DIVING INTO RESEARCH

Getting Started
Any research done at UNT goes through the Division of Research and Innovation for approval. The Division provides support for professors and students along every step of the way. From finding research opportunities, to funding, and even proving integrity for ethical research. If you are looking for any resources involving anything that has to do with research, contacting the Division of Research and Innovation is the way to go.
What Does Research as an Undergrad look like?

Meeting with PI
Meeting with your Principal Investigator is key when conducting research. Usually they will lead the project or sponsor you and offer many insights on where to go next.

Team Collaboration
More often than not you will be part of a research group where you will be collaborating with other undergraduate students, and graduate students alongside with the PI.

Collecting Data
A big part of research is collecting data. Depending on the project, you may be asked to help collect it. This could be conducting interviews, helping with experiments, or running programs.

Editing Grant Proposals
A PI may need a second pair of eyes when submitting proposals to receive grants, and may ask you to help edit their proposals.

Contributing Ideas
Two brains work better than one, and multiple brains work even better. Your PI will ask you for ideas to help the project move forward, or take the project into a different direction.

Writing and Editing Essays
Usually research is conducted to push new ideas and information to other professionals, and that comes in the way of articles for publications. You may be asked to help write and edit these essays and articles.

Presenting your Research
Spreading information about your research is important, and there are multiple ways to presented your research. Including UNT’s Scholars Day, conferences and possibly other departments and PI’s.
Different Types of Research

**Qualitative**
Does not include numerical data. It is the collection of feelings and opinions. This means surveys, observations and interviews.

**Quantitative**
Depends on numerical data. So the use of statistics and measurements to investigate a specific question. This type of research yields tables and graphs.

**Laboratory**
This type takes place in a controlled lab and includes any type of biological or chemical experimentation.

**Comparative**
The identification of similarities and differences between two individuals, subjects or groups.

**Exploratory**
Examines what is already known and what else can be found that is relevant to a subject. There is rarely a specific question answered and adds more information to the subject.

**Applied**
Research designed to identify solutions to problems, This can be scientific or technological, such as ways to improve efficacy of a method or product.

**Cross-Sectional**
The study of groups or subgroups. Generally there are participants that have a shared characteristic (i.e. race, gender, income) and there will be identification of similarities and differences.

**Flexible Research**
This is what Case studies, ethnographic studies and grounded theories are called, often times there will be a change of procedures during the course of the experiment.
Steps to Get started

There are plenty of ways to get started with research, and it is never too early or too late. These are just a couple of the most common steps that are taken by other undergraduate students.

1. Find an area you are interested in
2. Find a professor you like working with
3. Reach out to the professor
4. Hop on a project or start your own
### Finding Research

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<tr>
<th>Talk To Your Professors</th>
<th>Visit Your Department’s Website</th>
<th>Talk to your Peers</th>
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<td>Talking to your professors is the best way to find out about opportunities. Many professors have plenty of projects that they are working on, or want to get started on. Even if your professors does not have a specific project in mind, they might know other professors who are looking for research assistants or volunteers.</td>
<td>By visiting your department’s website you might be able to find research opportunities that are posted. In the department website you can also find a professors information, and the research they already conduct. So, if you are not sure what type of project you want to join, you can explore your options there.</td>
<td>Many times your peers may already be a part of project, and they may be in need of more team mates. As well as they may know what professors to talk to for more opportunities. They also have some experience and may be able to help get your journey started.</td>
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Using the Department Website

College of Science

Departments

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

- Biological Sciences
- Chemistry
- Mathematics
- Physics

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS

- Advanced Environmental Research Institute
- Biotechnology Institute
- Teach North Texas (TNT)

Faculty

Looking for a faculty member in the College of Science? View faculty in each department:

- Biological Sciences
- Chemistry
- Mathematics
- Physics

Don't see the department you're looking for? View our list of departments, centers, institutes, labs, and services.
Student Panel

Daphne Lynd
She/Her/Hers
Education
Beyond the Veil: An Analysis of Children’s Literature on Grief, Death, and Bereavement

Kass Aguilar
They/Them/Theirs
Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology
Cognitive benefits of bilingualism? A randomized-controlled language-training study to examine the much-neglected effect of linguistic distance in young adults and older adults

Kely Juan
She/Her/Hers
Chemistry
Equitable or Not? Assessment of the Current Pathways to Foster Transfer from Two- to Four-Year Institution in Chemistry
THANK YOU

Division of research and innovation

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