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
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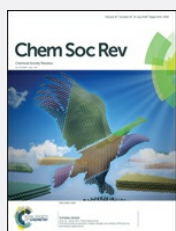
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# Combined solid-state NMR, FT-IR and computational materials

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## Abstract

Understanding the structure–property relationship of solids is of utmost relevance for technological applications in industries. This contribution reviews the concept of combined techniques (solid-state NMR, FT-IR and computational methods) for the study of solid architectures and discusses the way it will benefit the scientific communities. It highlights aspects of the proactive combined approach strategies to gather information at a multiple spectroscopic and computational methods allows achieving an in-depth understanding of confined space processes that are beneficial for the establishment of structure–property relationships. The spectroscopic properties of probe molecules in monitoring the strength and distribution of accessibility at the porous/layered surface is discussed. Both experimental and theoretical relevant examples. This review also identifies and discusses the progress, challenges and applications of layered and porous solids.



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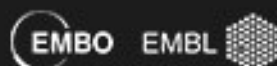
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of the study. The first part of the study was a laboratory experiment in which the effects of the three different types of information on the decision to accept or refuse a job offer were examined. The second part of the study was a field study in which the effects of the three different types of information on the decision to accept or refuse a job offer were examined. The results of the laboratory experiment and the field study are discussed in the following sections.

**2.1. Laboratory experiment**

The laboratory experiment was conducted in a computer laboratory. The experiment was designed to examine the effects of the three different types of information on the decision to accept or refuse a job offer. The experiment was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, the participants were asked to read a job advertisement and to indicate whether they would accept or refuse the job offer. In the second phase, the participants were asked to read the same job advertisement, but with the addition of the three different types of information. In the third phase, the participants were asked to indicate whether they would accept or refuse the job offer, taking into account the additional information.

The results of the laboratory experiment are shown in Table 1. The table shows the number of participants who accepted or refused the job offer in each phase. The results show that the number of participants who accepted the job offer increased from 15 in the first phase to 25 in the second phase, and to 35 in the third phase. The results also show that the number of participants who refused the job offer decreased from 15 in the first phase to 10 in the second phase, and to 5 in the third phase.

The results of the laboratory experiment indicate that the three different types of information had a positive effect on the decision to accept or refuse a job offer. The results also indicate that the effect of the information was stronger for the decision to accept the job offer than for the decision to refuse the job offer. The results of the field study are discussed in the following section.

**2.2. Field study**

The field study was conducted in a real-world setting. The study was designed to examine the effects of the three different types of information on the decision to accept or refuse a job offer. The study was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, the participants were asked to read a job advertisement and to indicate whether they would accept or refuse the job offer. In the second phase, the participants were asked to read the same job advertisement, but with the addition of the three different types of information. In the third phase, the participants were asked to indicate whether they would accept or refuse the job offer, taking into account the additional information.

The results of the field study are shown in Table 2. The table shows the number of participants who accepted or refused the job offer in each phase. The results show that the number of participants who accepted the job offer increased from 10 in the first phase to 20 in the second phase, and to 30 in the third phase. The results also show that the number of participants who refused the job offer decreased from 10 in the first phase to 5 in the second phase, and to 0 in the third phase.



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The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a laboratory setting. It emphasizes the need for clear labeling and organization of samples to ensure the integrity of the data. The author notes that proper record-keeping is essential for reproducibility and for identifying any potential errors or anomalies in the results.

In the second part, the author describes the experimental procedures used to collect and analyze the data. This section includes detailed descriptions of the equipment used, the protocols followed, and the methods for data collection and analysis. The author highlights the challenges encountered during the experiment and the steps taken to address them, providing a clear and concise overview of the experimental process.

The final part of the text presents the results of the experiment and discusses their implications. The author compares the findings with previous studies and theoretical models, highlighting the strengths and limitations of the current work. The discussion also touches upon the broader context of the research and the potential for future studies in this area.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the research project, from the initial planning and data collection to the final analysis and discussion. The author's clear and concise writing style makes the information easy to understand and follow, providing a valuable resource for anyone interested in this field of research.

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