

# ICP-Forests / FutMon

Combined FutMon/ICP Forests Expert Panel, February 2010, Tampere, Finland

## Data Access & Publication Policy

Status / Objectives / Suggestions / Benefits / ...



# ICP-Forests / FutMon

## Status–Objectives–Suggestions–Benefits

- ❑ Co-operation in ICP-Forest allow ecosystem studies that would be to much work for single partners!
- ❑ A lot of Science has to be done before we can start to do Science
- ❑ Discussion/Agreement on Data Access Policy and Publication Policy (see “previous events” 25th TF)
- ❑ Manual; “2. Scope ...” -> “6.4 Data reporting”
- ❑ QA Session: Need to check for data misinterpretation
- ❑ Pressure of publishing in peer reviewed journals
- ❑ Technical report => publication in scientific journal
- ❑ Investment vs. Publication Output => further Funding?
- ❑ Habits in other fields of Science?

# Example of a paper in (Impact factor: 5)



Search for invisibly decaying Higgs bosons in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0 h^0$  production at  $\sqrt{s} = 183\text{--}209$  GeV

OPAL Collaboration

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## ABSTRACT

A search is performed for Higgs bosons decaying into invisible final state  $Z^0$  boson in  $e^+e^-$  collisions at energies between 183 and 209 GeV. The collected by the OPAL detector at LEP corresponding to an integrated analysis aims to select events containing the hadronic decay product momentum, as expected from Higgs boson decay into a pair of stable particles. No excess over the expected background from Standard Model the production of invisibly decaying Higgs bosons produced in association. Assuming a branching ratio  $\text{BR}(h^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}) = 1$ , a lower limit of boson mass at the 95% confidence level. Limits on the production bosons are also obtained.

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## 1. Introduction

The Higgs boson [1] is an important prediction of the Standard Model (SM) [2] but has not yet been observed. It should be produced mainly through  $(e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0 h^0)$  if its mass is Higgs boson dominantly decays into invisibly accessible particles, while LEP II. In some models beyond the SM the production of invisibly decaying Higgs bosons produced in association. Assuming a branching ratio  $\text{BR}(h^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}) = 1$ , a lower limit of boson mass at the 95% confidence level. Limits on the production bosons are also obtained.

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The Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM) [3] is a natural extension of the SM. In the MSSM, the Higgs boson  $h^0$  is the lightest neutral Higgs boson. The production of invisibly decaying Higgs bosons produced in association. Assuming a branching ratio  $\text{BR}(h^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}) = 1$ , a lower limit of boson mass at the 95% confidence level. Limits on the production bosons are also obtained.

In a non-linear supersymmetric model, the Higgs boson  $h^0$  is the lightest neutral Higgs boson. The production of invisibly decaying Higgs bosons produced in association. Assuming a branching ratio  $\text{BR}(h^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}) = 1$ , a lower limit of boson mass at the 95% confidence level. Limits on the production bosons are also obtained.

In a non-linear supersymmetric model, the Higgs boson  $h^0$  is the lightest neutral Higgs boson. The production of invisibly decaying Higgs bosons produced in association. Assuming a branching ratio  $\text{BR}(h^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}) = 1$ , a lower limit of boson mass at the 95% confidence level. Limits on the production bosons are also obtained.



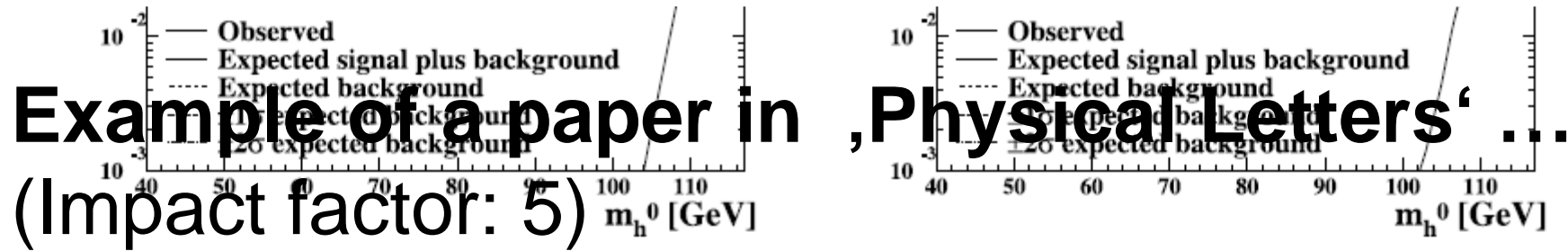


Fig. 6. Limits on the relative production rate for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0h^0 \rightarrow Z^0\chi^0\chi^{0r}$  (nearly invisible decay) at the 95% CL, normalised to the SM production rate for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0H^0$ , (a) for  $\Delta M = 2$  GeV and (b) for  $\Delta M = 4$  GeV, assuming  $\text{BR}(h^0 \rightarrow \chi^0\chi^{0r}) = 100\%$  as a function of  $m_{h^0}$ . (c) and (d) show the  $1 - \text{CL}_b$  for  $\Delta M = 2$  and 4 GeV, respectively.

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## **Data Acknowledgement Policy of ICP Forests**

In case that publications are foreseen based on transnational ICP Forests data, NFC's will be informed by the publishing authors prior to submission of the manuscript. The information does not need to include the manuscript but will inform on main outcomes and on the data that are the basis for the evaluations.

**Data providers** are **not** automatically **co-authors**. They **shall**, however, be mentioned in the **acknowledgements** of the publications.

In case that ICP Forests data from the central data base are used, the names of the countries will be mentioned, not the persons responsible for the data submission or coordination of the national programmes.

Example:

„The evaluation were carried out with data submitted under the joint EU/ICP Forests monitoring programme (see [www.icp-forests.org](http://www.icp-forests.org)).

Specifically, **data from Country1, Country2, Country3, .... were used.**“

# ICP-Forests / FutMon

Status–**Objectives**–Suggestions–Benefits

- ❑ Make life not more complicated
- ❑ Stimulate evaluation and publication process
- ❑ Increase output and quality of scientific publications
- ❑ Increase visibility of programm and contributions
- ❑ Increase chances to receive further funding
  
- ❑ **Invite ‘data providing scientists’ to participate as co-authors in publications in scientific journals:**
  - *How to get access to data (FIMCI, JRC, vTI)*
  - *How to acknowledge the scientists, institutes and funding of the data*

# Status–Objectives–Suggestions–Benefits–

## Data Acknowledgment in Scientific Journals

1. **Data Requests** are submitted to PCC specifying
  - (i) the consortium,
  - (ii) the objective,
  - (iii) the evaluation approach and
  - (iv) the requested data [[→Webform?](#)].
2. The **NFC's will be contacted** by the PCC about the requests on their data of the data [[→Email?](#)].
3. The **requestor's invite**, data providing scientists' to **participate as co-authors** in evaluation and publication process with an email to the country's **Expert Panel Members** [[→ Annually actualised address list?](#)].  
If invited Expert are not (or not the only) data providing scientist they can invite others.

# Status–Objectives–Suggestions–Benefits

## Data Acknowledgement in Scientific Journals

4. An Agreement to **participate as co-authors** is understood as a **commitment to contribute** to the improvement of the quality of the publications by at least
  - (i) *going through un-plausible data upon request*
  - (ii) *check publication for misinterpretations.*In case of no **reaction within 1 month**, it is assumed, that the invited scientists do not want to be co-authors.
5. Requestor's (i) include **specific acknowledgement** requested by the NFC's into the publication  
[→ [Data Submission: Special Acknowledgements](#)]  
and **report successful publication to PCC**  
[→ [Data Submission: Publications](#)].
6. Conflicts are generally solved in a co-operative way. However, in extreme cases, PCC might restrict future data access for involved consortiums.



# ICP-Forests / FutMon

Status–Objectives–Suggestions–Benefits - **Implementation**

- Clear rules in Manual and Website on “Data Access Policy” and “Publication Policy”
  
  - Use of the effective Data-Base at the PCC for:
    - ◆ Expert Panel Member’s name, email & affiliation\*
    - ◆ Special acknowledgment requirements\*
    - ◆ List of Data requests
    - ◆ List of Publications
- \*) annually submitted by NFC’s
- Find way to implement it for FIMCI and JRC Data?
  - Time scale for implementation?

# ICP-Forests / FutMon

## Status–Objectives–Suggestions–**Benefits**

- ❑ Manual will become more complete
- ❑ Increase the confidence in the co-operation
- ❑ More data from third parties may be submitted
- ❑ Data owner will benefit from being more involved, thus from a true co-operation from A – Z
- ❑ Partners and the Program itself may benefit from higher visibility in scientific publications
- ❑ Participation in the program may become more attractive for countries and scientists