

A Survey of Patent Users

An Analysis of Tasks, Behavior, Search Functionality and System Requirements

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ABSTRACT

With a growing interest in Patent Information Retrieval, there is a need to better understand the context associated with patent users, their tasks, needs and expectations of patent search systems and applications. Patent search is known to be a complex, difficult and challenging activity, usually requiring expert Patent Information Specialists to spend a substantial amount of time sourcing (or not) documents relevant to their particular task. Information Retrieval provides a whole array of possible techniques and tools which could be applied to ease the burden of such retrieval tasks, and also make searching patents more accessible to non-Patent Information Specialists. In this paper, we report the findings from a survey of patent users conducted to ascertain information about patent users and their search requirements with respect to Information Retrieval systems and applications.

Categories and Subject Descriptors: H.3.3 Information Storage and Retrieval: Information Search and Retrieval

General Terms: Human Factors

Keywords: User Study, Patent Engineers, Patent Analysts

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades patent searching has changed dramatically from paper based access to instant online access, from library catalogue systems to internet search systems, from partially indexing to fielded and full text indexing to multi-modal indexing (i.e. images, chemical structures, diagrams, tables, etc) [2, 5]. And while patent search has been an important area of research for many years, it has largely been undertaken within the database community [5]. However, over the past few years several new initiatives within the IR community have been developing. Now, there are numerous large scale patent test collections available for IR research, and there has been a spate of workshops and symposiums on patent search promoting research

in this area¹. All these initiatives have been largely concerned with applying, researching and developing information retrieval tools, techniques and theory to address patent search problems. This has opened up an array of new search tasks that can be evaluated in IR, but while careful consideration has gone into the development of these evaluation tracks, it may be helpful to have a better overview of what patent searchers want from their information retrieval systems. This is to ensure that research and development of methods, and the like, fit appropriately within the patent user's search context, and that the provision of search services address their needs and expectations. Given the patent search context it is essential for developers of retrieval methods, systems and applications to ascertain the importance of the different search functionality that patent users desire and require [5]. While there have been several studies performed in the past which survey patent information specialists about specific search services (such as the British Library patent services [12] or the European Patent Office's web search service [11]), little other work has formally investigated their search requirements. To address this gap, we have conducted a survey of patent users in order to obtain a better picture of their search habits, preferences, and the types of functionality that they want/need and how important they perceive them to be, along with details about their search tasks (frequency, duration, etc).

In this paper, we first provide a brief overview of the different patent tasks, and related surveys and studies in this area (see Section 2). Then we describe the study undertaken here in Section 4 before presenting the results of the survey and the main findings in Section 5. The points raised in the background section are considered during the analysis of results, and the implications for systems research and development is discussed, before concluding and summarizing the work in Section 6.

2. BACKGROUND

In this section, we shall first provide a brief overview of the different patent retrieval tasks to provide the necessary background to the survey². Then we describe some of the previous surveys that have been conducted with patent users, prefaced by a description of the different categories of patent

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¹New initiatives on patent retrieval include: CLEF-IP, TREC-CHEM, MAREC, PaIR, AsPIRe, etc, see the IRF website <http://www.ir-facility.org/> for more details, while past initiatives on patent retrieval have been performed by NTCIR, see <http://research.nii.ac.jp/ntcir/> and TREC, see <http://trec.nist.gov>.

²We refer the reader to [10, 3, 7, 1, 2, 5] for a more comprehensive description of the field of patent search and retrieval.

users. Later in the discussion section we shall relate the past findings to the findings from this survey.

2.1 Patent Retrieval Tasks

According to Bonino et al[5], patent information users' tasks can be divided into three main categories: Search, Analysis and Monitoring.

Search Within this category there are a variety of different types of search tasks which require patents and non-patent information to be retrieved in order to accomplish a particular goal/work task (see below).

Analysis The analysis of patents can be broken into two main types: (i) micro analysis of individual patents, and macro analysis of a group of patents, such as a patent portfolio. The analysis is usually performed to evaluate and assess the Intellectual Property (IP), to map and chart the IP, to identify trends and competitors and also to identify new areas of potential to exploit.

Monitoring Akin to filtering, the monitoring of patents is usually performed by an agent to notify users about new incoming patent information to keep users abreast of the latest developments.

The focus of this paper is on surveying the requirements associated with the search tasks, which can be sub-divided into the following categories [7]:

State of the Art (SOA): identify patents for the purposes of a general review. Sometimes referred to as Landscaping or Technology survey.

Novelty (NOV): identify patents and non-patents which may affect the patentability of an idea/invention (performed before writing a patent application).

Patentability (PAT): given a patent application, ensure novelty.

Infringement (INF): identify patents or applications which cover the proposed product or process and are still in force.

Opposition (OPP): identify literature available to the public to show lack of novelty or inventive step of a granted patent. This type of search is sometimes referred to as Validity or Invalidity search.

Freedom to Operate (FTO): like infringement, but also includes non-patent literature.

Due Diligence (DD): analyze strengths, weaknesses and scope of IP rights.

The main emphasis in most of these tasks is to find all the relevant documents[5], especially for patentability and validity search tasks, where missing relevant documents is deemed unacceptable. This is because of the highly commercial nature of patents coupled with the high costs involved in creating a patent and infringing patented material. In turn, it is often required that patent searchers demonstrate that they have performed an exhaustive and comprehensive search. According to Bonino, et al.[5] published in 2010, the most common patent search tasks are: Patentability, Infringement, and Technology Survey, however in a survey[12] conducted in 2000, Novelty, State of the Art, and Infringement search were the most common tasks performed. This suggests that over time there has been a shift to Patentabil-

ity. In our survey, we asked participants about how often they perform different search tasks.

Recent work reviewing the field of patent retrieval concluded that while patent retrieval is a specialization of information retrieval which benefits from the developments in IR, it also warrants special attention and requires the development of models that are appropriately and properly adapted to the users and their information needs[5]. It is well known that patent analysts perform a number of difficult and challenging search tasks (such as Novelty search or Infringement search)[7] and rely upon sophisticated search functionality, tools, and specialised products[4]. Furthermore, these search tasks are often performed under stringent conditions (esp. regulatory and legal requirements), and they also require different search strategies to achieve the end goal (which in some cases means not actually finding documents, as there may be no document that exists which invalidates the claims of a patent or application)[4, 15, 8]. These conditions and the challenges faced by patent users need to be considered when designing IR systems for such users. In this work, we asked patent users what search functionality they think is important for helping them resolve their complex and difficult information needs.

Regarding patent users, there is a variety of users, and the types of search tasks that they perform vary depending on their roles. The main users of patents are Companies, Patent Analysts, Inventors, Researchers, Managers and Investors[5]. Each type requires the system for different types of search tasks. For example, Patent Analysts may be employed to determine the patentability of applications, an Inventor may wish to determine whether their ideas are novel, an investor may wish to buy out a particular area, managers may wish to identify new trends, and researchers not wanting to re-invent the wheel may need to find existing solutions or technology. According to Bonino et al[5], "professional patent searchers typically prefer more advanced functionalities, with a higher degree of control on tool capabilities and freedom in setting search parameters, while occasional users (such as managers) often require an easy to use interface and simpler commands". This suggests that professional patent searchers prefer more advanced functionality than managers and occasional users.

2.2 Past Surveys of Patent Users

In the past, two major surveys of patent users have been undertaken. These were undertaken to ascertain whether users were satisfied with the search services provided. The first was conducted by the British Library in 2000, and the second was conducted more recently in 2007 by the European Patent Office.

Newton [12] reports a survey of users of the British Library Patent Information Centre. The main finding of the survey was that the introduction of the internet has significantly impacted upon user requirements and that the services provided by the library need to adapt to the technological changes. A survey of 277 users of the Patent Information Centre was conducted. Most of those surveyed were from the south of England, predominately from the greater London area, and were mainly patent professionals, agents and searchers. Notably, since internet search services were introduced a significant decline in library visits by those surveyed was found, while a significant increase in the usage of internet services was found. The survey revealed that most

of the searches conducted were to check originality (novelty) around 40% in total, background searches (around 20%), and protection searches (validity) (20%), followed by tracking competitors, identifying trends, and investing.

McDonald-Maier [11] reported findings from a survey conducted in 2007 based on approximately 400 esp@cenet users³. This study revealed that esp@cenet users wanted full text field search capabilities with a fast response time. The key fields that they wanted to search on were applicant, title and abstract along with keyword search of the full text, number search and patent class. This survey also revealed that users wanted a clear and easy to use interface, enabling access and navigation through the collection, and the ability to easily manipulate results. Of growing concern was the need for machine translation of results. Also of interest was the number of non patent search specialists using the esp@cenet database – a significant rise in technical and managerial staff, as well as an increase in academics. This suggests patent search systems need to be more accessible to a greater variety of users.

Other related work has been conducted by Foglia [8] who outlines user search strategies for the patentability search, while Tseng et al [15] report on an analysis of patent search engineers and their search tactics for patentability. The main finding from this research is that in order to complete their search tasks, numerous rounds of retrieval are undertaken to ensure that they have found as many of the relevant documents as possible. This practice is also noted in [4, 5], where they state that patent searchers will often employ an iterative search strategy to complete their task and find all relevant documents. To formulate a more detailed appreciation of this aspect of the search process, our survey asked patent users about the number of queries that they issue and the length of time searching and querying.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In this paper, we aim to provide a descriptive analysis of the search requirement and functionality that patent users require and desire when performing their search tasks, coupled with a more detailed account of their demographics, search tasks and search behavior. So, our investigation of patent users and their search requirements set out to obtain a better picture of the following research questions:

- What are the demographics of patent information specialists?
- How do they perform patent search tasks?
- What do they require as important search functionality?
- What is their ideal patent search system?

To this end, we performed an online survey asking a series of questions about their background, search behavior, important search functions, etc. This allowed us to gain an overview of patent search users, before carrying out a more detailed analysis of their requirements. The next section describes how we conducted our survey.

³ esp@cenet is a free online patent search system provided by the EPO, see <http://www.espacenet.com/>.

4. METHODS

The survey instrument⁴ that we used consisted of an on-line questionnaire with 86 questions consisting of four parts:

Demographics: To obtain some basic background and demographics of the subjects we canvassed the participants for details about their age, gender, nationality, language, location, education level, role, job title, and client type.

Domain and Search Tasks: This section ascertained information about their patent search domain, the types of search tasks they performed and how often they performed these tasks.

Search Functionality Requirements: In this part of the survey we asked participants to rate the importance of different types of functionality for query formulation, search assessment and navigation, and search management.

Open Ended Questions: Several open ended questions were asked to ascertain other desirable search functionality, the main functionality used to search, and what would make an ideal system.

The survey was designed to be completed in approximately 30 minutes, which restricted the number of questions that we could include. To obtain a large and representative sample we sent the survey instrument out to two patent user group mailing lists: the Confederacy of European Patent Information User Groups (CEPIUG) and the international Patent Information Users Group (PIUG). In total, these lists have over 700 members from over 27 different countries, and of these members, approximately 300 are patent information specialists. We received 81 responses in total to the survey. In the following section, we shall provide a description of the results along with an analysis.

5. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Patent User Demographics

We began our analysis by looking at the demographics of the patent user community. Of the 81 subjects, 58% were male, while 42% were female, with 60% of subjects between 39 and 59 years old (see Figure 1 for a complete breakdown). The nationality of the subjects was from 14 different coun-

⁴Ethics approval from the University of Glasgow was obtained to conduct this survey (Reference code: ETHICS-FIMS00638).

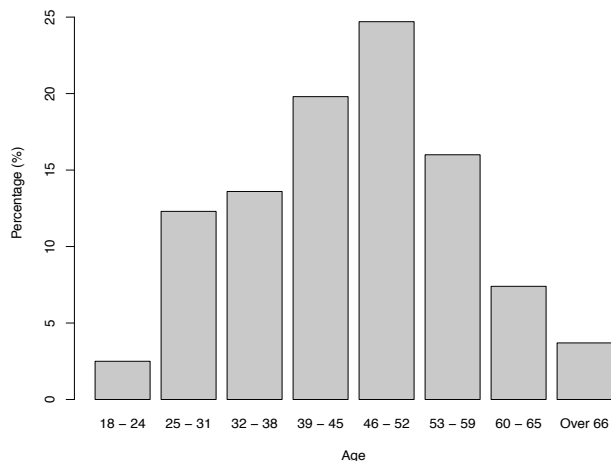
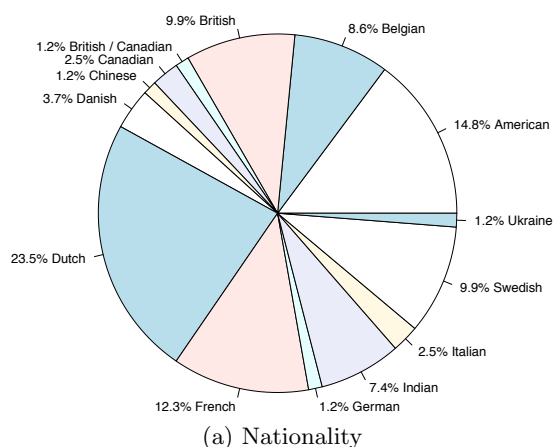
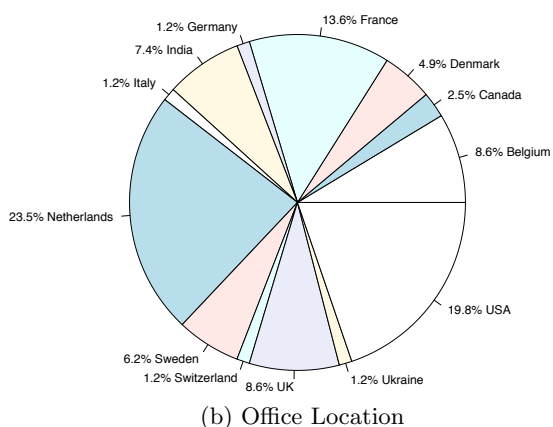


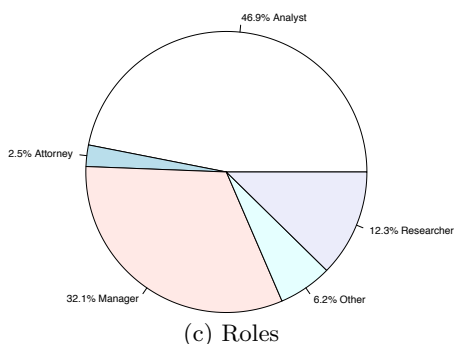
Figure 1: The age of patent users in years.



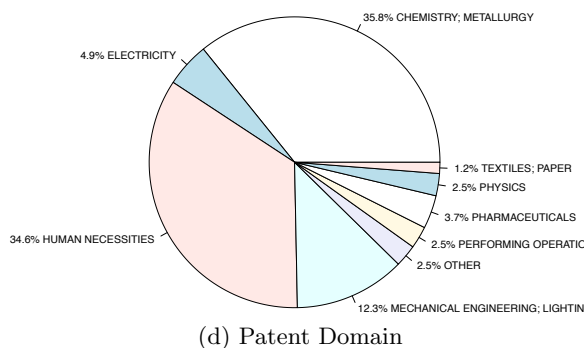
(a) Nationality



(b) Office Location



(c) Roles



(d) Patent Domain

Figure 2: A slice of the demographics of Patent Users: (a) Nationality, (b) Office Location (Country), (c) Role in the organization, and (d) the Patent Domain according to the high level IP Classes.

Search Task	SOA	NOV	PAT	INF	OPP	FTO	DD
SOA	1.00	.249	.195	.113	.238	.070	.276
NOV		1.00	.657	.144	.176	.181	.163
PAT			1.00	.233	.247	.273	.231
INF				1.00	.472	.519	.436
OPP					1.00	.424	.391
FTO						1.00	.464
DD							1.00

Table 1: Search Task Correlations (using Spearman rho **Bold** denotes statistically significant at $p \leq .05$.)

tries with nationalities represented the most being Dutch, American, French, and British (see Figure 2a). While the locations of their offices were from 13 different countries with the top locations being in the USA, Netherlands, France, Belgium and the UK (see Figure 2b). Almost all subjects primarily searched in English (98%), with a few also using German, French and Dutch (less than 15% in total). The educational background of patent users surveyed revealed that most are highly educated, with over 65% of our participants hold a post graduate degree (PhD 23.5% and Masters 43.2%), while the remaining held degrees (28.5%) and diplomas (4.9%).

Most subjects worked full time (91%) and the clients that they worked for were predominately internal i.e. within the same organization (88%), the rest were external (22%) or both (10%). A listings of the types of positions held by the participants is shown in Table 3. The most frequent job titles found in our survey was a *patent information specialist*, followed by *patent analyst*. However, the job titles were indeed found to vary across organisations. In a post analysis of these job titles we categorized the titles into several roles: *analyst*, *manager*, *researcher*, *attorney*, and others. The roles of the subjects were as follows: Analysts (46.9%), Managers (32.1%), Researchers (12.3%), Attorneys (2.5%) and other roles (6.2%), see Figure 2c. While the proportion of patent attorneys was small in our survey, they were frequently mentioned as a collaborator within the team. These results complement the findings of the esp@cenet study, and show that over half of the patent users are non-Analysts with Managers and Researchers making up a good proportional of patent users.

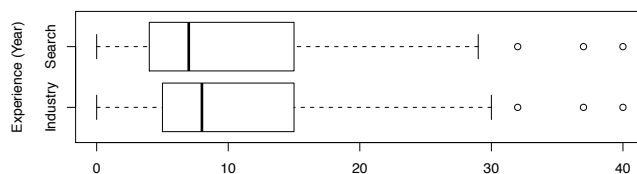


Figure 3: Experience: Patent industry and Patent Search.

Figure 3 shows the participants' search experience as well as industry experience in the patent domain. As can be seen from the graphs, most participants have several years experience in patent search, with an average of around seven years.

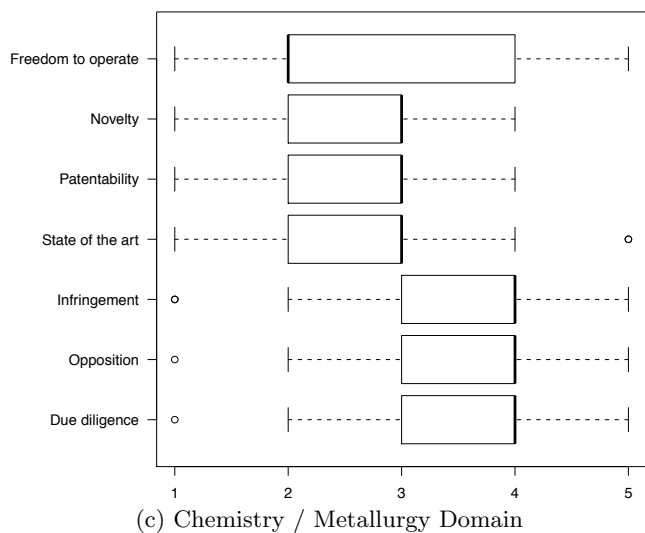
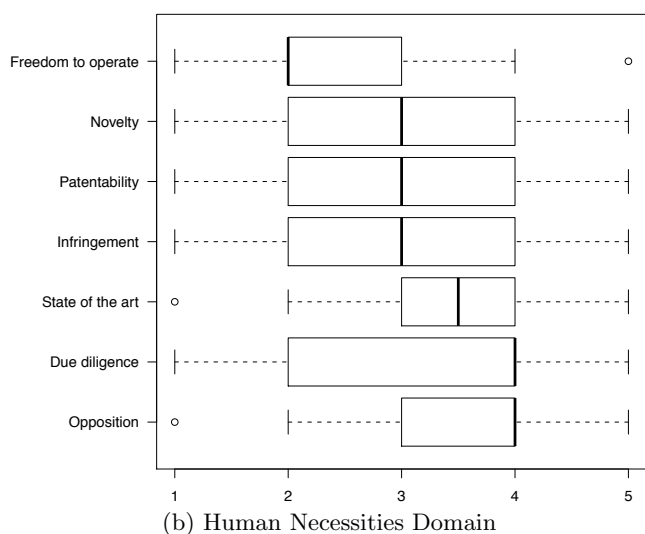
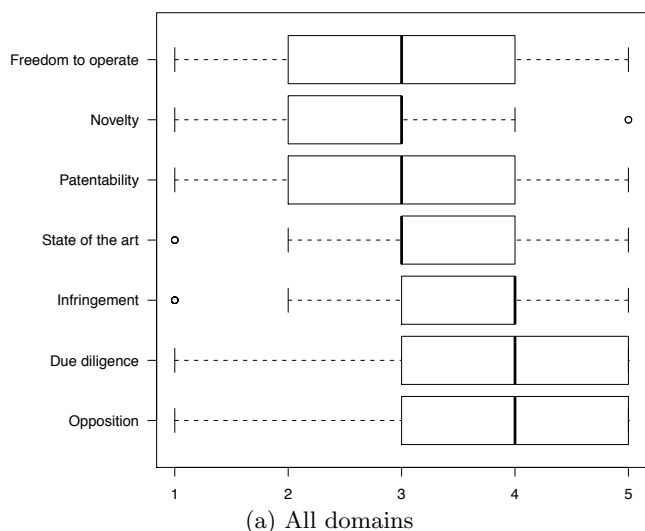


Figure 4: Frequency of Search Tasks performed by Patent Users for: (a) All domains, (b) Human Necessities, and (c) Chemistry / Metallurgy, where 1 indicates Mainly/Daily to 5 which indicates Rarely/Never).

5.2 Domains and Search Tasks

To gain a deeper insight into the patent user community, we analyzed the data across domains and search tasks. Figure 4 shows the result of the analysis along with the data of all domains. The tasks such as *Freedom to operate* search, *Novelty* search, and *Patentability* search were frequently performed by our participants, while the *Opposition* search and *Due diligence* search were rarely performed. These findings lend weight to the assertion made in [5], which claimed that Patentability was one of the main search tasks, and reaffirms the finding in [12] that Novelty search is also a main search task.

In Figure 2d, we report the breakdown of the respondents given the patent domains they work in predominantly. The domains correspond to the highest IP class assigned to Patent Documents. It can be seen from the pie chart that most respondents worked in the area of Chemistry/Metallurgy (35.8%) and Human Necessities (34.6%), followed by Mechanical Engineering (12.3%) and then all the other class domains. We then examined the effect of the two most popular domains on the frequency of search tasks (see Figures 4b and 4c). The breakdown across domains suggests that the frequency of search tasks was reasonably similar across the subject domains. However, the main difference between domains was that in the Chemical/Metallurgy domain the Freedom to Operate and State of the Art search task was more frequently performed than within the Human Necessities domain.

To appreciate the relationship between the search tasks that participants performed in common we measured the correlation between the search tasks undertaken by participants. The results of the pair-wise comparison of search tasks are shown in Table 1. As can be seen, a reasonably high (and significant) correlation was found between the Novelty search and Patentability search (as noted earlier novelty is usually performed given an idea, and patentability is performed given the patent application). The Freedom To Operate search and Infringement search also showed a significant positive correlation. As the description of these search types indicates (see Section 2.1), there are common elements in these search tasks too. The Freedom to Operate search is conducted to determine if a product is not generating an infringement, while an Infringement search is conducted to determine whether some one does not have full freedom to operate. Essentially, these search tasks are two sides of the same coin.

5.3 Search Behavior

In the previous subsection we obtained a macro level view of the search tasks of patent users. This subsection focuses on ascertaining specific details about the user search behavior when performing the tasks in particular domains and under various conditions. The results for this subsection were obtained by asking participants to indicate the maximum, the average, and the minimum amount of time that they spent completing their most frequently performed search task, formulating individual (single) queries, and evaluating or judging individual documents, along with the number of queries they submitted and the number of documents that they examined. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 2. The values reported are the median of each category as the variance of data was large.

As can be seen in the rows for all patent users (referred to as Overall in the Table), the effort required to complete a patent search task are quite substantial. On average a typical search task will take 12 hours to complete and range from a minimum of 3 hours to a maximum of 40 hours (based on the median values). This is substantially longer than the typical web search[6], as even a simple task can take hours to complete. These findings confirm that patent searching largely follows an iterative search paradigm [5]. On average, it takes around 12 hours to complete the search task consisting of roughly 15 queries and the judgement of 100 documents, with each query taking approximately 5 minutes to formulate, while each document takes around 5 minutes to judge. The minimum and maximum cases show the range for each component within the search task.

We further examined how the duration and quantity of the different factors varied according to search task, domain, academic level of education, and client type. We only used the average data for this part of the analysis and so values in the lower part of the table should be compared to the Overall Average. Table 2 reports the median values for the Search Task Completion Time (in hours), the time to formulate a each single query (in minutes), the time to evaluate and assess a document (in minutes), the number of queries submitted, and the number of documents assessed. We can make a number of observations based on this analysis.

First, we can see that the Novelty search and Patentability search require a similar amount of effort on behalf of the patent searcher. So does the Infringement search and Freedom to Operate search. These similarities echo our earlier examination of the task type correlation (See Table 1).

Second, the subject domains were found to have some effect on the query formulation process. For example, in the Chemistry domain substantially more time is required to formulate a query and more queries are submitted when compared to the human necessities domain. This is perhaps not surprising since in the Chemistry domain, queries often take the form of complex chemical structures which have numerous variations. On the other hand, the time taken to assess the relevance of documents is very similar, as is the number of documents examined.

Third, the level of education of respondents appears to have a noticeable effect on their patent search behavior. Our results suggest that those with a PhD tend to take longer to formulate a query than the other groups. However, perhaps compensating for this, they also tended to issue fewer numbers of queries than the other groups. It may be that holders of a PhD might have a more advanced knowledge of the subject which enables them to formulate more effective queries, and thus need less of them. Alternatively, it is maybe that non-PhD holders are more cautious preferring to issue more queries because they feel they do not have as much knowledge, and require to issue more queries to refine their information need, and reduce their uncertainty. While we can not provide a definitive answer here, this does suggest that education levels may influence the interaction with the system, and this certainly warrants further investigation.

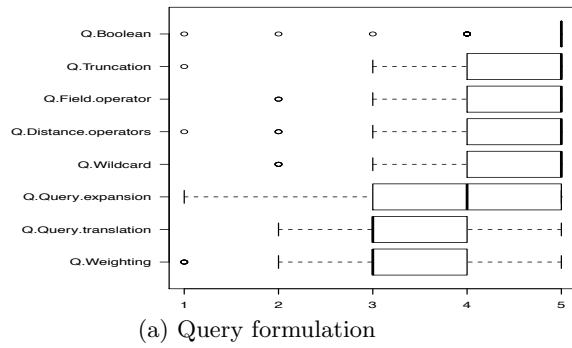
Finally, our results suggest that more effort was expended on external clients than internal clients (see the bottom rows of Table 2). We can speculate that there can be a higher degree of uncertainty in capturing the information needs of external clients coupled with the need to ensure that the searcher has been diligent and exhaustive i.e. earning the

trust and respect of external clients usually requires going the extra mile (especially if being paid by the hour). It may also be that the criticality of the search task performed for external clients often demands a more thorough and exhaustive search to be carried out.

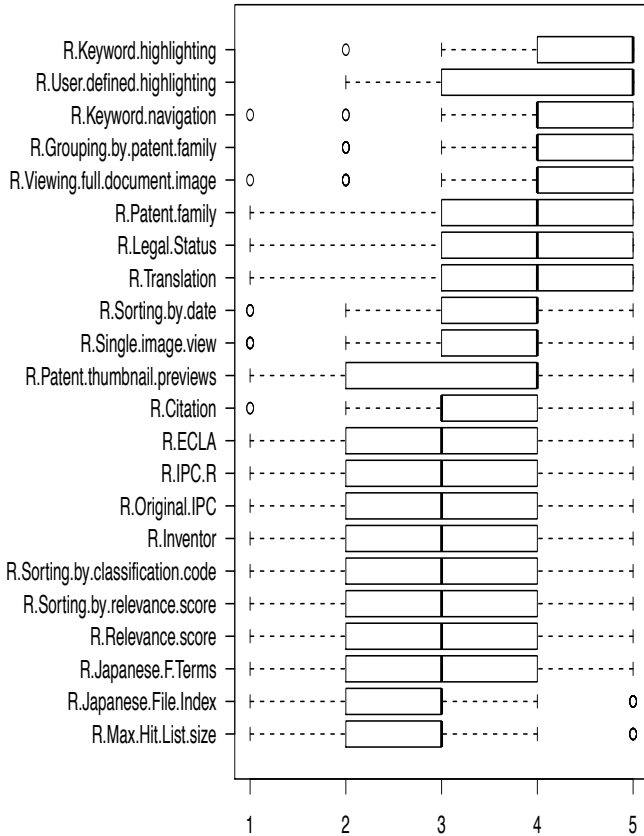
5.4 Search Functionality and Requirements

Category	Breakdown	Search Task Completion Time (Hour)	Single Query Formulation Time (Mins)	Single Document Relevance Judgement Time (Mins)	# Queries Submitted	# Documents Examined
Overall	Minimum	3	1	1	5	10
	Average	12	5	5	15	100
	Maximum	40	20	25	40	600
Search Task	SOA	13.5	7.5	4.5	10.0	75
	NOV	11.0	5.5	6.0	15.5	75
	PAT	12.2	6.5	9.0	10.0	50
	INF	15.0	3.0	5.0	20.0	300
	OPP	20.0	10.0	5.0	20.0	300
	FTO	15.0	5.5	5.0	20.0	200
	DD	20.0	5.0	3.0	10.0	150
Domain	Human Necessities	11.0	2.0	4.5	15.0	100
	Chemistry Metallurgy	12.5	10.0	5.0	20.0	100
Education	Bachelor	15.0	5.0	7.0	15	100
	Masters	15.0	3.5	5.0	15	100
	Phd	12.0	10.0	5.0	10	200
Clients	Internal	12.5	5.0	5.0	15	100
	External	17.5	10.0	4.5	20	150

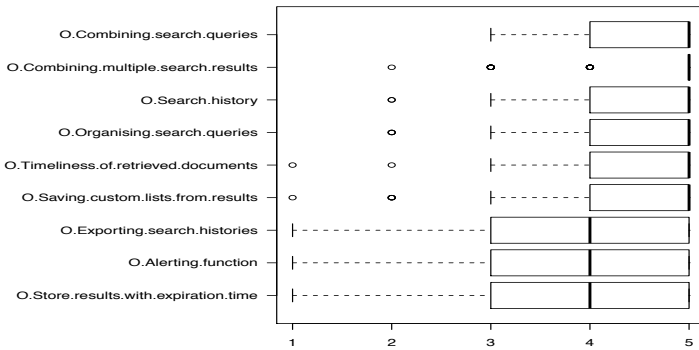
Table 2: Search effort (time and quantity) expended to complete a task.



(a) Query formulation



(b) Result assessment and navigation



(c) Search management, organization and history

Figure 5: Important search features (1: Strongly disagree; 5: Strongly agree)

So far we have gained a greater insight into the search behavior of patent users across several dimensions. However, in this section we examine the requirements and generic search functionality that patent users believe is important in helping them complete their patent retrieval search tasks. To achieve this goal, we asked our participants to rate the importance of a number of retrieval application and search features. We used a 5-point Likert scale where participants were asked to indicate a level of agreement to a statement such as “Boolean Operators are important to formulate effective queries”, “Patent family information is important to accurately assess the relevance of retrieved documents”, and “Combining multiple search results is important for my work” and we fielded responses of strong disagreement (1) to strong agreement (5). As mentioned in Section 3, the system features were roughly grouped into (a) query formulation, (b) results assessment and results navigation, and (c) search management, organization and history. The results of this analysis are shown in Figure 5; Table 4 lists the definitions of the feature codes.

The most consistent pattern in the results was the scale: the median value of almost all 40 system features rarely goes below point 3 on the Likert scale. This suggests that the patent community can appreciate and desire a wide range of search functionality during the course of undertaking patent search tasks. This also suggests that they are also willing to adopt and leverage search functionality to complete their task. This is in stark contrast to the behavior of typical web searchers who prefer simple minimalist search functionality and rarely, if ever, use any advanced search functionality[14].

Within the three different groups of system features, there were some very noticeable differences. Within the query formulation group, the results show that Boolean operators were very important to almost all respondents. Proximity, truncation, wildcards and field operators were important to most respondents (80-91%). On the other hand, Expansion and Translation were seen as important by only around half the respondents, while a large proportion of respondents were impartial to these features. This may be because they have not used such functionality often enough to form an opinion, or because such functionality is not required as most respondents searched primarily in English. Finally, the Weighting of terms in the query obtains a very mixed response where most respondents are impartial while the rest are split between it being important and not important. This may be because of the difficulties associated with weighting query terms manually. It appears that the features that introduce some uncertainty in the process (i.e. Weighting, Expansion and Translation) are not considered to be as important as the other very precise operators, which can be controlled and have a precise semantic and interpretation. This is perhaps due to the fact that Patent Analysts are often required to fulfill strict and stringent practices given the legal and regulatory requirements.

In the results assessment and navigation section, the most important features were highlighting of keywords to facilitate navigation within documents as well as features that enabled the results set to be grouped by patent family, status, and date, and the document to be viewed. Of slightly lesser importance was functionality that sorted or grouped by relevance, classification and class codes, access to citations and maximum size of the result list. The utility of the different features is likely to impact upon the perceived im-

portance of these features, it is an open question as to how and when these features (and the others feature) could be engaged to increase the efficiency or effectiveness of retrieval.

Perhaps more interestingly, within the search management group of features most were designated as very important. This suggests that crucial to most patent search tasks is the recording and tracking of the search activities (i.e. ensure accountability and audit mechanisms are available to demonstrate due diligence in performing a search task). This makes sense given the nature of the tasks, but also because the tasks often span several days. If the previous search paths or results were re-examined this would add extra time to the task. Or worse still, some documents might be missed or skipped if a searcher is not meticulous in recording where they have been. Missing documents could lead to potentially disastrous consequences.

Recall that in [5], it was hypothesized that patent analysts would prefer more fine grained and precise control over their search, while managers and other users would prefer simpler querying functionality[5]. To examine this hypothesis, we further investigated the effect of roles on the perceptions of search feature importance and compared the perceptions of the analyst group to the manager group. The results of this analysis are shown in Figure 6, 7, and 8, respectively. Our results suggest that the two groups generally had a similar perception on the search functionality. This provides evidence against the hypothesis that managers prefer simpler search functionality when querying. However, there were some noticeable differences between the two groups for particular search functionality. For example, in query formulation, the analyst group tended to appreciate the query expansion and weighting function stronger than the manager group (See Figure 6). While, in results assessment and navigation section, the analyst group tended to appreciate more features than the manager group (see Figure 7). A similar trend was found in the search management section (See Figure 8). These findings tend to suggest that it is the navigation, organization and management of search results and the search which are more important to analysts than managers, as opposed to simpler querying functionality. These findings also imply that facilitating, tracking and supporting long term interaction is a critical requirement for analysts.

In the open ended questions, we asked respondents to list additional search functionality which they felt was very important. Other features which we did not ask about, yet were mentioned as important by our respondents were image search, statistical analysis, reporting tools, claim progress mapping (e.g., filed to granted status), and citation traversal functions. Most of these types of functionality again suggest that it is post-retrieval interaction that is important and should provided by a patent search tool/system.

Furthermore, these findings suggest that research and development of models, methods and systems for patent search needs to consider the search and interaction requirements of the different types of patent users. It would appear that patent users prefer search functionality which provides a high degree of control and precision for accomplishing their search tasks, and that supporting post-search interaction, navigation, organization and management of results is perceived to be crucial to the successful accomplishing of tasks. Since patent searchers are willing to spend a lot of time and effort in constructing queries and examining documents it

is important that the tools and systems developed support their needs and requirements.

5.5 On the Ideal Patent System

As the final part of the survey we included an open ended question asking what the users thought would be in an ideal patent system. This questions was asked to elicit other major factors which would be important to the development IR systems for patent search.

Approximately 17 responses referred to existing patent databases (both commercial and freely available systems) as ideal or close to ideal if they provided some extra functionality or were combined with other existing systems. While, 11 responses indicated that an ideal patent retrieval system would not be possible. Three responses provided technically correct answers like “Fast accurate retrieval of only relevant document”, and “One that retrieves all of the relevant references and none of the irrelevant references”. These responses are very close to the text book definition of an ideal retrieval system[16], and show that effectiveness is definitely a key evaluation criteria. Many respondents also indicated that efficiency and the need for speed was paramount. But perhaps Simmons[13] best sums up many of the features of an ideal patent retrieval system which many of our respondents touched upon in their descriptions:

the ideal patent information system [...] would have universal coverage of all patents from all countries, with immediate updating. It would provide maximum recall with minimum false drop. Chemical structures would be searchable from specific and generic queries, with retrieval of all records with any amount of overlap between the query structure and the structures disclosed in the patent. Mechanical and electrical drawings would be searchable. All inventive concepts would be indexed for retrieval, and all prior art disclosed in the patent would be retrievable and distinguishable from the technology claimed as new. Search strategy building would be intuitive. There would be easy access to the original documents. And the system would be inexpensive and accessible by both large companies and SMEs.

The point regarding accessibility is particularly important and was emphasized by a number of respondents, who had great cause for concern with respect to coverage and access with numerous responses stating something to the effect of, “access to all information in one language of choice”. Interestingly, while within the descriptions of ideal systems many pointed out the need for machine translation, overall most respondents indicated that machine translation was not as important as other features. This might be because current machine translation techniques are not adequate, and that this presents one of the major challenges for patent information retrieval (a sentiment expressed in both [2] and [5]).

6. CONCLUDING DISCUSSIONS

This paper reported the results of a survey of patent users. We aimed to elicit the general requirements of search system functionality required by patent users. In contrast to previous work, we have performed a more detailed and specific survey of such users. Since we were aware of the importance of the user context [9] (e.g. work tasks, roles, educational

background, and interaction) in the design of IR systems, we also reported the search behavior and the effect of several factors. However, providing an accurate picture of a large international community like the patent users is challenging, and this paper can only offer a part of it. Nonetheless, the descriptive statistics and analysis reported here should serve as an excellent starting point for further research of patent search and development of patent search systems and applications. Some of the highlights of our findings were:

- Our results indicate that patent search tasks are inherently interactive – requiring multiple iterations, support for the combination, organization and management of results, while searching needs to be considered in context of the larger task at hand. An environment where a long-term interaction history is recorded and effectively incorporated to support subsequent interactions appears to be very desirable.
- It appears that the domain and type of user are likely to affect the design of query formulation and specification. However, there might be a common requirement on the presentation of retrieved documents for relevance judgements.
- A similar set of functionality might support multiple types of search by understanding the characteristics of search tasks. For example, Novelty search and Patentability search are likely to require a similar functionality. The same might apply to Freedom to Operate search and Infringement search. The design of search interfaces and search system can take these trends into consideration.
- Our results also indicate that patent analysts and managers both demand search functionality and features which provide control over the searches being undertaken. In particular, our results indicate a strong preference towards functionality that provides fine-grained control over the search process using operators with a clear semantic and interpretation. For example, in query formulation, the operators to control the *matching* tended to be more appreciated and perceived as more important than the *weighting* or translation of query terms. This suggests that a real-time preview of the sample texts that match the current query might be a useful feature to predict the performance of search.

These findings motivate further research into understanding more deeply the importance of each type of functionality within the different patent search tasks, along with a better understanding of the context in which the search is undertaken. The design of Information Retrieval methods, systems and applications should be tailored to patent users' needs and behavior. This study provides useful insights into their needs and requirements, which can be used to conduct further research in a more directed way. Finally, these findings also impact upon the development of test collections and tasks for evaluation that should be created – where the focus is certainly on provisioning for interaction, organization and management; and this presents a significant challenge for future research.

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#	Job Title
13	Patent Information Specialist
5	Patent Analyst
4	Patent Engineer, Patent Information Analyst, Research Engineer
3	Consultant, Information Scientist, Manager IP
2	Information Manager, IP Analyst, IP Information Specialist, Patent Attorney, Patent Information Manager
1	Documentation Manager, Information Analyst, Information Professional, Information Researcher, Information Specialist, IP Director, IP Information Scientist, IP Manager, Litigation Research Analyst, Managing Member, Patent Administrator, Patent Agent, Patent Information Scientist, Patent Searching Manager, Principal Scientist, Quality Manager, Reference Librarian, Scientific Advisor, Scientific Information Researcher, Scientist, Searcher, Specialist, etc.

Table 3: Job titles

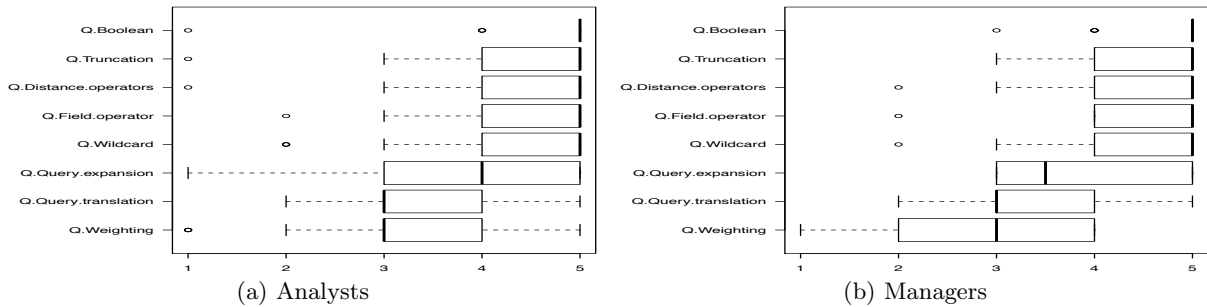


Figure 6: Important techniques for query formulation (Analysts vs. Managers)

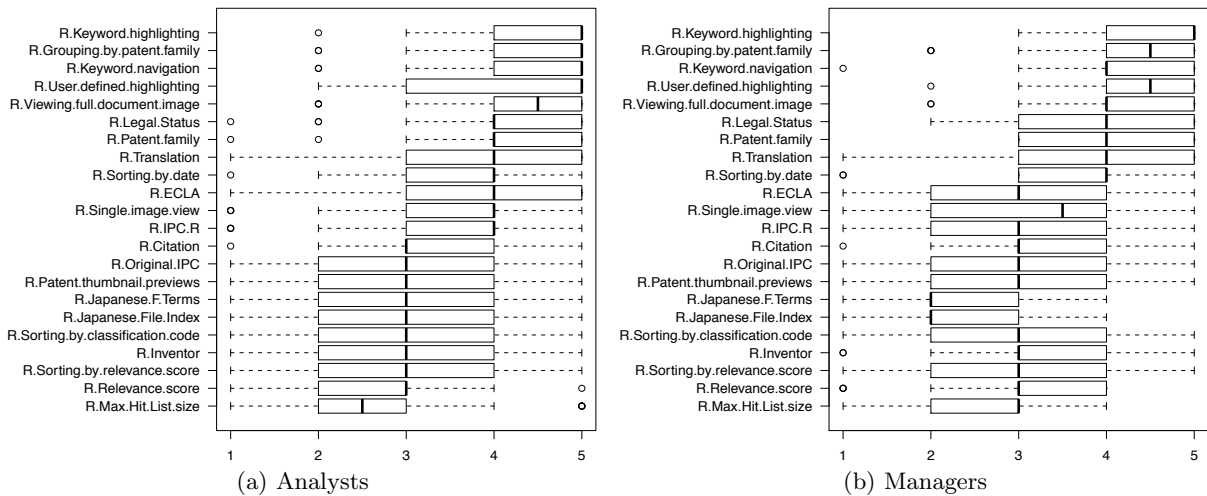


Figure 7: Important techniques for relevance judgement (Analysts vs. Managers)

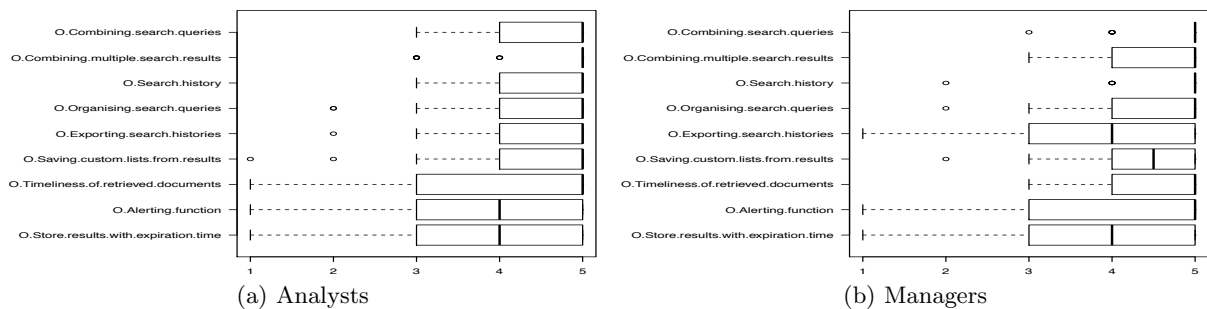


Figure 8: Other important techniques for search (Analysts vs. Managers)

Function Code	Functionality (X)
X is important to formulate effective queries.	
Q Boolean	Boolean operators
Q Distance operators	Proximity, Adjacency, or Distance operators
Q Field operator	Field operator
Q Query expansion	Query expansion
Q Query translation	Query translation
Q Truncation	Truncation (Left/Right)
Q Weighting	Weighting
Q Wildcard	Wildcard operator
X is important to accurately assess the relevance of retrieved documents.	
R Citation	Citation data
R ECLA	ECLA
R Grouping by patent family	Grouping by patent family
R Inventor	Inventor information
R IPC-R	IPC-R
R Japanese File Index	Japanese File Index
R Japanese F-Terms	Japanese F-Terms
R Keyword highlighting	Keyword highlighting
R Keyword navigation	Keyword navigation
R Legal Status	Legal Status data
R Max Hit List size	Max Hit List size
R Original IPC	Original IPC data
R Patent family	Patent family information
R Patent thumbnail previews	Patent thumbnail previews
R Relevance score	Relevance score
R Single image view	Single image view
R Sorting by classification code	Sorting by classification code
R Sorting by date	Sorting by date
R Sorting by relevance score	Sorting by relevance score
R Translation	Translation
R User defined highlighting	User defined highlighting
R Viewing full document image	Viewing full document image
X is important for my work.	
O Alerting function	Alerting function
O Combining multiple search results	Combining multiple search results
O Combining search queries	Combining search queries
O Exporting search histories	Exporting search queries (histories)
O Organising search queries	Organising search queries
O Saving custom lists from results	Saving custom lists from search results
O Search history	Search history
O Store results with expiration time	Store search results with expiration time
O Timeliness of retrieved documents	Timeliness of retrieved documents

Table 4: Function codes and functionality