



PATENTING TRENDS IN GREEN TECHNOLOGY OF GASIFICATION IN BRAZIL: A CURRENT ANALYSIS BY PATENT STATISTICS

Douglas Alves Santos

PhD Student School of Chemistry Federal university of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ E-mail: dougsaints@gmail.com

Advisors:

Maurício Bezerra de Souza Jr., DSc Adjoint Professor Departament of Chemical Engineering School of Chemical - UFRJ mbsj@eq.ufrj.br Eduardo Winter, DSc Permanent Profesor Intellectual Property Academy Brazilian Institute of Industrial Property -INP winter@inpi.gov.br





Goals

- To give an overview of the current patenting trends in the green technology of gasification in Brazil;
- To map the Brazilian gasification status, pointing out the main players and the essential sectors in the gasification technology from the chronological evolution;
- To compare the national scenario to some countries, such as China, India, Japan, The USA and South Korea, aiming to reveal the main stakeholders and technological areas involved in this sector;
- To provide subsidies for decision makers in order to promote investments in the gasification technology in Brazil;





Contextualizing over the Gasification Technology

By definition, the gasification is the thermo-chemical conversion of organic mass with a limited oxygen supply into a lower calorific value gas (4–15 MJ/m3) whose main components include: CO2, CH4 and Syngas (CO+H2), plus, more complex hydrocarbons and N2.

The operating temperatures are rather high, commonly from 750 up to 1000°C. The gas that is produced is then combusted in a boiler or in combustion engines (and/or combustion turbines).

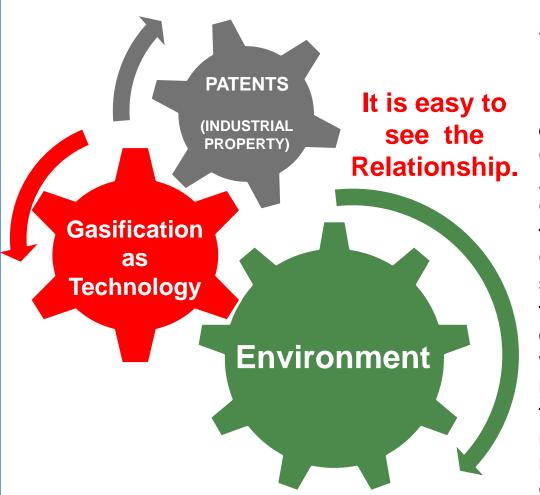
Gasification process therefore decreases the production of harmful emissions. Higher power production efficiency is achieved using gas in gas turbines and steam-gas cycles. Gasification also achieves lower heat loss and better energy production than combustion process.

If we look at the share of the energetic inputs (i.e. coal, biomass and natural gas), emerges that the gasification plant has a greater amount of energy entering as biomass, than the combustion plant, and this underline how the gasification is a more green technology.





Relations among Gasification, Environment and Patents



According to Professor Matthew Rimmer from the Australian Research Council Future Fellow: Patents as Technological IP are eligible rights in the context of Green Technology.

considering And that Gasification fits perfectly with the principles observed in the Green Technologies concepts, gasification that since technology proves itself to be cleaner by employing fuels which are more sustainable, natural and anthropogenic. This technology still allows for the recycling of energy in a wide range of solid, liquid gaseous compounds...

Relations among Gasification, GreenTech and Patents

 The Green Technology connects the attitude of improvement of the industrial production aiming to reduce the environmental impact. The term Green Technology refers to all "process and product technologies" that do not generate waste or has fewer reduced residues in order to avoid environmental contamination (Agenda 21, 1995);

In this scenario are included all forms of renewable energy, namely:

- (i) tidal and wave;
- (ii) hydraulic energy;
- (iii) wind power;
- (iv) solar energy;
- (v) geothermal energy;
- (vi) biofuels; and
- (vii) thermal energy generation from carbonaceous material (pyrolysis and gasification).



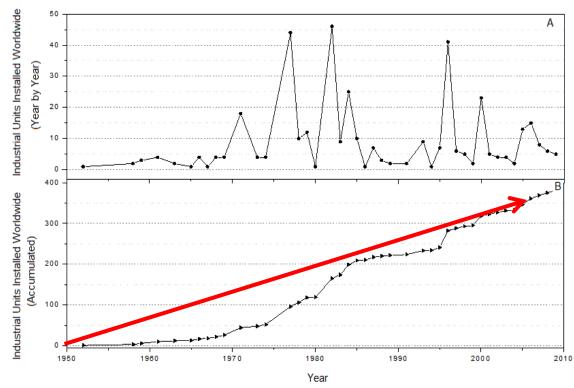


Global Interest over the Gasification Technology

An Worldwide Gasification Database (WGD) was created in 1999 by NETL (National Energy Technology Laboratory), and, the WGD was updated in 2010.

In 2010, a survey was launched that pointed out that the world had improved its capacity in gasification processes from 45.0 MWth (in 2004) to 56.2 MWth (in 2007), and finally to 70.8 MWth thermal equivalent of syngas (in 2010). This latter amount was generated from 144 plants in operation worldwide, employing a total of 412 gasifiers.

Approximately 15 new gasification plants started up their operations: (i) 11 units are designed for production of chemicals; (ii) 02 (two) units are reserved for energy generation, whereas; and, (iii) 02 (two) plants employ the Fischer-Tropsh synthesis route to produce liquid fuels.



PATENTING TRENDS IN GREEN TECHNOLOGY OF GASIFICATION IN BRAZIL





Considerations about the Interest on Gasification Technology in Brazil

- 1. In the Brazilian case, which has <u>its energy matrix heavily based in green</u> <u>technologies and renewable energy sources</u>, e.g., hydro and biofuels, <u>there is a comfort zone that generates a false sense of energy security</u> (SCHAEFFER et al, 2008).
- 2. These renewable energy sources are less polluting than the traditional energy sources (e.g. incineration or combustion); on the other hand, these sources are extremely dependent on weather conditions, potentially liable to the same impacts from the phenomenon (the climate change), which seeking to avoid the problem, falls victim to the remedy.

If green technologies are effectively adopted focusing on climate interference and greenhouse gases mitigation, which might reconcile cleaner energy production without influence of the climate changes. There is just one option for this:

The GASIFICATION of carbonaceous materials.





Approach via Patent Documentation: Statistic Relevance

- Each publication of a patent document could be the base for new technical developments by other inventors. Without publication there would be no chance for the public to get information about new technical developments;
- Patent documents contain descriptions of scientific and technical concepts as well as practical details of processes and apparatus. Patents generally disclose technological information by describing the inventions in accordance with the requirements of the applicable patent law and by indicating the claimed novelty and inventiveness by reference to the existing state-of-the-art;
- According to recent WIPO statistics, the number of patent applications filed each year in the world is nearly one and a half million.
- The practice has shown that information contained in patent documents can be very useful, for example, to: (i) identify alternative technology and its sources; (ii) identify existing or prospective industrial property rights (ownership, etc...), particularly to avoid infringement actions; (iii) monitor activities of competitors both within the country and abroad; and (iv) identify a market niche or to discover new trends in technology or product development at an early stage.





METHODOLOGY





Methodology

Database Choice:
Derwent Innovations Index (DII)

Employ the expression "gasif*" to the search field "Topic"

STEP 1

STEP 1

STEP 1 + IPC subclasses Codes from gasification technology:
"C10J*", "F23G*", "F23C*", "C01B*", "C10B*" and "C02F*";

STEP 2

+
The time constraint of: 2000-2010 was used

Some advantages of this base, are: titles and abstracts are translated into English; the base comprises patents of the same family (avoiding double counting); the information of citations are available; There is the possibility of importing records, facilitating its handling in other software; and, it are indicated the first and second patent classifications.

STEP 4

STEP 3+

As criteria for searching patent documents from Brazil was employed the expression "BR*" to the search field "Patent Number"

STEP 5

STEP 4 + The same criteria used in STEP 4 were performed for searching documents from the following countries: The United States ("US*"), China ("CN*"), Japan ("JP*"), India ("IN*") and South Korea ("KR*")

STEP 6

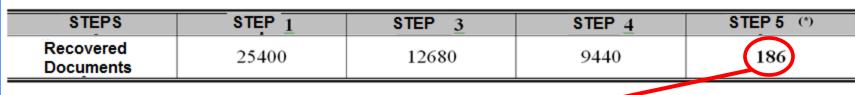
The recovered documents were statistically treated in a spreadsheet EXCEL® and evaluated as to: (a) priority country; (b) Filing country; (c) IPC Codes; (d) year of publication; (e) issues of the environment where the technology was developed - Universities, Companies, and Natural Persons (Individuals); and (f) profile of the trend of patenting.

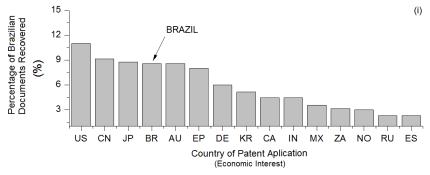
RESULTS

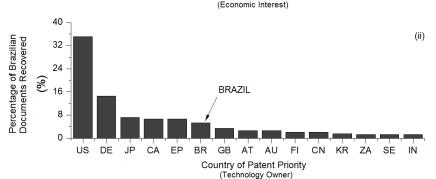




Applying the Methodology







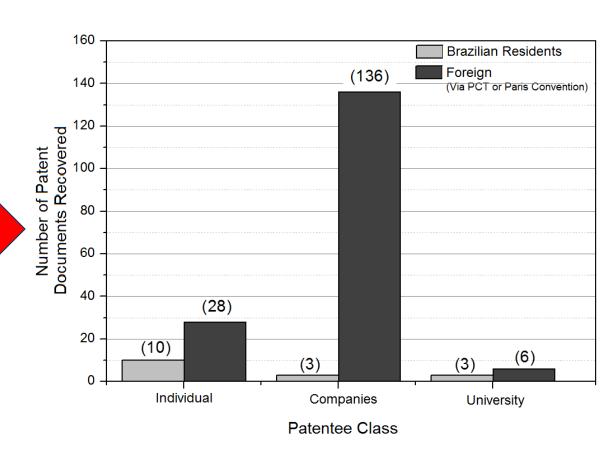
US, CN, JP, BR, IN, KR (6 countries) represent 47% of All

34 other countries represent 53% of All





PROFILE OF INTEREST IN GASIFICATION BETWEEN 2000/2010 (PATENTEE CLASS)







| Year | Brazil | USA | Japan | China | India | South | Sum ⁽¹⁾ | World∞ | Differential* |
|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | | | | | Korea | (BR + U.S. + JP | | |
| | (BR) | (U.S.) | (JP) | (CN) | (IN) | (KR) | + CN + IN + KR) | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 39 | 142 | 26 | 10 | 15 | 240 | 211 | 29 |
| 2001 | 21 | 43 | 156 | 35 | 12 | 15 | 275 | 257 | 18 |
| 2002 | 6 | 48 | 245 | 37 | 6 | 20 | 369 | 333 | 36 |
| 2003 | 6 | 72 | 280 | 69 | 15 | 19 | 462 | 426 | 36 |
| 2004 | 17 | 56 | 260 | 50 | 13 | 22 | 406 | 390 | 16 |
| 2005 | 24 | 60 | 205 | 86 | 17 | 19 | 398 | 346 | 52 |
| 2006 | 24 | 64 | 190 | 84 | 34 | 23 | 407 | 341 | 66 |
| 2007 | 26 | 109 | 176 | 154 | 37 | 34 | 527 | 389 | 138 |
| 2008 | 23 | 179 | 221 | 526 | 64 | 44 | 1046 | 861 | 185 |
| 2009 | 26 | 254 | 193 | 767 | 64 | 61 | 1345 | 1195 | 150 |
| 2010 | 27 | 227 | 160 | 948 | 46 | 81 | 1465 | 1308 | 157 V |

Referring to Sum data (BR + U.S. + JP + CN + IN + KR);

Search criteria: "gasif *" + ("C10J *" and "F23C*" and "F23G *" and "C01B*" a

"2000-2010" no delimitation about patent offices;

Differential between: Sum (1) World (2).

Increased interest protection in several countries

Source: By Authors Database: Derwent Innovations Index



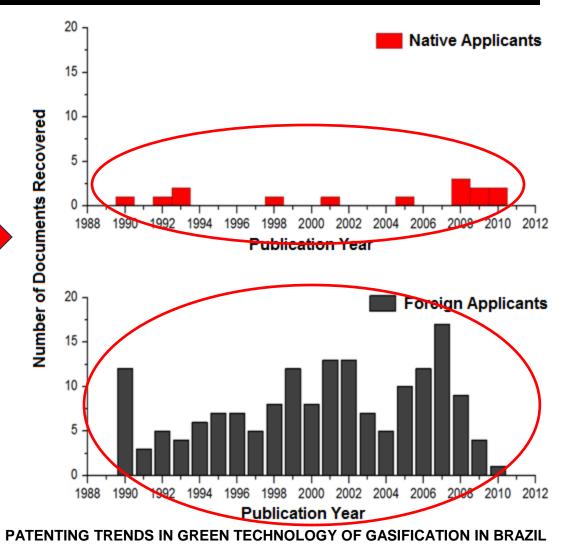


- it is noted that all countries seem to be doing pretty well in respect to the development of the gasification technology in their own territories. Brazil is an exception. One realizes that Brazil does not appear very interested in the issue of patent protection for gasification.
- Still under the same prism increasing development in technology around the world highlights the behavior of India (IN), South Korea (KR), United States (U.S.) and China (CN). Moreover, both countries ended the year 2010 in a frantic race seeking patent protection for gasification technology. For example: India (IN), South Korea (KR), United States (U.S.) and China (CN), respectively increased: 360% (IN), 440% (KR), 482% (U.S.) and 3546% (CN);
- In Brazil, the interest decreased in the last years: -62,5% (BR).



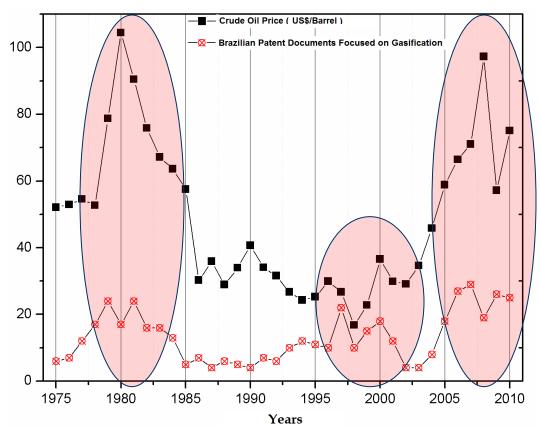


Profile of Temporal
Distribution of Interest
on Patenting of
Gasification
Technologies in Brazil
(1990-2010)









Profile Comparison between the Fluctuations in the Price of Oil in face of the Exogenous Patent Filings about Gasification in Brazil

- we can see that there really is some correlation between the price of oil raises and increased interest of protecting gasification technology through patents.
- From this analysis and looking at the data, it can be understood that Brazil is indeed an attractive market for foreign companies wishing to invest in gasification technology, and in addition, that this interest increases as the price of a barrel of oil rises.





Wordle of "IPC CODES" obtained Documents patent recovered for 2000-2010 $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{C01B-003/36} \\ \text{F23G-005/027}_{\text{C10J-003/56}} \text{C01B-053/00} \\ \text{B09B-003/00} \text{C10J-003/56} \\ \text{C10J-003/56} \end{array}$

- From the clusters' identification and aiming at selecting the most relevant technological groups, the IPCs were arranged in ascending order of hierarchy, in hierarchical order. So, the bigger the symbol (IPC) the more important it is;
- The main groups are identified: (a) C10J-003/46; (b) B09B-003/00; (c) C01B-003/00; (d) F23G-005/027; (e) C10J-003/02. These IPCs represent respectively the following technological areas: (a') Production of combustible gases containing carbon monoxide from solid carbonaceous fuels Gasification of granular or pulverulent fuels in suspension; (b') Destroying solid waste or transforming solid waste into something useful or harmless; (c') Hydrogen Production; (d') Methods or apparatus, e.g. incinerators, specially adapted for combustion of waste or low-grade fuels pyrolising or gasifying; (e') Production of combustible gases containing carbon monoxide from solid carbonaceous fuels.
 PATENTING TRENDS IN GREEN TECHNOLOGY OF GASIFICATION IN BRAZIL







To complement this analysis, it is presented a tag cloud of the key words embedded in the titles and abstracts of patents in Brazil.

Applying the same methodology for analyzing hierarchy of terms (Wordle Tag Cloud) employed in the study of IPCs it is possible to observe the following expressions, as being the most important centers of interests of Brazilian patents:

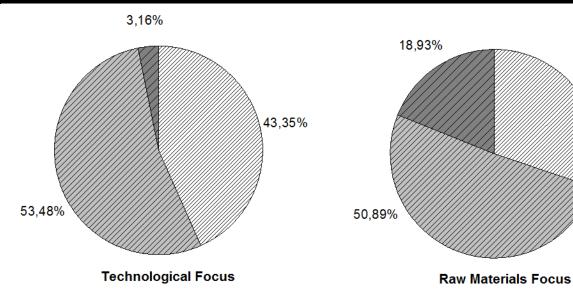
- (i) Biomass and coal as main raw materials;
- (ii) Operational Conditions: pressure, temperature, steam, oxygen and catalysts as main operating parameters;
- (iii) Reactor, chamber and bed as main parts of the gasifiers;
- (iv) Products: Synthesis Gas (H2+CO), energy and hydrogen





30,18%

The Brazilian Scenario



- Equipment Process Product
- ✓ Focus on Equipment:
 1º Reactor/Gasifier;
 2º Chamber, cleaner, etc.
- ✓ Focus on Operational Conditions:
 1º Temperature;
 2º Gasifier Agent (steam, oxigen, air, etc.);
 3º Hydrodynamic Condition
 4º Pressure

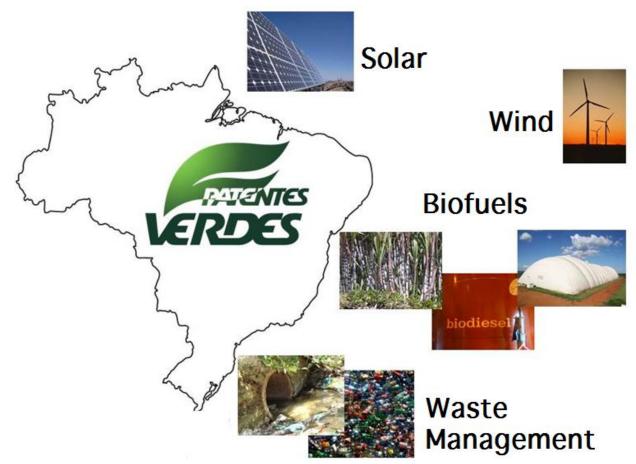
- Biomass Coal/Coke Others
 - ✓ Focus on Product:
 1º Energy Generation;
 2º Syngas (H2+CO) Production;
- ✓ Focus on Raw Materials:
 1º Mineral Coal;
 2º Biomasses (residues, wood, etc.)





Alternative Route for Protecting Green Technologies in the Brazilian Scenario

The Brazilian Green Patent Pilot Program







Alternative Route for Protecting Green Technologies in the Brazilian Scenario

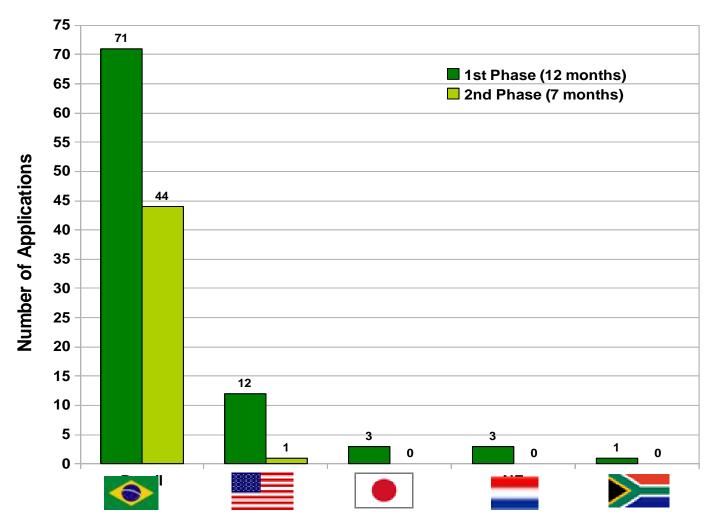
Second Phase

- The Second Phase started on April, 2013
- Expected end: April, 2014;
- 100 applications expressed interest in participating of Green Patent Pilot Program*;
- 8 non-granted in Pilot Program;
- 6 applications granted;
- 1 granted patents in about 3 months from request for entering the Green Patent Pilot Program;
- 1 request about GASIFICATION was granted in 9 months.





Alternative Route for Protecting Green Technologies in the Brazilian Scenario



CONCLUSION (Warning)

- 1. It is possible to have a clear perception that Brazil experienced a great lack of commitment to acting on gasification in the last decade;
- 2. The level of patent applications by national stakeholders is very low.
- 3. On the prism of the Industrial Property Law is inevitably understood that the absence of deposits in the technology sector might drive Brazil to the fateful end of technological dependence;
- 4. <u>In order to achieve consolidation of the gasification technology in Brazil, an urgent intervention in the sector is mandatory;</u>
- 5. More specifically in China and Japan, we have seen that <u>the gasification has been considered a strategic technology for both energy generation as in chemical production</u>;
- 6. In the end, it is expected that this work be tapped for sharpening the curiosity of Brazilian decision makers, and also might provide insights for stimulating technological development and encourage innovation in a very strategic sector such as the green technology for gasification in Brazil.
- 7. While this does not occur, unfortunately, **Brazil remains dependent on foreign technology for the gasification industry**.