses
- Positive, neutral, and negative choices

METHODS

- N = 14,386: Two successive first year undergraduate cohorts from a large midwestern university.
- Predictor variables (SJT) survey data: scale level, question stems (25 items), most/least favorable choices (50 items), Response endorsements (270 items)



Data Analysis Methods

- Ordinary Least Squares Regression
- Forward Stepwise Regression
- Least Angle Regression
- Elastic Net Regularization
- Classification and Regression Trees
- Random Forest
- Stochastic Gradient Boosted Trees
- Support Vector Machines

CONCLUSIONS

- Item level analysis may increase prediction and reduce construct deficiency.
- SJT items and performance seems linearly related.

Item-level analysis improved the predictive accuracy of an existing Situational Judgement Test.



	SJT Scale (x1)	Question Stems (x25)	Most/Least Favorable (x27-x78)	Response Endorsement (x127-x396)
OLS Regression	0.033	0.056	0.073	0.132
Forward Stepwise Regression	0.035	0.047	0.055	0.063
LARS	0.033	0.05	0.052	0.064
Elastic Net	-	0.048	0.058	0.076
CART	-	0.023	0.014	0.017
Random Forests	-	0.042	0.054	0.077
SGBT	-	0.048	0.065	0.073
SVM	-	0.0003	0.0001	0.0008

Suggested Readings

Dawid, P. L., Schmitt, N., Kim, B. W., Rensvold, L. J., & Giesche, M. A. (2008). Developing a biodata measure and situational judgement inventory as predictors of college student performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 93*(2), 187.

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What does “work meaningfulness” mean?

Mike A. Morrison, Ross I. Miller,
Richard P. Smith

INTRO

- This paper: Proposes a unifying definition of work meaningfulness.
- Growing interest in work meaningfulness.
- 30 different definitions of the term “work meaningfulness”

Problems with existing definitions...

- **Too narrow:** e.g., “Finding a purpose in work that is greater than the extrinsic outcomes of the work.”
- **Too broad:** e.g., “Amount of significance people perceive in their work.”
- **Only cognitive:** e.g., “An employee’s perception that he or she is able to understand the complex system of goals in the organization and its relationship to his/her own work.”
- **Only experiential:** e.g., “A feeling that one is receiving a return on investments of one’s self in a currency of physical, cognitive, or emotional energy.”

What makes a good definition?

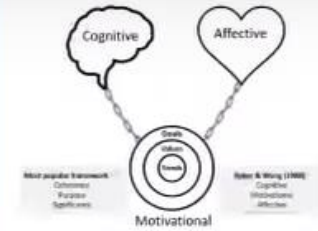
- ✓ **Comprehensive:** Should encompass any experience of meaningfulness.
- ✓ **Precise:** Distinct from other concepts (significance, importance, or symbolism)
- ✓ **Cognitive-Experiential:** Can capture the global evaluation of work as meaningful, as well as the momentary experiencing of your work as meaningful.
- ✓ **Allows for intensity:** Should allow for units that can be dialed up/down, not just “meaningful” or “not meaningful.”
- ✓ **Theoretically grounded:** Based on established cognitive mechanisms through which people connect their work to “why.”

OUR DEFINITION HAS TWO PARTS

- **Part 1 (Cognitive):** Construal of your work as connected to higher order goals, values, or needs.
- **Part 2 (Experiential):** Experiencing a sense of connectedness between a work-related event, object, or person to higher order needs, values, and goals.



Work meaningfulness is... Experiencing a sense of **connectedness** between parts of your work and your deepest values and goals.



Our conceptualization seeks to...

- ✓ Emphasize the importance of **connecting affect and cognitions** to higher order values, goals, and needs.
- ✓ Offer a **broader, more theoretically robust conceptualization** of ‘purpose.’
- ✓ **Argue that ‘significance’ has not been sufficiently differentiated** from the other dimensions theoretically.
- ✓ Illustrate the **importance of affect** in the experience of meaningfulness.

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