

Rules of the Formal Style in the 15th ChinaPetroleum Engineering Design Competition International Circuit

标题标题标题标题(二号宋体, 居中, 加粗)Title
(2-point font, Song(typeface), Centered,
Bold)

“Description: title is a logical combination of appropriate and concise words that reflect the specific content in the paper, and you should avoid using words with general and wide meanings (generally not more than 20 Chinese characters, if necessary, sub-heading can be added. Try to use noun phrases instead of using “verb + object” structure, also do not use “Research of ...”, “Based on...”

Author1,author2,author3....(4- pointfont,Kai(typeface),centered)

作者简介: 姓名(出生年-), 性别, 职称, 学位, 主要研究方向。

研究对…有广阔的应用前景”，“目前尚未见报道”等。摘要能否准确、具体、完整地概括原文的创新之处，将直接决定论文是否被收录、阅读和引用。摘要长度200~300字。摘要一律采用第三人称表述，不使用“本文”、“文章”、“作者”、“本研究”等作为主语。】

"Description: Abstracts should be independent and self-contained, that is, they will be able to obtain all necessary information without reading the full text. You should use of scientific text and specific data instead of literary modifiers. Do not use diagrams, tables, references, complex formulas and complex chemical, non-public common symbols or terms; Do not add self-evaluation, such as "the study on ... has broad prospects for application" or "It has not been reported that ... ". Whether the abstract can accurately, concretely and completely generalize the innovation of the original text will directly determine whether the paper is included, read and quoted. The length of the abstract should be 200~300 Chinese characters. All abstracts are expressed in the third person and do not use "This article", "article", "Author", "This study" and so on as the subject.

关键词：(小五号黑体，缩进两格)关键词；关键词；关键词；关键词(小五号楷体，全角分号隔开)

Key words (smaller 5-point font, black-body, indent two space): (smaller 5-point font, Kai(typeface), full-width semicolon separated)

【说明：关键词是为了便于作文献索引和检索而选取的能反映论文主题概念的词或词组，每篇文章标注3~8个关键词，词与词之间用全角分号隔开。中文关键词尽量不用英文或西文符号。注意：关键词中至少有两个来自EI控词表。一般高校数字图书馆均可查到。】

"Description: Key words are to facilitate the document indexing and retrieval and choose to reflect the concept of the subject of the paper words or phrases, each article labeled 3~8 keywords, words and words should be separated by a full-angle semicolon." Chinese keywords try not to use English or Western symbols. Note: At least two of the keywords are from the EI control list, which can be generally found from University Digital Library.

中图分类号：(小五号黑体，缩进两格)**TM 344.1**(小五号Times New Roman体，加粗) 文献标志码：(小五号黑体，前空四格)**A**(小五号Times New Roman体，加粗)

Chinese Library Classification (CLC) Number: (smaller 5-point font, indent two lattice) **TM 344.1**: (smaller 5-point font, Times New Roman, bold) document code: (smaller 5-point font, four spaces ahead) **A** (smaller 5-point font, Times New Roman, bold)

【说明：请查阅中国图书馆分类法(第4版)(一般要有3位数字，如TM 344.1)】

Description: Please refer to the Chinese Library Classification (4th edition) (generally 3 digits, such as TM 344.1) "

引言(四号宋体，加粗，顶格)

Introduction(4-point font, Song(typeface), Bold, no spaces ahead)

1.2.1 正体(五号宋体, 顶格, 序号和标题文字间空半格)

【说明: 变量名称用斜体单字母表示, 需要区分时可加下标; 下标中由文字转化来的说明性字符用正体, 由变量转化来的用斜体。】

1.2.1 Block (5-point font, Song(typeface), no spaces ahead, half-lattice space between number and title)

"description: The variable name is represented by a single letter in italics, which needs to be distinguished by subscript, and the descriptive character in the subscript converted from text characters should use Block, or from variables should use italics. "

1.2.2 斜体

【说明: 量单位及词头用正体。如kg、nm等。运算符用正体, 如d、exp、lg、max、min等; 几个特殊常数用正体, 如e、 π 、I。】

1.2.2 Italic

"description: Unit of measure and word head with Block, such as KG, NM and so on. Operators with Block, such as D, exp, LG, MAX, Min, etc.; several special constants with Block, such as E, Pi, I. "

1.3 黑体

【说明: 矩阵、矢量、张量名称用黑斜体表示。】

1.3 Black Body

" description: Matrix, vector, tensor name in black italics. "

2 层次标题

【说明: 层次标题是指除文章题名外的不同级别的分标题。各级层次标题都要简短明确, 同一层次的标题应尽可能“排比”。即词(或词组)类型相同(或相近), 意义相关, 语气一致。】

2 插图(图题使用小五号黑体, 居中, 列于图下)

3 Illustration (the caption uses 5-point font, black body, centered, listed under the figure)

【说明:

1) 插图要精选, 应具有自明性, 切忌与表及文字表述重复。一般不超过6 幅。

2) 插图要精心设计和绘制, 要大小适中, 线条均匀, 主辅线分明。插图中文字与符号均应植字, 缩尺后字的大小以处于六号或小五号为宜。

3) 插图中的术语、符号、单位等应与表格及文字表述所用的一致。

4) 插图应有以阿拉伯数字连续编号的图序(如仅有1 个图, 可定名为“图 1”)和图题, 居中排于图下。

5) 函数图要有标目, 用量符号与该量单位符号之比表示, 如“p / MPa”; 标线数目3~7 个; 标线刻度朝向图内; 标值圆整, 一般采用0.1 n, 0.2 n, 0.5 n 和1 n, 2 n, 5 n 以及10 n, 20 n, 30 n, 50 n(n=1, 2, 3, ...)较好, 不要把实验

数据点直接拿来作为标值，如可将0.385, 0.770, 1.155, ...改为0.4, 0.8, 1.2, ...; 将62.5, 78.3, 101.4, ...改为60, 80, 100, ...，并相应平移标值线(当然图面内的数据点或曲线不能变动)。标值的数字一般不应超过3个数位，或小数点后面不超过1个“0”。为此，可通过改用标目中单位的词头或量符号前的因数来保证标值的数值尽可能处在0.1~1 000。例如：某图上标值是1 200, 1 400, ...，标目为 p / Pa ，则可将标目改为 p / kPa ，相应地标值即改成1.2, 1.4, ...。某图上标值是0.005, 0.010, 0.015, ...，标目为 R ，则可将标目改为103 R ，相应地标值即改成5, 10, 15, ...。

6) 照片、灰度图清晰，彩色图要转换成黑白图表示。

7) 地图、显微图以比例尺表示尺度的放大和缩小。】

"Description:

1) illustrations should be selected, should have self-evident, do not repeat with the table and text expression. generally no more than 6 pieces.

2) illustrations should be carefully designed and drawn, to a moderate size, uniform lines, the main auxiliary line is clear. In the illustration, both the text and the symbol should be planted with words, and the size of the word after the scale should be in the 6-point or smaller 5-point font.

3) The terms, symbols, units, etc. in the illustration shall be consistent with those used in the form and in the presentation of the text.

4) illustrations should be sequentially numbered in Arabic numerals (for example, there are only 1 diagrams, which can be named "Figure 1") and diagrams, centered under the figure.

5) function diagram should have the target, the dosage symbol and the ratio of the unit symbol, such as " P/mpa "; the number of marking lines 3~7; The marker scale toward the diagram; The marker is rounded, generally using 0.1 N, 0.2 n, 0.5 N and 1 N, 2 N, 5 N and A/n , a. N, N, 50 N ($n=1,2,3,...$) Better, do not take the experimental data points directly as a marker, such as can be 0.385, 0.770, 1.155,... Replace with 0.4, 0.8, 1.2,..., will 62.5, 78.3, 101.4,... Instead, the,..., and the corresponding translation of the marker line (of course, the data points or curves within the surface can not be changed). The number of the marker should generally not exceed 3 digits, or no more than 1 "0" after the decimal point. To this end, the value of the marker can be guaranteed to be at 0.1~1 000 as far as possible by switching to the factor before the word head or volume symbol in the target. For example:

a graph on the superscript value is 1, 1,..., the target is P/PA , then the mark can be changed to P/kpa , the corresponding landmark value is changed to 1.2, 1.4,...。 The superscript value of a graph is 0.005, 0.010, 0.015,..., the target is R , then the mark can be changed to 103 R , the corresponding landmark value is changed to 5, 10, 15, ...

6) Photos, grayscale diagrams are clear, color diagrams to be converted into black and white graph

representation.

7) maps, microscopic diagrams are scaled to indicate scale amplification and shrinkage. "

4 表格(表题使用小五号黑体，居中，列于表上)

【说明：

- 1) 表格要精选，应具有自明性；表格的内容切忌与插图及文字表述重复。
- 2) 表格应精心设计。为使表格的结构简洁，建议采用三线表，必要时可加辅助线。
- 3) 表格应有以阿拉伯数字连续编号的表序(如仅有 1 个表格，表序可定名为“表 1”)和简明的表题，居中排于表格的上方。
- 4) 数值表格采用三线表，表头中使用“量符号/量单位”。如表1 所示。

4 form (table title using 5-point font, black body, center, listed on the table)

"description:

- 1) Form to be selected, should be self-evident; the contents of the table should not be duplicated with illustrations and textual expressions.
- 2) forms should be carefully designed. In order to make the structure of the table concise, it is recommended to use a third Line table, if necessary, can add auxiliary lines.
- 3) The form should be sequentially numbered in Arabic numerals (for example, there is only 1 table, the order can be named "Table 1") and a concise form, centered above the table.
- 4) The numeric table uses a third-line table, and the "Volume symbol/Quantity unit" is used in the header. As shown in table 1.

表 1 三线表示例			
<i>x/cm</i>	<i>I/mA</i>	<i>v/(m • s⁻¹)</i>	<i>h/m</i>
10	30	2.5	400
12	34	3.0	700

- 5) 表内同一栏的数字必须上下对齐。表内不宜用“同上”、“同左”、“，，”和类似词，一律填入具体数字或文字。表内“空白”代表未测或无此项，“—”或“...”(因“—”可能与代表阴性反应相混)代表未发现，“0”代表实测结果确为零。】

5) The numbers in the same column in the table must be aligned up and down. It is not appropriate to fill in specific numbers or words in the table with the words "ibid.", "same left", ",", and similar terms. The "blank" in the table represents an undetected or none of this, "-" or "..." (because "-" may be mixed with the representative negative reaction) The representative did not find that "0" represents the measured results are indeed zero

5 结论(结语)

【说明：

1) 结论或结语应准确、简明、完整、有条理，可以提出建议、设想、改进意见或有待解决的问题

2) 结论是在文章结尾时对文章的论点、结果进行的归纳与总结。当从研究结果确实得出了有重要价值的创新性结论，或者对相同论题的研究得出与别人不同或相反的结论时，应采用“结论”作层次标题。

3) 当未得出明确的研究结论，或结论已在“结果与讨论”中表述，而同时需要对全文内容有一个概括性总结或进一步说明时，尤其是要对文章已解决和有待研究的问题表达作者的某些主观见解或看法时，用“结语”。

4) 文章结尾时如果不能导出条理性结论，则可写成结语进行必要的讨论，文中已有分步结论的可不再在文章结尾处写出结论。

5) 结论或结语中不能出现参考文献序号、插图及数学公式。】

5 conclusion

"description:

1) The conclusion should be accurate, concise, complete and organized, and you can make suggestions, ideas, improve opinions or problems to be solved

2) The conclusion is to summarize the argument and result at the end of the article. When it is true that innovative conclusions of great value are drawn from the results of the study, or that the study of the same topic draws conclusions that are different or contrary to others, the "conclusion" should be used as the hierarchical title.

3) When there is no clear conclusion of the study, or the conclusion is expressed in the "Results and discussion", and at the same time there is a general summary or further explanation of the full text, especially to express some subjective opinions or views of the author on the issues that have been solved and the questions to be studied, use the "conclusion".

4) If the rational conclusion cannot be derived at the end of the article, it can be written as a conclusion to carry out the necessary discussion, and the conclusion can no longer be written at the end of the article.

5) The serial number, illustration and mathematical formula of the reference document cannot appear in the conclusion. "

参考文献：（五号宋体，加粗，顶格）

[1] 期刊——作者. 题名[文献类型标志]. 刊名, 出版年, 卷(期): 起-止页码. (不要缺少页码). (小五号宋体, 缩进两格; 序号使用“[]”, 和内容间空半格; 内容中标点符号均使用半角, 后空半格)

[2] 专著——作者. 书名[文献类型标志]. 版本. 出版地: 出版者, 出版年. (出版地和出版者必须有一个)

[3] 专著中的析出文献——析出文献作者. 析出文献题名[文献类型标志]// 专著作者. 专著题名. 版本. 出版地: 出版者, 出版年: 析出文献的页码. (出版地和出版者必须有一个)

[4] 专利文献——专利申请者. 专利题名: 专利国别, 专利号[文献类型标志]. 公告日期或公开日期.

[5] 电子文献——作者. 题: 其他题名信息[文献类型标志/文献载体标志]. 出版地: 出版者, 出版年(更新或修改日期)[引用日期]. 获取和访问路径.

References: (5-point font, song body, Bold, no spaces ahead)

[1] Journal-author. Title [Document Type symbol]. Title, Year of Publication, Volume (period): Up-stop page number. (Do not lack page numbers). (5-point font, song body, indent two lattice; serial number using "[]", and half lattice space empty between content; punctuation in content using half-angle, posterior hollow half lattice)

[2] monograph-author. Title [Document Type logo]. Version. Place of publication: publisher, year of publication. (The place of publication and the publisher must have one at least)

[3] The precipitated literature in the monograph-precipitated the author of the literature. Precipitation of the title of the literature [Document type logo]|| monograph author. The title of the monograph. Version. Place of publication: publisher, Year of publication: page number of the precipitated literature. (The place of publication and the publisher must have one)

[4] Patent document-Patent applicant. Patent title: Patent country, patent number [Document type symbol]. Announcement date or public date.

[5] Electronic literature-author. Title: Other title information [Document type logo/document carrier logo]. Place of publication: publisher, Year of publication (date of update or modification) [date of citation]. Gets and accesses the path.

【说明: (详见GB/T 7714-2005《文后参考文献著录规则》)】

1) 参考文献应是文中直接引用的公开出版物, 以 15 篇以上为宜, 其中 80%应为期刊或会议论文, 80%以上为近5 年出版的文献, 50%以上为外文文献(若是会议论文集析出文献, 必须要有会议名称、论文集的出版地、出版者、出版年、析出文献的起止页码)。

2) 参考文献采用顺序编码制, 按文中出现的先后顺序编号, 并在正文中指明其标引处。

3) 中外作者的姓名一律“姓前名后”。西方作者的名字部分缩写, 不加缩写点且姓名全大写。

4) 作者不超过3 人的姓名都写, 超过3 人的, 余者写“,”等”或“,” et al”。

5) 非英文期刊文献, 先按原文列出该文献, 然后另起一行附上其英文译文。】

"Description: (see GB/T 7714-2005" post-text reference Bibliography rules ")

1) references should be directly cited in the text of public publications, to more than 15 articles, of which 80% should be periodicals or conference papers, more than 80% for nearly 5 years of published literature, more

than 50% of foreign literature (If the proceedings of the Conference are precipitated, it is necessary to have the name of the meeting, the place of publication of the essays, the publisher, the year of publication, and the starting and ending page number of the literature.

2) references are sequential coding, numbered according to the order in which they appear in the text, and indicate their indexing in the body.

3) The names of Chinese and foreign authors are all "after the first name". The names of Western authors are partially abbreviated, with no abbreviations and all uppercase names.

4) The author does not have more than 3 names written, more than 3 people, the remainder writes ", etc." or "et al".

5) Non-English periodical literature, first listed in the original language, and then another line attached to its English translation. "

参考文献类型标识

参考文献类型	普通图书	会议录	编汇	报纸	期刊	学位论文	报告	标准	专利	数据库	计算机程序	电子公告
文献类型标识	M	C	G	N	J	D	R	S	P	DB	CP	EB

Reference type icon

Reference type	Common Book	Conference transcription	Compilation	newspaper	Journal	degree thesis	report	Standard	Patent	Database	computer program	electronic Notice
Icon	M	C	G	N	J	D	R	S	P	DB	CP	EB

英文标题、作者、单位、摘要、关键词参考下面模式

Trends of development of analytical technique for protein(四号Times New Roman 体，加粗)

WEI Qin^{1,2}, WU Dan², ZHANG Xu-zhen², LI Chao², WANG Ke-liang(五号Times New Roman体)

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Abstract: (小五号Times New Roman体，加粗) The study of quantitative protein is very important and valuable in biochemical and clinical test as well as food test. In this paper, a review on the quantitative analysis of protein is presented in details, pertaining especially to the determination of protein and their applications using spectrophotometer method, fluorescent method and resonance Raleigh scattering method. Moreover, many important reaction systems and their analytical characteristics are displayed in the tables

in order to keep this paper for reference. (小五号Times New Roman体)

Key words: (小五号 Times New Roman 体, 加粗)protein; quantitative determination; spectrophotometer method; fluorescent method(小五号Times New Roman体)