The time has come to talk of... who should own scholarly infrastructure?
What do these organizations have in common?
Most or all:

- non-profit
- open source
- open data
- community-governed
Choose criteria:
- Open source?
- Non-profit?
- Open-licensed data?
- Free (no cost) to use?
- Stakeholder-governed?

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1h0Aq6NYleVnLDw33vx1SGnv1jbE2B7widbHhU7tpiU/edit#gid=2141288902
INNOVATIONS IN SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

Changing Research Workflows

Survey 2015-2016

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What is it that makes people choose a tool built as open infrastructure?
- zenodo vs mendeley
- unpaywall vs google scholar or kopernio
- stata or spss or s+ vs r
- matlab vs r or python
- plos one vs scientific reports
- dspace vs figshare
- web of science or scopus vs dimensions
- vs lens or mag
what matters? data is sparse.

but it boils down to this:
Is it the solution that best solves my problem?
What kinds of open make a difference in scholarly communication infrastructure?
Open helps to the extent it increases Availability:

affordable, interoperable, better
DSpace: configurable

Zotero and R: community support, growing toolset

Open access NLP/AI: more fulltext

Unpaywall: data available for link resolvers
Is it the solution that best solves my problem?
In some ways disheartening.

But in other ways: good. Focus on solving problems not otherwise solved.
One of biggest questions: how to fund?
SCOSS
Invest in Open (IOI)
COAR white paper
freemium
We have most experience with the latter.
An open database of 23,441,938 free scholarly articles.

We harvest Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use.
Unpaywall extension adds 200,000th active user

We’re thrilled to announce that we’re now supporting over 200,000 active users of the Unpaywall extension for Chrome and Firefox!
2 million calls/day
Unpaywall is currently used by:

- Web of Science
- Scopus
- Europe PMC
- Dimensions
- Lens
- OCLC
- ProQuest
- Ebsco
- Kopernio
- Open Access Button
- CORE
- OpenAIRE
- BASE
- The Internet Archive
- The British Library

All in the last 2 years!
As well as the following reports:
- EU Open Science Monitor
- State of OA paper (Piwowar 2018)
- Leiden university rankings
- recent Nature News take on OA by country and more...
- link resolver integration

- open API
  https://api.unpaywall.org/v2/10.234/abc?email=me

- redirection url
  https://unpaywall.org/10.234/abc

- CSV download (5k DOIs)

- full data dump every 6 months (100million DOIs)

- extension for Chrome and Firefox (200k+ users)
The rise and rise of Unpaywall

Non-profit is a gift to many academics — and tie-ins with established scientific search engines could broaden its reach.

BY HOLLY ELSE

After being kicked out of a hotel conference room where they had participated in a three-day, open-science workshop and hackathon, a group of computer scientists simply moved to an adjacent hallway. There, Heather Piwowar, Jason Priem and Cristhian Parra worked all night on software to help academics see how much of their work was freely available on the Internet. They realized how much time had passed only when they noticed hotel staff starting to prepare for breakfast.

That all-nighter, back in 2011, laid the foundation for Unpaywall. This free service locates open-access articles and presents paywalled papers that have been legally archived and are freely available on other websites to users who might otherwise have hit a paywalled version. Since one part of the technology was released in 2016, the service has become indispensable for many researchers. And firms that run established scientific search engines are starting to make good use of Unpaywall.

On 26 July, Elsevier announced plans to integrate Unpaywall into its Scopus database searches, allowing it to deliver millions more free-to-read papers to users than it does currently. Scopus's embrace of Unpaywall, along with similar moves by other search engines, means that much more open-access content is now at researchers' fingertips. These deals are also enabling funders, librarians and others to study open-access publishing trends comprehensively for the first time.

"Unpaywall is a groundbreaking development," says Alberto Martin-Martin, who studies bibliometrics and science communication at the University of Grenada in Spain. "It takes us one step closer to achieving a true open research infrastructure."

After participating in the 2011 hackathon, Piwowar and Priem founded a non-profit organization called Impactstory, in Vancouver, Canada, where they refined Unpaywall. (Parra is now a consultant at the World Bank in Asunción, Paraguay.)

"Unpaywall is a groundbreaking development. It takes us one step closer to a true open research infrastructure."

Research by Priem and Piwowar published as a preprint in August 2017 — using Unpaywall, naturally — suggests that almost half of the recent research papers that people search for online are available for free (H. Piwowar et al. Preprint at PeerJ Preprints https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.3119v1, 2017). But, says Priem, "there is a terrific gap between the availability and discoverability" of these papers, and it is this problem that Unpaywall hopes to solve.
How do we support it?
1. Lean (3 people)
2. Charging customers who want a contract, and local copy of DB
- Elsevier
- Clarivate Analytics
- ProQuest
- Digital Science
- OCLC
So that works pretty well.
But.
Sensitive to losing those big customers. Which can influence direction. Which we don’t want.

Better to be funded by many small sources.
We are coming out with a new product.
Going to tell you about it, because it is relevant in three ways:

- example of open infrastructure
- free up money
- insight into biz model challenges
Still early days... would love your feedback.
Journal subscription data dashboard

Not going to give you the sales pitch, going to give you the nerdy inside insight:
Net Cost Per Paid Use
Net Cost

not just subscriptions, look at the difference between what you pay for subscription and what you’d pay for ILL
Paid

Don’t pay for free. Only include uses you can’t get from open access or your backfile.
Use

Not just downloads -- include weighted citations and authorships from your institution, to better capture the value of the title to your university
Net Cost Per Paid Use (NCPPU)
At a projected annual spend of $684,384, subscribing to only the 288 most cost-effective journals saves 71% off your current package subscription cost, while providing instant fulfillment for 89% of (weighted) usage.
Free demo.

$1,000/year for a customized dashboard.
You have to upload a JR1, that’s it.

journals.unpaywall.org
Pitching it for real tonight!
Come cheer us on!

Premiers New and Noteworthy
Today 5:30pm
Grand Ballroom 1, Gaillard Center
So. A few take-aways.
It’s open. Nonprofit, open source, open API. It’s an example of open infrastructure.
We think it’ll help you see where you can save money on subscriptions, helping you regain control of your budget.

This will help you invest in open, if you want.
We hope you want. Not just to Unpaywall, but to vendors you think are going to do right with:

- your data
- your money
- best interests of scholarly literature
Gathering place for people interested in open infrastructure in scholarly communication?
How about a Google Group?

Sign up after talk.
thanks!

Thanks to conversations to the open science community, and those who release their articles, datasets, and photos openly.

Unpaywall Journals: journals.unpaywall.org

@unpaywall