

Title	特許知識を活用した発明知識空間構成法と技術アイデア発想
Author(s)	牧野, 逸夫
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Description	Supervisor: 由井 蘭 隆也, 知識科学研究科, 博士

# ABSTRACT

The present research proposes a construction method of invention knowledge space using patent publications as a source for producing ideas and using patent knowledge for protecting an invention. It also examines whether the construction method is applicable to idea generations. As patent knowledge for constructing the invention knowledge space, there are patent generalization and a method for illustrating an invention construction with a circle. The patent knowledge is used to construct the invention knowledge space in a form of cylinder in a way which will be explained in detail. In the invention knowledge space, relevant knowledge will be organized and technological ideas will be produced.

An invention generation technique called as TRIZ and the equivalent transformation theory are known as technological idea generation methods for technological research and development. For example, TRIZ solves a technological problem to generate an invention. This invention generation technique has resulted from analyzing creation processes of many existing patented inventions, particularly, good ones to extract and organize technical problem solving methods. However, with the prior researches, an emphasis was placed on the solution of technical problems. First, a new technological problem is found and abstracted. Then, means or a method for solving the problem is devised based on a predetermined abstracted and organized problem solving method to solve the problem. The problem discovery step and the problem solution step are separated by the abstraction step, and thus, there is no direct and functional relationship between the problem discovery step and the solution step. Further, no prior researches are found to utilize the construction of an invention embodiment described in a patent publication as an idea generation source.

The research, at first, focuses its attention to the way of generating a new idea which is generated by functionally combining technological elements, and also to the construction of a new product or technology. Then, there are derived manners how technological developments are made and also the structure of inventions which is multilayered from a patent system. And, there is used generalization as patent knowledge. Invention concept constructions are obtained respectively by generalizing a plurality of times the construction of an embodiment relating to an apparatus described in a patent publication, and are represented as corresponding circles. The circles are disposed on a straight line called as generalization axis. There will be produced an invention knowledge space in a form of a cylinder based on some of the circles. Generalizations are performed successively to organize relevant knowledge in the invention knowledge space. Technological ideas will be produced by utilizing or referring to the knowledge. The proposed method is in conformity with the invention protection method used in patent systems. Accordingly, it is expected to effectively

utilize many patent publications which have been accumulated during a long time period in Japan.

There was conducted an idea production experiment in which patent professionals participated. The participants are used to patent generalization. With the experiment, a comparison was made between the ideas produced by the first group using the proposed method and the ideas produced by the second group not using the proposed method. The first group using the method obtained more distinctly favorable results in five evaluation items as practicality, feasibility, productivity, inclusiveness and insightfulness out of seven evaluation items except the number of ideas and originality. Further, in order to examine the effectiveness of the proposed method for the non-patent professionals, an experiment was conducted in which graduate students participated. The students had no experiences to conduct patent generalizations. A group using the proposed method obtained more distinctly favorable results in terms of practicality and feasibility out of seven evaluation items. Accordingly, results are obtained indicating that the proposed method is effective to patent professionals and non-patent professionals.

Further, in order to know indirectly a possibility how the proposed method will be accepted in the present society, investigations were made on patent data provided in Japan and the United States how patent generalizations were used for protecting inventions in the patent systems in the two countries respectively. Japanese patent applicants use the Japanese way of patent generalizations for 53% Japanese patent applications and for 74% U.S. patent applications filed. While, U.S. patent applicants use the U.S. way of patent generalizations for 54% U.S. patent applications and 74% Japanese patent applications. Thus, approximately 53% through 74% patent applicants in Japan and the United States use patent generalizations. The data indicate a good possibility that the proposed method is accepted in the Japanese and the U.S. patent systems respectively.

For future research work, it is planned that the proposed method will be disseminated and extended to general members of society as users thereof. There will be developed methods for learning and practicing generalizations for constructing an invention knowledge space so that users will be able to utilize the proposed method without any difficulty. Further, researches will be made to develop a technological idea generation support system connected to patent data bases, and to combine the proposed method with other technological problem solving methods such as TRIZ.