iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.83885

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue VI June 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Intellectual Property Challenges in AI-Enabled Embedded Systems Startups

Ankit Reddy[1], Mithun[2], Mohan Prasad[2], Dr. Chitra B T[4]
[1, 2, 3]*Dept. of CSE (Cyber Security) R V College of Engineering Bengaluru, India*
[4]*Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering) R V College of Engineering Bengaluru, India*

Abstract: ***Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled embedded sys-tems represent a significant technological advancement in modern computing by integrating intelligent decision-making capabilities directly into hardware-constrained devices. These systems are increasingly deployed in autonomous vehicles, industrial au-tomation, healthcare monitoring devices, smart cities, robotics, and Internet of Things (IoT) environments. Startups are major contributors to innovation in this domain because they rapidly transform emerging research into practical products and services. However, the convergence of embedded systems, AI algorithms, hardware architectures, and large-scale datasets introduces com-plex intellectual property (IP) challenges. Protecting innovations involving hardware designs, embedded firmware, machine learn-ing models, and proprietary datasets requires a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets. This paper investigates the intellectual property landscape surrounding AI-enabled embedded systems startups, identifies critical challenges affecting innovation and commercialization, analyzes notable legal and industrial case studies, and proposes strategies for effective intellectual property management. The study concludes that proactive intellectual property planning is essential for achieving competitive advantage, attracting investment, and sus-taining technological innovation in this rapidly evolving domain.***

Index Terms: ***Artificial Intelligence, Embedded Systems, In-tellectual Property Rights, Patents, Copyrights, Trade Secrets, Startups, Innovation, Technology Commercialization, Edge Computing***

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence has transformed traditional embedded systems from reactive devices into intelligent systems capable of perception, learning, prediction, and autonomous decision-making. Modern embedded systems integrate microcontrollers, sensors, communication interfaces, and AI algorithms to per-form sophisticated tasks in real-time environments. Examples include autonomous vehicles that analyze road conditions us-ing embedded LiDAR and camera modules, wearable health-care devices that monitor physiological signals and trigger alerts, and industrial systems that optimize production pro-cesses through predictive maintenance algorithms.

The emergence of edge computing has further accelerated the adoption of AI-enabled embedded systems. By processing data locally instead of relying entirely on cloud infrastructure, embedded AI systems achieve lower latency, reduced band-width usage, enhanced data privacy, and improved operational reliability. These advantages are critical in applications such as automotive safety systems, remote medical diagnostics, and smart grid management. Consequently, startups are in-creasingly investing in the development of intelligent embed-ded solutions across multiple sectors including automotive electronics, healthcare IoT, industrial automation, and smart infrastructure.

Despite their significant technological potential, startups operating in the AI-enabled embedded systems space face substantial intellectual property (IP) challenges that are often underestimated during early stages of product development. Innovations in this domain typically involve multiple compo-nents—hardware architectures, embedded firmware, wireless communication protocols, trained machine learning models, proprietary datasets, and cloud integration frameworks. Each component may require a different form of IP protection, and the interplay between these protections is far from straightfor-ward. Failure to adequately protect these assets can result in imitation by larger competitors, loss of competitive advantage, protracted legal disputes, and a significant erosion of investor confidence.

Unlike established technology firms that maintain dedicated legal teams and IP portfolios, startups often face resource constraints that limit their ability to pursue comprehensive IP protection strategies. This asymmetry creates a vulnerability that can undermine years of technical innovation. Furthermore, existing IP laws—largely designed for traditional software or hardware inventions—do not always map cleanly to the multi-layered nature of AI-enabled embedded systems, leaving critical gaps in protection.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

This paper examines the intellectual property challenges en-countered by AI-enabled embedded systems startups. Section II presents a structured literature survey of recent related work. Section III identifies the research gap. Section IV articulates the problem statement, and Section V states the study ob-jectives. Section VI describes the methodology. Sections VII through X discuss IP types, their relevance, and the Indian IP ecosystem. Section XI presents prominent government initia-tives. Section XII analyzes three major real-world case studies. Section XIII assesses the impact of IP challenges on startup growth. Section XIV details recommendations, and Section XV outlines future research directions before the conclusion.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A growing body of research has examined IP challenges in technology startups, though the specific intersection of AI, embedded systems, and IP management remains relatively underexplored. The following survey synthesizes key findings from recent literature.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF LITERATURE SURVEY ON IPR IN STARTUPS AND AI SYSTEMS

Author	Year	Focus Area	Key Findings
B. K. Halder [1]	2024	IPR Framework in India	Highlights lack of aware-ness, weak enforcement, and the need for dissem-inating IPR knowledge to foster innovation.
Juneja & Rustagi [2]	2025	Startup Innova-tion & IPR	IPR supports investment attraction and competitive advantage; recommends policy improvements.
K. Thanga Glara [3]	2025	Startup IP Challenges	Identifies financial, legal, and procedural hurdles that hinder IP protection and startup growth.
Shobha Tiwari [4]	2025	IPR Strategy for Startups	Advocates early filing, documentation, and legal education to address IP ownership gaps.
Sankaranarayana [5]	n2025	IPR in India's Startup Ecosys-tem	Discusses awareness gaps and enforcement obstacles hindering full IP advan-tage.
S. Adhya [6]	2023	SIPP Scheme Analysis	Evaluates India's Startup IP Protection scheme and its practical impact on early-stage firms.

Halder [1] provides a broad overview of the IPR framework in India, noting persistent issues in enforcement and public awareness that disproportionately affect smaller innovators. Juneja and Rustagi [2] emphasize how a well-managed IP portfolio directly influences a startup's ability to attract venture capital and maintain competitive differentiation. Their study recommends both procedural improvements in IP filing pro-cesses and greater support from policy makers.

Thanga Glara [3] specifically focuses on the barriers startups face in securing IP protection—including high costs of patent filing, backlogs in examination, and the challenge of finding qualified IP counsel at affordable rates. Tiwari [4] comple-ments this by stressing the importance of early documentation and IP filing as strategic imperatives, noting that delayed action often results in forfeited rights. Sankaranarayanan [5] takes a macro perspective, examining India's startup ecosystem and identifying the systemic weaknesses that prevent startups from fully leveraging their IP assets in domestic and interna-tional markets.

Adhya [6] evaluates the government's Startup IP Protection (SIPP) scheme and its effectiveness in reducing the financial and administrative burden on early-stage companies. The findings suggest that while the scheme has made progress, structural issues in IP examination timelines and post-grant enforcement remain significant hurdles.

Taken together, the existing literature underscores that IP management is a critical but frequently neglected dimension of startup strategy, particularly in hardware and AI-intensive domains where innovation cycles are rapid and competitive pressures are high.

III. RESEARCH GAP

While existing literature addresses IPR in the broader con-texts of software startups, traditional hardware companies, and general innovation ecosystems, a focused analysis of the IP challenges specific to *AI-enabled embedded systems startups* remains largely absent.

Most prior studies treat AI and embedded systems as sepa-rate domains. Research on AI IP typically focuses on software patents, dataset rights, and algorithm protection in cloud-centric or data-driven contexts. Research on embedded systems IP, on the other hand, tends to focus on hardware patents, circuit design protection, and semiconductor licensing. The convergence of these two domains in a single product—where trained neural networks are deployed on microcontrollers and custom silicon—creates a novel IP landscape that existing frameworks do not adequately address.

Specifically, the following gaps persist in the literature:

1) There is limited empirical analysis of how startups navi-gate the overlap between firmware copyright, hardware patents, and AI model trade secrets within a single product.
2) The impact of Standard Essential Patent (SEP) licensing on embedded communication modules in AI-enabled IoT and automotive products has received insufficient atten-tion in the startup context.
3) Dataset provenance and training data rights in the context of embedded AI deployments—where data is often col-lected from sensors in constrained environments—remain understudied.
4) The applicability of India-specific IP schemes (such as SIPP and the India Semiconductor Mission) to deep-tech embedded AI startups has not been systematically evaluated.

This paper seeks to bridge these gaps by providing an integrated analysis of IP challenges across hardware, software, AI, and data layers as they manifest in AI-enabled embedded systems startups.

IV. PROBLEM STATEMENT

AI-enabled embedded systems startups face unclear and of-ten overlapping intellectual property ownership and protection issues spanning hardware architectures, embedded firmware, machine learning models, and proprietary training datasets. These challenges are compounded by the multi-layered nature of the technology stack, where a single product may simultane-ously embody patentable hardware innovations, copyrightable firmware, trade-secret-protected AI model weights, and dataset rights governed by contract and privacy law. The lack of a unified IP strategy framework tailored to this domain increases legal risks and commercialization barriers, impedes access to investment, and limits the ability of startups to scale. Furthermore, the rapid pace of innovation in AI and embedded hardware often outstrips the speed of IP law adaptation, leaving critical inventions in legal grey zones. This paper investigates the nature, scope, and impact of these challenges and proposes actionable strategies for effective IP management in early-stage AI-embedded startups.

V. OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of this study are:

1) To identify major intellectual property challenges spe-cific to AI-enabled embedded systems startups, includ-ing those arising from multi-layer innovation architec-tures.
2) To analyze real-world legal and industry case studies related to AI, embedded systems, and IP disputes, ex-tracting lessons applicable to startups.
3) To examine the impact of IP challenges on startup innovation, funding, and commercialization prospects.
4) To compare different IP protection mecha-nisms—patents, trade secrets, copyrights, and open-source licensing—in the context of embedded AI products.
5) To propose practical IP management strategies and pol-icy recommendations for early-stage startups operating in this domain.

VI. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative research methodology combining systematic literature review, case study analysis, and impact assessment. The research process is structured as follows:

1) Phase 1 – Literature Review: A systematic review of academic papers, industry reports, and legal judgments pub-lished between 2019 and 2025 was conducted. Sources were drawn from IEEE Xplore, Google Scholar, SSRN, and legal databases. Search terms included combinations of ”intellectual property,” ”embedded systems,” ”AI patents,” ”trade secrets,” ”startup IP strategy,” and ”edge AI.”

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

2) Phase 2 – Taxonomy of IP Types: Existing IP protection mechanisms (patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade se-crets) were mapped to the specific innovation layers present in AI-enabled embedded systems, identifying suitable protection strategies for each layer.
3) Phase 3 – Case Study Analysis: Three landmark legal and industry cases were selected to illustrate real-world IP chal-lenges: (i) Waymo vs. Uber (trade secret misappropriation),
(ii) Qualcomm vs. Apple (Standard Essential Patent licensing), and (iii) hiQ Labs vs. LinkedIn (training data rights). Each case was analyzed for its domain, core IP issue, legal outcome, and implications for startups.
4) Phase 4 – Impact Assessment: The impact of IP challenges on startup funding, product commercialization, and market scaling was assessed through analysis of documented startup experiences and expert commentary.
5) Phase 5 – Recommendation Synthesis: Based on findings from all previous phases, actionable IP management strategies were synthesized into a practical framework for AI-enabled embedded systems startups.

VII. TYPES OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN AI-ENABLED EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

AI-enabled embedded systems involve innovations across multiple technological layers. Each layer is best protected by a distinct IP mechanism. Understanding the interplay between these mechanisms is essential for comprehensive IP protection.

A. Patents

Patents protect novel, inventive, and industrially applicable technical innovations. In the context of AI-enabled embedded systems, patents are particularly relevant for:

1) Embedded Hardware Architectures: Custom microcon-troller configurations, sensor array designs, power man-agement circuits, and application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) designed for AI inference. Startups developing cus-tom silicon or hardware-software co-design solutions should prioritize patent filings to protect these tangible hardware innovations.
2) AI Accelerators and Hardware-Software Co-Design: Novel architectures for neural processing units (NPUs), de-signs for sparse matrix computation on embedded platforms, and optimization techniques for deploying quantized neural networks on resource-constrained hardware are patentable innovations that can provide strong competitive moats.
3) System-Level Inventions: Methods for real-time sensor fusion, embedded model update protocols, and edge inference pipelines that combine hardware and software in novel ways may qualify for system-level patents.

Patent prosecution in AI and hardware domains can be ex-pensive and time-consuming. Startups should prioritize patent filings for core innovations with high commercial value and seek provisional patents to establish early priority dates while developing full applications.

B. Copyrights

Copyrights arise automatically upon creation and protect original expression rather than underlying ideas. In embedded AI systems, copyrights apply to:

1) Embedded Firmware and Software: The source code and object code of embedded operating systems, device drivers, real-time control algorithms, and AI inference engines are protected by copyright. This includes both original code and the creative selection and arrangement of open-source compo-nents.
2) AI Model Architectures and Training Scripts: The specific implementation of neural network architectures (as code), training pipelines, and model conversion scripts may be copyrightable. However, trained model weights occupy a legal grey area—they may be protectable as compilations or databases depending on jurisdiction.
3) Documentation and Technical Specifications: User man-uals, API documentation, and hardware design documents are also copyrightable works that contribute to a startup's IP portfolio.

C. Trademarks

Trademarks protect brand identifiers—names, logos, and product identifiers—that distinguish a company's goods and services in the marketplace. For embedded AI startups:

1) Product Branding: The brand names of embedded AI modules, SoC platforms, and IoT devices serve as trademarks. Strong trademark protection prevents consumer confusion and brand dilution.
2) Platform and Ecosystem Names: Startups building AI development platforms or embedded OS ecosystems can trade-mark these to protect their developer community relationships and brand equity.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

While trademarks may seem less critical in early-stage B2B embedded markets, they become increasingly important as products scale and companies seek acquisition or licensing deals.

D. Trade Secrets

Trade secrets offer indefinite protection to confidential business information that provides competitive advantage. In AI-enabled embedded systems, trade secrets are particularly valuable because they do not require public disclosure (unlike patents) and are often more practical for protecting:

1) Trained AI Model Weights: The specific weight config-urations of a trained neural network—which may represent millions of dollars in training compute and data curation—are protectable as trade secrets. Access controls, encryption, and confidentiality agreements are essential for maintaining this protection.
2) Proprietary Datasets: Curated sensor datasets used for training embedded AI models, especially those collected from real-world deployments (e.g., fleet vehicle data, medical waveforms), represent significant competitive assets. Dataset provenance records and access restrictions are critical.
3) Firmware Implementation Details: Specific optimiza-tion techniques, compression algorithms, and implementation tricks that enable efficient AI inference on constrained hard-ware are often better protected as trade secrets than as patents, given the disclosure requirements of patent filing.
4) Manufacturing Processes: Proprietary processes for hard-ware calibration, sensor tuning, and post-production AI model adaptation can be protected as trade secrets.

VIII. NEED FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN AI-ENABLED EMBEDDED SYSTEMS STARTUPS

The strategic importance of IP for AI-enabled embedded systems startups extends beyond legal protection. IP serves as a foundational business asset that shapes commercial relation-ships, investment decisions, and long-term sustainability.

1) Protection Against Reverse Engineering: Embedded AI systems, once deployed in hardware products, are suscep-tible to reverse engineering. Patent protection for hardware architectures and trade secret policies for firmware and model weights create legal deterrents against unauthorized replica-tion. Without these protections, competitors can deconstruct products and replicate innovations at a fraction of the original development cost.
2) Securing Ownership of AI Artifacts: The ownership of trained models and datasets is particularly complex in collaborative development environments involving academic partners, contract developers, and open-source contributors. Clear IP assignment agreements ensure that startups retain ownership of these assets, which are essential for product differentiation and commercialization.
3) Building Investor Confidence: Deep-tech embedded AI startups often require significant capital for hardware de-velopment, silicon prototyping, and AI model training. In-vestors evaluate IP portfolios as indicators of competitive moat and defensibility. A startup with a well-documented IP strategy—including filed patents, trade secret policies, and clear ownership structures—is significantly more attractive to venture capital than one operating without IP protection.
4) Enabling Licensing and Partnership Opportunities: A strong IP portfolio opens pathways for licensing revenue, technology transfer agreements, and strategic partnerships with larger OEMs, semiconductor companies, and system integra-tors. These opportunities can provide critical revenue streams and market access that would otherwise be unavailable to early-stage companies.
5) Preventing Trade Secret Leakage: Employee movement is a significant risk in the startup ecosystem, particularly as larger companies seek to recruit talent from innovative startups. Robust IP agreements, including non-disclosure agreements (NDAs), IP assignment clauses in employment contracts, and access controls on sensitive technical assets, are essential safeguards.

IX. IMPORTANCE OF IPR FOR TECH ENTREPRENEURS

For technology entrepreneurs building AI-enabled embed-ded systems, IP is not merely a legal formality but a strategic tool that directly affects business outcomes.

1) Competitive Differentiation: In a market where AI capa-bilities are rapidly commoditizing, the ability to differentiate through protected innovations in edge inference, power effi-ciency, real-time response, and sensor integration is critical. IP protection ensures that competitive advantages derived from R&D investment cannot be easily replicated by better-resourced competitors.
2) Valuation and Fundraising: IP portfolios are central to startup valuation methodologies. Patent applications, even pending ones, signal innovation depth to investors. The pres-ence of a documented IP strategy—covering patents, trade secrets, and licensing

rights—increases investor confidence and can directly affect funding terms.

3) Market Entry and Defense: IP rights enable startups to enforce exclusivity in target markets, slowing competitor en-try. Freedom-to-operate (FTO) analyses help startups identify potential IP conflicts before product launch, reducing the risk of costly infringement litigation.
4) Commercialization Pathways: IP assets enable multiple commercialization models beyond direct product sales, in-cluding licensing to manufacturing partners, co-development agreements with system integrators, and technology transfer to established players. These pathways are particularly valuable for startups that lack the manufacturing scale to compete directly with large incumbents.
5) Exit Strategy: Acqui-hires and acquisitions of embedded AI startups are frequently driven by IP assets—particularly hardware patents, model portfolios, and dataset libraries. A well-curated IP portfolio can significantly increase the valua-tion and attractiveness of a startup in M&A negotiations.

X. IPR ECOSYSTEM IN INDIA

India presents a distinctive IP landscape for AI-enabled em-bedded systems startups, shaped by a combination of growing indigenous innovation, policy support, and ongoing structural challenges.

1) Growing Startup Innovation in Embedded AI: India has a rapidly expanding community of startups developing AI-based embedded solutions for automotive electronics, indus-trial IoT, healthcare devices, and smart infrastructure. Cities such as Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Pune have emerged as hubs for deep-tech embedded innovation, supported by strong engineering talent pools and a growing ecosystem of incuba-tors and accelerators.
2) Academic-Industry Collaboration: Universities and re-search institutions such as IITs, NITs, and IISc contribute substantially to embedded AI research, patent filing, and technology transfer. These industry-academia pipelines are strengthening the IP generation capacity of Indian startups, though translation from academic patents to commercial prod-ucts remains a challenge.
3) Semiconductor Design Ecosystem: India is emerging as a significant global hub for chip design, AI accelerator development, and automotive electronic control unit (ECU) engineering. This growth, catalyzed by global semiconductor companies establishing design centers in India, is increasing the strategic importance of patents, trade secrets, and Standard Essential Patent (SEP) awareness among Indian startups.
4) IP Office Capacity: The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks (CGPDTM) has made efforts to reduce examination backlogs and accelerate processing for startup applicants under the SIPP scheme. However, patent examination timelines remain longer than in leading IP juris-dictions such as the US and EU, creating strategic uncertainty for startups operating in fast-moving technology markets.
5) Legal Enforcement Challenges: While India's IP laws are broadly aligned with international standards (TRIPS-compliant), enforcement of IP rights—particularly against trade secret misappropriation and software patent infringe-ment—remains inconsistent. Startups often lack the finan-cial resources to pursue protracted IP litigation, making pre-emptive protection strategies especially important.

XI. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES SUPPORTING AI-EMBEDDED STARTUPS IN INDIA

The Indian government has launched several initiatives that directly support the IP creation, protection, and commercial-ization needs of AI-enabled embedded systems startups.

A. *India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)*

The India Semiconductor Mission, operating under the Semicon India programme, represents a major national invest-ment in building domestic semiconductor fabrication, display manufacturing, and design ecosystems. With a significant financial outlay, the ISM supports local chip design and manu-facturing that embedded AI startups rely on for custom silicon development. By reducing dependence on foreign foundries and supporting indigenous IP in semiconductor design, ISM creates conditions for a more robust patent and trade secret ecosystem around chip-level AI innovations.

B. *Startup India*

The Startup India initiative provides seed funding (through the Seed Fund Scheme), regulatory relaxations, and mentor-ship platforms that support early-stage embedded AI startups during the critical prototype and market entry phases. Impor-tantly, Startup India also facilitates access to IP filing support and connects startups with legal experts through the MAARG (Mentorship,

Advisory, Assistance, Resilience, and Growth) portal. The scheme's IP facilitation provisions help startups navigate the patent application process at reduced cost.

C. MeitY Startup Hub (MSH) and TIDE 2.0

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology's Startup Hub and the TIDE 2.0 (Technology Incubation and De-velopment of Entrepreneurs) programme provide incubation, technical assistance, and seed funding specifically for deep-tech startups in IoT, embedded AI, and digital infrastructure. TIDE 2.0 is particularly relevant for AI-enabled embedded systems startups as it supports both prototype development and IP strategy formulation, with a focus on bridging the gap between technological innovation and commercial IP protection.

D. Startup IP Protection (SIPP) Scheme

Under the SIPP scheme, eligible startups receive assistance from panel IP professionals for filing patents, designs, and trademarks at significantly reduced costs. The scheme also provides expedited examination of startup patent applications at the Indian Patent Office, reducing the typical examination timeline. This is critical for startups in fast-moving embedded AI markets where delays in patent grant can translate directly to loss of competitive advantage.

XII. CASE STUDIES

A. Waymo vs. Uber: Trade Secret Protection in Embedded AI Systems

1) Domain: Autonomous vehicles (AI-enabled embedded sys-tems)

2) Core Issue: Trade secret misappropriation of embedded LiDAR sensor systems and AI perception software.

3) Background: In 2017, Waymo (Google's autonomous ve-hicle subsidiary) filed a lawsuit against Uber, alleging that Anthony Levandowski—a former senior Waymo engineer who founded the self-driving truck startup Otto before its acquisition by Uber—had downloaded approximately 14,000 confidential files containing designs for Waymo's proprietary LiDAR hardware and embedded AI software before his de-parture. The files allegedly included circuit board designs, firmware specifications, and trained model parameters for per-ception systems embedded in autonomous vehicle platforms.

4) IP Types Involved: Trade secrets (embedded LiDAR hard-ware designs, firmware specifications, trained AI model pa-rameters), confidential hardware design files, and employment-related IP assignment agreements.

5) Legal Outcome: The case was settled in February 2018. Uber agreed to pay approximately $245 million in Uber equity to Waymo and committed to restrictions on the use of Waymo's confidential embedded technology in its autonomous vehicle program. The settlement also required enhanced IP governance procedures within Uber's self-driving division.

6) Implications for Startups: The Waymo-Uber case high-lights several critical vulnerabilities for AI-embedded startups: (i) the risk of IP leakage during employee movement and talent acquisitions, (ii) the inadequacy of generic employment agreements in protecting embedded AI-specific trade secrets, and (iii) the potential for massive financial liability arising from insufficient IP governance.

7) Key Learnings: AI-enabled embedded systems startups must enforce strict non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) and IP assignment agreements with all technical staff. Access to firmware repositories, model weight storage, and hardware design files should be governed by role-based access controls and audit logging. Exit procedures for departing employees should include IP clearance protocols.

B. Qualcomm vs. Apple: Standard Essential Patents in Em-bedded Chipsets

1) Domain: Embedded communication chipsets used in smart devices and mobile platforms.

2) Core Issue: Licensing terms dispute over Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) in embedded modem chips.

3) Background: Beginning in 2017, Qualcomm and Apple engaged in a global multi-jurisdictional dispute over the li-censing of Qualcomm's SEPs covering cellular communication standards (including 4G LTE and 5G) embedded in modem chipsets used in iPhone and iPad products. Qualcomm alleged that Apple had underpaid royalties under their existing licens-ing agreement and had encouraged contract manufacturers to withhold royalty payments. Apple countered that Qualcomm's licensing practices were anticompetitive, charging double roy-alties (once to the chipset vendor and once to the OEM).

4) IP Types Involved: Standard Essential Patents on wireless communication protocols (4G LTE, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth), licens-ing agreements, and FRAND (Fair, Reasonable, and Non-Discriminatory) licensing obligations.

5) Legal Outcome: After two years of litigation spanning courts in the US, UK, Germany, and China, the companies reached a global settlement in April 2019, including a multi-year chipset supply agreement and a licensing agreement covering Qualcomm's SEP portfolio.
6) Implications for Startups: For embedded AI startups that incorporate wireless connectivity (cellular, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, V2X) into their products, SEP exposure is a significant and often underestimated cost factor. Licensing fees for SEPs can substantially affect product margins, particularly for high-volume IoT deployments. Unlike non-essential patents, SEP holders are required to license on FRAND terms, but deter-mining what constitutes FRAND pricing remains contentious.
7) Key Learnings: Startups developing IoT devices, connected embedded systems, or automotive electronics must conduct SEP exposure assessments as part of their product planning process. Licensing costs for embedded communication stan-dards should be factored into product pricing models from the earliest stages of development. Engaging with patent pools (such as Via Licensing or Avanci) can simplify licensing for standard-compliant implementations.

C. *hiQ Labs vs. LinkedIn: Dataset Rights for AI Training*

1) Domain: AI systems trained on large-scale publicly accessible data.
2) Core Issue: Legality of collecting publicly available web data for AI model training.
3) Background: hiQ Labs, an analytics startup, scraped pub-licly accessible LinkedIn user profiles to build predictive AI models for workforce analytics. LinkedIn sent a cease-and-desist notice asserting that the scraping violated its terms of service and the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA). hiQ sought an injunction to continue its data collection, arguing that public-facing web data is freely accessible and that LinkedIn's technical barriers (implemented after the dispute began) did not constitute authorization requirements under the CFAA.
4) IP Types Involved: Data rights, database protection (under relevant law), terms of service enforcement, and contract law governing data access.
5) Legal Outcome: The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in 2019 that scraping publicly accessible data likely does not violate the CFAA because the CFAA applies to unauthorized access to protected computer systems, and publicly accessible websites do not meet this threshold. However, subsequent litigation and a Supreme Court remand complicated the legal landscape, leaving the issue partially unresolved. The case underscores the ongoing legal uncertainty around training data rights.
6) Implications for Startups: For embedded AI startups that rely on externally sourced or scraped datasets for model training, the legal status of training data is critically important. Data collected from deployed sensors, user devices, or third-party platforms may be subject to competing claims from platform operators, data subjects (under GDPR or India's DPDP Act), and service providers.
7) Key Learnings: Startups must maintain detailed records of dataset provenance, including the source, collection methodol-ogy, applicable licenses, and consent records for each dataset used in AI model training. Compliance with platform terms of service and applicable data protection regulations (GDPR in Europe, DPDP Act in India) is essential. Where possible, startups should prefer first-party data collected directly from deployed devices under appropriate user consent frameworks.

XIII. IMPACT OF IPR CHALLENGES ON AI-EMBEDDED STARTUPS

IP challenges create tangible, measurable negative impacts across the key dimensions of startup performance: innovation pace, funding access, product commercialization, and interna-tional expansion.

1) Innovation and Product Development Delays: Unclear patent ownership, dataset legality uncertainties, and SEP ex-posure often slow product launches and regulatory approvals. Startups that discover IP conflicts late in the development cycle may need to redesign hardware or retrain models, incurring significant cost and schedule delays. The threat of litigation can also cause development teams to avoid certain technological approaches, even when those approaches offer the best technical solutions.
2) Increased Operational Costs: Patent filings, freedom-to-operate analyses, SEP licensing fees, and legal consultations represent significant operational costs for early-stage startups operating on constrained budgets. These costs can consume disproportionate shares of seed funding, reducing resources available for core engineering and product development activ-ities. Legal costs in the event of IP disputes—even when the startup is ultimately vindicated—can be existentially threaten-ing.
3) Funding and Valuation Impact: Weak IP portfolios or unresolved IP risks negatively affect startup valuation and investor confidence. Due diligence processes conducted by venture capital firms and strategic investors increasingly in-clude IP audits, and unprotected core innovations or pend-ing IP disputes can result in downward valuation adjust-ments or deal failures. Conversely, startups with robust IP portfolios—particularly those with granted patents and well-documented trade secret

policies—command higher valua-tions.

4) International Market Access: Cross-border IP challenges and lack of coordinated global patent protection restrict the ability of embedded AI startups to scale internationally. Patent protection obtained only in the home jurisdiction provides limited defense against infringement in target export markets. The PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) application process provides a pathway for international protection but requires significant upfront investment that many early-stage startups cannot readily afford.

5) Competitive Vulnerability: Trade secret leakage through employee movement, reverse engineering of deployed hard-ware products, and unauthorized replication of AI models can rapidly erode the competitive advantages that startups have built through years of R&D investment. Without robust IP governance frameworks, these risks are substantially elevated.

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION OF IPR CHALLENGES IN AI-ENABLED EMBEDDED SYSTEMS STARTUPS

Challenge Category	Impact (%)	Primary Risk Area
Trade Secret Leakage	28%	Employee movemen t, reverse engineering
Dataset Rights & Provenance	22%	AI model training legal-ity
Patent Coverage Gaps	20%	Unprotected hardware/firmware innovations
SEP Licensing Exposure	16%	Embedded wireless con-nectivity
IP Ownership Disputes	14%	Collaborative development, academic partnerships

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF IP PROTECTION TYPES USED BY AI-EMBEDDED STARTUPS

IP Type	Usage (%)	Primary Application
Patents	35%	Hardware architectures, AI accelerators
Trade Secrets	30%	Model weights, datasets, firmware
Copyrights	20%	Source code, documen-tation
Trademarks	10%	Brand names, product lines
Open-Source Licensing	5%	Community-facing com-ponents

XIV. CHALLENGES AND DISCUSSION

A. *Technical Challenges*

AI-enabled embedded systems present several IP protection challenges that are fundamentally technical in nature. Neural network model compression, quantization, and pruning tech-niques are used to deploy large AI models on constrained hardware—but determining whether a specific compressed model is sufficiently distinct from its uncompressed progenitor to constitute a separate protectable invention is non-trivial. Similarly, hardware-software co-design innovations, where the boundary between the hardware architecture and the firmware optimization is blurred, create difficulties in determining the appropriate form of IP protection.

B. *Legal and Jurisdictional Challenges*

AI-generated inventions present a novel legal challenge: existing patent law in most jurisdictions requires a human inventor, creating uncertainty about the patentability of inno-vations that emerge largely from AI-assisted design tools. The legal status of trained model weights as IP assets is also unre-solved, with different jurisdictions applying varying standards for trade secret eligibility. International IP enforcement across multiple jurisdictions adds further complexity for startups with global market ambitions.

C. *Financial and Resource Constraints*

Early-stage startups face acute resource constraints that limit their ability to pursue comprehensive IP protection. Patent filing fees, attorney costs, and maintenance fees create ongoing financial obligations that may be difficult to sustain before product revenue is established. The SIPP scheme and similar government programs partially address this challenge, but coverage is incomplete, and the administrative burden of accessing these schemes can itself be a barrier.

D. *Organizational and Strategic Gaps*

Many technical founders of AI-embedded startups lack formal training in IP strategy. This knowledge gap frequently results in delayed patent filings (causing loss of priority), in-adequate trade secret policies, and poorly structured employee IP agreements. The absence of IP strategy from early business planning makes it difficult to retroactively establish clean ownership structures, particularly when collaborative develop-ment with academic partners or open-source communities has occurred.

XV. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis of IP challenges, case studies, and impact assessments, the following practical recommendations are proposed for AI-enabled embedded systems startups:

1) Establish IP Governance at Inception: Define IP ownership policies, inventor agreements, and trade secret classifications before the first line of code is written or the first hardware prototype is assembled. Employment and contractor agreements must include explicit IP assignment clauses covering firmware, AI models, hardware designs, and datasets.

2) Adopt a Layered IP Strategy: Patent hardware-centric and system-level innovations with high commercial value and clear technical novelty. Protect trained AI models andcurated datasets as trade secrets, implementing access controls, encryption, and confidentiality agreements. Use copyright as the baseline protection for firmware source code and technical documentation.

3) Maintain Dataset Provenance Records: For every dataset used in AI model training, maintain records of the source, collection methodology, applicable licenses, and user consent documentation. Regularly audit datasets for com-pliance with applicable data protection regulations (GDPR, India's DPDP Act). Where feasible, prefer first-party data collected under controlled consent frameworks.

4) Conduct Freedom-to-Operate Analysis: Before finaliz-ing product designs, conduct FTO analyses to identify existing patents that may affect the planned implementation. For prod-ucts incorporating wireless connectivity standards (4G/5G, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, V2X), assess SEP exposure and incorporate licensing costs into product pricing models.

5) Enforce Access Controls on AI Assets: Implement role-based access controls for firmware repositories, model weight storage systems, and hardware design databases. Maintain au-dit logs of all access to sensitive IP assets. Establish formal exit protocols for departing employees that include IP clearance procedures.

6) Leverage Government IP Support Schemes: Utilize the SIPP scheme for reduced-cost patent filing, the TIDE 2.0 programme for incubation support, and the MeitY Startup Hub for mentorship on IP strategy. Engage with IP facilitation centers at engineering colleges and research institutions that offer access to qualified IP counsel at subsidized rates.

7) Plan for International IP Protection: For innovations with global commercial potential, initiate PCT applications to preserve international filing rights while managing upfront costs. Develop a phased international patent strategy that prioritizes key target markets based on commercial roadmap.

8) Engage IP Counsel Early: Retain qualified IP coun-sel with expertise in both software/AI patents and hard-ware/semiconductor IP as early as possible in the startup's development. The cost of proactive IP strategy is almost always lower than the cost of reactive IP litigation.

XVI. FUTURE SCOPE

The IP landscape for AI-enabled embedded systems is rapidly evolving, and several emerging issues will shape the domain over the coming years.

1) AI-Generated Inventions: As AI-assisted design tools be-come more capable of generating novel hardware architectures, circuit layouts, and algorithm optimizations, the question of inventorship for AI-generated innovations will become in-creasingly pressing. Regulatory developments in the US, EU, and India on this issue will have significant implications for embedded AI startups that rely on automated design tools.
2) Neuromorphic and Quantum Embedded Processors: The emergence of neuromorphic computing architectures and early-stage quantum processors for embedded applications will create new IP categories that existing patent frameworks are not fully equipped to handle. Startups in these spaces will need to work closely with IP counsel to develop protection strategies for these novel computing paradigms.
3) Blockchain for IP Management: Distributed ledger tech-nologies offer potential solutions for IP provenance track-ing, dataset rights management, and automated licensing for AI models. Smart contract-based IP licensing systems could reduce transaction costs and enforcement complexity, par-ticularly for startups operating across multiple international markets.
4) Federated Learning and Decentralized AI: As feder-ated learning becomes more common in embedded AI sys-tems—enabling model training across distributed edge devices without centralizing raw data—new IP questions arise around the ownership of models trained on distributed, multi-party data. Establishing clear IP frameworks for federated AI sys-tems is an important area for future research.
5) Regulatory Evolution: India's DPDP Act, the EU AI Act, and evolving semiconductor export regulations will all influ-ence the IP strategies of embedded AI startups. Startups will need to develop IP governance frameworks that are compliant with these evolving regulatory requirements while remaining commercially agile.

XVII. CONCLUSION

AI-enabled embedded systems startups operate at the in-tersection of hardware innovation, software engineering, and artificial intelligence—a convergence that creates a uniquely complex IP landscape. This paper has examined the types of IP protection available for innovations in this domain, analyzed the structural and strategic challenges that startups face in securing these protections, and drawn lessons from landmark legal cases including Waymo vs. Uber, Qualcomm vs. Apple, and hiQ Labs vs. LinkedIn.

The study finds that effective IP strategy is not merely a legal compliance activity but a core dimension of busi-ness strategy for AI-enabled embedded systems startups. The multi-layered nature of these systems—combining patentable hardware architectures, copyrightable firmware, trade-secret-protected AI model weights, and data rights governed by contract and privacy law—demands a comprehensive, proac-tive approach to IP management that few early-stage startups currently adopt.

Key conclusions of this study are:

1) AI-enabled embedded systems startups face multi-layered IP challenges that span hardware, firmware, AI models, and datasets, each governed by different legal regimes.
2) Effective IP strategy—combining patents, trade secrets, copyrights, and data rights management—is essential for commercial success, investor confidence, and long-term sustainability.
3) IP must be treated as a core business asset, integrated into product planning and team governance from the very inception of the startup.
4) Existing IP laws are not fully aligned with AI-driven embedded innovation, creating legal uncertainty that in-creases risk for early-stage companies. Startups and policymakers must collaborate to develop more appropriate legal frameworks.
5) India's evolving policy ecosystem—including ISM, Startup India, SIPP, and TIDE 2.0—provides meaningful support for embedded AI startups, but utilization of these programs remains below potential.

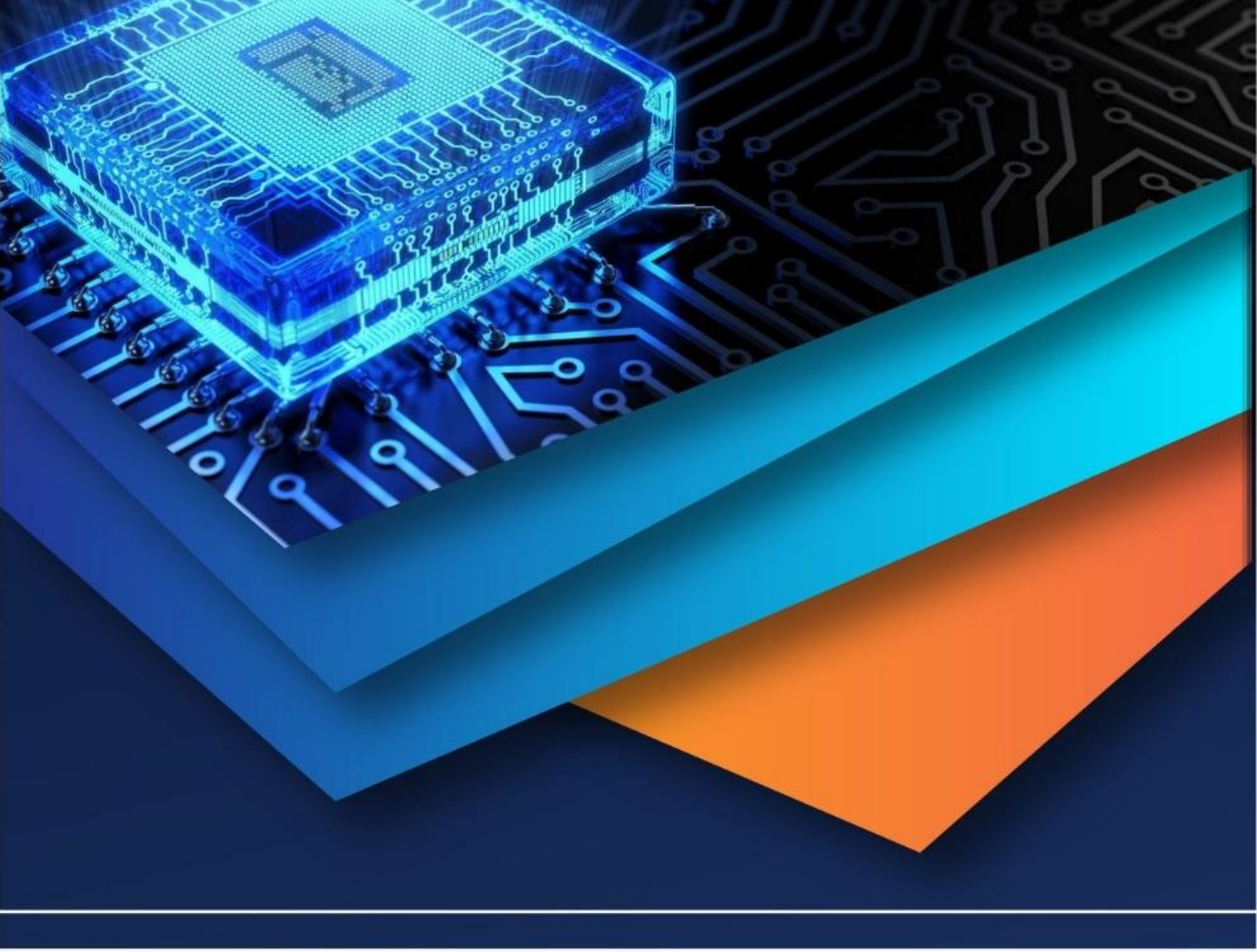
Proactive IP planning, informed by an understanding of the specific challenges in this domain, is essential for AI-enabled embedded systems startups to achieve and sustain competitive advantage in an increasingly crowded and legally complex global technology market.

REFERENCES

[1] B. K. Halder, "Intellectual Property Rights in India: Challenges and Opportunities," International Education and Research Journal (IERJ), vol. 10, no. 11, 2024.
[2] G. Juneja and D. Rustagi, "The Role of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Startups and Innovation," Indian Journal of Integrated Research in Law, 2025.
[3] K. Thanga Glara, "Intellectual Property Rights and Startups: Challenges and Opportunities," International Journal of Advance and Applied Research, 2025.
[4] S. Tiwari, "IPR in Startups: Challenges and Strategies," LawArticle.in, 2025.
[5] Sankaranarayanan S., "From Startups to Scale-ups: The Critical Role of IPR in India's Entrepreneurial Journey," International Journal of Intellectual Property Rights, vol. 15, no. 1, 2025.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

[6] S. Adhya, "Enhancing Intellectual Property Protection for Indian Start-ups: Analysis of the SIPP Scheme," SSRN Electronic Journal, 2023.
[7] K. Chauhan, "Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation: A Study of India's Legal Framework," Indian Journal of Law, vol. 2, no. 3, 2024.
[8] A. Jain, "Technology Start-ups and IPR Protection in India," Research-Gate, 2019.
[9] I. S. Jacob, "Role and Importance of IPR in Growth and Sustainability of Startups," Indian Journal of Legal Review (IJLR), vol. 4, no. 2, 2024.
[10] M. Lemley and B. Casey, "Fair Learning," Texas Law Review, vol. 99, 2021.
[11] A. Lambrecht and C. Tucker, "Algorithmic Bias? An Empirical Study of Apparent Gender-Based Discrimination in the Display of STEM Career Ads," Management Science, vol. 65, no. 7, pp. 2966–2981, 2019.
[12] C. K. Bhatt, "Patent Strategies for AI Hardware Innovations," Journal of Intellectual Property Law & Practice, vol. 17, no. 3, 2022.
[13] World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), "WIPO Technology Trends 2019: Artificial Intelligence," Geneva, 2019. [Online]. Available: https://www.wipo.int/tech_trends/en/artificial_intelligence/
[14] Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), "TIDE 2.0 Programme Guidelines," Government of India, New Delhi, 2021.
[15] India Semiconductor Mission, "Semicon India Programme Overview," Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, New Delhi, 2022. [Online]. Available: https://semisonindia.gov.in/



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)