Editorial Board items

CMS ECAL Editorial Board page	The approved CMS/ECAL performance statements	Public Ecal DPG Results	CMS photo book/brochures
Pub Comm page	Procedures for CMS Scientific Publications	How to prepare a paper	Language/author guidelines

Notes

- A subdirector can redirect to another project if an incorrect assignment, ie EGM, instead of ECAL has been made.

iCMS notes

- Check "Status of All Waiting Notes" in the notes processing section
- Check 'Project', it should be ECAL. Is sometimes TRISTU (Trigger) in which case CRs etc will NOT come to me as ECAL ed board chair
- Check 'categories', should be ECAL
- Ask Dirk Samyn for help if project/category is incorrect

CADI

At the CADI site, click on latest file version and immediately open with Adobe, rather than downloading the zip file. Then save from the open pdf file.

Use of English

- Writing bugs
- that, which, and who

Figures show, depict, indicate, illustrate.

Section, Figure and Table are capitalized, as in "As discussed in Section 3". Figure can be abbreviated as Fig., but the others are not usually abbreviated, but that's a matter of taste - just be consistent.

Remember that "i.e." and "e.g." are always followed by a comma.

"respectively" is preceded by a comma, as in "The light bulbs lasted 10 and 100 days, respectively."

Therefore, however, hence and thus are usually followed by a comma, as in "Therefore, our idea should not be implemented."

Instead of "Reference [1] shows" or "[1] shows," use "Smith [1] showed" or "Smith and Jones [1] showed" or "Smith et al. [1] showed"

Numbers ten or less are spelled out: "It consists of three fields," not "3 fields".

Use until instead of the colloquial till.

Use. Eq. 7, not Equation (7), unless you need to fill empty pages.

Use consistent tense - present, usually, unless reporting results achieved in earlier papers.

Use hyphens for concatenated words: "end-to-end architecture," "real-time operating system" (but "the computer may analyze the results in real time"), "per-flow queueing," "flow-enabled," "back-to-back,"

None: None can take either singular or plural verbs, depending on the intended meaning (or taste). Both none of these mistakes are common and none of these mistakes is common are correct, although other sources only lists the singular and The Tongue untied makes finer distinctions based on whether it refers to a unit or a measure.

Expand all acronyms on first use, except acronyms that every reader is expected to know. (In a research paper on TCP, expanding TCP is probably not needed - somebody who doesn't know what TCP stands for isn't likely to appreciate the rest of the paper, either.)

No hypen for "in situ", as in "in situ calibration" unless it is a noun as in "the government in-situ"

In general, hyphens are used for

- adding prefixes that would result in double vowels (except for co-, de-, pre-, pro-), e.g., supra-auditory;
- all-: all-around, all-embracing;
- half-: half-asleep, half-dollar (but halfhearted, halfway);
- quasi-: quasi-public
- self-: self-conscious, self-seeking (but selfhood, selfless)
- to distinguish from a solid homograph, e.g., re-act vs. react, re-pose vs. repose, re-sign vs. resign, re-solve vs. resolve, re-lease vs. release
- A compound adjective made up of an adjective and a noun in combination should usually be hyphenated. (WiT, p. 230) Examples: cold-storage vault, hot-air heating, short-term loan, real-time operating system, application-specific integrated circuit, Internet-based.
- words ending in -like when the preceding word ends in 'l', e.g., shell-like

Which but not that

- Where the relative pronoun refers to the whole of the previous clause, and not just to the noun that precedes it, **that** cannot be used.
- In these instances, we have to use **which**:
- The explorer Sir Ranulph Fiennes ran in seven marathons in five different continents recently **which** is amazing for a man of 59 who had a heart attack six months ago.
- Here **which** replaces **this** in the following:
- The explorer Sir Ranulph Fiennes ran in seven marathons in five different continents recently. **This** is amazing for a man of 59 who had a double heart bypass operation six months ago.

Which but not that in non-identifying relative clauses

- which usually serve to provide additional, non-essential information **and are separated by commas**, **which** is the relative pronoun that is normally used. **That** would be unusual.
- Compare the following pairs of identifying and non-identifying relative clauses:
- Have you got any pieces for the guitar **that** are easy to play? <== no commas
- I lent him The Rain in Spain and Japanese Folk Song, **which** are easy to play. <== comma
- The last symphony (**that**) he composed was the ninth symphony. <== no commas
- The ninth symphony, **which** was composed in the final year of his life, was not performed until after this death <== commas

Accuracy and precision

- Accuracy - Accuracy is how close a measured value is to the actual (true) value.

- Precision - Precision is how close the measured values are to each other.
- So, if you are playing soccer and you always hit the left goal post instead of scoring, then you are not accurate, but you are precise!
- Bias (don't let precision fool you!). If you measure something several times and all values are close, they may all be wrong if there is a "Bias". Bias is a systematic (built-in) error which makes all measurements wrong by a certain amount.

From Wikipaedia:

In the fields of science, engineering, industry and statistics,

- the accuracy[1] of a measurement system is the degree of closeness of measurements of a quantity to that quantity's actual (true) value.
- The precision[1] of a measurement system, also called reproducibility or repeatability, is the degree to which repeated measurements under unchanged conditions show the same results.
- [2] Although the two words reproducibility and repeatability can be synonymous in colloquial use, they are deliberately contrasted in the context of the scientific method.

Integrated luminosity From Paolo Rumerio - this is the usual comment about avoiding writing "... XX fb-1 of pp collision data" in favor of "... data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of XX fb-1."

Benefits from

- "The sensitivity to this decay mode greatly benefits

from the energy and position resolution and photon identification capabilities of the electromagnetic calorimeters at the LHC."

- ========>
- "The energy and position resolution, and photon identification capabilities of the electromagnetic

calorimeters greatly enhance the sensitivity to this decay mode at the LHC."

Affect and effect There are five distinct words here. When affect is accented on the final syllable (a-FECT), it is usually a verb meaning have an influence on : The million-dollar donation from the industrialist did not affect my vote against the Clean Air Act.

Occasionally a pretentious person is said to affect an artificial air of sophistication. Speaking with a borrowed French accent or ostentatiously wearing a large diamond ear stud might be an affectation. In this sort of context, affect means to make a display of or deliberately cultivate.

Another unusual meaning is indicated when the word is accented on the first syllable (AFF-ect), meaning emotion. In this case the word is used mostly by psychiatrists and social scientists people who normally know how to spell it.

The real problem arises when people confuse the first spelling with the second: effect. This too can be two different words. The more common one is a noun: When I left the stove on, the effect was that the house filled with smoke. When you affect a situation, you have an effect on it.

Less common is a verb meaning to create : I m trying to effect a change in the way we purchase widgets. No wonder people are confused. Note especially that the proper expression is not take affect but take effect become effective. Hey, nobody ever said English was logical: just memorize it and get on with your life.

The stuff in your purse? Your personal effects.

The stuff in movies? Sound effects and special effects.

   Affective   is a technical term having to do with emotions; the vast majority of the time the spelling you want is   effective.

-- DavidCockerill - 03-May-2012

> > - Dave-comments-10May1530.txt: Dave-comments-10May1530.txt
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> > - Edits-inter-calibs-twiki-10Oct2012.tex: intercalibs
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> > - ECAL-paper-edits-laser-to-twiki-10Oct2012.tex: laser
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> > - Edits-inter-calibs-twiki-10Oct2012.tex: inter-calibs
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> > - Edits-inter-calibs-twiki-10Oct2012.tex: inter-calibs
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> > - ECAL-statement-toCB.txt: ECAL-statement-toCB.txt
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> > - ECAL_resolution_statements_for_7_TeV_running_in_2010_and_2011.docx: ECAL_resolution_statements_for_7_TeV_running_in_2010_and_2011.docx

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