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What's it worth?

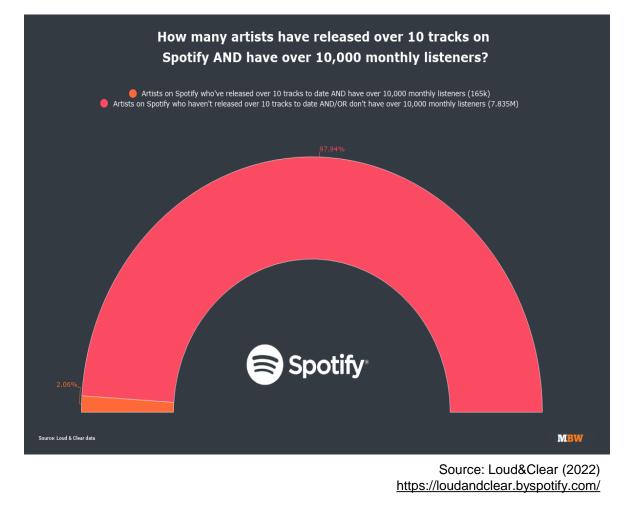
Predicting the Importance of Patents Using Supervised Learning

Dr. Matthias Niggli and Dr. Christian Rutzer

7th European COST Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Industry and Finance

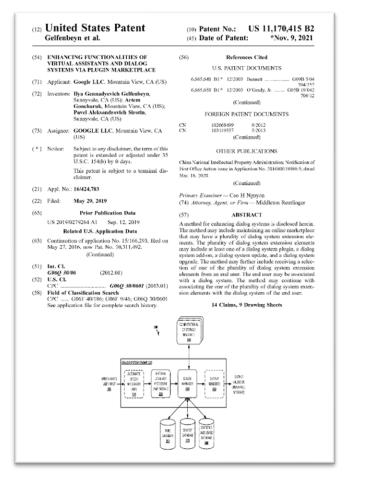
September 28, 2022

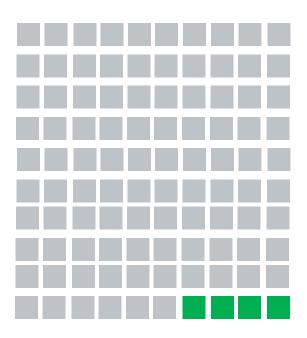




- There are about **8 million artists** on Spotify.
- But most artist don't get a lot of attention.
- Only **2%** (165'000) have at least 10'000 monthly listeners and more than 10 songs.

Similarly, only a fraction of patents is technologically important





From a sample of patents filed in 2015, only 4% have received more than 10 citations.

This presentation is about **how to separate important patents from unimportant ones**?



Outline

- 1. Background
- 2. Patents and Patent Data
- 3. Data Engineering
- 4. Model and Performance
- 5. Takeaways

Who we are





Dr. Christian Rutzer Deputy Director & Economist CIEB



Dr. Matthias Niggli Research Data Scientist & Economist CIEB

Why Bother Predicting the Importance of Patents?

- **Patents are booming**: 188'000 new patent applications submitted to the European Patent Office (EPO) in 2021.
- Patents are an early indicator for inventive activity (of firms, regions or even countries) and approximate future productivity (see, e.g., Kogan 2017; Hall 2007, 2005).
- But **patents**' **importance** can only be **observed retrospectively** with a time lag of up to 5 years!
- **Too late for business analytics** that are obviously interested in much shorter time spans.
 - Can we predict, which patents will become important in near-realtime?



Project funded by **Innosuisse**:

- Partners: **ZHAW** and **Econsight**.
- Proof-of-Concept.
- Implemented for 2 different technology fields («renewable energy», «mobility & storage»).

Patents and Patent Data

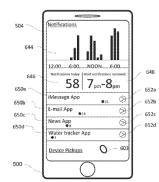


(12) United States Patent Cranfill et al.			(10) Patent No.: US 10,872,024 B2 (45) Date of Patent: Dec. 22, 2020		
(54)	USER INTERFACES FOR CONTROLLING OR PRESENTING DEVICE USAGE ON AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE		(58) Field of Classification Search CPC		
(71)	Applicant:	Apple Inc., Cupertino, CA (US)	(56) References Cited		
(72)	Inventors:	Elizabeth Caroline Cranfill, San Francisco, CA (US); Christopher P. Foss, San Francisco, CA (US); David C. Graham, Cupertino, CA (US)	U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS 5,483,261 A 1/1996 Yasutake 5,488,204 A 1/1996 Mend et al. (Continued)		
(73)	Assignee:	Apple Inc., Cupertino, CA (US)	FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS		
(*)	Notice:	Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.	CN 103294965 A 9/2013 CN 104471521 A 3/2015 (Continued)		
(21)	Appl. No.:	16/147,069	59 OTHER PUBLICATIONS		
(22)	Filed:	Sep. 28, 2018	Unknown Author-My Data Manager Track your mobile data usage and save money-appPicker-Aug. 18, 2015 (Year: 2015).*		
(65)		Prior Publication Data	(Continued)		
	US 2019/0347180 A1 Nov. 14, 2019		Primary Examiner — Tauqir Hussain Assistant Examiner — Boris D Grijalva Lobos (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Kubota & Basol LLP		
Related U.S. Application Data			(57) ABSTRACT		
(60)	Provisional application No. 62/692,831, filed on Jul. 1, 2018, provisional application No. 62/679,927, filed (Continued)		(37) ADSTRACT In some embodiments, an electronic device presents indi- cations of usage metrics for the device. In some embodi- ments, an electronic device sets, configures and/or enforces device usage limits. In some embodiments, an electronic		
(51)	Int. Cl. G06F 3/04 G06F 9/54		device limits access to certain applications during certain periods of time. In some embodiments, an electronic device suppresses auxiliary functions of certain applications when an application usage limit or restriction criteria associated		
(52)	U.S. Cl. CPC G06F 11/3438 (2013.01); G06F 3/04812 (2013.01); G06F 3/04817 (2013.01);		with those applications is reached. In some embodiments, an electronic device manages restriction settings with permis- sion optionally provided by another electronic device.		
		(Continued)	78 Claims, 282 Drawing Sheets		
		504 Notifications			

(54) US OF EI

- (71) Ap (72) Inv
- (73) As
- (*) No
- (21) Ap
- (22) Fil-

- (60) Pro 1,2
- (51) Int 60 GØ
- (52) U.S CF



Patents and Patent Data

- Patent data contain a lot of information that can be exploited.
- Patent data is rather messy and subject to many caveats.
 - Requires a good understanding of the patent corpus and how to handle it.
- For some issues there exist best practices in the literature, but a lot remains up to the scientist.
 - Many degrees of freedom.

How to Measure the Importance of Patents?

Patents cite other patents.

(56)

CN CN

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

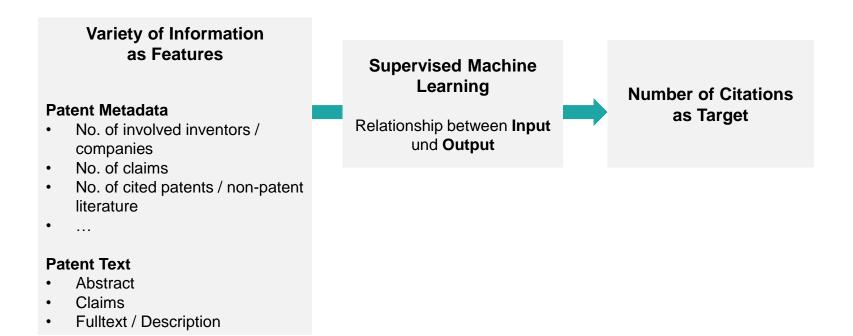
Number of received citations is positively related to technological innovation and the economic value of a patent (see Kogan et al. 2017 or Hall et al. 2005, for example) 5,483,261 A 1/1996 Yasutake 5,488,204 A 1/1996 Mead et al. (Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

103294965	Α	9/2013	
104471521	A	3/2015	
((Continued)		

How To Predict the Importance of Patents?

- Patents are cited only over time.
- Assessment of technological significance is not possible for new patents.



Data Engineering

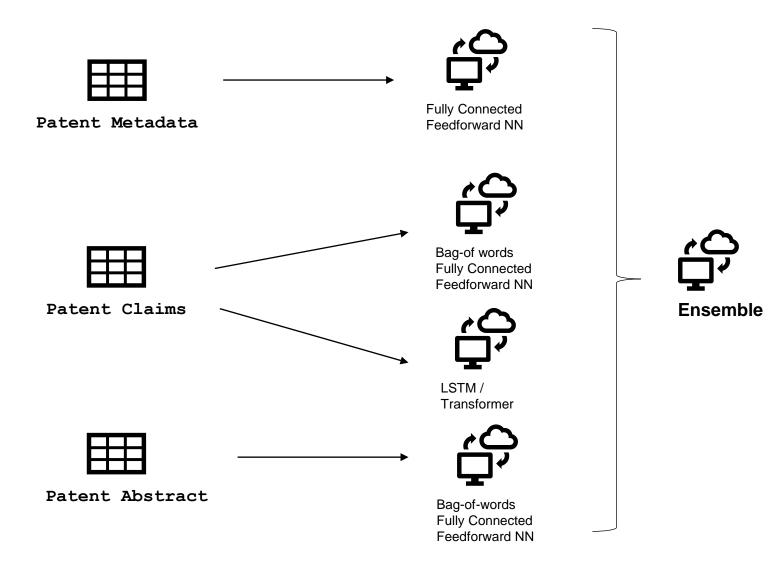
- The same invention is often codified in different patents (patent families).
 - If patent families are not considered correctly, data leakage!
- Features
 - Meta-data and text from the most cited patent of a family.
 - Standardization by priority year and technological field.
 - Standard NLP cleaning.
- Target
 - Family-to-family citations.
 - Citation quantiles of publication year and technological field.

Training a Classifier: Data Overview

Target	Features		
Forward Citations	Patent Claims	Patent Abstract	Patent Metadata
Grouped into 3 classes based on normalized number of forward citations: Top 20% Middle 40%	Cleaned and tokenized text	Cleaned and tokenized text	Normalized number of claims, assignees, etc.

Bottom 40%

Training a Classifier: Architecture



Training a Classifier: Performance

Technology Field	Number of Samples	Weighted F1 Score (All Patent Groups)	F1 Score (Top Patents)
Renewable Energy	4415	51.9%	59.5%
Mobility and Storage	4021	52.8%	61.1%

Takeaways

What we have learned

- Decent knowledge of patent data is crucial
- Many degrees of freedom
- Proof-of-concept successful (Performance in line with SOTA e.g., Chung & Sohn 2020; Lee, Kwon, Kim & Kwon 2018)
- Scalable framework to other technologies

Takeaways

What questions remain

- Is a classifier trained on patents from 2010-2016 reliable to predict new patents in 2022?
- How to best handle the trade-off between narrowly defined technology fields vs. the smaller number of corresponding samples?
- How to more efficiently leverage patent text for classification (preprocessing, embeddings, language models)?

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Literature

Chung, P., & Sohn, S. Y. (2020). Early detection of valuable patents using a deep learning model: Case of semiconductor industry. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 158, 120146.

Hall, B. H., Jaffe, A., & Trajtenberg, M. (2005). Market value and patent citations. *RAND Journal of Economics*, 36(1), 16-38.

Hall, B. H., Thoma, G., & Torrisi, S. (2007). The market value of patents and R&D: Evidence from European firms. In *Academy of Management Proceedings*, 2007(1), 1-6.

Lee, C., Kwon, O., Kim, M., & Kwon, D. (2018). Early identification of emerging technologies: A machine learning approach using multiple patent indicators. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 127, 291-303.