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Discussion on the Exploretion of Deep Gold Deposit in the Eastern Shangdong Province

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Abstract: Great breakthrough in deep probing has been gained in Jiaodong since recent several years. Based on the study of the geological prospecting of the large gold metallogenic belts, the authors suggest that the first mineralization belt almost disappear in - 400 m elevation. And through 100 ~ 250 m vertical interval, the second mineralization belt appears. The ore bodies in the second belt are more simple. The length in the run of the ore body is larger than the depth of it, the gold grade and dip angle become smaller. By summarizing metallogeny of the known gold ore bodies, prospecting target should be the both wings of the I-order-fault-controlled deep main ore bodies, predicting reappearing probability of deep ore body by analyzing achievements in geological prospecting and detecting tectonic zone by physica-chemical prospecting and providing favourable mineral position.

Key words: Jiaodong; gold deposit; deep exploration

参考文献的标注方法

参考文献只列出公开发行书刊、正是的学位论文和地质报告,非公开发行者用脚注表示。标注参考文献一定要内容全面,一般包括下列几项:1)主要责任者(专著作者、论文集主编、学位申报人、报告撰写人、期刊文章作者、析出文章作者等),为了节省版面,一般在人名多于三个时,仅列出前三个,其它用“等”子代替,少于三个时都要列出来,换句话说,只有四个以上时才加“等”;2)文献题目;3)文献类型及载体标识,如书用[M], 期刊用[J], 报告用[R]等;4) 其它责任者,如译者等;5) 出版项,如果是书,要注明出版地、出版社、出版年;如果是期刊,按照顺序表明刊名、卷、期和文章所在的页码;如是科技报告或学位论文,应指明该文献存放的单位;如是电子文献,要有文献的出处和可获得的网址。

参考文献的注录格式不同期刊有不同的要求, 今介绍顺序编码制: 按参考内容在文章中出现的先后, 正文中用方括号([1]、[2]……)在右上角标出,文后编号还用[1]、[2]……列出,和文中出现的先后顺序一致。特别注意,参考文献不能标在任何级别的标题上。标注格式如下:

专著类: [1] 李四光. 地质力学概论[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1990, 20-30.

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刘新秒

Application of Numerical Simulation on Division of the Protecting Area of Karst Water in Tengzhou

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Abstract: According to the *Technical guideline for delineating source water protection areas* (HJ/T338-2007), take Jingquan karst water system in Teng Zhoujing, Shandong Province as research object, we establish groundwater solute transport model with MT3DMS module in Visual Modflow, make a numerical simulation research on the condition of mining plan. Base on the simulation results and technical requirements, we delineate the first-class protection area and the second-class protection area separately: the captive section which pollutant just arrived at the groundwater wellfield center by transporting 100 d and 1 000 d. And the ground water supply district that outside the second-class protection area is delineated the quasi-protection area. The water source protectorate division provide the policy-making basis for protect the ground water quality, safeguard the urban water supply safely.

Key words: groundwater protection zones; fracture-karst water; solute transport model; numerical simulation

学术论文的引言内容要求

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。

刘新秒

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Concrete and Steel Lumber Corrosion Resistance Process in Penglaige Tianheng Plank Road, Shangdong Province

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Abstract: Using the different ant-corrosion measures, we renovated the the component corroded by the littoral environment in the horizontal plank road of Penglaige (Chinese style pavilion) . Increases the PE tube impediment to provent the wire suspension from contact with sea air. And in the tube we pour into the anticorrosion lubricant. Use the Sika FerroGard 901, 903 series antirust to protent the contaction of the chloride ion and the concrete structure, slow down the carbonization process. Through this measures, sharpened the project corrosion resistance ability, increased the project service life, which have some meaning to the similar project in the same condition.

key word: Penglaige; steel constructal part ; concrete constructal part; antirust

地质科技论文的参考文献要求

参考文献对论文来说是非常重要的一部分,虽然不是参考文献越多越好,但是从文章所列出的参考文献评价研究成果的水平,往往能给出比较准确的评价。

简单地说,地质调查期刊论文最好能有下列 4 方面的参考文献:①被调查地区的前人研究资料,了解该区研究现状,找到本次工作的创新目标;②调查工作中现行的新技术和新方法和新理论,避免简单的重复工作;③本研究领域(对于地质研究论文来说,主要是相邻地区即区域上)的成功经验和取得的成果,用于对比研究和成果的衔接,分析和研究整个领域(或区域上)的相关问题;④国内外相似地区和典型地区的资料,用于对比分析,把握全球性的地质发展和演化规律。

目前,国外文章的参考文献一般很多,有的综述性文章上百篇不止。国内的较少,但最好不要低于 10 篇。可以在前言和区域背景介绍中加入上述的前人研究成果方面的参考文献,免去许多赘述。第二类多用于正文的中,第三类和第四类则一般出现在文章的讨论和结论部分。

刘新秒

Study on the Geotherm-forming Geological Condition in the Yishu River Fault Zone

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Abstract: The Yishu River fault zone is composed of 4 faults where it is rich in geotherm and geothermal outcrops appear frequently. This article attempts to investigate the geological condition of the geotherm forming, strata structure of the zone, fault structural water- and heat-conductivity in order to develop geothermal resource surveying work. It is suggested that, in the Yishu River fault zone, the geotherm-forming condition in the western part of the fault zone, Mazhan-Sucun graben, is better than that in the eastern part, Anqiu-Yingxian area. And the best part to prospect the geotherm next is in the middle part of the zone. And the intersection of the NW and NEE direction sub-faults and the main faults are the important target of geothermal resource investigation. And there may be a geothermal storage in the deep-seated Karst rock in both sides of Tangwu-Gegou fault.

Key words: Geothermal geological condition; geothermal resource; prospect target; Yishu River fault zone

学术论文摘要的要求

摘要一般分报导性和指示性两种,有时也把二者综合使用。发现型和论证型论文大都采用报导性的形式,要指明本文的主题范围和内容梗概,即把研究目的、研究对象,所用研究方法、新的发现和研究成果、推出的相关结论或最终结论等(重点是结果和结论)列入其中,一般以 300 字左右为宜。这种摘要经常采用的句型如下:采用(什么)方法,对(哪些项目)进行了(哪些)方面的研究,取得了(什么)结果(简述成果)或发现(什么问题)(简述问题),得到了(什么)结论(简述结论)或提出了(什么)解决方案(简述方案)。综述性、资料性和评论性的文章可写成指示性文摘,指示本文陈述主题及取得的成果的性质和水平,篇幅可短些,200 字左右即可。为了更加清楚地说明问题,有时用报导性文摘表述文章中信息价值较高的部分,以指示性文摘表述其余部分。

(刘新秒)