From:	Brian Coyle <brmcoyle@gmail.com>
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Subject:	AI in IP

AI is based on statistical regression. It tends to produce predictions based on central tendancies. These may be biased because of routine data assumptions. But it's too axiom dempendent to produce breakthrough inventions.

The trouble with AI is that it benefits from massive amounts of information. The use of AI invariably leads to a great demand for data. It's problematic that most patent searches are carried out through sites like Google. They can try to detect orientations in new patent developments, by tracking patent related searches.

Unfortunately, the USPTO's own patent search engine is less useful. The same search terms used in Google will often uncover patents, whereas USPTO will come up empty.

While AI can't invent on its own, it can piece together likely subject areas and innovation orientations from tracking searches. If that's tied to an economic evaluation engine, it's possible that profitable, important inventions will be more or less predicted and flagged for further interest. That may be a bit paranoid, but it's not far-fetched.

USPTO can address this two ways. The aforementioned USPTO search engine can be improved. And any surge in unrelated patents from certain kinds of firms should be compared to other patents filed around the same time.

Brian Coyle
Chulites LLC, President | Canyon ESD Board | (925)-768-0059 cell, text
| l[linkedin](linkedin) | coilscope |