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Nucleic Acids Research

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Gene Regulation, Chromatin and Epigenetics

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Chromatin and epigenetic features of long-range gene regulation

Nathan Harmston [1,2] and Boris Lenhard [1,2,3,*]

Author Affiliations

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Received February 11,
Revision received May 13,
Accepted May 14,

Abstract

The precise regulation of gene transcription during metazoan development is controlled by a complex system of interactions between transcription factors, histone modifications and modifying enzymes and chromatin conformation. Developments in chromosome conformation capture technologies have revealed that interactions between regions o chromatin are pervasive and highly cell-type specific. The movement of enhancers and promoters in and out of higher-order chromatin structures within the nucleus are associated with changes in expressior and histone modifications. However, the factors responsible for mediati these changes and determining enhancer:promoter specificity are still r completely known. In this review, we summarize what is known about tl patterns of epigenetic and chromatin features characteristic of element involved in long-range interactions. In addition, we review the insights into both local and global patterns of chromatin interactions that have

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Nucl. Acids Res.
7185-
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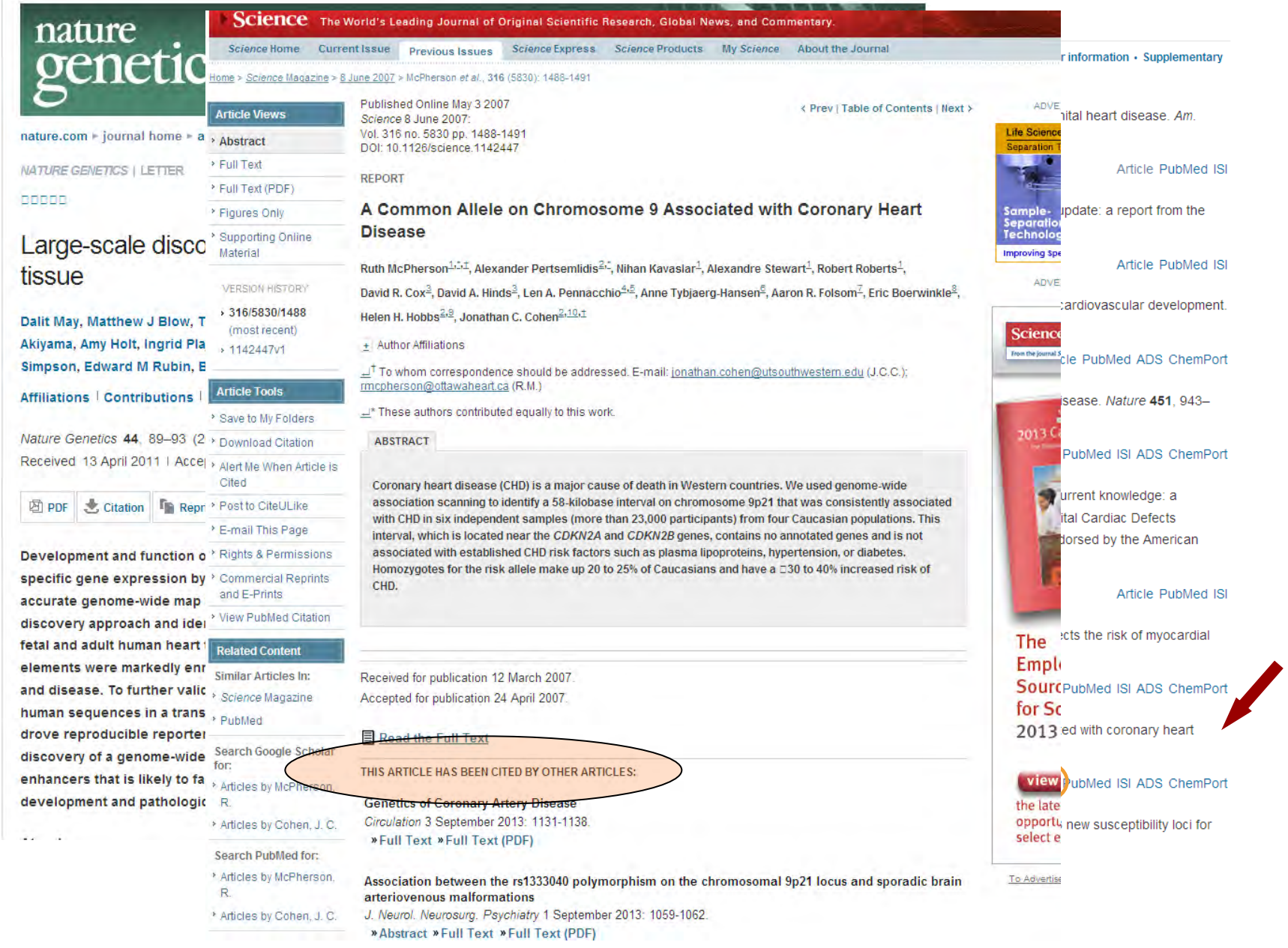

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Large-scale disco
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Dalit May, Matthew J Blow, T
Akiyama, Amy Holt, Ingrid Pla
Simpson, Edward M Rubin, E

Affiliations | Contributions |

Nature Genetics 44, 89–93 (2
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Published Online May 3 2007
Science 8 June 2007:
Vol. 316 no. 5830 pp. 1488-1491
DOI: 10.1126/science.1142447

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REPORT

A Common Allele on Chromosome 9 Associated with Coronary Heart Disease

Ruth McPherson[1,*,†], Alexander Pertsemlidis[2,*], Nihan Kavaslar[1], Alexandre Stewart[1], Robert Roberts[1], David R. Cox[3], David A. Hinds[3], Len A. Pennacchio[4,5], Anne Tybjaerg-Hansen[6], Aaron R. Folsom[7], Eric Boerwinkle[8], Helen H. Hobbs[2,9], Jonathan C. Cohen[2,10,†]

± Author Affiliations

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* These authors contributed equally to this work.

ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a major cause of death in Western countries. We used genome-wide association scanning to identify a 58-kilobase interval on chromosome 9p21 that was consistently associated with CHD in six independent samples (more than 23,000 participants) from four Caucasian populations. This interval, which is located near the *CDKN2A* and *CDKN2B* genes, contains no annotated genes and is not associated with established CHD risk factors such as plasma lipoproteins, hypertension, or diabetes. Homozygotes for the risk allele make up 20 to 25% of Caucasians and have a □30 to 40% increased risk of CHD.

Received for publication 12 March 2007.
Accepted for publication 24 April 2007.

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Circulation 3 September 2013: 1131-1138.
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J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry 1 September 2013: 1059-1062.
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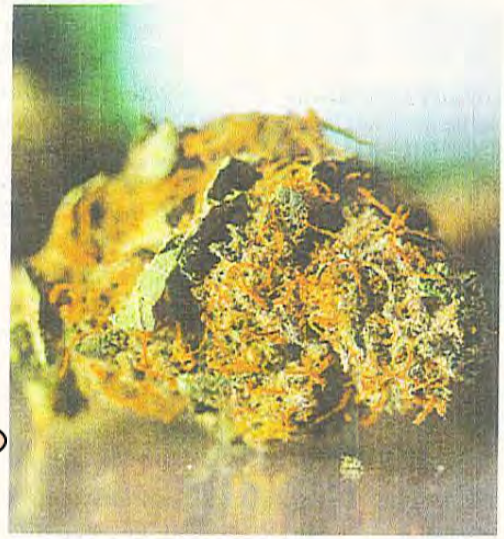
Cannabis macht verwundbar

Marihuanakonsum in der Schwangerschaft: Das Wissen über die Folgen wächst

Bis zu fünf Prozent aller Mütter räumen bei Befragungen ein, während der Schwangerschaft Cannabis konsumiert zu haben. Damit gehört die Substanz zu den am häufigsten gebrauchten illegalen Drogen, mit denen werdende Mütter und ihre ungeborenen Kinder in Berührung kommen – so lautet die Bilanz eines australischen Wissenschaftlerteams, das jetzt mit einer Studie im „Journal of Perinatology" angetreten ist, die vielen Mythen, die über Cannabiskonsum in der Schwangerschaft kursieren, ein für allemal aus der Welt zu schaffen (doi: 10.1038/jp.2013.180).

Etwa 180 Millionen Menschen weltweit konsumieren Cannabis. Dass es versehentlich auch am Anfang von Schwangerschaften konsumiert wird, verwundert deshalb nicht. Auch in deutschen Mütterforen findet man Beiträge, in denen Frauen sich die Besorgnis über den Konsum in den ersten Wochen der Schwangerschaft von der Seele schreiben. Aber es gibt auch Bekenntnisse wie: „Ich bin im siebten Monat schwanger, und es ist sehr traurig, dass ich es nicht



Marihuana Foto Bloomberg

schrieben, wenn auch nicht anhand großer Gruppen untersucht, ist auch eine veränderte Reaktion auf routinemäßige Reflextests nach der Geburt und auf den Schlafzyklus der Babys.

Am häufigsten wurde versucht, die

schätzen, weil die späteren kognitiven Fähigkeiten und das Verhalten auch von der Umwelt beeinflusst werden, der die Kinder nach der Geburt ausgesetzt sind. Die Australier nennen an dieser Stelle Stress, Armut und einen schlechten Ernährungsstatus, weisen aber auch darauf hin, dass der Konsum weiterer Drogen und von Alkohol in der Schwangerschaft die Entwicklung der Kinder zusätzlich beeinflussen kann, was es schwierig macht, die Auswirkungen von Cannabis für sich genommen zu erfassen.

Mehr über mögliche molekulare Mechanismen, die auf Cannabiskonsum in der Schwangerschaft folgen, hat derweil ein internationales Wissenschaftlerteam um Tibor Harkany von der Medizinischen Universität Wien herausgefunden. Die Forscher verabreichten die bedeutendste psychoaktive Komponente von Cannabis, Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol, an trächtige Mäuse („The EMBO Journal", doi: 10.1002/embj.201386035). Bei den Föten sank der Gehalt des Proteins Stathmin-2 in der Gehirnrinde. Das

FAZ, 12. Februar 2014

DOI names for access and citations

URLs are not persistent

- (e.g. Wren JD: **URL decay in MEDLINE- a 4-year follow-up study**. Bioinformatics. 2008, Jun 1;24(11):1381-5).

Digital Object Identifiers (DOI names) offer a solution

- Mostly widely used identifier for scientific articles
- Researchers, authors, publishers know how to use them
- Put datasets on the same playing field as articles

Dataset
Yancheva et al (2007). Analyses on sediment of Lake Maar. PANGAEA.
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.587840

Guidelines on Data Management in Horizon 2020

Version 1.0
11 December 2013

Annex 1: Data Management Plan (DMP) template

The purpose of the Data Management Plan (DMP) is to provide an analysis of the main elements of the data management policy that will be used by the applicants with regard to all the datasets that will be generated by the project.

The DMP is not a fixed document, but evolves during the lifespan of the project.

The DMP should address the points below on a dataset by dataset basis and should reflect the current status of reflection within the consortium about the data that will be produced.

- **Data set reference and name**

  Identifier for the data set to be produced.

- **Data set description**

  Description of the data that will be generated or collected, its origin (in case it is collected), nature and scale and to whom it could be useful, and whether it underpins a scientific publication. Information on the existence (or not) of similar data and the possibilities for integration and reuse.

- **Standards and metadata**

  Reference to existing suitable standards of the discipline. If these do not exist, an outline on how and what metadata will be created.

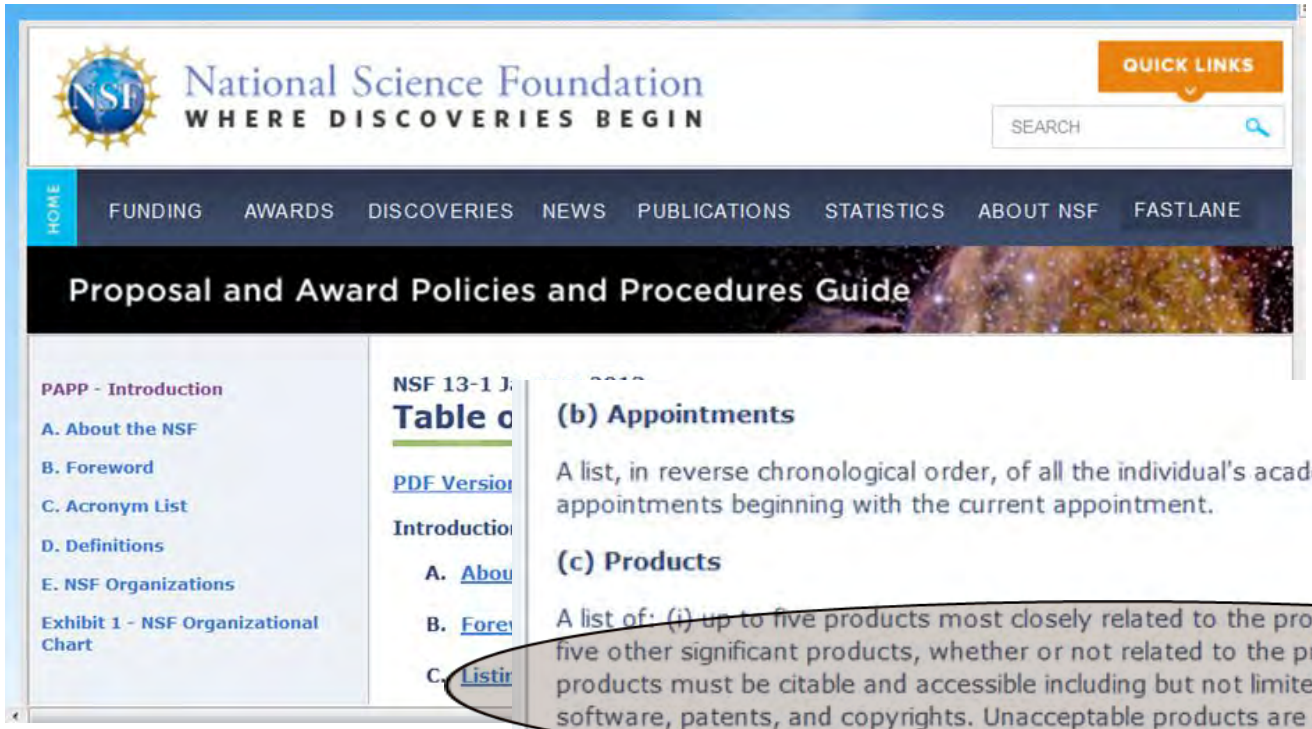
- **Data sharing**

  Description of how data will be shared, including access procedures, embargo periods (if any), outlines of technical mechanisms for dissemination and necessary software and other tools for enabling re-use, and definition of whether access will be widely open or restricted to specific groups. Identification of the repository where data will be stored, if already existing and identified, indicating in particular the type of repository (institutional, standard repository for the discipline, etc.).

  In case the dataset cannot be shared, the reasons for this should be mentioned (e.g. ethical, rules of personal data, intellectual property, commercial, privacy-related, security-related).

- **Archiving and preservation (including storage and backup)**

  Description of the procedures that will be put in place for long-term preservation of the data. Indication of how long the data should be preserved, what is its approximated end volume, what the associated costs are and how these are planned to be covered.



(b) Appointments

A list, in reverse chronological order, of all the individual's academic/professional appointments beginning with the current appointment.

(c) Products

A list of: (i) up to five products most closely related to the proposed project, and (ii) up to five other significant products, whether or not related to the proposed project. Acceptable products must be citable and accessible including but not limited to publications, data sets, software, patents, and copyrights. Unacceptable products are unpublished documents not yet submitted for publication, invited lectures, and additional lists of products. Only the list of 10 will be used in the review of the proposal.

Each product must include full citation information including (where applicable and practicable) names of all authors, date of publication or release, title, title of enclosing work such as journal or book, volume, issue, pages, website and Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or other Persistent Identifier.

(d) Synergistic Activities

A list of up to five examples that demonstrate the broader impact of the individual's professional and scholarly activities that focuses on the integration and transfer of knowledge as well as its creation. Examples could include, among others: innovations in teaching and training (e.g., development of curricular materials and pedagogical methods); contributions to the science of learning; development and/or refinement of research tools; computation methodologies, and algorithms for problem-solving; development of databases to support research and education; broadening the participation of groups underrepresented in science, mathematics, engineering and technology; and service to the

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ISO 26324

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Updated July 5, 2013

DataCite

- Global consortium carried by local institutions
- Focused on improving the scholarly infrastructure around datasets and other non-textual information
- Focused on working with data centres and organisations that hold data
- Providing standards, workflows and best-practice
- Initially, but not exclusively based on the DOI system

- Memorandum of Understanding, Paris, February 2009
- Officially founded December 1st 2009 in London

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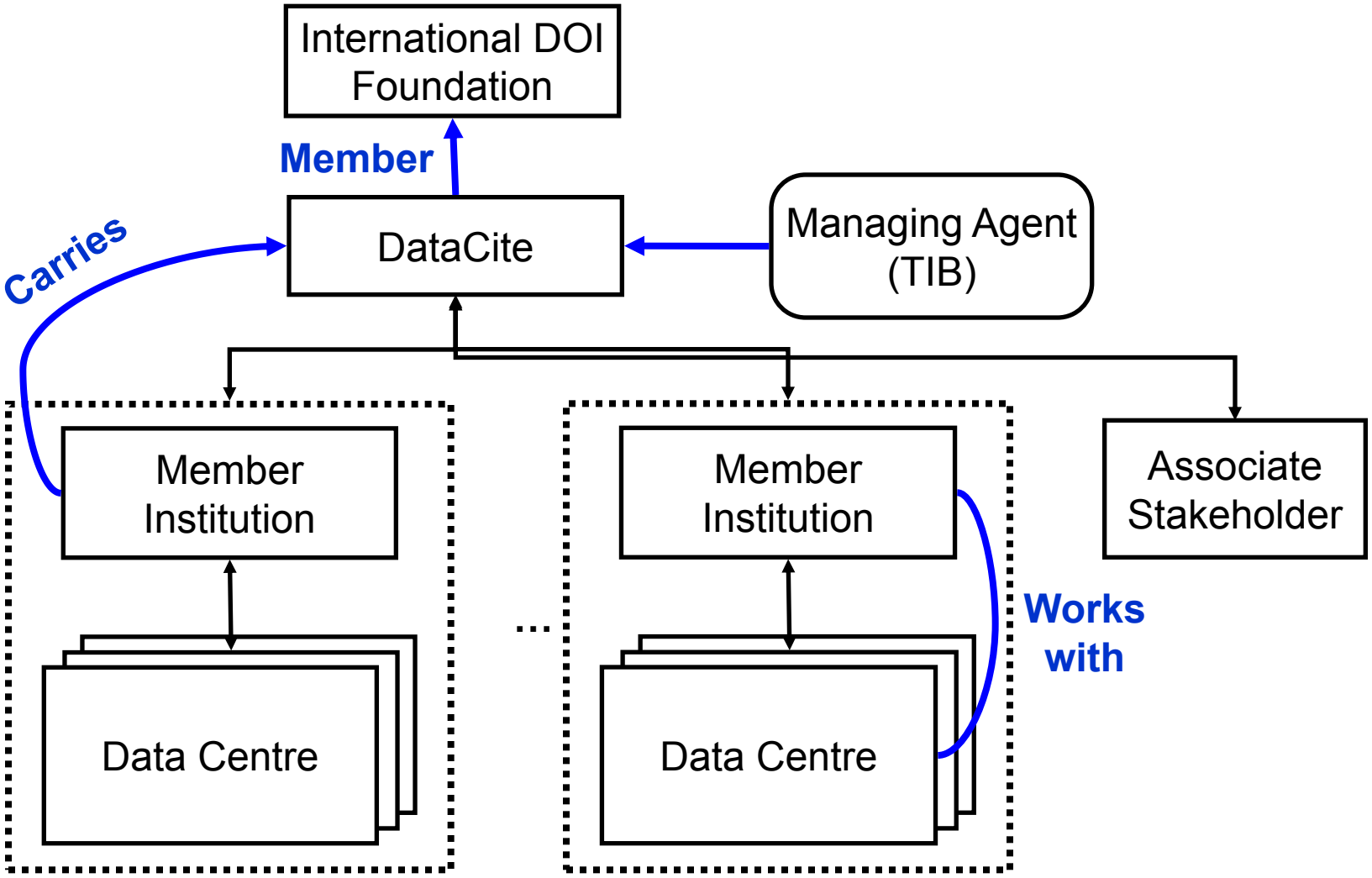
DataCite Structure



DataCite – the different roles

The DataCite registration agency

- Maintains the resolution infrastructure
- Maintains a searchable database of metadata
- Manages the identifiers over the long term
- Establishes and shares best practice

Publishing agents (data centres, research institutes, repositories, data publishers) are responsible for

- Quality assurance
- Content storage and access
- Creating the identifiers
- Creating and updating metadata

DataCite

What type of data are we talking about?

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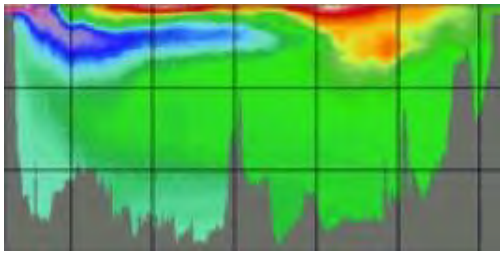

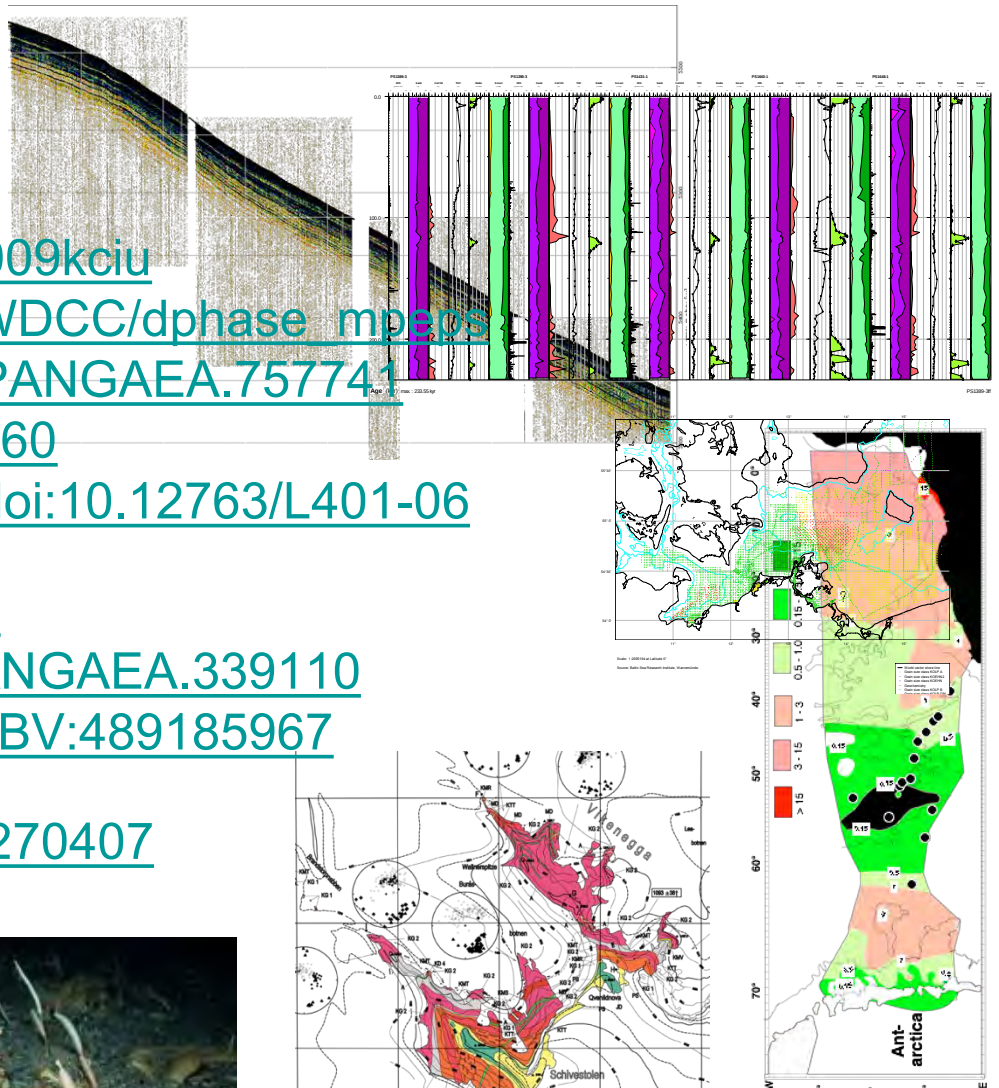

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- Event
- Audiovisual
- Image
- InteractiveResource
- Model
- PhysicalObject
- Service
- Software
- Sound
- Workflow
- Other

Anything that is the foundation of further research is research data

Data is evidence

Most frequent: Dataset (by far) > Text > Image > Collection, on the DataCite Metadata Store (MDS) platform

Bridging the gap

DOIs in Use: DataCite

CrossRef has registered more than 51 million DOIs on behalf of scholarly publishers. But CrossRef DOIs are not the only DOIs available in the scholarly community. DOIs for datasets associated with scholarly research are being registered by institutions in the DataCite network. **DataCite and CrossRef have committed to the interoperability of their DOIs.** Ideally, scholarly content like journals will cite related data by the appropriate DataCite DOI, and in return, the data record will cite the relevant article's CrossRef DOI. *(from CrossRef Quarterly, January 2012)*

DataCite

Helping you to find, access, and reuse data

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Published by Jan Brase on 14 June 2012 - 1:02pm

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crossref

August 10, 2012

CrossRef Joins STM-DataCite Statement

In June 2012, DataCite and the International Association of STM Publishers (STM) issued a joint statement on the Linkability and Citability of Research Data (http://www.stm-assoc.org/2012_06_14_STM_DataCite_Joint_Statement.pdf). CrossRef is pleased to join and support this statement and the best practices for data it recommends.

CrossRef, a not-for-profit association of representing 4,000 scholarly publisher with 55 million content items (journal and conference proceeding articles and books and book chapters), is committed to the interoperability of CrossRef and DataCite's services which are based on the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System, recently approved as an ISO Standard (**ISO 26324:2012, *Information and documentation - - Digital object identifier system***).

Specifically, CrossRef encourages publishers to use DataCite DOIs to link to data sets referenced in the published literature, and encourages authors of research papers to use CrossRef DOIs to link from data deposited in DataCite repositories to the published articles that draw on that data. CrossRef and DataCite are also collaborating on joint services, such as DOI Content Negotiation (http://crosscite.org/cn/), to enable publishers and data repositories to automatically interlink their content.

Publishers' data policies ?

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The voice of research publishing for 40 years

stm

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Brussels Declaration on STM Publishing

by the international scientific, technical and medical (STM) publishing community as represented by the individual publishing houses and publishing trade associations, who have indicated their assent below.

You can download this as a PDF document.

Many declarations have been made about the need for particular business models in the STM information community. STM publishers have largely remained silent on these matters as the majority are agnostic about business models: what works, works. However, despite very significant investment and a massive rise in access to scientific information, our community continues to be beset by propositions and manifestos on the practice of scholarly publishing. Unfortunately the measures proposed have largely not been investigated or tested in any evidence-based manner that would pass rigorous peer review. In the light of this, and based on over ten years experience in the economics of online publishing and our longstanding collaboration with researchers and librarians, we have decided to publish a declaration of principles which we believe to be self-evident.

1. **The mission of publishers is to maximise the dissemination of knowledge through economically self-sustaining business models.** We are committed to change and innovation that will make science more effective. We support academic freedom: authors should be free to choose where they publish in a healthy, undistorted free market
2. **Publishers organise, manage and financially support the peer review processes of STM journals.** The imprimatur that peer-reviewed journals give to accepted articles (registration, certification, dissemination and editorial improvement) is irreplaceable and fundamental to scholarship
3. **Publishers launch, sustain, promote and develop journals for the benefit of the scholarly community**
4. **Current publisher licensing models are delivering massive rises in scholarly access to research outputs.** Publishers have invested heavily to meet the challenges of digitisation and the annual 3% volume growth of the international scholarly literature, yet less than 1% of total R&D is spent on journals
5. **Copyright protects the investment of both authors and publishers.** Respect for copyright encourages the flow of information and rewards creators and entrepreneurs
6. **Publishers support the creation of rights-protected archives that preserve scholarship in perpetuity**
7. **Raw research data should be made freely available to all researchers.** Publishers encourage the public posting of the raw data outputs of research. Sets or sub-sets of data that are submitted with a paper to a journal should wherever possible be made freely accessible to other scholars
8. **Publishing in all media has associated costs.** Electronic publishing has costs not found in print publishing. The costs to deliver both are higher than print or electronic only. Publishing costs are the same whether funded by supply-side or demand-side models. If readers or their agents (libraries) don't fund publishing, then someone else (e.g. funding bodies, government) must

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lineage-minus (Lin-), the antibodies and fluorochromes that are contained in the 'cocktail' need to be specified for the 'dump' channel.

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Planktic foraminiferal flux and faunal composition of sediment trap L1_K276 in the northeastern Atlantic.

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Is supplement to the article:

Storz, David; Schulz, Hartmut; Waniek, Joanna J; Schulz-Bull, Detlef; Kucera, Michal (2009): *Seasonal and interannual variability of the planktic foraminiferal flux in the vicinity of the Azores Current.*

Deep-Sea Research Part I-Oceanographic Research Papers, **56(1),** 107-124,

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Abstract: Planktic foraminiferal (PF) flux and faunal composition from three sediment trap time series of 2002-2004 in the northeastern Atlantic show pronounced year-to-year variation despite similar sea surface temperature (SST). The averaged fauna of the in 2002/2003 is dominated by the species Globigerinita glutinata, whereas in 2003/2004 the averag fauna is dominated by Globigerinoides ruber. We show that PF species respond primarily to productivity, triggered by the seasonal dynamics of vertical stratification of the up water column. Multivariate statistical analysis reveals three distinct species groups, linked to bulk particle flux, to chlorophyll concentrations and to summer/fall oligotrophy wi SST and stratification. We speculate that the distinct nutrition strategies of strictly asymbiontic, facultatively symbiontic, and symbiontic species may play a key role in explai their abundances and temporal succession. Advection of water masses within the Azores Current and species expatriation result in a highly diverse PF assemblage. The Az Frontal Zone may have influenced the trap site in 2002, indicated by subsurface water cooling, by highest PF flux and high flux of the deep-dwelling species Globorotalia scitu Similarity analyses with core top samples from the global ocean including 746 sites from the Atlantic suggest that the trap faunas have only poor analogs in the surface sedir These differences have to be taken into account when estimating past oceanic properties from sediment PF data in the eastern subtropical North Atlantic.

Project(s): **Paleoceanography at Tübingen University** (GeoTü)

Event(s): **L1_K276** * *Latitude:* 30.0000 * *Longitude:* -22.0000 * *Elevation:* -5300.0 m * *Date/Time:* 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time 2:* 2004-04-01T00:00:00 * *Location:* NE Atlantic - A Front * *Device:* Trap, sediment * *Comment:* Station used since 1980

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- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table A b) Flux of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-22 at 2000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724308
- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table B a) Relative contributions of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-22 at 3000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724301
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- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table C a) Relative contributions of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-23 at 3000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724307
- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table C b) Flux of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-23 at 3000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724310

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Project(s): **Paleoceanography at Tübingen University** (GeoTü)

Coverage: *West:* -22.0000 * *East:* -22.0000 * *South:* 30.0000 * *North:* 30.0000
Date/Time Start: 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time End:* 2004-03-16T00:00:00

Event(s): **L1_K276** * *Latitude:* 30.0000 * *Longitude:* -22.0000 * *Elevation:* -5300.0 m * *Date/Time:* 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time 2:* 2004-04-01T00:00:00 * *Location:* NE Atlantic - Azores Front * *Device:* Trap, sediment * *Comment:* Station used since 1980

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Keywords: Eastern North Atlantic; Planktic foraminifers; Sediment trap; Azores Current; Particle flux; Species ecology

Article Outline

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A genome-to-genome analysis of associations between human genetic variation, HIV-1 sequence diversity, and viral control

István Bartha[1,2,3,4], Jonathan M Carlson[5†], Chanson J Brumme[6†], Paul J McLaren[1,2,4†], Zabrina L Brumme[6,7], Mina John[8], David W Haas[9], Javier Martinez-Picado[10,11], Judith Dalma… Concepción Casado[12], Andri Rauch[13], Hu… Pietro Vernazza[14], Thomas Klimkait[15], Sa… Jennifer Listgarten[5], Nico Pfeifer[5‡], Chri… Zoltán Kutalik[4,16], Todd M Allen[21], Viktor… David Heckerman[5], Amalio Telenti[2*], Jac… Genome-to-Genome Study and the Swis…

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Competing interests: The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

Funding: See page 10

Received: 01 July 2013
Accepted: 26 September 2013
Published: 29 October 2013

Reviewing editor: Gil McVean, Oxford University, United Kingdom

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Ethics

Human subjects: Participating centers provided local Institutional Review Board approval for genetic analysis. Study participants provided informed consent for genetic testing, with the exception of a subset where a procedure approved by the relevant Research Ethics Board allowed the use of anonymized historical specimens in the absence of a specific informed consent.

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Major dataset

The following datasets were generated:

Author(s)	Year	Dataset title	Dataset ID and/or URL	Database, license, and accessibility information
Bartha I, Carlson JM, Brumme CJ, McLaren PJ, Brumme ZL, John M, et al.	2013	Interactive HIV-Host Genome-to-Genome Map	http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7138	Publicly available at Zenodo (https://zenodo.org).
Bartha I, Carlson JM, Brumme CJ, McLaren PJ, Brumme ZL, John M, et al.	2013	Online Supplementary Dataset of the HIV Genome-to-Genome Study	http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7139	Publicly available at Zenodo (https://zenodo.org).

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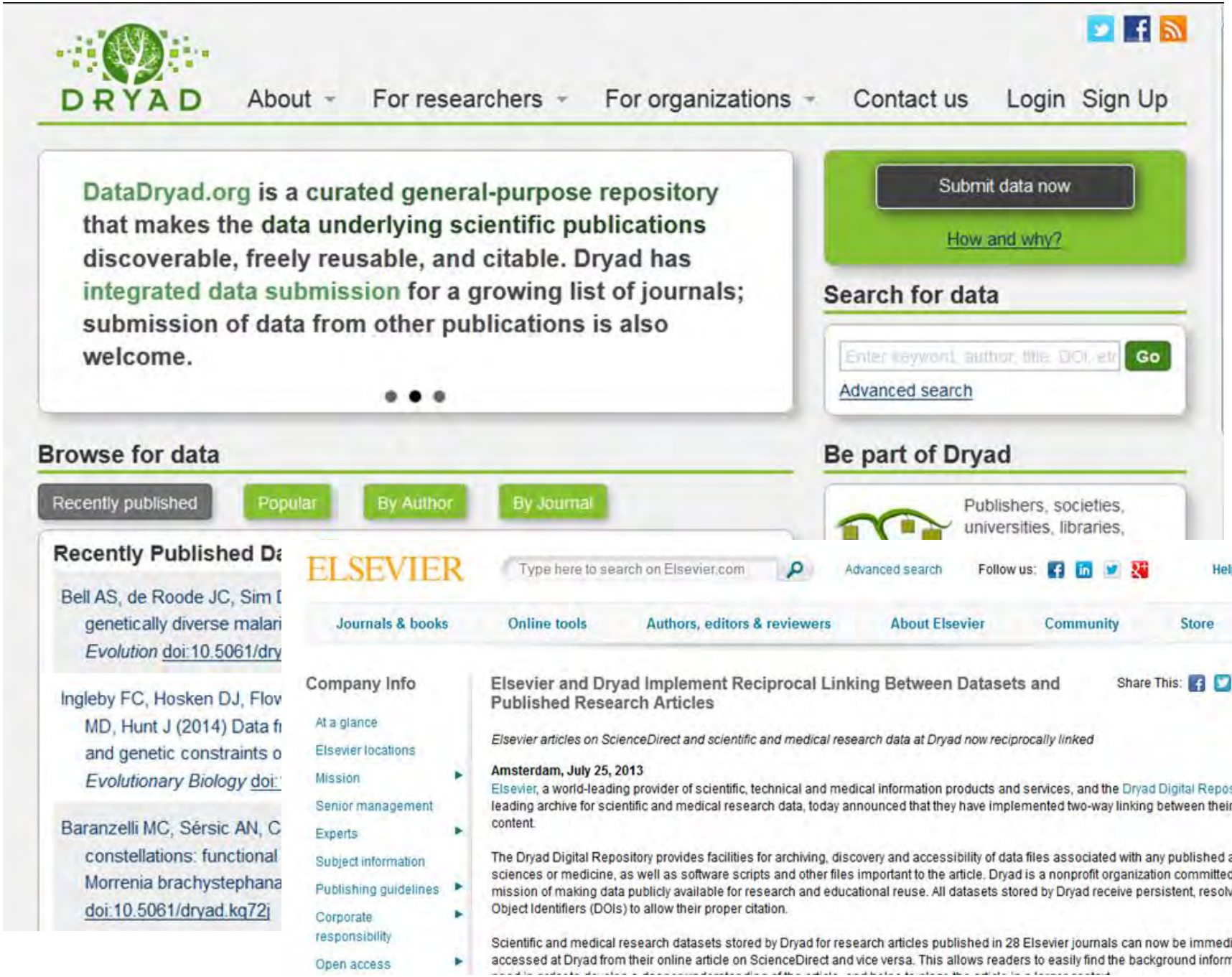
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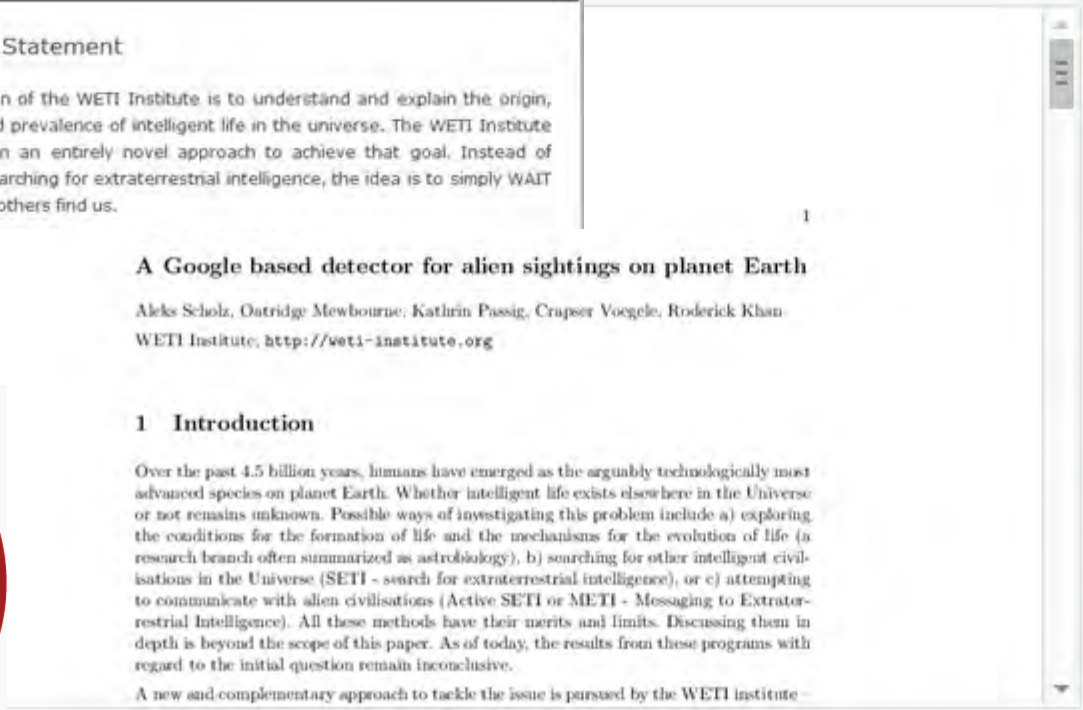

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A Google based detector for alien sightings on planet Earth

Aleks Scholz, Oatridge Mewbourne, Kathrin Passig, Crapser Voegele, Roderick Khan

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1 Introduction

Over the past 4.5 billion years, humans have emerged as the arguably technologically most advanced species on planet Earth. Whether intelligent life exists elsewhere in the Universe or not remains unknown. Possible ways of investigating this problem include a) exploring the conditions for the formation of life and the mechanisms for the evolution of life (a research branch often summarized as astrobiology), b) searching for other intelligent civilisations in the Universe (SETI - search for extraterrestrial intelligence), or c) attempting to communicate with alien civilisations (Active SETI or METI - Messaging to Extraterrestrial Intelligence). All these methods have their merits and limits. Discussing them in depth is beyond the scope of this paper. As of today, the results from these programs with regard to the initial question remain inconclusive.

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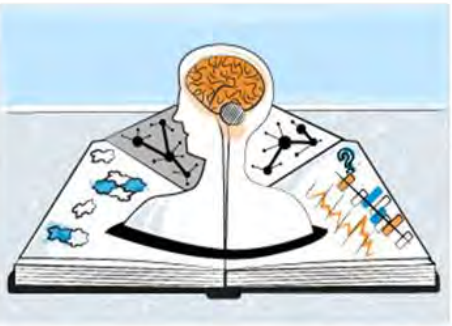

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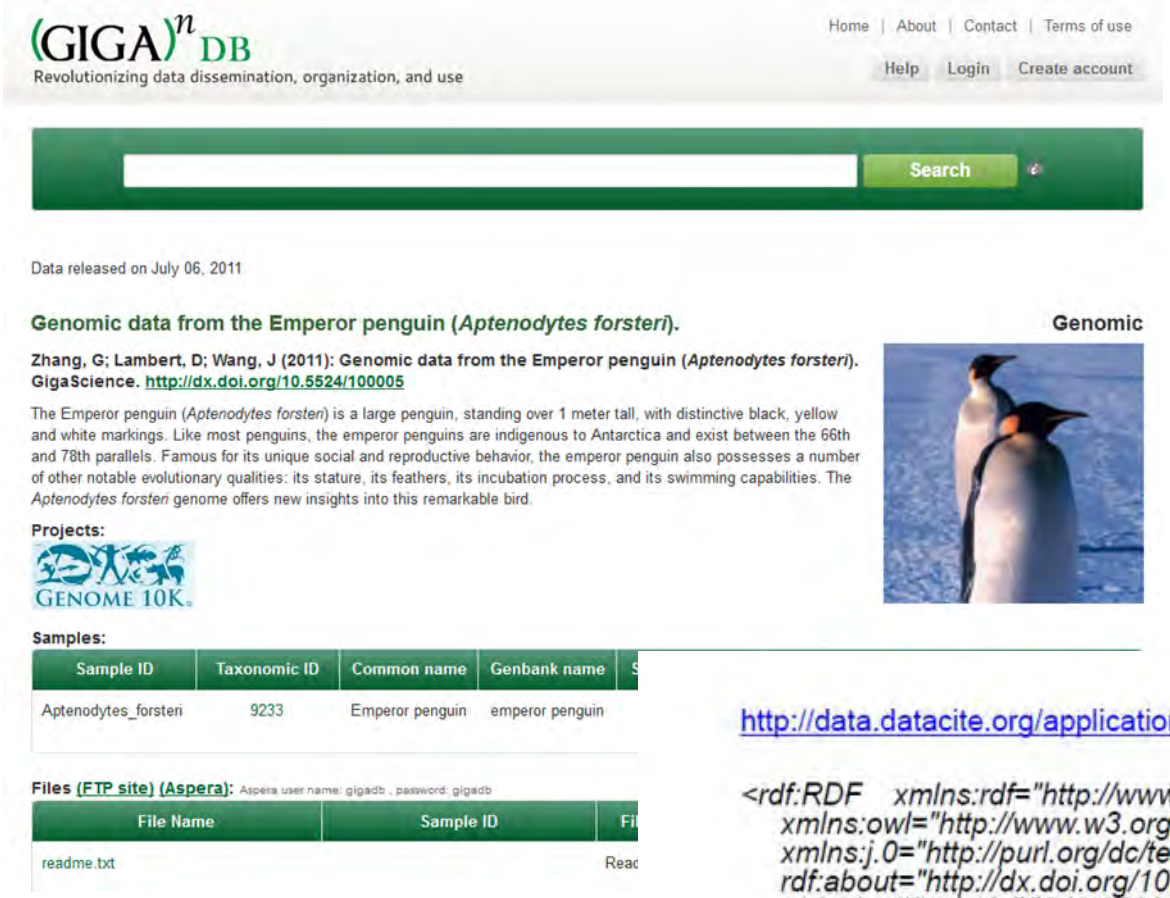

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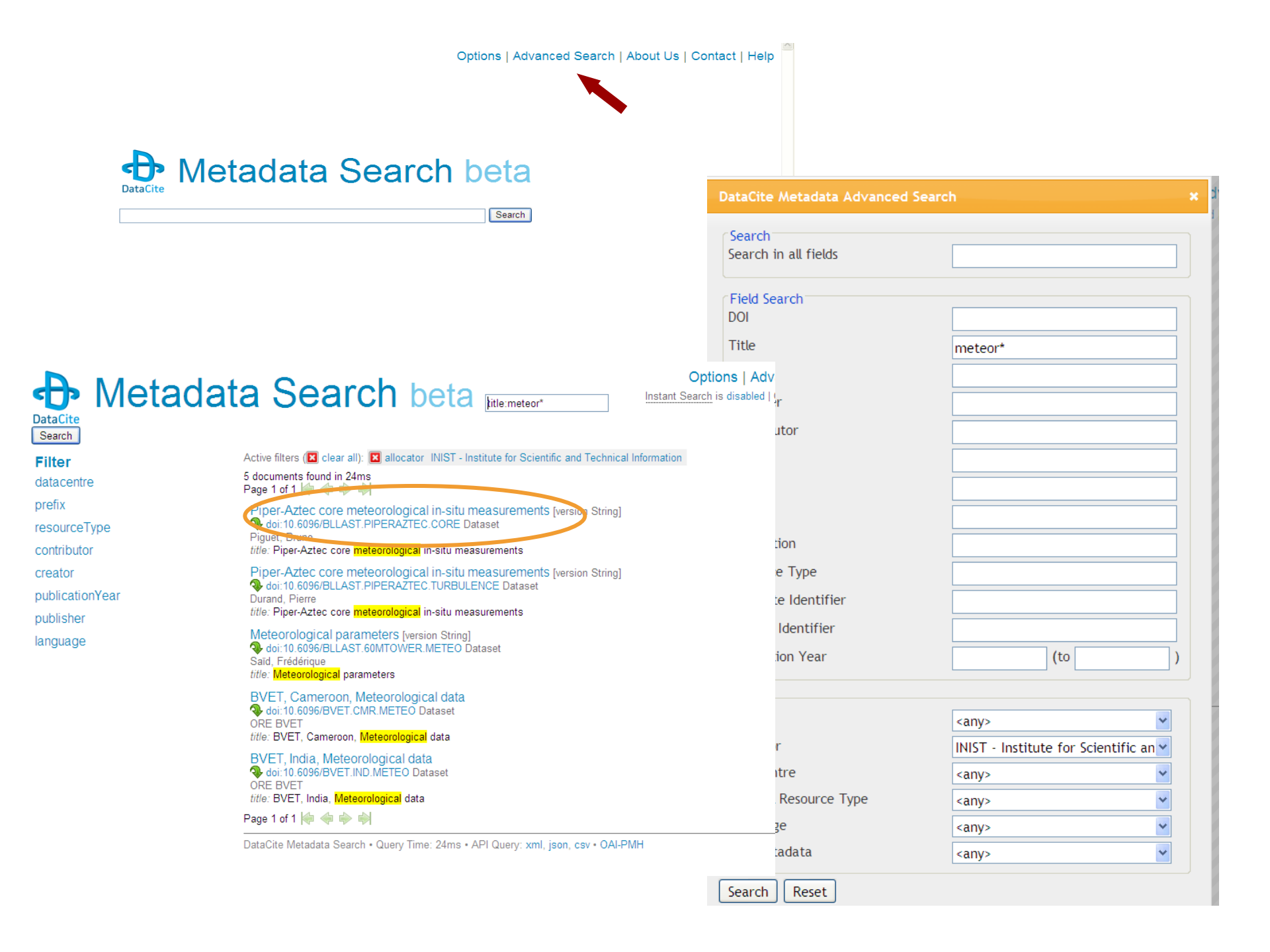
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Piper-Aztec core meteorological in-situ measurements

Contact informations	
Organisation name	SAFIRE
Individual name	Bruno Piguet
E-mail	Bruno.Piguet@meteo.fr
Responsible party role	Point of contact
Identification	
DOI	10.6096/BLLAST.PiperAztec.Core
Resource title	Piper-Aztec core meteorological in-situ measurements
Resource abstract	This dataset contains in-situ meteorological measurements made onboard SAFIRE'S Piper-Aztec. These measurements are corrected for any effect induced by the aircraft (adiabatic heating due to compression on temperature and humidity sensors, "static defect" on pressure measurements, aircraft attitude on wind).
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Authors
FALUS Peter, MATIC Aleksandar, MATTSSON JOHAN

Publisher
Institut Laue-Langevin

Publication year
2013

Cycle(s)
20123

Proposal number
6-01-314

Date of experiment
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Experiment parameters

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Wednesday, July 4, 2012

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Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC ☆

ATLAS Collaboration *

This paper is dedicated to the memory of our ATLAS colleagues who did not live to see the full impact and significance of their contributions to the experiment.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 31 July 2012
Received in revised form 8 August 2012
Accepted 31 August 2012
Available online 14 August 2012
Editor: W.-D. Schlatter

ABSTRACT

A search for the Standard Model Higgs boson in proton–proton collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC is presented. The datasets used correspond to integrated luminosities of approximately 4.8 fb^{-1} collected at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV in 2011 and 5.8 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in 2012. Individual searches in the channels $H \to ZZ^{(*)} \to 4\ell$, $H \to \gamma\gamma$ and $H \to WW^{(*)} \to e\nu\mu\nu$ in the 8 TeV data are combined with previously published results of searches for $H \to ZZ^{(*)}$, $WW^{(*)}$, $b\bar{b}$ and $\tau^+\tau^-$ in the 7 TeV data and results from improved analyses of the $H \to ZZ^{(*)} \to 4\ell$ and $H \to \gamma\gamma$ channels in the 7 TeV data. Clear evidence for the production of a neutral boson with a measured mass of 126.0 ± 0.4 (stat) ± 0.4 (sys) GeV is presented. This observation, which has a significance of 5.9 standard deviations, corresponding to a background fluctuation probability of 1.7×10^{-9}, is compatible with the production and decay of the Standard Model Higgs boson.

1. Introduction

The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics [1–4] has been tested by many experiments over the last four decades and has been shown to successfully describe high energy particle interactions. However, the mechanism that breaks electroweak symmetry in the SM has not been verified experimentally. This mechanism [5–10], which gives mass to massive elementary particles, implies the existence of a scalar particle, the SM Higgs boson. The search for the Higgs boson, the only elementary particle in the SM that has not yet been observed, is one of the highlights of the Large Hadron Collider [11] (LHC) physics programme.

Indirect limits on the SM Higgs boson mass of $m_H < 158$ GeV at 95% confidence level (CL) have been set using global fits to precision electroweak results [12]. Direct searches at LEP [13], the Tevatron [14–16] and the LHC [17,18] have previously excluded, at 95% CL, a SM Higgs boson with mass below 600 GeV, apart from some mass regions between 116 GeV and 127 GeV.

Both the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations reported excesses of events in their 2011 datasets of proton–proton (pp) collisions at centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV at the LHC, which were compatible with SM Higgs boson production and decay in the mass region 124–126 GeV, with significances of 2.9 and 3.1 standard deviations (σ), respectively [17,18]. The CDF and DØ experiments at the Tevatron have also recently reported a broad excess in the mass region 120–135 GeV; using the existing LHC constraints, the observed local significances for $m_H = 125$ GeV are 2.7σ for CDF [14], 1.1σ for DØ [15] and 2.8σ for their combination [16].

The previous ATLAS searches in 4.6–4.8 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV are combined here with new searches for $H \to ZZ^{(*)} \to 4\ell$,[1] $H \to \gamma\gamma$ and $H \to WW^{(*)} \to e\nu\mu\nu$ in the 5.8–5.9 fb^{-1} of pp collision data taken at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV between April and June 2012.

The data were recorded with instantaneous luminosities up to 6.8×10^{33} cm^{-2} s^{-1}; they are therefore affected by multiple pp collisions occurring in the same or neighbouring bunch crossings (pile-up). In the 7 TeV data, the average number of interactions per bunch crossing was approximately 10; the average increased to approximately 20 in the 8 TeV data. The reconstruction, identification and isolation criteria used for electrons and photons in the 8 TeV data are improved, making the $H \to ZZ^{(*)} \to 4\ell$ and $H \to \gamma\gamma$ searches more robust against the increased pile-up. These analyses were re-optimised with simulation and frozen before looking at the 8 TeV data.

In the $H \to WW^{(*)} \to \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channel, the increased pile-up deteriorates the event missing transverse momentum, E_T^{miss}, resolution, which results in significantly larger Drell–Yan background in the same-flavour final states. Since the $e\mu$ channel provides most of the sensitivity of the search, only this final state is used in the analysis of the 8 TeV data. The kinematic region in which a SM Higgs boson with a mass between 110 GeV and 140 GeV is

[1] The symbol ℓ stands for electron or muon.

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2012.08.020

Physics Letters B 716 (2012) 30–61

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Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC ☆

CMS Collaboration *

CERN, Switzerland

This paper is dedicated to the memory of our colleagues who worked on CMS but have since passed away. In recognition of their many contributions to the achievement of this observation.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 31 July 2012
Received in revised form 9 August 2012
Accepted 11 August 2012
Available online 18 August 2012
Editor: W.-D. Schlatter

Keywords:
CMS
Physics
Higgs

ABSTRACT

Results are presented from searches for the standard model Higgs boson in proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV in the Compact Muon Solenoid experiment at the LHC, using data samples corresponding to integrated luminosities of up to 5.1 fb^{-1} at 7 TeV and 5.3 fb^{-1} at 8 TeV. The search is performed in five decay modes: $\gamma\gamma$, ZZ, W^+W^-, $\tau^+\tau^-$, and $b\bar{b}$. An excess of events is observed above the expected background, with a local significance of 5.0 standard deviations, at a mass near 125 GeV, signalling the production of a new particle. The expected significance for a standard model Higgs boson of that mass is 5.8 standard deviations. The excess is most significant in the two decay modes with the best mass resolution, $\gamma\gamma$ and ZZ; a fit to these signals gives a mass of 125.3 ± 0.4(stat.) ± 0.5(syst.) GeV. The decay to two photons indicates that the new particle is a boson with spin different from one.

1. Introduction

The standard model (SM) of elementary particles provides a remarkably accurate description of results from many accelerator and non-accelerator based experiments. The SM comprises quarks and leptons as the building blocks of matter, and describes their interactions through the exchange of force carriers: the photon for electromagnetic interactions, the W and Z bosons for weak interactions, and the gluons for strong interactions. The electromagnetic and weak interactions are unified in the electroweak theory. Although the predictions of the SM have been extensively confirmed, the question of how the W and Z gauge bosons acquire mass whilst the photon remains massless is still open.

Nearly fifty years ago it was proposed [1–6] that spontaneous symmetry breaking in gauge theories could be achieved through the introduction of a scalar field. Applying this mechanism to the electroweak theory [7–9] through a complex scalar doublet field leads to the generation of the W and Z masses, and to the prediction of the existence of the SM Higgs boson (H). The scalar field also gives mass to the fundamental fermions through the Yukawa interaction. The mass m_H of the SM Higgs boson is not predicted by theory. However, general considerations [10–13] suggest that m_H should be smaller than ~1 TeV, while precision electroweak measurements imply that $m_H < 152$ GeV at 95% confidence level (CL) [14]. Over the past twenty years, direct searches for the Higgs boson have been carried out at the LEP collider, leading to a lower bound of $m_H > 114.4$ GeV at 95% CL [15], and at the Tevatron proton–antiproton collider, excluding the mass range 162–166 GeV at 95% CL [16] and detecting an excess of events, recently reported in [17–19], in the range 120–135 GeV.

The discovery or exclusion of the SM Higgs boson is one of the primary scientific goals of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [20]. Previous direct searches at the LHC were based on data from proton–proton collisions corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5 fb^{-1} collected at a centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. The CMS experiment excluded at 95% CL a range of masses from 127 to 600 GeV [21]. The ATLAS experiment excluded at 95% CL the ranges 111.4–116.6, 119.4–122.1 and 129.2–541 GeV [22]. Within the remaining allowed mass region, an excess of events near 125 GeV was reported by both experiments. In 2012 the proton–proton centre-of-mass energy was increased to 8 TeV and by the end of June an additional integrated luminosity of more than 5 fb^{-1} had been recorded by each of these experiments, thereby enhancing significantly the sensitivity of the search for the Higgs boson.

This Letter reports the results of a search for the SM Higgs boson using samples collected by the CMS experiment, comprising data recorded at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV. The search is performed in

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2012.08.021

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Measurements of Higgs boson production and couplings in diboson final states with the ATLAS detector at the LHC☆

ATLAS Collaboration*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 4 July 2013
Received in revised form 1 August 2013
Accepted 5 August 2013
Available online 13 August 2013
Editor: W.-D. Schlatter

ABSTRACT

Measurements are presented of production properties and couplings of the recently discovered Higgs boson using the decays into boson pairs, $H \to \gamma\gamma$, $H \to ZZ^* \to 4l$, and $H \to WW^* \to l\nu l\nu$. The results are based on the complete pp collision data sample recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider at centre-of-mass energies of 7 TeV and 8 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of about 25/fb. Evidence for Higgs boson production through vector-boson fusion is reported. Results of combined fits probing Higgs boson couplings to fermions and bosons, as well as anomalous contributions to loop-induced production and decay modes, are presented. All measurements are consistent with expectations for the Standard Model Higgs boson.

1. Introduction

The discovery of a new particle of mass about 125 GeV in the search for the Standard Model (SM) Higgs boson at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [1] reported in July 2012 by the ATLAS [2] and CMS [3] Collaborations, is a milestone in the quest to understand the origin of electroweak symmetry breaking [4–9].

This Letter presents measurements of several properties of the newly observed particle, including its mass, production strengths and couplings to fermions and bosons, using diboson final states[1]: $H \to \gamma\gamma$, $H \to ZZ^* \to 4l$, and $H \to WW^* \to l\nu l\nu$. Spin studies are reported elsewhere [10]. Due to the outstanding performance of the LHC accelerator throughout 2012, the present data sample is a factor of ~2.5 larger than that used in Ref. [2]. With these additional data, many aspects of the ATLAS studies have been improved; several experimental uncertainties have been reduced and new exclusive analyses have been included. In particular, event categories targeting specific production modes have been introduced, providing enhanced sensitivity to different Higgs boson couplings.

The results reported here are based on the data samples recorded with the ATLAS detector [11] in 2011 (at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV) and 2012 (at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV), corresponding to integrated luminosities of about 4.7 fb^{-1} and 20.7 fb^{-1}, respectively. Similar studies, including also fermionic decays, have been reported recently by the CMS Collaboration using a smaller dataset [12].

This Letter is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the data sample and the event reconstruction. Section 3 summarizes the

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* E-mail address:
1 Throughout this Letter, the symbol l stands for electron or muon.

Measurements of Higgs boson production and couplings in diboson final states with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

ATLAS Collaboration (Georges Aad (Freiburg U.) *et al.*) Afficher les 2923 auteurs

Jul 4, 2013 - 32 pages

Phys.Lett. B726 (2013) 88-119
(2013)
DOI: 10.1016/j.physletb.2013.08.010
CERN-PH-EP-2013-103
e-Print: arXiv:1307.1427 [hep-ex] | PDF
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Abstract (arXiv)
Measurements are presented of production properties and couplings of the recently discovered Higgs boson using the decays into boson pairs, H --> gamma-gamma, H --> ZZ* --> 4 leptons and H --> WW --> 2 leptons + 2 neutrinos. The results are based on the complete pp collision data sample recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider at centre-of-mass energies of 7 TeV and 8 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of about 25/fb. Evidence for Higgs boson production through vector-boson fusion is reported. Results of combined fits probing Higgs boson couplings to fermions and bosons, as well as anomalous contributions to loop-induced production and decay modes, are presented. All measurements are consistent with expectations for the Standard Model Higgs boson.

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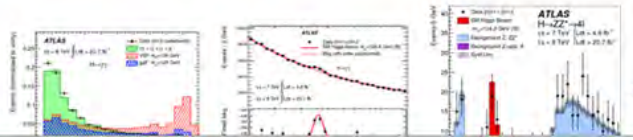

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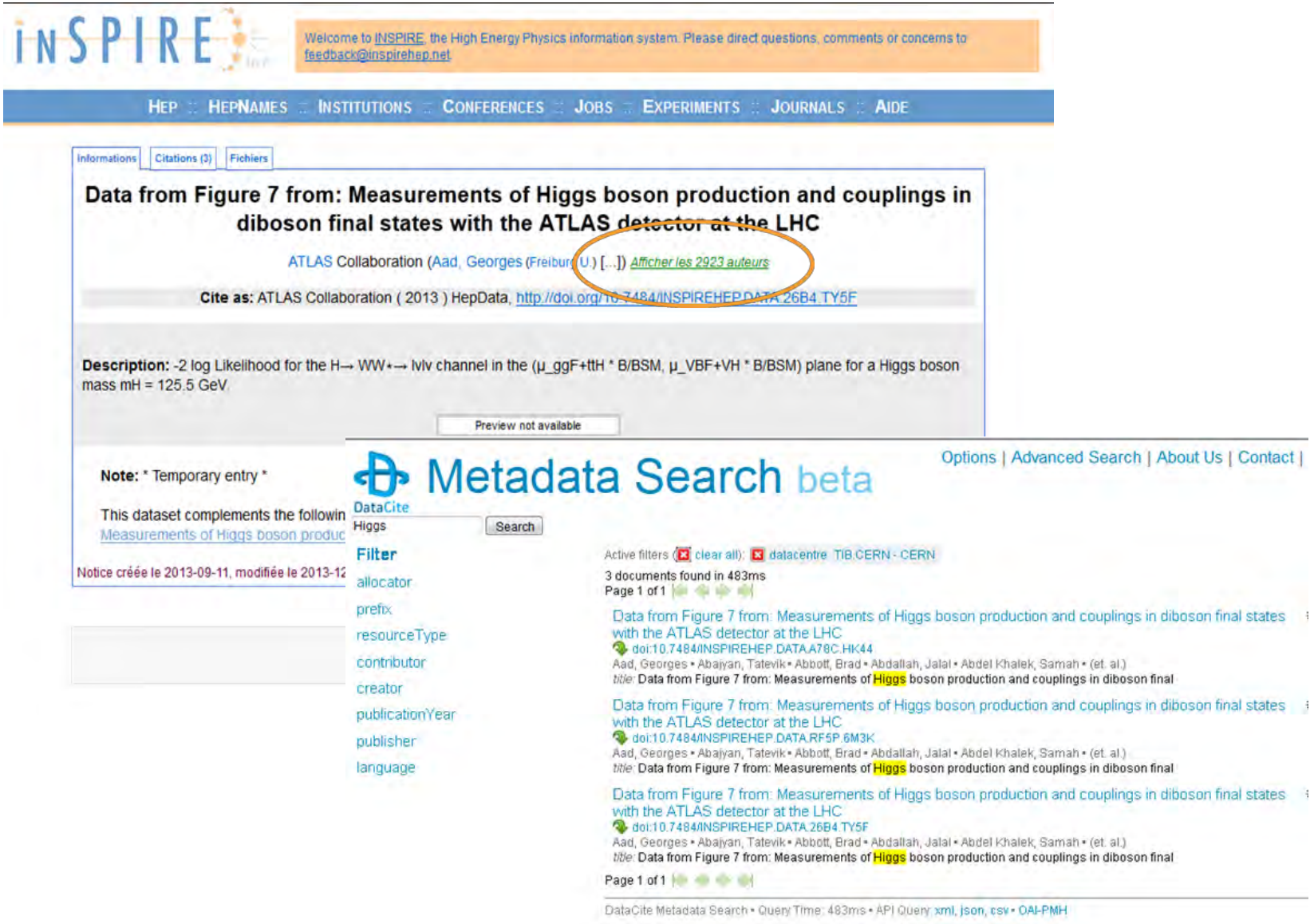
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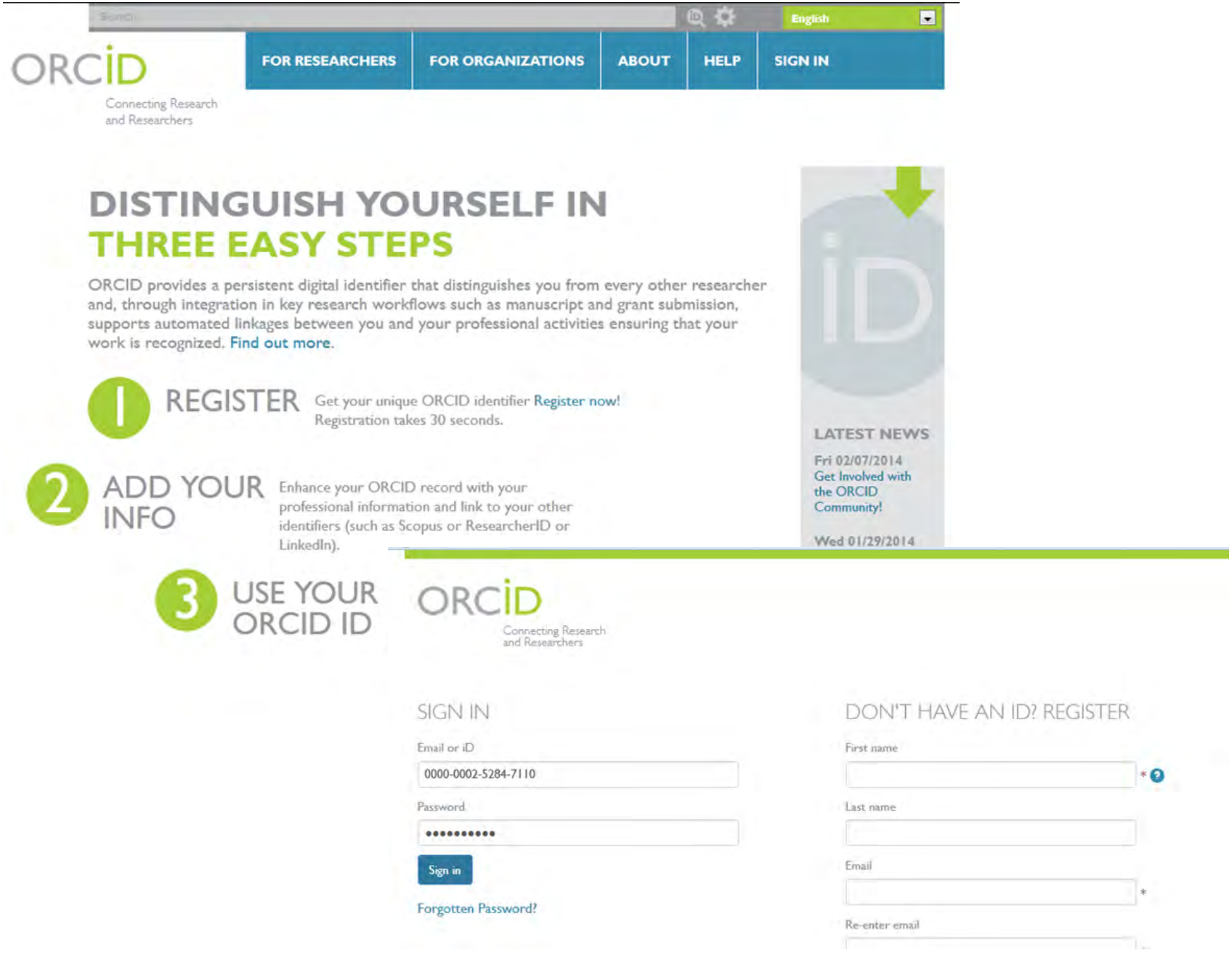
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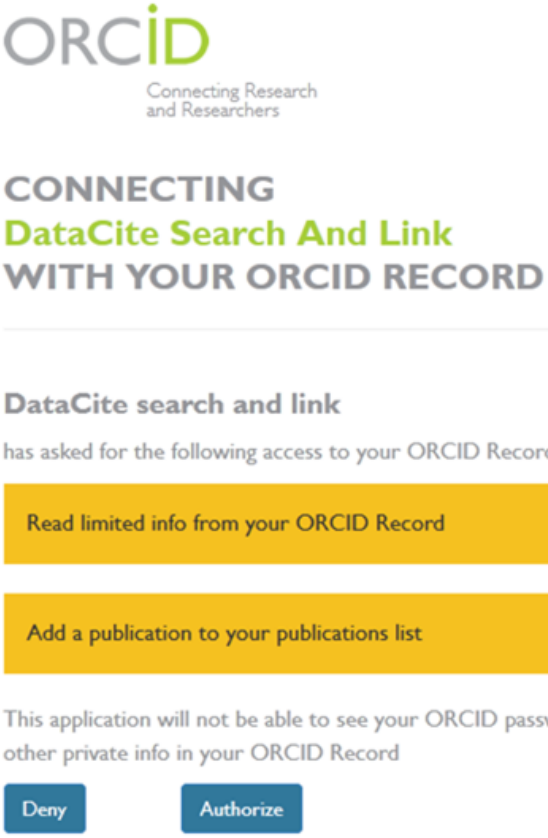
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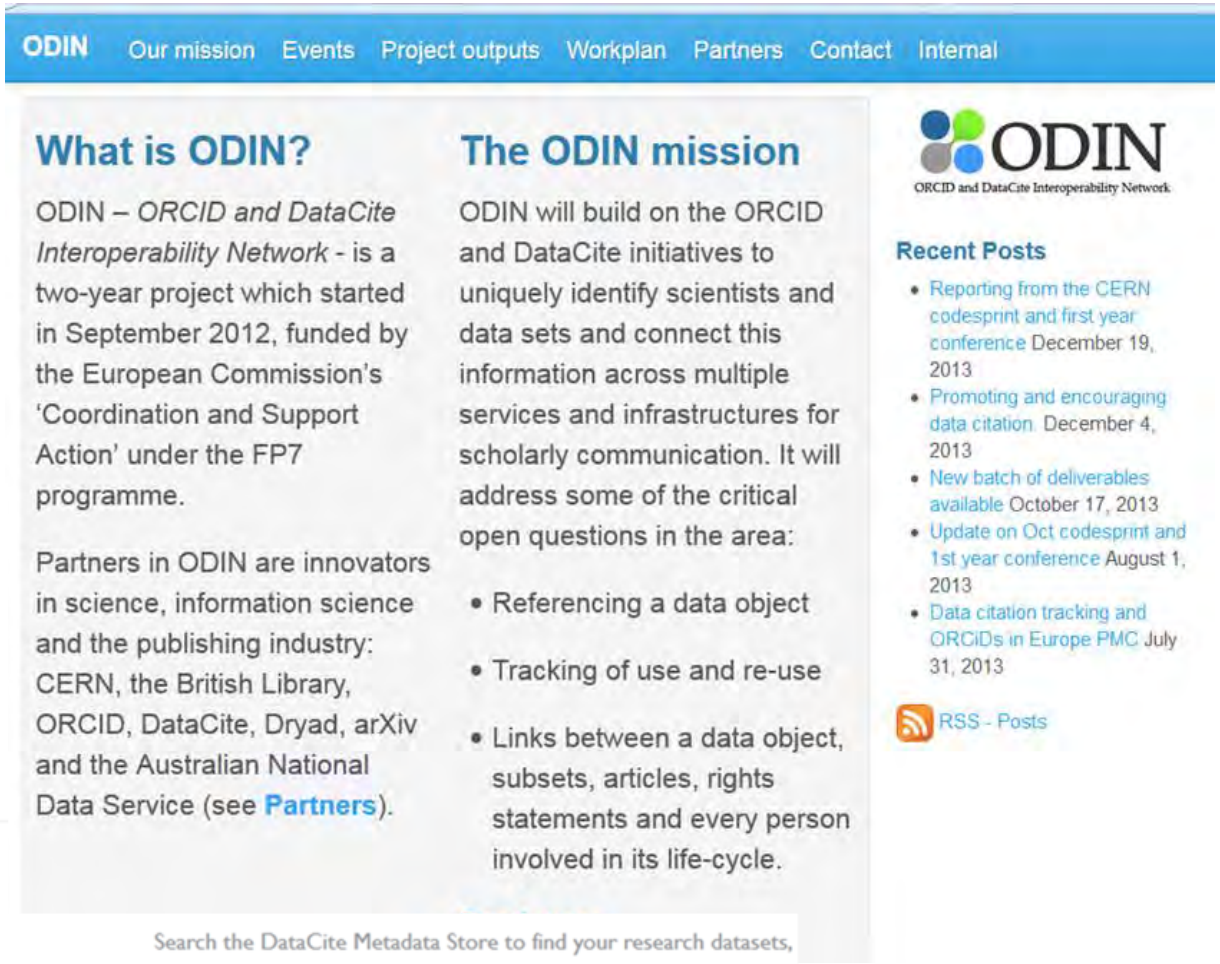
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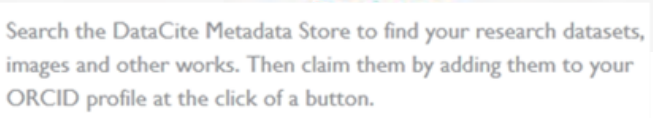
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online data is complicated by the lack established practices for referring to p
for a document, typically there is no such hard-copy of a database. Even if it v
referring to portions of a database, analogous to the volume and page numb
publications.

As funding sources for scientific research have begun to require data manag
incentives, and conventions to support data citation, preservation, and acces
disciplines already underway. One important group is DataCite. Others rema
ICSTI, together with representatives from several other organizations, would
common practices and standards in the scientific community.

Issues Requiring Attention

There are many issues that need to be addressed in establishing standards
Group would consider, prioritize, and address as appropriate.

A. Technical

1. Interoperability and Facilitation of Re-use. There is already considerable d
databases. There is every reason to expect that new modalities and formats
2. Citation Formats. What data citation conventions have been developed alr
3. Metadata. How do metadata conventions or standards affect citation forma
4. Database Versioning. Datasets are more dynamic than documents, and t
a specific, time-fixed version be cited? What changes to the data constitute a
and labelled?

Data Science Journal, Volume 12, 13 September 2013

OUT OF CITE, OUT OF MIND:

THE CURRENT STATE OF PRACTICE, POLICY, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE CITATION OF DATA

CODATA-ICSTI Task Group on Data Citation Standards and Practices

Edited by Yvonne M. Socha

http://dx.doi.org/10.2481/dsj.OSOM13-043

Amsterdam Manifesto

Endorse | Comment

The Amsterdam Manifesto on Data Citation Principles

Preface:
We wish to promote best practices in data citation to facilitate access to data sets and to enable attribution and reward for those who publish data. Through formal data citation, the contributions to science by those that share their data will be recognized and potentially rewarded. To that end, we propose that:

1. Data should be considered citable products of research.

2. Such data should be held in persistent public repositories.

3. If a publication is based on data not included with the article, those data should be cited in the publication.

4. A data citation in a publication should resemble a bibliographic citation and be located in the publication's reference list.

5. Such a data citation should include a unique persistent identifier (a DataCite DOI recommended, or other persistent identifiers already in use within the community).

6. The identifier should resolve to a page that either provides direct access to the data or information concerning its accessibility. Ideally, that landing page should be machine-actionable to promote interoperability of the data.

7. If the data are available in different versions, the identifier should provide a method to access the previous or related versions.

8. Data citation should facilitate attribution of credit to all contributors

About

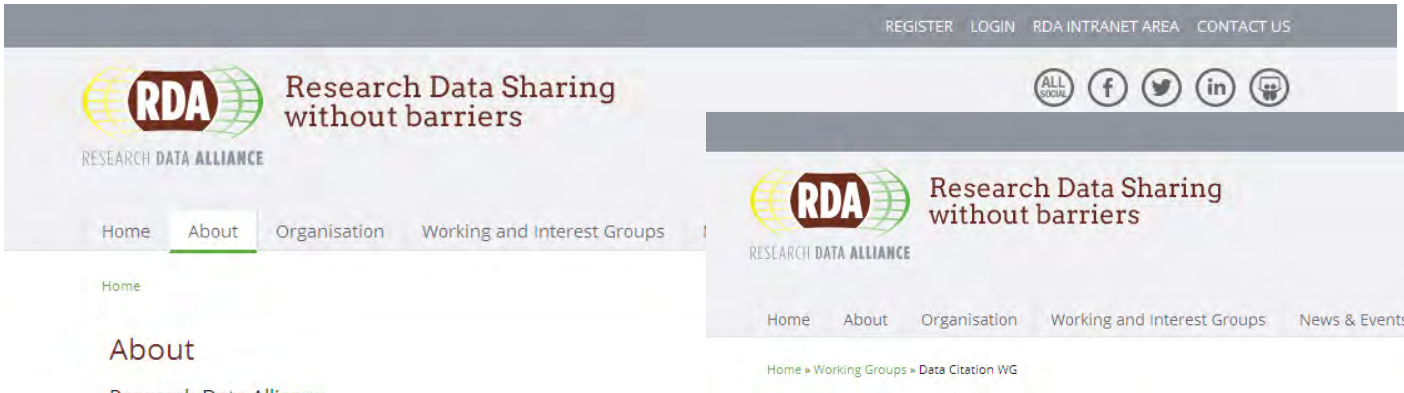
This Manifesto was created during the Beyond the PDF 2 Conference in Amsterdam, 20 March 2013.

Original authors are Mercè Crosas, Todd Carpenter, David Shotton and Christine Borgman.

Original document with comments from BTPDF2

DECLARATION OF DATA CITATION PRINCIPLES

~~AMSTERDAM MANIFESTO~~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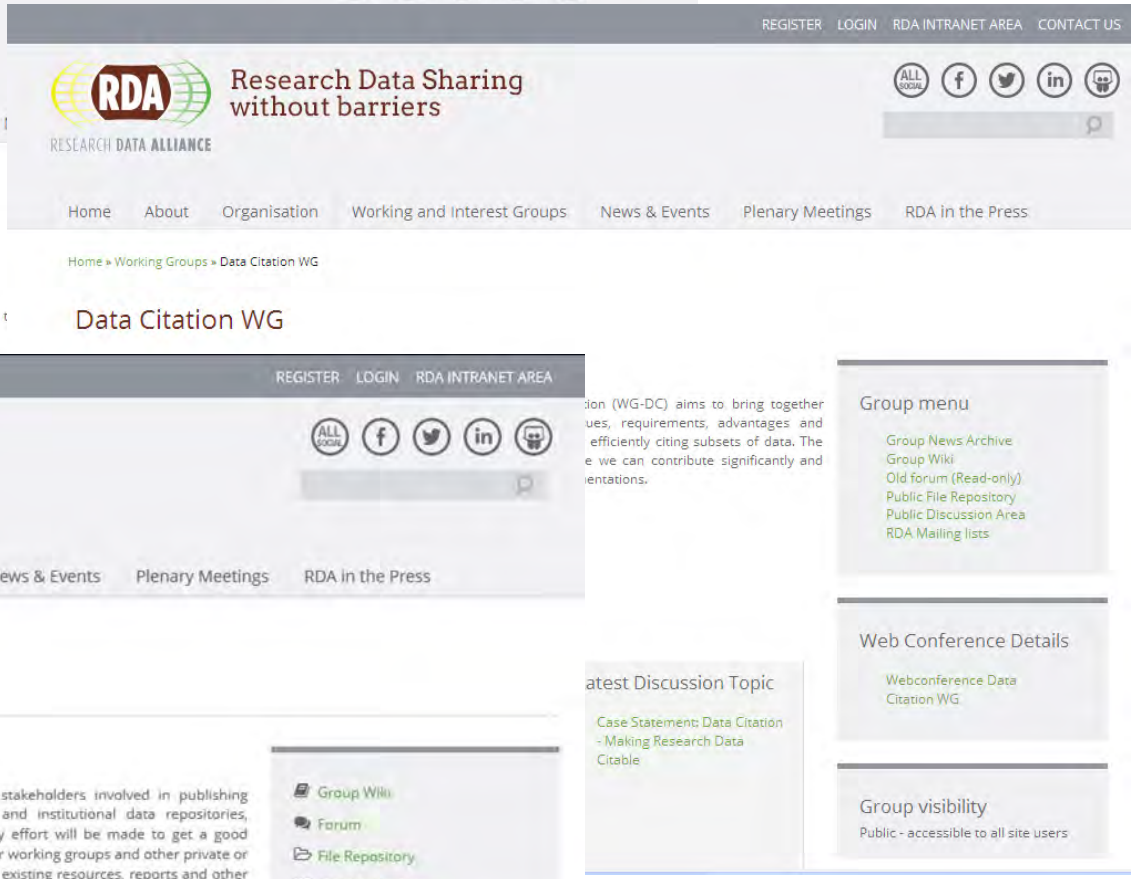
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efficiently citing subsets of data. The
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Status: Recognised & Endorsed Joint RDA/WDS IG
The Publishing Data Interest Group brings together all stakeholders involved in publishing research data including researchers, discipline specific and institutional data repositories, academic publishers, funders and service providers. Every effort will be made to get a good representation from related international programmes, their working groups and other private or institutional activities involved in this area. We will build on existing resources, reports and other shared experiences from the different stakeholders and will nurture more specific and targeted working groups addressing practical aspects in publishing research data. As such, the Publishing Data Interest Group can be regarded as a broad and inclusive forum for interested individuals to contribute to and test, validate and promote the findings of the Working Groups. In particular we plan to address the implementation of workflows for publishing data and therefore help establish appropriate supporting infrastructure.
Download the Publishing Data Interest Group Charter
See Publishing Data Interest Group Overview Poster for 2nd Plenary Meeting (jpg)
January 2014: see RDA-WDS submitted Case Statements for 4 proposed Working Groups covering Publishing Data Workflows, Bibliometrics, Costs and Publishing Services. Comments and contributions welcome.
Status:
Recognized & endorsed
Case Statement:
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February

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit !