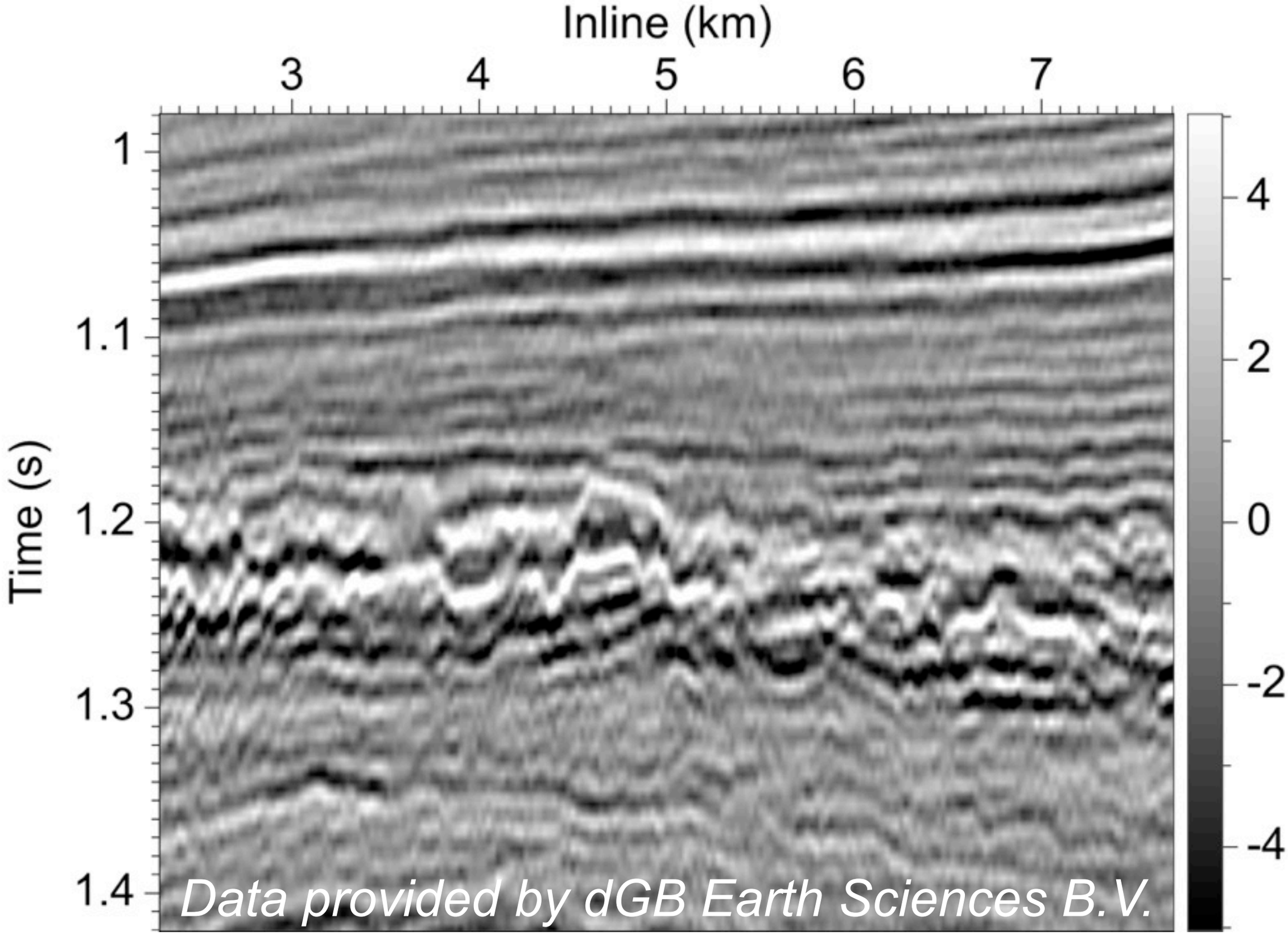
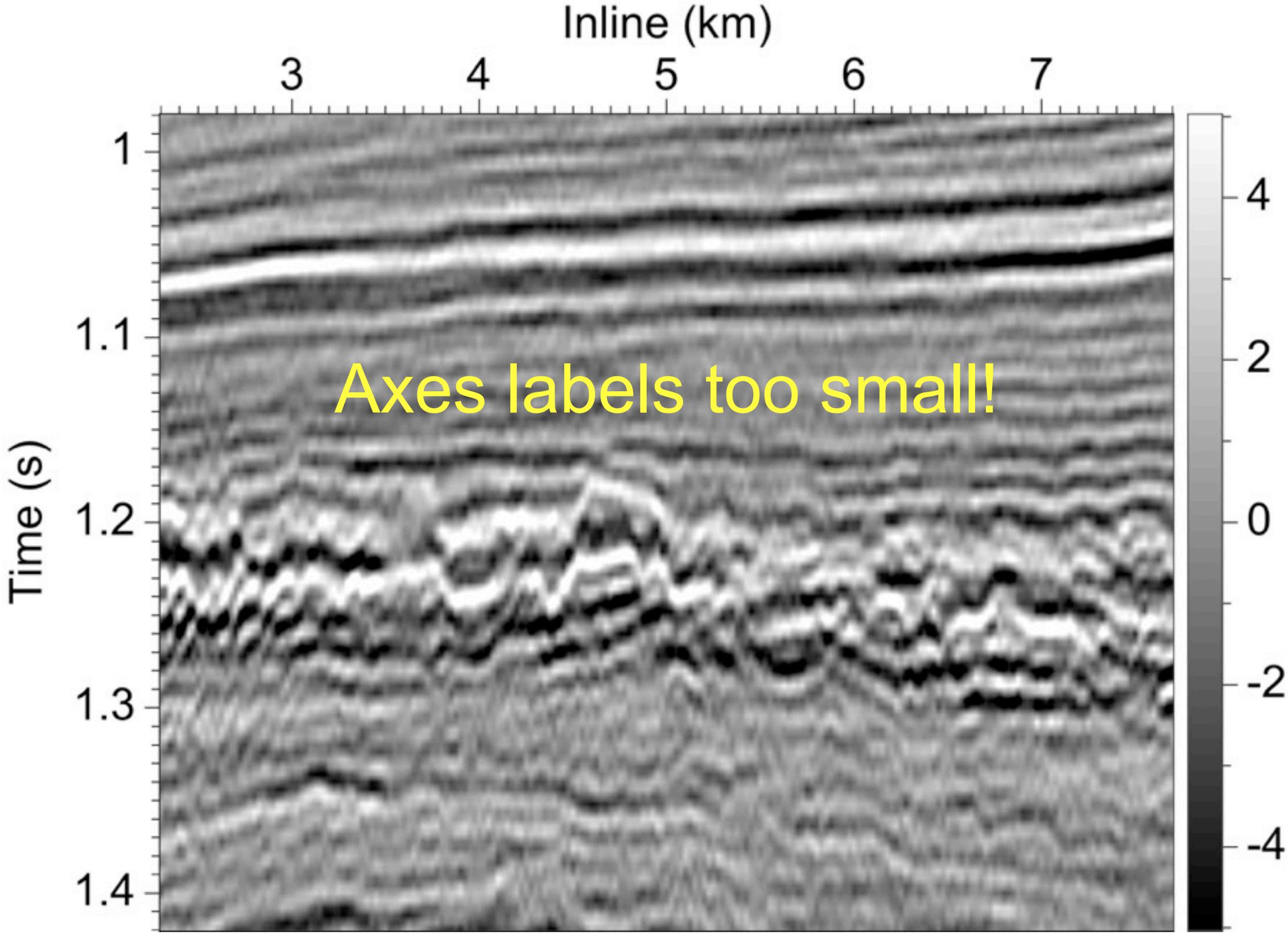
Simple readable slides (Ken's rule of 1/20)

Dave Hale
Center for Wave Phenomena
Colorado School of Mines

Seismic image

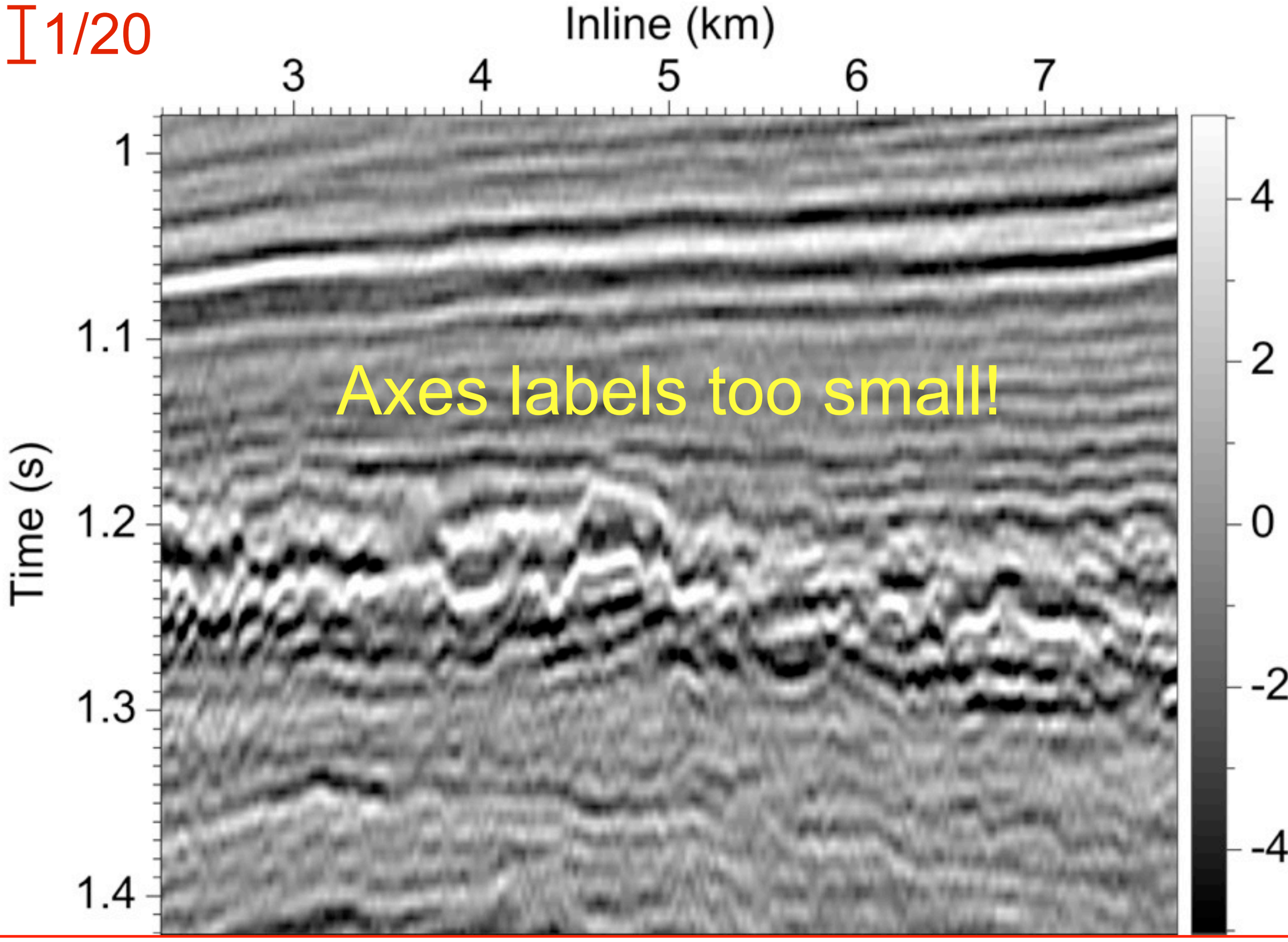


Seismic image



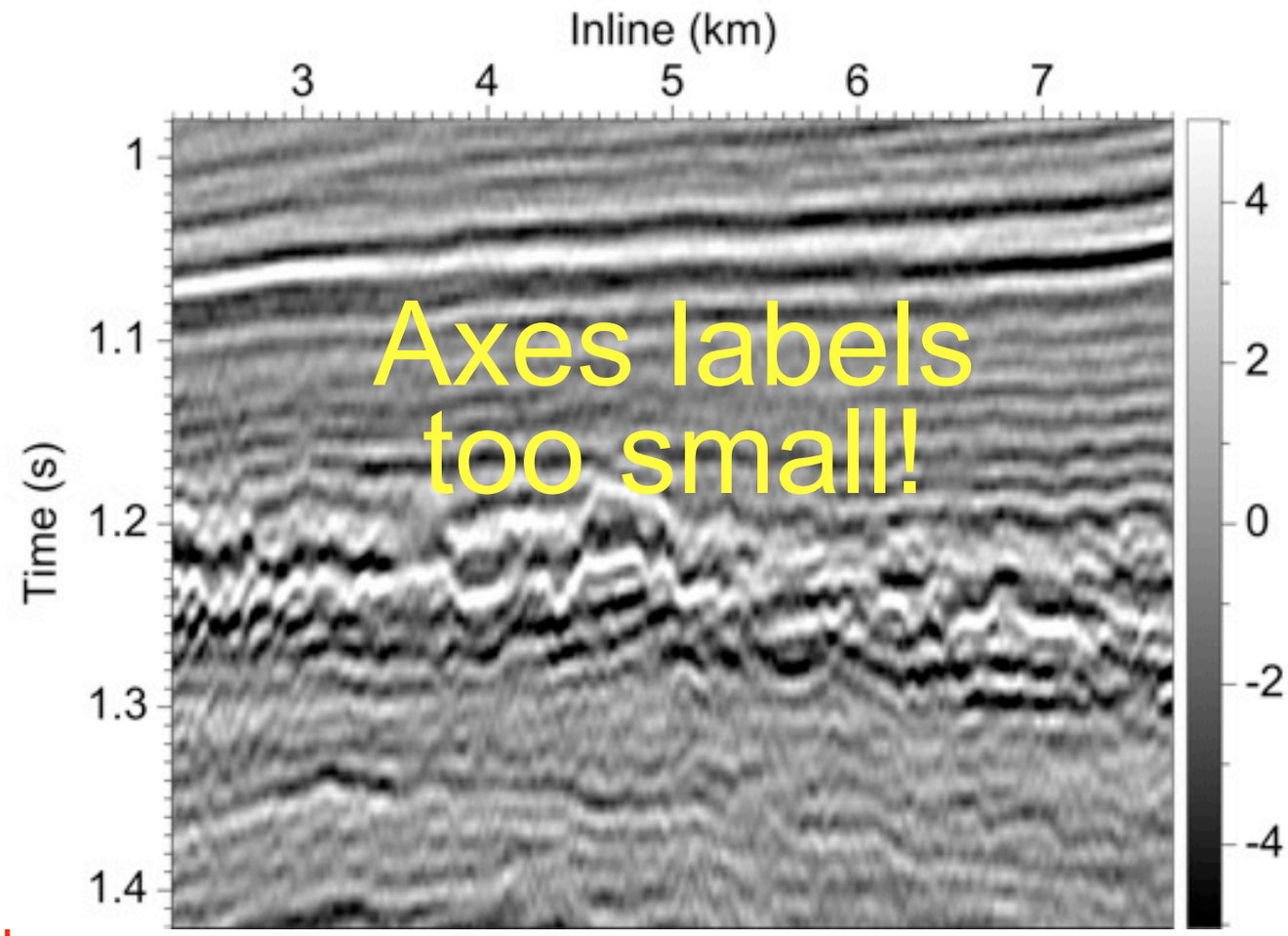
This font is Ariel 40 pt ≈ 1/20 slide height

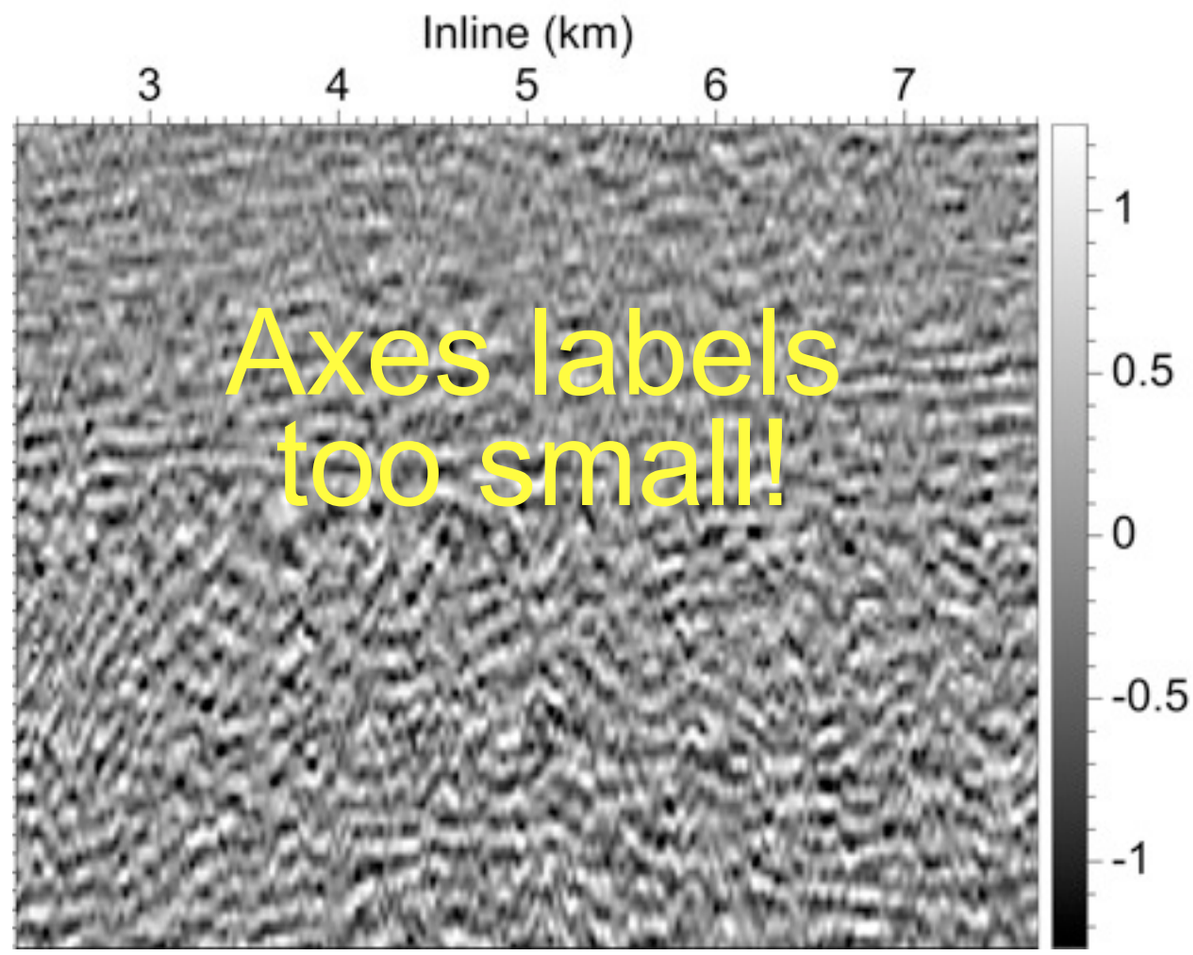
1/20



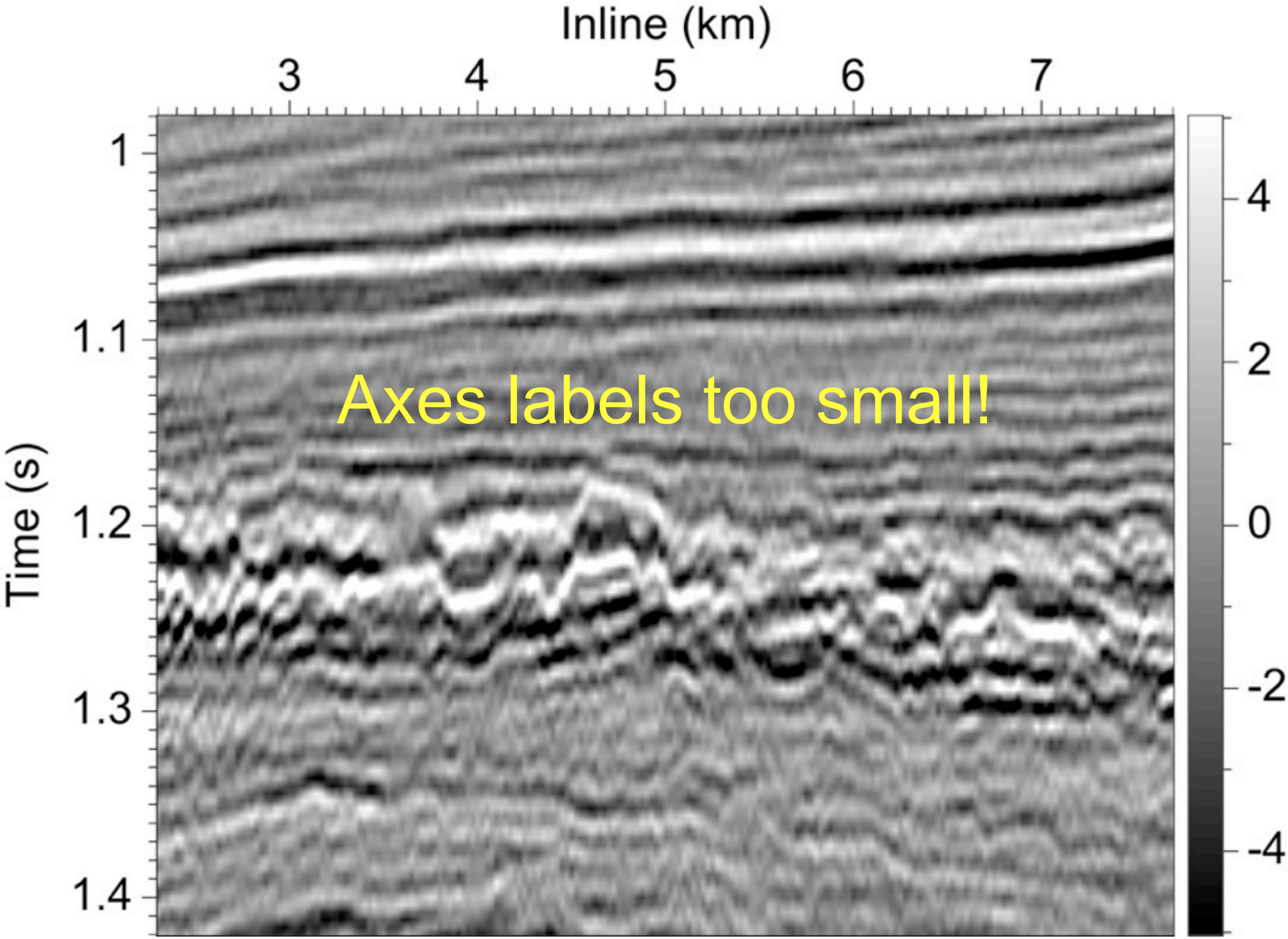
This font is Ariel 40 pt ≈ 1/20 slide height

1/20

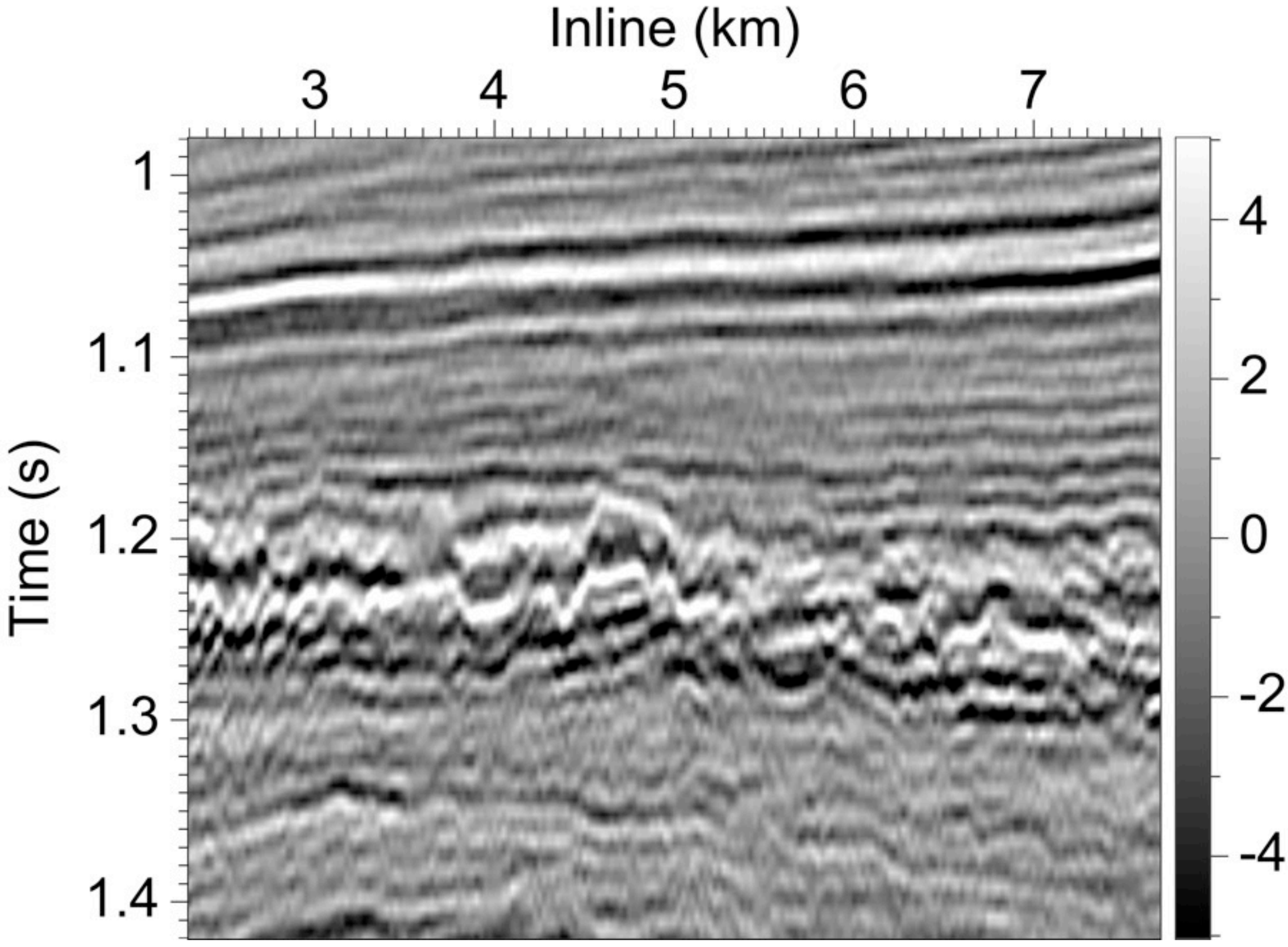




Font size for print



Font size for slide

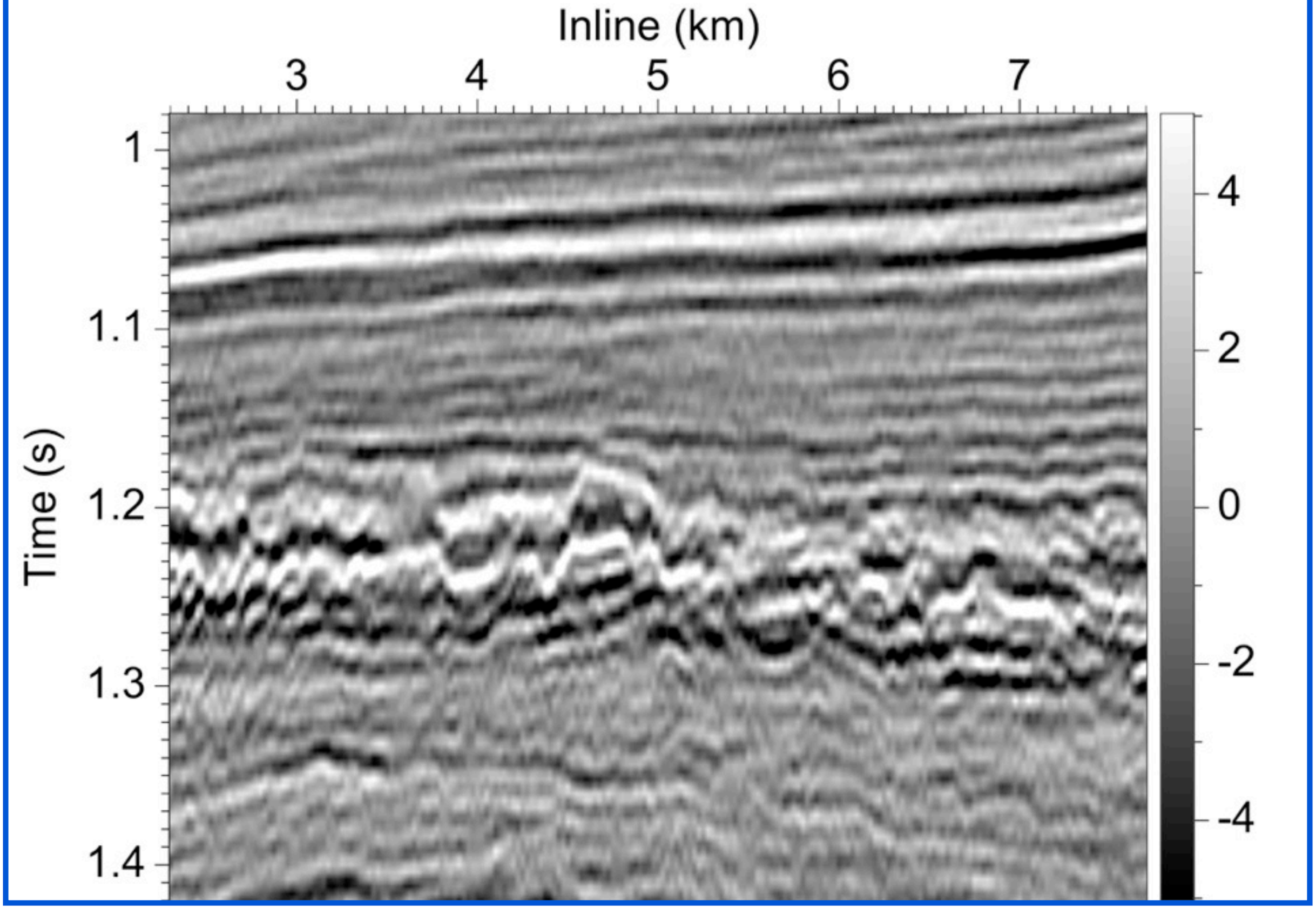


Font size for slide

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)

$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)

$w_g = 240$ pt, $h_g = 171$ pt



Font size for slide

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)

$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)

$w_f \equiv$ fraction of slide width available

$h_f \equiv$ fraction of slide height available

$$w_f = 1.0, \quad h_f = 0.9$$

Font size for slide

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)

$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)

$w_f \equiv$ fraction of slide width available

$h_f \equiv$ fraction of slide height available

$w_a = 4 \times w_f$ $(=$ width available$)$

$h_a = 3 \times h_f$ $(=$ height available$)$

Font size for slide

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)

$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)

$w_f \equiv$ fraction of slide width available

$h_f \equiv$ fraction of slide height available

$w_a = 4 \times w_f$ $(=$ width available$)$

$h_a = 3 \times h_f$ $(=$ height available$)$

$h_s = \min[(h_g/w_g)/(h_a/w_a), 1]$

Font size for slide

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)

$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)

$w_f \equiv$ fraction of slide width available

$h_f \equiv$ fraction of slide height available

$w_a = 4 \times w_f$ $(=$ width available$)$

$h_a = 3 \times h_f$ $(=$ height available$)$

$h_s = \min[(h_g/w_g)/(h_a/w_a), 1]$

font size $= ((h_g/h_f)/h_s)/20$

Mines JTK PlotFrame

setFontSize(float size) Sets the font size (in points) for all panels in this frame.
setFontSizeForPrint(double fontSize, double plotWidth) Sets font size to automatically adjust for a printed manuscript.
setFontSizeForSlide(double fracWidth, double fracHeight) Sets font size automatically for a slide in presentations.

Font size for slide

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)

$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)

$w_f \equiv$ fraction of slide width available

$h_f \equiv$ fraction of slide height available

$w_a = 4 \times w_f$ $(=$ width available$)$

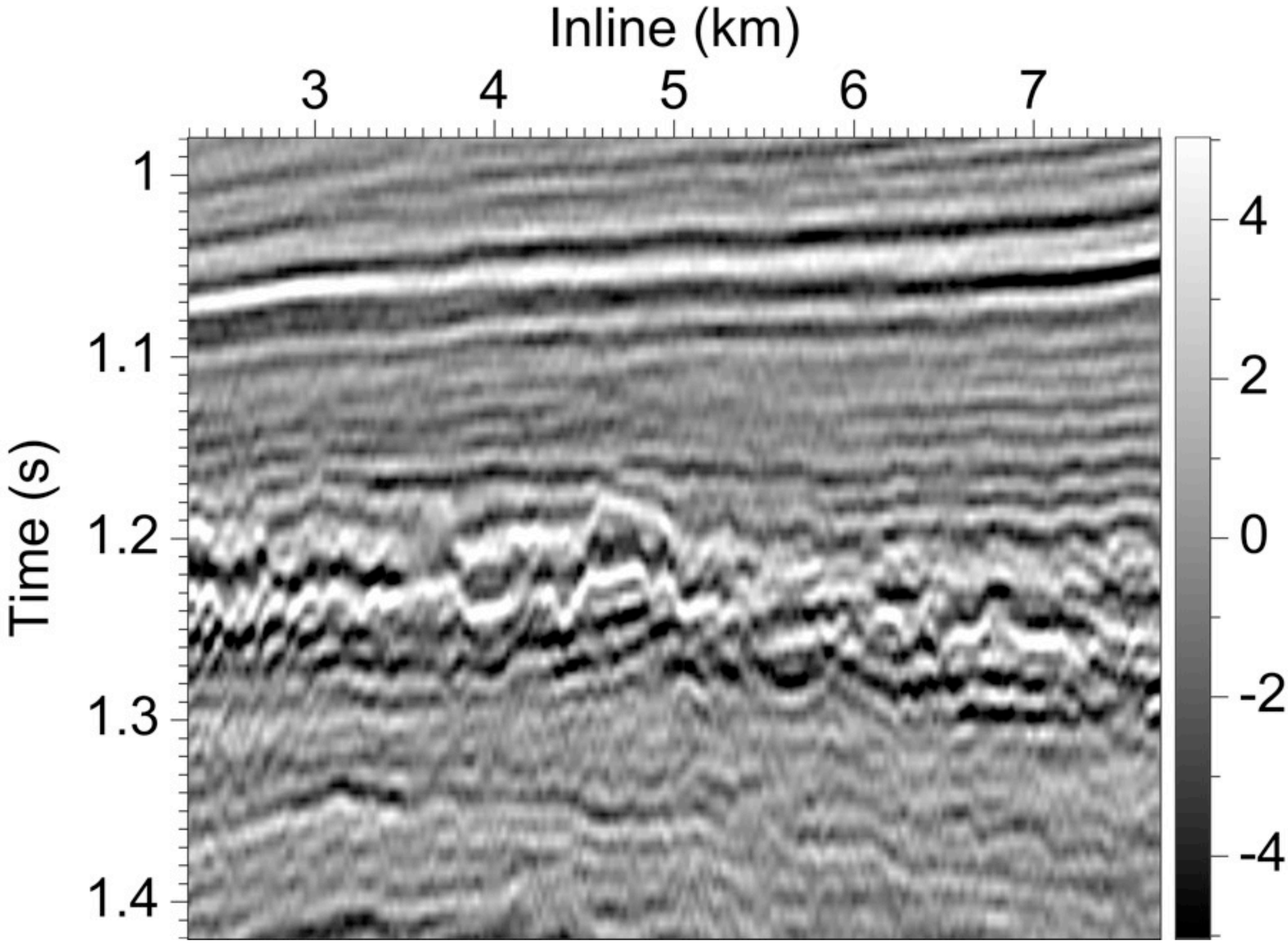
$h_a = 3 \times h_f$ $(=$ height available$)$

$h_s = \min[(h_g/w_g)/(h_a/w_a), 1]$

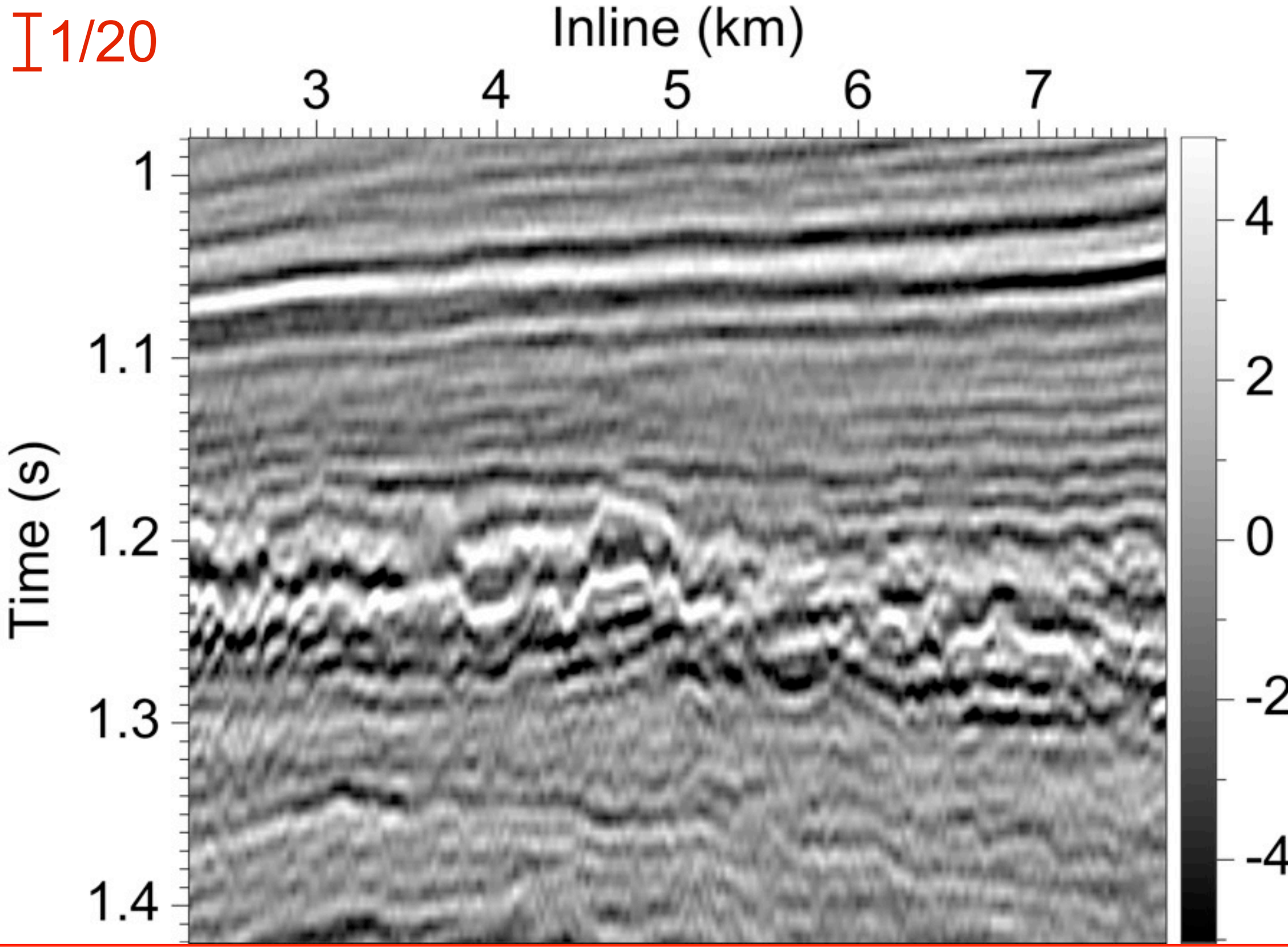
font size $= ((h_g/h_f)/h_s)/20$

9.5 points

Font size for slide



This font is Ariel 40 pt ≈ 1/20 slide height



Font size for slide

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)

$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)

$w_f \equiv$ fraction of slide width available

$h_f \equiv$ fraction of slide height available

$w_a = 4 \times w_f$ $(=$ width available$)$

$h_a = 3 \times h_f$ $(=$ height available$)$

$h_s = \min[(h_g/w_g)/(h_a/w_a), 1]$

font size $= ((h_g/h_f)/h_s)/20$

Font size for slide

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)

$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)

$w_f \equiv$ fraction of slide width available

$h_f \equiv$ fraction of slide height available

$w_a = 4 \times w_f$ (= width available)

$h_a = 3 \times h_f$ (= height available)

$h_s = \min[(h_g/w_g)/(h_a/w_a), 1]$

font size $= ((h_g/h_f)/h_s)/20$

LaTeXiT (48 pt)

$w_g \equiv$ width of graphic (points)
$h_g \equiv$ height of graphic (points)
$w_f \equiv$ fraction of slide width available
$h_f \equiv$ fraction of slide height available
$w_a = 4 \times w_f \; (=$ width available$)$
$h_a = 3 \times h_f \; (=$ height available$)$
$h_s = \min[(h_g/w_g)/(h_a/w_a), 1]$

font size $= ((h_g/h_f)/h_s)/20$

A short equation (48 pt)

$$q[\mathbf{i}] = \frac{\sum_j p[\mathbf{j}]\, s(\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j})}{\sum_j s(\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j})}$$

A long equation (48 pt)

$$q[\mathbf{i}] = \frac{\sum_k \Lambda(p[\mathbf{i}] - p_k) \sum_j p[\mathbf{j}]\, r(p_k, p[\mathbf{j}])\, s(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})}{\sum_k \Lambda(p[\mathbf{i}] - p_k) \sum_j r(p_k, p[\mathbf{j}])\, s(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})}$$

A short equation (96 pt)

$$q[\mathbf{i}] = \frac{\sum_j p[\mathbf{j}]\, s(\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j})}{\sum_j s(\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j})}$$

A long equation (48 pt)

$$q[\mathbf{i}] = \frac{\sum_k \Lambda(p[\mathbf{i}] - p_k) \sum_j p[\mathbf{j}]\, r(p_k, p[\mathbf{j}])\, s(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})}{\sum_k \Lambda(p[\mathbf{i}] - p_k) \sum_j r(p_k, p[\mathbf{j}])\, s(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})}$$

Summary

★ be consistent

Summary

★ be consistent

★ follow Ken’s rule of 1/20

Summary

★ be consistent

★ follow Ken’s rule of 1/20

★ do not use print font size

Summary

★ be consistent

★ follow Ken’s rule of 1/20

★ do not use print font size

★ do compute slide font size

Summary

★ be consistent

★ follow Ken’s rule of 1/20

★ do not use print font size

★ do compute slide font size

★ change one thing per slide

Summary

★ be consistent

★ follow Ken’s rule of 1/20

★ do not use print font size

★ do compute slide font size

★ change one thing per slide

★ avoid lots of slides like this one