

# IP Rights for MIR Software

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**Disclaimer**  
Does not contain traces of legal advice

# Intellectual Property

# Intellectual Property - General

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## **COPYRIGHT LAW**

Software (Source Code) is a written document and without registration copyrighted by the author's employer

## **COMPETITION LAW**

Released Software is usually compiled code, hiding a unrevealed trade secret

## **LICENSING**

Legal entities (especially in business) can make contracts with few limitations

# Everything is potentially proprietary

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- **Brand** (trademark)
- Design (registered design)
- **Content, Data** (copyright)
- **Software** (copyright, patent, license)
- Hardware (patent)
- **Know-How** (contracts, NDA, trade secret)

# Copyright & Licensing

# Copyright - Code

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**Code is copyright protected once it is written**

**Unless given permissive license (Open or Closed Source),  
it is protected**

→ can't be used, redistributed, compiled by anyone else

**Expiration:** effectively never, given relevant technology lifecycle

**Owner:** Your employer, maybe even university

# Patenting > Software



# Patenting Basics

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## Patents protect a “technical instruction”

- What it is? Features → **Claims**
- How it is done? - Revealed → **Description**
- Needs to be shown → **Figures**

## Patents protect a monopoly (max 20 years, local) for:

- Devices
- Methods
- or both

## Priority is critical

Patents are awarded by “first to file” rule → **Priority Date**

# Patenting – Methods

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## Usually a flow or loop:

- technical effect in some sub-processes
- no human thought processes

## Legal technicalities:

- No German utility model / Gebrauchsmuster for methods
- Patent claims can have combined process and device features
- Often, separate set of claims for just the process in device patent

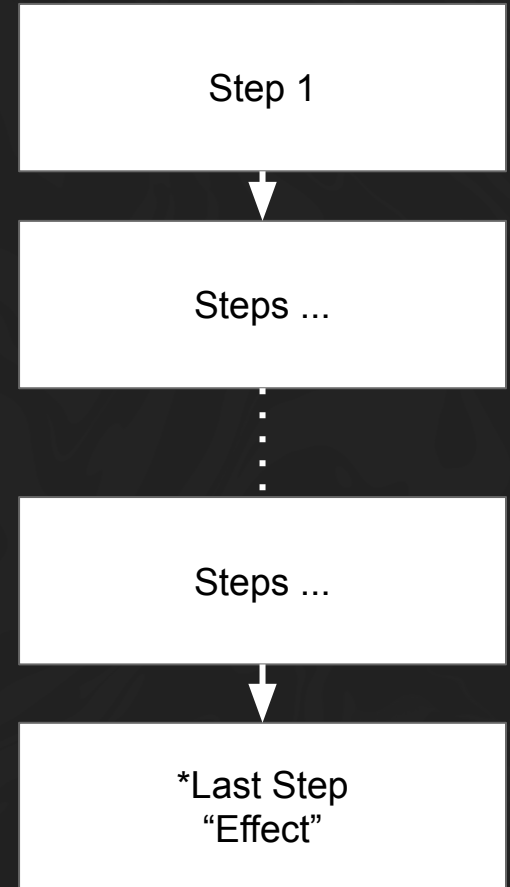
# Patenting - Software

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Patented device or method  
Needs to have a **Technical Effect**

**Dictation Spelling Correction - NO**  
**Audio Restoration - YES**

\*Simplified: Last step should affect audio not a database entry

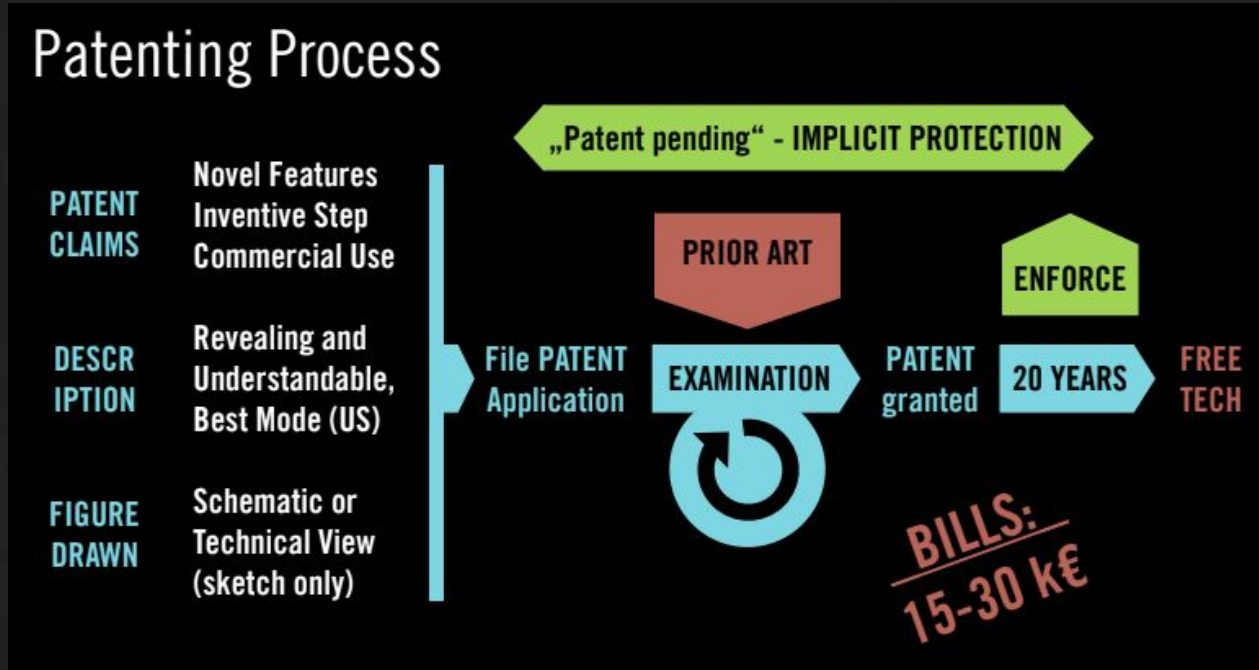


# Patenting - Requirements

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1. Novelty - new and unique
2. Technical Step (above Prior Art)
3. Commercial Use

# Patenting



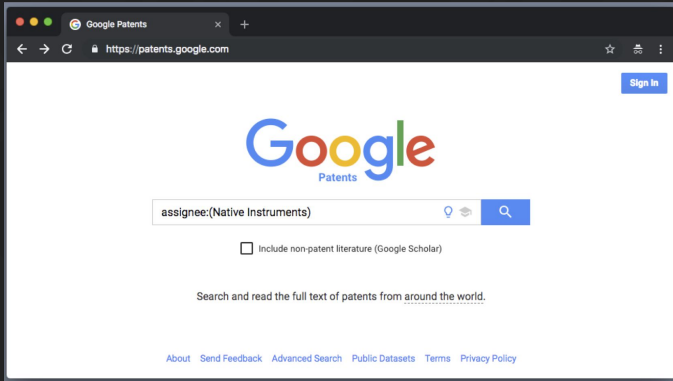
# Patent Search

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espacenet.com    depatisnet.dpma.de

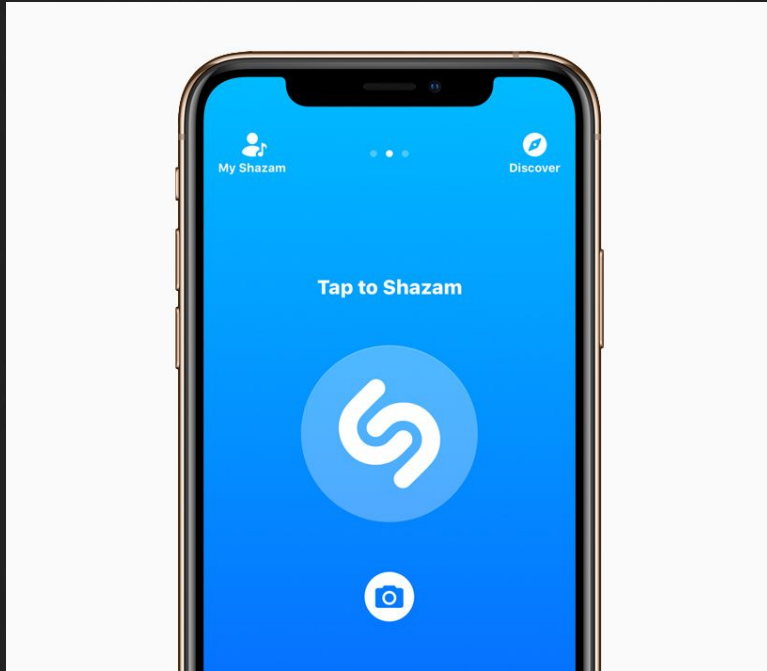


patents.google.com



# MIR Patent Example : Shazam

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## Shazam

- Apple bought Shazam in 2018
- Portfolio of 200 patents
- Strong brand “(to) shazam”

## Recognize music piece using MIR

- match a short pattern via similarity to subset in a full music track

# Q & A

*Please ask any questions about the material presented in the talk  
or about anything you were missing in the presentation.*



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**for MIP Frontiers**

Jan 27th, 2021