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**Luis Alcides Brandini De Boni \***

*University name, Faculty or Institute name, Department name. Country*

**Eduardo Goldani**

*University name, Faculty or Institute name, Department name. Country*

**João Castilhos**

*University name, Faculty or Institute name, Department name. Country*

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*\* Corresponding author*

*e-mail: fulanodetal@tchequimica.iq.br*

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**RESUMO (Arial 12, negrito, escrito em letras maiúsculas, alinhado à esquerda)**

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Obrigatório para todos os manuscritos em que o formato **IMRAD (Introdução, Métodos, Resultados e Discussão)** deve ser resumido. Não deve conter fórmulas, referências ou abreviações. O nome RESUMO deve ser escrito em letras maiúsculas, Arial, corpo 12, negrito, alinhamento à esquerda. O resumo deve ser escrito em fonte Arial, tamanho 10, justificado. A revista adota o **RESUMO ESTRUTURADO de 200 a 300 palavras da seguinte forma:**

**Introdução:** Introdução e descrição do problema; identifica a necessidade da pergunta de pesquisa. Em pesquisas rigorosas, pode incluir uma hipótese que seja apoiada ou refutada em conformidade. Qual é o assunto e a relevância do estudo? O que pretende demonstrar ou descrever? Isso deve ser escrito de forma sucinta; pode ser necessário fazer uma breve referência a um contexto. Qual é a importância da pesquisa? Por que um leitor estaria interessado na obra maior? O pano de fundo (introdução) deve indicar claramente o problema, a razão para fazer o trabalho, as hipóteses ou previsões teóricas em consideração e o pano de fundo essencial. **Objetivo:** a finalidade do trabalho (objetivo); qual é o objetivo do estudo? As perguntas exatas abordadas pelo artigo; o objetivo principal da revisão. Comece com uma declaração clara e concisa do objetivo preciso ou questão abordada no artigo. Se mais de 1 objetivo for abordado, o objetivo principal deve ser indicado e apenas os objetivos secundários principais, declarados. Se uma hipótese a priori foi testada, ela deve ser declarada. Exemplo: Este estudo teve como objetivo ... ou ... O objetivo deste estudo foi ... **Métodos:** o desenho básico do estudo; informar a duração do acompanhamento, se houver; explicar os métodos para que outros possam replicar o estudo. Como os objetivos são alcançados? Incluir o (s) método (s) principal (ais) utilizado (s) para a pesquisa; coleta de dados - descreve o processo e aponta possíveis omissões; qual é o método de estudo? Apresente a metodologia usada, a forma de coleta de dados e amostra. Se for um ensaio teórico, qual a abordagem adotada. Forneça detalhes suficientes ao leitor para compreender como o estudo foi realizado. **Resultados e Discussão:** O objetivo de uma seção de Resultados e Discussão é apresentar os principais resultados de sua pesquisa. Quais são os principais resultados? Os principais resultados do estudo devem ser fornecidos e quantificados, incluindo intervalos de confiança ou valores P. Para estudos comparativos, os intervalos de confiança devem estar relacionados às diferenças entre os grupos. Os resultados devem ser apresentados de forma concisa. Aponte a importância dos resultados e coloque-os no contexto de outro trabalho e base teórica. É importante planejar esta seção com cuidado, pois pode conter uma grande quantidade de dados científicos que precisam ser apresentados de forma clara e concisa. **Conclusões:** Fornecer apenas conclusões diretamente suportadas pelos resultados; evitar especulação e generalização excessiva. Indique se estudo adicional é necessário; Dê igual ênfase a descobertas positivas e negativas de igual mérito científico; aponta coisas que podem ter sido esquecidas e sugere áreas para pesquisas futuras; resumo de sua pesquisa. Alguns pesquisadores também incluem: contribuição de conhecimento, limitação de pesquisa e recomendação de pesquisa futura na seção de conclusões.

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**Palavras-chave**: Os autores devem fornecer palavras-chave adequadas e curtas que encapsulem os principais tópicos do artigo. Deverão ser escritas, no máximo, 5 (cinco) palavras-chave, não incluindo palavras que apareçam no título do trabalho. As palavras-chave devem ser fornecidas indicando o escopo do artigo. A palavra Palavras-chave deve ser escrita em letra Arial, tamanho 10, inicial maiúscula, negrito, alinhado a esquerda. As palavras-chave propriamente ditas deverão ser escritas com letra, Arial, tamanho 10, itálico. **The editors can provide the translation of the KEYWORDS to Portuguese for those who Portuguese is not the first language**

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**ABSTRACT (Arial 12, bold, capital letters, left alignment)**

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Required for all manuscripts in which the **IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, And Discussion)** format should be summarized. It should not contain formulas, references, or abbreviations. The name ABSTRACT should be written in capital letters, Arial, size 12, bold, left alignment. The abstract should be written font Arial, size 10, justify. The editors can provide the translation of the abstract to Portuguese for those who Portuguese is not the first language. The Journal adopts the **STRUCTURED ABSTRACT** **from 200 to 300 words as follows**:

**Background:** Introduction and statement of the problem; identifies the need for the research question. Rigorous research may include a hypothesis that is supported or refuted accordingly. What is the subject and relevance of the study? What does it intend to demonstrate or describe? This should be written succinctly; it might be eventually necessary to refer briefly to a context. What is the importance of the research? Why would a reader be interested in the larger work? The background (introduction) must clearly state the problem, the reason for doing the work, the hypotheses or theoretical predictions under consideration, and the essential background. **Aim:** the purpose of the work (objective); What is the aim of the study? The exact question(s) addressed by the article; the primary objective of the review. Begin with a clear, concise statement of the precise objective or question addressed in the manuscript. If more than 1 objective is addressed, the main objective should be indicated, and only key secondary objectives stated. If an a priori hypothesis was tested, it should be stated. Example: This study aimed to...or...The purpose of this study was to... **Methods:** the basic design of the study; state the duration of follow-up, if any; explains the methods so others can replicate the study. How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research; data collection - describes the process and points out potential omissions; What is the method of study? Show the methodology used, the form of data, and sample collection. If it is a theoretical essay, what is the approach adopted. Provide sufficient details to the reader to understand how the study was performed. **Results and Discussion**: The purpose of a Results and Discussion section is to present the key results of your research. What are the main results? The main outcomes of the study should be provided and quantified, including confidence intervals or P values. For comparative studies, confidence intervals should relate to the differences between groups. Results should be presented concisely. Point out the significance of the results, and place the results in the context of other work and theoretical background. It is important to plan this section carefully as it may contain a large amount of scientific data that needs to be presented in a clear and concise fashion. **Conclusions:** Provide only conclusions directly supported by the results; avoid speculation and overgeneralization. Indicate whether additional study is required; Give equal emphasis to positive and negative findings of equal scientific merit; point out things that may have been overlooked, and suggests areas for further research. Summary of your research. Some researchers also include knowledge contribution, research limitation, and future research recommendations in the conclusions section.

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**Keywords**: Authors should provide appropriate and short keywords that encapsulate the principal topics of the paper. *The maximum number of keywords is 5* not including items appearing in the title. The keywords should be supplied, indicating the scope of the paper. Size 10, italic, justify, only the word Keywords must be bold, left alignment.

**ABSTRACT (Arial 12, bold, capital letters, left alignment) - ABSTRACT and KEYWORDS IN YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE (if different from ENGLISH or PORTUGUESE)- MANDATORY**

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**Background:** Introduction and statement of the problem; identifies the need for the research question. Rigorous research may include a hypothesis that is supported or refuted accordingly. What is the subject and relevance of the study? What does it intend to demonstrate or describe? This should be written succinctly; it might be eventually necessary to refer briefly to a context. What is the importance of the research? Why would a reader be interested in the larger work? The background (introduction) must clearly state the problem, the reason for doing the work, the hypotheses or theoretical predictions under consideration, and the essential background. **Aim:** the purpose of the work (objective); What is the aim of the study? The exact question(s) addressed by the article; the primary objective of the review. Begin with a clear, concise statement of the precise objective or question addressed in the manuscript. If more than 1 objective is addressed, the main objective should be indicated, and only key secondary objectives stated. If an a priori hypothesis was tested, it should be stated. Example: This study aimed to...or...The purpose of this study was to... **Methods:** the basic design of the study; state the duration of follow-up, if any; explains the methods so others can replicate the study. How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research; data collection - describes the process and points out potential omissions; What is the method of study? Show the methodology used, the form of data, and sample collection. If it is a theoretical essay, what is the approach adopted. Provide sufficient details to the reader to understand how the study was performed. **Results and Discussion**: The purpose of a Results and Discussion section is to present the key results of your research. What are the main results? The main outcomes of the study should be provided and quantified, including confidence intervals or P values. For comparative studies, confidence intervals should relate to the differences between groups. Results should be presented concisely. Point out the significance of the results, and place the results in the context of other work and theoretical background. It is important to plan this section carefully as it may contain a large amount of scientific data that needs to be presented in a clear and concise fashion. **Conclusions:** Provide only conclusions directly supported by the results; avoid speculation and overgeneralization. Indicate whether additional study is required; Give equal emphasis to positive and negative findings of equal scientific merit; point out things that may have been overlooked, and suggests areas for further research. Summary of your research. Some researchers also include knowledge contribution, research limitation, and future research recommendations in the conclusions section.

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**Keywords**: Authors should provide appropriate and short keywords that encapsulate the principal topics of the paper. *The maximum number of keywords is 5* not including items appearing in the title. The keywords should be supplied, indicating the scope of the paper. Size 10, italic, justify, only the word Keywords must be bold, left alignment.

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**1. Introduction: (Arial, 12, bold, left alignment, capital letters) (single space)**

**The spacing between paragraphs should be 0pt, then 6pt, and single spacing between lines.**

The introduction must clearly state the problem, the reason for doing the work, the hypotheses or theoretical predictions under consideration, and the essential background. It should not contain equations or mathematical notation. A brief survey of the relevant literature so that a non-specialist reader could understand the significance of the presented results.

Page size: A4, margins: 2 cm on each side, line spacing: single, font type: Arial. Font size: 11. Please leave headers and footers unchanged since the editors should fill it.

In the text, references should be cited in the Harvard style (Author, year). Alternatively, the author’s surname may be integrated into the text, followed by the year of publication in parentheses. Cite only essential resources, avoid citing unpublished material. References to papers "in the press" must mean that the article has been accepted for publication. At the end of the paper, list references alphabetically by the last name of the first author. Please, list only those references that are cited in the text and prepare this list as an automatically numbered list. The word References with size 12, bold, capital letters, left alignment.

In other words, the introduction section of a scientific manuscript serves as an overview of the research and its background. It should provide the context and significance of the study, and explain the research question or hypothesis being investigated. Typically, the introduction should include the following elements:

* A brief overview of the topic and its relevance in the field of study.
* A review of the existing literature on the topic, including key findings and gaps in knowledge.
* A clear statement of the research question or hypothesis being investigated.
* A brief explanation of the methods used in the study, including the study design and any specific techniques or procedures.
* The expected outcomes or contributions of the study, and how it addresses the gap in existing knowledge.

It is important to note that the introduction section should be written in a clear and concise manner and should be accessible to a general scientific audience. It should also provide enough background information to make it clear what the research is about, but not too much that the reader loses interest. The introduction should be structured in a logical and coherent way, providing the readers with the necessary background to understand the research, and should also include the motivation behind the study as well as the objective of the research.

Examples: Grasslands are regarded as important foraging areas for many insectivores in Europe, such as birds (Vichery, 2001; Barnet *et al.*, 2004), bats (Güttinger, 1997), or amphibians and reptiles (Langton and Burton, 1997). However, the knowledge of the overall arthropod availability in such grasslands is scarce, since many studies about insect populations concentrate on extensive grasslands on poor, dry, or wet soils include only a few species or systematic groups (Ellgsen *et al.*, 1997; Gibson *et al.*, 1992; Hänsel and Plachter, 2004; Manhart *et al.*, 2004; Kruess and Tscharntke, 2002a, b; Wingerden et al., 1992; Sjödin, 2007a, b; Perner et al., 2005).

Carbon dioxide produced by the combustion of biodiesel can be recycled by photosynthesis, thereby minimizing the impact of biodiesel combustion on the greenhouse effect (Körbitz, 1999; Agarwal and Das, 2001). Biodiesel has a relatively high flash point (150°C), which makes it less volatile and safer to transport or handle than petroleum diesel (Krawczyk, 1996).

The aims section of a scientific manuscript outlines the specific objectives of the research and what the study is trying to achieve. It should be clear and concise and should provide a clear statement of the research question or questions being investigated, it can be written in the last paragraph of the introduction section. Typically, the aims section should include:

* A clear statement of the research question or hypothesis being investigated.
* The specific objectives of the study, which should be directly related to the research question or hypothesis.
* A description of the specific methods or techniques that will be used to achieve the objectives of the study.

It is important to note that the aims section should be written in a clear and concise manner and should be accessible to a general scientific audience. The research question or hypothesis that is being investigated should be clearly stated and the objectives should be specific and achievable. Additionally, the aims should be consistent with the introduction section, providing a logical connection between the motivation, background, and objectives of the study.

It is also important to keep in mind that the aims section should be consistent with the methods and results section of the manuscript, and should be supported by the data and analysis presented in the manuscript.

**2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

Provide sufficient details to permit repetition of the experimental work. The technical description of methods should be given when such methods are new.

**2.1. Materials**

The materials section of a scientific manuscript describes the materials and methods used in the study, including the equipment, reagents, and procedures used to conduct the research. It should provide enough detail for another researcher to replicate the study. Typically, the materials section should include:

* A description of the study design, including the specific methods and procedures used.
* Information on the equipment and materials used in the study, including the sources and specific models of any equipment used.
* Information on the reagents and chemicals used in the study, including the sources and specific products used.
* A detailed description of the methods used, including the procedures followed and any specific techniques or procedures used.
* Information on any ethical considerations, including any permits or approvals obtained for the study should be placed in section **6**.

It is important to note that the materials section should be written in a clear and concise manner, and should be accessible to a general scientific audience. The methods should be described in sufficient detail to allow another researcher to replicate the study. Additionally, it should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the study and should be supported by the results and data presented in the manuscript.

It is also important to note that depending on the field of study, the materials and methods section might have a different name, for example, in some fields, it is called the "Methods" section.

**2.2. Methods**

The methods section of a scientific manuscript is a detailed description of the procedures and techniques used in the study. It should provide enough information for another researcher to replicate the study. Typically, the methods section should include:

* A detailed description of the study design, including the specific methods and procedures used.
* Information on the subjects or samples used in the study, including the number, characteristics and how they were selected.
* Information on the equipment and materials used in the study, including the sources and specific models of any equipment used.
* A step-by-step description of the procedures used, including any specific techniques or protocols used.
* Information on the data analysis methods used, including any statistical methods and software used.

It is important to note that the methods section should be written in a clear and concise manner, and should be accessible to a general scientific audience. The methods should be described in sufficient detail to allow another researcher to replicate the study. Additionally, it should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the study and should be supported by the results and data presented in the manuscript.

It is also important to note that depending on the field of study, the methods section might include different details, such as the experimental design, sample size, animal or human subjects and the protocol used, or the data collection methods.

Examples of subsections:

**2.1. Materials or Samples or Participants**

**2.2. Groups of Study or Study Design or……**

**2.3. Methods or Experimental procedures or….**

**2.4. Data Collection**

**2.5. Statistical Analysis or Data Analysis**

**2.6. Ethics or Ethical Guidelines**

**2.7. Other items that the authors deem necessary and relevant**

Within each main section, three levels of subheadings are available, and the titles must be bold, bold and italic, italic respectively. Font size: 10.

(single space)

**2.1. Subheadings** (Arial, 10, bold, left alignment) (single space)

***2.1.1 Subheadings*** (Arial, 10, bold and italic, left alignment) (single space)

*2.1.1.1 Subheadings* (Arial, 10, italic, left alignment) (single space)

Mathematical expressions: In general, minimize unusual typographical requirements, use solidus, built-up fractions. Avoid lengthy equations that will take several lines (possibly by defining terms of the Equation in separate displays). For drawing equations, please use the Equation Editor of Word, if possible. Make subscripts and superscripts clear. Display only those mathematical expressions that must be numbered for later reference or that need to be emphasized. The number displayed equations consecutively throughout the paper. The numbers should be placed in parentheses to the right of the Equation, e.g., (Eq. 1).

(single space)

3x3 + 2x2 + 5x +6 (Eq. 1)

(single space)

**3. ResultS AND DISCUSSION:**

**3.1. Results**

The results section of the manuscript presents the findings of the study and should provide a clear and concise summary of the data and analysis. Typically, the results section should include:

* A clear and concise summary of the data collected, including **tables**, **figures**, and **graphs** as appropriate.
* A description of the statistical methods used to analyze the data, including any statistical tests performed and the results of these tests.
* A presentation of the main findings of the study, including any patterns, trends, or significant results.
* A description of any outliers or unexpected results, and how they were handled.
* A discussion of the results in relation to the research question or hypothesis, including any implications or conclusions that can be drawn from the data.

It's important to note that the results section should be written in a clear and concise manner, and should be accessible to a general scientific audience. The results should be presented in a logical and coherent way, and should be supported by the data and analysis presented in the manuscript. Additionally, the results should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the study and should be supported by the methods used.

It's also important to note that the results section should not include any interpretation or discussion of the results, as this should be presented in the discussion section.

**3.2. Discussion**

Discussion of the results. Point out the significance of the results and place the results in the context of other work and theoretical background.

The discussion section of a scientific manuscript is where the authors interpret the results of the study and place them in the context of existing literature and knowledge. It should provide insight into the significance of the study and its findings. Typically, the discussion section should include:

* A summary of the main findings of the study and their implications.
* A comparison of the results with previous studies and existing literature in the field.
* An analysis of the strengths and limitations of the study, including any potential sources of bias or error.
* An assessment of the generalizability of the findings and any potential applications or implications of the study.
* Suggestions for future research or areas for improvement.

It's important to note that the discussion section should be written in a clear and concise manner, and should be accessible to a general scientific audience. The discussion should be based on the results presented in the manuscript and should provide insight into the significance of the study and its findings. Additionally, the discussion should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the study and should be supported by the methods and results.

It's also important to note that the discussion section should not include any new data or results that were not presented in the results section of the manuscript.

**Figures:** All photographs, graphs, and diagrams should be numbered consecutively (e.g., Figure 1) in the order in which they are referred to in the text. The caption must appear below the figure (size 11, bold, italic) and should be sufficiently detailed to enable us to understand apart from the text. Explanation of lettering and symbols should also be given in the caption and only exceptionally in the figures. Figures should be of good quality and preferably in black and white. (Color figures will appear in the downloadable files, but all papers will be printed in black and white.) Scanned figures should be at a resolution of 800 dpi/bitmap for line graphs. Diagrams containing chemical structures should be of high graphical quality and always be of the same size so that they can be uniformly reduced. Figures should have a maximum width of one Journal column (8.5 cm) to be inserted on the body of the text so that they can be applied to the standards of the Journal. If the figures exceed 8.5 cm, they will be placed at the end of the article. Also, authors are requested to submit each picture as an image file in one of the following formats: **jpg or png**. For figures, graphs, diagrams, tables, etc., identical to material already published in the literature, authors should seek permission for publication from the companies or scientific societies holding the copyrights and send it to the editors of TQ along with the final form of the manuscript.

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**Figure 1.** Descriptive phrase that serves as title and description. Reprinted [or adapted]

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(single space)

***Table 1*.** *Example of table*

(single space)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ranking (BOLD)** | **Country (BOLD)** |
| 1 | Saudi Arabia |
| 2 | Iran |
| 3 | Iraq |
| 8 | Venezuela |
| 15 | Brazil |

Reference: Energy Information Administration - EIA - Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government. **International Oil and Natural Gas Reserves as of December 31, 2005**. (if necessary, the reference of the table or figure should be written like this example, below the table (or figure), Arial, font size 10, central alignment)

(single space)

All the information inside the table should be written as the table above. Arial, Font size: 11 for the headings (bold) and the data of the table. Also, the borders and style should follow the example above.

**4. Conclusions:**

Summarize the data discussed in the Results and Discussion showing the relevance of the work and how different it is from other researches. Also, point out the benefits and improvements that can be observed to develop new science standards that can change something in the related field.

The conclusion section of a scientific manuscript summarizes the main findings of the study and highlights the key takeaways from the research. Typically, the conclusion section should include:

* A summary of the main findings and their significance
* A summary of the main contributions of the study to the field.
* An overview of the main limitations and future directions for research
* A brief statement that reiterates the main objective of the study and whether it was achieved.

It's important to note that the conclusion section should be written in a clear and concise manner, and should be accessible to a general scientific audience. The conclusion should be based on the results, discussion, and interpretation presented in the manuscript, and should provide insight into the significance of the study and its findings. Additionally, the conclusion should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the study and should be supported by the methods, results, and discussion.

It's also important to note that the conclusion section should not include any new data or results that were not presented in the results section of the manuscript. The conclusion should be a brief summary that reiterates the main findings, the main contributions, and the main limitations of the study and it should not introduce any new information.

**5. DECLARATIONS**

**5.1. Study Limitations**

Please, present all possible limitations faced in the study which might significantly affect the research outcome. If not applicable, write “No limitations were known at the time of the study”.

**5.2. Acknowledgements**

If any, the acknowledgments should be placed in this paragraph and may include a list of people who contributed to the work in the manuscript but not listed in the author list.

**5.3. Funding source**

Please, provide the funding sources, supporting grants with grant numbers. The name of funding agencies should be written in full. If no funding source exists, write “This research was funded by the authors”.

**5.4. Competing Interests**

Declare any potential conflict of interest that exists in this publication.

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**6. HUMAN AND ANIMAL-RELATED STUDIES**

If the work involves the use of human or animal subjects, each manuscript should contain the following subheadings under the declarations section. **If not applicable, please delete all section 6.**

**6.1. Ethical Approval**

Please, present the ethical approval authority name with the **reference** **number**. The author should send scan a PDF copy of the ethical approval letter obtained from IRB/ethical committee or institutional head.

**6.2. Informed Consent**

Write a statement of informed consent taken from the participants to publish this research work. The editor may request to upload a scanned copy.

**7. ReferENCES:**

References should be numbered consecutively as follows.

Use the link <https://www.tchequimica.com/doi_to_apa.htm> to format the references, preferably, in the APA 5 Ed style.

1. VELOSO, P. H. F., SACRAMENTO, V. de M., & ROYO, V. de A. (2022, October 11). USE OF RGB AS A QUANTITATIVE METHOD APPLIED TO THE TEACHING OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Periódico Tchê Química. Dr. D. Scientific Consulting. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.52571/PTQ.v19.n42.2022.01_VELOSO_pgs_01_12.pdf> (best presentation of the reference)
2. Cervelin, A.; De Boni, L. A. B. (2019). Construindo um espectrofotômetro com materiais reciclados. *Periódico Tchê Química*, 32(16), 1029-1033.
3. De Boni, L. A. B; Lima da Silva, I. N; Pereira, M. M. (2013). The production of biodiesel monitored with real-time laser spectroscopy: confirmation of the technique with proton nuclear magnetic resonance. *Southern Brazilian Journal of Chemistry*, 21, 19-30.

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**REMEMBER THAT THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN TWO COLUMNS, AS SHOWN IN THIS TEMPLATE.**

**FROM THIS POINT FORWARD, ALL MATERIAL IS DISPOSED OF IN A SINGLE** **COLUMN.**



(single space)

***Figure 2.*** *Example of a figure that exceeds 8.5 cm (extrapolated the measurements of the column), so it is placed at the end of the article. Source: the author*

***Table 2.*** *Example of a table that exceeds 8.5 cm (extrapolated the measurements of the two columns format), so it is placed at the end of the article. Source: the author*

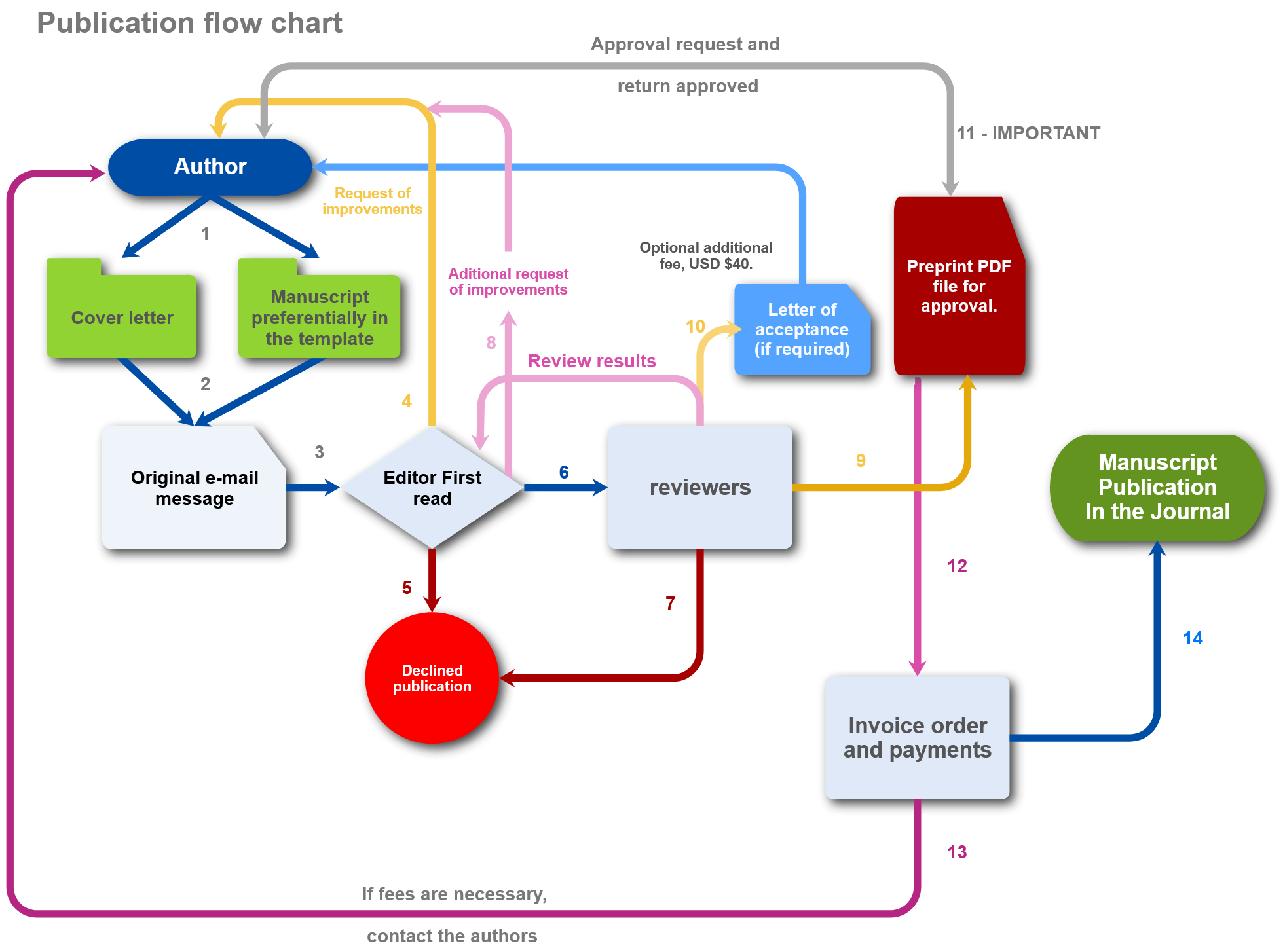
(single space)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INDEX** | **Name** | **(%)** | **Size** | **parameters** | | | |
|  |  |  |  | a | b | c | β |
| 34 | Sodium Chloride | 62,5 | 53.8 nm | 2.40 | 3.88 | 11.3 | 138.1° |
| 35 | Potassium Carbonate | 4,60 | 41.0 nm | 15.9 | 3.78 | 7.04 | 104.3° |
| 36 | Lithium Sulfite | 28,4 | 29.1 nm | 5.94 | 4.69 | 8.67 | 117.0° |
| 37 | Sulfuric acid | 9,03 | 36.2 nm | 16.5 | 5.65 | 16.7 | 103.2° |

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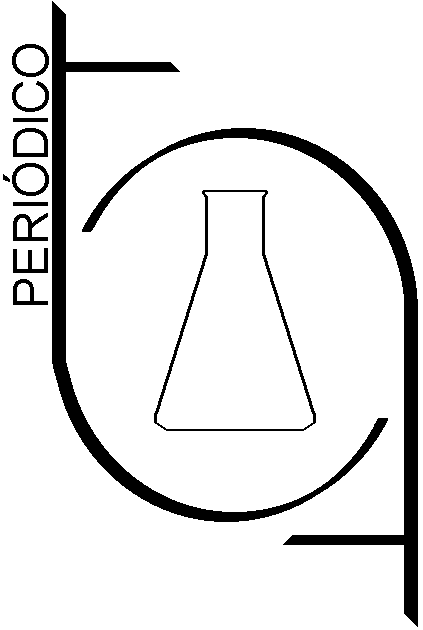
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