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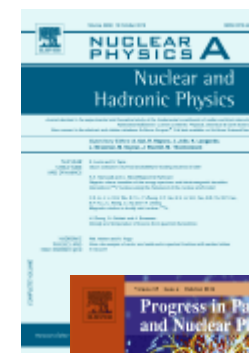
CERN

Presented by: Eleonora Presani – e.presani@elsevier.com

Date: Saturday, October 06, 2012

Elsevier in High Energy Physics

- Physics Letters B
- Nuclear Physics B
- Nuclear Physics A
- NIM A
- Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics
- Physics Reports
- Annals of Physics
- Physics of the Dark Universe

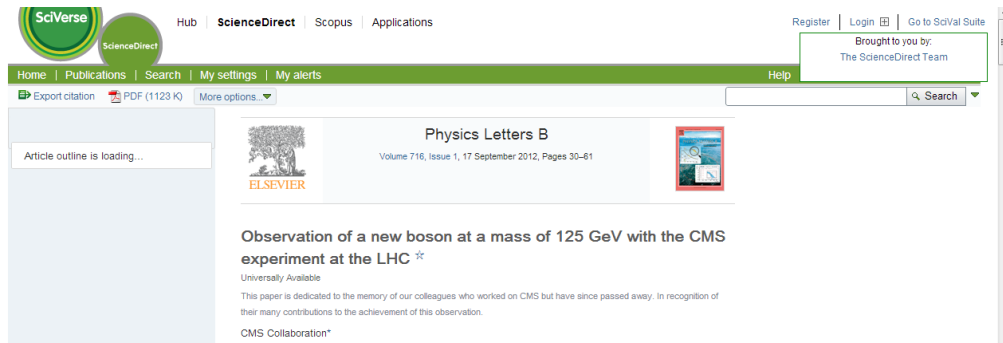




Physics Letters B

- Since 1962 is a reference point for fast publications in high energy physics, until today:
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LHC results are always



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Physics Letters B
Volume 716, Issue 1, 17 September 2012, Pages 30-61

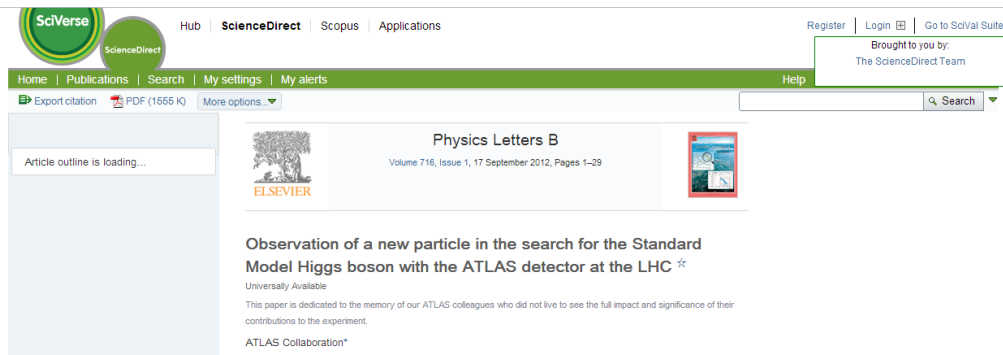
Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC [☆]

Universally Available

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.

CMS Collaboration*

- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S037026931200857X>



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Physics Letters B
Volume 716, Issue 1, 17 September 2012, Pages 1-29

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

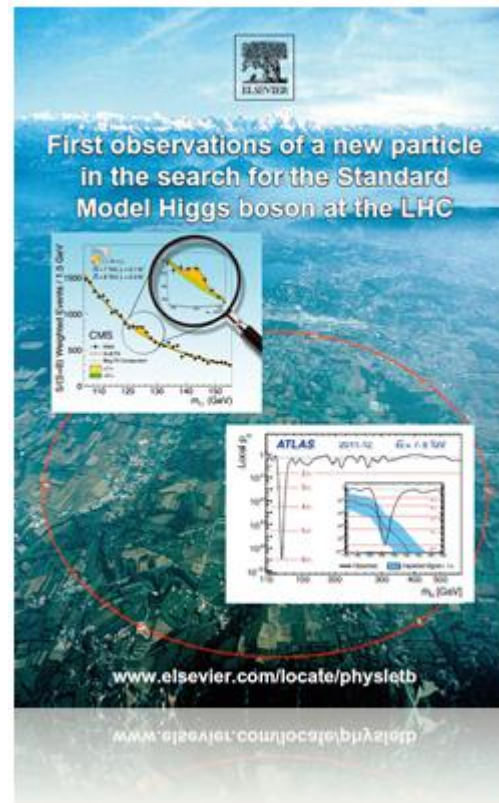
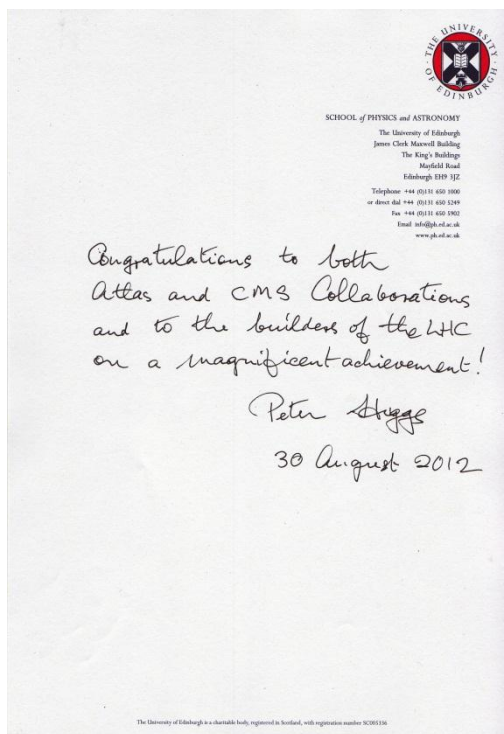
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This paper is dedicated to the memory of our ATLAS colleagues who did not live to see the full impact and significance of their contributions to the experiment.

ATLAS Collaboration*

Physics Letters B

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SCOAP3

SCOAP³ - Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics

Towards Open Access publishing in High Energy Physics

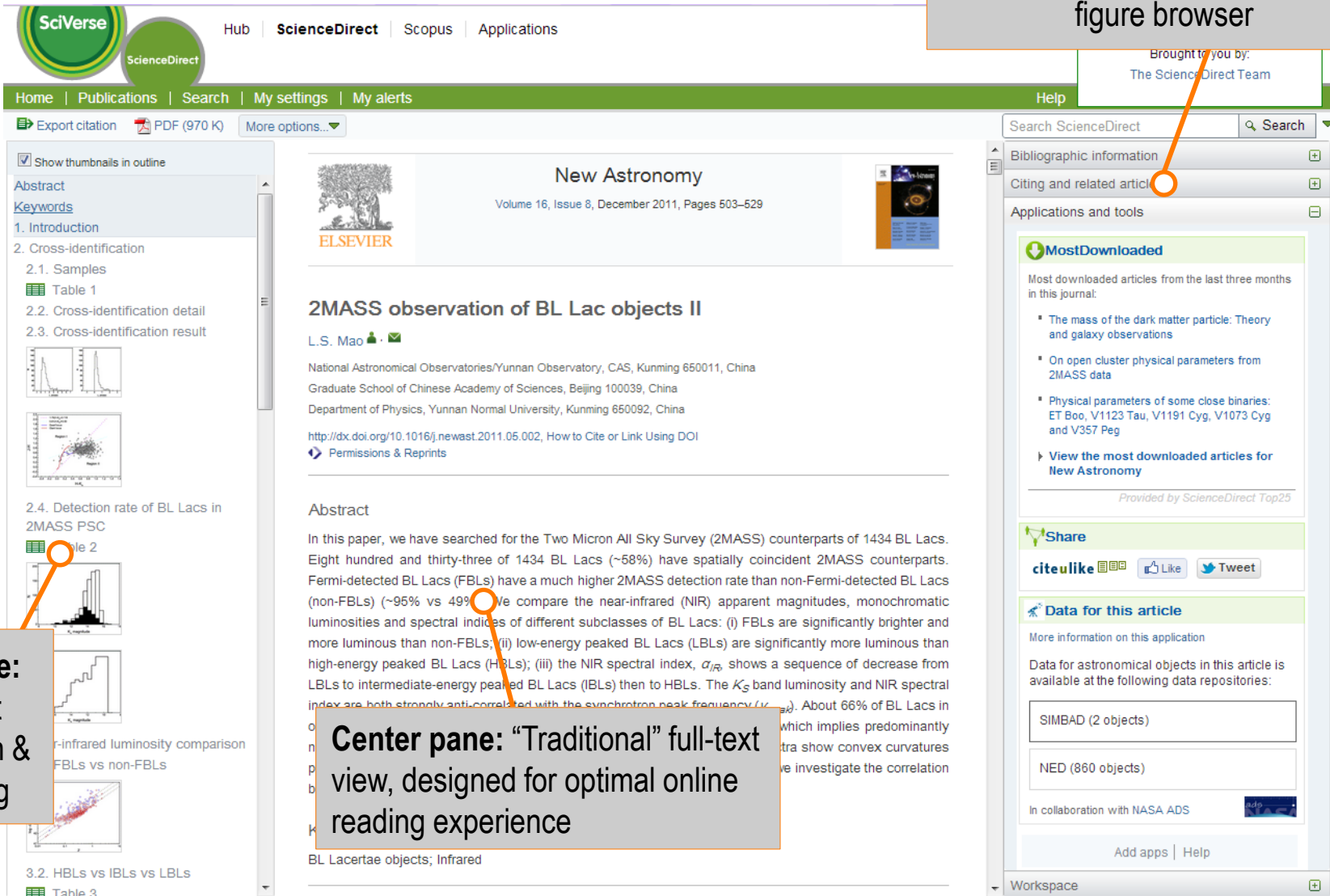


- CERN project to transform hep publications in OA
- Physics Letters B and Nuclear Physics B to become completely Open Access from 2014
- Elsevier actively involved in the reconciliation process with libraries and funding agencies

Publisher	Journal	SCOAP ³ Articles (In 2011)	SCOAP ³ Percentage of journal (In 2011)	Article Processing Charge
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Article of the future

Right pane: collects additional content and tools. Shown here: figure browser



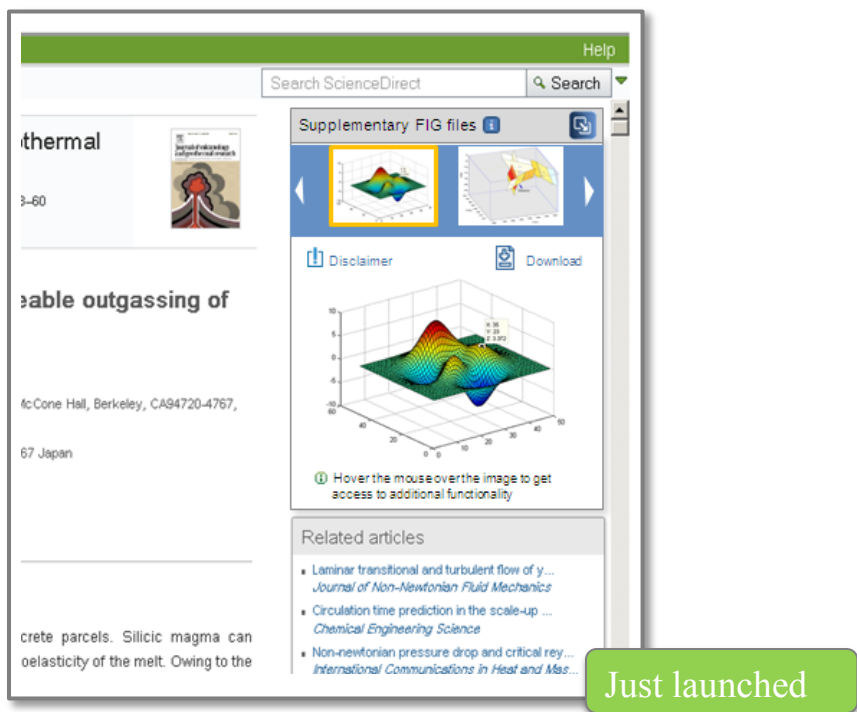
The screenshot shows a ScienceDirect article page with the following layout:

- Header:** SciVerse ScienceDirect logo, navigation links (Hub, ScienceDirect, Scopus, Applications), and a secondary navigation bar (Home, Publications, Search, My settings, My alerts).
- Left Pane:** A navigation sidebar containing:
 - Export citation, PDF (970 K), and More options... buttons.
 - A "Show thumbnails in outline" checkbox.
 - An "Abstract" section with a "Keywords" link.
 - A numbered table of contents:
 - Introduction
 - Cross-identification
 - Samples (with Table 1 icon)
 - Cross-identification detail
 - Cross-identification result
 - Detection rate of BL Lacs in 2MASS PSC (with Table 2 icon)
 - HBLs vs IBLs vs LBLs (with Table 3 icon)
 - Thumbnail images of figures and tables.
- Center Pane:** The main article content area.
 - Journal title: "New Astronomy", Volume 16, Issue 8, December 2011, Pages 503–529.
 - Article title: "2MASS observation of BL Lac objects II" by L.S. Mao.
 - Author affiliation: National Astronomical Observatories/Yunnan Observatory, CAS, Kunming 650011, China; Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, China; Department of Physics, Yunnan Normal University, Kunming 650092, China.
 - Abstract text: "In this paper, we have searched for the Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) counterparts of 1434 BL Lacs. Eight hundred and thirty-three of 1434 BL Lacs (~58%) have spatially coincident 2MASS counterparts. Fermi-detected BL Lacs (FBLs) have a much higher 2MASS detection rate than non-Fermi-detected BL Lacs (non-FBLs) (~95% vs 49%). We compare the near-infrared (NIR) apparent magnitudes, monochromatic luminosities and spectral indices of different subclasses of BL Lacs: (i) FBLs are significantly brighter and more luminous than non-FBLs; (ii) low-energy peaked BL Lacs (LBLs) are significantly more luminous than high-energy peaked BL Lacs (HBLs); (iii) the NIR spectral index, α_{NIR} , shows a sequence of decrease from LBLs to intermediate-energy peaked BL Lacs (IBLs) then to HBLs. The K_S band luminosity and NIR spectral index are both strongly anti-correlated with the synchrotron peak frequency (ν_{peak}). About 66% of BL Lacs in which implies predominantly... tra show convex curvatures... ve investigate the correlation
- Right Pane:** A sidebar containing:
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Left pane: efficient navigation & browsing

Center pane: "Traditional" full-text view, designed for optimal online reading experience

Interactive Content: MATLAB figure



How does it work?

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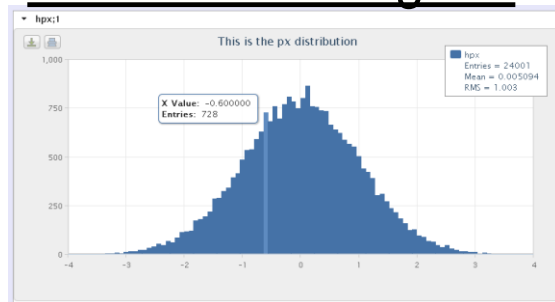
- MATLAB is one of the leading general-purpose software program for mathematical modelling, analysis & visualization
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Idea for ROOT viewer

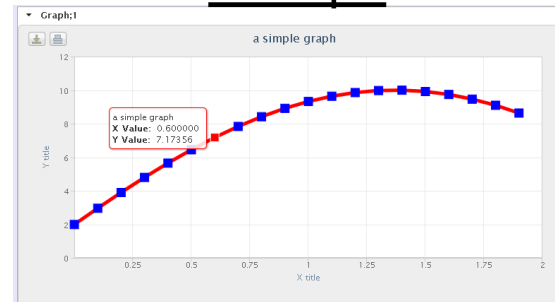
Brainstorming with Bertrand Bellenot

- Browser for ROOT file inventory
- Interactive viewer capabilities for:
 - Histograms
 - TGraphs
- Based on existing JavaScript visualization tools for ROOT, developed by Bertrand Bellenot (<http://root.cern.ch/js/>)

Interactive histogram




TGraph



Screenshots from existing software, see <http://root.cern.ch/js/>

DB Linking Option 1: Entity Linking

Table 1.



6.2. Seasonality of ET cover performance

approximately 1.65 g/cm³. The CSC also contained a 15 cm layer of uncompacted topsoil overlaying the compacted layers to support growth of herbaceous vegetation and control erosion.

The ET cover design was based upon the results of an unpublished preliminary modeling study conducted by CH2MHill, a project consultant. The study's authors utilized the Simultaneous Heat and Water (SHAW) model (Flerchinger and Saxton, 1989) to demonstrate that an approximate 60 cm layer of vegetated forest soils would inhibit moisture at least as effectively as would a prescriptive CSC. Consequently, the second lysimeter was capped with a 60 cm ET cover consisting of minimally-compacted, organic-rich forest soils. The ET soils were classified as silts and silty sands (USCS-ML and USCS-SM), and placed using low ground pressure equipment at 80% to 90% of maximum proctor density as determined by ASTM ID: D698. The ET cover was placed in two 30 cm lifts. In addition, the ET lysimeter contained a root barrier 150 cm depth to discourage root penetration into the drainage system. Deep root penetration was not anticipated to be a problem in the CSC lysimeter, so a root barrier was not used on the CSC lysimeter. As the impregnated-fabric root barrier was permeable to moisture, the root barrier in the ET lysimeter was assumed not to impede moisture flow or impact drainage results.

- For entities (concepts) mentioned in an article – proteins, genes, standards, planets, cities, etc. etc.
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ASTM D698 - 07e1 ⓘ

ASTM D698 - 07e1 Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12 400 ft-lbf/ft³ (600 kN-m/m³))

Active Standard ASTM D698 Developed by Subcommittee: [D18.03](#) | [Book of Standards Volume: 04.08](#)

Option 2: Image-based (article) linking

lithosphere are highly variable (17–307 kg in a column of 1 m × 1 m × thickness of the lithosphere (kg/col)). They are controlled by the primary mantle phases and by altered crust, whereas the B contents (25–904 kg/col) depend entirely on serpentinization. In all cases, large quantities of B reside in the uppermost part of the plate and could hence be easily liberated during slab dehydration. The most prominent input of Li into subduction zones is to be expected from Semai-type lithosphere because most of the Li is stored at shallow levels in the plate. Subducting an ODP Leg 209-type lithosphere would mean only very little Li contribution from the slab. Serpentinized mantle thus plays an important role in B recycling in subduction zones, but it is of lesser importance for Li.

1. Introduction

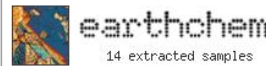
At mid-ocean ridges, plates spread and new oceanic lithosphere is produced. At slow spreading-ridges, the magmatic section is often reduced and the oceanic mantle is exhumed at the ocean floor (e.g. [Cannat, 1993], [Michael et al., 2003] and [Escartin et al., 2003]). The two currently debated models to explain mantle exhumation in slow-spreading environments invoke either spreading, and focused magmatism at the center of a ridge segment ([Cannat, 1993], [Ghose et al., 1996] and [Dijkstra et al., 2001]) or detachment faulting ([Tucholke et al., 1998], [Escartin et al., 2003], [Boschi et al., 2006] and [Ilddefonse et al., 2007]). In both cases, hydrothermal fluids transform olivine, orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene into serpentine, chlorite, tremolite, brucite or magnetite (e.g. Bach et al., 2004), depending on temperature and pressure conditions (e.g. Ulmer and Trommsdorff, 1995).

In the last years, the systematics of the light elements Li, B, and Be have been used to chemically trace low-temperature alteration processes in different geological environments (e.g. [James and Palmer, 2000],

Related reference work articles e.g. encyclopedias

- Flow through Deep Ocean Passages
Encyclopedia of Ocean Sciences (Second Editi...
- Dispersion and Diffusion in the Deep Ocean
Encyclopedia of Ocean Sciences
- Dispersion and Diffusion in the Deep Ocean
Encyclopedia of Ocean Sciences (Second Editi...
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EarthChem Data Holdings for DOI: 10.1016/j.gca.2008.08.005

Title: THE LITHIUM, BORON AND BERYLLIUM CONTENT OF SERPENTINIZED OCEANIC LITHOSPHERE FROM ODP LEG 209 OFFICE 1272A AND 1274A: IMPLICATIONS FOR LITHIUM AND BORON BUDGETS OF OCEANIC LITHOSPHERE

Journal: GEOCHIM COSMOCHIM ACTA

Author: VILS, F., PELLETIER, L., KALT, A., MUNTENER, O., LUDWIG, T.

[Click here to view original reference.](#)

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3	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1272A-019R-001/000-064
4	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1272A-021R-001/102-108
5	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1272A-023R-002/022-025
6	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1272A-025R-002/067-071
7	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1272A-026R-002/066-072
8	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1272A-027R-002/090-095
9	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1274A-003R-001/1626-038
10	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1274A-005R-001/125-126
11	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1274A-006R-002/068-070
12	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1274A-007R-001/064-066
13	View Details	PETDB: ODP0209-1274A-014R-001/076-082
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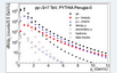
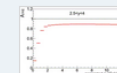
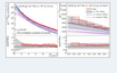
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Abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction
2. The ALICE experiment and data taking conditions
3. Data analysis
 - 3.1. Data sample: event and track selection
 - 3.2. Subtraction of the background contribution of decay muons
 - 3.3. Corrections
 - 3.4. Production cross section normalization
 - 3.5. Summary of systematic uncertainties
4. Results and model comparisons

Table 1


Physics Letters B
 Volume 708, Issues 3-5, 28 February 2012, Pages 265-275

The Durham HepData Project

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Reaction Database Full Record Display

View short record or as: [plain text](#), [AIDA](#), [PyROOT](#), [YODA](#), [ROOT](#), [mpl](#) or [jhepwork](#)

ABELEV 2012 — Heavy flavour decay muon production at forward rapidity in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

Experiment: [CERN-LHC-ALICE \(ALICE\)](#)
 Published in **PL B708,265** (DOI:10.1016/j.physletb.2012.01.063)
 Preprinted as [CERN-PH-EP-2011-215](#)
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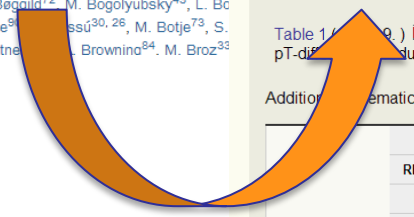
CERN-LHV. Measurement of the production of muons from heavy flavour decays at forward rapidity in proton-proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 7 TeV. The analysis uses a data sample of total integrated luminosity of 16.5 nb⁻¹ with transverse momentum and rapidity distributions being given in the regions 2-12 GeV/c and 2.4-4 respectively.

View list of currently selected plots

Table 1 (1/2) or as: [plain text](#), [AIDA](#), [PyROOT](#), [YODA](#), [ROOT](#), [mpl](#) or [jhepwork](#)
 pT-differential production cross section of muons from heavy flavour decays, in the rapidity range 2.5<y<4.

Additional systematic error: $\pm 3.5\%$ (due to normalization)

ABS(YRAP) : 2.5-4.0	
RE : P P -> BOTTOM < MU- X > BOTTOMBAR < MU+ X > X	
RE : P P -> CHARM < MU+ X > CHARMBAR < MU- X > X	
SQRT(S) : 7000.0 GeV	
PT(P=3) IN GEV	DSIG/DPT IN NB/GEV
<input type="button" value="HIDE DATA"/>	



Option 3: Linking app



Marine Geology
Volume 204, Issues 1–2, 28 February 2004, Pages 43–57



Calcium carbonate corrosiveness in the South Atlantic during the Last Glacial Maximum as inferred from changes in the preservation of *Globigerina bulloides*: A proxy to determine deep-water circulation patterns?

A.N.A. Volbers  , R. Henrich

University of Bremen, Faculty of Geosciences, Department of Paleocceanography and Sedimentology, P.O.Box 330440, D-28334 Bremen, Germany

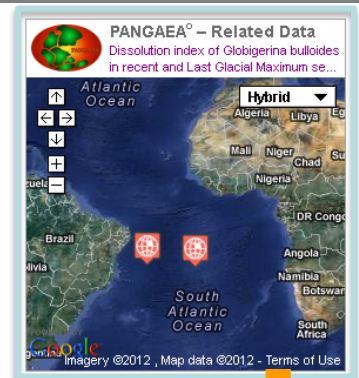
Received 11 April 2003; Revised 12 November 2003; Accepted 9 December 2003; Available online 31 January 2004.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227\(03\)00372-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227(03)00372-4), How to Cite or Link Using DOI


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Abstract

The modern Atlantic Ocean, dominated by the interactions of North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW) and Antarctic Bottom Water (AABW), plays a key role in redistributing heat from the Southern to the Northern Hemisphere. In order to reconstruct the evolution of the relative importance of these two water masses, the NADW/AABW transition, reflected by the calcite lysocline, was investigated by the *Globigerina bulloides* dissolution index (BDX^{*}). The depth level of the Late Glacial Maximum (LGM) calcite lysocline was elevated



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
Data Description


Citation: Volbers, ANA, Henrich, R (2004). Dissolution index of *Globigerina bulloides* in recent and Last Glacial Maximum sediments. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.735715

Supplement to: Volbers, Andrea N A; Henrich, Rüdiger (2004): Calcium carbonate corrosiveness in the South Atlantic during the Last Glacial Maximum as inferred from changes in the preservation of *Globigerina bulloides*: A proxy to determine deep-water circulation patterns? *Marine Geology*, **204**(1–2), 43–57. doi:10.1016/S0025-3227(03)00372-4

Reference(s): Volbers, Andrea N A (2001): Planktic foraminifera as paleoceanographic indicators: Production, preservation, and reconstruction of upwelling intensity. Implications from late quaternary South Atlantic sediments. *Berichte aus dem Fachbereich Geowissenschaften der Universität Bremen*, **104**, 114 pp. urn:nbn:de:gbv:45-ep0001031116


Abstract: The modern Atlantic Ocean, dominated by the interactions of North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW) and Antarctic Bottom Water (AABW), plays a key role in redistributing heat from the Southern to the Northern Hemisphere. In order to reconstruct the evolution of the relative importance of these two water masses, the NADW/AABW transition, reflected by the calcite lysocline, was investigated by the *Globigerina bulloides* dissolution index (BDX^{*}). The depth level of the Late Glacial Maximum (LGM) calcite lysocline was elevated by several hundred metres, indicating a more corrosive water mass present at modern NADW level. Overall, the small range of BDX^{*} data and the gradual decrease in preservation below the calcite lysocline point to a less stratified Atlantic Ocean during the LGM. Similar preservation patterns in the West and East Atlantic demonstrate that the modern west-east asymmetry did not exist due to an expansion of southern deep waters compensating for the decrease in NADW formation.


Project(s): Geosciences, University of Bremen (Ge03) 


South Atlantic in Late Quaternary: Reconstruction of Budget and Currents (SFB281) 

Coverage: Median Latitude: -17.329458 ° Median Longitude: -25.863750 ° South-bound Latitude: -53.703833 ° North-bound Latitude: 29.176967 ° East-bound Longitude: 17.445323

Date/Time Start: 1989-03-02T00:00:00 ° **Date/Time End:** 1989-05-09T23:22:00

Event(s): **Ge01928.4**  **Latitude:** -20.104000 ° **Longitude:** 9.185833 ° **Date/Time:** 1989-03-02T00:00:00 ° **Elevation:** -2200.0 m ° **Recovery:** 10.70 m ° **Penetration:** 12.00 m ° **Location:** Walvis Ridge, Southeast Atlantic ° **Campaign:** M65 ° **Base:** Meteor (1989) ° **Device:** Gravity core (Well type) ° **Comment:** Karb-schl., sandig, For

Ge01914.4  **Latitude:** -21.980000 ° **Longitude:** 7.191667 ° **Date/Time:** 1989-03-02T00:00:00 ° **Elevation:** -3105.0 m ° **Recovery:** 10.70 m ° **Penetration:** 12.00 m ° **Location:** Walvis Ridge, Southeast Atlantic ° **Campaign:** M65 ° **Base:** Meteor (1989) ° **Device:** Gravity core (Well type) ° **Comment:** cc: Foram-schl., sandig

Ge01923.3  **Latitude:** -22.915000 ° **Longitude:** 8.036887 ° **Date/Time:** 1989-03-04T00:00:00 ° **Elevation:** -2505.0 m ° **Penetration:** 12.00 m ° **Location:** Angola Basin ° **Campaign:** M65 ° **Base:** Meteor (1989) ° **Device:** Gravity core (Well type) ° **Comment:** Foram-schlNamm, sandig

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