SPE Technical Publications

STYLE GUIDE

2023 Revision

CONTENTS

The Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Technical Publications largely follows the rules of style set forth in *The Chicago Manual of Style* (CMOS; 17th edition); however, there are areas in which SPE differs from CMOS. These differences will be covered in this guide, which also includes a comprehensive glossary and reference examples. This style guide applies to the following publication types: peer-reviewed journals, conference papers, books, reports, and white papers.

NOTE: US spelling conventions are followed in SPE periodicals, books, and most other technical materials.

The SPE Technical Publications Style Guide does not offer formatting or policy information. For more information on these topics, visit the following links on SPE.org:

- SPE Publications (https://www.spe.org/en/publications/) includes information on SPE's current publications, submission processes, and subscriptions.
- Author Resources (https://www.spe.org/en/authors/resources/) includes templates, instruction sets, reference guides, formatting guides, and links to other helpful resources.
- Publication Policies (https://www.spe.org/en/authors/policies/) includes information on copyright, plagiarism, permissions, and commercialism.

Authors and editors may also find the following non-SPE resources helpful:

- *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition. 2017. Chicago, Illinois, USA: University of Chicago Press. https://doi.org/10.7208/cmos17.
- Council of Science Editors (CSE). 2014. *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*, 8th edition. Chicago, Illinois, USA: University of Chicago Press
- *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary and Thesaurus*. 2020. Springfield, Massachusetts, USA: Merriam-Webster, Incorporated.
- *IEEE/ASTM SI 10-2010, American National Standard for Metric Practice*. New York, New York, USA: IEEE (11 April 2011).

SPE-SPECIFIC STYLE EXCEPTIONS

SPE largely follows *The Chicago Manual of Style* (CMOS; 17th edition) for rules of grammar, punctuation, and various other style items generally found in scholarly publishing. The following items are exceptions to these rules or rules that are specific to SPE literature.

Abbreviations and Associated Rules for Capitalization

- Abbreviate academic and honorary degrees without periods or spaces.
    - Include the word "degree" after most abbreviated academic and honorary degrees (e.g., PhD degree; MS degree; however, use MBA, not MBA degree).
    - Do not capitalize academic degrees when spelled out (e.g., bachelor's degree).
- Abbreviate and capitalize "equation" and "figure" when followed by a number or designating letter (e.g., Eq. 5, Fig. 6, with plural forms being Eqs. and Figs.).
- Capitalize but do not abbreviate "table," "appendix," "column," or "section" when followed by a number or designating letter (e.g., Table 1, Appendix A, Column 2, Section 4.1).
- Spell out "page" in most instances.
    - Abbreviate as "p." if necessary in reference citations (e.g., Jones et al. 2015, p. 10).
- Abbreviate and capitalize "number" when it is part of the proper name of a well (e.g., No. 4), but omit the word in other cases (e.g., use Sample 3, not Sample No. 3).
    - Do not use a hashtag symbol (#) as an abbreviation for "number."
- Capitalize words that precede a designating letter or number, which together act as the given name of a location or component (e.g., Region A, Polymer X, Case 1, Well 4).
- Write the designations one-dimensional, two-dimensional, three-dimensional, and four-dimensional as 1D, 2D, 3D, and 4D. Do not use these abbreviations interchangeably to mean "in *x* dimensions"; instead, write out the complete phrase when used in this manner.
- Use abbreviations MM for million and M for thousand ONLY with cubic feet to express gas volumes. Avoid the use of MM (or M) with such expressions as barrels of oil (MMBO) or barrel of oil equivalent (MMBOE); instead, spell out "million" (or "thousand").
- Use full term "and" in general body text. Do not use the ampersand (&).
- Use full term "at" in general body text. Do not use the "commercial at" symbol (@).
- Use a capital "X" to indicate magnification (e.g., 500X). Do not use the multiplication symbol (×).

Units of Measurement

- Abbreviate units of measurement in body text only when used with numerical values.
    - Spell out “pound” or “pounds” in general reference but use abbreviation “lb,” “lbm” (for pounds mass), or “lbf” (for pounds force) when preceded by a numeral (e.g., 5 lbm). Do not use a hashtag symbol (#) as an abbreviation for “pound.”
    - Spell out “inch” or “inches” in general reference but use abbreviation “in.” when preceded by a numeral (e.g., 3 in.). Do not use a double quote mark (”) or double prime (″) to represent inches.
    - Spell out “foot” or “feet” in general reference but use abbreviation “ft” when preceded by a numeral (e.g., 24 ft). Do not use a single quote mark (’) or single prime (′) to represent feet.
- Use the degree symbol (°) with angles, temperatures [except for metric Kelvin (K)], and compass coordinates (e.g., 20° slope, 65°F, 2°W), but include a space between the value and the degree symbol only for units of API gravity (e.g., 30 °API).
- Use a hyphen (-) in customary units (e.g., md-ft, B/D-psi) and a product dot (·) in metric units (e.g., md·m, m^3/d·kPa) to indicate multiplication in combined units.

Punctuation

- Hyphenate compound compass directions when used to form one direction (e.g., south-southwest). Use a slash to represent “to” in a direction (e.g., east/west).
- Punctuate ratios with a colon when using numbers (e.g., 60:20) and with a slash when using words (e.g., steam/oil ratio).
- Use a colon (preferred for titles) or an em dash (acceptable for headings), rather than a comma or semicolon, to set off part of the title; capitalize the first word after the colon or em dash.

Formatted Lists

- Start each line of a numbered/bulleted list with a capital letter; end each line with a period unless all points are incomplete sentences. Do not end bullets with commas or semicolons.
- Reformat text to paragraph form when items in a numbered/bulleted list are incomplete sentences that complete the introductory sentence.

Equations

- Treat equations as part of a sentence or paragraph, subject to the same rules of grammar.
    - End a complete sentence introducing an equation with a period or colon and end each equation with appropriate punctuation.
    - Treat mathematical operators as verbs and maintain correct grammatical structure in sentences that contain, precede, or follow equations.
    - Define all symbols used in the paper, either when introducing an equation, in a statement following the equation, in captions of tables and figures, or in a Nomenclature. Symbols should generally be one letter, with distinguishing sub/superscripts as needed.

Figures, Tables, Equations, and Algorithms

- Number figures, tables, equations, and algorithms in consecutive order using the designators Fig., Table, Eq., and Algorithm with Arabic numerals.
    - Designate all illustrations and nontabular material as "Fig." Do not use designators such as Scheme, Chart, Exhibit, Graph, or Photo.
    - Cite figures, tables, equations, and algorithms in consecutive order (i.e., do not cite Fig. 5 in the text before Figs. 1–4).
    - Use lowercase letter designators to differentiate multipart tables, figures, and equations (e.g., Tables 1a and 1b; Figs. 1a, 1b, and 1c; Eqs. 1a through 1d).
    - Use the letter designation of the appendix separated by a hyphen when numbering figures, tables, equations, and algorithms within that appendix (e.g., Fig. A-1, Table A-1, Eq. A-1, Algorithm A-1).
    - Cite the appendix and associated figure, table, equation, or algorithm number (e.g., Appendix A, Fig. A-1) if citing an appendix element in the main body text.

Dates and Time

- Use the day month year format to express dates (e.g., 5 May 2017). Do not use commas in dates in the day month year format.
- Use numerals, not words, to express times and dates (exceptions are noon, midnight, and names of days and months).
- Use commas when expressing a combination of day of the week, date, and time (e.g., Thursday, 31 April 2014, at 6 p.m.).
- Use either the 24-hour clock or the 12-hour clock consistently to express time/time ranges. Do not switch between the two in the same work.
    - Use the 24-hour clock without colons (e.g., 1300, 0800–0930). Include applicable time zone abbreviations for clarity (e.g., CST, GMT, EST).
    - Include "a.m." or "p.m." designations with use of the 12-hour clock (e.g., 6 a.m., 3 p.m.)
        - Include a.m. or p.m. after each time in a range only if the range begins in one and ends in the other (e.g., from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.).
        - Include a.m. or p.m. only after the second time if the range is contained entirely in morning or afternoon (e.g., from 2 to 6 p.m.).

Numbers

- Use country codes with all phone numbers. The country code for the US and Canada is 1. Use periods rather than hyphens, parentheses, or slashes to separate parts of phone numbers.
- Use whole numbers if the number expresses a unit of measurement or ratio (e.g., 1%, 6 km, 3 in., 20°C, 2:1; not one percent, six kilometers, three inches, 20 degrees Celsius, or two to one).
- Use whole numbers for dates, street addresses, currency, and times of day (e.g., 5 May, 55 Park Avenue, USD 3, 2 p.m.).
- Use "1.0" or the term "unity" when using the number "1" or the word "one" in text can lead to confusion (e.g., for mobility ratios other than unity).
- Use "0.0" or the term "zero" when using the number "0" in text can lead to confusion.
- Write physical dimensions in numerals and add a multiplication symbol between the dimensions without any additional spacing; specify the unit afterward (e.g., 84×84×5 ft).

APPENDIX A: PREFERRED SPELLINGS OF COMMON TERMS

SPE will default to these spellings for consistency and clarity across its technical publications.

A

a posteriori

a priori

aboveground (adj.)

acknowledgment

adviser

afterflow

afterproduction (adj.)

alongside

analog

analysis (singular)

analyses (plural)

anti- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

appendices (plural)

appendix (singular)

axisymmetric

B

backflow

backflush

backpressure (noun, adj.)

backproduction (noun, adj.)

backrake

backup (noun, adj.)

backwash

ballout (noun)

bandwidth

-based (hyphenated suffix)

baseline

bean up (verb phrase)

beanup (noun)

bicenter

bleedoff (noun)

blowdown

blowout (noun, adj.)

borehole

bottomhole (adj.)

bottomwater (noun, adj.)

break down (verb)

breakdown (noun, adj.)

break through (verb)

breakthrough (noun)

brownfield (noun, adj.)

bubblepoint (noun, adj.)

build up (verb)

buildup (noun, adj.)

bullheading

buoyant

bypass

byproduct

C

capillary pressure

caprock

carry-over (noun)

Cartesian

casedhole (adj.)

casing head (noun)

casinghead (adj.)

catalog

centerline

changeover (noun, adj.)

channeling

chokeline (noun)

clean out (verb)

cleanout (noun, adj.)

clean up (verb)

cleanup (noun, adj.)

cloudpoint

co- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

coalbed

coal gas (noun)

coal-gas (adj.)

coastline

coauthor (noun only)

cofferdam

coiled tubing (noun)

coiled-tubing (adj.)

cokriging

coreflood (noun, adj.)

cost-effective

counter- (joined prefix, except counter-ion)

criterion (singular)

criteria (plural)

crossbed

crossfault

crossflow

crosslink (noun, verb)

crossplot

cross section (noun)

cross-sectional (adj.)

crosswell (adj.)

cutoff (noun, adj.)

D

data (plural)

database

data set

datum (singular)

de-aeration

deep water (noun)

deepwater (adj.)

dewpoint (noun, adj.)

disk (disc in zoology and botany)

dogleg

dot-com

down- (joined prefix)

drainhole

drawdown

drawworks

drill bit (noun)

drill-bit (adj.)

drill collar

drill-in fluid

drill off (verb phrase)

drilloff (noun, adj.)

drillout (noun, adj.)

drillpipe

drillship

drillsite

drillstem

drillstring

-drive (joined suffix)

E

e-business

ebook

e-commerce

edge water (noun)

edgewater (adj.)

electric line

electrical submersible pump

electro- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

email

endpoint

engine room

extra- (joined prefix in most uses)

extranet

F

fail-safe

fallback (noun)

falloff

farm out (verb phrase)

farmout (adj.)

feedwater (noun)

Fiberglas (trade name)

fiberglass (generic term)

fiber-optic (adj.)

fieldwide (adj.)

fill up (verb)

fill-up (noun, adj.)

filter cake (noun)

filter-cake (adj.)

fireflood

fire tube (noun)

fire-tube (adj.)

firsthand

five-spot (noun, adj.)

flood front

floodwater

flowback (noun, adj.)

flow chart

flowline (noun, adj.)

flow loop

flowmeter

flow rate

-fold (joined suffix, unless used with hyphenated number or numeral, e.g., 100-fold; twenty-five-fold)

follow-up (adj., noun)

frac pack (noun)

frac-pack (adj.)

fracturing (not *fracking*)

-free (hyphenated suffix)

freestanding

fresh water (noun)

freshwater (adj., adv.)

G

gamma ray log (no hyphen)

gas cap

gas field (noun)

gasfield (adj.)

gasflood

gas lift (noun, adj.)

gauge

gray (not "grey")

gridblock

gridpoint

groundtruthing

groundwater (noun, adj.)

guar

guidepile

H

half-length

half-life (noun, adj.)

half-width

heavyweight

heterogeneous

hindcast

hold down (verb)

holddown (noun)

hold up (verb)

holdup (noun, adj.)

homogeneous

hookload (noun)

hookup (noun, adj.)

hot-water (adj.)

huff 'n' puff

I

index (singular)

indices (plural)

in situ (adv.)

in-situ (adj.)

infill

injection well

inter- (joined prefix)

Internet

intranet

J

jack up (verb)

jackup (adj.)

judgment

K

kerosene

keypunch

keyseat

kick off (verb phrase)

kickoff (noun)

knockout (noun, adj.)

knowledge base

L

laboratory (not "lab")

leak off (verb)

leakoff (noun, adj.)

life cycle

liftoff (noun)

lightweight

line pipe

lock up (verb phrase)

lockup (noun)

log-normal

long-reach

long-standing

M

macromodel

main-bore (adj.)

main bore (noun)

make up (verb)

makeup (noun, adj.)

man-hour

man-year

media (plural)

medium (singular)

meter (not “metre”)

micro- (joined prefix)

mid- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

Mid-Continent (SPE section)

milled-tooth bit

mineback (noun)

mis-tie(s)

mixed-wet

modeled

modeling

moonpool

motherbore

mudcake

mud filtrate (noun)

mudline

mud motor

mud-weight (adj.)

multi- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

multiphase flow

N

naphtha

net-pay

non- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

O

off-bottom

offline (adj.)

offset

offshore

off-site (adj., adv.)

off-take (noun)

oil field (noun)

oilfield (adj.)

oilflood

oil well (noun)

oilwell (adj.)

oil-wet

OnePetro

online (adj.)

on-site (adj., adv.)

on-stream (adj.)

open flow

open hole (noun)

openhole (adj.)

outcrop

over- (joined prefix)

P

pack off (verb phrase)

packoff (noun)

padeye

particle-size distribution

pay out (verb)

payout (noun)

phase out (verb phrase)

phaseout (noun)

phenomenon (singular)

phenomena (plural)

pick up (verb phrase)

pickup (noun, adj.)

pinchout (noun)

pinch out (verb phrase)

pipeline

plaster of Paris

plugback

Poisson’s ratio

poly- (joined prefix)

pore-water fluid

Portland cement

post- (hyphenated prefix)

pre- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

preventative

printout (noun)

pro- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

pseudo- (joined prefix)

pseudosteady state (noun)

pseudosteady-state (adj.)

pulse-loading

pumpdown

pumphead

pumpoff (adj.)

Q

quasi- (joined prefix, except quasi-equilibrium)

R

radii (plural)

radius (singular)

ramp up

rate-pressure

rathole

re- (joined prefix)

read out (verb phrase)

readout (noun)

real time (noun)

real-time (adj.)

relative permeability

rigsite

roller-cone bit

runtime

S

salt water (noun)

saltwater (adj., adv.)

sandface

sandout

sandpack

sand screen

scaleup (noun, adj.)

screenout (noun, adj.)

seabed, seafloor

sealbore

seastate (noun, adj.)

seawater

seismic (adj.)

seismics (noun)

self- (hyphenated prefix)

semi- (joined prefix, with exceptions)

setup (noun)

shaly

shoreline

short-term

shut down (verb phrase)

shutdown (noun)

shut in (verb)

shut-in (noun, adj.)

shut off (verb)

shutoff (noun, adj.)

sidetrack

sidewall

slackoff

slickline

slickwater

slimhole

slimtube

slow down (verb phrase)

slowdown (noun)

slug catcher

smartwater

space out

speed up (verb phrase)

speedup (noun)

splash plate

standalone (adj.)

standby (adj.)

stand off (verb)

standoff (noun, adj.)

standpipe

start up (verb)

startup (noun, adj.)

steady state (noun)

steady-state (adj.)

steam chest

steamdrive (noun, adj.)

steamflood

step-out (adj.)

stepout (noun)

stepwise

stick/slip

stock tank (noun)

stock-tank (adj.)

stopcock

straightedge

straightline (adj.)

strata (plural)

stratum (singular)

streamtube

sub- (joined prefix)

sulfate

sulfide

sulfur

super- (joined prefix)

swage (not “swedge”)

sweepout (noun, adj.)

T

tail pipe

thermopowered

thin-section
(noun in laboratory tests)

throughput

through-tubing (adj.)

tieback (noun, adj.)

tie line (noun)

tie-line (in mathematics)

time frame (noun)

timeline

timestep (noun)

timetable

tool face

tool joint

topdrive

tophole (adj.)

towout (noun, adj.)

traveltime

tricone

trunkline

tubinghead (adj.)

twistoff

type curve (noun)

type-curve (adj.)

U

ultra- (joined prefix)

ultradeepwater

un- (joined prefix)

under- (joined prefix)

under way

up- (joined prefix)

updip

uphole/upstream

V

V-door

vendor

viscoelastic

vortex (singular)

vortices (plural)

W

wash out (verb phrase)

washout (noun)

waste water (noun)

wastewater (adj.)

water block

water blocking

water cut (noun)

water-cut (adj.)

waterdrive

waterflood

waterfrac

water-wet

web

website

well-being

wellbore

wellblock

wellhead

wellpoint

wellsite

wellstream

well test

-wide (joined suffix)

wind field (noun)

windfield (adj.)

wind speed (noun)

wireline

-wise (joined suffix)

workboat (noun)

workflow

workforce

work group

work over (verb)

workover (noun, adj.)

work string

worldwide

World Wide Web

X

X-ray

APPENDIX B: ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms are often used in SPE literature and should be defined regardless of how well-known they may be within the industry or a specific discipline. When an abbreviation is used, spell out the term at first use, place the abbreviation in parentheses after it, and then continue use of the abbreviation only.

NOTE: In general, limit the use of abbreviated terms to those used five or more times in the text and avoid abbreviating terms used only once. If a term is more recognizable in its abbreviated form and expansion of the term within the text will affect readability or understanding, consider adding a footnote to expand the term for clarity.

NOTE: At the author's discretion, spell out the abbreviated term again if used as the title of a section or subsection, if used in a figure or table caption, or if its subsequent use is several pages after its first use.

NOTE: In books, redefine the term at its first use in each chapter, then continue use of the abbreviation throughout the remainder of that chapter.

Oil Industry Abbreviations

The following is a list of oil industry abbreviations and their expanded meanings that are commonly found in SPE literature. This list is not meant to be comprehensive to the industry or the literature, as SPE recognizes that there may be more than one expanded meaning for any abbreviation.

1D	one dimensional
2D	two dimensional
3D	three dimensional
4D	four dimensional
AC	alternating current
AOS	alpha olefin sulfonate
ASP	alkali/surfactant/polymer
BHA	bottomhole assembly
BHP	bottomhole pressure
BHT	bottomhole temperature
BOE	barrel of oil equivalent
BOP	blowout preventer
BPR	backpressure regulator
BS&W	basic sediment and water
Capex	capital expenditure
CBL	cement bond log
CBM	coalbed methane
CDF	cumulative distribution function
CFD	computational fluid dynamics
CHOPS	cold heavy-oil production with sand

CPU	central processing unit
CRT	cathode ray tube
CT	computed tomography
CWE	cold water equivalent
DC	direct current
DFIT	diagnostic fracture injection test
DFN	discrete fracture network
DLS	dogleg severity
DVLO	Derjaguin-Landau-Verwey-Overbeek
ECD	equivalent circulating density
EnKF	ensemble Kalman filter
EOR	enhanced oil recovery
EOS	equation of state
E&P	exploration and production
EU	European Union
EUR	estimated ultimate recovery
FBHP	flowing bottomhole pressure
FEED	front end engineering design
FPSO	floating production, storage, and offloading
FTIR	Fourier transform infrared
FTP	file transfer protocol
FVF	formation volume factor
GC	gas chromatography
GIIP	gas initially in place
GOC	gas/oil contact
GOM	Gulf of Mexico
GOR	gas/oil ratio
GOM	Gulf of Mexico
GPS	global positioning system
GPU	graphics processing unit
GR	gamma ray
GWC	gas/water contact
HCl	hydrochloric acid
HCPV	hydrocarbon pore volume
HEC	hydroxyethyl cellulose
HPAM	hydrolyzed polyacrylamide
HPG	hydroxypropyl guar
HP/HT	high-pressure/high-temperature
HSE	health, safety, and environment
HSSE	health, safety, security, and environment
ICD	inflow control device
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
ID	inside diameter (or inner diameter)
IFT	interfacial tension
IOC	international oil company
IOS	internal olefin sulfonate
ISC	in-situ combustion
JIP	joint industry project
JT	Joule-Thomson
KB	kelly bushing

KCl	potassium chloride
KGD	Kristianovich-Geertsma-de Klerk
KOP	kickoff point
LACT	lease automatic custody transfer
LAN	local area network
LCM	lost circulation material
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LWD	logging while drilling
MAE	mean absolute error
MAPE	mean absolute percentage error
MD	measured depth
MDRT	measured depth from rotary table
MDSS	measured depth subsea
MDT	modular dynamics test
MW	molecular weight
MWD	measurement while drilling
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
NOC	national oil company
NPV	net present value
NTG	net/gross ratio
OBM	oil-based mud
OCTG	oil country tubular goods
OD	outside diameter (or outer diameter)
OIP	oil in place
OIIP	oil initially in place
OOIP	oil originally in place (or original oil in place)
Opex	operational expenditure
OS	operating system
OWC	oil/water contact
P&A	plug and abandonment
P&ID	piping and instrumentation diagram
PCP	progressing cavity pump
PDC	polycrystalline diamond compact
PDF	probability density function
PI	productivity index
PKN	Perkins-Kern-Nordgren
PLT	production logging tool
POOH	pull out of hole
PSO	particle swarm optimization
PTA	pressure transient analysis
PV	pore volume
PVT	pressure/volume/temperature
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
R&D	research and development
ReLU	rectified linear unit
REV	representative elementary volume
RIH	run in hole
RMS	root mean square

RMSE	root mean square error
ROP	rate of penetration
ROS	residual oil saturation
ROV	remotely operated vehicle
SAGD	steam-assisted gravity drainage
SARA	saturates, asphaltenes, resins, and aromatics
SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition
SCAL	special core analysis
SEM	scanning electron microscope (or scanning electron microscopy)
SG	specific gravity
SOR	steam/oil ratio
SP	self-potential
SS	subsea
TAN	total acid number
TD	total depth
TDS	total dissolved solids
TOC	total organic carbon
TVD	true vertical depth
TVDSS	true vertical depth subsea
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
URL	uniform resource locator
US	United States
UV	ultraviolet
VDL	variable density log
vs.	versus
WAG	water alternating gas
WAN	wide area network
WBM	water-based mud
WHP	wellhead pressure
WOB	weight on bit
WOC	water/oil contact
WOR	water/oil ratio
XPS	X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy
XRD	X-ray diffraction
XRF	X-ray fluorescence
YP	yield point

Abbreviations for SPE Publications

The following are the official abbreviations for SPE publications for use in references.

J Can Pet Technol	*Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology*
J Pet Technol	*Journal of Petroleum Technology*
Oil and Gas Fac	*Oil and Gas Facilities®*
SPE Drill & Compl	*SPE Drilling & Completion*
SPE Drill Eng	*SPE Drilling Engineering*
SPE Econ & Mgmt	*SPE Economics & Management*
SPE Form Eval	*SPE Formation Evaluation*
SPE J.	*SPE Journal; Society of Petroleum Engineers Journal*
SPE Prod & Fac	*SPE Production & Facilities*
SPE Prod & Oper	*SPE Production & Operations*
SPE Prod Eng	*SPE Production Engineering*
SPE Proj Fac & Const	*SPE Projects, Facilities & Construction*
SPE Res Eng	*SPE Reservoir Engineering*
SPE Res Eval & Eng	*SPE Reservoir Evaluation & Engineering*

Abbreviations for Organizations

The following are abbreviations for some of the organizations that may be mentioned in SPE literature.

API	American Petroleum Institute
AIME	American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers
AAPG	American Association of Petroleum Geologists
ACS	American Chemical Society
AGA	American Gas Association
AGU	American Geophysical Union
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
AIChE	American Institute of Chemical Engineers
EIA	Energy Information Administration
GTI	Gas Technology Institute
IADC	International Association of Drilling Contractors
IEA	International Energy Agency
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
NACE	National Association of Corrosion Engineers
SEG	Society of Exploration Geophysicists
SME	Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration
SPWLA	Society of Professional Well Log Analysts
TMS	The Minerals, Metals, and Materials Society
US DOE	US Department of Energy
USGS	US Geological Survey

APPENDIX C: UNITS AND SYMBOLS

Common Units

acre	(spell out) [ha]
acre-feet	acre-ft [m^3]
ampere	A
Ångstrom	Å [nm]
API gravity	° API [g/cm^3]
atmosphere	atm [Pa]
bar	(spell out) [Pa]
barrel(s)	bbl
barrels of fluid per day	BFPD [m^3/d fluid]
barrels of liquid per day	BLPD [m^3/d liquid]
barrels of oil per day	BOPD [m^3/d oil]
barrels of water per day	BWPD [m^3/d water]
barrels per day	B/D [m^3/d]
barrels per minute	bbl/min [m^3/s]
billion cubic feet	Bcf [10^9 m^3]
billion cubic feet per day	Bcf/D [10^9 m^3/d]
British thermal unit	Btu [kJ]
capture unit	c.u.
centipoise	cp [Pa·s]
cubic centimeter	cm^3 [mL] (not “cc”)
cubic feet per barrel	ft^3/bbl [m^3/m^3]
cubic feet per day	ft^3/D [m^3/d]
cubic feet per minute	ft^3/min [m^3/s]
cubic feet per pound mass	ft^3/lbm [m^3/kg]
cubic feet per second	ft^3/sec [m^3/s]
cubic yard	cu yd
cycles per second	cycles/sec [Hz]
darcy; darcies	(spell out)
dead-weight ton	DWT [Mg]
dyne(s)	(spell out) [mN]
electron volt	eV [J]
foot; feet	ft [m]
feet per minute	ft/min [m/s]
feet per second	ft/sec [m/s]
foot-pound	lbf-ft or ft-lbf [J]
gallon(s)	gal [m^3]
gallons per minute	gal/min [m^3/s]
gallons per day	gal/D [m^3/d]
gram	g
hectare	ha
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp [kW]
horsepower-hour	hp-hr [J]
inch(es)	in. [cm]
inches per second	in./sec [cm/s]
kilopound (1,000 lbf)	klbf [N]

kilowatt hour	kW-hr [J]
kip(s)	(spell out) [N]
kips per square inch	ksi [Pa]
knot(s)	(spell out) [m/s]
liter	L
micron	μm
mile(s)	(spell out) [km]
millidarcy	md
milliliter	mL
milliseconds	ms
million electron volts	MeV [MJ]
million cubic feet	MMcf
mils per year	mil/yr [m/a]
ohm	Ω
ounce	oz [cm^3]
parts per million	ppm
porosity units	p.u.
pounds force	lbf [N]
pounds mass	lbm [kg]
pound per cubic foot	lbm/ft^3 [kg/m^3]
pound per gallon	lbm/gal [kg/m^3]
pounds of proppant added	ppa
pounds per square inch	psi [kPa]
reservoir barrel	res bbl [res m^3]
reservoir barrel per day	RB/D [res m^3/d]
revolutions per minute	rev/min
revolutions per second	rev/sec
shots per foot	shots/ft (or spf)
square feet	ft^2 [m^2]
square mile	sq mile [km^2]
standard cubic feet per barrel	scf/bbl
standard cubic feet per day	scf/D [std m^3/d]
standard cubic foot	scf [std m^3]
stock-tank barrel	STB [stock-tank m^3]
stock-tank barrels per day	STB/D [stock-tank m^3/d]
stoke	St [m^2/s]
thousand cubic feet	Mcf
trillion cubic feet	Tcf [10^{12} m^3]
volt	V
volume percent	vol%
watt	W
weight percent	wt%

Dimensionless Numbers

The following dimensionless numbers are often used in SPE literature.

Bo or N_{Bo}	Bond number
Da or N_{Da}	Damköhler number
De or N_{De}	Deborah number
Eo or N_{Eo}	Etovos number
Eu or N_{Eu}	Euler number
Fr or N_{Fr}	Froude number
Kn or N_{Kn}	Knudsen number
Pe or N_{Pe}	Péclet number
Pr or N_{Pr}	Prandtl number
Re or N_{Re}	Reynolds number
Sc or N_{Sc}	Schmidt number
Sh or N_{Sh}	Sherwood number
We or N_{We}	Weber number

APPENDIX D: REFERENCE STYLE EXAMPLES AND CITATIONS

- SPE style uses an author/date format for referencing, similar but not identical to Chicago style. Include these elements (as applicable) in each reference:
    - Author(s) names—last name, first initial, and middle initial
    - Year of publication
    - Title of work
    - For books (as applicable): edition, volume, series, chapter, pages, name and location of publisher
    - For journals or other periodicals (as applicable): name of publication, volume, issue, page numbers, publication date, DOI
    - For conference papers (as applicable): name, location and date(s) of conference, type of presentation, DOI
- Compile references into a single list in alphabetical order as follows:
    - Alphabetize by first author's last name.
    - When two or more references have identical first author last names, alphabetize by single-author references first, then by coauthor last name, regardless of number of coauthors, for multiauthor references.
    - When two or more multiauthor references have identical first author last names and publication year, add "a," "b," etc. after the year.
    - When two or more references have identical full authorship, list chronologically, beginning with the earliest publication year.
    - When two or more references have identical full authorship and publication year, add "a," "b," etc. after the year to distinguish between the references, and alphabetize by title.
    - If no author or editor is provided, alphabetize by title.
- Omit a reference entirely if the information provided is so vague that the reader could not locate the referenced information. Personal communications, nonspecific website addresses, and unpublished results are not acceptable references. If such a source is necessary to the text, cite it in a footnote or as a parenthetical insertion in the text and not in the reference list.

- List no more than three author names in a reference. If a reference has more than three authors, list only the first three authors followed by "et al." No comma should be used between the third author's last initial and "et al."

  Examples: Two authors: Smith, A. and Jones, B.

  Three authors: Smith, A., Jones, B., and Kent, C.

  More than three authors: Smith, A., Jones, B., Kent, C. et al.

  - Always include the digital object identifier (DOI) name associated with a reference if one is available. Always write the DOI name as a hyperlink. Create DOI hyperlinks by adding https://doi.org/ to the front of the DOI number.
  - **Example:** Reference DOI name 10.2118/123456-PA as https://doi.org/10.2118/123456-PA

Section D-1: Books

Book with Author, Editor, or Neither Attributed

Green, D. W. and Willhite, G. P. 2018. *Enhanced Oil Recovery*, second edition. Richardson, Texas, USA: Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Miskimins, J. ed. 2019. *Hydraulic Fracturing: Fundamentals and Advancements.* Richardson, Texas, USA: Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Platts' Oilgram Regulatory Insight, second edition, 2. 1976. New York City, New York, USA: McGraw-Hill Book Co. Inc.

Book with Author and Translator Attributed; Foreign Title (Work Translated/Not Translated)

Snyyvek, J. B. 1968. *Petroleum Science,* second edition, trans. L. Friedman. Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA: Oilfield Science Series, Elsevier (1977).

Darcy, H. P. G. 1856. *The Public Fountains of the City of Dijon (Les Fontaines publiques de la ville de Dijon)*, trans. P. Bobeck. Dubuque, Iowa, USA: Kendall Hunt Publishing Co. (2004)

Leibenzon, L. S. 1934. *Mechanics in Oil Production, Part II* (in Russian). Moscow, Russia: Gorgeonefteizdat.

Book in a Series

Ertekin, T., Sun, Q., and Zhang, J. 2019. *Reservoir Simulation: Problems and Solutions*, Vol. 28. Richardson, Texas, USA: SPE Textbook Series, Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Chapter in a Book

Dewhurst, D. N., Piane, D., Claudio, E. et al. 2018. Microstructural, Geomechanical, and Petrophysical Characterization of Shale Caprocks. In *Geological Carbon Storage: Subsurface Seals and Caprock Integrity,* ed. S. Vialle, J. Ajo-Franklin, J. W. Carey, Chap. 1, 1–30. Washington, DC, USA: Geophysical Monograph Series, American Geophysical Union.

Reprint

Barceló, D. and Hennion, M.-C. (1997). 2003. *Trace Determination of Pesticides and Their Degradation Products in Water.* Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Elsevier Science B.V.

Muskat, M. 1949. *Physical Principles of Oil Production*. Columbus, Ohio, USA: McGraw-Hill (repr. Springer, 1981).

Section D-2: Conferences and Proceedings

Conference/Meeting or Proceedings Paper

Aslam, U., Perez Cardenas, L. H., and Kimushin, A. 2021. Application of an Integrated Ensemble-Based History Matching Approach—An Offshore Field Case Study. Presented at the SPE Trinidad and Tobago Section Energy Resources Conference, Virtual, 28–30 June. https://doi.org/10.2118/200908-MS.

Ugueto, G. A., Wojtaszek, M., Huckabee, P. T. et al. 2021. An Integrated View of Hydraulic Induced Fracture Geometry in Hydraulic Fracture Test Site 2. Presented at the SPE/AAPG/SEG Unconventional Resources Technology Conference, Houston, Texas, USA, 26–28 June. https://doi.org/10.15530/urtec-2021-5396.

Erdogan, K. and Aktepe, S. 2017. Can New Seismic Imaging Technologies Reduce Exploration Risks? *Proc.,* 22nd World Petroleum Congress, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 July, 10 pages. WPC-22-1981.

Fang, C., Dong, H., Zhang, T. et al. 2021. Mathematical Models of Overparameterized Neural Networks. In *Proceedings of the IEEE*, Vol. 109, No. 5, 683–703. Piscataway, New Jersey, USA: IEEE. https://doi.org/10.1109/JPROC.2020.3048020.

Oral Presentation, not Included in Conference Proceedings

Detienne, J. L. and Po, V. 2005. PWRI Design for Soft Sand Formations. Oral presentation given at the SPE Advanced Technology Workshop on Produced Water Re-injection, Biarritz, France, 20–24 June.

Section D-3: Journal Papers and Periodicals

Submitted Article, Accepted/Not Yet Published

Ao, X., Wu, H., Wang, R. et al. Forthcoming. The Investigation of Proppant Particle-Fluid Flow in a Vertical Fracture with a Contracted Aperture. *SPE J.* (accepted 23 June 2021).

In-Text Citation Examples: (Ao et al., forthcoming) or Ao et al. (forthcoming)

Published Article or Article in Press

Ofei, T. N., Kalaga, D. V., Lund, B. et al. 2021. Laboratory Evaluation of Static and Dynamic Sag in Oil-Based Drilling Fluids. *SPE J.* **26** (3): 1072–1091. https://doi.org/10.2118/199567-PA.

Huang, X., Zhang, L., Zhang, R. et al. 2021. Numerical Simulation of Gas-Liquid Two-Phase Flow in the Micro-Fracture Networks in Fractured Reservoirs. *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering* **94:** 104101. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jngse.2021.104101.

Rystad: US Producers See Cost to Supply LNG to Asia Increase. 2021. *Oil and Gas Journal* **119** (7): 38.

Zhong, Z., Esteban, L. Rezaee, R. et al. 2021. The Pressure Dependence of the Archie Cementation Exponent for Samples from the Ordovician Goldwyer Shale Formation in Australia. *SPE J.* (in press; posted 30 June 2021). https://doi.org/10.2118/206710-PA.

Article in an Online Periodical or Company Website

Mohaghegh, S. D. 2021. In Petroleum Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence Avoids the Black Box. *Data Science and Digital Engineering* (18 June), https://jpt.spe.org/in-petroleum-data-analytics-artificial-intelligence-avoids-the-black-box.

Schlumberger. 2021. Schlumberger's DrillPlan Solution Received 2021 OTC Spotlight on New Technology Award, https://www.slb.com/resource-library/article/2021/drillplan-solution-receives-2021-otc-spotlight-on-new-technology-award (accessed 12 July 2021).

Non-Journal Article/Whitepaper with Author and Translator Attributed

Borisov, J. P. 1964. Oil Production Using Horizontal and Multiple Deviation Wells, trans. J. Strauss. Bartlesville, Oklahoma, USA: R&D Library, Phillips Petroleum Co. (1984).

Foreign Language Article (Translated/Not Translated)

Verigin, N. N. 1952. On the Pressurized Forcing of Binder Solutions into Rocks in Order to Increase the Strength and Imperviousness to Water of the Foundations of Hydrotechnical Installations (in Russian). *Akademija Nauk SSR Izvestija Odt. Tehn. Nauk* **5:** 674–687.

Einstein, A. 1906. Eine neue Bestimmung der Moleküldimensionen (A New Determination of the Molecular Dimensions). *Ann. Phys.* **19** (2): 289–306.

Section D-4: Unique SPE-Specific Examples

SPE Manuscripts (Non-Conference), Not Found on OnePetro

Pickup, G. A. and Christie, M. A. 2009. Top-Down Reservoir Modelling: From Material Balance to Reservoir Simulation. Paper SPE-12606-MS available from SPE, Richardson, Texas, USA.

SPE Paper Published in Transactions (1921–1995)

Harris, P. C. and Reidenbach, V. G. 1987. High-Temperature Rheological Study of Foam Fracturing Fluids. *J Pet Technol* **39** (5): 613–619. https://doi.org/10.2118/13177-PA.

Harris, P. C. and Reidenbach, V. G. 1987. High-Temperature Rheological Study of Foam Fracturing Fluids. In *Transactions of the Society of Petroleum Engineers*, Vol. 283, Part I, 613–619. Richardson, Texas, USA: Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Do not use the following format:

Tracy, G. W. 1955. Simplified Form of Material Balance Equation. *Trans., AIME,* **204:** 243–255.

Comment/Discussion on a Published Paper

Peaceman, D. W. 1990. Further Discussion of Productivity of a Horizontal Well. *SPE Res Eng* **5** (3): 437–438. https://doi.org/10.2118/18298-PA.

Takacs, G. 2021. Comment on SPE-204215-PA, Complete Simulation and Fault Diagnosis of Sucker-Rod Pumping. *SPE Prod & Oper* **36** (2): 277–290 (comment follows paper). https://doi.org/10.2118/204215-PA.

SPE Distinguished Lecture/Distinguished Author Series

Schein, G. 2005. The Application and Technology of Slickwater Fracturing. Paper SPE 108807 presented as a Distinguished Lecture during the 2004–05 season.

Saggaf, M. M. 2008. A Vision for Future Upstream Technologies. Distinguished Author Series, *J Pet Technol* **60** (3): 54–98. https://doi.org/10.2118/109323-JPT.

JPT Article (Paper Highlights)

Carpenter, C. 2021. Work Flow History Matches Numerical Simulation Models of Fractured Shale Wells. *J Pet Technol* **73** (4): 60–61. https://doi.org/10.2118/0421-0060-JPT.

NOTE: JPT Paper Highlights are synopses of non-peer-reviewed conference papers written by SPE staff. Authors should perform due diligence in obtaining and referencing the original work for inclusion in books or journal papers.

Section D-5: Miscellaneous

Blog

Energy Information Administration (EIA). 2021. EIA Product Highlight: Southern California Daily Energy Report. Today in Energy, 12 July 2021, https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=48657 (accessed 12 July 2021).

Brochure

Merck. 2021. Milli-Q® IQ 7003/05/10/15 Integrated Ultrapure & Pure Water Systems. Brochure, Darmstadt, Germany: Merck KGaA.

Congressional Hearing—Testimony

Happer, W. 2009. Climate Change. Oral testimony given before the 111th Congress Full Committee hearing "Update on the Latest Global Warming Science," US Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Washington, DC, USA, 25 February.

Dharan, B. G. 2004a. Prepared testimony for the US House Committee on Financial Services, 108th Congress, Second Session. Improving the Relevance and Reliability of Oil and Gas Reserves Disclosures, 31–50. Hearing, 21 July 2004 (Serial No. 108–105), Shell Games: Corporate Governance and Accounting for Oil and Gas Reserves, http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108_house_hearings&docid=f:96549.pdf (downloaded 14 January 2010).

Court Case

El Paso Firemen and Policemen's Pension Fund v. Stone Energy Corporation. 2006. Case 6:05-cv-02088-TLM-MEM, Doc. 61 (W.D. La. 14 June 2006), http://securities.stanford.edu/filings-documents/1035/SGY05_01/2007817_r01x_0502088.pdf (downloaded 22 June 2010).

Groucho Marx Prods. v. Playboy Enters. 1977. No. 77, Civ. 1782 (S.D. N.Y. 30 December 1977).

Database

NOTE: Journal, magazine, or newspaper articles accessed through a database should be referenced as a journal, magazine, or newspaper article.

Thoms, K. J. 2001. They're Not Just Big Kids: Motivating Adult Learners. ERIC database, http://www.eric.ed.gov/ (accessed 1 January 2001).

National Petroleum Council. 1984. NPC Public Database, http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/Software/database.html (accessed 23 May 1990).

Lemmon, E. W., Huber, M. L., and McLinden, M. O. 2007. NIST Standard Reference Database 23: Reference Fluid Thermodynamic and Transport Properties-REFPROP, Version 8.0. Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA: Standard Reference Data Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Film/Video or Other A/V Recording

Taylor, G. I. 1972. Low Reynolds number flows. VHS produced by Educational Services Incorporated under the direction of the National Committee for Fluid Mechanics Films. Chicago, Illinois, USA: Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation.

Lecture, Short Course, or Course Notes

Caicedo, M. and Mora P. 2004. Temas de propagacion de ondas. Lecture, Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas (25 June 2014).

Kamal, M. M. 1998. What You Can and Cannot Obtain from Today's Well Testing Technology. Presented as an SPE Distinguished Lecture during the 1997–1998 season; February 1998 lecture presented in Perth, Australia.

Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists (CSPG). 2006. Coal Bed Methane: An Integrated Approach to Reservoir Characterization and Production. CSPG CSEG SWLS Short Course SCPRE 10 presented 12 May 2006, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Thomsen, L. 2002. Understanding seismic anisotropy in exploration and exploitation. Lecture Notes, SEG/EAGE Distinguished Instructor Short Course No. 5, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA.

Legal Citation

US Code of Federal Regulations. 1996. 33 CFR § 155.1010, Oil or Hazardous Material Pollution Prevention Regulations for Vessels, Subpart D—Tank Vessel Response Plans for Oil—Purpose [CGD 91-034, 61 FR 1081]. http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&SID=eddbedaf9c9739d0c0ce79d3ea762279&rgn=div8&view=text&node=33:2.0.1.5.24.4.161.1&idno=33 (accessed May 2012).

2 Colorado Code of Regulations § 404-1:1202.d.(2) (2007).

NOTE: Use of Bluebook standard for legal citations is acceptable.

Patents—US and International

Cardenas, R. L., Carlin, J. T., and Flournoy, K. H. 1974. Surfactant Oil Recovery Process for Use in Formations Containing High Concentrations of Polyvalent Ions Such as Calcium and Magnesium. US Patent No. 3,799,264.

Moses, V. and Harris, R. E. 1994. Acidising Underground Reservoirs. International (PCT) Patent No. WO 94/25731.

Lund, A., Lysne, D., Larson, R. et al. 2004. Method and system for transporting a flow of fluid hydrocarbons containing water. US Patent No. 6,774,276; International (PCT) Patent No. WO/2000/025062; Norwegian Patent No. NO 311,854.

Personal Communications

NOTE: May be cited only as footnotes. Do NOT include in reference list.

* Personal communication with J. Doe. 2006. Dallas, Texas, USA: Exxon Mobil Corp.

PhD Dissertation or MS Thesis

Flemal, R. C. 1967. *Sedimentology of the Sespe Formation, Southwestern California*. PhD dissertation, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA (May 1967).

Photograph

Xell. 2015. Barge at the Danube, Wachau, Austria (21 August 2005), http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Danube_oil_tanker.jpg (accessed 25 June 2014)

Kerr, I. H. 1935. Straw Stacks, March Thaw, http://www.art2life.ca.

Jansen, F. 1994. 8 O'Clock (1920). In *German Expressionist Woodcuts*, ed. S. Weller, Plate 12. New York City, New York, USA: Dover Publications.

Photograph (Uncredited)

Navajo "Olla" Woven container with "Pitch" Coating. Undated file photo, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA.

Podcast

Zijlstra, M. 2007. Lingua Franca. ABC Radio National podcast, http://www.abc.net.au/rn/linguafranca/ (accessed 25 May 2007).

Lucier, G. 2006. Engineering in the Biotech Era. PSU Experts From the Field podcast presentation, 28 September 2006, http://www.engr.psu.edu/NewsEvents/podcasts.aspx (downloaded 23 June 2011).

Preprint

Kingma, D. P. and Ba, J. 2014. Adam: A Method for Stochastic Optimization. arXiv:1412.6980. https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6980 (preprint; last revised 30 January 2017).

Published Company or Government Report

Shell Oil. 1975. Enhanced Recovery. Internal Report, Shell Oil Company, Houston, Texas, USA.

Doscher, T.M. 1982. Scaled Physical Model Studies of the Steam Drive Process. Final report, Contract No. DE-AT03-77ET 12075, US DOE, Washington, DC, USA (November 1982).

Recommended Practices and Standards

API RP 61, Recommended Practice for Evaluating Short-Term Proppant-Pack Conductivity, first edition. 1989. Washington, DC, USA: API.

ASTM A370-05, Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products. 2005. West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, USA: ASTM International. https://doi.org/10.1520/A0370-05.

GB/T 13173.6-1991, Determination of Foaming Power for Synthetic Detergents—Ross-Miles Method (in Chinese). 1991. Beijing: Standardization Administration of China (SAC).

Software/Applications

Adobe Dreamweaver CS4, Version 10.0. 2008. San Jose, California, USA: Adobe Systems Inc.

Chu, K. T. and Prodanovic, M. 2008. Level Set Method Library (LSMLIB), http://ktchu.serendipityresearch.org/software/lsmlib/index.html (accessed 1 November 2008).

Schlumberger. 2005. Eclipse Reservoir Engineering Software, http://www.slb.com/content/services/software/resent/.

Technical/Educational Course

CSPG*. 2006. Coal Bed Methane: An Integrated Approach to Reservoir Characterization and Production. CSPG CSEG SWLS Short Course SCPRE 10 presented 12 May 2006, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

* instructor's name OR sponsoring entity

Unpublished Report

Li, C. 1999. Experimental Investigation and Theoretical Analysis of the Shale Water Activity at Downhole Conditions. Annual report, Drilling Research Program, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, USA (unpublished).

User Guide/Manual

Gray, H. E. 1974. Vertical Flow Correlation in Gas Wells. In *User Manual for API 14B Subsurface Controlled Safety Valve Sizing Computer Program*, Appendix B. Washington, DC, USA: API.

CMG. 2006. GEM Advanced Compositional Reservoir Simulator, Version 2006 User Guide. Calgary, Alberta, Canada: CMG.

Website

Pinnacle Technologies. 2007. FracproPT, http://www.fracpro.com/fracpropt.html (accessed 14 April 2008).

Ambler, S. W. 2006. Enterprise Modeling Anti-Patterns, http://www.agilemodeling.com/essays/enterpriseModelingAntiPatterns.htm (accessed 5 March 2006).

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1995. 1995 National Oil and Gas Assessment Province Boundaries, http://geo-nsdi.er.usgs.gov/metadata/digital-data/30/boundary.html (accessed 19 October 2007).

Wiki

An Essay Evolves. 2007. Freud and Science (8 March 2007 revision), http://evolvingessay.pbwiki.com/Freud+and+Science (accessed 20 May 2007).

Wikipedia. 2010. Semipermeable membrane (4 October 2010 revision), http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Semipermeable_membrane&oldid=388646914 (accessed 20 December 2010).

Section D-6: Inline Citations

- Cite references in the text or in figure or table captions by placing the author's last name and the year of publication in parentheses. If the author's name is used in the text, include only the year of the reference in parentheses.

  Examples: The generally accepted method (Smith 1990) offers several advantages.

  Smith (1990) provides a detailed explanation of this method.

  Fig. 2.7—Stresses acting on the borehole wall (after Aadnoy 1996).

- If the text cites more than one reference from the same author in the same year, add "a," "b," etc. to distinguish between the references. Separate references included in the same set of parentheses with semicolons.

  Examples: Smith et al. (2004a, 2004b) showed that…

  The method is analyzed in several studies (Smith 1990; Jones and Smith 1992; Smith et al. 2004).

  This practice is common across the industry (Smith 1992, 1994b; Jones 1996).

- If the referenced source is of considerable length and more than one part of it is referenced in the current paper, the in-text citation may include original figure or page numbers for clarification.

  Examples: Yousef (1956, Fig. 4) first described this effect several decades ago.

  A different section of the same earlier work was dedicated to this phenomenon (Smith et al. 1997, p. 234–236).

- When citing standards in text, do not spell out the abbreviations [i.e., American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice (RP) 7G]. The abbreviated term is the actual name of the standard and should not be deconstructed.

  Correct: *API SPEC 2F* (1981) defines this process.

  The operating limits (*API RP 7G* 1989) are defined as…

  Incorrect: *API Specification 2F* (1981) defines this process.

  The operating limits (*API* 1989) are defined as…