

规范英文摘要格式，并在原基础上增加 Acknowledgements: 和 Introduction to Author(Corresponding author): 两项内容。

长度：500-2000 words

内容包括以下七部分

Objectives:

Methods:

Results:

Conclusions:

若以上四部分不易区分，仍用“Abstract：”总引领。

Keywords：

Acknowledgements:

Introduction to first author：

Introduction to corresponding author:

例：

Crustal Density Deformation Zones of Qinghai-Xizang(Tibet) Plateau and Their Geological Implications

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注意：

1) 本刊默认作者单位的国为中国，若无他国作者，则不加“China”，若有他国作者，则加上他国国名，同

时，中国作者单位后加“China”

2) 省会城市后不加省名，其他城市后需再加省名。台湾按省处理，台北为省会；金门县属于福建省。香

港和澳门各单位的格式同上海、天津相应单位的格式。

3) 我刊本文的英文题目，各实词的首字母均大写。

4) 作者的姓全大写，名首字母大写。姓与名的先后，按各民族的自己习惯。汉人一般姓前名后。华人的

双音节人名间不留空，也不加连字符，第二音节首字母也不大写。但海外及台、港、澳华人依名随主

人原则处理，其姓名可用威妥玛拼法，双音节间可加连字符。

Objectives: The Crust of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is the product of collision between the Eurasia and India plates. Though some geophysical profiles have been performed to reveal the lithospheric structures, but very few work on deep plane mapping of whole plateau have been done. We study 3D crustal density disturbance of the plateau and present density disturbance map for the upper, middle and lower crust respectively.

Methods: We apply a method called the multi-scale scratch analysis to Qinghai-Tibet Plateau for delineation of deformation belts and division of continental tectonic units. The method of regional gravity data processing have been developed by our group, combining theories based on multi-scale wavelet analysis, spectral analysis of potential fields, geophysical inversion, and surface scratch analysis. The multi-scale wavelet analysis, spectral analysis of potential fields and inversion produce density disturbance maps on planes of different depth, which are used as input for scratch analysis to compute the ridge coefficient images. The ridge coefficient images for each equivalent layer indicate the crustal deformation belts at certain depth in the crust. The sharp edges in the ridge-coefficient images reflect the boundaries between different secondary structural units.

Results: The ridge coefficient images show the variation of the deformation belts in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau from the upper crust to the lower, as well as the geometry of main crustal terrans exist in the plateau. The deformation belts are very dense and thin in the upper crust, but become coarse and thick in the lower crust, demonstrating the vertical variation modes of the deformation belt similar to a tree that has a coarse and thick trunk in its lower part and dense and thin branches in its top. The dense and thin deformation areas in the upper correspond to crustal shortening areas in the plateau. The thick and continuous deformation belts in the lower crust indicate structural framework of the plateau. The ridge-edge coefficient images show terrane boundaries at different depth in the crust and coincide with sharp varying zones of the density disturbance, therefore presenting the tectonic division of lower-crust units. The divided high-density terrans in the plateau include Himalaya, Kashmir, Chayuhe, Qiangtang, Qaidam and Baryanhar. Among them The Qiangtang, Qaidam and Baryanhar terrans have the crust roots of high density in the lower crust. As Kashmir and Chayuhe terrans are solid and of very high density, they were not easy to be crashed during the collision between the India and Eurasia Plates, playing the special effect in formation of the western and eastern structural knots, respectively.

Conclusions: The method of multi-scale scratch analysis has been successfully applied to Qinghai-Tibet Plateau for delineation of crustal deformation belts and division of secondary tectonic units, providing some new evidences for understanding the deep structures in the plateau.

Keywords Qinghai-Tibet plateau; Multi-scale scratch analysis; Crustal deformation belts; Crust shortening; Division of lower-crust units; Structural knot

Acknowledgements: 主要写基金和项目信息 (与首页脚注一致); 对个人的致谢部分 (中文中的致谢部分) 在此可以省略或简化。可参见《地质学报》(英文版) 的写法。

First author: 与首页脚注类似，依需要可简化（也可多写一些）。

Corresponding author: 与首页脚注类似，依需要可简化（也可多写一些）。

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Doi:

关于中文参考文献的英译:

明年第一期起，我刊将恢复中文文献的英译，具体格式:

在参考文献/References 标题之下，先写上:

(The literature whose publishing year followed by a “&” is in Chinese with English abstract; the literature whose publishing year followed by a “#” is in Chinese without English abstract)

然后，将所有参考文献一起列出：先中文、日文，再西文、俄文，最后其他文。在西文中，包括原英文发表文献和中文等非英文文献的英译。在中文文献的英译文献的年代后加上“&”表示“(in Chinese with English abstract)”; 加上“#”表示“(in Chinese without English abstract)”。

如:

Wang Wu, Zhao Liu. 2014&. XXXX. Geological Review,61(3):999~1009.

表示王五和赵六 2014 年发表的一篇中文文献，该文有英文摘要。

而

Ma Qi, Liu Jiu. 2014#. XXXX. Geological Review,61(3):999~1001.

则表示马七和刘九 2014 年发表的一篇中文文献，该文没有英文摘要。

为了醒目，拟近期在方正排版时将文献表中的“&”和“#”排成黑体。作者提交时不用黑体。

同名作者在同一年中的中文文献与英文文献，无需加 a、b 区分。因为“Wang Wu et al., 2014&”与“Wang Wu et al., 2014”已经可以区别。

若同名作者在同一年中的中文文献与英文文献各有多篇，则各自加 a、b 区分。如“Wang Wu et al., 2014a&”与“Wang Wu et al., 2014a”是两篇不同文献。

文中引用格式不变[即中文文献仍只写中文，如“(王五等，2014)”；马七等(2014)研究表明”。但当在英文摘要或文中图表上的英文说明中引用中文文献时，写英文，如：“Data from Ma Qi et al., 2014#”