







IPR4SC

Developing Skills in Intellectual Property Rights Open Data for Sustainability and Circularity

Test report on Free Patents Online











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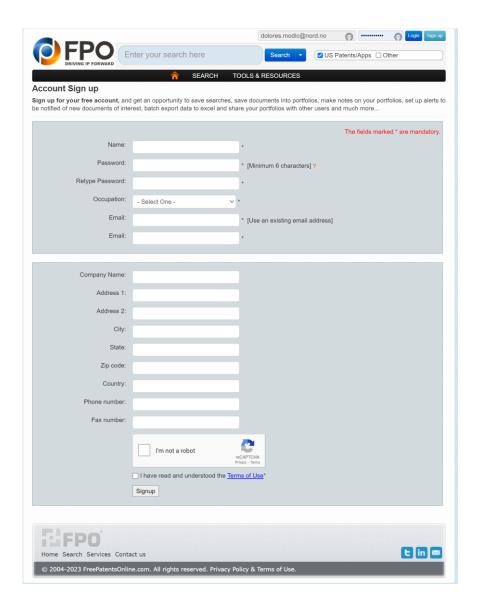




1. Introduction

The present document gives a brief description of the major functionalities of Free Patents Online (FPO), a free open access patent analytics tool.

FPO only requires minimal organizational credentials and contact information from users to be granted immediate access. The tool does not provide any analytics, nor does it go beyond patent data. Searching with a semantic query is not possible. Since this is a free open access tool, users might experience some commercials popping up, but they do not detract much from the user **experience**.







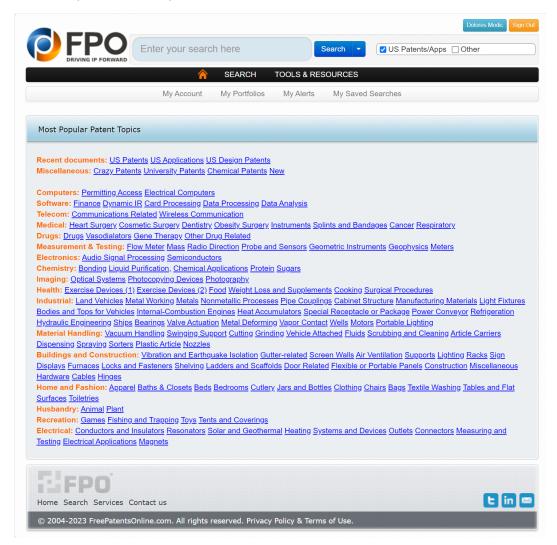






2. Home page

Once the user has registered, the tool displays the home page (shown in the next figure). FPO suggests a list of 'Most Popular Patent Topics' from which the user can choose.



A search bar finds place in the center of the screen. Here the user can select among different search modalities: keyword-based, by publication number, by application number, by accession number, and sematic search. Users interested in chemical compounds can exploit the 'Chemical' option. There is also the possibility to build searches with a guided procedure by clicking on the 'Use Search Builder' button.

3. Patent search

The tool allows for a **quick search function** as well as an **expert search**. Both are briefly described in the next paragraphs.

There are different reasons for doing a patent search. In practice each different type of search requires a slightly different approach, however the initial steps would typically be identical, so we do not make







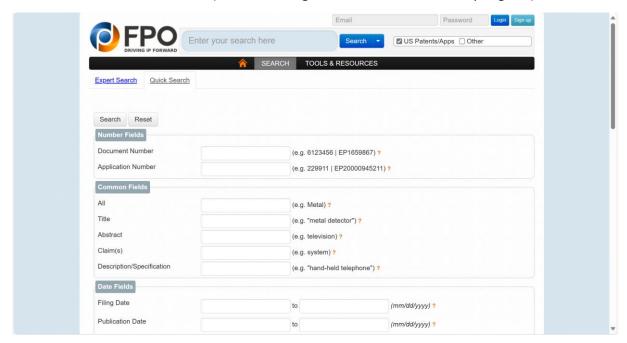




a distinction at this point. Same is true when we are using the IP tools for e.g. for state-of-the-art searches (what solutions do we know for my technical problem) or e.g. novelty/patentability searches (can I obtain a patent for my invention), other than in specific cases if the tool would allow for some specific filtering or similar (e.g. to only patents with so-called Y-tags with which some waste related patents are marked) - these we point out to in particular below.

3.1. Quick search

The quick search allows for a number of field searches, such as those connected to document number searches (if you already know a particular patent you would like to check), then searching with keywords in various parts of the document (e.g. throughout, title, abstract, etc.), several date fields, as well as information on the actors (inventors, assignees, examiners, or attorneys/agents).



3.2.Expert search

In the **expert search** interface, the user can build a query which will usually have several elements: search keywords, and logical operators (e.g., AND, OR, NOT), as well as further limitations to where the search query should run (e.g., only through abstracts). The tool will give you also suggestions on how to deal with permutations (e.g., using electronic* waste, which would allow for searching for "electronic waste", "electronical waste" or "electronics waste").

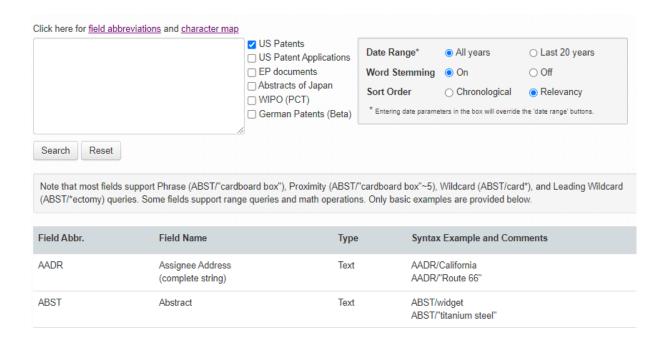












To build a query, **first observe limitations**. Is there a limitation on the number of keywords, is there limitations or extra options in terms of the search (wildcards, near-to, ...) for the tool etc. Note that for FPO most fields support Phrase (ABST/"cardboard box"), Proximity (ABST/"cardboard box"~5), Wildcards (ABST/card*), and Leading Wildcards (ABST/*ectomy) queries. However, it is not possible to do wildcard within exact phrases (e.g. "electronic* waste").

It is worth noting that the user will have to always (re-)tick the datasets to derive the results from (same would also apply to the quick search).



To test this tool we used the following keyword query option. We constructed the following query based on our example:

(remanufacturing machine OR remanufacturing device OR sorting machine OR sorting device OR circular economy OR sustainable manufacturing OR repair OR material recovery OR disassembly OR dismantling OR deconstruction OR reassembly) AND (electronic* waste OR e-waste OR electronic* component scrap OR electronic scrap) AND (separation sensor system OR sensor-based sorting OR advanced sensors OR electronic device component identification OR imaging sensor* OR thermal sensor* OR spectroscopic sensor* OR sensor array)

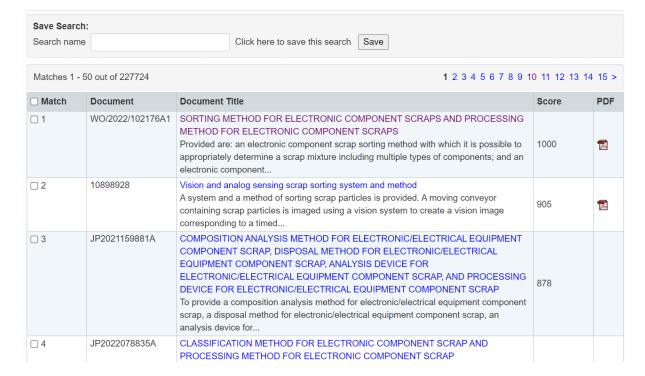












The search query led to many results (over 200,000 patents), as we still weren't too specific. Wider searches can be beneficial, and for circular and eco-innovations, which are often complex and necessitate different actors, also across industries to be involved, often the invention from one field/industry can be even more so than usual, usable for another new circular solution. However, one also wants to be as specific as possible.

The numbers of results will change in time depending on how fast the data is refreshed - FPO appears to have a very fast refreshment rate - daily. The refreshment rates are important as they allow you to observe the state of the art.

Since the number of results is high, we need strategies to bring it down. If you know additional details regarding the invention at hand you can add a more specific query, for example, use of image recognition to separate electrical components from other metal objects, focusing on copper and a particular consumer durable product type (hence adding the first part of the query, in *italic*):

(image recognition AND copper AND television) AND (remanufacturing machine OR remanufacturing device OR sorting machine OR sorting device OR circular economy OR sustainable manufacturing OR repair OR material recovery OR disassembly OR dismantling OR deconstruction OR reassembly) AND (electronic* waste OR e-waste OR electronic* component scrap OR electronic scrap) AND (separation sensor system OR sensor-based sorting OR advanced sensors OR electronic device component identification OR imaging sensor* OR thermal sensor* OR spectroscopic sensor* OR sensor array)

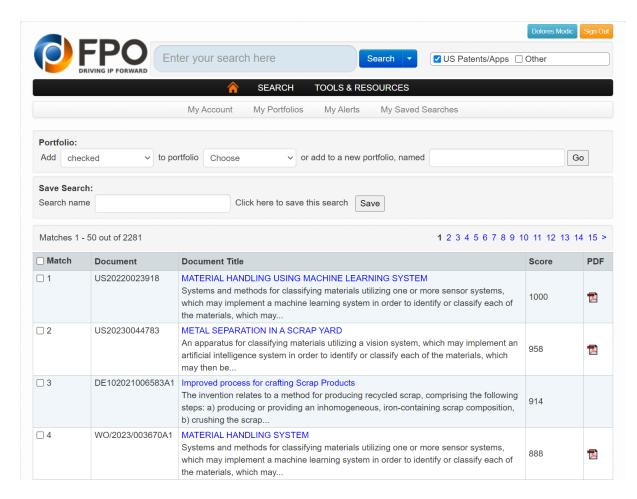












This further specification of the generic invention reduces the number of matches from 227,724 down to 2,281.

3.3. Results view

In terms of the **displayed information**, the most information is displayed for US patents, and less for others, such as EP documents. For some patents also the original *.pdf* file is available. What is interesting in FPO is that for individual patents the user can directly access to the list of other patents citing it, so he/she can track how the technologies evolve and are being cross-pollinated. You can also export a citation - the function is available for generating Endnote and BibText references.















Next useful feature is the so-called "score", which is the similarity in relation to your keyword query.

Typically your search results will be sorted according to these similarity score and they can be quite handy to give a first impression, firstly as it can allow you to check against the content and see how relevant they really are, and secondly, for a quick impression of how crowded the area is - which is also very interesting in some areas that might be seen within the circular economy as "new" - yet when comparing the potential technologies, one can discover that there are several technologies and solutions already in the space, although they might not have been using the more CE-oriented vocabulary.

Further for the example used here, reading the abstracts (inside FPO they call it Biblio, where the first part of that is the abstract and the second part is information on the parent patent) even the inventions









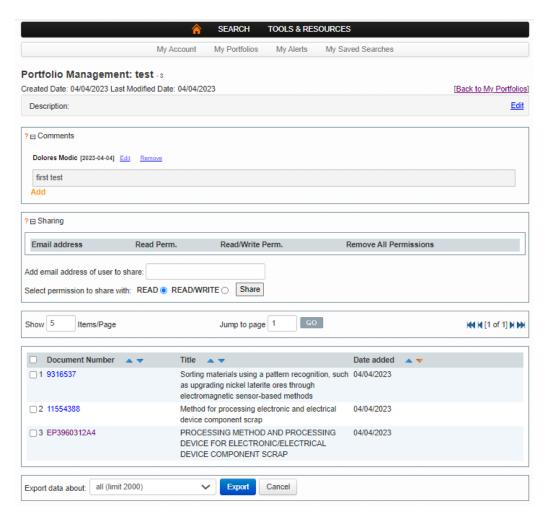


with the lower scores appear to be in the right generic 'ball-park' for the query but less specific to optical, copper and television, for example, field-effect-transistor (FET) sensor arrays for detecting and measuring ..., etc.

Once having the results, **no additional filters including those that would be useful for circular, sustainable, or eco- innovations are available** (e.g., having a filter for Y-tags or green inventory tags), similar as in other tools.

3.4. Document management

For this tool, there are several document management rudimentary functionalities. Beside allowing to save the query itself, you can also create portfolios (i.e., folders) with your different searches. You can also add comments to these. These portfolios can also be shared with others - all persons need to complete a simple registration to be able to access it.



Furthermore, you can export the results, with the limitation of export to pdf for up to 2000 results - whereas you can save under a certain portfolio at one time up to 1000 results. The Excel table generated would include information about the patent (document number, application number, type and publication and filling date and patent classifications) and information about the actors (inventor and assignee names - for Is data also with geolocation data).









