Student Examples of Introductions Last Year

# Introduction Example 1: Concrete, lean & efficient style

**Research Question: What is the correlation between the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, and the emissions of greenhouse gasses in the Netherlands?**

**Alternative suggestion Bram:** What is the **relationship** between the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, and the emissions of greenhouse gasses in the Netherlands?

**Closing Statement/Justification.**

Climate change is a worldwide problem. renewable energy sources are being presented as the “green” option to generate sustainable energy. But renewable energy sources can also harm the environment, in for example the production process. This poster gives insight if renewable energy sources indeed lower greenhouse gas emissions.

**Background.**

To measure the negative impact, it is useful to know the relation between the emission of greenhouse gasses, and the growth in renewable energy sources. Secondly, how much greenhouse gasses are being emitted for producing renewable energy sources.

As a foundation, two SDG targets are used for this scientific poster.

* By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (7.2)
* Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. (13.2)

**How is your question going to provide insight into the problem**

This question will show the correlation between the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, and the emissions of greenhouse gasses in the Netherlands. This will give useful information about those uncertainties.

# Introduction Example 2: Concrete, check-box style

**Research Question**: What is the correlation between economic income from Brazil and having the possibility to have access to basic services?

**Alternative suggestion Bram:** What is the **Relationship** between economic income from Brazil and having the possibility to have access to basic services?

**Background.**

* The reader needs to know how many basic services there are and what all the basic services mean.
* The reader needs to know how the basic services are in Brazil.
* The reader needs to know how the economic income is in Brazil.

**Closing Statement/Justification.**

**- What is the problem?**

The world as we know it now, does not have basic services in all the countries. We are moving forward with equality for basic services. But we are still not there.

In order to provide basic services at a minimal cost, the world needs water sources, electricity sources, sanitation facilities to be improved and cooking fuels and technologies to be clean all around the world.

However, the procedures should not damage the nature.

**- Why is it a problem?**

Every country has not (enough) basic services what will cause famine, poor people, bad water and more. If we have basic services all around the world, the world will change in a good way.

**- How is your question going to provide insight into the problem?**

The question will show the correlation between economic income from a country and having the possibility to have access to basic services. It will show solutions to the causes and the effects of the basic services in Brazil.

# Introduction Example 3: Freestyle approach to formatting

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, technology advancements have defined which countries have led industrial, political, and economic aspects compared to others that lacked investment in research and development (R&D). Global spending on R&D has reached a record high of almost US$ 1.7 trillion, but just about 10 countries account for 80% of that spending. One key indicator of how well countries perform in the R&D aspect, is looking at how many researchers the country has per million inhabitants.

**Research Question:** How does the number of researchers relate to a country's R&D spending?

As part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), countries have pledged to substantially increase public and private R&D spending as well as the number of researchers by 2030. The goal for this SDG indicator is defined as follows:

"Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, substantially increasing public and private research and development spending."

Key information

* Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development.
* Gross domestic expenditures on R&D, are usually expressed as a percent of the GDP of a country. They include both capital and current expenditures in the four main sectors: Business enterprise, Government, Higher education, and Private non-profit

The main objective of this data study is to see how investment in research and development is linked to the amount of researchers, as it is a good way of reflecting the efficacy of the investment made.