Computer Room

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

Password: **Corso2020**

Bibliographic resources and research tools for Industrial Engineering



A presentation for PhD students

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Università degli Studi di Padova
SBA Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo

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Workshop materials

Workshop slides are available here:

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

Section 1 | Bibliographic research and databases

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.

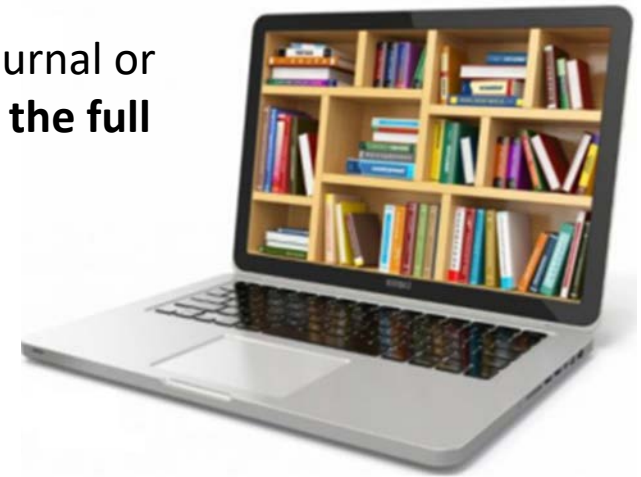
Why use Bibliographic Databases?

- 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)

Bibliographic databases

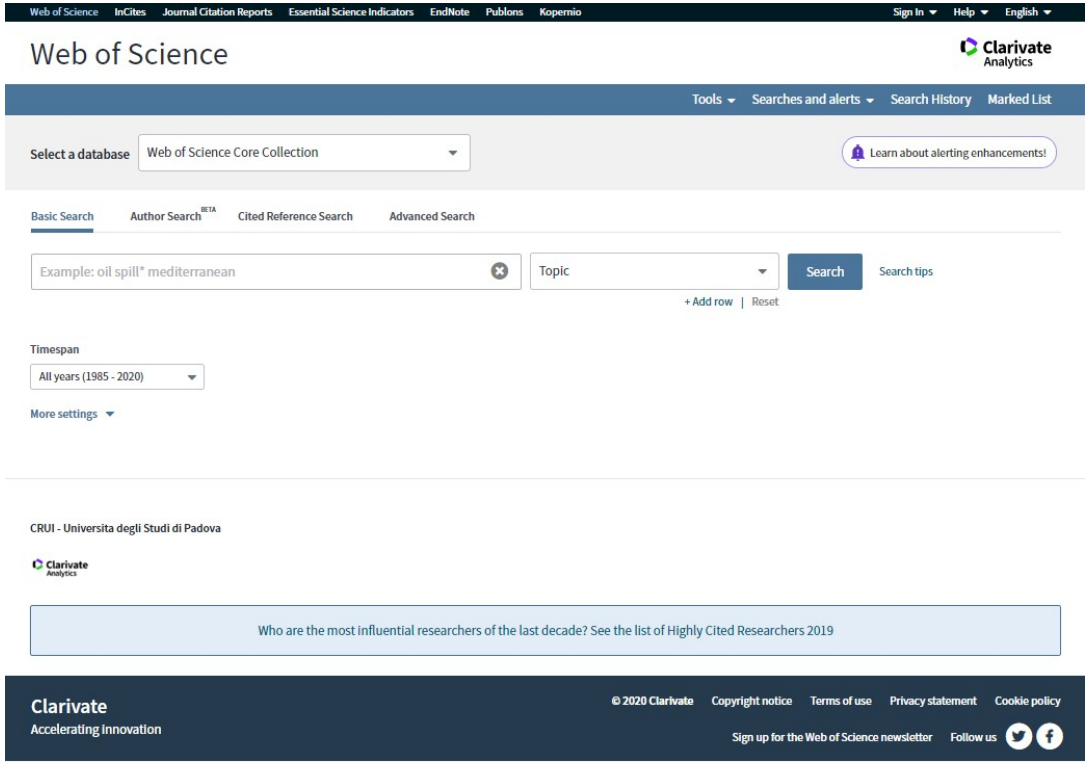
Economics and medical Bibliographic Databases

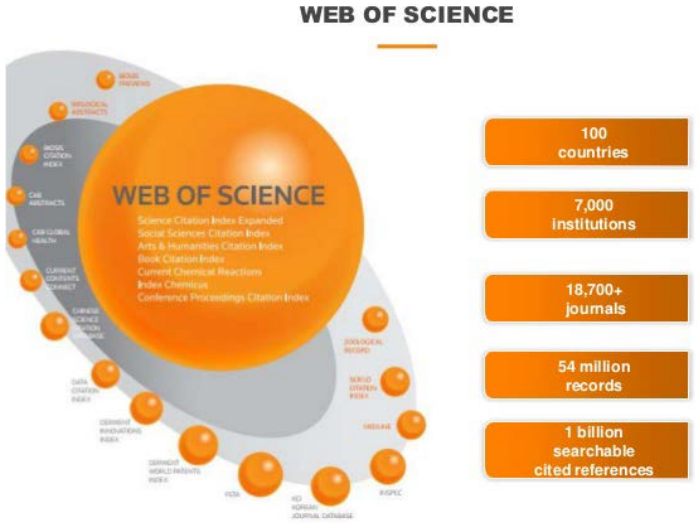
Econlit (provides comprehensive information on accounting, capital markets, econometrics, economic forecasting, government regulations, labor economics, monetary theory, urban economics and much more)

PubMed (free service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine that includes millions of citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals for biomedical articles back to the 1950s.)

Web of Science (WOS)

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

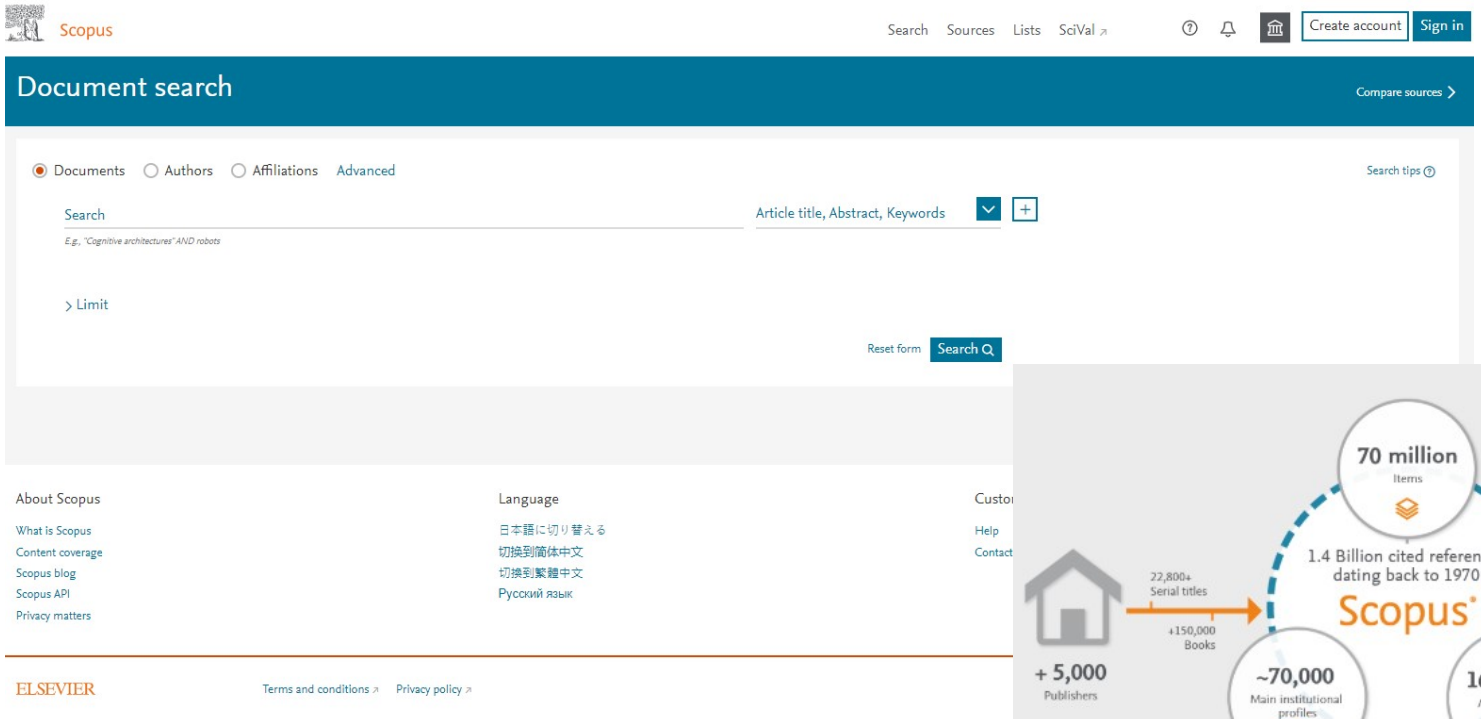


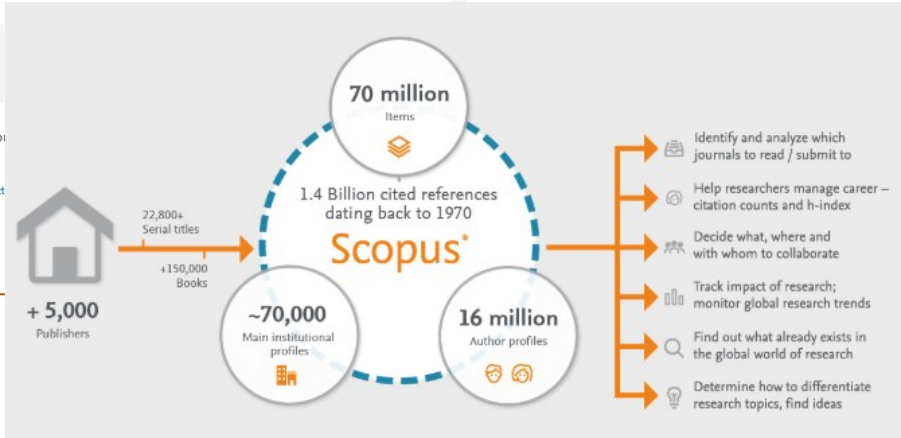


Scopus

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA | SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

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



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 commonly used to evaluate the relative importance of a journal within its field and to measure the frequency with which the “average article” in a journal has been cited in a particular period.

How IF 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.

IF is used to compare different journals within a specific disciplinary field.

The **Journal of Citation Reports**, published by Clarivate Analytics, provides yearly rankings of science and social science journals, in the subject categories relevant for the journal.

IF is valid only for journals and not for every single article or researcher.



Impact factor (pros and cons)

The idea of the **IF** is by Eugene Garfield, a chemist, who in the mid-50's of the last century managed to give a formal response to the desire to objectively quantify the "value of a magazine".

The use of journal impacts in evaluating individuals has its inherent dangers. In an ideal world, evaluators would read each article and make personal judgements

Eugene Garfield
(1925-2017)
inventor of
the impact factor



One of the main reasons why this index was conceived was the desire to propose to academic librarians a quantitative element useful for deciding which periodicals subscribe.

Eugene Garfield warns of the measure of the **IF** to compare different researchers because there is a great variability between one article and another even within the same journal.

Moreover, different disciplines can have very different quotation and publication practices that influence not only the number of articles, but also the speed of publication and the speed with which the articles reach the peak of citations.

Impact factor (pros and cons)

Very few languages other than English and very few journals from less developed countries are included; many high quality journals in some specific fields (*marketing communications, public relations and promotion management*), and many important non-peer-reviewed technical journals and the books are included.

In all cases, it is better to consider the rank of relevance of the journal in its category rather than the absolute **IF**. The comparison between IF of different areas is not valid; however, these comparisons have been used extensively for the evaluation of researchers and institutions.

Even in the scientific field, the **IF** is not important for fields such as *engineering* where the main scientific output is represented by conference proceedings, technical reports and patents.

A journal can adopt strategies and editorial that can increase its **IF**. For example preferentially self-citing their articles or citing articles by other authors who publish in the same journal.

So the division of the IF values into **quartiles** is necessary to try to solve the problem of inhomogeneity of the weight of the **IF** in the various disciplines. The Journal Impact Factor quartile is the quotient of a journal's rank in category (X) and the total number of journals in the category (Y). The positioning of the journal within the quartile will depend on the positioning of its **IF** in the distribution of **IFs** in a given disciplinary sector.

Given a list of journals belonging to the same disciplinary sector, sorted by decreasing **IF** value and divided into quarters:
Q1: denotes the top 25% of the IF distribution
Q2: are the magazines middle-high positioned (between top 50% and top 25%)
Q3: middle-low position (top 75% to top 50%)
Q4: the lowest position (bottom 25% of the IF distribution)

H-Index

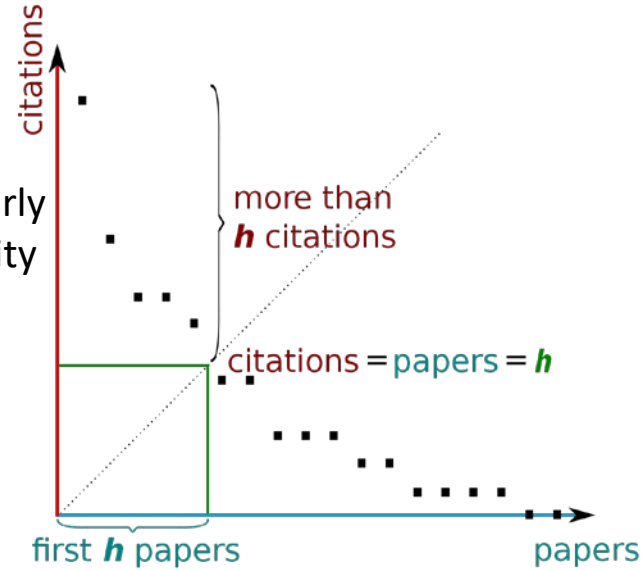
"The ***h*-index** quantifies an individual's scientific research output" (cit. J.E. Hirsch).

It is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the *productivity* and *citation impact* of the publications of a scientist or scholar, this means that it measures the individual performance of individual authors.

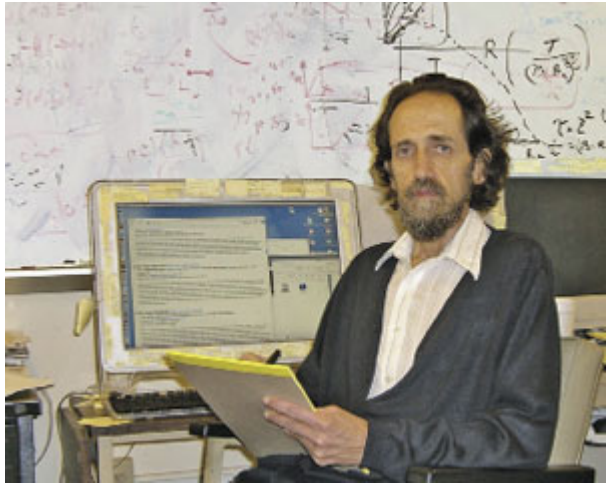
The ***h*-index** evaluates an author impact inside a specific scientific community on the basis of the number of his/her publications and citations obtained.

The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a scholarly journal as well as a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country.

The ***h*-index** is one of the most important function in **Scopus**.



H-Index (pros and cons)



The ***h*-index** was suggested in 2005 by Jorge Eduardo Hirsch, a physicist, as a tool for determining theoretical physicists' relative quality.

It is calculated on the number of publications and the number of citations received: an author has an ***h*-Index** equal to 8, if 8 of his works have received at least 8 citations each

The index works properly only for comparing scientists working in the same field; citation conventions differ widely among different disciplines.

But… The ***h*-index** does not consider self-citations, nor the number of authors of an article, and emphasize the work from large, well-funded collaborations, rather than small groups of researchers or individuals.

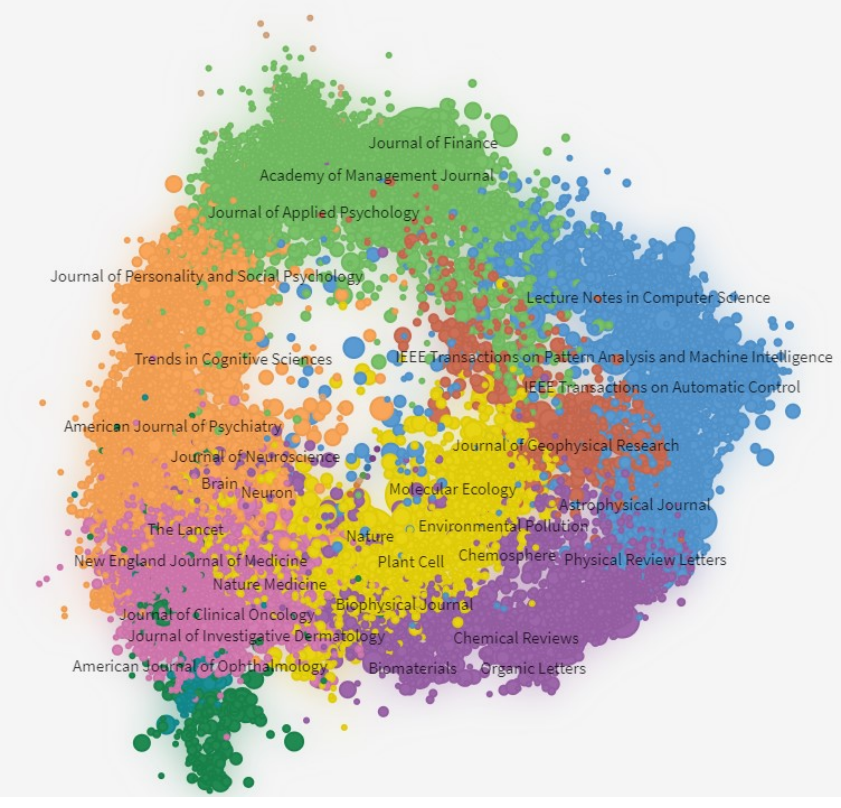
SCImago Journal Ranking

SCImago is a database (developed by some Spanish research groups), introduced in 2008 as an alternative to the IF. It can be accessed for free online and 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



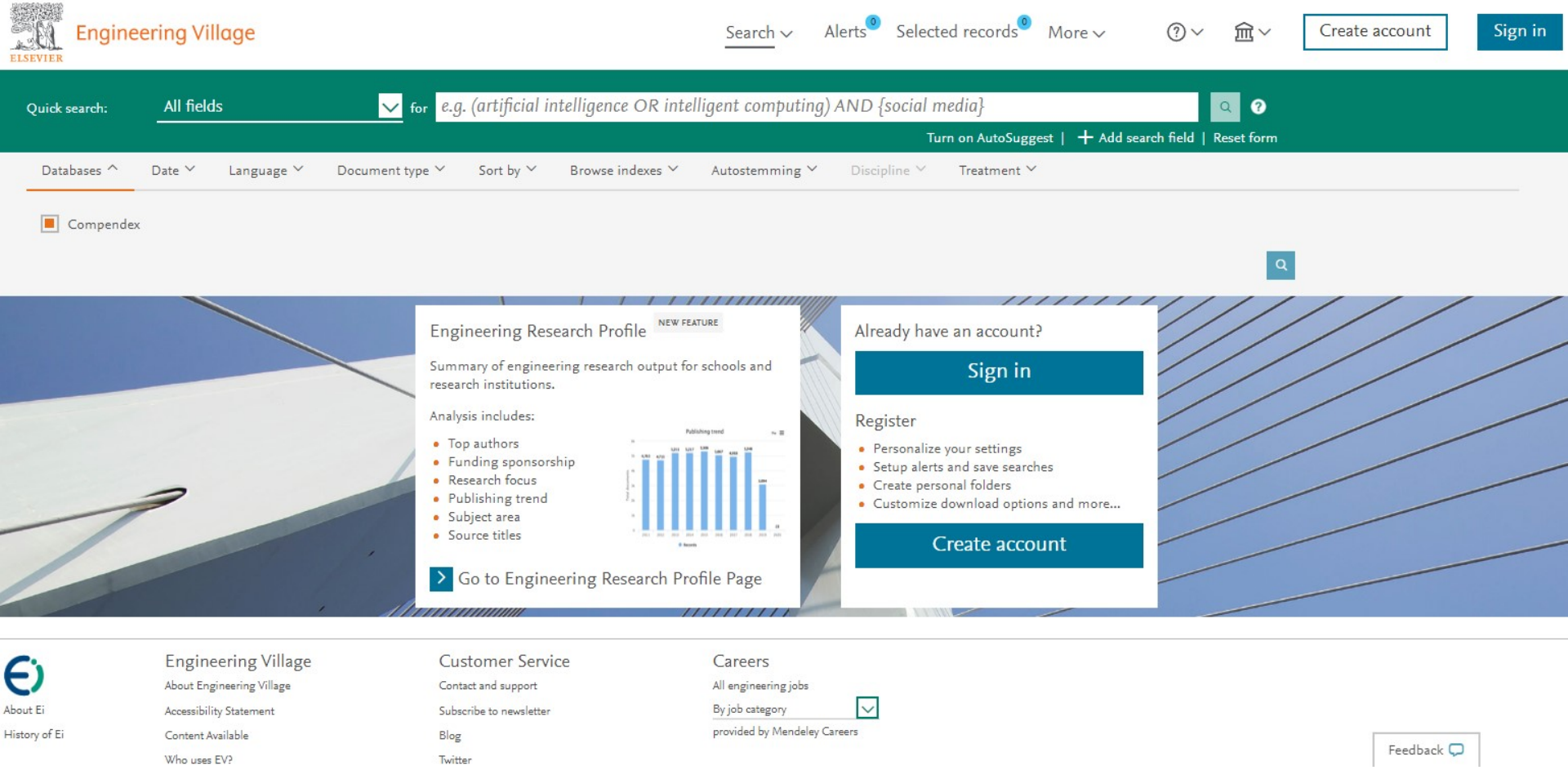


Quick Reference Cards for Research Impact Metrics

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

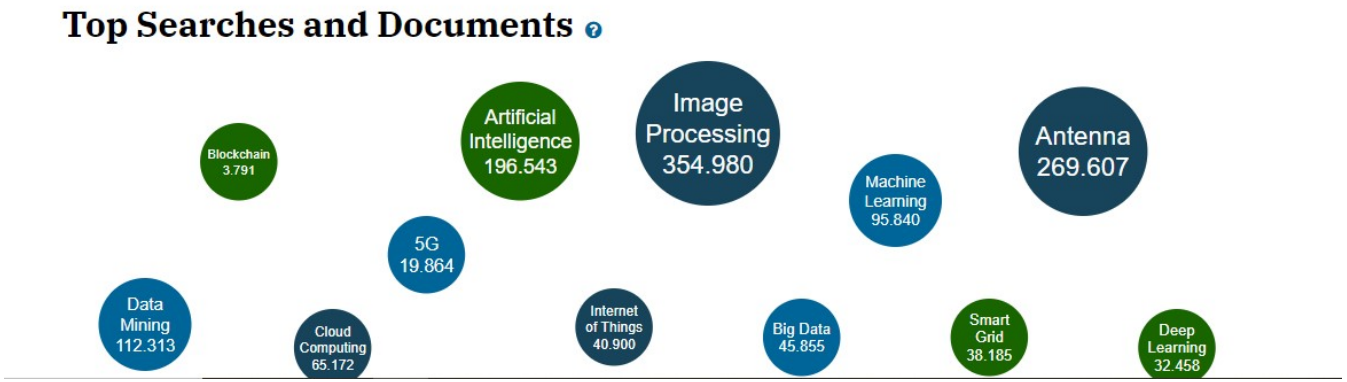


Section 3 | Engineering databases

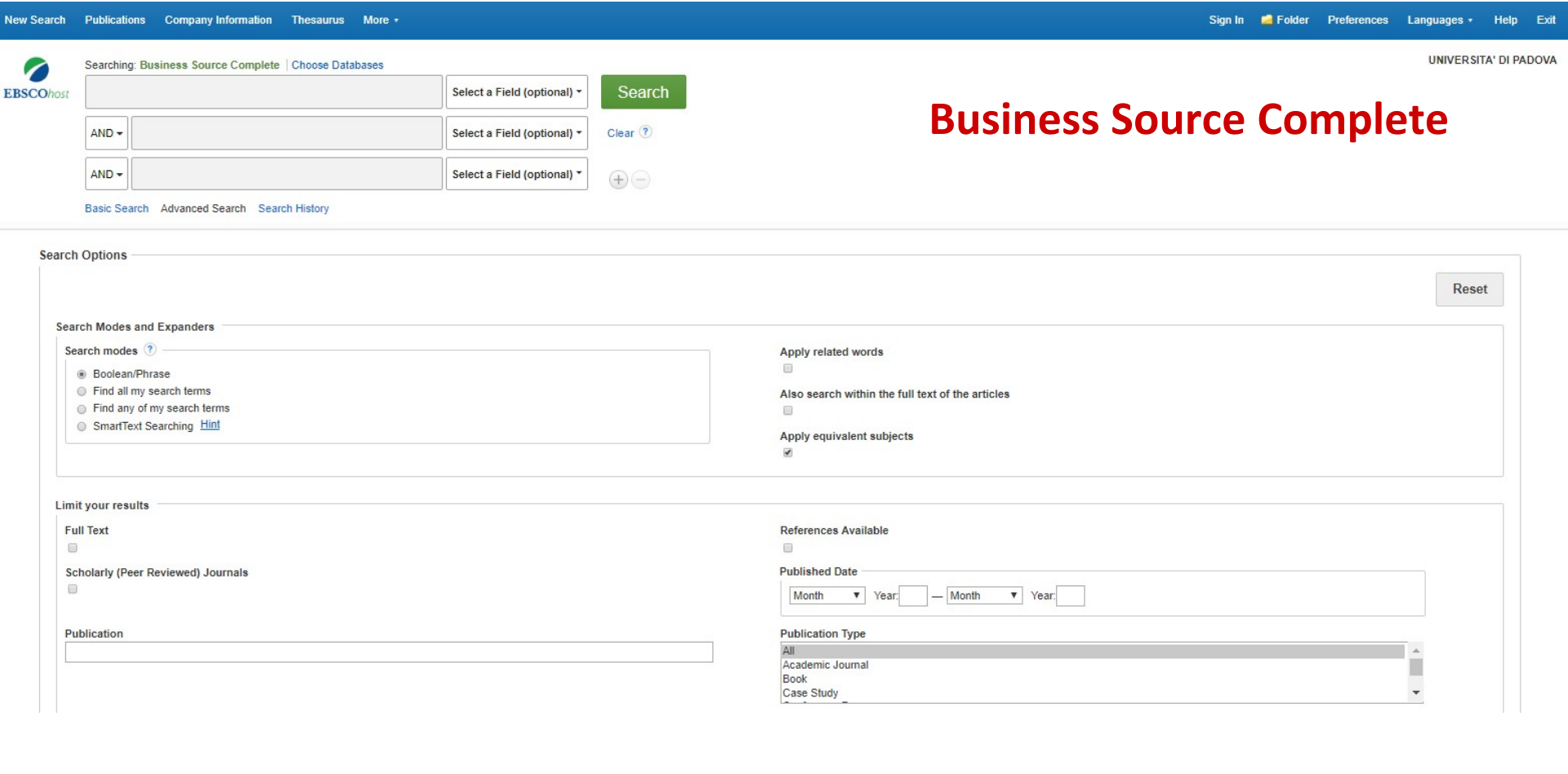


Section 3 | Engineering databases



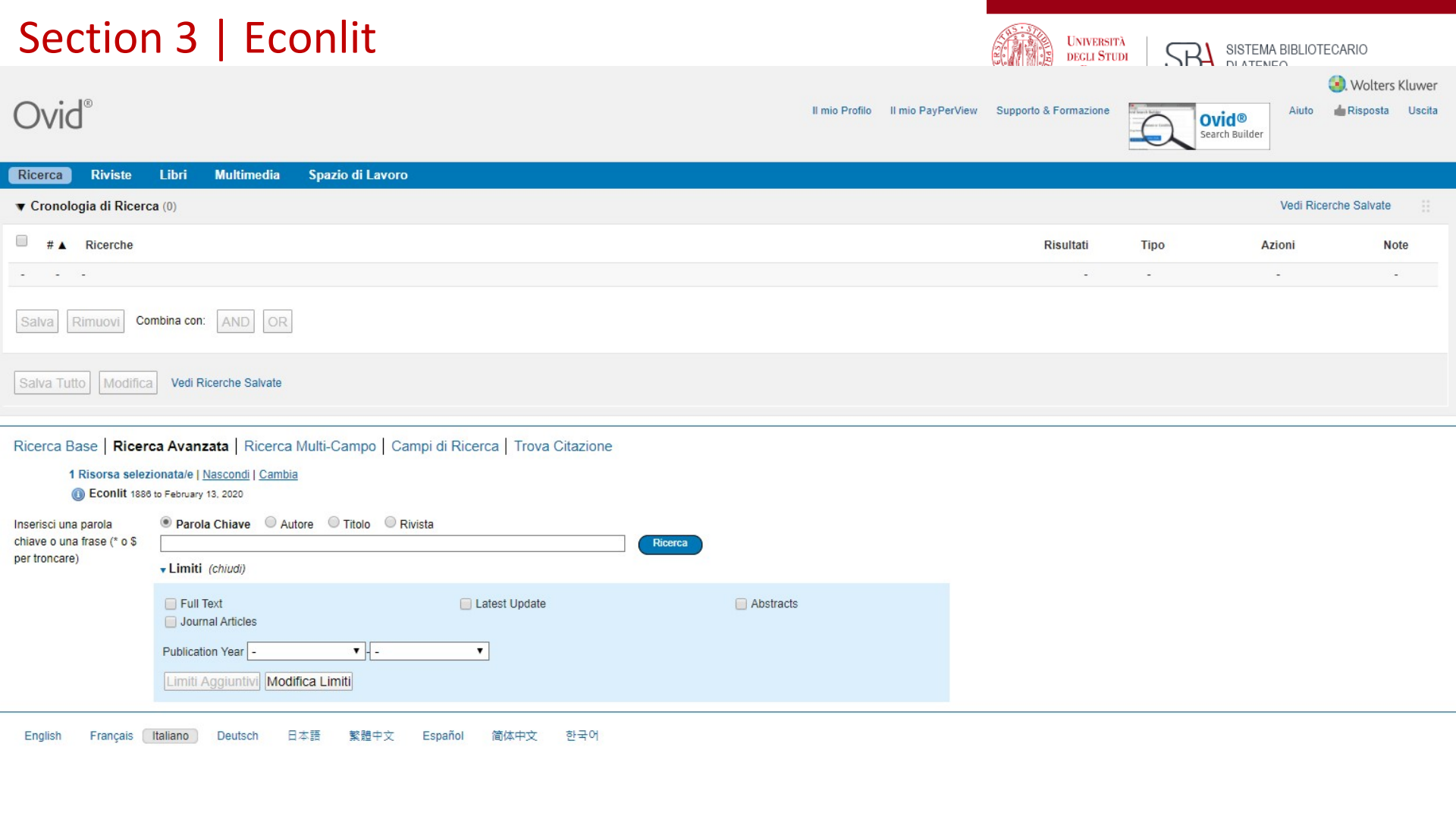


Section 3 | Engineering databases

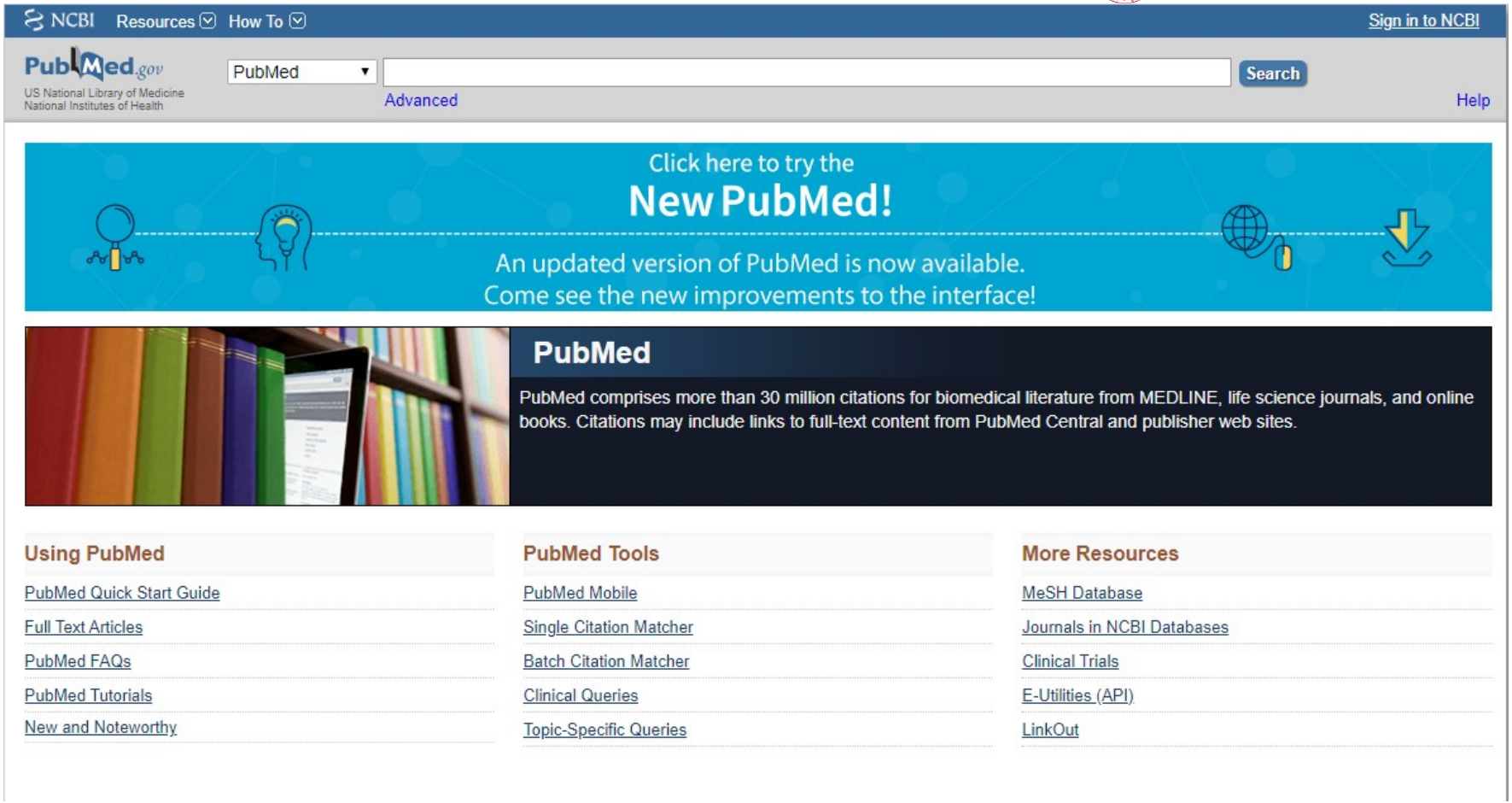


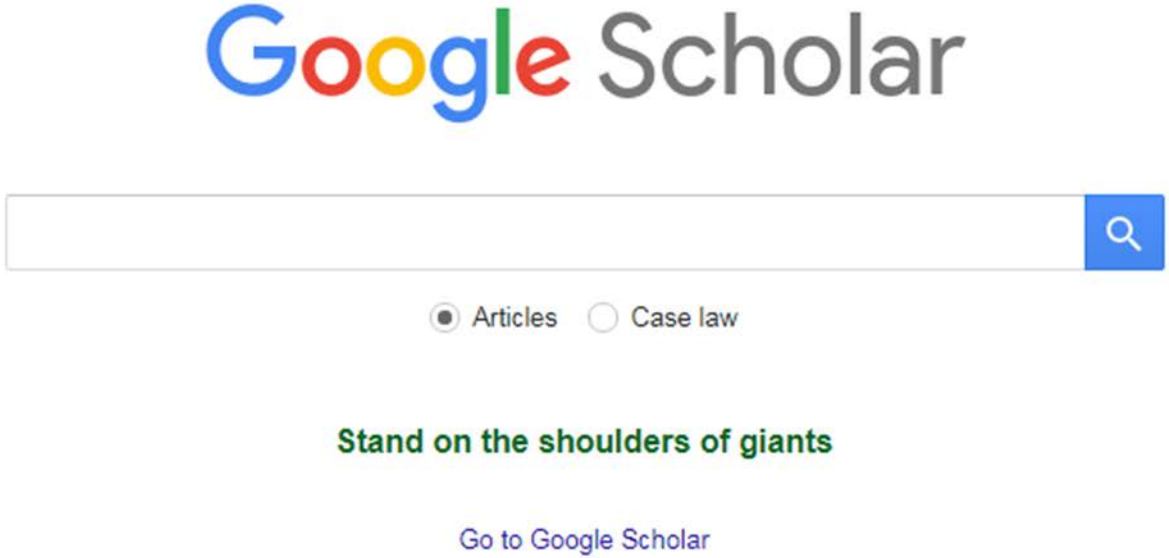
Business Source Complete

Section 3 | Econlit



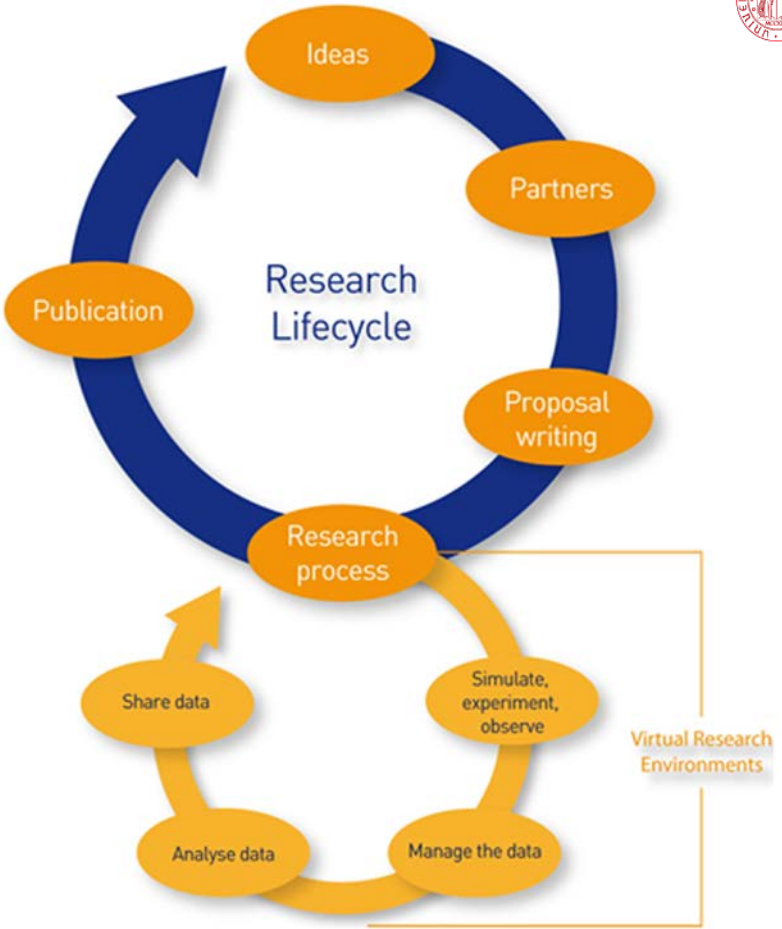
Section 3 | PubMed




Google Scholar
Articles
Case law
Stand on the shoulders of giants
Go to Google Scholar

Section 4 | Open access

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

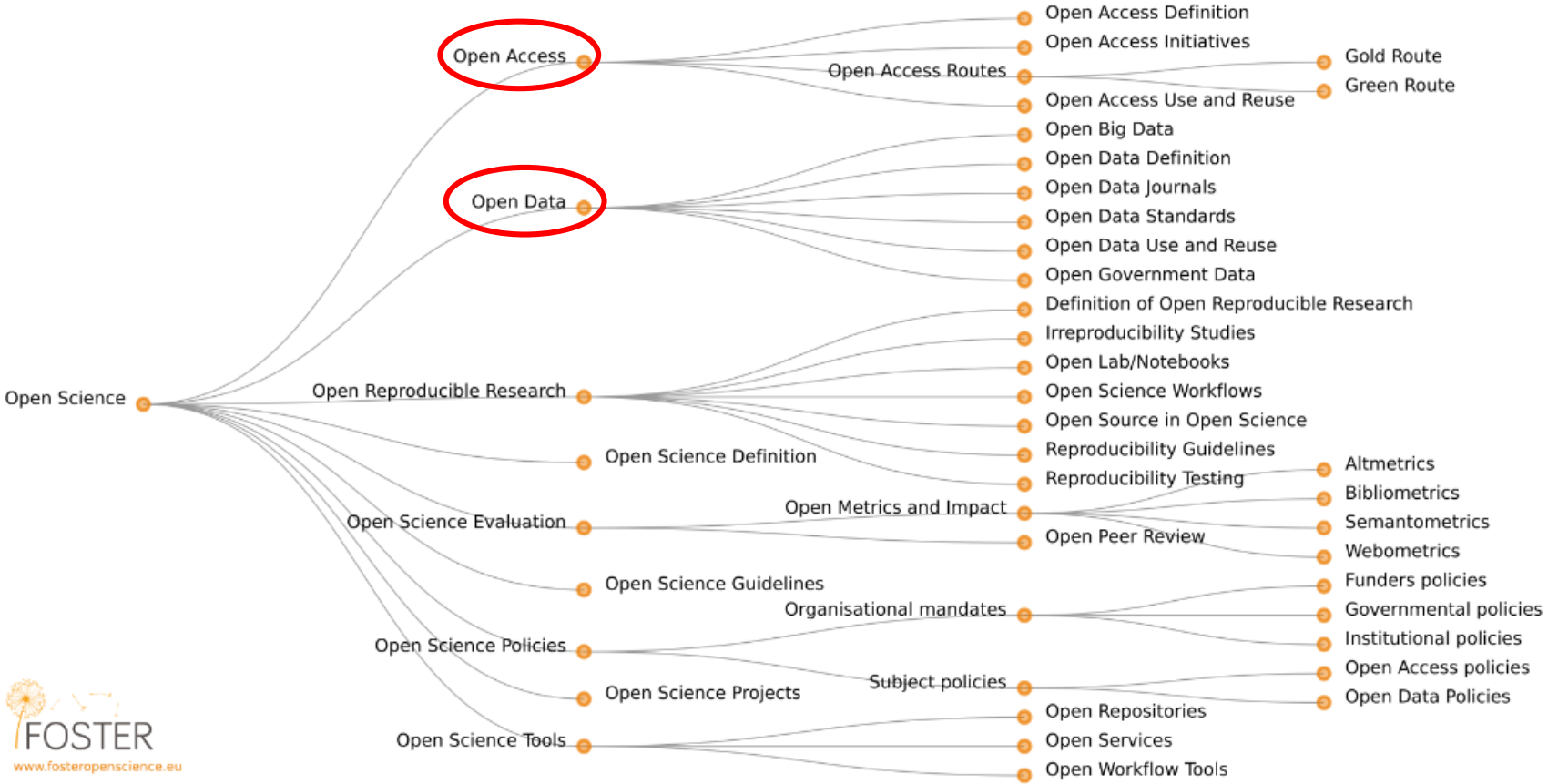
Open Science

- 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@reaserch 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 supports OAI 2.0 with a base URL of http://paduaresearch.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oai2

Section 4 | Padua Research Archive (IRIS)

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RESEARCH PADUA ARCHIVE

Help | Browse | Search DSpace | Login

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.

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

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IRIS Università degli Studi di Padova / Homepage | English



CURRENT SEARCH CRITERIA

for

Go | Star a new search

Add filters:

Use filters to refine the search results.

Title | Equals | Add

QUICK START GUIDE | ENTERING NEW PUBLICATION | TUTORIAL VIDEO | OPEN ACCESS DOCUMENT | ATTACHMENT GLOSSARY | DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

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

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

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

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



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

SHERPA RoMEO

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.

THINK
CHECK
SUBMIT

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:

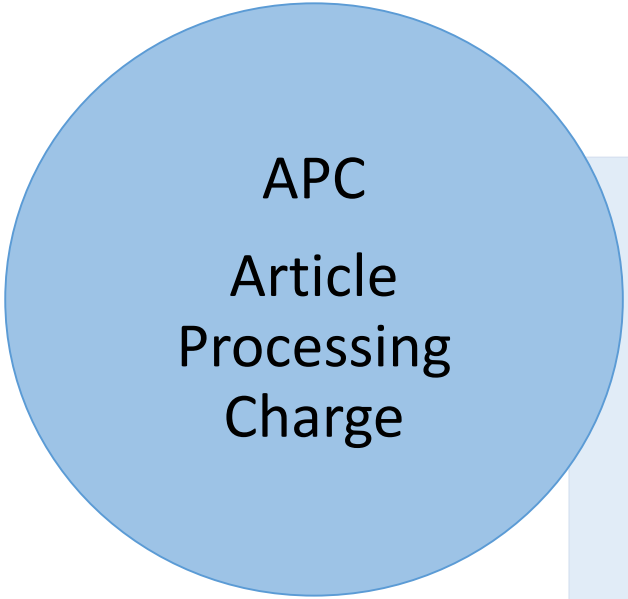
during publication

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



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 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

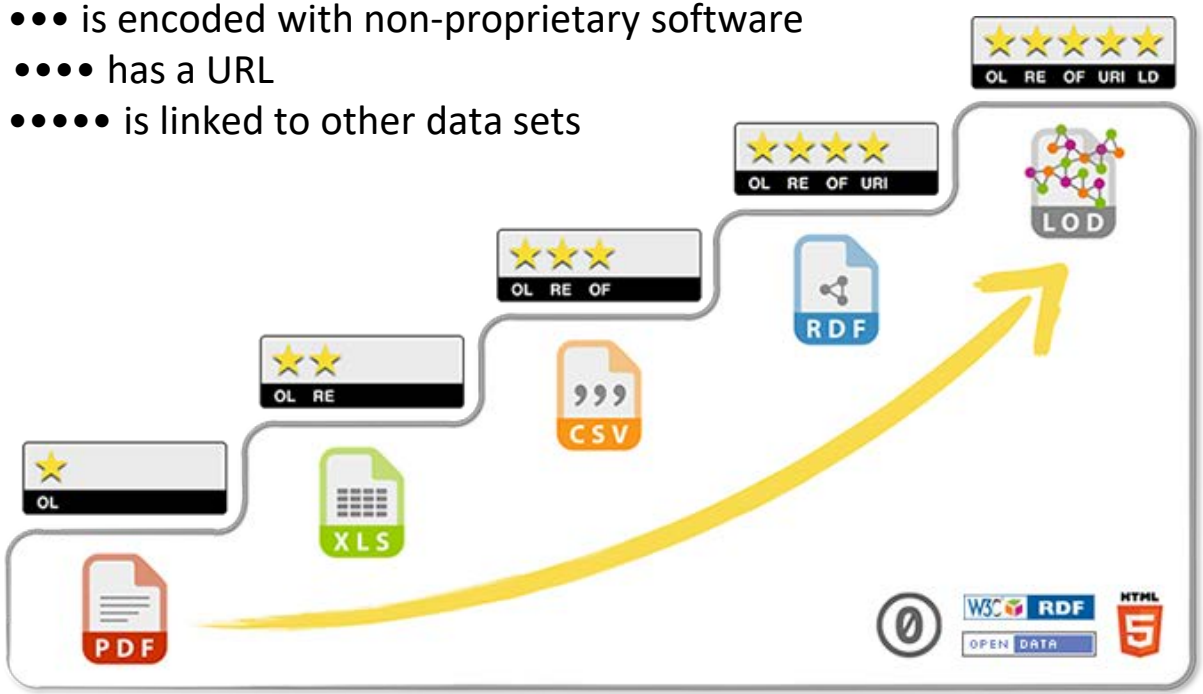
Useful tools

The five stars of open data

OL (On Line)
RE (Readable)
OF (Open format)
URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)
LD (Linked Data)

a star if the data...

- • is distributed with an open license
- •• is structured data encoded with proprietary software
- ••• is encoded with non-proprietary software
- •••• has a URL
- ••••• is linked to other data sets



Open Data – Wertschöpfung im digitalen Zeitalter, Wolfgang Ksoll, Prof. Dr. Dr. Thomas Schildhauer, Annalies Beck, Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2017, https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/

The FAIR principles



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

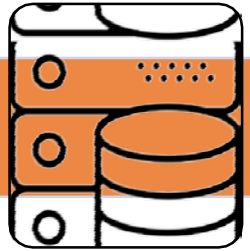


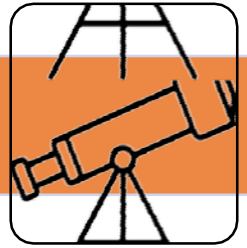
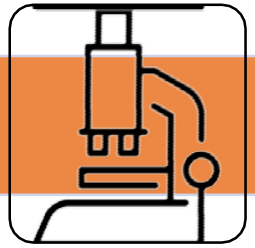
Video

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)

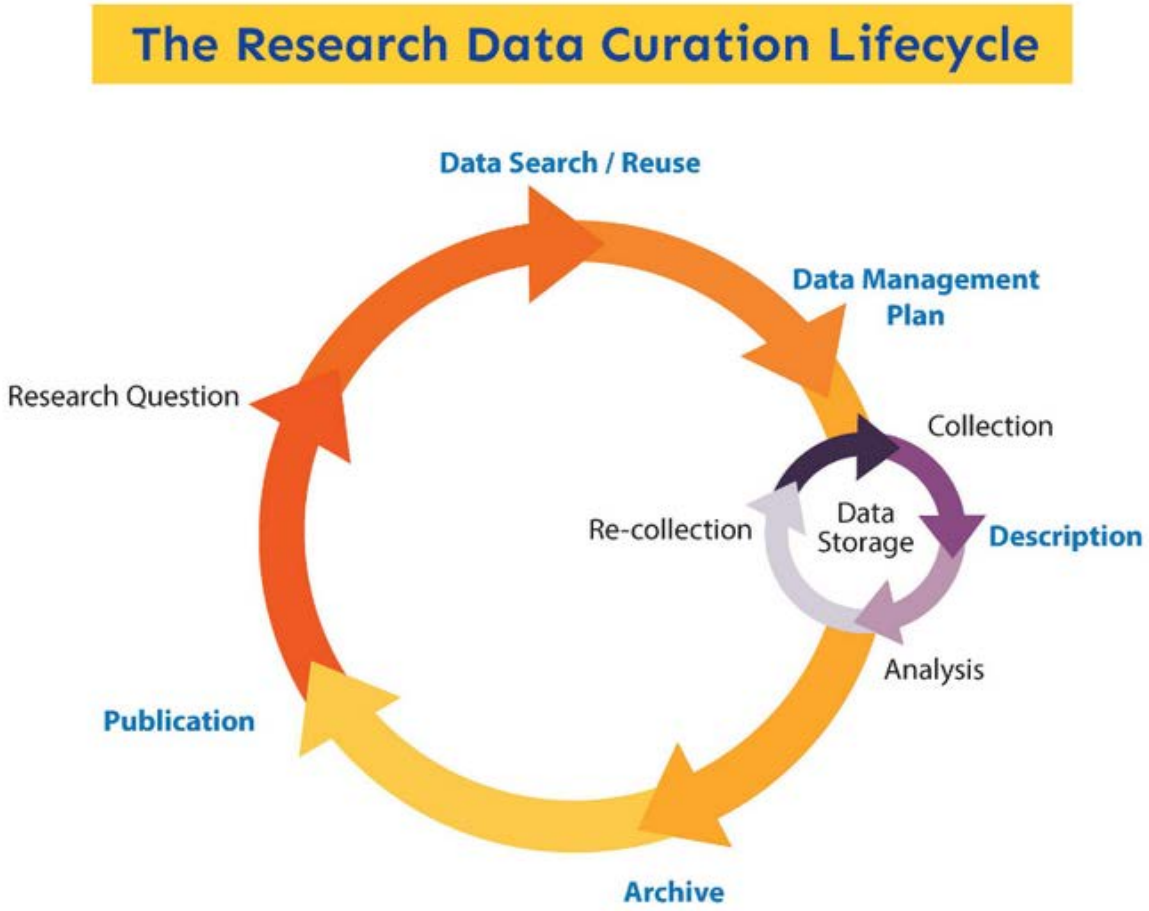
lab equipment readings, generally reproducible but expensive

Simulation

(e.g. climate models)

data generated from test models, not always replicable

Research data: life cycle



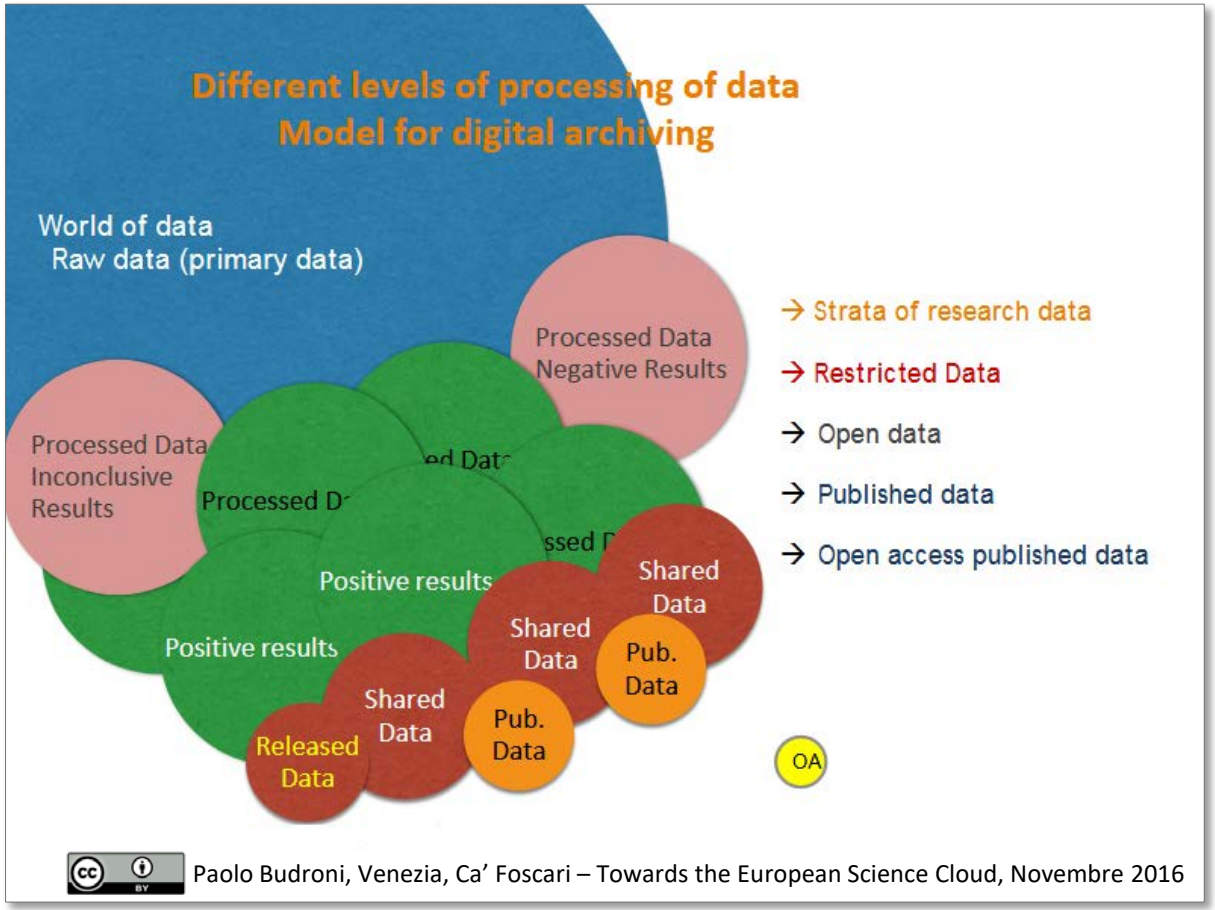
Adapted original source: The University of California, Santa Cruz, Data Management LibGuide, *Research Data Management Lifecycle*, diagram, viewed 15th September 2015 <http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/datamanagement>

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.

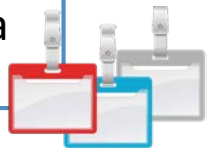


Manage research data: 5 step

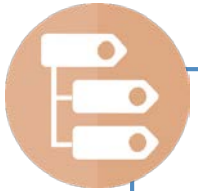


1. Collect research data

2. Reasonably name the data

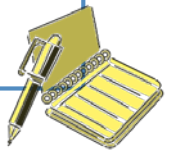


Tips on metadata standard for different disciplines



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")

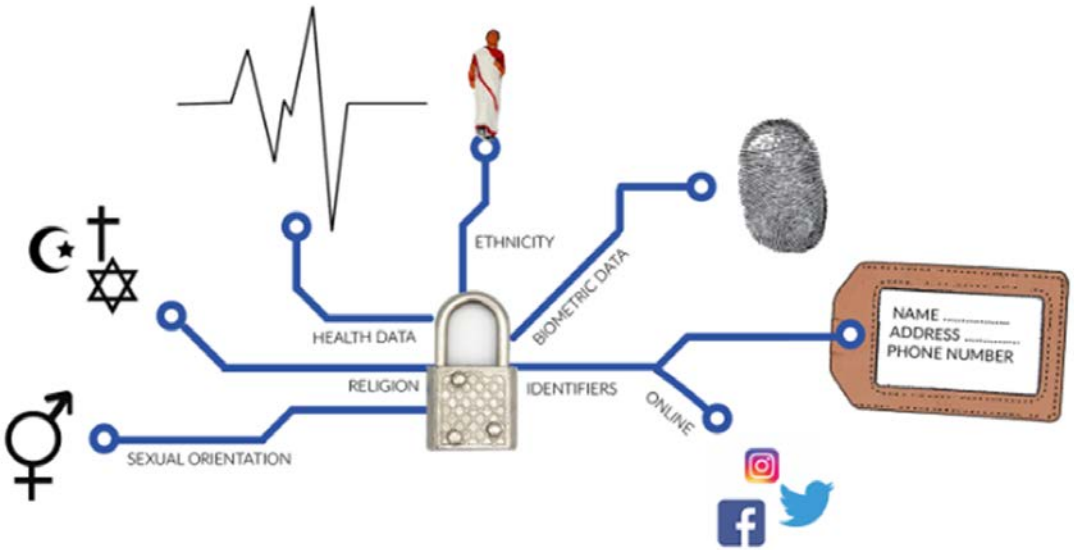
Gaelen Pinnock CC BY

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



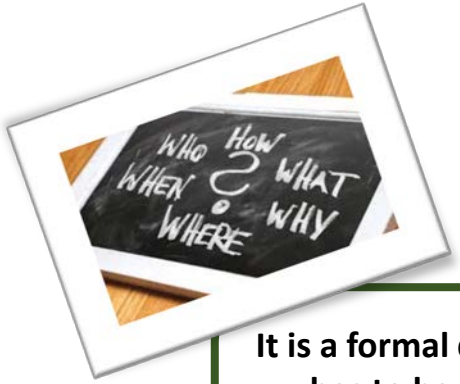
GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)

Information on research integrity and research ethics

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

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





Research Office – *Settore Supporto Informativo Valutazione Ricerca*

Library Helpline – queue: *09 Tesi di dottorato (Padua@research)*

Why and where to collect research data?

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

who, what

where

how

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

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.

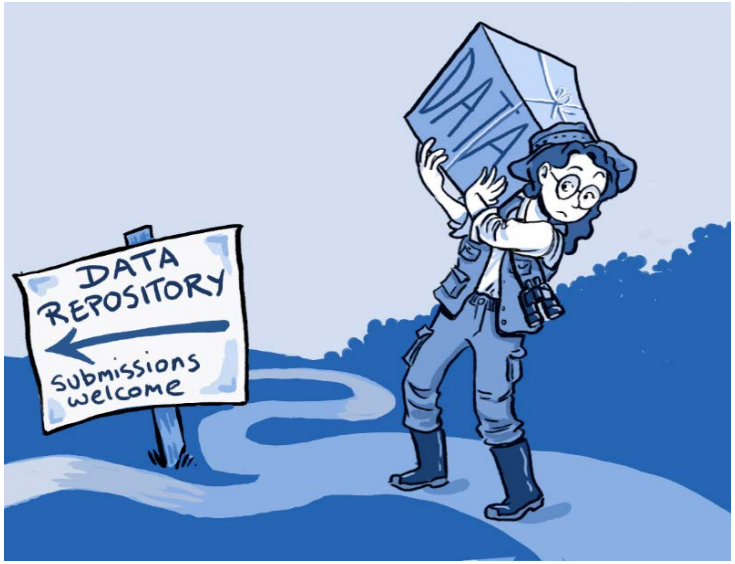
I dati della ricerca devono essere archiviati nell'*archivio digitale* dell'Università degli Studi di Padova denominato "Research Data UniPd" oppure in un *archivio digitale* che rispetti gli standard internazionali.

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*[2]).

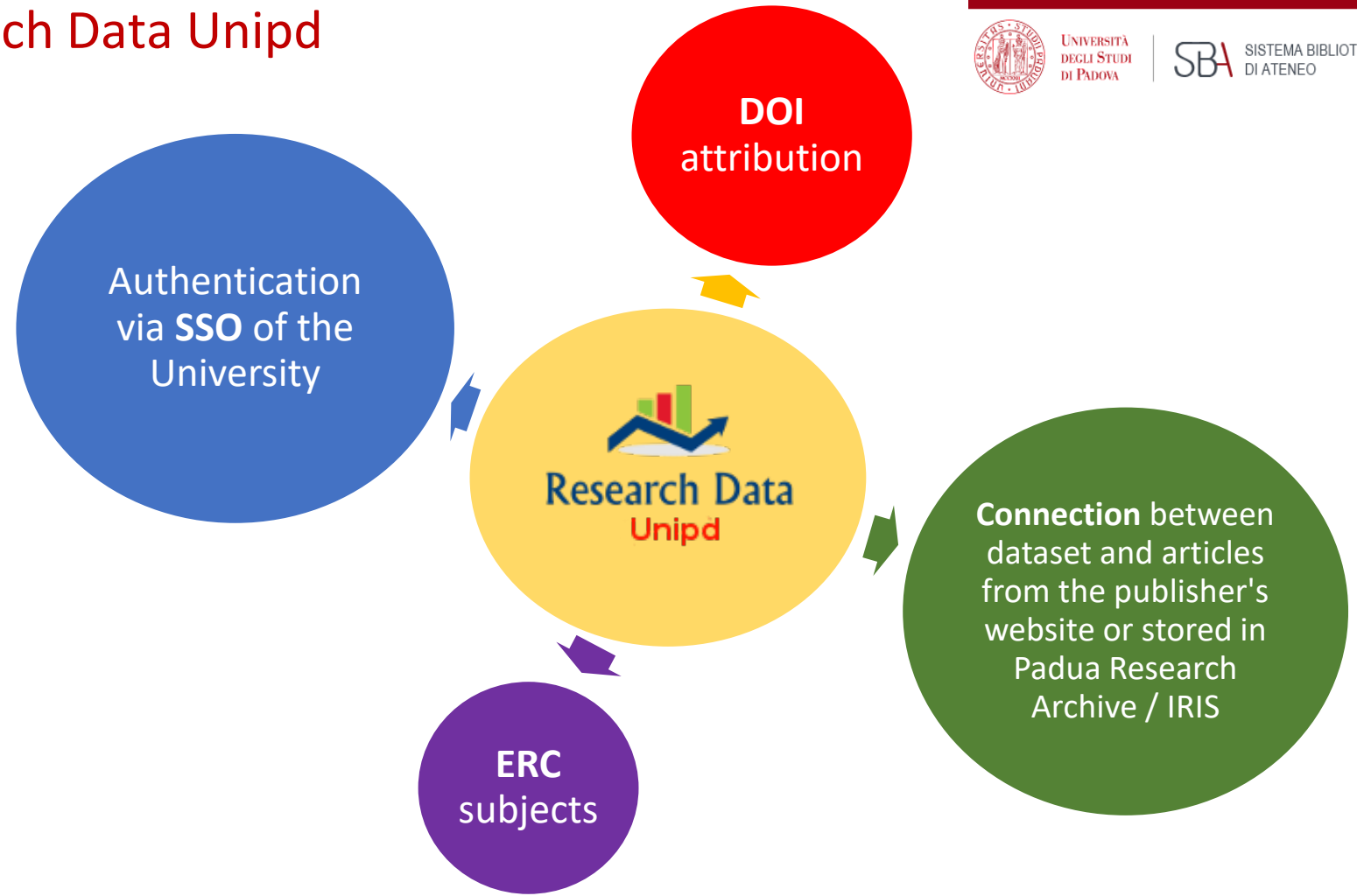
Section 5 | Research Data Unipd

[Research Data Unipd]

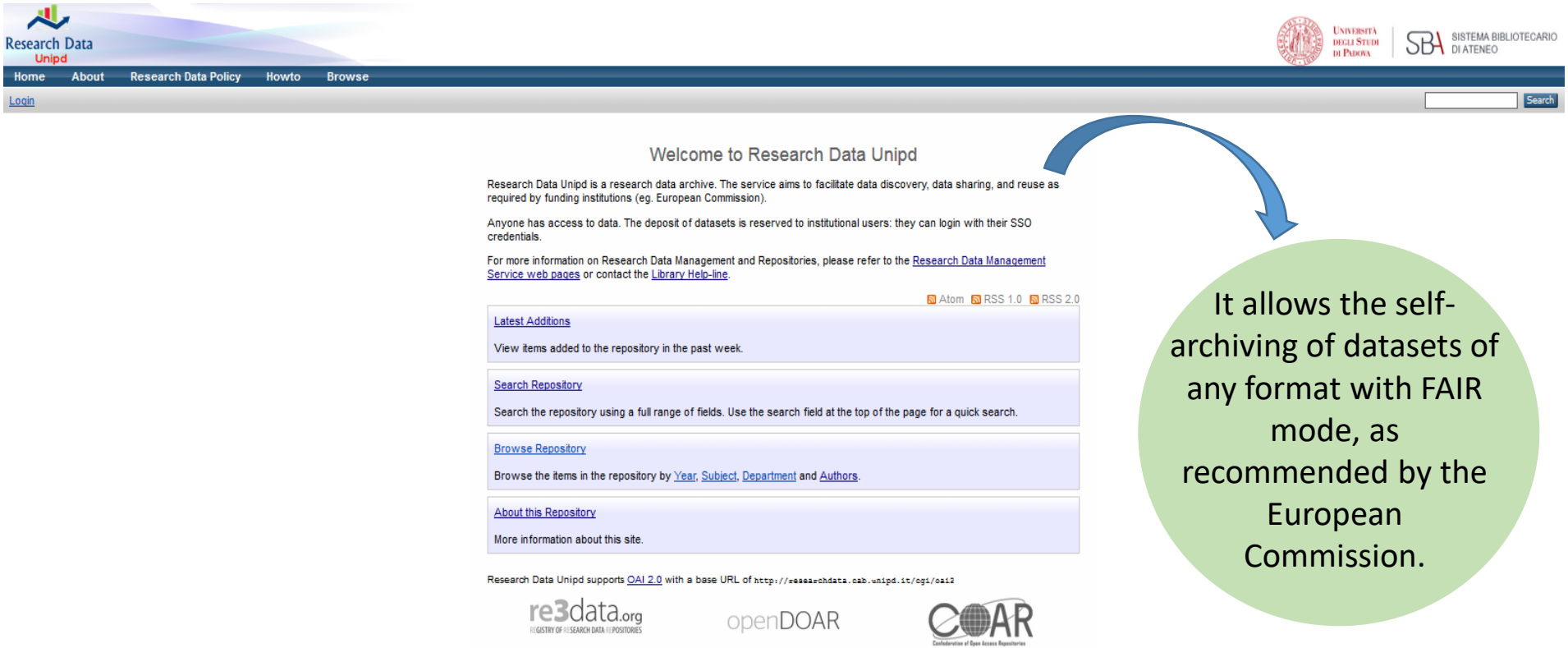
is a platform for long-term management and archiving of research data and for the access and re-use of data necessary to validate the results of scientific publication



Research Data Unipd



Research Data Unipd



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 ...

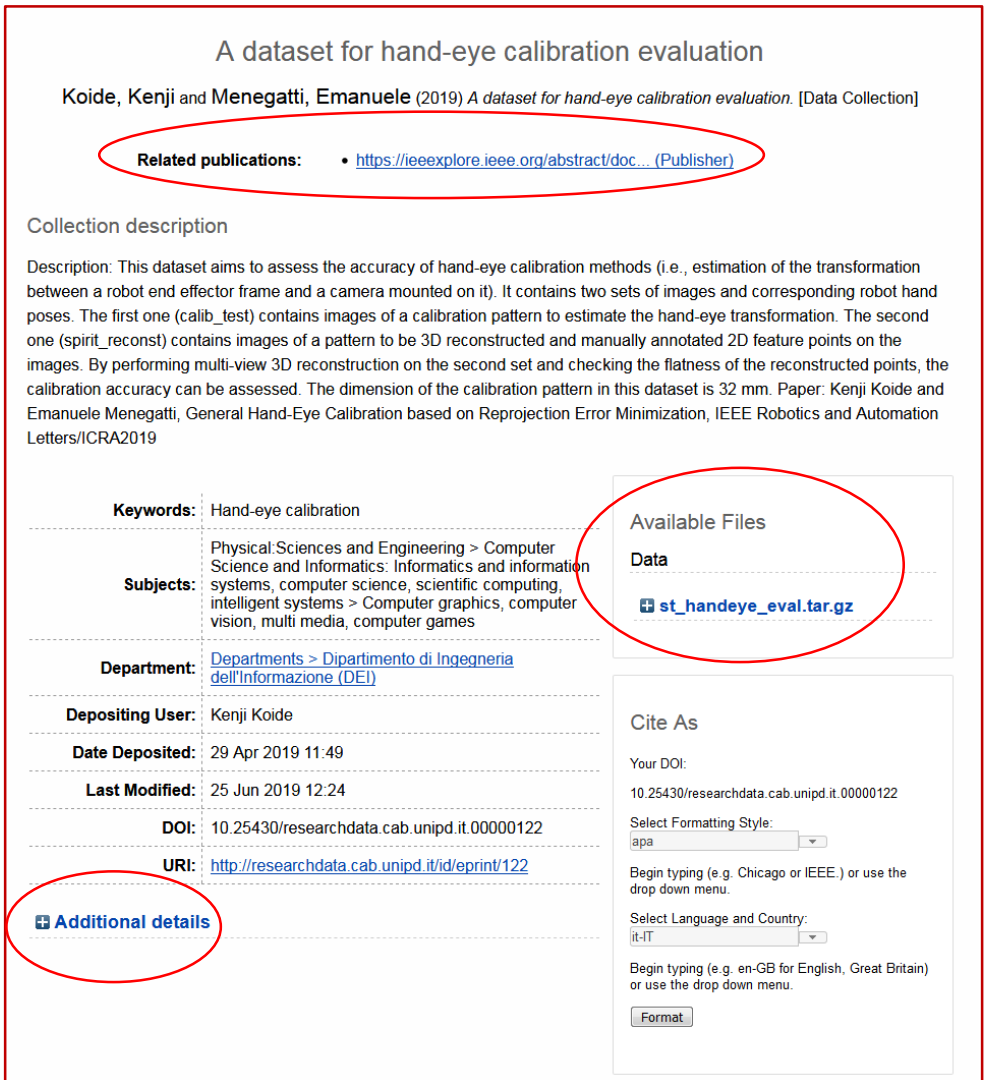
- **If you have a large number of files, zip them into manageable bundles before you start.**
- Name your files in a significant way and avoid using spaces, dots and special characters; use hyphens (-) or underscores (_) to separate elements.
- You can upload any type of file, but we ask you to use open 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

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA
SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

Details of the dataset

Additional details

Creators/Authors:	**Creators**	**Email**	**ORCID**
	Zane, Antonella	antonella.zane@unipd.it	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.		

grafica, Alpi
ographic

Earth
geology,
eanography,
nvironmental
l resources
gneous

enze

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t/72

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
License:	Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0
File size:	381kB

Read me

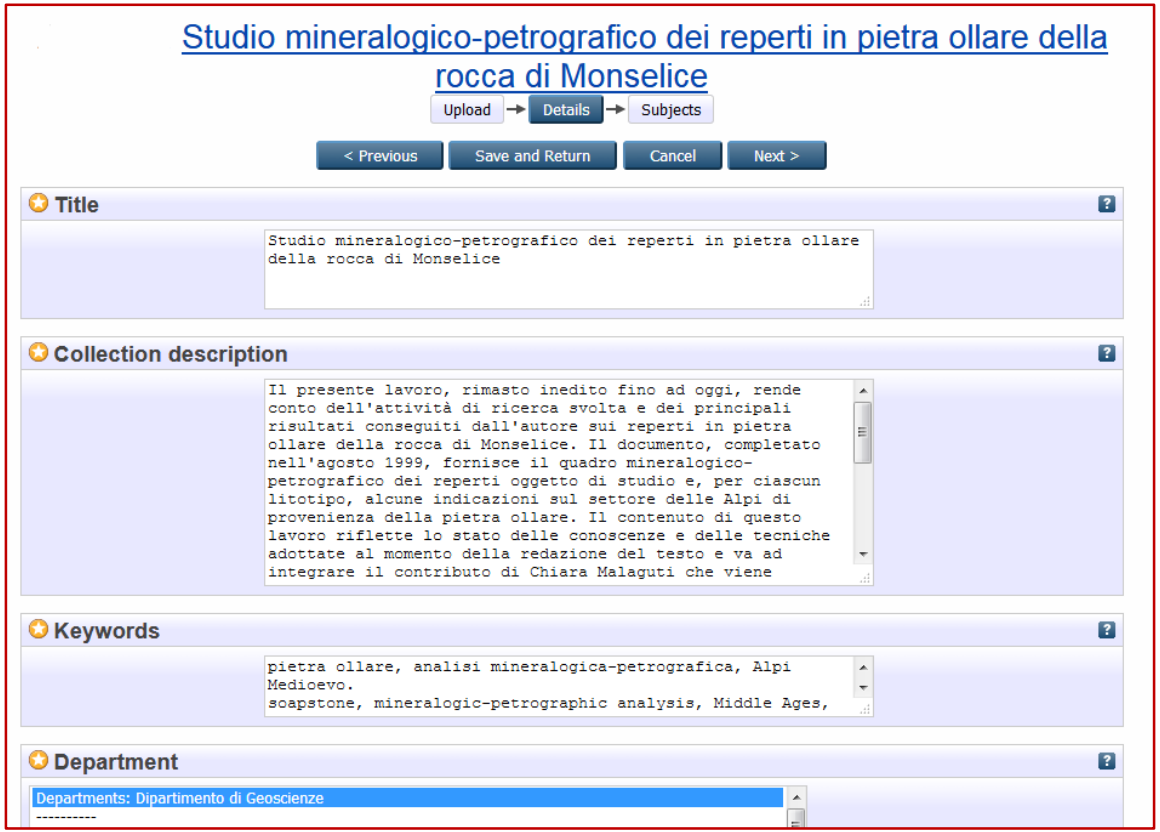
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Visible to:	Anyone
Content type:	["content_typename_readme" not defined]
Metadata Revision:	3
Mime-Type:	text/plain
License:	Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0
File size:	922B

SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

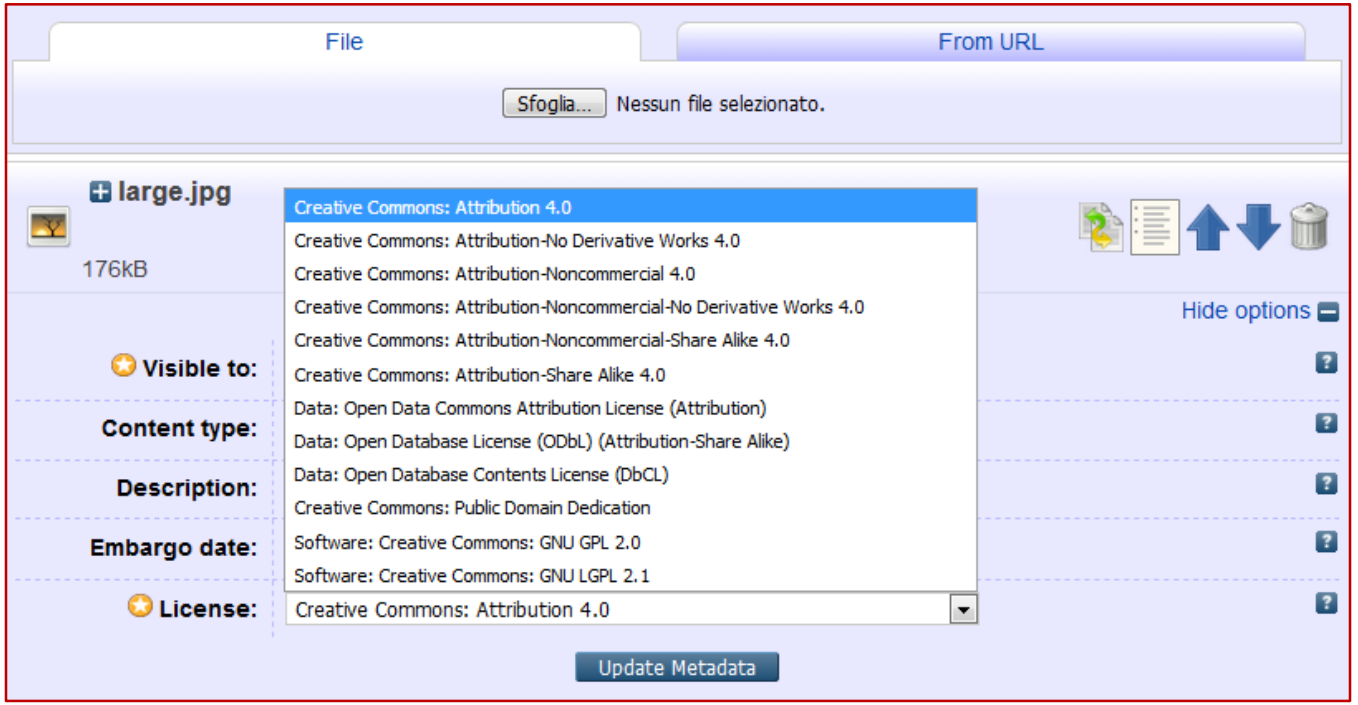
Research Data Unipd. Back end

Descriptive elements



Research Data Unipd. Back end

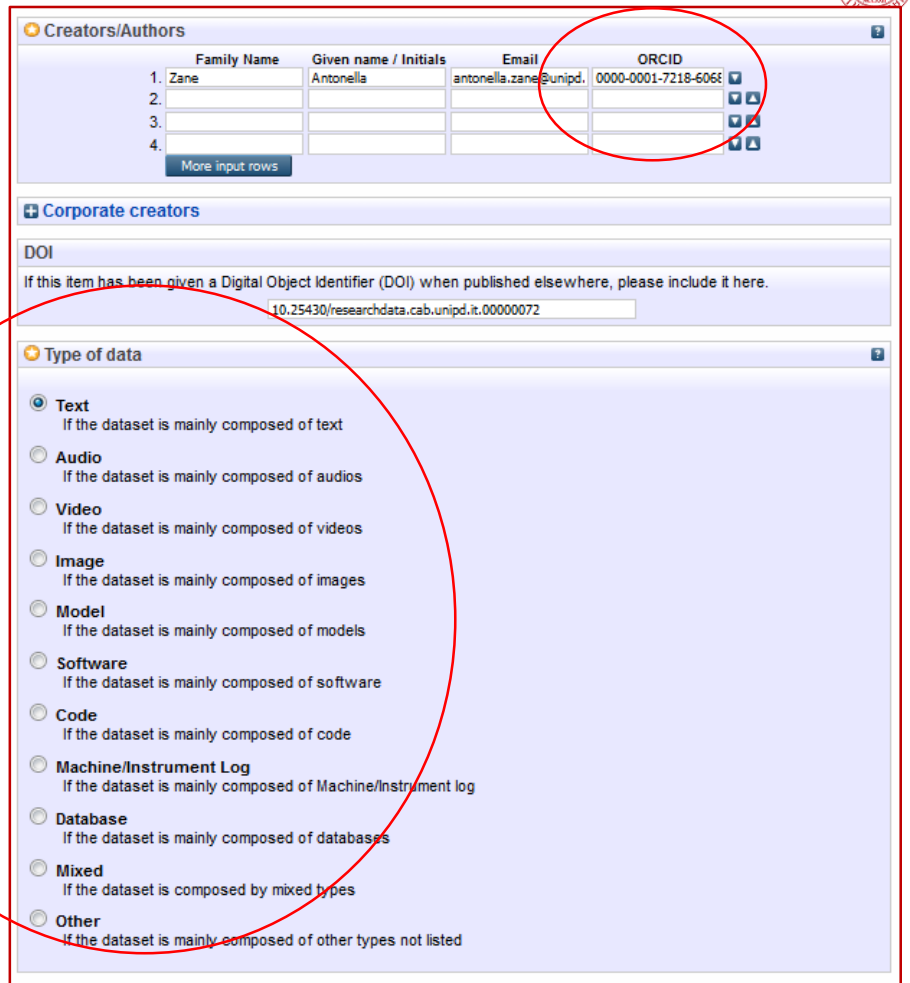
Licenses for use



Research Data Unipd. Back end

Authors

Type of data

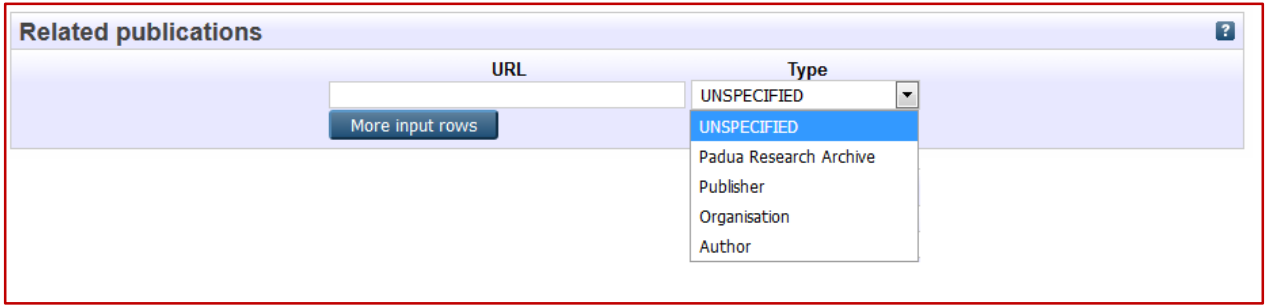


Research Data Unipd. Back end

Fields reserved for information on lenders

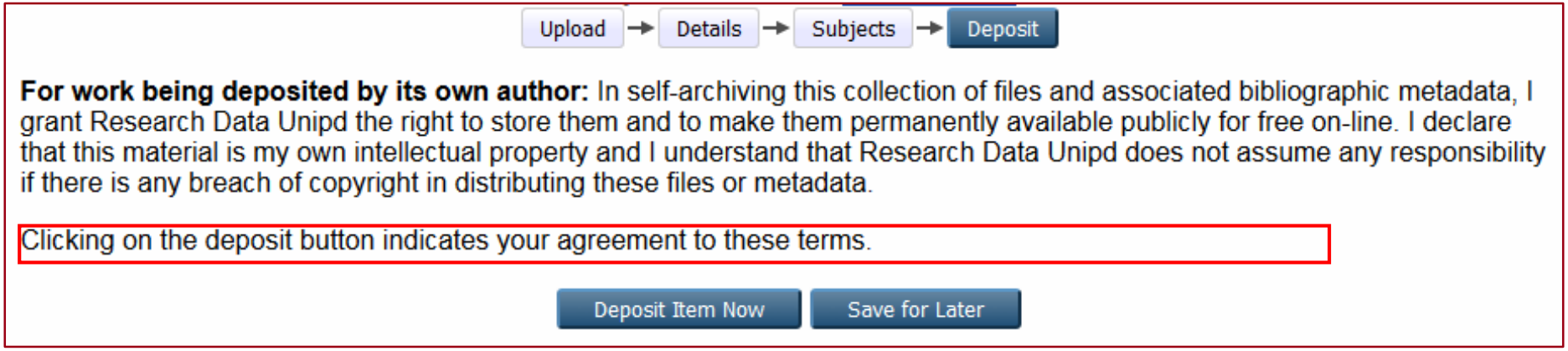


Links to documents on publishers websites or in Padua Research Archive / IRIS



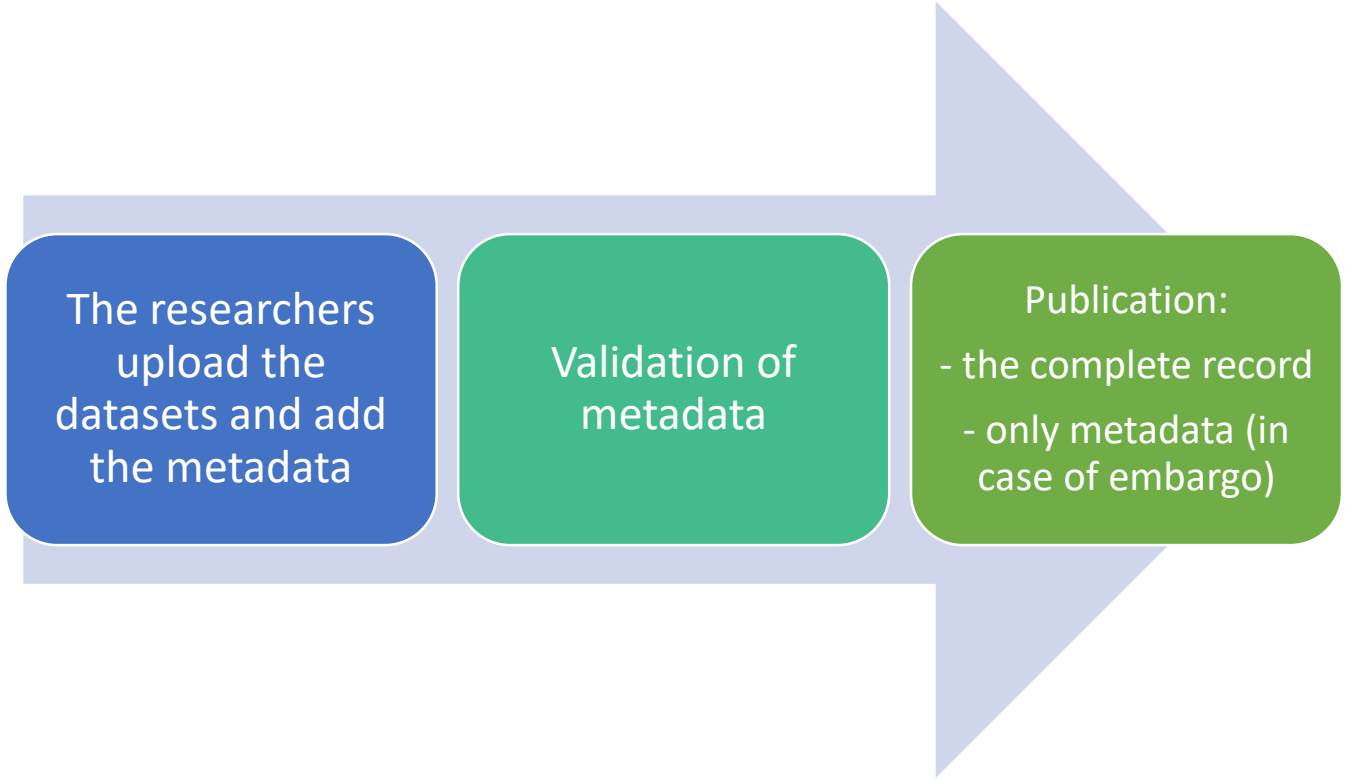
Research Data Unipd. Back end

License for archiving and dissemination



Research Data Unipd

Deposit and publication flow



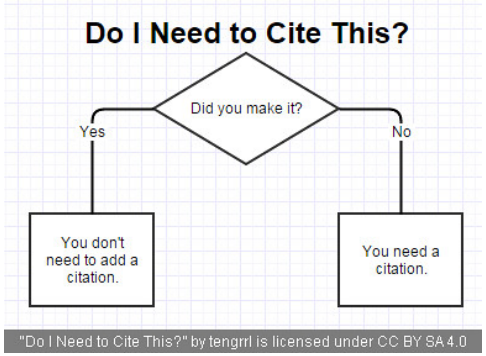
Science research data: guidelines & tools

Università degli Studi di Padova | SBA Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo

ACS Publications — Most Trusted. Most Cited. Most Read.	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.
eia U.S. Energy Information Administration	The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) provides a wide range of information and data products covering energy production, stocks, demand, imports, exports, and prices. EIA is committed to enhancing the value of its free and open data by making it available through open data tools.
OASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association	The Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) is a non-profit trade association representing the interests of open access journal publishers globally in all scientific, technical and scholarly disciplines
"S-LÉGAMI!"	"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	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.



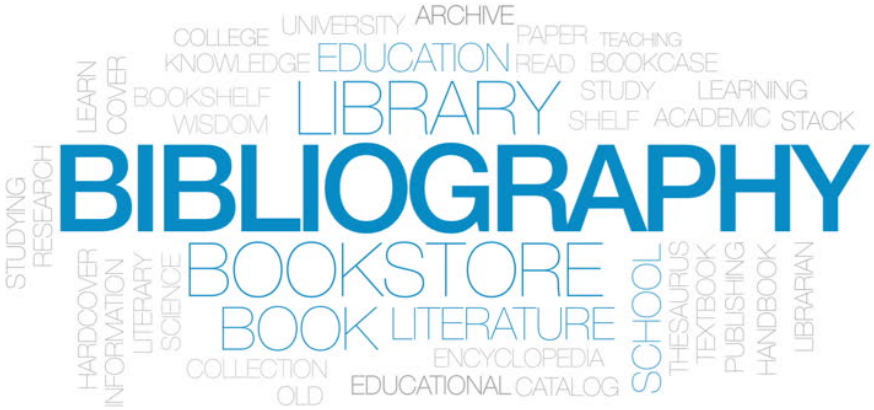
"Do I Need to Cite This?" by tengrrl is licensed under CC BY SA 4.0

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
EndNote (free) – help guides

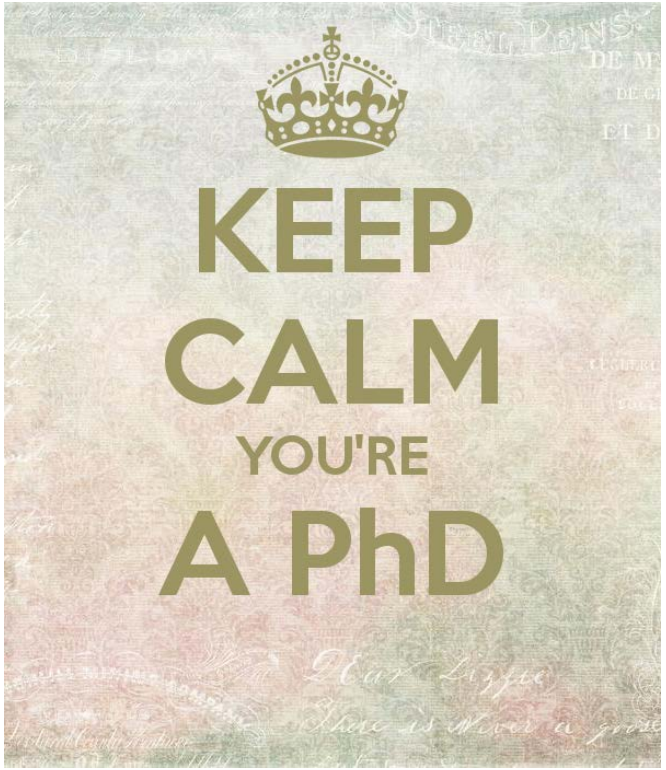
If you're not sure which citation management software is best for you, check out our comparison chart (Italian version).

Do you need help?

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

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



Courses on February:



Photo credit: kylemahaneyphotography via VisualHunt / CC BY-NC

...e la bibliografia come la scrivo?

Scopri ZOTERO e MENDELEY

Software gratuiti per **gestire la bibliografia della tua tesi e di ogni tuo elaborato**

laboratori Mendeley

Venerdì **7 febbraio** ore 11.00-12.30
Aula P33 Polo Chimico, via Marzolo 9

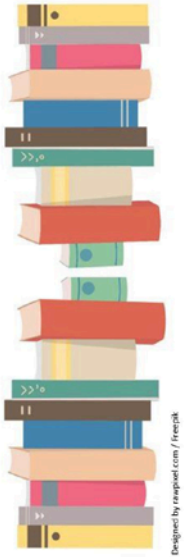
Martedì **18 febbraio** ore 09.30-11.00
Aula didattica informatica di Scienze del Farmaco edificio B, via Marzolo 5

Z laboratori Zotero

Venerdì **7 febbraio** ore 10.30-12.00
Laboratorio di Giurisprudenza
Palazzo del Bo', aula Omizzolo

Giovedì **13 febbraio** ore 10.30-12.00
Aula AIS5 Via degli Obizzi 21

Martedì **25 febbraio** ore 10.30-12.00
Aula ADI Scienze Politiche, via del Santo 28



Iscriviti online
bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it
Cosa cerchi > Laboratori di formazione > Tutte le aree
Per info: bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it > Gestione Bibliografie



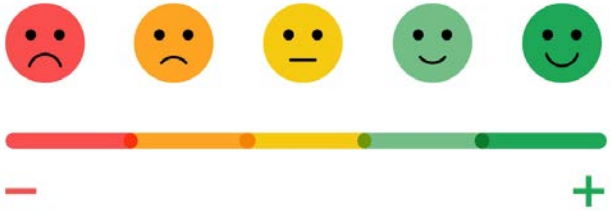
- Engineering libraries contacts: biblio.inge@unipd.it – biblio.dim@unipd.it
- **sign in the register!**
- for any information about the **credits**, please ask to the administrative office of your Department.

Satisfaction survey

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

Username:23197

Password:



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!