**Data Policy – Geophysical Journal International (GJI)**

GJI aims to make its papers more useful to the research community by asking authors to provide supplemental material in digital form that will allow others to use or reproduce their results.

The information provided can cover two areas:

1. Information about the results presented, making them available for future use rather than simply as figures. Some examples would be (a) catalogs of earthquakes (new, or relocated/re-evaluated); (b) source-time functions and geometry of earthquakes; (c) tomographic or other earth models; (d) specific processing of available data (for example, offsets found for GPS time series); (e) paleomagnetic results; (f) measured values of physical properties; (g) software that implements a theoretical development described in the paper.
2. The original data and the processing tools (programs and scripts) used to produce the results such that the research would become fully reproducible (see Claerbout and Karrenbach 1992 for an early discussion and the website http://reproducibleresearch.net/).

These materials should be provided in as widely-accessible a form as possible, remembering that a proprietary format may not be readable a decade from now. The preferred format is text files in ASCII encoding, compressed and bundled using freely available tools such as gzip or zip. NetCDF or GMT .grd files are an acceptable format for larger gridded datasets.

The supplemental information does not need to be provided until the final submission of the paper (though it may be included earlier if the authors wish), but the initial submission should include a description of what information will be submitted; this information will be available to the reviewers and editor whose recommendation will include an evaluation of the planned supplementary material.

Placing the information at a recognized public repository (such as the IRIS DMC or the MagIC), with a pointer to it in the paper, is an acceptable alternative.

Reference

Jon Claerbout and Martin Karrenbach (1992). Electronic documents give reproducible research a new meaning, paper presented at the October 25-29, 1992 meeting of the Society of Exploration Geophysics, now available at http://sepwww.stanford.edu/doku.php?id=sep:research:reproducible:seg92