



Mapping Digital Archives Research Trends: A Bibliometric Study Using the Dimensions Database (2020–2024)

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KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze research topic trends related to digital archives using a bibliometric approach. The method employed is bibliometric analysis, with data sourced from the Dimensions database using the keyword "digital archives" for the period 2020–2024, resulting in a total of 428 documents. These documents were analyzed by combining the use of VOSviewer and RStudio software. The analysis results show that research on digital archives has experienced dynamic growth, marked by thematic diversification that includes digitalization, cultural preservation, and connections with social media. Temporally, there is a noticeable shift in research focus from conventional issues to more participatory and technology-based approaches. Scientific literature is also concentrated in a small number of core journals, while author contributions are predominantly limited to single publications. These findings underscore the importance of strengthening scholarly collaboration and developing publication strategies to support the maturation of digital archives as an emerging academic discipline.

KATA KUNCI

Arsip Digital
Analisis Bibliometrik
Tren Penelitian
Publikasi Ilmiah

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tren topik penelitian terkait arsip digital melalui pendekatan bibliometrik. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis bibliometrik dengan sumber data berasal dari database Dimensions, menggunakan kata kunci "arsip digital" untuk periode 2020–2024, dan menghasilkan sebanyak 428 dokumen. Dokumen tersebut dianalisis dengan mengombinasikan perangkat lunak VOSviewer dan RStudio. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa penelitian mengenai arsip digital mengalami pertumbuhan yang dinamis, ditandai oleh diversifikasi tema yang mencakup digitalisasi, pelestarian budaya, serta keterkaitan dengan media sosial. Dari sisi temporal, terlihat pergeseran fokus riset dari isu-isu konvensional ke pendekatan partisipatif dan berbasis teknologi. Literatur ilmiah juga terkonsentrasi pada sejumlah kecil jurnal inti, sedangkan kontribusi penulis didominasi oleh publikasi tunggal. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya penguatan kolaborasi ilmiah dan pengembangan strategi publikasi untuk mendukung kematangan bidang arsip digital sebagai disiplin yang berkembang.

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1. Introduction

The development of information and communication technology (ICT) has brought about significant transformations in archive management. Digital archives are documents or information stored in electronic format, including administrative documents, library collections, digitized print media, and other organizational data (Nasional & Indonesia, 2021). Technological transformation has also encouraged a shift from physical archives to digital archives in various sectors, for example, printed newspapers to digital newspapers, conventional libraries to digital libraries, and administrative documents that are now widely available in digital format (Pranata, 2024). Archive digitization has become a key strategy to overcome storage space limitations, physical damage risks, and document retrieval difficulties.

The implementation of digital archives in Indonesia, particularly through the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) and digital libraries, has accelerated this transformation, although it still faces significant challenges, such as limited technological infrastructure and human resource capacity (Syahidan, 2024). In addition, the application of archive digitization, such as the Dynamic Archival Information System (SRIKANDI), shows that digital transformation is not only about storing archives in electronic format, but also facilitating data integration, quick search, and accessibility for various stakeholders (Teku et al., 2024). This transformation is in line with the government's efforts to improve transparency, administrative efficiency, and the preservation of collective memory through the use of ICT in archive management.

As the implementation of digital archives becomes more widespread, related research is also growing rapidly. This makes bibliometric analysis an important tool for mapping research trends, dominant themes, and the most studied research focuses. Tupan states that bibliometric analysis enables holistic mapping of archival developments, assessment of dominant research focuses, and provides a strategic basis for developing research agendas (Tupan, 2023).

Although various studies on digital archives have been conducted, most still focus on the technical aspects of digitization, such as converting physical documents to electronic formats, selecting archiving software, and managing metadata and data security. These studies are indeed important in building the infrastructure for digital archives, but there has not been much research examining the conceptual and collaborative dimensions of digital archive management, such as inter-agency integration, collaboration between researchers, and national policies that support the digital archiving ecosystem. In addition, the mapping of research trends and the direction of research development in the field of digital archives, especially in the Indonesian context, is still very limited. These limitations indicate a research gap that needs to be filled through bibliometric studies to understand how the focus, collaboration, and themes of digital archiving research have developed over time.

The specific objectives of this study are to map the development of digital archiving research, identify the dominant themes that are the focus of scientific publications, and reveal the trends in research in this field. Through a bibliometric analysis approach, this study is expected to provide a clearer picture of the position, challenges, and opportunities of digital archiving research in supporting information management in the digital era.

2. Literature Review

Research on digital archives over the past decade has shown significant developments at both the global and national levels. This topic has become increasingly relevant with the growing need for rapid access to information, data openness, and preservation of collective memory. At the global level, digital archiving studies have shifted from technical issues of digitization to strategic issues such as community involvement, archival decolonization, and cultural preservation. Studies show that the trend of digital cultural heritage research is growing rapidly with increasingly intensive interdisciplinary contributions and international collaboration (Yuntao & Jiafeng, 2024).

Bibliometric analysis also shows the direction of research theme development. (Wibowo & Salim, 2022) found 1,218 publications related to digital archives in Scopus (1982–2022), with close links to the topics of digital libraries and metadata, as well as future prospects for born-digital archives and personal archives. Meanwhile, Syarif et al., who analyzed 930 articles from 2019–2024,

found a dominance of themes such as archives management information systems and archival digitization, while classic topics such as static archives tended to be stagnant (Syarif et al., 2024).

Recent research also emphasizes the integration of new technologies. The use of artificial intelligence, particularly large language models (LLMs), has been tested to improve archive searches. With the Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) approach, the system can process natural language queries while converting non-text data into meaningful representations. The results show an increase in search precision compared to conventional methods (Nguyen et al., 2025).

Beyond technical aspects, social and policy dimensions also receive attention. Research (Matusiak, 2022) underscores the importance of community participation in digitization to enrich content while preserving historical diversity of perspectives. From a regulatory standpoint, the successful implementation of digital archives heavily depends on policies regarding access rights, data protection, and long-term system sustainability.

In Indonesia, research on digital archives has also developed, although not evenly. (Nyfantoro et al., 2019) found the adoption of web-based and Android applications in various institutions, but hampered by infrastructure limitations. (Suprpto & Prehanto, 2020) developed a web-based dynamic archiving system by applying the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) method as the main foundation for archiving management. In addition, the implementation of a web-based Integrated Electronic Archives (ARTERI) system emphasizes the importance of libraries adapting to digital archives through improving human resource competencies, clear policy support, technical training, and strengthening infrastructure and data security. (Syahfitri & Batubara, 2025)

Various studies show that the focus of digital archival research in Indonesia is still limited to technical aspects and the implementation of digitization. (Nurdiansyah et al., 2025) found that digital preservation methods such as migration and replication have been implemented, but the aspects of emulation and refreshing are still weak, and infrastructure and human resources still need to be improved. (Assiroj, 2023) noted that the implementation of e-Archives in immigration offices, although effective, still faces limitations in application features and weaknesses in the notification system. In addition, research by (Amalia & Panduwinata, 2022) shows that the design of Microsoft Access-based e-Archives has succeeded in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the archive retrieval process.

Based on this review, it appears that global digital archive research has led to the integration of smart technology and socio-cultural engagement. In contrast, national research is still predominantly technical in nature. To date, there has been no comprehensive mapping of the latest research trends that specifically highlight the direction of digital archive development in Indonesia, whether from a technological, policy, or community participation perspective.

3. Research Methodology

The method used in this study is bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative measurement method used to find systematic patterns from various types of literature on a specific topic or field of discussion (Wijaya Pramodha Wardhana et al., 2023). Bibliometric analysis is commonly used in scientific disciplines and focuses on the quantitative study of journal articles, books, or other types of written communication (Nurfauzan & Faizatunnisa, 2021). This study uses international publication data on the topic of digital archives for the period 2020-2024, or the last 5 years, sourced from the Dimensions database (<https://www.dimensions.ai/>). Data collection was carried out by searching for publications in Dimensions using the keyword "digital archives". The categorical settings and filtering of research results used the options: article, title, and abstract, to obtain more varied results. Data collection was carried out on May 29, 2025, and 428 documents were obtained. To strengthen and deepen the analysis results, this study also used two bibliometric software, namely VOSviewer and Rstudio. The selection of these two software programs was intended to provide complementary analyses and present a comprehensive visual picture of research developments in the field of digital archives.

In bibliometric analysis, VOSviewer software was used to produce three main types of visualizations, namely network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization. Network visualization aims to show a picture of the relationship between topics based on article

titles and keywords from journals. Overlay visualization aims to see the relationships between topics with year descriptions. Meanwhile, density visualization serves to see which topics are most or least discussed and are displayed with a heatmap (Irfan et al., 2023). In addition, this study also utilizes RStudio to support the data cleaning process, statistical analysis, and additional visualization of the bibliometric data obtained. The main packages used in RStudio are bibliometrix and biblioshiny, with a focus on applying Bradford's and Lotka's laws. The results of the analysis of these two laws are presented in tables and graphs to illustrate the distribution of publication sources and author productivity. The integration between VOSviewer and RStudio produces a more comprehensive bibliometric analysis, both in terms of knowledge structure visualization and quantitative data exploration. Thus, this study provides a deeper understanding of the dynamics of research on digital archives in the last five years.

Furthermore, in the context of data analysis techniques, this study will focus on publication trend analysis. This analysis technique is intended to involve mapping research publications on the topic of library standardization in Indonesia, analyzing trends, and creating network map diagrams based on the interrelationships of the publication data collected. With this approach, it is hoped that this study will not only produce in-depth bibliometric analysis, but also provide insights into developments and trends in the domain of library quality standardization in Indonesia.

4. Results and Discussion

Before examining the visualization results, it is important to understand that co-occurrence network analysis is a bibliometric analysis technique used to examine the interrelationships between keywords that appear simultaneously in a collection of documents. This network illustrates how often two or more keywords appear in an article, which then shows the conceptual or thematic relationship between these terms (Nurul & Winoto, 2022). This approach is widely used to map the structure of knowledge in a field, identify major research topics, and reveal collaborative patterns between concepts that develop in scientific literature.

To analyze this network, bibliographic data from various sources such as journals, proceedings, or scientific databases are collected and processed, where each document is parsed to extract keywords that have been defined by the author or indexed by the database. The frequency of co-occurrence of these keywords in the same document is then calculated, and the results are represented in the form of a graph or network where nodes represent keywords and edges represent the strength of the relationship or frequency of co-existence between keywords. This strength of relationship, which is often measured using indices such as normalized co-occurrence or similarity index, is a major determinant in interpreting conceptual maps, allowing researchers to group closely related terms into thematic clusters and identify central terms that serve as conceptual bridges in the literature.

Figure 1. Network Visualization of developments in digital archive research

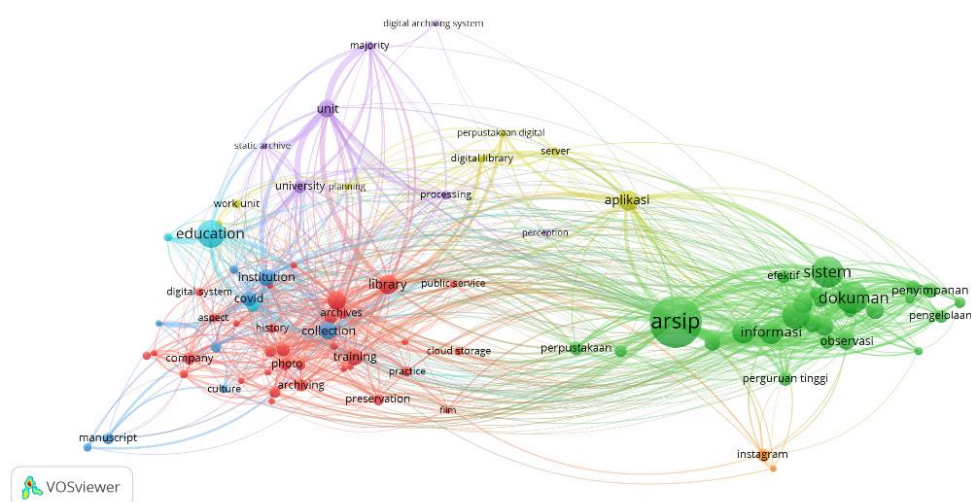


Figure 1 shows the results of keyword co-existence network visualization that describes the thematic structure in literature on digital archives. Each color represents a thematic cluster based on the relationship between keywords, while the size of the node reflects the frequency of occurrence of the term. Keywords such as “archives,” “documents,” “systems,” and ‘information’ appear as dominant nodes, indicating that these issues are the main focus in scientific discourse on digital archives. Conversely, keywords such as “Instagram,” “manuscript,” and “static archive” indicate topics that are still new or have received less widespread attention.

Based on the mapping results, seven main clusters were identified, each marked with a different color. Each cluster represents a specific subtopic or thematic domain in digital archive studies, which may reflect different focuses, approaches, or fields of application in the analyzed literature. Further details on the characteristics and composition of each cluster are presented in the following table.

Table 1. Themes grouped into clusters

Cluster	Concept	Total
Cluster 1	<i>Accessibility, accordance, advantage, archive digitization, archives, archives office, archives service, archiving, aspect, authenticity, business process, classification, cloud storage, company, digital archive, digital archive management, digital system, digitalization, electronic archive, existence, film, history, librarian, library, photo, photo archive, practice, preservation, private company, public service, storage system, training.</i>	32 item
Cluster 2	<i>Books, documents, e-archives, information, internet, office, institutions, management, organizations, services, archiving, administration, archive management, document management, technology management, storage, universities, libraries, systems, information systems, incoming and outgoing mail, technology.</i>	22 item
Cluster 3	<i>Collection, covid, culture, digital manuscript, institution, manuscript, pandemic, pandemic archive, strategy.</i>	9 item
Cluster 4	<i>Application, digital library, economics, planning, server, work unit.</i>	6 item
Cluster 5	<i>Digital archiving system, majority, processing, static archive, unit, university.</i>	6 item
Cluster 6	<i>Administration, business, education.</i>	3 item
Cluster 7	<i>Instagram, tiktok.</i>	2 item

Cluster 1 is characterized by the dominance of keywords such as archive digitization, cloud storage, digital archive, preservation, and training, which indicate a primary focus on technical and operational aspects of digital archive management. The themes in this cluster reflect an emphasis on the process of archive digitization, the development of cloud-based storage systems, and the improvement of human resource capacity through training. The presence of terms such as company, photo archive, and business process also indicates a connection with professional archiving practices in public and private institutions, with an emphasis on the efficiency and sustainability of digital archiving systems.

Cluster 2 includes dominant keywords such as documents, information, archive management, information systems, and universities. This cluster focuses on the institutional dimension of document and information management, as well as the application of information systems to support effective archive management. The themes that emerge show a close relationship between institutional policy development, organizational procedures, and information technology in the context of educational and government institutions.

Cluster 3 shows a thematic focus on social and cultural aspects, as illustrated by keywords such as COVID, pandemic archive, culture, manuscript, and strategy. This cluster represents attention to the documentation of major events such as pandemics, as well as the preservation of cultural

heritage through digital media. The term digital manuscript suggests that certain forms of cultural documents require a special approach in the digital archiving process, which is not only technical but also contextual.

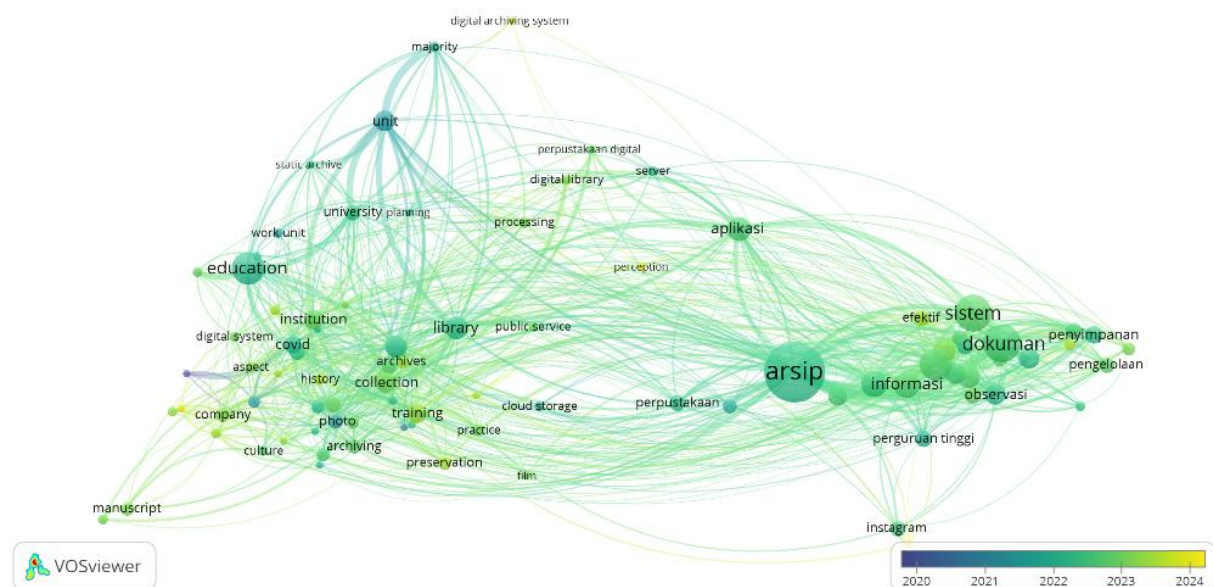
Cluster 4 consists of keywords such as application, digital library, server, planning, and work unit, which highlight the importance of digital infrastructure and system planning in the development of digital archives. The focus in this cluster includes the need for supporting tools such as applications and servers, as well as the role of work units in organizations responsible for archive management, especially in the context of digital libraries.

Cluster 5 focuses on the development of archiving systems in academic and institutional environments, as indicated by keywords such as digital archiving system, processing, unit, and university. The presence of the terms static archive and majority indicates a focus on the management of permanent archives and the proportion of data that requires structured and sustainable management. This cluster points to the integration of archival technology and institutional management at the operational unit level.

Cluster 6 consists of the keywords education, administration, and business, which, although limited in number, indicate the relationship between digital archives and their use in the context of education, administrative governance, and business processes. This cluster shows the interdisciplinary nature of digital archive use and its relevance in managerial and operational practices in the education and economic sectors.

Cluster 7 features unique keywords, namely Instagram and TikTok, which reflect the emergence of new sub-themes in digital archiving research oriented towards social media. This cluster shows that several studies have begun to explore the role of digital platforms in the processes of documentation, dissemination of information, and preservation of collective memory of society. This focus marks an innovative direction in digital archiving studies that responds to the dynamics of contemporary communication technology.

Figure 2. Overlay Visualization of developments in digital archiving research



The temporal visualization of keywords in digital archive studies during the 2020–2024 period shows significant dynamics in the development of research topics. Through analysis based on node size, connectivity level, and color gradation, there appears to be a shift in the focus of studies from technical and institutional issues to a more participatory, contemporary, and digital-native approach.

At the beginning of the observation period, namely 2020 to 2021, the dominant topics that emerged included library, archives, collection, photo, and COVID. The blue coloring associated

with these keywords indicates that research during this period was still focused on conventional library collection and archive management, as well as responses to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on archiving and information management practices in various institutions.

Entering the 2021 to 2022 time frame, there was a shift in attention towards strengthening institutional systems and capacities in digital archive management. Keywords such as training, digital system, public service, institution, and archiving, displayed in green, mark the beginning of the implementation of a systemic approach to digital transformation in archival services, including improving the skills of archival personnel through training and the integration of digital systems in public services.

Furthermore, in the period from 2023 to 2024, the visualization shows an intensification of research on more innovative and user-centric topics. Keywords such as Instagram, observation, perception, storage, and digital archiving system appear in shades of yellow, signifying relevance and topicality. The focus on social media and user perception shows that the direction of research is shifting to a more adaptive realm of digital behavior, with particular attention to storage efficiency and archiving strategies based on the latest technology.

Overall, these findings show that research on digital archives in Indonesia is developing progressively. Initial studies were rooted in traditional archive management, then developed towards strengthening digital systems, and in the final phase moved towards innovations that reflect the challenges and opportunities in the information age. The bright colors surrounding the latest keywords indicate that these issues are the center of attention in the current academic discourse, reflecting the scientific response to technological developments and the needs of the digital society.

Figure 3. Density Visualization of developments in digital archive research

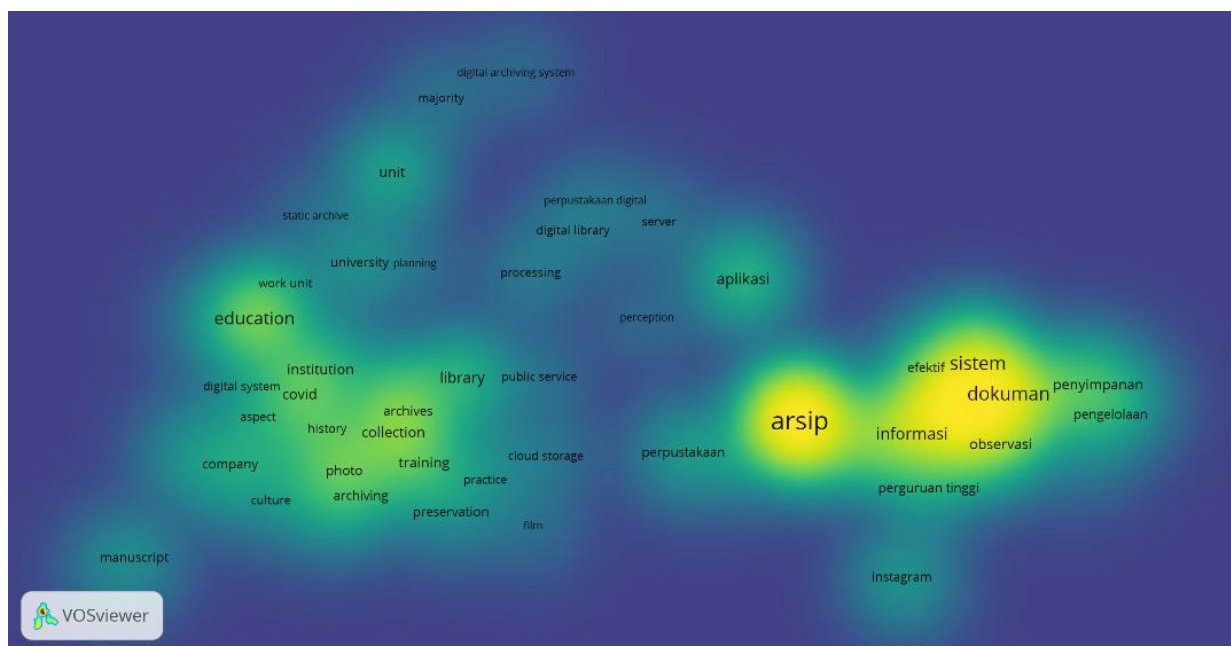
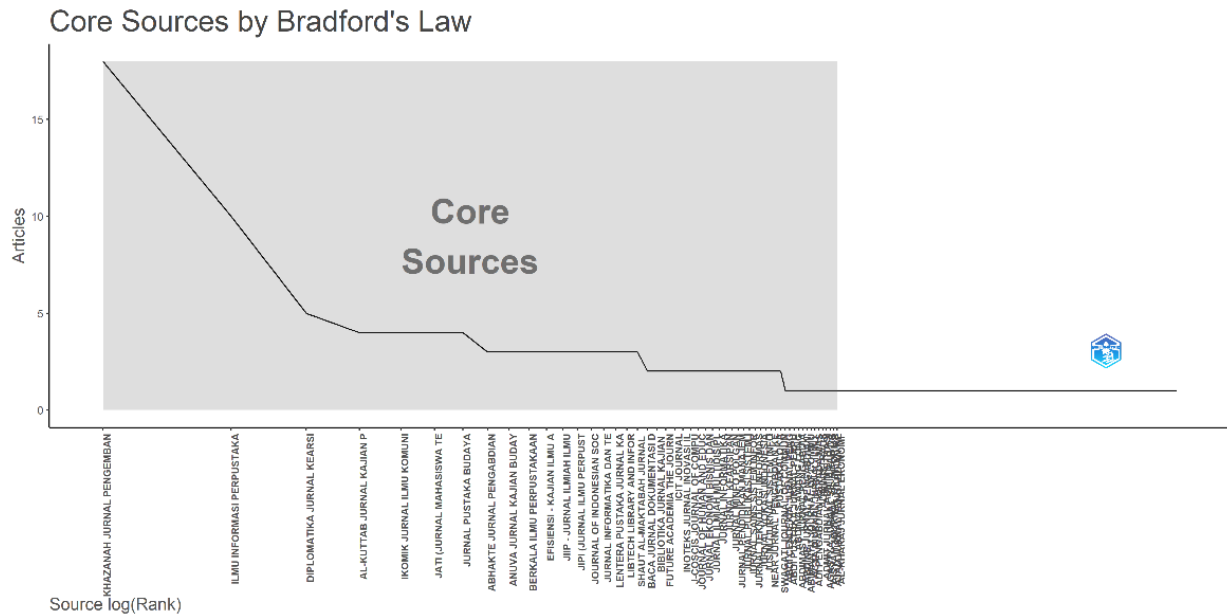


Figure 3 presents a density visualization that illustrates the intensity level of discussion of various keywords in the literature on digital archives. In this representation, yellow indicates a high density level, signifying a higher frequency of keyword occurrence and its position as the center of attention in research. Conversely, blue areas reflect keywords with a lower frequency of occurrence.

Keywords such as archives, documents, systems, and information appear to have the highest density, indicating that these themes are central to studies in the field of digital archive management. In addition, keywords such as application, storage, observation, and management also show significant concentration, indicating that the technical and managerial dimensions of archiving systems have also received substantial attention from researchers.

In general, this visualization reveals that the main focus of studies related to digital archives is centered on the development and utilization of information systems, effective document management, and efficient storage strategies. In addition, there appears to be a trend toward the integration of digital technology in institutional environments, including the education sector and social media, as part of innovative efforts in modern archiving practices.

Figure 4. Bradford Law Distribution Graph



Based on bibliometric analysis using the Bradford Law approach, it is known that the distribution of reference sources in research on digital archives shows a high concentration in a small number of core journals. Journals such as *Khazanah: Jurnal Pengembangan, Ilmu Informasi Perpustakaan*, and *Diplomatika: Jurnal Kearsipan* are identified as the main sources that significantly contribute to the literature in this field. This distribution indicates that the largest proportion of relevant scientific information is concentrated in a limited segment of journals, as explained by Bradford's principle. These findings confirm the urgency of identifying and recognizing these core journals as strategic references, both in the development of academic library collections and in the formulation of policies and research directions in the field of digital archives.

Table 2. Distribution of Core Journals Based on Bradford's Law in Digital Archives Studies

SO	Rank	Freq	cumFreq	Zone
Khazanah Jurnal Pengembangan Kearsipan	1	18	18	Zone 1
Ilmu Informasi Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan	2	10	28	Zone 1
Diplomatika Jurnal Kearsipan Terapan	3	5	33	Zone 1
Al-Kuttab Jurnal Kajian Perpustakaan Informasi Dan Kearsipan	4	4	37	Zone 1
Ikomik Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi Dan Informasi	5	4	41	Zone 1
Jati (Jurnal Mahasiswa Teknik Informatika)	6	4	45	Zone 1
Jurnal Pustaka Budaya	7	4	49	Zone 1
Abhakte Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	8	3	52	Zone 1
Anuva Jurnal Kajian Budaya Perpustakaan Dan Informasi	9	3	55	Zone 1

Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi

10

3

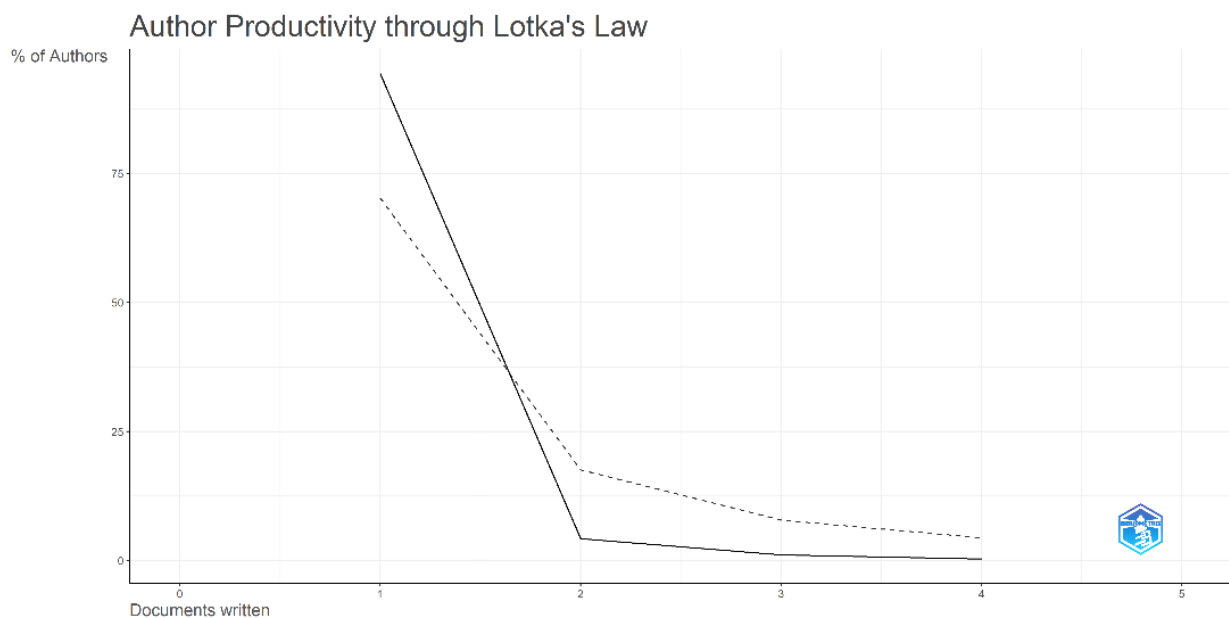
58

Zone 1

Based on the results of bibliometric analysis using the Bradford Law approach, it was found that all references most frequently used in studies on digital archives were concentrated in one core zone (Zone 1). The top ten journals in this zone cumulatively contributed 58 citations. *Khazanah: Journal of Archival Development* ranked first with the highest citation frequency of 18 times, followed by *Library and Archival Information Science* with 10 times, and *Diplomatika: Journal of Applied Archival Science* with 5 times. Several other journals, such as *Al-Kuttab*, *IKOMIK*, and *Jurnal Pustaka Budaya*, are also listed as part of the core journal group.

This distribution shows that in studies related to digital archives, there is a high concentration on a small number of sources that serve as centers for the dissemination of scientific knowledge. This finding is in line with the basic principle of Bradford's Law, which states that a small number of journals contribute the largest proportion of total references in a field of science. This confirms the importance of identifying core journals in supporting the development of relevant reference collections, as well as a strategic reference in designing the direction of research and publication in the field of digital archives. In addition, the existence of these core journals also reflects the level of maturity and thematic focus in the evolving literature in this scientific field.

Figure 5. Lotka Law Distribution Graph



An analysis of author productivity based on Lotka's Law shows that more than 80% of authors in studies on digital archives produce only one scientific publication. This distribution pattern is consistent with the characteristics of Lotka's distribution, which states that the majority of authors contribute to only one work, while only a small proportion have higher productivity levels. This phenomenon reflects that the field of digital archives still exhibits open and scattered characteristics, without the dominance of a highly productive group of authors. This condition can be interpreted as an indication that research on digital archives is still in its growth stage and has not yet fully matured. Therefore, efforts are needed to strengthen collaborative networks among researchers and encourage continuity and consistency in scientific publications to support the development and maturation of the field of digital archiving in the future.

Table 3. Distribution of Author Productivity Based on the Number of Documents in Digital Archiving Studies (Lotka's Law)

Documents written	N. of Authors	Proportion of Authors
1	1031	0.944
2	46	0.042

3	12	0.011
4	3	0.003

Based on the distribution of author productivity in relation to the number of documents produced, it was found that of the total number of authors involved in publications on the theme of digital archives, 1,031 authors (94.4%) wrote only one scientific document. Meanwhile, only 46 authors (4.2%) produced two documents, 12 authors (1.1%) wrote three documents, and 3 authors (0.3%) produced four documents. This distribution shows a pattern consistent with Lotka's Law, namely that most authors in a scientific field only contribute to one publication, and the number of authors decreases dramatically as the number of publications produced increases.

This phenomenon indicates that author productivity in the topic of digital archives is still dominated by one-time contributions, reflecting that this field is still in its early stages of development, with a scientific community that is not yet centered on a core group of highly productive authors. This condition may also reflect the multidisciplinary nature of the topic of digital archives, where many researchers from various fields contribute incidentally. Therefore, these findings emphasize the importance of encouraging continuity of research and collaboration between authors in order to form a more established scientific network and support the consolidation of knowledge in the field of digital archives.

5. Conclusion

Overall, the results of the bibliometric analysis show that digital archival research is undergoing a shift in orientation from a technical focus to a more social, collaborative, and participatory approach. Thematic clusters and temporal visualizations reveal an expansion of issues from digitization and information systems to user engagement and the use of social media in archival practices. The distribution of journals and author productivity indicate that this field is still in the consolidation stage, but has shown the formation of increasingly focused scientific patterns. These findings provide an empirical basis for strengthening digital archival research in Indonesia, while also opening up space for the development of new theories, technological innovations, and policies in archive management in the era of digital transformation.

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Authors' Contributions

Sukarman: contributed to the original draft, conceptualization of the research, and formulation of the objectives and scope of the bibliometric study. **Hariato:** was involved in the development of the methodology, data processing from Dimensions, validation, and analysis of the research trend mapping results. **Nur Amalia:** provided supervision, resources, project administration, and final review and editing of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interests

We declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to this publication, and there are no conditions that could affect the independence and objectivity of the implementation and reporting of this research.

AI Usage Declaration

The author acknowledges that the use of AI tools (such as ChatGPT) is limited to language editing and improving the readability of the manuscript. No AI tools were used to formulate research ideas, analyze data, or conclude scientific findings. The author remains fully responsible for the entire content of this manuscript.