



Comparing nanotechnology landscapes in the US and China: a patent analysis perspective

Lanfen Wu · Hongyi Zhu  · Hsinchun Chen · Mihail C. Roco


Received: 10 April 2019 / Accepted: 11 July 2019
© Springer Nature B.V. 2019

Abstract The United States (US) and the People's Republic of China (China) have the most patents in nanotechnology in their own depositories and overall in the international depositories. This paper compares nanotechnology landscapes between 2001 and 2017 as reflected in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA). It presents the evolution of nanotechnology patent development in the US and China, the differences between nanotechnology topics addressed in the USPTO and CNIPA patents, key players in nanotechnology fields in both domestic and foreign markets, and the player collaboration patterns. Bibliographic, content, and social network analyses are used. The longitudinal changes of granted patents and ranked countries, patent families, technology fields, and

key players in domestic and overseas markets are outlined. Collaboration networks of assignees and the influential players have been identified based on network parameters. Results show that the US market attracts more international collaborations and has a higher level of knowledge exchange and resource sharing than the Chinese market. Companies play a vital role with regard to US nanotechnology development, resulting in more within-industry collaborations. In contrast, universities and research institutes are the dominant contributors to China's nanotechnology development, leading to more academia-industry collaborations in China's market.

Keywords Nanotechnology · Patent analysis · International perspective · Development trend · Topic evolution · Collaboration network · Comparative study

L. Wu
School of Intellectual Property, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094 Jiangsu, China
e-mail: lanfenwu@163.com

L. Wu · H. Zhu  · H. Chen
Artificial Intelligence Lab, Department of Management Information Systems, The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA
e-mail: zhuhy@email.arizona.edu

H. Chen
e-mail: hsinchun@email.arizona.edu

M. C. Roco
National Science Foundation, Alexandria, VA, USA
e-mail: mroco@nsf.gov

Introduction

Nanotechnology is frequently recognized as an indicator of a country's technological competence in emerging technologies because of its current and potential role in supporting the scientific, economic, and social development. Many countries have established policy and funding incentives for supporting nanotechnology development. The United States (US) and the People's Republic of China (China), the two largest world economies, have emphasized nanotechnology development as part of their national strategies. Over the past three decades, the two governments have developed strategic

policies and provided substantial financial support to promote nanotechnology research and development (R&D) from science-centric nanoscale integration to health and sustainable development (Roco 2005, 2011; Liu and Guan 2016). The US and China differ in terms of governance of nanotechnology investment. The US has more private nanotechnology investments than China (Flynn et al. 2013; Kendrick et al. 2015), while China has a sustained rate of expanding research capacity including human and physical infrastructure.

US and after 2005 China are ranked as top countries based on the number of published papers and patenting activity in international databases such as Web of Science (WoS 2017: US, 18.0%; China, 34.9%) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO 2017: US, 15.7%; China, 61.8% (Zhu et al. 2017)).

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) continues to be a lead patent depository in the world. Since 2010, however, China has published the most nanotechnology-related patents worldwide, according to WIPO (Zhu et al. 2017). In terms of the number of nanotechnology-related WoS scientific publications, China has surpassed the US since 2011 (Committee on Triennial Review of the National Nanotechnology Initiative et al. 2016). The subject matter of these scientific papers and patents further suggests that the focus is in different areas: the US has a focus on nanomanufacturing for semiconductors, nanomedicine, and other areas (Chen et al. 2013), and China on nanoplasmonics, nanomaterial science, and other areas (Zhao et al. 2014).

Past nanotechnology development studies primarily have used scientific publications to compare nanotechnology R&D activities across countries, including the US and China (Liu et al. 2015; Dong et al. 2016; Gao et al. 2016; Bae et al. 2017). Most of these studies have focused on bibliographic analysis (Gao et al. 2016; Dong et al. 2016), and some analyzed the citation network (Liu et al. 2015). The comparison of nanotechnology application and commercialization was not reflected in these scientific publications.

“Technology landscape” includes here trends for the number of patents, key technology topics, key players, and player relationships (Dara and Sangamwar 2014; Kong et al. 2015). Although patents are only one form of intellectual property that protects technology development, patents published in one country’s patent office highlight the potential for commercialization in the respective market (Chen and Roco 2009; Kong et al.

2015; Gong and Peng 2018; Zhang et al. 2018). Other forms, such as maintaining trade secrets, are generally confidential and are not subject of this study.

Prior work has evaluated nanotechnology development using bibliographic analysis (for general trends, key players, and technology fields), content analysis (for technology topics), and social network analysis (for citation networks) (Li et al. 2007; Chen et al. 2008, 2013; Liu et al. 2009; Liu and Guan 2016). These studies predominantly use the USPTO (Chen et al. 2013) or the European Patent Office (EPO) *Espacenet* “worldwide” databases (Dang et al. 2010) for patent analysis. The China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) database has not been used for similar purpose until recently.

Incomplete patent citation data in the CNIPA prevents a rigorous citation analysis-based comparison of patent applicant relationships between the US and China. However, an alternate relationship may be used, that of collaboration. Applicants collaborate in sharing resources, complement each other’s advantages, improve work efficiency, and accelerate innovation (Tang and Shapira 2011; Zheng et al. 2014). Patent co-assignees represent this collaborative relationship.

In this study, we use the USPTO and CNIPA patent data during 2001–2017 to answer the following questions:

- What are the growth trends of granted patents in the USPTO and CNIPA?
- What are the key nanotechnology fields in the US and Chinese patents?
- What are the evolving trends of the key nanotech topics in both countries?
- Who are the key players (patent assignees) in their domestic and overseas markets?
- What are the different characteristics between the patent assignee collaboration networks in the USPTO and CNIPA?

Methods

Our research design consists of two parts: data collection and technology landscape analysis (Fig. 1).

Each US patent publication includes, besides the assignees and description, an abstract, claims, and references as well as the assignee’s affiliation. The Chinese

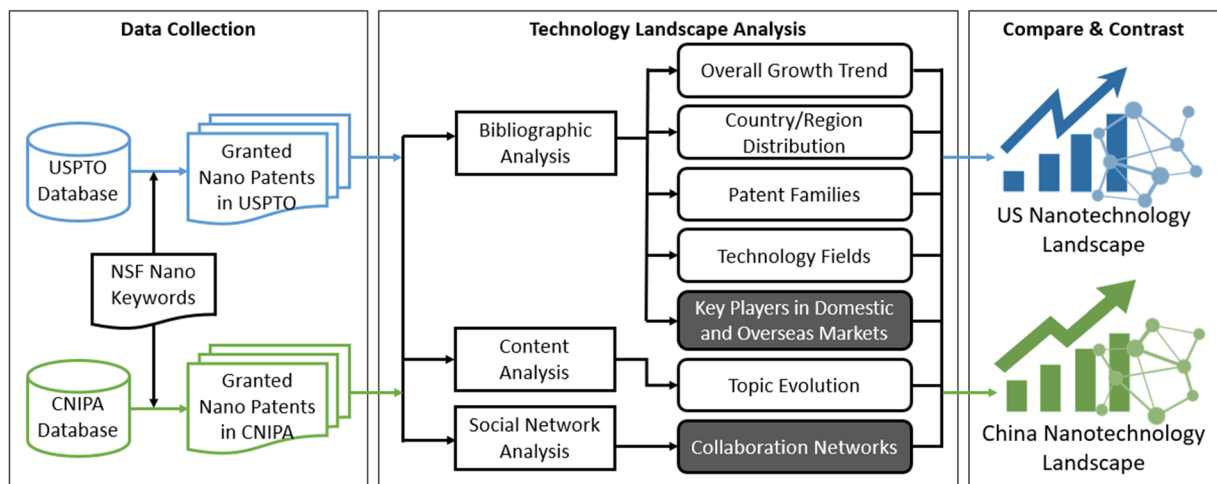


Fig. 1 Research design diagram

patent publications have a similar structure as the US patents. We have collected the USPTO and CNIPA nanotechnology patent data (2001–2017) from the Orbit Intelligence¹ “Fullpat” database with “title-abstract” keyword search (Chen et al. 2008; Vincent et al. 2017). The “Fullpat” database was established in 2000 and includes patents from 110 patent-issuing authorities or depositories, updated weekly.

In order to focus on fundamental, substantial, and innovative invention and exclude other patent types such as industrial designs, we only used “*utility patents*” in the USPTO and “*patents for invention*” in the CNIPA.

We have adopted the combined nanotechnology keywords used by the National Science Foundation (NSF) from Zhu et al. (2017). Patents that contained incidental noise such as “nanosecond,” “nanoliter,” “nanoampere,” “nano2,” or “nano3” were excluded from our collection. Keywords and search results are detailed in Table 12 (Appendix).

In total, from 2001 to 2017, the USPTO and CNIPA granted 42,496 and 73,634 nanotechnology patents, respectively, accounting for 60.2% and 36.5% of the filed patent applications. The nanotechnology keywords search results show that nanotechnology is more frequently related to “atomic force microscope,” “scanning tunneling microscope,” “plasmonic,” and “optoelectronic” in the USPTO. In contrast, “metamaterial” and “graphene” stand out in the CNIPA (Appendix Table 12).

In this study, we perform three types of analysis: bibliographic, content, and social network. *Bibliographic analysis* provides an overview of four general areas: development trend, demographics, market interest, and key players (i.e., most active company, institution, or agency in patenting nanotechnology-related technology).

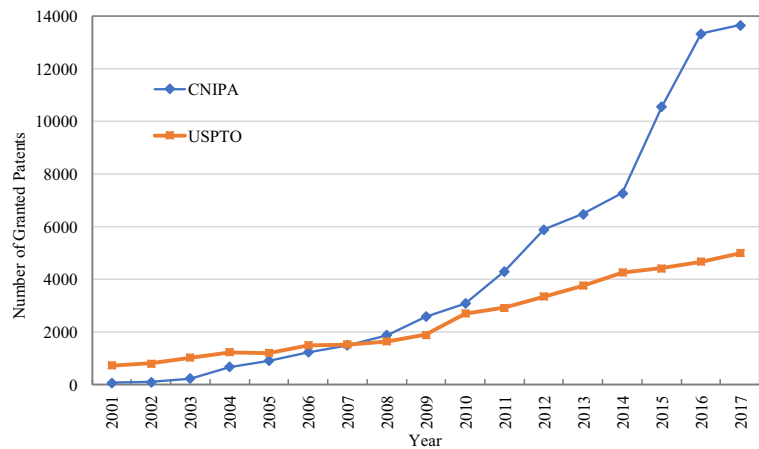
- First, we quantify the growth of nanotechnology-related patents issued in 2001–2017 to depict the differences of nanotechnology patent grant trend in the US and Chinese markets.
- Second, we examine the key origins (country/region) of the patents in the US and Chinese markets. We also analyze these patents’ patent family information to understand how many of the patents are recognized worldwide.
- Third, we categorize patents into 35 nanotechnology fields² and compare the field development between the US and Chinese markets.
- Fourth, we identify (1) key players in the USPTO and CNIPA to show player characteristics in both markets, and (2) key US players in the CNIPA and key Chinese players in the USPTO to understand market and investment intention of American and Chinese applicants in mutual markets (i.e., overseas market participation).

Content analysis is used to extract textual information and understand latent topics from patent documents with

¹ Available on <https://www.questel.com/software/ipbi/orbit-intelligence> (more information at: <http://www.questel.com/communication/data-at-a-glance.pdf>; <https://www.questel.com/software/data-coverage/>)

² Defined by WIPO International Patent Classification (IPC) and technology concordance (Schmoch 2008).

Fig. 2 The number of granted nanotechnology-related patents in the USPTO and CNIPA databases during 2001–2017



the extraction technique latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) (Blei et al. 2003; Wang et al. 2014; Govindarajan et al. 2018). LDA takes patent titles, abstracts, or claims as textual input. It models the probabilities of keywords used in potential *latent* topics. In the content analysis, it is assumed that (1) different topics will have distinguishable word distributions, (2) a patent description is modeled as an observed joint probability sampled from a particular word distribution, and (3) one does not know the topics of patent descriptions a priori. Therefore, we have to use all the patent descriptions to infer the word distributions of each topic, which are yet unknown. Thus, the topics are “hidden” or “*latent*” compared to the “observed and known” patent descriptions. The final outputs are the keywords that characterize each latent topic. Based on the keyword distribution in the document, each patent can be automatically assigned to multiple topics. We are then able to capture key technical development trends/evolutionary trends in nanotechnology R&D. We select three to five representative keywords for every topic (Suominen et al. 2016) and track the evolution of the identified nanotechnology topics across 2001–2017.

To understand the collaborative relationships among patent applicants, we first construct co-assignee networks for both patent offices and analyze collaboration patterns with *social network analysis* (SNA). The collaboration networks have two components: nodes and edges. Nodes represent patent assignees filing patent applications in the USPTO or CNIPA. Node size denotes the awarded patent count for the assignee. Edges denote the co-assignee relationship between nodes. An edge exists only when the two assignees are awarded the same patent. Edge weight is co-assigned patent count between the two assignees. Each edge is further categorized with assignee

origins (country or region) and assignee types (academia or industry). The collaboration is domestic when the two assignees are from the same origin (country or region), otherwise international. Based on the assignee types, the collaboration can be “within-academia,” “academia-industry,” or “within-industry.” The thicker an edge, the more nanotechnology patents the two patent assignees share. We derive general characteristics of collaboration networks in light of connected node number, average node degree, network diameter, etc.

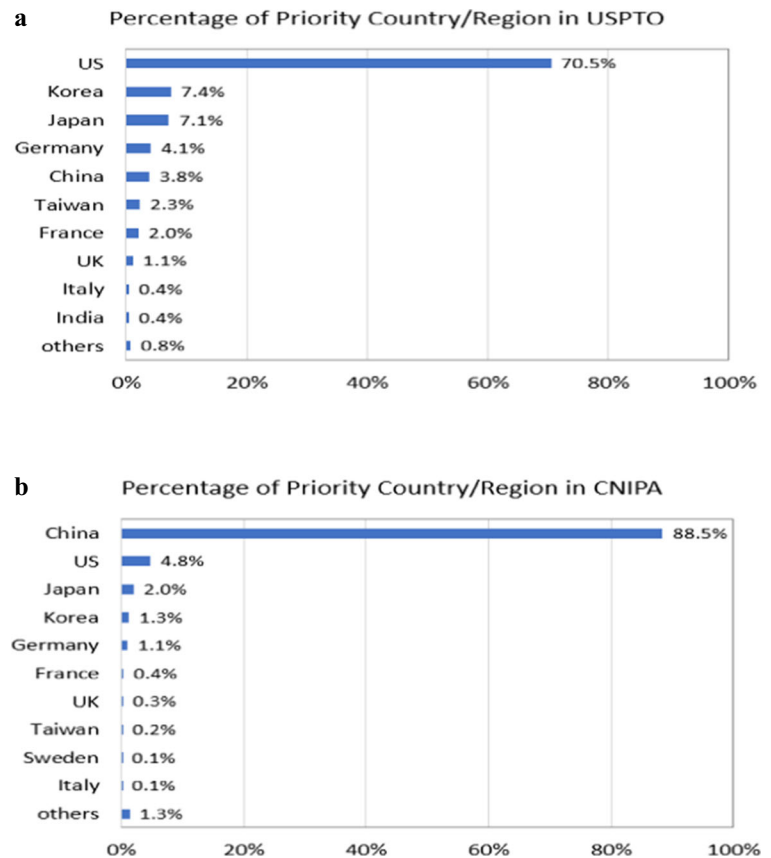
To identify the most influential player (i.e., patent assignee) from both markets, we extract the largest connected networks in the USPTO and CNIPA. These networks are further analyzed with SNA metrics such as node degree, betweenness centrality, and PageRank (Brin and Page 1998; Barabási 2016). *Node degree* indicates the level at which a player collaborates with other players. *Betweenness centrality* reveals whether a player has a bridging role among collaborations. *PageRank* rates the importance of players in the collaboration network. Gephi³ is used to construct, analyze, and visualize collaboration networks.

Research results

Below, we present the research results for the market development status (growth trends, country distribution, patent families, technology fields, and topic evolution) and market players (key players in domestic and overseas markets, players’ collaboration networks).

³ Available on <https://gephi.org/users/download/>

Fig. 3 Country/region distribution in 2001–2017: **a** in the USPTO and **b** in the CNIPA



The growth of nanotechnology patents

Granted nanotechnology-related patents in the USPTO and CNIPA show different growth patterns in three stages during the interval 2001–2017 (Fig. 2). During

2001–2007, more patents were granted in the USPTO than in the CNIPA. The National Nanotechnology Initiative provided grand challenge goals and increased funding (Roco 2011). Granted patents per year in both USPTO and CNIPA did not exceed 1600. During 2008–

Table 1 Granted nanotechnology-related patent family sizes in the USPTO and CNIPA

Patent family size	USPTO		CNIPA	
	Granted patents	Proportions (%)	Granted patents	Proportions (%)
1	7083	16.56	62,256	81.70
2	7967	18.63	1486	1.95
3	5832	13.64	1598	2.10
4	4323	10.11	1348	1.77
5	3648	8.53	1548	2.03
6	3061	7.16	1560	2.05
7 and more	10,845	25.36	6407	8.41
Total	42,759	100.00	76,203	100.00

Italic fonts mark the proportions of patent families with one patent issued in the USPTO and CNIPA. These two proportions can help compare the degree of patent applicants' focus on the domestic market in the US and China, respectively

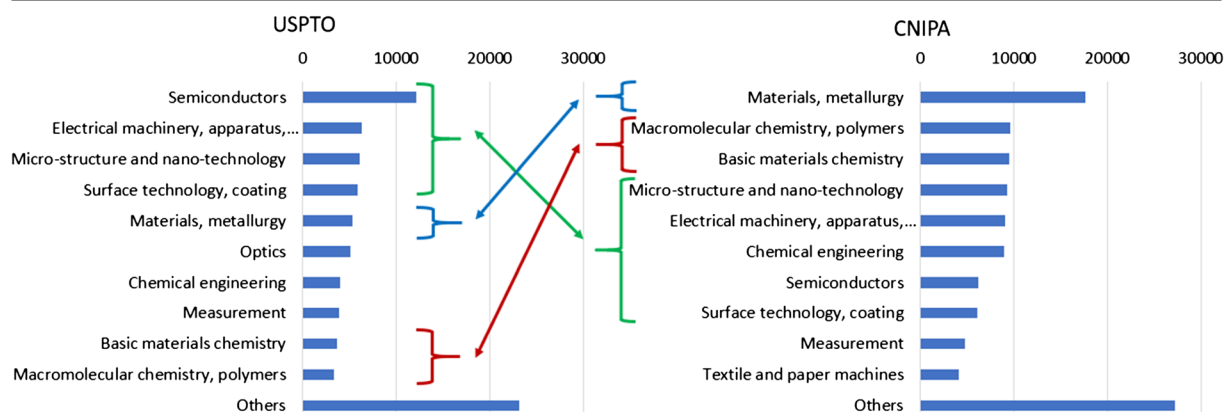


Fig. 4 Top 10 technology fields (2001–2017) in the USPTO and CNIPA

2010, annual granted patent counts in the CNIPA slightly surpassed those in the USPTO. In the next interval 2011–2017, the annual granted patent count grew faster in the CNIPA than the USPTO, with a growth rate of 21.3% versus 9.4%.

Compared with the steady growth in the US, granted patents have shown a sharp increase in China after 2014. This sharp increase can be attributed to the policy-driven investments in nanotechnology-related fields. For example, the *12th Five Year Plan for the National Development of Strategic Emerging Industries* strategically emphasized developing seven emerging industries (e.g., new materials, new energy, and biology), for which nanotechnology is a basic (inspiring) and enabling technology (The State Council of China 2012).

Country/region distributions

It is most common for applicants to file a patent in their home country. The patent will be protected from competition by the Paris Convention right of priority⁴ (also known as foreign priority rights) in other countries.

Patents with the US and China designated as the priority country are dominant in the USPTO and CNIPA, respectively, accounting for 70.5% and 88.5% in each corresponding office (Fig. 3). This shows that Chinese applicants have a greater home advantage in the CNIPA than American applicants in the USPTO. South Korea, Japan, and Germany are three important source countries of nanotechnology patent applications in both markets. South Korea, Japan, Germany, Taiwan, France, and the UK maintained the relative percentages at 7.4%,

7.1%, 4.1%, 2.3%, 2%, and 1.1% in the USPTO, while their percentages are smaller at 1.3%, 2%, 1.1%, 0.2%, 0.4%, and 0.3% in the CNIPA. These higher percentages in the USPTO compared to the CNIPA indicate that assignees from these countries or regions paid more attention to the US nanotechnology market.

Patent families

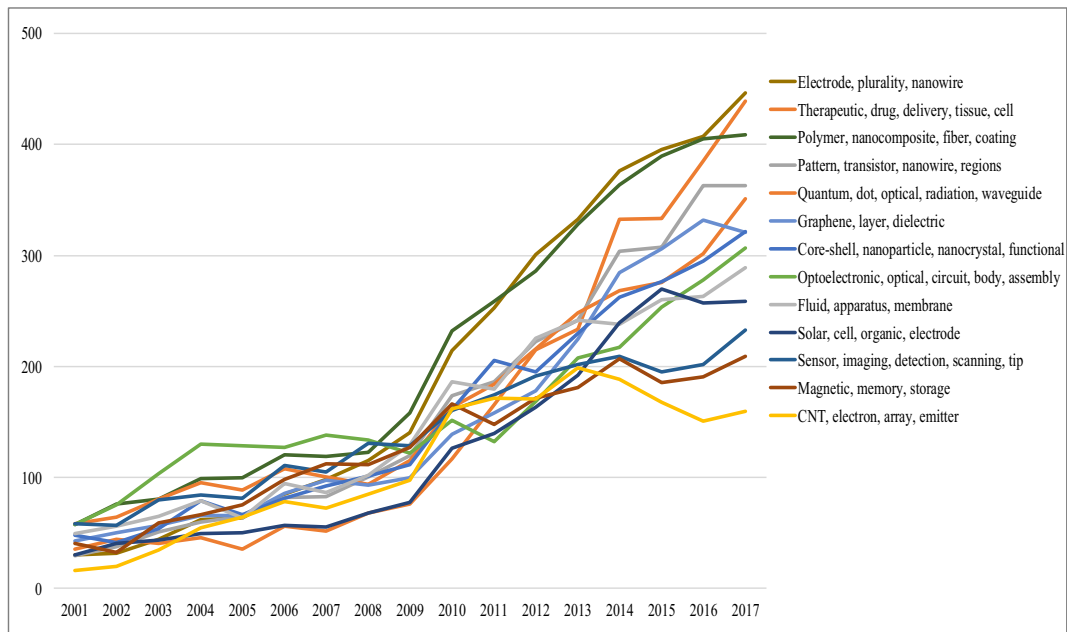
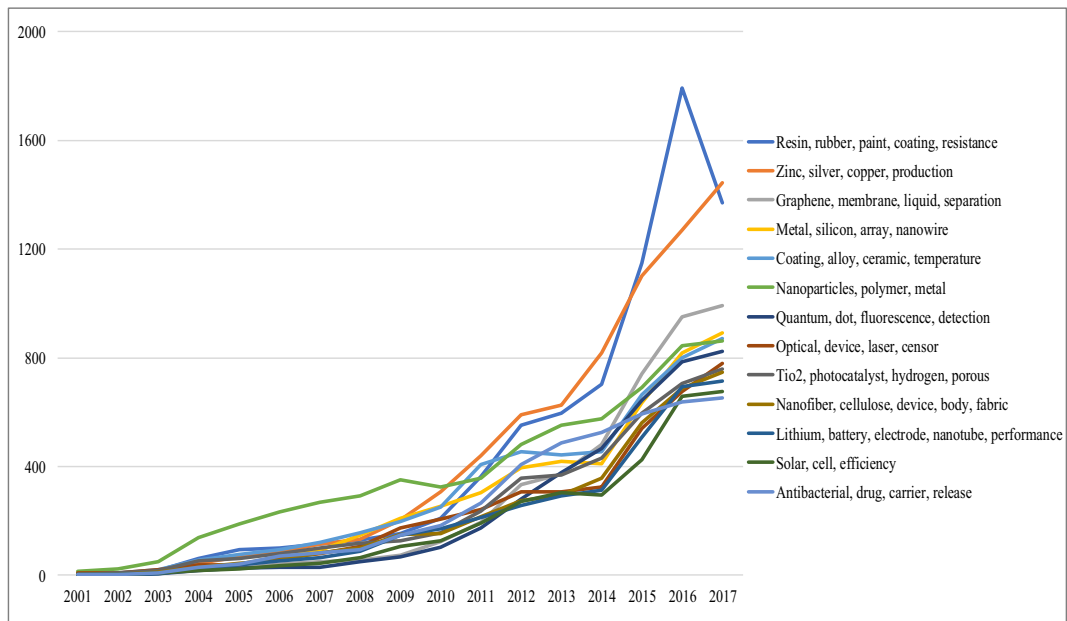
We collected the patent family information from the Orbit Intelligence's "Fampat" database. A patent family is a collection of patents granted in various patent offices to protect a single invention worldwide. We summarize nanotechnology-related patents' family sizes in the USPTO and CNIPA in Table 1.

There are 42,759 and 76,203 patent families with at least one patent issued in the USPTO and CNIPA, respectively. Patent families with two or more and seven or more patents in the CNIPA have the proportions of 18.3% and 8.41% as compared to the sum. In the USPTO, only 16.56% of the granted patents have one patent family. The results show that the remaining 83.44% of USPTO nanotechnology patent applicants applied for the same inventions in two or more countries. These applicants likely attached great importance to international markets. In contrast, most patent applicants in China (81.7%) filed patents only within the CNIPA, focusing on the domestic market and resulting in less recognition worldwide.

Technology fields

Technology classifications, such as IPC and United States Patent Classification, have been widely used

⁴ The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. Available on <https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/paris/>

**a** USPTO**b** CNIPA**Fig. 5** Topic evolution in 2001–2017: 13 topics **a** in the USPTO and **b** in the CNIPA respectively

to categorize patents into various technological fields according to technological content or function. These classifications are mostly inconsistent across countries when conducting international comparisons (Schmoch 2008). We adopt a systematic

technology classification developed by WIPO for international comparison in this study. This classification categorizes all technologies into 35 fields based on the IPC codes (e.g., semiconductors, chemical engineering, biotechnology). The numbers of

Table 2 Top 20 assignees in the USPTO

Rank	Assignee name	Country/region	Type	No. of patents
1	International Business Machines Corporation	US	Company	1500
2	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	South Korea	Company	1219
3	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Company	963
4	Tsinghua University	China	University	841
5	University of California	US	University	715
6	Osram Opto Semiconductors GmbH	Germany	Company	475
7	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	University	459
8	Intel Corporation	US	Company	421
9	Hewlett-Packard Company	US	Company	420
10	Micron Technology, Inc.	US	Company	375
11	Xerox Corporation	US	Company	331
12	3M Company	US	Company	324
13	French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission	France	Institute	310
14	US Navy	US	Institute	305
15	Toshiba Corporation	Japan	Company	286
16	California Institute of Technology	US	University	269
17	Industrial Technology Research Institute	Taiwan	Institute	249
18	Northwestern University	US	University	247
19	Rice University	US	University	223
20	Finisar Corporation	US	Company	208

granted patents in each technology field within both patent offices are detailed in Tables 13 and 14 (Appendix). Figure 4 illustrates the top ten technology fields in the USPTO and CNIPA. Two markets have significant disparities in focused technology fields. In the USPTO, the technology fields with the most granted patents are semiconductors and electrical machinery, which are product oriented. In contrast, the most granted technology fields in the CNIPA are materials, metallurgy, and chemistry/chemical engineering. These fields are heavily manufacturing oriented.

Topic evolution

To reveal the detailed nanotechnology R&D focus evolution, we further extract latent topics from the patent title and abstract. 13 topics and associated keywords were identified by LDA for each patent office and validated by a domain expert. Figure 5 shows the topic evolution and associated keywords in the USPTO and CNIPA.

It is apparent from these analyses that the emphasis of nanotechnology R&D has changed over time. Between 2001 and 2008, the “optoelectronic, optical, circuit, body, assembly” topic⁵ was prevalent in the USPTO. The interval 2009–2017 saw the rise of 10 topics. The fastest-growing topics (related fields) in the USPTO are “electrode, plurality, nanowire” (nanoelectronics), “therapeutic, drug, delivery, tissue, cell” (nanomedicine), “polymer, nanocomposite, fiber, coating” (nano materials), and “pattern, transistor, nanowire, regions” (nanoelectronics). These fast-growing fields indicate that the US market not only continues to lead in nanoelectronics manufacturing but has also branched into new topic areas such as nanomedicine.

Between 2001 and 2009, the “nanoparticles, polymer, metal” topic was prevalent in the CNIPA. The interval 2010–2017 saw the rise of all 13 topics, indicating a fast-expanding market trend. The fastest-growing topics and related fields in the CNIPA are “resin, rubber, paint, coating, resistance,” “zinc, silver,

⁵ Patent examples of each topic are detailed in Tables 15 and 16 (Appendix).

Table 3 Top 20 assignees in the CNIPA

Rank	Assignee name	Country/region	Type	No. of patents
1	Chinese Academy of Sciences ^a	China	Institute	5108
2	Tsinghua University	China	University	1731
3	Zhejiang University	China	University	1449
4	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	China	University	992
5	Hong Fujin Precision Industry	Taiwan	Company	907
6	Harbin Institute of Technology	China	University	765
7	Beijing University of Chemical Technology	China	University	739
8	Donghua University	China	University	695
9	Shanghai University	China	University	688
10	Nanjing University of Technology	China	University	650
11	Tianjin University	China	University	639
12	Fudan University	China	University	621
13	Southeast University	China	University	586
14	Beijing University of Technology	China	University	570
15	Tongji University	China	University	568
16	Jilin University	China	University	540
17	South China University of Technology	China	University	521
18	Jiangsu University	China	University	513
19	University of Xiamen	China	University	473
20	University of Science & Technology Beijing	China	University	464

^aIn our patent data collection, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) had both several variations of its name in English and some affiliated organizations. We manually checked and integrated 55 different institutes or organization names which are all essentially CAS. The number reported in the table is the sum of all the issued nanotechnology patents applied by these 55 institutes or organizations

copper, production,” and “graphene, membrane, liquid, separation.” We observe that the Chinese market shifted the focus from conventional metallurgy to cutting-edge materials science. Each of these fastest-growing topics is nanomaterial-related.

During 2001–2017, the US market generally focused on nanoelectronics and nanomedicine, while China focused on nanomaterials. These differences concur with those in technology field analysis that two markets’ R&D focuses differ significantly.

Table 4 Key US players in the CNIPA

Rank	Assignee name	No. of patents
1	3M Company	195
2	International Business Machines Corporation	193
3	Du Pont Company	70
4	General Electric Company	66
5	University of California	62
6	Intel Corporation	59
7	General Motors Company	49
8	Dow Global Technologies LLC	47
9	Xerox Corporation	39
10	Hewlett-Packard Company	38

Table 5 Key Chinese players in the USPTO

Rank	Assignee name	No. of patents
1	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	898
2	Tsinghua University	817
3	Beijing Funate Innovation Technology Co., Ltd.	92
4	BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd.	80
5	China Star Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	44
6	Chinese Academy of Sciences	37
7	Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation	38
8	Kuang Chi Innovative Technology Ltd.	24
9	Beijing University	20
10	Beijing University of Chemical Technology	14

Table 6 Parameters of the total collaboration networks in the USPTO and CNIPA

	No. of total nodes	No. of isolated nodes	No. of connected nodes	Collaboration ratio (connected nodes/total nodes) (%)	Average degree
USPTO	8911	4782	4129	46	1.166
CNIPA	17,604	13,688	3916	22	0.435

Key players in domestic markets

Beyond the general market trends, this study also focuses on key contributors to each market. Tables 2 and 3 summarize the 20 assignees who own the most nanotechnology-related patents in the USPTO and CNIPA. Although both lists consist of large companies, universities, and research institutes, the proportions of assignee types and the absolute quantities owned by each assignee type differ significantly in the two markets. Chinese universities and institutes are the dominant contributors (19 out of 20) to China's nanotechnology innovation (Table 3). The applicants from academia also possess the most nanotechnology patents in the Chinese market. In the US market, the composition of the top 20 assignees is more balanced (11 companies and 9 research institutes) (Table 2). However, companies own the majority of the patents in the absolute quantity.

Understanding the origins of the top assignees in both markets can reveal the market diversity. The top 20 assignees in the CNIPA are all from mainland China and Taiwan. In contrast, seven out of the top 20 USPTO assignees are foreign applicants. These globally active applicants include Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (South Korea), Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (Taiwan), Tsinghua University (mainland China), Osram Opto Semiconductors GmbH (Germany), French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (France), Toshiba Corporation (Japan), and Industrial Technology Research Institute (Taiwan). Since the US has fewer market entry and trade barriers than China, more foreign companies are willing and able to enter the US market, resulting in a fully competitive and more internationalized nanotechnology market in the US (Morrison 2018).

Key players in overseas markets

The CNIPA granted 3534 US nanotechnology-related patents during 2001–2017. Table 4 shows the top 10 US assignees of these patents, all of which are companies

except the University of California. Six companies were also the top 20 contributors in the USPTO: 3M Company, IBM, Intel Corporation, Xerox Corporation, and Hewlett-Packard Company. These key US players are large multinational corporations who have global visions and value overseas markets as well as their home market.

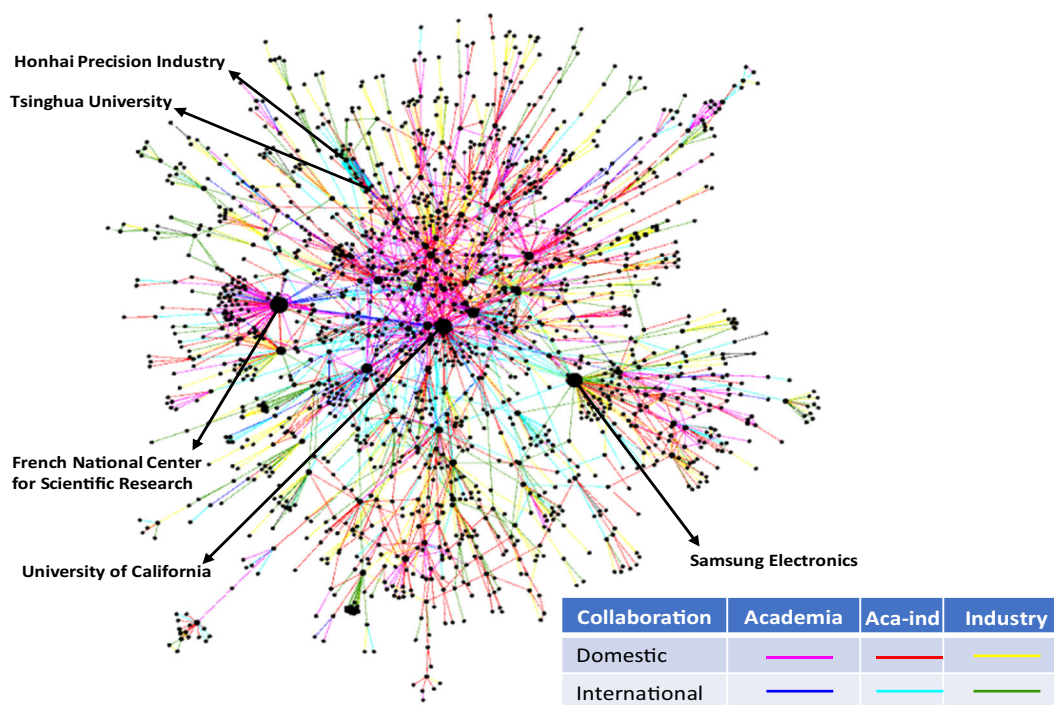
USPTO awarded 1632 patents from China over 2001–2017. Six out of the top 10 assignees are companies, which is significantly different from the top 20 assignees in the CNIPA (Tables 3 and 5). This difference indicates that Chinese companies have a better global vision in protecting intellectual property than universities and research institutes.

Companies are key players in overseas markets among all the US and Chinese assignees aligning with their global business strategies. American assignees pay more attention to patent applications overseas than Chinese assignees, revealing a higher level of global engagement.

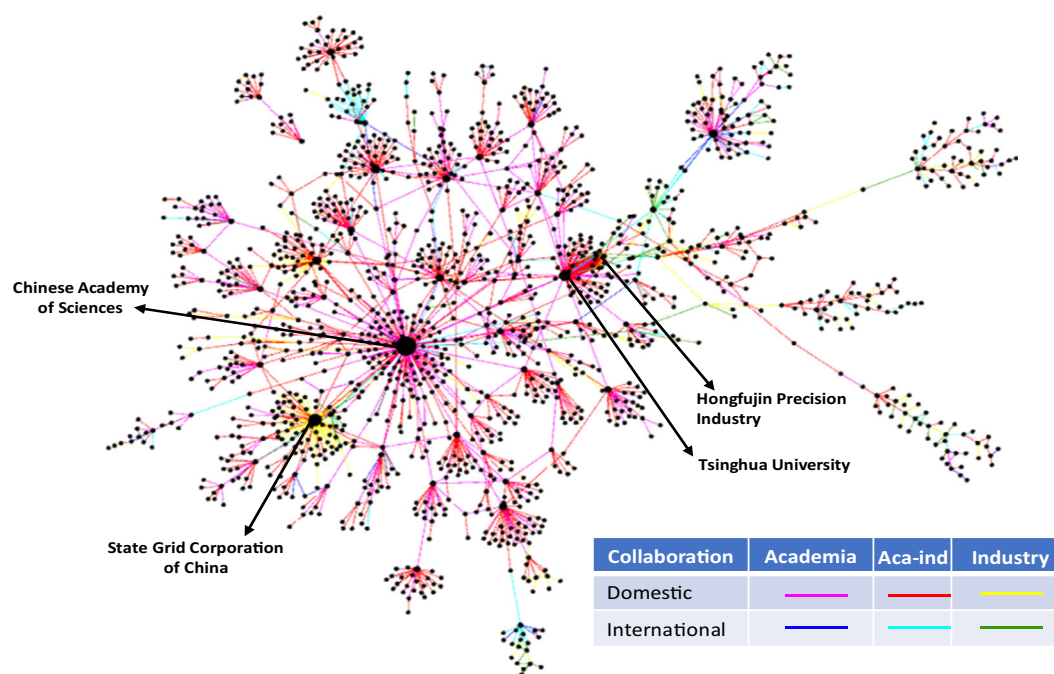
However, two Chinese assignees, Tsinghua University and Hon Hai Precision Industry, stand out with more than 800 USPTO granted patents, due to a long-term collaboration in nanotechnology R&D (Chan et al. 2013; Chan 2017). Below, we further explore such collaboration relationships in both markets.

Collaboration networks

Following the procedures described in the methods section, we constructed collaboration networks for both markets. The parameters of the full collaboration networks in the USPTO and CNIPA are summarized in Table 6. The “collaboration ratio” between assignees is higher in the USPTO (46%) data than in those from the CNIPA (22%); also, the “average degree” (1.166) in the USPTO is greater than that (0.435) in the CNIPA. Both the ratio and degree reflect that more assignees in the US market jointly file the patent applications, indicating a higher level of collaboration (e.g., knowledge exchange and resource sharing) than the Chinese market. Figure 6 illustrates the largest assignee collaboration networks in the USPTO and CNIPA.



a USPTO data



b CNIPA data

Fig. 6 The largest collaboration networks **a** in the USPTO and **b** in the CNIPA respectively. This figure color-codes academia (magenta and blue), academia-industry (red and cyan), and industry (yellow and green) collaborations in light of assignee

characteristics. The diagrams also distinguish domestic collaborations (i.e., both assignees have the same origin) and international ones (i.e., between different origins) with warm (i.e., magenta, red, and yellow) and cool (i.e., blue, cyan, and green) colors

Table 7 Parameters of the largest connected collaboration networks in the USPTO and CNIPA

	No. of nodes	Average degree	Network diameter
USPTO	1657	3.08	14
CNIPA	1496	2.46	25

Table 7 summarizes the parameters of these two networks. According to the number of nodes and average degree, the USPTO has more active collaborations than the CNIPA. A smaller network diameter and a larger average degree denote a denser collaboration network in the USPTO than CNIPA (Table 7, Fig. 6a). This dense network indicates assignees in the USPTO extensively collaborate among each other, forming more cliques (i.e., fully connected groups of nodes). In contrast, the collaborations in the CNIPA have a hierarchical, tree-like structure (Fig. 6b). Small institutes or companies dedicatedly collaborate with a specific major organization, forming closed-clusters that are less collaborative within the market.

We also examined the collaboration types and assignee origins to compare and contrast these two collaboration networks. Tables 8 and 9 show the proportions of different collaboration types in the USPTO and CNIPA.

USPTO and CNIPA share several similar characteristics. In both markets, around 13% of collaborations are within-academia. Domestic collaboration is the most prevalent type (74.77% and 90.07%), and international collaborations are primarily industry-centric (i.e., within-industry or academia-industry) (23.03% and 8.75%). However, the two markets demonstrate significant differences in collaboration as well. In the USPTO, 25.23% of collaborations are international, significantly higher than that of the CNIPA (9.93%). The dominant collaboration types are within-industry (58.77%) in the USPTO and academia-industry (40.64%) in the CNIPA. Such structural differences confirm that companies in the USPTO and academic institutes in the CNIPA control the majority of nanotechnology patents. CNIPA's

Table 8 Proportions (%) of collaboration types in the USPTO

	Academia	Academia-industry	Industry	Total
Domestic	10.80	20.82	43.16	74.77
International	2.20	7.42	15.61	25.23
Total	13.00	28.23	58.77	100.00

Table 9 Proportions (%) of collaboration types in the CNIPA

	Academia	Academia-industry	Industry	Total
Domestic	11.95	37.04	41.07	90.07
International	1.18	3.60	5.15	9.93
Total	13.13	40.64	46.23	100.00

academia-industry and within-academia collaboration rates (40.64% and 13.13%) indicate that major assignees in the network are academic institutes while small players are primarily companies who control few patents. Our analyses highlight a unique academia-industry collaboration between Tsinghua University and Hon Hai Precision Industry (also known as Hong Fujin Precision Industry in the CNIPA). Hon Hai Precision Industry donated 300 million Chinese Yuan (~44.9 million USD) to build the Tsinghua-Foxconn Nanotechnology Research Center in Tsinghua University in 2001. The result of such a close collaboration is the more than 800 co-assigned patents we identified in Table 5.

Table 10 Top 10 influential players in the USPTO (sorted by degree)

Rank	Assignee name	Degree	Betweenness centrality	PageRank (10e-3)
1	<i>French National Center for Scientific Research</i>	88	156,191	13.37
2	<i>University of California</i>	83	429,699	13.38
3	<i>Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.</i>	74	231,338	13.47
4	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	50	195,621	7.87
5	International Business Machines Corporation	46	131,330	7.02
6	Toyota Motor Corporation	37	129,598	5.88
7	University of Texas	36	126,040	6.16
8	French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission	35	52,575	6.03
9	Northwestern University	34	84,925	5.11
10	California Institute of Technology	33	118,206	4.85

Top-three assignees and their collaborative parameter data in the USPTO are marked by italic fonts

Table 11 Top 10 influential players in the CNIPA (sorted by degree)

Rank	Assignee name	Degree	Betweenness centrality	PageRank (10e-3)
1	<i>Chinese Academy of Sciences</i>	148	803,812	34.27
2	<i>State Grid Corporation of China</i>	81	140,935	15.46
3	<i>Tsinghua University</i>	62	337,469	15.66
4	<i>Zhejiang University</i>	44	80,371	12.25
5	<i>French National Center for Scientific Research</i>	43	101,954	8.24
6	<i>China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation</i>	41	80,795	10.43
7	<i>Shanghai Jiao Tong University</i>	37	59,171	9.14
8	<i>Beijing University of Chemical Technology</i>	35	77,435	9.08
9	<i>Nanjing University of Technology</i>	34	90,146	8.88
10	<i>Donghua University</i>	29	45,843	8.63

Top-three assignees and their collaborative parameter data in the CNIPA are marked by italic fonts

We analyzed each player's role in these networks with three SNA metrics: degree, betweenness centrality, and PageRank. Tables 10 and 11 summarize the top ten players in the USPTO and CNIPA, ranked by their degrees (i.e., the number of collaborations). The French National Center for Scientific Research, University of California, and Samsung Electronics collaborate with the most assignees in the USPTO. They demonstrate their hub roles in three distinct regions: Europe, North America, and Asia, respectively (Fig. 6a). All top three collaborative assignees in the CNIPA are from China: Chinese Academy of Sciences, State Grid Corporation of China, and Tsinghua University. Though from the same country, they represent the major collaborators of each assignee type: research institute, industry, and university.

A node (i.e., assignee) with high betweenness centrality has a large influence on knowledge transfer in the collaboration network (Liu et al. 2015). Universities and research institutes (e.g., the University of California and Chinese Academy of Sciences) are more likely to bridge collaborations among players with different interests due to fewer R&D constraints than companies

(Tables 10 and 11). On the other hand, companies with high betweenness centrality (e.g., Samsung, IBM, State Grid Corporation of China) are giants in the market who control a wide range of critical and fundamental patents.

PageRank measures a player's influence in the market. The top three players in the US market, the French National Center for Scientific Research, University of California, and Samsung Electronics, share similar influence (PageRank = 0.013, Table 10). In contrast, the Chinese Academy of Sciences stands out in the Chinese market with a PageRank of 0.03 (Table 11). These results indicate that the US nanotechnology market is more competitive with multiple influential contributors from different countries. In contrast, the Chinese market is more centralized.

Comments and concluding remarks

The nanotechnology landscapes (patents, their topics, key players, and collaborative patterns) of the US and China have been compared by conducting bibliographic analysis, content analysis, and social network analysis on granted patents from the USPTO and CNIPA databases.

Both the US and China have a strategic focus on nanotechnology development, leading to rapid nanotechnology-related patent growth between 2001 and 2017. Two major characteristics have been identified. First, domestic collaborations prevail in both countries, sharing resources and knowledge to speed up the R&D progress. Second, companies are driven by business incentives and are more engaged than academic organizations in global patenting and technology commercialization.

Differences between the two countries are in topics, level of collaboration, and role of academia. With first-mover advantages in high-tech manufacturing and healthcare, the US market favors semiconductor, electrical machinery, and nanomedicine-related technologies. It also demonstrates mature characteristics that players from both academia and industry protect and commercialize their nanotechnology R&D outcomes. These players of different types leverage their advantages in knowledge exchange and resource sharing, resulting in more extensive and balanced collaborations. This environment attracts international players (e.g., multinational corporations) to actively engage in the market development and collaborations. Therefore, the "within-industry" collaboration is significant in the US nanotechnology market.

In contrast, the Chinese nanotechnology internal market is more focused on several areas. Owing to its position as the “World’s Factory,” China focuses its development on metallurgy, chemical engineering, and nanomaterials. During 2001–2017, China has a higher patent growth rate (21.3%) and granted more nanotechnology-related patents (73,634) than the US (42,496; growth rate of 9.4%). However, most of these patents are still controlled by major universities and research institutes, resulting in hierarchical “academia-industry” collaboration relationships in the market with academic players having major roles. Consequently, lacking companies’ business incentives for global intellectual property protection and commercialization, 81.7% of the patent applications are only within the CNIPA.

Considering the characteristics of the US and Chinese markets, it is essential for the players in nanotechnology field to learn the overall balance in patent publications to understand the overall context of innovation in the field, leverage their strengths and competitive opportunities with those trends and respective

contributors, and identify appropriate strategies for collaboration and competition on that basis.

Acknowledgments This research was supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. NSF EFMA-1832926, the National Social Science Fund of China under Grant No. 15BGL037, and the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant No. 71673135. The fourth co-author was supported by the Directorate for Engineering in NSF. The authors thank Questel.com for making patent database available for research and Qingmin Ji at Herbert Gleiter Institute of Nanoscience at Nanjing University of Science and Technology for her help in validating nanotechnology topics and keywords. The opinions expressed here are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the respective supporting agencies.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Appendix

Table 12 Search results of nanotechnology keywords

Keywords	No. of patents in USPTO	No. of patents in CNIPA	Keywords	No. of patents in USPTO	No. of patents in CNIPA
selfassembl*	5	8	molecular system	30	21
self assembly/self-assembly	814	1650	supramolecul*	229	278
self assembled/self-assembled	963	856	fullerene	435	434
self assembling/self-assembling	474	722	dendrimers	177	69
atomic force microscope/atomic-force-microscope	350	294	graphen*	2076	7501
atomic force microscopic	2	13	two-dimensional material	40	37
atomic force microscopy/atomic-force-microscopy	198	46	atom thick layer	2	0
scanning tunneling microscope/scanning-tunneling-microscope	34	51	atom layer deposition	3	21
scanning tunneling microscopy/scanning-tunneling-microscopy	7	1	artificial photosynthes*	4	6
biomotor	1	6	cellulose fiber	229	609
molecular device	23	34	cellulose tube	0	2
molecular electronics	30	5	optoelectronic	3651	5393
molecular modeling	45	3	opto-electronic	750	392
molecular motor	18	17	bio-photonics	0	2
molecular sensor	16	9	biophotonic	15	3
molecular simulation	5	20	optogenetic/opto-genetic	24	5
quantum computing	98	13	DNA computing	1	6

Table 12 (continued)

Keywords	No. of patents in USPTO	No. of patents in CNIPA	Keywords	No. of patents in USPTO	No. of patents in CNIPA
quantum dot*	1332	2211	DNA assembling	0	3
quantum effect*	32	87	proteomic	125	24
plasmonic	369	24	synthetic biolog*	23	31
meta-material	49	195	mesoscale model	0	1
metamaterial	373	921	nano*	32,277	81,899
spintronic	91	7			
Total	45,420 (USPTO)		103,930 (CNIPA)		
Actually collected	42,496 (USPTO)		73,634 (CNIPA)		

An asterisk(*) is a wildcard symbol that broadens the search by finding words that start with the same letters

Table 13 Technology fields in the USPTO

Technology fields	No. of patents	Technology fields	No. of patents
Semiconductors	12,200	Biotechnology	1441
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	6271	Environmental technology	915
Micro-structure and nano-technology	6143	Telecommunications	906
Surface technology, coating	5833	Machine tools	611
Materials, metallurgy	5312	Other consumer goods	490
Optics	5136	Engines, pumps, turbines	445
Chemical engineering	3983	Basic communication processes	391
Measurement	3893	Civil engineering	300
Basic materials chemistry	3679	Transport	275
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	3303	Thermal processes and apparatus	237
Pharmaceuticals	3065	Mechanical elements	216
Other special machines	2195	Food chemistry	199
Textile and paper machines	2033	Control	166
Audio-visual technology	2001	Handling	151
Organic fine chemistry	1780	Furniture, games	102
Medical technology	1751	Digital communication	71
Computer technology	1717	IT methods for management	0
Analysis of biological materials	1684		

Table 14 Technology fields in the CNIPA

Technology fields	No. of patents	Technology fields	No. of patents
Materials, metallurgy	17,664	Telecommunications	851
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	9640	Machine tools	797
Basic materials chemistry	9548	Audio-visual technology	761
Micro-structure and nano-technology	9303	Food chemistry	700
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	9040	Computer technology	646
Chemical engineering	8938	Other consumer goods	467
Semiconductors	6216	Civil engineering	447
Surface technology, coating	6091	Mechanical elements	344
Measurement	4719	Thermal processes and apparatus	328
Textile and paper machines	4113	Transport	299
Other special machines	3943	Handling	249
Pharmaceuticals	3848	Engines, pumps, turbines	207
Environmental technology	3507	Control	170
Optics	2529	Basic communication processes	115
Organic fine chemistry	2512	Digital communication	0
Medical technology	1849	IT methods for management	0
Biotechnology	1441	Furniture, games	0
Analysis of biological materials	1208		

Table 15 Topics and patent examples in the USPTO

#	Keywords	Patent no.	Patent title
1	Electrode, plurality, nanowire	US9,645,688	OGS touch screen substrate and method of manufacturing the same, and related apparatus
		US9,502,583	Complementary high mobility nanowire neuron device
2	Therapeutic, drug, delivery, tissue, cell	US9,555,159	Inorganically surface-modified polymers and methods for making and using them
		US9,205,103	Dextrin hydrogel for biomedical applications
3	Polymer, nanocomposite, fiber, coating	US9,493,635	Nanocomposites from stable dispersions of carbon nanotubes in polymeric matrices using dispersion interaction
		US7,972,536	Electrically conductive, optically transparent polymer/carbon nanotube composites
4	Pattern, transistor, nanowire, regions	US9,653,576	Patterning of vertical nanowire transistor channel and gate with directed self assembly
		US9,263,584	Field effect transistors employing a thin channel region on a crystalline insulator structure
5	Quantum, dot, optical, radiation, waveguide	US9,560,812	Solar redshift systems
		US7,076,138	Nanophotonic devices based on quantum systems embedded in frequency bandgap media
6	Graphene, layer, dielectric	US9,643,841	Graphene-based plasmonic nano-antenna for terahertz band communication
		US9,250,207	Controlled translocation of macromolecules employing a funnel nanopore structure and a gel
7	Core-shell, nanoparticle, nanocrystal, functional	US9,535,006	Semiconductor nanoparticles and fluorescent probe for biological labeling
		US9,504,256	Fabrication of magnetic nanoparticles
8	Optoelectronic, optical, circuit, body, assembly	US7,070,340	High performance optoelectronic packaging assembly
		US6,203,212	Optical subassembly for use in fiber optic data transmission and reception
9	Fluid, apparatus, membrane	US9,694,341	Jet loop reactor with nanofiltration and gas separator
		US9,005,345	Nano-channel enhanced composite membranes
10	Solar, cell, organic, electrode	US9,680,117	Thin film small molecule organic photovoltaic solar cell
		US9,136,490	Solar cell having hybrid heterojunction structure and related system and method
11	Sensor, imaging, detection, scanning, tip	US9,404,804	Thermal sensor with infrared absorption membrane including metamaterial structure
		US7,474,410	Nanometer-precision tip-to-substrate control and pattern registration for scanning-probe lithography
12	Magnetic, memory, storage	US9,196,280	Low-field magnetic domain wall injection pad and high-density storage wire
		US8,536,098	High performance superconducting devices enabled by three dimensionally ordered nanodots and/or nanorods
13	CNT, electron, array, emitter	US9,299,526	Method to fabricate portable electron source based on nitrogen incorporated ultrananocrystalline diamond (N-UNCD)
		US8,029,328	Method for manufacturing field emission electron source having carbon nanotubes

Table 16 Topics and patents examples in the CNIPA

#	Keywords	Patent no.	Patent title
1	Resin, rubber, paint, coating, resistance	CN104,130,631	Transparent waterproof coating
		CN101,368,020	Composition for coating wiper blade rubbers, coating method using the same, and wiper blade rubbers made therefrom
2	Zinc, silver, copper, production	CN104,328,303	Copper-based powder metallurgy material and preparation method thereof
		CN101,789,463	n-shaped zinc oxide nano rod/p-shaped diamond heterojunction photoelectric device and preparation method
3	Graphene, membrane, liquid, separation	CN104,582,819	Separation of water using a membrane
		CN103,736,400	Preparation method of graphene oxide composite nano filter membrane
4	Metal, silicon, array, nanowire	CN104,409,322	Preparation method of sub-wavelength silicon nanowire array
		CN102,263,243	Preparation methods for arrayed nickel silicon nanowire and nickel silicon-silicon core-shell nanowire
5	Coating, alloy, ceramic, temperature	CN104,388,930	Coating structure with sandwich nano ceramic layer and preparation method of coating structure
		CN103,184,400	Nano-ceramic composite spraying powder and preparation method for same
6	Nanoparticles, polymer, metal	CN104,650,358	Porphyrin-based heteronuclear double-metal polymer, and preparation method and applications thereof
		CN104,003,353	Preparation method for metal non-close arrangement spherical nanoparticle array
7	Quantum, dot, fluorescence, detection	CN104,198,447	Dual-emission ratio-type quantum dot fluorescence probe, preparation method and application thereof
		CN103,926,403	Streptococcus-A quantum dot immunochromatographic detection reagent card and preparation method thereof
8	Optical, device, laser, censor	CN103,968,776	Novel on-machine detection device for aspheric optical molds
		CN102,483,493	Multi-channel Optical Device
9	TiO ₂ , photocatalyst, hydrogen, porous	CN105,170,130	Preparation method and application of high-dispersion CeO ₂ modified TiO ₂ meso-porous photocatalyst
		CN102,784,633	Preparation method for photocatalyst TiO ₂ supporter and manufacturing method for photocatalyst air cleaner
10	Nanofiber, cellulose, device, body, fabric	CN104,220,463	Method for producing modified cellulose nanofibers, modified cellulose nanofibers, resin composition, and molded body thereof
		CN103,781,831	Polyolefin microporous stretched film containing cellulose nanofibers, method for producing the film, and diaphragm for nonaqueous secondary batteries
11	Lithium, battery, electrode, nanotube, performance	CN105,702,944	Lithium-sulfur battery
		CN105,552,448	Preparation method for lithium-sulfur battery
12	Solar, cell, efficiency	CN104,916,782	Inverted solar cell structure adopting surface plasmon effect and manufacturing method thereof
		CN103,887,073	Solar cell based on surface plasma reinforcing principle and preparing method thereof
13	Antibacterial, drug, carrier, release	CN104,524,587	Antibacterial drug system and preparation method thereof
		CN105,111,407	Method for preparing biodegradable ocean antifouling polyurethane hybrid materials and product thereof

References

- Bae S-H, Kim J, Shin K-M, Yoon JS, Kang SK, Kim JH, Lee J, Kim MK, Han CH (2017) Comparative analysis of co-authorship and keyword network for nanotechnology: carbon nanomaterials field. *J Korean Soc Manuf Technol Eng* 26: 172–184. <https://doi.org/10.7735/ksmte.2017.26.2.172>
- Barabási A-L (2016) *Network science*, 1st edn. Cambridge University Press
- Blei DM, Edu BB, Ng AY et al (2003) Latent Dirichlet allocation. *J Mach Learn Res* 3:993–1022. <https://doi.org/10.1162/jmlr.2003.3.4-5.993>
- Brin S, Page L (1998) The anatomy of a large-scale hypertextual web search engine. *Comput Networks ISDN Syst* 30:107–117. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-7552\(98\)00110-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-7552(98)00110-X)
- Chan J (2017) Robots, not humans: official policy in China. In: *New Int.* <https://newint.org/features/2017/11/01/industrial-robots-china>. Accessed 11 Mar 2019
- Chan J, Pun N, Selden M (2013) The politics of global production: Apple, Foxconn and China's new working class. *N Technol Work Employ* 28:100–115. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ntwe.12008>
- Chen H, Roco MC (2009) *Mapping nanotechnology innovations and knowledge*. Springer US, Boston
- Chen H, Roco MC, Li X, Lin Y (2008) Trends in nanotechnology patents. *Nat Nanotechnol* 3:123–125. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nnano.2008.51>
- Chen H, Roco MC, Son J, Jiang S, Larson CA, Gao Q (2013) Global nanotechnology development from 1991 to 2012: patents, scientific publications, and effect of NSF funding. *J Nanopart Res* 15:1951. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11051-013-1951-4>
- Committee on Triennial Review of the National Nanotechnology Initiative, National Materials and Manufacturing Board, Division of Engineering and Physical Sciences (2016) *Triennial review of the national nanotechnology initiative*. National Academies Press, Washington, D.C.
- Dang Y, Zhang Y, Fan L, Chen H, Roco MC (2010) Trends in worldwide nanotechnology patent applications: 1991 to 2008. *J Nanopart Res* 12:687–706. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11051-009-9831-7>
- Dara A, Sangamwar AT (2014) Clearing the fog of anticancer patents from 1993–2013: through an in-depth technology landscape & target analysis from pioneer research institutes and universities worldwide. *PLoS One* 9:e103847. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0103847>
- Dong H, Gao Y, Sinko PJ, Wu Z, Xu J, Jia L (2016) The nanotechnology race between China and the United States. *Nano Today* 11:7–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nantod.2016.02.001>
- Flynn H, Hwang D, Holman M (2013) *Nanotechnology update: corporations up their spending as revenues for nano-enabled products increase*. LuxResearch Inc., Boston
- Gao Y, Jin B, Shen W, Sinko PJ, Xie X, Zhang H, Jia L (2016) China and the United States—global partners, competitors and collaborators in nanotechnology development. *Nanomedicine* 12:13–19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nano.2015.09.007>
- Gong H, Peng S (2018) Effects of patent policy on innovation outputs and commercialization: evidence from universities in China. *Scientometrics* 117(2):687–703. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-018-2893-5>
- Govindarajan UH, Trappey AJC, Trappey CV (2018) Immersive technology for human-centric cyberphysical systems in complex manufacturing processes: a comprehensive overview of the global patent profile using collective intelligence. *Complexity* 2018:1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/4283634>
- Kendrick I, Bos A, Chen S (2015) *Nanotechnology update: U.S. leads in government spending amidst increased spending across Asia*. LuxResearch Inc., Boston
- Kong X, Hu Y, Cai Z, Yang F, Zhang Q (2015) Dendritic-cell-based technology landscape: insights from patents and citation networks. *Hum Vaccin Immunother* 11:682–688. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2015.1008857>
- Li X, Lin Y, Chen H, Roco MC (2007) Worldwide nanotechnology development: a comparative study of USPTO, EPO, and JPO patents (1976–2004). *J Nanopart Res* 9:977–1002. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11051-007-9273-z>
- Liu N, Guan J (2016) Policy and innovation: nanoenergy technology in the USA and China. *Energy Policy* 91:220–232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2016.01.020>
- Liu X, Zhang P, Li X, Chen H, Dang Y, Larson C, Roco MC, Wang X (2009) Trends for nanotechnology development in China, Russia, and India. *J Nanopart Res* 11:1845–1866. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11051-009-9698-7>
- Liu X, Jiang S, Chen H, Larson CA, Roco MC (2015) Modeling knowledge diffusion in scientific innovation networks: an institutional comparison between China and US with illustration for nanotechnology. *Scientometrics* 105:1953–1984. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-015-1761-9>
- Morrison WM (2018) *China-U.S. trade issues*. Available on <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33536.pdf>. Accessed 16 Mar 2019
- Roco MC (2005) International perspective on government nanotechnology funding in 2005. *J Nanopart Res* 7:707–712. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11051-005-3141-5>
- Roco MC (2011) The long view of nanotechnology development: the National Nanotechnology Initiative at 10 years. *J Nanopart Res* 13:427–445. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11051-010-0192-z>
- Schmoch U (2008) *Concept of a technology classification for country comparisons. Final report to the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)*, WIPO
- Suominen A, Li Y, Youtie J, Shapira P (2016) A bibliometric analysis of the development of next generation active nanotechnologies. *J Nanopart Res* 18:270. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11051-016-3578-8>
- Tang L, Shapira P (2011) China–US scientific collaboration in nanotechnology: patterns and dynamics. *Scientometrics* 88: 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-011-0376-z>
- The State Council of China (2012) *12th Five Year Plan for the National Development of Strategic Emerging Industries*. The State Council of China, Beijing
- Vincent CL, Singh V, Chakraborty K, Gopalakrishnan A (2017) Patent data mining in fisheries sector: an analysis using Questel-Orbit and Espacenet. *World Patent Inf* 51:22–30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wpi.2017.11.004>
- Wang B, Liu S, Ding K, Liu Z, Xu J (2014) Identifying technological topics and institution-topic distribution probability for patent competitive intelligence analysis: a case study in LTE

- technology. *Scientometrics* 101:685–704. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-014-1342-3>
- Zhang G-P, Duan H-B, Wang S-Y et al (2018) Comparative technological advantages between China and developed areas in respect of energy production: quantitative and qualitative measurements based on patents. *Energy* 162:1223–1233. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2018.08.081>
- Zhao Y-L, Song Y-L, Song W-G, Liang W, Jiang XY, Tang ZY, Xu HX, Wei ZX, Liu YQ, Liu MH, Jiang L, Bao XH, Wan LJ, Bai CL (2014) Progress of nanoscience in China. *Front Phys* 9:257–288. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11467-013-0324-x>
- Zheng J, Zhao Z, Zhang X, Chen DZ, Huang MH (2014) International collaboration development in nanotechnology: a perspective of patent network analysis. *Scientometrics* 98: 683–702. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-013-1081-x>
- Zhu H, Jiang S, Chen H, Roco MC (2017) International perspective on nanotechnology papers, patents, and NSF awards (2000–2016). *J Nanopart Res* 19:370. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11051-017-4056-7>

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.