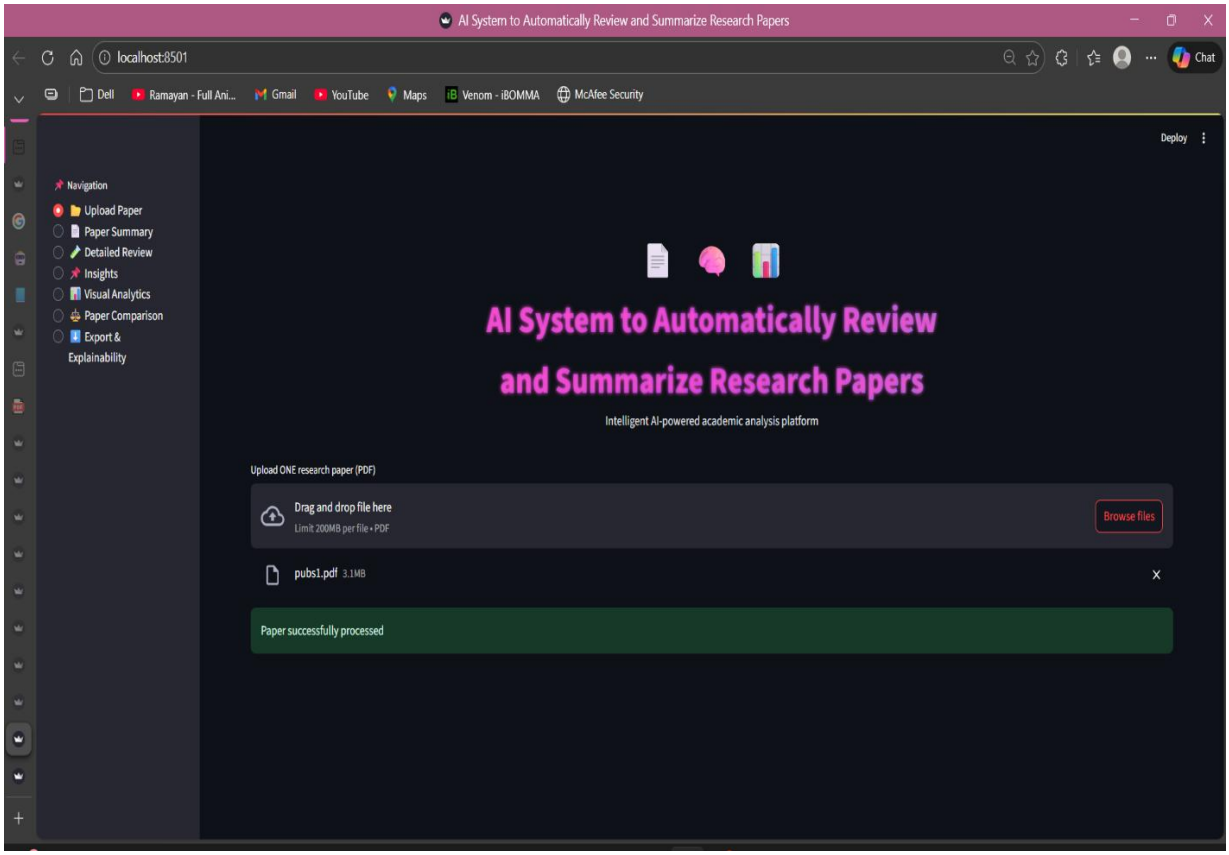
Frontend for the model------Screenshots of that

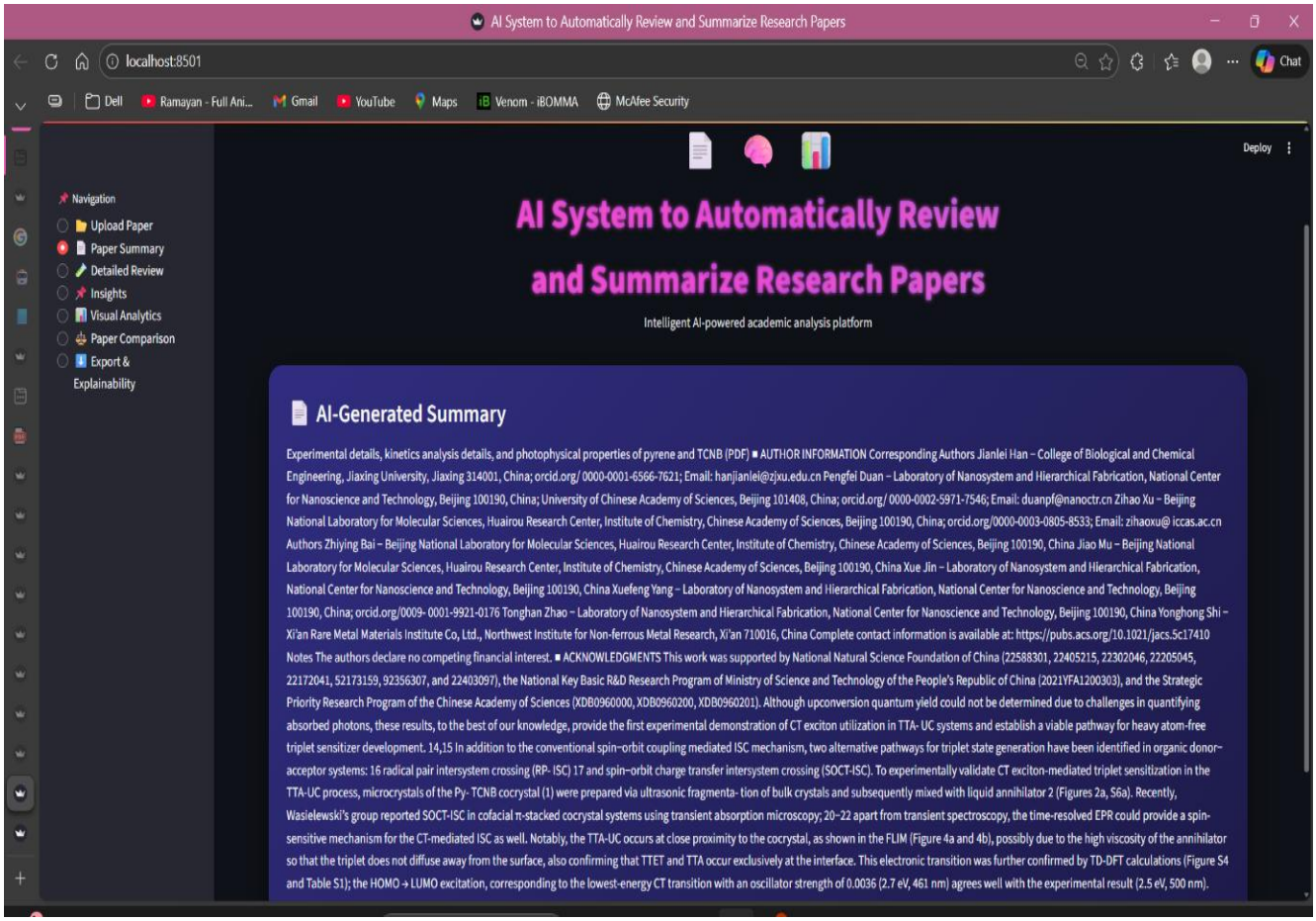
UPLOAD PAPER:



📂 **Paper Upload – UI Functionality (Short Notes)**

- The system provides a **simple and intuitive file upload interface** for research papers in **PDF format**.
- Users can upload **one research paper at a time** to ensure focused and accurate analysis.
- Once uploaded, the paper is **automatically processed in the background** without manual intervention.
- The uploaded PDF is **parsed and converted into machine-readable text** using a PDF extraction module.
- Text normalization is applied to remove noise such as extra spaces, headers, and irrelevant metadata.
- The processed content is **stored in session memory**, allowing smooth navigation across different analysis pages.
- A **success notification** confirms that the paper is ready for summarization and review.

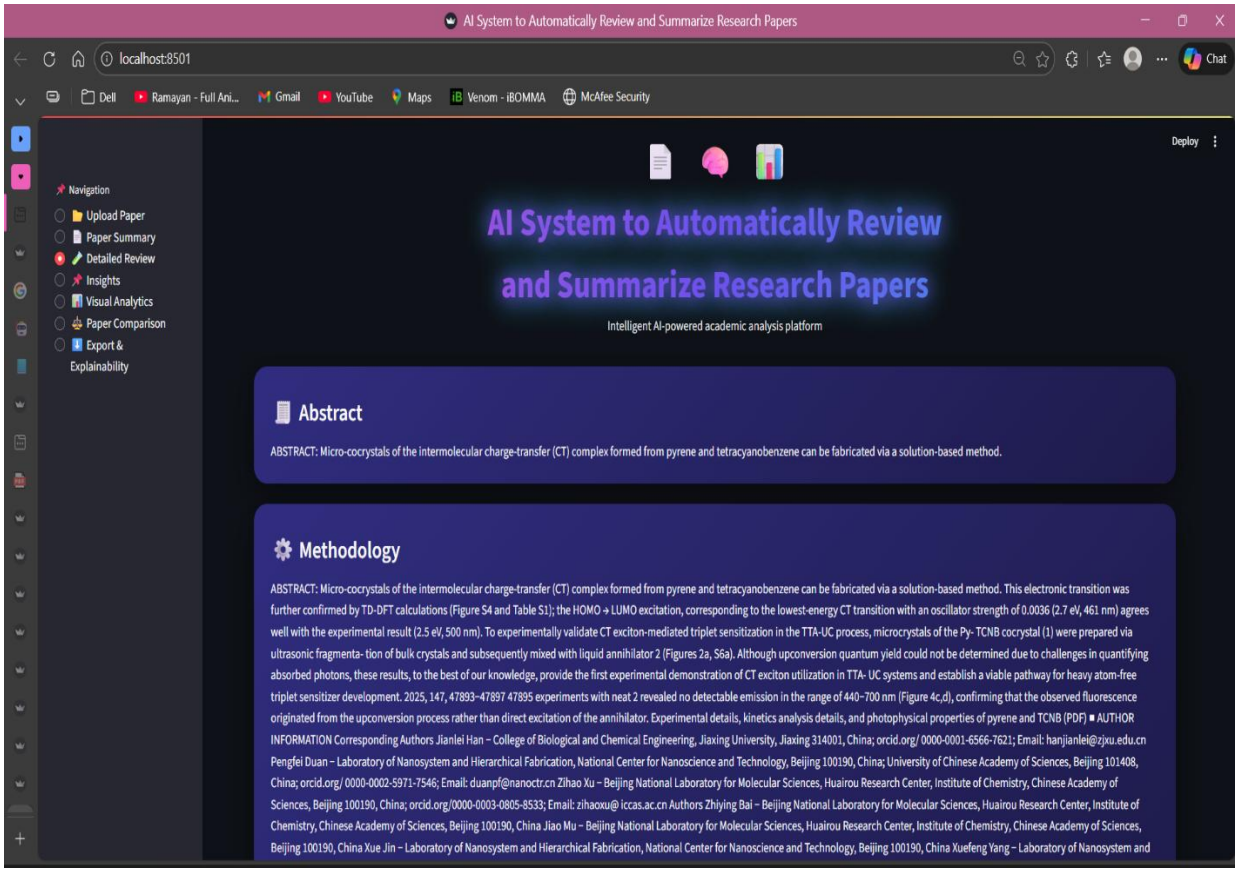
SUMMARY:

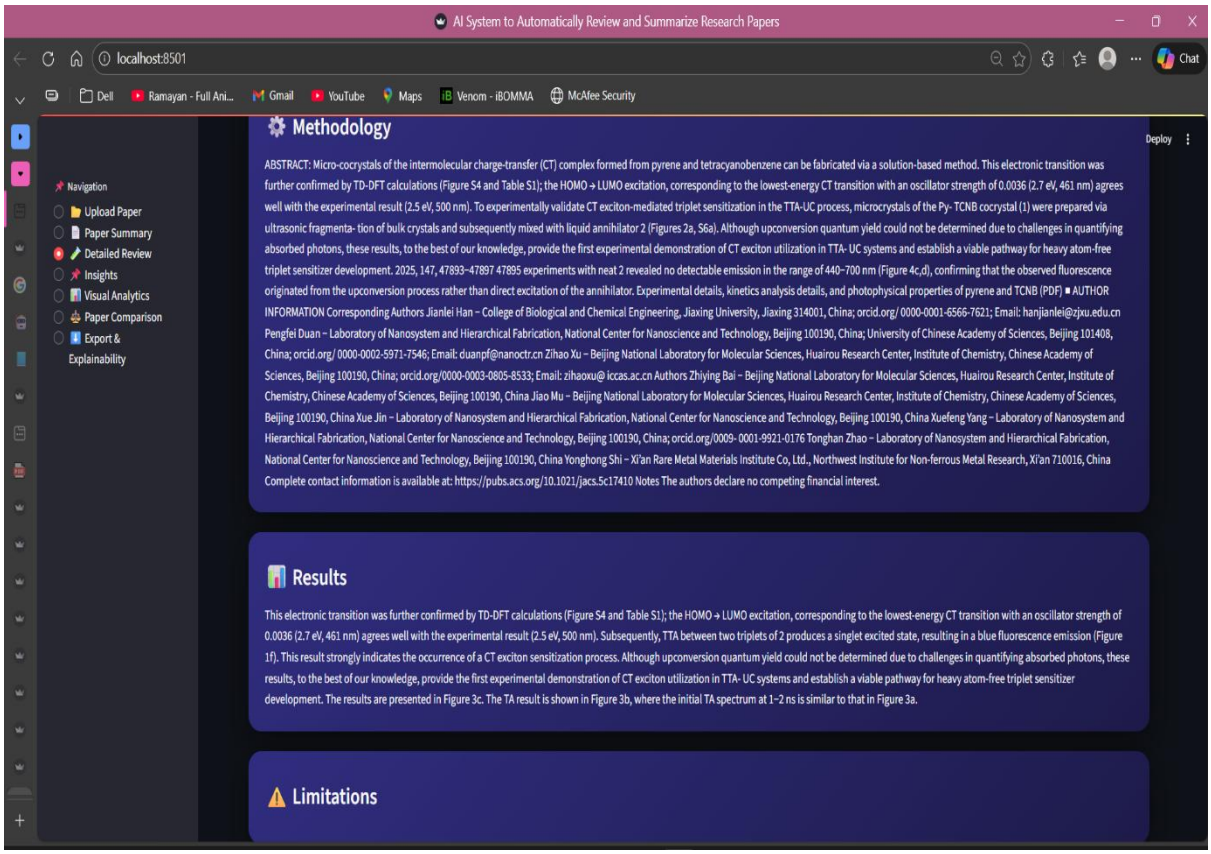


📝 Paper Summary – Brief Description

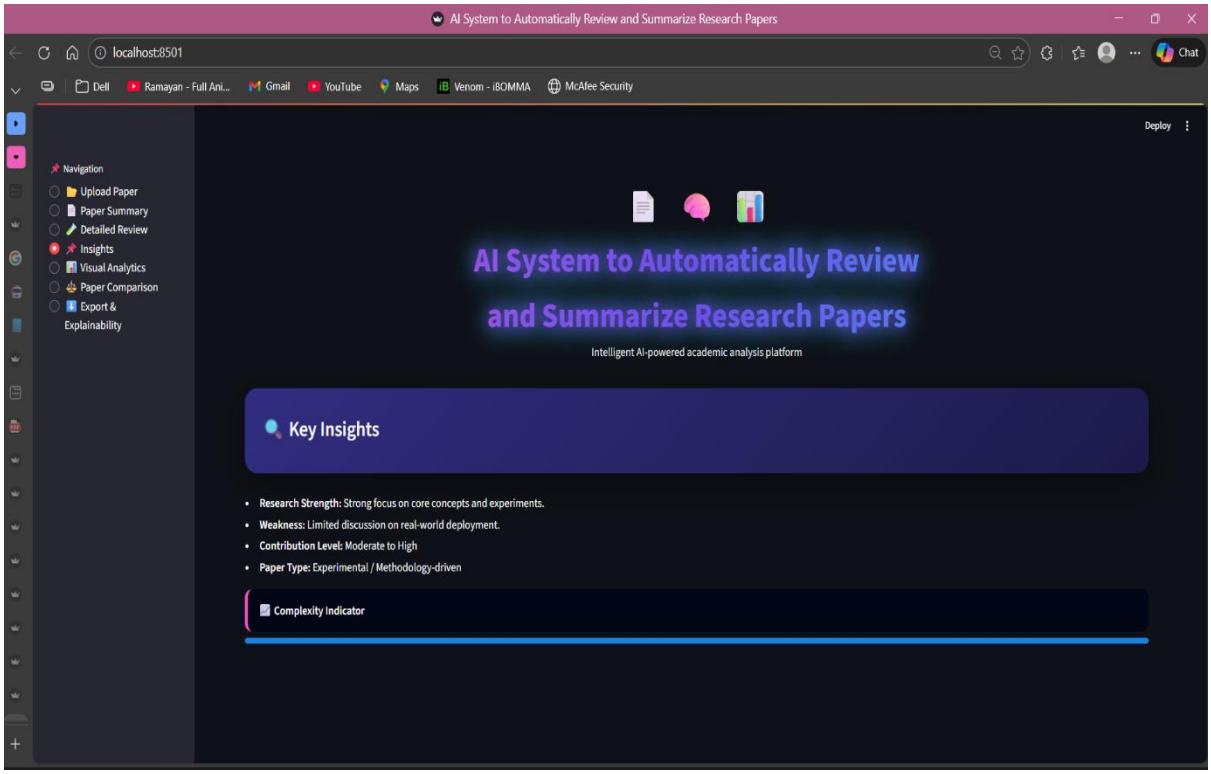
- The summary module automatically generates a **concise overview of the research paper** using AI techniques.
- It identifies and extracts the **most important sentences** based on keyword relevance and contextual importance.
- The summary helps users **quickly understand the core idea, objectives, and contributions** of the paper without reading the full document.
- This feature saves time and improves efficiency, especially when reviewing multiple research papers.
- The generated summary serves as a **foundation for deeper analysis**, such as detailed review and insights.

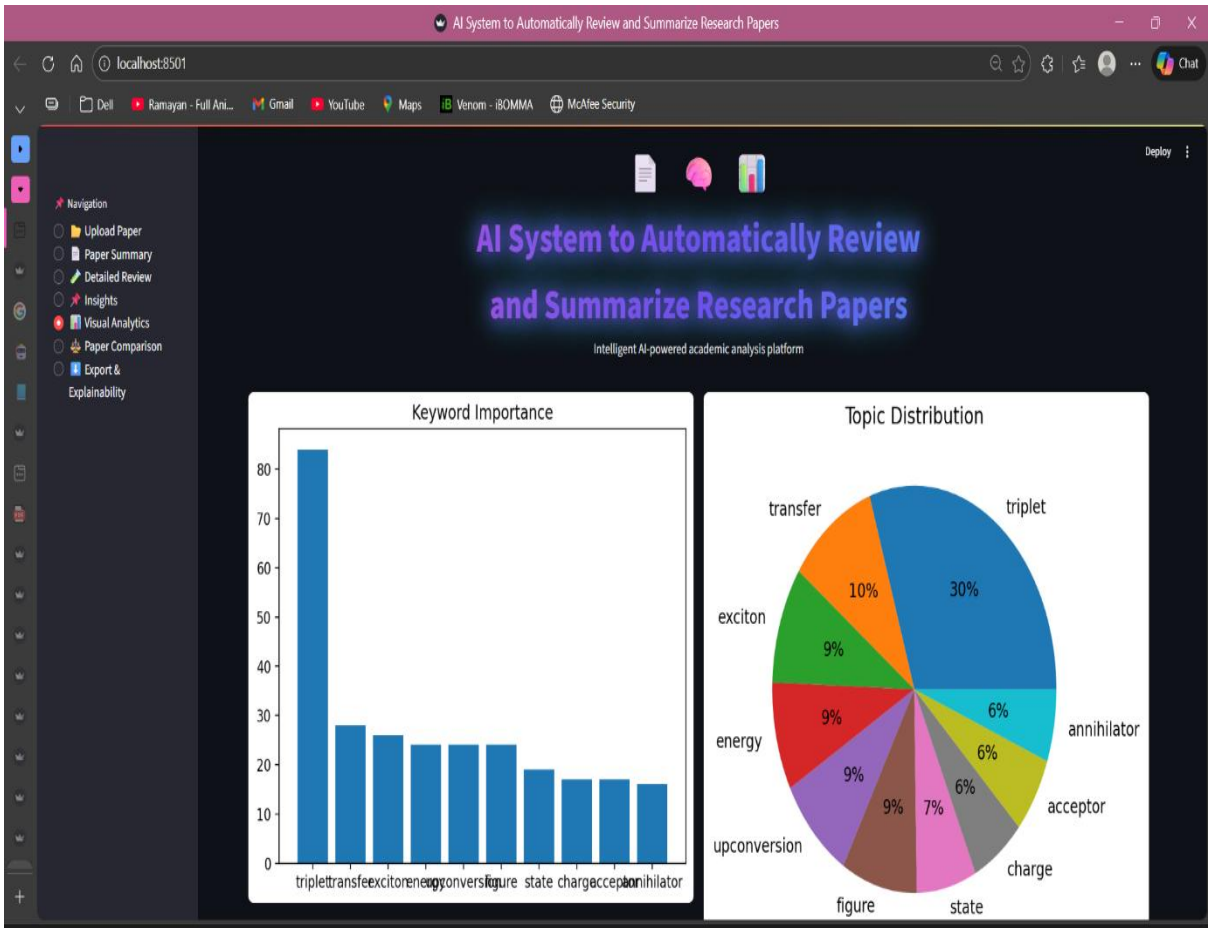
DETAILED REVIEW:

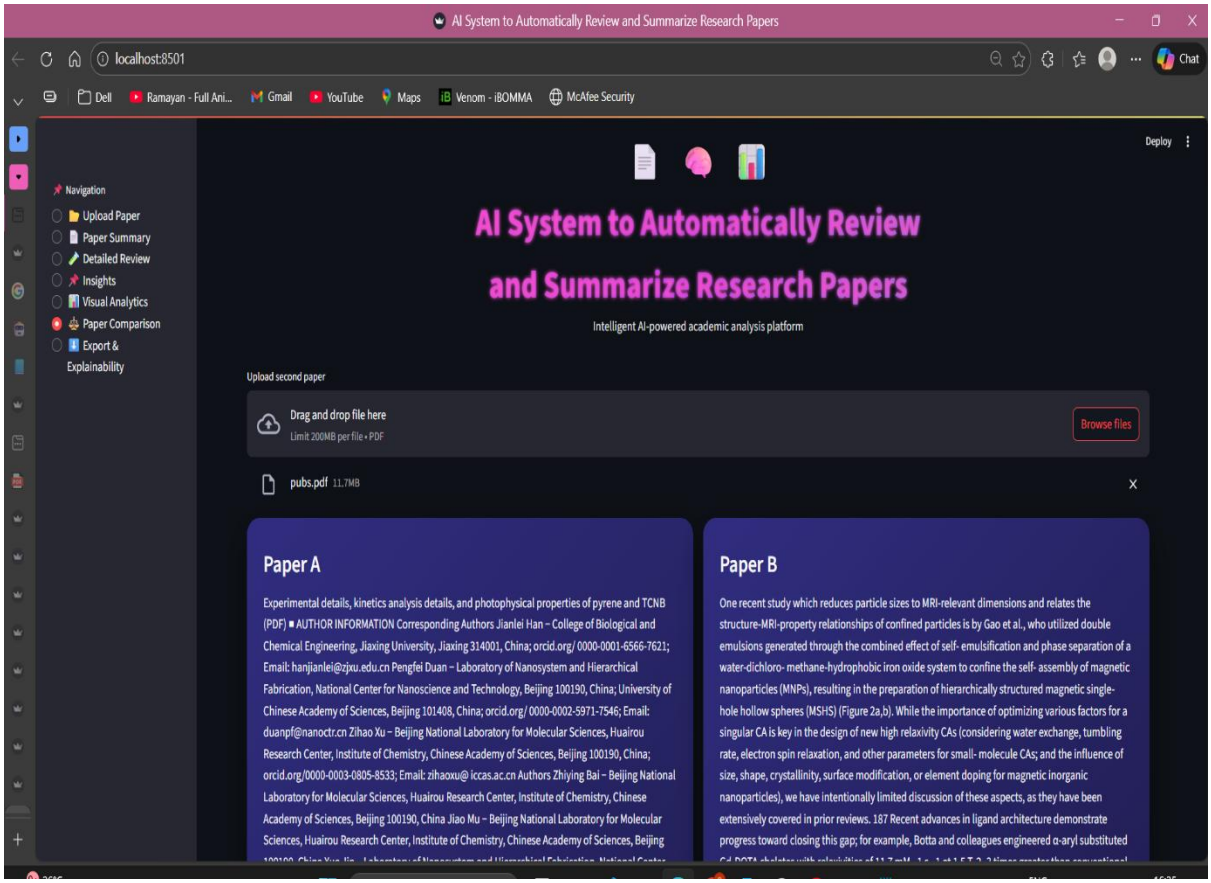




KEY INSIGHTS:



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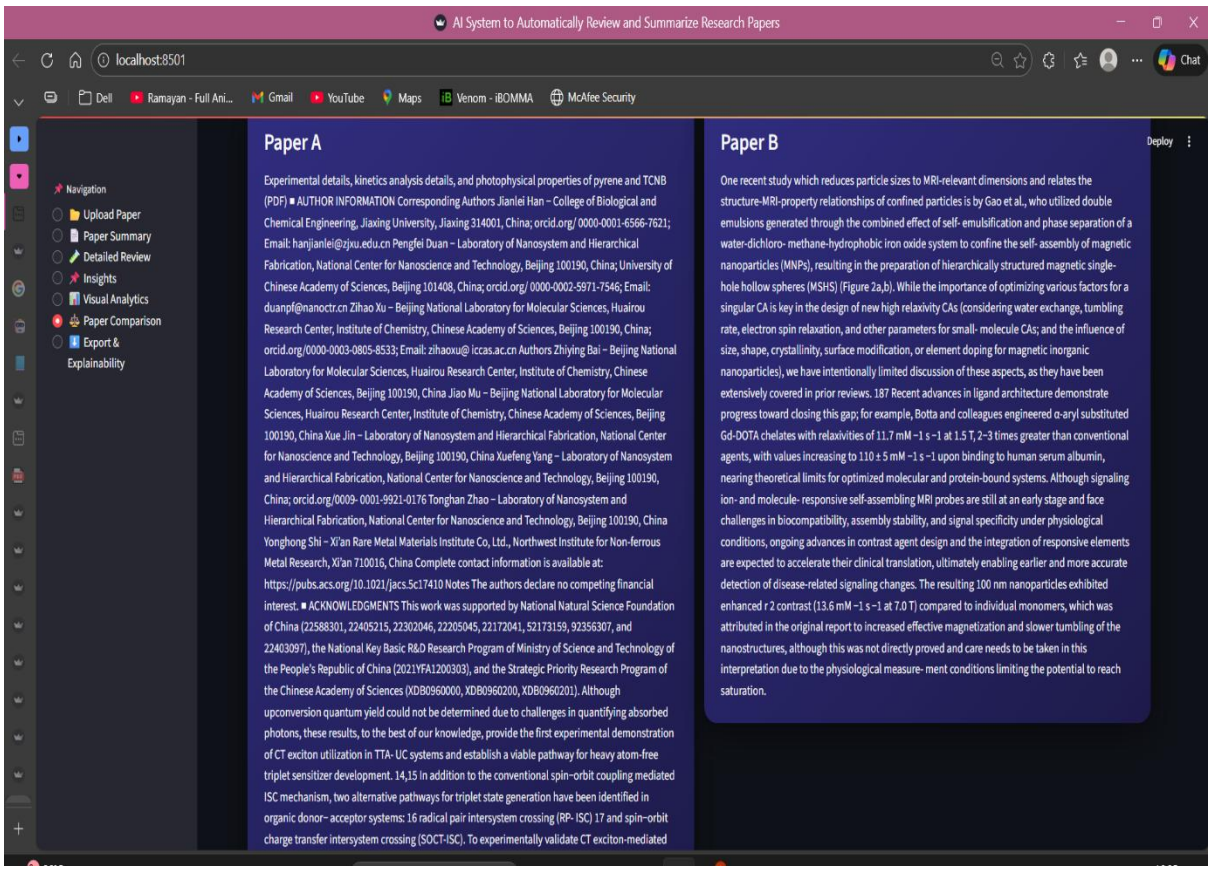
Experimental details, kinetics analysis details, and photophysical properties of pyrene and TCNB (PDF) ■ AUTHOR INFORMATION Corresponding Authors Jianlei Han − College of Biological and Chemical Engineering, Jiaxing University, Jiaxing 314001, China; orcid.org/ 0000-0001-6566-7621; Email: hanjianlei@zjxu.edu.cn Pengfei Duan − Laboratory of Nanosystem and Hierarchical Fabrication, National Center for Nanoscience and Technology, Beijing 100190, China; University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 101408, China; orcid.org/ 0000-0002-5971-7546; Email: duanpf@nanoctr.cn Zihao Xu − Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Huairou Research Center, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China; orcid.org/0000-0003-0805-8533; Email: zihaoxu@ iccas.ac.cn Authors Zhiying Bai − Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Huairou Research Center, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China Jiao Mu − Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Huairou Research Center, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing
Paper B
One recent study which reduces particle sizes to MRI-relevant dimensions and relates the structure-MRI-property relationships of confined particles is by Gao et al., who utilized double emulsions generated through the combined effect of self- emulsification and phase separation of a water-dichloro- methane-hydrophobic iron oxide system to confine the self- assembly of magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs), resulting in the preparation of hierarchically structured magnetic single-hole hollow spheres (MSHS) (Figure 2a,b). While the importance of optimizing various factors for a singular CA is key in the design of new high relaxivity CAs (considering water exchange, tumbling rate, electron spin relaxation, and other parameters for small- molecule CAs; and the influence of size, shape, crystallinity, surface modification, or element doping for magnetic inorganic nanoparticles), we have intentionally limited discussion of these aspects, as they have been extensively covered in prior reviews. 187 Recent advances in ligand architecture demonstrate progress toward closing this gap; for example, Botta and colleagues engineered α-aryl substituted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Paper B
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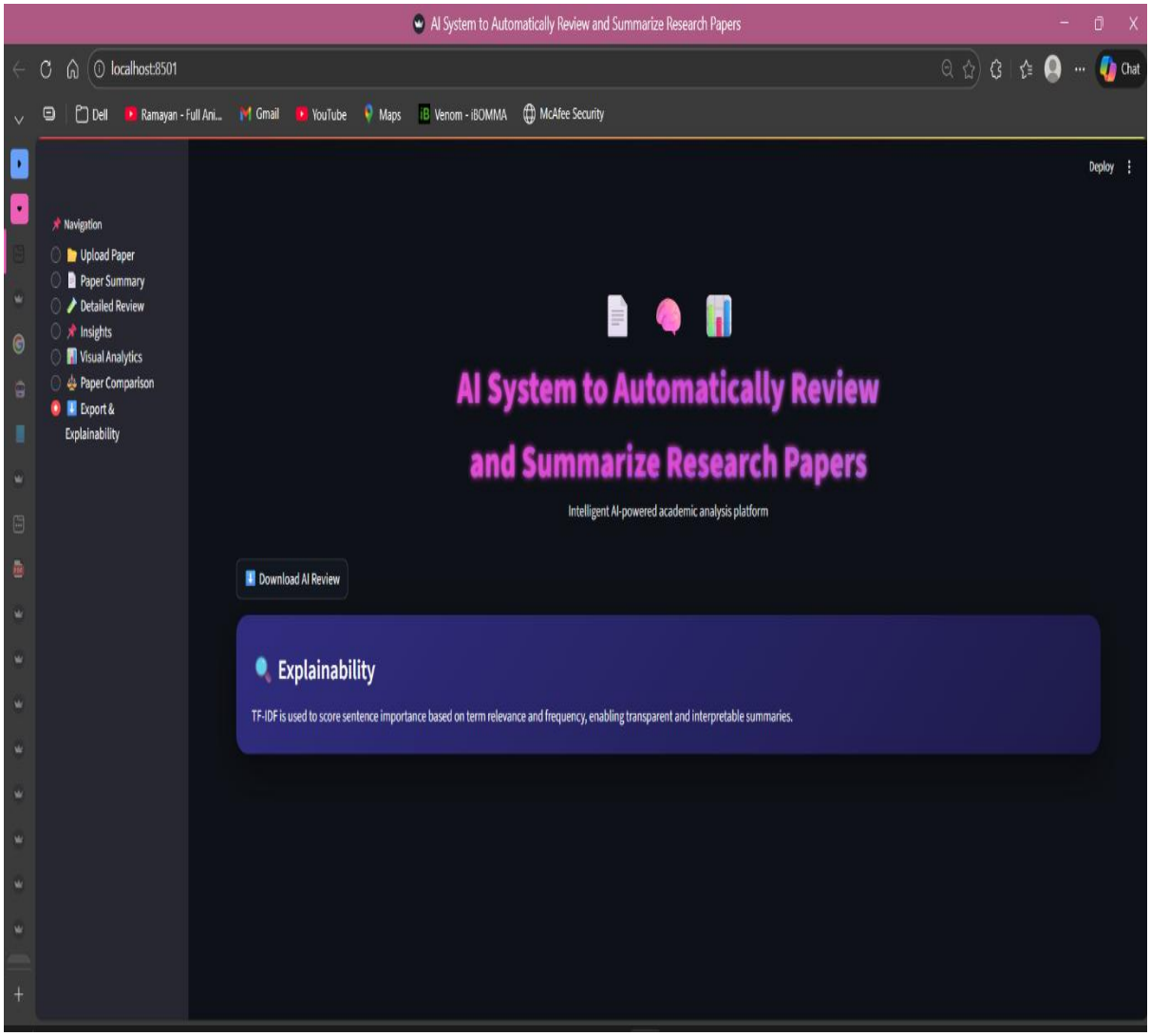
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