

The rise and fall of stopword lists in patent searching and mapping

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Historical background (1/3)

Hans Peter Luhn (1896-1964)

- pioneer in indexing and information retrieval
- International Conference on Scientific Information,
 Washington DC (1958): introduced the Keyword-in-Context indexing technique (KWIC)
- first stopwords

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ruth universally acknowledged, that a singlession of a good fortune, must be in want of possession of a good fortune, must be in wider, that a single man in possession of a good fortupwhedged, that a single man in possession of a good fortupwhedged, that a single man in possession of it is a truth universally acknowledged, the in want of a wife.

The in want of a wife.
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Historical background (2/3)

- C.J. van Rijsbergen (1943-)
 - 1975: Information Retrieval suggests 250 stopwords
 - → form the now classical default stopword list

a	after	all	that	themselves
about	afterwards	almost	the	then
above	again	()	their	thence
across	against	than	them	()



Historical background (3/3)

1915: Classical van Rijsbergen's Since 1975: no improvement! 1958: KNIC Words



Luhn, 1952 (courtesy IBM)

Stopword lists in patent information today (1/3)

In databases:

- stopwords used a minima
 - e.g. in CA: "an", "and", "as", "at", "by", "for", "from", "in", "not", "of", "on", "or", "the", "to", "with"
 - do are used in full text databases (318 stopwords in Micropatent, 90 in USPATFULL...)
- since 2000's, many database reloaded → obliteration
 - "stopwords are no longer used" in NTIS, FSTA, WPIX...
- no longer need for stopwords in retrieval?!



Stopword lists in patent information today (2/3)

In patent mapping and clustering tools:

• purpose:

- algorithms based on the lexical content of the documents to map them accordingly
- remove stopwords → keep only information-bearing words

content:

- STN[®] AnaVist[™]: proprietary stopword list
- Thomson Aureka[®]: 1,290 stopwords ~ comprising van Rijsbergen's + words in German and French
- → doesn't even completely cover the 'patent language'!



Stopword lists in patent information today (3/3)

Rise and fall of stopword lists:

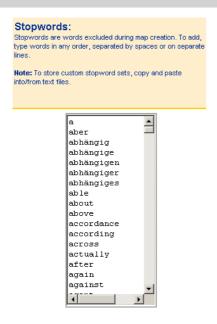
- stopwords deprecated and obliterated, despite the revival in mapping
- this trend can be seen as a progress for the searcher...
 but not for stopwords themselves!

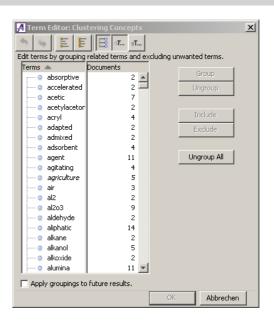
However, room for improvement in patent mapping

→ toward reestablishment of stopword lists in patent mapping?



Customizing stopword lists 101





Add 'patent language' terms:

• "embodiment", "comprising", "providing", "relating", "device", "capable", "desired", "preferred", "example", "exhibiting"...

Add more?

use this feature to enhance mapping...



Customizing stopword lists 102 (1/2)

Add words that are information-bearing but trivial in a given context

 for example, in a corpus of documents dealing with the use of phytase enzyme as feed additive, the word "protein" becomes trivial

How?

 trial and error: first round, second round,... stop when satisfied

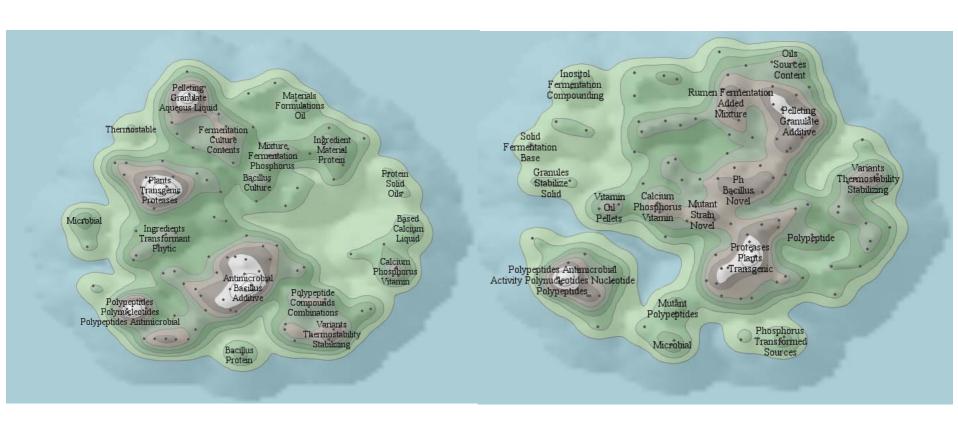
When?

- for discriminating between clusters
- for skewing the analysis in the direction desired



Customizing stopword lists 102 (2/2)

What impact?



→ beware of the biases and side-effects of your input!

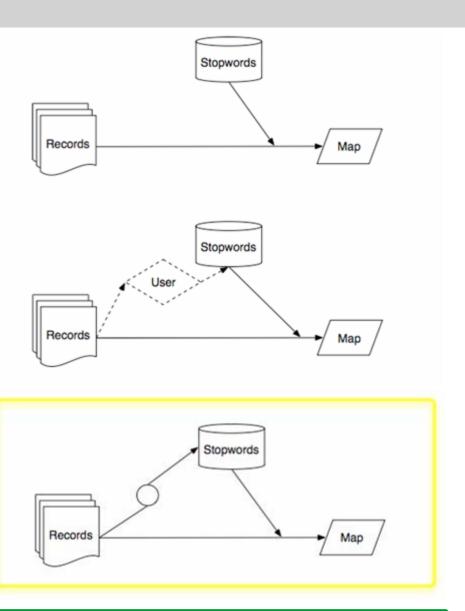


Automated stopword list construction (1/3)

Preset stopword list

User-defined stopword list

Automated stopword list construction





Automated stopword list construction (2/3)

Featured in AnaVist

- for example, in the record 2004:1057892 related to the xenograft of ovarian tissue into nude mice, the terms "collection", "development", "influence", "young"... are considered as stopwords
- customizable parameter called "Concept Frequency"
- one can add but not remove stopwords
- proprietary algorithm → 'black box'

Featured in OmniViz

- advanced lexical handling
- stopwords + so-called "Other Terms"
- supports multi-word phrases, synonyms...
- proprietary algorithm but fully editable lists



Automated stopword list construction (3/3)

Other solutions, to be implemented by analysts or (pref.) vendors

Examples of algorithms:

- term-based random sampling, optionally merged with a classical stopword list (Lo et al., Automatically building a stopword list for an information retrieval system, 2005 http://ir.dcs.gla.ac.uk/terrier/publications/rtlo_DIRpaper.pdf)
- evolutionary algorithms (Sinka & Corne, Evolving Better Stoplists for Document Clustering and Web Intelligence, 2003 http://www.sse.reading.ac.uk/common/publications/02065.pdf)



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