



An informative abstract summarizes the entire reported works (project, paper, article) including key themes, purpose,

major facts bearing on the conclusion, and a summary of key findings.

The abstract is an *important first impression*. This is what the reader will see, and will help him or her decide whether to read the rest of a poster, paper, or article.

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Five Major Pieces of the Abstract

Introduction. Why should anyone care about the work you did? You have to tell them why. Did you explain something that should cause people to change the way they go about their daily business? If you made an invention or developed a new procedure how is it better, faster, or cheaper than what is already out there?

Problem Statement. Identify the problem you solved or the hypothesis you investigated.

Procedures. What was your approach for investigating the problem? Don't go into detail about materials unless they were critical to your success. Do describe the most important variables.

Results. *What answer did you obtain?* Be specific and use numbers to describe your results. Do not use vague terms like "most" or "some."

Conclusions. State what your project or invention contributes to the area you worked in. Did you meet your objectives? For an engineering project state whether you met your design criteria. STOP Process UTSA ME 4803 Johnson/Simonis/Gold Spring 2017

Do and Do not

Do not include tables, figures, or references in an abstract.

Do Reread/rewrite. Edit your abstract for content, flow, and readability.

Things to Avoid

<u>Avoid jargon</u> or any technical terms that most readers won't understand.

<u>Avoid abbreviations or acronyms</u> that are not commonly understood unless you describe what they mean.

Abstracts do not have a bibliography or citations.

Abstracts do not contain tables or graphs.

Your abstract should only include procedures done by you, and you should not put acknowledgements to anyone in your abstract.

A more expanded Abstract...adds more than the "five item" Abstract

- Background Statement
- Narrowing Statement
- Elaboration
- 🛛 Aims
- Elaboration of Aims
- Specific focus of Aims
- Methods
- Results
- Key Result
- Evaluation of Results
- Limitations
- Future Applications

PERMEABLE TREATMENT WALLS

Abstract

Background statement A review of groundwater remediation in use today shows that new techniques are required that solve the problems of pump and treat, containment and in-situ treatment. Narrowing statement One such technique is the method that involves the use of permeable treatment walls. **Elaboration** These methods use a reactive medium such as iron to remediate contaminated groundwater. Aim* Several methods of implementing this remediation strategy have been described. Elaboration of aim These methods include injection and trenching. **Specific focus of aim** The use of a funnel and gate system via a trench has been examined in detail **Methods** using a groundwater modelling option of the FLAC program. Methods The modelling involved an analysis of the effect of changing the lengths of the walls and gate, varying the permeability, and varying the number of gates. **Results** The results showed that increasing the wall length, gate length and permeability increases the size of the plume captured. Key result An important factor in designing the walls is the residence time of the water in the gate or the contact time of the contaminant with the reactive media. **Evaluation of results** A sensitivity analysis has been conducted that shows that increasing the size of the capture zone decreases the residence time Limitations which will limit the design. Future applications and research The results of the modelling and sensitivity analysis are presented such that they can be used as an aid to the design of permeable treatment walls. (Dasey G. 1996 p.i)

Summary about Abstract Content

As appropriate to your topic, include any or all of the following: Why is this topic important -- what problem does it address. What proposed design (hypothesis) is being examined. What methods or approach are used to address the topic. What are the key findings.

What conclusions or discussions stem from the findings.