Academic/Industrial Partnerships

William Farrell (SAIC), Chair
Brian Stump (SMU)
James Kerr (Geotech)
Ogie Kuraica (Kinematics)
Paul Passmore (Refraction Technology)
Randall Peters (Mercer Univ.)
Jay Pulliam (U. of Texas)
Ian Standley (Kinematics)
Richard Warburton (GWR Instruments)

Visitors from Education

Roger Hansen
Gregory Neuman
Selwyn Sacks
1. The appropriate relationship between industry and academia.

- Support for industrial development needs academic cheerleaders based on science
  - Three way partnership Academics/Industry/Govt
  - Lobbying at all levels
- Source of new sensor ideas
  - Earth science academics
  - Other academics
  - Internally funded R&D by company
- Support for cooperative field testing
  - At standard field observatories
  - At dynamic field experiments
  - Sensitivity to early development data
- Technological Transfer Programs (e.g. State of Texas)
- Support of Research Parks
  - University of Colorado Boulder
  - UT Dallas
  - University of Reading, UK
  - New Mexico Tech
  - Stanford
- Shared prototyping
  - UCSD optics on a STS-1
  - Industry needs educated instrumentation engineers with seismological experience
2. Intellectual Property Issues

- Individual academics often don’t appreciate complexity
- University administrations are taking it more and more seriously
- Conflict between publishing needs and trade secrets
  - If worthy of patent, patent before publish
  - Trade secrets aren’t published
- Examples of agreements
  - Patents – expensive and time consuming
  - Non disclosure agreements – most common
  - Licensing agreements – both ways
  - Development contracts
3. Student Involvement

- Student Coop Programs
- Tuition Support from Industry
- Interns
  - Summer
  - Longer
  - Graduate or Undergraduate
- Cooperative Projects
  - Idea generation by industry
  - Industry experience
  - Financial support by industry
  - Access to other university resources for industry