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ABSTRACT

The principle aim in this analysis is to evaluate and interpret the porosity-depth relationships in the Tertiary rocks in the Soluq Depression. Generally, the porosity in a formation is a function of its present depth only when that depth is its maximum depth of burial. From sonic log interval transit-time for ten wells scattered in the area, the porosity has been estimated, in order to evaluate and analyse the history of burial and erosion in the sedimentary sequences deposited on the western margin of the Soluq Depression.

The comparison of modelled normal compaction trends with actual compaction trends can be used to quantify zones of over-compaction and under-compaction in a rock column. The porosity analysis in this research is basically based on the comparison of the observed shale and limestone regression lines with the normal porosity-depth model. The normal porosity-depth model represents measurements on 'pure' shales and limestones, which are believed to be at their maximum depth of burial. The difference between the two curves may allow any depth of burial anomalies to be identified through the rock columns in the Soluq Depression.

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1. Introduction

Here introduce the paper, and put a nomenclature if necessary, in a box with the same font size as the rest of the paper. The paragraphs continue from here and are only separated by headings, subheadings, images and formulae. The section headings are arranged by numbers, bold and 12 pt. Here follows further instructions for authors..

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All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Leave one line space between the heading and the table. Only horizontal lines **should** be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which authors may find useful.

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An example of a column heading	Column A (<i>t</i>)	Column B (<i>T</i>)
And an entry	1	2
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Section headings should be left justified, with the first letter capitalized and numbered consecutively, starting with the Introduction. Sub-section headings should be in capital and lower-case italic letters, numbered 1.1, 1.2, etc, and left justified, with second and subsequent lines indented. You may need to insert a page break to keep a heading with its text.

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Footnotes should be avoided if possible. Necessary footnotes should be denoted in the text by consecutive superscript letters. The footnotes should be typed single spaced, and in smaller type size (8pt), at the foot of the page in which they are mentioned, and separated from the main text by a short line extending at the foot of the column.

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All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,...n). All photographs, schemas, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. Line drawings should be good quality scans or true electronic output. Low-quality scans are not acceptable. Figures must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Lettering and symbols should be clearly defined either in the caption or in a legend provided as part of the figure. Figures should be placed at the top or bottom of a page wherever possible, as close as possible to the first reference to them in the paper.

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save space, see Fig 1. They must be numbered consecutively, all figures, and all tables respectively.

Equations and formulae should be typed and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right hand side of the page (if referred to explicitly in the text),

$$\rho = \frac{\bar{E}}{J_c(T = \text{const.}) \cdot \left(P \cdot \left(\frac{\bar{E}}{E_c} \right)^m + (1 - P) \right)}$$

They should also be separated from the surrounding text by one space.

Acknowledgements

These and the Reference headings are in bold but have no numbers. Text below continues as normal.

References

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Jones, H., Cable, G., 2000. The art of writing a scientific article. *J. Sci. Commun.* 163, 51-59.

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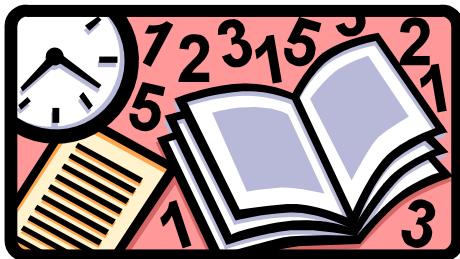


Fig. 1. (a) first picture