

+ Overview

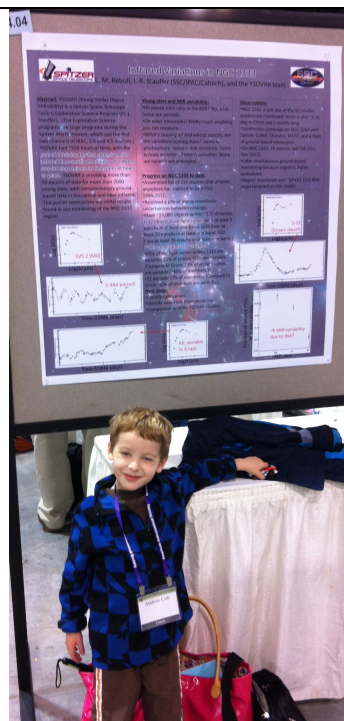
- You *will* be exhausted.
- You *will* be over-stimulated and under-caffeinated.
- SO IS EVERYONE ELSE.
- You will not understand everything.
- NEITHER WILL EVERYONE ELSE.


+ Pay attention to your body

- *Hydrate.*
- Stop and eat.
- May wish to carry protein-based snacks.
- *It's ok to stop* and take a rest if you need to.

+ Presentations

- There will be a lot of talks
 - Some plenary (designed for everyone to attend at once).
 - Some rapid-fire parallel sessions (going in and out is expected; try to do so as quietly/politely as humanly possible).
- There will be a lot of posters
 - These change daily.





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You will wish you can get away with this...
GO AND TAKE A TIME OUT IF YOU NEED TO. Sleep, go for a walk.

+ Look with a critical eye

- Not everything you see or hear at this meeting is correct!
- Part of your job as a scientist is to see if what the other scientists are presenting seems correct to you.
- (Certainly, people aren't knowingly presenting wrong things, but often a conference presentation is a 'test flight' for new work.)
- 2014: You will be presenting next year! What works in a poster? What doesn't?



Bad poster bingo

Different parts of poster don't line up	Boxes within boxes	Zigzag reading order	More than three typefaces	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>Try, unreadable type</small>

By Zen Faulkes, betterposters.blogspot.com

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



The community (muggles and astronomers) is welcoming... for the most part. 😊



+ Ask questions!

- Astronomers *love* talking about their research like muggles like talking about their children.
- DO NOT BE AFRAID TO ASK QUESTIONS. You don't even have to preface it by "I'm a high school teacher, and ..." Just ask. If they pitch the answer too high, then you may wish to explain where you're coming from. They may read your nametag and ask.
- DO NOT BE AFRAID TO ASK QUESTIONS. Especially if there is a youngish person standing by a poster, they will be THRILLED to explain what they're doing. *You may have to beg them to stop.*



+ Art mimics reality

- Sadly, there are some Sheldon Coopers. (And Amy Farrah Fowlers.) (= socially inept, arrogant)
- Sadly, there are also some Howard Wolowitzes (prior to his relationship with Bernadette). (=skeevy)
- MOST of us are closer to Leonards: Well-meaning, polite, social, smart, happy to share, respectful.
- Use your common sense. Back off if you get a strange vibe. STUDENTS: TRAVEL IN PAIRS.


+ What to expect

- Talks
- Posters
- Booths – industry, missions, publishers, archives
- Sequestration means fewer people than in the past! Typically, this meeting has been >3000 people. Last I checked, we haven't gotten that close, but most likely more have registered.
- Sequestration means fewer and smaller NASA booths.

+ How to read the block schedule...

How to read a science poster in the absence of one of the authors




Spitzer and DIRBE Studies of the Infrared Background

Varoujan Gorjian¹, Michael W. Werner¹, John Livingston¹, Massimo Marengo¹,
Rebecca Park², Richard G. Arendt³, Ranga-Ram Chary⁴, Michael G. Hauser⁴, Edward L. Wright⁴

ABSTRACT



The Extragalactic Background Light (EBL) is defined as the sky surface brightness of radiation coming from outside the Milky Way. At 1–5 μm the EBL carries the imprint of the emission from the nearby Universe, and each submillimeter band from far galaxies and galaxy clusters provides a unique contribution. The DIRBE instrument on the COBE satellite has measured the total sky brightness, the infrared background (IRB), over the entire sky at 25, 49, and other wavelengths. The IRB is the sum of the redshifted light, Galactic starlight, radiation from the EBL, and the EBL. The foreground Galactic stars are a major contaminant of the IRB results at 25 and 49 μm. The infrared spectra of this study is to get a more precise measurement of the 5.4–4.9 μm IRB. By improving the subtraction of the Galactic starlight from the IRB, while simultaneously getting a measurement of the foreground Galaxy light (FGL) which is the total contribution of all galaxies which can be detected by Spitzer. A significant difference between the IRB and the EBL may indicate an as yet unobserved component to the EBL. We will present preliminary results from Spitzer Space Telescope observations of one of our 262 degree regions of sky to determine the point source component of the IRB at 4.9 and 5.4 μm. These wavelengths are near the maximum brightness of the foreground dust emission that which is also a common foreground to measuring the EBL, but is being addressed by other experiments. In this program, we will discuss the following steps aimed at reducing the uncertainty in the EBL: 1. Cross-calibrating DIRBE and Spitzer point sources to both 5.5 μm and 4.9 μm for the EBL and the FGL, and 2. Finding uncertainties in the EBL by measuring stars in an IRB ring and subtracting their contribution from measured IRB. 3. Determining the EBL and the FGL at six widely separated positions in the sky to assess their consistency with each other and to assess their anisotropy and their cosmological significance.

Look at the figures and captions




Based on those you should be getting an overall sense of what the research is about

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With your previous knowledge and the summary/conclusion you should now have a full sense of what this research is about



Read the summary/conclusion

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