NSTX Data Policy Draft

1) It will be the responsibility of the diagnostic physicists to produce calibrated and validated observables in a timely fashion. This means reducing the measured raw signals to a form that can be used for subsequent analysis (calibrated), and then validated and released by the responsible diagnostic physicist for such use. This data will hereafter be referred to as "validated reduced data".

2) Validated reduced data will be available to the entire NSTX physics group for high-level physics analysis. There will be no restrictions on any individual or group of individuals from performing high-level physics analysis that uses validated reduced data, regardless of who performed the original measurements.

3) It is expected that the responsible diagnostic physicist will write up the first results from his measurements as first author. In later papers, if he/she is involved in the analysis of the data, he/she would be in the first alphabetical group of authors (after the first author). In general, authorship priorities are:

a) first author - person who principally performs the analysis and writes the paper

b) first alphabetical group of authors (after first author) - persons who have directly contributed to the work through analysis, writing, etc.c) second alphabetical group of authors - persons who have indirectly contributed to the work (i.e., diagnosticians whose data are being used)

When publication rights are in contention, the decision shall be made by jointly by a multi-institutional committee formed from the NSTX Research Team using prevailing professional standards.

The policy outlined here will ensure that all participants in NSTX both from inside and outside PPPL will be able to share and access reduced data in an equitable fashion.

Definitions

Reduced Data - A set of data that has been processed from the raw signals into calibrated ones.

Validated Reduced Data - A set of calibrated data that has been "blessed" and released by the responsible diagnostic physicist for publication purposes or for input into high-level analysis codes.

High-Level Analysis - Physics analysis of data that typically requires input from multiple diagnostics. Some examples are transport, equilibrium, and stability analyses.