

# Open databases: what do we have, where are we going

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# Data in Crystallography

- Numbers of published protein structures;
- Numbers of published “small molecule” structures;
- Number of crystallographic and chemical papers
- Incidentally, number of chemical entities in chemical databases

# Available data records

## Experimental databases:

Database	Nr. rec. <sup>1</sup>	License	Web Ref.
PDB	<b>201 515</b>	Open	<a href="http://wwpdb.org">wwpdb.org</a> , <a href="http://rcsb.org">rcsb.org</a>
COD	<b>497 457</b>	Open	<a href="http://crystallography.net">crystallography.net</a>
MAGNDATA	<b>2 034</b>	Open	<a href="#">Bilbao MAGNDATA</a>
B-IncStrDB	<b>256</b>	Open	<a href="#">Bilbao B-IncStrDB</a>

<sup>1</sup>As of 2023-02-15

# Crystallographic databases

## Open Access:

- Protein Data Bank;
- Crystallography Open Database (and its “sisters”);
- Bilbao Magnetic Structure Database

## Proprietary:

- CCDC
- ICSD
- PDF
- Pauling File
- ...

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About  **$10^6$**  –  **$10^7$**  crystallographic records are available.

# The Crystallography Open Database

<https://www.crystallography.net/cod>



## Crystallography Open Database

### COD Home

[Home](#)  
[What's new?](#)

### Accessing COD Data

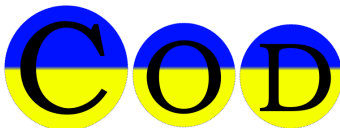
[Browse](#)  
[Search](#)  
[Search by structural formula](#)

### Add Your Data

[Deposit your data](#)  
[Manage depositions](#)  
[Manage/release prepublications](#)

### Documentation

[COD Wiki](#)  
[Obtaining COD](#)  
[License](#)  
[Privacy and GDPR](#)  
[Querying COD](#)  
[Citing COD](#)  
[COD Mirrors](#)  
[Advice to donors](#)  
[Useful links](#)



**Open-access collection of crystal structures of organic, inorganic, metal-organic compounds and minerals, excluding biopolymers.**

Including data and *software* from *CrystalEye*, developed by Nick Day at the *department of Chemistry*, the University of Cambridge under supervision of *Peter Murray-Rust*.

All data on this site have been placed in the [public domain](#) by the contributors.

Currently there are **497409** entries in the COD.

Latest deposited structure: [8106751](#) on **2023-02-09** at **10:39:22 UTC**



**CIFs Donators**



**Advisory Board**

<https://www.crystallography.net/cod>

8106750 << 8106751 >> 9000000

## Accessing COD Data

Browse  
Search  
Search by structural  
formula

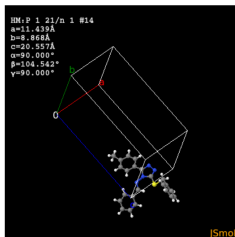
## Add Your Data

Deposit your data  
Manage depositions  
Manage/release  
prepublications

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## Preview



Coordinates

[8106751.cif](#)

Original paper (by DOI)

[HTML](#)

## ▼ Structure parameters

Formula	C23 H20 N4 S
Calculated formula	C23 H20 N4 S
Title of publication	(E)-N-benzylidene-3-(benzylthio)-5-p-tolyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-amine, C23H20N4S
Authors of publication	Ding, Qichun; Dai, Shudong; Guo, Hongxu; Zhang, Li-Xue
Journal of publication	Zeitschrift für Kristallographie - New Crystal Structures
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Journal volume	232
Journal issue	6
Pages of publication	1009 - 1010
a	11.439 ± 0.003 Å
b	8.868 ± 0.002 Å
c	20.557 ± 0.005 Å
α	90°
β	104.542 ± 0.004°
γ	90°
Cell volume	2018.5 ± 0.9 Å <sup>3</sup>
Cell temperature	296 ± 2 K
Ambient diffraction temperature	296 ± 2 K
Number of distinct elements	4
Space group number	14
Hermann-Mauguin space group symbol	P 1 21/n 1
Hall space group symbol	-P 2yn
Residual factor for all reflections	0.0694
Residual factor for significantly intense reflections	0.0449
Weighted residual factors for significantly intense reflections	0.1148
Weighted residual factors for all reflections included in the refinement	0.1266
Goodness-of-fit parameter for all reflections included in the refinement	1.048
Diffraction radiation wavelength	0.71073 Å
Diffraction radiation type	MoKα
Has coordinates	Yes
Has disorder	No
Has F <sub>obs</sub>	No



# Quality criteria for data

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- data should be machine readable;
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*“As open as possible, as closed as necessary”*  
[Landi et al., 2020]

## Box 2 | The FAIR Guiding Principles

### To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
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- ✓ A1. HTTP(S), SVN, Rsync
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[Wilkinson et al., 2016]

## Box 2 | The FAIR Guiding Principles

### To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

### To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
  - A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable
  - A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

### To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

### To be Reusable:

- R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
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# COD data purposes

- Find exact structure of the crystal;
- Determine material structure-property relations;
- Demonstrate that the synthesised compound is the one we expected;

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- Find exact structure of the crystal;
- Determine material structure-property relations;
- Demonstrate that the synthesised compound is the one we expected;

We must be prepared for unexpected data reuse

- CIF framework
  - CIF syntax (CIF 1.1, CIF 2);
  - CIF Dictionaries;
- IUCr publication requirements (Platon Alerts);

# COD data curation principles

- Strictly stick to IUCr standards (CIF syntax, dictionaries);
- Do not invent data;
- Better to have no data than wrong data;
- Consult original papers or authors themselves if in doubt;
- Document: record and explain (justify) all changes;
- Keep track of all changes in a version control system;
- Keep data provenance (original file names);

# Three levels of data validation

- Check of file syntax;
- Validation against dictionaries;
- Domain-specific checks:
  - internal consistency;
  - coherence with raw data;
  - scientific plausibility;

## COD data validation policies:

① Syntactic checks:

```
$ cifparse 7234818.cif
```

② Semantic validation (against dictionaries)

```
$ cif_validate -D cif_core.dic 7234818.cif
```

③ Database-specific checks

```
$ cif_cod_check 7234818.cif
```

# Syntax errors in *published* CIFs

Among 3 most prolific publishers in 2021–2022:

- $\approx$  12 000 files harvested,
- $\approx$  43 000 structures deposited to the COD,
- **52** correctable syntax errors detected in **14** files.

E.g.:

```
cifparse: example1.cif(15,39) data_block_1: ERROR, incorrect CIF syntax:  
_exptl_crystal_description structure obtained  
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```

Most of these errors are fixed automatically by the COD CIF parser [Merkys et al., 2016], but ...

Data do not get the same attention from reviewers as the main text.

# Syntax formally right, but ...

```
_publ_contact_author  
;  
  Name, Surname  
  Department of Chemistry  
  University of ...  
;  
_publ_contact_letter This is the CIF file for ...  
_publ_contact_author_phone          ;  
;  
_publ_section_title  
;  
  The correct title follows ...  
;
```

[Boerrigter 2023, pers. comm.]

# Syntax formally right, but ...

```
_publ_contact_author  
;  
  Name, Surname  
  Department of Chemistry  
  University of ...  
;  
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  Name, Surname  
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_publ_contact_author_phone          ;  
;  
_publ_section_title  
;  
  The correct title follows ...  
;
```

[Boerrigter 2023, pers. comm.]

Data review and the use of proper authoring tools could help...

# Description of semantics

## CIF dictionaries

```
data_cell_length_
  loop_ _name          '_cell_length_a'
                        '_cell_length_b'
                        '_cell_length_c'
  _category            cell
  _type                numb
  _type_conditions     esd
  _enumeration_range   0.0:
  _units                A
  _units_detail        'angstroms'
  _definition
;      Unit-cell lengths in angstroms corresponding to the structure
      reported. The values of _refln_index_h, *k, *l must
      correspond to the cell defined by these values and _cell_angle_
      values. The values of _diffrn_refln_index_h, *k, *l may not
      correspond to these values if a cell transformation took place
      following the measurement of the diffraction intensities. See
      also _diffrn_reflns_transf_matrix_.
;
```

# COD data curation – validation against dictionaries

- Several types of dictionaries (DDL1, DDL2, DDLm);
- COD validation tools in CIF1 and CIF2 frameworks (`cif_validate`, `ddlm_validate`<sup>2</sup>);

[Vaitkus et al., 2021]

---

<sup>2</sup>Available in the `cod-tools` package on Debian and Ubuntu systems.

<sup>3</sup>[https://sql.crystallography.net/db/cod\\_validation/validation\\_issue](https://sql.crystallography.net/db/cod_validation/validation_issue) 

# COD data curation – validation against dictionaries

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[Vaitkus et al., 2021]

Running validation on all COD yields over **11 mln.** validation messages...<sup>3</sup>

---

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<sup>3</sup>[https://sql.crystallography.net/db/cod\\_validation/validation\\_issue](https://sql.crystallography.net/db/cod_validation/validation_issue) 

# COD validation examples

```
/usr/bin/cif_validate: 1506432.cif data_1506432:  
NOTE, data item '_atom_site_aniso_label' contains value 'F40'  
that was not found among the values of the parent data item  
'_atom_site_label'.
```



# COD validation examples

```
/usr/bin/cif_validate: 1506432.cif data_1506432:  
NOTE, data item '_atom_site_aniso_label' contains value 'F40'  
that was not found among the values of the parent data item  
'_atom_site_label'.
```

```
loop_  
_atom_site_label  
_atom_site_type_symbol  
_atom_site_fract_x  
_atom_site_fract_y  
_atom_site_fract_z  
_atom_site_U_iso_or_equiv  
# ... some data names omitted for brevity  
>F40 F 0.21810(11) -1.5061(4) 0.7984(2) 0.0684(9) # ...  
F41 F 0.29902(11) -1.4446(4) 0.8587(2) 0.0724(9) # ...
```

# COD validation examples

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/usr/bin/cif_validate: 1506432.cif data_1506432:  
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F41 F 0.29902(11) -1.4446(4) 0.8587(2) 0.0724(9) # ...
```

Validation *might* help to catch data errors if applied consistently during the publication.

# COD entry validation examples

- Example: wrong coordinates;
- Example: missing/wrong keys;
- Example: mistyped enumerator values;
- Example: typos in data/OCR errors?

# COD entry validation examples

- Example: wrong coordinates;
- Example: missing/wrong keys;
- Example: mistyped enumerator values;
- Example: typos in data/OCR errors?

Ideally, validation should be applied during the data peer review process

# Corrupted data in a text field

```
_iucr_refine_reflections_details
;
  0   0   2   -0.20   0.30  99 -0.77969  0.78029  0.62494 -0.62494  0.03182  0.03182
  0   0   2   -0.30   0.30 209  0.78190 -0.78130 -0.62292  0.62292  0.03182  0.03182

# ... lines omitted for brevity

-15  -3  -5  -4.60   8.40 316 -0.62905 -0.26313  0.12897 -0.27170  0.76065 -0.92814
 15  -3   5  -7.40   8.00 166  0.27655  0.61563 -0.16429  0.02155  0$1 0$1$0$1(0(2?
"10 0$0(0$0(0$0 0(0 0(0$0"4 0"2 0(2%0(6%0"2 0"0 0 0?  ?  4  0
0$0$0$5$0&7 0&0 0&8??  ?  4  0 00 0(4 0"2 0"2 0(2%0(4$0" ...
0  "10 0$4 0 4 0 4$0(0$0(0$0&4 0&2 0"0%0"5(0(4 0(0 0 0??  ?  ..."
```

[Boerrigter 2023, pers. comm.]

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0 "10 0$4 0 4 0 4$0(0$0(0$0&4 0&2 0"0%0"5(0(4 0(0 0 0??  ?  ..."
```

[Boerrigter 2023, pers. comm.]

It would be better to use CIF `loop_` constructs and *avoid* text fields with internal structure.

# Corrupted numeric tables

```
/usr/bin/cif_validate: 2009384.cif data_2009384:  
NOTE, data item '_atom_site_aniso_U_11' value  
'H91' violates type constraints -- the value  
should be a numerically interpretable string,  
e.g. '42', '42.00', '4200E-2'.
```

# Corrupted numeric tables

```
/usr/bin/cif_validate: 2009384.cif data_2009384:  
NOTE, data item '_atom_site_aniso_U_11' value  
'H91' violates type constraints -- the value  
should be a numerically interpretable string,  
e.g. '42', '42.00', '4200E-2'.
```

```
loop_  
_atom_site_aniso_label  
_atom_site_aniso_U_11  
_atom_site_aniso_U_22  
_atom_site_aniso_U_33  
_atom_site_aniso_U_12  
_atom_site_aniso_U_13  
_atom_site_aniso_U_23  
# ... some atoms omitted for brevity  
C9 0.086(10) 0.061(8) 0.053(8) -0.003(7) -0.025(7) 0.008(7)  
H5 0.062 H81 0.111 H82 0.111 H83  
0.111 H91 0.081 H92 0.081 H93 0.081
```



# COD entry checks – IUCr criteria checks

- Checks on prepublications and Personal communications;
- Checks on published structures;
- *Statistics of structures in the database*

# COD internal consistency – checks against Fobs; QM

- Checks of/against deposited  $F_{\text{obs}}$  data;

[Henn, 2019]

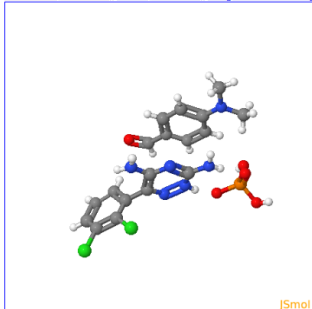
COD has over **58 000** Fobs files; most recent COD files contain SHELX HKL data as a text field...

- Checks using QM relaxation with F/LOSS DFT and QM codes; work in progress ...

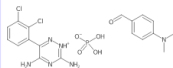
- Perception of chemical formulae and checks of chemical plausibility; work in progress – publication submitted;
  - *example of a corrected publication entry;*
- Overlay of chemical graphs obtained from different sources (CIF coordinates, supplementary CML files, chemical names); A. Merkys, CODCHEM, publication accepted;

<http://molecules.crystallography.net/~saulius/cod-molecules/cod/2227704.html>

[Previous \(2227703\)](#) [Next \(2227705\)](#) [Original COD entry](#)



## Reduced structural formula



## Reduced canonical SMILES:

Nc1nc(N)[nH+]nc1c1cccc(c1Cl)Cl.O=Cc1ccc(cc1)N(C)C.[O-]P(=O)(O)O

## Unique components

### SMILES

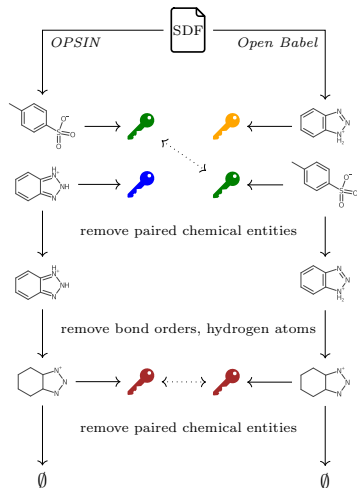
Nc1nc(N)[nH+]nc1c1cccc(c1Cl)Cl InChI=1S/C9H7Cl2N5/c10-5-3-1-2-4/O=Cc1ccc(cc1)N(C)C  
InChI=1S/C9H11NO/c1-10(2)9-5-3-8/[O-]P(=O)(O)O  
InChI=1S/H3O4P/c1-5(2,3)4/h(H3,1,2)

## Original SMILES:

Nc1nc(N)[nH+]nc1c1cccc(c1Cl)Cl.O=Cc1ccc(cc1)N(C)C.[O-]P(=O)(O)O

[Vaitkus 2023, in preparation]

# Matching the chemical structure graphs



[Merkys 2023, in press]

# Fraudulent structures...

- more than 100 published structures were falsified;
- looked “OK” based on usual criteria;
- detected by crystallographers in the IUCr-led effort; based on implausible chemistry

# Can we limit data fraud and honest mistakes?

- data *must* be reviewed as the main text, and possibly even more thoroughly;
- collaborative tools are necessary (a-la GitLab or GitHub); work in progress;
- reviewers for data as well as reviewers for paper text?

# What is the role and capabilities of reviewers?

- Discussions in “Science” (2006):
  - *“The reporting of scientific results is based on trust”; “journals are not designed to catch fraud”* [Couzin, 2006];

on the other hand,

  - *“It recommended “substantially stricter” requirements for reporting primary data and a risk assessment for accepted papers”* [Couzin, 2006];
- Errors are errors no matter if they are honest or deliberate
  - same approaches to detect them should work;



# Recommendations for data publication

For scientists and educators

- Invest into preparing your data – make sure that you data are well documented, have complete metadata; measurements, models and computations are reproducible;
- Educate researchers students:
  - importance of syntax – files *must* be machine readable;
  - importance of metadata;
  - importance of validation;
  - importance of data consistency checks, curation and review;

# Recommendations for data publication

For publishers

Improve data publication procedures:

- recommend publishers to use more formal checks, e.g. dictionary validation;
- recommend publishers to use more quality criteria;
- recommend publishers to conduct data peer-review, not just the paper text peer review;
- ensure correct cross-references between data;
- use appropriate tools for data review;

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Björkman Torbjörn  
Stefaan Cottenier  
Nicola Marzari  
Giovanni Pizzi  
Lubomir Smrcok  
Linas Vilčiauskas  
Chris Wolverton

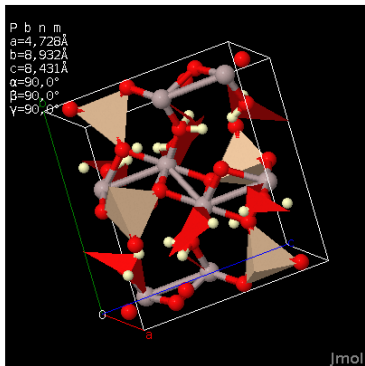
## **COD Advisory board**

Daniel Chateigner  
Robert T. Downs  
Werner Kaminsky  
Armel Le Bail  
Luca Lutterotti  
Peter Moeck  
Peter Murray-Rust  
Miguel Quirós

# Thank you!



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topaz>



**Coordinates**

[2207377.cif](#)

**Original IUCr paper**

[HTML](#)

<http://www.crystallography.net/2207377.html>

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