

# Protecting AI Inventions

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• **RYUKA** •  
with Free Vision

# Index: Patenting AI Inventions

1. Satisfying enablement requirements, and
2. Adding inventive step when adopting AI.
3. Suggestions for interviewing AI inventors

1 and 2 are cited from JPO Examination Guideline with our modifications

# Satisfying Enablement Requirements

# Enablement requirements for training AI

## Satisfied

It is **understood** that multiple **training data have correlation**:

- by general knowledge
- by explanation or statistic information in the description, or
- by evaluation of output from learned AI model

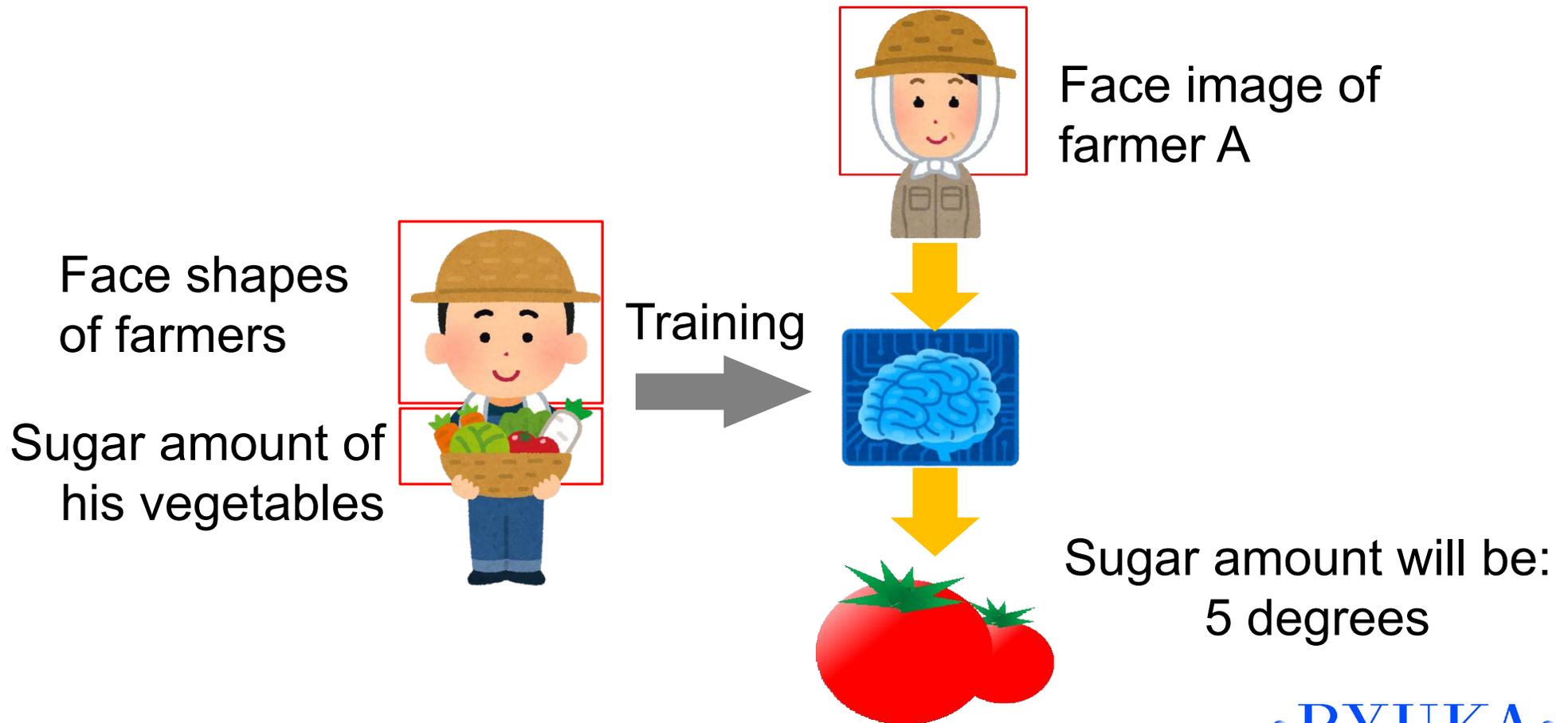
## NOT Satisfied

Correlation among training data is not presumed via general knowledge nor explained in the description.

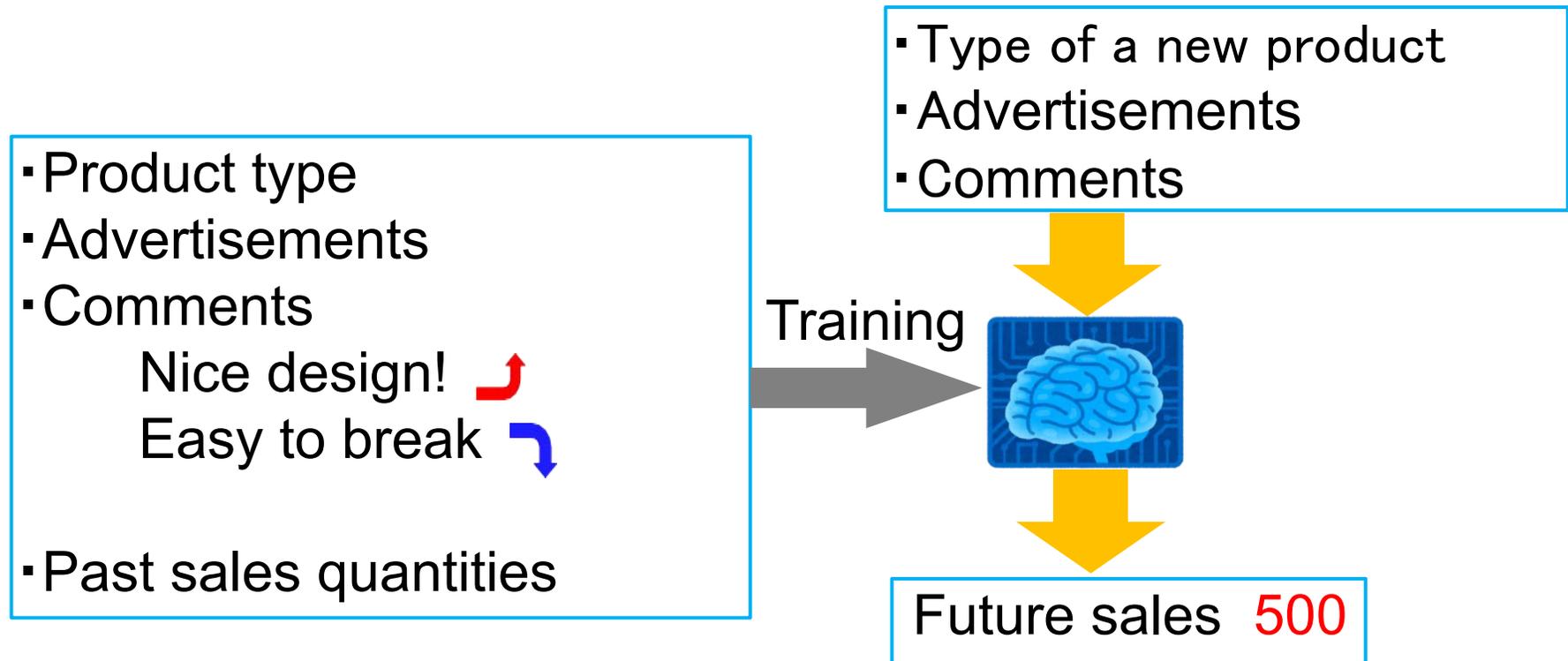
A feature of a claimed product is estimated by AI, but there is no evaluation of the actual product and accuracy of AI estimation is not verified nor understood.

# Lack of enablement

Correlation among training data is NOT expected via general knowledge NOR supported by description



**Enablement is Satisfied:** where the correlation among training data is presumed from a common knowledge, even if the specification does not disclose the correlation.



# Claim Example

...cited from the JPO exam guideline with modification

A business plan design apparatus comprising:

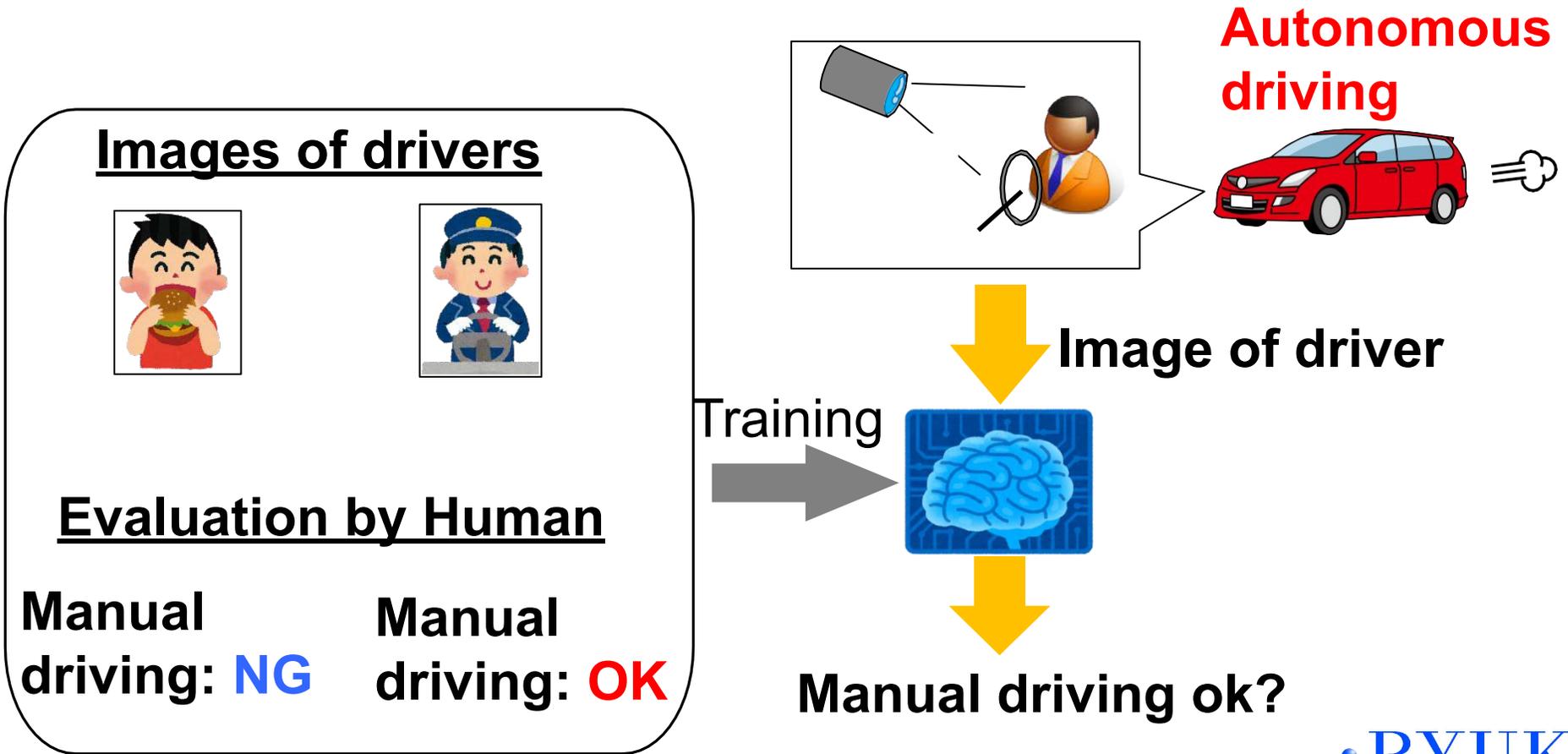
a reception means for receiving a product type, web advertisements and comments;

a simulation means for simulating sales quantity of the product based on the product type, web advertisements and comments, using an estimation model that has been trained through machine learning with training data containing **product types, web advertisements** and **comments** of products and past **sales quantities** of the products; and

an output means for outputting the sales quantity.

# Enablement is satisfied:

even if training data is **labeled by human**, provided that the correlation is understood via general knowledge.



## Claim Example .... cited from the Exam Guideline with modification

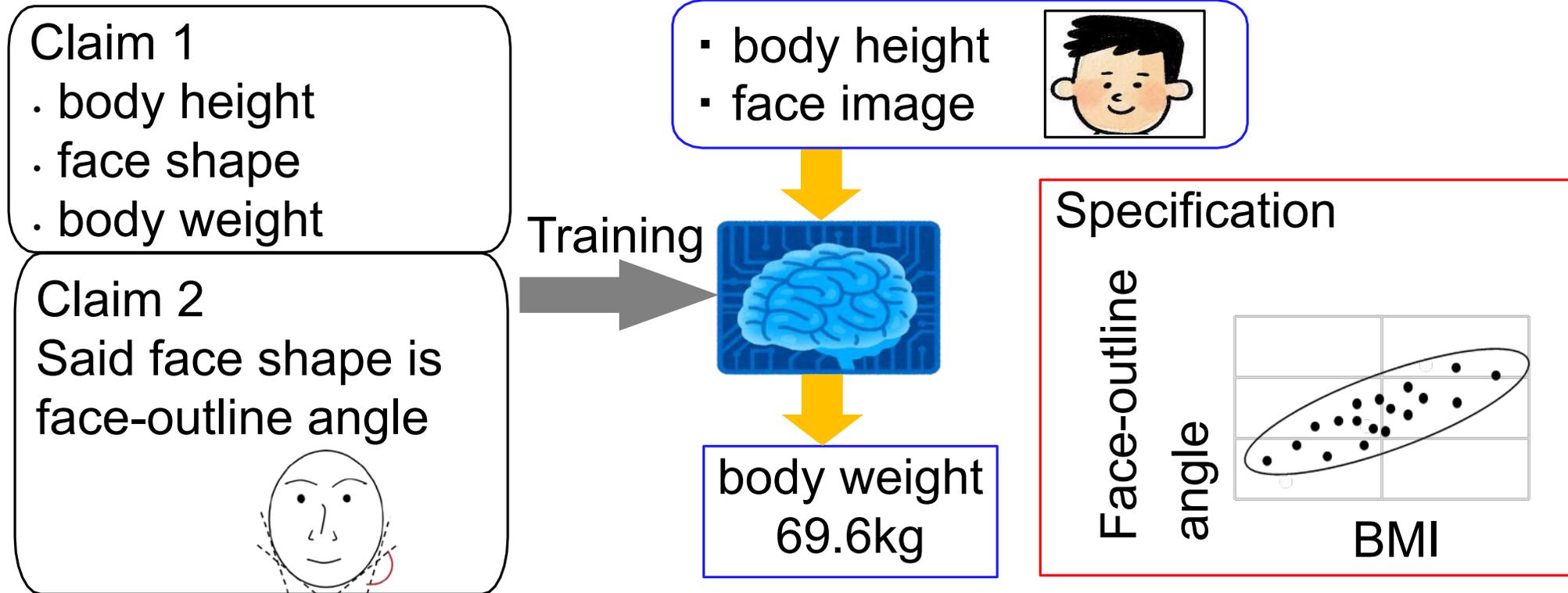
An autonomous driving system comprising:

an image capturing unit that is positioned to capture an **image of a driver**; and

a quick reaction capability estimation unit that inputs the image to a trained learning model and obtains a **quick reaction capability** of the driver from a trained learning model, the trained learning model having been trained through machine learning to estimate a quick reaction capability of the driver,

wherein switching from an autonomous driving to a manual driving is prohibited, in case the quick reaction capability is below a predetermined value.

Claim 2: Enable, because correlation among training data is supported in the spec. by data, but  
Claim 1: Not enabled, because the correlation is not supported by the spec. nor presumed.



## Claim Example .... cited from the Exam Guideline with modification

1. A body weight estimation system comprising:

a model generation means for generating a model that **estimates** a **body weight** of a person based on a feature value of a **face shape** and a **height** of the person, through machine learning using training data containing feature values of face images and heights and weights of people;

a reception means for receiving a face image and height of a person;

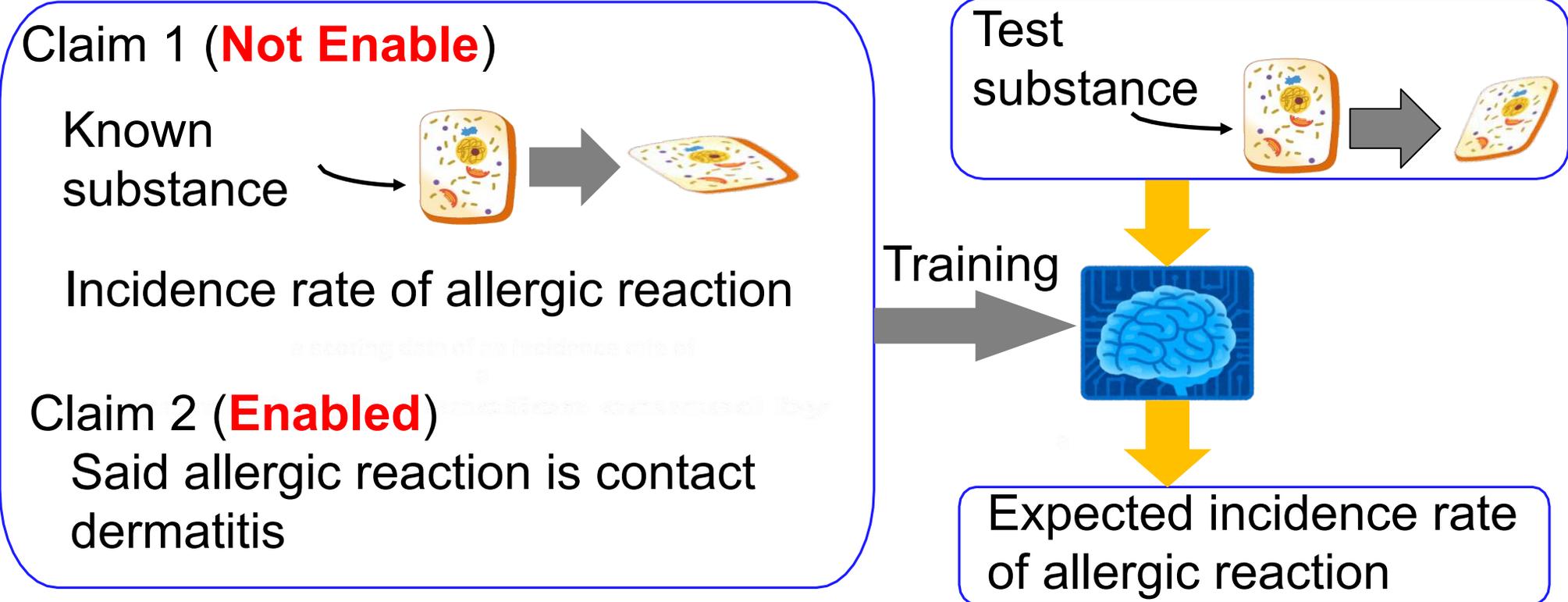
a feature obtainment means for obtaining a feature value of a face shape by analyzing the face image; and

a processing means for outputting an estimated body weight of the person based on the feature value and the height of the person, using the model.

Claim Example ...cited from the JPO exam guideline

2. The body weight estimation system as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the feature value representing the face shape is a face-outline angle.

Enablement is satisfied, if a correlation among training data is verified by examination results of AI output.



**Specification** discloses **examination results** that verify the expected contact-dermatitis rate by the test substance

# Non-Enable Claim Example

...cited from the JPO exam guideline

1. A method for estimating an allergy incidence rate of a test substance comprising:

inputting a training data to an artificial intelligence model, the training data including a group of data representing a **shape change of a human X cell** in culture solution and a scoring data on incidence rates of human **allergic reaction** caused by each substance, in which each substance is separately added to the culture solution and the incidence rate of allergic reaction caused by each substance is known;

obtaining a group of data representing a shape change of a human X cell that has been measured in culture solution to which a test substance is added;

inputting, to the trained artificial intelligence model, the group of data obtained by said obtaining; and

causing the trained artificial intelligence model to calculate a scoring data of an incidence rate of human allergic reaction.

## Enabled Claim Example

...cited from the JPO exam guideline with modifications

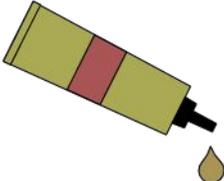
2. The method for estimating an allergy incidence rate as claimed in Claim 1,

wherein the allergic reaction is contact dermatitis.

substance

# A product estimated by AI is not enabled, unless the actual product or estimation accuracy is verified.

Composition of anaerobic adhesive



Curing strength within 5 minutes of curing

Curing strength after 24 hours

**Q**

Anaerobic adhesive with a curing strength equal to 30 %?

**Training**



**A**

Anaerobic adhesive comprising:  
compound A ○ %  
compound B △%

No disclosure of actual production or measurement of the curing strength.



**Not Patentable**

# Satisfying Enablement Requirements

by explaining that multiple **training data have correlation** via:

- explanation based on general knowledge
- statistics among training data, or
- evaluation results of output from learned AI model

# Adding Inventive Step

## **NOT Inventive**

**Merely converting  
human operations, or  
other known methods  
to AI**

**Adding known relevant  
data for training, which  
provides only known  
effects**

## **Inventive**

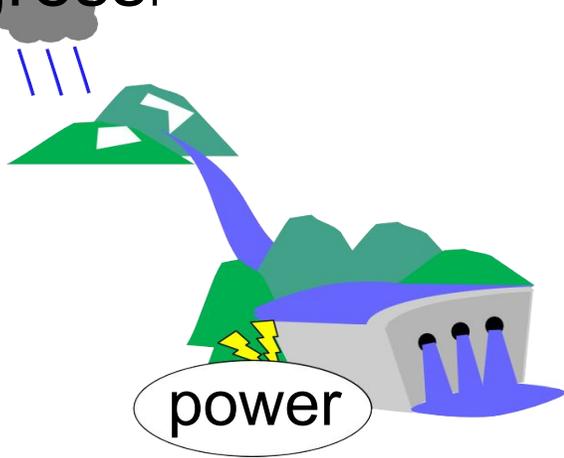
**Adding new training  
data, or**

**preprocessing training  
data,**

**which provides  
significant effects**

# Not Inventive: Mere conversion to AI

Prior art estimates power generating capacity by regression



Past water inflow into a dam  
Water flow of the river upper stream  
Precipitation around the upper stream

- Past water inflow into a dam
- Water flow of the river upper stream
- Precipitation around the upper stream

Later power generation capacity in the past

Training



Expected power generation capacity

## Claim Example .... cited from the Exam Guideline with modification

1. An estimation system of a power generating capacity comprising:

a neural network in which input contains a **precipitation** amount of a river upper stream, a **water flow** of the upper stream, and a water **inflow into a dam** during a period between a reference time and a predetermined time before the reference time, and output contains a **power generating capacity** after the reference time;

a machine learning unit that trains the neural network using a training data corresponding to actual values of the input and the output; and

an estimation unit that inputs data to the neural network being trained by the machine learning unit by setting current time as the reference time, and calculates power generating capacity.

**Inventive:** where a new type of input provides  
- significant technical effects -

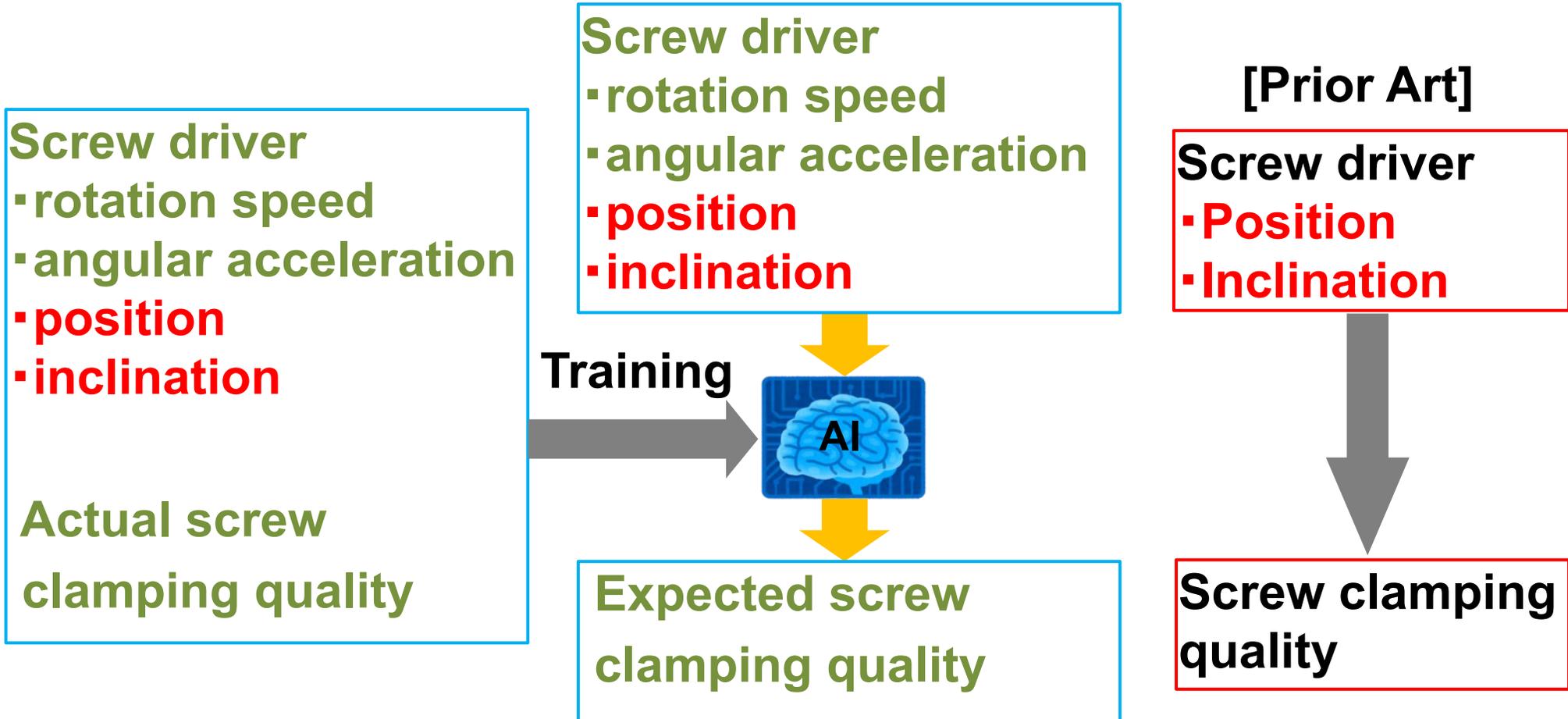
2. The estimation system of a power generating capacity as in Claim 1, wherein the input further contains **temperature** of **upper area** during the predetermined period.

.... cited from the Exam Guideline with modification

This makes estimation accurate, taking increase of inflow rate due to meltwater in spring into consideration.

No prior art considered the past temperature.

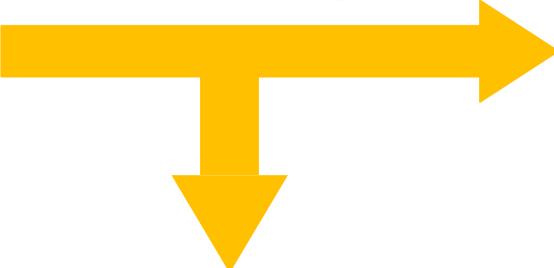
# Not Inventive: Mere combination of known AI (green) and known relevant parameter (red)



# Prior AI



**Voice recognition**



“What did you eat for today’s breakfast? I ate an egg.”

“How is the weather today? It’s a sunny day. What did you eat yesterday? I ate hamburger.”  
Actual dementia stage

**Training**



Expected dementia stage

# Inventive: where pre-processing of training data provides significant effects

Specifying  
questioner voice & patient voice



What did you eat  
yesterday?

I ate an egg.

Specifying question topic

Question topic: Food  
Patient: I ate an egg.

For training

In use

Question topic: Weather  
Patient : It's a sunny day.  
Question topic: Food ...  
Patient : I ate hamburger.

Actual dementia stage



Expected dementia stage

## Claim Example .... cited from the Exam Guideline with modification

A dementia stage estimation apparatus comprising:

- a voice analyzer for **specifying voices of a questioner and patient**;

- a voice recognition means for converting the voices of questioner and patient into question text and patient text, respectively;

- a question topic specifying means for **specifying a question topic** based on the question text; and

- a dementia stage determination means for inputting the question topic and the patient text to a trained neural network and determining a dementia stage of the patient,

- wherein the neural network is trained through machine learning using training data so as to output an estimated dementia stage in response to a question topic and patient text.

# Our Suggestions

Interviewing inventors aiming for enablement and inventive step

# Suggestion 1 for interviewing AI inventors

## Seeking for **preprocess** of training data

Ex.) Sound of engine for detecting malfunction

Adjusting volume?

Filtering specific sonic band?

Cutting noise?

Ex.) Image of airport for landing navigation

Adjusting brightness?

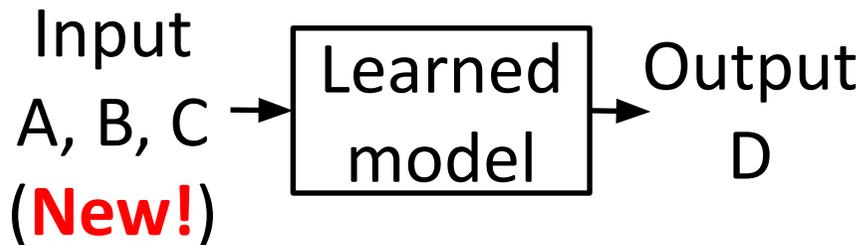
Filtering out cloud?

Offsetting vibration?

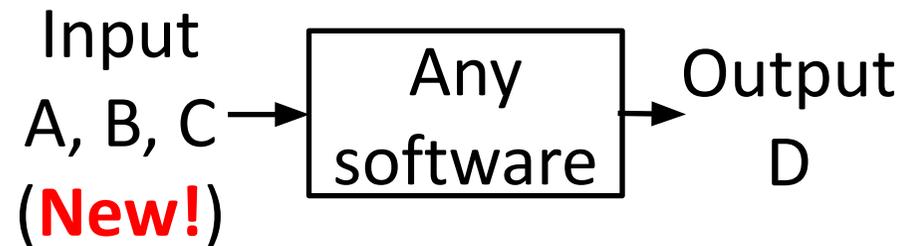
## Suggestion 2: Claiming with **new input**

If a new (combination of) input provides inventive step, it might be patentable even as non-AI.

Proposed invention



Might also be inventive



- Asking the inventor for **reasons** and test data explaining the **effects** of new input, and writing them in the specification.
- Any other comparable parameters?

Claiming with a word that covers comparable parameters

# Suggestion 3 for interviewing AI inventors

Inventors often use open source libraries of AI.

Asking specific parameters given to the AI libraries

- for finding any **new parameters**

Asking how each parameter is prepared

- for finding any **pre-process**

Asking possible further improvements of input and pre-process

# Suggestion 4: Avoiding divided infringement of learning machine and machine in use

- Learning machine could be on cloud.
- Ideal to claim each machine separately  
ex. Slides 6 (Sales) and 8 (Autonomous Driving)
- The combination should also be considered.  
ex. Slide 10 (Body Weight)
- Both machines should be described in the specification for satisfying enablement requirements.

# Suggestion 5: Claiming interfaces for easily proving infringements

∴ It is difficult to prove internal processes & no discoveries in Japan

## **Input**

Input parameters

How to provide training and actual input (ex. sensors)

How to label training data (ex. positive/negative)

## **Output**

Output parameters

How to use output (ex. controlling something)

## **Control**

Control of training process

ex. alarming failed judgements (ex. downhill curve)

Control of use process

ex. notifying of difficult circumstance for own judgements

# Thank you

## about us:

Celebrated 20<sup>th</sup> year in 2018.

39 attorneys, 120 in total

## They say:

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*Top 10 Japan Trademark Firm, Asia IP*

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