

# 山东省特种设备协会

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## 关于 2019 远东无损检测新技术论坛 “山东专场”征集论文和学术交流报告的通知

各有关单位及相关人员：

为了加强国内外无损检测领域学术交流，充分展示国内无损检测技术最新成就，不断激励和促进无损检测技术和产品的自主创新，引导帮助无损检测科技人才专业提升和成长，“2019 远东无损检测新技术论坛”拟定于 2019 年 6 月 24 日至 27 日在山东省青岛市举办，论坛期间将举办山东专场的学术报告活动。

为做好本次论坛及山东专场的筹备工作，充分开展行业交流，展现山东省无损检测专业发展水平，现向省内无损检测专家、学者、研究人员、技术人员征集论文和学术交流报告。相关要求通知如下：

### 一、征集范围

本届“论坛”与 IEEE（美国电气电子工程师协会）、《机械工程学报》、《红外技术》、《无损检测》、《无损探伤》合作，优秀论文将被推荐相关期刊（正刊）或会议文集发表，并列入山东专场交流，征集论文和学术交流报告范围如下：

1. 无损检测基础理论研究；
2. 无损检测应用技术研究；
3. 无损检测实际应用案例；
4. 无损检测仪器设备的设计和研发；
5. 无损检测自动化、智能化、可视化技术；
6. 无损检测法规和标准；
7. 无损检测培训，教育，资格鉴定和认证；
8. 无损检测安全性和可靠性；
9. 材料性能无损评价与结构健康监测；
10. 无损检测其他相关技术。

## 二、投稿方式

1. 省内作者论文投稿可通过远东网投稿系统（请点击 <http://2019.fendti.cn/> 网页左侧“重要事项”中“论文提交”）进行提交。

2. 学术/技术报告正式报名可通过远东网投稿系统（请点击 <http://2019.fendti.cn> 网页左侧“重要事项”中“学术报告申请”）。

3. 为顺利进行山东专场的筹备，请稿件作者务必于 2019 年 1 月 10 号前将论文或学术报告的题目和摘要同时提交到以下邮箱，以便山东专场的组织工作。

山东专场联系人：苏敏

邮箱：sdtjysu@126.com 电话：13658622186

山东专场负责人：郭怀力

邮箱：guohuaili@126.com 电话：13953106776

### 三、征文要求

提交的论文正文可采用中文或英文，论文模版见附件，电子稿须同时提供 word 和 PDF 版。

1. 英文论文提交时，可选择希望被推荐在《Chinese Journal of Mechanical Engineering》（正刊，SCI 收录）、《Insight》（正刊，SCI 收录）或 IEEE 会议文集（EI 收录）上发表。

2. 中文论文提交时，可选择希望被推荐在《机械工程学报》（中文版，EI 收录）、《红外技术》（中文核心，限红外相关主题）、《无损检测》或《无损探伤》发表。

3. 作者应保证论文内容未经（正式）发表，投稿并被正式录用，即表示作者愿意将该文版权转让给论坛，论坛有权对论文进行汇编、复制、发行或网络展示。

4. 除希望被推荐期刊要求的，每篇文稿字数宜限 4000-6000 字范围（含图表）。引文和参考资料要注明出处。论文电子稿请用 word 录入，A4 纸排版，格式应符合中文论文模板要求（见附件 1）。

5. 以下内容提供中英两种文字：论文标题；作者及所在单位；内容提要（200-500 字）；关键词。

6. 请随稿提供第一作者和通讯作者信息：姓名，出生年，性别，职称(或学历学位)，专业方向及电子邮箱。

7. 所征集论文务必由作者参会并交流，方可作为论坛正式论文。交流方式为（1）口头报告，或（2）海报张贴。

8. IEEE 会议文集：该类论文要求用英文撰写，详细要求见附件 2。通过全文审稿的论文刊录 IEEE 会议专集，并提交 EI 收录检索。

9. 非 IEEE 会议论文：该类论文要求用中文或英文撰写。

#### 四、远东论坛学术奖：

“2019 远东新技术论坛”对所征集论文经评审接受，同时设立以下奖项：

1. “攀登奖英文论文奖” 1 名（奖金¥10000）和“攀登奖中文论文奖” 1 名（奖金¥5000），表彰国内外无损检测领域新晋优秀学术团队。

2. “中国创造-矩阵科技-中文论文特别奖”（非学生）1 名（奖金¥10000）。

3. “珙屹优秀（英文）论文奖”（非学生）3 名（奖金¥5000）。

4. “主导优秀学生论文奖”中文一等奖 1 名（奖金¥3000），二等奖 3 名（奖金¥1500），三等奖 6 名（奖金¥1000），英文论文一等奖 1 名（奖金¥5000），二等奖 3 名（奖金¥2000），三等奖 6 名（奖金¥1500）。

5. “矩阵科技中文论文奖”（非学生）：一等奖2名（奖金¥5000），二等奖4名（奖金¥3000），三等奖8名（奖金¥1000）。

6. 远东优秀论文奖若干名，颁发证书。

## 五、论坛时间进度与安排

1. 摘要投稿（及口头报告）截止时间 2019年4月10日前。

2. 英文投稿截止时间 2019年4月24日。

3. 中文投稿截止时间 2019年5月7日。

4. 学术/技术报告正式报名截止时间 2019年4月10日

5. 会议报到 2019年6月24日。

6. 会议召开时间 2019年6月25-27日。

7. Chinese Journal of Mechanical Engineering 录用（需自行登录投稿系统），会后4个月内。

8. 《机械工程学报》录用（需自行登录投稿系统），会后2个月内。

9. 《红外技术》录用，会后2个月内。

10. 《无损检测》录用，会后1个月内。

11. 《无损探伤》录用，会后1个月内。

论坛筹备情况可登陆“远东无损检测资讯网”

（<http://www.fendti.cn>，以下简称“远东网”）查询。

附件：1. 中文论文模板。

2. Template of Full Paper。

注：本次大会未录用的论文，修改后山东省特种设备协会以会刊的形式予以刊发，进行行业充分交流。

2019 远东无损检测新技术论坛

“山东专场”筹备委员会

2018 年 12 月 17 日

附件 1:

## 论文中文题名 (不超过 20 个汉字)

作者 A<sup>1</sup> 作者 B<sup>2</sup> 作者 C<sup>1</sup>

1. 单位,城市 1 邮政编码 1 2. 单位,城市 2 邮政编码 2

**摘要:** 在此处输入中文摘要 (300-500 字)。摘要必须反映全文中心内容, 内容应包括目的、过程及方法、结论。要求论述简明、逻辑性强、尽量用短句。采用第三人称的写法, 并请用过去时态叙述作者工作, 用现在时态叙述作者结论。

**关键词:** 关键词

### Title in English

Author A<sup>1</sup>, Author B<sup>2</sup>, Author C<sup>1</sup>

1.Affiliation 1, City 1 Post Code 1; 2.Affiliation 2, City 2 Post Code 2;

**Abstract:** 此处输入英文摘要 (与中文摘要文意一致, 用第三人称写法, 并请用过去时态叙述作者工作, 用现在时态叙述作者结论。

**Keywords:** word1; word2; word3 (中英文关键词须一一对应)

## 1 引言

论文要求主题明确、数据可靠、逻辑严密、文字精炼, 遵守我国著作权法, 注意保守国家机密。每篇论文 (含图、表) 不超过 6 个 page。拟被推荐《机械工程学报》的论文不应少于 7 页。

## 2 方法论述

### 2.1 基本原理

题名应恰当简明地反映文章的特定内容, 要便于编制题录、索引和选定关键词。不宜使用非公知的缩略词、首字母缩写字符、代号等, 也不能将原形词和缩略词同时列出; 一般不用副题名, 中、英文题名含义应一致。

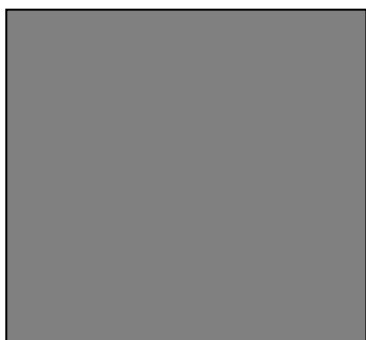


图 1 中文图题 (图随文出现)

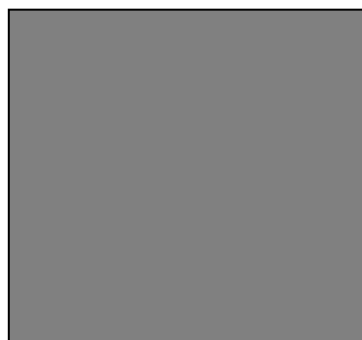


图 2 中文图题 (图随文出现)

基金支持:

图中说明文字采用小五宋体, 西文采用 Times New Roman 字体, 物理量和计量单位必须符合国家标准和国际标准。

公式主体居中, 编号右对齐, 如下所示。

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{x}_g \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_g \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ x_g \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ F \end{Bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

### 3 实验结果

页码采用 A4 纸型纵向排列, 页边距上、下均为 3cm, 左右均为 2.5cm。文字大小规定如下: 摘要、作者简介、图名、表名及内容、参考文献均为小五号字, 正文中除标题外均为五号字, 标题见样例。中文均采用宋体, 西文采用 Times New Roman 字体。

正文(含图、表)中的物理量和计量单位必须符合国家标准和国际标准。

文中各级标题采用阿拉伯数字分三级编序, 且一律左顶格排版。一级标题形如 1, 2, 3, …排序; 二级标题形如 1.1, 1.2, …排序; 三级标题形如 1.1.1, 1.1.2, …排序。

文中图、表应有自明性, 且随文出现。图题、表题应附相应的中、英文名。图中文字、符号或坐标图中的标目、标值须写清。标目应使用符合国家标准的物理量和单位符号。表格一般采用“三线表”, 表的内容切忌与插图和文字内容重复。

表 1 中文表题居中(表随文出现)

单位: mm

基本要求	表中文字	XXXXX	XXXXX
物理量和计算单位	中文采用 5 号宋体, 西文采用 Times New Roman 字体。	XXXXX	XXXXX
XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

注: 表注采用小 5 号宋体

### 3.2 模拟裂纹的检测和定量

文中各级标题采用阿拉伯数字分三级编序, 且一律左顶格排版。一级标题形如 1, 2, 3, …排序; 二级标题形如 1.1, 1.2, …排序; 三级标题形如 1.1.1, 1.1.2, …排序。

文中图、表应有自明性, 且随文出现。图题、表题应附相应的中、英文名。图中文字、符号或坐标图中的标目、标值须写清。标目应使用符合国家标准的物理量和单位符号。表格一般采用“三线表”, 表的内容切忌与插图和文字内容重复。。

#### 3.2.1 标题

文中图、表应有自明性, 且随文出现。图题、表题应附相应的中、英文名。图中文字、符号或坐标图中的标目、标值须写清。标目应使用符合国家标准的物理量和单位符号。表格一般采用“三线表”, 表的内容切忌与插图和文字内容重复。

## 4 结语

参考文献只列出已经公开出版且在文中直接引用的主要文献, 近 5 年的文献量应占 50%以上。参



考文献表采用顺序编码制，即按文中出现的先后顺序编号。。

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] 李少林 . 核医学与放射防护 . 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2003 .【宋体 5 号字】
- [2] 李衍, 射线照相噪声的理论模式与实验验证[J] .无损检测, 2002, 24(4):154-158 .【宋体 5 号 字】。

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第一作者信息: 姓名, 出生年, 性别, 职称(或学历学位), 专业方向及电子邮箱。

通讯作者信息: 姓名, 出生年, 性别, 职称(或学历学位), 专业方向及电子邮箱。

附件 2:

# Paper Title (Regular Paper:5 pages, including all figures, labels, and references)

Subtitle as needed (*paper subtitle*)

Ming XING<sup>1</sup>, Shuang-ming XING<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*dept. name of organization, name of organization, acronyms acceptable, City, Country*

<sup>2</sup>*dept. name of organization, name of organization, acronyms acceptable, City, Country*

*Email address if desired*

**Abstract:** This electronic document is a “live” template. The various components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] are already defined on the style sheet, as illustrated by the portions given in this document. (Abstract)

**Keywords:** component; formatting; style; styling; insert (key words)

## 1 Introduction (Heading 1)

This template, created in MS Word 2000 and saved as “Word 97-2000 & 6.0/95 - RTF” for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

## 2 Ease of Use

### 2.1 Selecting a Template (Heading 2)

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the file for “MSW US ltr format”.

### 2.2 Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

## 2 Prepare Your Paper before Styling

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

### 2.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

### 2.2 Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m<sup>2</sup>”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm<sup>3</sup>”, not “cc”. (*bullet list*)

## 2.3 Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\alpha + \beta = \chi. \quad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a

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Identify applicable sponsor/s here. (sponsors)  
sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

## 2.4 Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$ , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

### 3 Using the Template

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

#### 3.1 Authors and Affiliations

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

For author/s of only one affiliation (Heading 3): To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

Selection (Heading 4): Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

Change number of columns: Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select “1 Column” from the selection palette.

Deletion: Delete the author and affiliation lines for the second affiliation.

For author/s of more than two affiliations: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

Change number of columns: Select the “Columns” icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select “1 Column” from the selection palette.

Highlight author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.

Formatting: Insert one hard return immediately after the last character of the last affiliation line. Then paste down the copy of affiliation 1. Repeat as necessary for each additional affiliation.

Reassign number of columns: Place your cursor to the right of the last character of the last affiliation line of an even numbered affiliation (e.g., if there are five affiliations, place your cursor at end of fourth affiliation). Drag the cursor up to highlight all of the above author and affiliation lines. Go to Column icon and select “2 Columns”. If you have an odd number of affiliations, the final affiliation will be centered on the page; all previous will be in two columns.

#### 3.2 Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1”, “Heading 2”, “Heading 3”, and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

#### 3.3 Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

Figure Labels: Use 9 point Times New Roman for

**Table 1. Table Type Styles**

Table	Table Column Head		
Head	<i>Table column subhead</i>	<i>Subhead</i>	<i>Subhead</i>
copy	More table copy <sup>a</sup>		

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi TIFF or EPS file, with all fonts embedded) because, in an MSW document, this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.

To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord "Format" pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colors and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.

**Figure 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)**

Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization", or "Magnetization, M", not just "M". If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization {A[m(1)]}", not just "A/m". Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)", not "Temperature/K".

## Acknowledgment (*Heading 5*)

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g". Avoid the stilted expression, "One of us (R. B. G.) thanks . . ." Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks". Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnum-bered footnote on the first page.

## References

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use "Ref. [3]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] was the first . . ." Citation of the references should be marked in the text and should be in superscripts.

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use "et al.". Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as

"unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, "On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions," *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. (*references*)
- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
- [3] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, "Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy," in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
- [4] K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, "Title of paper with only first word capitalized," *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, "Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface," *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [*Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan*, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer's Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

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