



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Wikidata in Wikipedia

[[User:Mike Peel]]

Wikimania 2016

With thanks to Lydia Pintscher, Rex Schneider and Liam Wyatt for feedback

Why blind reviewing isn't always a good idea...

I'm a Wikidata user and Wikipedia editor. I've done cool things with Wikidata.

I'm also a scientist who gives presentations regularly.

I know how to write an abstract that will meet the submission criteria

The reviewer feedback to the lead Wikidata manager?

“Someone studying Wikidata found something, no mention to structured knowledge. Undefined approach. WikiData is interesting.”

What is Wikidata?

Structured data, embedded throughout the Wikimedia projects

Can include centralised data in Wikipedia - as we already include pictures from Commons

The newest Wikimedia project: started in 2012

Developed by Wikimedia Deutschland, supported by the Wikimedia Foundation

17,000 (active) contributors, making ~250,000 edits per day, operating around 200 bots

The screenshot shows the Wikidata main page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Main Page', 'Discussion', and search options. Below this is a large network diagram with a central grey box that says 'Welcome to Wikidata' and 'the free knowledge base with 18,085,489 data items that anyone can edit!'. The diagram consists of red and green nodes connected by lines, representing the interconnected nature of the data. Below the welcome message are several sections: 'Learn about data' with a description of Wikidata's role and a list of featured items (Earth, highest point, Mount Everest); 'Get involved' with sections for exploring the project, starting contributions, and going behind the scenes; 'News' with a list of recent events; 'Discover' with featured WikProject names and a list of more projects; and 'Contact' with links to mailing lists, chat, and other communication channels. The footer includes the Wikimedia logo and a statement that Wikidata is part of the non-profit, multilingual, free-content Wikimedia family, along with links to various Wikimedia projects like Wikipedia, Wiktionary, Wikibooks, etc.

How can we link Wikidata and Wikipedia?

Started with interwiki links, replacing duplicates across wikis with central list

{{Authority control}} data now also provided through Wikidata

{{Persondata}} has been deprecated in favour of Wikidata

Wikidata appears in watchlists on local projects (maybe needs user-enabling?)

Different projects & languages use Wikidata very differently (e.g., some use local language labels), and using different codes - but all rely on the same core dataset.

Authority control [WorldCat Identities](#) • [VIAF: 113230702](#) • [LCCN: n80076765](#) • [ISNI: 0000 0000 8045 6315](#) • [GND: 119033364](#) • [SELIBR: 230807](#) • [SUDOC: 026677636](#) • [BNF: cb11888092r \(data\)](#) • [BIBSYS: 90196888](#) • [MusicBrainz: e9ed318d-8cc5-4cf8-ab77-505e39ab6ea4](#) • [NLA: 35163268](#) • [NDL: 00430962](#) • [NKC: jn19990000029](#) • [ICCU: ITICCURAVV034417](#) • [RLS: 000002833](#) • [BNE: XX1149955](#) • [Cinii: DA07517784](#)

Controllo di autorità [VIAF: \(EN\) 113230702](#) • [LCCN: \(EN\) n80076765](#) • [SBN: ITICCURAVV034417](#) • [ISNI: \(EN\) 0000 0000 8045 6315](#) • [GND: \(DE\) 119033364](#) • [BNF: \(FR\) cb11888092r \(data\)](#) • [NLA: \(EN\) 35163268](#)

Module:Wikidata

The built-in wikidata functionality isn't great - can be improved upon.

On enwp, Module:Wikidata (a Lua module) provides a nicer interface, and allows local overrides of data (maybe also ported to other language Wikipedias?)

Module:Wikidata also has (thanks to [[User:RexxS]] and co.)

- Extra formatting options
- Disambiguation of property values
- Individual links when displaying multiple property values
- etc...

(Also {{Module:Wikidata|B}} to have black/whitelists for infobox fields - in prep.)

Wikidata in infoboxes - Infobox Telescope

Using Wikidata in infoboxes is the next logical step - structured data in articles

Different languages have been taking different approaches

On English Wikipedia, Infobox Telescope is probably the most complete, and is a good prototype. And it's live! Good test, as it's not used *that* many times.

All parameters can be locally overridden - but where they aren't set, Wikidata is used.

Would be nice to roll this out across other infoboxes soon!

South Pole Telescope [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 90°S 0°E﻿ / ﻿90°S 0°E﻿ / -90; 0﻿ / -90; 0

The **South Pole Telescope (SPT)** is a 10 meter (394 in) diameter telescope located at the [Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station](#), Antarctica. The telescope is designed for observations in the [microwave](#), [millimeter-wave](#), and [submillimeter-wave](#) regions of the electromagnetic spectrum, with the particular design goal of measuring the faint, diffuse emission from the [cosmic microwave background](#) (CMB).^[1] The first major survey with the SPT—designed to find distant, massive, [clusters of galaxies](#) through their interaction with the CMB, with the goal of constraining the [dark energy](#) equation of state—was completed in October 2011. In early 2012, a new camera was installed on the SPT with even greater sensitivity and the capability to measure the polarization of incoming light. This camera is designed to measure the so-called "[B-mode](#)" or "[curl](#)" component of the polarized CMB, leading to constraints on the mass of the [neutrino](#) and the energy scale of [inflation](#).^[2]

The SPT collaboration is made up of over a dozen (mostly North American) institutions, including the [University of Chicago](#), the [University of California-Berkeley](#), [Case Western Reserve University](#), [Harvard-Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory](#), the [University of Colorado-Boulder](#), [McGill University](#), [The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign](#), [University of California at Davis](#), [Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich](#), [Argonne National Laboratory](#), and the [National Institute for Standards and Technology](#). It is funded by the [National Science Foundation](#).

Contents [[hide](#)]

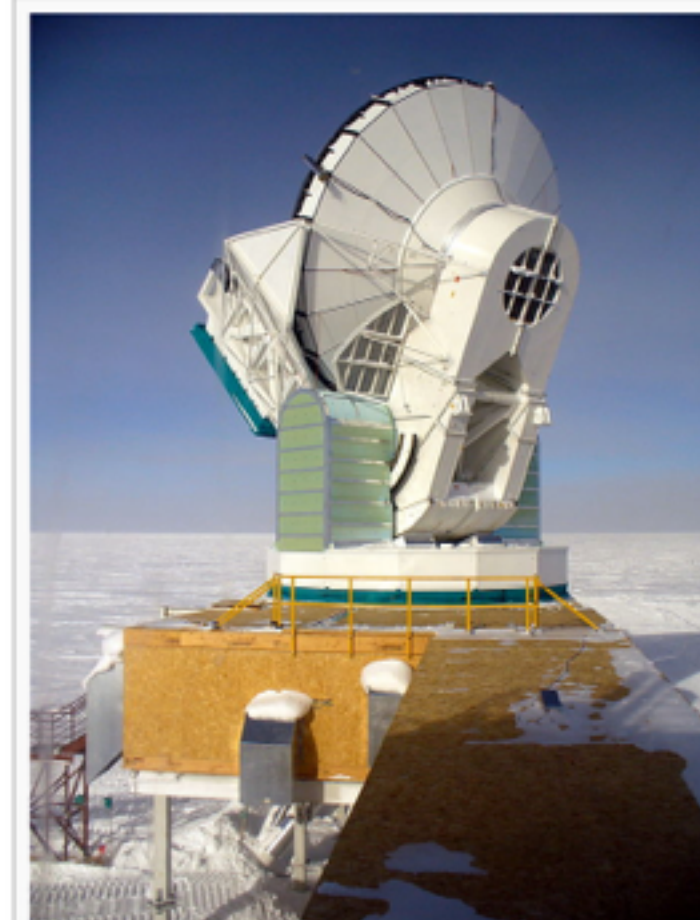
- [Microwave/millimeter-wave observations at the South Pole](#)
- [The telescope](#)
- [The SPT-SZ camera](#)
- [The SPTpol camera](#)
- [Science goals](#)
- [Funding](#)
- [Current status](#)
- [See also](#)
- [References](#)
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Microwave/millimeter-wave observations at the South Pole [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

The South Pole is the premier observing site in the world for millimeter-wavelength observations. The Pole's high altitude (2.8 km/1.7 mi above sea level) means the atmosphere is thin, and the extreme cold keeps the amount of water vapor in the air low.^[3] This is particularly important for observing at millimeter wavelengths, where incoming signals can be [absorbed by water vapor](#), and where water vapor emits radiation that can be confused with astronomical signals. Because the sun does not rise and set daily, the atmosphere at the pole is particularly stable. Further, there is no interference from the sun in the millimeter range during the months of polar night.

The telescope [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

South Pole Telescope



The South Pole Telescope in November 2009

Location(s)	Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station , Antarctic Treaty area [*]
Coordinates	90°S 0°E﻿ / ﻿90°S 0°E﻿ / -90; 0﻿ / -90; 0
Altitude	2.8±0.1 kilometre
Built	November 2006–February 2007
First light	16 February 2007
Telescope style	Gregorian telescope
Diameter	10.0±0.1 metre
Collecting area	78.5±0.1 square metre
Website	pole.uchicago.edu

[Related media on Wikimedia Commons](#)

[[edit on Wikidata](#)]

South Pole Telescope [edit | edit source]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 90°S 0°E﻿ / ﻿90°S 0°E﻿ / -90; 0﻿ / -90; 0

The **South Pole Telescope (SPT)** is a 10 meter (394 in) diameter telescope located at the [Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station](#), Antarctica. The telescope is designed for observations in the [microwave](#), [millimeter-wave](#), and [submillimeter-wave](#) regions of the electromagnetic spectrum, with the particular design goal of measuring the faint, diffuse emission from the [cosmic microwave background](#) (CMB).^[1] The first major survey with the SPT—designed to find distant, massive, [clusters of galaxies](#) through their interaction with the CMB, with the goal of constraining the [dark energy](#) equation of state—was completed in October 2011. In early 2012, a new camera was installed on the SPT with even greater sensitivity and the capability to measure the polarization of incoming light. This camera is designed to measure the so-called "[B-mode](#)" or "[curl](#)" component of the polarized CMB, leading to constraints on the mass of the [neutrino](#) and the energy scale of [inflation](#).^[2]

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- [The telescope](#)
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- [See also](#)
- [References](#)
- [External links](#)

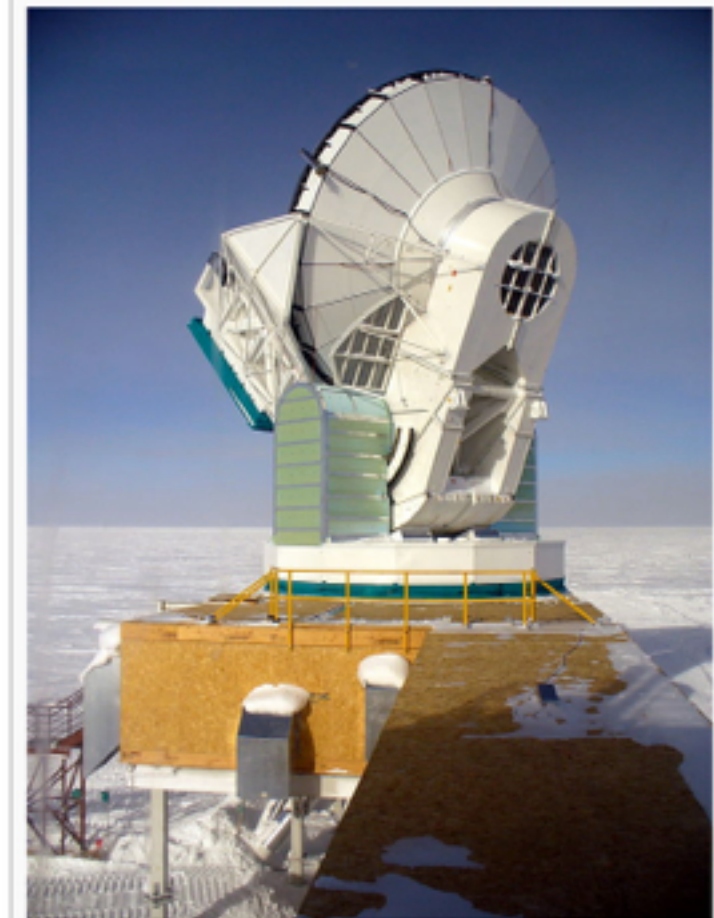
All from Wikidata!

Microwave/millimeter-wave observations at the South Pole [edit | edit source]

The South Pole is the premier observing site in the world for millimeter-wavelength observations. The Pole's high altitude (2.8 km/1.7 mi above sea level) means the atmosphere is thin, and the extreme cold keeps the amount of water vapor in the air low.^[3] This is particularly important for observing at millimeter wavelengths, where incoming signals can be [absorbed by water vapor](#), and where water vapor emits radiation that can be confused with astronomical signals. Because the sun does not rise and set daily, the atmosphere at the pole is particularly stable. Further, there is no interference from the sun in the millimeter range during the months of polar night.

The telescope [edit | edit source]

South Pole Telescope



The South Pole Telescope in November 2009

Location(s)	Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station , Antarctic Treaty area [*]
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Collecting area	78.5±0.1 square metre
Website	pole.uchicago.edu

[Related media on Wikimedia Commons](#)

[[edit on Wikidata](#)]

Editing South Pole Telescope

Content that *violates any copyrights* will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be *verifiable*. Work submitted to Wikipedia can be edited, used, and redistributed—by anyone—subject to *certain terms and conditions*. [Page notice](#)

B *I*    [Advanced](#) [Special characters](#) [Help](#) [Cite](#) 

```
{{Infobox telescope}} It's that simple!
'''The South Pole Telescope''' ('''SPT''') is a 10 [[metre|meter]] (394&nbsp;[[inch|in]])
diameter telescope located at the [[Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station]], Antarctica. The
telescope is designed for observations in the [[microwave]], [[extremely high
frequency|millimeter-wave]], and [[terahertz radiation|submillimeter-wave]] regions of the
electromagnetic spectrum, with the particular design goal of measuring the faint, diffuse
emission from the [[cosmic microwave background]] (CMB).<ref name=carlstrom09>
{{Cite arXiv
|author = J. E. Carlstrom|title = The 10 Meter South Pole Telescope
|eprint = 0907.4445
|display-authors=etal}}</ref> The first major survey with the SPT—designed to find distant,
massive, [[clusters of galaxies]] through their interaction with the CMB, with the goal of
constraining the [[dark energy]] equation of state—was completed in October 2011. In early
2012, a new camera was installed on the SPT with even greater sensitivity and the capability to
measure the polarization of incoming light. This camera is designed to measure the so-called
"[[B-modes|B-mode]]" or "[[Curl (mathematics)|curl]]" component of the polarized CMB, leading
to constraints on the mass of the [[neutrino]] and the energy scale of [[inflation
(cosmology)|inflation]].<ref name="mcmahon09">{{Cite journal
|author = McMahon, J.|display-authors = etal
|date = 2001
|journal = AIP Conf. Proc.
```


South Pole Telescope

Also in French!

(using a different implementation of Wikidata infoboxes)

90° 00′ S 0° 00′ E carte

Le ***South Pole Telescope*** (**SPT**) est une **longue-vue** de 10 mètres de large située à la station polaire **Amundsen-Scott** sur l'**Antarctique**. Le télescope est conçu pour observer les régions de **micro-ondes**, d'**ondes millimétriques** et d'**ondes sous-millimétriques** du **spectre électromagnétique**, avec le dessein particulier de mesurer les émissions en provenance du **fond diffus cosmologique**¹. Son premier arpentage (achevé en octobre 2010) cherchait à repérer les gros amas de **galaxies** lointains par leur interaction avec le **fond diffus cosmologique**, en vue de contraindre l'équation d'état de l'**énergie noire**. Au début de 2012, un nouveau appareil capteur fut installé sur le SPT ayant la vocation d'étudier le **fond diffus cosmologique**. Encore plus sensible et capable d'évaluer la **polarisation** de la lumière entrante, cet appareil cherche à mesurer le composant **rotationnel** (ou mode-B²) du **rayonnement fossile** polarisé pour enfin définir les contraintes sur la masse du **neutrino** et l'échelle de longueur de l'**inflation cosmique**³.

Le pôle sud jouit de conditions favorables² pour l'observation d'ondes de longueur millimétrique. Son élévation de 2800m garantit une atmosphère raréfiée et ses conditions outre-froides limitent la teneur en eau de l'air. Ces facteurs sont particulièrement importants à cette longueur d'onde puisque la **vapeur d'eau** peut absorber les signaux entrants⁴ et les rayonnements qu'elle émet peuvent brouiller les signaux astronomiques. L'absence de lever ou coucher de soleil journalier rend son atmosphère singulièrement stable⁵ alors que les longues nuits polaires assurent des observations sans interférence solaire. Malgré les avantages liées à sa position sur Terre, il est à noter que la longue-vue ne peut observer que le ciel méridional.

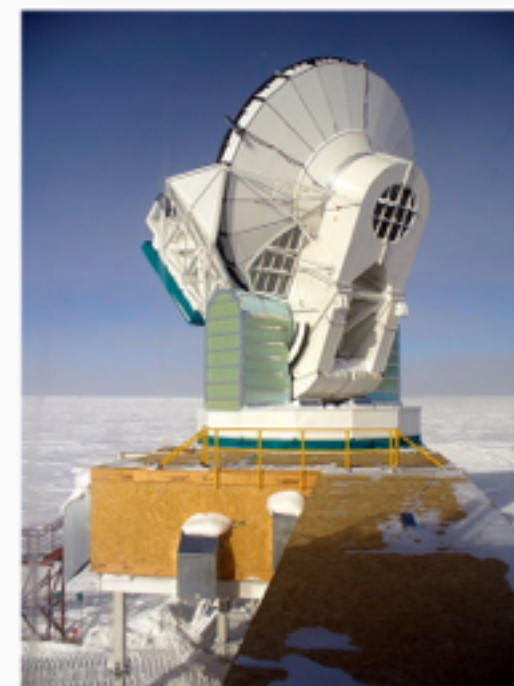
Le télescope lui-même est de type **grégorien**, désaxé (*off axis*) de 10 mètres sur **monture azimutale** (ce qui, aux pôles, est effectivement identique à une **monture équatoriale**). Sa conception vise à permettre un grand champ de vue, tout en amoindrissant les incertitudes systématiques d'origine terrestre et la **diffusion des ondes** sur le SPT. La surface de son miroir est lisse jusqu'à 25 micromètres, ce qui permet des observations sous-millimétriques. Le miroir secondaire est refroidi jusqu'à 10K et des filtres en maille métalliques voilent un excédent de rayonnements à haute fréquence pour alléger la charge thermique de l'appareil. Un des avantages clés de sa stratégie d'observation est que le télescope tout entier est balayé (*scanné*) de sorte que le faisceau n'est pas en mouvement relatif aux miroirs. Le balayage rapide du télescope et son champ de vue important le rendent efficace pour l'étude de grands pan du ciel, nécessaire pour accomplir son étude de la polarisation et des amas galactiques^{1,6}.

Notes et références

[modifier | modifier le code]

- ↑ ^a et ^b (en) J. E. Carlstrom *et al.*, 2011, « The 10 Meter South Pole Telescope^[archive] », v2.
- ↑ ^a et ^b Laurent Sacco, « Le South Pole Telescope a-t-il démontré la théorie de l'inflation ? »^[archive], sur *Futura-Sciences*, 30 juillet 2013 (consulté le 17 avril 2016)
- ↑ McMahon, J *et al.*, « SPTpol: an instrument for CMB polarization », *AIP Conf. Proc.*, vol. 1185, 2001, p. 511–514 (lire en ligne^[archive])
- ↑ Chamberlin, R. A., « The wintertime South Pole tropospheric water vapor column: Comparisons of radiosonde and recent terahertz radiometry, use of the saturated column as a proxy measurement, and inference of decadal trends », *J. Geophys. Res. Atmospheres*, n^o 106(D17), 2001, p. 20101
- ↑ « 21 décembre 2012 et Nibiru – Les réponses de la NASA – 3/10 »^[archive], sur *la-fin-du-monde.fr*, 24 juin 2009 (consulté le 17 avril 2016)
- ↑ J. Ruhl *et al.*, « The South Pole Telescope », *SPIE*, vol. 5498, 2004, p. 11–29 (DOI 10.1117/12.552473, Bibcode 2004SPIE.5498…11R, arXiv astro-ph/0411122)

South Pole Telescope



Présentation

Type	Télescope de type grégorien
Construction	Novembre 2006 - février 2007
Site web	pole.uchicago.edu

Géographie

Lieu	Amundsen-Scott
Altitude	2 800 m
Pays	Région du Traité sur l'Antarctique (d)
Coordonnées	90° 00′ S 0° 00′ E

modifier - modifier le code - modifier Wikidata

Šios savaitės iniciatyva: **elektriniai statybos ir remonto įrankiai**. Mėnesio regionas: **Pabaltijys**. Kviečiame prisidėti!

[paslėpti]

Koordinatės: 90°S 0°E﻿ (ž.)

Pietų ašigalio teleskopas

Pietų poliaus teleskopas (angl. *The South Pole Telescope* arba *SPT*) yra 10 m skersmens **radioteleskopas**, esantis **Pietų ašigalyje**, **Antarktidoje**. Teleskopas dirba **mikrobangų** ruože tarp 70 ir 300 GHz.

Šiame projekte dalyvauja **Čikagos**, **Kalifornijos-Berklio** ir **Ilinojaus** universitetai. Projektą finansuoja **JAV** Nacionalinis mokslų fondas.

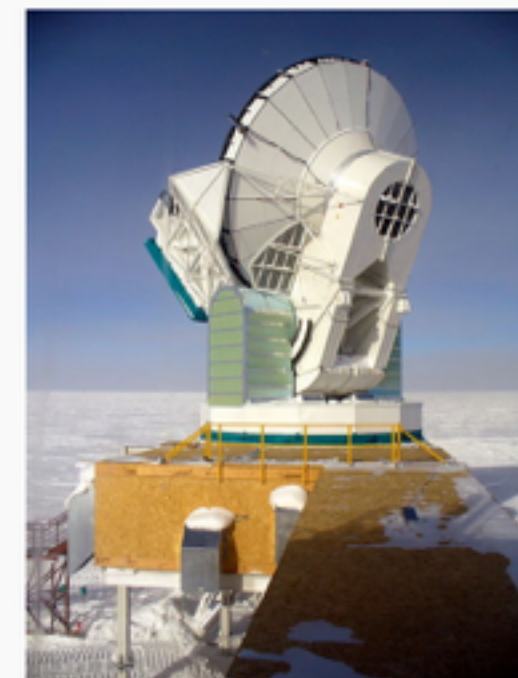
Nuotraukos [[taisyti](#) | [redaguoti kodą](#)]



Pietų ašigalio teleskopo bendradarbiai prie teleskopo

And in Lithuanian!
(using the enwp implementation of
Wikidata infoboxes)

Pietų ašigalio teleskopas



Pietų ašigalio teleskopas 2009 m. lapkritį

Vietovė(s)	 Amundseno-Skoto pietų ašigalio stotis, Antarkties sutarties sritis^[*]
Koordinatės	90°S 0°E﻿ (ž.)
Altitudė	2,8±0,1 kilometras
Pastatyta	lapkričio 2006–vasario 2007
Pirmoji šviesa	16 vasario 2007
Teleskopo stilius	Grigaliaus teleskopas ^[*]
Diametras	10,0±0,1 metras
Surinkimo plotas	78,5±0,1 Kvadratinis metras
Svetainė	pole.uchicago.edu

Susijusios laikmenos Vikitekoje

[[redaguoti Wikidatoje](#)]



Šis straipsnis apie **astronomiją** yra **nebaigtas**. Jūs galite prisidėti prie Vikipedijos **papildydami šį straipsnį**.



Editing Template:Infobox telescope

Manage TemplateData

Information about TemplateData

 When making major changes to this template please be sure to update its [documentation](#).

Content that [violates any copyrights](#) will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be [verifiable](#). Work submitted to Wikipedia can be edited, used, and redistributed—by a [certain terms and conditions](#).

B *I*    [Advanced](#) [Special characters](#) [Help](#) [Cite](#)

```
{{infobox
| bodyclass = vcard
| aboveclass = fn org
| title = {{{name|{{PAGENAMEBASE}}}}}

| image = {{#invoke:InfoboxImage|InfoboxImage|image={{#invoke:Wikidata|getValue|P18|{{{image|FETCH_WIKIDATA}}}}|size=
{{{image_size|}}} |sizedefault=frameless|alt={{{alt|}}}}}
| caption = {{{caption|{{#invoke:Wikidata|claim|P18|qualifier=P2096|FETCH_WIKIDATA}}}}}

| label2 = Organisation
| data2 = {{#invoke:Wikidata|getValue|P137|{{{organization|{{{organisation|FETCH_WIKIDATA}}}}}}}

| label3 = Location(s)
| class3 = label
| data3 = {{#invoke:Wikidata|getValue|P276|{{{location|FETCH_WIKIDATA}}}}|{{#if:{{#Property:P276}}|{{#if:{{#Property:P17}}|{{#if:
{{{location|}}}| |, {{#invoke:Wikidata|getValue|P17|FETCH_WIKIDATA}} }} }} }}

| label4 = Coordinates
| data4 = {{#if:{{{coords|}}} | {{{coords}}} | {{#if:{{#Property:P625}} | {{Coord|nosave=1|display=inline,title}} }} }}

| label5 = Altitude
| data5 = {{#invoke:Wikidata|getValue|P2044|{{{altitude|FETCH_WIKIDATA}}}}}

| label6 = Weather
| data6 = {{{weather|}}}
```

The good

Infoboxes on Wikipedia currently use horrible article syntax - we can get rid of that!

Wikidata works in multiple languages natively - add a fact to Wikidata in one language, and it's instantly available in all other languages!

Many properties already exist, and can be used immediately

No more birth/death anomalies - we're consistent across all language projects!

The bad

References are a pain - but hopefully will get easier.
enwp infoboxes don't include references for info...

No easy way to link to Wikidata and indicate there which parameters should be added in order to be used in the infobox

What about vandalism?

How do we make sure the info is trustworthy, accurate and complete?

(There also seem to be arguments about whether the CC-0 license makes the info too freely available - huh?)

The ugly

Assumed uncertainty on values in Wikidata

Diameter	10.0±0.1 metre
Collecting area	78.5±0.1 square metre

Again, references are currently a pain

We need to have Wikidata editing directly on Wikipedia to make this easier for new users

Wikidata doesn't have all of the properties that we need yet - please get involved in creating the rest of them!

Google et al. need to catch up with indexing data from Wikidata - e.g., doesn't work for South Pole Telescope at the moment!

The possibility (1)

Imagine having common infoboxes across all languages, without needing to do the translation!

Imagine only having to specify a fact in one place, and it's used across all language Wikipedias, wherever it needs mentioning. (e.g., gender, date of birth, etc.)

Imagine being able to assemble a list article in a few minutes. (Or don't imagine it: this is already possible thanks to Listeria!)

WikiCite, "imagine Wikidata as a repository of bibliographic metadata, so adding a footnote to a Wikipedia article would be as simple as citing a wikidata item and page, which links to its transcription on Wikisource, its images on Commons etc."

The possibility (2)

Imagine not having to create a commons category to go with your article, instead just adding your images to the Wikidata entry

Imagine commons being multilingual based on concepts not categories, with structured licensing info (WikiBase)

Wikispecies could be absorbed into Wikidata.

Maybe also Commons in long run?

What about Wiktionary? WikiBase again?

Article placeholders

In MediaWiki, boxes through Lua

The screenshot shows a MediaWiki article page for "The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King". The page is in Odia language. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the user name "Mike Peel" and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, there is a blue banner with a keyboard icon and the text "ଉଇକିପିଡ଼ିଆରେ ଲେଖିବାକୁ ଚାହାଁନ୍ତି ? ଆମ ସହ ଯୋଗଦିଅନ୍ତୁ!". The article title is "The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King". Below the title, there is a box for "ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗଟିଏ ଗଢ଼ନ୍ତୁ" (Create a topic). The main content area contains several award and resource boxes:

- ଦୃଶ୍ୟତ୍ୱ** (Visual quality): ଉତ୍ତମତ୍ୱ (Excellent)
- ପାଇଥିବା ପୁରସ୍କାର** (Awards won):
 - Academy Award for Best Picture: ବିଜେତା: Barrie M. Osborne, Peter Jackson, Fran Walsh; କାହାରି ବିଷୟ: 76th Academy Awards; ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସମୟ: 2004
 - Amanda Award for Best Foreign Feature Film: ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସମୟ: 2004
 - Academy Award for Best Director: ବିଜେତା: Peter Jackson
- ମନୋତୀତ ହେଇଥିଲା** (Nominated):
 - Academy Award for Best Director: କାହାରି ବିଷୟ: 76th Academy Awards; ମନୋନୀତ: Peter Jackson
 - Academy Award for Best Film Editing: କାହାରି ବିଷୟ: 76th Academy Awards; ମନୋନୀତ: Jamie Selkirk
 - Academy Award for Best Writing, Adapted Screenplay: କାହାରି ବିଷୟ: 76th Academy Awards
- ପ୍ରକାର** (Categories):
 - fantasy film
 - drama film
- External resources**:

Box Office Mojo film ID	returnoftheking
IMDB ଆଇଡି	tt0167260
AllMovie Movie ID	v278981
Kinopoisk film ID	3498
କର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଗୁଣିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଟିକ୍ଟୁ ଆଇଡି	415204
Scope.dk film ID	1503
KINENOTE film ID	36968
DNF film ID	38267
Allcinema film ID	241899
ଟିକ୍ଟୁଆପିନିଟୀ ଚରିତ୍ର	226427
MoMA artwork id	128427
MovieMeter Movie ID	3934
exploitation visa number	109443
SFDb movie ID	57253
Rotten Tomatoes ID	m/the_lord_of_the_rings_the_return_of_the_king

Can you help?

Can you enable Wikidata in infoboxes you work on/with?

Can you help migrate data in infoboxes to Wikidata?

Can you help expand Wikidata information?

Need to create new properties, new items, fill in content, ...

Find out more:

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