JEEG Style Format

Official guide for this journal is *The Chicago Manual of Style*

TITLE: Boldface Times Roman**;** 11 pt**;** cap and lowercase**;** centered:

Electrical Impedance Tomography of a Perchloroethylene Release

AUTHORS & ADDRESSES: ***Authors:*** Times Roman; 11pt; cap and lowercase; centered and appear under the title; no comma before "and". ***Addresses:*** Times Roman; 11 pt; cap and lowercase; add commas at end of lines where appropriate; standard abbreviations for states, U.S.A.; numbers are used for footnotes (except ***** for present address); designators appear before comma, ***** addresses are centered and appear after a vertical space beneath the authors:

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ABSTRACT: ***Heading:*** All caps boldface**;** 11 pt**;** centered. ***Abstract Text:*** 11 pt; Paragraph indent, right.

ABSTRACT

A former industrial site used twelve years ago to house oil distribution . . . .

MAJOR HEADING: Boldface Times Roman; 11 pt; centered; cap and lowercase:

Number One Head

A former industrial site used twelve years ago to house oil distribution . . . .

MINOR HEADING: Underlined Times Roman; 11 pt; flush left; cap and lowercase:

Number Two Head

A former industrial site used twelve years ago to house oil distribution . . . .

SUB-MINOR HEADING: Boldface Italic Times Roman; 11 pt; paragraph indent; initial cap only; no reverse italics; ends with period; before run-in text:

Number three head. Data rates are determined by the number of channels which could be simultaneously used.

TEXT: Times Roman, 11 pt, left justified

MISCELLANEOUS:
Spell out state names in text.
i.e., *e.g ,* *cf.* *et al.* **[always italic]**
sensu lato sensu stricto in vivo in vitro in situ
in utero a priori a posteriori ad libitum en masse
ca. sensu s.s. s.l. vis-à-vis s. lat. s. str.
per se vs. versus
U.S. U.K. P.O. Ph.D. B.Sc. M.Sc.
N S E W NW SSW
1,000 10,000 0.01 1970's 4EC
(>2) (±5) (=word)

UNITS:
in. ft mi mm cm m km s min h d wk mo yr lb g kg µg ha ppm l or L ml

TEXT REFERENCES:
Palli *et al*. (2002)
(Jones and Smith, 1996) (Jones *et al.,* 1997)
(Jones, 1996; Smith, 1998)
(Jones and Brown, 1960a,b,c)
(Jones, 1960a, 1960b, 1960c) (Jones, 1960a–c)
(Jones, 1960a–1960c) (A.B. Jones, 1960a, b, c)
(Smith, personal communication, 1998)
(Jones, in press)

MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSIONS: Do **NOT** stack superscripts over subscripts.

FIGURE/TABLE REFERENCE IN TEXT:
(Fig. 1) Fig. 5 Figs. 5(a)–(b)
Spell out "Figure" at beginning of sentence
(Table 1) Table 1

FIGURE CAPTIONS: Boldface Times Roman**.** No paragraph indent, block style. ***One-line captions:*** Flush left. Broadside figures are allowed with the caption placed under the figure. ***Appendix figures:*** The numbering of figures for each appendix should start at one for each appendix and be prefixed by the capital letter designating the index of the appendix followed by a hyphen, for example: Figure A-9.

Figure 2.|em|Laboratory measured impedance of uncontaminated and contaminated montmorillonite soil from Willow Springs, Louisiana.

APPENDICES: This section is placed *after* the references. Main headings style as shown below. Subheadings should follow the style as for #2 and #3 headings.

APPENDIX A
MATHEMATICAL CONSIDERATIONS

An overview of the source-receiver configuration available in EMMA is shown in Table A1. Technically, the EMMA program is an interface to the FORTRAN 95 program inversion . . . .

REFERENCES:

References

Article in Journal:

Smith, A.B., and Jones, R.R., 1992, A physical model study of shear-wave splitting and fracture intensity: Geophysics, **57**, 648–650. **(Note light-face comma after vol. no.)**

Smith, A.B., Jones, R.R., and Brown, C.D., 1996, Longwall mine subsidence of farmland in southern Illinois: Near-surface fracturing and associated hydrogeological effects: Geophysical Prospecting, **27**, 322–338.

Article in a Book:

Smith, A.B., 1995, Application of wave migration to borehole vertical electric source EM data: *in* Geotechnical and environmental geophysics, Jones, N.M. (ed.), Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, Ltd., London, 43–57.

Papers in Books or Proceedings:

Stephen, K.J., Underhill, J.R., Partington, M.A., and Hedley, R.J., 1993, The genetic sequence stratigraphy of the Hettangian to Oxfordian succession, Inner Morray Firth: *in* Petroleum Geology of NW Europe, Parker, J.R. (ed.), 4th Barbican Conf., Geol. Soc. London, 485–505.

Zunger, B.Sh., Strack, K.M., and Tabarovsky, L.A., 1994, Modelling of electrical effects of borehole casing inhomogeneities: *in* Expanded Abstracts: 64th Annual International Meeting, Society of Exploration Geophysics, 399–402.

Magazine Articles:

Vail, W.B., Momii, S. T., and Woodhouse, R., 1995, Through Casing Resistivity Tool™ to locate bypassed oil: *in* The American Reporter, **38**, No. 11, 70–76.

Book:

Jones, T.R., 1978, Nonlinear parameter estimation: Academic Press, New York, 23–57.

Smith, E.M., 1977, Dielectric and waves, 2nd ed.: John Wiley & Sons, New York, 33 pp.

Thesis / Dissertation:

Brown, Y.O., 1995, Neural network intrepretation with electromagnetic and magnetic data for environmental site investigations: M.Sc. thesis (Ph.D. thesis), University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Style for reference entries with a volume number and an issue number:
. . . . and resistivity imaging: Journal of Hydrology, **3**(1), 7–14.

Comma before “and” with author and editor names.

Spell out state names if not part of titles (in “address” or location sections of entries).
Authors’ initials are closed up: Author, A.B., and Coauthor, C.D.

Cap word after colon in titles and chapters.

, 2nd ed.: John Wiley & Sons

, *in* Book title etc., Smith, A.B. (ed.), Elsevier, London, 1–2.

TABLES: The numbering for appendix tables should start with "1" for each appendix and be prefixed by the capital letter designating the index of the appendix followed by a hyphen, for example: Table A-9.

Captions: Boldface Times Roman. Boldface rule above and below tables; no paragraph indent; block style; initial cap only (lc); ending period. ***One-line captions:*** Begin flush left.
Column heads: Boldface Times Roman. Centered over columns; initial cap only (lc)
Footnotes: Lightface Times Roman. Begin flush left; runover text flush left; footnote reference mark superscript with space after; ending period.
Continued / Extended Lines: Boldface Times Roman, flush left: **Table 3. Continued.**

Table 1. Ordnance, depths and orientations used for the magnetometer data sets.

Ordnance	Depths (m)	Azimuth	Inclination[a]
20 mm projectile	surface	0°, 90°	0°
30 mm projectile	surface	0°, 90°	0°
M42 grenade	surface, 0.015	0°, 90°	0°
M46 submunition	surface, 0.015	0°, 90°	0°
60 mm mortar	0.25, 0.5	45° steps	45° steps
81 mm mortar	0.5, 0.75, 1	45° steps	45° steps
105 mm projectile	0.5, 0.75, 1	45° steps	45° steps
5″ rocket	1, 1.5	45° steps	45° steps
250 lb bomb	2, 3.5	90° steps	90° steps
500 lb bomb	2, 3.5, 5.5	90° steps	90° steps

[a] Inclination angle is defined as positive pointing down from the horizontal plane.

Table 2. Ordnance, depths and orientations used for the EM-61 data sets.

Ordnance	Depths (m)	Azimuth & inclination[a]
20 mm projectile	surface	0°, 90°
30 mm projectile	surface	0°, 90°
M42 grenade	surface, 0.015	0°, 90°
M46 submunition	surface, 0.015	0°, 90°
60 mm mortar	0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1	90° steps
81 mm mortar	0.5, 0.75, 1	90° steps
105 mm projectile	0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.25	90° steps
5″ rocket	0.5, 1, 1.5	90° steps
155 mm projectile	1.5, 2	90° steps

[a] Inclination angle is defined as positive pointing down from the horizontal plane.

Table 3. Estimated moments and effective sizes of ordnance from the *MTADS* Data Analysis System.

Ordnance	Average moment (Am^2)	Moment range (Am^2)	Average size (mm)	Size range (mm)
60 mm	0.0583	0.0235–0.104	60	45–74
81 mm	0.158	0.0767–0.259	84	67–101
105 mm	0.610	0.254–1.10	132	100–163
5″ (127 mm)	0.957	0.415–1.63	153	118–186

Table 2. Comparison of estimated and known target parameters.

Target number	Depth		Effective radius	Target type
	Estimated	Actual		
1	2.76 m	3.05 m	0.148 m	MK 81
2	4.86 m	4.57 m	0.132 m	MK 82
3	4.11 m	4.57 m	0.135 m	MK 82
4	0.39 m	0.61 m	0.041 m	81 mm mortar
5	0.27 m	—	0.052 m	unidentified