A Prototype SEG Paper
– The Skeleton

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ABSTRACT

The abstract of the paper is the most important part. It is read by 100 times as many people as read the full paper. It should be understood by 100 percent of all who read it. Much has been written on the best way to write an abstract. The comments of Landes (1966) are particularly insightful. This manuscript uses the RevTEX style, a standard LATEX style used by many other scientific organizations. This skeleton file is prepared with the SEG style file. For further details consult Lindsey (1993).

Copy the files: `revtex.sty` `seg.sty` `seg12.sty` `seg10.sty` `segbib.sty`, `epsf.sty` and `seg.bst` where you usually keep your LATEX style files, then run `latex` as usual. Then view the document.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction goes here. In the "The Leading Edge", Claerbout (1991) offers helpful suggestions on writing the introduction.

THEORY

Pretty involved. Go to Appendix A to see details.

How to write equations

A simple equation.—Equations can be written using the command: `\begin{equation}` ... `\end{equation}` .

$$V_{MN} - V_{M'N} = \frac{I}{4\pi\sigma}\left(-\frac{2}{r_{AM}} + \frac{2}{r_{AB}} - \frac{2}{r_{BN}} + \frac{2}{r_{MN}}\right). \tag{1}$$

If you want to have a set of equations label with ending letters use the `\begin{mathletters} ... \end{mathletters}` command:

$$a = b \tag{2a}$$

... and ...

$$\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{c}} \neq \underset{\sim}{\mathbf{d}}. \tag{2b}$$

as (Smith and Wesson, 1911) should have derived. Figure 1 is an encapsulated PostScript (EPSF) figure that can be included with the `\{plot}` command. Figure 2 shows what happens when a EPSF file isn't present.

DISCUSSION

Let's discuss the previous sections.

CONCLUSIONS

It all is pretty simple, once you use the SEG style file in LaTeX. Let's try something harder soon.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCES

Lindsey, J. P, Jr., 1993, Instructions to authors: Geophysics, **58**, 2–9. [1]

Claerbout, J. F., 1991, A scrutiny of the introduction: The Leading Edge, **10**, 39–40.

Landes, K. K., 1966, A scrutiny of the abstract, II: AAPG Bull., **50**, 1992.

Smith, A. B., and Wesson, W. E, 1911, Better than four aces: Texas Review, **1**, 1–10.

[1] We encourage the use of BIBTEX to create References. See the paper `easybib.tex` for more details.

APPENDIX A–A SMALL APPENDIX

This is where the first appendix would go.

$$a = b \tag{A-1}$$

yet

$$c = d. \tag{A-2}$$

Compare equation 1 to equation A-1 and enjoy figure A-1.

APPENDIX B–A SECOND APPENDIX

This is where a second appendix would go.

TABLES

TABLE 1. First table.

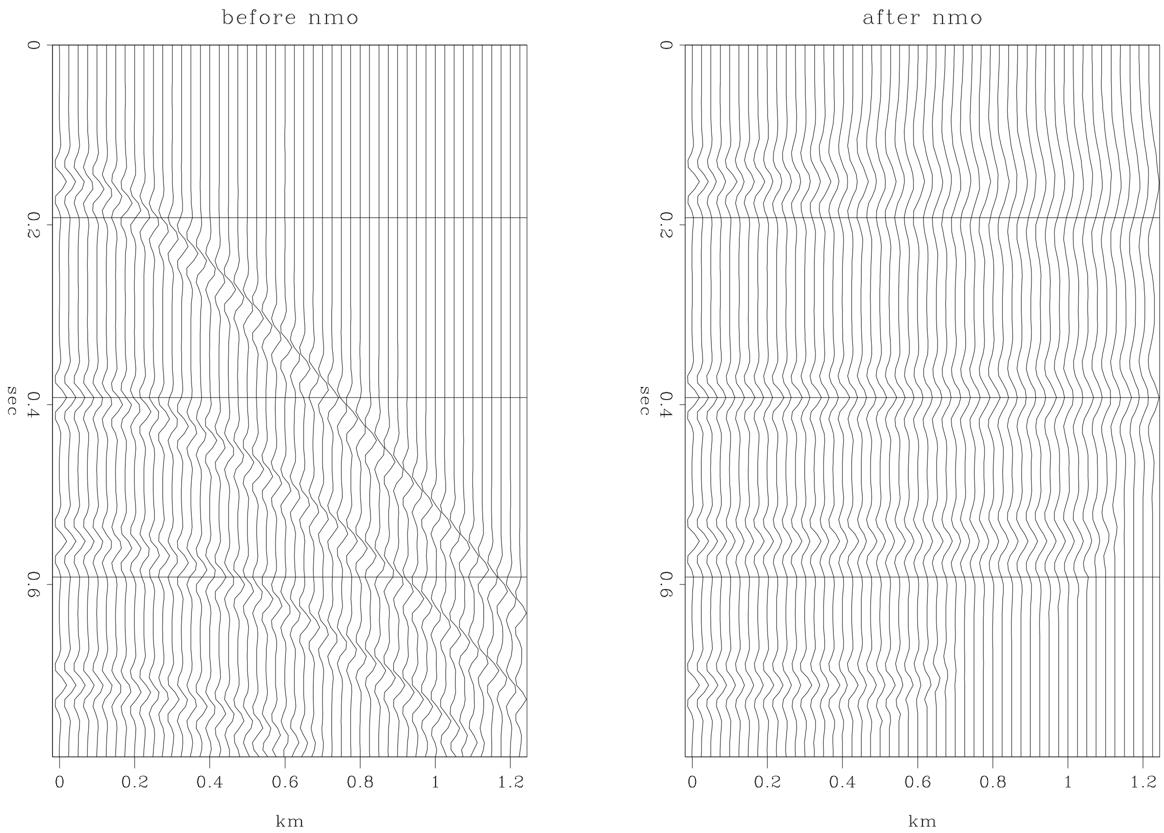
TABLE 2. Second table.

FIGURES

FIG. 1. My first figure is an encapsulated PostScript (EPSF) figure that is included

FIG. 2. My second figure doesn't have an encapsulated PostScript file, but is drawn within the LaTeX picture environment.

FIG. A-1. My third figure is in appendix A.



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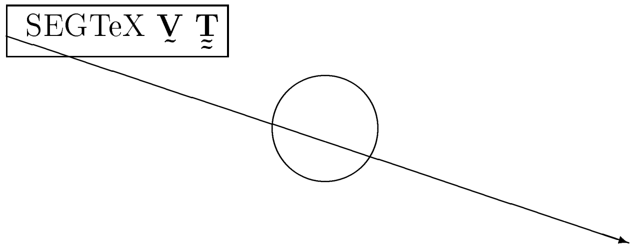

FIG. 2. My second figure doesn't have an encapsulated PostScript file, but is drawn within the LaTeX picture environment.

FIG. A-1. My third figure is in appendix A.