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The scientific impact of the Cambridge Structural Database: a citation-based study

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Four groups of the most highly cited scientific articles (46 in total), which either describe the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD) System or report scientific research applications of the CSD, have been selected for citation analysis. The analysis has been carried out to study the scientific importance of crystal structure information made available to the international research community *via* the CSD or *via* reviews and research articles that make use of the CSD as a primary information source. Two groups, *A* and *B* of ten articles each (*A* published before 1998, and *B* published post-1998), are authored by staff of the CCDC, while two further groups, *C* and *D* containing ten reviews and 16 research articles, respectively, are authored by external scientific users of CSD information. Citations have been analysed by their number, and in terms of the journals, scientific subject areas and geographical regions from which the citations originate. Between them, the 46 articles have received 44 381 citations with 15 articles cited more than 1000 times. Citations come from a very broad range of journals and subject areas, with chemistry and crystallography being the dominant fields as expected, but with a very significant citation rate from the life sciences, particularly from the USA. In recent years, there has been a major increase in citations arising from south Asia and the Far East, principally from China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Japan, Thailand and Taiwan, who together now rival, and sometimes exceed, the citation rates from Europe and the USA. The effect of citations from new journals, particularly *Acta Crystallographica Section E: Structure Reports Online*, *Crystal Growth and Design* and *CrystEngComm* is clearly reflected in the data.

1. Introduction

Compilation of the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD; Allen, 2002) began in 1965 to record numerical, chemical and bibliographic data for crystal structures of organic and metal–organic compounds determined by X-ray and neutron diffraction. Starting with just a few hundreds of structures, the CSD has just recorded its 500 000th structural entry at the start of its 45th year of operation. Allied to database creation and maintenance, the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC) has developed and distributed software for search, retrieval, analysis and visualization of CSD information (Bruno *et al.*, 2002; Macrae *et al.*, 2006), as well as knowledge bases of intramolecular geometry (Bruno *et al.*, 2004) and intermolecular interactions (Bruno *et al.*, 1997). The resultant CSD System is used by academics in more than 70 countries worldwide and by more than 120 chemical companies. In 2009, the CCDC's first Internet system, *WebCSD* (Thomas *et al.*, 2010), was launched, with an intranet version being made available in early 2010. The CCDC has also diversified into the development of software that makes use of structural knowledge derived from the CSD to predict protein–ligand interactions (Verdonk *et al.*, 1999), to perform protein–ligand docking (Jones *et al.*, 1997) and to assist in structure determination from powder diffraction data (David *et al.*, 2006).

The CSD is one of four comprehensive and fully retrospective crystallographic databases [the others are CRYSTMET (White *et al.*, 2002), the Inorganic Crystal Structure Database (ICSD; Belsky *et al.*, 2002) and the Protein Data Bank (PDB; Berman *et al.*, 2000)] that were established in the 1960s and early 1970s. The availability of these resources has helped to promote the scientific value of crystal structure information across a broad spectrum of scientific disciplines in academia and industry, and has underpinned a wide variety of structure-based research applications.

In this paper, we seek to quantify the impact of the CSD on academic research, not only in crystallography but also, more generally, across the many disciplines that can usefully exploit crystal structure information and the various products and services of the CCDC. We investigate the impact using the methods of bibliometrics (Bar-Ilan, 2008*a*; Borgman & Furner,

Table 1
Group *A*: the ten most highly cited articles published 1965–1998.

Label	Article	Total citations	Citations 1999–2008	Mean citations per year
TAB1	*Tables of bond lengths determined by X-ray and neutron diffraction. 1. Bond lengths in organic compounds* (Allen *et al.*, 1987)	5894	3718	371.8
RES1	*Crystallographic evidence for the existence of C—H···O, C—H···N, and C—H···Cl hydrogen bonds* (Taylor & Kennard, 1982)	1758	783	78.3
TAB2	*Tables of bond lengths determined by X-ray and neutron diffraction. 2. Organometallic compounds and coordination complexes of the d- and f-block metals* (Orpen *et al.*, 1989)	1502	743	74.3
CSD1	*Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre: computer-based search, retrieval, analysis and display of information* (Allen *et al.*, 1979)	1415	333	33.3
CSD2	*The development of versions 3 and 4 of the Cambridge Structural Database System* (Allen *et al.*, 1991)	1308	601	60.1
LS1	*Development and validation of a genetic algorithm for flexible docking* (Jones *et al.*, 1997)	1277	1141	114.1
RES2	*Systematic analysis of structural data as a research technique in organic chemistry* (Allen *et al.*, 1983)	1268	321	32.1
RES3	*Hydrogen-bond geometry in organic crystals* (Taylor & Kennard, 1984)	483	165	16.5
RES4	*Intermolecular nonbonded contact distances in organic crystal structures: comparison with distances expected from van der Waals radii* (Rowland & Taylor, 1996)	437	382	38.2
RES5	*The geometry of the N—H···O═C hydrogen bond. 3. Hydrogen-bond distances and angles* (Taylor *et al.*, 1984)	359	105	10.5
Total		15701	8292	82.9

2002; Hood & Wilson, 2001; Thelwall *et al.*, 2005). Whilst there have been many bibliometric studies of various aspects of chemistry, there have been only four of which we are aware that focus on crystallography. An early study by Hawkins (1980) surveyed the publication of journal articles on crystallography, identifying the core journals for the subject in terms of both publications and citations; Tainer (1991) noted that articles discussing crystallization techniques attract few citations; Behrens & Luksch (2006) carried out a detailed study of the data in the ICSD, focusing on the extent to which the data fitted two well known bibliometric distributions: Bradford's law and Lotka's law; finally, Redman *et al.* (2001) reported a 1999 analysis of the citations received by ten highly cited CCDC articles in the period 1994–1998, categorizing these citations by journal, institutional type and geographic region. This latter study has acted as a model for the work reported here, in which we present extended analyses of the citations to two sets of articles published by the CCDC and to two sets of articles published by external users of CCDC data. In this way, we seek to quantify the impact not only of the CSD itself but also of research that draws directly on the CSD, thus providing some measure of the broad scientific value of crystal structure information.

2. Methods

A programme of basic research and development has been central to the CCDC's own activities since its inception, with nearly 650 peer-reviewed journal articles, reviews and book chapters in print by the end of 2009. These items are listed on the CCDC website (CCDC, 2010*a*) and fall into three main categories: descriptions of the developing CSD System and other applications software; printed compilations of structural information derived from the CSD; and research methodologies and scientific applications of CSD data. The papers also include a number of crystal structure analyses of compounds related to the research interests of the CCDC and its collaborators.

The items in the CCDC's bibliography were searched in the Web of Science portion of the Thomson Reuters (2010) Web of Knowledge (WoK) database, with WoK records being identified for 536 of the items in mid-2009. The missing items included publications in sources not covered by WoK (most obviously books, but also some low-impact journals and symposium proceedings volumes) and recent publications not available in the WoK database in mid-2009. The citations to the 536 publications were then checked to identify the ten most highly cited CCDC articles from the period 1965–1998 and the ten most highly cited articles from the period 1999–2008. In this paper, these two sets of target articles will be referred to as group *A* and group *B*, respectively, with eight of the group *A* articles having also been amongst the ten most cited articles in the earlier study by Redman *et al.* (2001).

The two sets of target articles are listed in Tables 1 and 2, with their citation counts obtained on 15 June 2009. These counts do include self-citations (*i.e.* citations to one of these CCDC articles from another CCDC article), but the proportions are very small (0.8 and 2.7% for groups *A* and *B*, respectively) and thus do not materially affect any of the conclusions that we shall draw. Each target article has been categorized as belonging to one of four types: CSD articles describe the CSD itself and associated software; LS articles describe life-science applications of the CSD; RES articles describe research analyses carried out using CSD data; and TAB articles contain tabulated molecular geometry derived from CSD data. The citations to each of the target articles were analysed using the WoK Analyze Results tool, which groups and sorts citation data using the following criteria: author, publication year, document type, subject, source title, country and institution.

Five analyses were carried out on the two groups of target articles, based on (i) the cumulative and annual growth of citations over time; (ii) the journals that cite the selected articles; (iii) the disciplines that cite the selected articles, using the broad areas of crystallography, chemistry, biosciences, physics and computer science, and using the WoK subject categories; (iv) the geographic spread of the citations to the selected articles; and (v) the institutional types of the citations. The geographical study used the eight broad WoK geographic

Table 2
Group *B*: the ten most highly cited articles published 1999–2008.

Label	Article	Total citations	Citations to 2008	Mean citations per year
CSD3	*The Cambridge Structural Database: a quarter of a million crystal structures and rising* (Allen, 2002)	4151	3976	568.0
CSD4	*New software for searching the Cambridge Structural Database and visualizing crystal structures* (Bruno *et al.*, 2002)	1030	960	137.1
CSD5	*Mercury: visualization and analysis of crystal structures* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006)	728	584	194.7
LS2	*Improved protein–ligand docking using GOLD* (Verdonk *et al.*, 2003)	323	284	56.8
CSD6	*CIF applications. XV. enCIFer: a program for viewing, editing and visualizing CIFs* (Allen *et al.*, 2004)	261	239	47.8
RES6	*A test of crystal structure prediction of small organic molecules* (Lommerse *et al.*, 2000)	233	223	24.8
RES7	*Applications of the Cambridge Structural Database in organic chemistry and crystal chemistry* (Allen & Motherwell, 2002)	211	190	27.1
RES8	*Crystal structure prediction of small organic molecules: a second blind test* (Motherwell *et al.*, 2002)	190	179	25.6
RES9	*The packing density in proteins: standard radii and volumes* (Tsai *et al.*, 1999)	180	172	24.6
LS3	*A new test set for validating predictions of protein–ligand interaction* (Nissink *et al.*, 2002)	166	162	18.0
Total		7473	6969	112.5

Table 3
Group *C*: the ten review articles published by non-CCDC authors that have >500 citations.

Label	Article	Total citations	Citations to 2008	Mean citations per year
REV1	*Patterns in hydrogen bonding: functionality and graph set analysis in crystals* (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995)	2969	2518	179.9
REV2	*Supramolecular synthons in crystal engineering – a new organic synthesis* (Desiraju, 1995)	2003	1875	133.9
REV3	*Encoding and decoding hydrogen-bond patterns of organic compounds* (Etter, 1990)	1968	1838	96.7
REV4	*The hydrogen bond in the solid state* (Steiner, 2002)	1390	1214	173.4
REV5	*The C—H···O hydrogen bond: structural implications and supramolecular design* (Desiraju, 1996)	994	955	73.5
REV6	*The C—H···O hydrogen bond in crystals: what is it?* (Desiraju, 1991)	979	956	56.2
REV7	*Interactions with aromatic rings in chemical and biological recognition* (Meyer *et al.*, 2003)	891	754	125.7
REV8	*Crystal engineering and organometallic architecture* (Braga *et al.*, 1998)	805	752	68.4
REV9	*Hydrogen bridges in crystal engineering: interactions without borders* (Desiraju, 2002)	701	620	88.6
REV10	*From crystal statics to chemical dynamics* (Bürgi & Dunitz, 1983)	572	560	21.5
Total		13272	12042	101.8

descriptors: Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Far East (which includes China, Japan Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Singapore), South Asia (principally India and Pakistan), North America, South America, UK and Rest of the World (which includes Australasia, Africa and Israel). The institutional study categorized each institution that was recognized as Commercial (sources where the address field contained appropriate terms, *e.g.* 'Co.', 'Inc.', 'Ltd', 'LLC'), University, Institute, Academy, the CCDC itself, Other (*e.g.* national research centres or government laboratories) or Unknown.

In addition to its own in-house bibliography, the CCDC also maintains a separate database of publications (mainly peer-reviewed journal articles) by any authors in which use of the CSD has been central to the research reported. Denoted as WebCite, this database currently contains 2290 entries, of which over three-quarters are by non-CCDC authors, and is freely available and searchable *via* the CCDC's website (CCDC, 2010*b*). Our intention had been to identify the most highly cited papers by non-CCDC authors in this category, but this would have been exceedingly time-consuming using conventional WoK searches. Moreover, while the CCDC tries to keep WebCite as comprehensive as possible, it is not a simple matter to identify all such publications from direct scanning of the literature, and it was likely that some relevant material could be missing from WebCite. Hence we adopted a two-stage strategy. First, we identified 19 authors who had each contributed significant numbers of papers to WebCite, together with other likely high-citation papers from personal knowledge of the field provided by CCDC staff. This gave a reduced subset of about 400 WebCite papers for which a comprehensive WoK search was then practicable. Secondly, we carried out a WoK Topic search for 'Cambridge Structural Database' which yielded six further papers having >250 citations that were not located in the first stage. These 'new' papers will now be added to WebCite, and WoK will be used routinely to identify gaps in WebCite coverage in the future. Taken together, these procedures identified ten reviews that had each received >500 citations and 16 research articles that had each received >250 citations. These two additional sets of target articles, this time by non-CCDC authors, will be referred to as group *C* (REV1–10; Table 3) and group *D* (PAP1–16; Table 4); the citation counts in these two tables were taken on 15 October 2009.

3. Results

3.1. Citations analysed by time

The growth in citations over time for the articles in groups *A* and *B* is shown in Fig. 1, with the annual contributions detailed in Fig. 2. In both cases, the citation frequencies have been sub-divided by publication type. These cumulated plots

Table 4
Group *D*: the 16 research articles published by non-CCDC authors that have >250 citations.

Label	Article	Total citations	Citations to 2008	Mean citations per year
PAP1	*Accurate bond and angle parameters for X-ray protein-structure refinement* (Engh & Huber, 1991)	1931	1884	110.8
PAP2	*A critical account on π–π stacking in metal complexes with aromatic nitrogen-containing ligands* (Janiak, 2000)	1309	1146	127.3
PAP3	*Reticular chemistry: occurrence and taxonomy of nets and grammar for the design of frameworks* (Ockwig *et al.*, 2005)	549	396	99.0
PAP4	*A revision of van der Waals atomic radii for molecular crystals: N, O, F, S, Cl, Se, Br and I bonded to carbon* (Nyburg & Faerman, 1985)	441	418	16.7
PAP5	*PRODRG: a tool for high-throughput crystallography of protein–ligand complexes* (Schüttelkopf & Van Aalten, 2004)	488	388	77.6
PAP6	*How good is fluorine as a hydrogen-bond acceptor?* (Howard *et al.*, 1996)	342	318	26.5
PAP7	*The computer program LUDI: a new method for the de novo design of enzyme inhibitors* (Böhm, 1992)	327	311	18.3
PAP8	*Directional preferences of nonbonded atomic contacts with divalent sulfur. 1. Electrophiles and nucleophiles* (Rosenfield *et al.*, 1977)	308	297	9.6
PAP9	*C—H···F interactions in the crystal structures of some fluorobenzenes* (Thalladi *et al.*, 1998)	297	285	25.9
PAP10	*Structural characteristics of the carboxylic ester group* (Schweizer & Dunitz, 1982)	286	283	10.5
PAP11	*Lone pair functionality in divalent lead compounds* (Shimoni-Livny *et al.*, 1998)	306	273	24.8
PAP12	*Aromatic π-stacking in solution as revealed through the aggregation of phenylacetylene macrocycles* (Shetty *et al.*, 1996)	273	256	19.7
PAP13	*A fast new approach to pharmacophore mapping and its application to dopaminergic and benzodiazepine agonists* (Martin *et al.*, 1993)	270	262	16.4
PAP14	*Metal-bound chlorine often accepts hydrogen bonds* (Aullon *et al.*, 1998)	279	258	23.5
PAP15	*Distinction between the weak hydrogen bond and the van der Waals interaction* (Steiner & Desiraju, 1998)	270	254	23.1
PAP16	*Crystal structures of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Classification, rationalization and prediction from molecular structure* (Desiraju & Gavezzotti, 1989)	259	249	13.1
Total		7935	7278	40.2

conceal some interesting variations in citation frequency for individual articles.

Articles CSD1–2 are both highly cited but inspection of the annual frequencies reveals that the citation rates have dropped off rapidly over the period 1999–2008. In fact, taken together, CSD1–3 provide an historical overview of the CCDC's development over almost a quarter of a century (1979–2002). The reduction in citations for CSD1–2 reflects the appearance of CSD3, which has largely displaced the two earlier articles as the 'standard' citation to CCDC products and services. That being so, it is rather surprising that a few citations continue to appear for the earlier, and by now obsolete, articles; the publication of this article will hopefully spur such authors to cite CSD3 in future.

For almost 20 years following the publication of TAB1 in 1987, there was a steady growth in the cumulative citation frequency, with *circa* 170 citations each year. However, since 2004, there has been a marked (almost threefold) increase in

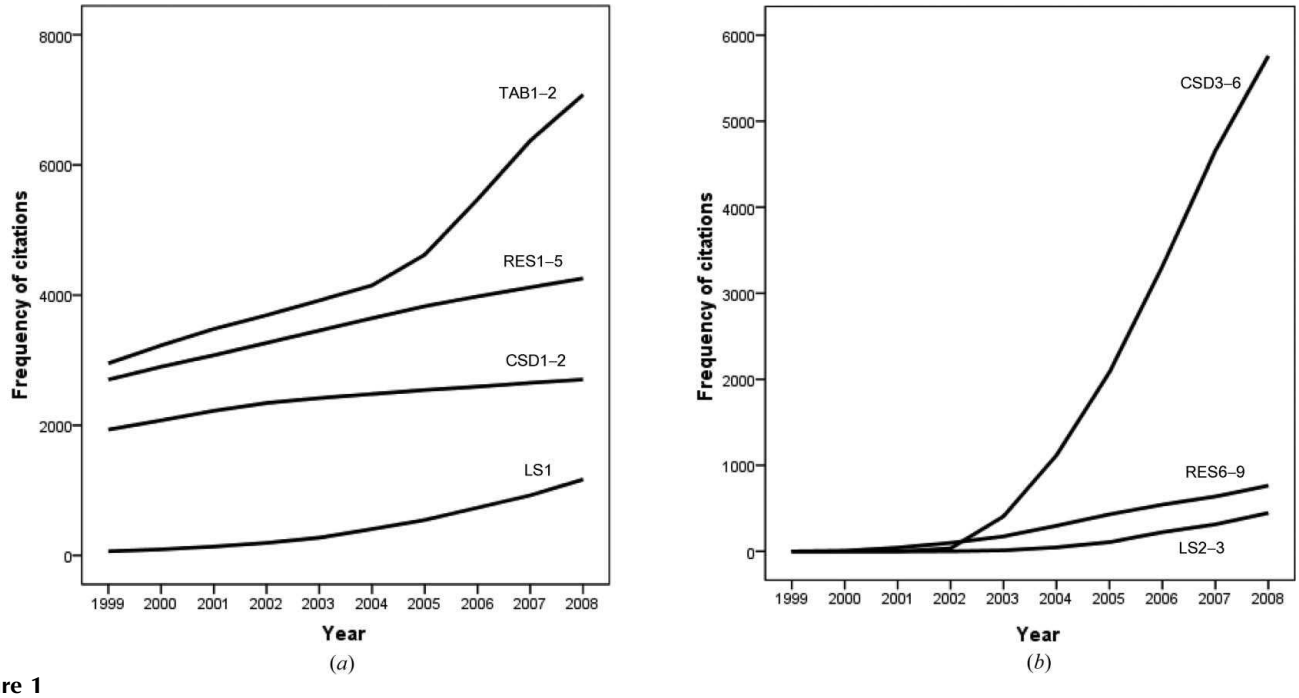

Figure 1
Cumulative frequency of citations for 1999–2008 for (*a*) group *A* articles and (*b*) group *B* articles.

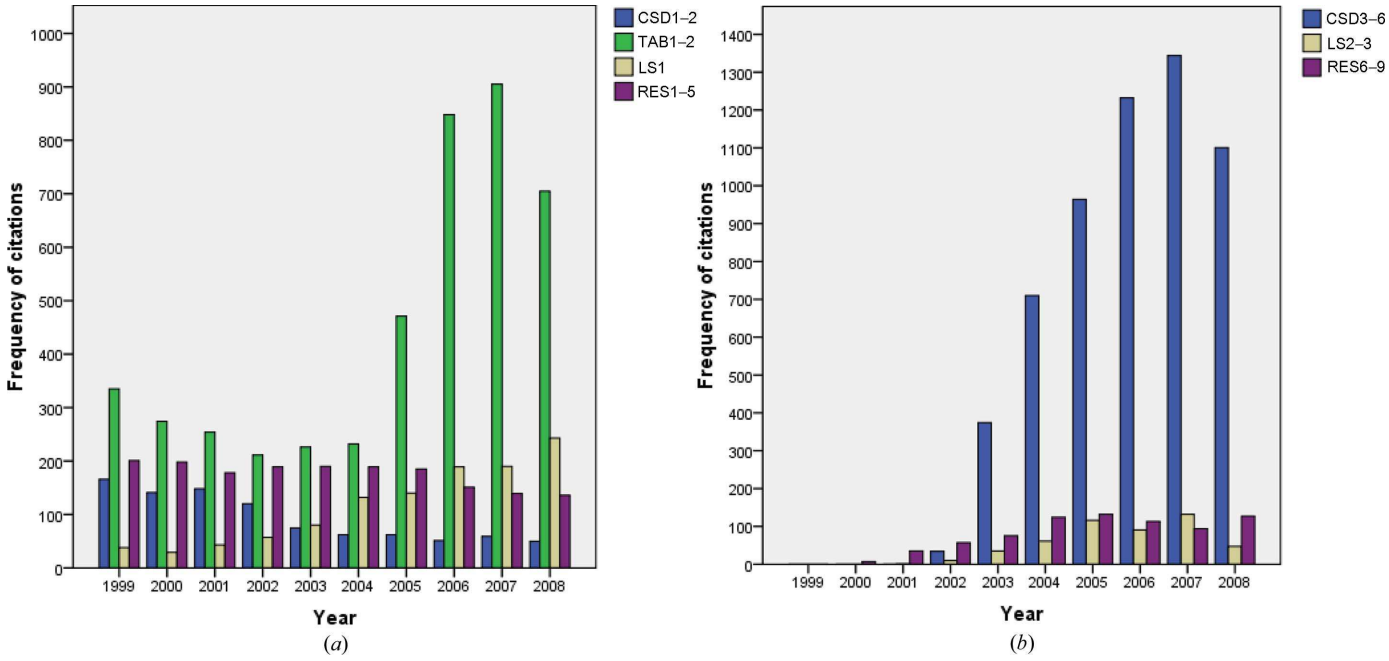

Figure 2
Frequency of citations per year for 1999–2008 for (*a*) group *A* articles and (*b*) group *B* articles.

the annual number of citations, as shown by the abrupt change of slope for TAB1–2 in Fig. 1(*a*). This change of slope is entirely due to TAB1, since the frequencies for the companion article, TAB2, have not been similarly affected. Rather, the annual citation rate for TAB2 has fallen slowly but consistently over the period 1999–2008. We believe that this upsurge in citations to TAB1 is attributable to the very rapid increase in novel crystal structures published in recent years in *Acta Crystallographica Section E: Structure Reports Online* (denoted as *ACE* in the remainder of this paper for brevity). A number of the principal contributing authors to *ACE* include a citation to TAB1 to confirm that the bond lengths reported in their work conform to accepted norms. Finally in this discussion of individual articles, it is worth noting the steady growth in citations for LS1, in terms of both total citations and citations per year (*ca* 250 a year by 2008). This article describes one of the first protein–ligand docking programs (*GOLD*) able to encompass ligand flexibility in the docking process; flexible docking is now well established as a key tool in structure-based virtual screening (Leach *et al.*, 2006; Rester, 2006; Warren *et al.*, 2006), and the importance of this technique is clearly reflected in citations to the *GOLD* application.

It is more difficult to comment on the group *B* articles (see Fig. 1*b*), since they have been published much more recently than those in group *A*. We have already noted the extensive citations to CSD3, but the rapid growth in citations for CSD5 is also noteworthy, since it had already attracted over 700 citations by mid-2009, despite being published only in 2006. The article describes the visualization program, *Mercury*, a version of which is available for free download. This option has clearly been very heavily used, with over 20 000 downloads by mid-2009.

When the citation frequencies of all the 536 CCDC publications were ranked in decreasing order, a rank-frequency plot (Supplementary Fig. *A*[1]) was obtained. The resulting hyperbola-like plot exemplifies the Zipfian distribution that characterizes many bibliographic phenomena (Fairthorne, 1969): in the present context, this means that most of the cited publications are clustered at the low citation end, with just a few publications toward the high end of the plot. When the frequency and rank data are both converted to logarithms and plotted against each other, the points are arranged in an almost linear fashion.

3.2. Citations analysed by journal

Part of the journal analysis has involved use of the impact factor (see below), which requires recent information about the citing journals and which hence led to these analyses being based on citations made during the period 2005–2008. There are 4524 and 5507 total citations to the group *A* and group *B* publications, respectively, for this period, with the citations varying considerably across the article categories (see Supplementary Tables *A* and *B*), and with the numbers of unique journals reflecting not only how highly cited an article is but also its multi-disciplinary appeal.

In group *A*, TAB1 followed by LS1 were the two most cited articles during 2005–2008. TAB1 was the most cited article in the group and also had the highest mean number of citations per journal (Supplementary Table *A*). However, no less than 68.9% of the TAB1 (and the much less cited TAB2) citations appeared in a single journal, *ACE*, referred to above. No other

[1] The supplementary tables and figures discussed in this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HE5481). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

Table 5
Journals that cited target articles at least 50 times in the period 2005–2008.

(*a*) Group *A* target articles.

Journal source	Citations	IF	CI
Acta Crystallographica Section E: Structure Reports Online	2059	0.37	2.11
Acta Crystallographica Section C: Crystal Structure Communications	156	0.56	0.24
Journal of Medicinal Chemistry	149	4.90	2.04
Organometallics	89	3.82	0.95
Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling	87	3.64	0.89
Inorganic Chemistry	82	4.15	0.95
Journal of Organometallic Chemistry	74	1.87	0.39
Journal of the American Chemical Society	52	8.09	1.18
Journal of Chemical Crystallography	50	0.57	0.08

(*b*) Group *B* target articles.

Journal source	Citations	IF	CI
Acta Crystallographica Section E: Structure Reports Online	1504	0.37	1.28
Acta Crystallographica Section C: Crystal Structure Communications	618	0.56	0.80
Acta Crystallographica Section B: Structural Science	181	2.34	0.98
Crystal Growth and Design	172	4.22	1.68
CrystEngComm	162	3.54	1.33
Inorganic Chemistry	141	4.15	1.36
Polyhedron	138	1.80	0.58
Journal of Medicinal Chemistry	102	4.90	1.16
Dalton Transactions	95	3.58	0.79
Inorganica Chimica Acta	89	1.94	0.40
European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry	81	2.69	0.51
Journal of Molecular Structure	78	1.59	0.29
Journal of Organometallic Chemistry	75	1.87	0.32
Organometallics	66	3.82	0.58
Journal of Physical Chemistry A	65	2.87	0.43
Journal of Physical Chemistry B	61	4.19	0.59
Chemistry – A European Journal	59	5.45	0.75
Journal of the American Chemical Society	59	8.09	1.11

journal was responsible for even 5% of the citations here, and the top ten journals between them accounted for 84.4% of the total citations to TAB1–2. Conversely, the more recent LS1 attracted citations from considerably more journals, suggesting that it has had a much broader impact. In addition, the distribution here is much less skewed; the top journal, *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, is responsible for just 18.5% of the citations, two other journals (*Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* and *Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry*) both attracted more than 5% of the citations and the top ten journals between them accounted for only 53.9% of the total citations to LS1.

The distributions for the other two sets of articles, CSD1–2 and RES1–5, are very similar to each other, and very different from those for TAB1–2 and for LS1. Specifically, there are several journals all citing the CCDC target articles about the same number of times. Thus, for CSD1–2, the top journal, *Journal of Organometallic Chemistry*, is responsible for 5.4% of the citations, the tenth journal, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, is responsible for 2.7% and the top ten journals between them account for just 36.0% of the total citations. The distribution for RES1–5 is closely similar: the top journal, *ACE*, is responsible for 6.2% of the citations, the tenth journal, *European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry*, is responsible for 2.3% of the citations and the top ten journals between them account for 32.3% of the total citations.

The group *B* articles have a single article, CSD3, that is responsible for >50% of the total citations to this group. The distribution of citing journals for this (and for the much less cited CSD4–5) is intermediate between the distributions for TAB1–2 and for LS1: the top journal, which is again *ACE*, is responsible for 30.3% of the citations, one other journal (*Acta Crystallographic Section C: Crystal Structure Communications*) is responsible for 12.7% of the citations and the top ten journals between them account for 64.0% of the total. CSD6 is rather different from CSD3–5, in that *ACE* and the associated *Acta Crystallographica Section C* are responsible for 71.9 and 23.1%, respectively, of the 221 citations to this article: the level of citation reflects the subject matter of the article, which describes the *enCIFer* program for checking the syntax and completeness of crystallographic data in the CIF (Hall *et al.*, 1991) normally deposited with each new crystal structure. The distributions for LS2–3 and for RES6–9 are similar to those for the corresponding group *A* categories, *i.e.* to LS1 and to RES1–5, respectively.

Taking the results for the group *A* and group *B* articles together, we conclude that there is a very different pattern of behaviour in the ways that the target articles in the four categories (CSD, LS, RES, TAB) are cited in the literature.

We then considered citations to the target articles across all of the categories, identifying the 30 journals that have cited the group *A* and group *B* articles most frequently. These journals are listed in Supplementary Tables *C* and *D*, with just the top-ranked journals (those that cite the target articles at least 50 times in the period 2005–2008) listed in Table 5. It will be seen that two-thirds of the top-citing journals are identical, although there are differences in their precise rankings. The tables include the impact factor (IF) for each journal. The IF for a journal measures the frequency with which the average article in that journal has been cited in a particular year or period: the values used here are from the Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports database and are based on citations in the years 2006–2007. The IF has been widely used to assess research quality, with articles appearing in journals with high IF values being assumed to have an increased level of academic impact. The assumption is a reasonable one, but the IF does have several known limitations, in particular the fact that citation rates, and hence IF values, vary considerably across the disciplines (Banks & Dellavalle, 2008; Bornmann & Daniel, 2006; Neuhaus & Daniel, 2008; Seglen, 1997). This factor needs to be taken into account when discussing publications, such as the sets of target articles considered in this paper, that attract citations from a range of rather different academic disciplines.

To quantify the overall impact of target articles in Table 5 and later tables, we have computed the value of the 'contribution to impact' (CI) as

Table 6
Subject areas that cited target articles at least 100 times in the period 2005–2008.

(a) Group *A* target articles.

Subject area	Citations	IF	CI
Crystallography	2490	1.05	5.13
Chemistry, Inorganic and Nuclear	585	2.25	2.59
Chemistry, Multidisciplinary	563	3.63	4.02
Chemistry, Organic	412	2.75	2.23
Chemistry, Medicinal	346	2.58	1.76
Biochemistry and Molecular Biology	320	4.24	2.67
Chemistry, Physical	229	2.83	1.28
Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications	172	1.55	0.53
Pharmacology and Pharmacy	117	2.93	0.68
Biophysics	115	3.12	0.71

(*b*) Group *B* target articles.

Subject area	Citations	IF	CI
Crystallography	2996	1.05	4.65
Chemistry, Multidisciplinary	950	3.63	5.11
Chemistry, Inorganic and Nuclear	932	2.25	3.11
Chemistry, Physical	419	2.83	1.76
Chemistry, Organic	359	2.75	1.47
Biochemistry and Molecular Biology	336	4.24	2.11
Chemistry, Medicinal	222	2.58	0.85
Materials Science, Multidisciplinary	213	2.21	0.70
Physics, Atomic, Molecular and Chemical	153	2.45	0.56
Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications	143	1.55	0.33
Biophysics	139	3.12	0.64
Pharmacology and Pharmacy	133	2.93	0.58

$$\mathrm{CI} = \frac{n}{\mu(n)}\frac{\mathrm{IF}}{\mu(\mathrm{IF})}, \qquad (1)$$

where n is the number of citations from a journal with an impact factor of IF, and $\mu(n)$ and $\mu(\mathrm{IF})$ are the corresponding mean values when computed over the set of 30 citing journals. A value of CI > 1.0 (< 1.0) denotes an above-average (below-average) contribution to the impact of the set of target articles. Thus, CI provides a normalized measure of the citation impacts of the target articles, with the greatest impact being achieved by a target article if it is frequently cited in journals with high IF values. It is noticeable that the journal responsible for the largest single number of citations to the CCDC target articles, *ACE*, has the lowest IF value of all the journals in Table 5. The articles in this electronic only, open-access journal principally involve the presentation of structural data with minimal emphasis on scientific discussion of the results. It is by far the largest in the family of *Acta Crystallographica* journals in terms of numbers of articles and pages (Strickland & McMahon, 2008), with 79.2% of the 4460 *Acta Crystallographica* articles published in 2008 appearing in *ACE*, and this number of publications means that the IF is low. However, the sheer number of citations means that the CSD has had a substantial impact on this vitally important journal. Other high-valued journals in the tables are *Crystal Growth and Design*, *CrystEngComm*, *Inorganic Chemistry*, *Journal of the American Chemical Society* and *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*. This demonstrates the strong influence of the CSD not just on crystallography but also on inorganic, medicinal and general chemistry.

Table 7
Citations for all four groups of target articles in broad subject categories.

Subject category	Group *A*	Group *B*	Group *C*	Group *D*
Chemistry	2292	3106	9406	4679
Bioscience	436	460	408	3146
Physics	290	594	1788	1506
Crystallography	2490	2996	4441	1358
Computer Science	311	269	40	287
Other	117	146	401	375
Total	5936	7571	16484	11351

We have focused above on those journals that cite the CSD most frequently; however, there are very many other citing journals (and also conference proceedings). For example, there are 149 publications that cite group *A* once and 151 that cite group *B* once. Most of these are chemical in nature (*e.g. Chirality* and *Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry*), and crystallography and the biosciences are, unsurprisingly, also well represented (*e.g. FEBS Letters* and *Powder Diffraction*). However, there are also citations from publications across a very wide range of disciplines (*e.g. IBM Journal of Research and Development*, *International Journal of Robotics Research*, *Proceedings of the 5th ACM/IEEE Joint Conference on Digital Libraries* and *Propellants, Explosives and Pyrotechnics*).

3.3. Citations analysed by subject area

Table 5 and Supplementary Tables *C* and *D* refer to the journals that most frequently cite the target articles in groups *A* and *B*; Wong (2009) provides a detailed analysis of the journals that cite the four distinct categories of target article and each individual target article in these groups. Whilst there is much commonality in the overall group *A* and group *B* journal statistics, there are substantial differences when the individual categories are considered, as would be expected given the very different natures and target audiences of these publications. These differences become still more apparent when we consider the subject areas, rather than the journals, from which the citations emanate. These areas are detailed in Table 6 and Supplementary Tables *E–H*: these are analogous to the tables discussed in the previous section, but focus on different subject areas rather than different journals. The subject areas are those used in the Journal Citation Reports database, and this is also the source for the subject area IF values in the tables. It should be noted that some journals are assigned to multiple areas, and hence the numbers of citations here can be greater than the corresponding numbers in previous tables.

The majority of the subject areas are clustered in five main domains – chemistry, the biosciences, physics (including materials science), crystallography and computer science – as shown in Table 7 (which also contains subject-area data for group *C* and group *D* as discussed further below). However, the distribution across these areas varies significantly between

Table 8
Distribution of citations to article LS1 (Table 1) by subject area.

Subject area	Citations
Chemistry, Medicinal	307
Biochemistry and Molecular Biology	255
Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications	152
Chemistry, Multidisciplinary	146
Pharmacology and Pharmacy	101
Biophysics	92
Chemistry, Organic	81
Computer Science, Information Systems	77
Biochemical Research Methods	31
Mathematical and Computational Biology	29
All other subject areas	174
Total	1445

the four categories of target article, as shown in Fig. 3. Inspection of Supplementary Tables *E* and *F* shows that LS1 and CSD3 stand out from all of the other target articles in terms of the number of subject areas that cite them (LS2, which is closely related to LS1 in subject matter, attracts the third largest number of subject areas). Over 85% of the citations for CSD3 come from, as would be expected, crystallography and various aspects of chemistry; however, the citations for LS1 are much more varied in origin, as shown in Table 8. The top ten subject areas listed here are responsible for 1271 (88.0%) of the total number of citations; they cover fields relating to chemistry, bioscience and computer science but exclude crystallography. Of the 174 'all other subject areas', 17 yielded just a single citation: these were primarily in computer sciences, engineering, materials sciences and medical sciences. TAB1 is cited more than twice as often as LS1 but these citations involve only 51.9% of the number of subject areas for LS1: the impact of TAB1 is thus deep rather than broad, as demonstrated by the very high value of 108.0 for the mean number of citations per subject area.

When the top 30 subject areas are compared for group *A* and group *B* articles (Supplementary Tables *G* and *H*) a high degree of overlap is observed, with 21 of the 30 subject areas in common, and with the non-common areas occurring at the bottom (few citations) of the two rankings. The distribution of citations is extremely skewed (as illustrated by the Zipf-like plots in Supplementary Fig. *B*). Worthy of note are the 'aggregate' impact factors for each scientific area, which show that the CSD attracts citations from important areas of science. The subject areas in Supplementary Tables *G* and *H* illustrate the many disciplines that draw upon the CSD; however, this breadth of impact becomes still more impressive when one considers the 'All other subject areas' category. Thus, seven of the 140 'All other subject areas' contribute just a single citation for group *B*, but include topics as diverse as Aerospace Engineering, Immunology, Mechanical Engineering, Mineralogy and Parasitology.

One point that should be emphasized is that all of the analyses reported here have been based on the citation data in the Web of Science database. This database involves careful collation and indexing of much of the world's core academic literature; however, it is by no means complete. In particular, computer science research is not as tightly tied to the medium of the academic journal as other subjects, with relevant material appearing across a huge range of technical reports, conference proceedings, preprint collections and the like (sometimes referred to generically as the 'grey literature'). The Web of Science was recently enhanced by the inclusion of the *Conference Proceedings Citation Index*, which covers important conference publications, and the corresponding citation data. However, it is possible that there has been at

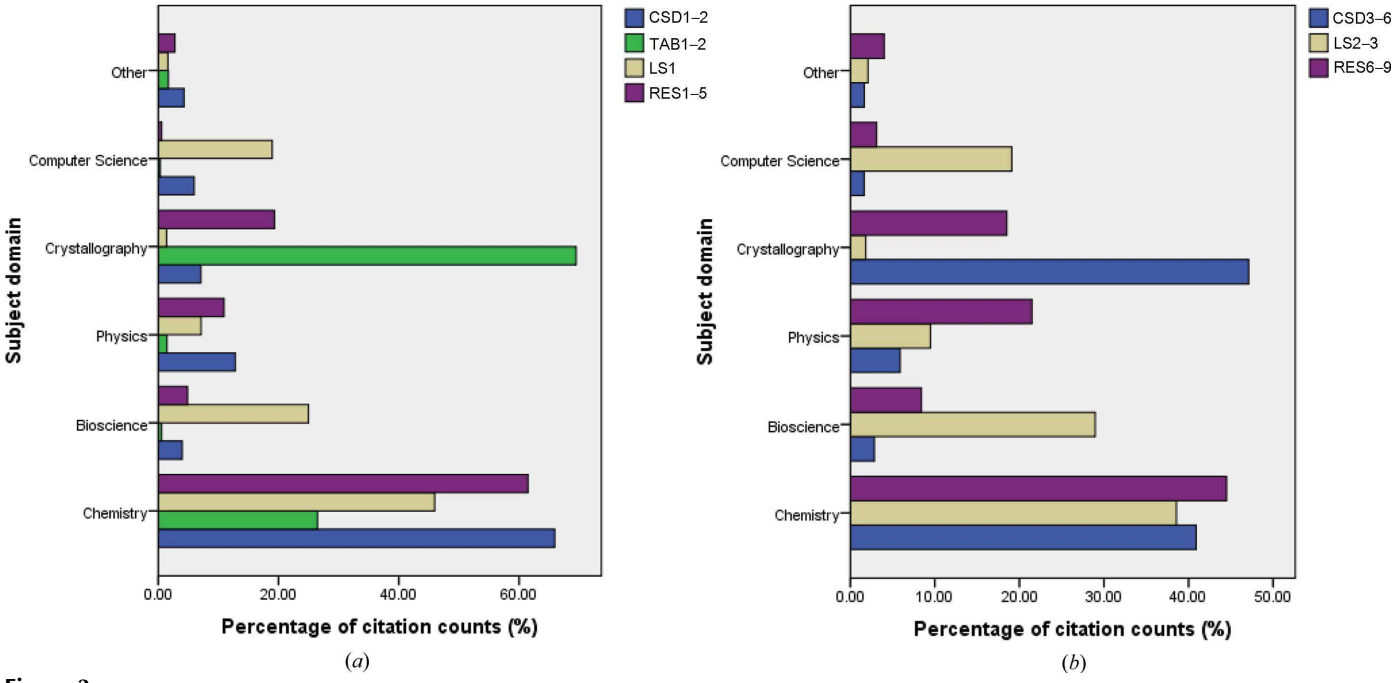

Figure 3
Distribution of citations to target articles across broad subject domains: (*a*) group *A* articles; (*b*) group *B* articles.

Table 9
Citations to target articles from different geographic regions during 2005–2008.

(*a*) Group *A* target articles.

Region	CSD1–2	TAB1–2	LS1	RES1–5	Total
Eastern Europe	38	431	33	147	649
Western Europe	84	503	353	190	1130
Far East	38	1795	115	134	2082
South Asia	15	487	47	64	613
North America	43	222	258	139	662
South America	1	113	17	8	139
UK	32	190	132	75	429
Rest of the World	31	144	29	25	229
Total	282	3885	984	782	5933

(*b*) Group *B* target articles.

Region	CSD3–6	LS2–3	RES6–9	Total
Eastern Europe	1113	18	46	1177
Western Europe	1668	188	218	2074
Far East	504	43	21	568
South Asia	392	8	16	416
North America	829	128	97	1054
South America	379	22	45	446
UK	815	87	178	1080
Rest of the World	471	16	32	519
Total	6171	510	653	7334

least some degree of under-reporting of the CSD's impact in computer science and related domains (such as informatics, information systems and artificial intelligence) when compared with the other subject domains that are detailed in, for example, Table 7 and that are very extensively covered in the Web of Science. A future study of the sort reported here might hence also use the Google Scholar database, which has been suggested by some as an alternative, or complementary, source of citation data for bibliometric analyses that need to encompass a broader range of types of material (Bar-Ilan, 2008*b*; Jacso, 2005; Sanderson, 2008).

3.4. Citations analysed by geographic region

The CSD has been distributed to 72 different countries, and the citations to the target articles are even more widespread, coming from a total of 87 different countries (although, following WoK, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales are regarded as four distinct countries). The distribution of citations across the eight geographic categories is shown in Table 9. The numbers of citations here (and elsewhere in this section) are generally greater than in previous tables: this is because there were, on average, 1.3 countries associated with each citing article. Similar comments apply to the institutional analysis at the end of this section, where there were, on average, 1.5 and 1.3 institutions associated with each citing article for groups *A* and *B*, respectively.

It is interesting to compare the figures in Tables 9(*a*) and 9(*b*) with those quoted by Redman *et al.* (2001) in their analysis of ten CCDC articles (eight of which are also in group *A*). When their analysis was conducted (1999), the CSD was distributed to 46 different countries, and western Europe including the UK provided 50.5% of the total citations to the chosen articles. This dominance is now much reduced, with western Europe plus the UK providing 26.0 and 43.0%, respectively, of the total citations of the group *A* and group *B* target articles. The former figure is particularly low because of the Chinese citations to TAB1–2 that are discussed below.

Turning now to individual countries, Fig. 4 shows the geographic distribution of citations to the group *A* and group *B* target articles for 2005–2008, with the top 20 citing countries listed below the figure. It will be seen that China is the highest citing nation in Fig. 4(*a*). This arises in large part from the very extensive use that has been made of the target articles TAB1–2: specifically, the 1154 Chinese citations to TAB1–2 provide no less than 29.7% of the total citations to these two articles. No other single country provides more than 20% of the citations to a group of target articles, with the sole exception of the USA: this provides 23.7% of the total citations to LS1 and 21.6% of the total citations to LS2–3, which reflects that nation's pre-eminence (both academic and industrial) in the life sciences. It is less obvious why there are so many Chinese citations to TAB1–2, these two target articles accounting for no less than 90.2% of the total Chinese citations to group *A*. Research and development in China is growing very rapidly (Zhou & Leydesdorff, 2006; Zhou *et al.*, 2009) and it is hence likely that the basic data contained in these articles would be of increasing value to a wide range of researchers; even so, it is not clear why these two publications are of such particular interest as compared to the other 18 target articles. Nevertheless, for TAB1, it does appear that the citations from 2005–2008 were largely caused by a sudden increase in the number of crystal structures solved throughout China and published in *ACE*.

3.5. Citations analysed by institution type

Finally we report the distribution of citations across the institutional categories: full data are shown in Supplementary Tables *I* and *J*. The intention had been to analyse the 2005–2008 citations; however, the TAB1, LS1 and CSD3–4 outputs each contained more than the limit of 500 different institutions that can be handled using the WoK display options; accordingly, the figures in the supplementary tables refer to just the 2008 citations. Unsurprisingly, the great majority of the citations come from academic organizations of various sorts. What may be more surprising are the identities of some of the academic organizations that cite the target articles: thus, the ten heaviest citers of the group *A* articles were (in descending order) Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia), Nanjing University of Technology (China), Prince of Songkla University (Thailand), Russian Academy of Sciences, Mangalore University (India), Karunya University (India), Quaid-I-Azam University (Pakistan), University of Madras (India), Chinese Academy of Sciences and Polish Academy of Sciences. It is no coincidence that authors from many of these institutions are regular and prolific contributors to *ACE* and other crystallographic journals. The list does, however, demonstrate clearly the contribution that the CCDC makes to

international science. There are fewer, but still a non-trivial number of, citations from commercial organizations; these citations demonstrate the value of the target articles beyond academia, with most attention being paid to LS1 and CSD3–6 by biosciences companies such as Astex Therapeutics, AstraZeneca and Bristol-Myers Squibb.

3.6. Citations to articles by non-CCDC authors (group *C* and group *D*)

Citations to group *C* and group *D* articles are, in a sense, secondary citations to the CSD itself. However, they are highly important citations, in that they reflect the real extent of use of crystal structure information. Citations to articles in these two groups were analysed by time, journal, subject area and geographic region as for groups *A* and *B*; analysis by institutional type was not carried out since this was considered to be less important than the institutional citations directly to the CSD discussed above.

3.6.1. Analysis of citations over time. The cumulative citation frequencies for each of the target articles in groups *C* and *D* are shown in Figs. 5(*a*) and 5(*b*), respectively. The citation counts are from the date of publication for each of the articles up to the end of 2008. The most striking feature of the reviews in group *C* (Table 3) is that they all use the CSD to obtain and categorize knowledge of intermolecular interactions across a very broad chemical range. This review activity can be readily correlated with the vastly increased interest over the past 10–15 years in topics such as crystal engineering, protein folding and protein–ligand interactions. The CSD and software tools for researching nonbonded interactions have both responded to and fuelled research in this crucial area.

China	1279	Germany	268	Japan	157	Pakistan	106
USA	559	Russia	250	Poland	142	Canada	79
India	434	Italy	199	France	136	Brazil	76
Malaysia	421	Spain	160	Scotland	130	Portugal	72
England	281	Thailand	158	Turkey	111	Finland	68

(*a*)

USA	824	India	317	France	247	Japan	147
England	772	China	301	Russia	219	South Africa	135
Germany	509	Scotland	265	Portugal	174	Canada	114
Poland	438	Brazil	263	Switzerland	170	Mexico	88
Spain	344	Italy	248	New Zealand	150	Malaysia	86

(*b*)

Figure 4
Geographic distribution of citations to target articles: (*a*) citations to group *A* target articles, with the top 20 citing countries listed below the figure being responsible for 85.7% of these 5933 citations; (*b*) citations to group *B* target articles, with the top 20 citing countries listed below the figure being responsible for 79.2% of these 7334 citations.

Reference to Fig. 5(*a*) shows the very rapid growth in citations to REV1; this was published in 1995 but 51.5% of its citations have come in just the past three years (2006–2008). Conversely, REV2 has achieved its own substantial impact by steady citation since its publication in the same year as REV1, and similar regular accruals characterize the impact of REV3. Of the other articles in this group, REV7 is perhaps the most notable, having attracted *circa* 130 citations a year since its publication as recently as 2003. The citations to group *D* (Fig. 5*b*) are dominated by those to PAP1–2, both of which have averaged well over 100 citations a year since their publication in 1991 and 2000, respectively. PAP1 is analogous to the TAB papers in group *A*, since it reports key geometrical data for amino acids and peptides that are essential for protein modelling and crystal structure refinement. Substantial annual rates are also exhibited by PAP3 and PAP5; otherwise, the target articles show regular, but much lower, annual rates of citation with the highest of these rates being 26.5, for PAP6

Table 10
Journals that cited target articles most frequently since publication.

(*a*) Group *C* target articles (at least 250 citations).

Journal source	Citations	IF	CI
Acta Crystallographica Section E: Structure Reports Online	1499	0.37	0.59
Acta Crystallographica Section C: Crystal Structure Communications	1045	0.56	0.62
Journal of the American Chemical Society	555	8.09	4.78
Crystal Growth and Design	517	4.22	2.32
CrystEngComm	430	3.54	1.62
Inorganic Chemistry	345	4.15	1.52
Journal of Molecular Structure	335	1.59	0.57
Chemical Communications	328	5.34	1.86
Acta Crystallographica Section B: Structural Science	300	2.34	0.75
Chemistry – A European Journal	274	5.45	1.59
Angewandte Chemie International Edition	265	10.88	3.07
Dalton Transactions	262	3.58	1.00

(*b*) Group *D* target articles (at least 100 citations).

Journal source	Citations	IF	CI
Journal of Molecular Biology	439	4.15	3.16
Journal of the American Chemical Society	266	8.09	3.73
Inorganic Chemistry	245	4.15	1.76
Biochemistry	242	3.38	1.42
Acta Crystallographica Section D: Biological Crystallography	223	2.94	1.14
Acta Crystallographica Section C: Crystal Structure Communications	208	0.56	0.20
Journal of Biological Chemistry	186	5.52	1.78
Crystal Growth and Design	178	4.22	1.30
Acta Crystallographica Section E: Structure Reports Online	172	0.37	0.11
CrystEngComm	159	3.54	0.98
Structure	154	5.40	1.44
Dalton Transactions	140	3.58	0.87
Inorganica Chimica Acta	134	1.94	0.45
Chemistry – A European Journal	131	5.45	1.24
European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry	115	2.69	0.54
Chemical Communications	111	5.34	1.03
Polyhedron	108	1.80	0.34
Inorganic Chemistry Communications	107	1.85	0.34
Angewandte Chemie International Edition	100	10.88	1.89

published in 1996. As with the reviews of group *C*, research studies that are concerned with intermolecular interactions tend to dominate group *D*, and for the reasons set out above.

3.6.2. Analysis of citations by journal. Analyses analogous to those described previously demonstrate the very large numbers of journals that cite the target articles: 467 different journals cite REV1–10 in group *C* and 584 different journals cite PAP1–16 in group *D*. Journals that provide >250 citations are shown in Table 10 and more complete data are given in Supplementary Tables *K* and *L*. The top 30 journals in Supplementary Table *K* (review articles) account for 71.6% of the total citations to the group *C* articles. The results here are very similar to those for groups *A* and *B*: *Acta Crystallographica Sections E* and *C* generate the most citations, and many of the journals here can also be found in the top 30 for group *A* (19 journals) and group *B* (17 journals). Above-average CI values are exhibited by *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, *Crystal Growth and Design*, *CrystEngComm*, *Inorganic Chemistry*, *Angewandte Chemie International Edition* and *Dalton Transactions*.

The top 30 journals in Supplementary Table *L* (research articles) account for 59.0% of the total citations to the group *D* articles. The results here are slightly different. While there are again many journals that can also be found in the listings for group *A* (16 journals), group *B* (20 journals) and group *C* (20 journals), some group *D* journals do not occur elsewhere, most obviously journals that contain significant life sciences and protein structural content, *e.g. Journal of Molecular Biology*, *Biochemistry*, *Acta Crystallographica Section D*, *Structure*, *Protein Science*, *EMBO Journal* and the multi-disciplinary *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The presence of PAP1, PAP5, PAP7 and PAP13 in the group *D* list (Table 4) is responsible for this variation. There are above-average CI contributions from the following journals: *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, *Crystal Growth and Design*, *Structure*, *Chemistry – A European Journal*, *Chemical Communications*,

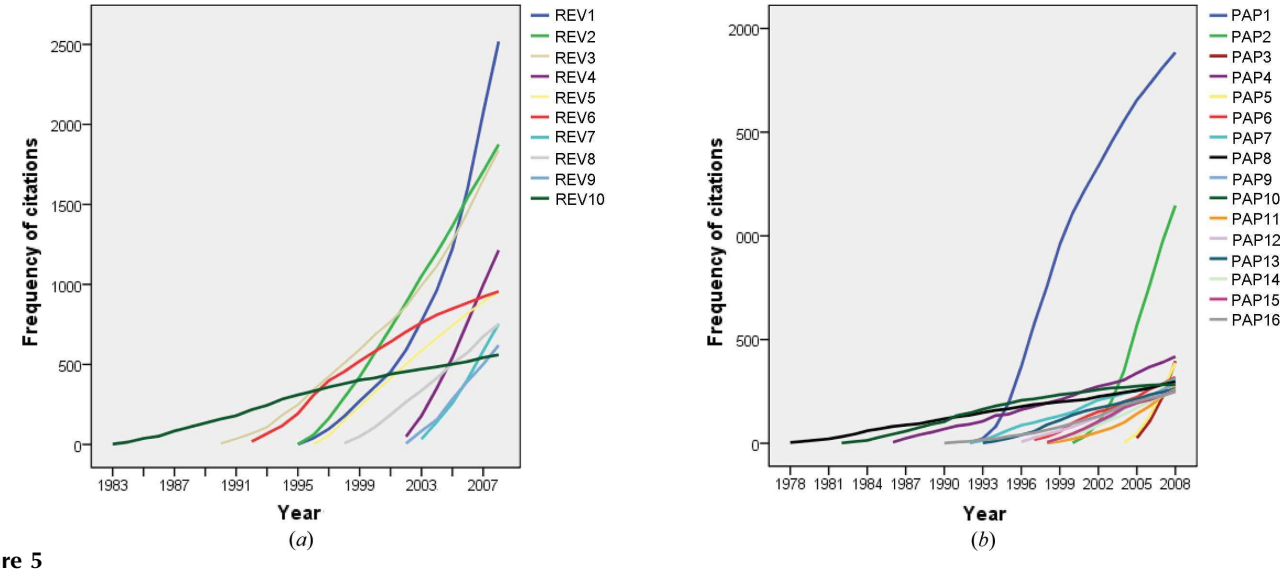

Figure 5
Cumulative frequency of citations to target articles up to 2008: (*a*) group *C* articles; (*b*) group *D* articles.

Table 11
Subject areas that cited target articles at least 100 times since publication.

(*a*) Group *C* target articles.

Subject area	Citations	IF	CI
Crystallography	4441	1.05	3.20
Chemistry, Multidisciplinary	3838	3.63	9.59
Chemistry, Inorganic and Nuclear	2145	2.25	3.32
Chemistry, Physical	1624	2.83	3.16
Chemistry, Organic	1440	2.75	2.73
Materials Science, Multidisciplinary	875	2.21	1.33
Physics, Atomic, Molecular and Chemical	492	2.45	0.83
Biochemistry and Molecular Biology	337	4.24	0.98
Spectroscopy	166	1.81	0.21
Biophysics	133	3.12	0.29
Chemistry, Medicinal	112	2.58	0.20

(*b*) Group *D* target articles.

Subject area	Citations	IF	CI
Biochemistry and Molecular Biology	2263	4.24	8.93
Chemistry, Multidisciplinary	1605	3.63	5.42
Chemistry, Inorganic and Nuclear	1431	2.25	3.00
Crystallography	1358	1.05	1.32
Biophysics	849	3.12	2.47
Chemistry, Organic	588	2.75	1.51
Chemistry, Physical	578	2.83	1.52
Cell Biology	398	5.70	2.11
Biochemical Research Methods	319	3.27	0.97
Materials Science, Multidisciplinary	317	2.21	0.65
Chemistry, Medicinal	251	2.58	0.60
Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications	189	1.55	0.27
Physics, Atomic, Molecular and Chemical	184	2.45	0.42
Pharmacology and Pharmacy	140	2.93	0.38
Multidisciplinary Sciences	138	8.74	1.12

Angewandte Chemie International Edition, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* and *EMBO Journal*.

3.6.3. Analysis of citations by subject area. The most important subject-area data are listed in Table 11, with more complete information in Supplementary Tables *M* and *N*. For group *C*, the mean frequency of citation per target article across the 64 unique subject areas is 31.4, although this is, as always, very skewed with 19 subject areas providing just a single citation (*e.g.* Dermatology, Nutrition and Dietetics, and Remote Sensing Telecommunications to name some of the more unexpected areas). Overall, the citations are predominantly derived from crystallography- and chemistry-related disciplines, with the great majority of the subject areas in Supplementary Table *M* also appearing in the corresponding tables for group *A* (24 subjects) and group *B* (26 subjects). Above-average contributions are exhibited by six subject areas from chemistry, crystallography and materials science. For group *D* (Table 11*b* and Supplementary Table *N*), the mean frequency of citation per target article across the 91 unique subject areas is 29.4, with 18 subject areas providing just a single citation [*e.g.* Education (Scientific Disciplines), Management, Medicine (Legal) and Optics]. As with group *C*, the great majority of the subject areas here also appear in the corresponding tables for group *A* (24 subjects) and group *B* (25 subjects). Reference to Table 7 reveals that the largest number of citations comes from chemistry, as is also the case for groups *B* and *C*. What is notable for group *D*, though, is that there are proportionally far fewer citations from crystallography than for the other groups of target articles, and proportionally far more from biosciences: no less than 27.7% of the group *D* citations come from bioscience subject areas, with the next highest bioscience figure being as low as 7.3% (for group *A*). This is also reflected in the CI values in the table: there are above-average contributions from Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Biophysics and Cell Biology, with only the first making an above-average contribution to any of the other three groups of target articles.

Table 12
Citations to group *C* and group *D* target articles by geographic region by comparison with articles in group *A* and group *B* and with 1999 data from Redman *et al.* (2001).

	1999	2009			
Region	Redman	Group *A*	Group *B*	Group *C*	Group *D*
Western Europe	1627	1130	2074	4035	3291
North America	852	662	1054	2518	2306
Eastern Europe	640	649	1177	1604	514
UK	564	429	1080	1961	995
South Asia and Far East	324	2695	984	4581	1899
South America	–	139	446	554	162
Rest of the World	327	229	519	706	366
Total	4334	5933	7334	15959	9533

3.6.4. Analysis of citations by geographical region. The geographical data for group *C* and group *D* articles are given in Table 12, where they are compared with data for group *A* and group *B* articles from this study, and with similar data for the period 1994–1998 (Redman *et al.*, 2001), where the group of articles studied is closely similar to the present group *A*. While reviews usually attract higher citation rates than standard research articles, the reviews in group *C* are highly cited from all parts of the world. Given their subject matter, this shows the international interest in supramolecular chemistry in general, and the specifics of hydrogen bonding and nonbonded interactions in crystal engineering and the life sciences in particular. Some 48% of group *C* citations come from Europe (western, eastern and the UK), 29% from Asia and the Far East, and 19% from North and South America. The research articles of group *D* also attract consistent international citations, with 50% from Europe, 20% from Asia and 26% from the Americas. The citation-rate reversal for these last two broad regions by comparison with the group *C* reviews reflects again the increased attention given to the life sciences (in comparison with, *e.g.*, crystal engineering) in North America, whereas these two subject areas are almost exactly balanced within Europe, at least in terms of citation analysis. The most obvious outcome of the citation-rate comparison with the data of Redman *et al.* (2001) is the dramatic increase in citations arising from Asia and the Far East. These amounted to only 8% of all citations in 1999, but by 2009 this rose to 45% of current group *A* articles, 13% of group *B*, 29% of group *C* and 20% of group *D*. The group *A* citation rate has already been discussed in terms of the greatly increased output of crystal structures from Asian laboratories, leading to increased citation rates in *ACE* and other crystal-

lographic journals; the higher proportions of citations to articles in the other current groups (*B*, *C*, *D*) is, perhaps, a true reflection of the overall increase in published scientific output from the Asian region.

4. Conclusions

The analysis has revealed a number of trends, some obvious and some more subtle. Among the more obvious is the very rapid rise in scientific output, particularly crystallographic, from Asia and the Far East. This is manifested not only in the analyses of citations by geographic region of origin but also in the analyses by journal and by institution. Here, large numbers of citations to printed data compendia and to the crystallographic databases originate from specialist crystallographic journals, particularly *Acta Crystallographica Section E*, all of which now publish a high proportion of papers from Asia and the Far East. It is no accident that institutions from, *inter alia*, Malaysia, China, Thailand, India *etc*. are highly placed in the institutional analysis. Indeed, *Acta Crystallographica Section E* is something of a publishing phenomenon: it has contributed well in excess of 23 000 crystal structures to the CSD in the nine years of its existence, some 2000 more than the previously most prolific journal (the ACS journal *Inorganic Chemistry*). The fact that *Acta Crystallographica Section E* now provides a highly effective platform for the publication of structures that might otherwise have gone unpublished is to be applauded, and the effects of this publishing phenomenon ripple through the current analysis *via* the citations it generates.

It is no surprise that the journals that cite the CSD specifically (our group *A* and group *B* articles) are heavily correlated with the journals that publish the most crystal structures and therefore dominate CSD journal statistics. *Acta Crystallographica Section E* has already been mentioned, and the other major contributors to the CSD are *Inorganic Chemistry*, *Organometallics*, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, *Dalton Transactions*, *Chemical Communications*, *Journal of Organic Chemistry* and *Sections B* and *C* of *Acta Crystallographica*. This is no accident, especially in the area of metal–organic chemistry, which relies heavily on crystallography for the characterization of novel compounds and on the CSD itself to locate suitable related compounds (and their geometries) for literature discussion. Thus, general, inorganic and organic chemistry remain the major areas for CSD citations, just as they did in the previous analysis of Redman *et al.* (2001).

However, a major difference in citation behaviour since 1999 concerns the rise of crystal engineering as a sub-discipline in its own right, with its focus on the supramolecular nature of extended crystal structures and the intermolecular interactions that determine these extended structures. In the past decade two significant new journals, *CrystEngComm* and *Crystal Growth and Design*, began publication, in 1999 and 2001 respectively. Not only have they published >8500 novel crystal structures in that time, they also include many papers that use CSD information in a research context, or which build on systematic studies published elsewhere (*e.g.* as reported in the reviews of Table 3). Thus their citation rates both to the CSD itself and to the reviews and research papers that dominate our group *C* and group *D* articles are already very high, despite their relative youth in publication terms. Indeed, there is a unique synergy between crystal engineering and the CSD, since the former depends on exploiting robust and reproducible intermolecular interactions, while the latter provides a unique resource for identifying and analysing such interactions. Since crystal structure analyses are fundamental to our understanding of intermolecular interactions, it is no surprise also that this area of CSD-based research has generated a number of 'citation classics', such as RES1 (Table 1), REV1–3 (Table 3) and PAP2 (Table 4).

Another area that has seen a significant increase in citations to papers in all of the groups studied here is that of structural biology and the life sciences, *e.g.* through PAP1, PAP5, PAP7 and PAP13 published by CSD users and listed in Table 4. At a more parochial level, the CCDC made a clear decision in the late 1990s to diversify (with academic and industrial collaborators) into the development of informatics-based applications for pharmaceutical research and development, as illustrated by the LS articles included in Tables 1 and 2. Both of these external and internal activities have, since 1999, greatly extended the range of journals and subject areas that cite the CSD and CCDC publications within structural biology, medicinal chemistry and computational informatics. An additional and very welcome difference between this study and its 1999 predecessor (Redman *et al.*, 2001) is an increase in citations from the area of materials development, an area that we believe will show significant expansion in coming years.

Finally, we note that this analysis confirms the crucial scientific importance of information provided by crystal structure analyses, both in terms of the breadth of subject areas and journals that cite its use, and in its depth of use in some of these areas, such as crystal engineering and drug discovery. The crystallographic databases have proved to be major conduits for the delivery of this information in accessible forms to scientists in a wide variety of disciplines, and it is only through analyses of the type described here and elsewhere (Redman *et al.*, 2001; Behrens & Luksch, 2006) that we can assess and quantify the major impact of crystal structure analysis in the broader scientific community.

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