

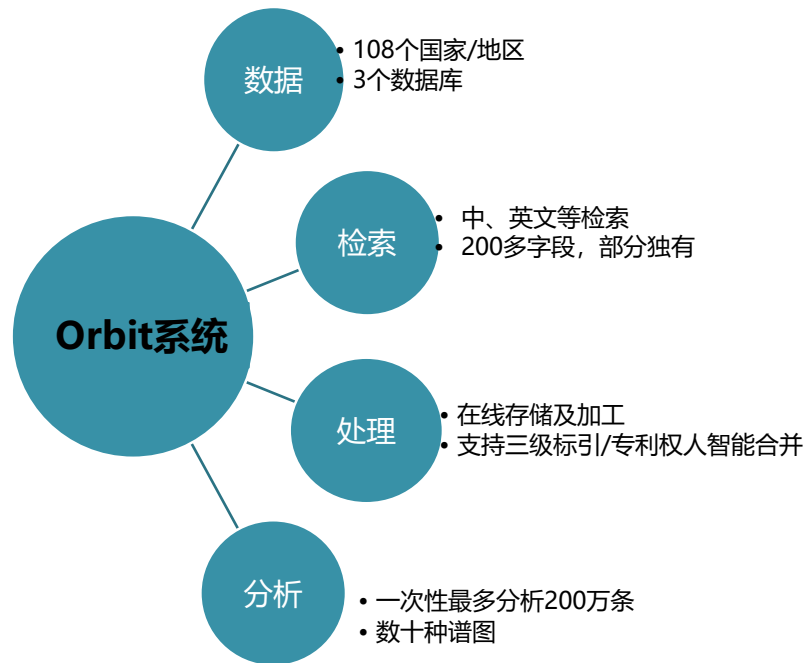


## ORBIT专利信息平台基本功能及其使用

武春亮

## 专利工具---ORBIT数据库

### Orbit简介



多类型数据资源

108个国家/地区的专利同族



1 / 3 - 专利族显示

|     |                 |
|-----|-----------------|
| JP  | 2016158277 A    |
| CA  | 2994926 A1      |
| PCT | WO2017047752 A1 |
| JP  | 6142940 B2      |
| KR  | 20180031040 A   |
| BR  | 112018002774 A1 |
| IN  | 201817004957 A  |
| JP  | WO2017047752 A1 |
| CN  | 108290247 A     |
| EP  | 3351340 A1      |

### 专利检索报告

每一次的公开文档

ORBIT 111111

|              |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 |
| ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 |
| ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 |
| ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 |
| ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 | ORBIT 111111 |

用户：欧洲专利局、美国专利商标局、中国国家知识产权局、中石化、宝钢集团、华为、小米、京东.....

## Orbit登录方式

登录网址: [www.orbit.com](http://www.orbit.com)

用户名: 登录邮箱

密码: XXXXXX

支持中、英、法、德、日等五种语言显示

支持设立不多于4个子账户;

忘记密码功能用于重新设置密码

v1.9.8

 Orbit Intelligence

☒ 始终保持登录状态

[使用子账号](#)

[忘记密码](#)



推荐使用环境

请在此测试您的配置

## Orbit功能布局

包括108个国家或地区专利数据，特点在于：支持专利家族或专利分析；检索方式专业，支持化学结构式检索；分析功能强大，能够做出数十种图形；具有专利价值评估、企业对标分析和专利技术投资风险分析模块

The screenshot displays the Orbit patent search interface. A red box on the left highlights the '导航栏' (Navigation Bar) containing icons for search, history, and alerts. Another red box on the left highlights the '功能栏' (Function Bar) with a list of search options: 检索式 (Search Formula), 简单检索 (Simple Search), 高级检索 (Advanced Search), 语义检索 (Semantic Search), 专利号检索 (Patent Number Search), 我的会话 (My Session), 检索历史 (Search History), 检索结果 (Search Results), 费用估算 (Fee Estimation), 过期会话 (Expired Session), 历史记录 (History Record), 我的检索 (My Search), 已保存检索 (Saved Search), 我的检索通知 (My Search Notification), and 最近列表 (Recent List). The main area is labeled '检索页面 (高级检索)' (Search Page (Advanced Search)). It features search criteria sections: '名称, 摘要, 权利要求, 发明目的' (Name, Abstract, Claims, Purpose of Invention) with an example 'Telecom+ OR phone'; '分类' (Classification) with 'AND' and '技术领域' (Technical Field); '化学式' (Chemical Formula) with 'AND' and '精确检索' (Precise Search) with an example 'acetaminophen'; and '名称' (Name) with an example 'Siemens Nixdorf'. Below these are fields for '申请/专利权人' (Applicant/Patent Owner) with example 'Fleming Alexander, Moyer Andrew', '发明人' (Inventor) with example 'Baker Botts', and '代理人/代理机构' (Agent/Agency). A checkbox '仅检索当前专利权人' (Only search current patent owner) is checked. The bottom right shows a user profile for 'wuchl@cncic.cn' with links for '用户设定' (User Settings), 'Quester学院' (Quester Academy), '帮助' (Help), '下载专利检索指南' (Download Patent Search Guide), '收录范围' (Collection Scope), '客户支持' (Customer Support), '报告错误' (Report Error), and '注销' (Logout). The text '系统设置' (System Settings) is written vertically next to this menu. The bottom right corner of the page shows 'cncic.cn'.

导航栏

功能栏

检索页面 (高级检索)

系统设置

cncic.cn

## Orbit数据检索

- 多种检索模式
- 可访问之前的检索与结果（通过检索历史与已保存检索）
- 专业的检索方式

例如: keyboard, WO2012034567, Microsoft

高级检索

菜单 专利列表

检索式

- 简单检索
- 高级检索
- 语义检索
- 专利权人检索
- 专利号检索

我的会话

- 检索历史
- 检索结果
- 过期会话
- 历史记录
- 我的检索
- 已保存检索

最近列表

- 等静压石墨 (154)
- 超临界水 (9)
- 4-羟基-4'-硝基二苯醚

高级检索

关键词

名称, 摘要, 全文, 概念, 主权利要求, 例: Telecom+ OR phone

名称

当前专利权人 例: Siemens Nixdorf 公司树

发明人: Fleming Alexander, Moyer Andrew

代理人/代理机构: Baker Botts

号码, 日期 & 国家

公开号 例: EP0980063 导入专利号

日期: 无限制

专利公开国(专利授权机构): 例: US, EP

FAMPAT全球专利数据库 (包含全文和摘要信息), 以发明为基础的专利数据库。

FULPAT全球专利数据库 (包含全文和摘要信息), 以国家库显示。

Full Text 24篇专利全文库

## Orbit数据检索

关键词: 全文 例: Telecom+ OR phone

分类: and 技术领域

名称: 当前专利权人 例: Siemens Nixdorf  
发明人: 例: Fleming Alexander, Moyer Andrew  
代理人: 例: Baker Botts

号码、日期及状态: 公开号 例: EP0980063  
日期: 无限制  
专利公开国(专利授权机构): 例: US, EP

法律状态: 其他状态

高级检索

支持关键字、分类号、申请人、发明人、专利申请/公开/优先权号码、日期、法律状态、公开国家等多种方式检索；支持布尔逻辑运算符:and ,not ,or, F nD,nW等

## Orbit数据检索

### 通配符

|               |                                                                                   |                                |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>+ or *</b> | Truncation replacing any number of characters                                     | bicycle-shed+<br>*inflammatory |
| <b>?</b>      | Truncation replacing zero or one character<br>Up to nine ?s may be used in a term | bicycle?<br>alumin?um          |
| <b>#</b>      | Truncation replaces exactly one character<br>Up to nine #s may be used in a term  | polymeri#ation                 |

### 运算符

|            |                                                                                                                                                      |                                     |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>OR</b>  | Finds records containing at least one of the words (in the case of a FamPat record, at least one of the members will have one or more of your terms) | sulfur or sulphur                   |
| <b>AND</b> | All words                                                                                                                                            | plutonium AND isotope               |
| <b>NOT</b> | The first term without the second term                                                                                                               | suv NOT vesicle                     |
| <b>F</b>   | The terms in the same field                                                                                                                          | sodium f chlorine                   |
| <b>S</b>   | The terms in the same sentence                                                                                                                       | sodium s chlorine                   |
| <b>P</b>   | The terms in the same paragraph                                                                                                                      | sodium p chlorine                   |
| <b>D</b>   | The terms adjacent in any order                                                                                                                      | redundancy d check                  |
| <b>nD</b>  | The terms adjacent, regardless of the order, separated by a maximum of n words (n value between 1 and 99)                                            | conduct 2d electric 2d adhesive     |
| <b>=nD</b> | The terms adjacent, regardless of the order, separated by exactly n words (n value between 1 and 99)                                                 | electric+ =2d conduct+ =2d adhesive |
| <b>W</b>   | The terms adjacent in the order specified; treatment applied by default for two terms entered without operator                                       | smart w card?<br>smart card?        |

## Orbit数据检索

The screenshot shows the Orbit data search interface. On the left, there is a list of search results for 'Low Molybdenum Remove copper'. The results are organized into two columns. A red box highlights the '检索历史' (Search History) button in the top right corner. A red arrow points from the '语义检索' (Semantic Search) label to the search bar area.

**语义检索**

**检索**

公开号  
公开号  
申请号  
优先权号  
申请号或优先权号  
任何专利号

例:  
US5000000  
08/123,456  
PCT/CCYYY/999999

专利号检索

历史记录, 长期保存

检索历史, 支持逻辑运算, 复杂检索

| 检索步骤 | 检索结果   | 检索式                              |
|------|--------|----------------------------------|
| 16   | 153156 | Low Molybdenum Remove copper     |
| 15   | 153156 | Low Molybdenum or Mu Remove c... |
| 14   | 1330   | 我的列表 煤基新型材料/针状焦                  |

检索式集合间运算, 例: (1 or 2) not 3, 1 and (phone+)

(14 or 15) not 16, 14 and (copper \*)

| 日期                  | 字帐号 | 检索结果数  | Collection |
|---------------------|-----|--------|------------|
| 2018-07-18 07:48:13 |     | 153156 | FAMPAT     |
| 2018-07-18 07:47:35 |     | 153156 | FAMPAT     |
| 2018-07-18 07:47:08 |     | 153156 | FAMPAT     |
| 2018-07-18 07:46:37 |     | 153156 | FAMPAT     |



## Orbit数据检索

|                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>专利号</b><br>FamPat专利家族号<br>PCT公开号<br>PCT申请号<br>诉讼ID<br><b>其他</b><br><b>被引用专利</b><br>被引文献<br>申请详细 (美国, 法国)<br>实施例(美国)<br><b>名称</b><br>许可权益<br>担保权益 | <b>地点</b><br>专利权人所属城市<br>Assignee post code<br><b>专利权人所在国</b><br>专利权人所在州 (美国)<br>发明人所在国<br>发明人所在州 (美国)<br>代理人所在国<br>最早优先权国<br>最早申请国<br>最早公开国<br>指定国<br><b>日期</b> | 授权日或公告日<br>第一授权日<br>初始申请公开日<br>专利家族的最初优先权日期<br>最早申请日期<br>最早公开日期<br>专利日期, 第一次公开。<br>最晚申请公开日<br>其他公开日期<br><b>计数</b><br><b>FamPat专利家族中的专利数</b><br>FamPat专利家族中的优先权数<br>权利要求数 (美国) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

与其他字符段单独或组合检索

## Orbit数据检索

5702 检索结果: 类似专利 - 数据库: FAHPAT

| #  | Title                                                           | Publication number | 1st app. date | Applicant/Assignee                                       | Relevance score |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1  | Production of metal carbonyls                                   | US3498749          | 1966-12-23    | EXXONMOBIL RESEARCH & ENGINEERING*                       | 100 %           |
| 2  | Carbonyls removal                                               | US9200566          | 2014-04-28    | ARAMCO SERVICES; SAUDI ARABIAN OIL*                      | 96 %            |
| 3  | 用于从合成气流中除去碳基金属的方法                                               | CA2662582          | 2007-09-26    | SHELL*; SHELL CANADA; SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH      | 96 %            |
| 4  | Stabilization of metal carbonyls                                | DE2320856          | 1973-04-24    | OSTERGREN J O B; OSTERGREN JARL*; REISINGER K H          | 94 %            |
| 5  | 一种炭黑复合粉体的生产方法                                                   | CN105419096        | 2015-12-21    | ZHAO SHETAO                                              | 93 %            |
| 6  | 炭黑制备装置及其制备方法                                                    | CN108219539        | 2016-12-12    | OC*                                                      | 93 %            |
| 7  | 表面处理炭黑水性分散体及其制造方法                                               | KR101509278        | 2008-12-25    | TOKAI CARBON*                                            | 93 %            |
| 8  | 用于制备混合炭黑颗粒的方法和装置                                                | US9938465          | 2012-06-29    | PROLUKS; PYROLYX*                                        | 93 %            |
| 9  | 表面处理炭黑粉末分散体的制造方法及表面处理炭黑粉末的制造方法                                  | KR101653855        | 2010-07-09    | TOKAI CARBON*                                            | 93 %            |
| 10 | 一种炭黑复合粉体材料的生产方法                                                 | CN105419095        | 2015-12-21    | ZHAO SHETAO                                              | 93 %            |
| 11 | Apparatus for separating carbon black from carbon black aerosol | US4295867          | 1979-06-08    | SHOPNI VIKTOR M; SUPONEV KONSTANTIN V; SUROVNIK VITAL... | 92 %            |
| 12 | 具有低pH值的改性炭黑以及包含其的弹性体                                            | JP6294405          | 2013-02-26    | CABOT*; KABOT KORPORESHIN; LUBBOCK CAR                   | 92 %            |
| 13 | 一种石墨增强炭黑制备方法                                                    | CN107099171        | 2016-11-03    | SUN XI'U'ANG                                             | 92 %            |
| 14 | Apparatus for producing carbon black                            | US4313723          | 1979-03-12    | PHILLIPS PETROLEUM*                                      | 92 %            |
| 15 | Collection of metal carbonyls                                   | JP55315035         | 1970-07-08    | INTERNATIONAL NICKEL*                                    | 92 %            |
| 16 | 黑色矩阵用炭黑及其制造方法                                                   | TW605096           | 2013-02-26    | DAIDO CHEMICAL; DAIDO CHEMICAL INDUSTRY*                 | 92 %            |
| 17 | 炭黑分散液                                                           | EP2910611          | 2015-02-13    | TOKYO OHKA KOGYO*                                        | 92 %            |

类似专利检索功能：基于以下原则

@IPC, CPC等分类 @专利优先权号 @US分类号 @引用信息 @扩展专利族与技术概念 @自动标记相关度

## Orbit数据检索

通过计算相关度，可以检索非专利文献

Patent families (FamPat) - 1838 results

非专利文献 (NPL) - 8961 结果

排序 相关度 ▾

相关的NPL检索结果产生于近似专利检索 (

## Visual impact assessment of offshore wind farms and prior experience

2009 Journal article

Energy planners have shifted their attention towards offshore wind power generation and the decision is supported by the public in general, which in the literature has a positive attitude towards offshore wind generation. However, globally only a few offshore wind farms are operating. As more wind farms start operating and more people become experienced with especially the visual impacts from offshore wind farms, the public positive attitude could change if the experienced impacts are different

## Visual impact assessment of offshore wind farms and prior experience

2009 Journal article

Danish Institute Of Governmental Research

Energy planners have shifted their attention towards offshore wind power generation and the decision is supported by the public in general, which in the literature has a positive attitude towards offshore wind generation. However, globally only a few offshore wind farms are operating. As more wind farms start operating and more people become experienced with especially the visual impacts from offshore wind farms, the public positive attitude could change if the experienced impacts are different

## Key technologies of VSC-HVDC and its application on offshore wind farm in China

2014 Journal article

Shanghai Jiao Tong University • School Of Electronics, Electrical Engineering And Computer Science • ...

In recent years, wind power industry has been flourishing and in China the focus has been gradually shifted from land-based to offshore wind farms. There are many advantages for offshore wind farms, such as abundant wind energy reserves, high utilization of the wind turbine capacity, not taking up land resources and so on. As wind turbine technology improves, offshore wind farms have been expanding quickly and are located further away from the onshore grid. The power transmission

## Research on construction system of large scale non-grid-connected wind power offshore wind farms

2010 Conference proceeding

Following with the advance of wind power technology, as well as the advantages in abundance of sea resources, comparatively stable wind speed, relatively fewer developing interest sides, and non-trying for land with other projects, large scale of offshore wind farm building becomes new trend of wind power industry development. But, offshore wind farms are difficult construction, with high requirements in the quality and reliability of wind power units, and rigorous requirements towards

## An economic assessment of tropical cyclone risk on offshore wind farms

2012 Journal article

Aalborg University

Frequent tropical cyclones pose great risks and obstacles to the development of offshore wind farms in the coastal regions of China and other areas in the Pacific, where development of wind energy is gaining momentum. This paper aims to identify and evaluate the economic risks of tropical cyclones on offshore wind farms within the Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) of China and help improve decision-making for planners and investors. The risks of tropical cyclone impact in this paper are

## Offshore Wind Farm Layout Optimization (OWFLO) Project: Preliminary Results

2006 Conference proceeding

# Orbit数据存储与加工

## 存储

用户专利数据本地保存、查看、排序等；例如选取不同的显示方式；关键词高亮显示

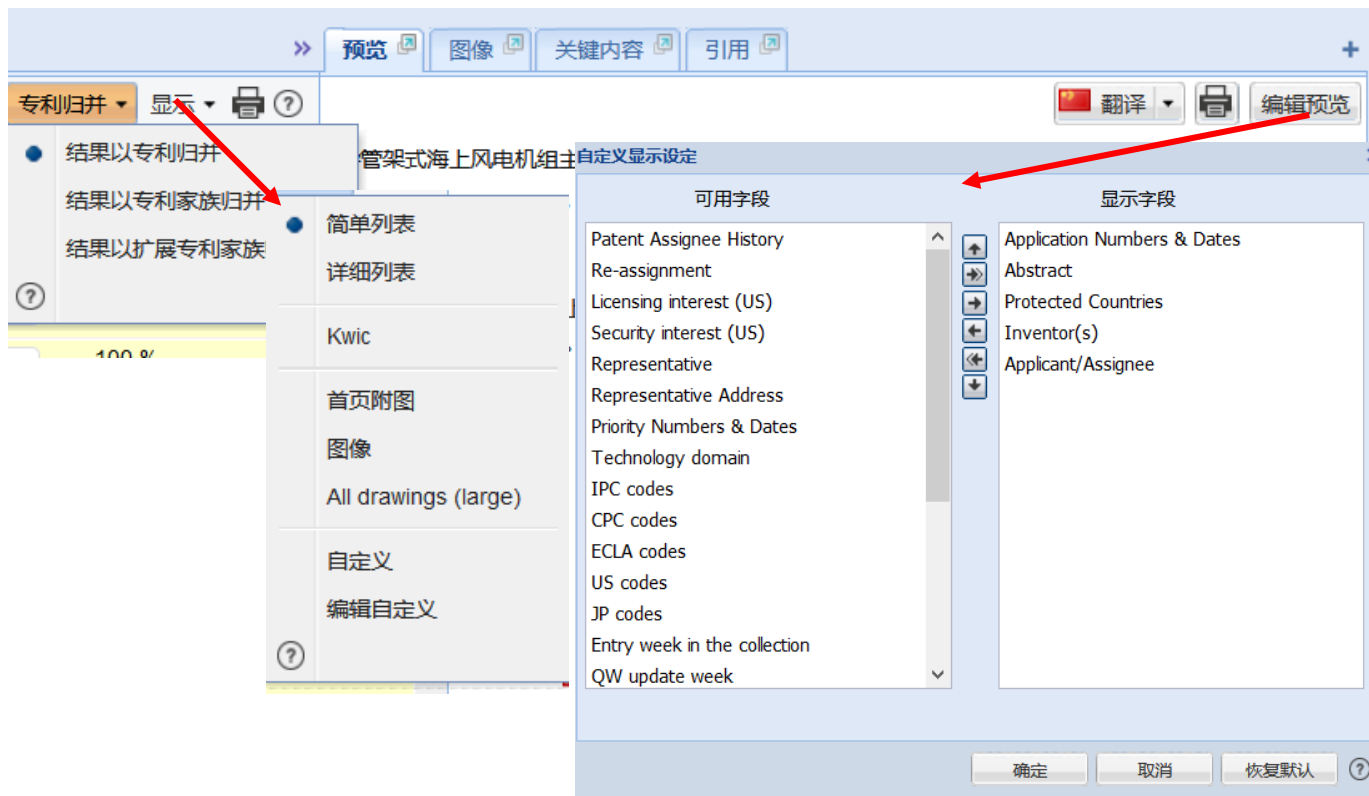
The screenshot displays the Orbit software interface for patent data management. At the top, there is a search bar labeled '简单检索' (Simple Search) and a dropdown menu showing '(氢能 and 储)/TI/AB/CLMS/OBJ'. Below the search bar, there are tabs for '菜单' (Menu), '筛选' (Filter), and '专利列表' (Patent List). The main area shows 'Patent families (FamPat) - 739 results' and '非专利文献 (NPL)'. A red box highlights the '选择' (Select) button in the top toolbar. Another red box highlights the '选择' (Select) button in the bottom toolbar. A red arrow points from the top '选择' button to the bottom '选择' button. The bottom toolbar also includes buttons for '数据选择' (Data Selection), '数据存储' (Data Storage), '导出功能' (Export Function), '邮箱发送' (Email Send), 'PDF原文' (PDF Original), '类似检索' (Similar Search), '引用次数' (Citation Count), and '统计数据' (Statistical Data).

| # | Title                    |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | 一种氢能储气瓶的储运固定装置           |
| 2 | 一种可制氢储氢的氢能发电系统           |
| 3 | 一种金属储氢材料氢能热压液压做功装置       |
| 4 | 一种储存燃料电池氢能的碳基负载合金材料及制备方法 |

# Orbit数据存储与加工

## 存储

通过不同方式，显示专利数据信息，方便筛选和存储。



# 加工

## Orbit数据存储与加工

在您当前工作文件下检索

专利列表 检索

520 专利家族 0 外观设计 附件 (0)

选择 文件夹 邮件 打印 删除 刷新 重置 帮助

1 Water filter cartridge having tank limescale inhibitor

2 离子液体微胶囊及其制备方法和在降低浓度气体中的应用

3 一种服用凝胶颗粒及其制备方法

4 Horse fat capsule for moisturizing and m

5 Skin-moisturizing hydrogel capsules and

6 一种服用包水胶囊的制备方法与卷烟滤嘴

7 具有预埋混合物料段的复合滤棒

8 New polymeric emulsifier and uses there active compounds

9 以水溶性材料为芯材的三层服用胶囊及其制备方法

10 一种毫米级微胶囊制备装置

11 胃的滞留系统之密封

12 一种水凝胶珠的制备方法和装置

管理用户定义项 导入

用户定义项向导

管理用户定义项

定义您的用户定义项

添加值

| 类型   | 标签    | 代码  | 样本  |
|------|-------|-----|-----|
| 分类   |       | 5   | 501 |
| 多值选项 | 减肥药   | 120 |     |
| 单值选项 | 减肥组合物 | 150 |     |
| 网页链接 |       |     |     |
| 数字   | 减肥成分  | 160 |     |

根据设置好的条件  
进行数据标引，以  
便于深入分析

您可以拖拽字段重新排序。每一步操作都将自动保存。

Filter Wizard

筛选

选择筛选规则

☒ 标题 孔

☐ 国际专利分类

☐ CPC分类

☐ ECLA, ICO

☐ 美国专利分类 (主)

☐ 洛迦诺分类(外观设计)

☐ 5 Assigned

☐ 公开国 中国

☐ 授权人或权利人 SHANGHAI TOBACCO\*

☐ 发明人或创造者

☐ 排序 之间: - AND: -

☐ 授权 否

☐ FamPat专利周 否

☐ 新文档 否

☐ 最近更新日期 否

☐ 已读 否

☐ 用户注解 否

应用 确定 取消

支持标引、数据加工等等 (注：需要在文件夹存储下才能标引)

# 加工

能够智能化支持专利权人合并，节省人工查找，提高工作效率

## Orbit数据存储与加工

后通 保存分析 载入已保存分析 请讲原理 @@FamPat analysis: QPT98015/醇缩催化制专利分析

我的图表 图表类型 数据规则 数据规则管理 结果列表

筛选结果 专利权人

名称

- 中国石化 (13 要素)
- 丰田汽车 (4 要素)
- TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY
- ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY
- 巴斯夫 (2 要素)
- KUNMING UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
- 约翰迪尔有限公司 (2 要素)
- 安徽元琛环保公司 (4 要素)
- NANJING UNIVERSITY
- DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
- BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

智能化专利权人合并

建议的归并

基于文本类似性和共同专利权人潜在专利权人归并建议如下。

归并名称: DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

|                                     |                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY         | 41 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DALIAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS    | 23 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DALIAN CATALYTIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY | 2  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DALIAN DESIGN BRANCH OF CPECC           | 1  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DALIAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICO CHEMIST     | 1  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DALIAN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY INSTITUTE     | 1  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DALIAN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY         | 1  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DALIAN JISHENG TECHNOLOGY               | 1  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ALIAN HADIN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY           | 1  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | HINA CRANE WORKS HEAVY INDUSTRY DALIAN  | 1  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ALIAN INSTITUTE CHEMICAL PHYSICS CAS    | 1  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | ALIAN CHEMISTRY & PHYSICS I             | 1  |

☐ 使用这个归并

归并名称: WUXI WEIFU ENVIRONMENT PROT CATALYST

|                                     |                                        |   |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WUXI WEIFU ENVIRONMENT PROT CATALYST   | 9 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WUXI WEIFU ENVIRONMENTAL PROT CATALYST | 5 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WUXI WEIFU ENV PROT CATALYST           | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WUXI WEIFU LIDA CATALYTIC CONVERTER    | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WUXI WEIFU ENVIRONMENT CATALYSTS       | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | WUXI WEIFU ENVIRONMENTAL CATALYSTS     | 3 |

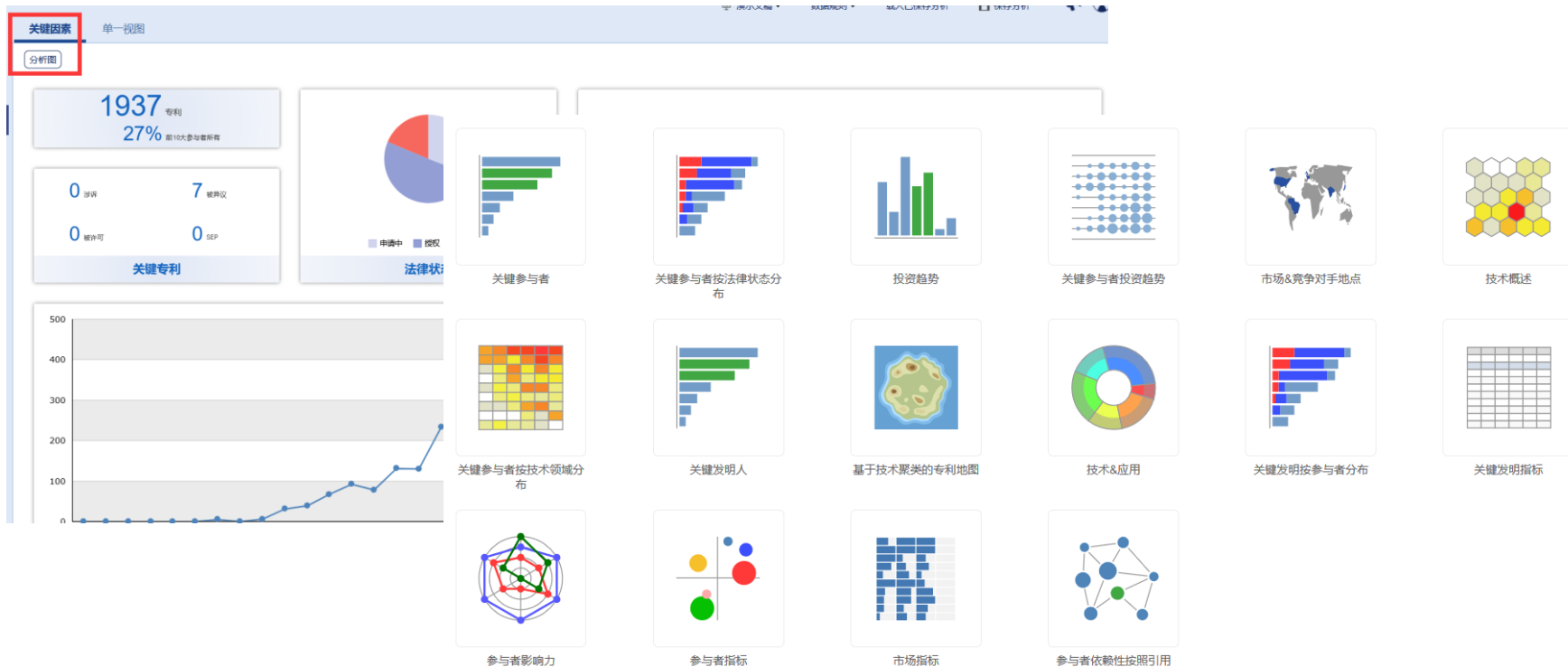
范围 分析范围

显示 1 - 25, 共 1222 条

# Orbit数据分析

## 基本分析

分析是Orbit系统最重要的部分，能够支持十多种分析图表制作，包括柱状图、条形图、地图、气泡图等等

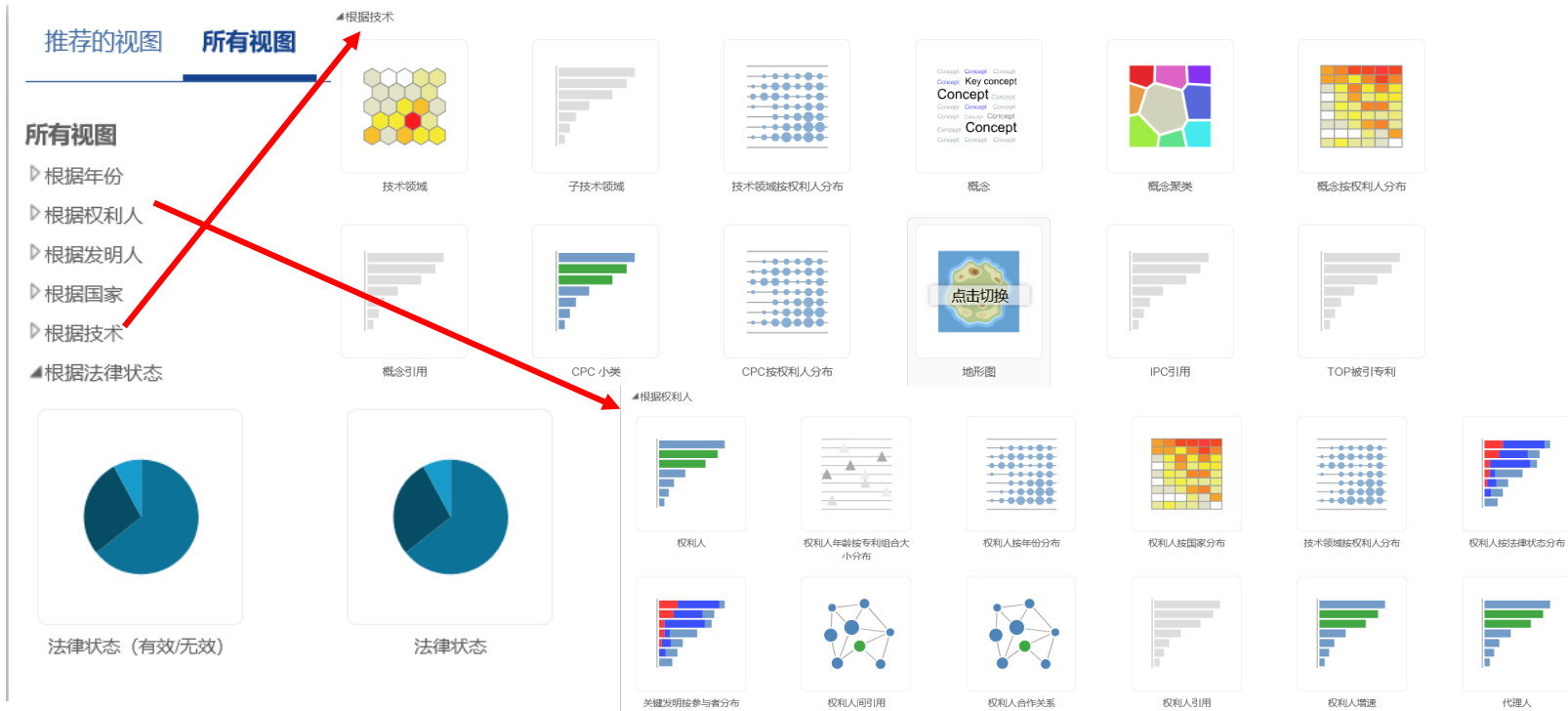




# Orbit数据分析

## 全面分析

从年份、权利人、发明人、国家地域、技术类别、法律状态等六个方面，全面分析专利信息



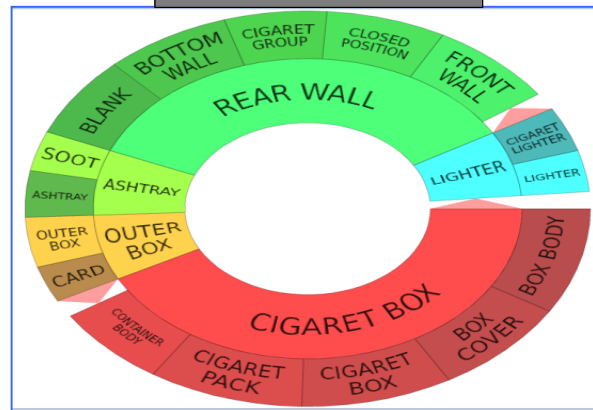
## 竞争对手技术分析

基于分析功能，实现竞争对手及技术全景分析；生成多种比较性的图表

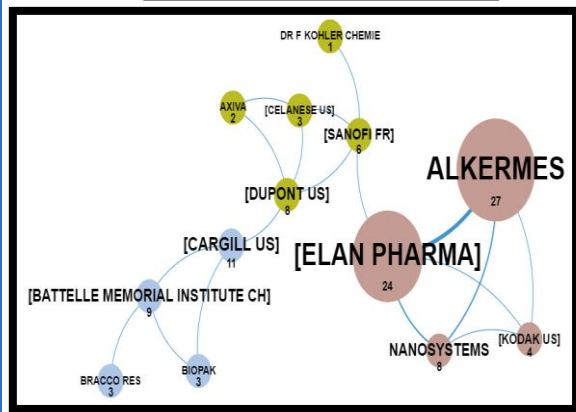
### 竞争对手分析



### 关键技术概念分析



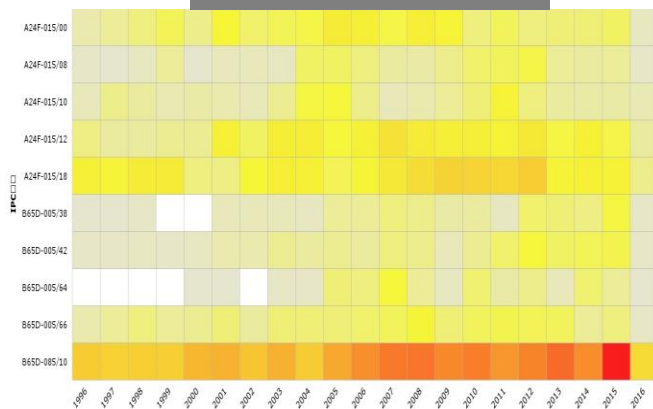
### 参与者关系分析



### 专利地图分析



### 专利技术发展方向



# Orbit数据导出

- ❑ 专利数据批量下载：在检索结果页面选择下载专利，通过下载功能，选择导出字段及格式
- ❑ 专利原文PDF格式下载：在检索结果页面，订阅专利说明书，批量下载PDF文本，每次不超过200篇

支持自定义的  
强大结果导出  
功能

# Orbit数据导出

The screenshot displays the 'Export options' dialog box in the Orbit software. The 'Data' tab is active, showing a 'Profiles' dropdown set to 'My profile'. The 'Available fields' list on the left is highlighted with a red box and contains the following categories and items:

- Numbers**
  - Priority
  - Application
  - Publication
  - Family
- Dates**
  - Priority
  - Application
  - Publication
  - Grant
  - Expected expiry
- Biblio**
  - Title
  - Abstract
  - Assignees
  - Inventors
  - Representatives

The 'Selected fields' list on the right includes: Images, Publication numbers, Publication dates, Original document, Priority dates, Titles, Abstracts, Inventors, and Assignees. A blue box labeled '100+ 导出字段' (100+ export fields) is overlaid on the 'Available fields' list.

Below the field lists are filter boxes: 'Filter on category / field name / field code' and 'Filter...'. At the bottom, there is an 'Advanced options' button and 'Download' and 'Email' buttons.

On the left side of the main dialog, there is a smaller 'Export' window with a button labeled 'Export' and the text 'Export the selection as a results list'. Below it, the 'Advanced options' section includes:

- 1 line for each: ☒ Family, ☐ Patent, ☐ Publication
- Publication number content: ☒ All, ☐ As displayed in hitlist
- Column headers: ☒ Long, ☐ Short
- Others: ☒ Apply highlighting, ☒ Compress download file

On the right side, a dropdown menu is open, showing various export formats:

- 以TXT格式导出
- 以PDF格式导出
- 以RTF格式导出
- 以XLS格式导出
- 以XLSX格式导出
- Export as XLSX NEW
- 以CSV格式导出
- 以XML格式导出
- 以Bizint格式导出
- 以VantagePoint格式导出
- Ris导出
- 导出Intellixir
- 选择导出数据类型
- 1 Last unsaved profile
- 2 Default profile
- 3 pexmExportHiddenTemplate

A blue box labeled '多格式导出选项' (Multiple export format options) is overlaid on this menu.

At the bottom left, a blue box labeled '高级用户设置选项' (Advanced user settings options) points to the 'Advanced options' section.

## 多种字段的数据导出

| Application number | Publication numbers | Family publication details | Application dates | Grant dates | Title      | Abstract                                                                      | Current assignees | Inventors              | Representative   |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| (US20110098930)    | US2011098930        | WO2011050201               | A2 2011-04-28     | 2009-10-23  | 2012-07-31 | (US8234073)                                                                   | CHEVRON           | PYRCZ MICHAEL J ([US]) | (US8234073)      |
| US12/604, 971      | US8234073           | [WO2011050201]             |                   |             |            | System and method for estimating geological architecture of a geologic volume |                   | MCHARGUE TIM ([US])    | Hanze Carlos L.  |
|                    |                     | CA2778001                  | A1 2011-04-28     |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        |                  |
|                    |                     | [CA2778001]                |                   |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        |                  |
|                    |                     | US2011098930               | A1 2011-04-28     |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        |                  |
|                    |                     | [US20110098930]            |                   |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        |                  |
|                    |                     | WO2011050201               | A3 2011-08-25     |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        |                  |
|                    |                     | [WO2011050201]             |                   |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        |                  |
|                    |                     | AN2010310598               | A1 2012-03-29     |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        |                  |
| (CN102834739)      | CN102834739         | WO2011050201               | A2 2011-04-28     | 2010-12-17  | 2016-01-20 | (CN102834739B)                                                                | CHEVRON           | PYRCZ MICHAEL J        | (CN102834739B)   |
| CN201080047644     | CN102834739         | [WO2011050201]             |                   |             |            | 估计地质体的地质结构的系统和方法                                                              |                   | MCHARGUE TIM           | GAO QING ; CCPIT |
|                    |                     | CA2778001                  | A1 2011-04-28     |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        | PATENT &         |
|                    |                     | [CA2778001]                |                   |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        | TRADEMARK LAW    |
|                    |                     | US2011098930               | A1 2011-04-28     |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        | OFFICE           |
|                    |                     | [US20110098930]            |                   |             |            |                                                                               |                   |                        |                  |

### Advantages / Previous drawbacks

(US20110098930)

It will be appreciated that the description of features with respect to parameters and/or features of channels is not intended to be limiting. As will be appreciated, numerical analogs representing geological architectures that exhibit the interdependencies between characteristics that are quantified by the rules obtained by rules module 22 are assigned a higher probability by probability module 26 than numerical analogs representing geological architectures that do not exhibit the interdependencies quantified by the rules.

(CN102834739)

This makes it possible the user and the one or more electronic memories 12, the information resources 16, and the/or the processor 18 of the one or more collectively referred to as the data to be transmitted between "information", results and/or instructions and any other communicable items. It will be appreciated, the present invention may also be other communication techniques, either hard-wired or wireless, it is contemplated that the user interface 14.

It will be appreciated that, probability module 26 by rules module 22 for presenting the rules of the obtained representative of the cross-correlation between the quantitative nature of numerical simulation of the geological structures, then the present specified by the rule quantifies a representation

### Independent claims

(US20110098930)

1. A computer implemented method of estimating geological architecture of a geologic volume of interest with a computing system that includes one or more electronic processors configured to execute one or more computer program modules, the method comprising: obtaining on one or more electronic storage media accessible to the computing system a plurality of numerical analogs for a geologic volume of interest, wherein a numerical analog for the geologic volume of interest represents a plurality of characteristics of the geologic volume of interest as a (CN102834739B)

1. 一种利用计算系统来估计感兴趣地质体的地质结构的计算机实现的方法, 该计算系统包括被配置成执行一个或多个计算机程序模块的一个或多个电子处理器, 该方法包含:  
在所述计算系统可访问的一个或多个电子存储介质上获得感兴趣地质体的多个数值模拟, 其中, 感兴趣地质体的数值模拟代表作为感兴趣地质体内的位置的函数的感兴趣地质体的多种特性;  
在所述计算系统的一个或多个电子处理器上执行被配置成识别作为感兴趣地质体内的位置的函数在数值模拟内表示的感兴趣地质体的多种特性之间的互相关性的一个或多个计算机程序模块; 以及  
在所述计算系统的一个或多个电子处理器上执行被配置成指定各个数值模拟与感兴趣

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date  
28 April 2011 (28.04.2011)



(10) International Publication Number  
WO 2011/050000 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:  
G06F 17/05 (2011.01) G06F 19/00 (2011.01)

(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/US2010/053610

(22) International Filing Date:  
17 December 2010 (17.12.2010)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
12/604,971 23 October 2009 (23.10.2009) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):  
CHEVRON U.S.A. INC. [US/US]; 6001 Bollinger  
Canyon Road, San Ramon, California 94583 (US).

(72) Inventors; and  
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[CA/US]; 20607 Golden Hawthorn Ct., Humble, Texas  
77346 (US). MCHARGUE, Tim [US/US]; 226 Jasmine  
Way, Danville, California 94506 (US).

(74) Agents: HANZE, Carlos L., et al.; Chevron Corporation,  
Law Department, Post Office Box 6006, San Ramon, Cal-  
ifornia 94583-0806 (US).

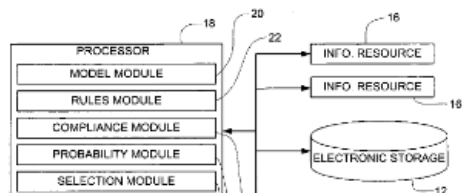
(81) Designated States (unless oth-  
erwise indicated, all designated States)  
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG,  
CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, C  
DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GE  
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, I  
KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, L  
ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, M  
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, P  
SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV,  
TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC

(84) Designated States (unless oth-  
erwise indicated, all designated States)  
GM, KI, LR, LS, MW, MZ,  
ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ,  
TM), European (AL, AT, BE,  
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR  
LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, P  
SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF,  
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, T

Declarations under Rule 4.17:  
— as to applicant's entitlement to  
a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ESTIMATING GEOLOGICAL ARCHITECTURE OF A

(57) Abstract  
A system and method for estimating geological architecture of a geologic volume of interest. The system includes a processor, a model module, a rules module, a compliance module, a probability module, a selection module, a measurement module, a geologic characteristic module, an information resource, an electronic storage, and a user interface. The method includes obtaining storage media accessible to the computing system a plurality of characteristics of the geologic volume of interest, wherein a numerical analog for the geologic volume of interest is used; identifying interdependencies between characteristics of the geologic volume of interest that are represented by the numerical analogs as a function of position within the geologic volume of interest; identifying probabilities of correspondence between individual ones of the numerical analogs and the geologic volume of interest as a function of position within the geologic volume of interest; and estimating the geological architecture of the geologic volume of interest based on the identified interdependencies, probabilities, and numerical analogs.



## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the estimation of geological architecture of geologic volumes of interest through the generation and/or analysis of sets of numerical analog models.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the field of geological exploration, architectural uncertainty models are required for reservoir exploration and development. Reservoir architectural uncertainty models include property distributions, trends, stacking patterns, and geometric parameters. These parameters often have a critical control on the reservoir response. Usually, local compliance data (e.g., well logs, core, seismic) are used to infer architectural parameters and their related uncertainty models may be applied, but they are highly subjective, ignore local data, and are of limited use in quantitative decision making.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aspect of the invention relates to a computer-implemented method for estimating geological architecture of a geologic volume of interest with one or more electronic processors configured to execute one or more modules. In one embodiment, the method comprises obtaining storage media accessible to the computing system a plurality of characteristics of the geologic volume of interest, wherein a numerical analog for the geologic volume of interest is used; identifying interdependencies between characteristics of the geologic volume of interest that are represented by the numerical analogs as a function of position within the geologic volume of interest; identifying probabilities of correspondence between individual ones of the numerical analogs and the geologic volume of interest as a function of position within the geologic volume of interest; and estimating the geological architecture of the geologic volume of interest based on the identified interdependencies, probabilities, and numerical analogs.

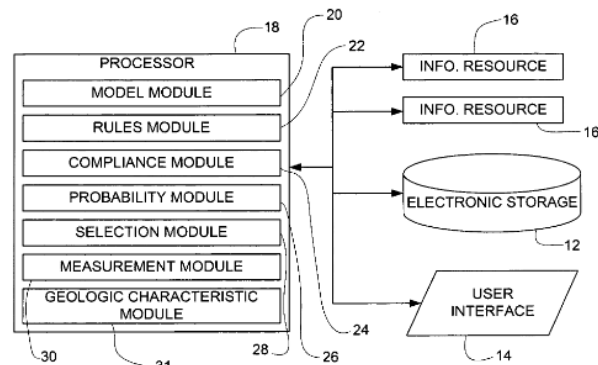


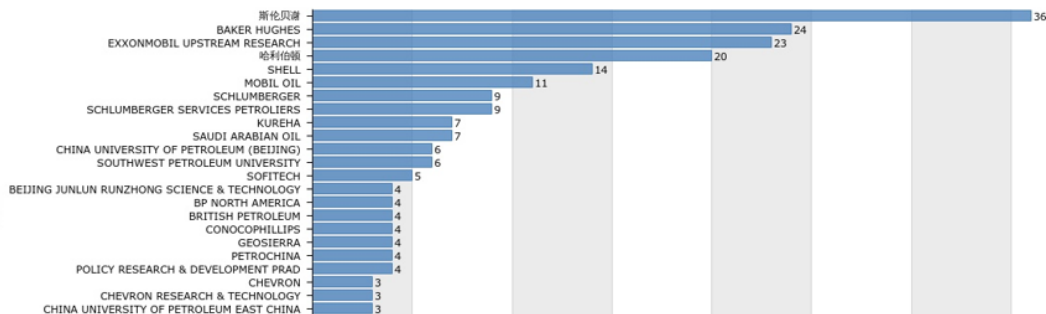
FIG. 1

# Orbit数据导出

- 一键生成PPT功能展示
- 包括图片解读及数据分析，为研究人员分析相关内容提供思路



专利家族 按 专利权人



This chart shows the size of the applicants' portfolios in the patent pool analyzed. This data is a good indicator of the level of inventiveness of the active players.

Studying the portfolio of an entity:

This chart shows the portfolio of the applicant and its main co-applicants. This representation is a good indicator of the applicant's propensity to collaborate and also identifies its preferred partners.

Studying the patents of a particular topic:

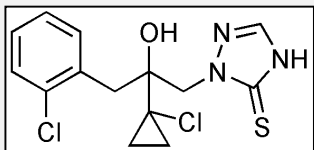
This graph presents the top applicants by volume of the topic studied. This represents the applicants who have the largest number of patents in their portfolios in the subject area analyzed.

Note: In saved analysis mode, it is possible to group applicants (for example, a subsidiary grouped with the parent company) in order to improve the accuracy of this representation.

## 案例：农药产品丙硫菌唑专利布局分析



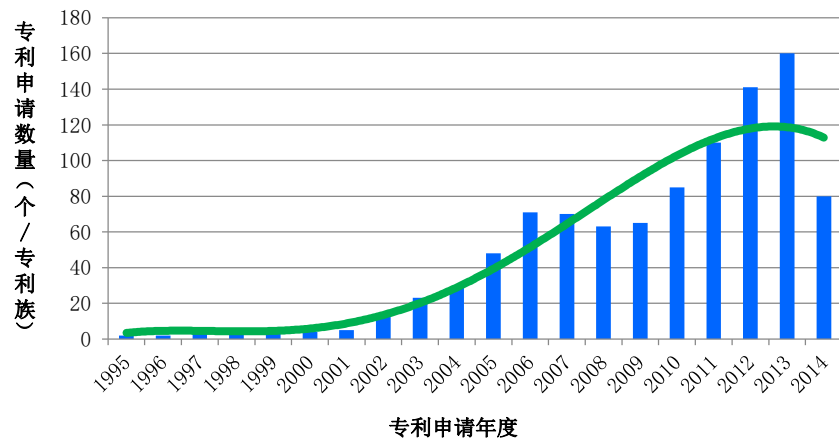
## 丙硫菌唑专利分析



拜耳公司研制的一种广谱三唑酮类杀菌剂，2004年上市，主要用于防治谷类、麦类和豆类作物等众多病害。

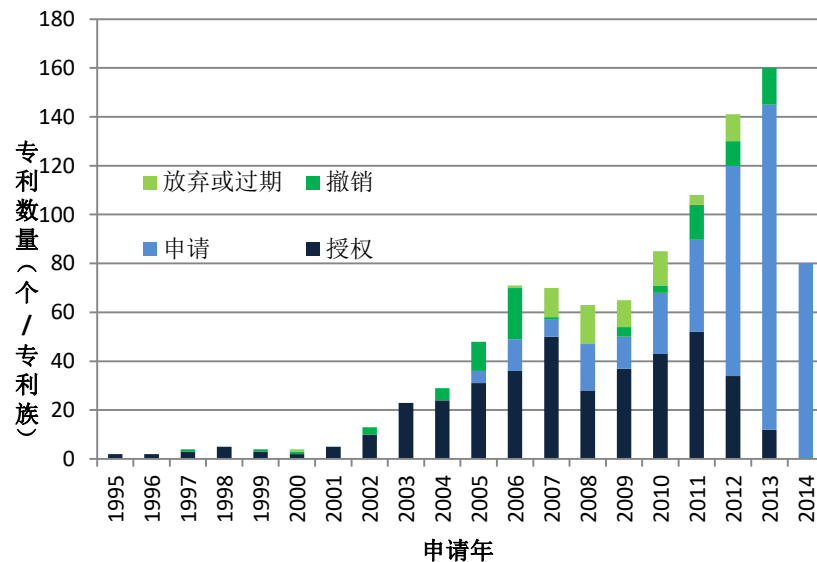
- ❑ 丙硫菌唑 (prothioconazole)，商品名称:Proline、Input
- ❑ 化学名称: (RS)-2-[2-(1-氯环丙基)-3-(2-氯苯基)-2-羟基丙基]-2,4-二氢-1,2,4-三唑-3-硫酮
- ❑ CAS: 178928-70-6

丙硫菌唑(prothioconazole)专利申请统计图

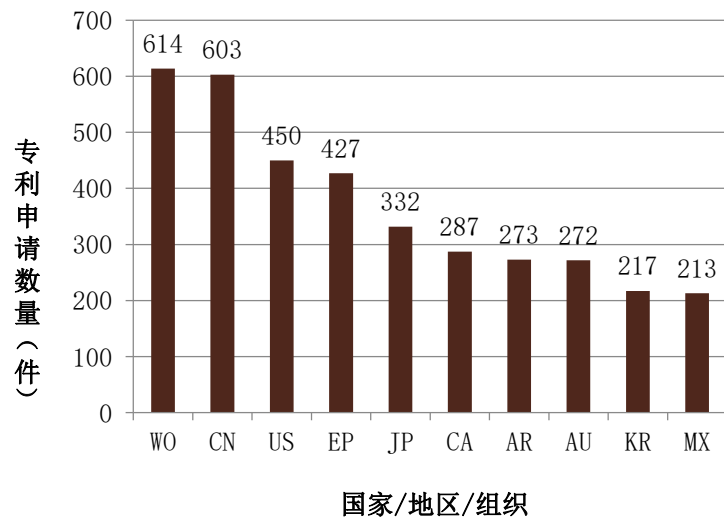


共计检索出984个专利家族；合计专利数量为3962件，中国专利614件。

各年度申请专利的法律状态

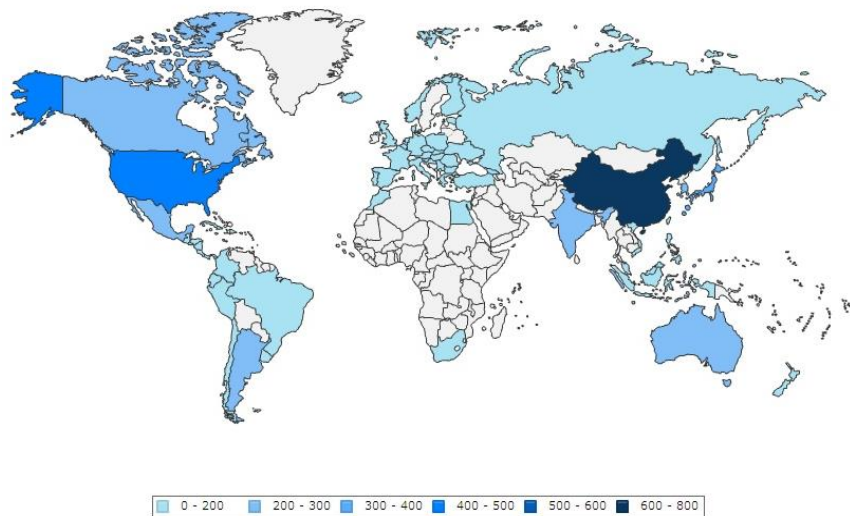


### 专利申请国分析



通过WIPO提交的专利最多，达到614件，其次为中国603件；美国450件；欧盟427件；以后依次为日本、加拿大、阿根廷、澳大利亚、韩国和墨西哥。

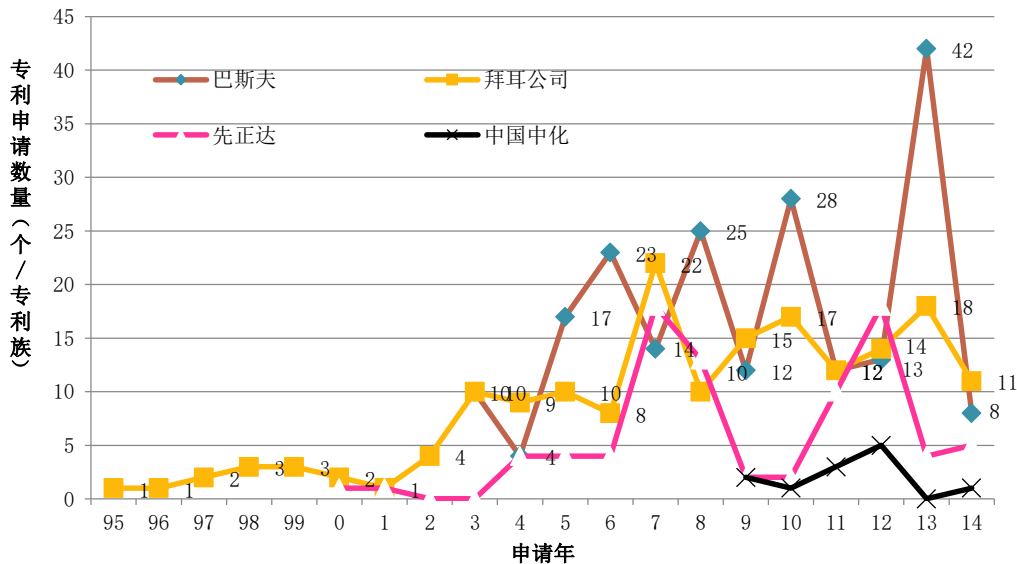
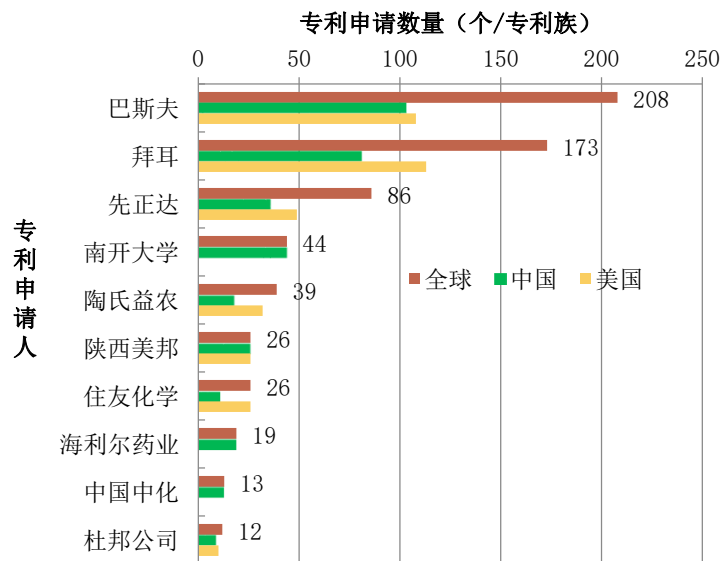
### 市场竞争度分析



在中美两个国家，申请人非常积极的申请相关专利以求得法律保护。企业非常重视这两个市场。

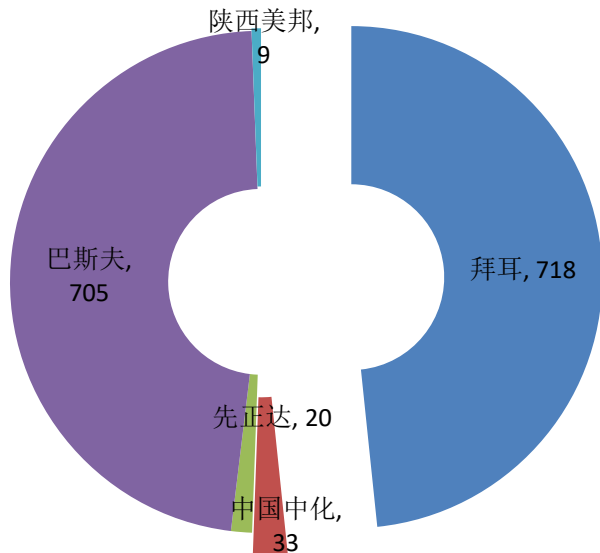
## 申请人逐年申请量

## 专利人分析



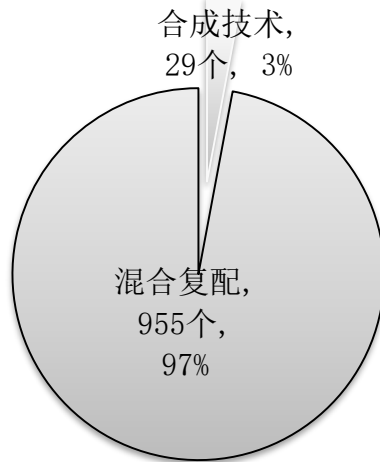
拜耳公司申请专利最早,从1995年开始申请,先正达于2001年开始申请相关专利,巴斯夫从2003年开始申请,申请数量逐年增多,并超过拜耳公司,成为年度申请相关专利最多的申请人,由此显示了巴斯夫对农药丙硫菌唑品种的重视。

## 研发团队分析



研发人员中，拜耳研发团队人数最多，达到718人，巴斯夫次之，先正达和陕西美邦人数较少，中国中化有33人，不难看出，针对丙硫菌唑的技术研发，拜耳和巴斯夫的研发人数和实力遥遥领先

## 专利技术类别



农药丙硫菌唑全球专利中，有29个专利族为化学合成专利；其他为农药复配专利。分析其原因，主要该产品专利尚未过期，除了拜耳公司外，其他企业不具备生产、销售的权利。

产品  
保护

[45]授权公告日 2000年11月22日

[22]申请日 1995.11.8 [24]颁证日 2000.8.12

[21]申请号 95196350.3

[30]优先权

[32]1994.11.21 [33]DE [31]P4441354.8

[32]1995.7.24 [33]DE [31]19526918.7

[32]1995.7.31 [33]DE [31]19528046.6

[86]国际申请 PCT/EP95/04392 1995.11.8

[87]国际公布 WO96/16048 德 1996.5.30

[85]进入国家阶段日期 1997.5.21

[73]专利权人 拜耳公司

地址 联邦德国莱沃库森

[72]发明人 M·耀特列特 R·莱曼 S·杜兹曼

G·汉斯勒 K·斯坦兹尔

## 丙硫菌唑—拜耳专利保护策略

## 化学结构式保护

[54]发明名称 杀微生物三唑基衍生物

[57]摘要

式(I)的三唑基衍生物及其酸加成盐和金属盐组合  
物:

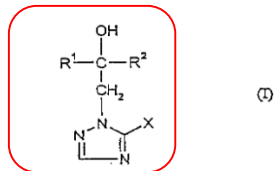
其中

R<sup>1</sup>和 R<sup>2</sup>相同或不同且代表任选取代的烷基、任选取代的链烯基、任选取代的环烷基、任选取代的芳烷基、任选取代的芳链烯基、任选取代的芳氧烷基、任选取代的芳基或任选取代的杂芳基,且X 代表基团 -SH、-SR<sup>3</sup>、-SO-R<sup>3</sup>、-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup>或 -SO<sub>3</sub>H,

其中

R<sup>3</sup>代表被氟和/或氯任选取代的烷基、被氟和/或氯任选取代的链烯基、任选取代的芳烷基或任选取代的芳基,

1. 下式(I)的三唑基衍生物及其酸加成盐和金属盐配合物



其中

R<sup>1</sup> 代表具有 2 至 5 个碳原子的直链或支链链烯基, 其中这些基团各自可以被氯或溴单取代至三取代,

以及

R<sup>2</sup> 代表正丙基、异丙基、正丁基、异丁基、仲丁基或叔丁基, 其中这些基团可以被氯或氯单取代,

或代表环丙基、1-氯-环丙基或 1-氟-环丙基,

或

R<sup>1</sup> 代表在链烯基部分具有 2 至 4 个碳原子的苯基链烯基, 其中苯基部分任选被氯、氯或溴单取代, 和R<sup>2</sup> 代表环丙基、1-氯-环丙基或 1-氟-环丙基, 和

X 代表 -SH 基团。

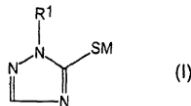


## 丙硫菌唑—拜耳专利保护策略

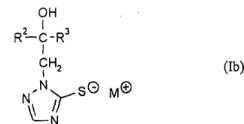
### Revendications

1. Triazolyl-mercaptide de la formule :

金属盐类化合物



化合物结构保护



(54) TRIAZOLYL-MERCAPTIDE UND IHRE VERWENDUNG ALS MIKROBIZIDE  
TRIAZOLYL MERCAPTIDES AND THEIR USE AS MICROBICIDES  
TRIAZOLYL-MERCAPTIDES ET LEUR UTILISATION COMME MICROBICIDES

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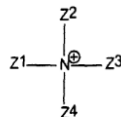
(56) Entgegenhaltungen:  
EP-A-0 251 086 EP-A-0 297 345  
WO-A-87/06430 WO-A-96/16048  
WO-A-96/38423 WO-A-96/38424  
WO-A-96/38440 WO-A-96/39395  
WO-A-96/41798 WO-A-96/41804  
WO-A-97/05119 WO-A-97/05151  
WO-A-97/06152 DE-A-19 520 095

#### Bemerkungen:

Die Akte enthält technische Angaben, die nach dem  
Eingang der Anmeldung eingereicht wurden und die  
nicht in dieser Patentschrift enthalten sind.

dans laquelle :

M représente un cation sodium ou potassium, un équivalent d'un cation magnésium, calcium, cuivre, zinc, fer ou nickel ou un cation ammonium de la formule :



dans laquelle :

Z<sup>1</sup> représente l'atome d'hydrogène ou un radical alcoyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant 1 à 8 atomes de carbone,  
Z<sup>2</sup> représente l'atome d'hydrogène ou un radical alcoyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant 1 à 8 atomes de carbone,  
Z<sup>3</sup> représente l'atome d'hydrogène ou un radical alcoyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant 1 à 8 atomes de carbone,  
le radical benzyle ou phényle, et  
Z<sup>4</sup> représente un radical alcoyle linéaire ou ramifié ayant 1 à 18 atomes de carbone, le radical benzyle ou phényle, et  
R<sup>1</sup> représente un reste de la formule :

| R <sup>2</sup> | R <sup>3</sup>                    | M                                              |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|                | -C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | Na                                             |
|                | -C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | ½ Cu                                           |
|                | -C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | H(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> |
|                | -C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>               |
|                | -C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | ½ Fe                                           |

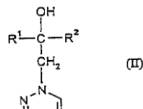
## 丙硫菌唑—拜耳专利保护策略

方法  
保护

生产方法的保护

2. 一种制备权利要求 1 的式(I)的三唑基衍生物及其加成、和其金属盐配合物的方法，其特征在于：

a) 使下式(II)的羟乙基-三唑类化合物



其中

R<sup>1</sup>和R<sup>2</sup>具有上述含义，

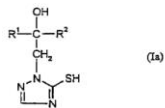
或者

α) 在稀释剂存在下继续与强碱和硫反应，之后产物用水水解，必要时在酸存在下进行，

或

β) 在高沸点稀释剂存在下与硫反应，且之后，如果需要，用水处理，且如果需要，与酸反应，

且如果需要，使根据方案(α)和(β)所得的下式(Ia)化合物

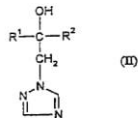


其中

R<sup>1</sup>和R<sup>2</sup>具有上述含义

在酸结合剂存在下和在稀释剂存在下，与下式(III)的卤素化合物反应，

b) 使下式(II)的羟乙基-三唑类化合物

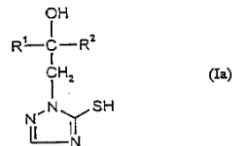


其中

R<sup>1</sup>和R<sup>2</sup>具有上述含义，

在稀释剂存在下继续与强酸和下式(IV)的二芳基二硫化物反应

c) 使下式(Ia)的三唑基衍生物



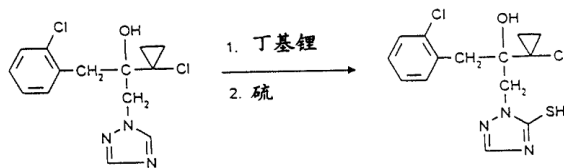
R<sup>1</sup>和R<sup>2</sup>具有上述含义，

在稀释剂存在下与高锰酸钾反应，

且如果需要，之后使所得的式(I)化合物与酸或金属盐进行加成反应。

(方案 α)

20℃下，用 8.4ml (21mmol) 在己烷中的正丁基锂处理 3.12g (10mmol) 2-(1-氯-环丙基)-1-(2-氯苯基)-3-(1,2,4-三唑-1-基)-丙-2-醇和 45ml 无水四氢呋喃的混合物，并在 0℃下搅拌 30 分钟。之后，将混合物冷却到-70℃，加入 0.32g (10mmol) 硫磺粉，并在-70℃下搅拌 30 分钟。加热到-10℃，用冰水处理，并加入稀硫酸调至 pH 5。混合物用乙酸乙酯反复萃取，合并的有机相用硫酸钠干燥，并在减压下浓缩。用这种方式得到 3.2g (理论值的 93%)







方法  
保护

## 丙硫菌唑—拜耳专利保护策略

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[32] 1997.10.10 [33] DE [31] 19744706.6

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[85] 进入国家阶段日期 2000.4.7

[71] 专利权人 拜耳公司

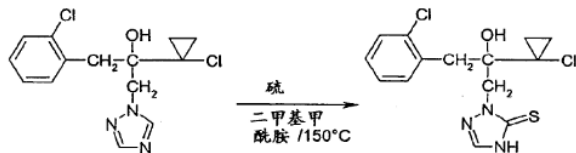
地址 德国莱沃库森

[72] 发明人 M·尧特拉特 D·埃尔德曼

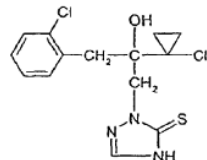
审查员 吴顺华

[54] 发明名称 制备三唑硫酮衍生物的方法

如果使用 2-(1-氯-环丙基)-1-(2-氯-苯基)-3-(1,2,4-三唑-1-基)丙-2-醇作为原料并将其与十倍摩尔量的硫粉在二甲基甲酰胺存在下在 150℃ 反应, 则本发明方法的过程可以用如下反应流程来说明。



## 具体实施方法



搅拌下, 将 50g(0.16mol) [2-(1-氯-环丙基)-3-(2-氯苯基)-3-(1,2,4-三唑-1-基)丙-2-醇、50g(1.6mol) 硫粉和 100ml 二甲基甲酰胺于 150℃ 加热 16 小时。在此期间, 将一个连续的空气流通过反应混合物, 然后将反应混合物冷却至室温并过滤。将过滤残留物用 100ml 二甲基甲酰胺洗涤。合并有机相, 减压浓缩, 剩余的残留物用已经加热到 60℃ 的甲苯洗涤三次, 每次用甲苯 100ml。合并有机相, 先用 100ml 10% 的盐酸水溶液洗涤, 然后用 10% 的氢氧化钠水溶液洗涤三次, 每次用 100ml。将合并后的碱水相再用甲苯萃取一次。用硫酸钠干燥合并后的有机相, 然后减压浓缩。得到 6.8g 产物, 根据 HPLC 分析, 该产物含有 83.5% 2-(1-氯-环丙基)-1-(2-氯苯基)-3-(1,2,4-三唑-1-基)丙-2-醇。

将碱水相通过加入 50ml 浓盐酸酸化, 然后用温热的甲苯萃取三次, 每次用甲苯 100ml。用硫酸钠干燥合并后的有机相, 然后减压浓缩至大约 40ml 的体积。冷却和接种后, 过滤出结晶出来的黄色固体。得到 41.2g 产物。根据 HPLC 分析, 该产物含有 91.4% 2-(1-氯-环丙基)-1-(2-氯苯基)-3-(4,5-二氢-1,2,4-三唑-5-硫酮-1-基)丙-2-醇。因此, 计算的收率为理论量的 75%。

## 丙硫菌唑—拜耳专利保护策略



应用  
保护

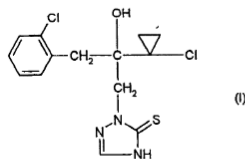
复配保护

A+B+和/或其他

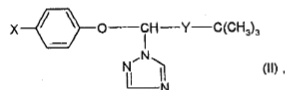
1. 杀真菌组合物，其特征在于，它们含有如下活性化合物组合：

式(I)的 2-[2-(1-氯代环丙基)-3-(2-氯代苯基)-2-羟基丙基]-

2,4-二氢-1,2,4-三唑-3-硫酮



和  
(1)式(II)的三唑衍生物



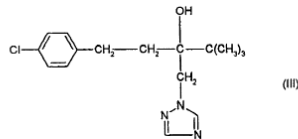
其中，X代表氯或苯基，Y代表



或

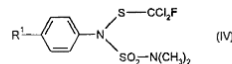


和/或  
(2)式(III)的三唑衍生物



(戊唑醇)

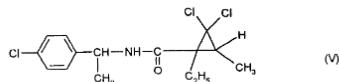
和/或  
(3)式(IV)的苯胺衍生物



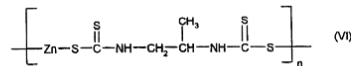
其中，R<sup>1</sup>代表氢或甲基，

和/或

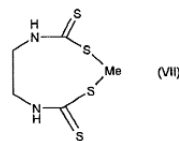
(4)式(V)的 N-[1-(4-氯-苯基)-乙基]-2,2-二氯-1-乙  
环丙烷-甲酰胺



和/或  
(5)式(VI)的亚丙基-1,2-双-(二硫代氨基甲酸)锌

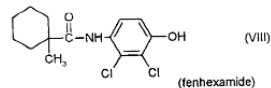


n>=1 (甲基代锌)  
和/或  
(6)式(VII)的至少一种硫代氨基甲酸酯

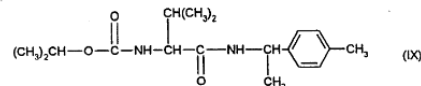


Me = Zn 或 Mn  
或 Zn 和 Mn 的混合物

和/或  
(7)式(VIII)的苯胺衍生物



和/或  
(8)式(IX)的化合物



和/或  
(9)式(X)的苯并噻二唑衍生物

应用  
保护

## 丙硫菌唑A+B组分 与其他22种农药品种复配

A+B

A+B+C

A+B+D

.....

A+B+C+D

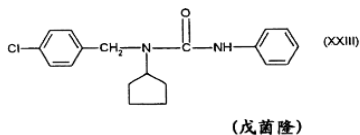
.....

A+B+C+D+E

.....

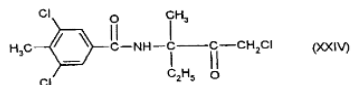
A+B+E+F+H+G

## 丙硫菌唑—拜耳专利保护策略



和/或

(23)式(XXIV)的苯甲酰胺衍生物



其中，式(I)的化合物与其它物质的重量比为：

- 与组(1)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 20 之间，
- 与组(2)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 20 之间，
- 与组(3)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.2 到 1: 150 之间，
- 与组(4)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 10 之间，
- 与组(5)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(6)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(7)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(8)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.2 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(9)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.02 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(10)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(11)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(12)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(13)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(14)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(15)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 0.1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(16)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 1 到 1: 50 之间，
- 与组(17)的活性化合物重量比在 1: 1 到 1: 20 之间，

2. 防治真菌的方法，其特征在于，将权利要求 1 中的活性化合物组合施用于真菌和/或它们的栖息地。

3. 权利要求 1 中的活性化合物组合用防治真菌的应用。

本发明的活性化合物组合有很好的杀真菌性能，可用于防治植物病原真菌，如：根肿菌纲、卵菌纲、壶菌纲、接合菌纲、子囊菌纲、担子菌纲、半知菌纲等。

本发明活性化合物组合尤其适合于防治谷类植物病害如白粉菌、柄锈菌和镰刀菌，和葡萄栽培中的病害如钩丝壳霉病、单轴霉病和葡萄孢，也可用在双子叶作物上防治白粉病和霜霉病真菌以及叶斑中的病原有机物。



中国化工信息中心  
CHINA NATIONAL CHEMICAL INFORMATION CENTRE

***Thank you !***

**武春亮**

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