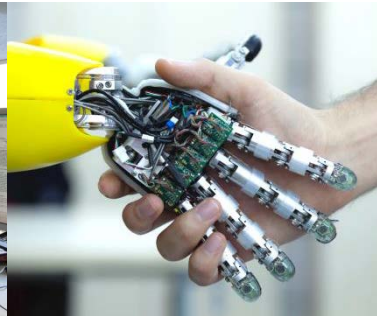




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News about DOCDB and Full-text



Agenda

- DOCDB and FTM updates
- Full-Text
- Quality at Source

DOCDB and FTM: Facts & figures

- DOCDB
 - EPO's Master Bibliographic Database
 - 100+ countries and offices
 - 108 million publications
 - 59 million patent families
 - 300 million citations
- FTM
 - EPO's Full-text Master Database
 - Closely linked to DOCDB, sharing bibliographic information
 - 50+ countries and offices
 - 82 million publications

DOCDB and FTM: Facts & figures

- DOCDB

- Widely recognised as the most complete and accurate patent bibliographic database in the world
- Used by patent examiners, patent information professionals, providers of commercial patent information services, economic researchers and the public at large

- FTM

- Text searchable for examiners at EPO and a selection of national patent offices
- Accessible outside EPO on individual document level using e.g. espacenet, OPS
- Where approved by national offices, content may be bulk distributed by EPO

DOCDB Highlights March 2017- March 2018

- New Data Acquisition Flows:
 - Italy
 - Regular front-file delivery of bibliographic data
 - Image and full-text delivery in the pipeline
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Bibliographic data from 1996 onwards
 - Partial full-text from 2014 onwards
 - Belgium (back after 2,5 years)

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to methods for displaying graphical user interface elements to a user and to methods for receiving user input.

[0002] The use of computers is widespread both for business and leisure applications. Given the ubiquity of computers, many people now spend large quantities of time interacting with computers. As such it is important that efficient and effective mechanisms for such interaction are provided. Many computers provide a plurality of input devices which users can use to achieve required interaction. Such input devices include keyboards and mice.

[0003] Keyboards generally have a plurality of depressible keys arranged in a fixed layout, such as the "QWERTY" layout, with each key having a respective symbol or symbols printed on its surface. For example, keyboards generally comprise a plurality of letter keys, used for inputting text, along with other keys such as numerical keys and function keys.

[0004] In many cases, a user interacts with programs running on a computer using a keyboard of the type de-

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<description lang="en">
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<p num="0001">The present invention relates to methods for displaying graphical user interface elements to a user and to methods for receiving user input.</p>
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<p num="0002">The use of computers is widespread both for business and leisure applications. Given the ubiquity of computers, many people now spend large quantities of time interacting with computers. As such it is important that efficient and effective mechanisms for such interaction are provided. Many computers provide a plurality of input devices which users can use to achieve required interaction. Such input devices include keyboards and mice.</p>
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<p num="0003">Keyboards generally have a plurality of depressible keys arranged in a fixed layout, such as the "QWERTY" layout, with each key having a respective symbol or symbols printed on its surface. For example, keyboards generally comprise a plurality of letter keys, used for inputting text, along with other keys such as numerical keys and function keys.</p>
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<!-- For each paragraph of the description, use one "p" element -->
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</description>
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Claims

1. A method for displaying a graphical user interface element (8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e) to a user on a first display portion (5a) provided by a first display device (5) and a second display portion provided by a second device (1), the method comprising:

displaying said graphical user interface element (8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e) on said first display portion (5a) provided by said first display device (5);
receiving user input indicating movement of said graphical user interface element (8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e) from said first display portion (5a) to said second display portion, said user input comprising selection of said graphical user interface element (8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e) on said first display (5a) portion and movement of said graphical user interface element (8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e) to said second display portion;

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<claims lang="en">
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<claim num="0001">
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<claim-text>A method for displaying a graphical user interface element (8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e) to a user on a first display portion (5a) provided by a first display device (5) and a second display portion provided by a second device (1), the method comprising...</claim-text>
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</claim>
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<claim num="0002">
```

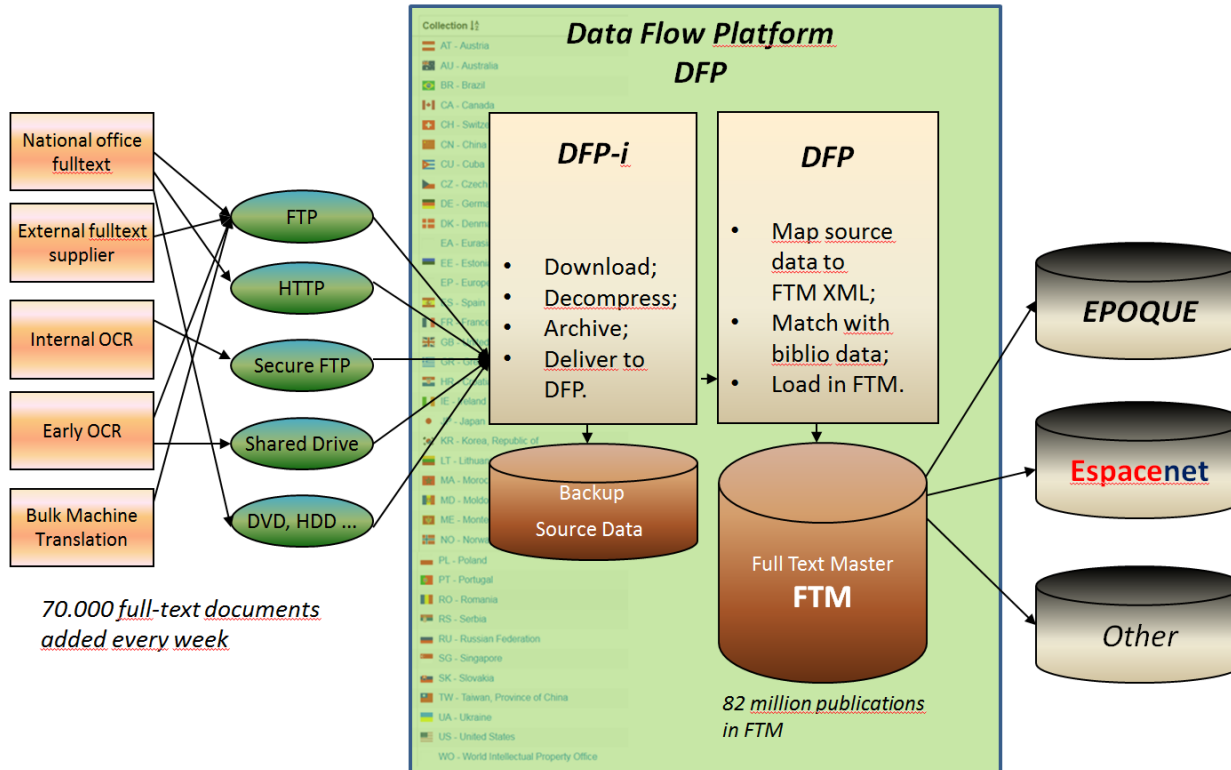
```
<claim-text>A method according to claim 1, further comprising...</claim-text>
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</claim>
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<!-- For each claim, use one "claim" element -->
```

Full-text

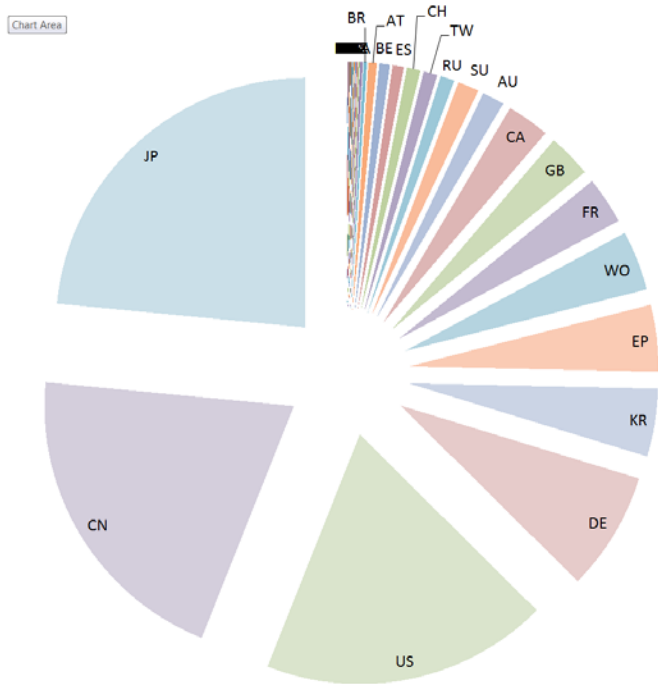
Receiving and Loading Full-text



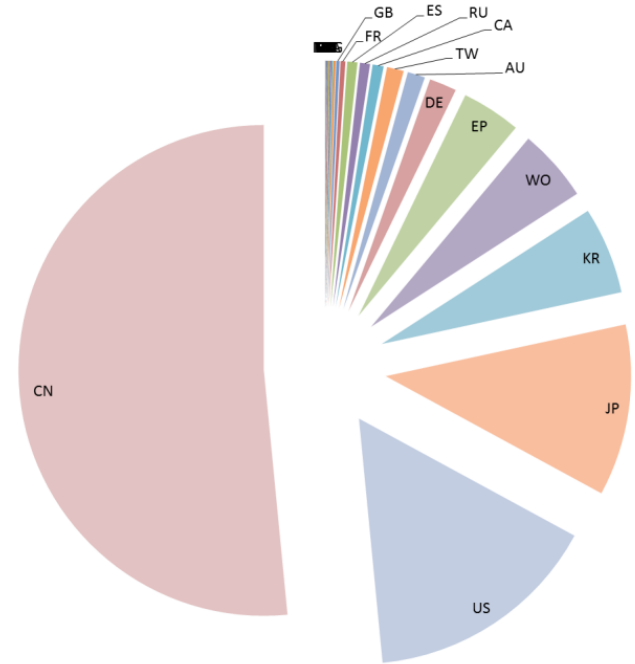
Full-text

The EPO Collection

FTM: Complete Fulltext Collection, 82M Publications



Fulltext documents published in 2017, 4.7M Publications



FTM Highlights March 2017- March 2018

- New full-text collections:
 - CZ: Czech Republic
 - DK: Denmark
 - GR: Greece
 - HR: Croatia
 - MD: Moldova
 - NO: Norway
 - PL: Poland
 - RS: Serbia
 - SA: Saudi Arabia
 - SK: Slovakia

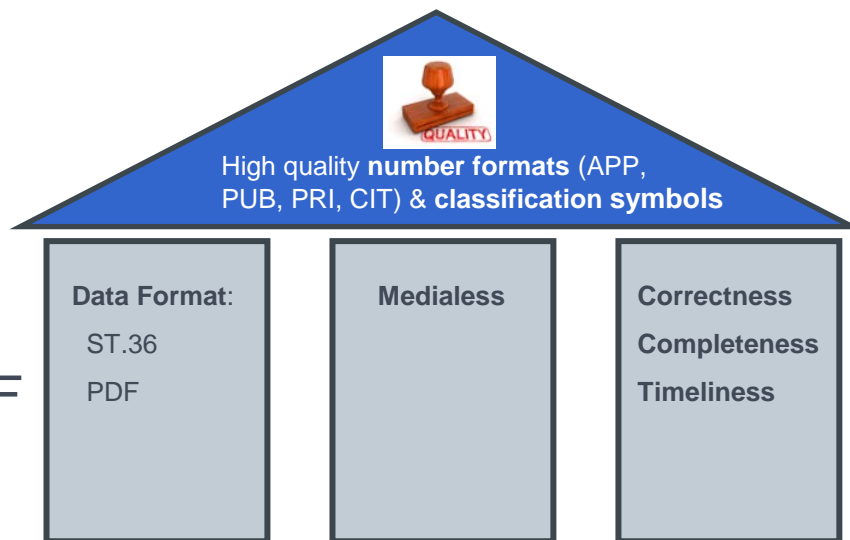
The concept of Quality at Source (QaS)

- Every IP Office is responsible for the quality of its own data
- Agreed use of established, international standards and best practices
- Aim at having a high common denominator
- Support IP data in Europe to be fully digital

The concept of Quality at Source (QaS)

Building blocks:

- Standardised bibliographic data:
 - Minimum data fields
 - Structured numbers and dates
 - Data format: WIPO ST.36 & PDF
- Media-less exchange (FTP)
- Timely, complete and correct



Quality at Source Full-text

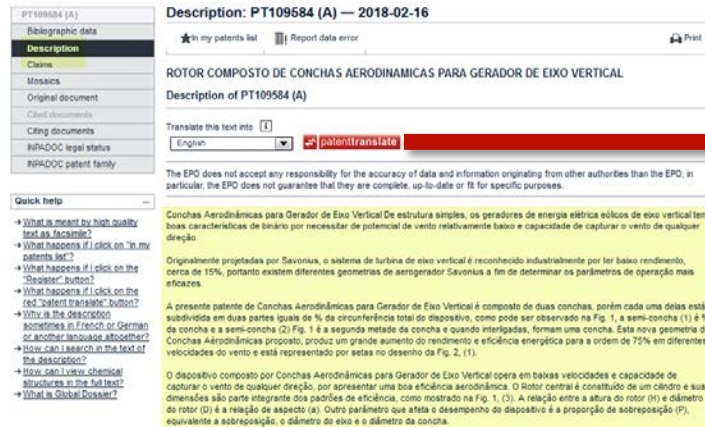
- QaS offices delivering full-text
 - CH, CZ, DK, EE, ES, GR, HR, IE, LT, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SK
- Offices currently in the pipeline
 - BG, IT
- Still pending
 - AL, AT, BE, CY, FI, HU, IS, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, SE, SI, SM, TR

Quality at Source Status (Jan-2018)

Country	Batch	Medialess Data Exchange	Authority File	XML validation	Biblio data	Citations	CPCNO	Images	Fulltext	Back File
AL	3	FTP								
AT	1	FTP								
BE	2	FTP								
BG	4	FTP								
CH	3	FTP				Enriched				
CY	5	FTP								
CZ	3	FTP								
DE	6	FTP								
DK	4	FTP				Enriched				
EE	2	FTP								
ES	2	FTP								
FI	3	FTP / Web Service planned								
FR	6	FTP								
GB	8	FTP								
GR	4	FTP				Enriched				
HR	1	FTP								
HU	2	FTP								
IE	3	FTP								
IS	5	FTP								
IT	1	FTP								
LT	1	FTP								
LU	6	FTP								
LV	5	FTP								
MC	6	FTP								
MK	6	FTP								
MT	6	FTP								
NL	3	FTP								
NO	2	FTP				Enriched				
PL	4	FTP								
PT	1	FTP / Web Service under study								
RO	4	FTP								
RS	4	FTP								
SE	5	FTP								
SI	6	FTP								
SK	5	FTP								
SM	5	FTP								
TR	1	FTP								

Quality at Source Full-text

- New QaS Full-text in Espacenet / OPS in original language
 - Croatia (HR)
 - Poland (PL)
 - Romania + Moldova (RO+MD)



Description: PT109584 (A) — 2018-02-16

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ROTOR COMPOSTO DE CONCHAS AERODINAMICAS PARA GERADOR DE EIXO VERTICAL

Description of PT109584 (A)

Translate this text into [patenttranslate](#)

The EPO does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of data and information originating from other authorities than the EPO, in particular, the EPO does not guarantee that they are complete, up-to-date or fit for specific purposes.

Conchas Aerodinámicas para Gerador de Eixo Vertical De estrutura simples, os geradores de energia elétrica eólicos de eixo vertical tem boas características de binário por necessitar de potencial de vento relativamente baixo e capacidade de capturar o vento de qualquer direção.

Originalmente propostos por Savonius, o sistema de turbina de eixo vertical é reconhecido industrialmente por ter baixo rendimento, cerca de 15%, portanto existem diferentes geometrias de aerogerador Savonius a fim de determinar os parâmetros de operação mais eficazes.

A presente patente de Conchas Aerodinámicas para Gerador de Eixo Vertical é composta de duas conchas, porém cada uma delas está subdividida em duas partes iguais de % da circunferência total do dispositivo, como pode ser observado na Fig. 1, a semi-concha (1) é 4 % da concha e a semi-concha (2) Fig. 1 é a segunda metade da concha e quando interligadas, formam uma concha. Esta nova geometria de Conchas Aerodinámicas proposto, produz um grande aumento do rendimento e eficiência energética para a ordem de 75% em diferentes velocidades do vento e está representado por seis no desenho da Fig. 2, (1).

O dispositivo composto por Conchas Aerodinámicas para Gerador de Eixo Vertical opera em baixas velocidades e capacidade de capturar o vento de qualquer direção, por apresentar uma boa eficiência aerodinâmica. O Rotor central é constituído de um cilindro e suas dimensões são parte integrante dos padrões de eficiência, como mostrado na Fig. 1, (3). A relação entre a altura do rotor (H) e o diâmetro do rotor (D) é a relação de aspecto (a). Outro parâmetro que afeta o desempenho do dispositivo é a proporção de sobreposição (P), equivalente a sobreposição, o diâmetro do eixo e o diâmetro da concha.

DESCRIPTION PT109584

Aerodynamic Shells for Vertical Shaft Generator Simple structure, vertical axis wind power generators have good torque characteristics because they require relatively low wind potential and the ability to capture wind from any direction.

Originally designed by Savonius, the vertical shaft turbine system is industrially recognized for its low efficiency, about 15%, so there are different Savonius wind generator geometries in order to determine the most efficient operating parameters.

The present invention consists of two shells, each of which is subdivided into two equal parts of the total circumference of the device, as can be seen in Figure 1, the half-shell (1) is 4% of the shell and the half shell (2) Fig. 1 is the second half of the shell and when interconnected, form a shell. This new geometry of proposed aerodynamic shells produces a great increase of the efficiency and energy efficiency to the order of 75% in different wind speeds and is represented by arrows in the drawing of Fig. 2, (1).

The device consists of Aerodynamic Shells for Vertical Shaft Generator operates at low speeds and ability to capture the wind from any direction, because it has a good aerodynamic efficiency. The central rotor consists of a cylinder and its dimensions are an integral part of the efficiency standards, as shown in Fig. 1, (3). The relationship between the height of the rotor (H) and the diameter of the rotor (D) is the aspect ratio (a). Another parameter that affects the performance of the device is the overlap ratio (P), equivalent to overlapping, shaft diameter and shell diameter.

Quality at Source Full-text + Bulk Machine Translation

- Additional benefit for examiners
 - Translation of QaS full-text to English
 - Bulk Translation Collection currently only available in-house

```
<description id="desc" lang="PL">
<ip id="0001" num="0001">Opis wynalazku</ip>
<ip id="0002" num="0002">Przedmiotem wynalazku jest obudowa
pastylkowa przyrządu półprzewodnikowego, umożliwiająca odprowadzanie
ciepła wydzielanego podczas przepływu prądu przez umieszczoną w niej
strukturę półprzewodnikową.</ip>
<ip id="0003" num="0003">Zwane dotychczas obudowy pastylkowe
przyrządów półprzewodnikowych zawierają korpus nakryty pokrywą
wewnątrz którego przestrzeń dla struktury półprzewodnikowej jest
ograniczona stopką korpusu stanowiącą integralną część korpusu oraz
stopką pokrywy stanowiącą integralną część pokrywy, pełniącymi rolę
kontaktów elektrycznych struktury półprzewodnikowej. Obudowy te nie
zawierają w sobie żadnych elementów wspomagających odbiór ciepła
rozpraszanego w zamkniętej w nich strukturze półprzewodnikowej. Aby
zwiększyć efektywność odbioru tego ciepła dołącza się do talerzy obudowy
radiatory powietrzne lub pastylkowe radiatory wodne, które są w stanie
zapewnić odbiór ciepła z chłodzonej struktury półprzewodnikowej z
efektywnością nie przekraczającą 250 W/cm2 przy odpowiedniej niskiej
temperaturze chłodzącego medium. Ogranicza to możliwości
eksploatacyjne przyrządów półprzewodnikowych z obudowami
pastylkowymi ponieważ ich naturalnych możliwości obniżonych przez sam
materiał półprzewodnikowy. Ma to szczególnie duże znaczenie w
przypadku przyrządów wykonanych z materiałów półprzewodnikowych o
szerokiej przerwie zabronionej, takich jak węgiel krzemowy, które są
predestynowane do pracy przy dużych gęstościach powierzchniowych
rozpraszanego w nich ciepła.</ip>
<ip id="0004" num="0004">Możliwość uzyskania znacznego wzrostu
efektywności przyniesiona ciepła przez die w urządzeniach
elektrycznych w wyniku zastosowania mikrokanalowego systemu
chłodzenia jest znana z publikacji w czasopiśmie Electron Device Letters,
1981, s. 126. W publikacji tej pokazano iż krzemowa mikrostruktura o
grubości 400 μm, zawierająca 6 kanały o wymiarach 50 x 300 μm jest
w stanie odebrać 790 W/cm2 przy temperaturze 70°C na jej powierzchni oraz
ciśnieniu wlotowym czystej 214 kPa. Tak wysoka wartość ciśnienia jest
nierealna z punktu widzenia aplikacji rozważanej, jednakże
przedstawione rozwiązanie zainicjowało twórcę do dalszej badania nad
specyficzną zjawisk zachodzących w strukturach mikrokanalowych
odpowiedzialnych za tak wysoką efektywność wymiany ciepła oraz nad
możliwościami praktycznego wykorzystania struktur mikrokanalowych w
urządzeniach elektrycznych.</ip>
<ip id="0005" num="0005">W artykule „Vision of Power Module”
przedstawionym na Konferencji Międzynarodowej Integrated Power
Electronics Systems w 2000 roku przedstawiono możliwość wprowadzenia
chłodzenia mikrokanalowego do urządzeń półprzewodnikowych mocy.</ip>
<ip id="0006" num="0006">Różne rozwiązania techniczne chłodzenia
mikrokanalowego wykorzystywane jako radiatory wodne przyrządów
półprzewodnikowych mocy są opisane zamawia w opisach patentowych
patentowego US0215326A1, US5833345, US5735365 oraz w opisie zgłoszenia
patentowego US0215326A1.</ip>
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<description id="desc" lang="EN">
<ip id="0001" num="0001">Description of the invention</ip>
<ip id="0002" num="0002">The subject of the invention is a pellet
housing of a semiconductor device, enabling the dissipation of heat
released during current flow through a semiconductor structure placed
therein.</ip>
<ip id="0003" num="0003">The semiconductor devices known hitherto
in pellet housings comprise a body covered with a cover inside which
the space for the semiconductor structure is limited by the foot of the body
constituting an integral part of the body and the cover foot constituting an
integral part of the cover serving as the electrical contacts of the
semiconductor structure. These enclosures do not contain any elements
supporting the reception of heat dissipated in the semiconductor structure
enclosed in them. In order to increase the efficiency of heat removal, air or
chip heat sinks are connected to such a housing, which are able to ensure
heat recovery from the cooled semiconductor structure with an efficiency
not exceeding 250 W / cm2 at low temperatures of the cooling medium. This
limits the operational capability of semiconductor devices with pellet
casing below their natural capabilities as defined by the semiconductor
material itself. This is particularly important in the case of materials
made of semiconducting materials with a wide prohibition gap, such as
silicon carbide, which are predestined for operation at high surface
densities of heat dissipated in them.</ip>
<ip id="0004" num="0004">The possibility of obtaining a significant
increase in the efficiency of liquid heat transfer in electronic devices as a
result of using a micro-channel cooling system is known from the
publication in the journal Electron Device Letters, 1981, p. 126. This
publication shows that the silicon microstructure with a thickness of 400
μm, containing channels dimensions 50 x 300 μm is able to receive 790 W /
cm2 at 70 ° C on its surface and liquid inlet pressure of 214 kPa. Such a
high pressure value is unrealistic from the point of view of applicability of
the solution. However the presented solution initiated ongoing research into
the specificity of phenomena occurring in microchannel structures
responsible for such high efficiency of heat exchange and the possibilities
of practical use of microchannel structures in electronic devices.</ip>
<ip id="0005" num="0005">The article "Vision of Power Module"
presented at the International Conference of Integrated Power Electronics
Systems in 2000 presented the possibility of introducing micro-channel
cooling for power semiconductor devices.</ip>
<ip id="0006" num="0006">Various technical solutions of micro-channel
cooling used as water radiators of power semiconductor devices are
described in patent specifications US5727618, US5833345, US5735365
and in patent application US0215326A1.</ip>
<ip id="0007" num="0007">The article presented at the European
Conference EPE2005 in Dresden contains information on the possibility of
using the micro-channel structure as part of the cooling system integrated
with the IGBT power module. The tests carried out for the model of such a
system shown in Fig. 3a of the drawing showed that it is possible to obtain
a heat removal efficiency of 600 W / cm2 with an acceptable inlet pressure
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Quick Facts on Bulk Machine Translation

- In-house developed infrastructure around Patent Translate
- Calls external translation engine (Google)
- In 2017, 7 million documents translated
- JP, CN, KR, RU, QaS ...

Thank you!