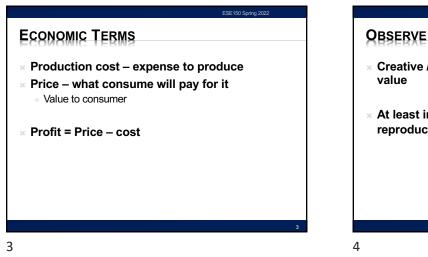


1



Creative / Intellectual work produces most of

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At least in volume, physical costs of reproduction is small part of product price

PRECLASS CONTINUED

- * Cost to photocopy 200 page book at \$0.05/page?
- * Cost to scan book at 10page/minute?
- * Cost to perform a 10s copy onto flash drive?
- * Cost of portion of flash drive used + \$4 for 32GB drive, 0.5MB file

OBSERVE

* With digital representation + Cost of "physical" reproduction trends to 0

ESE150 Sr

Past

- Much of value in physical construction of objects
 - + Bridge, house, car, screwdriver
- x Expensive to reproduce / copy
- Reproductions imperfect
 5th generation analog recording
- + 4th generation photocopy of text
 Inherent barrier to making copies
 - + Value to buying original

DIGITAL REPRESENTATION

- Can represent perfectly in bits
 + Including sound, words
- * Can make perfect copies
- Bits are cheap...and getting cheaper
 + Copying "free"
- Intellectual value disconnected from physical reproduction

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 Digital Intellectual Property
 Physical IP Renderer

 Novel
 eReader

 Song (MP3)
 MP3 Player

 JPEG Photo
 Video Player

 Video Game
 Arduino or Personal Computer

 Verilog digital circuit
 STL (3D CAD drawing)

 DNA Sequence
 DNA Printer

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- * Intangible creations of human intellect
- × Have value
- Don't necessarily have physical embodiment on their own

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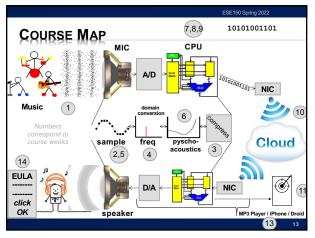
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CREATORS

× As Engineers

- + Program, develop algorithms, design circuits
- Almost everything we create will have this property
 - + Value added is intellectual
 - + Can be represented digitally in bits
 - + Can (increasingly) be copied/reproduced cheaply
- × Easy to have impact
 - + Our solutions can reach millions, billions
 - + Decreasing physical barriers to propagation of solutions
- * Challenge to protect and reward IP creators

OUTLINE

- × Setup Need / Opportunity What is IP
- × Where are we
- * Rationale for IP Protection Why Protect
- How protect?
 - + Patents
 - + Copyrights
 - Unen Source
 - ⊥ NDA
 - Liconeir
 - LICCHOIN



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PRICING CHALLENGE

- \times When cost of copying \rightarrow 0
 - Inventor/author must recover development cost
 Price must include develop cost + copy cost
 - Copier does not have development cost
 - × Price = copy cost + epsilon
 - \times Competition of copiers will drive epsilon down near 0
 - + Inventor/author not compensated for development
 × Remove incentive/reward for development
- Demand: developers need way to exclude others from copying to incentivize creation

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ARROW'S INFORMATION PARADOX Customer not know how to value information until

- see information (see details of product)
 - + Enough information to decide to buy
 - Enough information to decide what will pay for it
- Once show customer information, sufficient detail, they have enough information to reproduce + Could walk away and produce their own without paying for it
- Disclosure of what effectively transfers technology
- × Demand: protection for developer
- Arrow, Kenneth J. Economic Welfare and the Allocation of Resources for Invention, in *The Rate and Direction of Inventive Activity*, 609 (Nat'l Bureau of Econ. Research ed. 1962).

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BALANCE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL GOOD

- * Individual should benefit form their own effort
- Society advances with the accumulation of knowledge

INTERLURE; NIL NIKOLAI IVANOVICH LOBACHEVSKV https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXilXirQF3A

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BEFORE COPYING WAS AN ISSUE

- Concern that new developments/ideas would be lost when inventor die
- + Techniques could remain secret for decades!
- × Incentive to make inventions known
 - + Advance the general welfare

US CONSTITUTION

* Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8:

 To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries

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Engineering	ESE
Part 3	
PATENTS	
BVIEVILG	
	23

MECHANISMS FOR PROTECTION

- × Messy and imperfect
- × Haven't kept up with technology
- Likely need (and will need) innovation and refinement

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PATENT

- × Inventions
- * Non-obvious to one "ordinary skill in art"
- Reduced to practice
- × Cannot patent
 - + Abstract ideas
 - + Laws of nature
- × US: First to file
 - + (prior to 2013 was first to invent)
- × Exclusive rights 20 years from filing

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* Identification of problem is part of invention

it, may be better to keep as a trade secret

Validity of many patents overturned in litigation

Recover damages through litigation

If really believe no one else will figure it out...or can copy

WHAT MIGHT BE TRICKY / NON-SATISFYING?

- * First to file? (even invent?)
- × 20 year term?

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PATENT PROCESS (12) United States Patent (10) Patent No.: US 10,725,778 B2 (45) Date of Patent: Jul. 28, 2020 US have one year from first-public disclosure to file PROCESSING METADATA, POLICIES, AND (56) COMPOSITE TAGS References Cited U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS HTE TAGS EThe Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc., Cambridge, MA (US); The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania Penn Center for Innovation, Philadelphia, PA (US) Many places – public disclosure prevents patent https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/s2153.html (Continued) Innovation, Philadelphia, PA (US) Inventors: André Dellon, Cambridge, MA (US); Udit Dhawan, New Delhi (UN) Assignees: The Charles Stark Drager Laboratory. Inc. Cambridge, MA (US); The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania Penn Center for Innovation, Philadelphia, PA (US) May file provisional patent to get filing date FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS GB 2519608 A 4/2015 2010028316 A1 3/2010 File patent with claims OTHER PUBLICATIONS Reviewed by examiner nded or adjusted un by 0 days. Zeldovich et. al, Hardware Enforcemen Policies Using Tagged Memory, Procees conference on Operating systems design 225-240 (2008).* Subject to any patent is exter U.S.C. 154(b) : 16802.642 Examiner reports on what may be allowable Security USEND cm As-is Filed: Jun. 7, 2018 Prior Public rrinwary Examiner — Sharon S Lyuch (74) Attorney; Agent, or Firm — Hamilt & Reynolds, P.C. With tighter qualifications Prior Publication Data US 2018/0336031 A1 Nov. 22, 2018 Related U.S. Application Data Not-at-all ABSTRACT Continuation of application No. 15/695,541, filed on Sep. 5, 2017, now Pat. No. 10,261,794, which is a (Continued) A sensitive function is featured by the first study for the sensitive process of the sensitive p On a per-claim basis Typically requires several iterations (51) Int. Cl. G06F 9/30 G06F 9/38 (2018.01) (2018.01) Continued) Often year(s) before patent issues (52) U.S. CL CPC G06F 9/30101 (2013.01); G06F 9/30072 (2013.01); G06F 9/30098 (2013.01); Filing costs thousands of dollars With lawyer/legal fees tens to hundreds of thousands

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PATENT

× Claims

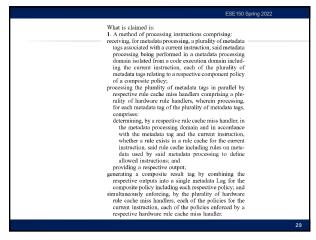
 \mathbf{x}

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Define the invention
 Technical coverage
 Requires disclosure

License to litigate

Establish violation



				ESE150 Spring 2022		
				US005742180A		
Ur	nited S	States Patent [19]	[11]	Patent Number:	5,742,180	
DeF	Ion et al	•	[45]	Date of Patent:	Apr. 21, 1998	
[54]		CALLY PROGRAMMABLE GATE VITH MULTIPLE CONTEXTS	19th De:	Denneau, M.M., "The Yorktown Simulation Engine," <i>IEEE</i> 19th Design Automation Conference, pp. 55-59 (1982). Razdan, R., et al., "A High Performance Microarchitecture		
[75]	Inventors:	André DeHon. Cambridge; Thomas F. Knight, Jr., Belmont: Edward Tau, Boston; Michael Bolotski, Somerville; Ian Eslick, Cambridge; Derrick Chen, Cambridge; Jeremy Brown, Cambridge; all of Mass.	with Hardware-Programmable Functional Units," Micro-27Proceedings of the 27th Annual International Sym- posium on Microarchitecture, San Jose, California, pp. 172–180 (Nov. 30–Dec. 2, 1994). (List continued on next page.)			
	-	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.	Assistan	Examiner—Edward P. Wes t Examiner—Jon Santamaun Agent, or Firm—Hamilus, P.C.	10	
[21]	Appl. No.		[57]	ABSTRACT		
[22]	Filed:	Feb. 10, 1995	An inte	erated dynamically program	mable gate array com-	
[51] [52] [58]	U.S. Cl	H03K 19/17 326/40; 326/3 earch	7 prises a 8 These g 6 hardwir	two dimensional array of fates can be implemented ed gates with programmab sible. Each one of the gate	f programmable gates. as look up tables but le interconnections are	
	4,336,601	References Cited S. PATENT DOCUMENTS 5/1982 Tanaka 364/93 3/1982 Moore et al. 364/92	logic sig range of include 0 combine	some for plural other gates alogic combinations are pos- locally stored multiple con- torial logic operations perfo- s increase the logic operations	Consequently, a broad sible. The gates further texts dictating different ormed by the gates. The	
		1982 More et al	o contexts	increase the logic operation		

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CLAIMS	 We claim: An integrated dynamically programmable logic array, comprising: at least a two dimensional array of programmable logic elements, each one of the logic elements receiving plural input logic signals from plural other logic elements and including locally stored multiple contexts dictating different combinatorial logic operations performed by the logic elements; and a context signal source that provides a context signal, indicating an active one of the contexts, commonly to the programmable logic elements of the array; and wherein the contexts for each one of the logic elements are individually accessible so that a new context can be loaded into the logic elements while another context is gnal up to every cycle of the programmable logic array as described in claim 1, wherein the context signal source provides the context signal up to every cycle of the programmable logic array. A programmable logic array as described in claim 1, wherein the context signal source generates plural context signals that dictate contexts for regions of the array of the logic alements.

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ENIAC US 3,120,606 1. MEANS FOR PRODUCING ELECTRIC PULSES IN SEQUENCE, 1. MEANS FOR PRODUCING ELECTRIC PULSES IN SEQUENCE, ELECTRONIC MEANS FOR ALTERNATELY TRANSMITTING CERTAIN ONES OF SAID PULSES AS RECURRENT DIFFERENTIATED GROUPS, ELECTRONIC MEANS FOR SELECTING PARTICULAR PULSES FROM ONE OF SAID DIFFERENTIATED GROUPS TO REPRESENT QUANTITATIVE VALUES, ELECTRONIC MEANS FOR SELECTING PARTICULAR PULSES FROM ANOTHER OF SAID DIFFERENTIATED GROUPS TO REPRESENT CERTAIN QUALITATIVE VALUES, READING MEANS RESPONSIVE TO PULSES REPRESENTING BOTH THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE VALUES REPRESENTING BOTH THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE VALUES REPRESENTING BOTH THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE VALUES FOR READING DATA TO BE PROCESSED UPON COMMAND OF AT LEAST ONE OF SAID QUALITATIVE PULSES, STORING THE DATA THUS LEAST ONE OF SAID COACTION AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE FORM OF DATA PULSES IN RESPONSE TO AT LEAST ONE OTHER OF SAID QUALITATIVE PULSES, AND ELECTRONIC MEANS FOR RECEIVING SAID DATA PULSES, AND RESPONSIVE THERE TO FOR PERFORMING ELECTRICAL SWITCHING DEPENDING OF A NATURE DETERMINED BY SELECTED ONES OF SAID OF SAID QUALITATIVE VALUES AND OF A DEGREE DETERMINED BY SELECTED ONES OF SAID QUANTITATIVE VALUES. https://www.computerhistory.org/revolution/birth-of-the-computer/4/99/387

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XILINX FPGA US 4,870,302

ABSTRACT

[57] ABSTRACT A configurable logic array comprises a plurality of configurable logic elements variably interconnected in response to control signals to perform a selected logic function. Each configurable logic element in the array is in itself capable of performing any one of a plurality of logic functions depending upon the control information placed in the configurable logic element. Each configu-rable logic element can have its function varied even after it is installed in a system by changing the control information placed in that element. Structure is pro-vided for storing control information to allow each configurable logic element to be properly configured prior to the initiation of operation of the system of which the array is a part. Novel interconnection struc-tures are provided to facilitate the configuring of each logic element.

I claim: 1. An interconnect structure for programmably inter-connecting lines within an integrated circuit compris-

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connecting lines within an integrated circuit compris-ing: at least three sets of interconnect line including a first set, a second set, and a third set; programmable means, not including said sets of inter-connect lines, for connecting at least one of said lines in said second set, and a third set; said second set, for connecting at least one of said said shift set, and for connecting at least one of said lines in said second set to at least one of said lines in said second set to at least one of said lines in said second set to at least one of said lines in said second set to at least one of said lines in said third set. A narray of interconnect structures, each said in-terconnect structure in said array having its own selected sumber of interconnect lines and its own programmable means for connecting interconnect lines in its own first, second and third sets.

https://patents.google.com/patent/US4870302A/en?oq=us+4870302

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[57]

WHAT'S PATENTABLE

- Not law's of nature
- Not abstract ideas
- × Cannot patent pi (π)
- × Software?
 - Originally not
 - With reference to machine, can often manage
- Genetic sequences?...
- ...evolving...

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COPYRIGHT

- Cover particular, original expression Including software
- Technically don't need to register
 - But should...
 - Must register before sue for infringement
 - \$35
 - No review, just registration
- Life of author + 70 years ×
- Work for hire: 95 years from publication

TRADITIONALLY: TRANSFER COPYRIGHT ...

× Publish in ACM, IEEE journal

+ Transfer copyright to them, they license you back rights for derived work and post on person web site.

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BIG IDEAS

- We (engineers...particularly in computing space) are knowledge workers, producing IP
- IP carries great value
 - That is less and less tied to physical objects
- Need to equitably reward and encourage IP creation
- Patents, Copyrights...two of the things that
 Attempts to provide framework for IP ownership, sharing, monetization
 - + ...probably not the final answer, particularly as technology landscape continues to evolve.

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FPGA '17, February 22 - 24, 2017, Monterey, CA, USA

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 ${\tt DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/3020078.3026124}$

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REMEMBER

- * Feedback including Lab
- × Lab 11 due today
- × Lab 12 Wednesday