Bibliographic resources and research tools for Industrial Engineering

A presentation for PhD students

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Workshop materials

Workshop slides are available here:

http://biblioingegneriacentrale.cab.unipd.it/usa/laboratori/materiali
Bibliographic research main steps

- Identify your topic and keywords
- Choose the proper tools (catalogues, databases...)
- Collect and evaluate useful documents (articles, papers, technical reports...)
- Create your bibliography using the correct citation style and citing the source
What are Bibliographic Databases?

- A **bibliographic database** is a database of bibliographic records, an organized digital collection of references to published literature, including journal and newspaper articles, conference proceedings, reports, government and legal publications, patents, books, etc. In contrast to library catalogue entries, a large proportion of the bibliographic records in bibliographic databases describe articles, conference papers, etc., rather than complete monographs, and they generally contain very rich subject descriptions in the form of keywords, subject classification terms, or abstracts.

- A **bibliographic database** may be general in scope or cover a specific academic discipline.
Why use Bibliographic Databases?

• Bibliographic databases allow you to use keywords to search across thousands of different journal titles and conference proceedings at the same time for papers in a specific subject area.

• This saves you a lot of time as you do not have to search through individual publications.

• The papers have been through some form of "quality control“ to ensure that the information is more reliable and valid than information you may find by searching the internet (better than Google search!).

• Bibliographic databases allow you to create a structured search by helping you to identify relevant keywords, to combine keywords together and to limit your search.
Why use Bibliographic Databases?

• Bibliographic databases give you the citation or reference details about the articles you have found so that you can locate the full text.

• Bibliographic databases usually provide links to the abstract or summary of the article so you can evaluate its relevance.

• If the University has an electronic subscription to the journal or conference proceedings, you will have online access to the full text of the paper.

• Bibliographic databases are regularly updated giving you access to the most current research.
Bibliographic databases

Multidisciplinary Bibliographic Databases

**Web of Science** (Clarivate bibliographic and citation database of peer-reviewed literature)

**Scopus** (Elsevier bibliographic and citation database of peer-reviewed literature)
Bibliographic databases

**Engineering Village** (the most comprehensive interdisciplinary engineering database in the world)

**IEEE Xplore** (full-text electrical engineering, computer science, and electronics bibliographic database)

**Business Source Complete** (bibliographic database about management, economics, finance, business...)

**SpringerMaterials** (A comprehensive database covering multiple material classes, property types, and applications)
Bibliographic databases

Reaxys web-based search and retrieval system for chemical compounds, bibliographic data and chemical reactions

Total materia The world’s most comprehensive materials database

ASTM Compass includes the access to research reports, journals, special technical publications, manuals/monographs, data series, proceedings, bulletins, materials research and standards

Dieselnet technical and business information related to all types of internal combustion engines, their fuels, emissions, and the technologies required by the clean and efficient engines of the future

Bsol includes all international and European standards that have been adopted as British standards (also ASTM, ISO and IEC standards)
Web of Science (WOS)

COVERAGE: multidisciplinary
TIME RANGE: 1985-
DOCUMENT TYPES: articles, proceedings papers
**Scopus**

**COVERAGE:** multidisciplinary  
**TIME RANGE:** 1970-  
**DOCUMENT TYPES:** articles, proceedings papers
Section 2 | Bibliometrics and bibliometric indicators

BIBLIOMETRICS is a set of mathematical and statistical methods used to analyze and measure the quantity and quality of books, articles, and other forms of publications.

**Bibliometrics**
- identifies the best journals of a specific discipline
- defines the prestige of a specific journal
- determines the impact of published research

**Bibliometrics evaluates:**
- scientific journals
- single researchers
- research groups
Bibliometric indicators are very important for researchers and organizations, as these measurements are often used in funding decisions and promotions of researchers. They are becoming increasingly important since published research results are read and then quoted by other researchers.

- **quantity indicators**: measure the productivity of a particular researcher (Impact Factor; SNIP, SCImago)

- **quality indicators**: measure the quality or performance of a researcher's output; corresponds to the so called “peer-review”, a review by colleague-scientists (*h*-index)
The impact factor (IF) is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year. It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times its articles are cited.

**How Impact Factor is Calculated?**
The calculation is based on a two-year period and involves dividing the number of times articles were cited by the number of articles that are citable.

The Impact Factor is used to compare different journals within a specific disciplinary field.

The [Journal of Citation Report](https://www.journalcitationreports.com) indexes more than 11,000 science and social science journals.

It is important to note that Impact Factor is a journal metric and should not be used to assess individual researchers or institutions.
The *h-index* quantifies an individual’s scientific research output (cit. J.E. Hirsch).

The *h-index* evaluates an author impact inside a specific scientific community on the basis of the number of his/her publications and citations obtained.

The *h-index* is one of the most important function in *Scopus*. 
SCImago is a database that can be accessed for free online, which allows you to obtain statistics on the citations of articles published in peer-reviewed journals. It provides statistics and compares the number of published articles and citations in each country.

**Journal ranking**

**Country rankings**
Quick Reference Cards for Research Impact Metrics

https://www.elsevier.com/librarians/providing-library-services/research-metrics-quick-reference
Section 3 | Engineering databases
Section 3 | Engineering databases
Section 3 | Engineering databases

Business Source Complete
Section 3 | Engineering databases

SpringerMaterials celebrates the 2021 Nobel Prize in Physics winners

We join the world in congratulating Dr. Giorgio Parisi, Dr. Klaus Hasselmann, and Dr. Syukuro Manabe, the three Nobel Prize winners in Physics, for their pioneering contributions to the field of complex systems. We especially want to recognize the work of Prof. Parisi in the field of Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD), without which the Landolt-Börnstein volumes on particle physics would be incomplete. SpringerMaterials has become a trusted resource for researchers because of carefully curated content from the authoritative work of scientists like Prof. Parisi.

The research solution for identifying material properties

Fast and reliable insights accelerating materials science research

SpringerMaterials provides curated data and advanced functionalities to support research in materials science, physics, chemistry, engineering, and other related fields.

- A comprehensive database covering multiple material classes, property types, and applications
- Enhanced data visualization features display interactive crystal structures, data tables, and phase diagrams with export options for further analysis
Section 3 | Engineering databases
The Log

15 January 2022: The amount of electricity generated worldwide from coal reached a new annual record in 2021, undermining efforts to reduce GHG emissions and potentially putting global coal demand on course for an all-time high next year, according to IEA's Coal 2021 report.

[more ...]

13 January 2022: Trunett Environmental—now on DieselNet—is a China based manufacturer of emission control catalysts and systems for heavy-duty and stationary diesel engines. Trunett's product offering includes diesel oxidation catalysts, catalyzed diesel particulate filters and SCR catalysts for OEM, retrofit and aftermarket applications.
Have you visited the Standards Development Portal?

This easy-to-use information and review tool offers increased visibility of the way standards are made. It will help you:

- Browse and track standards in development of interest to you and your organization.
- Discover and comment on proposed and draft standards.
- Find out information about BSI committees such as their membership and standards they are working on.
- Suggest ideas for new standards work.

Find out more

Free BSOL Training

All BSOL subscribers are entitled to free training. This can be delivered in various formats, including remote training, webinars or face-to-face sessions. These are available on-site, at your organization, for small or large groups, depending on your requirements.

The training sessions help subscribers make the best possible use of the BSOL service, providing a full breakdown of BSOL and giving opportunities to ask our expert trainers any questions. Training is free and unlimited throughout your subscription. Webinars tailored to the needs of our global subscribers are also available.

Book your training session.

View BSI Standards  View ASTM Standards  View ASME Standards  View ISO Standards  View IEC Standards
Adapted original source: Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), *Stages of the research and data lifecycle*, viewed 10th January 2020
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Joint-Information-Systems-Committee-JISC-Stages-of-the-research-and-data-lifecycle_fig1_51476349
Introduction to Open Science

“Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society”

FOSTER consortium

Open Science

Open Data
Open Source
Open Methodology
Open Peer Review
Open Access
Open Educational Resources

Andreas E. Neuhold – Opera propria – CC BY 3.0
Open Science

FOSTER consortium – Open Science taxonomy – related article
Section 4 | Padua Research Archive (IRIS)

Padua Research Archive, the institutional repository of the scientific production of the University of Padua, aims to collect, document, preserve and publish, also in open access, the scientific production of the University of Padua. Padua Research Archive is based on IRIS (Institutional Research Information System) developed by Cineca.
Padua Research Archive (PRA) as an Open Access archive: IRIS beyond Research evaluation

Institutional archive

OPEN ACCESS
the version of your work as it is allowed by publishers or open access

Repository for RESEARCH EVALUATION (ANVUR, MIUR...)
Metadata and editorial version

PADUA RESEARCH ARCHIVE
https://www.research.unipd.it/
Padua Research Archive (PRA) as an Open Access archive: IRIS beyond Research evaluation

Benefits

- Your work is available to a wider audience;
- Self-archived articles get higher citation rates (between 50-250% more citations [Brody, 2007]);
- Institutional archives guarantee long-term preservation;
- Researchers are able to access and use full text content published in that area.
Padua Research Archive (PRA) as an Open Access archive: IRIS beyond Research evaluation

Once you have uploaded your work to IRIS/PRA the research support group:

- Checks whether the publisher’s policies allow you to publish open access
- Checks the embargo dates and validates the attachment
- Supports authors via SBA Help - Research Support - OA

The validation process involves a delay in the publication of the OA content in PRA, but protects the author. It is possible to report contributions that need to be displayed on the faster public portal.
Padua Research Archive (PRA) as an Open Access archive: IRIS beyond Research evaluation

Who uploads attachments to PRA?
Authors and departmental representatives

Who should I contact if there are any technical issues?
Research Office
Settore Supporto Informativo
Valutazione Ricerca

Who should I contact re: uploading open access content?
Author support via Library Helpline queue:
Supporto Open access (supporto ricerca)
Uploading content to PRA

For evaluation

Contribution for which publication rights are transferred to the publisher: the attachment will be visible only to the evaluators

Contribution already published in OA: the attachment will be visible to everyone

Attachments declared completely open access by authors are still checked

For Open Access

pre-print
post-print (embargo if needed)
editorial version (if it is allowed)

Contribution published in Open Access journals
Open Access: recommended actions

Always check publishers’ policies regarding self-archiving!

**SHERPA ROMEO** collects the content policies of publishers and academic journals by exemplifying them

**Think. Check. Submit.**

Through a range of tools and practical resources, this international, cross-sector initiative allows you to critically judge and identify the most suitable and highest quality open access magazine
Open Access: recommended actions

What to do before publishing

If your content has a DOI you can use shareyourpaper.org: it will run a permissions check and tell you if and how you can share it.

What you get is a link like this one: https://zenodo.org/record/3703317

Make your research visible and see 30% more citations

We can help you make your paper Open Access, for free, wherever you publish. It’s legal and takes just minutes. Join millions of researchers sharing their papers freely with colleagues and the public.

Start by entering the DOI of your paper
We’ll gather information about your paper and find the easiest way to share it.

e.g. 10.1126/scitransmed.abc2344

Next

Try an example 10.1126/scitransmed.abc2344 or learn more.
Open Access: recommended actions

if you are publishing in an OA journal

- Check whether the publisher is listed in directories such as DOAJ (a directory that indexes and provides access to quality, peer-reviewed, open access journals) as well in disciplinary and multidisciplinary databases
- [https://beallslist.net/](https://beallslist.net/): a list of potential predatory journals
- Choose a Creative Commons license
- Check the APC costs
Open Access: recommended actions

what to do during publication

Keep the different versions of your work:
- the version you sent to the publisher (pre-print)
- the «accepted» version (post-print) without minor revisions, logos etc.
Open Access: recommended actions

APC
Article Processing Charge

Open Access: discounts for authors
University Library System
Thanks to specific agreements between University and publishers, if a scientific contribution is published in Open Access there are some discounts on the payment of APCs and some reductions on the cost of publication.
Where to find copyright and self-archiving information

- Sherpa Romeo
- Publishers’ websites
- Contact OA Research Support – Aiuto SBA
- OA@unito.it

Think. Check. Submit.
Open Access: a wrap-up

- Increased visibility → higher citation rates
- Recognized in promotion and tenure
- OA journals / self-archiving (Padua Research Archive)
Open Data are online, free of cost, accessible data that can be used, reused and distributed, provided that the data source is attributed.

FOSTER Consortium
Data must be accessible to both the scientific community and ordinary citizens (citizen science).

Data are open if they can be freely accessed, used, modified and shared by anyone and for any purpose.

Checklist: How open are your data?

[Codata] Legal Interoperability of Research Data: Principles and Implementation Guidelines

Useful tools
Open data: a five-stars rating system

OL (On Line)  
open license

OF (Open Format)  
URL (Uniform Resource Identifier)

LD (Linked Data)  

• available on the web + distributed with an

RE (Readable)  

• machine-readable structured data

•• encoded with non-proprietary software

••• identified by an URL

•••• linked to other data sets
The FAIR Data principles

Findable
- Persistent identifiers (PIDs)
- Rich metadata
- Indexed data repositories
- PIDs in metadata

Accessible
- Standard communications protocol
- Open, free protocol
- Authentication, where necessary
- Metadata is always available

Interoperable
- Vocabularies
- Vocabularies are FAIR
- Linked metadata

Reusable
- Metadata have multiple attributes
- Usage license
- Provenance
- Community standards

https://www.ands.org.au/working-with-data/fairdata/training Entire FAIR resources graphic is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License
Recorded information (regardless of the form or the media in which they exist) necessary to support or validate a research project’s observations, findings or outputs

**What are research data?**

- Digital copies of images
- GIS and spatial data
- Spreadsheets
- Digital texts or digital copies of text
- Databases
- Audio
- Video
- Charts
- Genetic or protein sequences

**BUT ALSO...**
- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Waveforms
- Computer codes
- Statistics (SPSS, SAS)
- File Matlab
- Artistic products
- ...
General categories of data

**Derived or compiled**
(e.g. compiled databases, text or data mining)
reproducible but expensive

**Reference**
(e.g. gene sequences databases, chemical structures, portals with spatial data)

**Observational**
(e.g. sensor readings, survey instruments)
acquired in real time and usually irreplaceable and not replicable

**Experimental**
(e.g. gene sequences, magnetic fields data)
lab equipment readings, generally reproducible but expensive

**Simulation**
(e.g. climate models)
data generated from test models, not always replicable
Research data: lifecycle

The Research Data Curation Lifecycle

1. Research Question
2. Data Search / Reuse
3. Data Management Plan
4. Collection
5. Description
6. Data Storage
7. Analysis
8. Re-collection
9. Publication
10. Archive
Research data: life cycle

Raw data collected or generated during the research.

Data are then processed and analyzed; they can lead to positive, negative or inconclusive results.

Only a small part of the data collected during a research is included in a publication.
Managing research data: 5 steps

1. Collect research data

2. Reasonably name data

3. Structure data in hierarchical systems

4. Record data through metadata

5. Pay attention to the file format (Guide on "naming and version control")
Privacy and personal data

Works containing sensitive data relating to identifiable persons must not be disseminated in Open Access!

BEFORE collecting data:

• Carry out a risk assessment
• Choose which data to collect + follow the minimization principle
• Prepare an informed consent document (information about the research, the subjects involved, the way data is going to be shared and stored)

AFTER collecting data:

• Protect the identities of the subjects involved (e.g. pseudonyms; keeping the information that allows identification in a separate archive)
• Anonymize + aggregate data
• Regulate access

Information on research integrity and research ethics

GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)
Data Management Plan (DMP)

A formal document that needs to be devised at the beginning of the project. It outlines in detail:

- Are your data going to be open?
- Activities related to the structure, storage and security of data
- Periodically reviewed and updated

Research Office – Settore Supporto Informativo Valutazione Ricerca

Library Helpline – queue: 09 Tesi di dottorato (Padua@research)
How to manage research data

Unipd’s «Policy sulla gestione dei dati della ricerca» is in force from 1st December 2018

where

who, what

how

Policy sulla gestione dei dati della ricerca

1) Premessa

L'Università degli Studi di Padova riconosce l'importanza fondamentale dei dati prodotti durante l'attività di ricerca. Pertanto riconosce la rilevanza della loro gestione per il mantenimento della qualità della ricerca scientifica e si impegna ad applicare i più elevati standard per la loro raccolta, archiviazione e conservazione.

L'Università degli Studi di Padova riconosce che dati della ricerca affidabili e facilmente reperibili sono alla base di ogni progetto di ricerca e sono altresì necessari per la verifica di attendibilità e correttezza della conduzione e dei risultati del progetto e per la sua riproducibilità.

L'Università degli Studi di Padova riconosce che i dati della ricerca, costituiscono patrimonio dell'istituzione universitaria, nonché risorsa - anche a lungo termine - per la ricerca, la didattica universitaria ed il progresso della società.

Ai fini della presente policy si considera la definizione di "dati della ricerca" e di "afferenzi all'Università di Padova" così come da allegato 1.

2) Ambiti di applicazione

La presente “policy” si applica a tutti i progetti di ricerca dell’Università limitatamente alle parti di cui essa è responsabile attraverso i propri afferenti che sono tenuti ad osservarla. Nel caso in cui la ricerca sia stata finanziata da parti terze ed esistano accordi specifici relativi al controllo dei dati, al loro accesso e conservazione, tali accordi prevalgono sulla presente policy.

3) Trattamento dei dati della ricerca

Nel rispetto della vigente normativa in materia di protezione dei dati personali e di proprietà intellettuale, nonché delle disposizioni contenute nello Statuto e nei regolamenti dell’Università e fatti salvi gli specifici accordi per il finanziamento della ricerca stipulati con terze parti, i dati della ricerca, una volta pubblicati, sono archiviati e resi liberamente disponibili all’uso per finalità di ricerca scientifica o storica, o di pubblico interesse.

I dati della ricerca devono essere archiviati nell'archivio digitale dell'Università degli Studi di Padova denominato "Research Data UniPd" oppure in un archivio digitale che rispetti gli standard internazionali.

Tali dati devono essere archiviati in modo corretto, completo, affidabile, rispettandone l'integrità. Devono inoltre essere accessibili, identificabili, tracciabili, interoperabili e, laddove possibile, disponibili per usi successivi (principi FAIR*).
Research Data: a wrap-up

- FAIR = can be found, understood and reused
- Open = can be used, modified and shared by any person
- Managed through a DMP and deposited in a data repository
Research Data Unipd is a platform for long-term management and archiving of research data and for the access and re-use of data necessary to validate the results of scientific publication.
Research Data Unipd

DOI attribution

Authentication via SSO of the University

Connection between dataset and articles from the publisher's website or stored in Padua Research Archive / IRIS

ERC subjects
It allows the self-archiving of datasets of any format with FAIR mode, as recommended by the European Commission.
About Research Data Unipd

Research Data Unipd supports research produced by members of the University of Padova. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (e.g., European Commission).

Quality

Datasets published in the Archive have a set of metadata that ensure that data are described and discoverable. Before publication, dataset records are checked by Editors for presence of appropriate metadata.

Metadata Policy

All published metadata are released under a CC0 licence.

Re-using data

We encourage Researchers to use licences on their datasets to promote reuse of the research data. The licence to be preferred is Creative Commons Attribution 4.0, but several others are used. Any re-use must acknowledge the Creators in an appropriate manner, ideally through a citation similar to that provided with the record.

Recommended formats and data files

[Formats and data files]

Submission policy

[Submission policy concerning depositors, quality & copyright]

Data deposit agreement

[Agreement to terms and conditions]
HowTo

Before you start to upload data ...

- If you have a large number of files, zip them into manageable bundles before you start.
- Name your files in a significant way and avoid using spaces, dots and special characters; use hyphens (-) or underscores (_) to separate elements.
- You can upload any type of file, but we ask you to use open formats whenever possible to ensure long-term preservation and accessibility.
- Locate any data you want to upload along with any supplementary materials, such as a readme file. Of course it should not be included into a compressed folder.
- If you have an ORCID make sure you have it to hand, you can enter this along with your personal details and with those of your co-authors.
- If the data underpins a published paper you will need to include the identifier (DOI, handle, etc.) of the paper in the dataset record.
- If you’re funded you will need to enter the funder name and your grant number.
- Have you checked your funder policy on research data? There may be specific requirements.
- Do you know how long your data needs to be kept? Your funder may specify a retention period.

Walk-through guide to depositing

This guide takes you through the steps required to deposit a data set on Research Data Unipd.

Log in and User area
A dataset for hand-eye calibration evaluation


Related publications:  
https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8391908 (Publisher)

Collection description

Description: This dataset aims to assess the accuracy of hand-eye calibration methods (i.e., estimation of the transformation between a robot end effector frame and a camera mounted on it). It contains two sets of images and corresponding robot hand poses. The first one (calib_test) contains images of a calibration pattern to estimate the hand-eye transformation. The second set (sprint_reconstr) contains images of a pattern to be 3D reconstructed and manually annotated 2D feature points on the images. By performing multi-view 3D reconstruction on the second set and checking the flatness of the reconstructed points, the calibration accuracy can be assessed. The dimension of the calibration pattern in this dataset is 32 mm. Paper: Kenji Koide and Emanuele Menegatti, General Hand-Eye Calibration based on Reprojection Error Minimization, IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters/ICRA2019

Keywords: Hand-eye calibration

Subjects: Physical Sciences and Engineering > Computer Science and Informatics; Informatics and information systems, computer science, scientific computing, intelligent systems > Computer graphics, computer vision, multimedia, computer games

Department: Departments > Dipartimento di Ingegneria dell’Informazione (DEI)

Depositing User: Kenji Koide
Date Deposited: 29 Apr 2019 11:49
Last Modified: 25 Jun 2019 12:24

DOI: 10.25430/researchdata.unipd.it.00000122
URL: http://researchdata.unipd.it/id/sprint/122

Available Files

Data
st_handeye_eval.tar.gz

Cite As

Your DOI: 10.25430/researchdata.unipd.it.00000122
Select Formatting Style: apa
Begin typing (e.g., Chicago or IEEE) or use the drop down menu.
Select Language and Country: IT
Begin typing (e.g., en-GB for English, Great Britain) or use the drop down menu.
Format
## Details of the dataset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creators/Authors:</strong></td>
<td>Zane, Antonella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email:</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:antonella.zane@unipd.it">antonella.zane@unipd.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORCID:</strong></td>
<td>orcid.org/0000-0001-7218-6088</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Type of data:</strong></td>
<td>Text</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Collection period:</strong></td>
<td>From 1999 To 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic coverage:</strong></td>
<td>Italia - Veneto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data collection methods:</strong></td>
<td>Utilizzata microsonda elettronica (EMPA), microscopio a Trasmissione elettronica (TEM), diffrazione RX su polveri, analisi petrografica al microscopio polarizzatore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statement on legal, ethical and access issues:</strong></td>
<td>La ricerca non ha prodotto dati sensibili né altri tipi di dati con rilevanza etica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data processing and preparation activities:</strong></td>
<td>Campioni di roccia provenienti da cave di pietra ollare delle Alpi centro-occidentali; frammenti di reperti archeologici provenienti da recipienti in pietra ollare rinvenuti in Veneto.</td>
</tr>
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### Available Files

- **Monselice_ollia_...cl_Zane2017.PNG**
- **Monselice_ollia...lc_Zane2017.PNG**

- **Visible to:** Anyone
- **Content type:** Data
- **Description:** microscopia
- **Metadata:** 3
- **Revision:**
- **Mime-Type:** image/png
- **License:** Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0
- **File size:** 381kB

**Read me**

- **Monselice_readme_file.txt**

- **Visible to:** Anyone
- **Content type:** ["content_typename_readme" type: not defined]
- **Metadata:** 3
- **Revision:**
- **Mime-Type:** text/plain
- **License:** Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0
- **File size:** 922B
Studio mineralogico-petrografico dei reperti in pietra ollare della rocca di Monselice

Collection description
Il presente lavoro, rimasto inedito fino ad oggi, rende conto dell’attività di ricerca svolta e dei principali risultati conseguiti dall’autore sui reperti in pietra ollare della rocca di Monselice. Il documento, completato nell’agosto 1999, fornisce il quadro mineralogico-petrografico dei reperti oggetto di studio e, per ciascun litoctipo, alcune indicazioni sul settore delle Alpi di provenienza della pietra ollare. Il contenuto di questo lavoro riflette lo stato delle conoscenze e delle tecniche adottate al momento della redazione del testo e va ad integrare il contributo di Chiara Malaguci che viene.

Keywords
pietra ollare, analisi mineralogica-petrografica, Alpi Mediceo, soapstone, mineralogia-petrografia analysis, Middle Ages.

Department
Dipartimento di Geoscienze
Licenses for use
Fields reserved for information on lenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Funders</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research funder:</td>
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<td>Research project title:</td>
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<td>Grant number:</td>
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Links to documents on publishers websites or in Padua Research Archive / IRIS

<table>
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<th>Related publications</th>
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<tr>
<td>URL</td>
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<td>UNSPECIFIED</td>
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Deposit and publication flow

The researchers upload the datasets and add the metadata

Validation of metadata

Publication:
- the complete record
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The **American Chemical Society Publications (ACS)** is a non-profit scholarly publisher that provides a comprehensive collection, in any medium, of high-quality information products and services that advance the practice of the chemical and related sciences.

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**“S-légami! Open Access – Manuale d'uso per ricercatori”** is a freely available manual that was born in the APRE Working Group dedicated to Open Science and contains the answers to the most frequent questions and concerns of researchers on open access and open data.

**OpenAIRE** is a pan-European research information system, which provides services for finding, storing, linking and analyzing research results from all disciplines. Its mission is to move academic communication towards openness and transparency and to facilitate innovative ways to communicate and monitor research.
What is a bibliography?

For the purposes of a research project, the bibliography is an **organised list** of the documents, books, articles, essays and web pages that have been consulted.

When drawing up a bibliography, the author/s has to decide on a **citation style**.
Why use reference management software?

These applications can help you:

- import citations from catalogues, databases and websites
- create and organize bibliographies for theses, books and articles
- insert and format citations within the text of documents
What are the types of citation management tools?

Many applications are available, but here are the most popular softwares:

- **Mendeley** (free) – [help guides](#)
- **Zotero** (free) – [help guides](#)

If you’re not sure which citation management software is best for you, check out [our comparison chart](#) (Italian version).
The University Library System periodically organize **training courses of Mendeley and Zotero**.

To verify available dates, you just have to check this link and choose your location: [http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/training-courses](http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/training-courses)

You can access to the courses in all the libraries of the University, so not only in Engineering Libraries.
Courses in February:

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• Engineering libraries contacts: 
  biblio.inge@unipd.it – biblio.dim@unipd.it

• for any information about the credits, please ask to the administrative office of your Department.
Satisfaction survey

http://www.cab.unipd.it/corsi-sba-questionario

Username: 25672
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The collected information will be used only for statistical purposes in order to improve the quality of the courses for library users.

We will appreciate your cooperation and help!