

Mineralization Geological Condition and Ore-control Factor of the Changfulonggou Gold Deposit in Wuchuan County, Inner Mongolia

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Abstract: The Changfulonggou deposit exists in the Zhaertaishan rock group which belongs to the three sets of gold-bearing formation of Daqingshanshan. It is controlled by the Daqingshan deep big fault and its sub-faults with NE, NW and nearly EW direction. The Daqingshan fault is ductile shear zone in the early period, and turned into brittle faults and nappe in the late stag. The intersection of the Daqingshan fault and its sub-faults provide ore-forming feeders and ore-holding palace. And the magmatic activities provide heat energy and some mineralization materials. In this article, the authors discuss the mineralization geological conditions and the ore-control factors of this gold ore, and also provide the exploration direction around this ore for the future prospecting.

Key words: gold-bearing formation; geological condition of mineralization; ore-control factor; Changfulonggou

学术论文的引言内容要求

刘新秒

引言(又名前言、序言、概述)经常作为论文的起始段落,主要回答“为什么做该项研究”这个问题,细分起来又可包括两个方面的内容,一是问题从何说起,即问题的出处,二是问题为何提出,即提出的必要性。总的来说,其目的是阐述问题的由来。具体要简明介绍论文的研究背景,通过文献综述所研究领域的研究现状,找到存在问题,给出本次研究的起点,研究方法,追求的目标和取得的主要成果,以此来表明本篇论文的创新性,体现文章的价值,使读者明了文章主题的性质和份量,引起他们的重视和兴趣。可以归纳为 5 个基本要素:总结和分析相关研究成果,找出研究中未解决的问题,提出论文要解决的问题,阐明研究问题的思路,简述研究问题的方法。

引言应言简意赅,不要等同于论文的摘要,或成为摘要的注释。引言中不要详述同行熟知的定义,包括教科书上已有陈述的基本理论、实验方法和基本方程的推导等。如果在正文中采用比较专业化的术语、缩写词,或引入新概念,最好先在引言中定义说明或加以解释。一般情况下,文章的这一部分都比较简短。