

POLITECNICO DI TORINO Technology Transfer System

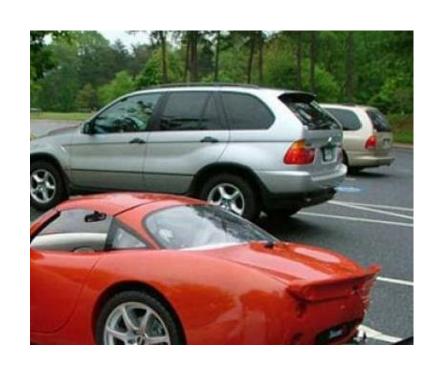
SW commercialization & Technology Transfer: the case of Politecnico di Torino



Shiva Loccisano
November 2019



Since perspective counts...





Our history in few steps

Technical School of for Engineers



1859

Italian Industry _⊙ Museum



1862

Corso Duca degli Abruzzi: Campus opening



1958

150 years of "Polytechnic culture"



2009

1861



[©] Unification of Italy

1906



[©] Regio Politecnico di Torino 1991



Cittadella Politecnica
 Campus: site
 construction opening

Today



Some figures

2500

RESEARCH PERSONNEL

• 980 Professors & Senior Researchers

900 STAFF (TECH & ADMIN)

700 R&TT AGREEMENT/YEAR

>1000

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

- 470 Erasmus +
- 130 double degree and students mobility agreements

35K

STUDENTS

- 68% OUTSIDE REGION
- 18% FOREIGNERS
- 30% Women

PHD CANDIDATES

771

- 85% scholarship
- 25% esterally funded
- PhD salary 30% higher than national average

50

DEGREE PROGRAMS

• 20 fully in English

11 Departments

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

AND MANAGEMENT AND MATHEMATICS FOR ENG.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENG., ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN



DENERG Energy

DIMEAS

Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering

DISAT

Applied Science and Technology



DAUIN

Control and Computer Engineering

DET

Electronics and **Telecommunications**



DIGEP

Management and Production Engineering

DISMA

Mathematical Sciences



DAD

Architecture and Design

DIATI

Environment, Land and Infrastructure Engineering

DISEG

Structural, Geotechnical and Building Engineering

DIST

Regional and Urban Studies and Planning

13 Interdepartmental Thematic Centers





CARS@PoliTO

Center for Automotive Research and Sustainable mobility



CleanWater Center@PoliTO



Ec-L

Energy Center Lab



FULL

The Future Urban Legacy Lab



IAM@PoliTO

Integrated Additive Manufacturing



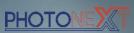
J-Tech@PoliTO

Advanced Joining Technology



PEIC

Power Electronics Innovation Center



PhotoNext



PIC4SeR | PoliTO Interdepartmental



PoliTo^{BIO}Med Lab

Centre for Service Robotics

Biomedical Engineering Lab



R₃C

Responsible Risk Resilience Centre



SISCON

Safety of Infrastructures and Constructions



SmartData@PoliTO Big Data and Data Science Laboratory

POLITECNICO DI TORINO

Research funds

source Conto economico – Bilancio

58,2 Mio EUR research revenue

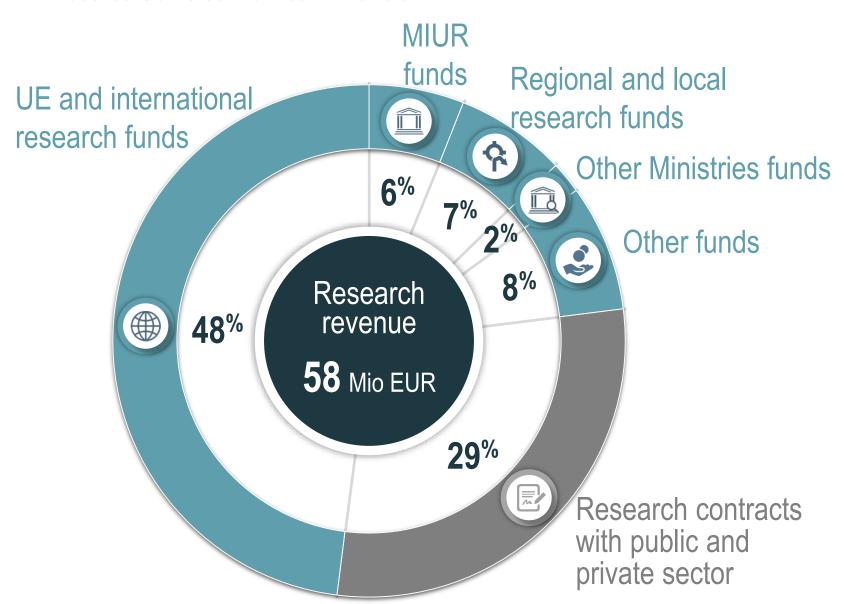
23% of POLITO Total revenue (253 Mio EUR)

41 Mio EUR

From competitive calls

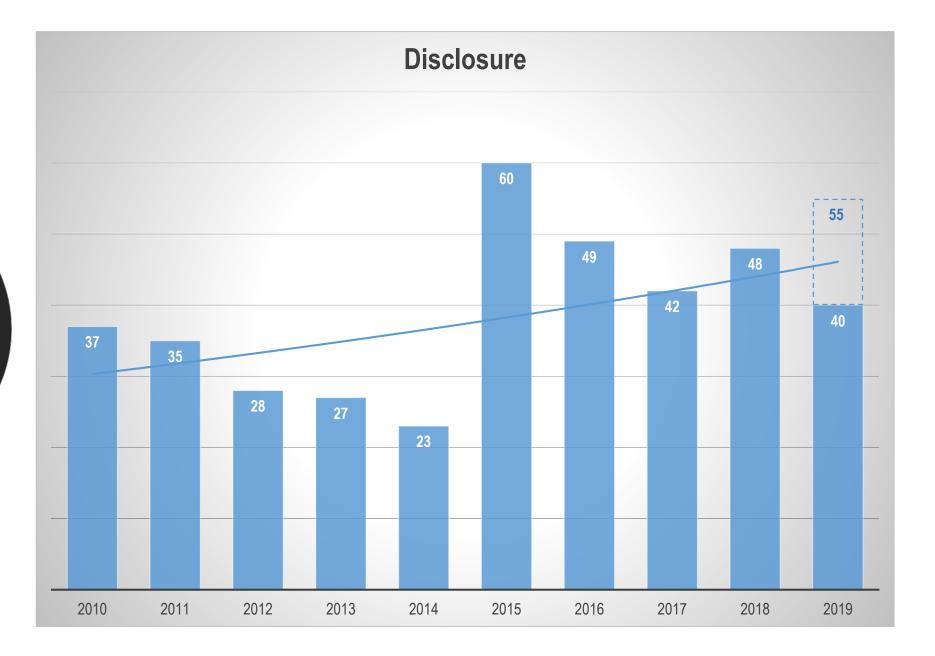
17,2 Mio **EUR**

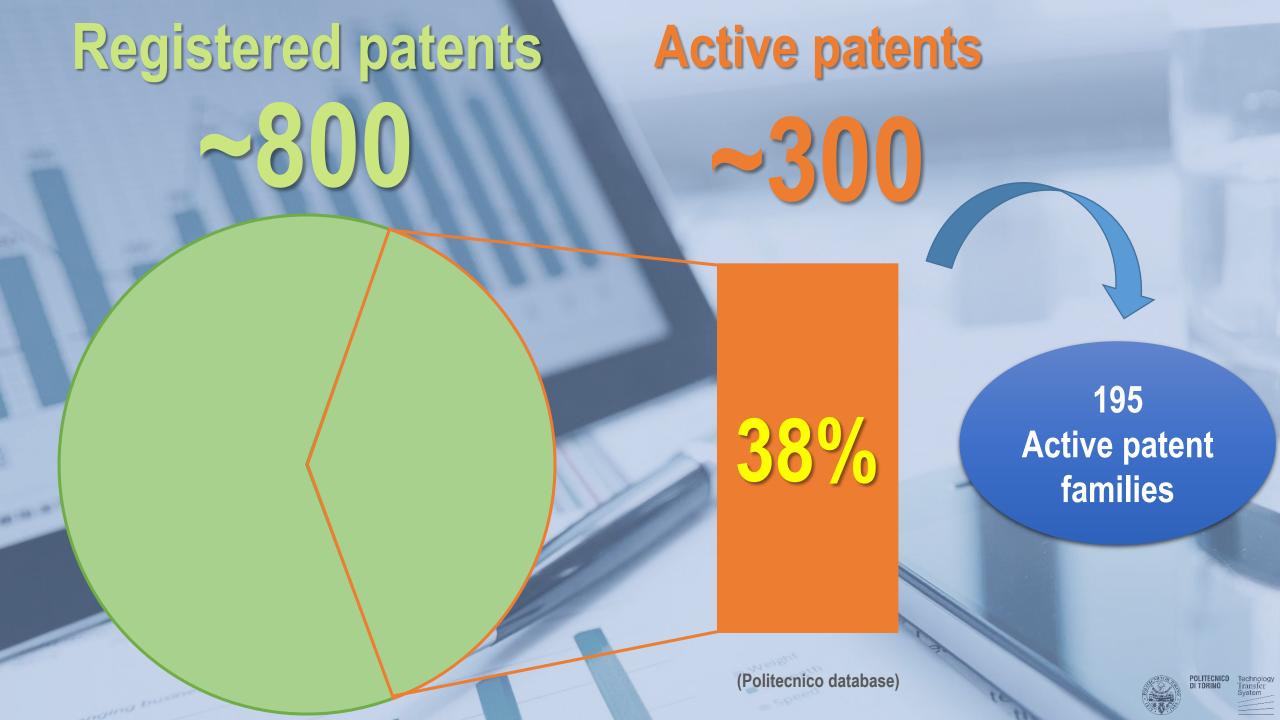
From research contracts with public and private sector





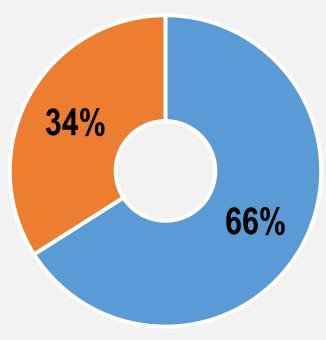
Invention disclosures by year





Patents in co-ownership (Companies)

- Owned by only **Politecnico**
- Co-owned with others



(Politecnico database)

More than 1/3 of the Politecnico's patent portfolio is represented by co-owned patents































COMPREDICT **M**













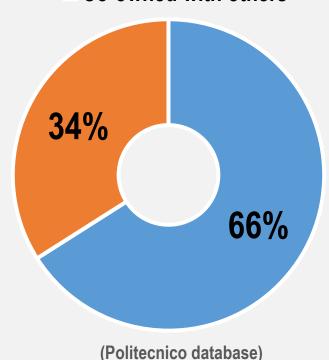






Patents in co-ownership (Universities)

- Owned by only Politecnico
- Co-owned with others



ore than 1/3 of the Politecr















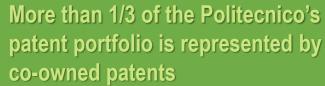


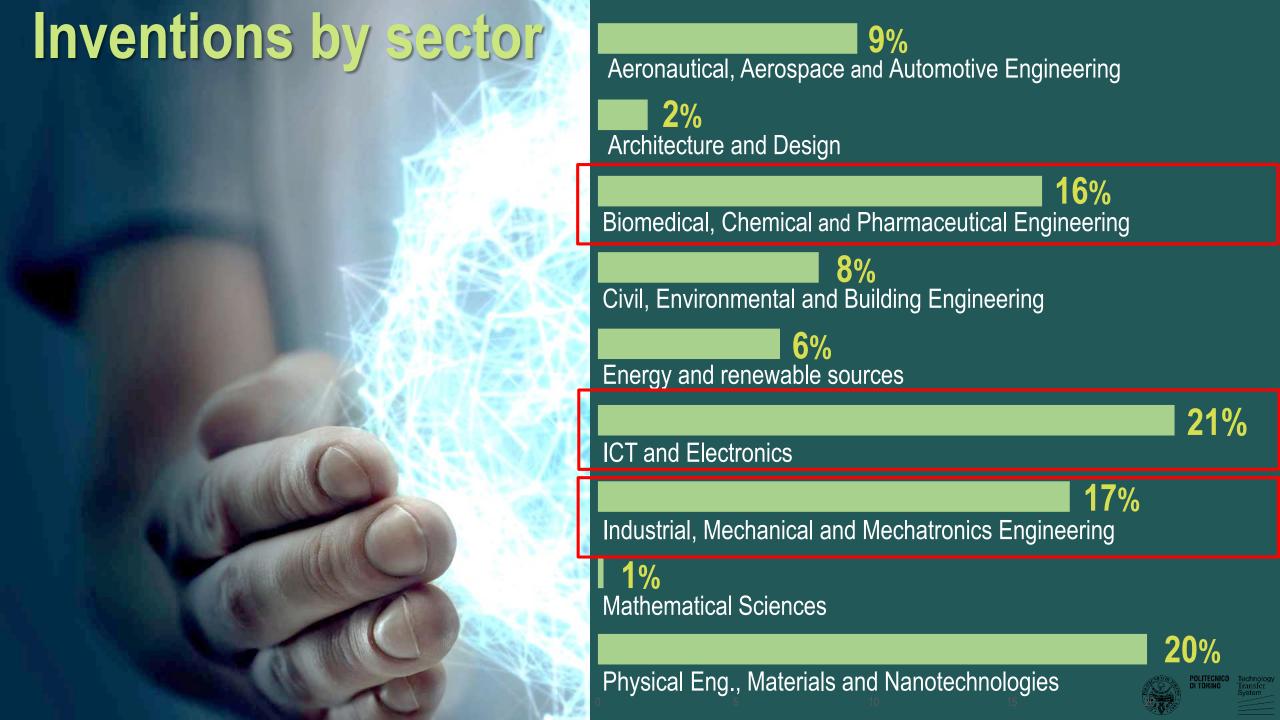












SW can be patented as CII

EPO's definition

Index for Computer-Implemented Inventions

A computer-implemented invention (CII) is one which involves the use of a computer, computer network or other programmable apparatus, where one or more features are realised wholly or partly by means of a computer program.

The following collection of hyperlinks is provided in order to facilitate access to the sections of the Guidelines for Examination in the EPO which give instructions particularly useful for the search and examination of Clls.

It is noted that this collection is not a separate publication about CIIs. Instead, following a hyperlink will lead to the section of the most recent and applicable version of the Guidelines which has the stated number and title.

Patentable inventions

G-I, 1 Patentability requirements

G-I, 2 Further requirements of an invention

G-II, 1 General remarks

G-II, 2 Examination practice

G-II, 3.6 Programs for computers (updated in GL 2018)

- G-II, 3.6.1 Examples of further technical effects (introduced in GL 2018)
- G-II, 3.6.2 Information modelling, activity of programming and programming languages (introduced in GL 2018)
- G-II, 3.6.3 Data retrieval, formats and structures (introduced in GL 2018)

Novelty and inventive step

G-VII, 5.4 Claims comprising technical and non-technical features (updated in GL 2015)

- G-VII, 5.4.1 Formulation of the objective technical problem (updated in GL 2015)
- G-VII, 5.4.2 Examples of applying the steps listed in G-VII, 5.4 (introduced in GL 2016, with its sub-sections)
 - G-VII, 5.4.2.1 Example 1
 - G-VII, 5.4.2.2 Example 2
 - G-VII, 5.4.2.3 Example 3
 - G-VII, 5.4.2.4 Example 4

Features related to the list of Art. 52(2) and technical contribution

G-II, 3.3 Mathematical methods (updated in GL 2018)

G-II, 3.4 Aesthetic creations

G-II, 3.5 Schemes, rules and methods for performing mental acts, playing games or doing business (updated in GL 2018)

- G-II, 3.5.1 Schemes, rules and methods for performing mental acts (introduced in GL 2018)
- G-II, 3.5.2 Schemes, rules and methods for playing games (introduced in GL 2018)
- G-II, 3.5.3 Schemes, rules and methods for doing business (introduced in GL 2018)

G-II, 3.6 Programs for computers (updated in GL 2018)

- G-II, 3.6.1 Examples of further technical effects (introduced in GL 2018)
- G-II, 3.6.2 Information modelling, activity of programming and programming languages (introduced in GL 2018)
- G-II, 3.6.3 Data retrieval, formats and structures (introduced in GL 2018)

G-II, 3.7 Presentations of information (updated in GL 2018)

G-II, 3.7.1 User interfaces (updated in GL 2017)

Search practice

B-VIII, 2.2 Subject-matter excluded from patentability under Art. 52(2) and (3) (introduced in GL 2015)

B-VIII, 2.2.1 Computer-implemented business methods (updated in GL 2015)

Requirements of Art. 84

F-IV, 3.9 Claims directed to computer-implemented inventions (introduced in GL 2016, with its sub-sections)

- F-IV, 3.9.1 Cases where all method steps can be fully implemented by generic data processing means
- F-IV. 3.9.2 Cases where method steps require specific data processing means and/or require additional technical devices as essential features

<u>F-IV. 4.13</u> Interpretation of expressions such as "Apparatus for ...", "Method for ..." (see par. 3)

Requirements of Art. 83

F-III, 1 Sufficiency of disclosure (see par. 4)

Formal requirements for the description part

F-II, 4.12 Computer programs

Polito's public portfolio (orbit.com)

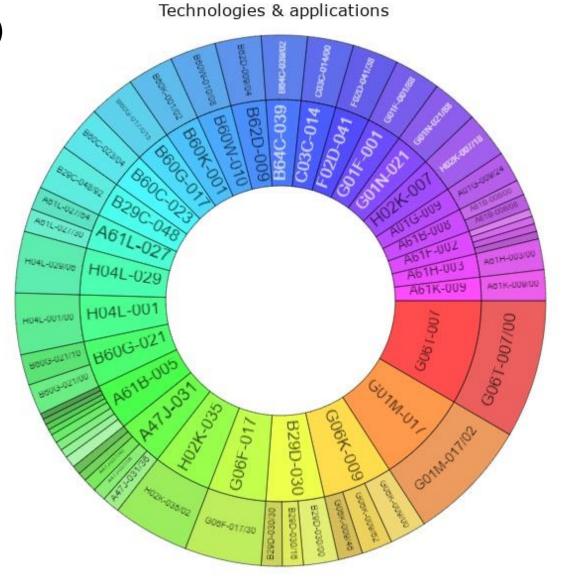
350 total patent families

164 patent families classified

54 «CII related fields»



CII 33% of portfolio





Polito's patent portfolio – CPC classified

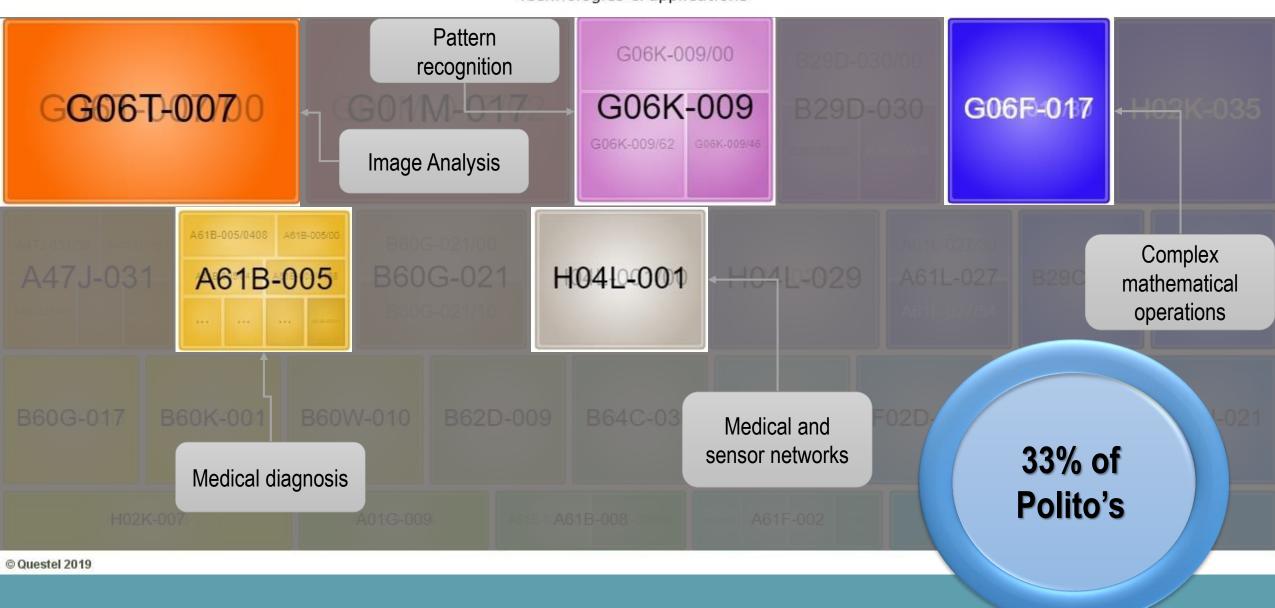
Technologies & applications



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CII identification

Technologies & applications



www.knowledge-share.eu

WE SHARE KNOWLEDGE



CONDIVIDIAMO CONOSCENZA

le imprese trovano il punto d'incontro
con la conoscenza
cresciuta nelle aule universitarie
e sviluppata nei laboratori di ricerca.

- ✓ A SHOWCASE FOR ACADEMIC TECHNOLOGIES
- ✓ 1.000+ patented technologies
- ✓ 60+ Italian Universities and Research Centers

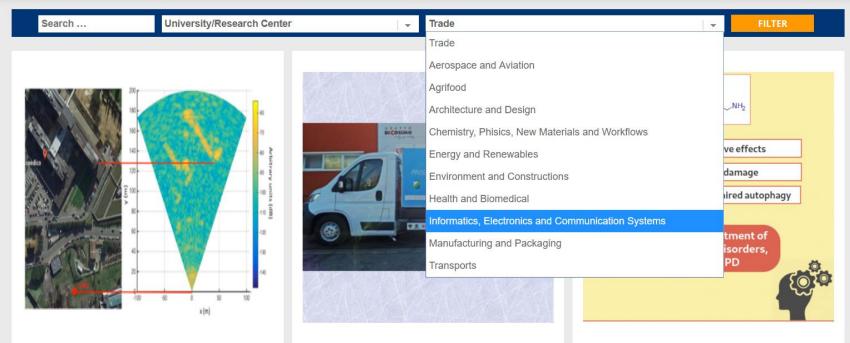








ATENTS EVENTS NEWS ABOUT PARTNER SIGN IN 💵 🚟



"DISC-SAR" - INTERFEROMETRIC RADAR WITH ROTATING ANTENNA

Device suitable for monitoring large structures such as slopes, caves and open pit mines and other architectural constructions.

"SHELTER" MODULAR TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Support system for fixing removable installations on motor vehicles or light trucks reducing loading / unloading time and limiting operating costs.

3-IODOTHYRONAMINE SYNTHETIC ANALOGUES AND USES THEREOF

New synthetic molecules that enable the reduction of high adiposity, a correlated risk factor for metabolic and neurodegenerative diseases.



A case study: Ermes Cyber Security

METHOD FOR UNSUPERVISED DETECTION OF WEB TRACKERS



PRIORITY NUMBER:

102015000079272

KEYWORDS:

User's privacy
Network traffic analysis
Computer security
Corporate data protection
Internet





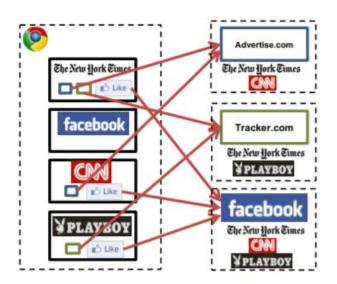


ISP customers and corporate employees unwillingly expose sensitive information to tracking services. This methodology allows to automatically detect web services performing user tracking activity. By analyzing HTTP/S network traces generated by real users or bots, this unsupervised algorithm classifies tracking services to build blacklists to block them.

www.knowledge-share.eu



METHOD FOR UNSUPERVISED DETECTION OF WEB TRACKERS



www.acme.com		User ₁	User ₂		User
Visit-1	keyl 🗶	y ₁	y ₂		y _n
	key2 🗶	z	z		z
	key3 🗸	\mathbf{v}_1	V ₂	100	V _n
Visit-2	keyl 🗶	y ₁ '	y ₂ '	***	y _n '
	key2 🗶	z	z	1995	z
	key3 🗸	v ₁	V ₂	144	V _n
Visit-3	keyl 🗶	y ₁ "	y ₂ "		y,"
	key2 🗶	z	Z		Z
	key3 🗸	v _i	V ₂	***	V _n

DESCRIPTION:

Web tracking services, embedded in websites and portals, base their business on the collection of information about users browsing the Web. When a user visits website, her browser is induced to contact the embedded tracking services, which keep track of the visit and collect a variety of information (e.g., IP address, type of device, etc.). The user is monitored and tracked continuously during her browsing activity. Even corporates are potential targets of tracking services. In fact, they can rebuild corporate employees' activity and, collect information which tech corporate would likely protect. By inspecting traffic traces. The algorithm analyzes the key-value pairs contained in requests and identifies the keys whose values show a one-to-one mapping with the user. Keys exhibiting such behavior are labeled as tracking, as the services using them. With the output of the algorithm, we can build blacklists to install in browser plugins or firewalls, and prevent users and employees to contact trackers, thus preserving their privacy.

ADVANTAGES:

- Completely unsupervised;
- Personalized filter lists, built using specific user/corporate traffic log;
- · No pre-built models or rules;
- · Compatible with all platforms.

APPLICATIONS:

- Corporate data protection;
- Unsupervised filter creation to block malicious sites.



- (19) World Intellectual Property Organization
 - International Bureau

8 June 2017 (08.06.2017)

(43) International Publication Date WIPO PCT

(10) International Publication Number

WO 2017/093924 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification: G06Q 30/02 (2012.01)
- (21) International Application Number:

PCT/IB2016/057246

(22) International Filing Date:

1 December 2016 (01.12.2016)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

- (30) Priority Data: 102015000079272 2 December 2015 (02.12.2015)
- (71) Applicant: POLITECNICO DI TORINO [IT/IT]; Corso Duca degli Abruzzi, 24, 10129 Torino (to) (IT).
- (72) Inventors: METWALLEY, Hassan; Via Delle Certaie, 8, 10060 Airasca (TO) (IT). TRAVERSO, Stefano; Via Falletti, 41, 12045 Fossano (CN) (IT). MELLIA, Marco; Lungo Po Antonelli, 59/13, 10153 Torino (to) (IT).
- (74) Agents: CAMOLESE, Marco et al.; c/o METROCON-SULT SRL, VIA SESTRIERE 100, 10060 None (to) (IT).

- (81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM,
- (84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: METHOD FOR DETECTING WEB TRACKING SERVICES

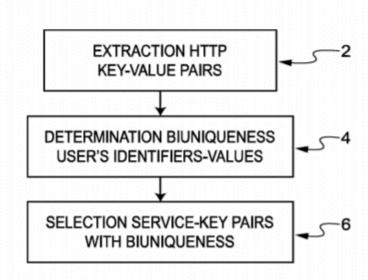


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: Method for detecting web tracking services during browsing activity performed by clients having associated client identifiers, the method comprising the steps of extracting key- value pairs contained into navigation data, looking for one-to-one correspondence between said client identifiers and the values contained in said keys and selecting the keys for which at least a client-value one-toone correspondence for at least a predetermined number of clients is observed, said keys identifying the associated services as services performing tracking activities.











- Funded in the year 2017
- Ermes Cyber Security makes use of AI to protect all the companies' connected devices and especially the internet browsers from known and new emergent cyber attacks
- Al allows continuous and self-updated protection

The early adopters

ERMES clients portfolio











