

## Instructions to Authors EXAMPLES OF STYLE

The official guide for style and usage in GEOPHYSICS is The University of Chicago's *Manual of Style*, 13th Edition and SEG's *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Exploration Geophysics*, 3rd Edition. Examples of style now being used are as follows:

### Style of terms

acknowledgments  
bandwidth  
baseline  
borehole  
CDP for common depth point  
Chebychev  
crosshole  
CMP for common midpoint  
crossover  
dike  
earth (except when used as a planet)  
finite-difference method (hyphen when adjective)  
*f-k* filter  
free space (hyphen when adjective)  
frequency-domain method (hyphen when adjective)  
half-space  
modeling  
prestack  
pseudosection  
radio location (hyphen when adjective)  
radio positioning (hyphen when adjective)  
rms for root mean square  
semiinfinite  
traveltime  
VSP for vertical seismic profile  
wavefield  
waveform  
wavefront  
waveguide  
wavelength  
wavenumber  
waveshape  
wave stack  
wave test  
wavetilt  
wave train  
whole space  
wide band (hyphen when adjective)  
z-plane

### Style in text

- Use a semicolon before the adverbial conjunctions "however," "thus," "hence," "therefore," etc., in compound sentences. Use a semicolon between independent clauses not joined by a conjunction.
- A colon should follow a complete sentence that introduces an item or list.
- Do not use a colon when an equation or list comes immediately after a verb or preposition.
- The abbreviations et al., i.e., and e.g., are set with periods and commas.
- Mathematical symbols serve as verbs. Equations are punctuated as sentences.
- Do not use italics for foreign and Latin words which have become common in English text. Examples are "a priori," "et

al." Refer to a special term in quotes the first time it appears only. Reserve italics in text for emphasis.

- No hyphens are used in words formed with prefixes. Examples are nonlinear, semimajor axis, antisymmetric. Exceptions are words with quasi-, as in quasi-static.
- The text of papers with single authors should use the singular pronoun "I" rather than "we."
- Do not split infinitives.
- Do not use newly invented acronyms or tradenames to describe your technique. Widely recognized tradenames that appear in Sheriff's *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Exploration Geophysics* (e.g., Vibroseis) are acceptable.
- Do not put a hyphen between an adverb and the word it modifies, e.g., horizontally layered.

### Style of units

Physical quantities should be expressed in SI units. Exceptions to this rule, at the discretion of the Editor, will be permitted when field measurements were obtained or equipment was specified with different units. In such cases, the value in non-SI units should be followed by its equivalent in SI units, enclosed by parentheses, e.g., 7200 ft/s (2200 m/s). Do not carry more significant figures in the unit conversion than were used in the original measurement. For example, note that 7200 ft/s converts to 2200 m/s, not 2195 m/s.

All of the following conform to SI metric standards:

s for seconds  
 $\Omega \cdot m$  or ohm-m for ohm-meters  
S/m for siemens/meter  
Hz as unit, hertz as word  
A as unit, ampere as word  
F as unit, farad as word  
H as unit, henry as word  
V as unit, volt as word  
J as unit, joule as word  
N as unit, newton as word  
W as unit, watt as word  
Pa as unit, pascal as word  
m/s for meters per second (not  $ms^{-1}$ )  
1000 or 10 000 for 1,000 or 10,000  
times sign instead of dot for multiplication  
space between number and unit (10 m, not 10m)  
mGal, not mgal  
ms for milliseconds  
GHz for gigahertz  
MHz for megahertz  
kHz for kilohertz  
cm for centimeter  
mm for millimeter  
 $\mu m$  for micrometer  
nm for nanometer  
pm for picometer

The following exceptions to SI units are acceptable:

$g/cm^3$  as density units  
bar as pressure unit  
gamma as magnetic field intensity unit  
darcy as permeability unit