Examining temperatures and microgeochemical processes on fault slip surfaces with synchrotron methods

A Data Management Plan created using DMPTool

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Funder: National Science Foundation (NSF)

Template: NSF-EAR: Earth Sciences

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Last modified: 01-09-2018

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Types of data

Samples - The samples for this work are rock samples collected in the field, or from core, from various sites along faults. Field and core localities will be recorded in the IEDA database. Samples from the field will be located with STRABO - an integrated digital geologic mapping system that generates a sample data table, with GPS coordinates for all samples and measurements, in the field. Core from the SAFOD core are located within the IODP / SAFOD database. Core that we acquire from private sector sources, such as the Los Angeles Water and Power projects, will be registered in an IEDA database. In addition to IEDA database, all sample locations and data will be archived on the Utah State University archival system digital commons, where all student generated data are stored. https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/funded_research_data/

Data acquired at the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lab are archived at SSRL on 3 separate storage systems, and all data are also downloaded and will be archived at the USU digital commons.

Data and metadata standards

The data sets will be accompanied by readme or instructional files so that all acquisition parameters, data terms, and locations are clearly defined.

Policies for access and sharing

Digital Commons and IEDA databases are fully public and searchable via any web browser. The data should likely be cited as:

Evans, J. P., Synchrotron data associated with fault zone determinations, beam lines 2-3, 6.2, and 10-2, acquired at Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lab, various dates.

Policies and provisions for re-use, re-distribution

All data are openly available at the end of this project.

Plans for archiving and preservation of access

Data will be stored on the USU digital commons
SSRL storage, and IEDA, as appropriate for the data. The USU digital commons is set up and maintained for long term archiving of data, with storage at 3 different sites. Publications that result from this work also maintain data files storage. Raw SSRL data are very large files, and the manipulations of the data involve many intermediate steps. We will document the nature of these data analyses processes, and where appropriate, files of the results will be saved and archived on digital commons.