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论文题目

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**摘 要:**【**目的**】………………【**方法**】………………【**结果**】………………【**结论**】……………………采用结构化摘要,包括研究的目的、方法、结果和结论等内容。论文要点摘录，是不加注释和评论的一篇完整的陈述性短文，具有很强的自含性和独立性。要求文字精练、重点突出、内容客观全面，体现文章的创新性。尽可能用规范术语，不用非公知公用的符号和术语，符合现代汉语的语法规则。约500字。

**关键词:**关键词1；关键词2；关键词3；关键词4

**中图分类号**:？(作者查询) **文献标识码**:A  **文章编号**:2096–6792(2025)00–0000–00

引言部分不设置“0 引言”小标题。

引言内容

# 1 模板使用说明

1）模板中字体颜色含义。

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**红色：模板使用教程。**

**黑色：示例内容。**

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3）若正文按双栏排版后，出现正文自动跑下一页的现象，可勾选下列选项解决：

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**2 数值计算**

正文内容

2.1 紊流模型

正文内容

**2.1.1 模型1**

正文内容

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**2.1.2 模型2**

正文内容

2.2 边界条件和算法

正文内容

**2.2.1 边界条件**

正文内容

**2.2.2 算法**

正文内容

2.3 结果分析

正文内容

**3 结语**

正文内容

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**注意:**

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2、参考文献在正文中的标注,必须按自然顺序出现,不能先出现文献[2]再出现文献[1]。

3、参考文献列表中,注意半角逗号“,”、点号“.”、页码起止符号“-”的规范使用。

4、外文文献作者的拼写：姓在前，名在后；姓的所有字母均大写，每个名均只写首字母（大写）。如“张四五”对应ZHANG S W,写为Zhang S W、Zhang S、ZHANG S等均不符合我刊要求。

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6、各项内容不能缺少,如期刊中:年,卷(期):起止页码。

7、其他细节，请参阅我刊“投稿须知”。

Title

ZHANG San1, LI Si2, WANG Wu3

【样例】(North China University of Water Resources and Electric Power, Zhengzhou 450046, China)

**Abstract:**【样例】**[Objective]** The actual evapotranspiration in irrigated areas shows a complex change trend due to the interwoven effects of human and natural factors. It is of great significance to accurately estimate and study the changes of actual evapotranspiration and its influencing factors for accurately controlling the dynamics of water resources in irrigated areas and optimizing agricultural water management. **[Methods]** Based on remote sensing data, this paper uses SEBAL model to perform the actual evapotranspiration in irrigated areas during 2010-2022. The support vector machine (SVM) expansion model was established to obtain the actual evapotranspiration of irrigation area from 1980 to 2022. The degree of consistency between artificial and natural factors and actual evapotranspiration is analyzed based on the index variation degree. **[Results]** The results show that: (1) The correlation coefficient between the actual evapotranspiration value of the monthly scale obtained by remote sensing inversion, the evapotranspiration product value and the estimated value of meteorological stations is above 0.80, and the average absolute percentage error is less than 20%. (2) The correlation coefficients between the extended historical evapotranspiration series and the estimated results of AA model are all above 0.90, and the root-mean-square error is less than 20% of the estimated evapotranspiration value. (3) The variation of anthropogenic factors and actual evapotranspiration increased throughout the year and during the growth period, in which irrigation amount and vegetation normalization index maintained a high consistency with the variation of actual evapotranspiration; The variation degree of anthropogenic, natural factors and actual evapotranspiration in non-growth period remained stable at about 0.33, in which precipitation and average temperature were highly consistent with the variation degree of actual evapotranspiration. **[Conclusion]** The above results show that the inversion and expansion method based on remote sensing data is suitable for the accurate estimation of actual evapotranspiration in irrigated areas. The human factor is the key factor that causes the change of actual evapotranspiration in irrigation area.

**Keywords:**【样例】soil heavy metal pollution; crop influence; distribution features; concentration ability

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   [**格式:**姓名(出生年—),性别,民族(汉族不写),职称,学位,研究方向。E-mail:????@????。] [↑](#footnote-ref-0)