

# **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

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**Week - 06**

**Lecture - 30**

Welcome friends, when we are talking of our intellectual property portfolio management, continuously we are talking of size, we are talking of strategies for managing our portfolio. We have discussed in one of the sessions about foreign filing, PCT. That is a very important thing when we are talking about our portfolio, we are creating assets. and we know that the IP is very much linked to geographical area.

If you are in a particular country by default it is understood that you are going to file IP you are going to register your IP rights in your own country. But since we are living in a globalized economy, we also want to protect our intellectual property in various other countries and for that purpose knowledge of in which country which type of IP can be protected cannot be protected that is very very important. The idea of PCT we have discussed in detail in our sessions. PCT is a system through which you can go for foreign filing without going for examination

in every other country. You can give a single application to PCT office and after getting the examination report you can go to different countries for filing of your IPs. Now, if you are not interested in filing of your IP in various other countries you want to see those IPs which are not registered in a particular country and you want to use those know-hows IPs in some other location and want to do business without actually going into any kind of legal complications. However, let me also tell you that there are ethical consequences, and legal may not be there because you are not violating any law.

So, for that purpose, understanding the complete scope of patents in various locations, and who owns those patents is very, very important. And therefore, like in one of the session we discussed patent landscape report which is coming from some kind of private databases. But, for PCT related information which PCT is there, where it is protected.

who is the assignee, all these complete details are available to us through WIPO databases.

And in this particular session, we are going to talk about one such important database that is PATENTSCOPE search system which is managed by WIPO. So, in this session, we will see the PATENTSCOPE search system, advantages of using this particular PATENTSCOPE, the details of the collection, and how we can do different types of searches. There are various options like simple search, advanced search, field combinations, cross-lingual expansions, chemical compounds, etc. So, we will see with the help of some examples in this session that how these searches are facilitated.

I will request that rather using this particular session as a video lecture, it is very important that you simultaneously practice also using these links which we are going to discuss in this particular class because once we do practice on our own using these databases, then only you will understand the importance, strength of these databases. And in fact, I will say that these are also a type of portfolio. Now, the owner of this portfolio is no individual, it is WIPO which owns all the PCT applications. So, how they are managing and they have also done some kind of classifications, some kind of proper management.

So, that when you are going for simple search, advanced search, field combinations etc, because they have done a proper management in the background. Therefore, you are able to use these different types of search strings, and you will be able to get the desired outcome. So, PATENTSCOPE, for me, is a kind of patent portfolio and patent portfolio reports are possible in multiple ways, how good you are at creating a search string. the outcome depends on that.

So, let us start with what is this PATENTSCOPE search system. So, PATENTSCOPE search system provides access to international patent treaties that is PCT applications in the full text format and this as well as to the patent documents of the participating national and regional patent offices. The information may be searched by entering keywords, names of the applicants, international patent classification and there are many other search criteria in different languages. And we can search right now as on the date of recording of this particular video around 116.4 million patent documents including 4.8 million published international patent application, PCT application.

So, the huge collection of documents are available under this PATENTSCOPE. And the way we analyze multiple types of outcomes, multiple reports can be created And if you

remember in one of the earlier videos, we have discussed the term IP analytics. So, you can use that IP analytics only on this patent scope data itself. And it is freely available to all of us.

I request all my viewers to go to this PATENTSCOPE and see how powerful it is. So, this is the screen when you have this PATENTSCOPE you go on WIPO and simply on your browser if you say the PATENTSCOPE WIPO the screen which will open will be of this type and the data which I was mentioning that you can search around 116.4 million patent documents including 4.8 million published international patent applications. So, this is the information given on the landing page itself, and then if you click, this is a hyperlinked detailed coverage. So, the detailed coverage of that is available. This screenshot is taken on May 2nd is so, PCT applications of 18th round of 2024 is available this here is also hyperlinked.

So, that will give you the entire publications document like in India also we have on every Friday a new journal of patent office comes. So, similarly, PCT applications are published at regular intervals. So, this is where you can see the next PCT application that is going to be coming on May 10th that will be available here. And this is another hyperlink where you have various news and features of related to patents. Now, first important thing is here you will have these two things we have added.

These will not be appearing on the screen. The screen will be up to here. The landing page screen is only up to this place and here you can write your search string There is a query example section also in this page and in this query example some very simple texts are there so that you will get a fair idea that what type of outcome is going to be there using this PATENTSCOPE. Since it is a very huge database and important thing is it remains most updated as you can see that.

The latest is available from May 2nd and it will again be updated on May 10th because of the new applications which will be published. So, it remains continuously updated because of automated background system of published patents are added to this PATENTSCOPE database. So, weekly PCT publication applications are available. So, those who want to do some kind of research they are always looking new issue of the publication. Then all related published PCT documents are downloadable and many national regional collections particularly IP5

of 50 plus collections are available through this PATENTSCOPE. So, not only PCT but various other national and regional collections are also possible. Unlimited full text

search, embedded images shown in the full text, specialized machine translation tools are also available. Then there are some inbuilt statistical and analysis are available, chemical structures etc. are also available.

So, you have a lot of primary information. which can be very, very valuable to new researchers. All these things are available through the PATENTSCOPE. Now just to give you the idea that on the 10th, the new data will come. So, maybe this data will change after this, but as on May 9th 2024 the PCT application record is close to 4.8 million, then this is the offices

applications, the overall, and you see that all that updated data is available, and you can have country-wise profiling also. starting in the alphabetical order Argentina, Australia and so on. You can see that how many abstracts, documentary images, India OCR and collections are available. So, all this information can be taken from this PATENTSCOPE database. Now, coming to the search related activities in the PATENTSCOPE.

The search interface is available in 10 languages in which WIPO is accepting these things and these are the list of languages. For us obviously we are going to use English but PATENTSCOPE has Arabic, Bulgarian, Cambodian, Chinese, Danish, English, Estonian, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Thai, Vietnamese. So, you can search all the filing languages of the documents content in PATENTSCOPE.

So, there is a huge list of these search languages that are possible. And for example, if I go to that if you see query examples. One of the query example which we have selected readymade which is there in that list of quick examples electric cars and we have searched this electric car here in English language. So, different types of search outcome will come. Now, simple search is the default.

It is the default search string that will be available in the PATENTSCOPE and then once you have the simple search after that you can get advanced field combinations and cross lingual chemical compounds etc. So, simple search is default interface. So, without making any kind of issue and there are eight predefined search fields front page The search criteria you entered in this field will be searched in the front page of the document. So, on the front page where the title, abstract, name, numbers etc are there.

So, whatever search criteria like I mentioned electric car. So, this electric car word will be searched on the front page. then you have any field the search criteria you entered in

this field will be search in any fields of the document. So, in fact these fields if I open then in this case there will be a drop down menu like right now I have selected any field but in this drop down menu of field there will appear all these possible eight options, front page, any field, full text, English text and generally by default this is the

any field field that is appearing in the search criteria. So, search field, then full text, English text, ID number, IPC that is the patent classification code name. So, who is the inventor, applicant, company etc and the dates. So, you can actually play just by entering your search criteria whether you are looking for name, you are looking for date of or classification or maybe any field or front page title.

So, you will have a simple search option. So, like in that I was mentioning the any field now you can see this simple search where the field is front page. So, is it the front page, or is this the example where we are showing that these are some of the query examples that are available. So, on the front page whether we are going to search electric car, Smith Kline or solar panel then electric car whatever you want to search you can have.

Here in the search itself you can see that there are simple search, advanced search, field combination, cross lingual and chemical compounds all these are the possibilities in the search items. So, you can select in the field whether you want front page any field you want ID etc. So, that is possible. Then second you go for advanced search. We will see that if possible we will also show you live demo of this particular case where we are going to change the field and simply by simple search itself you will be able to get a lot of useful information.

After simple search, you can perform advanced search also. Now, advanced search is the patent scope expert search interface that can be used to create complex search strings, complex search queries using unlimited number of terms. The advanced search interface use field codes to define the fields in which search terms may be found. So, let us see some cases of how you are going to use this advanced search where we are going to use different types of field codes. Boolean operators, range operators etc.

So, for example, the Boolean operators we are using, range operators we are using, and field codes we are using. So, all these things we want to see that searching for inventions made by Steve Jobs published during the period from 2007 to 2009. Now, comprising the keywords touch in the description. So, this is what we are making an advanced search where we are seeing that Steve Jobs in Steve Jobs we are writing only jobs period 2007 to 2009 and the keyword which we are looking in this jobs patents touch and these are our

field codes in jobs applications during the period 2007 to 2009 it depends I want to extend the period I want to reduce the period and the description should have touch that is and description touch in English in English language.

So, these are the predefined field codes we need to give appropriate input to those field codes and we can add different types of Boolean operators the way we want to define the search. You can say that maybe you will add more you can say keywords it should be having touch also as well as mobile phones. and iPad, touch and MacBooks. So, different type of Boolean operators will help you in creating a more complex search strings.

So, in for inventor, DP for the duration of publication or public publication dates, EN\_DE for English description. So, you can find your this you may create. similar type of search strings on your own and you will see that how readymade answers will be available to you. The Boolean operator end in this case is used to ensure that all search terms are included in the search result during the period of 2007 to 2009 which are using the word touch and where the jobs now it is quite possible there can be a Steve Jobs there can be Matthew Jobs there can be Stephen Jobs so all those jobs who are there they may also come to this so you can also write the complete name not only jobs but the Steve Jobs it is it will have a better output

more efficient output. You may remember the principles of lean in IP. So, this is how you simply write jobs, it will create those outputs that are not coming from Steve Jobs. So, what type of inputs you are giving in your search strings, that also is an example of lean thinking in your IP portfolio.

Otherwise, first, you will get, let us say, 100 outcomes of this search string, and then you have to manually see that out of 100, how many of them belong to Steve Jobs, not some other jobs? 2 is again a range operator for defining the time period. Then, you can have a field combination interface also. where you can do a different types of field combinations like by adding and and and and in this way, you are able to enter multiple you can say criteria, which is very simple that we do in other patent databases also. Field combinations are possible, such as date and inventor, inventor company's name, etc.

So, you may create combinations as per your requirements. Again, it is the art of searching, the art of smart searching rather, which will help us get a better result with minimum effort. Then, it is just one example that I am writing. the name of the applicant and the publication date and I am using the "AND" operator here. So, this is one example of field combination, inventions done by Shimano in 2017.

More field combination examples are possible and it is important that again we have to do lot of practice with the different type of field combinations and see that if our combination changes from end to or how our results will change significantly. Then another type of searching which is possible that is cross-lingual information retrieval that is because you have allowed yourself to expand your search by including patent documents in your result list that were disclosed in a foreign language. And therefore, you have option of using the multiple language option of this PATENTSCOPE and it will help us in making our researches even more efficient. Here you see that we have given in the drop-down menu that you can do in English, French, German, and Spanish, and so many languages are available in the drop-down menu where you will see that you will be able to do expansion either in the form of supervised or in the form of automatic.

Let me go back to this slide, and you see the expansion modes are possible, automatic and supervised. Automatic is by default you may select supervised based on your requirements. Supervised means will allow you to select the technical domain associated with your query and the variants relevant to your query because it will expand your search to all those domains which are related to your particular term which you have entered. Automated means there is a predefined you can say,

algorithm available inside that and it will generate the results immediately without any further user input. So, you when you are doing the supervised more input fields are there and you have to give appropriate entries into that so that what related you can say technical domains you want to and automatically it will take care on its own no need to give any input from the user side and it will retrieve the search results. Then, select the level of precision. If you favour precision, an expanded query will be built in order to retrieve only the most relevant results at the risk of missing some results. If you favour recall, an expanded query will be built in order to retrieve more results at the possible expenses of accuracy.

So, when you are looking for Accuracy means how relevant your risk is. So, maybe some of the results may be missed, but you will get only relevant outcome. Let us say the meaning is I may get only five outcomes and all these five are very much relevant to my query, but there may be 1, 2, 3 which are not part of this outcome which may also be somewhat relevant to this particular query.

So, this is highly relevant. In other case you may have a more expanded list may be 10 where you have all possible you can say outcomes which is related to that here no such

outcome is missed but maybe some less relevant, some irrelevant IPs will also feature in this list. So, in the expanded query and the relevant query, this is the difference. So, you may see that whether you want all the data and then go for manual

You can say searching for that, or you want only a few. Since we have already discussed about lean IP, I understand that if I follow the principle of lean IP, I will only go, I may sacrifice some of the results and I will look for more relevant results only. And, in this way, your screen will come, you have English language, you are going for expansion mode in the automatic, no need of giving the supervised in the default, precision level is high. So, the highest level considers only the most relevant ones, and you are not looking for any kind of variants. Now, another possible search option is related to chemical compounds.

In the chemical compounds, which is very specific, you can say the use of PATENTSCOPE is for the chemical structure search, which allows users to search for chemical information in this PATENTSCOPE database. There are four options to perform this type of chemical compound search. it will go into more technical domain. So, I will not go into the details of how the chemical compound searches, but when we do these programs for specific group of users, those who are requiring the chemical structures, we may go for detailing of what are these four options and how to use these searches. So, this is about that chemical compound searches and with this we understood

that PATENTSCOPE is a very comprehensive search system. We need more and more practice We need to create better and better, smart and smart search strings for getting efficient results. We need to understand that advanced research, and advanced search is a very good option for giving you multiple options of getting the reports generated and those reports can be very extensive use for your IP related strategy because once you know that who is the inventor in which country these patents are available etc.

And based on that you can think of using your own IP in these different locations etc. So, PATENTSCOPE I think provides all these options to users where they can use them in a more effective manner about international uses of their IP. With this we come to end of this particular session. Thank you very much.