

# Newsletter 1 2020

News from the Pure Office

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## NEW UPDATE

Due to a recent update of Pure it is now possible to remove unwanted fingerprints on publications. Previously it was only possible to remove them on author and organizational level.

These fingerprints are generated by using a certain tool, which analyzes and extracts words from publications and prizes written in english or with an english abstract.

For that reason terms irrelevant for the subject can occur. As already mentioned it is now possible to remove them from a publication as well.

## SDUB OPEN ACCESS FUND IS CLOSED

Unfortunately, SDUB has to close the Open Access Fund by May 4th 2020. The fund has been a help for SDU researchers in order to pay for publication fees.

During the first four months of 2020 SDUB has supported 96 articles, which adds up to 1.25 mio DKK.

It has not been possible to ensure the needed funds within the library budget to continue the fund.

The SDUB Pure office will continue the work to ensure Open Access to SDU publications when possible.

## TEACHING CV

If you need to create a Teaching Portfolio in Pure or just to update an already existing one - you may find our guides useful. [See our guides here.](#)

## OPEN ACCESS WORKFLOW

The Pure Office's open access efforts have become more comprehensive. Many of you may already have seen the results of this. We introduced two new initiatives during 2019: The first initiative was a monthly report sent to the head of department with lists of publications where it is possible to upload an accepted manuscript. Here we take advantage of an online database that collects data on what the journals' conditions for sharing research articles are. From that we can create lists of articles where sharing is allowed according to the database. Articles that are already open access in Pure or will be after an embargo period will not be included in the list. As a trial, we have also introduced an approach, where we write to researchers through Pure, when there is a possibility of open access for an article. Typically, we will write to the first SDU researcher on the article and let them know about which file version can be uploaded and which email address the file can be sent to. Of course, this is resource intensive. Therefore, we also hope that this method fills a need until it becomes more obvious that accepted manuscripts should be saved and sent to us automatically. So far, we see the method as successful and the feedback is that it provides more clarity for the researchers about what we are asking for. In either method, the file ends up with us and we upload the file according to the conditions with which the file may be shared.

## WHAT IS AN ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT?

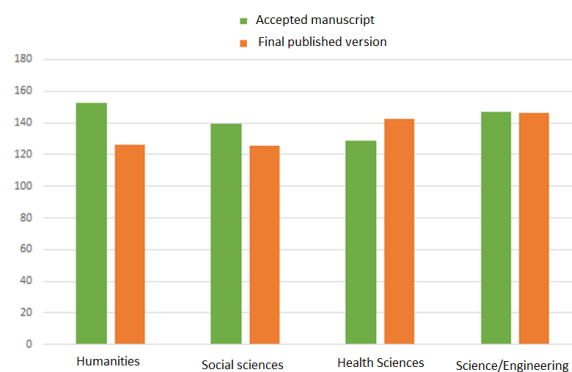
An accepted manuscript is the researcher's own manuscript of an article. The researcher's own version does not contain the publishers layout but looks like a clean text document. In order for it to make sense to use this version for open access, it requires that the manuscript is still correct in terms of content. For that reason, we ask for the latest version of the manuscript that the researchers have, so it has been corrected after peer review.

## STATUS: OPEN ACCESS AT SDU

SDU holds a national third place for the amount of Open Access articles. For 2018, our open access share is now measured at 60.1% in the Open Access Indicator. The development for SDU and other Danish universities can be seen here: <https://www.oaindikator.dk/en/overview/local>. Of course, this is not the only measurement that is relevant in this context. That is why we have taken a closer look at our other data on open access and especially download statistics.

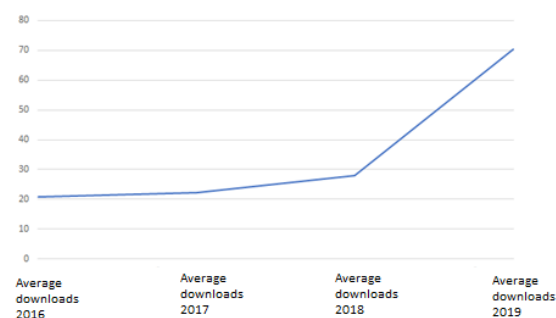
## ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT VS. PUBLISHER VERSION

Accepted manuscripts and publisher versions are downloaded from the research portal to almost the same extent. The graph on the right shows the average number of downloads from the Research Portal for accepted manuscripts and publisher's versions by research area respectively. The graph is made based on publications that became open access between 2016 and 2019.



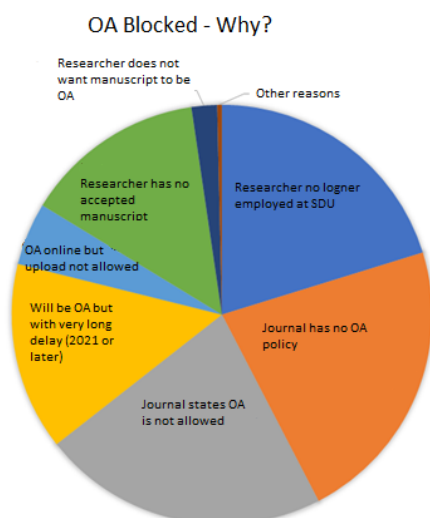
## INCREASE IN NUMBER OF DOWNLOADS

The graph shows an increase in downloads of accepted manuscripts from the Research Portal. Especially in 2019, this increase is significant: We can point to two things that may have been of great importance. The first is that we've got a new portal to showcase SDU's research with better Google indexing. Another possible reason may be that the portal has been indexed in Unpaywall.org, helping individuals and databases to find open access versions. Although we are also uploading more files, the average number of downloads of each file has also increased significantly.



## BLOCKED OPEN ACCESS (OA)

Three codes for OA status are used in the national Open Access Indicator. These codes are: 'realised', 'unused' and 'blocked'. 'Realised' is used when an OA file is uploaded in Pure, 'unused' is used when the journal allows OA, but the university has not uploaded any file in their Pure system.



'Blocked' is used only when the journal does not have an OA policy or when it is known that OA is not allowed. From 2019 onwards, we have introduced several codes to improve our own knowledge of the OA situation at SDU. Fortunately, we get useful knowledge from the researchers we contact about the opportunity for upload. In the chart to the left, our conclusion from 2019 can be seen. It is worth noting that the illustration is made from 659 cases where we had the opportunity to find out why an article could not become OA. In 900 cases, it was not possible to obtain information. We continue to collect data in 2020 and hope that many will continue to help us with information that will give us a more realistic picture of SDU's Open Access status rather than just 'Blocked' and 'Unused'.