



IT Research Funding: an MIT CSAIL Perspective

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CSAIL Formed in July 2003

- **Merger of former Artificial Intelligence Laboratory and the Laboratory for Computer Science (= Project Mac July 1963)**
- **About 833 members**
 - **93 principal investigators**
 - » 73 active teaching faculty
 - » EECS, Math, Brain and Cognitive, Aero/Astro, Mech Eng, Health Science Technology, Planetary Sciences, Whittaker Health Sciences, Media Arts and Sciences
 - **471 graduate students**
 - **112 research staff and research affiliates, 46 staff, plus post-docs, visitors, and undergraduate researchers**
- **Faculty teach in departments and students receive their degrees there**
- **Offices are in the lab, and they do there research and get their funding there**
- **Largest on-campus lab at MIT. Current run rate ~\$45M per year.**



CSAIL Funding Sources

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Non government | 28.3% | 33.0% | 43.1% | 46.5% | 36.5% | 30.3% | 31.1% |
| Government | 71.7% | 67.0% | 56.9% | 53.5% | 63.5% | 69.7% | 68.9% |
| NSF | 7.5% | 7.9% | 9.9% | 15.3% | 22.9% | 25.3% | 26.8% |
| DARPA | 51.6% | 47.9% | 37.9% | 26.6% | 25.6% | 25.6% | 19.6% |
| DoD Total | 62.9% | 54.2% | 43.6% | 33.4% | 29.7% | 28.6% | 24.3% |
| Other US Gov | 1.3% | 4.9% | 3.4% | 4.8% | 10.9% | 15.8% | 17.8% |

Industry Models (I)

- **Informal (becoming more formal...) unrestricted gifts**
 - aimed at particular faculty members
 - e.g., Sun, Intel, Cisco, Google, VMware
 - small scale, and supposedly undirected
 - encouragement of grad students to spend summers at the companies
 - no IP involved

Industry Models (II)

- **Individual contracts with individual faculty members**
 - sometimes just a single point of contact
 - sometimes a deliberate effort to have multiple contracts, but completely based on individual research interests
 - » e.g., Toyota has established a laboratory on Main Street
 - » multiple contracts with multiple faculty
 - » originate in different operating companies and divisions within Toyota (even for a single faculty member)
 - » usually a master-contract as basis for individual contracts
 - sometimes there is a person in residence at CSAIL
 - sometimes there is a research affiliate based elsewhere in Cambridge/Boston
 - IP rights individually negotiated



Industry Models (III)

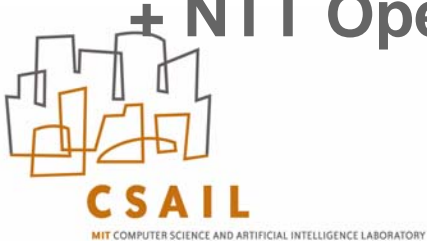
- **Company has an MIT-wide agreement and spending level**
- **Company has a coordinator in residence at MIT**
 - scouts for relevant research and solicits proposals
 - makes connections with people inside the company
 - shepherds those connections for the duration
 - may not have IT technical background
- **IP rights are negotiated at the MIT level**
- **CSAIL has ongoing work with both Ford and Shell under such agreements**

Industry Models (IV)

- **Explicit multi-year agreement with CSAIL with IP rights negotiated up front**
- **Joint steering committee**
- **Multiple projects**
- **Multiple company researchers in residence**
- **We have had four of these recently**
 - NTT, 1998-2003
 - Project Oxygen, 2000-2005
 - Quanta Computer, 2005-2010
 - Nokia, 2006-2009, renewable

NTT (1998-2003)

- 5 years
- Provided an avenue for NTT internationalization during de-regulation
- NTT had a large research lab with similar intellectual aspirations
- Projects “jointly” proposed by NTT PI and MIT PI
- Selected by joint steering committee (3+3)
- Typically 18 concurrent projects, multi-year
- Multiple NTT researchers in residence at MIT
- Large group of faculty on yearly visit to NTT Research + NTT Operating Companies



Project Oxygen (2000-2005)

- Pervasive Human-Centered Computing
- Nokia, Philips, HP, Acer, Delta Electronics (+ NTT)
- 5 years
- Joint steering committee selected MIT proposed projects
- In later years individual companies could “vote” 2/3rds of their funding (companies want their indiv. voice)
- Multiple company researchers in residence
- Week long tutorials to large groups in Asia, West-Coast, and Europe -- deploying technology into corporate research labs



Quanta Computer (2005-)

- “Beyond the notebook computer”
- Five year initial engagement
- Joint steering committee (5+5) selecting MIT projects
- Quanta was to set up a Kendall Square Lab in year 2
 - has not happened -- instead coupled with NTU
- Was to have multiple researchers in residence
 - has not happened -- instead NTU students and faculty in residence at CSAIL
- Quanta reorganizing itself from a pure OEM/ODM to have research groups, and coupling with National Taiwan University as first level “catchers”

1-5 year time frame for productization



Nokia (2006-)

- New research lab in Kendall Square just for this project--about 20 permanent Nokia researchers
- Additional 20 on rotating basis
- Projects proposed jointly (truly) by MIT and Nokia researchers
- Down selected by steering committee (3+3)
- Completely open door for researchers involved at each lab
- Annual big CSAIL visit to Helsinki; Nokia Research + operating divisions
- Cambridge NRC Director actively involved in “selling” the research across Nokia



3-7 year time frame for productization

What Fails

- High level buy-in/initiation within company followed by complete hand off to lower level management
- Expecting product development at CSAIL
- Company sends money, CSAIL sends reports
- Company expecting the value is in direct IP “items”

What Works Well

- **Company with PhD level researchers who are used to publishing**
- **Company personnel in residence in the research groups at CSAIL**
- **CSAIL generating demonstrable systems**
 - papers are fine but more on the CSAIL side than on the company side
- **CSAIL taking demonstrable systems to broader parts of the companies**

My Current Concern...

- Bayh-Dole (1981) let universities own IP for non-government purposes
- Allows faculty/students to spin out companies
- US corporations must charge research funding directly to the their bottom line, so they hardly fund it at all
- Instead they buy spun out companies with no bottom line consequences -- this is the current US technology transfer model (VCs get their cut for managing the risk)
- Now we are getting funding from foreign companies and giving them IP rights
- Will this slow down spin outs, and will it then end up hurting US companies by cutting off their traditional technology transfer route?