

Chinese title (bolded size 4)

□□□¹, □□□², □□□³,

(Author name, unit number in the order of 1, 2, 3, Song Typeface, 10.5 pt)

- (1. Author Affiliation 1 Official full name, Province name, City name, Postal Code;
2. Author's Institution 2 Official full name, Province name City name Postal Code;
3. Author's Affiliation 3 Official Full Name, Province Name City Name Postal Code)

Abstract: (300-500 words in length, including research background, research purpose, research methods, discussion and analysis of research results, conclusion, etc.)
[Research Background] (including research significance, main progress, technical difficulties, scientific problems to be solved. These parts do not all need to be written. The author can demonstrate the significance and necessity of the research based on the actual situation of the article) [Research Means and purposes] (Do not simply repeat the title or the information already in the title) [Research Methods] [Research Results] [Conclusion]
(Highlight the contribution of the paper)

Keywords: □□□□□; □□□□□; ... (Song Typeface, 10.5 pt, 5-8, select representative and highly searchable keywords)

Chinese Library Classification Number: □□□□ **Document Code:** □□□□ **Article Number:** □□□□

English title (size 4, Times New Roman in bold)

□□□¹, □□□², □□□³,

(Author Name: e.g. ZHANG Haoren, size 5, Times New Roman)

- (1. Author affiliation from smallest to largest, city name, postal code, province name, China;
2. Authors' affiliations from smallest to largest, city name, postal code, province name, China;
3. Authors' affiliations from small to large, city name, postal code, province name, China)

Abstract: (The English abstract should be consistent with the Chinese abstract in principle, but considering the dissemination effect of the article, it is recommended that the English abstract reflect more of the core research content of the article, 600-800 words). For research papers, follow the five-paragraph format (Background, Objectives, Methods, Results, Conclusions). For review papers, write one paragraph, which is a deep condensed version of the full text.

Key words: □□ □□□ □□□; (Exactly the same as the Chinese keywords)

Received date:□□□□-□□-□□ Revised date:□□□□-□□-□□ Accepted date:□□□□-□□-□□ Published date:□□□□-□□-□□

Fund Project: Fund name (Number); Name (Number) of Fund 2 (must be a provincial or ministerial-level fund or above)

Fund: Supported by the

Author: □□□ (year of birth -), gender, degree, title, main research direction.

Author information:

Corresponding Author: □□□ (year of birth -), gender, degree, title, main research direction.

Corresponding author:

(The following text, Song Typeface, 10.5 pt, in English font Times New Roman, with references and charts numbered in red for checking continuity)

Introduction (usually reflect research importance and the existing bottleneck, the existing research progress reviewed and the advantages and disadvantages analysis research ideas and meaning, etc) -----

1 Primary headings (e. g. , "Mineral Properties")

1.1 Secondary headings

1.1.1 Tertiary headings

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ (as shown in Figure 1), □□□□□□□□□□□□.

1.1.2 Level 3 Headings

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ (see Table 1), □□□□□□□□□□□□.

1.2 Secondary title

2 Results and Discussions

2.1 Secondary Headings

2.1.1 Tertiary headings

2.1.2 Three-level headings

"Nonferrous Metals" Description Format

I. Content and Description Format of Charts and Graphs

Title Requirements: Relevant rules, conditions, characteristics, etc. should be indicated in the title of the chart, and the annotations of the chart should be appropriately detailed so that readers can understand the information and regularity presented in the chart through the title and annotations of the chart.

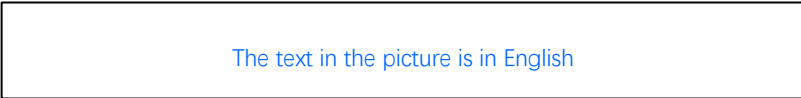
Chart numbering and placement: Number the charts in the order they appear in the text (chart numbers can be numbered **consecutively in the full text of Figures 1, 2, and 3, regardless of the chapter**), and place them below the content described in the text, centered.

表1 □□□□□□□□□□ □□ (Song Typeface, 9 pt, Bold)

Table 1 Times New Roman (9 pt, Times New Roman)
(The table is a three-line table, usually without vertical lines)

English

Note: □□□□. (Times New Roman)



a-□□□□; b-□□□□; c-□□□□; d-□□□□ (Illustration below, 9 pt, Times New Roman)

图1 □□□□ (Song Typeface, 9 pt, Bold)

Fig.1 □□□□ (9 pt, Times New Roman)

2. Citation Format

[1]边朋沙,张硕,安彩秀,等.高压微波消解-电感耦合等离子体质谱(ICP-MS)法测定小米样品中铜铅锌镉铬镍砷[J].中国无机分析化学,2023,13(5):420-424.

BIAN Pengsha, ZHANG Shuo, AN Caixiu, et al. Determination of copper, lead, zine, cadmium, chromium, nickel, arsenic in millet by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry with high-pressure microwave digestion[J]. Chinese Journal of Inorganic Analytical Chemistry, 2023, 13(5):420-424.

[2]GUÉRIN T, CHEKRI R, VASTEL C, et al. Determination of 20 trace elements in fish and other seafood from the French market[J]. Food Chem, 2011, 127(3): 934-942.

[3]JUDDIN M M, ZAKEEL M C M, ZAVAHIR J S, et al. Heavy metal accumulation in rice and aquatic plants used as human food: a general review[J]. Toxics, 2021, 9: 360. DOI: 10.3390/toxics9120360.

[4]迟清华, 鄢明才.应用地球化学元素丰度数据手册[M].北京:地质出版社,2007:140-142.

CHI Qinghua, YAN Mingcai. Handbook of elemental abundance for applied geochemistry[M]. Beijing:Geological Publishing House,2007:140-142.

[5]RUDNICK R L,GAO S.Composition of the continental crust[M].Oxford:Pergamon,2003:1-64.

[6]SISK C,DIAZ E,WALLS J,et al.3D visualization and classification of pore structure and pore filling in gas shale[C]//SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition Florence. Italy: Society of Petroleum Engineers,2010:1-4.

[7]曾维主.松辽盆地青山口组页岩孔隙结构与页岩油潜力研究[D].北京:中国科学院大学,2020:20-80.

ZENG Weizhu.Pore structure and shale oil potential of Qingshankou Formation shale in Songliao Basin[D].Beijing:University of Chinese Academy of Sciences,2020:20-80.

Monograph: Identifiers [M]

[Serial number] Author Name 1, Author Name 2, Author Name 3, etc. Title [M]. Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication: Starting page - ending page.

[4] Chi Qinghua, Yan Mingcai. Manual of Applied Geochemical Element Abundance Data [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 2007: 140-142.

CHI Qinghua, YAN Mingcai. Handbook of elemental abundance for applied geochemistry [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House, 2007: 140-142.

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Proceedings: Identifiers [C]

[Serial number] Author Name 1, Author Name 2, Author Name 3, etc. Article Title [C]// Editor's Name. Title of the proceedings. Place of publication: Publisher. Year of publication: Starting page - Ending page.

[6] SISK C, DIAZ E, WALLS J, et al. 3D visualization and classification of pore structure and pore filling in gas shale [C]// SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition Florence, Italy: Society of Petroleum Engineers, 2010: 1-4.

Dissertation: Identifier [D]

[Number] Author Name 1, Author Name 2, Author Name 3, etc. Title of the thesis. Degree-awarding institution, year: starting page - ending page.

[7] Zeng Weizhu. Research on Pore Structure and Shale Oil Potential of Qingshankou Formation Shale in Songliao Basin [D]. Beijing: University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2020: 20-80.

ZENG Weizhu. Pore structure and shale oil potential of Qingshankou Formation shale in Songliao Basin [D]. Beijing: University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2020: 20-80.