

A RING paper template with some writing instructions

(G. Caumon April 2021).

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Abstract

The goal of the abstract is to help fellow scientists to quickly identify what is in your paper. The abstract should focus on summarizing the *content* of the paper and the main results. *No more than one or two sentences should be dedicated to explaining the problem and stating the work's objectives.* A good practice is to write the final abstract once the paper finished. This allows to briefly summarize the main elements of the paper (method / results / discussion) in a crisp and compact paragraph, avoiding references if possible. Even though the goal is to motivate readers to keep on, please minimize the use of commercial terms and rather make every effort to use precise scientific terms in the abstract. The right choice of terms is essential for keeping the abstract as informative and compact as possible. In terms of appearance, RING abstracts should have larger margins than text, and a smaller font. Please do not break page after the abstract.

Introduction

The introduction should present the problem addressed to a general audience of geoscientists. A few general sentences can set the context and explain the importance of the work in layman terms. Using references is paramount to support some of these statements and to set the scene. Then, you can move on to the objectives, questions or challenges that are addressed in the paper. The end of the introduction can typically highlight in simple words the main methodological contributions (Section 1), the specifics of the application (Section 2) and the main discussion elements (Section 3). In introduction should help both the person new to the field and the expert to quickly learn and identify the interesting aspects of your paper. Writing a good introduction calls for already having a clear view of the contributions (what is new) in the paper, and contextualizing using references. Students writing their first paper may fall into the trap of trying to describe everything they have learned in the introduction (and in the paper). A good literature read (maybe starting with some good review

papers) should help avoiding this stumbling block and quickly get to the main point of the work. We strongly recommend the reading of the ‘scrutiny of the introduction’ (CLAERBOUT, 1988), as much as the ‘scrutiny of the abstract’ (LANDES, 1966) and the additional ‘abstract rescrutinized’ (LOWMAN, 1998) for more useful recommendations.

1 Materials and methods [Section title Can be changed to be more specific]

The methods section is an essential part of most RING Proceedings papers. The algorithms should be precisely described or referenced using citations. It is a good practice to describe the general idea before going into the detailed descriptions. A workflow figure explaining the input, output and main steps of the method can be a great support for explaining the big picture. In some cases, it may even be presented in the general introduction. Writing style should aim at unrolling a logical reasoning and progression: before writing, start to think about the overall story and about where you want to take the reader. List the ideas and try to organize them and decide about a possible presentation order. It may seem like an obvious statement, but descriptions should always come before comments and discussions. Beware that all models are simplifications and rely on some assumptions. It is useful to make modeling hypotheses explicit and to briefly justify them (e.g., “for convenience / simplicity, we assume that [...]”). This is clearly where the use of the first person is appropriate, as it stresses some subjective decision or assumption made in the development of the method (elsewhere, please try to avoid the first person to focus on facts). Nonetheless, extensive discussions on model assumptions should, in general, be avoided in this section but rather postponed to Section 3.

1.1 Citations

Citations are essential to justify some statements, to help the reader find prior work in the field and to give credits to fellow scientists who inspired or motivated your work.

In RING Papers, we use a modified APA (sixth Edition) style with author names in small capitals. To avoid a tedious enumeration of citation formats, we provide the RING2021.bst file which can be used with BibTeX¹

1.1.1 L^AT_EX Commands for citation with BibTeX

References that support a sentence can be cited easily in alphabetical order using `\citep{key}`, for example: “Several textbooks and reviews have extensively discussed theoretical and applied ge-

¹If you prefer, we also provide the RING2021.cls citation language file which can be used using Zotero and Mendeley. Note that pandoc can use CSL files in principle, but we have not tested it.

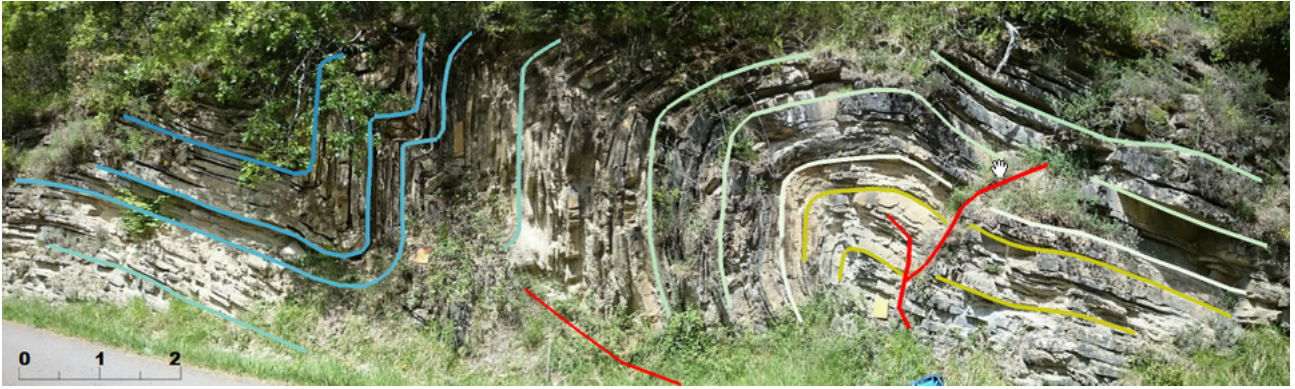


Figure 1: An example of a 17 cm width image best using the page width. The figure was prepared with Inkscape in SVG format and exported as a png raster image (generated here as a 17cm wide picture and 144 dpi). The caption should be long enough for a reader to quickly understand what the figure shows without having to read the full paper. Please try to place figures on top of page or after section titles. All figures should be referenced in the text, placed and numbered in order of first reference..

59 modeling (e.g., MALLET, 2002, 2014; PERRIN & RAINAUD, 2013; RINGROSE & BENTLEY, 2015;
60 WELLMANN, CAUMON, & TOTO, 2018)”. In this example, the pre-citation text was included using
61 `\citep[e.g.,][]{key1,key2, etc}`. For post-citation text as in “(chap. 3 MALLET, 2002)”, use
62 `\citep[Chap. 3]{key}`. Both can be combined using for example `\citep[See]{}[and references therein]{key}`
63 which produces: “(See WELLMANN, CAUMON, & TOTO, 2018, and references therein)”.

64 Direct citations in a sentence with author names followed by publication year in parenthesis are
65 obtained using `\citet{key}`, for example: “PERRIN and RAINAUD (2013) propose several ontologies”.
66 Here is another example of references with more authors (COLLON et al., 2017; FREEMAN, YIELDING,
67 & BADLEY, 1990; KOLDITZ et al., 2012): when more than three authors are present, only the first
68 author is mentioned, followed by ‘et al.’.

69 1.2 Figures

70 Figures may be prepared in SVG or AI format or other vector format, and can be included in \LaTeX
71 using PNG (lossless) or JPEG (lossy) formats (Figure 1). PDF format may also be used to preserve
72 vector figures, but the pdf page should be cropped to the figure width and height. Please use Arial
73 for figure annotations and labeling. When preparing figures for RING Proceedings, it is best to think
74 about the layout to make the best use of A4 page width (17cm width).

75 1.3 Equations

Although equations are often numbered and placed on a distinct line, please make them part of the text, and make sure that all symbols are described in the text on first use. Several schools exist about definition of symbols; at RING, we promote the practice of a short text explaining the principles and introducing most symbols before the equation. Please note that symbols should have the same font in the text than in the equation. Consider for example Bayes' theorem, which computes the conditional probability distribution $f(\mathbf{m}|\mathbf{d})$ of some model parameters \mathbf{m} given a set of observed data \mathbf{d}_{obs} as

$$f(\mathbf{m}|\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}}) = \frac{g(\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}}|\mathbf{m})f_0(\mathbf{m})}{h(\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}})}. \quad (1)$$

76 As you can see above, the equation is part of the sentence (it finishes with a column). When
77 the sentence continues after the equation, you may place a coma after the equation and should use
78 `\noindent` on the next line. The equation is just placed on a separate line and numbered for better
79 visibility and later references. You may of course further describe and comment the equation after-
80 wards: “in Eq. (1), the likelihood probability distribution $g(d|\mathbf{m})$ is computed by solving a multiphase
81 flow problem which relates model parameters \mathbf{m} to the data \mathbf{d} . The prior probability distribution
82 of model parameters $f_0(\mathbf{m})$ should describe possible model parameter values reflecting experience or
83 belief before the data have been observed. Finally, the marginal data distribution $h(\mathbf{d})$ is a normal-
84 ization term obtained by integrating the numerator over all possible model parameter values. Overall,
85 Bayes Equation (1) defines how the prior distribution of model parameters $f_0(\mathbf{m})$ is updated into the
86 posterior distribution $f(\mathbf{m}|\mathbf{d})$. This updating process reflects the new knowledge brought by the ob-
87 served data and the physical link between model and data expressed in the likelihood. Further useful
88 recommendations about how to write good mathematics (and, more generally, good papers) are given
89 by LEE (2010).

90 2 Results / Application [Section title Can be changed to be more 91 specific]

92 This is where you will discuss the application and results obtained. The past is generally the proper
93 tense to describe physical or numerical experiments. However, you should use present when comment-
94 ing results. For example: “We applied the proposed method to a Jurassic subsurface formation located
95 the Eastern Paris Basin, France. [...] Results show that [...]”. When describing applications, please
96 make sure that enough information is given, so that a good graduate student could reproduce your
97 work / experiments. A table of parameters (here or in an appendix) can be useful to keep this section
98 reasonably short and focused. There is a natural human tendency to only include positive results

99 in papers. At RING, we are convinced that negative results can also be very useful. Therefore, we
100 encourage you to include negative results in your paper if they provide insights.

101 **3 Discussion [Section title Can be changed to be more specific]**

102 The discussion part is where you will discuss the implications of your work about the open problems
103 discussed in the introduction. It is often appropriate to include references to feed the discussion and
104 make it both broader and more substantial than a simple wish list fully centered on your work.

105 In terms of style, please make a clear distinction between facts, interpretations, speculations and
106 opinions.

107 **Conclusions**

108 The conclusions are the main take-away messages of your paper.

109 **Acknowledgments**

110 Typical acknowledgements for RING sponsored work read “This work was performed in the frame of
111 the RING project (<http://ring.georessources.univ-lorraine.fr/>) at Université de Lorraine. We would
112 like to thank for their support [the industrial and academic sponsors of the RING-GOCAD Consortium
113 managed by ASGA — other sponsors]. The authors would also like to thank [people] for [...] and
114 [organizations] for providing the data used in this study. The software corresponding to this paper
115 is available as [software name — example: GoNURBS plugin of SKUA-Gocad geomodeling software].
116 We also acknowledge [Paradigm for the SKUA-Gocad Software and development kit — Schlumberger
117 for the Eclipse software — INRIA for the Geogram library — any other professional software used].”

118 **References**

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