Computer Room
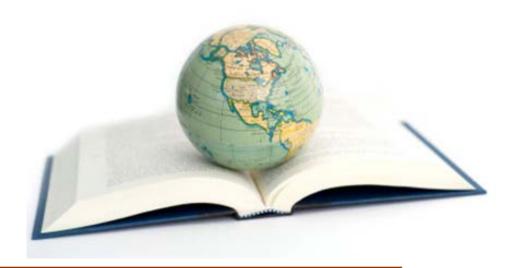
Username: **biblio@dii.unipd.it**

Password: **Corso2020**

Bibliographic resources and research tools for Industrial Engineering

A presentation for PhD students

Marica Milotti, Ilaria Rovoletto, Elisa Saramin, Susanna Valpreda
Biblioteche di Ingegneria
info biblio.inge@unipd.it

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

Index

Workshop materials

Workshop slides are available here:

http://biblioingegneriacentrale.cab.unipd.it/usa/laboratori/materiali

Bibliografic 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 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…)
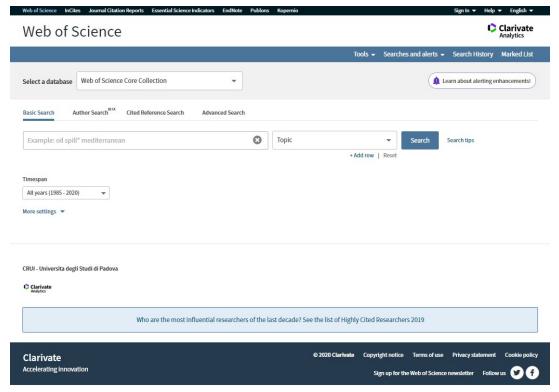
Reaxys (web-based search and retrieval system for chemical compounds, bibliographic data and chemical reactions)
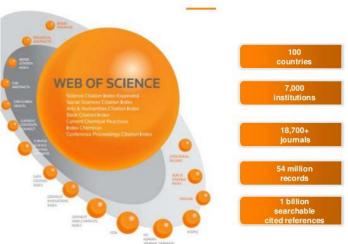
Web of Science (WOS)

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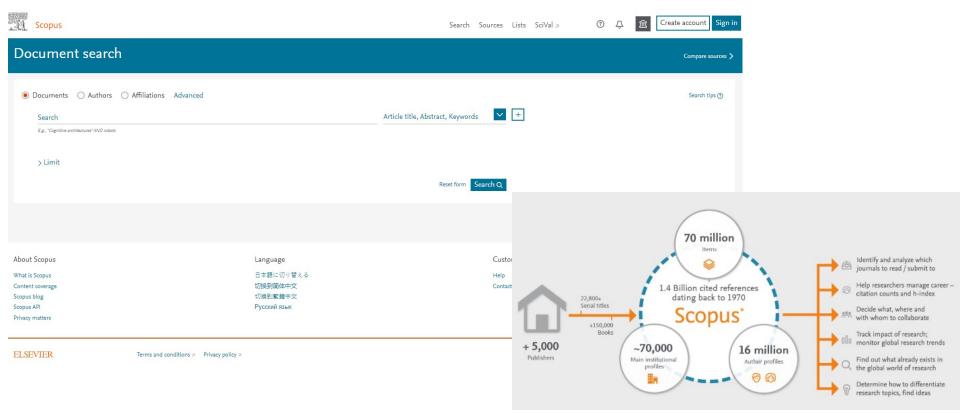**TIME RANGE: 1985-**
DOCUMENT TYPES: articles, proceedings papers

Scopus

SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

COVERAGE: multidisciplinary
TIME RANGE: 1970-
DOCUMENT TYPES: articles, proceedings papers

Scopus

Search   Sources   Lists   SciVal ↗   Create account   Sign in

Document search

Compare sources ›

○ Documents   ○ Authors   ○ Affiliations   Advanced   Search tips ⑦

Search   Article title, Abstract, Keywords ⌄ +
E.g., "Cognitive architectures" AND robots

› Limit

Reset form   Search 🔍

About Scopus   Language   Custor
What is Scopus   日本語に切り替える   Help
Content coverage   切换到简体中文   Contact
Scopus blog   切換到繁體中文
Scopus API   Русский язык
Privacy matters

ELSEVIER   Terms and conditions ↗   Privacy policy ↗

70 million Items

1.4 Billion cited references dating back to 1970

Scopus®

+ 5,000 Publishers   22,800+ Serial titles   +150,000 Books

~70,000 Main institutional profiles   16 million Author profiles

Identify and analyze which journals to read / submit to

Help researchers manage career – citation counts and h-index

Decide what, where and with whom to collaborate

Track impact of research; monitor global research trends

Find out what already exists in the global world of research

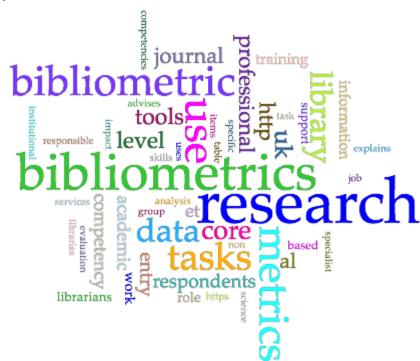Determine how to differentiate research topics, find ideas

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

Bibliometrics indicators

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**)

Impact factor

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** 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.
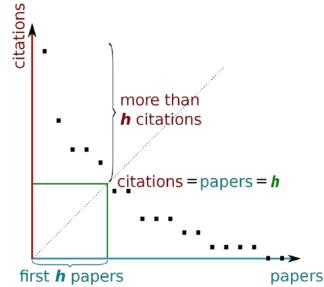
H-Index

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 Journal Ranking
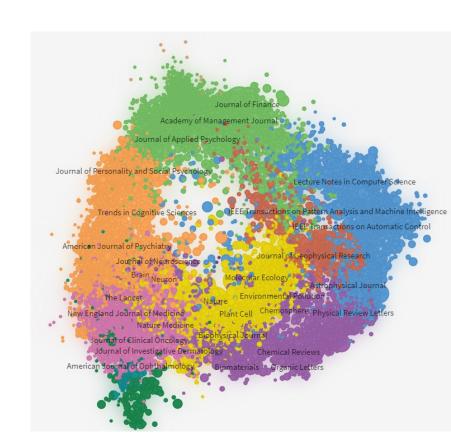
SCImago a database that can be accessed for free online, which allows you to obtain statistics on the citations of articles published in peer-reviewed journals.
It provides statistics and compares the number of published articles and citations in each country.

Journal ranking

Country rankings

Quick Reference Cards for Research Impact Metrics

https://libraryconnect.elsevier.com/articles/librarian-quick-reference-cards-research-impact-metrics

Section 3 | Engineering databases

Section 3 | Engineering databases

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EBSCO*host*

Searching: Business Source Complete | Choose Databases

UNIVERSITA' DI PADOVA

Business Source Complete

[   ] Select a Field (optional) ▾ [Search]

AND ▾ [   ] Select a Field (optional) ▾ Clear ⓘ

AND ▾ [   ] Select a Field (optional) ▾ ⊕ ⊖

Basic Search   Advanced Search   Search History

Search Options

[Reset]

Search Modes and Expanders

Search modes ⓘ
- ⦿ Boolean/Phrase
- ○ Find all my search terms
- ○ Find any of my search terms
- ○ SmartText Searching Hint

Apply related words
☐

Also search within the full text of the articles
☐

Apply equivalent subjects
☑

Limit your results

Full Text
☐

Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals
☐

Publication
[   ]

References Available
☐

Published Date
Month ▾ Year:[   ] — Month ▾ Year:[   ]

Publication Type
| All |
| Academic Journal |
| Book |
| Case Study |

Section 3 | Engineering databases

The research lifecycle

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

Global Search

[   ]
[>>]

Type of searches:
> simple
> advanced
> only full text records

Browse
Author
Year
Subject
Division
Ph.D
For companies

Statistics
Statistics
Latest

The Archive
Repository policies
Create account
User Area
Submit a thesis
Submit a document
Copyright

Link
Padua@thesis

Welcome to Padua@research

WARNING

If you need to submit your document for the evaluation of research (VQR), please remember that you have to use the intsitutional repository Padua Research Archive (IRIS)

Padua@research is the Istitutional Repository for University of Padova Research Works. This Archive contains digital documents derived by the scientific activity of teaching staff, researchers and fellow-workers of this Athenaeum. In Padua@reasearch are also stored Ph.D thesis.

All the operations to deposit, modify and access to the works are very simple.

The self-archiving procedure makes visible on the web the full text of the stored works. [Continue...]

What do you want to do?

Search for a work

Register

Deposit a document / Access to my area

Deposit a Ph.D thesis

Tell me more

Padua Research Archive (PRA) as an Open Access archive: IRIS beyond Research evaluation

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PADUA RESEARCH ARCHIVE

https://www.research.unipd.it/

Institutional archive

OPEN ACCESS

Versions permitted by publishers or published with open access

Repository for RESEARCH EVALUATION (ANVUR, MIUR…)

Metadata and editorial version

Padua Research Archive (PRA) as an Open Access archive: IRIS beyond Research evaluation

Benefits

- The authors and researchers benefit because their research papers are given a much wider dissemination;

- Articles self-archived by author receive between 50-250% more citation (Brody, 2007);

- The institutional archives guarantee long-term preservation;

- Researchers benefit because they will increasingly be able to access and use the full text of all research published in that area.

Padua Research Archive (PRA) as an Open Access archive: IRIS beyond Research evaluation

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For all contributions in IRIS-PRA the research support group valid the full-text attachments for publication!

Check the possibility of open access publication of the attachments uploaded according to the publisher's rules

Check the embargo dates and send the attachment validation

Supports authors via SBA Help - Research Support - OA

RESEARCH PADUA ARCHIVE

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

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SBA — SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

Who uploads research products to PRA?

Authors and departmental representatives take care of the loading of products

Who to contact for technical problems related to PRA?

For technical problems: Research Office – *Settore Supporto Informativo Valutazione Ricerca*

Who to contact for uploading open access content?

Author support via Library Helpline – queue: *Supporto Open access (supporto ricerca)*

For the author: what to insert in PRA for evaluation and what for Open Access

For evaluation

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

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

Attachments declared completely open access by authors are still checked

For Open Access

pre-print

post-print (with possible embargo)

editorial version (if an addendum to the contract has been agreed)

Contribution published in Open Access

OPEN ACCESS

OA and minimum instructions for the author: what to do before and after publication

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

before publishing

Use Sherpa Romeo who collects the content policies of publishers and academic journals by exemplifying them.

SHERPA ROMEO is available directly in IRIS or at the URL: http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php

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.

OA and minimum instructions for the author: what to do before and after publication

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

before publishing in an OA magazine

- Check the magazine or publisher, probing the contents and verifying their effective presence in directories such as DOAJ (directory that indexes and provides access to quality journals, peer-reviewed open access), disciplinary and multidisciplinary databases

- Choose a Creative Commons license

- Check the APC costs

OA and minimum instructions for the author: what to do before and after publication

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

during publication

Keep the different versions of the contributions:

- version sent to the publisher without peer-review (pre-print)

- version «accepted» (post-print) without minor revisions, logos etc.

OA and minimum instructions for the author: what to do before and after publication

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 mode, there are currently some discounts on the payment of APCs (Article Processing Charge) and some reductions on the cost of publication.

Where to find copyright and self-archiving information

Contact OA Research Support – Aiuto SBA

Sherpa Romeo

Publisher sites

OA@unito.it

Think. Check. Submit.

OPEN ACCESS

Open Data

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

Accessible data / Open data

- Data must be accessible both to users of the scientific community of reference and to ordinary citizens (citizen science)

Accessible data

Open data

- Data are open if they can be freely consulted, used, modified, extracted and shared by anyone and for any purpose

- [Checklist](): How much open are your data?
- [Codata] [Legal Interoperability of Research Data: Principles and Implementation Guidelines]()

Useful tools

The five stars of open data

a star if the data…

OL (On Line)   • is distributed with an open license

RE (Readable)   •• is structured data encoded with proprietary software

OF (Open format)   ••• is encoded with non-proprietary software

URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)   •••• has an URL

LD (Linked Data)   ••••• is linked to other data sets

The FAIR 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**

HOW FAIR ARE YOUR DATA?

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

What is research data?

Recorded information (regardless of the form or the media in which they may exist), necessary to support or validate a research project's observations, findings or outputs.

Digital copies of images

GIS and spatial data

Spreadsheets

Digital texts or digital copies of text

Databases

Audio

Charts

Genetic or protein sequences

Video

BUT ALSO...
- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Waveforms
- Computer codes
- Statistics (SPSS, SAS)
- File Matlab
- Artistics products
- File Web
- ...

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: life cycle

The Research Data Curation Lifecycle

Data Search / Reuse

Data Management Plan

Collection

Research Question

Re-collection · Data Storage · Description

Analysis

Publication

Archive

Research data: life cycle

Raw data collected or generated during the research, but not yet analyzed or manipulated.

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

Only a very small part of the data collected during a research becomes included in a publication.

Different levels of processing of data
Model for digital archiving

World of data
Raw data (primary data)

Processed Data
Negative Results

Processed Data
Inconclusive
Results

Processed D...

ed Dat...

ssed D...

Positive results

Positive results

Shared
Data

Shared
Data

Shared
Data

Shared
Data

Released
Data

Pub.
Data

Pub.
Data

Pub.
Data

OA

→ Strata of research data
→ Restricted Data
→ Open data
→ Published data
→ Open access published data

Paolo Budroni, Venezia, Ca' Foscari – Towards the European Science Cloud, Novembre 2016

Manage research data: 5 step

1. Collect research data

2. Reasonably name the data

Tips on metadata standard for different disciplines

3. Structuring data in hierarchical systems

4. Record the data through the metadata

5. Pay attention to the file formats (Guide on "naming and version control")

Privacy, personal and sensitive 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 ensuring compliance with the **minimization principle**
- Prepare **informed consent**, with information on: research, sharing of data and their storage, subjects involved, rights of the interested party

HEALTH DATA
ETHNICITY
BIOMETRIC DATA
RELIGION
IDENTIFIERS
ONLINE
SEXUAL ORIENTATION
NAME
ADDRESS
PHONE NUMBER

AFTER collecting data:

- **Protect identities** (e.g. pseudonymisation, keeping the information that allows identification in a separate archive)
- **Anonymize** whenever possible
- **Aggregate** the data
- **Adjust access** where necessary

i GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)

i Information on research integrity and research ethics

Data Management Plan (DMP)

It is a formal document that:
- **has to be decided at the beginning of the project**
- **indicates in detail how data should be managed both during a research project and after its completion**

Data
- Defines what data will be opened and how

Management
- Records activities related to the structure, storage and security of data

Versioning
- It is a "living" document that can be updated

Why and where to collect research data?

From 1st December 2018 the Unipd «Policy sulla gestione dei dati della ricerca» is in force.

Policy sulla gestione dei dati della ricerca[1]

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 "afferenti all'Università di Padova" così come da allegato 1.

2) Ambiti di applicazione

who, what →

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.

where →

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.

how →

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*[2]).

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

Welcome to Research Data Unipd

Research Data Unipd is a research data archive. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (eg. European Commission).

Anyone has access to data. The deposit of datasets is reserved to institutional users: they can login with their SSO credentials.

For more information on Research Data Management and Repositories, please refer to the Research Data Management Service web pages or contact the Library Help-line.

Latest Additions

View items added to the repository in the past week.

Search Repository

Search the repository using a full range of fields. Use the search field at the top of the page for a quick search.

Browse Repository

Browse the items in the repository by Year, Subject, Department and Authors.

About this Repository

More information about this site.

Research Data Unipd supports OAI 2.0 with a base URL of http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oai2

It allows the self-archiving of datasets of any format with FAIR mode, as recommended by the European Commission.

Research Data Unipd

About the Repository

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 (eg. 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.

Research Data Unipd

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

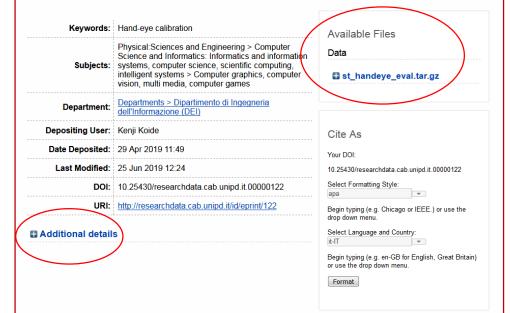## A dataset for hand-eye calibration evaluation

Koide, Kenji and Menegatti, Emanuele (2019) *A dataset for hand-eye calibration evaluation.* [Data Collection]

Related publications: • https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/doc... (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 one (spirit_reconst) 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, multi media, 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.cab.unipd.it.00000122
URI:	http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/122

+ Additional details

Available Files

Data

+ st_handeye_eval.tar.gz

Cite As

Your DOI:

10.25430/researchdata.cab.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-IT

Begin typing (e.g. en-GB for English, Great Britain) or use the drop down menu.

Format

Details of the dataset

Additional details

Creators/Authors:	Creators	Email	ORCID
	Zane, Antonella	antonella.zane@unipd.it	![iD] orcid.org/0000-0001-7218-6068

Type of data: Text

Contributors:	Contribution	Name	Email
	Editor	Chavarria Arnau, Alexandra	UNSPECIFIED
	Editor	Brogiolo, Gianpietro	UNSPECIFIED

Collection period:	From	To
	1999	2000

Geographic coverage: Italia - Veneto

Data collection method: Utilizzata microsonda eletronica (EMPA), microscopio a Trasmissione elettronica (TEM), diffrazione RX su polveri, analisi petrografica al microscopio polarizzatore.

Statement on legal, ethical and access issues: La ricerca non ha prodotto dati sensibili né altri tipi di dati con rilevanza etica.

Data processing and preparation activities: Campioni di roccia provenienti da cave di pietra ollare delle Alpi centro-occidentali; frammenti di reperti archeologici provenienti da recipienti in pietra ollare rivenute in Veneto.

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grafica, Alpi ographic

Earth geology, eanography, nvironmental l resources gneous

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Available Files

Data

⊞ **Monselice_ollar ... ci_Zane2017.PNG**

⊟ **Monselice_ollar ... io_Zane2017.PNG**

Visible to:	Anyone
Content type:	Data
Description:	microscopia
Metadata Revision:	3
Mime-Type:	image/png
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Read me

⊟ **Monselice_readme_file.txt**

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Content type:	["content_typename_readme" not defined]
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Descriptive elements

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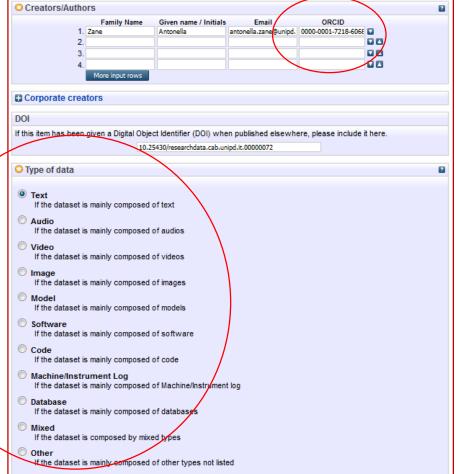
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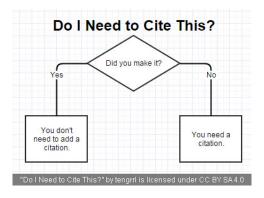
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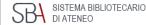
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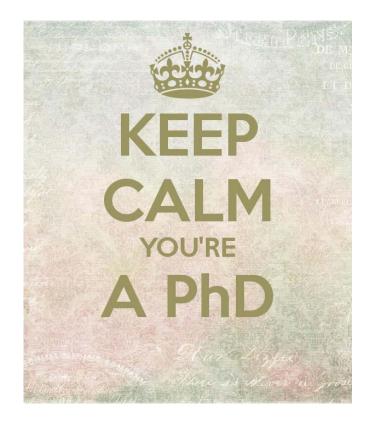
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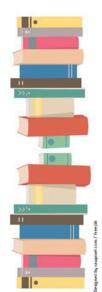Aula didattica informatica di Scienze del Farmaco
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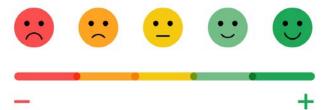
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